"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,463. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a decision yesterday upon the question of the legality of the use of incense and lights in the Church of England, in which he says there is no authority under the laws of the Church for their ceremonial use. He urged those of the clergy who make such use of them to cease for the sake of Church harmony. The cup challenger Shamrock will probably sail for America Thursday, and Sir Thomas Lipton is quoted as saying that the American Government has given assurance that the course will be cleared of obstructing excursion boats if gunboats have to be used to do so. Advices from Santo Domingo say that a revolution will be precipitated to-morrow in the interests of Jiminez. Many of the powers have signed the arbitration treaty as arranged by the Peace Conference. Inquiry was made yesterday in the House of Commons as to what steps have been taken by the United States looking to the liberation of Mrs. Maybrick.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Miles may resume active direction of the army.

Washington, D. C., worse than South Dakota for divorces.

Bodies of seven of John Brown's raiders exhumed at Harper's Ferry.

Three women were badly injured last night in a smashup in Central Park. One lost a bag containing $1,000 worth of money and jewels.

Marc Meyer, a drug commission broker, fell from a Lexington Avenue car, and is expected to die from a fracture of the skull that resulted. Three policeman saw the accident, but arrested nobody and made no report of the case.

Mr. Root yesterday notified Secretary Alger that he would be in Washington to assume control of the War Department at 11 o'clock to-day. Mr. Alger issued a signed statement in reply to criticisms of his official acts, in which he characterizes all statements that politics entered into appointments of volunteer officers and that money was misused as untrue.

Page 2.

Health officials in this city yesterday said there was no danger of the yellow fever reaching here from Newport News.

General yellow fever quarantine against Hampton, Va. Precautions to prevent spread of the disease. No danger here.

John D. Crimmins, William R. Grace, William H. Clark, and J. Edward Simmons denied that they were connected with the alleged movement to overthrow Richard Croker.

There will probably be a lively meeting to-night of the Madison Square Republican Club, as the result of the failure of the Governors at the last meeting to elect Appraiser Wakeman to membership.

Page 3.

Cleveland strikers establish effective boycott.

Fifteen hundred Brownsville tailors went out on strike yesterday. They demand a ten-hour day and a graded scale of wages.

Edward S. Campbell of Newark was appointed permanent receiver of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, which was wrecked by its cashier, George M. Valentine.

In the second race of the series between the Constance, the challenger, and the Glencairn III., the Canadian boat, for the Seawanhaka Cup, the American yacht won by 55 seconds.

The blacksmiths, boilermakers, and iron shipbuilders of New York and vicinity will go out on strike to-day, some of them for an advance of wages and others for a reduction of the hours of labor.

By a strike of firemen, oilers, and watertenders the Stonington Line steamer New Hampshire was delayed three hours yesterday, and the Norwich Line steamer City of Lowell was detained much longer, not having left at 1 A. M.

Page 4.

Lewis Pullerson and Michael McDonald were executed at Sing Sing for murders committed in this city.

Hundreds of people were left homeless and destitute by a fire which almost entirely destroyed Tupper Lake Village, N. Y., Sunday.

A young woman was arrested on Bedford Street last night with a little boy in her possession, about whom she told conflicting stories. The police think it may be a case of kidnapping.

Rear Admiral Sampson yesterday filed a libel against the Spanish swayship Maria Teresa and stores and supplies. The suit is brought in behalf of all officers and men of the navy who served during the battle and subsequent captures.

Page 5.

Canal traffic shows heavy increase this year.

District Attorney Gardiner, in an address before the Civic Club, said his sole aim as a public official was to serve the people.

Edwin Gould and James Hopkins were elected yesterday Directors in the Diamond Match Company, which increased its stock $4,000,000.

Inquiry at the offices of the different gas companies in this city yesterday elicited the information that there is no change in the gas war situation.

The Long Branch flier Monmouth met defeat yesterday for the first time in her career, at the hands of the new steam yacht Kanawha, built for John P. Duncan of this city.

In the bankruptcy proceedings of Dr. George S. Gagnon, his wife was the principal witness yesterday. The former manager of his New York office and George M. Pullman also testified.

Charles F. Bates, who recently obtained a summons for the examination of James T. Hyde, whom he accused of perjury, yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Hyde. The latter was taken into custody and gave bail in the sum of $1,000.

Page 7.

Miss Eliza Sandford, whose father fought in the Revolutionary War, died at Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, the daughter of Chief Justice Chase, died yesterday at Edgewood, in the suburbs of Washington.

Page 10.

The New York baseball team lost another game yesterday, being easily beaten in Louisville. The Brooklyns lost a game in Cincinnati.

Page 12.

The Mazet committee will resume its sittings this morning.

Members of the Woman's Club of Jersey City are considering the proposition that they take the contract for cleaning the streets.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday cleared away a quantity of accumulated business preparatory to the Summer vacations of its members.

Policeman Thomas F. O'Brien, who stole the watch of Capt. G. B. Rhoads, who was killed by a trolley car on June 10, yesterday pleaded guilty to grand larceny.

The committee appointed by the shareholders of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York to trace the deficit of nearly $300,000 will meet to-day, when it is expected a report will be presented.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has refused to certify the supplementary pay roll bearing Fire Chief Croker's name, and he therefore will not receive his pay as Chief for the month of July. It is said he will bring mandamus proceedings to compel the certification of the rolls.

The twenty Councilmen who were ordered to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court in refusing to obey the writ of mandamus ordering them to approve a bond issue for building the new Hall of Records had a hearing before Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court yesterday. The case will be decided later.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 2.
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[illegible].—Page 4.
[illegible].—Page 5.

COMING OF THE SHAMROCK

Cup Challenger About Ready to Sail for America.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON TALKS

He Says the United States Government Will See that a Clear Track Is Had by Using Gunboats.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—The Shamrock will sail in a couple of days for America.

Clyde people consider her the swiftest yacht yet seen in these waters. Sir Thomas Lipton, when shown a cartoon entitled "Valkyrie Getting a Fair Show," and depicting her surrounded by about a hundred excursion steamers, said there would be no blanketing this time, as "the American Government had arranged to keep a clear course by means of a number of gunboats."

It is said many hundreds of yachtsmen from this side will cross to see the races. Excepting Lipton's party, however, this is doubtful.

Sir Thomas Lipton, Wales's Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—There is much speculation as to how the Prince of Wales became repossessed of the yacht Britannia. It is now said that Sir Thomas Lipton secured the yacht for £50,000 and placed her at the disposal of the Prince.

COLUMBIA IN RACING TRIM.

New Steel Mast Blocked and Some Repairs Made at Bristol—Returns to Newport and Sails To-day.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 31.—The Columbia was towed up from Newport this morning by her tender St. Michaels, to have her new steel mast blocked, as it had turned slightly at the heel. A few minor repairs were also made on the new topmast, while the men were working on the mast.

The blocks at the heel of the mast were removed, and with the assistance of the derrick Archer the big steel mast was turned back so that her spreaders were again horizontal with the boat.

The new Oregon pine mast and bowsprit arrived from Boston this morning, but no attempt was made to change these spars, and it is believed they will be used only in case of accident. By 4 o'clock the mast had been righted and the changes made. The back stays and shrouds were set up hard by turn buckles. This took two hours, but at 6 o'clock the St. Michaels came alongside and took the Columbia in tow for Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—The Columbia arrived from Bristol this evening in tow of the tender St. Michaels. To-morrow she will go out for a tuning-up trial.

The Defender went out in the morning for a spin, and before Mr. Duncan boarded her he stated, in answer to several questions, that after the Defender-Columbia races off Newport he would join the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, for there will be plenty of racing for the Defender.

Regarding reports to the effect that he had "caged" the Defender in past races, Mr. Duncan said that when he hoists his pennant on the Defender or any other yacht, she will be sailed for all she is worth. Mr. Duncan expressed himself as being pleased with the speed of the Columbia, and said that before the racing season is over she will be from six to seven minutes faster than the Defender.

During the Columbia-Defender race on Wednesday W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry will follow the races with guests, who will be entertained at luncheon. Several other yachts will entertain, among them the Corsair, which is coming from New York with Commodore J. P. Morgan for the event.

The Navahoe went out for a spin to-day. She will go to Bristol to-morrow, and there be hauled out.

Arrivals of yachts include schooners Hildegarde and Alsatian, and steamers Aurora, Tide, Margaret, and Sagamore.

A MONTREAL BANK SUSPENDS.

Banque Jacques Cartier Crippled by a Run—Important Institution.

MONTREAL, July 31.—The announcement was made to-night by the President of the Banque Jacques Cartier, Senator Desjardines, that that institution would suspend payment in the morning.

There was a run on the bank to-day caused by depositors being rendered uneasy through the failure of the Banque Ville Marie last week. The bank's capital is $500,000, and it has a reserve of $250,000, with a note circulation of about $500,000.

Besides the head office, the bank has fourteen branches situated in the suburbs of Montreal and in the towns of the Province of Quebec.

BODIES OF JOHN BROWN'S MEN.

Seven Exhumed at Harper's Ferry and Shipped to North Elba, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Capt. E. P. Hall and Dr. Thomas R. Featherstonhaugh, both of this city, have returned from Harper's Ferry, where they have been exhuming the bodies of seven of John Brown's raiders. The bodies have been sent to North Elba, N. Y., where they will be buried near the grave of the leader under whom they fought and died. Of the other three raiders who were killed at Harper's Ferry, the remains of one, Watson Brown, were recovered and buried near John Brown's body in 1882. Where the other two are no one can tell. They were taken from Harper's Ferry after the fight and were used in a medical college for anatomical purposes. Watson Brown's body was taken away for the same purpose, but it was traced and recovered by Mrs. Brown many years afterward. The two whose whereabouts are unknown are Jeremiah G. Anderson and Lewis S. Leary, the latter a negro.

Ceremonies are to be held at John Brown's grave, and it is said that the Rev. Joshua Young, who buried John Brown and who suffered social ostracism for it, will take part. He is now living in Groton, Mass. A monument is to be erected over the graves at North Elba. The bodies recovered are those of Oliver Brown, Stewart Taylor, W. H. Leeman, William Thompson, Dauphin O. Thompson, John H. Kagi, and Dangerfield Newby. A fragment of the bearskin overcoat, in which, according to tradition, Oliver Brown was buried, was found in one of the graves, and two lead pencils dropped from it when it was taken up.

BROTHER FABRICIAN'S RECALL.

Attempt to Stop the Teaching of Latin by Christian Brothers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Brother Fabrician, the head of St. John's College, who has been directed to go to Paris and report to the Superior General of the Order of Christian Brothers, will sail about Aug. 15. A request has been made that he be permitted to remain in America until a decision is reached by the Propaganda in the case of the American members of the order, but it is not regarded as probable that this request will be granted.

The recall of Brother Fabrician is part of an attempt to put an end to the teaching of Latin by the Christian Brothers in this country. The General of the order insisted that only rudimentary branches should be taught in their schools. The American brothers claimed that while this might be desirable in countries where the percentage of illiteracy was greater, in America it would reduce their institutions to the level of parochial schools. The General attempted to break up the American branch of the order by recalling the heads of the institutions to Paris and sending them to different parts of the Old World. Representations were made, in an unofficial manner, that the American Government did not approve the course taken by the General in interfering with American educational institutions.

The matter is now awaiting decision at the Vatican, and meanwhile the General is carrying on his effort to crush the American method of teaching by removing another of the heads of the schools.

SMASHUP IN CENTRAL PARK.

Two Women Thrown from a Victoria and Another from a Horse—Jewels Worth $1,000 Gone.

A saddle horse and a runaway team attached to a victoria were in collision last night in the upper part of Central Park. Mrs. C. H. McKinley of 337 West Fifty-seventh Street and Mrs. Coggswell, a friend, the occupants of the victoria, were thrown to the ground and both lost consciousness. Mrs. William Clarke of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, who was on the saddle horse, was also thrown violently, and she too became unconscious.

The victoria entered the park at the Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street entrance. Just after entering the park the team grew unmanageable and bolted. Mrs. Clarke was cantering slowly along the drive in the opposite direction and right in the path of the runaway. There is a slight curve in the drive and this prevented Mrs. Clarke from seeing her danger, and the collision took place before she could rein in her mount.

The carriage was turned almost completely over and both women hurled headlong on the gravel drive. Mrs. McKinley received a scalp wound and other injuries. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in the park ambulance. Mrs. Coggswell's left leg was broken and she was hurt internally. She was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. Mrs. Clarke escaped with some serious contusions. She was taken to her home.

On the way to the hospital Mrs. McKinley regained consciousness and reported the loss of a chamois bag containing money and jewels worth $1,000. The detectives were sent out to try and locate it. Benjamin Storm of 80 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a witness of the accident, told the police he saw a man in a bicycle costume and peaked cap riding a yellow wheel pick the bag up and ride off with it. The police are looking for the man with the yellow bicycle.

Mrs. McKinley lives in a four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Her husband, a commercial traveler, died a year and a half ago at Albany, and it is said left her a large sum of money, besides heavy life insurance. She has her own horses and equipages, and is a familiar figure in the Park. Mrs. Coggswell is visiting her.

MIGHT HAVE WRECKED A TRAIN.

Boys Drove Spikes Into Switch on Atlantic City Line, but Employe Fortunately Saw Them.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 31.—Four boys drove spikes into the frog of a switch on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad at Berlin, sixteen miles from this city this afternoon. The fast trains from Philadelphia to Atlantic City were almost due, and but for a fortunate chance the first one along might have been derailed.

These trains are always heavily loaded with passengers, and travel a mile a minute over the section near Berlin. Just before the first train was due, Howard C. Sharp, the station agent at Berlin, saw the boys hammering at the frog some distance down the track. It was only by chance he happened to look down the track.

When he saw them hammering, he determined to take the chance and stop the train. He threw the semaphore signal to danger, and taking a hammer ran down the rails to the switch. With his hammer he loosened the spikes and cleared the switch. He then released the train, which had just come to a standstill.

Constable Norcross arrested Adon and Gerald Westcott, Jacob McKenna, and William Sprague, all boys about fourteen and sixteen, and they admitted driving the spikes, but said they had not meant to cause a wreck. They said they were playing at building a railroad and drove the spikes into the ties without thinking.

CAPT. TAYLOR SAVES A LIFE.

Rescues a Sailor Who Fell from the Texas from Drowning.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—Capt. H. C. Taylor, acting commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, to-day went on record as a lifesaver.

This afternoon Capt. Taylor left the Indiana in his gig to see the start of the New York-Brooklyn boat race. As he was passing the battleship Texas he saw a man fall overboard from the Texas, strike against one of the six-pounder guns, and then fall into the water. Instantly the cry of "Man overboard!" rang through the Texas, and one of the sailors jumped overboard to rescue his shipmate. The gig of Capt. Taylor was soon alongside the drowning man. Every one in the gig helped haul the man into the boat, unconscious from striking the gun, but not seriously injured. The sailor who jumped overboard was also taken to the Texas.

METAL BUCKLES SAVE LIVES.

Two Chicago Men Alive by Virtue of Their Suspender Clasps.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A suspender buckle saved the life of George Wood last night. In company with his brother Edward, he endeavored to force an entrance to the house occupied by William Lytle and wife, at 8 South Ann Street, and when refused admission struck Mrs. Lytle in the face, whereupon the woman seized her husband's revolver and fired at Wood. The bullet struck a heavy brass buckle on his trouser supporters directly over the heart, and lodged there.

Both the men and the woman were locked up at the Lake Street Station. Mrs. Lytle's husband is a grocer at 362 West Adams Street.

A remarkable coincidence was that of Charles Graham, who was shot at by Officer Collins yesterday morning for assisting a prisoner to escape. The bullet struck Graham's suspender buckle, also over the heart, and, although he was knocked down by the shot, no injury resulted.

COL. INGERSOLL'S LAST LETTER.

Sent to an Illinois Editor to Deny an Alleged Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Ill., July 31.—The last letter written by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was one received here a week ago to-day by William Matlack, editor of The Chester Clarion. The letter was dated Dobbs Ferry, July 20. It says:

"I inclose a clipping from your paper. Of course, you copied it from an exchange. The words attributed to me I never uttered or wrote. I have one sentiment for soldiers, cheers for the living, and tears for the dead. This is mine, but all the rest is by some one else. It is true that I think the treatment of the Filipinos wrong and foolish; it is also true that I do not want the Filipinos unless they want us. I believe in expansion if it is honest. I want Cuba if the Cubans want us.

"At the same time, I think our forces should be immediately withdrawn from Cuba, and the people of that island allowed to govern themselves. We waged the war against Spain for liberty, for right, and we must wear the laurel unstained."

THE CASE OF MRS. MAYBRICK.

Inquiry in the House of Commons Concerning This Country's Course—Little Hope for Her.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—Hardly a year has passed since the conviction for the murder of her husband in 1889 that the friends of Mrs. Maybrick have not made some sort of an attempt to secure her freedom.

Mr. McDougall used to be the head centre of these efforts, but he has not been heard of recently.

Michael Davitt, in the House of Commons to-day, asked the Home Secretary if any action in the case of Mrs. Maybrick had been taken by the Government of the United States.

The Secretary said that representations in regard to Mrs. Maybrick had been made through United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, and numerous applications had been received from private individuals.

It was contrary to practice, he said, to present to the House of Commons papers on the exercise of the royal prerogative. This Government is satisfied as to Mrs. Maybrick's guilt. All attempts to secure her release by Liberal or Conservative endeavor have met the same fate.

There seems to be no reason to suppose the prisoner will not serve twenty years.

DU PATY DE CLAM LIBERATED.

The French Colonel Said to Have Been Acquitted Because His Offense Was by Orders.

PARIS, July 31.—Le Soir announces that Col. du Paty de Clam was liberated at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He immediately drove to his home and retired to bed, alleging excessive fatigue. He declined to see anybody.

Gen. Brugere, Military Governor of Paris, has the power to override the decision that there is no case against Col. du Paty de Clam, but it is understood that he will countersign the acquittal.

Nothing is yet known of the actual grounds of the acquittal, but it is reported that du Paty de Clam was exonerated because it was proved that he acted under direct orders from Gens. Gonse and de Boisdeffre, against whom severe disciplinary measures are imminent. If this is confirmed it will prove that the efforts of the General Staff to make du Paty de Clam a scapegoat have failed.

Gen. Roget and Major Cuignet, who were the chief witnesses against Capt. Dreyfus in the proceedings in the Court of Cassation, each maintains that he has absolute proof of du Paty de Clam's forgeries and intrigue. If their statements, which it was believed at the time were made to shield the General Staff, are discredited, nothing will remain against Dreyfus.

CROWDS FOLLOW MME. DREYFUS.

Extra Police Force to Guard Her Route to the Prison.

RENNES, July 31.—Already the crowds that gather daily about the home of Mme. Dreyfus and the prison where her husband is confined as she passes from one to the other have become so augmented as to demand a material increase in the force policing the route. Gendarmes were, therefore, placed at close intervals along the entire distance from the Rue de Chatillon, where Mme. Dreyfus resides, to the prison in the Rue Duhamel.

Strict orders have been issued to prevent persons passing from the Rue Duhamel to the prison precincts. This has resulted in a number of conflicts between the people and the gendarmes, none of which, however, have been serious.

DIVORCES IN WASHINGTON.

Judge Bradley Says the National Capital Rivals Dakota.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Justice Bradley of the District of Columbia Supreme Court has provoked considerable discussion by declaring that the National capital is rapidly superseding South Dakota and Oklahoma as the divorce centre of the country. His statement was made on the bench, on the occasion of an application to punish for contempt a man who had failed to pay his wife's counsel fee. Seven different causes for absolute divorce are recognized in the District of Columbia, and in more than half of the divorce suits brought here desertion is given as the ground for the suit. Not more than 2 per cent. of the suits are unsuccessful, and as a rule they are not contested.

MAY MARRY THE COMEDIAN.

Now Said Otto Young Will Give His Daughter to Walter Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—It is reported on good authority that Mr. and Mrs. Otto Young have reluctantly agreed to their daughter Daisy's marriage to Walter Jones, the comedian.

Miss Young became infatuated with Jones several years ago, and made no concealment of her passion. She contrived to meet him through an actress in the company whom she knew. When her parents learned this she was sent to Paris, but she contrived to return to New York to meet her lover. She missed him, but met her father, who made her return to Europe, much against her will. At length her parents, seeing that their opposition was useless, consented to the union. It is said that the wedding will take place in Grace Church, Sept. 2.

Mr. Young, who is a very wealthy man and proprietor of "The Fair," is at present in Lake Geneva, and refuses to talk about the matter.

Some Odd Names for New Post Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—There was an arboricultural flavor about the Post Office Department to-day. The Postmaster General established three new Post Offices, one to be known as Elm, one as Branch, and one as Barks. Elm is in Alabama, Branch in Arkansas, and Barks in Missouri. Horticulture was not forgotten, for Lily was established in West Virginia, and Rosebower in Tennessee. Even the desolate vegetation of the desert got a chance, and a new Post Office in Mississippi is to be known as Sage.

To Register Postal Matter at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Postmaster Merrit of this city is one of the first Postmasters of the country to act on the suggestion of Assistant Postmaster General Madden that facilities be offered for the registration of mail at night. Hereafter people in Washington who cannot get to the Post Office in the day time will be allowed to register their mail when they choose. The department hopes that the postmasters of the principal business cities will follow suit.

Lady Salisbury's Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—Lady Salisbury's condition is still serious. The Marquis spends much of his time at Walmer.

Kipling's and Other Volumes Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—Kipling's United Service Colleges aberrations fetched £101 at auction. The Kipling books sold well.

SECRETARY ROOT TO-DAY

Assumes Control of the War Department This Morning.

ALGER ANSWERS HIS CRITICS

Says Assertions that Politics Entered Into War Appointments and Money Was Misused Are Untrue.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Mr. Root has notified Secretary Alger that he will be in Washington and ready to assume control of the War Department at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Gen. Alger will leave at 11:45 o'clock for Michigan.

Secretary Alger this evening issued the following statement, covering matters relating to the conduct of the war which have been the subject of criticism in the public press, the statement having particular reference to the appointment of staff officers in the volunteer army:

Washington, July 31, 1899.

I am led to make the following statements on account of the many criticisms which have been made by the public press, and especially on account of a recent article which appeared in The London Times, containing assertions which have no foundation in truth.

At the commencement of the war with Spain, and for several years prior to that time, the regular army consisted of but 25,000 men, with the minimum number of officers prescribed by law. The situation can be partially appreciated when it is remembered that within sixty days from the declaration of war the strength of the army was increased to 275,000 men, and everything for the equipment of this great force, including clothing, tents, transportation, medical supplies, camps, and camp equipage, and all that pertains to equipping an army for service had to be manufactured, transported, and distributed for use.

From the statement referred to the public will be led to believe that the volunteer army was officered by men selected through political influence by the Secretary of War by special favor and without any regard to fitness for the duties they were to perform. As is well known, the volunteer force, with the exception of three regiments of engineers, three regiments of cavalry, and ten regiments of immune infantry, was made up of regiments from the various States, the officers of which were appointed exclusively by the Governors of the respective States from which the regiments came, and any officer found unfitted for service and discharged, was replaced by another in the same manner. The President had no voice or control in the matter.

The returns of the volunteer army show that in August, 1898, there were 207,244 enlisted men and 4,785 officers in those regiments. This, with the regular army recruited up to the war strength, made an aggregate force of about 275,000 officers and men. The volunteer officers appointed by the President numbered, all told, 1,032. Of this number, 441 were taken from the regular army and 591 from civil life.

The scarcity of regimental officers in the regular service, owing to appointments in the volunteers, special recruiting, and musterring details, had so reduced their number that, to have taken a larger number for service with the volunteers would have seriously impaired the efficiency of the regular regiments. For a little over 1,000 appointments made by the President, the number of applications was over 25,000, and each application was accompanied by a certificate of ability, and, in most instances the military service, either in the regular army or a State organization, and not infrequently in both. These certificates showed that each one was as well qualified for the position he sought and to which he was appointed as could be possible for men in civil life in this country.

Of the number appointed there were, for instance, 26 Major Generals, of whom 19 were taken from the regular army and 7 from civil life. Of these 7, all but 1 were graduates of West Point Military Academy, and all had distinguished themselves in command during the civil war. Of Brigadier Generals there were 82 appointed, 28 from the regular army and 54 civil life. Those from civil life had all seen service during the civil war or on our Western frontier, and all had proved themselves competent to command.

It has been stated and repeated many times that the Secretary of War made these appointments, when the truth is that very few were made upon his recommendation, although he caused the entire list, with the recommendations, to be compiled and placed before the President for his selection. I would be only too glad to have had the honor to have made these appointments. No better, no more loyal or more patriotic set of men as a whole ever served their country, and their appointments were a credit, not only to the appointing power, but to the country they served.

There were exceptions, but that could not have been foreseen. In every walk of life men are found who cannot carry out successfully the work they have undertaken. There were three regiments of cavalry, the officers of which were appointed by the Secretary of War. Col. Leonard Wood, now Brigadier General and commanding the departments of Santiago and Puerto Principe, was one of these. Col. Grigsby and Col. Torrey, both good officers were the other two. There were three regiments of Engineers, the Colonels of which were all graduates of the military academy, and not only the officers, but the enlisted men, were selected with a view to their special fitness and in most instances upon the recommendations of the Colonels themselves, and all proved themselves most efficient.

There were also ten regiments, immune infantry, of whose Colonels eight were graduates of the military academy, who were selected for special fitness to command, and in the short time these regiments were in service developed remarkable proficiency.

Criticisms as to the amounts and methods of expenditures which could imply the wrong or careless use of money were also made by The London Times. This charge is false. So far as the conduct of the service was concerned, no person with any knowledge of the facts can ever charge truthfully, and no one can ever show, that a dollar was misappropriated, stolen, or embezzled out of the hundreds of millions of dollars that were expended. The records are an open book, and I will be glad to have them rigidly examined, and ask my successor to open those accounts to the country whenever properly called for, in order that the entire truth may be known.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

MILES'S PROSPECTS BETTER.

Believed in Washington that the Appointment of Secretary Root Will Restore Him to Power.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The prospects of Gen. Miles are becoming much brighter, and the stories which appeared when Mr. Root's appointment as Secretary of War was first made known, to the effect that he was going to put the finishing strokes to Alger's work in reducing Miles to a mere figurehead, have all vanished. Everywhere the belief is growing that the new Secretary will restore to Major Gen. Miles some of the real power belonging to his office, such as he has not exercised for a long time. The source of this confidence is not apparent. It does not come from the story that Gen. Miles is to present his grievances in writing to Mr. Root, and is to demand redress, for the General himself disposed of that midsummer romance to-day by saying emphatically that he had never thought of such action, and did not intend to do anything of the sort. Neither has he any intention of "holding up" the Secretary and asking him to define the duties of the Major General commanding the army. It has been humorously suggested that if he really wants any information on that subject the place to apply is the Adjutant General's office.

That President McKinley is heartily sick of the continual warfare among the rival heads of the army, there is no doubt. He had a talk with Gen. Miles the day before Secretary Alger resigned, and there is an impression that he then conveyed to the General his desire that more pleasant relations should prevail between him and the Secretary of War. Before the development of the struggle between Gen. Miles and Mr. Alger, the former was almost a daily visitor at the White House, and the President listened to his recommendations, although the influence of Mr. Alger, even then antagonistic to Gen. Miles, was always thrown against them. A disposition toward greater friendliness to the Commanding General than has been shown at any time since the Cuban campaign has been noticeable recently, and it is believed that Gen. Miles has even been allowed to give advice on some military matters, and that his advice has been received.

The regulations defining the functions of the Major General commanding the army have never been annulled, though they were practically a dead letter under Secretary Alger's administration, so that even his signature of orders was merely a formal act, the orders having to be arranged outside his office, and without his knowledge. It is believed that the General will now resume those functions, and that Mr. Root will offer no opposition. In this way harmony will be simply and easily restored without any formal arrangements. This will mean that Gen. Miles and not Gen. Corbin will have, under the Secretary, the direction of the Philippine campaign. It is now nearly a year since Gen. Miles has had anything to do with military affairs worth mentioning.

McKINLEY RESOLUTIONS LOST.

Republicans at Harrisburg Vote Down a Measure Indorsing the President's Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 31.—Temporarily blinded by their desire to down the minority representation, those managing this evening's Republican City Convention voted down, by a large majority, a resolution opening with a strong indorsement of Mr. McKinley's Administration.

The resolution was offered by a delegate who has long held a minor position under the State administration on Capitol Hill, and was by long odds better, from a Republican standpoint, than the resolution adopted, which utterly failed to mention the National Administration, while it complimented the administration of Gov. Stone and denounced the anti-Quay legislators who blocked the efforts to re-elect Senator Quay last Winter.

When the first resolution was offered a prominent Republican office holder objected to its being read, but in this he was not sustained by the Chair. During the reading of the resolution one of the delegates shouted "Chestnuts!" The two resolutions were referred to a committee of five who in a few minutes reported in favor of the State administration resolution.

Instantly the delegate offering the first resolution demanded the yeas and nays. An objection was raised, but the call prevailed and the vote was taken, with the result that there were not over ten votes for the resolution out of a total of thirty-seven.

CANADA'S SPEAKER DEAD.

Sir James Edgar, Presiding Officer of the House of Commons, Died at Toronto Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 31.—For the first time in the history of Canada a Speaker of the House of Commons has died during the session.

Sir James Edgar left Ottawa two weeks ago for Toronto to get rest from his sessional duties, so that his health might be improved. Sir James had been ill for about two years, but death was not expected at the present time. This evening Sir Wilfrid Laurier received a dispatch from Toronto stating that Sir James Edgar had died suddenly there.

Almost immediately afterward the Premier gave the sad news to the House, and referred in fitting terms to the political career of the deceased, which in no way interfered with the independent way in which he presided over the deliberations of Parliament. Sir Wilfrid then proposed that the House adjourn out of respect to the memory of Canada's first commoner. Mr. Foster followed Sir Wilfrid in referring to the eminently fair way in which Sir James had administered the duties of the Chair.

According to the Constitution a Speaker must be elected to-morrow. Deputy Speaker Brodeur will no doubt be chosen.

PEACE CONFERENCE RESULTS.

Arbitration Treaty Signed by Many of the Powers—International Friendships Were Promoted.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Hague correspondent of The Times regards the increased friendship resulting from the Peace Conference as one of the striking features of the meeting at The Hague, and says it has been effected at nobody's expense and without seeking selfish ends of any kind. It has been done in the promotion of a good work, destined to benefit humanity at large, and thus more likely to prove sound and durable.

The correspondent then proceeds to give an interview with Mr. Holls, Secretary of the American delegation, on the work of the conference. In the course of the interview Mr. Holls said:

"There are a few facts which are better than any argument. It is a fact that nearly all of the eminent diplomatists who were delegated to the conference came here two months ago skeptical, if not cynically pessimistic, and it was freely rumored that they would soon leave the work to their underlings. Yet hardly one has ever been absent from a single sitting; and those who were most ready to stop at the beginning are now most deeply impressed with the value of our work."

Regarding this subject Mr. Holls, to a great extent, re-echoed the opinion of Andrew D. White, the head of the American delegation. He said he thought the most beautiful feature of the conference, on the whole, was the admirable spirit manifested by practically all the delegates. Especially pleasant, said Mr. Holls, was the cordial co-operation of the Anglo-American delegates. Sir Julian Pauncefote's advice helped the American delegation as well as the entire conference, in several difficult situations.

As an American, Mr. Holls declared that he felt proud of the cordial respect and friendship accorded the American delegation throughout.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from Ambassador White, President of the American delegation to The Hague Peace Conference, stating that sixteen of the powers represented have signed the protocols of the arbitration and mediation treaties. Included in the list are France, England, and Russia.

The treaty will not become effective, so far as the United States is concerned, until it has been ratified by the Senate, so that its provisions could not be availed of at this time to settle the boundary dispute between the United States and Canada. Even after the treaty is ratified, it is said, arbitration of this question could not be invoked save with the full consent of both parties.

Pauncefote Becomes a Peer.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—It was officially announced yesterday that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States and who was head of the British delegation to the International Peace Conference at The Hague, has been elevated to the peerage. The morning papers express the greatest satisfaction at this act, and The Times comments especially upon the fact that, owing largely to Sir Julian's influence, the result of the conference at The Hague has been to establish a still closer friendship between Great Britain and the United States.

The Pope and the Peace Conference.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—According to the Rome correspondent of The Standard, the Pope is about to send a letter to the Bishops of Belgium and the Netherlands, protesting against the exclusion of the Vatican from The Hague Conference and the refusal of permission to the Pope to give adhesion to the protocols of the conference.

FATAL FALL NOT REPORTED

Policemen Saw It, but Arrested No One and Said Nothing.

OCCURRED ON PRECINCT LINE

Marc Meyer Dying at Bellevue from a Fractured Skull, Caused by Falling from a Car.

An extraordinary case of a probably fatal accident, to which the police did not give sufficient attention either to make an arrest in connection with it or to report it to a police station, occurred at Twenty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue yesterday afternoon. Marc Meyer, a Frenchman, sixty-six years old, and a veteran of the Crimean war, fell from a south-bound cable car at that point and received a badly fractured skull. His injuries were pronounced at Bellevue Hospital, whither he was taken, to be, in all probability, fatal.

Mr. Meyer is a drug and chemical commission broker, with an office at 48 Broad Street and boarding at 158 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. He is a widower, his wife having died about two years ago, and his only relative in this city is his son, Dr. Oscar Northway Meyer of 14 East Eighty-seventh Street. It is thought that Mr. Meyer was on his way home after the day's business when from some unknown cause he fell from the Lexington Avenue cable car shortly after 4:30 P. M. and was picked up unconscious.

He was taken into the Tremont Pharmacy, on the corner of Twenty-seventh Street, still unconscious, and Police Headquarters was called on the telephone, and in turn sent an ambulance call to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Tynan, a new man at the hospital, responded with the ambulance and found Mr. Meyer suffering from a dangerous fracture at the base of the skull and bleeding at the ears. There were three policemen present, whose numbers are not known, and they said that Mr. Meyer had fallen from the car, as did several bystanders. The car, however, was not in sight, and no arrests had been made.

Mr. Meyer was promptly removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said that an operation would be necessary. The house surgeon thought his chances of recovery to be remarkably slim.

The astonishing part of the case was revealed when an effort was made to find what the police knew about it. It was then discovered that they had nothing to communicate on the subject at all. Twenty-seventh Street, at Lexington Avenue, divides the Twenty-first Precinct, the station for which is at 160 East Thirty-fifth Street, from the Eighteenth Precinct, in which the station is situated at 327 East Twenty-seventh Street. The north side of Twenty-seventh Street in this section is included in the Twenty-first and the south side in the Eighteen

IN FEAR OF YELLOW FEVER

General Quarantine Declared Against Hampton, Va.

FIRST ALARM NOW SUBSIDING

Precautions by Army and Navy Officials—Origin of the Disease—No Danger Here, Dr. Doty Says.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The last official advices received up to 8 o'clock to-night show a total of thirty-seven cases and seven deaths from yellow fever at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. One new case occurred at the home to-day.

Thus far the disease has been confined to the home, but all surrounding towns are excited and a vigorous quarantine is being maintained. Dr. Wasdin of the Marine Hospital Service is in charge of affairs at Hampton, and he is working in co-operation with the local Boards of Health. He has strengthened the cordon about the town of Phoebus, which he reports is in very bad sanitary condition.

The fact that only one new case appeared to-day is encouraging to the officials here, who are taking every measure to prevent a spread of the disease. Already a number of inquiries have been received by Dr. Wyman from Quarantine officers throughout the United States asking whether they shall impose a maritime quarantine against Norfolk. He has replied that there appears to be no necessity for such restriction in the case of either Norfolk or Newport News.

Dr. Wasdin's official report of his examination of existing conditions at the Soldiers' Home reached Dr. Wyman to-day. It is dated yesterday and notes the fact that the doctor has seen all the cases of suspected disease at the home. He sums up the history of the contagion as follows:

"Early in July an old soldier entered the home for a short rest, and soon afterward appeared at the dispensary, where he informed the physician in charge that he was but recently from Santiago, via a transport to a Northern port, thence ordered for Manila, via San Francisco, beat his way to the home on a freight train, and entered with his baggage. He complained of dumb chills and fever, and was prescribed for. He mingled freely with the inmates of the home, and a short time ago disappeared. From this as a possible cause the outbreak is as follows:

"Preceding Friday, the 21st, there had been noticed nothing of a suspicious nature. The weekly death-rate was as usual. But on the 21st and 22d there became ill during the night, with more or less sharp chill and high fever, some eight or ten inmates, men of usually good health. These seizures, although noted as peculiar, had occasioned no alarm until about Thursday, the 27th, when a death occurred, the man becoming distinctly yellow some time prior to death.

"On about the same day another one died without having attracted particular attention; he also turned quite yellow. Autopsies were held on both by the resident pathologist. It was then or a little later that the telegram was sent you asking for an expert. I found that there were 3,500 inmates, and that 35 of them had been taken ill since the 21st."

Dr. Wasdin says he withheld a positive diagnosis in his first communication because of the assertion of Surgeon Vickery at the home that there had been no communication of the inmates with any Cuban soldiers returned since last May or early in June.

With the discovery of the probable origin of the infection and the two autopsies to-day there can be no doubt, he says, about the disease being yellow fever, and he continues: "I have advised Major Vickery to empty the dormitories infected at once, putting the men preferably in tents. The grounds are closed. There has been a very free intercommunication between the inmates and people of Phoebus, a public house near the grounds having been freely visited until last night.

"I have suggested to Dr. Pettus to meet one or more of the local boards of Phoebus, and informing them of the state of affairs, ask their co-operation in watching the village. These inmates, as I understand it, do not mingle much with people outside of the village. From this fact it would seem possible to confine it in the home."

Some data furnished by the Surgeon General shows the prompt manner in which the authorities have taken the matter in hand. Late Saturday night Dr. Wyman received a telegram from Surgeon Vickery, at the home, asking for an expert. Dr. Wasdin was ordered there from Norfolk at once, and last night a dispatch came from him announcing that the disease was genuine yellow fever. Surgeon White was sent from Washington to take charge of Marine Hospital affairs. He has had large experience in yellow fever epidemics.

After a cordon had been established around the Soldiers' Home neighboring cities were warned and advised to hunt for any inmates of the home who might be visiting and keep them under close observation. Dispatches to this effect were sent Sunday to Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, and Richmond, and the health officer at Washington was notified. In Norfolk a house-to-house inspection is being made.

Dr. Farquhar at Portsmouth was appointed to consult the health authorities there and at the adjoining town of Berkeley and to aid in locating army refugees. Passed Assistant Surgeon Wertenbergen, who has been ordered from Wilmington, N. C., to Hampton, is not an immune, but is intimately acquainted with the locality and will do service on the outside of the cordon.

Surgeon Vickery at the home has been asked to prepare a list of soldiers who have departed within a month with a view to tracing them. To-day Dr. Wyman ordered Assistant Surgeon Von Eador from New Orleans to Hampton. Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith, who is on leave, has been directed to return to Norfolk.

Surgeon Magruder has been ordered from Memphis. Both of these have had large experience in quarantine quarters. Surgeon Pettus, in charge of the Cape Charles Quarantine Station, has ordered to assign his assistant, Surgeon McClintic, to temporary charge, and to remain on duty himself at Old Point.

EXCITEMENT IN HAMPTON, VA.

HAMPTON, Va., July 31.—This usually tranquil town has been in a state of feverish excitement to-day since the startling discovery of yellow fever at the Soldiers' Home. Scores of people took advantage of the first opportunity for leaving the place.

Last night a special train left Old Point with fully 300 of the guests of the hotels. Business in the town of Phoebus, adjoining the Soldiers' Home, is practically suspended. All sorts of rumors have been circulated, but it is difficult to obtain accurate information from the home.

The entrance, and in fact all points from which escape is possible, are carefully guarded. Late this afternoon a self-appointed guard of fifteen Hamptonians with Winchester rifles went to the home to assist in enforcing the quarantine regulations.

Chesapeake and Ohio trains have discontinued their service to the city.

QUARANTINE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Dr. C. Hampson Jones, Health Commissioner of this city, announced to-night that a rigid quarantine has been declared against the towns of Newport News, Hampton, and Old Point Comfort, Va., on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in that vicinity, and that it would be rigidly maintained.

No boats touching at either point included in the order will be allowed to land passengers from those places, nor will persons coming here by train from the quarantined towns be permitted to enter this city. Dr. Jones does not fear that yellow fever will reach Baltimore or become epidemic in any case, but he deems "an ounce of prevention" a good thing at this time.

BETTER FEELING IN NORFOLK NOW.

NORFOLK, Va., July 31.—The excitement over the discovery of the cases of yellow fever at the Soldiers' Home, at Hampton, across the bay, has subsided to some extent, and the fear that the fever would spread to this city and thence abroad has been allayed by the absolute quarantine against the three peninsular towns adjacent to the infected spot declared at midnight Sunday and enforced rigidly to-day. No precaution has been overlooked by the local health authorities in their efforts to protect the public from the disease and the commerce of the port from injury by arousing the fears of other communities.

Boats that stopped at Newport News and those that took on passengers at Old Point were not allowed to tie up at Norfolk. No steamboat can come here from any of these points. A fleet of seven tugs has been charted to patrol the fourteen miles of water between Norfolk and the Soldiers' Home, and the Norfolk river front is constantly guarded by policemen, while a guard from the navy yard is stationed at the Naval Hospital to prevent the landing of small boats containing refugees from the peninsula.

The city is in excellent sanitary condition, and all that skill can avail will be done to prevent the introduction of the fever. There are no cases and no suspects in Norfolk.

The hotels at Old Point are practically deserted. The Soldiers' Home is strictly guarded, a cordon of soldiers surrounding the place and allowing no one to enter or leave. It is believed that the fever may be confined to the place of its origin, as everything that science or discipline can do will be done. Newport News and Old Point are believed to be safe.

The last epidemic of yellow fever in Norfolk and vicinity was the great plague of 1855, which devastated the three communities of Gosport, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, and which ranks in medical history as one of the most severe epidemics this country has ever witnessed. Despite the fact that a third of the population of these three towns fled when the disease became epidemic, the total death-list for the three months of the pestilence was 1,807. The death rate was more severe than during the black plague in London in 1665. That scourge carried off 100,000 people, but the mortality was only one in seventeen. During the Norfolk epidemic it was one in three. The fever was brought to the port by the West India steamship Ben Franklin, from St. Thomas. Several men died aboard the Franklin after she entered the bay, some of the bodies being buried and one was washed ashore. On reaching her wharf the hold was opened and the bilge pumped out, resulting in an outbreak of fever in the adjoining shipyard. The fever was confined for a time to Gosport, but it was carried by refugees to Norfolk and Portsmouth. It rapidly spread throughout all three towns and the people fled panic-stricken. Other towns quarantined against the infected district till at one time there was an incipient famine and not enough able-bodied people left to nurse the sick and bury the dead. Whole streets were depopulated and families were destroyed by the disease. Business was suspended almost throughout the Summer. The Howard Relief Association was formed among the wealthier people of the town, and with the aid of nurses, physicians, and supplies which began to pour in from the outside, the sick were cared for, but twenty-five of the volunteer nurses and doctors died in the town they had come to aid, and it was not until frost came in October that the scourge was stayed.

NEWPORT NEWS FEELS SECURE.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 31.—After a day of intense excitement over the yellow fever outbreak at the National Soldiers' Home, Newport News rests to-night with a feeling of comparative security. The city officers and the various municipal bodies have been busy since early morning, and it is hoped now that no loophole has been left through which the scourge may find its way to this city.

The latest report received here from the Soldiers' Home gives the total number of cases as thirty-three, an increase of only three during the day. There was one death this afternoon. The universal hope now is that the disease will be confined within the home limits, and the authorities at the institution expect by telephone their confidence that this will be done.

The town of Hampton, which is in close proximity to the Soldiers' Home, early this morning established a cordon of armed policemen at the approaches to the reservation. Notwithstanding this precaution, Newport News quarantined against Hampton and Elizabeth City and Warwick County. Thus this city, which is nearly ten miles from the infected point, has the advantage of practically a double quarantine on land.

A tugboat patrols the river to prevent the evasion of quarantine restrictions by means of boats. The danger line ashore is guarded by a force of special policemen. The street railway company was prohibited this morning from running cars between Hampton and this city. Hundreds of frightened people left the city to-day.

ARMY AND NAVY PRECAUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The yellow fever situation in Hampton, Va., appears to become more and more serious as time passes, and is causing much concern to the officials of the War Department and to the physicians of the Marine Hospital Service. Late to-day an order was issued by the Secretary of War directing the removal of the garrison at Fort Monroe to some place of safety. Following is the text of the order:

Commanding General, Department of the East, Governors Island, New York:

The presence of yellow fever having been officially reported at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., the Secretary of War directs that you give immediate orders for the movement of the garrison at Fort Monroe to some place of safety somewhere on the northern coast to be selected by you. Two commissioned officers and not less than twenty men will be left in charge of the post. If there are immunes in the command, they will be given preference. Acknowledge receipt and report action taken.

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

Word was received here to-day from Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, that he was making arrangements to transfer the garrison at Fort Monroe as rapidly as possible to Battery Point, at the mouth of the Delaware River. The troops at Fort Monroe consist of three batteries of the Fourth Artillery, together with the headquarters of that regiment, all under command of Col. F. L. Gunther. The batteries there are G, N, and O. Of these a few officers and twenty men will be detained as a guard.

Secretary Alger has also directed that the Josiah Simpson Hospital at Fort Monroe be turned over to the Marine Hospital Service if it is wanted. This hospital contains 1,000 beds, and was fitted up for the troops stationed at Newport News last Summer.

Surgeon General Sternberg expected to go to Fort Monroe to-night, but has learned that the boats will not stop there owing to the yellow fever at Hampton. Speaking of the situation, Gen. Sternberg said to-day:

"The matter of dealing with the epidemic will be entirely in the hands of the Marine Hospital Service, but of course we shall cooperate in every way possible. I shall ask to have a yellow fever expert sent to Fort Monroe for the protection of the army interests there."

Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service had a conference with Secretary Alger to-day concerning the yellow fever situation at Hampton. The Secretary assured Dr. Wyman that the War Department would assist in every manner possible to control the epidemic, and that as ex-officio President of the Soldiers' Home he would issue such orders as may be deemed necessary. Dr. Wyman says that it may be necessary to take away many of the inmates of the home.

The Marine Hospital Service to-day hurried a number of surgeons to Hampton and vicinity. Dr. Wasdin of the Marine Hospital Service is already at Hampton, and is detailed as the expert at the home. Dr. J. H. White left Washington this morning, and will be on duty outside. Drs. C. P. Wortenbarker, Frank Donaldson, Farquahar, Pettus, and McClinic will be distributed through Portsmouth, Phoebus, Berkeley, and other near-by points as occasion requires. Surgeon General Wyman has not yet decided whether he will go to Hampton, but will do so if there is any need of his services.

The ironclad monitors Terror and Puritan are the only naval vessels stationed at the Norfolk Yard, and it is understood that they will be removed in case their crews should be endangered. It is also quite well understood that in such emergencies the Navy Department pays little heed to quarantine regulations, and would not hesitate to send the ships out, bound for a Northern port.

The boat from Old Point Comfort which arrived at Washington this morning was crowded with passengers. The Health Office here was notified about daylight of the Hampton outbreak, and the boat was inspected when she arrived, but no passengers were detained. The trains also will be watched. There is a detention settlement of cottages on the Eastern Branch which was utilized during the recent smallpox outbreak. This is being overhauled to receive any suspects who are detected by the Washington authorities.

MR. LACKEY ILL AGAIN.

Dr. Doty Says, However, His Symptoms Do Not Indicate Yellow Fever.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Oscar F. Lackey, the civil engineer who recently returned to his Summer residence, in Cherwood, Baltimore County, from the Quarantine Hospital, at New York, after recovering from a severe attack of yellow fever, was taken sick again Saturday night.

A telegram describing the symptoms was prepared and sent last night to Dr. Doty, Health Officer in New York, and this morning Dr. Doty replied that there was nothing in the symptoms described to point to any return of yellow fever.

Mr. Lackey is much improved to-day, and this, together with the receipt of Dr. Doty's telegram, has greatly quieted the fears of his family. He was the first human being in the United States on whom the new curative serum had been tried.

Fever Scare Affects Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A yellow fever panic raged in the provision pit, and the market was in a badly demoralised condition all day. All classes of holders sold at the best prices they could get, and as the demand was light at all times, prices melted away with remarkable rapidity. The market opened weak and lower for all commodities, and under steady selling pressure ruled weak to the close. Liquidation was mostly from the outside, commission houses leading in the selling. At the close September pork was 57½ cents lower, selling at $8.25; September lard was 17½ to 20 cents lower, being quoted at $5.22½, and September ribs were from 25 to 27½ cents lower, the price being $4.90.

OFFICIALS HERE NOT WORRIED.

Dr. Doty Warns Steamship Line—Pennsylvania Road Takes Action—Health Department Confident.

Health Officer Doty yesterday said that in his opinion there was little, if any, danger of yellow fever reaching this city by any of the steamship lines. He had not established a quarantine, he said, but he had requested the officials of the Old Dominion Line, whose vessels touch at Old Point Comfort, to exercise every precaution to prevent the sale of tickets to persons who have been exposed to the disease. The company had agreed, he said, to obey his request and he did not believe that it would be necessary to declare a quarantine.

Aside from the sea route, the only other direct way in which residents of Newport News can reach this city is by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The officials of the railroad company took steps early yesterday morning to prevent the contagion from spreading, by ordering all offices to suspend the sale of tickets to Newport News, and while the local representatives of the company were not sure, they said yesterday that in all probability no north-bound tickets would be sold at Newport News.

"The company may not stop the sale of tickets there," one of the officers of the company said yesterday, "but purchasers will not receive any assurance that they will get through. A declaration of a quarantine against Newport News would prevent the running of trains to or from that city, but so far as this office has knowledge, there is little danger of that contingency arising."

If the Health Department has any fear of an epidemic it was not apparent, for, not only did the officials of the department take no action but President Murphy intimated strongly that there was no intention of doing so. Mr. Murphy waved his hand assuringly when asked what had been done to keep refugees from Newport News from entering the city, and asserted: "There's no danger to the people of New York."

He then went on to say that the transportation lines were responsible to the city for every case of infectious disease they might bring to the city, and that he thought that they would exercise due precautions. He had not done anything to insure this action by the Pennsylvania Railroad, he said. As for the possibility of the disease coming in by sea, Mr. Murphy said that was Dr. Doty's business. He would to-day, he said communicate with the New Jersey State Board of Health and urge it to keep close watch at all ports.

None of the officials of the department who know the nature of yellow fever and appreciate the danger which threatens every community in communication with Newport News would discuss the matter yesterday. President Murphy, it was said, had chosen himself to be the mouthpiece of the department, and had threatened any one who talked to reporters with immediate dismissal. As a consequence, no information could be obtained at the department.

Local officials of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company say that the outbreak of yellow fever in the Soldiers' Home does not affect their road. An official of the Southern Railway Company states that no information has been received regarding the yellow fever epidemic beyond what is contained in the newspapers. Practically the same statement is made by the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company officials.

DIED AT SEA FROM YELLOW JACK

Case of a School Teacher from Barranquilla Only One on the Atlas.

The Atlas Line steamer Altai, Capt. Morris, which arrived yesterday from Kingston and Central American ports, was detained at Quarantine owing to the death during the voyage of one of her saloon passengers from yellow fever. The Altai sailed from Barranquilla July 18, Cartagena July 19, Greytown July 22, and Port Limon July 24 with a general cargo and ten saloon passengers.

On the morning of Tuesday last Miss Maria J. Martinez, thirty-three years old, a school teacher of Barranquilla died of yellow fever. Her body was buried at sea the same afternoon. There were no other cases of sickness during the voyage. The Altai will be thoroughly disinfected and fumigated.

JOSEPH A. GARDENER, DEAD.

Was an Old-Time Politician and a Policeman of Many Years' Standing—Held Office Under Lincoln.

With the death of Joseph A. Gardener, which occurred at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon at his home, 66 Barrow Street, a policeman of many years' standing in this city and a politician of over forty years ago, a veteran of the days of Mayor Fernando Wood and Boss Tweed, passed away. Mr. Gardener was in his seventy-second year, and had been ailing with dropsy for six months.

Joseph A. Gardener was the son of Anthony Gardener of this city, and was born in a house on Stone Street on June 10, 1828. That section of the city, the old First Ward, was then the fashionable section, and Battery Park was a promenade much favored by the wealthy citizens of the time. Young Gardener started his business career as a cook. He took an early interest in politics.

He joined the Republican organization of the First Ward, and when Mayor Fernando Wood was ousted in 1855, Mr. Gardener was one of the adherents of the new administration who was rewarded. He got an appointment as patrolman, and was assigned to detective work. Then he resigned his place to run on the Republican ticket for the Assembly and was defeated by John Callahan by a small majority.

In February, 1861, President-elect Abraham Lincoln was in Albany and was going to Washington prior to his inauguration. Silas B. Dutcher, (now President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn,) was in charge of a movement to send a body of New York citizens to escort Mr. Lincoln from Albany to this city, and Mr. Gardener as Captain of the Wideawakes of the First Ward, the Republican organization there, was invited by Mr. Dutcher to take part in this movement and did so. He treasured the letter Mr. Dutcher sent him and the badge he wore in the escorting procession to the day of his death.

When President Lincoln took office Mr. Gardener, who had been reappointed as patrolman, was appointed boarding officer in the Customs Department at this port. Previous to this he had done detective work in connection with the war. He brought Purcell M. Quillan, charged with treason from Washington to New York, and delivered him here to United States Marshal Robert Murray. His family still has the pass, signed by Aide de Camp Drake De Kay, for Gen. Mansfield, at the Military Headquarters in Washington, enabling him to go through the lines: "Pass J. A. Gardiner (the name misspelled) over the bridges and within the lines, by order of Gen. Mansfield, commanding."

When Andrew Johnson became President Mr. Gardener lost his job in the Customs Service. He was, however, a friend of Police Commissioner "Hank" Smith in this city, a Republican member of the board under Mayor A. Oakey Hall, when Tweed was in power. Through the influence of Smith, the Republican leader for Gardener's Congressional district, Mr. Gardener secured a place with the Croton Water Board, and was later reappointed to the police force and detailed as a Milk Inspector under the Health Board, in which Prof. C. F. Chandler and Prof. Doremus were then Commissioners.

Later he was assigned to the place of Court Officer at the old Tombs. He held this post for ten or fifteen years, and then was transferred to the Jefferson Market Court, where he remained till he was retired in December, 1895, at his own request.

Mr. Gardiner married Miss Elizabeth Dunscombe of Brooklyn in 1895. His widow and two chidren survive him. He was a member of the Star of Bethlehem Masonic Lodge in Brooklyn years ago. His funeral will take place at the house at 8 o'clock to-night, and he will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore Md.

WILBUR F. WAKEMAN SLIGHTED

C. A. Hess Opposed His Election to Madison Square Republican Club, but He Hopes to Get In To-night.

There are indications that there will be a hot time at the meeting of the Madison Square Republican Club to-night. It will be the result of the failure of the Governors at the last meeting to elect Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, to membership. And thereby hangs an interesting tale.

In 1896, Charles A. Hess, the leading spirit in the club, was a candidate for Congress. His opponents for the nomination were Luther B. Little and Wilbur F. Wakeman. As the day of the convention approached Mr. Little saw how matters were shaping and gracefully withdrew. Mr. Wakeman decided to stick, and his action is said to have incurred for him the ill-feeling of Mr. Hess.

Last year the Madison Square Republican Club was organized for social and political purposes. The incorporators selected a Board of Governors, and the charter makes it the closest kind of a corporation, as the Governors only can elect members and fill the offices. Section 8 of the charter says:

Every officer of the corporation, while his membership in the corporation continues, shall hold office until his successor is duly chosen, and all officers of the corporation, with the exception of the Governors, shall be chosen by the Governors, who shall be the only members of the corporation eligible to the offices of President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the corporation; and incumbent of any one of these four last-named offices shall cease to be such officer if he ceases to be a Governor.

Other sections provide that members can be elected only by the Governors; that the latter shall be chosen annually in December by the members of the club, and that the Governors shall also have the power to appoint counsel, to consist of five members of the New York Bar, who alone have authority to attend the meeting of the Governors. Consequently the Governors constitute the club, possessing all the power to continue themselves in office.

The Governors selected under the charter are John A. Weekes, Jr., William J. McEwen, Howard Conkling, Thomas F. Murphy, William E. Billings, Henry Birrell, Thomas W. Foisom, Arthur P. Sturges, and Charles Stewart Davison. The counsel are James M. Varnum, John C. O'Conor, Charles A. Hess Job E. Hedges, and McDougall Hawkes.

At the meeting last Tuesday, when Mr. Wakeman's name was proposed, Messrs. Weekes, McEwen, Murphy, Billings, and Birrell were present. So, too, were Messrs. Hess and Hedges. It was known that Weekes, McEwen, and Birrell favored Wakeman's election, but Mr. Hess protested strongly against it. Weekes, being a candidate for member of Assembly and McEwen seeking the nomination of Alderman, did not care to go contrary to the wishes of Hess, the leader of the district, so action on the election of Mr. Wakeman was deferred until to-night.

Fred Grosse, a prominent member of the club, says the members are almost unanimous for Wakeman, and that he will certainly be elected to-night. Mr. Hess is in Canada and will not return until next week. Mr. Wakeman, when seen yesterday, was not much disturbed. He had acceded to a request to be a candidate for membership, and intimated that Mr. Hess could probably explain the reason why no action was taken at the last meeting. The action of the Governors has caused much feeling, and lively times are predicted to-night.

FOR DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The Democratic primaries to elect delegates to the State Convention, which meets in this city on Wednesday next to nominate candidates for Governor, Controller, and Attorney General, were held in this city this afternoon.

The only contestants in the primaries for State offices are John Walter Smith of Worcester, who was recently elected to Congress in the First District, and Edwin Warfield, President of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of this city, whose residence is in Howard County. The vote was cast for the candidates direct, the Ward delegates to be named by the victor. At midnight the indications are that Smith has carried the city and will be the nominee of the convention, although Warfield has made a surprisingly strong fight and may yet win the prize.

It is generally conceded, however, that Smith has enough votes in the counties to assure his success if he carries half the city, while Warfield has a comparatively small following outside of Baltimore City and Howard and Montgomery Counties.

NOT FIGHTING RICHARD CROKER.

John D. Crimmins said yesterday that he had nothing to do with any "mission" that Dr. William T. Jenkins may be charged with to Richard Croker, that he knew nothing of any "document" such as Dr. Jenkins is reported to have taken with him to England, which is said to be a demand for the casting out of Mr. Croker, and that he had signed no petition or representation to this effect.

"I believe," said Mr. Crimmins, "that there is no such document. The publisher of a periodical who has been writing against Mr. Croker sent out a call for a meeting to take action against Mr. Croker, and signed himself as 'Assistant Secretary.' I am told that there was no meeting, but that the sender of the circular used the names of the men to whom he sent it as if a meeting had been held and action taken. I authorized no action of any kind in this regard."

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace denied that he had any interest in the rumored movement to overthrow Mr. Croker, and similar disclaimers were made by ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark and J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, whose names have been mentioned in this connection.

May Prosecute Dady for Perjury.

Hostilities between ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling and Col. Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, it appears, are not yet over. Buttling will make an attempt to prosecute Dady for perjury, in connection with the suit over the filing of lists of election officers. Hugo Hirsh, counsel for Buttling, said yesterday that he intended to consult District Attorney Steele to determine if it was possible to prosecute Dady for swearing that he (Dady) changed his lists before he received the order of the court and not afterward, as Hirsh claims the records show.

Manifesto from Sheehan's Friends.

An important meeting of the friends of John C. Sheehan in the Ninth Assembly District will be held to-night, at which, it is stated, a forcible manifesto will be issued. The followers of the deposed leader of Tammany Hall are working like beavers and are confident of success in their coming battle with Mr. Croker's adherents. Thomas F. Smith, one of Councilman Goodwin's lieutenants, was equally certain last night that Mr. Sheehan would be beaten in the primaries.

Genesee Republican Candidates.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 31.—John J. Ellis was nominated unanimously for the Assembly to-day by Genesee County Republicans for a third term, the two-term rule being broken for the first time in the history of local politics. District Attorney Fred S. Randall of Le Roy and John M. Hamilton were elected as Judicial delegates. They were selected by County Judge North, and will urge his nomination as a Supreme Court Justice.

Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Cole Dead.

Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Cole, a hero of two wars, died at his home in St. Louis, Mo., yesterday, after a lingering illness. He went into the Civil War a Captain of the Missouri volunteers, and came out a Colonel. He had charge of the expedition in Southwest Missouri, and captured Fort Jackson. He participated in many of the great battles of the war with distinction, at one time acting as chief of artillery on Gen. Pleasanton's staff.

On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was among the first to receive an appointment as Brigadier General, being assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, at Camp Alger. He was subsequently transferred to the camp at Columbia, S. C., and was mustered out owing to ill-health.

KILLED THE GIRL HE LOVED

Edith Morell of South Amherst, Mass., Shot by a Jealous Indian.

MURDERER AN INCENDIARY, TOO

Burned the House and Barn, and Then Disappeared—Was a Graduate of the Carlisle School.

AMHERST, Mass., July 31.—Eugene Pakahpuer, a graduate from the Indian school at Carlisle, Penn., shot and killed Edith Morell, aged seventeen years, at the home of Mrs. J. F. Morell, in South Amherst, early this evening. The Indian had been employed on the farm for about a year, and during the time had paid much attention to the girl. The murder, without doubt, was the result of jealousy through Miss Morell's refusal of Pakahpuer's attentions. It would seem from statements made by friends of the family that the Indian and the girl had been quite friendly, the former taking the latter to parties and on drives. Of late it was noticed that Miss Morell had repelled Pakahpuer's attentions because she had said they were obnoxious. The Indian became so jealous that his behavior around the farm was very disagreeable, and this morning it was found necessary to pay him off and give him his discharge.

During the afternoon the Indian came to Amherst and bought a 32-calibre revolver in a local hardware store. He returned immediately to South Amherst, and while on the way he did a little practice with the weapon He was seen by John Chapman, a neighbor of Mrs. Morell, as he was practicing, and Chapman asked the Indian what he was shooting. The latter replied, "Woodchucks." A little later another neighbor, Henry C. Dickinson, saw the Indian, and the latter said: "Goodbye, I may not see you again." Mr. Dickinson asked him where he was going, and the Indian replied, "Not very far." This was about fifteen minutes before the shooting.

It is evident that Pakahpuer went into the cellar of the Morell house and saw Edith at the refrigerator. It is not known what was said between them, but the Indian finally discharged the revolver twice, one bullet going through the girl's neck and the other into the brain. The Indian then went up stairs and told Mrs. Morell that he had shot Edith and he was going to set the buildings on fire and then shoot himself. He went into the barn, and a few minutes later flames broke out there, and the fire which followed destroyed the house, barn, and outbuildings.

After the Indian informed Mrs. Morell of what he had done she went down stairs and found Edith on the floor. In her fright she ran to a neighbor's house and got the assistance of two men, who removed the girl to a nearby building, where she breathed her last in a few minutes.

Up to a late hour to-night no trace had been found of the Indian, and yet the police do not think he killed himself in the burning building. They have an idea that he is hiding in the woods, and they have begun a search for him. In the morning, when the embers of the fire have been extinguished, a search will be made on the site of the building to determine if the Indian carried out his threat. The loss by the fire was $6,000, which included the contents of the barn. Most of the furniture in the house was saved by neighbors.

Miss Morell is well spoken of by all the people in South Amherst who knew her. She belonged to the junior class in the high school and was an active member of the Christian Endeavor Society connected with the local church. Not much is known of the murderer, except that after he graduated from the Indian school he went to Conway, Mass., where he worked for several years, coming here about a year ago.

A NEW YORK TOWN DESTROYED

Fire Leaves But a Few Buildings Standing in Tupper Lake Village—Hundreds Are Homeless.

MALONE, N. Y., July 31.—The village of Tupper Lake was almost entirely wiped out by fire in a few hours Sunday morning. Save two hotels, the Opera House, Catholic Church, and a few straggling tenement houses on the outskirts, not a single block or house remains. Not a business establishment of any kind escaped. The buildings were all of wood, and there being no fire protection, insurance rates were well-nigh prohibitive as far as the poorer class were concerned. Thus hundreds are left homeless and destitute.

The heat from so much burning wood was terrific, making it difficult to save anything from buildings even quite remote from the blaze. Goods were piled into the streets only to be moved again, and many of these, together with furniture, bedding, &c., were afterward burned. Men were dazed, and watched all their earthly possessions go up in smoke, while women and children wept and wrung their hands.

Hundreds sought shelter in the only remaining church and at the Opera House. Steps are being taken to feed and care for them.

The fire started in King & Page's store, at the west of the town, and with a strong wind the flames swept eastward, only to abate when nothing remained to feed them. The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. The insurance was mostly carried by F. S. Chinnell of Malone, and the Mutual Insurance Company of Ogdensburg.

WESTERN ROAD INCORPORATED.

Has $87,000,000 Capital and May Absorb Central Pacific.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 31.—The Central Railway was incorporated here to-day, with a capital stock of $87,000,000, its object being, it is said, to acquire the Central Pacific Railroad and all its property and franchises.

Thomas Marshal of the Utah is named as President of the corporation.

Vanderbilt Party Sails for Japan.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 31.—The steamship Empress of India sailed to-day for Yokohama and Hongkong. She carried among her passengers the Vanderbilt party of young college graduates, who are on a tour around the world.

Destructive Fire in Holyoke, Mass.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 31.—Fire broke out in the Whiting Street block about 11:40 o'clock to-night. The building is occupied by paper stock jobbers. The loss will probably exceed $100,000, covered by insurance.

Your Stomach Works

hard every day. Is it strange that it stops occasionally? Don't shock it with some griping purgative, but use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a remedy everybody knows. A dose of the Bitters taken regularly will keep the stomach sweet, the bowels regular, and prevent, as well as cure, all disorders of a weak stomach. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

Beware of "Something Just As Good"

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—R. S. Marshall, Cincinnati; Dr. Howland, Washington; Walker B. Smith, Tuxedo.

ASTOR—C. E. Kenworthy, Liverpool; J. Murray Bacon, Boston.

BUCKINGHAM—J. G. Willis, Morristown.

EMPIRE—H. Ewing, Hartford; John J. Hamilton, Des Moines.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. F. Medina, London; Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island; W. J. Whyte, England; John T. Abbott, Keene, N. H., ex-Consul to Ecuador; J. B. Calve, Costa Rican Minister, Washington.

GILSEY—Frederick W. Lee, Chicago.

GRAND—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira; Dr. C. M. De Valin, U. S. S. Brooklyn.

HOFFMAN—E. R. Shaw, San Francisco; V. L. Boeck, Shanghai, China.

HOLLAND—George W. Powell, Chicago; N. B. Ream, Chicago; Walter J. Raymer, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—A. W. Boultbee, London.

MANHATTAN—Leigh Robinson, Washington; Ponsonby Ogle, London; William D. Sloane, Lenox; A. Matthiole, Constantinople.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. William Paulding, United States Army; Andrew Morton, London; Alexander E. Tucker, Bermuda; J. J. Coppinger, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—Richard Popkins, London.

PLAZA—Ross Proctor, Pittsburg; H. J. Kennedy, Chicago.

SAVOY—A. Staab, Santa Fe, N. M.

STURTEVANT—J. M. Morton, Boston.

WALDORF—M. J. Gerald, Ottawa; ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; James Blane, London; E. M. Owen, England; A. K. Baylor, London; E. H. Curtis, London; A. Blohm, Caracas; L. Appert, Paris; Carl Boiel, Paris; Henry W. Cramp, Philadelphia.

WESTMINSTER—Dr. Laureans Villanova, ex-President of Venezuela; Carlos A. Villanova, Consul General of Venezuela at London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adams Brothers Company, Lake City, Fla.; R. W. Adams, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Adams Brothers, White Springs, Fla.; N. Adams, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Alborn, Herrick & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Alborn, notions; Hotel Albert.
Adler, Childs Dry Goods Co., Dayton, Ohio; M. L. Adler, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces and embroideries; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.
Barie, William & Son, Saginaw, Mich.; B. J. Rockwood, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; 539 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Blum Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; S. Blum, fancy goods; J. J. Blum, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.
Berger, M. & Co., Jonesboro, Ark.; M. Berger, notions and fancy goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Brin, Harry, Comanche, Texas; dry goods; 939 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
Cohn, M., Lynchburg, Va.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Connell, M. J., Co., Butte City, Mont.; W. Shore, domestics and white goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Crawford, Morris Company, The, Commerce, Texas; E. E. Maloney, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Douglass & Davison, Atlanta, Ga.; R. J. Scott, cloaks and suits; B. Davison, silks, dress goods, and linens; J. B. Robbins, carpets and upholstery goods; 60 Lispenard Street.
Dowell & Helen, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.
Dives, Pomero & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. F. Custer, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.
Day Carpet and Furniture Co., Peoria, Ill.; H. P. Day, carpets; Hotel Albert.
Emrich, M., Bucyrus, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Fensterwald, J., Nashville, Tenn.; clothing; Colonnade Hotel.
Fensterwald, J. B., Norfolk, Va.; clothing; Colonnade Hotel.
Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.
Goldsmith Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Goldsmith, woolens; M. Goldsmith, woolens; Belvedere House.
Greenstein, Market & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Markel, hats and caps; Hotel Marlborough.
Goldenberg, C. & L., Williamsport, Penn.; L. N. Goldenberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Glaser, A., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Glaser

PERTH AMBOY BANK WRECK

Edward S. Campbell of Newark Is Made Permanent Receiver.

LIVELY ARGUMENT IN COURT

James Parker Accuses the National Park Bank of Responsibility for Valentine's Actions.

NEWARK, July 31.—Edward S. Campbell has been appointed permanent receiver for the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, which was wrecked by its cashier, George M. Valentine, who is now serving a term in State prison. The appointment was made this morning by Vice Chancellor Pitney. His bond was fixed at $50,000. Mr. Campbell is Vice President of the National Newark Banking Company. He will succeed James Maguire of Elizabeth, the temporary receiver.

As soon as the Vice Chancellor called the case, R. V. Lindabury, acting on behalf of a number of creditors of the wrecked concern, nominated Mr. Campbell for receiver. James Parker of Perth Amboy, nominated Mayor James L. Compton of that place. Mr. Parker said he represented a committee, of which Mr. Compton was Chairman, and which was appointed at a recent mass meeting of the bank depositors.

"We were hopeful," said Mr. Parker, "that Mr. Maguire would reconsider his determination not to serve longer, but we understand that he will not. That leaves the matter open. We haven't a word to say against Mr. Campbell, but we have something to say as to who should be appointed. We in Perth Amboy think that the receiver should be a man in sympathy with the creditors and those who are under small obligations to the bank. We think that the court should not go outside of Perth Amboy to find the receiver."

"Most of the business men of Perth Amboy were depositors in the bank?" inquired the Vice Chancellor.

"Yes," responded Mr. Parker. "The bank holds 231 notes with 250 indorsers. It has 671 creditors, with claims amounting to $611,818.11, of which banks represent only $106,141.63. My friend says the banks are agreeable to the appointment of Mr. Campbell. We do not believe that the banks ought to be considered, particularly the National Park Bank, which, to my mind, is in a way particeps criminis for allowing this man to draw more than $100,000 from its vaults without saying a word. We think the depositors should be considered."

"Mr. Parker," interrupted the Vice Chancellor, "the depositors will be considered in just so far as they can suggest the best men for the receivership, who will do the work cheaply. Now, this is not a town meeting. (Mr. Parker had shown a disposition to resume the impassioned strain in which he had been speaking.) I shall require you to make your nomination quickly."

"Then I shall nominate James L. Compton, the Mayor of Perth Amboy," said Mr. Parker.

"What business is he in?" asked the Court.

"In insurance and real estate."

"What business was he bred to?"

"That of finance. He has been a receiver in this court before for the electric light company."

"On general principles," said the Vice Chancellor, "I shall go outside of Perth Amboy for a receiver, if only to get a man to enforce these notes and indorsements."

"If your Honor does that," said Mr. Parker, "it may have a bad effect on 50 per cent. of the securities of the bank. It seems to me that there might be one or two additional receivers appointed, so that a local man could be included."

"Well, I shall see what the other persons interested have to say," said the Court.

"You understand, I speak loudly not because I am angry, but because I want you to hear, Mr. Parker."

"Yes, I understand, your Honor," was the reply.

In response to the Vice Chancellor's invitation, James Nugent of Elizabeth, representing the Perth Amboy Gas Lighting Company, a creditor to the extent of $15,000, consented to Mr. Campbell's appointment. John W. Beekman, who has been the attorney for the bank, said that he represented himself individually and approved the nomination of Mr. Campbell, as did also Adrian Lyon and Edward Cross of Perth Amboy.

"It is the general opinion of the depositors and other creditors that their interests would be best subserved by the appointment of some man outside the city," said City Attorney James S. Wight of Perth Amboy. "In view of Mr. Maguire's determination not to serve longer, Mr. Campbell is considered the next best man."

Mr. Lindabury remarked that he thought Mr. Parker was mistaken in thinking he represented the Depositors' Committee.

"I want to say I have no personal objections to Mr. Campbell," said Mr. Parker. "As far as not representing the committee goes, I have only to say that I am under instructions from the committee."

"My own judgment would be, as I stated to Mr. Parker," said the Court, "that a man should be appointed who is not interested in Perth Amboy. There are a great many clashing interests there and they are to be considered, which ought not to stand in the way of depositors getting all that they can. There is no hope I understand, of saving anything for the stockholders. The banks representing one-fourth of the claims against this bank nominate Mr. Campbell. A number of depositors approve of his appointment. I know nothing of Mr. Compton. I know nothing at all against him, but he lives in Perth Amboy, on small insurance and brokerage interests. I have received a number of letters indorsing Mr. Campbell. He is a banker, and under the direction of the court can appoint assistants, if they should be needed. A keen, strong head is needed in a case of this kind, especially in banking. I therefore appoint Edward S. Campbell."

Mr. Lindabury announced that Mr. Maguire was willing to continue serving as receiver for the New York assets. These consist of some old paintings, valued at about $50,000, pledged to secure a note of $25,000.

The Vice Chancellor suggested that $100,000 would be the right amount for the bond. The lawyers interested, including Mr. Parker, however, agreed that $50,000 would be enough, and it was fixed at that figure. The bond will be submitted to Francis J. Swayze, as Special Master in Chancery, for approval.

Mr. Campbell this afternoon accepted the position and filed his bond of $50,000. He said he would go to Perth Amboy to-morrow and take charge of the bank and begin the work of settling up the accounts. He was not familiar enough with the bank as yet to know what his policy would be. He said he would be guided by the law entirely, and whenever in doubt as to the best policy to pursue he would appeal to the Chancery Court for instructions.

Receiver Campbell said that as soon as he took charge of the bank and obtained a clear idea of the situation, and how the assets of the bank were placed, he would begin to get in as much money as possible and when a sufficient amount was obtained he would declare a dividend. His idea in doing this would be to release to the owners of the money as much as possible, as they doubtless needed it. He would not sacrifice a cent, however, in obtaining the money for this dividend, and would not dispose of any security for less than it was worth.

NATIONAL PARK BANK'S ACTION.

No Suspicion Existed to Prevent It from Honoring Valentine's Drafts.

George S. Hickock, cashier of the National Park Bank, was seen at his residence last night and questioned relative to the statement made in court at Newark by Lawyer Parker that that bank was in a way particeps criminis in allowing Cashier Valentine of the Middlesex County Bank to draw out $100,000 without saying a word.

Mr. Hickock was disinclined to talk on the subject, saying that the whole matter was in the hands of the bank's lawyers, and the National Park Bank would be fully protected. He said, however, that the drafts of regular cashiers of corresponding banks were honored without question as long as there was no suspicion, and there was none in Valentine's case, as his credit had always been good. Mr. Hickock said that the attachment obtained by the National Park Bank would be fought out in the courts.

None of the other officers or Directors of the National Park Bank could be found last night.

REPORT OF ANOTHER ARREST.

Prosecutor Voorhees Will Await the Action of the Receiver.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 31.—Prosecutor John S. Voorhees declared to-day that he had not heard a report that another arrest was to be made in the case of the Middlesex County Bank. He said that if any arrest was contemplated it was not as the result of any proceedings taken by him.

"I have full confidence in the receiver," he said, "and I have no intention of interfering with him in any way. At present everything is being left to him, and whatever I do will be at his instance. I have no present intention of acting without him, and shall make no investigation in addition to or independent of that made by him. When his examination is completed and everything is known, whatever action seems to be demanded by the circumstances disclosed will then be taken."

EXPLORERS PROBABLY KILLED.

Several Americans May Have Been Murdered by Indians in Brazil.

KANSAS CITY, July 31.—A party of explorers, headed by two Kansas City men, Weldon E. Williamson and Marcus E. Kirk, which left here in March 1898, and has not been heard of since June, 1898, is now believed to have been exterminated by a hostile tribe of Indians in the western part of Brazil.

Secretary Hay of the State Department has notified the United States Consuls in Buenos Ayres, Rio Janeiro, and other South American capitals to make immediate and thorough investigations. Mrs. Williamson, who went to Brazil a year ago to search for her husband, has returned to this country and believes him dead. Mrs. Kirk, who is in Chicago with her parents, holds the same opinion in regard to her husband.

CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK DEAD.

Body of W. H. Russell Found in His Flat—Heart Disease the Cause.

W. H. Russell, a clerk in the Custom House, was last night found dead in his flat, at 116 East Ninety-eighth Street. It is supposed he died from heart disease. His wife is in the country, and Mr. Russell was keeping house alone.

He was seen going into the flat Saturday afternoon. Last night the janitor of the house, James Brown, suspecting that he was ill, peeped over a transom and saw Mr. Russell lying on the floor of the front room. He forced the door and discovered that the man had probably been dead some time.

Dr. Brennan of 174 East Ninetieth Street had been attending Mr. Russell for heart trouble. There was no sign of a struggle in the flat, and nothing suspicious appears to be connected with the death. Mr. Russell was about fifty years old.

A CONGRESS OF UNIFORMS.

Diplomatic Corps in Full Regalia to Attend Philadelphia Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Something quite unusual in the history of popular gatherings will be witnessed at the opening of the International Commercial Congress which is to assemble jointly with the National Export Exposition in this city next Fall, when the entire Diplomatic Corps in Washington will appear in full uniform. Though this was not requested of the corps by the management of the exposition when the invitation was extended, replies from the more prominent Ambassadors and Ministers indicate that the Corps will attend in a body clothed in official garments.

On this occasion it is expected that President McKinley will preside. President Diaz of Mexico, who will be on a tour of the United States at that time, Oct. 10, has been invited to be present, and it is believed he will consent.

The congress will be held in the big International Congress Building, now nearly completed.

KLONDIKE VICTIM IN BELLEVUE.

John Troxler, Once Known as "The Swiss Giant," an Utter Wreck.

Unable to walk and greatly emaciated, John Troxler, fifty-five years old, one of the Klondike argonauts, was carried into Bellevue Hospital last night, an utter wreck physically and on the verge of collapse mentally. A year ago, when Troxler left his home at 63 Greenwich Street, to tempt fortune in the frozen North, he was known as "The Swiss Giant." He had health and strength, and, despite his fifty-five years, his friends said he would get the gold if anybody could.

He came home a few days ago with a bag of nuggets, some dust, and a bag of rare old Egyptian coins as the result of his months of hardship. But that which gold cannot buy—his health—fled, and all night long the poor fellow tossed deliriously on his cot, cursing the fate that ever induced him to make the trade.

When admitted to the hospital he was just able to give his name and tell briefly of his experiences. He said he found the bag of old coin while prospecting in the Copper River region. How it ever got there was a mystery to him. He dug the coins up, and friends told him of their nature. Some are of silver and some of bronze, and there are several handfuls in all.

The physicians say that he has gastro-enteritis, brought on by exposure, improper food, and lack of medicine to treat himself in the incipient stages. There is not much hope of the man's recovery. He is said to have a wife and family in Switzerland. His nuggets and dust are not worth more than $100 in all.

ACKRON RETAINS COUNSEL.

Proprietor of the Tivoli Garden Will Fight Extradition.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 31.—Charles E. Ackron, proprietor of the Tivoli Garden, New York, and William Wharton, who are held here to await extradition to New York for swindling the Brooklyn Chair Company, have retained ex-Prosecutor of the Pleas Samuel E. Perry to defend them. Mr. Perry to-day secured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge A. Bendicott, who will to-morrow have the prisoners brought before him. It is claimed there is an irregularity in the New York proceedings in bringing a criminal action to collect a bill.

The warrants for the arrest of Charles E. Ackron, proprietor of the Tivoli Garden, and William Wharton, who were captured in Atlantic City Sunday, were based on indictments found last week against the prisoners and a man known as Gen. Yarrington, now serving a term in the penitentiary. The indictments charged grand larceny, and the complainant is the Brooklyn Chair Company.

It is alleged that in September, 1898, Wharton, pretending to come from the West, and furnishing the Tivoli Garden, bought chairs to the value of $888, and asked for ten days' credit, introducing Yarrington as security, who, he said, was worth $250,000. The goods were delivered, and Yarrington, it was claimed, indorsed the note for the amount of the purchase, and gave as security two houses in St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

After the establishment had been furnished, Ackron became proprietor, and the chair company, failing to get its money for the furniture, found that the note was worthless, and that Yarrington did not own the houses on St. Mark's Place. It is stated that Ackron, soon after coming in possession of Tivoli Garden, mortgaged the furniture and fixtures to Lembeck & Betz, Jersey City brewers. The detectives claim that it is a scheme which is a source of great profit to those that work it, the plan being to obtain the goods, then mortgage them for as much as possible, and disappear. The detectives say this would have been the case in the Tivoli Garden transaction, except for the fact that the garden proved to be a profitable business venture.

Ackron has served three and a half years in Sing Sing Prison. He had been sentenced to a six-year term, but was pardoned by Gov. Morton. In 1897, in company with two other men, he was arrested, accused of mortgaging a saloon on Prince and Greene Streets, which had been fitted up on credit. The police know very little about Wharton's former record. Both men are held in New Jersey to await extradition papers.

Dry Goods Receiver Discharged.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—In the Common Pleas Court to-day, after a hearing, the receiver for the Hoyt, Kent & Sefton Company, dry goods, was discharged and the injunction granted last Friday on the application of Harry H. Hoyt, one of the stockholders, was dissolved. The charge made by Hoyt that the affairs of the company were not being properly managed was not proved.

After a hearty dinner at night, Drink "Zoo-lak" in the morning. Soda Fountains—Druggists.—Adv

NEWS OF THE YACHTSMEN

Big Gathering of Boats at New London and Newport.

DID NOT BUY BAR HARBOR LAND

Denied New York Club Is Interested in Sale of a Hotel There—London Yachtsman on Cup Racers.

The cruising fleet of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, which spent Sunday at Oyster Bay, where the yachtsmen were the guests of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, proceeded yesterday to Morris Cove. The yachts will to-day race to Shelter Island. There will be a race to-morrow from Shelter Island to New London, where on the following day there will be races for the gigs and dinghies of the fleet. The fleet will proceed on Friday to Newport.

The Larchmont coatingent of the New York Yacht Club will start Saturday on its cruise for New London to rendezvous on Monday with the other craft of the New York Yacht Club for its annual cruise commencing Tuesday. The next day the yachts of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club will arrive at New London on that club's cruise, so that for a week or more New London will be the scene of unusual activity in yachting.

The gathering of yachts at Newport, however, when the fleet of the New York Yacht Club, including its Eastern contingent will be there, promises to be unrivalled by anything of the kind this country has ever known. The presence of the Columbia and Defender, and their participation in the races arranged by the club, would of course in itself attract an enormous attendance, while the unparelleled yachting enthusiasm of the year and the increase of the steam fleet would make the occasion an unusual one without the exceptional attraction of a cup defender.

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A report from Bangor of the sale of the hotel and land at Mount Desert Ferry, opposite Bar Harbor, which said that it was understood that the purchasers were acting in the interest of the New York Yacht Club, attracted attention yesterday, but it was said at the club that there was no foundation for connecting its name with the transaction. The club is more interested in its new city house, now building, than in schemes for shore houses, and, as a member said: "It would hardly be looking for a place at Bar Harbor, when this year it decided not to extend its cruise to that point, as it did on its last cruise two years ago."

"It should be remembered also that a vast proportion of the membership of the New York Yacht Club is made up of members of clubs whose houses fringe the Atlantic Coast, any one of whom would object to having the organization which he contributes to make powerful establish a shore club which would be in a sense a rival to one of the others. I think the club's system of stations answers its purposes very well."

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The Horseshoe Harbor Club will hold its annual regatta on Saturday, Aug. 12. It will be open to yachts of thirty-six feet and under enrolled in any recognized club. Entries will be received until the evening of Aug. 10. The rules of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound will govern. The course will be a triangle laid between Horseshoe Harbor, Whortleberry Island, and Execution Rocks; distance, five miles. Sloops, yawls, and mainsail cabin yachts will sail the course three times, and jib and mainsail and mainsail open yachts will sail it twice.

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The Yachtsman of London quotes approvingly the suggestions contained in the following extract from Forest and Stream: "Outside of the two principals, probably no one knows just how much money will be spent on the series of five races between Columbia and Shamrock this year, but it will be a very large sum. Suppose that at the outset Sir Thomas Lipton had set aside the same amount for the contruction of a fleet of sixty-five-footers, such as Tutty, Senta, Astrid, and Betty, yachts about as large as Queen Mab, placing his orders with the different British designers, having the yachts ready early in the season, and sailing a series of races open to the sixty-five-foot class. Such a course of preparation would have given him in the end a yacht in perfect form, with the pick of skipper and crew, instead of a craft that comes to America virtually without trial.

"On the part of defense, the cost of Columbia would have built a similar fleet, of probably three or four sixty-five-footers, with others added by different individual yachtsmen, the whole fleet being raced through June, July, August, and September. Instead of being confined to one boat by one firm, every prominent American designer might have been represented; and, what is of the most importance, the foundation of permanent class racing would have been laid permanents. The two leading characteristics of the America's Cup races of to-day, size and secrecy, are both at variance with that advancement of yachting which the cup was originally designed to promote; and as long as the present conditions exist the interests of the sport at large are hurt by the continuance of international racing."

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Of the relative merits of the challenger and cup defender, The Yachtsman says: "Judging from the first trial of the Shamrock with the Britannia, we should say that she will be very evenly matched with the Columbia. Of course such a test leaves a good deal for assumption, but the Britannia may be taken as about equal to the Vigilant, while the Defender is, say, seven or eight minutes better than either, on such a day as the Columbia can barely beat the Defender by a balance of the time between the Shamrock and the Britannia. At the same time a great many yachtsmen think that the new boat should have done better than she did in view of the enormous difference in the scantlings of the two vessels and the Shamrock's immense sail spread. Her performance was by no means wonderful, no better, perhaps, than what the Meteor would have shown, but this was her first race and abundantly proved the necessity for some trial sailing."

THE CONSTANCE WINS AGAIN.

Once More Defeats the Glencairn III. for the Seawanhaka Cup.

DORVAL, Quebec, July 31.—The second race for the Seawanhaka Cup came off to-day on Lake St. Louis, and was won by the American boat Constance by 55 seconds, this making two wins out of five races, against none for the Glencairn, and, as the course to-morrow will be to windward and return, the Constance should have a good chance. She showed marvelous windward work in the first two rounds of the triangular course to-day.

Nine seconds after the starting whistle the Constance shot over the line, followed seven seconds later by the Glencairn, both holding on the starboard tack. It soon began to be evident that the Glencairn was being outsailed on this particular leg, which was to windward. Some strong puffs came along, and, while the Constance stood well up to them, the Glencairn heeled over until her centreboard came out of the water, and she was compelled to luff.

On the reach to the second buoy the Glencairn picked up forty-five seconds, both boats rounding in one long run. On the run before the wind to the starting buoy the Constance had some trouble with her sails, and the Glencairn gained ten seconds more, but at the end of the first run of four miles the American boat was two minutes ahead. In the next leg the Constance made a gain of 1 minute 37 seconds. On the next leg, too, she increased her lead by a few seconds, but on the run before the wind on the last leg of the second round she reefed her mainsail, while the Glencairn held on to hers and lowered the Constance's lead by 1 minute 10 seconds, so that at the end of the eight miles the Constance was 2 minutes 34 seconds ahead.

On the leg to windward on the last round the Glencairn showed up much better than she did on this leg before. She apparently had the advantage of the Constance, and succeeded in reducing her lead by a minute. On the reach to the second buoy she pointed much better, and reduced the lead of the American boat by forty-two seconds, and on the home run took off another fourteen seconds.

The Constance, however, finished first, with a lead of 55 seconds.

YACHT RACES AT COWES.

The Lauras Defeats the Anna for the Coupe de France.

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 31.—The second of the three international yacht races for the Coupe de France, held by the Temple Yacht Club, was started shortly after noon to-day. The course was from Ryde Pier, ten miles to windward and return. A good southeasterly breeze was blowing. The challenger and defender of the trophy crossed the line as follows:

	H.M.S.
The Anna, Count Boni de Castellane	12:00:20
The Lauras, Edward Hore	12:02:21

Lauras finished at 3:07:33, at which time the Anna was far astern, her steering gear having become deranged.

The Temple Yacht Club is thus the winner of two out of the three races and retains the French Cup.

In the contests of the Royal London Yacht Club in the Solent to-day, Meteor, Bona, and Rainbow started at 10 o'clock in the race for the big yachts. The course was about forty miles. Rainbow gave up the race. The yachts finished as follows:

	H.M.S.
Meteor	4:32:15
Bona	4:51:06

Meteor allows Bona 11 minutes 42 seconds. Therefore Meteor won by 7 minutes 9 seconds.

The Hera Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—With the wind blowing strong from the northwest this afternoon, the fleet of thirty-footers started the week's racing over the Dyer's Island-Jamestown course, starting at 3:10 o'clock. Summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5 89 28	2 29 28
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5 49 44	2 89 40
Wawa, R. Brooks	0 44	2 30 44
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5 41 17	2 31 17
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5 42 16	2 32 16
Vega, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5 42 41	2 32 41
Mavelana, P. Jones	5 43 47	2 33 47
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5 45 48	2 35 48
Asahi, L. Warren	5 46 30	2 36 30

LONG DROUGHT IN JAMAICA.

Only Partial Relief by Recent Rains—People Suffering Greatly in the Interior Lands.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 25.—The severe drought that has recently prevailed in the vicinity of Kingston and the districts of the southern coast has been broken, there having been heavy rains, accompanied by thunderstorms, throughout the past week. These storms are reported to have resulted in two or three deaths. The recent rains have been of great benefit to the crops along the coast.

In the interior of the island, however, especially in the parish of St. Ann, known as "The Garden of Jamaica," the drought continues. Most of the streams there have run entirely dry, and the inhabitants of Brown's Town, the mountain capital, are obliged to send a distance of fourteen miles to secure water. The newspapers report that the people are being driven to despair.

An emergency meeting of the Parochial Board of the Parish of St. Ann was held on Saturday last and an appeal was made to the Governor for a grant to enable a water-cart service to be established as the only immediate means of saving the lives of the people. The public are said to be greatly incensed against the Government for not having long ago answered their appeal for a water service; and if the relief is not afforded or rain does not fall it is feared that the people may resort to a violent demonstration of their anger.

BOXING AT CONEY ISLAND.

Two Stiff Bouts of the Old-Time Sort at the Sporting Club.

The 3,000 followers of the prize ring who went to the Coney Island Sporting Club last night saw two stiff bouts of the old-time sort. The main bout was a twenty-five-round affair between Matty Matthews of New York and Eddie Connolly of St. Johns, New Brunswick, and at its conclusion Matthews was awarded, by Referee George Edwards, a well-earned decision. From beginning to end Matthews was Connolly's master at the game of boxing, and he punished his opponent well all the way through.

Matthews did effective work with his left hand, landing with it frequently on the face and neck of his opponent, while Connolly's best work was with the same hand, but in the region of Matthews's ribs. Toward the end of the fight, when he realized that his chances of winning were slim, Connolly became more aggressive and boxed more skilfully, but he had started in when it was too late.

The opening bout of twenty rounds, between "Jerry" Marshall of Australia and "Bob" Allen of Boston, at 122 pounds, went to the limit, even though both men were almost at the point of exhaustion. Marshall got the decision, and was entitled to it on points, for he landed oftener and harder than his opponent, but the sympathy of the spectators was with Allen, for he was game all through. During the fight, when he was punishing Marshall severely, the latter several times showed a disposition to quit.

BAILED OUT BY AN ALDERMAN.

Prisoner Wrote for Her Husband, and Mr. Harrington Appeared.

A well-dressed woman, who gave her name as Ellen Blauvelt, forty years old, of Tansley, N. J., was arrested last evening by Detective O'Donnell of the West Thirtieth Street Station for loitering at Forty-second Street and Broadway. She was locked up. Later she told Capt. Price that she wanted to send a letter to her husband, and a messenger boy was called. He left the place with a letter in his hand.

Shortly after midnight Alderman Dennis J. Harrington of the Seventeenth District, who lives at 490 West Fifty-eighth Street, visited the station house and bailed the woman out. When the woman was brought from her cell Alderman Harrington shook his head and said: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Nothing is known at the station house as to the identity of the woman.

DROWNED IN PROVIDENCE RIVER

Body Weighted with a Stone—Property Left on River Bank.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31.—A drowning giving evidences of suicide occurred in the Providence River to-day. The body was found at Sassafras Point. It had been weighted with a stone. On the bank lay a satchel containing several articles, on one of which was the name David Leibe, 60 Fulton Street, New York. Fifty-six dollars were in the pockets of the clothing. The man apparently was an Englishman, about forty years of age.

David Leibe keeps a drug store at 60 Fulton Street, and lives at Lynbrook, L. I. He was not seen last night, but his mother, who lives at 346 Second Street, Brooklyn, said she was sure the body could not be that of her son David. He has a son Henry who lives at Newport, R. I., from whom she has not heard in a week. He is about forty years of age, and looks like an Englishman. When she last heard from him he was employed and in good health.

CHINAMAN SEES LIEUTENANTS.

Tells Washington Police That Officers Are Pursuing Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ah Pow of this city has developed something new in the way of seeing things. Instead of seeing pink snakes or green birds, Ah Pow sees blue Lieutenants, with gold braid.

While suffering from an attack of Lieutenants last night he invaded Police Headquarters and requested to be shot immediately. Detective Hartigan drew him out and discovered that Pow was under the impression that Lieutenants in the regular army were floating around him with drawn swords and were liable to pounce on him at any moment. Ah Pow was detained for a while, and then becoming rational was allowed to go.

The detective says that in all his long experience he has never come across a case of Lieutenants before, and he doubts if any policeman ever has.

Hailstorm Does $250,000 Damage.

HAMILTON, N. D., July 31.—A hailstorm swept over this region to-day from Tynes, between Cavaler and Hamilton, to Classton, twelve miles long and five miles wide. The destruction of the crop is total. The damage amounts to at least $250,000 in one of the finest wheat sections in the State.

ANOTHER STRIKE ORDERED

Iron Shipbuilders and Boilermakers to Go Out.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN INVOLVED

Strike Will Affect Many Shops in New York and Vicinity—Men Want Shorter Hours and More Pay.

At a special meeting of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, District No. 2, Atlantic Seaboard, held at Military Hall last evening, a strike was formally declared in all of the shops that have refused to grant the demand for a reduction in the hours of labor. The strike will affect shops in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Port Richmond, Greenpoint, Hoboken, Jersey City, Elizabethport, and Bayonne engaged in the shipbuilding industry.

It is estimated by the leaders of the strike that about 5,000 men will be affected by the strike, including among that number many blacksmiths, steam hammer drivers, machinists, and others, who will be thrown out of work by the action of the boilermakers and shipbuilders.

The meeting was a secret one, and the doors were closely guarded. Delegates were present from the nine lodges in New York and vicinity, composing the District Lodge. William M. Boyle, the President of the District Lodge, and who holds a similar office in the Metal Trades' Conference, presided. All of the delegates were in favor of extreme measures. The men are well organized, and the statement that the brethren who are on strike in Chicago for the eight-hour principle had about won their fight restored confidence to those who were inclined to wait a little longer. It was also said that three shops, employing 137 men, had acceded to the demands of their men, and that these shops would not be affected. All the lodges are said to have ample funds in their treasuries.

President Boyle said that the employers had been given more than two weeks in which to consider the demands of the men for eight hours a day on old work and Saturdays and nine hours a day on new work at the same rate of wages. He said the average pay of the men at the present time was $2.75 per day. He expressed the greatest confidence in the men winning their fight, as they were well organized all over the country, and men could not be brought from other cities to replace them. He declared that the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders were about the only trades in the marine industry that had not received concessions from their employers in recent years.

Mr. Boyle said he would open headquarters in Military Hall, 193 Bowery, this morning, and that the quarters would be open until late at night.

The regular meeting of the Metal Trade Conference was held in the German Odd Fellows' Hall, East Eight Street, last evening, and action was taken expressing sympathy with the action of the boilermakers and ship builders. Before the meeting, General Organizer George Bell of the blacksmiths' association said that the blacksmiths were receiving $3.50 to $4 per day, but were dissatisfied with the hours of labor, which were from nine to ten per day. Some of the employers had made concessions, but there would be a strike in the seventy-five shops in New York and vicinity.

Business is quite brisk at all the works and yards at present, and the men say that employers cannot get enough hands to do the work. At the Morgan Iron Works seventy-five men are at work on the Mallory line steamer, and fifty on a Standard Oil barge. At the Morse Iron Works in West Twenty-sixth Street, repair work is being done on the United States transports Meade and Sedgwick. A representative of the firm said yesterday that a strike would likely cost the works $500 a day. A Superintendent at the Morgan Iron Works expressed fear that a success of the strikers would divert much of that industry from New York. Ship owners, he thought, would not stand the extra cost when they could go forty miles up the river or to places on the coast, where men worked ten hours a day and made no complaints.

The patternmakers in this city and Boston are still fighting for a nine-hour workday, while the principal employers have formed a combination to keep up the ten-hour workday. The Pattern Makers' Union has passed a resolution to the effect that should any union men return to work in any shop before obtaining permission from the union to do so the strike will be kept up in such shop until these men are discharged.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 31.—The boilermakers and ship builders of the Nixon ship yards will probably go out on strike to-morrow unless their hours are reduced from nine to eight hours on new work.

STRIKE ON SOUND STEAMERS.

The New Hampshire Delayed Three Hours Yesterday and the City of Lowell Detained Longer.

About sixty firemen, oilers, and watertenders employed on the Norwich Line steamer City of Lowell and the Stonington Line steamer New Hampshire struck yesterday afternoon for an increase of $5 per month in their salaries. The men thought that they should receive larger salaries than they have been getting.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the men declared that they would not work unless they received the advance which they had demanded. The company refused, and the men walked out and sat down on the trucks and boxes in the street.

At about 8 o'clock the officials of the Stonington Line engaged twenty-five of the men to go to work on the New Hampshire at the increased salary, and the boat left its pier at the foot of Spring Street at 9 o'clock, three hours late. The officials of the Norwich Line refused to meet the demands of their men.

The firemen have been receiving $35 per month; the coal passers, $30, and the oilers and water-tenders, $40. Thirty men are employed on each boat.

At 1 o'clock this morning the City of Lowell was still lying at her dock. The Superintendent said that he had secured new men to take the places of the strikers, and expected to sail in a short time, but when he did not exactly know. No one was allowed to go on board at that time.

The policemen of the vicinity said that a number of green hands had been secured for the City of Lowell, and that they had been trying to get up steam for several hours without success. The deck hands then, the policemen said, threatened to strike, not out of sympathy with the strikers, but because they feared the effect of the work of inexperienced men.

NEWSBOYS UP FOR BLACKMAIL.

Held for Trial on Charges Growing Out of a Meeting with World and Journal Representatives.

Before Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday, Edward Fitzgerald of 433 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Henry Butler of 435 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and "Jack" Harney of 82 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, all newsboys, were charged with extortion and blackmail. The complainants against the boys were Edward H. Harris of The Evening Journal and Patrick F. Duff of The Evening World.

They alleged that the three lads, in company with another named Seeley, who escaped, called at Mr. Duff's office, at 11 Frankfort Street, yesterday afternoon and offered for the sum of $600 to call off the strike from Yorkville to the Borough of the Bronx. They said, it is alleged, that if they did not get the money they would make the strike stronger than ever, as they could get money to carry it on from some of the opposition dailies which were being benefited by the strike.

It was stated that the boys' proposition was overheard by Detective Distle of the Oak Street Station, and that he started to place them under arrest, when Butler and Seeley jumped out a rear window to a roof ten feet below and made their way to the ground by the aid of the leader pipe. The detective followed the boys and succeeded in arresting Butler, but did not get Seeley. He then arrested the other two and took them before the Magistrate.

When the lads were arraigned they denied emphatically the charge against them. Fitzgerald stated that they had come down town on business, and had been approached by "Kid Blink" who asked them to go up to Mr. Duff's office and talk over the strike. When they went in the office Mr. Harris was also there, and before talking Mr. Duff said he would send out for a World reporter, who it afterward developed was Detective Distle. "Kid Blink" was also present.

The proposition was then made to them, alleged Fitzgerald, that for $600 they should endeavor to abate the strike. He said further that $10 was placed in his hand, but that it remained there only for a second, disappearing mysteriously, and at the same instant he was placed under arrest.

After hearing the boys' side of the case Magistrate Mott held them for trial, fixing the bail at $1,000 each. Fitzgerald said afterward that the proposition of the newspaper men was that they should work among the boys in the down-town districts in an endeavor to get them to give up.

BOSTON MESSENGERS STRIKE.

Demand More Pay—Strikers Assault and Injure a Policeman.

BOSTON, July 31.—Messenger boys of the Boston District Company started a strike here to-day to enforce a demand for an increase in the rate per message, under which system they are paid.

While Police Inspector William T. Leggett was escorting one of the messengers who had stuck to their work through Winthrop Square this afternoon he was set upon by a crowd of the strikers and their sympathizers and severely beaten. His head was cut and his face bruised by stones thrown by his assailants, and several of his teeth were knocked out. A squad of police, under Inspector Pinkerton and Deputy Superintendent Pierce, was rushed to the scene and the square was cleared, after several arrests had been made.

Declare Newsboys' Strike a Failure.

A small delegation of members of the West Side Newsdealers' Association met last evening at 342 West Forty-second Street and passed resolutions declaring the present strike against The Evening Journal and The Evening World a failure and withdrawing their allegiance from the striking newsboys. The members later passed a resolution to appoint a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed by the New York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective Association for the purpose of later inaugurating another boycott, against one or more of the evening papers.

BROWNSVILLE TAILORS STRIKE.

Fifteen Hundred Workers Demand Shorter Hours and a Graded Scale.

The strike of the Brownsville tailors, which was ordered at a meeting held on Sunday night, went into effect yesterday. About 1,500 garment workers, including operators, basters, finishers, and pressers went out, and work in many of the shops was entirely suspended. In several of the shops, where non-union tailors are employed, work was being done, but under difficulties, because of the limited number of men remaining at work.

The strikers conducted themselves in an orderly manner during the day, and no violent outbreaks were reported. They made their headquarters in a hall on Pitkins Avenue. Police Captain Welsor, in command of the Brownsville Station, was prepared for trouble, a large force of men being kept in reserve at the station.

The strikers have organized themselves into the Brownsville Branch of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, and Max Alexander, President of the organization has been placed in charge of the strike. The strikers demand that ten hours shall constitute a day's work and that there shall be a graded scale of wages. They claim that under present conditions they can scarcely earn a living even though they work fifteen hours a day.

Curran Held for Trial.

Frank Curran, the ex-motorman who is alleged by the police to be one of the leaders of a plot to blow up some of the property of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company with dynamite, was again arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and held for trial. Curran claims that no dynamite was found on him and that the battery with wire found in his rooms was a contrivance constructed by himself to awaken him in the morning.

Settlement Committee at Work.

The Settlement Committee of the striking tailors met yesteday at 177 East Broadway, and was visited by many contractors, who came to sign the agreement with the unions and to ask that their men be sent back to work. The committee reported that twenty settlements were made on Friday, twenty-five on Saturday, and about twenty yesterday. On Sunday the committee said about 1,000 men returned to work.

STRIKERS' BOYCOTT EFFECTIVE

Riders on the Tabooed Cars Cannot Buy Food in Cleveland—To Extend the Strike to Other Cities.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—The boycotting movement growing out of the street railway strike has reached a point where it is almost impossible for any one who rides on the Big Consolidated cars to purchase the necessaries of life. This is especially true in the outlying districts of the city.

"Do you ride on the Big Consolidated cars?" is the almost universal question put to a would-be purchaser by the merchants. If the answer is in the affirmative the customer is politely informed that he or she cannot be served. The President of the union with which the strikers are affiliated has been busy all day listening to the complaints of merchants and others, who claim they have been boycotted without warrant, and when he discovers that the person who complains is innocent of the charge of having ridden on a Big Consolidated car he gives notice to union men accordingly.

Every branch of the Big Consolidated system was in full operation to-day, but aside from the Euclid and Cedar Avenue lines, the cars carried very few, if any, passengers. That the boycott has become a most important factor in the struggle between the company and its striking employes is now admitted on all sides.

The Big Consolidated officials say that the movement is bound to fall of its own weight within a few days. On the other hand, the labor union leaders declare that the boycott has just begun; that when it reaches its full extent all classes and interests will be affected. Not only are the Big Consolidated lines in Cleveland to be boycotted, but all street railways and other properties in other cities in which President Henry Everett is in any way interested, the strike leaders state, will also be reached and taboo

The Wanamaker Store.

Furniture Facts and Foibles

THERE was a time when furniture retailers accepted a dull August as a fixed law of trade. Our first denial of this law, in the earliest of these immense August sales, was regarded (by everybody except the public at large), as a mercantile heresy.

Now-a-days these sales are common. There are undoubtedly twenty in progress at this moment in the larger cities of the country. It's a poor store that cannot at least *advertise* one.

We do not claim, nor do we wish to claim, any monopoly of our discovery that, far from being a dull month, August could be made a very lively month in furniture, if proper advantage were taken of its distinct commercial advantages. We do claim, and we do maintain, pre-eminence, however. Not by monopoly—of what significance is pre-eminence by monopoly?—But by

Admitted Superiority in Quantities, Qualities and Economies

More than one hundred and twenty-five thousand pieces of furniture went on sale at our stores yesterday morning. There is not one piece in the lot that you cannot believe in and trust. There is not one piece that is not *really* cheap. There is not one piece that is not *really* good. And there are, all through the colossal collection,

Honest and Actual Savings of One-half, One-third and One-quarter.

Chiffoniers in The Sale.

Among a quarter of a million pieces one faces the task of cataloguing with depression and despair. But here is one leaf from the forest—one sand-grain from the shore. Ten items of chiffoniers among $500,000 worth of furniture.

$6, formerly $10—Antique oak; 33 in. wide, 20 in. deep; 3 large, 2 small drawers and hat box in base, carved back; round bevel plate mirror
$10, formerly $15—Antique oak; 36 in. wide, 20 in. deep; 5 large drawers; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror, top 16x20; cast brass trimmings.
$11.50, formerly $15—Mahogany finish; 36 in. wide, 20 in. deep; swell front; 6 large drawers; cast brass trimmings.
$15, formerly $20—Curly birch; 30 in. wide, 22 in. deep; 4 large and 2 small drawers in base; swell front; cast brass trimmings.
$14, formerly $21—Bird's-eye maple; 32 in. wide, 20 in. deep; 4 large, 2 small drawers and hat box in base; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror, top 18x24; cast brass trimmings.
$15, formerly $23.50—Antique oak; 33 in. wide, 15 in. deep; 4 large, 2 small drawers and hat box in base; oval bevel plate mirror, top 14x18; cast brass trimmings.
$20, formerly $40—Solid mahogany, marqueterie front; 5 large drawers; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror, top 17x22; cast brass trimmings.
$25, formerly $38–32 in. wide; Solid Mahogany; 20 in. deep; 5 large drawers in base; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror, top 20x24; cast brass trimmings.
$30 formerly $46—Solid Mahogany; 33 in. wide, 19 in. deep; 4 large, 2 small drawers in base; glass frame and front; inlaid with fancy wood lines.
$35, formerly $50—Solid Mahogany; 34 in. wide, 19 in. deep; 4 large, 3 small drawers in base; serpentine front; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror, top 20x24; front and top inlaid with fancy wood lines.

Dinner Ware and Toilet Sets

You liked the last lot of slightly imperfect toilet sets so well that we have secured another,—this time all the factory had. The imperfections are almost wholly in the decorations,—mere slips of the brush,—and are never enough to amount to anything;—in fact, we'll be surprised if you can find them: we can't sometimes, and we are experts.

Nevertheless, we will sell for

$2.75, $3.50, $4.50, $5 and $7

sets that would cost you

$4.50, $6.50, $7, $9 and $12

if they were scrupulously perfect.

This Dinner Set news is worth reading:—

At $10—English and American porcelain; regularly $14, $15, and $16 a set.
At $20—Fine Haviland China; 114 pieces; handsomely decorated; regularly $30.
At $25—Fine Haviland china; 120 pieces; beautiful flower and gold decorations; regularly $35.

Carpets;—Final Reductions

This sale must close our Summer campaign in carpets. The great Autumn stocks are coming and we must prepare for what we know is to be the heaviest carpet business we have yet done.

Meanwhile, what of the present season's stock? The answer follows, and concerns some twenty thousand yards of carpets in the roll; not remnants.

$2.50 Wilton Carpets for $1.45 yd.
$1 Velvet Carpets for 75c. yd.
$1 Brussels Carpets for 82½c. yd.
$1.35 Axminster Carpets for 95c. yd.
75c. Tapestry Carpets for 55c. yd.
70c. Tapestry Carpets for 50c. yd.
$1.25 Velvet Carpets for 85c. yd.
$1.35 Brussels for 95c. yd.
$2 Axminster Carpets for $1.45 yd.
$1 Axminster Carpets for 75c. yd.
60c. Tapestry Carpets for 40c. yd.
70c. Ingrain Carpets for 50c. yd.

Household Linens

You can't be too conscientious about the quality of your linen; half the beauty of the household depends upon it. We share the responsibility and would not shirk it. Therefore we assert emphatically the superiority of our linens in elegance, style, variety and chiefly, quality. Attributes worth paying for; doubly desirable at these smallest prices:

TOWELS AND TOWELING
8c. each—Shaving Towels, (huckaback or fancy weave,) 14x22 in.; were 10c.
10c. each—Bleached Scotch Huckaback, fringed, 18x36 in.; were 15c.
10c. each—Striped Glass, red or blue, unhemmed; 24x34 in.; were 16c.
12½c. each—Snow White Bath, fringed, 21x46 in.; were 15c.
15c. each—Extra Heavy Bath, fringed, 21x50 in.; were 18c.
18c. each—Bleached Huckaback, hemmed, 22½x40½ in.; were 23c.
25c. each—Bleached Huckaback, extra heavy, fringed, 24x45 in.; were 30c.
25c. each—Bleached Turkish Bath, extra large, fringed, 24x45 in.; were 30c.
8c. yd—Bleached Twilled Crash, 16 in. wide; was 10c.
8c. yd—Checked Glass Toweling, 16 in. wide; was 10c.
9c. yd—Bleached Twilled Crash, 17½ in. wide; was 12½c.
11c. yd—Bleached Huckaback, 18 in. wide; was 15c.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS
85c. each—Bleached German, fringed, colored border, 62x67 in.; cheap at $1.
$1 each—Bleached German, fringed, colored border, 62x82 in.; cheap at $1.25.
$2 each—Bleached Scotch, unhemmed, white, 70x89 in.; were $2.50.
$2.50 each—Bleached Scotch, unhemmed, white, 70x87 in.; were $3.25
$3 each—Bleached Scotch, unhemmed, white, 70x105 in.; were $3.75.
$2.50 dozen—Bleached Scotch Napkins to match, 24 in. sq.; were $3.50.
85c. doz.—Bleached German, 18 in. sq.; were $1.15.
$1.50 doz.—Bleached Scotch, 20 in. sq.; were $2.25.
$1.65 doz.—Bleached German, 23 sq. in.; were $2.50.
$2 doz.—Bleached Scotch, 24 in. sq.; were $2.75.
$2.50 doz.—Bleached German, 26 in. sq.; were $3.25.
TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD
40c. yd.—Bleached Irish, 63 in.; was 50c.
45c. yd.—Cream Irish, 64 in.; was 50c.
50c. yd.—Bleached Scotch, 67 in.; was 65c.
67c. yd.—Bleached Scotch, 67 in.; was 80c.
85c. yd.—Bleached German, 71 in.; was $1.

Curtains and Couch Covers

An accumulation of odd but particularly handsome tapestry and damask curtains,—appropriate, too, for couch covers,—is ready this morning. Prices here quoted are for single curtains, though many can be matched in pairs.

75c. each; were $1.25, $1.50, $1.87½.
$1.50 each; were $2.67½.
$2.50 each; were $4.50 and $4.75.
$1.25 each; were $2.12½, $2.25.
$1.75 each; were $3.87½.
$4 each; were $6.

These by the pair.

A lot of curtains that were made in our own factory. They are fringed or corded around side and bottom.

$7.50 a pair, made to sell for $15 to $19.
$10 a pair, made to sell for $18.25 to $22.
$6.50 a pair, made to sell for $13.
$12 pair, made to sell for $24.50.
$17 pair, made to sell for $34.75.

Mostly For the Kitchen

Housefurnishings are always reasonably priced here—often much less than that. Here's a case in point. Glance over this partial list, then come and see. Cheap? Yes, and good, too.

Armour's White Laundry Soap, 4c. a cake. Not more than five sold to a customer.
Dusters—Fancy color feathers, 20c.; were 40c.
Tea and Coffee Canisters, Japanned in fancy colors, 5c.; were 10c.
Brushes, for cleaning silver and jewelry; 5c.
Knife Sharpeners (set in wooden block) for kitchen use, 5c.; were 10c.
Dial Scale, with tile top; weighs up to 20 lb.; $1.19.
Wire Bread Toasters, 3c.; Can Openers, 1c. each.
Never Drip Tea and Coffee Strainers, 5c.; were 10c.
Nickel Pudding Dishes, enameled pans inside; 55c.
Ammonia—Pint bottles, 4c.; Egg Poachers, 5c.; were 10c.
Japanned Dust Pans, 5c.; were 10c.; Wash Boards, Zinc Surface; 5c.
Glass Oil Cans—To hold 4 quarts, 15c.; Nutmeg Graters, 5c.; were 10c.
Paring Knives, 2c.; were 10c. Not more than two sold to one customer.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TO PENSION AGED EMPLOYES.

Pennsylvania Railway Company to Set Aside Superannuation Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—A prominent official of the Pennsylvania Railroad stated to-day that after several years' consideration, a conclusion has practically been reached as to the creation of a pension and superannuation fund for the benefit of the employes of the company. It is understood that seventy years of age has been fixed upon as the age for compulsory retirement, and that employes who have been thirty years in the service but have not attained that age, will be entitled to the benefits of the fund.

The pension allowance will be based upon length of service, and the average wages received by the employe during such service. It is estimated that it will require a payment by the company of about $300,000 per annum to make the fund effective.

The preliminary arrangements are now being made so that at the Directors' meeting in the Fall definite action may be taken by the board and the fund put in operation.

NEW LINE TO THE SOUTHWEST.

To be Opened Soon by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 31.—In a comparatively short time Chicago will tap the great Southwestern country by another line of railway. The new route is to be established by an arrangement between the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the St. Louis Southwestern, known as the Cotton Belt. The connecting link of eighty-six miles that is to bring these two roads together and form the new through system is now being built by the Eastern Illinois Company from Marion to Thebes, Ill.

When, a few months ago, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois began the construction of this line to the Mississippi River the object of the move was a mystery. It has now developed that the object from the start was to bring these two systems together for the purpose of forming a direct connection between Chicago and a large portion of Texas that has never been touched by any of the direct roads from the city.

Last year the Cotton Belt built a new branch to Gray's Point, which is directly across the river from Thebes, where the Chicago and Eastern Illinois new line will end. For a time the connection between the two roads will be by ferry, but later a bridge will be built.

President Carpenter of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois to-day confirmed the report that the plans were as outlined above. It is said that through passenger as well as freight trains will be put in service by the system as soon as it is in working order. The opening of the line will take place in about ninety days.

TO ADVANCE FREIGHT RATES.

East Bound Charges on Provisions and Grains to be Increased.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

"Eastbound freight rates will be advanced to-morrow from 1½ to 5 cents per 100 pounds. The latter advance is on provisions and the smaller on grain and grain products. The export and domestic provision rates will be on the basis of 25 cents, Chicago to New York.

"Export corn and wheat rates will go up from 9½ to 11 cents, and export oats rates from 12½ to 13 cents. The domestic rate on all kinds of grain (except corn,) and grain products will be 17 cents, instead of 13 cents. Domestic rates on corn will be put up from 11 to 15 cents."

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN.

Directors and Officers of the Reorganized Company Elected.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—The stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, successor to the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, to-day elected Directors as follows: E. R. Bacon, New York; W. M. Greene, George Hoadly, Jr., J. Chauncey Hoffman, Edward Colston, Edward W. Strong, Cincinnati; Hugh D. McMillan, Aurora, Ind.; E. Colly Pierce, St. Louis, and Frank W. Tracey Springfield, Ill.

The Directors elected the following officers: E. R. Bacon, President; W. M. Greene, Vice President and General Manager; Michael V. Wild, Secretary; Ed H. Movius, Assistant Secretary; W. E. Jones, Treasurer; Judson Harmon, General Counsel.

The new organization has a bonded debt of $40,000,000, including $5,000,000 to be applied immediately to improvements and betterments. It has the privilege of expending $5,000,000 more at $1,000,000 a year if necessary. Receivers Harmon and Robinson turned over the property at midnight to-night.

Changes in Lackawanna Management.

The Lackawanna management is said to be about to abandon the roundhouse it has heretofore maintained at Montclair and the three engines which have been stalled there nightly are to be put up in the roundhouses at Hoboken. It is said that this is a measure of economy as it will do away with the wipers and attendants at Montclair.

Another change said to be about to take effect is the alteration in gatemen's hours. These men now receive $1.10 a day and work twelve hours, there being day and night shifts at most important crossings. The plan is to increase the pay of the men to $1.20 and have them work fourteen hours and have no night shift. This plan, if put in operation, will probably involve the road in trouble along the Morris and Essex Division, as the municipalities fought for two flagmen at the crossings for years before they succeeded in having the law obeyed.

Railway Company Has New Franchise.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—The Trenton Street Railway Company, which has been unable to get a franchise to extend its trolley line into Princeton, to-day organized a separate company, the Mercer County Traction Company, and will build from Lawrenceville to Princeton over private land, condemning where necessary. The company now has a line as far as Lawrenceville. The opposition to the company entering Princeton comes largely from Princeton University.

Body Was That of W. J. Stewart.

The body of the man found drowned in a Westchester stream on July 27 was identified last night by Mrs. Stewart of 615 Union Street, Brooklyn, as that of her husband, William J. Stewart, twenty-eight years old, of 238 Nassau Street, Brooklyn.

POSSIBLE KIDNAPPING CASE.

Mrs. Nellie Melford and Mrs. Lizzie Cullen, living at 64 and 67 Bedford Street, respectively, were at Bedford and Carmine Streets last night, when they saw a young woman come along, pick up a little child from the street, kiss it, and give it a penny.

They watched the woman closely, as her conduct seemed suspicious. The woman led the child a short distance by the hand, and then seeing that the two women were watching her closely, she approached them and asked if they knew whose child the little one was.

They said they did not. She then expressed the opinion that it must be lost, and said she would try to find where it belonged. She took the child up in her arms and went from place to place making inquiries, with Mrs. Cullen and Mrs. Melford following and watching her intently. They finally decided to call a policeman, and accordingly Officer Henry Haggerty of the Fifth Street Station, who happened to be going to his home, in Carmine Street, for supper, was summoned.

Haggerty stopped the woman with the child and questioned her closely. She told so many conflicting stories that he placed her under arrest and took her to the Charles Street Station. Sergt. Tierney there further questioned the woman. She said first the child was her own, and that she was merely playing a joke. Then she denied all knowledge of the child. Next she said she knew its mother, and had the baby out for a walk.

Sergt. Tierney was convinced that the case could stand a close investigation and he told the woman he would have to place her under arrest. She gave the name of Mary Farrell, said she is twenty-five years old, and lives at 35 Desbrosses Street. She was sent to the East Fifth Street Station.

AN AERONAUT'S FATAL LEAP.

CORY, Penn., July 31.—Frank Reynolds of Ripley, Chautauqua County, fell 3,000 feet to his death to-day. The Findlay's Lake Assembly opened at Findlay Lake, fifteen miles from this city.

Reynolds had been engaged by the assembly authorities to make a balooon ascension and parachute jump. Reynolds, who was twenty-five years of age and had a wife and child, is said to have been inexperienced. He had made but one ascension before to-day, and had never dropped with a parachute.

Preparations were made, and at 4:30 this afternoon, when Reynolds stripped for the jump and appeared ready to ascend, the wind was blowing in strong from Lake Erie, eight miles north. The assembly grounds are on the northwest shore of the little lake. The wind was certain to drive the balloon over the lake. It promised to be a dangerous drop for a seasoned veteran, but Reynolds, the novice, never faltered. An immense crowd was present.

When the balloon had reached a height which appeared to be fully 3,000 feet in the air and directly over Findlay's Lake, it was seen that the unfortunate young man had dropped with the parachute. He came down slowly. The aeronaut's young wife shouted that Reynolds could not swim and would drown. Boats were quickly put out.

Reynolds struck the water where the lake is ninety feet deep. He threw up his hands and sank like a stone. The nearest boat was yet 200 feet off. The lake is being dragged to-night, but up to a late hour no trace of the body had been secured.

FILIPINOS FORCE A FIGHT

Their Forces Attack Calamba, Trying to Recapture the Town.

DRIVEN BACK BY GEN. HALL

American Loss Two Killed and Six Wounded—Another Engagement in the Island of Negros.

MANILA, July 31.—After concentrating their forces for two days, the Filipinos yesterday morning attacked Calamba, the town on Laguna de Bay captured by Gen. Hall Wednesday. The engagement lasted an hour, and the Filipinos were driven off, carrying away their dead and wounded. The American forces lost two men killed and six wounded.

A company of the Sixth Infantry, commanded by Capt. Simpson, has had an encounter at Babalenos, on the west coast of the Island of Negros, with a rebel force. The latter lost eighteen men killed. There were no casualties on the American side.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Gen. Otis's report to the War Department of the efforts of the Filipinos to retake Calamba, chronicled in the news dispatches, is as follows:

"Insurgents in considerable force appeared in the vicinity of Calamba yesterday, and were punished and driven off by Hall. Our casualties one killed, seven wounded. Capt. Simpson, Sixth Infantry, struck robber band in Negros, 28th inst., killing nineteen. No casualties."

NEBRASKA TROOPS LAND.

Disembark in San Francisco and March to the Presidio Through a Crowd of Cheering Admirers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The Nebraska regiment landed from the transport Hancock this morning and marched to the Presidio, where they went into camp preparatory to being mustered out. An immense crowd of people lined the streets and cheered the veterans. Bunting streamed from nearly every building, and many of the people along the line of march carried American flags, which they waved as the veterans marched toward the Presidio. Added to the noise of whistles was that of clanging bells, the firing of cannon, and the explosion of fireworks. Gen. Shafter had provided an escort of artillery, which, with a band, headed the procession.

As the regimental officers of the Nebraskans turned into Market Street a great cheer was given. The band followed, playing lively airs, and then came the men, attired in their campaign uniforms. The soldiers looked very well. The men were cheered to the echo as they proceeded along the line of march, and the sight of the battle flag of the Nebraskans seemed to arouse all the enthusiasm the spectators could muster.

After the Nebraska troops came the Utah Light Artillery, headed by Major Grant. They were accompanied by a diminutive mascot, a little chap of perhaps thirteen years of age, dressed in the uniform of the regiment and carrying a silver flagon. The welcome the Utah troops received was fully as demonstrative as that given the Nebraska boys who had preceded them.

Bringing up the rear of the procession was Troop F of the Sixth Cavalry and the Third Artillery. On the reviewing stand on Vanness Avenue were Gen. Shafter, Gov. Poynter of Nebraska, and several members of his staff, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and their friends and ladies.

The troops will remain in camp until they are mustered out, but the exact date has not yet been determined.

FILIPINOS GAINING STRENGTH.

Army Officer Writes That They Are Daily Becoming More Formidable —100,000 Americans Needed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—An officer of one of the volunteer regiments in the Philippines has written the following letter to The Associated Press under date of Manila, June 27:

"The arrival of the rainy season finds the insurrection as vigorous as it has been at any time since the outbreak. The insurgent armies are well recruited, notwithstanding their heavy losses, and are well fed and clothed. They have profited by their five months of warfare against the Americans. They are fast adopting American tactics and are becoming better disciplined and more skillful in the use of their weapons every day.

"Over one hundred thousand soldiers should be here ready for business by the beginning of the dry season in November. Garrisons could then be stationed at strategic points. A continuous warfare cannot be carried on in this enervating climate by the same troops. Frequent reliefs are necessary.

"Troops should not be kept here longer than a year. Men from a Northern climate retain their native vigor for six or eight months after arrival here, and then begin to succumb to the various ailments of tropical weather. This is exemplified in the cases of the volunteers and those regulars who have been in the Philippines since last Summer. The most of them are saturated with malaria, many have rheumatism, and all are greatly debilitated. They are unfit for further duty, and recuperation seems slow and unsatisfactory. As it is with them so it is likely to be with their successors.

"The eight million people of the Philippines are as highly civilized as the twelve million of Mexico. If the American people will imagine the United States to have acquired Mexico against her will and to be engaged in an attempt to put down a universal rebellion of Mexicans with 20,000 troops, they will have a duplicate picture at close range of the situation in the Philippines, except that the climate of the Philippines is from 10 to 15 degrees more tropical than that of Mexico."

SENATOR BURROWS'S VIEWS.

Talks of the Philippines—War Is a Disadvantage to the Republican Party—Cannot Let Go Now.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Senator Burrows of Michigan, in an interview this afternoon, said:

"It is my judgment that if the war in the Philippines is still in progress next year, and the end is not then in sight, the situation will be to the disadvantage of the Republican Party. Unless the war in the Philippines speedily ends it will become an important political factor, and its continuance will make the outlook for Republican success uncertain to say the least.

"No one yet knows what possibilities are to be afforded by China, which seems now to be staggering to her fall. If there is to be a great development in that direction, I certainly want the United States to have a share. At the same time we must not overlook the fact that we may run counter at any moment to England, France, or Germany, and I believe that England, now apparently so friendly, will strike at us the moment we cross her threshold. More than this, I say frankly that if our participation in the Eastern trade is to be purchased at the cost of an indefinite war in the Philippines, we will pay a very large price for what we receive.

"The President is acting wisely, in my opinion, in endeavoring to restore peace and order in the Philippines by sending an increased army to assist Gen. Otis. If the additional troops cannot restore peace, Congress will have to deal with the problem, and it should have, by the 1st of December, some definite information upon which to act. Victory for the Republican Party next year will be made more certain by the success of our arms in the Philippines.

"I do not see how we could leave the Philippines now," added the Senator. "We cannot surrender our ships to Aguinaldo and say to him that he can murder our soldiers. Now that we have commenced the only thing we can do is to end the conflict as soon as possible. After that is done the question of the disposition of the islands or their permanent retention rests with the people and with Congress."

DEATH REPORT FROM MANILA.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The War Department to-day received the following death report from Gen. Otis, at Manila:

Gunshot Wound, Accidental, May 6—Henry Lehmay, Third Infantry.
Baccabulos, June 15, at Carlota, Negros—Charles Gardinell, Company F, First California.
Tubercular Meningitis, June 23—Frank J. Murray, Company A, First California.
Diarrhea, July 11—Frank Bohner, Company M, Twenty-third Infantry; July 23—Wesley Lytle, Wyoming Infantry.
Deaths from Typhoid Fever—Peter Mans, Third Infantry, Company F, July 25; John F. Walker, Corporal, Company G, Fifty-first Iowa.
Shot, Accidental, July 22—James McGuire, Quartermaster Sergeant, Sixteenth Infantry, Company B.
Syncope—Christian Bosold, Company M, Seventeenth Infantry.
Dysentery—John J. Bowen, Company G, First California; July 21—Thomas Brether, Sergeant, Company B, Ninth Infantry.
Peritonitis—William Beauchane, Company F, First Idaho.
Anaemia, July 23—William Nicholas, Company E, Fourth Infantry.
Stabbed by Natives, July 26—John M. Gamble, Battery K, Third Artillery.
Enteritis, July 27—George Keller, Twelfth Infantry, Company A.

Gen. Otis Reports Casualties.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Gen. Otis cabled the following additional casualties:

Killed—July 26, at Calamba, Quartermaster Sergt. Fred Suppinal, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry.
Wounded—Fourth Cavalry, Troop G, James A. Reese, leg, severe; First Washington, Company H, Fred L. Ballau, shoulder, slight; Twenty-first Infantry, Company D, Peter Christie, temple, severe; Twenty-first Infantry, Company F, Charles Grottendick, abdomen, severe; Twenty-first Infantry, Company D, Corp. Godwin J. Lane, back, severe; Twenty-first Infantry, Company H, William H. Phillips, hand, slight; July 27, at San Fernando, Third Artillery, Blattery B, J. Virger, ear, slight.

Dewey Will Leave Trieste To-day.

TRIESTE, July 31.—Admiral Dewey spent the day at the Hotel de la Ville, while his flagship, the United States cruiser Olympia, was being coaled. He will return to the ship to-morrow, and expects to sail in the afternoon.

DEWEY RECEPTION DECORATIONS

Plans for the decoration of the houses along the line of march of the land parade during the reception for Admiral Dewey were discussed at a special meeting of the National Society of Mural Painters, which was held last night in the studio of John La Farge, the President of the society, at 51 West Tenth Street. The meeting was inspired by a note received by the society from the Committee on Decorations of the Dewey celebration.

About fifteen members of the society attended the meeting. Several plans were talked over looking toward the harmonious decorations by means of bunting and standards of the structures along the route of the parade. A decision, which, however, is subject to change, was reached, and a report will be presented to the Committee on Decorations at its meeting to-morrow.

In order to carry out the plans of the society, President La Farge appointed a committee, of which he himself is Chairman, and Joseph Lauber, C. R. Lamb, H. Schladermundt, C. Y. Turner, F. E. Lamb, Will H. Low, George W. Maynard, Maitland Armstrong, E. D. Sperry, and W. B. Van Ingen, members. All the members of the society who are in the city will give their services free.

Besides the decoration of the buildings along the route of the parade, the society considered requests to take part in preparing plans for the decorations of the United States Building at the Paris Exposition and the decorative treatment of the buildings of the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo.

SAMPSON WANTS PRIZE MONEY

Files Libel Against Spanish Ship and Stores for Himself and Officers and Men of the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson has filed a suit in the Supreme Court of the District, libeling the Spanish vessel of war Maria Teresa and miscellaneous stores and supplies captured upon her and other Spanish war vessels.

In his bill he says that he brings the suit in his own behalf, and also in behalf of all the officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy who served with the United States naval force and took part in the naval engagement off Santiago de Cuba on July 3, 1898, and in captures made subsequent thereto.

Admiral Sampson says that the fleet of the United States was acting under his immediate command as commander in chief; that Commodore Winfield S. Schley was the commanding officer of a division of the fleet under his orders, and Capt. French E. Chadwick was Fleet Captain, or Chief of Staff.

He recites the capture of the Spanish vessels, and says that the captured property has been or will be surveyed, appraised, and inventoried, adding: "This will show that the Teresa was worth $700,000 over and above the cost of recovery."

He asks a rule upon the Secretary of the Navy to show cause why the value of the captured property shown, or which may be shown, by the survey, appraisal, and inventory, should not be deposited with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the court, in this cause.

BUREAU CHIEFS ADMONISHED.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Long has been compelled to take notice of some personal exchanges of opinion between the naval bureaus in the course of official business. Before he left the city to-day he addressed an identical note to the three bureaus of construction, engineering, and equipment, directing attention to certain extracts from official letters that were not proper, and warning the bureau chiefs that comments similar to those contained in the extracts were entirely unnecessary and tended to retard and prevent the transaction of business by provoking retaliation.

The bureau chiefs are told to omit hereafter in their communications all such criticisms and expressions of judgment upon the way in which duties of other bureaus are performed. They are directed to confine themselves to statements of opinions pertaining to the matter under consideration.

Promotions in the Regular Army.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following promotions have been made in the regular army: Benjamin F. Koehler, to be First Lieutenant of Artillery; Ira C. Haynes, Captain of Artillery; Leroy Eltinge and Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., First Lieutenants of Cavalry; Richard B. Paddock and James B. Hughes, Captains of Cavalry; Frederick K. Ward, Major of Cavalry.

Naval Militia on the Prairie.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—The cruiser Prairie, in command of Commodore Mackenzie, United States Navy, arrived this evening with the New York Naval Militia on board, for their annual cruise. The Prairie exchanged signals with the flagship Indiana, stood up the harbor, and then passed out.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Piscataqua has arrived at Newport.
The Annapolis is at Bath.
The Alliance has arrived at Plymouth, England.
The Dolphin has arrived at Tompkinsville.
The Adams has sailed from Yerba Buena for Mare Island.
The Machias has sailed from San Juan for Santo Domingo.

New Regiments Nearly Filled.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The enlistments Saturday for the Philippine regiments were 475, making a total of 7,567. Col. Pettit's regiment, the Thirty-first, has 1,300, just one short of the full quota. The next is Col. Bell's, the Twenty-seventh, with 1,176, and Col. Gardiner's, the Thirtieth, with 1,056.

BROUGHT SEVEN LIBEL SUITS.

BOSTON, July 31.—The Globe to-morrow will say: "Mrs. Josephine Woodbury, for some years an ardent disciple of Christian Science, has entered suit against Mrs. Eddy and her chief advisers for alleged libel.

"In all, seven separate suits are brought. Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy is sued for $150,000, the First Church of Christian Scientists for $100,000, Ira O. Knapp, William B. Johnson, Joseph Armstrong, and Stephen A. Chase, collectively, as Directors of the church, for $50,000; S. J. Hanna for $50,000, William P. McKenzie, Thomas W. Hatten, and Joseph B. Blake, Trustees and managers of the publication business of the church, collectively, for $25,000; Joseph Armstrong, business manager of The Christian Science Journal, for $25,000, and John W. Reeder for $25,000.

In the course of a statement given out by Frederick W. Peabody, Miss Woodbury's attorney, he says the suit is based upon the utterances of Mrs. Eddy at the recent annual meeting of the Christian Scientists.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

"THE GADFLY" DRAMATIZED.

Mrs. Voynich Coming to New York to Superintend the Production.

Mrs. Voynich, whose novel, "The Gadfly," has made a great reputation in a remarkably short time, is coming to America to superintend the production of a dramatization of the story which she herself has made. Stuart Robson will present the play at Wallack's Theatre, beginning Sept. 16.

Although it has been said by some that the dramatization of such a story as "The Gadfly" will be a work of impossible magnitude, all agree that if the salient points of the book are brought out as realistically as they are written, the production will be a success. Mrs. Voynich has recently returned from Italy, where she collected numerous photographs and sketches of the quaint architecture and characteristic scenery amid which the plot of the story takes its course. These she will bring with her on the Teutonic, which is due here to-morrow. While in New York Mrs. Voynich will be the guest of Miss Marie Burroughs.

CHARLES J. RICHMAN ENGAGED.

Augustin Daly's Leading Man Joins Charles Frohman's Forces.

Charles J. Richman, lately the leading man of Augustin Daly's stock company, and for the last five years an "opposite" to Ada Rehan, has been engaged by Charles Frohman for the present season. He will appear in various special productions which are being arranged for Mr. Frohman's New York theatres.

Mr. Richman played the part of the East Indian Prince in "The Great Ruby." Other roles in which he has appeared are Bassanio, in "The Merchant of Venice"; Orlando, and Charles Surface.

Olga Nethersole's New Play.

Olga Nethersole is now hard at work arranging the details of the production of "Sapho," a dramatization of Alphonse Daudet's novel by Clyde Fitch. Miss Nethersole has recovered from the severe surgical operation recently performed upon her, and will be in the best condition for the forthcoming production, for which she has engaged Hamilton Revell as leading man.

Miss Van Dresser in the Bostonians.

Klaw & Erlanger have engaged Marcia Van Dresser as the principal contralto in the Bostonians for next season. Miss Van Dresser proved a successful follower of Ada Rehan in "The Great Ruby," after Miss Rehan left the play and went abroad with Mr. Daly. She appeared in the part for only a short time, as the death of Mr. Daly brought the production to an abrupt close.

Plans of Walter E. Perkins.

The dramatic rights to Miss Mary E. Wilkins's successful novel, "Jerome, a Poor Man," have been purchased from Harper & Brothers by Walter E. Perkins, who hopes to produce the play next Spring. He announces that two prominent dramatists have been engaged to make a comedy out of it, and that he himself will appear in a quaint character.

Mr. Aarons Seriously Ill.

Alfred E. Aarons, recently manager of Koster & Bial's Music Hall and now head of the Alfred E Aarons Amusement Company, is seriously ill with appendicitis at his rooms in the Calumet. The doctors will allow no one to see the patient.

A Parisian Leader for New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—M. Vianesi, first leader of the Grand Opera House Orchestra in Paris, is to come to this country as the head of the orchestra at the French Grand Opera House in New Orleans. This is the announcement made to-day by M. del Campiglio, the business manager of the organization, and who is also leader of the Apollo Club here. Vianesi has held his present position for eight years, and is a member of the Legion of Honor.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

CASINO THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—E. E. Rice's "Summer Nights," with "The Maid in the Moon," as principal attraction, pack the Casino Roof Garden every night. In the theatre there is seen no decrease in the popularity of "The Rounders."

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The orchestral selections of Mr. Kaltenborn's coterie of musicians and occasional individual performances afford a diversified programme to visitors at the St. Nicholas Garden. Friday nights, with their Wagner celebrations, are the most popular, although every concert attracts a large crowd.

TERRACE GARDEN.—The programme at Heuman's Terrace Garden is still given up to Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band. Especial attention is given to the Sunday performance, when the band is enlarged, and the programme elaborated. The concerts continue to hold their record as financial successes.

VICTORIA THEATRE ROOF GARDEN.—Oscar Hammerstein promised a good show for this week, and last night showed that he had succeeded in fulfilling his promise. The European juggling marvel, Canary, is a new acquisition at the Venetian Terrace Garden and to New York. Belle Davis's pickaninnies are as popular as ever, and the other "holdovers" do not seem to lose their attractiveness.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Proctor's bill for this week contains much of interest, the main attractions being Charles T. Ellis, the German Yodler and his company, the three Goldens in a lively farce, George Meader, singer; Earl and Wilson, instrumentalists; Artie Hall, a breezy coon singer from the West; Bennett and Rich, with illustrated songs, and Sherman's performing goats.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Lovers of vaudeville shows who live up town had a chance for genuine entertainment at Proctor's Pleasure Palace last night. The attractions were Clayton White, Agnes Paul and company in a comedietta, Charles Wayne and Anna Caldwell in "To Boston on Business," Cole and Johnson and their coon comedians, Slivern and Emerle, aerial rag performers; Merrill and Valmore, trick cyclists; Nellie Maguire, vocalist, and many others.

ROOF GARDEN.—Jennette Locke, the Western soprano, introduced by Manager Maus last night, was a great success. The recently inaugurated plan of filling the Lion Palace with first-class singers has borne fruit, as seen by the nightly increase in the better class of visitors. Katherine Rose, Annie Little, Eleanor Gavini, Pattie Henri, Marie Meister, and the Squadron A Band still hold their own. The performance is a very successful one.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—New numbers of the programme on the Aerial Magnolia Grove are numerous this week. Mme. Adelaide Herrmann and Smith and Campbell are the favorites of the "holdovers." The bill is still bristling with musical animals, freakish people, and odd attractions of every imaginable kind. Dancers, singers, jugglers, imitators, tricksters, and gymnasts all appear. The "Man in the Moon" is still drawing packed houses. Marie Dressler, who rejoined the company last night, is as great a favorite as ever.

KOSTER & BIAL'S THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—Last night's programme was largely new, and throughout was attractive. The old features show the test of time favorably. Kate Dahl made her first appearance with some clever character songs, and Zelma Rawlston appeared in a novel line of male impersonations. The rest of the programme includes the Conture brothers, the De Filippis, Thomas J. Keogh, the Romalo brothers, Bessie Phillipps, and numerous other dancers and tricksters of various sorts. The Neapolitan Troubadors occupy the intervals between acts, rendering popular airs on the guitar and mandolin.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Coghlan and John T. Sullivan, in "'Twixt Matinee and Night," are the leading attractions at Keith's. The play has recently had a long and successful run at Keith's Boston theatre. Other performers of the week are Taciani, the Russian male soprano; Jennie Satterlie and company, in a farce called "Who's Safe?"; Ladell and Francis, the Gotham Comedy Four, the Bachelors' Club of comedians and singers, Bryce and Inman, the Bright brothers, and Fialskowski, the animal imitator. There is an exhibition of biograph pictures, including many attractive representations of people and scenes.

Oversupply of Ice in Maine.

GARDINER, Me., July 31.—It is estimated that 250,000 tons of ice will be left over on the Kennebec this Fall. The season will close earlier than usual.

MATCH FOR THE MONMOUTH

New Yacht Kanawha Takes the Measure of Long Branch Flier.

EXCITING RACE UP THE BAY

Steamer's Officers Make Excuses—John P. Duncan Says Nothing, but Will Accept the New Boat.

As pretty a race as has taken place in this harbor in years was reeled off yesterday morning, and resulted in the Long Branch flier Monmouth being beaten for the first time since she was built, ten years ago, and made a record all her own between here and the Highlands. A steam yacht did the trick—the Kanawha, built for John P. Duncan of this city. The keel of the new vessel was laid with the express understanding that she should beat the Monmouth. That was the contract. Yesterday was the crucial test.

The Kanawha filled the bill. She didn't have any speed to spare in accomplishing the feat, but she did it handsomely enough and showed that she needn't stay in the wake of anything in this harbor if she doesn't want to. Every inch of the race up the bay was exciting, and rolls of money changed hands in impromptu wagers made on the result by the 2,000 passengers of the Monmouth.

The Kanawha was launched a short time ago at the yards of Charles L. Seabury & Co., Morris Heights, who had been told by Mr. Duncan that he wanted the fastest boat in New York Harbor. She is a steel boat, 227 feet long, 25 feet beam, and 15 feet deep. She has twin screws and two triple-expansion engines, fed by four Seabury boilers, and a guaranteed speed of twenty-two miles an hour. Of course, she has elegant interior appointments, &c., but that plays no part in this story. Speed was the thing, Mr. Duncan said. He got it.

With her prospective owner and a party of friends aboard, the Kanawha slipped down to a point off Atlantic Highlands early in the morning, and lay in wait for the Monmouth. The yacht was so full of steam that she was fairly thumping, like an excited race horse. The Monmouth pulled out of her berth at 8:25 o'clock, and started for this city, with about 2,000 passengers, which is about double the usual number, owing to the "over-Sunday" excursion traffic. This added to the interest in the race, but handicapped the Monmouth, as her officers afterward pointed out. The latter said that the race was not prearranged.

Capt. Martin of the big steamer did not notice the Kanawha until she bobbed up in his wake about 300 yards behind. He saw that she was out for a brush, and called down to his engineers to "shake her up" a bit. The passengers felt instinctively that a race was on, and crowded aft to watch the yacht, the men holding down their hats, and the women getting out the ineyitable handkerchief for any waving that might be in order.

The steamer seemed to draw right away from the yacht at first. Capt. William Miller of the Kanawha called for more steam, got it, and the race was on in earnest. The Monmouth's passengers split up into factions, and began to lay wagers on the result. It was said Mr. Duncan had friends aboard. The Monmouth was gliding along at a furious gait, her cutwater cleaving the water and laying it over in two great silvery rolls that stretched far behind, until lost in the bluish haze.

But the yacht was not left. With the faintest suspicion of a "bone in her teeth," she skimmed along viciously over the water, occasionally slapping a wavelet and sending a white shower out on either side. It was hard to tell which was gaining. The Monmouth's passengers continued to crowd up on her upper decks until the vessel had a racing "slant," which, however, failed to help her.

"She's coming on us," was now the cry.

"She's only holding her own," was the answer, and another wager was made.

The Kanawha increased her speed. So did the Monmouth. Nip and tuck they had it up the lower bay, and swished through the Narrows. Drowsy tugs awoke to the fact that a splendid race was on, and gave an impartial whistle of encouragement.

The yacht was creeping up. No doubt about it, but the gap was a hard one to fill. The race was half over. They flew by Bay Ridge. The bow of the Kanawha was now almost even with the stern of the Monmouth, and was creeping nearer, but very slowly.

They were off Robbin's Reef, and the bell buoy there seemed to tell the defeat of the steamer. The yacht was abeam. They shot by Liberty Statue. The Kanawha was passing. She had passed. It was all over. The Monmouth was beaten.

The officers of the steamer have excuses. They say her machinery was not at its best; that her load was too heavy, &c.

Mr. Duncan says nothing. He will accept the Kanawha from the builders.

SALE OF FIRST BALE OF COTTON.

$2,000 Paid for It and the Sum Will Go to Texas Flood Sufferers.

At a lamppost in front of the William Street entrance of the New York Cotton Exchange stood yesterday a bale of cotton swathed in the National colors and bearing this placard:

First bale new crop cotton, 1899, grown at Sinton, Patricio County, Texas, shipped by Gov. Sayers, to be sold for benefit of Texas flood sufferers in front of the Cotton Exchange, Monday, July 31, at 12 o'clock noon. Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers.

With noon the Exchange was deserted and the members congregated around the bale, and they and spectators made a crowd of more than 1,500 people. The auctioneers offered the bale for bidding, and President T. M. Robinson started it at $1,000. The next bid was $4,500, by G. W. Baily of Baily & Montgomery, but this was capped by $2,000 from William V. King, Superintendent of the Exchange, who bought it in for the brokers. The market value of it was about $32.50. Superintendent King at once notified Gov. Sayers that he could draw on him for $2,000.

The bale's travels have only begun. It now goes to Boston, and will probably be sold at the Chamber of Commerce. Thence it will go in succession to half a dozen cities.

SAYS COLOR LINE WAS DRAWN.

Mrs. C. F. Morse Sues Prudential Insurance Company for $500.

Mrs. Cordelia F. Morse, a colored woman, of 2,264 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, through Lawyer Rufus L. Perry, instituted an action yesterday in the Fourth District Municipal Court for the recovery of $500 from the Prudential Insurance Company. The case is to be made a test case of a new feature under the Civil Rights act, and, it is said, if Justice Goetting, before whom the proceedings have been brought, decides in favor of the plaintiff, nine additional actions of a similar character will be brought against the defendant company.

Mrs. Morse lives with her husband and eight children. They are all a shade lighter in complexion than mulattoes, and can easily be mistaken for white people. An agent of the Prudential Company is believed to have made this mistake when he insured the whole family in May last, as alleged by Mrs. Morse. The complainant alleges that on the day after the applications of the family were accepted by the agent the Morses were examined by one of the company's doctors. The physician is said to have discovered the negro origin of the applicants, and it is alleged that upon his report that they were negroes the company refused to grant them policies.

The action of Mrs. Morse is brought under Section 383 of the Penal Code, which relates to discrimination against persons because of their color. It is alleged by the plaintiff that the spirit of the section of the law has been violated by the insurance company.

The action will be tried before a jury.

Mrs. Payn Much Improved.

There was a marked improvement yesterday in the condition of Mrs. Louis F. Payn, wife of the State Superintendent of Insurance. She is at the Holland House, where she has been since her arrival from Europe. Mrs. Payn will be taken to her home at Chatham, Columbia County, today.

Gold Watch for Col. A. E. Dick.

The officers of the Long Branch Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., last Sunday presented to Col. A. E. Dick, the proprietor, a gold watch. On the inside of the case is the inscription "Presented to A. E. Dick by the officers of the Long Branch Hotel as a token of esteem and good-fellowship, season 1899."

GAS WAR AS BITTER AS EVER.

Neither the Consolidated Nor Standard Shows Signs of Weakening—Tempting Offers to Consumers.

Inquiry at the executive offices of the different gas companies in this city yesterday elicited the assurance in each instance that there is no change in the gas war situation. Some days ago Russell Sage, President of the Standard Gas Company, expressed the hope that the end of the war was near, and more recently he has remarked that "it is a useless and wasteful war and ought to be stopped."

On every hand there are evidences that the fight between the Consolidated Gas Company and Mr. Sage's company is being waged with increasing fierceness. While the cut rate of 50 cents per 1,000 feet is still ostensibly in force, some large consumers find means of getting special rates below that figure.

So much of this "special rate" business has been going on that a few weeks ago there was talk among the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company of making an open rate of 35 cents per 1,000 feet. While the principal officers of the Consolidated say nothing, the subordinates who do the "hustling" for business frankly avow that the war will not end "until the Standard Gas Company surrenders."

A new phase of this rate war has come to light. A large consumer, whose property is in competitive territory, was approached by a solicitor from the company which was not supplying him with gas with an offer of a yearly contract at the current published rate, with the proviso that at no time should the rate to him exceed 60 cents per 1,000 feet. He quietly informed the representative of the company to which he was paying monthly bills, of this tempting offer. A short period of deliberation followed, and the upshot of the matter was that the consumer got a contract for two years giving him the benefit of the lowest published rate, and insuring him for two years all of the gas he wanted to use at not to exceed 50 cents per 1,000 feet.

A vigorous canvass for business is being made by a large number of agents of the rival companies in the Harlem territory. Customers are won away from one company one month and regained the next month, and gifts of gas ranges, patent burners, and other appliances are dispensed with a prodigal hand.

Persons who use considerable quantities of gas are almost able to dictate their own terms. To be sure, their bills are invariably made out at the prescribed rate of 50 cents per 1,000 feet, but the cash payments, it is said, do not always equal the figures on the bill. It is a noteworthy fact that this gas rate war has increased the number of consumers on the books of both the Consolidated and the Standard Companies.

COL. GARDINER TRUE TO DUTY.

District Attorney Tells the Civic Club He Holds Office Only to Serve the People.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner made a speech last night to the members of the Civic Club, in their handsome new clubhouse, at 243 East Thirty-fourth Street. The club has for its object the promotion of good government and the general uplifting of the community. The organization is non-partisan and non-political, though its chief patron and the donor of the building it occupies, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, is a contestant for the Republican leadership of the Twentieth District.

The club auditorium was filled last night when President Joseph Watkinson introduced Col. Gardiner. Reading from the club's declaration of principles, the District Attorney approved them, one after the other. Especially he indorsed the club's principle of fighting in the open. "That is what I always do," he declared. "We who are in public life every day see in the press opposed to us statements derogatory to ourselves that we know are not true. That is one of the consequences of a free press, and a free press we must have."

Describing how he had pursued his education up through all the grades of the city's schools, Col. Gardiner asked: "Don't you think, my dear friends, that I owe a duty to this city? Of course I do. And in the great office I hold, whose responsibilities are greater than I dreamed, I am trying to discharge that duty. There are no politics in that office—only the good of the people. After eighteen months of unremitting toil, I am happy to be able to announce that we are up with our work. There'll be no more delays. We are ready, as in the case of dear little Marion Clarke, to try every case as it comes up.

"When I was asked to take the office I was very much surprised. The committee that came to notify me said: 'Colonel, all we ask is that you will administer this office in the interest of the people.' That's what I am doing. That's all I am in politics for—to administer my office in the interest of the people and of good government—and don't you forget it."

Col. Gardiner was frequently applauded, and when he sat down the club gave him a vote of thanks.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL'S ESTATE.

Thought He Left Its Settlement and Distribution to the Courts.

A man who is closely connected with the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's family said yesterday that no will of Col. Ingersoll had been found, and that nobody who knew the Colonel thought there was one.

"The Colonel did not believe in wills," he said. "All who knew him well have heard him say so frequently. His theory was that a man's estate should be settled and distributed by the machinery of the law constructed for that purpose."

"Do you know whether he ever expressed any wishes about the disposition of his estate?"

"No; it is very improbable that he did. I don't think he ever thought much about that subject. He considered the law fair, and was willing to trust it."

As to what Col. Ingersoll left, the man said he did not believe anybody knew yet. He thought it extremely unlikely that the family had made any investigations.

PROSPERITY IN VENEZUELA.

Officials Arrive Here on Their Way to the Paris Boundary Meeting.

A distinguished party of Venezuelans arrived on the steamship Caracas yesterday, and are at the Westminster Hotel. They will sail for Europe on the steamship La Touraine next Saturday. Among them are Dr. Laureano Villanueva, ex-President of Venezuela; his son, Carlos A. Villanueva, Consul General to London, and Señor Pablo Giussepi-Monagal.

"Affairs in Venezuela," said Carlos A. Villanueva, "are in excellent shape. Except for the low prices for coffee, there would be no cause whatever for complaint. Business is very good, and the people are heartily satisfied with the Administration of President Andrade. Peace reigns throughout the republic, and no trouble is anticipated. The affairs of the country have been so flourishing that it is probable the entire bonded debt will be paid next month.

"We shall sail on Saturday to attend the meeting of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission in Paris. It would be improper for me to express what I consider to be the opinion of our people with reference to the probable action of the Commissioners. My father will remain abroad three or four months, and I shall go to my post in London.

"Señor Pablo Giussepi-Monagal has just received the award by the Venezuelan Congress of a monopoly of the manufacture of matches in Venezuela under Government supervision, and he will pay the Government 600,000f. annually for the privilege. Heretofore matches were mostly imported, and large quantities were smuggled in. The contract will run for twenty-five years, and a large factory equipped with the latest machinery is in course of construction."

Jersey City Official Weds Abroad.

Finance Commissioner John Mullins of Jersey City, who sailed for Europe about two months ago, announced in letters which his friends received yesterday that he was married at Leamington Spa, England, on July 19, to Mrs. Senoj, a resident of that place. He said he would make a tour of Europe before bringing his bride home. Mr. Mullins was a widower. He is the head of the firm of Mullins & Co., which has furniture stores in Jersey City, Brooklyn, Newark, and Paterson.

Wants Names of Fishing Clubs.

The Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen, with headquarters at 20 Broad Street, is making an effort to learn the titles and locations of all the fishing clubs in this part of the country. Where possible, the information will be supplemented with the by-laws, constitutions, and officers and members of each club.

WEIGHS 325, BUT CAN SPRINT.

Mr. Jonghaus Leaves Seat in a Car Long Enough to Recover a Watch Thief Had Run Off With.

No person upon being introduced to Librarian Werner Jonghaus of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association would ever suspect that he belongs to that class often referred to in the sporting columns of the newspapers as "athletic Christians." He weighs 325 pounds and stands more than six feet in his stockings. His years are fifty. But notwithstanding these apparent handicaps he is an athlete of pronounced ability, as the following incident proves.

A year ago Mr. Jonghaus was relieved of his hundred-and-fifty-dollar gold watch on a surface car. Ever since that time he has been on the watch for the thief who would try to take the new watch that he was compelled to buy, the police having made no progress toward the recovery of the old one. While going home from church Sunday night on an Eighth Street car the long-waited-for chance to get even presented itself.

Mr. Jonghaus was seated quietly in a corner musing over the sermon he had just listened to, when he felt a tug at his watch. He glanced up, saw a well-dressed young man with light hair jump quickly from the car, and run down Mercer Street toward the police station. The giant librarian was on his feet like a flash, and in his frantic effort to catch the thief, it seemed as if the ramshackle old horse car would capsize.

"'Tain't no use, fatty. He's got you!" called out a small boy, who thought it was just a common, every-day fat man who had been victimized. With a leap that almost made an indentation in the pavement, Mr. Jonghaus got to the street, and started in pursuit. With giant strides he gained fast on the smaller man, who saw that his case was growing desperate. Stopping suddenly, he dropped the watch on the walk, and shouting "There's your watch, I didn't think you could run!" he fled.

Mr. Jonghaus was more anxious to get his timepiece than to catch the thief, and he gave up the pursuit. The car in the meantime had jogged slowly on, and the big athlete had a run for it. Aside from a little loss of breath, he was none the worse for his experience when he again got aboard.

COMING BANKERS' CONVENTION.

Will Open Sept. 5 at Cleveland, Ohio, and Continue Three Days.

Secretary James R. Branch of the American Bankers' Association yesterday afternoon issued printed copies of the programme of the coming convention of the association, to be held in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Cleveland, on Sept. 5, 6, and 7.

The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 5, by President George H. Russell of Detroit. Mayor John H. Farley will welcome the visiting bankers. Addresses will be made at the various sessions by Thomas H. Wilson, President of the Cleveland Clearing House Association; Col. Myron T. Herrick of the Society for Savings, Cleveland; William C. Cornwell of the City National Bank, Buffalo; William R. Trigg of Richmond, Va., and James G. Cannon of this city.

The delegates will be entertained with receptions, dinners, steamboat rides on the lake, and will partake of the hospitality of all Cleveland's clubs.

SHAM DEAF-MUTE ARRESTED.

Accused of Swindling Merchants by Bogus Orders for Matches.

A young man giving the name of James Arnold and his address as Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, both of which the police believe to be fictitious, was arrested yesterday afternoon and lodged in the Leonard Street Station to await arraignment in the Centre Street Court this morning. He is accused of swindling merchants by delivering packages of matches and collecting from $3 to $4 apiece for them, the actual value being only 40 cents. Arnold would deliver the matches on a fictitious order, alleged to have been given him by a member of a firm who was out at the time of the delivery. He pretended to be deaf and dumb and all his transactions were in writing.

Detective O'Neill saw Arnold go into a store on West Broadway yesterday with a package and arrested him. The police have been looking for him for a year. At the station he feigned inability to hear or speak, but when Detective O'Neill expressed sympathy with him he burst out crying and spoke, betraying the fact that he has been shamming. The police say they have four specific complaints against him, but make a request that all merchants who have been victimized appear against him in court this morning.

HABE S CORPUS FOR DE LASKA.

Magician in New City Jail Must Be Produced in Brooklyn.

A writ of habeas corpus was issued yesterday for the appearance to-day in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, of a man who calls himself Duke de Laska. The writ was issued by Justice Stover on the application of Lawyer Joseph Koch of Manhattan.

Duke de Laska is otherwise known as Prof. Laska. He is a traveling magician and sleight of hand man, who gives performances and lessons in his art in small towns. He lives at 112 Chrystie Street with his brother, who is also a traveling magician. "Duke," as he calls himself, was arrested at his home last Wednesday night by Central Office men charged in a warrant from a Haverstraw Magistrate with the abduction of a young woman from that place on Sunday. He was taken by a Rockland County constable to the jail at New City and locked up.

Mr. Koch said yesterday that, in response to a letter from Laska, he wrote to the Sheriff of Rockland County to know why the man was detained. The Sheriff replied that he was held on a commitment from the Haverstraw Magistrate, which had been mislaid. The case was set for trial by the Magistrate at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at New City, but the time was changed, Mr. Koch says, to 7 o'clock this morning to prevent the prisoner's counsel being present.

Laska has recently been performing in Haverstraw. His sister-in-law said last night that he sent money to a young woman there whose name was not given, to pay her fare to Weehawken, and that he met her at Weehawken, brought her to his home here, and on Wednesday, a few hours before his arrest, took her to Newark, where the two were married by a Justice of the Peace.

Will Declared to be Vague.

The holograph will of Margaret Peterson of Woodside, offered for probate in the Queens County Surrogate's office, at Jamaica, says in the text: "I leave to my two children, Charles and Joseph J. Peterson, everything I possess, and to my husband, Charles H. Peterson, equally as long as he remains single. Should he take another wife he must go out and have nothing more to do with anything else I possess. Insurance on my life to bury me, the remainder to be given to Andrew Hendrickson. The woman known as Perpen never to be allowed to put foot inside any place that ever belonged to me." The husband, Charles H. Peterson, will contest the will on the ground that it is vague and unintelligible.

Gave Notice of Intended Suicide.

Adolph Reidell of 254 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, whose body was believed to have been found in the Morris Canal, near Culver Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday, visited the Morgue yesterday and identified the drowned man as Henry Tamsen, who resided somewhere in Eighty-fourth Street, Manhattan. He did not know the exact address. He said Tamsen was a cousin of ex-Sheriff Tamsen. Reidell further stated that on Saturday he had received a postal card from Tamsen intimating that he intended to take his own life.

Miss Donnell to be Taken to Goshen.

Miss Florence Donnell, the wealthy woman, who early Sunday morning aroused the guests of the Plaza Hotel and was sent to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital, will be removed from that place this morning and sent to the private sanitarium at Goshen, N. Y., known as the Inter-Pines. Lawyer Everett P. Wheeler called at Bellevue yesterday and made the necessary arrangements for the transfer.

Boy Drowned in the Erie Basin.

Edward Wade, ten years old, living at 28 Cole Street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday in the Erie Basin. He was playing on a raft with Frank Milton, ten years old, of 108 West Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and slipped off. Young Milton made two heroic attempts to rescue him, but failed. After the body sank to the bottom Milton dived repeatedly until he recovered it.

JAMES T. HYDE ARRESTED

Charles F. Bates Gets Revenge for an Alleged Insulting Remark.

BOTH MEN APPEAR IN COURT

Suit for Care of a Horse and Use of a Woman's Name Make the Two Horsemen Enemies.

Charles F. Bates, better known to horsemen and others as "Fatty" Bates, appeared in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning in company with his lawyer, David Neuberger, determined to be revenged upon his former friend, James T. Hyde, who is prominent in social and horse circles in this city and at Long Branch and Narragansett Pier. Mr. Bates and his lawyer were on hand almost as soon as the court opened.

The charge against Mr. Hyde is perjury. On the application of Mr. Bates, a summons was issued several days ago for Mr. Hyde's appearance in court. It was not served until Friday, and because of the fact that Mr. Hyde was assiduously devoting himself to the Horse Show at Long Branch last week, it was arranged that he should appear in court yesterday morning. Lawyer Neuberger learned that Magistrate Mott would not be able to hold an examination in the case, owing to the fact that he was going on his vacation, and after a consultation with his client it was decided to make Mr. Hyde suffer the ignominy of arrest by swearing out a warrant.

Mr. Bates, who made application for the warrant, said in his affidavit that in a civil suit brought against Mr. Hyde in June of this year, in which Mr. Bates obtained a judgment for $700 for the board and care of a horse named Diavolessa, Mr. Hyde swore falsely that the horse did not belong to him, but that he had "given her to a member of Bates's family." Appended to the affidavit of Mr. Bates was the entry of the horse Diavolessa for three separate events for the Long Branch Horse Show in November, 1897, in the name of Mr. Hyde, which was offered as evidence that he had been guilty of perjury in swearing that the animal was not his property at that time. The woman referred to by Mr. Hyde as "a member of Bates's family" is, so Mr. Bates says, a well-known woman, and Mr. Hyde's allusion to her in the manner described aroused the ire of Mr. Bates and furnished a motive for the prosecution.

Just before the warrant was made out Mr. Hyde appeared in court with his counsel, Mr. Jacoby, and sat down in the rear part of the courtroom, appearing overcome by the indignity of having to appear in such a place under such a charge. Before Mr. Hyde appeared in court Mr. Bates said: "I don't care whether he comes or not. I'm going to have him arrested so that he'll have to give bail." When the case was called the two men, with their attorneys, took places in front of the Magistrate. There was a rapid exchange of glances between the two well-known horsemen, which bespoke anything but a genial regard for each other. In the courtroom, attracted by the standing of the parties interested, were a number of spectators of a class not often seen in such surroundings.

The complaint, affidavits, and application for the warrant were placed before Magistrate Mott by Lawyer Neuberger, and the Magistrate rather testily said that he didn't have time to wade through all the matter, but finally did so. After reading the evidence he signed the warrant and handed it to Roundsman Taggart, who was about to serve it, when Lawyer Jacoby protested against his client being thus disgraced. He asked the Magistrate if it was absolutely necessary that the officer should serve the warrant at once, and if his client could not be paroled until he had an opportunity to obtain bail. The Magistrate did not seem inclined to deviate from his established custom of not paroling any prisoner, and he impatiently directed the Roundsman to execute the warrant. He said, however, that the officer might accompany the prisoner about town in search of bail, giving Mr. Hyde until 2 o'clock to furnish surety.

When Roundsman Taggart, acting under the Magistrate's instructions, formally executed the warrant, the joy of Mr. Bates was apparent. Mr. Bates stood around, however, even after the case was concluded, evidently waiting to see if any further discomfiture was to be visited upon the unhappy Mr. Hyde. It was arranged by counsel that the examination should take place on Aug. 17.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Hyde and his counsel reappeared in court and gave cash bail for $1,000, that being the amount fixed by Magistrate Mott.

DIAMOND MATCH MEETING.

Edwin Gould and James Hopkins Elected Directors—Stock Increased by $4,000,000.

CHICAGO, July 31.—An important special meeting of the stockholders of the Diamond Match Company was held here to-day. Of the total of 110,000 shares of stock 96,092 shares were represented at the meeting. It was voted unanimously to increase the capital stock from $11,000,000 to $15,000,000. It was also voted to increase the number of Directors from five to seven.

Edwin Gould and James Hopkins of St. Louis were elected Directors. The other members of the Board of Directors will serve until next February.

Of the $4,000,000 new stock voted by the stockholders, $2,750,000 will be issued Sept. 15 at par to stockholders of record July 24, in the proportion of 25 per cent. of their holdings of old stock on that date. The remainder will be held in the treasury of the company, to be disposed of by the Board of Directors as they see fit. Although there has been no official announcement, it is generally understood that most of the $4,000,000 will be used in buying up some competing plants and wiping out the floating debt of the company. Edwin Gould, who is one of the new Directors, is the principal owner of the Continental Match Company, for which, it is asserted, he is to receive between $750,000 and $1,000,000 in Diamond Match stock.

BRICK YARD CASE CALLED.

Negro Arrested for Shooting at Arabs at Newburg Flees.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 31.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the case of David Williams and Charles Lewis, two negroes, arrested on Saturday for firing five shots with intent to kill at Charles Guerro and John Habash, brickyard Arabs, was called before Judge Rogers. Lewis was on hand, but Williams, who was one of the leaders, and upon whom was found a 48-calibre revolver when arrested, had fled. Sheriff Darragh learned that Williams had crossed the river to Newburg, and he and Chief Maria are pursuing him to-night.

The Arabs can speak but little English, a majority of them none at all, so they were considerably puzzled over the proceedings, but when they thoughtly understood them became greatly excited. They seemed to fear that Williams had gone for reinforcements.

Everything is quiet in the yards, and both sides seem to be awaiting developments, neither having yet resumed work in the brickyards.

Training Ship Cadet Drowned.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 31.—Cadet Kimball of the Massachusetts training ship Enterprise died Saturday from exhaustion after a long swim. Kimball, with a party of twenty-five of the cadets, was given an afternoon's shore leave and rowed to the shore near Long Beach, opposite the village of Orient. Peter's Neck Harbor, a narrow strip of deep water, lies between Long Beach and the mainland of Orient, and the entire party swam across the inlet, carrying their clothing on their heads. When the cadets started back they found that the tide had widened the channel, but all decided that they could swim it. When in the deepest part, Kimball uttered a cry and sank. Three of his companions brought him ashore unconscious. The ship's doctor was signaled for and worked over Kimball for an hour, but in vain.

Peary Relief Steamer Sails North.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 31.—The Peary relief steamer Diana passed out the Straits of Belle Isle on her way north last Tuesday. She signaled off Battle Harbor, Labrador, "All well." Judging from the reports of shipping from Northern Labrador, the Diana will meet heavy ice packs in the vicinity of the Greenland coast, and this will probably delay her return considerably.

INCREASED CANAL TRAFFIC.

More Business than in Any Year Since 1893—Increase Will Be 600,000 Tons This Year.

ALBANY, July 31.—The operation of the State canal system during the current season shows a marked increase in the total tonnage carried, as compared with the statistics of the corresponding period of 1898. The increase indicates that the season will be one of the most successful in the waterway traffic of the State in a long period of years. If the increase in traffic continues until the close of navigation, the total amount will be about 4,000,000 tons, a figure which has not been attained since 1892 and 1893.

The canal system has been in operation this year about three months, and during that period 1,406,811 tons have been carried, in comparison with 1,107,617 during the same period of 1898, an increase of 298,194 tons. If this increase continues for the remaining four months of navigation, the total will be about 600,000 tons. The total tonnage of the canals for 1898 was 3,360,063, and with an increase of 600,000 tons would make the total amount this year in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 tons.

The comparative statistics for the first three months of 1898 and the current year are as follows:

	1898. Tons.	1899. Tons.
April	286,013	401,828
May	487,828	556,908
June	110,387	123,021
July, first week	94,537	125,039
Second week	148,552	135,402
Third week		
Total	1,107,617	1,406,811
Increase		298,194

The canals opened on April 22 this year and on May 8 in 1898, so that there are two weeks more of navigation this year than last. From April 22 to May 1 this year 63,113 tons were carried, and from May 1 to May 8 about the same number of tons, but even with these advantages of the present season over that of 1898 there is an increase of more than 170,000 tons.

The increased traffic is due in the main to the betterment of the business conditions, which has resulted in larger shipments from the West. A disagreement among some of the grain elevator operators at Buffalo and the exclusion of several of them from the pool is said to be another condition having an influence on the increase.

The betterment has not in any way been the result of the canal improvement work. That can exert no influence until it is completed.

PECULIAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Engine Strikes Pile of Baggage and Hurls It Among Passengers.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 31.—A pile of baggage carelessly placed on the railway platform at Woodward Resort, Paw Paw Lake to-day, was struck by a passenger engine and violently thrown among 300 waiting passengers, several of whom were knocked down and severely injured.

Miss Clara Hanley of 262 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, is thought to be fatally injured. She was taken to St. Joseph.

HUNTINGTON ON EDUCATION.

He Explains His Recent Speech in San Francisco and Interprets It.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A special to The Chronicle from Greenville, Tenn., says that Collis P. Huntington has written a letter to Judge V. W. Grubbs, Chairman of the State Committee of the Industrial Commission, explaining his recent speech at San Francisco, wherein he said that the youth of the country were being overeducated. Mr. Huntington believes that education is not harmful in itself, but that the generality of young men spend too many of their most valuable years in the schoolroom.

DROWNED IN ONEIDA LAKE.

Dunn's Attempt to Save His Friend Nearly Ended in His Own Death.

UTICA, N. Y., July 31.—Jake Gehring and Charles Dunn, glassworkers from Cleveland, N. Y., started from that place yesterday morning to sail along Oneida Lake to Lewis Point.

One hour after starting the boat capsized. Dunn tied his companion to the bottom of the boat, but the lashing was broken by the force of the water. Dunn then lashed himself and Ghering together, and holding Ghering's head up with one arm, he clung to the keel with the other. He floated in that condition until 10 o'clock last night, when they struck a sand bar near Sylvan Beach.

They were brought ashore with great difficulty. Ghering was dead and Dunn was entirely exhausted, but may recover.

Fatal Duel in Kentucky Mountains.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 31.—In a duel in a mountain road in Letcher County, Kentucky, to-day, William Smallwood killed his uncle, Clelland Smallwood, and was himself fatally injured by his victim. A quarrel of long standing culminated when the men met, and both drew revolvers and began firing. The younger man fell mortally wounded, and his uncle, shot through the heart, fell dead across his nephew's body.

Receivers for a Land Company.

ANNISTON, Ala., July 31.—Chancellor R. B. Kelly has appointed R. A. Mitchell of Gadsden and O. H. Parker of Anniston receivers for the Gadsden Land and Improvement Company, which owns 600 acres of improved and unimproved lands in and around the City of Gadsden. The suit was brought for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company and of distributing its assets among the stockholders.

Henry Acton's House Robbed.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 31.—The residence of Henry Acton of the New York Custom House was entered this afternoon by a thief while the family was absent, and $45 in cash, a gold watch and chain, and a diamond ring stolen. Two weeks ago the safe in the Demarest Hotel, a short distance from Mr. Acton's residence, was blown open, and $700 stolen.

A New Yorker's Wife Gets a Divorce.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Mrs. Mabel R. Littell, daughter of Gen. Green B. Raum, former Pension Commissioner, was to-day granted an absolute divorce from her husband, J. Reed Littell, a prominent patent attorney of New York City. Desertion was given as the ground for divorce.

Woman Shoots Her Defamer.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., July 31.—Miss Fannie Goodwin, a milliner at Fairview, this county, shot and mortally wounded Bryan Allegreen to-day. She charged that he had slandered her.

THE BIG STORE BY THE CITY ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MAY WE PLEASE YOU TODAY?

Successful Inauguration of Our Sixth Semi-Annual

Trade Sale of Furniture.

Monday was "View Day," or Opening Day, as it is generally called, and if the great throng of visitors who attended and the large sales can be taken as an indication, the overwhelming success of our semi-annual furniture sale is assured. Those who came to purchase found goods just as represented in our advertisement, so even the skeptical were soon convinced and quickly joined the ranks of purchasers. This great sale will be continued throughout the month of August, and while it lasts New Yorkers will have a chance to buy furniture at much lower prices than are quoted elsewhere. The stock is too large to permit a mention of every item in any one advertisement, but from time to time due notice will be given of the greatest values. Here are some additional offerings for to-day's sale:

$4.75 High Back Reed Rocker for. . . . 2.75

This rocker is of artistic design, made by hand, well finished, strong, durable and very comfortable. It has wide arms, a large seat and the back is high enough to rest your head on. A big bargain indeed.

$6.00 Oak or Mahogany Morris Chair for 3.50

A strong chair, well made and well finished, fitted with denim cushions of assorted colors, can be adjusted to four reclining positions; just the chair to lounge or read in; quality considered, the cheapest and best Morris chair in the market to-day.

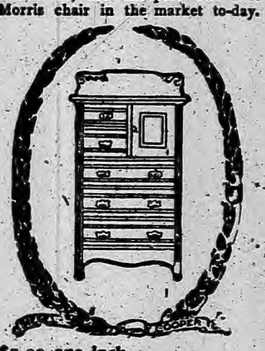

$6.00 Oak or Mahogany Chiffonier for 3.90

This Chiffonier has 5 large, deep, roomy drawers that work perfectly and a large hat box; the front is fluted and the top is handsomely carved, in fact as well made and as well finished as a chiffonier that would cost you $20 elsewhere.

NO MAIL ORDERS WILL BE FILLED FOR ADVERTISED FURNITURE.

We reserve the right to limit the quantity to be sold to any one person, as a protection against dealers.

$5.00 one-inch Post Iron Bed for. . . . 2.90

This is a heavy iron bed, 4 feet x 4 feet 6 inches in size, and is made of iron tubing, not of gas pipe; has full weight angle irons, weighs about 50 lbs., and has 5 coats of baked enamel. Unquestionably the cheapest and best bed on the market to-day at the price quoted.

BANKRUPTCY OF DR. GAGNON.

His Wife and Former New York Manager and George M. Pullman Testify About His Affairs.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 31.—When the hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings of Dr. George S. Gagnon was resumed this morning before Referee Frederick Parker, Mrs. Gagnon, the doctor's wife, was placed in the witness chair. The lawyers retained by the creditors sought to ascertain the amount of Mrs. Gagnon's income and the amount which she gives monthly to her husband. When Dr. Gagnon was examined he testified that his only possessions were a bicycle and a gun, but it is alleged by the creditors that he has made conveyances to his wife and sales to others.

Mrs. Gagnon arrived here on the 10 o'clock train from Long Branch, accompanied by her husband, George M. Pullman, and William L. Wight, the last named being a friend of her husband and at one time the manager of the New York office of the dental association in which Dr. Gagnon was interested. Mrs. Gagnon testified that she was the daughter of S. Lester Burton of Chicago, who died several years ago, leaving a large estate. She said that she was married to Dr. Gagnon in December, 1896, and that a few months later she commenced giving him money and continued to do so until the time of the much-discussed bills of sale in April, 1898. She said that she received a large income from her father's estate and turned it over monthly to her husband, in whom she had implicit confidence, reserving for herself only a comparatively small amount, which she termed her pin money, expecting the doctor to supply her clothing and pay their household expenses out of what she gave him.

The lawyers for the creditors endeavored to ascertain the exact amount of Mrs. Gagnon's income. Mrs. Gagnon testified that the amount varied, as a large portion of it was derived from rents. When questioned about the amount of money which she gave monthly to Dr. Gagnon she said that she did not keep any note of the amount, as it also varied. She said that several months she had given him $1,000, a little more at other times, and frequently much less. She admitted that Dr. Gagnon had given her bills of sale for a large amount of personal property, but insisted that this was in return for money loaned by her to him.

The bills of sale in question were executed on April 8, 1898, and recorded in Chicago. One was for $8,000 for horses and carriages and the other was for $3,000 for an interest in the doctor's dental business. He had offices in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. The New York office was considered to be the main office. Mrs. Gagnon said that all but one carriage and two horses of the horses and carriages named in the six-thousand-dollar bill of sale were sold by her and that she realized about $5,000. The interest in the Chicago office of the dental association she retained. She said that the proceeds of the Chicago office were placed by her in the hands of William L. Wight, on whom she drew when she needed money. This arrangement was made, she said, to avoid the possibility of attachments. She admitted that she had some jewelry, but not much, and intimated that some of her diamonds were paste.

The next witness called was Mr. Wight. He testified that he had made payments to Mrs. Gagnon of the proceeds of the Chicago office, but was unable to give the exact amounts or dates. He testified further that when the New York office was sold at Sheriff's sale he bought it in and conducted it. He said that while he was in the employ of Dr. Gagnon the latter's advertising expenses amounted to more than $30,000.

Mr. Pullman testified that Dr. Gagnon sold him a saddle horse for $1 that had been valued at various horse shows at $1

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1900.

The London correspondent of THE TIMES FINANCIAL REVIEW says in his latest dispatches:

On an average I should say that the probability is that European demands upon American farmers will be heavier this year than last. Should the crops in the Indian Northwest fail, as it is now feared they will, much larger food supplies must come from you, and again give to you supreme command over our money market.

The promise of the crops with which to supply the demands referred to is good. If the conservative forecast of our correspondent shall prove to be correct we shall have another year of heavy exports, probably, however, with larger imports of merchandise and relatively less purchase of securities to settle the balance. The exports of breadstuffs last year (ending June 30) amounted, in round numbers, to $274,000,000, which was $60,000,000 less than in 1898, but $76,000,000 more than in 1897. It is to be noted, however, that the exports of provisions and dairy products were last year slightly larger than the year before, so that the total of our exports of food products was $450,000,000, as against $501,000,000 in 1898. Should our correspondent's estimate be justified by the event we can rely for the year 1900 on a total not less than for 1899, $450,000,000.

What the net balance in our favor will be cannot be calculated with much certainty. Last year, with total exports practically the same as in 1898, the net balance fell off nearly $90,000,000, owing to increased imports. The tendency in this direction continues, and it is probable that there will be a further reduction of the balance. But it will still be very large. At the rate of change shown this year as compared with last, the balance would still amount to about $400,000,000. That would be quite enough, as our correspondent puts it, to give "supreme command" over the money market of London. The outlook is extremely bright for all except those who rely on general distress to promote their political ambition. It is needless to waste much sympathy on them.

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT.

Verly little is left by the commission of 1899 of the General Act passed by the conference of Berlin in 1889. As a matter of comity to their predecessors the later Commissioners call their proposition "a modified and amended version" of the former organic law of Samoa, but as a matter of fact, it is an almost total repeal and modification of that instrument.

The Chief Justiceship is really the only relic of the labors of Count HERBERT BISMARCK and Sir EDWARD MALET and Mr. KASSON that is allowed to remain, and the Chief Justice will be shorn of much of his prestige if not of his power by the appointment of an "administrator," who is evidently intended to be not only a neutral but a foreigner. What the Commissioners of 1889 mainly prided themselves upon was no doubt the means they provided for regulating the succession to the Kingship. But all their devices, according to their successors, have begun, continued, and ended in failure. Not only all the political intrigues of the natives themselves, but also those of the European and American residents have revolved around this question. Each promising candidate was attempted to be "captured" by the English-speaking residents and traders on the one hand and by the German-speaking residents and traders on the other. And the upshot of the whole business was that after the King named in the treaty, a chief of very trifling account or influence in Samoan politics, had made a vacancy by dying, the German candidate for the succession turned out to be the man who, though unquestionably the most powerful and perhaps the most deserving of the Samoan chiefs, had been expressly barred from the succession in the protocol to the General Act of Berlin, at the instance of Germany. And this for doing to Germans exactly what he has lately been doing to Englishmen and Americans. The only way to prevent the Kingship from becoming a centre of native and foreign intrigue, according to the present commission, is to abolish it altogether. The substitute proposed for it is to give each important chief a bailiwick of his own within which he may exercise such prerogatives of sovereignty as can safely be intrusted to him. The Commissioners do not pretend that this will end strife among the natives, but they do seem to expect that their quarrels will be localized and diminished, and will cease to embroil the foreign residents.

At the same time the Commissioners recognize that a still deeper cause of trouble in Samoa is the jealousy and rivalries of the foreigners themselves, and the fact that any American or Englishman or German who gets into trouble can wrap himself in the flag of his own country and take shelter under its aegis. This latter fact is necessarily a constant inducement to political activity of a questionable kind on the part of foreign residents. This blunder the Commissioners propose shall be got rid of by taxing away the Consular jurisdiction altogether and leaving foreigners accused of making political disturbances to what is expected to be the more impartial jurisdiction of the Chief Justice. But they recognize and frankly declare that there is no hope of permanent peace and prosperity in the archipelago unless some one European power is responsible for the maintenance of order in each island. This declaration points to a partition among the three powers concerned. The commercial interest of Germany is undoubtedly the greatest, and our own is doubtless the least. It is doubtful if we should ever have been mixed up with the Samoan business at all but for the scheming of STERNBERGER, which was too strongly backed from Washington, a quarter of a century ago. With the harbor and station of Pago-Pago secured to us and the most favored nation clause operating in our favor in Apia Harbor, it is hard to see what more we need ask in Samoa.

At any rate, the question is not one to justify the least excitement in its present aspect, and nobody that we know of, except The Cologne Gazette, is excited over it. The unanimous report of the Commissioners is entitled to and will carry great weight. Though their conclusions differ so widely from those reached at Berlin ten years ago, their action does not imply any disrespect to their predecessors. They have had two great advantages. One is that the Berlin General Act has been subjected to a decade of actual experience. The other is that their conclusions are derived not from the interested and partial testimony of foreign residents in Samoa alone, but are founded on personal inspection and investigation. We believe their conclusions will be acquiesced in by the three powers concerned, though even if their ultimate prescription is accepted, there is of course ample room left for haggling, though we hope not for squabbling, over the details.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

There were from the start several reasons for believing that Admiral DEWEY did not say the things that he was reported to have said by The Herald's dispatch from Trieste. One was that the Admiral is a cool and sensible man, not likely to make foolish statements. Another was that he is an officer of long experience in the naval service and is trained in much the same reserve and discretion as a diplomatist of like experience would be.

It is, however, unnecessary to consider the force of these reasons, because The Herald, with creditable candor, publishes the fact that the dispatch was a résumé of a "friendly conversation," the publication of which "the Admiral cannot regret more than The Herald does."

A correspondent, "dilettante" or other, who reports private conversation, can no more be trusted for accuracy and truthfulness than for discretion or good breeding.

THE CENSORSHIP AT MANILA.

The best statement we have seen of the doctrine that the newspapers have a paramount right to know and print an account of everything done or contemplated by the Government or its armies in the field is made by Mr. H. M. VAN METER in a letter to The Tribune. A few paragraphs from Mr. VAN METER'S able letter will exhibit his point of view and the conclusions reached by his stern and logical mind:

> There is a trust which is sacred, as all agree, and this is the responsibility of the press to the people for full and truthful reports of current events. To fulfill this there must be a fair and accurate account of all questions at issue, allowing both sides of every important controversy an honest hearing and an impartial presentation.
>
> This is impossible, however, if the Government is to be permitted to apply the gag whenever something is written or published displeasing to the powers that be. Whether at home or abroad, such restriction imperils the very genius of liberty and jeopardizes every element of justice and right.
>
> If justice is to be done to all, it is absolutely necessary that the needs of all should be properly known to be properly appreciated. This is impossible without a free and untrammeled press to act as the tribune of the people at all times. Especially is this true in a colonial system, separated from the sovereign or home Government by great distances.

These are sentiments which any high-school pupil in this land might fearlessly utter in a debate on the relations of the Russian press to public opinion. An audience of American boys that did not applaud these true, noble, and beautiful thoughts would under catechism probably confess that it was furtively watching an adjacent ball game through the uncurtained windows. Thus far we concur in the opinion of the learned and liberty-loving VAN METER.

Indeed, we see no occasion to dissent from his further declaration, that "the arbitrary assumption of power to suppress or repress reports of the truth to the public is reprehensible and intolerable to any intelligent people, and should not be permitted in our Republic."

We will go further, and say that the Republic will visibly totter and publishers audibly blaspheme if the tyrant's hand is thus lifted against a free press.

We come now to the specific application of these eternal verities:

> The Government that does not dare to or does not care to let its people into its confidence ought not to be trusted. It is neither Democratic nor Republican, but a cross between anarchy and monarchy, breeding a political monstrosity; a bi-partisan spoils system that may please the politicians or office holders, but can never satisfy loyal citizens at large.

Here it is our duty to warn Mr. VAN METER that his philosophy sags. He has suddenly sunk from the venerated platitudes of the founders to the mindless babble of the drooling babe. He has tripped over his own phrases, as have hundreds of other good men who have attempted to write about matters in the Philippines without taking the pains to think a little before turning the ink spigot. What a multitude of professional friends of man have gone down over those four words, "consent of the governed," which they apply to a little band of sneaking Filipino cutthroats, incapable of organizing or maintaining a Government as freely as they would use them in reciting the history of the Declaration of Independence. They go further, and compare AGUINALDO to WASHINGTON. They are the victims of an indiscriminate and licentious use of analogy, a vice that has brought the habit of formal reasoning into such contempt that most women and many men no longer trust to it.

Mr. VAN METER'S trouble arises from his use of the highly misleading analogy between the humdrum public matters as to which the Government may with propriety and safety take the newspapers into its confidence, and the operations and plans of Gen. OTIS at Manila, who is engaged in making war and is therefore, by the usage of all times and all nations, exempt from the obligation of publicity. The correspondents at Manila are as completely under his control as his troops. He is a military potentate. To what extent he takes the American public into his confidence is entirely his business. The misguided persons who ignorantly or maliciously rail at the "censorship" would be surprised at the extent of his powers. During the civil war Gen. SHERMAN is understood to have threatened to shoot a newspaper correspondent whose untimely taking off in that manner would have left an appreciable blank in current and recent history. Indeed, if he had caused that correspondent to be shot, Mr. VAN METER'S letter might never have been published in The Tribune.

The fundamental truth which critics of the censorship at Manila fail to apprehend is this: The absolute prohibition of news dispatches from the front is the natural, normal, and permissible condition in time of war. It rests with the commanding General to determine, in his discretion, how far this rule may be relaxed. It is usual for American Generals to relax it a good deal. Gen. OTIS appears to have given the correspondents a much wider latitude than they had a right to expect. Anybody who construes his "censorship" as an unwarrantable interference with the freedom of the press, and particularly anybody who maintains that a Government that will not upon all occasions take the people into its confidence, is unworthy of support, and stands in sore need of a kind of instruction that is not to be got out of the orations of PATRICK HENRY or the essays of the writers of The Federalist. It is by such rubbish that the fires of anti-imperialism are kept alight.

CAN STRIKES BE PREVENTED?

There was a marked difference in the treatment of the strikes on the electric roads in this city and in Brooklyn, and a difference still more notable in Cleveland. In New York the trouble was slight and brief; in Brooklyn it was much more extended and bitter; in Cleveland it was violent and is not yet settled.

Unfortunately, as we have already remarked, the public is without explicit and authentic information as to the facts in all these cases, and any judgment regarding them is liable to be untrustworthy on that account. But so far as the public is informed, the difference in the treatment of the strikes referred to appears to have corresponded to a difference in the degree of good understanding between the men and their employers. "I know my men," said Mr. VREELAND of the New York company, "and they know me," and there was substantial proof of the effect of this state of things in the document signed by a large majority of his men, and in their conduct when the strike was ordered. It would be rash to infer that all the men on his lines are satisfied, or that the methods of the company are beyond criticism. But the evidence is conclusive that there exists in the body of the employés a feeling toward their employers that was of great value to the company and to the public at the time of the partial strike. It is to be remarked also that in Brooklyn a considerable part of the men who had been longest under the direction of Mr. ROSSITER refused to join in the strike and manifested confidence in him. But their number was not so great as that of the corresponding class in New York. On the other hand, in Cleveland the strike seems to have been an out-and-out struggle in which very few of the men sided with the company, and a large force of new men was brought in.

However defective our information as to details, there is clearly a lesson of great importance to be drawn from these facts. They show clearly enough that the best investment a corporation employing large numbers of men can make is in establishing a thorough understanding with them. And this lesson fits in with the general experience of human nature. More trouble comes in all the relations of life from misunderstanding than from actual misconduct. If the relations of men are really substantially fair they will be satisfied with them in the ratio that they fully understand the facts. A very impressive illustration of this was given in the dealings of the late Col. WARING with the street-cleaning force. The great body of that force was the same as it had been under Tammany. No one will deny that it was of a sort naturally as hard to handle as any in the city. The men had been used to laziness, negligence, and irresponsibility, and Col. WARING undertook to make them active, faithful, and not only that, but proud of their work and of the high standard maintained in it. He succeeded in this apparently hopeless task by a very simple system, through which the men and his office were kept in constant and intimate communication as to every detail of the work they were engaged in. He established in every district and in each branch of the force a committee consisting of his own representatives on the one hand and an equal number of representatives of the men, freely chosen by themselves. This committee met at regular and frequent intervals, and on the one side and the other every matter of interest, epecially every cause of complaint against or by the men, was presented and discussed, and a decision reached if possible. Where the two parties could not agree, the matter was referred to a second committee, composed of representatives of the two sides chosen by the various committees. It was only when this higher and smaller body failed to reach a decision that any question was finally sent to the Commissioner. In all his term of service very few matters less than half a dozen, if we remember rightly, failed of settlement by agreement between his representatives and those of the men.

Now, the value of results thus obtained is that they rest not on the enforcement of arbitrary discipline, but on the unforced conviction of all concerned that the results are fair and right. On that supreme fact the men could not be deceived or misled by their prejudice or passion, or by any mischief makers in or out of their own ranks, because they knew all about their business from the beginning, and had had their say about it, and had had their part in it. Surely if such an achievement was practicable with men of this class, it ought to be so with workingmen generally, if it is sought in the same spirit and by like intelligent and systematic methods. Instances could be given of success on these lines in private employment. They all turn on the essential condition of a candid and full understanding of the facts as they really are, reached by frank communication from the start. In the case of large bodies of employés, this involves organization, and organization directed to this end is clearly of the highest advantage to all concerned.

A LOST JOY.

In opposing the suggestion that the Alaska boundary dispute be settled by our leasing to Canada a harbor where she might enter and clear ships as from a harbor of her own, The Saturday Review sounds several loud and simultaneous notes of warning which cannot fail to awaken vague alarms in the bosoms of that part of the British public to which it appeals:

> With thousands of Americans slaughtering Filipinos whom they went to free, while the truth is concealed from the public by methods worse than Russia's, as an instance of external aggression, and with a reign of terror in Cleveland, where a tram strike is conducted with nitro-glycerine bombs, as an example of internal convulsion, there is raised the grave question of what will happen when the present tide of prosperity turns. Therefore, to urge Canada to go beyond the bounds of reasonable concession would be good neither for her nor the empire.

The colors are laid on fairly thick in this revolting picture of the deep devilishness of the American character, but the composition shows a sad falling off from The Saturday Review's early manner. That large fecundity of malicious detraction which used to make us await with impatience The Saturday's arrival is sadly impaired. In these latter years it only occasionally abuses us in a manner to give us real enjoyment.

The Saturday Review is the victim of inexorable economic laws. It suffers because it has been deprived of the easement of a special field through general competition. Some years ago a newspaper was founded in this city, as it were on an idea. Its founder declared that there were fools enough in New York to support generously a newspaper carefully edited to their tastes and capacities. He was right. The revenues of his paper for several years supported him in affluence in Belgium, Bulgaria, Beloochistan, and other foreign parts. The foundation idea of The Saturday Review of London is of a like nature. The conductors of that journal have insisted that there were enough mean-spirited Englishmen to support a mean-minded paper. Accordingly, with unflagging mendacity, malice, and misrepresentation, they have confidently appealed to a constituency whose characteristics were the cankered heart, the iron-bound mind, the impacted gall duct, the love of calumny, doubt as to the present and despair of the future, a bitterness of speech which no sweet milk of human kindness ever instigated, and a gloominess of mind that no ray of sunlight ever dispelled. And this joyful Saturday Review, for the delectation of this jocund crowd, was accustomed to pour out weekly vials of vitriol upon the people, the institutions, and the customs of this Republic.

The Saturday has of late suffered a serious abridgment of prestige because other newspapers not professionally pessimistic have by frequent lapses into its peculiar manner so trenched upon its field and captured its public that its occupation is mostly gone. The British public has discovered that there is headache enough among the editors of the newspapers proper amply to supply its need, and The Saturday's specialty has become a promiscuous avocation. The most lamentable defect is the falling off in the polish and fine, cultivated spirit of its abusive articles on America. Headache is a marketable commodity only when it is of the very highest quality,

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Wounds not made by bullets, and inflicted recently enough still to be painful, are just now receiving more of Gen. MILES'S attention, it is safe to assume, than the one which he received one Sunday morning in the May of 1863, near the town, since somewhat famous, of Chancellorsville, Va. Be that as it may, he was not a little interested the other day when he opened a letter and found in it the names of two men, one of whom, in all human probability, fired the shot that came very near making forever impossible any "Miles controversy" of any kind whatever. The writer of the letter, Mr. A. J. MCBRIDE of Atlanta, commanded the sharpshooters in SEMMES'S brigade, and on the morning of the battle was stationed near the Fredericksburg road and hotly engaged with the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Regiment. About 10 o'clock his attention was called to a Union officer riding down the road toward the Confederate lines. Privates DORSEY and STRICKLAND of the Tenth Georgia Regiment shot at this officer, and saw him immediately turn his horse and ride slowly away. Reports of the battle, first seen by Mr. MCBRIDE a year ago, convinced him that the officer was Gen. MILES, and after further investigation he wrote to him on the subject. The General's reply told the other end of the story. "I was the person wounded," he said. "The ball struck me at short range—I should think not over 200 yards. It hit my belt plate in such a way as to cause it to glance, so that it penetrated the body a little to the left of the belt plate, disengaging the belt, and the sword scabbard fell to the ground. I was paralyzed below the belt. My horse stopped, turned around, and moved slowly up the road. I was taken off and carried in a soldier's blanket to the Chancellorsville House, where I remained until it was struck by a shell and set on fire. I was then carried in a stretcher five miles to the rear. Two weeks after that the ball was taken out, having penetrated the hip bone and lodged in the strong muscles of the left leg." It is an illustration of the new "era of good feeling" that the General expresses no emotion at all with regard to the men who shot at him, but it is a little remarkable that he doesn't even ask Mr. MCBRIDE what has become of them.

—Heroes, like the rest of us, must eat, drink, and be clothed, but there is a sentiment, widespread and deep-seated, that the heroism which claims, or even accepts, a material reward loses more or less of its lustre. This feeling was aroused the other day when Admiral DEWEY, in behalf of himself and his officers and crews libeled the ships and war material captured at Manila, and, as a basis for the computation of prize money due, presented what seemed to be a lamentably complete and detailed list of property that used to belong to Spain and now belongs to the United States. People knew, of course, that the Admiral had to do this, as a legal formality that was also an official duty, and yet it grated a good deal on their nerves, and none of us could help regretting that there was no way in which he could have avoided a computation on a money basis of the value of what he did on the ever-memorable May Day morning. A hero who could find such a way—wherein he was fortunate—and who did find one—wherein he was something better than fortunate—is Mr. FRED STRAUSS, who holds the modest position of deckhand on the steamboat Taurus. When that very moderately stately vessel brought her cargo of excursionists back to the Twenty-second Street pier Sunday evening, one of the passengers descended the gangplank with a baby on one arm, an overexhilarated husband on the other, and both on her mind. The husband stumbled, the wife pulled him to safety—and dropped the baby, which immediately rolled off the gangplank into the river. Now, the water between a steamer and her wharf is about as perilous a place as exists, and whoever falls or jumps into it risks several deaths besides drowning. When the baby disappeared there was, in consequence, no eager rush of would-be rescuers. In fact, just one man dropped into the black chasm. The one was STRAUSS, the deckhand. He took the desperate chances without hesitation, seized the baby with such gentleness as the circumstances permitted, and soon handed it up to one of the many hands waiting to receive it. Then the rescuer went swimming about after his own hat, being evidently a person of frugal as well as heroic mold, and, the hat captured, he hastily sequestered himself in the innermost parts of the steamer. Attempts to drag him forth to receive meeds of praise—and possibly of other things—proved ineffectual. He didn't "want no fuss made about a little thing like that," and remained in hiding till the crowd departed. That was rather the finest part of a fine deed. If he had accepted pay, or even praise, it wouldn't have been quite the thing it is now.

—Serious a matter as doubtless is this outbreak of yellow fever in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, there is no occasion for a panic and little excuse for doubting that the officials of the Marine Hospital Service will succeed, both in keeping the malady within narrow bounds and in soon stamping it out. The difficulties of the situation lie in the nearness of the Home to several large bodies of people, not all of whom can be easily controlled and not all of whom are thoroughly awake to the value of sanitary precautions. This, fortunately, is not the season of greatest resort to the neighborhood of Fort Monroe, but there are several large towns and numberless villages bordering the nearby waters, and several of these would be considerably safer from infection than they are if the proximity of cleanliness to godliness were better appreciated in them. However, it is a breezy region, with helpful waters all around and energetic action, such as the army and hospital men can instantly take, can hardly fail to prevent infection from spreading. And, anyway, yellow fever has been robbed of many and its worst terrors by modern science and modern sense. What Gen. WOOD has twice done in Santiago, where the conditions are much less favorable than they are around Hampton Roads, can surely be imitated more or less closely and effectively. The nature of the fever is well understood now, and the means of staying its progress are known. It is more than a little humiliating that there are still cities in the United States where this entirely preventable disease can still excite terror. Yellow fever can be carried anywhere, but it cannot stay long or do much harm where streets and houses are as clean as the ordinary decency of this age demands.

—We note with real grief and something of indignation that the pretty pedigree with which an eminent semi-American has been innocently amusing himself and his friends is getting despitefully used by certain of our contemporaries. What, pray, was the excuse for annoying Mr. ASTOR in this unfeeling way? It pleased him to give employment to some hard-working professional genealogists and to pay for a long list of names and dates. If he thought them worth the money, why should anybody do more than smile kindly? But, alas! several somebodies have done much more than that; they moused around in French, German, and Spanish villages, searched histories and parish records, compared dates and names, and after performing much labor succeeded in—what? Why, in proving that this, like ninety-nine pedigrees out of a hundred, owes more to ingenuity than to learning, to fancy than to fact. It was taking a lot of trouble for very little. Everybody knew before that "family trees" were delicate vegetables, sure to be shaken to pieces by the wind of investigation, and best left under a glass case, where they can collect the soft and tender dust that hides the place where this or that branch disappears for a while into the fourth dimension. Mr. ASTOR'S did this no oftener than the average "family tree," and it might well have been left alone. Of course, he can get another at the same shop, but—well, the one he had was good enough, and they had bad hearts who dusted it off and showed its bad joints and empty places.

—With cruelty that it is no exaggeration to call fiendish, The Boston Herald calls attention to the fact that the sculptor who tries to show President MCKINLEY in his most characteristic attitude will produce a very queer piece of statuary. To be instantly recognizable, it says, the effigy will be that of a man with his ear to the ground, and how such a figure can be made either dignified or impressive is what it wants to know. The problem is indeed a hard one.

WOMEN ON STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me in the columns of your widely read paper to express my hearty concurrence in all "H. D. M." has said in her letter appearing in your issue of to-day. Being neither young nor "spry," and unable to walk long distances, I am one of the many who daily regret the comparative comfort of the horse-cars, with their low steps, and who long for a cheap cab service, which is inevitable when New York becomes civilized. Some of us shall not live to see that distant day; must we meanwhile endure the jerks and jars which, as "H. D. M." justly says, "put our insides out of place"?

True, a New York physician lately told me "an American woman ought to be ashamed not to know how to hustle," but another physician, an eminent specialist, spoke regretfully of the present modes of transit in American cities, saying that to the difficulty of climbing into cars and the endurance of the aforesaid "jerks and jars" might be ascribed in great measure the increasing development of female weaknesses, and predicted an evil effect on the coming generation.

But, I forget. American women, with their club life, entertainments in hotels and restaurants instead of in their own homes, have decided to discountenance and evade maternity, with its cares and confining duties.

In no country in the world is there so little home life as in America at present, and if, as has been said, "the more barbarous a nation, the more it delights in noise," and if New York is to be regarded as typical of American refinement, to what conclusion must one arrive as to people who enjoy such a pandemonium?

Will the writer on "Slow Passengers" kindly recollect that even when women are foolhardy enough to be willing to try to get off a cable car in motion, they are usually incumbered, in these pocketless days, with purse, parasol, and several parcels, and have perhaps one or more children to look after. The platform, front and rear, being usually crowded with men, it is not possible for them to grasp the rail with either hand, though amusing and minute directions are given about using the left hand!

The fact is, we must fight our way out through the crowd hanging on the straps, and are thrown off the cars with our belongings, thankful to find we have escaped with only bruises and no broken bones.

Instead of "adapting one's self to one's changing environments," when those environments are changing decidedly for the worse, would it not be more sensible to have modes of transit adapted to the health and convenience of the passengers—comparatively few of whom are athletes, able to jump on or off a car moving even at a slow rate of speed?

If THE TIMES will take this matter up success may be hoped for. "and your petitioner will ever pray."—C. OLD FOGEY.

New York, July 30, 1899.

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there?" These are questions of serious moment for every one to consider. As we turn southward, what do we see? Blind justice, with insatiate and bloody weapon, is stalking through the land, dealing out vengeance in the perpetration of the most inhuman slaughter that ever darkened the pages of history. No class of savages can compete with the work of fiendishness as carried on by a Southern mob. It is a disgrace that such a set of individuals—with all due deference to the good people of the South—should have ever been born inside the portals of civilization. They are a disgrace to the Government of the United States, a blot upon its civilization. Nowhere else in this wide world can such injustice go on without receiving its check.

It will be a shame upon the Government and a willful shame to every good and patriotic citizen to sit calmly by and countenance this most savage work of persecution, hate, and prejudice without calling a halt. It is all bosh to say that intervention by the Federal Government is impossible, and a cowardly disgrace to those that say it. A Government that cannot rise equal to its emergencies ought not to be. For the safety, honor, and perpetuity of the Republic, let lynch law be abolished. The negro's right must be respected as much as is the Italian's or the future will develop a volcano that will spread havoc and ruin throughout this fair land.

L. F. JAMES.

Lake George, N. Y., July 29, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Incompatibility.

"So your engagement is broken?"

"Yes; we couldn't agree. I like watermelon cut in round slices, and she always cuts watermelon in long slices."—Chicago Record.

The Root of the Evil.

"They seem to be eternally quarreling in Bolter's house."

"Yes. You know, Bolter came back from the Klondike with a little money."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Magic of a Word.

"How, in the name of all that is wonderful, did you induce Putter, the golf enthusiast, to go gunning with you?"

"Why, I told him that I was going to hunt lynx"—Boston Courier.

The Country Doctor's Woe.

Tom—Pa, what's M. D. mean after your name?

Doctor (sadly)—I used to think it meant "Doctor of Medicine," but I guess it means "many delinquents."—Syracuse Herald.

The Referendum.

"I remember the referendum here in Indiana when I was a small boy."

"I don't, and I have lived in the State all my life."

"You have a very poor memory. Didn't you ever get into a dispute with another boy, and finally agree to leave the decision to the crowd?"—Indianapolis Journal.

TO BE EXPECTED.

From The Washington Star.

The centuries may come and go and bring
us fashions strange,
But through the lapse of ages human
nature doesn't change.
The man who's never satisfied, in language
old and quaint,
No doubt took up his stylus and wrote letters of complaint.

When David slew Goliath, there were whisperings, of course,
That he didn't show much science or much military force.
'Tis true he won his battle, by an accidental slip.
It was brave and very lucky—but it wasn't generalship.

And after Noah landed there was probably remark
'Mongst a lot of envious deckhands on the handling of the ark,
He somehow launched her safely and he kept his craft afloat,
But he had a heap to learn about the handling of a boat.

The centuries may come and go and bring us fashions strange;
But through the lapse of ages human nature doesn't change.
And in the far, far future these same comments men will scan
On the military hero and likewise the sailor man.

McANENY'S SECOND LETTER.

Secretary Gage Will Not Make Any Reply to Civil Service Critic—Mr. Procter Makes a Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—When Secretary McAneny of the National Civil Service Reform League published his first letter to Secretary Gage, the latter took occasion to say pointedly that Mr. McAneny had not seen fit to send him a copy of it. After this statement had been made several times Mr. McAneny sent Mr. Gage a copy of the letter, which by that time had been printed and commented on all over the country and had drawn forth a reply from the Secretary of the Treasury. He accompanied the letter with a note explaining that he had overlooked the Secretary in sending out copies of his letter. It was plain that Mr. Gage was much ruffled by that incident.

The only knowledge Secretary Gage has of the second letter of the civil service reformer, which was published yesterday, has been gained from the newspapers, no copy having been sent, although it is addressed to him. This second and very pointed "overlooking" of the Secretary is regarded here as significant. He declined to-day in a most positive manner to say anything whatever about Mr. McAneny's second letter except that it was useless to attempt to carry on a controversy in which one party refused to be responsive in his statements. He will not answer the letter even if he gets a belated copy of it.

Somthing has occurred since Saturday to change the Secretary's opinion about the civil service case in Baltimore, or else the Collector of that city was mistaken about Mr. Gage's views when he left Washington on that day.

A. Lincoln Dryden, Special Deputy Collector, and Charles S. Montell, cashier, in the Baltimore Custom House, were directed by the Civil Service Commission to report for examination by to-morrow. They were appointed sixteen months ago, they claim, and have fulfilled the duties of their positions ever since. They were not called upon to undergo an examination at the time for their appointment, nor at any time during their service, until last week. They took the ground that they were not subject to examination, and paid no attention to the order of the Civil Service Commission.

Collector William F. Stone of Baltimore visited Secretary Gage on Saturday in behalf of the two officials and laid their case before him. After a long interview, the Collector returned to Baltimore, highly satisfied with his conversation, and that day it was announced in Baltimore that the Secretary had unqualifiedly indorsed Collector Stone's position, and that the two men would not have to pay any attention to the summons of the Commissioners. This view of the Secretary's attitude prevailed until to-day, when it was learned that Collector Stone was mistaken if he believed that the Secretary was on his side. Dryden and Montell will have to stand their examinations, and Mr. Gage so notified the Collector.

While the impression prevails that Mr. Gage had indorsed the position taken by Stone and his subordinates, a statement was given out as coming from President John R. Procter of the Civil Service Commission, in which it was declared that the commission had long ago realized the uselessness of conducting non-competitive examinations to determine the fitness of officials to perform their duties, for the reason that Secretary Gage retained or dismissed the officials as he saw fit without regard to the percentage they made on their examinations. The commission had no power to remove those who failed, and, according to Mr. Procter, very few of these who did not pass were removed by Secretary Gage.

Mr. Procter said that the commission had notified Mr. Gage that the examinations after appointment availed nothing, and that the successful passing of an examination should be made a prerequisite condition to any appointment. Such examinations, by order of the President, are given to persons holding "excepted" places.

Mr. Procter's statements were positively denied by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to-day. He said that no such request had been made by the Civil Service Commission, and that he could recall no instance in which an appointee who had failed to pass examination had not been promptly removed.

A CIVIL SERVICE AMENDMENT.

The Governor Approves Rule Allowing Hearing Before Removal.

ALBANY, July 31.—The amendment to the new State civil service rules regarding causes for removal of persons from positions in the public service has been approved by Gov. Roosevelt.

The rules formerly held on this point that no removal would be valid unless a statement of the causes to which it was due should be filed with the State Civil Service Commission by the appointing power.

The new rule as now amended permits the person whose removal is sought to demand a hearing.

LESS DANGER FROM MAUNA LOA.

Flow of Lava Has Been Diverted from Hilo Into a New Channel to the North.

HONOLULU, July 23, via San Francisco, July 31.—According to the latest reports received to-day by the way of Kalaieha, a great change took place in the course of the lava flow from the volcano of Mauna Loa on the night of July 18. The stream of burning lava which was steadily flowing toward the town of Hilo and threatening its destruction has fortunately been diverted in its course so that the danger to life and property is less imminent than at the time of the previous mail advices from here.

Ever since the flow began, July 4, the course of the principal stream of lava has been from the highest active cones down the mountain nearly due east, past all the sources of lava, until it reached and partly crossed the flow of 1880. Then it turned abruptly to the north in the direction of Kalaieha, on the side of Mauna Loa. It spread all over the side of the mountain, occupying an area almost a mile wide.

This was the condition up to the night of July 18. Some time during that night the first part of the stream, flowing eastward, broke through its bank about half way from its source to where it turned northward and formed a new channel, running northward down the mountain parallel with the old channel, but further west. This channel is carrying the lava toward Hilo, but less directly, and is keeping it nearer the ridge which divides the channel from the slope in the direction of the Kohala coast.

A NATIONAL BANK FOR HONOLULU.

To be Chartered First by the Hawaiian Government—$1,000,000 Capital.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The first and only National bank outside of the continental boundaries of the United States is about to be chartered in Honolulu. Col. McFarland, who was Chamberlain to Queen Liliuokalani, has arrived from the islands to perfect the organization of the bank and to carry back the gold coin representing the stock subscribed for by San Francisco and New York capitalists.

A charter for the bank was procured from the United States Government by Perry S. Heath, Assistant Postmaster General, but it will not be effective until Congress places the Hawaiian Islands under the Territorial laws of this country. In the meantime the new financial institution will be known as the First American Bank, a charter for which has just been granted by the Hawaiian Government. The corporation is capitalized at $1,000,000, and one-half of that amount will be in the vaults, as required by the banking laws of the island, when the bank opens its doors, on Sept. 1.

NO ALASKA BOUNDARY MEETING.

Mr. McKinley and Sir Wilfrid Laurier Not to Meet Near Canada.

PLATTSBURG, July 31.—The story in a New York morning paper to-day to the effect that there is a possibility of a meeting between President McKinley and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, at a point near the Canada line to confer on the Alaskan boundary dispute, is hardly worth denying.

The only possible excuse for the publication of such a story is the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is expected to visit the Hotel Champlain for a stay of a couple of weeks after the Canadian Parliament adjourns, which will probably be in about one week. If he should come here it is barely possible that he and the President may talk over the Alaskan boundary question in an informal way, but that any formal conference will be held on that subject at some point "near the Canada line" is not true.

ENGLISH CHURCH RULING

Archbishop of Canterbury Renders a Decision in the Ritual Cases.

OPPOSES THE USE OF INCENSE

Urges All the Clergy to Discontinue Such Practices and Carrying Lights in Processions.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a decision to-day upon the question of the legality of the use of incense and lights in the Church of England.

He said there is nothing in the Book of Common Prayer authorizing the ceremonial use of either. Incense was excluded from public worship, not because it was an ill thing, but because it was unsuited to the needs of the day.

There were clearly three reasons present to the minds of the Church authorities for its exclusion—the desire for greater simplicity, the desire for conformity to the New Testament on account of the original institution of the great sacrament, and the desire for reviving the ways of the primitive Church.

In conclusion, he says, while far from saying that incense is unsuitable or undesirable as an accompaniment to divine worship, that was not the question. It was whether the liturgical use of incense was lawful or unlawful, and he was obliged to state that it was not enjoined or permitted by the laws of the Church of England, and it was his duty to request all the clergy who used it to discontinue it.

If used at all, it must be used only to sweeten the church and outside the worship.

Precisely the same line of reasoning applied, he said, to lights as had been applied to incense. There was no authority for their use in processions. His Grace concluded by making an appeal to the clergy to submit to the episcopal authority.

BLOW AT CATHOLIC CLERGY.

Religious Intolerance Manifested in the House of Commons Arising Over a Church Procession.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—Religious intolerance is not quite dead yet. In the House of Commons to-day William Johnstone asked the Solicitor General whether his attention had been called to the outdoor procession in Hatton Gardens Sunday in honor of the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, when various Roman Catholic clergymen walked in the procession, and whether, in view of the provisions of 10th George IV., Chapter 7, Section 26, which imposes a penalty on Roman Catholic ecclesiastics who take part in such processions, and also the proclamation against Roman Catholic processions issued June 15, in the fifteenth year of the reign of the Queen, and whether her Majesty will be advised to renew such proclamation, in the maintenance of law.

Sir R. Finlay, Solicitor General, said the only information he had was from a newspaper report, to which a member directed his attention.

It was not proposed to renew the proclamation.

ANTI-RITUALISTIC MOVEMENT.

History of the Dissensions in the Church of England—What American Episcopal Clergymen Say.

A widespread agitation against ritualism stirred Great Britain both ecclesiastically and politically last Winter, and right on the heels of it came the trial of the cases just decided. There was much complaint that the Bishops of the Church of England were not uniform in interpreting the rules of the church. In different dioceses there were widely different forms of observance. Ritualistic practices which many members of the church regarded as in open defiance of the laws of the church came into vogue.

Bitter dissensions arose between Low Church men and High Church men, and the non-conformists took advantage of the disturbed state of affairs to push their demand in Parliament for the disestablishment of the Church of England.

On the night of Feb. 2 a monster mass meeting was held in Royal Albert Hall, London, to protest against the steady growth of ritualism. Ten thousand persons were present, and resolutions were adopted unanimously denouncing "the Romish practices in the Established Church." A telegram was sent from this meeting to Queen Victoria requesting her Majesty to have Lord Salisbury direct legislative steps against the practices condemned.

A feature of this great meeting was the savage hissing of the names of the Archbishops of Canterbury and of York. About the same time that this London mass meeting was held the Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, listened to formal protests against ritualism, from a large body of church people in Manchester. For several weeks this church question was the dominant subject in the British newspapers, and more than one of the London dailies predicted "a terrific storm in English religious life."

Cardinal Vaughan, the Roman Catholic Archbishop in England, commenting on the Church of England ritualists, said: "They are doing our work much better than we ourselves could do it. They are sowing the seed, while we, with folded hands are standing by waiting to reap the harvest. The situation prompted the Rev. Dr. Guinness Rogers to publicly ask: "Is England to be loyal to the Catholic faith?"

There was a vigorous agitation in favor of an Ecclesiastical Courts Commission taking this question in hand and endeavoring to preserve discipline in the church. A law passed ten years ago provided that any questions of creed or ritual coming before the Supreme Court might be referred to such an ecclesiastical commission with permission to report to the court what in its opinion was the law, the doctrine, and the usage of the church.

AN INQUIRY WAS BEGUN.

As a result of all this agitation the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., and the Most Rev. William Dalrymple Maclagan, D. D., began on May 8 a formal hearing of charges against two clergymen.

The Rev. Henry Westall, Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Philbeech Gardens, was accused of ceremonial use of incense and lights, and the Rev. Edward Ram, Vicar of the Church of St. John, Timberhill, Norwich, was accused of having made ceremonial use of incense. Counsel appeared on both sides, but it was understood at the outset that the effect of the decision would be only a moral one.

On the second day of this trial John Kensit, a noted anti-ritualist, created a sensation by rising before the Bishop and protesting against the proceedings. He said: "I protest especially against this inquiry by your Graces, who for years have deliberately set at naught your solemn ordination vows and allowed, and often promoted, well-known lawbreakers in the Church."

In the House of Commons, on the 10th of last May, the Church Discipline bill was defeated by 310 to 156, and a Government amendment to the bill was adopted without dissent, to the effect that unless the efforts now making by the Archbishops and Bishops to secure due obedience by the clergy are speedily effectual further legislation will be required in order to maintain observance of the existing law of the Church of the realm."

NEW YORK CLERGYMEN'S VIEWS.

Several Episcopal clergymen of this city were interviewed yesterday in regard to the decision rendered by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Most of them were averse to the use of their names, not desiring to incur the risk of being drawn into controversy on the subject. The view generally expressed was that the magnitude of the controversy in England had been overestimated by the newspapers and that the decision, even if it had been couched in more positive terms, would have produced no widespread effect.

In view of the fact that the use of incense and processional lights is not absolutely prohibited by the decision, which appears to be little more than an appeal for harmony, it was thought that its effect would be purely moral, it was predicted, however, in view of the general respect in England for the constituted authority, civil and ecclesiastic, that the decision would result in the abandonment in numerous parishes of the practices frowned upon by the Archbishops.

As to the extent to which ritualism prevails in England, it was said that the use of incense and processional lights was confined to about 250 or 300 parishes out of the 15,000 comprising the Established Church. While the advocates of these ceremonials had made a good deal of noise and succeeded in attracting general attention to the controversy, it was asserted that the division between the High and Low Churchmen had been greatly exaggerated. Most of the churches using the forms under discussion, it was said, were independent of State support, so that the ecclesiastical authorities, even if they desired to do so, could not deprive them of any portion of the funds by which they are maintained.

It was thought that the decision might have a slight moral effect in this country, as the opinion of two such eminent authorities on canonical law as the Archbishops of Canterbury and York would naturally attract attention everywhere. It was said, however, that there was nothing in the United States which could be dignified by the name of a ritualistic movement, the few instances of the use of High Church ceremonials being only sporadic and not indicative of any well-defined tendency.

RITUALISM IN THIS COUNTRY.

Attention was called by one of the clergymen interviewed to an editorial in the latest issue of The Church Standard, a Philadelphia publication, edited by the Rev. Dr. John Fulton, which was regarded as stating pretty well the general view held in the United States regarding ritualism. The writer of this article, discussing the argument submitted by the Rev. H. Westall to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in support of the use of incense and processional lights, declares that there is no question of the lawfulness of employing incense in the celebration of divine worship under the Mosaic law, but that there is no proof that incense was ever used in connection with the Christian worship of the Apostolic age or was a general custom in the early worship of the Church of England. Continuing, the writer says:

As to the use of processional lights, there is little to be said. It is not pretended that anything in the law or in the Book of Common Prayer gives the slightest countenance to the practice; and we should be sorry if it did, for anything more absurd in this age of the world than the spectacle of men and women marching around with lighted candles in their hands while the sun shines down upon them we cannot imagine. In this matter we are not swayed by any prejudice against the ceremonial use of lights. To our own eyes light is the most beautiful of all things and the most appropriate adornment of the sanctuary. We believe it to be a lawful adornment. Processional lights are a very different thing; there is absolutely nothing in canon or custom to countenance them; and if they were allowed they would add no dignity, but rather contempt, to the ceremonies in which they might be used.

We lay down "The Case for Incense and Processional Lights" with something like a feeling of humiliation at the thought that such a controversy should have sprung up on such a subject. Just at the present time the question is whether men shall continue to pray at all, and whether there is any Father in heaven to pray to; and it is at such a time that men of learning and devotion are actually squabbling over the trivial question whether they may, or may not, burn a few grains of aromatic gum while they say their prayers, and whether they may, or may not, walk about in broad daylight with burning candles in their hands! "'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true."

DR. HUNTINGTON PLEASED.

The Rev. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, who is a recognized authority on forms and usages in the Protestant Episcopal Church, was out of town yesterday, but one of his assistants, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, discussed the action of the English Ecclesiastical Court.

"I am certain that Dr. Huntington will be pleased with this decision," said the Rev. Mr. Johnson. "Dr. Huntington and the Archbishop of Canterbury are very warm friends and they hold the same views with regard to ritualistic observances. The low church men in New York are very decided in their views. They are opposed to unnecessary ritualistic practices. Aside from the fact that the use of incense and lights for religious ceremonials is not allowed by the rules of the Episcopal Church, there are many who can see no reason why such things should be introduced. They cannot see how religious thought can be stimulated by the use of incense and candles as symbols."

Father Guy Wallace, one of the assistant clergy of the high church parish of St. Mary the Virgin, said he did not think that the Protestant Episcopal clergymen here would pay any attention to the anti-ritualistic decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury and his associates. That decision would have no weight with high church Episcopalians in this country. "I think that many of our people will be inclined to regard it as a good joke," remarked Father Wallace, smiling, "or as a rather clever thing for the Archbishop of Canterbury to do. This decision will certainly not diminish the use of incense and candles in such of our churches as have been using them. I am inclined to believe that the tendency to ritualism is increasing among the Episcopalians in this city."

Bishop Potter, who is absent from this city just now, has the reputation of being a peacemaker. He never encourages controversies in his diocese, but he is believed to deprecate the tendency to extreme ritualism shown in some of the Protestant Episcopal churches here. Speaking in a social and unofficial way, on a recent occasion, he told this story about a lay member of one of the most pronounced high Episcopal churches in New York: "This gentleman is very proud of his church and one Sunday he induced a Roman Catholic priest, a personal friend of his, to accompany him to one of the elaborate services. After it was over he asked his friend how he liked the service. 'Oh, it was very fine, indeed,' replied the Roman Catholic priest, 'it was beautiful; but I think that I rather prefer the simple service of my own church.'"

A CONSPIRACY IN KOREA.

Series of Dynamite Explosions Directed Against the Premier and Royal Household Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—Oriental advices by the steamer Gaelic give the details of a series of dynamite outrages at Seoul, capital of Korea, evidently the work of a band of conspirators whose head is Prince Pak-Yung-Hyo and whose efforts were directed to demolishing the homes of the Premier and members of the royal household department. About 10:30 in the night the City of Seoul was thrown into a state of great excitement by six terrific explosions. An investigation disclosed the fact that attempts had been made to wreak vengeance on Sin Ko Sin, the present Premier, Pak-Ki-Yang and Pak-Chung-Yung, members of the household department, by blowing up their residences.

The explosions were repeated in different parts of the city on the 10th, 12th, and 13th of the month of June, the last being in the house of Prince Pak, which demolished a part of the building, injuring two coolies.

Police investigations in the latter case led to the arrest of seventeen persons, of whom six were women. Two of those arrested were the injured coolies, and, to the astonishment of the police, it was discovered that they had made the bombs used in the outrages in the house of Prince Pak and were engaged in making more when the explosion occurred. Of the other fifteen, one has confessed that the whole of the plot was hatched at the house of Prince Pak-Yung-Hyo, and that some of the men who are under arrest are the men who have been laying the bombs about in the streets.

GERMAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Falke to Leave Samoa, the Jaguar Going to the East.

BERLIN, July 31.—The German third-class cruiser Falke, lately in Samoan waters, has been ordered home.

The German gunboat Jaguar will arrive at Matupi, Island of New Britain, in the Bismarck Archipelago, (near New Guiana,) Sept. 15, and will convey to his post the Governor of Kaiser Wilhelmsland, who will take over, in behalf of Germany, the Caroline, Pelew and Mariana Islands, recently ceded by Spain to Germany.

France's Relations with Paraguay.

BUENOS AYRES, July 31.—The French Minister here, Count Sala, has started for Paraguay in order to re-establish diplomatic relations between France and Paraguay.

REBELLION IN SANTO DOMINGO.

It Is Probable that Revolution in Favor of Jiminez Will Be Proclaimed To-morrow.

CAPE HAITIEN, July 31.—From a dispatch just received from a reliable source it is learned that a revolution will be proclaimed to-morrow or the day after to-morrow in the Republic of Santo Domingo in favor of Don Juan Isidro Jiminez.

According to this dispatch the entire western portion of the republic has declared in favor of Jiminez; and he is the only candidate for the Presidency throughout the rest of the country.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, July 31.—The latest advices from Santo Domingo report that Gen. Wenceslao Figuereo, the Vice President, urged by a number of his friends, has accepted the Presidency, promising to retain the present conservative Ministry in office. Pending the meeting of Congress, Gen. Figuereo will assume full responsibility and power.

Calmness prevails through the country, and a feeling of stupor caused by the tragic death of President Heureaux. Only in the environs of Moca is the agitation caused by the assassin and his friends apparent, and it is said that the partisans of the Government are increasing in numbers.

The Governor of Moca has taken measures for the preservation of order, and great activity is displayed by the troops of the garrison. Active preparations are being made with a view to surround the enemy and to repulse an attack by them, which it is thought may be made at any moment.

At San Lorenzo de Guayubin the Governor has appealed to all the principal personages of the city to pledge themselves to co-operate in the maintenance of order. Commerce is paralyzed through the country.

UNITED STATES OPPOSED.

Alleged Alliance Against This Country Among South American States.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Morning Post's Rome correspondent says: "According to news received here the victory over Spain and the growth of imperialism in the United States has led the large South American republics to talk of an alliance against the United States, and it is alleged that the preliminaries of such an alliance have been concluded between Brazil and Argentina."

Italian Squadron Leaves Buenos Ayres

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: "The newspapers announce that, in view of possible complications in Central America, the Italian squadron has started from Buenos Ayres. There has been an interchange of views between the Cabinets of the great powers with reference to the probability of a civil war in Santo Domingo and eventual intervention by the United States."

STORMS IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Several Large Schooners and Their Crews Reported Lost.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, July 31.—News is arriving slowly, owing to the occurrence in Santo Domingo on Friday last of a violent hurricane which caused immense damage. Three large schooners which were in the roadstead of Santo Domingo were wrecked, and only one man of the crews of the three vessels was saved.

After striking Santo Domingo the hurricane moved to the northeast, devastating the country between Santo Domingo and Cotuy, forty-four miles from the capital. The telegraph lines suffered heavily, and great damage was done along the sea coast.

CANADA AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Resolution in the House of Commons Approving England's Course Passed with Great Enthusiasm.

OTTAWA, July 31.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, interrupted the regular business of the House of Commons to-day to move the following resolution in regard to the British subjects in the Transvaal:

"That this House has viewed with regret the complications which have arisen in the Transvaal Republic, of which her Majesty is suzerain, from the refusal to accord to her Majesty's subjects now settled in that region any adequate participation in its Government.

"That this House has learned with still greater regret that the condition of things there existing has resulted in intolerable oppression, and has produced great and dangerous excitement among several classes of her Majesty's subjects in her South African possessions.

"That this House, representing a people who have largely succeeded by the adoption of the principle of conceding equal political rights to every portion of the population in harmonizing arrangements and in producing general content with the existing system of Government, desires to express its sympathy with the efforts of her Majesty's imperial authorities to obtain for the subjects of her Majesty who have taken up their abode in the Transvaal such measure of justice and political recognition as may be found necessary to secure them in the full possession of equal rights and liberties."

The Premier supported the resolution, and the Hon. George E. Foster seconded it in the absence of Sir Charles Tupper, who wrote the Premier that he approved of it. After adopting the resolution the whole House rose and sang "God Save the Queen."

TRANSVAAL DISPUTES CLEARING.

Kruger Waiting to Hear from the Commission of Inquiry.

PRETORIA, South African Republic, July 31.—The political situation continues to grow clearer. The Government is waiting for dispatches relating to the commission of inquiry. The Volksraad has held a secret session for the purpose of discussing President Krüger's proposal to eliminate the question of religious disabilities from the Constitution.

Herr Fischer, replying to an inquiry on the subject, said that, not knowing the scope and constitution of the commission of inquiry, he was not prepared to express an opinion, and would not be until the actual terms of the inquiry were defined.

LONDON, July 31.—The Opposition has decided not to raise the Transvaal question again during this session.

Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

PARIS, July 31.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, M. Mallet-Prevost, the Secretary of that body, continued his presentation of the Venezuelan case. Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, suggested the advisability of M. Mallet-Prevost curtailing his argument, but Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, intervened in favor of the speaker. The court will continue its sitting to-morrow.

American Tariff Opposed by Germans.

BERLIN, July 31.—In replying to a recent memorial from the Industrial League complaining of the Dingley tariff and the unsatisfactory state of the commercial relations between the United States and Germany, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, says he has read the memorial with the greatest interest and will submit the complaints to the other Government departments and to the Bundesrath.

Plague Spreading in India.

BOMBAY, July 31.—At Poonah, capital of the district of that name in this Presidency, there have been fifty-nine cases of the plague and fifty-six deaths from that disease in fifty-eight hours. At the Cantonment, in the city, thirty-one cases of the plague and two hundred and sixty-one deaths have been reported. Several cases have occurred among the Europeans. The meteorological conditions indicate the close of the monsoon and the prospects are ominous.

Memorial Service to Bismarck.

BERLIN, July 31.—A private memorial service was held at Friedrichsruh yesterday, and Emperor William sent a magnificent wreath of laurels and palms, which Prince Herbert Bismarck laid on the late Prince Bismarck's tomb. In an accompanying telegram the Emperor alluded to the immortal services rendered to the fatherland by the late Chancellor.

Sir Philip Manfield Dead.

LONDON, July 31.—Sir Philip Manfield, who was Mayor of Northampton in 1892, and who represented Northampton in Parliament in the Liberal interest from 1891 to 1895, is dead. He was born in 1819.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

"The Newport season proper, which has lagged as to its opening, really began on Saturday, on which day there were several large yachting parties, the largest assemblage yet seen at the Golf Club in the afternoon, and numerous luncheons and dinners. It is evident that yachting is to be the sport most favored this season at Newport. Rarely has there been such a fleet of yachts assembled there in advance of the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club as at present, no invitations are more eagerly respondeu to than those for a sail with accompanying luncheon or dinner on someone or the beautiful craft in the harbor, while the talk at the clubs is almost all of yachting and of the automobiles.

The chief entertainers on the water this season are W. K. Vanderbilt, John R. Drexel, John Jacob Astor, and Pembroke Jones, or, rather Harry Walters of Baltimore, for it is on his Narada that Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones give their parties.

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The announced trial races between Columbia and Defender to-morrow and Saturday will make the excuse for a number of yachting parties. Last Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who had invited a large number of guests on two or three successive occasions to witness Columbia and Defender race, only to be disappointed, as the race was each time postponed, organized a race of the fleet of 30-footers to Point Judith and return, for which Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a handsome cup, and this gave them an opportunity of taking out their former invited and disappointed friends. The entertainment furnished on Narada that day is said to have been one of the most perfectly appointed and lavish ones ever given in Newport. The Newport women are as well up in yachting knowledge and language as the men, and it is amusing to hear them discuss learnedly the points of difference between the new and old cup defenders and the reasons why Herman Duryea's Vaquero II. always wins the 30-footer races and others lose. It is a coincidence that during this fortnight particularly both the London and New York society worlds are devoting themselves to yachting, the former at Cowes and the latter at Newport.

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The young Earl of Yarmouth, or "the Dancing Earl," as he is now generally called, the story of some of his youthful exploits in Australia in the saltatorial line which earned him that soubriquet having reached Newport, is becoming more of a lion there than was at first anticipated. He is an unassuming young fellow of good manners and exceedingly presentable, which some young Earls who have had a varied youthful career not always are, and is in consequence much in demand. It seems to be the privilege of Mrs. George S. Scott to be the first to receive visiting English Earls this Summer, for, although Mrs. Potter Palmer has secured "Yarmouth," and is now playing him as her particular card, pending the arrival of Prince Cantacuzene, he passed his Newport novitiate as it were at Mrs. Scott's. The older Earl of Donoughmore, who is now in Mexico with his side partner in mining ventures, Reginald Ward, is billed to appear at the Scotts about Aug. 10.

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Newport has been unusually free from any scandal or much malicious gossip thus far this season, and the non-coalescing elements there have up till now pursued their ways without any decided friction. The fact that Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and their deus ex machina, Mr. Walters, are among the chief entertainers thus far, and occupy, being few comers, the position of non-combatants, makes the rooms of The Cloisters, their Summer villa, and the decks of the Narada neutral ground on which the bitterest even of family enemies may meet under the house flag of the Joneses. In fact, they are already called "the olive branches" in Newport society.

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There are many people at Narragansett, writes a correspondent, perhaps more than usual for this period of the Summer, but the place to older visitors is full of ghosts and memories, and the newer elements that have come in are not of the same metier as those which are missing this year. The polo tournament, now in its second week, has brought a large influx of the hunting set from Long Island, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and the Casino dance on Saturday night was gay and lively in consequence. W. K. Vanderbilt came over from Newport on the Valliant Saturday with his three companions, Hoyt, Beach, and Yznaga and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter, and danced throughout the evening with the fair Mrs. Carter, who bids fair to be the beauty of Newport. She was Miss Polk of Baltimore, and was formerly a belle at the Pier, so that her reappearance in the Vanderbilt train excited a mild sensation. The Pier lacks any distinctive number of beauties this Summer, and the usual beauty contest may be found impossible. Thus far Miss Ricketts of Baltimore and Miss Kave of New Orleans are the most admired of the belles.

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There have been some few changes in the details of the life at the Pier, details which, seemingly small in themselves, in the aggregate have their decided influence on the season. There is no longer music at the bathing pavilion on the beach, and the small admission fee has consequently been abolished. Sherry has, perhaps wisely, abandoned the diners de luxe on Wednesday and Saturday evenings at the Casino, which were a feature of the past two seasons, and the new hotel back of the Mathewson—the Imperial—is much admired. The excursionists still descend at the new iron pier, but thus far have not been a nuisance except on Sundays, and the residents of the Pier have rather paradoxically petitioned against the erection of a merry-go-round at the Pier Pavilion, which would be an added attraction to keep the excursionists at that end of the beach. It seems to be a tradition among Rhode Islanders to oppose on principle anything new without stopping to consider whether it will benefit them or not.

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There are house parties everywhere from Maine to Cape May. Yesterday the incoming boats and trains were crowded with men who had been passing Friday to Monday in the country. So far, however, with the one exception of Narragansett, there has not been any great gayety at any of the resorts, but it is hoped that with this week there will commence a new era. At Newport there are to be a number of dinners, arranged on consecutive evenings, so that they will not conflict one with the other. At Bar Harbor there begins the regular round of luncheons and dinners and lunch excursions. August, however, will be the very gay period there, and the ball will not commence to roll until that month is at least a fortnight old.

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Polo has given Narragansett a cachet and has brought Newport to it. Otherwise, Narragansett can well take care of itself. It is very gay, the hotels are crowded, and the Saturday night dances at the Casino are well attended. Long Branch has had its horse show, which has been one of the most successful ever held there. The month will be rather quiet at Lenox, although there are several large house parties, including one at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane. Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia are also entertaining largely this month.

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This morning will take place the funeral of Mrs. George A. Haines, the daughter of the late George Law. The services will be held at her late residence, at 259 Fifth Avenue, now the only private house on that block. Mrs. George Law, Jr., accompanied the body from Europe and arrived with it on Sunday. She will return as soon as the funeral is over. Mrs. Haines married a few years ago for the second time. She was formerly Mrs. May, and gave very charming musicales at the Fifth Avenue house. After her marriage to Mr. Haines, who is from Boston, she decided to live abroad, and she built a beautiful villa in Northern Italy, where she and her husband passed a great part of the year. Last Winter and Spring they were in Paris, and Mrs. George Law, Jr., was with them. The Law estate will be settled by the death of Mrs. Haines, who is reported to have left a part of it to her late brother and his heirs. His widow inherits by will his fortune. There is also much that will revert naturally to the heirs of George Law, Jr., who, dying without children, left a will appointing his widow his legatee.

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It is reported that Count Pappenheim has been arrested in Bavaria. The reason for his arrest is said to be mismanagement of estates, and the peasants on the Pappenheim Bavarian estate have accused the Count of misappropriating funds belonging to them. The Countess Pappenheim, who was Miss Wheeler of Philadelphia, has long ago secured a divorce from the Count, and is living with her mother. The marriage was most unhappy, and it was an international episode of considerable interest some years ago. Mrs. Wheeler refused to contribute any more money to the support of the Count, and his wife had stated that he had spent all that he could lay his hands on at the gaming table. The Count belongs to an excellent family in Bavaria, and his mother and sisters are charming, refined women. They live at Ettel, where they have a brewery, in an old ramshackle house built around a courtyard, one side of the quadrangle of which is a church, where the young Countesses frequently play the organ.

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Among the engagements announced is that of Miss Julia Greenwood, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Greenwood, and Mr. George H. A. Peterson of Boston. The rumor of the engagement of Miss Mary Turnure, the daughter of the late Mr. Lawrence Turnure, to Mr. Duncan Cameron, which has been referred to on several occasions in this column, seems again to have received fresh impetus, possibly from the fact that Miss Turnure has been, some six weeks ago, the guest of Sir Roderick Cameran and his daughters on Staten Island. The rumor has not yet been confirmed, although it is generally believed.

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Mrs. Bischoffsheim's dinner for the Prince of Wales in London closed the season there with great eclat. The table was laid in a tent in the garden of the house, and as the evening was one of tropical heat the innovation was much enjoyed. It was exquisitely decorated in yellow and white. The menus were engraved on a diamond-shaped card made to look like a tent, on the outside of which were the words "Bute House," and was edged with fine purple and green lines—the purple in dull and the green in metallic paint. The menu was very long, and almost everything was cold. After the dinner there were a small dance and a wonderful exhibition of shadow pictures. There was afterward a supper, with a buffet for light refreshments. The handsomest gown worn was that of the Duchess of Marlborough, of a faint green shade embroidered in silver.

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Among the recent weddings in London have been those of Lord Tullibardine and Miss Ramsay at St. Margaret's, and Mr. Harry Plunket Greene, the baritone, well known in New York, to Miss Gwendolen Parry, the second daughter of Sir Hubert Parry of the Royal College of Music. At the former the Marquis of Tullibardine's regiment gave a military color to the ceremony, and his six burly Highland attendants in the tartans of the clan made quite a sensation. At the latter wedding Miss Valerie White and Mr. and Mrs. Antonio de Navarro were among the guests.

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The appearance of Mr. James Gordon Bennett in a white automobile with white wheels has astonished Paris. He guides the machine himself, and it flies over the country at a terrific rate of speed. Among those who are returning from abroad and are booked on the St. Louis, to arrive this week, are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. George Lord Day, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Garrison. On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were Walter Gurnee and the Misses Gurnee.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—With bathing, golfing, luncheons, and receptions to-day, the cottage colony was on the move from early till late. Until the close of the season there will be scarcely a resting hour, so numerous have been the cards issued since Thursday.

This evening two large dinners were given, one by Senator Depew at Pinard Cottage No. 4, in honor of Mrs. Astor, the decorations being gardenias, American Beauty roses, and maidenhair fern, and the other by the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, who has a long list of entertainments for the season, beginning with the dinner at White Lodge. The guests included W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Miss Anna Sands, and Thomas F. Cushing.

Miss C. Ogden Jones held her regular weekly reception this afternoon.

Other cottagers entertaining this evening included Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Edward Parsons, and Mrs. Clarence Dolan.

Mrs. F. O French entertained at luncheon.

Miss Edith Clapp gave a tea at the Osgood cottage to-day, the guests including the Earl of Yarmouth, the Marquis de San Vito, Potter Palmer, Jr., Honore Palmer, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Gray, Miss Swan, Miss Duane, Dent Grant, Mrs. John Chinon Gray Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mrs. R. T. Goddard, Miss Goddard, Count Giuseppe dell'a Gherardesca, and William Woodward.

Casino registers included J. H. Gibbs, A. H. McGraum, L. M. Overstreet, and W. G. Murfin.

Henry Walters will take a party of guests to Shelter Island to-morrow in his yacht, Narada.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained at luncheon to-day at The Elms.

A number of cottagers have decided to remain here until late this Fall. Among these will be the Hon. Sidney Webster and Mrs. Webster, who will not leave until after Thanksgiving.

The cottagers are complaining, with just reason, of the condition of cross walks along Bellevue Avenue, especially from Narragansett Avenue to Kay Street, and they will petition the City Council to repair them.

One of the cottagers who enjoys the friendship of President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, and Gov. Roosevelt, has sent invitations to each to visit here. In each case came the answer that acceptance would be quite impossible.

President John Heathcote of the Pomham Club and Samuel Whitely of Providence were the guests of Congressman Bull to-day.

Registers at the Golf Club include Mr. and Mrs. James R. Sheffield and W. W. Pomeroy.

G. P. Messervey has returned from a visit to his mother at Salem.

Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, has gone to New York for a few days.

Baron Garra de Vaux, the Orientalist, is staying at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Clarence A. Mackay went to New York to-day to meet her husband, who is returning from Europe.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and her daughter, Mrs. E. C. Potter, have gone to New York for ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Dorrance of Providence, Charles H. Johnson, and Mrs. and Miss Hebbard of Boston, Joseph M. McDonald of Cambridge, and L. W. Halsey of New York are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Trouble with motor tricycles has been frequent lately. The latest was that of Royal Phelps Carroll on Sunday, when, in Touro Street, on his way home, his tricycle gave out. He telephoned for his bicycle and for a carriage to convey the motor home. The tricycles are still popular, however, as W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., appeared on the avenue with a new one to-day. The waiting list for the automobiles has been increased from eighteen to twenty-six since Saturday. To-day Henry Walters appeared on the avenue with one, and later this afternoon Col. John Jacob Astor was out riding in his automobile with his little son Vincent.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave tea this afternoon.

F. C. Havemeyer is here for the Summer at his mother's cottage.

F. B. Swayne has returned from New York.

Mrs. Austin Flint of New York is visiting her son, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. S B. Stitt have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Robert B. Potter of New York is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

Dr. Henry W. Gillett has bought the Tooker estate at Kay and Tuoro Streets from John Tobker, Mrs. Charlotte A. Warren, and Emily M. Ritchie.

The new squash court at the Casino will be completed by Wednesday. Its first use will be in a match between H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., and Tom Pettitt of the Casino courts.

Harry Lehr has taken apartments at Berger's for the season.

Robert L. Gerry will return to Seaverge in about two weeks.

Franklin A. Plummer, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, has returned to New York.

MR. HENDERSON'S VISIT.

Will Reach Newport Wednesday to Remain a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—Wednesday, Congressman David B. Henderson of Iowa, next Speaker of the House of Representatives, will arrive here accompanied by Mrs. Henderson and their daughter. He will be the guest of Senators Aldrich and Wetmore and Congressmen Bull and Capron. The visit is not of any political nature. The Congressman and his family are coming from New Castle, N. H., and will occupy a suite at the Cliffs Hotel. They remain until the following Tuesday.

During his visit Mr. Henderson will be shown the army and navy stations, and take a trip on one of the torpedo boats. Friday, with his family, he will attend a reception, to be given by Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, and on Monday will be the guest of the Pomham Club, where he will meet a delegation of New England Congressmen and partake of his first Rhode Island clam bake. Saturday, Senator Wetmore will give a luncheon in his honor.

KATE CHASE SPRAGUE DEAD.

Career of the Once Wealthy and Beautiful Daughter of Salmon P. Chase Ended in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, wife of a former Governor of Rhode Island, and the daughter of Salmon P. Chase, at one time United States Senator, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died at her homestead, Edgewood, in Washington's suburbs, early this morning.

For three months she had been suffering with a complication of liver and kidney troubles, but had consented to medical treatment only ten days ago. She grew steadily worse, and the end came a few minutes after 3 o'clock this morning. At the bedside were her three daughters, Miss Kittie Sprague, who lived with her mother; Miss Portia Sprague of Narragansett Pier, and Mrs. Donaldson of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed, but the remains probably will be interred at Columbus, O., her father's old home.

Mrs. Sprague was born in Ohio about fifty-nine years ago. She was educated under her distinguished father's eye, and when she became old enough to be of assistance to him acted as his private secretary. Salmon P. Chase's prominence and activity in politics enabled his daughter to make the acquaintance of the leading statesmen of the day. There was magnetism in her personality, and the friendships she made were of the most loyal character. When she went to Washington to reside she found herself in a congenial atmosphere. She was a diplomat of uncommon tact, and within a short time the homage of the most eminent men in the country was hers. She was ambitious, and she wielded her power and the influence of her high social station as no other woman in this country had ever wielded such forces.

The marriage of Kate Chase to William Sprague, the young war Governor of Rhode Island, and subsequently United States Senator, created a social sensation. It was regarded as a particularly brilliant match, and it greatly enhanced this ambitious woman's influence, for it brought to her aid the power of her husband's millions. There was no secret about the chief object of her ambition—it was to see her father President of the United States. To gratify this ambition she made friends of the most powerful politicians, and planned with ceaseless adroitness to make them allies of her father. She never ceased to hope for his election to the Presidency until his health broke down in 1870, about two years after a scheme to make him the Democratic candidate for that office had failed.

Discord came into the Sprague family after a few years, and there were sensational court proceedings. Charges and counter charges were made and withdrawn, but incompatibility of temper was mutually conceded. On May 27, 1882, Kate Chase Sprague was granted a decree of divorce, giving her the right to resume her maiden name and the custody of the three daughters, together with leave to apply for alimony if she saw fit to do so. Soon afterward Mrs. Sprague, having inherited some property from her father, took her daughters to Europe.

In recent years Mrs. Sprague lived an almost secluded life. Financial misfortunes beset her, and she had to struggle against poverty with all her strength and once indomitable will. Her latest years were spent in a constant effort to retain her homestead, Edgewood, which she was able to do by the help of old friends.

Elisa Taylor Chisholm.

News was received in this city yesterday of the death of Elisa Taylor Chisholm, at West Falmouth, Mass. Miss Chisholm's private school for girls, at 15 East Sixty-fifth Street, is well known, and its list of graduates includes many women prominent in society and others who have achieved distinction in professional life.

The school closed for the Summer vacation the middle of June, and Miss Chisholm left for her usual holiday at West Falmouth. There were in the neighborhood of 100 pupils attending the school at closing

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank,
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exch'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole.
Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWD. WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.
In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperiling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.
Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.
Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.
Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

Baltimore Belt Railroad Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS.
Holders of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Company's Certificates of Deposit for the above are hereby notified that on and after Tuesday, August 1st, we will be prepared to deliver the new Baltimore and Ohio First Mortgage 4% Bonds and make payments in cash, in accordance with the terms of their circular of June 30th, 1899.
BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
New York. Philadelphia, Boston.
ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS,
Baltimore.
July 28th, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.
Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.
The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 401 to 250, inclusive.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By George Sherman, Vice President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2d, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ELIJAH L. ROAKE, ASSIGNEE.
2 shs. Hormiguero Central Co.
BY ORDER OF THE BROOKLYN TRUST CO., EXECUTOR.
ESTATE GEORGE S. LITCHFIELD.
40 shs. Adams Express Co.
5 shs. American Express Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
20 shs. Rutherford and Carlstadt Land and Building Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
50 shs. Improved Dwelling Association.
$10,000 2d Avenue R. R. Co. Con. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1948.
$7,000 Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5 p. c. Bonds, 1951.
21 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way and Battery R. R.
100 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
40 shs. National Park Bank.
30 shs. Continental Fire Insurance Co.
$5,000 St. Paul, Minn. and Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtge. (now 1st) 6 p. c. Bonds, 1909.
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5 p. c. Bonds, 1951.
100 shs. United States Man'fg Co. 8 p. c. Cum. Pfd.
35 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
$12,000 Central of Ga. R. R. (Middle Ga. and Atl. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1947.
200 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co.
5 shs. Hempstead Bank (Hypd.)
60 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
10 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
$15,000 Northern Union Gas Co. 5 p. c. Bonds.
35 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
5 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, August 1, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., 100 ea.
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
10 shs. Trust Company of America, 100 ea.
20 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co., 100 ea.
Lists at the Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL. . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM BARBOUR, HENRY S. MANNING, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, MYRON T. HERRICK, CHAS. F. CUTLER, EMERSON McMILLIN, H. O. HAVEMEYER, JAMES M. DONALD, GEORGE CROCKER, J. WILLIAM CLARK, JOEL F. FREEMAN, WILLIAM E. SPIER, ANSON R. FLOWER, HENRY S. REDMOND, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, C. I. HUDSON, S. C. T. DODD, WILLARD BROWN, PHILIP LEHMAN, EDWARD F. CRAGIN, GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, EDWARD C. SCHAEFFR.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 2.
Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DATED JULY 1, 1889.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty (20) First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

20	118	228	374	423	516	646
14	153	266	410	507	528	761
103	156	363	413	508	637	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
NEW YORK, July 14, 1899.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the twenty bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATE, SAID MENTIONED BONDS WILL BE PAID AT THIS OFFICE ON OR AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1900, AT 110 PER CENT., TOGETHER WITH THE COUPON MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900, ($1.25 PER BOND.)
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company.
Call for Offers of First Mortgage Bonds for Sinking Fund.
The Atlantic Trust Company, substituted Trustee, under the Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust, bearing date the first day of August, 1875, made and executed by the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, as reorganized in 1874, to Edwin D. Morgan and Henry K. Sheldon, as Trustees, to secure the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds for one thousand dollars each, maturing on the first day of August, 1905, and therein more fully described, having on hand cash to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) applicable to the redemption of said bonds, hereby invites proposals for the sale and transfer to it as Trustee of the Sinking Fund thereunder of such amount of said bonds as the said amount of seventy-five thousand dollars so on hand shall be adequate to pay for.
The Trustee is only authorized to accept bonds offered hereunder at not exceeding ten per cent. above par. The bonds purchased hereunder are to be canceled as provided in said Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust.
Proposals for such sales and transfer, in writing, inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposal for sale of Texas and New Orleans Railroad Bonds," will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 39 William Street, in the City of New York, up to the 2d day of August, 1899, at noon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
JNO. ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1900, viz.:
Nos. 26, 169, 557, 702, 713, 731, 763, 1121, 1407, 1814, 1980, 2622, 2805, 2946, 3194, 3351, 3391, 3504, 8506, 3715, 4101, 4204, 4245.
The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1900, at which date interest thereon will cease.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17th, 1899.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.
Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5% on the NEW YORK, BOSTON, and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter.
Uptown Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

AN INVESTMENT 6 per cent. with Absolute Security.
6 per cent. With Absolute Security. **THAT PAYS.**
HAVE YOU MONEY That you desire to Invest Profitably?
DO YOU WANT to buy A HOME with comparatively LITTLE CAPITAL?
In either case communicate with the West End Co-Operative Building and Loan Association, 35-45 West 125th St. This institution was incorporated in 1887 under the laws of the State of New York, and during that period has paid out over $100,000 in dividends to its stockholders, and holds at present over $225,000 in first mortgages on Greater New York real estate.

DIVIDENDS.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.
COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN AUGUST ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1899, AS FOLLOWS:
Arkansaw Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Alliance Water Works Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Beloit Water Works Co.
Braddock Gas & Light Co.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
East Albany Water Works Co. (Greenbush Water Co.)
El Reno Water Co.
Elgin City Railway Co.
Freeport Water Co.
Fort Smith, Ark., Water Co.
Galena Water Works Co., Kansas.
Gloversville & Broadalbin R. R. Co.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Water Supply Co.
Kalispell Water & Electric Co.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Leadville Water Co. 6 per cent. coupons.
Manitowoc Water Works Co.
Metropolitan Gas Light Co.
Muncie Water Co.
Omaha, City, Water Works Co. of, due August 2d, bonds and coupons.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Co.
People's Street R'y Co., Luzerne County, Scranton, Pa.
Pittsburgh Gas Light & Coke Co. (August, 1898, coupons.)
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Co.
Seymour Water Co.
Sheboygan, City Water Works Co. of.
Stevens Point Water Co.
Waterford Water Co. 1st Mtge.
AUGUST 1, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., dividend.
The American Tobacco Co.
AUGUST 15, 1899.
Chattanooga, City Water Works Co. of.
Pullman's Palace Car Co., dividend.
AUGUST 27, 1899.
Mutual Real Estate Co.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 12, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.
On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the
Hocking Valley Railway Company,
Columbus, Ohio, April 25, 1899.
Interest on the following bonds, when, and as payable, will hereafter be paid at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York:
First Mortgage 4% extended bonds of The Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of The Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.
Second Mortgage 7% bonds of The Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of The Ohio & West Virginia Railway Company.
First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds of The Hocking Valley Railway Company.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

National Gram-o-phone Corporation,
22d Consecutive (One per Cent.) Monthly Dividend.
The Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (Number 22) of one per cent. on its capital stock, payable August 15th. Transfer books close from August 5th to 15th, inclusive.
O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.
New York, July 31, 1899.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Pullman's Palace Car Company.
Dividend No. 130.
A quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable August 15th to stockholders of record at close of business August 1st, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books will close August 1st, and reopen August 16, 1899.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, July 20, 1899.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1, 1899.
N. Y., Ontario & West. ...ge. Purchase Money Coupo
Saratoga Gas, Electr... & Power Co.

Henderson Bridge Company.
The Board of Directors of ...derson Bridge Company this day declared a ...idend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox.
The stock transfer books will close at noon on the 22d inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 1st day of August.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., July 10th, 1899.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 60 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—COUPON NO. 5 of the First Mortgage Montgomery Division Bonds of this Company, due August 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after Tuesday, August 1, at the Gallatin National Bank, in the City of New York.
HY. TACON, Treas.
Mobile, Ala., July 24, 1899.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 29, 1899.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the C. & I. Div. of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co., due August 1st, 1899, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., N. Y. J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.
Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. C. T.
THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1ST, 1899:
American Cotton Oil Co. Debenture 8s.
Bedford, Ind., Funding 6s
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series B; Second Mortgage 7s, Series H.
Portsmouth, O., City 5s.
Rock Island, Ill., Water Works 5s.
Ridgeville, Ind., Public School 6s.
Red Key, Ind., School-house 6s.
Summitville, Ind., Improvement 6s.
August 3d.
Cass County, Ind., Funding 6s.
August 15th.
Grant County, Ind., County 6s; Annual 5s.
August 26th.
Hamilton County, Ind., County 6s.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due August 1, 1899, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., Series G. 4s
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., Series I. 4s
Essex County, N. J., Park..... 3.65s
Essex County, N. J., Park..... 4s
Rome Gas Light Company..... 6s
Long Island R. R. Co., 2d..... 7s
Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. Co., 1st..... 6s
Skaneateles R. R..... 5s
Syracuse, Lake Side & Baldwinsville R. R..... 5s
Westerly, R. I., Water..... 3½s
Paducah, Ky..... 4½s
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co..... 5s
Skagit County, Washington..... 6s
Spokane, Washington, Refunding..... 5½s
Clallan County, Washington..... 6s
Snohomish County, Washington, Funding.
Snohomish County, Washington, S. D., Nos. 16 and 21.
Pierce County, Washington, S. D., Nos. 60 and 62.
Tacoma, Washington, School District, No. 10 (Pierce County).
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Per. Imp. Rev. Fd..... 4s
Water Works..... 4s
PAYABLE AUGUST 2D, 1899.
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Water Works..... 8s
PAYABLE AUGUST 15TH, 1899.
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Bridge..... 4s
Per. Imp..... 4s

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY
AUGUST 1st, 1899.
Atlantic, Ia., Electric Light.
East Grand Forks, Minn., School District No. 3.
Hawarden, Ia., Refunding.
Herman, Minn., Refunding.
Keithsburg, Ill., Water Works.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 73 (West Seattle.)
Kootenai Co., Ida., School District No. 7.
Lena, Ill., Water Works.
Lexington, Ky., Funding.
Muskegon and Norton, Mich., Fractional School District No. 1.
New Richmond, Wis., Water Works.
Orange City, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Pullman, Wash., School District No. 59.
Rock Falls, Ill., Electric Light.
Sumner, Wash., School District No. 8.
Terrell Co., Ga., Court House.
Vaughn, Wis., (Hurley,) Town Hall.
Walnut Township, Ill., School District No. 1.
Whatcom, Wash., School District No. 1.
Winamac, Ind., School Building.
DUE AUGUST 2d, 1899.
Escanaba, Mich., Refunding.
Hamburg, Ia., Refunding.
DUE AUGUST 3d, 1899.
La Moure, N. Dak., Town Hall.
DUE AUGUST 15th, 1899.
Park Rapids, Minn., Independent School District.
St. James, Minn., Water Works and Electric Light.
St. Louis, Mich., Union School District No. 1, School Building.
Schome, Wash., School District No. 2.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Coupons payable at our office, 60 Broadway, August 1, 1899:
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st 5s.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st Con. 4s.
Colorado Coal & Iron Co. 1st Con. 6s.
Corning, N. Y., Bridge 4s.
Hastings (Village of) 4s, Sewers.
Haight, D. L. 5s.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1st 5s.
Lindley, N. Y., Bridge 4s.
Natural Bridge Forest Co. 1st 6s.
15TH.
Staten Island Beach Land Imp. Co. 6s.
18TH.
Cheektowaga, N. Y., Union Free School Dist. No. 1 5s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
AUGUST 1ST, 1899.
Goodhue County, Minn., School District No. 91.
Iron Mountain, Mich., Sewer.
Medford, Oregon, Water.
Union City, Indiana.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 3.
AUGUST 8TH, 1899.
Lake County, Ill., School District No. 3 (Waukegan.)
AUGUST 13TH, 1899.
Rochester, Indiana, Water.
AUGUST 14TH, 1899.
Swayzee, Indiana, School.
AUGUST 15TH, 1899.
Rochester, Indiana, School.
AUGUST 23D, 1899.
Summitville, Indiana, School.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., New York, July 28th, 1899.
Coupons maturing Aug. 1, 1899, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., N. Y., July 30, 1899.
Coupons maturing Aug. 1, 1899, on the bonds of the **Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co.** will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice Prest. and Treas.

United Breweries Co. of Chicago First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons from above bonds due August 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
30 Broad St.

THE INTEREST DUE AUG. 1, 1899, ON $1,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Buffalo, St. Marys & Southwestern Railroad Company will be paid at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 160 Broadway, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 2d, at 19 West 44th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.
Bond Notice.
Sealed proposals will be received by the City of Williamsport, Pa., until Thursday, August 17th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon for the purchase of $500,000 refunding coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, free of all taxes to be dated September 1, 1899, redeemable on and after September 1, 1900, and payable September 1, 1929. Proposals will be received for the whole or any portion of said amount to be issued, the city reserving the right to reject any or all bids. A certified check payable to Edward L. Taylor, City Treasurer, of one per cent. of the amount bid for, must accompany each bid to guarantee bona fides of bid.
Proposals must be sealed and addressed to "Bond Committee of Councils, Williamsport, Pa."
BRUA C. KEEFER,
J. B. EMERY,
H. G. TROXELL,
Bond Committee.
July 28, 1899.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.
THE FIRM OF DOMINICK & DICKERMAN IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. W. B. DICKERMAN withdrawing.
July 31, 1899.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Dominick & Dominick, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, grain, and cotton, with offices in the American Surety Building, 100 Broadway, New York.
BAYARD DOMINICK,
BAYARD DOMINICK, Jr.
MARINUS W. DOMINICK.
August 1, 1899.
New York, Aug. 1, 1899.
Mr. HENRY C. DAVIS has an interest in our firm from this date.
A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 31	506,149
To date this year	108,487,322
Corresponding date last year	57,199,882

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 31	$2,380,500
To date this year	$601,575,680
Corresponding date last year	$470,032,080

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	1½	Manhattan con.	¾
Am. C. & F. pf.	2	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Linseed	1½	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Spirits Mfg.	¾	Nat. Lead	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	1¾
Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Nat. Steel	2½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	¾	N. J. Central	1½
Am. Tin Plate	2½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. T. P. pf.	2¾	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Am. Tobacco	2½	North American	½
Am. Steel Hoop	2	Northern Pacific	1
Am. Steel H. pf.	¾	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Pacific Mail	½
At. T. & S. F. pf.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	3
Cent. Pac., as. pd.	2	Pressed S. Car	3½
Chi. G. W. deb.	2¾	Reading	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1¾	St. L. & San F.	½
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3¼
Con. Tob. pf.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	¾
Del., L. & W.	6½	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Evansv. & T. H.	⅝	Ten. Coal & I.	1⅝
Federal Steel	1½	Union Pacific	½
Federal Steel pf.	1¼	Union Pac. pf.	½
Hocking Valley	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Hocking Val. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Illinois Central	½	Wabash	½
Int. Paper	⅝	Wis. Cent., w. i.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	½	General Electric	¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Consol. Ice pf.	2½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Elgin, J. & E. 1st	1½	Tol., Peo. & West	1
General Electric deb.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st	
L. E. & W. 2d	1	Do R. Gs.	1½
Peo. Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s.	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Erie 1st	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1		

The Year to Date.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the seven months of the present year compared as follows with those of the corresponding months last year:

	1898.	1899.
January	9,216,694	24,143,610
February	8,978,567	15,984,886
March	9,947,661	17,682,758
April	5,996,903	16,984,099
May	9,175,552	14,791,250
June	9,100,697	10,876,013
July	4,784,803	8,024,706
Total	57,199,882	106,487,322

Net increase, 51,287,440 shares.

The dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds make the following comparison:

	1898.	1899.
January	$92,990,200	$142,431,400
February	85,671,910	90,628,200
March	50,944,320	97,201,450
April	27,355,920	83,231,300
May	54,090,160	82,676,140
June	70,140,060	57,387,500
July	71,226,260	49,291,500
Total	$462,317,980	$592,847,490

Net increase, $130,529,690.

State bonds compare as follows:

	1898.	1899.
January	$112,000	$372,600
February	159,800	158,900
March	259,300	671,509
April	77,000	196,000
May	159,500	217,000
June	197,400	57,000
July	133,500	31,000
Total	1,098,500	$1,704,000

Net increase, $605,500.

Government bonds make the following showing:

	1898.	1899.
January	$806,900	$1,980,740
February	463,500	726,620
March	913,800	1,738,600
April	1,111,300	1,089,360
May	401,000	892,600
June	361,500	438,380
July	2,557,600	369,910
Total	$6,615,600	$7,024,190

Net increase, $408,590.

Transactions in all classes of bonds compare

credits advanced on Vienna advices, mine shares were in good demand. American securities hardened, and Transvaal railroads were easier. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—On the Bourse to-day prices were firm, Spanish fours being the feature of the transactions. American securities were steady and local shares improved.

VIENNA, July 31.—Austrian credits were strong on the Boerse to-day on rumors that important financial transactions were pending. A drop which took place in Louisville and Nashville securities was attributed to the report of the presence of yellow fever in Virginia.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 31.—American securities opened firm, with prices above parity, but afterward receded on a disposition among holders to realize. Later in the day the tone was more cheerful, and at the close was firm.

Consols for money, 106 9-16; consols for the account, (September,) 106 13-16; Atchison, 21⅛; Canadian, 100⅝; St. Paul, 136¼; Illinois Central, 117¾; Louisville, 77½; Union Pacific preferred, 80⅝; New York Central, 143⅛; Erie, 13⅞; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 10¾; Erie first preferred, 38½; Northern Pacific preferred, 80¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 11⅛.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 7-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £54,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 114; Madrid, 23.05; Lisbon, 35; Rome, 4.53.

Bar silver uncertain at 27¾d per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 60⅝.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities, especially during the afternoon, was active and strong. The day's business was larger, probably, than that of any day for several weeks, and the whole market, with the exception of a very few issues, showed firmness. Nearly all the net changes for the day were on the side of gains, and in several issues the advances were substantial. The strength and increased activity of the Stock Exchange market helped the curb market, and among the outside brokers the feeling that substantial market improvement is near at hand was more or less general.

Trading was particularly active in the securities of the United Railways Company of St. Louis, and these issues all showed strength, and ended the day with substantial net gains, excepting the bonds, which closed unchanged. The transactions in the preferred and common stocks amounted to probably not less than 5,000 shares, and in addition a large amount of the subscriptions changed hands. The common stock advanced to 22, and closed at the highest figure for the day, showing a net gain of 1 point. The preferred stock closed at 75 bid, a net gain of 1½ points, and the bonds closed as on Saturday, at 92½ bid. The subscriptions advanced steadily to 127, at which figure they closed, with a net gain of 2 points for the day. At the figures which prevailed yesterday a profit could be made by buying the subscriptions and selling the stocks and bonds against them, and many of the transactions were made with the view of taking advantage of the equity to be had in this way. As the day advanced the prices of the subscriptions and of the several issues of securities traded in when issued gradually approached parity, but even at the closing figures there was some margin of profit in the sale of the securities against purchases of the subscriptions.

Republic Iron and Steel was active and strong. In each issue of the stock about 500 shares were traded in, and the common as well as the preferred made a substantial net gain for the day. The common, which sold up to 19¼, closed at 19 bid, and showed a net gain of five-eighths of 1 point. The preferred stock sold up to 66, and closed with a net gain of 2 points. The demand for the stock was good, and in neither issue was the supply large. Denials were had of the rumors to the effect that the former owners of some of the plants purchased by the Republic Iron and Steel Company intended to build plants to be operated in opposition to that company. Constant reports are had to the effect that the company's business is in a most satisfactory condition, and its profits large, and the friends of the company are confidently predicting much improvement in the price of the stock.

The electric stocks generally showed improvement. Electric Vehicle common sold at par, and in New York and New England Transportation prices were marked up. All these stocks were very dull last week, and to-day the two transportation stocks named were only fairly active. Prices, however, responded easily to the better demand for these issues, and advanced about one-half of 1 point net in each of these stocks. New York Transportation closed at 23 bid, and New England Transportation at 10⅜ bid. At the close 90 was bid for 50 shares of Electric Vehicle common.

Trust company of America stock was active, about 400 shares being traded in at about Saturday's prices. One lot of 200 shares sold at 298½, and at the close 297 was bid for the stock, which gained 1 point net for the day.

The copper stocks generally were dull, but steady. Amalgamated Copper on light transactions gained three-eighths of 1 point net, closing at 97⅜ bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34¼	34¾
Amsterdam pf	59	60
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100½	101
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾

Industrials.

Beet Sugar	30	30½
Beet Sugar pf	81	82
Distilling Company of America	19	20½
Distilling Company of America pf	57	58
Electric Boat	11	14
Electric Boat pf	..	..
Havana Commercial	26	27
Havana Commercial pf	65½	67
International Power	..	77
International Pump	24	25½
International Pump pf	67	68
National Gramophone	56	57
National Salt	42½	..
National Salt pf	70	73
Otis Elevator	34½	35½
Otis Elevator pf	91	93½
Republic Iron & Steel	19	19¼
Republic Iron & Steel pf	66	67
Royal Baking Powder pf	96	98½
Rubber Goods Mfg	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	86	86½
Standard Oil Trust	462	465
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf	69	70
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅞	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97⅜	97½
American Air Power	7	..
British Columbia Copper	9½	9¾
Chicago & Alton subs	113¾	114
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	98	100
Electric Vehicle pf	115	125
*Electro-Pneumatic—Basis paid	2	2¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	25½
General Carriage	34½	37½
Illinois Transportation	5⅝	6
Markeen Copper	9¼	10
Mexican 6s	100¾	101
New England Transportation	10⅜	10¾
New York Transportation	23	23½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24
St. Louis subs	127	127½
St. Louis common, when issued	22	23
St. Louis pf preferred, when issued	75	..
St. Louis 4s, when issued	92½	93½
Tennessee Copper	19	19¼
Trust Company of America	297	299
Union Copper	30	40
United Verde Extension	3	5½
*Washakie Copper	4	7

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	238	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad ex div	247	249
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Heights bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River 1st	100	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	97	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	62½	64
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	114
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (New)	94½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction pf.	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96½	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	95½	100
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley Bonds	10	10½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	33	35
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	34	36
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	84
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106½	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	65	66
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	42
Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	107	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	75	82
New England Gas & Coke	22	20½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	79	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	58	76
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	45
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	99	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	110

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	49	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	45	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	..
Hudson River Telephone	106	110
Morillard Company pf	115½	117½
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107½
Standard Coupler	35	37
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	..	55
Union Typewriter	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	121
Worthington Pump pf	100½	110¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6¾
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Universal Car Bearing	..	50

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—The features in the local money market this morning were the weakness in sterling exchange rates and the strong demand for New York funds. Boston is loaning money heavily in New York, and if present conditions continue it is likely that some gold will be shipped to New York. At the clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 3 per cent. While there was a slight excess of supply money was in better demand and was a shade firmer here.

The stock market developed considerable strength, after a dull and uninteresting opening. The chief factors in the advance were Sugar, Federal Steel, and Arcadian. Sugar and Federal Steel were both strong, and were heavily traded in. Federal Steel crossed 60 and Sugar 161. Arcadian jumped to 71 in anticipation of a fine showing in the rock test scheduled for to-day, and carried the allied shares with it. Franklin advices are that the road is about finished and stamping will commence this week. The stock was fairly active around 19. Amalgamated was quoted at 97@98, New England Gas and Coke at 21@22, 5s 78@80, and Bay State Gas 90c@$1.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	10	Old Colony	9	10
Allouez	7½	8	Old Domin	37½	38
Arcadian	70½	71	Osceola	89	89¾
Arnold	14½	14¾	Parrot	52¾	53
Ash Bed	2	2¼	Pioneer	2½	3
Atlantic	39	39¼	Quincy	162	163
Baltic	32¾	33	Rhode Island	7½	8
B. & Cr. C.	20	..	Santa Fe	13¾	13½
B. & Mont.	354	355	Santa Ysabel	12	12½
Butte & Bo	79	80	Shoe	36¾	37
Cal. & Hec.	825	850	Tamarack	222	225
Centennial	33¾	34	Utah Cons	43¾	44
Franklin	19½	20	Washington	2	..
Humboldt	2	3	White Knob	8	10
Isle Royale	40¼	47	Wirona	..	13
Mohawk	26½	..	Wolverine	46¾	47½

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	265	Bost. G. 5s	86	89
Bost. & Low.	240	Cent. M. pf	95	..
Bost. & Me.	204	Fitchburg pf.	118	..
Bost. & Pr.	300	West End	94	95
Bost. Elev	109	110½		

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. B. Tel.	350	Lamson Store	35	36
Chi. & N. W.	144	Mex. Tel.	3½	4
Dom. Coal	51¼	U. S. Oil	47½	47¾
Dom. C. pf.	116	Westinghouse Electric	60¼	..
Erie Tel.	96	97		

Sales..... 566,149

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—There were activity and strength in to-day's market. Tin Plate, which had been languishing, opened at 39½ and closed at 42; the preferred opened at 86, and, after selling off half a point, advanced to 88, where it closed. Steel common advanced from 52 to 54¼ at the finish. Biscuit common was in demand between 47⅜ and 47¾. Preferred brought 100½. Metropolitan bonds sold for 96¾ and the preferred stock for 56¾. Match closed at 140, a point gained. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	75
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	137
National Biscuit Company common	47
National Biscuit Company preferred	100
Brewing and Malting Company	2
Brewing and Malting Company pf	13½
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Company	8
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Co. pf	19
Chicago Packing and Provision Company	12
Chicago Packing and Provision Company pf	30
West Chicago Street Railroad	242
West Chicago Street Railroad	120½
South Side Elevated Railroad	90
Lake Street Elevated	17½
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	15½
Street's W. S. C. Lines	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	11¾
American Linseed preferred	51½
American Tin Plate common	40
American Tin Plate preferred	86¼
National Biscuit Company common	47¾
National Biscuit Company preferred	100½
National Carbon common	18
National Carbon preferred	81
National Steel common	33¾
National Steel preferred	93
Diamond Match	139½
West Chicago Street Railroad	120⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—It has been many weeks since the stock market displayed as much activity and strength as it did to-day. Business was well distributed, and the demand was largely from commission houses. Offerings were liberal, but in only a few cases did they succeed in holding prices back. Welsbach, United Gas, Electric Company of America, National Electric, Pennsylvania Manufacturing, National Typewriter, Bethlehem Steel, the Alkali stocks, and Consolidated Lake Superior issues were all dealt in heavily, and improved their price positions substantially. Some little realizing occurred late in the day, but values were well maintained.

The close was decidedly firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22½	23	Penn. Mfg.	247½	25
Cl'ctaw	40	40½	Phila. Trac.	99¼	99⅝
Con. T. pf.	33½	34	Union Trac.	42⅜	42½
El. Stge. Bat.	158	155	Un. Gas Imp.	170½	171
E. S. B. pf.	154	160	Welsbach Lt.	47¼	47½
El. Co. of A.	18	18½	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Lehigh Val.	27½	27⅝	Penn.	7⅛	7¼
Marsden	15½	16			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$280,440,416
Gold reserve	245,118,068
Net silver	5,239,804
United States notes in the Treasury	15,290,756
Treasury notes of 1890	1,112,070
Total receipts this day	2,887,278
Total receipts this month	48,054,258
Total receipts this year	48,054,258
Total expenditures this day	781,000
Total expenditures this month	56,578,000
Total expenditures this year	56,578,000
Deposits in National banks	78,254,531
Silver bullion	981,653
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	198,785
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,617,097
Customs	646,586
Miscellaneous	623,594

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday July 31, 1899.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Brooklyn Ferry	17⅞	18	3,932	Am. Car & Foundry	16½	18	16¼	18	+1½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	66¾	66¼	2,303	Am. Car & Found. pf	64¼	66	64¼	66	+2
Hoboken Ferry (new)	41⅝	42	1,500	American Cotton Oil	42	42	41¾	42	..
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	111¾	112¼	200	American Linseed	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+1¼
Union Ferry	52	52½	350	American Linseed pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+¾
Union Ferry bonds	138	140	10	American Express	137½	137½	137½	137½	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	67	69	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	68¾	69¾	67½	67½	−1½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	39¾	39½	2,010	Am. Smelt. & Ref	38¾	40	38¾	39½	+½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	86¼	87	1,290	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	86	87	85½	86½	+½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	6	7	100	American Spirits Mfg.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	59¾	59½	15,820	Am. Steel & Wire	58¾	59⅝	58	59⅜	+1⅝
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	97	97¼	775	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97	97¾	97	97⅝	..
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	161¼	161⅝	38,555	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	159⅞	161¼	159¼	161¼	+1⅝
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	..	42	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+¾
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	41¾	42	8,270	American Tin Plate	40	42	40	41⅞	+2⅛
Essex & Hudson Gas	88	90	460	Am. Tin Plate pf	86¾	88	85¾	88	+2⅝
Fort Wayne Gas	107	107½	52,659	American Tobacco	104¾	107¾	104¾	107½	+2½
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	34	34½	6,210	Am. Steel Hoop	32½	35	32½	34½	+2
Indianapolis Gas	78½	78¾	2,165	Am. Steel Hoop pf	77¾	79	77¾	78½	+¾
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	118	119	2,725	Anaconda Copper	55¾	56¼	55¾	56⅜	..
Lafayette Gas Co.	212¾	213½	2,335	At., T. & S. F.	20⅝	21	20½	21	+½
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	63¾	63¾	38,754	At., T. & S. F. pf	62⅞	63⅝	62½	63⅝	+1
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	40½	49¾	595	Baltimore & Ohio	49	49½	48¾	49½	..
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	72¾	74	347	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72¾	73	72¾	73	+½
Mutual Gas of New York	116¼	116¾	11,802	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	116½	117	116¼	116¾	+½
Madison (Wis.) stock	139	143	20	Brooklyn Union Gas	138	138	138	138	..
New England Gas & Coke	54½	54⅞	6,690	Central Pac., ass't pd.	52¾	54¾	52¾	54¾	+2
New England Gas & Coke bonds	79	80	4,791	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅞	28¾	27⅝	28¼	+¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115	4,160	Chicago Con. Traction	58¼	58⅞	58¼	58⅝	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112	300	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	76	76	76	76	..
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½	10,081	Chicago Great West	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝	+⅛
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	58	76	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	70	70	69¾	69¾	+⅛
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109	3,000	Chicago Great West. pf., B.	33	33	33	33	..
Ohio & Indiana	48	52	400	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	91	93¼	91	93¼	+2⅜
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70	200	Chi., Ind. & St. Louis	10¾	10¾	10	10	−⅛
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	45	812	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132¾	133¼	132¾	133⅛	+⅜
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 5s	93	95	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	175	175	17	174	..
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52	9,555	Chicago & Northw.	162¼	162¾	162¼	162¾	+⅛
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91	1,498	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119¾	120¼	119¼	120¼	+½
Standard Gas, New York	112	..	69	Chi. Term. Trans.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾	−⅛
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	138	1,080	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¾	−⅛
Standard Gas 1st	116	118	20,185	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119¾	120¼	119¼	120¼	+½
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾	−⅛
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85	260	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¾	−⅛
Western Gas	99	100	46	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	2	2¼	2	2¼	+⅜
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	110	5,110	C., C., C. & St. L.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	..
Industrials.			100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46¾	47¾	46½	47	+1
American Typefounders'	49	51	3,375	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	+¼
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12	1,500	Col. Southern 2d pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
Barney & Smith	22	25	500	Col. & H. C. & I.	15	15½	15	15½	+⅛
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107	150	Consolidated Ice pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	−2¼
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85	2,335	Consolidated Gas	180	181¼	180	181	+1¾
General Chemical	50	..	15,220	Continental Tobacco	43¾	44¾	43½	44⅝	+1⅛
General Chemical pf	98	101	3,760	Continental Tobac. pf.	87	87⅞	87	87⅝	+1⅛
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	45	54	4,200	Delaware & Hudson	123	124½	123	124½	+1¼
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	..	7,498	Del., Lack. & West.	173	179½	173	179¼	+6¼
Hudson River Telephone	106	110	200	Denver & Rio Grande	22	22	22	22	−⅛
Morillard Company pf	115½	117½	1,012	Denver & R. G. pf	76¼	76¾	70	76	..
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107½	100	Erie	13½	13½	13½	13½	+¼
Standard Coupler	35	37	510	Erie 1st pf	37	37¾	36¾	37¼	..
Trenton Potteries	7	13	100	Evans. & T. H.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+¾
Trenton Potteries pf	..	55	16,350	Federal Steel	58½	60½	58½	59⅞	+1½
Union Typewriter	23	24	3,152	Federal Steel pf	80	82½	79¾	81¾	+1½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116	685	General Electric	124⅞	125	124	125	+¾
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	121	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	69	69¼	69	69¼	−⅞
Worthington Pump pf	100½	110¾	123	Great Northern pf	168¾	169	168¾	169¼	..
Miscellaneous.			39	Hocking Valley	24	25¼	24	24⅞	+⅛
American Bank Note	49	52	3,100	Hocking Valley pf	59¾	60	59¾	60	+⅛
Central & South American Tel	113	114	1,590	Illinois Central	117½	118	117½	118	+⅛
Iron Steamboat	5	6¾	2,075	International Paper	42½	42¾	42½	42⅝	+⅛
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70	635	International Paper pf	79¾	79¾	78⅝	79¼	+⅛
Universal Car Bearing	..	50	1,570	Internat. Paper pf	13	13	13	13	..
			200	Iowa Central	53	53	53	53	..
			10	Iowa Central pf	7	7	7	7	..
			650	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	57¾	57¾	57½	57¼	+¼
			1,815	Laclede Gas	80¼	81	80	80	−⅛
			600	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74¾	75⅝	74½	75½	+⅛
			11,475	Louisville & Nashville.	118¾	119	118¼	119	+⅝
			2,725	Manhattan Con	212¾	213½	212¾	213	+1
			2,335	Met. Street Railway	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+⅛
			1,260	Mexican Central	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
			2,000	Mexican National ctfs	56	58	56	58	−2
			800	Minn. & St. Louis	90¼	92	90½	92	+1½
			600	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	37¼	37¾	37¼	37½	+⅛
			1,610	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	43¾	49¼	48¾	49¼	+1
			19,450	Missouri Pacific	45¾	47¼	45¾	47¼	..
			825	Mobile & Ohio	47¼	48	47¼	47¾	+⅛
			450	National Biscuit Co.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	..
			200	National Lead Co.	31	31	31	31	+1
			170	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	+1½
			4,590	National Steel	52	54½	52	54½	+2½
			1,965	National Steel pf	93¾	94	93¾	94	+1
			3,120	New Jersey Central	117¼	118½	117¼	118¾	+1½
			1,835	New York Central	139¾	140¾	139¾	140¾	+¾
			22	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212¾	213½	212¾	212¾	..
			4,791	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26¾	27	26¾	26¾	+⅝
			2,900	Norfolk & West.	21	21¼	21	21¼	+⅛
			650	Norfolk & West. pf	71	71⅞	71	71⅞	..
			12,700	North American	11¾	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	+½
			19,350	Northern Pacific	52	53	52	53	+1
			2,585	Northern Pacific pf	78	78¼	77⅞	78¼	+⅛
			120	Ontario Mining	7½	7½	7½	7¼	..
			100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	76	76	76	76	+⅛
			2,320	Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	48¼	48⅝	+⅛
			5,875	Pennsylvania R. R.	136¾	137¼	136¾	137¼	+¼
			14,035	People's Gas, Chicago	119¼	120¼	119¼	120¼	+¼
			2,750	P., C., C. & St. Louis	64	65	62	65	+3
			1,920	Pressed Steel Car	55¾	58½	55½	58⅜	+3⅝
			840	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89	89¼	89	89½	+⅛
			1,300	Reading	21¼	22	21¼	21⅝	+⅛
			10,750	Reading 1st pf	60¾	61¾	60¾	61¾	+1¼
			1,000	Reading 2d pf	33¼	34¼	33¼	34¼	+⅝
			300	St. J. & G. I.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
			100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+⅛
			1,854	St. L. & San Fran.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11½	+⅛
			360	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	72	72¼	72	72¼	+¼
			700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	39	39⅞	38¾	39¾	+¾
			635	St. Louis Southw.	17	17	16¼	16⅜	..
			5,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	38¼	38¾	38	38⅝	+⅛
			100	St. Paul & Duluth	56	56	56	56	−½
			100

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Imp Again Proves that She Is an Inconsistent Performer.

WINS IN A DRIVING FINISH

Jockey Maher Forces Box to Victory—Lady Uncas, Stuart, Maid of Harlem, and Premier Win.

If ever a horse on the Eastern turf was an inconsistent performer, that horse is Imp, the winner of the Suburban, the Brighton Handicap, and of the Islip Stakes yesterday. As form is figured on previous races, Imp should have been last in the four-horse race yesterday, but on the form that applies to her only she should have finished just where she did—in front of the other three. Imp's form shows that a bad race one day fits her to win the next time out, and those who figured that way cashed yesterday when in a hard drive through the stretch at the end of the mile journey she beat Firearm home a head for the money.

On July 24 Imp in a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth was beaten from start to finish by Kirkwood and Maxine, two fair selling platers, and on that occasion she showed no more speed than an aged cow. Yet yesterday against horses of a much better class Imp ran a race worth going a long way to witness, and withstood a galling drive all the way through the stretch. She won, and some one must have won a small fortune, for every book in the ring was hard hit by her victory.

Firearm made the running all of the journey, and was really the best horse in the race at the end. Briar Sweet ran up with him, and Imp was next. As they rounded into the stretch both Imp and Briar Sweet closed on the leader, but the latter was through before she had reached the eighth pole. Imp went on gamely, and in a desperate finish Clay managed to get her head in front of Firearm's at the end.

The third race, a six-furlong affair, brought out one of the best finishes seen for some time, and it was due solely to Maher's splendid horsemanship that Box, the favorite, snatched a head victory from Donald Bain, who had more speed than Box but was not as well ridden. Donald Bain made all of the running with Abuse until the stretch was reached, and then Maher brought Box up on the outside and rode him with hand and heel. He crept up slowly but surely on the leader, and Maher's desperate riding landed him a winner by the narrow margin of a head. There was applause for Maher as he rode back to the scales, for it was apparent that he had won on the second best horse.

The opening race, at five furlongs, was won by Lady Uncas, the favorite, who had a flying start; the second was won by Stuart, also the favorite; Maid of Harlem, an outsider, won the mile and forty yards race, and Premier, the favorite, won the hurdle race in a gallop.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old, to carry 105 pounds. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

1—Lady Uncas, Osceola Stable's b. f., by Ben Strome-Prudence, 105 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5 ..... (Doggett)
2—Calea, J. Daly's b. f., 105, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.. (Maher)
3—Beautiful, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 105, 60 to 1.. (Slack)

Water Bottle, 105, 5 to 1, (Mitchell;) Lady of the Vale, 105, 6 to 1, (Fletcher;) Summer Girl, 105, 50 to 1, (Makin;) Betsy Jane II., 105, 2 to 1, (Maher;) Kamara, 105, 10 to 1, (Gardner;) Timely, 105, 100 to 1, (Cobb;) Two Heart, 105, 15 to 1, (Clay;) Juggleby, 105, 10 to 1, (Coyle;) Merry Wanderer, 105, 100 to 1, (Booth;) Blenea, 105, 30 to 1, (McDermott,) and High Gala, 105, 30 to 1, (Kuhn,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by ten lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, half forfeit, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Stuart, Louis Stuart's b. c., by Faverdale-Pilgrimage, 126 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.. (Maher)
2—Standing, R. Roche's ch. c., 114, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5 ..... (Taral)
3—Modrine, G. B. Morris's ch. c., 124, 9 to 2.. (Gardner)

Plucky, 118, 4 to 1, (Clay;) Wax Taper, 112, 20 to 1, (Peterman;) Cheesestraw, 106, 20 to 1, (Cogswell;) Red Cross II., 110, 8 to 1, (Mitchell;) Ceylon, 115, 20 to 1, (Keenan,) and Col. Rue, 106, 100 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won more than two races since June 15. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 2-5.

1—Box, W. Showalter's ch. h., 5 years, by Order-Pandora, 123 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.. (Maher)
2—Donald Bain, C. H. Smith's ch. c., 112, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5 ..... (Mitchell)
3—Glorian, W. B. Jennings's br. h., 4, 123, 7 to 1 ..... (Taral)

Abuse, 123, 9 to 2, (Clay;) Glengar, 112, 10 to 1, (Neville,) and Second Chance, 120, 300 to 1, (McDermott,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners since May 5, at 20 pounds below the scale. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time, 1:44 4-5.

1—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., by The Bard-Ella Lakeland, 101 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Mitchell)
2—Alithea, W. B. Jennings's b. f., 101, 5 to 1 and 3 to 5 ..... (Slack)
3—Dr. Parker, T. F. Barrett's b. c., 106, 1 to 2 ..... (Kuhn)

Klondyke, 101, 12 to 1, (Dupee,) and *Lincluta, 101, 8 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished as named.

*Bolted.

Won in a drive by half a length; half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Islip Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,500, added to a subscription of $50 each, half forfeit, or $15 if declared, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 3-5.

1—Imp, Harness & Brossman's blk. m., 5 years, by Wagner-Fondling, 111 pounds, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Clay)
2—Firearm, J. Boden's b. g., 4, 113, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... (Mitchell)
3—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's br. h., 6, 10 to 1 ..... (Taral)
4—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 4, 111, 7 to 5 ..... (Maher)

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, half forfeit, of which $400 to second and $50 to third. Two miles, over eight hurdles. Time—3:48 2-5.

1—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 6 years, by Sir Modred-Premium, 159 pounds, 9 to 20.. (Hogan)
2—Jardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 4, 130, 6 to 1 ..... (Hueston)
3—The Lost Chord, A. F. Watterson & Co.'s b. g., 4, 130, 5 to 2 ..... (Callahan)

Won in a canter by five lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Frank Webb	107	Plohn 107
Herpet	107	All Gold 107
Salmagundi	107	Kirdred 107
Gold Lack	107	MacCabene 107
Prestige	107	Give and Take 104
Oneonta	107	Brooch 104
The Unknown	107	Betsy Jane II. 104

SECOND RACE.—For fillies, three years old. One mile.

Beana	103	Sister Fox	97
Lindula	100	Ree Mitchell	97
Edith Kline	97	Our Annie	92
Klondyke Queen	97	Village Pride	92
Avoca	97	Lepida	92

THIRD RACE.—The Electric Handicap, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Prejudice	124	Mermet	110
Gleaming	116	Marie Orendorf	109
Statira	114	Flower of Gold	109
Shrove Tuesday	112	Lavenus	109
Blue Violet	110	Jugglery	108
Bracket	110	Andrissa	107
Nellie McCleary	110	Gallamanthe	103
The Marchioness	110	Eileen Daly	102
Princess Calera	110		

FOURTH RACE.—The Saragossa Stakes, for three-year-old fillies. One mile.

Satin Slipper	116	Village Pride	111
Sky Scraper	116	Bettie Gray	111
Lady Madge	111		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Bannockburn	127	Hanwell	90
Merry Prince	115	Barataria	88
The Devil	97		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Leadsville	107	Larva	95
Zarone	106	Handcuff	93
Tinge	106	Peace	93
Mordecai	104	Rare Perfume	92
High Jinks	104	Lady Livingston	90
Hurricane	98	Exit	88
Ben Blue	90	Dolly Weithoff	85

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, July 31.—Summary of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Mischievous, 110 pounds, (Turner,) 7 to 5, won; May Jane, (W. Martin,) 6 to 1, second; Delacey, 115, (Burns,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:01¾. Be Be S., Ciales, Floridan, and T. H. Sloan also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One and three-eighths miles. Laverock, 106 pounds, (Bullman,) 11 to 5, won; The Bachelor, 103, (Burns,) 7 to 5, second; Adolph Spreckels, 103, (W. Martin,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:21½. Trillo and Connoisseur also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Sakhrat, 110 pounds, (Turner,) 6 to 5, won; Flamora, 107, (Bullman,) 60 to 1, second; Post Haste, 110, (Simms,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:08¾. His Excellency, Neponset, Belle of Orleans, and Hansborough also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and one-sixteenth. Weller, 97½ pounds, (J. Boland,) 15 to 1, won; Cathedral, 99, (Burns,) 7 to 1, second; Miss Patron, 105, (E. Jones,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:49. Toddie Ladle, Nearest, Trianon, Arquebus, and Charlie Rose also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Mat, 106 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, won; Rose Olee, 104, (O'Leary,) 4 to 5, second; Ineennamara, 111, (Turner,) 13 to 10, third. Time—1:16. Miss Mitchell and Queen Isle also ran.

To-day's Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Voter, 123 pounds; Sanders, Kinnikinic, 109; Nicholas, 106; Prince Margaret, The Almonte, 104; Dr. Nembula, 100; High Degree, Toluca, 95.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Hold On, 110 pounds; Gen. Mart Gary, Dr. Eichberg, 105; Lady Lindsay, Toluca, 100.

THIRD RACE.—The Fleischmann Stakes. Five and a half furlongs. Mesmerist, Maribert, 122 pounds; King's Courier, 117; Sam Phillips, McMeekin, 114; Golden Rule, Sardine, 111; Mr. Jersey, Perchio, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a furlong. Beau Ideal, 111 pounds; Handpress, Charlie Rose, 107; Myth, Billy House, 106; Jackanapes, 104; Mariti, 102; Winepress, 99; Great Neck, Bon Ino, Adolph Spreckels, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Saqualak, 108 pounds; Precursor, Golden Sceptre, Lavega, Rochester, Handicapper, Herbert, 107; Golden Rattle, Little Veronica, 104.

HARNESS RACES AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31.—The Grand Circuit meeting opened to-day. Summary:

2:08 Trot.—Purse $2,000.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, dam Nettie King, (Geers) 1 1 1
Eagle Flanagan, b. g., (Hudson) 4 2 2
Mattie Patterson, b. m., (Saunders) 2 3 3
Kentucky Union, ch. m., (Ecker) 3 4 4

Time—2:09¾, 2:07¼, 2:07½.

2:14 Pace.—Purse $3,000.

Bob Fitzsimmons, b. h., by J. Norval, dam Prellisa, by the Prelate, (Hussey) 1 1 1
Fairview, b. g., (Critchfield) 2 2 3
Blaze Boy, (Hudson) 9 5 2
Star Halo, br. h., (Markham) 3 9 8
Gypsy Red, s. m., (Rolfes) 5 3 5
Walnut Lad, br. h., (Shockney) 4 4 9
Sweet Violet, b. m., (McLaughlin) 8 6 4
Lily of the Valley, blk. m., (Matthis) 7 7 6
Burr Patch, ch. g., (Swisher) 6 8 7

Time—2:07¾, 2:10, 2:09.

2:23 Class.—Pace; purse $3,000.

Shade On, b. h., by Shadeland Onward, dam Bell Kay, (Kay) 1 2 2 1 1
Mount Clemens Boy, ro. g., (Matthews) 3 3 2 2
Beauty Spot, b. m., (Shockney) 4 4 4 3 3
Wandering Jew, b. h., (McDowell) ..... 2 1 1 4 ds
Annie Thornton, b. f., (Hudson) ..... Dis.
Maude Emperor, s. m., (Price) ..... Dis.
Frazier, ch. h., (Spears) ..... Dis.

Time—2:11½, 2:09½, 2:09¾, 2:17, 2:18½.

Horse Show at Norwood Park.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 31.—Norwood Park is to have a horse show of its own. It is to last but one day, and there are to be fourteen events. These will cover all the important classes and give all horses a chance to compete at least once. The prizes to be offered are said to be unusually fine. The association to manage the show was organized to-day, with Vice President Garret A. Hobart as President. The Vice Presidents are Col. J. A. McCall and P. Sanford Ross. Benjamin F. Goodspeed is Secretary and Roland Ross Treasurer. The date for the show has been fixed for Aug. 14.

HARVARD TENNIS PLAYERS WIN.

Davis and Ward Earn Double Championship at Longwood.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—The Eastern tennis championship in doubles was captured here this afternoon in the final round of the Longwood tournament by Dwight Davis and Holcomb Ward. Davis comes from St. Louis and Ward from Orange, but both are juniors at Harvard. Last season they captured the Western double championship at Chicago, and later beat the Eastern representatives, and then came within a single stroke of winning the National championship at Newport.

This year they will represent the East, and will be pitted at Newport against Allen and Hackett, another Eastern team who won in the West, for the right to challenge Ware and Sheldon for the National championship.

In to-day's final match, Davis and Ward had an easy victory over Wright and Budlong, who were beaten in three straight sets. The latter pair tried lobbing and driving with equally poor success, for the Harvard players killed the balls with wonderful regularity, no matter in what part of the court they received them.

In the first set Wright and Budlong made a good stand after the first three games had been scored against them, but after that they were not in the hunt at all. The form shown by the Harvard team has gained them a lot of friends, and it is now predicted by a majority of the experts who follow the players closely that they will win the National championship at Newport this year.

First honors in the open handicap singles were taken to-day by Raymond D. Little, a son of the President of the New York Board of Education, who also holds the championship at Princeton. Little put up a strong game all through the tournament, and his success has encouraged a number of others of the younger players to try the handicaps for opportunities to beat the cracks. With only small odds in his favor Little beat all five of his opponents in succession, his success against Beals Wright at odds of only one fifteen being considered particularly creditable after the strong showing that Wright has made in the recent cracketn events. The scores of the day's play follow:

Championship Doubles.—Final Round—Dwight F. Davis and Holcomb Ward beat Beals C. Wright and Clarence R. Budlong, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—Final Round—R. D. Little (scratch) beat R. C. Seaver, (half 15,) 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; R. D. Little (scratch) beat Beals C. Wright, (owe 15,) 6—3, 6—3.

DEDHAM BEATS PHILADELPHIA.

Wins in the Polo Finals for the Rhode Island Cups.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 31.—The Dedham second team defeated the Philadelphia Country Club seconds in the polo finals for the Rhode Island cups at the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon, the Dedhams scoring 18 points, while the Philadelphias lost their one goal handicap on fouls and safeties.

The weather conditions were ideal, and the field was in fine shape, while a large crowd watched the play. The feature of the work of the Dedham team was the playing of Clark and Forbes. The summary:

DEDHAM SECOND.		PHILADELPHIA.	
1...A. Forbes	5	1...A. R. Weld	2
2...Clark	4	2...A. E. Kennedy	5
3...J. Crane, Jr.	3	3...J. T. McFadden	3
Back...W. Williams	2	Back...H. P. McKean	4
Total	14	Total	14

Goal.	Time.
1...J. C. Crane, Jr., Dedham	1:23
2...Forbes, Dedham	2:30
3...Forbes, Dedham	2:57

One-quarter safety against Philadelphia.

SECOND PERIOD.

1...Williams, Dedham	3:25
2...Forbes, Dedham	2:30
3...Forbes, Dedham	2:57
4...Clark, Dedham	3:59
5...Forbes, Dedham	0:55
6...Clark, Dedham	0:20

One-quarter goal safety against Philadelphia.

THIRD PERIOD.

1...Forbes, Dedham	3:30
2...Crane, Dedham	3:35
3...Clark, Dedham	2:53
4...Forbes, Dedham	1:15

FOURTH PERIOD.

1...Forbes, Dedham	0:08
2...Crane, Dedham	2:48
3...Clark, Dedham	4:40
4...Forbes, Dedham	0:56
5...Forbes, Dedham	2:00

One-half goal on foul against Philadelphia; ½ goal by foul against Dedham.

Score—Dedham, 18; Philadelphia, 0.

To Ride 100 Miles Daily for a Year.

LONDON, July 31.—"Teddy" Hale, the Irish bicycle rider, started from Holborn Viaduct here to-day in an effor to ride 100 miles daily for a year, Sundays excepted.

Winnings of English Trainers.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—The principal winning trainer of the year is John Porter, with £38,398; next is Huggins, with £28,295; third is Marsh, with £16,596.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Continue to Lose, Being Easily Beaten in Louisville.

CINCINNATI DOWNS BROOKLYN

Pittsburgs Defeat the Baltimores and Washingtons Win from Chicagos—Boston-St. Louis Game Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	60	28	.682
Boston	53	33	.616
Philadelphia	51	35	.593
Baltimore	50	36	.581
St. Louis	50	36	.581
Chicago	46	40	.535
Cincinnati	45	42	.517
Pittsburg	45	43	.511
Louisville	38	48	.442
New York	35	50	.412
Washington	34	57	.374
Cleveland	15	74	.169

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 8; New York, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Pittsburg, 7; Baltimore, 3.
Washington, 8; Chicago, 5.
Boston-St. Louis game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Louisville.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cleveland.
Washington in Chicago.
Boston in St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—The New Yorks played in bad form to-day and the Louisvilles won easily. Doyle talked too long and out to Umpire Smith and was removed from the game. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clark, lf	2	2	3	0	0
Hoy, cf	3	0	1	0	0
Leach, 3b	1	1	0	3	0
Wagner, rf	2	3	3	1	1
Kelly, 1b	1	0	13	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	2	0	4	0
Zimmer, c	1	1	4	1	0
Clingman, ss	1	1	2	4	1
Phillippi, p	0	1	2	3	0
Total	15	12	27	17	3

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V. H'lt'n, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	3	2	1
Grady, 3b	0	2	0	1	1
Davis, ss	0	0	4	6	0
O'Brien, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	4	1	0
Getting, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Tiernan, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Wilson, c	0	1	1	3	1
Carrick, p	0	0	0	4	1
*Seymour	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	6	24	18	4

*Batted for Carrick in the ninth inning.

Louisville	3	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	—8
New York	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Stolen bases—Tiernan, Wilson. Two-base hits—Wagner, Clarke, Van Haltren. Three-base hit—Grady. Sacrifice hits—Kelly, Clingman. First base on balls—Off Phillippi, 1; off Carrick, 2. Struck out—By Phillippi, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Ritchey. Balk—Phillippi. Left on bases—Louisville, 6; New York, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Smith.

BROOKLYNS LOSE IN CINCINNATI.

Poor Pitching and Fielding in the Last Two Innings the Cause.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—McJames was unsteady and poorly supported in the eighth and ninth innings, and the Cincinnatis won out when the game seemed sure for the leaders. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
McBride, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	1	1	0	4	0
Miller, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	13	0	0
Selbach, lf	0	1	3	1	0
McPhee, 2b	0	0	4	4	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Peitz, c	0	0	1	4	1
Phillips, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	4	7	27	13	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Kelly, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	1	1	7	1
Anderson, 1b	0	0	9	1	1
Dahlen, ss	0	1	4	0	1
McJames, p	0	1	0	2	0
Casey, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
McGuire, c	0	1	4	1	0
McJames, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	3	8*	24	16	3

*None out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—4
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Daly, Kelly. Three-base hit—Corcoran. Stolen base—Smith. First on balls—Off Phillips, 4; off McJames, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Phillips, 2; by McJames, 1. Struck out—By Phillips, 2; by McJames, 3. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Pittsburg, 7; Baltimore, 3.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—Chesbro filled the bases in the first inning with bases on balls and then forced in a run on a wild pitch. After that he steadied down, and with good support kept the visitors' hits well scattered. Hill's pitching was easy to hit when hits meant runs. Score:

Pittsburg	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	—	7
Baltimore	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Chesbro and Bowerman; Baltimore, Hill and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Washington, 8; Chicago, 5.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Chicagos placed their regular team in the field to-day for the first time in several weeks, but could not defeat the Washingtons. With a lead of four runs they went to pieces in the fifth and never recovered from the slump. Score:

Chicago	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	—8

Base hits—Chicago, 12, Washington, 13. Errors—Chicago, 2; Washington, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Chance; Washington, Weyhing and Kittridge. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

New York's Men Beat Brooklyn's Crew

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—The racing colors of the cruiser Brooklyn were lowered this afternoon, when the New York's racing crew finished first in the race for $280 a side. It was a straightaway course from near the battery at Fort Dumplings to the stakeboats moored between the New York and Brooklyn. The boats were twelve-oared cutters. The entire fleet cheered the victors, who beat the Brooklyn by thirty-five seconds and three and one-half boat lengths. The New York crew is now the champion of the navy.

Paul Defeats Doebel at Golf.

The sixth match between Walter Paul, the Knollwood clerk, and Joe Doebel, head caddie of the Fairfield County Golf Club, was played yesterday at the Knollwood Country Club. Each match was a home-and-home affair of seventy-two holes. Doebel had a lead of two holes, starting yesterday, and at the end of the morning play he was 6 up. In the afternoon Paul won 10 of the 18 holes, and took the match by 4 up and 2 to play. In the series played Paul has now won five matches and Doebel one.

A New Fly Casting Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—Champion Walter D. Mansfield has again broken the world's record for long-distance casting. At Stow Lake, in Golden Gate Park, he beat his own previous record of 131 feet, casting his line 133 feet. In the accuracy event, he made 95 per cent., and 85 per cent. in the delicacy event.

Cricket Game in England.

LONDON, July 31.—The Marylebone Cricket Club eleven, in a match with the visiting Australian eleven, at Lord's today, were all out in their first innings for 258 runs. At the close of play the Australians, in their first innings, had scored 54 runs for 4 wickets down.

WOULD-BE TRAIN WRECKERS.

Two Negroes in Alabama Caught by the Help of Bloodhounds.

OPELIKA, Ala., July 31.—In a cabin three miles south of here this morning, Charley Glosse and the Rev. Lee Williams, two negroes, were captured and imprisoned in the county jail charged with attempting to wreck a fast passenger train on the Central of Georgia Railroad about 10 o'clock last night.

The negroes had piled a number of crossties, a mile post and a telegraph pole on the track. The engineer stopped the train a few feet from the obstructions. The negroes were caught with the aid of bloodhounds.

Panic at Tenement House Fire.

A fire that destroyed $500 worth of property started last night in Barnett Maloney's grocery store, 219 West Thirty-fifth Street. The store is on the ground floor of a tenement that is fairly packed with tenants. The smoke got pretty well up through the hallways and into many of the rooms, and a panic resulted, with women and children screaming and excited individuals rushing here and there, to save their property. Fortunately no person was seriously hurt and the flames were soon extinguished.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Confined to Buying and Selling by Operators—Successful Auction at Edgemere.

A. F. Holly has sold to Lowenfeld & Prager, for about $50,000, the old buildings on a plot 60 by 85 at the southwest corner of Houston and Cannon Streets.

Leopold Hutter has sold to Joseph H. Austin the two-story brick stables 431 to 435 East Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 62.2 by 102.2.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Jackson & Stern 147 Thompson Street, a lot 26.6 by 100, on which the buyer will erect a six-story tenement.

It is reported that Henry Rothschild has sold the five-story flat, with store, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100.

The sale of villa plots at Edgemere, conducted by Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth, on Saturday afternoon, by order of the Lancaster Sea Beach Improvement Company, was a success. Seventy lots were sold at prices ranging from $500 to $750 each, and a total of $39,000 was realized. One of the most satisfactory features of the sale was that the purchasers without exception expressed their intention of erecting cottages for occupancy next season. Among the purchasers were Ignatz Modry, Malcolm R. Lawrence, Max Hilborn, S. K. Everett, J. H. Stern, F. J. Heany, Mrs. B. S. Hollander, T. J. McBride, and Charles W. Hall.

Results at Auction.

Out of four foreclosure offerings announced for yesterday at auction, three were withdrawn. One sale resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

108 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Thomas Hammill $11,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John M. Gitterman, referee, 160 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 228 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,427.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Bela D. Eisler, referee, 1,868 Park Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 24 by 50, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,473.

By Peter P. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 106 and 108 Avenue C, northeast corner of Seventh Street, 49.8 on the avenue by 35.3 on the street, three-story brick and iron-front building. Due on judgment, $42,608.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John P. Clarke, referee, Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 155 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,060.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 525 and 527 Cathedral Parkway, for a one-story frame structure, 50 by 90; Philip Dietrich, premises, owner; John Rau of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Broadway, architect; cost, $450.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 60 feet west of the intersection of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets, to a three-story frame dwelling, 22.5 by 25.9; J. C. Gaffney of 1,143 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $2,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 31.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 125 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Annie Woessner $65
BROOK AV, s w corner of 145th St, 50x 90; Margaret A. and John J. McCaffrey to Elizabeth Hayden 1
DECATUR AV, e s, 100 ft n of Cole St, 49.2x100x31x100; Cornelia F. Sayre to William Wirth and another ..... Exch
GRAND AV, w s, 58 ft n of 184th St, 50x 90; Rachel Greer to Anne E. Levey and others, executors 50
OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 47.3x100x47.1x100; C. Adelbert Becker to Friedrich Pirk and Charles Diamond 2,600
PLEASANT AV, w s, part of Lot 60, map of Olinville, 75x100; Sarah H. Conley to Henry A. Conley 1
5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 113th St, 25x 100; August Brakmann to Peter Sato, jr. 29,000
10TH AV, s w corner of Bronx Terrace, 155 x63.8; 10th Av, s e corner of 1st St, being Lot 1,269 and part of 1,268, map of Wakefield; George R. Libcock to Elizabeth Polchinski, ½ part 750
6TH ST, 334 East, 25x87; John Timmermann to, Margaretha Bolkart 1
9TH ST, n s, 283 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 92.3; John J. Houlahan to Louis P. Mahler 43,000
29TH ST, 153 East, 25x98.9; Hannah D. Wilkins to Clara L. De Voe 1
71ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Mary B. O. Dwight to Dwight H. Olmstead 45,000
71ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Dwight H. Olmstead to Mary B. O. Dwight 1
76TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; John Jeroloman, referee, to Theresa Seagrist 15,700
80TH ST, s s, 58 ft e of Columbus Av, 42x75; Louisa Nolan to John J. Houlahan 50,000
90TH ST, s s, 296.2 ft e of Riverside Av, 45x100.11; Hyman Sonn and another to Mary E. Bryan 1
106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Av, 25x100; Julia F. Brown to William E. Stokes.. 125
115TH ST, n s, 124 and 126 West, 50x 100.11; Elizabeth Wilson to John W. Meyer 1
122D ST, s s, 382 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x 99.11; Mary E. Haskell to Emma and Agnes T. Millspaugh and another, 1-6 part 1,000
137TH ST, 666 East, 25x100; William Wirth and another to Cornelia F. Sayre.. 141ST ST, s s, 156.9 ft e of 7th Av, 25x95; Emma Schultz and another to Henry Dreyer 100
151ST ST, s s, at w s of Lot 264, map of Melrose South, 28x118.5; Maurice Leyne to Thomas F. Lawton 1,875

Recorded Leases.

ARMBRUSTER, Christian, to Henry Meiser; 122d St, s s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.10, 19 9-12 years $840
DAZIAN, Henry, to Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.; 10th St, 59 to 66, 10 1-6 years.... 8,400
FISCHEL, Hanel Harkay; to Samuel Beasley; Broome St, s e corner of Suffolk St, store, &c., 4 8-12 years 1,260
LUTZ, George, to James Leras; 1st Av, 356, 5 years ..... $336 to 360
THE EXCELSIOR LUNCH COMPANY to F. O. Hendrick; Fulton St, 142, 7 years. $5,500 to 7,000
THOMPSON, John H. C., to Thomas Kelly; L

EXCURSIONS.

New York's Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

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☞ ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS. ☜

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER, **REPUBLIC** and MAMMOTH STEAMER, **COLUMBIA**

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 11 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey Coast Points.

The best service, by the best boats, ever given, which accommodates people who go for the quick sail down and back for the splendid view of the Bay, Harbor, the Forts, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and the cottage cities on the Jersey Coast, or the people who wish to spend a few hours, or a day, at the seaside.

The REPUBLIC, that has so long been the "flyer" to Cape May, is a favorite with all who travel on her.

The COLUMBIA, is celebrated as the Queen of Chesapeake Bay, and, with her large licensed capacity, a fitting sister ship to the REPUBLIC.

Both boats have immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, open at all times, and are built especially for sea-going work, staunch, fast, and reliable for prompt service.

There are concerts and vaudeville performances on all trips without extra charge.

Nothing that can secure comfort and amusement to their passengers is neglected.

"To travel is them is to know them. To know them is to like them.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two and concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum. All FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." Table d'hote Dinner Daily." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Cortlandt St. piers, 6:45, 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. 6th St., Brooklyn, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 P. M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for East 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3:30, 4:30, 6:7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:30 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily, 7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M. and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. *Week days only. EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4. EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION L. R. R. week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Iron Steamboat Co.,

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.

Leave Pier 1, N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, every 45 minutes, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

KINGS CO. "L" BRIGHTON & L. I. R. R. From MANHATTAN BEACH 7:30 A. M. and Half-Hourly throughout entire Day until 12:00 o'clock midnight.

From BROOKLYN BRIDGE 7:45 A. M. and Half-Hourly until 11:15 P. M.

Trains Stop Only at CITY HALL, FRANKLIN AV., CLARKSON ST. & SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

FARE 15 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC

West 20th St.: 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St.: 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Week days, Round Trip. **40c.** Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

CONEY ISLAND via CULVER ROUTE.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Hourly 9:20 to 12:20; then every 20 minutes until 6:20, then every 40 minutes until 10:20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smiths, Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and supplies. Inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

AMERICAN DIST. TEL. CO.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or COOK.—Wages, $20 to $30 per month; city or country; reference. Call, 10 to 6, at 238 4th Av., 19th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as cook and to do plain washing in a private family; city reference. 321 East 57th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; Protestant; wages $25 to $30 per month; personal references. 57 West 21st St.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook in a private family; best city or country reference. 227 East 38th St.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; city references. 78 West 48th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess; English, Spanish; entire charge children; good teacher; best references. Mademoiselle, 251 West 24th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman, lately landed, to do housework. 1,215 3d Av., near 70th St.; Harris's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class Swiss butler; competent, willing, and obliging; make himself useful; good references. Herman Bueher, 36 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

DECORATOR.—Young man wishes position in art decorating and upholstery establishment; best references. C., Box 341 Times, 1,289 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machine and collapsible benches. THE MEHLBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder. —Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MILTON ROBLEE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,302.

To the creditors of Milton Roblee, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Milton Roblee was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Bankrupt's petition states that he was a member of the firm of Reed & Roblee.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 29, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS H. LEWIS, Bankrupt. No. 1,199.

Notice is hereby given that Morris H. Lewis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 31, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB, Referee.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

NO. 1,147.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM McCORMICK, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William McCormick of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said William McCormick was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 1st, 1899.

NO. 1,304.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS, MARKS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Elias Marks of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Elias Marks was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 1, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next. Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

mh21-1aw6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next. Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ap18-1aw6mTu

DU BOIS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY DU BOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1899. AUGUSTUS J. DU BOIS, Executor. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Executor, 11 William St., N. Y. City.

f7-1aw6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1899. HARRY MERZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway. ap4-1aw6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Burke & Co. Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

my16-1aw6mTu

RANFT, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Martha Louise Canzler, William Richard Steinway, Theodore Edwin Steinway, and Maude Emily Louise Steinway, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD RANFT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Richard Ranft of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Ranft, late of Dresden, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. je27-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York.

my9-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City.

jy11-1aw6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.

WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the will annexed. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY M. LEADWIN, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. SPRAGUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue, (formerly Eleventh Avenue,) and running thence northerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the rights, privileges, and easements contained in a certain agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,994 of Conveyances, at Page 478.

Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed recorded in the said Register's office, in Liber 1,110 of Conveyances, at Page 405, and to the provisions of a certain agreement recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 1,949 of Conveyances, at Page 221.

The premises above described lie in Section 4, in Block 1,166, on the Land Map of the City of New York. Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

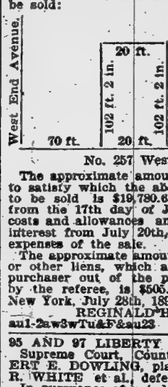

No. 257 West 74th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,780.65, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $332.30, with interest from July 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $505.20, and interest.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

au1-2aw3wTu&F&au23

95 AND 97 LIBERTY STREET.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT E. DOWLING, plaintiff, against THOMAS R. WHITE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the northerly side of Liberty Street, between Broadway and Greenwich Street, now known as Numbers Ninety-five and Ninety-seven Liberty Street, and taken together bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Liberty Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches, or thereabouts, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, (being the southwesterly corner of lot known as Number Ninety-three Liberty Street, now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone;) running thence northerly along the westerly line of the lot now or lately belonging to said estate of John Hone, forty-eight feet and three inches, more or less; thence northerly still along said lot now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone, fifty-three feet and seven inches to land formerly belonging to the estate of Jacob Abramse, deceased, and now or late of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; thence northerly along said last mentioned land sixteen feet and eight inches to land now or late of William Banks; thence westerly along said last mentioned land now or late of William Banks, thirty feet to a strip of land heretofore agreed to be sold to Amos R. Eno, and conveyed by George P. Morfey and wife and James M. Benedict and wife to Barnet T. Nichols; thence southerly along said lot or strip of land, one hundred and nineteen feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of said Liberty Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said Liberty Street, fifty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

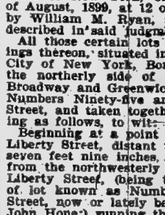

Liberty Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $119,007.06. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $310,414.17.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy18-2aw3wTu&F&au8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point of the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet; thence northerly, parallel with Park Avenue, twenty-four feet; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, ninety feet to the westerly side of Park Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly side of Park Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

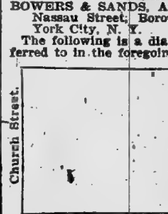

127th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,282.50, with interest thereon from the 24th day of August, 1898, less the sum of $446 paid on account thereof, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $310.80, with interest from August 25, 1898, less the sum of $100 paid on account thereof, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $454.85 and interest.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BELA D. EISLER, Referee.

jy10-2aw3wM&Th&au1

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against CHARLES E. HOFFMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county, on the 1st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly and along said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street eighteen feet; thence running southwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets; thence running westwardly and along said centre line of the block eighteen feet; thence running northwardly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises being known as No. 160 West Sixty-fifth Street. JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

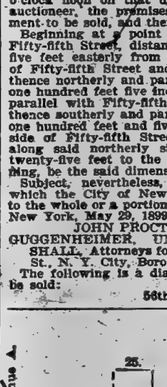

Sixty-fourth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand and thirty dollars, ($19,080,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-seven and 35-100 dollars, ($397.35,) with interest from the 1st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred and ninety-six and 6-100 dollars, ($296.40.)

Dated New York, July 5, 1899.

JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

jy11-2aw3wTu&Th&au1

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

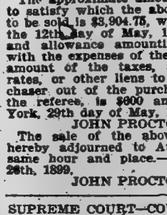

55th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $800 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY, plaintiff, against MARY E. BLACKBURNE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of West End Avenue with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, thence running southerly and parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence easterly parallel with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet, thence northerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

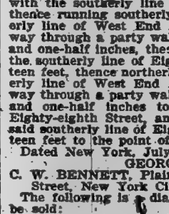

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. from April 2nd, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,235 60-100, with interest thereon from February 20th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $262.55, with interest from February 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $498 75-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Shepard & Prentiss, Attorneys, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of September, 1899. Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. EDWARD D. McHENRY, Executor. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executor, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh7-1aw6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

my2-1aw6mTu

STEVENSON, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order

INQUISITORS MEET TO-DAY

The Mazet Committee Will Hold Sessions for Three Weeks.

SILENT AS TO THE WITNESSES

Mr. Moss, However, Says He Favors Special Legislation to Cut the Mayor's Term in Half.

The Mazet committee will resume its sittings to-day at 10:30 o'clock, occupying the Trial Term, Part IX. of the Supreme Court. About twenty witnesses have been subpoenaed, but Frank Moss, counsel for the committee, would not say yesterday who they are or what subjects they will be questioned on. He said the sittings will continue three weeks. He indicated that Horgan & Slattery, the architects, who have appeared frequently in connection with the new Hall of Records building, will be called to the stand if they can be found, but refused to speak definitely on that or any other matter, except to say that the investigation will be directed to develop matters for legislative action.

Evidence will be presented, he said, as it can be secured, and will be sifted and shaped afterward. The work that in an ordinary case is done in the lawyers' office—that of ascertaining what witnesses know or will tell, and whether they are friendly or adverse—must in this case be done in public. Many of the clues given him are from anonymous sources, and it is impossible to know how witnesses called in obedience to these suggestions will testify. The ordinary obstacles are increased at this time of the year by the absence of so many persons from the city. Men who have received numbers of subpoenas to serve report on a large proportion of them "out of town."

Mr. Moss would not undertake to predict whether or not any sensational evidence will be presented. Sometimes unexpected results were developed. He said he had had no idea, for instance, that there would be anything sensational in the evidence of Police Commissioner Hess when he was called at the last sitting. That experience might be repeated at some time in the coming sitting, or the proceedings might be devoid of sensational or even interesting features. Many of the witnesses at this sitting would probably be business men and persons of good position, and they might be unwilling witnesses and refuse to tell what they know for fear of unpleasant or disastrous results.

Mr. Moss said he strongly favored a special session of the Legislature and an amendment of the charter which should cut the term of the Mayor in half. Mr. Moss asserts that it is readily conceded that the charter in many ways needs amendment, and claims that this is especially true with regard to a provision for two branches of the Municipal Assembly, and in the multiplication of offices, making the expenditure in salary greater in the consolidated city than in the districts before consolidation.

In addition to this, he says that a more serious defect is the four years' term of the Mayor and city officers. To offset the claim of the advocates of the long term that there are fewer elections and greater opportunity for the administration to make itself felt in the community, Mr. Moss says that popular feeling at this time and in the present administration has made itself felt and that the people would gladly welcome a chance for a new election, and thus give an opportunity to secure a more representative administration.

It would not do, he said, to enact legislation for the present instance alone, as, were it a matter of merely enduring a temporary ill, it would be better to endure it than to seek temporary relief. He only advocates the special legislation this year for the reason that if it is not enacted now it cannot be done until 1901, as the Constitution prohibits municipal elections during the even years.

Mr. Moss claims that it is of no use to expose the favoritisms and favored ones of the so-called social clubs which carry such great influence in the municipal elections, because these favorites are the favorites of the ruling element that is not compelled to heed the remonstrances of the public, because not needing its support for over two years to come. The present length of the Mayor's term, he asserts, is the means of raising it far above the office of Governor of the State in power, and is practically the rule of an irresponsible oligarchy, which cannot be overthrown at the polls, no matter how great an effort is made.

For an ideal community, he said, a four-year term is an ideal term, but it will not do for New York, the only saving element being the secret ballot. When that cannot be exercised for four years, the temptation to the average office holder is too great to be resisted.

In regard to a statement made public yesterday concerning a bill for $2,678.87 for detective services rendered in securing information in the case wherein Roland B. Molineux is charged with murder, Mr. Moss's associate counsel said that in all probability the bill would be made the subject of investigation by the Mazet committee. Assistant District Attorney Osborne, under whose direction the bill was incurred, refused to make any further explanation of the items than that they were necessary for the successful conduct of the case.

Assembly Hoffman said at the Democratic Club last night that he did not know what line of investigation the committee would take up. He had not been consulted in any way and had not seen Assemblyman Mazet since the adjournment of the committee in June.

Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, who appeared as counsel for the city officials until refused admission as such by the majority of the committee, stated last night that he did not know that he would make any attempt to-day to again appear in the role of counsel at the investigation.

PROPOSED BIG CATTLE RANCH.

Mr. Loring Progressing Satisfactorily with His Scheme.

"I am progressing slowly but satisfactorily," remarked George B. Loring of Fort Worth to a TIMES reporter yesterday.

Mr. Loring is here to organize a big cattle syndicate with a capital of $25,000,000, with adjoining ranches in Texas and New Mexico capable of herding 600,000 cattle.

"The dispatch from Chicago in THE TIMES this morning," he continued, "announcing that John V. Farwell, Swift & Co., and others are interested in the scheme is correct. I am satisfied there is plenty of money in the plan and that it can be operated very successfully. I shall be here for several days yet, as I have engagements enough with leading capitalists to keep me busy for the rest of the week at least."

STOLE CAPT. RHOADS'S WATCH.

Policeman O'Brien, Who Robbed the Dead Man, Pleads Guilty.

Thomas F. O'Brien, a policeman attached to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, yesterday pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree in the Court of General Sessions. On June 10 Capt. George B. Rhoads, President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, was struck by an Eighth Avenue car at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and fatally injured, dying soon after the accident at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

O'Brien accompanied the injured man to the hospital. After the funeral the brother of Mr. Rhoads complained to the police that the dead man's watch and two chains, valued at $500, which were known to have been on Mr. Rhoads's person at the time of the accident, were missing. An investigation was made, and it was ascertained that O'Brien had pawned the articles, and he was placed under arrest at the station house.

O'Brien will be sentenced to-day. The maximum penalty is five years. Aside from suspending O'Brien, the Police Board has not as yet acted on his case.

Corn Exchange Bank's New Branch.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of this city and the Queens County Bank of Long Island City will, on Aug. 21, go through the formality of ratifying the action of the Directors of these banks in agreeing that the Queens County shall pass into the control of the Corn Exchange. It was also announced that on Aug. 28 the Corn Exchange will operate the Queens County as a branch bank. This is the fourth branch of the Corn Exchange, the others being the Astor Place, the Hudson River, and the Broadway branch. A story that the Corn Exchange is about to take over a Brooklyn bank as a branch was denied.

WOMEN IN FALLING ELEVATOR.

Exciting Experience of Passengers in Lafayette Place Building.

Eleven persons, of whom seven were women, had an exciting experience in a falling passenger elevator in the six-story business building at 32 and 34 Lafayette Place at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

The building is used by printers and publishers. The elevator, run by steam, started up at 7 o'clock, filled. At the fifth floor it stopped to let some one out. The elevator boy closed the door and started, or tried to start, the car by pulling the controlling cable. Instead of going up, however, the car began to descend slowly. The elevator boy gripped the controlling cable tightly, but it passed through his hands, and the elevator continued to descend with accelerated speed. The women passengers thereupon began to scream. Suddenly the car, which by this time was going very fast, brought up at the third floor with a jerk. Engineer Campbell rushed to the spot, and the passengers were all gotten safely out, after which the machinery was adjusted. It was then learned that the cables had become loosened from the drum and gotten tangled about the axis, causing the accident.

Three of the women—Nettie Shea, Eliza Trainor, and Miss Mulcahy—suffered a severe nervous shock, and Miss Shea became unconscious.

Other passengers in the car were Maggie Mahoney, twenty years of age, of 71 First Avenue; Agatha Murray, twenty-four years of age, of 76 Berry Street; Mamie Mahoney, twenty-one years of age, of 415 Smith Street, Brooklyn, and W. J. Clifford, foreman, all employed by the Winthrop Press Company, and Christina Black, Charles C. Gross, foreman, and F. C. Frady, President of the Sterling Book Bindery.

In his endeavor to stop the elevator Charles Manheimer of 640 East Ninth Street, the elevator boy, had his hands badly lacerated.

LEGAL NOTES.

TRANSFER TAX PROCEEDINGS.—In a proceeding by the District Attorney at the request of the Controller to enforce the payment of a transfer tax upon the estate of James Wallace, a decree made in August, 1896, fixed the value of the estate at nearly $200,000. Recently Thomas P. Wallace, a son of the decedent and one of his executors, and Charles M. Warner, as receiver of the firm of James Wallace & Son, sought to set aside the decree and to have a new appraisal. The receiver was appointed while the transfer tax proceeding was pending. It is now alleged that an investigation of appraisers appointed by the receiver showed the firm, and incidentally the estate of the decedent, to be insolvent. Thomas P. Wallace, in the petition now presented, stated that he alone of the executors and next of kin of the decedent knew the condition of the firm's business, and that at the time of the appraisal he was in ill-health and compelled on that account to go abroad; and he had then no personal knowledge of the details of the tax proceeding. The receiver, the other petitioner, claimed the relief sought should be granted because the tax is a lien on the partnership property, and if it must be paid it must come out of the shares of the creditors. Surrogate Varnum has denied the application, saying that while the hardship of this was obvious, the right of the receiver to have the decree opened must depend on the rights of the parties directly interested in the estate. District Attorney Gardiner, whose predecessor conducted the transfer tax proceedings, consented to the opening of the decree, but it was opposed by the attorney of the Controller. The Surrogate said the matter must, therefore, be regarded as contested, especially since it was doubtful whether Mr. Gardiner could effectively consent, where his predecessor was awarded costs for his own use. The Surrogate holds, in conclusion, that to open the decree now would be practically to nullify the provision of the tax law limiting the time to appeal in these cases to sixty days. It was the petitioner Wallace's own fault and that of his brother, the attorney, that the estate was in its present predicament.

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STOCKHOLDERS RESTRICTING THE SALE OF THEIR STOCK.—The majority of the stockholders of the Thousand Island Camp Meeting Association, which owns 800 acres on Wellesly Island, in the St. Lawrence River, on which there is a hotel and tabernacle, entered into an agreement under seal in November, 1894, which, after binding each of the subscribers to designate some one of their number to act as his proxy in case he should be unable to be present at an election of Trustees, provided "this proxy shall be irrevocable for the period of three years from the date of the execution thereof, and we do hereby promise and agree, each for himself, that we will not sell, assign, or transfer any of the stock herein represented within the period above named except with the written consent and approval of all the other stockholders whose names are hereto subscribed. If any of the parties of this agreement desire to sell their stock they shall give the preference to other parties to this agreement before selling to any other party." Walter Brown and others, a portion of the subscribers, brought an action to compel, by means of an injunction, the specific performance of the contract by Byron M. Britton, who had sold his stock, in violation of the terms of the agrement, to a person having knowledge of its terms. The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given in favor of the defendants, holding, by Justice Adams, that the three years' limitation was intended to apply to each of the contract provisions, including that relating to the sale of the stock which was not intended to be unlimited in the period of its duration, and as the contract had ceased to be binding before the case was tried and no pecuniary damage or substantial injury had resulted to the plaintiff from its violation, the court would refuse by injunction to enforce specific performance of the contract; that, at any rate, the agreement did not operate to deprive the subscribers of their right to dispose of their stock to any person, nor prevent the purchaser from obtaining a good title thereto, notwithstanding the fact that he was aware of the existence of the agreement, and that the sale to him was made in violation of its provisions.

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EMERGENCY EMPLOYE ON BOBTAILED CAR.—The Rochester Railway Company, in 1892, operated a single-track railroad, using bobtailed cars, and the conductor of one of these cars, which encountered another car on a single track, being obliged to take it back, to a switch, called upon Haskell H. Marks, a boy eleven years old, who chanced to be on the street chopping ice in front of his father's house, to stand on the rear platform and drive the horse, which it was necessary to hitch to the rear end of the car. The conductor remained on the platform and managed the brake, there being none at the rear end. While the boy was driving, some other boys got upon the car, and on their refusal to get off, the conductor made a pretense of catching them. They then scrambled from the car, and in doing so pushed young Marks from the platform. He was run over by the car, and his leg was so crushed as to make amputation necessary just below the hip. On the first trial of a suit by the boy, by guardian, against the company for damages the jury disagreed. A verdict given for $7,000 on the second trial was set aside by the Judge, for what he regarded as his own error in refusing a non-suit. The General Term reversed the order, and directed judgment on the verdict, holding that the verdict could stand upon the ground of negligence of the driver in driving the boys from the car when in motion. The Court of Appeals directed a new trial, holding that as this point was not presented to the jury, and they were not permitted to consider it, the verdict could not be sustained on that ground. Then an action for damages was brought against the company in 1895 by the boy's father. A dismissal of the complaint on the trial by direction of the Court has been upheld by the Fourth Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice McLennan. The Court held that, assuming the boy to have been an emergency employe, the Court of Appeals having held that he was sui juris, and that the conductor was not negligent in employing him, the conductor ceased to be the representative of the master, and when he went to the other end of the car and commenced operating the brake he became a co-employe of the boy, and for the injuries sustained by the latter through the conductor's negligence the railroad company was not liable.

The Board of Education Moves.

The Board of Education moved into its new building, at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday morning. The building will not be completed for six weeks, but it was decided to move in and save the rent of the old building, which would have amounted to $4,000 for that period.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest cake, short cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

COUNCILMEN UP IN COURT

Show Cause Why They Should Not Be Punished for Contempt.

MORE TIME GRANTED THEM

Briefs May Be Submitted Up to 10 o'Clock To-day—Aldermen Willing to Vote for Bond Issue.

The Councilmen who have failed to obey the writ of mandamus recently issued by the Supreme Court, ordering them to assemble forthwith and approve the issue of bonds for the new Hall of Records, had their case presented in court yesterday morning. The hearing, which was held before Justice James Fitzgerald, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, was on an order to show cause why the Councilmen should not be punished for contempt of court in refusing to obey the mandamus writ. At the conclusion of the hearing Justice Fitzgerald announced that he would allow until 4 P. M. for the filing of all affidavits and until 10 A. M. to-day for the submission of briefs. The decision is to come later.

The courtroom was crowded early. When the case was first called some of the lawyers for the Councilmen were anxious for an adjournment, but the Court ordered the case put on the day's calendar, and it was called again later. Councilmen Oakley, Foley, Cassidy, Engel, Goodwin, Murphy, Wise, Leich, Hottenroth, Francisco, Doyle, Conly, Brice, Christman, Hyland, Murray, Williams, Van Nostrand, O'Grady, and Bodine, the twenty men against whom the order to show cause was directed, were present. Twelve of them only were there under summons. Justice Bischoff took a seat beside Justice Fitzgerald and watched the proceedings with an air of interest, and Controller Coler stood for a while by the door leading to the clerk's room and listened to the argument.

The case was entitled Peirce vs. Cassidy et al., and L. Laflin Kellogg represented the relator, John Peirce, who secured the writ of mandamus ordering the approval of $34,255 worth of bonds to pay him what is due him on the contract for building the Hall of Records, as shown in vouchers he presented to the Controller.

When the case was called for the second time, Mr. Kellogg set the ball rolling. He recounted the events leading up to the granting of the writ, which, he said, had been served on twenty-three or twenty-four of the twenty-nine members of the Council. "Instead of obeying this order of the Court, which commanded them forthwith to meet and approve these bonds," said Mr. Kellogg, "they passed a resolution not at all complimentary to the Supreme Court and in defiance of its order. There was a difference in the conduct of these men. Their guilt was not all alike. A specially defiant member was Cassidy, who, when called on to obey the writ, delivered a tirade against government by injunction. I shall ask that all these gentlemen be visited with the penalty provided by law—imprisonment until they shall obey the order of the Court."

W. J. Kelly, representing Councilmen Cassidy, Doyle, Oakley, Conly, Murray, Williams, Murphy, Wise, and Goodwin, then began their defense, reading an affidavit by Mr. Doyle, in which reference was made to the "remarkable proceeding of President Guggenheimer of the Council" in "deliberately concealing from the members the fact that any application for a writ of mandamus had been made. Mr. Doyle deposed that he had no intention of disobeying the Court's order, but had simply wanted to get the Corporation Counsel's advice.

"It would have been an actual violation of law for the Council to have passed a resolution approving a bond issue at the same meeting in which it was introduced," Mr. Kelly declared. "There was also a grave doubt of the legality of the demand. It was openly stated on the floor of the Council that Mr. Peirce was not the lowest bidder by some $300,000 for the contract he got. Peirce is alleged to have got the contract through favoritism. I hereby apply for an order to set aside the writ of mandamus. The reasons of my clients for thinking that the bond issue ought not to be passed may not be sound, but my clients think they are sound, nevertheless. It has been charged by the present administration that the plans for this structure in question were conceived in fraud."

Mr. Kelly then went on to criticise the Corporation Counsel's office for assuming to represent the Councilmen in the matter without having been asked to do so.

Henry A. Gumbleton, who appeared for Councilman Hottenroth, then addressed the Court, and submitted that the papers on which the mandamus writ was issued were defective because they did not allege that the Board of Estimate had passed on the matter. "The members of the Council," said Mr. Gumbleton, "have the right of approval only. The Board of Estimate has the initiative. I ask that this writ be dismissed. There never has come a bond issue before the Council in a proper way which my client has not voted for."

Ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr of Brooklyn, who represented Councilman Leich, attacked the writ as defective, because signed with the initials of the presiding Justice instead of with his name. He also said: "I am strongly of the opinion that if the original application had been properly defended this writ would never have been issued. My client in his affidavit denies that he has refused to obey the order of the court. He has been out of town, and only returned to his Brooklyn residence on July 19. He was not acquainted with all that had taken place, and, as the writ was marked returnable Aug. 21, he thought it was sufficient to act on the matter before that day. He believed that a resolution approving the bond issue was in preparation, and voted for the resolution to submit the matter to the Corporation Counsel's office, as he believed there was ample time for an opinion to be given before Aug. 21." Mr. Burr also scored the attitude of the Corporation Counsel's office, which had not opposed the writ, declaring that when the Corporation Counsel could not conscientiously represent the views of his clients, he should advise them of that fact and allow them to employ private counsel at their own expense.

James C. Church, representing Councilman Francisco, declared that the order to show cause was premature, being issued before the date at which the mandamus writ was returnable. "Unless there was some specific refusal to obey the Court's order," said he, "there was no disobedience."

Edwin F. Stern assured the Court of Councilman Foley's desire to do the right thing. Isidor Cohn followed in defense of Councilman Martin Engel. "The papers," said he, "were only served on Mr. Engel after the meeting of the Council. He relied on the Corporation Counsel, as the other brother Councilmen did. I don't see how any case of contempt can be made out against him."

The attorneys for the Councilmen also laid great stress on the statement that there was no resolution authorizing the issue of $34,255 worth of bonds before the Council, and therefore it was a physical impossibility for that body to pass one, as the Board of Estimate must initiate such resolutions. The only way they could obey the Court's order was to pass the resolution authorizing the issuance of $2,100,000 worth of bonds for building the Hall of Records, and this, their lawyers said, they held to be an undertaking of a grave responsibility not specifically ordered by the Court.

Mr. Kellogg, in his reply, said: "The idea that the Council had till Aug. 21 to obey the writ is baseless. The language of the writ said plain enough, 'Assemble forthwith.' It is notorious that these men have stopped every bond issue which has come before them, and stopped the wheels of the City Government. The only question before the Court is, 'Do these men mean to obey the writ?' The guilt of some has been much stronger than others. Some of them were contumacious from the start. The contract for the Hall of Records was perfectly legal. It was let to the lowest bidder, who offered to build with granite."

"I believe," said the Court, "that the Corporation Counsel admitted that it was legal."

J. W. Gerard, Jr., who appeared for Councilman Stewart M. Brice, asked it to be publicly noted that his client had voted for all the bond resolutions. Justice Fitzgerald then announced his decision giving until 4 P. M. for the filing of affidavits, and until 10 o'clock this morning for the submission of briefs.

Mr. Kellogg, after the hearing yesterday, expressed his opinion that the case was perfectly clear, and the Councilmen would have to go to jail this morning, after the briefs were all in.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE MEETING.

Cost of Feeding Police on Strike Duty $35,000—Mayor Van Wyck Goes to Saratoga To-day.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held yesterday in the office of the Mayor cleared away a quantity of accumulated business, preparatory to the Summer vacations of its members. No more meetings will be held until September.

On the application of President York, the Police Board was authorized to set aside $35,000 from the regular appropriation for the department to meet the expense incurred in feeding policemen on extra duty during the recent trolley strikes in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan. President York stated that while all the bills were not in he thought that amount would cover them all.

Separate halls for each of the boroughs may result from a request made to the board by President Bowley of the Borough of Queens that $30,000 be set aside to build such a hall in Queens. It was suggested that if Queens had a borough hall, Richmond ought to have one also. The Mayor and the Controller indicated their approval of the plan, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies was directed to prepare estimates for the proposed buildings. No suggestion was made that the Bronx should also have a public building.

A form of contract for snow removal, submitted by the Street Cleaning Commissioner, which conforms to the new labor law and makes the minimum wages to be paid laborers $2 a day, was approved. The board declined to approve a new form, by which the snowfall would be calculated from the report of the Weather Bureau. A letter from Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Gibson, asking for authority to change the rules so that sweepers and cartmen who have been discharged and reinstated will not be dropped from the classified list, was referred back with a request that a statement be supplied of the number of employes who would be affected by the change.

Designs for a projected addition to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences to cost $300,000 were turned over to the Controller for his examination and report. Similar disposition was made of a request from the Board of Education for $200,000 for a site for an addition to the board's new building.

Appropriations for school purposes were made as follows: Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, $270,100; heating and furnishing schools in Manhattan, $59,240; addition to School No. 5, $27,840; heating, electric light service, &c., for the new hall of the Board of Education, $153,802.50; heating and furnishing schools in Richmond Borough, $7,462; heating and furnishing Brooklyn high schools and Barren Island school, $31,456; preliminary work on new schools in Bronx Borough, $12,221.

Other appropriations were made as follows: For current expenses of the Rapid Transit Commission, $6,130; for counsel fees to Thomas C. Sullivan in the proceedings to open the Fort Washington Ridge Road, $8,000; for fees of John R. Thomas, architect of the Hall of Records, $2,096.20; for improving roads in Bronx Park, $40,000.

Mayor Van Wyck leaves for his Summer vacation to-day. He will spend the month of August at Saratoga, where his brother, ex-Justice Van Wyck is at present, and where Richard Croker will go when he returns from Europe.

CHIEF CROKER'S PAY WITHHELD.

Civil Service Commission Will Not Certify Roll Bearing His Name.

Fire Chief Croker will not receive his pay for the month of July, the first month of his occupation of the office as a permanency, because the Municipal Civil Service Commission has not certified the supplementary pay roll bearing his name.

It was said at the office of the commission yesterday that the reason the pay roll had not been certified was that the commission knew that Mr. Croker had not obtained the office after a civil service examination. The commission, it was explained, did not take any stand on the questions of law involved in the matter, but left the appointment open so that in case Mr. Croker desires to bring suit to compel the payment of his salary as Chief, his case will not be prejudiced in either direction. Mr. Croker may obtain his salary as Acting Chief if he desires it, but it is not likely that he will accept it, but that he will begin mandamus proceedings to compel the certification of the pay roll.

STREET SIGNS ON GAS LAMPS.

Only Two Complaints Against New System, Mr. Kearny Says.

Regarding the change he has recently inaugurated in the system of placing street signs on gas lamps, Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, said yesterday that he had received but two complaints. One of these came from Canada from a man who said he thought it would confuse him when he came to New-York. The other was from a New Yorker who said the change was just what might have been expected from a man who was born in Ireland.

Commissioner Kearny said he had made the innovation as an experiment. If it did not prove satisfactory, he said, the signs would be put back as they were. So far he had had no indication that the change was not perfectly satisfactory to the public.

The Commissioner said that he would pay no attention to the resolution introduced in the Board of Aldermen directing him to return to the old system, even if it should pass. The Municipal Assembly had no jurisdiction in the matter, he said.

On the lookout for tidbits? Starting with our very finest we have clipped off substantial price chunks from many of our sack suits.

In pattern they range from very quiet to fairly gay; in cloth, from smooth to rough.

At $12 and $15 there is an especially good assortment.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

250 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WOMEN STREET CLEANERS

Members of the Fair Sex in Jersey City May Take the Contract.

HAVE BEEN URGING REFORMS

Thoroughfares Were Never in Better Condition—All the Women Lack Is the Courage.

The Woman's Club of Jersey City, composed of 200 of the leading women of the community, has undertaken to reform the Street Cleaning Service there. Much improvement has resulted from the persistent personal efforts of the members. Now a number of influential women are considering the proposition that the club shall itself take the contract for cleaning the streets, and will call it up for serious discussion.

Last Spring the Town Improvement Committee of the club, led by Mrs. Hudspeth-Benson, Mrs. G. W. Clerihew, and others, began to give attention to the cleaning of Jersey City's streets. The contract for the work is held by Henry Burns, who employs Italians to do the sweeping. The city pays him $40,000 a year.

The women made it their business, whether they were in their carriages or walking, to watch the sweepers. Whenever one of them saw a man idling or doing his work carelessly, she would stop and speak to him. If he refused to better his ways complaint would be made to the Inspectors, and if no good followed, the case was carried up to the contractor, and the Finance Commission, which awards the contract and orders payment.

Remarkable improvement followed persistence in this method. The Italians acquired the habit of hustling whenever they saw a woman, the energy of their monitors having caused them to believe that every woman in the city was a member of the club. As there are always many women on the streets, the Italians were kept hustling all the time, and the Inspectors were astonished by the quantity and excellence of the work done. Everybody in the city, official and unofficial, acknowledged the value of what had been done. The streets are in better condition now than they have ever been in the city's history.

Last week a committee of the club went before the Board of Finance to urge further improvement. The women represent very large taxable values, but they were unanimously in favor of increasing the allowance for street cleaning and bringing the system to something like that planned by the late Col. Waring for New York. They have been speaking in the public schools urging the children to help make clean streets by picking up paper, but were met by the question, "What'll we do wid it?"

There are no cans for the reception of scraps, and the only advice that could be given the children was to carry the paper they gathered to their houses and dispose of it there. Several boys reported that their public spirit was not appreciated. Some were threatened, and others actually thrashed for littering the parental premises with the accumulations of their patriotic labor.

The women urged on the Finance Commission that proper receptacles for paper, &c., be provided and other additions be made, and were met by the answer: "Costs too much money."

Mrs. Clerihew said she thought more could be done with the $40,000 provided for the streets if its expenditure was more wisely regulated. Then Commissioner Jacob Ringle suggested:

"Why don't the women put in a bid and clean the streets themselves?

Mrs. Clerihew thought he was joking, and made a good-humored answer, but he insisted that he was in earnest, and said if the women would bid he believed they could get the work.

"All we lack is the courage," said Mrs. Clerihew in speaking of the matter last night. "We have plenty of capital among us, and could give the bond, and I believe we could give better service than men, for women know how sweeping should be done and when a street is clean, and men do not. The only question is, Have we enough women with the courage to undertake the contract?

"Women have never done such a thing anywhere before, except in one comparatively small town, but why shouldn't they? Certainly the club will discuss the subject very seriously. Meanwhile we will continue our work as we have been doing it. One great trouble with Jersey City is that its people have never had any pride in it they should. The women intend to do their part to make the city one to be proud of."

JERSEY CITY TAX BUDGET.

$2,412,384.84 Allowed the Various City Departments for the Fiscal Year.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday adopted the tax budget for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1. The amount appropriated for the support of the City Government is $2,412,384.84. This is an increase of $21,079.10 over the appropriation for the current year. The amounts allowed the various departments are:

Board of Education	$470,980.00
Street and Water Board	258,620.00
Police Board	417,244.00
Fire Board	221,500.00
Board of Aldermen	55,150.00
Tax Commissioners	20,200.00
Commissioners of Appeals	3,700.00
Sinking Fund Commissioners	1,900.00
Commissioners of Assessments	150.00
City Hall Commissioners	24,000.00
Board of Finance	940,860.84
Total	$2,412,384.84

The tax rate has not yet been struck, but the Finance Commissioners semi-officially stated that it would be the same as for the current year, $28.60 per $1,000.

The city will receive from the State for school tax $256,429; from State railroad taxes, $375,000, and from other sources $66,000. This, with the unexpended balance on hand, will make a total rebate of $769,339.04. This will leave the total amount of the budget $1,642,545.80. The law provides that the amount fixed shall be increased one-ninth to provide for contingencies, so that the total amount to be raised by taxation is $1,825,050.80.

Music at Mount Morris Park.

There will be music at Mount Morris Park by Lederhaus's Squadron A Band to-night at 8 o'clock. The following is the programme:

Star Spangled Banner.
March, "The Stuttering Coon".....H. Z. Leavitt
Overture, "Euryanthe".....C. M. von Weber
Waltz, "The Skater's".....Waldteufel
Selection, "Maritana".....Wallace
Cornet solo, selected.....Hartman
A. Beringer.
Overture, "Egmont".....Beethoven
Polka, "Sans Façon".....Seidl
Selection, "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
Concert waltz, "My True Country".....Hanchild
Two-step, "Dat Blackville Wedding".....Cone

Special Shirtwaist Sale! | *Special Shirtwaist Sale!*

O'Neill's.

The Shirtwaist Opportunity of the Season!

We have purchased from the manufacturer of the famous "NEWPORT" SHIRTWAIST his entire stock, comprising over

Three Thousand Five Hundred Pieces;

and place them on sale this morning in two big lots. They are all custom made and are all perfect in fit and finish.

Two Items That Tell the Whole Story

LOT NO. 1 Includes Anderson's Ginghams in the Choicest of Patterns, White Pique with Colored Stripes and fine Lawns, also Chambrays in the newest shades. Some plain with Double Yoke Backs; others have White Yokes of small Plaits and finished with insertion, values up to 2.75 each,

98 Cents Each

LOT NO. 2 Comprises an exceptionally fine lot of White Lawns with Neat Insertions. Pure Linen in Choice Colorings and Rich Ginghams. Values up to 3.75 each,

1.25 Each

The Big Sale of Blankets Still Continues. Don't Miss It. Last night's papers contain full details.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

OLD WEST FARMS DRAWBRIDGE

It Is Being Removed Further Down Stream to Form Part of a Temporary Structure.

The work of moving the old West Farms drawbridge, which spans the Bronx River at Westchester Avenue, to a new site about 150 feet down stream, where it will form the main feature of a temporary structure, was begun yesterday. For the past three years travel over Westchester Avenue has been seriously interfered with in consequence of the improvements being made near the Bronx, including the construction of a big trunk sewer and the widening and grading of the avenue.

Two years will probably elapse before all the improvements contemplated are finished, but when the new bridge is ready for use and the avenue has been widened 100 feet, from the Southern Boulevard eastward, conditions will be very nearly perfect. This work can now be advanced rapidly.

The work of moving the old draw is in itself comparatively little, inasmuch as its weight is only seventy tons, and the distance to move it is short. In order, however, to make this bridge available for its new location, it has been necessary to construct approaches from points at a considerable distance from the east and west sides of the river. This work was completed last week. The approach on the east side is 900 feet long, and the one on the south 400 feet. The bridge itself is 100 feet long, consequently there will be a detour of over a quarter of a mile from Westchester Avenue on the south side, this route having the same relation to Westchester Avenue that a car switch or turnout has to the main line of a railway system. These approaches are well graded and macadamized, and will connect at either end with good roads.

The work of moving the bridge is being done by Frederick Damm, who calculates that it will take several days to accomplish it. In the meantime Westchester Avenue, from the Boulevard east, will be closed to traffic. Those wishing to cross the river will be obliged to do so by crossing the bridge in the heart of West Farms, a half mile further up stream.

The narrowness of the Bronx and its shallowness at this point make the removal of the draw somewhat difficult. Supports have been constructed to support the draw while open. Jackscrews will then be used on these supports to lift the draw from its turntable, and then if will be lowered upon a scow and floated down stream to its new site. All this work will have to be done at high tide.

The first part of this programme was completed yesterday, and to-day the draw will probably be floated down stream.

GENERAL ADVANCE IN LUMBER.

Increase of from 15 to 20 Per Cent. in Prices Since Jan. 1.

There has been a general advance of from 15 to 20 per cent. in the price of lumber since Jan. 1. The demand for hickory, oak, and other hard woods is particularly sharp. Quartered oak costs $15 more per thousand feet than it did six months ago, and it is hard to obtain. Spruce and pine also have advanced, though not so materially as hard woods.

Local dealers do not attribute these advances to any scarcity of timber, but they say that the sawmills are unable to fill their orders, which are heavy, on account of the demand for cars, vessels, and trucks to handle the increased business throughout the country.

RELEASED AND REARRESTED.

Counterfeiters Met with a Surprise Before Commissioner Shields.

Frederick Mora and Ricardo de Requecens, who were convicted in 1897 of making one hundred-pesos notes of the Bank of Costa Rica, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. They had been sentenced to two years each in Sing Sing Prison and fined $2,000, and having served out their time, were brought before the Commissioner under the pauper convict act. They took the usual oath and were discharged.

As they were greeted by their relatives and started to pass out of the courtroom they were rearrested. Both of them seemed very much surprised. Commissioner Shields explained to them that they had been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for having in their possession fifty-pesos notes of the Republic of Colombia.

Marshal Henkel locked them up in the Ludlow Street Jail to await trial on the new charge. It is said they shipped the notes from the United States to a man named Balvis, who was arrested in Colombia with them in his possession.

The Socialist-Labor Party Fight.

The Vogt-De Leon faction of the Socialist Labor Party of this city, which was recently defeated by The Volks-Zeitung faction, has received another body blow, this time from Cleveland. The National Board of Appeals of the Socialist Labor Party, which has its headquarters at Cleveland, has just informed the Volks-Zeitung faction that it has been recognized as the bona-fide organization of the party in New York. The board also decided to remove the National headquarters from New York and to hold a special convention between now and March next. It is said that both Vogt and De Leon will insist that they still control the National Executive Committee, and that the newly elected members to that body which ousted them were not legally elected.

Two Fires at Smith & McNeil's.

Two more fires were discovered yesterday in Smith & McNeil's Hotel, at Washington and Greenwich Streets, which was badly damaged by a fire last Thursday. One of yesterday's fires was in a flue leading from the basement kitchen to the roof, and the other in the shaft of the freight elevator. Both were extinguished without loss, and there was no excitement except among the chambermaids employed on the upper floors.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
4 & 7 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P.M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.
9 P.M. DE ANGELIS OPERA CO. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.
NEXT WEEK. THE WEDDING DAY.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all!
NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard
The Man in the Moon!
Roof Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe!
Vast Vaudeville! 150 artists! MAGGIE CLINE! Mme. Herrmann! Letty!

The COOL CASINO'S PACKED HOUSES! ROOF TO-NIGHT! 2d Time of the Big New Buries. Wittiest Hit! The Rounders! Only Mat. in Town Nxt. Sat. RICE'S Summer Nights! THE MAID IN THE MOON!

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 40 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS. 25c. 50c.
Friday Night Symphony—WAGNER CONCERTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST. near B'way.
MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. ROSE COGHLAN. TACIANU. JENNIE SATTERLEE
Ladell & Francis, Gotham Comedy 4, Biograph, &c.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN. Greatest Place and Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, perf. in Music Hall

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN. 110th St. and Western Boulevard.
Jennette Locke, Katharine Rose, Patti Henri, Eleanora Gavini, Annie Little, Mart Fuller, & others

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES Daily at 2:30 P.M. Rain or Shine.
Concert by Lander. Take any Coney

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warm; southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,464. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—It was announced in The Gazette published in London yesterday that William Waldorf Astor became naturalized as a British subject on July 11. Mr. Astor's holdings of real estate in this State will not be jeopardized, as the law allows the same privileges to Englishmen as are allowed to Americans in England. Detective Gault of the Baltimore police force, with extradition papers for Mrs. Perot, is expected to arrive in England to-day. Mrs. Perot will be again remanded when the case comes up before the Magistrate to-morrow, probably until Monday. Her counsel are confident of her release. Vice President Figuereo has assumed the Presidency of Santo Domingo and has formed a ministry. At the first day of the Cowes regatta Emperor William's yacht Meteor beat the Prince of Wales's Britannia in the race for the Queen's Cup. The America's Cup challenger Shamrock sailed to the United States yesterday. The Belgian Cabinet has resigned on account of the rejection by the Parliamentary Committee of the Electoral bills.—Pages 1 7 and 12.

Page 1.

Frank Campbell, at the meeting of the Democratic National Committee at Chicago, told his fellow-members that the party could not hope to win in the next campaign without a radical step in the direction of thorough organization.

Page 2.

Three new cases of yellow fever and one death reported yesterday from Hampton, Va. The situation is regarded as encouraging.

Three Italian laborers were seriously injured yesterday in the collapse of the first floor of a building being erected at 274 Madison Street.

An attempt is being made to form a combination of corset manufacturing concerns and options have been secured on nearly all the large plants.

The Governors of the Madison Square Republican Club referred the application of Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman to the Committee on Admissions.

Members of the cotton duck trade in this city have received information that the project to form a trust has come to a successful issue. The capitalization is $23,500,000.

John C. Sheehan in his legal fight to retain control of the Ninth District has issued a document which strongly denies charges of disloyalty and practically attacks Richard Croker for leaving Tammany to her fate in one of her darkest hours.

Page 3.

Official reports made yesterday said to show that four of the men lynched in Tallulah were Italian citizens.

The Steamboat Squad of police, which was abolished in 1896, was re-established, with Capt. Allaire in command.

Secretary Root took charge of the War Department yesterday and Gen. Alger left at noon for his home in Detroit.

The New York Stone Trade Association yesterday, after a fight lasting more than a year, decided to come to terms with the Journeymen Stonecutters' Society, at a cost of $10,000.

The boycott in Cleveland has been carried to extraordinary lengths. Sick men are refused medicine and physicians are not allowed to attend the children of those who ride on the forbidden cars. A plan to feed the troops.

Mrs. Mary Stevenson of Detroit yesterday administered morphine to her two little daughters and then attempted suicide while the same drug. Desertion of her husband and financial worry are supplied to have been her reasons for committing the act.

Page 4.

Yaqui Indians on the warpath, fighting near Ortiz, Mexico.

Cost of the proposed ship canal estimated by Major Raymond at $200,000,000.

Page 5.

Albert H. Sewell was appointed yesterday a Justice of the Supreme Court.

The New York baseball team lost another game in Louisville yesterday. The Brooklyns met defeat in Cincinnati.

The Mazet Committee resumed its sessions yesterday, devoting most of the time to an effort to develop the real relations between the firm of Horgan & Slattery, architects, and the present city administration.

The informal cruise arranged by the Larchmont Yacht Club to enable the owners of boats going to rendezvous with the New York Yacht Club at New London to proceed down the Sound under cruising conditions is officially announced.

Page 9.

Internal revenue receipts in 1899 were $273,484,592, an increase of $102,617,763 over 1898.

Col. John McAnerney resigned the Presidency of the Seventh National Bank. Vice President W. H. Kimball will discharge the duties of the office for the present.

Page 10.

Only one favorite landed first money yesterday at the Brighton Beach track.

Page 12.

The Queens Borough School Board has made increases in salaries and expenses which, if confirmed by the Central Board of Education, will cost the taxpayers over $500,000

Four years and three months was the sentence imposed on Policeman Thomas F. O'Brien, who pleaded guilty to stealing a watch and chains from Capt. George B. Roads on the night he was fatally hurt.

Judge Blanchard, in the General Sessions, has refused to permit counsel for Roland B. Molineux, indicted on the charge of poisoning Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. Molineux will probably be tried in October.

More than thirty cases of typhoid fever and half a dozen deaths from the disease have been reported in Flushing within a month. It is thought that impure milk may be responsible for the epidemic, and the Board of Health will make an investigation.

Corporation Counsel Whalen advised the Municipal Assembly to obey the mandamus of the Supreme Court in the Peirce case, and refused to obey the instructions of the Council to oppose the suit to compel an issue of bonds for the purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant.

Justice Fitzgerald adjudged fourteen members of the Council to be guilty of contempt of court in failing to obey a writ of mandamus, and sentenced them to be imprisoned until they comply with the order of the court, and to pay a fine of $100 each. The Councilmen will have one day in which to purge themselves of contempt.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 9.

WINDOW TRIMMERS IN SESSION.

Decorators from Every State Meet in Convention in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Expert decorators from every State in the Union met at the Palmer House to-day to attend a convention of the National Association of Window Trimmers of America. The convention was called to order by President Griffith. In his annual address he called attention to the important part played by window trimmers in the modern business world. Attractive show windows, he said, do more than any other one thing in selling goods.

Among the officers of the association are: President—Charles S. Griffith, Chicago; Vice President—Richard H. Leslie, New York; Local Vice Presidents—Connecticut, Irving Bradford; Maine, George M. Gould; Massachusetts, Duncan J. R. MacGregor; New Jersey, C. J. Lockerson; Pennsylvania, L. E. Smith; Vermont, H. W. Randall.

The convention will be in session three days.

Fireworks Free, Brighton Beach, Thurs. Eve.; Kings Co. L. & Bridge Trolley.—Adv.

W. W. ASTOR BECOMES A BRITISH SUBJECT

The Gazette Announces He Was Naturalized July 11.

NEWS WAS NOT UNEXPECTED

His New York Real Estate Holdings Not Jeopardized.

State Law Allows the Same Privileges to Englishmen as Americans Have in England.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Gazette announces to-day that William Waldorf Astor was naturalized a British subject July 11 of the present year.

The Gazette is in a sense the official publication of the British Government. News which it prints is authentic in all cases. It publishes orders to the British Army and Navy, civil service orders, and notices of bankruptcy, besides various other matters. The fact that the announcement that Mr. Astor has become a British subject is made in The Gazette is therefore conclusive.

CAREER OF MR. ASTOR.

Mr. Astor's citizenship in this country has not been without its rewards in the line of public office, but his life in America has said to have engendered in him a not over friendly feeling toward the people of his native land. He was born on March 31, 1848, and is the great-grandson of the founder of the Astor family on this side of the Atlantic, the John Jacob Astor who came to New York from Waldorf, near Heidelberg, South Germany. In 1875 he was graduated at Columbia College and entered the law offices of Lord, Day & Lord, and was later admitted to the bar. On June 6, 1878, he married Miss Mary D. Paul of Philadelphia. In the previous Fall he had been elected on the Republican ticket an Assemblyman for the Eleventh District, and was Chairman of the Committee on Militia and served on the Cities Committee.

In 1879 Mr. Astor became a candidate for Senator in the Tenth District and was elected, serving on the Committees on Judiciary, Commerce and Navigation, and Militia. He then made an aggressive campaign for Congressman in the Seventh Congressional District and was defeated by Judge P. Henry Dugro. Later he ran for Congress again in the Eleventh District, and the late Roswell P. Flower, afterward Governor, defeated him. He spent a great deal of money in this campaign and his disappointment at losing was confessedly great. President Arthur in 1888 appointed him Minister to Italy, and he served three years, entertaining liberally in Rome, until President Cleveland appointed his successor.

On Sept. 27, 1890, Mr. Astor sailed for Europe with his family, and has since lived most of the time in England. He bought of the Duke of Westminster his famous estate Cliveden, on the Thames, and is said to have paid $2,500,000 for it. In July, 1892, his death was reported in this city, as the result of a false cablegram from London. He has written several novels, including two novels of the Italy of the Renaissance period, and owns The Pall Mall Gazette, in which he recently published an article which gave an aristocratic lineage for his family, purporting to trace his descent from Pelro d'Astorga of Castile, who lived in the eleventh century. In this article Mr. Astor also said a good many unpleasant things of America. The pedigree has been disputed in various quarters.

It has been reported more than once that Mr. Astor was about to become a British subject.

Mrs. Astor died in December, 1894. Mr. Astor has three children—William Waldorf Astor, Jr., an Eton student; Pauline Astor, and John Jacob Astor.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES.

Mr. Astor's change of citizenship, while it will relieve him from paying taxes on personal property here after this year, will not put an end to the legal fight which has arisen between him and the Tax Department over the question of this year's assessment of his personal holdings in this city. For several years Mr. Astor has paid taxes in this city on an assessment of $2,000,000 on personal property. It is said that several years ago his personal property here was assessed at $5,000,000, and that upon his threatening to obtain exemption on the ground of non-residence if it were not reduced, it was promptly put down to $2,000,000. This year, at any rate, when the tax assessment books were opened in January, Mr. Astor and his lawyer, Mr. Peabody, at once decided to make an emphatic claim for exemption on the ground of non-residence.

Mr. Astor and his children came to this country on the Majestic, reaching here on March 29 last, and went to the Hotel Netherland, where he kept aloof from newspaper men with marked persistence. On April 3 he appeared with Mr. Peabody before the Tax Board. Corporation Counsel Whalen was also present at the hearing. Mr. Astor said that he lived at 18 Carlton Terrace, London, England, and intimated that he always staid at a hotel when in this city. He was asked whether he considered the assessment on his personal property too high, and on the advice of his counsel he refused to answer.

Mr. Astor and his family sailed for Europe after a comparatively short time. In the latter part of April the Corporation Counsel notified the Tax Department that, in his opinion, Mr. Astor had established the fact of his non-residence, and could not be legally taxed on his personal property here. The Commissioners finally came to the same opinion. President Feitner of the Tax Department, however, thought it over, and then changed his mind. He thought it over again, and changed his mind once more, and decided that Mr. Astor need not pay. On May 22 he announced that he had done some more thinking, and that he had come to the conclusion that Mr. Astor had not established his claim of non-residence, and would have to pay after all. On May 27 the Board officially decided that this was the right view of the case, and Commissioners Sheehy, Salmon, and Patterson acquiesced in President Feitner's belief that the original assessment of $2,000,000 on personal property ought to stand.

Mr. Astor's attorney, Mr. Peabody, later decided to carry the matter into the courts. On July 12, the day after Mr. Astor is said to have become a British subject, Mr. Peabody obtained in his behalf from Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, a writ of certiorari, directing the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to review their decision in assessing the personal property at $2,000,000. In his application for the writ, Mr. Astor deposed that he was a non-resident and did not possess the personal property on which the Commissioners had assessed him. Alleging that the assessment was unjust and illegal, he asked the Court to rescind it. This writ is returnable on Monday, Oct. 2, in Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court.

It is thought not unlikely that a desire to get rid in future of the question of his taxes on personal property here may have weighed with Mr. Astor in his decision to surrender his American citizenship.

Mr. Feitner, in announcing last May his final decision against Mr. Astor, reverted to the latter's claim of non-residence, and added: "We conducted an investigation of our own, and we became convinced that his claim of exemption was not well founded." He added that in justice to Mr. Astor it should be said that he had not asked for a reduction in his real estate assessments.

Last year Mr. Astor appealed from the decision of the Tax Commissioners assessing his personal holdings at $2,000,000. He lost his case, however, because of a defect in his affidavit.

REAL ESTATE UNAFFECTED.

Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court said last night that the fact that Mr. Astor has become a British subject will not in any way impair or jeopardize his holdings of real or personal property in this State.

"An act was passed," said Judge McAdam, "by the State of New York in 1897, known as Chapter 593 of the laws of that year, which provides that 'any citizen of a State or nation which, by its laws, confers similar privileges on citizens of the United States, may take, acquire, hold, or convey lands or real estate within the State, in the same manner and with like effect as if such person were, at the time, a citizen of the United States, provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall affect the rights of this State in any case in which proceedings for escheat have been or may be instituted before the passage of this act.'

"Similar privileges were granted by England in 1870 by act of Parliament known as 33 Victoria, Chapter 14, providing that 'real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as a natural born British subject.' So the naturalization of Mr. Astor as a British subject does not in the slightest manner or to the slightest extent affect any property owned by him in this State."

Judge McAdam added that the old law forbidding alien ownership of real property in New York had been much modified by successive acts even before its repeal by the act quoted above. He has the impression that there is a special treaty between this country and Great Britain by which each country agrees to allow citizens of the other equal rights in holding property. This in itself would abrogate any State laws to the contrary in the United States. He thinks we have similar treaties with other countries, the policy of our Government having been to give the same privileges to citizens of other countries as are given to our citizens in those countries.

"Mr. Astor has the right at any time hereafter to resume American citizenship upon being naturalized," continued Judge McAdam. He would have to go through the same process that any alien would, the object of his naturalization being to forswear all allegiance to the Queen. I had a case of this kind in 1891, when a reporter, a native-born American, became a naturalized British subject for the purpose of joining the British Army. After obtaining an honorable discha ge he returned to this his native country and resumed his American citizenship by forswearing allegiance to the Queen, as any other foreigner might."

COL. ASTOR'S NEW COMMAND.

A Company, Now in Camp at Stissing Lake, Fully Equipped for Service, May Go to the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Col. John Jacob Astor, the millionaire, has organized a full-fledged military company. The command, consisting of forty-five men, arrived at Stissing Lake, Pine Plains, last night, where it will be encamped for the next two weeks. The company is comfortably quartered in a dozen tents, accomodating three men in each tent. The men have the regulation uniforms and knapsacks, with the name "Astor" painted on them in gold letters.

While at Camp Stissing the company will be instructed in field service and practice guard mounting. It is reported that the company will be sent to the Philippines as soon as more men are enlisted in the ranks.

Col. Astor, who is spending the Summer at Rhinebeck, is expected to visit camp frequently and assist in drilling the men.

Stissing Lake is located in the interior of this county, and is considered a picturesque spot, and Col. Astor thinks he could not have selected a better place in this section of the country for his military company to drill for the Government service.

THE RUSKIN COLONY.

Mr. Ruskin's Secretary Writes to Say that the Author Had Nothing to Do with Its Formation.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Regarding the collapse of the Ruskin colony in Tennessee Mr. Ruskin's secretary has written the following letter:

"I am directed to say that Mr. Ruskin's health does not enable him to reply personally to any correspondence. Mr. Ruskin never heard of Ruskin, Tenn., until six months after it was founded, when he was asked to subscribe to the colonists' newspaper, and to give them some of his books. He has had no further connection with the colony."

A TOWN OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Special to The New York Times.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Aug. 1.—Oberton is a village in the Choctaw Nation, of about 500 inhabitants, all of whom are colored. The Postmaster is a colored man, the Notary Public is colored, and there is a colored Marshal. The town has not yet been incorporated, but likely will be soon, at which time the entire set of officers will be colored. There is considerable business enterprise among some of the people of the neighborhood, which comprises a circle of about fifteen miles.

SAYS BOUNDARY IS DEFINED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—John Zachert, a mining expert of this city, claims to possess information which he believes will have an important bearing on the Alaskan boundary dispute. Zachert declares that the old Russian boundary is defined by monuments placed at short intervals, and that inclosed in each is a chart of the Russian possessions. He is of the opinion that the duplicates of the charts are on file at St. Petersburg.

Zachert says that an expedition would have little trouble in finding and following up this boundary line of monuments and that the chart would prove of inestimable value in settling the dispute between this country and Canada.

FUNERAL PARTY INJURED.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—Two carriages filled with mourners in the funeral cortege of Mrs. Harry Smith were struck to-day by a Consolidated Traction car on Fifth Avenue and nine persons severely hurt. Those hurt the worst, but not fatally, are the Rev. J. H. Fitzwilliams and two daughters and Dr. Fawcett.

As the funeral procession was proceeding eastward, the car was coming west at a good rate of speed. The first two carriages endeavored to get out of the track, but were impeded by a heavy truck ahead. The car struck the carriages broadside, demolishing them and throwing the occupants in all directions.

RAILWAY MORTGAGE FILED.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy the Mortgagor for $85,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company filed a trust mortgage for $85,000,000 in the Recorder's office to-day. The instrument is drawn in favor of the New England Trust Company, and is made to secure a bond issue.

The mortgage stipulates the manner in which the bonds are to be issued, for what purpose the money is to be used, and in a long preamble sets forth the ambition of the managers of the railroad company to enlarge its system.

It is proposed to acquire new roads and to build bridges, notably one across the Mississippi River. The mortgage covers the main system and branches in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other States, bears date July 1, 1899, and runs during the period of redemption of the bonds.

It is within the option of the mortgagor to redeem the bonds in July, 1929, or on any interest day after or before July 1, 1949, when the mortgage becomes finally due.

The manner and date for the issuance of the bonds are to be determined later, and the principal is to be paid in United States currency in Boston.

RUN ON MONTREAL BANKS.

Depositors Draw Money from the Nationale and Hochelaga—Banks Meet All Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 1.—The uneasiness engendered by the announcement of the Jacques Cartier Bank suspension yesterday had the effect of causing a sharp run to-day upon the other French banks, but especially the Bank of Hochelaga, whose main office is in the Imperial Building. The run continued until noon, but through the afternoon it had considerably slackened. Heaps of gold plied up beside the paying tellers and three extra men, who had been added to meet the situation, were tangible evidence to show that the bank was prepared to satisfy all claims upon it.

Across Place d'Armes Hill a number of small depositors were checking money out of the Bank Nationale, but the operations there were on a small scale, and Mr. Beauvais, the manager, said that he was prepared to meet all demands. He was not in the least anxious about the result of any demands made upon the Montreal branch of the institution, he declared. The attitude of his officials and those of the Bank of Hochelaga was calculated to inspire confidence in the public.

The situation with respect to the branches of the Bank of Hochelaga, especially where runs are on in the city, is the same as that at the main office. That the financial situation is very serious can be judged from the following appeal by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal, Mgr. Bruchesi:

"Following an interview which I have had with several important men of Montreal, and at their request, I think it my duty to make an appeal to all who have money in our banks not to allow themselves to be panic-stricken by the disasters of the last few days. I speak now in the interests of the whole people. A run on our banks at the present moment can have but the most deplorable consequences for those institutions, for the depositors and for the whole country.

"I entreat the public to remain calm. The Archbishop will set them the example. The panic will go by, and our banks, I have not the least doubt, will honor all their obligations."

The consensus of opinion is that the closing of the Ville Marie Bank would have passed unnoticed had not a certain ill-advised section of the press magnified the matter and created general alarm among small depositors by the publication of matter stigmatized by business men as incendiary.

Several of the city banks, apart from those named, were called upon to-day to pay small amounts of money to panicky depositors having small accounts, but in no case, except those of the Hochelaga Bank and the Bank Nationale, could the withdrawals be dignified by the name of a run.

There was a cheery air about the people coming out of the Bank of Hochelaga, in marked contrast to the demeanor of the depositors who had surrounded the doors of the Ville Marie Bank last week and those about the doors of the Jacques Cartier Bank and its branches to-day. People stood around the sidewalk and chatted about the situation generally and cracked jokes with those who went in and came out of the bank.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon things were resuming their normal appearance at the head office of the Hochelaga Bank. F. X. St. Charles, the President, had a smile on his face as he said:

"I think that it is all over now, although we are prepared to pay all comers. We have paid out about $50,000 more than usual since morning."

The uneasiness in banking circles was reflected on the Stock Exchange to-day, and there was something of a slump.

COURT HELD ON DEMAND.

Oklahoma Commissioner and Staff Travel from Place to Place.

Special to The New York Times.

PERRY, Oklahoma Territory, Aug. 1.—United States Marshal L. E. Bennot, Commissioner H. Jenkins, and a corps of assistants of the United States Court of the Northern District of the Indian Territory have adopted the plan of traveling over their district and holding court in each community instead of at only a few places as heretofore. They carry cooking equipment with them, and their court often resembles a mover's outfit. They go from place to place as sent for.

The officials say that the new plan is productive of excellent results, and that the people are saved hundreds of dollars in court expenses. They declare that criminals can thus be reached much more easily.

SIX WOMEN NEARLY DROWNED.

Big Wave Broke Over Them While Bathing at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 1.—Six women, one of whom was Mrs. Mary Robinson of New York, were nearly drowned within 50 feet of the shore here this afternoon. The six bathers, who were strangers to one another, were walking along the bathing grounds in water breast high and were looking toward the shore, when a high wave broke over them. It lifted them clear of the bottom and dragged them into a slough.

A great crowd saw the party submerged, and by the time the women came to the surface six life guards were on their way to their rescue. Life buoys were carried by the guards, and, while each guard supported a bather, two at a time were placed on the life buoys and hauled ashore by the life lines. All the bathers were greatly exhausted. The women, with the exception of Mrs. Robinson, refused to give their names.

PRESS FRANCHISES NOT TAXABLE

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 1.—On the application of Mayor Frank J. Edwards of Helena, the County Board of Equalization to-day considered the question of taxing The Associated Press franchises held by the Helena newspapers. The question was referred to County Attorney O'Dell, who told the board that the so-called franchises were not taxable.

In a written opinion the County Attorney said: "The Constitution of the State of Montana, as well as the statutes, says that franchises are property and are taxable as such. The question then narrows itself down as to whether the contract that The Independent Publishing Company and The Herald Publishing Company have with The Associated Press is a franchise. From a personal inspection of this contract I find that it is an agreement whereby The Associated Press sells and conveys to the publishing companies certain news reports for a certain weekly consideration for a period of years. I do not think that such a contract is within the purview of what a franchise is."

Girl Inherits $185,000 Estate.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 1.—By a decision recently given by the California courts, Eleanor Hamilton, sixteen years old, of Summit, daughter of the late Charles Hamilton, a sugar manufacturer of Cheno, Cal., inherits his entire estate valued at $185,000. The case has been in litigation since the sudden death of Mr. Hamilton several years ago. The executors have fought the claims of the daughter brought by the guardian, Mrs. Morris A. Tyng of Summit.

Czar Honors French Peace Delegate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—The Czar has conferred upon Leon Bourgeois, the head of the French delegation to the Peace Conference, the decoration of the Order of St. Alexander Newsky, for services rendered at The Hague.

SHAMROCK'S VOYAGE BEGUN

Cup Challenger Sails for America from Gourock Bay.

OWNER AND CREW CONFIDENT

An Ingenious Process of Strengthening Has Transformed Her Into an Ocean-Going Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Shamrock, the last hope of British yachtsmen, as she is described here, sailed to-day on her mission to recapture the America's Cup.

One of the conditions laid down by the present holders of the trophy is that the challenger must do the voyage across the Atlantic under her own sail, and this has hitherto militated not a little against the success of British vessels. At least, that is the opinion here, as all the vessels which challenged for the cup had to be constructed with an eye to strength and durability as well as lightness. In the Shamrock, however, it is hoped that this drawback will have been largely overcome by the ingenious process of strengthening, which has, it is thought, with perfect success been applied to her otherwise delicate and beautifully modeled hull.

For the last few days this transformation from a racing machine to an ocean-going ship has been going on at Greenock, and yesterday saw its completion, and the yacht herself towed over to Gourock Bay, whence she and the steam yacht Erin, which will act as her convoy, made the start across the Atlantic to-day.

Of course there is no means of getting anything like a reliable opinion as to the chances of the competing boats, a fact which will surround the forthcoming races with additional interest. But it may be safely said that never has a challenger left these shores carrying more completely the confidence of her designer, her owner, and her crew.

It is really believed in some quarters here that the English yachts were purposely blanketed in former cup races, but owing to Sir Thomas Lipton's statements nothing of the kind is expected this time.

COLUMBIA TO RACE TO-DAY.

Will Try Conclusions with the Defender Over the Course at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—With a gentle southwest wind blowing up the bay and the water as placid as a reflector, the prospects tonight for the race between the Columbia and the Defender to-morrow are excellent. A stronger southwest wind, under fair skies, is expected, and this will give the big yachts a chance to work in light weather. Both yachts went out for a spin this morning, chiefly to try their canvases. They had a short bruse, running down as far as Point Judith, the Columbia under working topsail, and the Defender under clubtopsail. Both ran back to the lightship with spinnakers set. On the Columbia it was stated that the new mast worked well.

When the Columbia came in she made her mooring at the entrance of Brenton's Cove, while the Defender anchored off the Torpedo Station. A short time after the United States dispatch boat Dolphin, with Secretary Long on board, came up the harbor.

Every one expresses delight at the appearance of the steel mast of the Columbia, with its telescoping topmast.

The course for the race will be the same as in the first race, a triangular one from Brenton's Reef Lightship, about southwest, six and a half miles to a mark boat off Point Judith; then east by south to a mark boat off West Island, twelve miles distant; then to Brenton's Reef Lightship, five miles, and repeat. This is Course A, and undoubtedly will be sailed, although other courses have been named. Course B is the reverse of Course A; Course C, from Brenton's Reef Lightship to Hen and Chickens Lightship, at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay; then to the Vineyard Sound Lightship, Cross and Pigs Lightship, and back, or thirty-four miles. Course D is the reverse of Course C. With the wind from the southwest, Course A will give the yachts a beat of six and a half miles to Point Judith.

Not many steam yachts are in the harbor to-night, and the chances are that the race will not be witnessed from so many craft as was the first. The flagship Corsair is not here and is not expected, as she is being prepared for the New York Yacht Club Cruise. Mr. Drexel's Sultana, which will carry the Regatta Committee at the race, is at Narragansett Pier to-night, but will return in the morning.

BOERS REMAIN INTOLERANT.

President Krueger's Proposal to Allow Jews and Catholics the Franchise Rejected by the Volksraad.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 1.—It is stated that the Volksraad, at the secret session held to consider President Krüger's proposal for the removal of religious disabilities which disqualified Jews and Catholics for the franchise, rejected the proposal.

Canada's Sympathy for Outlanders.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 1.—The Senate to-day passed unanimously the resolutions of the Commons in favor of the British subjects of the Transvaal obtaining their equal rights as citizens of that republic. When the resolutions were carried the Senators all joined in singing "God Save the Queen."

NEW FACTORY IN THE SOUTH.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 1.—Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Olympia Mills, which is to be the largest factory in the South, were opened this morning. By evening the entire capital of $1,500,000 had been subscribed, and the officers of the company were elected.

All the officers and Directors are residents of this city. W. B. Smith Whaley, one of the men who purchased the Columbia Canal, is President of the new company. The charter will be obtained at once, and ground is to be broken to-morrow.

THE GOLDEN GIRL IN DANGER.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 1.—The Colorado Golden Girl for the Paris Exposition is in danger of a premature death from a disagreement between the local Commissioners and the American Gold Statue Company of New York.

The latter telegraphed to-day that they had concluded to reject the contract recently signed, by which Colorado was to pay $12,000 for the name on the statue, and that another contract would be forwarded.

The local Commissioners consider the methods of the New York concern at least singular, and that the first agreement was sufficiently liberal. If the Colorado men remain in their present mind the project will fail, although no one knows what propositions will be made by the agent of the statue company now on the way from New York.

London Fortification Plans Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The military hospital at Millbank, which is to be begun immediately, is the centre of a scheme for effectively fortifying London against a possible enemy. The heights surrounding the city have already been fortified.

THE PEROT ABDUCTION CASE.

Detective with Extradition Papers May Reach England To-day—Mrs. Perot Will Be Remanded Again.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Detective Gault of the Baltimore police force, with extradition papers, is expected in London to-morrow. The officials of the United States Embassy suppose that the Perot child's grandfather accompanies the detective.

Mrs. Perot was remanded until Thursday, but will again be remanded, as the papers must go to the Foreign Office and then to the Home Office, where the law officers will inspect them and forward them to the presiding magistrate.

It is usual to remand for a week, but in this case a shorter term may be decided upon, as the United States Embassy will apply for a hearing at the earliest possible date, and it will probably be next Monday.

Evan Smith and Mr Blood, brother of Lady Colin Campbell, and a member of an old Irish family, went bail for Mrs. Perot. Should she be committed for extradition she is entitled to fifteen days in which to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. Then the high courts pass on the case, but a Magistrate's decision of this kind has only once been upset in twenty years.

The crucial point for the Magistrate to decide is whether the American courts gave to the grandfather such secure control over the child as to make it criminal for the mother to remove her daughter from the grandfather's custody.

For extradition purposes the alleged offense must be criminal under the English law. A bitter fight is anticipated.

Mrs. Perot is holding daily consultation with her solicitor, Patrick Rose-Innes, preparing for the coming hearing of her case. She now has secured the assistance of eminent American counsel to aid in her defense.

Mr. Rose-Innes said to-day:

"I am more than ever confident of the release of my client. I believed from the first that the extradition treaty of 1889 did not include the crime with which Mrs. Perot is charged, and, further, consultation with American counsel has convinced me that if my client is guilty of anything, it is only of contempt of court, as she was taking her own child, which is no crime according to English law, and hence there is no cause for extradition."

HAILSTORM DESTROYS CROPS.

Many Square Miles of Growing Grain in South Dakota and Minnesota Ruined—Towns Are Damaged.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 1.—A terrific hailstorm passed over portions of South Dakota and Minnesota last night, totally destroying many square miles of crops.

At Gary, S. D., the storm damaged grain on a strip twelve miles long and four miles wide. The loss was very heavy.

At Stephen, Minn., the storm was eight miles wide and ruined 1,000 acres of growing grain.

Fifty square miles of crops were destroyed in Polk County, Minn. The storm followed Red Lake River from Mallory to Crookston, then southeast for ten miles. Most of the damage was done north of the river. Nesbitt Township was entirely cleaned out, and Fisher, Fanney, and Crookston partially destroyed.

STANDARD OIL IN MEXICO.

Bought Out Its Only Competitor and Advanced the Price of Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 1.—Henry Washburn, a ship broker of Vera Cruz, Mexico, arrived here to-day. He reports that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which is a branch of the Standard Oil Company, a few days ago consummated a deal whereby it acquired all of the interests of the Mexican Oil Company, its only competitor in Mexico. The day following the purchase the price of petroleum was advanced to 67 cents, Mexican money, per gallon. He says that in a number of the leading cities of Mexico petitions are being circulated and signed by many people, to be presented to President Diaz, asking that the Government place restrictions on the Standard Oil Company.

WASHINGTON STREET CLEANING.

Contractor Daggett Charged with Dereliction—His Own Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Albert Daggett, formerly the Republican "boss" in Brooklyn, was before the District Commissioners today for a hearing on the charge preferred against him by Superintendent Stutler of the Street Cleaning Department. He holds the contract for sweeping certain streets and avenues of the District, and Superintendent Stutler says he has failed to carry it out. Mr. Daggett claims that while he does not clean all the streets, he cleans all those that need it. "You can't," said he, "clean something that is already clean." The hearing was not finished.

MALTESE WANT HOME RULE.

But England Is Not Considered Likely to Grant It Just Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The natives of Malta are agitating for home rule. They have circulated a statement of their grievances in the English press. A Maltest deputation of two visited the Colonial Secretary to-day.

The Maltese have never assimilated with the English and are not liked by the latter. It is likely that Ireland will get home rule first.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN'S MISHAP.

Narrow Escape from Drowning in Lake Lucerne, Switzerland.

Letters received by members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, from Thomas G. Shearman, the well-known lawyer and single taxer, contain an account of his narrow escape from drowning in Lake Lucerne, Switzerland. Mr. Shearman is a member of Plymouth Church. He went abroad with his wife two months ago.

On July 9 Mr Shearman was riding along a path near the lake on his bicycle when he struck a stone, and was thrown headlong over a wall into the water. The wheel fell with him, and his clothing got caught in the machine. He cannot swim, but he managed to get within reach of an overhanging section of the wall, and held on to it until help arrived.

A SKUNK-RAISING TRUST.

Combine Purposes to Raise the Animals for Their Pelts.

Special to The New York Times.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1.—A unique combination, which promises to develop a large industry, will be incorporated by a syndicate under the laws of New Jersey. The organization will be a trust of skunk raisers. The odoriferous animals will be raised for their pelts, which command a good price.

The incorporators are John Robbins, Morris Eckhart, and S. C. Snyder, all of Auburn; E. F. Yarnelle of Fort Wayne, and S. J. Peabody and S. P. Kane of Columbia City.

The Advisory Board is composed of William Curie, A. G. Lautenheiser, North Manchester; L. S. Burket, Portland; George W. Reilley, Danville, Ill.; H. Sherer, Detroit; William Fink, Ray, Ind.; C. D. Fink, Arlington, Ohio; A. W. Germann, Lima, Ohio, and J. L. Graham.

Good Harvest in Southern England.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The South of England harvesting of wheat, oats, and hay is heavy. The weather is splendid and the acreage above the usual. Fruit was never better; cherries are exceptionally fine, and apples and black and red currants are plentiful.

THE DEMOCRATS IN 1900

Frank Campbell Tells the National Committee Plain Truths.

DISCIPLINE AND FUNDS FIRST

Informs Mr. Bryan Lack of Organization Defeated Him—On Gov. Stone's Recent Interview.

Frank Campbell, ex-State Controller, and New York's representative on the Democratic National Committee, read the members of that body a sharp lesson at the recent meeting in Chicago.

Prior to his trip West Mr. Campbell was in consultation with former Senators Hill and Murphy, and other State leaders, and he returned from Long Branch yesterday, where he had been to personally inform Messrs. Hill and Murphy of just what transpired.

Mr. Campbell, when his views were asked at the meeting of the committee, spoke very plainly. First of all, he pointed out the great necessity of thorough organization and the dire need of procuring the sinews of war wherewith to conduct the campaign next year.

Turning to William Jennings Bryan, Mr. Campbell told him that his defeat in 1896 was due more to lack of organization than to any other cause. The Democratic leaders with less organization and discipline than a lot of school boys had given battle to an organization admirably perfected and managed by Mark A. Hanna, and backed by a mint of money. Defeat had been their portion, as was to be expected, and they would again face defeat next year unless they organized and procured funds.

It was folly, he told them, to talk about candidates and platforms at this time. That was the duty of the convention. He had come to Chicago to learn something, and had found the party without leaders, without funds, and without a definite policy. If that state of affairs was to continue he suggested that the members of the committee should resign and return to their respective States and ask the Democrats there to select as committeemen men who had some ideas of party policy.

Mr. Campbell admitted to a reporter of THE TIMES at the Hoffman House last night that he did give the committee the advice above outlined, and added:

"At the meeting of the Democratic National Committee the ideas of the conservative members seemed to control. Acting on the suggestions of my political friends in this State I gave the members of the committee some sound advice, and they accepted it in the proper spirit, and thanked me.

"We elected William J. Stone of Missouri Vice Chairman, giving him all the powers of Chairman Jones in his absence. The

YELLOW FEVER MEASURES

Three New Cases and One Death Reported from Hampton.

DISEASE KEPT IN OLD BOUNDS

Situation Regarded as Encouraging—Neighboring Town of Phoebus Infected—Precautions Taken.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Three new cases of yellow fever in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton and one death is the official report received to-night by Surgeon General Wyman from Dr. Wasdin, the yellow fever expert on duty at the institution. Added to Dr. Wasdin's figures sent to Dr. Wyman yesterday, this makes up to date forty cases in all which have occurred at the home, of which eight have proved fatal. Surgeon White to-day telegraphed Dr. Wyman that in his opinion there was little doubt that there had been some fever infection in the neighboring village of Phoebus, but the Surgeon General said to-night that this dispatch had not been followed by any evidence of a positive case at that place. Its appearance at Phoebus, Dr. Wymn thinks, under these circumstances, would be simply a coincidence.

The opinion was expressed here to-night that the situation continues encouraging, inasmuch as the disease has been kept within its original bounds. None of the near-by towns other than Phoebus has reported the appearance of infection or suspicious cases. The people for miles around the home are very much alarmed, but are quiet. No restrictions have been placed on the departure of the several hundred visitors at Old Point Comfort, but Dr. Pettus, who has absolute charge of affairs there, will exercise careful supervision of those who may leave so as to avoid danger of their communicating the disease. This will apply also to the soldiers now stationed on the Government reservation there, and who have been ordered to proceed to Battery Point, Del. Word reached the Surgeon General to-day that arrangements had been made for the transportation of these men by the Army Quartermaster at Philadelphia. They will be taken by boat to Cape Charles and thence by train to their destination. Battery Point is an isolated place, and Dr. Wyman has no fear that the soldiers will carry any infection with them.

The Surgeon General continues his precautions to prevent the spread of the disease, and is dispatching additional help to the surgeons now on the ground. Dr. Wertenbaker will remain at Newport News for the present, and will have supervision along the line of the railroad between that city and Richmond. Hospital Steward Kolbe, now at Norfolk, and who is a yellow fever immune, has been directed to report to Dr. White and to render what service he may be called on to perform. Dr. White will remain in charge at Hampton, though he is not to visit the home, as his immunity from the disease is doubtful. Surgeon Fricks, now at the South Atlantic quarantine station, has been ordered to Norfolk, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Stimpson, now at St. Louis, has been directed to report at Old Point. Arrangements have been made for the disinfection of mail matter sent by the inmates of the home to their friends.

The old soldier who is supposed to be responsible for the importation of the fever from Cuba to Hampton has not yet been apprehended, although several inmates of the home have been recognized and detained at various points. It is said by the Marine Hospital authorities that there is but little danger of the further spreading of the disease by the soldier in question. He had not developed the fever himself when he left the home.

Objections have already been raised to the decision of Gen. Merritt to send the garrison at Fort Monroe to Battery Point, Delaware. Surgeon General Wyman has called the attention of the War Department to the fact that it is not far enough north to take a garrison which possibly may have yellow fever infection. It would be dangerous, he says, to the troops and the people in that vicinity. At the War Department it is said the whole matter is in the hands of Gen. Merritt. Surgeon General Wyman has refused to allow the troops to be sent by rail through Washington from Fort Monroe, and they will be taken across the bay to Cape Charles, and thence by rail to Battery Point. None of the transportation companies operating in Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads would take the troops by water to Battery Point.

Dr. White of the Marine Hospital Service wired Surgeon General Wyman from Phoebus to-day saying there was little doubt that there "had been infection in Phoebus," and that the place was under quarantine.

PRECAUTIONS AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 1.—There is no change in the local situation, except that the authorities have redoubled their vigilance to prevent yellow fever being introduced into this city from Hampton or elsewhere. The Mayor, Chief of Police, and patrolmen are doing eighteen hours' duty daily, and special officers, Inspectors, and physicians are working day and night perfecting the quarantine against Hampton and neighboring points on the peninsula.

Mayor Johnston to-day received a dispatch from Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, placing Craney Island at the disposal of this city and Portsmouth, and it will be used as a detention station if necessary. Reports from Phoebus to-night state that six cases of yellow fever have been found, and that there have been two deaths among the negro population of Phoebus, adjoining the lionse.

Fishermen and oyster tongers who have been operating in the vicinity of the infected district are not allowed to come near the shore. Several were driven back to-day by the river and harbor patrol. Dr. Lynch, a yellow fever expert, has been appointed assistant quarantine officer, and is giving close attention to trains and shipping. The Norfolk authorities are confident of their ability to keep the disease out.

THE HEALTH BOARD ACTS.

Every Precaution Taken to Prevent Yellow Fever Here—The Safeguards in Jersey City.

The Health Board is bending every effort to prevent the possible introduction of yellow fever into New York, and President Murphy has asked the co-operation of the New Jersey State Board of Health in the matter. People from the districts where yellow fever now prevails, if they come north by rail, reach New York from the terminals in New Jersey.

President Murphy has also directed Chief Sanitary Superintendent Roberts to take every precaution.

Health Inspector Daniel W. Benjamin of the Jersey City Board of Health has written to General Superintendent F. L. Shephart of the Pennsylvania Railroad suggesting that a room be provided in the station "to isolate any and all persons in any way affected, suffering from or coming in immediate contact with the dreaded disease and arriving from points where yellow fever is known to exist, until the Health Officer is notified, an ambulance ordered, and proper steps taken to care for the sick and afflicted persons."

The Inspector also suggests arrangements for fumigation and that conductors of north-bound trains from fever districts telegraph to the Jersey City office whenever they find a suspected case, and that a copy of the telegram be sent to the Health Inspector's office. The City Board of Health has appointed a committee to take charge of the fumigating and charge of the quarantining of passengers.

The officials of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads have assured the health authorities that they will do all they can to assist the municipal authorities of Jersey City in keeping out the dreaded disease.

Mr. Benjamin says that he will take prompt action in all suspicious cases and will send the suspect to the Emergency Hospital, which is isolated on the Hackensack meadows, where he or she will be kept until the disease develops.

It may not be known generally that the Jersey City Health Board has made a practice for nearly a year of fumigating all cars coming from the South. This plan was adopted when the Government first began to send troops from Cuba and the South through the city. It was found to work well, and has not been abandoned. The Jersey City health officers do the work and the railroad companies bear the expense.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICERS HERE.

Make an Inspection of New York's Quarantine Establishment.

A party of Pennsylvania State Quarantine officials visited the quarantine station and islands yesterday afternoon. Health Officer Doty sent the steamer Gov. Flower to the Battery, where the party embarked and visited the various parts of the quarantine establishment, returning to the city at 4:30 o'clock P. M.

The visitors were: Dr. Henry D. Heller, Quarantine Physician of the State of Pennsylvania; Dr. John M. B. Ward, his Deputy; Col. J. Lewis Good, President of the State Board of Health; Dr. Benjamin Lee, Secretary; Col. H. Heustis, Health Officer of Philadelphia; Dr. J. L. Forward and Mr. Thomas Winsmore, members of the Pennsylvania Quarantine Board; Dr. F. Elmer Brister of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and Dr. J. S. Cawley of Philadelphia.

Fort Monroe Garrison Transferred.

Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, said yesterday that there would be no change in the order transferring the garrison at Fort Monroe to Battery Point, Del.

LOST CASSIDY CHILD FOUND.

Brooklyn Girl of Two Years, Missing Since July 7, Discovered in the Gerry Society's Care.

Lizzie Cassidy, the two-year-old daughter of Thomas Cassidy of 160 York Street, Brooklyn, who disappeared mysteriously from in front of her home on July 7 and was believed to have been kidnapped, was located yesterday at the rooms of the Gerry society, at 297 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan. Only a part of the mystery has been cleared away, but the case may be entirely solved when the records of the Gerry society are examined to-day.

On the morning of July 17 Mrs. Margaret Demarest of 633 Ninth Avenue, found an unknown little girl sitting on the stoop of her house. She investigated, and upon learning that the baby did not belong in the house, asked a policeman to take charge of the waif. She says he refused. Later Benjamin Damers of 630 Ninth Avenue, a neighbor, took the child and asked a second policeman to take her to the Forty-seventh Street Station. He says the policeman told him to take the little one there himself, and he did. The child was kept there until 7:15 o'clock that evening, when Policeman Mark P. Murtha took her down to Police Headquarters. The child was kept there for thirty-five hours and then taken to the Jefferson Market Court, where she was turned over to the Gerry society. That was on the afternoon of July 19.

Nothing more was heard of the case until yesterday, when a strange man called on Mrs. Cassidy at her home in Brooklyn and asked her if she had found her lost child. She said that she had not, and anxiously asked if he knew anything of the missing little one. He said that the child was in the custody of the Gerry society, and offered to go with her to the society's rooms. While she was dressing the man disappeared. A short time later a woman came to the house and repeated the story that the lost child was at the rooms of the Gerry society. When Mr. Cassidy returned home, his wife told him the news, and together they went to the rooms of the Gerry society, where they found their child, which proved to be the one discovered on Ninth Avenue two weeks ago. After the usual forms had been complied with the child was turned over to the parents, who took her home.

Where the child was from July 7 to July 17 is the unsolved part of the mystery. The supposition is that she was in the custody of kidnappers, who finally abandoned her on Ninth Avenue.

JOHN G. McKINLEY ARRESTED.

The President's Cousin Gives Bond to Keep the Peace.

FITZGERALD Ga., Aug. 1.—John G. McKinley, a first cousin of President McKinley, was arrested here yesterday afternoon on a police warrant sworn out by J. M. Fickler, a neighbor and G. A. R. comrade. McKinley and Fickler live on adjoining tracts of land and have had trouble before.

Mr. McKinley moved here from Canton, Ohio, about two years ago, and is a farmer. He is charged by Fickler with using threatening language against him, and also with seeking to have Fickler's pension discontinued. Mr. McKinley has given bond to keep the peace.

$50,000 FOR A KANSAS HERO.

Miss Dervy of Wichita Must Give Up That Amount to Marry Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 1.—Miss Agnes Dervy values Private John Kenny, a hero of the Twentieth Kansas, at more than $50,000. She has relinquished that sum in order that she may become the wife of the soldier boy who followed the fortunes of Funston in the Philippines. Kenny came home Thursday and found his sweetheart faithful to him, and they will soon be married.

When Private Kenny enlisted and went away the girl's father heard that they were to be married when he came back, so he sent the girl away. The young people managed to write to each other, however, and finally Miss Dervy escaped from her watchers and wrote a letter to the soldier telling him all about her troubles. Then came a long letter from him, which the father captured. He wrote to his daughter and told her she would be thrown out of his house unless she stopped writing to Kenny, and that if they were married he would disinherit her. But the threat was not effective, and the correspondence continued. Recently the old man died, and in his will the girl is cut off if she marries Kenny, who is wounded and unable to earn a living. The fortune she will lose is over $50,000, but the engagement of the couple has been announced just the same.

ITALIAN LABORERS INJURED.

Fell With Overloaded Floor in a Half-Finished Tenement.

Three Italian laborers went to Gouverneur Hospital to recuperate yesterday as the result of an attempt to make a floor in a Madison Street tenement house in course of construction bear more than it was able to bear. They were all severely injured, but will all recover.

The building was 274 Madison Street, the middle one of a row of three being erected by John Hollwedel and Alexander Wiegand for Brass & Frank, the owners, whose address is at the premises, 272 to 276 Madison Street. The buildings are to be six-story brick tenements, and were started about two months ago. The workmen have got as far as the second floor in all three buildings, but that floor is by no means completed in any of them.

About 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning John Hollwedel, who is quite a young man, was superintending the work of the forty-odd Italian laborers, as he and his partner employ no foreman, and Joseph Silverson, twenty years old, of 35 Attorney Street, a bookkeeper for Brass & Frank, who boasts some knowledge of architecture, was present in behalf of his employers. The workmen were scattered all through the building, though none of them fortunately was in the cellar.

Three were on the first floor, upon the iron beams of which a flooring of planks was laid, supporting a pile of about 2,000 bricks. Suddenly there was a crash, and the three beams of the first floor nearest the street wrenched loose from the walls and fell into the cellar, carrying the bricks with them, and also taking down the laborers, who were working on the first floor.

An ambulance was summoned from Gouverneur Hospital and the three injured men taken thither. They were Antonio Petraine, thirty-three years old, of 116 Mulberry Street, suffering from shock and possible internal injuries; Salvator Viscardi, twenty-five years old, of 244 Elizabeth Street, fractured shoulder and contusions, and Michael Antonio, twenty-seven years old, of 85 Elizabeth Street, contusions on the body. Antonio is the most seriously injured.

Acting Captain Brown and Detective McCauley of the Madison Street Station arrested Hollwedel and Silverson, who were each held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Pool in the Essex Market Court. They will have a hearing Thursday afternoon, when Building Inspector Virrill, who was in view of the structure when the accident occurred, will be asked to testify. Alexander Wiegand of 558 West Fifty-first Street, Hollwedel's partner, was arrested last night.

Michael Bernstein of 245 Broadway, the architect for the building, said yesterday: "The plans called for an eight-inch wall under the first floor, which had not been put in, and which would have averted the accident if it had been there. The floor had too big a load to bear in the incompleted condition of the building, but it will be thoroughly strong when finished according to the plans."

Named Mr. Huntington as Cousin.

Ella B. Crawford, sixty-two years old, living at 312 East Fifty-third Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning by Mrs. Caroline Schultz, a midwife at the same address. For some time the old woman has been acting strangely. Mrs. Crawford says she is a cousin of Collis P. Huntington, and that she receives a check for $50 from him every month.

"The Prudent Man Setteth His House in Order."

Your human tenement should be given even more careful attention than the house you live in. Set it in order by thoroughly renovating your whole system through blood made pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then every organ will act promptly and regularly.

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SENATOR CLARK'S TROUBLES.

Supreme Court of Montana Orders an Investigation of Old Charges of Bribery and Corruption.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 1.—By a decision of the Supreme Court to-day the charges of bribery and corruption against Senator-elect W. A. Clark will be investigated by that body in the hearing of disbarment proceedings instituted against Attorney John B. Wellcome, manager of Senator Clark's Senatorial campaign last Winter. During the investigation by the Legislature and the Grand Jury of the charges of corruption, three members of the Legislature swore they had each received $10,000 from Wellcome as purchase money for their votes for Clark. The money is now on deposit with the State Treasurer.

Soon after the session of the Legislature closed the Attorney General of the State began disbarment proceedings against Wellcome upon the relation of ex-Senator Whiteside. These were contested by Wellcome's attorneys at every point, and after several hearings the Supreme Court decided that Wellcome must plead at once to the charge. Wellcome has been away from the State nearly all the time since the Legislature adjourned, but his attorney's plea for more time was denied. The decision reached to-day will open up the sensational bribery case of last Winter, and it is expected that the whole matter will receive a thorough airing, and it is expected that all the allegations of corruption made against Clark and his managers will be thoroughly investigated.

GIRLS SHACKLED AND BEATEN.

Governor Voorhees Hears Testimony Against the Principal of New Jersey's Industrial School.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—Gov. Voorhees this afternoon decided to personally investigate the charges of cruelty in the management of the State Industrial School for Girls made against Mrs. Eyler, the Principal, by the Rev. Dr. Maddock and P. J. Fitzgibbon of the Board of Trustees. The Governor had his stenographer at the school to take notes and will make a thorough investigation, which will be conducted publicly.

Several witnesses were examined this afternoon, all of whom made allegations against Mrs. Eyler and the methods employed in disciplining the girls. The first witness was Gottlieb, Kohler, a fireman at the institution, who said that he had often been sent for by Mrs. Eyler to hold girls while she punished them, generally by slapping them in the face. Shackles and straitjackets, he said, were freely used. He expressed the opinion that the punishment was too severe, and said the straitjackets had never been used before Mrs. Eyler's time, except once in the case of an insane girl.

Timothy Coniff gave testimony to the same effect as Kohler, and instanced one case when Mrs. Eyler wrapped the girl's hair around her wrist and, pulling her head back over a chair, struck the girl in the face with her fist.

Martha Wight, a teacher at the school, and a sister of the Rev. Dr. Wight of Long Branch, said that the affairs at the school were very unpleasant. She had purposely avoided witnessing corporal punishment because she was opposed to it and practically none of this was practiced under Mrs. Eyler's predecessors. Miss Wight told of three girls who had run away from the school and were caught. They were kept in close confinement for five weeks, part of the time in a "dungeon," for three weeks receiving only bread and water.

Miss Wight said that she and Miss Harbourt had charge of 59 of the girls and managed them with very little difficulty. There are 135 girls in the school and 14 teachers altogether.

Miss Margaret Harbourt, another teacher, told of the punishment of Katie Barlow, a girl, who last week was sent to the city hospital. The girl had taunted one of the teachers, and for this Mrs. Eyler ordered her to walk up and down a tier of steps twenty-five times, and then put her in a dungeon.

A colored girl who had broken the rules by writing a letter to another girl in the school was put in a cell for seven days. Miss Harbourt said that when girls were put on bread and water diet the cups were not allowed to remain in the cells, and the girls could only have a drink when it was served to them. Miss Harbourt admitted that she disobeyed the rules in this respect, and that she served water to the girls in the cell, and left a cupful with them in order that they might drink as they needed it.

Isabella Scott, employed in the school laundry, said that it was a common occurrence for girls to be punished by being slapped in the face. On one occasion, she said, thirty-nine girls were sent to bed without supper for failing to learn a Scriptural lesson.

In the afternoon there was a colloquy between Trustee Fitzgibbon and Trustee Crook as to whether shackles were introduced in the school by Mrs. Eyler. Mr. Crook said they were used before Mrs. Eyler's time. Trustee Fitzgibbon denied this, and reading from a notebook said that five pairs had been ordered by Mrs. Eyler's husband, who is an employe of the institution, without the knowledge of the Board of Trustees.

Gov. Voorhees will resume the investigation to-morrow morning.

SUES FOR $65,000 OF STOCK.

Mrs. Naomi Michaelis has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against Robert S. Towne to recover certain securities valued at $65,000 and $5,000 damages. In her suit the plaintiff charges the defendant with conversion. As a result of the suit, Mr. Towne was arrested yesterday on an order issued by Justice Giegerich and released in $2,000 bail.

In her complaint Mrs. Michaelis says that in 1892 she was the owner of 600 shares of the stock of the Compania Metalurgicia Mexicana, valued at $65,000. In November, 1892, she gave the stock to her husband with the understanding that it was to be deposited in the City of Mexico with Est Benecke Successores. Subsequently her husband returned to her what she supposed was a receipt for the deposit of the stock. The supposed receipt was written in German.

Some time after she received the receipt Mrs. Michaelis discovered that instead of depositing the stock as directed, her husband had borrowed $500, and that the supposed receipt was the acknowledgment of the transaction. Mrs. Michaelis then goes on to say that she met Towne in St. Louis. After she came to this city Towne called on her, and suggested that she redeem the stock. Mrs. Michaelis told Towne that she did not have the money necessary to do so, and he offered to loan it to her. She accepted the offer, and after considerable communication with the holders of the securities they were sent to Towne.

Since then, says Mrs. Michaelis, she has made repeated efforts to get the securities from Towne, but without success. In her affidavit Mrs. Michaelis asserts that Towne holds the controlling interest in the stock of the Compania Metalurgicia Mexicana, and was at one time President of the concern.

This book has been prepared to assist those interested in amateur sports in the selection of a suitable Trophy.

We shall be pleased to send a copy on receipt of request to do so.

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SHEEHAN ATTACKS CROKER

Reply to Those Who Accuse Him of Disloyalty.

FOUGHT WHEN OTHERS FLED

Declares He Led Tammany to Signal Victory in One of Her Darkest Hours.

Both John C. Sheehan and Frank J. Goodwin, the rival candidates for the Tammany leadership in the Ninth Assembly District, yesterday attended the annual "chowder" of the Columbia Club, which has its existence in the district. During 364 days of the year the club is in a dormant condition, but on the three hundred and sixty-fifth it springs suddenly into life, with a vigorous appetite for clams and beer. Singularly, this awakening always occurs at the period when politics is lively and the purses of politicians are open.

Inasmuch as the club on its one day of activity boasts of a big membership, rival political leaders embrace the opportunity to display their regard for the men who can do them the most good at the polls and in many ways perform acts that may result in making their fences strong. In addition to taking part in the festivities, each of the rivals gave orders to his followers who did not attend the chowder to assemble at the respective headquarters and display fireworks as the clam-fed merrymakers marched along Eighth Avenue on their return. Skyrockets and Roman candles were therefore burned in profusion, and Eighth Avenue took on a gala appearance that made the Fourth of July look like Good Friday in comparison.

While Mr. Sheehan was absent on the clam-eating excursion of the ephemeral Columbia Club, his lawyers busied themselves in caring for his interests in the suit which he has brought to compel Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, to substitute Mr. Sheehan's list of election officers for those named by his rival, Mr. Goodwin. The particular action of Mr. Sheehan's attorneys was to file their client's reply to Mr. McMahon's answer to Mr. Sheehan's complaint.

In this reply Mr. Sheehan denies all the statements made in Mr. McMahon's answer and declares that he is a faithful and loyal member of Tammany Hall, and that as such he is only contending for his just rights and dues, and he formally reiterates his "belief in the principles of the Democratic Party and his devotion to Tammany Hall." He then goes on to relate the circumstances of his connection with the organization, and declares that through his efforts the Ninth District was metamorphosed from a Republican district into "a Democratic stronghold."

Continuing, Mr. Sheehan in his reply says:

"In 1894, a persistent attack having been made upon the Democratic Party in the County of New York, and especially upon Tammany Hall, popular prejudices were aroused to the great detriment of the Democratic Party and of Tammany Hall. As a result of the so-called Lexow investigation the popular mind was influenced against Tammany, and the Democratic Party in New York was in the Fall campaign of 1894 disastrously defeated.

"Dismay pervaded Tammany. Some of those who adhere to her in time of prosperity disappeared in that period of adversity. Many who are ever constant lost hope and despaired of seeing a regeneration of the party or of the organization for years and years. It was confidently asserted by the supporters of the Strong administration and it was believed by many in Tammany Hall that many another campaign would have to be waged before Tammany could again elect her candidates. And yet, despite all that hopelessness and those adverse conditions, Tammany Hall rallied from the shock and went triumphantly to the polls in 1895 and overcame the successful foe of the year before.

"Deponent does not venture to say that the generally unexpected Tammany victory of 1895 was due to his efforts as the recognized leader of the Tammany Hall organization during all of that year; but he asks any, who now for a moment may listen to malicious assaults upon his partly loyalty and his organization fidelity, to remember that after that election of 1894, when Tammany's future seemed so dark, he did not sulk or skulk, but hopefully, willingly, loyally, accepted the disheartened organization's leadership and earnestly undertook the responsibility of encouraging the despondent, of interesting the indifferent, of advising and acting with the steadfast, and of arousing and rallying all true Tammany Democrats to march on to a possible triumph. * * * Therefore, he now asks, in view of the present cruel insinuation of disloyalty, that if no credit belongs to that leadership which leads to success, credit for loyalty at least may be granted to him, who when Tammany's fortunes ebb, does not run away, but stays to work and to fight."

Mr. Sheehan's reference to persons who run away is of course meant to apply to Richard Croker, who at the time Mr. Sheehan speaks of went to Europe after avowing that he was "out of politics forever." In the Presidential campaign of 1896 Mr. Sheehan says he labored industriously and loyally for the success of the National ticket, and he points to the fact that New York County gave the Democratic Electoral ticket 55,000 more votes than had been estimated by "some Democrats" or conceded by the Republicans as evidence of the efficacy of his work. As regards the municipal campaign of 1897, he points to its successful issue as proof of his devotion to Tammany Hall. Again last year, after he had retired from the command of the organization and had become again a district leader, he says his district gave Augustus Van Wyck a much larger majority for Governor than it had in the previous year given his brother for Mayor, and he declares that had proportionate increases in Democratic votes been made in other districts the State would now have a Democratic Governor. His only desire in this proceeding, he says in conclusion, is to "resist the attempts of a few persons to invade the Ninth District Democratic organization for selfish ends."

MR. WAKEMAN NOT ELECTED.

Governors of the Madison Square Republican Club Refer His Case to a Committee.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the Madison Square Republican Club was held at the clubhouse, 16 West Twenty-fourth Street, last evening to act on the application of Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port of New York, for membership. The meeting was in session about an hour, and the question of the qualifications of Appraiser Wakeman for membership were discussed at length.

The Board of Governors held a meeting last week at which Charles A. Hess, who is by no means friendly to Mr. Wakeman, opposed his election as a member and final action was postponed until last evening. It was reported that Appraiser Wakeman would be elected last night, and the absence of Mr. Hess from the meeting seemed to afford some confirmation of this report. When the meeting closed, however, it was learned that the Governors had decided that Mr. Wakeman's name was not properly before them as an applicant for membership, and the application had been referred back to the Committee on Admissions.

As all members of the club have to be elected by the Board of Governors and the committee to which the matter was referred is made up of members of this body, the result of last night's meeting, as one of the members said, was practically to report progress, and that progress, so far as Mr. Wakeman's chances of election to membership are concerned, was backward rather than forward. No time was set for the committee to report.

MR. PLATT INDORSES DADY.

No Opposition to Him or to Mr. Atterbury.

Mr. Platt was seen last night at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, regarding the statement printed yesterday afternoon, to the effect that he would oppose Michael J. Dady and Walter Atterbury in the Brooklyn Republican faction fight. He said there was absolutely no truth in the statement.

"I believe," he said, "that Mr. Dady and Mr. Atterbury will carry the day."

Ex-Congressman Quigg was present and agreed with what Mr. Platt said. Judge William Kramer and State Senator Davis called on Mr. Platt last night, and they said that his indorsement of Dady and Atterbury will end the faction fight in Brooklyn.

COTTON DUCK TRUST FORMED.

The Combination of the Mills Assured —The Capital, $33,500,000—Question of Trade Marks.

Members of the cotton duck trade in this city are in receipt of information that the project to form a general combination or trust has been practically brought to a successful issue, and that a meeting will be held in Baltimore to-day or to-morrow to complete the new organization. The greater number of cotton duck mills have their headquarters in Baltimore, and some of the large trust companies in that city are financially interested in this movement. Options on seven plants expired on the last day of July, but it is understood that arrangements were made to take them up.

The name of the new corporation will be the Mount Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck Company, with a capitalization of $23,500,000. Three classes of securities are to be issued by this corporation according to the present plan. There will be first mortgage bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum; income bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest and common stock. New York dealers say that, judging from current returns on the business of the several mills the stock of the new company will easily pay 10 per cent. per annum. It is expected that Richard Ironwell, President of the Mount Vernon Company, will be made President of this "trust."

Seven plants have been purchased by the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore, the stockholders taking part of their pay in cash and part in stock. The plants in the combination are the Mount Vernon Company of Mount Vernon, Md.; the Woodbury Manufacturing Company of Woodbury, Md.; the Greenwich Company of New Hartford, Conn.; the Franklinville Mills of Baltimore, the Laurel Mills of Baltimore, the Columbia Mills Company of Columbia, S. C., and the Tallahassee Falls Manufacturing Company of Tallahassee Falls, Ala. In obtaining options on some of these plants the promoters of the combination were obliged to deposit large cash forfeits. The holdings of stock in some of the old companies are widely distributed, and the consummation of the present project has been more or less delayed by the necessity of getting the consents of so many different persons.

An interesting problem of this general combination of the principal cotton duck plants is the future disposition of the trade marks. From time immemorial the cotton duck business has been conducted by means of brands. Each mill has its distinctive brand, and some of these brands have a worldwide reputation. In some instances these brands are the personal property of individuals, and could not be transferred in a sale of the mills. One case is mentioned where a shareholder in a certain plant sold his stock to the "trust," but insisted upon retaining his ownership of the trade mark. The question arises, therefore, whether or not the new corporation will have to buy his trade mark, pay him a royalty, or discontinue selling that particular brand of cotton duck.

In most cases where plants have been bought for this "trust," the stocks on hand at the mills and in the stores of agents in New York and elsewhere were not included in the purchase. For fear that the "trust" may raise prices, retail dealers in cotton duck have been placing some unusually large orders with New York selling agents within the past week or two.

CORSETMAKERS MAY COMBINE.

Options on Manufacturing Concerns Are Secured—Some Opposition.

Options on nearly all of the corset manufacturing concerns in this country have been obtained by parties who have been at work for the last six months trying to form a trust to control that trade. The promoters of this project are outside of the trade, and they have found their task a difficult one for the reason that some of the largest corset manufacturers in the country have shown no interest in the scheme. These manufacturers gave options on their business only when the promoters of the trust offered a price too large to be refused.

No definite steps have as yet been taken to form a new general corporation, but it is expected that the matter will be disposed of one way or another very soon. Within the last few weeks encouraging progress has been made by the men having the enterprise in charge. It is proposed to organize a company which shall take over all the corset manufacturing plants available, together with valuable trade mark rights and patents. These properties are to be paid for chiefly in bonds and stocks of the united company. The plan on which the promoters of the proposed combination have been working contemplates the payment of the present value of manufacturing plants in actual operation and an additional sum for the good will of the business, the latter sum to be based on the estimated earnings of each manufacturer for a period of ten years from the formation of the trust.

The New England manufacturers of corsets are said to be indifferent to the formation of a trust, although willing to enter into any combination which will secure to each one the same proportion of benefit which they now enjoy. The New England interests in this industry are very large. There are in New Haven factories which employ in the aggregate from 10,000 to 12,000 girls. In Bridgeport there are other large factories and also in Worcester, Mass.

In the "trust" under consideration there are advantages claimed, which are disputed by individual manufacturers. It is urged that by a general combination of all the plants a great saving might be effected in three directions, viz., traveling expenses, office expenses, and advertising. The estimated saving in office expenses is 50 per cent.

FIGHTING A TRUST WITH LAW.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 1.—The local Glassmakers' Assembly has decided to institute legal proceedings to prevent the window-glass companies of Indiana joining the proposed combine. Advantage is taken of an old section of the statute, which provides that in case any corporation shall depart from the purposes for which it was organized its charter may be forfeited and the concern placed in the hands of a receiver. The statute empowers the Prosecuting Attorney to bring this suit. The glass companies will furthermore be enjoined from entering the proposed window-glass trust which is now being organized under the laws of New Jersey.

The glass companies in this county which are made defendants in the proceedings are the Union, Victor, and Anderson Glass Works of Anderson, the Pendleton and Indiana Glass Companies of Pendleton, the Clyde of Frankton, and the Elwood Glass Company.

If the courts hold this section of the statute to be effective, there will be no need of any further legislation against trusts in Indiana. The window glass workmen believe that something will have to be done to break the power of the big window glass combination.

Panic in a Boarding House.

The boarders in Mrs. Mary Hughes's boarding house, at 246 West 24th Street, were routed from their beds yesterday morning by an alarm of fire. Siegfried Saunger, a boarder occupying an upper room, sat up late reading and smoking. He set fire to the lace curtain. He put the fire out quickly without alarming the household, but some one in the street below saw the blaze and turned in the alarm. The rattle of the engines then alarmed the inmates of the house. Men and women, regardless of appearances, left their beds and rushed out of the house. They were soon reassured, and quiet was soon restored. The loss is trifling.

Chicago Merchant Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Jacob W. Levy, a commission merchant at 150 Fifth Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court to-day with liabilities amounting to $88,170.03. Mr. Levy was a partner in the commission firm of Shoninger, Levy & Co., who failed in 1896. The principal creditors are Heyman & Alexander, Nottingham, England, $3,128.73; Kiefe Freres, Paris, France, $5,425; Fannie M. Levy, Chicago, $8,088.22; Goldsmith Bros., Chicago, $6,235.22; Julius Speyer, Chicago, $5,000; Ernest Troy, Cincinnati, Ohio, $3,127.50; D. Heinsheimer, Glenwood, Iowa, $3,167; Mills County National Bank, Glenwood, Iowa, $3,076.40.

Wm Vogel & Son

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings.
Everything for Men's Attire.
Broadway and Houston St.

An Old Nurse for Children.
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FIGHTING LAND SYSTEM.

Chicago Title and Trust Companies Refuse Abstracts on Titles.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—According to Examiner Sheedon, the Chicago Title and Trust Company, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and the Security Title and Land Company are waging a bitter war against the Torrens system of registering and transferring titles. He claims that the officials of the three companies are not only doing all that they can to cripple the new law, but that they are enlisting in the fight lawyers and loan agents who are interested in real estate and its transfer.

Their animosity is demonstrated here to-day by the fact that they refuse abstracts on titles furnished under the Torrens system, and also refuse to issue abstracts or grant insurance policies on titles when an application has been made for certificates under the new system.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—G. L. Peabody, Boston; Capt. Alfred L. Wheeler, Royal Army.

ASTOR—Henry Watterson, Jr., United States Army; E. W. Jordan, Honolulu.

EMPIRE—E. C. Moulton, St. Louis; E. R. Tinley, Memphis; E. G. McCreally, Augusta, Ga.

EVERETT—Prof. Franklin Carter, Williams College.

FIFTH AVENUE—MacGrane Cox, Southfield, N. Y.; Dr. Alex. de Marconay, Limon, Costa Rica; W. Knapp, Nicaragua; F. Wieting, Costa Rica.

GILSEY—James P. Congers, Bermuda; A. S. Caldwell, Memphis; Gen. Lew. Wallace, Indiana; M. Lockwood, Bermuda.

GRAND—John Richmond, Covington, Ky.; William W. Chamberlain, Norfolk.

HOFFMAN—Euclid Martin, Omaha; D. C. Hemingway, Covington, Ky.; M. A. Devitt, Chicago; Theodore F. Davidson, Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina.

HOLLAND—James C. Calwell, Birmingham, Ala.; J. Mersden, Honolulu; Hjalmer Jensen, Savannah.

MANHATTAN—Col. O. H. Grant, Washington; Maurice Talbot, Berlin; S. Okamatsu, Tokio, Japan.

MURRAY HILL—Senator Orville H. Platt, Connecticut; Major J. W. Hinkley, Poughkeepsie.

NETHERLAND—G. Z. Whiting, New Orleans; Dr. P. Foerster, Breslau, Germany.

PARK AVENUE—C. W. Foster, United States Army.

SAVOY—L. Reicherbach, St. Gall, Switzerland.

WALDORF—W. Watanabe and H. Tanikawa, Tokio, Japan; Julian Cendoya, Santiago de Cuba; Edward P. Milne, Edinburgh, Scotland; Dr. Thomas D. Hogg, Raleigh, N. C.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Parrott, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. P. Bennett, ribbons and trimmings; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adam, J. D. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street.

Brandeis, J. M. & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. Brandies, furnishing goods; 328 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. V. Segar, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Cartwright & Washer, Portland, Ind.; C. F. Headington, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Connell & Co., Scranton, Penn.; A. E. Connell, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 68 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. E. Atkinson, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. Van Wyck, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Dreyfuss, I., Pine Bluff, Ark., notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Rivers.

Frank, F., Gadsen, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Congdon, prints; 104 Worth Street; Murray

SECRETARY ROOT IN CHARGE

War Department Formally Turned Over to Him Yesterday.

GEN. ALGER GONE TO DETROIT

Oath of Office Administered to Mr. Root in Presence of a Large Assembly—Mr. Alger's Leave-Taking.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Elihu Root took the oath of office as Secretary of War at 10:45 this morning. The ceremony occurred in the large office of the Secretary of War, in the presence of a large number of officers of the army in uniform and other employes and officials. The oath was administered by Judge Cole of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Secretary Alger arrived at the War Department at 10:40, accompanied by Mr. Root, for whom he had called in his carriage. They went immediately to the Secretary's private office, where they met Secretaries Gage and Hitchcock, and were soon joined by Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Major Hopkins, the latter being the military secretary of Secretary Alger. A moment later Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and Judge Cole entered the room, and the Judge was formally presented to the new Secretary. The commission, bearing date to-day, was in possession of Adjt. Gen. Corbin.

By this time all of the army officers on duty in the department had gathered in the main office, and Mr. Root and Secretary Alger and other members of the party entered the room. It was 10:35 when Mr. Root stood up and took the oath of office. Judge Cole then addressed him as "Mr. Secretary," and shook hands with him, offering his congratulations. Gen. Alger then advanced and shook his hand most cordially, and said with evident feeling:

"With all my heart I congratulate you and the Administration. You will find around you here men who will help in the arduous duties of your position. May God bless you and give you strength." Secretary Gage then stepped forward and congratulated Secretary Root. He was followed by Secretary Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Gen. Corbin, and Chief Clerk Schofield.

Gen. Alger picked up the commission, signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary of State, appointing Mr. Root Secretary of War.

"Here is your commission," he said, with a smile, handing it to Mr. Root, "in which you lose your identity and become Mr. Secretary. I go back to become a sovereign citizen of the United States and become Mr. Alger."

"I sincerely wish it were the other way," said Mr. Root as he accepted the parchment.

Then the officers were presented to Secretary Root by Victor L. Mason, the confidential secretary of the Secretary of War. As soon as they were introduced they passed on and shook hands with Gen. Alger. Nearly all stopped to express their regrets upon his retirement and to wish him great success in the future. They also thanked him for his consideration and many acts of kindness and uniform courtesy during the time they had been associated with him.

Civilians appeared with his staff in the full-dress uniform of the Major General commanding the army. He stopped to talk with Secretary Root for some time, longer than any of the others.

Following the presentation of the officers, the civilian officials and clerks of the department came in and shook hands with Secretary Root and said farewell to Gen. Alger. Secretary Gage, before leaving the room, went up to Gen. Alger and shook him cordially by the hand, bidding him goodbye. Gen. Alger left at 12:45 o'clock to-day for his home in Detroit.

The last official act of Secretary Alger was to sign a requisition for the allotment of $20,000 for transportation. Secretary Alger intended that his last act should be the signing of an order directing Major Charles Bird, Assistant Quartermaster, to accompany the transport Thomas to Manila when she was ready. He signed such an order, but the other paper was presented a few moments later.

Secretary Root did not perform any official duty to-day. As Gen. Alger is Secretary and will draw the salary for to-day, it was thought best to avoid any legal complications by having the business of the department transacted by Mr. Meiklejohn, as Acting Secretary.

GEN. ALGER'S LAST STATEMENT

Chapter II. in His Serial Defense Much Criticised—Considers Himself an Ill-Used Man.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Alger's parting statement to the public has already been the subject of criticism because of his failure to reply to a number of the principal points made against him. The statement deals almost entirely with the question of appointments, and leaves untouched the beef scandal, the mismanagement of the camps, the state of affairs which brought forth the round robin from Santiago, and the other counts in the indictment against Algerism. It is likely, however, that Mr. Alger will reply to the other charges in time. It is reported that he intends to issue his defense piecemeal, as a sort of serial story.

The first chapter was his statement a few days ago, in which he claimed the credit for the scheme of sending the Santiago prisoners back to Spain. This Alger regarded as a good preface to his serial defense. His statement to the public on the subject of appointments was Chapter II. Before he gets through, unless he changes his present plans, those who are criticising him for not talking enough will be fully satisfied. Nor will Mr Alger be daunted by the replies which will be made to his installments. Chapter I., dealing with the Spanish prisoners, was promptly met by a publication of the fact that the scheme originated with another man, and was in the President's hands three days before he talked it over with the Secretary. This did not deter the Secretary from proceeding calmly with the preparation of Chapter II. The later chapters, dealing with various subjects, from Eagan to beef, which have been under discussion in the newspapers for the past year, are expected from Mr. Alger's pen as the Michigan Senatorial contest approaches the climax.

Gov. Pingree and Mr. Alger's supporters intend to advertise him as the martyr candidate, and as there never has been any question of Mr. Alger's popularity in Michigan, it is likely that sympathy for him can be made to do good political work. Mr. Alger may not be a party to this method of campaigning himself, but the "to-be-continued" defense which he is issuing is expected to be of material assistance to him in his State.

Mr. Alger unquestionably considers himself an ill-used man, and he is glad to let the public know his side of the case. It was remarked when he turned over his portfolio to Mr. Root to-day that he seemed in a cheerful and happy frame of mind. He did not want to be "under fire," as he called it, but to him there is one redeeming feature about his fall, in that he can at last relieve his mind. He now has an opportunity to convince the people that he is the ill-used man he believes himself to be.

LONDON TIMES ON MR. ALGER.

Says His Reply Did Not Answer Charges Made in Newspapers.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Times this morning makes no reference to ex-Secretary of War Alger, except in a New York dispatch, commenting upon his apology, and pointing out that the charges preferred against Gen. Alger by many respectable American journals—some of which were repeated in The Times—were made for many months, and have never been answered and are not answered now.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE ALL RIGHT.

Consul at Nagasaki So Cables to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The State Department has succeeded in locating Senator Beveridge of Indiana, about whose whereabouts some anxiety was felt by his friends. A cablegram to Consul Harris at Nagasaki elicted the following reply, received this morning:

"Beveridge all right."

The Senator was a passenger on the steamship Empress of India and was detained in quarantine at Nagasaki.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW CONSTRUED.

Navy Department Ruling Says Men May Work Longer Only in Case of Extraordinary Emergency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Navy Department has rendered a decision construing the eight-hour law that will be of importance to all labor interests, as well as to Government contractors. The Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard recently asked authority from the department to permit the contractor, who is building the new gunshops in the yard, to employ his workmen ten hours per day. In support of this application it was stated that during the progress of the work the operation of the machinery was to be stopped and the floor was being damaged by exposure to rains.

The Judge Advocate General's Department has pointed out that the law permits the employment of workmen on Government works for more than eight hours per day "only in case of extraordinary emergency," and then lays down a new doctrine in the construction of this law as follows:

"Inasmuch as the conditions reported are such as must have been foreseen when the contract was made, and are such as necessarily exist to a greater or less degree whenever work of the character referred to is in progress, the department is of the opinion that the case cannot be regarded as one of extraordinary emergency.

"In cases of this character it would appear that if the public property cannot be sufficiently protected from damage otherwise, the proper remedy would be to employ a force of men in relays by which means the work could be expedited much more effectively."

REPORTS ON ITALIAN LYNCHINGS

They Are Said to Show that Four of the Victims Were Not Americans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The international phase of the lynching of Italians in Louisiana has assumed a more serious aspect, as a result of several official reports received here. These show that the Italian officials on the scene believe that four out of the five men lynched were Italian citizens in the fullest sense. While the reports are not final, the Italian authorities believe that they will be borne out by the inquiries now in progress. In order to remove all possible doubt, Marquis Romano of the Italian Embassy has gone to Louisiana. He has been commissioned as Consul to New Orleans, owing to the absence of the Consul on leave, and in that capacity he will go to Tallulah and make a careful investigation.

The Italian authorities have also taken note of the statement attributed to Dr. Hodges, whose assault led up to the lynching. According to this, after the attack he walked away, indicating that the offense was not of a character to warrant the lynching of five persons.

NO SOUTH AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

A Diplomat Says No Opposition to the United States Exists.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The renewal of the report, this time from Rome, that South and Central American countries are forming an alliance to offset the American tendency toward expansion and imperialism, excites only derision in the diplomatic circles of the Southern Republics. One of the best posted of these officials said to-day:

"There has been no such movement, so far as I can learn from letters and reports from many quarters in South and Central America, and from constant association with representatives from those countries. These show the utmost cordiality toward the United States, and some of the countries mentioned as taking part in an alliance, have recently given strong expressions favorable to the United States. The Argentine Republic is said to be a prime mover in the plan, but the President of Argentina, in his recent message to Congress, paid a glowing tribute to Our Friend and Neighbor, the Great Republic of the North.

"No administration in any Southern republic could stand long on a policy of opposing this country, and as a matter of fact no responsible official has ever proposed such a movement."

MR. GAGE'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

The Secretary Explains His Attitude on the Baltimore Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Gage's change of front in the Baltimore civil service case is explained in a letter he sent to Collector Stone of that city, advising him that the defiant officials in his office should yield to the Civil Service Commission and submit to examination. He says in part: "Referring to our conversation on Saturday last relative to the proposed examination by the Civil Service Commission of Deputy Collector A. L. Dryden and Cashier C. S. Montell, I beg to say that since then I have looked into the matter and find that the impression which I then had that the commission was proposing to hold the examination under some supposed authority contained in the amendments to the civil service rules, approved May 29, 1899, was incorrect. The positions to which Dryden and Montell were appointed were at the time of their appointment excepted from competitive examination, but were subject to a non-competitive examination, which should properly have been taken before the oath of office was administered, but was not. There are many other similar cases scattered over the country.

Mr. Gage then reminds the Collector that he was notified when the two men were appointed that they were subject to non-competitive examination. "Why the examinations have not been held sooner," he concludes, "is a matter for the civil service to explain, but the examinations themselves were required by a rule which was then and is still in force, and compliance with which I have no authority to waive."

THE GAGE-McANENY LETTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to correct an erroneous impression that I fear has been given by your Washington correspondent in his references to my recent letters to the Secretary of the Treasury?

The statements of Mr. Gage concerning the Civil Service Reform League's review of the changes in the civil service rules, although containing charges of false representation, were made without previous communication with the league in a public interview. Necessarily, the reply was also made publicly, the "open letter" being adopted as the most convenient form. This was published in full on July 12 in newspapers circulating in Washington and elsewhere. It was printed also in a pamphlet, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Gage later. This was not, however, "after a response to the newspaper publication had been drawn forth," but a day before the response appeared.

Mr. Gage, in replying, followed the same course. His letter was published on the 16th. We received it later. My second letter, in turn, was mailed to him on the date of its publication yesterday, and no doubt is at present in his hands. Though I regret that the original letter was not in fact sent to Mr. Gage directly, there has been, I think, no breach of the amenities of public correspondence on either side.

GEORGE McANENY.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

Newark Takes Action on Water Supply

NEWARK, Aug. 1.—The Newark Board of Works to-day adopted a lengthy resolution recommended by its Water Committee, which is intended to place the City of Newark in a position to enforce its demand for the Canistear reservoir and watershed. The City Counsel is directed in the resolution to notify the East Jersey Water Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company that unless certain work is done they will be prosecuted. The resolution sets forth just what is to be done, and if its provisions are carried out the reservoir will be built.

A Serious Fire at Schuylerville.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—A serious fire is in progress late to-night at Schuylerville, Saratoga County. Edward Chubb's barn, including hay press and machinery, and the adjoining buildings; several Fitchburg Railway cars loaded with paper, and two loaded with coal, are in flames, and the Fitchburg Depot is threatened. The fire was still spreading at 11 o'clock to-night. Up to that time the loss was estimated at more than $50,000.

Missing Man's Body in the River.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—William Darnstedt, a prominent citizen of Park's Ferry, near Glens Falls, was reported missing last night. His remains were found in Upper Hudson River, near that place, this afternoon. The Coroner is investigating.

BOYCOTT IN CLEVELAND

Sick Men Refused Medicine and Physicians' Aid Forbidden.

A PLAN TO FEED THE TROOPS

Penalties for Riding on the Forbidden Street Cars—A Demand Made on Senator Hanna.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 1.—This is the sixteenth day of the street car strike in this city and apparently it is no nearer a settlement now than when it began. The boycott movement, which began in connection with the strike, has spread so rapidly that it has now reached the big down-town wholesale and department stores. In many cases the proprietors of these establishments have requested their employes not to ride on the Big Consolidated cars. In some instances, however, the merchants have flatly refused to take part in the boycott, and declare they will have nothing to do with it, no matter what the result may be.

Adjt. Gen. Axline said to-night that he had found a way to smash the boycott, so far as it affected the troops. Every day since the soldiers arrived they have been subjected to petty annoyances because of the refusal of merchants to sell them necessary supplies. Gen. Axline pointed out the other day that these merchants could be prosecuted under the civil rights law, which requires all keepers of inns, restaurants, and places of public amusement and accommodation to serve all people alike. To-night Gen. Axline declared that if any more complaints of discrimination against soldiers came to him he would appoint a Judge Advocate General to proceed against the merchants and thus seek to bring them to terms.

A prominent physician to-night gave an instance of the way in which the boycott is enforced. He says that he was called to see a little girl who was dying. He was met by two men, who told him he had better not attend the child, as its father was a "scab." He replied that they ought to serve notice of the boycott on the Almighty, and inform him that they would not go to heaven, for the child would be there in a short time.

Last night a man was refused medicine at two drug stores, even though he was in a critical condition, simply because he had ridden on a Big Consolidated car. The man who was boycotted says that one of the druggists who refused him medicine was recently saved by him from prosecution for damages for selling poison to be used for a criminal purpose, and that he afterward indorsed the druggist's notes for a considerable amount. He made the statement to show that the druggist was under obligations to him and should have been glad to accommodate him by filling the prescription.

Ohio has no specific statute covering boycotting or conspiracy, and it has been questioned whether the boycotters could be reached. Judge E. T. Hamilton, who stands practically at the head of the Cleveland bar, said to-night that it would be impossible to collect damages from boycotters. "Boycotting is, however, a crime," he said, "under the common law covering conspiracy, and any person who is refused goods by a merchant can cause the arrest both of the person who asked that the person be boycotted and also of the merchant who refused to sell goods for conspiracy."

The Big Consolidated officials to-day state that every line in their systtm is in full operation, and on the more important lines the regular schedule is being maintained. The cars running down town on the Euclid and Cedar Avenue lines were fairly well filled this morning. On the other twelve lines in the Big Consolidated system, however, they were comparatively empty at an hour when they are usually crowded.

Late last night some unknown persons pushed an electric freight car loaded with ties from a switch on Mayfield Heights, just east of the city, on to the main track and down the long, steep grade to Euclid Avenue. Half way down the incline it collided with an up-bound car with terrific force. Both cars were badly wrecked. Two passengers were on the up-bound car. Strange to say, neither they nor the crew were injured beyond a severe shaking up.

There seems to be a disposition to stir up trouble among the employes of the Little Consolidated Company. More than half of them have been initiated into the union of the former employes of the Big Consolidated, and a dispatch has been sent to Senator M. A. Hanna, who is in France, asking him if he, as President of the Little Consolidated Company, will recognize the union. No answer has as yet been received from him.

The striking linemen and electricians of the Cuyahoga Telephone Company announced to-day that more than 500 telephone men engaged in construction work in various parts of the State for the United States Telephone Company are now out on strike. The local men struck out of sympathy with the Big Consolidated Street Railway employes. Henry A. Everett, President of the last-named company, is largely interested in the Cuyahoga Telephone Company, as well as in the United States Telephone Company. It is said that organizers are being sent to Pennsylvania and Indiana in order to induce the men employed by the United States Company in these States to strike.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Late last night sympathizers with the Cleveland street railway strikers began making attempts to wreck the cars of the Sandusky and Interurban line here. Large stones were placed on the track, stakes were driven between the rails, and pieces of plank spiked across the track so as to throw the cars off if possible. As soon as the plot to derail the cars was discovered, a detachment of police was sent to guard the line. The Sandusky and Interurban line is controlled by President Henry A. Everett of the Big Consolidated Company at Cleveland. No material damage has been done.

CHICAGO BRICKMAKERS' STRIKE.

Non-Union Workmen Join Strikers, Completely Shutting Off Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The situation in the brickmakers' strike assumed a new aspect during the morning, when it was reported at labor headquarters that all the non-union men who have remained at work on the north side, while those on the south side were striking, had at last agreed to join the strike, thus completely shutting off the supply of brick, both union and non-union products.

Charles Hank, business agent of the Brickmakers' Alliance, which has been making war on north side brick manufacturers since the middle of last week, reported to Secretary Allen that these 950 men had refused to go to work when the whistles blew this morning. The following yards, he said, were affected: William Bach & Sons, Wolff & Blaul, Weckler Brick Company, John F. Becker & Co., Reimer, La Bahn & Kuester, F. M. Zapel, Jr., Henry J. Lutter, J. Hundreiser & Co., C. Roeske & Co., Kuesler & Thurow, B. F. Weber, Jefferson Brick Company, and Evanston Brick Company. At the Weckler yards most of the men had struck, and, as a consequence, work was shut down. The yards of Reimer, La Bahn & Kuester had shut down, it was admitted, but the reason assigned was that it was too wet to work on account of the rain.

Mr. Bowman, Chairman of the contractors and strikers' joint press committee, said that if the report that the north side workmen had joined the strikers was true it would have the effect of "bringing the whole business to a focus in the near future."

PECULIAR STRIKE IN MILWAUKEE.

Union Against Union—A Question of Using Men as Laborers.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 1.—A peculiar strike occurred here this morning. It was not for increased wages or shorter hours or against the employment of non-union men, but because some union plasterers objected to certain union men doing work for which they thought other union men should be employed.

The plasterers were engaged in making extensive repairs on the Court House, and the strikers employed by one concern objected to men of another concern doing the work of laborers, although they were union men. The latter concern professed willingness to employ union laborers on the work, but said that no men were to be had and that they would employ any union men the objectors might send to them. Meanwhile they were anxious to push the work and their union men were doing the work of the laborers. The strikers insisted that this should not be done, and walked out, and the controversy is now being considered by the respective unions.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Victory for the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway.

An application made on behalf of William N. Miller, suing on behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, against Grenville M. Dodge and others, for an injunction to restrain the carrying out of certain plans of reorganization by the defendants, as a committee of bondholders of the railroad company, was yesterday denied by Justice Beekman in Supreme Court, Special Term. After the appointment of a receiver of the company, on its becoming insolvent through default in payment of interest on its consolidated mortgage bonds, certain of the bondholders entered into an agreement in September, 1897, for effecting a reorganization, and a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Dodge, George M. Pullman, J. Kennedy Tod, Oliver Ames, Harry Walters, Henry Levis, and Urish Hermann were members.

Mr. Miller, as stockholder, claims the right of participation in the reorganization, founded upon the agreement drawn up by the committee. By this agreement the bondholders desiring to become parties might do so by depositing their securities with the committee, each depositor to become bound by the agreement as fully as if he had signed it. No status was given to the depositing stockholders, vesting them with any control over the committee in the plan of reorganization. There was no promise or obligation assumed that this plan should make any provision for the stockholders, though they were asked to participate in it.

Justice Beekman says he is unable to perceive what authority there is in the Court, either to require the committee to make a new plan, or to modify the one adopted, in any particular. It might be that the recognition given in the plan to the old stock was slight and of little value; but then it was to be remembered that the value of such stock was little more than nominal. That at least 97 per cent. of the old stockholders had given their adhesion to the plan, was perhaps the best evidence, Justice Beekman said, that the provision made for them was not unreasonable. At any rate, the plaintiff was in no situation to ask the Court for the relief he sought.

READING RAILWAY CHANGES.

Old Men Retire from the Staff and New Men Are Appointed.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 1.—A number of important changes in the official staff of the Reading Railway Company took place to-day. O. S. Doolittle, who has been Superintendent of the Reading and Columbia Division for the past two years, retired from the service. Previous to taking charge of the Reading and Columbia Division he was the General Storekeeper of the company in this city. He will engage in other business. W. G. Besler, who has been Superintendent of the St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway for the last six years, has been appointed Superintendent of the main line division, with headquarters in this city. He is thirty-five years old, and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He takes the place of Alexander M. Wilson, who returns to his former position as Superintendent of the Reading and Columbia Division. John H. Frech, formerly Train Master of the Reading Division, with headquarters in this city, but who was made Assistant Superintendent in Philadelphia some years ago, comes to Reading. He will have his office here, and will assist Mr. Besler. L. B. Paxson, who has been Superintendent of Motive Power and Rolling Equipment for many years, retired, to become Consulting Mechanical Engineer. He will remain stationed in Reading. Mr. Paxson entered the service of the company in 1847. He is seventy-two years old, and has a National reputation. Mr. Paxson was succeeded by S. F. Prince, Jr., who is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and previous to 1892 was in the service of the Reading as Mechanical Engineer, with headquarters at Reading. Since that time he has been in the service of the Long Island Railroad, first as Consulting Engineer and for the last six years as Superintendent of Motive Power and Equipment.

CENTRAL NEW YORK AND WESTERN.

Permission Granted to Build an Extension in Steuben County.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has granted the application of the Central New York and Northern Railroad Company for permission to build a steam road, which is to be an extension of the Central New York and Western Road. It will run from Perkinsville, Steuben County, and will connect with the West Shore Road at Macedonia. The new road is to be sixty miles long.

The application of the Central New York and Western Railroad Company for an increase of its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 was granted.

A certificate of consolidation of the Central New York and Western Railroad Company with the Central New York and Northern Railroad Company, forming the Central New York and Western Railroad Company, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State, with a capital stock of $3,500,000. The principal office is at 54 Wall Street, New York City. The Directors are Frank S. Smith of Angelica, Frederic H. Mollenhauer, Francis R. Pemberton, Lewis F. Wilson, Frederic H. Ridgeway, Frederic W. Frost, and Simeon M. Syres of New York City; C. Walter Artz of Roselle, N. Y., and W. M. Clark of Wayland.

Train Service to Lake Hopatcong.

In line with the improved train service of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, General Passenger Agent T. W. Lee announced yesterday that Traffic Manager Caldwell, General Passenger Agent Lee, General Superintendent Russell, and other officials of the Lackawanna Railroad had just returned from Lake Hopatcong, where they had been in conference with many of the property holders and others financially interested with reference to systematic effort to make that lake one of the most popular inland Summer resorts about New York. The Hopatcong people stated what they considered necessary to bring the place to the fore. The Lackawanna people are considering plans for a train service that will make it possible for New Yorkers to live at the lake during the Summer without great inconvenience to themselves.

MOTHER POISONS HER CHILDREN.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Mary Stevenson of 203 Clinton Street this afternoon poisoned her two children—Emma, aged three, and Ella, aged six—with morphine and took a dose of the drug herself. Both the girls are dead, and the mother is at Harper Hospital, with very small chances of surviving.

Mrs. Stevenson was in straitened circumstances, and despondency over this is supposed to have been her reason for killing her babies and attempting suicide. Her husband, who is a pattern maker, left her some time ago and went to Chicago to work. Since his departure she has been unsuccessfully trying to get work, meanwhile living at the home of her uncle.

Lockjaw Follows Trolley Accident.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 1.—Albert L. Drake, fifty years of age, died this afternoon in the Orange Memorial Hospital from lockjaw. About ten days ago he was knocked down by a trolley car and the fingers of his left hand crushed. At the hospital the doctors wished to amputate the fingers, but Drake refused to allow this. He leaves a wife and several grown children.

Cardinal Gibbons at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by Bishop Foley of Detroit, arrived here this evening. They were met at the station by Father Kirby of this place, and were driven to his residence, where they will stay while here. The Cardinal comes for rest and vacation. This is the third Summer he has visited Southampton to rest.

New Yorker Aids Andover Gymnasium.

ANDOVER, Mass., Aug. 1.—Announcement is made that money for the new gymnasium at Phillips-Andover Academy, $50,000, has been raised. C. D. Borden of New York, class of 1860, gave $20,000.

Many Drowned in Cook's Inlet.

NORTH BALTIMORE, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Advices have been received here of the drowning at Cook's Inlet, in the Klondike, of Dr. A. L. Lee and Gideon Kratzer of this city, together with twenty others. The news was limited to the bare announcement, without details.

NOVEL FEATURE IN STRIKES

Employers' Association Fined $10,000 by a Trades Union.

GAVE UP AFTER A LONG FIGHT

The New York Stone Trade Association Tried to Kill the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Society.

A novel feature in strikes this year is the imposition of fines aggregating $10,000 by a trades union on an employers' association for undertaking to break it up, the union organizing another in its place. It was not an outright stand and deliver piece of business, but it was the carrying out of a vendetta by the Journeymen Stonecutters' Society against the New York Stone Trade Association, that had nearly succeeded in breaking it up. When it was thrown prone on the ground, however, it rose Antaeus-like with renewed strength, attacked the association, and has just won.

The struggle lasted an entire year and more. It was in June, 1898, when the free-stone planers made a demand upon their employers for a reduction of the hours of labor from nine to eight hours per day, without any reduction of pay. The employers got together, refused to grant the demand, and the men struck. The employers had considerable supplies of rough dressed stone on hand and got along very well as long as that lasted. But when that was used up and the employers sought to fill the strikers' places with non-union men, the other men in the stone trade said they would not work with them.

This angered the employers and they organized a powerful defensive and offensive alliance and announced that they were going to manage their own affairs and not submit to any outside dictation. They were joined by the employers in the same trade all around New York, and invited workmen from other cities to come and work for them, and promised them ample protection and as steady work as they could give. The strikes that followed involved several other building trades whose members refused to handle stone planed by non-union men.

Many of the original strikers, however, weakened, and with these as a nucleus the employers formed another union under the name of Journeymen Stonecutters' Society No. 2. Other non-union men joined it, men of allied trades returned to work, and Society No. 1 became almost dismembered, and its men returned to work under old conditions. Those who did return to work were told that they must join Society No. 2, and the men said their leaders were blacklisted.

These and others stood by No. 1 secretly, and went quietly to work and brought back nearly all who were forced out. They allied themselves with the Building Trades Council, that had never recognized Society No. 2, and a few weeks ago they demanded that none but members of Society No. 1 be employed on any buildings, and fixed the initiation fees in Society No. 1 at $40 for stonecutters, $30 for planers and sawyers, and $25 for laborers.

The employers, who had not been aware of the quiet and steady growth of Society No. 1 and of its affiliation with the Building Trades Council, offered fight, but when confronted with threats of general tie-ups and consequent delay of work and loss of money, they came to terms. The men of Society No. 2, whom they had promised to stand by and give steady employment to, were unable to pay the heavy initiation fees, which altogether would have amounted to about $20,000, it was said.

A conference was held between the representatives of the New York Stone Trade Association and the Journeymen Stonecutters' Society No. 2 about two weeks ago, and the association men offered to pay the initiation fees of the men of No. 2 if they were reduced one-half. This the journeymen offered to accept, and yesterday afternoon the Executive Committee of the New York Stone Trade Association met at 241 Fifth Avenue and decided that the association would pay the amount of the fees providing Society No. 2 be amalgamated with No. 1.

President John R. Smith of the association said after the meeting, which was secret, that it was not definitely known what the amount was, although he did not deny that it was $10,000. Each member of the association, he said, will be taxed according to the amount given to the union, so that the men in whose yards there were no strikes will have to bear the burden with the others.

BOILERMAKERS QUIT WORK.

About 2,000 Go Out on Strike, and Sixteen of the Employers Meet the Men's Demands.

The union boilermakers and iron shipbuilders in New York and vicinity went out on strike yesterday morning in obedience to an order issued on Monday night. The men generally did not report for work at the various shops and yards, and many other workmen employed about those places were consequently thrown out of work. Nearly 2,000 boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, it was reported, went out, and the strike, it was said, involved about 3,000 other men.

At the Morse Iron Works, at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, the Superintendent said that some of the helpers came to work in the morning, but as no boilermakers had shown up there was no work for the others to do.

The strikers established their headquarters at 193 Bowery, under the direction of William M. Boyle. It was not long before several of the employers or their representatives began coming in and expressed their willingness to accede to the demands of the brotherhood. These were asked to sign an agreement with the brotherhood, after which their men were ordered to return to work.

Mr. Boyle reported at 6 o'clock that sixteen employers who employed about seven hundred men had signed the agreement. Among these were mentioned the firms of Hall & Hulbert of Brooklyn, James Gilray of Brooklyn, John McNeill of the Columbian Engineering Works, the Pioneer Iron Works, Reid & Duff of New York, M. F. Dunn of 23 West Street, New York; Andrews & Phelan of West Street, the Standard Oil Works of Brooklyn, Terry & Tittle of Brooklyn, P. Dohohue & Son of Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, and the Martin Iron Works in West Street, New York.

The demands of the brotherhood are eight hours a day on old work, nine hours on new work, and eight hours on Saturday on all work. Whenever work is done for the State or the Federal Government eight hours is to constitute a day's work. Mr. Boyle said he expected all the strikes would be won by to-morrow.

At Burlee's shipyards in Port Richmond, Staten Island, 600 men went out on strike, and the strikers said that the machinists employed there had promised to come out on a sympathetic strike to-day. Policemen were stationed at the yards, but the strikers were well behaved.

Steamboat Strikes Settled.

The strikes of firemen, oilers, and coal passers on the Stonington and Norwich Lines which took place on Monday afternoon for an advance of wages were compromised yesterday. The City of Lowell, on which the men went out on Monday afternoon, sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The steamers Rhode Island and Maine started on schedule time last evening.

Strike of Brooklyn Tailors Grows.

The strike of the Brownsville tailors in Brooklyn is spreading. A committee representing the Coat and Sack Makers' Union conferred with the leaders of the strikers yesterday, and decided to order a strike in their branch of the trade. The action of the coat and sack makers is expected to further cripple the shops, and the contractors, the strikers believe, will soon be forced to come to terms.

A Negro Lynched in Alabama.

GEORGIANA, Ala., Aug. 1.—Solomon Jones, a negro, was hanged by a mob near Forest, this county, for making an attack on a young white woman.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 1.—A charter was granted to-day to the Wenonah Coal and Mining Company of Michigan, with a capital of $100,000.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv

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STEAMBOAT SQUAD AT WORK.

Former Department of Police Duty Re-established, with Capt. Allaire in Command.

The re-establishment of the old Steamboat Squad of police, to be known as the Eighty-first Precinct, went into effect at 6 o'clock last evening, when Capt. Anthony Allaire, three Sergeants, three roundsmen, and 122 patrolmen—all picked men—assembled at their new quarters at Pier A, North River, ready for business. The men had gathered from various precincts scattered throughout the city, but more than two-third of the entire number had served on the old Steamboat Squad and were glad to get back to their former duty.

The Steamboat Squad is the last of the old police organizations to be re-established after being abolished under the administration of Mayor Strong. The old squad was organized in 1876, and did duty day and night until February, 1891, when the night force was done away with. On March 12, 1896, the entire squad was abolished by Chief Conlin and the men were scattered throughout the various precincts. The rehabilitated squad will have its headquarters in the Pier A Station House, formerly occupied by the Harbor Police under Capt. Smith, the latter body moving to its new quarters on the extreme outward end of Pier A. The Steamboat Squad will guard the river side of South and West Streets from Pier 50, at the foot of Gouverneur Slip, East River, around the Battery and up the North River to the foot of Thirtieth Street.

The members of the Steamboat Squad will try to be indifferent to whatever turmoil and strife may occur on the land side of the two streets named, but will pay particular attention to piers. Their chief prey will be wharf rats and would-be suicides who seek watery graves. Every member of the squad will keep odd pieces of rope stowed away in convenient nooks and crannies ready for use, and all will keep in practice for high diving. Every incoming passenger steamer will find some of these men at the pier to curb the crowds. The men will also deal with shirking longshoremen when there are any. But withal the assignment is looked upon by policemen as a "soft thing."

CONDITION OF SAVINGS BANKS.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department to-day prepared a statement showing the condition of the savings banks of the State on July 1 last. The total resources of these institutions are now almost a billion dollars and the amount deposited represents nearly two million separate accounts. The statements is as follows:

Total resources	$968,977,829
Due depositors	858,443,277
Other liabilities	294,106
Surplus	110,140,445
Number of open accounts	1,930,344
Amount deposited during the year	248,974,199
Amount withdrawn	206,222,709
Interest credited	28,485,173
Expenses of banks	1,255,636

Clubhouse for Irish Athletes.

The plans for the projected $25,000 clubhouse of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association at Gaelic Park, Laurel Hill, near Calvary Cemetery, Queens County, were completed yesterday. Ground will be broken next week. The site upon which the new building will be erected embraces nine acres of land and the members intend to make the two national Gaelic sports, foot-ball and hurling, popular pastimes in this city and vicinity.

Bicyclists Get Married.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Aug. 1.—Miss Lillian May Jones of 74 James Street, Newark, and Edward Cook Holmes of Summit, came to this town last night for a bicycle ride and were married by the Rev. W. N. Connor, pastor of the Reformed Church. Nellie and George Woodruff were the witnesses. The couple asked the minister to keep the marriage secret.

Speaker of Canadian House.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 1.—Thomas Bain, Liberal member for Wentworth, was elected to-day Speaker of the House of Commons, to succeed Sir James Edgar, deceased.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sun rises	4:57	Sun sets	7:15
Moon rises	1:16		

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook	4:24	Gov. Isl'd	5:14
H. Gate	7:10		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook	4:44	Gov. Isl'd	5:25
H. Gate	7:21		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 2.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alianca, Colon		9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardandhu, Tampico		*10:30 A. M.	
Britannic, Liverpool		1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
		9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
		*10:30 A. M.	
Chicago City, Bristol			
Massilia, Naples			
New York, Southampton		7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
		*9:00 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston			3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana		1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp		10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 3.

Kaffir Prince, La Plata			
Countries		2:00 P. M.	
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau		1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Naples			

FRIDAY, AUG. 4.

Iroquois, Jacksonville			3:00 P. M.
Origen, Kingston		1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick			3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails

The Wanamaker Store.

The Furniture Sale

Especially of Bureaus

YESTERDAY, chiffoniers,—a mention of ten styles among 250. To-day, bureaus,—a mention of 12 styles among 100. Never was detail more truthfully to be called "suggestions." The immensity of this collection could not be better indicated than by the very futility of our efforts at detailing.

Prospective purchasers of bureaus, however, will find plenty of food for economic reflection in the list that follows, small as it is in comparison with the huge facts it hints of. The savings are actual; are based on present standard figures, or (better yet) on our own last figures, which were much below the current prices, owing to the recent sharp advance in furniture cost.

$6, were $10.50 — Mahogany finished bureaus; top 21x42 in.; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base; serpentine front, bevel plate mirror, cast brass trimmings.

$11, were $15—Ash bureaus, golden finish; top 20x40 in.; 3 large drawers in base, fine oval plate mirror; carved top, cast brass trimmings.

$12, were $16—Golden oak bureaus; top 22x40 in.; 3 large drawers in base, top drawer swell front, oval bevel plate mirror; cast brass trimmings.

$15, were $22 — Curly birch bureaus; top 22x44 in.; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base, fancy shaped bevel plate mirror; cast brass trimmings.

$17, were $25—Mahogany bureaus; fancy top, 21x42 in.; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base; full swell front, fancy shaped bevel plate mirror, cast brass trimmings.

$53, were $80—Colonial design; top 22x48 in.; 2 large and 3 small drawers in base; oval bevel plate mirror; swell front.

$20, were $30—Curly birch bureaus; fancy shaped top, 21x42 in.; 3 large drawers in base, swell front; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror; cast brass trimmings.

$23, were $35—Quartered oak cheval dressing case; antique finish; 42x15 in.; 3 small drawers and hat box in base; best quality bevel plate mirror.

$27, were $40—Curly birch bureaus, fancy shaped top, 22x44 in.; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base; serpentine front; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror; cast brass trimmings.

$29, were $42.50—Curly birch bureaus, top 22x44 in.; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base; full swell front; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror; cast brass trimmings.

$30, were $39—Solid mahogany bureaus; top 21x48 in.; 2 large and 2 small drawers in base; fancy shaped bevel plate mirror.

$30, were $48—Mohogany bureaus; fancy shaped top, 22x44 in.; 1 large and 3 small drawers in base; full swell front; oval bevel plate mirror; cast brass trimmings.

The Selling of Carpets

A little more than twenty thousand yards of carpets went on sale yesterday at straight reductions of a third to almost a half. A little more than twelve thousand yards remains for your choosing this morning. The saving in the carpeting of an average room will be from seven to seventy dollars during the continuance of this sale. You may judge from the above how long you can afford to wait. While they last:—

$2.50 Wilton Carpets for $1.45 yd.
$1 Velvet Carpets for 75c. yd.
$1.35 Brussels Carpets for 82½c. yd.
$1.35 Axminster Carpets for 95c. yd.
75c. Tapestry Carpets for 55c. yd.
70c. Tapestry Carpets for 50c. yd.

$1.35 Velvet Carpets for 95c. yd.
$1.35 Brussels Carpets for 95c. yd.
$2 Axminster Carpets for $1.45 yd.
$1 Axminster Carpets for 75c. yd.
60c. Tapestry Carpets for 40c. yd.
70c. Ingrain Carpets for 50c. yd.

Crash Suiting and Flannelette A novel suiting, strong, serviceable crash in three handsome color mixtures,—white with green, cadet blue or garnet. Skirts of it—5 or 6 yards make one—are distinguished.

6c. a Yard

And Flannelette, an all-cotton fabric that looks and feels like best wash flannel and is vastly cooler. 56 patterns; Summery plaids, stripes and checks. For negligee shirt waists, children's dresses or night robes, unexcelled. Price

8c. a Yard

Fourth avenue.

Chic Jackets Reduced Changeful Summer has made light wraps vital for comfort. Unchanging good taste and careful workmanship have made light wraps like ours. Novel styles, the newest colors, elegance and appropriateness for all occasions. And unsparingly reduced,—look:

$7.50—Etons, blazers, and fly-front jackets, broadcloth; serge lined; values up to $22.
$10—A rich assortment, broadcloths, tan, black, gray; many imported; prettily trimmed; all richly lined, values up to $35.
$15—Best styles, many imported, handsome cloths, tan and black, many elaborately trimmed; values up to $37.50.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Silk Waists Reduced The styles of the moment in handsome taffetas. Solid colors, light or dark; black polka dots on white; and a few fancy striped designs. Prizes worth seizing at their original prices, $6 to $9. Exceptional now at $5 each.

White Shirt Waists Lawns in every style that is pretty. Trimmed in lace or embroidery, plaited or plain. For all tastes; a bewildering assortment. Arranged in sizes to facilitate selection. Prices from 65c. to $6.50; moderate, every one.

House-dresses $1 Shapely, neat, pretty frocks for maids and waitresses. Percales in fancy stripes or plain, delicate solid colors. White lawns, with plain full fronts or trimmings of novel braid. A small lot of broken sizes—that brings prices from $1.75 and $2 to $1 each.

Night Gowns 38c Recall the recent offer. Wisdom profits by experience. For a very little while:

White muslin gowns in two styles. High neck with yoke, clusters of plaits and rows of insertion; or Empire neck, with embroidery shield and ruffle-trimmed sleeves and sailor collar. 38c. each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons 100 dozen, in the new Fall styles,—here a little ahead of time. Pretty and inexpensive. 25c. each.

Broadway.

Trimmed Millinery $2 and $3 August bouquets. Radiant, tasteful, flower-decked, cool, light sailor hats and leghorns, blooming in sheer liberty silk, fluttering in wings.

At $3—Short black sailors, white or colored; black or white leghorns, fancy straws, variously trimmed.
At $2—Natty short black sailors, with smart, Summery trimmings.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows and Springs Comfort the object and achievement. That main ideal reached, another is striven for,—Lowest Prices. These reductions on best quality bed-fittings will attest that we have attained it:

MATTRESSES
$9.50—40 lbs.; good black hair; full size; one or two parts; were $12.
$11—40 lbs.; best black hair; one or two parts; were $14.
$14—40 lbs.; best black mixed hair; one or two parts; were $18.

PILLOWS
$1.25—Of selected feathers from live geese; 20x30 in.; 2½ lbs.; were $1.50.
$1.75—Of selected feathers from live geese; 20x30 in.; 2½ lbs.; were $2.15.

BOLSTERS
$2.50—Of selected feathers from live geese; 20x56 in.; were $3.
$3.50—Extra selected feathers from live geese; 5 lbs.; were $4.25.

SPRINGS
$4.25—Woven wire; were $5.
$8.50—Rabbit-edge or single border box springs; full size; were $10.

Fourth floor.

Men's Clothing All this about seasonable wearing apparel. Long weeks yet to come of uncomfortably warm days. Chances to buy appropriate clothing so cheaply as are here offered will be far from frequent. Cheap originally—now reduced in this fashion:

$10—A lot of fancy cheviot sack suits, mostly large sizes, that were good sellers at $15 and $18.
$15—A lot of suits of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds, that were ready sellers at $18, $20, $22.
$8.50—Serge suits in black and blue; $10, $12, and $15 kinds.
$4—Men's linen homespun sack suits; the kind that lasts for three Summers; cool and stylish; $10 would be a fair price. Extra trousers of same goods, $1.50 each.
$1.50—Men's linen crash bicycle trousers; riding breeches shape.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bicycle Sundries There is no pleasure in even the best bicycle when the adjuncts cause inconvenience. We supply outfits you can be sure of, each first in its class. And at prices like these:

$2.50 pair—Tirer, a special lot, 1⅝x28; single tube; no guarantee.
Gas Lamps—$1.75 for Calcium King; was $3.50; $2.50 for Majestic; $2.25 for 20th Century; $1.85 for Banner.
Oil Lamps—$1.18 for Banner; $1.35 for 20th Century; $1.30 Miller; $2.50 Search-light; $2.70 Neverout.
Saddles—75c. for Messenger; $1 for Wanamaker; $1.50 for London; $2, $2.25 and $2.50 for Bunn.
Bicycle Watches—75c., $1, $1.25.
Toe Clips—3c. for rubber covered; 25c. for Roller, 30c. and 35c. for Stirrup; 35c. for Sager.
Bells—20c. up to 75c.; Foot Pumps, 40c. to 75c.
Cleveland Blue—5c.; Graphite, 3c. to 10c.
Luggage Carriers—25c. to 90c.
McK. Bicycle Stands—75c.

Basement.

The Toilet August heat defied. Accessories that truly refresh and invigorate. Thus easily obtained:

Queen Mary Eau de Cologne; 4 oz.; sprinkler top; 40c. bottle; 8 oz., 75c. bottle.
Violet, Golf and Dairy Queen Toilet Soaps; 3 cakes in box, 10c.
Transparent Glycerine Soap; ½ lb. bar, 8c.
"Lavarine" to make hard water soft, 25c. a bottle.

Tenth street.

Notions Life is too short for petty inconveniences. Means are so easy to guard against them. This way—a list for ready reference, with prices for your advantage:

Silk Faced Garter Elastic, 4c. a length.
Mourning Pins, 2c. a box.
Black Sewing Silk, 100-yds.; 5c. a spool.
English Pins, 3c. paper; Shoe Button Hits, 2c. each.
Hair Pins, 1c. pack; 10c. doz. papers.
Shoe Needle and Thread (bundle of 10), 3c.
Tubular Shoe Laces 4-4, 6-4; 4c. a doz.
Pattern Tracers, 2c. each.
Spring Hooks and Eyes, 1c. card.
Glace Finish Thread, 200 yds.; 5c. spool.
Darning Cotton, 6c. a doz. cards.
Cotton Tape, 1c. roll; Pins 1c. a paper.
Pique Braid, 6 yd. piece, 15c.
Trimmed Pin Cushions, 25c. each.
Tape Measures, 60 in., 2c. each.
Pin Blocks, assorted colors, 4c. each.
Cotton Corset Laces, 3c. doz.
Gold Eyed Needles, 1c. paper.
Linen Finish Thread, 100 yds., 3c. spool.
Corset Clasps, 1 in. back, 3c.

Notion Store, Tenth St.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

THE BATTLE AT CALAMBA

Was a Fierce One During the Short Time It Lasted.

FILIPINOS RAISED TRENCHES

Held Their Fire Till Americans Were 300 Yards Away—Our Loss Seven Killed and Twenty Wounded.

MANILA, Aug. 1.—Sunday's fight at Calamba was a fierce one. The insurgents were unwilling to abandon the place, which is the key to the Lake Road. Gen. Hall, hearing that Gen. Malbar was preparing to make an attack, sent Major Weisenberger with three companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, three troops of cavalry, and one of Hamilton's guns to attack the insurgents.

This detachment found a force of 1,000 rebels behind hastily made intrenchments. The rebels held their fire until the contingent of the Twenty-first Regiment was within 300 yards, when they fired a volley. The Americans dropped in the high grass out of sight and returned the fire.

Lieut. Love, who was walking erect in front of the men, was shot in the arm. An insurgent officer, equally brave, stood at the top of the trenches, directing the fire of the insurgents, until he was killed, when the Filipinos fled.

While the fighting on the north side of the town was in progress a small body of insurgents attempted to enter on the south side, but a troop of cavalry repulsed them.

Our total loss was seven killed and twenty wounded. Sixteen dead insurgents have been found.

The American garrison at Morong is going to Calamba.

A body of insurgents has visited Taytay, where they killed several natives who were friendly to the Americans.

COL. HAWKINS DIED AT SEA.

Commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania U. S. V., from Manila on the Senator, Succumbs to Cancer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The United States transport Senator arrived to-night from Manila, with her flag at half mast, on account of the death of Col. Alexander Hawkins, commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, United States Volunteers.

The Senator sailed from Manila on July 1, with 38 officers and 721 enlisted men. The transport was at Nagasaki on July 15, when Col. Hawkins was taken ill with cancer of the bowels, from which he had been a sufferer during the greater part of his campaign in the Philippines, and for which he had undergone treatment in the miltary hospital at Manila. His illness continued during the following day, when the Senator was at Yokohama, and two days later he passed away at sea.

Col. Hawkins's illness dated from the battle of Malolos, when he exposed himself almost recklessly in the disease-breeding climate. He was respected and loved by every man of his command, and his death is deeply mourned by the troops. His body was placed in a hermetically sealed casket, and on the Sunday following his death impressive funeral services were conducted by the Chaplain of the regiment, all of his men being in attendance.

BRITISH ARTISTS' CRITICISM.

Daily Graphic's Representative in the Philippines Says There Are No Lines of Communication.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The special artist of The Daily Graphic of this city, now in the Philippine Islands, has protested vigorously at the treatment to which he says he has been subjected "by authorities who are so deficient in common sense, to say nothing of courtesy," as to forbid an artist the assistance which he might provide for himself by engaging servants to carry the food the military authorities decline to supply even now on payment." He adds:

"If this campaign were conducted by the British, there would be officers commanding at the base and lines of communication, roads would be repaired, streams would be bridged, or ferries established, and supply trains would be moved along, establishing depots.

"I have accompanied five British expeditions where these characteristics prevailed, but this is the first campaign I have seen in which the transport service was systematically neglected. Even the Chinese established depots, in 1894. But, here you cannot be taken by cart from Manila to San Tomas, by road, without having to swim streams. But for a bit of single railway line the troops would be starved on this line of operations. As it is they are but fed from hand to mouth."

VOLUNTEERS ARE RE-ENLISTING.

Gen. Otis Reports Many Are Willing to Stay in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—According to advices received to-day by the War Department from Gen. Otis, a good many of the Northwestern volunteers have re-enlisted in the new regiments being organized in skeleton in the Philippines. Following is Gen. Otis's cablegram:

Manila, July 31.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Grant sailed yesterday. Seventy-eight officers, 8 citizens, 1,353 soldiers and discharged men Wyoming, North Dakota, and Idaho organizations. Left behind about 200 discharged men; good many have re-enlisted. Only sick soldier left Corp. Frank Gore, H, Wyoming. Minnesota regiment and discharged men next; shipments in very few days. OTIS.

Coming Home from Manila.

W. S. Overton of Whitestone yesterday received a cablegram from Manila, announcing that his son, Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, had sailed on a transport en route to the United States on six months' sick leave. Lieut. Overton was severely wounded in an engagement in March. He was promoted First Lieutenant in May, and was transferred from the Third to the Seventh Artillery. He was graduated from West Point with the class of '97. The young officer is expected in Whitestone about Sept. 1. The residents of Whitestone will present a sword to him.

Industrial Work in Cuba.

The Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will sail for Cuba on Saturday. Mr. Porter goes to the island to look over the industrial work being carried on under the auspices of William Willard Howard, which is making rapid advances in providing employment for Cubans.

Transport Pennsylvania at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Under date of to-day Gen. Otis cables the following from Manila to the War Department: "Transport Pennsylvania arrived this morning; no casualties."

The Pennsylvania sailed from San Francisco July 1, Col. A. S. Burt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanding, with Companies B, F, I, K, L, and M, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and recruits, composing in all 22 officers and 917 enlisted men.

Progress of the Governor of Guam.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Navy Department is informed that the Yosemite sailed to-day from Manila for Guam, where Capt. Leary will be installed as Governor of that new American possession, succeeding Lieut. Kaiser.

8,208 Recruits for Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The number of enlistments yesterday were 582, making a total of 8,208 for the new Philippine regiments. This leaves 4,882 yet to be raised.

DEWEY INTERVIEW DENIED.

People Who Talked with the Admiral at Vienna Say He Did Not Speak as Reported.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Daily News and The Standard this morning print Vienna dispatches saying that people who had intercourse with Admiral Dewey are convinced of the incorrectness of the interview recently printed in a New York paper, in which the Admiral was made to say "Our next war will be with Germany."

They say that Admiral Dewey not only said nothing pointing to strained relations between the United States and Germany, but even denied that Capt. Coghlan's words could possibly have been based on anything which he (Dewey) had said.

On the other hand, Admiral Dewey does not conceal the displeasure he feels over the arrogant conduct of the Germans in Manila.

BOSTON TO ENTERTAIN DEWEY.

Alderman Brick Objects to Appropriation for That Purpose.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The Board of Aldermen to-day passed an order requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate a sum sufficient for extending the hospitality of the City of Boston to Admiral Dewey. Alderman Michael Brick, a Democrat, aroused considerable criticism by forcibly opposing the measure. Alderman Brick said in explaining his position:

"I do not think that we should throw ourselves into a state of adulation of a hero because he has won a battle. It hardly strikes me that the Admiral is to be put into the same category with Grant, Sherman, and other great military heroes.

"I do not, however, wish to discredit him in the least, but I do protest against making him a second Boulanger in America."

CHICAGO'S FALL FESTIVAL PLANS.

Committee Is Sure Admiral Dewey Will Accept Invitation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The members of the Fall Festival Committee are confident that Admiral Dewey will accept their invitation to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Federal Building. Postmaster Gordon, Chairman of the Federal Committee, is in possession of an informal notice to the effect that the Admiral will accept.

A meeting of the Federal Committee will be held this week and an invitation will be sent to Admiral Cervera through Minister Storer, who will be asked to use all his influence to have the Admiral accept the invitation. Admirals Sampson and Schley already have been invited, and the committee hopes that the four Admirals will meet in the city. An invitation will also be sent to ex-President Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii.

The committee which will convey the invitation of the Federal Committee to President Diaz of Mexico will be selected during the week. Preparations for its departure have been made and transportation facilities secured. The committee will leave the city on Friday, Aug. 11, for the City of Mexico.

Dewey Committee Meets This Week.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—The special committee, of which Senator John Raines is Chairman, and which was appointed by the last Legislature to perfect plans to welcome Admiral Dewey upon his homecoming, will meet some time during the week at Gov. Roosevelt's home, at Oyster Bay. The amount appropriated for the Dewey celebration is $75,000.

The Olympia Starts for Naples.

TRIESTE, Aug. 1.—The United States cruiser Olympia started for Naples at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

PUERTO RICAN POSTAL SERVICE.

W. H. Elliott, Director of Posts, Says It Is Improving Rapidly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—William H. Elliott, Director of Posts for Puerto Rico, visited Acting Postmaster General Perry S. Heath to-day to confer with him about postal affairs in the island. To a reporter he said that the Postal Service in Puerto Rico was very satisfactory and constantly improving.

"Native Postmasters," Mr. Elliott said, "conduct about forty of the seventy-six Post Offices on the island, and I have been greatly interested in the conscientious way in which they perform their duties. One young Puerto Rican has made a remarkable record; he has not made a single error since he was appointed, and no man could take a greater pride than he does in his official labors. We established a dead-letter office some time ago, and almost the first letter sent us contained $11. It was directed to a man in New York, and he could not be found. The letter was opened and the name of the sender found. He was notified, and when he presented himself and received the letter and contents he looked bewildered and exclaimed in Spanish: 'This is wonderful. Why, under Spain I would never have got even the letter.' The newspapers got hold of the story, and the result was that the system was praised extensively."

Mr. Elliott said there is abundant opportunity in Puerto Rico to make money. Those who went there and came away disgusted went on the assumption that the people could be fooled and found themselves mistaken.

To Sell Spain's Steel Dock Aug. 28.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Navy Department was informed from Havana to-day that the sale of the steel floating dock owned by the Spanish Government would positively take place on Aug. 28 at the office of the Spanish Consul General at Havana, and that a deposit of 200,000 pesetas would be required of the purchaser.

The Iowa Is Now a Flagship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Admiral Kautz to-day raised his flag on the battleship Iowa, which is now the flagship of the Pacific Squadron. The Philadelphia, his former flagship, is undergoing repairs at Mare Island. The Iowa has gone to the Union Iron Works to take on a portion of her armament, which was left there when she recently sailed for the dry dock at Port Orchard.

Admiral Sampson Returns to Duty.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—Rear Admiral Sampson returned from leave to-day and again hoisted his flag on the New York, relieving Capt. Taylor from command. The squadron will not sail for Bar Harbor until Friday.

The Marblehead Leaves Coquimbo.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 1.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, which is on her way from Peru to Mare Island, has left Coquimbo, Chile, for Callao, Peru.

Court-Martial Acquits Capt. Fenton.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—A court-martial has exonorated Capt. Fenton for his connection with the recent clash at Cienfuegos between American soldiers and the police.

THE BRASILIA RUNS AGROUND.

Hamburg-American Liner Floats at High Tide Without Aid.

The Hamburg-American line steamship Brasilia, Capt. Schraeter, from Hamburg, went aground in the mud off Swinburne Island, near the quickstep bell buoy, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, as she was entering port. The Brasilia, which is one of the largest freight steamers in the company's service, carried no cabin passengers, and only fifty-five steerage passengers.

According to the vessel's Captain, the pilot, Charles Hawthorne, mistook the quickstep bell buoy for another further south, but on sighting the buoy realized his mistake and reversed the engines. He was too late, however, the vessel finally grounding amidships in a bed of soft mud. The company's officers in this city were notified, and the steamboat John E. Moore was sent down the bay and brought the Brasilia's passengers to Hoboken. All offers of assistance by wrecking boats were refused, and at 1:30 o'clock the vessel was floated on the high tide and proceeded to her dock apparently uninjured.

Mr. Carnegie's Wild West Exhibition.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 1.—G. L. Carnegie, who is said to be a nephew of Andrew Carnegie, and who is occupying the Manor Farm at Lloyd's Neck, gave a wild West exhibition here yesterday on his polo pony in front of the saloon of G. Hewmann. He rode in and out of the place and gyrated about in front in a manner that stamped him as a daring horseman very much to the chagrin of George W. Conklin, whose place of business adjoins Hewmann's. He remonstrated with Carnegie, and he received, it is said, so much abuse that he sought Justice Lowndes to secure a warrant for Carnegie's arrest.

Increase in Puddlers' Wages.

READING, Penn., Aug. 1.—Beginning to-day the prevailing rate of puddlers' wages all over Eastern Pennsylvania is $4 a ton. Less than a year ago puddlers in some localities received as low as $2.25 a ton, ranging from that figure up to $2.75

CUBAN PAPER SUPPRESSED

Gen. Ludlow Orders the Suspension of El Reconcentrado.

EDITORS ARE UNDER ARREST

Order Says Publication Is a Disgrace to the City and Opposed to Morality—Office Is Closed.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—Seldom since the American occupation of Cuba has the Military Government been obliged to interfere in civil affairs, but the course of El Reconcentrado having made the exercise of forbearance no longer possible, an emphatic order has been issued by Gen. Ludlow for the suppression of the paper. The order has met with the hearty approval of all except that element of the population which made use of El Reconcentrado to further its views.

Gen. Ludlow regrets the necessity for a step which may seem to those not acquainted with the circumstances to be an interference with the rights of the press, but he felt that his duty called upon him to take action in the matter, and, consequently, he issued the following order:

Whereas, The publication known as El Reconcentrado is an obscene sheet, daily uttering by assertion and innuendo vile personalities against not only the established authorities of the city, but the best people of Havana; and

Whereas, The continuance of such publication is a disgrace to the city and to the Cuban people and is opposed alike to public and private interests and to morality; therefore,

It is ordered, That the publication be suppressed, that its directors and writers be arrested and that its issue be no longer permitted. The police authorities will take possession of the premises and adopt such means as are needful to prevent the publication of the paper in question. This order will be construed as applying not only to El Reconcentrado, but to any publication attempting to issue slanders and obscenities regarding public and private persons within the jurisdiction of the Department of Havana. In case such should appear, the facts will be immediately reported through the Mayor.

Señor Cervantes and others connected with the paper were arrested this afternoon, after having fled this morning upon first hearing of the action of Gen. Ludlow.

The charge of criminal libel against Police Inspector Hernandez has nothing to do with the suppression of the paper, which is ordered merely because of its recent course.

During the afternoon numbers of people called upon Gen. Ludlow to congratulate him on his action or sent their congratulations to him. The Military Governor's action is said to have been forced upon him because there is no civil law to prevent the circulation of obscene literature.

A number of copies were half printed when the police closed the office. In one part the half-printed copies say that, "Owing to circumstances, El Reconcentrado will publish under a new management: Ludlow, director irresponsible; Cardenas, editor in chief, and Pitcher, editor."

Merchants and public officials express themselves as pleased with the action of the Military Governor.

YAQUI INDIANS ON WARPATH.

Report of a Desperate Fight Near Ortiz, Mexico—Two Americans Killed —Gen. Torres Said to be Slain.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—According to a special to The Globe Democrat, from Ortiz, Mexico, the report that the Yaquis are on the warpath has been confirmed, and to-day it was reported there that several Americans and Mexicans had been killed in pueblos, or towns, in the Yaqui River valley, east and southeast of that station.

The courier who came in with the news of the slaughter declares that he saw a desperate fight at a point forty miles southeast of Ortiz, and that he has positive evidence that J. F. Remley, a merchant of Hermosillo, and E. Miller, a photographer in his employ, were among the killed. Remley was one of the best-known Americans in Sonora.

The inhabitants of the towns in and near the Yaqui Valley are in a state of terror. Gen. Torres, Commander of the First Military Zone, which includes Sonoro, Sinaloa, and Lower California, who was in the field with the Twelfth Regiment, is reported among the slain.

No information is obtainable as yet of the number of fighting Indians under arms, but if the outbreak is of the same proportions as the war which erded in 1897, the number may be placed at between three and four thousand. This outbreak is a surprise to the State and army officials.

It is impossible to secure accurate figures as to the total number killed to date, but the estimate at fifty on each side is not considered excessive.

DEEP WATER WAY COMMISSION.

Estimated Cost of the Ship Canal Fixed at $200,000,000—To Inspect the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Major Charles W. Raymond, Chief Engineer of the United States Army for this city, left to-day for Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to attend a meeting of the Deep Water Way Commission, of which he is President. The commission will discuss and compare the final surveys made for the contemplated route of the waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. In addition to Major Raymond, the commission consists of Alfred Noble, the builder of the first lock of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and a member of the recent Nicaragua Canal Commission, and George Y. Wisner of Detroit.

After inspecting the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, the commission will go to Detroit. Fifty engineers are at that place tabulating and arranging results, and it is expected that the final report of the commission will be presented early next year. Major Raymond approximates the cost of the proposed waterway at $200,000,000. Before leaving to-day he said:

"The route to be followed will be through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to Lake Huron, through the river to Lake Erie, thence by ship canal around Niagara Falls to Lake Ontario. The question confronting the commission at this point is whether the Welland Canal, which is Canadian property, should be utilized by deepening it, as it is now totally inadequate for use for ships of deep draught, or whether a new canal should be built in American territory.

"A depth of thirty feet throughout the waterway would be sufficient to carry any vessel to the ocean. The entire scheme contemplates some very serious engineering problems, particularly as to the systems of locks. From the point above mentioned two canal routes are suggested, both using the Hudson River. One is known as the Oswego-Mohawk route and the other as the Champlain-St. Lawrence route. The Oswego-Mohawk route is to start at Oswego and proceed along the Mohawk Valley, taking in such cities as Syracuse, Rome, and Utica, going thence to Troy, where it will connect with the Hudson, necessitating a deepening of the Hudson. This route will practically obliterate the Erie Canal, though it will take up some of its waterways.

"The Champlain-St. Lawrence route has been surveyed from Lake Frances, which is an arm of the St. Lawrence River, diametrically across to the Richelieu River, which flows into Lake Champlain, and through this lake by means of a canal to Troy."

NO CASE AGAINST DR. BROWNE.

Indictment Against Ex-Health Officer of Yonkers Dismissed.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—District Attorney Andrews on Saturday last, before Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court, sitting at White Plains, moved the dismissal of the indictment pending against Dr. Valentine Browne of Yonkers. The District Attorney said it would be impossible to prove the case against Dr. Browne, and the indictment was dismissed. The indictment was found in 1894. At that time, and for some sixteen years previous, Dr. Browne had been Health Officer of the City of Yonkers.

In 1893 there was an epidemic of smallpox here. At its close the grocers and others who served goods to the quarantined houses sent in their bills. The prices for the goods delivered were afterward proved to be exorbitant, and goods were charged for which were never delivered. These bills were approved by Dr. Browne and audited by the Finance Committee of the Board of Health and by the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen and ordered paid by the Board of Aldermen. There was an immediate cry of fraud, and Dr. Browne demanded an investigation.

A committee of the Board of Aldermen found him guilty of neglect of duty in not discovering the improper items. The case was taken to White Plains and indictments were found, among them one against Dr. Browne for misconduct in office. The case was transferred from the County Court to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but was never tried. Edward Walsh, a grocer, was tried and found guilty and sent to Sing Sing. Dr. Browne always claimed never to have been a party to any fraud.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS

AUTOMOBILE DELIVERY WAGONS.

Abraham & Straus Will Begin a Service of This Kind To-day.

Abraham & Straus will have the distinction of being the first concern in Brooklyn to use automobiles for delivery purposes. A few of their new horseless wagons are now ready for use, and the delivery of goods by them will begin to-day.

ONE OF ABRAHAM & STRAUS' AUTOMOBILE DELIVERY WAGONS.

All the new wagons are very handsome affairs. They are 9 feet long and 6 feet 6 inches wide. The front wheels are 32 inches in diameter, and the rear 42 inches in diameter, with wooden spokes and solid rubber tires. They have a carrying capacity of 1,250 pounds. The motive power is electricity, and they are capable of sustaining a speed of ten miles an hour.

Abraham & Straus established themselves as the pioneers of the automobile delivery idea in Brooklyn when on the afternoon of September 20, 1895, the first horseless wagon that had been seen on Long Island started from their store and made a tour of the main thoroughfares of the city. They brought the wagon from Paris then for the purpose of determining by actual tests the advisability of introducing self-propelling vehicles in their delivery department. But the automobile of that time was not yet sufficiently perfected for practical use. The firm never lost sight of its object, however, but continued to investigate and experiment until now, with the introduction of the first of its self-propelling vehicles, its purpose has been accomplished. But the firm won't rest content with its present achievement if better results can be obtained. Even now Lawrence E. Abraham is in Europe studying the latest inventions in the automobile line with a view to having any practical improvement introduced into the Abraham & Straus wagons.

The delivery department is one of the features of the Abraham & Straus store. The daily delivery of parcels reaches into the thousands, and with the introduction of the horseless wagon the work of distributing this multitude of bundles and bales and boxes is expected to be greatly facilitated. The success of the Abraham & Straus concern is due to the spirit of progress that pervades the entire establishment, and this goaheadativeness is indicated by their being first in the field with the horseless delivery wagon.

RUMOR ABOUT THE DALYS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Henry S. Terhune, who handles all the law business of Philip Daly and his son, Philip Daly, Jr., said to-day that there had been no papers filed in any action for separation or other suit against Mrs. Philip Daly, Jr., by her husband. Beyond this Mr. Terhune would not talk. It has been rumored that Mr. Daly had taken steps to secure a separation from his wife as a result of an incident that it is claimed happened on Friday night last.

Mr. Daly is said to have fired several shots at Fred F. Wood, a young man who, it is claimed, he found visiting Mrs. Daly while her husband was supposed to be busy at the Pennsylvania Club, which is owned by his father and which has been managed by the younger Daly since his father's health began to fail. None of the shots took effect, it is said.

Mrs. Daly was Jennie Joyce, the actress. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Daly could be seen to-day to obtain their version of the incident which gave rise to the rumor. The Mr. Wood whose name is mixed up in the affair appears to have left Long Branch.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD FOUGHT A FIRE.

Some clothing hanging in a closet under a stairway on the second floor of 113½ Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, occupied by Stephen Hagan, took fire in some unexplained way about 7:30 A. M. yesterday. Mrs. Hagan and her daughter, Lydia, were in the basement at the time, and there was no one on the upper floor but Willie Hagan, who is not quite five years old. He had been left asleep in his crib, but awoke and discovered the fire.

He did not call for his mother, but seized an old coat belonging to his father and bravely tried to beat out the flames. His nightgown took fire, and then he screamed loudly for help. His mother and sister ran up stairs, and finding he was in the closet they called to him to come out, but he, frightened and bewildered by the pain he suffered and the smoke by which he was enveloped, only retreated further into the closet and his mother and sister were obliged to enter the closet and drag him out. He was severely but not dangerously burned about the legs, body and arms.

When the child was safe, Mrs. Hagan gave an alarm, and a chemical engine quickly extinguished the blaze. The damage will not exceed $50.

DECISION AGAINST VAN ORDEN.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States District Court, has rendered a decision in the Van Orden case. Mrs. Margaret J. Van Orden obtained a divorce from her husband, John M. Van Orden, in the New York courts, and was awarded $150 a month alimony. Soon after the decree was granted, in August, 1897, Van Orden moved to this State and did not pay the alimony. Mrs. Van Orden sued for it in the Court of Chancery, in this State, and the Court of Errors and Appeals decided Van Orden must answer his wife's bill. Van Orden then filed a petition in bankruptcy, naming his wife as his only creditor, and declaring he had no assets. At the time of the filing of the petition the unpaid alimony amounted to $3,000.

Judge Kirkpatrick was asked to stay the suit on the ground that his wife must take what she could get, and prove her debt as any creditor would have to. Judge Kirkpatrick decided it was a provable debt, but that the bankrupt could only be discharged from the amount due when his petition in bankruptcy was filed, and that it was "an ever-recurring liability which he could not by any act of his avoid." "By filing a new petition in bankruptcy every month, Van Orden might avoid paying the alimony, but meantime, if he did not, Mrs. Van Orden could bring new suits against him. It would be almost as expensive to file the petitions recurringly with the debt as it would be to pay it in the amount at which it now stands.

PIANOS

Chas. A. Sterling, Founder of the Sterling Co. and Manufacturer of

Sterling Pianos

SPECIAL Mid-Season Sale.

See specimen bargains in our windows—there's 40 to choose from.

PIANOS
Made to sell for $250.00, Our price . . . **$150.00**

PIANOS
Made to sell for $300.00, Our price . . . **$175.00**
$350.00 Pianos for . . **$225.00**
20 slightly used Uprights, **$100.00** to **$175.00**

It's a retailer's stock, which we bought for spot cash. All have been thoroughly examined and put in perfect order by us. We will guarantee them for five years.

It's a Saving Opportunity.

(Cash or monthly payments.)

New Pianos Rented.

$3.50, $4.00 per month.
Rent allowed if purchased.
2o Square Pianos,
$25, $40, $60.
(Easy monthly payments.)

The STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
(Entire building, four floors.)
536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Open Monday Evenings.
Look for the name STERLING.

New York Teachers Coming Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—A party of 100 Principals and teachers of New York City, returning home from the annual convention of the National Educational Association, held at Los Angeles, Cal., was at the Victoria Hotel for a few hours to-day on their way back from the Pacific Coast. The tourists stopped at Salt Lake City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pike's Peak, and other points of interest. The party left for the East during the afternoon.

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Relations Between Horgan & Slattery and the City Looked Into.

FIRM MEMBERS ON THE STAND

Won't Answer Technical Questions, but Say Their Architectural Work Stands for Itself.

The Mazet Legislative Investigating Committee resumed its sittings yesterday, occupying Part IX. of the Supreme Court in the County Court House. The day was given up almost wholly to an effort to develop the real relations between the firm of Horgan & Slattery, architects, and the present city administration.

Under Sheriff Henry P. Mulvany was first called and asked what steps the Sheriff had taken to stop gambling in poolrooms. He said he thought that was the province of the police, and when Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, called his attention to Section 340 of the Penal Code, which provides a fine of $500 for the failure of a Sheriff to prosecute such violations of the law, he explained that he thought that applied to counties that are not policed thoroughly.

President Murphy of the Board of Health was asked to explain why all the architectural work of the department was given to Horgan & Slattery. He said that when he went into the board he found it was generally understood that Horgan & Slattery were its regular architects.

THE OFFICIAL ARCHITECTS.

He had been told by his private secretary that there was a record somewhere showing that that firm had been designated as official architects. He had never met either Horgan or Slattery until he went into the board.

Charles F. Murphy, Treasurer of the Department of Docks and Ferries, was the next witness. He testified that Horgan & Slattery had drawn plans for repairing a pier at the foot of North Second Street, Brooklyn, which had been condemned by the engineer. He did not know why these plans were not drawn by the department's regular engineer.

"How about that poolroom at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue?" asked Mr. Moss. "I don't know anything about it," was the reply.

Mr. Murphy admitted that he was in the saloon business, and said he was not ashamed of it.

George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Water Department, explained his failure to produce a list of the water gates in the city on the ground that he hadn't the time or the money to make it. The job would take one man a year, he declared. Mr. Moss said that answer was satisfactory as it showed the bad condition of the department's records.

HORGAN AND SLATTERY.

Arthur J. Horgan of the firm of Horgan & Slattery took the stand. He had studied architecture for five years in the office of his godfather, Col. Arthur Crooks, he said, and had been practicing the profession in this city for fifteen years, twelve in partnership with Mr. Slattery. He mentioned the buildings at 56 and 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, 122 East Thirty-fourth and 230 West Fifty-seventh Street as specimens of their work. They had never designed a prison or cells before undertaking the work on the new Tombs. He drew those plans himself, he declared.

Vincent J. Slattery took the stand. He said he did the outside work of the firm, and Mr. Horgan the inside, and he referred all of Mr. Moss's technical questions to his partner. They did not get their work from the city by competition, he said; it "just came to them." He was not sure that John F. Carroll's friendship had had anything to do with it.

"What was the matter with the plans of Withers & Dickson for the Tombs prison?" asked Mr. Moss.

Mr. Slattery—You'll have to ask Mr. Horgan.

Mr. Moss—You are a member of the firm, Mr. Slattery, and I take it you are an architect. Are you?

Mr. Slattery—Yes, I am an architect.

DO A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

Mr. Slattery said they had done work for nearly all the city departments. He knew the heads of the department; they had seen work his firm had done, he supposed, and liked it. He saw nothing singular about that. He admitted that they had designed a scow for the Department of Correction and plans for overhauling the fireboat New Yorker and the tug William L. Strong.

Mr. Moss—Now, where did you study marine architecture?

Mr. Slattery—Mr. Horgan prepared the plans for such work. He has studied marine architecture.

Mr. Slattery said his firm did a great deal of work besides that for the city. "We are building the largest sanitarium in the world at the Sailors' Snug Harbor," he declared. He admitted that the Mayor was one of the Trustees of that institution, but denied that that had anything to do with their getting the contract.

"We won't get a cent for that Hall of Records work," said Mr. Slattery. "We did that because the Mayor asked us to, and we are upheld by the leading architectural journal in the country, Architecture and Building. Besides, the city saves a half million dollars by it."

To questions by Mr. Moss, intended to show that the firm's conduct in revising Architect Thomas's plans without consulting him was unprofessional, Mr. Slattery said he didn't think it was.

QUESTIONS HE WON'T ANSWER.

Mr. Moss tried to get the witness to say whether in refitting the fireboat New Yorker elliptical or circular boilers would be more economical.

"I refuse to answer," was Mr. Slattery's reply. This was the first reappearance of that stereotyped answer.

Mr. Moss—Do you prefer, in iron construction, a beam built in the shape of a plank or one with flanges?

Mr. Slattery—I won't answer that question.

Mr. Moss—It is more important that you should answer than that I should ask it. You have put yourself on a pinnacle in criticising the work of men of National reputation as architects, and when you refuse to answer such a question it goes out with the imputation that you don't know.

Mr. Slattery—Why don't you call Mr. Horgan? He knows.

Mr. Moss told the witness that it had been charged in the papers that he was not an architect at all.

Mr. Slattery—Lots of lies are published in the papers.

Mr. Moss—Is it a lie to say that you don't know anything about architecture?

Mr. Slattery—Yes.

Mr. Moss—Then tell us what you do know.

Mr. Slattery—I am not here to tell that.

William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, produced a list of employes of his department called for by the committee. He said that the books showing the location of water gates were too bulky to bring, and he invited Mr. Moss to call at his office and examine them.

KNOWS, BUT HE WON'T TELL.

Mr. Horgan, recalled, admitted that they had planned certain landscape gardening at Bellevue Hospital. He had drawn the plans himself, he said. The trouble with the work of Withers & Dickson in the Tombs was that the girders were too weak. Asked which was the stronger, an iron beam flat like a plank, or one with flanges, he said the flanged beam was stronger.

Mr. Moss—Give us the scientific explanation of this principle.

Mr. Horgan—I will do no such thing.

Mr. Moss—You cannot.

Mr. Horgan—Yes I can, but I will not. I will not answer the question for you. I am not here to give you theories as to iron beams.

Mr. Moss—Not to the City of New York, which pays you?

Mr. Horgan—You are not the City of New York. I am not here to undergo an examination as to my architectural abilities, and you are not competent to examine me.

At this point a recess of an hour was taken. On reassembling, Frederick C. Withers of Withers & Dickson took the stand. His firm prepared the plans for the cell work, steam heating, and electric lighting in the new city prison. These plans had been approved by the Building Department, and by George B. Post, the consulting architect.

DISMISSAL OF WITHERS'S FIRM.

"Early in 1898," Mr. Withers said, "it was intimated to us that we might as well resign. The intimation came from Corporation Counsel Whalen. Commissioner Lantry intimated to me that he wanted architects in sympathy with the administration. We declined to quit, and when we received a formal dismissal filed a protest, to which no attention was paid."

Mr. Withers testified that their plans called for an expenditure of $170,000, those of Horgan & Slattery for $310,000, with $11,000 additional to strengthen the beam structure. The increase was largely due to ornamental work added to the cells which was an actual detriment, as it collected dust and vermin.

"I had never heard of Horgan & Slattery as architects," said Mr. Withers, "until they blossomed out with the work on the Democratic Club. They had always been known as builders."

Mr. Cook, Mr. Withers said, was an agent for the Van Dorn Iron Works of Hartford, with plans for cells made in the interest of that concern. He understood that Mr. Wright, the then Commissioner, wanted to put Cook in their place and that the plans now put out by Horgan & Slattery were the same that were brought from Hartford by Mr. Cook. Their estimate of the total cost of the work was $308,000. Horgan & Slattery's estimate was $528,917.50, an increase of $220,917.50.

NEVER DID CELL WORK BEFORE.

In reply to questions by Mr. Hoffman, the Tammany member of the committee, Mr. Withers admitted that his firm had never designed steel cells before undertaking the Tombs work, and that he had not secured work from the previous administration by competition.

Walter Dickson, Mr. Withers's partner, testified that the steel beams in the Tombs were strong enough to bear the weight of the cells, even as designed by Horgan & Slattery. There was no necessity for increasing the weight of the cell structure. The cost had been increased 25 or 30 per cent., he said, by the rise of iron pending the delay in completing the work.

John R. Thomas, architect of the new Hall of Records, was called. The intention in that structure, he said, was to produce a monumental building, one that would be a lasting credit to the city. The plans for the interior bore a definite relation to the exterior. He knew nothing of Horgan & Slattery having been called to sit in judgment on his work until the meeting of the Board of Estimate on July 13, when their report was read. He did not believe the changes they suggested would save the city over $400,000.

HALL OF RECORDS STATUES.

"What of the contention of Messrs. Horgan & Slattery that if the twenty-four statues provided by your plan were placed on the cornice of the building they would be lost sight of?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Phidias, Praxiteles, and Michael Angelo entirely disagree with Horgan & Slattery on that point," said Mr. Thomas, and he instanced a number of the world's monuments of architecture on which statuary was so placed. My own opinion," added Mr. Thomas, "is that the Mayor was deceived by Horgan & Slattery as to the saving that could be effected on the Hall of Records."

Mr. Horgan again took the stand. He submitted an affidavit from ex-Commissioner of Correction Wright that he had never employed Withers & Dickson to draw plans for the interior of the new Tombs.

Mr. Moss put Mr. Horgan through a cross-examination on the subject of the marbles provided for the interior of the Hall of Records by Mr. Thomas's plans, which revealed the fact that the witness knew the names of only a few varieties. Then the examining counsel set out to quiz the witness on technical points of iron construction. He asked him what he called the strain on the top and on the bottom of a girder, what the "neutral axis" was, whether, if you had a beam four inches wide and doubled its width, you would double its strength, and so on, for half an hour.

SILENT ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS.

"I refuse to answer any technical questions," said Mr. Horgan at the outset of this cross-examination, and to each individual question he replied, "I refuse to answer."

Mr. Horgan declined to tell which method he used in calculating the strength of iron columns. He said he had all that data at his office.

Entering on a discussion of the general styles of architecture, Mr. Horgan answered a number of questions. He described with some hesitation the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns; but when Mr. Moss asked which was stronger, a round or pointed arch, he declined to answer.

"Who were the first great sculptors of antiquity?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Michael Angelo was the first," answered Mr. Horgan. When Mr. Moss told him that was wrong, he could not remember any other great sculptors.

Mr. Hoffman interposed the objection that this form of questioning was not pertinent.

"Our work stands for itself," said Mr. Horgan. "There is no more creditable work in this country than what we are turning out. I consider myself the peer of any architect in the country, George B. Post or anybody else."

Mr. Horgan testified that he worked for $5,000 a year for a corporation in which he and Mr. Slattery owned one share each, while the rest of the stock was held by their wives. No dividends had ever been paid and none of the earnings had gone to creditors. Mr. Hoffman protested against this question.

Mr. Horgan read an editorial from The American Architect, saying that no fault was to be found with their report on the Hall of Records, though it might have been better had the Mayor called on Mr. Thomas to revise his own plans.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE FIRM.

Mr. Moss offered in evidence a list of judgments secured against Horgan & Slattery in the last ten years, and also a copy of supplementary proceedings against them. Mr. Hoffman protested against this invasion of the private affairs of men who had been unfortunate in business, and Mr. Mazet said the committee would consider their admissibility in executive session.

Edward R. Carroll, who succeeded his brother, John F. Carroll, as Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, was called as the last witness. He had been a salesman for John P. Kane & Co., dealers in building materials, before taking office, he said. His salary now was $7,500 a year, and he thought the fees would add about $5,000 more. He described the process of certifying copies of indictments from which these fees are derived. Mr. Moss's questions tending to show that they constituted a very fat perquisite for which there was no reason.

Mr. Carroll admitted that he had had no previous experience in the building materials business before going with Kane, and that while there he sold to various city departments. He denied that his brother had anything to do with his connection with Kane, and he asked to be excused from saying what compensation he received from the firm.

The committee adjourned at 4:10 o'clock until 11 o'clock this morning. All of the members were present yesterday, except Mr. McEwan of Albany. There was no crush for admission to the sitting, and the audience was composed almost entirely of newspaper men, witnesses, and attendants. Several members of the Council have been subpoenaed to appear to-day before the committee.

COUNTESS NOT A BLACKMAILER.

The Charge Made by Miss Edwards of Brooklyn Dismissed.

The examination into the charge of attempted blackmail made by Miss Annie F. Edwards of 123 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, against the Countess Carlotta de Brinke of 114 Hoyt Street, that borough, took place yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court. The defendant was arrested about ten days ago on Miss Edwards's complaint. The latter had received a letter demanding $1,000 and threatening her life. She accused the Countess of writing the letter. The Countess is housekeeper for the Rev. Emil Perhachs, a Methodist minister and lecturer.

Miss Edwards and Mr. Perhachs had been engaged for a number of years, and it was alleged that she was jealous of the Countess. In court yesterday Miss Edwards told of a visit she made to a house adjoining the one in which the Countess lives. The landlady of this house, she said, invited her to step out on the roof of a rear extension, from which place, she said, she witnessed some very ardent lovemaking in the apartments next door between the Countess and the Rev. Mr. Perhachs.

This story was indignantly denied by the Countess and Mr. Perhachs. "That is a lie," exclaimed the Countess, angrily, rising from her seat in the court.

There was further testimony from both sides, the two women glaring hatefully at each other all through the examination. No evidence was produced to show that Mrs. De Brinke had written the threatening letter, and Magistrate Bristow dismissed the complaint.

Care of the Custom House Site.

Collector George R. Bidwell returned yesterday from Washington, where he arranged with Secretary Gage about the care to be taken of the property at Bowling Green which last week passed to the Government for a site for the new Custom House. Mr. Bidwell said that he would handle the property through an agent, who will probably be John N. Golding. The demolition of the buildings will not be begun until the end of next February or the beginning of March.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Louisville Again Defeats New York Through Timely Batting.

NEW YORKS RELEASE TIERNAN

Cincinnati Takes Another Game from the Brooklyns—Bostons Lose in St. Louis—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	60	29	.674
Boston	53	34	.609
Philadelphia	52	36	.591
St. Louis	51	36	.586
Baltimore	50	37	.575
Chicago	47	40	.540
Cincinnati	46	42	.523
Pittsburg	46	43	.517
Louisville	39	48	.448
New York	35	51	.407
Washington	34	58	.370
Cleveland	16	75	.176

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 7; New York, 1.
Cincinnati, 10; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburg, 9; Baltimore, 2.
Chicago, 6; Washington, 5.
Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 5, (first game.)
Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 2, (second game.)
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 7.

Games To-day.

New York in Louisville.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Pittsburg.
Cleveland in Philadelphia,
Boston in St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1.—The Louisvilles bunched their hits in two innings and, aided by the New York's error, scored another easy victory. Wagner stole home in the fourth inning while Meekin held the ball. Tiernan was to-day given his unconditional release by the New York Club. Tiernan is the last of the once famous Giants. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	2	0	0	0
Hoy, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Leach, 3b	2	0	4	1	0
Wagner, rf	1	3	0	0	0
Kelly, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	1	3	0
Powers, c	1	0	3	0	0
Clingman, ss	1	0	7	3	0
Dowling, p	1	1	0	2	0
Total	7	7	27	15	2

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	0	0	1	3	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Grady, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Davis, ss	1	0	1	6	0
O'Brien, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	2	12	0	1
Seymour, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Warner, c	0	0	1	1	0
Wilson, c	0	0	0	2	0
Meekin, p	0	0	0	2	1
*Gettig	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	6	24	16	2

*Batted for Meekin in ninth.

Louisville	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Stolen bases—Wagner, Davis, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Powers. First base on balls—Off Dowling, 3; off Meekin, 7. Struck out—By Dowling, 3; by Meekin, 1. Double play—Hoy and Clingman. Wild pitch—Meekin. Left on bases—Louisville, 3; New York, 7. Umpire—Mr. Smith.

BROOKLYNS LOSE AGAIN.

Ineffective Pitching Gave the Cincinnatis an Easy Victory.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The locals found the pitching of both Dunn and Yeager easy to-day, and won an uninteresting game. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
McBride, cf	1	3	4	0	0
Corcoran, ss	2	3	2	1	0
Smith, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	5	1	0
Selbach, lf	1	1	5	0	0
McPhee, 2b	2	4	6	0	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	2	0	1	0	1
Peitz, c	0	1	2	1	0
Hawley, p	1	2	0	0	0
Total	10	17	27	7	1

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Keeler, rf	2	3	1	0	0
Kelly, c	0	1	1	2	0
Daly, 2b	0	1	6	4	1
Anderson, 1b	0	1	5	1	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	4	0
Casey, 3b	0	0	5	1	0
Farrell, c	0	1	2	1	0
Dunn, p	0	0	0	1	0
Yeager, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	9	24	14	1

Cincinnati	0	2	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	—10
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—McBride, Hawley, McPhee, Jones, and Anderson. Double plays—Daly and Anderson; Dahlen and Anderson. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 3; off Yeager, 4; off Hawley, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

St. Louis, 8; Boston, 7.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—St. Louis defeated Boston to-day in the best game of ball ever seen in this city. The game seemed hopelessly lost to the home team three times, but they rallied on each occasion. Powell relieved Sudhoff in the twelfth inning, and won the game in the fourteenth by batting the ball to the club house for a home run. Score:

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	—8	

Base hits—Boston, 16; St. Louis, 15. Errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Clarke; St. Louis, Powell, Sudhoff, and Schrecongost. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Philadelphias Win and Lose.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—In the second inning of the last game to-day the home team made two errors, and Cleveland hit Magee safely five times. Bernhard was then substituted, and the visitors secured but two hits during the remainder of the game. Schmidt was a mystery to the heavy hitting Philadelphias. The first game was comparatively easy for the home team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	—7

Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Hughey and Sugden; Philadelphia, Frazer and Douglass.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 6. Batteries—Cleveland, Schmidt and Sugden; Philadelphia, Magee, Bernhard, and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Chicago, 6; Washington, 5.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Chicagos finally won a game from the Washingtons to-day. The visitors played perfect ball for several innings, forcing the locals to earn all their runs. Score:

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	—6
Washington	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—5

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Washington, 10. Errors—Chicago, 4; Washington, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Chance; Washington, Mercer and Kittridge. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Pittsburg, 9; Baltimore, 2.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—Tannehill's pitching was hit often but not effectively. Time and again the Baltimores filled the bases, but could not score. The visitors made seventeen hits and but two runs. Score:

Pittsburg	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—9
Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Pittsburg, 15; Baltimore, 17. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Baltimore, McGinnity, Robinson, and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

WHITMAN IS STILL CHAMPION.

Easily Beats Davis in Last Game of Tennis at Longwood.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The Longwood tennis tournament was brought to a most successful end here this afternoon, with the final match for the club's handsome challenge trophy, and once more the National champion, Whitman, proved himself superior to his challenger, who in this instance was Dwight Davis, who beat Larned in a brilliant match on Saturday in the final round.

At no time did Davis show the same dash and vim that astonished Larned during the last three sets of their final match. Whitman, on the other hand, played with great confidence, and his returns were so well placed and so close over the net that Davis found it difficult to kill even the balls on which he did get his racket.

In the first set the champion had everything his own way, but Davis made a great brace in the second set, and began to flatter his admirers by taking the first three games in quick succession. He soon had a lead of 4—1, and seemed almost sure to win the set, but Whitman began to steadily pull up on him, and by the cleverest kind of play took five games in succession, giving him the set by 6—4.

In the last set the games alternated pretty regularly, and again Davis got ahead, but his play was too erratic, and Whitman finally cut down his lead, overtook him, and won out the set by 7—5. Both players started to-night for Southampton, where they will play in the Long Island championship meeting.

There is an excellent chance that they will meet again at Newport, unless some other player beats Davis before he reaches the challenge ground, and the friends of the big Harvard man feel confident that he will turn the tables on the champion when they come together again.

Some of the other players here this week have gone to play at Southampton, while a large delegation left this morning for the Hotel Wentworth, where they will play this week in the New Castle tournament. The final score follows:

Championship Singles.—Challenge Round—M. D. Whitman (holder) beat D. F. Davis (challenger,) 6—1, 6—4, 7—5.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Opening of the Tournament Delayed—Drawings for the Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 1.—Many of the champion and ex-champion lawn tennis players were unable to reach here in time to commence the Meadow Club tournament to-day, so the opening matches were postponed until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Nearly all of the men were in attendance at the Longwood meeting at Boston, and were obliged to stay there for the finals, which were finished yesterday.

Under the supervision of Judge Henry E. Howland the drawings for the singles were made this evening, and were decidedly satisfactory. Without doubt the National champion, "Mac" Whitman, the veteran W. A. Larned, and the two cyclonic Harvard players, Holcomb Ward and Dwight Davis, were assured places in the final round. Whitman, Davis, and Larned are the men picked to decide the struggle for the National title at Newport, and the intense rivalry between the men will bring out the best of sport. The grass courts here have been most carefully prepared, and are now very hard and fast. They are almost equal to those of the Casino at Newport.

The drawings made to-night for the singles resulted as follows: M. D. Whitman and Owen Johnson, R. P. Huntington and Malcolm Chace, J. A. Allen and McKittrick, W. A. Larned and J. D. Pell, Holcomb Ward and D. Winslow, Leo Ware and Ford Huntington, Alfred Codman and E. P. Larned, Dwight Davis and S. D. Skidmore.

The old-time experts and ex-champions, Slocum and Taylor, are only entered in the doubles. They practiced to-day against Huntington and Pell and won easily, appearing to be in excellent form. "Bob" Huntington had paired with "Ollie" Campbell for the doubles, but as Campbell severely injured his knee in the Longwood tournament, he has been forced to give up taking part in the meeting this week. The drawings for the doubles will be made to-morrow morning, and the matches will be started in the afternoon.

TENNIS AT NEW CASTLE.

Some Surprises Attend the Opening Games of Preliminary Round.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CASTLE, N. H., Aug. 1.—The Wentworth lawn tennis tournament opened here this afternoon and awakened considerable enthusiasm in the big crowd of spectators that surrounded the hotel court. As all of the experts have not yet arrived, play was not started till after noon, and then only the preliminary matches were played, but the tournament will be in full swing to-morrow, and some fine play is looked for before the week is over.

The metropolitan district has the strongest delegation entered here, its representatives including Fischer, the metropolitan champion; Paret, the runner-up in the recent metropolitan championship tournament; Wylie Grant, the Columbia intercholastic champion, and one or two lesser lights. Hackett, the Yale expert, was also expected, but he did not put in an appearance to-day.

Grant played a close match in the opening round with J. Foster, a Boston player, while the senior Grant was put out by Bond, the Western expert. The surprise of the day, however, was the promising form shown by fifteen-year-old Irving Wright, a younger brother of the Harvard inter-scholastic champion. He drew Davidson, the Southern champion, and won the second set from him, although he was finally beaten by his formidable adversary. The day's scores follow:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Preliminary Round—W. C. Grant beat J. Foster, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3; J. C. Davidson beat I. C. Wright, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; B. C. Wright beat H. H. Hackett, by default; W. S. Bond beat L. J. Grant, 6—0, 6—2.

MEADOW BROOK WINS AT POLO.

Myopia Team Defeated at Narragansett Pier by Half a Goal.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 1.—The Narragansett polo tournament was again favored with ideal weather to-day, the event being the third contest for the Point Judith Cup. Meadow Brook met Myopia first team and won by a score of 3¼ to 2¾. As both were crack teams, the attendance was exceptionally large. The field was in prime condition. Myopia led at the first of the scoring and looked like a winner. Meadow Brook came up strong in the last period, and won by the very narrow margin of half a goal.

W. C. Eustis played a brilliant game, as did Shaw and Holmes of Myopia. The line-up:

MEADOW BROOK.	MYOPIA.
1. W. C. Eustis.	1. C. G. Rice.
2. C. Baldwin	2. R. G. Shaw.
3. H. P. Whitney.	3. T. S. Agassiz.
Back, G. Eustis.	Back, H. Holmes.

Score by periods:

FIRST PERIOD.

Time elapsed; no goal.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1	R. G. Shaw.	Myopia	2:13
2	W. C. Eustis.	Meadow Brook	1:57
3	H. P. Whitney.	Meadow Brook	0:10

Limit.

One-quarter-goal safety against Meadow Brook.

THIRD PERIOD.

1	Agassiz.	Myopia	2:00
2	Shaw.	Myopia	12:53

One-quarter-goal safety against Meadow Brook.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1	Baldwin.	Meadow Brook	2:07
2	W. C. Eustis.	Meadow Brook	4:32

One-quarter-goal safety against Myopia and one-quarter-goal safety against Meadow Brook.

Final score—Myopia, 2¾; Meadow Brook, 3¼. Referee—R. L. Heckman. Scorer—H. B. Mane. Timekeeper—E. A. Mitchell.

To-morrow's game will be for the Narragansett Cup, between Westchester and Point Judith.

MRS. CLARKE DESTITUTE.

Plans to Aid Woman Rider Injured in Central Park Accident.

Mrs. Theresa Clarke of 206 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who was thrown from her saddle horse Monday night by a collision with a runaway team attached to a victoria in the upper part of Central Park, is suffering from several serious injuries received in the accident. She had several ribs fractured and a number of scalp wounds, and was generally bruised.

It became known last night that she is absolutely destitute. Officer "Jack" Shea of the mounted police, who witnessed the accident, has offered to give a riding exhibition for the benefit of Mrs. Clarke, and a subscription for her immediate assistance has been started by Mrs. W. T. Romaine of 171 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a prominent member of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Clarke, who has two children, lives in two small rooms over a stable, and her only source of income is giving riding lessons. She was married to an English army officer, who came to this country some fifteen years ago and was formerly employed as a riding master in the Belmont Riding Academy. About six years ago he opened an independent riding academy, which was destroyed by fire within a year. He became mentally unbalanced, and is confined in an English insane asylum. Mrs. Clarke tends to bring a suit for damages.

The victoria to which was attached the runaway team contained Mrs. C. H. McKinley of 337 West Fifty-seventh Street, who was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, but was yesterday able to return to her home, and Mrs. Coggswell, whose left leg was broken and who was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

Tropical Fish at the Aquarium.

The third consignment of rare fish from Bermuda arrived here yesterday on the steamer Trinidad, and was delivered at the Aquarium. The consignment consisted of between seventy-five and eighty specimens at the start, but several died on the voyage. The ones that survived include squirrel fish, trunk fish, hinds, parrot fish, sergeant major fish, triggers, and crawfish. It is said that the wondrous tints of these tropical fish fade gradually after they leave the depths of the sea, but yesterday the tanks in the Aquarium glowed within like gardens of beautiful blossoms.

REGATTA AT COWES BEGINS

Beautiful Weather and Big Crowds Afloat and Ashore.

METEOR DEFEATS BRITANNIA

Emperor William's Yacht Wins the Race for the Queen's Cup—English Yachtsmen Disappointed.

COWES, Aug. 1.—The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron was opened to-day, with beautiful weather and big crowds afloat and ashore. The event of the day was the race for the Queen's Cup, which was won by Emperor William's Meteor. There was a capital sailing breeze.

The starters in the race for the Queen's Cup were the Prince of Wales's Britannia and the Meteor, Satanita, Rainbow, Betty, Roseneath, and Cetonia. The course was the old Queen's course, to the westward, round Lymington Spit Buoy, then eastward, round the Bullock Buoy, finishing off Cowes. The Meteor allowed the Britannia ten minutes.

The Britannia and Meteor crossed the starting line together. The Britannia took the lead, but the Meteor rounded Lymington Spit Buoy a minute ahead, with the others close up.

The Meteor finished at 3:45:15, the Britannia at 3:56:50, and the Satanita at 4:13:30.

Lord Lonsdale, representing Emperor William, was on board the Meteor during the race. The Prince of Wales witnessed the racing from the royal yacht Osborne. The Princess of Wales, the Princess Victoria of Wales, and the Duchess of York were on board the Britannia.

The Meteor's victory disappoints Englishmen for a double reason. First, because they do not like to have the cup go to a foreigner, and second, because the result causes doubts as to the Shamrock's speed and capacity. The Prince of Wales was deeply interested and keenly anxious to win. His first question on landing was, "How much have I lost by?" When told by over one and one-half minutes, he seemed anything but displeased. The Meteor's fine form is attributed by some yachtsmen to her change since last year from cutter to yawl rig, and a prominent yachtsman expressed the opinion that she would now prove a formidable rival to the Shamrock.

The Roads presented a brilliant spectacle. There were yachts flying the flags of all nations. Count Boni de Castellane's Valhalla was flying the Stars and Stripes, as were Allison V. Armour's Utowana and A. J. Drexel's White Heather, which the Duke and Duchess of Somerset are to hire later. It is said that Mr. Drexel will soon build an 1,800-tonner for ocean traveling. The Marquise de Galliffet and her son are guests of the Castellanes. Count de Castellane's gray morning suit and Panama hat were conspicuous among the blue serges and yachting caps which are the regulation men's costume here.

Lady Randolph Churchill has hired a small yacht for the week, and is frequently seen on Howard Gould's yacht Niagara, although the owner of that vessel will not arrive before the end of the week.

There was a large gathering on the lawn of the Royal Yacht Squadron, including Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, who are occupying Norreys Castle, and their guests, the Duchess of Somerset and Mmes. Rupert, Beckett, Kennett, and Wilson. Lady Randolph Churchill and Lady Lister Kaye, who have chartered a yacht together, and are living on it near Osborne, were also on the lawn. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught came on the lawn for a few minutes in the evening, and chatted with Mrs. George Keppel and Princess Henry of Pless.

It is understood that the Queen was an interested spectator from the balcony of the Osborne House.

The Prince of Wales presided this evening at the banquet of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Sixty guests were present, including the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Dunraven, and Admiral von Eisendecker, who represented Emperor William on the Meteor. The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the club, commissioned the Admiral to compliment the Emperor upon his victory.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Daily Telegraph's Cowes correspondent says:

"It seems doubtful, as far as can be judged, whether the Britannia is sailing up to her old form. She did not appear to move so well as formerly. The Meteor's change of rig seemed to make little difference in her speed."

The Times says: "The day was a somewhat lucky one for the Meteor, inasmuch as the force of the wind sufficed to cause her to travel at a rate of speed which she would not have exceeded when in cutter rig. Indeed, it is quite possible that, in the weather circumstances of the day, she would have proved to be as fast as the Shamrock, though much less or much more wind might have altered the result."

CANADIAN WINS A RACE.

Glencairn III. Scores Her First Victory for Seawanhaka Cup.

DORVAL, Quebec, Aug. 1.—With weather favorable to his boat and good seamanship Duggan, the skipper of the Canadian defender, Glencairn, won his first race and the third of the series for the Seawanhaka Cup this afternoon. From the very start, when Glencairn crossed the line nine seconds ahead, it was apparent that the Canadian boat had a great advantage over the American challenger. On the first leg, which was a beat to windward, the Constance rounded the buoy fifty-three seconds ahead of the Glencairn

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

HOW TO REDUCE THE OUTGO.

One reason why taxes are so high in New York is that the city is supporting a very large number of persons who have no just claim upon it and paying generous salaries to a lot of perfectly useless officers.

The list of allowances made to semi-charitable institutions of all sorts for the support of dependent persons ought to be examined minutely and thoroughly with a view to the establishment of this form of bounty-giving upon an honest and equitable basis. Charitable institutions which draw money from the city for the support of orphans or other charges ought not to get an allowance per week large enough to make the care and support of their inmates a source of profit. That is a misappropriation of the taxpayers' money that is scandalous and should be stopped. Every department and bureau should be examined with a view to the expelling of drones and the cutting off of sinecures. The charter framework itself stands in need of partial reconstruction in order that offices that are costly without being ornamental may be abolished.

Controller COLER is reported to have expressed the belief that four millions of expense might be saved to the city by a rigid revision of the appropriation lists. If he can point the way to a reform of this magnitude and assist in the specific economies needed to effect the saving of this great sum, he will win and enjoy a distinction that none of his associates in the City Government is at all likely to secure for himself.

MR. ALGER'S EVASION.

Up to this time we have believed that the ex-Secretary of War, being honestly unable to see himself as others saw him, honestly regarded himself as a victim of persecution, as some kind of hitherto unclassified martyr. It was a curious view of the position, but if it gave him any comfort, nobody would have cared to dislodge his belief in it so long as it was quite certain that he was out for good and could do the United States of America no more harm.

But we are bound to say that this view is no longer tenable, in view of the Secretary's defense. It is a defense against a recent article in The London Times, and that is characteristic. MACAULAY said with complacency to a Frenchman who had complimented him on his history that "the judgment of foreigners is an anticipation of the judgment of posterity," and that is characteristic—of MACAULAY—and also true. Hence it was reasonable that an American public man should be disturbed about a foreign more than about a domestic criticism. But that ALGER, when he has absolutely been scared and driven out of office by the clamor of his own countrymen, continued for more than a year, should pretend to have heard for the first time that there was some objection to him from a foreign newspaper, and should have replied to it before he had received, or as soon as he had received, an actual copy of the newspaper, this also is characteristic. But nobody will say that it is ingenuous. Everybody will say that it is ridiculously evasive.

It is far more evasive for the ex-Secretary to reply to charges that were never brought. The point which he labors in his evasive defense is that the high places in the line of the American Army, at the outbreak of the Spanish war, were bestowed for proved or presumptive merit. Nobody ever said they were not. Everybody has already acknowledged that they were. But nobody supposed that this was Mr. ALGER'S work, and in his defense he explicitly acknowledges that it was not.

What the man did which tended to demoralize and disgust the United States Army was to make or procure appointments on the staff of novices and ignoramuses over the heads of men who knew their business, and who were expected to teach it to their superiors. THE TIMES may be pardoned for referring to itself as one of the earliest and one of the most persistent of the organs of opinion which early discerned that Mr. ALGER was unfit for his place, early determined that the public welfare required that he should be got out of it, and finally succeeded in getting him out. On the 18th of May, 1898, this journal reminded the President that if the Spanish war was to be seriously conducted it behooved him to provide himself with a serious Secretary of War. And on the 21st of that month it specified his offense against the army and the country in the political appointment of "favorite sons" to the staff of the army, over the heads of men who had earned their promotion, in the appointment of a John Jacob Astor, in the appointment of a grandson of ULYSSES S. GRANT, in the appointment of a son of JAMES G. BLAINE, in the appointment of a son of JOHN A. LOGAN, in the appointment of two sons of CALVIN S. BRICE, in the appointment of a son of RUSSELL A. ALGER. There were twenty or so of these appointments, and the sum of them was enough to demoralize any army that was ever formed, enough to convince every officer that the army of the United States was a body in which promotion went by favor and not by merit.

That was the real offense of the man against the army and the country. Everybody knows it. He must know it. If he does not know it, or if, knowing it, he pretends that the American people are opposed to him for the appointment to high commands of FITZ LEE and "JOE" WHEELER, what is to be said of him? We do not care to say it. Only we say that for the remainder of his career he had better be content with the pursuit of private business and the cultivation of the domestic affections, and keep as much as possible out of the public view.

THE SHORT CAMPAIGN IDEA.

The Chicago Chronicle does not assent to the suggestion of THE TIMES that the National conventions of the two parties be put off until September or October next year in order that the least possible disturbance to business may be occasioned by a Presidential campaign of which the predestined result is already foreseen. Our Chicago contemporary points out several branches of trade which are helped by the demands incident to the campaign, and so advances step by step to this statement of the proposition that a lively Presidential canvass is a good thing anyway, even if it does disturb business:

> Even if it were otherwise—if dullness in trade accompanied excitement in politics—it would not be an evil. The hurry, the hustle, the vim, the absorption of interest, the enthusiasm, and patriotic passion of great political campaigns make us better citizens. Every flutter of a flag, every shout for a principle, every cheer for a popular orator—on whatever side—is a demonstration of the fidelity, the faith, and the truth of the people toward the institutions under which we live. The vast expenditure of money in a long campaign—even with HANNA as the almoner—does not corrupt the hearts of the voters. It enriches a few agents of corruption—a small number of rascals are highly paid—but the fountains of political virtue are not poisoned. All the arguments are not in favor of short Presidential campaigns.

There is some force in this reasoning. We admit that it is a good thing for the people to be stirred up about once in four years by political appeals that make them think, that clarify their ideas and give form to their beliefs. But we vehemently deny that it is to their advantage to be called out every four years to beat W. J. BRYAN.

A campaign about the tariff, the trusts, if anybody wants to make them a campaign issue, the pension scandal, about the Republican intention to reduce the representation of the Southern States in the House of Representatives, and consequently in the Electoral College, about expansion and "imperialism," and the many other matters of policy as to which honest men may candidly differ would instruct the people and promote the public welfare. But how can it promote the public welfare to spend four months in repudiating a dangerous man and his absurd and detestable principles when nobody reasonably doubts that the country would do the work just as well and effectively in three weeks?

The people of the United States would be much more profitably and agreeably occupied in attending to business during the months of July, August, and September next year than in listening to Populist harangues or the replies thereto. Then in the last fortnight preceding election day they would willingly and joyfully turn out to administer to W. J. BRYAN his regular quadrennial beating.

We reaffirm our belief that the National Committees of the two parties would earn the gratitude of the country and promote its prosperity if they would have the good sense to put off the conventions until September or October—rather late in October.

THE WAR AND POLITICS.

There is probably no citizen of this Republic who takes pride in the war we are carrying on in the Philippines. We can get no glory out of it. We are performing a stern and unpleasant duty in punishing the Filipinos for their lawless resistance to our authority and in defending the great majority of the inhabitants of the Island of Luzon against the ravages of AGUINALDO'S few thousand outlaws.

Nobody, least of all the President, wants the war prolonged for the fun we get out of it. It is manifestly for the interest of the country and all its people that hostilities should be terminated as speedily as possible. It seems to us, therefore, that it is quite unnecessary for Senator BURROWS to tell the country that it will be bad for the Republican Party if the war is not ended at once. The Senator's utterances which we here quote are a waste of breath:

> It is my judgment that if the war in the Philippines is still in progress next year, and the end is not then in sight, the situation will be to the disadvantage of the Republican Party. Unless the war in the Philippines speedily ends it will become an important political factor, and its continuance will make the outlook for Republican success uncertain, to say the least.

Suppose the war is not ended until after the next Presidential election. Let us suppose that the President has done his best with the men and money furnished him by Congress to annihilate AGUINALDO, but has failed to make the islands entirely peaceful. Does Senator BURROWS imagine that the voters of the country will turn to BRYAN and elect him President as a means of expressing their displeasure at Mr. MCKINLEY'S want of success in the Philippines?

They will be greatly disappointed, no doubt, if the war continues another year. War is carried on at a heavy cost of money, lives, and suffering. It is a calamity at best. But it is not the greatest calamity. It is not so great a calamity as BRYAN, free silver coinage, repudiation, business ruin, universal disaster, and National dishonor. However deeply the people may regret the continuance of a war that nobody would think of calling "popular," they will not be such fools as to build up mountains of trouble at home because the President has not leveled the molehill of trouble at Manila.

If the Democratic Party were of a mind to take advantage of such Republican disaffection as undoubtedly exists the result might be different. The united Democracy reinforced by the anti-Administration Republicans would make up a triumphant majority. But the Democracy has entered upon a wild debauch. It is reeling and pitching about in a shocking condition, and shows no signs of sobering up. The people will never trust it with power until it repents and reforms.

"HORGAN AND SLATTERY."

That was a truly awful exposure that the Mazet committee managed to make yesterday of the husband of Mrs. HORGAN and the husband of Mrs. SLATTERY. That is not a flattering description of two architects. But it is the legal description. It has been made to appear that the only public status these men have, the only description under which they can do business, is that of the husbands of their respective wives. That is to say, they are bankrupts, and therefore discredited as business men. As we have before admitted, that is not conclusive as to their standing as architects. There are some very good architects in New York, men whose opinions upon the technical or the aesthetic side of their profession would command respect, who are in the same boat. They are men who have been tempted into ventures outside of their legitimate professional lines, and the ventures have turned out badly. Hence it may happen, and has happened, that an architect who owes money that he cannot pay may still be an architect of good, even of high, professional standing.

But HORGAN and SLATTERY! It is to be hoped that everybody will take in the significance of the appearance of these men on the stand, the manner in which they answered or refused to answer questions respecting their professional status and their professional knowledge and their professional achievements. Why should these persons be regarded by the City Government of New York not merely as the leaders of a profession in which not one reputable practitioner in a hundred ever so much as heard of them before the city took them up, but as the universal specialists in that profession? Why should HORGAN and SLATTERY, who have no professional standing of any kind, be invoked to overrule the recommendations of an experienced specialist like Mr. WITHERS in one of his own specialties, that of prison building? Why should they be invoked to overrule the plans of an architect of experience and standing like Mr. THOMAS upon the appropriate interior finish and decoration of his own design, approved by experts and adopted by the city after singularly mature consideration, for the Hall of Records? Why, when there is a question of designing engine houses for the Fire Department, or reconstructing a steamboat for the Fire Department, or building scows for the Department of Corrections, or reconstructing steamboats for the Department of Charities, or of landscape gardening, for some other department, should they be called in? Why, in short, should men who have no standing whatever in any branch of the profession which it seems they have taken up within two or three years be assumed by all the departments of the Municipal Government, to be at the head of all its branches, and be permitted and invited to behave in a way that would insure their prompt expulsion from any professional association, provided they had previously shown that they were qualified to belong to any?

Evidently there is no answer to this question that is compatible with the possession both of common sense and common honesty on the parts of the heads of departments and of the ruling spirits of the City Government. If every head of a department and every person "high up" in the councils of the Boss enjoyed a dividend from the professional proceeds of HORGAN and SLATTERY, then there would be an intelligible reason why the municipal authorities, from the Mayor down, should pretend that these bankrupt tenement-house builders were great architects, and were capable of passing upon the works of architects of real standing. But if we withdraw this injurious supposition, what reason is there consistent with the sanity of the persons implicated why the architectural profession should be insulted and the great city disgraced and threatened by the appointment as city architects of men who have no professional standing whatever, and whose personal and social standing we may infer from their demeanor on the witness stand?

Mr. MOSS has not done so good or so fruitful a day's work since he has been counsel to the Mazet committee as he did yesterday in showing up "Horgan and Slattery." The exposure was complete and unsparing. The effect may not be immediate, but it is sure to come, as the meaning of the exhibition reaches, from those who see at a glance what the meaning is and must be, through the entire community.

"THE RED COCK" IN MARIENBURG.

The cabled news that the "Market," or old main street of Marienburg on the Nogat, has been devastated by fire, will send a shudder through every German archaeologist, for if he has never set foot in the town he will be apt to know that another very delightful old bit of mediaeval townscape has fallen and that the flames must have raged perilously near that pride of Prussia to the eastward, the castle of the Teutonic Knights. As HANS SACHS would say, "the red cock has roosted on the town."

One enters the Market from the eastward through the old town gate, whose drawbridge and portcullis might be easily replaced, since the arrangements for both are still present. At the other end of the broad Market rise the tall roofs and towns of the castle beyond a deep, umbrageous moat. To right and left are the old houses of two stories and gabled roofs with arcades not unlike those of Chester in England below their fronts. A curious survival are the "arbors," square, pew-like inclosures, in front of each house, some of them covered, where the burghers have tables and chairs whence they survey with a fine, stolid complacency the citizens who lack such substantial proofs of old-established rank. Midway on the right is the Town Hall, arcaded in front, its longer axis parallel to the Market, its gable ends diversified with brick pilasters and its long rooftree crowned by a slender spire. The expanse of sloping cobbles is drained in the old way by an open gutter down its length, and there is a vast distinction in the haughtiness of those who own houses on the river side and those who dwell on the opposite side of the Market. It is almost as wide as that between the Great and Little Burghers of New Amsterdam in days of old.

The castle of Marienburg, which has stood the wars of pagans and Christians and the furor Teutonicus of German restorers for six centuries, is now a museum well worth visiting on the way to Dantzic and Königsberg. The waters of the Vistula that run by Cracow and Warsaw to the Baltic separate in West Prussia into two branches, one of which passes by Marienburg, the other by Dantzic to the Amber Coast, Marienburg lying near the division between East and West Prussia, but belonging to the latter. It was the old home of the Teutonic Order, whither came adventurous men in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries to learn the art of war against Poles and Lithuanians and Tartars, men from Italy and France, Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland. From its gates issued armies in the Baltic Crusades, and in its handsome refectories many famous Princes and leaders have been entertained by the Highmasters of the Order. Some account of the castle is given in the July number of The Architectural Review, where a view of the Market and the old Town Hall can be seen. Perhaps the cable has exaggerated the importance of the loss. It would be a pity indeed if this charming bit of old town architecture should have been obliterated; the loss might be likened to that of a serious fire in Nuremburg or in Rothenburg on the Taube.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A letter just received by the father of M. J. TUMILTY, a Rochester boy serving with the Sixth Artillery in Manila, contains two notable passages. One of them, and by far the more important of the two in some ways, reads as follows: "How are the harvest apples back of the barn? Are they ripe yet? Great Scott! if we only had them down here; bet your life they'd taste good." That is a side light on war, and there is a fine informality about it, at once amusing and pathetic. Elsewhere in his letter young TUMILTY talks of fighting with great vivacity, and clearly reveals that he finds it interesting enough to be enjoyable, but now and then he thinks hard of home and "the harvest apples behind the barn," and then war and the vaunted fruits of the tropics lose their charms. And it is not from sentiment alone that he remembers the apples. As a matter of plainest fact, the marvelous fruits of the lands below the temperate zone are for the most part pretty poor eating. The pineapple and the banana excepted, not one of them satisfies anything more than curiosity, and in the whole list there is no worthy rival for our peaches, plums, strawberries, or apples. Oranges and lemons mean well, of course, wherever they grow, but the best of them owe more to Northern intelligence than to a burning sun. Young TUMILTY'S second valuable contribution is politico-military. It gives his—and a rather novel—appreciation of a much-criticised man. "There is," writes this thoughtful private, "a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed about Gen. OTIS. They claim that he cuts no ice, but in my opinion he shovels the snow off the sidewalk all the same. He hasn't got the dash or brilliancy of LAWTON, but is a cool, careful, level-headed man, who counts all the chances before he makes a break." One could easily receive a worse recommendation than that. Here are three more lines from the same authority: "The Southern and Western men are devils for a rush, but the New York boys get there just the same."

—Ever since the war with Spain was well started people have been wondering how it was that Gen. WOOD happened to attain promotion so rapidly and why he was put exactly where he belonged and allowed to do his work without any regard whatever for political exigencies. Now that ex-Secretary ALGER has claimed the merit of discovering and utilising this remarkable officer to the best advantage, people will wonder more than ever. For Gen. WOOD is not known to have possessed a "pull," and his abilities, though not unknown when the war began, had won recognition only in narrow professional circles, and his appointment pleased so few persons that, in a politician's eyes, it was really something of a mistake. There has been talk, of course, that a Colonelcy had to be opened to Gov. ROOSEVELT, and that therefore WOOD was put out of the way—upward. That theory reduces the case to the characteristic and understandable Algerine level, but it has few other merits. The ex-Secretary is shrewd in putting Gen. WOOD forward as evidence of his own discernment and good intention. It remains to be seen whether some other claimant will appear for the honor of bringing to light the finest example of the Colonial Governor now on view in an American possession. When Mr. ALGER told how he dreamed of a good way to get rid of the Spanish prisoners, somebody else at once asserted that the scheme of repatriation at our expense was devised by said somebody while wide awake and several days before Mr. ALGER took his lucky nap. It would not be exactly startling, therefore, if another somebody soon enters a prior claim to Gen. WOOD.

—Defense of the view that the new century begins with 1900 seems to have simmered down to the statement that our present system of designating the years is not like another system used by certain persons for certain other purposes; and that if that other system had been extended, as it should have been, to the naming of years, the new century would begin twelve months before it really will. All this is undoubtedly true, but, what, pray, has it to do with the case as it is? Facts are one thing; might-have-been's and should-be's are another, and failure to distinguish between the two leads to much waste of time and temper. Beyond question, "1899" means the one thousand eight hundred and ninety-ninth year of the Christian era, and the next to the last year of the nineteenth century. Beyond question, too, 1900 will close that century and 1901 will start the next one. We are not denying that to have had a year 0 would have been a good idea, but we do assert that no such year was ever recognized, and that none ever can be without changing every date in all our modern literature, historical and other. And that would be a terrible bother, not to be seriously contemplated by any sane man.

—They have a new theory over in London to explain why we folks over here talk such queer English—if it is really English at all. The theory is propounded by a correspondent of The Standard, and, being a cautious man, he explicitly states that he doesn't warrant its accuracy. The ingenious gentleman bases his opinion on something he has read about EMERSON'S peculiar voice and manner of speaking. Both, he understands, were "highly contagious," and produced a deep and lasting effect upon EMERSON'S brother-Transcendentalists at Concord and Boston—"the fountain heads of modern American culture." The correspondent quotes HASKINS as saying in his work on the philosopher: "I do not know to what subtle influences to ascribe it, but after conversing with Mr. EMERSON even for a brief time, I always found myself able and inclined to adopt his voice and manner of speaking." Then the theorist adds: "Being ignorant as to the date when the Yengeese in general acquired their present characteristic voice, I cannot tell whether the above-mentioned circumstance has any bearing upon the matter." That, however, is obvious hedging. He believes that we all imitate EMERSON without knowing it, and he might as well have said so.

A TABLE D'HOTE DINNER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other night I was induced to try a "fifty-cent table d'hôte dinner." The hostelry visited was decidedly imposing, there being probably 100 persons or more in the various rooms. On taking a most uncomfortable seat—one side of the chair being higher than the other—the first to attract my attention was a notice, "That on account of the war tax and the high license the price of dinners had been raised to 55 cents. This was interesting, particularly as the waiter admitted that dinners were served at the usual price up to the time that the war tax went into operation. It was evident, therefore, that the Raines law had nothing to do with the price, but was simply used as a subterfuge to ease the conscience of the wily host and for putting more money into his pocket. Five cents, of course, on a dinner looks small to Americans, but when it is considered that this hostelry serves 500 or 600 dinners a day, it amounts to $175 per week, or upward of $9,000 a year—$7,300 of which is an extra profit on the war tax. In connection with this, the method of using the internal revenue stamp was open to suspicion. Instead of placing it over the cork in the usual way, so that it would be destroyed when opening the bottle, it was placed on the neck of the bottle and the wine served without corks, hence the Government has no protection against having the same bottle refilled and the revenue stamp used over indefinitely.

The dinner was the par excellence of Alsatian humbuggery. The wine was the cheapest California, worth about 25 cents per gallon. The menu consisted of soup made of Croton water and colored with beef extract, and a very light color at that. Then about one-third of a fresh water fish served with half of a potato. Next came a portion of chicken which had either been through a process of saleratus water to take out the putrefaction or it had been embalmed by the market undertakers who make this class of stock a specialty. There was no more taste to it than to the rim of an old straw hat. Lastly, roast beef was served with a few sprigs of spaghetti. This was from the round, and cut as thin as the edge of a razor. Besides, it had been cooked over more than once. After this came the dessert, which included a forage of Brie the size of a hickory nut, and about one-sixth of a slab of icecream, together with a small cup of coffee. This ended the farce of about one hour's duration, during which time I neither saw nor even smelled a decent course or dish served of anything. Moreover, I venture to say that the very patrons of this "joint" would throw these dishes at the head of any waiter who had the audacity to serve them in any of the ordinary restaurants.

The person with me was from the market, and quite competent to estimate the cost of this dinner. In no way could we estimate the amount above 12½ cents, making the profit on each dinner 42½ cents. In addition to this, every customer is expected to pay the waiter 10 cents. This the public usually believe belongs to the waiter, but it does not. It is simply a French method of extracting more money from the public, and goes to pay all of the help of the establishment. The only benefit derived by the waiter is that if he does not turn in a certain amount of money every day he is regarded as a thief or as being unfit for the business and is discharged. Thus the public are humbugged out of 65 cents for a so-called French dinner made up of the poorest and cheapest products of the market.

In Paris these cheap dinners are the products of large hotels and restaurants, every piece of meat left over on a plate having a market value according to the size and quality. New York is not unlike Paris; therefore the hotels must naturally have leavings and stuff left over which they cannot use again. Hence, taking into consideration the fact that this is not seen being carried away in charity baskets or found in the ash barrel as formerly, it is fair to assume that these restaurateurs have made a market for it, and that some of the dishes served at these table d'hôtes may have been chewed on by guests of the Fifth Avenue Hotel or Waldorf-Astoria.

It is time New Yorkers had learned some common sense, and either buy their own food and cook it or patronize honest restaurants. AMERICAN.

New York, July 31, 1899.

MAGISTRATE CRANE'S RULING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, F. A. Voss, in his letter of to-day seems to find some connection between the American system of gaining a knowledge of any particular trade or business and the case of embezzlement to which the above heading refers. The same system of apprenticeship which obtains in Germany has always been the custom in England, and many a lad has bitterly repented the day which "bound him apprentice" and handed him body and soul into the tender mercies of a tyrannical master, who might if he wished simply use his apprentice for some years as a drudge, a legal slave. Though I am an Englishman, I am strongly averse to this well-known English method of teaching boys the trades they wish to learn. I served four years' apprenticeship myself, two years of which were wasted, as porter's work consisted chiefly of the extent of my duties. Still, it was no use kicking, as the terrors of the law can very easily be invoked by a master to subdue the rebellious apprentice who shows signs of declaring his independence. There is another objection to the apprenticeship custom besides that of taking away a boy's sense of personal freedom, and that is the experience and knowledge an apprentice picks up when serving his time depends entirely upon the skill and business ability of the man or firm to whom he is apprenticed, and these of course differ, consequently the general run of young men after serving their time, find they would have learned more if they had not been confined to one particular place and certain methods of doing things. In America, young men get around more, and, as far as I can see, they obtain a broader and more general knowledge by doing so when learning a trade, and in shorter time. Anyway, the American-born and trained workman can hold up his end all right. Though I fail to see any connecting point between apprenticeship and dishonesty, as we have rogues and thieves in England, and possibly Germany is not exempt, I agree with your correspondent's concluding remark, wishing "more elbowroom to a man of Magistrate Crane's stamp," as, if a man must err, it is best to do so on the side of leniency.

> "The quality of mercy is not strain'd,
> It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven."

A MAN FROM LONDON.

New York, July 30, 1899.

A MANUFACTURER'S VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the public interest in manufacturing industrial combinations, or trusts, and the widespread demand for restrictive State and National legislation, I offer the following remarks in the endeavor to show, from a business man's practical standpoint, how the real interests of the public at large are affected and whether such legislation is desirable.

In such a brief article very much is left unsaid that might strengthen the position taken herein.

The principal questions to ask about the new system of combinations of factories are:

First—Will cost of production be cheaper than under the old system of individual manufacturers?

Second—Will expense of distribution be less?

Third—What will be the effect on labor and wages?

Fourth—What will be the effect on prices?

An affirmative answer is usually conceded to the first two questions. Taking them, however, in their order:

First—Cost of production. The management of each new combination has the advantage at the outset of comparing manufacturing costs in a number of different factories and adopting for all the most advantageous methods. In addition to this, the concentration of manufacturing, ample capital, ability to buy cheaper, lessened cost per unit of superintendence, and many other causes which enable the larger manufacturer to produce cheaper than the smaller manufacturer, certainly enable these enormous combinations to work at lower cost than the average manufacturer, and generally at as low, or lower, cost than large single factories.

Second—As to distribution. Under the new system, producer and consumer are brought closer together. Services of salesmen are, to a considerable extent, dispensed with, cross freights, often a very important item, are saved, and altogether the economical balance is undoubtedly in favor of the new system.

Third—Effect on wages and labor. Recent advances in wages have been due to commercial activity, and not to the trusts, and the ultimate effect is a matter of opinion.

The new system is likely to employ the same number of workmen at equally high wages, and their employment will probably be more stable, as there is less liability of corporate insolvency, or of overproduction, followed by idleness. I think labor will fare better, and can make better terms under large corporations and broad, trained men than under the single factory system, where most manufacturers think they are forced by competition to pay as little as possible. The relations of capital and labor are being better understood and settled, and are to-day usually settled more satisfactorily for the men by larger employers than small ones.

On the other hand, the new system reduces the number of salesmen, and to a less extent office clerks, but both these bear a trifling relation in numbers to manual laborers, and their loss of employment occurs during a period of prosperity where most of those thrown out can soon find new positions.

Fourth—Effect on prices. The past does not supply statistics. Standard Oil and Sugar operated under different conditions. Commercial activity has brought advancing prices. Articles not controlled by trusts, such as tin, copper, and iron, rising equally with trust articles, and it is impossible to say what, if any, part in the general advance has been due to trusts.

Trusts are subject to the same natural laws of trade as individual manufacturers, and their greatest danger—excluding bad management—lies in possible competition. Good business management and self-interest require them to maintain prices at such a moderate level as will not invite competition and at a lower level than has ruled hitherto. It is reasonable to conclude that the ruling price of nearly any manufactured article for a term of years has been such as to leave the average manufacturer a profit, and that if the trusts should fix prices at figures leaving a profit for the average manufacturer they would simply be overwhelmed with competition. They absolutely must fix prices lower, and in doing so they share with the public the economies due to their operation.

These remarks apply to trusts in general; there are exceptions, such as those enjoying a monopoly through ownership of patents, control of raw material, and also through excessive tariff protection. Business interests are best left as free and unfettered as possible, and, speaking broadly, they are much better regulated by the natural laws of trade, to which they are subject, than by legislation.

To sum up, if my conclusions are correct, and I think they will appear reasonable to the fair minded, the well-managed trust can produce cheaper, and market its product more economically, and will, presumably, pay as good wages and sell its manufactured products cheaper than heretofore. Under these conditions they are correct economically and an advantage to the country and its people. Much stress is laid by opponents of trusts upon the suppression of individual effort, which, I think, deserves little attention, and also upon the suppression of competition which, however, is not suppressed, but dormant, and exists ready to assert itself under proper conditions. A great deal of competition which is wasteful and useless is set aside.

One very important consideration favoring our trusts is their relation to the export trade and foreign competition, and their probable ability to pay American wages and compete with foreign manufacturers employing cheaper labor.

Instead of adopting restrictive legislation to control trusts it would appear ordinary common sense to await further developments and give them a chance to adjust themselves to their surroundings and demonstrate their usefulness or otherwise.

MANUFACTURER.

New York, July 31, 1899.

THE NAMING OF STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With your kind permission and the indulgence of your readers, allow me to give herewith my views in regard to our so-called improved (?) system of naming the streets, as invented by our present Commissioner. If enough time had been taken to study the matter thoroughly before putting it in operation, the impracticability of its adoption would have been manifested by the many objectionable features that would have presented themselves.

In all my travels, in both this country and Europe, there is not a city that does not have the one system—namely, having the posts lettered in the same direction that the street runs. This system is used all over the world, and this city should be the last to make a change and adopt one different from that which is universal, as there are at all times strangers coming to the city, who are apt to become confused. This does not seem to bother our Commissioner much, however, judging from the remark made by him, "Oh, they'll get used to it."

Lamp posts are not lettered so much for the benefit of a city's inhabitants as for strangers, for those that live in a city are naturally acquainted with its streets, and are, therefore, not entirely dependent upon lamp posts to guide them.

The reason, as given, for adopting this system is that people riding in cars are better able to see the name of a street as they fly past; but all people do not always ride, and, besides, what good does it do one who is riding in a car to see the desired street go whizzing by, and thus be compelled to ride one or two blocks further, just because the name could not be seen until the car was on an even line with the lamp post. Every one knows that no conductor can stop his car then at that corner, but will carry one a block further. How much better is it to be able to read the name of a street on the lamp post a block, or even half of a block, away, and thus have ample time to notify the conductor to stop at that particular corner.

So much for the riding public. For pedestrians it is equally bad. Lamp posts are not meant to tell the people what street they are on so much as what street they have come to. If I should be walking along a street, is it possible for me to read the signs that are fastened flat against a house a block away from me, or those that extend out and read at right angles to the way I am walking, and are thus placed in front of me to read in the same manner as a book or newspaper? It is just the same with a lamp post. With this new system, a person is compelled to walk up to it and study the thing first and, besides, be thoroughly familiar with the streets anyway in order to understand it.

Imagine a stranger in the city who should want to go to a certain number on Fifth Avenue and, unbeknown to himself, should just happen to be on that avenue! Naturally prompted by instinct and, if he be a traveler, used to the ways of all cities, in consulting the lamp post he would read "Fifth Avenue" staring him in the face at right angles. He would therefore take it for granted that the street crossing the one he was on would be Fifth Avenue, and would go accordingly, only to find himself very much mixed.

It may be well enough for the inhabitants of this city who are well acquainted with the different streets, but for strangers it will never do. Alas! some people do not think so far, however, their mental capacities being so limited that they cannot think it possible that there are people in the city who do not know it.

I should like to suggest here a plan, something like that which I have noticed in some cities in Europe, where they look out for the welfare of visiting strangers more than they do here. It is that of putting a sign on all corner houses, and, if there be a lot on the corner, a sign on the fence, the rule being, as here, that all empty lots are to be fenced in. It is not necessary to put a sign on both walls of all the houses that should be on the corner, but only on one wall, in such a manner that, by looking on the wall of the house on the opposite right-hand corner, one can see very plainly the name of the street to which he has come. For instance, a house on the northeast corner has the sign only on the south wall, giving the name of the street running east and west; on the southeast corner, a sign on the west wall giving the name of the street running north and south; on the southwest corner, a sign on the north wall giving the name of the street running east and west, and on the northwest corner, a sign on the east wall, giving the name of the street running north and south.

New York, July 29, 1899. E. G. JUNIOR.

SHAM REPUBLICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading of "Sham Republics," a correspondent signing himself "A Sane Man," in your issue of July 31, strikes very hard blows at your ideas concerning imperialism. I imagine that we all want to know what there is about it and would all prefer to be informed on the subject through the mediumship of a sane man rather than a lunatic, and therefore I suggest that this correspondent advise what course the Government should pursue. It is the easiest thing in the world to find fault and flaws in any particular course which the Government might pursue under the circumstances in which it found itself placed. It could have evacuated the Philippines and Cuba immediately after the signing of the peace treaty, or it might have offered these possessions at auction, to be sold to the highest bidder. What would "Sane Man" have the Government do? The writer is not an imperialist, but does not believe in throwing away soiled water until knowing where to find some that is clean. AMERICAN.

New York, July 31, 1899.

APPEALING TO THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

From The Staunton (Va.) Daily News.

The Washington Star, which is one of the cleanest and best of Republican papers, asks the gold Democrats the following questions:

"Why should the gold Democrats put up a separate ticket next year? Why imperil sound-money success by a division of sound-money strength? Why not, as in 1896, make their votes count for all that they may be worth? If Mr. Bryan is renominated, silver will again be his issue, and again such Republicans as are opposed to the gold standard will support him. They will not be as numerous as before, but in whatever numbers they may be they will not make a nomination of their own. They will make their votes count double, by not only withholding them from the Republican ticket, but by casting them for the Democratic ticket. Why should not the gold Democrats do as much for sound money?"

The gold Democrats have some questions to ask the Republicans before they pull any more chestnuts out of the fire for them: Why did you not, in the last Congress, propose and vigorously push some legislation to fix the gold standard irrevocably for six years at least? Why did you not try to put the greenbacks in such a position that they could no longer operate to drain gold out of the Treasury, and why did you not offer some plan to supply a safe flexible bank currency that would remove the incentive to crazes for some kind of abundant cheap money? Having disappointed the gold Democrats in all these matters at the last session of Congress, finally what do you propose to do at the coming session to put the country on a sound basis that needs no artificial props to keep it sound?

When the gold Democrats see you do something to win their respect will be time enough to ask them to help you.

NUGGETS.

Unprecedented.

"The moonlight excursion was different from any other I ever attended."

"Better or worse?"

"Why, we had a moon."—Chicago Record.

One or the Other.

She—A man called to-day who said he had just got back from the Klondike.

He—What did he want—to buy the place of beg some old clothes?—Indianapolis Journal.

Wasn't to be Bluffed.

Eastern Man—I have frequently traveled on some of our roads in the East when the train was going ninety miles an hour.

Western Man—Thet ain't nothin'. I rode along on the crest of a cyclone last month at the rate of 200 miles an hour.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Present Day Trouble.

"The young men of the present day," said the elderly person, "have great advantages over the young men of my day, both in education and business training."

"But the trouble is," said the young man, "they have no advantage over one another."—Indianapolis Journal.

Not She.

Friendman—Don't go away from home with any such feelings as you have just expressed toward your wife; some day she may join the silent majority, and then you will be sorry for what you have said.

Harrier—What! My wife join a silent majority? She couldn't stand it; it'd kill her if she had to be silent for just one minute.—Richmond Dispatch.

THE MAN BEHIND THE BOMB.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

The man who labors with his hands too often bears the weight,
Unaided and alone, that God intended for the great!
Too often he must bend beneath the crushing burdens which
Of right should partly rest upon the shoulders of the rich!
He goes through life a martyr, toiling up along the years,
And watering the flowers of his masters with his tears.

The man who labors with his hands and lives on humble fare
Looks at the mansions of the rich—at all the grandeur there—
And sighs and turns too oft away with hatred in his heart
For those who rise in state and those who govern in the mart,
Or toils again and has a dream of better days to come
And then is rendered abject by the fool behind the bomb.

The man who labors with his hands and fears the laws of God,
But travels up the stony path in which the Saviour trod:
He is the rock on which the whole great social structure stands,
The sum of human happiness lies in his calloused hands!
And woe to them that weight him down with burdens they should bear,
And woe to them that rob him of the joys that he should share!

The man who labors with his hands too oft is underpaid,
Too oft is crushed beneath the car his heavy toil has made!
But in the rosy future there may be a happy day
When wrongs that he must suffer now shall all be cleared away—
And yet, alas! the day of which he dreams will never come
Until he spurns assistance from the fool behind the bomb!

PERTH AMBOY BANK WRECK

E. S. Campbell, the New Receiver, Takes Charge of the Affairs.

SAYS HE WILL LOSE NO TIME

Will Declare a Dividend as Soon as Possible — Valentine's Dealings with Broker Chapman.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 1.—Civic pride, with overweening ambition growing out of it, is at the bottom of the financial catastrophe that has befallen Perth Amboy. At least this was the impression gained in the course of conversation with leading citizens of that town to-day. It was, in fact, the conviction which some of them admitted had been brought home to them, after reflection upon the situation with the knowledge taught by recent events.

The good people of Perth Amboy are divided over the appointment of Edward S. Campbell, Vice President of the National Newark Banking Company, as permanent receiver of the wrecked Middlesex County Bank. Some laud the action of the Court in selecting an expert in banking; others deplore it in their fear that "local interests" may not be sufficiently considered, these interests being those of business men who have not only lost more or less considerable amounts in deposits, but have indorsed notes for others which they fear they may be called upon to pay promptly, as they fall due by a receiver who had no sentimental interest in Perth Amboy, its institutions, or inhabitants.

"If the receiver were a local man," said one of these malcontents to-day, "he would understand the position of each man affected, and, knowing that he could and would pay, if accorded time, would not press him."

Among those who express satisfaction with Vice Chancellor Pitney's selection are Mayor Compton, President E. R. Pierce of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution, and City Attorney Wight. "It is a very good selection, and I am well satisfied with it," commented Mr. Pierce.

City Attorney Wight also observed: "When one considers what special qualifications are necessary in a person to intelligently and successfully administer the receivership of a bank it is difficult to understand why exception should be taken to Mr. Campbell. As a matter of sentiment, the City of Perth Amboy pursued the unbusinesslike method of depositing all its money in one banking institution. The object was to assist in the building up of a local bank. If it had not been for that the city would have been $50,000 better off to-day."

Meanwhile Receiver Campbell has filed his bond for $50,000 and settled down to work. He came to Perth Amboy this morning and spent the entire day at the bank with his predecessor, James Maguire, who turned the books and papers over to him. Mr. Campbell said he had no information to give and had been busy getting acquainted with the details of the situation.

He added, however, that he would lose no time in winding up the bank's affairs, but still would not sacrifice the interests of the depositors. Where any money could be made by waiting he would wait. He expressed his intention of getting together all the money he could and declare a first dividend, so as to release as much of the tied-up money as possible.

The report that depositors of the bank had decided to bring actions against the bank officials to recover over $263,000 is without foundation. Mayor Compton, Chairman of the Depositors' Committee, and Capt. James Parker, counsel for the committee, declared that they knew nothing about the alleged movement and did not believe that it had been started.

"I don't know what the depositors will do," said a discontented member of the committee. "Anyhow, we can't get any information upon which to base an action. I understand the receiver will take the books to Newark. Mr. Lindabury, attorney for the receiver, will have charge of the whole business. He will give out just as much as he pleases and as little as he pleases. Depositors will go up to Newark and cool their heels there, but they won't get much information for their trouble yet a while. If a local man had been appointed we would have had a chance to find out how matters stand and where we are at."

Uriah B. Watson, President of the bank, declined to make any statement concerning the bank's affairs. He said he had been advised not to speak before the proper time, and he intended to be guided by this advice. He would not even answer a question relative to the paintings given by Henry T. Chapman of New York City as security for a loan, or the finding of a receipt signed by Mr. Chapman for $10,000 worth of bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio, Hocking Valley and Lehigh Valley Railroads, which belonged to the Perth Amboy Mutual Loan, Benefit, and Building Association, and which were disposed of by George M. Valentine, who was Treasurer of that institution.

Another person in a position to know, but who did not wish his name to appear, explained the matter as follows: "Some years ago the Perth Amboy Mutual Loan, Benefit, and Building Association invested in these railroad bonds, which it had no right to do. The money was taken from the funds of Series B, and when the shares of the series fell due they could not be paid. This and other things caused trouble, and led to a change in the administration.

The old Treasurer got out, and Valentine succeeded him. Valentine stole them and pledged them with the Middlesex County Bank, of which he was cashier, as collateral for a personal loan of about $11,000. He then took the bonds from the bank's vaults, without the knowledge of the officials.

"When the Bank Examiners came here last January to examine the accounts of the bank they found Valentine's notes without collateral or any indorsement. Valentine said that the bonds he had given for security were in the hands of Mr. Chapman, with whom he had placed them for sale. The Examiners said that he must get a receipt from Mr. Chapman showing the latter had the bonds or the cashier's notes would be thrown out. Valentine then procured the receipt from Mr. Chapman that was found at the bank yesterday."

The report that the Perth Amboy Savings Institution lost more than the shortage of $7,000 which was made good by the Valentine family was admitted by President E. R. Pierce to-day, who, however, denied that it would foot up $25,000. "The Valentine family will have to make good their full bond for $15,000," said Mr. Pierce, "which they are willing to do. The shortage, if any, will be very trifling when this bond has been paid. I saw the Bank Examiner's report this morning, and may say that I am well satisfied with the situation."

Mr. Johnson, one of the officials of the Banking and Insurance Department, however, is authority for the statement that a considerable shortage will still remain after the balance of the $15,000 bond has been paid. He said that an effort would be made to get the Directors of the bank to make this difference good.

MR. CHAPMAN REFUSES TO TALK.

Said to Have Valued Paintings Made Over to the Bank at $54,000.

Henry T. Chapman of this city, stock broker or George M. Valentine, the defaulting cashier of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, so far as is known at present, borrowed from the bank $21,500. As collateral for this amount he made over in the bank thirteen oil paintings, including two ascribed to Corot, one to Hobbema, and two to Van Goyen. These pictures Mr. Chapman is said to have valued at over $54,000.

They were not removed from his house, at 340 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, at the time the money was borrowed, but a note for $10,000, given by Mr. Chapman, fell due on Monday, and the paintings were replevined by George W. Wickersham of the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, counsel for the receiver of the bank.

They could not all be found at the Clinton Avenue house, but those missing were collected by Mr. Chapman and turned over to the Sheriff of Kings County, who placed them in a Brooklyn storage warehouse. If they are not redeemed by the payment of the ten-thousand-dollar note they will be sold by auction.

Clarence F. Birdseye of 71 Broadway, Mr. Chapman's counsel, gave out the following statement yesterday:

"In matters of this kind I cannot, as a lawyer discuss the facts with strangers, or with representatives of a newspaper. Mr. Chapman's relations with the Middlesex County Bank commenced almost ten years before Mr. Valentine was connected with the bank, and were simply the ordinary relations of a broker with a bank, and in this connection Mr. Valentine was introduced to Mr. Chapman as its new cashier by the representative of the bank.

"However, since Mr. Valentine's defalcation became known claims have been made by various parties upon the property in Mr. Chapman's hands, and the title to this property cannot be determined, except by the courts. The present litigation relates to these claims, and it is only such as ordinarily arises under such circumstances, and Mr. Chapman can only await the decision of the courts upon these conflicting claims. Meanwhile, as his counsel, I have advised him to make no statement in relation to his rights or those of any of the other parties."

Mr. Chapman has for many years been known to art collectors as the owner of a large number of paintings by both old and modern artists, principally works of the seventeenth century Dutch and Barbizon schools. His office was formerly at 72 Broadway, which building, with No. 74, was destroyed by fire Nov 19 last. Mr. Chapman said that he had lost a number of valuable paintings in this fire, worth in all about $15,000, and including a Diaz, an Etty, a Courbet, and a Lancret. They were not insured.

It is very seldom that banks or other financial institutions will lend money on pictures or other art objects, unless the latter are of intrinsic value. Works by the "old masters," especially, are regarded as hazardous collateral, as, except in a very few cases, it is absolutely impossible to guarantee their genuineness. A picture may be declared genuine by the most able experts here and in Europe, and yet fail to bring anything like the price at auction which another—possibly less meritorious—example, which can be traced directly to the artist, will realize.

In this country particularly such a term as the "value" of any painting is a misnomer. The prices which works of any particular school or period bring at auction vary in the greatest degree from season to season, and depend upon a number of other circumstances besides the merit of the examples offered.

BELGIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Rejection by the Parliamentary Committee of the Electoral Bills Leads to the Action.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1.—The Cabinet Ministers this morning decided that, in view of the rejection yesterday by the Parliamentary Committee of Fifteen of all the Government Electoral bills which had been referred to it, it was their duty to resign.

After the meeting the Premier, M. Van den Peereboom, placed the Cabinet's resignation in the hands of the King, who is now conferring with M. De Smet de Nayer, the former Premier.

At the opening of the session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Van den Peereboom announced the resignation of the Ministry, and added that if the Chamber did not object the Government would remain at its disposition for the conduct of current business. M. Van de Wilde, Socialist, protested against this proposal, and demanded that all debates be adjourned, as the Chamber, he added, could not discuss questions in the absence of a responsible Government.

The Chamber finally decided to deal with non-contentious measures only.

SAMOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED.

King and President Abolished—Malietoans Desire Annexation—Dr. Solf Wanted to be Chief Justice.

APIA, Samoa, July 26, (via Auckland, New Zealand, Aug. 1.)—At a meeting of the Samoan Commissioners, just held, the agreement abolishing the King and President and agreeing to an administrator with a Legislative Council of three tripartite nominees was signed.

The Commissioners left here on the United States transport Badger July 18.

Mr. Eliot, the British representative, has gone to New Zealand. Thence he will go to San Francisco.

At a meeting of the Malietoa party the speakers expressed a desire for annexation as the best solution of the questions in dispute, but they did not declare by what country they desired to be annexed.

United States Consul Osborn will act as Chief Justice. Dr. Solf, the German President of the Municipal Council, claimed the right to act as Chief Justice under the treaty, but, the commission withholding its unanimous consent, Dr. Solf resigned the office of President, as he claimed the commission's action was an insult to his honor and nationality. The German Commissioner, Baron Speck von Sternburg, prevailed upon Dr. Solf to withdraw his resignation in favor of Mr. Osborn.

Mataafa is seriously ill.

TORAL AND PAREJA TESTIFY.

Court-Martial of Spanish Generals Continued—Blanco Says There Were Not Enough Troops at Santiago.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The second session of the court-martial of Gens. Toral and Pareja, who are charged with surrendering Santiago to the Americans without having exhausted all means of defense, was held to-day.

Gen. Pareja, in his defense, said the garrison of the City of Santiago lacked food, many of the soldiers having died of hunger. Previously, however, he added, the troops fought bravely, and many officers and men were killed. In addition, the hospitals lacked medicines. The General read several telegrams exchanged between the authorities at Washington and Major Gen. Shafter, the latter showing himself confident of forcing the surrender of the city.

Gen. Toral made a similar defense. He said that Santiago was defenseless and that it was impossible to hold out longer. He read a telegram sent to him by Capt. Gen. Blanco, who, after consulting with the authorities at Madrid, approved of the capitulation.

Another Spanish officer testified that when he entered Santiago he found three-quarters of the troops sick.

Gen. Rubi gave testimony to the effect that further resistance would have been equivalent to the death of the remainder of the troops.

Col. Ordonnez testified that he was blockaded, and therefore did not take part in the conference in which it was decided to surrender. But, he said, he believed all means of resistance had been exhausted, though, perhaps, the capitulation might have been avoided by an attempt to break through the enemy's lines, causing much bloodshed. However, the spirit of the troops was weakened when they lost all hope of outside help.

Lieut. Gen. Pando said he regretted that the recommendations made by him before leaving Santiago had not been acted upon, as Santiago then had sufficient ammunition, except for the artillery. He disapproved the decisions of the Generals at Havana, who should have reinforced Santiago.

Gen. Blanco, who succeeded Gen. Weyler as Governor General of Cuba, narrated events, which occurred at the beginning of the war. He said he had never advised the capitulation of Santiago, but favored a strong resistance. The Government, he declared, had accepted the terms of the United States without discussion, and when he telegraphed to Gen. Toral it was too late. Santiago, he added, had far from an insufficient garrison.

VISIT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

T. B. Reed and Mr. Choate in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Thomas B. Reed, former Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, occupied seats in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons to-day.

The son of the Right Hon. William Court Gully, the Speaker of the House, accompanied Messrs. Reed and Choate, pointing out to them the features of interest.

The Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—At the session to-day of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, the argument of M. Mallet-Prevost, the Secretary of the commission, in his presentation of the Venezuelan case, was confined to evidence showing that after 1761 the whole trade of Guiana was in the hands of Spain.

Ex-Treasurer of Glasgow Arrested.

GLASGOW, Aug. 1.—George Colquhoun, a lawyer, has been arrested here on the charge of embezzling funds belonging to his clients. His liabilities are said to be over £100,000. Colquhoun was formerly City Treasurer.

Niger Bill Passed Its Second Reading.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Niger bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords to-day.

Answers to Correspondents.

"SAVAGE," Warrenton, Va.—No premium is listed on half dollars of 1826.

WYNNE & LIPPINCOTT.—The office of the National Cycling Association is at 150 Nassau Street.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

ANNIE RUSSELL'S PLANS.

To Appear at the Lyceum in Jerome's New Play.

Charles Frohman received a cablegram from Daniel Frohman yesterday, in which the latter agreed to an arrangement for Annie Russell to appear at the Lyceum Theatre next season. She will appear for the first time on Sept. 7, producing Jerome K. Jerome's new comedy, entitled "Miss Hobbs." Charles Richman will play the leading male part. The scenes of the play are laid near New Rochelle, N. Y.

Should the production prove successful in America, "Miss Hobbs" will be included in the London schedule of Miss Russell during her next season there. The English rights are also owned by Charles Frohman.

OLD DALY ACTORS COMPLAIN.

Rumors of Dissatisfaction at the Disposition of the Playhouse.

Rumors were current yesterday regarding certain misunderstandings among those interested in the estate of Augustin Daly. It was stated that some of the old Daly actors who had personal contracts for the coming season with Mr. Daly and who would have shared in the profits if the theatre had been continued, as contemplated at first, were dissatisfied and would bring actions against the executors.

Ex-Judge Joseph F. Daly, a brother of the deceased manager, and an executor of the estate, when seen last night, said there were no misunderstandings whatever regarding the estate so far as he knew, and that he had heard of no contemplated legal action by the old Daly actors. There were no outstanding personal contracts made by Mr. Daly with any of the members of the old company, he said, regarding the future conduct of the business.

New Burlesque at the Casino.

"The Maid in the Moon." Richard Carle's new burlesque, was given on Monday night at the Casino Roof Garden. Habitués of New York theatres criticise the piece on the ground that the jokes are not new. It may be said, however, that "The Maid in the Moon" fulfills the purpose of a roof garden piece. The humor is light, but of enough point to amuse the crowd, which is all that is expected. The music, written by Frederick Solomon, is good, and the stage fittings and costumes are uncommonly attractive. The burlesque lasts too long, and, coming after the rest of a long programme, is apt to find most of the audience weary. Otherwise it may be called a success.

Waltzes by a Chorus Boy.

Sousa, who is known to have encouraged aspiring genius on several occasions, is going to make happy a young musician in the person of Frederic K. Logan, a chorus boy, singing in "The Jolly Musketeer" with the Jefferson De Angelis Opera Company at Manhattan Beach. The bandmaster heard Logan playing some waltzes on the piano, was struck with their beauty, found out that the young man had composed them himself, and ordered the librarian of the band to arrange the waltzes for the coming week's programme. The composition is known as the "Cheiro" waltzes.

The Star Theatre Opening.

The management of the Star Theatre announces that the house will open on Aug. 28 with a play entitled "Soldier of the Empire," Howard Hall being the leading man. The play is in four acts, and depicts French scenes during the Hundred Days. Besides Mr. Hall, the company includes Laura Alberta, Jessie Bonstelle, Florence Rossland, Magda Henry, Viola Vanderhoff, W. F. Walcott, Verne C. Armstrong, W. H. Vedder, Guy Marshall, Charles Baxter, and Elmer Golden.

Lewis Morrison to Play in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Lewis Morrison, the tragedian, will leave for the East to-day to make arrangements to take a company of players to Japan. It is Mr. Morrison's intention to leave here in May with a company of twenty-two people, scenery, &c., and play a year in Japan. From there the company will go to Australia.

Hattie Russell's Engagement.

Hattie Russell has been engaged by John B. Doris for the play "In Paradise," to be produced at the Bijou Theatre in September. Besides Minnie Seligman and Richard Golden, whose names were given out last week, Mr. Doris has also engaged Theodore Hamilton, Belle Stokes, and Flora Fairchilds. Rehearsals for the play will begin next Monday.

Condition of Alfred E. Aarons.

The condition of Alfred E. Aarons, ex-manager of Koster & Bial's, who is seriously ill with appendicitis in his rooms, in the Calumet Apartments, in West Thirty-fourth Street, has not improved. The physicians in charge have decided that they will not perform an operation, but will try placing ice bags over the abdomen.

Oscar Hammerstein's Trip.

Oscar Hammerstein will sail for Europe in about ten days. Exactly what the traveler intends to bring back cannot be extracted from him. Previous to going abroad Mr. Hammerstein says he will seek a quiet Summer resort for a few days, if he can find one where no one knows him.

Fifth Avenue Theatre Plans.

Edwin Knowles has obtained the rights to R. A. Barnet's "The Three Little Lambs," and will produce it at the Fifth Avenue Theatre after the run of Mrs. Fiske in "Becky Sharp" has been completed. Adele Ritchie has already been engaged for the company.

The Kaltenborn Concerts.

The soloist of the Kaltenborn concert at the St. Nicholas Garden to-night is to be Joseph Kovarik. The programme includes several numbers by local composers. Among these are B. O. Klein, Charles Becker, and Paul Miersch.

Otis Skinner in "The Liars."

Otis Skinner has been engaged to play the leading part in "The Liars" next season. Rehearsals will begin at the Empire Theatre in September.

AUTOMOBILES IN A PARADE.

Newport is Arranging for a Display During This Month.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—Now there is to be an automobile parade, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, noted for her original entertainments, will arrange for the event, which is expected to occur this month. It has been talked of for some time, but not until to-day was it known who was arranging details. Night is thought likely to be a better time for the parade than day.

Those who will probably be seen in line are Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fannie Johnson, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, F. O. Beach, Mrs. H. B. Duryea, H. R. Taylor, Joseph E. Widener, Miss Virginia Gammell, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Harry Payne Whitney, Royal Phelps Carroll, J. Neilson Howard, Reginald Vanderbilt, Robert L. Gerry, H. Roger Winthrop, Miss Daisy Post, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., George L. Scott, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Col. J. J. Astor, and several others.

One of the cottagers, who has been unable to charter an automobile this season, placed an order with the local agent for a carriage, to be ready next June.

The fad for this class of carriage took another boom to-day, when Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish took her first lesson. Mrs. Henry Clews has also become a pupil in the automobile school.

Gordon McKay, who is of an inventive mind, is drawing plans for an automobile which he is to have built this Fall for use here next season.

Crane—Dunn.

Miss Esther Aline Dunn of this city was married yesterday at noon in Grace Church chantry to Mr. Frank Warren Crane. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Le Baron Johnson, assistant rector of Grace Parish. Mr. Austin Crane and Mr. William Shillaber, Jr., acted as ushers.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The probate of the will of Miss Susan O. Hoffman at Newport, which gives the value of her estate at $75,000, all of which goes to her sister, Mrs. George Macculloch Miller, and her two nieces, Miss Edith and Miss Elizabeth Miller, her sister's unmarried daughters, has caused some comment, both here and in Newport, as it was thought that Miss Hoffman had a much larger estate. The news is misleading, as, in all probability, Miss Hoffman had property elsewhere than in Rhode Island, and the estate mentioned in the Newport will is probably only the villa and grounds on Ledge Road and lower Bellevue Avenue, which she occupied for many years. This villa, although old fashioned, is one of the most charmingly situated in Newport, being very near Bailey's Beach. It is leased this season to J. F. D. Lanier of New York, who occupies it with his family. It is to be presumed that the Misses Miller, who passed their girlhood days in the old house, will come to Newport in future Summers, now that they have a villa of their own.

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The news of the death of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague was read with peculiar interest at Narragansett Pier, where many of the older residents recall the time that she presided over the then beautiful estate of Canonchet, and where the lavish hospitality she dispensed was the talk, not only of the Pier, but of the country. The eventful Summer of 1878, when, following the failure of her then husband, ex-Senator Sprague, the relations between the couple had become strained and the sensational papers teemed with the story of their marital troubles, into which Senator Roscoe Conkling was dragged, is also recalled and its incidents again discussed. It seems difficult to believe that sixteen years have elapsed since Mrs. Sprague obtained her divorce. The three daughters, as will be remembered, chose to remain with their mother, but the son, Willie Sprague, who killed himself at the Pier some ten years ago, decided to live with his father. Ex-Senator Sprague, who about twelve years ago married a second time, and whose wife is a Virginia woman, still lives at Canonchet, whose lofty turrets peering above a surrounding grove of trees are pointed out to all new visitors at the Pier almost as a monument of former greatness. The life of Kate Chase Sprague was a romantic tragedy throughout. She died as she had lived, a disappointed woman.

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The more respectable permanent and Summer residents of Narragansett Pier have at last aroused themselves and are now engaged in a concerted effort that bids fair to be successful, to put a stop to the prizefights and the gambling rooms which have been features of the Pier's Summer life for two years past. The principals in a recent prizefight are now on trial at Wakefield, and injunctions are to be brought against the proprietors of the gambling rooms. It would seem, with all due deference to the leaders of this "holy war," that they should make an equally vigorous attack upon the gambling slot machines which are to be found in several of the hotels and other resorts at the Pier, and which are surrounded every moment by small groups throwing away their money in the necessarily vain attempt to beat the game. While gambling is not carried on at the Pier on as large a scale and with as good appointments as at Long Branch, there seems to be something in the air of the Rhode Island resort which makes the average male and female visitor there delight particularly in games of chance. The Pier flourished for many years as the most respectable family resort on the Atlantic Coast, but its character has steadily changed during the past decade.

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Senator Depew, who gave the first of his series of Monday dinners this week at Newport, played trumps in his selection of Mrs. Astor, Sr., and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt as his guests of honor, and by this selection set the key note of the season. The two ladies are unquestionably at the head of Newport society, and Senator Depew showed his usual diplomacy in securing them both for his initial dinner. There is great interest felt in Newport in Mr. Depew's appearance this Autumn for the first time at Washington, "the applause of the listening Senate to command," and he is sure of a goodly representation of Newport society when he makes his maiden speech in the Senate. Meanwhile he seems to thoroughly enjoy the social life at Newport, and is constantly in evidence at the Casino, Bailey's Beach, on the avenue, and at every fashionable function. Newport's other Senator, George Peabody Wetmore, will give his first large entertainment for some years at his beautiful place, Château-sur-Mer, on Friday. This will be an interesting and amusing affair, for as the Senator is from Rhode Island he has had to invite all his Newport and Providence constituents, who will not miss an opportunity of rubbing shoulders on the piazzas and lawn of Château-sur-Mer with the gilded member of New York's "four hundred." The event will, therefore, be politico-social, and will have a unique flavor.

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The interment of the remains of the late Leon F. d'Oremieulx at Newport on Monday was a surprise to many people who had forgotten that Mr. d'Oremieulx's mother was a member of the old Rhode Island family of Gibbs. She therefore decided to have her son buried in the family plot at Portsmouth. Mr. d'Oremieulx, who was only in the early forties, was for many years one of the best-known young men in New York society, but of late years had rather dropped out, so that only the news of his death recalled him to many people. He married last year a young woman from Tarrytown, a Miss Granbery, and had been living in Oyster Bay, of which place he was very fond, having become attached to it in his yachting days. His death also recalls the romance of his mother's marriage about 1850 to the charming Frenchman who for so many years instructed the now older matrons of New York society in the "language of Courts," and who himself died only a few years ago. Mr. d'Oremieulx is survived by his widow, mother, and his widowed sister, Mrs. West Roosevelt, formerly Miss Laura d'Oremieulx.

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The end of the season in Lodnon has been notable for many dinners and small dances. Among these was a cotillion given by Sir Bache and Lady Cunard, at which were present nearly all London society. Mr. Herfa Williams led. Lady Cunard and the Princess Hatzfeldt have been the two American women this season in London who have made brilliant social successes. The Cunards are not wealthy, but Lady Cunard has become a great favorite, and when she does entertain it is with a certain simplicity, but everything is done well. The Princess Hatzfeldt is the adopted daughter of Mr. C. P. Huntington, and she has a large fortune, a beautiful town house, and a country estate. She is a very handsome woman, and she dresses exquisitely. Both of these American women are intimate friends of Mrs. Arthur Paget, who has been their sponsor in London society.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould sail to-day for Europe. They have been passing the past week at Newport and Narragansett, remaining on board their yacht a greater part of the time. The trip abroad is the annual one taken about this period of the year. It is only for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Gould gave some charming entertainments on their yacht while at Newport.

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There are still quite a few passengers on the outgoing ships. The New York and the Britannic, which sail this morning, have booked, among others, on the New York, Andrew Carnegie, Jr., F. M. Carnegie, A. S. Cochran, Samuel P. Davidge, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Hunter, Capt. H. Vaughan Kent, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Magrane Coxe, while on the Britannic's list appear the names of James Blaine, Robert Blaine, Bishop and Mrs. Falkner, Moreton Frewen, who came over several weeks ago in the interest of silver and who married a sister of Lady Randolph Churchill; Charles S. Conant, Judge and Mrs. James M. Varnum, who are to be absent until October, and Col. J. H. Benton.

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The Teutonic, due this morning from Liverpool, has a large passenger list, and among those on board are Mr. and Mrs. Alan Baring, Murray Young, the Hon. W. W. Vivian, Miss Helen King, E. E. Kersey, G. Howard Duer, R. G. Vivian Duff, Pierre Lorillard Barbey, Miss Mary Aguew, Burr McIntosh, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Trevor.

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To-day at Southampton there will begin the tennis tournament, which promises to be an event of some social note. There will also be a ladies' handicap at the golf club, the tennis being played at the Meadow. At Saratoga there is quite an assemblage for the races which have begun this week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia have joined in the cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club, a Philadelphia organization, with a large party on the yacht May. Miss Fell and Mr. Cassatt are of the party. A number of Philadelphians will join in the cruise, which is along the waters of Long Island Sound, and going as far as Newport. The Sultana, with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, will assist in the cruise on its return.

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The news that Mr. W. W. Astor has become a British subject was the cause of no surprise in New York or among his friends in this country. It has been known that for a long time this was his intention, and there even have been rumors that he had political aspirations for a seat in Parliament. At present Mr. and Miss Astor are at Cliveden, and later they go for a short season to their new home in the north before making a visit to one of the Continental spas.

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Miss Eleanor Lippincott of Devon, near Philadelphia, whose engagement to Tristram C. Colket of St. David was announced yesterday, is well known in New York society. She is the daughter of Mr. W. A. Lippincott. Mr. Colket is a brother-in-law of Mr. Marrison K. Caner, and is a member of a number of clubs and is particularly interested in country sports. With Mr. Caner he broke the record between this city and Philadelphia in riding from one to the other on horseback in six hours and fifty-two minutes. Harrison K. Caner, and a member of a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a member of a Philadelphia banking firm.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—There was much entertaining on shore and afloat to-day. W. K. Vanderbilt took a party of guests to Narragansett to witness the polo game, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel did likewise. In the forenoon the Casino concert was well attended, and at Bailey's Beach the number of bathers was the largest of the season. The Golf Club attracted many in the afternoon teas being numerous, among the entertainers being Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman.

The cottagers are anxious to give some large dinners at the Golf Club, and, as there is only candle and oil illumination there now, it is likely that an electric light plant will be put in.

Every tennis court at the Casino was in constant use this morning; the demand could not be met.

This evening Mr. F. P. Garrettson gave a dinner at the Clambake Clubhouse, on Easton's Point. It was a jolly affair. The fad of the season, introduced by Mrs. Drexel, amused the guests. This was a quartette of colored singers and instrumentalists, which rendered the latest "coon" songs.

Miss Elsie French gave a young people's luncheon this afternoon. Others entertaining this evening were Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

All the boxes for the horse show have been sold, as have many of the seats in the first row of the grand stand.

Registers at the Casino include W. C. Eustis and William Hayes Ackland.

Last week there was a perceptible scarcity of young men in Newport among the cottage set, but the deficiency has been supplied since Saturday.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan entertained at dinner this evening.

One of the largest dinners of the week will be given to forty guests by Mrs. I. Townsend Burden at Fair Lawn.

The latest fads among the fair members of the cottage colony, which took a strong hold to-day, are fencing with foils and physical culture work. An instructor from Boston has arrived for the Summer and began work as instructor in physical culture and fencing will give lectures three times a week at various cottagers' houses.

Mrs. Ladenburg has taken to yachting with the thirty-footers, and to-day tried her hand at sailing the Hera alone, making splendid headway. Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Miss Dora Havemeyer are excellent seawomen.

G. P. Messersmith visited Jamestown this afternoon and selected the ground for the next paper chase. The farmers and land owners of the island are pleased to have the chases over their lands, owing to the receipt of solacing checks.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will entertain on the Nourmahal next Friday afternoon.

Miss Marie de Hauteville is the guest of Mrs. Louis Q. Jones.

Mrs. H. L. R. Emmett is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. G. Johnson.

J. W. Ellis has returned from New York.

The Rev. George W. Douglass has returned from New York, and has joined Mrs. Douglass at Mrs. Dickey's cottage.

Mrs. Wright and Miss Wright are the guests of Miss Kettletas.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gilbert of New York are visiting here.

The villa of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, on the Cliffs, is being prepared for occupancy.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting entertained at dinner at the Muenchinger-King cottage last evening.

Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca has returned from New York, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.

Mrs. Clement Cleveland entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

The new squash court at the Casino opens for the season to-morrow.

The annual meeting of Casino stockholders will take place Saturday.

J. S. Tooker has gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have returned from New York, where Mrs. Mackay went to meet her husband, who arrived from Europe.

Arrivals at the Cliffs Hotel include Mme. Cortazzo of Meadville, Penn.; Robert Stoe, Jr., of New York; Miss Kendall and the Misses Tinkham of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. B. Loomis of Hartford, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodman of Bangor.

C. C. Baldwin is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Henry Walters, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, took their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, to Shelter Island on the steam yacht Narada to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained on board the steam yacht Preble yesterday.

Mme. E. C. Cortazzo has leased her cottage on the southerly side of Sea View Avenue to ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt for the remainder of the season.

The battleship Massachusetts sailed today for Bar Harbor, where Miss Train, daughter of the Captain of the Massachusetts, is to be married this week. The reception will be held on the quarter deck of the battleship.

BAR HARBOR SOCIETY NEWS.

Reception to Admiral Sampson—Dinners and Luncheons.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 1.—After a poky, uneventful July, the month of August opened to-day with a rush. At a meeting at the Reading Room this morning preparations were completed for the reception in honor of Admiral Sampson and the North Atlantic Squadron. The committee in charge of the reception will consist of the following officers of the Reading Room: Johnston Livingstone, President; Edward Coles, Vice President; Gardiner Sherman, Secretary, together with Dr. Robert Armory, Admiral Upshur, Edgar Scott, William E. Dodge, Francis W. Lawrence, and S. W. Brigham. The reception will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 9, from 4 to 7, in a large tent pavilion now being erected near the Reading Room.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York gave a dinner at Llangollen tonight in honor of the Jackson-Baker bridal party. There were present Miss Jackson and the Rev. Mr. Baker, the prospective bride and bridegroom; Miss Van Nest, the maid of honor; Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Mary Brown, and Miss Vibbert, the bridesmaids; the Rev. Murray Bartlett, best man; Richard Irvin, Oswald Jackson, Reginald Johnson, and A. B. Cobb, the ushers. Miss Sylvia Fox and Harry Thorndike were also present.

Mrs. Frederick Joy entertained at luncheon to-day. Her guests were Mrs. Morgan G. Barnell, Mrs. Charles T. Sprague, Miss Morris, Miss Derby, Miss Patterson, and Miss Van Nest.

Dr. and Mrs. Morris Longstreth entertained at dinner to-night. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Miss Grace Dodge, Mr., and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Sanders Reed, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Mr. and Mrs. James Morris, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. William Schiefflin, George Harris, Paul Hunt, and R. Hall McCormick.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus gave a luncheon to-day at Bide-a-while in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell of New York. The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinckle, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mr. Sellers, Miss Carpenter, R. Hall McCormick, and Mrs. Charles W. Bergner.

OBJECTS TO ICE WATER BATHS.

Therefore Mrs. Wellington of Omaha Asks for a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 1.—Mrs. William Wellington to-day filed a petition for an absolute divorce, alleging as a reason that her husband made her bathe in ice water. The people are well known in Omaha, Mrs. Wellington being a vivacious member of several clubs. Mr. Wellington is a merchant.

The petition recites that the couple were married in Kansas City in 1885. Some time later, the wife alleges, the husband began to manifest a peculiar desire to use ice-cold water for a bath, night and morning. He thought it was the only way to remain healthy. He became such a crank on the subject that he gradually forced the other members of the family to adopt the same measures.

She stood it patiently for some time, but of late he has become heroic in his demands, insisting that she pour a pitcher of ice-cold water down her back several times a day, and take an ice bath night and morning.

He said this was necessary to continued health; then she rebelled and went to the divorce court.

Ghost Story of a Lawyer.

The residents of Westchester are greatly excited by the announcement of James Kenstler, a retired lawyer, living at Second and Main Streets, who says that every night for the last month he has seen a ghost in St. Raymond's Cemetery, which is situated on the West Farms Road. Kenstler claims that the ghost is that of an organ-grinder who was killed in that neighborhood eight years ago. He says that the ghost was not seen until a month ago, when the murderer was pardoned. About 100 persons congregated around the cemetery wall to see the supposed ghost last evening, which Kenstler said made its appearance at 9 o'clock. They waited until 11 o'clock, when they retired disappointed.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Tayo Morimura.

News has been received of the death at Tokio, Japan, on Sunday, of Tayo Morimura, the pioneer in this country of the business in Japanese wares. Mr. Morimura was the son of a prominent and very wealthy man in Japan, who sent him to this country to be educated. He was graduated from Harvard with high honors a little more than twenty years ago. After his graduation he put into effect ideas he had conceived while in college, and opened a store for the sale of Japanese wares on Sixth

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270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
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PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
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New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders of THE
AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING CO.

In order to afford foreign shareholders an opportunity to deposit their holdings with the City Trust Company of New York under the terms of the Protective Agreement, dated July 12th, 1899, the undersigned committee has agreed to extend the time for deposit of stocks until August 4th, 1899.
The Trust Receipts issued are negotiable.
BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.
Depository
City Trust Co.,
36 Wall St., N. Y.
JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACE & COOK,
Counsel.
July 25, 1899.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 2, 27, 356, 388, 700, 705, 787, 910, 1009, 1031, 1067, 1160, 1168, 1572, 1739, 2102, 2774, 3527, 3713, 3814,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 18, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2d, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE BROOKLYN TRUST CO., EXECUTOR.
ESTATE GEORGE S. LITCHFIELD.
40 shs. Adams Express Co.
5 shs. American Express Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
20 shs. Rutherford and Carlstadt Land and Building Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
50 shs. Improved Dwelling Association.
$10,000 2d Avenue R. R. Co. Con. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1948.
$7,000 Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5 p. c. Bonds, 1951.
21 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way and Battery R. R.
100 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
40 shs. National Park Bank.
30 shs. Continental Fire Insurance Co.
$5,000 St. Paul, Minn. and Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtge. (now 1st) 6 p. c. Bonds, 1909.
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5 p. c. Bonds, 1951.
100 shs. United States Man'fg Co. 8 p. c. Cum. Pfd.
35 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
$12,000 Central of Ga. R. R. (Middle Ga. and Atl. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1947.
200 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co.
5 shs. Hempstead Bank (Hypd.)
60 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
10 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
$15,000 Northern Union Gas Co. 5 p. c. Bonds.
35 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
5 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$6,000 Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
5,000 shs. Standard Gold Production Co., Col., (Hypd.)

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
To the holders of the securities of above-named and its terminal companies:
Your Committee deem it essential for the preservation of value of your securities:
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all of the securities nected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
AUGUST HECKSCHER (New York.)
EDDYWD WAGNER (Berlin, Germany.)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 5% LAND GRANT BONDS,
The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.
The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.
Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.
R. B. ANGUS,
GEO. M. CLARK,
JOHN TURNBULL,
Trustees.
Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 24th, 1899.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, August 21st, 1899. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common stocks will close on Saturday, August 5th, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

National Gram-o-phone Corporation,
22d Consecutive (One per Cent.) Monthly Dividend.
The Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (Number 22) of One Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable August 15th. Transfer books close from August 5th to 15th, inclusive.
O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.
New York, July 31, 1899.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
No. 18 Broadway, New York, August 1, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 57.
The trustees of the Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten Cents Per Share on its capital stock, payable August 19, 1899.
Transfer books will be closed from August 9 to August 19. S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, No. 23 Broad Street, (Mills Building.)—Coupons due August 1st, 1899, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office: TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS R. R. CO. 1st mortgage 7 per cent., Main Line; GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RY. CO. 1st mortgage 6 per cent., Eastern Division.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. Extension and Improvement Bonds.
Holders of our Certificates of Deposit for the above are requested to present them at our office for stamping and payment of Interest due Aug. 1st, 1899. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 Wall St.
Aug. 1st, 1899.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

United Breweries Co. of Chicago First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons from above bonds due August 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
30 Broad St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 3d, at 19 West 44th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Moore & Schley,
80 Broadway, New York.
The partnership formerly carrying on business under the firm name of MOORE & SCHLEY having been dissolved by the death of John G. Moore and the withdrawal of Henry G. Timmermann the business will be carried on hereafter by the undersigned, who have this day formed a partnership under the same firm name.
GRANT B. SCHLEY,
WATSON B. DICKERMAN,
ELVERTON R. CHAPMAN,
GEORGE F. CASILEAR,
Aug. 1, 1899.

No. 50 Wall Street,
New York, August 1st, 1899.
MR. WILLIAM E. GLYN becomes a partner in our firm from to-day.
LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP THAT HERETOFORE existed between the undersigned, at the City of New York, by and under the firm name of Koch & Flatto, has been dissolved by mutual consent. ADOLPH KOCH.
LOUIS FLATTO.
Dated New York, July 31, 1899.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

Franklin National Bank Liquidation.
The liquidation of the Franklin National Bank began yesterday, and may be terminated before Oct. 1, as its affairs were practically wound up at the close of business on Monday. The Liquidating Committee of Stockholders, of which President C. F. James is Chairman and F. A. Kohler Secretary, met yesterday at the bank and arranged the details of liquidation.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 1	610,451
To date this year	109,097,773
Corresponding date last year	57,709,492

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 1	$2,082,500
To date this year	$603,638,180
Corresponding date last year	$475,458,085

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@5 per cent., at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Col. So. 1st pf.	3½
Am. Express	1½	Col. So. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Malting	¾	Great North. pf.	½
Am. Malt. pf.	2½	Int. Silver	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	¾	K. C., P. & G.	¾
Am. Sug. Refs.	½	Met. W. S. El. of C.	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	½	" pf.	1½
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Met. Street Ry.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	2	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Chi. & E. I.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Chi. & E. I. pf.	2½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	⅞	Pullman Car	¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B	3	St. L. & S. F.	⅞
Chi. G. W. deb.	2	St. Paul & Om.	¼
C., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Stand. R. & T.	⅞
Col. South.	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Lin. pf.	1	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅛
Ches. & Ohio.	½	Mobile & Ohio.	1
Chi., I. & L.	½	Nat. Biscuit.	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	N. J. Central	½
Chi. T. T. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Pacific Coast	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	1	Penn. Railroad	½
Delaware & Hudson	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
General Electric	½	St. Paul & Duluth.	1
Iowa Central	⅛	Southern Ry. pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	⅛	Ore S. L., Inc. B	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	⅛	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	4
Ore. S. L., Inc. A	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Central of Georgia 2d pf., inc.	1
Col. Midland 2-4s	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Up to the last hour of business yesterday quotations were strong and transactions larger than recently has been the average—there being decided bullish sentiment throughout the Street. Even some of the professional talent on the Stock Exchange, for a long time past nagging away at quotations and trying to upset values all over the market, seem disposed to give up pessimism for the time; and during the past few days there have been significant orders to cover short contracts.

It is still the pleasure of the remaining bear contingent, however, to fret a good deal over the money market outlook. Such traders affect to see many causes for apprehension in the loan market, though just what such factors are they do not make quite clear. It seems somewhat a waste of energy to be agitated over the money market's future when they who are so much disturbed can get all the accommodation they want on good collateral at 4½ per cent. for months to come. This one fact more than offsets bear theorizing.

Meanwhile exchange rates decline, and it will only be because manipulation is made dominant if we do not have gold imports on a scale which will make recent exports look small.

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One notable current development in financial circles is the disclosure of a more liberal disposition on the part of bankers and money lenders generally toward the industrial stocks. Some securities that have been much tabooed are apparently now commanding favor. This is due to a variety of reasons, and is incidentally suggestive of something else than expectation of money troubles upon the part of the banking fraternity. Funds are being offered in volume upon collateral, half industrial and half railroad stocks. This represents a substantial increase in the proportion of industrials permitted in a loan, and banks willing to make such transactions are among the conservative ones.

The way in which most of the industrial stocks have stood up during recent dullness and weakness in the stock market has done much to give them credit. As a rule they have withstood depressing influences much better than was generally anticipated. The truth is that on an average the industrials did as well as most of the railroad stocks outside of those in the highest class. At any rate, they failed to recede and show weakness in any such way as the multitudinous prophets of Wall Street were a long time predicting. And now that the market shows readiness to improve, the significant fact appears incidentally that the suspected industrials are conspicuous, almost foremost, in the rallies.

GOULD TO MEET WHITNEY.

Mr. George J. Gould goes abroad, but before he starts a number of important railway deals, for some time in course of negotiation, are completed. One of these has to do with the future of Missouri Pacific, though there are yet details to arrange as to that property.

In Manhattan Elevated, however, Mr. Gould is believed to have brought finally to successful conclusion the deal which for some time has been pending, and in which all the local transit properties have direct interest.

It is not likely that early official announcement will be made of the fact, but by the time Mr. Gould returns from Europe it is probable that there will be recognition of new and close relations between the management not only of the Third Avenue street railway and the elevated, but between Manhattan and Metropolitan as well. And one consolidated electric power plant may be by that time announced as the joint property of all these local lines.

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Incidental to new close relationships between Manhattan and Metropolitan, financiers have been recent purchasers of large blocks of Manhattan stock for the account of Metropolitan's controllers, and a Wall Street trust company is credited with having received for the Metropolitan crowd over 50,000 shares of Manhattan stock during the past sixty days.

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It is Wall Street expectation that Mr. Gould and Mr. William C. Whitney will conclude abroad all the details of the much-mooted Manhattan-Metropolitan deal. It is stated that one of Mr. Whitney's Metropolitan attorneys sails with Mr. Gould.

ATCHISON'S GREAT GAINS.

The earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad for the fiscal year were made public yesterday. Gross earnings rose above $40,500,000 and net earnings passed $12,900,000. In gross earnings there was an increase of $1,300,000 and in net earnings an increase of $2,200,000—practically a gain of 90 per cent. in net earnings beyond the total gain of gross earnings. This phenomenal exhibit includes a gain in net income for the month of June beyond $516,000, a fact showing that net gains are now very heavily growing as compared with the earlier part of the year.

It is estimated by an officer of the Atchison Company that the net showing for the ensuing twelve months will run 50 and probably 100 per cent. beyond the remarkable showing of the year just closed. Vice President Barr will be able, according to official estimates, to operate the Atchison system at a percentage far below any recorded in the past history of the property, and it is on this basis that insiders are predicting that Atchison preferred shares can be put upon a stable 5 per cent. basis.

NEW RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

One of the indications of good times not to be mistaken appears in plans by many of the important railroads of the country to begin to build branch lines and extensions. Here and there appear suggestions of active preparation for such work, and it is the prophecy of a conspicuous Western manager that more new mileage will be built in the ensuing twelve months than in any year since 1890.

COAL DEALS DELAY.

Despite the fact that advances in the price of coal are announced, it is still possible for local coal dealers to get supplies at the lower rates hitherto prevailing. This is not quite as speculative pools in Wall Street make report. They are still insisting that the "Coal Trust" deal has been concluded, or is about to be. That is not true. An authority in the coal trade—one having knowledge and influence in anthracite railway circles—is authority for the statement that plans for the unification of anthracite interests will not be pressed by their projectors for months to come.

BIGGER NET EARNINGS.

Wall Street takes it as an exceptional healthful sign that net earnings begin to increase more largely than hitherto has been the record. The Union Pacific statement for June issued yesterday, serves somewhat in illustration of this encouraging development. Gross earnings increased $242,000, while the net increase was $115,000—nearly 50 per cent. of the total gross gain being kept as actual net income.

COMING TO WALL STREET.

The election of Mr. Edwin Gould to the Directory of the Diamond Match Company ends a fight which, so far as Wall Street has been able to discern, gave profits to nobody. Mr. Gould did not destroy the Match Trust, as he felt certain he was going to be able to do a year ago, and the Chicago controllers of the Match Trust were not able to drive the young millionaire from the field.

The compromise which Mr. Gould's election by the Board of Directors represents will be followed by plans to list Diamond Match shares on the New York Stock Exchange, their present market being at Chicago.

BOND MARKET SIGNS.

One of the significant current developments is in the bond market. Railway mortgages are active and strong, all the speculative issues showing a disposition to rise, while gilt-edged bonds are practically out of the market at anything like a fair revenue-producing price.

RUSHING GRAIN TRAFFIC.

The Western movement of grain to market is breaking records again, railway traffic on this account being much extended, and thus is fixed further increase in railway earnings to be reported by the Granger roads.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Decrease of $9,539 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus for June, making a decrease of $46,523 for the fiscal year. The latter was due to an increase of $354,750 in the amount of dividends paid.

Central New York and Northern granted authority by the Railroad Commission to build an extension sixty miles long to a connection with West Shore at Macedonia.

Increase of $13,193 in Mexican Central's net earnings for June, making an increase of $242,532 since Jan. 1.

Declaration of a dividend of 5 per cent. by the Standard Oil Directors on the shares of the company.

Increase of $115,335 in Union Pacific's net earnings for June, making an increase of $1,243,004 for the fiscal year.

Statement that the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Copper Mining Company has recommended to the Directors the declaration of the first quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

Increase of $516,315 in Atchison's net income for June, making an increase of $2,245,506 for the fiscal year.

Officials of the American Steel and Wire Company given as authority for the statement that the application of the company to have its shares placed on the regular list of the Stock Exchange is nearly completed.

Decision favorable to the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf in the suit brought by certain shareholders of the company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $189,897,170; balances, $8,557,284; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $557,872.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 7-16 per cent. for short and 3 7-16@3½ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@4.83 for sixty days, $4.86@4.86¼ for demand, $4.86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21@5.21¼, less 1-16, for long, and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16@95⅜ and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 45@40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Prices commenced strong on the Bourse to-day. Rentes and Spanish fours advanced, the latter closing at 61.45. Later, however, on realisations, a reaction set in and the market closed dull, especially for Rio Tintos, which were affected owing to the substantial increase in the visible supply of copper. Kafirs started well, but finished easier. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 25 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 25 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm. Bank shares were stimulated by the strength of Austrian credits, and mine shares were in demand owing to the excellent position of industries. Spanish fours and Italian securities were inquired for on Paris account. Northern Pacifics advanced. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50⅞ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 1.—Prices were good on the Boerse to-day. Spanish fours were higher, and American securities and local shares were firm.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—American securities opened better and improved somewhat, but later eased off and closed steady. The settlement absorbs the attention of members.

Consols for money, 106⅝; consols for the account, 106 11-16; Atchison, 22; Canadian, 100¾; St. Paul, 137; Illinois Central, 118¾; Louisville, 77⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 80½; New York Central, 143⅝; Erie, 14; Pennsylvania, 70¼; Reading, 11; Erie first preferred, 38⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 80¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, £11 3s. 9d.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 7-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £200,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 114.70; Madrid, 23.30; Lisbon, 35.00; Rome, 7.55.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

TREASURY FIGURES FOR JULY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued at the Treasury to-day, shows that at the close of business July 31, 1899, the debt less cash in the Treasury amounted to $1,161,587,673, an increase for the month of $5,267,436. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt	$1,046,048,770
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,215,740
Debt bearing no interest	389,167,328
Total	$1,436,431,838

This total does not include $554,414,303 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $277,848,322; silver, $507,579,673; paper, $45,544,697; bonds, deposits in National bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $78,040,117; making a total of $909,012,810, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $634,168,643, leaving a net cash balance on hand of $274,844,167.

The monthly statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts during July were $48,054,268, as against $43,847,108 for July, 1898. The expenditures during last month were $56,561,000, as against $74,363,475 for July, 1898.

The receipts last month from customs were $16,971,454; internal revenue, $28,322,574; miscelaneous, $2,760,229. This is an increase, as compared with July, 1898, of about $1,800,000 from customs, $2,200,000 from internal revenue, and about $254,000 from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures on account of the War Department last month were $19,291,080; same for July, 1898, $34,774,153. The expenditures for the navy were $5,090,245; same for July, 1898, $8,514,270.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business July 31, 1899, the total circulation of National bank notes was $241,541,878, an increase for the month of $273,182 and an increase for the year of $18,845,008.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $205,765,304, an increase for the month of $504,210 and an increase for the year of $10,075,619. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $35,773,574, a decrease for the month of $224,828 and an increase for the year of $4,769,388.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $230,464,110, and to secure public deposits $69,849,940.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that during July the coinage executed at the mints of the United States amounted to $6,684,880, as follows: Gold, $5,981,500; silver, $794,000; minor coin, $89,380.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$274,844,167
Gold reserve	245,254,543
Net silver	5,042,465
United States notes in the Treasury	15,396,022
Treasury notes of 1890	921,744
Total receipts this day	1,076,131
Total receipts this month	1,076,131
Total receipts this year	49,130,389
Total expenditures this day	2,479,000
Total expenditures this month	2,479,000
Total expenditures this year	59,040,090
Deposits in National banks	77,716,441
Silver bullion	986,715
National bank notes received for redemption	201,009
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	292,402
Customs	724,859
Miscellaneous	58,848

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Following is the Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:

Drought has been relieved in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and beneficial rains have fallen in Ohio and Indiana, but rain is now needed in portions of New York and Pennsylvania, the central portions of Illinois and Missouri, and in Louisiana, Arkansas, the Dakotas, Western Nebraska, and Central Colorado. Local storms, accompanied by excessively heavy rains, have proved damaging in Alabama, Western Florida, and Southern New Jersey. Notwithstanding these conditions the week may be said to have been, upon the whole, generally favorable, the most unpromising reports being received from the Dakotas, where high temperatures and lack of moisture are being seriously felt.

While corn would be benefited by rains in Central Illinois and portions of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota, the crop has made satisfactory progress in the principal corn States, a marked improvement being reported from the States of the Ohio Valley. Iowa also reports a decided improvement, and the outlook in Kansas is considered the best in a number of years. Early corn is now matured as far north as Missouri and Southern Illinois.

As in the previous week, hot winds with temperatures exceeding 100 degrees have prevailed in South Dakota, causing injury to Spring wheat by premature ripening and shrinkage of grain, and while the heat in North Dakota has not been so excessive, the crop has been more or less damaged. Spring wheat has also sustained some injury from hot winds in Oregon and portions of Eastern Washington. Over the greater portion of the Spring wheat region the crop is more promising. Harvesting is well advanced in Southern Minnesota, where the late-sown grain is filling nicely, and has begun in Southern North Dakota.

Oat harvest is nearing completion in the more northerly sections, under very favorable weather conditions, except in Southern Minnesota, where considerable loss will result from lodging. Fair to good yields are generally reported.

Complaints of shedding continue from the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt, and while rains have improved the conditions of the crop in the Carolinas, the excessively heavy rains in North Carolina have proved injurious. The growth is, however, generally reported, especially in the central and eastern sections, and, as a rule, the crop is fruiting well. Picking is well advanced in portions of Southern Texas, in which State the general condition of the crop is promising.

Tobacco is suffering from drought in New York and has been injured on low lands in Tennessee by heavy rains; elsewhere the weather conditions have been favorable for the growth of tobacco, a marked improvement being reported from the States of the Ohio Valley. Cutting and curing continue in the Carolinas, and will soon begin in Maryland and Virginia.

Considerable progress in plowing for Fall seeding has been made in the central valleys and Middle Atlantic States.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices were more irregular in the market for outside securities yesterday than on Monday, but most of the stocks that were strong on the previous day continued to advance, and only in one or two issues were the net losses for the day important. On the other hand, a number of stocks showed substantial net gains, and one or two issues that had been dull for a long time came into prominence and advanced sharply. The St. Louis street railway securities continued very active and the centre of interest. Not only were they traded in to a large extent, but all of these issues enjoyed sharp advances and closed at the highest figures for the day, each issue gaining 1½ points or more. Much interest attached to the wide difference in the price of the subscriptions and of the combined securities, the former selling very much below their value, as based on the prices obtained for the bonds and the two classes of stock. On Monday the subscriptions and the securities approached in price, but yesterday they again diverged somewhat, so that at the close the subscriptions and securities were further from parity than they were at the close on Monday. The subscriptions got up to 130½, the bonds to 94½, the common stock to 23½, and the preferred stock to 78½, and in each of these the closing bid represented the highest price for the day. The net gains were 1¼ points in the common stock, ¾ points in the preferred stock, 2 points in the bonds, and 3½ points in the subscriptions.

New York Transportation was quite active yesterday, and early in the day enjoyed a sharp advance to 24. This price, however, was not maintained, and in the afternoon the stock sold off 1 point, recovering fractionally at the close. It ended the day at 23¼ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point. New England Transportation, which at one time during the day was 10½ bid, was at the close offered down to 10¼. The stock of the Illinois Company advanced one-eighth, to 5¾.

For a long time International Pump was very dull, and the price of the common stock remained at about 23. Yesterday there was a sharp rise in the common stock, which reached 27, and closed at 26½ bid, a net gain of 2¼ points for the day. The preferred stock gained 1¼ points net, closing at 68¼ bid. The advance was attributed to a statement issued yesterday by the International Steam Pump Company, showing that the net earnings of the several constituent companies during the year preceding their consolidation was considerably more than stated in the prospectus issued at the time of the organization of the company. Those earnings had been partly estimated, and the actual figures, as announced yesterday, showed that the estimated earnings were well within the actual earnings, as shown by the books of the several merged companies.

The regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. was declared yesterday on Standard Oil, with an extra dividend of 2 per cent. Some disappointment was expressed at the relatively small amount of the extra dividend, and there was some selling of the stock on that account. It sold at 460, and at the close the best bid for the stock was 455, a recession of 7 points from Monday's closing bid.

New Amsterdam Gas common sold off about 1 point, and then recovered fractionally, closing at 34½ bid, a decline of one-eighth of 1 point from the previous day's closing bid. Though the statements of many persons closely connected with the local gas companies are to the effect that the competition between the several city gas companies is being carried on as energetically as ever, the rumor that the gas war is very near an end is persistent and repeated daily. The report is not a very definite one, and seemingly the persistence of the rumor is the only argument to be advanced in proof of the rumor's having some foundation.

Union Ferry stock was in good demand, and advanced about 1 point, closing at 44½ bid. The new 5 per cent. Mexican bonds sold at 100¾ yesterday, and closed at 100⅝ bid. About 50,000 of New York Gas and Electric Heat, Light and Power as sold at 91. They closed at 91 bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34½	34½
Amsterdam pf.	50	60
Amsterdam Gs. with interest	100¾	101¼
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞

Industrials.

Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf.	81	82
Distilling Company of America	19	20½
Distilling Company of America pf.	56	63
Electric Boat	10	15
Electric Boat pf.		45
Havana Commercial	26	27
Havana Commercial pf.	65½	67
International Power		77
International Pump

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	115	100	Adams Express	113	113	113	113	.....
18	18¾	3,687	Am. Car & Foundry	18¼	18¾	18	18	.....
65½	66	3,195	Am. Car & F. pf	66¼	68¼	66	66	.....
42¼	42⅝	6,600	American Cotton Oil	41⅝	42⅞	41¼	42½	+ ½
98	99	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93⅞	93⅞	93½	93½	.....
138	140	152	American Express	140	140	140	140	+1½
17⅝	18	300	American Malting Co	17¾	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
69½	70	350	American Malt. Co. pf	68	70	68	70	+2½
10¾	12¼	25	American Linseed	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
51¼	51⅝	1,970	American Linseed pf	52½	53½	51¼	51¼	−1
59¼	59⅝	23,510	Am. Steel & Wire	59⅝	60¼	58⅝	59½	− ⅛
97⅜	98	2,886	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97½	98	97	97⅞	+ ⅛
162	162⅜	51,965	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	162	163¼	162	162	+ ⅞
118⅝	119	340	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118⅝	119	118¾	119	+ ⅛
...	104	139	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
42⅝	42¾	4,635	American Tin Plate	43	44	42½	42⅝	+ ¼
88	88¼	500	Am. Tin Plate pf	87⅝	88	87½	88	.....
109⅛	109¼	47,880	American Tobacco	108	109⅞	107½	109¼	+1⅝
40	40¾	5,934	Am. Smelt. & Ref	40	41⅝	40	40¾	+1⅛
85	86	1,120	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	86¼	86½	85½	86	.....
34½	34½	2,145	Am. Steel & Hoop	34¼	34¼	34	34¼	.....
78	78½	610	Am. Steel & Hoop pf	78⅝	78⅝	78½	78½	.....
20⅞	21½	6,350	Atch., Top. & S. F	21¼	21⅝	21	21	.....
63⅜	63¾	29,252	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	64¼	64¼	63⅜	63⅝	.....
55⅜	56¼	4,070	Anaconda Copper	56½	57	55⅝	56¼	+ ⅛
49¼	49¼	1320	Baltimore & Ohio	49½	49⅝	49¼	49⅜	+ ⅛
72½	72⅝	2,080	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73	73	72¾	72⅝	− ⅛
116¼	116⅝	39,265	Brooklyn Rapid Tr	116½	118	116¾	116⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Brunswick City	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
75¼	...	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	75	75	75	75	+2
54⅜	55	100	Canada Southern	54⅛	54⅞	54⅛	54⅞	+ ⅜
96⅜	97¼	300	Canadian Pacific	98	98	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
54½	54⅝	3,900	Central Pacific, as. pd	55	55	54¼	54⅞	+ ⅜
27⅜	27⅞	6,240	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅞	28	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
137⅝	137⅞	9,937	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	138½	138¾	137½	137⅝	+ ⅜
76¼	76⅜	100	Chic. & East. Ill.	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
125½	126	300	Chic. & East. Ill. pf	125½	125½	125½	125½	+2½
14⅜	14⅝	4,045	Chic. Great West	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
70⅜	70¾	1,320	Chic., R. I. & P	69½	70⅝	69½	70⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	35⅛	3,700	Chic. Gt. W. pf. B	33½	36	32⅝	36	+3
92½	94	800	Chic. Gt. W. deb. certfs	92½	95¼	92½	95¼	+2
9½	10	200	Chic., Ind. & Louis	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	− ⅛
132⅝	132⅞	11,120	Chic., Mil. & St. P	133⅜	133½	132⅛	132⅞	+ ⅜
174	175	338	Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf	175	175½	175	175¼	+ ¼
161¾	162¼	410	Chic. & Northwest	162⅝	162¾	161⅞	162	− ⅛
119¾	120	12,425	Chic., R. I. & P	120⅝	120½	119¾	120	+ ⅛
14½	15	400	Chic. Term. Transfer	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
43½	45	700	Chic. Term. Tr. pf	47	47	46½	47	− ⅛
57⅛	58¾	4,965	C., C., C. & St. L	59	59	57⅞	57⅞	− ⅞
99½	100	430	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	100	100	100	100	.....
2	2⅜	600	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
46¾	47	2,150	Col. Fuel & Iron	46½	47⅝	46½	47	.....
106	108	200	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	104½	108	104½	108	−1
...	6	959	Colorado Southern	5½	5⅞	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
47½	48½	2,055	Col. Southern 1st pf	46	48⅝	46	48⅝	+3¾
18	18½	8,415	Col. Southern 2d pf	17	18¾	17	18¼	+1¼
15	15½	500	Col. & Hock. Coal & I.	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
180½	181	1,200	Consolidated Gas	181	181¼	181	181	.....
42¼	43	100	Consolidated Ice	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
44½	45	13,457	Continental Tob	44⅜	45¼	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
87⅜	88	3,005	Continental Tob. pf	87⅜	88	87⅜	87⅞	+ ⅛
123⅝	124	3,785	Delaware & Hudson	124⅝	125	123¾	123¾	− ⅛
177½	178½	2,831	Del., Lack. & West	179½	180	179	179	− ¼
21⅝	22	900	Denver & R. G	21⅝	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	− ⅛
76	76¼	1,110	Denver & R. G. pf	76	76¼	76	76	.....
...	...	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
37	37⅜	650	Erie 1st pf	37⅜	37⅜	37½	37½	+ ⅛
59⅞	60	7,240	Federal Steel	60⅛	60⅜	59⅝	60	+ ⅛
82	82½	1,570	Federal Steel pf	82	82¼	81¾	82	+ ⅛
123	124	550	General Electric	123½	123¾	123	123⅛	− ⅛
68¾	69¼	485	Glucose Sugar Ref	69½	69¾	69	69	− ⅛
168	169	530	Great Northern pf	168	168¾	168	168½	+ ⅛
118	118	130	H. Co. Chatham Co	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	+ ⅛
24½	25	100	Hocking Valley	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
59¾	59⅞	3,697	Hocking Valley pf	60¼	60¼	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅛
73	...	199	Homestake	74	74	74	74	− ¼
115¼	116	849	Illinois Central ex. d	115¾	116¾	115½	115½	+ ⅛
42¾	43	655	International Paper	42¾	43	42¾	43	+ ⅜
78⅞	79	112	Inter. Paper pf	79¼	79¾	79	79⅜	.....
14	17½	475	International Silver	15	15¼	15	15½	+ ⅛
12¾	12⅞	300	Iowa Central	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
52¾	53¼	225	Iowa Central pf	53¼	53¼	53	53	+ ¼
7	8	1,500	K. C. Ft. S. & G	7	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
56	56½	650	Laclede Gas	57	57	56	56	−1¼
79½	81	545	Lake Erie & West. pf	80	80	80	80	.....
74½	74¾	5,900	Louisv. & Nashville	75⅜	75¾	74⅝	74⅝	−1⅛
119¼	119¼	34,649	Manhattan Con	119	120¼	118¾	119⅜	+ ⅛
56½	57½	153	Met. W. S. El. of C. pf	57	57	57	57	+ ⅛
212⅜	213½	3,617	Met. Street Ry	213¼	213⅞	212¾	213½	+ ⅛
13	14½	450	Met. St. Ry. rights	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
14½	15⅜	1,700	Mexican Central	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	− ⅛
...	3¾	900	Mexican Nat. certifs	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	.....
111	...	50	Michigan Central	112½	112½	112½	112½	.....
58½	59	950	Minn. & St. L	58½	59	58½	59	+1
93	94	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	92¾	93½	92¾	93½	+1½
12¾	12⅝	100	Missouri, K. & T	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	.....
36⅜	37	2,260	Mo., K. & T. pf	37⅝	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	− ⅛
49	49¼	20,120	Missouri Pacific	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛
44½	45½	100	Mobile & Ohio	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	−1
47	47⅜	245	National Biscuit Co	47½	47¾	47⅛	47⅛	− ⅛
101	102	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	101¼	101¾	101¼	101½	+1
31	31⅛	1,500	National Lead Co	31½	31½	30⅞	30⅞	− ⅛
...	...	250	National Lin. Oil ctfs	...	2½	2½	2½	.....
54	54½	4,230	National Steel	55	55¾	54¼	54½	.....
94½	94⅝	2,375	National Steel pf	94	94¾	94	94¾	+ ⅛
117¾	118	830	New Jersey Central	118¾	118¾	117¾	117¾	− ⅛
139¼	139½	1,715	New York Central	140	140	139½	139½	+ ⅛
213	215	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	213	213	213	213	+ ½
26¼	26⅜	3,070	N. Y., Ont. & W	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
21	21¼	2,075	Norfolk & Western	21½	21⅝	21½	21¼	+ ⅛
71⅝	71¾	1,000	Norfolk & West. pf	72	72	71⅜	71⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅜	15,020	North American	12	12⅜	12	12¼	+ ⅛
52⅞	53¼	19,080	Northern Pacific	53½	53⅝	52⅝	53	.....
78	78½	1,920	Northern Pacific pf	78⅝	78⅝	77⅞	78	− ⅛
...	8½	100	Ontario Mining	...	7½	7½	7½	.....
75½	77	113	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	76	76	75½	75½	.....
38	40	280	Pacific Coast	38	39	38	39	+ ⅛
48¼	48¾	1,570	Pacific Mail	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
136¼	136½	5,920	Pennsylvania R. R	137⅜	137⅝	136	136½	+ ⅛
119⅝	119⅞	4,570	People's Gas, Chic	120⅜	120⅝	119⅝	119⅝	− ⅛
2	2¼	600	Peoria, Dec. & Ev	2	2¼	2	2¼	.....
64½	64⅝	1,925	P., C., C. & St. L	65	65	64⅜	64⅝	− ⅛
58	58½	3,250	Pressed Steel Car	59½	59¾	58½	58½	+ ⅛
88	89	1,585	Pressed Steel Car pf	89½	89½	89	89	+ ⅛
158	160	187	Pull. Pal. Car Co. ex d	159¾	159¾	159¾	159¾	+ ⅛
21¼	21½	300	Reading	22	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
61⅞	61¾	4,880	Reading 1st pf	62¼	62¾	61¾	61½	+ ⅛
33⅝	34	850	Reading 2d pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
5	5¼	20	St. Jo. & Gr. I	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
51	52	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	52	52	52	52	+ ½
11⅝	11¾	1,510	St. L. & San Fran	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	39½	+ ⅛
16⅝	16⅞	3,200	St. Louis Southwest	16¾	17	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	39¼	7,035	St. Louis S. W. pf	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
54½	55½	225	St. Paul & Duluth	55½	55⅝	55	55	−1
108¼	109	300	St. Paul & Omaha	108¼	109	108½	109	+ ⅛
35⅞	35¾	32,280	Southern Pacific	35⅞	36	35	35¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅞	350	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅝	6,110	Southern Ry. pf	53	53⅜	52¼	52⅝	− ⅛
7⅛	7⅞	1,024	Standard Rope & T	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
72¾	73½	9,125	Tenn. Coal & Iron	72	74	71⅞	73½	+1½
22⅜	22⅝	900	Texas Pacific	22⅜	22⅜	22½	22½	.....
45¼	45¾	18,060	Union Pacific	45¾	45⅝	44⅞	45	.....
78	78⅜	5,976	Union Pacific pf	78¼	78¾	78	78	+ ⅛
26	27	220	Union Bag & Paper	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
50	53	20	U. S. Express	52	52	52	52	.....
6½	6¾	700	U. S. Leather	6⅝	6¾	6½	6½	− ⅛
73¼	73¾	1,370	U. S. Leather pf	73¼	73¾	73½	73½	− ⅛
50	50¼	700	U. S. Rubber	49¾	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ ⅛
115¼	116½	80	U. S. Rubber pf	117	117	115¼	115¾	.....
8	8¼	50	Wabash	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	.....
23¼	23½	2,000	Wabash pf	23½	23⅝	23¾	23½	− ⅛
90	90½	1,210	West. Union Tel	90½	90¾	90	90	− ⅛
9¾	10	200	Wheeling & L. E	10	10	9¾	9¾	.....
24⅝	25	10	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	.....
15¼	15½	200	Wis. Central, w. iss	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	− ⅛
53	53½	700	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	53¾	53⅞	53	53	.....
Total		610,451						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		100½	Knick. L. pf.	75	
4s, r., 1907	108¼	108¾	Lac. G. pf.	97	100
5s, r., 1908			L. E. & W.	21	21½
ex int	106¼	106½	Lake Shore	211½	210
4s, r., 1925			Lrg Isl'd	68	72
4s, 1918, sm	106¼	106½	Man. C. R.	150	
ex int	108	109	M. C. R. pf.	105	
4s, r., 1907	112½	112¾	Man. Beach	11	13
4s, c., 1907	113¼	114	Md. Coal pf.	68	75
4s, r., 1925	129	130	M. W. S. El.		
4s, c., 1925			of Chi	14½	15⅝
ex int	129	130	S. S. M. &	23	24
5s, r., 1904	111⅜	111⅝	St. P. &		
5s, c., 1904			S. S. M. pf	63	65½
ex int	111⅜	111⅝	Mor. & Es.	185	
Del. C. 3-65s	114		Nat. Starch	113½	
Alb. & Sus.	195		Nat. Starch	5	7
Am. Coal	140	160	Nat. St. 1st		
Am. Tel.		90	pf	50	60
Am. Sp. Mfg.	5⅝	6¼	Nat. St. 2d		
A. S. M. pf.	22	30½	pf	10	20
Am. T. Plate	140	146	N. C. Coal	37	39
Ann Arbor	18	19	N. Y. A. B.	198	202
Ann Arb. pf.	40	41½	N. Y. C. &		
B. C. & S.			St. L.	13	14
W. pf. cfs.	7½	9	St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
B. A. & P. pf.			N. Y. C. &		
Bklyn. U. G.	139	145	St. L. 2d pf.	31	35
B., R. & P.	32½		Nerf. South.	69	
B., C. R. &			O. R. R. &		
N.	102		N. pf.	40	45
Cap. Tract	93	94	P. C. 1st pf.	84	89
Ch. C. Tr.	58	59	P. C. 2d pf.	55	62
C. I. & L.			Peo. Gas	375	
pf.	41	41½	Peo. & East.	4	5
Chi. & N. W.			P., C. & St. L.		
pf.	193	198	St. L. pf.	83	86
C. L. & W.	9½	11	Pitts. & W.		
C. I. & W.			C.	186	190
pf.	37¾	41	Pitts. & W.		
Cleve. & P.	186	190	& C. pf.	184	
C. C. & L.			P. & W. pf.	13	14
pf.		5	Quicksilver	2	2½
Col. Mid.	5	6½	Quicksil'r pf.	9½	10⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	16	17½	Rens. & Sar.	191	
Com. Cable	179		R. W. & O.	130	
Consol. Coal	50	56	St. Gr. West.	30	33
Con. Ice pf.	85	91½	R. G. W. pf.	78	80
D. M. & Ft.			St. J. & G.		
D.	21	21½	I. 2d pf.	15¾	16
D. M. & Ft.			St. L. & S.		
D. pf.	105	125	F. 1st pf.	71	73
Eighth Av.	400		St. P. & D.		
Erie	13½	14	pf.	103	104
E. T. & T.	96	99	S. P. & O.		
Ev. & T. H.	39	40	pf.	170	185
pf.	82	85	Sil. b. ctfs.	60½	61
F. & P. M.	30	32	Sixth Av.	200	
F. & P. M.			T. P. & L. T.	12½	14
pf.	57	60	Third Av.	185	190
Ft. W. & R.			T. & O. C.		20
G.	24½	25	T. & O. C.		
Glucose pf.	107	108	pf.		40
Ill. Cent.	1,140		U. C. R. T.	67	67½
Joliet & Chi.	175		U. R. & P.		
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15	pf.	77½	78¾
K. & D. M.	3½	5	U. & B. R.	170½	
K. & D. M.			Wag. P. C.	187½	190¼
pf.	18	19	W. & L. E.	120	130
Knick. Ice	50	51½	1st pf.	50	54½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108
Binghamton Gas 6s	92½
Fern Coal Company	15.00
Johnsway & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf	25.00
Marshall Mill	60
New York Biscuit bonds	110½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	15

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coupon		Mo Pac trust 5s	
1,500xl	108½	20,000	100
U S 3s, registered		10,000	100½
1,500	108¾	1,000	100
U S 4s, coupon, 1907		58,000	100¼
3,000	113½	2,000	100
		Mo, K & T 2d	
Adams Exp Co 4s		2,000xl	67⅜
10,000	106½	23,000	67¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
2,000	96	5,000	87½
A, T & S F gen 4s		1,000	87¼
7,000	101⅞	1,000	87
2,000	101¾	Nat Starch M Co 1st	
A, T & S F adj 4s		4,000	101½
13,000	85⅝	N Y Cent ext 4s	
25,000	85½	2,000	103
Balt & Ohio 3½s		Registered	
12,000	96	2,000	102¾
500	95⅜	N Y C & Hud, Lake	
48,000	96	Sh col 3½s	
5,000	94½	68,000	100½
11,000	96	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
Balt & Ohio 4s		2,000	105⅜
15,000	101¼	5,000	105½
16,000	101¾	Nort & W Ry con 4s	
5,000	101	2,000	94⅞
Bklyn, Rapid Tr 5s		20,000	95
10,000	115½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		10,000xl	67¼
7,000	97	Nor Pac Ry pr in 4s	
1,000	96⅞	1,000	103¼
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		1,000	103⅜
5,000	12	Registered	
Cent Pac 1st, w i		5,000	103⅜
11,000	100¼	Ore R & N 4s	
3,000	100½	1,000	101¼
Cent Pac 3½s, w i		1,000	101½
2,000	85⅝	Ore S L inc A 6s	
Ches & Ohio 4½s		11,000	95⅝
5,000	97⅛	15,000	96
3,000	97½	5,000	96¼
5,000	97⅜	10,000	96
1,000	97¼	Inc B & col tr	
11,000	97½	10,000	74
C, M & St P, Chi &		80,000	75
Mo River 5s		Peo & East 1st	
5,000	123	4,000	85½
Gen 4s, Series A		Reading Co gen 4s	
4,000	112½	5,000	83¾
C, R I & P gen 4s		1,000	83½
1,000	107⅝	5,000	83½
Chi Term Tran 4s		Rio G W 1st	
1,000	99¾	7,000	98½
Chi Term Transfer	99⅞	St Jo & G I 2-8-4s	
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		6,000	83
5,000	103½	St L, I M gen 5s	
Mo K & T of T 5s	95½	5,000	114
Col Fuel & Iron 5s		St L, Ir M & So 4s	
35,000xl	89	5,000	86⅝
12,000	89½	1,000	86¼
5,000	89⅞	10,000	86⅜
32,000	90	10,000	86¼
Col Midland 2-4s		10,000	86⅜
1,000	62	St L & S F G M 5s	
Col & South 1st 4s		3,000	109
60,000xl	87	St L & S F 4s	
12,000	87½	1,000	86⅛
10,000	87¼	St L S W 1st	
18,000	87½	14,000	95⅜
Den R G 4s		1,000	95
3,000	99½	20,000	95⅞
Den & R G 4½s		29,000	95¾
8,000	108½	St L S W 2d inc	
Detroit City Gas 5s		15,000	66⅝
2,000	98½	3,000	66¼
Det, Mac & Mar L G		1,000	66⅛
7,000	19½	10,000	66
5,000	19¾	5,000	66¼
8,000	19⅞	10,000	66
Eliz, L & B S 5s		30,000	65⅞
5,000	102⅝	71,000	66
Erie gen lien 4s		San A & Ar Pass 4s	
110,000	72⅝	10,000	80¼
15,000	72¾	Santa F, P & P 1st	
20,000	73	18,000	107¾
Erie 1st con 7s		So Pac col tr 4s, w i	
1,000	144½	47,000	84½
Ft W & D C 1st		5,000	84
3,000	78¼	20,000	84½
2,000	70	15,000	84
10,000	80	So Pac of Cal 5s con,	
1,000	79	stamped	
Gila Val, G & Nor 1st		7,000	108⅝
10,000	105¼	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
Hocking Val 4½s		2,000	100¼
10,000	102	So Ry 1st 5s	
H & T Cent gen 4s		5,000	103¾
3,000	88⅝	2,000	103½
Int & Gt Nor 2d		Stand R & T 6s	
10,000	93⅜	5,000xl	84
Int Paper Co 6s		Stand R & T inc	
3,000xl	109½	5,000	22½
K C, P & G 1st		5,000	23½
2,000	61½	3,000	23¾
12,000	61¾	20,000	24
5,000	61½	5,000	24½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s		15,000	24¾
10,000	101	2,000	24⅞
Long Dock 6s		5,000	24¾
1,000	141½	5,000	24⅞
Louis & Nash G M 6s		19,000	25
2,000	116½	5,000	25½
Louis & Nash col tr 4s		21,000	25½
10,000	90¾	20,000	26
Manhat Ry con 4s		5,000	26¾
5,000	110	10,000	26¾
Met Tel 1st 4s		5,000	26¾
12,000	87	Tex & N O con 5s	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		10,000	103½
9,000	93½	4,000	103⅜
Mo Pac cons		Union Pacific 4s	
5,000	118¾	46,000	105½
Mo, K & T of T 5s		2,000	105¾
1,000	91	Wabash deb, Ser B	
Mo Pac 1st col 5s		60,000	38
10,000xl	96½	10,000	38⅛
10,000	96¾	41,000	38
15,000	96½	5,000	37⅞
10,000	96⅝	West Shore gtd 4s	
22,000	97	1,000	115
7,000	96¾	Wis Cent 1st 4s, w i	
7,000	97	80,000	94½
4,000	96¾	2,000	94⅝
50,000	97½		
Total sales		$2,062,500	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
2,080	Am. Steel & W.	59⅜	60¼	58⅜	59¼
17,640	Am. Sug. Ref.	163¾	168¾	161⅞	162¾
150	A., T. & S. F.	21⅛	21⅞	21	21⅞
3,180	A., T. & S. F. pf	64¾	64⅝	63¾	63⅝
680	Am. Tobacco	108½	109⅞	108½	109¼
100	Balt. & Ohio pf	73½	73½	73¼	73⅝
9,000	Brook. R. T.	117⅝	118¼	116¾	117⅝
4,320	C., M. & St. P.	133½	133⅝	132½	132⅝
1,710	C., R. I. & P.	120½	120⅝	119¾	119⅝
170	Ches. & Ohio	28½	28½	27⅝	28
4,760	C., Bur. & Q.	138⅜	138⅞	137	137⅝
10	Chicago N. W.	151	151	151	151
1,740	Cont. Tobacco	44¼	45½	44⅛	44¼
20	Den. & R. G. pf.	76	76	76	76
650	Federal Steel	60¼	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝
60	Fed. Steel pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½
695	Louis. & Nash.	75¼	75¾	74½	74½
3,390	Manhattan	119½	120¼	119	119⅜
3,560	Mo. Pacific	49½	49¾	49¼	49½
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	37	37	36⅞	36⅞
70	N. Y. Central	139⅜	139⅜	139⅜	139⅜
1,030	Nor. Pacific	53¼	53½	52¾	53
40	North. Pacific	123½	123½	121½	121¾
10	N. Y., O. & W.	27	27	27	27
100	Pacific Mail	48⅞	49	48¾

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Only One Favorite, Flower of Gold, Landed First Money.

SARAGOSSA FOR LADY MADGE

Filly's Winning of the Stakes a Big Surprise—Morris Hayman's Diamonds Still Missing.

As the race meeting at Brighton Beach draws to a close the members of the talent find it becomes harder and harder to pick winners with which to get enough money for the trip to Saratoga. What with such startling changes of form as that shown by Imp and several other horses at the seaside track, it is little wonder that the crowd grows smaller every day, and bettors less satisfied. The crowd yesterday was a fair-sized one, and some of those who were unlucky in picking winners busied themselves looking for a little chamois bag containing two big diamonds, which Morris Hayman, a race-horse owner, lost at the track on Monday. The stones, however, were not returned to Mr. Hayman, although a liberal reward is offered.

The racing was good for the class of horses engaged, but the speculators succeeded in picking only one favorite that landed the money for them. This was Flower of Gold, in the Electric Handicap at three-quarters of a mile. Flower of Gold led from start to finish, and won easily from Shrove Tuesday, while Eileen Daly beat Prejudice out for third money.

The Saragossa Stakes for three-year-old fillies furnished a big surprise, for Doggett on Lady Madge took his mount to the front at the start, and in company with Sky Scraper, and in a drive through the stretch won by a head from Bettie Gray. Bannockburn had too much weight up in the mile and an eighth handicap to run with the light-weighted The Devil, and was beaten by the latter by half a length. Dollie Wiethoff won the sixth race. All Gold the first, and Klondyke Queen the second.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $300, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—All Gold, W. L. Oliver's ch. c., by Rayon d'Or-Lady Margaret, 111 pounds, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Clay)
2—Hesper, John Daly's br. c., 107, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Prestige, W. C. Daly's b. c., 107, 4 to 1.....(Slack)

Flohm, 107, 8 to 5, (Mitchell;) Brooch, 104, 3 to 1, (Dupee;) Kindred, 107, 20 to 1, (Moody;) Give and Take, 104, 200 to 1, (Brecker;) Betsy Jane II., 104, 30 to 1, (Kuhn;) Oneonta, 107, 200 to 1, (Roache;) Frank Webb, 107, 60 to 1, (Doggett,) and Maccabeus, 107, 200 to 1, (McDermott,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old, non-winners of $400 in 1899; selling allowances. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 1-5.

1—Klondyke Queen, D. S. Quintan's ch. f., by King Alfonso-Emblem, 97 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Moody)
2—Avoca, W. Jennings's ch. f., 97, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Slack)
3—Sister Fox, F. Regan's ch. f., 97, 8 to 5.....(Mitchell)

Edith Kline, 97, 30 to 1, (Dupee;) Lindula, 100, 30 to 1, (McDermott;) Beanea, 103, 3 to 1, (Maher;) Village Pride, 92, 7 to 1, (Phelan;) Bee Mitchell, 97, 15 to 1, (Dangman;) Lepida, 92, 100 to 1, (Hothersall;) Tam Tam, 103, 40 to 1, (Kuhn;) and Our Annie, 92, 200 to 1, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a half a length; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Electric Handicap, for fillies two years old. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, or $10 if declared, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Flower of Gold, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., by Goldfinch-Fleurette, 109 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
2—Shrove Tuesday, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, br. f., 112, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Mitchell)
3—Eileen Daly, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 102, 40 to 1.....(Slack)

Prejudice, 124, 8 to 5, (Taral,) and Jugglery, 108, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saragossa Stakes for fillies three years old. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $35 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Lady Madge, J. J. Hyland's ch. f., by Rayon d'Or-Lady Margaret, 111 pounds, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Bettie Gray, J. E. McDonald's b. f., 111, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
3—Sky Scraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 116, 11 to 5.....(Mitchell)
4—Satin Slipper, M. F. Dwyer's b. f., 116, 11 to 5.....(Taral)

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54.

1—The Devil, Woodward & Anderson's b. c., 4 years, by Major Richards-Patagonia, 97 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money.....(Dupee)
2—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. c., 4, 127, 2 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Barataria, W. C. Fessenden's b. g., 4, 40 to 1.....(Bradford)
4—Merry Prince, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 115, 4 to 1.....(Taral)

Won in a drive by half a length; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:13 4-5.

1—Dollie Wiethoff, Buckley & Brown's br. f., 3 years, by Dark Days-Florry Myers, 85 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Wedderstand)
2—Zanone, M. Corbett's b. g., 6, even money and 1 to 4.....(Maher)
3—Hurricane, Woodward & Anderson's ch. c., 3, 98, 12 to 1.....(Dupee)

Rare Perfume, 92, 8 to 1, (Phelan;) Exit, 88, 40 to 1, (Cogswell;) High Jinks, 104, 5 to 1, (Mitchell;) Larva, 95, 10 to 1, (Gisburn;) Handcuff, 95, 15 to 1, (Fletcher;) Peace, 93, 12 to 1, (Dangman;) Ben Blue, 96, 100 to 1, (Moody;) Mordecai, 104, 100 to 1, (Kuhn,) and Leedsville, 107, 15 to 1, (Clay,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two years old. Five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Affect	119	Silly Fox 107
Lady Uncas	114	Lady of the Vale 107
Laureles	112	Liebe 107
Her Ladyship	112	Merry Wanderer 107
Musette	107	Beautiful 107

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Kentucky	120	Elfin Conig	104
Oread	119	Cheesestraw	102
Gold'or	118		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs.

Star of Bethlehem	113	Ninety Cents	99
Dave S.	110	Peace	97
Dr. Parker	108	Athy	96
Dave S.	110	Peace	97
Dr. Parker	108	Athy	96
Larva	108	Ben Lodi	96
Big Indian	105	Touraine	94
Takanassee	102	Tabouret	91
Imperator	101	Florence Clarke	89
Musician	101		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Box	124	The Elector	112
St. Clair	122	Galathee	100

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Rappahannock	114	Maxine	109
Box	114		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Momentum	111	Bob White	108
Free Lance	111	Uncle Louis	108
Hanwell	111	Rinaldo	108
Twinkler	111	Acrobat	108
Maurice	111	Cristobello	106
Tanis	108	Athy	106
St. Sophia	108	Mariti	101
Charagrace	108		

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Voter, 123 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 15, first; L'Alouette, 104, (Wilson,) 15 to 1, second; Nicholas, 106, (O'Leary,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:12⅘. Princess Margaret also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Toluca, 100 pounds, (Burns,) 1 to 8, first; Hold On, 110, (Turner,) 6 to 1, second. Time—1:41⅘.

THIRD RACE.—Fleischman Stakes. Five and a half furlongs. Mesmerist, 122 pounds, (Clawson,) 7 to 5, first; Maribert, 122, (Turner,) 7 to 5, second; McMeekin, 114, (O'Leary,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:07⅘. Sam Phillips, Petruchio, King's Courier, Golden Rule, and Sardine also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Adolph Spreckels, 108 pounds, (W. Martin,) 2 to 1, first; Myth, 106, (Turner,) 6 to 1, second; Beau Ideal, 111, (E. Jones,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:55⅘. Handpress, Winepress, Jackanapes, Billy House, and Charlie Rose also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Procursor, 107 pounds, (Turner,) 6 to 5, first; La Vega, 107, (Powers,) 20 to 1, second; Herbert, 107, (Hupp,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:09⅘. Golden Sceptre, Golden Rattle, Little Veronica, Rochester, Handicapper, and Suqualak also ran.

To-day's Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. King Dellis, King Bramble, Post Haste, Sakhrat, Hindus, 115 pounds.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths. Don de Oro, 119 pounds; Laverock, Buela, 114; Azucena, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Hendrie Stakes. One mile and a sixteenth. May Hempstead, 121 pounds; Toddie Ladle, 118; Queen of Song, 116; Country Dance, Lady Lindsey, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Great Neck, 107 pounds; Arquebus, 106; Mariti, 104; Weller, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdle. One mile and a half. Julius Caesar, 145 pounds; Three Forks, 143; Mrs. Trumbridge, 138; Eli Kendig, 136; Kinvarra, 133.

HARNESS RACES AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 1.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

2:17 trot, purse $3,000.

Royal Baron, b. h., by Baron Wilkes, (Spear).....7 6 1 1 1
Wilask, br. h., (Eckers).....1 2 5 2 2
Jack D, b. g., (Snow).....4 1 2 8 3
Robert J., b. g., (West).....2 5 4 4 5
Lord Vincent, b. h., (Doble).....8 3 3 3 7
Precision, ch. m., (Lockwood).....3 4 8 6 4
Josephine Dixon, b. m., (Chandler).....5 7 6 7 6
Merrimett, b. m., (Geers).....6 8 7 5 8

Time—2:11½; 2:12¼; 2:12; 2:12; 2:12½.

2:19 pace, purse $3,000.

Free Bond, b. g., by Simon, (Miller).....2 1 1 1
Americus, b. g., (Curtis).....1 2 5 5
Honey Horner, b. m., (Snow).....3 5 4 2
Tiptoes, b. h., (Shockency).....5 3 2 3
Minnie Young, g. m., (Hall).....4 4 3 4

Harry Paul, br. g., (Matthews).....dis.
Charlie M., ch. g., (Emerson).....dis.

Time—2:11½; 2:11⅘; 2:13¼; 2:13½.

2:10 pace, purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Ace, b. h., (Kinney).....10 3 1 1
William Mc., blk. g., (Green).....1 2 9 4
Eyelet, g. m., (Kinney).....3 1 2 2
The Maid, b. m., (Curtis).....11 8 3 11
Manny Dillard, b. m., (Snow).....9 11 4 3
Split Silk, ch. m., (Hines).....5 5 6 7
Hydrogen, b. h., (McCarthy).....7 10 5 6
Arbutiskin, b. h., (James).....2 6 10 5
Minnie Irene, s. m., (Swisher).....4 7 7 8
Fire Gilt, ch. g., (O'Neill).....6 4 8 10
Donnogh, b. h., (Curry).....8 9 11 9

Time—2:07¼; 2:07½; 2:05¼; 2:09.

Madison County (Ky.) Harness Races.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ky., Aug. 1.—The Madison County fair and trots began to-day with 3,000 people, a fast track, and fine weather as the features. The races were of a very high class, and resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—3:00 trot; purse $400. Coria, by Pegasus, won the fourth, fifth, and sixth heats and the race; Margaret C. won the second and third heats, and Valken the first. Best time of winner—2:26½

SECOND RACE.—2:30 pace; purse $300. Little Hugh, by Colonel Thornton, won the third, fourth, and fifth heats and the race; the Mug, second, with the first and second heats; El Reine was third. Winner's best time was 2:23½.

Racing at Westfield, Mass.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1.—Results at Worenoco Park:

2:20 Class.—Trot and pace; purse $200.

Elsie Curd, b. m.....1 1 1
Lady Ellsworth, b. m.....3 2 3
Trial, b. g.....2 3 6
Savant, b. g.....4 4 2
Agnes Eave, b. m.....5 6 4
Flash, g. g.....6 5 5
Schofield, ch. g.....dis.

Time—2:24½; 2:23¾; 2:21½.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $250.

Philip E., br. g.....1 1 1
Dot Miller, b. m.....2 2 3
Hurleston 150, ch. g.....3 4 2
Lottie Fallis, b. m.....4 3 4

Time—2:19¼; 2:21; 2:19¼.

Central New York Trots.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The first day's racing of the Central New York trotting and pacing meet at Berkshire Park resulted:

2:25 class, pacing, purse $400.

Strath Bell, ch. m., (Birney).....1 1 1
Black Diamond, blk. g., (Bennet).....2 2 3
Deverns, blk. s., (McPherson).....3 4 2
Anna Doe, ch. m., (Miller).....4 3 4
Princess Dora, blk. m., (A. Grew).....5 5 5
Chamsit, b. g., (O'Neil).....6 6 6

Time—2:19½; 2:17¼; 2:18½.

2:40 class, trotting, purse $400.

Alberta, by Gambetta, (McDonald).....1 1 1
Lou V., b. m., (Van Valkenburg).....2 2 2
Grace Lake, c. m., (Meyers).....4 3 4
Minnie L., b. m., (Commings).....5 4 3
Dick Wiley, b. g., (Baldwin).....3 5 5
D. Olcantara, blk. s., (Haight).....6 6 6

Time—2:19½; 2:20; 2:19¾.

Match Between Directly and Ananias.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 1.—At Columbus to-day Directly and Ananias, trotters, were matched for $5,000 a side.

Whitney Buys the Mare Agnes.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 1.—Former Secretary of the Navy Whitney has purchased, for $7,000, the bay mare Agnes, by St. Blaise, together with her colt by Hanover, from Samuel Brown of Hopkinsville.

Australians vs. Marylebone.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the cricket match between the Marylebone Club and the Australian eleven, which began at Lord's yesterday, the Australians were all out in their first innings to-day for 319 runs. The Marylebone players in their first innings yesterday were all out for 258 runs. At the close of play to-day Marylebone in their second innings had scored 85 runs for five wickets.

THE DOLPHIN IN COLLISION.

Crashes Into the Ferryboat New York —Secretary Long on Board as Reported.

The United States dispatch boat Dolphin and the ferryboat New York of the Twenty-third Street line of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company were in collision in the East River off South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning The ferryboat was so badly damaged that it had to be towed to a slip on the Brooklyn side. As far as could be learned, the Dolphin escaped injury of a serious character. Secretary of the Navy Long and Mrs. Long are reported to have been on board the Dolphin, which was bound for Newport. The vessel continued on up the river after the collision.

The ferryboat was making a trip from Manhattan to Brooklyn. The Dolphin had rounded the Battery and was steaming at a good clip up the river on its way to Newport. According to the statements of the officials of the company, the accident was due to the carelessness of the navigators of the Dolphin. The other side of the story could not be learned.

The Perry people stated that as the New York was nearing her slip the Dolphin came up just below her. Heading at the ferryboat at the same time was the Fall River steamer Priscilla, bound down the river. The Priscilla blew one whistle, and the Dolphin answered with one. The Dolphin and the ferryboat then exchanged like signals, meaning that everything was clear. A moment later the Dolphin blew two whistles, and the ferryboat started to back in order to get out of the way of the naval vessel. While it was backing the Dolphin crashed into the ferryboat.

A large hole was made in the side of the New York. The men's cabin was completely wrecked, and the side wheel was so badly strained that it would not work. After the collision the Dolphin backed off, and lay to for a few minutes. Then the dispatch boat proceeded on its way up the river. The vessel did not appear to be much injured.

There were few pasengers on the ferryboat at the time, and none of them was injured, although all were thrown into a panic. The New York was unable to proceed under her own steam, and the tug Fortuna towed her to a slip at the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, where she was tied up.

It was said that it would cost about $8,000 to repair the damage done to the ferryboat.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—It is expected the Dolphin will leave for the Boston Navy Yard to-morrow afternoon. The damage to the Dolphin in her collision with the ferryboat New York is very trifling and will be repaired at the Boston yard.

SHAD CULTURE IN LAKE ONTARIO

Reported to be a Complete Failure on Account of the Cold Water.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—Some days ago Major Symonds returned from a tour of inspection of the Lake Ontario lighthouses and reported that thousands of dead fish were floating on the lake and had been washed up on the shore. Chief Clerk Webster of the Ontario Department of Fisheries says the fish are shad which the United States authorities have been attempting to propagate in Lake Ontario. The attempt, he said, has been a complete failure, due probably to the intensely cold lake water.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Amsterdam Avenue Corner Traded—Activity Among Small Operators—Auction Sales.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Walter D. Starr to Joseph Mendelsohn, for about $135,000, the five-story apartment house known as the St. Elmo, at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, 48 by 100. In part payment the buyer gives the five-story dwelling 37 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100, the sale of which has already been reported. It is understood that Mr. Starr has resold the Eighty-seventh Street house.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for A. L. Mordecai & Son and others to Philip Diedrich the plot 125 by 70 on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 125 feet east of Broadway.

Miles & Helfer have sold for Dr. Franz Kahlenberg to Lowenfeld & Prager the five-story tenement 30 Goerck Street, 25 by 100.

John N. Golding, the broker in the sale of the block front on Water Street between Pine and De Peyster Streets denied yesterday that the Pacific Coast Borax Company is the purchaser of the property.

Israel Lebowitz has bought, for improvement, through A. Baumann, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 75 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Kahn & Baumann have sold to a client, for about $37,000, the new five-story flat, with store, 1,391 Fifth Avenue.

The same brokers have also sold, for about $11,500, the four-story flat 213 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 19.4 by 100; also, for William H. Hall, the new five-story flat 51 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25 by 86 by 100, the last of a row of four completed by the seller in February.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Henry Kaufman, for improvement, the plot 40 by 100 on the south side of One Hundredth Street, 263 feet west of Park Avenue South. The same operators have also sold to S. Minkowsky the front and rear tenements 254 Delancey Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from M. P. Joachim the old buildings 45 and 47 Avenue D, on plot 44 by 80.

D. Hoexter has sold for T. Herb, for $16,000, four lots on One Hundred and Fortieth Street, near St. Ann's Avenue; also, to an investor, the two five-story flats 660 and 662 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

160 West Sixty-fifth Street, 18 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee.....$18,500

1,8⅜ Park Avenue, 20 by 90, three-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Mutual Life Insurance Company 8,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

106 and 108 Avenue B, northeast corner of Seventh Street, 49.8 on the avenue by 35.3 on the street, three-story brick and iron-front building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James J. McComb..... 25,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Union Avenue, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 20 by 42; Charles H. Thornton of 670 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,800.

Park Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 48; Samuel Cowen of 573 Union Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Thirteenth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Avenue C, Unionport, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Ernest Breisner, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,750.

Clinton Place, north side, 183.4 feet west of Grand Avenue, University Heights, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 28 by 50; Mrs. L. J. K. Cady, Washington, D. C., owner; George E. Jennings, architect; cost, $5,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 84.11 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a four-story brick chapter and assembly house, 42 by 49; the Alumni Association of the Gamma Chapter of Delta Phi, 2 Wall Street, owner; Robert E. Parsons, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 49 Orchard Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25.3 by 76.3; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 319 Pleasant Avenue, for a one-story frame shed; Standard Gas Company, owner; George H. Woods, engineer; cost, $100.

No. 1,223 Second Street, for a six-story and basement brick tenement; Julius Dreyfus, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,000.

Washington Street, northeast corner of Bank Street, for a ten-story brick and terra cotta factory, 105.4 by 143.2; Western Electric Company of 57 Bethune Street, owner; Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $450,000.

Alterations.

Intervale Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Westchester Avenue, to a three-story frame and stone dwelling; Hermann May, owner; G. Schwerz, architect; cost, $400.

Cordova Place, east side, 84 feet south of Van Cortlandt Avenue, to a two-story and attic dwelling and a one-story toolhouse; Mary E. Adamson, owner; Dodge & Morrison of 41 Wall Street, architects; cost, $500.

No. 56 Cordova Place, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Charles Berglund, premises, owner; Dodge & Morrison, architects; cost $400.

No. 580 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Henry Nebe, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 47 East Forty-second Street, to a two-story brick, stone, and frame office building; Joseph Milbank of 27 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 540 and 542 West Nineteenth Street, to a three-story brick factory; H. Hochman and others, owners; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $800.

No. 121 East Sixty-second Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; R. R. Govin of 19 West Thirty-second Street, owner; Henry Palmer, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 28 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; John Downey, architect and builder; cost, $2,500.

No. 45 West Seventy-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; J. T. Bristol, premises, owner; N. Le Brun & Sons, architects; cost, $4,500.

No. 1,222 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick store and tenement; Mrs. S. E. Tremin of 207 West Seventeenth Street, owner; W. B. Irving, architect; cost, $350.

No. 48 West Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Alfred J. Brill, owner; C. Anderson, architect and builder; cost, $300.

No. 901 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Augusta Flemmer, premises, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $300.

Western Electric's New Factory.

The Western Electric Company will erect a new ten-story factory at the northwest corner of Washington and Bank Streets. Plans submitted to the Building Department yesterday through Architect Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz call for a brick and terra cotta structure on a plot 105 by 140. The new building will cost, according to the present estimate, $450,000. The company's factory is now situated at 57 Bethune Street, not far from the site of the one about to be erected.

Delta Phi's New Chapter House.

The Alumni Association of the New York University Chapter of the Delta Phi Fraternity submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for a new four-story chapter house, to be erected on Sedgwick Avenue, just south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street. The building will occupy a plot 42 by 49, and according to the estimate of the architect, Robert E. Parsons, will cost $12,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers,

Tuesday, Aug. 1.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 220.6 ft s of Samuel St, runs n w 94.4x s 28.11x s e 65 to Quarry Road x23.4x14.8x4.11 to beginning; Martin Gallagher to Anna E. Sparkur 1

BROOME ST, 19, s w corner of Mangin St, 25x75; Thomas S. Drake to Leopold Schneider and another 1

BROOME ST, 21, 25x75; Mary Cavanagh and others to Leopold Schmeidler and another 1

CENTRE LINE OF LANE from Albany Post Road to Hudson Railroad Station, at Riverdale, adjoining land of Mrs. Petrullo; —x—x400x280; Reuben H. Underhill to Edward K. Butler..... 10,000

CHERRY ST, 196, n w corner of Mechanics' Alley, 20x196.3x20x198.11; Gustav S. Drachman to George Kahn and another.. 1

COMMONWEALTH AV, n w corner of Beacon St, 25x100; Charles Knauf to Peter F. Guerrero 3,500

DECATUR AV, e s, 46.4 ft s of Travers, or 198th, St, 25x75; George L. Sauerman to Sarah C. Miller..... 1

EAST BROADWAY, Lot 158, map of Henry Rutgers, 25x71x25x71.7; Howard Hasbrouck to Lewis Hurst and others... 5,000

GOERCK ST, 112, e s, 20.4x59.8x20.4x59.9; Solomon Gluck to Barnet Hamburger..... 1

IRVING PLACE, 63, s w corner of 18th St, 27.6x100; Harris Mandelbaum and another to the New York Telephone Company 1

IRVING PLACE, w s, 27.6 ft s of 18th St, 25.6x100; George Renault and another to the New York Telephone Company..... 26,500

JANE ST, 94 and 96, and 777 to 781 Washington St; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, to John J. Donahar..... 50,000

JEROME AV, s w corner of Burnside Av, runs w 227.11 to e s of proposed Davidson Av, x s 8.8± s — to J Av x n 74.8; Samuel H. Spingarn and another to Michael J. Broderick..... 12,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 85.2 ft s of 75th St, 17x55; Wilhelmine Walther to John Ottendorfer 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft s of 75th St, 17x55; Amalia Rupprecht to John Ottendorfer 1

LOTS 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 30, 31, map of 468 lots of estate of Benjamin Richardson; William T. Wellburn and another, executors and trustees, to Samuel Le Berrian. 2,000

MADISON AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 25x75; Flora Lang to Victor A. Levor.. 1

MADISON AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 25x75; Bettie Harris to Flora Lang..... 1

MONROE ST, 255 to 259, n s, Tobis Hyman Frank to Joseph Freedman?..... 1

PARK AV, n e corner of 75th St, 25.8x90; John Ottendorfer to Wilhelmine Walther. 1

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, e s, Lot 621, map of the property of George F. and Henry B. Opdyke; William P. Eardley to Charles Mitchell and another..... 600

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 35 ft n of Briggs Av, 75x100; Ignaz Rosenberg to Isidor Gartner 1

STANTON ST, 90, n s, 24.5x90.11x27.6x 99.10; Louisa Knecht and another to Herman Heller..... 19,250

SUFFOLK ST, 97, w s, 25.1x100; Suffolk St, 99, w s, 25.1x100; Jonas Weil and another to Samuel Fleck..... 1

UNION AV, e s, 85.4 ft s of 150th St, 30.8x90; William Lumsden to Zacharias S. Oppenheimer 2,650

VANDEWATER ST, 36, 28.2x irregular; Martin L. Hollister, referee, to Catherine Walsh..... 8,925

WATER ST, 601, s s, 25.8x70; Catharine D. De Witt and others to Albert Busch, 325-360 part..... 1

WATER ST, 601, s s, 25.8x70; Archibald D. Tappen, by guardian, to Albert Busch, all title..... 1,371

WATER ST, 601, s s, 25.8x70; Christopher F. Tappen to Albert Busch, all title..... 1

1ST AV, 1,441, w s, 24x100; John Schill to Edward Spring 3,000

2D AV, 2,256, 20x80; Samuel Fleck to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

5TH AV, s w corner of 134th St, 24.11x85; Harry Mintz to Elizabeth M. Beehan.. $1

9TH AV, n s, Lot 562, map of the Village of Wakefield, 100x114; Maria L. Leist to Barbara Klein..... 1

51ST ST, 751 East, 25x97; Abraham J. Gottlieb to Bessie Shweitzer..... 1

10TH ST, 390 East, 25x92.3; Johann Eigenbrodt to Louis Bachrach..... 1

11TH ST, n s, 179.3 ft e of Washington St, 12.4x95; Charles Knab to Henry C. Lytton 1

11TH ST, n s, 179.3 ft e of Washington St, 12.4x95; Charles Knab to Henry C. Lytton 1

52D ST, 423 West, 25x100.5; Bridget Tracey to John W. Martin..... 11,000

75TH ST, 258 West, 22x irregular; Alice C. C. Royce to John E. Dietz..... 1,000

77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x102.8; Lucia M. Solis Cohen to William S. Hunter..... 1

77TH ST, n s, 235.9 ft w of Avenue A, 62.2x102.2; Johanna Hatter to Joseph H. Austen 100

78TH ST, 253 East, 13.10x102.2; Helene Ornstein to Jonas Kahn..... 5,600

81ST ST, 410 East, 25x102.2; Warren W. Foster, referee, to John A. and Veronicka Mueller 17,200

81ST ST, 228 East, 25.5x102.2; Michael Angermann and another to Simon Adler, ¾ parts..... 1

81ST ST, 225 East, 25.5x102.2; Arthur and Bertha Wall, by guardian, to Simon Adler, 2-8 parts..... 5,250

81ST ST, 146 East, 22x104.4; Sophia Gorsch and another to Charles Forschner..... 32,500

87TH ST, 18 West, 20x100.8; Mary McConville and another to Albert D. Oppenheim..... 31,000

100TH ST, s s, 223.3 ft w of Park Av, 40x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Henry Kaufman..... 100

101ST ST, n s, 187 ft w of Central Park West, 38x100.11; Seaford Realty Company to Walworth Ward..... 1

102D ST, 114 to 118 East, 75x100.11; Frank Kuhn, assignee, &c., to Charles Schaefer 150

104TH ST, s s, 83.6 ft e of West End Av, 16.6x80.11; Clarence F. True to Charles F. Haight..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 187.10 ft e of 3d Av, 19.4x100.11; Yette Greenhood to Marcus Baumann 1

122D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 66.4x100.11; leasehold; George E. Morgan to John J. Larkin..... 20,000

123D ST, 422 East, 26x100.11; Jonas M. Libbey and another to Lena Davis..... 15,000

130TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Michael Feeney to Elizabeth Atkinson..... 100

131ST ST, n s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; William H. Hall to Yette Greenhood 1

131ST ST, n s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Rufus R. Rand to Martin Metzger.. 1

133D ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Ann Collins to the F. C. Linde Company

140TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x95; Jacob Herb to Amelia Hoexter.. 1

148TH ST, 660 and 662 East, 54x100; Julia Hoexter to Jacob Herb..... 1

164TH ST, n e s, 292.10 ft n w of Washington Av, 92.10x200; Julius Hausmann to Jacob and Christina Wiehe..... 1

167TH ST, s w corner of Rce St, run 140 x w 100 x n 50x e 25x n 90 to 167th St, x e 75; Henry D. Tiffany to the Roman Catholic Church of St. John Chrysostom 12,000

171ST ST, s e corner of Octona Place, 31.8x100.6x37.2x100.4; William H. Bell, Jr., to Jacob M. Nash..... 3,800

Recorded Leases.

ELLIOTT, Kate P., to Samuel Gorlin; 6th Av, 429, n w corner of 26th St, 5 years.. $350

LEVY, Mina, to Harry Friedman; 1st Av, 50, n e corner of 3d St, 1 10-12 years 1,000

RIKER, Samuel, to Sigmund Levy and others; 1st Av, 1,443, 6¾ years..... 1,600

SPRING, Edward, to Sigmund Levy; 1st Av, 1,443, 6 9-12 years 1,400

SULLIVAN & KLUIS to Jacob Wiener; 14th St, 126 East, store, 3 years..... 1,500

TISCH, Charles, to Nathan Hirschfeld; 1st Av, s w corner of 124th St, 4 3-12 years 1,300

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, to Anne L. Jeffreys; 228 East 81st St, 5 years 5,000

ADLER, Simon, to Rowena L. Lee; 228 East 81st St, 5 years 3,000

ADLER, Simon, to Charles Thomsen; 228 East 81st St, 2 years..... 2,500

AMANNA, Salvatore, and Maria G. Del Gaizo to Harry Overington; Villa Av, e s, 71.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 100x122.5x irregular, 3 years..... 2,000

AMANNA, Salvatore, and Maria G. Del Gaizo to Abram S. Underhill; Villa Av, e s, 71.6 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 16.8x120.9, 3 years..... 2,000

AMANNA, Salvatore, and Maria G. Del Gaizo to Abram S. Underhill; Villa Av, e s, 154.9 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 3 years 2,000

BACHRACH, Irving, and Leopold Schmeidler to American Mortgage Company; 19 and 21 Broome St, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 21,000

BAUMANN, Marcus, to George Marcus; 109th St, n s, 187.10 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 3,000

BOOCK, Wilhelmine, to the German Savings Bank; 154 Orchard St, 1 year..... 15,000

BOOCK, Wilhelmine, to George J. Schamberger; 154 Orchard St, 3 years..... 3,000

BOWMAN, Eugene M., to Gabriel Fensterer; 169th St, s s, 23.5 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 3,000

BRODERICK, Michael J., to Samuel H. and Elias Spingarn; Jerome

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.

7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

for Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. for D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:15 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special trains from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; arrive 7.35 PM, 7:55 AM, and, Chateaugay, 12:35 PM.

STEVENS HOUSE 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD. CHAS. E. LELAND. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

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Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Ausable Chasm, Lakes George and Champlain. Eleven-Day Tour, leaving August 5, 19, etc. $95.

Nova Scotia, St. Lawrence, Quebec, Montreal, Ausable Chasm, Lakes George and Champlain, etc. Thirteen-Day Tour, leaving August 17. $95.

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Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 11 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey Coast Points.

The best service, by the best boats, ever given, which accommodates people who go for the quick sail down and back for the splendid view of the Bay, Harbor, the Forts, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and the cottage cities on the Jersey Coast, or the people who wish to spend a few hours, or a day, at the seaside.

The REPUBLIC, that has so long been the "flyer" to Cape May, is a favorite with all who travel on her.

The COLUMBIA is celebrated as the Queen of Chesapeake Bay, and, with her large licensed capacity, a fitting sister ship to the REPUBLIC.

Both boats have immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, open at all times, and are built especially for sea-going work, stanch, fast, and reliable for prompt service.

There are concerts and vaudeville performances on all trips without extra charge.

Nothing that can secure comfort and amusement to their passengers is neglected.

To travel on them is to know them. To know them is to like them.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—ST. JAMES leaves Cortlandt St. piers, 8:45, 10:00, 11:00 A.M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P.M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A.M., 12:30, 2:00, 2:50, 3:50 P.M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A.M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:30, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A.M. for New York and Cortlandt St. 12:00 M., 1:00 P.M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 4, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P.M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M.; 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M.; 12:40 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 8:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Iron Steamboat Co.,

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St. N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier 1 N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, every 45 minutes, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Week days, Round Trip. 40c.

Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

CONEY ISLAND via CULVER ROUTE.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Hourly 9:20 to 12:20, then every 20 minutes until 6:20, then every 40 minutes until 10:20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1305—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ALEXANDER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Morris Alexander of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Alexander was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 2d, 1899.

NO. 1320—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK E. SCAMMELL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick E. Scammell of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Frederick E. Scammell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 2, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, Plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER, Amelia Thompson, Jacob Schwartz, Thomas F. Lynch, Dwight H. Corwin, Alois Kramer, George Murphy, the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, United States Photographic Supply Company, James W. Christopher, and James J. Nealis, as receiver of the property and effects of Jacob Schwartz, a judgment debtor, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this court, dated the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and entered herein on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and in pursuance of another order of this court duly entered in said action on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order first herein above specified held a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the fifteenth day of September next, one hundred and ninety-nine, (1899,) at my office, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and State of New York, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof, to which time and place the reference in said action has been adjourned.

The premises are described in the complaint in the above cause as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street, in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by its street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Evelina Stack, (now deceased.)

Dated New York, July twenty-fourth, 1899.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 63 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ST. JOSEPH'S APOSTOLIC SCHOOL, Plaintiff, against ELLEN GOGGIN and DAVID McCLURE, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Mary Elizabeth Grady, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and designated upon a map of the property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. H. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1868, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by lot Number 484, commencing on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining lot Number 485, and distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; thence running northeasterly along said Lot 485 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet to the lot Number 483 on said map; thence southwesterly along said Lot 483 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along Thirty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.
52 Wall Street, New York.

PURCELL, WALKER & BURNS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Washington Street, Watertown, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 419 West 39th Street.

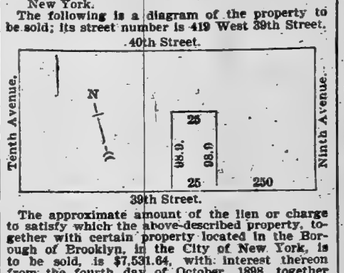

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property, together with certain property located in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, is to be sold, is $7,531.64, with interest thereon from the fourth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $485.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $6,593.75 and interest.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1899.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.

jy19-2aw3wW&S&au9

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 21th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A certain lease dated November 22nd, 1878, made by William A. Astor to Philip Sauer and others, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York, on October 30th, 1883, for 20 years from May 1st, 1878, at an annual rent of $350 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, and a certain lease dated August 26th, 1898, made by William W. Astor to Auguste Bremer, and recorded in said Register's Office on October 25th, 1898, for 20 years from May 1st, 1898, at an annual rent of $750 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, of the premises in the 17th Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, beginning on the southerly side of 5th Street, 175 feet easterly of the easterly line of Avenue A, running thence southerly, parallel with Avenue A, 98 feet 2 inches; running thence easterly, parallel with 5th Street, 25 feet, running thence northerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 2 inches, to the southerly line of 5th Street, and thence running westerly, along the same, 25 feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions and distances more or less; together with the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging and all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand in law or equity, in said premises granted by said leases, subject to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in said leases provided for.

The following is a diagram of said property:

No. 512 5th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien, to satisfy which said property is to be sold, is $9,965.76, with interest thereon from April 24th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $875.48, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1899, and expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, August 1st, 1899.

JOHN DUFF, Referee.
EURING & GEIGER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
au2-2aw3wW&Th&au24

LEGAL NOTICES.

CASSIDY & ADLER.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Honorable Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, made and entered on the 1st day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Patrick Cassidy and I. Richard Adler, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of Cassidy & Adler, or against Frank X. Sadlier, receiver of said late firm of Cassidy & Adler, that they are and each of them is directed and required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the said receiver, at his place of transacting business, No. 633 West 50th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 25th day of October, 1899.

Dated Aug. 1, 1899.

FRANK X. SADLIER, Receiver.
WILLIAM J. MORAN, Attorney for Receiver, No. 59 Wall St., New York City.
au2-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899.

JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 32 Wall Street, New York City.
jy26-1aw7w

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 151 East 79th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. LENA BAUM, Administratrix. DAVID S. UPDIKE, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

fs-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, LEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

ap19-1aw6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. REEVES E. DELMES, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-1aw6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-1aw6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-1aw6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-1aw6mW

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ADAM RIEDEMANN, AUGUST C. KREISER, Executors.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. N. Y. my17-1aw6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-1aw6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR., JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY, GEORGE E. TURNURE, Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 25 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.

JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK,
SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK,
Executors.

JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-1aw6mW

ZITZLSPERGER, ANTON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katherine Schleiff, Marie Langbehn, Anna Reichardt, Martin Zitzlsperger, Theresa Hermesdorf, Francisca Zitzlsperger, Joseph Zitzlsperger, Maria Zitzlsperger, Ludwig Zitzlsperger, Johann Zitzlsperger, Franz Zitzlsperger, and Therese Zitzlsperger, heirs and next of kin of ANTON ZITZLSPERGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mathilde Zitzlsperger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 24th, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anton Zitzlsperger, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the county of New York, on the 8th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Proponent, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy12-1aw6wW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I. (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Beaton, and all points East. Strs. NEW HAMPSHIRE and MAINE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and RHODE ISLAND. Lve. Pier 36 N. R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

LEAVE PIER 8, N. R.

FOOT RECTOR STREET.

For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, week days at 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 7:45 P. M. For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, week days at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Round Lake, Ad

COUNCILMEN IN CONTEMPT

Must Vote for Hall of Records Bonds or Go to Jail.

FINED $100 APIECE BESIDES

One Day Allowed Them by Justice Fitzgerald to Comply with the Order of the Court.

Fourteen members of the Council, who treated with disdain and indifference a peremptory writ of mandamus issued out of the Supreme Court, were adjudged yesterday by Justice Fitzgerald to be in contempt and were sentenced to be imprisoned until they obey the mandate of the court, and in addition to pay a fine of $100 each. Execution of the sentence will be delayed until the order can be prepared, which will take at least one day. The only alternative left to the contemptuous Councilmen is to pass the appropriation of $2,100,000 for the Hall of Records at the meeting to-day, in which case the imprisonment will be averted and, in all probability, the fines will be remitted. Six other members of the Council, who were not served with the order to appear in the contempt proceedings, are still at large, but they will be cited before the court, according to an order issued by Justice Giegerich yesterday, on Aug. 8.

The men who, through Justice Fitzgerald's decision, are face to face with a term in jail, are Thomas F. Foley, Martin Engel, John J. Murphy, Adolph C. Hottenroth, Eugene A. Wise, Charles H. Francisco, Adam H. Leich, William A. Doyle, Martin F. Conly, Joseph Cassidy, Frank J. Goodwin, John T. Oakley, Francis F. Williams, and Bernard C. Murray. Those who are yet to appear are George B. Christman, Stewart M. Brice, William J. Hyland, David L. Van Nostrand, Joseph F. O'Grady, and Benjamin J. Bodine. Three members of the Council who showed a disposition to obey the writ of mandamus will not be prosecuted. They are President Guggenheimer and Councilmen John J. McGarry and Conrad H. Hester.

In his decision Justice Fitzgerald said:

"No satisfactory reason has been presented by any of the respondents for disobedience of the writ of mandamus issued by the court. The alleged technical irregularities urged by counsel are purely dilatory. As the writ was regularly granted pursuant to jurisdiction vested in the court, its validity cannot be collaterally assailed in this proceeding. The sole question in law is whether a willful disregard of the order of the court should go unpunished. Had the numerous excuses for disobeying the writ been supplemented by a frank avowal of intention to comply with the mandamus the court might have attached some force to the contention that the contumacious action of the respondents was due to an insufficient understanding of the order. Even now, after a clear conception of its terms and meaning, their attitude can scarcely be construed into one of submissiveness, since no unequivocal intention of immediate compliance is manifested by them.

"In contending that they were entitled to be separately heard on the original application the respondents overlooked the fact that the writ was not directed to them as individuals, but to a board of which they are members and which was represented by the Corporation Counsel, its duly constituted attorney. The past conduct and present attitude of the respondents is consistent only with a willful and persistent refusal to obey.

"The mandate of the court is not to be trifled with, else the administration of justice will fall into ridicule. Each of the following named respondents is adjudged guilty, and it is directed that they be severally punished by imprisonment until they shall obey the writ; provision to be inserted in the order to be entered hereon for opportunity to comply."

The names of the respondents as given above follow. Continuing, the decision says: "And it is further ordered that each of the above mentioned respondents be fined in the sum of $100. Settle order on one day's notice."

The last clause means that no arrests will be made until the issuance of the order, which will be prepared by L. Laflin Kellogg, who brought the action in behalf of John Peirce, the contractor for the new Hall of Records. This requires one day's notice to the attorneys for the Councilmen, so that in all probability the earliest date for the issuance of an order of arrest will be to-morrow.

None of the Councilmen affected was about the Court House at the time the decision was made public, but a knot of them gathered in the City Hall and waited for it. When they heard that a term in jail awaited them they were dismayed, and one of them, who had been prominent among the obstructionists, admitted that he "guessed" he would have to vote for the bond issue. Several others were by no means so penitent, and one—Councilman Doyle—said that he would do as his attorney advised.

Earlier in the day, the attorneys for the several Councilmen filed briefs, giving their reasons why their clients should not be held to be in contempt. In most of these briefs the attorneys merely repeated the contentions they had made at the opening of the proceedings on Monday. Justice Fitzgerald devoted the rest of the day to reading the briefs, and announced his decision shortly after 4 o'clock.

MR. WHALEN TO LEGISLATORS.

Municipal Assembly Advised to Heed a Mandamus—Instructions of the Council Ignored.

At the meeting of the Municipal Assembly Tuesday of last week a resolution was adopted referring the writ of mandamus in the Peirce case to the Corporation Counsel, and asking what should be done in the matter. The resolution was couched in impertinent terms, and was intended as a justification of the bond hold-ups. It was expected that Corporation Counsel Whalen would be led into defining sharply what he considered to be the duties of the Assembly.

Mr. Whalen sent his reply to the Assembly yesterday. In it he passed over the unpleasant phrases in the resolution by referring to them "as matters that might better have been omitted," and explained that the writ of mandamus was served, according to law, on the presiding officers of the two branches of the Assembly. Continuing, Mr. Whalen said:

No suggestion as to the course to be pursued by this office was made, and from my knowledge of the facts I knew that there was no legal objection to the issue of the bond in question, and that the claim was a perfectly valid one. As to whether or not it is your duty to obey a mandamus of the Supreme Court, directing the action therein indicated, I have to say that such is your absolute and imperative duty.

At the same meeting the Council adopted a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to oppose the suit brought against the Council by Henry W. Sherrill and others to compel the issuance of bonds for $570,000 for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. This is one of the measures that have been held up for over a year. It was recently passed by the Board of Aldermen. In his response to the Council's instructions, which was forwarded to that body yesterday, Mr. Whalen said, after acknowledging the receipt of the resolution:

You do not submit, however, any facts upon which to base opposition to the motion, and I may state to you that after a very careful examination as to this matter I see no reason to change my opinion expressed some time since to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the issue of the bonds to pay this claim will not only be legal, but imperatively advisable in the interests of the city.

MR. GUGGENHEIMER AS MAYOR.

He Asks to be Relieved To-day to Help Pass the Tax Levy.

Mayor Van Wyck went to Saratoga on Monday to be gone for the rest of the month. President Guggenheimer of the Council assumed the duties of the office.

Mr. Guggenheimer telegraphed yesterday to the Mayor, requesting him to come to the city to-day so that Mr. Guggenheimer could assume his own functions and preside over the first meeting of the Municipal Assembly, which will convene at noon for the purpose if possible, of passing the tax levy. A three-fourths vote of all members of the Assembly is necessary for the confirmation of the tax levy, and as Mr. Guggenheimer is anxious to prevent its being held up through the recalcitrancy of certain members of both bodies, he desires to be present so as to add his vote in the affirmative.

CITY EMPLOYES WITHOUT PAY.

To Test White Civil Service Law—Controller's Statement.

A large number of Clerks in the courts of the City Magistrates were notified yesterday by the Controller that their names were not on the pay roll, and that, in consequence, they could not be paid. All of the Clerks were recently appointed at a meeting of the City Magistrates. It is reported that the recent changes in the civil service law have some bearing on the matter. The clerks whose salaries are held up number forty, and they have decided to hold a meeting to-morrow night to devise ways and means of having the matter settled. Secretary Phillips of the Civil Service Commission said relative to the matter:

"The law requires me to certify to the pay roll that all on it are eligible to pay in accordance with the law, and in the matter of the Magistrates' Clerks whose pay is held up I was unable to certify in their case until I had looked into the matter."

"As far as the employes under the White civil service law are concerned," said the Controller yesterday, their salaries will not be paid until a suit has been brought to test the matter in court. I understand that such a suit has been or is about to be brought."

The salaries of seven of the old dockmasters have also been held up or refused certification by the Civil Service Board, and the reason for this is not known at the Finance Department.

Under present conditions it looks as if many of the city officers will have to wait some time for their salaries.

Health Board's New Branch.

The contagious diseases department of the Health Bureau, formerly situated in the Criminal Court Building, is now situated in the department's new home at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Owing to the large number of children down town who have to be vaccinated before the schools open, and for other reasons that make it absolutely necessary to have an annex of the contagious diseases department down town, the bureau has secured a building which will be known as the down town contagious diseases department. The new bureau will be located in the old Elm Street Schoolnouse opposite the Tombs.

TYPHOID FEVER IN FLUSHING.

More Than Thirty Cases and Half a Dozen Deaths in One Month—Milk May Be Responsible.

Flushing, in the Borough of Queens, has been visited by an epidemic of typhoid fever. In the last month there have been more than thirty cases of the disease, and more than half a dozen deaths. The doctors suspect that the milk served by a certain dealer is responsible for the numerous cases of illness.

It was thought for a while that the water supply was impregnated with typhoid germs. An examination of the water, however, has shown that this is not the case. After this fact was ascertained the physicians began looking about for other causes. One of the leading physicians of Flushing, who is a member of the local hospital staff, learned that seven of his patients took milk from the same milkman. He began a quiet investigation and found that ten other persons ill of the fever were using the same milk. It was reported that the milkman was buying milk from wholesale dealers in Maspeth. This fact could not be verified. It was found, however, that the cows on this milkman's place were drinking water from a stagnant pond and also from a well situated near the cow stables.

These facts have been reported to the Board of Health, which will immediately make a thorough investigation.

DECISION AGAINST MOLINEUX.

Minutes of the Grand Jury Cannot Be Inspected by His Counsel—Trial in October.

Another chapter in the murder charge against Roland B. Molineux, accused of poisoning Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, was completed in Part I. of the General Sessions yesterday, when Judge Blanchard denied the motion for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury which indicted Molineux, made by his counsel, Weeks & Battle. In his decision, Judge Blanchard said:

"The moving papers fail to disclose any legal reasons for granting this motion; and the exercise of the inherent power of the Court in allowing the inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury would be unusual, if not unprecedented, in view of the proceedings already had in this case. It is not alleged that an inspection would aid the defendant in preparing for trial, or that he is not informed of the substance and details of the charges against him. He has had two opportunities to have the merits of the accusation inquired into by an examining tribunal, wherein he could have testified in his own behalf if he so desired, compelled the attendance of witnesses and thereby explained away the charges against him, but in each instance he has avoided the issue and waived examination.

"He did this in the exercise of his undoubted legal rights, but, having declined the opportunities offered him, he cannot now justly complain of unfair treatment. Moreover, a careful review of the proceedings has produced the conviction that an inspection of the minutes would not benefit the defendant or have any other effect than to delay the trial of the indictment against him. The case has attracted a large share of public attention for several months, and the best interests of the community, as well as those of the defendant himself, demand the speediest disposition of it that is possible. The motion is therefore denied."

Judge Blanchard's decision practically means that Molineux will now be placed on trial. There is no appeal, it is said, from this decision. All that Molineux's counsel can do now is to demur to the indictment. This will be done to-day. The demurrer will be based upon the grounds that the indictment charges more than one crime. Undoubtedly it will be denied by Judge Blanchard, and as Molineux's counsel desire a quick decision, Judge Blanchard may render his decision immediately, and then Molineux will plead not guilty to the indictment. This will probably be to-day's programme in the case. Molineux will be remanded to the Tombs, and no day will be set for the trial until the District Attorney decides upon that matter.

Lawyers Weeks & Battle will probably rest for the present, having fought the case from start to finish, that is so far as the finish goes now. They will wait until the District Attorney moves a day for trial, and then on the trial make a bitter fight for Molineux's liberty. As the District Attorney is not in any hurry to try Molineux, it will probably be October before the case is brought to trial.

PRICES OF CARPETS HIGHER.

The Second Advance of the Season Announced by Manufacturers.

Carpet dealers say that the demand for carpets for the Fall trade is phenomenal. This business has not known so great a "boom" for several years. In consequence manufacturers are sending out circulars announcing increases in prices of from 2½ to 5 cents per yard in brussels, velvets, tapestries, and axminsters. These advances in prices have been gradual, and began about six weeks ago, when the buying demand from the interior of the country became urgent. Most of the circulars sent out provide that up to the 15th of this month orders are to be filled at present prices.

The increase in prices just announced is the second advance made by manufacturers since the beginning of the Fall season. After the first advance the sales increased at such a rate that the manufacturers felt justified in asking more for their goods. In some instances they were unable to supply the demand. A representative of the H. B. Claflin Company said last evening: "Prices of carpets have been gradually working upward in the last four or five weeks. Trade is remarkably good. There are indications in some quarters that prices will go still higher."

Mr. Vicario's Trip Abroad.

Mr. Giovanni Vicario, editor of The Araldo Italiano and President of the Araldo Publishing Company of this city, will sail this morning on board the New York of the American Linc for Italy by the way of London and Paris. He will be absent about ten weeks.

NEW ROLE FOR MR. CANTOR

Ex-Senator the Victim of Begging Letter Writers.

THE RESULT OF A KIND ACT

Regarded as Easy Prey by Many Who Hear of His Gift to Hugh Hastings.

After living forty-four years without ever suspecting the existence of any such state of affairs, ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor has suddenly awakened to the conviction that a lot of people in all parts of the country look upon him as an "easy mark" and a "good thing." By this statement it is not intended to convey the idea that Mr. Cantor was ever anything else than a generous and whole-souled man, always ready to part with his money to promote the comfort and pleasure of his friends or in the interest of any good cause, but in all his career, as a newspaper reporter, legislator, and lawyer, nobody had ever appeared to entertain the remotest suspicion that he could be "worked."

Suddenly there came a change. His mail, which doubled in volume almost in a single day and kept on increasing in a geometrical ratio, began to consist largely of appeals, for financial assistance, gentle suggestions that a loan would be appreciated, polite requests for "tips" on the stock market, and glowing accounts of wonderful inventions which only needed capital to make them "go." Mr. Cantor rubbed his eyes in astonishment the morning that he received the first batch of this variety of letters. The feeling that people considered him so rich that he had money to give away indiscriminately was not an unpleasant one. For a moment he experienced such a thrill as exhilarated the Count of Monte Cristo or "The man that broke the bank at Monte Carlo," when boundless wealth succeeded poverty in a twinkling. But the ex-Senator is too practical to indulge long in day dreams, and he looked again at the pile of letters, to see if the carrier had not brought him the mail intended for Russell Sage, whose office, in the same building, is swept daily by an avalanche of appeals for money.

The letters were intended for Mr. Cantor, and the explanation of their arrival in such number soon occurred to him. A few days before this his old friend, State Historian Hugh Hastings, with whom he had been associated for many years both in New York and Albany, had called at his office. Mr. Hastings was about to start for Europe on a Summer vacation, and Mr. Cantor thought a few hundred dollars would come in handy for spending money. It was a happy coincidence that the ex-Senator had received information which made him morally certain that there would be an important advance in a certain stock that day. Calling up his broker, he placed an order for some of the stock in the name of Mr. Hastings, and a few hours later had the satisfaction of turning over to the latter a tidy sum as the profit on the transaction. Mr. Hastings, being an old newspaper man, the ruling passion not to suppress a good story asserted itself, and he straightway told the reporters about his good fortune, and thereby established a reputation for Mr. Cantor as a man who could make hundreds of dollars merely by telephoning to a broker.

From the number of letters received by the ex-Senator it would appear that the story was copied and read throughout the United States; the foreign mails haven't had time yet to arrive. Most of them have contained requests simply for information as to how to "play" the stock market or advice about investments, but many have made more direct appeals for aid. One woman, after reading about the fortunate deal for the benefit of Mr. Hastings, wrote this of her own experience as a speculator in stocks:

I have just been reading about the way you make money through your broker. He must be a nice man, and I would like to get acquainted with him. My broker is so different. He is always asking me for margins, and he takes a commission whether I lose or win. I don't think that is fair, do you? I wouldn't object to paying a commission to a nice broker like yours, as I am sure he wouldn't ever let me lose money. Please let me know the name of your broker, and I will deal with nobody else hereafter.

Mr. Cantor in this case sent the name and address of his broker, but did not furnish an insurance policy against losses in the stock market.

A young man who described himself as a clerk in the employ of a "grasping corporation," wrote very frankly in part as follows:

I have a family and we do not like to be compelled to stay in the city through the Summer. I see by the papers that you gave a man the money for a trip to Europe. We don't care to go to Europe, but would like a nice cottage at the seashore somewhere near New York, so that I could get to the office by 9 o'clock every morning. I would be very much obliged if you would get us such a place as we want. It would not cost as much as to go to Europe, but we would like it just as well.

The man with "gold bricks" for sale, and the other fellow with "green goods" have not yet made any advances to Mr. Cantor, but he is expecting to hear from them.

SALARY GRAB IN QUEENS.

Borough School Board Makes Increases Which May Cost Taxpayers Over Half a Million.

The Queens Borough School Board met yesterday afternoon and took action which, if confirmed by the Central Board of Education, will increase the cost of the Queens Borough schools to the taxpayers over $500,000. The salary of every employe, including janitors and teachers, was increased. There were but two objectors to this wholesale raise—President F. De Hass Simonson and George Maure, who represents the Jamaica district. So distasteful was the action of his colleagues to President Simonson that he notified the board that he would not advocate the proposed budget before the Central Board, in which he is Queens Borough's representative.

The salary of the Borough Superintendent was raised from $5,000 to $6,000. He was also granted a confidential clerk at $2,000. The salaries of the two Associate Superintendents were raised from $4,000 to $5,000. Then an additional sum of $10,444 was added for two additional Associate Superintendents. The appropriation for this department last year was $13,000. Now it is proposed to raise it to $21,000.

The salary of the Secretary of the board was raised from $3,000 to $4,000, the Chief Clerk from $1,200 to $2,000. All the other clerks got a raise of $100 each. This will make the cost of running the board's offices $42,600. It cost about $35,000 last year.

In the item of compulsory education, a raise of $4,000 was made, and fifteen attendance officers provided for at $840 a year, where only five are now employed.

Last Winter a successful course of free lectures was conducted in the borough at an expense of $1,100. This year the board wants to expend $13,000—$10,000 for the lectures and $3,000 as salary for a Supervisor of Lectures.

The salary schedule for janitors amounts to $67,000.

A teachers' salary schedule was also adopted, based on the Manhattan schedule. The salaries of Principals vary from $2,000 to $3,500. Most of the Principals will get the latter sum. Women Principals will get from $1,500 to $2,500. No teacher in any of the schools will get less than $800, and the highest salary paid to teachers will be $2,150.

Besides these increases, a demand is to be made for at least $200,000 for new schools.

The board's action will have to be approved by the Central Board and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Taken Fatally Ill on an Outing.

Miss Minnie Berreck, forty years old, of 68 East Eighty-third Street, died in the St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, yesterday after having been suddenly taken ill at North Beach. She went Monday, with her six children, to North Beach to spend the day. After going bathing with the children, she dressed and went into a chophouse for refreshments. She took a light drink and was immediately attacked with a painful illness. It was thought at first that she was the victim of poison, but at the hospital it was said by the attending physicians that her death was due to apoplexy. The children were sent home and her husband notified.

Dr. D. Jayne's famous prescription for Lung and Throat Diseases is still sold under the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

DISPOSITION OF AN ANNUITY.—Surrogate Varnum has confirmed the report of ex-Justice William N. Cohen, as referee, upon the question of the disposition to be made of an annuity given by Charles Lowther in his will to his son, Charles Lowther, Jr., who died on Dec 20, 1891. Mr. Lowther died in 1879, leaving a wife, three sons, and four daughters. To his sons George and Charles he left an income of $2,000 a year each, and to each of three daughters $1,000 a year. The remainder of the income from the estate, amounting to $30,000 a year, the testator left to his widow, Eliza, during her lifetime, or as long as she remained unmarried. Upon her death the real estate owned by him on Eleventh Street was directed to be divided between the four daughters, and the rest of the property given to the three sons, George, Charles, and Albert, the last named to receive his share upon attaining the age of thirty years. The executors named by the testator were Eliza Lowther, his wife; his daughter, Eliza E. Fogarty, and George, his eldest son. After the death of the son Charles the executors refused to pay over the annuity to his three children, Charles S. Lowther, Grace E. Starbuck, and Clarence L. Lowther, claiming that it reverted to the widow until her death. An application was recently made to the Surrogate's Court on behalf of these three children, to compel the executors to pay over the arrears of $2,000 a year, which had accrued since their father's death in 1891. Justice Cohen gave a decision in favor of the children of Mr. Lowther.

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EXPENDITURES BY CHILDREN'S GUARDIAN.—Anna E. Tucker, who died eleven years ago, by her will directed her executors and trustees to apply the income of her residuary estate to the use of three grandchildren, then nine, eleven and thirteen years of age, during their lives. From September, 1888, to March, 1891, the trustees paid to the mother of these children, who had been appointed by the Supreme Court their general guardian, $7,300 for the use of each child. The annual income applicable to each child was about $3,800. These three children are yet to share equally in their father's estate, which is quite large. On a recent accounting of the trustees, a special guardian, who had been appointed for the children, called in question the propriety of these payments. The referee before whom the matter was tried, though finding that $50 a month was all that should be allowed for the care of the infants, situated as they were, held that the payment made under the Supreme Court orders could not be attacked. Surrogate Varnum, to whom the case, left undisposed of by ex-Surrogate Arnold, was submited, now decides that the ex-parte orders of the Supreme Court are not controlling upon persons not parties to them. It was not necessarily improper, he said, for the trustees to make these payments to the mother and general guardian, instead of directly applying the money themselves. "In many cases," Surrogate Varnum added, "and especially where the general guardian is the parent of the infant, it is manifestly proper for a trustee to furnish the guardian with sufficient funds to conduct a household suitable to the style of living which the income justifies. It is true that the guardian herein, by reason of the new household carried on by her, lives on a much larger scale and enjoys many more luxuries than she was accustomed to before her children were the possessors of the life incomes which the bounty of the decedent provided for them. But it does not follow that payments to moderate circumstances whose children, by some good fortune, are made financially independent, as in the present case, should be compelled to breathe in a different atmosphere from their children or to break bread at a different table. On the contrary the more liberal household surroundings which the changed condition of things would properly permit should undoubtedly be enjoyed by the parents. Otherwise, indeed, the testator's goodness would prove a grave misfortune; it would, in all probability, mean the breaking asunder of family ties, the loss of parental authority, the death of filial love. It seems to me that the special guardian's contention in this regard is unfounded and should not be permitted to prevail."

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THE BLAIR WILL CONTEST.—Lewis R. Blair, who died in 1893, left a will, executed in 1887, which was admitted to probate in November, 1894, after a contest by William E. Blair and other relatives, representing two-thirds of the estate. Mr. Blair directed the draftsman who drew his will to write at the bottom a direction by him to sell at private sale tenement houses belonging to him in East One Hundred and Tenth Street, the proceeds to be devoted to liquidating any deficiency that might arise in cash bequests made in the will. Then, in presence of both the attesting witnesses, he signed his name and affixed his seal first immediately after the testimonial clause and then at the end of this provision—whereupon he declared it to be his last will and testament, and requested the witnesses to sign as subscribing witnesses, without in any way limiting his assertion as to the provisions preceding his first signature, and the attesting witnesses signed above the clause granting the power of sale. The decision of the Surrogate was reversed by the General Term of the First Department in an opinion by Justice Parker. On appeal to the Court of Appeals by the executor in his official capacity and also by him individually, with other beneficiaries under the will, the decision of the General Term was sustained on the opinion below. The court held the first signature was not at the end of the will within the meaning of the statute, and that the conclusion could not be overborne by the testimony of the draftsman that the testator stated to him before such provision and before the will was executed that it had nothing to do with the will. It was held that the primary rule for the construction of wills, requiring effect to be given to the manifest intention of the testator, could not be invoked in the construction of the statute relating to their execution. In such cases the court considered the intention of the Legislature, and not that of the testator. Before the final decision, the executor named in the will had procured letters, which were revoked in April, 1897, and letters of administration were issued. The person named in the will as executor, and who had, up to the decision of the Court of Appeals, administered the estate, rendered an account which was submitted to a referee, whose report has just been passed upon by Surrogate Fitzgerald. The main contest related to the propriety of the payment made by the then executor. The referee followed what he deemed the reasonable value of the services rendered by counsel up to the decision of the appeal to the General Term, but disallowed all further payments to counsel on appeal to the Court of Appeals. Surrogate Fitzgerald does not uphold this view, saying that for the defective execution the testator was responsible. The court of first impression decided in favor of probate and the Appellate Court expressly noted that the question was novel. The Surrogate thinks it was the duty of the executor to have the matter properly presented to the court of last resort, and that he should be recompensed for his disbursements in so doing, notwithstanding he was personally interested in the result. Unless the parties can agree upon a sum to be allowed for these legal expenses, the Surrogate says he will remit the proceeding to the referee for his judgment on this point.

THE YACHT ANGLER RECOVERED.

Stolen Boat Found at Salem, Mass., Renamed the We're Here.

T. Fleming Day, editor of The Rudder, has recovered the yacht Angler, stolen from her moorings in Flushing Bay on Oct. 8, 1898. This is the boat at Salem, Mass., known as the We're Here, which was in possession of Frank Weston, who was arrested here, through Mr. Day's successful amateur detective work, for stealing the sloop Takitesy. J. D. Trask, the owner of the Angler, on seeing the published account of the arrest of Weston, in connection with which the ident'ty of the We're Here was established, at once wrote to the police authorities at Salem, and they seized the boat. On taking off the name board bearing the words "We're Here," the sloop's old name, Angler, was found beneath. The man who has had her at Salem, and who is supposed to be an accomplice of Weston, will be arrested.

Mr. Day now wants the name and address of the owner of the Seawanhaka knockabout that was stolen from Oyster Bay last Summer.

Broker Marc Meyer Recovering.

Marc Meyer, the drug commission broker, who received a fracture of the skull by falling from a Lexington Avenue cable car on Monday evening, was removed yesterday from Bellevue to Flower Hospital. He will recover. He says that at the time of the accident he was sitting on the end of a seat and that he fell asleep and rolled off.

SANTO DOMINGO'S TROUBLE

Representative of the Insurgents Tells of Their Grievances.

HEUREAUX'S REIGN OF TERROR

Citizens Imprisoned and Shot with No Pretense of Trial and the Elections a Mockery.

Señor Adrianno Grullon, the representative in the United States of the Santo Domingo revolutionists, and formerly the business partner of Señor J. Y. Jiminez, the leader of the insurrection, made public last night the following statement of the reasons for the recent assassination of President Heureaux.

"The assassination of President Heureaux was not an act of revenge for the murder of Caceres's father, but the signal for the commencement of the uprising against the existing Government there. Caceres is the cousin of Gen. Horacio Vasquez, and was with him at the time of the shooting. Gen. Vasquez is a member of one of the best families at Moca, and was for some years a partner in the house of Cosme Batlle, a firm well known there, and former agents of the Clyde Steamship Company. Both gentlemen were well known, and bore excellent characters.

"Neither Caceres nor Gen. Vasquez can be considered a common assassin, as their motives were not personal, but patriotic. They attacked the President in broad daylight in an open space, and not from an ambush of any kind or even in the dark, although their little party was outnumbered two to one by the President and his bodyguard, the report to the contrary notwithstanding.

"For fourteen years Heureaux had held power by a system of terrorizing. Citizens were sent to prison without the slightest process of law, and more than 300 were clandestinely shot, without any trial whatever or without even being given a reason for their incarceration. Even youth was no safeguard, as was shown by the execution of Erricson, aged seventeen, and for no reason other than that the boy carried a letter addressed by Gen. Luperon. He arrived at Puerto Plata one day, and was shot to death at 2 P. M. the same day.

"Gen. Marchena, a widely known and much-loved man, was put into prison in Santo Domingo City and kept there for one year incommunicado. One day, without any preliminaries, the Minister of the Interior, who arrived in New York last Saturday, took him from the prison and placed him on board a warship, which sailed to Azua, where, with several of his friends, Gen. Marchena was shot, and this without legal proceeding of any kind.

"There has been no legal election of any kind since 1889, and then in order to secure his retention in power Heureaux had to count more votes from interior provinces than there were actual inhabitants, including men, women, and children. As the result of this, the opposition party, whose candidate was Moya, appealed to arms, but after a long struggle was defeated. Since that time very few reputable citizens have taken part in the elections, knowing them to be a mere farce.

"The Constitution of Santo Domingo, in common with most South and Central American countries, provides that no one shall hold office for more than one term in succession, but this the late President overruled. There is no such thing as a free press in that country; no paper dares publish anything not favorable to the existing regime. Even here in New York the Dominicans who are residents dare not give information regarding the politics of their country, fearing that their relatives and interests there would suffer.

"During the war between the United States and Spain, Heureaux showed his sympathy for Spain in many acts and put every difficulty possible in the way of Americans and Cubans. His efforts on the side of Spain were so marked and of such assistance to that country that they resulted in the Queen of Spain recognizing them to the extent of a decoration which she sent to him.

"He used every effort to discredit the insurrectionists by proclaiming that Jiminez intended to sell the country to the Yankees, and if this were done and they fell into the hands of the United States they would be treated like slaves. This naturally gained some credence among the ignorant people of the island, the number of whom has steadily increased in view of Heureaux's policy to discourage education of every sort. He deliberately closed the only high school in the island and drove away Eugenio Hostos, a renowned educator and the founder of the high school.

"Mr. Jiminez was a merchant doing business in this city for many years, and his character as an honorable man is well known. He is neither a soldier nor a politician. His one desire is the good of his country, and, recognizing that there is no permanent good to be expected from military government, it is his wish and purpose to establish a civil one. He desires the most friendly relations with the United States, and there is not the slightest fear that the insurrectionists will interfere in any way with the property of foreigners on the island.

"Notwithstanding the many revolutions which have taken place in Santo Domingo since it attained its independence, in no instance has either life been taken or property molested of any foreigner, with the single exception of the action of Heureaux, who opened the vaults of the French bank because of a personal quarrel with one of its Directors. Women and children are safe at all times, as the Dominicans never stoop to war with the helpless, nor do they ever sack or pillage, but fight for what they believe to be right in the open, as men and soldiers should do. Mr. Jiminez and Gen. Gomez are warm personal friends; in fact, both reside in the same house in Havana.

"As Heureaux was a usurper, the Vice President is equally so, but bloodshed and insurrection would cease at once if the latter would announce that a legal, public election would take place on Aug. 16, which is the independence day of the country. The entire country is aroused to the necessity of a change to a government where life is secure, and it recognizes that the former Vice President and the present pretending President is but one of the accomplices of Heureaux, and as such has no confidence in him.

"There is but one man who at this time represents the people and their best interests, and that is Jiminez, and if an opportunity is given to the people they will prove it by their ballots. But if none is afforded in that way, then force will be used."

NEW DOMINICAN MINISTRY.

Figuereo Becomes President and Names a Cabinet—Heureaux's Slayers Pursued—The Machias Arrives.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 1.—Vice President Wenceslao Figuereo has taken charge of the Government of Santo Domingo as President, and has formed a Cabinet, as follows:

Minister of the Interior—F. D. Morales; Minister of War and Marine—Tilo Palino; Minister of Foreign Affairs—E. Henriquez; Minister of Finance—J. de J. Alvarez; Minister of Justice—Sebastian Valverde; Minister of Agriculture—T. Cordero Bido; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—J. R. Vidal; Sub-Secretary of the Interior—Braulio Alvarez; Sub-Secretary of Justice—Pedro T. Perez.

The country is quiet, and no fears of disturbances are entertained.

The assassins of President Heureaux and their friends are in a mountainous district about twenty-five miles northward of Moca. Señor Don Cordero, late Minister of the Interior, has taken the field against them with 400 men.

President Figuereo, in view of the anxiety of the commercial classes over the depreciated paper currency, has promised to retire much of the issue, and asks that the business men be patient. He has issued a manifesto outlining his programme of government. It is expected that a general amnesty will be proclaimed.

The United States gunboat Machias arrived here from Puerto Rico yesterday.

It is suspected that Jimines is in the neighborhood of Quiebras.

The latest details of the assassination of President Heureaux, received here agree with previously published accounts in nearly all particulars.

According to advices just at hand, President Heureaux was with the Administrator of Finance in Moca, when a beggar presented himself and requested a gratuity. The President went to the door of the house in answer to the appeal of the mendicant; but he had no sooner made his appearance than a shot was fired, wounding him. Despite his wound, Gen. Heureaux started toward the street, firing his revolver as he advanced. Six more shots were fired, all taking effect in the President's body. His death followed instantaneously.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The State Department will not delay in recognizing the new Government set up by Figuereo. As soon as United States Chargé d'Affaires Powell notifies the department that the Vice President has assumed the Presidential office and is at the head of a de facto Government, the Minister will be instructed to extend the formal recognition of the United States Government.

GOMEZ WANTS NO OFFICE.

His Secretary Says the General Has No Desire to Be the Next President of Santo Domingo.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—Gen. Gomez's secretary, in a letter to La Lucha, says:

"Gen. Gomez is now passing through a period of disagreeable transition. He has endeavored to obtain independence for the island for thirty years, and his efforts have been little recognized. The sweat on the horse is hardly dry when the rage of those who did not dare to take the field by his side falls upon him. Insults will not affect him more than if they were directed against the Czar of Russia by a person with whom he had no connecting links. What, however, is irritating and painful and has no logical explanation is the desire to injure him, to despise the Dominican, to insult the stranger who believes he has done much for Cuba. They would insult the old Dominican Republic, which has brilliantly served the Cuban cause more than any Latin people, with money, love, and blood.

"The Dominicans are called savages because their President was killed by the angered hands of vengeance. Why, then, not call other nations savages on account of assassinations committed in their countries?"

In this connection he cites the instances of the killing of President Garfield of the United States, Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, and President Carnot of the French Republic.

Continuing, the writer says:

"Some Cubans think they can get at him by means of this unfortunate occurrence, accusing him of aspiring to fill the place made vacant by the act of the assassin, forgetting that he aspires still higher. The history of his life proves that he prefers liberating those writing things against him. If Cuba cannot see a position to offer him after all his efforts, how could he see one in Santo Domingo? Besides, he is not accustomed to live by filling such positions. He is more inclined to a work which dignifies than to a post that enslaves.

"Those make a mistake who think he aspires to anything in Santo Domingo or Cuba. God forbid that he should be even an employe of high rank. He thinks it a veritable misfortune to be President, as on the field of battle a brave man exposes his life, while in the Presidential chair he exposes his honor also, even if he has no valor. Jiminez is the man he hopes will be President of the Dominican Republic.

"Those in Cuba to whom he is a cause of worry need not be disturbed at seeing his family, which comprises here from a pious motive, which, being fulfilled, he and his family will abandon the land which has repaid his many efforts with rancor. Gen. Gomez feels that it would be better to be forgotten, to enjoy peace and quiet with his loved ones who were born free. He came here not to weep with slaves, but to animate them to fight for liberty, and triumph has crowned his efforts. Those who want posts need not fear that he wants the dictatorship. He goes home leaving the field free."

FUNERAL IN THE CRYPT.

Services for Mrs. Eliza Cox the First Held in Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

While the clinking of trowels and the occasional creaking of a derrick sent faint but inharmonious sounds down into the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday forenoon, funeral services were held there for Eliza Cox, widow of John Vaché Cox. This is the first funeral service held in this recently completed crypt, and consequently it will go upon record as the first funeral from the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Mrs. Cox had frequently attended the services in the crypt, and it was the desire of her friends that she should be buried from that quaint and cavernous chapel.

A few masons were at work on the slowly rising walls of this great Episcopal cathedral when the funeral party descended into the crypt, through the temporary frame structure that serves as an entrance. A small number of strangers had assembled in the spacious vault and were admiring the rich ornamentation of the Tiffany Chapel and the fine handiwork on the huge tapestries which cover the side wall when the Rev. R. L. Paddock of the Pro-Cathedral arrived. He conducted the services alone, and the vocal music was furnished by a male choir of six persons.

The coffin, top-laden with flowers, was placed directly in front of the white and silver altar, and the mourners took seats close by, just under the hanging spherical glass lanterns which shed a mellow purple light over the scene. In sharp contrast with the artistic workmanship and exquisite coloring of the Tiffany Chapel, which is set in one end of the crypt, were the bare, roughly hewn stones that form part of the massive foundations of the cathedral that is to be.

The Rev. Mr. Paddock, who is one of the canons of the new cathedral, performed the simple Protestant Episcopal service for the burial of the dead. The hymns "Rock of Ages" and "Abide with Me" were sung, and the coffin was tenderly borne away to be placed in a grave at Kensico at the convenience of the family. Half a dozen workmen near the doorway of the crypt suspended their work and stood with uncovered heads as the funeral party passed out.

Licenses for Christian Science Healers

Theodore Sutro, head of the movement to license Christian-Science healers, has appointed the following committee on proposed legislation: Edward Lauterbach, John Sabine Smith, Howard P. Okie, Walter S. Logan, President New York State Bar Association; S. B. Livingston, President Society of Medical Jurisprudence; Reynold W. Wilcox, M. D., President, St. Mark's Hospital; A. Ernest Gallent, M. D.; Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of The Medical Record; Thaddeus D. Kenneson, and Theodore Sutro. All the gentlemen named have agreed to serve. They will draft a bill to be presented to the next Legislature to license and regulate Christian Science healing in the State of New York.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

Two weeks ago we offered a little spread of 1500 pairs of shoes at $2.25.

So quickly were they gobbled, so many and so hungry were the disappointed, that we've been figuring ever since how to satisfy them.

Another

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅛c.; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The political situation in Haiti is causing anxiety. Numerous arrests, including those of prominent persons, have been made. A newspaper man succeeded in entering the United States Embassy, but was dragged out by officers despite the protests of United States Minister Powell. Eventually the man was set at liberty. At the Cowes regatta the Meteor again won yesterday, defeating the Bona and other yachts. The Britannia gave up the race before its conclusion. Emperor William has sent a reply to the Regatta Committee's congratulations on his victory. The cup challenger Shamrock sailed from Greenock for Fairlie yesterday. Accompanied by the Erin, she will start from Fairlie for New York to-day. She will take a course considerably to the southward of that taken by transatlantic liners. Four accomplices of the assassins of President Heureaux of Santo Domingo were yesterday captured and shot. The country is reported to be tranquil. Gen. Figuereo, the new President, yesterday took the oath of office, and was invested with plenary powers. The Pope has protested against the attitude of the Italian Government which resulted in the exclusion of a delegate from the Vatican to the Peace Conference. He says the action will be severely judged by history. There is some likelihood that an Italian fleet will visit United States waters next month. A dispatch received in Berlin from Apia, Samoa, says the Germans in Samoa are satisfied with the appointment of L. W. Osborn as Acting Chief Justice.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

An anti-Goebel conference was held yesterday in Lexington, Ky., and may result in a separate ticket.

During the race between the Columbia and the Defender yesterday the Columbia's new steel mast broke about thirty feet from the deck, the accident ending the race. The new defender was at the time about three minutes ahead of her rival. Repairs will be made at Brisol.

At yesterday's meeting of the Council a resolution was passed appropriating $34,255 for the payment of the claim of John Peirce, the contractor for the new Hall of Records, but the $2,100,000 bond issue for the hall was voted down. Doubt is expressed in some quarters as to whether by this procedure the Court's order has actually been obeyed.

Page 2.

A wind and rain storm yesterday destroyed the town of Carrabelle, Fla., and did great damage in other places.

Secretary Root and Gen. Miles discuss a plan to withdraw the troops from Santiago on account of yellow fever.

Page 3.

The Dock Department occupied the Mazet committee's attention during most of its session yesterday.

A former conductor in Cleveland was arrested on the charge of using dynamite to destroy the street cars.

Two more firms were reported yesterday to have conceded the demands of the striking boiler makers. Machinists now demand a shorter work day.

The body of a man who, from letters found upon it may be that of Hans Kneedson of New Haven, Conn., was found hanging to a tree at Rye yesterday.

John Walter Smith was nominated yesterday for Governor of Maryland amid much enthusiasm. Isidor Rayner was named for Attorney General, and Joshua W. Hering for Controller. All are gold men. There was no reference to the Chicago platform.

Theodore F. Davidson, Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, in an interview yesterday said that Bryan is very strong in North Carolina, although there is also sentiment for Van Wyck and Gorman. Mr. Davidson explained the proposed changes in the North Carolina Constitution respecting the right to vote.

Page 4.

Forty-three carloads of bridge material were shipped yesterday from Harrisburg to India.

The investigation into the management of the New Jersey State Industrial School for Girls was resumed yesterday.

In nineteen and one-half minutes yesterday Oscar Rice, white, and John Kennedy, a negro, were executed at Auburn. They had been convicted of murder and each had used a knife in slaying his victim.

Page 12.

Robert Bonner's will was filed for probate yesterday.

Edward C. Brower of 238 West Seventy-sixth Street committed suicide with gas on Tuesday night.

Roland B. Molineux yesterday pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging him with having caused the death of Mrs. Adams.

Francis McCreery, a ten-year-old boy, was killed by a Brooklyn trolley yesterday, making the fourth victim within a week.

An exciting chase after two burglars occurred on the upper east side early yesterday morning. Several shots were fired at them but the men managed to escape.

The children of Mrs. Margaret Carter, who were abandoned in court by their mother on July 16, will be sent back to the orphanage in Cleveland, Ohio, unless they are claimed within a week.

The Municipal Assembly, in joint session yesterday by a vote of 69 to 6, confirmed the tax levy for 1899. A number of Councilmen appealed for delay, and the representatives from Queens said their borough was being shamefully treated in the matter of taxation.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

ANTI-GOEBEL CONFERENCE.

Decides to Have Another Democratic Ticket in Kentucky—Indorses Bryan and the Chicago Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 2.—The anti-Goebel State conference which met here this afternoon was composed of 400 delegates, representing every Congressional district in the State and more than half the counties. The enthusiasm was great, and the movement against the election of William Goebel, the Democratic candidate for Governor, may now be said to be under full headway. The men who met here to-day are Silver Democrats who are warm supporters of W. J. Bryan for President. They are opposed to the Goebel election law, and hence are opposed to Goebel. Dr. James Poyntz of Madison County was elected Chairman and W. H. Polk of Fayette Secretary.

While the Committee on Resolutions was making ready its report, ex-Gov. John Young Brown made a speech of fifty minutes, in which he attacked the Goebel election law and denounced the methods by which Goebel secured his nomination. Mr. Brown has been selected by the dissatisfied Democrats as a suitable man to nominate for Governor, and he has agreed to accept the nomination.

When he had finished speaking the Committee on Resolutions made its report, which asks for a new Democratic State Convention, to be held in this city on Wednesday, Aug. 16; it declares the party emblem, the rooster, belongs to them, and that it must go on their ticket. The report denounces the late State convention which nominated Goebel, indorses the Chicago platform, recommends the nomination of William Jenalngs Bryan for President, and asks that a full State ticket be nominated by that new convention.

After the resolutions were adopted ex-Congressman W. C. Owens made a strong speech, in which he said Goebel stole the nomination, and that no Democrat was bound by the action of the Louisville convention. He declared the election of Goebel and the indorsement of the Goebel election law thereby would be a serious blow to the State, irrespe ctive of its effects on the Democratic Party. He declared Mr. Goebel was no friend of Bryan, and that his election as Governor would lose Bryan the State. The conference then adjourned.

Fireworks Free, Brighton Beach, This Eve.; Kings Co. L. & Bridge Trolley.—Adv.

THE COLUMBIA IS DISABLED

Steel Mast Breaks During Race with the Defender.

SHROUD WAS OUT OF POSITION

Columbia Had Three Minute Lead at the Time.

Mr. Iselin Says There Was No Defect in the Mast—The Broken Sections Will Be Replaced.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—A most unfortunate accident to the Columbia to-day marred the pleasure of what promised to be a thorough test of the relative speed of that boat and the Defender in a nice topsail breeze, and late this afternoon the new boat was towed up to her builders' works at Bristol a total wreck above decks. Her new steel mainmast was bent double, just about half way between the deck and the mast head, and all that remained of her magnificent spread of canvas and specially made rigging was piled up in a heap about the stump of the mast a tangled mass of wire shrouds, metal turnbuckles, blocks, and ropes. Practically all that remained were the steel boom and gaff and the bowsprit, and even the gaff was damaged a trifle at the jaws.

The dismasting of Columbia occurred less than an hour after the new and old cup defenders started on the beat out to a flagboat off the north end of Block Island, when the two contestants had covered about half the distance. The Columbia was leading at the time, and was steadily drawing away from her rival, Capt. Barr preferring to hold along at an increased rate of speed rather than outpoint Defender, as she had done in previous races. The two boats were holding along on a port tack and into the Point Judith Channel, about three miles off the point, the new boat having the weather position, and fairly tearing through the water, when there was a sound of breaking spars aloft, and in an instant the topmast went crashing down to leeward, carrying with it the fine new club topsail and small jib topsail.

THE MAINMAST FALLS.

It seemed to the eye witnesses but a brief part of a second when the steel mainmast buckled in the middle, and down came the upper end of the spar and the huge mainsail dropped into the water on the starboard side. For an instant every one on the Columbia was silent, and then Mr. Iselin's voice was heard, inquiring whether any one had been hurt or swept overboard, but, fortunately, all hands escaped injury. Mr. Iselin and Mate Allen had the closest call of all. They were down on the leeward side of the craft watching the trim of her headsails, and hearing the noise aloft, scrambled up to windward and were barely in time, for the collapsing of the spar allowed the mainboom to drop to the deck, the steel spar brushing Allen's hat overboard.

Mrs. Iselin was below at the time, but she came on deck immediately after the accident and a few minutes later she was taking snapshots of the wreckage.

The discipline was excellent, not a man leaving his place until Capt. Barr gave orders to clear away the wreckage and get the canvas aboard, and then the crew went to work with a will, clearing up the tangle, the Columbia drifting with the waves, a dismantled and sad-looking craft.

As soon as the accident occurred the Defender, which was the nearest yacht to the Columbia, lowered her jib topsail, and, ranging up alongside her unfortunate rival, Mr. Duncan inquired anxiously if any one had been hurt. Upon receiving a reassuring reply, he stood by for a time, and then went out to sea.

The steam craft near at hand raced up to the disabled Columbia at full speed, the torpedoboat Dupont reaching her first, and offering medical assistance if it was needed. All kinds of yachts soon reached the boat, and foremost among them was the steam yacht Augusta, with John B. Herreshoff and a party of ladies aboard. Mr. Herreshoff was deeply grieved when informed of the accident.

The crew had the hardest kind of work getting the mainsail on deck, for the canvas was weighted down with water and rendered unmanageable by the spars and rigging.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

For some time no one knew just what had been the cause of the accident, for there was certainly no breeze blowing sufficiently strong to cause it, but after looking over the wreckage it was observed that the port spreader had broken upward by the strain of the topmast shroud, causing the topmast to break off. The sudden force of the spar, the weight of the topsail and clubs coming against the starboard masthead shrouds was too much for the steel mast, and it instantly collapsed.

The topmost shroud, which Mr. Iselin says was the cause of all the trouble, was not in a position to properly support the topmast, which fitted into the mast head, telescopic fashion, instead of being stepped forward of it. The topmast shroud leads upward through the spreaders to the head of the topmast and, although the crew of the Columbia swayed the topmast forward as much as possible for to-day's race, the port spreader was not able to stand the strain.

No such serious accident as the one of to-day ever before befell a cup challenger or defender in these waters. The expense of rerigging the sloop will be heavy, and, although most of the wire shrouds and stays can be used again, they will necessarily have to undergo a severe test as to their strength, for the wrenching they received to-day may have rendered them worthless. The hull of the boat was not seriously damaged, the only perceptible injury being a large dent in one of the metal plates on the starboard side just abaft of the mast, caused either by one of the blocks or spars striking it. The plate can easily be bent into shape, and, being so far above the waterline, cannot interfere seriously with the boat's speed.

The accident happened at just 12:04:24, shortly after the two boats had tacked to port in passing Point Judith.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, there were on the Columbia Capt. "Nat" Herreshoff and Herbert Leeds, Newbury Thorne, and Almeric H. Paget. Admiral W. T. Sampson, his Flag Lieutenant, Lieut. Commander Winslow and Capt. Chadwick of the New York were guests on board the Defender during the race.

The race took many cottagers afloat to-day, while others journeyed in carriages to points of vantage on shore. W. K. Vanderbilt had a jolly party on the Valiant, his guests being Marquis de San Vito, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, F. Gray Griswold, Fernando Yznaga, W. S. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. George de Forest, Max Muller, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Harry Lehr, F. O. Beach, and Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer. This evening the Valiant went to New York for a brief stay.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained a party on the Sultana, which carried the Regatta Committee and G. P. Messervey, Stuyvesant Leroy, Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. H. B. Duryea, and Reginald Brooks.

Speaking of the accident, one of those on board the Columbia by invitation of Mr. Iselin said:

"For fully a minute after the accident not a word was spoken. The discipline was perfect. Then Mr. Iselin asked if any one was hurt. When the word was passed that all were uninjured, Capt. Barr sang out: 'We'll clear away the wreck, boys,' and they went at it with a will. The moment those on the Defender saw the accident the yacht was thrown up into the wind and the race abandoned."

One hour after the accident the Columbia was on her way to Newport, in tow. She arrived and made fast to her moorings in Brenton's Cove at 2 o'clock P. M.

When asked to give a detailed account of the accident and its causes, Mr. Iselin said: "We were on the port tack when the port spreader gave way. It broke inside, where the masthead shrouds lead, thereby leaving no support for the topmast, which went first, and was followed immediately by the mainmast.

"The reason for the accident," continued Mr. Iselin, "is easily explained. In changing the topmast from the forward side to the centre of the mast, the lead of the topmast shroud was changed so that it was not in a straight line, as it ought to be. That brought undue strain on the spreader and was the cause of the break. We knew the lead was not right, but we pulled the topmast forward as far as possible this morning, hoping it would stand the strain, until we could put the turn buckle in the proper place.

"We consider that it was no fault of the steel mast or of the telescopic topmast. We shall tow to Bristol at once, where the steel mast will be repaired. The yacht, we expect, will be ready to race during the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. The gaff and boom are all right, and there is a spare topmast at Bristol all ready to send up."

Speaking of the merits of the two yachts, Mr. Iselin said: "I consider Columbia a vastly superior boat under this new rig. The steel mast makes a great saving in weight. She now carries sail better than Defender."

Asked upon what point of sailing he thought she showed the best, he said:

"She does better in windward work, no matter whether in a light or a strong breeze. In yesterday's sail we both started together when a mile to windward of the lightship, and in a beat to the whistling buoy off Point Judith we outsailed the Defender 3 minutes and 40 seconds. From there back to the lightship, with spinnakers set, we beat her 2 minutes, so she was certainly better in that work."

Of the Shamrock's trials Mr. Iselin said: "It is very difficult to judge yet. I expect it will be a close race, but I am not worrying about the result at all."

Regarding the alleged trouble between Capt. Barr and the crew of the Columbia Mr. Iselin said there was not a word of truth in the rumor. He said he considered the Deer Island crew a very good lot of men.

"I should like to say," said the Columbia's managing owner, in conclusion, "that the damage to the nest and rigging is nothing when compared with the satisfaction of knowing that nobody was hurt."

BEFORE THE ACCIDENT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—Columbia's crew turned to bright and early. The cover was taken off the mainsail, stops cast off, and throat and peak halyards manned by 8:30 o'clock and an hour later the mainsail was set flat as a board, with the club topsail towering above it and the jib hoisted in stops on the stay. Every ounce of extra weight was taken out of Columbia. The gangway ladders, spare lockers, and other truck filled one of the St. Michael's whaleboats, which was towed to the wharf. Some spare dunnage was also taken out of the Defender.

There was a good fresh breeze from the southwest when, at 9:47 o'clock, the Columbia slipped her mooring and filled away on the port tack. She made her first tack near the Jamestown shore eight minutes after and began her beat out to the starting point off Brenton's Reef Lightship. The Defender was under way four minutes after the new sloop.

It required half an hour to reach the lightship, within a cable's length of which John R. Drexel's steam yacht Sultana, acting as the judges' boat, had anchored.

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock up went the course signal—two square white flags bearing the letters A on one and B on the other, meaning "You are to sail to Block Island Bell Buoy, twenty-six and a half miles and return."

THE DEFENDER OUTJOCKEYED.

Playing for a windward place at the start brought out some keen work between Skipper Barr of the Columbia and Rhodes of the Defender. They were allowed ten minutes to prepare after the first signal at 11 o'clock, and then seven minutes to cross the imaginary line between the lightship and the steam yacht Sultana. The last two minutes of the seven was handicap time.

Both yachts maneuvered to the westward of the lightship when the ten minutes had expired, and in the next three, both having booms to port and sheets well in, passed ahead of the lightship—that is, to the westward of her. Both kept broad off now. The Defender jibed first, both coming clear around and back to their port tacks, using up two more minutes. Rhodes let the Defender go too far to leeward before rounding up. Barr held the Columbia close to the lightship, keeping her just at the right moment, luffing her close around its stern, thus capturing the windward position. The Columbia crossed the line at 11:16:09, the Defender six lengths to leeward at 11:16:49.

Rhodes, finding himself in the poorer position, gave the Defender a good rapfull, then when he could weather the lightship, he downed helm and put her about right on the line. The Columbia followed suit at once, placing the Defender quite a dozen lengths on her lee beam. The leech of Columbia's club topsail shook badly, but all of her other sails seemed to set well. The Defender's sails were all right with the exception, perhaps, of a shiver in the leech of her mainsail. Both had set baby jibtopsails as they crossed the line at the start, and these sails were doing good service with the wind.

THE COLUMBIA LEADS.

Skipper Barr kept the Columbia on the port tack for almost six minutes. She seemed dangerously near the rocks off Narragansett Pier, when he let her swing around to the off shore tack. Capt. Rhodes stood on for two minutes, then brought the Defender about. This placed her to windward of the Columbia's wake, but far astern of her. To overcome this, nine minutes later, Barr made a short hitch in shore of one minute.

As soon as the Columbia filled away on the off shore tack again her jiptopsail was taken in, as Mr. Iselin explained later, to note the effect on her speed, for the bad been gaining steadily on the other. The sail was set again in ten minutes, when the Defender began to gain. The Columbia's average time in stays so far had been sixteen seconds. Defender tacked in shore at 12:01:35; Columbia twenty-five seconds later, and this was their last tack before the accident. Mr. Iselin estimated that the Columbia was leading by three minutes when it occurred.

Interior of the Columbia.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—Through the courtesy of Mr. Iselin, the opportunity was given to-day to newspaper representatives to inspect the interior of the Columbia. The yacht is not, as is generally supposed, bare of all workwork below. The main cabin is finished in white pine, with fancy panels, and besides a room aft for Mrs. Iselin, there are three staterooms, a galley, and quarters for the crew, who live on board.

TO BRISTOL FOR REPAIRS.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 2.—The Columbia sailed in here to-night a queer looking sight. Her masthead was bent over to the starboard side and had the appearance of being a great shear, such as is used in shipbuilding. It looked like a big inverted letter V. The hanging top of the mast was supported by hatches. The bowsprit was in place and the boom and gaff were not injured.

The yacht anchored off the Herreshoffs, and a floating derrick was sent out at 7 o'clock to-night. The boom was set up on crutches, the mainsail is lying on the deck, and the headsails are stored below. The boat is stripped of her rigging.

To-morrow morning the steamer Archer will be here to take off the broken mast, which will be at once replaced by the Oregon pine mast originally in use. Fifteen riggers have been secured to be on hand early to-morrow morning to go at the work of getting the Columbia in racing trim again at as early a date as possible.

Examination shows the steel mast to be broken in two sections of about twelve feet each, and the present plan is to replace these with new sections, so that Columbia will eventually have her steel mast for the great race with Shamrock.

The Vigilant and Navahoe will race Saturday.

THE SHAMROCK'S DEPARTURE.

Starts for Fairlie, Whence She Will Sail for America To-day—To Take a Southerly Course.

GREENOCK, Aug. 2.—The Shamrock started from here with the flood tide, and after adjusting her compasses proceeded in the direction of Fairlie. Her departure was witnessed by thousands of people lining the quays. They gave the yacht an enthusiastic send-off.

Capt. Hamilton of the Allan Line will navigate the Shamrock to New York.

Sir Thomas Lipton was seen aboard his steam yacht Erin this morning. He said:

"The boats will trip their anchors off Fairlie to-morrow. It is intended that they shall sail via the Azores, going quite to the southward of the usual transatlantic steamer courses. The Shamrock's daylight flag signals will be 'S H M K E.' At night her lights will be green at the bow and stern and gold on the mainmast. The Erin's flag is 'R C M B.'"

The Shamrock's Tender.

A cable report yesterday to the effect that Sir Thomas Lipton had purchased a steam vessel here to act as tender to the Shamrock is believed to be based on the fact that early in the Summer agents of Sir Thomas chartered the steamboat Plymouth. The Plymouth is very much like the St. Michaels, the Columbia's tender, and belongs in Boston waters.

MAIL FOR THE YUKON.

Postmasters Must Decline Third and Fourth Class Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden to-day issued an order calling the attention of Postmasters everywhere to the fact that packages cannot be mailed to the Yukon district. Letters and postal cards can be sent to the Yukon territory, but there is no way in which parcels or third or fourth class matter can be forwarded. It seems that some Postmasters have failed to notify persons who have attempted to send such matter of the rule, and people who have tried to send clothing and other articles to their friends on the Yukon have had their trouble for their pains.

Postmasters are instructed to decline all such matter.

BIT HIS CAPTOR'S ANKLE.

Tramp at Atlantic Highlands Fought Fiercely with Constable Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 2.—A dozen tramps are encamped without tents or other shelter than the canopy of heaven and the umbrageous growth near the railroad track adjacent to the Highlands of Navesink Station. Early this morning three of them formed a foraging party, went to Sea Side, and stole from Daniel Clevenger's ice box some ham, pies, and cheese. What they could not eat they threw into the highway.

Mrs. Clevenger was aroused, followed them to the Highlands, and asked Postmaster Alonzo Hand, who is also a special township constable, to arrest them. Unarmed he sought the tramps and caught one. After a struggle, in which the tramp fought fiercely, Hand threw him to the ground, and then the tramp bit him on the ankle. Hand pounded and kicked the man till he ceased biting, and then put him in an express wagon, and sent him to the court at Sea bright. The rest of the day Hand limped to his duties as Postmaster and constable with a swollen bandaged leg.

DR. WISE TO GO TO PORTLAND.

New York Rabbi Has Accepted Call to Temple Beth-Israel.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who for five years has been in charge of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, in Madison Avenue, New York, has accepted a call to the Temple Beth-Israel of Portland, Oregon. Dr. Wise is now in this city, visiting his brother, Otto I. Wise, at 1,300 Post Street.

His call to Portland followed an address delivered by him there some weeks ago. The synagogue to which he has been called is one of the largest in the Northwest. Dr. Wise will continue his work in New York for a month or more, after which his labors will begin at Portland.

The call to the rabbi was the result of a unanimous vote of the congregation, and its members have already received many congratulatory telegrams in consequence of their action. The rabbi is noted not only for his progressive ideas on general topics, but as an exponent of "Zionism," a movement that contemplates the re-establishment of the Jewish nation.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who has been elected rabbi of the Congregation Beth-Israel of Portland, Oregon, was born in Hungary. His father moved to this country when Dr. Wise was a year and a half old, and became rabbi of a Brooklyn congregation.

He was carefully instructed in Talmudical law by his father and by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil. He attended the College of the City of New York, and completed his studies abroad. Upon his return to this country, though only twenty years old, he was elected to his present charge, which he has filled with eminent ability for five years.

Ex-Sheriff Daggett's Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Some remarkable testimony was given to-day in the case of ex-Sheriff Albert Daggett, formerly the Republican leader in Brooklyn, who now holds the contract for cleaning the streets of Washington. Former employes of Mr. Daggett testified that his inspectors had instructed them not to bother about sweeping every bit of the street and that they would be discharged if they did so. One of them testified that he had instructions to clean thoroughly only while the District Inspectors were in sight.

This testimony was denied by Mr. Daggett's inspectors or foremen.

Post Office Named After Gen. Gomez.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In the rush to name Post Offices after the army and navy heroes of the war with Spain, the American leaders have been used up so fast in some patriotic States, like Kentucky, that they have begun to turn their attention to the Cubans. Breathitt County, in that State, to-day honored Gen. Gomez by naming a Post Office after him.

Arions Pass Through Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The Arion Singing Society of New York passed through Chicago this morning on a special train of nine cars, bound for San Francisco. Pennsylvania Railroad officials escorted the party to the Northwestern Station, where it left at 11:30 o'clock for the West. Elaborate preparations have been made by the San Francisco singing societies to entertain the Arion Society.

Ima Daisy Cook, Postmistress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The people of Council, Oklahoma, will have reason to be proud of their new Postmistress if she lives up to her name. She was commissioned by the Post Office Department yesterday, and her name is Ima Daisy Cook.

At Beautiful Lake Hopatcong. Charming scenery, mountain air, fine hotels, fishing, boating, bathing. No mosquitoes. Lackawanna Railroad, 429 Broadway.—Adv.

COUNCIL VOTES FOR $34,255 BOND ISSUE

But Refuses the Full $2,100,000 for the Hall of Records.

MEMBERS WISH TO AVOID JAIL

Doubt as to Whether the Court's Order Has Been Obeyed.

Some Members Vote for the Smaller Appropriation Under Protest—A Great Display of Oratory.

When the Council met yesterday it was the understanding that no pains would be spared to purge the members of that body of contempt of court. Not one of the men who had been adjudged by Justice Fitzgerald to be in contempt was willing to stand a term in jail, and every one of them asseverated that he wanted to do whatever the Court commanded. When the test came, in the shape of a resolution appropriating $34,255 for the payment of the claim of John Peirce, the contractor for the new Hall of Records, every Councilman present voted in the affirmative, though each admitted that the resolution, not having emanated from the Board of Estimate, was useless and in defiance of the charter. Later during the session a resolution appropriating $2,100,000 for the Hall of Records, which had come from the Board of Estimate and had passed the Board of Aldermen, was defeated by a vote of 20 to 5, 22 affirmative votes being necessary to its passage.

The opinion in some quarters was that the first resolution was, to use a colloquialism, a "gold brick," which the recalcitrants hoped to sell to the court, in the expectation that it would be construed as a compliance with the letter of the writ of mandamus in the Peirce case. The other, it was agreed by many, was an attempt, made in good faith, to make the funds for the construction of the Hall of Records available for use. The opinion on all sides is that complications will inevitably result from this dual effort to stay the punishment pronounced by Justice Fitzgerald upon those who defied the writ of mandamus, and that the Council may yet learn that an order of court must be complied with in the spirit as well as in the letter.

When the Council convened it was apparent that contumacy was in the air. The members of the body wanted nothing so little as to get into jail, but they talked and acted as if the courts had invaded their rights, and they were disposed to yield as little as possible and with as bad grace as they could muster.

Mr. Oakley, the Tammany leader, was prepared to call up the original Hall of Records bond issue of $2,100,000, and in case that were defeated, to introduce a resolution appropriating $34,255, the amount of Peirce's claim and the amount mentioned in the writ of mandamus. Before he could carry out the plan, however, Mr. Cassidy of Queens offered a resolution appropriating the latter amount, and thereby caused a great flow of oratory.

THE ORATORY BEGINS.

Councilman Leich, the Republican leader, was in the front rank of the talkative element. Mr. Leich at first demanded to know if the Board of Estimate had authorized such a resolution.

"No," President Guggenheimer replied.

"Then I ask you as the presiding officer of this body and as a lawyer if we have a right to pass it?" said Mr. Leich, addressing the Chair.

"I decline to answer in those capacities," Mr. Guggenheimer answered after a pause. "I can only advise you to obey the mandate of the Court."

This reply did not satisfy Mr. Leich, who reiterated his query, with the same result, and finally asked Assistant Corporation Counsel Morgan, who was present, for an opinion on the subject. Mr. Cassidy interposed an objection and Mr. Leich was forced to resume his seat without having gotten the desired information.

The calling of the roll on the resolution gave everybody a chance to make a speech in explanation of his vote, and few neglected the opportunity.

Vice Chairman Oakley began the speechmaking by admitting frankly that he did not believe the Council had any right to adopt such a resolution. "Even if it is illegal," Mr. Oakley said, "I'll vote 'Yea,' because I have no desire to go to jail. At the same time, I don't admit that the Supreme Court has any right to take us by the throat and force us to vote." Mr. Oakley then referred with bitterness to what he termed the "shabby treatment" the Council had received from Corporation Counsel Whalen and President Guggenheimer, and expressed the hope that it would never occur again.

Mr. Bodine of Richmond took the same view as Mr. Oakley, and declared that he believed the court had been imposed upon.

Mr. Francisco of Brooklyn, who has been one of the most steadfast obstructionists in the Council, declared that in voting for the resolution he was opposing the wishes of his constituents. "I vote for it," he said, "not because it is right, but because I have been forced to do so."

Mr. Hottenroth, who is an attorney, took the view that the writ of mandaums, which was returnable on Aug. 21, need not have been acted upon until that date, despite the fact that it ordered compliance with its terms "forthwith." He also advanced the argument that the writ had been complied with by the majority before the writ existed.

Mr. Leich, in explaining why he intended to vote "Yes," said: "This action looks like collusion on the part of certain city officials to put us in a false position. I have no wish to go to jail, so I will vote in favor of the resolution."

COUNCILMAN WISE'S SPEECH.

Councilman Wise then rose. He looked about him solemnly, and then, in low tones, he began slowly. "Next to my God is my wife. Next to my wife and family comes the Supreme Court. I want to do what the court says."

Addressing President Guggenheimer, Mr. Wise said: "It has been reported in the papers that the President of this body has said that the Councilmen ought to go to jail, and I want to know if that is true."

"Absolutely untrue," Mr. Guggenheimer replied.

This gave Mr. Wise another cue, and turning to the corner where the reporters sat, he said: "To the gentlemen of the press: You are unkind. You are not fair. You are unkind. You make us out to be anything which we are not. You treat us unkindly. I'm too old a man to vote myself into jail, so I vote 'aye.'"

When Mr. Brice's name was called he remarked "Having no family, I vote 'Aye.'" The resolution was declared adopted by a vote of 28 to 0.

Scarcely had the vote been announced when Mr. Oakley arose and stated that the Board of Aldermen had concurred in the action of the Board of Estimate in passing the issue of $2,100,000 in bonds for the Hall of Records. In moving the passage of this resolution Mr. Oakley said that he did so not from fear of the court, but because he knew he was right. Mr. Cassidy tried to have the amount of the issue stricken out and $34,255 inserted, but failed by a vote of 18 to 5.

More oratory followed the introduction of this resolution. Mr. Leich announced that he had experienced a change of heart, and would support it because of his dislike of the interior of a jail. "It isn't that I care whether or not Peirce gets his money," he said. "Is Peirce the real contractor for this building? No. A fake contractor named Murphy of Tammany Hall is the real contractor, and this contract was held up in the Board of Estimate until the conditions became such that he could get it."

The resolution was defeated by a vote of 20 to 5, Councilmen Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, Francisco, and Murray voting in the negative, and Councilmen French, Hyland, Ebbetts, and Mundorf being noted as absent. Both French and Hyland were in the building, and had been in the chamber preceding the session, but neither of them could be induced to vote. Hyland, it was said, was endeavoring to avoid the service of the contempt order issued by Justice Fitzgerald, and he finally left the building without having been served.

MEETING OF THE ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen held a brief session, during which they voted unanimously to authorise the Hall of Records bond issue of $2,100,000. An issue of $1,849,107.32 for replenishing the funds for street and park openings was also authorized. Mr. Stewart of Brooklyn alone being recorded in the negative.

Alderman Goodman, prompted to it by the mandamus proceedings, offered and had passed a long-winded resolution, constituting the members of the Municipal Assembly who are lawyers as a joint committee to take charge of all legal proceedings against the Assembly, and directing it to report legislation to prevent all departments of the City Government from entering into contracts until the necessary funds have been authorized by all branches of the Municipal Government whose authorization is necessary. This resolution was later adopted by the council.

L. Laflin Kellogg, who has pressed the contempt proceedings in behalf of Mr. Peirce, yesterday served copies of the order in contempt which he had drawn in conformity with Justice Fitzgerald's decision, upon the counsel for the Councilmen. He will present this order in court this morning and ask that a warrant issue for each of the men held by the Court to be in contempt.

After the Council had adjourned Mr. Kellogg was asked what effect the passage of the bond issue of $34,255 would have on the contempt case. In reply he said: "The passage of the $34,255 is not compliance with the Court's order. The position of those who voted in favor of the $2,100,000 appropriation is correct. In my opinion the issue which comes from the Board of Estimate is the issue to be considered. The order requires them to act together. They have not done so, and therefore the bonds which the Council approved do not comply with the Court's mandate. The men who were absent when the vote on the $34,255 issue was taken will be served with an order to show cause and, in short, those who did not vote properly will have to go to jail."

W. J. Kelly, who acted as counsel for several of the Councilmen before Justice Fitzgerald, said: "I believe the Court will remit the jail sentence. The resolution appropriating $34,255 follows, word for word, the language of the writ of mandamus, and it is, I believe, a full compliance with the order."

OTHER BOND ISSUES.

Council Votes the $250,000 for Croton Watershed, but Refuses the $2,000,000 for Repaving.

In addition to its consideration of the Hall of Records bond issue yesterday the Council considered other matters. One of these was the long-deferred bond issue of $2,000,000 for repaving, which was called up by Mr. Oakley. Councilman Francisco constituted himself the spokesman for the obstructionists, who gathered about to support him. In the course of his remarks Mr. Francisco repeated his old argument that he had a right to know what streets were to be improved. He declared that he was going before the Mazet committee to-day and would "tell all that he knew."

"If you haven't any better reasons for opposing this bond issue you won't be met by any brass bands at the Mazet committee's room," Mr. Oakley suggested.

"I don't want any bands," Mr. Francisco retorted; "but I know what my people want. I want to say right here that I represent my district first, the Borough of Brooklyn second, and the City of New York third, and you can't make me support this issue till I know where the money will be spent." The resolution was defeated.

A resolution appropriating $250,000 for the payment of debts incurred in improving the Croton water shed was then called up. Mr. Francisco demanded of President Guggenheimer: "How is this money to be spent?"

"I couldn't tell you without reference to the papers," the President replied.

"Well, you'd better get the papers," Mr. Francisco rejoined.

"And you had better take your seat, Sir," the President retorted. Francisco sat down, and the bonds were authorized by a vote of 22 to 2, Councilmen Francisco and Murray voting in the negative.

The Council also passed numerous permits for street parades and peanut stands, and finally adjourned to meet next Wednesday.

THE CLAY COUNTY FEUDS.

Gov. Bradley Issues a Statement Saying Every Punitive Step Possible Has Been Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 2.—Gov. Bradley to-night gave out a statement covering all the phases of the Clay County feuds. He says there have been seven men killed in the Baker-Howard feud—Burch Stores, Wils Howard, George Baker, Will White, John Baker, Frank Clark, and Tom Baker—in a period of something more than one year.

The slayers of all these men, except those of John Baker, Frank Clark, and Tom Baker, have been indicted. Jim Howard, who killed George Baker, obtained a change of venue in his case to Laurel, where he was convicted, and the verdict subsequently set aside. Tom Baker, on change of venue, was convicted of killing White; the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment, and he was subsequently bailed out by order of the Judge of the Lincoln Circuit Court. The slayers of Burch Stores and Wile Howard were indicted, and obtained a change of venue to Knox County, where the cases are now pending. Tom Baker was killed shortly after the order for change of venue was made. Every step possible by law has been taken in each case.

The Governor then goes on to declare that similar feuds have existed in Kentucky for years, and that under Democratic Governors the law was unable to suppress them. He says the Legislature is wholly to blame for not enacting laws which will give the Chief Executive the power to enforce the law in the cases of feuds like that in Clay County. He declares the Philpot-Griffin affair, in which four men lost their lives recently, had nothing to do with the Baker-Howard feud.

The Governor adds that he is powerless to do more, and that troops will not again be ordered out.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS COMBINE.

Union of Two Chicago Firms with Output of $500,000 Per Annum.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Consolidation of the interest of two large photo-engraving houses to-day is said to foreshadow a general combination of the Chicago firms engaged in that industry. A. Zeese & Co. and the Barnes Crosby Company have decided to combine under one management the different branches of their business. The consolidation includes a branch house of the Barnes Crosby Company in St. Louis. It is planned to start a New York branch in the near future.

The firm of A. Zeese & Co. was established in 1861 by the late Alexander Zeese, while the Barnes Crosby Company is the outgrowth of the demand for newspaper, catalogue, and magazine illustrations due to the cheapening of methods in the last few years. The two firms together will employ, it is said, more artists

were blown in, and pieces of the glass were carried to the rear of the store.

A covered wagon which stood in front of the store was overturned by the wind, and the wind getting under the cover, dragged the horse a dozen feet before the wagon brought up against a pole, which stopped its progress. The horse was not seriously hurt. A lot of furniture standing in front of a dealer's place was struck and carried along with the storm, and pieces of it were picked up afterward blocks from the point from which they started.

CHURCH ROOF LIFTED OFF.

The wind worked a corner of the corrugated iron wall of the American Steam Laundry Building loose, and then rolled a portion of the rest up in a neat roll, so that it can be straightened out and nailed on again.

The roof of the Third Presbyterian Church was lifted off and sailed directly toward the residence of Mrs. Hess, across the street. The inmates of the house say it looked as if the roof would hit the house a fearful blow, but when it was within twenty feet of the front it fell to the ground. From the nearest point of the church building to Mrs. Hess's house, across Jersey Street, the distance is about 200 feet.

Three houses on William Street, between Catherine and Spring Streets, were unroofed. A barn close by was blown down. It was empty at the time. W. F. Huey's house on the same block, a two and one-half-story building, was twisted off its foundation, and now stands catercornered upon the walls.

The house at 1,018 East Grand Street was unroofed, and then a bolt of lightning struck it and tore the rear wall to pieces. There are signs of fire, but the heavy downpour must have extinguished the flames. Councilman Kleinhaus's brick building at East Grand and Spring Streets is without a roof, and the remains of the roof are lying in the street a block and a half down East Grand Street.

A portion of the roof of the house of the late John Gilmary Shea was carried away. The Gospel Mission Building, on East Grand Street, stood the shock, but two houses adjoining are no longer fit to live in. G. D. Porter's residence on Catherine Street was badly damaged by trees blown down falling against it.

EXCURSION BOAT IN DANGER.

While the wind was passing from the city out into the Kill, a steamer, the name of which could not be seen from the docks here, was caught. It was one of the excursion boats and was loaded. It was turned end for end and then blown sidewise into shallow water on the flats. Before aid could be given the steamboat by tugs from the docks here she was out of the storm's grasp and, getting headway, worked out of danger and continued down the Kills to New York.

Henry Gavin, a delivery clerk for Potts & Co., was just leaving the store when the wind caught him and overturned the wagon, landing it, with the horse, in the gutter. Gavin had a miraculous escape from death; jumping just as the wagon went over.

The Beebe greenhouses had their sides blown in by the wind and the roofs were badly damaged by falling bricks from the houses to the west. Scarcely a pane of glass was left whole.

In one house on West Grand Street the kitchen windows were blown in and the range blown into the back yard. Scores of houses were partially demolished in many ways, and the streets are littered with household goods of various descriptions. Probably 200 trees were blown down, falling across streets and into yards and doing great damage. The storm swept through the city in about ten minutes, passing out over Newark Bay.

The wind meter in the local Weather Bureau on Broad Street, a short distance away from the recognized path of the storm, registered eighty miles an hour during the blow, but in localities six blocks out of the path of the storm no extraordinary wind was felt. Except for the roar and crash of the storm up the street, the inhabitants would scarcely have known that a portion of the city was being torn to pieces. During the time that the storm lasted there was little heavy rain, but immediately after the wind cloud passed there was a steady and blinding downpour. Within half an hour .38 of an inch of rain fell, according to the official records.

BUILDINGS FLOODED BY RAIN.

The rain did almost as much damage as the wind, for the houses and buildings which were unroofed were flooded, and great damage resulted. The two theatres are in a deplorable state. Everything is watersoaked, and both will have to be wholly overhauled before the season begins.

The churches are in as bad shape, and the private residences unroofed may have to have their walls rebuilt and plastered. They will certainly have to be repapered, and most of the furniture the houses contained is ruined.

No estimate of the loss can be made in money as yet, as the full extent of the damage will not come to light for another twenty-four hours. The police and firemen say the loss will be close to a quarter of a million. Immediately after the storm both firemen and policemen were called on duty to do what they could to save property.

The trolley companies put all their available forces at work, and the Consolidated Company brought men from Newark to aid in clearing the streets. The middle of the streets were cleared within a few hours, and the trolley and other electric companies set to work getting the wires in shape. In most cases no time was lost in untangling the mass of wires which had gone down, new wires being strung at once.

Hundreds of spectators, many from nearby cities and towns, are gathered to-night in the ruined district and a strong squad of police have their hands full in preventing the bones of the city fathers upturned in the Presbyterian graveyard being carried away as souvenirs.

MUCH DAMAGE ABOUT PLAINFIELD.

Trees Uprooted and Trolley Lines Blocked—Many Orchards Ruined.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 2.—The storm which did so much damage at Elizabeth struck this city first, but was not so severe here. The rain and wind lasted about an hour, but the storm was at its worst during the first fifteen minutes. Trees were uprooted and blown down, and the streets were blocked. Many houses suffered, but none was wrecked in the city.

The trolley lines were blocked for three hours. The wires were broken by the falling of trees, which went down before the wind. A house owned by Benjamin Eddy on West Second Street was badly damaged. The wind appeared to get under the shingles and tore them from the sheathing. E. B. Smith's barn was wrecked by the wind.

Cornelius Compton, a young man, started to scorch home on his bicycle just before the storm broke. As he was nearing his home the wind broke, and a tree just ahead of him came out of the ground by the roots. Compton tried to stop, but could not, and steered to the far side of the street and fell. Just as he struck, the tree fell on him and he was pinioned under the upper branches. He was only scratched.

At South Plainfield many orchards were ruined. Every bit of fruit was blown from the trees, and the trees themselves in many cases were uprooted. Compton Vail's big orchards are practically ruined, and most of them will have to be replanted.

At Dunellen a new house belonging to Mrs. Louisa Perry was blown down. It was practically finished, and would have been ready for occupancy within a short time. Many trees were also blown down at Dunellen.

In this city the streets will not all be cleared of trees before morning, although Street Commissioner Drayton has a big gang of men out.

EIGHTY TROLLEY CARS DESTROYED.

Lightning Strikes Power and Car Houses of the South Orange Road.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—Lightning struck the big power house and car house of the South Orange Avenue electric road on South Orange Avenue at 8:30 o'clock to-night. The firemen saved the boiler room and the engine room, but the big car shed is in ruins.

Eighty cars which were in the shed at the time were lost. The flames illuminated the whole upper part of the city and caused a big crowd to gather at the fire despite the pouring rain. The fire blocked the South Orange Avenue, Norfolk, South Tenth, and Bergen Street lines for three hours.

The railroad officials claim the loss by the fire is over $300,000. The amount of insurance is hard to determine, as the company's property is covered by a blanket insurance.

Much Glass Broken at Salem.

SALEM, N. J., Aug. 2.—The storm at this point was very severe. It was accompanied by a high wind and considerable hail. A number of houses were badly damaged by the wind and hundreds of panes of glass broken. Almost all the churches had windows broken by the storm. Some of these were handsome memorial windows worth considerable money. Many trees were blown down, and from the country district great damage to crops was reported. No one was injured here.

Hailstones at Burlington.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—The severe thunder and lightning storm which passed over this place to-day did considerable damage. The rain fell in torrents and the wind blew a gale. Skylights and a number of panes of glass were broken in the nurseries and photograph galleries by hailstones. The farmers also suffered by the wind and rain beating down their crops. At Beverly, near this place, the streets are impassable by trees uprooted and strewn across the roadways.

Lightning Strikes an Opera House.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—During the severe thunderstorm which passed over this place this afternoon lightning struck the Opera House at Clinton, near here. The building was set on fire, and was gutted. Had it not been for the prompt work of the Fire Department, the entire building would have been in ruins. The loss will probably reach several thousand dollars.

THE STORM IN THIS CITY.

This city appeared to get only the edge of the storm which struck Elizabeth, and the only evidence here of unusual weather conditions was the heavy fall of rain and drop in temperature. What part of the storm which reached Manhattan landed at 3:15 P. M. and remained until 4:15. When it arrived the temperature was 78 degrees; but so cool was the reception afforded the invading elements that the thermometer dropped to 63 degrees at 4 P. M.

After the rainfall there was a brief season of sunshine and the sun went down in the west smiling. The clouds, however, gathered again at 7:15 P. M. and for two hours the rain fell almost constantly. The total rainfall was forty-two hundredths of an inch.

Just after the first fall of rain the thermometer made a vain effort to get back to its former high position, but had reached but 69 degrees at 6 P. M. By 7 o'clock the second application of cold showers sent it tumbling and it compromised for the night at 67 degrees.

Leaving Manhattan the storm crossed the Harlem River into the Bronx and did some small damage there. A barn belonging to Mrs. Mary McKenna at 524 Robbins Avenue was struck by a bolt of lightning and set on fire. It contained several horses, but Policeman Kroner of the Alexander Avenue police station got the frightened animals out. The damage to the stable is placed at $200.

Three large hemlock trees in Bronx Park were struck by lightning and destroyed. Four trees near Jerome and Burnside Avenues were demolished by a double bolt of lightning. An empty barn near Grand Avenue and the West Farms Road was struck by lightning and set on fire, burning to the ground. The loss is about a thousand dollars.

CHICAGO'S REAL ESTATE FIGHT.

No Money Can Be Borrowed on Torrens Law Certificates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Real estate and loan companies almost without exception refuse to make loans on certificates of title granted under the Torrens law. This additional hardship placed upon those bravely fighting to make the law a success is one of the most severe factors in making the operation of the law slow and tortuous.

Included among the real estate and loan men willing to extend loans upon a certificate from the Registrar of the Torrens system are men who zealously advocated the passage of the law and were members on the committees from the Chicago Real Estate Board, which lobbied a number of years in Springfield to procure its passage.

In view of the fact that there is no difficulty in getting a loan on a guarantee policy issued upon an abstract of title by surety and guarantee companies of this city, this position, adopted by many real estate and loan companies, militates strongly against the immediate success of the Torrens law.

MAGISTRATE CORNELL ANGRY.

Magistrate Cornell, who is sitting in the Jefferson Market Court, was much incensed yesterday morning because of what he termed a lack of "human sympathy" on the part of the New York Hospital authorities. Michael O'Keefe, a bartender, living at 390 Eighth Avenue, had, Magistrate Cornell understood, been turned out of the institution, though he was suffering from severe scalp wounds, with the explanation that he was not injured enough, according to the doctors of that institution, to be retained in it for further treatment. O'Keefe, with his head swathed in bandages and apparently suffering greatly, was sitting in a back room of the Jefferson Market Court during the entire morning, waiting for the legal formalities to be complied with in his case so that he could receive treatment in some other institution.

"It is only the fear that the man would suffer needlessly while I am fighting for him that prevents me from making this a test case," Magistrate Cornell remarked when he had failed to get what he considered a satisfactory response from the New York Hospital, which was to the effect that the authorities at the hospital did not think O'Keefe's further detention there necessary, but considered Bellevue Hospital a more appropriate place for him.

"I have had trouble with this institution before," the Magistrate remarked. "They treat only cases that they wish to treat, it seems to me. The institution is one in which Elbridge T. Gerry is the leading spirit. I think I could compel them to treat this man."

O'Keefe, whose injuries resulted from an assault on Tuesday night by a man named Blake, was finally taken to Bellevue. At the New York Hospital last night all information respecting the case was refused.

SAYS CARS RUN TOO SWIFTLY.

Magistrate Flammer, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday, expressed strong views about the practice of the street railway companies in running their cars at a high rate of speed.

"There ought to be a law passed," he said, "making it criminal negligence on the part of these companies if a pedestrian is injured on a street crossing. It is as much as a person's life is worth nowadays to cross the street, as the motormen make such swift time. It is a wonder more people are not killed. If this continues, there will have to be special courts to try these cases of accidents."

The remarks were called forth through the case of Mrs. Annie Ozell, sixty years old, of 343 East Forty-first Street, who has been in Bellevue Hospital since May 24 from injuries received in an accident at Thirty-first Street and Second Avenue, when she was run down by an electric car in charge of John J. Carroll of 1690 Third Avenue. Policeman Mahoney said that the woman would not be able to appear for two weeks and maybe never. An inspector of the road said that the woman had been hurt purely by accident.

"The quicker there's a law passed about those accidents," said Magistrate Flammer, "the better. It's not safe for old persons or even young persons to cross the streets where these cars are."

The motorman was paroled until Aug. 22.

OHIO SUES FOR BACK TAXES.

Proceedings Against Starch Trust and a Warehouse Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Suit was entered to-day in Covington, Ky., by E. J. Green, State Auditor's agent for Kenton County, against the National Starch Company, familiarly known as the "Starch Trust," for $300,000 for back taxes for a period of five years. The taxation is based on a capital stock of $10,500,000, and the suit will occasion general surprise.

The trust is incorporated under the laws of Kentucky and an annual meeting is held in Covington for the re-election of officers in order to comply with the formalities. The general offices of the company are in the Boone Block, in Covington, but the real headquarters are in New York.

Many of the wealthiest capitalists in the country are interested in the company. The company's legal representative and agent in Kentucky is Richard Ernst, who is now in Europe.

Later in the day Elijah J. Greene, a representative of the State Auditor, filed a similar suit against the Cincinnati Leased Tobacco Warehouse Company, for $25,650 taxes alleged to be due for the past six years. A number of other suits will be filed against other corporations operating on the system adopted by those sued, which have failed to pay taxes.

The Cincinnati Baseball Club is incorporated under the laws of Kentucky and once every year President John T. Brush and Treasurer Ashley N. Lloyd go over to the other end of the suspension bridge and re-elect themselves.

STORM RAVAGES FLORIDA

Towns, Boats, Mills, and Railway Bridges Are Destroyed.

TRAIN BLOWN FROM THE TRACK

Wind and Rain Combined Do Great Damage to Turpentine Industry—Steamer Reported Lost at Sea.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 2.—The town of Carrabelle, a prosperous port on the Gulf of Mexico, southwest of this city, is reported almost completely destroyed by a terrific wind and rain storm which passed through this section during yesterday and last night. Many boats which were in the harbor have been wrecked, and the greater portion of the long wharf is gone, together with large quantities of naval stores.

At Lanoska the houses, pavilion, and boats have been destroyed. Unconfirmed reports say that the steamer Crescent has been lost between Apalachicola and Carrabelle. She carries a crew of eight, but the number of passengers is unknown. Several persons are reported drowned at St. Marks. A few houses were destroyed at St. Theresa. McIntyre and Curtis Mills suffered severely.

A passenger train on the Carrabelle, Tallahassee, and Gulf Railroad, thirty-five miles below Tallahassee, was badly wrecked, but no one is reported killed or injured.

The City of Apalachicola, at the mouth of the Chattahooche River, is entirely cut off from communication, and nothing can be learned from there.

A new trestle over the Ochlocknee River at McIntyre was blown away. The wrecking train which went out to-day in the storm devastated territory found over 200 trees on the track in a run of thirty miles. General Manager Critenden, who had charge of the train, says that every town along the line is desolated. Hotels, houses, churches, sawmills, wharves, and pavilions were in many places blown from their foundations, and in several instances completely wrecked.

There are many rumors afloat here to-night as to the loss of life. One mill hand is known to have been drowned at McIntyre. One man was drowned at St. Marks, but rumors place the loss of life there at fifteen. It is not believed here that any lives were lost at the numerous Summer resorts, but reliable news is unobtainable.

A large relief party will leave Tallahassee for the stricken section to-morrow.

The turpentine interests of this section are greatly damaged and much injury has been done to the crops.

The wires are down south of here, and railroad traffic close to the Gulf ports is suspended. For hours the wind was terrific, blowing at a high rate and the rain fell in torrents, washing away many bridges, endangering thoroughfares and railroads. The storm reached the coast yesterday morning and there was no cessation until late last night.

Many people from this city are at resorts along the coast, from which no reports have come, and much anxiety is felt. Parties who returned on the wrecking train which went to Carrabelle this morning report that the water had been over the tracks in many places and badly damaged the railroad roadbed. The passengers on the train which was wrecked say the train was blown from the track.

SEVERE STORM UP THE STATE.

One Man Killed by Lightning at Kingston and Twelve Others Injured —Many Barns Destroyed.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A bolt of lightning struck the shipyards of C. Hiltebrand at South Rondout this afternoon with fatal results. Henry Matthias was killed and twelve men were injured. Doctors from this city were at once called to the scene. Matthias was employed in the shipyard as calker at the time of the accident. Jacob Port, the son-in-law of Conrad Hiltebrand, was very badly injured. Matthias and twelve other men were working together in the yard when the lightning flash came, and all of the men were more or less injured. Two of them were knocked senseless. The residence of John E. Van Etten, a prominent lawyer in this city, was also struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

The electric storm, which was the most severe in many years, lasted three hours. Scores of trees were blown down in this city, one of them wrecking a house. A flagpole on the Cornell Steamboat Company's building was shattered by lightning and the building was damaged. Cellars were flooded by the immense quantity of water that fell, and many streets present the appearance of creeks. During the storm the streets at times were covered with hailstones. Between Shokan and Boiceville there was a washout on the Western and Delaware Railroad which delayed trains for the Catskill Mountains more than an hour and a half.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A thunderstorm raged in this section this afternoon. Clark Woodburn's barn was struck by lightning and partly burned, and the large farm barns south of here belonging to Peter Van Schaick were burned, together with this season's crops. Mr. Van Schaick's son, aged thirteen, was in the barn and was stunned by the bolt, but recovered in time to get the horses out. The barns on Mark Allen's and the Shibley Brothers' farms were also struck and burned. The residence on the Thomas Vanderveer farm, in the same vicinity, was consumed, and several cattle were killed.

The Adirondacks Storm Swept.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The Adirondacks were stormswept this afternoon, and telegraph wires are down. Frank Casey of Casey's Hotel, between Blue Mountain Lake and North Creek, was instantly killed by lightning, and his two sisters were rendered insensible. The Catholic church at Olmsteadville was also struck. The storm had almost subsided before it arrived at Saratoga.

Houses Damaged in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A severe wind, hail, and rainstorm passed over the city soon after 4 o'clock this afternoon. Many shade trees were blown down and a number of houses were unroofed and otherwise damaged. The telegraph service both north and west was badly crippled for some hours.

INDIANS MURDER AMERICANS.

Miners Reported Killed by the Yaquis —Mexico Orders Troops to Proceed Against the Warriors.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 3.—Reports from the Yaqui Indian country indicate that many American miners have been murdered during the last few days, and that the uprising is general, with at least a thousand well-armed warriors concentrating in the mountains overlooking the Yaqui River Valley.

During the skirmishes that have already occurred the troops have suffered severely, while the Indians retired to cover with but slight loss. The warriors fight from ambush, and are rarely overtaken in the open. The mountains are covered with dense verdure, and afford an excellent rendezvous for the savages.

Americans who have traveled among the Yaquis and are familiar with their characters, say that the Mexican Government is likely to have another ten-year war on its hands.

It is learned from Hermosillo, Mexico, that three regiments of cavalry, four regiments of infantry, and two battalions of artillery will constitute the army which is going to the Yaquis' stronghold in the Batucco Mountains. All are ordered to move by Friday.

The Yaquis are moving in small detachments from place to place, ravaging the country. All of the tribe is headed for the Batucco Mountains.

Novel Plea to an Indictment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A novel plea was advanced in the District Police Court to-day, when Thomas Jones, a lawyer defending a negro client, made a vigorous attack on the indictment, charging that it was ungrammatical and void. The Court tried to change the subject, but Mr. Jones, who was highly indignant, would not be stopped, and made a stinging attack on the District Attorney. "Why, your Honor," he exclaimed, "this indictment does not even contain a period." "You will not get to a period, counsellor," responded the Court, "until we get to the sentence." Sentence was passed accordingly.

DEMOCRATS OF MARYLAND

State Convention Nominates John W. Smith for Governor.

CHICAGO PLATFORM IGNORED

Isidor Rayner for Attorney General—Joshua W. Hering for Controller—All the Nominees Gold Men.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—The Democratic State Convention was held in this city to-day, and John Walter Smith was nominated for Governor amid much enthusiasm. The convention was unusually harmonious, and all the nominations were made by acclamation. Edwin Warfield, Mr. Smith's strongest opponent, withdrew at the last moment and placed the successful candidate in nomination.

The platform which was adopted insists upon the freedom of the press at all times, in war as in peace, declares against a large standing army in time of peace, attacks the Republican policy of fostering the trusts, and demands a non-partisan administration of the Police Department and the public schools. No reference is made to the Chicago platform, nor to the free silver issue, but, on the contrary, all the nominees are said to favor the gold standard.

Following is the ticket nominated:

Governor—John Walter Smith of Worcester County.

Attorney General—Isidor Rayner of Baltimore.

Controller—Joshua W. Hering of Carroll County.

John Walter Smith is a banker and resides in Snow Hill, Worcester County. He has served in the State Senate for three consecutive terms, and was elected to Congress last November, in the First Congressional District, defeating Wilbur F. Jackson by 1,200 votes. He is personally very popular, and the nomination is regarded as a strong one. Isidor Rayner, the nominee for Attorney General, is a lawyer, and has long been prominent in the political and social circles of the State. He served in the Fiftieth, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses, and is regarded as one of the best political orators of Maryland. Dr. Joshua W. Hering, who was nominated for Controller, is cashier of a bank in Westminster. He was a member of the State Senate, is President of the Methodist Episcopal Conference in Maryland, and of several other secular bodies.

All the nominees are favorable to a gold standard of currency.

That portion of the platform which refers to National issues is as follows:

We insist that in time of war as well as of peace the freedom of the press shall be preserved, and that the right of the people to criticise freely the policy and conduct of the Administration shall be demanded at all hazards. No deadlier blow can be dealt to American liberty than the suppression, by an abuse of executive power, of the free utterance by American freemen of their sentiments upon matters of public concern affecting the welfare of the people, and we denounce as dangerous and indefensible all efforts to interfere with and abridge this sacred right.

We declare our unalterable opposition to the creation and maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace, we insist upon the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and we demand the strictest economy in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues. We believe in the time-honored doctrine, so earnestly impressed upon us by the Fathers of the Republic of peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

We view with alarm the multiplication over the land of such gigantic industrial and commercial trusts, the outgrowth of Republican legislation, as stifle competition, threaten popular government, increase the cost of living, and curtail the individual rights of the people, and we favor vigorous measures by the States and by Congress to repress this great and growing evil.

The remainder of the platform demands non-partisan administration of the Police Department of the City of Baltimore and of the public schools in the State, and declares that the Republican Party is responsible for the numerous violations of the law upon the part of the negroes, because the latter believe they will be afforded protection and immunity from punishment by reason of their votes, which, the platform asserts, are cast almost solidly for the Republican ticket.

The date for holding the Republican State Convention has not yet been announced. Gov. Lloyd Lowndes has practically no opposition for renomination.

IOWA REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Gov. Shaw Renominated—The Sound-Money Platform—Administration Indorsed.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 2.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—L. M. SHAW of Denison.
Lieutenant Governor—J. C. MILLIMAN of Logan.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—R. C. Barrett of Osage.
Railroad Commissioner—E. A. DAWSON of Waverly.
Supreme Court Judge—JOHN S. SHERWIN of Mason City.

The first four nominees are the present incumbents; they were named to-day by acclamation. Judge Sherwin was nominated on the fourth ballot.

The platform makes the following declarations:

We commend the action of the Iowa delegation in Congress in its support of protection of the Dingley tariff, and of the maintenance of the gold standard, and in its faithful support of the Administration of President McKinley in his policy in peace and war.

We rejoice in the prospective election of David B. Henderson to be Speaker of the House of Representatives, and indorse him as wholly worthy of that honor.

We readopt the following declaration from the Iowa Republican platform of 1893: "The monetary standard of this country and of the commercial world is gold. The permanence of this standard must be assured by Congressional legislation, giving to it the validity and vitality of public law. All other money must be kept at a parity with gold." And we urgently call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to lend their best endeavors to enact these propositions into law.

We denounce the Chicago platform and its declaration in favor of free trade and free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 and its attacks upon the courts as threatening the American people with a departure from the policies of good government that would prove fraught with evil to the American people. The enormities of that platform call for the resistance of all good citizens.

As Republicans we make recognition of the loyalty and exalted patriotism of the Sound-Money Democrats and men of all parties who put aside partisanship in order to maintain the good faith of the Nation, and, in resistance to the Chicago platform and its candidate, to secure the welfare of the people.

Industry and commerce should be left free to pursue their method according to the natural laws of the world, but when the business aggregations known as trusts prove hurtful to the people they must be restrained by National laws, and, if need be, abolished.

We believe in the wisdom and high purpose of the President of the United States. We admire the skill and courage of our officers and glory in the valor, the constancy, and the hereditary heroism of our soldier boys of the army and navy. Nothing of support or sympathy or moral or material aid and comfort will we ever withhold from them. There shall be no division among us until all in arms against the flag shall confess its supreme rights and honor and shall know that, even in the farthermost East, it is the sign and promise of equal law, of justice, and liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof.

That for the National defense, for the reinforcement of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workingmen, in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factories, and shipyards, we favor the enactment of legislation which will regain for American ships the carrying of our foreign commerce.

THE SYRACUSE CONFERENCE.

Sixty Silver Democrats Expected to be Present Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Thomas W. Cantwell of Albany, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy, was in this city to-day making arrangements for the conference of Silver Democrats of the State to be held here next Wednesday. Mr. Cantwell said the conference was called to make arrangements for the Fall campaign, to prevent the scheme of some Democratic leaders to place silver in the background, and to give Palmer and Buckner the same place in the party that Democrats have. Committees will be appointed to organize the State. Mr. Cantwell says that it is not improbable that the proposition to abrogate the unit and two-thirds rules in the National convention will be considered.

About sixty-seven Democrats of prominence are expected at the conference, among them John Brisben Walker of Irvington, Sheriff Andrew Kilgallan of Buffalo, William L. Brown of New York, H. W. Richardson of East Aurora, John Wallace of Cohoes, E. L. Waldron of Seneca Falls, Hughes Farley of Utica, and J. W. Forrest of Niagara Falls. William J. Bryan was invited, but sent word that he will not be present.

THE SHRIEVALTY NOMINATION.

Tammany men who have looked with favor upon the candidacy of Councilman John T. Oakley for the Shrievalty nomination deplore Mr. Oakley's actions in regard to the mandamus proceedings brought against the Council, and say that the Democratic organization cannot now give him its support for the place. It is realized that with the united opposition of the Republicans and Independents Tammany will have a hard row to hoe, even with the strongest possible ticket, and the leaders, it is said on the best of authority, have already decided that Tammany Hall cannot afford to jeopardize its chances of success by placing in nomination for an important office a man who has acted in a contumacious manner toward the courts. Mr. Oakley, it was said some time ago, had been promised the Shrievalty nomination by Mr. Croker, but this promise, it is now said, will not hold good in view of Mr. Oakley's recent actions.

As Mr. Oakley's political fortunes appear to wane, those of John F. Ahearn, who also aspires to become Sheriff, seem to make progress. Mr. Ahearn has as his rivals Frank J. Lantry, Commissioner of Corrections, and Charles F. Murphy, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries. All of these men have large followings, and each of them has a good record in the organization, and while there are others who would willingly become candidates, it is conceded that these three have the inside track.

Kentucky Prohibitionists.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—The Prohibition State Convention, held here to-day, nominated O. T. Wallace of Girard County for Governor. Mrs. Francis E. Beauchamp, President of the Woman's Temperance Union of Kentucky, was Chairman of the convention. The resolutions adopted declare for complete legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, demand the repeal of the Goebel election law, denounce the State Administration, and favor woman's suffrage.

MONTREAL BANK TROUBLES.

Situation Much Improved—Panic Has Practically Ceased—One of the Causes of the Run.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—The bank situation is much improved. The quietness that prevailed at the main office of the Hochelaga Bank, on St. James's Street, this morning, was in strong contrast to the clamor of the panic-stricken depositors yesterday. Vice President Bickerdike's promise that the panic would be stopped by the payment of every dollar was fulfilled, and the business of the bank proceeded to-day as though the great run of yesterday had not occurred. To-day the bank was more strongly fortified with ready cash than yesterday, and was prepared, so it was said, to pay out gold so long as the people wanted to carry it away.

A telegram to New York last evening was answered by a shipment of gold eagles. These were piled up within the wickets ready for distribution when the doors of the bank opened this morning, but they were not required. A few depositors were waiting when the teller took his place, and their demands were quickly satisfied. From that time on there were no traces of the excitement of yesterday. In addition to the money in hand, which was more than sufficient for the demand, the bank officers had offers of assistance from strong financial institutions.

New York wired this morning as follows: "Draw upon us for any amount you are in need of." General Manager Stikeman of the Bank of British North America said this morning: "The Bank of British North America considers that the Hochelaga Bank requires no assistance, as it is fully able to take care of itself. But if assistance were required and asked of us we would be prepared to give it immediately and to a very large extent." The withdrawals yesterday were nearly $300,000, but the receipts were almost sufficient to offset this. No runs took place on other banks to-day.

The bank troubles in Montreal may be attributed in great measure to the wave of mining speculation which has appeared in Canada with its greatest development in the two most important and wealthy cities in that country, Montreal and Toronto. It had its origin in the opening up and development of the Klondike gold fields. Stories of wealth suddenly gained by adventurers who first braved the dangers of the Chilkoot Pass and the rigor of the climate were current in the press, and all classes became interested.

Numerous mining companies sprang into existence, sent out experts, and owned each its own particular mine. Capitalists laid out large sums on claims and machinery, and the working people caught at shares ranging upward from 10 cents, or even lower. To do this required capital. Many who had it in the banks withdrew it; others, whose savings would have been deposited there, seeing an easy and quick method of making money, bought up shares in these mines. By these methods a large amount of capital was diverted from its ordinary business channels, and this continuous drain on the banks was felt in many quarters.

While the run on the Banque Jacques Cartier caused by the failure of the Banque Ville Marie was the immediate cause of suspension, there is no doubt that the heavy aggregate withdrawals caused by mining development and speculation in Canada contributed largely to this end.

NEGRO PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH

"Just now the people of North Carolina are trying to settle the negro question, and are not devoting much attention to National politics," said Theodore F. Davidson, Lieutenant Governor of that State, to a reporter for THE TIMES at the Hoffman House yesterday.

"The Legislature last Winter passed an amendment to the Constitution which is copied after the Louisiana amendment, and it will be voted on at the election in August next year. We want to get the negro question out of the way before we vote for President. The amendment has an educational and moral qualification, and we believe it will be adopted by a large majority. It provides, too, that the descendants of any one competent to vote in 1867 may vote now regardless of existing conditions. It is known as the 'grandfather's clause.' From 70 to 80 per cent. of the negroes in North Carolina cannot read and write, and those who cannot read and do not understand the Constitution will not be permitted to vote if the amendment is ratified. The amendment, however, applies to whites as well as to blacks. At the August election, State, legislative, and county officers will be chosen. Very many white Republicans favor the amendment, but the Republican machine is opposed to it because it wants the colored vote.

"We have had very great trouble with the negroes of late. The Populists and Republicans combined in 1892, and with the unanimous support of the colored people carried the State. The administration was replete with scandals, and there were so many outrages by colored persons that the white people rose en masse and we wrested the State from them last year. Only a majority vote at the polls is needed to ratify the amendment, and it will certainly be adopted by a large majority.

"If the National Convention were to be held to-morrow, William Jennings Bryan would have the support of the large majority of the Democrats of the State. Ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck is very popular, too. He has family connections in North Carolina, and would be quite acceptable as a candidate to the people of that State. Ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman also has many friends, as he endeared himself to North Carolinians by his opposition to the Force bill.

"Major Gen. Julian S. Carr of Durham will be a very formidable candidate for the United States Senatorship. He is a capital fellow, has a great deal of strength, and there is not a more useful man in the State.

"So far as the war is concerned, the sentiment is absolutely opposed to expansion. The purchase of the Philippines is regarded as a great mistake, and unless it is settled soon it will be a great factor in the Presidential election. Still the people of North Carolina believe in the annexation of Cuba on the ground that the island is so geographically situated that it ought to form a part of the United States."

Your Stomach Works

hard every day. Is it strange that it stops occasionally? Don't shock it with some griping purgative, but use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a remedy everybody knows. A dose of the Bitters taken regularly will keep the stomach sweet, the bowels regular, and prevent, as well as cure, all disorders of a weak stomach. See that a **Private Revenue Stamp** covers the neck of the Bottle.

Beware of "Something Just As Good"

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

LOCAL CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Commissioner Burt Recommends that It Be Amended.

TO RELIEVE CONTROLLER COLER

Local Commission Willing to Give the Matter Careful Consideration—The Proposed Changes.

Controller Bird S. Coler, who recently took issue with the State Civil Service Commission as to the requirements concerning his official force, and who took the matter up with Gov. Roosevelt, appears to have won on practically every point raised. The following was given out at the office of the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday, and explains the situation:

State Civil Service Commission,
Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street,
New York City, July 28, 1899.

To the Municipal Civil Service Commission of the City of New York:

Gentlemen: The City Controller has recently represented that the classifications made by the rules of July 11, 1899, have not been sufficiently liberal as to exemptions. I find that the positions prominently named by him were never officially known to the State Commission and presume there was a similar ignorance upon your part.

With a desire to grant every reasonable request to the Controller and after a mature deliberation the State Commission has decided that it will approve the inclosed amendment should it be submitted by you. It is deemed best to have all amendments initiated by you when practicable rather than to have recourse to the alternative provisions of the law.

With the hope that you may agree in this view, I am, very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. BURT,
New York Civil Service Commissioner.

The proposed amendment referred to in the letter is as follows:

Proposed amendment of the civil service rules and classification of the City of New York.

That Schedule A, Part 1, of the classification of the Finance Department be amended as follows:

"One deputy city paymaster" to read "one deputy city paymaster in each borough."
"Six chief clerks" to read "one chief clerk."
"One assistant superintendent of markets" to read "two assistant superintendents of markets."
"One contract clerk" to read "three contract clerks."
"Six warrant clerks" to be stricken out.
"One bank messenger" to read "ten bank messengers."
"Four deputy collectors of assessments and arrears" to read "one deputy collector of assessments and arrears in each borough."
"Five deputy receivers of taxes" to read "one deputy receiver of taxes in each borough."
"Six cashiers" to read "fourteen cashiers."
"Ten examiners of accounts of institutions" to read "seven examiners of accounts of institutions."

That there be added to Schedule A, Part 1, after the item "one stock and bond clerk," the item "one assistant stock and bond clerk."

That there be also added: "Three special inspectors," "four coupon filers," and "eight expert accountants."

That Schedule B of the said classifications be amended to read "general bookkeeper" instead of "chief bookkeeper," and that there be added "chief clerk in each borough," "warrant clerk," "assistant accountant."

The Municipal Civil Service Commission then made the following reply:

New York, July 31, 1899.

To Silas W. Burt, New York State Civil Service Commissioner.

Dear Sir: Your letter of July 30 to the Municipal Civil Service Commission in New York City is received, relating to the classification of offices in the Finance Department. The Municipal Civil Service Commission agrees with you that amendments to rules should be initiated by this commission, because the law of 1899 provides that the local Commissioners "shall amend the same from time to time," and this is especially true of such amendments as are now in question, because the law further provides: "Nor shall said State Commission exempt from competitive examination any position or place of employment in any city without the consent of the Municipal Commission of said city."

We will certainly give careful consideration to the application which the Controller will doubtless in due time make to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and will give especial heed to the fact that he has already satisfied the State Commission. I am, very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. DYKMAN,
Municipal Civil Service Commissioner.

Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, was seen last night, but said there was nothing further to add as he considered that the communications fully explain themselves and the situation.

SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZER DEAD.

S. P. Thomas, Advocate of the Confederacy, Expires in a Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Samuel P. Thomas, aged seventy-nine years, died at Longview Insane Hospital, where he had been for several years, failing in mind and body. He was penniless at the time of his death. During the civil war Mr. Thomas, who was at one time a leading Cincinnati merchant, was one of the most zealous advocates of the Confederacy, and contributed at least $200,000 for its support.

His wife, the youngest daughter of the late Samuel Johnson, who was the original proprietor of the Burnet House, is living with friends. Mr. Thomas, whose fame as a tailor was widespread, made the suit of clothes worn by John Morgan, the raider, when he made his escape from the Columbus

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Treasurer Murphy Tells of Dock Department Contracts.

ORGANIZATION MEN FAVORED

Letting of Contract for Changing Motive Power of Third Avenue Railroad Also Looked Into.

The Dock Department occupied the Mazet committee's attention during most of its session yesterday, though the letting of the contract for changing the motive power of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to Naughton & Co. was touched on, and brief diversions were made in other directions. The members of the Board of Aldermen and the Council have been summoned to appear before the committee this morning, and it is expected that the day will be devoted to an inquiry into the bond hold-ups and an effort to demonstrate the uselessness of the Municipal Assembly.

Only four members of the committee were present yesterday, and the attendance of spectators was smaller than ever. The session was tedious and devoid of exciting incidents. It developed that the Dock Board gives all its dredging work to the Morris & Cumings Dredging Company, of which George Leary, a member of the Democratic Club, is President and Treasurer; that it buys its piles from Naughton & Co., of which Daniel F. McMahon, a Tammany leader, is a member; that it has all its asphalt work done by the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, and that it bought all its cement from John P. Kane & Co. while Edward R. Carroll was with that firm.

The first witnesses were dredging men. William Beard of the William H. Beard Dredging Company testified that he was now dredging in Erie Basin for 22 cents a cubic yard, but that for ordinary mud work 16 cents was a fair price. William H. Sayre, Jr., Superintendent of the International Contract Company, had dredged for the Dock Department for 12½ cents a yard. Chandler H. Loomis, President of the Atlantic Dredging Company, had a contract in the navy yard for 16 cents. He had done work for which the Inter-State Company had contracts with the Dock Department for 12½ cents a yard.

CITY WORK NOT DESIRABLE.

Ralph G. Packard, President of the R. G. Packard Dredging Company, had had one contract with the city this year, at the foot of Rutgers Street, at 18 cents a yard for mud. He was once a member of the Morris & Cumings Dredging Company. There had been an understanding about prices among the dredging companies, off and on, for thirty-five years, he said. The intention was to get good prices, but it had been a lamentable failure. All the dredgers were losing money now, he said. He couldn't say whether there was a combination on city contracts. He had not bid often for city work, not considering it desirable.

Charles Du Bois said his last contract with the city was on the Harlem River, at 19½ cents. That was completed two months ago. He had done work at the foot of East Eleventh Street for Mr. Ross, who had a city contract, at 18 cents. He said he had stopped bidding for city work in the last two years because it was uncertain, and he denied that he did so as the result of an understanding with the Morris & Cumings Company.

Mr. Moss called the attention of Messrs. Packard and Du Bois to the clause in all dredging contracts forbidding collusion, combination, or pooling among bidders, and they professed familiarity with it.

Charles F. Murphy, Treasurer of the Dock Board, went on the stand and remained there most of the day. He was a calm, unimpassioned witness, and stood Mr. Moss's long cross-examination without once losing his temper.

MR. MURPHY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Moss read a statement submitted by Mr. Murphy, showing that seventeen jobs of dredging, aggregating $25,901.79, had been given to the Morris & Cumings Company since Jan. 1, 1898, at prices ranging from 12 to 95 cents a cubic yard. These were not let in open bidding, but on "Treasurer's orders," and in answer to a question Mr. Murphy admitted that no Treasurer's orders had been issued to anybody else.

"Why have you given all these contracts to one firm?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Because the Commissioners thought they were the best people to give it to and they did it at the market price," was the answer.

Mr. Moss took up a dredging contract of $62,159.04 which the Dock Department had given the Morris & Cumings Company and tried to get Mr. Murphy to tell when and where the work was done. "I don't remember. The records will show," was his answer, and he made the same response to all queries of a similar nature intended to bring out his knowledge of the details of the office.

From the pile of papers handed him by Mr. Murphy, Mr. Moss took the bids and estimates on a dredging contract awarded on May 13, 1898, to the Morris & Cumings Company, in which it was shown that Charles Du Bois bid for the work at 21 cents a yard, R. G. Packard bid 20 cents, and the Morris & Cumings Company 19 9-10 cents. "Brother Packard and Brother Du Bois evidently bid here," said Mr. Moss, "but they bid just a little higher than Mr. Leary's company."

PATRONAGE IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Murphy said it was not true that the engineers and subordinates ran the department. He admitted that he paid a good deal of attention to the patronage of the department. The men were mostly sent to him by the district leaders, he said. Most of their employes were of the labor class, and had to stand a physical examination.

"Do all the men appointed as laborers do the work of laborers?"

"To my knowledge, yes."

Mr. Murphy said he looked on that as a proper way of selecting appointees and a legitimate method of rewarding party service. "If we can get them in without examination we do it," he said. If he could give a contract to a member of the organization and at the same time protect the city he always did it. He gave contracts to the Morris & Cumings Company because the President of the board told him they were the best people to do it, and they did it at the market price.

Mr. Murphy said he let those contracts without public competition because it was "emergency work." The Dock Department, he declared, was exempted by the charter from the law requiring public letting of all contracts for over $1,000. Pressed to explain this, he called on Assistant Secretary Farley of the board, who was present and who pointed to Section 821 of the charter for authority. That section, Mr. Moss pointed out, allowed the board by unanimous vote to dispense with public bidding in the prosecution of the water front improvements provided for in Section 819.

Mr. Murphy failed to explain why some dredging contracts were let after competition while others were given out privately on his own order. He decided that a job was emergency work when the Chief Engineer so reported it, he explained. None of the documents read by Mr. Moss gave particulars as to why certain work was emergency, the Chief Engineer's report simply stating in each case that it was wanted "as soon as possible."

THE ASPHALT CONTRACTS.

Mr. Murphy testified that he had also given treasurer's orders for asphalt paving for the department. All of these, he said, he gave to the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company of 1 Broadway.

"I don't know anything about the company," said Mr. Murphy. "I don't know anybody connected with it except Mr. Rokeley, the President."

"What is there about Mr. Rokeley that enables him to get all the department's work without bidding?"

"Because they do it at a fair price. Our President told me the company was a good one. I haven't tested the asphalt or had it analyzed. I never heard of the concern until Mr. Cram introduced Mr. Rokeley to me."

Mr. Moss offered in evidence a statement from the Dock Department showing that asphalting contracts had been awarded on treasurer's orders to the Uvalde Company as follows:

May 19, 1899	$4,789
May 19, 1899	7,659
June 6, 1899	5,721
June 9, 1899	11,193
June 22, 1899	8,937
June 23, 1899	10,581
July 13, 1899	22,680
	$72,569

Here a recess of an hour was taken. When the committee reassembled Frederick Hall was put on the stand to testify to having paid Jules Schroeder, a liquor dealer of 236 East Forty-second Street, $300 for getting him a position on the police force. He took the examination, but failed to pass, and he had never gotten his money back, he said. He was induced to give Schroeder the $300 because he believed him to be "a great man in the organization," and because one day with his own eyes he had seen Schroeder talking with Mr. Croker in the Murray Hill Hotel.

Dock Commissioner Murphy, being recalled, Mr. Moss asked him if, during the recess, he had gotten any clearer idea of why he had given all the department's asphalting to one company that he knew nothing about.

"Only because they did good work and at the proper figure," was the reply.

PURCHASES OF CEMENT.

Mr. Murphy said he had given Treasurer's orders for cement mostly to John P. Kane & Co., the firm which Edward R. Carroll left to become Clerk of the General Sessions Court. He knew of only one other concern selling cement, he said, and that was the Atlas.

"We bought from Kane & Co. because they were a good, responsible firm, and we got the lowest figure. When I went into the department we were paying $2.45 a barral for cement. Kane & Co. sold it to us for $2."

A memorandum from the Dock Department was produced, showing that purchases of cement had been made from John P. Kane & Co. without competition, since March 6, 1898, aggregating $45,680.

Mr. Murphy said that they began to advertise for bids for cement last March, when the contract for supplying the department was let to John Early & Co., at $1.94½ per barrel. He denied that this charge was the result of the appointment of the Mazet committee.

Another memorandum prepared by the Dock Department in response to the committee's subpoena showed that the bulk of the piles purchased by the department were bought from Naughton & Co. on treasurer's orders. Naughton & Co.'s bills since Jan. 1, 1898, aggregated $105,109, while the purchase from all other sources were $943,850.

Mr. Moss read from the records to show that all the paving other than asphalt done for the Dock Department was awarded to either John M. Sheehan, who is connected with Senator Maurice Featherson's New York Sand and Gravel Company, or to Senator George W. Plunkitt.

JOHN P. KANE CALLED.

At this point Mr. Murphy was excused with a hint that he would be called later on, and John P. Kane took the stand. Mr. Kane declined to say what compensation was allowed John F. Carroll's brother, Edward R., while in his employ. He submitted a statement showing that he had sold $56,713 worth of building materials and supplies between Jan. 1, 1898 and Jan. 1, 1899, to the various city departments, sometimes on treasurer's orders, sometimes after public competition.

William N. Shannon, formerly Secretary of the New York Sand and Gravel Company, was sworn. He said he sold his 125 shares of stock in the company to Senator Featherson in December, 1897, and resigned the place of Deputy Commissioner of Highways at $5,000 a year. In that position, he said, it was sometimes his duty to inspect the work of the Sand and Gravel Company. That company had had a contract to tar, sand, and gravel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

There was merriment when Mr. Moss called for Albert Winternitz. Mr. Winternitz spoke with a pronounced foreign accent. He admitted having the contract for overhauling the tug William L. Strong for the Department of Correction.

"Are you a saloon keeper?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Not yet," answered Winternitz, and everybody laughed.

Mr. Winternitz asserted that while he had been interested in a couple of saloons he was an engineer and machinist by profession, and held a license for that work. He was hazy in his replies as to where he had worked at boiler repairing, however, and Mr. Moss's questions finally elicited the admission that he had been wonderfully active in assisting applicants for citizenship at the naturalization office. He denied he had put over 200 persons through the naturalization office in the past six months. He got the contract for work on the W. L. Strong by bidding for it, he said, and his work was inspected by Architect Horgan.

Dr. S. J. Manning of 75 Madison Street admitted having requested Robert Dore to ask ex-Judge Divver, the Tammany leader of the district, to consider his application in case he received the naming of a police surgeon. Later he talked with Judge Divver himself about the matter he said.

"Was not the price of $8,000 put on that position, and didn't you decline to pay the price?"

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, Mr. Moss, no offer of money was made, nor was there any mention of money in connection with the place."

Further cross-examination produced only further denials, and Mr. Moss finally excused the doctor, telling him that he would take the matter up again when ex-Police Justice Divver himself will be put on the stand.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD WORK.

Mr. Moss next took up the matter of the change of motive power on the Third Avenue Railway, his questions being framed to show that Naughton & Co. got that contract because of their "pull" with the City Government.

James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, produced the permit issued by him to the Third Avenue Company on Oct. 29, 1898, for the opening of the streets to effect this change. That permit had been prepared in his office, he said, and not by the attorneys for the company, and he had put in restrictions about repaving that were harder than they had ever been before. He denied that he had been approached by anybody or had talked with anybody about the permit before he received the company's application, which was on the same day that the permit was issued.

Asked about the laying of conduits by the Metropolitan Company when it began preparing for its change of motive power on Broadway, Mr. Keating said that he had no jurisdiction over that, it being in the purview of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies.

Isaac A. Hopper testified that he had done considerable work for the Third Avenue Railway Company. He knew of the intention of that company to change its motive power and had conversed with the officers of the company relative to the work to be done. He made an offer, that was not accepted, to do the work on a percentage basis on the whole cost of the work of 10 per cent. for the labor and 15 per cent. for materials. Witness thought when he made the offer that the labor would cost about $3,000,000 and the materials about the same. He knew that John D. and T. E. Crimmins and the firm of Naughton & Co. were also after the contract.

MR. ELIAS ON THE STAND.

President Albert J. Elias of the Third Avenue Railway Company corrected Mr. Hopper's figures. The commission asked was 15 per cent. on the cost of the labor and 10 per cent. on that of the materials. Mr. Crimmins and Naughton & Co. offered the same commissiones, which are the usual commissions for such work.

Mr. Moss questioned the witness about his application to the city authorities for permission to change the motive power. Mr. Elias said that the company had felt certain that they would get the necessary permission.

"Well, you would not have made a contract with Naughton & Co. involving millions of dollars unless you had assurances that your application would be granted?"

"No; we were confident that we would get it. The negotiations were going on about the permit."

"Well, what were those negotiations?"

"Oh, as to the conditions, &c."

Mr. Elias gave as his reason for giving Naughton & Co. the contract that the firm had just finished work on the Eighth Avenue Railroad, and that he had noticed that the work had been very satisfactory. Naughton & Co. had their gangs of men all ready to send over to his road, and there was to be no delay in getting started.

Mr. Elias said he was a member of the Democratic Club, though he had been there only twice. He had called there to see Mr. Croker once, but it was to talk with him about the Amsterdam Avenue fight. He had never talked with Mr. Croker or Mr. Carroll about getting the permit to open the streets for the change of motive power.

Mr. Moss said he had been informed that when Mr. Elias saw Mr. Croker the latter said: "I hear you are going to change your motive power. Who are you going to give the contract to? Better give it to Dan McMahon." It will please the organization."

"I never had such a conversation with Mr. Croker or anybody else," said the witness. "It is absolutely false." Mr. Elias denied that the work was costing more than he expected or that it was taking longer than it ought. The cost, he said, would be nothing like $6,000,000.

John Beaver, Treasurer of the Third Avenue Company, was the last witness, but as he swore he had never seen Croker or Carroll and knew none of the political leaders and had talked with nobody in advance about getting the permit for opening the streets, he was not detained long.

The committee will meet again this morning.

UVALDE ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY.

Mr. Rokeby Tells of Its Dealings with the Dock Department.

President R. T. Rokeby of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company was very much astonished when he learned that his company had been mentioned before the Mazet committee. "I know of no reason why our concern's name should have been dragged into this inquiry," said he. "We are not in politics in any sense of the term. Neither do we know anything about the Dock Department's system of letting contracts. We received letters from the department asking us whether we cared to put in bids for certain work. We put in bids in the ordinary way, and contracts were awarded to us. I am not aware that we have been doing all the work of the Dock Department. The work this year has not amounted to $50,000, all told. Last year we did not get any."

The Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company was formed last year and incorporated at Albany, with $200,000 capital. It is controlled by the same capitalists who own the Uvalde Asphalt Company of West Virginia. Among the principal stockholders of both concerns are E. J. and John E. Berwind of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, Moore & Schley, the bankers; Johnston Livingston, President of the National Express Company; H. W. T. Mali of the dry goods firm of H. W. T. Mali & Co., and A. Van Siclen of Jamaica, L. I. The officers, in addition to President Rokeby, are John D. Marston, Vice President, and A. Van Siclen and Storer Brown. Its offices are at 1 Broadway.

The company mines and refines its asphalt in Texas, and is executing contracts all over the country.

COUNCILMEN EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS

Why That Branch of the Municipal Assembly Should Not Be Abolished.

After the Council adjourned last evening the members held a caucus to decide upon some definite reply to give to Mr. Moss when he asks them why the Municipal Assembly should not be abolished. All of the members objected to the abolition of the Council, but to quote one of the members, "No two had the same reason, and no one had a good one."

In the main, the reasons advanced were personal ones. Each had an axe to grind and each was unwilling to relinquish the opportunities presented by membership in a body composed of such distinguished and broad-minded men. In response to the question, "Why should not the Council be abolished?" it was said by one of those who attended the caucus that the following replies were made:

Vice Chairman Oakley: "Because it will help me to become Sheriff."

Adam H. Leich: "Because it gives me a chance to get quoted in the newspapers."

Joseph Cassidy: "Because it permits me to expose my knowledge of the charter."

Martin Engel: "Because I've nothing else to do, and I'm not strong in my district unless I hold office."

Charles H. Francisco: "Because I can show my constituents how firm I can be."

Eugene A. Wise: "Because I need exercise in oratory, and it's a good place to unload a speech."

Martin F. Conly: "Because it gives me a chance to vote 'No' on every question."

Adolph C. Hottenroth: "Because it calls for a rare display of erudition, and thus is an educating body."

Stewart M. Brice: "Because it's an easy way to get into political life."

President Guggenheimer, it was said, declined to enter the discussion, inasmuch as he has his own opinion on the subject of the utility of the Council.

MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

Body Found at Rye Possibly that of Hans Kneedson of New Haven.

James Kelly, foreman on the Osborn estate at Rye, yesterday found the decomposed body of a man partly hanging to a sapling in a swamp about three hundred yards from the railroad tracks. A leather strap was fastened to the neck, and the other end secured to a branch of a sapling about three feet from the ground. If he committed suicide the man must have allowed himself to slowly strangle to death. There is a possibility that the man was murdered, as the abandoned sand pits close by have long been infested by tramps.

The clothing on the body was good. A membership card of a Swedish or Danish society was found in one of the pockets. This lodge met in Germania Hall in New Haven, Conn. On this was the name Hans Kneedson, and the same name appeared on letters found on the body. One of these was written in a woman's hand, and urged Kneedson to come to New York, as she had a position for him.

CASE OF MRS. ARTHUR HILL.

Attorney Lawler Threatened by a Witness in Court.

Special to the New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A sensational incident enlivened the trial of the case of Merrill Liukert and others against Rosalie Hill before Judge Barnard to-day. This is the action in which the children of Victor and Rosalie Liukert are seeking to enjoin their mother from disposing of the fortune left by their father, who is dead. The widow married Arthur Hill, a real estate broker of Brooklyn. Among the witnesses called by the plaintiff to-day was Leon A. Weil, who married Emma Boye, nee Liukert. Mr. Weil narrated several conversations which he had with Mrs. Liukert regarding the disposition of her property when he was a friend of the family, and before he had contracted a matrimonial alliance with one of the plaintiffs. At the conclusion of the direct examination Mr. Weil was cross-examined by Norman A. Lawler, attorney for the defendant, who asked him if he had failed in business in Newark, N. J.

The witness replied:

"Yes, Sir."

Mr. Lawler then put the following question: "You made Mr. Boye, the former husband of your wife, your assignee?"

"Yes, Sir."

Mr. Lawler, in a rather flippant way, added: "He wound up your business and you wound up his family affairs?"

When the significance of the question flashed upon him, the witness gripped the arms of his chair for an instant, his face flushed, and the cords in his temples stood out under the skin. He was seated only a few feet from Mr. Lawler. The latter is a pale-faced young man, rather slim, and with flowing black locks. Mr. Weil is a broad-shouldered man, built like an athlete, short, and stocky. He leaped from his chair, and, flourishing his fist under Mr. Lawler's nose, his frame meanwhile quivering with excitement, he shouted at the lawyer:

"You say that, do you? You say that? I will give you a smash in the mouth, scoundrel that you are!"

The whole scene occupied only a moment. The lawyer did not say a word in reply. Judge Barnard looked amazed, and when the confusion moderated remarked: "Here, gentlemen, this must not proceed."

A large amount of testimony was taken, most of it in connection with Victor Liukert's alleged intention to give his property to his wife in trust for her children with Mrs. Liukert's consent. This consent, the children assert, was shown by statements made by her and by wills drawn by her and afterward destroyed in which the children were made beneficiaries. It is the contention of the children that their mother intended to give them the property up to the time that she met and agreed to marry Arthur Hill. Their opposition to this marriage, they say, angered her, and she then declared that they would never get a cent from her and must not again darken her doors. The case was adjourned to Aug. 16.

HAVANA CITY ORDINANCES.

Owners of Flimsy Buildings Warned—Back Salaries to be Paid.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—Owners of wooden buildings in certain streets of Havana have again been warned to replace the buildings with substantial structures. If the order is not complied with by Oct. 1, the owners will be fined continuously until new buildings have been erected.

The City Council has decided to pay the back salaries of officials of Havana, which have not been drawn from July, 1898, up to the time of the change in Government. These back salaries amount to over $100,000. It is expected that they will be paid shortly.

Invitation to Gov. Roosevelt.

SARATOGA, Aug 2.—Judge Hilton has extended to Gov. Roosevelt and friends an invitation to be his guests during the Saratoga floral fete, to be held on Sept. 5, 6, and 7.

STRIKERS IN CLEVELAND

Former Conductor Arrested on Charge of Using Dynamite.

NO CHANGE IN BOYCOTT

Boycotters May Be Prosecuted Under Anti-Trust Law—Heavy Penalties Provided.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The police believe that they have made an arrest which may lead to important developments in connection with the attempts to blow up Big Consolidated cars since the beginning of the present strike. This forenoon John Schoenthal, a striking conductor, was taken into custody on the charge of being a suspicious person, and has since been detained at the Central Station, where he was subjected to a rigid examination by the detectives. Several days ago a well digger named Stokes, living at Nottingham, a suburb, told the police that a street railroad man had tried to purchase dynamite from him.

The report was investigated and the arrest of Schoenthal followed. The prisoner admits that he is the man who approached Stokes, but he says he inquired at the request of another man whose name he does not know. He says he was approached by the stranger, who asked him if he knew where ten pounds of dynamite could be purchased. The prisoner told the stranger that he knew a man in Nottingham who used dynamite, and he might have some to sell. Thereupon he went to Nottingham and saw Stokes, but failed to get the explosive. He reported his failure to the stranger, according to his story, and that was the end of the matter.

The police will not say what they think of the story, but they declare they are not yet through with the investigation, and they look upon the arrest as an important one. Schoenthal had been employed by the company about four years before the strike began.

There was practically no change in the strike situation here to-day. President Everett of the Big Consolidated declares that his company has about all the men required, and that the service now maintained on the various lines of the system is equal to that which was in force prior to the strike. He asserts that he is receiving applications from some of the strikers for reinstatement, and that a number of union men have already been put to work. When asked if he would receive a committee of the strikers should one call upon him, he replied: "The company has always said that it is willing to receive a committee of its employes, but the strikers are no longer in the employ of the company." The strike leaders, on the other hand, insist that not a single desertion has occurred, and that their ranks remain unbroken.

There is no indication yet of any check in the boycott movement, although the officials of the Big Consolidated say there was a marked increase in the number of passengers carried down town on their east end lines this morning. As a matter of fact, the cars, aside from the Euclid and Cedar Avenue lines, continue to run almost empty. The "spotters" sent out by the strikers are in evidence everywhere along the Big Consolidated lines. They board the cars, if there happens to be any passengers, and endeavor to learn their names. Failing in this the passengers are followed to their homes or places of business, and as a result in most cases their names go down on the "list."

Good lawyers say the boycotters may be proceeded against under the Ohio anti-trust law, which covers conspiracy of all kinds in restraint of trade. One lawyer who has examined the law says that merchants who refuse to sell goods to boycotted persons, as well as those who assist in placing the boycott upon them, aiding or abetting it in any way, can be convicted of conspiracy without proof of the existence of a conspiracy. The penalty provided is a fine of from $50 to $5,000 and imprisonment from six months to one year, and each day that the conspiracy continues constitutes a separate offense. This law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, but the authors of it intended that it should apply only to trusts. Many merchants who are taking part in the boycott have changed their tactics on account of threats of prosecution and they now merely place a prohibitive price on their goods to boycotted persons.

Major J. R. McQuigg was to-day appointed Acting Judge Advocate by Adjt. Gen. Axline, commanding the Ohio National Guard troops on strike duty here. It is understood that he will take up at once the legal phase of the boycott so far as it relates to the soldiers. Gen. Axline said to-day that proprietors of stores who refused to sell goods to either soldiers or civilians could undoubtedly be punished under the law. He added that reports were constantly being received at his headquarters in the City Hall showing that many storekeepers throughout the city are refusing to sell their goods to the troops.

It is stated that Gov. Bushnell will come to Cleveland in person soon to investigate the situation and to decide how long the troops shall be kept here. In the meantime the militia is being gradually withdrawn at the rate of two or three companies each day.

THE BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE.

Two More Firms Said to Have Yielded —Machinists Now Demand a Shorter Workday.

Two more firms were reported yesterday as having yielded to the demands of the striking boiler makers and iron shipbuilders—Thomas B. Connolly of Manhattan, who employs 30 men, and the Morse Iron Works, in South Brooklyn, where 500 men are employed. This firm is at work on several Government contracts, and this is given as a reason for its yielding.

The Superintendent at the Morgan Iron Works, at the foot of East Ninth Street, New York, where all the boiler makers are out, said yesterday that work on the Mallory steamer Concho, the Ward Line steamer Niagara, and the Standard Oil barge could wait, and the firm was not worrying. Information, he added, had been received at the office of the Morgan Iron Works from other firms that they would not yield to the men's demands, and that among these was the Robins Company of Brooklyn, which had been reported by the strikers as having given in.

President Boyle of the strikers said that Mr. Robins had granted the demand for eight hours, and that the new rule would go into effect to-morrow.

In Mr. Nixon's shipyards at Elizabethport only 60 men went out on Tuesday and 400 remained at work. President Boyle explained their failure to strike by saying that they were working under the piecework system. Although the union does not sanction the piecework system it tolerates it because under it the men are enabled to compete successfully with foreign yards. The piecework system had to do only with new hulls, and it was necessary in that case to compete with foreign labor.

The International Association of Machinists has availed itself of these strikes to make a demand for a shorter work day for its members who work at the same places. Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists said yesterday that his union was already presenting the demands to the employers, and that 450 men had already obtained them by the mere asking. They demand a 9-hour work day for shop work, an 8-hour day for outside work, and 8 hours all over on Saturday.

Tailors Win Their Strike.

The striking tailors, who have been meeting in Pacific Hall, at 209 East Broadway, have won. At a meeting held yesterday afternoon, practically all the firms against which the men have waged their war appeared and signed the contracts for the coming season. These contracts allow the operators $18 per week, the basters $15 per week, and the finishers $10 per week. The work day is to be ten hours only, and pay day to be on Friday of each week.

GRAND TRUNK MACHINISTS OUT.

Strike Declared Yesterday Will Be Extended Over Entire System.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 2.—The machinists in the Grand Trunk shops here went on strike to-day. The action is the culmination of trouble which has been accumulating ever since J. C. Gehring, formerly a Wabash man, was installed as foreman. Yesterday Gehring set a non-union man at work. The machinists notified him that unless the new man was removed they would strike, but the non-union man was put to work again to-day in place of a former machine hand.

Every branch of the International Machinists' Association and the Amalgamated Association of Engineers which has men in the employ of the Grand Trunk was notified and the strike will extend over the entire system. J. O'Connell, Master Mechanic of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, has been summoned from New York to adjust matters. Two hundred and fifty men are out here.

WAITERS' STRIKE QUICKLY ENDED

Hotel Proprietor at Atlantic City Pays Them a Week's Wages and Expels Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—The hotel waiters at Avon Inn struck in a body half an hour before dinner time to-day because the proprietor, Jay G. Wilbraham, would not accede to their demand that he increase their salaries by $1 per week. The guests were assembling for the noonday meal when Head Waiter Samuel Floyd headed the waiters and marched into the hotel exchange and presented their demand.

"Not a cent more," replied Mr. Wilbraham.

The waiters threatened while the hotel patrons looked on, fearing serious trouble. The proprietor paid them a week's wages and ordered them out of the place, but a policeman had to be fetched to expel them. Half an hour later other waiters arrived from neighboring hotels and dinner was served.

Quit Because Pay Days Were Changed.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Three hundred men quit work this morning at the Raritan Copper Works because of a change in the semi-monthly pay day. The strikers are laborers and mechanics. They have been paid on the 3d and 17th of each month. Yesterday a notice was posted making the dates five days later. It is expected that the men will be paid at once and permitted to return to work. The strike caused a suspension of work in the entire plant.

Novel Strike in Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 2.—One hundred weavers employed in the Bresiin Smyrna Rug Works went on strike to-day to have their old foreman returned to them. Unlike most strikes of the kind the foreman was not discharged, but had been promoted. Despite this the men want him back.

SOUTHERN LUMBER EXPORTS.

In 1899 They Exceeded Those of Any Year in the History of the Trade.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—The exports of lumber and products of wood from Southern ports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, were larger than any in the history of the trade.

The Lumber Trade Journal of this city has collected the statistics of lumber exports, showing an aggregate from Southern ports of 1,332,457,368 feet, against a total of 1,095,792,007 feet in 1898, and 1,133,233,546 feet in 1897. This gain was made despite the fact that commerce from the Gulf was seriously interfered with during the Spanish war last Summer.

In addition to the lumber exported, additional items were 11,353,000 shingles, 35,490,798 staves, and manufactures of lumber to the value of $1,688,541.

SURFACE RAILWAY ORDINANCE.

One Introduced in the Council Relating to Employment and Speed.

An ordinance providing for the examination and licensing of motormen, conductors, and gripmen employed on surface railways, the regulation of the speed of surface cars, and the compelling of such cars to stop on signal was introduced in the Council yesterday by Mr. Ryder. Inasmuch as it applies to all boroughs it was referred to the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs.

The ordinance provides for the appointment of a commission of three men, one of whom shall be an electrician, one a physician, and one an experienced employe of a surface railway. This commission is charged with the examination of all applicants for positions on surface lines, both as to their physical condition and their professional ability. Applicants who pass the examination are to receive certificates from the Board of Examiners, and upon these certificates the Chief of the License Bureau shall issue licenses. All applicants must present evidence of having been employed for at least one month on a surface railway operated by cable, electricity, or compressed air. The examiners are to receive a fee of $1.50 for each examination.

In its second title the ordinance provides the following rates of speed for power cars in this borough: South of Twenty-third Street, five miles an hour; from Twenty-third Street to Fifty-ninth Street, six miles an hour; from Fifty-ninth Street to the Harlem River, seven miles an hour, and from the Harlem River to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street eight miles an hour. Faster speed is permitted in the other boroughs, except in the down-town part of Brooklyn.

The ordinance also provides that cars must stop, on signal of passengers desiring to alight or intending passengers, at the nearest corner in the direction in which the car is moving. Penalties are provided for infractions of the various sections of the ordinance.

George Gould Sails for Europe.

George J. Gould, Mrs. Gould, and their daughter Marjorie, were yesterday passengers for Europe on the American Line steamship New York. At Mr. Gould's offices it was stated that he is on a pleasure trip and that during his absence Vice President Alfred Skitt will have full charge of the affairs of the Manhattan Railway Company.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement. —Adv.

CREMO

THAT THE HIGH STANDARD OF THE
CREMO 5¢ CIGAR
IS BEING MAINTAINED

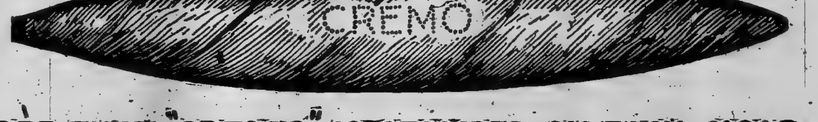

SEE THAT "CREMO" IS STAMPED ON EACH CIGAR
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
NEW YORK.

MR. McKINLEY SEES SOLDIERS.

Officers of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Regiment, Which Is Going to the Philippines, Presented to Him.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 2.—President McKinley received a call this morning from the officers of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Regiment, stationed at Plattsburg Barracks. He received them in a parlor of the hotel. Col. Edmund Rice, who is an old friend of the President, presented the officers to Mr. McKinley and Postmaster General Smith.

Among the officers were Lieut. Col. William P. Duvall, formerly instructor in tactics at West Point; Capt. Meeks, formerly of the Seventy-first New York Regiment; Capt. Thomas Talbot, formerly Secretary of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts; Capt. John Bordman, the Harvard athlete; Lieut. Fortescue of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and Lieut. Duncan Elliot. The officers were dressed in the khaki uniforms which they will wear in the Philippines. As they marched away they swung around the path leading past the annex, each officer lifting his hat to Mrs. McKinley, who bowed to them from the balcony.

Mr. McKinley walked out this forenoon, but the thunderstorm this afternoon kept him in doors. In the morning a young woman, who has been here several days awaiting an opportunity to get some pictures for an illustrated paper, followed the President through the woods for about half a mile and at last came upon him seated on a bench with Postmaster General Smith. She said:

"I am sorry to disturb you, Mr. President, but I've simply got to get some pictures of you."

The President smiled and replied: "All right; take all you please," and the young woman took a number of pictures while he continued his conversation with Mr. Smith.

Miss Duncan, the President's niece, who has been sick with a cold ever since her arrival here, is much improved, and was out to-day for the first time.

White Plains School Election.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 2.—E. B. Long and Dr. D. G. Platt were elected School Trustees to-day to succeed themselves. It was expected there would be opposition to them, but it failed to make its appearance, and the old Trustees go back for three years more. Last night the annual school meeting was held, and an effort was made to defeat some of the appropriations it was proposed to vote. Only a few, however, refused to vote in favor of the amount—$40,675.15—estimated to be needed.

Hoboken Man Drowned at Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—James O'Connor of Hoboken, N. J., who was spending the Summer in the Catskill Mountains, was found dead in a pond near his boarding house to-day. He is supposed to have fallen in the water while in a fit, as he was walking about the edge of the pond. He was a maker of bowling alleys.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sun rises...4:58	Sun sets...7:18	Moon rises...2:13

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...5:19	Gov. Isl'd...6:06	H. Gate...8:02
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook...5:24	Gov. Isl'd...6:14	H. Gate...8:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 3.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Kaffir Prince, La Plata		
Countries	2:00 P. M.	.....
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Naples	.....	.....

FRIDAY, AUG. 4.

Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Kingston	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 5.

Etruria, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	.....
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.
Caracas, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Marengo, Newcastle	.....	.....
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maranhense, Barbados	.....	.....
Revelius, Rio Janeiro	6:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Norge, Christiania	.....	.....
Prins Wilhelm II., Port au Prince	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Altai, Kingston	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Riojun Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to Aug. 3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 14 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after July 21 and up to Aug. 14 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Aug. 14. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,

The Wanamaker Store.

The Road Flyers—**$16**—*100 for women, 40 for men; a few for children at* **$15** *and* **$16.** *The best wheel for a little price you or we have ever known.*

Some Dining-Room Chances

TAKING up the subject of dining-room furniture in this August sale, we find more to say than there is room to print, and more for you to save than even the small type detail can be crowded to cover.

The entire collection numbers 170 styles of dining chairs, 66 styles of dining tables, 120 styles of sideboards, 42 styles of buffets, 85 styles of china cabinets. We mention six or eight of each, and leave the rest to your investigation.

The prices given as "regular" are really somewhat lower than regular in many cases, for they are largely our own former figures on equal qualities, and furniture prices have risen since these were fixed. The comparison, therefore, is conservative.

The quantities and qualities in this sale admit of no dispute. The prices will speak with almost equal force. And the public has added the only remaining essential to a mercantile success. New York has come, examined and *approved*. We have never had such furniture selling in our experience.

Sideboards

$20, regularly $30—Antique oak; fancy shaped top 50 in. wide, 24 in. deep.
$23, regularly $34—Antique oak; top 4 ft. wide, 24 in. deep.
$23, regularly $35—Flemish oak; 4 ft. wide, 24 in. deep.
$26, regularly $40—Golden oak; fancy shaped top 46 in. wide, 24 in. deep; swell top drawers.
$36, regularly $54—Golden oak; top 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 26 in deep; canopy top.
$40, regularly $63—Antique oak; 5 ft. wide, 24 in. deep; heavily carved base and top.
$40, regularly $66—Antique oak; 5 ft. wide, 26 in. deep; 2 large bevel plate mirrors; canopy top.
$45, regularly $60—Golden oak; 5 ft. wide, 26. in. deep; heavily carved base and top; best quality bevel plate mirror.

China Closets

$10, regularly $16.50—Oak; tobacco brown finish; 4 adjustable shelves.
$17, regularly $25.50—Oak; tobacco brown finish; 4 adjustable shelves; round ends.
$20, regularly $26—Quartered oak; golden finish; 3 plate glass adjustable shelves; mirror back; round ends.
$20, regularly $31—Flemish oak; Colonial design; 4 adjustable wood shelves; mirror back.
$30, formerly $46—Flemish oak; 4 plate glass adjustable shelves; mirror back; round ends.
$37.50, regularly $50—Antique oak; 3 plate glass adjustable shelves; mirror back; round ends.
$57, regularly $85—Mahogany; serpentine front and ends; 4 adjustable wood shelves; mirror back; carved front.

Extension Tables

83 oak extension tables with fall leaf; 6 ft., 8 ft. and 10 ft. lengths; turned legs and nicely finished. $2.25, regularly $3.50; $3.25, regularly $4.50; $4.50, regularly $5.75.
$3, regularly $4.50—Oak; with fancy turned legs; 8 ft. long when extended.
$15, regularly $23—Flemish oak; top 4 ft.; spiral legs; carved ends; 10 ft. long when extended.
$18, regularly $27—Flemish oak; top 4 ft.; spiral legs; 8 feet. long when extended.
$22, regularly $33—Flemish oak; top 4 ft.; spiral legs; panel ends; 10 ft. long when extended.
$24, regularly $36—Flemish oak; top 4 ft.; spiral legs; 10 ft. long when extended.

Buffets

$18, regularly $26.50—Flemish oak; enclosed base; top 20x40.
$20, regularly $29—Quartered oak; tobacco brown finish; top 18x48; swell front.
$21.50, regularly $43—Golden oak; top 20x44; enclosed base.
$23, regularly $47—Golden oak; fancy shaped top 20x48; swell front and ends.
$27, regularly $40—Antique oak; top 20x52; carved base.

Summer Dresses and Skirts Say there's about twelve week's wearing time ordinarily for Summer dresses. Then there's fully half the season left, and a half price for a handsome, stylish dress or skirt would be fair. All of this stock, comprising all of the best styles, has been re-priced, but we don't stop at reductions of one-half. For instance, $5 is the uniform price of a lot of beautiful pique dresses in which values are up to $23. Similar price-changes follow:

DRESSES

$10—All Piques and Organdies; artistic designs and trimmings; values $25 to $35.
$15—The balance of our handsome pique dresses; variety of colorings; beautifully trimmed; values up to $45.

SKIRTS

$1.50—Of linens; tan and colored; awning stripe canvas and burlaps; trimmings of insertion and braiding; values up to $6.50.
$2—An assortment of handsome piques; various attractive colorings; with embroidery and braiding. Others of denim and burlaps; values up to $8.
$3—Of white and colored piques; various styles; all beautifully trimmed; values up to $9.
$4—Elaborate styles in all the various colored piques; all beautifully and artistically trimmed; value up to $15.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Leather Novelties Smart effects in leather. Pre-eminently "good form," elegantly finished. Prices moderate:

The Dog-Collar Belts—Heavy nickel trimmings, padlock fastenings, seal and patent leather; at 35c. each.
Pocket Books—Real seal, levant and monkey-skin. Combination books, oxidized aluminum corners; 45c. each.

Main Aisle.

Ruffs. 75c., $1, $1.25 Values up to $7. The advantage is patent and emphatic. Soft, light, fluffy ruffs in newest, most becoming styles. For seashore or country now, for evening wear always. Only a counterful of them. Laggards must suffer. Once more—

75c., $1 and $1.25 Each

Broadway.

A Word of Women's Hosiery Every pair a catalogue of good qualities,—comfort, assured goodwear, comeliness, fast-color, and generous value. As to the last, observe:

3 pair for 50c.—Light-weight, fast-black; fine guage; with double soles and high spliced heels; value 25c. a pair.
38c. a pair, 3 pairs for $1—Of fine lisle thread, plain-black or tan; also Rembrandt ribbed lisle thread; fast black or assorted tans.

Broadway.

Pretty Summer Jewelry To add a touch of elegance to the shirt waist costume. Attractive jewelry, in perfect taste, made to stand Summer service. Prices that warn you to come early.

Beauty Pins, set of 6, 10c.; Skirt Pins, set of 3, 50c.
Sash Pins, assorted stones; 15c. each.
Black Cuff Pins, 10c. a pair; Pearl Pins, set of 3, 15c.
Gold Plated Links, 25c. a pair.
Gold Plated Links, set with stones, 50c. a pair.
Black Waist Sets, 25c.; Miniature Hat Pins, 25c.
Gold Plated Waist Sets, links, collar button and 3 pins; 25c. set.
Brooches, miniature and enamel; 25c. each.

Tenth street and Broadway.

Boys' Washable Clothing Sailor suits—strong and stylish,—in excellent assortment and wonderfully low priced. Several lots are remarked, thus:

Washable Sailor Suits—The $1.50 and $1.75 kinds now $1; the $2 and $2.50 kinds at $1.50; the $3 kinds at $2.
At 35c.—1,000 washable knee trousers in linen, creole and checks; unusual value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Grape Juice As a Summer Drink Stop at "The Inn," basement, and try it. No charge. Unfermented. It's a pure, palatable, refreshing, healthful, Summer beverage, and the cost is not much.

Half pints, 15c.; pints, 25c.; quarts, 50c. Cheaper still, by the case.

Basement.

"Books for Summer Reading" That's the title of a catalogue of recent fiction, and miscellaneous works, that we're sending out to applicants, without charge. Send us your address. You'll be interested in the prices there quoted.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriters So-called because we consider them the best. It's a visible-writing machine—simple, strong, swift. $60.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GEN. RUFUS R. DAWES DEAD.

Father of the Controller of the Currency Expires at Marietta.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, father of Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, died at midnight, aged sixty-one years.

Gen. Dawes enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment in the civil war, was chosen Captain of a company, promoted successively to Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, and Brevet Brigadier General, and fought in twenty battles. He received several wounds, and was the only officer of the regiment who went through the war. He served one term in Congress in 1880-2.

President McKinley tendered him the post of Minister to Persia, but he declined.

ASCENT OF MOUNT SIR DONALD.

A Frenchman and a German, with Swiss Guides, Accomplish It.

REVELSTOKE, B. C., Aug. 2.—According to reports received here from Glacier, in this province, Count F. le Prince Ringuet of Paris and Herr Cortes, attaché of the German Embassy at Pekin, successfully made the ascent of Mount Sir Donald, the Matterhorn of the Canadian Rockies, on Aug. 26. The peak, which shoots up from the base of the Illecillewat glacier to a height of 6,565 feet, had previously been reached but once, and that nine years ago to a day. On that occasion the climb was made by Emil Huber and Carl Sulzer of Zurich, Switzerland, member of the Swiss Alpine Club. Count Ringuet and Herr Cortes were accompanied by Christian Haesler and Edouard Fence, guides from Switzerland. When the party reached the sharp peak of Sir Donald, they found a stone mound in which was inclosed a zinc box containing the charts left there nine years ago by the Zurich mountaineers.

"GENTLEMAN JOE" IS DEAD.

J. A. Smith, Old-Time Actor, Passed Away at Forrest Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Joseph Alfred Smith, dean of the little colony of actors and actresses gathered at the Forrest Home, has died of gastritis, from which he had long suffered. He was born in this city in 1813.

His first professional engagement of which there is any record was with the stock company at the Boston Museum. Here he continued without a break for thirty-five years, attaining the reputation of being the best "walking gentleman" of his day. His exquisite skill in presenting the humorous side of such characters as Sir Benjamin Backbite gained for him the sobriquet of "Gentleman Joe," by which he was generally known in the profession.

After leaving the Boston Museum, Mr. Smith was for a few seasons a member of the Arch Street stock company of this city under the management of Mrs. Drew. He left here to go to California, where several seasons were spent with various stock companies. He obtained admission to the Forrest Home in 1886.

As far as known no relatives survive him.

TWO EXECUTIONS IN AUBURN.

Oscar Rice and John Kennedy, Murderers, Die by Electricity.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Shortly after the break of day two men paid the penalty of their crimes by forfeiting their lives in the prison here. At eighteen minutes after 5 o'clock Oscar Rice, who was convicted of killing his wife in the streets of Westfield, Chautauqua County, by stabbing her with a pocket knife, was assisted to the chair and exactly four minutes thereafter he was officially pronounced dead.

Not more than ten minutes later, in the presence of another set of witnesses, John Kennedy, a negro, walked to the instrument of death and was also killed. He had been convicted of the murder of John Hummings, whom he stabbed to death at Buffalo.

The entire time consumed by the two executions was nineteen and one-half minutes, counting from the moment Rice entered the death chamber to the time Kennedy was pronounced dead.

Among those who witnessed the executions were Gen. B. F. Bridges and Dr. J. L. McLaughlin of the Massachusetts State Prison and Dr. B. Howard of New York, who invented the so-called "long drop" for hanging, now in use in England.

BIG SHIPBUILDING PLANT.

One for Constructing Steel Vessels May Be Located at Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, Aug. 2.—Rumors have been circulated for several days that Hugh Ramsey, the shipbuilder here, intended to sell or abandon his plant. When asked about the matter to-day Mr. Ramsey said he had no intention of abandoning the works, but might sell out. There was a syndicate he said which desired to buy his property and also a shipbuilding company which wanted to get hold of it. He might sell to either of these.

The syndicate, he said, intended to establish a big plant for the building of steel ships and the company also desired the land for the same purpose. The transfer is hanging fire just now while it is being ascertained if a spur can be run to one of the railroads, and also if arrangements can be made whereby the Wood Vulcanizing Works, which occupy about half of Mr. Ramsey's property, could move to another location.

The property has four hundred feet of deep water frontage and runs back a long distance. Mr. Ramsey now uses about half the property and the Vulcanizing Company the rest. The prospective purchasers want all of the property.

Nassau County Court House Plans.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 2.—The Nassau County Board of Supervisors has determined to extend the time for resubmission of plans for the County House to Thursday, Aug. 10. The board will meet again on Aug. 11 and a jury of expert architects will be selected and the plans placed at their disposal for inspection.

SING SING WOMEN VOTE.

Lively Time at Annual School Meeting—Judge Lent Defeated.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The annual school meeting held here last night was the most exciting ever held in this district. An additional new feature was the appearance of a score of women, who came to avail themselves of the privilege to vote and to take part in the proceedings. The business transacted was the election of a Trustee in place of County Judge Lent, who has been in the board for sixteen years, and of a district clerk, and to made appropriations for the year.

The rumor that County Judge Lent was to be a candidate for re-election served to fill the Assembly Hall to overflowing. Last Spring he was particularly hostile in his opposition to Supervisor Todd for re-election, and fought the campaign tooth and nail. Supervisor Todd was, however, re-elected, and Judge Lent's candidate against him, John F. Jenkins, one of the local Santiago heroes, was the only candidate on his ticket defeated.

The opposition of Judge Lent to Supervisor Todd on that occasion was remembered by Todd's friends, who set out to defeat Judge Lent for re-election last night. The fight at the meeting began with the election of a Chairman. Charges were made that the Lent delegation had during the day got out tickets asserting that a Roman Catholic would be pushed for the Trusteeship, in the hope that the move would cause all the Protestants to vote for Lent and thus swamp the other candidate, Dr. Edward B. Sherwood, who is not a Roman Catholic. This was denounced at the opening of the meeting by Dr. Sherwood's friends as "a reprehensible specimen of pothouse, peanut politics."

Judge Lent, as the President, called the meeting to order, and ordered a ballot. One ballot box was secured, and the women were requested to vote. Their ranks were filled mostly with school teachers, who wanted to retain Judge Lent in office as Trustee.

Then the men began to vote, and there was almost a riot, as all of the men wanted to vote at once. The crush about the ballot box was so great that several persons had to be helped outside into the open air to be revived. An hour later the tellers announced that Dr. Sherwood had received 274 votes to Judge Lent's 246. This gave the doctor a majority of 28.

Henry Barret was nominated for re-election as Clerk. He is Lent man, and was elected over Richard P. Ayles. The appropriation of the $8,000 asked for to run the schools for the coming year in addition to the regular tax and school money received from the State was laid over.

Severe Hailstorm at Jamestown.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The heaviest hailstorm which ever visited this section passed over here this morning about 9 o'clock. Hailstones weighing several ounces each fell in great quantities. Inestimable damage has been wrought to oats and corn in Chautauqua County, as a result many fields of grain being absolutely destroyed.

TRENTON SCHOOL SCANDAL

Physician of the Industrial Institution Gives Testimony.

GIRLS BRUISED FROM BEATINGS

Pneumonia Patient Kept in a Room with Temperature at 44 Degrees —Some Uphold Mrs. Eyler.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—The investigation into the management of the State Industrial School for Girls here was resumed to-day. Trustee Fitzgibbon was unable to be present, and the Governor permitted him to be represented by John H. Backes, a lawyer, although the Governor said such a proceeding was irregular. Mrs. Eugene Emery, a member of the Woman's Board of Managers, demanded to see the charges preferred against Mrs. Eyler, the Principal, but the Governor informed her that no formal charges had been preferred.

The principal witness was Dr. Laura Satterthwait, the regular physician of the school. She testified that she attended Katie Barlow, the girl who had been sent to the City Hospital, and she found her suffering from inflammation of the stomach. She was the little girl who had been made walk up and down stairs twenty-five times for Mrs. Eyler. Dr. Satterthwait said that this violent exercise might have affected the girl. She was asked about the charge that too much mercury had been given to the girl, but the Governor said that phase of the case would not be considered just now.

Mr. Backes asked the doctor what would be the effect on a girl who had been put on bread and water for three weeks, as was told yesterday. The doctor said that it would be bad on her nervous system. This caused Mrs. Emery to remark that it was only Dr. Satterthwait's opinion. The doctor then told of a case of a girl who, she said, was clearly suffering from pneumonia. Mrs. Eyler diagnosed the case as typhoid fever, and insisted upon putting the girl in a room where the temperature was 44 degrees, against the doctor's orders.

The doctor told also of girls she had found covered with bruises from being beaten. She reported the matter to Trustee Parker, who sent her to Managing Trustee Cook. The latter, the doctor said, gave her to understand that Mrs. Eyler was running the institution.

Elizabeth Rosell, one of the attendants of the school, told of the case of Florence Trueaux, who had been put in a dungeon in September, 1898, for six days and nights. She could not remember the girl's specific offense, but knew that it was a case of impudence and unruliness. During her confinement the girl received bread and water twice a day. The period of the girl's confinement was determined by Mrs. Eyler. The record showed that the girl was punished for impudence.

Miss Carrie Fox told of another girl who had been put in a dungeon for eating a piece of cake and a banana and refusing to admit that she had done so. A number of attendants of the school besides Miss Rosell and Miss Fox made statements which were favorable to Mrs. Eyler. Their statements were to the effect that they had witnessed no case of cruel punishment, and that Mrs. Eyler was kind to the girls, and that it appeared that the girls were very fond of Mrs. Eyler.

The Rev. Clarence A. Eyler, husband of Mrs. Eyler, was expelled from the room occupied by the investigators at the instance of Trustee Maddock, who said Mr. Eyler was sitting in the doorway and listening to all the testimony, and was continually going to the apartments in which the teachers and instructors under Mrs. Eyler were waiting to be called in.

The investigation will be continued to-morrow, and Mrs. Eyler will make her statement in the morning. Lawyer Backes wanted some of the girls called, but the Governor thought that it would be unwise. He said that he would get the girls' statements in his own way, and that to call them into the investigation would cause the whole school to know what was going on and might add to the difficulty of managing them.

Trustee Parker has sent his resignation to the Governor. Trustee Stokes has expressed his intention of doing the same thing.

TEXAS CATTLE COMBINATION.

Attorney General of the State Says He Has Given No Indorsement of the Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 2.—Attorney General T. S. Smith stated to-day that he has not given to the gigantic cattle combination that is now in process of formation any written or verbal indorsement of its scheme. His only action in the matter was to respond to a letter written to him a short time ago by George B. Lovering, the Texas representative of the syndicate, stating to the latter that the organization of a company with large capital did not necessarily make such a corporation a trust or monopoly within the meaning of the Texas anti-trust law; that he was glad to see investments of capital made in Texas, and so long as the laws of this State are not violated such investors would receive the encouragement and protection afforded them by the laws of the State.

Attorney General Smith stated to-day in further explanation of his letter to Mr. Lovering that it was intended as an indorsement of the enterprise only so long as it did not conflict with the Texas law relating to trusts. Should the syndicate assume such large proportions as to monopolize the cattle industry of the State, resulting in influencing the price of cattle, or to crush out smaller competitors, it would clearly come within the pale of the anti-trust law, and would be subject to prosecution by the State.

It is believed, however, that the syndicate in carrying out its present intention to invest not to exceed $40,000,000 in cattle ranch property will not assume the proportions of a monopoly, and that its operations will be of benefit rather than detriment to small stockmen of the State. It is estimated that it would require a capital not less than $150,000,000 to establish a corner of cattle in Texas and the Southwest.

New $5,000,000 Copper Company.

The Arinex Consolidated Copper Company was organized yesterday at the office of the New Jersey Corporations Agency, in Jersey City. The capital stock is $5,000,000. The incorporators are Charles N. King, John J. Mulvaney, and Isaac F. Goldenhorn. Mr. King said the company was an offshoot of the Amalgamated Copper Company.

AMERICAN BRIDGE FOR INDIA.

Forty-three Carloads of Steel Sent to the Goktelk Gorge.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—The Pennsylvania Steel Company to-day shipped forty-three carloads of bridge and construction steel to one of the Pennsylvania Railroad docks in New York City, and from there it will be sent by ship to India. It comprises one-half of the iron to be used in the building of the huge viaduct across the Goktelk Gorge, about eighty miles west of Mandalay. The company will get $700,000 for the work.

Twenty-five of the company's force of expert workmen with accompany the steel on its long trip across the ocean to superintend the work of construction. The steel company's contract required that one-half of the structure shall be built and shipped during the first week in August, and the company is almost a week ahead of the time set. The other half of the big consignment will be shipped late in the Fall, and the construction will be begun in November after the close of the rainy season.

RICHMOND'S WATER SUPPLY.

President Cromwell Wants the Old Tax of $25 a Hydrant Restored.

President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond yesterday asked the Department of Public Improvement to rescind an order which was passed before consolidation, reducing the water tax from $25 to $20 a hydrant.

The two water companies which supply Staten Island with water rebelled against the order at the time. Since it was passed they have refused to furnish the Borough of Richmond with water for street sprinkling. The borough has retaliated by not allowing the water companies to extend their mains. New houses have thus been unable to get water, and the streets have been filled with dust.

President Cromwell now asks that the original order be rescinded and that the water companies be allowed $25 a hydrant.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN

who can't spare time for luncheon will find that a cup of LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef can be made in one moment, which will renew the strength and vitality and prevent exhaustion. Keep a jar handy. It will save your health.

THE PERTH AMBOY BANKS.

Shortage of Nearly $25,000 in Savings Institution's Accounts.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Banking Commissioner Battle's report shows the Perth Amboy Savings Institution nearly $15,000 short in its accounts. Of this sum 15,000 will be made good by Treasurer George M. Valentine's bondsmen. By waiving the July dividends another $2,500 will be provided for. It is believed that if the managers wish to do so they can very easily raise the remaining $7,500, and a meeting has been called for this evening to consider the matter.

Receiver Campbell has not been here to-day, but he sent a request to each depositor in the Middlesex County Bank asking that he present his passbook to have it balanced.

The First National Bank of Perth Amboy, which is to take the place of the wrecked Middlesex Bank, was organized to-day at the office of Senator John Kean in Elizabeth. The incorporators and directors are Senator Kean, Hamilton Fish Kean, Julian H. Kean, and John W. Whelen of Elizabeth; John I. Waterbury, New York; Amos T. French, Tuxedo; Robert B. Van Cortlandt, New York; Congressman Benjamin F. Howell, New Brunswick, and Robert Carson, Collector of the Port of Perth Amboy. Henry Connord of Perth Amboy will be cashier. It is probable a member of the Kean family will be selected as President.

CHICAGO ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

A Central League Organized—Public Meeting Next Saturday.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Those opposed to the Administration in the conduct of the Philippine war have organized themselves into the Central Anti-Imperialist League, which is designed to carry on a general agitation throughout the Middle West. A public meeting is to be held in Hyde Park on Saturday evening, Aug. 5, at which addresses will be made by Profs. J. Lawrence Laughlin, Paul Shorey, and A. H. Tolman of the University of Chicago; Judge Leroy D. Thoman, and Frank H. Scott. The officers of the league are as follows: President—J. Sterling Morton; Vice Presidents—A. C. McClurg, Herman E. Van Kelat, Richard T. Crane, Bishop John Lancaster Spaulding, Graham Taylor, Bishop Boyd Vincent, and Judge Rufus B. Smith; Secretary—Howard Leslie Smith; Treasurer—Frederick W. Gookin; members of the Executive Committee—Edwin Burritt Smith, Edward O. Brown, J. Lawrence Laughlin, Daniel M. Lord, Sigmund Zeisler, Frank H. Scott, and Leroy D. Thoman.

The league has received many letters in support of the proposed propaganda, among them the following from ex-Senator George F. Edmunds:

I am glad you are to hold meetings in the interest of the true principles of our Government and to oppose the conquest of people on the other side of the globe, who do not wish to become either citizens or subjects of the United States—a conquest which very few, if any, of its promoters have undertaken to show would be finally of material or moral benefit to our country, and one the immediate evils of which, in losses of life and health in our army and of the treasure of the United States, I fear, are yet only half known. When Congress meets and gets at the whole truth, I believe there will be found an easy means of terminating the war we are carrying on in the Philippines that will be satisfactory to nine-tenths of the people of those islands and honorable to this country and consistent with its whole duty toward itself and other nations.

Andrew Carnegie also has written from Scotland to declare his adherence to the principles advocated by the anti-imperialists. His letter, in part, is as follows:

Upon no Fourth of July celebration until this year has there been reason to lament a departure from the great principles which the Fourth of July heralded in 1776. We are no longer upon the old foundation, but have been carried to the lower platform of the powerful military Sates of Europe, to whom the Republic has been an instructor. The Ship of State has been in troubled waters, but there is one of her citizens who believes that the time is not far distant when those who have endangered her will be called to account, and the principles of the Declaration of Independence taken again as the chart and compass which will bring back the Republic to the high position from which it has temporarily fallen.

J. Sterling Morton contributed his quota to the discussion, and asserted that all those who differ from the policy of the Administration are classed as "disloyal." Bishop Boyd Vincent commented on the moral situation, which, he says, "ought to distress every American heart." Herbert Walsh, in contrasting July 4, 1776, and July 4, 1899, asserted that the American people are now waging an "unnatural and cruel war in the distant Philippine Islands against a people struggling for independence as righteously and as passionately, with as much reckless bravery and stubborn determination, as we ourselves showed in resisting the House of Hanover."

GEN. ANDERSON INDIGNANT.

He Vigorously Denies Statements Imputing Barbarity to American Soldiers in the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Gen. Anderson, in charge of the Department of the Lakes, was exercised considerably this morning when he found some one had sent him by mail "Columbia's Apostasy," by Robert Stevens Pettet of Philadelphia. The author accuses the United States soldiers of practicing many kinds of barbarity in the Philippine campaign, and declares that innocent women and children are being shot down by hundreds in every battle with the Filipinos.

"The matter contained in the book is a tissue of falsehoods, and every deduction is based on an untruth," said Gen. Anderson. "Our soldiers are not slaughtering Filipino women and children. Up to the time I left the island, in January, there had been 180 Filipino men and 2 women wounded in battle. They were brought into our hospital and cared for as tenderly as if they had been our own people. The women were wounded accidentally, and everybody regretted it.

"All the time I was there I never heard of children being harmed. The reports of the burning of natives' huts are greatly exaggerated. No house was ever burned except when it was used by natives to fire on our men from ambush. In that case we found it necessary to set fire to the houses in order to dislodge the enemy."

GEN. OTIS'S CASUALTY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Gen. Otis cables the following additional casualties:

Killed—Twenty-first Infantry, near Calamba, July 26, Company H, William A. Renned; July 30, Company C, William Murphy; Company K, Corp. Charles Henderson.

Wounded—Fourth Cavalry, July 26, Troop C, Edward Oberhausen, forearm, slight; July 30, John McGregor, knee, severe; First Washington Infantry, Company C, Spawn Woodruff, neck, slight; Twenty-first Infantry, Second Lieut. James H. Love, elbow, severe; Company K, Charles W. Winters, thigh, moderate.

A CLASH WITH FILIPINOS.

American Troops Attack Trenches Near El Pardo, in Cebu.

MANILA, Aug. 2.—Mail advices from the Island of Cebu announce that a company of Americans last week attacked the Filipinos' trenches, situated two kilometers from the town of El Pardo. The rebels were commanded by the brothers Climacos, who are prominent and wealthy persons. The Charleston shelled the enemy and the Filipinos retreated. The American casualties were slight.

The presence of the Climacos with the rebels is reported to have been due to rebel orders from Luzon.

RELIEF BRINGS SICK SOLDIERS.

Reaches San Francisco with 320 Men from the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The United States hospital ship Relief, laden with sick and disabled soldiers from the Philippines, passed through the Golden Gate at 8 o'clock this morning, steamed up the bay, and anchored at the quarantine station.

A clean bill of health being issued, the Relief proceeded to a point off the Presidio, where the Government vessels McDowell and Carolina were utilized in transferring the sick and wounded to the shore. The invalided men, representing nearly every regiment now in the field, will be confined in the recently completed post hospital. They number 320.

Only two deaths during the voyage have been reported so far. Chris Kaus, private of Company H, Wyoming, died at Yokohama, on July 7, of malaria. At Nagasaki, on June 28, Frank A. Duval succumbed to meningitis. Both bodies were embalmed. Duval was shot in the right leg and was laid up with his wound when he contracted the fatal ailment.

Spanish Cannon for Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Two fine bronze breech-loading cannon, captured from the Spanish at the battle of Manila Bay, are to be mounted at the main entrance of the Navy Department, below the large anchors which have been an adornment for many years. The cannon were recently brought to San Francisco by a transport, and now the Hartford has been ordered to bring them around to New York, to be shipped here.

Filipinos to Liberate Spaniards.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—An official dispatch from Manila states that the Spanish commission which has been negotiating with the Filipino insurgents hopes soon to secure the liberation of the Spanish prisoners now in the hands of the Filipinos.

GEN. TORAL'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Defense of the Spanish General Charged with Having Surrendered Santiago Before It Was Necessary.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The defense of Gen. Toral, on trial by court-martial charged with surrendering Santiago de Cuba to the Americans without having exhausted all means of defense, is that Santiago was not a fortified town within the meaning of the regulations, which fact modified the circumstances from the point of view of military justice. Gen. Toral contends that he was not liable for the responsibility laid down in Article 295 in the code, since he was a Governor and had not the chief power, but was subject to the orders of the General in Chief. He lacked independence, and was accordingly not responsible.

Gen. Toral points out that the Minister of War, who, on different occasions, had given orders to Toral, had on the eve of capitulation given him full liberty to capitulate, and that Governor General Blanco, in complaining to the Government, kept silence regarding what he had previously said in opposition to capitulation.

The defense argued that Gen. Toral had not exceeded his powers, and read a minute drawn up by the American officers who took part in the fighting about Santiago, recognizing the courage of Gen. Linares, the former commander at Santiago, who was compelled to retire because of a wound; of Gen. Toral, and of all the Spanish officers participating in the battle of Santiago, where the Americans were superior in numbers and artillery; also admitting that the town could not have received reinforcements.

The defense will insist upon a complete acquittal.

The attorney for Gen. Pareja, who is on trial under the same charge as Gen. Toral, at the sitting to-day read telegrams exchanged with the Commander in Chief, showing that Guantanamo only capitulated on orders from a superior officer, and that the town was without either provisions or means of defense. The other officers advanced a similar defense. The judgment of the court-martial was deferred.

THE DEWEY "INTERVIEW."

Secretary of the Navy Long Says the Admiral Is Too Wise to Make the Alleged Statements.

Special to The New York Times.

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 2.—Secretary of the Navy Long arrived here this afternoon. He came on from Newport, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Long.

In the course of a conversation this evening with reporters the Secretary declared most emphatically that he did not believe that Admiral Dewey ever told anybody, either in an interview or in confidence, that our next war would be with Germany. He said it was very strange that a man should so misrepresent Admiral Dewey, or that a reputable newspaper should be a party to such a transaction. Admiral Dewey, he said, was too wise to make such a statement.

Mr. Long said he was delighted to be at home and free from the cares of office for a few weeks, and that he felt like a boy released from the tasks of the schoolroom for a while. He added he was going at once to Buckfield, Me., where he would remain for two or three weeks, spending the latter part of his vacation at his home here.

DEWEY FETE DECORATIONS.

Society of Mural Paintings to Co-operate with the Sculpture Society.

Supplementing the services of the members of the National Sculpture Society, who will carry out the work on the great triumphal arch and colonnade to be erected at Fifth Avenue and Madison Square for the reception to Admiral Dewey, the National Society of Mural Painters has offered to design and superintend the placing of decorations along the route of the land parade and the decoration of the stands for spectators.

A committee of the Society of Mural Painters met the members of the Sub-Committee on Decorations of Stand and Route of Procession of the Dewey Celebration Committee yesterday afternoon in the office of Major Gen. Roe in the Stewart Building. No definite plans were formulated, but the artists promised the services of themselves and the other members of the society free of charge. They were empowered to do this at a meeting on Monday of the society. Among the members of the Mural Painters' Committee are John La Farge, President of the society; Charles R. Lamb, Will H. Low, George W. Maynard, D. Maitland Armstrong, and W. B. Van Ingen.

The Committee on Decorations of the Celebration Committee also appointed a Chairman and a Secretary yesterday. Bridge Commissioner J. L. Shea was chosen as Chairman and Col. Gifford Hurry as Secretary. The other members of the committee are William Berri, Joseph J. Little, President of the Board of Education; Philip Rhinelander, J. Q. A. Ward, President of the National Sculpture Society; Edward Lauterbach, Herman Ridder, and Charles T. Barney. Messrs. Little, Ridder, and Rhinelander were not present at yesterday's meeting.

Jersey City Dewey Decorations.

Mayor Moose of Jersey City was asked a few days ago by Gen. Butterfield to decorate the river front with flags on the occasion of Admiral Dewey's reception. Mayor Hoos yesterday replied to Gen. Butterfield's letter, saying that Jersey City could not comply with the request because all its water front is controlled by corporations. He assured Gen. Butterfield, however, that the water front would be abundantly decorated by the corporations owning the wharves. Mayor Hoos also said that if Admiral Dewey should pass through Jersey City on his way to Washington steps would be taken to make the occasion a memorable event in the annals of the city.

Carnegie Steel Company to Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—United States Treasurer Roberts to-day received a telegram from Pittsburg, Penn., stating that the Carnegie Steel Company had subscribed $1,000 to the Dewey home fund. The actual amount of cash so far received for this fund is $17,358.

CUBAN JUDGES APPOINTED.

Governor General Brooke Nominates Natives for Various Courts.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—Gov. Gen. Brooke has made numerous appointments of Judges throughout the island. All the appointees are Cubans. The Havana appointments are:

President, Frederico Martinez Quintana; President of the Criminal Court, Julio Cardenas; Criminal Magistrates, Juan O'Farrell Montalvo, Joaquin Demestre, Narciso Garcia Menocal, José Maria Aguirre, and Fernando Freyre de Andrade; Civil Magistrates, Francisco Guiral, Manuel Jaime, Rafael Mayelagan, and Ramon Perez Trujillo; Presidents of the Provincial Courts, José Cabarrocas Horta, Santa Clara; Gabriel Fonceda, Pinar del Rio; José Maria Gispert, Santiago; Urbane Sanches Hechavarria, Puerto Principe, and José Antonio Picharde.

GEN. GARCIA'S OPINIONS.

Suppression of the Paper El Reconcentrado Criticised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Gen. Carlos Garcia said to-day that he considered the suppression of the Havana Reconcentrado to be a serious mistake. "It was the Spanish custom," he said, "to arrest editors and suppress their papers for daring to criticise Spanish methods, and it would seem from Gen. Ludlow's action that he is pursuing the Spanish policy which has been justly denounced in the United States. Besides this act on the part of the military authorities will be construed by many Cubans to mean that the civil authorities are mere figureheads, and will no doubt produce bad feeling. The civil laws in Cuba are ample to punish people who commit libel. I admit I do not know all the facts, but I do know that to be consistent Gen. Ludlow will have to suppress other Cuban papers that have criticised Gen. Brooke's appointees. I know Gen. Ludlow and admire him, and I take it that he has been imposed upon. What would the people of the United States say if the authorities should suppress a newspaper for abusing, justly or unjustly, the Administration? There can be no independence or personal liberty without free speech and a free press."

Reconcentrado Editors Released.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—The editorial staff of the Reconcentrado, recently suspended, has been released on signing a promise not to engage in journalistic work.

POLITICAL EDUCATION IN CUBA.

A Native Committee Undertakes to Enlighten the People.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—A Cuban committee has started out with the intention of giving the natives free instruction on certain points. The members of the committee say a definite form of government for the island will soon be determined upon, and they urge every citizen to learn to write at least. They point out that there is no question now of fighting for independence, but that every man must say clearly what he wishes in regard to the future of the island. They suggest that the people will have only themselves to blame if, on account of apathy, they have to confess themselves incapable of social and political regeneration.

Missionaries to Go to Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

EUREKA, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Mission Board of the Christian Church in the United States is making active preparations to carry on mission work in the newly acquired territory of Cuba. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Menges, now of this State, will leave for Cuba in a few weeks, where they will take up duties as missionaries. They will be followed in a short time by Mr. and Mrs. Howell McPherson of Buffalo, N. Y., who expect to be at their post of duty by Nov. 1. All of the above named have been at one time residents in this city or have attended school here.

Brooke Wants Refuse Crematories.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Gen. Brooke has made requisition upon the War Department for a large number of crematories to destroy all the refuse of the camps in Cuba. This precaution has been found absolutely necessary to prevent the spread of disease.

Volunteer Enlistments Number 8,022.

WASHINGT

FEVER UNDER CONTROL

No Deaths Reported Yesterday from Hampton, Va.

REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS

Strict Quarantine Maintained — The Cases in Santiago — Study of the Germs Without Result So Far.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Advices received by Surgeon General Wyman up to 9 o'clock to-night from Hampton show that the only change in the yellow fever situation is the addition of four suspected cases to those already reported. These have been sent from the camp to the hospital. This information and the additional statement that there has not been a death since 7 o'clock last night, and that the situation there is very favorable, was received from Gov. P. T. Woodfin of the Soldiers' Home. He also wired that he is quite sure the pestilence will be stamped out. From Dr. White, who has general charge at Hampton, but who remains away from the institution, word came that the situation is unchanged.

Gov. Woodfin has prepared a list of all the members of the home who have been furloughed since July 22, at the same time giving their destination. This will be telegraphed to Surgeon Gen. Wyman, and will be made public, thus enabling municipalities where the inmates may be found to detain them for a reasonable length of time. Dr. Wyman has sent dispatches to the Health Commissioner of Baltimore and the President of the Board of Health of Richmond, asking them what measures are being taken regarding refugees from the home at Hampton or the adjoining town of Phoebus. The doctor thinks it is of the utmost importance that all such persons should be kept under close observation for ten days following their departure, particularly those who stopped over night in either place. Replies have been received from both places, showing the Surgeon General the activity of the officials interested and their ability to cope with the situation.

Just before the close of the War Department a final decision was reached to send the troops from Fort Monroe to Battery Point, Del. Surgeon General Wyman objected to locating the troops so far south, but Gen. Merritt held that it would be fatal in case any of the men were infected to take them North.

The removal of troops from Fort Monroe and the officers and their families, it is expected, will begin to-morrow, when a passenger steamer is scheduled to leave at 2 o'clock for Cape Charles. A barge with cars is expected to go to the reservation to-morrow to take the baggage and equipment of troops over to Cape Charles. The quarantine ship Jamestown, anchored in the waters of the bay, will be made a sort of half-way landing place, where persons and supplies may be landed from Norfolk and other places and then shipped to Old Point by launch, thence to be sent to Hampton.

Dr. Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, received a dispatch from Surgeon Pettus at Fort Monroe to-night saying there was nothing suspicious there. A train left this afternoon for Richmond with about one hundred people. All were inspected before boarding the train and were made to prove that they had not been exposed to infection. A steam launch is patrolling the water front and guards are being sworn in as fast as they can be obtained.

A dispatch from Dr. Wasdin says a house inspection of the worst portion of Phoebus discloses nothing. The dispatch adds: "Suspicious case of last night verified. No new cases at the home to-day. One desperate." Dr. Wasdin said he will start to-morrow to canvass fifteen hundred of the inmates, then to disinfect the rookeries, (presumably those at Phoebus.)

Two volunteer surgeons to-day tendered their services to Gen. Wyman for duty in the infected district. They are the acting assistant surgeon in Vicksburg, Miss., and Assistant Surgeon John F. Anderson of New York. Dr. Frank Donaldson of New York, an immune who has seen service in Cuba, left this evening for Newport News under orders from Dr. Wyman.

HAMPTON, Va., Aug. 2.—"No deaths, and no new cases," is the official report from the Soldiers' Home to-night. The homes of two suspects in the town of Phoebus were quarantined to-day, but the authorities of that town are not satisfied that they are yellow fever cases. A telephone message from the Soldiers' Home Hospital this evening, however, stated that two more cases of the scourge had been discovered in Phoebus. Hampton is still free from the disease, and Dr. White of the Marine Hospital Service, who is in charge of the town's quarantine arrangements, is confident that it will be kept out.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 2.—In so far as Norfolk is concerned there are no new developments with reference to the yellow fever situation. The rigid quarantine measures which have been put into effect and the unanimity of action on the part of the different health authorities of the State and city have done much toward restoring confidence. It is not believed here by those in the best position to know that the fever will reach Norfolk, and the temporary fear which almost paralyzed citizens and killed business when the startling news from the Soldiers' Home first reached here is gradually wearing away, and business is being resumed.

When the Quarantine Inspectors met the express train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad this morning they found on board thirteen passengers bound to Norfolk, who could not give the satisfactory account of themselves required by the health authorities of the city. The train was held for two hours at Tuckers, about five miles out from Norfolk, and finally the car containing the persons referred to was detached from the train, to be sent back to Richmond.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Newbill, President of the Board of Health, received from Gov. Woodfin of the home the following dispatch: "Please release Old Dominion steamer Hampton Roads for freight boat. Must have medicines and provisions. If entirely shut off I cannot control my men." This dispatch, together with a similar one from Col. Guenther at Old Point, was turned over to Dr. Lynch, as the quarantine officer, and to-day it was decided to send all necessary provisions and medicines on a Government tug from the navy yard.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

Secretary Root and Gen. Miles Discuss the Latter's Plan to Move the Troops North.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The War Department is watching with great solicitude the progress of yellow fever at Santiago. Reports received yesterday were more encouraging, but it is realized that there is still danger in the situation. It was learned that as late as July 8 Gen. Miles formally recommended the removal of the United States troops now quartered at Santiago to some port on the northern coast of America.

It is said that the rate of infection among the soldiers at Santiago is greater at this time, in proportion to the number of men present, than it was last year. Gen. Miles, it is understood, called attention to this fact in his recommendation, and urged it as one reason for the prompt removal of the men to the north. His recommendations have not been carried out yet, but to-day Secretary Root and Gen. Miles had a conference on the subject.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 2.—Four cases of yellow fever have been reported in the last four days, all the victims being American civilians. One case occurred in the Cosmopolitan Club. Gen. Wood believes there is little danger of the increase of the disease, as nearly all the people either are immune through having had the fever, or are isolated outside the town. The quarantine restrictions of the port and municipality are observed strictly. Gen. Wood and his staff are in the city.

The health of the troops at Songo remains good. Gen. Wood will leave in a few days for Puerto Principe to inspect that division of his department.

STUDY OF YELLOW FEVER GERMS.

Has Been Carried On for Two Years by the Government—No Results.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The present outbreak of yellow fever at the Hampton Soldiers' Home will give the Army Medical Corps an excellent opportunity to extend an investigation they have been prosecuting for two years past into the nature of yellow fever and the best modes of combating it. The Marine Hospital Service, which is in charge of the quarantine in the infected district, has been doing similar work, and Dr. Wasdin, the surgeon placed as an expert in the Hampton Home, is one of the two Marine Hospital surgeons who recently returned from Cuba, where they studied the disease in its permanent home, and made collections of cultures for future study in the Washington laboratory.

The medical world at present is generally of the opinion that the specific bacillus of yellow fever has not yet been identified. Recently the announcement was made by Sanarelli, an Italian physician, that he had segregated the germ of yellow fever, and this claim was later confirmed by a Brazilian bacteriologist after a somewhat less exhaustive research.

Surgeon General Sternberg of the army, who is regarded as one of the foremost American bacteriologists, made a close study of the subject, and isolated a bacillus which he did no claim was the specific germ of yellow fever, but one worthy of closer study, calling it for convenience the "bacillus X." The Army Medical Museum, under Gen. Sternberg's directions, took up the subject, and Dr. Reed and Dr. Carroll recently issued a preliminary note on their investigations, in which they declared that so far as determined the bacillus of Sanarelli and the bacillus X of Gen. Sternberg were identical in their general form and their effects on the lower animals, and that both seemed to be identical or very closely allied with the bacillus of hog cholera. The lesions produced by the three germs were the same, and samples of the suspected fever germs submitted to some of the experts in agricultural chemistry and animal industry were pronounced to be the germ of hog cholera.

This seemed to leave the question open, but Drs. Reed and Carroll are continuing their researches with the hope of locating the active principle of yellow fever, whatever it is. Meantime Dr. Doty, the Health Officer at New York, claims to have confirmed Saranelli's discovery, and is carrying on a series of curative experiments with a serum for the destruction of the Saranelli germ. The army medical officers say, however, that no germ which can stand a temperature of 361 degrees below zero can be the germ of yellow fever, which is known to cease its ravages on the appearance of frost. The Saranelli germ was recently submerged in frozen air and came out in good order.

The report of Drs. Wasdin and Geddings of the Marine Hospital in their Cuban researches has not yet been made public, but is understood they agree with Saranelli.

American Marine Stricken in Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—The American barracks at Cienfuegos are being removed to Casa Caballeros, a suburb noted for its healthfulness. For the first time in many years Cienfuegos passed through July without a case of yelow fever being reported. One case of yellow fever has appeared among the marines here at the same place in which the disease appeared before. The naval authorities have frequently been warned that the marines are located in the worst part of the city in which to quarter men. The man stricken with the disease has been isolated, and it is expected that he will recover.

THE METEOR WINS AGAIN.

Beats the Bona at Cowes — Britannia Gave Up — Emperor William's Cup Won by the Gertrude.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 2.—Brilliant weather prevailed at the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron to-day. The prize competed for was £100, and the course sailed over was the Queen's Cup Course, Meteor winning the race.

A grand start was made in a light east-southeast wind. The yachts crossed the line in the following order:

Meteor, Britannia, Bona, Satanita, and Rainbow.

Britannia drew ahead, but on returning from the westward Meteor led, with Bona second, and Britannia close up.

Meteor finished the first round at 1:25:05. Bona finished the second round at 1:55:01. As the yachts passed Cowes Meteor was eleven minutes ahead of Britannia. At this point Britannia gave up the race.

Meteor finished at 5:40.

In addition to the race in which Meteor took part, fourteen yachts started in a race for a cup presented by Emperor William for schooners and yawls of forty tons. The race finally resulted in the yawl Gertrude, owned by John B. Fleuret, winning the first prize; Lord Iveagh's schooner Cetonia taking second prize, and Cecil Quentin's yawl Cicely third prize.

The remarkable victory of the Meteor over the Bona proves that the former is the best racing yacht in England. English yachtsmen are beginning to feel grave doubt as to the chances of the Shamrock.

The Prince of Wales, in proposing the health of Emperor William at the banquet of the Royal Yacht Squadron yesterday, after congratulating him on the Meteor's victory, said all yachtsmen would share the regret that the Emperor, in consequence of other engagements, had been unable to accept the Queen's invitation to stay at Osborne House during regatta week.

The Emperor wired to the Sailing Committee at Cowes the following reply to the congratulations on the Meteor's victory in the race for the Queen's Cup:

"Sincerest thanks for kind wishes. So sorry the Empress's mishap forbade my being present. Am overjoyed at winning my grandmother's trophy. The handicap time allowance to the Britannia was simply appalling. WILHELM. Kiel."

J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire, and his family have arrived here on a magnificent 700-ton yacht, La Belle Sauvage. There are brilliant entertainments and parties on all sides.

KIEL, Aug. 2.—Emperor William, on the receipt last night of the news of the victory of his yacht Meteor in the race for the Queen's Cup yesterday, off the Isle of Wight, when she defeated the Prince of Wales's Britannia, communicated the information to the warships here by flashlight from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

THE GLENCAIRN WINS AGAIN.

But One More Race to be Sailed for the Seawanhaka Cup.

DORVAL, Quebec, Aug. 2.—To-day was another Glencairn day, the Canadian boat winning her second and the fourth race for the Seawanhaka Cup. During the race there were all kinds of breezes, from east to west and from north to south, and it was difficult to say at times just which boat had the advantage as to wind. Undoubtedly Duggan's seamanship told well to-day in placing the Glencairn 5 minutes 39 seconds ahead of the American challenger at the finish.

The Constance succeeded in crossing the line first at 1:55:25. The Glencairn followed two seconds later, crept into the windward position, ran up a reaching jib, took the Constance's wind away, and left her standing. Her sails, however, soon began to fill up again, and she ran under the Glencairn's stern, but the Glencairn got ahead and remained so up to the first buoy, which she rounded 1 minute 56 seconds ahead of the Constance.

From the first to the second buoy it was a beat to windward, and the Glencairn rounded the second buoy of the first round 2 minutes 38 seconds ahead of the American boat.

The Glencairn completed the first round 3 minutes 7 seconds ahead of her rival. By the time the boats were running for the first buoy on the second round the wind had gone half way round the compass, and it was a reach sail to starboard. The rain came down, and it was difficult to see the boats in the mist. It was soon apparent, however, that the Constance was gaining on her rival, and when she rounded the first buoy she had reduced the gap between her and the Glencairn by 26 seconds. The wind, however, kept dropping little by little, and the Glencairn again gained 1 minute 2 seconds on the leg around the second buoy.

The storm was increasing, but it could be seen that the Constance was again gaining, and in completing the last leg of the second round she reduced the Glencairn's lead by 24 seconds.

After turning the starting buoy and reaching up to the first buoy on the last round the Constance evidently miscalculated in some way, as the Glencairn simply appeared to run away from her, and rounded the buoy 7 minutes 23 seconds ahead, having gained 4 minutes 18 seconds on the leg.

The Constance, however, made a gain of 2 minutes and 3 seconds on the eighth leg. The Glencairn rounded the second buoy on the last round at 4:04:05, being 5 minutes 20 seconds ahead of the Constance. The Canadian boat did not have such a favorable leg for the last, but placed an additional 19 seconds between her and the Constance, finishing at 4:15:15, winning the race by 5 minutes 39 seconds.

The Canadian boat's supporters now feel that there is every chance of the cup remaining here for another year.

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

The Horses Ran in a Sea of Mud and the Going Was Poor.

A BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES

Only One of the Six Managed to Win First Money—A Close Finish in the Handicap for All Ages.

The general public was again at sea in its attempt to pick winners at Brighton Beach yesterday, for only one of the six favorites of the day managed to get home safe with first money. It was one of those disagreeable, uncomfortable days that the patrons of Brighton Beach were accustomed to several years ago, but which have worried them only on rare occasions this year, and taken all together it was a very much disgruntled crowd that left the track after the last race.

Before the first race was started it began to rain slightly, and by the time the horses were called to the post for the second race there were numerous flashes of lightning and a heavier rainstorm. The rain came down in torrents after the second race, and at post time for the third race the track was a sea of mud. It was fetlock deep when the signal for the start was given, and was in poor condition for the rest of the afternoon.

The programme as it stood originally, was light enough, but it was made worse by numerous scratches before the day was over. Two three-horse races, each of which was practically a two-horse affair, and a four-horse race did not make the task of selecting winners easier. The fourth race, a handicap at a mile, in which Galathee, St. Clair, and The Elector started, furnished the best race of the day, but the finish was so close that many thought St. Clair had won instead of Galathee, which the judges selected as the winner, and these showed their disapproval of the decision by loud hisses and cat-calls. St. Clair led almost all of the way, and from the head of the stretch to the finish Galathee fought it out head and head with him.

Maxine beat Box easily in the fifth race at a mile, and old Maurice romped home an easy winner in the sixth.

Her Ladyship, the favorite in the first race, looked a sure winner half way down the stretch, but Mitchell did not put up a good ride on her, and Lady of the Vale came up and beat her out a neck. Mitchell was called upon by the stewards for an explanation and when he told them that the filly was stopping fast under him, he was dismissed with a reprimand and cautioned not to try for grand stand finishes. Elfin Conig won the second race easily, and Peace had an easy victory in the third.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second, and $25 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—Lady of the Vale, J. J. Hyland's b. f., by Rayon d'Or-Lady Violet, 107 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Dupee)
2—Her Ladyship, J. L. Holland's b. f., 112, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Mitchell)
3—Musette, J. S. Ferguson's ch. f., 107, 15 to 1.....(Coyle)

Beautiful, 107, 30 to 1, (Slack;) Lady Uncas, 114, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Laureatea, 112, 10 to 1, (Taral,) and Liebe, 107, 4 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16 2-5.

1—Elfin Conig, C. L. Bailey's blk. c., by Tea Tray-Estelle, 104 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Van Kuren)
2—Cheesestraw, P. J. Miles's ch. f., 102, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Mitchell)
3—Gold Or, H. D. Brown's ch. f., 102, 3 to 1.....(Taral)
4—Kentucky, C. T. Patterson's blk. c., 120, 5 to 1.....(Dupee)

Won easily by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Peace, Fred Foster's ch. f., 3 years, by Middlothian-Turnoil, 97 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Dupee)
2—Star of Bethlehem, H. Gibson, Jr.'s ch. g., 4, 113, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Cogswell)
3—Touraine, Charles Oxx's ch. g., 3, 91, 6 to 1.....(Abscher)

Athy, 96, 8 to 1, (Moody;) Florence Clarke, 89, 8 to 1, (Setley;) Doctor Parker, 103, 8 to 1, (Slack;) Dave S., 110, 6 to 1, Class Cents, 99, (Kuhn;) Big Indian, 105, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Takanassee, 102, 5 to 1, (Mitchell;) Imperator, 101, 6 to 1, (Makin,) and Musician, 101, 100 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 4-5.

1—Galathee, P. Dunne's ch. c., 3 years, by Judge Murray-Gildaga, 100 pounds, 6 to 5 and out.....(Mitchell)
2—St. Clair, T. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 3, 122, 11 to 5.....(Maher)
3—The Elector, Brown & Ward's br. h., 112, 5 to 2.....(Peterman)

Won in a drive by a nose; fifteen lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won more than two races since June 15. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43 1-5.

1—Maxine, A. J. Stemler & Co.'s br. m., 5 years, by Maxin-Fleurette, 109 pounds, even money.....(Shaw)
2—Box, W. Showaltar's ch. h., 5, 114, 4 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Rappahannock, J. A. Bennet's ch. h., 4, 114, 25 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won handily by a length; thirty lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, that have not won in 1899; selling allowances, and 15 pounds below the scale. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51 3-5.

1—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. h., aged, by Rayon d'Or-Maurine, 111 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Mitchell)
2—Free Lance, G. W. Meehan's ch. h., 5, 111, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clay)
3—Twinkler, Murphy & Campbell's b. h., 4, 111, 12 to 1.....(Shaw)

Hanwell, 111, 12 to 1, (Forbes;) Mariti, 101, 8 to 1, (Cosgrove;) Charagrace, 108, 12 to 1, (McDermott;) Rinaldo, 108, 8 to 5, (Maher;) Bob White, 108, 10 to 1, (Kuhn;) Momentum, 111, 10 to 1, (Dupee;) Acrobat, 108, 5 to 1, (Neville,) and Christabella, 106, 100 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Silver Garter	107	Kilarma	94
Kitchener	106	Prestige	93
Mynheer	100	Pegasus	90
Innovator	98	Miss Dede	85
Beverage	94	Maidstone	85

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Bannockburn	126	Lancer	106
Imp	123	Maid of Harlem	98
Knight of the Garter	112	Barataria	87
The Devil	108		

THIRD RACE.—The Montauk Stakes, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Stuart	117	Trumpet	117
Plucky	117	Shoreham	117
Water King	117	Magnificent	110
All Gold	117	Erwin	110
Gonfalon	117		

FOURTH RACE.—The Glen Cove Handicap, for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fly by Night	117	Lackland	103
King Barleycorn	110	Sir Hubert	102
Hilee	106	Brahmin	93

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Intrusive	116	Bishop Reed	101
Dan Rice	103	Pacemaker	101
Handcuff	105	Hard Knot	99
The Elector	105	Don Perfumo	86

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages. Five furlongs.

Leedsville	114	Ben Blue	109
Aurelian	114	Athy	109
Floronso	114	Effie Haggerty	109
Rondo	114	Sharpless	108
Momentum	114	Chivalrous	106
Jonah	111	Chanler	106
Dallon	111	Waterhouse	106
Buffoon	111	Pearsall	106
Red Spider	111	Kilarma	106
Gar Oyon	111	Emden	104
Rossifer	111	Our Annie	104
Utopia	111	Ree Mitchell	104
Uncle Louis	111	Onondaga's Pride	104
Castlebar	111	Lepida	104
Ben Lodi	109	Glad Hand	104
Belle of Holmdel	109	Lady Harriet	104
Orenburg	109	Lamity	104
Leon d'Or	109	Fatalist	84
Chartless	109	Give and Take	84
Forsooth	109		

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Sakhrat, 115 pounds, (O'Leary,) 3 to 5, first; Hindus, 115, (Spencer,) 5 to 1, second; Post Haste, 115, (Sims,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:08¾. King Bramble and King Dellis also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Don de Oro, 119 pounds, (O'Leary,) 1 to 3, first; Azucena, 106, (Spencer,) 4½ to 1, second; Lavenrock, 114, (Sullman,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:50¾.

THIRD RACE.—Hendrie Stakes; one mile and a sixteenth. Maj. Hempstead, 121 pounds, (Turner,) 1 to 5, first; Country Dance, 109, (Spencer,) 15 to 1, second; Lady Lindsay, 109, (Burns,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:48½. Toddle Ladle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One Mile and a sixteenth. Arquebus, 106 pounds, (Spencer,) 5 to 6, first; Mariti, 104, (Burns,) 4 to 5, second; Great Neck, 107, (O'Leary,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:49.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half, six hurdles. Julius Caesar, 145 pounds, (Sprague,) even, first; Eli Kendig, 136, (Moxley,) 12 to 1, second; Kinvara, 133, (J. Johnson,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—2:50. Three Forks also started.

To-day's Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs. Candas, 118 pounds; Chappaqua, Meddlesome, Jerry Hunt, 111 each; Lightning Express, 107; Ostra, 108; Passe Partout, 100; K. C. B., Incandescent, 96 each; Rose O'Lee, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Charentus, 115 pounds; Batten, 114; Survivor, Bucia, 110 each; Hold On, 107.

THIRD RACE.—The Kearney Stakes; six furlongs. Sanders, Swiftmas, Kinnikinic, 125 pounds each; Dr. Eichberg, 116; Lady Lindsay, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. McMeekin, 116 pounds; Big Gun, 107; Toddy, Hansborough, Barney F., 101 each; Villa V., 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Myth, Blueaway, 110 pounds each; Athamas, Cabrillo, 107 each; Terrene, 104; Trianon, 101; Mariti, 99; Cathedral, 97.

HARNESS RACES AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Searchlight to-day paced the three fastest heats of the season—2:03¼, 2:04½, and 2:04—and clipped a half second off his record. The 2:04 pace, despite the fast time, was won by Searchlight apparently without an effort. The official time by quarters of the first heat was 0:30¾, 1:01, 1:29¼, 2:03¾. A protest was at once raised against the time, it being claimed that the heat was made in 2:02¾, the half being 0:59¼, instead of 1:01. This was the time caught by a number of horsemen. The protest was not regarded, however, and the quarter of a second keeps Searchlight in the 2:04 class.

Summary:

2:10 Pace.—Purse $2,000; (postponed from Tuesday.)

The Maid, b. m., by Hal Index.							
(Curtis)	11	8	3	11	1	1	1
Ace, b. h., (Kinney)	10	3	1	1	4	4	4
Eyelet, g. m., (Kenney)	3	1	2	2	7	2	2
William Mc., blk. g., (Green)	1	2	10	4	2	3	3
Arbutiskin, b. h., (James)	2	6	8	5	10	ro	
Hydrogen, b. h., (McCarthy)	7	10	5	6	3	ro	
Fanny Dillard, b. m., (Shank)	9	11	4	3	5	ro	
Fire Gilt, ch. g., (O'Neill)	6	4	11	10	8	ro.	
Split Silk, ch. m., (Marks)	5	5	6	7	6	ro	
Minnie Irene, s. m., (Swisher)	4	7	7	8	9	ro	
Donnogh, b. h., (Curry)	8	9	9	9	dr		

Time—2:07¼; 2:07¾; 2:06¾; 2:00; 2:05¾; 2:07¾; 2:08¾.

2:04 Pace.—Purse $2,000.

Searchlight, b. h., by Dark Night, (McCarthy)	1	1	1
Anaconda, b. g., (McHenry)	2	5	2
Frank Bogash, b. h., (Bogash)	6	2	3
Directly, blk. h., (West)	3	3	6
Bessie Bonehill, g. m., (Dickerson)	4	4	4
Chehalis, blk. h., (O'Neill)	5	dis	

Time—2:03¾; 2:04¼; 2:04.

2:24 Trot.—Purse $3,000.

The Queen, blk. m., by Chimes, (Geers)	1	1	1
Owyhee, b. h., (McHenry)	2	2	2
Chain Shot, b. g., (Laabs)	5	3	3
Amias, b. m., (Middleton)	3	6	4
Escobar, br. h., (Miller)	4	5	5
Princess, b. m., (Doble)	7	4	7
Jean Lee, br. m., (Tucker)	6	7	9
Tesla, b. g., (Stuart)	8	8	6
Ed Winter, b. h., (McDowell)	9	9	8

Time—2:10¾; 2:12¾; 2:12¼.

2:12 Trot.—Purse $3,000.

Bonatella, b. m., by Rostock Cossack, (Ames)	1	6	8	1	1
Altoka, ro. h., (Chandler)	4	2	1	2	3
Dr. Leek, ch. g., (McHenry)	8	1	7	7	4
Tudor Chimes, b.g., (Geers)	6	8	3	3	2
Carlyle Carne, g. g., (McDowell)	3	4	2	4	6
George Anna, b. m., (Noble)	2	3	4	6	8
Pilcton, b. m., (Conklyn)	5	7	5	6	8
Ruby, br. m., (Kinney)	7	5	6	8	7

Time—2:10¾; 2:10¾; 2:18; 2:10¾; 2:11¼.

Results at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 2.—Racing results to-day:

2:15 Class.—Pace; purse $500.

The Shah, b. g., by Thorr	4	1	1	1
Journeyman, b. s.	1	3	5	2
Uncle Tom, b. g.	9	2	2	3
Ralphone, b. m.	2	6	3	4
Colbath, b. g.	8	5	2	7
Mercury Wilkes, ch. s.	3	8	4	9
American Girl, c. m.	6	4	7	5
George K., br. g.	5	7	9	6
Delto, b. g.	7	9	6	

Time—2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:14; 2:12¾.

2:14 Class.—Trot; purse $500.

Lecco, blk. s., by Bonnie Boy	1	2	1
Green Brino, b. s.	3	5	2
Cellibate, b. g.	2	4	7
Little Dick, br. g.	5	2	8
Much Ado, b. g.	6	3	3
Nicola, b. g.	4	8	5
Confessor, g. g.	7	7	5
White Points, b. g.	8	6	6

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:12¾.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Maxine, ch. m., by William L.	1	1	1
Marion Wilkes, b. m.	2	2	5
Majoria, b. m.	6	4	2
Masie Sidney, b. m.	3	6	3
Island Wilkes, b. s.	5	3	4
Libby C., b. m.	4	5	6

Time—2:08½; 2:13¾; 2:14¼.

Trotting at Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ky., Aug. 2.—This was the second day of the fair and trotting races here. The events proved interesting contests. Results:

FIRST RACE.—2:27 class. Purse, $400. Miss Pitch won, Leonora second; others distanced. Winner's best time, 2:29½.

SECOND RACE.—Yearling trot. Purse, $150. Ruth Paddock won, Judge Sullivan second, Esther B. third. Winner's best time, 1:23½.

Brood Mare Roseville Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 2.—The brood mare Roseville, by Feforn, dam Albia, by Alarm, owned by William C. Whitney and kept at his Fayette County farm, is dead. She was the dam of Ben Brush and others and was purchased from Clay & Woodford at a large price. A suckling colt left by her is full sister to Ben Brush.

A Filly Born to Queen Alix.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 2.—Queen Alix, who once held the world's record for trotters, 2:03¾, has given birth to a handsome bay filly, by Sable Wilkes, at F. C. Sayles's stock farm in this city.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS WIN.

Martin and Reiff First and Second for Rottingdean Plate.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—At the Brighton August meeting to-day Lord William Beresford's Blacksmith, ridden by "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won the Rottingdean Plate.

L. Reiff, another American, rode Richard Croker's Salina and finished second.

This race is of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds. Four horses ran on the Two-Year-Old Course. (about five furlongs.)

CHESS CHAMPION BY MAIL.

Result of a Tournament Begun in 1896 and Just Completed.

COLLINSVILLE, Conn., Aug. 2.—In a correspondence chess tournament conducted by the Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess Association, with headquarters at Chicago, J. E. Eaton of this place has won the championship of the New England division, which carries with it a gold medal and a silver cup given by the association.

The tournament began in 1896, with 117 entries from eight divisions distributed over the United States. In the series of ten games played by Mr. Eaton the time taken to the longest game was eleven months. The champions of each division, as soon as they are declared, are to play for the National championship. A third National tournament and a match with Canada having 100 players on a side are now in progress. The third National tournament has 121 contestants, and is the largest correspondence chess tournament ever conducted in the United States, if not in the world.

Australians Win at Cricket.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Marylebone Cricket Club, in the match game of cricket with the Australian eleven, which began at Lords Monday, were all out to-day in their second innings, for 151 runs. In their first innings, concluded Monday, the Marylebone players were all out for 258 runs. The Australians yesterday in their first innings were all out for 319 runs. The Australians won by nine wickets.

Woman's Sudden Death at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—Hester Wilkeyson of 313 Broadway, Brooklyn, died suddenly here this evening of heart disease. She was a guest of the Rev. William Hamilton of the Third Street Methodist Church of Brooklyn. She had been to the beach and walked home. As she reached the cottage she stood on the porch and remarked she did not feel well. She entered and died in a few minutes. She was about sixty years of age.

A BIG TENNIS SURPRISE

W. A. Larned, the Veteran Player, Beaten by J. D. Pell of Columbia.

LOST THREE STRAIGHT SETS

Leo E. Ware, Alfred Codman, and M. D. Whitman Among the Other Winners on the Meadow Club's Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The former Long Island lawn tennis championships were revived here to-day on the courts of the Meadow Club. The morning matches were started promptly, and there was a large gathering about the courts to witness the play of the experts who are entered here. There was an abundance of excellent sport.

The most sensational match of the year up to the present time, and one which will set the tongues of the sharps wagging for some time occurred early in the day. To the astonishment of all the cracks W. A. Larned, the famous veteran player who has been ranked as a probable winner of the National Tournament at Newport, was defeated by James D. Pell, a Columbia College player, in three straight sets. When play was begun the court on which Larned and Pell were playing was soon surrounded by a crowd, and the veteran was looked upon as an easy winner of the match. Larned played without his usual speed in the first set and apparently carelessly. The men scored their games evenly up to 7—6, with Larned leading. At this point Pell showed a burst of brilliant play that lasted until the close of the match. He pulled out the next three games of the set and won by the score of 9—7.

It was only when Larned endeavored to cut into Pell's play that he seemed to realize the task which confronted him. Time after time he forced his opponent's backhand stroke, only to find it accurate and equal to every demand. Pell did not try to go to the net to any extent, but contented himself with remaining near his base line and passing his famous adversary whenever the opportunity offered. He seldom missed a chance, and was repeatedly applauded to the score on Larned's poor returns, which frequently landed in the net or beyond the court lines. When it was seen that Larned was defeated, much regret was expressed on the part of the onlookers, as the veteran is a prime favorite. No one takes the defeat more keenly than does Larned himself, and he talks to-night of abandoning all thought of entering in the tournament at Newport for the National title. This will be deplored if he adheres to his decision. It is said that he has been suffering from rheumatism, and his defeat is attributed to that.

The struggle between Codman, the Longwood expert, and young Edward P. Larned proved to be one of the most exciting matches of the day. Codman was supposed to have an easy drawing in this youthful player, but the rules were not in accordance with this estimate. Young Larned has developed fast net play to a high degree, and he fought out every point with Codman close to the barrier. He was frequently able to pass the Bostonian, and he volleyed with accuracy and good effect. Codman took the first set, but Larned won the second and third sets by even a better score. Then the Longwood player pulled out the fourth set after Larned had taken the lead, and he won the fifth and deciding set without

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THE CLEVELAND BOYCOTT.

The people of the City of Cleveland are on trial at the bar of their own self-respect. They will be condemned to despise themselves and forever hang their heads in the presence of their independent fellow-countrymen if they continue to submit to the degradation of being controlled in their goings and comings and in their daily business by a gang of criminals calling themselves labor leaders who, having been forced to discontinue the use of dynamite and the murder of women as a means of gaining their ends, have now placed a boycott upon every person in Cleveland who rides upon the street cars of the company whose employment they have left and whose business they are trying to destroy.

It was not demonstrated while the cause of the strike of street railway employes was under discussion that their demands were so altogether reasonable and just as to enlist the general public sympathy upon their side; and they speedily proceeded to acts of lawlessness and violence that put them at once outside the pale of sympathetic consideration. Their present tactics of compelling merchants to refuse to sell goods to persons who use the company's cars are so unbearably high-handed that they can be looked on only as enemies of society.

It never was true and never will be true that strikers have a right, either legal or moral, to use the public as a club to cudgel their employers into submission. They become outlaws when they destroy the business and take away the liberties of an entire community. The wonder is that the people of Cleveland show themselves so contemptibly supine and wanting in the qualities of manhood. A community that will permit strikers to terrorize a druggist into refusing to sell medicines for the sick and the dying because the doctor who wrote the prescription had been boycotted for riding on the street cars must be to some extent made up of poltroons. If the merchants of Cleveland and their customers have not the hearts of chickens they will break this boycott without delay.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Somewhat prematurely, as it seems to us, the subject of a Presidential nomination by the Gold Democrats next year has come up for discussion. The Washington Star invites the Gold Democrats to vote directly for the Republican candidates. In that way, it reasons, they will make their votes count double against Bryanism, while an independent candidacy might imperil the sound-money cause by dividing the forces that defend it.

This simple plan is not everywhere acclaimed as the wisest and best for the Gold Democrats. The Staunton (Va.) Daily News passes this criticism upon it:

> The Gold Democrats have some questions to ask the Republicans before they pull any more chestnuts out of the fire for them: Why did you not, in the last Congress, propose and vigorously push some legislation to fix the gold standard irrevocably for six years at least? Why did you not try to put the greenbacks in such a position that they could no longer operate to drain gold out of the Treasury, and why did you not offer some plan to supply a safe, flexible bank currency that would remove the incentive to crazes for some kind of abundant cheap money? Having disappointed the Gold Democrats in all these matters at the last session of Congress, finally, what do you propose to do at the coming session to put the country on a sound basis that needs no artificial props to keep it sound?
>
> When the Gold Democrats see you do something to win their respect will be time enough to ask them to help you.

The Washington Star will find no answer to these questions. There is no answer to them save that the Republican Party miserably failed to do its duty. The tariff was not an issue in the campaign of 1896, yet Mr. McKINLEY's first care when he took the Presidential office was to summon Congress in special session to McKinleyize the tariff. The currency, the establishment of the gold standard, the breaking of the endless chain of greenbacks by which the Treasury is so easily drained of gold, were put off as secondary matters. There was no hurry about them.

The Republican Party has many defects, but none is so despicable and dangerous or so effective in depriving the party of the confidence of prudent men as its notorious propensity to treat National questions of great weight and moment solely from the point of view of party advantage. The Republican leaders know that in the silver question they have an issue upon which they can sweep the country so long as it can be kept alive. They are willing, therefore, to keep it alive for their benefit, recklessly imperiling the business and the honor of the Nation. Mr. REED says that he doesn't see anything the matter with the currency. There is and always will be something the matter with it until it has been established on the safe gold basis that has been adopted by the greatest commercial nations of the earth. When that has been done it will not be in the power of any President of Populist proclivities whom accident may fling into the Executive chair to unsettle the business of the whole country by a backward step.

It is still too early, however, to discuss the policy of the Gold Democrats in the next campaign. In 1896 there was a necessity for the nomination of a Democratic ticket representing the old and genuine faith. There were some States where it was feared that Democrats would be most reluctant to vote directly for Republican candidates. The Palmer and Buckner ticket supplied a comfortable refuge, and kept them from voting for BRYAN.

Conditions may be very different next year. The Indianapolis Democrats will certainly want the gold standard in the platform and in the convictions of the candidate for whom they are asked to vote. They believe in the gold standard. They are at present the only party in the country that has had the sound judgment and the courage to declare for it.

Possibly it would make a difference in their plans if the Republicans should pass laws this Winter placing the currency upon a stable basis, a gold basis. It might make a difference, too, if the Republicans should continue to palter with the subject in their usual contemptible and partisan fashion and should stuff their platform with obsolete protectionist doctrine. Finally it would make a vital difference if forces now at work within the Democratic organization to rescue it from the control of the silver Republicans and Populists should accomplish that saving work, leaving the party free to nominate men of brains and character upon an honest Democratic platform.

There will be plenty of time to determine the policy of the Gold Democrats when events yet in the future have made plain to their sight the path of duty.

CUSTOMS DUTIES AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

A thing so harmless and to most persons so repellent as a table of fiscal statistics ought not to offend or alarm anybody, not even the most sensitive. Yet we think there are persons in this Republic whose names are not altogether dissociated from the advocacy of a protective tariff, and a high one at that, who will be filled with uneasiness as they contemplate this innocent little table showing the receipts of the United States Treasury for a season of years from customs duties and internal revenue taxes, respectively:

Year.	Customs Receipts.	Internal Revenue.
1893	$203,355,017	$160,296,130
1894	131,818,531	147,111,232
1895	152,158,617	143,421,672
1896	160,021,752	146,762,865
1897	176,554,126	146,688,774
1898	149,819,594	170,900,641
1899	206,507,812	273,484,582

There is vast potentiality of mischief in this showing, because it proves that the Government is not dependent on customs duties for its income. Twenty years ago the party of high and higher protection abolished all the internal revenue taxes it dared to touch in order to furnish a pretext for higher customs duties. The necessities of the Government during the Spanish war compelled it to reimpose the stamp taxes and add to the internal taxes already existing. The consequence is that the income from this class of taxes shows an increase of about $103,000,000, as compared with the preceding year, of which increase probably seventy-five or eighty millions are due to the new taxes, the rest of the gain being credited to renewed business activity.

The results of the war will add something to the cost of running the Government, but it is already evident that within a short time the receipts of the Treasury will exceed the expenditures. There will be a demand for a reduction of taxation. The people do not complain of the internal revenue taxes, because they know precisely what they amount to in each case. They do complain of the tariff taxes, because in addition to what the Government gets the protected manufacturer comes in for his pound of flesh. Besides, the manufacturers themselves are ready for lower duties in order to help them sell in foreign markets.

As it has been demonstrated that the Government can raise a hundred millions of new tax money by internal revenue taxes without causing any popular disturbance, the old pretense that high customs duties were necessary to provide revenue falls to the ground. It will soon be possible to reduce materially the tariff duties, which amounted last year to 52 per cent. of the value of the dutiable merchandise imported, and the demand for their reduction will be heard in Washington. It will increase in volume until it is granted.

KICKING AGAINST THE PRICKS.

It was to be expected that the new civil service rules for the city would cause more or less trouble in the city administration. It was also to be expected that the office holders would make as much of the trouble as they could. Many of them have been taking advantage of the complaints of Controller COLER to denounce the rules as utterly unbusinesslike, relying on the high reputation of the Controller to sustain them.

As a matter of fact, the real causes of complaint in his case have been promptly put in the way of removal. A little more foresight and care on his part would have avoided them. But, as has already been pointed out, his office stands on an entirely different footing from the other departments. He is an able and upright business man, and if all the heads of departments were like him there would be much less need of rigid restrictions upon their discretion. Unfortunately, they are not like him, and show no disposition to emulate him. Keeping in mind the actual experience of the city, the rules are the reverse of unbusinesslike. They are an extremely practical and efficient set of regulations for conducting the work of appointments, promotions, and removals in the interest of the taxpayers. They interfere sadly with the claims of the office holders and the Tammany machine to run the city for their own profit, but they guard the right of the people to have the public work done as well and as cheaply as possible. That, in the great body of cases, is precisely the trouble, and it is nowhere else.

There is an outcry against the provision of the rules which requires the dismissal in thirty days from the promulgation of the rules of all "temporary" appointees. It is declared that this will strip some of the offices of the majority of their employes, and that there is no way of filling their places legally in time to prevent disabling the offices. The statement is entirely inaccurate; it is almost pure invention. An examination of the facts shows that there are not more than 125 of these places that cannot be filled from appropriate eligible lists, that is, by the selection of men who have stood successfully the tests required by law, while for the remaining places it will be practicable to hold examinations that will reduce the number of actual vacancies to an insignificant figure. If there were any embarrassment, it would be due to the efforts of the Tammany office holders to evade the law. Most of the "temporary" appointees have been in for from a year to eighteen months. They could have been replaced long ago by men who complied with all the conditions of the law, but who would not have been the pets of the district leaders. If there is any confusion in the departments on account of the peremptory abolition of this outrageous evasion of the law, the heads of departments have only themselves to blame for it. But there will be none, if they make up their minds to give up trying to "beat" the law and the rules made in pursuance of the law and act like honest men.

W. W. ASTOR, OF ENGLAND.

A British bard has in familiar lines inculcated the great general truth that a man's nationality is a matter of accident and not of volition. It could not have occurred to Mr. W. S. GILBERT that a nomadic American would make his words come literally true:

> For he himself has said it,
> And it's greatly to his credit,
> That he is an Englishman.
> For he might have been a Rooshian,
> A Frenchman, Turk, or Prooshian,
> Or perhaps I-tal-i-an;
> But, in spite of all temptations
> To belong to other nations,
> He remains an Englishman.

It is probable that the Republic of the United States will for a considerable time yet survive the defection of Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, and highly improbable that the self-expatriation of that eminent skipper of many millions will be enumerated by the future Gibbon as among the chief causes of its decline and fall. And yet there is no question that the self-expatriation of an American citizen does affect most Americans who have not the slightest intention of exchanging their birthrights for anything "that Kings in their profusion could bestow" not only with amusement and amazement, but also with a shock of something like horror. Of course, it would be quite out of the question in a country which has always and against all comers maintained the doctrine of the right of voluntary expatriation as against the doctrine of perpetual allegiance to say that Mr. ASTOR "ought" to have retained his allegiance. We can only wonder why he chose to change it.

Our esteemed contemporary The World has adduced some precedents for the change from the condition of American citizen to that of British subject. Among these are BENEDICT ARNOLD, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, and A. OAKEY HALL. But they do not shed any light upon Mr. ASTOR'S conduct. BENEDICT ARNOLD lived and died a fugitive from the justice of his own country. JUDAH BENJAMIN desired and obtained a career at the English bar at a time when it seemed to him, doubtless mistakenly, that there was no career left to him in his own country. That is precisely the reason to which we owe the citizenship of some of our best citizens of foreign birth. And poor OAKEY HALL, desiring also to practice law in London, took advantage of the British law and of the fact that under it, in the special circumstances of his case, he could be declared a British subject without probation, to change his allegiance in order to earn his living.

But why Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR? He is not uneasy about his living. He is understood to derive a comfortable support from the rentals of his property on Manhattan Island. He can live abroad as much as he likes without "belonging" abroad. Why should he thus publicly shake the dust of his native land from his shoes? That is nobody's business, to be sure, but we cannot help speculating about the behavior of so many millions as those to which Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR is an appendage. His behavior must be a matter of particular interest to his own kindred, who form a kind of municipal institution in New York, and by no means the worst of our institutions. There is a tradition of decorum and good morals and good sense in the Astor family, smirched, before this, but by one episodical scandal, which might have been lived down and which should have been lived down rather than to be brazened out, and this tradition is so much a public possession, in the fourth generation, that it is a kind of public as well as private offense for an inheritor of it to disregard it. At any rate, no New Yorker can help asking why he did it.

His own explanation, we understand, is that he fled his country on account of a licentious press. Among his other freaks was that of holding public offices. He did not hold as many as he would have liked. He was once a State Senator of New York, and it was the comments of the licentious press of the Commonwealth upon the manner in which he discharged his duties that led him to resolve to quit the country which he had shown an unappreciated willingness to serve. And also he has served his country—we beg his pardon, his former country—as Minister to Rome, through some curious vagary of President ARTHUR. And then, acting upon his principle that it behooves those whom he has ably described as "persons of condition" to serve the public, he ran for Congress twice, and was naturally disgusted to find his willingness to serve the public baffled. It was of his first canvass, in the Seventh District and against P. HENRY DUGRO, that the legend grew up that he made the round of all the "gin-mills" in the district, inviting in each all present to partake of his hospitality, leaving in every case a double eagle on the bar and refusing to take change. And it was a corollary to this legend that a barkeeper in the Seventh was heard to say: "We take his money, of course. We can't afford not to. But we'll show him that American citizens are not to be corrupted in that way."

The barkeeper was quite right. American citizens can be corrupted, if at all, in very different ways from that. And it is not wonderful that an American citizen who found himself so much abroad at home should find himself comparatively at home abroad. That was a wonderful article which he wrote in his own magazine about his own family, in which he undertook to connect by main strength the founder of his family in America, the peddler whose story everybody knows, and whose story is one of the glories of America, so typical it is, with "persons of condition" in the Crusades. We observe with pain that American-born persons of condition are not so well viewed in London as they ought to be, that Mr. ASTOR has received less than justice in the libel suit which as a person of condition he felt himself compelled to bring, and that a ribald and Americanized press makes fun even of his British naturalization. What his social and political aspirations in England may be we have no means of knowing. But there is one thing that no ribald British journalist will dare deny, and that is that, as British Dukes go, Mr. ASTOR is fully qualified intellectually, to be a British Duke. We wish the English joy of him. We wish him joy of the English. And we hope it will not turn out that he has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage without getting the pottage. Meanwhile, we may perhaps commend to the new ornament of the British Empire a study of the poetic literature of his new country, in which he will find the following lines:

> Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is my own, my native land!
> Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
> As home his footsteps he hath turned
> From wandering on a foreign strand?
> If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
> For him no Minstrel raptures swell;
> High though his titles, proud his name,
> Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
> Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
> The wretch, concentred all in self,
> Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
> And, doubly dying, shall go down
> To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
> Unwept, unhonour'd, and unsung.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even those people whose enthusiastic dislike for England finds most convenient expression just now in pretty phrases of sympathy for the imperiled Boers have never been able to credit the objects of their long-distance admiration with much of anything except sincere piety. Courage is a virtue which the Boers share with so large a part of humanity that its absence is much more noticeable than its presence, and therefore not much emphasis can be put on it as a point of superiority. Everybody knows that, piety apart, the owners of the Transvaal are curiously anachronistic persons, ambitious only to remain so, and disposed to see in modern civilization merely something to denounce—and exploit as thoroughly as opportunity will permit. But are the Boers not as out of date in spiritual as in material things? A dispatch from Johannesburg says that the Volksraad has rejected a proposition, offered by President KRUEGER, to repeal the existing laws withholding the right to vote from Jews and Catholics. To most of us this is the first news that even in the Transvaal such laws have survived the influence of the age. That the Volksraad considers them good, both for the present and the future, is, however, more interesting than surprising, for it is a queer body, that Volksraad, and rather more Boerish than the individual Boers. At any rate, the episode demonstrates anew what is universally known but often forgotten, that piety needs more than sincerity to make it endurable, to say nothing about commendable. What really is a subject for astonishment in this matter is the fact that "Oom-Paul" is revealed in the guise of a reformer and advocate of toleration and progress. That is a new rôle for him, and no wonder the first performance has not been successful.

—More light is requested by one of our readers on the relative merits of "San" and "Santo" in combination with "Domingo." Writing from Paradise Valley, Penn., this correspondent says: "'Santo Domingo,' as I understand the phrase, means in Spanish the 'Holy Lord's Day.' 'San Domingo' means 'St. Dominick.' The use of 'San' with the name of a male saint is fully exemplified in all the settlements of Spanish discovery. California and Mexico are full of towns that give illustration of this fact. Was not the Island of Santo Dominion named after the day of its discovery, Sunday, as Florida from 'El Santo Domingo de Pascua Florida'—the Holy Sunday of Easter?" It is our impression that the island bears the name of the saint, and not that of a day. Columbus, the first European to sight its shores, called it "Espagnola," and later this was Latinized into "Hispaniola," both meaning "Little Spain." The French preferred "Haiti," a guess or approximation to the native name. "Santo Domingo," which had been more or less used since early in the island's history, was appropriated by the people of its eastern half after the two Black Republics were established, and the official designation of their Government is "La Republica Dominicana." As for "San" and "Santo," only the second form is correct before "Domingo," no matter whether the saint or the day is meant, and the fact that one says "San Diego," "San Juan," and the like only proves that Spanish, delightfully "regular" language as it is, does have a few—several thousand—exceptions to its rules. With three saint names—Domingo, Cristo, and Tomas—the longer form, "Santo," is invariably employed.

—Something that lacks only the use of guns to be real war has been declared by Gov. W. E. STANLEY of Kansas against Gov. L. V. STEPHENS of Missouri. The trouble, which is likely to prove seriously inconvenient to the two States, developed out of the lynching of a negro that took place recently at Burton, Mo. The supposed criminal, one FRANK EMBREE, was arrested at Carnett, Kan. The charge against the fellow was the one that so often means sudden and painful death without trial for members of his race, and as Gov. STANLEY received reports that the people of Burton had declared the intention of inflicting instant vengeance on the suspected negro, he "held up" Gov. STEPHENS'S requisition for the prisoner's return to Missouri until he could get assurances that the law would be allowed to take its usual course. Such assurances were finally given, both by Gov. STEPHENS and the Sheriff of the county in which the crime was committed, and EMBREE was handed over to the Missouri officers. As soon as the latter reached Burton they were met by a mob of a thousand men, and, without making the slightest resistance, they permitted the negro to be taken from them. He was whipped till he "confessed"—whether truly or falsely will never be known—and then was hanged. All this occurred in broad daylight, and neither at the time nor since has Gov. STEPHENS shown any evidences of annoyance at what happened. Gov. STANLEY thinks that he was deceived, and declares that he will honor no more of Gov. STEPHENS'S requisitions. There the case stands at present, and folks are wondering somewhat anxiously what will happen next.

—Two widely divergent opinions of the late President of Santo Domingo are now getting into print, and the curious thing about them is that, contradictory as they are, both are near enough to the exact truth to be useful. One set of critics views the career of HEUREAUX from what may be called the official standpoint, and finds in it much to admire and more than a little to commend. He had both intelligence and vigor, and he successfully defended himself and his Government by the use of means and methods that may well have been the only ones which his subjects would have understood. He was a sanguinary despot, of course, but there is no particular reason to believe that he was worse than his rivals would have been if they had managed to overthrow him. Life and property were moderately safe in Santo Domingo under his rule for those who steered clear of politics, and rarely indeed did foreigners have reason to complain of him. The other estimate of HEUREAUX is that of those upon whom fell the weight of his heavy hand—those whose relatives he imprisoned or killed—those who aspired, possibly to reform, and certainly to control, the island. To them he was simply a blood-stained monster, and they find no difficulty in regarding his death as something different from an ordinary assassination. The chances are that HEUREAUX was neither a fiend nor a saint, but somewhere between the two, much like the rest of the world, guided by, oftener than guiding, circumstances, and regretting what he considered necessity in many cases where his enemies picture him as rejoicing in deeds of crime.

—Our neighbor The Post concludes a particularly genial essay entitled "Horgan & Slattery" with the assertion that on the cornerstone of buildings erected by those remarkable artists future ages will find the words "Horgan & Slattery fecit." Not so, dear contemporary. The inscription will be "Horgan & Slattery dun it." Even errors must be characteristic.

SLOW PASSENGERS, AGAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps "H. D. M." and "Old Fogey" are machinists and have in mind an improvement by which, on the open cars, the body of the car can be, as now, above the wheels and yet permit the lowering of the one step without increasing the distance between that step and the floor of the car. Of course, two steps on the open cars are out of the question, owing to the crowded traffic on the streets. As a matter of fact, the step now in use is not too high for the person of moderate height, provided that person's movements are not hampered in ways for which the transit companies are not responsible. Even "giants" would find the step too high if they crippled themselves as do the complainants. Another matter: Of course the conductors and motormen must do their best to maintain the schedules; if the schedules are not maintained, traffic is in hopeless confusion; this is why very often a car which has stopped to let off or take on passengers for several blocks in succession and has been almost overtaken by the following car at last disregards signals to stop until it has put more distance between itself and that car, leaving the passengers for that comparatively empty car. Every observing traveler has perceived and understands this equalizing device.

I distinctly excepted from my strictures those who were old or feeble or borne down with parcels, so it is no defense for all the others to cite these exceptions, in calm boldnessness of the fact that they had been made exceptions. Including the tens of thousands of shop girls who ride every day, it is perfectly safe to say that not one woman passenger in twenty has a child to care for or is loaded with parcels. It is useless to plead the crowded condition of the front and rear platforms of the closed cars, because the same getting off in the wrong direction prevails when those platforms are not crowded and also when the cars are open ones, upon the steps of which no one is permitted to stand. I do not expect women, dressed as they now are, to alight while the car is in motion, but if they got off facing front they would run no risk of being jerked backward if the car started after their feet were upon the ground, but before they had released their handhold, as is the case when they face the rear of the car. Of course, it should not be necessary to add that those crowds of men on the platforms are no more in the way of women getting off right than they are in their way of getting off wrong. As to "these pocketless days," it has not been proved that the transit folks are responsible for them nor for the habit of carrying pocketbooks in the hand. "Old Fogey" should remember that one cannot plead one's own negligence in bar of action. And certainly men would be estopped from indulging in any criticism if they went about on the cars and elsewhere with a pocketbook in one hand and trailing toga in the other. It is perfectly legitimate to protest against unhealthful methods of travel—unless the unhealthfulness of travel is principally caused by the complainants' unhealthful habits of dressing.

E. C. WALKER.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has struggled continuously, and until now effectually, to abstain from participating in the discussion of Southern lynchings, but Mr. L. F. James's letter in to-day's issue is too provoking to be contemplated serenely. If Mr. James had the remotest conception of what he is talking about, he wouldn't talk.

Of course, being a model of the patient, forbearing, and law-abiding Christian, Mr. James would stand calmly by, were his wife or sister brutally outraged by a bestial vagabond, and allow the law to take its course. At the time of trial his wife or sister, if she hadn't been murdered, would be sufficiently fortified by a sense of her duty to leave her delicacy of feeling at home and testify to the revolting details of the crime, while Mr. James, the embodiment of Mosaic meekness and pious consideration for the poor, abused, wayward transgressor, sat by, probably suggesting to the defendant's lawyer mitigating features of the case. If the wife or sister had succumbed to the horrible ordeal and no witnesses were available, Mr. James would resignedly lift his eyes to Heaven, murmur "Thy will be done," and present the negro beast with a bundle of tracts, after the latest approved fashion of that ilk of pharisaical sophists. Such is a reasonable hypothesis based upon Mr. James's high-flown buncombe.

As a matter of fact, Mr. James is doubtless a decent man, with a man's detestation of foul treatment to the opposite sex; but he is not in a position to realize the wantonness and peculiar atrocity of the crimes which engender mob law by converting normally peaceable men into infuriate Nemeses, and he commits the common blunder of posing as a reformer of things of which he is incompetent to judge.

The writer does not, by any means, desire to be understood as advocating lynch law or condoning all of the savage doings perpetrated by self-constituted avengers. But he has the supremest possible contempt for the imbecile mouthings of impractical theorists anent the "downtrodden negro" of the South and his "rights." A negro who behaves with a fair modicum of decency receives better treatment in the South than anywhere else on earth. Neither Mr. James nor any of the other amiable long-distance champions of the defenseless negro "martyrs" can produce a scintilla of evidence to the contrary. CECIL P. POOLE.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

ALCOHOL NOT A FOOD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent experiments of Prof. Atwater are of great interest to physiologists and chemists since they throw much light upon one of the doubtful questions of physiological chemistry or pharmacology, that of the metabolism of alcohol in the body.

It is a mistake, however, to think, as some people apparently do, that the result of these experiments should change the teaching in the schools in regard to the use of alcohol from a hygienic point of view. The schools teach that the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is not justifiable under the laws of hygiene. The results of Prof. Atwater's experiments do not contradict this teaching.

These experiments merely show that the body can derive some energy from alcohol. This does not in itself entitle alcohol to be placed among the food substances in the hygienic sense of the term, which is the sense in which the schools and people in general use the term food. If it did, such a violent poison as muscarine, the active principle of the poisonous plants of the mushroom family, would have to be classed with the foods, since it also is oxidized in the body with liberation of its contained energy.

To class a substance among the foods we must know that the sum total effects of its use are beneficial to the body. Muscarine is not a food because its poisonous effects offset the benefit of the energy which it liberates. Alcohol has poisonous effects, as Prof. Atwater himself admits. The question as to whether it can be considered as food depends entirely upon whether its beneficial effects are greater than its poisonous effects. Prof. Atwater's experiments do not prove this. Until this is proved the burden of the proof is against those who would include alcohol in the list of food substances. For scientific experiments as War, experiments upon large bodies of men in the ordinary conditions and vicissitudes of life, in the armies, and in exploring expeditions where labor and exposure have to be endured, indicate that when the regular "moderation" quantity of alcohol is taken, the harmful effects offset the beneficial ones, and that the drinker is made less fit rather than more fit to work.

And stronger still is the reason against speaking as Prof. Atwater does of alcohol as food in the same sense as sugar. For people generally will interpret this to mean that it is a food equally to be recommended with sugar and ordinary hygienic foods. And this, as Prof. Atwater will agree, is an entirely false idea and one calculated to do much harm. For while we get our energy from sugar without risk of poisoning, to get energy from alcohol we run great risk of poisoning, and to get any amount such as would be necessary to support life in ordinary conditions, we must take enough alcohol to poison ourselves seriously. (By poisoning is meant some harmful effect upon the functions of the body.)

The above dangers in the use of alcohol, also the possibility of the formation of the alcohol habit, make its use as a beverage unjustifiable even if there were no other arguments against it.

It is unfortunate that the alcohol question has been brought up on this technical ground. The question of the hygienic status of the use of alcohol does not depend upon the technical question of the definitions of a food and of a poison. The controversy upon this point has produced statements upon both sides which have given rise in the public mind to great misconception of the truth.

Both sides in this technical controversy will agree in regard to the main question, that children should be taught to look upon alcoholic liquors as dangerous substances, to be avoided from considerations of health and general welfare.

And in the present light of our experience and of scientific investigation, the school books must continue to exclude alcohol from the list of substances desirable as foods, and to teach the avoidance of this substance as a good hygienic rule.

H. F. HEWES, M. D.

Boston, Mass., July 5, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Elopement.

"That girl ran away and married my father's coachman."

"Oh, no; they have an automobile, and he was their electrician."—Chicago Record.

Anticipated.

Deacon Skinner, (dolorously)—Them New York rascals took every cent I had, parson.

Parson Goodman—Too bad, Silas. I was hoping to see you round to our church entertainment to-night.—Judge.

Better Supply.

Visitor—My, but this is a bad place for mosquitoes!

Native—Oh, I dunno! It ain't half as bad fer 'em as it was before you and your fambly got here.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Its Crest.

At Newport the Ocean Wave was much observed.

Indeed, it was contemplated with awe by nearly everybody.

"I fancy it's because I didn't buy my crest!" thought the Wave.

But it spoke no word, lest it hurt somebody's feelings.—Detroit Journal.

A SUMMER REFLECTION.

From The Washington Star.

I have read about old Dante and the journey which he took
To write the words that fill in for our parlor picture book;
And it's many a time I've wondered how it was he ever missed
The fiercest, most emphatic style of torture in the list.
I have scanned those illustrations, and I see nobody there
With the latest cut of clothing and a look of wild despair,
Compelled by imps who stand around, unpitying and alert,
To wear a stand-up collar and a hard-boiled shirt.

There is nothing more intense in the refinement of distress
Than to take a man when weather's at 100, more or less,
And starch him stiff and proper, and then turn him down the street,
To share the grim discomfort of the other men he'll meet.
And each will smile, no matter how his garb may rasp and cling;
Their grief knows not the comfort which companionship might bring.
You must keep inanely jolly and pretend it doesn't hurt
When you wear a stand-up collar and a hard-boiled shirt.

Is it possible the ruler of that realm depicted there
In the book which makes you shudder as you handle it with care
Is, way down deep within his heart, a sympathetic elf,
Far more considerate of man than man is of himself?
There are costumes light and airy as you glance the pages through,
And perhaps it is high time to let the devil have his due.
He ne'er compelled a mortal who his fate could not avert
To wear a stand-up collar and a hard-boiled shirt.

W. W. ASTOR'S LOCAL PROPERTY

Circumstances of the Passage of the Law Enabling Aliens to Own Real Estate Here.

The fact that William Waldorf Astor, in becoming a British subject, is protected from losing his real property in New York State as an alien, makes it interesting to know the circumstances of the passage of the law which comes to his rescue. This law, which Justice McAdam cited on Tuesday evening in discussing the case, is in Chapter 593 of the Laws of 1897. It was introduced by Assemblyman Robert G. Scherer, a Republican lawyer, representing the First Assembly District of Albany County, and then Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. It was readily approved by the committee and passed by the Legislature, and Gov. Black signed it on May 19, 1897. The bill awakened no special interest at the time.

Senator T. F. Donnelly, who was the Democratic leader in the Assembly in 1897, said yesterday that Mr. Scherer was a man of high character and clean record, not servile in his political affiliations, and enjoying a high social position, as well as an enviable standing at the Albany County bar. He said that he did not believe the bill had been introduced in the interest of Mr. Astor or of any one else, but that it went through readily because it was a good, just measure. "The enabling statutes before that time gave an alien a right to hold land against any one but the State," said Senator Donnelly. "An alien could give a good title, but the only bad feature about his holding of real property here was that the State might step in at any time while he held it and institute proceedings to acquire it by escheat. But I never heard of the State's doing so."

Joseph I. Green, a Democrat, who served on the Assembly Judiciary Committee in 1897, said yesterday that the measure introduced by Mr. Scherer was thought by all his colleagues to be a good one, and added that he did not believe any personal influence was behind it. "I am quite positive," he added, "that there was no specific case cited in the hearing on the measure before the committee. It is a good law on its face, but it wasn't really necessary, I think, because I believe a treaty exists between Great Britain and the United States, such as Justice McAdam cited, under which a citizen or subject of either country could own real property in the other."

Ex-Gov. Black is now away on a vacation and could not be seen yesterday.

Mr. Astor Besieged by Reporters.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—William Waldorf Astor has been besieged by reporters since the official announcement, yesterday, that he had been naturalized a British subject. He absolutely declines to see any one, but has authorized his agents to say he considers the matter purely personal, has no explanations to offer, is quite prepared for the attacks of the American newspapers, which attacked him when it was previously suggested that there was a possibility of his becoming a British subject, and, in conclusion, that any interviews purporting to come from him are devoid of foundation.

GERMANY'S CONSULAR SYSTEM.

United States Consul General at Berlin Reports Alternative Plans of Reform Being Considered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Consul General Frank H. Mason at Berlin has sent a report to the State Department on "The Education of German Consuls." He says in part:

"No attentive reader of current newspaper discussion in Germany can have failed to notice the earnestness and intelligence with which the leading journals have seconded the plans which are now understood to be under consideration by the Imperial Government for the reorganization of its Consular service.

"The scope and purpose of the proposed reform have been dictated by the new and enlarged functions which are imposed upon the foreign service of Germany by the expansion of her foreign trade, and by the valiant fight which this country is preparing to make for a leading and permanent place in all important foreign markets.

"The exigencies of the wholly new situation that has been developed during the past ten years—stimulated, as is broadly hinted, by the recognized efficiency of American and other Consuls in obtaining valuable information and promoting export trade—have created a demand for a radical reform of the entire Consular system and its reorganization upon wholly different lines.

"In so far as the leading newspapers are informed, the propositions now under consideration are two:

"First—To retain practically the present Consular organization and to strengthen the commercial efficiency of the Consulates by assigning to them commercial attachés, a plan that has been found to work well in the German Consulates in the United States.

"Second—To abolish permanent Consuls (Berufsconsuln) and appoint in their stead experienced and capable merchants, who will give to the Consular office a definite commercial character, while its legal and purely official duties are performed by young attachés trained in the usual manner.

"Whichever of the plans may be adopted, there is a general demand that the Consular Service shall remain, as now, a life career; that the basis of its personnel shall be a corps of Consular pupils, selected by competitive examination for their intelligence, energy, and efficiency as students of modern languages, commercial law, and technology, trained by special studies for their career, and then sent out to foreign parts to begin their life work as apprentices. For the purposes of this service, the world will be divided into four or five districts, for each of which the Consular pupil will be specially educated in all that relates to languages, history, and special commercial conditions. In such a division, Great Britain and its English-speaking colonies would constitute one district, the United States a second, South America a third, China and Japan a fourth, the East Indies a fifth; and the Consular pupil, prepared and assigned to one of these, would remain there during his career, thus saving the reckless waste of valuable knowledge and experience that occurs where a competent Consular officer, familiar with the language and commercial uses of one foreign country, is suddenly transferred to another.

"Whatever else may happen, this much may be recognized and taken into future account: Germany has set herself to the task of remaining what she has become—one of the foremost manufacturing and exporting nations of the world. What she lacks in native materials and resources she will make up for by superior education, organization, energy, and mastery of details; and in the furtherance of this policy every energy of the Government and the people, from Emperor to operative, will be enlisted and exerted with a persistent, unswerving patriotic purpose.

"The Consular Service is to be made, like the great subsidized steamship lines, the effective agent of the Government for pushing the trade of German merchants into every corner of the civilized world; and it will be reorganized, trained, and equipped for its work with the same scientific thoroughness that characterizes the military, industrial, and educational systems of this country."

SUCCESSFUL TEA CULTURE.

Dr. Shepard Reports on the Experiments in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Dr. Charles U. Shepard, who is in charge of the experimental tea garden at Summerville, S. C., has made a report to the Secretary of Agriculture covering the progress made up to date. He says there are now about fifty acres of land under tea cultivation and that 3,000 pounds were sold last year at a profit of 25 per cent. It is estimated that when all the plants now growing arrive at maturity they will yield 10,000 pounds annually.

Dr. Shepard expresses the opinion that since the tea plants lived through last Winter, when the coldest weather in the history of that section was experienced, the weather conditions will prove satisfactory. The labor problem, he says, has been solved by establishing a school for the education of negro children in tea picking. The quality of the tea also has proved satisfactory. Of the black tea he says: "It has a distinctly characteristic flavor, and, like some of the choicer Oriental teas, its liquor has more strength than its color indicates." The green tea, he says, has attracted keen interest in the trade and among consumers, and he adds that "Oriental teas can hardly furnish the like in this country."

Fortune for a New Jersey Editor.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 2.—J. V. Streeter, the editor and publisher of The Vineland Independent and a poor man, has been made wealthy by the will of Mrs. Caroline F. Dexter, which was probated here to-day. By the terms of the will all of a large fortune, with the exception of $1,400, is left to Mr. Streeter. The $1,400 goes to three nephews. Mrs. Dexter was the widow of Lynus W. Dexter, the originator of "angel cake." The fortune amounts to several hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Streeter is a State Populist organizer, and his paper is the official organ of the Populists in New Jersey.

HAITI SITUATION SERIOUS

Refugees Seek Protection in the American Legation.

OFFICERS DRAG A MAN OUT

But on Minister Powell's Protest the Prisoner Was Released—Ex-Minister of Finance Arrested.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 2.—The political situation is causing anxiety. Numerous arrests have been made. Among those taken into custody are M. Doubillon, a former Minister of the Interior; M. Fouchard, ex-Minister of Finance, and M. Du Vivier, a newspaper man.

The latter made strong resistance, and succeeded in entering the United States Legation, dragging with him the officers detailed to take him into custody. The officers, however, were able to take their prisoner outside the legation doors. The United States Minister, William F. Powell, has entered a protest against the action of the officers, and demanded the release of the prisoner.

Eventually the Haytian Government gave way to the protest of Mr. Powell. M. Du Vivier was set at liberty and re-entered the United States Legation.

Many refugees have sought protection at the American Legation, among them M. Menos, sometime Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The situation is grave.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The State Department fully approves of the action taken by United States Minister Powell at Port-au-Prince in enforcing respect for the sanctity of the United States Legation. The general practice has been to discourage United States officials in granting asylum to fugitives from justice, but the point now involved is the breach of propriety shown in making the arrest within the legation premises, not the propriety of granting asylum.

ITALIAN FLEET MAY VISIT US.

Possible It Will Arrive Here from South America for Sept. 18.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—There is some prospect that an Italian fleet may visit American waters next month. A movement to that end has been on foot of late among prominent Italians of New York, the purpose being to have the fleet on Sept. 18, when Italy celebrates the national holiday.

It is thought the sailing north of the Italian fleet at Buenos Ayres is the result of the movement.

CONGRESS OF NICARAGUA.

President's Message Commends the Treaty Signed at Bluefields.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 2.—The Congress of Nicaragua assembled to-day. Señor Gomez, President of the body, presided. President Zelaya read his message opening the session. In it he commends the treaty made at Bluefields on April 29 with United States Minister Merry, and asks Congress to take measures to prevent the threatened deficit in the finances of the country.

President Zelaya also says that the decision of Gen. Alexander, the arbitrator of the dispute as to the boundary line between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, is favorable to Nicaragua.

WILLIAM C. LOVERING ROBBED.

The Congressman's Pocket Picked in Belgium—Lost Over $13,000.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2.—William C. Lovering, member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, was robbed on Saturday last while on his way from Ostend to this city. Mr. Lovering, while in the station at Ostend, was jostled by two men, but took little notice of the occurrence at the time. On arriving in this city, however, he discovered that his pocket-book, together with $13,000, valuable papers, and notes for £85, had disappeared.

Mr. Lovering at once notified the authorities, and the matter was placed in the hands of the police.

LAWSUITS IN THE PARIS CASE.

Pilots' Claims for Salvage Dismissed by Admiralty Court.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 2.—In the Admiralty Court to-day the pilots belonging to No. 13 sued the owners of the American Line steamer Paris for £300 salvage services in showing the vessel a danger signal, thereby warning the Paris to change her course and avoid the Manacles Rocks. Capt. Watkins and the second and third officers of the steamer denied having interpreted the pilots' flashlight as a danger signal. The course, it was added, was altered so as to allow for the tide.

Capt. Watkins said the night was clear, and that the Paris was going at full speed. The first indication of danger was when land was sighted. The court dismissed the claim.

Judge Granger expressed sympathy with Capt. Watkins in that "through an unfortunate mistake" he was debarred from following his calling for two years.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA FRIENDLY.

M. Delcassé Going to Visit Count Muravieff, Foreign Minister.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, started for St. Petersburg this afternoon, to return the visit of Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is reported M. Delcassé also proposes to arrange the details of the Czar's visit to the Paris Exhibition of 1900, and the newspapers here intimate that the French Foreign Minister may raise the question of Continental action in the event of Great Britain declaring war against the Transvaal.

There is no truth in the statement published by a New York newspaper to-day that strained relations exist between Russia and France owing to President Loubet having failed to telegraph to the Czar his condolences on the death of the Czarowitch. The President did telegraph expressions of sympathy to the Czar upon the occasion referred to and also sent a wreath to be deposited on the tomb of the Czarowitch.

AMERICAN FOOD IN GERMANY.

Agitation for More Rigorous Measures to Exclude It from the Empire.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Agents of the Agricultural Department who are in Germany report increased activity on the part of agitators who are exerting their influence to curtail to the minimum the importation of American food products into that country. While these reports are not made public, it is known that they represent that more strenuous efforts than ever before will be made to secure at the next meeting of the Reichstag a statute providing for an inspection by agents of the German Government of all American products, which shall be so strict as to entirely ignore the certificates of American inspection.

The agitation is conducted principally by the Agrarians, and it is stated that the press is being used to an unwonted extent to create public sentiment adverse to all American food articles. Especial attention is given to our beef, and liberal use is made of the testimony taken before the war investigating committee and the beef court of inquiry. This agitation, in itself, has had the effect of reducing German consumption of our meat products, but the officials here are not especially apprehensive of the proposed legislation.

Venezuelan Boundary History.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—M. Mallet-Prevost, the Secretary of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, in his presentation of the Venezuelan case before that body to-day devoted his argument to showing that up to 1814 Spain had active control of the coast from the Orinoco to the Essequibo.

Five Hungarian Sailors Drowned.

FIUME, Hungary, Aug. 2.—A boat which was being used to convey sailors to a warship at Budapest yesterday evening was capsized and five of the men were drowned.

HEUREAUX'S MURDER AVENGED.

Four Assassins of Santo Domingo's Late President Captured and Shot—The Country Quiet.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Aug. 2.—Advices from Santo Domingo report that yesterday two accomplices of the assassins of President Heureaux were arrested and shot at Moca. Two persons, one of whom was said to be a priest, were also taken into custody at Santiago and subsequently shot.

Last night placards bearing the inscriptions, "A bas les Tyrans," ("Down with Tyrants,") and "Vive la Révolution," ("Long live Revolution,") were posted upon walls in various parts of the City of Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 2.—Commander L. C. Logan, commanding the United States gunboat Machias, now in these waters, has been officially received by President Figuereo. The future movements of the warship are not known.

Two of the assassins of President Heureaux have been captured and shot. The country is entirely quiet and no movements of troops are in progress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Navy Department has received the following report by telegraph from Commander Logan of the Machias, which arrived at Santo Domingo City yesterday:

Santo Domingo, Aug. 1.

United States Consul says that report of the death of the President of Santo Domingo believed not to have any political significance. Motive of the assassin supposed to be personal revenge. The Vice President of Santo Domingo has succeeded without political disturbance, and reappointed former Cabinet. No disorder exists. I request permission to delay sailing five days to repair boiler. LOGAN.

SANTO DOMINGO'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Gen. Figuereo Takes Oath of Office and Is Vested with Full Powers.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Aug. 2.—Latest advices from Santo Domingo report that, in conformity with the Constitution of the Dominican Republic, which provides that in the event of the death of the President, the Vice President shall be empowered to exercise the functions of the Chief Magistrate during the remainder of the Presidential term, Gen. Wenceslao Figuereo to-day took the oath of office before Congress and was invested with full powers. His term will expire Feb. 27, 1901.

He has given most strict orders, it is understood, to the Governors of all the departments of the republic.

DO NOT REPRESENT INSURGENTS.

A Denial by the Firm of Huttlinger & Vivie.

Señor Adrianno Grullon, the representative in the United States of the revolutionary party in Santo Domingo, and the former business partner of Señor J. Y. Jiminez, the leader of the insurrectionists, in making a statement Tuesday night of the reasons why President Heureaux was assassinated, gave the impression that he is connected with the firm of Huttlinger & Vivié of 101 Pearl Street.

What he evidently intended to say was that he may be reached through this firm. The firm last night denied that Señor Grullon is identified in any way with their business or that they represent Señor Jiminez and his followers in this country, but conclude their statement with, "We, in common with the houses trading with Santo Domingo, are in full sympathy with the efforts to bring about a reform in the deplorable administration of affairs in that republic."

THE PROPOSED JAMAICA LOAN.

Opposition to the Conditions Is Growing in the Island.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 2.—Popular resentment against the conditions of the imperial loan is finding significant expression through the newspapers. The Telegraph, commenting on the subject, says it recognizes the presence of another political crisis involving a grim Constitutional struggle, and with a greater need of enlightened combination than at any period since 1866. Continuing, The Telegraph, says:

"While the island must not repudiate its liabilities, it can raise a loan on its own responsibility without selling its political birthright or prostituting its political manhood. It must offer resistance to all principalities and powers that can be brought into operation by an inimical and despotic imperial policy, having the sympathy of all generous impulses of this progressive and democratic age."

Great Britain and the West Indies.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—During the debate in the House of Commons to-day on the Colonial Loans bill, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said, in regard to the government of the West Indies, that the constitutional rights should not be further extended, adding that in some cases it was evident they had already gone too far, and the electors did not care for their privileges, claiming that the "so-called liberal constitutions were nothing more or less than oligarchies." Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said he was convinced the Crown and Government would be guided by local public opinion as to the best system.

Delay in Forming Belgian Cabinet.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2.—The delay in forming a new Cabinet is due to the difficulty experienced in selecting a new Minister of War who will be both an officer and pledged to the principle of personal military service. M. De Smet de Nayer, who is attempting to form a Ministry in succession to that of M. Van den Peereboom, which resigned yesterday on account of the rejection of the Government's electoral proposals, says the new Cabinet will be unanimously in favor of an Electoral bill embodying proportional representation.

Franco-American Treaty Attacked.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The République Française to-day renews the attack on the Franco-American treaty, declaring reductions obtained on French products are insignificant, while France, it adds, has granted considerable concessions, entailing large industrial sacrifices, especially, for example, on machinery, in which nowadays America displays great superiority.

Sir Julian Pauncefote in London.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, who has been acting as head of the British delegation at the Peace Conference at The Hague, has arrived in London. He visited the Foreign Office to-day, and was congratulated by the officials on his elevation to the peerage. His title has not yet been announced.

Great Britain May Give Up San-Chun.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it learns Great Britain is about to surrender to China the town of San-Chun, which was occupied by the British May 16, during the Kow-Loon disturbances. The paper mentioned asks the reason for this retrocession, which, it says, will only serve to damage British prestige.

Heavy Storms in the Basses-Alpes.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—A storm of great violence swept over the Commune of Banon, in the Basses-Alpes, yesterday evening. The roads were washed out, bridges were swept away, flocks were drowned, and on the farms in that vicinity the crops were ruined.

Gold from New South Wales.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 2.—The American steamer Alameda, Capt. Von Ottendorf, which sailed from this port to-day for San Francisco, had on board £250,000 in gold.

An ex-Governor of Algeria Dead.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Senator Louis Tirman, Republican, ex-Governor of Algeria, is dead. He was born in 1837.

PROTEST BY THE POPE.

Denounces Italy for Causing the Exclusion of a Papal Delegate to the Peace Conference.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says the Pope, through Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, has addressed a note to the Nuncios abroad denouncing the attitude of the Italian Government toward the Holy See in connection with The Hague Conference. The note says that all the Governments except the Italian desired to see a Papal delegate there.

"This unworthy spectacle will be severely judged by history," says the Pope, "while the Papacy will lose nothing by the exclusion."

Inter-Parliamentary Peace Conference

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 2.—Premier Steen opened the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Conference to-day with a speech, in which he claimed The Hague conference was partly the fruit of the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference. John Lund, President of the Lagthing, was elected President of the conference.

SATISFIED WITH MR. OSBORN.

Germans Generally Pleased with His Appointment in Samoa.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A dispatch received today from Apia, Samoa, under date of July 27, says that the Germans there are satisfied with the appointment of Luther W. Osborn, United States Consul General at Apia, as Acting Chief Justice, and regard it as a pledge of impartial administration of justice.

A dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Apia calls the nomination of Mr. Osborn an unpardonable and unjustifiable abandonment of German interests in deference to Anglo-American feeling. The Berlin newspapers, however, express themselves generally as being satisfied that Mr. Osborn will not neglect German interests in Samoa.

WITNESSES FOR DREYFUS.

Among Them the Officer to Whom He Was Said to Have Confessed.

RENNES, Aug. 2.—The witnesses summoned in behalf of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus include Capt. Lebrun-Renault, to whom the prisoner is alleged to have made a confession, which has since been denied; Senator Scheurer-Kestner, formerly Vice President of the Senate; M. Trarieux, formerly Minister of Justice; M. Bourgeois, formerly Premier and Minister of the Interior; Major Hartmann of the Twenty-second Artillery; Capt. Freystaetter; Major Forzinetti, and other officers and journalists.

It is also said MM. Labori and Demange will invite the court-martial to examine by commission all persons alleged by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire to be able to prove the guilt of Dreyfus, in order to throw the fullest light on the affair.

DAVID BELASCO AT HOME AGAIN.

Comparative Lack of Novelties in the Foreign Dramatic World—Plans for Mrs. Carter.

David Belasco returned from Europe on the Teutonic yesterday after an absence of two months. Speaking of his trip, Mr. Belasco said:

"I spent most of my time in London and Paris, and what struck me most forcibly was the comparative lack of novelties in the dramatic world. The outlook for new plays during the coming season does not seem very promising. Each productive dramatic period seems to be followed by one of depression. We have had so many successful plays in the past year that I suppose it is only natural there should be a dearth of material now. This is the time for the American dramatist to have his innings, and I look for more numerous productions of plays by native authors.

"Charles Frohman and myself have arranged for Mrs. Carter's appearance in 'Zaza' at the Garrick Theatre, in London, next April. Mrs. Carter and the entire company will also appear in Paris during the exposition. They will sail for London directly after she closes her American tour, which begins at the Garrick Theatre here on Sept. 4.

"When Mrs. Carter returns from London in the Autumn of 1900, she will appear in a new play. I secured two new plays by Berton, one of the authors of 'Zaza.' One of these plays contains a suitable part for Mrs. Carter, and the other I hope to make a special production of later in the season, with a specially engaged cast. Jean Richpin of the French Academy submitted the scenario of a new play to me, of which I secured the American rights. It will be Richpin's first prose play, will require a most elaborate production, and the rôle of heroine will be written for Mrs. Carter. I have a new farce of my own, entitled 'Naughty Anthony,' which is ready to be staged, and it is extremely probable that I will present it under my own management in New York City later in the season. In a few weeks I may be able to announce some details concerning my new theatre."

B. F. Roeder, Mr. Belasco's business manager, who accompanied him on his trip, also returned on the Teutonic.

West's Minstrels Open at Utica.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Aug. 2.—William H. West began his twenty-eighth season as a minstrel performer and manager before a big audience at the Utica Opera House to-night. The frequent and loud applause showed that he scored a pronounced hit. The company is the largest that he has ever organized, numbering about fifty performers. The programme included military movements representing the battle of San Juan Hill and a negro operatic burlesque on "Cyrano de Bergerac." Among the members of the company are Carroll Johnson, Tom Lewis, Richard J. Jose, William Henry Rice, Ernest Tenney, the three Lukens, the Waterbury brothers, John P. Rodgers, and Herbert A. Andsdell.

ALIEN MINERS TO BE DEPORTED.

Judge Thomas Says the Men Brought Back from Iowa Must Go.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, yesterday afternoon, dismissed a writ of habeas corpus procured in the case of Mato Stascevic and seventeen other miners from Austria, who arrived at this port on June 14, were permitted to land, and went to Rathburn, Iowa, where they secured work as miners. It is set forth in the petition for the writ that after they had been at work about a week or six days they were arrested by agents of the Immigration Commissioner, brought back to this city, and were about to be deported to Austria on a warrant issued by the Secretary of the Treasury that they had come to this country under contract.

Ignatius Wiltner and Edward A. Alexander, who appeared for the relators, urged that no evidence had ever been presented showing that these men had violated the contract labor law.

Counsel for Commissioner Fitchie said that the men were held and their deportation ordered on a warrant of Secretary Gage, and that Judge Jacombe had ruled that Congress had conferred absolute discretionary power on the Secretary of the Treasury, and this decision had been upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Thomas in dismissing the writ said that while he considered the law unnecessarily harsh and severe, yet as long as the Constitution gave the power to the Secretary of the Treasury to act in such matters, the Court had no power to intervene.

Passenger from Cuba Accused of Theft

The Adjutant General at Havana has cabled the police department at New York to apprehend L. L. Sloan, a passenger of the Ward Line steamer Havana, which arrived yesterday from Havana. Sloan is on Hoffman Island under the usual quarantine detention. He will be released to-morrow at noon. Health Officer Doty has given permission to the police department to send a detective to Quarantine to-morrow morning.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—L. L. Sloan, for whose arrest the Adjutant General at Havana cabled a request to the Police Department in New York, was an employe at military headquarters. The charge is that he stole several hundred dollars from a bureau belonging to his landlady.

Indisputable.

"You ought to be sure about it, child, before you allow yourself to believe Freddy Yungspote loves you."

"Sure about it, mamma? When he called the other day, after our return from the seaside, he told me he was gladder to see me than if he had caught a six-pound trout."—Chicago Tribune.

ALGER'S WELCOME HOME

Thousands of Michigan Citizens Greet the ex-Secretary.

PINGREE ATTACKS THE PRESS

Says Papers Combined Against Alger Because He Would Not Bow to Them in Conducting His Office.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—Whatever may be the personal feelings of the late Secretary of War, Gen. Russell A. Alger, concerning recent incidents of his official career, all sentiments save those of genuine happiness were very evidently banished from his mind this afternoon and evening by the magnificent welcome tendered him by the people of his own city and State.

From 4 o'clock, when the welcoming committee crowded into his private car upon its arrival at Toledo, until 9 o'clock, when Mr. Alger ceased grasping outstretched hands, the scene was a constant ovation. Smiles and tears repeatedly struggled for the mastery over the ex-Secretary's bronzed countenance, as he gazed into the eager faces of the multitudes, who loudly and convincingly insisted that "Alger's all right," and no dissonant voice was heard.

Darkness fell during the speeches from the reviewing stand in front of the City Hall, giving opportunity for throwing a searchlight upon the features of Gen. Alger, drawn in crayon on a canvas sixteen feet square, hung from the City Hall front and surrounded by patriotic decorations. A great crush at the indoor reception was the final feature.

The special train which met Gen. Alger and party at Toledo consisted of eight coaches. It carried 400 members of the Reception Committee. Banners stretched along the sides of the cars stated that "Michigan welcomes her honored son, Gen. Alger." When the Pennsylvania train arrived the General's private car was besieged by his old friends. On the return trip Gen. Alger was escorted through the train and greeted by all.

"THERE IS ONLY ONE ALGER."

Headed by about three hundred bicyclists, over one thousand marchers escorted Gen. Alger from the Michigan Central Station by a circuitous route, leading past the General's home, to the reviewing stand. Militia and veterans of the civil war, including Fairbanks Post, G. A. R., of which the General is a member, a company of Spanish war veterans, and scores of marchers in secret society uniforms filed past. Fairbanks Post carried two great banners, stretching half the distance across the street, which declared "There is only one Alger."

When Gen. Alger appeared upon the reviewing stand there was a roar of applause from the dense crowd which blocked all traffic across the Campus Martius. The ex-Secretary reviewed the parade and returned the salutations of many marchers, especially those of G. A. R. comrades. Mayor Maybury, after calling the people to order, said:

"Gen. Alger, I should despair, Sir, of being able to voice the heartiness of this welcome were it not already shown in this vast concourse through whom you have passed. It will go forth to the world, Sir, that where you are best known there you are best beloved and best appreciated. It will go forth to the world, Sir, as a due notice that the standard of high character, built up by patience and perseverance, honesty and uprightness, cannot be thrown down by slander.

"I welcome you home, Sir, to a people who love justice and fair play. This welcome is by your neighbors. They come from all parts of this glorious State only for the purpose of saying 'God bless you' and 'Welcome home.' You have come home to walk these streets as before. You will command and carry with you the same confidence, affection, and esteem that have been with you all your life. Men will say that, with an upright character so well established, there is no power on earth that can detract from the fame of a good neighbor and citizen and honest man."

PINGREE EULOGIZES ALGER.

Gov. Pingree in his speech read in behalf of the State, made some pointed references to incidents leading to Alger's home-coming, and fired some characteristic shots at the newspapers, which, he asserted, were largely responsible. The Governor said that Mr. Alger's best service for his country was in his efficient management of the War Department. Said he:

"Without your energy, business ability, and experience no one knows how long it might have lasted. You were handicapped by machinery in your department which was ancient and obsolete. In spite of it you contributed more than any one else to bring the conflict to an end, with a loss of life so small as to astonish the world.

"The facts which seem to submit your resignation to the President are well known. The treatment which you have received has justly aroused the resentment of fair-minded Americans. The people of Michigan look upon the manner in which your withdrawal from the Cabinet was forced as an insult to the State. They are here to-day to rebuke the cupidity of politicians, high and low. They are here to show their contempt for the cowardly attacks of a venal press.

"A mean-spirited and unscrupulous press has carried on a campaign of deliberate misrepresentation and lies concerning your business management of the War Department. The people of Michigan know that those attacks are absolutely without justification. In spite of the obsolete customs and system of your department, you contributed more than any one to bring the war with Spain to a quick end. You did so, although hindered by the interference of others unfit to handle business or military affairs.

SAYS POLITICS IS TO BLAME.

"The people of Michigan will remember the indignity to which the State has been subjected. In time they will come to know who is responsible for it. I think they already see that politics makes cowards of some men, in both high and low position. They will in time despise the official, no matter how exalted his station, who to save himself bows and truckles to newspapers or money or influence or power in any form.

"They will turn away from every official representative of Michigan at Washington who has stood by without protest and permitted a citizen of the State to be as grossly abused and misrepresented as you have. They will not forget the cowardly conduct of some of the newspapers and public men of the State, who have by their silence practically joined in the attacks upon you. The sense of justice and fair play of our citizens will not support such methods. They will be apparent when the people of our State express themselves at the polls.

"I know that some people think it unwise upon an occasion like this to give voice to such sentiments as I have been expressing. I say to them that the truth is never out of place. I also say that there is no better way of showing our appreciation of your worth as a citizen of Michigan than by exposing the methods of those who have been a part of the conspiracy to discredit you, and insult the State and its people.

ATTACKS THE NEWSPAPERS.

"I have come to believe that the institution most dangerous to our form of government is the newspaper. Its boasted liberty is rather a license. It has no scruple and no conscience. There are of course exceptions, but I speak of the press as a whole. Because you, Gen. Alger, would not bow to them and conduct the War Department in the interests of the combines, the army contractors, and the commercial interests which control the newspapers, you became a marked man.

"I know I voice the sentiment of the people of Michigan when I say to you that we have every faith that history will rebuke the newspapers and politicians of highest and lowest station who have used such vile methods to accomplish their little purposes."

Gen. Alger, responding, said:

"I can command no language to express my gratitude to you for this royal welcome to my home. I am glad from the bottom of my heart to be released from official care and to again enter the old home and live among the people of Michigan.

ALGER HAS NO GRIEVANCE.

"Since I went away, two and a half years ago, as you know, the country has been through a terrific struggle. The office of which I was the head was taxed to the utmost of every man's strength who occupied any position in it. I gave my best thought and honest effort and did everything I could to carry out my part in that great work. What has been done is a matter of record, and I am perfectly willing to rest the case with my countrymen. Every transaction, every order, and everything that was done in conducting that war is a matter of record, and the people have a right to have that record searched.

"And now, my fellow-citizens, I come home without a grievance. During that struggle and while that great work was upon me I can truthfully say I had from the President all the support he could give me. We went through the struggle and came out victorious. We transported across the sea more than 150,000 men, one way and the other, without an accident. We fought battles in the Philippines, in Cuba, and in Puerto Rico, and we never lost a battle, a color, a prisoner, or a gun. Wherever the American flag was planted by the American soldier there it stands, and there it shall stand forever.

"But, as I said, I have no speech to make. I am glad to be among you again, a private citizen, and that I can travel these streets and meet you in social and business intercourse, and I propose to stay here the balance of my life. Good night."

The closing scene was a reception in the City Hall corridor. Mrs. Alger and a score of other ladies, with several of the General's relatives, viewed the scene from a canopied decorated platform built into the main stairway, and thousands pushed past and grasped Gen. Alger's hand.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

At all the suburban and Summer resorts the aquatic and road and field sports seem to be so popular as to overshadow any plans for formal entertainments. Newport yesterday was bitterly disappointed in the accident to the Columbia, which spoiled its day, and Narragansett had a fine time at polo, while tennis was the attraction at Southampton, and golf at Bar Harbor.

To-morrow the first large entertainment will be given at Newport. It will be a garden party, with Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore as host and hostess. This evening there will be the usual dance at the Casino, and to-day Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertain on the Nourmahal.

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It is not Newport alone which is becoming the Mecca of the fashionable world—if there can be more than one Mecca. The Adirondacks and Lake George are having their share of patronage. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and a large party are in camp in the centre of the mountain region not far from Saranac. Others are Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and their daughters and a party. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting are to pass a month at Saranac Lake, and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and the Misses Brice are at Dunlop Camp, on the Saranac. Mr. Carl Schurz and family will pass the rest of the Summer at Bolton, Lake George. Mr. Schurz left yesterday. He has recovered from the poisoning by ptomaines in fish recently.

***

The announcement of the marriage of Mr. Joseph Sampson Stevens, the son of Mr. Frederic Stevens, and Mrs. Clara Sherwood Rollins, yesterday, in St. Louis, did not create very much surprise, as it was known among his friends that the engagement had been on for some little time. Mrs. Rollins obtained a divorce from her first husband, E. W. Rollins of Boston, some little time ago. Mr. Stevens made quite a brilliant record for himself as a Rough Rider in Cuba. He was one of those who suffered severely from the effects of the campaign, and early last Winter went abroad to visit his mother, the Duchess de Dino, with whom he passed the Spring at Pau. Mr. Stevens has three sisters, Mrs. Frederic Allen, the Countess de Galliffet, and the Countess Orlowski. His mother was Miss Sampson, and the old Sampson city residence for years was one of the handsomest in the city. It was situated on the northeast corner of Broadway and Bond Street. After her marriage to Fred Stevens, Mr. Stevens built the house at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, which was afterward purchased by Mr. William C. Whitney, and is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were divorced some years ago, and Mrs. Stevens married the eldest son of the Talleyrand Perigord family, for whom the title of Duc de Dino was arranged during his father's lifetime. He had previously married Miss Curtis of Brooklyn, now divorced from him and who is known as the Countess of Talleyrand Perigord.

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Ex-Mayor Strong is now on his way across the continent to meet his son, Major Putnam Bradlee Strong of Gen. MacArthur's staff, who sailed a fortnight ago from Manila. Major Strong has been through all the wars in the Philippines and was wounded in the shoulder during the first advance of MacArthur's "flying column." He has been quite a traveler in recent years. Two years ago he was reported, while in Honolulu, engaged to be married to one of the Princesses of the royal family, who has since died. Mrs. Strong accompanies the ex-Mayor, and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shattuck, are also of the party.

***

Mr. Clarence Mackay arrived yesterday on the Teutonic from Liverpool, and Mrs. Mackay came to town to receive him. They went to Newport on the late train. Mrs. Mackay is not an invalid, as stated, and it is Mrs. John Mackay, Mrs. Mackay's mother, who has leased a Scottish castle. Mr. and Mrs. G. Hilton Scribner, Mrs. E. P. Cadwalader, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Folsom, and the Misses Hilton arrived on the Friedrich der Grosse, while among Clarence Mackay's fellow-voyagers were Mr. and Mrs. Alan Baring, Murray Young, Pierre Lorillard Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, and Miss Mary Agnew.

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Miss Alice Reese, the daughter of Mr. W. Henry Reese of New Hamburg, and Mr. Guy Verplanck Richards will be married on Wednesday, Aug. 9, at Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls. There will be no bridesmaids. Mr. Richards's ushers will be Le Roy Dresser Mr. Richard Trimble, Mr. Julian C. V. Richards, Mr. William F. Ward, Mr. Oliver Jennings, Mr. Tracy Hyde Harris, Mr. William Willis Reese, Mr. Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., Mr. William Thornton Lawson, Mr. James F. Bacon, and Mr. William A. Feilchand. Mr. Phillip Verplanck Richards will be best man.

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The engagement of Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. P. Speyers, and Mr. Edward McVickar is announced. Mrs. Speyers's mother was a Miss Lawrence, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Ricketts Lawrence. Mr. McVickar is the son of the late Henry McVickar of Collinsville, N. Y.

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There will be a large ball given at the Gladstone, Narragansett Pier, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, at which Gov. Elisha Dyer and staff, the members of the British Embassy, and the Earl of Yarmouth will be guests of honor. A special train will convey the Governor and his party from and to Providence. A banquet will precede the ball.

***

Philadelphia is coming to the fore in Newport this season. Time was when the Quaker City was almost as well represented through its more prominent families at Newport in Summer as New York, but the more conservative Philadelphians have during the past twenty years gradually retreated before the advancing wave of New York plutocracy, until possibly only half a dozen families, headed by the Willings and Johnsons, remain. The Newport Philadelphians of yore, following the customs of their ancestors, have been occupied since 1678 in building up new resorts, and particularly Bar Harbor, Grindstone Neck, and York Harbor.

***

This season finds Philadelphia more largely represented at Newport than for twenty years, but with a newer element headed by Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter. Mrs. Carter was a Baltimore girl, but has cast her lot with Philadelphia through her marriage. Mrs. Drexel and Mrs. Dolan are both natives of the Quaker City. The Philadelphia contingent is not clannish, but prefers to diffuse itself through the place. The Willings are almost numbered with the New Yorkers through the marriage of the daughter of the house with Col. Astor. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has been one of the chief entertainers of the newer Philadelphia set at Newport this Summer, and Mrs. William E. Carter has become for the nonce the chaperone of his parties on his yacht Valiant. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, who are visiting Mrs. Carter, were among Mr. Vanderbilt's guests on the Valiant on a trip to Narragansett Pier for the polo on Tuesday, and to meet Mr. and Mrs. Carter and Mr. and Mrs. Widener. Mr. Vanderbilt invited of New Yorkers Mrs. William R. Travers, George P. Eustis, and Harry Payne Whitney, and, of course, Messrs. W. S. Hoyt, F. O. Beach, and Fernando Yznaga. Philadelphians all along the coast are watching with interest and some amusement this new incursion of their fellows at Newport.

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The all-prevalent Tenderloin coon song and particularly that hackneyed ballad, "Hello, My Baby," is seemingly as popular at Newport as with the Summer population of New York. The feature of any Newport entertainment, small or large, now seems to be the singing and banjo playing of a trio of colored men who, it must be admitted, sing and play remarkably well. Social scientists have here an opportunity for speculation as to why the Tenderloin coon song rages along the Atlantic Coast this Summer.

***

The same craze for novelty in entertainment at private functions that has been so pronounced in London the past two seasons is now evident at Newport and the constant inquiry is for something new. Mrs. Belmont at a dinner on Tuesday evening introduced a new feature in French recitations which were given by Miss Evelyn Harris of New Orleans, who is spending the month at Newport, and who has made quite a reputation by her French recitals in New York.

***

Like master like man. The butlers of the larger villas at Newport are to give a ball there on Sept. 8, and the feature of this ball is to be a cotillion, with handsome favors. It has been decided also that the butlers will engage a local caterer to supply their collation. This is probably intended for a blow at the fashion among the cottagers of employing the fashionable New York caterer whose Summer habitat is Narragansett Pier for their functions.

***

Despite all the talk of automobiles at Newport, and particularly of the number of women who can drive them successfully, the truth is that there are only about three Newport women who have acquired as yet any particular skill in driving the new machines. At least twenty-five, however, are practicing assiduously, and one meets them, accompanied by an instructor, at early morning on the back roads. It will be Autumn before they will have become sufficiently accomplished to make any real practical use of the automobiles. Meanwhile the Newport horse, which is being educated not to fear the new machines, is having a cheerful Summer, and it is only providential that more serious runaways have not yet occurred.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—Miss Edith Clapp and Miss Elsie French to-day gave a picnic at Coddington Cove, formerly a favorite place for such entertainments. Mrs. William Payne Thompson chaperoned the party, which included Count Giuseppe Della Gherardesca, the Misses Potter, William Woodward, Miss Gray, the Misses Stone, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Whiting, and others.

Secretary of the Navy Long and the Misses Long came from the Dolphin to-day and called on several cottagers. During the afternoon the Secretary entertained at luncheon.

The concert at the Casino this evening was well attended. The weekly hop to-morrow evening will bring together many of the younger set.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained at luncheon at Belvoir.

Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan and Miss Fanny Johnson entertained at dinner this evening.

Col. Dyer of Gov. Dyer's staff will come from Providence to remain a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell.

Seats in the grand stand for the horse show have been thus far sold to Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Col. E. M. Neill, Miss Knowlton, Col. George R. Fearing, C. H. Wetherbee, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. A. C. Dulles, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mrs. Josiah R. Busk, Miss Blatchford, Mrs. E. J. Tinker, Francis P. Freeman, J. H. Clothier, Mrs. Dana Brayton, Henry G. Ward, Major Yelberton, Arthur B. Emmons, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, and Mrs. Amos T. French.

Reginald Tower, British Chargé d'Affaires, is registered at the Casino.

The finishing touches are being put on the polo field, so the players will have to be content without practicing until the field is ready for the matches beginning Aug. 7.

Registers at the Golf Club include J. Ellis Hoffman, Jesse Brown, James R. Sheffield, and S. Willis Pomeroy.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish had her first lesson in automobile driving, and it will be some time before the golf rig which was called into requisition for this lesson can be used. In steering around the driveway in front of her cottage, as the carriage was passing the front steps, the vehicle was run too close to the stairs, with the result that the crossbar between the two axles was so badly bent that the carriage was sent back to the depot disabled.

Another automobile accident took place to-day; it was at the automobile depot. Joseph E. Widener was about to take his carriage out of the depot when by an error he backed his golf rig into a wooden partition. The force of the sudden plunge was so great that part of the wooden supports gave way. The carriage and occupants were not injured.

Foxhall Keene to-day received an automobile from Paris and used it for the first time.

A census of automobiles and drivers was taken to day. It was found there are twenty-four vehicles and sixty-three ladies and gentlemen who can manipulate them.

Mrs. Peter Kemper has changed dates for her large dinners after next Saturday night, owing to conflict with others previously arranged. By this action she has adjusted the muddling of dinner dates.

Mrs. G. J. Schermerhorn gave a luncheon at the Gladstone, Narragansett Pier, this afternoon in honor of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton.

The squash court at the Casino has already been engaged several days ahead.

No less than twelve entertainments were to-day arranged for by the cottagers.

Saturday will be about the busiest day of the season if the weather is dry, as many of the cards issued are for open-air events.

Senator Depew has gone to New York.

The brothers Waterbury, polo players, are here for the polo games.

Baron Cesare de Vas

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
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Investment Securities.
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Loans made against approved collateral.
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New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperiling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY,
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate.
Collecting interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid, proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MALAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst Sec. & Treas.

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee, 6% Certificates.

On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.

JOHN GREENOUGH, E. G. STODDARD, JAMES BROWN POTTER, } Committee of Liquidation and Reorganization.
New York, June 28th, 1899.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 13, 1884	$86.18
Chas. Carew, March 11, 1883	335.62
Estate P. Fullmer, May 26, 1894	95.30
G. M. Hofman, April 14, 1894	93.91
Estate Catherine O'Neil, February, 1886	61.54

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1899. NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public Kings Co., Certificate filed in New York Co.

Northwestern Coal Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage of the Northwestern Coal Railway Company, dated May 1st, 1893, desires to purchase bonds of the value of $125,000.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of August, 1899, and should be addressed as follows:

"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street."

"Proposals for sale of bonds of The Northwestern Coal Railway Co."

Dated New York, July 26th, 1899.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$7,600,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.

Dated 1899. Due March 1st, 1949.

Interest payable March 1st and September 1st.

COUPON BONDS OF THE DENOMINATION OF $1,000, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTERING THE PRINCIPAL.

Amount Authorized . . . $25,000,000
Amount Outstanding . . . 7,800,000

(of which $200,000 are held in Company's treasury).

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

These bonds are secured by an absolute First Mortgage upon about 282 miles of railroad extending from Morton, Minn., to Watertown, S. D.; Winthrop, Minn., to New Ulm, and the railroad now in course of construction extending from New Ulm south to Storm Lake, Iowa, and by mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, subject to $10,000,000 prior lien bonds. Of the amount authorized $10,000,000 can only be issued to retire the prior lien bonds at maturity, and $7,200,000 are reserved to be issued for future requirements under careful restrictions, as provided by the terms of the mortgage.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co., upon completion of the road from New Ulm south, will own and operate 638 miles of railroad, exteading from Minneapolis, Minn., to Watertown, S. D., to Angus, Iowa, and to Storm Lake, Iowa. The Company also owns 13 miles of railroad extending from East Minneapolis to White Bear Lake Junction, which is leased to the St. Paul & Duluth, and a line from Albert Lea, Minn., to the Iowa State Line, leased to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern. The terminal property of the Company at Minneapolis is ample and extremely valuable. The physical condition of the property of the Company is excellent, and the road is operated at a high standard of efficiency, the average train load in 1898 being 201 tons.

Net earnings of 498 miles for 1898 were	$1,096,825
It is conservatively estimated that the 140 miles of road now being constructed will increase the net earnings	200,000
Total estimated net	$1,296,825
Total charges	892,540
Surplus	$404,285

FOR EIGHT MONTHS FROM JULY 1ST, 1898, TO FEBRUARY 28TH, 1899, THE NET EARNINGS ON THE SAME MILEAGE HAVE INCREASED $46,906 OVER THE SAME PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR.

The Company paid dividends at the rate of 5% per annum for a number of years on its $2,500,000 First Preferred stock, which was retired on June 1st, 1899, and at the rate of 3½ to 4% on its Second Preferred stock of $4,000,000. At present dividends at the rate of 5% per annum are being paid upon the $4,000,000 Preferred stock outstanding.

HAVING SOLD $6,000,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS, WE OFFER THE REMAINING $1,800,000 AT 98 AND INTEREST IN LOTS TO SUIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

Pittsburgh & Western Railway
PREFERRED STOCK.

A large number of the holders of the Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have appointed the undersigned a Committee to represent and protect such shares and, if practicable, secure proper recognition therefor in any scheme of reorganization of said Company. A very large majority of the preferred shares have been deposited with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to the order of the Committee under such protective agreement. The holders of all outstanding Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company are invited to deposit their certificates with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York. To enable them to participate in any benefits to be secured by the Committee for such Preferred Stock, deposits must be made on or before AUGUST 15, 1899. Certificates now listed on the Stock Exchange will be issued for such deposits.

Each deposit will be subject to an assessment of not to exceed 25 cents per share to meet the necessary expenses of the Committee, such assessment to be paid from time to time as called for by the Committee.

The Committee will cause a thorough examination to be made of the physical and financial condition of the property and its earning capacity, and will then formulate and present to depositing stockholders some scheme of readjustment which will afford protection to the valuable equity which the preferred stockholders have in the property.

New York, July 11, 1899.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS,
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
CHARLES W. BAKER,
Committee.
WM. B. RANDALL,
66 Broadway, Secretary.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Counsel.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 50 Wall Street,
New York, August 1st, 1899.
MR. WILLIAM E. GLYN becomes a partner in our firm from to-day.
LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial and Travellers' Credits Available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young ..... President
Luther Kountze ..... Vice-President
James Timpson ..... 2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull ..... 3d Vice-President
Clark Williams ..... Treasurer
William P. Elliott ..... Secretary
Richard M. Hurd ..... Asst. Secretary
Calvert Brewer ..... Asst. Treasurer
Alexander Phillips ..... Man'g For'n Dept
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Frederick O. Barton, C. Ledyard Blair, Dumont Clarke, Charles D. Dickey, William P. Dixon, Robert A. Granniss, G. G. Haven, Jr., Charles R. Henderson, Gustav E. Kissel, Luther Kountze, Charlton T. Lewis, Richard A. McCurdy, Theodore Morford, Robert Olyphant, Charles M. Pratt, James Timpson, Eben B. Thomas, George W. Young.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Compania Metallurgica Mexicana.
New York Office, 27 William Street,
July 28, 1899.

The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable September 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1st. C. J. NOURSE, JR., Assistant Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. The transfer books will be closed from August 1st to 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 and 453 Greenwich St., N. Y.
New York, July 26th, 1899.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 451 and 453 Greenwich St., New York City, on Monday, August 14th, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. Transfer books close from Aug. 1st to Aug. 15th.
ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER, Sec. & Treas.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 3d, at 19 West 44th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

LOST.—Certificate No. 971 for 100 shares Common Stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. MILLS & ODELL, 2 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 2	450,819
To date this year	100,548,592
Corresponding date last year	58,033,836

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 2	$2,000,000
To date this year	$605,638,100
Corresponding date last year	$481,231,585

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent., at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 4@4¼ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Cot. Oil	½	Int. Silver	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Kan. City, P. & G.	½
Am. S. Hoop pf.	½	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Sug. Refg.	½	Penn. Railroad	½
Am. Tobacco	½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Standard R. & T.	1¼
Cont. Tob. pf.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3
General Electric	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	½	Glucose Sugar	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Iowa Central pf.	½
Anaconda Copper pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1½
B'klyn Rapid Transit	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¾
Chi. Cons. Tract.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	Nat. Steel	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	St J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	1½		
Federal Steel	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911.8 | St. J. & G. I. 1st..1½
K. C., P. & G. 1st..1½

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & T. 2d....1 | Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Room traders on the Stock Exchange show some disposition to renew bearish activity, and at the close of business yesterday they fell upon the market and knocked quotations off somewhat. Small indications appeared of anything like selling for the account of interests actually owning stocks. It is always an easy matter to knock down quotations by selling phantom stock—stock which the sellers do not own, which they have to borrow for delivery—but markets helped by business conditions such as now exist are never thus permanently depressed. A short interest, indeed, is ordinarily a help rather than a hindrance to an improving market's development. It is difficult, therefore, to find veteran Wall Street observers who see in such raids as yesterday took place any discouraging symptom.

Commission brokers are doing more business than has recently been the rule. The outside public shows a disposition to join in making activity at the very first sign of betterment appearing. Out-of-town orders are not only larger than has lately been the average, but they are large apart from comparison with recent inactivity standards. Wall Street, concerned with the ups and downs of quotations chiefly, has less opportunity and perhaps less disposition to watch and note general trade development than is the province elsewhere. Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania manufacturers and merchants have impressed upon them much more promptly the growth of commercial and industrial improvement. Wall Street stays, as largely it always has been, a follower rather than a leader. It is one of the Stock Exchange's boastful axioms that Wall Street is forever discounting the future; but more vanity than fact enters into that declaration; for almost uniformly Wall Street confidence and Wall Street activity are begotten by influences distant from the Stock Exchange—though true it is that, once enlisted in the cause, Wall Street can assume leadership with effective promptitude.

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Money-market conditions are still as they have been—uncertain; but they in no sense warrant the rubbish prophecies which bear speculators are inflicting upon the Street. A 4½ per cent. time-money rate can appear to be a menace to no reasonable man. And even if interest charges do stiffen, what is such a condition the reflection of but the country's general business prosperity? Larger use for funds, larger value in the service that such use of money provides, cannot fail to give increased current value to money itself, and only foolish people or dishonest people can announce any different view.

AS TO GOLD IMPORTS.

"Would the starting of gold imports exert much Wall Street influence?"

Substantially this inquiry is being made by important banking houses, and more than trifling significance is involved in what is suggested.

International exchange rates are uncertainly poised. Manipulation of extraordinary character shows in the exchange market. It seems impossible for any ordinary calculator to forecast the tendency from day to day. What is clearest is that the most forceful manipulative efforts have been made to keep European gold in Europe, and, if possible, to influence a movement of American gold abroad. Such shipments as have taken place are in Wall Street characterized as "special transactions," for the reason that none of the ordinary rules of sterling computation can show the financial warrant of them. The common judgment is that Europe has so much wanted the yellow metal that ordinary payments for it have been increased.

The way in which exchange rates have recently declined, and that without the disclosure of any abnormal pressure, induces the belief that European exigencies may be now somewhat relieved, and that natural influences are to have play. Exchange cannot be long weak without starting gold this way from abroad. Europe has gold that belongs here and can keep it only as a borrower. It is appreciation of this fact that induces the canvass which international houses are now making as to what will be the effect, from the Stock Exchange standpoint, of the bringing of gold here. Of course inquiries generally are of one tenor—that in such a movement would be found reasonable basis for a thoroughgoing Wall Street revival.

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Something more than passing interest centres in what may be the action of the Directors of the Bank of England at their discount meeting to-day. If they disclose no new move to restrict the natural movement of gold the starting of an American import movement may be much closer than has generally been anticipated.

STANDARD OIL AND SUGAR.

It develops that the negotiations satisfactorily progressing toward a settlement of the sugar trade war are in the hands of two important members of the Standard Oil group of millionaires.

The Messrs. Rockefeller, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Flagler are now said to be the largest holders of Sugar Trust stock. And as they are without trade prejudices their representatives can readily devote themselves to the project of bringing the adverse interests into a profitable understanding. Standard Oil authority is quoted in predictions that Sugar Trust stock will sell above $200 per share this year.

MANHATTAN-METROPOLITAN.

It is semi-officially predicted that within a week after Mr. George J. Gould arrives in Europe work will be begun here for the electrical equipment of Manhattan Elevated—work which will be largely of a character to denote that Manhattan and Metropolitan Street Railway are to have a common source of electric power. In Wall Street the belief is well established that representatives of the Whitney-Elkins-Widener syndicate are to be admitted to the Manhattan Board of Directors.

ATCHISON PROSPECTS.

On the basis of calculation which has official confidence it is believed that the Atchison Company will be able to make an extra dividend, if not to vote a permanent increase upon the preferred shares this year. It is this anticipation which induces current activity in Atchison securities. It is said that Europe has lately bought more Atchison common and preferred stock than of any other American security. It is considered significant of foreign confidence in the company's prospects that Scotch bankers have been substantially absorbing Atchison.

ST. PAUL'S GREAT GAIN.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week in July were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregated $1,025,546, and showed the following comparisons with the same period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$197,719
Increase over 1897	122,488
Increase over 1896	214,670
Increase over 1895	253,905
Increase over 1894	330,053
Increase over 1893	244,029
Increase over 1892	157,532

For the month of July St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$849,284
Increase over 1897	671,084
Increase over 1896	838,251
Increase over 1895	1,095,237
Increase over 1894	1,605,251
Increase over 1893	790,123
Increase over 1892	511,893

CHICAGO GAS ADVANCES.

People's Gas shares of a sudden became active and strong yesterday. Though official denials are forthcoming, there seems to be no basis for the belief that negotiations have considerably progressed toward the absorption by the People's Company of the Ogden plant, the one important independent Chicago gas property.

It is expected that a financial statement soon to be made to security holders by the People's Company will show earnings materially beyond the 6 per cent. dividends now paid. The company's earnings are said to have shown an increase during each successive month of this year.

Gas stoves are being installed in Chicago at the rate of 6,000 per month.

CROP DAMAGE FABLES.

"Special dispatches" poured into Wall Street all day long yesterday from the wheat growing centres of Chicago. Wheat in every word from that city was reported to be very badly damaged. Rain had fallen, the grain was wet—and wet grain is something exceedingly to be deplored; so in excited language announced the chorus of dispatches. This effort was not made to affect grain market prices as much as to try to create bearish sentiment on the Granger railroad stocks, for at Chicago there is a largely extended short interest in those shares. At Chicago also there is still faith in the crude old stock-jobbing system of lying about crop damages. But Wall Street has got beyond the point where Chicago "special dispatches" cut any influential figure.

IRON TRADE PROSPERITY.

In its review of current phenomenal trade conditions, The Iron Age to-day will say:

The rising tendency continues unabated, and it is a question whether delays in deliveries have not actually become worse than better lately. Scarcity of labor, scarcity of coke, of pigiron, billets, wire rods, is troubling makers from step to step upward to the final consumer.

Sales for delivery during the first half of 1900 and beyond are growing more numerous, thus showing that many buyers are willing to pay present prices for the certainty of securing their supplies. So far as deliveries during the balance of the year are concerned, the maintenance of prices is conceded by the majority, while every day brings accessions to the ranks of those who hold that we are to see a considerably higher level yet for urgent requirements.

This seems to be the situation in pigiron, both in foundry and in Bessemer grades, and for delivery during the next few months there has been a further advance. Pittsburg records sales of Bessemer pig as high as $21, Valley furnace.

Steel continues exceedingly scarce and high prices are being paid for prompt shipments, notably for open hearth stocks. It is significant that one rolling mill has just given an order for the importation from England of 750 tons of open hearth billets, and that other inquiries are at hand. Orders for foreign open hearth wire rods were placed by screw makers some time since, and there are indications that additional quantities may be drawn from Europe.

While the capture of many large bridge orders for foreign markets has attracted a good deal of general attention, striking progress has been very quietly made in extending a market for buildings and sheds. American firms have asked and obtained the designs proposed, and have remodeled them in accordance with practice here, guaranteeing ability to resist the loads specified. By this means the structures have been much lightened, and it has been possible to secure work at a higher per pound rate than that offered by European builders. We understand that buildings have been thus captured, not alone for the West Indies, Chile, Peru, and Central American States, but also for European countries. We learn that one firm alone placed contracts aggregating 3,000 tons in July.

Among the bridge orders in the market we note eight bridges for Japan. They were designed by American consulting engineers and will therefore be taken here.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $1,962,000 St. Louis and San Francisco first mortgage 4 per cent. Central Division bonds.

Local Canadian banks shipping gold to Montreal as a precautionary measure, although the situation at that centre has improved materially.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on Norfolk and Western preferred stock.

Formation of the Pittsburg, Shamut and Northern Railroad Company, with a capital of $8,500,000, a merger and consolidation of the Mill Creek Valley Railroad Company, the Buffalo, St. Mary's and Southwestern Railroad Company, Mount Jewett, Clermont and Northwestern Railroad Company, and the Smithport and Olean Railroad Company.

Surplus of $4,897 shown by Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis for June, against a deficit of $22,460 in the corresponding month last year.

Denial accredited to a Director of the North American Company that there is any intention of reducing the capital stock or dividing it into common and preferred, as is currently reported.

Increase of $46,756 in Mexican International's net earnings for June, making an increase of $377,600 since Jan. 1.

Purchase in the open market in London of £186,000 gold by the Bank of England.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4@4¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $218,480,780; balances, $11,240,090; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,389,390.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 9-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83 for sixty days, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.21@5.21½, less 1-16, for long, and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16@95⅜ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per 1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Prices opened irregular on the Bourse to-day, but later they quieted and closed steady. Spanish 4s and Italian securities were dull, the former closing at 61.30. Rio Tintos were heavy, owing to the receipt of unfavorable copper statistics. De Beers were weak on rumors that the Government of Cape Colony contemplated taxing these shares. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The feature of business on the Boerse here to-day was the buoyancy of local securities. There was considerable speculative purchasing. Iron shares were in particular favor, in anticipation of the forthcoming Laura balance sheet. Americans were easier. Otherwise business was quiet. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 30,320,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 1,340,000 marks, other securities decreased 2,940,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 7,660,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 2.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet at the opening. Subsequently locals advanced. Americans were steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT ADVANCES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—A rally in foreign markets and estimates of a considerably smaller Spring wheat crop than a year ago stopped the decline in wheat to-day and sent prices to a point from ¾ to ⅞ of a cent above yesterday's close.

Wheat was firm at the opening, although interest in the market showed but little increase. Damaging hail and rainstorms were reported all over the Northwest, the area affected being placed as high as 500,000 acres, while complaints of drought also came in from sections of the wheat belt.

Absence of export demand caused prices to waver for a time, every little advance bringing out long wheat and encouraging short selling. The large clearances from Atlantic ports, however, a total of nearly 900,000 bushels from all points, caused considerable skepticism as to the reported absence of export demand. Closing cables were higher and reports that famine was imminent in India on account of the absence of the usual monsoon rains caused the market to become quite strong late in the session. A factor in the advance was the estimate of a crop expert putting the Spring wheat yield at 239,000,000 bushels, or 36,000,000 bushels less than previous estimates.

The European shortage, compared with previous crops, was also put at 160,000,000 bushels. Total primary receipts were put at 723,000 bushels. September advanced to 70 cents and closed firm at 69⅝@70 cents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The market for American securities, after a weak opening, was steadier, with business limited to professional traders. The final tone was quiet but steady.

Consols for money, 106 3-16; consols for the account, 106 7-16; Atchison, 21⅛; Canadian, 100½; St. Paul, 136⅝; Illinois Central, 118½; Louisville, 76⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 80¼; New York Central, 143¼; Erie, 14; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 10⅞; Erie 1st preferred, 39; Northern Pacific preferred, 80⅛; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 11¼.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 3 9-16 per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £196,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 115.80; Madrid, 23.30; Lisbon, 35; Rome, 7.52. American eagles quoted at 76s 5d.

Bar silver uncertain, 27¾d per ounce.
Spanish fours closed at 60½.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities practically every issue that showed any activity at all advanced, and even among the less active issues recessions were neither numerous nor important. The market was active as well as strong, and the day's business was considerably in excess of that transacted on any day for a number of weeks past. The market is gaining strength with the newly developed activity, and for the time being at least the curb market is showing much promise of substantial and general improvement.

By far the most active issues were those of the United Railways Company of St. Louis, which continued to advance, and again ended the day with substantial net gains. In all but one of these issues, however, there was some reaction from the top prices for the day, and in the common stock and the subscriptions the closing prices were about one point below the new high prices established yesterday. The reactions, however, were no greater than were natural after the very sharp advances enjoyed by all of these issues during the past three or four days. St. Louis common sold up to 25, the preferred stock to 83½, and the bonds to 94⅝, and the subscriptions reached 133½. Relatively the advances in the several securities were greater than the gain recorded in the subscriptions, so that at the close yesterday the margin of profit in the sale of the securities against purchases of the subscriptions was larger than at the close on Tuesday. Transactions of this nature were made in fairly large amount yesterday, and these considerably increased the day's business in these issues. Between $300,000 and $500,000 of the subscriptions were traded in, and the transactions in the stock amounted probably to about 2,000 shares. More than $100,000 of the bonds changed hands, and in them the final bid showed a slight recession from Tuesday's closing figure. A net gain of three-quarters of 1 point was

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17½	17¾	1,859	Am. Car & Foundry	18⅜	18½	17¾	17¾	— ¼
66⅜	66¾	1,243	Am. Car & Found. pf	66¾	66⅞	66	66⅞	+ ⅛
43½	43¼	6,850	Am. Cotton Oil	42⅞	43⅜	42½	43¼	+ ⅛
17	18	200	Am. Malting Co	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
69	69½	400	Am. Malting Co. pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	69½	— ½
35	35¼	3,150	Am. Steel Hoop	34½	35½	34¼	35¼	+1
78⅞	79	1,150	Am. Steel Hoop pf	78¾	79	78½	79	+ ¼
39¼	39½	1,736	Am. Smelting & Ref	40¼	40⅜	39	39	—1⅜
85½	86	490	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	85	86	85	86	
59⅜	59½	11,635	Am. Steel & Wire	60	60¼	59½	59½	+ ⅛
97¾	97⅞	550	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97¾	98	97⅝	97⅝	— ¼
162½	162¾	46,075	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	162½	164¼	162⅜	162⅜	+ ⅞
118½	119	135	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	119	119	119	119	
42½	43	3,255	Am. Tin Plate	43	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
87½	88¾	110	Am. Tin Plate pf	88	88	88	88	
109¾	110	49,007	American Tobacco	109½	110¾	108½	109⅝	+ ⅜
55¼	55½	2,710	Anaconda Copper	55½	56	55⅜	55⅜	—1⅛
20⅞	21	3,885	Atch., Top. & S. F.	21¼	21¼	21	21	
63¾	63⅞	23,750	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	63⅞	64½	63⅜	63⅜	+ ⅛
49	50	200	Balt. & Ohio	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
72½	73	1,640	Balt. & Ohio pf	73	73½	73	73	+ ¼
115¼	115⅝	39,793	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	110⅜	117⅞	115¼	115¼	—1½
139	141	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	141	141	141	141	
54	54½	100	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
54½	54½	800	Central Pacific, ass. pd.	55	55	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	2,545	Chesapeake & Ohio	27¾	27⅞	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
...	58	500	Chic. Cons. Traction	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
137⅝	137¾	8,880	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	138	138½	137½	137⅝	— ⅛
76½	76¾	100	Chic. & East. Ill.	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
126	127½	100	Chic. & East. Ill. pf	126	126	126	126	+ ½
14¾	14⅞	4,840	Chic. Great West.	14½	15	14⅞	14⅞	
70¾	70⅝	450	Chic. Gt. W. pf., A	70¼	70⅜	70¼	70⅜	
35⅞	36	3,211	Chic. Gt. W. pf., B	36	37½	35⅞	36	
94	95	800	Chic., Ind. & Louis	93⅜	94⅜	93	94⅝	
10	10½	200	Chic., Ind. & Louis pf	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ½
132¾	132⅞	9,510	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	133⅛	133½	132⅞	132⅞	
174	175	70	Chic., M. & St. P. pf.	175¼	175¼	174	174	
161	162	750	Chic. & Northwest.	162	162	161¾	162	
119½	119⅝	5,525	Chic., R. I. & P.	119⅜	120⅜	119½	119⅜	
57½	58	900	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58¼	58	58	+ ⅛
99	99⅜	70	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¼	100	99¼	100	
2	2½	300	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	2¾	2¼	2⅜	2¼	+ ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	6,415	Col. Fuel & Iron	47½	48⅛	47½	47½	+ ½
106	110	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	108	108	108	105	
...	5¾	1,350	Colorado Southern	5¾	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
48	48¼	1,600	Col. Southern 1st pf.	48½	48⅝	48	48	— ⅝
18	18¼	1,025	Col. Southern 2d pf.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	
14½	15⅛	315	Col. & Hock. Coal & I.	15½	15½	15	15	— ½
180⅝	181	640	Consolidated Gas	180½	182	180½	181	
44	44¼	10,020	Continental Tob.	44¼	45	43¾	44	— ⅛
89	89½	6,090	Continental Tob. pf.	87¾	89⅞	87¾	89	+1⅛
123⅞	124	2,950	Del. & Hudson	124	124¾	123½	123⅝	— ¼
178	179	4,060	Del., Lack. & West.	179	181	177½	177½	—1½
21⅜	21⅝	300	Denver & Rio Gr.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
73½	76	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅞
20¾	21¼	100	Des Moines & Ft. D.	20¾	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	
37½	37⅞	462	Erie 1st pf.	37	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅜
...	...	100	Erie 2d pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
59¼	59⅝	2,850	Federal Steel	59⅞	60¼	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅝
81½	82	298	Federal Steel pf.	82¼	82¼	82	82	
124	124½	500	General Electric	124	124½	124	124	+ ⅛
67¼	67⅜	1,645	Glucose Sugar Ref.	68⅜	68⅝	67⅛	67½	—1⅞
59½	60	800	Hocking Valley pf.	60	60	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
115	115½	405	Illinois Central	115½	115¾	115¼	115¼	— ⅝
42⅞	43	1,120	International Paper	42⅝	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
79⅜	80	1,651	Inter. Paper pf.	79	79¾	79	79¾	+ ⅛
15	16	100	International Silver	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
12¾	12¾	100	Iowa Central	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
52	53	575	Iowa Central pf.	52½	53	52½	52½	— ⅛
8	8¼	1,300	K. C., P. & G.	8	8⅞	8	8	+ ⅛
74	75	50	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	75	75	75	75	
56½	57	125	Laclede Gas	56½	56½	56¼	56½	+ ⅛
21	21½	400	Lake Erie & West.	21	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
80	80½	1,000	Lake Erie & W. pf.	80	80	80	80	
74¼	74½	3,452	Louisv. & Nashv.	74½	74⅞	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
118⅞	119	16,345	Manhattan Con.	119½	120¼	118¾	119	— ⅛
212	212¾	1,010	Met. St. Railway	212¼	213	212	212⅜	—1⅛
13¾	14⅛	930	Met. St. Ry. rights	14	14	14	14	
14⅝	14¾	1,126	Mexican Central	15½	15½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
3¾	4	200	Mexican Nat. certfs.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
58¾	59	100	Minn. & St. Louis	59	59	59	59	
93½	94	419	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	94	94½	93½	93½	
24¼	25	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	23½	24	22	24	—1⅝
64¾	65¾	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	65	66	64¼	64¼	
12	12⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
36½	36⅝	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36½	37	36½	36½	— ⅜
48⅞	49	6,950	Missouri Pacific	49½	49¼	48¾	48⅞	— ⅛
185	...	48	Morris & Essex	185	185	185	185	
46¾	47	275	National Bis. Co.	46¾	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	— ⅜
31	31¼	620	National Lead Co.	31	31½	31	31	+ ⅛
53¼	54	1,640	National Steel	54¼	54½	53¼	53¼	—1
94¼	94⅞	803	National Steel pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	
117⅞	118¼	3,235	New Jersey Central	117⅞	118½	117⅜	118	+ ⅛
195	197	225	New York Air Brake	196	198	195¼	195¼	—3½
139⅜	140	8,025	New York Central	139¼	140⅝	139¼	139⅝	+ ¼
213	216	35	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215	215	215	215	
26⅜	26¾	1,910	N. Y., Ont. & W.	26⅝	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
21¾	21¾	2,550	Norfolk & Western	21⅝	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
71⅞	72	3,730	Norfolk & West. pf.	72¼	72½	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅜	9,210	North American	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
52⅝	52⅞	8,850	Northern Pacific	53	53⅜	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
78	78¼	1,320	Northern Pacific pf.	78½	78⅝	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
483⅛	485	1,425	Pacific Mail	483½	488¼	483¼	485¾	— ⅛
136¾	137	19,130	Pennsylvania R. R.	136¼	137⅝	136¼	136⅝	+ ⅝
12.8⅜	120½	13,770	People's Gas, Chicago	119⅝	121	119⅜	120⅜	+ ¾
...	...	300	Philadelphia Co.	85	85	85	85	
63¾	65	3,483	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	64½	65⅜	64¼	65¼	+ ⅛
58	58¼	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	58¼	58¼	57⅞	58¼	— ⅜
88½	89¼	85	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	
21¼	21⅝	480	Reading	22	22	21¼	21½	— ¼
61⅜	61¾	3,920	Reading 1st pf.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼	— ¼
33¼	34½	500	Reading 2d pf.	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34¼	
15⅜	16	200	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	16¼	16¼	15⅜	15⅜	
11⅜	12	1,520	St. Louis & San Fran.	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
38¼	39¼	500	St. L. & San Fr. 2d pf.	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	7,280	St. Louis Southwest.	16¾	17½	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅝
38⅜	38¾	12,400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	39	40½	38⅜	39⅜	+ ⅝
108	109⅜	200	St. Paul & Omaha	109	109¼	109	109¼	+ ¼
34½	34¾	24,620	Southern Pacific	35	35⅜	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	900	Southern Railway	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
52⅜	52¾	1,840	Southern Ry. pf.	52¾	52¾	52¼	52½	— ⅛
9	9⅛	3,330	Standard R. T.	9	9	8⅞	9	+1¼
76½	76¾	12,060	Tennessee Coal & I.	73¾	77¼	73⅜	76½	+3
...	...	10	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	150	150	150	150	
22¼	22⅜	400	Texas Pacific	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
44⅝	45	9,780	Union Pacific	45¼	45½	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
77⅝	78	5,064	Union Pacific pf.	77⅝	78¼	77⅛	77¼	— ⅛
25¾	27	700	Union Bag & Paper	26½	27	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
78¼	79	200	Union Bag & Paper pf.	78¼	78⅝	78¼	78½	+ ⅛
73⅜	73¾	1,420	U. S. Leather pf.	73⅜	73½	73¼	73½	+ ⅛
50	50¼	200	U. S. Rubber	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	
23	23½	1,070	Wabash pf.	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23½	
88¾	90	450	West. Union Tel.	90	90	90	90	
9⅝	10	300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	9¼	9¾	9⅜	9¾	— ⅛
23¾	24½	220	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	25	24¾	24⅝	— ½
15¼	15¾	600	Wis. Cent., pr. liss.	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ¼
53	53½	200	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	53½	53½	53	53	
Total		450,819						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¼	
3s, r., 1918	108½	108⅜
3s, c., 1918	108½	108⅝
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112⅜
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	129	130
4s, c., 1925	129	130
5s, r., 1904	111½	111⅝
5s, c., 1904	111¾	111⅞
D. C. 3-65s, ext	117	...
Adams Exp.	112½	115
Alb. & Sus.	195	...
Am. Coal	140	160
A. C. pf.	93¾	94
Am. D. Tel.	39	...
Am. Exp.	138	142
Am. Linseed	10	12½
Am. Lin. pf.	51	52½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	5¾	...
A. S. pf.	22	30
A. T. & C.	103	104
Am. T. pf.	140	146
Ann Arbor	8	10
Ann Arb. pf.	40	41½
B. & O. S.	30	...
W. pf.	6½	9
B. & P. pf.	40	45
B., R. & P.	32½	...
B., R. & P. pf.	75¼	77
Can. Pac.	97	97½
Cap. Tract.	93	94
C. I. & L. pf.	41	41½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	193	193
C. T. T.	14½	15
C. T. & T. pf.	46½	48
C., L. & W.	9½	11
C., L. & W. pf.	37¾	41
Cleve. & P.	186	190
C. & I. D. pf.	5	5
Col. Mid.	5	6
Col. Mid. pf.	16	17½
Com. Cable	179	180
Consol. Coal	50	56
Consol. Ice	42½	43½
Con. Ice pf.	9½	11
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125
Eighth Av.	400	...
Erie	13⅜	13¾
E. T. & T.	96	99
Erie & T. H.	39	40
E. & T. H. pf.	82	85
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60
Ft. W. & R. G.	24½	25
Glucose pf.	108	110
G. N. pf.	167	169
H. B. Claflin	114	...
Hocking Val.	23½	24
Homestake	74	...
Ill. Cent.	119	...
Joliet & Chi.	175	...
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15
K. & D. M.	3½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19
Knick. Ice	50	51
Lac. G. pf.	95	98
Lake Shore	210½	210
Long Island	67	70
Manh. C. R.	150	...
Man. Beach	10	22
M. W. S. El.	10	...
of Chi.	15	15½
M. W. S. El. pf.	54	58
Mich. Cent.	111	...
Mob. & Ohio	44	45
Nat. Bis. pf.	101	101½
Nat. L. pf.	112	113½
N. L. R. ctfs.	2½	3½
Nat. Starch	70	...
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
N. Y. Coal	37	39
N. Y. C. & St. L.	13¼	14
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	35
Norf. South.	60	...
Ont. Min.	7¼	9
O. R. R. & N. pf.	40	45
O. R. R. & N. pf.	75½	77
Pac. Coast	38	40
P. C. 1st pf.	84	88
P. C. 2d pf.	55	62
Pem. Coal	...	...
P. D. & E.	2	2½
Peo. & East.	4	5
P. C., C. & St. L.	83	85
P. Ft. W. & C.	186	190
Pitts., St. W. & C. sp.	184	...
P. & W. pf.	13	14
Pull. Car.	158	160
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksil'r pf.	9½	10¾
Rens. & Sar.	191	...
R., W. & O.	130	...
R. Gr. West.	30	38
R. G. W. pf.	73	80
St. J. & G. I.	4	5¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	51	52
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71	73
St. P. & Dul.	103	104
St. P. & D. pf.	170	185
Sil. b. ctfs.	60½	61
Sixth Av.	200	...
T. P. L. T.	12	14
Third Av.	189	193
T. & O. C.	29	40
T. & O. C. pf.	103	104
T. C. R. T.	66	67½
U. S. Exp.	50	63
U. S. Leather	6½	8½
U. S. R. pf.	115¼	117¼
U. & B. R.	170½	...
Wabash	7⅞	8¼
W. F. Exp.	120	130
W. & B.	1	2
1st pf.	50	52½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108
Binghamton Bias	92½
Firm Coal Co.	15.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25.00
Marsh & Mill	65
New York Biscuit bonds	110¼
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	15

Paying Out Gold at the Sub-Treasury.

At the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday a Clearing House transaction was effected by which $100,000 in gold was paid in honor of a San Francisco Sub-Treasury draft on account of Klondike gold deposited there. Under this new plan of transferring Pacific Coast gold by draft, local bank reserves are likely to be largely increased, and as a result the capacity of the Clearing House vaults will be tested.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d. per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 50 shares of Consol. California and Virginia sold at 2.10, 300 Cripple Creek at .11, 1,000 Croesus at .01, 200 Mexican at .70, 100 Phoenix at .11, 200 Sierra Nevada at .09, and 500 Utah at .13.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	1.00	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol.	.06	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11
Belcher	.22	Potosi	.45
Best & Belcher	.60	Quicksilver	2.00
Breece	1.70	Quicksilver pf.	8.50
Brunswick Con.	.15	Savage	.30
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.62
Chollar	.24	Standard	2.45
Crown Point	.26	Small Hopes	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.10	Union Consol	.33
Con. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.10
Con. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Cum. T. Co. scrip	.00	Yellow Jacket	.33
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.23
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.09
Deadwood Terra	.60	Anaconda	.45
Eureka Consol.	.45	Cripple Ck.	.10
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.09
Gould & Curry	.40	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.30	Golden Fleece	.26
Homestake	65.00	Isabella	.52
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.25
Iron Silver	.31	Mount Rosa	.03
Julia Con.	.02	Pharmacist	.04
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Portland	1.85
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con.	.09	Union	.30
Little Chief	.18	Work	.24
Mexican	.60	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15
Moulton	.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13½
Ontario	6.75	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Ophir	1.05	Grey Forge	.12½
Occidental	.18		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.14	Golden Fleece	.26
Gold Magnet	.01	Isabella	.53
Jennie Blanche	.57	Jefferson	.10
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.55	Justine	.01¾
Pilgrim	.003	Mollie Gibson	.24
Alamo	.09¾	Mount Rosa	.25
Anaconda	.51	Pande Basin	.40
Anchoria	.70	Portland	1.95
Cr. Ck. Con.	.10	Sentinel	.002¾
Cannon Hall	.007	Waldorf	.01½
Elkton	.91	Work	.26
Gar. Con.	.14	Rosario Honduras	8.00

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week July	$48,433	$33,591	$24,058
Fiscal year	149,065	113,166	71,451
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
4th week July	$150,273	$123,780	$130,931
Months	485,843	406,795	429,405
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS for June—			
Gross earnings	395,128	405,574	365,043
Op. expenses	271,086	365,779	264,439
Net earnings	124,037	99,795	100,604
Charges	119,141	122,254	118,583
Surplus	4,896	*22,459	*17,979
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	4,769,948	5,083,372	4,618,454
Net earnings	1,363,233	1,574,005	1,453,350
Surplus	67,743	157,743	50,333
*Deficit.			
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for June—			
Gross earnings	111,887	103,064	82,790
Op. expenses	80,642	98,725	79,513
Net earnings	22,245	4,339	3,277
Charges	12,239	11,462	12,905
Surplus	10,006	*7,123	*9,628
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,433,294	1,399,168	1,241,393
Net earnings	402,852	393,756	315,183
Surplus	206,109	195,671	142,889
*Deficit.			
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for June—			
Gross earnings	381,438	271,929	236,529
Op. expenses	223,487	180,714	148,860
Net earnings	157,971	111,215	87,969
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,275,791	1,665,972	1,542,766
Net earnings	1,015,308	627,708	588,775

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s coup		Mex Inter 1st 4s	
500	108⅝	5,000	86⅝
500	108⅜	6,000	87
500	108⅛	21,000	99¾
		1,000	99⅝
Adams Exp Co 4s		M K & T 1st 4s	
1,000	106¼	2,000	93¼
Am D & Imp 5s		5,000	93
1,000	116½	15,900	93¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		500	94
26,000	96	23	
A, T & S F adj 4s		1,000	66⅛
2,000	85⅝	M, K & T of Tex 5s	
88,000	85½	6,000	91
Gen 4s		Mo Pac 1st cons	
2,000	101⅝	1,000	118⅝
500	101¾	2,000	118¼
15,000	101⅞	1,000	118⅜
500	102	4,000	118⅞
20,000	101⅞	Trust 5s	
5,000	101⅝	25,000	100
10,000	101⅞	Mob & Ohio g m 4s	
1,000	102	5,000	87
B & O 3½s		N Y C & Hudson,	
85,000	96	Lk Sh col 3½s	
10,000	96½	14,000	100
B & O 4s		Registered	
8,000	101¼	2,000	99½
19,000	101	M C con 3½s	
B & O S W div 3½s when issued		16,000s10F	100
10,000	94½	Nor & W Ry con 4s	
Bklyn R T 5s		500	95
5,000	115½	2,000	94⅜
Bklyn Un Elev 1st		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
6,000	100¾	20,000	67¼
2,000	101	Prior lien 4s	
Can So 1st 5s		4,000	103½
5,000	108	10,000	103¼
Can So 2d		4,000	103
1,000	111	O & M 1st, Springfield div	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		5,000	103⅛
5,000	97	Ore R R & N 4s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		1,000	101¼
1,000	121¼	8,000	101⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s		Ore S Line inc A 5s	
8,000	97½	1,000	96⅜
C & O 6s, 1911		Peo & East 1st	
5,000	123	1,000	85½
Chi, Bur & N 5s		Income	
6,000	106⅞	6,000	29
C, M & St P, LaC & Dav div		Reading Co gen 4s	
5,000	120	16,000	88¼
C, M & St P		5,000	88¼
Con 7s		20,000	88⅞
4,000	170¾	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
C & P W div 5s		10,000	84½
10,000	122	St L & I M gen 5s	
C, R I & P gen 4s		42,000	114
10,000	107⅝	8,000	114½
51,000	107⅞	10,000	113⅝
1,000	107⅝	5,000	113¾
10,000	107¾	1,000	114
Chi Term Trans 4s		35,000	114¼
3,000	99⅞	25,000b3	114½
1,000	99⅝	10,000	114½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		10,000	114¾
1,000	95	St L, I M & So 4s	
Col C & I 6s		1,000	86⅜
24,000	100	St L & S F 4 m 5s	
Col F & I 5s		1,000	109
17,000	90¼	Gen 6s	
5,000	89⅞	5,000c20F	124½
10,000	90	St L S Wn 1st	
1,000	90½	5,000	95¾
Col & South 1st 4s		2d inc	
4,000	87⅜	5,000	65⅞
10,000	87½	10,000	66¾
10,000	87⅝	1,000	66½
10,000	87⅞	50,000	66¾
10,000	87⅝	10,000	66⅝
1,000	87⅝	15,000	66½
10,000	87⅞	5,000	66⅞
5,000	87⅝	5,000	66¾
10,000	87⅞	5,000	66⅞
23,000	87¾	25,000	66⅝
D & R G 4s		15,000	66⅞
6,000	90¾	29,000	66¾
Detroit Gas Co 5s		30,000	66⅞
10,000	98½	St Paul & Dul 4s	
Det City Gas 5s		4,000	99⅝
10,000	98⅛	St Paul, Minn & M consolidated 6s	
10,000	98⅞	5,000	143½
2,000	98⅞	S F, P & P 1st	
3,000	98⅝	5,000	107⅝
10,000	99	5,000	107¾
5,000	98⅝	So Pac col 1st 4s when issued	
Det, G & M L G		25,000	84
10,000	119¼	20,000	83⅞
6,000	119⅜	10,000	84
6,000	119⅞	5,000	83⅝
Ellz, L & B S 5s		20,000	84
2,000	103½	30,000	83⅝
Erie gen lien 4s		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
45,000	72⅝	11,000	112
1st con 7s		4,000	112½
5,000	144¼	So Ry 1st 5s	
4s prior bds		3,000	109½
1,000	92	Stand R & T inc	
Ft W & D C 1st		5,000	26

MR. ALGER'S DEFENSE.

The Leader in The London Times to Which the ex-Secretary of War Replied.

From The London Times, July 20.

The resignation of Mr. Alger, the Secretary of War in President McKinley's Cabinet, is a decided victory for public opinion and public morals over political organizations. Our correspondent in New York, whose trenchant comments on "Algerism" we published a few days ago, has clearly explained what the evils are that are identified with the personality of the retiring Minister, and how powerful are the influences that have hitherto sheltered his incompetence, if not his corruption. It is not for people in this country to call up for condemnation the public men who occupy high places under another Government, but, as our New York correspondent has shown, Mr. Alger's conduct has been persistently arraigned by his own countrymen, and, after he had been obstinately shielded from censure by the President, he has, by resigning, practically allowed judgment to go against him by default. If he had continued to hold office, in the face of the public feeling that has been gathering against him, not even the force of party tics would have availed to prevent a controversy, and an exposure that must have been seriously damaging to the political credit of Mr. McKinley, and might have had a disastrous effect on Republican prospects in the Presidential conflict of next year. Yet Mr McKinley, like Gen. Grant—and with very much the same result—has taken shelter under the pretext that it would be both inexpedient and dishonorable not to stand by a man "under fire." The sentiment has its respectable side, but it is impossible to raise it to the dignity of a principle dominating public morality as well as partisan interests. Mr. Alger, though "under fire," has wisely recognized that it is a dangerous thing to fight public opinion, even with the party machine behind him. By tendering his resignation now he has relieved the McKinley Administration from a responsibility that was assuming very serious proportions. Though the Republican Party cannot divest itself of all blame for what has happened during the war and since the peace by the simple ejection of Mr. Alger this is the first and the most essential step toward the purification of the Republican Party, and, indeed, of the whole political system of the United States.

The question which a great number of the most intelligent and high-minded Americans have lately been putting to themselves is how it has come to pass that a politician like Mr. Alger should not only be placed in such a position as that of Secretary of War, but, when the time of trial arrived, and his incapacity was made manifest, should be maintained in office. Our correspondent has drawn attention to the facts, published and commented upon in the most influential newspapers in the United States, showing that the administration of the War Department has been systematically jobbed for party purposes. Jobbery of this sort has long been familiar in connection with the Customs, the Post Office, and other departments, and easy-going Americans have not troubled themselves greatly about it. But the campaigns in Cuba and in the Philippines, the treatment of the volunteer armies, the scandals of insanitary camps, and of a dishonest or inefficient commissariat, have profoundly stirred public opinion throughout the Union. Thousands of families have suffered through losses due not to the ordinary risks of war, but to preventable disease and to the lack of proper supplies. When there is an investigation into the causes of these disasters, which have cast deserved and undeserved discredit on the policy of the Administration, the answer is that they are the fruit of government by professional politicians, who have to look, in every nomination, not to character or efficiency, but to party advantage. Mr. Alger himself is a personage who would never have risen to the rank of War Minister on his merits. His military record, in fact, during the secession struggle was by no means such as to secure him the confidence of the army. It is probable that even political reasons would not have brought above his appointment if it had been thought, when Mr. McKinley came into office nearly two years and a half ago, that there was any likelihood of war. But at a critical time, when Mr. McKinley's success as a Presidential candidate was far from certain, Mr. Alger was the nominee, it is said, of a group of politicians whose adhesion was necessary to win over the great State of Ohio. Mr. Hanna, the political "boss" of that State and the cornerstone of Mr. McKinley's influence, forced Mr. Alger, whom our correspondent calls "a disgraced army officer," into the War Minister's office. The consequences are just what might have been expected. Mr. Alger, owing his appointment to party politics and to nothing else, set about employing the authority and patronage of his department for party objects, and the President, himself the creation of the same influences, gave his nominal subordinate a free hand.

It is not at all surprising that the outcome of this system in time of war has been such as to shock even those Americans who had come to regard the abuses of party government as unavoidable incidents of life like the extremes of Winter and Summer weather. It was not alone that there had been incompetence and wastefulness in the highest places, that the health of the soldiers as well as the money of the taxpayers had been imperiled for the profit of jobbing politicians and corrupt contractors, but what was much worse, that the exposure of the incompetence of the military administration had apparently left Mr. McKinley and the wirepullers of the Republican Party entirely unmoved. Mr. Alger professed to treat the criticism of his opponents—many of them the most earnest and thoroughgoing adherents of the Republican faith and tradition—with contemptuous indifference. It was evident that he regarded himself as having acquired a political freehold in the War Department "for good consideration," and was confident that he would not be dispossessed. Till yesterday it seemed that his confidence was well founded. He was discredited and unpopular, yet the President appeared to be unwilling or unable to get rid of him, though he had shown himself treacherous even according to the low code of honor and morality that is accepted by party politicians. It is an unexpected relief to find that Mr. Alger has, at last, recognized and bowed to the judgment of public opinion, and that, for the same reason, his resignation has been accepted by the President. It is for the citizens of the United States to take care that the removal of a superficial sympton does not divert their attention from the root of the mischief. It is, no doubt, true, as our correspondent says, that "Algerism" is odious to the great majority of the American people, but of what use are democratic institutions if they do not enable a free community, justly proud of their intellectual progress and their ethical standard, to get rid of abuses which they loathe and which inflict upon their country both damage and dishonor?

Letter on Which the Leader Was Based

ALGERISM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The word Algerism has become of late so familiar in the United States as to need no definition or explanation. Words of this kind coin themselves, and also explain themselves, at least to those who know something about the exploits of the man whose name is the root of the new substantive. Mr. Alger was Secretary of War during the late conflict with Spain, and is still Secretary of War now that we are engaged in subjugating the Philippines. Algerism means, primarily, the administration of the War Office in the political interest of Mr. Alger and his friends. It means also, as a necessary consequence, the inefficient and, in a political sense, corrupt administration of that great office. That is what the name of Mr. McKinley's War Minister is going to stand for in history.

There are many English students of the late war who are perfectly competent to point out the mistakes made in the conduct of it. Many of the mistakes were innocent and inevitable. It is those which were neither innocent nor inevitable for which the Secretary of War is held to account—those, in other words, which were the natural result of managing the War Office first of all as a great political machine for the reward of political friends. Even in civil administration this method has not been found to work well. A practical politician, expert in the manipulation of votes and voters and in party work of all kinds, does not for that reason make a good Treasury clerk or Collector of the Port of New York. Still less is he likely to make a good Colonel or Brigadier General. Yet, when it came to organizing the volunteer force, great numbers of these practical politicians were appointed to high military commands. To some extent Mr. McKinley must share with Mr. Alger the responsibility for these appointments. The President, in the last resort, is responsible for them all. He is responsible for all administrative or executive acts, because he can do or prevent whatever he will. The Secretary of War, as a Cabinet officer, is not much more than a clerk, or, at best, an adviser. He has nothing like the position or influence of an English Cabinet Minister. But he is none the less the administrative head of a great department. He carries on the business. The President cannot look into details, though when, as in the present case, the President is an experienced politician, he does personally attend to the business of appointing officers. There is another word beside Algerism, which, if not current or not generally adopted and used by the public, is used by political opponents and independent critics of the President. The other word is McKinleyism, and in this case also the predominant significance is political. We may well hope that the use of it is not to become more general. It may be said to have grown out of Algerism, for the one act of the President which has brought down more censure on his head than any other is his stubborn retention of Mr. Alger in office.

The political scandals which connect themselves with Mr. Alger's name are unhappily very numerous. His very appointment was a political scandal. He had been an officer in the volunteer army during the civil war. He escaped cashiering by a technicality on a charge of absence from duty in the presence of the enemy. I do not like to employ the single word which sums it up, but it has often been flung in his face and the records show but too plainly what the real offense was. What can be said of the appointment of a disgraced army officer to be War Minister? Why should Mr. McKinley have chosen him? Why should he keep him after his incompetence had been exposed? The answer to both these questions may be expressed in one word, politics. But even that is a charitable answer. It has been alleged publicly hundreds of times by the most reputable journals in the United States that Mr. Alger bought his appointment, not necessarily with money, but by some sort of political service which put the President under a political obligation he could neither disown at the time nor rid himself of later. The Evening Post gives this account of the matter, in a leading article of June 27:

"A promoter of trusts, in business and politics alike, discredited in both military and civil life, Gen. Alger forced his own appointment as Secretary of War upon a weak and unwilling President by a bargain with Mark Hanna. Charles Foster, once a powerful force in Ohio politics, still retained some remnants of his influence when Hanna was making his fight before the Ohio Legislature for the Senatorship. Foster was under pecuniary obligations to Alger. He agreed to turn over to Hanna the votes of Republican legislators whom he controlled, and whom Hanna must have to win. If Hanna would put him in McKinley's Cabinet.

"That, of course, is the accusation of an opponent, but neither to this nor to others is any answer forthcoming. The press of the whole country rings with these scandals. They began before the war with Spain began, they continued during that war, and they continue still. They include charges of something far graver than incompetence. The choice of camps for the volunteers was so ill made that many more lives were sacrificed on American than on Cuban soil. Camp Alger, within a dozen miles of Washington, was a pesthouse. The site was unfit. There was not sufficient water; the sanitary arrangements were awful. The Western camps were no better. Men died by the hundred from preventible diseases. The camp at Tampa was probably worst of all, and it was openly alleged that this camp was selected in order to favor a railway in which some of Mr. Alger's friends were interested. The railway was unable to deal with the transportation, but it was not until a threat of exposure had been made that a rival road was allowed to share in the business. The supply of unsuitable clothing and food became a public grievance; soldiers at home and (soldiers in Cuba suffered from both. The) General Commander in Chief finally protested, and at length his protests and accusations became public, and "embalmed beef" became a household word. That and other unsuitable and unwholesome food were supplied to the troops. There were courts of inquiry. The Commissary General, convicted on other issues, was retired on full pay. The court which tried the charges about the beef was organized to acquit, and did acquit, in face of the fact that more than 500 witnesses testified that rotten or diseased or refuse meat was issued to both regulars and volunteers. There were military scandals at Santiago, and, when Col. Roosevelt prepared the famous round robin which he and most of the Generals signed, Mr. Alger took his revenge by giving to the press a garbled version of a private letter to himself from Col. Roosevelt. He had garbled the dispatches from Manila. He—or those who act under his orders—concealed the truth from the public, misled and deceived the public by false representations about the military situation in Manila, till nobody knows what the facts are, and all confidence in official statements is gone. His latest exploit is to announce himself a candidate for the United States Senate for Michigan in opposition to the present Senator, a supporter of the President. For this purpose Mr. Alger has formed an alliance with Gov. Pingree, an avowed opponent of the Administration of which Mr. Alger remains a member. What, then, can be the all-powerful motive which compels the President to tolerate such an act of political perfidy? Even the politicians condemn that. It touches them nearly, for it violates the rules of the game, without which the game cannot be played for the necessary dust thrown in the eyes of the intelligent people. It is a mere incident that Mr. Alger should appear for support as an opponent of trusts, being himself intimately connected with the Diamond Match Trust.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Telephone Company Buys 22 Cortlandt Street—Other Dealings at Private Contract.

The New York Telephone Company has bought, through John B. Streeton, the four-story building 22 Cortlandt Street, 22 by 137.4. This property adjoins the Telephone Building on the west and separates it from the Havemeyer Building at the northeast corner of Cortlandt and Church Streets. Whether the Telephone Company buys for improvement or simply to protect its present building could not be learned yesterday, but it is known that the leases in 22 Cortlandt Street, some of which have two years to run, are held at high figures, so that any immediate change in the property is not probable. Several months ago the New York Telephone Company bought 14 Cortlandt Street, adjoining its property on the east. No. 22 is sold by Mrs. Grace B. Fairbanks, and the price is reported to be in the neighborhood of $180,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Walter D. Starr to Silvers, F. C. Armstrong the four-story dwelling 37 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.

Francis B. Robert has sold for the Wallace estate to an investor the five-story building, with store, 31 Cortlandt Street, adjoining the corner of Church, 24.9 by 122, on private terms.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Josephine Alley to George Raymond the four-story dwelling 116 West Eighty-seventh Street, 18 by 56 by 100.

The Midland Realty Company has sold for Henry D. Tiffany, for $12,000, the plot at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Hoe Avenue, 75 by 140 by 100 and irregular.

Joseph L. Buttenweiser has sold the new six-story tenement 64 St. Mark's Place, 25 by 101.6.

Daniel Callaghan has sold to Mary White the five-story flat 206 West Nineteenth Street, 15.6 by 92.

The Woodbridge Company, owners of the Woodbridge Building, occupying the block front on the southeast side of William Street, between John and Platt Streets, mortgaged that property yesterday to the United States Trust Company for $500,000. The mortgage secures a bond issue due in 1909.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, 161 East Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,183.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Waddington, referee, 951 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 51.9½ feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 75 by 62 by 74.11 by 82.7½, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,595; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, referee, 232 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 286.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,259; subject to another mortgage for $4,750.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 287 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 550 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,730.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Walter M. Mead, referee, 781 to 789 St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 102.2 by 94 by 99.11 by 72.2, five four-story brick flats, with stores in the corner. Due on judgment, $50,390.

By John S. Mapes, partition sale, Isaac N. Mills, referee, tract of 33½ acres belonging to the estate of James T. Ades at William's Bridge, and bounded by Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge Road, White Plains Road, and the lands of William Augustus Spencer.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 14 Monroe Street and 17 Hamilton Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25.1 by 115.1 and 117.5; H. & A. Cohen of 168 Park Row, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 172.7 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20.6 by 84.6; Luley E. Lynn of 500 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Benjamin Talbot, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 451 West Seventeenth Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, 25 by 35; Mary Callaghan, premises, owner; C. A. Blinns of 216 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $45,000.

No. 451 West Seventeenth Street, rear, for a three-story brick stable, 25 by 33.4; Mary Callaghan, owner; C. A. Blinns, architect; cost, $3,300.

Eleventh Street, south side, 300 feet west of Avenue C, Unionport, for two two-story frame dwellings and stable, 18 by 50 and 22 by 20; Francis Druhe of 1,981 Bathgate Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,900.

Rose Place, north side, 130 feet west of Park Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; T. L. Newman, Unionport, owner and architect; cost, $2,400.

Alterations.

No. 327 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, 21 by 52; S. and T. Miles of 34 West Thirty-fourth Street, owners; A. O. Hoddick, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 904 Lexington Avenue, to a five-story brick building; Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, premises, owner; Haas & Fried of 21 Clinton Place, architects; cost, $500.

No. 123 Worth Street, to a four-story brick store; Catharine O'Brien of 131 West Thirty-first Street, owner; Thomas Chaffers, architect; cost, $400.

No. 368 Canal Street, to a five-story brick factory; Elias Stone of 265 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; Dodge & Morrison, architects; cost, $120.

Nos. 431 and 435 East Eighteenth Street and 428 to 434 East Nineteenth Street, to a one-story brick storage house; American Carbonate Company, premises, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $5,000.

Railroad Avenue, west side, 55.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; M. Broderick of 550 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 36 Pell Street, to a four-story brick restaurant and club; John Voss of 839 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; T. F. Hughes, architect; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 85th St, 48x100; Walter D. Starr to Hattie Mendelson 100

AVENUE A, e s, 25.2 ft n of 72d St, 26x98; Joseph Wiener, Jr., to John Bohaty and another 20,275

AVENUE D, w s, 41 ft n of 4th St, 22x80; Morris P. Joachim to Max J. Levinson and another 1

AV D, w s, 63 ft n of 4th St, 22x80; Mendel Joachim to Max J. Levinson and another 1

BROOK AV, s e corner of 160th St, 36.7x93.8x34.6x105.11; David Quigley to Amy Quigley, ½ part 1

BROOK AV, n w s, 88.2 ft n of North 3d Av, 25.7x86.11x25.1x76.8; John P. Petty to Julia C. Swendichson 1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 125x70.11x irregular; Samuel H. Stone and another to Philip Dietrich 100

CHRISTOPHER ST, s s, 103.6 ft w of Greenwich Av, 20.7x88.8x46.3x54.5; Eva J. Rogers and another to Russell Bradford, ¾ part 1

DELANCEY ST, 254, n s, 25x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Sarah Minowsky 1

DELANCEY ST, 296, n s, 25x100; Hedwig Hafker to Hieronymus Breunich 1

DOWNING ST, 24, s s, 20x75; Nettie Bloom to Carrie Bendheim 1

FLEETWOOD AV, e s, 225 ft n of Elizabeth St, 25x100; Carrie Steinfeld to Carrie Bendheim 1

FRANKLIN ST, 76, n s, 25x100; Frederick Ayer to the New York Realty Company 1

FULTON AV, w s, 103 ft n of road from King's Bridge to West Farms, 50x60; Beaumont Av, e s, 390 ft n of 183d St, 30.9x100x29.9x100; Mary E. Douglas to Emma B. Harper 1

FULTON AV, w s, 103 ft n of road from King's Bridge to West Farms, 50x60; Beaumont Av, e s, 390 ft n of 183d St, 30.9x100x29.9x100; Emma B. Harper to William J. Douglas and another 1

GRAND ST, 335, s s, 94.8x80; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Horace S. Ely 1

HENRY ST, n s, 161 ft w of Montgomery St, 23x87.6; John R. Pennefether and another, by guardian, to Joseph I. Bluestone 17,500

HOUSTON ST, 26, n s, 25x105; Ada Schultz to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company. 100

JACKSON AV, w s, 139.4 ft s of 168th St, 19.8x72; Maria Engler to John P. Petty 1

JACKSON AV, s e corner of 163d St, 72x75; Henry W. Gilbert to Frank W. Steele 1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 112th St, 100.11x100; Mary G. Pinkney to Marcus Hoffberg 100

LORILLARD ST, w s, 21.4 ft s of 188th St, 25x100; Sarah J. Durham to William Man and another 1

LOT 45, map of Hunt estate; Herman Stamm to Agnes Synatzschy 1

MANHATTAN AV, 466, e s, corner of 119th St, 34.3x95; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Ida Schultz 100

MARION AV, n w s, Lot 310, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; also Becker AV, n e s, Lot 124 and s ½ of Lot 125 same map, 75x100; Abner B. Mills, executor, to Benjamin De F. Curtis 1

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 149th St, 5x70.3; Katie De Vall to Frederick Holdermann 1,200

NORFOLK ST, 73 and 75, w s, 50x100; Dorothea W. Buttles, executrix, to Samuel Wacht and another 48,200

NORTH MOORE ST, 8, w s, 25x71x28.2x59.3; Anna E. Leaycraft to Thomas J. McLaughlin 1

OGDEN AV, e s, 75 ft n of Devoe St, 20x100; Frank D. Parrish to John F. Kaiser 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 93d St, 64x100; James A. Crotty to the Urseline Convent of St. Teresa, New York 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 350.11 ft s of Freeman St, runs e 110x s 45.5x w 6.6x w 104.11 to avenue x n 50; Everett L. Barnard to Arthur Knock 4,200

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 64, s s, 25x98.6; Joseph L. Buttenweiser to Frederick Eisele 1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 24.11 ft s of 153d St, 17x77.1; Robert J. McBride to Ulysses L. Bowen 1

SUMMIT AV, e s, 125 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; John F. Kaiser to F. D. Parrish 1

TIEBOUT AV, 2,089, w s, 16.8x90; Charles A. Thornton and another to Amelia Gemhardt 1

WASHINGTON AV, proposed, s w corner of 5th St, 100x72.6x100x70; Morris H. Hayman and others to Solon L. Frank.. 1

WASHINGTON AV, proposed, s w corner of 5th St, 100x72.6x100x70; Solon L. Frank to Thomas Baker 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 78.7 ft w of Eagle Av, runs n 68.4x n 21.11x w 25.4 x s 94 to avenue x e 26.4; John P. Petty to Maria Engler 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lot 21, map of Washingtonville, 33.11x168x30.10x154.11; George N. Messiter to William H. Doty 4,200

WOODRUFF AV, or 176th St, s w corner of proposed Trafalgar Place, 85x100; Lewis D. Jackson to Frank McCone 4,500

1ST AV, 1,602, n e corner of 83d St, 27.2x84; Joseph Larchan to Albert Weiss 1

1ST AV, 1,602, n e corner of 83d St, 27.2x84; Albert Weiss to the Fortuna Real Estate Corporation 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 93d St, runs s 100.8x w 100x n 25x e 25x n 75.8 to 93d St x e 75; William H. Drake to Rebecca A. Holmes 1

2D AV, 60, e s, 20.7x100x irregular; Maria Fischer to Philip Siegel 21,000

2D AV, 733, w s, 20x83; Hannah M. Brown to Charles W. B. Wilkinson.... 1

2D AV, e s, 82.2 ft s of 4th St, 20.6x125; George Fischer to Philip Siegel 19,900

4TH ST, s s, 242 ft w of Macdougal St, 21x109; Jacob Bloom to Carrie Bendheim.. 1

13TH ST, 641 East, 27x103.3; Adolph M. Bendheim to Carrie Steinfeld 1

13TH ST, 767 East, 27x103.3; Adolph M. Bendheim to Jacob Bloom 1

22D ST, 24 East, 25x98.9; Stephen Thomas to William H. Stearns 1

41ST ST, s s, 127 ft e of 11th Av, 23x98.9; John F. Cockerill to Sophia M. Pacey.. 10,000

45TH ST, n s, 365 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Edward H. Herzog and another to Adrien B. Herzog, ½ part 1

49TH ST, 26 East, 20x64; Union Trust Company, trustee, and another to Marie Crowley 35,000

49TH ST, s s, 27 ft w of Madison Av, 20x64; Marie Crowley to the Murray Hill Company 1

53D ST, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 20x90; James F. McGuire to Philip Freund.... 12,500

58TH ST, s s, 281.5 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.4; Hannah Cohen to Leon Cohen.... 100

62D ST, 321 East, 17x100.5; Caroline Wallace to Richard E. Barrett 6,000

62D ST, 141 West, 25x100; Adolphus Schinkel to Herman H. D. Cordts 100

64TH ST, 54 East, 12.6x100.5; 64th St, 56 East; 12.6x100.5x irregular; Sarah Lazarus to Joseph Lazarus 57,000

67TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; John McDermott to the American Deposit and Loan Company.. 15,500

69TH ST, s s, 353.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; Ephraim Drucker to Henry Belvin. 11,000

69TH ST, s s, 58 ft e of Columbus Av, 42x75; John J. Houlahan to Frieda Hart.... 50,500

95TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.8; Francis J. Hayes to John Hayes 32,000

101ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 75x100.11; Julius Goldstein and others to Simon Prensky and another 1

106TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 125x100.11; Chester A. Arthur and another to Louis Lese 1

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Mary G. Pinkney to Simon Adler 100

114TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 66.8x100.11; Francis N. Howland to Joshua M. Sprague 1

115TH ST, s s, 380 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Richard Trimble to Annie Kirkland 1

126TH ST, 107, n s, 108 ft w of Lenox Av, 22x99.11; Samuel W. B. Smith to James K. Holmes and another 1

130TH ST, 16 East, 16.5x99.11; Minnie Schaffer to John S. Murphy 1

133D ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; the F. C. Linde Company to Ella V. Johnston 1

138TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x99.11x irregular; William S. Guerineau and another to Robecca A. Holmes 1

145TH ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 100x99.11x116.9x101.4; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Robert J. Leaycraft 1

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Franklyn Paddock to Austin Kimball and another, trustees 6,600

155TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Herman Schmuck and another to Henry Herrmann 1

Recorded Leases.

COHN, Abraham, to Vito Matteo; Goerck St, 68, 3 years $1,500

L——, John A., to Moritz Grossman; 3d Av, 1,116, 4 9-12 years 900

GEBHARDT, Lena, to William Postel; Brook Av, 469 and 739 East 146th St, 4 9-12 years 1,128

MIERISCH, Charles, to Timothy P. Phelan; Lexington Av, s e corner of 124th St, 4 9-12 years 4,400

TITUS, Walter B., to Theodore F. Heller; Avenue B, 17, n e corner of 2d St, 2 years 1,140

WHITE, Charles F., to Kilian Reuser; Amsterdam Av, 691 and 693, 1 year.... 840

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Barret H., and others to Florence A. Alker; 109 West 42d St, 1 year.. 5,000

ADLER, Simon, to Allen L. and Benjamin Mordecai; 112th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years 18,000

BARKLEY, Charles B., to East River Savings Institution; 7th Av, s e corner of 131st St, 1 year $80,000

BARKLEY, Charles B., to Henry G. Peters; 7th Av, s e corner of 131st St, 2 years 10,000

BAUER, John G. and Karolina, and another, to Heinrich Krocke; 16th St, n s, 144 ft w of Av A, 5 years..... 18,000

BETSCH, Jacob and William, to Elisabeth Betsch; 530 East 84th St, 1 year.. 2,305

BLOOM, Jacob, to Adolph M. Bendheim; 637 East 13th St, 5 years 2,500

BLUESTONE, Joseph I., to Delia M. Pennefether; 235 Henry St, 4 years..... 4,000

BOHATY, John and Antonie, to Joseph Wiener, 1,356 Avenue A, 1 year 15,000

BRADY, Annie E., to American Mortgage Company; 550 West 52d St, 1 year..... 6,000

BRUNING, Heinrich, to Noah B. Shute; 3d Av, n w s, 86.2 ft n e of 12th St, leasehold, installments 6,000

COHEN, Leon, to Hannah Cohen; 58th St, s s, 281.5 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years. 8,000

CORDTS, Herman H. D., to Adolphus Schinkel; 141 West 62d St, 2 years..... 4,000

CORDTS, Hermann H. D., to Louis Tim; 141 West 62d St, 5 years 18,000

CROWLEY, Marie, to Frederick S. Battershall; 26 East 49th St, 1 year..... 4,000

CROWLEY, Marie, to Lehman Bernheimer; 26 East 49th St, 2 years..... 26,000

DAVIS, Hattie V., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Lot 200, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, 3 years 380

DIETRICH, Philipp, to Emanuel Heilner and others; Cathedral Parkway, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, installments..... 24,000

DONGAN, Herbert, to Frederick C. Kommerer; Manhattan St, n w corner 129th St, 197.2x91 to Manhattan St. x175.1, 1 year 13,500

DWIGHT, Mary B. O., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 15 West 86th St, 3 years 30,000

ENGFER, Maria, to John P. Petty; Westchester Av, n s, 78.7 ft w of Eagle Av, 1½ years 600

ELFERS, Henry, to Adolph Schwanemann; 10th Av, e s, 20.1 ft n of 49th St, leasehold, 3 years 4,000

POSTEL, William, to A. Hupfel's Sons; 469 Brook Av and 789 East 146th St, leasehold, demand..... 2,000

FREUND, Philipp, to Lillie E. Moore; 53d St, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 8 years.... 8,000

FREUND, Philipp, to James F. McGuire; 53d St, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years.. 2,000

GREVE, Rebecca M., to Allen L. Mordecai; 336 3d Av, 5 years..... 3,500

HAIGHT, Charles F., to Clarence True; 10th St, s s, 83.6 ft s of West End Av, 1 year 1,000

HENDRICKSON, Julia C. and Sidney W., to John P. Petty; Brook Av, e s, 151 ft s of 168th St, 2 years..... 1,250

HENDRICKSON, Julia C. and Sidney W., to John P. Petty; Park Av, s e s, 191 ft n e of 167th St, and strip 2x150 adjoining, 1 year 1,200

HERRMANN, Henry and Louise, to Herman Schmuck and another; 542 East 155th St, 2 years 1,750

HERRMAN, Cecilia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 62 West 126th St, 3 years 10,000

HERRMANN, Celia, and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 111th St, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

HILLS, Christine, to William and Elise Herring; 10th Av, n w s, Lot 356, map of Cornelius Ray, 2 years..... 1,500

HOFFBERG, Marcus, to Simon Adler; Lenox Av, s e corner of 112th St, 1 year. 35,500

HOFFBERG, Marcus, to Germania Life Insurance Company; Lenox Av, s e corner of 112th St, 1 year 134,500

HOGG, Thomas B., to Charles C. Savage; 160 Elm St, 3 years..... 12,000

KANE, John D., to Ella Dreyfous; Lots 5, 6, and 7, map of 14 lots, 12th Ward, heirs of Gottlieb Rosenblatt, 3 years.... 4,000

KNAGGS, Robert L., to George H. Syrd; 1st Av, s e corner 125th St, 3 years... 25,000

KNAGGS Robert L., to Charles L. Jones and another, trustees, &c.; 1,826 Madison Av, 3 years 14,000

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 106th St, s s, 175, 225, and 275 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 3 mortgages..... 25,000

LEVINSON, Max J., and Louis Lippman to Leopold Schmeidler and another; 45 and 47 Avenue D, 1 year, (two mortgages) 21,000

LEVINSON, Max J., and Louis Lippman to Morris P. Joachim; Avenue D, w s, 41 and 63 ft n of 4th St, 1¼ years... 4,000

MAHONEY, Daniel, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c.; 633 East 11th St, 5 years 28,000

MAHONEY, Daniel, to Jonas Weil and another; 633 and 635 East 11th St, demand 6,064

MARTIN, Charles, to Charles J. Richter and another, trustees, &c.; 537 West 44th St, 3 years 12,500

McADAM, Phebe J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 254 West 40th St, 5 years..... 7,000

McCONE, William H., and others to Greenwich Savings Bank; 25th St, s s, 183.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 3,000

McCONE, Frank, to G. De Witt Clocke; Woodruff Av, or 176th St, s s, 43.6 ft w of proposed Trafalgar Place, 3 years.... 2,500

McCONE, Frank, to James I. Corsa; Woodruff Av, or 176th St, s s, 22 ft w of proposed Trafalgar Place, 3 years..... 2,500

McCONE, Frank, to James I. Corsa; Trafalgar Place, proposed, s s, 78 ft s of Woodruff Av, or 176th St, 3 years..... 2,300

McCONE, Frank, to Lewis D. Jackson; Woodruff Av, or 176th St, s w corner of proposed Trafalgar Place, installments.... 2,000

McDONNELL, James, to Jacob Ruppert; 3d Av, 2,158, leasehold, demand..... 5,000

MENDELSON, Hattie, to Walter D. Starr; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 85th St, installments 18,000

MINKOWSKY, Sarah, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 254 Delancey St, installments 2,500

NEARING, Cornelia C. and George E., to Idene D. Denison, 22d St, n s, 81.6 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

O'TOOLE, Mary A., and Francis H., to Helen Weed; 136th St, or Opdyke Av, n s, 300 ft w of 2d St, 5 years..... 3,500

PARRISH, Frank D., to John F. Kaiser; Summit Av, e s, 125 ft s of 165th St, 2 years 250

PHILLIPS, William S., to Lucy C. Barnard; Loring Place, w s, at land of H. E. D. Jackson, 3 months..... 800

PLAUT, Domina and Marie L., to Hudson F. Rose; Lots 90 and 91, map of St. Raymond Park, 5 years 1,500

PRENSKY, Simon, and Philip Goldstein to Margaretta K. and Henry B. Welsh, executors, &c.; 101st St, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, and lot adjoining, 5 years, (two mortgages,) each..... 20,000

PRENSKY, Simon, and Philip Goldstein to George L. Green; 68 East 101st St, 5 years 20,000

PRENSKY, Simon, and Philip Goldstein to William W. Vaughan; 66 and 68 East 101st St, 1 year..... 9,400

PRESKY, Simon, and Philip Goldstein to Duncan Edwards; 66 and 68 East 101st St, 1 year 800

REILLY, John F., and James F. Meehan to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c.; 4th St, s w corner of 6th Av, demand 3,000

REINHARDT, Susanna, to Magdalena Mixsell; 164 Attorney St, 5 years..... 18,000

SHEINFELD, Carrie, to Adolph M. Bendheim; 640 East 18th St, 5 years 2,500

SIEGEL, Philip, to J. G. William Pilgrim; 2d Av, e s, 82.2 ft s of 4th St, 1 year... 19,000

SIEGEL, Philip, to Harry Fischel; 2d Av, e s, 82.2 ft s of 4th St, demand..... 5,000

SIEGEL, Philip, to Maria Fischer; 60 2d Av, 1 year 9,000

SMITH, William H., and others to Greenwich Savings Bank; 25th St, s s, 183.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 3,000

SPEARNS, William H., to Stephen G. Thomas; 24 East 22d St, 3 mortgages... 22,000

STEWART, Perez M., and Henry I. Smith to E. Heriette Faye; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 106th St, 3 years.. 58,000

STEWART, Perez M., and Henry I. Smith to Fannie M. Constable; Riverside Drive, e s, 58.11 ft n of 106th St, 3 years. 36,000

SULLIVAN, Daniel J., to Childe H. and Elizabeth J. Childs; 348 Cherry St, leasehold, demand 1,220

THE WOODBRIDGE COMPANY to United States Trust Company, trustee; William St, n e corner Platt St, 120.4 ft to John St, secures bonds due 1919..... 500,000

VAN ETTEN, Jennie, to Emigr

INSTRUCTION.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased; Smithsonian Institution, Carl Gutmann, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1899.
GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.—Dated August 2d, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff in person.
au3-1aw7wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STANWOOD, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA FOSTER, Elizabeth Shaw, Caroline Ford, Alice Stanwood, Florence A. Morehouse, and Ida B. Stanwood send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be entered in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, appointing ROBERT B. STANWOOD, or a person having a prior right thereto, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Robert Stanwood, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.
au3-1aw1w12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHERINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. EUGENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES L. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 70th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 70th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney No. 120 Broadway, New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Attorney for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, &c. mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER, GEORGIANNA MacFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-1aw6mTh

WADSWORTH, JOHN HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY WADSWORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1899.

WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City. f12-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au3-1aw6mTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 905, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, Room 905, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

WATROUS, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—OSCAR KUNATH et al. against AUGUSTE BRUNE et al.—Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action and dated May 19th, 1899, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 24th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A certain lease dated November 22nd, 1878, made by John J. Astor to Philip Sauer and others, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York, on October 30th, 1883, for 20 years from May 1st, 1878, at an annual rent of $350 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, and a certain lease dated August 28th, 1898, made by William W. Astor to Auguste Bremer, and recorded in said Register's Office on October 25th, 1898, for 20 years from May 1st, 1899, at an annual rent of $750 and payments of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, of the premises in the 17th Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, beginning on the southerly side of 5th Street, 175 feet easterly from the easterly line of Avenue A, running thence southerly parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 2 inches; running thence easterly, parallel with 5th Street, 25 feet, running thence northerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 2 inches, to the southerly line of 5th Street, and thence running westerly, along the same, 25 feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions and distances more or less; together with the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging and all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand in law or equity, in said premises granted by said leases, subject to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in said leases provided for.

The following is a diagram of said property:

No. 512 5th Street.

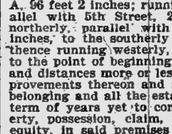

The approximate amount of the lien, or charge to satisfy which said property is to be sold, is $9,985.76, with interest thereon from April 24th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $875.48, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1899, and expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, August 1st, 1899.

JOHN DUFF, Referee.
EURING & GEIGER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
au2-2aw3wW&Th&au24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or the intersection of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly, part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 19, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chamber Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:

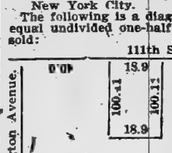

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM J. McGUIRE, plaintiff, against JOHN P. MORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known and designated on a map on file in the office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for the County of New York as "Map prepared under Chapter 410 of Laws of 1873," Vol. 5, Page 24, Lot Number 54 on block Number 1,467, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Samuel Street with Mohegan (formerly Grant Avenue; running thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Samuel Street, seventy-five 9-100 feet (75.09;) thence southwesterly and parallel with Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three 16-100 feet (133.16;) thence southeasterly, parallel with Samuel Street seventy-five 9-100 (75.09) feet, to Mohegan Avenue; and thence northeasterly, along the northwesterly line of Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three and 16-100 (133.16) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

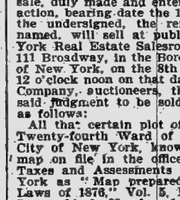

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,834.76. There are no taxes, assessments, or other liens against said premises.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EDWARD H. KELLY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New York, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwellings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and four feet four inches eastwardly from the easterly side of Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with said Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, one hundred feet nine inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet one inch; thence southwardly, parallel with Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to Thirty-fourth Street; thence westwardly, along Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly and westerly side walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The said premises being known by the street number 117 East 34th Street, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Richard Duncan Harris, by William B. Dixon, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1,626 of Conveyances, Page 83, on October 1, 1881. Subject to the covenants as to buildings and otherwise contained in agreement between Mary Murray and others, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 486 of Conveyances, Page, 594, on March 2, 1847.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 89 Wall St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 117 East 34th Street:

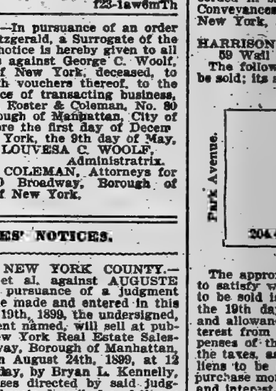

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,000, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $202 71-100, with interest from Sept. 7, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $900.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 24th day of July, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
jl24-2aw3wM&Th&au15

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE AND 117TH STREET. —New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, vs. MAUD NESBIT, et als., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered in the above-entitled action on the 29th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet and eleven (11) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block, seventy (70) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue, eighty-eight (88) feet and nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches; thence westerly, on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, ninety-two (92) feet five and one-eighth (5⅛) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet two and three-quarters (2¾) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 31st, 1899.

RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

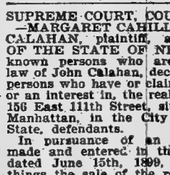

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $27,420, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,183.54. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the property is $25,000.

RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy21-2aw3wM&Th&au21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY RITCHIE BENNETT, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. CARRINGTON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 10th day of July, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the city, county, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant five hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, (as widened,) running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Beekman St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 287 West 147th St.

148th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,364.49, with interest thereon from Nov. 7, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.25, with interest from July 11, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $44 and interest.

Dated New York, July 11, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
jy13-2aw3wTh&M&au3

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,324.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ZELEZNY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Zeleszny of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Zeleszny was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 2, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN W. BLOCK et al. against SILAS STUART et al.

Take notice: In pursuance to a judgment duly made and entered herein, by which the undersigned was appointed receiver of all the property and effects of the defendant, Silas Stuart, William H. Ricketts, said receiver, will sell at public auction, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, at

TAX LEVY IS CONFIRMED

Municipal Assembly Fixes the Rates in the Boroughs.

WOULD CONSENT TO NO DELAY

A Number of Councilmen Appeal for Time—Representatives of Queens Borough Are Indignant.

The Municipal Assembly, in joint session yesterday, confirmed by a vote of 69 to 6 the tax levy for 1899, and fixed the tax rates in the several boroughs as was suggested by the joint Committees on Finance last week. These rates are: Manhattan and Bronx, 2.4804; Brooklyn, 2.36424; Queens, 2.27445; Richmond, 2.42373.

There was considerable discussion of the advisability of taking this action at this early date, a number of members suggesting that the confirmation of the levy be deferred until the end of the month, so that public hearings might be held for the purpose of sounding public opinion on the subject. The majority, however, insisted on immediate consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance, and this was finally agreed to.

Alderman Goodman opened the discussion by moving the substitution of the minority report for that of the majority. Councilman Leich, asking for the reading of the minority report, sarcastically observed that the Council had been kept in ignorance of things which it ought to have known, and charged President Guggenheimer with unfair actions.

"I'll answer you later," Mr. Guggenheimer retorted.

"You can see me at any time outside," Mr Leich rejoined.

Mr. Goodman then entered into a long discussion of the minority report and demanded that the Municipal Assembly take steps to remedy alleged defects in the taxing system, instead of relying on the Legislature. Councilman Oakley defended the majority report, and declared that it had been prepared after consultation with Controller Coler, and could not be improved upon.

The motion to substitute the minority report for that of the majority was lost by a vote of 16 to 49, despite Mr. Oakley's protest that a roll call was only a dilatory action.

"Anything that is dilatory the President will entertain," said Mr. Leich, sarcastically.

"The Councilman is out of order," said President Guggenheimer. "When he is not I will answer him."

"When you refer to me mention my name," shouted Mr. Leich.

"The Councilman will take his seat," shouted back Mr. Guggenheimer.

A motion by Alderman Woodward for a postponement to Aug. 29 was defeated, and then Councilman Cassidy made a long appeal for hearings in regard to the tax situation in the Borough of Queens. In that borough, he declared, the tax rate was so high that property values would be impaired, and that, in effect, the people would be robbed. He charged the administration with extravagance, and said that his constituents had been unfairly treated, both as regards the valuation of their property and the apportionment of the deficiency item. Alderman James of Queens also made a speech in which he alluded to Manhattan and Brooklyn as "bullies," and said they had "poor little Queens by the throat and are shaking the life out of it."

The final vote was taken immediately afterward, and 69 votes were recorded in favor of the adoption of the majority report.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING.

Statistics Furnished for Apportionment of School Fund for 1900.

The Board of Education, at its meeting yesterday, received a communication from Superintendent William H. Maxwell giving statistics on which the general school fund for 1900 is to be apportioned. It states that the number of teachers working for at least 160 days or more during the present year in Manhattan and the Bronx is 5,127, in Brooklyn 3,430, in Queeens 727, and in Richmond 228, making a total of 9,512. The report goes on to say that the aggregate number of days of attendance of all pupils between the ages of four and ten is for Manhattan and the Bronx 40,023,034, for Brooklyn 23,852,956, for Queens, 3,793,-668, and for Richmond 1,443,472, making a total of 69,112,670.

The Committee on Sites recommended that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be asked to appropriate $245,000 for the purchase of a site for the erection of a boys' high school in Tenth Avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

Commissioner Moriarty moved that when the board adjourned it should be for two weeks, but Commissioner Maxwell asked for a longer time, saying that the Commissioners should take a vacation just as school children and teachers did. Commissioner Moriarty's motion was, however, carried by a two-thirds' majority.

BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD BUDGET.

Nearly Eight Millions Wanted in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon and passed the school budget for 1900. The total amount asked for is $7,728,156.08, which is an increase of $1,670,246.18 over the amount that was allowed for this year.

The greatest increase asked for next year is for salaries of school teachers and supervisors of special branches, and also for janitors for the new schools. There is a small decrease in the amount asked for salaries of teachers and janitors in evening schools. The amount asked for school superintendents is the same. An increase of $35,800 is asked for in the appropriations for lectures.

The estimate is as follows: Salaries of teachers and supervisors of special branches, $6,830,076.08; salaries of janitors, $413,000; salaries of teachers in evening schools, $217,000; salaries of officers, clerks, &c., $36,630; salaries of School Superintendents, $37,500; for lectures in fifty locations, about 2,500 lectures at an average cost of $38 per lecture, including expenses, $96,000; for compulsory education, $42,404; for corporate schools, $145,040.

The budget will be referred to the Board of Education for further consideration. An adjournment was taken until 4:30 o'clock P. M., Aug. 16.

Brooklyn School Board Increases Pay.

The Brooklyn School Board increased the salaries of Fred H. Johnson, Assistant Secretary, to $3,000; of Frank Underhill to $2,700; of Frederick D. Chambers, clerk, to $1,500; of S. Ella Terrell and Carlotta de Buck, stenographers, to $1,400, and Josephine M. Pennea, stenographer, to $1,000 a year.

Mayor Van Wyck in the City.

Mayor Van Wyck returned to the city yesterday morning from Saratoga, whither he had gone to spend his vacation, in order to relieve Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, whose presence at the meeting of the Council was made necessary by the calling up of bond issues. The Mayor will return to Saratoga to-day.

Olive Stone's Mother Held for Trial.

The hearing of the case against Mrs. Catherine M. Stone of New Brighton, S. I., was ended yesterday afternoon before Justice Croak. The woman was charged with having failed to properly care for her imbecile daughter, Olive, and confined her in a small closet. Mrs. Stone was in court for the first time since the case began and explained, through her counsel, that she had been ill and could not attend court. She was held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. District Attorney Rawson said that if Mrs. Stone was discharged on the present complaint another would be brought immediately.

Col. Ernst Sails for Paris.

Among the passengers who sailed for Southampton yesterday on the American liner New York was Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst, United States Army, a member of the new Isthmian Canal Commission appointed by the President on June 9. Col. Ernst is one of a sub-committee which was formed to go to Paris and study plans, papers, and the financial affairs of the Panama enterprise. The other members of the committee, who will sail next week, are Admiral J. G. Walker and Messrs. G. S. Morrison and W. H. Burr. The committee will probably spend three months in Paris.

BOYS GRASP A LIVE WIRE.

One Thrown by the Shock from Elevated Road Structure Fatally Hurt.

Edward Harvey, eleven years old, of 1,362 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, is dying in St. John's Hospital, that borough, as the result of a peculiar accident. The boy, with his brother William, thirteen years old, climbed upon the Kings County Elevated Railroad structure on Fulton Street on Tuesday night, and while walking on one of the girders both grasped an electric light wire. Edward received a shock which threw him to the street. His forehead was crushed in by the fall. William was badly burned on the right hand and leg by the electric current, but managed to cling to the girder.

WANTED HIS HORSE BACK.

Dispute on Harlem Bridge Stopped Traffic for Half an Hour.

A disturbance which grew out of a horse-trading transaction completely stopped the traffic over the big bridge at the Harlem River and Third Avenue for half an hour yesterday morning.

About a month ago John Morrissy of 169 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Marcus Shumacher of 450 East One Hundred and Fifth Street swapped horses. Morrissy was to pay $30 to boot. He paid $10 and promised to pay $20 July 24, but failed to make the second payment.

Yesterday morning Bernard Flood of 741 Brook Avenue was driving Shumacher's former horse across the bridge. He met Shumacher, and the latter, without telling Flood who he was or what interest he had in the horse, began to unhitch it. Flood tried to prevent him, and a policeman came along and arrested both men for creating a disturbance and holding up traffic on the bridge. They were taken before Magistrate Mayo in the Morrisania Police Court. Morrissy was called in. He agreed to pay the $20 due to Schumacher and the prisoners were discharged.

ROBERT BONNER'S WILL FILED.

Entire Estate Is to be Divided Between the Members of His Family.

The will of Robert Bonner was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Mr. Bonner died on July 6, and the will bears the date of June 26 last. The estate, the value of which is unknown, is to be divided between the members of the testator's family. There are no charitable bequests.

To his daughter, Emma Jane Forbes, wife of Francis Forbes, Mr. Bonner bequeaths his residence at 8 West Fifty-sixth Street, with all it contains except certain manuscripts. Mrs. Forbes also shares with her brother, Frederic Bonner, the stable and horses of her father at 9 and 11 West Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Bonner's famous farm, with all its implements and horses, at Tarrytown is to be divided between Robert Edwin and Frederic, sons of the testator. The two sons also get all of the testator's unpublished manuscripts.

The residue of the estate is to be divided into four equal parts. One part each is to go to Robert Edwin Bonner, Frederic Bonner, and Emma Jane Forbes. The other part is to be held in trust by the executors of the estate for the education and benefit of the testator's two grandsons, Robert Allen Bonner and Lawrence Kip Bonner. When they attain their majority, the principal is to be divided equally between them.

The two sons and daughter are named as executors of the estate without bonds.

LEGAL NOTES.

NOVEL ACCIDENT CASE.—A novel accident case was lately before the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. In June, 1898, Lena Leigh was a passenger on a car of the Newburg Electric Railway, which runs from Newburg to Walden, a distance of twelve miles. There being a high wind blowing, the conductor, at the request of some of the passengers, had pulled down some of the curtains on the windward side. The bottom of the curtain was held in place by a rod, the ends of which had caps which ran up and down in grooves in the sides of the stanchions supporting the roof of the car. A heavy gust of wind striking the curtain, the bottom became loose and one end of the rod struck Lena Leigh a violent blow, inflicting injuries, for which she sought damages in an action against the railway company. She was accorded a verdict for $1,500 on the trial, but on appeal the judgment was reversed, the Appellate Division holding that the railway company was not liable, it appearing that the curtains, which were of a pattern in general use upon a great many railroads, had been placed in the car by a reputable firm of car builders, and that an examination of the rod previous to the accident would not have disclosed any defect. Presiding Justice Goodrich, who gives the opinion of the Court, says: "We cannot hold that a common carrier of passengers is bound to use the very highest degree of care in respect to the curtain rods of its cars. The defendant was bound to use reasonable care, adequate to the use of the appliance and to the probable results of its use. It was not bound to foresee and prevent such an unusual and not to be expected accident as that developed by the evidence." Justice Woodward dissented, saying that he did not think that a portion of the side of a vehicle, designed to protect passengers from the weather, is such a minor detail as to relieve the carrier from the burden of proving that it was not at fault if such a portion of the side is shown to have been too weak to withstand the wind, and as a direct result of such weakness a passenger in the exercise of due care is injured.

LEGACY TO TESTATOR'S LAWYER.—Surrogate Varnum, in admitting to probate the will of William Murphy, which had been the subject of a contest, yesterday decided that, although the law views with peculiar suspicion transactions between a testator and a person who occupies a confidential professional capacity, a legacy given to the decedent's lawyer will stand unless undue influence is proved, and in this case no satisfactory evidence was produced to show that the will was not the untrammeled and free expression of the wishes of the testator. Mr. Murphy gave $500 for masses for the repose of his soul; $1,000 and all his furniture to his housekeeper, and the balance of his property to his "friends John Kelly and Joseph Martin, to be divided equally between them." The will was contested by John Kelly, who alleged that Martin was decedent's lawyer, that no other person besides Martin took any part in the drawing of the will, and that it was procured by fraud on Martin's part, who, contrary to the wishes of the testator, inserted his own name as a legatee. The fact, Surrogate Varnum holds, that a principal legatee is the attorney of the testator does not create a presumption against the validity of a will or legacy: "The testator's will," he said, "was executed nineteen months before his death. The contestant Kelly was not a near relative of his, but merely a second cousin, who came to visit him about once a week. There is no satisfactory evidence to show that the will was not the free, untrammeled, and independent expression of the wishes and intention of the testator. (65 N. Y., 516.) I am, therefore, of opinion that it should be admitted to probate, and so direct."

HARBECK ESTATE EXEMPT FROM TRANSFER TAX.—The first appeal from a decision of Surrogate Varnum has been decided by the Appellate division of the Supreme Court, which has affirmed the ruling of the Surrogate. The decision was in the matter of the estate of John H. Harbeck, who died in 1878. By his will he bequeathed $300,000 in trust to his wife, giving her the power of disposing of the principal at her death. Mrs. Harbeck, who died in 1896, left the property to certain persons, and it was claimed by the Controller that it was subject to the inheritance tax. The executors of Mrs. Harbeck's will appealed to Surrogate Varnum against the imposition of the tax on the ground that the power of disposing of the principal of $300,000 was given by the will of Mr. Harbeck, and that as he had died before the passage of the inheritance law of 1892, his estate was not liable to transfer tax. The Controller held that the property was not disposed of by the will of Mr. Harbeck, but by that of Mrs. Harbeck, and that as the latter will was executed subsequent to the passage of the inheritance tax law, and as Mrs. Harbeck's death took place after the act had been passed, it was liable to taxation. Surrogate Varnum decided in favor of the executors, holding that the disposition of the estate was made in accordance with the provisions of Mr. Harbeck's will. The Controller appealed from this ruling to the Appellate Division of the Supreme court, which, in an opinion written by Justice Ingraham, has affirmed the decision of Surrogate Varnum.

PROF. ABDULLAH OUT $80.

The "Adviser" Causes the Arrest of a Woman Who, He Declares, Got His Hard-Earned Money.

Prof. Abdullah, or Barnim L. Behrendt, as he is known in private life, is an "adviser," and so advertises in the papers, and furnishes guidance to those in dire distress and trouble for $1 per guidance. For the same reason that the shoemaker wears poor shoes and the tailor poor clothes, Abdullah, while competent to steer others away from rocks in life's pathway, was not able to keep himself in the straight and narrow channel, and, according to his own story, permitted a clever woman to fleece him out of $80 of his hard-earned shekels, which represented eighty guidances.

Yesterday, Abdullah went into the Post Office and there saw a woman he says he had known as Caroline Bailly, who at the close of the war achieved notoriety through a benefit she was to give to the Rough Riders. He caused her arrest on a charge of getting $80 from him by fraudulent means. When she reached the Centre Street Police Court she emphatically denied that she was Miss Bailly, but said she was Miriam Bartlett, and gave her residence as Guatemala, but declined to specify the city. She said she had been in New York about six months, and had never seen Abdullah before.

He declares that in March of last year she came to him for advice, and one day called upon him and represented she was the owner of a railway in Georgia that for many years had proved an unprofitable investment; but now the soldiers were being sent South it was to be used for Government transportation, and would soon return to her thousands of dividends.

She explained that, thinking the road, of which she was sole owner, was of no great value, she had hypothecated the bonds for a mere song, and now that the road was to make money, they would be worth par the next day, when the Government contracts were announced. She therefore desired a loan of $80 to redeem the bonds.

Abdullah, although still in the advice business and competent to give and charge for the same, cheerfully handed her the $80. The next day she arrived for more, but he did not have it to send. She promised him at the time, he says, to give him a mortgage on a houseful of furniture she owned in a magnificent apartment house next to the Waldorf-Astoria, where she was stopping.

Later Abdullah learned that she did not own one stick of the furniture. After some correspondence she disappeared until yesterday, when he met her in the Post office. Magistrate Brann adjourned the case until to-day, in order that the complainant might get his story straightened out.

DANIEL DEMPSEY'S SANITY.

Ex-Coroner of Staten Island Will Be Examined by Physicians.

Daniel Dempsey, a well-known undertaker of Bayonne and of West Brighton, Richmond Borough, was to have appeared before Recorder Lazarus in Bayonne yesterday to answer a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred against him by George Griswold. Griswold claimed Dempsey had called him a liar and a loafer, and other uncomplimentary names on the streets.

Dempsey, although under bail, did not appear, and officers were sent after him. They found him sick, and unable to be taken to court. Demsey's friends claim his mind is weakening, and Recorder Lazarus ordered that two physicians examine him as to his sanity before Friday, when the case will be called again.

Dempsey has long been a prominent man both in Bayonne and Staten Island. He was for a long time Coroner in Staten Island, and was prominent in politics.

BAYONNE ALDERMEN IN A FIRE.

One Spills Contents of a Water Cooler on a School Commissioner.

During a meeting of the Bayonne Board of Aldermen on Tuesday night they had a scare. They were hard at work after several hours of session, and things were fairly quiet, when some one shouted "Fire!" Flames were shooting up past one of the windows of the Council room in the City Hall. An awning on one of the windows of the City Clerk's office on the floor below was burning.

There was a stampede of spectators, and some of the Aldermen did not stop until they reached the street. Alderman Moritz is an ex-fireman and he acted promptly. In the Council room stood a big water cooler, and grabbing this he emptied it out of the window, ice and all, on the flames.

Meanwhile School Commissioner Carbin, who was fighting the fire below, was trying to tear down the awning. The ice from the cooler grazed his head and he received a cold bath from the water, but the fire went out. The damage was slight.

SICK MAN MUST STAY IN CELL.

Everything in the Queens County Jail but a Hospital Ward.

Robert Adams is a prisoner in the Queens County Jail suffering from an abscess on one of his legs. He lies in a cot in one of the ordinary cells because there is no place where he can be sent. Adams stole some jewelry from a house where he boarded, in Astoria, and was traced to Philadelphia, where he was arrested, and turned over the pawntickets to Detective Kelly of the Queens Borough police. He was to have been arraigned yesterday, but could not be moved from his cell.

The Queens County authorities recently spent half a million dollars in rebuilding and improving the jail and Court House. There are juvenile wards, women's and men's wards, exercising corridors, and all the latest improvements, but until recently every one forgot that there was no hospital ward.

When the jail physician declared that Adams was in a condition which justified his being taken to a hospital, Sheriff Baker tried to have him admitted to St. John's Hospital, just across the street. The sisters agreed to take him if a guard was furnished, otherwise he might escape.

Then Sheriff Baker tried to have the police take the man in charge, but this the department would not do on the ground he had passed out of its hands. Then an effort was made to get him into Bellevue, but the hospital wanted a guard for him. The Kings County Hospital took the same ground. Sheriff Baker says the city will not pay for a guard, and that he can do nothing.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD READER.—Rutherford B. Hayes became President of the United States by the decision of an Electoral Commission, which decided that he carried the disputed States of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida. The Electoral Commission was composed of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Judges of the Supreme Court. They refused to go behind the certificates of the Governors, deciding in each contested case by a vote of 8 to 7 in favor of the Republican Electors.

E. T., Stamford, Conn.—Elm Street assessment bills have not been distributed. The matter is tied up in the courts.

Stops Ball Game for a Murderer.

The friends of Edward Clifford, convicted at Jersey City of the murder of William G. Wattson at Weehawken three years ago, recently announced that a game of baseball would be played on the grounds of the West New York Field Club next Sunday to raise funds in aid of the appeal recently taken by Clifford's counsel to the United States courts. The matter was yesterday brought to the notice of Prosecutor Erwin, and he at once issued an order forbidding the game. He said the proposed match on Sunday was a violation of the law, and that the managers of it were placing an obstacle in the way of the execution of justice by an attempt to raise funds for a murderer who had already been legally convicted and sentenced to death. Clifford's friends say they have sold 10,000 tickets for the game.

Music at East River Park.

There will be music at East River Park, by Boswald's Military Band, to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

The Pride of our Nation—"The Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Victory" ..... Dull
Scenes from the Opera ..... Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe
Music from "The Wizard of the Nile" ..... Herbert
Concert waltz, "Ninetta" ..... Bennett
Cornet solo.
Mr. Keneke.
"Torchlight Dance" ..... Meyerbeer
"At the Old Grist Mill" ..... Otto J. Muller
Medley of Street Songs ..... Mackie
"Wedding March" from "Midsummer-Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Two Step, "The Popular Swing" ..... Boswald
"Home, Sweet Home."

ALL CHINATOWN IN COURT

Two Red Posters, with Gorgeous Golden Letters, Caused Trouble.

LEE KON THE STORM CENTRE

The Ming Tuck Tong Announced His Expulsion from the Society and His Answer Created Commotion.

There was posted on the dead walls of Mott, Pell, and Bayard Streets last Friday a big red poster gorgeous with golden letters. It referred to Lee Kon's being ousted from the Ming Tuck Tong Society, one of the principal highbinder organizations of Chinatown. Lee's expulsion had long been gossip, but never before had a society taken the trouble publicly to post such a fact. A careful translation of the red poster, made by the High Priest of the Joss House, who is versed in several hundred dead languages, besides several of the living, reads as follows:

For the hitherto of starting Ming Tuck Tong, to how who for so long the whose account of members of several hundred, every member of which that belongs to the Society has his name written in the Book, but didn't think of the person of Lee Kon, who like the grasshoppers or wild beasts, with his forgery name, and says he was one of the members of Ming Tuck Tong. He himself has given out his name to let the peoples know that he must be the person that appears saucy, and must be ashamed of all the peoples and friends. Hereafter written, then please your elderly peoples, go to inquire him with the word of goodness, and see what he was going to answer.

Late in the same day there appeared a second red poster, if anything more gorgeous than the first, and a translation made by the same reverend gentleman is as follows:

The purpose of taking out the name of Lee Kon, who has a great mistake, and has joined to the Society of the Ming Tuck Tong last year, with them and for their brotherhood and friends, but I didn't think the expensive of Ming Tuck Tong, that I couldn't pay, and also that I have no power to do something or to help. So now I had another idea towards the business way, I would willingly and has took my name out of this Society. Hereafter and for ever and ever I was not a member of that Society, and the name of Ming Tuck Tong have got the high esteem and any good reputation for Ming Tuck Tong, and I will never had concern with each other. For this writing was given out to to let the peoples know that I was out of that Society.

LEE KON.

For some reason not quite apparent this answer created great commotion in Chinatown, and filled each and every member of Ming Tuck Tong with a wild desire for blood, at least so says Lee Kon. At any rate, later in the day Lee and Jung Sung, the Treasurer of the society, met in front of 24 Pell Street, and the latter demanded 54 cents dues, but Lee said he had gotten out of the society and refused to pay. Just what happened after that is shrouded in much mystery.

Lee says he ran into a building on the other side of the street, up to his room, and that Jung followed and tried to whip him. He defended himself. He says he knocked Jung down and he fell against a teakettle and broke it, and the pieces cut him in the shoulder and head. One thing is certain, a few moments after the unwise Jung followed Lee to his room he emerged therefrom in a badly battered and bleeding condition.

Jung declares with his hand upon his heart, that in the room he was set upon by Moy Duck, Young Get, and Lee Yong, three of Lee's friends, and that one wielded a knife, the other a big pair of brass knuckles, and that he was both stabbed and beaten. The four were arrested, and yesterday the examination took place in the Centre Street Court before Magistrate Brann.

The courtroom looked like the joss house on the 17th of February, so great was the number of smiling Celestials present. For nearly four hours Magistrate Brann listened to the stories of witnesses, and as there was nothing to show that any one but Lee tackled Jung, the four were discharged, much to the disgust of the counsel for the complainant, ex-Assistant District Attorney O'Hare.

He later announced he would take the matter before the Grand Jury. Lawyer Edward Price, who appeared for the defense, replied he was perfectly willing to fight it out there. Then all went home and resumed the delayed washings.

CARTER CHILDREN UNCLAIMED.

Will Be Sent Back to Cleveland Unless Their Mother Takes Charge of Them.

If Mrs. Margaret Carter does not claim her two young children, Lizzie and Mary, who are in the hands of Superintendent George Blair of the Department of Public Charities, before a week has passed, they will be sent to the Roman Catholic Orphanage in Cleveland, Ohio, from which she took them some weeks ago.

Mrs. Carter was arrested for drunkenness on July 1. The children were taken by the Gerry society. Next day she was discharged and walked out of the courtroom, leaving the children, and has not been seen since. Yesterday the Gerry society turned the children over to Superintendent Blair of the Out Door Poor, who placed them in the hands of the Dominican Sisters at their convent, on Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, where they will be kept for a week to afford their mother further opportunity to claim them.

GLASS IN HIS HEAD 34 YEARS.

Remarkable Case Comes Under Observation of a Hoboken Doctor.

Doorman McCurdy of the Eleventh Street Police Station, Hoboken, yesterday called the attention of Dr. Rue to a lump on the back of his head. He said it first appeared about four months ago. At first it gave him no trouble but recently it proved very painful. Dr. Rue opened the lump with a lancet and found in it a piece of glass half an inch long and a quarter of an inch wide.

McCurdy said that about thirty-four years ago, while living in Brooklyn, he was skylarking with some friends when he fell against a window, breaking a pane of glass. His head was badly cut. A physician sewed up the wound after removing several pieces of glass.

Dr. Rue said the piece of glass he extracted from McCurdy's head was undoubtedly a remnant of the window glass he had broken. Dr. Rue also said it was one of the most remarkable cases that had ever come under his observation.

PAULIST FATHER CRITICALLY ILL.

Feared that the Rev. Aloise Russell Nevins Will Not Recover.

The Rev. Aloise Russell Nevins, a Paulist Father, of the community at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, is at the point of death at the home of his physician, Dr. H. Robinson, 352 West Fiftieth Street. Father Nevins was attacked with Bright's disease a year ago and upon the advice of his physician and superiors, went to San Francisco and remained with the Paulists there until about five weeks ago. When he came home he was seriously ill.

Dr. Robinson insisted on taking the priest into his home, believing that he could give him better care there. A week ago the patient suffered a stroke of paralysis, and he has been unconscious since. Dr. Robinson said last night that he did not think Father Nevins would survive for another twenty-four hours.

Father Nevins is about forty-six years old, and was born in Barrytown, N. Y. He was an Episcopalian when converted to Catholicism, twenty-five years ago, and was ordained to the priesthood of the Catholic Church five years later, studying with the Paulists. For ten years he has been a missionary. He was the Superior of St. Thomas's College, Washington, for several years. His mother was a Philadelphia Quakeress, but was converted to Catholicism on her deathbed.

Father Nevins's brother, Samuel Nevins, is a well-known business man in Philadelphia.

Three of the Paulist fathers have died within a short time—namely, Father Hecker, about whom the great religious controversy known as "Americanism" arose; Father Hewitt, and Father Casserly.

City Island's New Fire Force.

City Island, which has had two fires within three years, is now in possession of a combination fire company and wooden firehouse. It was opened yesterday, with Capt. T. Conaghan in charge. He was formerly in charge of Engine House No. 53, on East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Manhattan. His crew consists of nine men, who have all been in the service eight or ten years. The apparatus consists of an engine, hosecart, and truck. The house is two stories, with stalls for six horses and a dormitory for the company.

Everybody that entered our shoe sale of yesterday was a winner.

But the day was not long enough to get rid of the full 3000 entries.

Every size still on hand.

Russet high lace shoes of $3 and $3.50 quality.

$2.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

356 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
681 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DIED FROM A BLOW.

Gorman's Spleen Was Ruptured and an Operation Was Performed.

John Gorman, a laborer, living at 1,197 First Avenue, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital from a blow received in a quarrel on Saturday with Thomas Finnan, an ice man, of 205 East Sixty-fifth Street. Finnan was yesterday held by Magistrate Zeller, in the Yorkville Police Court, for examination to-morrow.

It is said that Gorman and Finnan were merely fooling when the blow was struck. At the hospital it was discovered that Gorman's spleen was ruptured. An operation was thought necessary, and although the doctors declare it was successful, Gorman sank steadily after it was performed.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY KILLS BOY.

Francis McCreery, Ten Years Old, the Fourth Victim Within a Week.

The Brooklyn trolley added another victim—the fourth within a week—to its long list yesterday. The latest victim is Francis McCreery, ten years old, who lived at 1,156 Third Avenue. The boy met death in very nearly the same place where a man was killed by the trolley only last Thursday, at Third Avenue and Fortieth Street.

Young McCreery was attempting to cross Third Avenue, when Car 960 of that line ran him down. The car passed completely over the boy, the wheels severing his legs and his right arm from the body. The child was taken to the Seney Hospital, where he died a short time later.

Young McCreery is No. 249 in the list of Brooklyn trolley victims.

SICK MOTORMAN DELAYS TRAVEL

Taken with an Epileptic Fit on an Eighth Avenue Car.

T. F. Kenney, a motorman on an Eighth Avenue electric car, bound down town last evening during the busy hours, was suddenly taken with an epileptic fit at the corner of Canal Street and Hudson, and fell to the platform. Before doing so he had presence of mind enough to shut off the power and set the brakes, and the car came to a sudden stop.

The passengers were in a state of excitement until they learned the cause of the delay, but then their sympathies were with the motorman, who was taken to Hudson Street Hospital in an ambulance. Traffic was delayed until the next car came along, the motorman of which was transferred to the delayed car, and so on until a new man could be secured.

Kenney is twenty-six years old, and lives at 337 West Forty-first Street. He will recover.

EDWARD C. BROWER A SUICIDE.

Despondent at the Recent Death of His Mother, He Inhaled Gas.

Edward C. Brower of 238 West Seventy-sixth Street committed suicide during Tuesday night by inhaling illuminating gas. He was employed as confidential man by the firm of Brower Brothers, stationers at 295 Broadway, the principals of which were his brothers. He was a bachelor, fifty-five years of age, and occupied a room on the third floor of the residence where also lived his brother William. He retired early on Tuesday night, plugged up the keyholes and windows, and turned on the gas. Early yesterday morning the servant detected the odor of gas and traced it to Edward C. Brower's room. When the door was broken open he was found dead on the bed.

John V. Brower of the firm said that Edward had suffered a severe blow by the recent death of their mother and had been very despondent. His gloominess had been increased by the fact that the brothers were going to break up house for the Summer.

DEAF-MUTES IN COURT.

Hoboken Judge Gives Up in Despair Case in Which Six Appear.

A queer scene took place in Justice Conkling's Court, Hoboken, yesterday, when Miss Sarah Zigler brought suit against Mrs. Mary Keeley of 92 Clinton Street to recover a trunk which Mrs. Keeley had detained because, as she alleged, Miss Zigler had not paid her board bill. Besides the complainant and defendant there were four witnesses. They all talked at once, but as they all talked with their fingers they did not make much noise.

Justice Conkling was at first a little confused by the gesticulations of the party but when a neighbor of the disputants who followed them to court explained that the six persons interested were all deaf-mutes matters became a little plainer to him. Justice Conkling attempted to try the case through the medium of a slate but the complainant and defendant made so many and such contradictory statements that he finally adourned it in dispair. He said he would try and find some one who could act as an interpreter.

HOT CHASE AFTER BURGLARS.

Several Shots Were Fired at Them, but the Men Managed to Escape.

An exciting chase after two burglars during which several shots were fired after them caused great excitement in the vicinity of First Avenue and Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets early yesterday morning. At about 2 o'clock Miss Florence Scannell, who lives with her mother on the second floor of 1,775 First Avenue, was awakened by a noise at her bedroom window. She saw two men trying to effect an entrance and screamed. The men became frightened and jumped back on the roof of the two-story extension of Public School No. 151 situated on the northwest corner of Ninety-first Street and First Avenue.

George Morrison, the janitor of the flats, who had been aroused by Miss Scannell's screams, ran out of his apartments in time to see the men jump from a fence which runs along the west side of the school building into a vacant lot. He fired two shots from his revolver at the men, but so far as known none of them took effect. The shots from Morrison's revolver were heard by Michael Burger, a private watchman for William Schwenkens, dealer in brewers' supplies at 342 and 344 East Ninety-second Street, and he, too, fired several shots at the men. Several citizens and three policemen made their appearance by this time, and chased the burglars for several blocks, but the men outran their pursuers and got away.

Rouse's Point Post Office Robbed.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The Post Office at Rouse's Point was robbed last night, the thieves taking about $500 worth of stamps and $165 in cash. There is no clue to the robbers. Rouse's Point is only one mile from the Canada line, and it is thought the robbers made their escape to the Dominion.

Sale of
Men's Golf & Bicycle Hose.

Lisle thread; black legs with fancy tops,
35 cts.
pair,
formerly $1.00 & $1.50.

Wool; dark brown and grey mixtures, of English and Scotch manufacture,
50 cts.
pair,
formerly $1.50 & $2.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
GOLF BASKETS
$4.00
(in green, red and natural reed.)
45 West 23d Street.

H. H. PENNOCK INJURED.

Insurance Broker Falls from a Fourth Avenue Trolley Car.

A man who gave the name of Henry H. Pennock, thirty-two years old, and said his address was the New York Athletic Club, fell from a Fourth Avenue trolley car yesterday afternoon in front of 483 Fourth Avenue and wrenched his kneecap. He was taken away in a cab after an ambulance surgeon had dressed his injury.

Superintendent Duffy of the New York Athletic Club said he did not know of any member who had fallen a victim to such an accident. He said the rolls show a H. Hardcastle Pennock, insurance broker at 120 Broadway, to be a member of the club, but the rules forbade his disclosing Mr. Pennock's residence. He could say, however, that he does not live at the club. The Directory does not give Mr. Pennock's home address.

MAY MOVE TO NEW JERSEY.

Yale & Towne Company Talks of Consolidating Its Big Plants.

There is a probability that the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, lock manufacturers, will transfer their big plants at Stamford and Branford, Conn., to a place in New Jersey within easy reach of this city, in which the general offices are situated. The idea of removing to the State across the river did not originate with the company. A proposition to make the change was made by the owners of a large tract of land near Orange, who are anxious to develop an industrial settlement upon it, and it is being seriously considered by President Henry R. Towne.

"The plan would be advantageous to us in more than one respect," said an official of the company yesterday. "In the first place it would enable us to consolidate our plants into one factory. In addition, the proposed locality has obvious advantages in the way of transportation and the procuring of heavy material. We also understand that working people can live there very comfortably at moderate cost."

A report which grew out of this offer that a combination of the Yale & Towne Company and other concerns is contemplated is without foundation. The only likely consolidation is of the company's two factories, which employ about 15,000 hands. This consolidation, by increasing the facilities for work, probably would necessitate an increase in the working staff of four or five hundred men.

NOT GUILTY, SAYS MOLINEUX.

Prisoner Finally Pleads to the Indictment—Trial in October.

Roland B. Molineux, who was indicted on the charge of having caused the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for pleading. Bartow S. Weeks of counsel for Molineux demurred to the indictment, on the ground that it alleged more than one crime, and the facts stated did not constitute a crime. Judge Blanchard denied the motion, and it then became necessary for the first time in the history of the case for Molineux to plead.

The Clerk, turning to Molineux, asked: "Roland B. Molineux, you are under indictment for murder in the first degree. Do you demand a trial? How do you plead, guilty or not guilty?" Looking straight at the Judge, and in a voice noticeably free from emotion or agitation, Molineux replied: "I am not guilty."

His counsel then made a motion for the surrender of $5,000 now in the hands of the City Chamberlain, which was furnished as cash bail when Molineux was charged with assault on H. S. Cornish. District Attorney Gardiner objected to the motion, and it was agreed between counsel to argue it before Judge Blanchard this morning.

The question then arose as to the time to be set for the trial of Molineux. The District Attorney disclaimed any intention to delay the trial, and the prisoner's counsel desired time in which to fully prepare the case. While no definite date was set, it is understood the trial will be held some time in October.

WOMAN'S FUNERAL STOPPED.

Solomon Goldberg Held on Suspicion of Having Caused Wife's Death.

Coroner Bausch was aroused from bed at an early hour yesterday morning and requested to stop the funeral of Rifka Goldberg of 33 Goerck Street, which was to have been held at 7:30 o'clock. The Coroner, upon examination of the case, found that the deceased was taken ill on July 25, and that previous to that time she had been an exceedingly healthy woman. On Saturday last she was removed to Gouverneur Hospital, and on Monday the hospital physician diagnosed the case as meningitis. She died Tuesday, and the doctor's certificate gave death as from natural causes. The seeming haste to bury the woman caused the investigation.

An examination of certain witnesses by Coroner Bausch disclosed the alleged fact that the woman's husband, Solomon Goldberg, assaulted her on the day she was taken ill with a seltzer bottle in their grocery store at 103 Goerck Street, inflicting a bad wound on the head. It seems that before the woman died she confessed to friends that she had been assaulted by her husband. It is understood that the first intimation that an assault had been committed was obtained from the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg, who told the neighbors that "papa hit mamma with a bottle."

Upon learning these facts, Coroner Bausch stopped the funeral and ordered the body taken to the Morgue and an autopsy performed. Dr. O'Hanlon, who performed the autopsy, found a mark on the head, caused by a blow, which had caused a hemorrhage of the brain, and it was the opinion that the woman died as a result of this blow.

The husband was arrested, upon the direction of Coroner Bausch, and committed to the Tombs to await the result of an inquest. The husband had nothing to say relative to the case beyond the fact that his wife had been ill for a long time.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Thunder storms; variable winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,466. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT { in Greater New York and Jersey City. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c.; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The cup challenger Shamrock left Fairlie yesterday for America, but after proceeding a short distance was compelled to put back owing to a slight mishap to her bowsprit She set sail again at 5 o'clock last evening, escorted by Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, which will accompany her to this country. Mrs. Perot, the woman who went to England from Baltimore and was arrested there on a charge of abducting her daughter, was again remanded yesterday, giving bail pending the decision as to whether she will be extradited or not. Quiet has been restored at Fort au Prince, Haiti, and the prompt action of the American Minister in demanding the release of the newspaper man arrested in the American Legation has created an excellent impression. President Roca of the Argentine Republic is visiting the Presidents of Uruguay and Brazil, presumably for the purpose of arranging for an alliance between several of the South American republics. George Averoff, a wealthy Greek, who had given $7,500,000 in charities, died yesterday in Alexandria, Egypt. An official statement by the Russian Government expresses satisfaction at the work of the Domingo show that the revolution is Peace Conference. Advices from Santo Domingo show that the revolution is spreading.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Gov. Roosevelt was the guest of honor at the Ocean Grove Summer School last night, where he delivered an address upon "Practical Politics and Decent Politics."

The Cunard Steamship Company has now building in England two large freight and steerage passenger steamships. A lively rivalry between agents here and in Boston is reported to secure the new vessels for their respective ports.

Page 2.

Only seven of the forty cities in this State have complied with the provisions of the civil service law.

Yellow fever suspects. List of those furloughed from the Hampton Home. Troops from Fort Monroe is to go to Plum Island. A woman and two children break the quarantine at Hampton and may be at Bound Brook, N. J. Newport News last night quarantined against Norfolk.

Page 3.

Theodore F. Davidson of Asheville said yesterday he believes Bryan would retire from the race for the Presidency if he is convinced his nomination would imperil party success.

"Steve" Brodie, of bridge-jumping fame, has sold his browgstone house on East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and has bought a place in Tuxedo, to which he says he will move.

Homer Folks, who resigned from the Board of Aldermen that he might be qualified to stand for the Republican nomination for Assembly in the Twenty-ninth District, finds unexpected opposition to the influence which he depends upon to nominate him.

Horgan & Slattery, the architects, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. The liabilities are $191,392.49, and the assets nothing. The debts were contracted in 1893, previous to the formation of the present Horgan & Slattery corporation.

Page 4.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and Steamship Companies have signified their intention to decorate their piers handsomely on the occasion of the celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey's return.

John Kelly, who from his genial temperament was known as "Smiling" John Kelly, one of the best-known and most-trusted persons in New York for a third of a century, has passed away.

Page 5.

The New York Zoological Society has secured from express companies doing business in the eastern half of the United States a concession in the rates on live animals which is of great importance to parks and zoological gardens.

The members of the Council who were on Tuesday adjudged guilty of contempt of court had a hearing in the settlement of the order yesterday. Councilmen Conly, Doyle, Cassidy, Murray, and Francisco, who voted against the $2,100,000 bond issue have not purged themselves of contempt, in the mind of Justice Fitzgerald, and an order for their arrest will probably be issued to-day.

Page 9.

Serious losses to importers may result from the report of the Appraiser's Stores on the importation of precious stones for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. The figures are at great variance with those compiled at the Custom House.

Page 10.

The Hartford police have been requested to arrest James Jones, a former inmate of the Matteawan Insane Asylum, who has been sending threatening letters to Mrs. Laura C. Buck of this city.

The Union Railway Company which has been fighting the Connecticut Traction Company for the rights of way through Yonkers, won its battle last night when the Aldermen voted it rights of way over some twenty miles of streets.

Page 12.

There were many curious visitors at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday to view the work of Wednesday's tornado.

Many persons in the upper part of the city have been robbed by swindlers operating under the guise of Health Board Inspectors.

Five Councilmen and four Aldermen were heard by the Mazet committee yesterday, and expressed varying opinions regarding the abolition of the Municipal Assembly. Commissioner of Correction Lantry brought Senator Hanna's name into the investigation by telling of a letter written by him to a former Commissioner.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Legal Notes.—Page 12.
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Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.

SWISS DEPUTY'S FATAL FALL.

Killed While Mountaineering with His Daughter, Who was Injured.

GENEVA, Aug. 3.—M. Hubacher, a Swiss Deputy, while mountaineering with his daughter near the Gamchilucke, fell and was instantly killed.

His daughter was seriously injured.

DESERTS DRUGS FOR FAITH.

Kansas City Physician Becomes a Christian Scientist.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 3.—Dr. A. L. Hunt, who has been a successful practicing physician here for fourteen years, created something of a sensation to-day by giving up his profession and indorsing Christian Science.

He announced that "all disease is a dream, sickness only a delusion, and death a passing on."

Dr. Hunt graduated from the University Medical College here in 1885. He still believes in the surgery end of his profession "to some extent," as he says. He thinks that Christian Science has not yet advanced far enough to set a bone, though it eventually will.

Yankee Laundry Machines Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Consul Richard Le Bret's report on the exposition at Ghent, made public to-day, calls attention to the fact that a great impression has been made by the superiority of American laundry machinery to other makes. He declares that an agency would be eagerly sought for.

$25,000 Worth of Varnish Burns.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—While Harry Upjohns was stirring boiling varnish in a vat at the Schraks Varnish Works, Camden, N. J., to-day the fluid overflowed and began burning. Upjohns was probably fatally burned, and $25,000 worth of varnish was consumed. The firm carried no insurance.

MISHAP TO THE SHAMROCK

The Cup Challenger Started for America, but Turned Back.

SAILED AGAIN LAST EVENING

Her Bowsprit Slightly Injured—Crowds Cheer the Yacht and Sing Patriotic Songs.

FAIRLIE, Aug. 3.—The cup challenger Shamrock started from here this morning on her journey to America, but after proceeding a short distance had a slight mishap to her bowsprit and was compelled to return. This delayed her departure until 5 o'clock this evening, when the yacht again set sail, the steam yacht Erin, which is to escort her across the Atlantic, being close at hand and gayly decorated with flags.

As the two yachts proceeded down the river this morning on the first start they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers, intermingled with the singing of "Rule Britannia." The craft in the vicinity of Fairlie also displayed flags in honor of the departing challenger.

The sound of the whistles and sirens blowing in honor of Shamrock was deafening.

After the accident the Shamrock and Erin returned, and it was 5 o'clock before a private signal to start came from Sir Thomas Lipton, who was on board the Erin. The Shamrock was then lying in eleven fathoms of water, nearly opposite the house in which Will Fife, Jr., the designer of the Shamrock, was born.

A stiff breeze was blowing off Ayrshire. Capt. "Archie" Hogarth, skipper No. 1, took the tiller, and Capt. Robert Wringe, skipper No. 2, looked after things forward.

The Shamrock swung twice around the Erin, receiving hearty cheers from the crews assembled in Fairlie Roads. The crew of a training ship lying near sang out lustily "Bring back that cup."

When the Shamrock had circled twice around the Erin Capt. Hogarth dipped the blue ensign as the yacht stood off down Bute Sound under trysail, foresail, jibheaded topsail and mizzen.

Addressing the crew on his farewell visit, Sir Thomas Lipton expressed his confidence that they would strain every nerve to win the cup. If they succeeded, he said, he would show his appreciation of their services in a manner that would satisfy all. He bade them remember that the eyes of the civilized world were upon them, and he remarked that he was entirely confident that they would get as fair play in the United States as anywhere in the world.

Sir Thomas Lipton, Capt. Hogarth, and Capt. Wringe, in their concluding interviews, expressed themselves in terms of the utmost confidence regarding the result.

The breeze gave Shamrock a good run down Fairlie Roads, and even in the broken water she left practically no wave. She appeared to be a good weather boat. If Shamrock and Erin lose sight of each other, the plan is to run for the Azores; and another rendezvous has been arranged between the Azores and America.

Shamrock carries two collapsible boats, a cutter gig and a dinghy, and is provided with all the necessaries for the safety of the crew.

Sir Thomas Lipton, having bidden the challenger farewell, immediately started for London.

It is expected that Shamrock will clear the Mull of Kintyre to-night, and that the Erin will catch her off Malin Head.

As already cabled, Shamrock will take a southerly course. Capt. Hogarth expects to reach New York within twenty-eight days, as he does not intend to push the yacht to any extent. She is insured at Lloyds for £40,000 ($200,000) at 5 per cent.

It was noted as a good omen that the last racing yacht which sailed for America from Fairlie was the unbeaten Minerva, skippered by "Charlie" Barr, now skipper of the Columbia.

Shamrock's racing spars will be taken to New York by the Anchor Line steamer City of Rome.

Capt. Hogarth, just before he started, said he considered the Shamrock to be a perfect racing machine.

COWES, Aug. 3.—This evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks. All the yachts were illuminated. The principal set pieces were portraits of Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. Thornycroft, and Mr. Fife, and the motto "Good luck to the Shamrock."

Mr. Martineau, marine painter for the Queen, who is on board the Erin, will paint the Shamrock en route for Sir Thomas Lipton. In order to avoid straining by use of the spinnaker, Capt. Hogarth has rigged up the cross jackyard with a square sail.

THE COLUMBIA'S MAST IS OUT.

Broken Steel Spar to be Replaced by the Old Pine Stick—Boat Will Be Ready to Leave Saturday.

BRISTOL, L. I., Aug. 3.—The Columbia's broken mast was taken out this afternoon by the big derrick of the steamer Archer. The work was performed where the yacht lay, off Herreshoff's wharf, and the mast was deposited on the wharf at exactly 6 o'clock. It was then too late to do anything about stepping the pine mast, and that work was postponed until to-morrow.

Riggers have been working all the afternoon on the rigging of the pine mast, and matters were left in such shape to-night that the boat will be fully rigged by to-morrow night, so that if desired, she can leave here Saturday morning.

The mainsail, which is spread out here to dry, has a rent in it thirty feet long. This will be patched to-morrow morning.

A number of steel workers were engaged to-day in hammering out the dents in the Columbia's sides. The largest one was about thirteen inches in diameter, on the starboard side. This, with several other smaller ones was smoothed out. The painters followed after and when they had finished the hull looked as good as new. The Columbia's waterways were also painted this afternoon, the color being a light yellow.

The Navahoe was lowered from the marine railway at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and shortly thereafter hoisted her mainsail and headsail and left for Newport.

NEWPORT'S SPECIAL YACHT RACES.

Association Offers Cups to Winners of Saturday's Contests.

NEWPORT, Aug. 3.—Ralph N. Ellis, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, said to-night that in case the Columbia is not ready to race Saturday the association will offer a handicap cup to be raced for by the Defender, Vigilant, and Navahoe.

The Navahoe arrived from Bristol to-night, and the Vigilant is expected to-morrow.

The sloop Syce, owned by Fred Hoyt, and Kestrel, owned by J. B. Mills, will sail a match on Saturday.

The association issued its programme this evening for the special regatta of Saturday, Aug. 5.

The warning signal will be given at 11 o'clock A. M., and a flag indicating the course will be hoisted on the committee boat. At 11:10 o'clock the preparatory signal will be given.

It is to be a one-gun start for the Columbia, Defender, Vigilant, and Navahoe.

At 11:20 o'clock there will be another starting signal for the Syce and Kestrel. In case a postponement is necessary, the warning signal will be hoisted only on the even quarter hours. Recall signals will be as follows: Letter A for the Columbia, B for the Defender, C for the Vigilant, and D for the Navahoe. Letter A for the Syce, and letter B for the Kestrel.

The course will be: Course A—Start across an imaginary line drawn from a stakeboat to Brenton's Reef lightship; to and around a mark boat due east of Block Island buoy, one mile; to and around a mark boat, two miles southwest by west from West Island light, and finish over a line as from the start. All marks to port.

Course B—The reverse of course A.

Course C—Start in as in course A; to and around the Vineyard Sound lightship, formerly known as Sow and Pigs lightship, to and around Hen and Chickens lightship, and finish as in course A. All marks to port.

Course D—The reverse of course C.

The association will also give a cup for the Vigilant-Navahoe match.

If the Columbia and Defender are able to race Saturday with the Vigilant and Navahoe the association will add a cup to the winner of a handicap race between these four first-class sloops, the handicaps to be made upon the recorded racing averages of all the past races between the Columbia and Defender, the Defender and Vigilant, and the Vigilant and Navahoe.

NEWPORT, Aug. 3.—C. Oliver Iselin, Woodbury Kane, and Herbert Leeds came to Newport this afternoon in a fast steam launch owned by Dr. Hopkins. Mr. Iselin said he would try to have the Columbia ready to race with the Defender on Saturday. "We have not decided," said Mr. Iselin, "whether we shall give her a steel spreader or not."

All the Columbia's sailors are enthusiastic about the steel mast. They agree that the yacht sailed better yesterday on account of the great saving in weight aloft, and they are glad to hear that the mast is to be used again.

Mr. Iselin to-day further explained the reason for the breaking of the mainmast by saying that it was the great downward strain that made it go. After the masthead shrouds were gone the weight of the falling wreck brought the strain on the middle of the mast and crushed it down, slacking up the other shrouds and headstays.

TWO NEW CUNARD STEAMSHIPS.

Rivalry Between New York and Boston to Secure Them.

The Cunard Steamship Company is having built in England two large freight and steerage passenger steamers for the transatlantic trade. One is the Laxonia and the other the Ivernia, and it was stated that there was a lively struggle going on between the Boston and New York agents of the company to have the vessels run from Liverpool to their respective cities. Alexander Martin, the Boston agent, and Vernon H. Brown, the New York representative, are both in Liverpool at present.

General Manager Floyd of the New York offices said yesterday that he did not know what tonnage the two new vessels would have, but they will be very large.

TO DISCUSS CITY GOVERNMENT.

League of Municipalities Will Meet in Syracuse in September.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The third annual convention of the League of American Municipalities will be held here from Sept. 19 to 22. Gov. Roosevelt and James K. McGuire, Mayor of Syracuse, will deliver the addresses of welcome. Among the New Yorkers who will address the convention will be Alderman Homer Folks, on "Municipal Charities"; Robert P. Porter, on the negative side of a discussion on "Municipal Ownership of Public Service Industries"; G. Everitt Hill, who was of the staff of Col. George E. Waring, on "Sewage Disposal Problems," and Alderman Elias Goodman, on "Inadequate Compensation to City Officials."

Matters pertaining to the fire service, public water supply, parks and playgrounds, street lighting, city ordinances, taxes and finance, street paving, sewers and drains, public bathhouses, police service, city printing, and street cleaning will be discussed by the convention during its sessions.

CHICAGO UNION MEN AROUSED.

Will Not Assist in Laying Federal Building Cornerstone.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Complications have arisen in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the new Federal Building which may interfere with the arrangements, if they do not upset them entirely. The officers of the Chicago Stone Cutters' Union say there will be no cornerstone laying unless President McKinley or some other visiting official takes off his coat, lifts the stone into position himself, smears the mortar which is to set it, trues it up, and leaves it as it is to stand as long as the building lasts.

These complications have arisen because the union has been unable to reach an agreement with Contractor John Pierce, who is cutting the stone. Union men say the cornerstone of the Federal Building will be the product of non-union labor, and that no union man will put a hand to it. President Joseph Sullivan of the Stonecutters' Union said to-day:

"No union man will have anything to do with the laying of that cornerstone. This much is certain. We have made every effort to have the work done in Chicago by union men, but up to this time have failed. Without the assistance of the derrick men and bricklayers I cannot see how there is going to be any cornerstone laying, unless the President or some other dignitary is strong enough to lift it into position and has the necessary skill to set it.

"Organized labor worked hard for the appropriation for that building, and it had a right to the work. It seemed, however, that the principal work—the stonecutting—is to go to non-union labor; not only non-union, but outside labor. When they get ready to set their non-union stone Chicago labor organizations will be ready to cease work in all departments."

OUR TRADE AT HONGKONG.

Increase in American Shipping for 1899 Fully Double That of 1898.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The annual report of the Harbor Master of Hongkong, a summary of which has been forwarded to the State Department by Consul General Rounseman Wildman, shows an increase in American shipping in 1898 over 1897, which has all taken place since August, or within a period of four months. The increase for 1899 will be fully double that of 1898, because of the large number of ships plying between Manila and Hongkong that have gone under the American flag and because of the greater consumption of American goods in Manila.

The total tonnage entering and clearing the Port of Hongkong for the year 1898 amounted to 17,265,780 tons, an increase, compared with 1897, of 1,327,606 tons. There arrived 39,815 vessels, aggregating 8,648,274 tons. Eleven steamers flying the American flag entered during 1898, as against four in 1897. Thirty-two sailing vessels came in under the American flag, as against thirty in 1897, America standing second to Great Britain, with thirty-six under the British flag.

The American kerosene oil trade remained practically the same as in 1897, but in American flour there was a considerable increase, in spite of the fact that from April to August the Manila market was practically closed to it. Hongkong imported from this country 270,204 tons of cargo, as against 278,711 tons from the Continent of Europe and 416,377 tons from Great Britain. The imports from the Philippine Islands amounted to 169,526 tons. The exports from Hongkong to the United States amounted to 148,525 tons, and to the Philippines 152,895 tons.

AMERICANS FLOCK TO JAPAN.

In Tokio They Outnumber the Citizens of Any Other Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—According to a report from Consul General Gowey, given out to-day at the State Department, more people have gone from America to reside in Japan of late years than from any other country except Korea. The American colony in Japan has increased from 967 in 1891 to 1,140 in 1899, while the British population shows an increase of only 88 persons. There are now 1,763 British subjects in Japan. No other European or American nation has half as large a colony as the United States.

The number of Germans, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Belgians has fallen off instead of increasing. There have always been more Chinese than citizens of any other foreign country, but there are fewer Chinamen in Japan than there were in 1891. In Tokio the Americans outnumber the citizens of any other nation, there being 235 Americans there. The English come next with 177.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE

Delcasse's Visit to St. Petersburg Construed as Being Due to Fear of Rupture.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—England is absolutely indifferent concerning the projected visit of M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Russia, which seems to be generally misunderstood. The Czar's attitude toward the Republic of France caused real consternation.

The cable of congratulation which he sent to Prince Louis Napoleon was quite authentic, though not destined for publication. The Czar is an imperialist, and, as a great personal friend of Prince Louis Napoleon, is also a Bonapartist.

Recent events have made him fear, from a military point of view, that the French alliance is not as valuable as it was. With a discredited army, the French alliance is worth nothing to Russia.

M. Delcassé wants to know how matters really stand for ascertaining this. He must see the Czar. The Republicans would rather sacrifice the Russian alliance than the republican régime. The Czar is afraid of the Socialist element in the French Cabinet which wants to transform the French Army into militia; in other words, revive the national guard. M. Delcassé has to settle all these points with the Czar, though he makes it appear that he is returning in a personal way the visit of Russian Minister Mouravieff.

The theory of a return visit from M. Delcassé to the Russian Foreign Minister is a mere pretext. France's recent coquetting with Germany, however, is perhaps a warning to the Czar.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF PEACE WORK.

Official Statement by the Government Says the Conference at The Hague Was Satisfactory.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—The official Messenger to-day publishes a Government communique reviewing lengthily the result of The Hague Peace Conference. After referring to the sympathetic reception the powers accorded the Czar's "magnanimous appeal for peace," it proceeds:

"The results of the conference have fully come up to the expectations of the Government. It has been found necessary for the conference to postpone a definite settlement of the complicated question of the suspension of armaments until fully elucidated by the different Governments. Nevertheless, the lightening of military burdens is already admitted by unanimous resolution to be urgently desirable for all nations. On the other hand, the labors of the conference will doubtless exercise influence in regulating the customs of war and stopping cruelties. The various States have agreed to use all their resources in favor of the maintenance of peace and the abolition of war. It is now an established fact that mediation, which hitherto depended on the good-will of the States interested, can henceforward be offered by a third power on its own initiative."

The communique concludes: "Without impairing the sovereign rights of the individual States, the results afford a fresh basis for international peace. The necessity for a solution of the Czar's proposals is admitted by all the powers, and the march of events will indicate the means to be employed in securing the welfare of mankind and the full attainment of the objects in view."

TURKEY PLANS AN EXPOSITION.

Will be Established at Constantinople for Agricultural Exhibits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Turkish Government, with the purpose of encouraging agricultural enterprise, has decided to organize a permanent agricultural exhibition at Constantinople. Consul General Dickinson reports that agricultural implements of the latest American invention will be exhibited, and that Americans will be engaged by the Government to teach agriculturists the use of such machinery.

FATHER AND SON IN JAIL.

Went to Poughkeepsie to See the Sights—Found Themselves in Cells.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 3.—Father and son met in the cell department at Police Headquarters last night. They were Edgar Clements and George Clements, who came from Putnam County to sample life in the metropolis of the Hudson Valley. The elder Clements was arrested first. A little while after the son was brought in. As he was shown down stairs he saw his father in one of the compartments, and exclaimed: "Hello, father, you here, too?"

Presently a friend came and bailed the father out, but the son spent the night there. This morning Clements, Jr., was fined $3 and his father's examination was adjourned one week.

NEW CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Marvelous Solution Said to Have Been Discovered by a Frenchman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A new remedy for tuberculosis has been discovered at Roubaix by a physician named Mendel. It has been brought before the Academy of Medicine there. Commercial Agent Atwell at Roubaix thus describes Dr. Mendel's treatment in a report on the subject to the State Department:

"He injects daily into the bronchial tube essence of eucalyptus, thyme, and cinnamon, held in solution in olive oil. The oil in descending slowly comes into contact with the walls of the tube and the upper lungs. The gas that is set free saturates the air in the lungs and acts on the mucus membranes as far as the air penetrates.

"Dr. Mendel has thus far treated sixteen tuberculosis patients and two suffering from simple bronchitis. In all these cases he has noted, after a treatment of one or two weeks, a lessening or complete cessation of the cough and expectoration, as well as a return of sleep, appetite, and strength."

FORESTS OF PUERTO RICO.

Few Left—At One Time the Island Was Covered with Trees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Agricultural Department issued to-day a report on the forest conditions of Puerto Rico, prepared by Robert T. Hill of the Geological Survey, who went to the island last Winter to study the subject. He says that Puerto Rico was at one time covered by forests from the level of the sea to the tops of the mountains, and that it is doubtful if there is a foot of its area which did not at some time support tree growth. The island is now almost deforested. It presents two contrasting zones of vegetation. One includes the mountains and north coast region and the other is the foothill country of the south coast. The mountains are constantly clad with fresh green verdure, while the flora of the border region has at times a dry and yellow aspect. In general the growth of the mountain region consists of deciduous trees of many species and ferns. The mountain trees are principally hard woods. In one place, on the summit of El Yunque, the original forest has been preserved. A few acres of forest are also preserved here and there in the Sierra Cayey and the Cordillera Central. Otherwise the mountains are deforested. The flora in the foothill region is of the type of low, shrubby thorns and acacia-like trees. This growth is thorny and dense.

LEAPED FROM THE BRIDGE

Treasurer of the Herald Square Theatre Took the Plunge.

DID IT TO PLEASE A CHILD

Little Girl Wanted to See Somebody Jump and Herman Hauser Was Accommodating.

Herman Hauser, Treasurer of the Herald Square Theatre, jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon. Unless he received internal injuries, which cannot be known definitely until to-day, he will experience no serious result from his plunge of 125 feet into the river.

Hauser had been to Coney Island and was on his way back to the city on a Third Avenue car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, when he took it into his head to join the long list of bridge jumpers. It was about 4:30 o'clock when the car reached the middle of the bridge, on the north driveway. Hauser suddenly leaped from the car, climbed the guard rail, and jumped into the river. He turned several somersaults in his descent, but struck the water feet first.

Frank Ludwig, a passenger on board the ferryboat Southampton, which had just left James Slip and was almost directly under the Bridge, leaped into the water, and after a sharp struggle managed to obtain hold of Hauser. They were taken aboard the ferryboat, and Hauser, who was conscious, although completely exhausted by his jump, was attended by Dr B. G. Strong, Coroner's Physician. Officer Richard Godson of the Astoria Precinct, who was also on the Southampton, placed the jumper under arrest. The officer, doctor, and prisoner were transferred soon afterward to the tug Richard Moran and landed at Corlears and South Streets. An emergency call was sent in, and Dr. Fleischauer of Gouverneur Hospital, who responded, took the exhausted man to the hospital. Hauser did not seem to be seriously injured. He complained, however, of pains in his chest and side, which may be indicative of internal injuries. Policeman Godson reported the arrest to the police at the Delancey Street Station, who turned the case over to the custody of the Bridge police.

JUMPED FOR A LITTLE GIRL.

On board the Third Avenue car, on which Hauser was a passenger, were also a gentleman and a little girl. Just back of them sat Hauser. As the car started across the bridge the little girl began to ask questions.

"Say, papa, this is awful high, ain't it?" she asked.

"Yes, my daughter," the father answered.

"Does anybody ever jump off this bridge, papa?" she inquired.

"Several persons have tried it," the father replied, looking troubled and quietly nudging the little one to be still. She subsided for a moment, and then, a thought striking her, called out:

"Say, papa, I'd like to see somebody jump off."

"Well, I'm afraid you won't get your wish to-day," replied the father as everybody on the car smiled.

"Won't she?" came a voice in reply. "I'll jump for the little girl!"

Jumping from his seat, Tauser sprang into the roadway. He did it so quickly that the conductor had no time to pull the rope to stop the car, and 100 feet were traversed before the motorman finally brought the car to a standstill. By this time the man was up on the rail ready for his plunge. Stopping for a single instant, and waving his hand toward the people on the car, he sprang from the rail and disappeared, revolving over and over as he fell. Before jumping he threw off his coat. When picked up he was dressed in a silk outing shirt, black trousers, and tan shoes.

The jumper's sister, Miss E. Hauser, with whom he lives at 122 West Thirty-sixth Street, went to him at the hospital last night. After she returned to her home she said that her brother had been drinking, and that his jump was without doubt to be accounted for in this way. He had not been at all depressed, she said, and had not been under any sort of strain. He went to Babylon, L. I., Wednesday, where he expected to stay at the Sherman House until the Herald Square Theatre should open in the Fall. It was known, however, that he came back to town yesterday, as a lot of groceries and fruits were sent to his sister with his card about noon.

At the hospital the physicians confirmed Miss Hauser's theory as to the cause of her brother's act. At 10 o'clock they said that he had not even then fully recovered from the effect of his drinking. Hauser himself recognized two or three friends, who went to see him, and told them that he had been drinking at Coney Island. The physicians said that it would be impossible to tell until to-day whether he had sustained any internal injuries.

THE JUMPER'S RESCUER CHEERED.

Frank Ludwig, who saved Hauser's life, is an employe of the Long Island Express Company at James Slip. He is thirty years of age, and lives at 20 New Chambers Street. When he was taken out of the water with the man he had rescued, he was cheered by the passengers on the ferryboat Southampton. They made up a purse for him amounting to about $29. He returned to the shore on the tug Richard Moran, and in his drenched clothes reported for duty, as if nothing extraordinary had occurred.

When asked why he took the chance of drowning to save Hauser, he said: "I saw the man jump, and if the world had been offered to me to stay on the Southampton, I would have refused it. Every drop of blood in me seemed eager to jump in after that drowning man. Anybody would have done it." Ludwig's brother, Emil, was a lifesaver at Coney Island last year.

Hundreds of people saw Hauser's jump. Most of the electric cars on the bridge were crowded with passengers, who jumped off and for a few minutes completely blocked all traffic in their efforts to see what had become of the jumper. Among the men who made desperate efforts to get to Hauser before he reached the top of the guard rail were William Gannon, the bridge rigger, and Officers English and Walsh of the bridge squad.

When the passengers on the ferryboat Southampton first saw Hauser, it seemed as if he must strike the boat, which was directly under him, the tide having carried it slightly out of its course. His body, however, described the course of an irregular parabola, and he barely escaped striking the paddlewheel, and sank into the water so near the boat that his rescue was rendered doubly difficult.

The ferryboat Oregon, which was filled with passengers, was entering her slip at the Roosevelt Ferry when the jump was made. Many of the passengers saw Hauser take his plunge, and there was great excitement among them. When the jumper and his rescuer were struggling in the water there was an intense strain, which gave way to a loud cheer when it was seen that Ludwig's effort had been successful.

WELL-KNOWN THEATRICAL MAN

Herman Hauser is thirty-five years old, and is well known among theatrical people in this city and in Chicago. He was first connected with the theatrical profession in Chicago, where he was associated with Hooley's Theatre for ten years. Beginning as an usher, he was afterward Assistant Treasurer of that theatre. In 1898 he came to New York with Max Billeman, and through Charles E. Evans was made Treasurer of the Herald Square Theatre.

While connected with Hooley's Theatre, he married a Miss Hurd of Milwaukee. They separated three years ago, and he subsequently married May Horneman. She created some notoriety for herself and her husband by her appearance in a sketch entitled "An Affair of Honor." They have not been living together for some time.

The bridge police say that it is possible for a person to jump from the roadway at almost any time, as they are so many feet apart that a passenger on any of the electric cars could gain the top of the guard rail before he could be stopped. At the Bridge Police Station, in Brooklyn, last night it was said that unusual vigilance would be exercised for some time to come, because previous efforts to make the leap from the bridge into the river have always attracted the imitation of cranks. This will be especially feared now, if Hauser recovers from his plunge.

DR. F. L. SOUTHERN'S PERIL.

His Yacht Overturned He, with a Friend, Clings to It Throughout the Night.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—Dr. Frank L. Southern, a lecturer in the University of Pennsylvania, went sailing yesterday afternoon, when his yacht was capsized in the sudden storm that came up, and all night he and a friend clung to the bottom of the boat. At daylight to-day they were rescued by employes from Fenton & Leeds's boathouses.

Dr. Southern has returned to his residence here for the Summer. He owns a fine sloop, in which he takes frequent trips with Philadelphia friends. On Wednesday he went out for an afternoon sail, taking a gentleman with him. On their way home the storm overtook them in the bay several miles from the city.

Seeing the storm approaching, Dr. Southern's friend ran forward to lower the sail, and at the same time the wind caught the sail and instantly threw the boat over on its beam ends. The man was thrown into the water away from the bow of the yacht, while Dr. Southern was thrown out over the stern.

Both could swim, and, although the storm whipped up the waves, they regained the side of the yacht's bottom. It was growing dark when the accident occurred, and they saw no hope of relief from the boathouses until daylight broke again, although they waved their arms and shouted themselves hoarse in an effort to attract attention. Then they made themselves safe by lashing themselves fast, and shortly after day dawned the men at the boathouses discovered them and went after them in a sailboat. The overturned sloop was towed back to the wharf. They were considerably exhausted, but otherwise unharmed.

CHURCH IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Important Changes Recommended to the Pope—American May Replace the Spanish Primate.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Rome:

"The Standing Council of Prelates has reported to the Pope recommending the separation of the Latin churches in South America from the jurisdiction of the Spanish Primate, the appointment of an American Primate, the creation of Latin-American ecclesiastical tribunals, and the granting of a special constitution regulating the relations of all the South American Bishops with the civil authorities.

"The report suggests other far-reaching changes."

VATICAN'S POSITION IN ITALY.

Another Vigorous Protest Likely to be Made by the Pope.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"There is good reason for believing that the Pope will shortly make another solemn protest against the position of the Vatican in Italy. It will be the most vigorous and carefully worded protest ever issued from the Vatican."

PROPOSED CROMWELL STATUE.

Tories Oppose the Plan of Placing One in Westminster Abbey.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Tories are bitterly against the proposed Cromwell statue in Westminster Abbey.

Col. Colomb writes to the newspapers that this so-called statesman, whose skull was once on the roof of Westminster Hall, will have a statue closer to the Parliament buildings than Beaconsfield and other great personages of unsullied reputation.

SIMPSON WOULD BE SENATOR.

The Kansas Statesman Laying His Plans to Succeed Lucien Baker.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 3.—Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson of the Seventh Kansas District announces to his intimate friends that he will be a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Lucien Baker. Simpson is at present running a Populist paper called The Bayonet, but he spends a part of each week in visiting his personal friends and planning for the campaign of 1900, when a Legislature will be elected.

He will have the opposition of the party machinery, now controlled by ex-Gov. Leedy, but his friends already have started a war on the machine, and hope to destroy it.

AUTOMOBILE MAIL COLLECTION.

Trial to be Made in Washington in a Few Days by the Postmaster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Postmaster Merritt of this city will try automobiles for collecting mail. He has been in conference with officials of the Post Office Department on the subject, and it is believed that the trial will be made within a few days. Should it prove a success, the postal service throughout the country will probably be equipped with automobiles wherever it may seem advisable. The Post Office Department has received a number of communications from automobile manufacturers on the subject.

DIVORCE FOR FLIRTATION.

Woman in Washington Sues for Separation on that Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A bill for divorce has been filed by Carrie Campbell Jones against Thomas Jones. "Flirtations" is given as the ground for the relief asked.

Mrs. Jones does not charge her husband with infidelity, but says that her life has been rendered miserable by his fondness for flirtations. She has ventured to reprove him for this, and when able to catch him in the act has notified those with whom he flirted that he was married. On such occasions, she says, her husband would become abusive and use strong language. She declares that his conduct has endangered her health.

SUICIDE USES DYNAMITE.

Left a Note Saying, "Here I Go and the Lord Go with Me."

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3.—A special from Cumberland, Wis., says: "Chris Wold, a farmer near Poskin Lake, this county, committed suicide to-day by deliberately blowing off his head with dynamite. He placed a quantity of dynamite in a hole in the ground, laid his head over it and touched off the fuse.

"Nearby was found a scrap of paper on which was written: Here I go, and the Lord go with me.'"

His head and one arm were completely torn away. Wold was thirty years old and leaves a wife and family who are unable to assign a cause for the deed.

TAYLOR'S PHENOMENAL TIME.

Paced by a Steam Motor He Beat the World's Mile Record.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Major Taylor, the colored professional cyclist, rode a mile, paced by a steam motor, at the Garfield Park track to-night in the phenomenal time of 1:22 2-5, thereby beating the world's record by 3 3-5 seconds. The first quarter was made in 20 1-5 seconds, half in 39 2-5 seconds, and three-quarters in 59 3-5 seconds. Taylor's performance is the more remarkable in that it was not aided by wind shields or any other device, but was simply a straightaway paced race. The Garfield track is half a mile in circumference.

The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York every day at 4:00 P. M., and stops at Garrison, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinecliff, Catskill, Hudson, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, &c. Dining, sleeping, and parlor cars. Connects at Albany for Saratoga.—Adv.

THE GOVERNOR ON POLITICS

Talks at the Ocean Grove Summer School Before 10,000 Persons.

SCORES TAMMANY HALL'S RULE

Col. Roosevelt Also Speaks of the Philippine Situation and the Duty of the United States.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug

ness, to the extent of his success is by just so much more a danger to the whole community.

"Practical politics must be the politics of decency, but also the politics of courage, of common sense, of hard work. You must have high ideals, but you must not follow them with your heads in the air, blind to the practical methods by which alone they can be even partially realized on this earth. Your main duties will even seem commonplace and humdrum. The call for great heroism in an individual or in a nation does not often arise. If you wait for heroic days to come before you exert yourself, you will simply be a drone, for it is in doing the little duties of the time that count most for good.

THE PHILIPPINES SITUATION.

"Still, the need for heroism does now and then arise. Just at the moment the Nation is face to face with a duty that calls for heroism. I mean our attitude in the Philippines. We put our pick into the rotten foundation of Spanish government, both in the East and West Indies. We tumbled the building down in as righteous a war as was ever undertaken. Now, if we are worth our place among the great nations of the earth, we must see to it that the ruins are cleared away and the temple of justice and honesty reared in their places.

"We shall be guilty of a terrible wrong to humanity, if in the Philippines we retreat before armed savagery instead of organizing a suitable government which shall guarantee justice to every one and an ever increasing measure of liberty to those who show themselves worthy of it. The whole history of the world shows that the wrong done by the mere sentimentalist is often of larger proportions and more elastic than any other kind of wrong; and of this wrong we shall be guilty if we fail to do our task thoroughly and well.

"It will call for the merest fraction of our strength, provided only we chose to exert that strength. If, however, the people let their representatives in Congress hamper the Administration as they did last Winter when they refused to put the army upon a proper footing as to size, permanence, and organization, then the people have themselves to thank if the war lingers, with difficulties and dangers increased.

"What the people have to do is to resolve to back up the President to the full in seeing that the outburst of savagery is repressed once for all; and what is even more important, to see that these new tropic islands in the East and West alike are not left to the prey of partisans and spoilsmen, but are governed primarily in the interest of their inhabitants, and, therefore, ultimately for the honor and renown of America."

The audience expressed its appreciation of Gov Roosevelt's address by so much cheering that the Governor was compelled to ask it to desist. Every allusion to the Philippine question was the signal for a renewed outburst of cheering.

Immediately after the exercises Gov. Roosevelt drove over to Norwood, Vice President Hobart's home, where he spent the night. He leaves for Oyster Bay by special train from West End at 8 o'clock this morning.

THE TRENTON SCHOOL SCANDAL

Mrs. Eyler, the Principal, Denies Girls Were Treated Cruelly—Investigation Nearly Over.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—The third day's investigation into the management of the State Industrial School for Girls began today with Mrs. Myrtle Eyler, the Principal and the alleged chief offender, on the stand. Mrs. Eyler was closely questioned by the Governor, and made a detailed statement of the punishment in each of the cases of alleged cruelty.

She made a general denial of being cruel, and, taking her own punishment book and the diary kept by Mrs. McFadden, her predecessor, said that the method of dealing with the girls was about the same under both regimes. She denied absolutely that she struck any girl in the face, pulled any girl's hair, or strapped any of them.

She said that there were a few girls in the school who were very bad, and that when they became unruly they could only be subdued by being placed in a dungeon until they expressed penitence. The girls were always released just as soon as they expressed sorrow for their misconduct, and they had the opportunity twice each day and three times each night to do so. The diet of bread and water twice each day was given to those girls in the dungeon, in accordance with the orders of the Board of Managers.

In the case of Annie Chamberlain, the girl who was in a dungeon three weeks, the witness said the girl had one full meal each day after the first week. This was a flat contradiction of the statement made yesterday by Miss Rosell.

Sadie Weisman, the girl now said to be in an insane asylum, Mrs. Eyler said, was one of the worst ever in the school. She was sent back to Paterson when she was committed, because she was not a fit subject to be sent to the school.

Mrs. Eyler was cross-examined at length by Lawyer Backes. Nothing new was brought out. When Mrs. Eyler had finished the Governor announced that the investigation was over with the exception of receiving some depositions which Mr. Backes had promised to secure.

The lawyer said he would prefer to have the remaining witnesses called in person instead of having their affidavits taken. He asked for another day to be set to finish up the investigation, but the Governor insisted that the depositions would be just as well.

The depositions are to be gotten from Mrs. Fairland and others who were formerly employed in the school and who have made statements criticising Mrs. Eyler's methods. As soon as these depositions are received the Governor will consider the matter and announce his conclusion.

TWO DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

Old Woman Falls Exhausted at the Door of Her Stepson's House.

An old and feeble woman, who said she had been walking around Brooklyn for two days without food, was picked up yesterday afternoon by the police and sent to the Kings County Hospital. She was lying in a faint on the door stoop of her stepson, John Dilhold, at 949 Atlantic Avenue.

After she revived a little at the hospital she said that until a few days ago she lived with a family named Haller, at Maspeth, L. I. They could not keep her any longer, and she tried to find her stepson. She searched for two days, and when she found his house she was so exhausted from hunger that she fainted on his stoop.

He is a tailor and is sick in bed. When the police visited him and told him what had happened, he said that the old woman is his stepmother. She is seventy years old, and he knows that she is homeless and destitute, but he says he is out of work and sick and cannot help her.

BALLOON DRAGS BOY INTO AIR.

Lifted Him Up 1,000 Feet Suspended by One Arm to a Rope.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 3.—During a balloon ascension at Fremont last evening several thousand persons witnessed a thrilling sight not down on the programme. The guy rope holding the balloon became entangled about the arm of Lester Miller, eight years old, just as the balloon shot up in the air. The boy was carried with it, suspended by one arm and shouting for help. A thousand feet in the air the aeronaut saw the boy, and took measures to save him. The parachute was cut loose, the hot air was allowed to escape, and after nine minutes in the air both reached the ground. The lad's arm was displaced. The aeronaut was severely bruised when he came down. Many women fainted during the scene.

Aeronaut Drowned in Leech Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

WALKER, Minn., Aug. 3.—E. M. East, an aeronaut, aged twenty-one years, fell into the south arm of Leech Lake last night while making an ascension and was drowned. It is supposed that his parachute failed to work. The remains have not been recovered, though search was commenced at once. It was his fourth ascension.

Boys Accused as Highwaymen.

Thomas Dunnigan, aged fourteen, and James Burns, aged seventeen, were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday charged with assault and highway robbery. The complainant was John Desmond of 245 Adams Street, Brooklyn, who stated that as he was passing through Franklin Street, near Park Row, he was held up by the boys and his watch taken from him. Magistrate Brann held both of the boys for trial, Dunnigan being committed to the care of the Gerry Society and Burns to the Tombs. According to the police and the agent of the Gerry Society Dunnigan is considered the "toughest" boy in the metropolis. He has been arested several times.

LADY CHURCHILL TO WED

Lord Randolph's Widow Engaged to Lieut. Cornwallis-West.

BRITISH SOCIETY ASTONISHED

Announcement Causes a Sensation at Cowes—Dashing American Is Much Older Than Her Fiance.

COWES, Aug. 3.—The sensation of the day amid the social gayeties attendant upon the yacht races was the announcement of the engagement of Lady Randolph Churchill to Lieut. G. F. M. Cornwallis-West, son of the famous beauty, Lady Cornwallis-West. It is ■ that the marriage will occur in October next.

Lieut. Cornwallis-West is tall and good looking, and very closely resembles his sister, Princess Henry of Pless. Lady Randolph Churchill and her son, Lieut. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, have apartments at the Marine Hotel.

Lady Randolph Churchill is probably better known to the American public than any other of the many American women who have married into the British aristocracy. She has long been popularly known as the most brilliant and beautiful American woman in England. She is a politician, a musician, an editor, a writer, an artist in dress, and a notable amateur actress.

She was one of the first modern American women to marry an English nobleman. When few of her countrywomen were established in England she went there and became an autocrat of society.

She was originally Jennie Jerome, daughter of Leonard Jerome, a member of a family famous in New York society and in sporting circles. She was born in Rochester, where her father, four or five decades ago, published the organ of the American, or Know-Nothing, Party. The profits from this publication became the foundation of his fortune. The daughter married in 1874 Lord Randolph Churchill, second son of the Seventh Duke of Marlborough, and the uncle of the Duke who married Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

Lady Churchill, after her marriage at once became a Tory of the most pronounced type, and by her tact and shrewdness made her husband one of the most successful politicians of his day. He finally resigned his position as leader of the House of Commons in a fit of mysterious pique and not long afterward died.

Lady Churchill has recently attracted the attention of the world by the publication of a quarterly magazine called The Anglo-Saxon, a most expensive and aristocratic publication, to which the leading lights in literature are to contribute. Aristocratic and artistic society find a link in Lady Churchill. She is a friend of writers, artists, and musicians. Recently she took part in a duet in public with Mme. Janotha, a famous pianist.

Although she is the mother of two grown-up sons, Lady Churchill is still beautiful and youthful in appearance. Her sons are Lieut. Winston Churchill of the Fourth Hussars and John Winston Spencer Churchill.

It has long been rumored that Lady Churchill would marry William Waldorf Astor, and her name had not been coupled with that of Lieut. Cornwallis West in a matrimonial connection by the society gossips.

Lieut. George Frederick Myddelton Cornwallis West, although not very well known on this side of the Atlantic, is a scion of a very old and noble English house. He is the eldest son of William Cornwallis West of Ruthin Castle, the Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire, and member of Parliament from that county from 1885 to 1892. Lieut. Cornwallis West holds a commission in the famous Scots Guards. He was born Nov 14, 1874, the same year in which Lady Churchill was married to Lord Randolph.

SENATOR JONES WILL RETIRE.

Not Ambitious to Retain Democratic Committee Chairmanship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Senator Jones of Arkansas wishes to return home from Europe as early as Sept. 1, but his physician has enjoined him not to leave there before Oct. 1. The Senator writes to a friend in this city that he feels as well as at any time in twenty years, and has not the slightest premonition of another attack of the heart disease from which he suffered.

A friend says the Senator is not ambitious to hold the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee of his party, but that it was not deemed wise to resign at this time and invite a scramble for the place. This friend, however, says the Senator will resign by the time of the National Convention.

A SUICIDE AT NIAGARA.

Supposed to be a Despondent New Yorker Named Hence.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—F. R. Case of Philadelphia, a guest at the Lower Hotel, states that he saw an unknown man jump into the river between the Goat Island bridge and the falls at 7:30 o'clock to-night and pass over the brink. He described the man as being about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and of medium weight. He had a dark mustache and wore a good suit of black clothes.

Mr. Case says the man put his left hand before his face as he neared the brink, but he did not hear him make any outcry.

Several other persons verify Mr. Case's statement. They state positively that they saw the man go into the river. An effort is being made to find some clue that will lead to the identity of the suicide.

It is thought that the victim was a man named Hence, hailing from New York. Hence has been here for some days without money, and was very despondent. He was heard to remark this afternoon that he had a good place to sleep to-night, where he would not be disturbed. His first name and address are unknown.

PRIZE FOR WINDOW DISPLAY.

A New York Man Wins an Association Medal at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The National Association of Window Trimmers of America finished its convention at 1 o'clock this afternoon with the award of prizes for the best display of window decorations. Alfred W. Campbell of New York City carried off the first prize. The second prize went to Harry Lundy of South Bend, Ind. Both trophies were gold medals. Lundy's achievement was the display of the least amount of goods to the best advantage.

The merchants' diamond medal, valued at $500, was awarded to Charles W. Morton of Sacramento, Cal., for the best display at the least expense. A. W. Jungblat of Ithaca, N. Y., read a paper on "The Art of Open Window Dressing."

The next meeting will be in Buffalo, Aug. 7, 8, and 9, 1900.

SENATE CHAPLAIN PROSTRATED.

Overcome by Heat While Lecturing at a Tent Meeting in Lincoln, Neb.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 3.—At the Epworth Assembly at Lincoln Park this afternoon the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind Chaplain of the Senate, was prostrated by the heat while in the pulpit.

He was talking on the subject, "What a blind man saw in Washington," and the big tent was full of people who were sweltering under the flood of heat that came full upon the thin tent covering. Some of the audience noticed that the aged preacher was bending forward and apparently tottering, and the next instant he had swooned in the arms of one of the men on the platform, who caught him as he fell.

Such remedies as could be immediately reached were applied, and for some time his condition was regarded with great uneasiness. The stricken Chaplain was, after he recovered somewhat, taken to the Lindell Hotel, and his attendants say that he is resting nicely and recovering. His extreme age makes his friends anxious, but his stout constitution has up to this time apparently been equal to the severe test. The attack is pronounced a sunstroke.

Rough Riders Reunion in 1900.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Aug. 3.—The committee appointed to select a place for holding the reunion of the Roosevelt Rough Riders next year has chosen Oklahoma City.

MYSTERIOUS NEGRO MURDER.

Justice of the Peace and Two Other White Men in Jail at Blossburg, Ala., Charged with the Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 3.—Tom Edmonds, a negro, was mysteriously murdered last night at Blossburg, a scene of recent race riots, where three negroes were assassinated. Warrants have since been sworn out against Justice of the Peace James Ray and three other white men, charging them with murder. Ray and two other men whose names are not known have already been arrested, and are in the county jail. The showing for them is so far a bad one. Ray and his companions started out with a warrant to arrest a white man for beating his wife. This man was not arrested, and it is alleged that on the way to this man's house they accidentally met Edmonds and several other negroes, who were skylarking on the roadside. It is claimed that the white men cursed the negroes and told them to go away.

Edmonds, it is claimed, replied "Aye, aye, Captain," and repeated the remark, whereupon the white men, it is charged, opened fire on the party, killing Edmonds. The white men deny meeting Edmonds, and claim that he was shot by one of his own color. The murder is quite a mystery, but has provoked great interest because it is similar on the surface to previous acts of the same lawless characters.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW IGNORED.

Of Forty Cities in the State Only Seven Have Complied with Its Provisions—The Delinquents.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—Of the forty cities in the State but seven have codes of civil service rules and regulations drawn in compliance with the White law. This statute was enacted April 10, and provides that within sixty days the Mayor of each city shall appoint a local commission, and that such body within sixty days after its appointment shall submit to the State Commission a code of local rules and regulations. The Mayor of one city, the State Civil Service authorities announce, has failed to appoint a commission. A notification sent to that city brought forth the reply:

"This city does not work under civil service rules."

If the Mayor does not obey the statute, the State Commission, under the power vested in it by law, will appoint the local commission. Of the thirty-three cities which have not as yet submitted a code of rules for ratification, seven have informed the commission that they intend to do so, while no word has been received from the other twenty-six. The State Commission will frame the regulations to govern civil service appointments in those municipalities in which the local commissions have not drawn and submitted such regulations by Aug. 10.

The cities which have failed to submit regulations are Amsterdam, Auburn, Binghamton, Cohoes, Corning, Dunkirk, Elmira, Geneva, Gloversville, Hornellsville, Hudson, Jamestown, Kingston, Little Falls, Lockport, Middletown, Mount Vernon, Newburg, North Tonawanda, Ogdensburg, Olean, Oswego, Poughkeepsie, Rensselaer, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, Watertown, Watervliet, Yonkers, and New Rochelle.

JOHN PAUL JONES'S GRAVE.

Said to be in Cemetery of Foreign Protestants in Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A contribution to the discussion as to where John Paul Jones was buried has been made in a letter sent from Randolph, Ky., by James G. Johnson to Secretary Hay. It comments on a statement made by the Secretary of State, to the effect that the American Embassy at Paris is certain that the first American naval hero was not buried in the cemetery where the remains of Lafayette lie. It was said also that the embassy is making efforts to find the burial place.

Mr. Johnson asserts that John Paul Jones was buried in the cemetery of foreign Protestants at Paris. The funeral register was destroyed in 1871 by the Commune, but a copy of it was made by Charles Read, a French antiquary. Mr. Johnson quotes in full the entry, which sets forth that John Paul Jones was buried in that cemetery on July 20, year 4 of Liberty, at 8 o'clock in the evening, conformably to the decree of the National Assembly, passed on the day before. The burial took place in the presence of a deputation from the Assembly, consisting of M. Brun, President of the deputation, and MM. Bravet, Cambon, Rouyer, Breval, Deyder, Gay-Vernon, an Episcopal vicar; Petit, Le Josne, and Robeaume. A deputation from the consistory of the Protestants of Paris was also present, consisting of a pastor and several Elders. Several officials, including "M. Samuel Blackburn, Colonel F. Dragoons in the service of the United States," and "S. James, Colonel Montflorence, ex-Major in the service of North Carolina, and a citizen of the United States," sign the register as witnesses.

According to the entry, John Paul Jones was a native of England and a citizen of the United States. Commodore in the service of the said States, was forty-five years old, and died in the Rue de Tournon, No. 42, of dropsy of the chest, on July 18. It is also set forth that he died "in the sentiments of the Protestant religion."

Mr. Johnson quotes Charles Dickens as saying in his magazine, All the Year Round, for December, 1869, that in 1851 John Paul Jones's remains were removed from Paris and sent to America in the United States frigate St. Lawrence, to be buried in Washington. Mr. Johnson is convinced, however, that this statement was erroneous.

INJURED ON A PARK DRIVE.

Three Carriages Involved and One Woman's Skull Fractured.

In a mix-up which occurred on the East Drive in Central Park, near Ninetieth Street last evening, Mary Garrahar, residence unknown, was seriously injured. She was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was found her skull was fractured. Patrick McDonohue of 507 West Forty-second Street, driver of one of the carriages involved, was arrested and locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

The injured woman, accompanied by another woman, was driving in the Park when their horse became frightened and dashed down the driveway. The animal ran between two other carriages, causing the accident. The Garrahar woman was the only one injured. Her companion disappeared at the time, but later in the evening went to the hospital, accompanied by a man. She refused to give her name to the hospital authorities. The police took charge of the horse driven by the woman, and placed it in a livery stable.

The occupants of the third carriage in the mix-up made their escape before the arrival of the police.

THE PLAINTIFF A SUICIDE.

Turple's Tragic Death Complicates a Famous Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 3.—James H. Turple, one of the best-known residents of this city, committed suicide early to-day. He plunged head foremost from a third-story window of the Hotel Lahr, and struck the paving on Fifth Street. An ambulance took the body to a hospital, but life was extinct. There is no known cause for the act. Mr. Turple lived with his family in the aristocratic part of the city, near the hotel. He was assigned to a room at midnight, and two hours later his body was found in the street.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 3.—The suicide of James H Turple raises the question of what will be done with the celebrated Turple-Lowe case, in which he was the plaintiff, and which has been fought to the Supreme Court and back again since the year 1885.

In December, 1885, William and James H. Turple, as partners, transferred all their real estate in Ohio and Indiana, together with certain personal property, to Hugh Lowe, and agreed also to pay some money. Lowe was to pay off all their debts and to turn the residue over to them, after keeping back a portion for his own trouble. The Turple brothers claimed they had transferred $750,000 in property to Lowe, and when he refused to carry out his part of the agreement they brought suit.

In the first trial Turple obtained a judgment for $8,000, which was set aside by the Supreme Court. In the second trial Turple obtained judgment for $52,000. Lowe appealed and got a reversal, and the case was sent back for the third trial.

YELLOW FEVER SUSPECTS

List of the Men Who Were Furloughed from the Hampton Home.

THE FIRST CASE NOW TRACED

Came from Santiago and Has Gone to Columbus City, Wash.—Troops to be Sent to Plum Island.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The yellow fever situation at Hampton continues favorable and encouraging in the opinion of the officials of the Marine Hospital Service. According to official reports, there has been no spread of the contagion since yesterday, nor has any one of the cases now under treatment proved fatal since that time. It is hoped to confine the disease to the Soldiers' Home and Phoebus, but Surgeon General Wyman thinks it too early yet to make a definite prophecy regarding the outbreak, as it is only four or five days since the presence of the fever became known to the officials here. To-night at half-past 8 o'clock Dr. Wyman received the following telegram from Dr. Vickery, stationed at the Soldiers' Home: "Situation favorable and encouraging. No new cases and no deaths."

Dr. Wyman to-night received from the home a list of the members of the institution who were furloughed on and after July 22, the day after a number of the inmates became sick with the fever. Accompanying the names were the exact dates and time of the furloughs and the destination of those to whom they were granted. The Surgeon General gave this information to the press, and asks that newspapers in the places to which these persons have gone publish it, and that medical officers hold under close observation for a period of at least ten days after they left the home such of the inmates as they may be able to find. Most of the inmates furloughed have gone to Northern cities. The list of inmates furloughed is as follows:

Henry W. Arnold, July 26, Philadelphia.
John Ball, July 22, Baltimore.
David W. Biddle, July 24, Harper's Ferry, West Va.
Enos Brand, July 25, Philadelphia.
Stephen Corey, July 24, Phoebus, Va.
Thomas Cummins, July 24, Philadelphia.
Thomas N. Craig, July 28, Baltimore.
William T. Flynn, July 23, Norfolk, Va.
Matthew Goslin, July 25, Harrington, Del.
Samuel W. Hutchinson, July 24, Philadelphia.
James Healy, July 28, Philadelphia.
John M. Jackson, July 26, Washington, D. C.
James C. Lomax, July 28, Washington, D. C.
Solomon Mullen, July 25, Elizabeth City, N. C.
John McSorley, July 24, Philadelphia.
Hugh McDonald, July 26, Philadelphia.
John Peters, July 29, Philadelphia.
Martin Specht, July 24, Hazelton, Penn.
Edward Townsend, July 24, Philadelphia.
Jacob Trautwein, July 25, Baltimore.
William T. Tallmadge, July 27, Newburg, N. Y.
George A. Vance, July 26, New York City.
William H. Wheeler, July 24, Wellsville, N. Y.
John Young, July 25, Philadelphia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. St. L. McCure will be on duty at Craney Island. He will go there to-night with the persons held in detention at Berkley. Some from Norfolk were sent over to-day. Dr. John Archinard of New Orleans will report at Washington in a few days for such duties as may be assigned to him.

Regarding rumors said to prevail in Newport News that Government experts had pronounced the disease not to be yellow fever, Dr. Wyman and Gen. Sternberg each said to-night that no such information had been sent to either of those places, and that no reason was known for doubting that the disease was yellow fever.

The Marine Hospital officials at Hampton have succeeded in tracing and locating the former inmate of the Soldiers' Home who is believed to have brought yellow fever to that place. His name is William Thomas. He arrived at the home on a transport from Santiago, where he had been visiting, between July 2 and July 5. He was admitted to the home as a veteran, and soon after developed chills and fever.

In the light of subsequent events the experts believe there is little doubt that he was affectd with a mild cas of yellow fever, although it was not diagnosed as such at the time. When well enough to travel he left the home and his baggage was sent to Phoebus. The man himself went to Columbus City, Washington, where he is now. Surgeon General Wyman regards it as fortunate that Thomas went to such a high latitude, as it greatly lessens any danger of infection.

Surgeon General Wyman had a call this morning from Col. A. J. Smith, Inspector General of the Hampton Home. He was accompanied by Gen. Martin McMahon. Col. Smith presented a letter from William B. Franklin, President of the Board of Managers of the Home, authorizing Col. Smith to act for the board and to co-operate with the Surgeon General in every possible way. Col. Smith and Gen. McMahon, after talking over the situation with Dr. Wyman, left for Norfolk where they will manage the collection and transmission of supplies to the home during the continuance of the quarantine.

Regarding the probable duration of the present epidemic Dr. Wyman said to-day:

It is too early yet to make predictions as to the suppression of the outbreak, only four days having elapsed since the discovery of the fever. The fact that Thomas, the original suspect, has gone north, takes considerable weight off our minds, as he is now in a latitude where there is no chance of yellow fever doing any great damage. Our past experience in the South has shown, however, that yellow fever can be suppressed and confined to the original focus of infection when the precautions are taken early enough in the outbreak. This was shown at Brunswick, Ga., in 1893. It was also true in the outbreaks at McHenry, Miss., and Franklin, La. In the two latter epidemics there were other outbreaks in Mississippi and Louisiana about the same time, but there is good reason to believe the infection was carried to the outlying points before the quarantine on the original focus was put in force. We believe that the quarantine precautions as now enforced in the South are effective. Where there has been apparently a spread through the official lines it has been due to tardy information of the outbreaks. This shows the necessity of prompt reports in all suspicious cases.

Another change was made to-day in the destination of the troops at Fort Monroe. Gen. Merritt telegraphed the War Department that, in deference to the earnest recommendation of Surgeon General Wyman, he would direct that the troops be sent to Plum Island, in Long Island Sound. It was finally decided this afternoon that the garrison at Fort Monroe should be taken away on the Government transport McClellan, which will leave New York to-night and arrive at Fort Monroe to-morrow.

NORFOLK WELL GUARDED.

Quarantine Officer Hope Says the Disease Will be Barred Out.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 3.—Dr. F. S. Hope, quarantine officer of this port, who is in charge of the quarantine here, gave out an interview to-day which is regarded as being a correct and concise statement of the yellow fever situation as regards Norfolk and vicinity.

In the first place, he says, there is not a case of yellow fever nearer Norfolk than Phoebus, on the other side of Hampton Roads, adjoining the Soldiers' Home. There is a cordon of armed guards to protect Hampton and Old Point Comfort from Phoebus. Newport News is also making a strict quarantine against Phoebus and Hampton and Old Point as well.

Norfolk, Portsmouth, and all other municipalities this side of Hampton Roads have quarantined against all the points mentioned on the Peninsula. This quarantine is made by a fleet of tugs, both in the inner and outer harbor. The beach extending from Ocean View to Lambert's Point and from Big Point to Craney Island, is also patrolled by an armed land force. Both the steamship and railroad lines of traffic leading into this quarantine district are in charge of competent Inspectors.

"I think these precautions should assure not only our own people, but the outside world, that we will bar the disease out of this section," said Dr. Hope. "It cannot, in my opinion, cross Hampton Roads. There is not, nor has there been, a suspicious case on this side."

STATEMENT OF DR. DOTY.

Refutes Report that Inmate of the Soldiers' Home Passed Authorities Here with Infected Clothing.

The following statement regarding the reported yellow fever situation was given out last night at Quarantine, Staten Island, by Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York:

"What is claimed to be an authoritative statement regarding the cause of the outbreak of yellow fever at the National Soldiers' Home, at Hampton, Va., appeared in the press of yesterday. The substance of the statement is as follows:

An elderly inmate of the home obtained leave of absence and visited Santiago, and on his return he brought with him some extra clothing with which in some way he passed New York Quarantine without an examination and disinfection of the clothing, and subsequently reached Hampton and died of yellow fever outside the institution.

"A statement of this character, unsupported by facts, is hardly entitled to serious consideration. Since May 1 all passengers arriving at this station on vessels from Cuban ports have been held at Quarantine for a period of five days from the time of embarkation—unless they present an immune certificate issued by a representative of the Marine Hospital Service at the port of departure. Not one exception has been made. If the passengers arrive on a United States transport the vessel is detained at Quarantine with the passengers on board, under the constant supervision of a member of the medical corps of the United States Army. At the expiration of five days from the time of embarkation, and after a report from the surgeon in charge that all are well, the passengers are brought to the deck and personally examined before the vessel is released.

"In the case of merchant vessels all passengers who do not hold immune certificates are removed to Hoffman Island and detained there under the observation of the officers of this department until the completion of the above period, and are then only released after a careful inspection.

"It is believed that five days is the maximum period of incubation of yellow fever. This statement had the indorsement of Gen. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon General, United States Army, as well as others who have had long experience with yellow fever and are competent to decide this question. The disease usually appears on the second or third day. The statement occasionally made that the period of incubation of yellow fever extends beyond five days is not accepted by those who are familiar with the disease. Therefore if a careful inspection at the end of five days after leaving an infected area discloses no evidence of yellow fever, it may be accepted that the person examined is not a menace to the public health. A rule embodying this principle is rigidly enforced by this department.

"The clothing and effects of those leaving Santiago are disinfected before embarkation, and it is the only safe and practical way—otherwise presumably infected material may be taken on board the vessel. The disinfection is performed at Santiago by a representative of the Marine Hospital Service. I have accepted his certificate of disinfection, as I have every reason to believe that this work has been carefully and properly performed.

"Under the existing regulations above described, it cannot be accepted that Charles Friedenger had yellow fever when he reached Hampton or that he carried with him infected clothing. The statement does not say how long after leaving Quarantine he reached Hampton or whether he was or was not ill when he arrived. If he was ill when he reached the institution, and his disease had been yellow fever, and promptly recognized as such and the proper precautions taken, there would not have been a serious outbreak of the disease in the Soldiers' Home. As it has been stated that no special precautions were taken, it is evident that his symptoms did not arouse the suspicions of the physicians in charge. Inasmuch as it is alleged that the patient is dead, and presumably buried, it is a little late now to make a positive diagnosis of his case.

"If facts and scientific evidence are not to be used in the investigation as to the cause of this outbreak, it can as well be claimed that the Federal Quarantine Station, which comparatively is in close proximity to the infected locality and which is more or less in constant communication with Santiago and other Cuban ports, is the avenue through which the infection reached the institution.

"From the rather strained and unscientific statement referred to above, I believe it may be safely assumed that the true cause of the outbreak at the Soldiers' Home has not yet been discovered."

FEVER SUSPECTS ESCAPED.

Woman and Two Children Eluded the Guards at Hampton and May Be in Bound Brook, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A woman and two small children, who are believed to be now at Bound Brook, N. J., ran the guard at Hampton, Va. on Tuesday night and escaped from the yellow fever district. The mother, who had suffered great privation, but who carried out her plan with indomitable courage, was in this city yesterday trying to get transportation to Bound Brook, and it is believed that she succeeded.

The husband and father was under surveillance, and could not escape. The mother determined to make the effort for her children's sake. On Tuesday night, carrying the smaller child in her arms and leading the other, she watched for an opportunity, and eluded the guards. When she was clear of the quarantine patrol she could not find her way, and toiled on all night through the pine scrub. At last she reached the railroad track leading to Richmond, and walked twenty miles along it, until she reached a station, where she knew the west-bound train would stop. She was afraid to go to the station, fearing she would be recognized as a refugee and sent back, and she waited with the tired children in the underbrush until they heard the train approaching. Then they made a rush and got on board.

On Wednesday afternoon the refugees arrived at Washington. The plucky mother had no money left, and applied for free transportation at the railroad stations. She was last seen at the Baltimore and Ohio Station, and it is said that she was assisted to her destination.

STATEMENT BY GOV. WOODFIN.

Says That if Favorable Weather Continues the Fever Will Not Spread Any Further.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Gov. Woodfin of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton to-night wired The Associated Press as follows:

"National Soldiers' Home, Va., Aug. 3.

"In view of the exaggerated reports in the daily press throughout the country as to the epidemic of yellow fever at the home, I deem it a duty I owe the public, and particularly to the families of the 4,000 members of this home, to make the following statement:

"The disease first made its appearance about the 22d of July, when several members were sick in quarters, but did not consider themselves sufficiently ill to require hospital treatment, but on the 27th the surgeon ordered several to the hospital, and not until the next day did any symptoms of yellow fever appear, at which time Surgeon Vickery reported the facts to me, and recommended that a yellow fever expert be requested from Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, who ordered Dr. Wasdin to report to Dr. Vickery for the purpose of investigation.

"On Saturday he reached here, and he hesitated about making a decision until such time as he could hold an autopsy. Such autopsy was held on Sunday, and the doctor without hesitation declared it to be yellow fever. Since the outbreak of the disease there have been forty cases, out of which number five have died up to this date. The outlook at the present time is that if the present favorable weather continues we shall have no further spread of the fever, and we feel confident it is now under control. The home is so thoroughly quarantined by land and water that there is no probability of the fever spreading beyond the home limit.

"I am instructed by Gen. W. B. Franklin, President of the Board of Managers, N. H. D. V. S., to spare no expense in efforts to eradicate the scourge and for the employment of immune doctors and nurses and supplies, and can assure the public that with our efficient medical staff, trained nurses, and well-appointed hospital service in every respect the care which these veterans receive is equal to the best which could be provided elswhere, even in their own homes. The improvement in the conditions of the patients, I will add in conclusion, is so great that of the total number above referred to as having the disease, ten have been transferred back from the hospital as convalescent.

"P. T. WOODFIN, Governor."

Two New Cases in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 3—Two new cases of yellow fever were officially reported to-day, and one death from the disease.

Newport News Declares Quarantine.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 3.—The Board of Health to-night quarantined against Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Pratt—Burst.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Aug. 3.—The marriage of Miss Bertha C. Burst to Ensign Peter Lloyd Pratt took place this evening at the home of the bride's father, Major John W. Burst, of the Bureau of Immigration, Treasury Department. The bridegroom is the son of J. L. Pratt of St. Paul, Adjuster of the Great Western Railway Company. He was Ensign on the Monadnock during the war. After returning from the Philippines he was transferred to the battleship Indiana, from which he has been detached to the Uncas, of which he is second in command. Ensign and Mrs. Pratt left for Philadelphia. The bridegroom will leave next Wednesday on the Uncas for Puerto Rico.

Newark Men Won't Join Corset Trust.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—The corset manufacturers of the city, who have been approached with a view to their joining the proposed corset trust, say they will not join. They argue that a trust would do them no good, as they make brands which have an established reputation, and that they are satisfied with their present profits.

Park Runaway Victim Worse.

The condition of Mrs. Theresa Clark, who was injured in the runaway in Central Park on Monday evening, was said last evening to be serious. A change for the worse took place yesterday. Mrs. Clark is at her residence 206 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Esterhazy Under an Assumed Name.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy is residing in London under the assumed name Billemont. He has been served with a subpoena to appear as a witness at Rennes.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—J. S. White, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. B. Craig, State Treasurer, Nashville Tenn.; Le Prince Ringuet, Paris; Frank H. Bell, London.

GILSEY—Lieut. G. P. Farley, United States Army.

GRAND—Lieut. H. S. Terrell, United States Volunteers; Dr. George Rothganger, United States Navy; J. T. Dickman, United States Army; W. C. Short, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Salvador de Mendonca, Brazilian Minister, Washington, D. C.

MARLBOROUGH—Col. C. A. Carothers, Louisville.

MURRAY HILL—James T. Du Bois, United States Consul General, St. Gall, Switzerland; Col. S. W. V. Kennon, United States Army; Gen. L. H. Carpenter, Cuba; Gen. J. J. Coppinger, Eleventh Infantry; Lieut. S. J. Parker, United States Army; Lieut. J. W. Craig, United States Army.

RIVERS—Charles Dabis, Saugerties, Surrogate of Ulster County; Edward Evins, Melbourne, Australia.

WALDORF—Charles F. W. Neely, Havana, Cuba; John B. Newman, Havana, Cuba; Major Edmonds, Kingston, Jamaica; J. H. Baker, Port Antonio, Jamaica.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Benedict Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. P. Benedict, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Baruch, I. M., Charlotte, N. C., dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers, & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Bernheimer, millinery and upholstery goods; 723 Broadway; Gerard House.

Clark & Co., Peoria, Ill.; S. M. Clark, domestics, dress goods, silks, and furnishing goods; R. B. Collins, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Dulin, Glenn & Co., Springfield, Ill.; H. L. Dulin, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dulin, W. J., Madisonville, Ky.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Epstein, L. & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; F. Epstein, notions and fancy goods; Hoffman House.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. J. Carter, carpets; 846 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Funk, C. B., Hamilton, Ohio; piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fargo, E. J., Lake Mills, Wis.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Greene, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Byrne, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, trimmings; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hodges, M. W., Gonzales, Texas; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs

HORGAN & SLATTERY DEBTS

The Tammany Architects File a Petition in Bankruptcy.

LIABILITIES BIG; ASSETS NONE

Debts Amounting to $191,392.49 Contracted Previous to Formation of Present Corporation.

Horgan & Slattery, the architects, whose affairs have been more or less before the public during the past few weeks, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The liabilities are set down as $191,392.49, of which $80,682.49 is in judgments. The assets consist of one share each in the Horgan & Slattery corporation, the par value of which is $10, and which in each case is hypothecated to the wife of the petitioner; and wearing apparel worth $100, which is exempt. The liabilities were contracted in 1893, previous to the formation of the present Horgan & Slattery Corporation, and when the architects were doing business as the firm of Horgan & Slattery, builders. All told, there are ninety-four creditors, none of them secured.

The petitioners state that they had been engaged in business at 63 Park Row, but that they have not had a place of business for the last six months. The members of the firm are stated to be Arthur J. Horgan of 250 West Seventieth Street, and Vincent J. Slattery of 148 West Ninety-second Street. The filing of the petition was precipitated, it is said, by a Supreme Court order for the examination of Horgan & Slattery in supplementary proceedings yesterday. In order to prevent the examination, the firm obtained an order from Judge Thomas staying the examination for a year. Shortly thereafter the petition was filed.

The list of creditors filed shows that the greater part of the liabilities is for merchandise used by the firm in its building operations. A list of the claims exceeding $1,000—all for merchandise, unless otherwise stated—is as follows:

Debtor.	Amount.
Jackson Architectural Iron Works	$20,500
Jackson Sharpe Company, Wilmington, Del.	14,647
Goss Edsall Company	14,000
William Bradley	13,000
J. F. Douthill	9,290
J. H. Jackson, (deficiency judgment)	8,636
Fred W. Meeker, (deficiency judgment)	7,981
W. H. Jackson	6,500
Michael J. O'Brien	5,996
Herrman & Grace	5,273
Gillis & Geoghegan	5,072
Jacob Hirsch, (deficiency judgment)	4,650
Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company	4,286
Leon Tanenbaum, commissions	3,606
Otis Brothers & Co.	3,517
Meyer Sniffen Company	3,505
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company	3,471
Boughton & Terwilliger	3,059
Barr, Thain & Fraser, Hoboken	3,052
Elizabeth Saward, (assigned claim from George A. Saward)	3,000
J. B. McCoy & Son	2,721
Graves Elevator Company	2,608
Yellow Pine Company	2,519
Henry McShane Manufacturing Company	2,310
Tucker Electric Construction Company	2,021
Wells & Newton Company	1,831
Elizabeth K. Hubbard, (rent of office)	1,709
Emil Fritsch	1,532
John Woods	1,488
Press Publishing Company, (rent of office)	1,467
Bradley Currier Company	1,333
Mary G. Campbell, administratrix	1,309
Owen McGinnis	1,303
John Simmons	1,195
Charles Glenn	1,168
John McLaughlin	1,123
Mitchell, Vance & Co.	1,021

Other creditors of the firm include the Consolidated Gas Company, to whom is owed $150 for gas, and the New York Telephone Company, whose claim is for $130 for telephone rent. Mr. Horgan has one individual creditor, William Hinze, who has a judgment of $30 for merchandise. The filing of the petition, it is stated by J. W. Hyde of Adams & Hyde, the attorneys for the petitioners, does not affect the Horgan & Slattery Corporation, at present doing business at 1 Madison Avenue.

"The object of filing this petition," said Mr. Hyde, "is to enable the old firm of Horgan & Slattery, which contracted these debts at a time when they were not doing much business, to get rid of them entirely, so that hereafter Mr. Horgan and Mr. Slattery, as the Horgan & Slattery Corporation, may be able to do business freely, without having all these judgments and claims hanging over their heads. All these debts, it should be remembered, are debts of the firm of Horgan & Slattery, and not of the corporation which was organized only a short time ago. I may say, in this connection, that the Mazet committee has had nothing to do with the filing of this petition, as the matter has been under consideration for some time and was not in the least hastened."

Mr. Horgan would not talk on the matter, and Mr. Slattery could not be seen. Mr. Horgan's house, on Seventieth Street, of graystone and pressed brick front, is closed for the Summer, as is Mr. Slattery's, on Ninety-second Street. It is a handsome brownstone front.

The petitioners have had a varied experience. They began business as builders in 1886, and it is understood, did a good contract business for a while. In the Fall of 1893, however, judgments began to pile up against them, and since then Horgan & Slattery have done business in various ways, either as a firm or corporation. In April, 1894, they organized the Horgan & Slattery Company, with a capital stock of $20,000. In the following year the firm name was changed to Horgan & Slattery, with the wives of the members as partners and owning all the shares.

In February of last year the business was again incorporated, under the style of Horgan & Slattery as architects. This is the corporation that is still in existence. The capital stock is $10,000, made up of 1,000 shares of the par value of $10 each. Of these shares Mrs. Horgan owns 199, Mrs. Slattery 498, Mr. Horgan 1, Mr. Slattery 1, and a brother of Mrs. Slattery 1. Arthur J. Horgan is President and Vincent J. Slattery Secretary and Treasurer.

As developed before the Mazet committee, Horgan & Slattery, since Tammany Hall came into power, have been enjoying a period of prosperity. They have done work for nearly all city departments, and are still doing work for the city. They built all the recreation piers, did the inside work for the new Tombs Prison, did the majority of the repair work for the Building Department, have built barges and mud scows, have recommended alterations in the new Hall of Records, &c. Their fees this year and last amounted to many thousands of dollars. On the Tombs Prison job alone Mr. Horgan testified before the Mazet committee that his firm had received 5 per cent. or the $310,000.

A HARE-RAISING CORPORATION.

Company Formed at Wabash, Ind., to Breed the Animals for Their Fur.

Special to The New York Times.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 3.—A new industry has just been established here by Nathan Meyer and his associates. The concern is incorporated under the title of the Wabash Belgian Hare Breeding and Importing Company. The company will undertake to import large numbers of the animals from Europe and will propagate them on an eighty-acre farm south of the city.

Mr. Meyer says that when the company gets under way it will raise 1,000,000 hares a year, the market for the same being found here, where the fur is used in making crush hats.

A MARRIAGE IN JUNE.

Daughter of Ex-Chief of Police Conlin Wedded Again.

Mrs. Maud D. Blot, the widow of Dr. John H. Blot, of Harlem, and Frederick B. Erwin, a young business man at 89 White Street, and formerly residing at 155 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, were married June 24 at Milford, Conn.

The marriage was a great surprise to the relatives and friends of both persons. Mrs. Erwin has been a widow only about a year. She is a daughter of ex-Chief of Police Peter Conlin, who lives at Centre Moriches, Long Island. She was spending the Summer in Milford. After the wedding the couple went to Saratoga where they spent some time. They are now living in Ninth Street, Brooklyn. The bride, who is very well known in Brooklyn and Harlem society, is about twenty-five years of age and very attractive.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

MORE DYNAMITE IN CLEVELAND

Explosive Placed Under a Car—Chief Arthur Says Agitation and Boycott Are Utterly Ridiculous.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3.—The withdrawal of several companies of troops was followed to-night by another dynamite outrage on the part of the street railway strikers or their sympathizers. Fortunately nobody was hurt. The explosion occurred under a Jennings Avenue car, on which were six passengers. It smashed the flange of one of the wheels and splintered the running board at the side. The passengers were badly frightened, but none was injured, and the car proceeded on its way to the end of the run.

Grand Chief P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been reported to the strikers for riding on Big Consolidated cars in disregard of the boycott. When asked to-night if he patronized the Big Consolidated cars, Chief Arthur replied: "Of course I do. I ride on them every day and whenever I have occasion to do so."

"Why do you do it?" he was asked.

"Why?" was the reply. "Do you suppose I am going to walk three miles down town, when the cars pass my door? Of course I am not. This agitation and the boycott are utterly ridiculous, and the strikers have gone altogether too far."

The Director of Police said to-night that officers would be instructed to arrest, on the charge of disorderly conduct, all persons who annoy passengers of the Big Consolidated cars by calling names or following them to their homes to ascertain where they live and who they are, for the purpose of bringing them under the boycott.

Many well-informed persons who have watched the progress of the boycott closely believe that the movement has reached its limit and is now on the wane.

At the strikers' headquarters to-day it was announced that fifty of the non-union motormen and conductors running on the Wilson, Central, and Scoville Avenue Lines had quit work, claiming the Big Consolidated had broken its agreement with them.

The men, it is stated, were promised $2 a day and board until the strike was over. The company posted a notice to-day at the Wilson Avenue barns, stating that as the strike was practically ended the men must pay their own board. The latter, however, deny that the strike is over, and as a result, according to the strike leaders, a number of the new men refused to take out their runs this morning and are now engaged in trying to induce other non-union men to quit. The Big Consolidated officials deny that the men have stopped work as stated by the strike leaders.

There was a decided increase in the number of passengers carried on some of the Big Consolidated cars to-day.

THE BRICKMAKERS' STRIKE.

All the Building Trades in Chicago May be Involved in It.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—As a result of the brickmakers' strike all the building trades in the city may be locked out. This would precipitate the greatest struggle between employes and employers Chicago has ever known. It would be a struggle to the death between the Building Trades' Council and the Central Association of Contractors, which is made up of those operating in all the different building trades. There will be a meeting on Saturday of the members of the association to consider the advisability of ordering the lockout.

GEORGE AVEROFF DEAD.

He Had Expended More Than $7,500,000 in Charities—A Benefactor of Greece and Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 3.—George Averoff, the wealthy Greek, whose gift of a million francs for the restoration of the Stadium at Athens led to the revival of the Olympic games a few years ago, died here to-day in his seventieth year.

M. Averoff, who was born in Metzovo, Epirus, was a man of almost innumerable charities. When a lad of seventeen he became a clerk in his uncle's firm in Moscow, and upon the death of his relative inherited $500,000. This fortune he increased very largely as a contractor for the supplies needed for the Russian troops in the Crimean War, and later as a banker in Alexandria. He never married, and it has been understood that his desire was to make the Greek Navy his legal heir.

At the outset of the Greco-Turkish war he won the special gratitude of the Greeks by presenting 40,000 uniforms to the Hellenic troops. In the erection of public buildings in Greece and the maintenance of public charities and other philanthropic interests he is said to have expended no less than $7,500,000. It was his generosity which made it possible to revive the Olympic games successfully in Athens in 1896. The games were played in the Stadium, which he rebuilt. The lower part was constructed of marble, but owing to lack of time the upper part was finished in wood and painted white. Subsequently the wooden superstructure was removed and replaced by marble at M. Averoff's expense. On April 5, 1896, the day before the opening of the games, the Duke of Sparta unveiled a statue of the philanthropist, erected by the grateful citizens of Athens. The restoration of the Stadium cost more than 3,000,000 francs.

In Alexandria M. Averoff built a church, a boys' school, and a girls' school called the Parthenagogeion. The teachers in both schools were paid by him. In Athens he endowed and built a boys' reformatory, a military school, and a polytechnic college, which cost more than $300,000.

PUZZLING CHILD DISEASE.

Epidemic of Infantile Paralysis Baffles Physicians of Poughkeepsie—Believed to be Contagious.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Physicians are perplexed by an epidemic of infantile paralysis which is prevailing, the cause for which cannot yet be ascertained. New cases are added every day, and some of them are serious. Dr. D. M. Sheedy, who has a number of cases, said to-day: "The disease is such an uncommon one that very little is known about it. I find that among specialists in diseases of children the remote cause is a mystery. Some years ago it was attributed to malarial causes, but from my observations and study I now find that the spinal cord is involved, the gray matter of the cord breaking down and softening so as to cause a partial paralysis of the muscles. I have heard the trouble diagnosed as meningitis, but that is erroneous. The general symptom is a weakness of the muscles of the legs. Some cases show rapid improvement, while others seem to be no better now than when they first became afflicted. I regard the malady as serious, because there is danger of its leaving the muscles of the leg drawn up like a club foot."

Dr. Sheedy invited Prof. Capen of the Post-Graduate Hospital of New York to visit Poughkeepsie and make an investigation of the trouble. He came to this city this morning and accompanied Dr. Sheedy to the home of some of his little patients. While the disease is a puzzling one, Dr. Capen was of the same opinion as Dr. Sheedy with regard to its character. A scientific test will be made of the blood of the patients to find, if possible, a distinctive germ and to ascertain if the disease is contagious. It is feared that it is. More than 50 per cent. of the sufferers are under three years, and they are found in families of rich and poor alike.

Light on Bay Shore Murder.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Ella Smith, the wife of Perry Smith of this place, has been found here. The police of Bay Shore have been looking for her for several days, believing she can throw some light on the John Bunn murder case. When questioned by the officers, she admitted that she had seen Bunn struck by Richard Johnson, who is now in the jail at Riverhead. She was visiting at the place of John Bunn, and she says the altercation which led up to the striking of the fatal blow began in front of the Bunn place. She also said that after Bunn had been knocked down she saw his body carried away. Mrs. Smith was taken before Justice Partridge, where she swore to her statements.

Stops Dancing on Ocean City Pier.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—Vice Chancellor Grey has granted a temporary injunction against Proprietor Headley of the Ocean Pier, restraining him from giving dances on the pier. The good people here object to such exhibitions as being highly immoral.

CARDINAL MORAN ON SAMOA.

He Regards Consul Maxse and Mr. Chambers as Protestant Agents—His Assertions Contradicted.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, July 5.—His Eminence Cardinal Moran declines to recede from the position taken by him with respect to American and British action in Samoa. In a recent interview with the representative of a Sydney daily paper, the Cardinal said:

"I regard the British Consul Maxse and Chief Justice Chambers in their dealings in the present case as simply nothing more nor less than Protestant agents, though probably at present it might not be correct to style them 'missionaries.' I will go further, and say that I believe Chief Justice Chambers began his career in the Southern States of America as a Wesleyan missionary, and in his leisure hours at Apia he amused himself with some of his old missionary labors, such as organizing Band of Hope societies and other such work. It has been stated in the press that he resided with his old Wesleyan brothers, and I presume he took a great deal of his inspiration, with regard to Samoan affairs, from them."

Asked if he held Chief Justice Chambers responsible for the injuries said to have been suffered by the Roman Catholics in Samoa, the Cardinal replied:

"Whoever is responsible, I know for certain that great damage has been done to the Catholic missions all around Apia. Wherever the followers of Tanu went they burned the houses and plantations of the Catholic catechists and desecrated their churches. Two Catholic churches were plundered and desecrated by them in a most shameful manner. For instance, at Vaiusu, there were two rents in the walls caused by explosive bombs. The altar was thrown down, and half of it carried away and burned. Two crucifixes were also broken, and the sacred vestments stolen and afterward torn to tatters. Even the very altar stone was willfully smashed to pieces, and so that the desecration should be complete the Prayer Books were torn up and destroyed. The same happened to the church at Vailele.

"At Leulumoega the priest, Father Gabet, was on two occasions obliged to take to the woods with his people. The whole village there was destroyed by the bombardment, and the sisters of the convent suffered terrible privations, they also having to seek shelter in the woods. The damage done to the Catholic mission plantation at Vaea was estimated at 10,000 francs, and at Saleufi the entire village was destroyed, and the mission there lost property to the extent of 5,000 francs. And I repeat that, notwithstanding all this, one of the officers had the cool deferation—I will not use a stronger term—to state that, after visiting the places mentioned, he found everything in a perfect state of prosperity.

"With regard to the missionaries, I really made no specific accusation against them, but they seem to have made themselves the laughing stock of the citizens of Apia by going about carrying revolvers during the time of the siege."

The Cardinal has made numerous assertions of a similar character, and has been contradicted on every essential point, not only by Protestant missionaries and others connected with Samoan affairs, but also by the officers of the British war vessels returned to Sydney from Samoa, but his Eminence has taken little or no notice of these.

More than once he has warned the Australian colonists of the growing power of the United States. Only the other day the Cardinal said, in the course of a public address:

"There is a third power—a very dangerous power—which has taken a very aggressive attitude. I speak, of course, of the United States, which seems bent on making the Pacific Ocean a new American lake. This I look upon as a matter fraught with danger, not only to the islands of the Pacific, but to the British Empire. Australian interests are threatened."

In speaking of the period immediately preceding the election of a native King in Samoa, the Cardinal said:

"The chiefs wrote to the Chief Justice asking if they would be within their rights in choosing Mataafa. The Chief Justice replied that he had no instructions to exclude Mataafa. Then Mataafa was unanimously elected King. You are all familiar with what has happened since then—since the English and United States officials elected another in the place of Mataafa.

"It is not justice to describe the men now defending their rights as rebels. On the other hand, we should regard it as murder to engage in strife against these natives. A few years ago the whole British press, in denouncing the Armenian massacres, left nothing undone in the way of holding up to scorn and loathing the power which was responsible for those atrocities—one of the surviving powers of barbarism. The Turkish cruelties in Armenia counted a greater number of victims, but I do not hesitate to say that in some respects the cruelty of the barbarian soldiery was not more extreme than the conduct of the English and American sailors who have been engaged in murdering the Samoans."

It is only fair, however, to mention that the Australian papers have not taken the Cardinal's remarks seriously.

PREACHES AGAINST DANCING.

An Australian Clergyman Fiercely Denounces Those Who Do It—A Protest Against His Sermons.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, July 5.—The Victorian colonists have been much stirred by an Anglican clergyman in one of the rural townships who has delivered from the pulpit a series of fierce denunciations of ballrooms and those who frequent them. Although the preacher bears the name of Gladstone, he is no relation of the famous statesman, but the son of an Australian actor not altogether unknown on the American stage. In one of his sermons he said to his congregation:

"In our own district there are many dances during the Winter months, about every two or three weeks, and people give themselves up to it with characteristic brightness. Their cry was that no harm would come to them. In nine cases out of ten no harm, perhaps, does come, but we are considering the tenth girl to-night, and with the eyes of God on her we want to show her the red danger signal of warning. We do not blame the young girls for going, as a price must be expected for their pleasure. You can tell her of one of these low dances in Nathalia. She does not realize the scorching tongue of slander, the physical danger. Why do mothers not stop them? They do when it is too late and their young lives are wrecked. They do not know the dangers they are exposing themselves to. They get up a dance at Barmah in aid of the cemetery. See them arriving from this dance, their veils perhaps torn and their hair all dishevelled. They go out, bright and happy, and return jaded. It is dancing with death as a partner. I have spoken to you plainly on the twin curses—drinking and dancing—and as long as we have drinking husbands we will have dancing wives."

The minister's sermons have invariably been received with unbecoming shouts of laughter. As he proceeded, however, his utterances became of such a personal nature that actions for libel were threatened by some of his hearers. An appeal was made to the Bishop of the diocese, who declined to interfere. Ultimately a public meeting was held, at which the leading citizens of the district denounced the statements made by the reverend gentleman as "a tissue of vile falsehoods." These remarks were indorsed by the local Magistrates, police officers, and other officials, who described the district depicted as a hotbed of vice by the fanatical preacher as one of the most decent and orderly in the colonies.

QUARREL MAY END IN DEATH.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 3.—John Speeks, a coachman employed by Dr. James Hall, is in the Nassau County Hospital, and may die as a result of a fight he had with another colored man. The man who inflicted Speeks's injuries is Walter Reed, a giant in size, who took up the quarrel of a third colored man, a bootblack named George Boyd. Speeks was talking to Dr. Hall's father, when Boyd came up and interrupted. He was ordered by Speeks to go about his business. A quarrel followed, and then Reed stepped up and became engaged in a fight with Speeks, who was badly used up and severely cut through the centre of his right eye.

Both Boyd and Reed disappeared shortly after the fight, and a warrant is out for Reed's arrest. It is said that before the men left town they assaulted and robbed a Swede near the canal.

Disastrous Cloudburst in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 3.—News has just been received here of a cloudburst in the canyon near Morrison, by which several lives were lost. No details at present.

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SAY BRYAN WOULD RETIRE

Southern Democrats Think So If a Stronger Candidate Appears.

THEO. F. DAVIDSON'S VIEWS

On His Way to the Saratoga Conference, Where National Politics Will Be Discused by Prominent Men.

"Bryan will retire from the race for the Presidency if he is convinced that his nomination would imperil party success."

That is the belief firmly entertained by many prominent Southern Democrats now in the city, who will take part in a conference to be held at Saratoga on Sunday.

"No power on earth can prevent the renomination of William J. Bryan if he insists on being the candidate," said Theodore F. Davidson of Asheville, for ten years Attorney General of North Carolina, at the Hoffman House yesterday. "But at the same time," he continued, "I firmly believe that Mr. Bryan would willingly withdraw if he believed some other Democrat could be more easily elected. Bryan is a much abler man than many are inclined to give him credit for. He is courageous, too, but above all, he is sincere.

"Any talk of renominating Grover Cleveland is absurd. Mr. Cleveland is dead in the South. The Southern States elected him, and he did not use the people there rightly. I have seen ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck since I have been North, and I am going to Saratoga to-morrow to meet a number of men from different parts of the country, but I can't yet say that the conference has any political significance."

Col. D. E. Martin, a leading lawyer of North Carolina, expressed similar sentiments, but said he was not going to Saratoga.

Fleming G. Du Bignon of Savannah, Chairman of the Georgia Democratic State Committee, when interrogated at the Albemarle, was quite reticent relative to National politics. "I am not prepared to say anything at this time," he remarked. "I am going to Saratoga, and when I return next week I shall be pleased to give a conservative statement of my impressions."

On Sunday a dinner is to be given at Crum's well-known resort at Saratoga Lake, and among those who are expected to attend are United States Senator George G. Vest of Missouri, United States Senator James E. Pugh of Alabama, ex-United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, Judge Ralph Walker, ex-Congressman Charles H. Morgan, Col. J. J. Butler, Democratic boss of St. Louis; Benjamin Brady, Excise Commissioner Charles P. Higgins of St. Louis, all of Missouri; State Committeeman John Flanagan and William Connors of this State. Joseph J. Willett of Alabama, Theodore F. Davidson of North Carolina, Fleming G. Du Bignon of Georgia, Col. O. O. Staley of Kentucky, ex-Congressman Lawrence McGahan and "Bathhouse" John Coughlin of Chicago, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, and a number of other Democrats of prominence now sojourning at the Springs.

It is believed this conference will have much to do with shaping Democratic National politics.

SENATOR JONES FOR BRYAN.

Thinks the Effort to Drive Him Out of the Race Will Fail.

The effort to drive William Jennings Bryan out of the Presidential race will not succeed, in the opinion of United States Senator John P. Jones of Nevada. Talking at the Hoffman House last night, Senator Jones said, with some emphasis: "I read the interview given out by William J. Stone of Missouri, Acting Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in which he is reported as saying that the Democrats in the coming campaign would not cater for the support of the Populists and Silver Republicans. I don't think that anything Mr. Stone may say in that direction will have much effect on the persons referred to. The Populists and Silver Republicans will vote for Bryan if they want to.

"I have heard about the coming conference at Saratoga, and that the belief is entertained that Mr. Bryan will cheerfully withdraw under certain circumstances. I do not share that belief, because I am satisfied that Mr. Bryan cannot be convinced that he is not the strongest man the Democrats can name under existing conditions."

ANTI-GOEBEL MOVEMENT.

It May Cause the Loss of Kentucky to Bryan—Many of His Followers in It—Blackburn Sick.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 3.—It is the prevailing opinion in Kentucky to-night that the revolt against William Goebel, the Democratic nominee for Governor, will not only result in the election of a Republican to the United States Senate, but will also lose the State to Bryan. Among others who expressed opinions to-day, ex-State Treasurer Stephen G. Sharp says that it is quite plain that the disaffection to-day is much greater than it was in 1896, when McKinley defeated Bryan by a small majority. He adds that there are two Bryan Democrats now in revolt to one sound-money Democrat, and that both Blackburn and Bryan will lose the support of these bolters unless the latter uses his influence in getting Goebel to retire.

The revolt is headed by ex-Gov. John Young Brown, and he numbers among his followers scores of men high in the esteem of the party. The assertion is made that at the Louisville convention no formal claim was laid to the party emblem, that the law requires that the party shall select an emblem each four years and that on this account the anti-Goebel ticket to be nominated here on Aug. 16 will carry the rooster as its emblem and that the Republican Secretary of State will permit such use of it.

J. S. Blackburn, who was to open the campaign for the Goebel ticket at Mayfield Saturday, is sick at Louisville. It is reported that Blackburn took to his bed upon the discovery that the revolt against Goebel had assumed such proportions as to render his Senatorial expectations next to impossible. Col. Sandford, who was killed by Goebel, was Blackburn's warmest friend, and Blackburn himself is an ex-Confederate. That element of the party is now lined up solidly against him.

DELAWARE COUNTY JUDGESHIP.

Senate Clerk Gleason Says He Does Not Want the Place.

There is a lively scramble for the Judgeship of Delaware County, made vacant by the elevation of Judge A. H. Sewall to the Supreme Court bench. About twenty candidates are in the field. Politicians here and papers in Delaware County express a belief that Senate Clerk Lafayette B. Gleason of Delhi can have the place if he wants it. Meeting Col. Gleason yesterday a TIMES reporter asked him about the vacancy.

"I don't want the place," he said, "but some of my friends insist I should take it, if I can get it. No appointment will be made for a month at least. The Judgeship does not pay so well as the position I now hold."

COL. DADY IN FRESH TROUBLE.

Again Called to Court for Substituting Election Officers.

Col. Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee, is a man burdened with many troubles. Now it is the opposition in the First Ward which is adding to his burdens.

Thomas H. Wagstaff, executive member from the First Ward, discovered yesterday that Mr. Dady had served him as he had ex-Sheriff Buttling, by substituting a list of election officers of that ward for one prepared by Wagstaff. When Mr. Wagstaff made this discovery he put off in hot haste to the court and obtained from Justice Hurd an order for Mr. Dady to show cause why the list presented by Col. Dady to the Board of Elections should not be changed to agree with the one originally offered by Mr. Wagstaff. The order is returnable on Thursday next.

OPPOSITION TO MR. FOLKS.

Twenty-ninth District Republicans Object to Forced Nominations.

Homer Folks, who last week resigned from the Board of Aldermen that he might be legally qualified to stand for the Republican nomination for Assembly in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, to succeed Frank Bulkley, will not find the way altogether plain sailing. Opposition to him, not so much personally, it is said, as because of the influences seeking to secure his nomination, has recently developed within the district. Last night it took definite form at a meeting of the Freedom Republican Union, with headquarters at 1,108 Park Avenue, when two different resolutions were adopted, both protesting against the action of the leaders in trying to force Mr. Folks on the district.

One of these resolutions sets forth the fact that the members of the union "regard with disfavor any and all attempts to force upon the voters of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District any particular candidate for the Assembly nomination before the regularly elected delegates of such district shall nominate such candidate"—particularly any attempts on the part of those whose partisanship and loyalty to the Republicans is dubious and uncertain." The resolution then declares that the union will support only regularly nominated candidates.

The other resolution authorizes the printing of 5,000 circulars setting out these facts, to be distributed in the district. It calls attention to the fact that "a combination without authority"—the names of Messrs. Platt, Quigg, and Mason were, after discussion, struck out after the word combination—"in conjunction with the so-called Citizens' Union has already selected the candidate" for the district, and requests all Republicans whose "ideas will not permit abject subservience to such bossism" to send their names to the union.

The union has a membership of 150.

"STEVE" BRODIE TO MOVE.

Buys a House in Tuxedo for His Children, He Says, but Adds a Shrewd Point.

Stephen Brodie, who figures in the popular imagination as "Steve" Brodie, the bridge jumper, has decided to shake the dust of New York off his residential, if not off his commercial, feet. He has parted with his brownstone house at 125 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, for the sum of $15,500, and bought a brick and frame house at Tuxedo, with over an acre of ground, and will soon take up his residence, he says, in the latter favored neighborhood.

Mr. Brodie, although purposing to move his family and effects to Tuxedo, is by no means going to vanish from the Bowery. His affable presence and bejeweled shirt front will still preside at his place of refreshment on that celebrated thoroughfare. It is only in Mr. Brodie's weaker moments, when the cares of commercial life and the nervous strain of acting the boniface to the multitude weigh heavily upon him, that he will permit himself the relaxations of social intercourse which Tuxedo affords to persons of taste. He will also visit his new residence at such times as the very human desire to see his family comes over him, a feeling common alike to philosophers, bridge jumpers, and ordinary people.

Mr. Brodie completed the purchase of his Tuxedo home yesterday through his daughter Irene, who is nineteen years old. He has also a son, Stephen, seventeen years old, and another daughter, Nellie, thirteen years old. Last night he was found at his café, 114 Bowery, and acknowledged that New York was to lose him as a resident, technically speaking. He was engaged in listening to the rendition of musical classics in the concert hall attached to his saloon when a reporter called to see him. The solitary "barkeep" thrust his head in through the concert hall and ejaculated "Steve!" and Mr. Brodie presently appeared, wearing, among other things, a straw hat and a shirt with an aesthetic pink front, supporting a tie in which blazed an enormous horseshoe of diamonds.

"Yes," he said, modestly, when the subject of chief interest was broached, "I sold me house up town three days ago to Mr. James O'Connor. He owns No. 127, next door. Yes, I'm goin' to move to a tonier neighborhood, goin' to Tuxedo and plant meself with the other swell guys. I got a fourteen-room house, only three years old, from a feller named George Dillingham; he was a broker at 52 Wall Street. He lived in it, see? It's as good as new, hey? Why, o' course it is."

"What kind of a house is it?" Mr. Brodie was asked.

"Well, I dunno much about arch-i-tetcher, but it's brick half way up an' the rest is wood, see? I've got me three children—I'm goin' to put the girls in St. Mary's Convent at Peekskill and me boy in the Sacred Heart Academy—and there's two servants. So there ye got me household. I got a barn and an outhouse for the servants and a little gymnasium with parallel bars and all them fixins in it, and I got me pool table and me billiard table in me house, fer me children, what I always have."

"Got any horses up there?"

"Oh, sure. I got two horses. But I just sold 'em, and I got another pair from Mr. Kearney. I give 'm fifteen hunderd fer de pair. Ye see all them wealthy people up there have their fine horses and rigs an' I am goin' to have the same."

"How long will it take you to run out there?"

"Thirty-eight minutes. But I guess I won't be up only ev'y Sat'day, see? I spen' fifteen hours a day here, and I kin take a midnight train w'en I get through if I wan-ter."

"Well, how is it you want to leave New York, Mr. Brodie?"

"Well see here, I've lived in Cherry Street an' in de Fourth Ward, an' on Fifth Avenoo and in Harlem, an' now I want to live in the country. It's fer me children, see?"

Mr. Brodie later disclosed the fact that his change of residence is not entirely the outcome of a desire to give his family fresh air.

"I'm buyin' this house on speculation, see? Those people don't want me. Steve Brodie, up there. Them wealt'y fellers, 'll want to get rid o' me, see? Will I move somewheres else if I don't like Tuxedo? Sure! Ye kin say I may go to Larch-mount. Are ye on?"

Mr. Brodie stated confidentially the price paid for his new home, but asked that, for business reasons, it be not mentioned. His wish will be respected.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.
What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.
GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION.

Awards Amounting to $113,201.72 to Westchester Property Owners.

WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 3.—David W. Travis of Peekskill, William H. Wright of Somers, and John Connelly of New York, who were appointed by the Supreme Court as Commissioners to fix the compensation to be awarded to the owners and all persons interested in the real estate about Mount Kisco, Westchester County, needed by the City of New York for the purpose of providing for the sanitary protection of the sources of its water supply, to-day filed their report in the office of the County Clerk of Westchester County.

They make the following awards: Jeremiah Donovan, $1,970; executors of the estate of Alfred A. Sutton, $11,372.50; executors of the estate of David Mayer, $15,506.70; Joseph H. Crane, $12,870; Marie J. Wood, $6,675.82; Theresa H. Crist, $7,772; Theodore Carpenter and Howard Bailey, $14,681.40; James K. Dakin & Son, $10,250; unknown, $9,783.84; Mary H. Sarles, $5,200; Caroline L. Carpenter, $16,815. Total, $113,201.72.

Victoria's Gift to Her People.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Queen will present to the National Portrait Gallery Hayter's celebrated picture of her Majesty in her coronation robes, which is now at Kensington Palace.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:59	Sun sets...7:12	Moon rises...3:10

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:06	Gov. Isl'd...6:51	H. Gate...8:47
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:18	Gov. Isl'd...6:56	H. Gate...8:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Origen, Kingston	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 5.

Altai, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caracas, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Rio Janeiro	6:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Irrawaddy, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....

The Wanamaker Store.

The Red Cards

EVERY piece of furniture in this sale is ticketed. Those that bear red-and-white cards are the pieces especially prepared for this sale.

These red-and-white cards tell interesting and important stories, and they are stories that you can implicitly rely upon. Each card bears two prices,—one, the present price; the other, the regular price of the article in question. The difference is anywhere from $1 to $105, and is the mathematical statement of the economies this sale has for you.

Fully one-third of the pieces would sell, and are selling everywhere for a half more than we ask. Several thousand of them are at half price, the balance are worth a fourth more than we ask.

We wouldn't expect you to bother with August furniture-buying unless you had something to gain by it. You have. Come and see how much.

Rocking Chairs in the Sale There are fifteen thousand of them in stock, in 250 styles. We print 12 descriptions of a line-and-a-half each, and call it advertising. The strength of the story, (as in all stories wherein the subject is too big for the writer,) lies in what it doesn't say.

But as a thousandth of the whole truth, read this, and think a little of what remains untold.

ROCKING CHAIRS
$3, regularly $4.50—Mahogany finished; saddle-wood seat.
$4, regularly $6—Mahogany finished; full arms; cobbler leather seat.
$5, regularly $7.50—Golden oak; embossed cobbler seat.
$5, regularly $7.50—Mahogany finished; upholstered spring seat covered in silk damask.
$6, regularly $8—Mahogany finished; saddle seat; decorated leather back.
$6.75, regularly $10—Mahogany finished; decorated leather and marqueterie back.
$7.50, regularly $11—Mahogany finished; decorated leather seat and back.
$7.50, regularly $11—Solid mahogany; high carved arms; marqueterie back; saddle seat.
$12.75, regularly $19—Solid mahogany; carved top arms; saddle-wood seat.
$30, regularly $45—Solid mahogany; heavily carved back, side arms.

ARM CHAIRS
$6.75, regularly $10—Golden oak framed; pattern tapestry seat and back.
$7.50, regularly $11—Mahogany finished; upholstered seat covered in silk damask.

Women's Jackets Final Reductions This is one of those all-too-few once-a-year chances that a good many people wait and watch for. It is worth it. All the jackets in the store are to be sold out, and sold out quickly. The immense Fall stock will begin to come in shortly. And so, with this indication of jacket demand in plain view, we set about sacrificing jackets. Merchandising is full of such apparent contradictions.

These are all light jackets, of course, but good for wear in this latitude nearly up to Thanksgiving.

Here are the new prices with the old ones:—

$5, formerly up to $12.
$7.50, formerly up to $18.
$10, formerly up to $22.
$12, formerly up to $25.
$15, formerly up to $35.

Second floor, Broadway.

Negligee Shirts Very Cheap In one lot of 150 dozen there are imported madras shirts with plaited bosoms that sold for $2.50 each; and others, also imported, that were $2.25. Then there are some with bodies and cuffs of fine woven madras and fronts of silk to match, that have been good values at $2; and, again, cheviot shirts, price heretofore at $2. Just a few in the collection were $1.50. Now take your choice among all of these stylish, well-made, tasteful shirts at $1 each.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS AT 50c.
150 dozen of these, too, comprising percale, madras and cheviot shirts, some with silk fronts. All in desirable patterns and all fully worth double and treble this price—50c.

Men's Sweaters, Half Price But not before nine o'clock this morning. There are only 75 doz. All wool, medium weight, plain colors, some with bright colors at neck and sleeves. $2.50 always—now $1.25.

Men's Madras Ties 6 for 25c Can't keep up with the demand for these. 50 gross ready again this morning. Best Madras, best patterns, fast-colors, 25c. a half dozen; though 50c. would be fair.

Kerchief Scarfs 50c. New. Patterns, colorings, shapes are all new. Heavy twilled silk, carefully made. 50 dozen should go in a jiffy at half a dollar each—they're rarely good values at that price. Beside they're the latest.

Men's Bathing Suits Plain blue and black Jersey cloth suits that were low-priced at $1.75 and $2.25. Pick from this gathering at $1.50.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth Street.

Women's Wrappers Re-priced to close, 65c. and 85c. kinds at 50c. They are in fancy figured and striped percales, prettily trimmed with braid. Some handsome home gowns of lawn and percales at only $1, though former prices, $1.75 and $2, were low enough.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Good Shoe Story We have been telling good shoe stories for more than two years, but we haven't reached the end of our repertoire yet, nor neared it. Read this:—

First—400 pairs of women's oxfords, tan and black kidskin. Some narrow toes. All good-looking and shapely. Values up to $1.50. Hurrying away at

50c. a Pair

Second—Every line of Women's Tan Oxford Ties heretofore selling on the main floor at $2 and $3 has been reduced to

$1.50 a Pair

All are our regular goods and in dark brown and chocolate kidskin and calfskin. All toe-shapes, all sizes.

Fifth Floor Store.

Third—175 pairs of Women's Tan Button and Lace Boots at $2.75. Up to now they have been selling at $5 a pair. A gilt-edged and glittering bargain if you find your size among them. Main floor store.

Fourth—Misses' Laced Shoes in a rich brown kidskin at $1.40. A strong shoe for country use and general hard service. Main floor.

Fifth—600 pairs of Men's Tan Calfskin and kidskin shoes that have been selling on the main floor at $3 and $4. To-day, in the fifth floor store, at

$2.30

Our regular goods, and as stylish and right as they can be.

Sixth—Women's lace boots, medium color, stitched and welted, absolutely correct, soft, comfortable; used to be $3. This morning $2.30 a pair. Main floor.

Our Men's Clothing Store Styles that are authoritative, cutting that is perfect, materials that are best. Add diminutive prices and you have the secret of our popularity. Examples:—

SUITS AND TROUSERS
$8.50—Blue and black serge suits made of fine serge, strictly fast color; sewed throughout with pure silk. Early season prices $10, $12 and $15.
$2.50—A lot of men's trousers, left over from suits; black and blue cheviots, and serges.
$3.50—Men's worsted trousers; sold well at $5.

MEN'S FLANNEL SUITS
A large and varied stock. We think no house in American can show its equal. There's been big selling of these stylish, comfortable suits here, and it bids fair to continue at least a little while longer. These suits,—coat and trousers only—with belt of same material,—are not expensive. Some are marked so—
$10—Single-breasted blue gray Herringbone, and some light gray stripes. $11 for the same with double-breasted coats.
$8.50—Blue ground with double gray stripes.
$20—All imported. Very fine. Very handsome.

Boys' Clothing End-of-the-week offerings for boys who would be well dressed at little cost:

$2.50—Double breasted jacket suits; some with extra trousers; $4 and $5 values.
$4—Sailor suits in fancy cheviots; prettily trimmed. Sold well at $5 to $7.
50c.—Knee trousers, all wool; 75c. and $1 kinds.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs Wanamaker handkerchiefs are all-linen, pure linen, exclusively linen, made with pains, with skill, with delicate good taste. No news in that? Certainly not. But here: A new initial handkerchief, the very latest design, simple, extra fine; sold in dozens or half dozens at

$1.25 a Dozen

Broadway.

Girls' Dresses And Bathing Suits In the fairest shades of pink, blue and green, in the rarest qualities of dotted Swiss muslin, dimity and lawn,—exquisite frocks. Guimpe styles mostly, trimmed daintily with ribbon, lace or embroidery. Values were generous at $5.50, now

$3.50 Each.

And the best of bathing suits.

$2.50—Fine flannel, sailor collar and vest prettily trimmed with wide white braid; sizes, 4 to 14 yrs.
$3, were $4.50—Flannel, red and navy blue; trimmed with white braid; sizes, 4 to 14 yrs.
$3.25, were $4.75—Mohair, red, blue, and black; sailor collar, and revers of contrasting shades; braid trimmings.

Second floor, Broadway.

Chocolate Covered Marshmallows Thirty cents a pound for this quality, generally. It's well worth it, according to the prices it sells for elsewhere. There's a great quantity here, freshly made, that we'll sell at 20c. a pound.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

DEATH OF JOHN KELLY

One of New York's Best-Known Figures Passes Away.

CALLED "SMILING" BY ALL

His Trustworthiness and His Wide Acquaintance Among Millionaires, in Politics, and Sporting Circles.

The most prominent character of the old Eighth Ward and one of the best-known figures in the life of New York City for the last third of a century vanished yesterday with the death of "Smiling" John Kelly after a lingering illness. Mr. Kelly died at his home, 252 West Seventy-fifth Street, where he had lived since his retirement from business a few years ago. It was, however, in the locality where the greater portion of his life was spent that his death excited the deepest interest, and in Wall Street, at the race track, and among politicians of both parties in all parts of the city the death caused more than passing comment.

Although Mr. Kelly never held public office, he was essentially a public character almost from the time he reached manhood. It has been said of him that he knew more citizens of New York than any other man. Most of the many thousands of men with whom he was acquainted he knew intimately enough to call them by their first names, and he was "John" to everybody. Many years ago he acquired the soubriquet of "Smiling" because a friend of his remarked that "You always get a smile with a drink at John Kelly's place." He became famous for his extraordinary fund of good nature, which never failed under the most trying circumstances. By this quality he attracted the friendship and confidence of men in every walk of life. Millionaires and paupers and men of all the intermediate grades told him secrets, which they would reveal to nobody else, and he never betrayed them.

RIGID RULE IN BUSINESS.

Mr. Kelly was born in the old Eighth Ward about fifty-nine years ago. He received a common school education in a parochial school in Mulberry Street, and began his business career as a bartender in the saloon of Michael Purcell, at the corner of West Broadway and Duane Street. He worked also in a similar capacity in a saloon at Bleecker and Elizabeth Streets, and in 1867 started in the liquor business for himself at Broome and Hudson Streets, where he continued until his retirement about nine years ago. This is, in brief, the history of his business career, but in this narrow sphere he formed his vast acquaintance, and acquired such influence and power as have been enjoyed by but few citizens of New York. As a saloon keeper he held rigidly to the observance of certain rules. He never sold liquor on Sunday or after midnight, and never permitted an intoxicated man to spend money in his place. Every man, prominent or obscure, who frequented his place was treated alike. If a prominent politician entered the door under the influence of liquor and asked for a drink, John Kelly, with his customary smile, would say: "Senator," or "Judge," or whatever the man's title might be, "you can have all the money you want, but you can't spend any here. You know the rule, and we must live up to it." Nobody ever took offense, and "Smiling" John Kelly went on widening his acquaintance and strengthening his friendships.

Mr. Kelly took naturally to politics, and allied himself early with Tammany Hall. At the time of his death he was one of the Sachems of the Tammany Society, and a member of the Finance Committee of the Tammany political organization, of which Richard Croker is Chairman. He could have held any office in the gift of Tammany, but, with the exception of serving for a period as a Grand Juror, he refused all political preferment. Nominations for Sheriff and County Clerk were offered him, but he declined both. He would never accept even the position of district leader, but for many years his influence was greater, perhaps, than that of any other individual in the organization. He was the most intimate friend, and, it has been said, the only real confidant of Mr. Croker. He was on almost equally confidential terms at one time with William M. Tweed and John Kelly. He was, by the way, no relative of the latter.

On account of his intimate knowledge of politics Mr. Kelly was frequently called upon to conduct negotiations which could have been intrusted to few other men. It is generally understood that he had a hand in the pie between in the numerous "deals" between the Republican and Democratic leaders in local campaigns, and he is said to have enjoyed the confidence of many prominent Republicans to the same extent that he did that of the leaders of his own party. He was credited, also, with knowing the secrets of the Police and Fire Departments, particularly the former, as they were known to nobody else in the city. He was on the most intimate terms with Thomas F. Byrnes when the latter was at the head of the police force, and of the older members of the force he knew almost every one by name, and most of them intimately.

Mr. Kelly's knowledge of police matters was generally understood, and when the Lexow investigation was in progress it was the general opinion that he would have made a most interesting witness. At that time, however, he was making a trip around the world, from which he did not return until after the investigation was concluded. When the Mazet committee came to New York last Spring its members were anxious to call Mr. Kelly as one of the first witnesses, but this time also he was beyond the reach of a subpoena. He was in poor health at the time, and early in the Spring he went to the West Indies, and thence to Florida. Afterward he went to the White Sulphur Springs, Va., remaining until he was advised that he had not long to live, when he came home.

HIS INTEREST IN RACING.

For many years Mr. Kelly was prominently identified with racing interests, though he never owned a stable. He acted as the betting commissioner for Michael F. and Philip Dwyer until the brothers dissolved partnership, after which his interest in the sport gradually waned. While he was connected with racing matters he was called upon to settle many disputes between prominent horsemen, and his decisions were never disputed. He knew more secrets of the turf than any other man of his day, possessing the confidence of horse owners in the same degree that he did that of politicians, and it was always said of him that what was told to him never "went any further."

In Wall Street Mr. Kelly was equally fortunate in his intimacies. Jay Gould believed in him and was his adviser on many occasions. In recent years he had been the trusted friend of James R. Keene. He prospered in his regular business, but the greater portion of the large fortune which he is supposed to have amassed was the product of his connection with racing and Wall Street interests. In politics he helped many men, but it is not known that he made any money by this means. Though his knowledge of the "shady" side of life in New York doubtless was extensive he preserved throughout his career a reputation of rugged personal honesty, which, together with his genial temperament, was the foundation of his fortune.

Mr. Kelly lived for many years at 587 Broome Street, nearly opposite his place of business. His former residence is now occupied by Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn. Upon his retirement Mr. Kelly moved up town, but by so doing he lost none of his popularity in the vicinity of his former home. He leaves a wife, whom he married when a young man. The couple had no children.

Mr. Kelly, though not a talkative man, was a favorite among his acquaintances, who found great pleasure in his society. He was formerly one of the most frequent diners at Delmonico's, where he and a few chosen friends were seen almost nightly. After the revival of the Democratic Club, under the auspices of Mr. Croker, that club became his favorite resort. A good share of his time in the last few years was occupied in extensive travels in this country and Europe. On one of his European trips he had an audience with the Pope.

HIS LAST TRIP IN JUNE.

Mr. Kelly returned from his last trip on June 30. He was very feeble, and a bronchial affection compelled him to make known his wants in a voice scarcely above a whisper. He occupied the second floor of the house, and never after his return was he able to get down stairs. Callers were frequent, among them being ex-Judge Daniel F. McMahon, and other well-known members of the Democratic organization of this city, as well as a number of his sportsmen friends. Ex-Judge McMahon called on Tuesday afternoon, and at that time Mr. Kelly was apparently much better than he had been at any time since his return.

Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed, as Mrs. Kelly is prostrated with grief, but it has been settled that funeral services will be held at the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, at the corner of Seventy-first Street and Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. to-morrow, and that the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society will attend in a body. The interment will probably be in Calvary Cemetery, but that matter has not yet been settled definitely.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CHANGES IN LACKAWANNA.

The Complete Reorganization of the Passenger Department Effected.

The reorganized passenger department of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was yesterday in a condition of complete efficiency, and business was transacted as though the changes had been in operation for years instead of two days. The organization as it exists at 26 Exchange Place is due to Traffic Manager B. D. Caldwell, who was Chairman of the Western Lines Passenger Association, and General Passenger Agent T. W. Lee, who succeeded W. F. Holwill. The circular of Mr. Lee announcing appointments and reassignments, effective Aug. 1, has these items of personality:

George W. Hayler, Chief Clerk; Howard J. Ball, General Eastern Passenger Agent, with headquarters at 429 Broadway, New York; M. L. Smith, Division Passenger Agent, with headquarters at Scranton, Penn.; P. P. Hancock, Division Passenger Agent, with headquarters at 289 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. C. Brayton, Division Passenger Agent, with headquarters at Syracuse, N. Y.; W. N. Babcock, General Western Agent, with headquarters at 529 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Fred P. Fox, Traveling Passenger Agent, with headquarters at 289 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WAR ON THE MAINE CENTRAL.

A Part of Its Line May Be Paralleled by Electric Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 3.—The railroad war which has broken out between the Maine Central and the Lewiston, Brunswick and Bath Electric Railroad Companies is attracting great attention here, and the agitators for a lower railroad tariff say that as a result the Maine Central will be paralleled by electric roads from Portland to Waterville. Discussion of the matter has begun already, and it is understood that in several towns men have been secured to awaken the interest of the people in electric roads and in lower passenger rates.

It is asserted that the capital invested in the Lewiston, Brunswick and Bath Railroad enterprise has come principally from outside the State, and that seven-eighths of it was secured in Boston and New York. It was learned to-night that I. C. Libby, Treasurer of the Lewiston, Brunswick and Bath Railroad sold to New York parties to-day $200,000 in bonds and $50,000 in stock of this road. This sale closes out nearly all the securities of the company. It is claimed that the officers of the steam road are putting down fares in the hope of preventing further investments of outside capital in the electrical enterprises of the State. The management of the steam road denies this statement, and asserts that fares were reduced to meet the popular demand for a lower price for transportation.

RAILWAY APPLICATIONS DENIED.

State Board Refuses Permission to Build to Two Companies.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—The application of the Jamestown Terminal Railroad Company, to build and operate a steam railroad about one mile in length within the precincts of the City of Jamestown, has been denied by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners on the ground that public convenience and necessity do not require its construction.

The board also denied on the same grounds the application of the Babylon and North Shore Railroad Company, for permission to build and operate a railroad sixteen miles in length, of standard gauge, from the village of Babylon to Northport.

THREE CONVICTS ASSAULT GUARD

All Got Out, But One Is Killed in Trying to Board a Train.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 3.—Jack Holly, L. Priest, and Will Bobo, prisoners at the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, assaulted with shovels F. Knief, a guard, and after beating him over the head and neck, almost severing his head from his body with their crude weapons, they made their escape. A few minutes later Holly attempted to board a fast moving Santa Fé train, but missed his foothold and was killed. Holly and the other two men were Indian Territory outlaws.

M. T. PYNE BLOCKS TROLLEY LINE

He Buys Three Farms Between Princeton and Lawrenceville.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 3.—M. Taylor Pyne has completed negotiations for the purchase of three farms between Princeton and Lawrenceville, and through this purchase has frustrated the plans of the Trenton Trolley Company. The farms were owned by George Edyke, John Hunt, and Henry E. Hale, respectively, and are located below Mr. Pyne's residence, between the Trenton Turnpike and the Stockton Road.

The trolley company, which could not get the right of way to Princeton through the Stockton Road, had mapped out plans to get in to the college town by the turnpike. Being now shut off from this route, it will have to extend the road at least a mile eastward at Cox's Corner if it wants to come to Princeton.

MYSTERIOUS HOSPITAL CASE.

Man Picked Up in Passaic Likely Married Here the Day Before.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 3.—In a cot in St. Mary's Hospital in this city is a man whose name is supposed to be William Johnson and who is believed to come from Middletown, N. Y. He is unable to tell anything about himself, as he lies in a state of coma.

He was picked up on the streets here yesterday, and was at first thought to be intoxicated, but this was found not to be the case, and he was taken to the hospital. He seems to be suffering from nervous prostration, but there are symptoms about the case which puzzle the doctors.

In one of his pockets was found a marriage certificate showing that Johnson was married in New York City on Aug. 1. The bride's name is given as Clara Brown and her residence as Howell's, N. Y. The Rev. George H. Hall of a Congregational church in New York City performed the ceremony. No one here knows where Mrs. Johnson is or how Johnson came to be in this city.

There is no clergyman of the name of George H. Hall given in the city Directory.

A Negro Lynched in Georgia.

BLAKELY, Ga., Aug. 3.—Louis Henderson, a negro who has been in the employ of J. M. Bowman, a planter in this county, for four years past, yesterday attacked the six-year-old daughter of Mr. Bowman. He was captured by the father and was taken in hand by a band of lynchers. The mob was very quiet and orderly, and before the town knew what was going on the negro was hanging from a limb of a tree in the outskirts of the town.

Destructive Storm in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 3.—A storm of almost unprecedented violence swept over Westmoreland, Stafford, and King George Counties last night. Crops were damaged, trees blown down, several houses were unroofed, and horses and cattle were killed by lightning. No details are available as yet, and no loss of human life is reported. A heavy fall of hail is reported from some points.

Mother and Son Hurt in Runaway.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Edward Waugh of New York and her six-year-old son were badly injured in a runaway to-day. They were thrown from their carriage, which was wrecked, and the boy's collarbone was broken in two places. Mrs. Waugh was injured about the body and limbs.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

After considerable hard work we have once more caught up with our orders. Large additions to our manufacturing facilities will enable us to now supply any quantity of the Generously Good Geo. W. Childs 5c. Cigars that may be called for.

Our friends who have been unable to get their favorite cigar for the past two weeks will kindly accept our apology for the annoyance, which we promise shall not be repeated, if we can help it.

As we prophesied two months ago, the "Childs" Cigar has become the cigar success of the century.

FOR THE GEO. W. CHILDS GENEROUSLY GOOD 5¢ CIGAR

HARBURGER, HOMAN & CO. MANUFACTURERS

METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO., DISTRIBUTERS.

OTIS TO HAVE 40,000 TROOPS.

Believed at Washington that Secretary Root Will Largely Increase the Philippine Forces.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—It was announced this afternoon that Secretary Root would be absent from Washington until Monday, leaving this city by an evening train for New York. It is quite likely that he will see the President before he returns to Washington.

It appears probable from developments during the past two days in the War Department that Secretary Root has in contemplation an army of quite 40,000 men for the Philippines. Army men believe he has plans to that effect matured in his mind.

While Mr. Root has been at the head of the department only a brief time, he has been making diligent inquiries among the bureau chiefs regarding supplies and equipments, and the trend of his questioning has been in the direction of an increase in the available force in the Eastern archipelago.

GEN. OTIS APPOINTS OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Gen. Otis cables the following selections for the new regiments:

Additional nominations original vacancies in Thirty-seventh volunteers.—Captains—Ernest D. Scott, Second Lieutenant Sixth Artillery; John E. Morran, Captain, Montana; Charles N. Clark, First Lieutenant, Minnesota; Sergt. Henry A. Hutchins, Company E, Fourteenth Infantry.

First Lieutenants—Sergts. Edward T. Balch, Troop L, Fourth Cavalry; Jesse G. Lowenberg, late Corporal, Battery D, Sixth Artillery; Frank Auswald, recruit, Thirty-seventh, late Sergeant Company B, Kansas; John S. E. Young, Sergeant Major, Twelfth Infantry; Daniel F. Bowman, recruit, Thirty-seventh, late private Company C, Montana; John L. Nussell, Sergeant, Company C, South Dakota; Ira Keethly, recruit, Thirty-seventh, late Sergeant, Company D, Kansas.

The above completes the list except one Assistant Surgeon. The Thirty-sixth Regiment, numbering 500, has been equipped and sent to San Fernando. The Thirty-seventh, numbering 500 is being assembled for equipment. Lockett's regiment recruiting rapidly and nomination of officers telegraphed soon.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS IN CAMP.

March Through Multitudes from the Senator to the Presidio.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 3.—At 9 o'clock this morning the Pennsylvania troops disembarked from the transport Senator and commenced the march to the Presidio reservation, where the soldiers will go into camp preparatory to mustering out.

The reception accorded the soldiers from the Keystone State was similar to that given the Oregon, Nebraska, and Utah boys who had preceded them home. Thousands upon thousands of people lined the streets through which the boys were to pass. The usual medley of steam whistles, cannon, and fireworks accompanied them all through the business section of the city. Lower Market Street was packed with people, and as the parade swung into that thoroughfare a mighty cheer went up and was carried all the way up the street and repeated. From hotel windows and business houses streamers of bunting were thrown to the breeze, and in some places strings of cowbells had been suspended from windows to add to the din.

Three heavy batteries, one light battery, and the regimental band of the Third Artillery came first in the parade, followed by the Nebraska regiment, and then came the Pennsylvanians, led by Lieut. Col. Barnett, whose sword, draped in crape out of respect to the memory of Col. Hawkins, commander of the regiment, who died at sea en route home, caused a hush to fall on the multitudes.

The Pennsylvanians were a sturdy lot, and presented even a better appearance, from a health standpoint, than did the Nebraska boys and those from Utah, but they ascribe this to the tonic effects of the sea air on the voyage and to the fact that they were off the fighting line for some time before departing from the island.

To-day they were attired in blue uniform and carried their blankets and rifles, and their spick and span appearance commanded great attention. The expressions of gratification which their sun-burned faces bore and an occasional cheer were the only signs they permitted themselves to show that they appreciated the demonstrations of a grateful people. The plaudits of an admiring people could not dissipate the discipline of a year's service in Uncle Sam's army, and the loss of their commander hung heavily upon them.

The battle flag of the Pennsylvanians, torn, shot-riddled, and almost a wreck of its former beauty, excited more admiration than did anything else. As soon as the color-bearer came into sight carrying the dingy and frayed bit of silk a cheer, mightier, if possible, than any which had been given the boys, rang out and reverberated among the throngs who had gathered to welcome the soldiers.

The ambulances of the Pennsylvanians brought up the rear of the regiment, bearing the sick and wounded. Following the Pennsylvanians came Battery C of the Third Artillery from the Presidio.

The parade was reviewed in Van Ness Avenue by Gen. Shafter, and in the reviewing stand with him was the committee of Pennsylvanians who had come from the Keystone State to extend a welcome to their returned heroes. As the troops passed the reviewing stand they could not suppress a cheer, and it was returned by those in the stand bowing, waving handkerchiefs and flags.

The men will remain in camp at the Presidio for several weeks and will be taken to their Pennsylvania homes in a body after being mustered out.

SUSPENDED FOR COWARDICE.

Capt. Burton, an Iowa Volunteer, Deserted His Troops and Hid.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 3.—The Adjutant General is in receipt of Manila advices that Capt. A. F. Burton of Company D, Fifty-first Iowa, from Villisca, has been suspended for cowardice, and is now at Manila waiting a dishonorable discharge. Burton was Principal of the schools at Wymore, Neb., when the war broke out, and went back to his old home at Villisca, Iowa, taking the Captaincy of the company. He is reported to have deserted his troops in an engagement, and hidden in a ditch while the company went into action without him.

Transports Leaving Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The War Department to-day received the following from Gen. Otis regarding the movement of transports:

Four transports in harbor; cargoes discharged. Pennsylvania nearly coaled; takes on recruits; received organizations in southern waters; leaves Aug. 6; returns all men discharged under General Orders 40. Sheridan being coaled; leaves for San Francisco Aug. 8 with Montana and South Dakota troops. Valencia and Zealandia require 1,200 tons coal; time of sailing indefinite, as approaching typhoon interferes.

Gen. Funston Will Not Muster Out.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 3.—A letter from Gen. Funston was received by D. R. Anthony, Jr., of The Leavenworth Times to-day. The General announces that he will stay in the army until the war in the Philippines is at an end, and will not muster out with his regiment.

Volunteer Enlistments, 9,063.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The number of enlistments yesterday was 384, making a total of 9,063. Col. Bell's regiment, the Twenty-seventh, at Camp Meade, is now above its quota, making two regiments complete.

CALL FOR MORE VOLUNTEERS.

Army Officers in the City Believe It Will Be Issued Next Week.

Army officers now in the city express the belief that an additional call for troops will be issued next week. Col. I. W. Jones, now a recruiting officer at Yonkers, and Major Erastus L. Hawks of Washington, are mentioned for Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the next regiment recruited.

Major Hawks is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and declined to discuss the matter. He said, however, that if the country desired his services it could have them. Major Hawks served through the civil war and was badly wounded at Spottsylvania, losing two fingers of the right hand and the use of his right wrist.

Major Hawks admitted, however, that he believed there was urgent need for more troops in the Philippines, and he considered 75,000 men none too many there. The Major warmly eulogized Major Gen. Lawton.

The Major who served in the Tenth United States Volunteers in the recent war with Spain declined to express an opinion concerning a report of the probable appointment of Gen. Lawton to succeed Gen. E. S. Otis at Manila.

DEWEY CELEBRATION PLANS.

Pennsylvania Railroad and Steamship Companies to Decorate Piers.

A letter has been received by the Executive Committee of the Dewey Reception Committee from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, agreeing to decorate the end of the company's pier here very handsomely with a design in electric lights in the form of a double arch, with the words, "Welcome to Dewey." The letters in electric lights can be seen all over the harbor. The company will also decorate with flags its other piers, and the steamship companies have promised to decorate their piers on the New Jersey side in a similar manner, so that both sides of the river will be a stream of light on the night of the celebration.

The Committee on Fireworks held a meeting yesterday and received suggestions from several firms as to displays to be made in various parts of the city. While no action was taken, it was the sense of the committee that there should be a display on the Brooklyn Bridge, at the City Hall, and at twenty-five places in different parts of the city.

A meeting of the Municipal Art Commission will be held in the Mayor's office this morning at which the plans for the triumphal arch will be discussed. The approval of the Art Commission is necessary before the contract can be let.

Georgia Troops May Be Here.

ATLANTA, Aug. 3.—Gov. Candler has received an invitation from Charles F. Roe, Major General commanding the National Guard of New York, asking him to send the whole or a portion of the National Guard and the naval militia of Georgia to participate in the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey, to take place about Oct. 1. Gov. Candler has accepted the invitation and will grant every company in the State volunteers wishing to go leave to do so.

Children to Honor Dewey in Song.

It was decided yesterday to have 5,000 or 10,000 children at Grant's Tomb on the second day of the Dewey celebration. They will be formed into a square, and will sing National songs and National hymns in honor of the Admiral. This is a substitute for the children's parade which was at first proposed.

The Culgoa Will be Sold.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Culgoa, one of the ships bought by Admiral Dewey and attached to the Asiatic Squadron, is to be appraised preparatory to being offered at public sale.

SEVERE STORM IN MARYLAND.

Wind, Hail, and Rain Destroy Buildings, Crops, and Fruits.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3.—Late yesterday a violent rain and wind storm passed through the State and Clarksville, Frederick, Washington, Grove, Cumberland, Hyattsville, Hagerstown, and Rockville are to-day just beginning to realize its effects and figure the damage done.

Clarksville lost two churches, some dwelling houses and stores, and heavy trees were uprooted by the wind and laid across the highways. Frederick suffered from a severe hailstorm in connection with the wind, which blew down fences, trees, and outbuildings. At Cumberland the house of Joshua Turner was moved from its foundation, and around Hagerstown hailstones two inches thick by actual measurement laid low all standing crops and stripped fruit trees, besides killing hundreds of chickens.

The storm seemed to be no wider than 300 feet, and its duration was between fifteen and twenty minutes.

A Brooklynite Hurt Near Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 3.—Robert Lowe, whose residence is said to be in Brooklyn, had his legs severed by a Ballston Terminal Railway train near Rock City Falls this afternoon. Lowe, who is thirty years old, was brought to the Saratoga Hospital, but it is believed that he cannot survive his injuries.

The Greatest Gift is Health.
Johann Hoff's Malt Extract
Makes Flesh and Blood. Gives Health to All.

Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

The Saturday Evening Post
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

FOR COUNCILMEN'S ARREST

Orders to Send Five of Them to Jail Expected To-day.

COURT'S ORDER NOT OBEYED

Voting for $34,255 of Bonds Instead of the Entire Issue Did Not Purge Them of Contempt.

Five members of the Council, who have hitherto held out under the threats of punishment to be administered by the strong arm of the law, are now nearly face to face with the prospect of being housed at public expense as a reward for their temerity. They were adjudged guilty of contempt of court on Tuesday by Justice Fitzgerald, and had an opportunity at Wednesday's meeting to purge themselves of contempt by voting for the resolution approving the issue of $2,100,000 bonds to pay for the new Hall of Records. They scorned this opportunity and went to court yesterday relying upon the fact that they had voted for the resolution approving the issue of $34,255 in bonds (the amount now due John Peirce, the contractor, for work already done,) to save them from jail. But they relied in vain, for there is practically no doubt now that these five men will go to jail, though the order for their arrest has not yet been signed.

The five unfortunates over whom the order hangs like the sword of Damocles, suspended by a thread which is being rapidly worn through, are Martin F. Conly of 92 Adams Street, Brooklyn; William A. Doyle of 261 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn; Joseph Cassidy of Blissville, Borough of Queens; Bernard C. Murray of 1,262 Boston Road, Borough of the Bronx, and Charles H. Francisco of 1,192 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. These men and nine others were adjudged guilty of contempt on Tuesday, and each fined $100, which must be paid. The nine others, Councilmen Oakley, Foley, Engel, Goodwin, Murphy, Wise, Hottenroth, Williams, and Leich, purged themselves of contempt, however, by voting for the $2,100,000 bond issue on Wednesday, and will escape imprisonment.

CONTENTION OF THE COUNCILMEN.

The hearing, at which the lawyers for the Councilmen tried to prove that their clients had all complied with the original writ of mandamus, took place before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday morning. The contention of the five men who voted only for the $34,255 bond issue was that they had complied with the writ of mandamus in so doing, even though Mr. Peirce would be no nearer getting his money by their action. They did not succeed in convincing Justice Fitzgerald that they had purged themselves, and had not a delay arisen over the form of the order for their arrest Deputy Sheriffs would probably have been started on the scent for them before the sun disappeared. As it is, they will no doubt have to seek the friendly shores of New Jersey to-day if they expect to escape arrest. L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for John Peirce, who obtained the writ of mandamus, declares that he will get them even if they do that.

The hearing yesterday was on the settlement of the order adjudging the fourteen Councilmen guilty of contempt. The courtroom was crowded, and the Council was well represented. W. J. Kelly, who represents Councilmen Conly, Doyle, Cassidy, and Murray, contended in court that the Councilmen had obeyed the writ in voting for the $34,255 bond issue, and asked that in the order signed by Justice Fitzgerald the clause directing their imprisonment until they had obeyed the court's order should be striken out.

"They have not complied with the order of the court," said Mr. Kellogg. "This resolution was not in compliance with the writ of mandamus. The act authorizing the erection of the Hall of Records requires that the Municipal Council shall approve the issue of bonds, which have been authorized and approved by the Board of Estimate and the Controller. The Board of Estimate and the Controller approved of such an issue of bonds, and sent this resolution to the Municipal Council, and they refused to approve it."

DEMAND FOR IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. Kellogg added that corporate stock was not issued in fractional sums, such as that voted for by the Council. He asked for the imprisonment of the five men who had voted against the $2,100,000 bond issue.

Isidor Cohen, who represented Councilman Martin Engel, said: "Mr. Engel, your Honor, has always voted for every bond issue which has come before him. He was not served with the copy of the writ of mandamus until after the meeting of the Council at which the vote was to have been taken, and I can't see how he ought to be fined or imprisoned."

Mr. Kellogg then said that he had prepared an order in compliance with the Court's decision that fourteen Councilmen were in contempt, and would hand it up in a few minutes. He did not ask that any of the men who had voted for the $2,100,000 resolution be sent to jail, he said, and he would give all of them a reasonable time in which to pay their fines.

Henry A. Gumbleton, who represented his law partner, Councilman Hottenroth, then declared that his client had voted for the bond issue. "If my client is in contempt, your Honor," he declared, "then the Mayor of the City of New York is just as much in contempt."

"Well, well!" put in Mr. Kellogg; "we're not after the Mayor here."

"The Mayor is not involved in this case," said the Court, and Mr. Kellogg murmured to the bystanders, "I don't want to get into a quarrel with the Mayor."

It was announced that the lawyers would all hand up their papers shortly, and the whole party filed out of court, with the feeling seemingly pervading every one that the five Councilmen whom Mr. Kellogg was after most had been thoroughly worsted.

A small army of reporters and other interested persons returned to the vicinage of the courtroom in the afternoon and waited for the issuing of the order which would send five Councilmen to jail. The Councilmen were not conspicuous in the throng, and it was currently rumored that they had sought seclusion in some sequestered spot or spots, out of reach of the law's strong arm. Shortly before 4 P. M. the Clerk of the court announced that the Justice would sign no order that day.

JAIL, NOT JAIL LIMITS.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy was closeted with Justice Fitzgerald for a while. He was asked later whether, inasmuch as any fugitive would be arrested, after the signing of the order, by the Sheriff of the county he was found in and be there imprisoned, Councilman Cassidy, who lives in Queens, where the jail limits are coterminous with the county, might not be simply confined in the county, and play billiards one day in Long Island City and go surf bathing at Far Rockaway the next. "No," said he; "these men are to be confined in jail, not in jail limits."

W. J. Kelly was asked also about the law making Queens County coterminous with the jail limits, and declined to discuss it. "I won't assume," said he, "that Justice Fitzgerald will sign the order of arrest. I don't believe Justice Fitzgerald will do anything of the kind."

Mr. Kellogg declared that it was absolutely certain the Justice would sign the order, which was simply based on his own decision, but that, as it was a new proceeding, he was going over the papers very carefully and taking some time about it.

"The order will enable me to get warrants for the arrest of all fourteen," said he, "but I shall not apply for warrants for those who voted for the $2,100,000 bond issue resolution. I shall only ask for the arrest of the five men who have proved persistently contumacious."

"Suppose," it was suggested, "that the men whom you want to arrest should flee to New Jersey to escape the law?"

"Well," said Mr. Kellogg, "if they do that, I know what I'll do. "I'll have 'em indicted for criminal contempt, and then have 'em extradited. I should like to see them get away from me now."

There is no possibility, it is said, that the Court will remit any of the fines. If the five Councilmen are jailed, each will have to procure a writ of habeas corpus when he wants to attend a meeting of the Council to vote to comply with the Court's order, and will have to be attended by a Deputy Sheriff. There is no meeting of the Council till Wednesday.

Murdered and Robbed of $8.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 3.—Charles Wyatt, a well-known citizen of Norfolk, was murdered and then robbed in his home near Portsmouth last night by a negro burglar. The negro escaped, after taking about $8 from Mr. Wyatt's pockets

SAW AN ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Philadelphia Man Gave the Alarm and an Arrest Followed.

George A. Wallace, who says he is a Philadelphia merchant, stopping at the Grand Union Hotel, was walking along Forty-second Street near Fifth Avenue last evening about dark when two men asked him for 10 cents. He gave them a dime, but, considering them very suspicious looking, watched them after they had passed by and saw them accost another man, who refused them. He says they grabbed the man by the throat and were about to hold him up.

Mr. Wallace called for the police, and Officer Clements captured one of the men after a lively chase through Bryant Park. At the West Thirtieth Street Police Station he gave his name as Edward Haughey, twenty-nine years old, with no home and no friends. He had $2 in his pockets. His companion disappeared, as did, also, the man who, according to Mr. Wallace's story, was about to be robbed.

THROWN FROM BROADWAY CAR.

William Geoghegan Confined to His Home by Serious Injuries.

William Geoghegan, a clerk in the Supreme Court, well known in local political circles, especially on the east side, is confined to his home, 107 West Ninety-fourth Street, by serious injuries received while attempting to board a Broadway cable car Wednesday afternoon. He had just left the Court House and was on his way home. An open car going up Broadway stopped for him opposite City Hall Park, but before Mr. Geoghegan, who is lame, was able to get both feet off the pavement, the car started suddenly and threw him violently into the street.

Bystanders helped Mr. Geoghegan to the sidewalk, and friends took him to his home, where Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon attended him. In falling he struck the back of his head and suffered a slight fracture of the skull, and also injured his right hip badly. Dr. O'Hanlon said last evening that although Mr. Geoghegan's injuries were of a serious and painful character, he thought that with proper care the patiane would recover. Mr. Geoghegan was at one time active in local politics in the Thirteenth Ward and the old Sixth Assembly District. His cleverness at versification won for him many years ago the soubriquet of "the poet Geoghegan."

ARMY PRISONER ESCAPED.

Guard Asked Police Aid, But Found the Missing Man Himself.

A man in the uniform of the United States Army walked into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station about 7 o'clock last evening and asked the Sergeant to assist him in arresting Richard H. Evans, a private of Company H, Nineteenth Infantry, who, he said, was a prisoner in his charge. He said that he was a Sergeant in the army, but refused to give his name.

He said he was taking Evans to Washington, and that while they were waiting for a train Evans proposed to visit some friends. He agreed, and on the way Evans met some other friends. The whole party went into a saloon at Twenty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, and while they were there Evans escaped. The guard wanted the police to help find him.

Several policemen were sent out, but the guard found the escaped prisoner himself. He was in a doorway on Eighth Avenue, cutting the buttons off his coat. The guard got him into a saloon, where they had a scuffle, and the police were called in. Finally Evans agreed to go with his guard, and they left for Jersey City. The guard said that if the military authorities found out what had happened he would be reduced to the ranks.

DEMPSEY ADJUDGED INSANE.

Bayonne and Staten Island Undertaker Taken to an Asylum.

Daniel Dempsey, an undertaker of Bayonne and Staten Island, was yesterday removed to the Morris Plains Asylum, at Morris Plains, N. J. Dempsey has been prominent in Staten Island politics, being at one time President of the Council of West New Brighton. Two years ago he announced himself as a candidate for Sheriff of Richmond County, and proposed to beat Congressman Nicholas Muller's claim to be the Democratic boss of the county. Dempsey's name was not mentioned in the County Convention, and his hard fight resulted in a serious illness from which he did not recover for several months.

Within the last few weeks he has developed signs of insanity. He owns a half interest in The Bayonne Times, has a large undertaking business, and has also tried to manage a Summer resort at the terminus of the Bayonne trolley line on the shore of the Kill von Kull. Some weeks ago he announced that he would give a lawn party at the Summer resort, and that President McKinley, ex-President Cleveland, and other persons of National prominence would be present.

He was arrested on Tuesday, on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by an employe of The Bayonne Times, but the case was postponed until to-day. In the meantime his family called in two physicians, who adjudged him irresponsible and signed a commitment.

LOWER RATES ON ANIMALS.

Zoological Society Secures an Important, Far-Reaching Concession.

The New York Zoological Society has secured from the express companies doing business in the eastern half of the United States a concession in rates on live animals which is of far-reaching importance to the zoological park and to all other zoological gardens and preserves, both public and private, throughout the United States. Prior to this time all express companies, with the exception of three which had previously granted a concession to a dealer in live animals at Wichita, Kan., had charged for the transportation of live quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles double the rates for ordinary merchandise. In very many cases this rate was actually prohibitive, especially with regard to animals from the Rocky Mountain region and Sierra Nevadas, where the finest forms are to be found. Quite recently the Zoological Society paid $11.50 express charges on a wild cat from Phoenix, Arizona, the purchase price of which was $5.

A short time ago the Zoological Society, through one of its managers, Mr. Charles T. Barney, made a formal request to Mr. James C. Fargo, President of the American Express Company, that all animals in transit to the New York Zoological Park be transported at one merchandise rate. It was pointed out that if such a rate were made by express companies generally it would result in a very great increase in the number of animals transported by the express companies and preserved for exhibition in zoological gardens and parks and private game preserves. The matter received favorable consideration from the American Express Company, and, through the good offices of its President and General Traffic Manager Bradley, all the express companies represented in New York have been induced to join the American in an agreement to transport live animals, other than domestic live stock, at one merchandise rate.

The new rate went into effect on Aug. 1 on all the lines of the American, National, Adams, Pacific, Southern, United States, and Wells-Fargo Express Companies. Mr. Bradley declares it very likely that all express companies will adopt this same rate. Not only does the concession apply to animals in transit to zoological gardens and parks, but it is also extended to dealers and others who are making shipments to private individuals.

Aged Broker Injured by a Fall.

John Pondir, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, who until recently had an office at 15 Broad Street, was overcome by an attack of vertigo yesterday afternoon at the corner of New Street and Exchange Place, and fell upon the sidewalk. He was taken first to the Hudson Street Hospital, and thence to his home, at 147 West Seventieth Street, an examination by the hospital physicians having resulted in the discovery that his only injury consisted of a gash on his lower lip. He is seventy-nine years old, but no doubt is entertained of his recovery.

Elevated Locomotive Derailed.

Engine 50 of the Third Avenue Elevated Road, in charge of Engineer Searing, jumped the track as it was pulling out of the Fifty-third Street Station at 9:15 last night, south bound. The five cars attached to the engine came to a stop with a sudden jolt and some of the passengers, becoming alarmed, made a rush for the platforms. No one was injured. A wrecking outfit was summoned, and in a little over an hour the engine was righted. In the meantime, the south-bound track was blocked. Trains were switched over at Fifty-ninth and Forty-second Streets, however, so that the downtown traffic was not altogether suspended.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON

Great Revival of the Sport at the Meadow Club Tournament.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND TO-DAY

Whitman to Meet Allen and Ware to Play Against Davis—Mixed Double Event To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 3.—The second day's play in the revival of the old-time Long Island lawn tennis championships on the courts of the Meadow Club, at this place, brought together the best of the experts entered here and provided sufficient excitement to keep the onlookers at a high pitch of enthusiasm. The Meadow Club members have taken to tennis with a will, and at one period to-day each of the fourteen courts was occupied with players engaged either in tournament matches or practice games. Three new courts are being arranged, and by Saturday the entire seventeen will be ready for use.

This morning the second round of the singles was finished, and this afternoon two matches in the doubles were played. The National champion, "Mac" Whitman, and Allen of Yale will come together in the semi-finals in singles to-morrow, and the ex-champion, Leo Ware, and Davis, the Harvard player, will meet in the other half of the same round.

The crowd was divided this morning in its attention, and the courts on which the Allen-Pell and Whitman-Huntington matches were in progress at all times were thronged with spectators. The Columbia player, Pell, almost created another sensation to-day, equal to his victory over Larned in the first round, and he did not miss defeating the Yale champion by a wide margin. Allen was forced to do his best to lower the colors of his opponent. Pell had evidently found Allen's weakness, as he lobbed to him almost continually. This style of attack is one that the Yale man cannot meet successfully, as he is unable to "kill" the ball with any accuracy, generally landing his smashes in the net. The Columbia player, however, gave him a sufficient number of opportunities at side-line passing to win. In the fourth set Allen was four times within one stroke of the match before he could score the deciding point, and Pell had two chances to tie the score at two sets all.

Another match full of brilliancy and clever play was that between Whitman and Huntington. The latter was in excellent form, and made a splendid showing. A feature of this contest was the many exciting and snappy rallies at the net. Especially in the second set was Huntington at his best, and he took several of the games, allowing his opponent to score but 1 point in them. Huntington passed the champion successfully several times, but when he endeavored to lob, the big Harvard man smashed the ball in beautiful style. In the tight places Whitman resorted to his usual serve or return, and puzzled his adversary, who was unable to get a true bound out of the ball.

The afternoon matches in the doubles brought out a large attendance at the courts, and although it was evident that the Larned brothers were the favorites over Allen of Yale and McKittrick of Harvard, the latter team won after four hard-fought sets. All through this match each point was hotly contested. Young Edwin Larned was far in advance of his elder brother, who is clearly "off" in his game, and landed the ball in the net with great frequency. McKittrick was also inaccurate in his play, and left the brunt of the fight to Allen. The Yale man is steadily improving, although he is far from being counted among those possible for National honors.

The other match in the same event brought together Whitman and Ware against "Bob" and Ford Huntington. The latter were very unsteady in the first set, which went to their opponents by the score of 6—1. They caught up with Whitman and Ware in the next series, however, and made it a deuce set. The Huntingtons rallied more upon their speed than upon their stroke. In the last set the Huntingtons set a pace that was of the hurricane order, and pulled out four straight games to one for Whitman and Ware. Then they went to pieces, and the champion pair ran out the set.

Arrangements are now being made to play a mixed double event on Saturday, and all the crack tennis players are selecting partners among the women players here for this series of matches. The score of to-day's matches follows:

Championship Singles—Second round. M. D. Whitman defeated R. P. Huntington, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; J. A. Allen defeated J. D. Pell, 8—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4; Leo Ware defeated Holcomb Ward, 4—6, 6—1, 1—0; 7—5, 6—2; D. F. Davis defeated Alfred Codman, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0, 7—5.

Championship Doubles.—First round. M. D. Whitman and Leo E. Ware defeated R. P. Huntington and Ford Huntington, 6—1, 7—5, 6—4; J. A. Allen and R. McKittrick defeated W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

PARET WINS AT NEW CASTLE.

Beats Bond in the First Round of the Tennis Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CASTLE, N. H., Aug. 3.—The open lawn tennis tournament at the Hotel Wentworth was continued here to-day, and both events reduced to the semi-final stage.

In the singles Paret, the New Yorker, met Bond, one of the crack Western players, and beat him after a hard battle. Paret held a good lead throughout the first set, needing only one game at 5—3, but Bond tied the score, and the games alternated for a long time. Paret held the vantage game most of the time, and once, at 10—9, came within a stroke of the set. The Westerner hung on pluckily, however, and finally captured the set after twenty-two games had been played.

Paret's speed increased noticeably after the first set, and he outplayed Bond, taking both the second and third sets by 6—2 each.

In the semi-final round to-morrow Paret meets Budlong, and Fischer plays Wright. The two New Yorkers are the favorites, and are expected to meet in the finals, as they did at Syracuse two weeks ago. In the doubles Fischer and Bond will meet Paret and Davidson in one semi-final, and Hackett and B. Wright will play Terry and I. Wright in the other. Both finals will be played on Saturday. The day's scores follow:

Gentlemen's Singles.—First Round—J. P. Paret beat W. S. Bond, 10—12, 6—2, 6—2; C. R. Budlong beat F. H. Pierce by default.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—First Round—James Terry and Irving Wright beat Willis Farrington and J. Stillman, 6—2, 6—2; H. H. Hackett and B. C. Wright beat J. Foster and F. Gulick, 6—0, 6—0; W. S. Bond and E. P. Fischer beat F. H. Pierce and L. J. Grant, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4; J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson beat C. R. Budlong and W. C. Grant, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

THE YACHT RACES AT COWES.

Emperor William's Meteor Again Wins —Comte and Comtesse Castellane Entertain the Prince of Wales.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 3.—In the race for the Town Cup to-day, which was won by Emperor William's Meteor, in the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the Meteor, the Prince of Wales's Britannia, and Rainbow crossed the line together at the start. Bona was last. The course was round the East Lepe buoy, to the Warner lightship, twice around.

The yachts crossed the finish line as follows:

Meteor	4:25:50
Britannia	4:54:05
Bona	4:55:00

Comte and Comtesse de Castellane entertained the Prince of Wales at dinner this evening on board their steel yacht Valhalla. Music was supplied by a full Hungarian band and the "Musical Japs." Among the guests were Duchesse de Luynes, Madame de Galliffet, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Lady Randolph Churchill, and the Hon. Sidney Robert Greville, private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury.

The yacht dinner table was extravagantly decorated with flowers, but, at the special request of the Prince of Wales, the menu was as simple as possible, as His Royal Highness is proverbially disinclined to sit long at dinner.

Covers were laid for twenty. The deck of Valhalla was converted into a regular salon, with carpets, artistic chairs, and festoons of electric light. Roses and carnations were hung on the same wires all over the yacht.

Comte and Comtesse Castellane spent the morning on shore, where the former's striking costume created the usual stir.

Mrs. Arthur Paget has given up Norris Castle, and is now staying on board Velleda. She was a conspicuous figure on the Royal Yacht Club lawn this afternoon, in a white serge skirt, with a yellow blouse and a hat to match.

CANADA RETAINS THE CUP.

Glencairn Is Awarded the Last Race for the Seawanhaka Trophy.

DORVAL, Quebec, Aug. 3.—The last race of the series of races for the Seawanhaka Cup between the Constance and the Glencairn was to-night awarded to the Glencairn by the Sailing Committee. The Canadian yacht had heretofore won two races, and thus the cup remains in Canada.

On account of a shift in the wind the course had been changed and reduced to one and a half miles each leg, four times around, and was so logged that the starting line was moved inshore. In manoeuvring for the line the Constance took the ground with her centreboard, and the Glencairn crossed the line alone, sailed over the course, and finished within the time limit.

Mr. Crane of the Constance entered a protest, but the committee, after some consideration, refused to allow it.

CAROLINA WINS AT NEWPORT.

Pollywog Finishes Second, but Is Disqualified for Fouling.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 3.—The thirty-footers sailed over a triangular course this afternoon, with the wind from the southwest. The start was made at 3:13 o'clock. The Carolina was fouled by the Pollywog and the latter was disqualified. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, P. Jones	5:01:21	1:49:21
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:01:30	1:48:30
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:03:08	1:50:08
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:04:54	1:51:54
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5:09:42	1:56:42
Asahi, L. Warren	5:13:30	2:00:30
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:16:58	2:03:58
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	Did not finish.	

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB MEETS.

Several Members Elected, Including the Widow of Robert Goelet.

An adjourned meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held yesterday to elect to membership a number of candidates whose names were not presented in time for action at the last regular meeting. The boat owners will now be able to take part in the club's cruise. The new members are Capt. T. C. Treadwell, William Robison, Edward W. Hooker, Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Dr. James W. Markoe, Frederick H. Hatch, Robert Walton Goelet, Charles A. Appleton, William G. Titcomb, W. L. Crow, Edward C. Schaefer, William M. Ivins, Frederick G. Corning, and Mrs. Henrietta Goelet, who becomes a flag member. Mrs. Goelet is the fifth woman admitted to the club. She is the widow of Robert Goelet, who owned the steam yacht Nahma, which may now continue to fly the flag of the New York Yacht Club.

A telegram from C. Oliver Iselin, at Bristol, was read, announcing that the Columbia's hull was uninjured, and that she would be ready for the cruise rendezvous at New London on Monday.

A communication was received from Major Richard S. Cullum of the United States Marine Corps, asking that the yachts of the club participate in the naval portion of the thirty-third encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic on Sept. 8. It was referred to the flag officers.

AUSTRALIA'S GOLD OUTPUT.

Director of the Mint Roberts's Estimate—No Gold Famine.

A visitor to the local assay office yesterday was Director of the Mint G. E. Roberts, who made some comments on the Australian gold imports. He estimated the gold output of Australia for the present year at $10,000,000 in excess of that for 1898. On the subject of Australian gold imports he said:

"Australia will doubtless continue to have trade obligations to settle with England. Since the prospects point to a continuance of the balance of trade between this country and Europe being in our favor, it is my opinion that England will go right along sending us consignments of Australian gold direct.

"We shall have all the gold we need. Our position is that of a creditor, but if other countries are willing to make it worth our while we may make other terms."

Mr. Roberts inspected the alterations which are being made, and discussed with Superintendent Andrew Mason a plan for reducing charges for separating and refining precious metals. Announcement of a practical result of Mr. Roberts's investigations may be made in a few weeks.

LOWE'S MARRIAGE HELD GOOD.

Not Annulled Although at the Time He Had Another Wife Living.

Charles M. Lowe's action for the annulment of his marriage to Ruth A. Winchell was dismissed yesterday by Justice Bookstaver in the Supreme Court. Lowe claimed that his marriage should be annulled because when he married the defendant his first wife was still alive.

When the case came up for trial Lowe was arrested on the charge of bigamy upon a warrant issued in Waterbury, Conn. The warrant charged him with having, at Ellenville, N. Y., on Aug. 4, 1870, married Lizzie Schoonmaker; and, on April 3, 1886, during Lizzie's life, and without having obtained a divorce from her, married Miss Winchell, at Waterbury. Lowe was subsequently discharged.

When the suit was tried Lowe testified that he had been abandoned by his first wife in 1877, and that he afterward heard from a friend that she was dead. He swore that subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:07 4-5.

1—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. c., 4 years, by Hayden Edwards-Bettie Blaise, 126 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Turner)
2—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s., b. c., 4, 103, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 5, 112, 7 to 2.....(Mitchell)

Maid of Harlem, 98, 25 to 1, (Dupee,) and Barataria, 87, 12 to 1, (Bradford,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Montauk Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, half forfeit; the association to add sufficient to make the gross value of the stakes $3,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 4-5.

1—Plucky, Regina Stable's b. c., by Great Tom-Endurance, 117 pounds, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(H. Lewis)
2—Stuart, L. Stuart & Co.'s b. c., 117, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Taral)
3—Trumpet, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 117, 4 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Gonfalon, 117, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Water King, 117, 6 to 1, (Clay;) and Magnificent, 110, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in tae order named.

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Glen Cove Handicap, for three-year-olds. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $25 each, or $10 if declared, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 1-5.

1—Lackland, P. Belmont's br. c., by Spendthrift-Llandrinio, 105 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Fly by Night, P. Dunne's ch. g., 117, 7 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Turner)
3—Sir Hubert, P. Dunne's ch. c., 102, 7 to 10.....(Dupee)
4—Brahmin, F. D. Beard's b. c., 93, 10 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Won handily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 3-5.

1—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. h., 4 years, by Hanover-Jess, 105 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. c., 3, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Phelan)
3—Bishop Reed, Frisbie & Co.'s b. h., 5, 101, 6 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Hack Knot, 99, 3 to 1, (Dupee;) The Elector, 105, 10 to 1, (Clay;) Intrusive, 116, 11 to 5, (Taral;) Pacemaker, 101, 20 to 1, (Bradford,) and Handcuff, 105, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners this year. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Belle of Holmdel, John Daly's b. m., 4 years, by His Highness-Wishing Well, 109 pounds, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Floronso, J. S. Campbell's b. h., 4, 114, 3 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Uncle Louis, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 5, 111, 12 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Ree Mitchell, 104, 20 to 1, (O'Brien;) Ben Lodi, 109, 6 to 1, (Dupee;) Jonah, 111, 100 to 1, (Kane;) Gar Avon, 111, 30 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Dalton, 111, 15 to 1, (Clay;) Bufloon, 111, 7 to 2, (Doggett;) Leon d'Or, 109, 15 to 1, (Shaw;) Orinburg, 109, 100 to 1, (Peterman;) Aurelian, 114, 100 to 1, (Neumeyer;) Emden, 104, 40 to 1, (Coylie;) Rondo, 114, 30 to 1, (McDermott;) Our Annie, 104, 60 to 1, (Slack,) and Red Spider, 104, 25 to 1, (Forbes,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Salmagundi	112	Timely	109
Kindred	112	Eileen Daly	109
Reynolds	112	Fatalist	109
Einus	112	Feuron	109
Thermos	112	High Gaia	109
Standing	112	Betsy Jane II.	109
Plohn	112	Harp Key	109
The Unknown	112	Fee d'Or	109
Hesper	112	Bianca II.	105

SECOND RACE.—For all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Peep o' Day	128	Ninety Cents	116
Continental	128	Ben Blue	114
Arbaces	128	George Le Bar	114
Tiger	128	Sharpless	110
Takarassee	123	Morose	109
Athy	123	Chartless	109
Donald Bain	122	Cheesetraw II.	95
Satin Slipper	119	Modrine	95
Glengar	119	Give and Take	90
Grey Jacques	119	Diffidence	20

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

Affect	109	Fleuron	96
Red Cross	107	Midwood	93
Gold d'Or	102	Beautiful	90
Fluke	97	Easterlin	90
Mynheer	96	Laureates	85

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Boxer	118	Galathee	102
The Devil	109	Barataria	97

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Fast Black	105	Klondyke Queen	94
Marito	98	Sister Fox	93
Lindula	96	Exit	91
Uam Var	95	Polly Wiethoff	86
Peace	95	Lepida	86

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Old-School Racing Men Mourn the Death of "Smiling" John Kelly.

CRITICISM OF JOCKEY TURNER

Poor Riding of Fly-by-Night in the Glen Cove Handicap—Only One Favorite a Winner.

Another day in which only one favorite landed the money added to the woes of the regulars at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, but pecuniary losses did not seem much to worry the men who follow racing year in and year out, for they had sustained another loss that outweighed financial considerations. There was scarcely a man on the race track who did not know and love "Smiling" John Kelly, who died yesterday, and his death was a matter of greater interest to all of them than the racing. City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, "Teddy" Foley, and a few others of the old school of racing men who knew the dead sportsman and politician for years, sat around listlessly, and in the recounting of events in which he had taken a leading part forgot that races were being run.

Such racing as there was at the track yesterday was open to criticism in several instances, and criticism of a decidedly unfavorable sort was handed around by the spectators to Turner, who rode Fly-by-Night in the Glen Cove Handicap. The fact that Lackland won without much effort did not help Turner any in the eyes of his critics, for Fly-by-Night could scarcely have lost first place if Turner had not allowed him to bolt across the track in the home-stretch. The race was at a mile and a sixteenth, and Sir Hubert and Fly-by-Night, coupled in the betting, were favorites at 1 to 2. There was a very heavy play on Lackland, which drove his price from 9 to 5 down to even money, while the favorites went up from 1 to 2 to even money at the close.

Lackland led all the way, but Fly-by-Night was always in attendance, and when the stretch was reached the latter closed with great strides that brought him up on even terms. Then the only thing that could have beaten Fly-by-Night, outside of a fall, happened. Turner allowed him to swerve, and he bolted over to the outside rail. Turner did not straighten him until it was too late, but even then he gained so perceptibly on the leader that it was evident he would have won if he had been kept straight.

The principal race of the day, the Montauk Stakes, valued at $3,000, went to the outsider, Plucky. The fact that Plucky once before beat some of the best of the poor two-year-olds the season has brought out was forgotten by the bettors, and Plucky had little support at 12 and 15 to 1. Stuart, the favorite, made all of the running until the stretch was reached, and then Plucky came on and won handily by two lengths from him, Trumpet getting third money.

The first race was won by Beverage, at 15 to 1; the second by the favorite, Bannockburn; the fifth by Dan Rice, who made a runaway race of it, and Belle of Holmdel captured the sixth.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 3-5.

1—Beverage, James Galway's ch. f., by Belvidere-Vintage, 94 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Dupee)
2—Mynheer, P. J. Regan's br. s., 100, 2 to 1 and even.....(Mitchell)
3—Kamara, J. P. Martin's br. f., 94, 30 to 1.....(Moody)

Innovator, 98, 6 to 1, (Kuhn;) Kitchener, 105, 7 to 2, (Maher;) Pegasus, 90, 100 to 1, (Dangman;) Maidstone, 85, 10 to 1, (Phelan;) Miss Dede, 85, 10 to 1, (Cogswell;) Silver Garter, 107, 5 to 1, (Clay,) and Prestige, 98, 8 to 1, (Slack,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, half forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:07 4-5.

1—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. c., 4 years, by Hayden Edwards-Bettie Blaise, 126 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Turner)
2—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s., b. c., 4, 103, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 5, 112, 7 to 2.....(Mitchell)

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1—Lackland, P. Belmont's br. c., by Spendthrift-Ll

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TWELVE PAGES.

NOT GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

It would be a public misfortune if the impression should obtain that Justice FITZGERALD'S mandamus directing the members of the Municipal Assembly to vote for the issue of bonds for the new Hall of Records was an unwarranted encroachment of the judicial upon the legislative branch. There is a great deal of talk in these days about "government by injunction." In ignorant minds the idea has obtained lodgment that the rich are making use of the courts to oppress the poor. Labor leaders, Socialists, Bryanites, and others who are accustomed to make use of popular emotions to aid their designs miss no opportunity to denounce "government by injunction."

It is not surprising, therefore, but quite to be expected, that one of the members of the Council to whom this order of the Court was directed should have made use of this language:

> I deny the right of the Supreme Court or any other court to say how I shall vote on a matter of this kind. The Democratic Party, of which I am a member, and under which platform I ran and was elected at the previous election, declared against government by injunction, and if this is not government by injunction, what is it?

We have no need to labor with this contumacious Councilman who uttered this nonsense. No doubt he knew very well that he was talking nonsense. But it is important that the public should understand clearly that the Supreme Court did have a perfect right, and it was its duty when appealed to, to order the members of the Municipal Assembly to vote, and to vote yes, on the proposition to issue bonds to pay the city's honest debts. It was a matter in which the Municipal Assembly had no discretion.

The Legislature of the State of New York authorized the building of the new Hall of Records. The act provided that from time to time bonds should be issued by the city to pay the cost of the building. Pursuant to this act contracts were entered into and the work begun. The contractor's first bill, amounting to $34,255, was presented. The issue of bonds was promptly authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but the Municipal Assembly refused to approve the issue. It was to compel it to comply with the law of the State and give its approval that Justice FITZGERALD issued the mandamus.

The law officer of the Municipal Assembly is the Corporation Counsel. It must look to him to defend it against orders of court. But the Corporation Counsel refused to enter a plea in defense. His representative frankly said that there was no excuse or defense to be made. The duty of the Municipal Assembly in regard to bonds which the Legislature has said shall be issued is not discretionary. It is not properly a legislative act, but ministerial. The act is mandatory, and the Municipal Assembly must obey it and do its duty. Its members may be compelled to act by an order of court precisely as a delinquent executive officer may be made to do what the law requires him to do. Fine and imprisonment are the penalties of disobedience in the one case as in the other.

It is only because the nature of the act the Municipal Assembly was called upon to do has been misunderstood or perversely misrepresented that there has been any talk of "government by injunction."

ALGER AS A DETROITER.

In the first place we are sorry to say that news dispatches from Detroit relating to the ex-Secretary of War have to be taken with some pinches of cautionary salt. We learned that when Gen. MERRITT was announced, all over the United States, to have made some egregious remarks about his then chief, which it did not appear, from the local newspapers, that he made at all. We do not profess to know who cooked the dispatches, and we do not even charge that there was any cooking. But when we come upon other dispatches, representing the sizzling, bubbling, incandescent enthusiasm of Detroit for Mr. ALGER in his ex-official capacity, we cannot help having our doubts.

But suppose it is all true. It does not go to prove that the staff appointments in the Spring of 1898 were made for merit, that the camp sites were chosen after due consideration, that the contracts for provisioning the army were circumspectly made, that RUSSELL A. ALGER, as a Secretary of War of the United States in time of war, was anything but "a chimera bombinating in a vacuum," an animalcule in the interstellar spaces. But as soon as the man gets out of that, as soon as he can do no more mischief, as soon as he appears merely as a citizen, a neighbor and a friend, then the generous American people everywhere make him welcome in his true capacity and position. If he were to go to Boston to-morrow, the same people who stood on the street corners and hissed him as he went by might not cheer him, for he has done nothing to be cheered about except to yield to an extending and extruding pressure. But they would not hiss him, and if they met him in private they would be prepared to appreciate anything human and likable that there might be about him, as evidently there must be a good deal. And they would do this all the more because he was "out." That is the American character. That "brotherly sympathy with the downward side," to use literary language; that backing of the under dog, to use the dialect of every day, is very American. And the reception of Gen. ALGER in Detroit is a tribute not only to him, but to the easy if mistaken good nature of Americans who rendered it to him, now that they were sure he could do them no more harm.

AN URGENT CALL.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has not completed its work on the Currency Reform bill, and we have agreed not to discuss its provisions for publication. I do not believe the committee will hold another meeting until shortly before the assembling of Congress. I know nothing of an early session at Narragansett Pier.—Senator O. H. PLATT of Connecticut.

We regret to say that there is considerable doubt as to the sort of currency bill the Senate committee will turn out. If the leaders of the Republican Party were more unselfishly devoted to the National welfare and would for once disregard their maxim that the interests of party are the first obligation of a statesman, there would be no doubt at all about it. We should get a bill that would establish the currency upon a safe and enduring basis and the free silver coinage issue would pass over into oblivion and old night.

If the committee is unable or unwilling to prepare such a bill, it does wisely to defer public discussion of its provisions. That part of the people of the United States which believes in sound money and wishes to have a money standard and medium of exchange of such fixed and unquestioned value that they shall forthwith cease to be objects of political strife would hear with impatience that the Senate committee had concluded to keep the silver issue alive for one more campaign by reporting a weak, flabby, and temporizing bill. The country wants no more palaver about international bimetallism, no more monetary conferences. If the committee has not yet found its courage and its patriotism, its resolve to keep its several mouths shut is wise and prudent.

Out in Iowa the Republicans have the courage to speak their honest minds in manly words. At the State Convention of the party held on Wednesday this straightforward resolution was adopted:

> We readopt the following declaration from the Iowa Republican platform of 1898: "The monetary standard of this country and of the commercial world is gold. The permanence of this standard must be assured by Congressional legislation, giving to it the validity and vitality of public law. All other money must be kept at a parity with gold." And we urgently call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to lend their best endeavors to enact these propositions into law.

We hope this urgent call will not escape the attention of Senator PLATT and his associates. If it is repeated in the platforms adopted by Republican Conventions in other States they may conclude that they have heard from the country with sufficient distinctness.

HORGAN & SLATTERY.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy by the official architects and universal building experts of the City of New York looks curiously like a contradiction in terms. There is a charming completeness about the schedule that is rarely attained. Liabilities $191,392.49, (there is a touch of pathos about that forty-nine cents,) assets $00.00. It is a clean sweep.

The "prima facie" reflection upon this amusing schedule of liabilities and assets is that HORGAN & SLATTERY are the victims of political persecution. They have enough city work to do to enable them to get along swimmingly. At the regular professional rate of 5 per cent., which these eminent men are receiving for retrieving the professional errors of such ignoramuses as Mr. WITHERS in prison building and Mr. THOMAS in monumental architecture and decoration, to say nothing of periodical excursions into such specialties as landscape-gardening and boiler making, there must be a good deal of money in their practice. The painful inference is that the "divvy" must be excessive and tyrannical, that the faces of the poor HORGAN and the poor SLATTERY are ground, and that all their commissions go to somebody else over and above the normal wages of the poor HORGAN and the poor SLATTERY, which could not be fairly estimated in either case as widely varying, in either direction, from forty cents an hour.

If that conclusion were warranted, the question "Who Gets It?" would arise with overwhelming force. But that conclusion is not warranted. When we consider that the creditors of HORGAN & SLATTERY are entitled, as things stand, to pounce down upon those artists and scientists for $191,392.49, it will be seen that it must be to protect their present and prospective winnings from ruthless creditors that they are going into voluntary bankruptcy. It will at the same time be observed that their sense of commercial honor is on the same high plane with their artistic and scientific attainments.

Naturally the creditors will oppose this application, knowing what a prosperous trail HORGAN & SLATTERY have struck. But there is a chance that the unfortunate creditors may be quieted by the promise of profitable work for this municipality, in which case it will evidently be the taxpayers of Greater New York who will be ultimately called upon to pay HORGAN & SLATTERY'S back debts. We shall watch the future development of the case with anxious and minute interest accordingly.

THE DEWEY TESTIMONIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is now but a brief twelve months since the United States was at war with Spain; happily for them, not a long war, nor a war of many battles, but they were battles which seized the attention of the whole world, and still hold its admiration and respect; Manila Bay, perhaps, the most glorious of them all.

It has seemed to many that to the man who there guided our forces, GEORGE DEWEY, some material evidence of the good-will and appreciation of his countrymen is due, and to that end the "National Dewey Committee" was constituted to raise a fund wherewith to present to him a home, as the most fitting testimonial of the gratitude of the American people.

The committee desires to hasten the work of collection, and has therefore designated me as its representative to receive subscriptions and to promote the good work in New York City. I bespeak your good offices in this matter, feeling assured that with the co-operation of the daily press the cause cannot but prosper. No time should be lost. In sixty days the Admiral will make this port; before that time the fund should reach such proportions as to place its success beyond cavil. The committee therefore most earnestly appeals to that patriotic liberality for which New Yorkers have ever been known to aid us.

Will you receive contributions and publish the amounts and names of the donors? The committee wishes to publicly acknowledge every contribution, however small, and to each contributor will send a souvenir receipt.

No more commendable project ever appealed to a generous public. Let us make it a success.

HAROLD C. HANSEN,
156 Broadway.

New York, Aug. 3, 1899.

If the Dewey testimonial undertaking has seemed thus far to languish and move forward with a halting deliberation, it is doubtless due to the fact that the committee having the raising of the fund in charge has not completed its preparations for making an appeal to the public. There can be no possible doubt about the sentiments of the American people toward Admiral DEWEY. The brilliancy of his exploit in Manila Bay has awakened their admiration and respect scarcely more than the unfailing good judgment he has exhibited in all the circumstances of his career, as naval commander guarding the possessions we had taken but could not control, and as a distinguished and universally admired officer accepting with perfect grace the complimentary attentions of foreigners on his leisurely homeward journey. He does not make mistakes, and from WASHINGTON down our public men have had no title to the esteem of their countrymen so sure as that. The extraordinary preparations now making to receive and honor the Admiral on his return to these shores attest and express the popular wish to show him and the world the estimation in which he is held.

The Dewey Testimonial Fund is the expression of a further wish to confer upon Admiral DEWEY some token of the people's admiration which shall have tangible and lasting form. A sum of money is to be raised by popular subscription for the purpose of buying and presenting to him a residence. The fund already subscribed amounts to a little more than $20,000. It is the desire of the committee to complete the subscription before the Admiral's arrival home on Oct. 1. It has taken steps to stimulate public interest in the undertaking, and to that end has appointed Mr. HANSEN as its representative in New York.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Treasurer of the United States, is the Treasurer of the fund, and checks may be made payable to his order. THE TIMES will receive, acknowledge, and forward subscriptions.

PINGREE AND THE PRESS.

There are two classes of Socialists, which is the same as saying that there are two classes of cranks. The broad classification is into the amiable and the malignant. Nobody doubts that TILLMAN and ALTGELD belong to the latter class. Nobody doubts that the benevolent Mayor of Toledo, whose name, we seem to remember, is JONES, belongs to the former. But just where to place PINGREE has been a matter of doubt.

Not that the psychologising of PINGREE is a very urgent public duty. But still we may entertain an innocent curiosity. And when PINGREE, welcoming his new ally to his "home town," takes occasion to say that that good and great man has been driven out of office by a venal press, stimulated by "contractors" and "combines," the cheerful PINGREE sheds some light upon his own case. At first sight it would seem that nothing but misanthropy could tempt a man to make such an egregious exhibition of himself. But perhaps, perhaps, there is a sense of fun about PINGREE, and he knew what he was about. Perhaps, when he went into the back room after his able effort to take a split infinitive and soda with a congratulating friend, he and the friend reciprocally winked and chuckled and slapped each other on the back until the tears ran out of their respective eyes. The sense of humor is a saving grace, and we may hope with some confidence that PINGREE had too much sense not to know that the press of the United States is nothing more nor less than the mouthpiece of the people of the United States. "John," said the phlegmatic friend to the enthusiastic friend, "John, I will bet you $5 that you don't believe what you say, and I will leave it to you." We should feel fairly safe in making that offer to Gov. PINGREE.

The announcement in yesterday morning's cable dispatches that the Vatican had officially protested against the attitude of the Italian Government in shutting out the Holy See from the Peace Conference need not be taken as seriously as the alleged phrasing of the "note to Nuncios" would seem to imply. Particularly is this evident when we consider the source of the information. Whatever Italian priests may, on their own account, utter in condemnation of the advisers of King HUMBERT, the Vatican is very loath to make official criticism. Even on the feast day of St. Leone last April, the Pope, in an address, openly praised the action of NICHOLAS II. in bringing about the Peace Conference, but he had no words of censure for the Italian Government. He took a much higher, although passive view, and simply said that "this mission (that of peace) the Church exercises in proportion to the liberty allowed to her action." It does not seem at all likely that his Holiness would descend from the dignified position then assumed. The trouble is that the Rome correspondents of certain London papers are prone to treat seriously any gossip of the Vatican or Quirinal that may reach their ears. We recall that during KITCHENER'S advance up the Nile Italian officers on waiting orders in Rome stuffed them full of dark tales about a conspiracy that the French had on foot with the Abyssinian Negus to drive out the English. The Anglo-French convention changed all that, however. The Italian officers lost their loquacity. No more tales of direful predictions appeared in the London papers. Apparently the correspondents are now having their revenge. But, as in the former case, they are quite likely to become the victims of their own credulity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It would be easier to understand why the people of Cleveland are so submissive to the orders of a few self-styled leaders of labor if it were not so hard to imagine what disastrous, or even inconvenient, consequences would follow a display of complete indifference to the insolent commands. The population of Cleveland cannot in any great part be made up of dynamiters and thugs and their sympathizers; and even if that portion of the community did withhold their patronage from merchants who supplied the needs of those using the street railway, it does seem as though the objects of the boycott might still face the future without particular alarm. And, by the way, the strikers and their friends have the common necessities of humanity. They, too, must eat, drink, and be clothed, and if all the Cleveland tradesmen were bold enough to continue business in the ordinary fashion, custom would have to be divided among them just as it was before the strike began. In case a few short-sighted firms, for advertising or other purposes, should announce their intention of observing the boycott on patrons of the car lines, they would attract far from the most profitable section of the purchasing public, and their subservience to the forces of disorder would be but ill-rewarded to start with, and not rewarded at all in the end.

—A—or perhaps it was the—Philadelphia policeman has been creating a lot of alarm and excitement by the act, both inconsiderate and unheard of, of walking about the streets of the city after nightfall. It seems that the sound of his footsteps not only made sleep impossible in all the houses in front of which he passed, but it filled numberless minds, none of whose owners had ever suspected the possibility of nocturnal perambulations, with panic fears of the unknown and therefore horrible. As The Philadelphia American puts it, "Slumbering citizens awoke startled. Beneath the bedcovers their heads would disappear—sometimes. Again a householder would stumble about his room in the dark until he found the bureau and his revolver. 'Burglars!' he would whisper. But, lo, it would be Policeman MCGUIRE calmly pacing the street." Many complaints were made, whether to the patrolman or to his superiors we cannot quite discover from The American's story, and now MCGUIRE paces his beat in rubbers!

—In the same paper that contains the tale of the policeman who broke the peaceful calm of Philadelphia's nights there also appears a series of interviews in which certain Philadelphians, presumably prominent, give their opinion of this city. Several of these opinions are of extreme interest, particularly if one constantly keeps their source in mind. For instance, Mr. WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, classified as a stock broker, says that "New York is destined to go down in history as the home of Lobster Newburg, a dish composed of lobster, sherry, and indigestion," and as for New Yorkers, he declares that "they are averse to believing anything, the result, doubtless, of their continual association with each other." Mr. HENRY Y. ARNOLD, a petroleum exporter, has noticed that the people here "know they are not real, but merely prancing on the stage of Time and hoping the stage won't break under them." He also holds that sixteen hours a day ought to be enough for any one to worry, even a New Yorker, and that "Congress ought to pass a law allowing a New Yorker enough morphine every day to give him eight hours' sleep." (That sentiment goes especially well with the policeman story.) A shrewder observer than any of those yet quoted is Mr. CHARLES G. BLANDY, another broker. Oh, yes, he had heard of New York: "Rapid tide of humanity and all that. Police engaged in chasing people about so as to maintain the appearance of business and bustle. Excellent place to emigrate from and become a British subject." The gem of the whole collection, however, is this, evolved by Mr. GEORGE BARTON, the Secretary of the Custom House: "Let's see," said he. "New York belongs to CROKER, I believe, same as do his race horses; only he keeps the New Yorkers in New York at work, while the horses are in England enjoying themselves." That surely is a description of this city and its people worthy of a place all by itself.

—"Practical politicians" will be amused, while practical politicians—the absence of quotation marks makes a very great difference—and good citizens in general will be sincerely pleased to hear that the University of Pennsylvania has instituted a special two-year course in "Commerce, Diplomacy, and International Law," with the object of fitting young men for entering the Consular Service as a life career. Opportunities for the acquisition of information on the topics and with the purpose mentioned have long existed in all the more advanced countries of Europe, where the importance of such instruction, both to the nation and the individual, is thoroughly realized, but here the idea of preparing for performing Consular duties in any other way than by being of utility to a party has not even yet ceased to be regarded as more or less of a joke. Still, the joke is no longer considered a particularly good one, and though the course laid out by the University of Pennsylvania will excite not a few smiles, not quite all of them will be contemptuous, and in the case of a rapidly growing minority they will be the expression of delighted surprise. A circular of announcement issued by the university gives full details of the studies to be pursued, and they seem to be admirably calculated to create a body of young men needing only the experience to be obtained in subordinate positions to become most valuable servants of the public. As an adjunct of a reformed civil service the preparatory work thus undertaken will be of high importance, since it will enable aspirants for foreign appointments to face their examinations with confidence, and to enter upon their duties with a reassuring and inspiring knowledge of competence. The university authorities think, and with reason, that the new course will be useful to others than would-be diplomats—to all, in fact, whose interests are involved in the extension of American commerce to lands beyond the sea. If that doesn't mean everybody in the United States it comes near it.

—Mr. ASTOR asserts that he is prepared for "attacks" from the press of this country. Is he also prepared for a refusal of its press to be at all disturbed over his formal expatriation of himself, and for its tendency to regard his act as ludicrous rather than otherwise? That, we are inclined to believe, will be harder to bear than "attacks."

A MODEL MOTORMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was my intention on arriving at my office this morning to write President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, calling his attention to one particular man in the employ of that company who is worthy of more than ordinary mention. I refer to Motorman No. 235 of the Seventh Avenue line which came to Manhattan between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning—Car No. 402. His car was run almost as easily as though he made no stops, although he was behind time and picked up sixty-five passengers. He appeared to have a watchful eye in every direction pertaining to his duties. On one occasion he stopped to take a lady on, and requested the gentlemen, who did not voluntarily show disposition to make room for her, to do so. Passing on a little further, he came to a very aged and lame old lady. He stopped his car, jumped off, and assisted the old lady in getting on, and when she arrived to where she wished to be transferred, he then again assisted her in getting off with so much politeness and dispatch that he endeared himself to all those who witnessed his even temper and gentlemanly acts. Such a man, to my view, should be placed in position as an instructor.

It strikes me very forcibly that motormen, also conductors, should be graded in a manner worthy of their knowledge and attention to their business and paid accordingly. It was clearly demonstrated this morning that a car can be run without so much jerking and annoyance to the passengers, and surely when so run it must be a saving to the company in the wear and tear of the car, not taking into consideration the pleasure that the public would derive.

This has no reference to the recent strike. I do not know the man, and cannot call to memory ever having seen him before, but I hope that I may be so fortunate as to catch his car frequently. I stated at the commencement of this letter that it was my intention to write the President. Upon second consideration, I conclude that it would do far more good appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES. I noticed about four-fifths of the papers being read on the car were THE TIMES.

I trust this communication may not only catch the eye of those of the Seventh Avenue rapid transit system, but many others of different lines. P. A. WORTHLEY.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The dissatisfaction expressed by "American" in his tirade against the quality of a third-class table d'hôte dinner seems a little unjust, because people who patronize cheap restaurants should not be disappointed or indignant if they do not have Delmonico service.

For the very small price of 50 cents "American" had soup, a fish, an entrée, a roast, with spaghetti—presumably a vegetable in addition to the "half of a potato," and bread, butter and ice water—dessert, cheese, ice cream, and coffee, together with a bottle of California claret. From a housekeeper's point of view I think he got all he paid for. It was evidently the quantity that attracted him, irrespective of the quality, or his judgment would have told him the utter folly of expecting this long array of eatables to be first-class. Had "American" been satisfied to dine on less it would have in all probability been proportionately better.

No one knows human nature and a hungry public better than a restaurateur. His experience teaches him that people will go out of their way in their insensate desire to get something for nothing, and this knowledge induces him to sacrifice quality for quantity. No intelligent being could expect, no hotel keeper could give, both the quantity and the quality "American" wanted for the price he paid.

But there is a class of people not over-particular, who, not being accustomed to anything better, neither require, desire, nor expect other than they obtain at cheap restaurants. What they get satisfies them, and it is for them such caterers as "American" complains of offer the variety they do. But it is absurd to demand the first and best quality of any purchasable commodity for third-rate prices. Bargain counters are not yet in vogue in restaurants. And it betrays a lack of common sense to grumble at not being able to get those things for which one is not willing to pay.

"American" estimates his dinner cost 12½ cents, and claims a profit of 42½ cents for the proprietor. In his haste he evidently overlooked an important fact—that before profits are calculated there must be considered the cost of running the establishment. Several items must be deducted from receipts, such as the cost of rent, fuel, kitchen utensils, wages of employes, dining room furniture, which includes china, glass, cutlery, table linen, (and the laundering of the same,) ice, gas, &c. "American's" dinner ordered à la carte would have cost at the very cheapest place 75 to 80 cents.

Restaurateurs are not as a rule philanthropists, but want a profit on their investment and labor the same as other men do in any commercial enterprise. Is "American" working for nothing?

There was a man once who after buying a cheap, possibly a second-hand, overcoat took it back, complaining that he found moths in the lining, whereupon the storekeeper promptly said: "Well, what do you want in the lining of a two-dollar overcoat—humming birds?" Are the cases not parallel? HOUSEKEEPER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1899.

As to Table d'Hote Dinners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who signs himself "American" must have one of his bad days, judging from his first experience with a table d'hôte dinner. Passing over the revenue stamps, which certainly had nothing whatever to do with the character of the dinner, his assertion that the meats and poultry are the refuse of hotels is simply pure, unadulterated fiction.

There are table d'hôte restaurants within two blocks of THE TIMES office where merchants, lawyers, and judges, and others, all competent judges of good living, dine daily, and occasionally bring their wives and daughters to partake of the good, healthy, well-cooked food served there. That the menu is not the equal of more expensive places is not to be denied, but that it can be served at a cost of 12½ cents is ridiculous.

What about rent, wages for help, and the thousand and one expenses incurred in running the place? Are not those to be counted in estimating the cost of a dinner? And let me add in conclusion that several have had to give up the business for the reason that it does not pay. H. S. H

New York, Aug. 3, 1899.

TWISTED STREET SIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The man's brains that twisted the street signs belong to that style and period that Washington Irving once so eloquently described. He said, in part: "When the Dutch got ready to build New Amsterdam, (New York,) they employed a world-wide famed architect to plan the laying out of streets and styles of the buildings. So expert was he that he got all the back doors on the front of the houses, where they remain to this day. Not wishing to too radically change the landscape, this celebrated man included in his street plans many of the original cowpaths and old Indian trails. This was somewhat of a source of perplexity to strangers, but the regular inhabitants were well pleased with it because they understood how not to get lost all right; and, besides, it relieved the eyes of the monotony of always having to look at right angles."

The worst twisted sign, ten days ago, stood at the corner of Prince Street and Broadway. Facing Broadway it read Prince; facing Prince it read Prince; opposite to Prince it read Prince, and opposite to Broadway it read Broadway. Since that time some one has thrown a brick or stone through it and it now reads, parallel to Broadway, Prince; opposite to Broadway, Broadway, and on Prince Street and opposite, blank.

I think the blanks are the ones easiest understood. Perhaps F. E. Johnson of New York, by intuition, understands all this, and knows the man who owns the brains that did the twisting. For in your issue of July 30 he writes that on the trolley, when you notice Forty-third Street, this gives time to signal conductors to stop at Forty-fourth Street. Of course, if his plan is good, when he gets to Canal Street he can signal the conductor to stop at the next street because he knows it is Wall.

Now right here is where Mr. Johnson gets twisted as well as the signs; and he will have to hire a guide to get him to his destination. After Mr. Johnson has recovered somewhat from his twisting, let him try to follow Pearl Street from Battery Park to Broadway by the signs and without a guide. He will probably walk about 222 miles, and most likely come out where he went in. After this experience Mr. Johnson will, I think, say "Dash twist the twister who twisted the signs."

Mr. Johnson, please tell an anxious public who is responsible for this mix-up.

G. H. DOWLER.

Brooklyn, July 31, 1899.

The Street Sign Innovation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the person who promulgated the present innovation in street signs were a woman, one couldn't consistently object to the change, for it might have been expected. Most of us know that when a woman throws a missile with the intention of actually hitting something she aims at right angles to the direction wherein that something lies; then she stands some chance of making a bull's-eye.

Now, many people besides myself cannot understand why this rule should apply to lamp posts as well, as, to the uninitiated, it is likely to prove confusing; but, having fathomed its secret, I take this means of explaining to the public at large, with your kind permission, Mr. Editor, the incomprehensible, not to say reprehensible, action of the department in question. Why an official explanation has not been forthcoming I am not prepared to state.

J. E. MOLYNEAUX.

New York, Aug. 3, 1899.

Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a saying that actions speak louder than words, and if that is true now, as it was beforetime, the condition of the new square street lamps on Second Avenue for many blocks—for miles, even—shows that some people do not like them, whether the names of the streets are crossed or not. The police would do a good deed if some of the lamp smashers were caught and handed over to the Magistrates. It is a shame to destroy such handsome lamps. Instead of a pension for the misguided imp who arranged the street signs, let a like sum of money be used to paint signs—or the names of the streets—on the corners of the houses or fences on vacant lot corners all over the city. Any one is liable to be puzzled in an unfamiliar part of the city where the street corners are not named, even after having been a

THIRTY-THREE YEARS' RESIDENT.

New York, Aug. 2, 1899.

Puzzled by Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just returned to New York, after an absence of three months, and was much puzzled by the signs at street corners, though I have always been a resident of New York. For a total stranger entering our city, I should think the present method of designating the numbers and names of streets would be utterly confusing. For a cosmopolitan city such as ours, the stranger should be as much, if not more, considered in the respect of finding his way about the city than the regular inhabitants, who are supposed to know the name of a street, even if the name of the one running at right angles to it is posted on the corner. Somebody must have sat up nights thinking out the most confusing method to designate the streets, and there is not the slightest doubt about his having struck it in the present method. F.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

DEFENSE OF THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit me to make an attempt at defending the South from the onslaught of one L. F. James, in to-day's issue of your good paper?

With the theory of "give the devil his dues," I would like to remind L. F. J. that if he read THE TIMES a little better he would be more enlightened on this much argued question.

I should like to remind him of a lynching at Urbana, Ohio, some two years ago, when the negro was literally chopped in pieces for his crime. I could cite cases in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and even in Vermont last Summer, all of which were more or less brutal. If L. F. J. will stop to consider that in proportion to the number of fiendish crimes committed, there are just as many lynchings in the North as South, he might learn to be a little more charitable and less severe in his judgment.

A NORTHERNER.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Short Campaigns.

THE NEW YORK TIMES wants a short campaign. Sixteen-to-one campaigns are apt to be "short," but the other side isn't.—Albany Argus.

Information Incomplete.

"You remember that worthless little cousin of mine you knew ten years ago? Well, he's Captain now."

"United States service, Salvation Army, or baseball club?"—Chicago Tribune.

One in a Million.

"He is one man in a million."

"In what way?"

"Why, the other 999,999 all know more about the Philippine situation than the President or any member of his Cabinet."—Chicago Post.

When Robins Homeward Fly.

"Something's wrong," said the man who keeps up with the world's progress; "we don't hear of any more pigeons coming in with startling messages."

"No," responded another; "the round robins are bringing in the startling messages now."—Chicago News.

He Was Glad.

She—That was a nice way to speak of your only daughter.

He—What are you talking about?

She—Didn't I hear you with my own ears tell that horrid Brownston, "Well, I'm glad she is married at last"?

He—Well, ain't I? Haven't I been almost turned out of my own house for the last four weeks while you women were getting the arrangements made?—Indianapolis Journal.

CONCERNING TRUSTS.

From The Boston Courier.

We've struck the age of trusts, in every
artery of trade
We feel the potent influence their growing
strength has made,
There's scarce a thing we eat or drink or
wear or utilize
But has a Nineteenth Century Trust adjusted to its size.

We're getting so that trusts may soon
monopolize our health,
When burglar trusts will dictate means and
avenues of stealth,
When trusts may govern bench and bar and
forcibly maintain
The market rates at which we may the
fruits of justice gain.

We've trusts political that govern offices
for sale,
And social trusts that name the price to
get within the pale,
And ere the climax is attained they'll very
likely seize
The right to govern wedding fêtes and
human obsequies.

The fashion isn't popular, but since it's
come to stay,
We'd like to hint at something worth reviving in our day,
We mean a trust that brings to rich and
poor full recompense—
A Simon Pure, old-fashioned, earnest trust
in Providence.

MR. McKINLEY SEES VISITORS.

Old Man Walks Fifteen Miles to Shake Hands with the President—Mrs. McKinley Gains Strength.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 3.—The President to-day had a call from Dr. A. D. Richardson of West Chazy, an old farmer seventy years of age, who walked all the way from his home to the Hotel Champlain, a distance of fifteen miles, to "shake hands with the President of the United States." Mr. McKinley greeted him warmly and talked with him several minutes. Among the others who called on the President to-day were Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Carroll and Miss Carroll of Washington, E. L. Halloway, J. O. A. Halloway, and Miss Halloway of Baltimore, and Gov. E. C. Smith of Vermont, Adjt. Gen. T. S. Peck, and Col. G. G. Benedict of Burlington, Vt., who came from Burlington on Dr. Webb's steam yacht Elfrida, which was used as a dispatch boat by the Government during the war.

Mrs. McKinley's health is improving rapidly. To-day she went driving twice, the President holding the reins both times over the handsome pair of bays sent over from Burlington, Vt., by Col. Le Grand B. Cannon for the President and Mrs. McKinley to use while they are here. Their route to-day was up the Saranac Valley, and Mrs. McKinley returned from the drive very much refreshed.

The deer-hunting season will open Aug. 15, and President McKinley will have an opportunity of enjoying the sport, as some of the finest hunting grounds in the Adirondacks are within a few hours' journey of the Hotel Champlain. The deer are so numerous this year that they are coming out of the woods into the clearings, and they are causing considerable damage to the crops of farmers in this vicinity.

Miss Duncan, the President's niece, who has been confined to her room with a cold for four days, has recovered, and was out last evening for the first time.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn arrived here last evening for a short stay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock will join the President at Lake Champlain about Aug. 18 for a stay of about a week. He will leave here in a few days for Marion, Mass., to visit a daughter, and after a brief visit in New Hampshire will proceed to Lake Champlain.

RESULTS OF FLORIDA'S STORM.

Carrabelle and Two Other Towns Destroyed—Many Vessels Driven Ashore and 15 Men Missing.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 3.—The first train from Carrabelle, through the storm-stricken Gulf section since Monday, reached here this afternoon.

The train crew and passengers agree that the reports of the destruction wrought by the storm have been extremely moderate. Carrabelle is literally wiped from the map. Her docks and wharves, containing about 400,000 feet of lumber and 50,000 barrels of resin, were quickly swept away. Thirteen of the fourteen large lumber vessels in the bay were blown ashore, and are now lying well up on dry land. These vessels contained several million feet of timber. Their names cannot be ascertained.

No information is yet obtainable as to the loss of vessels and from the large fleet of fishing boats in the neighborhood. Only two or three huts are left standing in Carrabelle, and one colored woman is said to have been killed by the falling of a house.

Citizens of Carrabelle are searching in every direction for relief. The town is isolated, and the wires are still down.

The towns of McIntyre and Curtis Mill are completely demolished, and large interests have been destroyed.

The coast resorts, St. Teresa and Lanard, are more seriously wrecked than at first reported, and visitors have suffered hardships, although no loss of life is yet known.

Fifteen men seen to have been fishing on an islet called Dog Island, just before the storm broke, cannot be found.

IMPOSING ON CUBAN SOLDIERS.

A General Says They Must Pay to Get Their Money.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—A Cuban General, in a letter published in The Independencia to-day, says some commanders of the Cuban army have taken advantage of the three million dollars gratuity to get money from the soldiers for granting them the certificates necessary to enable them to collect their quota. He gives three cases of men who were charged money by Ramos, a Colonel in a Cuban regiment. In another instance, it appears, a man could not get his certificate owing to the lack of money to pay for it. The writer says:

"Every day sees that the Americans are more and more right. Many years must pass before the Cubans learn how to handle money without letting it stick to their fingers."

The General then asks, in view of the facts adduced, what would have happened if the Americans had intrusted the distribution of the gratuity to Cuban commissioners.

SENOR CASANOVA ARRESTED.

Cuban Newspaper Director Says "Jail Editor" Is Responsible.

HAVANA, Aug 3.—Señor Casanova, the owner and Director of the newspaper Guacamayo, has been arrested under the decree recently issued by Major Gen. Ludlow, Governor of the Department of Havana.

Señor Casanova has repudiated his responsibility in connection with any objectionable articles that appeared in the paper, seeking to throw the blame for their publication on the "Jail Editor," so-called because he assumes the responsibility for whatever appears in the paper. The "Jail Editor" has not yet been arrested, and in the meantime Señor Casanova is detained in custody.

Young Cubans a Prey to Vice.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—El Diario de la Marina publishes a letter to-day which says that the condition of the young Cubans has become very bad. A large number were deprived of their parents by the war, and have been left without support or guiding influence. Naturally, in many cases, they fall a prey to vice, as is shown by the very large proportion of young persons who figure as criminals in the police dockets. The writer of the letter suggests the establishment of a home for waifs. This he would have connected with suitable tracts of land, where the children could be brought up out of harm's way, and could be taught to till the soil.

Spaniards in Cuba Indifferent.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—Although it is believed that there are more than 100,000 Spaniards residing in the island, only 1,100 have thus far registered under the regulations giving them an option to retain Spanish nationality. Up to Tuesday evening only thirty-nine had registered at Matanzas.

Soldiers at Santiago to be Paid.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 3.—Col. Moale is expected here on Saturday to begin the payment of the Cuban soldiery in this city. No impatience has been manifested thus far over the necessary delay. The beneficial effect of the payments already made at Guantanamo is shown by the general purchasing of farming implements and clothing. Nearly 8,000 soldiers will be paid here.

POVERTY IN DAWSON CITY.

Thousands of Men Are Idle—Government Has Sent Many Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steamer Charles Nelson arrived to-day from St. Michael. The Nelson carried 111 passengers, who brought down about $150,000. The amount of treasure sent down in care of the purser is understood to be large. A detachment of soldiers of the Third Artillery, United States Army, also arrived on the steamer.

The news from Dawson is not encouraging. Thousands of men are

MRS. PEROT IS REMANDED

Baltimore Woman Appears in Court at London for Trial.

HELD ON EXTRADITION PLEA

Her Little Daughter Gladys Refuses to Speak to Mr. Perot, the Woman's Accuser.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Mrs. William Y. Perot, who came here from Baltimore, Md., and who was arrested on the charge of abducting her daughter, was again remanded in the Bow Street Police Court to-day.

She and her daughter Gladys appeared in the courtroom exquisitely attired, accompanied by Lady Colin Campbell and Miss Blood. The mother and daughter chatted lovingly, holding hands.

Soon after they had entered Mr. Blood appeared, shook hands all around, and sat down beside Mrs. Perot. A little later Sir G. Euan-Smith, who, with Mr. Blood, is on Mrs. Perot's bond, came in accompanied by Lady Smith and two youths. They all shook hands cordially. Mr. Blood left when Sir Euan-Smith arrived, and soon a policeman entered and beckoned to Mrs. Perot, who followed to private rooms, where the Court formally took her into custody.

Immediately before the case was called Mr. Hodson of the United States Embassy appeared with W. H. Perot, grandfather of the child, who is a genial-spirited old gentleman.

Mrs. Perot was ushered into the dock, and her appearance there was in strange contrast to that of its former occupants, who are generally besotted and dirty, while she was dressed in the best of form.

The Court allowed her to be seated. Immediately the Embassy's council, Newton Crane, asked an adjournment, saying that papers marked "urgent" had just been handed to the Foreign Office. The Magistrate suggested a week's adjournment. Mr. Crane, representing the United States Embassy, asked for a hearing Monday or Tuesday. He said the shortest possible adjournment suited the Embassy best.

The Magistrate agreed to Tuesday, but when all was apparently settled council for the woman objected. He said the defense declined to be rushed. Mrs. Perot wanted a week. The Magistrate admitted the right of objection and adjourned till Thursday.

Mrs. Perot was led out by a policeman and arranged the same bail and secured the same bondsmen who had been her sureties before, Mr. N. Blood and Sir Euan-Smith.

Her bondsmen and her counsel are satisfied that there will be no extradition, while the Embassy is not so certain about the case. Mrs. Perot is cheerful, and apparently anxious to postpone proceedings.

The daughter is evidently fond of her mother, and there was no recognition between the grandfather, the woman, and the child.

When the grandfather attempted to speak to the child the latter showed no disposition to have anything to do with him. He said to her:

"I've brought you a message from your father. He sends his fondest love."

At this the child began to cry.

Newton Crane is confident Mrs. Perot will be extradited, but her counsel is equally certain that she will not be, claiming that the only offense she has committed is contempt of court, which is not an extraditable offense. Brig. Gen. Sawtelle, Judge Charles B. Howry, Major Gen. Ruger, Jefferson Levy, Senator Hoar, and ex-Senator Sewell called in to witness the hearing; also Norman Mock of Buffalo.

A SOUTH AMERICAN ALLIANCE?

President Roca of the Argentine Republic Visiting Uruguay and Brazil to Make Treaties.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 3.—President Roca and his party, on board the Argentine cruiser San Martin, arrived here to-day to visit President Cuestas of Uruguay, on his way to Brazil.

This evening President Roca was present at a banquet given in his honor. He expects to leave to-morrow.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The London Times published a dispatch from Buenos Ayres July 2 saying President Roca of the Argentine Republic would leave that country about the middle of July for Uruguay and Brazil, with the intention of inviting the Presidents of those Republics to meet at Buenos Ayres in the Autumn and confer with the President of Chile, Señor Errazuriz, on the question of reducing South American armaments. It was added that he would also propose an alliance of the four Republics.

A dispatch from London, Aug. 1, gave the substance of a message sent by the Rome correspondent of The Morning Post to his paper. He said:

"According to news received here the victory over Spain and the growth of imperialism in the United States has led the large South American Republics to talk of an alliance against the United States, and it is alleged that the preliminaries of such an alliance have been concluded between Brazil and Argentina."

Pauncefote Gets Title of Lord.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The British Ambassador to the United States assumes the title of Lord Pauncefote, as a result of the elevation to the peerage. He is still considering what territorial style he will take. The Ambassador will return to The Hague shortly to complete some Peace Conference details there, and will start for Washington in October. He will finally retire from the diplomatic service in March or April next. Lord Pauncefote expects to resume the Alaska negotiations, which have been "suspended during the hot weather," on his arrival in Washington.

Emperor William's Visit to England.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Daily Telegraph, which announces that Emperor William will soon pay a visit to the Queen, comments editorially upon the fact as "disposing of the rumors that the Emperor is trying to form a European coalition against England," and "showing the continued good relations between the two countries." The paper thinks the visit will be "productive in clearing up small misunderstands." Lieut. Freiherr von Strombeck to-day delivered a letter to the Queen at Osborne House from Emperor William.

Czarowitch's Adjutant No Suicide.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—An investigation of the report, published by The Daily Mail of London July 21, from this city, that Lieut. Boissman, the late Czarowitch's Adjutant, committed suicide with a revolver at Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, after being bitterly upbraided by the Czar for allowing the Czarowitch to go out riding alone, shows it to be unfounded. The Lieutenant has been appointed an aide-de camp to the Czar.

Riots in Bohemia Over Sugar Tax.

REICHENBERG, Bohemia, Aug. 3.—Street demonstrations have been in progress here during the last two days against the raising of the sugar tax. To-day gendarmes charged a crowd with fixed bayonets, and one citizen was severely wounded.

Cruiser Marblehead at Callao.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 3.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, which is on her way to Mare Island, arrived to-day at Callao from Coquimbo, Chile.

West India Mercantile Firm Bankrupt

LONDON, Aug. 3.—D. H. McGowan & Co., West India merchants, who also have an establishment at Demerara, have been declared bankrupt. Their liabilities are £75,-000.

DOMINICAN REVOLUTION GROWS

Five Hundred Well-Armed Insurgents at Santiago de la Cruz—Plans of the Rebellion.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 3.—Later advices from the Dominican Republic indicate that the revolution is growing in strength.

At Santiago de la Cruz 500 well-armed men have risen under the command of Gen. Ramon Pacheco, and Gen. P. Reyes, who is very influential in those districts, has joined the insurgents with several other Generals, each commanding fairly important forces.

It has just become known that an armed insurrection has broken out at La Vega in favor of Jiminez, who aspires to the Presidency in succession to the late President Heureaux.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 3.—Owing to the efforts of the Government of Santo Domingo to suppress news and information about the recent assassination of President Heureaux and the reported revolution in Santo Domingo, the facts in the case are difficult to obtain. But a dispatch received by a messenger who has passed through Haiti indicates that the assassination of President Heureaux was not on the programme, the purpose of the revolutionists being to capture Moca, with the President, thus decapitating the Dominican Government at the first blow, the insurgents not possessing the means of prosecuting a protracted conflict.

The premature departure of President Heureaux threatened to frustrate this scheme, whereupon an enthusiast, who was watching the President's movements, committed the act. A subsequent attack on Moca being repulsed, the insurgents withdrew into the fastnesses between Moca and Puerto Plata, hoping to secure sufficient accessions of men and arms to attack Puerto Plata and prosecute the movement, in spite of its initial failure.

Commenting on a London cablegram relative to possible American intervention in Santo Doming, The Gleaner, to-day, says it anticipates the "finding of an excuse to add the Island of Haiti to the string of Antillean gems on the new colonial diadem," and invokes the powers to "curb America's ambition."

QUIETER AT PORT AU PRINCE.

Prompt Action of United States Minister Made a Good Impression.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 3.—The political situation here has improved and the city is calm.

The prompt action of the United States Minister here, William F. Powell, in the case of M. Du Vivier, the newspaper man who was taken by police officers out of the American Legation, has created an excellent impression among the foreign population, who consider that the action of the Haitian Government in surrendering the prisoner to the Minister, on his demand, probably avoided serious trouble.

The people who have been arrested here are accused of plotting the overthrow of the Government, and the American Minister has asked the latter to exercise clemency toward the prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Acting Secretary of State Adee has received a cablegram from Minister Powell, at Port au Prince, Haiti, confirming the newspaper reports of the violation of his legation by police officers who were making an arrest. The Minister added that the person who was arrested (Du Vivier) is a citizen of Haiti, and he seeks to know what disposition shall be made of him upon his return to the legation. The department is now giving this query consideration, and it will probably direct the Minister to surrender the man to the authorities if it shall appear that the proceedings are regular and that he will be given a fair trial. If the Haitian Government expresses regret at the invasion of the legation the State Department will be satisfied.

THE HAITIAN CONSUL'S VIEWS.

Believes that Reports About Trouble at Home Are Exaggerated.

The Haitian Consulate General in this city up to last evening had received no official advices concerning the troubles in Haiti. Consul General Joseph Nicolas is out of town on his Summer vacation. Vice Consul E. D. Bassett said yesterday that he knew no more about what was going on in Haiti than had appeared in the newspapers, and expressed the belief that these press reports were exaggerated.

"Nevertheless," continued the Vice Consul, "if the ex-Ministers mentioned in the dispatches have been arrested, there must be good and sufficient reason for the step. I cannot understand it. I have always understood that they were favorable to the President. M. Fouchard, the former Minister of Finance, has always been of an eminently amiable and peaceable disposition. The ex-Minister of the Interior, mentioned as M. Doubillon, must be M. Douyon. M. Douyon was for many years head of the Custom House before he accepted the portfolio of the Interior. M. Menos, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is said to have taken refuge in the American Legation, is one of the most distinguished lawyers in the republic, and a man of high intellectual and social attainments.

"President Sam has always enjoyed the confidence of the country. He was Minister of War and Marine when President Hippolyte died suddenly of apoplexy while on horseback in 1896. He was not a candidate for the Presidency, but everybody turned to him instinctively as the one most fitted for the Presidency. He is a kind-hearted man, of generous impulses, moderation, and sound common sense. He is naturally opposed to governing by arbitrary means, and his Administration has been just and lenient."

Apropos of the action of M. Menos in seeking asylum in the American Legation, and of the forcible arrest there of the journalist M. Du Vivier, notwithstanding the protest of Minister Powell, President Sam ought to be the last person in Haiti to countenance any violation of that sanctuary, for when, in 1888, while he was Minister of War, President Salomon was driven from power, Gen. Sam took refuge in the American Legation from the revolutionists, who wanted to shoot the overturned Ministers, and was protected until the danger had passed.

FREE SPEECH IN DREYFUS CASE.

Minister of War Absolves the Military Witnesses from Secrecy.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—It appears that the Minister of War, General the Marquis de Gallifet, has absolved all military witnesses at the court-martial of Capt. Dreyfus, at Rennes, from profesional secrecy, with the exception that he has requested them not to divulge the names of French agents abroad or disclose anything that could complicate the foreign relations of France.

New Chief Justice of Samoa.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—A dispatch received to-day from Apia Samoa, under date of July 17, confirms the report of the appointment of Luther W. Osborn, United States Consul General at Apia, as acting Chief Justice, and asserts that he was appointed on the proposal of Dr. Solf, German President of the Municipal Council.

Russian Town Destroyed by Fire.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—The western part of the town of Grodno, capital of the Government of the same name, southwest of Vilna, has been destroyed by fire. A temporary military hospital and numerous public and private buildings have been swept away.

Ovation to German Empress.

BERCHTESGADEN, Bavaria, Aug. 3.—The German Empress left here this afternoon for Wilhelmshohe. Her Majesty received a popular ovation.

A Snowplow Causes An Accident.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A snowplow was the cause of a serious accident in this city to-day. The plow was part of a West-bound freight train and in passing over the State Street crossing it picked up a trolley line track which became lodged in the wheels in such a manner that it almost wrecked the plow. Freight traffic was blocked for several hours until the snowplow was hauled off the track and the other obstructions were removed.

Cooper Union Closed for Cleaning.

The reading room and library of the Cooper Union will be closed for cleaning for two weeks, beginning Aug. 7.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

THE CASTLE SQUARE COMPANY.

Opening at the American in October—The New Singers.

The Castle Square Opera Company will open its third season at the American Theatre on Monday, Oct. 2, producing "Die Meistersinger." Singers for the opera have been engaged as follows: Sopranos—Yvonne de Treville, Grace Golden, Selma Kronold, Adelaide Norwood, Cecile Hardy, Gertrude Quinlan, and Mary Carrington; contraltos—Lizzie Macnichol, Berenice Holmes, Della Niven, and Maude Lambert; tenors—Joseph F. Sheehan, Barron Berthald, Rhys Thomas, Reginald Roberts, and Frank Moulan; baritones—William G. Stewart, William Mertens, Homer Lind, Harry Luckstone, and Percy Walling; bassos—Oscar Philip Regneas, B. N. Knight, and Harold Butler.

This list does not complete the company, but negotiations are being made for several more American singers of reputation. Most of the foregoing names are well known, especially that of Grace Golden, whose return to New York after an absence of two years will be welcomed by her friends. Selma Kronold, one of the new members, is a dramatic soprano, who has been connected with theatrical enterprises of Amberg, Hinrichs, and Damrosch. Last Winter she appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House as a substitute for Mme. Eames in "Die Walküre" and for Schumann-Heinck in "Siegfried." Cecile Hardy is an American girl, who made her début and sang for two years in Germany, appearing in "Passital" at Baireuth during that time. She is a sister of Mlle. Raida, who has been successful in Paris at the Opéra Comique. Mary Carrington is the prima donna at the Studebaker Theatre, in Chicago.

Rehearsals of "Die Meistersinger" will begin the first week in September, with Adolph Liesegang as musical director. Previous to that time several members of the company will witness the opera at Baireuth.

MISS MOORE'S NOBLE SUITOR.

Her Story of Engagement to a Baron of Austro-Hungary.

Annabelle Moore of "The Maid in the Moon" company stated last night that she would shortly be married to Baron Wecesias von Wredenburg of Austro-Hungary. The story of the courtship and engagement was told by Miss Moore.

The Baron von Wredenburg has only been in New York for a few weeks, and came to this country with the avowed intention of wedding an American heiress, in which purpose he was encouraged by his family and friends at home. With the Baron is his friend, the Count de Saint-Germaine. Before proceeding on his bride-hunt, the Baron decided to see New York, and incidentally happened to drop in at the Casino Roof Garden some days ago. Miss Moore appeared on the stage together with twenty or more girls of various degrees of loveliness, and was singled out by the susceptible nobleman, who decided forthwith to offer his hand and heart.

Having obtained an introduction to Miss Moore immediately after the performance, the Baron betook himself to her apartment the next morning. The result was a marriage pledge, and now Miss Moore wears a crested ring given to her by her suitor and bearing the arms and insignia of his house. When the wedding will be celebrated Miss Moore says she does not know.

Preparing a Theatrical Clambake.

Members of "The Rounders" and "The Man in the Moon" companies and their friends are to have a theatrical clambake at Beck's Rye Beach, on Sunday, Aug. 20. An elaborate programme of games and other out-door diversions has been arranged and will include a baseball game, umpired by Dan Daly and Sam Bernard, a swimming match by the chorus girls, a bicycle race and several running contests. The masters of ceremonies are James L. Lederer and Louis Grenner. Prizes are to be awarded to the victors of the day and trophies to the prettiest girl and the ugliest man present. Tickets for the clambake are on sale at the Casino. They include transportation, breakfast, the clambake and entry to all contests.

"The Choir Invisible" Dramatized.

"The Choir Invisible," by James Lane Allen, has been dramatized by Frances Hastings Jewett, and Klaw and Erlanger are making arrangements for its production in New York during October. The company which will produce the play is called the Henry Jewett Dramatic Company, and is incorporated under the laws of Virginia. The scenery to be used in the production will be made to follow closely the descriptions in the book and will depict out-door views in Kentucky. Mr. Jewett will take the part of John Gray and will be supported by a strong company.

Daly Actors Get Engagements.

Two more of Daly's actors have been engaged for next season. Cyril Scott will appear at the Manhattan Theatre in "A Stranger in a Strange Land," which Managers Brady and Ziegfeld, announce for September. Sidney Herbert has been engaged by Jacob Litt to create one of the leading parts in "The Ghetto," which will be produced in October at the Broadway Theatre.

Mystic Shriners at Manhattan.

About four hundred Mystic Shriners, accompanied by ladies, visited Manhattan Beach yesterday and attended the performance of "The Musketeers" at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. They also saw Pain's fireworks exhibition, and afterward called on Patrick Roche at the Oriental Hotel.

PETER A. YOUNGBLOOD DIED.

Former Paterson Teacher and Lawyer a McAuley Mission Charge.

The funeral of Peter A. Youngblood was held yesterday afternoon at the McAuley Mission, on Water Street. Mr. Youngblood, who was fifty-eight years old, was at one time a school Principal at Paterson, N. J., and later practiced law in that city. He became addicted to drink, and gradually lost his practice. After a while he left Paterson, and nothing is known of his career from that time until about seven years ago, when he was attracted to the McAuley Mission and became a convert.

His reformation was not permanent, but the mission authorities never lost sight of him, and from time to time he returned and was cared for. He had been ill for a long time, and died at the City Hospital on Monday. The body was interred at Lutheran Cemetery, the mission making it a practice to bury all of its converts. As far as is known, Mr. Youngblood leaves but one relative, a sister.

Sheep and Cattle Men at Odds.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 3.—Northeastern Colorado is the scene of a fight between sheep and cattle men. On Monday last four horsemen, carefully disguised both as to their persons and their horses, rode into some large flocks of sheep which were being grazed along Two Mile Creek, about twenty-four miles from Sterling. They shot and killed 150 sheep and badly crippled 25 more. It is reported also that two sheep herders were badly beaten, but this cannot be verified.

Smothered to Death in a Queer Way.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 3.—Septimus Parkins, forty-four years of age, was found dead to-night in his bed in a room over a saloon in West Paterson. He was drinking heavily, and when he went to bed early this morning was intoxicated. This evening, when the saloonkeeper tried to awaken him, he found him dead. He lay with his face pressed against the fleshy part of his arm, so that his nose and mouth were covered and he could not breathe.

Changes in the Holland Boat.

NEW SUFFOLK, L. I., Aug. 3.—The Holland submarine torpedo boat is being equipped with a new steering gear. The change is from the pneumatic to the hydraulic system and a test of it will be made next week. Three Whitehead torpedoes are being completed for the test and several changes have been made in the minor parts of the machinery.

Was a Woman Killed in Erie Wreck?

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Frank W. Van Tassell of this city has in his possession a silver bracelet of a snake pattern which he says he found with a piece of charred bone at the Erie wreck near Lackawaxen Sunday. He is convinced from this that a woman perished in the wreck. It was supposed that only two lives were lost in the wreck, those of an engineer and fireman.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week end again makes the town a social desert. Attractions of all kinds are at the various resorts and watering places both near and some little distance away from New York. Golf matches seem to be in the ascendant everywhere, and, although the severe accident to the Columbia may interfere again with the yacht racing at Newport, there is much, as will be seen from the correspondence from that place, to compensate this loss. Southampton has been very gay, and the golf dance given by Mrs. Henry Trevor and the dance at the Meadow Club to-night follow in succession, while there have been any number of dinners and luncheons. The polo games, which have created so much interest, will end at Narragansett with this week.

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Bar Harbor promises many things for August and the wedding there yesterday of Miss Elizabeth Jackson and the Rev. William Osborne Baker was the long-promised event of the season. There were many house parties for the wedding, and for over a fortnight the young couple were entertained at dinners and at luncheons nearly each day and evening. Mrs. Baker has built her home, the rectory, which she gave the church as a memorial of a relative, and in which she will live when she returns from her wedding tour.

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Not only Southampton, but all the other Hamptons are golfing. Mrs. Frederic Gallatin has offered a handsome cup as a trophy at East Hampton, which is fast emerging from its old-fashioned ways and its quaintness into a very fashionable watering place. At West Hampton there is also golf, which seems to extend along the coast as far as Rockaway Beach. At Edgemere there is a new golf club, and at all these places this week there have been games and matches, which have become quite a factor in their social life.

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Very few are the arrivals and departures for Europe just now, it being the dull season for ocean voyages. Mrs. Ogden Mills still lingers abroad, and there are rumors that Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck is again not so well and that her condition is quite serious. Mrs. Orme Wilson is also abroad, and the John Sloanes, the Frederick Vanderbilts, and the J. J. Wysongs will remain the entire Summer.

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Just now there is a great deal of chaffing in English society on account of the avidity with which some people swallowed the announcement that the Prince of Wales would pass three weeks in August at Marienbad. There was such a rush of fashionables and would-be fashionables to the Spa that hotel accommodations were held at a premium. Then the Prince, who dislikes very much being made an object of curiosity, stated that he had changed his mind, and would go to Homburg instead. It is not known, however, whether or not this decision is final, and in the doubt many are undecided whether or not to keep their rooms. The Prince will be at Homburg later in the season, whether he goes to Marienbad or not.

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The last night of the London season was distinguished by a ball at Holland House, that most historic of hospitable mansions. Lady Ilchester usually gives a ball on this date, and on this occasion, owing to the extreme hot weather, it was more of a fête champêtre. The wide, curving stairway in the old oak hall was transformed into a garden of lilies, with tall, slender green plants, while the long drawing rooms were one mass of Malmaison roses. Bands played on the terrace, and in the gardens, and it was in the open that many of the guests passed the evening. The hostess was dressed in white satin, and wore her priceless black pearls, with a diamond tiara. The Duchess of Marlborough was in white, with diamonds and emeralds, and Lady Ormonde was in white, with a diamond tiara.

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Lord and Lady Curzon are expected to entertain the Duke and Duchess of Orleans in India within a few weeks. At least, the Duke and Duchess have decided to pass the Autumn and Winter in India, and this is looked upon as a sign that they have given up for the present all hope of the restoration of the monarchy in France. The Duke at the present moment is not very popular at the European Courts, and no effort has been made to be even agreeable to him in England. The house where the Orleans family lived so long at Twickenham, has been let to Mr. and Mrs. William Cunard, the eldest branch of the great steamship family. This will be the third visit of the Duke to India, but the first with his wife. Some entertainment may be given them by the Curzons, or they may be ignored altogether, and English society and English diplomatic circles are very curious to see what the attitude of Curzon will be. It is an open secret that the Duke is in active sympathy with the band of Royalists who made the disturbance at Auteuil, and that the English royal family are not in face of all this, comes the announcement that the Prince of Wales will be the guest of the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane on their yacht the Walhalla, at Cowes.

***

Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Koenigin Luise, which sailed yesterday, was Miss Frances Carter of Asheville, N. C. She is a sister-in-law of ex-Attorney General Davidson of that State, and is to be married at Dresden in October to Lieut. Martin Schaffer of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Dresden. Lieut. Schaffer's regiment is one of the crack commands in the German Empire. Miss Carter met her affianced while traveling in Europe two years ago. She is accompanied by several relatives.

***

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. Mary Benedict Payn of Saratoga for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Fannie Evans, and Arthur Marcus King, Assistant United States District Attorney in this city, at the Bethesda Episcopal Church, Saratoga, on Monday, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock. A reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother, 3 Franklin Square, Saratoga.

***

It is not at all improbable from recent news dispatches, and also private letters received from England, that Mr. Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia, who is now in England with his family, where they have been for the year past, may follow in W. W. Astor's footsteps and become a naturalized English subject. Both Mr. and Mrs. Drexel have become much enamored with English social life, and their letters are indicative of their intention to remain in England for some time to come. Mrs. Drexel, who was Miss Armstrong of Baltimore, was a great success during the London season just closed, and her brunette beauty, gowns, jewels, equipage, and appointments attracted much attention even in the large whirl of London society. The Drexels spent the season at the Berkeley Hotel on Picadilly, but if they remain abroad for another season, which now seems likely, they will take a large house in London and entertain on an extensive scale. They have taken Norreys Castle on the Isle of Wight for the Summer, and have been entertaining during Cowes week the Duchess of Somerset and Mmes. Kennett, Wilson, Rupert, and Beckett, all of whom are prominent members of English society.

***

Meanwhile Mr. John Drexel, younger brother of Mr. Anthony Drexel, has, after an absence abroad of some few years, renewed his allegiance to Newport, and is entertaining there on a lavish scale. Mrs. Drexel is to give four large musicales this month, the first of which will take place on Saturday evening, and Mr. Drexel is taking out parties every day on his fine steam yacht Sultana. The Drexels have become to Philadelphia society what the Astors and Vanderbilts are to that of New York, and there will be wailing in Rittenhouse Square when it is learned that Anthony Drexel may become a subject of the Queen.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard are at present alternating between Narragansett Pier and Newport. Mrs. Gebhard is looking very well this Summer in her half-mourning, and Mr. Gebhard has become an even more staid member of society than during the past few years. Two of the most interesting visitors at the pier this Summer are Mrs. Brokaw Coudert and Mrs. "Carley" Havemeyer, the fair divorcee and widow whose affairs have been so much in the society's public eye in the past two years. Both are dressing remarkably well, and their gowns are the admiration of their sisters at the Pier. Narragansett has always had the reputation of furnishing more interesting people to look at during its brief season than any place on the coast. This has become so well-known that hundreds of persons, particularly from the West, now turned from France, is to spend a portion of the month in Newport.

Casino registers include Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, Miss Emma Stone, Miss Margaret Stone, James Brett Stokes, Raymond Stone, Samuel A. Walsh, Jr., Mrs. H. De Haven, and Miss De Haven.

Mrs. Drexel's musicale on Saturday evening will be one of the largest affairs of this season.

The Golf Club House will soon be used for the large dances. The problem has been solved, the House Committee having today placed the matter in the hands of the steward. The clubhouse will be brilliantly illuminated within two weeks. The demand for the clubhouse at night for dances and large dinners has caused the House Committee to have the electric wiring and fixtures put up this season instead of next, as was recently decided upon. When the independent electric lighting plant is installed the driveway and the clubhouse will be ablaze with hundreds of small electric lamps. This season the cottagers were so desirous of giving their dinners at the Golf Club that they were satisfied with candlelight.

BATTLESHIP AT BAR HARBOR.

Massachusetts Carries Her Commander to His Daughter's Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 3.—The United States battleship Massachusetts, Capt. Charles J. Train, dropped anchor in the harbor shortly before noon to-day. She left Newport Tuesday afternoon, and took forty-five hours for the run down, being delayed by the dense fog.

Capt. Train received permission from Admiral Sampson to precede the other vessels, which will not arrive until Sunday, so that he might be here for the wedding of his daughter, Miss Susie Train, on Saturday.

The ship received a warm welcome upon her arrival. Nearly every building in the town is decorated with flags and bunting, and pictures of Admiral Sampson and President McKinley appear on all sides.

New Yorkers Entertain at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery of New York gave a dinner at the Turrets to-night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Weeks of New York. The others present were Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. L. McIlvaine, Miss Virginia Coles, Miss Cohan, Miss Charlotte Pendleton, Peter Marl, George B. Dorr, Charles T. Howe, and Count von Rosen.

Baker—Jackson.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 3.—Miss Elizabeth Jackson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York, was married here in St. Saviour's Church at high noon to-day to the Rev. William Osborn Baker, the newly appointed rector of St. Saviour's and son of Albert B. Baker of Princeton, N. J. The day was perfect and Bar Harbor society flocked to the pretty Episcopal chapel to witness the ceremony. The townspeople, of whom many were present, were much interested, as the young minister and his wife are to live and work here. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of New York. The bride was attired in white satin and old lace and carried a little pearl Prayer Book. She was given away by her father. The maid of honor was Miss Alice Van Nest, the bride's cousin. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Mary Thorn, and Miss Vibbert. They were dressed simply in white muslin and blue, and wore large picture hats. The best man was the Rev. Murray Bartlett of Rochester, N. Y., and the ushers were Oswald Jackson, the bride's cousin; Reginald Johnson, Richard Irvin, and A. Ward Cobb. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast for about 300 guests was served at Llangollen, the Summer residence of the Jacksons. The young couple left this afternoon for a short wedding trip, after which they will return and begin life together in the rectory, which Mrs. Jackson has built for them.

Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest of New York gave a dinner in the palm garden of the Malvern to-night in honor of the bridal party. There were present Miss Van Nest, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Vibbert, the Rev. Murray Bartlett, Reginald Johnson, Richard Irvin, Oswald Jackson, and A. Ward Cobb of the bridal party, and Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Prince, Miss Hunt, Miss Thompson, Phoenix Ingraham, Mr. Baldwin G. Willet Van Nest, and Mr. Chew.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Henry Elton.

William Henry Elton, an old railroad man of this city, died Wednesday evening at his home, 56 West Forty-ninth Street, aged sixty-one years. He was connected with the New York Central Road and was employed at the Grand Central Station.

Mr. Elton was born at Red Hook, Dutchess County, where his father, the late William Henry Elton, was for many years a merchant. Mr. Elton, who was educated at the Claverack Institute, Claverack, N. Y., started in business in his father's establishment, and then came to New York, where he was for some time in the dry goods business. About 1862 he married Miss Penelope Hughson, the daughter of a member of the old New York wholesale firm of Woodruff & Robinson. Some twenty years ago he became a railroad man. For a number of years he was connected with the Boston and New York Air Line, now a part of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad system, and then came to this city and assumed his position with the Central.

Mr. Elton had a wide acquaintance among well-known New Yorkers, especially those having country places along the Central between this city and Rhinebeck. He was an unusually well-read man and an enthusiastic student of Shakespeare. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Louise Miller, of Clermont, N. Y., and two children—H. W. Elton of New Haven, Conn., and Miss M. L. Elton of New York.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, the Rev. Mr. Eddy officiating. The interment will be in Evergreens Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES IRELAND GRIFFITH died at the residence of his son at East Rockaway, L. I., yesterday morning, in his seventy-second year. He was in business in Brooklyn from 1859 to 1865. At one time he was a member of the firm of Bloomer, Griffith & Co., which ran a freight line on the Hudson River. Two sons—James H. and Lester I. Griffith—survive.

RICHARD WYCKOFF died at his home, 120 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was eighty-three years old and was born at Queen's Bridge, Monmouth County, N. J. He was descended from one of the early Dutch settlers of New Jersey. He came to New York when a boy and was in the shoe business on Sixth Avenue for half a century. Mr. Wyckoff is survived by a widow and one daughter. The funeral services were held last evening.

Major JOHN APPLETON died yesterday at his home, 125 Hunter Avenue, Long Island City, aged sixty-five years. In the civil war he served as a Captain in the Eighth Regiment, and after the war was breveted Major. He also saw service in the draft riots in New York. He was a Police Commissioner of Long Island City under Mayor Petrie, and was at one time the President of the Long Island City Savings Bank. A widow and two daughters survive.

Murdered Man's Body Found in Buggy.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Aug. 3.—Emile Jeanney, age thirty-seven years, of Frenchtown, was murdered some time last night between this city and Conneaut Lake. He was employed at the Stewart cottage, on the east side of the lake, and drove from there to Meadville. The horse and buggy arrived at Conneaut Lake to-day, containing the body of Mr. Jeanney, with a bullet-hole in the back. It is supposed that the murderer intended to rob his victim, but the horse is a spirited one, and, becoming frightened at the report of the gun used, probably ran away. The pockets of the dead man contained $75, his watch, and other personal property.

A Paterson Sailor Jumps Overboard.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—H. Eliet of Paterson, N. J., twenty-two years old, a seaman, jumped overboard from the steamship Yola as that vessel was passing Green Island, 100 miles below Quebec. A boat was lowered and careful search made for him, but he could not be found.

Free Mail Delivery in Jersey Towns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Free delivery postal service will be established at Cranford and East Orange, N. J., Oct. 1.

PEORIA'S INGERSOLL MONUMENT

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 3.—Peoria's memorial monument to Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is attracting wide attention. Since the plan was announced contributions have been pouring in from all parts of the United States, and letters relative to the movement have been received from Europe.

Friends of Col. Ingersoll who have heard of the proposition seem to want a share in it. Mr. Cunningham, secretary of the Citizens' Committee, says the sum now at hand is surprisingly large, and will probably reach $25,000 before the middle of the month. Some of the committee at a meeting to-day said that the fund would soon reach $75,000.

"There is no limit to the matter," said President Brown. "Contributions and letters of inquiry are coming in daily, and as this is the only Ingersoll monument movement, we may find a fund of $100,000 to spend in rearing a shaft in memory of our old friend."

It is the intention to place the monument at the entrance to Glen Oak Park.

Gleason and the Tax Levy.

Ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City announced yesterday that now the tax levy against the Borough of Queens had been confirmed by the Municipal Assembly, he will call a public meeting and arrange to open the old City Hall Building in Long Island City as a headquarters for the home-rule Democracy. He said that the object of the organization will be to test the legality of the tax levy and take such steps as will bring about a dissolution of Greater New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A man who knows a good thing will always insist on having Carl H. Schultz's pure and correct Mineral Waters and will take no other. Orders to Carl H. Schultz, 430 1st Av.

E. & W. "ZUNI." E. & W.
A warm weather collar.

MARRIED.

MARKLE—CAMPBELL.—Aug. 2, 1899, at the Holland House, New York, by the Rev. John Lewis Clark, Chicago, Mrs. Katharine Goodwin Markle, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Goodwin, U. S. A., to Arls Pardee Campbell, Philadelphia.

DIED.

BROWER.—Suddenly, at his home, 238 West 76th St., Aug. 2, 1899, Edwin C. Brower, in the 57th year of his age.
Funeral private.

HAVILAND.—Suddenly, at Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1899, Harold Roullier, son of Geo. W. and Josie P., Haviland, aged 14 months.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at the home of his parents, 293 Amity St., on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting arrival of 2 P. M. train from L. I. City.

KELLY.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 3, John Kelly, at his late residence, 252 West 75th St.
Funeral on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Services at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, West 71st St. and Boulevard, at 10:30 sharp. Please omit flowers.

SERRELL.—Lemuel Wright Serrell, died Aug. 1, 1899, at his home in Plainfield, N. J., in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral services on Friday, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M., at the First Baptist Church, Plainfield. Kindly omit flowers.
Paris, Berlin, and London papers please copy.

WALBRIDGE.—July 28, at Glessen, Germany, Daniel M. Walbridge, in the 56th year of his age.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.

From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated R. R. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 3.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date of Deth. Aug.
ARONOWITZ, Berths, 109 Orchard St.	49	2
ABENDSCHOEN, Charles, 169 E. 10th	40	1
BLANKS, Reginald, 44 W. 133d St.	1	1
BLAKE, Agnes W., 110 Ri

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
17 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 5% LAND GRANT BONDS.

The Trustees under the Mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of Five Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such Bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.

The Mortgage provides that the Trustees may purchase Bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10% premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.

Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the 8th day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.

R. B. ANGUS,
GEO. M. CLARK,
JOHN TURNBULL,
Trustees.

Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO R'D CO.,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 1, 1899.

Notice is hereby given to holders of St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co. First Mortgage six per cent. Gold Bonds, dated July 29, 1879, due August 1, 1919, known on the New York Stock Exchange as "1st 6s Peirce City to Oswego," that in conformity with the terms of the Mortgage given to secure the same, Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000) of said bonds have this day been duly drawn by lot for redemption on November 1, 1899, viz: Five bonds of one thousand dollars each, bearing the following numbers: 61, 245, 470, 800, 1079.

Said bonds will be redeemed on and after November 1, 1899, at the price of 105 and interest to that date. WHEN INTEREST THEREON WILL CEASE, upon presentation thereof at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, New York City.

F. H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

To the holders of the securities of above-named and its terminal companies:

Your Committee deem it essential for the preservation of value of your securities:

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Fort Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all of the securities aected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
AUGUST HECKSCHER (New York.)
EDW'D WAGNER (Berlin, Germany.)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.

To the Stockholders of THE
AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING CO.

In order to afford foreign shareholders an opportunity to deposit their holdings with the City Trust Company of New York under the terms of the Protective Agreement, dated July 12th, 1899, the undersigned committee has agreed to extend the time for deposit of stocks until August 4th, 1899.

The Trust Receipts issued are negotiable.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

Depository:
City Trust Co.,
36 Wall St., N. Y.

JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

July 25, 1899.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1900, viz.:

Nos. 26, 169, 557, 702, 713, 731, 763, 1121, 1407, 1814, 1980, 2622, 2805, 2946, 3194, 3351, 3391, 3504, 3506, 3715, 4101, 4204, 4245.

The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1900, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 17th, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 24th, 1899.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, August 21st, 1899. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common stocks will close on Saturday, August 5th, at 12 M., and reopen on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Little Chief Mining Co.,
(Mines at Leadville, Colorado.)
New York City, July 10th, 1899.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the LITTLE CHIEF MINING COMPANY will be held on Monday, the 14th day of August, 1899, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the office of said company, 60 Broadway, Room 212, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from $10,000,000, consisting of 200,000 shares, of the par value of $50.00 each, to $200,000, to consist of 200,000 shares of the par value of $1.00 each.

THOMAS PITBLADDO,
REM. L. BROWER,
C. H. BADEAU,
EDWARD EARLE,
A Majority of the Directors.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 50 Wall Street,
New York, August 1st, 1899.

MR. WILLIAM E. GLYN becomes a partner in our firm from to-day.

LAWRENCE TURNURE & CO.

NATIONAL MATCH COMPANY.

Concern Incorporated in Delaware—$250,000 Paid-Up Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 3.—The National Match Company, in which prominent matchmakers are interested, was incorporated to-day, with a paid-in capital of $250,000.

Its offices will be located in Chicago.

TROUBLE OVER NASSAU BONDS.

Supervisors Sued Because They Accepted Seymour Brothers' Bid.

The Supervisors of Nassau County have involved themselves in trouble over the sale of bonds worth $100,000 which were issued to pay for the erection of new county buildings. When the bonds were offered for sale there were two bidders, Seymour Brothers, Wall Street brokers, and Thomas J. McKenna, a resident of Flushing. The bid of Seymour Brothers was 104, while that of Mr. McKenna was 105. Seymour Brothers put in their bid the stipulation that they would take the bonds and pay for them at once, not desiring to wait until a suit had been tried in court to test the validity of the bonds. Mr. McKenna made no such stipulation. After consulting with County Judge Seabury and District Attorney Nieman the Supervisors awarded the bonds to Seymour Brothers.

Mr. McKenna has now instituted a suit in the name of a taxpayer of Nassau County to test the validity of the award to Seymour Brothers. An injunction has been granted restraining the Supervisors from delivering the bonds to this firm.

The work on the new county buildings is being delayed, and the taxpayers of the county are indignant.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 3	396,969
To date this year	109,945,561
Corresponding date last year	58,354,289

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 3	$1,702,400
To date this year	$607,340,500
Corresponding date last year	$489,114,685

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 4@4¼ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Kansas City, P. & G.	½
Am. Tobacco	8½	Knick. Ice. pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	½	L. E. & W. pf.	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	¾	St. L. S. W.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. Paul & Om.	½
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	1¼	Un. Bag & P.	½
Del., L. & West	1	Union B. & P. pf.	¾
General Electric	¾	U. S. Rubber	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf.	½	Knick. Ice.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Lake Erie & West	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Met. St. Ry.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Minn. & St. L.	½
Chi. Con. Tract.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅞
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Pressed S. Car	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
Chicago & N. W.	2	Pullman Car	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	St. L. & San Fran.	½
Consol. Gas	1	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	Standard R. & T.	½
Ft. W. & R. G.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Great North. pf.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s	1	K. C., P. & G. 1st	1½
D., S. S. & A. 5s	2	Little R. & M. 5s, t. r.	1½
Ins. & G. N. 3d	1½		

There were no declines.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Significance attaches to the fact that the commission houses of the Street are unhesitating in their expressions of confidence in the security market's foundation. Thus, houses which during the boom of last Spring were prompt to point out the extravagance and risks then fashionable feel themselves now to be equally conservative in advising customers that good stocks, representing well-managed properties, are safe purchases at current quotations. Such authorities do not give counsel recklessly. They esteem Wall Street prestige beyond the mere matter of making immediate commissions, and there is consequently importance in the strong bullish position they now are taking.

Noteworthy indications appear at the same time of increased bullishness upon the part of the speculative contingent on the Stock Exchange. One of the reflections of this element appears in the organization of pools ready to work aggressively the moment that money market uncertainties clear away. These pools are numerous. They strut little. Rather their effort is to hide their existence and disguise their operations. There is nothing new in this phase of Wall Street campaigning. But much of what has seemed to be curious nervousness in the market recently can be explained by the manoeuvring of adroit manipulators accumulating their lines of securities in readiness for future activity.

It seems hardly probable, however, that anything like positive performance will be attempted by any of the solid interests of Wall Street, pending any doubt whatsoever as to money market prospects. The fact that such scarecrows as parade are tattered and not at all the dreadful destroyers they are labeled does not prevent otherwise reasonable men from affecting nervousness over the bold front of them. Thus, to-morrow's weekly bank statement is awaited with anxiety by hosts of traders and brokers in the financial district. Why? Nobody knows.

One of the features attending current transactions reflects evident anxiety upon the part of interests short of stocks—that feature being the industrious distribution of foolish false stories intended to affect the course of the market. Malice figures in many of the concoctions, while others are simply inventions intended through sensational misrepresentation to influence liquidation. But there continues to be disclosure of the fact that people who own stocks are beyond the scare stage. Liquidation is not started. With such business records as are on every side in evidence, it requires small effort upon the part of an investor to hold his own.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decreased £582,000; circulation, increased £619,000; bullion, increased, £37,531; other securities, decreased £294,000; other deposits, increased £267,000; public deposits, decreased £1,148,000; notes reserve, decreased £462,000; Government securities, unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is 43.89 per cent. Last week it was 44.29 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged at 3½ per cent.

The fact that the Bank of England yesterday did not make the advance in its discount rate that Wall Street bears had been predicting was construed as indicative of the development of better monetary conditions abroad. The bank's statement showed, however, that during the week its reserve had substantially decreased, and this was construed as somewhat of an offset to the discount-rate action. That, however, the rate was not advanced when the Directors of the bank had before them this exhibit of reserve shrinkage, is taken to signify that there are favorable elements not yet disclosed to the public.

Meanwhile, sterling exchange rates in Wall Street continue to show heaviness, and gold import hints can be heard in banking circles.

POSTPONEMENT.

American Steel and Wire shares broke from above 60 down to about 58¼ yesterday for no reason that was disclosed during business hours, though later there were rumors that the much-promised official statement to be filed with the Stock Exchange is to be delayed.

MEN WHO DO NOT SCARE.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit shares have been under pressure during much of the week, and a variety of sensational reports have been circulated touching the company's affairs and misrepresenting the position of insiders. It has been declared that influential interests in the company have sold out, that conspicuous banks are discriminating against the stock as collateral, and that new bonds are to be issued. These yarns seems easily traceable to the same source that had so much excited advance information touching the recent street railway strike.

If a stock in Wall Street could be knocked down by free and easy romancing upon the part of bear speculators, Brooklyn Rapid Transit ought to be about 100 points lower than it is now. But insiders like the Rockefellers, the Flowers, D. O. Mills, and Anthony N. Brady, seem, for some selfish reason, to be careless of rumor-monger raiders.

CORPORATIONS ABLE TO LEND.

Many of the new industrial companies are lending money in Wall Street. A fact not generally taken into consideration is that at their organization a very large majority of these industrials were provided with large amounts of Treasury cash, and thus they are able to be lenders, whereas, before their organization, the various properties constituting them were all borrowers.

MISCELLANEOUS GUESSES.

The way in which Tennessee Coal continues to advance, breaking the record of all recent years, is responsible for the circulation of many interesting Wall Street rumors. One is that the Carnegie interests have acquired control of the property, and another is that Mr. E. C. Benedict is to use it as nucleus for a great southern iron "trust," while still other suggestions are that the stock is cornered. All that Wall Street actually knows is that Tennessee Coal is extraordinarily strong and that the circulating tales are interesting.

A GRASSHOPPER DAY.

Chicago "special dispatches" shifted yesterday from the dreadful torments of Summer showers to the evolution of grasshoppers in Kansas and Nebraska. All past grasshopper records were broken before 3 o'clock. Every county in Kansas had been devastated, and only one or two side streets in Omaha were left to represent the unexting uished territory of Nebraska. After the stock market closed the grasshoppers disappeared from both States. But at that hour a New York Stock Exchange house having telegraph connections with the clairvoyant "special dispatch" makers of Chicago sent out the following bulletin:

"Grasshopper reports apply to a few counties in western Nebraska. Do not consider matter issued importance. Have heard grasshoppers were very thick west, but hear of no damage except from newspaper reports. Watch hot winds rather than grasshoppers."

ON FEDERAL STEEL COMMON.

Announcement will be made to-day by George W. Ely, Secretary of the Stock Exchange, of a ruling by the Committee on Securities in regard to certificates of common stock of the Federal Steel Company. A ruling on preferred stock was made last week. The ruling is as follows:

The Committee on Securities rule that the certificates of common stock of the Federal Steel Company issued since July 16th are not a good delivery on the Exchange, unless a due bill for 1¼ per cent. reduction in price of June 28th ulto., made in accordance with the rules of the Exchange by reason of declaration of dividend by said company, be issued in blank for each certificate of said stock, by the party or parties in whose name said certificate stands, (payable when collected from the company.) Said due bills shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Exchange, who shall fill in the names of the parties who are entitled to receive them, and he shall thereupon stamo and sign each certificate of stock as follows: Due bill for deduction of 1¼ per cent. of June 28, 1899, issued this day: George W. Ely, Secretary.

The certificate of stock when so stamped will be a good delivery. The secretary will deliver said due bills to the parties who are entitled to receive them.

WHEAT IN THREE STATES.

Oscar K. Lyle, after a crop inspection trip through Minnesota and the Dakotas, has made a report of his investigation to the Stock Exchange firm of McIntyre & Wardwell, under whose directions he started out early in July. His summary is:

"My estimate of 149,000,000 bushels of wheat for the three States is 27,000,000 bushels, or about 15 per cent., under their crop of last year; a crop above the average in the United States generally. In Minnesota and the Dakotas, having two-thirds of the Spring wheat acreage in 1898, the average yield was but 14.4 bushels per acre, while in all the other States, with their one-third of the acreage in Spring wheat, the average yield was 19.5 bushels per acre. In these other States I think general information warrants a reduction from last year of fully 25 per cent. They produced 119,226,134 bushels in 1898. My estimate for this year is for 90,000,000 bushels. This suggests a total crop of Spring wheat of 239,000,000 bushels on the 17,850,000 acres officially declared as the planted area. This is an average of 13.4 bushels per acre and 20,000,000 bushels larger than the largest crop, with the exception of last year, the country has ever produced, and 40,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1897. The production in 1898 averaged 16.1 bushels per acre, against an average in the five years 1893 to 1897 inclusive of 13.3. My estimates are based on the official acreage, which is not generally accepted and is believed to be far too low."

TO BE LISTED HERE.

Messrs. Faris & Thayer of the New York Stock Exchange, writing of Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis securities, say:

"A good demand has sprung up for the first mortgage bonds and preferred stock of this road on account of the steadily increasing earnings. Since the reorganization in 1896 the fixed charges have been fully earned, after allowing liberally for operating expenses; and this year promises to show a handsome surplus for the preferred stock. As it requires only $100,000 to pay the full 5 per cent. dividend, the stock has an intrinsic value above its present market price of 14@15 for the preferred and 3@5 for the common. The bonds are quoted at 97@100."

It is understood application will soon be made to list the securities on the New York Stock Exchange.

NOT CARS ENOUGH.

There is a feature of the anthracite trade that is becoming of interest to every one, and that is the growing scarcity of cars; in spite of all the new supply that has been put in service during the current year, there is still a lack of transportation facilities which when the rush of trade comes in the Fall months will make itself felt in no uncertain manner. Many of the anthracite producers have prophesied such a state of affairs, and have tried to put coal forward to certain of their stocking points in order to ameliorate this condition as far as possible. Many operators are also of the opinion that the drifting away of the mining population during dull times in the anthracite regions will make a scarcity of labor when the Fall rush of coal sets in. It is argued that both these features will play an important part in preventing an oversupply of coal being mined. There are no stocking facilities at the mines, and cars to load are a prime necessity in anthracite production.—Philadelphia Record.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Currency in demand in Chicago and banks and Sub-Treasury in that city refusing to exchange currency for gold.

Fall in the Bank of Spain's discount rate from 5 to 4 per cent., the first change in three years.

Car-lot deliveries of grain in Chicago during July 75 per cent. greater than in 1898, with Burlington and Rock Island the heaviest gainers.

Southern lumber exports during the fiscal year ending June 30 largest in the history of the trade.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list Oregon Railroad and Navigation's $11,000,000 preferred and $24,000,000 common stock.

Increase in Iowa Central's gross earnings for July the largest of any similar month in the history of the road.

Increase of $115,588 in Big Four's surplus for June, making an increase of $753,396 for the fiscal year.

Statement from Chicago that at the meeting of the Western Passenger Association there next Monday the Wisconsin Central, Minneapolis and St. Louis, and Chicago Great Western will become members.

London Stock Exchange to keep holiday from to-night until Tuesday morning.

Surplus of $23,871 shown by Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix for the fiscal year ended June 30, after payment of fixed charges and rentals.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4@4¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $198,131,535; balances, $11,672,861; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,269,905.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was heavy. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅝@4.83 for sixty days, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21½, less 1-16, for long, and 5.18¾, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@60c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Business was heavy on the Bourse to-day and few transactions were recorded. Rentes were easier in sympathy with consols. Rio Tintos were firm. Kaffirs reacted slightly in sympathy with the whole list, in the absence of business. Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 97½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 24½ centimes for checks. Spanish fours closed at 61.05.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, increased 76,900,000 francs; Treasury accounts current, decreased 18,050,000 francs; gold in hand, increased 5,375,000 francs; bills discounted, increased 56,050,000 francs; silver in hand, decreased 2,225,000 francs.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were quiet, but steady. Mine shares were active and harder, owing to favorable manufacturing advices. Exchange on London 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 3.—On the Boerse to-day there was a good demand for mine shares, otherwise the market was quiet.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in July showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$11,582
Hocking Valley	28,557
Iowa Central	15,683
St Joseph & Grand Island	15,690
Toledo & Ohio Central	4,882
Wabash	70,592
Total increase, six roads	$146,976
Increase previously reported	245,054
Total increase, eight roads	$392,030
Decrease:	
Denver & Rio Grande	$8,300
Net increase	$383,730

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—American securities opened depressed on lower overnight quotations from New York. Prices remained quiet, with next to nothing doing, the market being obedient to the lead of Wall Street. The closing was dull.

Consols for money, 105⅝; consols for the account, 106. Consols for money closed yesterday at 106 3-16 and for the account at 106 7-16. This fall in consols is attributed to apprehensions of dearer money. The Bank of England was disposing of consols yesterday.

Atchison, 21¾; Canadian, 100¾; St. Paul, 136⅝; Illinois Central, 118½; Louisville, 76⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 80¼; New York Central, 143¼; Erie, 13⅝; Pennsylvania, 70½; Reading, 10⅝; Erie first preferred, 38½; Northern Pacific preferred, 80¼; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 11¼.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £157,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 115.30; Madrid, 23.50; Lisbon, 34.50; Rome, 7.57. American eagles, 76s 5½d.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market yesterday was much quieter than on the first days of the week, and advances yesterday were not as numerous as on Wednesday. The market, however, continued to show an upward tendency, and though there was reaction in several issues, prices remained generally firm. None of the St. Louis securities was very active yesterday, and the total of the day's transactions was relatively low, owing to the inactivity of these issues, which, during the previous two days, had furnished such a large proportion of the business transacted on the curb. Further gains were recorded in some of these issues, but these advances were much less notable than on Tuesday and Wednesday, when these issues were so active and showed so much strength. The price of the subscriptions declined yesterday, and as the price of the securities either remained unchanged or advanced, the difference in the value of the subscriptions and of the several securities was greater yesterday than at the close on the previous day. The preferred stock of the United Railways Company of St. Louis, the only one of these issues to make a net gain yesterday, closed at 86 bid, an advance of 2½ points for the day. The common stock reached 25, but reacted 1 point, and closed unchanged at 24 bid. The bonds closed at 94 bid. The price of the subscriptions declined 1⅝ points, closing at 131 bid.

On continued reports of the prosperous condition of the company's business, Republic Iron and Steel advanced further yesterday, and at the close both issues of the stock showed a net gain for the day. The common stock, which touched 23, closed at 22½ bid, a net gain of 2 points for the day. The preferred stock sold up to 70, and closed at 69⅝ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 per cent. It is fully expected that some time during this month the first quarterly dividend will be declared on the preferred stock, and friends of the stock say that very satisfactory dividends are being earned for the common stock. Several other industrials, including Rubber Goods preferred and International Pump preferred, advanced yesterday. National Salt preferred also showed improvement. Half lots of this issue sold up to 73.

National Gramophone made a net gain of 2 points. The stock was not very active, and the advance made on very few transactions. Early in the day there was a small lot of the stock in the market at 86, and after this had been taken no stock was offered within several points of that figure. A subsequent sale was made at 88½, and 87 was bid for the stock at the close. The books of the company close to-morrow for the payment on Aug. 15 of the regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent.

Soon after the opening Amalgamated Copper sold at 97¾, but after the early demand for the stock was supplied, the price fell off somewhat, and the stock closed at 97 bid. British Columbia Copper sold at 9, but later 9½ was bid. The other copper stocks were very dull.

New York Transportation sold up to 24⅝, and closed with a fractional net gain, at 24½ bid. The other electric stocks were inactive. Standard Oil gained 2 points net, closing at 460 bid. A sale of 100 shares of the stock was made at 461. Chicago and Alton subscriptions sold at 118⅛. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	33¾	34¼
Amsterdam pf.	58¼	60
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101½
Bay State Gas	1⅝	2

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	26	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	79½	81
American Wooden Goods	29	31
American Woolen Goods pf.	85	86
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf.	82	85
Distilling Company of America	19	20½
Distilling Company of America pf.	58	67½
Electric Boat	10	15
Electric Boat pf.		45
Havana Commercial	25½	26½
Havana Commercial pf.	65	67
International Power		77
International Pump	27	28
International Pump pf.	71¾	73
National Gramophone	87	90
National Salt	40	42
National Salt pf.	71	75
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf.	92	94
Republic Iron & Steel	22½	23
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	69	70
Royal Baking Powder pf.	96½	98½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	57	57½
Standard Oil Trust	460	462
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf.	68½	69½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97	97½
American Air Power	70	75
British Columbia Copper	9	9¾
Chicago & Alton subs	113	113½
Chicago & Alton 3c, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	97	100
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2	2½
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	25½
General Carriage	34½	37½
Illinois Transportation	5½	5¾
Marken Copper	9½	10
Mexican 5s	100¼	100½
New England Transportation	10	10½
New York Transportation	24¾	24⅝
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24
St. Louis subs.	131	132
St. Louis common, when issued	24	25
St. Louis preferred, when issued	86	86½
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94	95
Tennessee Copper	19	20
Trust Company of America	290	298
*Union Copper	30	40
*Wahnita Copper	4	7

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex div.	247	249
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	97	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	62½	64
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
*Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93½	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction (new)	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96½	98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 3, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17½	18	950	Am. Car & Foundry..	17¾	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
66	66½	1,364	Am. Car & Found. pf..	66¾	66⅞	66¼	66½	— ⅛
42¾	43	800	Am. Cotton Oil.....	42⅞	43¼	42⅞	43	— ⅛
11	11⅞	300	American Linseed	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
51¼	52	10	American Linseed pf..	52	52	52	52	.....
39¼	39¾	625	Am. Smelting & Ref..	39	39½	38¾	39½	+ ⅛
85½	86	66	Am. Smelt. & R. pf...	86	86¼	86	86¼	— ⅛
67	69	200	Am. Malting Co. pf...	69	69	69	69	— ⅛
34½	35	1,405	Am. Steel Hoop.....	35¼	35¼	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
78¼	78¾	800	Am. Steel Hoop pf...	79	79	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
58⅞	59	9,270	Am. Steel & Wire.....	60¼	60¼	58⅝	58⅞	— ⅛
97½	98	385	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	97¾	97¾	97⅜	97¾	+ ⅛
162⅝	162¾	22,300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	163¼	163⅞	162½	162¾	+ ⅛
42¼	43	800	Am. Tin Plate.....	42½	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
87½	88	650	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	87⅞	88	87¼	87½	— ¼
112¾	113	75,365	American Tobacco	110¼	113½	109⅝	113	+3½
142	146	20	Am. Tobacco pf.....	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	.....
55½	55⅝	3,500	Anaconda Copper	55⅜	55⅝	55	55⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	21	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F....	21¼	21⅛	21	21	.....
63½	63⅝	27,035	Atch, Top. & S. F. pf..	63⅞	64⅛	63⅜	63⅝	— ⅛
48	48¼	500	Balt. & Ohio.....	48½	48⅝	48¼	48¼	—1
72½	73	1,200	Balt. & Ohio pf.....	73	73¼	73	73	.....
8	9	1,000	B. & O. S. W. pf., ctfs.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
115⅞	116	39,125	Brooklyn Rap. Tr....	115⅞	116	114⅜	116	+ ⅝
.....	90	.....	Brunswick City	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
54	54½	100	Canada Southern	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ¼
97½	98⅝	25	Canadian Pacific	98	98	98	98	.....
54	54½	200	Central Pacific, as. pd.	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
27¾	28½	1,430	Chesapeake & Ohio...	27⅞	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
57	57½	200	Chic. Cons. Traction..	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
137½	137¾	8,710	Chic., Bur. & Quincy..	137¾	137⅞	137	137¼	— ⅜
.....	.....	200	Chic. & Eastern Ill....	76½	76½	.....	76½	.....
14½	14⅝	4,975	Chic. Great Western..	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅛
70½	71⅛	400	Chic. Gt. W. pf., A....	71¼	71⅜	71	71⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	36	250	Chic. Gt. W. pf., B....	36⅜	36¾	35⅜	36	—1⅛
93	94	800	Chic. Gt. West. deb....	93	94⅞	93	93½	—1⅛
41	43	100	Chic., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	—1⅜
132	132½	9,300	Chic., Mil. & St. P....	132⅛	133	132	132	— ⅞
174	175	210	Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174	174	174	174	—1½
160¼	161	300	Chicago & Northw....	160½	160½	160	160	—2
118⅞	119	9,984	Chic., R. I. & Pac....	119¾	119¾	118¾	118⅞	— ⅛
14	15	100	Chic. Term. Trans....	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
45¼	47	100	Chic. Term. Tr. pf....	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
57⅜	58¼	700	C., C., C. & St. L....	58	58	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
99½	100	25	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	100	100	100	100	.....
9¾	11	10	Clev., Lor. & Wheel...	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
2	2½	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
48⅜	48¼	5,640	Col. Fuel & Iron.....	48	48¾	47⅞	48½	+1
5	5½	150	Colorado Southern	.....	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
47¼	48	915	Col. Southern 1st pf...	47¾	48	47¼	47¾	— ⅛
17½	18	110	Col. Southern 2d pf...	18	18	18	18	—1
179	180	300	Consolidated Gas	180⅜	180¾	180	180	—1
39	42	100	Consolidated Ice, ex d.	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
44⅞	45	22,952	Continental Tob. pf...	44⅝	45¼	43¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
90	90¼	6,518	Continental Tob. pf...	89¾	90½	89½	90¼	+1¼
123	124	700	Delaware & Hudson....	124	124	123¼	123¼	— ¼
177½	178¾	1,690	Del., Lack. & West....	178½	178¾	177¾	178½	+1
21¼	21¾	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
75¾	76	200	Denver & Rio Gr. pf..	77⅜	75⅞	75¾	75⅞	.....
20¼	21	100	Des Moines & Ft. D...	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
13½	13¾	877	Erie	13⅝	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
37	37⅜	227	Erie 1st pf.....	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
18¼	18⅜	10	Erie 2d pf.....	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
59⅜	59¾	1,170	Federal Steel	59½	59¾	59	59	— ⅛
81⅞	82	315	Federal Steel pf.....	82	82	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
24	25	100	Fort Worth & R. G....	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
124½	124⅝	2,100	General Electric	124½	125¼	124⅛	124⅝	+ ⅛
65¾	66	2,440	Glucose Sugar Ref....	67¾	67⅝	65½	65¾	— ⅛
167½	168½	255	Great Northern pf....	168½	168½	168	168	— ½
114½	117	140	H. E. Claflin Co.....	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	.....
59⅝	60	92	Hocking Valley pf....	60¼	60¼	59½	59½	.....
114⅝	115	1,418	Illinois Central	115¼	115¼	114⅜	115	— ¼
42¼	43	600	International Paper....	42¾	42¾	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅛
79	79½	1,930	Inter. Paper pf.....	80	80	79½	79½	— ⅛
12⅜	12½	100	Iowa Central	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
52	53	100	Iowa Central pf.....	53	53	53	53	+ ½
9	9¼	1,700	Kan. City, P. & G....	8⅞	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
.....	.....	110	Knickerbocker Ice	50	50	50	50	— ½
.....	.....	110	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	75	75	75	75	+1
56¾	57	735	Laclede Gas	56⅞	56⅞	56¼	56¾	+ ¼
95	100	40	Laclede Gas pf.....	95	95	95	95	.....
21	21½	500	Lake Erie & West.....	21¾	21¾	21	21	— ½
80¾	81	960	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80¾	81	80¾	80¾	+ ¾
69	72	100	Long Island	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
74½	74½	3,950	Louisville & Nashv....	74½	74⅝	74¼	74½	+ ⅛
118¾	119	5,530	Manhattan Con.	119½	119¾	118¼	119	—1½
211½	212	635	Met. Street Railway....	212½	212½	211¼	211¼	.....
13¾	14	400	Met. St. Ry. rights....	13¾	14	13¾	14	— ¼
14¾	14¾	1,200	Mexican Central	14¾	14⅞	14¼	14½	— ¼
3⅞	⅞	100	Mexican National ctfs.	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	⅞	— ⅛
58	59	200	Minn. & St. Louis	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ½
93¼	94	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	93¼	93½	93¼	93¼	.....
12¼	12⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	.....
36½	36⅞	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	36½	36⅝	36¼	36½	.....
48⅞	49	5,100	Missouri Pacific	49	49¾	48¼	48⅝	— ¼
188	.....	50	Morris & Essex.....	184½	184½	184½	184½	.....
46⅝	47	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	46½	46⅝	46¼	46¼	— ¼
101¼	101½	230	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	101½	102	101½	101½	.....
31	31⅛	550	National Lead Co.....	31	31	31	31	.....
2¼	2⅜	100	Nat. Lin. Oil certfs...	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
53¾	54¼	2,000	National Steel	54	54	53½	53⅞	+ ⅜
94	95	725	National Steel pf.....	94¾	94¾	94½	94⅝	.....
117¼	118	500	New Jersey Central....	117¾	118	117¼	117¾	— ¼
195	200	350	New York Air Brake...	195	195	195	195	— ½
139¼	139⅝	2,640	New York Central.....	139⅜	140	139⅜	139⅝	— ⅜
215	218	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	215	215	215	215	+2
34¼	35	25	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	.....	34½	34½	34½	.....
26¾	27	1,300	N. Y., O. & W.....	26½	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ¼
21¼	21⅞	720	Norf. & Western.....	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
71⅞	72½	1,050	Norf. & Western pf...	72	72	72	72	+ ¼
12	12¼	3,300	North American	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
52¾	52½	7,650	Northern Pacific.....	52¾	52¾	52¼	52½	— ⅛
77¾	78	2,213	Northern Pacific pf....	78¾	78¾	77⅞	77⅞	— ¼
48¾	48¾	200	Pacific Mail	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¼	— ¼
136⅞	137	2,900	Pennsylvania R. R....	136¾	137	136¼	136½	— ⅜
120¾	120⅝	5,675	People's Gas, Chic....	120½	120⅝	120¼	120¼	— ⅛
64⅜	65	3,150	P., C., C. & St. L....	64⅞	65⅜	64¼	64⅝	— ⅛
85½	86	500	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	84	85½	84	85½	—1
56⅜	58	1,100	Pressed Steel Car....	58⅜	58⅜	57	57	—1⅛
87½	88½	765	Pressed Steel Car pf...	88¾	89	88	88	—1
12	14	30	Pitts. & Western pf....	12	12	12	12	.....
158	160	196	Pullman Pal. Car Co..	159	159	159	159	— ¼
21	21¼	1,120	Reading	21	21¼	21	21	— ¼
60¾	60¾	6,100	Reading 1st pf.....	61	61¼	60⅜	60⅝	— ⅛
5½	6	100	St. Jo. & Gr. I.....	.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
50	52	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf..	51	51	51	51	—1
15	16	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf..	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
11¼	11⅞	610	St. L. & San Fran....	12¼	12¼	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
18	18¼	6,750	St. Louis Southw.....	17¼	18¼	17¼	18¼	+ ⅛
38¾	39⅞	6,344	St. Louis Sou. pf....	40	40¾	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
.....	.....	200	St. Paul & Duluth....	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
109¼	109¾	200	St. Paul & Omaha.....	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛
34⅝	34⅞	5,195	Southern Pacific	34⅞	35	34½	34⅝	.....
114	115	900	Southern Railway	114	115	114	114½	.....
52¼	52⅝	1,100	Southern Railway pf..	52⅜	52⅝	52¾	52⅜	— ⅛
8¾	8¾	1,700	Standard R. & T.....	9	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
78⅞	79	10,735	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	79½	79	78¾	78⅞	+2⅜
.....	.....	60	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf..	145	145	140	140	.....
22¼	22⅝	100	Texas Pacific	22½	22⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
185	187	35	Third Avenue	185¼	185¾	185¼	185½	— ¼
44¾	44⅞	3,800	Union Pacific	44⅞	44⅞	44⅜	44½	— ¼
77⅜	77¾	1,200	Union Pacific pf.....	77¾	77⅞	77¼	77¾	— ¼
27	27½	550	Union Bag & Paper....	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ¼
79	80	400	Union Bag & Paper pf.	79	79	79	79	+ ¾
6¼	6¾	275	U. S. Leather.....	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	— ⅛
73	73¼	1,165	U. S. Leather pf.....	73⅝	73⅞	73	73¼	— ¼
51¾	51¾	5,202	U. S. Rubber.....	50¾	52	50¾	51½	+1
115⅞	117¼	1,200	U. S. Rubber pf.....	116¾	118	116⅜	116⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	23	465	Wabash pf.....	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
89¾	90	285	Western Union Tel....	90	90	90	90	.....
9¾	10	10	Wheel. & Lake Erie...	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	.....
50	52	160	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf..	50½	50¼	50¼	50¼	—1⅛
24	24½	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	24¾	24⅞	24¼	24½	+ ¼
15⅝	15⅞	200	Wis. Central, w. iss..	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
53	53½	900	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	53¼	53¼	53	53¼	+ ¼
Total.....		290,900						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	.....
4s, r., 1918	108½	108⅝
5s, c., 1918	108¼	108¾
5s, 1918, sm.	108	108
4s, r., 1907	112¾	112⅝
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	129	130
4s, c., 1925	129	130
5s, r., 1904	111½	111⅝
5s, c., 1904	111¼	111⅜
D. C. 3-65s	117	..
Adams Exp	112½	115
Alb. & Sus.	175	..
Am. Coal	140	160
A. C. O. pf.	93¾	94
Am. D. Tel.	10	20
Am. Exp.	3 138	142
Am. M. Co.	17¼	Nat. St. 1st pf. 50 60
Am. Sp. Mfg.	6½	6½
A. S. M. pf.	22	30
Am. S. R. pf.	118⅝	119
A. T. & S. F.	21¾	22
Ann Arbor.	18	19
Ann Arb. pf.	40	41½
B. A. L. pf.	106¼	..
B. Un. Gas	138	142
B., C. & R.	32½	..
B., R. & P. pf.	..	..
B., C. R. & N.	75½	..
Cap. Trac.	93	94
C. I. & L.	10	10½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	193	198
C., L. & W. pf.	..	..
Cleve. & P.	186	190
C. C. & I. D. pf.	5	5
C., F. & I. pf.	..	110
Col. Mid.	5	8
Col. Mid. pf.	16	17½
C. & H. C. & I.	14	14½
Com. Cable.	179	..
Consol Coal.	50	56
Con. Ice pf.	85	90
D. pf.	105	130
Eighth Av.	400	..
E. T. pf.	98	99
Ev. & T. H. pf.	39	40
Ft. W. & D. C. pf.	82	85
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60
Glucose pf.	108	111
Hock. Valley	23½	24½
Homestake.	73	76
Ill. Cent.	1 100	..
Int. Silver.	15	16
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15
K. & D. M.	3½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
Lac. Gas.	103	104
Lake Shore.	201½	210
Mah. C. R.	150	..
Mo. C. R. pf.	108	..
Nat. Starch.	5	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Ncrf. South.	60	..
Ont. Min.	7½	9
O. R. R. & N.	40	45
O. R. R. & N. pf.	75	77
Pac. Coast.	3½	40
P. C. 1st pf.	82	89
P. C. 2d pf.	55	62
Pen. Mar.	375	..
P., D. & E.	1¾	2
Peo. & East.	4	5
Phila. Co.	84	90
Ft. W. & C. pf.	186	190
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	184	..
Quicksilver.	2	2½
Quicksilver pf.	8½	10
Rg. 2d pf.	35	38½
Rens. & Sar.	101	..
R., W. & O.	130	..
R. Gr. West.	30	38
R. G. W. pf.	78	80
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71	73
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33½	39
St. P. & O. pf.	170	185
Sil. Bar. ctfs.	60½	61
Sixth Av.	290	..
T. P. L. T.	12	14
T. & O. C.	19	20
T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
T. C. R. T.	66½	67½
U. S. Exp.	50	55
U. & B. R.	170½	..
Wabash pf.	7¾	8
Wag. P.	187	..
W.-F. Exp.	126	130

J. J. Mitchell on Business Conditions.

"Business conditions throughout the country are very satisfactory," said John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Company, at the Waldorf yesterday. "I am on my way home from a trip through the East and all my advices are most encouraging. The crop prospects are excellent. There is less demand for money and it is cheaper in Chicago than in New York, but in both centres the deposits are larger than usual."

Candy Men Want Aluminium Cents.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.—The delegates to the convention of jobbing confectioners, in session here, have adopted a resolution urging the Government to substitute aluminium for copper in making pennies. It is contended that copper cents, which are used largely in the candy business, are disease carriers.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d. per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .50, 700 Best and Belcher at .70@.72@75, buyer 30; 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.40, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 100 Deadwood Terra at .75, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .27, 1,000 Phoenix at .11, and 200 Kingston and Pembroke at .25.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange:

Alice	1.00	Phoenix C. M. Co.	.10
Adams Consol	.06	Potosi	.45
Best & Belcher	.65	Quicksilver	2.00
Breece	1.85	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Brunswick Con	.15	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.63
Con. Cal. & Va	2.20	Standard	2.55
Con. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Consol	.33
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Utah	.12
Crescent	.15	Victor	1.00
Catalpa	.20	Yellow Jacket	.33
Deadwood Terra	.65	Argentum Juanita	.23
Eureka Consol	.45	Alamo	.08
Father De Smet	.10	Anaconda	.48
Gould & Curry	.40	Cripple Ck. Con	.09
Hale & Norcross	.35	Creede & Crip. Creek	.18
Homestake	65.00	Gold & Globe	.04
Horn Silver	1.40	Golden Fleece	.24
Iron Silver	.50	Isabella	.80
Julia Con	.02	Mollie Gibson	.25
Kingston & Pomb	.20	Mount Rosa	.24
La Crosse	.16	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con	.09	Portland	1.85
Little Chief	.19	Specimen	.08
Mexican	.57	Union	.30
Moulton	.30	Work	.24
Ontario	6.75	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15
Ophir	1.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13½
Occidental	.18	Ala. Fdy. No. 1	.12½
Plymouth	.10	Grey Forge	.12½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$275,307,397
Gold reserve	246,230,395
Net silver	4,814,343
United States notes in the Treasury	15,188,109
Treasury notes of 1890	1,027,050
Total receipts this day	1,794,933
Total receipts this month	5,434,359
Total receipts this year	53,488,617
Total expenditures this day	2,278,000
Total expenditures this month	6,448,000
Total expenditures this year	63,009,090
Deposits in National banks	77,896,164
Silver bullion	988,304
National bank notes received for redemption	152,021
Government receipts—	
Customs	809,355
Internal revenue	946,305
Miscellaneous	39,271

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
9,580	Am. Sug. Ref.	163¾	163¾	162⅝	162⅞
750	A. Steel & W.	60	60	58⅞	58⅞
1,330	A., T. & S. F. pf.	64	64½	63½	63⅝
2,440	Am. Tobacco	110⅝	113½	109¾	113¼
10	Am. Cotton Oil.	43	43	43	43
13,130	Brook. R. T.	115⅝	115⅞	114⅝	115⅞
3,200	C., Bur. & Q.	137⅞	137⅞	137	137
4,800	C., M. & St. P.	132⅞	133	132	132½
1,230	C., R. I. & P.	119¾	119¾	118¾	118⅝
3,540	Cont. Tobacco	46⅝	45⅝	43⅞	44⅞
310	Federal Steel	59⅝	59⅝	59	59
220	Fed. Steel pf.	81⅞	82	81⅞	82
230	Louis. & Nash.	74¼	74¾	74¼	74⅜
1,090	Manhattan	119⅝	119⅞	118½	118⅝
530	Mo. Pacific	49	49	48½	48⅝
390	Nor. Pacific	52⅝	52⅝	52	52⅛
30	N. Pacific pf.	78	78	78	78
72	N. Y., O. & W.	26½	26¾	26¼	26¼
20	North American	12½	12¾	12¼	12¼
40	N. Y. Central	140¼	140¼	139¾	139¾
20	Pacific Mail.	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48⅞
370	People's Gas	120⅞	121	120¾	120¾
100	Reading	21	21	21	21
680	Reading 1st pf.	61	61	60½	60⅝
20	Stand. R. & T.	9	9	9	9
20	Southern Ry. pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½
1,710	Tenn. C. & I.	76⅝	79¼	76	79
180	Union Pacific	44⅞	45	44¼	44½
60	Union Pac. pf.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅝	77⅝
70	U. S. Leath. pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73	73

46,172

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	101	101	101	101
10,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	83½	83½	83½	83½
15,000	K.C., P. & G. 1st	63½	63½	63½	63½

$30,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.06	.08
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.21	.22
Belcher	.28	.29
Best & Belcher	.63	.69
Bullion	.08	.09
Caledonia	.07	.73
Challenge Con	.28	.28
Chollar	.25	.27
Confidence	.90	.91
Con. Cal. & Va	2.30	2.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.27	.28
Gould & Curry	.44	.45
Hale & Norcross	.34	.37
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.09	.08
Kentucky Con	.03	.05
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.60	.62
Occidental Con	.21	.22
Ophir	1.11	1.20
Overman	.12	.13
Potosi	.47	.51
Savage	.23	.24
Sag Belcher	.05	.07
Sierra Nevada	.66	.68
Standard	2.60	2.60
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con	.37	.40
Utah Con	.12	.13
Yellow Jacket	.36	.37
Silver bars	.60¼	.60½
Mexican dollars	.49@50	.49@50
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	9¾	10	10	10¼
Anaconda	51	52	51	52
Anchoria	70	78	71¾	74
Argentum	25	30	25	30
Battle	31½	31¾	31¼	31⅜
Columbine	17	17½	18	18¼
Consolidated	11	11½	10⅞	11
Damon	17	17½	16⅞	17
Elkton	92	92½	91	92½
El Paso	41	41¼	41½	42
Findlay	17½	18	18	18¼
Garfield	14¾	15	14¾	14⅞
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Golden King	85	90	85	90
Gold Coin	205	210	205	210
Isabella	83½	83¾	86¼	86
Independence	60¾	61¼	61¼	61¾
Jackpot	44⅞	45	44⅝	45
Moon Anchor	110	112	110¼	110½
Matoa	32½	33	32½	33
Pinnacle	21½	21¾	20¼	21¼
Portland	195	196	195	196
Rawlings	44	44½	43½	44½
Rosa	25	27	25	27
Union	32½	33	33¼	33½
Vindicator	100	102	100	104
Work	26¾	27½	25¾	26

IMPORTS OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Serious Difference Between Custom House and Appraiser's Figures.

According to the report of the Appraiser's Stores for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, the importation of precious stones at this port for that period aggregated $20,049,051.28. According to the statistics compiled at the local Custom House, the total value of these imports for the same period was $13,642,874. The importations at all ports, as shown in the Custom House report, are fully $6,000,000 below the figures given by the Appraiser's Stores for this port alone.

The figures given out at the Appraiser's Stores are vouched for by App

UNION RAILWAY IN YONKERS.

"Huckleberry" Line Gets Right of Way Over Twenty Miles of Streets and Shuts Out Its Rival.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Union Railway Company which has been fighting the Connecticut Traction Company for the rights of way through this city won its battle to-night when the Board of Aldermen voted the Union Company rights of way over some twenty miles of Yonkers streets.

One of the routes granted to the company is through Central Park Avenue and connects the city centre with the lines of the Union Company, now terminating near Woodlawn Cemetery. From the centre of Yonkers the same line will run to the line between Yonkers and Greenburg. Another route connects the lines in Yonkers with the White Plains route of the road by way of Tuckahoe. Another grant gives the Union the right to double track its line through Yonkers Avenue to Mount Vernon.

Besides these grants, which are practically trunk lines, the Aldermen grant the company franchises for many streets in the city as branches of these lines. The Union thus effectually shuts out not only the Traction Company but all other rivals. The Aldermen decided that the terms of the Union Company were the best for the city.

By its lines the fare to almost any point on Manhattan or in Bronx Borough is 8 cents, either by the Union's own lines or its traffic arrangements with the Manhattan Railway and the Third Avenue Railroad. The Traction Company could not offer this, and its future openings into New York City were all promises.

The terms of the grant were all approved by the company prior to the grant except one. This clause was inserted, and may cause objections on the part of the company, but as its rival is willing to take the franchises with the clause inserted, it is thought the Union will accept it. The clause provides that between the months of October and April all the cars shall be vestibuled.

The company has objected to this right along, and is now fighting the city on an ordinance which was passed some months ago. The provisions of the ordinance were similar to those inserted in the grant. The company failed to obey, and was fined $800 as a test case. The company appealed and the case is pending.

ANNOYED BY A DEMENTED MAN.

Former Inmate of Matteawan Asylum Sought for Threatening Mrs. Buck and Her Daughters.

Fearing for the safety of her two daughters, Charlotte and May, aged sixteen and eighteen years, respectively, Mrs. Laura C. Buck, who keeps a private sanitarium at 72 West Forty-ninth Street, invoked the aid of the District Attorney's office to protect them from James Jones. Mrs. Buck says that several years ago James was employed by her as a nurse and that he stole $30 and was arrested and indicted. Before the trial, however, he was sent to the Matteawan Asylum for the Insane, his mind being unbalanced.

He was released from the asylum in April, 1898, and immediately began to annoy Mrs. Buck and her family. In August, of that year, he called at her house in a Rough Rider's uniform and said that he was going to war. He asked for a glass of water, which was brought to him by Mrs. Buck, whereupon he struck her in the face, knocking her down. For this assault he was arrested and sent to the penitentiary, being released early in June of this year.

His mania for annoying Mrs. Buck was not cured by his imprisonment and a few days after his release he began to write threatening letters to her.

He was again arrested and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months, with a proviso that he should be released if he furnished a bond of $500 to keep the peace. This he furnished after serving a short time and upon regaining his freedom he wrote more letters to Mrs Buck, declaring that neither she nor her daughters should have peace while he was at liberty. In alarm Mrs. Buck sent her daughters to Hartford to keep them out of the man's way. It appears that he followed the girls to Hartford, for on Tuesday night Mrs. Buck received a telegram from Jones saying he was in Hartford and that the lives of her daughters were not safe.

Being acquainted with Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, she awoke him in the early hours Wednesday morning and asked his assistance. He advised her to send on some one to Hartford who could identify the man, and the colored cook was sent off post haste on the early morning train. District Attorney Gardiner telegraphed to the police authorities in Hartford, asking that Jones be arrested on the ground that he was a dangerous lunatic.

HARTFORD, Aug. 3.—Charlotte and Mary Buck, daughters of Mrs. Buck, left Wethersfield this afternoon for New York. James Jones has not been arrested, but the Wethersfield authorities have been notified by the Hartford police to look out for him. Chief of Police Bill of this city received a dispatch from Mrs. Buck at 9 o'clock this evening, saying that she had received a threatening postal card from Jones, which was sent at 10:30 A. M. to-day from the Hartford Post Office. Jones will be arrested if found here.

ACCUSED OF THEFT IN HAVANA.

L. L. Sloan of Adjt. Gen. Scott's Force Arrested Here.

Lucius L. Sloan of Beaver, Penn., a suburb of Pittsburg, who has been employed for several months in the offices of Adjt. Gen. Scott in Havana, was arrested yesterday at Hoffman Island, whither he had been sent with other passengers by the Quarantine authorities upon his arrival from Cuba on the steamship Havana. The charge against him is complicity in a $1,000 robbery at Havana two weeks ago. The arrest was made by Central Office Detective John J. Cronin. Police Headquarters having been notified by Adjt. Gen. Scott of Sloan's expected arrival, and requested to arrest and hold him. Sloan appeared much surprised at his arrest and protested vigorously. He was locked up at Police Headquarters.

"I am on one month's leave of absence," Sloan told the police authorities, producing documentary evidence to that effect. "I am expected back at my post on Sept. 1. I boarded in Havana with Señora Ferradanez at 7 Prado. Señora Ferradanez places no confidence in American banks, and kept her money in her jewel case in her wardrobe.

"One night two weeks ago a box containing $1,000 in American and Spanish money was stolen. A porter in the house known as Spanish José was arrested. He is suspected of having stolen the money and handed it through the window of the house to the porter of a small hotel next door. The man was still in jail when I left Havana. I was taken before an examining Magistrate, together with several of the other boarders, and asked if I knew anything about the robbery. This was done with a view of securing witnesses for the prosecution. The Magistrate exonerated me, and I started home on my leave of absence. I am astounded at being arrested at this time."

Dr. Richards Reinstated in Bellevue.

The Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which was considered the case of Dr. William M. Richards of the hospital staff, who was suspended July 26 for continued absence without leave. The surgeon was reinstated. Dr. Richards explained that he was absent because of the illness of his wife. Dr. Coe, one of the visiting physicians of the Bellevue staff, corroborated Dr. Richards's testimony. The board not only removed the suspension, but considered the time that Dr. Richards had been suspended as part of his vacation.

Ferdinand Schumacher Married.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 3.—The friends and relatives here of Ferdinand Schumacher, the "Oatmeal King," received word from San Francisco that he was married yesterday to Miss Mary Zipperlen, daughter of Dr. Adolph Zipperlen of Cincinnati.

Miss Zipperlen was born in Akron thirty-nine years ago, and has been for some years a teacher in the Cincinnati schools. Mr. Schumacher's first wife died about ten years ago. He is seventy-eight years of age.

Charged with Poisoning a Well.

OWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Jerome Smith, aged sixty years, and her fourteen-year-old grandson, Earl Smith, were arrested last night at their home, about ten miles east of this place. They are charged with putting paris green in the well of their neighbor Philo Barden.

FUNERAL OF A KLONDIKER.

James McGrath, Who Died Last January, Was Buried Yesterday.

Funeral services were held yesterday in the Church of the Epiphany for James McGrath, who, after serving for twenty-seven years in the Fire Department, joined a party of eight others and set out to seek gold in the Klondike region, died last January of scurvy at Arctic City. He was fifty years old, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery in the hermetically sealed casket in which his body was brought back, and which was fashioned out of sheet iron. Many of the dead fireman's old comrades were present at the services.

John F. T. Brady, who brought the body back from Arctic City, says not one of the party found gold. They left New York April 6, 1898, and had built at Portland, Oregon, a forty-six-foot sternwheel steamer, costing $3,000. The start was made from St. Michael on July 2, after the boat had been put together. Arctic City was reached on Sept. 22, and a log cabin was built. McGrath, who had been ill at St. Michael, was left at Arctic City, and the rest of the party started north. They returned last April and found McGrath had died Jan. 29.

Commended for Thrashing a Youth.

James Smathurst of 239 Twelfth Street, Jersey City, and Thomas Norton of 261 Twelfth Street were arraigned before Police Justice Potts yesterday for fighting in the street. Smathurst said that Norton had insulted his daughter, and he had chastised the young man for it. His story was corroborated by several witnesses. Justice Potts commended his action, and fined Norton $10 and costs.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Sales for Improvement in East Twenty-second Street—Other Dealings by Brokers at Auction.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold for Alexis M. Leon and others to Mayer S. Auerbach, for about $70,000, the old building 26 East Twenty-second Street, on a plot 31 by 100. It is said that a twelve-story mercantile building will soon be erected on the site.

Strong & Ireland have sold for S. E. Connors to H. E. Hartwell, for improvement, the old dwelling 24 East Twenty-second Street, 25 by 98.9.

Francis B. Robert has sold for the Wallace estate the five-story building 31 Cortlandt Street, 24.9 by 122.

T. Scott & Son have sold for Michael Willard and Franz Schmidt the two-story buildings 318 and 320 East Eighty-second Street, 50 by 100.2.

James H. Dick has sold the three-story dwelling 150 West Eleventh Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager have brought from Georgiana N. Neil the three-story dwelling 1,714 Madison Avenue, 16.7 by 70.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold, through Charles Griffith Moses & Brother to Margaretta Harmon the dwelling 771 St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 by 106; also, through Philip Jeselson, to Ida C. Schultz the apartment house 446 Manhattan Avenue, 24.3 by 95.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for Daniel Hoffman, for $25,000, the two four-story single flats 3 and 5 Avenue St. John. The seller takes in exchange, at $17,000, seven lots with four dwellings at the northeast corner of South Street and Railroad Avenue, Mount Vernon.

Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., will build twenty five-story flats, each 25 by 100, on One Hundred and Fiftieth Street—ten on the north side and ten on the south side, beginning 100 feet east of Brook Avenue. A building loan contract covering the property and involving $160,000, entered into by Mr. Weiher with Henry E. and Herbert Janes, was placed on record yesterday.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the salesroom without exception were bought in by interested parties. The Adee tract of 33½ acres, near Bronxwood Park and included by Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge Road, and White Plains Road, sold in partition proceedings, was struck down to F. N. Glover, representing one of the heirs, for $106,000. Foreclosure sales resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

951 St. Nicholas Avenue, 75 by 62 by 74.11 by 82.7½, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff, William S. Hartt, as trustee.....$24,650

287 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary R. Bennett.....16,800

781 to 789 St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 102.2 by 94 by 99.11 by 72.2, five four-story brick flats, with stores in the corner; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederick S. Howard, as executor.....101,320

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sherman Evarts, referee, 552 West Forty-second Street, south side, 209 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 18 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; also, a strip having a frontage of 1 foot on the south side of Forty-second Street, 109 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, and extending southerly 74 feet to a point. Due on judgment, $11,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling and stores, 30.4 by 74 by 49.9; the Rev. J. J. Keogan of 262 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85.8; Benjamin Nelson, owner; C. C. Manning of 58 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 90 feet west of Fulton Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 24.9 by 50; John J. Barry of 1,169 Boston Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 136.11 feet east of Daly Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 47; John Vogel, owner; W. Wilcox of 1,192 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of Locust Avenue; for two three-story frame telements, 20 by 61; Mrs. Lily L. Shirmer, owner; William M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $8,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Railroad Avenue, for three five-story brick flats and stores, 22.10, 22, and 28.4 by 94.4, 80.8 and 72.8; Schmuck & Montag of 2,577 Third Avenue, owners; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Pelham Street and St. John's Avenue, Fordham, to a one-story brick shop; St. John's College, owner; B. F. King, architect; cost, $400.

No. 893 First Avenue, to a three-story brick stable; G. Kahn, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld, architect; cost, $400.

No. 427 West Fifteenth Street, to a four-story brick factory; V. Johnson, owner; M. M. O'Brien, architect; cost, $2,000.

Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets and Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, the block, to a one-story brick engine house; Consolidated Gas Company, owner; cost, $300.

Nos. 173 and 175 Rivington Street, to a three-story brick school; Children's Aid Society, owner; H. Richter & Son, of 190 Elm Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 95 feet west of Grand Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling; J. H. Burton of 384 Broadway, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $500.

No. 2,032 Boston Road, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; A. Steinmetz, premises, owner. E. Wenz, architect; cost, $3,000.

Park Avenue, east side, Sixty-seventh to Sixty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick and stone hospital; Hahnemann Hospital, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $200.

Nos. 249 and 251 Eighth Avenue, to two three-story brick dwellings; F. C. Lawrence, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, to a three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; John Schreiner, premises, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 683 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick hotel; B. T. Kearns of 532 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, owner; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 38 and 40 Varick Street, to a two-story stone Sunday school building; Trinity Church Corporation of 187 Fulton Street owner; Thomas Rae of 405 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 3.

ALLEN ST, w s, 116.8 ft n of Rivington St, 20.10x88.4; Elizabeth M. Stevens and another to Bruno Lindner.....$9,500

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft s of 157th St, 25x100, (rerecorded;) Peter J. McCoy to George R. Schieffelin.....

BROADWAY, s e corner of 171st St, 20x100; Christian Putger to Frank Koch..

CLIFTON ST, s s, 50 ft w of Avenue C, 25x100; Robert H. Neely to Catharine L. Kruger.....6,000

CROTONA AV, w s, 165.5 ft n of 170th St, 25x90.2x24.2x100.10; Rowland W. Thomas and another to James R. Duncan.....100

GERMAN PLACE, e s, 303.4 ft n of 156th St, 125.2x98.7x125x82.6; John De Hart to Joseph D. Jennings.....1

GERRIAN PLACE, s s, 50 ft s of 158th St, 50x82.6x50x84.11; Joseph D. Jennings to Louis Friess.....1,000

GREEN LANE, or Av, w s, Lots 15 and 16, map of St. Raymond Park, 50x100.6; Hudson P. Rose to James and Annie H. Cashel.....1,500

JEROME AV, n e corner of 175th St, 50x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Sarah Jacob

LOTS 368 and 372, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Ephraim B. Levy to Renata Carone.....1,030

MADISON AV, n w corner of 86th St, 50.8x87.9; Bernhard Rosenstock and wife to August Oppenheimer.....1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 86th St, 50.8x87.9; Edward C. Perkins, referee, to Stephen Duncan.....20,000

MADISON ST, 400, s s, 25x100; Gesine Reinecke to Morris Franklin and another.....1

MAIDEN LANE, 97, n s, 20.11x62.3x21x63.4; Lucia A. Cleveland and others to Edward Heyman.....1

MARION, proposed, e s, 151.9 ft s of Travers St, 75.11x52x75.4x85; Sarah Jackson to Emma Devoe.....2,000

NORFOLK ST, 75, w s, 25.4x100x25x100; Samuel Wacht and others to Jacob Wacht and another.....28,230

PLOT, 323 ft n of Jennings St and 298.6 ft n of Bristow St, runs s 100x e 23.4x n 100x w 23.4; James R. Duncan and wife to R. W. Thomas and another.....100

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of Oakland Place, 25x100x25.1x100; John Ovens to George W. Glover.....1

RAILROAD AV WEST, n w corner of 179th St, 76.4x25x80.2x25.4; Hendrika Buge to Max Marx.....1

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Attorney St, 25x100; Josephine Delatour, executrix, to Samuel Parnas and another.....40,000

SAMUEL ST, s s, 42 ft w from e s of Lot 32, map of East Tremont, runs s 169x w 74x n 58x e 26x n 115 to street x e 49; William J. Reynolds to Emma B. Harper.....1

SAMUEL ST, s s, 42 ft w from e s of Lot 32, map of East Tremont, runs s 169x w 74x n 58x e 26x n 115 to street x e 49; Emma B. Harper to William J. Reynolds and another.....1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 200.3 ft n of Pelham Av, 33.4x89.2x25x111.9; William J. Reynolds to Mary J. Lee.....1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 124th St, 112x100; Charles R. Hardy to John R. Agnew.....1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 129.11 ft s of 148th St, 25x100; John R. Agnew to Charles R. Hardy.....1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 24.11 ft s of 153d St, 15x77.1; Ulysses L. Boyer to P. H. Parker.....1

TINTON AV, 1,064, 16.5x100; Annie S. Morand to George Fischer.....5,000

TINTON AV, e s, 237.6 ft n of 161st St, 104.11x100; Clara Decker to John W. Decker.....1

TOWNSEND AV, s w corner of Clifford Place, 40.11x40.2x143.7; John H. Cheever to William Radcliff.....1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 284 ft n of 173d St, 25x119; William N. Fleming to Lizzie Fleming.....1

WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Brook Av, 26x104.8x25.11x104.10; Eugene Sondheim to Louis Lutjens.....9,500

2D ST, s s, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x 59x16.9x61.9; Nathan Greenberg to Edward Mengeal.....9,500

3D AV, n w corner of 30th St, 59.5x60; Henry Goodkind to James Cogan.....64,000

11TH ST, s s, 244 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 94.8; Morris Franklin and others to Donato Robilotto.....1

12TH ST, n s, 262 ft w of 7th Av, 25x92; Sidney H. Weinberg to John A. Holmes.....1

17TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of 5th Av, 15x92; Henry Corn and wife to Robert W. Goelet, ¼ part.....$6,250

17TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of 5th Av, 15x92; Henry Corn and wife to Mary R. Goelet and another, trustees.....16,250

19TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 60x92; Cicely M. Northcote and another, by guardian, to Benedict A. Klein.....34,000

24TH ST, 17 and 19 East, 120x70x irregular; William B. White and wife to Margaret A. Howard, 5-9 part.....54,674

2D ST, 222 West, 25x100.5; Lydia W. Perry to William T. Perry.....1

11TH ST, n s, 174 ft e of 10th Av, 18x 100.5; Henry M. Whitehead, referee, to Minnie R. S. Cornell.....15,000

12TH ST, n s, 192 ft e of 10th Av, 18x 100.5; Henry M. Whitehead to Minnie R. S. Cornell.....15,000

64TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 10th Av, 18x 100.5; Henry M. Whitehead to Minnie R. S. Cornell.....15,000

35TH ST, 160 West, 18x100.5; John M. Gitterman, referee, to the Metropolitan Trust Company, trustee, &c.....18,500

74TH ST, n s, 116 ft w of Park Av, 19x 102.2; Jeremiah C. Lyons and wife to Bella R. Beer.....100

74TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of Park Av, 20x 102.2; Jeremiah C. Lyons and wife to Irma N. Straus.....100

77TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Avenue A, 100x 108.9x101.4x92.1; Edward A. Ihlenberg to Arthur Gorsch.....1

94TH ST, 332 East, 25x81.2; Sophia Gorsch to Caroline Ihlenburg.....1

94TH ST, 332 East, 25x81.2; Herman Wendt to Sophia Gorsch.....1

87TH ST, 37 West, 20x100.8; Hattie Mendelson to Sarah C. Armstrong.....100

93D ST, n s, 280.4 ft w of 3d Av, 19.8x 100.8; Christopher Barnes to Harris Mandelbaum and another.....1

98TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Edward J. Moloughney to Etta Blinn, jr.....10,500

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Ellen T. Martin to Anna Dreyer.....1

101ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 75x 100.11; Simon Prensky to Hester Sapero

101ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 75x 100.11; Philip Goldstein to Mary Lieberman.....1

103D ST, s s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 19.6 x100.11; Olive F. Gately and others, executors, to Albert L. Foss.....17,500

103D ST, s s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 19.6x 100.11; Albert L. Foss to John Harper..22,500

103D ST, s s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 19.6x 100.11; Olive F. Gately to Albert L. Foss.....1

105TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8 x100.5; Augustus H. Wright and wife to Robert J. Wright.....8,000

105TH ST, 80 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Christopher Barnes.....1

106TH ST, s s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 50x 100.11; William Rankin and wife to David Hirsch.....7,000

116TH ST, 329 East, 16.8x100.11; Elizabeth Atkinson to Michael Feeney.....100

118TH ST, n s, 66 ft e of 1st Av, 28x50.5; James S. Pond to Jane Limmer.....100

127TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Michael J. Cohalan to A. F. Gardner.....1

137TH ST, s s, 106 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x 99.11; Althea Schmid to Jane B. Duvel..1

140TH ST, n s, 149.3 ft from n e corner of 3d Av and 140th St, 25x100; Louisa Brandt to George Young.....1

144TH ST, 225 West, 25x99.11; Max Marx to Nettie Frericks.....1

150TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 25 99.11; John J. Bell to Henry A. Loth, quit claim.....1

150TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 25 x99.11; Frank Koch to Anna Burger.....1

172D ST, n s, 105 ft w of Washington Av, 45x105; Charles H. Schroeder to Morris Zuckerman.....1

173D ST, s s, 66.8 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6x50; Louis Friess and wife to T. F. Sullivan.....11,000

Recorded Leases.

BAYLIES, Franklin, to Patrick J. Slovan; 133th St, 104 West, 5 years.....$444,

GOODRICH, C. J., trustee, to Joseph A. Rozelson; Webster Av, 1,998, 1 year.....420

JACKSON, Diana A., to John E. Kevill; Amsterdam Av, 1,733, 5 years...$1,020,1,080

McCOURT, James J., guardian, to Walter G. Dwyer; 10th Av, 538, 5 years.....1,500

O'BRIEN, Annie E., to Philip McEvoy; 6th St, 214, 5 years.....1,500

SCHMIDT, Otto, to Frank Dunn and Charles Winters; 3d Av, 913, s e corner of 55th St, 5 years.....$1,650,1,800

TURNER, Sarah B., trustee, to Hubert Courte and another; 14th St, 119 East, 10½ years.....4,250

WIGERT, Mary L., and another to Bernard Reich; Chambers St, 16 and 18, 5 years..$3,000,3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BLINN, Etta, to Edward J. Moloughney; 98th St, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 8 months.....$4,500

BLINN, Etta, to Edward J. Moloughney; 98th St, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 8 months.....12,000

BRADY, John T., to the American Surety Company; 116th St, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.....5,500

BROWN, Clara F., to Robert L. Pierrepont; 315 West 104th St, 2 years.....14,000

CARNEY, Ephraim B., to Levy Lots 368 and 372, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years.....490

CLEAR, Michael, to John Clear; Concord Av, w s, 377.3 ft s of 147th St, 1 year..1,555

DIPPEL, Charles H., to Jacob Ruppert; 3d Av, s e corner of 55th St, saloon lease, demand.....2,445

DUFFEY, Samuel E. to the Mutual Loan Association; Lot 12, map of the Powell farm; also 1 lot of said lot, demand.....500

DUNPHY, Michael, to Peter Doelger; 243 West 61st St, store lease, demand.....1,500

EGAN, Peter, to Jane E. Leddy; 176th St, s s, 150 ft w of Monroe Av, 1 year.....300

FAY, Patrick, to Thomas Fay; Lots 26, 27, and 28, map of estate of Benjamin Richardson, near King's Bridge, 5 years.....600

FEENEY, Michael, to John B. Johnson, trustee, &c.; 116th St, n s, 316.8 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years.....6,000

FLEMING, Lizzie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; part of Lot 140, map of village of Mount Hope, 5 years.....2,500

FRERICHS, Nettie, to Max Marx; 225 West 143th St, installments.....4,000

FRIESS, Louis, to Joseph D. Jennings; German Place, e s, 50.6 ft s of 158th St, 1 year.....750

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society; 149 East Broadway, 5 years.....$25,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to Julia E. Cameron; 76th St, s s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years.....15,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to Julia E. Cameron; 76th St, n s, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years.....15,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to Walter D. Sewell; 76th St, s s, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years.....15,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to Nora A. Townsend; 76th St, s s, 323 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years.....15,000

HARPER, John, to the United States Life Insurance Company; 103d St, s s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year.....17,500

HASSARD, Sarah, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Cauldwell Av, w s, 150 ft s of 156th St, 3 years.....6,000

HIRSCH, David, to William Rankin; 108th St, s s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years.....5,000

HOWARD, Margaret A., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 17 and 19 East 34th St, 2 years.....130,000

JARDINE, Margaret R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 835 West 36th St, 3 years.....11,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 19th St, s w s, 140 ft s e of 3d Av, 1 year.....27,000

KNAGGS, Robert L., to Solomon D. Cohen; 1st Av, s e corner of 125th St, 1 year.....10,000

LEE, Mary J., to William J. Reynolds; Southern Boulevard, w s, 283.7 ft n of Pelham Av, 5 years.....1,500

LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn to Irving Savings Institution; 92d St, s s, 187.6 ft w of Broadway, 3 years.....83,500

LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn to the Irving Savings Institution 92d St, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 3 years.....83,500

LEVY, Millie I. and Samuel D., to the Guaranty Trust Company; 77 West 119th St, 5 years.....13,000

LEVY, Millie I. and Samuel D., to William Picken; 77 West 119th St, 2 years..3,000

LIMMER, Jane, to Mary Ferguson; 118th St, n s, 66 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years.....8,000

LINDNER, Bruno, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 155 Allen St, 3 years...6,500

LOPAU, Frances, to Jacob Ruppert; King's Bridge Road, e s, between 175th and 176th Sts, lease, demand.....900

LUHDEN, Mary M. and Frederick E., to Eliza Segelken; 84 Christopher St, 3 years.....2,000

LUTJENS, Louis, to Eugene Sondheim; Wendover Av, s e corner of Brook Av, ½ year, 2 mortgages.....20,000

LYMAN, Jennie and William, to Edward C. Cozzens; 65 East 122d St, 3 years...22,000

LYMAN, Jennie and William, to Frank H. Cozzens; 63 East 122d St, 3 years...22,000

MATTHEWS, Catherine M., to Dollar Savings Bank; 137th St, s s, 130.5, 155.5, and 180.5 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year, (three mortgages,) each.....10,000

McSWEENY, John, to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; part of Lot 90, map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, installments.....1,750

MEYER, Peter and Ella, to Konrad Kromer; Union Av, w s, 306.6 ft n of 165th St, 1 year.....1,000

MOHLMAN, George A., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 339 to 343 Greenwich St, 1¼ years.....50,000

NAEGELI, Albert, to Franz Rust; 83d St, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years...2,500

NAEGELI, Albert, to Franz Rust; 83d St, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years.....2,500

O'CONNOR, George W. and Jennie, to John and Matthias Hafen; Jerome Av, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..1,000

OPPENHEIMER, August, to Bernhard Rosenstock; Madison Av, n w corner of 86th St, 2 years.....18,000

PARNAS, Samuel, and Philip Horowitz to Josephine Delatour, executrix; Rivington St, n e corner of Attorney St, 1 year.....26,000

PHYFE, Harry E. and Alice J., to Marianne O'Gorman; 30th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years.....15,000

PRENSKY, Simon, and Philip Goldstein to Margaret Neely, 101st St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 1 year.....2,500

PRENSKY, Simon, and Philip Goldstein to Margaret Neely; 101st St, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 1 month.....1,100

PRICE, David, to the Guaranty Trust Company; 87 West 119th St, 5 years....13,000

REILLY, John, to West Side Savings Bank; 318 West 118th St, 1 year.....3,500

ROBILOTTO, Donato, to Gesine C. Reinecke; 424 East 11th St, installments...3,000

ROGERS, James D., to Ella T. Townsend; Lots 183 and 184, map of 211 lots, portion of the Downing estate, 3 years.....500

SCHILE, Romeo H., to the New York Dispensary; 146th St, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 5 years.....14,000

SCHMOCKER, Dierck and Maria D., to Harlem Savings Bank; 120th St, s s, 15 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year.....6,000

SILBERBERG, Max, to the Guaranty Trust Company; 119th St, n s, 193 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years.....10,000

SULLIVAN, Timothy F., to John Lanzer; 173d St, s s, 66.6 ft w of Audubon Av, demand.....1,572

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 458.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; John F. Bell against Charles Peterson, owner and contractor.....812

WENDOVER AV, s s, 151.6 ft e of Washington Av, 50.6x—; the Staines, Peck & Taber Company against Mrs. Etta Wolff, owner; Ig Wolff, contractor.....190

3D AV, w s, — ft n of 173d St, adjoining Lot 211, map of Central Morrisania, 50x124.9x50x119.10; Kelly & Murray against Thomas D. Malcolm, owner and contractor.....1,350

3D AV, s e corner of 18th St, 25x75, Dominico G. Pecora against Hugh Slevin, owner; Speiman's Sons, contractors.....101

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 100; New York Lumber and Storage Company against Thomas K. Moore, owner and contractor.....429

123D ST, s s, 500 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100; G. A. Pratt & Co. against Arthur G. Muhlker, owner and contractor.....721

153D ST, 572 and 574 East; Erminio Corti and others against Emil Hasenschel, owner and contractor, (4 liens).....214

160TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; George W. Hall against Mary Radican, owner; Louis G. Leyrer, contractor.....38

164TH ST, 60 to 64 West; Nathan Hutkoff against William R. Bell, Jr., and Edgar Coles, owners and contractors.....243

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BROOK AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 104.11x25.11x104.9x26; Eugene Sondheim with Louis Lutjens, 10 payments.....$10,500

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 250x100; also 150th St, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 250x100; Henry E. and Herbert Janes with Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., (will erect 20 5-story brick flats,) 10 payments on each house.....160,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

D'ARSCHOT, Countess G., to Franklin B. Lord, trustee.....$10,000

FAY, Michael, and William Slocom to Peter Weber and others.....4,500

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, general guardian, to Robert L. Pierrepont.....16,000

GERHARDS, Victor, to Charles A. Benliser.....1,000

NEWBERGER, Abraham L., administrator, &c., to Abraham L. Newberger, ¼ part.....2,500

NEWBERGER, Abraham L., administrator, &c., to Simon Newberger, ¼ part..2,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Henry B. Ely and others, trustees.....16,500

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c.....100

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to H. Ward Ford.....100

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Gertrude E. Shannon, Thomas, Stephen G., to Alexander W. Fraser.....27,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to the City Mortgage Company, assigns, (two mortgages).....Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to Emily L. Ford, assigns, (two mortgages).....100

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 107th St, 25.2x100; White Brick and Terra Cotta Company against Felix Phillips, owner and contractor.....$752

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 107th St, 25.2x100; the Legate Stone Company against Felix Phillips, owner and contractor.....121

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 107th St, 25x100; Peter Bischetti against Felix Phillips, owner and contractor.....7,200

JACKSON ST, 14 and 16; Pelham Hod Elevating Company against George Dellon, owner; Dellon, Brummer & Goldstein, contractors.....94

MADISON AV, 1,655; Willoughby & Brennan against Margaret Campbell, owner; Thomas G. Wallace, contractor.....75

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of 147th St, 125x100; T. J. Mooney & Co. against John J. Ottshadt and another, owner and contractor; John H. Gault and Miller & Rosenfield, contractors.....764

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 458.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; John F. Bell against Charles Peterson, owner and contractor.....812

WENDOVER AV, s s, 151.6 ft e of Washington Av, 50.6x—; the Staines, Peck & Taber Company against Mrs. Etta Wolff, owner; Ig Wolff, contractor.....190

3D AV, w s, — ft n of 173d St, adjoining Lot 211, map of Central Morrisania, 50x124.9x50x119.10; Kelly & Murray against Thomas D. Malcolm, owner and contractor.....1,350

3D AV, s e corner of 18th St, 25x75, Dominico G. Pecora against Hugh Slevin, owner; Speiman's Sons, contractors.....101

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 100; New York Lumber and Storage Company against Thomas K. Moore, owner and contractor.....429

123D ST, s s, 500 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100; G. A. Pratt & Co. against Arthur G. Muhlker, owner and contractor.....721

153D ST, 572 and 574 East; Erminio Corti and others against Emil Hasenschel, owner and contractor, (4 liens).....214

160TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; George W. Hall against Mary Radican, owner; Louis G. Leyrer, contractor.....38

164TH ST, 60 to

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT, Sunday, August 6th, will contain, among other features, the following:

FULL-PAGE portrait of Prof. Charles F. Chandler, the new President of the Society of Chemical Industry.

SERIES of reproductions of pictures portraying famous discoveries in the history of electricity, which are to adorn the walls of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company's Building on Duane Street.

INTERESTING pictures and descriptive article on the Shaker colony at Mount Lebanon, N. Y.

DESCRIPTIONS and interior views of the Public Library at Passaic, N. J.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the famous Dey House, at Preakness, N. J., which was for three months during the year of 1780 the headquarters of Gen. Washington.

ILLUSTRATED review of the little Russian Orthodox Church on Second Avenue, New York.

PAGE of scenes of some of the well-known ocean beaches, including Narragansett, Newport, Manhattan Beach, and Coney Island.

A VISIT to an Egyptian harem.

REVIEW of Beacon's "Biographies of Famous Men," with portraits of Daniel Webster, Phillips Brooks, James Russell Lowell, Robert E. Lee, and David G. Farragut.

PHOTOGRAPH and description of the birthplace of John Brown, the famous abolitionist, at West Torrington, Conn.

PHOTOGRAPH of the arrival of the President and Mrs. McKinley at Lake Champlain.

PHOTOGRAPH of the McCulloch, one of the crack vessels of the Revenue Marine Service, which participated in the battle of Manila, and which is now on duty in Alaskan waters.

PHOTOGRAPH of John A. Emery's half-rater Constance which competed for the Seawanhaka Cup at the international races in Canada this week.

PORTRAIT of William James, Professor of Psychology at Harvard, who has been appointed Gifford Lecturer at the University of Edinburgh; photograph of the marble bust of Queen Victoria exhibited in the Royal Academy, and a view of the Young Men's Hebrew Association Building on Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, New York.

Order in advance to insure securing a copy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant American; 28 years old; height, 5 ft. 10 inches; weight, 163; married; strictly temperate; neat appearance on box; first-class driver; understands handling all kinds of horses; best of personal references; acquainted in city. W. E. Wilson, West End, Long Branch, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD EDUCATION, FOR clerical work, requiring accuracy and intelligence; salary to commence, $6 per week. Write application in own handwriting, stating age, references and experience, PUBLISHER, Box 165 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

WANTED—A boy not over 18 who desires to enter an architect's office in New York City as a student. Apply in handwriting to Architectus, Box 179, Times Office.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1333 Franklin.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part I, thereof, held in and for the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition of the HOME FOR FALLEN AND FRIENDLESS GIRLS, to assume an corporate name the words "WASHINGTON SQUARE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS."—Order.

On reading and filing the petition of the abovenamed corporation, The Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, verified the 23rd day of May, 1899 and the exhibits thereto annexed, and upon reading and filing the affidavit of David S. Owen, verified the 6th day of July, 1899, and the affidavit of Theodore L. Beverelly, verified the 6th day of July, 1899, showing the due publication of the notice of this application for a change of the corporate name in New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, respectively, being two daily newspapers published in the City and County of New York, and also reading and filing the certificate of the Secretary of State, bearing date April 12th, 1899, and certifying that the name "Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls" which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any existing incorporation or a name which said Secretary of State deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and the Court being satisfied that said petition is true and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and on due deliberation and no one appearing in opposition thereto, and upon motion of Manierre & Manierre, attorneys for the petitioner, it is

Ordered that the petitioner, The Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, shall, thirty days after the entry of this order, viz.: upon the 15th day of August, 1899, assume as its corporate name the "WASHINGTON SQUARE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS," and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order shall be duly published in The New York Times newspaper, in the County of New York, once in each week for four successive weeks immediately succeeding the entry of this order, and that this order shall be entered and the papers above mentioned shall be filed at once in the Clerk's Office of the County of New York, and that a certified copy of this order shall, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Enter, H. B., Jr., J. S. C.

MANIERRE & MANIERRE, Attys. for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—In the matter of the general assignment of Louis J. Ponvert for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given that I shall expose for sale at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 10th day of July, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the following property assigned to me for the benefit of creditors, to wit:

Two shares of capital stock of the Hormiguero Central Company, of the par value of $100 each.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.

169-Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The sale pursuant to the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to July 28, 1899, at same hour and place. ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.

The sale pursuant to the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to Aug. 2, 1899, at same hour and place. ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.

The sale pursuant to the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to Aug. 9, 1899, at same hour and place. ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that the "Hudson River Line," a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, and having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in said County of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name from the "Hudson River Line" to the "Hudson River Day Line."—Dated New York, June 23d, 1899. HUDSON RIVER LINE.

By ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD, President.

ABM. VAN SANTVOORD, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

DEWEY'S PORTRAIT, AUTOGRAPH, and words praising Heubsch's Year Book on useful blotter—we send free. Printed linen note heads, 2,000 for $2.25. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY M. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. SPRAGUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue, (formerly Riverside Avenue,) and running thence northerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the rights, privileges, and easements contained in a certain agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,904 of Conveyances, at Page 478.

Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed recorded in the said Register's office, in Liber 1,110 of Conveyances, at Page 405, and to the provisions of a certain agreement recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 1,949 of Conveyances, at Page 221.

The premises above described lie in Section 4, in Block 1,166, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

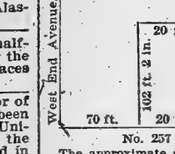

No. 257 West 74th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,780.65, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $332.30, with interest from July 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $505.20, and interest.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

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95 AND 97 LIBERTY STREET.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT E. DOWLING, plaintiff, against THOMAS R. WHITE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the northerly side of Liberty Street, between Broadway and Greenwich Street, now known as Numbers Ninety-five and Ninety-seven Liberty Street, and taken together bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Liberty Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches, or thereabouts, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, (being the southwesterly corner of lot known as Number Ninety-three Liberty Street, now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone;) running thence northerly along the westerly line of the lot now or lately belonging to said estate of John Hone, forty-eight feet and three inches, more or less; thence northerly still along said lot now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone, fifty-three feet and seven inches formerly belonging to the estate of Jacob Abramse, deceased, and now or late of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; thence northerly along said last mentioned land sixteen feet and eight inches to land now or late of William Banks; thence westerly along said last mentioned land now or late of William Banks, thirty feet to a strip of land heretofore agreed to be sold to Amos R. Eno, and conveyed by George S. Murfey and wife and James M. Benedict and wife to Bard T. Nichols; thence southerly along said lot or strip of land, one hundred and nineteen feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of said Liberty Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said Liberty Street, thirty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

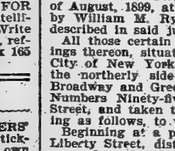

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $119,007.05. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $310,414.17.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY, plaintiff, against MARY E. BLACKBURNE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the point of intersection formed by the intersection of the easterly line of West End Avenue with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, thence running southerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and one-half inches, thence easterly parallel with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet, thence northerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE C. HART, Referee.

C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

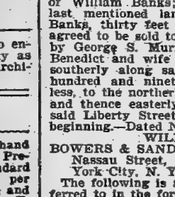

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. from April 2nd, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,265 60-100, with interest thereon from February 20th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $262.55, with interest from February 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $109 07-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

jy23-2aw3w&au16.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX ABRAHAMS, Bankrupt. No. 1,187.

Notice is hereby given that Max Abrahams, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 28, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 3, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,319.

To the creditors of George E. Armstrong, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said George E. Armstrong was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 3, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CASPAR BUELLESBACH, HERBERT BUELLESBACH, and JOSEPH BUELLESBACH, individually and as partners in Buellesbach Brothers, Bankrupts. No. 906.

Notice is hereby given that Caspar Buellesbach, Herbert Buellesbach, and Joseph Buellesbach, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated Aug. 1, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 3, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RAYMOND W. KENNEY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Raymond W. Kenney of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Raymond W. Kenney was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 84 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 3d, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM MOULDS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Moulds, a bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 3, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM R. NIEPER, Bankrupt. No. 1,164.

Notice is hereby given that William R. Nieper, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 24, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 3, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX POPPER, bankrupt. No. 1,186.

Notice is hereby given that Max Popper, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 28, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 3, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP ROBINSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,242.

To the creditors of Philip Robinson, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Philip Robinson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 3, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX SOSKIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Soskin, a bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 3d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES WIERTZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,222.

To the creditors of Charles Wierts, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Charles Wierts of the County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 29th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of their attorney, Rastus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-1aw6mF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City. Borough of Manhattan. s4-1aw6MF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 240 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Ho.. "rank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eldridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA B. DUNDON, Executrix. ELDRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mF

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-1aw6mF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, Executor. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

JACKSON, EMILY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Cassin, Lydia Cole Jackson, Edith Mayo, and Percy W. Sherman, the heirs and next of kin of Emily Jackson, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William W. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Emily Jackson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy7-1aw6wF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA DONEY-WELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-1aw6mF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-1aw6mF

WISENDANGER, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HEINRICH WISENDANGER and A. BARBARA GRAFF WIESENDANGER, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Wirth and Johann Gottfried Wirth, her husband, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Barbara Trunsiger and Rudolph Trunsiger, her husband, residing at Fadlandgut, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Johann Martin Wiesendanger and Pauline Winkler Wiesendanger, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Felix Alfred Wiesendanger, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Anna Barbara Merki and Johannes Merki, her husband, residing at Neunuenaster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Heinrich Schibli and Anna Schibli, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Meier and Jacob Meier, her husband, residing at Neumuenster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Hans Rudolph Wiesendanger, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Elizabeth Wisendanger or Wiesendanger, residing in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York; Annie Goerlitz, residing in the City of Scranton, State of Pennsylvania; Henry Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; Philippine Lieberman, residing in the City and County of New York; William Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; the People of the State of New York; the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of HENRY WISENDANGER, whose names are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas Philippine C. Wisendanger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1876, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Wisendanger, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the Twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

P. H. ADEE, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, jy28-1aw6wF&s8

LEGHORN, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Nevin, Jessie Nevin, Annie Nevin, Katherine Isabel Colmery, Mary Louise Colmery, Norman Leghorn Colmery, Margaret Isabella Scott, Isabella Mann, Sarah J. Clifford, United Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, New York, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburgh and New Windsor, Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, Henry Johnson as trustee, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISABELLA LEGHORN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry J. Robinson as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy7-1aw6wF

BANKS, MILES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ernest Banks, Maude Ernestine Banks, and to any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of MILES BANKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, whose names and whose places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph F. Banks of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 12th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

**BOSTON

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Councilmen and Aldermen on Municipal Assembly's Abolition.

SOME FAVOR IT, OTHERS DO NOT

Okie Thinks the Charter the Rottenest Thing on Earth—Question of Bond Hold-Ups.

The sensations which were expected to result from the appearance of members of the Municipal Assembly before the Mazet committee yesterday did not materialize. Five Councilmen and four Aldermen were examined during the day, and a number of criticisms of the charter and of the results of consolidation were evoked, but there was nothing startling in any of the testimony, and the session was totally devoid of exciting incidents.

The members of the Municipal Assembly who were called on to testify as to whether they thought that body should continue to exist were Councilmen Adam H. Leich (Rep.) of Brooklyn, John J. McGarry (Dem.) of Brooklyn, Martin Engel (Dem.) of Manhattan, Thomas F. Foley (Dem.) of Manhattan, Adolph C. Hottenroth (Dem.) of the Bronx, and Aldermen Howard P. Okie (Citizens' Union) of Manhattan, David S. Stewart (Rep.) of Brooklyn, Collin H. Woodward (Rep.) of Manhattan, and Elias Goodman (Rep.) of Manhattan. Councilman Stewart M. Brice (Dem.) was also called for by Mr. Moss, but he did not respond. The committee adjourned until next Tuesday, and Mr. Moss stated that he did not expect to put any more of the Municipal Assemblymen on the stand. "I think we got about all we want from them to-day," he said.

As a prologue to the Municipal Assembly performance, Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of Correction, was put on the stand to tell why he had given all the drawing of plans in his department to Horgan & Slattery. Mr. Lantry said he did it because he had known Messrs. Horgan and Slattery for many years, and he thought they would do the work properly. When he went into the department he found there was a dispute between Withers & Dickson and C. C. Cook as to who was the architect of the new Tombs. "I found that both these firms represented different iron concerns," said Mr. Lantry, "and I thought it would be better to have somebody there who would protect the city's interests." The Commissioner declared his belief that Mr. Horgan was "as good an architect as any of them."

Assemblyman Hoffman created a diversion by asking if there were not letters on file in his department from Republican leaders recommending certain iron firms for the prison work. Mr. Lantry said he'd rather not say.

"Out with it," exclaimed Mr. Moss. "Let's have the name of the leader."

Mr. Lantry finally said that Senator Marcus A. Hanna had written to his predecessor an indorsement of an iron firm, but that no work had been given the concern.

MR. OKIE'S TESTIMONY.

A score of members of the Municipal Assembly were in the chamber when Alderman Okie was called to the stand and invited by Mr. Moss to give his opinions about the Municipal Assembly. Mr. Okie started off by saying that he had observed the workings of that body "with the cold neutrality of an impartial judge," not belonging to either the majority or minority.

He considered the idea of a double-chambered Assembly absolutely preposterous. But there should be a popular representative body as a check on the highly centralized power of the heads of departments. That had been illustrated recently in the case of the resolution for the issue of $2,000,000 of bonds for repaving. The only test of the advisability of that expenditure was to know where it was to be spent. Yet the Commissioner of Highways, Mr. Keating, had absolutely refused to furnish that information to the Assembly, and in refusing to approve the appropriation until such information was forthcoming, he thought the Council was doing right.

The press, Mr. Okie declared, had made the mistake of abusing the Assembly indiscriminately for all the bond hold-ups, failing to note the difference between such issues as those for the purchase of the Brooklyn Water Supply plant and the Hall of Records, which were to meet obligations already incurred and issues like those for paving streets, where the Aldermen and Councilmen certainly ought to exercise their "alleged judgment."

Mr. Okie said the mandamus proceedings in the Hall of Records case were a farce, as the Corporation Counsel had reported that the Municipal Assembly's approval was not necessary. Moreover, he declared, through the co-operation of the President of the Council, the Corporation Counsel, and the counsel for the contractor, the case had been allowed to get into a shape where the members of the Assembly were required to purge themselves of a contempt of which they were not guilty. The first writ, he said, should have been attacked directly, instead of collaterally, and the President of the Council should have notified the members of the service on him so that they might have employed counsel.

SOME REFORMS NEEDED.

In reply to questions from Mr. Moss, Alderman Okie said that he did not know whether the mandamus step was taken in this matter, where the Municipal Assembly's approval was not needed, in order to coerce the members on the matter of the paving bonds, which the Tammany Hall leaders were very much interested in getting through. With the naming of the streets to be paved in the hands of a single Commissioner there would be nothing to prevent a certain set of officials from buying up lots in certain localities and profiting by the rise that would result from the improvements made.

With regard to charter changes Mr. Okie said: "Any step we may take will be futile unless we have a system of purely local taxation. The money spent in a borough should be raised in that borough." He favored the abolition of the borough Presidents, and the formation of a Municipal Assembly of one body, composed of one representative from each Assembly district.

"The whole charter is the rottenest thing on the face of the earth," exclaimed Mr. Okie. "It is absolutely vile. The city is a composite of discordant elements, which the charter has not made homogeneous."

Mr. Moss read two newspaper articles written by Alderman P. Tecumseh Sherman (Citizens' Union) favoring a single-chambered Assembly, and declaring that the system of government provided by the charter was not workable.

Councilman Leich was the next witness. He said that he had done all he could to get the resolution for the Long Island water supply bonds passed. It was currently reported the "Willoughby Street" (meaning the Brooklyn Democratic) machine held most of the stock in the company, and was interested in keeping it out of the city's hands. He believed the resolution would have passed at a recent meeting, but when the paving resolution was defeated Mr. Oakley, the Tammany leader, had moved to adjourn. The object of that adjournment, he believed, was to give the impression that because the repaving issue was not approved no bond issues could be passed.

MR. LEICH AND MR. KEATING.

Mr. Leich described his efforts to learn from Commissioner Keating what streets he intended to pave under the $2,000,000 appropriation. The Commission, he said, told him: "If you wait until I tell you or any other member of the Municipal Assembly what streets I intend to pave, you will wait till h—l freezes over." Mr. Leich said the local board had recommended $492,000 worth of paving in his district. He thought the specifications for asphalt paving used by the Highways Department seemed to be drawn in the interest of a ring.

"The two-headed Assembly," said Mr. Leich, "is of no use whatever, except as a scapegoat for departmental despotism." He favored giving enlarged powers to the Borough Presidents and giving the local boards the sole power to initiate local improvements. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment should be composed, he thought, of elective rather than appointive officers, so as to keep it out of the Mayor's control. He would make the Borough Presidents members both of the Board of Estimate and of the Board of Education.

"I intend to look after the interests of my boroughs as against all others," declared Mr. Leich aggressively. "If I had my way, I would destroy consolidation altogether."

Mr. Moss—Well, we are married now, and suppose there is no one to divorce us?

Mr. Leich—Then we might sue for alimony.

Mr. Moss—But Brooklyn's tax rate has been lower since consolidation than ever before.

Mr. Leich—The people of Brooklyn would rather pay 1½ or 2 per cent. more and get some public improvements.

Mr. Leich agreed with Mr. Moss's suggestion that Brooklyn got so little because the headquarters of the dominant political party were in Manhattan.

In the examination of Councilman Leich and the succeeding witnesses, Mr. Moss used most of the time himself, making long statements in explanation of the recent mandamus proceedings against the municipal assembly, which he apparently regaarded as a Tammany device intended to force the passage of the $2,000,000 paving resolution, and outlining changes in the charter. The evidence of the witnesses consisted largely in answering "yes" or "no" to the propositions advanced by the examining counsel.

ALDERMAN STEWART'S VIEWS.

Alderman Stewart began the afternoon session. He had not voted for the Hall of Records bonds because it had been charged that there was something crooked about the contract and there were no specifications. He thought the duty of the Board of Aldermen was to exercise its judgment on such matters; if it was there merely to register the will of bureau heads, it had better be abolished.

"I voted for the paving bond issue because the Mayor asked me to," said Mr. Stewart. "With several other Brooklyn Aldermen, I went to see him about it and he promised us Brooklyn should have her share of the $2,000,000."

Mr. Stewart's opinion was that the Borough Presidents either should be done away with or have greater power. "I would abolish the borough plan entirely," he said. "Let us be one city or let us wipe out consolidation. I would favor a Mayor and a Board of Aldermen as in the old city."

Mr. Stewart gave assent to statements by Mr. Moss that the charter was the work of a non-partisan body and was adopted by the votes of both Democrats and Republicans and that, therefore, it was "a foolish and futile thing to charge the charter on any one political party."

The witness subscribed also to Mr. Moss's declaration that, "with a powerfully centralized government of bureau chiefs, ignoring and refusing to give information to the Municipal Assembly, and with the courts sitting down on the Municipal Assembly and ordering it to adopt certain measures, you have no popular government here at all—only an oligarchy."

Councilman McGarry had voted for all the bond issues, he said. He was aware of the criticisms of the asphalt contract by the Commissioners of Accounts, but he did not consider that a good reason for voting against the setting aside of $2,000,000 for paving. The details of the expenditure of that sum would belong to Commissioner Keating, whom he trusted implicitly.

ENGEL VOTED FOR EVERYTHING.

Councilman Engel announced that he had voted for all the bond issues. Mr. Moss read the report of the minutes of the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, charging that the specifications for asphalt paving practically gave a monopoly of the city's business to the Trinidad people, and that, as a result, New York paid twice as much for its asphalt as other cities.

"Well, I think our asphalt paving is the best in the world," said Mr. Engel. "It's like this, see? You can go to one place and get a suit of clothes made for $20, or you can go to another place and pay $90. But there'll be a difference in the workmanship."

Pressed by Mr. Moss as to why he had not investigated these charges of an asphalt monopoly when he professed to be against all monopolies, Mr. Engel said: "I believe in leaving these matters to those above me who know more about it than I do."

Mr. Moss continued to talk about the need of the Municipal Assembly's acting as a check on the "centralized government" of bureau chiefs. "Will you kindly tell me," the witness said finally, with a puzzled air, "what you mean by centralized government?"

Councilman Foley said he had voted for all the bond issues and had not given any particular attention to the charges about an asphalt ring. He didn't care if they'd abolish the whole Municipal Assembly, as far as his own interests were concerned.

Alderman Woodward expressed the opinion that the dual assembly was a failure, though there should be some representative body with power in financial matters to act as a check on the heads of departments. He regarded the borough Presidents and borough boards as useless. His idea would be to restore the form of government in operation before consolidation, abolishing all borough lines, boards, and officers, and the Board of Public Improvements.

It was in the Board of Public Improvements, Mr. Woodward said, that most of the hold-ups occurred. Mr. Moss added that he understood that only seventeen measures had been acted on by that board up to June 1.

Alderman Goodman was in favor of elevating and dignifying the Municipal Assembly, giving it more power and better salaries, so as to attract a better class of men. There should be, too, a law compelling the attendance of members. He favored dispensing with the borough Presidents. He thought the peanut and news stand applications should be sent to the license bureau.

Councilman Hottenroth said he had voted for all the bond issues. He voted for the paving bonds in the face of the charges of an asphalt ring controlling the business, because the resolution did not touch the details, and he thought they could better be settled later. He believed the Municipal Assembly should have enlarged powers and be made to correspond, in fact as well as in form, with the State Legislature. He thought the borough Presidents also should be clothed with more authority.

CANAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

Name of the Engineer Selected Not Made Public.

A meeting of the Canal Committee, which is to make a report on the condition of the canals to the Legislature, was held yesterday, at the office of the Chairman, Gen. Francis V. Greene. Gen. Greene, ex-Mayor George E. Greene of Binghamton, John N. Partridge, Superintendent of Public Works; Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor, and John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo were present. The other member, Frank S. Witherbee, is abroad, studying the Ems River locks.

The purpose of the meeting was to select an engineer to inquire into the contemplated improvements on the Erie Canal. The members of the committee refused to make public the name of the engineer they had selected.

WAR SPOILED HIS MEMORY.

Former Soldier, Accused of Stealing an Umbrella, Is Discharged.

Edward Murphy, a plumber living at 158 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court charged with larceny. The prisoner entered a dry goods store at Driggs Avenue and Grand Street Wednesday afternoon, during the storm, and, selecting an umbrella, walked out without paying for it. Two of the clerks followed him until they met a policeman, when Murphy was taken into custody.

He spent the night in the Bedford Avenue Police Station, and when arraigned in court yesterday told Magistrate Kramer that he had no recollection of having taken the umbrella. "Ever since I returned from the late war," said Murphy, "two glasses of beer have a peculiar effect on me. I was very sick when I came back from Puerto Rico. Yesterday I drank two glasses of beer and it must have been while under the influence that I entered the store. I have no recollection of it."

As the firm did not wish to prosecute the prisoner under the circumstances, he was discharged.

INSURANCE ON A DEAD MAN.

Blanchard's Widow Paying Premiums, Though She Is Married Again.

Mrs. Lucy Nau of 235 Berry Street, Brooklyn, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, yesterday, charged her husband, Edward Nau, with failing to provide for her. The couple were married about a year ago. It was the third matrimonial venture of Mrs. Nau. Her first husband died, and the second was George W. Blanchard. Whether Blanchard is dead or not is what is worrying both Nau and his wife. She asserts that he is, while Nau says he does not believe it, and for that reason does not care to provide for Mrs. Nau and her two children.

"My wife is still paying the premiums on the life insurance policy of the man Blanchard," said Nau yesterday. "Mrs. Nau explained this by saying that she was doing so on the advice of the insurance company, although she believed Blanchard dead, but had no positive proof. When he left her, five years ago, she said, he was going to a hospital to have an operation performed. She had never seen him since, and believed that he had died and was now lying in some unknown grave, having given another name when he entered the hospital. She declared that she had made every effort to find some trace of him.

Magistrate Kramer adjourned the hearing until Aug. 17. Should Mrs. Nau fail to find some proof of her former husband's death before that time the case probably will be dismissed.

THE McCLELLAN ARRIVES.

Capt. Brickley Had Trouble with the Quartermaster and Resigned—Miss Hallonbough a Passenger.

The United States transport McClellan arrived yesterday from Cuba and Puerto Rico, after a trip of nineteen days from New York. She called first at San Juan, sailing thence on July 22 for Santiago, where she anchored in the upper bay for thirty-six hours. The passengers and crew were not permitted to land, and the passengers who came on board had been quarantined ten days.

The McClellan sailed for New York July 26, stopping at Gibara on the way. Her passengers were transferred to the city by tugs. The vessel was ordered to proceed at once to Fort Monroe, Va., where she will take on board the garrison there and proceed with it to Plum Island, where the men will remain until yellow fever has been stamped out of Hampton, which is near Fort Monroe.

Capt. Brickley, late master of the McClellan, left the steamer at Gibara, owing to a disagreement with Capt. Garrard, the transport Quartermaster. A conflict arose over the question of authority on the vessel while at Gibara, resulting in Capt. Brickley's sudden resignation. Capt. Garrard, when seen yesterday, declined to make any statement regarding Capt. Brickley's resignation. From one of the transport's officers it was learned that Capt. Brickley and Quartermaster Garrard got into a heated discussion as to the hour the ship should leave Gibara, which ended by Capt. Brickley going ashore. According to the regulations all Quartermasters have full charge of transports, the sailing masters being subject to their orders. Capt. Nye is now master of the McClellan.

The McClellan brought on this trip sixteen cabin, twenty-two second cabin, and sixty-five steerage passengers, the last named being discharged soldiers, civilian employes, and others. Among the cabin passengers from San Juan was Miss Edith V. Hallonbough, Principal of the American free school of Puerto Rico, located at Ponce. Miss Hallonbough opened the school five months ago, it being the only American free school on the island. The school began with about 400 pupils, but since then there have been more than 1,000 applications, and the school will have to be greatly enlarged. There are two American women teachers besides Miss Hallonbough, another has been engaged, and the Principal is now looking for a kindergarten teacher. Miss Hallonbough will spend her vacation at her home in Wheeling, West Va.

DUKE DE LASKA SET FREE.

Justice Stover Warns Magistrates to be Careful About Warrants.

Duke De Laska, arrested in Manhattan on July 28 by Constable Springstead of Rockland County, charged with the abduction of Fannie Gilmore, twenty years old, of Haverstraw, was yesterday discharged from custody by Justice Stover in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. De Laska had been produced in court before Justice Stover by Sheriff Blauvelt of Rockland County on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by De Laska's counsel.

Justice Stover declared that there was no evidence to show that De Laska had committed a crime, and warned Magistrates to be careful in issuing warrants on mere information and belief, thereby saving the city from suits for false imprisonment. "There is a place," said Justice Stover, "where the placing of the hand on the heart and swearing that a man is guilty is sufficient to hold him, but thank God that it has not yet reached this country."

SERVANT WANTED FOR FORGERY

Girl Had a $75 Check Cashed by a Grocer and Disappeared.

The police of Long Island City are trying to find some trace of Kate Cross, formerly a servant in the employ of Benjamin Ellis of 58 Wolsey Street, Astoria. The girl is about twenty years old, and six weeks ago was engaged as a servant by Mr. Ellis. Wednesday afternoon she left the house, saying that she was going to the store. Nothing has been seen of her since.

About an hour after her departure Andrew McKnight, a grocer of Fulton Avenue, Astoria, called at the home of Mr. Ellis and said that on Monday morning he had cashed a seventy-five dollar check for his servant, Kate Cross. The check was drawn on the Queens County Bank, and purported to be signed by Mr. Ellis. The grocer said that he knew that the girl worked for Mr. Ellis, and cashed the check without question for that reason. Mr. Ellis declared the signature a forgery, and notified the police authorities.

When a search was made in the room occupied by the servant a large number of small pieces of paper were found, on which were imitations of Mr. Ellis's signature. The police think the girl is an old hand at the game.

OPEN-AIR CONCERTS.

Music This Evening at Battery and W. H. Seward Parks.

There will be music at Battery Park by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

"The Star-Spangled Banner" ..... Key
March Militaire, "Fusilade" ..... Neyer
Overture, "Jubel" ..... von Weber
Gavotte Romantique, "Golden Blonde" ..... Eilenberg
Solo for piccolo flute, selected ..... Mr. C. G. Stanzione.
Excerpts comique from "The Runaway Girl" ..... Caryll and Monckton
Grand selection, "Rigoletto" ..... Verdi
Patrol National, "The Blue and the Gray" ..... Dalbey
Grand scene from the "Huguenots" ..... Meyerbeer (La Benediction des Poignards.)
Gem characteristic, "Village Bells" ..... Rollinson
Popular ensemble of vaudeville efforts, "Roof Garden Echoes" ..... Mackie

At W. H. Seward Park, Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band will give this programme:

Hail Columbia.
March, "The King's Musketeer" ..... Howson
Overture, "Waldmeister's Lager" ..... Kerling
Descriptive, "Down the Mississippi" ..... Puerner
SYNOPSIS.—A flat-boat going down the river at night—hailed from shore—answered from boat.—Darkies sing and dance.—Boat disappears in darkness.—The cry "All's Well" is heard.
Potpourri, operatic ..... Beyer
Paraphrase, melodies in F ..... Rubinstein
Musical disappointments ..... Schriener
Cornet solo, selected ..... Mr. R. L. Halle.
Waltz, "Vie de Boheme" ..... St. Clair
Patrol, Southern ..... Voelker
March, "Green Fields of Virginia" ..... Harris
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

FRAUD IN OFFICIAL GUISE.

Householders and Tenants Robbed by False Health Board Inspectors.

A large number of householders have recently been victimized by theft and extortion by a crowd of swindlers cloaking themselves under the authority of the Board of Health. The procedure was for the "smooth man" of the clique to present his card at the door of a residence and ask for the owner or tenant. An interview secured under the name of H. Burnet, M. D., the intended victim received a circular purporting to have emanated from the Health Bureau. The circular read as follows:

Offices of the Health Department.

You are hereby advised that the Board of Health has ordered a general inspection of all dwellings with a view to note the sanitary condition, the condition of the water, and such other matters as may conduce to the general good of the occupants.

You are hereby earnestly requested to make any complaints or suggestions to the inspector, who will carefully note the same and report to the board.

And it is further noted that any attention you may show to the inspector while in the pursuance of his duty will be thankfully accepted by the board. The inspector detailed to your dwelling is H. Burnet, M. D., who will present his card before entering on his inspection.

By Order of the Board.

In a majority of cases "Dr. Burnet" has been permitted free run of the houses he has visited. If the house is occupied by the owner repairs to the amount of $300 or $400 are ordered, and then an attempt at blackmail is made by offering to overlook the alleged defects for a consideration, which in a number of cases is supposed to have been successful. In case the house visited was occupied by a rental tenant, the inspector, having free run of the house, would appropriate various articles of value.

The fraud was brought to the attention of the Health Board yesterday morning by a woman who brought a copy of the circular with her, and made complaint that she had been robbed. President Murphy took immediate action in the matter, and communicated with Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau, asking him to detail several men to hunt up the impostors. Besides the complaint made to the board yesterday morning in person, numerous complaints have been received by mail, and most of them from people residing in the upper part of the city.

ELIZABETH'S FIERCE STORM

Work of Clearing Away Wreckage and Repairing House Begun.

BOYS ROB GRAVES FOR RELICS

W. A. Eddy Says Tornado Staid for Most of Time 40 Feet Above Earth, Thereby Averting Great Loss.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 3.—There were many curious visitors from New York, Newark, and the surrounding country here today to view the work of the tornado which swept through the centre of the city yesterday. The work of clearing the streets went on all night, and by this morning things were in fair shape. It will require many weeks of work, however, to restore all the wrecked portions of buildings and years to replace the grand old trees that went down.

Many relic seekers were about in the section seeking for some interesting thing to carry away as a memento of the storm. They had to be content usually with bits of tin, slate, limbs of trees, and boards. There were a few enterprising boys who early this morning made a descent upon the churchyard of the Old First Church and gathered up coffin plates and handles and a number of the bones which were brought to the surface by the uprooting of the old trees in the yard.

These they offered for sale later to curious persons, but so far as known they made no sales as the police were notified early and frightened the boys away and are now endeavoring to recover the stolen silver. The bones which were brought up were replaced as nearly as possible in the positions they formerly occupied and those which could not be put back were carefully gathered up and the packages marked so they may be replaced later. Temporarily they will rest in a vault.

Workmen were summoned to-day to make the damaged buildings as safe as possible pending permanent repairs. The buildings that lost roofs were temporarily boarded over and made as nearly watertight as possible. The trees in the City Hall Park were not touched to-day as there was more important work to do.

The loss is still unknown and will always remain so. The estimates of many hundreds of thousands of dollars made last night were excessive. The police now place the loss at about $100,000, but this is excessive. The police figure into their estimate about $25,000 as loss on trees uprooted or broken down by the storm. This, of course, is not a real money loss, nor can any proper figure be placed upon it.

The loss to the Prudential Insurance Company, which owned the Star Theatre, is estimated at $5,000. That on the Lyceum Theatre is placed at $3,000. The First Presbyterian Church is damaged to the extent of $4,000 or $5,000. The Third is at a loss of perhaps $2,000, the Central Baptist at $1,000 or $2,000, and the Christ Episcopal the same. Then there is a long list of damages running from $5 into the hundreds in various items.

William A. Eddy, who has visited the scenes of many tornadoes throughout the country for the Weather Bureau at Washington, came here to-day and made a scientific examination. "The tornado which swept over this place yesterday had several peculiarities," said he. "The only thing that saved the part of the town through which it swept from utter destruction and saved the lives of the people is the fact that it staid for most of the time at a height of at least forty feet above the surface of the earth. Had it struck the ground as did the one at Cherry Hill in 1895, the result would in all probability have been a terrible loss of life and a real estate loss that would have ruined many property owners.

"The tornado traveled from southwest to northeast. More than 2,000 tornadoes have been classified by the Weather Bureau since its organization, and this has been the general direction of tornadoes. Out of 600 specially observed and classified all but 35 have gone from southwest to northeast.

"I find that the Elizabeth tornado made two descents. The first was in the rear of the First Presbyterian Church, on Broad Street, where it tore down trees and dug up the earth, exposing the bones of the dead. It did not run along on the surface, as they often do, but rose immediately, carrying away the frame steeple of the church. Here it did not get nearer to the earth than about twenty feet. It then rose to a height of about 100 feet and dropped to about fifty feet, and nothing at that height in the course of the tornado was spared.

"Its second and only other descent was made at the corner of William Street and Madison Avenue, where it approached the earth to within about eight or ten feet, and ran along at that height for about a quarter of a mile, unroofing houses and sowing destruction in its path. The distance between the two places of its descent is about half a mile or a little more.

"The width of the path of the storm was really not more than 200 feet. It seemed to be much wider, as it always the case. This is easily explained by the statement that there are always lanes of force which travel on each side of the tornado proper and drift toward the funnel, carrying objects with them. The velocity of the tornado funnel in its progress was between fifty and fifty-five miles. The velocity of the revolutions and wind in the funnel is beyond calculation.

"The tornado moved in irregular wave lines, as such disturbances always do. Two striking peculiarities of this tornado were the facts that it dropped its wreckage near the place where it picked it up, instead of carrying long distances, as is more usual, and comparatively few missiles were picked up and hurled through walls and buildings. This latter is accounted for because the funnel did not approach the earth as close as usual.

"The causes of tornadoes are not always easy of explanation. This one was not anticipated, but there have been indications in the clouds for a week that there was going to be something in the way of a weather disturbance. The light, fleecy clouds which float at an altitude of about nine miles have for the past week been moving with extraordinary velocity, attaining a speed of 130 or 150 miles an hour. The number of these clouds has been unusual and their velocity remarkable.

"Experiments made by balloon at Paris, France, in 1893, proved that the temperature in these clouds is often below 20 and sometimes as much as 60 degrees below zero. The contrast of the cold air in these clouds and the warmer air of the earth is really what causes the great wind velocity. When these clouds descend and come in contact with the warm air currents from the earth weather disturbances follow.

"It takes them about four days or more to descend. On July 26 it was observed that they had started down and were moving at about 120 miles an hour. Colder weather and storms were expected, but not a tornado in this part of the country.

"At noon to-day these clouds were moving with great rapidity at about 130 miles an hour, and in about four days we may have colder weather, and possibly in some part of the country another tornado. It is impossible now to tell where the tornado will strike if it develops at all. The storms in the next week due to the movements of the clouds will be local and may extend over a wide territory. A report of this tornado will be made to the Weather Bureau in Washington, where it will be classified with the others."

LIGHTNING CUTS HOUSE IN TWO.

Passed Down a Chimney to the Cellar—The Inmates Prostrated.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 3.—During the fierce electrical storm which passed over this place last night lightning struck a dwelling house on Chestnut Street, owned by Joseph Lusardi and occupied by Michael Underhill and Mrs. Baldwin, a widow. The electric bolt first hit a chimney in the centre of the roof, and then, passing down to the cellar, cleft the house in two.

All the inmates were prostrated, and one of Underhill's youngest children was so seriously affected that for several hours it remained unconscious. Occupants of houses within a radius of a couple of blocks of the stricken dwelling felt the shock severely.

SOUTH ORANGE TROLLEY CAR FIRE.

Underwriters Estimate the Insurance Loss at $200,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—The fire which broke out in the big power house and car sheds of the South Orange division of the North Jersey Railway Company, at South Orange, last night, after they had been struck by lightning, proved far more disastrous than at first supposed. When the ruins were in such shape this morning that an inspection could be made, it was found that nearly eighty cars had been destroyed. Forty-three of these were big box cars, twenty-eight open cars, while the others were the ordinary small trolley cars. The Judge Krueger and the New Jersey, the two palace cars owned by the Directors, which cost $5,000 each, were destroyed.

The building, which was of brick and iron two stories high, with a frontage of 125 feet on South Orange Avenue and 500 feet on Nineteenth Street, was leveled as completely as if it had been a haystack. The officials estimate the loss at over $200,000.

Adjoining the carhouse was the cemetery chapel of the Congregation Ohale Sehalom. It was a pretty two-story frame building, the upper floor of which was occupied by James Cassidy, the cemetery keeper, and his family. The building was destroyed, and Cassidy lost all of his furniture and effects. He had not insurance.

The insurance losses on the carhouses and rolling stock of the North Jersey Railway Company was estimated yesterday by the underwriters interested in the loss as likely to reach $200,000. The insurance on the car houses, upon which the loss may approximate 70 per cent., aggregated $237,500, and was distributed as follows:

Union of London, $30,000; Royal, $25,000; Phoenix of London, $15,500; Aachen and Munich, $15,500; North British and Mercantile, $12,500; National of Hartford, $12,500; Scottish Union and National, $12,500; Lion, $12,500; Palatine, $10,000; Connecticut, $10,000; Springfield, $7,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $7,500; Fire Association, $7,500; Insurance Company of North America, $7,500; Thuringia, $5,000; Hanover, $5,000; Helvetia, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; National Standard, $5,000; Atlas, $5,000; Baloise, $5,000; St. Paul, $3,750; Netherlands, $3,500; Alliemania, $2,500; Svea, $2,500; Continental, $2,500.

The loss on the burned trolley cars is estimated at $40,000, and is covered by the rolling stock schedule, which aggregates $986,000, and is distributed as follows: Assurance of America, 15 per cent.; National Standard, 15 per cent.; Palatine, 10 per cent.; Union of London, 10 per cent.; and each of the following companies 5 per cent.: Security, St. Paul, North British and Mercantile, Springfield Fire Association, Aachen and Munich, Agricultural, Atlanta Home, Magdeburg, and Lancashire. The blanket form on the carhouses is subject to a 90 per cent. co-insurance.

Lightning Kills Boy and Horses.

DOVER, N. J., Aug. 3.—Harry Miller, twelve years old, was struck and instantly killed by a bolt of lightning yesterday afternoon while riding on a wagonload of oats which he and Monroe Hill, a Secaucus farmer, were hauling from the field to the barn of Elias Crater's farm. Two horses attached to the wagon were shocked to death at the same time, while Hill, who was driving, and was between the horses and the boy, became unconscious. He recovered soon after, however.

WIFE COULD ENDURE NO MORE.

Beaten by the Man She Saved from Prison, She Complained.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, sent William Kennedy of 243 West Fifteenth Street to the workhouse for three months under rather curious circumstances.

About eight months ago a flat on West Fifteenth Street was robbed of a large quantity of silverware. Kennedy, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, and who is catalogued as a horse thief, was arrested, charged with the crime. His wife, May Kennedy, confessed that she committed the burglary. Capt. Walsh of the West Twentieth Street Police Station did not believe her, but she insisted, and was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

After she had served her time she went to work as a domestic, and supported her husband. He frequently called at her place of service, and beat her because she could not supply all his demands for money. When she returned to her own home he continued the severest cruelty. She stood it nearly two months, and then called on Capt. Walsh and told him that it was her husband who committed the Fifteenth Street burglary. He believed her, and arrested her husband. Yesterday she appeared against him, and Magistrate Cornell held him in $300 bonds to keep the peace. He could not give bonds, and went to the workhouse for three months.

PROF. ABDULLAH IN COURT.

Woman Accused by Him Discharged—Senators and Mind Reading.

Caroline Bailly, who was accused by Barin L. Behrendi, professionally known as Prof. Abdullah, of securing $80 from him under false pretenses, was discharged by Magistrate Brann yesterday afternoon on the ground that it was a case of mistaken identity. The discharge was not granted, however, until the defendant agreed not to take any action against the complainant for damages for false arrest and imprisonment, which she readily agreed to.

Abdullah alleged that he loaned the woman the money on her plea that she wanted to redeem some stock that she owned in a southern railway and that she owned a house next to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He disclaimed being an astrologer but said he had been an adviser in matrimonial ventures. The defendant stated that she had known him for some time and had gone to his house to get her fortune told. He had asked her to come again and offered to give her instruction in the art of mind reading and told her that a certain United States Senator was to pay him $10,000 for instruction in the art of mind reading so that he would be able to read the minds of the Senators and learn how they would vote.

The defendant finally and absolutely denied that she had received any money from Abdullah.

LOCKED IN BURNING ROOM.

Mrs. Shea, a Visitor, Narrowly Escapes Death by Fire.

Mrs. Mary Shea, forty-five years old, of Albany, who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Kinzl, on the fourth floor of the tenement at 304 West Tenth Street, was painfully burned about the hands, arms, and face in a fire that occurred in Mrs. Kinzl's apartment late yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Shea and her little son were home alone at the time, Mrs. Kinzl having gone out on a shopping tour. Mrs. Shea was washing dishes, and her son was placed on the fire-escape vainly trying to keep cool.

Mrs. Shea suddenly noticed the odor of smoke, and traced it to her bedroom. She found the room in flames. The excited woman rushed into it and tried to pull down the draperies and extinguish the burning bedding. While in this perilous work a draught suddenly slammed the door shut. It had a spring lock, and when Mrs. Shea groped her way to it trying to get out she found herself locked in a veritable furnace. The smoke was so dense that she could not see the lock clearly to open it, and she was so excited that she was absolutely helpless.

The flames licked her face repeatedly, and twice she felt her hair ablaze, but managed to put it out with her hands, terribly burning them. Fortunately for Mrs. Shea the upper half of the window was open, and the escaping smoke and her cries attracted the attention of a man passing by in the street. He ran up the stairs and after locating the woman, with much difficulty smashed in the door. Mrs. Shea had just enough strength to stagger out of the room and fall unconscious at her rescuer's feet. He carried her to a place of safety, and an ambulance surgeon was called to dress her burns.

While the woman was fighting the fire the alarm spread through the house. All of the members of the eight families who were at home made a rush for the open air. Somebody in going down discovered Mrs. Shea's son Tommy playing on the fire-escape and carried the lad down safely.

The firemen put the fire out with little effort. The contents of the bedroom and the room adjoining were destroyed. The loss is said to be $500. The cause of the fire is not known.

Demented Man Strays Away.

Rudolph Wagner, forty-seven years of age, who has been demented for several years, was left standing at the corner of Spring and Dodd Streets in West Hoboken on Wednesday afternoon while his keeper or attendant went into a store to leave an order. The attendant was absent about two minutes and when he emerged from the Store Wagner was gone. No trace of him has been obtained. His family is wealthy and lives in West Hoboken. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height and has a blonde mustache and hair sprinkled with gray.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

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LEGAL NOTES.

POWER OF ALIENATION.—An interesting will case, in which Justice Leslie W. Russell gave a decision yesterday, strikingly illustrates the difference between the laws of New York and Massachusetts in reference to bequests and the power of alienation. Dexter T. Mills of Boston directed his executors to pay his just debts and "all mortgages which may be upon any real estate owned by me at the time of my decease." Then, after giving specific legacies, easily payable out of his personal property, leaving a balance of personality, upon which, as well as upon his real estate, the remaining clauses of his will operated. The scheme of the residuary clause was that the trustees should hold the legal title of the property during the respective lives of the widow, Lavina Frances Mills, and his three daughters, Anna Dexter Mills, Helen Whittington Coolidge, and Susan Lincoln Mills, and giving to each the net income of an equal share, enhancing that income to the survivors as fast as death released any of the shares, so that the last survivor would take the whole income; and on her death the trust fund, less $20,000 bequeathed to charitable institutions in Boston, being $10,000 to the Home for Aged Couples, $5,000 to the Home for Aged Men, and $5,000 to the Home for Aged Women, the entire residue should be the absolute property of the Museum of Fine Arts, "to have and to hold forever free and discharged of all trusts herein created." As the testator owned real estate in New York, upon which there was a mortgage, the action was brought here by Arthur P. Mills and another, trustees, against Lavina F. Mills and others, to secure an adjudication as to the effect of the will upon the realty here. Justice Russell, in his opinion, said it was not a case where, upon the death of one of the beneficiaries, the share held in trust for that one became released and went absolutely to the survivors, thus separating the trust estate into shares, no one of which should survive beyond two lives, in conformity with the laws of New York. It was a play valid in Massachusetts, by which the beneficial income was not released until the termination of the fourth life, and the power of alienation was not transmitted to any absolute owner of either the income or the principal until the termination occurred. The estate, therefore, in New York, went into intestacy rather than into the residuary clause, and that residuary clause could not be upheld, with the intervening title going to the heirs of the widow during their lives, for it was dependent upon the validity of the prior estate. The use of $9,000 by the executors out of the personal property to pay a mortgage on the New York real estate was held to be proper, although that depleted the personalty to go to the Museum of Fine Arts at some future time. Had he known the ineffectiveness of the trust as to the New York real estate, Justice Russell says, the testator would have preferred the widow and daughters to own it absolutely, freed from mortgage, than that the amount of the mortgage be held, as claimed by the Museum of Fine Arts.

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SURROGATE'S DECREE BINDING ON UNBORN REMAINDERMEN.—Caroline A. Rhodes, having entered into a contract with William W. Caswell for the sale of a tract of land in Westchester County, a controversy arose as to her title, which was submitted upon an agreed statement of facts,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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THE WEATHER: Generally fair; fresh southerly winds.

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TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES, WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—Lady Randolph Churchill's son has requested a denial of the report that his mother is engaged to be married to young Cornwallis-West. Neither Lady Randolph Churchill nor Lieut. Cornwallis-West were to be seen at Cowes yesterday, where they have been attending the royal regatta. Gen. Jiminez, the Dominican revolutionist, who is in Cuba, was interviewed yesterday at Havana, and said a sufficient force of insurgents awaits him in Santo Domingo to meet all his purposes. He said he does not believe the United States will interfere with his Government. A report from Paris is to the effect that the Czar has decided to abdicate, being discouraged and tired, and that M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was hurried to St. Petersburg to dissuade him from carrying out his plans. A dispatch from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, says that the issue arising out of the invasion of the American Legation by policemen is not yet settled, and the American Minister says the situation is serious. The Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes, France, will be held in the Lycee, where a magnificent hall is available. Herr Fischer, representative of the Orange Free State, is in Pretoria, to confer with President Krüger of the Transvaal, and it is believed a peaceful solution of the differences will be brought about.—Page 7.

Page 1.

John D. Crimmins in expressing his views of the methods employed by Tammany Hall in securing important contracts says that no closer trust exists in America, and that never has a political organization taken business by the throat in so bold a manner.

Page 2.

Deputy Chief Cortright and many Police Captains have been summoned to testify before the Mazet Investigating Committee.

Physicians who are studying the cases of child paralysis at Poughkeepsie and in this city express fear of an epidemic of the disease.

Mr. Root has taken hold of the War Department with a strong hand, and will give his personal attention to important matters. He has made almost a revolution in the old methods.

In reply to an invitation to visit Chicago at the time of the laying of the Post Office cornerstone, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, declined to consider such a visit to this country, declaring that the attitude of the American press concerning the Alaskan boundary issue was such as to prevent Canadian officials from crossing the border.

Page 3.

Civil Justice Henry M. Goldfogle is at the Post Graduate Hospital seriously ill from the effects of ptomaine poisoning.

John Connor, an ex-convict, was shot and killed in Brooklyn by Cataldo Campatfili, a barber, who says he acted in self-defense.

The accepted design for the arch for the Dewey reception will be submitted to the Committee on Plan and Scope. The city will entertain all troops from other States.

Page 4.

Salvatore Rizzio of 3,000 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday and his son badly injured by a Long Island Railroad train.

Page 5.

Many friends of Russell Sage called upon him yesterday to congratulate the veteran financier upon reaching his eighty-third birthday.

Page 7.

The tardiness of the Joint Samoan Commission in coming back from Apia leads to some anxiety among officials at Washington, it being feared that further trouble may have arisen.

Page 10.

Justice Nash held that the agreement of local lumber exporters to sell through the Export Lumber Company, Limited, and share the profits and losses was not unlawful as an attempt to suppress competition.

Members of the Municipal Council adjudged in contempt are still at large, and it is said an opportunity may be granted them to purge themselves at their next meeting. Hints of a big scandal involving the contumacious members were given publicity yesterday.

Page 12.

The coasting schooner Robert Graham Dun was badly damaged by a collision off the New Jersey coast Thursday morning with the Morgan Line steamer Excelsior.

The hotel thief captured in Long Branch Thursday was identified yesterday as the notorious Charles Keating, who is wanted for robberies committed at the Long Beach Hotel.

According to statements of student members of a California University scientific expedition to Brazil, the party experienced scant courtesy at the hands of the Brazilians.

The Post Office Department at Washington has ordered the Postmaster here to supply at once larger newspaper mail boxes to relieve the inconvenience caused by the limited capacity of those now in use.

"Steve" Brodie acknowledged yesterday that he had not purchased a house at Tuxedo Park, but despite the failure of efforts to discover its location, maintained he had bought one somewhere in Tuxedo township.

Through an odd communication received by Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Court, from Dr. W. W. Armstrong of 770 Eighth Avenue a man giving his name as William A. Robinson of 231 West Seventy-second Street was held for a serious assault on William S. Murphy, described as a "Rough Rider." Robinson denied the charge.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
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Railroads.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.

CZAR WANTS TO ABDICATE?

A Report that French Minister Delcasse Was Sent to Russia to Dissuade Him.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, gives an extraordinary explanation of the visit of M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Russia.

He asserts that it was decided upon quite suddenly for "a reason which admitted of no delay," and then gives the story, which he says he has from "a source to which I am bound to attach importance. This is the explanation:

"Emperor Nicholas is disappointed and tired of the throne. The absence of an heir excites his superstitious feelings; and he connects himself with a Russian legend, according to which an heirless Czar is to be succeeded by a Czar Michael, predestined to occupy Constantinople.

"The death of the Czarowitz and the failure of the conference at The Hague led him to decide to abdicate on the occasion of his coming visit to Darmstadt. On this becoming known in Paris, M. Delcassé was sent in hot haste to dissuade him from carrying out this intention."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—M. Theophile Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived here to-day from Paris to return the recent visit of Count Muravieff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. This afternoon he was received by Count Muravieff, with whom he will dine to-morrow.

Count Lannes de Montebello, French Ambassador to Russia, will return the honor on Sunday. M. Delcassé will remain in St. Petersburg five days.

DESTRUCTION IN FLORIDA

Three Towns Completely Annihilated by the Cyclone Wednesday.

MANY VESSELS TOTAL WRECKS

Unidentified Dead Bodies Are Found in the Debris—Losses Over a Million Dollars.

RIVER JUNCTION, Fla., Aug. 4.—The most disastrous cyclone that ever visited this section of Florida completely annihilated Carrabelle, McIntyre, and Lanark Inn, south of here Wednesday.

At Carrabelle only nine houses remain of a once beautiful and prosperous town. Communications from the Mayor state that 200 families are without homes or shelter, and many are completely destitute.

Of McIntyre only two mill boilers mark the site of the town.

Lanark Inn, the famous Summer resort, was blown into the Gulf.

The Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad is washed away for a distance of thirty miles. A passenger train was blown from the track more than 100 yards. Many passengers were injured, but their names are unobtainable.

Mary Williams, colored, was killed at Carrabelle. Numerous other people had legs and arms broken. Daniel Neel of Apalachicola had his back broken, and is not expected to recover. No fatalities are reported from McIntyre and Lanark.

Fifteen ships lying at anchor in Dog Island Cove and Upper Anchorage are complete wrecks, high and dry on St. George's and Dog Islands. Twelve were loaded with lumber and ready for sea. When the Italian bark Corteria struck she split half in two from stem to stern.

The names of the ships blown on the islands and which are total wrecks are as follows: Norwegian barks Ranavola, Edwardson, master; Vale, Andersen, master; Jafnar, Tygensen, master; Hindoo, Madsen, master; Elsbeth, Pedersen, master; Russian bark Latara, Krantman, master; American schooners Benjamin C. Cromwell, McClean, master; Mary E. Morse, Densmore, master; Grace Andrews, Brown, master; Warren Adams, Gibbons, master; James A. Garfield, Cottingham, master; bark Vidette, Waldren, master; Italian bark Cortesia, fishing smack Albert Haley.

Three pilot boats and the steamers Iola and Capitola, and forty boats under twenty tons, were lost. Six lumber lighters, loaded, are gone. Not one of the entire fleet can be saved.

Five unidentified bodies were recovered to-day, supposed to be sailors.

Tugboats have gone from here to the scene of the wreckage. Fifty destitute sailors were brought here to-day and are being cared for.

A mass meeting of citizens is being held here to-night, and all possible aid will be given the destitute at Carrabelle. One million dollars will not cover the loss. The insurance is small.

STORM DAMAGES IN MARYLAND.

Eight Lives Already Reported Lost—Number May Be Much Larger—Tobacco Crop Damaged $200,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—The wind, hail, and rainstorm of Wednesday last, which started in Franklin County, Penn., and spent its fury in Southern Maryland, proves to have been one of the most destructive in the history of the State. Advices so far received show certainly that eight lives have been lost, and there are reports from the several counties visited by the cyclone which indicate that the number of the fatalities may be increased when the isolated places are heard from.

In Prince George County, from Brandywine to the Patuxent River, the farm lands are laid waste, and the damage in this section alone is estimated at $250,000. Charles, St. Mary, and Calvert Counties also suffered greatly all along the territory drained by the river. A dispatch from Leonardtown states that the damage to the tobacco crop alone in Southern Maryland is estimated at more than $200,000. In addition to this, there is a report that twelve persons may have been killed by a falling warehouse at Spencer's Wharf, ten miles away. They were seeking shelter when the roof of the building collapsed. Their names had not been verified up to midnight.

HARVEST HANDS ARE SCARCE.

Women in the Fields to Save Grain—Storms Reduced Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 4.—That section of the great corn and wheat belt formed by Northwestern Iowa, Northeastern Nebraska, Southwestern Minnesota, and Southeastern South Dakota is witnessing the extraordinary spectacle of hundreds of women working in the harvest fields to save the small grain. Such a sight was never seen there before. Men, and even boys, are offered $2 a day, but cannot be obtained. The scarcity of men is due to the pressure of railroad building going on in the North and West.

On account of the recent heavy rains and wind storms, necessitating reshocking and rushing the work to save from blight, all hands have had to turn into the fields. It is the wettest harvest since 1888. Since cutting began, a week ago, three tornadoes have swept that section and rain has fallen in torrents. When the harvesters went into the fields the splendid stands of grain promised one of the biggest small grain crops ever produced. Now the farmers will be glad to save half a crop.

The most sanguine estimate for wheat is ten bushels to the acre. In some sections rot and half-filled ears are complained of, but the greatest loss is entailed by lodging. Whole fields are matted and beaten into the ground beyond recovery. Corn has been loosened in sections where the storms have been most violent, but on the whole it still promises a splendid yield. Harvesting of the small grain is half over and will be finished by Aug. 10.

FLAG LAW TO BE TESTED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—By the arrest of F. L. Rossbach, manager of the Washington Shirt Company, at Dearborn and Washington Streets, who is charged with using the American flag for advertising purposes, there promises to be a thorough test of the flag law in the courts. Rossbach's case came up before Justice Prindiville to-day and his attorney, Charles A. Warren, requested that a fine be imposed on his client that he might carry it to a higher court and make a test case of it. A fine of $10 was imposed and the case was appealed to the Criminal Court. It will come up on the quasi-criminal calendar in September or October.

Manager Rossbach testified that the trade mark of the Washington Shirt Company was registered at Washington on May 25, 1898, and he produced a license from the Government permitting the company to use this trade-mark for thirty years. Attorney Warren said that the flag law did not go into effect until the following July.

THE LEITERS AS COKEMAKERS.

Large Plants to be Established in the Middle West.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO Aug 4.—For the first time since the development of the coal mining industry in the States of the Middle West coke is about to be manufactured on a large scale from low-grade Illinois and Iowa coal and of a quality good enough to make it useful to the big steel mills. Levi Z. Leiter is about to launch this new industry, and expects to reap large profits as well as help immeasurably the iron and steel industry in the West by furnishing the mills with coke.

Levi Z. Leiter is President and Joseph Leiter Vice President of the new Universal Fuel Company, just incorporated in New Jersey with $1,000,000 capital, which will control the coke industry and which has begun operations. At Thirty-fourth and Iron Streets, close to the southern branch of the Chicago River, four large coke ovens familiar to Pennsylvania and West Virginia are almost completed, and will begin operations in a few weeks.

These ovens differ from those in use in one respect, however. Instead of depending on direct combustion, Mr. Leiter's ovens, which are made to burn a low-grade coal, are fitted with a new invention in the shape of a blowpipe apparatus which will make it possible to coke all of the poorest grades where coking always has been considered impossible. These four ovens, which will be the beginning of the plant of the parent company, are to be used only for testing the various grades of coal sent in from mines in the Western States.

UGLY MOBS IN CLEVELAND.

Prominent Citizen Kicked and Beaten by Strike Sympathizers — Cars Stoned and Fired Upon.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.—The fact has just come to light that Lucius F. Mellen, ex-Superintendent of the city infirmary and ex-General Agent of the Cleveland Humane Society, was terribly beaten by strike sympathizers last Wednesday. Mr. Mellen is sixty-eight years old and is in a precarious condition. His family did not report the matter to the police for fear of further violence.

Mr. Mellen rode on a Big Consolidated car Wednesday to H. G. Patton's sign painting shop at 904 Pearl Street to order a sign. He was followed into the shop by a boy, who called to two men within that he had ridden on a "scab" car. The two men seized Mr. Mellen and threw him out of the door. The aged man fell on the sidewalk, and the two men and the boy, reinforced by two other men who came along, kicked him brutally.

Mr. Mellen later was assisted to his home on Library Street. While his injuries are not in themselves dangerous, his age makes his condition precarious. When the public learns through the newspapers of the attack on Mr. Mellen it will cause widespread indignation, as he is one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Cleveland, and has been for years a leader of National fame in church and charitable work.

In addition to the attempt to blow up a Jennings Avenue car on the South Side last night, reports received at Police Headquarters show that cars were stoned in various parts of the city, although, so far as learned, no one was injured.

On Pearl Street, near Meyers Avenue, a shower of heavy stones fell upon Brooklyn car No. 88, smashing the windows and otherwise damaging the car. The conductor promptly drew his revolver, and fired five shots in the direction whence the stones were thrown.

Three shots were fired through the windows of a Pearl and Scoville Avenue car near the Nickel Plate station, on the west side, and a little later two rocks were sent crashing through the windows of the same car. No arrests were made.

The troops have been gradually withdrawn from the city during the past few days, until now not to exceed 500 soldiers remain. Fear is expressed in many quarters that, as a result of this, the lawless element will again resume the outrages that marked the early stages of the strike.

Charles C. Trieste, a barber with a shop at No. 345 Jennings Avenue, was the first man to be placed under arrest for taking part in the boycott. The warrant, which charges violation of the statutory rights law, was sworn out by Patrolman Isaacs, who alleges that the barber refused to shave him because he had ridden on Big Consolidated cars. In the police court the case was continued to Aug. 7. Trieste is out on bail.

HOW HE CLEANED THE STREET.

Report of a Washington Official on a Work He Did by Order of the District Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Street Cleaning Department of this city has now on file a report of one of its Inspectors on the condition of Thirty-first and South Streets, Georgetown. The report should be ranked as a classic in official literature. Complaint had been made to the District Commissioners that the streets were dirty and that weeds were growing in them. The Inspector was detailed to investigate, and his report follows:

"I herewith return to you the annexed complaint, with the information that I went to the place complained of. I failed to find any street or gutters or corner of a street, but did find what is said to be, or ought to be, South Street, rising almost perpendicularly about twenty-five feet from Thirty-first Street. It is a ledge of fine granite rock.

"I managed to get my 240 pounds of flesh on the top of said cliff. I put three men on same, with axe, mattock, and spade. After working from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M., I succeeded in throwing from the cliff (street) on to Thirty-first Street seven cartloads of dirt, rock, weeds, tin cans, and brush. I left the cliff as clean of brush, weeds, and tin cans as a door knob is of hair.

"After getting the cliff cleaned of all filth, and brushed, swept, and garnished, I called out the denizens of that God-forsaken place, 'Cliff (or street,) and they all seemed delighted with our work and asked us to call again, or at least whenever we passed that way. We promised we would do so.

"If that place was ever a street it was more than 6,000 years ago, and I should think that in the final wreck of matter and crash of worlds that rock, cliff, or street will be about the last thing earthly destroyed.

"In a word, I left the place in fine condition; well cleaned up. The sun now has a chance to kill all microbes that may have been cavorting over that cliff of rocks for the last 100 years."

Washington Street Cleaning Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The District Commissioners to-day rendered their decision in the case of Albert Daggett, the contractor, who has the contract for street cleaning. The decision was that Daggett and his partner had not carried out their contract, but that they should be put on probation. If at any time it shall be found that they repeat their former errors, the Commissioners will take appropriate action.

CHICAGO'S MONEY LENDERS.

Plans to Protect City Employes Against Usurious Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Controller Kerfoot has conceived a plan which, if executed, he thinks will drive the 10-per-cent.-a-month money lenders out of business. He will communicate with Dunlap Smith, the city's member of the Board of Directors of the Municipal Pawners' Association. The object will be to have this organization make arrangements for loaning money to city employes at a reasonable rate of interest.

The city, having a representative in the Directory, will be amply protected, and all of the trouble and embarrassment caused by the recent filing of notices of assignment held against police officers' pay will be avoided. Not only this, but the system of charging a rate of interest amounting to more than the principal in one year will be abolished, and city employes in need of money upon short notice will be enabled to secure the accommodation without mortgaging their salaries for half the value of what they earn, which is true in many instances that have been brought to light in the recent investigation made by officials of the Controller's and Corporation Counsel's offices.

Concerning this matter, Controller Kerfoot said to-day:

"I have decided to communicate with the Directors of the Municipal Pawners' Association just as soon as it is thoroughly organized. The move of these money lenders in filling the offices with notices of liens on and assignments of salaries is just as outrageous as the rate of interest they charge. I now have held back salary checks amounting to about $10,000. In these the salaries have been assigned by the employé to the money lenders. The courts will have to determine to whom the money shall be paid.

SAYS THEY ARE NOT ENGAGED.

Lady Randolph Churchill's Son Denies that His Mother Will Marry Young Cornwallis-West.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 4.—Lieut. Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill, the son of Lady Randolph Churchill, asks The Associated Press to deny the reported engagement of his mother to Lieut. G. F. M. Cornwallis-West, brother of Princess Henry of Pless.

The matter continues to be the subject of much conversation among their friends. Neither Lady Randolph Churchill nor Lieut. Cornwallis-West has been seen about since the engagement was reported.

ACTRESS IN A SHIPWRECK.

Lillian Burkhart and a Woman Friend Drifted About All Night in a Catboat Before Help Came.

After drifting about in a disabled catboat for a night Lillian Burkhart, the actress, returned at 9 o'clock last night to her husband at Bensonhurst, and related a remarkable experience.

From about 6 o'clock Thursday night until 10 o'clock yesterday morning she was in the bow of a wrecked twenty-foot catboat, and drifted out to sea. In the bottom of the craft was Mrs. Irene Haworth, a young woman from Cleveland, Ohio, overcome with the fear of drowning.

Neither one of them had food or water during this time. A dead calm prevailed, and there was not an oar or a plank or anything in the boat with which they could assist themselves.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning they were sighted by a boat from Gravesend Bay which was bound for the Fishing Banks. The fishermen saw Miss Burkhart waving a signal of distress and they went alongside and fixed up the wrecked boat so that the two women could get to shore under their own sail.

The fishermen put them on the right course, and Miss Burkhart, who is a good sailor, steered straight for Gravesend Bay. They landed about noon. They both went to Miss Burkhart's home on Eighty-second Street, Bensonhurst, and Miss Burkhart was sufficiently recuperated last night to tell the story of her adventure.

"Miss Haworth and I started out about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to take a sail. I had frequently handled a sailboat before, and I had no fear of being able to handle one again. J. H. Pennock loaned us his catboat, and we started from Ulmer Park pier.

"When we had been sailing toward Sandy Hook, about two or three hours, our peak suddenly snapped, the sail came down on the boat and there we were without an oar and helpless.

"A dead calm soon came on, and at dark we were simply drifting. I knew we could not be lost, but my companion, who is not familiar with the waters around New York, was overcome with fear.

"I was afraid to sleep, because we did not have a light, not even a match, and I feared we might be run down. So I remained up all night and comforted Miss Haworth all I could by telling her that we would surely be found when daylight came.

"I suppose it was hard for any passing craft to see us because our sail was flat on deck and we had no very large signals. I have no idea how far we drifted, but we must have gotten way beyond Sandy Hook.

"We both suffered greatly for water, but we were too frightened to eat much, if we had had anything. I was beginning to get anxious myself when the fishing boat came in sight, and then I knew we were saved. The fishermen were very kind, and worked hard to fix up our boat, but they said they were too far out to go back, and so we had to steer our still much crippled boat to shore."

Miss Burkhart is the wife of Charles Dickson. He had no idea where his wife was, but supposed she was visiting friends in the city.

FIGHT AT LONG BEACH.

S. W. Luderman, It Is Said, Insulted Mrs. J. J. Slater, a Guest at the Hotel, and Was Knocked Down.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 4.—An exchange of blows on the beach to-day during the bathing hour is furnishing an endless topic of discussion for the guests at the hotel. The principals were S. W. Luderman and Van de Wattering, the golf expert here. The affair resulted from a remark, it is claimed, made by Luderman to Mrs. J. J. Slater of New York. Mrs. Slater and her daughter, Miss C. L. Slater, are stopping at the hotel.

Luderman has been very attentive to Miss Slater, and piazza gossip has it they are engaged. No announcement of an engagement has been made, however. Mrs. Slater is credited with not favoring the suit of Luderman for her daughter's hand despite the apparent favor with which the daughter views it.

This is said to have given rise to ill-feeling between Luderman and Mrs. Slater. According to Van de Wattering's story of the affair Luderman insulted Mrs. Slater yesterday in his presence. The matter passed for the time, but the alleged insulting remark is said to have been repeated to-day while almost all the guests of the hotel were on the beach.

Van de Wattering was again present and says he again heard the remark, and this time resented what he considered an insult to Mrs. Slater, and in the hearing of a number of persons remonstrated with Luderman. The reply was a blow. The blow was returned with such force that Luderman went down in a dazed condition.

In a minute every one was on the spot, the bathers who were in the water running in to see what had occurred. There was no further violence. This evening Van de Wattering was served with a warrant charging him with assault, and he will have a hearing in the morning. He will then, he says, swear out a cross-warrant. His defense will be self-defense.

Two women guests of the hotel became involved in a dispute over the matter this afternoon on the beach and raised their parasols to each other, but no harm was done, as friends interfered. On the piazza to-night the guests have separated into camps, one favoring each of the participants in to-day's row. Luderman will not talk, and Mrs. Slater refuses to be seen.

SWEARS TO LEAVE CHICAGO.

Taxpayer There Makes Novel Addition to the Regular Oath.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—J. R. Francis of this city resorted to a novel way in which to express his opinion on the tax question. Appended to his schedule returned to-day to the Board of Review, in which his personal property values are placed at $10,245 by the assessors, the following sworn statement appears:

And I further solemnly swear (strictly private and confidential) that if you do not get at the millions of money possessed by the miserable, selfish aristocracy, the millionaires of Chicago, and assess the same as you do my hard-earned money, that I will leave Chicago in supreme disgust and probably spend the remainder of my life among a more civilized people, where corrupt Christians are not known. In Chicago adulation and corruption is in the air we breathe, food we eat, water we drink, and in the politics presented to us by different parties; even the doctrinal religious teachings do not agree as to divine things, so that Col. Ingersoll has to come to Chicago regularly to set matters right. Alas, what next? I am almost in despair.

J. R. FRANCIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me as a notary public. HENRY FASH.

Lake Hopatcong the Beautiful.
Magnificent scenery, mountain air, fine hotels, fishing, sailing, bathing. Only 42 miles from New York. Lackawanna Railroad, 429 Broadway.—Adv.

ASTOR BURNED IN EFFIGY

Ex-American Millionaire's Image Destroyed in Long Acre Square.

DR. S. W. CROWE ARRANGED IT

Drove Around Town Followed by a Jeering Crowd, but Fled When the Police Appeared.

Surrounded by a hooting, jeering crowd of several hundred persons, William Waldorf Astor was burned in effigy last night in Long Acre Square. There was no policeman in sight until the work was well advanced, and when one finally did arrive there was little left of the image of the millionaire who lately renounced American citizenship.

Dr. S. W. Crowe, an elderly physician, who lives in his own handsome brownstone dwelling, at 228 West Forty-ninth Street, was the prime mover in the affair. Dr. Crowe had been much interested in the reports of Mr. Astor's transfer of his allegiance to Queen Victoria, and the more he read the more indignant he became. For some days past he had talked of little else, and his act of last night was no surprise to his neighbors.

Dr. Crowe went through the locality in which his home is situated early in the evening, and selecting about thirty men, bade them appear at his residence at 8 o'clock. He told each of them that he had a little work to do. He said it was easy work, and to each man he promised a two-dollar bill. He had little difficulty in getting all the recruits he wanted. He then bargained with Anthony Kemner of 620 West Forty-seventh Street, a truckman, to call at the appointed hour with his truck, promising him a liberal reward.

When the crowd assembled and the truck arrived, Dr. Crowe had the men go with him into his basement, where he had a complete effigy of Mr. Astor prepared. It was almost a carefully constructed image, and in the night illumination looked not unlike Mr. Astor's pictures. The figure was tied in a rocking chair. It was hoisted into the wagon, together with an oil-saturated barrel and a can containing several quarts of kerosene. High on a pole in the wagon was a sign 4 by 6 feet in size, bearing the inscription in great black letters: "Astor the Traitor!"

Everything having been arranged the doctor climbed up on the seat and ordered the truckman to drive about through the "Tenderloin." The driver at first demurred and said he was "afraid if gettin' pinched."

"Never mind, my man," said the doctor, earnestly. "This thing must be done. I'll stand by you if the police dare to touch us." The thirty retainers cheered the doctor, and the driver, thus encouraged, and with a five-dollar bill in his pocket, drove toward Broadway.

The doctor's desire to attract attention was more than fulfilled. His nucleus of thirty men for a crowd soon attracted several hundred, and Broadway was filled with the shouting, cheering throng. The wagon stopped in front of the principal hotels, and Dr. Crowe made an effort to make a speech at each place, but the police ordered him to move on. Rounding Herald Square, he drove over in front of John L. Sullivan's saloon, and the placard was carried into that place. The crowd there cheered, and the big ex-pugilist told the belligerent doctor that he was "the kind of Americans this country needs!"

Upon leaving Sullivan's place, Dr. Crowe ordered the driver to proceed to Greeley Square, where he said the burning would take place. This was done, but the police again dispersed the crowd. The doctor then thought of Long Acre Square, and thither went the crowd. The spot was an ideal one for the purpose. The crowd was not too large, and there was not a policeman in sight. It was out of Capt. Price's precinct and in the territory ruled over by the West Forty-seventh Street Station police.

Directed by the doctor the barrel was quickly placed in position. The effigy in the chair was tied on top of it and the sign placed at the foot. The whole pile was liberally sprinkled with kerosene, and then the doctor applied the match. The effigy blazed fiercely and the crowd cheered, yet not a policeman appeared. The cheering of his men and the failure of the police to come, together with the destruction that was being wrought, made the doctor enthusiastic, and mounting the truck he made a speech.

"Fellow citizens!" he shouted. "I am about to show you what happens to all traitors. [Cheers.] This is what will happen to every traitor. William Waldorf Astor was an American, but is now an Englishman. He is a disgrace to the Nation that bore him. Take warning, all of you would-be traitors to your country, for this is the fate of all such men. We ought to burn Astor in the flesh as well as in effigy."

"That's so!" shouted a man in the crowd, whereat there was much more cheering.

"Let up; here come the cops, Doc!" called one of the doctor's friends.

"I defy the police," cried the doctor. "Let them come if they want. If they want to arrest me for being an American let them do so. No man has a right to so much money as Astor. Let every man have $10,000 a year and give the rest to the poor. Give me $10,000 a year, and I'll be satisfied."

"Yes, give us each $10,000 a year," shouted several of the doctor's adherents, and there was more cheering.

"Look out, Doc, here comes a copper," cried another man as a policeman was seen running toward the crowd.

"I defy—" but the doctor evidently changed his mind just then. Glancing about, he saw Policeman Walsh of the West Forty-seventh Street Station coming on the run. Although sixty years old and gray, the doctor got down from the wagon in less time than many younger men would have taken. He dodged through the crowd and into a hallway, and when Policeman Walsh reached the wagon there was nobody there but the driver, Kermer. The policeman surveyed the wreck, and, seeing a large hole burned in the asphalt, he placed Kermer in custody and told him to drive to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

By this time the sympathies of the crowd had changed, and all began to hiss the doctor, who was accused of cowardice. The crowd followed the driver to the station. Sergeant Burns heard the man's explanation, and decided that the man could not be held, as he had merely acted as "a common carrier." In the opinion of Sergeant Burns. He sent several policemen out with orders to place Dr. Crowe under arrest on sight, saying he would be made an example of for breaking the city's ordinances." The police went to the doctor's home, but were informed that he was out attending a patient. They mounted guard to place him under arrest when he came home. He had not done so up to a late hour.

The most indignant man in the entire assemblage was the driver, Kermer. "I got most beautifully bilked," he said. "I'm easy. I get nothing for me night's work and gets pretty near pinched beside. Oh, yes, the doctor is a brave American, I don't think!"

At Dr. Crowe's house last night it was said that the doctor himself had prepared the effigy at home and had acquainted his family with his plans for displaying and burning the figure. The face was made of newspapers, and the body was dressed in a suit of gray, and on the hands were placed a pair of tan gloves.

TOGETHER IN LIFE AND DEATH.

Three Men, Once Jointly in Business, for Years Widely Separated, Die Within Space of Four Days.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 4.—The deaths of three men within four days, who were in business together more than a score of years ago, and who had since widely separated, is a remarkable coincidence.

In the years immediately preceding the civil war, Messrs. John Gray and J. T. Robertson were partners in one of the largest mercantile houses in Abbeville, S. C. The partners volunteered into the Confederate Army, and both acquitted themselves in a manner to win honors.

Mr. Gray at the close of the war turned the business over to his partner, Mr. Robertson, who closed it up, and the old partnership was dissolved. Col. Robertson then formed a partnership with an old comrade, Col. G. McD. Miller, and for years they carried on a business which was discontinued twenty years ago. With the firm of Miller & Robertson was J. R. Cunningham, their friend and confidential clerk, who in many respects was treated as a partner. On the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Cunningham went to Hinds County, Miss.

Col. Miller moved to his plantation near Ninety-six, and Col. Robertson directed his attention to the conduct of his large landed estate in Abbeville County. Last week both of the old partners and their chief clerk laid down their work. Mr. Cunningham died in Mississippi on Tuesday night; Col. Miller died on Wednesday night near Ninety-six, Abbeville County, and Mr. Gray died in Columbia Friday night.

LAW IN MRS. PEROT'S CASE.

Officials at Washington Say She Can Be Legally Extradited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Officials of the State Department say that Mrs. Perot can be extradited for abduction, in spite of the contention to the contrary advanced in her behalf.

It has been held in a United States Court that when one party to a divorce took the child from the other, to whom the court had awarded its custody, the case was one of abduction. Mrs. Perot's case is covered by the extradition treaty.

AGAINST A LOBBYING FUND.

Post Office Department Will Stop Further Contributions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Post Office Department has received information that in New York, Chicago, and some other large cities a canvass is being made for funds to be used at the approaching session of Congress.

Legislation is desired in the interest of clerks and letter carriers, and the fund referred to is said to be for the purpose of helping it along. It is said that the canvass is systematic, the work being done by professional canvassers who receive a percentage of the contributions. The department will take measures to put a stop to it.

CORNELL'S COURSE IN FORESTRY.

Prof. Gifford Returns from a Six Weeks' Stay in the Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 4.—Prof. John Gifford, recently elected to the Chair of Forestry in Cornell University, returned to Princeton to-day after spending six weeks in the Adirondack Mountains. With Prof. Roth of Cornell he has been overlooking the woodland now in control of the Forestry Department of Cornell University. Prof. Gifford spoke of the Forestry Department as follows:

"A year ago Cornell secured 30,000 acres of woodland in the Adirondack Mountains near Axton, N. Y., for the exclusive use of her forestry department. This land has been divided into a number of sections, and several seed beds have been laid out, in which have been planted over 1,000,000 small trees of different variety. Prof. Roth of Cornell and I have been in these sections, inspecting the woodland and directing the work of the surveyors."

The students in forestry will study the theory of the subject from October until April, and from then until commencement they will study the practical side in the forest. Cornell is the only college in the United States that has a forestry department. Prof. Gifford will take up his regular duties at Cornell Sept. 20.

NAVY CREWS AT ODDS.

Bad Feeling Between Men on the Brooklyn and the Others.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—The feeling between the crews of the flagship New York and the cruiser Brooklyn is more serious than the general public is aware of, and while the two ships have been here during the week there were several instances where it showed itself. To make matters worse the crews had a cutter-boat race, and the New York boat won easily. As a result hundreds of dollars went from the Brooklyn to the New York men, who came ashore and spent the money.

Sailors from the two ships were given leave on the same evening during the earlier part of the week, and, although there were no fights between them, their dislike for each other was apparent. The liberty party from the Brooklyn traveled together almost to a man.

Monday evening the minstrel troupe from the New York gave an entertainment on the flagship and an invitation was sent to the Brooklyn for thirty men. When the time for the mustering of the men arrived the officer of the deck had but three who were ready to visit the flagship. It appeared to be a prearranged plan not to attend the show. Some of the enlisted men said they would visit the flagship only under orders.

The feeling against the Brooklyn men is not confined to the flagship alone, as almost the same conditions exist among the other ships of the squadron. One of the officers suggested that it would be wise for the Navy Department to send the Brooklyn to another station.

Sampson's Ships Off for Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—The North Atlantic Squadron sailed for Bar Harbor this evening, and is scheduled to arrive there on Sunday. The fleet will leave the following Saturday and arrive off Narragansett on the 14th inst., for a week of drills, and will come to anchor in Newport Harbor on Aug. 21. After coaling the ships will leave Newport for Philadelphia, returning Sept. 9.

NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

To Compete in Louisville with the Established Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—New York capitalists are interested in a new telephone system to be established in this city to compete with the Ohio Valley Telephone Company, which has had a monopoly here for a number of years, charging exorbitant rates. Fully $2,000,000 will be invested, but the parties interested will not limit the outlay.

The representative here of the New York people is J. A. Steinau, who has secured the transfer of a franchise granted by the General Council to the Louisville Underground Electric Light, Telegraph and Telephone Company more than twenty years ago. Dissensions arose among the stockholders, and nothing was accomplished. Mr. Steinau has secured possession of the franchise after a year's hard work, but refuses to tell the price paid for it.

It is understood that the Ohio Valley Telephone Company will fight the new company in the courts, but Mr. Steinau says the franchise will easily stand the legal test. The sympathies of the Louisville people are with the new company, as they feel that the rate fixed by the old company for years has been an imposition.

The "Dolly Barber" Tree Blown Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In the storm of Wednesday the "Dolly Barber" tree, a famous landmark on the "New Cut" road, was carried away. It is said to have received its name from a famous belle. It appears as a boundary point in a title deed of 1780. When Jefferson was President he rambled to the street on which the "Dolly Barber" tree was located, and probably rested often beneath its shade. The owner at that time, an Englishman named Foxhall, was his friend.

May Sue for Damage to the Dolphin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen is considering the subject of libelling the ferryboat New York to recover damages for the collision with the dispatch boat Dolphin. The report of the board appointed to inquire into the collision placed the blame upon the ferryboat's pilot. The repairs will cost about $1,200. If Mr. Allen finds that precedents sustain such a proceeding, the department will begin legal proceedings against the ferry company.

TAMMANY A CLOSE TRUST

Mr. Crimmins Says It Takes Business by the

tractor. It is desired to reconstruct the Belt Line in the same way, but prior to Mr. Whitney's departure for Europe there were intimations that there would be trouble about the "special permits" unless some one of the Tammany contracting firms was allowed to have a hand in the work.

Daniel F. McMahon, the head of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, and the real head of the firm of Naughton & Co., went out of town yesterday, and his partner, Mr. Naughton, was not inclined to make any statement about the affairs of the firm.

President Elias of the Third Avenue Railroad was also out of town, but at the office of Edward Lauterbach, general counsel of this company, the statement was authorized that the Third Avenue Company had not made any contract contrary to its wishes and judgment, and that, furthermore, part of the work of reconstruction was being done by Naughton & Co. and part by Isaac A. Hopper.

NEW TOMBS PRISON WORK.

Denied Horgan & Slattery Suggested Changes in the Plans.

The claim that Horgan & Slattery suggested the changes in the plans for the new Tombs Prison was denied yesterday by one of the members of the Board of Estimate, who said that George B. Post, the consulting architect, who passes upon all plans for city buildings, was the man who made the suggestions upon which the Board of Estimate took action.

Mr. Post, it was said, insisted on some changes in the plans prepared by Withers & Dickson, the architects of the building. These were made, and later, when Commissioner Lantry placed Horgan & Slattery in charge of the cell work, and they recommended a change in the strength of the girders, their plans were sent to Mr. Post and were approved by him before the Board of Estimate ordered them made.

MAZET SUMMONS POLICE.

Deputy Chief Cortright and Captains to Testify Next Week.

A subpoena server from the Mazet Investigating Committee called at Police Headquarters yesterday morning and served a subpoena on Deputy Chief Cortright, who is at present in charge of the department.

It is understood that nearly all the Captains of the department have been subpoenaed to appear before the committee next Tuesday, the same day that Deputy Chief Cortright is ordered to appear. These subpoenas for the Captains are said to contain instructions for them to bring all the police books containing records of robberies in their possession.

COUNCILMEN DELAY HEARINGS.

Effect of the Obstructionist Policy on Applications and Resolutions.

An evidence of the effect of the obstructionist tactics of certain Councilmen was presented yesterday when two important public hearings were advertised to take place in the City Hall. One of these was on the application of the Union Railway Company for additional rights of way in the Borough of the Bronx. The other was on a resolution providing for vacating the franchise for the old Ann Street tunnel under the East River. The former was to have been held before the Council Committee on Bridges and Tunnels and the latter before the Railroad Committee of the same body. A large number of residents of the Borough of the Bronx were present to advocate the Union Railway Company's application, but none of the Councilmen appeared, and both hearings were abandoned.

Councilmen Conly, Cassidy, and Francisco, three of the most contumacious of the members of the body, are on the Railroad Committee.

MR. GUGGENHEIMER'S DILEMMA.

Faces Issue for the City in Sheehan-Goodwin Fight.

The fight between John C. Sheehan and Councilman Frank Goodwin for the Tammany leadership in the Ninth Assembly District has involved Acting Mayor Guggenheimer. He is now face to face with the issue as to whether or not the city will recognize the Goodwin faction by giving it the right to use the streets for meetings to be addressed from trucks and stands.

Mr. Guggenheimer's dilemma arises from a resolution which has been adopted by the Municipal Assembly, giving to "The Tammany Hall organization of the Ninth Assembly District, of which James A. Lynch is Chairman," the right to erect stands and station trucks in the streets and providing that the removal of the stands and movements of the trucks shall be under the direction of the police. Inasmuch as Chief Devery lives in the Ninth District and his sympathies are with the Croker, or Goodwin, faction, the latter will probably be able to hold its meetings without coming in contact with the police.

MR. SHEEHAN IS CONFIDENT.

Says He Has the Votes, After Hearing from Adherents.

The election district captains who are loyal to John C Sheehan in his fight for supremacy in the Ninth Assembly District held a meeting at the Pequod Club last night and discussed the situation. Mr. Sheehan was present, and was so much encouraged by the reports he had received that he said, after the meeting: "I don't care how many cart-tail meetings my opponents hold, or how much assistance they get from the police, for I've got the votes."

COLUMBIA NOT TO RACE TO-DAY

She Will Not Be Ready, but Will Appear in Newport Harbor—Repairs Are Progressing.

BRISTOL, Aug. 4.—Mr. Iselin arrived here this afternoon, and said that, while the Columbia will not be ready for the races at Newport to-morrow, she will probably be in condition for Monday, but he did not know if arrangements would be made for a race on that day or not. He added that she would leave here to-morrow for Newport, but there was a great deal yet to be done in completing the rigging.

The riggers worked all the afternoon until dark. One of them was aloft as late as 8:15 to-night. The boom is in place temporarily, but the gaff is not on board. The topmast is hanging beside the mainmast ready to be set up. The mainsail will be ready as soon as the men are.

The steelworkers are engaged on the steel mast, and the two twelve-foot section which were broken have been taken out. The parts above and below the broken sections have been hammered and straightened. It will not take many days to put in new sections and make the mast as good as ever.

Woodbury Kane and Herbert Leeds have been here this afternoon watching the progress of the work.

The Defender went out for a spin to-day and never sailed so well since she was put in commission.

New Tender for the Shamrock.

The cup challenger Shamrock will be well supplied with tenders. In addition to the big ocean-going tug James A. Lawrence and the Boston steamboat Plymouth, which he has hired, Sir Thomas Lipton is having a thirty-two-foot alco-vapor launch built at Communipaw. The launch is now drawing near completion. The Lawrence is being overhauled at Port Richmond, S. I., and is to be ready about the middle of the month.

A Runaway in Broadway.

Jacob C. Faulhaber, the proprietor of the Tacoma Livery Stable, 410 West Fifty-second Street, was thrown from his runabout last night in Broadway near Fifty-ninth Street, his horse having taken fright at a trolley car and run away. Mr. Faulhaber's left leg was injured and he was taken home in a cab. With him in the runabout was August Eikelberg, an undertaker, living at 337½ West Fifty-fifth Street. He was not hurt. The horse was stopped by running into a truck.

Hurt by Fall from a Broadway Car.

Emma Tuttle, forty years old, of 75 West Sixty-eighth Street, was thrown from a cable car at Forty-second Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon. She received a lacerated wound of the scalp and other injuries. Mrs. Tuttle, who is a widow and lives with her daughter, was taken home. Her condition was said to be serious at a late hour last night.

A REAL SECRETARY OF WAR

Mr. Root Takes Hold of Department Business with a Strong Hand.

REVOLUTION IN OLD METHODS

No Shifting of Military Duties—Personal Attention to be Given to All Philippine Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Although Elihu Root has been at the head of the War Department but three days, there is abundant evidence that a strong hand has taken the helm. The illusions that were created by the stress which was laid on Mr. McKinley's desire to have a lawyer in Alger's place have been quickly dissipated. The impression created by the constant reiteration of that phrase was that the new Secretary would be merely an American counterpart of the Colonial Minister of Great Britain.

The suggestion is frequently made that an office of Secretary for the Colonies will have to be established soon, and even that it is needed now. In its absence the duties which would fall to such an officer largely devolve upon the Secretary of War, in addition to the management of military affairs. In this state of public opinion, the appointment of a lawyer, as such and for the reason that he was such, led to a belief that until the separation of the colonial from the military administration by act of Congress the Secretary of War would act principally as Colonial Secretary, leaving the military part of the department work to be looked after by some other officer, presumably either Gen. Miles or Gen. Corbin, according to the Secretary's prejudices in favor of one or the other of these Generals. But although Mr. Root has been in office so short a time, and is so reticent about his policy, it is evident that he is to be Secretary of War in every sense of the word. It may be that he intends to devote himself chiefly to the duty of forming a Government for the new possessions, but he does not intend to leave the military part of his duties to others.

Mr. Root has been in conference with all the bureau chiefs, securing from each one information concerning the condition of his division, and particularly about his ability to deal with a larger army. He has ordered that a statement be prepared for him, showing the condition of the army now in the Philippines and of that which is being prepared to go there. Steps have been taken to find out exactly how much food and clothing there is for the army, how much ammunition the troops have and are likely to require, and the full extent of the medical supplies needed and on hand. Inquiry has been made into the subject of transportation, covering not only the methods, but all the resources which can be called upon. A further statement is to be prepared on the subject of the health of the soldiers and the best way to take care of it.

It is evident from the new Secretary's activity in these matters that whatever may be regarded as his principal duty, he himself takes the management of the Philippine campaign to be not only an important part of his work, but the first duty with which he must concern himself. It is also evident that he has learned the lesson of Alger's mistakes and does not intend to repeat them. It was precisely along the lines which Mr. Root is now investigating that most of the Alger errors, not to use a more unpleasant name, were committed. Medical supplies, transportation, food, clothing, ammunition, the methods of preserving the health of the troops, these are the subjects which interested Mr. Root as soon as he took office, but which Mr. Alger always said were affairs which his subordinates must look after. Many of Mr. Alger's opponents admitted that the Secretary of War could not personally supervise such matters, blaming Alger only for his failure to insist upon faithful performance of their duties by his subordinates. Mr. Root has already given evidence that the Secretary of War can supervise such matters and that one Secretary of War thinks it his duty to do so.

In view of the fact that it was along these lines that Gen. Miles made his principal fight against the administration of the department, and that it was by doing so that he got into trouble, the Secretary's long conference with the General the day after he took office is significant.

FOR THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Call Issued for Conference of Democrats in Syracuse Aug. 9 to Arrange for the Convention.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats, of which Thomas W Cantwell of this city is Secretary, to-night issued a call for a conference, to be held at the City Hall at Syracuse on Wednesday, Aug. 9, to perfect arrangements for the organization of the party in this State for the coming National Convention. The call says in part:

There is now an organized effort being made in this State to send to the next National Convention a delegation hostile to almost every principle laid down in the Chicago platform. The avowed purpose is to create dissension in the ranks of the party, and bring about such a condition of affairs as will result in the defeat of the Democratic candidate at the next Presidential election. It behooves all Democrats to be on guard and save the party from possible defeat.

The signers are:

Edward J. Duggan, John A. McCarthy, Lewis Cass, John E. Dugan, and F. J. B. Magin, Albany.
Dean F. Currie, Albion.
Samuel Odell, Fred A. Mohr, and John H. Young, Auburn.
Norman E. Mack, Ole L. Snyder, Andrew Killgallon, John C. Burns, and Charles B. Matthews, Buffalo.
John Wallace and Louis Martin, Cohoes.
Harvey W. Richardson, East Aurora.
Austin E. Wheeler, Geneva.
William L. Brown, Henry Nichols, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, William Hepburn Russell, William H. Walker, Franklin Quinby, John Mulligan, and Cornelius A. Early, New York.
Patrick Hendricks, Lima.
Lawrence J. McParlin, Lockport.
Jay W. Forrest, Niagara Falls.
P. S. O'Heany, Rensselaer.
Jabez Pierce, Rochester.
I. C. Chamberlyne, H. C. Gruppe, and William J. Smith, Schenectady.
T. J. Waldron Seneca Falls.
John McCarthy and J. P. Howe, Syracuse.
James A. Kaveny, Troy.
Hugh D. Farley, Utica.
Nelson H. Saddlemire and William H. Toohey, Watervliet.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY IN IOWA.

Principal Speaker at Dennison Will Not Touch Money Question.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The spirit of harmony and unity promoted so assiduously at the recent meeting of the Democratic National Committee will find expression to-morrow afternoon in the Democratic County Convention of Crawford County, Iowa, to be held at Dennison. Ex-Mayor Henry J. Volmer of Davenport, who was connected with the National Democratic movement in 1896 which culminated in the Indiana Convention and the nomination of Palmer and Buckner, will attend the convention by special invitation of J. B. Romans of Dennison, Chairman of the Crawford County Central Committee.

Mr. Volmer will deliver a speech and, according to his friend, Paul Kirsch of Rock Island, will studiously avoid any allusions to the money question. He will, however, discuss trusts, the mistakes of the McKinley Administration, and the misfortunes that will accrue if the policy of imperialism is maintained. In other words, according to Mr. Kirsch, Mr. Volmer will confine himself to the questions likely to be the real issues of next year's National battle.

The invitation of Mr. Volmer to attend the convention is significant, not alone because the western section of Iowa has been a breeding ground of political radicalism in that State, but because Mr. Romans, who issued the invitation, was until three years ago a Republican, joining his fortunes with the Democratic Party only after the Chicago Convention had adopted the 16 to 1 plank. He came to Chicago to be in touch with the party leaders at the late meeting of the National Committee.

The convention at Dennison is the first of a series of Democratic conventions to be held in Iowa preparatory to holding the Seattle convention.

Work of Chicago Platform Democrats.

The State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy held a meeting last night at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue. James R. Brown delivered a speech on the growth of the sixteen to one feeling, as viewed by him from a car window on his trip to and from Chicago a fortnight ago. A committee consisting of Samuel Seabury, E. Palliser, Jerome O'Neil, H. C. S. Stimson, and L. E. Parsons was appointed to arrange for the Labor Day mass meeting, at which George Fred Williams and other well-known Bryanites will make addresses.

Congressman Odell's Return.

Congressman Benjamin B. Odell, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, will return from Europe on the American liner St. Louis, which is due to arrive at this port to-day. He will be welcomed home by a party, comprising Reuben L. Fox, the Secretary of the State Committee; Senator Louis L. Goodsell, Major Weston of Newburg, and Assemblyman Bedell, who will go down the bay on one of the Quarantine Commission's boats. Mr. Odell's family is with him, and it is expected that he will go at once to his home in Newburg.

Watertown Assembly Nominations.

WATERTOWN, N. Y. Aug. 4.—At the Republican Conventions of the First and Second Assembly Districts of Jefferson County, held here to-day, Charles O. Roberts and Morgan Bryan were unanimously renominated for members of Assembly.

STRIKE INJUNCTION MODIFIED.

Chicago Judge Says Strikers May Peaceably Persuade Non-Union Men to Enter Labor Unions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Judge Windes of the Circuit Court handed down a decision to-day which will prove of more than ordinary interest to labor unions. The case involved was that of Fraser & Chalmers against the Chicago branch of the Iron Molders' Union, besides a large number of other persons, some of them former employes of the manufacturing firm.

On June 21 about sixty iron workers employed by the firm quit their employment by order of the union and inaugurated a strike in the works. The usual methods were employed by the strikers to induce others from taking their places, with the result that Fraser & Chalmers applied to the courts for an injunction restraining the union from interfering with, hindering, stopping, or obstructing any of the business of complainants. Without notice and in the absence of the iron molders or representatives of the union this injunction was granted by Judge Haney.

On behalf of the striking workmen, Clarence S. Darrow, attorney of the union, applied to Judge Tuley for an order modifying the injunction so far as it prevented the strikers from using peaceable persuasion with employes or persons seeking employment, or from going on the streets to the number of ten, or to the homes of employes for the purpose of inducing the men to join in the movement of trades unionism. The motion was made two weeks ago, and was taken up by Judge Windes at the request of Judge Tuley, who at that time was engaged in hearing emergency business in the Circuit Court.

Judge Windes in his decision said:

"The question now presented has not been directly decided by the Supreme Court of this State, and I therefore feel free to determine it in the light of what to me appears reasonable and in accordance with principles of common justice and the liberty of the citizen. The complainant represents a great combination of capital, the law permits the defendants to combine. Their labor is their capital. If the defendants have the right to combine together, it necessarily follows, as it seems to me, that they may persuade and entreat others to join with them, so long as they do not, in their attempts at persuasion, resort to force, violence, threats, taunts, jeers, or intimidation.

"The question is a very grave one, and while there are authorities which seem to justify the courts in having entered the orders asked for, they do not please me, and I do not regard them as binding on me in any way."

Attorney Darrow says the opinion rendered by Judge Windes is one of the best rendered in many years. He says the boycott feature is also included in the modifying order, and so long as it stands, striking workmen will enjoy privileges which in the past have been denied them by iron-bound injunctions.

CHICAGO STRIKERS WARNED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—An ultimatum demanding that the brickmakers' strike be declared off has been issued by the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association. If the strike is not called off within a week, the resolution provides that the agreement of the masons and builders with the hodcarriers will be canceled. The contractors will use any brick they can get and have it put in place by any workmen they can hire.

Strike at Nixon's Shipyard.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 4.—The striking iron workers in New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Jersey City have at last carried their point and forced a strike at Lewis Nixon's shipyard. The boilermakers and iron shipbuilders at Nixon's went out to-day for nine hours on new and eight hours on old work at the same pay they have been receiving for ten hours on new and nine hours on old work. It is said that about ten days ago the question of shorter hours was broached to Mr. Nixon, and that he emphatically stated he would not agree to it.

Morgan Iron Works Strike Over.

The Morgan Iron Works, whose shipyard it at the foot of East Ninth Street, yesterday signed an agreement to give their striking boilermakers and iron shipbuilders the working hours for which they went on strike. Many of the men returned to work immediately on hearing of the settlement and the firm by Monday will have 250 men at work. William M. Boyle, President of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, said that thirty-two firms had now acceded to the demands of the strikers.

FATALLY HURT BY SOLDIERS.

Conductor Climinson Beaten on His Train by Five Volunteers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Conductor J. M. Climinson of the Seashore express on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was fatally injured to-day in a struggle with five intoxicated soldiers, said to be members of the new Twenty-eighth Regiment of volunteers, now recruiting at Camp Meade. The soldiers boarded the train at Harrisburg and went to the rear platform of one of the cars. At Leaman Place, about forty miles east of Camp Meade, Climinson ordered them to go inside, but they refused, and when he seized one of them by the arm, the soldiers attacked him.

The train was stopped and the entire train crew went to the assistance of the conductor, who was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head. When the train reached this city Climinson was taken to a hospital, where it was found that one side was completely paralyzed. The physicians say he will die. Edward Mulligan and James Reilly, two of his alleged assailants, were arrested, but the other three escaped.

The men under arrest served in the late war and fought in the battle of San Juan.

Great Rush to Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Extensive Western excursions to this resort have brought fully 20,000 visitors here to-day. The hotels are packed, and hundreds are sleeping to-night upon the grass in the parks and on the islands. It is the greatest single day's attendance in years. One train on the Michigan Central Road came in thirteen sections, carrying nearly 6,000 persons.

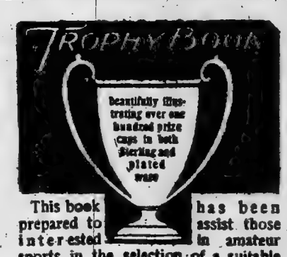

This book has been prepared to assist those interested in amateur sports in the selection of a suitable Trophy.

We shall be pleased to send a copy on receipt of request to do so.

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STUDYING CHILD PARALYSIS

Cases at Poughkeepsie and in This City Under Examination.

DOCTORS FEAR AN EPIDEMIC

Some Say Disease Is Caused by Heat Humidity, Others Think the Trouble Mental in Its Origin.

Dr. Henry D. Chapin, professor of diseases of children at the Post Graduate Hospital, declared yesterday that the new form of paralysis in children, which first made its appearance in Poughkeepsie about two weeks ago, and which has been spreading with alarming rapidity, is, in his opinion, infectious but not contagious.

The disease has reached this city, and a number of cases have been reported by the physicians of dispensaries and in private practice. It is seldom fatal, but there is great danger in every case that permanent partial or total paralysis of the lower limbs may result. Physicians are studying every case that is brought to their notice with the greatest interest, and do not deny that there is cause for great alarm at the prospect of a disastrous epidemic. The greatest danger, however, in the judgment of leading specialists, is in this very alarm. They declare that children are peculiarly liable to contract diseases which are induced by mental excitation on account of their tendency to become panic-stricken on slight provocation.

It is said by some physicians that the disease is partly caused by heat humidity, and is always most frequent in July and August. Dr. Chapin, however, declares that the medical profession is entirely in the dark regarding the epidemic. No assignable cause for it, he says, can be discovered, and he is forced to the opinion that the atmosphere may be charged with the germs of the disease. Dr. Chapin will give no other name to the disease than "child paralysis." Some physicians term it poliomyelitis, and others autohypnosis. The advocates of the last named term are those who regard the trouble as mental in its origin, and induced by fear or excitation.

Dr. Chapin has examined a number of cases in New York as well as those in Poughkeepsie, and, by his suggestion, a drop of blood was taken from each of several subjects and is being examined microscopically for possible traces of malaria, although it is not expected that these will be found. The lower limbs of the children affected usually become helpless after three days of a fever which seems exactly similar to that incident to malaria.

In view of the possible serious epidemic in this city Dr. Chapin and other specialists are endeavoring to ascertain for certain whether the disease is infectious or not. If it proves to be infectious, and even if the result of the investigation goes to show that this is likely, the Department of Health will be at once notified, and steps will doubtless be taken to quarantine the children who have contracted the disease. The first symptoms are listlessness and weakness of the limbs, with loss of power to contract the muscles, together with inability to perceive sensations in one or more parts of the body.

MORE INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Additional cases of infantile paralysis were reported to-day, several of them in surrounding towns. Dr. Lamoree of Highland called on Dr. H. R. Powell and said a case had developed in that place which presented all the symptoms shown in the Poughkeepsie cases.

Dr. H. L. Cookingham of Red Hook wrote Dr. Sheedy that he has a case in his practice which he has been treating since July 8. This is the oldest case so far reported. The patient is three years of age, and paralysis first appeared in the arms and then the legs. The arms and one of the legs subsequently regained their normal condition, but one leg is still paralyzed and does not respond even to electrical treatment.

Dr. Sheedy to-day secured several drops of blood from three of his worst cases and sent the slides to the Post-Graduate Hospital of New York for microscopical examination. He expects to receive a report to-morrow which will settle the question whether the disease is infectious, as many physicians fear it is.

Dr. J. W. Poucher said to-night that he had not been called to attend a new case in several days, and all his patients are improving slowly.

Poughkeepsie physicians, after examining authorities on infantile paralysis, agree that the trouble has been epidemic before, but the symptoms heralding its approach were different. Some suggest that the present epidemic is the "grip" in a new guise.

PHOTO PAPER TRUST.

Six Companies Which Make 90 Per Cent. of the Paper Used Included — Capital of $5,000,000.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The General Aristo Company of Rochester was incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day, with a capital of $5,000,000, to manufacture and deal in sensitive photographic papers and other articles and appliances used in photography. The capital stock is divided into 50,000 shares of $100 each, of which amount 25,000 shares are preferred stock, entitled to a 7 per cent. cumulative dividend before any dividend may be declared or paid upon the remaining 25,000 shares, which are common stock. The Directors are George Eastman, Henry A. Strong, Walter S. Hubbell, Albert O. Fern, Charles H. Palmer, and George Wilder of Rochester, and Charles L. Abbott of Jamestown.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Aug. 4.—Mr. Eastman, when seen to-night, said: "The General Aristo Company has been formed to purchase outright the photographic printing paper business of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, the American Aristotype Company of Jamestown, N. Y.; the Nepera Chemical Company of Nepera Park, N. Y.; the New Jersey Aristotype Company of Bloomfield, N. J.; the Photo-Materials Company of Rochester, and Kirkland's Lithium Paper Company of Denver, Col.

"It is intended to maintain and operate the plants of the American Aristotype Company, the Nepera Chemical Company, and the New Jersey Aristotype Company. The six companies named sensitize about 90 per cent. of all the gelatine and collodion photographic paper in this country."

SAID HE IS JOHN A. HAVEMEYER.

A man who gave his name as John A. Havemeyer, thirty-four years old, of the Hotel Manhattan, drove up to Bellevue Hospital in a hansom cab last night and asked to see one of the physicians. He was introduced to Dr. Jenks, and asked the doctor to do something for his right arm, which was painfully bruised. Mr. Havemeyer explained that he had been injured in "an automobile smashup," but declined to say where.

At the Hotel Manhattan it was said that nothing was known of a John A. Havemeyer when inquiry was made. Dr. Jenks of Bellevue Hospital said he had treated a man giving his name as John A. Havemeyer, profession banker, for a sprained wrist. He also stated that Mr. Havemeyer left the hospital after having his injury dressed.

CINCINNATI AND THE L. A. W.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—The League of American Wheelmen will not meet in Cincinnati in 1901. The proposition was submitted to the local men to-night, and after a brief discussion was rejected.

The offer came from Abbott Bassett, Secretary of the League, and was read by Herman Bumiller, Senior Consul.

Cincinnati once entertained the League of American Wheelmen, and people who subscribed to the entertainment fund had to pay one-fourth of their subscriptions. This influenced the action of the local wheelmen.

Arrested for Making Threats.

James Jones, thirty-five years old, the nurse who telegraphed from Hartford a few days ago to Mrs. Laura C. Buck, who conducts a private hospital at 72 West Forty-ninth Street, threatening her children, was arrested last night by Capt. Lantry and Detective Cassidy of the East Fifty-first Street Station. The arrest was made at Forty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. There was found on his person a large hunting knife. He was locked up and will be arraigned in the Yorkville Court this morning. He is supposed to be insane.

YELLOW FEVER NOW CHECKED.

No New Cases and Only Two Deaths at the Hampton Home Yesterday—Mails Forwarded Twice Daily.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Official reports to the Marine Hospital Service from the Soldiers' Home at Hampton show that the yellow fever situation there continues favorable. Surgeon White reports to Dr. Wyman that there is nothing suspicious in the town of Hampton.

There were no new cases, and only two deaths at the home to-day, according to a report Dr. Vickery, the Surgeon at the institution, sent to the Surgeon General to-night. Dr. Vickery expressed the opinion that the immune help on their way there would be sufficient, as the epidemic seems to be checked. The cordon around the home and the adjoining village of Phoebus, Surgeon White says, is as tight as he ever saw it at any place.

Surgeon General Wyman, in speaking of the situation to-night, suggested that too sanguine view of the checking of the epidemic at this time might result in a relaxation of the precautions which should be maintained against the spread of the fever. He said: "There are certain factors in the situation which make it encouraging, and they are, first, that the disease was discovered very promptly, compared with usual outbreaks and in an institution where the inmates were under good control. It was recognized much quicker than it would have been in a commercial community, because all the cases and all the deaths were brought together to the notice of one man. Another favorable factor is that the latitude is not far south. Nevertheless, it should be remembered that in Brunswick, Ga., in 1893, a little more than two weeks after the last reported death, other cases appeared."

The Post Office Department reports that the mails are now being dispatched into the quarantined points on the Virginia peninsula twice daily, and all mail sent out from them is being thoroughly fumigated.

In response to an inquiry as to the situation and needs at the Indian School at Hampton, Va., the following dispatch was received to-day by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Agent Briggs:

"Rigid quarantine for and against us. All Indians except eleven boys are in the North. They are efficient and faithful in the general guard duties. Am authorized to say that the possibility of infection is remote."

FORTRESS MONROE GARRISON.

It is expected that the garrison from Fortress Monroe reported to have been ordered North on account of the yellow fever scare will arrive at Plum Island to-day. Preparations are being made there as rapidly as possible to receive these troops. The Government steamer Castle Thursday morning brought Capt. Chase of New London to Plum Island, and he at once assumed charge of the preparations. The first detachment will consist of Batteries U, O, and G and two bands.

Lieut. C. A. Nugent and Dr. D. J. Johnson of the Fourth Artillery, which is now stationed at the island, refuse to give any information regarding the arrival of the garrison from Fortress Monroe, and refer all inquirers to the War Department. The fifty-three soldiers stationed on the island will be removed at once. The garrison will be quartered in tents. The nearest port is New London, Conn., directly opposite.

Thomas Disclaims Responsibility.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 4.—William Thomas of Columbia City, Washington, who, it was stated in yesterday's dispatches, was thought by Marine Hospital officials at Hampton to have introduced yellow fever in the Soldiers' Home there, said to-day that there was no foundation for the statement. He was an inmate of the home for a while, as reported, but he was not sick while there, nor had he symptoms of yellow fever or any other kind of fever since returning from Santiago. He said further that the transport on which he returned had no fever cases on board.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Massena Construction Company of Massena; capital, $25,000. Directors—Wilbur L. Ball, Charles J. Dodd, and Roberts Walker, New York.

Harvard Drug and Chemical Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Dudley P. Hanley, Margaret Stokes, and Benjamin Hayes, New York City.

Commercial Realty Company of Rochester; capital, $85,000. Directors—George W. Ough, Albion; Thomas McMillan and John H. Bosworth, Rochester.

Keyboard Harp Company of Buffalo, to manufacture musical instruments; capital, $60,000. Directors—James T. Nelson, James L. Bradley, and A. D. Garretson, Buffalo.

United States Adjustment Company of Albany, to adjust claims, debts, and accounts; capital, $1,000. Directors—Alanson Galloway, James Boyer, and T. W. Galloway, Rochester.

William Eastwood & Son Company of Rochester, to manufacture boots and shoes; capital, $50,000. Directors—William Eastwood, Albert B. Eastwood, and John W. Pierce, Rochester.

$5,000,000 Sterilized Air Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—The American Sterilized Air and Transportation Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, filed papers of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The company is formed to develop a patented system of sterilizing, dehydrating, and cooling air for refrigerating purposes. The incorporators are J. Montgomery Smart, New York; Pierce F. Cook, Jersey City, and A. C. Deman, Jr., Newark.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 4.—The Dupont Fowder Company of this city to-day secured a charter for the H. A. Wedley Powder Company with a capital of $200,000. The company in which the Duponts are interested will manufacture gunpowder, gun-cotton, and other explosives, and its name is taken from H. A. Wedley, a manufacturer of Tamaqua, Penn.

Stone Dry Dock at the Navy Yard.

The Navy Department has ordered timber Dry Dock No. 2 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to be rebuilt of concrete and masonry, thus converting the now useless basin into a stone dock. The dock was built about eleven years ago, at a cost of nearly $600,000. It was constructed of wood, and several weeks ago it caved in on one side after a heavy rainstorm. Work will be begun on the dock at once.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Generally fair, fresh southerly winds.

The temperature has continued high east of the Mississippi, with a maximum reading of 100 degrees at Charleston, S. C. From Iowa to Colorado the temperature has fallen 15 to 20 degrees, with thunderstorms. Local rains and thunderstorms have occurred generally throughout the Rocky Mountain districts and in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and thunderstorms have occurred in areas in the Middle Atlantic States. Thunderstorms are likely to continue in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and thence to the Rocky Mountain regions during to-day and to-morrow, and conditions will favor local rains in the Middle Atlantic States. In the Ohio Valley the temperature will fall under the influence of Thursday's storms. Fresh southerly winds will prevail along the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	78	73	74
6 A. M.	71	72	74
9 A. M.	78	76	85
12 M.	85	79	88
4 P. M.	84	75	85
6 P. M.	83	74	81
9 P. M.	78	72	76
12 P. M.	77	73	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79½
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1898	78
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	78

The maximum temperature yesterday was 79 degrees at 12 noon and the minimum 71 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 85 per cent.

Your Stomach Works

hard every day. Is it strange that it stops occasionally? Don't shock it with some griping purgative, but use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a remedy everybody knows. A dose of the Bitters taken regularly will keep the stomach sweet, the bowels regular, and prevent, as well as cure, all disorders of a weak stomach. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

Beware of "Something Just As Good"

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

CANADIANS GROWING CURT

Officials Decline an Invitation to Come to This Country.

PROVOKED BY PRESS COMMENT

Say Alaskan Boundary Dispute Prevents Their Participating in Cornerstone Ceremonies at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—F. W. Fitzpatrick of the Treasury Department has just returned to Washington from Ottawa, where he went at the instance of the committee of citizens of Chicago in charge of the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of that city's great Post Office Building, next October, by President McKinley, to arrange for the formal invitation and expected acceptance of an invitation from Chicago's citizens to the Governor General and Cabinet of Canada to participate in these festivities. Mr. Fitzpatrick is the Assistant United States Architect, under Architect Henry Ives Cobb, for the Chicago building.

He admitted to-day that his official reception was slightly chilly, Sir Wilfrid Laurier very candidly, telling him that, under the present conditions, it would be impossible for him to accept, or even to consider, any social invitations to this side of the border. Mr. Fitzpatrick says that, in substance, Sir Wilfrid's voluntary statements and answers to queries were as follows:

"As a friend, in whom I am deeply interested, I am very glad to see you, but, frankly, as a representative of the Federal or any local Government in the United States, your visit could not have been more untimely. When I received your first letter I took up the matter with His Excellency the Governor General, and he expressed a sincere desire to visit Chicago, and seemed as anxious to accept the invitation as I was.

"We would have been delighted to go, and were looking forward to the day with much anticipation. But since then the tone of your press has become so harsh in dealing with the Alaskan boundary question, such misrepresentations have been made about our Government, and particularly about me, that it would be undignified for us to visit you, and I cannot advise his Excellency to go."

Mr. Fitzpatrick said that Sir Wilfrid intimated that in the present state of public feeling in the United States as indicated in the press it would not be entirely safe for the Governor General and himself to visit Chicago, as he feared that they might in a great gathering of such a character as the Chicago ceremony be subjected to some unpleasantness or indignity by thoughtless persons. Sir Wilfrid expressed himself as strongly in favor of arbitrating the Alaskan boundary dispute, and concluded the interview as follows:

"No, much as I regret it, I could not go to Chicago under present conditions, and shall certainly, however painful a duty it may be, also advise his Excellency to decline the invitation that I know and feel has so kindly been extended to us by the City of Chicago."

Mr. Fitzpatrick secured Sir Wilfrid's promise, however, to reconsider the matter.

PAULIST FATHERS ILL.

The Rev. A. Russell Nevins, the Paulist father who is ill at the home of his physician, Dr. H. Robinson, 252 West Fifty-eighth Street, was very low at a late hour last night. Dr. Robinson offers no hope for the priest.

The Rev. Father William Hughes, another Paulist father, was brought home yesterday from the Paulist Summer Home at Lake George very ill with heart and kidney troubles and other complications. He is at the Paulist Home, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street. Dr. Thomas J. Kelly of 357 West Fifty-seventh Street is in attendance.

There was a rumor current yesterday that Father Young, the oldest priest in the Paulist order next to Father Deshon, the Superior, was dangerously sick. Father Young has been ill with nervous trouble for a year, but he has not become perceptibly worse within the last few days.

ATTACKED BY RARE DISEASE.

William R. Flanagan, thirty-five years old, a traveling salesman, of Malone, N. Y., was taken from Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street to the New York Hospital last night with a well-developed attack of aphasia. He was walking through Sixth Avenue, and when he reached Twenty-second Street he sank to the sidewalk, exhausted. A policeman first thought it was a case of intoxication; then, finding the man sober, he supposed it was heat prostration.

The doctor who came with the ambulance from the New York Hospital said Mr. Flanagan was a victim of neither alcohol nor heat, but of the comparatively rare disease, aphasia. While remembering his name and address after he was taken to the hospital, the patient's memory was in every other respect a complete blank. The most commonplace articles were handed to him to name, but he was as helpless as a newborn babe in that respect. He will probably recover, the physicians say.

DR. BRIGGS LOSES HIS CASE.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—E. L. Stevens of Rome has handed in his decision as referee in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Edward C. Brigg

LAWTON'S GREAT CAMPAIGN

Otis Left Direction of Military Affairs to a Fighter.

AMERICANS ARE NOT FAVORED

Offices Given to Filipinos, but Not to Soldiers — Removal of Volunteer Police Followed by Crime.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, June 17.—When the impartial historian of the campaign in the Philippines writes a true and unofficially inspired account it will certainly redound to his credit should he give an unvarnished story of the proceedings under Gen. Lawton during the past week.

There is well-grounded reason to believe that Governor General Otis at last saw the folly of directing the operations of a first-rate soldier and attending at the same time to such trivial matters as contracts for thatched barracks, signing permits to land a few pounds of candy, and issuing suits of khaki to soldiers who had recovered from smallpox.

Certainly the fact stands out boldly that Lawton's brigades and division have accomplished more work in a week than the entire army under "Otisism" has done in a year. The flower of the Filipino forces, the best drilled and armed men under the best native and renegade Spanish officers, have been routed, and the famous "red pants" regiment of dusky fighters still continues on the run.

GEN. LAWTON'S CAMPAIGN.

The country from Cavite to the Laguna de Bay is under the control of the United States forces for a radius of 200 miles, and it is very doubtful if any large force can be organized by the insurgents or that any resistance will be again shown unless in the shape of guerrilla warfare. Our troops moving from the lake townships and from the bay shores by Paranaque and Bacoor made a circle so as to inclose the enemy that had escaped through our lines during the previous week.

In that expedition both Wheaton and Lawton were hampered by Otis, who thought he had a full knowledge of all matters, as assisted by his Adjutant General and a map he endeavored to direct proceedings, and as a sequence we lost many good men and the Pilar command escaped. Not so this time. Lawton's plans were well laid, and it is an open secret that our favorite General was not displeased to have telegraphic communication interrupted between headquarters and his command.

The glories of the fight during the previous and past weeks fell to the volunteers and the gallant Fourteenth regulars. Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, California Heavy Artillery, and Pennsylvania were in the ruck. Colorado led the van with the light artillery of the regulars and the Fourteenth. The less said about the recently arrived regulars and their officers the better. It is known that Lawton requested the severance of one particular infantry regiment from his command on account of the behavior of the men. He is unstinting in his praise of the volunteers.

Paranaque, Las Pinas, Bacoor, and all the townships fell, and the alleged Amigos after the surrender were fed with "canned roast beef" and rice by the ton.

THE FILIPINOS' TREACHERY.

And yet these same Filipinos, whose "noble characteristics" are lauded by writers like the half-breed "Lala" and Consul Wildman, lie in wait to cut our sentries down with bolos and inflict wounds upon those giving them food and drink.

Woodside a wounded American. His throat is cut, his body ripped open by these savages, who wear under their so-called uniforms a white suit, to be in readiness to present themselves as "Amigo Americans" when obliged to surrender.

But despite this sweeping defeat of the Filipinos by Lawton, the death of Luna by assassination, and alleged overtures to suspend hostilities, the end is "not in sight," as the "rose-colored" stories evolved from the official dispatches sent by Otis would lead the American public to believe. Take, for instance, the headlines of various newspapers in the United States under date of May 6 last, and a confiding public may well have thought that the insurgents were begging for peace at any price, that the warfare waged was at an end. At this same date while the Envoy, Col. Arguelles, was trying to make terms with the commission, his countrymen were attacking our forces near San Fernando. Truth and sincerity and gratitude are factors unknown to Filipinos, and the only way to rule them and keep them in order is a good six-shooter and ready noose on every tree. Ask returning volunteers if this statement does not conform with their views and ideas. I venture to say that the people of our country will have their ideas enlarged, and the Administration its eyes opened to how this campaign has been managed, and how affairs have been administered by Otis, when the volunteers reach home.

DEATH OF CAPT. NICHOLS.

Then, too, due and unstinted praise will be accorded to the navy for aid given to the land forces. How the gallant Wesson, the Princeton, poor Nichols on the Monadnock, Tappan on the Callao, and other naval commanders poured a hail of shot and shell into the insurgent trenches at Paranaque and Bacoor, thereby driving the Pilar and Baldomero Aguinaldo forces to the open, will be told by the brave volunteer boys upon their arrival in "God's country."

The death of Capt. Henry S. Nichols on the Monadnock during the fight was a source of sorrow to the fleet and his friends. It was but a few hours before the monitor opened fire, that Nichols remarked to some of his officers that "after this fight I'm going home on leave." He knew that his condition was such that an apoplectic attack might be expected, but manfully and with that courage pre-eminently exhibited by our sailors, he remained at his post of duty to the end.

The fight was on, the big thirteen-inch guns of the Monadnock belched their ponderous shell and shot into the insurgents' trenches, and amid a cannonade that sounded the death knell of many a Filipino, Nicholo passed away on his ship's deck. He sank into a long rattan chair, became unconscious, and before any medical aid could be afforded was dead.

He lies buried near the arsenal at Cavite, in company with a few who gave up their lives for their country.

CRIME IS RAMPANT.

Since the withdrawal of the Minnesota volunteers as the police force of Manila, and the substitution of newly arrived regulars, crimes and murders have become frequent. The removal of Gen. Hughes from the position of Provost Marshal, the placing of inexperienced men in charge of the police and other municipal offices, have developed a chaos. The Minnesota men had become acquainted with the haunts of criminals, were learning, in a fashion, to speak Spanish, and even some Tagalo, but the regulars of the Twentieth and Sixth Artillery are by no means an educated set of men, and are not to be found when required.

A murder of the most revolting type was committed early on the morning of June 17. The victim was Dr. Pablo Nalda, a prominent surgeon, charitable and universally respected by Spaniards and Filipinos, and well known as one of the most advanced enlightened "Mestizos." His murderers are supposed to be a coachman, who had been discharged for dereliction of duty, and a new coachman whom he had recently hired. The murder was effected while the doctor slept, his skull smashed with an iron bar, his body ripped up with a sabre, and signs of strangulation left upon his throat. Robbery appears to have been an object of the deed, for a safe with money was carried off by the scoundrels, and the victim's watch, diamond rings and other valuables stolen.

There is not the slightest doubt that unless the criminals are caught and a speedy punishment accorded to them a bad example will be shown to the natives. For the Filipino, like his prototype the monkey, is an imitator, and argues that he can commit crime with impunity as the "Americanos" do not catch the evildoers.

The streets are full of half-clad beggars, men, women, and children, diseased and filthy. They thrust their infirmities before passersby and grasp the clothing of those who refuse to notice them, but the soldier police take no notice of the nuisance.

A woman's house was entered by two ruffians, father and son, robbed of her savings, some thirty-five dollars, and because she refused to give up a ring on her finger the scoundrels threw her down and chopped the finger off with a knife. The father was caught through information given, but the son is still at large.

These are specimens of the reign of terror existing, and Americans outside of the army are not allowed to carry a revolver for personal protection. In fact, citizens of the United States are regarded as "pariahs" by the army rulers, and as fast as Filipinos can be hunted up, they are placed in positions, where they are amenable and assuredly ready for the receipt of bribes, to the exclusion of American soldiers whose term of enlistment has expired.

OTIS'S ADMINISTRATION.

It is learned from reports published in the United States that news is sent from here by officials that the revenue is increasing from customs duties and that business is improving and settled. While it is true that the receipts derived from customs duties, or rather unjust and oppresive exactions upon food products, beer, and liquors, have abnormally increased, the importations of textiles and fictile products that formerly contributed at least three-fourths of the revenues have alarmingly decreased.

By arbitrary rules and ignorance of circumstances the coast ports are closed. Owners of thousands of cattle that might be brought to Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu to feed the army and people are debarred from visiting their properties to transport the animals.

Proprietors of lumber lands, whose workmen are starving, are not allowed to go to the succor of their employes. Timber needed for buildings, for baracks and hospitals for the United States is hardly purchasable in Manila, and values that in normal times were from 30 cents to 80 cents a cubic foot are now 80 cents to $1, and scarce at these figures.

Instead of aiding these lumbermen to bring their timber to Manila and thereby reduce prices, our intelligent administrators prohibit such a course, and a wise Quartermaster's Department orders pine lumber from Puget Sound to furnish succulent food for white ants.

Thousands of bales of hemp, tons of copra and tobacco are rotting at these coast ports, the owners of which are under contract to deliver them to export firms.

But Otis is obdurate, and despite the well-known fact that at the ports where the cattle, lumber, and other products are lying ready for shipment, no signs of insurgents exist, neither are the people anything but peaceful laborers, he refuses autocratically, and, in some cases, in anything but a polite manner, to allow vessels and steamers to go to these points.

BRIBERY IS CHARGED.

Last week, however, an event occurred that appears very suspicious, reflecting, as it does, upon officials connected with the office of the Captain of the Port. A clearance was given to a Spanish firm for a schooner to proceed to a port, supposed to be closed by order of Otis, and there proceed to load timber for Hongkong. A few days elapsed and permit was given by the Captain of the Port, Lieut. Brauenstreuther, United States Navy, for a steamer chartered by the same Spanish firm to go, ostensibly, to aid the schooner by towing.

Much to the surprise of merchants, both the schooner and steamer returned to Manila from a closed (?) port loaded with bales of hemp and followed by another steamer belonging to and chartered by the same firm, also laden with hemp.

This peculiar circumstance elicited comment among firms—English, Spanish, and German—who own hemp, &c., lying "perdu" at outports. The matter was discussed by the local Chamber of Commerce, and is now in the hands of the foreign Consuls, who are to make a joint protest to Otis, asking why favor should be shown to this Spanish firm and others be debarred. Frankly speaking, the affair seems very strange, and it is openly talked of that some one has been bribed to give the permission.

If an investigation develops the desirability of abolishing the autocratic powers wielded by the Captain of the Port and the substitution of American open methods, good ends will be accomplished.

AGUINALDO'S HONESTY.

It is amusing to read criticisms upon the book anent the Philippines written by one "Lala." The author's father is a Bombay native, and is proprietor of the "English Hotel" here. Lala, the writer, true to the instincts derived from his maternal progenitor, and in combination with the cunning and craft of his Asiatic Indian father, has sympathy with Aguinaldo and his motley crew. If Aguinaldo had won here, old Lala was ready to throw off his subtle mask of friendship to either Spanish or Americans, and those who know young Lala are of the same opinion as to the course he would have pursued. One part of Lala's book is sufficient to stamp the balance as unreliable. That is where he refers to the money paid by Primo de Rivera to Aguinaldo after the treaty of "Bic na bato."

That Aguinaldo intended to use this money to serve his own and his immediate friends' ends is undoubted; that he while in Hongkong was lavish in his use of that portion of the bribe he could handle cannot be disputed, as is well known. That some of the "alleged" representative Filipinos whom Otis and the commission delight to honor were to share in the bribe, but subsequent events prevented the division.

Probably in the near future the public may be favored with a work on these islands, as it is stated the War Department has commissioned a lady relative of Senator Thurston of Nebraska to execute the labor. The coming author has not yet arrived, although another lady who is to act as the illustrator of the book is in evidence. Such a work under Government auspices will perhaps be authoritative.

THE PRESIDENT WANTS PEACE.

Is Advised of Secretary Root's Plans and Is Anxious to End Philippine War—Veterans Send Thanks.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Abner McKinley, the President's brother, arrived from New York this morning for a short stay. Among the others who called upon Mr. McKinley to-day were Henry Loomis Nelson of Harper's Magazine, Frank A. Munsey of Munsey's, and Capt. Dodd of Troop D, Third United States Cavalry, who has just been ordered to the Philippines. Secretaries Gage and Hitchcock and Attorney General Griggs are expected in a few days. Unless the present plans are changed Secretary of War Root will not come here to confer with President McKinley until the week after next. The President keeps fully advised, however, as to Secretary Root's plans, and is anxious to end the war in the Philippines at the earliest possible moment.

President McKinley is very much gratified at the rapidity with which the ten new regiments are being recruited for service in the Philippines. Private dispatches received by the President to-day as to the yellow fever situation at Hampton, Va., are very encouraging, indicating, as they do, that the spread of the epidemic has been stopped.

A committee will call upon the President, Vice President Hobart, and Postmaster General Smith to-morrow to invite them to attend the ceremonies at North Elba, Essex County, N. Y., next week, when the bodies of the seven men who died with John Brown at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1859, are to be buried beside the grave of John Brown in the little plot of ground donated to New York State in 1896 by Kate Field, Henry Clews, Horace B. Claflin, Charles Stewart Smith, and others.

Dr. W. Seward Webb of Shelburne Farms has tendered his yacht, the Elfrida, to the President for his use during the remainder of his stay here. The President has accepted the offer, and the yacht will arrive here on Monday, when the President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, and several invited guests will witness the yacht races of the Lake Champlain Yacht Club, to be held here that day.

The private car Coronet, which formerly belonged to Adelina Patti, and in which she toured the country, has been returned to Washington, and the Pullman car Cleopatra with a larger capacity and more up-to-date, has been sent here, and now stands on the side track at Bluff Point Station, awaiting the pleasure of the President, should he desire to take a trip.

The President to-day received the following telegram:

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1899.

To President McKinley:

The veterans of Oneida County, in annual reunion assembled at Summit Park on historic ground of Revolutionary fame, under the shadow of the Oriskany Monument, Past Department Commander Shaw and Department Commander Kay being present, send greetings, thanking you for your recent order affecting veterans in public employ. They hope for you a pleasant vacation, and for your good wife complete restoration to health.

RUFUS DAGGET, President.
G. M. CLARKE, Secretary.

By direction of President, the following reply was promptly telegraphed to the reunion:

Hotel Champlain,
Clinton County, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1899.

Rufus Dagget, President; G. M. Clarke, Secretary Annual Reunion of Veterans of Oneida County, Utica, N. Y.:

The President greatly appreciates the cordial and sympathetic message of the veterans of Oneida County and others participating in their annual reunion. Their kindly greetings are reciprocated and the President sends congratulations and best wishes for a most successful meeting.

CHEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Acting Secretary to President.

PHILIPPINE COUNTERFEITERS.

So Many in the Islands that the Secret Service Will Have to be Extended There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In addition to fighting rebels, breaking up hordes of armed brigands, and overseeing civil affairs in Manila, Gen. Otis has to turn himself into a secret service agency and root out gangs of counterfeiters. Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service said to-day that there were a great number of these criminals in the Philippine Islands. They are so numerous and successful that it will soon be necessary to make provision for secret service agents in the islands. The counterfeiters do not make imitations of American money, but reproduce Spanish and Chinese coins. In the present condition of affairs in the Philippines the counterfeiting of these coins does as much harm as the making of bogus American money, and perhaps more. Gen. Otis is doing what he can to break up the practice, but he has a hard fight on his hands, as he has no trained detectives. Chief Wilkie says also that there is much counterfeiting going on in Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, although not so much as in the Philippines, and that the Secret Service will have to be extended to those islands.

This annual report of the Secret Service Bureau was given out to-day. It shows that 679 arrests were made during the fiscal year, New York heads the list with 98, and Pennsylvania comes next with 77. The list indicates the preferences which counterfeiters exhibit for various States in the practice of their profession. For instance, in South Dakota, Idaho, and Mississippi there was only one arrest to the State, and in Utah, Indian Territory, Delaware, Maine, and Montana, only two. The States in which there were more than twenty arrests were New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Texas, Alabama, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, and California.

IN MEMORY OF COL. HAWKINS.

To Muster Out the Tenth Pennsylvania as a Hawkins Regiment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 4.—Lieut. Col. Barnet of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers has declined the proposal to elect him Colonel. He says the Tenth has known but one Colonel for twenty years, and he would like to see it mustered out as a Hawkins Regiment.

Efforts are being made by a brother of Capt. Loar of Mount Pleasant, Penn., residing in Denver, to have the Tenth Regiment stop at Denver en route East and parade, so that the large colony of former Pennsylvanians in Colorado may have an opportunity to see and cheer the old command. Other plans are being made for a parade in Chicago.

Enlistments for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The number of enlistments yesterday were 391, making a total of 9,481. This leaves 3,600 yet to be enlisted.

OFFICIAL EXPENSE IN CUBA.

Americans' Reply to New York Paper Says Officers Live Plainly, Not in Luxury, on Cuban Revenues.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—Considerable comment was caused here this afternoon by the publication of a dispatch from the United States embodying the charge, made by a New York newspaper, that Governor General Brooke, Brig. Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana; Collector Tasker Bliss, and Major Davis, Sanitary Officer at Havana, have been receiving extra allowances out of the Cuban revenues to maintain themselves in luxury. The feeling among Americans in Havana is that this charge is based upon a serious misapprehension of the facts of the case. The suggestion of luxurious living perplexes the Cubans, who are in a position to contrast the democratic manner in which men holding the high rank held by Gens. Brooke and Ludlow conduct their establishments with the prodigal habits of the old Spanish régime.

As to the charge that Gen. Brooke has expended money repairing the palace, the Americans reply that this old and historic structure had either to be repaired and renovated or to be pulled down, and, consequently, about $100,000 has been expended on it. But, it is pointed out, instead of being, as heretofore, the private residence of the Governor General, the palace is now a veritable network of public offices, including one large wing devoted to the Mayor, Señor Perfecto Lacoste, and the municipal officials. Gen. Brooke's private quarters are unequal to what would be allowed him on any station in the United States. Aside from the official reception room, his apartments are contracted and only modestly furnished.

As to the Governor General's carriage and horses, the fact is that the necessary expenditure in this direction does not come out of the insular funds, but is met by the United States. Gen. Brooke's coachman is paid in the same way. As the members of his staff say, it is hardly to be expected that an official of Gen. Brooke's military and administrative status would pay his own transportation expenses.

The same answer to the charge can be made in the case of Gen. Ludlow, who has only a few rooms, and is literally surrounded with offices. He has very few servants. Not many men of equal rank and means in the United States would be content with what satisfies Gen. Ludlow.

Brig. Gen. Lee lives in a house which he rents, and Gen. Wilson and Gen. Wood, the Military Governors of the Departments of Matanzas-Santa Clara and Santiago, live most democratically.

As for Col. Bliss and Major Davis, army officers of their rank who hold high administrative office are put to many expenses, especially in this most expensive country, and the opinion is generally expressed that it is only fair to make them a reasonable allowance to cover what is reasonable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Gen. Corbin was seen to-day regarding a statement published in several Eastern newspapers, in which criticism was made upon the allowances made in addition to the regular pay to some of the American officers stationed in Cuba. Gen. Brooke's additional allowance is $7,500 a year; Gen. Ludlow's, $5,000. That of Col. Bliss, Collector of the Port of Havana, $3,000, and that of Major Davis, Sanitary Officer of Havana, $2,500.

Gen. Corbin said that the allowances were perfectly just and regular, and that they were not given as an addition to the salary of the officers named, but that they were for legitimate expenses. Vouchers are furnished to the War Department for all expenditures under these allowances.

Awaiting Cuban Census Supervisors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The census supervisors appointed by Gen. Brooke for the Cuban census are expected to-day. One of them, Mayor Aguero of Puerto Principe, is here now. On Tuesday next Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn will meet the Cuban supervisors and discuss the census. Inspector General Sanger, under whose supervision the census will be taken, will direct it from Washington. He said to-day that he would not go to Cuba.

Still Promoting Cuban Veterans.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—The Executive Committee of the late Cuban Assembly is still promoting veterans. By its last resolution Sartorius, the Alcalde of Gibara, was made a Brigadier General.

THE DEWEY ARCH APPROVED.

Accepted Design to be Submitted to Committee on Plan and Scope—Aldermen Delay Erection.

The committee in charge of the erection of a triumphal arch for the Dewey reception met with the Municipal Art Commission yesterday and decided to submit the accepted design to the Committee on Plan and Scope on Tuesday. No funds are as yet available, owing to the fact that a resolution empowering the Dewey Executive Committee to spend money without public letting is held up in the Board of Aldermen. This has hampered the committee greatly, and unless relief is given at the next meeting of the Aldermen, a plan will be adopted for the erection of the arch by letting a sufficient number of contracts of less than $1,000 each.

President Guggenheimer, Chairman of the Art Committee, said a proposition had been received from the Sculpture Society to build the arch. Mr. Guggenheimer declared that the work would be done regardless of the action of the Board of Aldermen if the Committee on Plan and Scope approved it.

Adjt. Gen. Henry of the State of Mississippi telegraphed yesterday to ascertain if the number of troops from outside States was limited. Secretary Foster replied that the city would entertain all the soldiers that came.

Offers from patriotic societies asking for places in the land parade were received and accepted.

GERMAN STORY OF DEWEY.

It Says He Left Trieste Hurriedly, Because of a Cold Reception.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is reported that Admiral Dewey left Trieste earlier than he originally intended, and mainly because he did not meet with such a good reception as he had expected. The Kolnische Zeitung thinks that Austria's relations with Spain and the Hasleton incident may have contributed to this."

NAVAL MILITIA HOME.

Successful Cruise on the Prairie—Great Gun Practice.

The United States ship Prairie, with the Naval Militia of New York and Rochester, arrived at Tompkinsville at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The men looked sunburned and hardened from their week's cruise Tuesday and Wednesday were spent in Gardiner's Bay, at sub-calibre practice, boat drills, &c.

An exciting boat race was held on Tuesday night from Greenport, L. I., to the ship—a distance of about six miles, between the first cutter, (nicknamed the Pirates' Crew,) Von Musits coxswain, and a dinghy manned by Chief Quartermaster Zerega. The former won by about ten minutes.

The Prairie on Thursday morning was under way early, and stood about fifteen miles out to sea for great gun practice. The men dropped a target overboard and steamed about 2,500 yards away. The starboard six-inch gun won all the honors of the day, carrying away two targets in four shots, Gun Captain Boyd firing the first shot, and Second Gun Captain Buzzino firing the fourth shot. Capt. MacKenzie of the Prairie was very much pleased with the shooting, as said it was the best target practice he has seen for years.

Two slight accidents occurred in handling the six-pounders. Seaman Merritt had one of his fingers jammed in the breech block of the six-pounder on the starboard quarter; Seaman Middlebrook was hurt in the same way by the six-pounder on the starboard bow. Apothecary Schreidenbach dressed their injuries. At noon the remains of the targets were hoisted on board and the Prairie started for New York.

YAQUI INDIAN WAR GROWING.

Rebels Gathering in the Mountains—2,000 American Miners in Danger —Whole Region Terrorized.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Dispatches from Guaymas show that the Yaqui insurrection is growing in extent. All the Indians in the towns along the river are rising in arms and are going to the woods and mountains to join their companions already arrayed against the authorities.

Three sloops on the Yaqui River, near Medaro, were attacked, and Aurillo F. Paredes, who was in charge of them, was killed. The vessels were set on fire, but were saved by the Federal forces, who drove the savages away. The body of Paredes was found floating in the river. One of the sloops, the Alondre, was again attacked as it was leaving the mouth of the river on its way back to Guaymas, but the Indians were scattered. It is reported that the Romero family were captured as they were about to embark on one of the sloops, and that Paredes was killed in trying to rescue them. Troops are pursuing the bands which are supposed to have seized the family. The telegraph line running south from Alamos has been cut. The Indians along the Mayo River are quiet and do not seem inclined to join the insurrection.

Col. Angel Garcia Pena telegraphed yesterday that Don Carlos Hale, a merchant, had not been killed, as reported. Official advices up to Monday, however, state clearly that after the forces of Gen. Torres took Bacum they found ten dead troopers from Cocorit and four of the body guard of the Yaqui chief, Maldonado, together with the body of Hale.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Casas Grandes, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, states that four American miners had just arrived there direct from the Upper Yaqui River country. They were driven out by marauding bands of Yaqui Indians. Thomas Harvell, one of the members of the party, who formerly lived in Austin, said that there were probably 2,000 American miners and prospectors scattered through the Yaqui country, and that their lives are in imminent danger, as the Indians are getting bolder and more desperate each day.

Harvell added that the news of the bloody outbreak among the Yaquis in the lower valley had not reached the upper part of the stream when he left, and that as soon as such news is received by the bands of Indians in the placer mining region they will massacre every white man along the river. He estimated that there are 5,000 Yaqui braves, and that it will take a force of fully 40,000 Mexican troops to conquer them, if they are able to reach their former strongholds in the Sahuaripa range of mountains. During the two years the Indians have been at peace they have been quietly investing their earnings in arms and ammunition, and they are now better equipped than ever before for a long and bloody campaign.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 4.—Marshall P. Wright, son of the late Judge Wright of Kansas City, has arrived in this city from Mexico. He reports that from 2,000 to 3,000 men are under arms, and that the entire country is in a state of terror. The people are fleeing to the larger settlements. He asserts that the outbreak came as a surprise to Gen. Torres, who, after a two years' campaign, subdued the Yaquis in May, 1897.

"At that time, when the treaty of peace was being signed," said Mr. Wright, "Gen. Torres told the Yaquis that if they ever broke the treaty and caused more trouble it would be taken as a signal for a war which would be carried on to the point of extermination, as quarter would be neither asked nor granted."

NO SOUTH AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

The Mexican Ambassador Says Such a League Against the United States Would Be Ridiculous.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 4.—Señor Aspiroz, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, who is spending the Summer here, was much interested in the report last night of the departure of President Roca of the Argentine Republic, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and thirty Senators from Buenos Ayres, for Brazil. Señor Aspiroz said in response to a question that he could throw no light on the subject. He had received no home papers for ten days, and had heard nothing of such a movement.

The Ambassador added that in his opinion there could be no foundation in fact for the report that an alliance against the United States was contemplated by the South American Republics, and to bear out his opinion referred to the movement started by Brazil with a contribution of $250,000 for the purpose of establishing a steamship line between that country and the United States. Nicaragua and Honduras, he asserted, intend to contract an alliance between themselves, but he holds it to be insignificant.

"An alliance of the South American Republics against the United States would be a very serious matter," said Señor Aspiroz; "and I consider it simply ridiculous to suppose that they would enter into it."

THINKS HE GAVE "STRAW" BAIL.

District Attorney Gardiner received a letter from J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, yesterday calling his attention to the fact that a certain pickpocket who had been arrested for stealing a watch from his son, and had been indicted, had not been brought to trial, and believed that he had got out on "straw" bail, and had disappeared. When his case had been put on the calendar the defendant had failed to appear.

Mr. Simmons has been the foreman of quite a number of Grand Juries, and has [illegible] of "straw" bail cases. He is a close personal friend of Col. Gardiner, but thinks that the disappearance of this particular thief should be investigated.

About three months ago young Mr. Simmons lost his watch, and seeing the thief running away from him, gave chase and caught him and then administered a sound thrashing to the rogue, after which he had him arrested. The thief gave bail, but since that time has been among the missing.

The District Attorney and Mr. Simmons would not discuss the case yesterday further than to intimate that the matter would be thoroughly investigated and an effort made to ascertain the whereabouts of the man, and also as to the bail given in the case.

SCULPTOR TRENTANOVE'S CASE

Suit for Divorce Startled Washington Society People, Who Never Dreamed He Was Married.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—An order was signed yesterday by Justice Cole directing the appearance of Emilia Trentanove in the suit for divorce brought against her by Gaetano Trentanove. Señor Trentanove is the sculptor who made the much-talked-of statue of Père Marquette, now in the Capitol, which was attacked so fiercely by the American Protective Association. Other works of his adorn this city, and just before his sudden departure for parts unknown he began work on a bust of Nelson Dingley.

The news that Trentanove is married comes as a revelation to Washington society. He first loomed up on the Washington horizon as the studio chum of Prince Paul Troubetzkoi, the husband of Amélie Rives. Both were social favorites. Nobody knew anything about the sculptor, but he was received everywhere. He was believed to be unmarried, and is said to have told his Washington friends that this was the case. A widowed mother and some brothers and sisters all in Italy, were supposed to be Trentanove's only ties to earth. He sometimes, it is said, spoke of an elderly lady in Italy who had assisted him in his artistic career, and to whom, in gratitude, he had paid addresses and was likely to marry. About two weeks ago he closed his studio doors on the unfinished bust of Dingley, announced that he was going to Europe, and disappeared. Now comes the divorce suit, and his friends are wondering if the defendant is elderly and assisted Trentanove up the hill of fame. She lives in Italy.

JUSTICE H. M. GOLDFOGLE ILL.

Ptomaine Poisoning the Supposed Cause of an Attack on the Way to Long Branch.

Civil Justice Henry M. Goldfogle is the latest victim of ptomaine poisoning. He was taken suddenly ill on the steamer Republic after starting on a trip to Long Branch last Saturday afternoon. He remained on the boat, and came back to the city. At the Astor House, where he went to get a cup of tea, which he thought might revive him, he fainted, and he grew much worse toward night. A room was obtained in the hotel, but Justice Goldfogle's condition remained so critical that on Thursday evening he was removed to the Post Graduate Hospital, Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, where he is now.

It was not until yesterday that the physicians finally diagnosed the case as one of ptomaine poisoning. Dr. Abraham Brothers of 162 Madison Street, Dr. Friedman, and Prof. Bull were of opinion, after they had a first consultation on Saturday night, that this was the cause of the Judge's condition, but afterward abandoned the theory. Yesterday, however, they decided that the first diagnosis had been correct.

What Judge Goldfogle had eaten that caused the illness cannot be ascertained. He made an appointment with Marcus Moses, who is a marshal of Judge Goldfogle's court, to take the boat to Long Branch at 4:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and to stay over Sunday. Mr. Moses met the Judge at the Battery pier, and Judge Goldfogle seemed in excellent health and spirits until just after the Republic had rounded Sandy Hook. He was then seized with nausea, which was at first attributed to sea sickness, although the water was perfectly calm. When, however, the Judge grew rapidly worse, Mr. Moses began to fear that something more serious was the matter, and asked him what he had eaten that day. He replied that he had taken lunch just before going on board the Republic at a restaurant in this city, but had eaten only a little soup and meat. He had eaten no fish either then or previously in the day.

The physicians' doubt as to the nature of Judge Goldfogle's malady was complicated by the fact that he has for several years been a sufferer from gastric trouble, for which he has been treated by Dr. Brothers. His condition however, was never regarded as serious, and his high temperature, ranging from 101 to 104, which continued until yesterday morning, showed the doctors there was something else the matter than ordinary indigestion. The patient has not again lost consciousness since his fainting fit on Saturday, and is showing an amount of vitality that induces the doctors to hope for his recovery, unless new complications appear. Besides the three physicians two nurses are in constant attendance.

Judge Goldfogle was born in this city in 1856. He began the practice of law when twenty-one years old, and was elected Justice of the Fifth District Court in 1887. After serving a term of six years he was re-elected in 1893 by an almost unanimous vote. He has served terms as President of the Independent Order of Brith Brith, one of the leading Jewish organizations of this country. He was an extremely popular lawyer, and his popularity among all classes has continued since his elevation to the bench. He lives at 16 Columbia Street.

RIGHTS OF FAITH CURISTS.

Opinion by Attorney General of Indiana—They Cannot Treat Patients for Pay or Otherwise.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 4.—Attorney General Taylor, at the request of the State Medical Board, to-day furnished an opinion as to the right of osteopaths, faith curists, mental healers, and others to practice in the State. There has been much doubt as to the adequacy of the present medical laws, and several test cases have been carried to the courts to settle the matter. After citing the testimony in these cases, the Attorney General says:

It is my opinion that it is a violation of the law for an unlicensed person assuming the title of a "Doctor" to prescribe for or pursue any practices for the cure or relief of disease, injury, or deformity, especially where any fee is charged for such service. It is perfectly obvious that the non-treatment of a disease, requiring treatment by an unqualified person may be as injurious as the administering of erroneous treatment or remedies, and it is my opinion that in enacting the statute of 1887 the General Assembly contemplated the protection of the public from the evil of non-treatment or non-action where necessary, as fully as it did from wrong treatment. In so far, then, as Christian Scientists, faith curists, mental healers, and metaphysical medicators advertise themselves as physicians and accept fees for treating disease, by silent or other forms of prayer or by moral advice or by profound thought or by absolute non-action, they unquestionably, in my opinion, violate the law.

On the other hand, osteopaths and magnetic healers who hold themselves out as physicians and advertise an ability to cure disease, or who accept fees for the treatment of diseases, by prescribing for them either medicines or the simple laying on of hands, are, if unlicensed, violating the law. If they abstain from claiming to be doctors and from advising treatment and simply administer massage under another name, there is nothing in the law which forbids them giving to their treatment what name they please, and there is nothing in the law which requires masseurs to be licensed. One who administers massage, whether recommended by a physician or voluntarily sought by an afflicted person, is at liberty to charge for his services whatever he deems them to be worth.

GOV. CANDLER SAVES A NEGRO.

Orders John Mullens's Removal to Atlanta to Foil a Mob.

ATLANTA, Aug. 4.—Gov. Candler made a personal trip to Newnan, a town sixty miles south of this city, this morning, to save the life of the negro, John Mullens, charged with an assault upon Mrs. Cook, near Senoia, Ga., Wednesday.

Gov. Candler left the executive mansion at 4 o'clock in the morning and arrived at the public jail of Coweta County an hour after daybreak. He took command of the Newnan Guards and a company of State militia which had been guarding the jail during the night, and directed Sheriff Brown to at once take his prisoner to Atlanta for safe keeping. The greatest excitement prevailed in the town during the night, and the Sheriff, fearing an attack from the mob, telephoned Gov. Candler several times for instructions.

The mob was successfully avoided and the prisoner lodged in Fulton County Jail at Atlanta, shortly before noon.

Working to Release Cuban Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Minister Storer, at Madrid, is working hard to secure the release of Cubans who are held prisoners in the penal settlements at Cestapceuta and Carthagena. Señor Quesada, the Cuban agent in Washington, is in daily consultation with the officials of the State Department on the subject. He is attending principally to the identification of the prisoners, which is the most difficult part of the work. Fifteen have so far been located. The Spanish Government is rendering all the assistance it can.

"THE POPULARITY OF
Apollinaris
("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")
is chiefly due to its irreproachable character."
The Times.

"DRINK NOTHING but Natural Mineral Water, such as Apollinaris, free from all vegetable poisons."
Boston Journal.

NEW EAST RIVER SURVEY.

Right of Way Asked for the Government Tug Making Soundings.

Ever since the cruiser Brooklyn struck an obstacle off the Battery the Government officials have been engaged in resurveying the East River in that locality to locate the obstruction and make a new chart. For this purpose the Geodetic Survey tug Robert M. Duy has been engaged in taking soundings off the Battery. The officers of the tug complain that they have been interfered with in their work by other tugs and steamers, and very often uncomplimentary language has been indulged in. The following notice has been issued:

The Coast and Geodetic Survey is now engaged in making a resurvey of the East River in the vicinity of the Battery and Governors Island. The tug Robert M. Duy, carrying a red flag forward and a Coast Survey flag and United States ensign aft, is employed in making soundings. As it is necessary for this tug to run on certain lines the masters of all vessels are requested to give it the right of way as far as possible.

Capt. VICTOR ROBY LYLE.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:00	Sun sets	7:11	Moon sets

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	6:50	Gov. Isl'd	7:32
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	6:50	Gov. Isl'd	7:36

	A. M.	H. Gate	A. M.
	9:28		9:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caracas, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Etruria, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A. M.	.....
Irrawaddy, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	.....

Wanamakers

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

New Records For the Orient

THURSDAY, at the Garfield Track, in Chicago, Major Taylor cut five and three-fifths seconds from the world's record for a mile, making the distance in 1.22 2-5. He was paced by a motor-cycle, but was not assisted by wind shields.

It is superfluous to say that he rode an Orient; the regular "1.30" Orient on sale here at $65.

The day before, Harry Elkes, on the same wheel, made two miles in 3.10;—former world's record was 3.13.

Whether you race or not, this should interest you. The fast wheel is and must be, a good wheel.

Orient Chainless, $75 Orient Tandems, $100
Orient Roadsters, $50 Orient "1.30," $65

Also—

The Continental, at $25.
The Road Flyer, at $16.

Basement.

THE SHOES—A few good things left from yesterday's sale. Not for long, though. On the fifth floor: Women's Tan Oxfords, $1.50, regularly $2 and $3 a pair. Men's Tan Shoes, that were $3 and $4, now $2.30 a pair. On the main floor. Women's $5 Lace Boots for $2.75; $3 Lace Boots for $2.30.

WOMEN'S JACKETS—A last opportunity. Fashionable, elegant, chic jackets, all new; in many styles and colors. The big Fall stock is approaching and these must go. $5 for values up to $12; $7.50 for values up to $18; $10 for values up to $22; $12 for values up to $25; $15 for values up to $35.

GIRLS' DRESSES, $3.50—As dainty as dimities, lawns and dotted Swiss muslins can be. In the prettiest pinks, greens and blues. Gimps styles, nearly all. $5.50 was cheap for them, $3.50 to-day.

GIRLS' BATHING SUITS—Fast color; water-shedding, stylish and pretty. Mohairs and flannels in the favorite colors. $2.50 to $3.25.

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS—Fancy figured or striped percales, braid-trimmed, well-finished; were 65c. and 85c. 50c. to-day. And home gowns of percale or lawn, neat and pretty; were $1.75 and $2. To-day $1 each.

HOSIERY—Men's light-weight cotton half hose in fast black, grays and tans. Properly priced at 35c., but here at 25c. Women's cotton stockings in fast black and tans; plain and ribbed; 50c., yesterday; to-day 25c. Children's fine ribbed fast black cotton stockings at 12½c., instead of 20c.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—One lot of $2.50, $2.25, $2 and $1.50 shirts, all at $1 each. More of the higher than of the lower-priced in the collection. All good, new styles. At 50c. a lot of $1 and $1.50 qualities.

MEN'S MADRAS TIES—6 for 25c. Good patterns, good madras, good values. Easily worth double.

KERCHIEF SCARFS — Handsome, heavy twilled silk; new in shape, patterns and colors. 50c.

MEN'S SUSPENDERS—Warm weather sort. Very light, yet durable. Elastic lisle webbing. Nickel trimmings. Plain colors and plaids. 25c. pair.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—An excellent quality of linen, with the latest initial designs. $1.25 a dozen.

CANDY — Chocolate-covered marshmallows, pure, fresh, and the sort usually 30c. here, and higher still elsewhere. 20c. a pound for these.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

FAR ROCKAWAY UP IN ARMS.

Police Claim They Found No Gambling in House Complained Of, but James Harper Says "Bosh!"

Police Inspector Grant, Capt. Kreuscha, Detective Lyons, and Sergt. Corcoran visited a house in the residential portion of Far Rockaway yesterday afternoon in compliance with a complaint that the house was run as a gambling house. Frederick Mott made the complaint against the house. The police say they found no evidences of gambling. Capt. Kreuscha said last night the report would be that the place was a clubhouse and nothing more, and that there was nothing illegal about it.

This report of the police does not agree with the stories of the neighbors. Some of these have sent a letter to Sheriff William Cass Baker of Queens County, notifying him that unless the house is closed within twenty-four hours they will place the matter before Gov. Roosevelt, and ask him to remove the Sheriff from office. A registered letter was also sent to President York of the Police Board, and the visit of the officers to the house is supposed to be the result of this letter.

James Harper of Harper & Brothers, who lives near the house, when told last night that Inspector Grant and the others had visited the house and found nothing out of the way, said any assertion, whether made by a police officer or any one else, that there was no gambling in the place was bosh. He said:

"One need not go inside to know its character. For some time past the place has been run so openly that they do not even draw the shades or close the blinds on hot nights. A person passing on the street may see into the rooms on the ground floor and know what is going on. The property about here is very highly restricted. I have lived here fifteen years, and this is the first nuisance. It has depreciated property greatly, and the owner of the house and ground is responsible."

Those who have been active in fighting the alleged gambling resort say they have not acted hastily, and that they have their evidence in hand. They say they have given the police a chance to act. This has not availed, and they will lay their evidence before County Judge Moore at once, whether the Sheriff acts or not.

This evidence will contain a minute description of the interior of the house. It will be alleged that to the right of the main hall the parlors are given up to roulette, red and black, and faro; that at the rear on that side is a safe; that upstairs rooms are devoted to poker; that to the left of the hall the front room is a parlor, back of this a dining room, and back of that a kitchen.

It will be alleged that a well-known New York man is the principal backer, and that his chief assistant in backing it is a Chicago man, and that the place is not a clubhouse in the legal sense.

MINNESOTA ELEVATORS SOLD.

Fifty Purchased by Peavey & Co.—To Handle 35,000,000 Bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 4.—The Minnesota and Dakota line of fifty elevators has been sold to F. H. Peavey & Co. for $300,000. The sale was consummated yesterday afternoon, and the property will be turned over at once. The elevators are situated along the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Milwaukee Roads, and have an aggregate capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. This makes the Peavey Company's total capacity more than 35,000,000 bushels, exclusive of a new line of houses now building in Kansas.

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Small Crowd Sees Four Favorites Land First Money.

AFFECT A DISAPPOINTMENT

John Daly's Filly Had a Lead of Three Lengths at the Last Furlong, but Lost to Fluke.

Racing at Brighton Beach yesterday was of the commonplace sort, for there was little inducement offered for the few good horses that remain in the vicinity. The crowd that attended the meeting was one of the smallest since the season at Brighton Beach opened, but those who did make the journey were more successful in picking winners than they had been either Wednesday or Thursday. Whereas they succeeded in naming only one winning favorite on Thursday, they won with four yesterday, and at the end of the day's battle with the bookmakers many of them had won out a little money for the trip they will make to Saratoga to-morrow or Monday.

The defeat of John Daly's good filly Affect in the two-year-old selling race was the greatest disappointment of the day. The filly looked to have the race at her mercy within a furlong of the finish, for she had made all the running and had a lead of about three lengths at this point. Then she suddenly gave out, and Fluke, whose owners thought he would be at best second, came with a rush and won cleverly by a length, while Maher had to ride Affect out for every ounce of speed in her to beat Mynheer a head for the place.

The mile-and-a-furlong handicap, for which there were four starters, went to Box, who is at his best now, and a dangerous horse in any company. Box raced up to the front with Galathee at the start, and was never afterward headed. Galathee hung on until the turn to the stretch was made, and then Box shook him off easily and came home alone.

Standing, a two-year-old that has been played all season to beat the best of the year's two-year-olds, at last got out of the maiden class by winning the first race, a five-furlong dash, and old Peep o' Day, even with 128 pounds up, showed the starters in the second race for all ages how to run a sprint. Modrine, the two-year-old, cut out the pace, but the favorite closed on him in the stretch and had no trouble about winning.

Fast Black beat Dollie Wiethoff in a drive in the fifth race, and Zanone, after leading all the way, barely managed to get home, a winner by a head, in the mile race

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Standing, R. Roche's ch. c., by Candlemas-The Lioness, 112 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.. (Shaw)
2—Fleuron, E. L. Graves's ch. f., 109, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.. (Mitchell)
3—Hesper, John Daly's br. c., 112, 5 to 1.... (H. Lewis)

Eileen Daly, 109, 20 to 1, (Slack;) Thermos, 112, 20 to 1, (Moody;) Plohn, 112, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Elnus, 112, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Fille d'Or, 109, 30 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Merry Wanderer, 109, 300 to 1, (Booth;) Harp Key, 109, 60 to 1, (Phelan;) Kindred, 112, 30 to 1, (McDermott,) and Betsy Jane II., 106, 60 to 1, (Coyille,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages that have run and not won at Brighton Beach since July 5. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 3-5.

1—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., 6 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 128 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.. (Doggett)
2—Modrine, G. B. Morris's ch. c., 2, 93, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.. (Slack)
3—Grey Jacques, W. Easton's gr. c., 3, 110, 12 to 1.. (Mitchell)

Ben Blue, 100, 100 to 1, (Neville;) Continental, 128, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Give and Take, 90, 100 to 1, (Moure,) and Sharpless, 109, 100 to 1, (Clay,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Fluke, J. Hayman & Frank's ch. g., 97, by Fiddlesticks-Flavia, 97 pounds, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.. (Dupee)
2—Affect, John Daly's br. f., 109, 1 to 2 and out.. (Maher)
3—Mynheer, P. J. Regan's br. c., 96, 7 to 1.. (Mitchell)

Midwood, 92, 8 to 1, (Wedderstand;) Laureate, 84, 12 to 1, (Dangman;) Easterling, 80, 40 to 1, (Phelan,) and Beautiful, 89, 60 to 1, (Slack,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54 1-5.

1—Box, W. Showalter's ch. h., 5 years, by Order-Pandora, 118 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.. (Maher)
2—The Devil, Woodward & Anderson's b. c., 4, 106, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.. (Dupee)
3—Barataria, W. C. Fessenden's b. g., 4, 87, 5 to 1.. (Bradford)
4—Galathee, P. Dunne's ch. c., 3, 102, 2 to 1.. (Mitchell)

Won handily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15⅘.

1—Fonsalia, C. Littlefield, jr.'s, b. f., 3 years, by Watercress-Abilone, 105 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.. (Maher)
2—Dollie Wiethoff, Buckley & Brown's br. f., 86, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.. (Wedderstand)
3—Klondyke Queen, D. S. Quinton's ch. f., 3, 94, 10 to 1.. (Dupee)

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43 1-5.

1—Zanone, M. Corbett's br. g., aged, by Black Dean-Arrowgrass, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.. (Mahr)
2—Hurricane, Woodward & Anderson's ch. c., 6 to 1 and 2½ to 1.. (Dupee)
3—Banished, W. M. Wallace's b. h., 6 to 1.. (Mitchell)

Beana, 84, 4 to 1, (Wedderstand;) Tinge, 106, 5 to 1, (Doggett;) Leedsville, 95, 12 to 1, (Brennan;) Dan Cupid, 96, 10 to 1, (Moody,) and Hanwell, 108, 100 to 1, (Forbes,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Box	123	Double Dummy 100
Merry Prince	122	Marito 97
St. Clair	118	Leon d'Or 97
Arbaces	110	Lady Madge 97
Star of Bethlehem	106	Barataria 95
Larva	103	Impartial 90
Grey Jacques	102	Chicopee 89
Takanassee	102	Forsooth 87

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Water King	122	Stuart	122
Elfin Conig	122	Lady of the Vale	119
Yellow Tail	122	Musette	109
Wax Taper	122	Decimal	109
All Gold	122		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Silver Garter	100	Maidstone	92
Innovator	*90	Cheesestraid II	91
Diffidence	95	Prestige	90
Pegasus	92	Miss Dede	87

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Gate Stakes for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

Luckland	121	Sir Hubert	116
Ethelbert	121	Brahmin	111

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages. Seven furlongs.

Disturber	124	Emden	119
Grey Jacques	124	Bob White	118
Larva	124	Rossifer	113
Percy F.	121	Uncle Louis	113
Hanwell	121	St. Sulpice	109
Free Lance	121	Goldone	98
Floronso	121		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Fly by Night	113	Dan Cupid	96
Twinkler	108	Rare Perfume	95
Free Lance	106	Sir Hubert	95
Bishop Reed	104	Lindula	94
Maurice	104	Brahmin	89
Momentum	104	Tyrshena	89

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase. Short course.

Dare All	146	Merlin	137
Dr. Reed	145	The Lost Chord	137
Nonotuck	140	Hardy C.	137
Murillo	140	Fair Rebel	135
Tentore	138		

SARATOGA RACING RESULTS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. De Lacy, 107 pounds, (O'Leary,) 3 to 1, won; Prestidigitator, 112, (Turner,) 3 to 1, second; McMeekin, 107, (Spencer,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:03⅘. The Rush also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Meadowthorpe, 110 pounds, (Burns,) 8 to 5, won; Flax Spinner, 112, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, second; Bardella, 108, (Spencer,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:45¼. Judge Wardell and Handpress also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-quarter miles. Kinley Mack, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 9 to 5, won; Approval, 110, (O'Leary,) 1 to 2, second; Charlie Rose, 113, (Jackson,) 30 to 1, third. Time—2:11¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Jerry Hunt, 114 pounds, (Turner,) 3 to 1, won; Lightning Express, 114, (W. Martin,) 8 to 5, second; Chappaqua, 111, (O'Leary,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10¾. Diva, Primavera, Galahad, General Shafter, and Sparrow Wing also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Sixth furlongs. Precursor, 102 pounds, (O'Leary,) 9 to 5, won; Post Haste, 102, (Clawson,) 2 to 1, second; Nansen, 107, (Turner,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:18¼. Flamora, Rochester, and Native also ran.

To-day's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Ben Hadad, Athamas, Rhododendron, 113 pounds; Nicholas, 110; Black Bonnet, 106.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Don de Oro, 131 pounds; May Hempstead, 116; Toluca, Clonsilla, Hurly Burly, 111; Dr. Eichberg, 106.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Hotel Stakes, (first part, $5,000.) Five and a half furlongs. King's Courier, Prandoo, McMeekin, Waring, Sam Phillips, 122 pounds; Mesmerist, 129; Wooster Boy, 119; Mango, Millstone, Petruchio, 117; Toddy Lodes, 114.

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight handicap. Six furlongs. Sanders, 140 pounds; Glorian, 135; Miss Mitchell, 130; Caoutchouc, 125.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase handicap. Short course. Perion, 160 pounds; Eil Kendig, 144; Mr. Dunlap, 150; Kinvarra, 129; Marcus, 138; Horseplay, Becky Rolfe, Red Hackle, 136.

"CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR" RACE.

Came Off Yesterday at Riverhead, but Losers Are Not Satisfied.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 4.—The much-talked-of trotting race took place on the Fair grounds this afternoon. It became known as the "Christian Endeavor" race, without much ground for the appellation. The horse owners have been in the habit of doing their speeding on the roads, and the Christian Endeavor people made objection to this, claiming that it was setting a bad example. All the horse owners are church members, and some of them belong to or contribute to the Christian Endeavor Society, but they failed to see where the harm came in.

The rivalry between the owners of what are considered the fast horses of the town became so warm that it was decided to put the track at the Fair grounds in shape, and have the question of who owns the fastest horse settled. This was accordingly done, and for the last two weeks the track has been a busy spot, with owners getting their horses into condition for the speed trials, which came off this afternoon before a big crowd. There were many Christian Endeavor members at the track, but those who had objected to the horse racing were absent.

To-night the question, which was supposed to be settled by the races to-day, is being as warmly discussed as ever. The score of the three heats trotted would seem to settle the matter, but the owners whose horses did not win seem to think that their horses were beaten because the winner was better used to the circular track, and claim that in a straightaway road race the winner would not be first, at least not all the time.

There were six starters, W. L. McDermott, John M. Hallock, I. G. Luce, E. H. Young, Charles S. Wells, and George E. Luce. A purse of $50 was hung up to make the race interesting. Mr. McDermott's horse took the lead at the fall of the flag in the first heat, and went away from his field and won with his rider sitting straight up. In the second heat the events of the first were repeated, and the third was a procession, with Mr. McDermott's animal away ahead.

Each of the other five, however, claim that on the road they have obliged Mr. McDermott to take their dust time and again, and say that the winning horse knew all about track racing, and was therefore easier to handle than their animals were. The prospect to-night is that another race will be held before long, and that meanwhile the different owners will keep their fleet-footed horses on the track daily.

HARNESS RACING AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 4.—Rain again interfered with the races at the Columbus Driving Park to-day. After the 2:10 trot had been finished and four heats trotted in the 2:14 class a thunderstorm came up and the track was soaked. Racing was then postponed until to-morrow. Summary:

2:10 Trot.—Purse $2,000.

Tommy Britton, br. h., by Liberty Bell, (West)	1	1	1
Cresseus, ch. m., (Ketcham)	2	2	5
Elloree, ch. m., (Saunders)	7	5	2
Bouncer, b. m., (Starr)	5	4	3
Pilatus, ch. h., (Van Meter)	4	3	6
Caracalla, b. m., (Snow)	3	6	7
Louise Mc, ch. m., (Hudson)	6	7	4

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:08¼.

2:14 Trot.—Purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Success, g. g., (McHenry)	7	2	1	1
Surpol, gr. m., (Curry)	1	3	3	2
Charley Herr, br. h., (Cahill)	3	1	2	4
Senator L., b. g., (Dellinger)	2	9	5	7
Iris O., b. m., (Garvey)	9	7	7	5
Kyote, b. h., (Starr)	9	7	7	5
Departo Rex, b. h., (Hutchings)	10	5	8	8
Dr. Spellman, b. g., (McAvoy)	8	6	6	6
Prince of India, br. h., (Van Meter)	4	8	9	dr
Wynema, b. m., (Morse)	6	dr.		

Time—2:11; 2:11¼; 2:10¾; 2:14¼.

Harness Horses at Gloversville.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Large fields in both circuit races to-day made the sport very interesting, and it was necessary to leave the 2:17 class unfinished, owing to darkness. Summaries:

2:20 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $300.

Gold Standard, b. g.	2	1	1
Sherman V.	1	2	6
Hazel	4	5	2
Abdul-Ameer	7	3	3
Sable Alcyoner	5	6	4
Nimrod	3	7	8
Walter D.	6	8	7
Timber Lake	8	4	5
Beilnda	10	11	10
Dr. Charlotte	9	10	dis
Gordon Cummings	11	9	9

Time—2:19¼, 2:19½, 2:20¼, 2:22.

2:17 Class.—Purse, $400: (Unfinished.)

Dr. L., br. h.	3	7	3	1
Uncle Sam	2	1	1	5
Neil Alcyoner	1	2	5	2
Darklight	5	3	2	3
Bell Canon	9	5	8	4
Carrie D.	4	6	6	7
Quarterstake	10	8	7	6
Bobbie Jo	6	9	9	dr
Cassie Fletcher	7	4	4	dis
Bivouac	8	dis		

Time—2:16¾, 2:17, 2:18, 2:18½, 2:18¼.

Portland Trotters and Pacers.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 4.—Summaries of to-day's races:

2:21 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Early Bird, blk. s., by Early Bird	4	2	1	1
Faith, c. m., by Alcyonum	1	2	6	4
Dolly, Brown, br. m.	8	6	3	2
Nelson, b. g.	2	5	5	7
Mars Chan, b. g.	3	3	4	3
Alpine, ch. g.	7	4	6	4
Bell Thorn, b. m.	6	7	7	5
Baby S. b. m.	5	8	8	dis
Denmark, br. g.	9	9	dr	

Time—2:16¾; 2:13¾; 2:14¼; 2:18; 2:19¾.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Octavia, b. m., by Baron Wilkes	6	1	1	1
Mamie W., b. m.	1	8	7	3
X L's Brother, b. g.	5	2	2	9
Mystic Maid, b. m.	2	3	6	6
Hope, blk. m.	8	7	3	2
Myophia, sp. g.	3	10	10	3
Keera, b. m.	4	4	8	4
Zella, b. g.	7	6	4	7
Miss Pratt, blk. m.	10	5	5	8
Nellie S., br. m.	9	9	9	dr

Time—2:21½; 2:19½; 2:18¾; 2:20¾.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse $500; (unfinished.)

Tomboy, r. m., by Edgemark	2	1	1
Alcidates, b. m.	1	2	2
Paddy D., b. g.	3	4	3
Queen Alfred, b. m.	4	3	4
Nemoline, blk. m.	5	5	5

Time—2:13½; 2:13½; 2:13¼.

Star Pointer to Race at Hartford.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.—Star Pointer, 1:59¼, will start for the first time this season at Charter Oak Driving Park, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 31. He will go to break the pacing record of the world held by him, receiving $2,500 for the start and an additional $5,000 if he lowers his mark. Secretary W. B. Fasig of the track closed the contract to-day.

Last Day of the Richmond Races.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ky., Aug. 4.—The fair and trots closed to-day after a successful meeting. The attendance was large and the sport good. Results:

FIRST RACE.—2:35 trot; purse $400. Proxy, by Time Onward, won; Valken second, Margaret W. third. Best time—2:37.

SECOND RACE.—2:24 pace; purse $300. Gilford, by Score, won; L'Rene second, The Mug third. Best time—2:22¼.

Engineer Shot by a Deputy Sheriff.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 4.—Charles Bernard, residing at 826 Twenty-first Place, Chicago, engineer and owner of the steamboat Louise, was shot and it is believed mortally wounded by Deputy Sheriff Britton while the latter was attempting to tie the steamboat up for a debt of $8. Bernard fired first at the Deputy Sheriff, and the latter returned three shots.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose a Closely Played Game to the Brooklyns.

OUTBATTED THEIR OPPONENTS

Errors of Judgment and Bad Baserunning the Main Causes of the Defeat—Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	61	30	.670
Boston	56	34	.622
Philadelphia	56	36	.609
Baltimore	52	38	.578
St. Louis	51	40	.560
Chicago	49	40	.551
Cincinnati	47	42	.528
Pittsburg	46	45	.505
Louisville	40	48	.455
New York	35	53	.398
Washington	34	59	.366
Cleveland	16	78	.170

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2.
Boston, 4; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 4; Baltimore, 3.
Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 3.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Washington in Boston.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Louisville in Cincinnati.

The third meeting of the season between the New York and Brooklyn teams took place at Washington Park, in Brooklyn, yesterday, in the presence of about 3,200 persons, the game resulting in a victory for Brooklyn by a score of 3 to 2. Incidentally, it was the New Yorks' tenth consecutive defeat. They played a lively game for a team that is in tenth place, but for a dozen or more reasons they could not win. They outbatted the Brooklyns and fielded every bit as well as their opponents, but all this good work was not enough to offset poor judgment in playing the game at critical points.

The umpires played a prominent part in the winning and losing of the game, but their influence on the score could have been overcome had Seymour used a little more care in fielding Daly's grounder in the third and had Grady not been too anxious to get to second base in the seventh inning. Umpire Emslie declared Van Haltren out at the plate in the fourth inning, after the latter had made a daring steal from third. The local team had ten men left on bases. McGuire caught seven men in attempts to steal second—quite a record for a catcher in one game.

While the New Yorks outbatted their opponents, there were several times in the game when a basehit would have scored enough runs to win. The Brooklyns found Seymour a hard proposition after the fourth inning. McJames, on the other hand, was hit freely throughout, but he seemed to have luck with him when hits would have yielded runs.

In the New Yorks' first inning Van Haltren reached third base before any one was out, but the next three batters couldn't bring him home. In the second three hits were made, including a three-bagger, and Daly helped things along with an error, but only one run resulted, simply because Seymour didn't know how to run bases.

Brooklyn got two runs in the second, on a base on balls, Dahlen's double, and McGuire's single. In the third Seymour gave them what proved to be the winning run. Keeler got a scratch hit, and ran to third on Kelley's hit to centre. Daly hit a grounder to Seymour, and had the latter not lost his bearings he easily could have stopped Keeler at the plate. Seymour instead threw the ball to second, where he missed Kelley, and but for a quick throw to first by Davis the batter, too, would have been safe. As the next two batters were retired, Seymour's blunder proved disastrous.

The two teams will meet at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V.H'lt'n, cf.	0	3	1	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	0	0	1		
Grady, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0		
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	3	0		
O'Brien, lf.	1	1	4	0	0		
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	10	0	1		
Seymour, p.	0	1	1	0	0		
Wagner, c.	1	3	7	2	0		
Gettig, rf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Total.	2	14	24	11	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Kelley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Daly, 2b.	0	0	6	3	1		
And'son, 1b.	1	0	7	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	2	3	0		
McGuire, c.	0	2	0	2	0		
McJames, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total.	3	8	27	17	2		

New York	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

First base by errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 7. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 3; off McJames, 4. Struck out—By Seymour, 4; by McJames, 5. Two-base hits—Gettig, Keeler, Dahlen. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Van Haltren (2,) Davis, O'Brien, Warner. Double play—Grady, Davis, and Doyle. Wild pitches—McJames, 1; Seymour, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Boston, 4; Washington, 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The Bostons won in the ninth inning to-day. With one out Collins and Stahl were hit, and Duffy got a base on balls, filling the bases. Bergen singled, scoring Collins and Duffy. Lewis, the Boston pitcher, was injured in the sixth inning, and retired in favor of Bailey. Score:

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—4
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Base hits—Boston, 5; Washington, 9. Errors—Boston, 1; Washington, 1. Batteries—Boston, Lewis, Bailey, and Bergen; Washington, Weyhing and Kittridge. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 4; Baltimore, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The Baltimores had a man on second and on third base in the eighth inning to-day, when Cross made a brilliant stop and lightning throw of Smith's hit, retiring the side and saving the game for the Philadelphias. The latter have secured Dolan of Richmond to play second base during the absence of La Joie. Score:

Baltimore	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	*	—4

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Philadelphia, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland.

Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 3.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Chicagos scored an easy victory to-day, batting Sudhoff's curves all over the field. Childs and Tebeau of St. Louis were removed from the game for too much talking. Score:

Chicago	0	2	0	2	0	3	1	0	*	—8
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Chicago, 18; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Donahue; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Shreengost. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Smith.

Brooklyn-Baltimore Deal Opposed.

Manager Hanlon of Brooklyn said yesterday that he was opposed to the deal whereby De Montreville and Nops of Baltimore were to come to Brooklyn in exchange for Jennings. The latter is now in Baltimore, but neither De Montreville nor Nops has reached Brooklyn. Unless they report to-day Hanlon will recall Jennings.

New Baseball League in New York.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Central New York Baseball League filed papers of incorporation with the County Clerk here to-day. The league will take in the Newburg, Amsterdam, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Johnstown, Gloversville, Ilion, and Herkimer Clubs. Dr. O. Peters is the President. The teams will be put in the field next Spring.

Deputy Sheriff Missing with Jewelry.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Siegfried Hineman, a special Deputy Sheriff, has been missing from his home since Tuesday. George J. Brusch, a jeweler, at High Street and Springfield Avenue, for whom Hineman sold jewelry on commission, reported to the police that he let Hineman have $2,000 worth of diamonds and other gems last Monday. It is thought Hineman may have sailed for Germany or gone to Canada. He is 32 years old, of medium height, stout build, and has black hair and mustache.

Young Daly to Sue for Divorce.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 4.—Counsel for Phil Daly, Jr., will to-morrow file with the Clerk of the Chancery Court at Trenton papers in an action for absolute divorce from his wife, who was Jennie Joyce. Fred F. Wood is named as co-respondent.

THE SEAWANHAKA CUP FIASCO.

Yachtsmen Regret the Failure of a Decisive Contest Between Constance and Glencairn.

The outcome of the international races at Lake St. Louis for the Seawanhaka Cup was the cause of much disgust among yachtsmen yesterday. They did not hesitate to express themselves in plain terms on the conduct of Duggan in sailing the Glencairn over the course alone after the Constance had taken ground and failed to start. Technically the decision of the committee was admitted to be right, but that the defender of the cup should have taken a sail over when the merits of the two boats, each of which had won two races, seemed so nearly equal and every reasonable consideration demanded a final decisive contest, was regarded as anything but sportsmanlike.

On the other hand, while no one was found who approved the action, there were those who suggested that American yachtsmen were not in a position to criticise, since in the last international contest for the America's Cup the Defender took one race from the Valkyrie III. on a foul, and the third race on practically a walkover, the

RUSSELL SAGE'S BIRTHDAY

Veteran Financier as Active as Ever at the Age of 83.

HE RECEIVES MANY CALLERS

Corrects a Mistaken Report About His Birthplace and Relates His Family History.

Russell Sage was eighty-three years old yesterday. He did not celebrate the anniversary by changing his business habits in any particular, but he received, at his office in the Bank of Commerce Building, at least twoscore friends who called to congratulate him. Many of them said that if there had been any change in Mr. Sage since the last anniversary of his birth it was that he had grown younger in appearance and carriage. He certainly appeared, as he shook hands with callers in his office, to be a quarter of a century behind the record, and attended to the details of his business with even more vim than is usual with him.

"Yes," said Mr. Sage, "I'm eighty-three years old to-day, and as you see me. They have, I see, got out a pleasant enough story about my having been born at Shenandoah, Oneida County, N. Y., but this is wrong. My parents, Elisha and Prudence Sage, were well settled at Verona, two miles from Oneida Castle, when I was born. They did come from Connecticut, as the story says. When I was born my only sister was nearly ten years old. She lives yet at Oneida and is in her ninety-third year. She is Mrs. Samuel Chapin, and her husband, a jeweler, is ninety-four years old.

"I've been very glad to-day to see so many old friends come to congratulate me. But I'm not celebrating—just going right along and attending to business and receiving callers and congratulations. My work to-day is pretty well mapped out. I have my usual business to attend to here, and there is a Directors' meeting of the Fifth Avenue Bank, and other affairs, and when I'm through I'll start for home. No celebration, though. Glad to see my friends and hear what they have to say."

Mr. Sage went to his country home at Lawrence, L. I., in the early afternoon. He received many letters and telegrams relating to the anniversary. One was from President McKinley.

The career of Mr. Sage has been one of many experiences and few failures. He received a common-school education, and his first venture was in mercantile business in Troy. He began public political life fifty-eight years ago as an Alderman there, was Treasurer of Rensselaer County for some years, went to Congress as a Whig in 1853, and began Wall Street forty years ago as a seller of privileges. As a financier he is identified with threescore corporations, the most important of which are the Manhattan Railway, of which he is a Director, and the Standard Gas Light Company, of which he is President. His fortune has been estimated at from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000.

In his career as a financier Mr. Sage has had two startling experiences. One was during the 1884 panic and came of Mr. Sage's enterprise as a seller of privileges. He issued "puts" incautiously and was caught to the extent of $4,000,000, but he canceled every obligation honorably. On Dec. 4, 1891, a crank, Henry L. Norcross, Jr., of Somerville, Mass., went to Mr. Sage's office in the Arcade Building, Broadway and Rector Street, and Mr. Sage unwarily saw him and listened to a demand for $1,200,000, with the alternative of being blown up by dynamite. W. R. Laidlaw, Jr., a clerk for John Bloodgood & Co., who was in the office, was near, and has always claimed that Mr. Sage used him as a shield in temporizing with Norcross. Norcross flung a satchel containing dynamite and killed himself and B. F. Norton. Mr. Sage's clerk, and wrecked the building. Mr. Sage and eight others were more or less injured. Laidlaw is still suing Mr. Sage for substantial damages, claiming that he was used as a shield. He once obtained a verdict against Mr. Sage, his counsel being Joseph H. Choate, now United States Ambassador to England.

Mr. Sage is now considered as one of the largest money lenders in the Wall Street district. His attention to his vast business interests is wholly engrossing, and his average day's employment is such as many men half his age would rather shun or divide with partners or confidential employés. In his loan transactions he is said to handle more money than any other man on the "Street."

BABY GIRL LOST AND FOUND.

Restored by the Gerry Society to Her Home in the Bleecker Flats.

The mystery which agitated the numerous inhabitants of the Bleecker Flats, at Grove and Bleecker Streets, for over twenty-four hours—the disappearance of two-year-old Susan Van Why—was brought to a sudden and happy close last evening by her being handed over to her father safe and sound.

Her father, John Van Why, is a rubber turner by trade, and lives on the fifth floor of the Bleecker flats. He generally finds Susan on the sidewalk with her elder brother when he goes to dinner at noon, and carries her up to their flat. On Thursday he carried her up to the fourth floor and left her there to climb the last flight herself. She did not go up, and a little later Charles Savery, a neighbor's boy, saw her in the hallway trying to get out. A girl saw her going around into Bleecker Street, and a policeman saw her with two other girls at the foot of Barrow Street. Then traces of the child were lost, and inquiries at Police Headquarters, the police stations, and the Gerry society proved fruitless.

Toward evening yesterday an officer from the Gerry society called at the Bleecker Flats and told Van Why to come to the society's rooms for his child. He went there and found little Susan, but the officials, he said, refused to tell where they had found her. All that he could get from the child, who is just beginning to talk, was, "The buggy man took me." When she reached home she was overwhelmed with embraces by her mother and brother.

CHURCH ROW IN HEMPSTEAD.

One Member Gets Excited and Threatens to Send Pastor to Prison.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 4.—The trial of the action commenced by the majority members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the German Lutheran Church against the Treasurer of the organization, Mrs. J. F. Semke, came up to-day before Justice Gittens. The hearing was not very satisfactory, owing to the inability of some of the interested parties to understand English. It was enlivened, however, by a threat of Christian Vogelsang to send the Rev. Mr. Zwinger, pastor of the church, to Sing Sing Prison.

J. Seymour Snedecker represented the Treasurer and Harry Keith the society. The suit arises out of trouble in the church. The first trouble started over dancing. The congregation wanted to pay off the debt on the church, and the young people wanted to hold dances. The minister would not allow it.

An effort was then made to depose the pastor, but it failed, and the Board of Trustees resigned. A new board was elected, and the old Treasurer, Mr. Semke, husband of the present defendant, was sued because he refuses to recognize his successor. This portion of the affair, the original trouble, is to be aired in the Supreme Court.

The Aid Society split, and its majority stood by the minister. It passed a resolution appropriating $20 to aid in paying debt interest. This Mrs. Semke refused to honor. Another resolution was passed forbidding any money being drawn from bank except upon resolution of the society. It is alleged this order was disobeyed, and Mrs. Semke is being sued for the money.

The minister was put on the stand to-day. The examination had progressed but a little when Mr. Zwinger had to refer to the minutes of the church meetings. These were written in German, and there was a long search for an interpreter. The defense did not want to help pay for one, although the plaintiff was willing. The Justice refused to pay for one, because the town might not pay him.

Finally Frederick Eckerlin was procured, but he made poor progress owing to inability to read the handwriting. Then Mr. Vogelsang, who was formerly a trustee, according to the pastor's faction, and is still one according to his own friends, was suggested as the interpreter. To this Mr. Zwinger objected, intimating he could not be trusted. This excited Mr. Vogelsang, who threatened to have the minister arrested and sent to Sing Sing Prison. After a vain effort to get an interpreter, the case went over to Wednesday next.

LIEUT. BRYDE IS DISMISSED.

Officer of the Ninth New York Regiment Discharged for Abetting Two False Enlistments.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The general court-martial convened to try First Lieut. Wesley E. Bryde of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., for directing the names of Sergt. Bodamer and Corp. Reidy to be placed upon the muster and pay roll of Company F, Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., as qualified for service in the volunteer regiment and entitled to pay as members of the National Guard of New York, submitted its findings to the Adjutant General to-day. The court finds Bryde guilty of abetting the deception and sentences him to be dismissed from the service.

Bryde pleaded guilty to aiding and abetting the scheme, but denied that he caused the names to be placed on a pay roll. On May 17, 1898, Bryde, while in camp at Peekskill and in command of Company F, Ninth Regiment, permitted Privates Betts and Hahn, members of said company, to personate Sergt. Bodamer and Corp. Reidy of the same company and to appear in the uniforms of the Sergeant and the Corporal before the board of examination composed of Surgeons appointed to determine the qualifications of men enlisted in the National Guard, New York, for services as volunteers.

Betts and Hahn did appear as such non-commissioned officers, were examined, and, having been previously passed for volunteer service as Privates Betts and Hahn, were passed as Sergt. Bodamer and Corp. Reidy, the latter mentioned having been rejected several times by said board.

The Adjutant General approved of the court's findings, and, pursuant to the foregoing sentence, Lieut. Bryde to-morrow ceases to be an officer in the National Guard.

Col. Morris of the Ninth Regiment, when seen at the armory last night, said: "I really know very little of the case. Understand, I don't condemn either Mr. Bryde or the court, nor do I say he is guilty, but when a jury convicts a man that satisfies me of his guilt.

"I don't think the man realized the enormity of his offense, and that he did it out of pure good nature, without taking the consequences into consideration at all. However, no man has any right to be an officer who doesn't think, and think all the time, so that his thoughtlessness is not a mitigating circumstance."

SOME SOUTH CAROLINA WISDOM.

How Applicants for Teachers' Certificates Answer Queries.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA S. C., Aug. 4.—The question is raised in York County whether it would not be more profitable to suspend teaching in the public schools and have schools for teachers for a year or two than to run the schools under the supervision of some of the would-be professors.

The Superintendent of Education for York County has the papers containing the replies of applicants for teachers' certificates at the recent examinations.

One of the questions on civics was as follows: "Explain the American idea of Government," and here are a couple of answers:

"To keep a man from carrying more than five gallons of liquor at a time."

"The American idea of Government is very good; but the United States has never been able to give expansion to it."

Another applicant says: "Day and night is cause by the risen and sitten of the sun."

Another says: "A man could go around the world in five minutes if he could travel at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour."

"To secure the right to vote," says another, "a man must pay $300 and be able to read law."

"The cause of night," explains another, "is the sun revolving on action."

"The moral effect of alcohol," declares another, "is to cause people to loose respect for each other."

"The moon," says a learned student in geography, "has a great influence on the crops. For example, if you bed potatoes in the light of the moon they will be all vines."

Another student of geography discourses as follows: "The axis is a rode on which the earth turns. The poles are at the end of the earth's axis. The distance around the earth is 25,000,000."

WAGNER CAR COMPANY'S REPORT

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The business of the Wagner Palace Car Company, operating in twenty States and the Dominion of Canada, the past year shows an increase in revenue and profits over 1898. The expenses paid include repairs, renewals, building of new cars, &c. The figures submitted to the State Railroad Commission for the two years ended June 30, 1899, show:

	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	$4,062,286	$3,681,214
Expenses paid	2,763,193	2,466,531
Surplus	$1,299,093	$1,214,683

Will Not Bury Father's Body.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Aug. 4.—Louis Foth, aged eighty-one years, died to-day at the home of Mrs. Caroline Long, a widow with whom he boarded. His son, Herman Foth, who was clerk of the Lodi Schools for a number of years, says he will not bear the funeral expenses. Mr. Foth was considered to be worth at least $20,000, but it is said that the son will get nothing. Not long ago the old man sold a building he owned, and the son received none of the money. Another building he transferred to Mrs. Long for the recorded price of $1. The son says that as his father's friends have estranged him from his son they may bury him.

More Light on Trenton School Scandal.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—It is likely the Legislature will be asked to appoint a commission to examine uninterruptedly the workings of the Girls' Industrial School. Mrs. Emily E. Williamson has, it is said, become interested in the case, and, with the State Board of Children's Guardians, of which she is a member, will insist upon a more thorough inquiry than that conducted by Gov. Voorhees.

Head of Women's Refuge Dismissed.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for Women held a meeting last evening, and dismissed from the institution Assistant Superintendent Miss Delia Ray, against whom charges had been preferred. The resignation of her sister, Miss Jane Ray, as Supervisor was requested and received.

Big Liquor Tax in Summit.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 4.—The recently established excise Board of the City of Summit last night increased the license fee for saloons from $150 to $500 a year, and of grocers selling liquors from $150 to $250 a year. These amounts, it is predicted, will prove prohibitive to many of the Summit hotel and saloon keepers. Half a dozen, it is said, are all that can stand the big rate. There are about fifteen saloons or hotels now paying $150 annually.

An Appeal for an Aged Couple.

The Charity Organization Society appeals to the public for $150 toward the maintenance of an aged couple unable longer to support themselves. The man is a victim of cancer, and has recently been subjected to an operation. The wife is a dressmaker, but her age makes it very difficult for her to obtain work. Any money sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street will be publicly acknowledged.

Boy Saves a Life in Seneca Lake.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Peter Haight, aged about seventeen years, rescued George Lackner, aged sixteen years, from drowning in Seneca Lake to-day. Lackner jumped off the lighthouse pier tower and did not rise to the surface again, probably becoming entangled in eel grass. Haight made a dive in a daring fashion, and with difficulty rescued the drowning boy.

Steam Yacht Moltonia Burned.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 4.—The steam yacht Moltonia, belonging to A. E. Knopf of New York, was burned this morning, together with the boathouse. The loss is about $15,000.

Adirondack Guide Dead.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—Raquette Lake, Hamilton County, reports the death by drowning of Will Carleton, one of the best-known Adirondack guides. He frequently was employed by New Yorkers.

NEW CONDITIONS IN HAWAII.

Labor Is Cheap There and There Is Great Profit in Growing Sugarcane.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HONOLULU, June 1.—The competition of coolie labor, with their low rates of wages and contentment to live on rice and fish, will make Honolulu undesirable for the workingman. Laborers receive about $16 a month and feed themselves. Even the expert Japanese head men in sugar factories, where intelligence and the utmost care are required in observing and controlling the sugar process, or great loss would ensue, are only paid about $1.25 a day.

The managers and chemists of these works, however, receive salaries of $4,000 and over. The Superintendent of one of these large factories, who has spent many years in the business in Australia and a comparatively recent arrival here, says that he is delighted with the work of his "Jap" employes, their willingness to do anything, their industry and absolute attention to details being superior to that of the men with whom hitherto he has had to deal.

The Hawaiian Council has limited, effective from Oct. 1 this year, the importation of Japanese laborers. Probably it knows why; but it is evident that as the sugar districts are extended more laborers will be needed, instead of less, and for the reasons stated American labor in the field cannot be a competitor.

Sugar production yields large profits. One company, perhaps having compunctions against declaring a dividend of 60 per cent., doubled the stock and made the dividend 30 per cent. From which it will be seen that the American is abroad.

In Cuba the cane is replanted only after six or eight years, and even, in instances, ten years. Here the ground is plowed and replanted every two years and carefully fertilized with crushed lava. The islands being of volcanic origin, lava abounds. The soil looks exceedingly rich and deep, and is irrigated from artesian wells. It is probable that as Cuba becomes Americanized more frequent renewal of planting will be found to pay in the increased production.

Coffee is not largely raised, nor is it found to be nearly as profitable as sugar. Rice plantations are extensive, and will produce five crops each year. Strawberries are grown nearly the year around, but reliance for fruits and vegetables, as potatoes and substantials, is placed on supplies from California.

The beautiful tropical growth seen in the city does not extend many miles out, and it is understood that these plants and trees have been introduced into the country from other places. Certainly as one follows the line of the railway, while the underbrush and trees are dense and at places junglelike, there is lacking the abundance of tropical shrubs and trees found all over the Island of Cuba. Game, other than a few deer and wild hogs, is scarce.

Annexation to the United States is welcomed, and has given a stability to investments and great enhancement in values. There are abundant opportunities for capital, but investors should be cautioned to see where their money is to be planted, rather than to accept the rosy statements of enthusiasts, even though they be credible and thoroughly honest.

Sugar production at Honolulu—that is, on the Island of Oahu—has certainly crowded out coffee raising. In point of profit and earlier results sugar is ahead of coffee. The latter is more largely grown on the island of Hawaii. The Konu coffee has a high reputation, but advanced methods in its cultivation are not so clearly seen as in the case of the sugarcane.

WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

In 1898 About $295,000,000—Africa Leads All Countries—United States Third with $64,463,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Director of the Mint has nearly completed his estimate of the world's gold production for the year 1898. The data at hand seem to warrant the conclusion that the production amounted to at least $294,000,000 and possibly $295,000,000. Africa leads all other countries with $80,300,000, Australia is second with $67,500,000, and the United States is third with $64,463,000. Russia is credited with $25,000,000, Mexico with $10,000,000, and Canada, including the Klondike, with $14,000,000. In 1897 Africa produced $58,306,000; the United States, $55,363,000; Australia, $55,684,000; Russia, $23,245,000; Mexico, $9,436,000, and Canada, including the Klondike, $6,027,000. The total for that year was $237,580,000.

Of the $14,000,000 credited to Canada in 1898, about $10,000,000 came from the Klondike, and in the statement of the production of the United States during the last year $2,524,000 is reckoned from Alaska. In 1896 and for nearly fifty years before the United States occupied the first place in the world's production of gold. In that year the output of the world was estimated at $202,682,000. These figures are subject to revision in making up the final estimate, but they are believed to be approximately correct.

LAD PARALYZED BY COCAINE.

Power of Speech Gone as Result of a Visit to a Dentist.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 4.—Frederick W. Pope, the fourteen-year-old son of Charles A. Pope of Columbus, is paralyzed hopelessly as a result of an application of cocaine by a dentist, and has lost the power of speech. Seven weeks ago the lad suffered from a severe toothache and went to a dentist to have the tooth extracted. It was necessary because of the lad's nervous condition for the dentist to administer some drug. He used cocaine to relieve the pain.

A short time after the tooth was pulled paralysis set in on the right side of the body. It was thought by the physicians that the attack would pass away and leave the lad unharmed. Yesterday the boy was stricken speechless. Several physicians have examined him, and all agree that the case is a hopeless one. The general opinion is that the cocaine went to the brain.

VALENTINE'S DREDGING WORK.

Hugh Ramsay Denies $150,000 Was Lost—Receiver for the Bank Here.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 4.—Hugh Ramsay, a Perth Amboy shipbuilder, today contradicted in detail the stories that $150,000 of the Middlesex County Bank's money was lost in dredging operations. The story was that Valentine spent $80,000 for repairs. Ramsay made the repairs, and he says they cost less than $5,000.

It is alleged that Valentine spent $400 per day, and only earned $100. Ramsay says that one machine which Valentine had at work did enough to pay all the expenses.

A mortgage for $25,000 which Ramsay held on the dredge was never paid. Ramsay said that before Valentine did anything at all with the dredge he was offered $75,000 for it.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Edward S. Campbell ancillary receiver of the property in this State of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy in place of James Maguire resigned. Horace Secor, Jr., was appointed referee to pass upon the accounts of Mr. Maguire. The latter stated that the assets which have come into his possession consist of fourteen oil paintings received from Henry T. Chapman; a receipt of Mr. Chapman for railroad bonds which he held subject to the order of the bank and which he refused to deliver, so the receiver brought suit against him for $24,000 damages—the market value of the bonds; and 25,000 shares of stock of the Gold Vault Milling and Mining Company, par value $50,000, pledged to the bank by Mr. Chapman as collateral security for the payment of a note of $10,000, given by Mr. Chapman to the bank. Mr. Chapman, however, claims that the note is paid and that he is entitled to the stock.

Contributions to a Charity.

The United Hebrew Charities acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeal to settle a poor family in the country, on account of both man and wife having become chronic invalids through overwork in the city: Nathan Bijur, $20; I. S. Korn, $5; A. Bernhard, $5; "I. L.," $1; "G.," $5; Morris Koblonzer in memory of his wife, $3; S. H. F., $5; Philip Domich, 50 cents; M. G. Walter, $5; "Won on Jeffries," $5; "H. S." $1; Mrs. Solomon Stein, $10; Mrs. A. Steinam, $10; Simon Rothschild, $25; L. Kahn, $5; Anonymous, $20; Herman and Lichten, $5; Mrs. Julius Laubheim, $5; Joseph L. Buttenwieser, $10; Otis and Edwin Marks, $5; Mrs. A. Scheftel, $25; F. B. Korn, $5, and A. A. Levy, $20. Total, $200.50.

WOMAN'S WORK IN PUERTO RICO.

Mrs. Hoff Thanks Contributors—Merchants' Association's Donations.

A letter has just been received by Mrs. Horace See, Treasurer of the Colonial Aid Society of the United States, from Mrs. Lavinia D. Hoff, Vice President of the Woman's Aid Society, located in San Juan, Puerto Rico. She thanks all the contributors to her work, especially those who contributed to two boxes which were sent to her by the steamer Arcadia. She says a circulating library was started with the books sent, and asks for some Spanish books, which could be circulated among the natives.

The Merchants' Association of this city is co-operating in the work of the Woman's Aid Society which is being carried on there. The steamer which sails next Wednesday will take large consignments of dry goods, donated by the H. B. Claflin Company, and drugs for the establishment of dispensaries on the island. Part of these drugs were contributed by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin and Duncan D. Chaplin, and the firm of Schieffelin & Co., in making up the balance of the order, threw off all its profits, supplying the goods at actual cost. The New York and Puerto Rican Steamship Company, of which Messrs. Miller, Bull & Knowlton are agents, is transporting to San Juan all materials from the Colonial Aid Society free of charge.

Subscriptions, in addition to $1,025 previously acknowledged by the Merchants' Association, are as follows:

Colgate N. Bliss, $100; H. G. Agnew, $25; through The New York Tribune, $10; from "A Brooklyn Widow," $5; total, $140; grand total, $1,165.

REAL ESTATE AND TAX DUES.

Uncertainty as to Time Annoys Dealers in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn real estate dealers are extremely desirous to know when the taxes on real estate for 1898 are due. The uncertainty as to this matter is said to be delaying a number of large transactions.

Under the conditions prevailing in Brooklyn before consolidation, real estate brokers and property owners were enabled to keep posted as to the date when taxes became due, and contracts were made with that understanding. As matters stand now, no one seems to know anything about the question.

The Municipal Assembly has adopted the tax rates, but nothing was done in the matter of confirming the assessment rolls. There is doubt as to whether or not the adoption of the tax rates fixed the date when the assessments became a lien and due. Under the charter, all taxes are payable on Oct. 1. There is, however, no reason to believe positively that the rolls will be confirmed by the Assembly before that date, although it is stated that this will be done in about three weeks.

The settlement of the matter is regarded as important to real estate interests, and several Brooklyn dealers have suggested that legislative amendments be made this year making the taxes fall due at a specified time.

SUPT. JASPER ON HIS TRIP.

Believes Teachers Gained Much by Their California Visit.

John Jasper, Superintendent of Public Schools in Manhattan and the Bronx, returned Wednesday from his visit to the annual convention of the National Educational Association at Los Angeles, Cal. Superintendent Jasper, when seen last evening at the Harlem Club, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, was more enthusiastic over the trip than he was over the convention, and declared that it was a brilliant success, not only from an educational point of view, but as a trip of pleasure. With him were 117 teachers, 80 of whom were women. The special train left this city from the Grand Central Station on July 5 and returned on Aug. 2. During the entire trip there was no mishap, and the only delay was caused by a cloudburst in Arizona, where the train was stalled for about seven hours while repairs to the track were being made.

Superintendent Jasper said that the object of the trip, which was in charge of Augustus S. Downing, Principal of the New York City Training School, was not so much to attend the convention as it was to instruct the excursionists in the topography, natural beauty, and resources of the United States. "There is a vast deal of difference between reading about the beauties and resources of this country and seeing them with your own eyes," he said, "and these teachers who made this trip have a store of knowledge that will be of great value to them in their work.

"I am of the opinion that it would be a very good plan if an excursion of teachers could be sent out every year to study their own country. They would be able to impart the knowledge they gain to their pupils in a clearer and more interesting way than they ever could with the aid of text books."

NAVIGATION OF STEAMSHIPS.

The Shipping World of London on the Case of Capt. Watkins.

The Shipping World of London, commenting on the action of the United States Board of Local Inspectors in the case of the stranding of the Paris in suspending for two years the master's license of Capt. Watkins, says:

"While one must acknowledge the justice of the board's decision, one cannot but regret the mistake made by Capt. Watkins after so long and distinguished a career. One is apt to wonder whether, after all, it would not be better for the navigating officers of our large passenger liners to adopt a more Spartanlike simplicity of life while afloat by dissociating themselves from all social claims on board; in other words, to abstain from attempting to mingle charts and chatter. But we are afraid that the distractions of the navigating officers are also in great measure due to the rapid advances made by naval architects and marine engineers, whose many and continuous improvements outstrip in pace the ability of the navigator to cope with them.

"In this connection we may cite the new regulations of the Atlantic Transport Company, which has, with a view to minimizing the risk of shipwrecks, issued instructions to the Captains of the company's vessels directing that hereafter the junior watch officers should map out a course, the senior officers should afterward review it, and finally the Captain should select which he decided to be best. The managers of the company say they believe that by this means errors of judgment will be safely eliminated. The authorities of the Atlantic lines express themselves skeptical of the practical value of this scheme. Though we trust much good may result from the new order, we cannot but remember that the course of a large steamer was checked by three officers, all holding masters' certificates, only some half an hour before she went aground. Again, we have the case of the vessel with fourteen pilots on board, who, while instructing two candidates for pilotage certificates, ran on a half-time rock in broad daylight."

The Aguilar Free Library.

The tenth annual report of the Aguilar Free Library of this city has just been issued. The society maintains four free libraries, situated at 197 East Broadway, 616 Fifth Street, 113 East Fifty-ninth Street, and 174 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. There is also a free reading room at each of these libraries. During the year ending Oct. 31, 1898, 503,033 volumes were circulated. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 55,190, showing that each volume circulated on an average about ten times. The library co-operates as far as possible with the public schools. Bulletins are posted in the libraries on the birthdays of famous persons and on the anniversaries of great events, calling attention to the literature relating to those persons and events, and in a well chosen reference library the habit of investigation, on the part of the reader is generally encouraged.

Christian Endeavorers in Paris.

The Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, has been requested to give the Christian Endeavor Society space for a building of its own at the Exposition in Paris next year. In this proposed building will be shown Christian Endeavor literature, photographs of conventions, including those of the Far East and Europe, as well as of America. A meeting of the National Presidents of the Christian Endeavor Societies will also take place in the building. The chief feature will be, however, an auditorium, where among other meetings will be held an echo of the great London convention of 1900.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New Church Societies Enter on Work in the Harlem Region.

TEMPLE SINAI'S PURCHASE

Carmel Baptist Church to Become a Synagogue—Good Prospects of the Episcopal Church of the Archangel.

The fields in what may be called Harlem, where Calvary and East Harlem Presbyterian Churches failed, have been as quickly snapped up as they might have been were they openings for medical practitioners or for bakers' routes. Two new Jewish congregations and one Protestant Episcopal are going in to possess this land.

Carmel Baptist Church on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, just east of Third Avenue, has passed into Temple Sinai Congregation's hands, and the first religious service will be held there this morning. This Carmel Church was a mission some years since, and a most flourishing one. The Baptist City Mission Society came to its aid, found a buyer, rather oddly, in a Jewish congregation, for its old church, and put up the splendid building that has now gone into another Jewish congregation's hands. Almost immediately it got into its new building it began to fail, and finally the Mission Society had to take charge. The Mount Morris Church tried to run a mission there, but at the end of a year gave it up.

Temple Sinai is quite a new congregation. It has been talking for some time about purchasing Pilgrim Congregational and Calvary Presbyterian Churches, but now finds Carmel Baptist Church so satisfactory in construction and in price that no changes will be required to adapt it to the Jewish form of worship. Rabbi Kopfstein, yesterday, said that he had received the inspiration for his first sermon to the new congregation in the inscriptions which he found in the church: "Glory to God in the Highest" and "God is Love." These, both from the Old Testament, and both so comprehensive, gave him the text of universal brotherhood. The building was erected in 1892. The Rev. Dr. Mayer Kopfstein, rabbi of the new congregation, was born in Hungary. He holds a diploma from Presburg, but studied at both the University of Berlin and the University of Vienna.

The new Christian effort in Harlem is the successful recovery of the Episcopal Church of the Archangel. It has secured funds in sufficient amount to warrant the purchase of a site and the beginning of building operations. Its old church on St. Nicholas Avenue, just below One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, it will be remembered that it lost through falling behind while the Rev. Ralph W. Kenyon, who has now turned his attention to the law, was its rector, and the building was sold for debt to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas the Apostle. After a discouraging period of years the Rev. George S. Pratt of St. Michael's Parish took hold of it, and ever since it has been on the upward turn. Bishop Potter has just offered it the use of the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine during August, and to-morrow at 11 o'clock it will have its service there for the first time.

This Protestant Episcopal Church society has in hand about $50,000, with more in sight, and is looking for a site. Although parochial of necessity, it is not very closely confined in the matter of location, but will select something on the west side, between Lenox Avenue and Morningside Park, but is free to go north or south as it is able to advantage itself. Two lots will be purchased, and plans are now making for a handsome church.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Aug. 13.

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SUBJECT—Ezekiel's great vision.—Ezekiel, xxxvii., 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—I will put My Spirit within you.—Ezekiel, xxxvi., 27.

When the great Babylonian captivity of Judah began in the days of Jehoiakim and Jehoiachin, his son, the people evidently thought that it was but a temporary matter. They were beguiled by false prophets to believe that their destruction as a nation was an utter impossibility. One of these false prophets, Hananiah, openly declared "in the house of the Lord, in the presence of the priests and of all the people, saying, Thus speaketh the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel, saying, I have broken the yoke of the King of Babylon. Within two full years will I bring again into this place all the vessels of the Lord's house that Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, took away from this place, and carried them to Babylon; and I will bring again to this place Jeconiah, the son of Jehoiakim, King of Judah, with all the captives of Judah that went into Babylon, saith the Lord; for I will break the yoke of the King of Babylon." (Jeremiah, xxviii., 1-4.)

Jeremiah and others tried in vain to counteract this false teaching and to awaken the people to a true repentance, assuring them that it was only by returning to their God that they could expect any mercy. But the people would not believe, and within five years after the death of Hananiah, Jerusalem was overthrown, her walls broken down, her Temple burned, and her sacred vessels, her King, and her people were carried into Babylon. Then their condition seemed—to most of them—utterly hopeless; they could never be restored to their own land. Yet God sent His prophets to them in their captivity—as He had done before their overthrow—to assure them that He could still be found, and that His thoughts toward them were "thoughts of peace and not of evil, to give them "an expected end." (Jeremiah, xxix., 11.) It is a striking historical illustration of the way God has always dealt with sinful man and of the way in which sinful man has always looked upon God's dealings with him.

More than half a century had passed away in this hopeless condition, when the prophet Ezekiel declared God's purpose of mercy. In the message we considered last week. During all these years there had been no indications of relief. The power of the King of Babylon was not broken, their liberty was not enlarged, and Jerusalem was still in ruins. So the people listened to Ezekiel's message as children listen to a marvelous story, utterly unable to comprehend either its meaning or its possibility. They were as unable, in fact, to understand how God could effect their deliverance by the sprinkling of "clean water" upon them, and by the indwelling of His Spirit within them, (xxxvi., 25-26,) as was Nicodemus, when he was told that the only way to enter heaven was by being "born of water, and of the Spirit." (John iii., 5.) Like him, they must have answered the prophet, "How can these things be?" (John iii., 10.) And because they could not comprehend the grace of God, men then, as now, were perfectly indifferent to it. They could comprehend the physical comforts which they possessed in Babylon, and so they cared nothing for the spiritual benefits promised them in Jerusalem. So men have always received the Gospel.

PURPOSES OF GOD'S GRACE.

But God never leaves His people to their ignorance, or to their indifference. Hence His prophet was sent to them time and again. The message of this lesson is one of God's efforts to teach their ignorance, and to awaken them from their indifference. In it He unfolds to them, and to us, how the purposes of His grace were, and are, to be accomplished.

The scene depicted by the prophet is wonderfully graphic. He stood, he says, in an "open valley." As far as he could see up and down this valley, and on the slopes of the hills which formed its sides, the ground was covered with the skeletons of human beings. "The valley was full of bones." (V. 1.) It was not full of bodies—of those who had just died, and whose flesh had not as yet seen corruption. Neither was it filled with the bodies of those who had died long before, but whose flesh was shriveled and dried by art, as the mummies of Egypt. Neither was it full of bones from which the flesh had recently been removed by violence. But they were the bones of those who had been long dead and utterly neglected—stripped of all flesh by time and wind and storm and sun. "They were very dry." (V. 2.)

No condition could be more hopeless than that of these "very dry bones." Evidently it was the result of some terrible catastrophe. Had these bones been there as the result of any ordinary death, there would have been graves, and only here and there a bone protruding where the grave had been despoiled by man or beast or by the washing out of storms. But these were the bones of those who had been "slain," (v., 9,) who had fallen in battle, or by some overwhelming destruction. They were lying as they fell. The human form was complete, but it was made up of disjointed, separate bones, and "they were very dry."

Nothing could more perfectly represent the historical condition of God's people at that time as a nation. So the prophet was instructed "Son of man, these bones are the whole house of Israel; behold they say, Our bones are dried, and our hope is lost; we are cut off for our parts." (V. 11.)

Neither could anything more accurately depict the spiritual condition of man in all ages. He is "dead in trespasses and sin," (Ephesians, ii., 1,) utterly helpless, and by nature unconscious of his helplessness. It is the result of a defeat of long ago, when Satan despoiled him and led him captive to do his will; when "through one man sin entered the world, and death through sin, and so death passed unto all men; for through the one man's disobedience the many were made sinners." (Romans, v., 12, 19, R. V.)

When the prophet, however, looked up and down this "valley which was full of bones," he was not filled with horror and despair, but with anxiety and interest. "The Spirit of the Lord," which was upon him, at once suggested the question, "Son of man, can these bones live?" (v. 3.) The same question has filled the minds and hearts of many of God's children in every age since then, and no man has ever been able to answer it better than did the prophet, "O Lord God, Thou knowest." Such an answer, honestly and thoughtfully given, puts every one—as it did the prophet—in a position to hear what God reveals and to do what He directs.

The instruction given to the prophet was very simple: "Prophesy upon these bones, and say unto them, O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord." (v. 4.) It was simply another way of saying, "It pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." (First Corinthians, i., 21.)

THE WORD OF THE LORD.

To the mind of the unbelieving, nothing is less likely to produce any effect for good. They would recover men from their ruin by all sorts of human devices, and are satisfied if they can hide the effects of sin as Adam tried to do by outward clothing of their own invention and manufacture. But this way of preaching is God's way. It is to be obeyed by His believing children, simply because it is His way. The "dead" cannot hear the word of man, but even they can hear "the Word of the Lord." Every teacher, therefore, must see to it that it is not his own thoughts, or the thoughts of any other man, upon which he lays stress, but that "it is in truth the Word of God." It is that Word "which effectually worketh." (First Thessalonians, ii., 13.) It alone has power to say to an dead Lazarus, "Come forth," for it has the promise, "Thus saith the Lord God unto these bones, Behold I will cause breath to enter into you and ye shall live; and I will lay sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you, and cover you with skin, and put breath in you, and ye shall live and ye shall know that I am the Lord." (vv. 5-6.)

Strengthened by this promise, the prophet at once began to cry out, "O, ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord." God had said, "Prophesy," and he writes, "So I prophesied as I was commanded." (v. 7.) Soon he had evidence that an impression had been made, for he heard "a noise." Then there was an awakened interest—"behold a shaking." Then there was a movement, "the bones came together, bone to his bone." Then the "dry bones" took on them the appearance of living men; "the sinews, and the flesh came up upon them and the skin covered them above." (vv., 7-8.) Instead of bones the valley was filled with bodies. It was a vastly more hopeful outlook. Undoubtedly the prophet felt that he had not prophesied in vain. But the bodies were just as dead as the bones. They were more pleasing to the eye, but they were no more fitted for the service of men or for the glory of God than were the bones which were very dry. For "there was no breath in them." (v. 8.)

Yet men—even God's true servants—are very apt to be deceived by, and satisfied with, just such outward appearances. By their earnest presentation of what they conceive to be the truth, and by their powers of organization, bones do come together, men find their places, "bone to his bone," for all kinds of work. "Sinners," and "flesh," and "skin," give the appearance of living bodies. There is a great "noise," and "a shaking," and "a coming together" into splendidly equipped organisms and institutions, and yet the result may be nothing more than "whited sepulchres which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness." (Matthew xxiii., 27.)

Whether the prophet was satisfied with the outward effect of his preaching or not we are not told. Evidently, however, God was not. For immediately the prophet was directed to turn his attention away from all that he saw and to fix it upon something which he could not see. At first he had been told to "Prophesy upon these bones." Now, however, he was bidden to "Prophesy unto the wind." To the "bones" he was to say "Hear." To the "wind," "Come." When he said, "O ye

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MODERN IDEAS IN CANAL MANAGEMENT.

Any one who from the window of a parlor car on the New York Central or the West Shore Railroad watches the horses upon the towpath dragging a bluff-bowed canal boat by painful inches through the Erie Canal; or from the deck of a Hudson River day boat observes a long tow of the same antiquated craft making its way toward this city under the guidance and propulsion of a slow and puffing tugboat, must be moved to inward speculation upon the ill destiny that attends the canal boatman's trade. Why have the twin spirits of progress and invention that have transformed and continue to transform other methods of transportation scornfully withheld their magical aid from his humble calling? He stands a mysterious anachronism, performing his useful work by identically the same means and methods that his great-grandfather employed three-quarters of a century ago.

If the shade of DE WITT CLINTON could revisit the State in whose history he is so illustrious a figure, and upon some spectral barge could traverse in a silent triumphal progress the waters of that canal, which is his chief monument, as in actual life he was borne from Buffalo to New York upon the occasion of the opening of the canal for traffic in 1825, he would observe no substantial alteration, nothing new, nothing unfamiliar in the canal or in its appurtenances, in the boats or the method of propelling them. He would move at no greater speed, with no greater comfort or convenience than in that dreary triumphal pilgrimage to which he heroically submitted himself seventy-four years ago; and if he were not occasionally startled by the fleeting apparitions of the Central or West Shore trains he would land at the Battery under the impression that this world had stood stock still in its tracks since 1825.

But how abruptly would that impression be dispelled if he should chance to extend his ghostly investigations to any other out of all the great industrial enterprises and vocations which by their immense development have brought this State and the country to imperial greatness and incalculable wealth in the time that has elapsed since his death! In short, we may say that should DE WITT CLINTON return to earth to-day, the Erie Canal is the only thing that could be grasped by his unassisted comprehension and about which he would have to ask no questions.

From the amazing conditions we have here set forth emerges, beyond all doubt, the suggestion that will solve the canal problem and answer the perplexing question about their future. They must first be enlarged and deepened as an engineering work, and then the management and operation of them must be modernized by the introduction of the ideas and the systems that have revolutionized nearly every branch of industry in the country and by the employment of capital sufficient in amount to concentrate and control the canal business, effecting the economies upon which its profitable continuance depends and commanding ability and skill of an order as high as that which the great railroads command.

The individual boat owner, with his two or three canal boats, who is a feeble unit in his ceaseless struggle with the elevator interest and the tugboat interest, upon which he depends for the Hudson River trip, and who comes out at the end of the season with a meagre return for his Summer's work, must give place to a company that will own fleets of boats, perhaps all that use the canal. Nor will the canal boat of 1825 lag superfluous after its weather-beaten Captain has left its deck. A deeper and wider prism and enlarged locks will permit the use of barges of greatly increased tonnage, thereby augmenting the profits of each trip, and it is no venture in prophecy to say that the horse and mule will be displaced by some more speedy and economical propelling power, most likely electrical in its nature; if, indeed, the resolve be not ultimately taken to construct a ship canal capable of receiving steamships of six or eight thousand tons moving by their own power.

Among the most interesting and valuable letters elicited by the circular of inquiry sent out by the Committee on Canals, of which Gen. FRANCIS V. GREENE is Chairman, that written by Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT is, we believe, the only one which advises the abandonment of the canal system. Mr. HEWITT explains that from a warm friend and advocate of the canals he has reluctantly become a skeptic as to their continued usefulness. He tells the cause of his change of view:

> But in the meantime a new condition has appeared in the great reduction of the cost of transportation by the railways which compete with the canal for business. This reduction is due to several causes, notably the greater durability and the lower cost of steel rails, the increase in the train load, and the economy of fuel in hauling the train. No one could have believed it possible for the cost of railroad transportation to be reduced to 3 mills per ton per mile. This figure has undoubtedly been reached, and there seems to be good reason to expect that further economies will bring the cost down to 2 mills per ton per mile. * * * Unless, therefore, the maintenance of the canal is necessary to insure to the public transportation by rail at this low cost, there is no longer any reason why the people of the State of New York should bear the burden of maintaining a free waterway from the lakes to the ocean.

We think the answer to Mr. HEWITT's argument is to be found in a further quotation from his letter:

> The developments of the last quarter of a century have been so surprising, and the progress in mechanical inventions so marvelous, that a veritable revolution in the modes of doing business has taken place, which shows itself in the vast aggregations of capital devoted to industrial undertakings, and stretching out into every branch of human concern.

Stretching out into every branch except canal transportation. And why not there? Why deny to this great branch the forward impulses which mechanical invention, new modes of conducting business, and the concentration of capital have communicated to every other branch of human concern? Gen. GREENE shows in his circular letter that with a barge canal capable of receiving boats of ten feet draught and with a capacity of 27,333 bushels of wheat, instead of the 8,000 bushels which canal boats of the present model carry, the cost of transportation from Buffalo to New York will be reduced to seven-tenths of a mill per ton per mile, a saving of one and four-tenths cents per bushel. Two mills per ton per mile, it will be remembered, is the lowest rate Mr. HEWITT mentions as possible for railroads.

We cannot abandon the canal system. The competition of other races and nations with our farmers will force us to maintain and operate it under immensely improved conditions. Capital and modern business methods will solve the canal problem.

GEN. OTIS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. STEPHEN CRANE, the novelist, who has also figured as a war correspondent and in other more or less public capacities not all connected with literary pursuits, wrote a clever letter to The London Chronicle the other day about the reports that appear in London touching the war with the Philippines. We are bound to say that the novelist appeared to very good advantage in what may be called earnest American chaff of the accounts of the campaign in Luzon given to the British press. And he did not appear at a disadvantage in his diagnosis of the campaign. It was as follows:

> Scarcely had OTIS set his foot squarely on shore when he announced to the Government of the United States and in the public press that with 25,000 or 30,000 men he could put down the revolt in three weeks. Those of us who knew better were simply prostrated with dismay when we read this news. It defined an ignorance of the situation on the part of the American chief which would surely lead to all manner of fuss and trouble. We—the knowing ones—thought we could see why OTIS had made the statement. He was a soldier of the old school, and he thought the natives were soldiers of the old school. He had a vision of taking out his 25,000 or 30,000 men and meeting the native army drawn up in form and hammering the life out of it in one satisfactory day's work. We groaned at this preposterous idea, and it is a sorry, sorry pleasure to find, soon enough, that we groaned for good reason.
>
> There is evidently matter for meditation here. It should be duly meditated at the War Department and at the Executive Mansion. The inadequacy of Gen. OTIS to the particular task he has in hand is by no means general military incompetency, but simply special military inadequacy. It does not at all follow, from anything he has done or left undone in Luzon, that he could not in some other place earn and more than earn his pay, and moreover entitle himself to the good regard of his fellow-citizens. It is not his fault, it is not anybody's fault, if he has been put in the particular place he is not fit to fill. It is not his fault, but it is somebody's fault, that he is kept there after his inadequacy to that particular place has been exhibited. There is nobody, in or out of the army, who will pretend that Gen. OTIS is the best man we have for the particular work before him. We cannot do with anything less than the best. Then why does the President hesitate? There seem to be some disadvantages about having a President "with his ear to the ground" waiting for a popular initiative. It really does appear as if Mr. MCKINLEY might lift his ear from the ground long enough to observe what is obvious to everybody else, and to devise the means that his official responsibility devolves upon him to devise for improving a very awkward and threatening situation.

THE RIGHTS OF MOTHERS.

The application for the extradition from England to America of a woman upon the charge of "abducting" her own child is not at a glance legally intelligible. It is possible that there have been changes made, as we all know that changes have been attempted to be made, within the last few years, but the latest edition of the treaties of the United States which is at present accessible to THE TIMES gives our treaty of extradition with Great Britain in the following terms:

> It is agreed that the United States and her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their Ministers, officers, or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons, who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or robbery, or arson, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other.
>
> In these stipulations it is evident that the arraignment of a mother for kidnapping her child has no place, and one is led to wonder at the behavior of a London Magistrate who consents to entertain that charge. We do, as a matter of fact, recognize "kidnapping" as an extraditable offense in our treaties with sundry powers, notably in our treaties with Italy, Spain, and Mexico. But there is no reference to that offense and much less to the mitigated form of it which could alone be described as "abduction" in our treaty with Great Britain.
>
> Then why should a British Magistrate entertain a complaint for an offense which seems to be so clearly outside of his jurisdiction? We confess that, as at present advised by the cable we do not know and cannot tell. The likeliest supposition, upon the face of the cable dispatches, is that the Magistrate is unwittingly aiding the efforts of one party in what it clearly seems should be a civil suit, and in postponing affairs until that party in turn can steal the child. It is difficult to make out what offense the mother has committed, except contempt of court, and that is distinctly not an extraditable offense.
>
> As soon as we leave the narrow and technical ground, the case becomes much worse for those who are seeking to recover the child—that is, for those who are seeking to punish or to persecute the mother. The plain fact of human nature is that a child of tender years belongs to its mother. The right of a mother is to own her offspring so long as they are helpless. The correlative duty of a mother is to sacrifice her comfort, her leisure, if need be her life, for her children, and any failure in this duty we rightly call unnatural. One of the strongest and the most searching of the poems of ROBERT BROWNING is that in which he presents the Russian mother who threw one after another of her children out of the fleeing sledge to the pursuing wolves, instead of offering her own body to the wolves in place of the children, and the Russian axeman who stood by, and at the end of the shameful story beheaded her without a word, and by his act expressed the opinion of mankind upon the mother who would abandon her young.
>
> "A man's first years belong to his mother." That is a truth behind all law, behind all formal regulation. And nothing can properly be allowed to interfere with that natural right short of indubitable proof that the woman who has the right neglects the corresponding duty.

DE GALLIFFET AND THE COURT-MARTIAL.

Paradoxical as it may seem, France has a Minister of War who does not hesitate to take the advice of a civilian. A short time ago it was reported that, owing to precedent, Gen. Le Marquis DE GALLIFFET would impose the oath of professional secrecy upon the military witnesses that are to appear at the Dreyfus court-martial in Rennes. Everybody remembers how this method closed the mouths of the witnesses at the Zola trial, while Maitre LABORI, the counsel for the defendant, clamored in vain for "light."

A fortnight ago the first President of the Cour de Cassation, M. MAZEAU, lucidly expressed his views on this system of closing the mouths of witnesses, which he severely condemned. M. DE GALLIFFET apparently saw the justice of M. MAZEAU'S remarks, for he now absolves all military witnesses from professional secrecy "with the exception that he has requested them not to divulge the names of French agents abroad, or disclose anything which could complicate the foreign relations of France."

The restriction will evidently please the more conservative elements; nevertheless it is somewhat ridiculous, as obedience to it has long since ceased to be of material importance to the prisoner. It is not impossible that DE GALLIFFET may be blessed with a sense of humor. But what is more important, he is assuredly blessed with a mind which is open to advice.

Among the professions that are eagerly watching the great tragic drama now drawing to its close none is more hopeful of permanent social results than that of the law. Lawyers in America, who have followed the case in all its legal aspects, now no longer debate the possible amount of damages that DREYFUS may secure. They confine themselves to more serious considerations. Already a law has been promulgated which permits a prisoner to see counsel within twenty-four hours after his arrest. And, when the Chamber comes together this Autumn, it will be asked to vote on a bill which provides that the prosecuting attorney of a court-martial must bear the title of Doctor of Laws.

These are some of the material reforms for which the Dreyfus case is responsible. They have been, or are to be, voted upon by the representatives of the French people. But the action of the Minister of War is more significant. It not only renders naught a cherished and convenient military subterfuge, but it is a respectful acknowledgment that civil procedure is a better rule of action than l'esprit militaire.

It is perhaps doubtful whether ROCHEFORT, DRUMONT & Co. will see the order of Gen. DE GALLIFFET in that light. It does not particularly matter whether they do or not. One thing is certain: With the present soldier in the War Office DREYFUS will have a trial that can arouse no sneer of criticism from citizens of other countries who have been righteously indignant at the previous judicial procedure in the famous case.

THE WORK OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great many of your readers, I am persuaded, are your debtors for your admirable editorial of the 31st ult. on "The Work at The Hague."

That certain foreign newspapers should disparage that work is in no wise surprising, for anything that looks toward diminishing the sphere of militarism must needs be distasteful to those to whom war is, in its more commercial aspect, little better than a trade. But that Americans should find in what has been accomplished by the recent international conference at The Hague only something to disparage is, I confess, as surprising as it is unintelligible.

For our truest interest, even if we construe that word according to its lowest meaning, is not in war, but in peace. We have been made great not by conquests, but by the arts of peace. But The Hague conference and its conclusions have a much higher significance than that. Little as they have as yet attracted the attention of the unthinking, they turn a new page in the history of the world. For the first time in the progress of recorded events it has come to pass that a nation minded to rush precipitately into warfare with some other nation will have to reckon with the cooler judgment of other civilized nations. It may ignore any particular court of international arbitration; but it will not always be able to ignore a righteous public sentiment which now, at last, has found some formal and deliberate mode for its expression. Quiet and unpretentious as have been the doings of the conference, I venture to predict that the future will turn to it with steadily deepening reverence and homage. It is, say some, a very small result that has been secured. But only they can say so who fail to recognize how great movements in human affairs take their rise. You have justly declared that "the conference at The Hague will in the future be regarded as one of the noblest landmarks in the history of the race." It is a consummation of long-cherished hopes, an answer to widely uttered prayers for which a great Nation such as ours may well be thankful, and especially thankful, let me add, for our honorable part in it. H. C. P.

Hawk Island, Aug. 3, 1899.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Capt. STEPHEN O'CONNOR of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, who has just returned to Philadelphia from the Philippines, describes AGUINALDO as "more of a cutthroat than a patriot," and declares that the man's influence over the natives will last only as long as he can deceive them in regard to the character and purposes of the Americans. As to the conduct of the campaign, the Captain will only say that the forces in the field have not been large enough to perform the work cut out for them, and that when adequately reinforced they will be able to end the war within a few weeks. He denies utterly the reports that our sick and wounded soldiers have suffered from neglect or, except at the very first, from any lack of supplies. The physical condition of the troops, he says, is now excellent, and such illness as exists is due rather to the carelessness and dissipation of the men than to the climate. "Hundreds," explains the Captain, "as soon as they got to Manila began to live off whisky. It incapacitated more soldiers than the Spanish and insurgent bullets did. Some of the men tried to live in the open air day and night. This practice sent many to the hospitals. I am perfectly healthy because I endeavored to acclimate myself, and succeeded. If proper care had been exercised by the men themselves there would have been fewer cases for the Surgeons." The truth of these statements cannot be doubted, but is it not a reflection on the ability of the American officers to maintain discipline to accuse the privates of ignoring the commonest laws of health? An army officer is expected to be a beneficent despot, and with his enormous power comes responsibility for about everything his subordinates do.

—With the experience of Elizabeth to recall the fact that even in these latitudes one may encounter—or be encountered by—typical tornadoes sufficiently vigorous to be terrible, information as to the peculiarities of these storms and the best ways of lessening their perils attains a personal interest which it would not have if it were of direct utility only to folks away off out West or down South. It is well to note, therefore, that Prof. E. B. GARRIOTT of the Weather Bureau warns people not to follow the natural impulse, which is, on seeing the approach of a funnel-shaped cloud, to close every door and window of their houses, but to open them all as widely as possible and then wait for the clouds to roll by. "Your furniture," says the Professor, "will probably be damaged by the heavy rain which usually accompanies a tornado, but your house will not be carried into the next county or torn to pieces by the fury of the winds." He justifies his advice by the statement—it isn't put in a very scientific form—that "the velocity of the wind causes a vacuum in the atmosphere. When the cloud reaches a house which has all its windows and doors shut, the four walls of the building must give way in that vacuum or the house is lifted from its foundation." It is a matter of frequent observation that tornadoes do their worst to strong and well-built edifices, and spare frailer structures standing near them, to and through which the wind has freer sweep. The theory that the opening of doors and windows will insure an approximation to safety is one that would stand a good deal of proving, however, for in many cases the tornadoes have leveled everything in their paths without discriminating between the structures that were open and those that were closed.

—In Germany, as well as here, there has been trouble in finding a suitable name for the new-fangled vehicles that dispense with the use of animals as motors, but German is a language of infinite possibilities, and the search for the desired word has been comparatively short. As a delicate compliment to France, the just now almost well-beloved, the word "automobile," was imported, but as that is ridiculously short for Teutonic usage, the pretty increment "taxameterdroschen" has been added to it. The combination is regarded as a great politico-etymological triumph. An authority whom we cannot suspect of sarcasm declares that "the Germans are delighted that such a handy little word as 'automobile-taxameterdroschen' has by their good grammarians for the new registering automatic vehicle discovered been." We meanwhile must keep up the pretense that we are still undecided what to call the ugly machines. In their hearts the American people know that "automobile" has come to stay, but they don't like it, and hopelessly go through the form of considering every suggestion of an improvement that is made.

—Men who claimed the power to make rain did demonstrate, all through the West a few years ago, the possession of the power to make money, but the available supply of credulity in that particular direction was soon exhausted, and of late nothing has been heard of the once famous masters of the clouds. In these circumstances Mr. GEORGE MATTHEWS, who was perhaps the most eminent member of the rain-making fraternity, has decided to reveal how he did—or didn't—do it. The recipe is marvelously simple—almost as simple, indeed, as they must have been who paid real money for trials of its efficacy. Mr. MATTHEWS tells The Wichita Eagle that he took ten ounces of sulphuric acid, fifty ounces of water, and five ounces of zinc, mixed them together, and stirred hard once every thirty minutes till the rain came! And did it come? O yes, it came, Mr. MATTHEWS says, for of the 200 "experiments" made by him 180 were successful. He doesn't explain why, if that is so, he is not still in the rain-making business, but he does explain that his mixture developed hydrogen, which, ascending through the heated lower air, created a channel through which cold, moist air could descend and become a storm centre. Now it is quite certain that hydrogen could be made in the way indicated, and equally certain that it would rise. With all that as a basis, it's no great wonder that Mr. MATTHEWS won wide belief.

—Whether the Sailing Committee at Dorval decided justly or otherwise, there can be no question that the decision makes a most unfortunate end of the races for the Seawanhaka Cup. Victory won by accident or on a technicality is no victory at all, and it does seem as though the matter should have been settled by some other means than a hidden sandbank.

REPLY TO SOUTHERN GOVERNORS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have served our country to great advantage in getting a direct revelation of their minds from so many of our Southern Governors.

The opinion of Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia is sound. It reflects soberness, wisdom, patriotism, and true citizenship. Says this noble man: "I have always opposed lynchings of any and all kinds." Gov. Joseph E. Johnston of Alabama does not directly express an opinion, but from what he says relative to a new law to meet all cases of the crime alleged, we infer that he is sound in the doctrine that lynching is not justifiable under any condition in a country where law and order are the rule of action. The opinion of the Governor of South Carolina is, on the whole, fair, yet we cannot fully agree with him. He says: "The only hope of relief lies in the stopping of the particular crime which is chiefly the occasion of mob law."

In Gov. McSweeney's own State, Postmaster Baker was lynched, not for assault, but because he was a colored man and holding a Federal office; at Phoenix, S. C., last Nov. 14, colored citizens were lynched, not for assault, but because they were exercising their rights as citizens; at Anderson, S. C., May 25, 1898, two colored men were lynched, not for assault, but for being accused of arson, and throughout the entire South in 1898, of the 102 colored citizens who were lynched only 16 were even accused of assault on women.

Gov. Jones of Arkansas expresses directly an opinion which is contrary to the truth and false to the core. He says: "The lynchings in this State have generally been in cases of assault." Is this true?

In Arkansas, on Jan. 7, 1898, a colored man was lynched in Cleveland County, not for assault, but for being suspected of having stolen a hog; on March 22, 1890, in Little Falls County, Arkansas, General Ducket, Edwin Goodwin, Adam King, Joseph Jones, Benjamin Jones, Moses Jones, Joe King, John Johnson, and four other colored men whose names the Associated Press did not reveal were lynched, not for assault, but for being "smart and troublesome niggers"; on April 30, 1899, at Osceola, Ark., Willis Seer was lynched, not for assault, but for being accused of barn burning; on the 24th of July, at Wilmot, Ark., four colored men, Click Davis, Louis Samin, and two other colored citizens, whose names could not be had, were lynched, but not for assault. But why continue the disgraceful picture.

Gov. Bloxham of Florida offers one, and only one, idea that deserves notice. He says in the latter part of his interview: "Public sentiment should be awakened to the necessity of educating the popular mind to the necessity of observing the law." This idea is divine, and if put into action in the South lynchings will not be so frequent.

Gov. Candler maliciously perverts the truth. He says: "One of the main reasons for the strained relations between the white and black people is the evil instruction that they received immediately after the war." This statement is true, but not in the sense in which he uses it. What was the instruction that the negro received before the war? He was taught that he was a thing; that he had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; that God had made him inferior to the white man; that the white man was made to think for the black man, and that the black man's duty was to act accordingly.

Now, for any one to give the negro any other lesson to study and to learn was to commit a great sin. But what was the instruction that the negroes received immediately after the war? They were taught that they were free; that they were citizens; that they had a right to think; that God had created all men free and equal. This "evil instruction" woke up the black, and he began to think and act for himself. He began to rise, the white man to oppress, and a conflict is the result. Harmony must and will be restored through the power of God and the righteousness of men.

Gov. Candler's second reason for the race troubles in the South is that Northern white people intermeddle with Southern affairs. He holds that the North ought to stand by quietly and see the South lynch, flay alive, and shoot to death black men without any protest. This is, indeed, strange reasoning.

In America, we have no North or South, no East or West, but one common Union. What affects a part affects the whole. The northern part of the Union believes in law and order; believes that the law is always stronger than crime, that lynching is the worst form of anarchy, and, therefore, not justifiable under any condition. The North is a part of the Union; therefore, the North, holding these views, is morally bound to protest against any form of lawlessness, let it be manifest in the South or anywhere else in America.

The Governor further says that "assault is the immediate or remote cause of lynchings nine times out of ten." This statement is the fruit of a diseased mind, false in every particular.

This man concludes his long statement by saying that "corrupt politics" is another cause of irritation. Who robbed the black man of his vote? Who corrupted politics?

This is the solution for this latter statement: The ballot must only be intrusted to the virtuous and intelligent. If this is done, a very few white men, including the Governor of Georgia, will have the chance to vote. Both the black man and the white man must rise together. Their interests are common.

P. BUTLER THOMPKINS.

New York, July 31, 1899.

STRIKE ON SOUND STEAMERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report in THE TIMES of the strike on the Sound steamers might lead one who was not present to infer that it caused no inconvenience beyond a three hours' delay. The hundreds of passengers who were turned loose upon the dock at 6 P. M. by the notice that the boat would not sail that night make for the public a more pathetic side to the report. Nothing like it has occurred in this neighborhood since the railway strike a dozen years ago, when a train was deserted by the train hands in the Harlem Railway tunnel. As a single one among many cases of hardship, there was a solitary woman, old and infirm, with her heavy bundles, a traveler from Pennsylvania to Providence, who was set adrift like a kitten on West Street, not knowing where to turn. A friendly stranger took her in charge and piloted her to the Grand Central, where she sat till midnight waiting for the first train. To the company which controls both the boats and the railway from New York to the East it makes little difference whether travelers go by boat or rail; they could view such a strike with the more equanimity, and cheerfully refund the passage money, as they did, to receive it again at the Grand Central. But in view of the intolerable hardship to which hundreds of passengers on the New Hampshire were subjected by being virtually put off the boat at 5 o'clock, too late to catch a timely train, the company owes it to the public to clear itself from blame. Before leaving the boat I took pains to inquire at the office if I could depend on the boat's sailing at her usual hour the next day, in case I desired to wait for her. The reply was, "I don't know anything about it." This is what figures in THE TIMES's report as merely a delay of three hours. There are people who are inclined to see in this affair that indifference to the public convenience that has often been charged against the Consolidated Road.

JAMES M. WHITON.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

MR. CROKER AND MR. PLATT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The admissions of Croker, in response to the queries of Mr. Moss, when he appeared before the Mazet commission, were to the effect that he was in politics for what he could get out of it for himself and his family and friends.

Thomas C. Platt occupies a position with respect to the politics of the Republican Party, generally considered as analogous to that of Croker to the Democratic Party.

I have often heard asked the question as to why Platt was in politics, for like Croker, he virtually holds no office, certainly none in the local politics of this city, and his leadership is of comparatively recent date.

Is Platt a silent partner in the Government of the United States and of the State of New York? Such supposition is certainly warranted, for do we not read daily that the President consulted with Platt; Gov. Roosevelt had an interview with Platt; Root is Platt's man, and will be appointed Secretary of War; so and so will not be appointed because he is not in favor with Platt; and so on ad nauseum?

I sometimes shudder at the thought of what would result to the United States and its teeming millions if anything should happen to Platt, and the Government be deprived of his services!

It has been supposed that the Navy Department was comparatively free of such political control, but when, some months ago, I was passing into the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, this man Platt thrust himself by me, and compelled me to await his pleasure in talking with the naval officer in charge of that bureau his air of ownership inclined me to the conclusion that he was also indispensable to the navy. ANTI-PLATT.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

BROOKLYN'S BIG DEATH RATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does the Brooklyn public realize the appalling extent of the infant mortality in their borough? Perhaps the following comparison with their sister boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will give a more graphic conception of it. During the four full weeks of July the deaths officially reported were as follows:

IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Weeks Ending—	Total Deaths.	One Year and Under.	Per Cent. of Latter.
July 8	541	69	12.8
July 15	549	84	15.3
July 22	475	87	18.1
July 29	487	68	14.0

IN BROOKLYN.

July 8	595	358	59.8
July 15	554	262	45.5
July 22	531	254	47.8
July 29	551	127	41.2

Taking the four weeks together, the percentage of deaths in one year and under to the total deaths was in Manhattan and the Bronx 14.4 per cent. and in Brooklyn 44.3 per cent. Further, as showing that the general mortality is also disproportionately greater in Brooklyn than in Manhattan and the Bronx, upon the basis of the present population, as it is estimated by the Board of Health, the total deaths for the foregoing four weeks were in Manhattan and the Bronx (population 2,117,106) .97 and in Brooklyn (population 1,231,548) 1.81 in each thousand, or nearly double in the latter.

Has their Health Department passed into the hands of the Herodians? Do you know of any civilized city or country where this exhibit can be matched? It may do good to give this horrible condition more thorough airing. C. D. K.

MAGISTRATE CRANE'S ACTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past week I have been considerably edified and not a little amused at the highly moral view taken by several of your correspondents concerning the action of Magistrate Crane in the case of a lad guilty of purloining money from his employers. One gentleman, who signs himself "Theodore Prince," sarcastically observes "that our defaulting bank cashiers will bemoan their fate in failing to have been arraigned before Magistrate Crane," and further on intimates that he would not only set them free, but would also bring charges against the bank authorities for allowing such a wrong to occur. Another correspondent, writing over the signature of "Ex-Boy," waxes wroth over what he calls "ethical wages," and considers it unjust "that a Magistrate and some of our newspapers should stigmatize this old-established and reputable firm, which pays at least the 'prevailing rate' of wages."

All of which sounds very grand and moral—on paper. Perhaps "Theodore Prince" and "Ex-Boy" are employes themselves, and both pay to "college-bred" lads and others the same munificent rate of wages which caused the unfortunate lad whom Magistrate Crane sympathized with to steal that he might not starve.

I know Leroy B. Crane personally and intimately. This coming Fall it will be two years since that sterling American and honorable citizen, Seth Low, made his gallant fight for the Mayoralty. I was the Secretary of the organization in the Thirty-third Assembly District, and Magistrate Crane was our political "guide, counselor, and friend." All through that eventful campaign I came in daily contact with him, and I ever found him outspoken, just, and sincere.

From time immemorial the arbiter of the law, he who dispenses justice from the bench, has been enjoined to "temper justice with mercy," and that Magistrate Crane did not forget this injunction when dealing with recalcitrant members of the organization is a matter of record.

A certain newspaper has alluded to Magistrate Crane as a "hold-over" of the Strong administration. This is strictly true. He never could affiliate with the party now in power in this city, as he is too manly and outspoken, too restive and independent to wear the Croker "collar" or any other badge of servility.

The free and untrammeled voters of New York City have reason to thank the Strong administration for two brave and heroic public servants—the late George E. Waring and Leroy B. Crane. G. G. H.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

THE CAREER OF TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The facts brought out by the career of Tammany Hall in recent years show one feature worth especial attention. I mean the utterly sordid character of our rulers. We live under a despotic Government, which rules us avowedly for the plunder it can get from us.

But it makes no pretence of public benefits conferred, and there is no splendor about its stealings. It is galling, indeed, to be robbed, and to have the robbers live on in dirt and meanness. Tammany plunders us and makes no return at all. It might build really fine structures and steal half their cost; it might make our water front a source of pride and profit to the city, and a mine of wealth to our rulers; it might give us lovely parks, noble libraries, fine monuments, and rob us right and left; yet we should have the consolation of seeing the traces of our stolen dollars.

But Tammany does nothing of the sort; there are no beautiful vistas in its outlook, only the race track, the gambling house, and the liquor saloon are the destinations of the plunder. In your good work of opposing these petty tyrants, I beg you to keep in mind their essential meanness, their absence of any policy save to fill their own pockets, and so help to bring our citizens to become disgusted with Tammany as well as angry at it.

HENRY C. CARTER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1899.

MR. ALGER'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does Alger think his farewell explanation of how officers were made during the late war will go down with the public? I for one fail to accept a word of it, and about every ninety-nine out of a hundred of your readers will likewise look at it in the same light if they stop to think. What were the conditions at the breaking out of the war? The "Loyal Legion," a large military order of officers of the civil war scattered all over the country, of which Alger, Corbin, Miles, Merritt, Schley, Sampson, and Dewey are members—yes, and President McKinley himself—all, almost to a man, stood ready to go to the front. Hundreds of them offered their services for duty in the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Pay Departments of the army. And not only this body of tried soldiers, but they came from the Grand Army of the Republic and from the Confederate side—officers by the score, by the hundred. And how were they treated? The records will show and I venture to say that not one out of five was accepted. And why? They were not sons of nobodies who could swing a caucus, pull a wire, or be a delegate to a convention.

Mr. Alger knows this, and falsifies when he makes his very lame excuse. Corbin knew it when he turned these men away with a paltry excuse, and President McKinley knew it when he succumbed to the bosses. He knew the work of these men, and if he had not had the backbone of a jelly fish, he would have said to the bosses, said to Alger and Corbin, "Here, I want this war conducted upon a war basis and not on a political one. Here are veterans who can serve us in all the departments at once. Put them on duty."

Do you suppose for an instant that such a congestion, such a farce as occurred at Tampa would have taken place; such scenes as were witnessed on transports where young Quartermasters and Commissaries as green as grass were the chiefs—loading hay and oats on top of potatoes and onions in the hold until they rotted, serving out rations for fifty where one hundred and fifty were waiting. Is it a wonder the soldiers sickened and died? Was it not a wonder that the war ended? And all for the sake of politics! Alger's excuse will not call back the dead. C. N.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

The Placing of Street Names.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest and no little amusement the pros and cons regarding the placing of street names.

Some one has called the change a brilliant idea. It seems so brilliant indeed that the mind to conceive it must fairly scintillate with stupidity. All mankind, and even animals, naturally and instinctively point to an object to which they direct attention. To attempt to improve on nature and have the name of a street on a sign which points to another street is simply brilliant.

I recall a case in point. Years ago some mischievous boys thus changed the signs at a country crossing; the sober-minded people of that community, not having such brilliant, up-to-date ideas, replaced the signs as they were before and the boys were punished. Can it be that Mr. Kearny had a hand in that change and has still a desire to "get even" with some one for that flogging?

How satisfactory it is to sit in a street car anxiously watching for a certain street to have the name of the street you are traveling on—and which you know so well—stare you in the face from each crossing for half a block or more while you have to watch closely to catch sight of the name of the cross street during the brief moment of passing, often too late to stop the car till you have been carried a block beyond! If you think this overdrawn, Mr. Editor, try it yourself.

I noticed yesterday Mr. Kearny said he had received only two complaints. I suppose he does not count those sent to the press; or perhaps he reads few papers. New Yorkers, you know, are a long-suffering people. But why have any complaints? There never was one before.

But really only one argument is required to settle the matter. It is the direct command, "Thou shalt not lie." V. G.

Brooklyn, Aug. 2, 1899.

Cause of Bryan's Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by your issue of to-day that one Frank Campbell, National Committeeman of the Democracy, in an interview, says he traveled out to Chicago to inform William Jennings Bryan and others that in 1896 the Democrats were not organized and without funds, &c. I have "kept tabs" on the meeting of that committee through your paper, and I nowhere saw that Frank Campbell was there or that he lifted up his voice to any extent. If he did, you were remiss in not giving it to us some time ago.

The Democrats did very well for a mob in 1896. If those of them that hurrahed mildly then and stabbed the candidate in the back had done their duty, Bryan would have been elected and the committeemen from the rural districts would not have had to report to back-number politicians at Long Branch. READER.

Cohoes, Aug. 2, 1899.

The Church of England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call your attention to a statement in yesterday's paper on the ritual question in England? You say "most of the churches using the forms under discussion, it was said, were independent of State support, so that the ecclesiastical authorities, even if they desired to do so, could not deprive them of any portion of the funds by which they are maintained."

The parishes of the Church of England, or, rather, the clergy, are supported either by ancient or modern endowment or tithes, pew rents appertaining, or other voluntary offerings. There is not a parish that receives any State support whatever, either from taxes or Parliamentary grant.

FRANCIS J. CLAY MORAN.

115 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, Aug. 2, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Where Sympathy Was Due.

A great deal is said of the trials of Job, but his wife who had to put up with him while he was sick, deserves more credit.—Atchison Globe.

The End.

He—You can't expect me to be pleasant all the time.

She—Oh, no; the very best I can do is hope that you will be simply agreeable sometimes.—Philadelphia North American.

As Often.

"Smithers is dead."

"Too bad. There was a man of strong will and sound mind."

"True as gospel. By the way, they tell me that the heirs propose to break his will because of unsound mind."—Boston Journal.

His Picnic.

Notwed—Spose you're going to the picnic to-morrow?

Beenwed—Not exactly going to one, but I'll be where there is one: I'm going to stay home and mind the baby while my wife goes.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

His Preference.

Great Employer—I always employ married men if possible.

His Friend—Good idea. Helps conserve that sacred institution, the home.

"I hadn't given that a thought, but I guess it is so. I employ married men because they are more tractable."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE ELFIN.

H. Arthur Powell in New York Observer.

I sit in my high-backed, oaken chair
In the dusky twilight time,
And, waiting, nod as I hear the clocks
Make distant, dreamy chime.

Then, just as the last faint stroke dies out
In a sweet, metallic hum,
There comes a patter of two wee feet,
And I know the Elfin's come.

I make no sound, nor move a hand,
Nor open my fast-closed eyes,
Yet riot

THE DOMINICAN OUTBREAK

Gen. Jiminez Says a Sufficient Force Awaits His Orders.

WANTS THIS COUNTRY'S FAVOR

Denies that He Is Coming to the United States to Raise an Expedition Against Santo Domingo.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimfnes, when his attention was called to-day to a cable summary of an alleged declaration made by him here recently and published in the United States to the effect that he was about to proceed to the United States to organise an expedition against the existing Government of Santo Domingo, replied that he had not made the statement attributed to him. He went on to say that it was quite unnecessary for him to proclaim himself hostile to the present Government, as it could not possibly last beyond the 15th of this month.

"I did hear," he continued, "that Heureaux was sending men to Cuba to kill me, but I knew nothing whatever regarding the plot to kill him. I had no connection and have no connection with the Ramon Caceres who did the shooting.

"I do not believe that the United States will interfere with my Government of Santo Domingo, which will be a Government peaceful and helpful to all, for the United States did not interfere with the Government of Heureaux, who robbed and murdered for fourteen years."

Gen. Jiminez admits that he has often been to the United States incognito, but says he has not had interviews with official persons. He considers that there is no need of promoting expeditions to land in Santo Domingo, as already there are a thousand men waiting for him, a force which he deems quite sufficient for his purposes.

Referring to the future relations of Santo Domingo with the United States, he expressed a desire to be on friendly terms with Washington, and said he believed he could count upon American sympathy. Gomez he referred to as "esteemed by all classes of Dominicans, but not sought for as President." The people of Santo Domingo, he declared, are impetuous, and are urging him to come to them at once, but for a time he prefers delay, as "each day is worth a battle won."

BURIAL OF HEUREAUX.

Diplomatic and Consular Body at the Funeral—Cruiser New Orleans Has Arrived.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 4.—Solemn funeral services in memory of President Heureaux, who was assassinated at Moca July 26, were held in the cathedral here to-day. The diplomatic and Consular body was present.

The news from the interior indicates that tranquillity prevails, though troops have been sent to Moca in pursuit of the assassins.

The United States cruiser New Orleans arrived here to-day from Newport, R. I., which port she left July 29 under orders to come here and protect American interests in case of an outbreak.

HAITIAN ISSUE NOT SETTLED.

American Minister Hints that the Situation Is Serious.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 4.—The issue arising over the recent invasion of the American Legation here by armed police who were seeking to arrest M. Du Vivier, the newspaper man, has not been definitely settled.

It is understood that the American Minister, William F. Powell, will demand full reparation for the outrage. Mr. Powell, when interrogated to-day, declined to go into particulars, but said the situation was serious.

ENGLAND'S TRANSVAAL POLICY.

Denied that Joseph Chamberlain Is Renewing His Warrings.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The stories published in New York of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, renewing his warrings with President Krüger and the British Cabinet's approval of such action, are evidently baseless, as Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a joint inquiry as to the effect which the new franchise proposal of the Transvaal Government will have on the position of the Uitlanders was only presented to the Transvaal Government Wednesday, and the latter is still considering its acceptance.

PRETORIA, Aug. 4.—Herr Fisher, the Special Agent of the Orange Free State, has arrived here to confer with the Transvaal Government, presumably with the view of the altered situation resulting from the message of the British Secretary of State of the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, regarding the appointment of a joint commission to inquire into the effect which the new franchise proposals of the Transvaal Government will have on the position of the Uitlanders.

Herr Fischer has already seen President Krueger, and the former's peaceful views inspire confidence. The Volksraad has postponed consideration of the report of the Dynamite Commission in order to permit the company to consult the European Directors.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 4.—In the House of Assembly to-day Mr. Cecil Rhodes expressed a belief that the Transvaal difficulty would be "overcome in a few months and without a shot being fired, owing to the mutual moderation displayed." He predicted that capital would then flow freely.

The Transvaal Conspiracy Cases.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, who furnishes evidence of the attempts of the Transvaal Government agents in the recent conspiracy case to manufacture testimony implicating the British Government and the South African League, says:

"President Krüger's son, who is the head of the Secret Service Department, tried to induce one of the witnesses for the prosecution to do his utmost to prove the case to be one of conspiracy on the part of the British Government, as that would strengthen Mr. Krüger's hands. This was on the very eve of the Bloemfontein conference."

Emperor William's Trip to England.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "I learn that the real reason why Emperor William did not go to Cowes was the acute state of the Transvaal question. The letter delivered yesterday (Thursday) to the Queen at Osborne House by Lieut. Freiherr von Stromback explains this, repeats the Emperor's regrets, and contains a promise to visit her Majesty during the Autumn.

"The visit will probably occur near the end of September, after the Kaiser has welcomed the Czar to Germany. There is some talk of a previous meeting between the Prince of Wales and Emperor William at the Empress Frederick's castle, near Homburg."

Germans to Build a Korean Railroad.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to the National Zeitung from Korea says the Government of that country has granted a concession to a German syndicate to build a railroad from Seoul, the capital, to Gensan, in Broughton Bay, on the west coast of Korea.

Mr. Croker Returning on the St. Paul.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 4.—Richard Croker will be among the passengers on the American Line steamer St. Paul, which is scheduled to sail from this port to-morrow for New York.

Heat Causes Fire in Celluloid Factory.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The intense heat to-day caused a fire in a celluloid factory, which was totally destroyed. Three firemen and a workman were injured.

British Appropriation Bill.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—In the House of Commons this evening the Appropriation bill passed the first reading.

ANXIETY ABOUT SAMOAN ISSUE.

The Tardiness of the Joint Commission in Coming Away Leads to Some Uneasiness.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The non-arrival of the Samoan Commission is beginning to attract attention in official quarters, as it is thought some new complication may have arisen in Samoa to keep the commission there. The last report was that the party would leave Apia on July 18, and if this had been carried out the commission would have been due in San Francisco before the present time. As the bulk of the natives were disarmed there is little prospect that they could cause serious disorder. Yet in case of renewed trouble between the factions it is believed that the commission would wait until quiet had been restored.

Respecting Consul Osborn assuming the duties of the Chief Justice of Samoa, it is understood here that he had the support of the Germans, as the latter, while strongly opposed to Chief Justice Chambers, at no time made a point against Consul Osborn's part in the Samoan difficulties.

The State Department is still in ignorance of the manner in which Consul Osborn came to be made Acting Chief Justice, in view of the vigorous contention by Herr Solf, the President of the Municipal Council, that he was entitled to the succession. A long report on the proceedings of the Samoan Commission has been submitted by Mr. Tripp, the United States Commissioner and President of the commission, but coming by mail, it is of date a month back, and does not bring the history of events down to the breach between Chief Justice Chambers and the commission.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

The Inter-Parliamentary Conference Favors the Immunity Rule.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 4.—At to-day's session of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference a motion of Messrs. Samuel J. Barrows of Boston and Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis in favor of the immunity of private property at sea, was unanimously adopted. Their action was suggested by President McKinley's reference to the subject in a message to Congress.

The Conference closed its session this evening, after the delegates had unanimously agreed to accept an invitation to hold next year's conference in Paris.

DREYFUS TRIAL REGULATIONS.

The Court-Martial Will Be Held in a Magnificent Hall.

RENNES, Aug. 4.—Owing to the active newspaper campaign against holding the Dreyfus court-martial in the insanitary Salle de la Manutention, the authorities have decided to hold the trial in the Lycée, where a magnificent hall is available.

Officers here who do not belong to the garrison have been ordered to depart by to-morrow, and the officers of the garrison have been ordered to return to-morrow.

The first session of the court is expected to be short. After reading the report of Major Carriere, who represents the Government, the court will adjourn to allow the defense time to study the secret dossier. The trial is expected to be resumed Wednesday or Thursday.

ENGLISH POLO PLAYER KILLED.

J. W. Drybrough Clashed with an American, Receiving Fatal Injuries.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—J. W. Drybrough, one of the best polo players in England, died this morning as a result of an accident sustained yesterday afternoon during a polo tournament at Rugby. He was playing in the semi-final game, and had only commenced a few minutes when he and an American gentleman, named MacKay, collided. Both ponies fell and rolled over the players. Mr. MacKay was unhurt, but Mr. Drybrough, who was suffering from concussion and fracture of the skull, expired to-day without having regained consciousness.

Mr. MacKay is a native of Wisconsin. He was formerly a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and has been living near Leamington for a number of years. He is well known in hunting and polo circles.

THE SPAIN OF THE FUTURE.

Duke of Tetuan Says the Country Must Regain Its Prestige.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—The Duke of Tetuan, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has arrived at San Sebastian. He will visit the Queen Regent, and will then go to Zaraus, three miles west of San Sebastian, to see Marshal Martinez de Campos.

The Duke of Tetuan says he will continue to support the Government, which he considers indispensable to the reorganization of the country. He has been convinced during his stay abroad, he declares, of the necessity for Spain to recover her prestige. He believes that more must be done to give satisfaction to the country. Spain must make sacrifices, especially to put the Canaries, Balearics, and Ceuta in a state of defense, or else she will lose them in the event of a conflagration between the powers.

Regarding The Hague conference, he considers the results secured as rather of moral than material force. He does not believe that Gen. Weyler is disposed to employ illicit proceedings.

Gen. Weyler has gone to San Sebastian. A number of Generals and other officers bade him farewell at the railway station, and his train left amid shouts of "Vive Spain," "Vive Weyler," and "Vive the Army."

Treaty with France Endangered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Recent information received here is to the effect that the Franco-American treaty is in rather a precarious condition, owing to the opposition developed among the French agricultural elements. While the indications are that the French Government will be able to secure majorities if an issue is made on the treaty, the unexpected violence of the opposition gives cause for much solicitude among those instrumental in bringing about the arrangement.

Society Events at Cowes.

COWES, Aug. 4.—The Prince of Wales, Mrs. George Kepel, and others took tea this afternoon on board the Iverna, John Jameson's yacht, from whose deck they witnessed the town regatta. This evening the Prince of Wales gave a dinner on board the royal yacht Osborne.

The Grave of John Paul Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The search by Americans for the grave of John Paul Jones in Paris has aroused much interest among Englishmen, who wish the bones of America's first Admiral recovered. He is thought of as a hero in England as well as in America.

Wellington Island Sale Denied.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Santiago (Chile) correspondent of The Times says there is absolutely no foundation for the report of the sale of Wellington Island to the United States.

Ex-Bishop of Bangor Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Rev. D. L. Lloyd, at one time Bishop of Bangor, is dead. He resigned his See, recently, owing to ill health.

Ruling on Consolidation Tax.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—At the request of Secretary of State McDonough the Attorney General has rendered an opinion that no tax can legally be levied on the consolidation of a foreign and domestic corporation; in case where two domestic corporations consolidate then a tax can be levied. The refusal of the Central New York and Western Railroad Company and the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company to pay taxes amounting to $11,000 upon consolidation with other roads gave rise to the demand for an opinion on the question.

Whaling Captain Dies at Fayal.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 4.—A cablegram from Fayal announces the death of Capt. M. V. B. Millard of the whaling bark A. R. Tucker on July 18. Capt. Millard was a well-known Atlantic, arctic, and Hudson Bay whaleman.

Drowned Girl Unidentified.

The body of the girl found floating in the North River at the foot of Seventeenth Street Thursday morning remains at the Morgue unidentified. Coroner's Physician Williams performed an autopsy on the body yesterday. He believes the girl was standing on a boat or dock and had a fainting spell, and fell into the river.

BID FOR KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Robert Blei Reported to be Negotiating for the Theatre.

It was rumored last night that Robert Blei, the Western vaudeville manager, had put in a bid for Koster & Bial's Theatre, and that the deal would be closed very soon.

Mr. Blei is an owner of extensive theatrical enterprises in Chicago and other cities of the Middle West. If he obtains the theatre, the old name will be retained and the policy of the house will remain much the same as at present.

YACHTING MEN IN A PLAY.

The Larchmont Club Is to Give "As You Like It."

The Larchmont Yacht Club will give a performance of "As You Like It" on Aug. 24, with Joseph Haworth, who is arranging the affair, as Orlando. Proceeds from the entertainment will be given to St. John's Church at Larchmont, and the ladies connected with the church are assisting in making the play a success. Mr. Haworth has enlisted the services of several prominent actors and actresses for the cast.

The veranda of the clubhouse at Larchmont is to be used as a stage, and the audience is to occupy the lawn, which has a seating capacity of 2,000.

DOROTHY MORTON'S TROUBLES.

Examined Before Referee Crane in Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Miss Dorothy Morton, an opera singer, appeared before Royal S. Crane, Referee in Bankruptcy, yesterday and was examined in the proceedings which she has brought to be adjudged a bankrupt. Miss Morton, who filed her petition under the name of Elizabeth Macarty, swore to the following:

Elizabeth Macarty, being duly sworn, says that she is the petitioner in the above entitled proceedings and resides at 1,448 Broadway, (Vendome Hotel;) that she is without means or property of any description and cannot obtain the means to pay court, referee, or counsel fees required in the ordinary bankruptcy proceedings, and therefore respectfully prays the Court to permit her to file a petition and proceed without payment of fees, pursuant to the provision in that regard and contained in the bankruptcy act.

Her largest creditors are Lord & Taylor, to whom she owes $351 for dry goods; Richard K. Fox, $450 for printing, and George Plis of Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, $350 for groceries. Her total liabilities amount to $3,076, and her assets consist only of clothing, which is exempt, and two pawn tickets for diamond rings. Representatives of Richard K. Fox and George Plis were the only creditors that appeared at the examination.

Miss Morton said that for a season of about thirty weeks she was prima donna of "The Geisha," and during that time had drawn a salary of $150 a week. She had spent every cent of it, however, she said.

Fourteenth Street Theatre Opening.

The regular season of the Fourteenth Street Theatre opens Monday, Aug. 28, when a new melodrama by J. K. Tillotson, entitled "A Young Wife," will be produced. The cast will include J. H. Gilmour, Theodore Roberts, Frank Losee, P. A. Anderson, Claude Gillingwater, John L. Wooderson, Harry Buckhardt, Richard Quiller, James J. De Barre, Miss Selma Herman, Charlotte Crane, Sydney Cowell, Margaret Dale, Owen and Alma Earle. The play is in four acts, with the scenes laid in this city and on Long Island.

To Give Mr. Broadhurst's Farce.

The company which has played "Why Smith Left Home" in London will sail for New York on the St. Paul to-day. Mr. Broadhurst's farce has made a hit on the other side. The company comprises Maclyn Arbuckle, George Barnum, Fred W. Peters, Matt Snyder, Walter Thomas, Marion Giroux, Annie Yeamans, Dorothy Usner, Gertrude Roosevelt, Rose Snyder, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, and Madge Carlisle. The company will open the season at the Madison Square Theatre on Sept. 2.

To Give "Osmund and Ursyne" Here.

"Osmund and Ursyne," John Oliver Hobbs's new play, will be presented at a matinée in November in this city, by arrangement with Charles Frohman. Franklin H. Sargent has secured the American rights. The printed form of the play appeared in Lady Randolph Churchill's review, and the copyright performance was given in England by George Alexander.

Miss Atalie Claire's Engagement.

Hurtig & Seamon have engaged Miss Atalie Claire for their latest show, "A Social Maid." It will be remembered that while Miss Claire was playing an engagement with Miss Lillian Russell at the Casino, she aroused the envy of the star owing to the great amount of flowers given to her at every appearance.

Hot Weather Kills London Theatricals

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The hot weather has killed theatricals here. There is nothing new, and everything is quiet. "El Capitan," "Pinafore," and "The Belle of New York" are only doing a fair business.

T. B. F.

Miss Electa Gifford a Prima Donna.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A dispatch received from Paris states that Miss Electa Gifford of Chicago has been engaged as prima donna at the Amsterdam Opera.

HARPMAKER BRUNO DEAD.

One of the Very Few Manufacturers of the Instrument in This Country.

Rocco Bruno, who died on Wednesday at his residence, which was also his workshop, at 725 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, was a well-known manufacturer of harps, and one of a very few members of his craft in New York. The instrument is the least in demand of any, being expensive, difficult to play, and requiring a most correct ear to keep in tune. Authorities in the musical trade say Bruno's harps were scarcely excelled by any in this country. His death was caused by a stroke of paralysis. He was fifty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and ten children.

Rocco Bruno, in his native town, near Naples, learned something of the harp by breaking one up and attempting to put the pieces together again. Armed only with this scant knowledge he came to New York thirty years ago, and started to teach himself the trade, working, those who knew him say, day and night until finally he produced his first harp twenty-five years ago. He was then the second man to manufacture the instrument in this country. From 57 Crosby Street, where he began work, he moved to Marion Street, and thence, after several other changes, to 877 Broome Street, where he remained fifteen years. He moved to Brooklyn in June of this year.

Gradually he built up a trade, until he and his instruments became well known to musicians. He made a single-action instrument designed for solo and traveling performers. Three sons of the dead man will continue the business. One of them, Joseph, is a harp soloist.

FUNERAL OF JOHN KELLY.

Men Prominent in Politics and Other Walks of Life to Attend.

The funeral of "Smiling" John Kelly will be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street. The Rev. Fathers Taylor and Gilmartin will officiate. The pall bearers will be Arthur F. Bowers, James R. Keene, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Anthony N. Brady, John E. McDonald, ex-Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes, David Gideon, and City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan. A costly mausoleum is now being erected in the Kelly plot in Calvary Cemetery, and for this reason the body will be placed in the public vault until November.

It is expected that all the prominent politicians of the Democratic Party now in the city will attend the funeral services. The Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society will attend in a body, as will delegations from other Democratic organizations.

Doctor Dies from Too Much Chloral.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4.—Dr. C. W. Adams, a prominent physician, who was one of the founders of the University Medical College of this city and for five years Dean of the Faculty, died on the street to-night from an overdose of chloral taken at his office.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The news of the last two days comes almost entirely from the suburbs. The uncomfortable weather has driven the majority of men out of town, and the usual week-end parties are being held at nearly all of the near resorts. Golf is still flourishing everywhere, and yesterday, and in fact during the week, there was some spirited playing at the Garden City links, and these games were well attended by that part of Long Island society which has not gone to the seaside and many New Yorkers. The cotillion at Meadowmere at Southampton, given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, was followed by a cakewalk, in which nearly all the guests joined. The cakewalk was first introduced into general society at Southampton, and it has flourished there every Summer. Dances have been given at the old Pavilion Hotel building at Islip. This evening, among other events, there will be a dance at the Westhampton Country Club, and a catboat race in the afternoon.

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All English society and some Americans are at Cowes. The dinner to the Prince of Wales on the Castellane yacht is said to have been a magnificent affair. Mr. Eugene Higgins is at Cowes with the Varuna, and the Anthony Drexels, as stated yesterday, have the famous castle of Lord Ampthill, which joins Osborne, the Summer residence of Queen Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel have had large parties on the yacht White Heather during the Cowes week. Mrs. Arthur Paget, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, and Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt are also at Cowes for the regattas.

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The St. Louis and the Campania, arriving this morning, bring many New Yorkers to their native shores. On the Campania's list are Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. Thomas D. Stokes, and the Misses Stokes, G. A. Carnochan, Ogden Mills, the Baroness de Pallandt, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sherman, and Mrs. F. R. Rives. It is understood that Mrs. Ogden Mills remains in England on account of the continued ill-health of her sister, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck. On the St. Louis are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Crosby, F. B. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. C. Du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. George Lord Day, Col. and Mrs. James Elverson, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Penrose.

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The Etruria, which sails this morning has booked Samuel Betts, Miss Helen Babcock, Arthur P. Coates, George E. Dodge, and Mrs. E. T. Minturn. On the Touraine are Charles Alan and the Baron de Batz.

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It was a wise decision on the part of the Governors of the Newport Casino to substitute a weekly dance on Thursday night this season for the semi-weekly ones of Monday and Friday nights which for so many Summers were the custom. There is an unwritten law among the ultra-fashionables of Newport that one must not attend the Casino dance until the last week in July, and as this is the period at which the large dinners of the season begin, the result has been during the past three or four Summers that these dances have been more and more slimly attended, even during August, when fashion has set its cachet upon them. Then, too, the numbers of dances that are given in private houses in ordinary seasons obviate the necessity of a general dance. The Thursday night dance—for the provincial title "hop" has properly become obsolete at Newport, as it should elsewhere—is evidently to be a feature of the season, and even those giving dinners on that night now arrange if possible to attend this dance with their guests.

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The Casino dance gives the one opportunity to the townspeople of Newport and the visitors from Jamestown, Providence, and the Pier, who may not have friends in the swim, to see the much-talked-of belles and beaux, maids and matrons, of Newport fashionable society en grande tenue and at close range. As a result the small galleries which surround the ugly ballroom of the Casino are crowded on the nights of the dance with spectators at $1 a head, who bring needed revenues to the Casino coffers, who study with curious interest the personalities and particularly the gowns of the women, and who are not sparing in their comments upon the dancers and their costumes. The dance also affords an opportunity for the members of the different sets, for be it known that there are no less than six well-defined sets among the well-placed people of Newport this Summer, to meet on common ground. There gather the young and old unattached men, bachelors, widowers, and divorcés, who come to Newport every Summer for a round of dinners and luncheons, to devote themselves to those who they think will be most likely to entertain them, and especially to those whose cards are out for some coming function. There assemble the older matrons, armed with lorgnettes, to sit along the walls and discuss the qualifications of the younger men for matrimony and dinners. There go the younger girls to enjoy the dance and to meet the younger men, and thither repair the younger matrons to vie with each other in their gowns and jewels. It is a curious and almost unique event, and were its atmosphere and opportunities thoroughly understood a Newport Casino dance in the season would attract visitors from all over the country.

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It is a little too early yet in the season for the women to appear in their most gorgeous gowns, but the dressing on Thursday night was exceptionally good. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. George De Forest wore the most stunning gowns of the evening. Mrs. Fish led all the rest with a remarkable gown of scarlet completely covered with spangles, and very close fitting. When she danced her long train under the electric lights made a remarkable effect. Mrs. Travers was in a most becoming gown of black, which fitted her to perfection, and in her hair were the two black wings which she so much affects. Mrs. Ladenburg was in pink and white, and Mrs. Whitney in white, trimmed with blue and silver. The prettiest woman in the room was undoubtedly Mrs. Leslie Cotton, who has recently returned from Europe after a three years' stay, and who bids fair to be the belle among the younger matrons at Newport this Summer. Of the men the young Earl of Yarmouth was the most in demand and danced continuously.

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The White Squadron sailed away from Newport yesterday to Bar Harbor. The departure of the warships made as little stir in Newport society as did their arrival. The lack of attention paid to the fleet, and especially to its officers, by Newport hosts and hostesses, is not at all creditable to the latter, and recalls Kipling's famous lines—

It's Tommy this, and Tommy that,
And Tommy go away;
But it's thank you, Mister Atkins,
When the band begins to play.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—By long odds the largest social function of the season was to-day given by Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore in the form of a reception, for which over 600 cards were sent out. The reception was one of those delightful events of seasons past, which were so fashionable before the days of fads, which are being introduced daily by the cottagers. Senator and Mrs. Wetmore were assisted in receiving their guests by their daughters from 5 to 7 o'clock. The extensive lawns of the estate were covered with lawn furniture and easy chairs, while tents and umbrellas were placed about for serving buffet lunch. Wherever the guests strolled, whether through the various halls or rooms of Chateau sur Mer, or on the lawn, or in the tents, they were confronted by tasteful arrangements produced by groupings of handsome plants. The broad piazzas were decorated with a profusion of hydranges flowers, beyond which could be seen the tents erected on the lawn. Vases of choice flowers were distributed through the several rooms of the cottage and the drawing room where the guests were received. Orchestras were on the piazza and the lawn. To name the guests would be to publish the list of members of the Summer colony and their guests. Including many of the officers from the North Atlantic Squadron, the training and torpedo stations, the War College, and Fort Adams, and Congressman Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Henderson, and Congressmen Bull and Capron. The young people could not resist the music, and danced informally on the lawn.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave their first social function this afternoon on the steam yacht Nourmahal, which was decorated with plants and flowers in the saloon and on the spar deck. The guests were Senator Depew, Miss Cram, Max Muller, J. E. Postlewaite, Miss Elsie French, Winfield Scott, Fernando Yznaga, Col. George R. Fearing, Potter Palmer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest, E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, William Kissam Vanderbilt, Honore Palmer, Mrs. John R. Drexel, William R. Travers, Hugh Nelson, and Harry Lehr.

Congressman Henderson took a spin this morning over the twelve-mile drive with Herbert Radcliffe of Boston. Mr. Radcliffe drove his chestnut mare Gertie, which has a record of 2:17, in a pneumatic-tired wagon.

The cottagers are to have amateur theatricals at the Casino, and the talent among them should insure a good performance, as was the case some three years ago, when the young people gave a clever performance at The Breakers. Mrs. John Clinton Gray is at the head of the movement, and the play, a comedy, will be given at the Casino Theatre during the first week in September. Just who is to take part is not fully known, as the affair is being well guarded from the cottagers until the entire cast is selected. The Earl of Yarmouth, who has decided to remain here for the balance of the season, and who is a capital elocutionist and amateur actor, has been cast for the "leads," and it is reported that Miss Hunter, a very clever amateur actress, will play opposite to the Earl. Miss Little, another talented amateur, will most likely be in the cast, and probably Miss French and Miss Edith Clapp, whose amateur performances in the past are well known.

During the yacht races to-morrow W. K. Vanderbilt will entertain a large number of guests on the Valiant, Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will similarly entertain on the Narada, and on the Sultana Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will entertain the judges of the Newport Yacht Racing Association and but a few guests, as the Saltana will be used as the judges' boat. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will take a party out on the Nourmahal. Commodore J. P. Morgan is expected from New York with a party of guests on the Corsair.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden gave her first large dinner at Fairlawn this evening, at which thirty-six guests were present. The table measured 26 by 18 feet, and the handsome silver service of the Burden household was used for the occasion. The dinner was one of the largest of the season, and is but a forerunner of several other similar affairs to be given by Mrs. Burden. After dinner there was informal dancing in the ballroom.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Chief of Staff of Admiral Sampson, entertained at luncheon on the flagship New York.

The Hon. Lispenard Stewart, who has been entertaining very extensively this season, gave a dinner at White Lodge this evening with music for young people. All the buds of the season were present.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a large dinner party at the Breakers to-night.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons entertained at dinner at the Carey Villa.

To-morrow promises to be very busy socially, as cards are out for various functions which will keep the cottagers on the go all the forenoon, afternoon, and evening, when Mrs. Drexel will give one of her series of four musicales.

Two pretty sights were seen on the avenue this morning. The first being Miss Daisy Post spinning along to Bailey's Beach with a party of friends in her automobile, and passing every other vehicle going in the same direction. The manipulating of the machine was perfect. Close behind Miss Post and her merry party was G. P. Messervey driving a pair of high steppers in tandem with a lady on the box seat, and like many other ladies driving or riding yesterday, her identity was hidden by the use of a heavy veil. Close by was little Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who drove in a basket phaeton.

F. O. Bach has taken to the automobile and was in the procession of automobiles seen on the avenue during the forenoon. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier have received their automobile and used it for the first time to-day.

Casino registers include George H. Tinkham, F. E. Johnson, J. F. Brady, A. Thornton Arms, and James A. Brudent.

An interesting tennis match was played on the Casino court this morning between Col. Astor, Charles Potter, the Earl of Yarmouth, and George S. Scott.

The new squash court at the Casino has opened and is much in demand. The first players being Payne Whitney against Tom Pettitt.

A. A. Addison of Washington is registered at the Cliffs Hotel.

Bishop Courtney will officiate at All Saints' Memorial Chapel to-morrow, and the Rev. George William Douglass of Grace Church, New York, at Emanuel Church.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard have decided to take a cottage here for the rest of the season.

Mrs. Admiral Baldwin has gone to the White Mountains, and will probably remain throughout August.

James A. Brudcut of New York is a guest at the Breakers.

In yachting circles it is reported that the thirty-footer Raccoon has been purchased by John R. Drexel, owner of the Sultana.

C. Carroll, son of ex-Gov. Carroll of Maryland, is visiting friends here.

Peter Cooper Hewitt, James T. Woodward, and H. D. Cleveland have returned from New York.

James Gerard and F. L. V. Hoppin are the guests of Mrs. Burke-Roche at Elm Court.

Meredith Haire is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., are visiting Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, 3d, are the guests of Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske.

Mrs. Maud Spencer Ledyard has sold her cottage at Catherine and Ayrault Streets to Mrs. E. D. Forester.

The steam yacht Valiant has returned from New York.

Paul d'Hauteville has gone to Bar Harbor for a visit.

Registered at the Aquideneck are S. R. Rosengarten, Walter C. Douglass, F. Ellis, and Jean Ellis of Philadelphia, and Miss L. Martin, Miss M. J. Dyer, Miss M. L. Wilbar, Carl Marwig, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bailey of New York.

The novelty of the season among the cottagers will be given by Mrs. Burke-Roche during the latter part of the month. The function will be for young people, and under tents on the lawn, providing the weather is clear. The grounds will be brilliantly illuminated, and a cotillion and dancing on a platform will follow the dinner. Later Mrs. Burke-Roche will give a similar entertainment for the older set, at which a number of novelties will be introduced, including readings by a Shakespearean reader of note. Mrs. Burke-Roche entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer have arrived on the steam yacht May.

BAR HARBOR'S COACHING PARADE.

Well-Known People in Line—A Bicycle Tea by Mr. Meserole.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—The chief interest to-day centered in the coaching parade, which occured this afternoon. The drive was around the ocean front with a stop for refreshments at the tea house. Among the coaches in line were those of R. Hall McCormick, J. C. Mercer Biddle, S. Megargee Wright, and J. L. Ketterlinus. Mr. McCormick's guests were Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell, and Mrs. C. W. Bergner. On Mr. Biddle's coach were Mrs. Henry Whelen, Miss Jessica Davis, Miss Frances Hinkle, Gist Blair, and Dr. Orkille Horwitz. Mr. Wright had with him Miss Munnikhuysen, Miss Mae Conover, Benjamin Chew, Reginald Johnson, and Mrs. Wright. With Mr. Ketterlinus were Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Allison, Miss Seely, Montgomery Sellers, and Mrs. Ketterlinus.

A pleasant affair was the bicycle tea given at the tea house to-day by Mr. Meserole of New York. Those present were Mrs. F. V. Meserole, Mrs. Garretson, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Beales, Mrs. J. A. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Livingston, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Reuben Hert, the Misses Patterson, Miss Woodville, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Miss Townsend, Mrs. Barnwell, Mr. McCormick, Miss Whitney, the Misses McCormick, Mrs. Godwin De Castro, Miss Godwin, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Matthews, J. B. Henderson, Jr., Richard Sears, Mr. Cary, Mrs. A. Vanneet, C. C. Chilton, the Misses Seely, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. F. Ellis, Miss Lawson, Mrs. Crosby, Miss Willard, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Bridgham, Mr. and Mrs. Pruyn, Mrs. and Miss Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Davies, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Dana, Miss K. V. R. Berry, Miss Garrettson, Mrs. J. D. Livingston, Miss Robinson, and Miss Strickland.

Automobiles and the Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The project of using automobiles for mail collection is under consideration by William G. Edens, Assistant Superintendent of the Free Delivery Division of the Post Office Department, who has studied the subject in Cleveland, Buffalo, and other cities. He left to-day for Chicago. Mr. Edens learns that no manufacturer of automobiles will take orders with a guarantee to deliver the machines at a stated time. The demand from private individuals is now greater than the supply.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S
for AUGUST *the* GREAT
FICTION NUMBER
is the best one ever published

"A more attractive specimen of this famous annual production was never offered to those who love good literature."—*The Boston Journal.*

"The illustrations in colors by W. Glackens for a story and a poem seem to us to surpass anything of the sort hitherto published in an American Magazine. As for the frontispiece, with its generous margin of plate paper, it is nothing less than an unqualified triumph."—*New York Tribune.*

"A superb example of magazine making."—*The Philadelphia Call.*

"Remarkable color printing."—*Book News.*

SHORT STORIES
RICHARD HARDING DAVIS
THOMAS NELSON PAGE
HENRY VAN DYKE

A NEW KIND OF STORY, about the hunting instinct, by ERNEST SETON THOMPSON, author of "*Wild Animals I have Known.*"

A HUMOROUS STORY (about "O'Connor") by WILLIAM MAYNADIER BROWNE.

A STORY OF NEW YORK ITALIAN LIFE, by ALBERT W. VORSE.

ALL OF THESE STORIES are richly illustrated, including *10 pictures in color*—CLARK, YOHN, GLACKENS, CHRISTY, KELLER and THOMPSON.

Robert Louis Stevenson's LETTERS in this number should be read by all who ever read his books. They arouse in the reader, says *The New York Tribune*, "a new delight in and respect for their author's sweet, whimsical and courageous nature."

Previous *Fiction* SCRIBNERS have run *out of print within ten days.* Therefore buy at once. For sale everywhere twenty-five cents. *Look for* PARRISH'S *cover* in GOLD and SEVEN COLORS.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. W. W. Parker.

Dr. W. W. Parker died at his residence in Richmond, Va., late Thursday night, aged seventy-five years. During the civil war he commanded the celebrated Parker Battery, of the Confederate service. He was Captain, surgeon, and chaplain of his battery, and the man of whom Gen. Stephen D. Lee said: "He could outcut, outpray, and outfight any man in the Confederate Army."

Obituary Notes.

PETER DEPUY, a wealthy banker and merchant of Nunda, N. Y., died there yesterday morning at the age of seventy-five years.

WILLIAM MCCARTHY, a well-known resident of Jersey City, died at his home, 947 Summit Avenue, on Thursday from apoplexy. He was born in Dublin in 1843 and came to this country when a boy. He established himself in the butcher business in Washington Market and became wealthy. He leaves eleven sons and four daughters.

GEORGE T. SUTTON died at his home, 293 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was born in Dutchess County in 1821, and was engaged in

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

United States
Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
35 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo
Railway Company

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 6, 24, 42, 45, 49, 50, 61, 80, 100, 115, 175, 197, 211, 217, 221, 234, 295, 300, 324, 393, 405, 455, 559, 734, 749, 778, 790, 827, 883, 935, 936, 939, 1057, 1060, 3071, 1061, 1190, 1255, 1515, 1516, 1557, 1592, 1599, 1702, 1709, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1899, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

N. B. MONEYED MEN,
the manufacturing of matches pays 100%. I am the only one outside of the combine that can and will learn you the business from A to Z. Address FINANCE, Box 197, Times Office.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$7,600,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.
Dated 1899. Due March 1st, 1949.
Interest payable March 1st and September 1st.
COUPON BONDS OF THE DENOMINATION OF $1,000, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTERING THE PRINCIPAL.

Amount Authorized . . . $25,000,000
Amount Outstanding . . . 7,800,000
(of which $200,000 are held in Company's treasury).

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

These bonds are secured by an absolute First Mortgage upon about 282 miles of railroad extending from Morton, Minn., to Watertown, S. D.; Winthrop, Minn., to New Ulm, and the railroad now in course of construction extending from New Ulm south to Storm Lake, Iowa, and by mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, subject to $10,000,000 prior lien bonds. Of the amount authorized $10,000,000 can only be issued to retire the prior lien bonds at maturity, and $7,200,000 are reserved to be issued for future requirements under careful restrictions, as provided by the terms of the mortgage.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co., upon completion of the road from New Ulm south, will own and operate 638 miles of railroad, extending from Minneapolis, Minn., to Watertown, S. D., to Angus, Iowa, and to Storm Lake, Iowa. The Company also owns 18 miles of railroad extending from East Minneapolis to White Bear Lake Junction, which is leased to the St. Paul & Duluth, and a line from Albert Lea, Minn., to the Iowa State Line, leased to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern. The terminal property of the Company at Minneapolis is ample and extremely valuable. The physical condition of the property of the Company is excellent, and the road is operated at a high standard of efficiency, the average train load in 1898 being 201 tons.

Net earnings for 1898 were	$1,096,825
It is conservatively estimated that the 140 miles of road now being constructed will increase the net earnings	200,000
Total estimated net	$1,296,825
Total charges	892,540
Surplus	$404,285

FOR EIGHT MONTHS FROM JULY 1ST, 1898, TO FEBRUARY 28TH, 1899, THE NET EARNINGS ON THE SAME MILEAGE HAVE INCREASED $46,906 OVER THE SAME PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR.

The Company paid dividends at the rate of 5% per annum for a number of years on its $2,500,000 First Preferred stock, which was retired on June 1st, 1899, and at the rate of 3% to 4% on its Second Preferred stock of $4,000,000. At present dividends at the rate of 5% per annum are being paid upon the $4,000,000 Preferred stock outstanding.

HAVING SOLD $6,000,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS, WE OFFER THE REMAINING $1,600,000 AT 98 AND INTEREST IN LOTS TO SUIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 9th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.)
1 sh. Consolidated Gas Co.
8 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
1 sh. New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
1 sh. Northern Pacific R. R. preferred.
8 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. Prefd.
3 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. common.
8 shs. Washington Trust Co.
8 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co. of N. Y.
2 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
1 sh. Hocking Valley R. R. Prefd.
8 shs. St. Paul & Duluth R. R. Prefd.
8 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
(BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.)
1,000 shs. East Tenn., Vir. and Georgia R. R. common.
100 shs. Lou., New Albany & Chic. Ry. common.
15 shs. Putnam Gravel Co.
200 shs. Mo., Kansas and Texas R. R. common.
$300 Colorado Midland Ry. 4 p. c. Scrip.
6 shs. Colorado Midland Ry. Prefd.
14 shs. Colorado Midland Ry. common.
$17.07 Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe Old Stock Scrip.
16 shs. Lake Shore Traffic.
45 shs. Grand Junction Elec. and Man'f'g Co.
4,000 shs. Cumberland Mining and Smelting Co.
300 shs. Bi-Metallic Mining and Milling Co.
12 shs. Kzukuuna Water Power.
4,000 shs. Lenhi Placer Mining Co.
$100 United States 4 p. c. Coupon Bd., Apl., 1895, Coupon.
9,444 shs. Virginia M. Consid. Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Mollie Gibson Consid. Mining and Milling Co.
230 shs. General Traction Co. Limited.
40,000 shs. Mineral Farm Consolidated Mining Co.
250 shs. Standard Steel and Iron Co.
1,100 shs. Virginia M. Consolidated Mining Co.
75 shs. Calumet Coal and Impt. Co.
2,500 shs. Argentum Juniata Mining Co.
(FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.)
50 shs. Phenix Insurance Co.
$2,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
3 shs. Trust Co. of America.
38 shs. Natl. Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
5 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
20 shs. Music Hall Company of N. Y.
140 shs. Knickerbocker Real Estate Co.
9 shs. Niagara Junction Ry. Co. Prefd.
38 shs. Niagara Development Co. Prefd.
$1,025.88 Niagara Development Co. Interest Scrip.
500 shs. Denver Union Water Co. Prefd.
$9,000 Verdigris Valley, Independence & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 People's Brewing Co. of Trenton, N. J., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Fourth National Bank.
$11,000 Indiana Natural and Ill. Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. Prefd. (Subscription Receipt.)
10 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John D. Crimmins, Wm. R. Grace, Wm. H. Grahenen, Frank H. Platt, James Roosevelt, Eugene Kelly, George R. Sheldon, Ed. N. Gibbs, Edwin Warfield, Edward Eyre, Henry O. Havemeyer, Elverton R. Chapman, Peter Doelger, Chas. W. Morse, Chas. V. Fornes, Wm. Halls, Jr., Bernard M. Shanley, Frank R. Lawrence, James D. Layng, James Ross Curran.

We desire to buy
Bank of America,
Nat'l Bk. of Republic,
Western Natl. Bank,
Seaboard Nat. Bank.
WE ALSO DEAL IN ALL
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

LOST.—Certificate No. 971 for 100 shares Common Stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. MILLS & ODELL, 2 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 27, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after Aug. 15, 1899, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 31, 1899.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie, Cal.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 2, 1899.
Dividend No. 98, of 10 cents a share, is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, August 24th. Books close August 10th. J. W. PEW, Secretary.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	321	321	321
4th week July	$189,062	$164,351	$194,251
Month	562,576	509,559	535,767
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,952	6,568	6,476
4th week July	$735,000	$609,000	$667,000
Month	2,367,000	2,024,000	2,106,000
From Jan. 1	15,055,363	13,620,012	11,818,694
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	648
4th week July	$104,100	$79,100	$70,000
Month	380,400	321,000	273,900
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
4th week July	$139,332	$129,809	$140,574
Month	472,544	383,204	382,416
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week July	$49,700	$43,424	$29,737
Month	147,361	121,111	87,571
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	657	657	657
4th week July	$70,696	$65,743	$65,114
Month	259,501	217,389	217,567
From Jan. 1	1,849,113	1,645,174	1,535,463
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
4th week July	$15,150	$12,709	$17,063
Month	44,279	44,068	49,642
From Jan. 1	359,845	312,375	288,796
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	32	32	35
4th week July	$13,325	$14,728	$13,005
Month	39,857	42,491	31,357
From Jan. 1	308,053	267,372	201,155
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week July	$115,731	$91,391	$98,792
Month	329,330	263,327	269,045
From Jan. 1	2,045,102	1,910,492	1,901,242
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. CONSOLIDATED—			
Mileage	372	372	372
4th week July	$53,675	$43,370	$47,071
Month	147,361	125,591	124,824
From Jan. 1	940,988	852,899	778,653
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,219	1,219
4th week July	$173,261	$159,139	$153,689
Month	536,123	488,940	442,945
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	366	370
4th week July	$72,264	$48,353	$55,715
Month	221,569	150,682	179,436
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
4th week July	$154,404	$121,123	$27,281
Month	414,966	358,960	56,595
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	331	331	331
4th week July	$25,291	$18,926	$29,332
Month	74,256	60,409	72,746
From Jan 1	462,235	439,555	497,873
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM gross earnings for July—			
Heights	$533,284	$360,434	$471,577
Nassau	174,152	237,412	217,779
Elevated	178,439	137,628	113,489
Total	$885,875	$935,474	$802,845
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for June—			
Gross	$1,765,354	$1,576,710	$1,385,015
Oth. inc.	7,174	4,116	2,666
Total inc.	1,772,529	1,580,826	1,387,681
Op. exp. & tax.	1,256,925	1,187,042	1,000,334
Net income	485,604	393,784	387,347
Prop. exp. to gross	73¼	75¼	72¼
Charges	322,500	327,429	342,501
Surplus	163,104	66,355	44,847
From April 1 to June 30:			
Gross	4,836,414	4,803,131	3,906,084
Total income	4,896,817	4,844,572	3,924,656
Net income	1,374,272	1,385,022	1,024,299
Surplus	406,772	402,734	*3,205
*Deficit.			
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for June—			
Gross	305,999	250,180	228,273
Op. exp	199,008	168,931	176,485
Net	106,991	81,249	51,788
For the fiscal year:			
Gross	3,291,410	3,245,935	2,954,774
Net	1,018,485	1,103,132	911,828

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BINGHAMTON GAS COMPANY for July—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Net earnings	$1,627	$734	$893
Net, (3 months)	5,177	3,604	1,573
DETROIT CITY GAS COMPANY for June—			
Net earnings	13,766	13,165	601
Net, (6 months)	212,639	161,282	51,407
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY for June—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	$296,113	$406,409	$383,132
Op. expenses	222,343	290,708	332,628
Net	73,770	115,701	60,506
Reserve fund	29,115	.....	.....
Balance	44,655	115,701	.....
From May 1 to June 30:			
Gross	600,060	721,505	751,846
Net	139,354	200,206	189,282
Balance	81,124	200,208	
Report of the WAGNER PALACE CAR COMPANY, filed with the State Railroad Commissioners for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	4,062,286	3,681,214	3,488,281
Op. expenses	2,762,192	2,466,531	2,011,947
Net	1,299,094	1,214,683	1,424,334

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS,

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 4	455,758
To date this year	110,401,317
Corresponding date last year	58,725,865

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 4	$1,813,500
To date this year	$809,154,000
Corresponding date last year	$494,129,285

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	1	Kan. City, P. & G.	3
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Morris & Essex	5
Am. Tobacco	2½	National Biscuit	2½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	National Steel	½
Brunswick City	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi. G. W. deb.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Chi. & Northwest	1	Pressed S. Car	1
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¾	St. Paul & Omaha	1¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Continental Tobacco	2¾	U. S. Express	3
Cont. Tobacco pf.	3¾	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	1
Federal Steel	1½		
Hocking Valley pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Coal	5	International Paper	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. Malting pf.	1½	International Silver	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	¾	Manhattan Con.	¾
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	½
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	¾	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	½	N. J. Central	¾
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	½	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pacific Mail	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	St. L. S'w'n	½
Consolidated Gas	3½	Texas & Pacific	¾
Del., Lack. & West.	½	Twin City R. T.	3¾
Ft. W. & Den. City	½	Union Pacific	1
General Electric	¾	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Great Northern pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

K. C., P. & G. 1st	3½	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref.	1
Mo., K. & T. Ext. 6s	2¼	Omaha & St. L. 4s	5

Bonds Declined.

Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s	7½	Int. & G. N. 3d	1½
		Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

While Wall Street waits on to-day's bank statement, magnifying the Clearing House figures into extravagant consequence, no question of doubt or hesitancy appears in any business quarter. Very marked is the illustration which weekly is given in the reports which THE NEW YORK TIMES quotes from the Commercial Agency reviews. Those records point continually one way—to a business situation that can mean nothing else than extending prosperity.

These reviews are of importance, not to be lightly treated as if merely the chronicle of passing trade gossip. They represent painstaking work upon the part of specially equipped investigators. They are no compilation of guesses, but statements of fact gleaned carefully and carefully verified. They are reliable. What is of consequence, too, is that they reflect no partisanship and are apart from speculative influences.

The showing they have been making for weeks and months past of continually extending business activity is a showing which Wall Street cannot long profitably ignore.

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Bear traders worked hard yesterday to force a general reaction in the stock market, but in so far as results went they accomplished little. In those quarters where the pressure was heaviest and most persistent the progress was impeded, but such setbacks as were brought about were insignificant. Wherever the larger interests worked in harmony and with a purpose there was buoyancy. Efforts to break the market and to check it had flimsy foundation. Stories of strikes among railway employes in the West and among coal miners in the East—they carried no confirmation—were circulated to help along the bear campaign. Talk of tight money and a bad bank statement was given much prominence. And although these tales had some little effect in checking outside buying they were given no attention whatever by those stronger financial interests to whom the market's present buoyancy is due.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London traded on both sides of the account in this market yesterday, but the foreign operations were on a very small scale, amounting to less than 5,000 shares in all. The bulk of this was on the buying side. Early cables showed a lower range of prices for Americans, but later there was improvement which led to scattered purchases. To-day and Monday are Stock Exchange holidays in London.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Reviewing the sterling exchange market, Mr. C. Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co., says:

"The decline in exchange, which started on the morning of Friday, July 28, progressed at a rapid rate until last Wednesday afternoon when it came to a temporary stop to resume its downward career again yesterday (Thursday.) To-day it fell still further back to the lowest level of last Wednesday morning. The decline from the highest point of last week, so far, amounts to 1¼@1½c on sight sterling and cables, 1½c on sixty-day sterling, and ¼@5-16 per cent. on francs and reichmarks.

"A decline as rapid and violent as this came somewhat as a surprise, since no conjuncture or event occurred to account for it which did not exist for weeks before. The approach of the export season of grain and cotton and a further slight advance in our money market may account for part but not for all of this decline.

"There is no stringency in our money market; on the contrary, money on time was offered more freely at 4½ per cent. this week than last, while money on call did not average over 4@4½ per cent. We notice, however, that some of our strongest houses have availed themselves of the increased offerings to provide and fortify themselves against a possible stringency later on in the season. This would show that the belief in a money stringency is gaining ground here more and more.

"In Europe the same conditions prevail. In London the private discount rate is now about 3¾ per cent., in Germany 4 per cent., in Switzerland 3½ per cent., in Belgium 3½ per cent., in Paris 2½ per cent., with a rising tendency everywhere. The situation therefore is developing more and more as we outlined it in our review of July 28, and if within the next six weeks we should have to call on Europe for any gold that we might need to help us move our crops exchange might have to go below 4.84 for prime demand sterling before it could be brought here without loss to the importer.

"With 4 and 5 per cent. money, such as we confidently expect to see in London this Autumn, sixty-day bills would in that case have to decline below 4.80. Should such a rate as 4 and 5 per cent. prevail in Europe for any length of time a further large amount of our securities would naturally be returned here—perhaps enough to keep exchange above the gold import point for a time. In that case the pinch here would become the more pronounced. It would not necessarily follow that our stock market would be very much affected by such a temporary squeeze in money. The general situation is too good and the tone and temper of the speculation too buoyant to admit of anything more than mere temporary reactions."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of July to-day will cover thirty-one roads, and will show 19.24 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

4th Week of July.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Balt. & O. Southwest.	$189,062	$24,711	.....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	120,048	11,582	.....
Canadian Pacific	735,000	126,000	.....
Ches. & Ohio	354,501	47,511	.....
Chi. & East Illinois	104,100	25,000	.....
Chi. Great West.	139,382	9,573	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	1,025,546	197,719	.....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	49,700	6,276	.....
Denver & Rio Grande	237,200	.....	$5,300
Evansv. & Indianap.	9,594	.....	188
Evansv. & Terre H.	37,955	8,584	.....
Flint & P. Marquette	79,697	13,954	.....
Georgia	38,942	1,709	.....
Hocking Valley	73,322	25,557	.....
Iowa Central	61,354	15,553	.....
Kanawha & Mich.	15,150	2,441	.....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	13,325	.....	1,403
Lake Erie & Western	115,732	24,340	.....
Louisv., Ev. & St. L.	58,676	10,305	.....
Mexican National	173,261	14,122	.....
Minn. & St. Louis	72,264	23,911	.....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	154,404	27,281	.....
Ohio River	25,390	4,221	.....
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	25,291	8,355	.....
Pitts., Bes. & L. Erie	98,580	18,331	.....
St. Joseph & Gr. Isl.	39,078	15,630	.....
Tol. & Ohio Central	51,917	4,882	.....
Tol., St. L. & K. City	57,414	.....	2,039
Wabash	446,244	70,592	.....
Wheeling & L. Erie	48,433	14,542	.....
Wisconsin Central	156,273	32,493	.....
Total (31 roads)	$4,767,235	$781,665	$12,580
Net inc., (19.24 p. c.)	.....	769,135	.....

THE TOBACCO SHARES.

Tobacco shares were the features of yesterday's market. American sold up to 117, Continental common to 48⅝, and Continental preferred to 95½. Manipulation was chiefly responsible for the strength of the group, and, to give it credit, it was clever and highly successful manipulation. In American Tobacco there seemed to be rather heavy liquidation above 116, to which was due the stock's breaks toward the close of the day, but the Continental shares were well taken and well supported throughout in the face of aggressive professional selling.

There was no news on the stocks, the bull points being the same as the Street has discussed for some time past—enormous earnings, dividend prospects, and the confidence of insiders. The point is made that dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. on Continental preferred will add substantially to the revenues of the American Company and put it in a position to increase its dividend rate to 8 per cent. There is a substantial short interest in the group, and the bears on American Tobacco particularly seem to be getting more and more aggressive. They claim that at its present price the stock is really selling at 231, (in view of the recently doubled capital,) and is therefore much too high, especially when compared with Sugar Trust, which pays 12 per cent. (Tobacco now pays 12 on the old capitalization) and sells at 162.

Bulls on American and Continental shares, especially those in touch with pool interests, are quite confident of higher prices, however, and say that sensational developments in the affairs of the companies are near at hand.

TO-DAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

Bear traders did all in their power to make the Street apprehensive over the money market yesterday. Predictions of a 6 per cent. call rate were freely made, and a bad bank statement to-day was declared inevitable. The afternoon decline in sterling exchange to the lowest point of the season was, however, disconcerting to these bears, and led to further discussion as to the probability of gold imports within the next few weeks.

Opinions as to the bank statement's character were at variance, but the Street generally expected and discounted an unfavorable showing. Estimates of the amount of gold sent to Canada ran as high as $3,000,000, while the net movement of currency with interior banks showed a gain of only $1,000,000 to New York. It has been believed that considerable moneys would come from the Treasury for August interest and pension payments, but, on the other hand, the payments of customs and revenue taxes have been large, and consequently the banks gained only $270,000 for the week ended Thursday night. Much will depend upon the extent of the week's expansion in loans and contraction in deposits.

TENNESSEE COAL GOSSIP.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was sensationally active yesterday, its fluctuations being wide and rapid and its transactions showing a total of 20,000 shares. The buying of the stock was again attributed to controlling interests. There was some covering of shorts, but this movement was much too small to cause any material reduction in the large outstanding short account. Gossip on Tennessee Coal was the same as heretofore concerning the benefits to come to the company from the contract with the Alabama Steel Company, and hinting at various developments in the way of arrangements to pay the accumulated dividends on the preferred and plans for a consolidation with other Southern iron properties.

PITTSBURG AND GULF STRONG.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf securities were notably active and buoyant yesterday. The company's first mortgages were a feature of the bond market, and sold as high as 68. The stock, on transactions of more than 8,000 shares, ran up sharply to 12¾, and gained 3 full points for the day. The buying came from reorganization interests, many of whom seem to have been combined in a syndicate. Recent developments in the pending reorganization of the company are understood to have made this syndicate desirous of immediately acquiring a line of the stock and bonds with which to carry out its plans. Yesterday's buyers intimated that these developments will shortly be announced, and will surprise people who have been scoffing at the stock since its sharp break some months ago.

AS TO COAL PRICES.

Statements recently made in Wall Street that, despite the scheduled advances in the price of anthracite coal, it is still possible for coal dealers to get supplies at hitherto prevailing rates are declared in error by authorities. Mr. Frederick E. Saward, editor of The Coal Trade Journal, said yesterday, in referring to the matter:

"The price of coal was never more firmly held, and since the 1st of this month it has been impossible for dealers, local or otherwise, to get coal at less than circular price. As to a coal trust deal—there is none pending nor is there likely to be any new developments in that direction; the present arrangement is good enough for all practical purposes.

"In my opinion the anthracite trade is in better condition now than it has been in the last fifteen years, with the single exception of 1892, and possibly 1888. The outlook for large earnings all along the line is most encouraging, and 'speculative pools' could not ask for better conditions—unless they are 'short' pools."

UNION PACIFICS LOWER.

Union Pacifics were made the object of a bear raid yesterday afternoon, and the raiders, with the help of rumors of a strike among the company's employes, were able to get the common back to 43¼ and the preferred to 76⅞. Moore & Schley were the principal sellers, and their activity in this direction was pointed out as confirmatory of the strike rumors. When these were denied, the selling was said to represent anxiety over the Clearwater dispute. The buying of the stocks on the decline was good, and bulls on them expressed no concern over the breaks. Vanderbilt brokers were active in the Union Pacifics in the late afternoon.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Chesapeake and Ohio Directors are to meet Aug. 15 and, it is expected, will then act upon the question of a dividend. Positive assertions are made that at least 1 per cent. will be declared. Morgan brokers yesterday talked bullishly on the stock, not only on its dividend outlook, but also because of the company's heavy earnings and the prospects for substantial reductions in operating expenses.

COLORADO FUEL DIVIDENDS.

Directors of Colorado Fuel and Iron are to meet on Aug. 14 to discuss a plan to pay the accrued dividends on the preferred stock. Something like 32 per cent. has now accumulated, and this has always been a check upon the common stock's marked progress. Insiders are now confident that this debt will be cleared up, and their recent buying of the common is believed to represent such anticipation.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL BULLS.

Reorganization interests and their friends are talking with renewed confidence on the Wisconsin Central stocks. Both common and preferred have been strong of late, the former touching 18 and the latter 64½ yesterday. Wall Street interests now identified with the property are much elated over the progress of the reorganization and

England Gas and Coke bonds sold at 79½. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	32½	33½
Amsterdam pf	58	60
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100%	101½
Bay State Gas	2	2½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25	27
American Agricultural Chemical pf	79½	81
American Woolen Goods	30	31
American Woolen Goods pf	85	86
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf	81	82
Distilling Company of America	19	20½
Distilling Company of America pf	55	56
Electric Boat	13	15
Electric Boat pf		45
Havana Commercial	26	27
Havana Commercial pf	68	68½
International Power		77
International Pump	26½	27½
International Pump pf	72	73
National Gramophone, ex div	85	86
National Salt	40¾	43
National Salt pf	73	76
Otis Elevator	33½	34
Otis Elevator pf	96	
Republic Iron & Steel	22½	23
Republic Iron & Steel pf	70¾	71½
Royal Baking Powder	98¾	98¾
Rubber Goods Mfg	30¾	30¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	87¼	87½
Standard Oil Trust	462	464
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf	68¾	69½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97	97½
American Air Power	70	75
British Columbia Copper	9½	9¾
Chicago & Alton subs	113	113½
Chicago & Alton 5s, (new,) w. i	96	97
Electric Vehicle	98	100
Electric Vehicle pf	115	125
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2	2¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	24¼	25
General Carriage	34¾	37½
Illinois Transportation	5¼	5⅝
Markeen Copper	9¼	10¼
Mexican 5s	100¼	100⅜
New England Transportation	10	10¼
New York Transportation	24⅜	24⅝
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	23	24
St. Louis subs	132	132½
St. Louis common, when issued	24	25
St. Louis preferred, when issued	86	
St. Louis 4s, when issued	84	84¾
Tennessee Copper	19	20
Trust Company of America	292	296
Union Copper	30	40

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	118	120
Broadway Surface 1st	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad ex div	247	249
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	104	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	97	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J	62½	64
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	115
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	405
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93½	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
Nassau Electric 5s	115	
New Orleans Traction (new)	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96½	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	38	38¾
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	33	35
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	34	36
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53½	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45½	47
New York Ferry bonds	101	103

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	84
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106½	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	42
Fort Wayne Gas		65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	107	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Co		65
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	290	345
Madison (Wis.) stock	78	82
New England Gas & Coke	24	26
New England Gas & Coke bonds	79	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co., cons	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana, 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	13	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	5	82
Western Gas	100½	102
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	110

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	49	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	45	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	
Hudson River Telephone	106	110
Lorillard Company pf	115½	117½
Michigan Peninsular Car	106¼	107½
Standard Coupler	35	37
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf		55
Union Typewriter	23½	24½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	116	
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	121
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Universal Car Bearing		50

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Money holds firm, with a fair volume of business. Sterling exchange is weaker, with short rates of ⅛c and long bills ⅛c. Clearing House rate, 3 per cent. New York funds, 5@8c premium. Call loans, 3@4½c. Time money, 4@4½c.

Arcadian was the feature in the stock market, selling above 75, several thousand shares changing hands. It was difficult work maintaining the top prices. The advance in Arcadian stimulated the other coppers, Montana climbing to 360, United States to above 24, Arnold to 14, and Humboldt to 23¾. Bonanza got back to 2 on a small sale. The lift in Arcadian, 1 per cent. being bid to call any part of 5,000 shares at 85 for ten days, developed nothing of special interest.

Bell Telephone at 350, Dominion Coal above 52, Marsden at 16, and Mergenthaler at 204 were the best spots outside the coppers. Burlington, Atchison, Union Pacific, and Sugar were all lower on profit-taking. Fitchburg preferred climbed a couple of points.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	10	Old Colony	190	192
Allouez	7½	8	Old Dominion	37½	
Arcadian	74¾	75	Osceola	80	90
Arnold	14½	15	Parrot	52½	55
Ash Bed	2½	2¾	Pioneer	2⅜	2¼
Atlantic	29½	30	Quincy	161	163
Baltic	30½	30½	Rhode Island	7⅝	8
Bost. & C. C.	25		Santa Fe	13¾	13¾
Bost. & Mon.	355	358	Santa Ysabel	13	13¾
Butte & Bos.	76	80	Shoe	36¾	37
Cal. & Hec.	835	840	Tamarack	222	225
Centennial	33	34	Utah Con.	43½	44
Franklin	19½	20½	Washington	1½	2½
Humboldt	2¾	3	White Knob	7	9
Isle Royale	45½	47	Winona	12	13
Mohawk	26	26¾	Wolverine	47	47½

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	260		Fitchburg pf.	118	
Bost. & Me.	200		N. Y. & N.		
Bos. & Prov.	300		E. 6s	113	
Bost. Elev.	108		N. Y. & N.		
Bost. Gas 5s.	86	87	E. 7s	117	
C. Mass. pf.	65		West End	95	95½

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. Bell T.	346	350	Mex. Tel.	3¾	3 15-16
Chi. Sk. Yds.	144	146	N. Eng. Tel.	138½	
Dom. Coal	52		U. S. Oil	47⅝	47½
D. Coal pf.	117		West. Elec.		50¼
Erie Tel.	97	98	West. El. pf.	68	
Lams. Store	34½	36			

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,839,025, against $1,804,065 last week and $1,945,100 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,658,066, against $1,872,501 last week and $1,930,787 in the same period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 4, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112¼	115	15	Adams Express	115	115	115	115	
18½	18⅝	1,760	Am. Car & Foundry	18¾	18⅞	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
66⅞	67½	1,580	Am. Car & Found. pf	66½	67	66½	66⅞	
140	150	200	American Coal	145	145	145	145	−5
42	42¼	1,040	Am. Cotton Oil	42½	42½	41¾	42	−1
93	94	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94	94	94	94	
51	52	90	Amer. Linseed pf	52	52	51	51	
138	142	178	American Express	141	141	141	141	+1
17	17½	20	Am. Malting Co	17	17	17	17	
67¼	67¾	320	Am. Malting Co. pf	68	68	67½	67¾	+1⅛
40½	40¾	2,584	Amer. Smelt. & Ref	39½	40⅜	39½	40¼	+⅞
96¼	96¾	924	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	+⅛
58¾	59	3,290	Am. Steel & Wire	59	59⅝	59	59	+⅛
97¾	98	292	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97¾	98	97¾	98	+⅛
162	162½	20,890	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	163	163¼	161¼	162	−⅝
118½	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	119	119	119	119	
42	42¼	990	American Tin Plate	42½	42½	42	42¼	−⅛
87½	88	345	Am. Tin Plate pf	87¾	87¾	87½	87½	+1⅜
115¾	115½	79,587	American Tobacco	113	117	112¾	115¾	+2¼
145	145½	40	Am. Tobacco pf	145	145	145	145	
34¾	34½	1,700	Am. Steel Hoop	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	−⅝
79	79½	1,101	Am. Steel Hoop pf	79	79¾	78½	79¾	+⅞
20¾	20⅞	1,620	Atch., Top. & S. F	21	21	20¾	20⅝	−⅛
62⅞	63	25,145	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	63½	63¾	62⅝	62⅞	−⅛
55¼	55⅝	1,300	Anaconda Copper	55½	55⅝	55¼	55½	+⅛
48	49	117	Baltimore & Ohio	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼	
72½	73	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73	73	73	73	
115⅞	115¼	16,510	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	116	116	115¼	115¼	−⅝
15½	16¼	1,825	Brunswick City	15½	16	15½	16	+⅛
53¾	54	200	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	−⅛
54½	54½	1,200	Central Pacific, ass. pd.	54½	54½	54½	54½	
27⅞	28	4,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28	+⅛
57	57½	100	Chic. Con. Traction	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+⅛
136⅝	136⅞	5,610	Chic., Bur. & Qy	137	137¼	136½	136¾	−⅛
76½	77	835	Chic. & East. Ill	76	76½	76	76½	
14⅝	14⅞	1,750	Chic. Gt. Westerh	14⅜	15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
70⅝	71⅜	510	Chic. Gt. West. pf. A	71⅞	71	71⅜	71⅜	−⅛
36	36⅝	1,600	Chic. Gt. West. pf. B	36	37¼	37	37	+1
95	96	600	Chic. Gt. West. deb	94½	96	94½	96	+2½
10	10¼	100	Chic., Ind. & Louisv	9½	9½	9½	9½	−½
41	41¼	300	Chic., Ind. & Louis. pf	41	41	41	41	−½
131⅜	131⅞	10,800	Chic., Mil. & St. P	132	132¼	131⅜	131⅜	−⅝
174	175	20	Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf	174¾	174¾	174¾	174¾	
160¾	161¼	300	Chic. & Northwestern	161	161	161	161	+1
118¼	118¼	5,255	Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac	119	119	118¾	118¾	−½
46	46½	300	Chic. Term. Tr. pf	46½	46½	46½	46½	
57¼	57⅞	500	C., C., C. & St. L	58	58	57¾	57¾	−½
97¾	99¼	150	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	−½
9,200	9,300	900	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	+⅛
49¾	49⅞	21,165	Colorado Fuel & Iron	48¾	50½	47¾	49½	+1⅜
5	5½	100	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
47	48	25	Col. Southern 1st pf	47	47	47	47	−¼
16⅛	16½	2,855	Col. & Hock. Coal & I.	15⅞	16½	15⅝	16	+1
176½	177	2,190	Consolidated Gas	179	179	175	176¾	−⅛
47⅝	47⅞	57,080	Continental Tob.	45	48⅜	44½	47⅝	+2⅜
93⅜	94⅞	18,340	Continental Tob. pf	90¾	96½	90¾	94⅞	+3¼
123	123½	1,250	Delaware & Hudson	123¼	123¼	122¾	123	−⅛
177	178	700	Del., Lack. & West	179	179	178	178	−⅛
75¼	75⅝	520	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	75⅞	75⅞	75¾	75⅞	
19½	20¼	50	Des Moines & Fort D	20½	20½	20¾	20½	
37	37½	200	Erie 1st pf	37½	37½	37¼	37½	+⅛
60¼	60½	4,640	Federal Steel	60¼	59⅞	60¼	60¼	+1½
82½	82½	150	Federal Steel pf	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	+⅛
		1,065	Fort Wth. & D. C	14½	14½	14½	14½	−⅛
		300	General Electric	124½	124½	124	124	−¼
103¾	104	1,415	Glucose Sugar Ref	65	65½	65	65½	
107¾	108	15	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	−1
166	167	200	Great Northern pf	167	167	167	167	
115	115	215	H. B. Claflin Co	115	115¾	115	115¾	
59½	60¼	700	Hocking Valley pf	60	60	60	60	+⅞
114¾	115	385	Illinois Central	114¾	115	114¾	114¾	−⅛
42	42¼	3,060	Intern. Paper	43	43	42¼	42¼	−⅞
78	79	709	Intern. Paper pf	79	79	78¼	78¼	−1
14½	15	160	International Silver	14½	14½	14½	14½	−1⅞
53¼	53¾	1,170	Iowa Central pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+⅛
9¾	10	8,010	Kan. City, Pitts. & G	9¾	12¼	9½	12	+3
56¾	57	100	Laclede Gas	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	
21	21½	460	Lake Erie & Western	21	21	21	21	
80¾	81¼	40	Lake Erie & West. pf	80½	80½	80½	80¼	
74½	74¾	2,910	Louisv. & Nashville	74½	75	74⅝	74⅝	−⅛
118	118½	10,600	Manhattan Con	119¼	119¼	117⅝	118¼	−⅛
16	16	10	Met. W. S. El. of Chi	16	16	16	16	
210½	211	1,065	Met. Street Ry	211	211	209¾	210¾	−½
135¾	137¼	100	Met. Street Ry. rights			135¾	135¾	−⅜
14½	14⅞	700	Mexican Central	15	15	14½	14½	
58¾	59	550	Minn. & St. Louis	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+⅛
93	93	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	
36¼	36½	510	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	36½	36½	35¾	35¾	−⅝
48¾	48¾	2,425	Missouri Pacific	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	+⅛
184½		175	Morris & Essex	185	185	185	185	+5
47¾	48¾	971	National Biscuit Co	46⅞	48¾	46⅞	48¾	+2½
30¾	31¼	200	National Lead Co	31	31¼	31	31⅛	+⅛
112½	114	85	National Lead Co. pf	113½	113¾	113	113	
2⅜	2¾	100	National Lin. Oil certfs	2⅜	2½	2½	2½	
54¼	54½	1,000	National Steel	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	+⅛
94½	95¼	700	National Steel pf	94½	95	94½	95	+⅛
117	117½	400	New Jersey Central	117½	117¾	117	117	
198	200	100	N. Y. Air Brake	198	198	198	198	+3
138¾	139¼	3,160	New York Central	139¼	139¾	138¾	139¼	−⅛
25	26	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26¼	26	26¼	
21½	21⅝	400	Norfolk & Western	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
72	72	1,738	Norfolk & Western pf	72	72	72	72	
12¼	12¼	2,320	North American	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
52⅜	52⅝	6,800	Northern Pacific	52⅜	52¾	51¾	51⅝	−⅝
77⅜	77⅝	1,100	Northern Pacific pf	77⅜	77⅞	77⅜	77⅞	
48¼	48¾	1,570	Pacific Mail	48¼	48¾	47½	47½	−⅛
136½	136¾	1,610	Pennsylvania R. R	136½	136¾	136¼	136¾	
120¾	120¾	17,205	People's Gas, Chic	120½	121¾	120¼	120⅝	−⅝
64¾	64¾	1,595	P., C., C. & St. L	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¼	+⅝
85½	86	1,110	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	85½	87	85½	87	+1½
56¾	57¼	700	Pressed Steel Car	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¼	+½
87¾	87¾	600	Pressed Steel Car pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	
59¾	60¼	9,220	Reading 1st pf	60¼	60¾	59¾	60¾	
33¼	33¼	2,100	Reading 2d pf	33¼	33¼	32¾	32¾	−½
6	6	300	St. Jo. & Gr. I	6	6	6	6	
11¼	11¾	2,100	St. Louis & San Fr	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	+⅛
73	73	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	73	73	73	73	
18¼	18¼	1,200	St. Louis Southwest	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	−⅜
40¼	40½	5,300	St. Louis Southw. pf	40½	40½	39½	39½	−⅝
103¼	103¾	1,200	St. Paul & Duluth pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	
113¾	113¾	1,775	St. Paul & Omaha	113¾	113¾	109¾	109¾	−3¾
174	174	4,730	Southern Pacific	174	174	174	174	
11¾	11¾	300	Southern Railway	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
52⅜	52⅝	2,600	Southern Railway pf	52⅜	52⅝	52	52	−⅜
8¼	8¾	500	Standard R. & T	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
78⅞	80	19,600	Tennessee Coal & Iron	78⅞	80¼	78	79¾	+1
22¼	22½	1,200	Texas Pacific	22¼	22¼	21¾	21⅞	−⅝
66	66	200	Twin City Rap. Tr	66	66	66	66	
43¼	43⅝	19,310	Union Pacific	44¼	44¼	43¼	43¼	−1
77¾	77¾	3,200	Union Pacific pf	77¾	77¾	77¾	77	−¾
27¼	27⅝	40	Union Bag & Paper	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	
79	80	100	Union Bag & P. pf	79	79	79	79	
53	53	50	U. S. Express	53	53	53	53	+3
65¾	66	1,415	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	65	65½	65	65½	
107¾	107¾	165	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	
167	167	100	Great Northern pf	167	167	167	167	−1
115¾	116	60	H. B. Claflin Co	115	115¾	115	115¾	
60	60	700	Hocking Valley pf	60	60	60	60	
114¾	115	385	Illinois Central	114¾	115	114¾	114¾	−⅛
42	42¼	3,060	Intern. Paper	43	43	42¼	42¼	−⅞
78	79	709	Intern. Paper pf	79	79	78¼	78¼	−1
14½	15	160	International Silver	14½	14½	14½	14½	−1⅞
53¼	53¾	1,170	Iowa Central pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+⅛
9¾	10	8,010	Kan. City, Pitts. & G	9¾	12¼	9½	12	+3
56¾	57	100	Laclede Gas	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	
21	21½	460	Lake Erie & Western	21	21	21	21	
80¾	81¼	40	Lake Erie & West. pf	80½	80½	80½	80¼	
74½	74¾	2,910	Louisv. & Nashville	74½	75	74⅝	74⅝	−⅛
118	118½	10,600	Manhattan Con	119¼	119¼	117⅝	118¼	−⅛
16	16	10	Met. W. S. El. of Chi	16	16	16	16	
210½	211	1,065	Met. Street Ry	211	211	209¾	210¾	−½
135¾	137¼	100	Met. Street Ry. rights			135¾	135¾	−⅜
14½	14⅞	700	Mexican Central	15	15	14½	14½	
58¾	59	550	Minn. & St. Louis	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+⅛
93	93	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	
36¼	36½	510	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	36½	36½	35¾	35¾	−⅝
48¾	48¾	2,425	Missouri Pacific	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	+⅛
184½		175	Morris & Essex	185	185	185	185	+5
47¾	48¾	971	National Biscuit Co	46⅞	48¾	46⅞	48¾	+2½
30¾	31¼	200	National Lead Co	31	31¼	31	31⅛	+⅛
112½	114	85	National Lead Co. pf	113½	113¾	113	113	
2⅜	2¾	100	National Lin. Oil certfs	2⅜	2½	2½	2½	
54¼	54½	1,000	National Steel	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	+⅛
94½	95¼	700	National Steel pf	94½	95	94½	95	+⅛
117	117½	400	New Jersey Central	117½	117¾	117	117	
198	200	100	N. Y. Air Brake	198	198	198	198	+3
138¾	139¼	3,160	New York Central	139¼	139¾	138¾	139¼	−⅛
25	26	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26¼	26	26¼	
21½	21⅝	400	Norfolk & Western	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
72	72	1,738	Norfolk & Western pf	72	72	72	72	
12¼	12¼	2,320	North American	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
52⅜	52⅝	6,800	Northern Pacific	52⅜	52¾	51¾	51⅝	−⅝
77⅜	77⅝	1,100	Northern Pacific pf	77⅜	77⅞	77⅜	77⅞	
48¼	48¾	1,570	Pacific Mail	48¼	48¾	47½	47½	−⅛
136½	136¾	1,610	Pennsylvania R. R	136½	136¾	136¼	136¾	
120¾	120¾	17,205	People's Gas, Chic	120½	121¾	120¼	120⅝	−⅝
64¾	64¾	1,595	P., C., C. & St. L	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¼	+⅝
85½	86	1,110	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	85½	87	85½	87	+1½
56¾	57¼	700	Pressed Steel Car	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¼	+½
87¾	87¾	600	Pressed Steel Car pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	
59¾	60¼	9,220	Reading 1st pf	60¼	60¾	59¾	60¾	
33¼	33¼	2,100	Reading 2d pf	33¼	33¼	32¾	32¾	−½
6	6	300	St. Jo. & Gr. I	6	6	6	6	
11¼	11¾	2,100	St. Louis & San Fr	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	+⅛
73	73	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	73	73	73	73	
18¼	18¼	1,200	St. Louis Southwest	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	−⅜
40¼	40½	5,300	St. Louis Southw. pf	40½	40½	39½	39½	−⅝
103¼	103¾	1,200	St. Paul & Duluth pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	
113¾	113¾	1,775	St. Paul & Omaha	113¾	113¾	109¾	109¾	−3¾
174	174	4,730	Southern Pacific	174	174	174	174	
11¾	11¾	300	Southern Railway	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
52⅜	52⅝	2,600	Southern Railway pf	52⅜	52⅝	52	52	−⅜
8¼	8¾	500	Standard R. & T	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
78⅞	80	19,600	Tennessee Coal & Iron	78⅞	80

COUNCILMEN NOT ARRESTED

May Have Another Chance to Obey the Court.

HINTS OF A BIG SCANDAL

A Report that Criminal Proceedings Might Be Instituted Against the Contumacious Members.

All the contumacious Councilmen who were adjudged by Justice Fitzgerald to be in contempt of court on Wednesday are still at large, and there is no likelihood of their being imprisoned until Monday, at the earliest. Justice Fitzgerald failed yesterday to sign the order confirming his decision, and it was announced that he would not be at the court house to-day.

As was said in THE TIMES on Thursday, the action of the Council in voting for an issue of bonds for the Hall of Records amounting to $34,255, and defeating an issue of $2,100,000 for the same purpose, has created complications. Nine of the Councilmen voted for both issues, and five—Murray, Francisco, Cassidy, Doyle, and Conly—voted for the first and against the second. The nine now claim that their vote was a full compliance with the letter and spirit of the writ of mandamus, while the five claim equally full compliance with the Court's mandate, as the issue for which they voted was specified in the writ.

Justice Fitzgerald had a long talk with Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy yesterday, and at its close Mr. Blandy said that the order would hold the fourteen members of the Council in contempt, and that the imprisonment clause would be retained as to all of them. Their action last Wednesday, he said, was ex parte, as they had not been then served with the order adjudging them in contempt, but had seen in the newspapers or somewhere else the Court's decision. After Justice Fitzgerald had entered his order Mr. Blandy said, Mr. Kellogg, who instituted the proceedings, could ask for warrants for the arrest of the Councilmen at any time. It was said yesterday that there is a disposition to withhold the service of the order until after next Wednesday's meeting of the Council, so as to give the recalcitrants a chance to concur in the action of the Aldermen by adopting the $2,100,000 bond issue.

Four of the Councilmen, whose defiance of the court has been most pronounced—Messrs. Francisco, Conly, Doyle, and Cassidy—found it convenient on Thursday evening to go to New Jersey, where they cannot be reached except by further special process in a contempt proceeding. They went to Long Branch, whither they were followed by a member of the firm of Kellogg, Rose & Smith. Mr. Francisco's family is at Asbury Park, and he usually stays there from Friday until Monday. The others, however seldom leave the city.

The fact that Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet committee, in an interview yesterday, gave aid and comfort to the obstructionists by saying that they were much maligned by the press and generally abused by city officials, has caused considerable comment, because it is unusual for attorneys to take a stand in favor of persons in contempt of court. Hints of a still bigger scandal touching the names of the more contumacious Councilmen were made yesterday, and it was said that criminal proceedings might be instituted against them, and that Mr. Moss might yet have to place them on the stand and handle them with much less care than he did at Thursday's session of the Mazet committee.

HOBOKEN JUSTICE TANGLED UP.

Recorder Is Now In Europe and There Is Nobody to Administer It.

"Jersey justice," as it is administered in Hoboken, and as it seems likely to be administered for several weeks, is said to be very much muddled. Edward Stanton, who was elected Recorder at the last charter election, sailed for Europe nine days ago. He said he should be absent ten weeks. He arranged with ten Justices of the Peace to take his place as Acting Recorder for one week each. Justice Thomas J. McAleer served last week. Justice Albert Schiller is acting this week. Yesterday it was discovered that under the charter of Hoboken the Recorder cannot absent himself, and no Justice may serve as Acting Recorder for more than two days without the consent of the Mayor.

Mayor Fagan said that he had not been asked to sanction Recorder Stanton's absence, or had he been asked to approve any of the selections of Acting Recorders made by Mr. Stanton. He further stated that he would not now approve of any of the appointments. He added that he had not considered the matter, and did not know what action he should take.

Several lawyers said that none of the commitments made by Justice McAleer after his second day on the bench, and none at all of those made by Justice Schiller, would stand if any one chose to contest them by writs of habeas corpus.

NEW JERSEY TROLLEY UNION.

Mr. Shanley Talks of Jersey City, Hoboken, and Paterson Line.

Bernard M. Shanley, the principal stockholder in the North Hudson County Railway Company, was in Jersey City yesterday, preparing for his departure to Europe. He was asked as to the reported consolidation of the trolley interests of East and North New Jersey.

"The Paterson Railroad Company," said he, "the White Line Traction Company, the North Hudson County Railway Company, the Palisade Railroad Company, and the Saddle River Railroad Company will all be operated, when the proposed consolidation has been perfected, under the name of the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Paterson Railroad Company. It will be a complete line and will extend all the way from the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry, on Exchange Place, Jersey City, to Little Falls. I do not think this will be perfected until after my return from Europe. I shall sail next Wednesday and will be absent until November."

Weston, Yacht Stealer, Pleads Guilty.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 4.—Frank L. Weston, who was arrested in New York several days ago charged with stealing the yacht Takeiteasy from Salem Harbor on June 15, and who was brought here a few days ago, pleaded guilty in the District Court to-day, and was held in $2,000 for the Grand Jury.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Missouri Supreme Court has ordered that the money received from the fines in the recent insurance cases be placed in the reserve fund of the State Treasury.

At the meeting of the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday the temporary brokerage certificates of M. S. Roome and C. C. W. Grassman were revoked, the holders of the certificates having failed twice to appear in order to defend charges of alleged rebating.

The Newark fire insurance rate situation showed no improvement yesterday, and there was no evidence that the heavy losses on the South Orange car houses would tend in any way to check the progress of rates toward complete demoralization. Secretary Clemence of the Middle Department expects to hear by next Thursday from most of the companies operating in Newark as to their attitude upon his proposition to abrogate all rules providing for competitive or relief rates.

The loss sustained by Seeman Brothers in the North Moore Street fire last Saturday was adjusted yesterday by C. R. Young & Co., the damage upon labels for next season's goods being fixed at 60 per cent. In accordance with the terms of the settlement the assured is to retain the entire damaged stock.

The New York Board of Marine Underwriters is considering amendments to its shipping regulations, which will permit the shipping of oats in bulk, thus making a considerable reduction in the cost of taking on cargoes. The amendments are in conformity with the new joint rule of the New York Board and the National Board of Marine Underwriters, which has not been approved, but contemplates the granting of permission to store one-half of a cargo in bulk.

Advices from Chicago state that the Governing Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) will probably send a subcommittee to Duluth for the purpose of investigating the merits of the controversy between the Western Union and the Home Insurance Company relative to several large Minnesota lumber risks. New York managers were speculating yesterday as to how far this sub-committee, if appointed, will find itself able to deal with the position of Vice President Washburn of the Home upon the Duluth trouble.

LUMBER AGREEMENT UPHELD.

Plan of Exporters to Sell Through One Agency Not Designed to Suppress Competition.

A number of corporations and copartnerships, dealers in lumber in Manhattan and Brooklyn, some time ago entered into a contract for the purpose of transacting together the part of their business which consisted of the export trade, and dividing the profits and losses in certain agreed proportions, and for that purpose the Export Lumber Company, Limited, was intrusted with that work. The agreement recited that these parties had been investing large sums of money in unnecessary duplications of stock, and, desiring otherwise to economize in the expenses of conducting that part of their business, they agreed to sell to one of their number their several and respective stocks of lumber purchased of or held by them respectively in the export trade, and lease their respective lumber yards or portions of them to the Export Lumber Company, which continued the transaction of its export business as before without being required to disclose the agency of either of these parties in the transaction of the business, all to account together and divide the profits and losses.

When the Export Lumber Company brought suit against the South Brooklyn Saw Mill Company, Limited, and others, two of the five defendants demurred to the complaint, claiming that this agreement was against public policy, being "a thinly disguised attempt to create an absolute monopoly in the business of exporting lumber, destroying competition, and prejudicing the public interests in the most flagrant way, since it permitted each party to the corrupt agreement to masquerade before the public as an independent business concern, quoting prices to dealers under the misleading guise of firms competing in the same business, when by secret agreement all the results of the sales were to be turned into the export company and to be distributed to the different parties to the agreement upon a fixed ratio or percentage."

The defendants relied upon the decision of the Court of Appeals (139 N. Y., 105,) in which it was held that an agreement, the real nature and purpose of which was to suppress competition in an article of food and so tended to enhance the price, was contrary to public policy and was void. Justice Nash, before whom the case was argued, has overruled the demurrer, holding that the contract between the parties to this action, "if carried out and performed in accordance with the purpose and terms stated in it, is, upon its face, innocent enough and perfectly consistent with fair business dealings."

The Court holds that in this case it did not appear that any of the parties were purchasers of lumber or that they in any manner controlled the supply of lumber for export or other purposes. They were traders simply engaged in selling lumber, and by their contract agreed to transact their business in a particular manner, which, in the absence of evidence as to the proportion of the trade which they held or controlled, it could not be determined would enable them to fix the price of lumber for export or might result injuriously to or in any manner affect the public. Secrecy as to the manner of transacting the business, it is held, could have no effect on the market price of lumber.

INSANITY, MURDER, AND SUICIDE

Charles Yager Cuts the Throats of His Children, Then His Own.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Aug. 4.—Charles Yager, aged forty years, of Brandt, a small manufacturing village five miles south of here, murdered his three small children early this morning by cutting their throats, and then committed suicide by the same means. There seems to be no doubt that the father had gone insane during the night. For years he was employed in the chair factory in the town, and was a steady, industrious man.

He was a widower, and since his wife's death had devoted himself to the three children. Their ages ranged from five to twelve years. Nothing was left to indicate what had inspired Yager to commit the crime other than that he became suddenly insane, brooding over the loss of his wife and the motherless condition of his children.

EXECUTIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Negroes Hanged in South Carolina and Arkansas, Italian in Louisiana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 4.—James Phelps and Sam Bailey, negroes, were hanged in the county jail to-day from the same scaffold. Phelps killed a policeman, and Bailey took the life of a companion in a quarrel over cards.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Aug. 4.—John Maxey, a negro convicted of criminal assault, was hanged here to-day. He maintained his innocence to the last, and in a speech on the gallows invoked the curse of God upon the people of Van Buren for the injustice they had done him.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—Frank Naska, an Italian, was hanged at St. John to-day. Naska killed three persons and wounded two others about three years ago. His victims were his countrymen.

A BANKER COMMITS SUICIDE.

C. A. F. Autenrieth of Philadelphia Uses a Revolver to End Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Charles A. F. Autenrieth, a wealthy retired banker, was found dead in a bathtub in his house, 637 North Eleventh Street, to-day. A revolver in his hand and a bullet wound in his head indicated clearly the cause of death.

No motive is known for the suicide. Mr. Autenrieth's family is living at his Summer home in Palmyra, N. J., and it was his habit to come to Philadelphia every day. When he did not return last night a search was instituted by his son. The latter found a note in the vestibule of the Philadelphia home stating the intention of his father to kill himself.

Mr. Autenrieth was the surviving member of the firm of Moelling & Autenrieth, and while nominally in active business, practically limited his work to letters of credit and acting as agent for several New York steamship companies, principally the North German Lloyd. A representative of one of the companies was at Mr. Autenrieth's office several times since yesterday on business the nature of which he would impart to no one else.

GOAT MEAT SOLD FOR MUTTON.

Many Thousands of the Animals Pass Through Packing Houses.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4.—Many thousand Texas goats have been marketed in Kansas City during the past few weeks. During the month of July there was one consignment of 3,500 head and another of 1,000 head, all being Angora grades.

The goats have been slaughtered in Kansas City, and The Times states that all of this goat meat has been put upon the market as mutton. A United States Inspector at the stock yards explained to an interviewer that the United States Government in its regulations of inspection takes no cognizance of the goat as a food product, hence the Inspectors have nothing to do with goat meat when it is passed through the packing houses and put on the market as mutton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Referring to the reports that goat meat is being sold in some of the Western cities as mutton, Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, said to-day that the law provided only for the inspection of cattle, sheep, and hogs, and that nothing short of Congressional action could remedy the defect. Dr. Salmon added, however, that he did not anticipate much danger from the use of goat meat, as goats were generally healthy animals.

Mrs. Theresa Clark May Die.

Mrs. Theresa Clark of 206 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who was thrown from her saddle horse Monday night by a collision with a runaway team in Central Park, and seriously injured, was somewhat worse last evening, and her condition was considered critical. Several of her ribs are fractured, and it is now believed that her right lung has been injured. About $100 has been subscribed by friends for her support, as she is destitute. John Huyler has volunteered to care for Mrs. Clark's two horses, Baby and Gypsy.

Two Soldiers' Home Inmates Shot.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4.—David Anderson shot and fatally wounded Capt. Thomas L. Pollock and seriously injured Michael Mullen at the Soldiers' Home today. The shooting occurred while Capt. Pollock was attempting to arrest Anderson. Mullen was assisting in the arrest. All are inmates of the home.

LONG ISLAND'S NEW MORTGAGE.

For $45,000,000, to Unify All Debts—$8,000,000 Provided for Change of Motive Power.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day granted permission to the Long Island Railroad Company for the issuance of a unified mortgage of $45,000,000.

The new mortgage provides for the extinction of all existing mortgages and the bonded debt of the company in every form; also for the company's floating debt and for a reservation of funds amounting to $1,200,000 for the purpose of perfecting the Atlantic Avenue improvements; $1,000,000 for the elimination of grade crossings on the company's line, and, furthermore, for the setting aside of the sum of $8,000,000 for a contingent or future change of motive power on the line, the same to be expended only when such change has been decided on with the approval of the State board.

The mortgage was authorized and approved by the stockholders and Directors of the company before the passage of the law requiring the consent of the Board of Railroad Commissioners to be given to the issuance of new mortgages, and the mortgage was filed in the County Clerk's office. The Long Island Railroad, however, desires to have the new bonds listed on the Stock Exchange, and while the company does not believe it to be necessary to secure the approval of the State Railroad Commission to the mortgage, because it was authorized prior to the enactment of the law mentioned, yet the company believed it better to have the approval of the State board.

The request for approval was formally granted by the Railroad Commission on the statement of facts.

SEVEN ROADS MERGED IN ONE.

To be Known as the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern—350 Miles Long.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—It was announced here yesterday that seven short coal roads in Western New York and Pennsylvania have been merged into one railway, with a length of 350 miles, through the bituminous coal fields and timber lands between Pittsburg and Rochester. The road will be known as the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad. Practically all of the bond issue of $6,000,000 has been placed. The bonds bear interest payable in gold, and are secured by a first mortgage. Nearly $1,000,000 bonds have been sold to Chicago capitalists. The capital stock is to be $12,000,000, but not all of this will be issued now.

The lines included are the Buffalo, St. Mary's and Southwestern Railway, the Central New York and Western Railroad, the Claremont, Mount Jewett and Northern Railroad, the Mill Creek Valley Railroad, the Central New York and Northern Railroad, the Clarion River Railroad, and the Smithport and Olean Railroad.

The officers of the new company are: President—John Byrne; Vice Presidents—Henry Marquand and Frank S. Smith; General Counsel—Lewis F. Wilson; Secretary—Harry McGough; Treasurer—Henry S. Hastings.

Coke on an Eastern Road.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Railroad said, in speaking of the use of coke upon his road: "We expect to have 50 locomotives changed over this Summer, and 100 before next January, unless some new conditions arise which we do not anticipate. We already have about a dozen changed over and are using most of them in our suburban service between Boston, Gloucester, and Marblehead. We have one on our through Portland Express, and it is fulfilling all our expectations."

Mortgage for $2,800,000 Filed.

MARSHALL, Mich., Aug. 4.—A mortgage was filed with the Register of Deeds today by the Columbus, Marshall and Northeastern Railroad Company to the New York Security and Trust Company in the sum of $2,800,000. Bonds, in sums of $1,000, will be issued at once.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Confined to Dealing in Flats and Dwellings—No Sales at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for Henry W. Hayden, executor, to a client for investment the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 43 West Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, Columbia College leasehold.

The same firm has also sold for Abraham Boehm the three-story business building on a triangular plot, 60 by 50 and irregular, at the junction of Third and Courtlandt Avenues and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Harriet A. Brady the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 218 West Seventy-first Street, 17 by 55 by 100.

It is reported that the estate of Edmond Kelly has sold the five five-story flats 328 to 336 West Fifty-ninth Street, each 25 by 100.

H. Rawak has sold for Fleischmann & Son to a client the five-story flat now in course of construction at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25.11 by 100.

Joseph L. Buttenweiser has bought 210, 212, and 214 East Nineteenth Street.

The only offering at auction yesterday, a foreclosure, involving 552 West Forty-second Street, was withdrawn.

The legal formalities incident to changing the name of the New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company have been complied with, and after Aug. 28 that corporation will be known as the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundredth Street, south side, 223.3 feet west of Park Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 40 by 86; Henry Kaufmann, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.11 by 80 and 25 by 61; J. and G. J. Fleischman of 2 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $70,000.

Nos. 324 and 326 East Fifty-second Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 38 by 90.5; Cecelia Haft, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 110 West Forty-fifth Street, for a six-story brick bachelor apartment house, 25 by 82.4; M. S. Mannes of 159 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street; architects; cost, $40,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 296.2 feet east of Riverside Drive, for a seven-story stone flat, 45 by 88; Brogan & Campbell of 141 West One Hundred and Third Street, owners; M. V. B. Ferdon, architect; cost, $65,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, southwest corner of Jackson Avenue, for four three and four story brick and stone flats, with stores, 16.8 by 85 and 25 by 73.10; W. T. Phillips of 247 East Seventy-first Street, owner; F. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $43,000.

No. 11 East Fifty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick and stone dwelling, 20.10 by 71.1; Robert Weir of 37 West Thirty-third Street; owner; G. A. Freeman of 27 East Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.7 by 85 and 25 by 95; David Richey of 146 West Eighty-second Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $46,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 175 feet east of Melrose Avenue, for a three-story brick stable, dwelling, and shop, 25 by 42 by 95; David Mangan of 990 Washington Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 330.4 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a one-story brick and stone factory; Andrew P. Traber and Jacob Schweiger, owners; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $200.

No. 247 Fifth Avenue, to an eleven-story brick and stone apartment house; David C. Leech, as trustee, owner; Bannister & Schell, architects; cost, $2,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 13 feet south of Alden Place, to two three-story frame tenements; Sophia Zimmermann, owner; G. A. Schellinger, architect; cost, $600.

No. 1,511 Broadway, to a five-story brick and stone house; William W. Astor estate, owner; Mrs. L. P. Sefton, lessee; Frank S. Nute, architect; cost, $2,000.

Forty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Broadway, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Peter De Lacy of 19 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; M. C. Merritt, architect; cost, $667.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 263 feet east of First Avenue, to a one-story brick foundry; Max Nathan of 32 East Seventy-second Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 402 and 406 West Fourteenth Street, to a three-story brick and frame warehouse; estate of Ogden Goelet, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,800.

No. 1,286 Broadway, to a seven-story brick store; D. H. McAlpin, owner; Jacob Schuster of 447 West Thirty-eighth Street, builder; cost, $750.

Cordova Place, east side, 209.8 feet north of St. George's Place, to move a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling to Two Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 62.11 feet west of Lisbon Place; W. J. Archer, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $350.

St. George's Place, southeast corner of Ernesoliff Place, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; W. J. Archer, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $350.

Lien on a Brooklyn Church.

A lien has been secured on the Polish Catholic Church of St. Stanislaus Kostka, at Driggs Avenue and Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, by Stanislaus Palewski, for work on the edifice. The contract price was $900. He also claims to have done extra work, which included the placing in position of fourteen Stations of the Cross, for which he charged $265. He has only received $485. The agreement called for the payment of $500 when the work was completed, and the balance in monthly sums of $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 4.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 7th St, 48.9x 35.3; John Yard, referee, to James J. McComb 25,900

BRISTOW ST, e s, 175 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; Ernest B. Wintersmith to New York Building, Loan and Banking Company 5,500

BRISTOW ST, e s, 175 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; Martin Geismler to Ernest B. Wintersmith 5,500

BROOME ST, 124, n s, 25x87.6; Catherine Brehm and others to Louis Bachrach.. 1

CAULDWELL AV, n e corner of 156th St, 286.6x— to Trinity Av, x286.11x—; also Trinity Av, n e corner of 156th St —x— to Cedar Place, x96.9x—x97.11; William Ebling and wife to Ferdinand Hecht 100

CLINTON ST, e s, at north corner of Lot 102, map of the village of Morrisania, 26x2; A. J. Youngs and others to Edward J. Butler 20

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 15 and 17; James B. Rowan and wife to Abraham Boehm.... 1

ELIZABETH ST, 15 and 17, w s, 50x94; George H. B. Hill to James H. Rowan. 65,000

FOX ST, e s, 125 ft n of Home St, 25x100; John Hansen and wife to Charles Hoyler and wife 100

FOX ST, e s, 125 ft n of Home St, 25x 100; Christian Erikson and others to John Hansen 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 236.6 ft s of 168th St, 27x201.11; Donald McLean, referee, to Leopold Hutter 2,650

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 263.6 ft s of 166th St, 27x201.9x27x201.11; Donald McLean, referee, to Leopold Hutter 2,500

GERARD AV, w s, 50 ft n of Juliet St, 50x100x irregular; George Lane, Jr., to Samuelletta Richards 1

GERARD AV, w s, 50 ft n of Juliet St, 50x100x irregular; Frederick and Samuelletta Richards to George Lane, Jr.. 1

INTERVALE AV, w s, 93.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Joseph D. Jennings to Mary Jennings ..... Exchange

JEROME AV, e s, 75 ft n of 175th St, new line, 65x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Charles R. Hardy 100

LOTS 18 and 19, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest; Louis Negri to Francis S. Campbell 3,900

LOTS 18 and 19, map part of Hunt estate; Francis S. Campbell to George Lehrmann and another 4,000

PLOT, being part of the estate of Hiram Barney, between Riverdale Av and Broadway, contains 27 acres, except parcel on Fieldstone Road; Augustus Van Wyck to Edward F. Searles 115,000

RIDER AV, w s, 305 ft n of 138th St, 25x125 to Mott Haven Canal; John G. Davis to Lillie O'Delcke 1

SIMPSON ST, w s, 285 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; John De Hart and another to Mary Scally 1

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 94.9 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; Emma L. Mueller to Jennie E. Walker 1

THWAITES PLACE, n s, 158 ft e of William's Bridge, 55x115; Warren J. Mitchell and wife to Sarah Bresin 425

TIFFANY ST, e s, 230 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; Augusta Pierson and another to the Bronx Realty Company 1

VANDERBILT AV, n e corner 178th St, 108x100; Winslow E. Bixby to New York Building, Loan and Banking Company 9,500

WATER ST, 601, s s, 25.8x70; Albert Busch to Henry Schwartz, Jr. 1

WATER ST, 385, s s, 20x80.6; Mary Degnan to Jacob Berliner 8,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 325 ft n of Scott Av, 25x160x25.3x163.9; Harriet S. Odell to Sarah R. Hallock 1

WILKINS PLACE, e s, 75 ft s of Jennings St, 25x92x25.2x94; Frank Quigley to James F. Kenney and another 1,500

2D AV, e s, 60 ft s of 30th St, 20x75.9; Samuel Gluck and another to Henrietta Klein 14,500

9TH ST, n s, 308 ft w of Avenue C, 75x 92.3; John J. Houlahan to Frida Hart.. 129,000

22D ST, 110 West, 16.8x98.9; Mary E. Walsh, individually and as executrix, &c., to Samuel Adams and another.... 1

52D ST, 423 West, 25x100.5; John W. Martin to Mary B. Ryan 10

55TH ST, s s, 179.10 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 100.5; Elizabeth P. MacNaughton to Georgette DeG. Perry 10

59TH ST, n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Thomas F. Cronogue and another to George M. Welch 1

59TH ST, n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Edward J. Bradley to Thomas F. Crondgue 20,000

61ST ST, 228 East, 20x100.5; Reuben H. Underhill to Hyman Schnitzer 13,500

63D ST, 115 West, 16.8x100.5; Mabel Fanning to Jennie Vinton 16,000

66TH ST, n s, 125.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 28.7x100.4; Catharine Haines to Louis Dietz and wife 1

66TH ST, n s, 125.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 28.7x100.4; Louis Dietz and wife to Catharine Haines 1

69TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of 10th Av, 40x 100.5; John J. Fredricks to William M. Gaize 25,000

73D ST, n s, 515 ft w of 3d Av, 17x102.2; 73d St, n s, 532 ft w of 3d Av, 17x102.2; Emma F. Callanan, executrix, to Michael F. Cusack 24,100

75TH ST, 511 East, 25x103.11x25.4x108.1; Louis Kucera to Anton and Theresie Kohout 1

83D ST, s s, 127.8 ft w of 2d Av, 24.10x 102.2; Catharine L. Savage to Mark Aaron 1

88TH ST, s s, 83.3 ft w of 4th Av, 22.1x 100.8; Oscar Taussig to Petronella Kerfs 18,000

101ST ST, s s, 187 ft w of Central Park West, 38x100.11; Walworth Ward and wife to the Seaboard Realty Company.. 1

104TH ST, s s, 260.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; Edgar Coles to William R. Bell, Jr. 1

106TH ST, 125 East, 16.8x100.11; Stephen Brodie to James O'Connell 5,000

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; J. Allen Townsend to William Jeffery 1

125TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Public Drive, 25x99.11; James M. Ward to Mary J. Selvester 16,100

136TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Richard Brandt to Valentine and Maria Fisher 1

146TH ST, 822 West, 25x100; Lena Adler to Minnie Fabian 1

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 25x121; Abraham Rosenberg to Simon Dansig and another 1

Recorded Leases.

RAUH, John M., to Charles F. Walter; Willis Av, 299, 5 years ..... $1,200 to $1,320

BENNETT, Mary R., to M. L. Jaeger; Lexington Av, 763, 3 8-12 years 1,500

BLENDERMANN, Henry, and another to Wilhelm Heise; 2d Av, 1,239, s w corner of 65th St, 2 9-12 years 1,200

BUTZEL, Milly J., to Marx Aron; 3d Av, 1,451, 4 2-12 years 1,700

DE AGREDA, Maria L., to Daniel Gillespie; Chambers St, 20, 5 years and extension ..... $2,000 and $2,500

DONLON, William, to Hermann D. Jaeger; 160th St, 1,158, 3 years ..... $600 and 700

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Louis, to Harris Solomon; Broome St, 124, 25x87.6, 1 year 14,000

BAILEY, Fred, to Mary D. Crane; Eagle Av, w s, 454.8 ft s of 156th St, 3 years. 5,500

BAILEY, Fred, to Marie Obry; Eagle Av, w s, 474.7 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 5,500

BAILEY, Fred, to Magdalena Cadwell; Eagle Av, w s, 494.6 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 5,500

BAILEY, Fred, to Jeanne V. Obry; Eagle Av, w s, 514.8 ft s of 156th St, 3 years.. 5,500

BAILEY, Fred, to Marie Obry; Eagle Av, w s, 533.8 ft s of 156th St, 3 years.. 5,500

BAUFIELD, Elwood, to Peter R. Weller and another, executors; 75th St, s s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years 35,000

BAUMANN, Oscar, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,598 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 2,600

BERWIN, Augusta and Henry, to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Webster Av, n e corner of 174th St, demand $7,000

BERWIN, Augusta and Henry, to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Webster Av, n w corner of 174th St, demand 15,000

BORMANN, John and Amelia F., to Fannie Dierchs; 120 West 125th St, 3 years.. 8,000

BUEK, Charles, to New York Life Insurance Company; 107th St, s s, 25, 55, and 102.6 ft e of Riverside Drive, 3 mortgages, 3 years 104,600

CAHEN, Caroline, to Harris D. Colt and another; 69 West 119th St, 3 years 13,000

COLUMBIA PIANO COMPANY to Yonkers Savings Bank; Westchester Av, s s, 48.5 ft w of Marion St, 1 year 2,000

COWEN, Raphael I., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 3d Av, w s, 79.1 ft n of 30th St, 5 years 12,500

CUSACK, Michael F., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 73d St, n s, 20 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year 17,000

CUSACK, Michael F., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 73d St, n s, 515 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 8,300

DEICKE, Lillie, to Agnes Otto; Rider Av, w s, 305 ft n of 188th St, 1 year 1,000

DIETZ, Louis, to The Bank for Savings; 161 West 96th St, 5 years 18,000

DUNLOP, John J., to Anna C. Stephens; Washington Av, e s, 50 ft s of 179th St, 3 years 12,500

FABIAN, Minnie, to Lena Adler; 622 East 146th St, 2 years 2,750

FISCHEL, Harry, to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Rivington St, n e corner Clinton St, 5 years 85,000

GAIGE, Wilber M., to George H. Turnell; 99th St, n s, 340 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 80,000

GREENBERG, Mayer, to Morris Marans; Henry St, 159, 21.8x75, 2 years 1,000

GREENBERG, Meyer, to Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee, &c.; Elm St, e s, old line, 169.8 ft n of Broome St, 3 years... 10,000

HAGAN, Annie, to Gustave Lippmann; 119 East 88th St, 3 years 18,000

HALLADAY, Margaret A., to Bowery Savings Bank; 14th St, n s, 96.6 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 7,000

HALLOCK, Sarah R., to Sarah A. Wright; Webster Av, e s, 325 ft n of Scott Av, 4 years 2,500

HALLOCK, Sarah R., to Smith Williamson; Webster Av, e s, 325 ft n of Scott Av, 4 years 500

HARDY, Charles R., to Annie E. Brown; Jerome Av, e s, 75 ft n of 176th St, new line, 3 years 6,650

HAPPY, Sumter L., to Empire City Savings Bank; Travers St, s s, 50.1 ft w of Creston Av, 1 year 1,250

HAPPY, Sumter L., to Empire City Savings Bank; Kirkside Av, e s, 99.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 1 year 1,000

HART, Frieda, to J. Campbell Thompson; 330 Madison St, 1 year 6,500

HEISE, William, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,239 2d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,500

HECHT, Ferdinand, and Simon Uhlfelder to William Ebeling; Cauldwell Av, n e corner of 156th St, 286.6x— to Trinity Av; Trinity Av, n e corner of 156th St, — to Cedar Place, 5 years 98,000

HUTTER, Leopold, to Elizabeth Merx; Franklin Av, e s, 286.3 ft s of 169th St, 1 year 4,000

JAEGER, Herman D., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,158 East 169th St, saloon lease, demand 2,050

JEFFERY, William, to J. Allan Townsend; 117th St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year and demand. 48,500

JUSTA, Hermann, to Harlem Savings Bank; Tinton Av, e s, 160 and 116.8 ft n e of Elm St, 1 year, 2 mortgages, each 250

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to Henry F. Spencer and others, trustees; 7th Av, s w corner 22d St, 1 year 94,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Well & another; 294 to 308 Cherry St, and 10 to 22 Rutgers Place, demand 150,000

KALMUS, Phillip and Rachel, to Henry S. Blake and another, trustees, &c.; 85 West 119th St, 5 years 15,000

KERFS, Petronella, to Oscar Taussig; 88th St, s s, 82.3 ft w of 4th Av, installments. 2,000

KUNZENMANN, Joseph, to Rosa Brandt; 327 to 331 East 11th St; also 176 and 218 2d Av, 1 year 1,100

LAHRMANN, George, and another to John P. Pape and another; Lots 18 and 19, map of Hunt estate, 3 years 3,000

LALLY, Mary, to John De Hart; Simpson St, w s, 285 ft n of Westchester Av, demand 1,700

LANCHANTIN, Carriebelle D., to Henry Raabe & Sons; 112th St, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 3,000

LANGE, Frederick, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 676 East 139th St, 1 year 10,000

LANGE, Frederick, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 678 East 139th St, 1 year 10,000

LEAMY, Mary T., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Simpson St, w s, 146.8 ft n of 169th St, 3 years 2,000

MARKHAM, Lydia M., to Walter L. Johnson; 16th St, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 6,000

NEVAN, George K., to John D. Duffey and another, executors, &c; 113th St, s s, 338.8 ft e of Park Av, 2 years..... 1,400

O'CONNELL, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 106th St, n s, 108.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year 700

READ, Thomas T., to Mary A. Skidmore; Canal St, 351 to 355, and 4 Wooster St, 1 year 2,500

READ, Thomas T., to Josephine A. Habersham; Canal St, 351 to 355, and 4 Wooster St, 1 year 2,500

ROWAN, James H., to James Stokes; 15 to 17 Elizabeth St, 1 year 40,000

SCHMIDT, Anna M., to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 4th Av, s w corner of 49th St, demand 1,500

SCHROEDER, Frederick, to Jacob Ruppert; 486 Willis Av, lease, demand 2,700

SCHNIT

EXCURSIONS.

New York's Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

LONG BRANCH.

ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER, **REPUBLIC** and MAMMOTH STEAMER, **COLUMBIA**

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry.)	Leave Long Branch,
8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.	11 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.	1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

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The best service, by the best boats, ever given, which accommodates people who go for the quick sail down and back for the splendid view of the Bay, Harbor, the Forts, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and the cottages on the Jersey Coast, or the people who wish to spend a few hours, or a day, at the seaside.

The REPUBLIC, that has so long been the "flyer" to Cape May, is a favorite with all who travel on her.

The COLUMBIA is celebrated as the Queen of Chesapeake Bay, and, with her large licensed capacity, a fitting sister ship to the REPUBLIC.

Both boats have immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, open at all times, and are built especially for sea-going work, staunch, fast, and reliable for prompt service.

There are concerts and vaudeville performances on all trips without extra charge.

Nothing that can secure comfort and amusement to their passengers is neglected.

To travel on them is to know them. To know them is to like them.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq

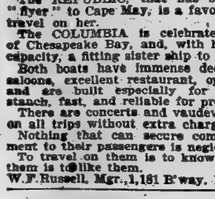

A Fit in the World in Miniature, and a Workable Filipino Village.

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.15 P. M. Sc. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.00, 2.15, 3.00 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.30, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 3 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 9 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 4 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

EXCURSION TO NEWPORT, R. I.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6.

Via LONG ISLAND R. R. ROUND TRIP, $1.50. Express train with parlor car leaves Flatbush Ave., 8:25; Franklin Ave., 8:30, and East New York, B'klyn, at 8:37 A. M. Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., 8:20. Leave L. I. City, 8:30 A. M., connecting at Greenport with

STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER."

Due at Newport, 3:15 P. M. Leave Newport, 5:15 P. M. Two full hours at Newport.

Tickets on sale Friday at L. I. R. R. ticket offices and stations in Brooklyn and N. Y.

Table d'Hote Dinner and Music on Boat.

If stormy excursion will be postponed and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

New Route to Rockaway Beach

FROM

BROOKLYN BRIDGE SUNDAYS.

Express trains between Brooklyn Bridge and Rockaway Beach via Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad and L. I. R. R. from Flatbush Ave.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge, 10:10 A. M. and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning leave Rockaway Beach at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave. elevated stations. Exc. fare from Brooklyn 30c. From New York, 35c.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier 1, N. R., every 45 minutes, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, every 45 minutes, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Week days, Round Trip, **40c.** Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

KINGS CO. P. L'Y BRIGHTON & L. I. R. R. From MANHATTAN BEACH at 7:30 A. M. and Half Hourly throughout entire Day until 12:00 o'clock midnight.

From BROOKLYN BRIDGE 7:45 A. M. and Half Hourly until 11:15 P. M.

Trains Stop Only at CITY HALL, FRANKLIN AV., CLARKSON ST. & SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

FARE 15 CENTS.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

CONEY ISLAND via CULVER ROUTE.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Hourly 9:20 to 12:20, then every 20 minutes until 6:20, then every 40 minutes until 10:20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN GOES OUT cleaning offices or theatres. Gibbons, 115 West 60th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; first-class city reference. Thomas Weldon, 73 West 90th St.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG ATTORNEY ENGAGED PART OF THE day wants employment for three or four hours each day; trustworthy and competent. Address T. I. B., Box 194, Times Office.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. E. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1238 Franklin.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC SIMON and LOUIS BURGER, Bankrupts. No. 1,197.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Simon and Louis Burger, bankrupts, have filed their petitions, dated Aug. 4, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petitions before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLF CHARWAT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolf Charwat, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 25, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH DAVIDSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Davidson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDGAR MORTON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edgar Morton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 21, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SOLOMON FRANK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Frank, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 25th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAURICE M. KOHNER and JACOB M. SPRINGER, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Maurice M. Kohner and Jacob M. Springer, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 25th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JULIUS ROTHSCHILD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Rothschild, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 28, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID F. MANN, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David F. Mann of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said David F. Mann was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDGAR MORTON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edgar Morton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 21, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES T. NIGHTINGALE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles T. Nightingale, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JULIUS ROTHSCHILD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Rothschild, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 28, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC SCHACKMAN, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Schackman of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Schackman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 4, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC WISE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Wise, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—DANIEL C. POTTER, plaintiff, against THE MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIATION, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Action to recover damages for libel.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 22, 1899. BENJAMIN SCHARPS,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 45 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants, The Morning Journal Association, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county on the same day.—Dated July 28, 1899.

BENJAMIN SCHARPS,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. tv29-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE TWELFTH WARD BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against JAMES F. DOLAN, Elizabeth A. Dolan, his wife; Louis Ningteenth Ward Bank, Maurice Untermyer, Bernard Mahon, the Fitchburg Railroad Company, John J. Hopper, Union Paper Company, John Gallagher, Martin J. Earley, and William A. Prendergast, as executor of the estate of Lawrence E. Prendergast, deceased, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 12, 1899. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 21 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Lillian E. Bates, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, dated the 21st day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the New York City, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated July 21st, 1899.

Yours, etc., CHARLES W. DAYTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

jy22-1aw7wS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HAROLD M. SILL and THOMAS H. DOUGHERTY, as Trustees of Amelia Dougherty and also as Trustees of Pauline Sill, Plaintiffs, against MARGARET BARNES and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 423 West 49th Street, and said lot being known and distinguished on a map entitled "A Map of Lots 183, 184, and the 12th Ward of the City of New York," being part of the estate late of Philip Webbers, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number 183, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northerly side of Forty-ninth Street, at a point distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Ninth Avenue and along the westerly side of Lot Number 184 on said map and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-five feet to Lot Number 158 on said map, thence southerly along the easterly side of the said last-mentioned lot one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-ninth Street, thence easterly along the said northerly line of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

CHARLES DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 423 West 49th St.

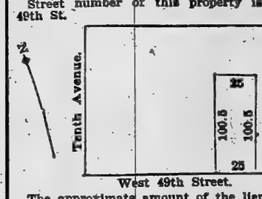

West 49th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property, together with certain property located in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, is to be sold, is twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifteen 87-100 ($21,616.87) dollars, with interest thereon from twentieth day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-one ($391.00) dollars, with interest from July 26th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is six hundred and eighty-five 85-100 ($685.85) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

jy31-2aw3wM&S&su21&22

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ST. JOSEPH'S APOSTOLIC SCHOOL, Plaintiff, against ELLEN GOGGIN and DAVID McCLURE, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Mary Elizabeth Grady, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and designated upon a map of the property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. H. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1869, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by lot Number 494, commencing on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining lot Number 485, and distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; thence running northeasterly along said Lot 485 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet to lot Number 493 on said map; thence southwesterly along said Lot 493 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along Thirty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.

PURCELL, WALKER & BURNS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Washington Street, Watertown, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 419 West 39th Street.

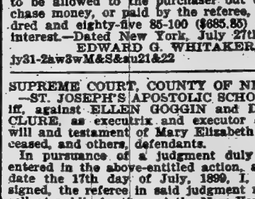

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property, together with certain property located in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, is to be sold, is $7,581.64, with interest thereon from the fourth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $485.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,583.75 and interest.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1899.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee.

jy19-2aw3wW&S&au9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 19, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

M. E. & A. T. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:

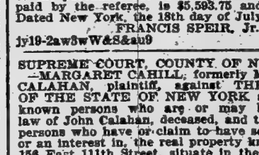

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York: To all persons interested in the estates of JULES J. DE NEUFVILLE and AUGUST DE NEUFVILLE, individually and as copartners under the firm name of "de Neufville and Company," assigned to Philip Fluhr for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of Philip Fluhr, as assignee of Jules J. de Neufville and August de Neufville, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of such account.

And you and each of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Martin [Seal.] L. Stover, one of the Justices of said court, this 18th day of July, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

FREDERIC G. DOW, Attorney for Assignee, 192 Broadway, New York City.

jy22-1aw6w&a2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lauren Clinton Brown, George A. Bevins, Le Grand Bevins, Ann Carpenter, and Jane Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY L. CLINTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Elizabeth S. Clinton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry L. Clinton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy1-1aw6wS&au12

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City. ap8-1aw6mS

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES P. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, No. 95 Nassau St., New York City.

ap15-1aw6m8

EVANS, THOMAS W.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Rudulph H. Evans, Kate G. Muller, Charles F. Muller, Marion M. M. Heberton, Anna M. Heberton, Anna E. Miller, Juliette C. Henderson, Clara E. Davis, Katherine E. Whelen, John Roland Enos, Thomas B. Enos, Charles H. Enos, Horace Enos, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS W. EVANS, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Horace S. Ely of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated August 26, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, late a non-resident of the County and State of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy1-1aw6wS&au12

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy22-1aw6m8a

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan. ap22-1aw6mS

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of

DISCOURTESY IN BRAZIL

Student Members of a Scientific Expedition Make Charges.

THEY FEARED IMPRISONMENT

Dr. Branner of Leland Stanford University Headed the Party—Ex-Minister Mendonca's Statement.

According to statements made by B. H. Collins of Bradford, Penn., and Harold Havens of Oakland, Cal., students at Leland Stanford University, at Palo Alto, the expedition sent out by that institution, under the guidance of Dr. J. C. Branner, Vice President of the university, to explore the reefs on the Brazilian coast, had a very hard time. This was due in the main, so the students assert, to the unkindly acts of the Brazilian Government.

Messrs. Collins and Havens arrived from Pernambuco yesterday on the steamship Chaucer, and are at the Hotel Marlborough, where they were seen by a reporter for THE TIMES. The other members of the expedition, Dr. J. C. Branner of Palo Alto, A. Collins of Bradford, Penn.; A. W. Greeley, a zoologist, of San Francisco, and Charles E. Gilman of Palo Alto, are expected in this city about Aug. 18.

"The trip was planned by Prof. Agassiz of Harvard," said Mr. Havens, "who paid all the expenses. The belief prevailed that coral reefs existed all along the coast of Brazil, but our investigation has demonstrated otherwise. From Pernambuco north all the reefs are of sandstone, which are full of fossils and cephlopods, a shell very much of the shape of a bugle. These shells float, but it is a singular fact that none of them has been found containing a living object. They were first discovered among the Fiji Islands.

"We found much single coral for about 100 miles from Pernambuco, and the coral heads will be sent to Prof. Agassiz. Dr. Branner considers our discoveries of great importance, and on his return to the United States he will write a book about the results of the expedition. One feature that struck Dr. Branner was the lack of variety of life among the reefs.

"But our expedition," continued Mr. Havens, "was not unattended by many unpleasant features. The Government officials seemed to regard us in the light of spies, and we were under an espionage that was not only disagreeable, but which often promised arrest and confinement in the jails. It is a custom, too, in Brazil, to keep persons in prison a long time without trial.

"We have had trouble from the very moment we reached Pernambuco and sought a permit for a baracassa—a small schooner—in which to sail to the reefs. We were told that we should not be permitted to sketch and measure the fortifications, and seize Brazil as we had Cuba and the Philippines. The arrival of the United States gunboat Wilmington, while it aided us in a degree only, made matters more unpleasant in the end, for the natives really believed we had covetous designs on their possessions. It was with the utmost difficulty that we kept out of personal encounters, and we had to exercise a patience that Job would have envied. We finally got in communication with the Government authorities at Rio, and then matters improved. We are somewhat anxious to hear from our late companions, and hope no harm has befallen them.

"The Brazilians appear to distrust Americans, and we saw many instances of their lack of confidence."

Senhor Salvador de Mendonca, ex-Brazilian Minister to Washington, is at the Hoffman House, and when a TIMES reporter told him of the statements of Messrs. Collins and Havens he said:

"Dr. Branner is well known in Brazil, and would have no trouble there. Years ago he was at the head of a scientific expedition that explored the River Amazon. The Brazilians respect Dr. Branner, and would aid, not annoy him. There would be no necessity to apply to the Federal authorities at Rio for permission to visit the reefs. The State authorities of Pernambuco exercise all the necessary authority.

"If there was any trouble it was because the students wanted to go ahead on their own account, and did not ask the advice of Dr. Branner. The reefs form a part of the fortifications of Pernambuco, and I can readily understand that the authorities there would not permit strangers to visit them without the proper authority. I don't think the officers at New York would permit foreigners scarcely able to talk the language of the country to inspect Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton.

"No, it is all a mistake. The Brazilian people like the Americans, and the relations between the two Governments are most cordial, as they should be. Americans can always rely on courteous treatment in Brazil."

LEGAL NOTES.

JUDGMENT CREDITOR'S ACTION.—In an action by Frankli. R. Dixon against Georgia M. Coleman and others, Justice Hiscock, in the Oneida Special Term, recently decided that where a judgment creditor brings an action with the single purpose of reaching such property of his debtor as may properly be applicable to the judgment, and of setting aside certain alleged fraudulent transfers, he may join in the same action both the wife and the daughter to whom the latter had transferred separate parcels by separate deeds.

***

IT WAS NOT A NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.—In a suit by the Third National Bank of Buffalo to recover from Hattie Bowman Spring on a so-called promissory note, it appeared that a contract expressing the note, followed by a statement that it was given for a piano, the title of which should remain in the payee's name, until full payment of the note, with interest, had been transferred to the bank. The Erie Trial Term held, by Justice White, that this was not a negotiable instrument, within the law merchant, but was in effect an agreement for a conditional sale, and that payments which the maker made in good faith to the payee after, but without notice of the transfer of the contract, were binding on the transferee, the bank.

IN JAIL IN HIS SON'S PLACE.

Wasserlein Trying to Catch the Boy by Means of an Advertisement.

Gustave Wasserlein, forty-seven years old, a salesman employed by Hodenpyl & Sons, 170 Broadway, and who lives at 952 Washington Avenue, is at present confined in the Tombs charged with the larceny of $1,750 worth of jewelry, the property of the firm. It seems that on July 17 he received these goods from the firm to sell, and a few days later returned and informed his employers that he had given the jewelry in charge of his son, Emmanuel, who subsequently disappeared and has not been heard of since. A warrant was sworn out for the son's arrest, but as he could not be found, the father was taken into custody on July 25 at the firm's request.

Emmanuel, up to the time it is alleged he was intrusted with the jewels by his father, had a furnished room in a flat occupied by Mrs. Max Hoenssen, at 155 First Avenue. The following advertisement appeared in a morning newspaper yesterday:

Emmanuel Wasserlein will hear something to his advantage and of great importance by calling immediately on Mrs. Hoenssen, 155 First Avenue, New York City.

It seems the advertisement was not inserted in the paper by Mrs. Hoenssen. The wife of the prisoner called on her Thursday evening, she said, and told her the detectives advised advertising for Emmanuel in the papers. Hodenpyl & Sons said Wasserlein was arrested as a matter of self-protection, as the firm held him responsible for the goods. No definite disposition has been made of the case as yet, it resting upon the ability of the parties concerned to detect the whereabouts of the missing son.

Herman Hauser Will Recover.

The physicians at Gouverneur Hospital said yesterday that Herman Hauser, who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge Thursday, would undoubtedly recover. No internal injuries have been discovered, and the doctors think that he will be able to appear in court this morning.

Mr. Dolliver at Ocean Grove.

Congressman Dolliver of Iowa will lecture in the great Auditorium at Ocean Grove for the Summer School next Monday evening, on "The Public Virtue a Question of Politics."

THE CHINESE AS TENANTS.

Good Words Spoken Regarding Them by Those Who Best Know Their Life Here.

The Chinese are rarely defendants in suits for non-payment of rent or eviction. They have, in fact, the reputation of being the very best of tenants, so that an action recently brought against two men of this nationality for breaking a three years' lease caused some comment. Inquiries among agents in the Chinese quarter and of John S. Geagan of the Canadian Pacific Railroad elicited the information that no better tenants could be wished for among the poorer classes.

"You can't find a squarer man or more honest one than John Chinaman anywhere in the world," said Mr. Geagan. "The popular idea that the Chinese are thugs and rascals is entirely wrong. We have been here for fourteen years and done over a million dollars' worth of business with them in that time, never losing a penny.

"Why, time and time again I have loaned them hundreds of dollars, both in money and tickets, on their simple 'I. O. U.'s,' and I have always got the loan back on time, sometimes before. They are better tenants than any of the other poor foreigners, and the Chinese quarter to-day is in a cleaner, better condition than it ever was before they got hold of it. Of course, it doesn't look very smart or pretty, but that is not their fault. It is the fault of the people who were there before they came in. The Chinese, with their careful, painstaking ways, lease the houses and stores and keep them clean, caring for them so well that they very seldom need any repairing, as was the case with the former residents.

"They pay promptly; often before their bills come due; they mind their own business and bother nobody, never fight, drink, or waste their money, and are models of good citizenship for their Christian brothers to copy.

"Speaking of drinking, the Chinese never drink to excess. They do take some light Chinese wines, but there are far fewer of the Chinese who drink—yes, and who use opium—than there are Americans who drink whisky."

E. V. Skinner, the General Eastern Agent of the Canadian Pacific, supplemented Mr. Geagan's remarks by saying: "I cannot say too much in praise of them, and if I owned the whole Fourth Ward I would fill every building in it with Chinese, if I could get them there."

Right in the heart of the Chinese quarter lives an American who has been in business in Mott Street for many years, and who owns property leased and tenanted by Chinese of all castes. When questioned and told what had already been said, he replied:

"I know; I know. Most people hate the Chinese worse than cats hate water, and look at them as whole-souled rascals. Now we, who live down here, right among them, think very differently.

"The Chinese are good tenants, good citizens, and good business men. If they have the money they owe for rent you will get it, and, though they don't always have the money, sometimes owing you a month's rent, you are just as sure of it as if you had it in a bank.

"I never heard of the Chinese being in court on dispossess proceedings, or because they did not pay their rent. We never have any trouble at all with them. Most people think the Chinese of both sexes are immoral to the last degree, but it is not true. Very few of the men use opium, none drink, and the women are refined and quiet, being at home most of the time, and when they do go out they never stroll around the streets, but go to visit one another quietly.

"We do not get large rents out of the Chinese; that is another fallacy. Our rentals are about the average, running from $40 to $50 for a store and $12 to $16 for a three-room flat, according to the house. That is just about the same as it runs anywhere else in the city."

LUCIUS L. SLOANE DISCHARGED.

Havana Police Made No Reply When Informed of His Arrest.

Lucius L. Sloane, who was arrested at Quarantine on Thursday, on the Ward Line steamer Havana, charged with being concerned in the theft of $1,000 in Havana, was discharged by Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court yesterday, there being no evidence against him. The detective who made the arrest, Sergt. Cronin of the Central Office, said that he had received no reply from the Havana police authorities to a dispatch sent to them after the arrest was made.

Sloane was employed in the Adjutant General's office in Havana as a clerk and came to this city on leave of absence. While in Havana, the woman with whom he boarded had $1,000 stolen from her room, and all the boarders were taken before a Magistrate and interrogated as to any knowledge they might have of the robbery. All were exonerated. A negro porter was arrested, charged with the theft, and is still in jail.

INFORMATION ABOUT ALASKA.

An Important Pamphlet Issued by the Geological Survey Director.

Charles D. Walcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior at Washington, has just issued a pamphlet entitled "Maps and Descriptions of Routes of Exploration in Alaska in 1898," with general information concerning the Territory. All told, there are ten maps, each one of them admirably gotten up. They include a general chart of Alaska, the Sushitna River and adjacent territory, the headwaters of the Skwentna and Kuskokwim Rivers, the Middle Kuskokwim River south to Bristol Bay and Togiak River, the Lower Kuskokwim River and Kaneltok River, the Knik arm to Tanana River via Matanuska and Delta Rivers, the Copper River and Klutena Lake, Prince William Sound, Tanana and White Rivers, and the Forty-Mile Quadrangle.

The pamphlet itself contains special reports on various expeditions, general information concerning the Territory by geographical provinces, and some very valuable tabulated information, including the gold production of Alaska by districts, the United States Land Offices, the topography of the districts, and the inhabitants.

In that part of the pamphlet devoted to the Yukon district the information is very full. The limits of the drainage basin are explained, and the mineral resources. There are also given the routes and means of transportation in the district, such as the Chilkoot and White Pass routes, the St. Michael route, the Dalton trail, and the Tahu, Stikine, Edmonton, and Copper River routes.

The publication is intended for gratuitous distribution, and application for it should be made either to Senators or to Representatives or to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

ALLEGED GREEN-GOODS ARREST.

William Elwood, Thought to be a Principal, Cleverly Trapped.

William Elwood, alias Henry Robbins, who is believed to be the principal in a green-goods scheme, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshals McAviney and Churchill on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The prisoner was caught in Louis Haim's liquor saloon, at 16 Frankfort Street, just after he had received and opened a letter from a supposed "come-on" with whom he had been in correspondence.

The envelope was addressed to "Henry Robbins, care of Fred Pols, 16 Frankfort Street," and Elwood, which the prisoner says is his real name, after opening it, destroyed it, but the letter was found in his possession. It was the last one in the correspondence carried on with John Kaistensson of Portland, Me. Elwood, or Robbins, evidently carried on business individually, as all of the letters he sent out were written with pen and ink, and he instructed his correspondents to reply by numbers. Kaistensson, with whom he corresponded in Portland, received as his designation "Lot 107," and he had received the letter containing a sample of the goods.

Elwood, when arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, said that a man had asked him to go to the store for the letter. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 4.—The arrest of William Elwood in New York is considered to be the result of a clever bit of detective work that originated in this city during the latter part of June. At that time John Kaistensson of Cliff Island received a green-goods letter, which he at once gave to City Marshal Sylvester. The Marshal in turn gave it to United States Deputy Marshal Burton H. Smith, who decided the letter was worth following up, as it was in the sender's handwriting instead of being typewritten, as usually is the case. The letter then was sent to Anthony Comstock, in New York, who carried on a correspondence in Kaistensson's name, dating his letters Portland.

For Summer-time Cookery

Royal Baking Powder

Is the Greatest of Helps.

What so tempting to the laggard appetite as a light, flaky fruit short cake or a delicate hot biscuit?

Royal makes the perfect short cake, biscuit and muffin, and improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of all risen flour-foods.

It renders the biscuit, hot-bread and short cake more digestible and nutritious, at the same time making them more attractive and appetizing.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for the preparation of perfect Summer-time foods.

Many imitation baking powders, made of alum, are in the market. It is imperative that they be avoided as they render the food indigestible.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MORE MAILING FACILITIES.

Large Newspaper Collection Boxes to be Placed in Districts Where There Is Now Great Inconvenience.

Postmaster Van Cott of this city received a letter from Assistant Postmaster General Heath yesterday instructing him to have constructed at once and have placed in the congested districts of New York larger newspaper collection boxes holding four or five bushels, which are to take the place of the ordinary letter boxes. It is expected that when this is done immediate relief from the great inconvenience which is now experienced will result. The complaints from business men, especially in the wholesale dry goods district, have recently been numerous, it being asserted that there is frequently not enough room in the letter boxes for all the matter to be mailed, and that messengers sometimes have to visit half a dozen boxes before they can mail all the letters they carry.

Mr. Van Cott was also instructed to advertise at once for bids for the erection of about 1,000 posts in down-town streets on which larger letter boxes than those now in use can be placed. This last plan of relieving the congestion of letters in street mail boxes is in accordance with a suggestion made by the Postmaster to the department at Washington about two years ago. The substitution of electricity for gas has resulted in the removal of many lamp posts, and many of those remaining are used by the Fire Department for alarm boxes. Letter boxes cannot be placed on these posts, or on electric light poles, which are private property.

Mr. Van Cott said yesterday that he would begin the work of substituting the large newspaper boxes for the ordinary ones on Monday. The substitution will be carried out as rapidly as possible, but will take some time, as the lettering on all the boxes will have to be changed and the consent of property owners obtained for the placing of the boxes on sidewalks. Mr. Van Cott said that it would not be advisable that this should be anything but a temporary measure to relieve the congestion, as when first and second class matter is mailed together there is danger that letters may be lost by getting mixed with newspapers. The large apertures in the newspaper boxes, he added, would make it an easy matter for letters to be stolen.

A number of the large boxes are to be placed around the Post Office Building, a measure which will doubtless be greatly appreciated by those who wish to mail letters at night, and who find they have sometimes to walk nearly all around the corridor. The arrangements for the special stands and boxes which are finally to replace the large boxes will be made in Washington. Mr. Van Cott said that the stands would not be expensive, but that he understood that a new, larger, and much improved form of box had been decided upon. About 1,000 of these posts and boxes are to be used, which will guard New York against any congestion such as is now experienced for many years to come.

GOATS FROM CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

Presented to the Central Park Menagerie by ex-Mayor Grace.

The Central Park menagerie has been enriched by the addition of two goats from the famous island which forms the scene of the well-known story of Robinson Crusoe. The goats are a male and a female, and were presented by ex-Mayor William R. Grace.

Recently one of Mr. Grace's ships stopped at the Island of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chile, where Robinson Crusoe lived. The Captain of the vessel bought two of the goats that roam wild about the island and brought them to this city, arriving two days ago.

The goats are very unlike the American goat of the tomato-can-eating Yorkville goat. They are more like an antelope, and have more agility than the American goat. The male has an unusually long beard of a jet black color, while the female is bearded less. They attracted a good deal of attention yesterday, as Superintendent Smith put them in a yard by themselves and exhibited a sign telling where they came from.

Credit Men's Prosecution Fund.

The Executive Committee of the New York Credit Men's Association discussed at its August meeting the subject of forming a subscription fund of $10,000 for the purpose of strengthening its Investigation and Prosecution Committee. It was suggested that with this fund in hand fraudulent debtors could be prosecuted to the full extent of the law and prevented from going through the bankruptcy courts. A committee was appointed to formulate plans for making this fund a powerful and successful weapon against dishonesty in business.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is known almost the world over for its wonderful efficacy in the cure of Throat and Lung Diseases.—Adv.

BRODIE AND TUXEDO PARK

"Steve" Admits His New House Is Not Within the Club Grounds.

LOCATION HARD TO DISCOVER

The Alleged Grantor Not in Evidence and Brodie's Real Estate Man Is Said to be Out of Town.

There was mingled consternation and merriment yesterday morning among the residents of the exclusive colony at Tuxedo Park when they read that "Steve" Brodie had purchased a place there with a view to improving the social environment of his family. It was realized that if the originator of the popular pastime of bridge-jumping should succeed in gratifying his reported ambition to become a member of the Tuxedo set, his advent might be productive of startling innovations. Visions arose of the programme of one of the Fall hops bearing a number entitled "Schottische—The Bridge Jumpers," or something like that, and it was suggested that the club-house menu at some future festivity might include such dishes as "Canvasback duck, a la Brodie," and "Terrapin, Bowery style."

But if Mr. Brodie ever really entertained the desire to become a member of the Tuxedo Club, he has already discovered that the pathway to such social preferment is beset with difficulties. The tract of land on the shore of Tuxedo Lake, which is occupied by the Tuxedo colony, is controlled by the Tuxedo Park Association, a real estate corporation, whose city office is at 66 Maiden Lane. No land is sold by the association to any person not a member of the Tuxedo Club, which is the centre of the social life of the residents.

The club is one of the most exclusive institutions of its kind in the country. The officers are: President—Pierre Lorillard; Vice President—George L. Rives; Treasurer—Grenville Kane; Secretary—William Kent. Among the members of the Board of Governors are Winthrop Chanler, Goold Hoyt, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Richard Mortimer, Herbert C. Pell, James Brown Potter, and Alfred Seton, Jr. Included in the list of resident members of the organization are R. Fulton Cutting, Richard Delafield, Nicholas Fish, Augustus D. Juilliard, George L. Ronalds, T. Suffern Tailer, and many others equally well known. The list of non-members of the club who are frequent visitors to Tuxedo but do not reside there is practically a directory of New York's Four Hundred.

Secretary Hoyt was highly amused yesterday after reading the report of Mr. Brodie's purchase of a place at Tuxedo. "You may be sure," he said, "that Mr. Brodie will not become a resident of Tuxedo Park. I never heard of such a man as George Dillingham, who is reported to have sold his place to Mr. Brodie. I certainly would know of the transaction if the land was within the boundaries of the park. The association never sells land to anybody who is not a member of the club, and then only under the most stringent restrictions as to the kind of house to be erected and the use to which the property is to be put.

"There is nothing to prevent an owner of property in the park from selling it to whomsoever he pleases, but all the property owners are members of the club, and none of them would sell to a person who would be likely to prove an undesirable resident. Such a person would scarcely want to buy, either, for it would be decidedly unpleasant, I should fancy, to be a resident of the park and not to be admitted to the club.

"The tract of land controlled by the association comprises about 5,000 acres, while the township of Tuxedo embraces 33,000 acres. There are several villages in the township—Eagle Valley, Slabtown, Johnstown, Southfields, and Arden—besides considerable farming country. It is quite possible that Mr. Brodie may have bought a place in one of these villages or one of the small farms. That, of course, would make him a resident of Tuxedo, but not of Tuxedo Park, and we have no intention at present of voting honorary memberships in the club to outsiders."

A reporter undertook yesterday to discover the exact location of Mr. Brodie's new home in the country, but was unsuccessful. He looked first for George Dillingham, the alleged grantor, who, according to Mr. Brodie, was formerly a broker at 52 Wall Street. At that number, which is the building of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, nothing was known of Mr. Dillingham. His name does not appear in the City Directory. Recourse being had again to Mr. Brodie, he said:

"I s'posed everybody knew Dillingham. He used to be a rich man, but he failed."

"When did he fail?" was inquired.

"Oh, I guess he's failing all the time. He had to sell this place to get money. He ain't in the city now, I don't think. He's down to Lakewood, I b'lieve."

Mr. Brodie volunteered the information that his new place was "next door to Mr. Whiting's, the silver man's." At the office of the Whiting Manufacturing Company it was said that nobody connected with the establishment owned or occupied a residence at Tuxedo. At the real estate office of Rinaldo Brothers, 233 Grand Street, where, according to Mr. Brodie, the Tuxedo transaction was made, it was said that the man who had charge of Mr. Brodie's real estate interests was out of town and would not return until Monday.

Despite the reporter's inability to obtain exact information, Mr. Brodie was as certain that he had bought a place at Tuxedo as he always has appeared to be that he once jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge, though certain skeptical persons have expressed doubt of the truth of his stories about that celebrated feat, which would have been better established as a fact in local history if it had been witnessed by as many persons as saw the leap of Herman Hauser on Thursday. Mr. Brodie acknowledged, however, that his prospective home was not within the borders of Tuxedo Park, and expressed wonder that anybody should have conceived such an idea.

"Do you s'pose those swell guys would let 'Steve' Brodie in there?" he exclaimed. "Well, I guess not! They'd holler 'Murder!' just as they did down at Hollywood, N. J., when I bought a place down there. But I made money on that deal. One of them that hollered the loudest bought the place off me for $6,000 more'n I paid for it, an' if I'd 'a' knowed 'twas him was a-buyin' it he'd 'a' paid ten thousand more'n he did, for he bought me out rough as real estate man. I guess I'll make some money on this deal, too, but I don't want to sell just now."

Mr. Brodie's friends along the Bowery hope he will stick to his resolution not to sell out just at present, because he has promised to have a house warming, or, in the language of the district, an "opening," at his new place about Sept. 1. Everybody who amounts to anything on the east side is to be invited, and Mr. Brodie has announced that he will furnish a "spread" and a "show" that will open the eyes of the residents of Tuxedo Park.

COUNTERFEIT SWEDISH NOTES.

Gang Has Been Swindling Money Changers with 100-Kroner Bills.

Chief Hazen of the Secret Service is busily engaged in trying to locate a gang of counterfeiters who have been swindling dealers in foreign money. The counterfeits are 100-kroner Swedish notes, and their execution is so perfect as to baffle experts. Local dealers were readily deceived by them, and the gang had succeeded in disposing of several thousand of them before the Secret Service men were aware the counterfeiters were operating in this country.

The bad notes have been circulating in several European countries, and the Swedish Government has been compelled to call in the entire issue of Series "K" 100-kroner notes. It has also issued a circular which explains the 1 defects. The three small points under the Swedish coat-of-arms in the genuine notes are omitted in the counterfeits; the blue shading is too dark in line, and the numbers run too high, Series "K" not going above 83,000, while the counterfeits are numbered up to 303,000.

COLLISION OFF JERSEY COAST.

Schooner Robert Graham Dun Hit by the Morgan Liner Excelsior.

The coasting schooner Robert Graham Dun, Capt. Lynch, was towed into the harbor yesterday in a badly battered condition by the tug James McCauley. The schooner's bowsprit was missing, her headsails had been carried away, the port cathead was broken off short, and the cutwater smashed. All this damage and more was done at 1:30 o'clock Thursday morning off the Jersey coast by the Morgan Line steamer Excelsior, bound from New York for New Orleans, which ran into the schooner while going at full speed, cutting away everything square with the knightheads.

The night was dark and the weather thick at the time. The Captain of the Dun found that his vessel was not making water, and all hands remained on board, although the Excelsior lowered a boat and inquired if the vessel needed any assistance. The Excelsior, which proceeded on her voyage, sustained very little damage. The Dun was picked up shortly after the collision by the tug McCauley and towed into port. She will be repaired here. At the office of the Morgan Line nothing was known of the collision.

A Swordfish Scuttles a Schooner.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 4.—The schooner Albert W. Black, from Harpswell, Me., which arrived here last night, was leaking, and had put in to ascertain the cause. She was hauled out for examination to-day, and a hole was found on the starboard side under the fore rigging. It had been made by a swordfish, the beak of which had penetrated the two-inch planking of the vessel, and had been broken off. The sword was so tightly imbedded in the wood that the planking had to be sawed out and a new piece substituted.

We hold the key to every puzzle in clothing of every sort for every man or boy.

But at 12 sharp, the key is in the lock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HELD ON AN ODD CERTIFICATE.

Serious Assault Case Revealed by Dr. Armstrong's Communication to the West Side Court.

It was a common assault case, the result of a drunken brawl—a case similar to scores of others that come before the Magistrate in the West Side Court in the course of every week. There were two persons—William Brynson, who first said he lived at 468 Seventh Avenue and afterwards at 468 Lexington Avenue, and who was fined $5 for disorderly conduct, and a young man who described himself as William A. Robinson of 231 West Seventy-second Street, and who was charged with assaulting William S. Murphy, a Rough Rider, residing at the Hoffman House.

Murphy did not appear to press the charge, and Robinson was discharged. Before he could leave the courtroom, however, a woman ran in flourishing a paper, and pointing at Robinson cried: "Hold that man! Don't let him go!" The policemen detained Robinson, and the paper was handed to Magistrate Meade. It was a certificate furnished by Dr. W. W. Armstrong of 776 Eighth Avenue, and after perusing it the Magistrate remarked that it was the queerest contribution to modern medical literature that had so far come under his notice. It was worded as follows:

This is to certify that W. S. Murphy is in such a critical condition that he is not abele to aper in cort. I would say of the nature of his wounds that he has a large contusion, produced, no doubt, by an impaction of the head on the sidewalk. Seven stiches were necesary to close the contusion. On the chin was a Y-shape cut of eleven stiches. Blood was issuing from the ears. The blood from the ears is the most dangerous, as the head may have been affected through the ear in the cavity of the scull, which the percentage that live is only 12 percent.

Respectfully to the Honored Judge of the Cort.

The woman said that she was Mrs. Fanny Weber of 104 West Fifty-second Street, and that the injured man was in her flat. The Magistrate requested Police Surgeon Nesbit to examjne Murphy, and held Robinson for examination later in the day.

It appears that at 6 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Weber and Murphy were in "The Garrick," a café at Forty-second and Seventh Avenue, with Robinson, Brynson, and a number of other men and women. A quarrel arose and ended in a fight on the sidewalk, in the course of which it is alleged Robinson knocked Murphy down. Policeman George Hopkins of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station found Murphy unconscious and bleeding on the sidewalk. He arrested Robinson on complaint of Mrs. Weber, and also apprehended Brynson, who was intoxicated and quarrelsome. The policeman summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, but on its arrival Murphy revived and refused to go to the hospital. Mrs. Weber insisted that he be taken to her apartments, and this was done. Robinson denied that it was he who struck the blow.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Robinson was again arraigned. Dr. Nesbit reported to Magistrate Meade that Murphy appeared to be badly injured, but that it was possible he would be able to appear in court on Monday. Robinson was accordingly held in $2,500 bail until Monday morning.

Robinson gave a fictitious address. Inquiry about him under the name of William Clark was made at the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station by a friend, who afterward tried to get bail, but who refused to say anything about the prisoner. When seen in the West Side Court Prison, Robinson also refused to talk.

Murphy left the Hoffman House over a month ago, and his address is not known. Mrs. Weber, who says she is not living with her husband, and formerly kept a "private sanitarium" at her present abode, declared that she had known Murphy for about a year, that he was "a lawyer from the South," and belonged to a Southern volunteer regiment during the war. She did not know what regiment it was, nor from what part of the South her friend came, "but," she added, "I know he is a friend of Gov. Roosevelt."

PAY FOR DIRECTORY'S USE.

A City Druggist Establishes an Innovation Worthy of Note.

The old, old right of free-born Americans, that of using on sight the druggist Directory, is in danger, it appears. In a Sixth Avenue drug shop there has been placed an iron stand. This holds up an oaken box, and inside, only to be reached by the dropping of a penny through a slot, is the Directory. The entry of the coin releases a spring, the lid may be lifted and the book consulted. There is, however, no time limit.

This particular druggist says the plan will be adopted by many other druggists.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Programmes for the Various Concerts to be Given This Afternoon.

There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, by Farcilli's Seventy-first Regiment Band to-day at 4 P. M. The following is the programme.

National Anthem.
1. Overture, "Sicilian Vespers".....Verdi
2. Grand Concert Waltz, for cornet....Chambers
Mr. W. Paris Chambers, (the composer.)
3. Dance Music.....Smetana
1—Polka. 2—Furiante.
4. Grand Potpourri, "Babilonia".....Mussi
(Arranged from the most celebrated operas.)
5. a March, "Jeffersonian".....Fanciulli
b Graceful dance, "The Kissing Bug"..... Fanciulli
6. Dance Persane.....Guiraud
7. Characteristic descriptive, "In a Bird Store".....Ortts
8. "The Jolly Cadet".....Gilder
"Star Spangled Banner."

At Van Cortlandt Park Sause's Band will give this programme:

"Star Spangled Banner."
March, "Runaway Girl".....Cyrill
Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
Valse, "Ocean Breezes".....Herbert
Selection, "A Romance of Athlone".....Olcott
Cornet solo, selected.....Kenecke
E. Kenecke.
"A Musical Contest".....Godfrey
Bridal chorus from "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Selection, Popular Airs.....Boettger
Characteristique, "Little Kinkies".....Bendix
Finale, "Whistling Rufus".....Mills
"Home, Sweet Home."

Friedgen's Band will play these selections at Crotona Park:

"Star Spangled Banner."
March, "Flag of Victory".....Bion
Overture, "Berlin As It Laughs and Cries".....Conradi
Grand Selection, "Trovatore".....Verdi
Lorelay, "Paraphrase".....Negradon
Cornet solo, Fantaisia, "Echo from the Valley".....Hoch
Theodore Hoch.
Concert overture, (first time played in America).....Bohner-Frieda
Operatic selection, "The Serenade".....Herbert
Plantation melodies.....Coates
Polish dance.....Scharwenka
Popular two-step.....Gebast

At Cedar Park Muller's Band will give this programme:

"Star Spangled Banner."
March, "The Governor".....Jolly
Overture, "Light Cavalierre".....Suppé
Concert Waltz, "Babble".....Furst
Selection, "Serenade".....Herbert
Cornet solo, "The Valley of Old Shenandoah".....De Witt
C. Maurer.
Medley overture, "A Jolly Night".....Reyer
Intermezzo, "Salome".....Loraine
Selection, "The Old Kentucky Home".....Loura
Descriptive, "Capture of Santiago".....Peters
Finale, "Aunt Mandy's Wedding".....Lyons

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
2 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
3 P.M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS
4 and 9 P.M. DE ANGELIS OPERA CO. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all! NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard! The Man in the Moon! Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe! Vast Vaudeville! 150 artists! MAGGIE CLINE! MME. HERRMANN! LETTY!

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. and W. Boulevard. SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF George Fuller Golden. JENNETTE LOCKE & 10 OTHER ACTS.

The COOL CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! The Rounders! PACKED Ev'ry Nt!! Only Mat. in Town TO-DAY. ROOF TO-NIGHT! RICE'S Summer Nights! Huge Success of the Big New Burlesq., THE MAID IN THE MOON!

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 40 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS. 25c. 50c. Fridays, Wagner—Tuesdays, Symphony Concerts.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST. near B'way. MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN. Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN. Greatest Place and Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, perf. in Music Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. ROSE COGHLAN. TACIANU. JENNIE SATTERLEE. Ladell & Francis, Gotham Comedy 4, Biograph, &c.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES Last Day To-day Rain or Shine.
Concert by Lander. Take any Coney Island route.

IS A NOTORIOUS HOTEL THIEF.

Man Arrested at Long Branch, Charles Keating, Who Is Wanted for Long Beach Robberies.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau received word from Long Branch yesterday from one of his detectives that the man captured after a desperate chase on the roof of the Hotel Scarboro, at Long Branch, Thursday afternoon was Charles Keating, the notorious hotel thief, whose picture is No. 2,230 in the Rogues' Gallery. Capt. McClusky's men have been looking for Keating for the past two or three weeks.

A. E. Dick, proprietor of the Long Beach Hotel at Long Beach, L. I., called on Capt. McClusky recently, and said he was looking for a man who had robbed the rooms of seven of his guests. This man registered at his hotel as C. E. Merrill and remained for four days. Mr. Dick described the man Merrill, who he said was a tall, handsome-looking fellow, with a reddish Van Dyke beard.

One of the guests of the hotel was James Wheeler, a wealthy man, who was troubled with insomnia. Wheeler and Merrill or Keating struck up a friendship. Merrill said he had a sure specific for insomnia. He told Mr. Wheeler that he himself had been afflicted with insomnia, and had tried the specific with good effect. He so convinced Mr. Wheeler that on the night before Merrill disappeared Wheeler took some of the medicine, which was nothing else than "knock-out" drops.

Mr. Wheeler awoke the next morning with a bad headache. He found that his friend Merrill and $1,000 in money and valuables were missing. He hunted for him high and low. Paul T. Kenny, an electrical expert, the counterpart of Merrill, was stopping at the hotel.

Mr. Wheeler had never seen Kenny before, but when he searched about and saw him he at once claimed that he was the man who had given him the "knock-out" drops. Kenny protested in vain, but was arrested. He was soon identified by W. S. Barstow, General Superintendent of the Edison Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, as a man of respectability and was released. He received many apologies, but said he would certainly prosecute his double if he was caught.

Capt. McClusky said that Keating must have gone to Long Branch soon after he made his escape from the Long Beach Hotel. Capt. McClusky stated that Keating originally came from Chicago. In 1880 he served a term of two years and four months in Joliet Prison. In 1893 he was in this city, and was sent to the penitentiary for a year. In 1894 he was arrested for entering the rooms of ex-Secretary of War Endicott at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and sentenced to Sing Sing for three years and two months. In 1897 he was arrested in Bayonne, N. J., and sentenced to Trenton for eighteen months. He has been out of prison but four months.

Capt. McClusky yesterday sent for Mr. Dick, and advised him to immediately swear out a warrant for Keating's arrest, and lodge it with the New Jersey authorities. Mr. Dick, when he first called on Capt. McClusky, saw Keating's picture in the Rogues' Gallery, and immediately identified him as his man Merrill.

AN AFFRAY AT BATH BEACH.

Harry Winchell Cut by J. King Obrie Because of Alleged Attentions to the Latter's Wife.

Harry Winchell, a young man well-known at Bath Beach, was assaulted and badly cut about the face and upper part of his body at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by J. King Obrie, a man of considerable means, who lives on Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. The affray took place in the dining room of the Avon Beach Hotel, at Bath Beach, where, it is alleged, Mr. Obrie found his wife drinking wine with Winchell. He demanded an explanation from Winchell, it is said, and the latter refused to give him any satisfaction.

Mr. Obrie then drew out a large pocket-knife and

AUG 1899

The New York Times.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

In early September an important two-volume work from the pen of Edmund Gosse will appear from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. This is the "Life and Letters of Dr. John Donne," Dean of St. Paul's, 1573-1631. Dr. Donne was a son of an eminent London merchant near the close of the sixteenth century. At an early age he forsook the Catholic faith, in which he was reared, and joined the Protestant. On his marriage with a nobleman's niece being discovered, he was imprisoned by his enraged father-in-law. James I., being pleased with a book he had written against the Catholics, made him Dean of St. Paul's and Vicar of St. Dunstan's. Although a "life" of Dr. Donne was written by Isaac Walton, Mr. Gosse has unearthed a great deal of new material, and his work is said to be filled with anecdote and incident of the most interesting character.

The people of Olney, Buckinghamshire, England, whose ancestors were the townspeople of the poet Cowper, do not seem to be enthusiastic concerning their distinction. The Cowper Centenary, which some literary people in London and elsewhere have decided to celebrate at Olney April 25, 1900, seems quite likely to be a failure, as far as local enthusiasm is concerned. For several months an attempt has been made to acquire the poet's house. Cowper's biographer, Mr. Thomas Wright, has been the chief mover in the matter, and has tried in vain to convince his fellow-townsmen that it is their duty to purchase the house and, even though they must let the rest of it, preserve at least the poet's parlor sacred to his memory and to the curiosity of tourists. With the house would be preserved the garden and Cowper's Summer house. Unless literary London comes to the aid of Mr. Wright, his fond dream can hardly be realized by the date of the hundredth anniversary of Cowper's death.

A well-known naval expert is writing a book to be entitled "Dewey on the Mississippi," being a story of the Admiral's younger years. The publishers of this work, D. Appleton & Co., express their confidence in being able to present this biography of the hero's youth in time for Dewey's arrival in this city. The author is said to give a vivid picture of Dewey, the schoolboy in Vermont; Dewey the midshipman, and, finally, the part played by the young officer in Admiral Farragut's passage of the Confederate forts on the Lower Mississippi and his destruction of the Confederate fleet in 1862.

There is sufficient reason for calling the September Century a "salt-water number." Among the stories savoring of the briny deep will be found "The Way of a Ship," by Frank T. Bullen; "Salvage," by Morgan Robertson; "The Atlantic Speedway," by H. Phelps Whitmarsh; "The Cruise of the Quero"; "The Sea Gull," a poem by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and an article by William A. Coffin on "Winslow Homer, a Painter of the Sea." But the most important feature of the number will be the first installment of a narrative of adventure entitled "Sailing Alone Around the World." This is an account of the experiences and adventures of Capt. Joshua Slocum in his voyage of 46,000 miles on board his forty-foot boat Spray. The first paper will describe the Captain's experiences in going twice across the Atlantic. His diction is vivid and picturesque, and the adventures he meets with—particularly his escape from pirates—may be truthfully defined as "improbable if not true."

Students of Scottish literature will be glad to learn that the New Amsterdam Book Company announces for publication some time during the month "A History of Scottish Vernacular Literature: From the Earliest Times to the Close of the Eighteenth Century." The author is Mr. T. F. Henderson, co-editor with W. E. Henley of the Century Burns. The same publishers say that the recently presented Charles Lever's "Gerald Fitzgerald" has passed into another edition. This is a sign that those critics who prophesied a revival this season of purely romantic novels knew what they were talking about. "Gerald Fitzgerald" is presented in this country through the New Amsterdam Book Company. This is the only authorized edition, which, in London, bears the imprint of Downey & Co.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in preparation a new uniform edition of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's works. Two new books by this author will be published in the course of the Autumn. One is a special edition of "My Study Fire," which is elaborately illustrated by Maude and Genevieve Cowles, and "The Life of the Spirit." Only this last work will be presented uniform with the new edition. "The Life of the Spirit" is a series of short chapters in which the author endeavors to set the great truths of a religious life in vital relation to human experience.

The Doubleday & McClure Company authorizes a statement that its version of Jean de Bloch's great work, "The Future of War," will be ready for the public Sept. 6. The book, which is illustrated with many maps and portraits, deals with the question, "Is war now impossible?" "The Future of War" is translated by R. C. Long, and includes a prefatory conversation with the author by W. T. Stead. M. de Bloch's work is generally credited with having furnished the Czar of Russia with the initial idea of his definite peace rescript.

Félix Gras's latest work, "The White Terror," has just been translated from the Provençal by Mrs. Catharine Janvier. D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish it in an issue uniform with "The Reds of the Midi" and the "Terror."

New York at last is to have a monthly magazine whose columns will be devoted to the interests of horseless traction. It is to be called The Automobile, and its first number will make its appearance in October. It will be edited by Sylvester Baxter and E. E. Schwarzkopf. The periodical will represent a distinctly new field in technical journalism in America, although for some time popular in Paris and London, where the automobile has for the last few years possessed its official organs. There can be no doubt, however, that the new periodical will become a potent factor in the evolution of mechanical locomotion. The most important function of the magazine will be its work in the enlightenment of the public as to the benefits that will proceed from the new instrumentality in transit. The history of the bicycle movement shows how gigantic was the task of overcoming the prejudice against that innovation, and what a vast expenditure of energy and money was required before equal privileges with other vehicles were secured. The future of the automobile in this country will be assured, more securely than either in France or England, when once the people comprehend the great advantages of a horseless carriage.

THE OLDER HARPERS.

Remembrances of Them as Publishers and Friends and Especially of Fletcher and Joseph W.—Mr. Alden and Miss Booth.

It is now many years (I fear nearly forty) since I, a trembling débutante in the world of literature, took my treasured manuscript in my hand and started for the great Blue Beard's Castle of a publishing house. I was to be introduced to Mr. Fletcher Harper of the original firm by a gentleman who knew him well, and who promised me that I should meet a very affable individual and no ogre. But, as I look back upon it, I think I was like Thisbe, "who greatly did o'ertrip the dew," and "saw the lion's shadow ere himself." But, unlike Thisbe, I did not run dismayed away. No, I was to keep on, for a lifetime besieging that hospitable castle, for the ogres have always been good to me.

We, my elderly companion and myself, on that delicious Spring morning, went down the old-fashioned street known as East Broadway, then outlined with fine trees, and where old-fashioned houses seemed very comfortable to my then young eyes. When we at last reached Franklin Square, (I do not remember how)—well, not until I saw the Pitti Palace at Florence did I see anything so feudal and so Italian Middle Aged and mysterious looking as was that pile, erected to industry and bookmaking. I could see as we mounted stairs mysterious bridges thrown across like the Bridge of Sighs in Venice between the two parts of the great front and the greater back, and it occurred to me that here were enacted greater tragedies and here were more tears shed than even in the Pitti or the Cenci, or in the famous rooms under the Piombi.

For what heart-thrust is so great and so unbearable as a publisher's suave, "Thanking you for the privilege of reading your book, we regret," &c.? I have often thought how much more agreeable would be a sterner language: "You are an awful fool, and we do not want any of your stuff and nonsense," which is what it means. I believe, however, it would have been impossible for Fletcher Harper to have been harsh to anybody. Had he been a headsman by profession he could have cut off your head so pleasantly that you would have enjoyed it.

He was very handsome, with a neat, dapper side whisker, I should say of a reddish color, and was exceedingly well dressed, and had, I remember, beautiful white hands and a most agreeable smile. A tall, dark gentleman came into the room as we were talking, and he introduced him as "his brother James," (the Mayor.) After talking to my friend a few minutes, but ignoring me, "brother James" made his escape, at which Mr. Fletcher laughed. "He is afraid," said he. "They always put me forward to talk to the young ladies."

The conversation turned on an event which was agitating the house of Harper considerably just then. "John Halifax, Gentleman," was beginning its extraordinary career of popularity, one of those careers which those who read it now never can scarcely understand. (I dare say the reader of "Trilby" will be equally astonished in less than twenty years; perhaps even the admirers of Miggles and "The Luck of Roaring Camp" will be surprised that the whole reading world stood breathless to see the unknown genius on the Pacific Coast who could do such wonderful things; perhaps even the author of "The White Man's Burden"—but it is too soon to even calculate his eclipse.)

The author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," had not then confided her name to her New York publishers, but a very dashing lady had arrived from Ireland, well introduced, and had called on Mr. Fletcher to announce herself as the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." And, as they had treated her with every attention and politeness, and were about to bestow a generous check on her, the modest little note signed Dinah Maria Mulock had arrived, and so they hesitated. Yet they had been for a week victimized by an impostor, a very clever one, too, and "handsome and well dressed," but I think they did not bite too soon as to the check. They were full of interesting episodes, and I had almost forgotten that I had come as a suppliant until Mr. Fletcher, desirous perhaps of getting rid of us, exclaimed:

"And you, too, are an author?" He extended one of the white hands for my paper, which I gave him with a tremble. I do not remember what I said, doubtless something very foolish, but the kind way in which he answered, "It shall receive immediate attention; we are always glad to get short stories, and hope that you have written your address clearly on the envelope," will always remain with me. Written my address clearly! I wish I could write as clearly now. But even John Hancock could not have written that noble name of his with such a noble sweep if he had spent forty years the slave of a steel pen.

As we [illegible]

I will not dwell on the various successful books I produced, six of the five with which I put the interest of a certain magazine to sum. "Letitia's Bridal Gifts," by "M. E. W.," announced, now the new generation of reading sex of those pretentious and important-looking checks, with the square embossed-looking checks, with the square signature, which always arouses a thrill. I have since played with Bank of England notes, and I know that they were good, but I have never believed in them as implicitly as I believed in the twenty-dollar check which followed "Letitia's Bridal Gifts."

This was followed by many short stories and some essays. Of two of the latter, one called "De l'Amour" and the other "De L'Amitié," Mr. Fletcher Harper was kind enough to express his own personal approval, and it is only a few months since I saw in a treasured volume where I kept my choicest letters that little yellow note. Alas! it was burned with other papers in the Hotel Windsor fire, as well as a choice collection of my own short stories and essays, "of no use to any one but the owner," which I had made, thinking that some great-grandson might in time like to read them. I ought to have remembered what Lord Chesterfield said in his old age:

"Aye, poor old Trelawney and I are both dead, if we only knew it, and it is astonishing that this fact of people being dead for years before they are buried is not more commonly perceived and acted upon than it is, and not only people, but books and newspapers and institutions, and whatever else has once had life! A book, for example, can preserve an amazing air of vitality and popularity for years after all the truth that was once in it has been absorbed into current opinion, and so of human beings. It is immensely difficult for a man to know when he is dead; and, indeed, a great many people are as good as dead when they are born."

All of which we should read ere we attempt to collect our old stories. It was, however, a valuable and a most pleasing experience for me, my visit to the great publishing house. Indeed, its echoes have not died yet, and I had the pleasure in London in the year of the great jubilee of 1887, was it? when Dr. Holmes was there, of meeting at a party given by him to return some of the many civilities paid to him a quiet pleasant-faced, tall lady with a queer little flat cap of Honiton lace on her head, who was introduced to me as Mrs. Craik, the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and I told her this story. "Yes," said she, "I remember that incident well, and it was that which first determined me to announce my name as the author." But her determination to put "The Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,'" at the head of everything she wrote (even a little paper on "A Tour in France," written in 1868, bears that name) has served to keep the book in people's memory.

There came, however, a cloud over my brilliant prospects at the Harpers', and I was handed over to Mr. Alden, who would never accept one of my short stories. He did accept an essay, and paid me for it, but he never published it. It will be found under the Pyramids. So I went off in sorrow and in a great deal of anger, and wrote for The Galaxy some fifty or more short stories, which had their meed of fame, and for the Lippincotts and for The Atlantic Monthly and for newspapers galore, both North and South, and then I concluded to write a novel, which I was too proud to ask the Harpers to publish, and then I got a letter from them! It was from Mr. Joseph W. Harper, and an invitation to write for Harper's Bazar and to compile a book of etiquette. If anything could dim the pleasure with which I remember that most amiable man, it would be the shock I received when he proposed this downfall.

Had Byron, after writing "Manfred," been asked to advertise bootblacking, he could not have suffered what I did. To say that I indignantly refused is to state it mildly; but I need not go through the arguments which he used, and he clinched the business by asking me to write a novel, which should also appear in serial form in the Bazar. Hence the "Transplanted Rose," which was a very great success, and is now used in the schools of San Francisco as a textbook.

Mr. Joseph W. Harper had all the suavity of his uncle Fletcher, all the kind heart, and a charm all his own. "You see, Mrs. Sherwood," said he, "we have a hundred applications a day for books on etiquette, and we have none which we can conscientiously recommend. Now, you know about these things, and you should help your young countrywomen. Write a series of articles for Miss Booth, (then editor of Harper's Bazar,) and if they please the public we will make a book out of them. It will be a far more valuable literary property to you than all your novels."

And so was born the book called "Manners and Social Usages." Thrice I tried to sell it to him outright, thrice he refused to buy it, saying, "It is an income for life to you," and his words have come true. Had I taken his advice and written a cookery book, I should now be a Vanderbilt. It is these books which pay. When I reflect that old Siro Delmonico came to see me and offered me all his collection of cookery books, put up to it by Mr. Harper, I can scarcely sufficiently deplore my own besotted folly in refusing Siro Delmonico's help.

"We are some of us dead before we know it." Poor Delmonico wandered off into a swamp near Toms River and was found dead, not long after this, and I had only the memory of two or three talks with him on the interesting science which he knew so well, and which would be to me now a most agreeable pastime. I would rather now write a good cookery book than write a drama, a novel, or a poem—in cantos. I know now what people read, and I have learned that

[illegible] was [illegible] Harper [illegible] and the [illegible] were [illegible] the [illegible] Harper at an elegant dinner, I was standing on the [illegible] when I said to him: "What relation to you was Mr. Fletcher Harper?" "He was my grandfather, Madame!" I believe that young grandson is now the head of the house. I fear I shocked him by saying: "Oh! I adored your grandfather!"

I have well as a friend outside the publishing house Mr. Fletcher Harper, the son of my old friend, and often met him, although his business seemed to be in the art department principally. He was a very handsome man, always beautifully dressed, and fond of showy horses, good dinners, and the pride of life. It was my painful, sad experience to pass the last Summer of his life near him at Aix le Bains, where the fatal disease which killed him first made its gloomy manifestation. But he was the prince to the last, giving us dinners and flowers, although he could not join our gay company.

I once tried to straighten out the cousinships. Every Harper had a large family, every young Harper came back and became a publisher. They were all very handsome, a singularly good-looking family. I only got so far that I knew that the family of Mr. James Harper were dark, and that Capt. James Thorne Harper grew to look like an officer. I knew that my dear friend, Mr. Joseph W. Harper, became a great victim to gout, which never, however, impaired his temper. I knew that there was a family of beautiful women over in Brooklyn, who were a bunch of hundred-leaved roses—all Harpers, and, I suppose, sisters of "Brooklyn Joe." I knew delightful ladies here and there—all Harpers—and then I gave it up. Guizot's "History of Civilization" would alone help to straighten out such a conglomerate of handsome people.

"Harper's," therefore has become to me an institution—my memories centre about Mr. Fletcher, the first, and Mr. Joseph W. Harper, personally, and I trust that their descendants will keep on being as kind to me as they were until the sap has ceased to flow.

One of my dearest friends now is Mr. Alden, who had been my intermediate enemy, and who would not accept my short stories. (I trust no one will say this has been the secret of the success of Harper's Magazine!) He and I had a serious talk on one occasion. He pleaded with me that he had 70,000 magazine articles (more or less) locked up and no room for more—accepted, &c. "Unless," said he, "you write the best one of all; there is always room at the top." Then, like Mrs. Gamp, I was "nonplushed." Why did he wish to "nonplush" me like that?

He then suggested mildly that perhaps the time had come for a cool and graceful retirement into the region of reminiscence, and hence the "Epistle to Posterity," which was a good suggestion, and perhaps I owe to him that the new Harpers, the young Harpers, the grandsons, and the nephews, accepted it and brought it out in so beautiful a fashion that it sold itself.

I intend yet, however, to get even with Mr. Alden, my dear and intimate enemy, by writing that story, which shall be "at the top," a story which shall make Dr. Weir Mitchell, Kipling, Richard Harding Davis, (you see there are such a lot of them,) all pale their ineffectual fires. I will "nonplush" them all! and Mr. Alden as well. "Ay," said Lord Chesterfield, "poor old Trelawny and I are both of us dead, if we only knew it!" Pooh, pooh! We are not all dead yet.

One of the kindest memories of the house of Harpers is that which I cherish of Miss Mary L. Booth. For ten years she was my faithful friend, and often called me her favorite contributor. She was the wisest, the most consistent adviser, and my intellectual prop. When I was in ill-health or in sorrow, trouble, or any sort of depression, she recommended work, and gave me out of her vast repertory a thousand hints of how to live and how to keep up one's courage. It was she who said: "If one editor fails you, go to another." She encouraged me to try my luck with The Galaxy when Mr. Alden would have none of me, and that led to a long literary intimacy with some very bright minds.

I write these things for the benefit of young writers. Never be discouraged. If you have anything to say, say it. The dictum of one editor is not final. The stone which the builder rejected may become the chief of the corner. A thousand and one reasons influence the editor of a magazine; some may be personal, some may be selfish, not all depend on the value of the goods delivered. Sometimes a story or an essay is refused in 1892 and gladly welcomed in 1898. A clever writer, one who has a true message to deliver, may have offended some all-powerful personage, who has a stupid writer cousin whom he wishes to forward. We know by the books we read, or try to read, that the writers are not all inspired. There is a quaint proverb about the exceeding fallibility of critics. The Harpers once told me of the mistakes made by their readers; that one of them rejected "Vice Versa," which became the great success of another house.

These thoughts also lead me to another branch of my subject. Such generous publishers as the Harpers do not get overburdened with a lot of driftwood, which can only obstruct the channel. There are too many books, and too many good books. It is sometimes an open question with us whether the men who are wise do not inflict more misery upon us than those who

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1899

MR. QUICK'S WISDOM.

Striking Passages Selected from His Literary Remains.*

"The Life and Remains of the Rev. R. H. Quick," which was reviewed in the columns of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for July 22, is a noteworthy book. The editor, Mr. Storr, says there is not a dull page in the forty notebooks from which the volume has been made up; certainly there is not one in the volume itself. In passing we should like to say here that after her husband's death Mrs. Quick presented to the Teachers' Guild some 2,000 books on educational subjects, and has also lent them a valuable collection of old books and tracts on pedagogy. A Quick memorial fund is being raised to establish a library, with these books as its nucleus, in recognition of the great services Quick rendered to the cause of education on both sides of the water.

As would naturally be supposed, a majority of the extracts given in the book are closely connected with educational matters and the proper training of children. So thoroughly did Quick understand the latter, the drawing out of the best in them and the starting them in the right direction, that one might well think the finest memorial to the memory of so great an educationalist might be a small book on the theory and practice of teaching, made up from matter contained in these notebooks, which is of vital importance to all teachers; the book to be published at a price within the reach of all. The impression Quick made on his friends and associates was very striking. Dr. Butler of Harrow says of him:

His affectionate, brotherly ways; his instinctive sympathy; his readiness to receive as well as to give help; his sturdy common sense; his "many-twinkling smile" of humor; his quiet enjoyment of being quizzed by his friends—these human gifts, added to the fact that he was one of the very few men who had made a scientific study of the history and principles of education, abroad and at home, gave to his companionship a unique worth.

Perhaps the keynote of all Quick's educational theories lay in his love for and knowledge of children and in his perfect understanding of the workings of their minds. Hardly a boy ever came under his influence but recognised and was helped by it. Dr. Butler says of him:

There was one region of the earth where he reigned supreme, and that was the nursery floor or the drawing room rug. * * * In truth, he dearly loved young children. They were present to him as he wrote his books, as he preached his sermons, as he chatted on education with his friends and colleagues. They colored his personal religion and inspired his personal efforts after educational reforms. Firmly believing in their intuitions, their poetry, and the preciousness of their fresh immaturity, he could not bear that they should be "offended" by rigid systems of training, which seemed to him to force and cramp and materialise, under the guise and in the names of discipline, or uniformity, or competition.

One of his friends says of Quick: "He was the most faithful, the most unselfish, the most sympathetic of friends," and in this verdict all seem to agree. Another remarks on Quick's transparent character, utterly free from concealment of any sort, and still another writes of him that he never knew a man of happier disposition and temper; singularly modest, too, but with very firm judgment. Quick himself says: "Most writers, periodical writers especially, think because they write. But one claim to attention my writing certainly has—I write because I think." So true is this statement, and so much in evidence the thought underlying so much of his writings, that the following extracts have been chosen to exhibit the literary side of Quick's character, which has been so overshadowed by his fame as a teacher, lecturer, and writer on educational subjects:

To-day I have been looking at books and trying to arrange them and settle what to keep and what to throw away. The young man seems to have unlimited time before him; the twenty years he looks back upon seem an age, and he thinks he has twice that time before him as his working time. * * * But at fifty one sees that the time will never come. * * * One looks at one's books no longer as one's own, but with a consciousness that they will soon pass into other hands. At one time, if I bought an old book I struck out the name of the previous owner before entering my own, but long since I have given this up, and simply written my own name below the other. The life of a book is far longer than ours, and the name in it simply states who has the present use of it. I may remark, by the way, that in reading in the British Museum I have often come across small, joking remarks scribbled in books two centuries or more ago, and there is something pathetic in thus overhearing as it were an observation made by some one who has been so long silent.

I think one should spend a portion of the day with some great writer. One is disinclined to rise to the thoughts of a great writer, but whenever one does make the effort one feels the better for it and gets to understand one's true work. How few intimacies one has with great writers! One has "no time" to cultivate their acquaintance. But one finds plenty of time to read newspapers and periodical twaddle, which does one no good at all.

"Books That Have Helped Me." This is the title of a pleasant short article by Dr. A. Jessopp in The Forum for September, 1887. He seems to have made permanent friends among books. How few of us have! There are lots of books which have at one time or another engaged my attention or even that I could not help reading, but

* * * I remember when volumes of Manning's sermons seemed to raise me to a higher region. * * * I had for some years a genuine friendship for Macaulay, and was never tired of his society, but I now rarely look at him. Carlyle had a great influence upon me. I read him still with delight when I do read him, but that is not often. Helps I got a great deal from some five years ago. I read his "Companions of My Solitude" again, and was surprised to find how much I owed to Helps, but though I could read him I don't. Perhaps the most lasting friendships I have formed are with Charles Lamb and Matthew Arnold. My wife and I have spent many happy hours together reading Lamb. I know no greater pleasure than delighting in a book in common with one's alter ego, reading it aloud, and talking about it after.

I have lately been reading R. H. Hutton's essays on "Some Modern Guides." Carlyle, Newman, and Maurice are to my mind the men best worth studying, and for this reason, they are all in earnest. They have faced the great question of existence. Are we the outcome of certain laws and tendencies or is there behind all these laws and tendencies a Mind which our mind can, in part, conceive of because they were created in the image of Its?

"Now that the pressure of the weekly lecture at Cambridge is taken off I hope to recover to some extent the essayist attitude of mind. I usually spend my life under conditions similar to those of the London tramps. The policeman Duty shows himself the instant I want to stop and observe anything, and orders me to move on. So I never have a leisurely mind, and yet one cannot observe without leisure. I wish I could find time for reading, for when one has been in the society of men like Montaigne and Helps, (alike in their essayism, though in little else,) one catches their way of looking at things and can think about one's surroundings."

"I am coming more and more to admire blind energy as Carlyle admired it. A man like M., with splendid energy for work, gets through all he has to do and then has leisure, which I never have. But then it sometimes happens that when leisure comes to such men as M. they don't know what to do with it. There is no world of thought opened to them either by their own mind or by books. Which is worse, to know of a world of ideas into which one has not energy to penetrate, or to have plenty of energy, but to be like Johnson's schoolgirls 'unidea'd?'"

"Nothing is more wonderful than the different effects of the same words on different people, nay, on the same people at different times. It has happened to me to read a book on education of which I might have been supposed a fair critic. I decided that the book was worthless. Some two or three years later I took it up by chance and thought it most valuable."

"It has often been observed that when one's mind is full of a subject everything we fall in with seems to connect itself with that subject and afford illustrations to it. Now, if everything is capable of affording illustrations to the subject of our thoughts, what a mass of illustrations we should suppose would occur to people of great memories! But, practically, there is a limit to this crowding of illustrations. Our memories are for the most part not active memories. They seldom suggest illustrations to us. When our minds are full of a subject we may read something apparently not connected with it, and find all sorts of unexpected illustrations, but if we did not read that book, however familiar we might be with it, the chances are that the illustrations would not occur to us. Most of what we hold in our memory is stored away and not ready for use. I have observed this even in Macaulay. When I was very familiar with his Addison I read Johnson's Addison, and found that Macaulay had not gathered his material from all quarters, but had just read up Johnson and used his Addison almost exclusively. Similarly Ruskin has lately written on Byron, and he takes most of his quotations from a poem not much known, 'The Island,' which Ruskin had evidently just read. He then talks about style, and he gives some very apposite quotations from Shakespeare, but, except one from 'Coriolanus,' they are all from 'Henry V.,' which he no doubt had just been reading. I dare say we could, by careful study, find out what authors had been recently reading when they were composing."

"Collectors in another sense we all are. As we grow older we lay up a store of associations, a store much vaster than we have any conception of, but almost everything we see, each place we visit, reminds us of something, and we become ourselves mere collections of past impressions, and the events of the day do little but revive this or that impression received long ago."

"Millais's pictures are now on show at the Grosvenor Gallery. How strange it must seem to him to walk through this collection of the masterworks of his life! How each picture must carry him back into his past and remind him of thoughts and feelings and efforts which have long passed away! In one picture he must see his triumph over difficulties which for a time seemed insuperable, in another he may note defects due to this or that obstruction, or to mere weariness or negligence. The outcome of it all passes before him as a panorama. To him they are not pictures as they are to us; they are his past self. Perhaps some day our works may come before us again. We may see our successes and our failures and find that every genuine effort told far good far more than we ventured to hope, and that every negligence and every yielding to our lower nature left defects that never can be remedied."

"Reading some books is like going down hill—you can hardly stop. Reading others is like going up hill, and the effort sometimes becomes so very steep that further progress becomes impossible. * * * I suppose people speak of 'reading' as if books were all of one kind. But books are really our guide into the world of imagination and the world of thought. Few indeed can pass into either of these worlds alone, and, though called by the same name, the books for passing in each world are either by utterly different men, or, if by the same men, written and published at different periods of their lives. Books that are to lead us into the world of imagination must be written by men who have themselves passed into that world, and who have the power of leading others into it. Books that are to lead us into the world of thought

AUG

John Bigelow, of The Evening Post, Still on the Firing Line

"The Squirrels" looks out over the Hudson River, a quaint, charming old house with lawns that swoop to the steep cliff's edge. Far below and at right's very foot West Shore trains dash, slowing up for their stop at Cranston's on the river bank under the same hill. They call the rambling Hudson River village on this cliff top Highland Falls. Within the old house, in the library, made because of the tastes of the master into the most important and interesting room of all, stands welcoming a sturdy, white-haired, white-whiskered man, whom diplomacy, literature, and journalism knew well thirty years ago and more. This is John Bigelow, yet statesman, littérateur, man of affairs, young at eighty and a fraction, with enthusiasms undiminished.

This greeting has a triple grace to it, that of a Frenchman of the old school, an English gentleman, an American of old stock. There is that indefinable "savoir faire" of the man who has lived at European Courts and has dwelt with books as well. And, besides these, the jollity, the light comedy humor of one who has fought his battles and won them, and yet continues actively in the world, finding it more to the point of life to fight other battles and to accomplish than to rest supine on what has been done.

Such men are not often to be met with to-day, and will be rarer yet in the time to come, because of the ceaseless hurry of latter-day life that brings age before fifty, to little purpose, burning down vitality as never before. It is certain that, despite a busy existance, editing, writing, occupied with problems of state and many other things, John Bigelow shows no sign of the strain of years.

He was dressed this day in an immaculate suit of linen or madras, loose woven and loose fitting, these garments giving his dignified proportions a distinctive air. The room he stood in well suited its occupant. A long, narrow writing table was placed not far from two windows that opened in the French fashion upon an end of the lawn. A sofa was near by, a light rug thrown upon it. Beyond a few curios and a few small pictures over the mantel, all else was books. A library indeed, and yet on these shelves but a small portion of the twelve or fifteen thousand volumes constituting Mr. Bigelow's collection! Some of these are in New York, others scattered about nearly every room of this Highland Falls house, and yet others in a unique outbuilding that will be described later on.

"At my time of life," said Mr. Bigelow, "one has naturally collected much, and books keep collecting of themselves. Owing to my position in the New York Public Library, catalogues constantly keep coming to me. I often cannot resist the temptation to buy. Here," and stepping across the room, he brought back a slim little volume. "Lord Houghton, Richard Monckton Milnes!" he said, "whom I knew, whose works I thought I knew, and yet I never had heard of this. It is a rare little book, and you see here, fastened in front, a letter from Wilberforce Eames, who has a wonderful knowledge on matters of this sort, and can answer any question. When I received the book I wrote to Eames, and here is almost a history in this letter of how Lord Houghton came to write it."

The sage of Highland Falls looked along his bookshelves intently, half with the air of the bookman, to whom books are tools, half with the air of the bibliophile. His mood had already changed. When I had entered its dominant note was gayety, a hearty laugh; now it had drifted into earnestness. And, strange as it may seem, this man wore both of these moods equally well.

Before passing on to other things, however, there must positively be given the story that followed Mr. Bigelow's greeting. It was so capitally told that it was impressive, so effective that the listener had to laugh, though the point was at his own expense. "You wrote that you just wanted to see me," said Mr. Bigelow. "Now, don't take this personally to yourself, but let me tell you:

"Tyler's Secretary of the Treasury was John C. Spencer, a famous New York statesman of those days. He was a man of much importance up the State, and the farmers especially had much to say in his praise. There was one old farmer who had made up his mind to go out West, and the one thing he determined to do was to have a look at Spencer before he went. It would be something to tell his grandchildren on late Winter nights, how he had been face to face with the great statesman, had spoken with him, perhaps touched his hand. So he journeyed to Canajoharie, and finally stood at the door of the old lawyer's office. He timidly went in, and asked the young clerk seated there for 'Mr. Spencer.' The clerk motioned toward an inner room. 'There!' Tremblingly the farmer went through the door. Spencer was seated at his desk, buried in papers. For a moment he did not look up. Then he showed a preoccupied face. 'I—I—'m Farmer ——,' the visitor said, 'from ——' 'Well?' said Spencer. 'I—I've come here just—just to s—see you!' Spencer turned squarely toward him. 'Huh!' he said. 'Now that you're here just take a d—d good look!'"

In a measure the writer took the point at once to himself. A good look of the quality named was indeed worth while. There could have been no better picture of the John Bigelow of to-day at home, merrily laughing in his study chair. It was almost a chapter of history of itself to recall that this man was he who had edited, along with William Cullen Bryant, The Evening Post ten years before the breaking out of the civil war, was he who during the sixties had been first [illegible] of the [illegible] of the country, at the time of the common [illegible] Several [illegible] of rich mahogany and in evidence, workmanship of a high and fashion among them days, and it [illegible] on this occasion the table service was at that china of the [illegible] world by many a [illegible]

[illegible] are the appointments of John Bigelow, and such the latter-day man. With his books and his correspondence he spends his days quietly, [illegible] continually in touch with the outside world, but not of its turmoil. Just what direction his studies or his special line of work in taking now he does not care to say. In fact, he feels that, in a way, he no longer belongs to the public as he once did. As he would express it, though not in so many words or precisely in these terms, he is a veteran not in the service at the moment, but liable for calling upon and ready to respond if the call should come.

He drives a great deal in an easy-springed, two-seated carriage, low in the body, and a good mountain climber—an essential about Highland Falls, for the finest drives here are over steep hills. This is drawn by two capital horses, who, though they may not have records behind them, can yet move along at a speedy gait. But a mile or so away extends the reservation of West Point, with its bits of fine military road, and this is a favorite drive to take the visitor upon, with its stretch of park land and its ranges of hills. Driving in this manner is a favorite diversion with him, and he also spends much time about his lawns, superintending the work of his men.

The Squirrels stands directly in the village of Highland Falls, "close by the butcher and the baker," Mr. Bigelow says. But it might easily be a hundred miles away from the little village, save for purposes of convenience. The house, set back a considerable distance, has not even a gable end visible from the road. Even when rolling up the winding driveway it does not appear in sight until one is almost upon it. Great trees, very nearly a grove of them, hide lawns as well as house from the public eye. A small white lodge is at the entrance gate.

Fronting on the road, on the outermost edge of the Bigelow property, stands a rather strange-looking structure. The history of this is even stranger than its appearance. Those who look closely at it will see under the trees back of it a variety of graying stones, cut in many different shapes, upright stones for the most part. A closer examination will reveal the fact that this is a small country churchyard. Curious as this may seem, it is quite true. The structure spoken of is an old church that has been made over by Mr. Bigelow, turned to other uses than that of a sanctuary, and this is the story of it.

The Presbyterian Church, located for years on property adjoining Mr. Bigelow's was finally abandoned, and the congregation built themselves a new building. The old church was still on their hands. There was no other Highland Falls denomination in the market for a church edifice, and it seemed a pity to let the stanch old building that had sheltered on Sabbaths at least two generations of worshippers molder away. So, no purchaser appearing they at last suggested to Mr. Bigelow that he should buy it. The possibilities of the ancient church appealed to him, he needed more living space for his workpeople and more storage room. He bought and forthwith remodeled the church within. Small for a religious edifice, it yet made a good-sized dwelling house, and, added to The Squirrels' acres, was far enough off not to be obtrusively in the way. The churchyard went with the rest of the property, and must be to-day the only church burial ground owned or ever owned by a private citizen.

One room in this remodeled church John Bigelow reserves for his own private use, though it should be said that it is used weekly by one of his daughters for the meetings of a village sewing class. It has been made into a supplementary library, or, rather, a storeroom for literature and papers not immediately in use. Every inch of the walls, except that required for the windows, is lined with book shelves. Here there are law tomes of past years, old reports—foreign, National State, railroad. Huge, bound files of French and English journals of the sixties are pushed into a corner. Great wooden boxes of papers are piled indiscriminately aside. It is to this room that the flotsam and jetsam of the real library keeps on going.

The old church without is as little recognizable as within. And who but John Bigelow would have seen the possibilities of converting it?

CROMWELL CHILDE.

In commenting on the legends that surround a successful book our friend The Bookman again says that many of the "faked" stories which have attended the popularity of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" are quite distressing. It then proceeds to enumerate a few, and declares that "the reading public, who is a party to the conspiracy, lightly finds entertainment in them and as lightly forgets them." In the next paragraph the editor, having dropped the censorial pen, assumes that of the historian and proceeds to tell a few things about "David Harum" which are quite as distressing as the "faked" stories his censorial acumen so justly condemns.

Not only has enthusiasm for the cause of Finland in its political aspect aroused in England great interest, but Londoners are seeking opportunities to delve into the literature of Finland. A useful commentary on the present situation in the Grand Duchy may be found in a clever novel by Miss Elsa d'Esterre Keeling called "Appassionata," published in 1893. The scene of the story is laid in greater part in Finland; the heroine is a Finnish girl who marries a Rusian. So far as we know, no American edition has yet been presented of the work.

MARKHAM'S POEM.

Three Prizes of $400, $200, and $100 Offered for Another Poem on "The Man Without the Hoe."

The New York Sun on Wednesday of this week printed the following letter containing an offer of three prizes, respectively of $400, $200, and $100, for the best poem on "The Man Without the Hoe," that is, the man who has no chance to hoe, no chance to work. In an editorial paragraph, The Sun stated that the letter was "from a well-known gentleman whose entire responsibility is unquestionable":

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sir: Last January the much-lauded poem of Edwin Markham, "The Man with the Hoe," was published in a San Francisco newspaper, and the author promptly found himself famous. While it would detract in no degree from the beauty, grace, and strength of his versification, it seems to me that Mr. Markham has twined some very leafy and flowery vines around a vacuum. Either the "Man with the Hoe" is a type of the great mass of those who use farming implements for a livelihood, or else he is an exception. If the latter, then the strength of the sentiment uttered lies in the concealment of its weakness, and if the former, then the poem does wrong to a most respectable and able-bodied multitude of citizens, every one of whom ought to resent Mr. Markham's attempt to throw "the emptiness of ages in his face," and certainly deserves better of the poet than to be called a "monstrous thing" and "brother to the ox."

From time immemorial the tiller of the soil has been invested with his full share of the honor of this world, and where any individual example of the class—or, in fact, of any honest and respectable class—has given reason for Mr. Markham's inquiry: "Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?" it can, I think, be safely said that the man's own breath blew it out. There is no occasion for a farmer to have his soul quenched or to become a "dumb terror." He can hold his head as high as any man's, and he generally does, and what calling is more honorable—at least in this country?—to which, by the way, I understand Mr. Markham's observation and study have been confined.

What about the man without the hoe? he who cannot get work, or, having the opportunity to labor, won't do it? There are thousands of young men in this country who have been educated up to the point where the honest and healthful occupation of their fathers in the field has become distasteful to them, and, in many cases, they have grown to be ashamed of it and of their parents. In European countries, particularly, there are multitudes of young men, the younger sons of titled people, for instance, who have been taught that common labor or work in the trades is beneath them, and they sink their individuality, their manhood, and their future in the ranks of the army and in petty Government positions. They must have money, but they must earn it only in a "genteel" way. These are the men without the hoe—the real brothers to the ox. Who shall tell their story? Who shall best sing the bitter song of the incapables who walk the earth, driven hither and thither like beasts by the implacable sentiment of a false social education, suffering the tortures of the damned and bringing distress upon those dependent on them because they have lost that true independence of soul that comes to him who dares to labor with his hands, who wields the hoe and is the master of his destiny.

The writer would like to see a good poem written on these lines, and the subject is a great one. He therefore offers to give for the best poems written on this general subject $400 as first prize, $200 as second prize, and $100 as third prize; the competition to be decided by a committee of three, one to be the editor of The Sun and the others to be Mr. T. B. Aldrich and Mr. E. C. Stedman, if those gentlemen will be willing to serve on such a committee. All poems to be sent in to the editor of The Sun before Oct. 15 next. Brevity, strength of sentiment and expression, and literary grace and beauty to be the factors of merit.

RESPONSIBILITY.

New York, July 26.

Progress, Not Degradation, the Law.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A chorus of approbation has welcomed the remarkable poem "The Man with the Hoe," remarkable for its beauty and not less for the untruth it so eloquently preaches.

The poem asserts in the strongest manner that the man Millet pictured was a creature crushed and degraded by his fellow's greed.

Now Mr. Markham, teacher and scholar, knows that progress, not degradation, is the law of our being. He knows that however sad may have been that man's lot, it was infinitely better than that of his savage progenitor. "Savagery was the formative period of the human race. Commencing at zero in knowledge and experience, without fire, without articulate speech, and without arts, our savage progenitors fought the great battle, first for existence and then for progress, until they secured safety from ferocious animals and permanent subsistence."—Vide Morgan on Ancient Society, Page 61.

Great as is the distance between Mr. Markham and "The Man with the Hoe," it is as nothing as compared with that between them both and their prehistoric ancestor. The gain to "The Man with the Hoe" is enormous. He too "is heir to all the ages," and has received a part of that great inheritance. The human race is not being degraded. It moves onward and upward. Our own generation has seen the abolition of slavery in America and of serfdom in Russia. The Peace Congress at The Hague is a mighty move. General Booth's dream of a [illegible] of [illegible] years ago. Children are being educated. Pestilence has lost half its terrors. Famine is met and conquered. Disease is alleviated. Justice is softened. Manners are milder. The passion of philanthropy extends. We have much yet to do, but the desire to do it is widespread and reaches all ranks of society. Let us thank God and take courage.

Beautiful as the poem is, it is false in tone and in intention, for pessimism is not the law of life. OGDEN E. EDWARDS.

Blowing Rock, N. C., July 22, 1899.

A Blasphemous Assumption.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I should like to say a word in reference to Mr. Albert E. McKay's comments in the last number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on Edwin Markham's "Man With the Hoe." If the sentiments contained in his letter are his real sentiments, I would like to ask him: Has he ever read (understandingly) Carlyle's "French Revolution?" Did he read the newspaper accounts of the riots in Italy last year? Has he ever stood among a crowd of strikers and listened to their conversation? Does he know that it is only those officers in the army who manifest the spirit of men that are considered "hangels," and that as a class they are more often looked upon as "bloomin' horficers?" Does he remember that the Word of God says: "This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, coveteous," &c.? (Second Timothy, iii., 1-2.) (According to some Bible commentators, we are now in "the last days.")

In my humble opinion, Mr. Markham's poem is a picture of life—and the conditions brought about by man. Gray's "Elegy," a beautiful fancy, depicting social conditions as the autocrat aristocrat would like to have them.

Does Mr. McKay remember what the man who had every right to be called "aristocrat," but who remarked, "take that for what it is worth," said? "The general spread of the light of science has revealed to every view the palpable truth, that the great mass of mankind were not born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them by the grace of God."

O, let us not close our eyes to the truth, and stumble blindly on! Mr. McKay seems to claim that the Almighty created one man rich and another poor. What blasphemy! What a shame to malign the Almighty and misrepresent His character so. If men would follow the Almighty's plan, to wit, restoration every fifty years, there would now be no need of "sociologists," nor of books like "Looking Backward."

If only some Thomas Jefferson could arise to inaugurate a true independence! Then the historian—if any were left to tell the tale—would not be able to say of us, as the master said of the French: "O, ye light mortals, how ye walk your life minuet over an unfathomable abyss, separated from you by a film!"

Are not Burns's words, "A man's a man for a' that," immortal because they are true? What a pity that the evil spirit which seemed to have been exorcised by Thomas Jefferson should again be rehabilitated in our midst with "seven others."

I must not close without telling you how much I appreciate THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. My husband forgot to bring last Saturday's paper home until this week, and it seemed almost as though one of the family had failed to come home.

A. M. STRAIN.

Brooklyn, July 26, 1899.

Millet's Picture Not To Be Forgotten.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One word more about that poor "Man With the Hoe." Mr. Markham's poem should never be read without the picture of Millet, which suggested it. It is beside the question to describe and depict jelly and intelligent agriculturists. It was that man Mr. Markham sung, and in France among the peasants their name is legion.

A. D. PERKINS.

Union College, Schenectady, July 20, 1899.

True When Its Picture Is Remembered.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Most of the critics of Markham's poem seem to lose sight of the fact that it does not refer to any man with a hoe, but only to the man in Millet's famous picture. Taken strictly in connection with this work of art, nothing, surely, can be more true or more just than Mr. Markham's powerful lines. The other men with hoes on whom so many have tried their powers of verification during the past month or two, are simply beside the mark. I am, however, loath to believe that Millet's laborer is fairly typical of French tillers of the soil. It would certainly be absurd hyperbole here to find any "white" wielder of the hoe who could have sat for steel) for the Boston artist's portrait. The faces of our men with hoes indicate grades of intellectual ability and often of intellectual culture much less "lower than the angels."

Mr. P. P. Williams, whom you so kindly allowed to advertise his own poetical effusion, must have forgotten the above-quoted words of the psalmist when he charged Mr. Markham with showing "very gross ignorance" in the [illegible]

What! guilt between him and the ornithic.

God, we are told by the writer of the Eighth Psalm, made man "a little lower than the angels," and man himself, by Mr. Hamilton as well quoted, out here [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

600 Copies a Day

"The Letters of Captain Dreyfus to his Wife" is attracting profound attention everywhere. It has been published only a fortnight, and now over 600 copies are being sold a day. It bears directly on the famous trial which is to be held this month at Rennes, France.

DREYFUS

If you would judge for yourself of the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus, read these letters which he wrote to his wife from prison. They cover the period between December, 1894, and March, 1898. They give, as no legal report can, the human side of this case, which has aroused extraordinary comment all over the world.

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The marvelous pre-eminence of the Phoenician people at that time in all the arts and sciences is thus exalted to the utmost in order to magnify the contrast of the terrible doom which awaited them. I am aware that some commentators, unable apparently to enter into the spirit of the passage, have applied these words to Satan; but there is no sufficient reason for thus doing violence to the plain language of the text and lessening the transcendent vividness and force of the whole description.

CHARLES J. GEDGE.

Carpenteria, Cal., July 22, 1899.

Defects of Markham's Poem.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A certain agricultural paper, a copy of which has come to hand, prints prominently Prof. Markham's now famous poem, "The Man with the Hoe," together with a woodcut of Millet's painting which suggested the verses. The picture shows a dreary stretch of treeless plain, wherein a solitary man, poorly clad, stands in a stooping attitude, with his hands resting on the top of the very short handle of a clumsy hoe. The face is coarse, unintelligent, unrefined, that of one apparently devoid of ideas beyond his daily narrow routine of monotonous labor, with a soul scarcely more lifted above the soil than is that of an ox. This peasant figure Prof. Markham baptizes with melodious pity. He sympathetically and tragically hints at wrongs which it has suffered at the hands of society and warns the world that creatures of this sort are likely at some future date to arouse themselves and shake down the social system under which they have been allowed to develop into what they are. The poem reflects the tone of a dismal sociology which has found some favor in the West, and so it was inevitable that it should appear in the columns of a journal which circulates in Western rural localities.

Of the literary form and quality of this poem the writer of these comments has nothing to say in dispraise, but he insists that the poem is altogether too pessimistic, while its thought is warped, partial, superficial, and, therefore, wrong. It is not calculated to enlighten the minds of dwellers on farms who may read it, but rather tends to confirm them in bad reasoning and discontent. The lines are a striking example of mere intense, impulsive writing. They are dominated by a single feeling, of which they are an extreme expression, and in consequence of this they distort and caricature the truth. Not only are the broad facts in the case ignored, but also there is exhibited an absolute lack of the sentiment of hope. A really great and satisfying poem on this subject would take note of all the conditions, deal out censure or approval judicially and fully, and be pervaded by a joyous, or at least serene, faith in a beneficent outcome. Prof. Markham's sociological point of view appears to be considerably biased. He seems to be thoroughly convinced that the existing social system is arbitrarily imperfect, and that well-to-do persons, although they themselves are at the best very imperfect, are to blame for this lack of perfection. But the social system is not the artificial creation of a deliberate intent. It is a necessary product in the natural course of evolution of the forces and conditions resident in man and nature.

The poem assumes that the peasant in the picture, evidently regarded as typical of a large class, has been degraded by his social condition. How is the professor to prove that this is true? Need and crude as the peasant may be, his ancestors may have been still lower in the scale. Is he a degenerate or only unevolved? Most likely the latter, for history in general shows that the possessions of the nations were not so far advanced centuries ago as they are to-day. This man's environment may have been deficient in the stimulus needed to evolve him to the limit of his capacities, but one can not help [illegible] part [illegible] played in the plotting of his lot. For this figure in the problem, all [illegible] [illegible] city society was not responsible. And supposing that, if the peasant had been brought [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, July 23.—Mr. Stephen Gwynn probably wishes by this time that he had never been born. He had the temerity to write of Miss Austen in The Cornhill Magazine, and to hint that the prospect of meeting her in paradise would cast a gloom over that place. Of course, the admirers of Jane Austen have risen up in their wrath and buffeted Mr. Gwynn. Mr. Andrew Lang is especially severe on the audacious man, and when Mr. Lang wishes to be severe he knows how to do it. After reading what he says one comes to the inevitable conclusion that a man who does not admire Miss Austen's novels is wholly unfit to live, and can never by any possibility be fit to die. What is to become of the miserable wretch in these circumstances it is difficult to see.

The moral of Mr. Gwynn's fate is clear. If a man ventures to entertain any opinions different from those entertained by the great majority of his kind he should sternly suppress such opinions. I have learned, through much tribulation, that if I do not like Miss Austen the less I say about her the better, Mr. Gwynn is now learning the same lesson, and it is to be hoped that it will do him good.

When we all have precisely the same opinions concerning everything, or, at all events, studiously suppress any opinions that other people do not share, this will be a very quiet world. Conversation will become impossible when every one fully agrees with every one else, and it will therefore come to an end. Newspapers will be filled solely with platitudes, which can give no one any offense, and the average man will commit suicide before he reaches thirty through sheer weariness of such a colorless life.

The terror which seized upon the British public when it was informed that important changes were to be made in Punch has subsided now that it knows that the contemplated changes will consist chiefly in adding two or more pages to that venerable periodical. Nothing could show more clearly the profound conservatism that is inherent in every Englishman. Even the most violent political Radicals, whose mouthpiece is The Daily Chronicle, betrayed alarm at the prospect of changes in Punch. Nobody denies that Punch is susceptible of improvement, but the mere fact that an improved Punch would not be the same as the Punch with which we have been familiar for so many years, is regarded as a sufficient reason for not improving it. It is doubtful if the addition of a serial story to the other contents of Punch will be justified by the approbation of the public. Punch is read in driblets, at odd moments, and no man ever dreams of sitting down to read it from beginning to end. When the proprietors provide it with a serial story, as it is said that they intend to do, it is probable that the public will never find the time or inclination to read that story. If Punch really wishes to increase its circulation, it should revive its old cartoons, just as a clergyman repeats his old sermons. A sermon that has thoroughly pleased the people is always welcomed when it is repeated. The reissue of many of Punch's cartoons would not only please those who liked the cartoons when they first appeared, but it would be so nicely in accord with British conservatism that it would be sure to be welcomed gladly.

The Academy has been guilty of chaffing Col. Roosevelt's story of the Rough Riders. It points out that those heroic men actually waded through streams that were ankle deep and performed other equally reckless feats of bravery and endurance. Of course no one outside of America can be expected to understand the intense interest which the American public took in the Spanish war. In the eyes of European nations it was a very little war, vast as may be its consequences. That a long book should be written about the feats of a single regiment at the siege of Santiago seems to people here as something quite out of proportion to the achievements of the regiment. Nobody doubts that the Rough Riders were excellent soldiers, and that they were well led by Col. Roosevelt, but the English reader will probably say that there are dozens of young British subalterns who in the course of a year and with the help of a Corporal's guard of soldiers accomplish things that certainly seem quite as remarkable as anything accomplished by the Rough Riders, though they never think of writing books concerning their achievements. I should be the last to suggest that Col. Roosevelt and his men did not do excellent service and are not fully entitled to all the recognition that they have received at home. For that very reason I doubt the wisdom of republishing the history of their exploits here, where they cannot arouse the interest that is felt in them at home. I fear that the result will be that the British public will echo the chaff of The Academy. The book should have been kept for home consumption, and in that case the regiment and its Colonel would not have been exposed to the ridicule of those who cannot enter into the feelings with which Americans regard every man who served in the Spanish war.

Nothing succeeds like success. The other day a paper—or was it a magazine?—published a photograph of Mr. Guy Boothby in the act of dictating a new novel into the receiver of a phonograph. Mr. Boothby was represented as reclining at his ease in a comfortable chair in a gorgeously furnished room, smoking a cigarette, and spinning out his novel simultaneously. And yet it was only four or five years ago that Mr. Boothby arrived here from Australia an unknown man. He happened to make a hit with a novel, in which a mys-

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[illegible] and shake them all he has had to do but bow to rectitude in his study and turn out his story, telling story. I am glad that he has succeeded, but his success is a new proof that when a man writes a novel that the public buys his fortune is made. He can continue to write stories, good, bad, and indifferent, and they will sell equally well. The public never deserts the novelist that it has once taken up. Mr. Boothby has written perhaps a dozen novels since he invented Dr. Nikola, and they have one and all sold largely. If he had not happened to meet with that initial success he might have written books infinitely better than those he has written, and the chances are that they would have remained unsold.

Mr. Crockett is another man whose first success has made anything that he writes salable. He has his merits and his faults, but the sure popularity of every one of the innumerable novels that he writes is due chiefly to the initial success of "The Raiders." His last published book, "Ione March," would in all probability have sold something less than a thousand copies had it been his first book. As it is, it will doubtless sell by the ten thousands—and I sincerely hope it will.

The moral of this seems to be that it is folly for a young author to try to make his first book a good one. He should aim exclusively at making it popular. No matter how ardent may be his desire to write an artistic novel, let him smother that desire and write something that will appeal to the average novel reader. When he has thus made a success he can write what he chooses. He can even write a thoroughly good and artistic novel, and yet it will sell. It was nearly a generation before George Meredith's books became financially successful. If instead of writing "Evan Harrington" or "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" he had written as his first book a typical detective story, with a nice murder and a detective officer of superhuman skill, he would probably have been a popular author thirty years ago, and could have written "Evan Harringtons" and "Richard Feverels" with impunity.

Now that George Borrow has been rediscovered, and there is a prospect that we shall have a Borrowian cult, will not somebody make an effort to revive the books of Herman Melville? They have been forgotten except by the few, just as were "Lavengro" and "The Romany Rye," but their day will surely come. Let us hasten it. Why should we not have a Melville society? We have Ibsen societies, and there is more true poetry in Melville's books than there is in all of Ibsen's plays. Besides the poetry, Melville's books are full of genuine realism, and not genuine power. We may grant all their defects, their occasional melodrama and pathos, and rank rubbish, which Mr. Melville sometimes shot into them, but for all that Herman Melville is far and away the most original genius that America has produced, and it is a National reproach that he should be so completely neglected.

Of course I know that many of the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will not agree with me, but have they read Melville? Do they know the opening chapters of "Mardi"—I won't say a word in behalf of the rest of the book? Have they read "Moby Dick," that masterpiece of sea lore and sea poetry? Have they seen Jackson fall from the yard in "Redburn," and have they lounged with White Jacket in the frigate's maintop? Melville needs to be studied with care, just as does Walt Whitman. The reader must recognize the chaff and the wheat and refrain from making the mistake of assuming that because Whitman and Melville wrote pages of unmitigated rubbish they did not also write pages of which their country should be forever proud. By all means let us have a Melville society, which will devote organized effort to the task of securing for Melville the recognition which he deserves.

The controversy between Dr. Nicoll and Dr. Conan Doyle, has passed into the hands of experts. Reams may be written concerning multiple reviewing, but the instinctive feeling that a single critic has no right to produce on the public the impression that he is six different critics will remain. W. L. ALDEN.

STORIES OF TWO AUTHORS.

A characteristic story of Björnson is going the rounds of the Parisian press. It seems that the recent Congress of the Scandinavian Press at Christiania was more important than many of the invited authors and journalists imagined. King Oscar and many of the intellectual lights of his Court were present. Ibsen in declining the invitation, which is said not to be particularly attractive or informing, wrote a polite note. Björnson, evidently thinking only of the journalists who were to be present, declined in a brief telegram, which ran as follows: "I do not make long voyages to dine with people who spread calumnies against me and who daily attack my honor."

With the revival of Thackeray in London comes the publication of some of the stories that the famous author used to relate about himself at the clubs. Here is one: "Once when Thackeray went down to Reading to lecture at its literary institute—then a flourishing young organization, and able to attract the best men of the day—he was received by the Secretary and one of the committee in the ante-room. Thackeray's manner was inclined to be haughty, but at length, catching sight of a portrait on the wall, he remarked: 'Ha! so you have there a portrait of my old friend, Gustavus Adolphus!' At that moment the caretaker was crossing the floor with wine and biscuits; but hearing Thackeray's remark, he stopped suddenly, as though withholding the refreshment, and said in a tone of superior knowledge: 'No, Sir, you are mistaken; that is the King of Sweden.' As sure as there are fifty, said Thackeray related, with a smile, how the moment he emerged from the railway station he had told a hackney coachman to drive him to the nearest hotel. The driver closed the door ceremoniously, mounted his box, and they started. In half a minute the cab was at a standstill, and Thackeray saw the cabman at the door, bowing to him to come out. He did so without a word and found that he was at the portico of the station hotel, which he had failed to see was not a dozen yards off. But he handed the man a shilling, and was entering the hotel, rather pleased with his own sang froid, when he was amazed to see the cabman taking off his coat and offering to 'fight him for the other sixpence.' It appeared that on that day a resolution of the Reading Town Council had come into operation, empowering hackney coachmen to charge eighteenpence for any distance within the township. This was its first fruits! It is unnecessary to add that the cabman got his money and Thackeray a good story to tell at the clubs."

"COLLECTORS AND DEPARTMENT STORE BOOKS" AGAIN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I see, Mr. Editor, that in your editorial article on "Collectors and Department Store Books" you have got the dry goods booksellers on your top. You must of course let them say their say, but it is vain to have controversy with those institutions. I was in one of the big ones about a week ago, and looking around, asked a young woman in the book department if they had received the "Anglo-Saxon." I explained briefly what it was, and yet she told me that they kept it, but the July number had not come in. I remarked to a floor walker near by that there was a young woman in the book department overtrained. "Overtrained, how?" and I related the thing to him. He saw nothing wrong in it; thought it "pretty good." In such a matter "custom hath made it in him a property of easiness."

Speaking generally, that is dry goods methods, Mr. Editor; nothing is evil there but losing a sale. Of course there are honorable exceptions. I was once ordering some goods from another of those houses, and, for the discount and convenience, ordered through it "Donne's Poems," Muses Library edition, in two volumes. They had not got it, and sent me instead "Lorna Doone," in two volumes. I had specified the edition I wanted and all particulars. That also is the outcome of dry goods methods. But if these methods are in the least degree inexpedient or open to objection, whence do they spring and how are they sustained? From the ignorance and by the credulity of the public, among whom is UN SCIOCCO.

Suo Paradiso, Irvington, N. Y., July 18.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Although perhaps a little late in the day, will you permit me to add a word to the letters you have recently published on department store book departments? I have but lately become a regular subscriber to THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and so have not read all the letters on the subject, but take it that some pretty severe criticisms have been passed on the management of book departments. [Our correspondent obviously has not seen our editorial article of July 1 entitled "Collectors and Department Store Books," which began the discussion readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW have since been carrying on.—Ed.]

Now, I have always been treated with uniform courtesy in such departments, allowed to browse at will among the books, have found the clerks as a rule intelligent and well informed, and my bookshelves attest to the benefit I have derived from them. I have a set of twenty handsome volumes, bound in half calf, splendidly printed on heavy paper, and containing specimens of the best literature of the world, from Herodotus to Kipling, and costing me a little more than $2 a volume, when $5 would be a fair price; I have a biographical dictionary, published at $2, but which cost me 75 cents; several volumes of the poets, which cost me $1.10, though published at $1.50, and many other equally good bargains.

So you see I have no quarrel with the book departments of department stores, and relate the following two incidents partly for the hint that may be found in them that extreme care should be used in selecting clerks for such departments, and partly for the humor contained in them. The first was told me by a friend immediately after its occurrence. He was looking around in the book department of one of the largest department stores in New York, when he was asked by one of the clerks if he was looking for anything in particular. "No," said my friend, "but if you have a copy of Josephus, I would like to look at it." Said the clerk: "I don't know whether we have it or not; but if you will tell me the author's name, I'll find out!"

The other incident was an experience of my own. In the department store where perhaps they make more of a specialty of books than in any of the others I asked a young lady clerk to show me a set of "Pepys's Diary." "You'll find them down stairs in the stationery department, Sir; we don't keep diaries here!"

A. T.

Bloomfield, N. J., July 25.

Prof. William James seems to be justifying his reputation as "the psychologist who writes like a novelist." The first impression of his "Talks to Teachers on Psychology," published by Henry Holt & Co., is exhausted. Now that he is to lecture in Scotland, the effect of his informal psychology on the sedate "Hoot Mona" is awaited with interest.

LITERARY MATRIMONY.

"La Gioconda" Writes Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Though I do not desire to lay claim to being a "woman's rights" girl, I feel my sex needs a champion to reply in part to the communication of M. S. in this week's issue. I agree with the writer in a couple of his (?) statements, but do not think he handles the subject under discussion from a correct standpoint. He has, I fear, "a mental squint." What does he mean by "a literary mania"? Are all female writers crazy? He assumes the view that because a woman is an author, she will necessarily be deficient in her ability to perform the duties devolving upon her in the married state. And again comes the rather brusque assertion: "She is as unwomanly as a prizefighter is unmanly." So female writers are compared to prizefighters! We are not all reporters, for that is about the sphere he assigns us. I know charming, womanly women handling the pen who possess none of the bohemian attributes M. S. would bestow upon the genus. I, at least, am spared from being classed with his "writers of problem novels and conductors of newspaper beauty columns." "That," adds your correspondent, "is the general way in which the field of women literary workers is occupied." Is that your opinion, I wonder, Mr. Editor?

Ponder, M. S., upon the lives of three such women as Mrs. Browning, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the late Mrs. Oliphant. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote her work in stolen moments between looking after the children and attending to her kitchen drudgery. But the latter was not neglected. Extracts from Mrs. Oliphant's letters reveal the beautiful soulful nature struggling in the depths of literary labors, but withal retaining amid unspeakable sorrows the instincts of a true woman. Did she darken the days of wedlock? Mrs. Browning's sweet nature is too well known to need quoting here. These, I take it, are shining examples, and we must always seek the highest for our models, not the lowest.

With thanks for information received and appreciation for the good editor's patient task, admiringly your reader,

LA GIOCONDA.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., July 31, 1899.

Two Suns with Separate Orbits.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In answer to the first half of La Gioconda's question, I would say: Yes, a literary life does lessen a young woman's chances of matrimony, more, possibly, than any other vocation with equal opportunities for social intercourse between the sexes.

The manly man holds the woman as tenaciously to her inherited curse, viz., "that her desire shall be unto him," as he holds to his own, viz., that he shall obtain his bread (and hers) "by the sweat of his brow." The literary young woman has that within her which gives her a satisfying desire within herself and makes her capable of earning her own bread.

In the order of nature, two suns do not travel in the same orbit, but a sun and its satellites. A man prefers that his wife's mind shall shine with the reflected radiance of a satellite rather than with an inward consuming fire. He needs a wife to contribute life and light to the side of his life that is turned away from the refulgent glare of the world, unless, indeed, he is conscious of a lack of brain power that he thinks she can supply; then must the intellectual woman marry an inferior. In other words, I think no woman secures a husband worth having unless she has aroused in him the enfolding, protecting, chivalric love of the stronger for the weaker.

The young woman who is drifting "hitherward and thitherward" without an anchor, is continually appealing to his manly nature to help her trim her sails and direct her course, while the literary young woman manages her skiff with such skill and purpose that only a brave man indeed, perhaps a pirate, would care to intercept her course. Again, the young woman who has pushed ahead intellectually till she can reasonably hope for a literary career has left the crowd behind and the number from whom she may choose a congenial mate is limited and her chances consequently lessened. The choice would have been wider and the chances greater further back along the road of high endeavor.

The latter half of your question I will answer with a page from personal experience. Years ago I decided, let it cost what it would, to give up a purely intellectual life to become a wife. For several years I struggled to combine the two, till the care of babies and the training of sons broke my allegiance to two masters and compelled me to serve one devotedly. All the "strong, inspiring thoughts" acquired under the old master are needed here, and the hopes and aspirations that once filled my heart for my own attainment are now transferred, with joy, from me to mine.

This June, for the first time in years, I attended the commencement exercises at my Alma Mater. As I sat before the class of slender girls full of the beauty and hope of youth, the contrast the years had brought in me since I stood where they were standing was vividly impressed upon me. Of all the hopes I had then, so few had been realized, and now I had reached the fortieth milestone. The refrain "forty and a failure" rang in my ears till I was ready to cry. Tired and discouraged, I journeyed home in a despondent frame of mind. My boy of eight met me at the threshold with open arms. "Mother, you [illegible]

life after that, or what praise of the world would I give in exchange for that "fruit of the Spirit"? What higher meed does life contain than that "her children shall rise up and call her blessed"?

May La Gioconda have a chance to prove herself the loving mate of a true man.

A WIFE.

Bordentown, N. J., July 29, 1899.

Women Workers the Women He Reverés.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is my confirmed opinion that in the years to come the common speech of human beings shall be poetical, and the subject of most discourses artlessly delivered shall be "The Improvement and Emancipation of Our Fellow-man." Man's efforts on the upward path from self to soul are too often fictitious and lack the consistent self-denial and zeal that characterize woman's attitude and activity. Dare we place a curb upon woman's ambition, or cast a slur upon her intellectual strivings? It is a fallacy to suppose that the home-keeping woman, blest with a worthy husband and a heart that appreciates his every quality, loses even a fractional gleam of merit when she essays the platform of publicity or thinks aloud. There are niches illimitable, opportunities always available, impulses ad lib. to tempt, encourage, and inspire the novitiate of the intellectual life. There the distinction and limitation of sex are disdained. In that purer atmosphere, where the ultimate good and purpose of life holds sway, a woman's talent suffers no lapse because of her garb, neither does her versatility defraud nor minimise her chances of marriage. The training that a preparation for the intellectual life necessitates and provides is useful in every phase of woman's development. Every access of spirit, every impetus to generalization, every charitable feeling in the heart should be welcomed by woman gladly, and in the vein of pure prophecy and cheer she should send the sweet tidings to her sisterhood and brethren. The real requirements for bringing up children properly will hardly ever be understood, but the present status of motherhood, commonly considered, may be amplied and beautified by the literati in woman's ranks. Women are victimized through ignorance and weakness, and knowledge reverently absorbed and practically made use of by woman raises the value of her separate attractions and enhances her charms in the eyes of all men.

"To know, to do, and dare" are as much woman's prerogative as man's, and how much more preferable it is than for them "to guess, to pine, and tremble." History may cite instances of mésalliance, where men of genius were yoked with unsympathetic wives, and they self-chosen, and yet are we very wrong in supposing the greater depth and richness of their work if they had been blest with more congenial and equal helpmates.

Commend me to the woman whose morals are sound, whose thoughts are deep, whose views are broad, whose days are full. They are the workers, and such is the type of (new) woman I revere.

J. F. F.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

Papa First and Then Other Fellows.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The question of "La Gioconda" whether a young woman should give up her intellectual development for fear she may thereby impair her chances of marriage, constrains the following reply.

The principal reason why woman at present occupies an inferior position to man is because, instead of developing her latent powers and broadening her mind in every direction, she makes the seeking of a husband her chief aim and object in life. Ninety per cent. of the thought and effort of the average woman is expended in dressing and beautifying her person, that she may make an impression upon the male sex. For the promotion of her schemes, she learns the art of dissimulation, practicing first upon her papa, and usually being eminently successful in cajoling him into granting her what she asks, she adopts that method of attaining her ends and pursues it systematically through life. Her art is that of the politician rather than of the diplomatist, and while her success is not to be denied, what must be its effect upon her character!

If the same energy were expended in unfolding her own nature to the sunshine of noble thoughts and high aspirations, what a different woman she would become! She chooses, however, to dwarf her nature by ignoble conduct and to choke the germs of the soul with the weeds of worldliness, all for a mess of pottage. She marries, and is as happy as her nature and circumstances will allow. Fortunately marriage is seldom a happy state, and its trials and sorrows raise many a woman from the low plane of deceit and selfishness to those heights upon which we lovingly place our ideal woman. It is often affirmed that the highest conditions of a woman's existence are to be found in wifehood and motherhood. Such a belief is carefully fostered by man. Undoubtedly it is in a measure true, but it is not true for every woman, as the earnest seeker after truth may discover for himself.

To "La Gioconda" we say, do not allow the thought of marriage to influence either your conduct or your development one iota. Pursue the even tenor of your joyous way, giving free scope to any talent you may possess, remembering that it was given you for a purpose. If you marry a man who has [illegible] of development, there will [illegible] of course, many [illegible] but [illegible] and [illegible]

Caliph All, "is seeking after thee; therefore be at rest from seeking after it."

Brooklyn, July 25, 1899. ORSON.

Unselfishness and Chivalry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The two letters published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 22, signed, respectively, "Deanne" and "Kinahan Cornwallis," and written in response to the article entitled "Literary Women and Matrimony," are both so chivalrous—so keenly appreciative of what is really admirable in woman—that it is a pleasure to read them.

Still one cannot help feeling regret that such sentiments as were expressed by "La Gioconda" should be regarded by any one as something unusual coming from a literary woman. Her cheering femininity "shines like a star," writes "Deanne," and to one who knows that those thoughts, balancing, at it were, the great question of the best possibilities of a woman's life, are the thoughts of thousands of young women who may be talented, and yet possessed of all the best and truest of womanly instincts—to such a reader the figure of speech suggests a lone star shining from between clouds, the clouds representing the prejudice existing in the masculine mind regarding literary women that obscure from their mental vision the many, many stars shining clear enough to make a goodly light if those clouds could only be swept away.

Wasn't it "Uncle Tom's Cabin" that was said to have been written largely from the corner of the kitchen table? Is there not regret implied in "La Gioconda's" assertion that "Man, fastidious at best, [and he truly is,] stamps the literary female worker with a name whose meaning conveys the opposite to all that is sweet and womanly"? It is unfortunate that men so largely fail to understand women. Not alone unfortunate because of the possible loss of a husband to many a woman, but more so because men and women would do each other good in the forming of wholesome friendships.

Men do not believe in friendships—that is, believe in the sense of realising both the possibility and the benefit of them to both sexes. So they do not cultivate women as friends. The attraction is almost invariably sex. And, alas! not sex of the intellect.

In one of the letters the literary woman is advised against isolating herself by being too much absorbed in her work. No one is conscious more than the thinking woman of the harm done by being out of touch with the human world. But it is not from too much devotion to any pursuit that a woman's life often grows starved and lean, (and grows so during those years when her intellect should be at its ripest and richest,) but because the conventional regulations of society make it the man's prerogative to take the leading and aggressive steps toward the more retired sex, in social life as well as in every phase of human existence.

It can, of course, be asserted that if womanly sweetness is a part of the feminine individuality, it will surely manifest itself, and all are aware that such is the truth. But how often are the best qualities of a woman—sometimes even a gifted woman—only known to a very small circle, and one who thoughtfully observes must sometimes realize that the circle need not be so small if men and women placed by conventional rules or by more fortunate circumstances upon the vantage ground of seekers and choosers of friends would be more generous, thoughtful, and kindly in their seeking and choosing; a certain unselfishness upon the part of women who have social advantage and chivalry on the part of men—real chivalry, which prompts them to appreciate women for higher qualities than mere physical charms—might perhaps be rewarded by the discovery of gold where only valueless substance was thought to be found.

CAROLYN F. DWIGHT.

New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

Problems of French Peasants That Equal Those of New England Set Forth in a Story.

The "abandoned farm" is not unknown in our country. It is to be found throughout the Eastern and especially the New England States, in melancholy frequency, and there are those of us to whom the thought of it is as the memory of neglected graveyards, where sleep loved companions long lost. But the oldest of the States whose [illegible] homes are to be found are new compared to such a land as France. The roots that have been torn up had at best been penetrating the soil only for as many generations as in France centuries have been given to the process. And we have never had anywhere in the United States a region wholly and solely agricultural, nor a population so firmly attached to the soil as is the peasantry of France. Ours has been a restless, active people from the first, and the farms on the New England hillsides are but little more ancient than the mills and factories and foundries and potteries that sprang up among them. The hardy men who cleared the forests and fought the Indians were as eager to become shoemakers, millers, tradesmen, and adventurers as they were to inhabit the fields. And when, in obedience to the inciting call of their ambition and energy, they left the farms it was only to press further in their own country the conquest that had begun among its native rocks.

It is quite impossible [illegible] the foregoing [illegible]

farmer is meant by the term so often on their lips, "la terre." Three centuries ago Rabelais spoke of "that last tender embrace of our dear foster mother which we call interment," and it reads still like the half articulate cry of the love of the class from which he sprang for the soil, to which they owe nourishment in life and the only hope of real rest from the hard struggle. To this day the French peasant dimly personifies the earth in which he toils and renders to it the passionate, though dumb, reverence that was expressed in the sacrifices of his Gallic ancestors.

"La Terre Qui Meurt" is the story of the almost hopeless contest waged by the tiller of the soil in France with the conditions that make the tilling to which he and his farm are used profitless, or desperately difficult. These conditions are mainly two: the competition in the staple crops of the cheap and fertile lands over sea, and the desertion of the farm by the young men, attracted by the charm or the better chances of the cities or other countries. It is not easy to give the exact meaning of the title. "The Passing of the Farm," the nearest to the original that suggests itself, does not express the poignant sentiment of M. Bazin's phrase, nor can any English words be fraught with the associations attaching to the French. And M. Bazin's tale, while singularly accurate in its basis of facts, is woven essentially of sentiment. No translation could really reproduce it, even in the imperfect degree to which translation may sometimes aspire.

The scene of the story is laid in The Vendée, among the marshy levels of the coast of the Bay of Biscay, between the towns of St. Gilles and Les Sables d'Olonne, south of the mouth of the Loire, in the old Province of Poitou. It is a purely agricultural region and the people, of the Breton strain still wear the costume of the country and till their land in the old way for the old crops, save where the vines have yielded to the cruel ravages of the phylloxera and have not been replaced. Toussaint Lumineau, the chief character of the book, is a "metayer," or tenant-farmer, holding his farm of the Marquis de la Frémentière, as have his ancestors for centuries.

His wife is dead. His children are five in number, Mathurin, a nearly helpless cripple, from an accident in early manhood; François, Eléonore, André, and Rose Marie, the latter a girl of twenty. François, on whom the farm should devolve, a "slack" youth of twenty-seven, leaves the father in order to take work on the railway, and his elder sister is drawn away with him; André, a vigorous and ambitious boy, fresh from three years' service in Algiers, finally, after an honest struggle to cling to the father and the farm, emigrates to Brazil. The eldest son dies from exposure in a desperate attempt to row across the wintry marshes to seek his former fiancée, and ask her to marry him and re-establish his right of seniority at the farm. Rose alone is left to the father, whose character she inherits, and with it all his love of the farm, his pride in it, his passionate devotion to its ways and its duties, his unwearying patience with its hardships, and his invincible faith in its future. Only one sentiment is stronger in her than these, her pure love for the young farmworker to whom she has given her troth, and whom the father, in his pride of race and country—Jean Mesny is a "Boquin" from the hill country, full three leagues distant, and as alien from the families of Le Marais as a Spaniard from Danes—had banished when he learned of their attachment. At the end Toussaint recalls the lover, who, despite his alien blood, "was a brave worker and loved my land," gives him Rose, and with her "command" of the farm. "The long tradition comes to an end, the name of his family and that of the metayery, inseparable for centuries, are no longer to be blended," "but he was of a race too old and too strong for despair, the blood that flowed in his veins told in it the germ of something of perpetual youth," and he faces the future calmly and with courage.

This is a bare and unsatisfying sketch of the framework of M. Bazin's story. The story itself is wrought with great fullness, care, and symmetry. Its style is extremely simple, delicate, sober, and refined. The characters are firmly and exquisitely drawn. Each is distinct and individual. They are very varied, and their mutual relation and reactions are subtly realized. The movement of the story is continuous and easy, and its outcome, though sufficiently uncertain, seem to keep the interest unflagging, as natural and inevitable. As a work of literary art the book is of a rare and high excellence, in accord with the best traditions of the French. It is a pure book, in spirit, in treatment, in the suggestion. The hope there is in it, and it is essential to its development, is tender, delicate, and suggestive, without [illegible] of crude statement or [illegible] It is the story of the love of two simple and noble souls, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1899.

READ THE OLD BOOKS.

No doubt it is true that the human mind is in a state of lassitude in the warm weather. No doubt the hardy people of these northern climes then suffer from something of that indolence which is the constitutional characteristic of those upon whom the sun always pours down his most debilitating rays. Does it necessarily follow that the reading of really serious books should not be attempted in the Summer? Is it too much for a person to undertake to peruse anything but the most ephemeral of that class of literature which is poured from the press every year, only to be forgotten when the ladies change their shirt waists for cloth? Must one of necessity confine himself in the sweet Summer time to the cheap and inferior novel of the butterfly order?

It is hardly to be expected that even those who are fond of substantial reading will sit down to Bacon's "Novum Organum" when the thermometer is at fever heat, and even the enchantments of a starry night in August will barely induce a man to begin Humboldt's "Cosmos." But is there no happy mean? Is there no sunlit slope on which the mind may rest in sweet contemplative poise, floating somewhat below the proudest heights of philosophy and yet lifted above the shady valleys of the commonplace? It seems as if there must be; indeed there surely is. Sometimes in the still peace of the Summer night a weary and heartsick soprano is heard to warble that she cannot sing the old songs. But no one ever heard a lover of literature proclaiming from the housetops that he could not read the old books.

Here, indeed, is a pretty suggestion for the Summer months. If a man does not wish to wallow in the mire of the cheap novels, let him go back to the books that have stood the test of time. They will not disappoint him. They have fed so many generations of minds. They will feed ours. Do you desire fiction? Then let us ask if you have read "The Vicar of Wakefield," and "Tom Jones," and "Tristram Shandy" and the "Sentimental Journey"? And if you have read them, how long ago was it that you did so? Are you quite sure that your memory treasures every one of the exquisite touches in them? Try reading them again.

When have you read your Hawthorne over, gentle reader? And how long is it since you read "Elsie Venner"? If it is a long time, try them again. These, too, are the days when the great American tourist is abroad on the Continent. He is not always a happy and creditable representative of his people. Would you like to read the impressions of an American traveler who was a credit to us? Suppose you try the "Alhambra," of Washington Irving. If ever there was written an ideal Summer book, that is it. It weaves around the reader the very atmosphere of eternal Summer, the Summer of love and song and poetry. And then it gently leads one back to the dreams of childhood, and with its wondrously poetic rehearsal of the legends of the old palace it takes the grown man and woman into the realm of fairyland and makes them almost believe, as the author's honest guide did, that all these things really happened—more than a thousand years ago.

Do you perhaps fancy that you would like to make yourself believe that you are not reading simply for pleasure, but also for instruction? Then try the same author's "Conquest of Granada." In that you will find history of the most romantic kind told in such a romantic style that you will be inclined to doubt its truth. But you will not hesitate to pronounce it very good reading. Perhaps you have read it. How long ago, dear reader? If it was very long, try it again. You will not be sorry. And after you have finished it, if you think that you need a little more history, take up the marvelous works of Prescott. Revel once more in the wonders of the "Conquest of Peru" and the "Conquest of Mexico." Could there by any possibility be better books than these for Summer reading?

And then, when the tired-out day sinks [illegible] and underlying horizon, take down from the shelves the masterpiece of the great master of fiction, and live a new life in the pages of "Vanity Fair." One does not need to read the cheap stuff which is offered as Summer reading. There are, indeed, good books put forth every Summer, but there are more poor ones. And it is so easy to find in the treasures of the past works which moth and dust do not corrupt, though where they are thieves do break in and steal. But those who have not tried the plan of reading over some of the old standard works in the Summer will find it a scheme well worthy of consideration.

WHAT WE OWE TO ALFRED THE GREAT.

A careful reading of the Alfred the Great memorial volume, recently issued in London and noticed in last week's number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, shows us how many of our present ideas and customs are really traceable to the most ancient times and how much the English-speaking race on both sides of the water owes to the efforts of this great King. Perhaps the keynote of King Alfred's life and character may best be stated in his own words:

> I have desired to live worthily while I live, and after my life to leave to the men that should be after me a remembrance in good works.

Coming into possession of the throne at a time when the Danes were in possession of the entire country; when there was no national spirit and no love of country to help in firing the courage of his people; afflicted with a disease that never gave him a respite; what did he not accomplish for Wessex and for England? Not only did King Alfred recover possession of the land, either driving the Danes entirely out of the country or Christianizing the others, and allowing them to settle in East Anglia, north of the Thames, where they gradually became a component part of the English race; but he immediately began a process of welding together the different races into one nation.

Besides building ships and putting his navy on a solid basis, Alfred saw the great importance of walled cities, and London, whose old Roman wall was a complete ruin, was the first to be so defended, the result being that in the second invasion of the Danes London successfully resisted six separate sieges. Other walled towns were soon added, among them being Winchester, York, Exeter, and Canterbury.

The country once recovered, Alfred set about making a code of laws, the underlying principle of which should be justice for every man, high and low, rich and poor; next taking up the work of restoring the schools. The King desired universal education, and at his Court furnished instructions for his own and the children of the nobility, who studied their own language and its poetry, Latin, and what were called "the liberal sciences," and music; but Alfred's ambition was "that all the first-born youths of my people may persevere in learning until they are perfectly read in the English Scriptures." It is hard, perhaps, to realize how far beyond the spirit of the ninth century was such a desire for universal education.

That Alfred carefully preserved the poetry of his time, based, as it was, upon old legends and traditions, is quite certain. Green says that King Alfred put aside all personal ambition and gave himself up entirely to the welfare of his people. He read widely and was well educated for that time; the result of his reading being presented to his people in the form of translations or adaptations. One of his principal translations is Boëthius's "De Consolatione Philosophae," but this translation is also filled with Alfred's own thoughts and ideas on government, the duties of a King, and kindred subjects. Innumerable are the books attributed to Alfred, among them being a translation of the Psalms and a Book of Proverbs.

Alfred is said to be the father of English history, and is known to have given impulse and form to the English Chronicles, the oldest national record in modern Europe. His policy was to call to his assistance the scholars, artists, and craftsmen from all parts of his own country and from the Continent, and, until his people had learned seamanship, he engaged Frisians to man his ships, and took into his service such Norsemen as [illegible] first plan to double the North Cape, he being without doubt the first arctic explorer who made expeditions for the sake of discovery and exploration only. Indeed, it was not until nearly 700 years later that Willoughby and Chancellor touched a point further north than that reached by Othere—Wulfstan's voyages were to the east, through the Baltic; thus opening a new way for Eastern trade and affording communication with India.

Alfred's labors in the cause of geography were of astonishing importance. He carefully studied all that was known on the subject, made and encouraged voyages of discovery in all directions, and left such accurate accounts of so much of the earth's surface that, 700 years later, Hakluyt used portions of the former's descriptions in his own Chronicles. So King Alfred may well be said to be the founder of the science of geography in England.

To show the range of Alfred's investigations and studies, it may be mentioned that he invented candles to mark the time. These were divided into twelve equal parts, the whole candle being measured to burn four hours. Then, because the candles would not burn steadily in the draughty buildings of those days, he made boxes for the lights, with doors of white oxhorn as thin as glass, which were the forerunners of our lanterns.

King Alfred's entire income was devoted to the support of his monasteries and schools, his soldiers, and the navy, the nobles who attended his Court, and for the support and payment of the skilled workmen he had gathered from all parts of the world. Alfred's idea as to the kind of learning most suitable for his people is shown by the character of the works he translated for them: "For general history and for the history and geography relating to their own race on the Continent of Europe, he chose Orosius; for mental study, the 'Consolations' of Boëthius; for realization of the true principles of the life and work of religion, the 'Pastoral Care'; for the Church history of the English people, of course, the great and priceless book of the 'Venerable Bede.'"

Besides being conqueror, King, lawgiver, and writer, Alfred was also a good architect and musician, but we chiefly remember his love for books, establishment of schools in which writing was taught and practiced as a fine art, and for the encouragement of skilled workers in gold enamel and inlay. From recent discoveries in grave mounds in Kent, the results of which are in the Mayer Museum, in Liverpool, it will be seen that these designers worked not only in gold, silver, and other metals, but also in glass.

The manuscripts of Alfred's time and shortly after are much finer than those produced in any other country in the world, he having workmen who knew how to make the most beautiful vellum, prepare colors which were worthy of the vellum, the gold beating and gilding with the leaf being carried to a perfection never since surpassed. Sir Walter Besant remarks how in history from time to time, usually during periods of great trouble and when things looked darkest:

> There appears one who restores the better spirits of the people by his example, by his preaching, by his self-sacrifice. There passes in imagination before us a splendid procession of men and women who have thus restored a nation, or raised its fallen ideals. But the greatest of them all, the most noble, the most godlike, is that of the ninth century Alfred. There is none like Alfred in the whole page of history, none with a record altogether so blameless, none so wise, none so human.

Sir Walter sums up his sketch of King Alfred and his appeal for a suitable memorial in the following words, which, as will be seen, are addressed to the English-speaking race all over the world:

> I venture, lastly, to express my own personal hope that great as were the achievements of Alfred, the keynote to be struck and to be maintained will be that Alfred is and will always remain the typical man of our race—call him Anglo-Saxon, call him American, call him Englishman, call him Australian—the typical man of our race at his best and noblest. I like to think that the face of the Anglo-Saxon at his best and noblest is the face of Alfred. I am quite sure and certain that the mind of the Anglo-Saxon at his best and noblest is the mind of Alfred. * * * He is truly our leader and founder, our King. When our monument takes shape and form let it somehow recognize this great, this cardinal fact.

TO PRESERVE KELMSCOTT TRADITIONS.

The Guild of Handicraft, the owners of the Essex House Press, whose Guild Gallery is at 16 Brook Street, Bond Street, W., London, have so far issued three books. The first book was the one which, in order, as far as possible, to preserve the traditions of the Kelmscott Press, was Mr. C. R. Ashbee's translation of the treatises of Benvenuto Cellini on metal work and sculpture. The book contains five plates engraved by Mr. Ball Hughes from a French edition issued by Didot. It was priced at 25 shillings, at which price a few copies can still be procured.

The second book was "The Hymn of Bardaisan: the First Christian Poem," rendered into English verse from the original Syriac by F. Crawford Burkitt of Trinity College, Cambridge. The edition was limited to 300 copies, twenty-five of which are for sale at 7 shillings and sixpence; twenty-five copies were also issued in special bindings, executed for the guild by Mr. Douglas Cockerell, some of these being designed by the latter and others by Mr. C. R. Ashbee. These copies in special binding are valued at from £1 1s. to £3 3s. extra, this hymn being a daintily executed volume of very small dimensions.

The third Essex Press book issued—Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," came out in June of the current year, and was limited to 700 copies bound in white vellum, at £1 10s. each, and fifty copies, in special bindings, to correspond both in description and price to those given above. Among the books announced for future publication are the following:

The Poems of Shakespeare. Edited by F. S. Ellis.
The Book of Psalms.
The Vision of Piers Ploughman.
Sir Thomas Hobby's Translation (Elizabethan) of Baldassare Castiglione's "Courtier."
Froissart's Chronicles.
The Poems of Burns.
An illustrated account of the work of the Guild of Handicraft.
Monographs on Famous London Buildings, to be issued from time to time for the Committee for the Survey of the Memorials of Greater London: Womburne Wodehouse, Wolverhampton; The Record of an Ancient House.

These volumes will be printed on the Essex House Press, and sold for the Guild of Handicraft by Mr. Edward Arnold, 37 Bedford Street, Strand. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Douglas Cockerell for special bindings for the Essex Press books as they are issued. Special half bindings for the Cellini volume, leather back and vellum sides, can be had for 17s. 6d. extra, while whole bindings in African morocco are to be had for £1 1s. up to £3 3s.

LORD MACAULAY'S MOTHER.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The remarkable meagreness of information concerning Lord Macaulay's mother in the biography of the great essayist by his nephew, Trevelyan, leads me to suspect that there is some unexplained reason for it. Mrs. Macaulay's marriage and the birth of her distinguished son are recorded, one letter from him to her is given, and that is all. Her death is mentioned only incidentally in the following paragraph:

> A few soft words induced Macaulay to reconsider his threat of withdrawing from The Review, but even before Mr. Napier's answer reached him the feeling of personal annoyance had already been effaced by a greater sorrow. A letter arrived announcing that his sister Jane had died suddenly and most unexpectedly. She was found in the morning lying as though still asleep, having passed away so peacefully as not to disturb a sister who had spent the night in the next room, with a door open between them. Mrs. Macaulay never recovered from the shock. Her health gave way, and she lived into the coming year only so long as to enable her to rejoice in the first of her son's Parliamentary successes.

The exact date of Mrs. Macaulay's death is omitted, as we see, but the "threat of withdrawing from The Review" was expressed in a letter to Napier, dated Sept. 16, 1830. On Sept. 26 Macaulay wrote to his father, in answer to the announcement of his sister's death: "This news has broken my heart. I am fit neither to go nor to stay. I can do nothing but sit in my room and think of poor, dear Jane's kindness and affection." The "first of his Parliamentary successes" was achieved on March 30, 1831, when his speech on the Reform bill made him, as he wrote to his friend Ellis, "a sort of lion," and "set him in the front rank." His mother therefore must have died some time in April, 1831; yet on May 27 following he writes to his sister, afterward Lady Trevelyan, an account of a concert at Lansdowne House, where he met "just everybody in London," and was presented to Lady Holland; on May 28 he tells her of "more gayeties and music parties," on May 30 of a dinner at Holland House, and on various other dates through June, July, August, and September he writes of "great dinners," and other entertainments at which he was a guest. Evidently he did not go into mourning for his mother; her death did not break his heart, as his sister's did, nor did it keep him out of society for a single week. Trevelyan's indifference to his grandmother's memory may be explained by the fact that she died before he was born, so that he never knew her, but why did Lord Macaulay take his mother's death with so much indifference, and why did he not write to his father a word of condolence upon his bereavement?

CENTURIAN.

The Century, July 23, 1899.

Too Much for the Money.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have one fault to find with THE REVIEW. Six years ago it became necessary for me to take my business affairs into my own hands, and I determined that my watchword should be "for value received." First—That I would accept nothing for which I did not give full value. Second—That I would grant nothing, pay nothing, for which I did not receive full value. Of course, after six years' experience I must confess that in order to balance accounts I have had many times to place experience gained against dollars and cents lost, but in regard to the first, every Saturday morning I feel myself immeasurably your debtor. I know of no way to balance accounts in this direction except to express my appreciation to THE REVIEW and add that I am only one of many who gladly acknowledge THE REVIEW to be an inspiration and a help.

Brooklyn, July 16, 1899. N. A. H.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

(Copyright, 1899.)
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Literature at present is stagnant here. Publishers and authors have gone on their holidays. Not even the Fall announcements are ready to any particular extent. Nothing is selling; not even the six-penny edition of Maurice Hewlett's "Forest Lovers," issued by the Macmillans. The six-penny editions are being overdone. They have lost their uniqueness, and the public is satiated.

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Dr. A. Conan Doyle is spending his holidays playing cricket. Most of the other authors are in the country or on the Continent.

***

Some interest was recently created through the announcement that a life of Andrew Carnegie was being prepared by Herr Morrison, the directing librarian of the Edinburgh Public Library. This is the library founded by Mr. Carnegie, who gives Herr Morrison all possible assistance in his work.

***

The subscriptions toward the William Black memorial have reached a respectable sum. It was intended to devote the money to a lifeboat, but the authorities now prefer a lighthouse on Duart Point Mull. It will probably be erected.

***

It is said that Rudyard Kipling has resolved that his latest poem on cruisers shall not be published in America. He considers that Americans would not appreciate it, as its theme is distinctively local.

***

Some literary men are advocating a scheme for the teaching of history by a course in historical novel reading for the schools. The Dooley book is suggested for the period of the Spanish-American war.

***

Mr. John Morley is working on the Gladstone biography at Hawarden, and is said to be keeping the work down to a reasonable size. One great difficulty arises from the mass of undated material, original letters, postal cards, &c. Mr. Morley has given no intimation as to when the work will be completed.

***

Dr. Robert Wallace, whose sudden illness while speaking in the House of Commons resulted fatally, was at work on his autobiography at the time of his death. Several chapters had been completed. These will be published with other writings of Dr. Wallace.

T. B. F.

The Very Oldest Egypt.

At University College, in London, there are now on exhibition the Egyptian antiquities brought together by Prof. Flinders Petrie and his associates during the last year. One particular portion of the collection adds much to our knowledge of ancient Egypt, and of the time long anterior to the so-called dynasties. Before Manes, if ever such a personage existed, there must have been a long series of rulers. Archaeology follows invariably the same rules, whether early man lived in America or Egypt. At the very beginning man's first start toward a higher civilization was the fashioning of stone implements of flint or chert, just as they came to hand.

These Egyptian stone tools then are precisely like those discovered in the river gravels and caves of Europe, and to these we give the general name of paleolithic. The major part of these rough tools were discovered in the desert upland, several hundreds of feet above sea level, but last Winter Prof. Flinders Petrie came across two specimens which were novel. They were picked up in a small lateral valley "not much higher than the present level of the Nile."

These must have been dropped where they were fashioned, because they show scarce a sign of that attrition which would have been due to rolling. They are still fairly sharp. The conclusion arrived at then is that the Nile Valley has changed but very little during many thousands of years.

The neolithic tools belonging to a comparatively nearer period are exceedingly well made. We have before this noted a collection of specimens of this early Egyptian neolithic work brought together by Mr. A. E. Douglass, and to be seen at the Museum of Natural History.

At the University College exhibition there are axes, daggers, and arrow heads. Some of the finds in copper and bronze show how remote is metallurgy. It looks as if the casting of copper and the making of bronze were well known in prehistoric times. In making of bronze there is still the puzzle. Where did the tin come from? Two rude vessels of hammered copper, supposedly of the Second Dynasty, are among the exhibits. There must have been overlapping of the stone and bronze periods.

Owing to its particularly equable climate, the possibility exists of finding in Egypt the exact object lessons which are to help us in the study of man's advance. We are to learn, too, in Egypt when decorative art had its beginning, for these early people used mud, peat shells, agate, and lapis lazuli.

[illegible] of a block [illegible] possibly of the Eleventh or Twelfth Dynasty, is a plaster mask. It turned up in a coffin where there was a skull in good condition. Placing the mask on the skull, the fit was found to be perfect, and so it is likely that Prof. Petrie can give us the precise likeness of an Egyptian who lived several thousand years ago.

Mr. Gelett Burgess.

It is a highly clever début Mr. Gelett Burgess has made in The July Century, in his short story, "A Romance Invaded." There is nicety in handling the subject, cleverness in the dénouement, and an exact sufficiency not of the ludicrous or farcical element, but what is a high comedy effect. "Collaboration is the thief of time," so Griffet, the artist, tells Churchill, the publisher, but he does join his work with that of Miss Ola Prince. Mr. Gelett Burgess has been furnishing The Criterion with a whole series of illustrated articles which were delightful pleasantries. Can we not afford to be prophetic and so believe that Mr. Gelett Burgess will make his mark in literature? Mr. Louis Loeb's illustration to the story is excellent. You may depend on it that Miss Ola Prince always insisted that Griffet as an artist should follow precisely her text, and so the snug room where Miss Ola is writing and correcting her bothering proof looks exactly like a corner in The Century office.

Stevenson and an Editor.

In THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 17 there appeared an anecdote concerning Robert Louis Stevenson, which ran as follows:

"When he (Stevenson) visited New York for the first time he called upon the well-known editor of a well-known magazine, presented a letter of introduction, and asked the privilege of writing something. The editor eyed him dispassionately, and told him that his stuff would hardly do. Nine years passed. In the meantime the 'stuff' had been disposed of elsewhere, and the literary journals were filled with notes about the new author. In the full blaze of his fame he paid another visit to America. Among the first to leave cards at Mr. Stevenson's hotel was the aforesaid editor of the aforesaid magazine. Mr. Stevenson * * * had a very retentive memory. He rolled a cigarette, and repeated the incident. 'How provoking,' said the editor. 'I wonder which of my clerks could have been so discourteous to you.' Stevenson lighted his cigarette, and replied mildly and with his usual beautiful smile: 'Why, now I recall his face. You are the man I saw.'"

Of course, as the story ends, the laugh is on the editor. We have recently had our attention called to his reply, however, which redeems him quite. It is to be found in The Century for July, 1895, as a footnote to "Personal Memories of Robert Louis Stevenson," by Edmund Gosse, and reads as follows:

"Since our friend Mr. Gosse has mentioned the matter, let us once for all correct this unpleasing error. Before starting across the Continent Stevenson spent one wet and dreary day in New York in the manner described in The Amateur Emigrant. He went, unknown, to several publishing houses, but describes his visit to only one book store, where he was first treated brusquely by a clerk, and then most cordially. This is not the visit (referred to by Mr. Gosse) to the office of the old Scribner's—now The Century—on the upper floors of 743 Broadway. What happened there the present writer once tried to find out from Stevenson himself.

"He seems to have appeared at a small window in the business department, and asked the clerk whether he might write for the magazine. He brought no credentials or manuscripts. If he saw any of the editorial corps, none of them had any remembrance of it, nor did he seem himself to have carried away any impression of any editorial conversation. Certainly he remembered no rudeness.

"Doubtless the angel Gabriel may any day suffer the same fate at any little window of any publisher's, and no one be to blame.

"It is just such a possibility as this, however, and the fact that every editor knows in his heart how often he does disastrous things in his own proper person, and not by proxy, that keep him in a perpetual state of anxiety and make him waste precious time over possible angel Gabriels, who are so often nothing but poor (literary) sinners.

"Shall the present writer ever forget the bad quarter of five minutes that Stevenson once gave him out of pure devilry? 'Now, whom did you see there that day, Stevenson?' said he. Stevenson looked his questioner straight in the face. 'Come to think of it, I believe it was you. Yes, it was you!' If ever blood ran cold it did then. 'Now, let us get at the date,' quoth the accused. Ah, the date! That settled it! A protracted sick-leave, a European 'alibi,' released his victim from torment!

"It was during that same visit abroad that the writer first heard of Stevenson, and, fitly enough, from Gosse himself. If a happy fate ever brings him back to London he thinks he can go to the very spot in the very street where the author of these 'Personal Memories' spoke to him the name of his friend, with quiet and sure conviction of his unique genius. It is a pleasure to remember that The Century was the first American monthly magazine to welcome him to its pages."

R. W. G.

Luminous Fungi.

From Good Words.

It was across the famous Black Spur of the Dividing Range, in the heart of Victoria, that certain fungi shone so brilliantly at night. We had been shooting the flying phalangers (commonly known as the flying squirrels) among the eucalypts of the Australian bush, when chance brought us to a rivulet at the base of the beautiful waterfall at Marysville. There, in a peaceful nook, sheltered by huge tree ferns, and clad with rare mosses and lycopods, clusters of cup-shaped fungi, intensely luminous, nestled amid a bed of filmy fern, and lit the immediate surroundings with a white, mysterious glow. I can convey little idea of the weird effect thus produced, and merely record the fact that a handful carried back to the township gradually lost the intensity of light as the organism slowly perished away. In a lesser degree there are fungi similarly luminous at home. The exact reason (here of the appearance I cannot explain. If you exclude the atmosphere the fungus ceases to shine, hence I infer that it is the action of atmospheric air upon [illegible] of the organism which

COSIMO DE MEDICI.

His Life and the Florence of His Day.*

Florence in the fifteenth century, though only a city in name, was, in fact, a State—indeed, she was more than a State; she was, in miniature, an empire, since she ruled over several subject towns. Her rise as a State introduced conditions which were entirely removed from those of modern republics. Only the fully enfranchised could take part in politics. Industry was largely controlled by the guild system; in fact, this system was the original basis of political and social organization. These guilds, or "arts," as they were called, were divided into classes. Of these the highest class included the Major Arts, seven in number—the guilds of the lawyers, doctors, bankers, merchants, furriers, and manufacturers of woolen and silken goods. The fourteen Minor Arts comprised the trades which were less important and less lucrative, and below these were numerous smaller guilds. Political predominance rested with the Major Arts. The military system was originally organized under "quarters," in which the Florentines, divided into four companies, assembled. Each marched under its own gonfalon, or flag, and was led by its own Gonfaloniér, or Captain. These early organizations left a strong impress upon the subsequent career of Florence. Likewise the great thirteenth and fourteenth century contest between the Guelfs and Ghibelins was an inspiration to the people of succeeding generations to continue their struggle against the nobles. During the early years of the fifteenth century the oligarchy was supreme in control, and, under its leadership, the republic accomplished one of the most brilliant feats in her history—the conquest of Pisa. The immense cost of the wars waged against Milan necessitated the levying of a "catasto," or graduated income tax, such as had been successfully enforced at Venice. But this equalizing tax did not succeed in checking the dissensions which existed in Florence between the governing and unenfranchised classes.

One of the wealthiest and most popular leaders of the period was Giovanni de' Medici. Upon his death his wealth and influence passed to his eldest son, Cosimo de' Medici, who was destined to become one of the most celebrated characters in the list of famous men whose names grace the annals of Florentine history. Like his illustrious ancestor, Salvestro de' Medici, he was the favorite of the middle and lower classes. After the unsatisfactory Lucchese war, he fell under the displeasure of the Signory, and in 1433 was banished to Venice. His exile was greatly lamented by the lower classes, who felt that they had lost a real benefactor, and deeply regretted "the banishment of so glorious a citizen as was Cosimo, the pillar, fountain, and banner of all Italy, and the father of the poor." In various commercial and military enterprises the republic felt the need of Cosimo's liberal purse. After a year's absence, Cosimo and his brother Lorenzo, who had been proscribed at the same time, returned to Florence, welcomed by the successful revolting faction, which had expelled the leader of the opposition, Rinaldo degli Albizzi, and many of his followers. The accession of Cosimo to power marked the termination of the rule of the aristocrats who for fifty years had dominated Florentine affairs. The twelve years immediately following Cosimo's entrance into authority witnessed incessant warfare between the neighboring States of Venice, Florence, and Romagna on the one side and Milan, Naples, and the exiled Albizzi on the other. The Florentine league was ultimately successful at every point, and Cosimo was able to greatly strengthen his influence and power, by the reputation gained as a wise and successful leader.

One of the worst features of warfare at that period was the necessity of hiring professional soldiers, as the citizens of the various contending nations were too much engrossed in commercial pursuits to take an active part in the actual encounters. Sforza, the son-in-law of Visconti, Duke of Milan, and one of the hired soldiery, attained considerable notoriety and great wealth and influence through the campaigns in which he participated while employed by Florence and Venice. Sforza eventually succeeded to the Duchy of Milan, and the aid of France was invoked to secure Milan and Florence from the combined attack of Venice and Naples, by far the two most powerful of the Italian States. Through all these struggles Cosimo maintained the balance of power, which he had conceived and hoped to see realized, and as a result when a twenty-five-year league and peace was established in 1454, Florence came out of the protracted struggle with increased importance and a better standing among the Italian States. France's aid had been secured by Sforza and Cosimo, and the first invasion of Italian territory gave the French an idea of the ease of securing French supremacy. First Charles VII. and then his son, the crafty Louis XI., gave attention to Italian politics. The diplomacy of Cosimo, which made him easily the first of modern statesmen, was equal to every exigency which arose. Not alone did he have to battle with foreign foes, but also had to contend against numerous active enemies at home, who left no stone unturned in their efforts to overthrow his power. His great wealth, remarkable prudence and caution, and his uniform success finally enabled him to overcome all opposition.

Upon his death Florence passed under the control of Lucca Pitti, whose splendid palace on the Arno, constructed in that period, is now used as a part of one of the most superb art galleries in the world. Cosimo was practically a dictator of a so-called republic. Pope Pius II., a contemporary observer of no mean power, gave as his opinion that "nothing is denied to Cosimo; he is judge of war and peace, moderator of the laws, not so much a citizen as lord of the country; the policy of the republic is settled in his house; he gives commands to the magistrates. Nothing regal is wanting to him but the name and state of a King." The great secret of Cosimo's power lay in his skill in managing all the diverse classes of people into which the Florentine population was divided. He made the higher classes dependent on him for official advancement, and punished any attempt at independence by exclusion from the Government and heavy taxation. To the laboring poor he gave food in times of scarcity, built them model houses, spared them as much as possible the burdens of taxation, and was liberal in almsgiving. His popularity with them was maintained by the economic advantages which they enjoyed under his rule. He governed by means of the upper classes, thus keeping all elements of society contented and at the same time blurring the distinctions between them. He was the first patron of the new art and the learning in which the Florentines were so passionately interested, and this added much to his influence in various directions. His death was lamented by all classes of citizens. To them he was the "pillar, fountain, and banner" of the State, the "father of his country." A shower of lengthy panegyrics were poured out in memory of this great citizen, but the brief verdict of Rinuccini, himself an ardent Republican and far from a flatterer of tyrants, "a wise man, with such wealth and reputation that his equal has never before been seen in our city," fairly estimates the man in the opinion of the modern world.

Cosimo de Medici is certainly entitled to a position in a series treating of "Foreign Statesmen," and the author has prepared a remarkably well arranged story, which is carried forward in such a concise, comprehensive, and spirited manner that it is attractive and instructive in every sentence. New light for English readers has been shed on the career of a remarkable man. While Italian, French, and German literature are well supplied with exhaustive studies of Cosimo and his contemporaries, English literature is but scantily provided. We are more familiar with the life of Lorenzo de Medici, the renowned grandson of Cosimo, but a perusal of this volume will familiarize us with the doings of a man to whom students concede the position of the first of modern statesmen.

*COSIMO DE' MEDICI. By E. R. Bradley. Edward Arnold, Publisher of Albemarle Street, London. Oxford Press, 200 pages. London: Longmans, Green & Co., Limited. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, 10 cents.

DOES HE KNOW NOW?

(An Ode to Robert G. Ingersoll.)

Thou, too, most wondrous conjurer of doubt,
Whose epigrams have put thy peers to rout;
Whose scorpion-sting has stung to nameless scorn
The myriad-minded fancies that adorn
The faith, the hope, the logic of the brave—
Thou, too, at last, hast found a godless grave,
Wherein are laid beneath the worm-worn sod
Thy mighty instincts that were born of God;
The charm, the force, the stress, the after-glow
Of power that like cataracts did flow,
And now in the holy hush of listless dreams
Forever stilled and hushed and listless seems.
Dost thou yet cling with all-denying doubt
To fevered phantoms roaming round about?
Or hast thou learnt in starlit planet spheres
The noblest truth which mystery reverees?
And failing that, hast learnt, at last, to bear
With all the whims and aims and errors rare
Which man, weaving in the loom of lowly time,
Spins and broiders with reasoned thread of rhyme
Into silken-shimmered curtains that are spread
O'er those signs and whims and errors when they're dead?
Canst now tell us from thy resting place
Of his unending, unabating grace?
Or art still proud, still prone to prophecy
That this, human only, needs must die?
Thy system, so true-betokened, so alive
Thyself,
For who dare deny this this God-given gift?
Hath death [illegible]
"I do the most"
dismissed [illegible]

Boston Globe, Saturday, July 29, 1899.

AUG

[illegible] the most interesting [illegible] is that of the early works of the late Puvis de Chavannes at Durand Ruel's. Not that the pictures are greatly pleasing in themselves, but that they illustrate the gradual development of the French master's genius very clearly. Until within the last few years of his life one could not, I think, have included Puvis de Chavannes among the great painters. The timidity of his character is visible in the tentativeness and hesitation of his work. At first we find him painting portraits in the Barbizon style, and suggestive of Corot. His portrait of himself as a young man, with luxuriant black hair, and a very Southern look, is hard and bituminous. His portraits in chalk are out of drawing, as are also his Oriental scenes, which are nevertheless rich in color effects, of the Turkey carpet pattern, which Mr. Frank Brangwyn has since made his own. Puvis was to pass through all these stages and linger at none of them. His "Beheading of John the Baptist," is the first glimpse of the great Puvis, who was to become immortal, but his drawing, even in this picture, is still bad. It was only until quite at the close of his career that Puvis de Chavannes knew himself and produced the exquisite things which all the world admires. This should be an encouragement to perseverance on the part of younger artists, who are still dissatisfied with their productions; but at the same time the case is to be recorded as almost unique.

One of the reputations which has been most rapidly made of late years is that of M. Anguetin, whose "Combat of Horses" was perhaps the most sensational exhibit at this year's new Salon. M. Anguetin is chiefly famous for his great qualities as a draughtsman, in which respect his admirers hold that he may be ranked with no less a genius than Michael Angelo. His "Combat of Horses" was painted in six weeks, and was therefore deficient in some of those very qualities of draughtsmanship which are M. Anguetin's distinction. Moreover, M. Anguetin does not admit that the artist should slavishly copy nature. In a brief conversation, which I have just had with him on behalf of THE NEW YORK TIMES, he explained to me "that what he particularly wished to render in a picture is the sensation, just as the poet, who, after having felt, goes home and resumes his sensations and his sentiments in a poem, at which he works with a rested brain in solitude, while at the same time giving free rein to that little creature called imagination. His theory is to learn a great deal, and to work freely. "Put out all the lights and create." He is absolutely opposed to the studio system. "I, too, began," he said, "by perpetrating exaggerations, having been carried away by enthusiasm for the impressionist school, and the realists and the naturalists, and what not. I attempted to make painting render what it could not give. But my eyes have since been opened, and I have recognized that there is but one truth—the Louvre! And it was not possible for one to perceive that truth in all its splendor until I had made a special study of anatomy and decorations for two years and a half. Without anatomy there is no painting. How many of our modern painters are versed in this science? Take, for instance, the recumbent figure of Christ exhibited in this year's Salon by Henner. There is a fault in the drawing of the knee, which would strike anybody who had a thorough knowledge of anatomy. I never work with a model, but compose my pictures in accordance with the harmonious proportions of the human or animal frame. What I aim at is to give to the picture the expression of our own soul. Render nature, yes, but add to it what we ourselves, as artists, see in it. That is my dream. To know nature after having studied her profoundly. To place myself in front of a canvas and create. Everything in my picture, the expressions, the gestures, the looks, must harmonize together, and express my thought."

M. Anguetin is at present engaged on a vast canvas representing a racing scene, which is studied from nature, but in which the element of imagination is large. This is to be succeeded by a tableau of the streets, which is to be entitled "Sur la Rue."

How different are M. Anguetin's theories on art from those of M. Auguste Rodin, which I repeated from his own lips some weeks ago in this supplement! M. Rodin is a pure devotee of nature, which, according to him, contains everything from whom all our thoughts, impressions, imagination are derived. Of the same opinion as M. Rodin is that admirable woman artist, Mme. Madeleine Lemaire.

"How do you feel about nature?" I asked her a few days ago. "It is in nature, and for nature, that I live," was her reply, "and it is from nature that all my inspiration is drawn. The sight of a flower intoxicates me"—Madeleine Lemaire is quite the best flower painter in France—"the feature of a face discovers an entire nature to me. Then I have but to take up my brush in order to translate my sensations, and I always find afterward that my execution is unworthy of my sublime model." As Mme. Lemaire pronounced these words her charming daughter, whose portrait by Chaplain hangs on the studio wall, entered the room. "And since she became a widow," she added, "here is the unique object of my life—art excepted." Mme. Lemaire is busy with the illustrations to Anatole France's famous book, "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard," to be published next Winter by Calmann Levy.

In the literary world there is not much activity, and most of the authors are out of town. The Regency [illegible] will be the first object [illegible] The new volume of poems will be entitled "Les Sillons de Clay." M. Andre Theuriet of the French Academy, delicate prose writer and poet, is busy with the reminiscences of his youth, to which he has given the title of "Summer Tours." They will begin to appear next month in the Grande Revue. M. Hippolyte Rebell, whose novel, "La Nichina," ran into so many editions, is writing a story, the scene of which is laid at Milan during the period of Prince Eugene. There was a curious battle going on at that time between races and religions, which is, in many respects, suggestive of the Dreyfus case. There was a party in favor of the Pope and an opposition which clamored for liberty, though very unwilling to grant the least liberty to the other side. In M. Rebell's book two old women are the leaders of this strife, assisted by some of their young female friends. His title will be "La Place aux Herbes." In October next an illustrated edition of M. Rebell's "The Woman Who Knew the Emperor" is to appear, together with a new novel now being published in the Revue Blanche, "La Calineuse," and a philosophic romance entitled "Le Diable est à Table," ("Satan Is Served.") Another philosophic romance, which is also a social study, is that which Vicomte Melchior de Vogue of the French Academy has just terminated. It is to be the continuation of the series commenced with "Les Morts qui Parlent," but the definite title has not yet been fixed on. It will be a story with a key. Léon Daudet is writing his first play, which is to be called "La Découverte," and it will be the tragedy of a man of talent, ruined by a vicious woman. The Daudets have sold their beautiful house at Champrosay, which teemed too painfully with reminiscences of Alphonse Daudet, and are now living at the Château de Pray in the Department of the Indre-et-Loire. A novelist well known for his studies in cosmopolitan life, M. Léon de Tinseau, tells me that he has as yet found no title for the book he is at present writing. Very often his titles occur to him several weeks after the work is completed. The plot of it, however, is laid in Paris, and its leading idea is a comparison between American and French notions of life in general and matrimony in particular, the difference in the freedom of choice, in the valuation of money, &c. "Tell THE NEW YORK TIMES," added M. de Tinseau, "that I have visited the States several times and admire America very much."

M. Raymond de La Tailhède, who narrowly missed being elected Prince of Poets, is bringing out a historical romance, "Sabina Poppea," the heroine of which is of course the famous mistress of Nero. M. Georges Ohnet's "Wedding Guests" is almost finished, after which he will write a play. Catulle Mendès is bringing the history of modern French poetry, commenced by his father-in-law, Théophile Gautier, down to the present time. The French Government has ordered this work, which is being got ready, in view of the exhibition, and he also has in hand a drama in five acts and in verse, entitled (provisionally) "Thérèse d'Ahumada."

ROWLAND STRONG.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.*

When one considers that in the twenty-three years since Charlotte Cushman died the contemporary dramatist, the real fashioner of current opinion, the real teacher of audiences, has turned his attention from the domestic virtues and plain, blunt sinners to the domestic vices and morbid problems; that the audience of to-day includes a much larger proportion of the unlearned and the tasteless, and that the quiet, earnest voices of the real critics are often drowned by shrieking eccentricity, one feels that she did not die too soon.

Not long after she was laid in her grave her friend Miss Emma Stebbins collected some of the many letters in which she had poured out her heart; a few fragments of recollections coaxed from her at intervals; interesting letters received by her and prose and poetical tributes laid before her, and choice criticisms of her impersonations, and incorporated them in a discursive account of her career under the title of "Charlotte Cushman: Her Letters and Memories of Her Life." Literature is not Miss Stebbins's chosen art, but with the material provided, and with her own memories of Miss Cushman's Roman Winters and English Summers, her stage triumphs, and her undisputed social queenship it was impossible to go wrong. The book was carefully and widely read, and the later "Life" in the American Actors' Series was necessarily little more than a summary of its story. It now appears in a new edition, to tell another generation what manner of woman it was whose reign was as unquestioned in her time as Forrest's or Booth's.

It is a figure like and unlike the actual actress of to-day; in every way unlike the actress of the interview, the diamond robbery, and the carefully spiced and exaggerated gossip. With three stems of Mayflower ancestry, Allerton, Bradford, and Cushman, in her genealogical tree, and with many a college diploma and ordination certificate among the family papers; a father who came to Boston on foot and penniless in the proper traditional way, and a thrifty mother, who gave her the best musical training to be found, it was no weakling who appeared in opera at the age of nine-

*CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN: Her Letters and Memories of Her Life. By her friend Emma Stebbins. New edition. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 8vo. $1.50.

[illegible] and artistic [illegible] It was no [illegible] whose [illegible] in Imperial Rome, is for [illegible] and [illegible] because [illegible] and, [illegible] gave [illegible] a few [illegible] of travel, and then lived upon a [illegible] like a fly, her small [illegible] the [illegible] dozen of muffins, "for the sake of the extra cup," until, when she was at her last extremity, an engagement came. It was an [illegible] woman for whom Rogers gave breakfasts, whom Chorley called friend, with whom Jane Carlyle chatted for hours, who fascinated women as widely different as Helen Hunt and Miss Jewsbury and Mme. Ristori, and was "big Mumma" to all the children whom she knew, and the munificent friend of all her young kinsfolk. She loved horses and dogs, was a bold rider, and an untiring walker. As a guest she was widely sought, but she loved best to play hostess, taxing the capacity of her large house at Newport to entertain her guests, even as, when young in London, she had talked with guests every afternoon until she was too tired to drink her tea.

In many of these things it would be easy to find living actresses who resemble her, but it would be impossible to find one who in all her business relations and in her professional work was so entirely masculine. An early disappointment, of which but the barest hints are matter of knowledge, had left her without the least capacity for thinking of herself or of her future as most women think of them. She looked the whole world in the face and asked no favors but commanded respect. She told stories, she sang, she talked, to entertain, not to win; to make others happy, not to conquer happiness for herself. She wrote to men as to equals, to women with a suspicion of the protecting spirit; she addressed the public at rare intervals as an artist and a citizen. The type was rare, even in her time, within or beyond the bounds of her profession. It was almost impossible to the generation now coming forward, a generation which desires to join in every masculine amusement, smoking and the employment of mild slang included, yet cringes and moans under adverse criticism; which wears divided skirts, but desires to drag its bicycle on the footway, and wishes men to stand unless it is seated; which tans and freckles its arms on the links, but begs for compliments in a diaphanous ball costume; which professes emancipation from ancient restraints and is self-conscious to its very marrow. That generation needs to read of brave, noble Charlotte Cushman, who won fame but not notoriety.

THE JESSAMY BRIDE RELICS.

It sounds so frightfully modern and Frenchy to call Mrs. Gwyn "née Horneck," when all the world knows that Mary Horneck was Goldsmith's our dear "Jessamy Bride." Have we not been told that Oliver's ire was excited on one particular occasion, and that he went forth intent on thrashing a yellow journalist of his day who had dared to write something libelous about Mary?

Mary Horneck became in time Mrs. Gen. Gwyn, her husband having been equerry of George III., and Mrs. Mary became bed-chamber woman to Queen Charlotte. The Jessamy bride lived on, and died in 1840.

But why waste sentiment? Let us be matter of fact. The "Jessamy Bride Relics" were auctioned off in London the other day. There was a black enamel brooch, and in it was a lock of Oliver Goldsmith's hair—genuine, because Goldsmith's coffin was opened so as to get it. That brooch sold for 10 guineas.

UNAESTHETIC ENGLAND.

Max Beerbohm, who has the reputation of saying the most disagreeable things, scoffs at Mr. Walter Crane and his ideas of making the English people aesthetic. Have we, asks Max, done anything more than to put "reps and mahogany" out of fashion? We have replaced them, in England at least, with sitting rooms, "plastered with horrid little fans, horrid little saucers, and horrid little pieces of art cretonne." Coals are served out of "imitation Dutch milking pails, and you sit on an imitation Dutch milking stool in lieu of a chair." London, then, according to Max, is to grow uglier and uglier. One quality Max has is exceeding impertinence.

Some one has been forging "Original Brontë Letters," and Sir Algernon West has been imposed on. In a reminiscence of Charlotte Brontë, contributed by Sir Algernon West to The Nineteenth Century, there was a letter which read, as purporting to have been written by the author of "Jane Eyre": "It is with extreme sorrow that I have to inform you of the death of my poor father. He died at a ripe age, full of ailments, but surrounded by his daughters." Here a sad blunder has been made, because the Brontë father did not die until six years after Charlotte.

An early magazine serial by J. M. Barrie has just been unearthed in London, and may possibly be presented in book form. It was written in the days when Barrie signed his stories Gavian Ogilvy, and before his "discovery" by Dr. Nicoll. It is an Irish tale, and is said in its opening chapters to be similar to the beginning of "Sentimental Tommy." It first saw light in the periodical called Young Man. Mr. Barrie's authorization for its reproduction is now being sought.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

How the French Take Care of It —The Commission of Old Paris.

An article in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a few weeks ago described the very interesting work of the City History Club. It must have occurred to many readers that where so much is done to make more popularly known a local history so rich in picturesqueness, incident, and contrast, it is a pity that by the City of New York itself so little is done to preserve that history, and the evidences of its truth which are still written across the city. Of late years, as is well known, there has been a great revival of interest in local history all over the United States; but in New York, as in nearly every other city, most of the commemorative work, whether in the preservation of historic shrines, the erection of memorial tablets, or other effort, is left to the public spirit of individuals working separately or in association.

In the course of some investigations, which the writer is making on the spot, of certain phases of the municipal administration of the City of Paris, there has been handed to him a pile of pamphlets relating to the cognizance officially taken by Paris of the respect which is due to the city's history, and of the need which that history has of champions at a time when enthusiasm for civic improvement spells destruction for much that is old.

It may be that the example of Paris contains no lesson for official New York, but it may at least be suggestive to the public spirit of private citizens, and offers certainly a record of a very remarkable and interesting branch of municipal activity.

Paris, then, in recognition of what we may call her obligations to history, established as long ago as 1879 a commission that is known as the Committee of Parisian Inscriptions. Its membership of twenty-five is very distinguished, the entire committee being composed of men who have made local archaeology a special study. The duty of the committee, established "with the view of perpetuating the remembrance of historical deeds interesting to Paris," is to study the questions submitted to it by the Prefect of the Seine, (who is the city's Executive,) or by the Municipal Council, and it can, on occasion, take the initiative, addressing to the Prefect any proposition which seems to it opportune. It amounts, then, to a consulting board of historians, to whom the city can look for expert advice on matters concerning the perpetuation of the memory of her past.

Encouraged by the success of this commission, and desirous that other divisions of the city's commemorative activity should have the benefit of similar advice, a prefectorial decree of two years later established a second commission. This is called the Commission des Travaux historiques. It is composed of six ex officio members, of twelve members nominated by the Prefect from the scholars of Paris, and of two consulting members. The members "de droit" include the Prefect, the President of the Council, and the conservator of the Historical Library of the City of Paris; and the duty of the committee is to supervise and direct such works as have for aim the general history of Paris. In this way, for instance, the great work of Felix Narjoux, which fills several magnificent volumes with an account of the monumental structures that have been raised by Paris since 1850 is announced as published "under the patronage of the City of Paris," because the Commission des Travaux historiques traced the plan of the work, indicated the edifices to be pictured, and the number of plates to devote to each.

Within little more than a year a third commission has been appointed. It has as duty the seeking out and preservation of the historic riches of Paris, the supervision of such changes as prove to be necessary, and the preservation of authentic records. This is called the Commission du Vieux Paris, and its large membership fittingly includes a number of municipal councilors, many members of the other commissions of history, such well-known names as Jules Claretie and Victorien Sardou of the Academy, and officers of voluntary citizen bodies which have affiliated purposes—for with all the official care now given to her history, Paris does not dispense with individual interest. Such associations which have representation in the Commission du Vieux Paris are the Society of the Friends of Parisian Monuments, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and the Society of French Artists. And these three large general commissions are in addition to that which has as its special care the surveillance of the library and the historical collections of Paris—of which the Carnavelet Museum should make an article in itself—and to those which have to seek out documents relative to the history of Paris during the French Revolution and to their publication.

The Commission du Vieux Paris though only organized by a decree of Dec. 28, 1897, has taken hold of its work with an enthusiasm which has already accomplished much. A series of officially published pamphlets, illustrated by plates, gives a complete record of its proceedings that is full of interest. The first pamphlet appropriately includes the memorial which M. Alfred Lamouroux—member of the Municipal Council, of the Commission des Travaux Historiques, and of the Committee of Parisian Inscriptions—addressed to the council on Nov. 15, 1897, and which, copiously signed by his colleagues, resulted in the passage of the resolution inviting the Prefect to appoint such a commission as that of "Old Paris." It cited various cases of recent destruction which might have been prevented or at least delayed had there been such a commission as suggested to cover the ground which those already existing for special purposes missed.

In accordance with suggestions made by M. Lamouroux at the commission's first session, its work was organized as follows: On the first Thursday of each month the full committee meets to hear the reports of sub-committees, act as clearing house of ideas and centralizing agency. The duty of the first sub-committee, consisting of fifteen members, was to be the making "of an inventory of all that which had been shown by historians to be important and the seeking out of that which was likely to be forgotten," with power to propose measures for the preservation of things which it would be possible to save, but which were otherwise destined to destruction. A second sub-committee, composed of twelve members, was to have surveillance of excavations and demolitions and look out for levelings and changes of line that are likely to modify the topography of Paris and menace her monuments. The third sub-committee, with a membership of ten, was to have as its duty the preservation in memory, by photography or other artistic means, of the appearance of parts of Paris presenting a picturesque aspect or destined to rapid disappearance, these reproductions being designed to go in the Carnavelet Museum.

At the second session the efficiency of the commission was further assured by various acts. It was voted that each member should be given a card granting him access to all parts of the city where things pertaining to the history of Paris could be observed, and especially to all city works; that the engineers and architects of the city and of the department should be instructed to notify the commission of excavations and other works to be undertaken in Paris; that intimate and friendly relations be established with the learned bodies unofficially engaged in similar work—such as the Anthropological Society, the Society of Antiquarians of France, &c.; that negotiations be opened with the large public companies and with the services of State regarding objects of historic or artistic interest that might be found in the works undertaken by them; that correspondence be begun with other cities to learn what measures are taken by them for the preservation of their history and its monuments, and that the Municipal Council be asked to award to the commission a credit of 10,000f. for the carrying on of its work. This by no means exhausts the list of propositions which the committee considered and adopted at its second session, but, taken in conjunction with the duties assigned to the sub-committees, they indicate very well the field mapped out for the Commission du Vieux Paris and the earnestness with which it took up its task.

In the record of what it has actually done, the commission does not disappoint the hopes aroused by the energy of its organization. The minutes of the first meeting include a learned report on a fragment of Gallo-Roman construction discovered a few weeks before in the Ile de la Cité, and of the very interesting discussion which followed the presentation of the report; those of the second meeting include the findings of the first sub-committee in a visit to the Rue Danton to learn what of interest was destined to disappear in the prolongation of that street, an account of some discoveries just made in the bed of the Seine by the workmen on the new Alexander III. Bridge, and of others made in the excavation for a sewer, and a report from the third sub-committee of the work which it had done. In the minutes of the third meeting there is a long report on the ancient stained glass in the churches of Paris, announcement of various gifts to the commission, the replies received by the commission from other cities as to what is done officially in them for the preservation of local history, accounts of inspections made by the first sub-committee, a long report on the fragments of sculpture piled in the garden back of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, a report of the researches of the second sub-committee, and other matters of interest—the whole making a pamphlet of twenty-eight pages about half the size of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and closely printed in small type.

It has seemed worth while to give in this special detail an outline of the work of the Commission du Vieux Paris—first, because it is so extraordinary a municipal activity; second, because it is so new, this account being probably the first of any completeness that has been published in English, and, third, because there has grown out of the vague rumors of its activity a strange misconception of its character, and one hears it spoken of by those who should know better as though it were a voluntary association of individuals without official status or authority. It is young yet, but it is already one of the most remarkable of the many commissions of Paris, and if it contains no suggestion for other cities, and especially for official New York, at least it illustrates well, in connection with the other historical committees, the means by which Paris secured to herself the service of the talent and best minds of the city, through appointments to commission of honor and of power. C. M. B.

Paris, July 20, 1899.

Joanna Baillie's Birthplace.

The English Society of Arts is to affix a memorial tablet on the house at Hampstead where Joanna Baillie, poet and dramatist, was born. The house is called Bolton House. When Joanna's mother died in 1806 the girl came to Bolton House. It is situated near Windmill Hill, and thither often came Scott, Rogers, Wordsworth, and Henry Crabb Robinson. Joanna Baillie died Feb. 23, 1851, and was buried at Hampstead Church.

SALES.

The Splendid Peel Collection—Its Contemplated Sale.

Considerable interest has been shown in England as to the possible fate of the Peel heirlooms. The present Sir Robert Peel, who is tenant for life, being practically bankrupt, has asked the sanction of the court, so that he may dispose of the entire art collection in Drayton Manor, these heirlooms being worth, say, $500,000. Viscount Peel and his son, who are entitled to the reversion of the estate, object strongly that the family house shall be sacked of its treasures.

The case having been brought into court, the Justice authorized the sale of the silver, appraised at some £20,000, and that a list be made of the pictures, statuary, books, engravings, &c., and that their value be estimated, so that some, but not all, might be sold, if the proceeds of these selected objects would pay the present Sir Robert Peel's debts.

What is the character of the collection made by Sir Robert Peel, the great English statesman, is worthy of presentation. Drayton Manor has not been open to the public for some years, but that it is a remarkably good collection, rich in historical portraits, need not be questioned. For years Sir Robert Peel was desirous of forming a gallery of celebrated contemporaries. In 1824 he wrote to Sir Walter Scott: "I am building a new house, and in it a gallery for pictures, and I want, above all things, a portrait of you, but no pencil but Lawrence's will satisfy me. He is to paint for me his own portrait, Davy's, and the Duke of Wellington's; and he has painted for me Lord Eldon's and Lord Stowell's." But there was some difficulty in getting Sir Walter to sit, and after five years had elapsed Peel wrote again: "What am I to do about your picture, which I must place in my gallery of contemporary portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence? I want it more than ever, for he has just finished for me a portrait of Southey." Lawrence dying in 1830, he did not paint a portrait of Sir Walter for Peel, though there is a picture of Scott by Lawrence now at Windsor Castle.

Sir Robert wanted too, a portrait of Hallam, and he wrote Hallam in 1846: "I have formed a collection of portraits of the most eminent men of the time in which I have lived. I miss your portrait from the series and am very anxious that this great blank should be supplied."

Sir Thomas Lawrence and Sir Robert Peel were intimately acquainted, and the artist was often called upon to exercise his judgment. In the exhibition of 1820 there was a portrait of Sir Robert, the work of Lawrence, and in 1827 he painted Mrs. Peel. At Drayton Manor there are twenty portraits painted by Lawrence, and among them the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Huskisson, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lords Eldon and Stowell, John Kemble as Rolla, besides the Peel family pictures. The respect in which Sir Robert Peel held the artist was shown, for he was one of the eight pall bearers at Lawrence's funeral.

In the collection there are two Vandykes, a full length of a Genoese Senator, and for a companion picture the portrait of a lady. These Vandykes are mentioned by Lawrence in a letter of 1828 addressed to Sir Robert: "I have seen the Vandykes—very interesting portraits, and in each identity itself; of his earliest time in execution, but still of great truth and force. They are entirely free from the ravages of repair."

Winterhalter was an artist very much in vogue in the early Victorian era. He painted the essentially pretty picture. In 1846 the Queen and the Prince Consort sat for Winterhalter, and he made full-length portraits of them, which pictures they presented to Sir Robert in 1846. There are three Reynolds at Drayton Manor, a sketch of Samuel Johnson, a portrait of Burke, and one of Arthur Murphy. Besides these there are Wilkies, Mulreadies, and a fine Hoppner. Altogether, there are 160 pictures, the major part of great value from their historical associations.

In statuary there are nearly 100 objects. Five of them are by Chantrey, and one is a marble bust of the Queen, taken in 1841, and presented by her Majesty to Sir Robert. One work of Chantrey is of the greatest importance—it is the bust of Sir Walter Scott, made in 1823. This bust passed direct from the artist's studio to Drayton Manor. There is also a bust of Southey by Chantrey. There are several examples of Nollekens's work, as a bust of Pitt, of Wyndham, and of Perceval. At Drayton Manor there are busts of Prior, Pope, Voltaire, and Rousseau, from the chisel of Roubilliac, and an Apollo by Thorwaldsen.

In smaller objects the Drayton Manor is very rich, for Sir Robert had a decided taste for curios. In the collection there is a box of tortoise shell which bears the inscription "Presented by Mrs. David Garrick to her esteemed friend Samuel Johnson, 1762," and something else, a real bibelot—the original pistols used by Sir Robert when he fought his famous duel with Daniel O'Connell.

Pictures.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold recently in London the pictures belonging to the late Sir William Eden. The principal pictures were the following: Jan Van Beers, head of a lady, in black mantilla, on panel, 12 inches by 9 inches, 48 guineas; T. S. Cooper, three cows on the banks of a stream, 1871, on panel, 11½ inches by 15½ inches, 60 guineas; J. B. Corot, an avenue of trees, with cottages in the distance, 21 inches by 26½ inches, 105 guineas; R. Mc-Cubbin, "Left Kaitire," 41 inches by 70 inches, exhibited at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867, 300 guineas; W. Müller, a landscape, after a shower, with a rainbow, a boy with white mice, and two children in the foreground by W. Collins, 38 inches by 48 inches, from the Gillott collection, 400 guineas; G. Romney, head of a lady, turned to the left, 14½ inches by 12 inches, 190 guineas; E. Verboeckhoven, sheep on the downs, near the Scheldt, 1878, 74 inches by 114 inches, 755 guineas; Jan Van Beers, "A Jester," 13½ inches by 9 inches, 62 guineas; B. W. Leader, sand dunes, 1881, 45 inches by 68 inches, 584 guineas; Sir H. Raeburn, portrait of Mrs. Renny Strachan of Seaton and Tarrie, Forfarshire, in white dress with red robe, fair hair, 30 inches by 25 inches, 850 guineas; R. Wilson, an Italian scene, with castle, buildings on a hill, and anglers, 37 inches by 50 inches, 210 guineas; three pastels, each 24 inches by 17½ inches, by J. Russell, R. A., portrait of Mrs. Earle, in white dress with yellow sash, holding her infant daughter, 310 guineas; portrait of Joseph Earle, husband of the above, in blue coat and white stock, 99 guineas; and portrait of Jack Banister, in brown coat, white stock, powdered hair, signed and dated 1799, 100 guineas; two by J. B. Corot, a landscape, with windmill and figures, 9¾ inches by 12½ inches, 180 guineas, and the edge of a wood, with two figures, 11 inches by 15 inches, 105 guineas; Degas, "The Droves," 180 guineas, and B. Morisot, "La Débutante," 25 inches by 21 inches, 120 guineas. The drawings included the following: F. Boucher, a lady walking on a terrace, 50 guineas; R. Caldicott, "The Rivals," a set of four in one frame, 98 guineas; Sir W. Eden, the market place, Nice, 20 inches by 15 inches, 48 guineas; D. P. McKewan, Dervaig, 1883, 26 inches by 20 inches, 40 guineas; J. M. Wright, a head, 9½ inches by 13½ inches, 40 guineas.

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BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Some Collected Items That Would Tempt the Publishing Purse.

I. NEW YORK.

We have been permitted to look over the Fall lists of several New York publishing houses, and, although not yet able to make the announcements in full, we can assure the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that the lists are large and well filled with what promises to be an extraordinary amount of good fiction. Two noticed, one concerning Irish stories and another of sea stories. While the revival of romantic historical novels, which was begun last Winter, still holds its own, there will also be presented several volumes of short stories by a group of younger writers whose work has attracted more or less attention in the magazines of the last eight or ten months.

Russell Doubleday, author of "A Gunner Aboard the Yankee," has a new book entitled "Cattle Ranch to College," which will be presented on Sept. 12 by the Doubleday & McClure Company. It is the true story of life in a frontier town of Dakota. On the same date will also be published Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen's new book, "West Wits," being the life and adventures of a young railroader. Mr. Hamblen's railroad stories are about as characteristic and American as anything in the world of books.

"The Half Back, a Story of School, Football, and Golf," by Ralph Henry Barbour, will be published about Sept. 15 by D. Appleton & Co. Although this book is primarily intended for juveniles, older people will find much interest in this breezy tale of outdoor sport.

The thirteenth volume of the Outward Bound edition of Kipling, which Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing, includes, besides the first part of "The Day's Work," a story, "The Son of His Father," which is not published elsewhere in America. This new volume is the first of six which the author will add to the Outward Bound edition.

Western literary editors seem to forget that there are or were, three gentlemen by the name of Wells who have been responsible for a certain number of books. There was David A. Wells, the political economist, who died a few months ago, and there is his son, David D. Wells, the author of "Her Ladyship's Elephant," which has just passed into its eighth edition at the press of Henry Holt & Co., and there is Mr. H. G. Wells, the fantastic writer about other worlds than our own. These facts would be quite unnecessary to note were it not that the announcement was recently made in a Western paper that "Her Ladyship's Elephant," by D. A. Wells, D. D., "was doing quite famously."

"Where Angels Fear to Tread" is the title of the leading story in the volume of nautical tales which Morgan Robertson will issue in October through The Century Company. The author is a young writer whose work has been promptly welcomed by the leading magazines. His intimate knowledge of ships and sailors is accounted for by the fact that he has spent ten years before the mast.

The series of curious and fascinating tales entitled "The Book of Knight and Barbara" is about to be published by D. Appleton & Co. for David Starr Jordan. This book is illustrated by drawings made by children. The stories were originally told before children connected with the kindergarten department of the Stanford University. The children were asked to illustrate what they heard. How well they did it the "Book of Knight and Barbara" will show.

Amory H. Bradford, D. D., of Montclair, N. J., has a book in preparation at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s entitled "The Art of Living Alone." This little book will be an antithesis and companion to "The Art of Living Together," by Dr. Horton, published not long ago, and forms one of the same series, "Little Books on the Conduct of Life."

The American rights for B. L. Farjeon's new novel, "Samuel Boyd of Catchpole Square," have been secured by the New Amsterdam Book Company. The volume will be published some time in September.

A new short story by Bret Harte, entitled "The Belle of Canada City," will be published in the Christmas number of a leading American magazine. In style it is said to be a return to his old manner of "Snowed Up at Eagle's."

Mr. D. C. Heath, the Boston publisher, recently purchased in London the library of children's books and educational works issued by the house of Newberry, from 1740 to 1800, which was brought together by Mr. Charles Welsh when he was writing the biography of John Newberry—Oliver Goldsmith's friend and publisher. The collection, which is now being catalogued and arranged, is said to contain many unique treasures which form an instructive object lesson in the evolution of children's literature.

Among the interesting books announced for near publication by the New Amsterdam Book Company is "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight," abridged in prose from the middle English alliterative poem by Jessie L. Weston. This poem has long been recognized as a masterpiece of English, pre-Chaucerian narrative poetry, and as one of the finest Arthurian romances extant. "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight" is intended to be the first of a series of Arthurian romances represented in Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," and derived, for the most part, from an earlier and more mythic state of the legend than that found in Malory. The second book in the series will be "Tristem and Idoide."

Mr. Rutger B. Jewett, son of the Rev. Dr. Jewett, the famous Biblical critic, is to have charge of a publishing department in J. F. Taylor & Co.'s, where will shortly

[illegible] Charles Scribner's Sons have just prepared an illustrated brochure of furniture [illegible] publishing & description catalogue of the best books for furniture making recently published by them.

"Quaint Corners of Ancient Naples," a book by Michael Myers Shoemaker, author of "Islands of the Southern Seas," will shortly be presented by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The new volume deals with Ancient India, Burmah, and Manila.

A new edition is announced by the Lippincotts of Dr. C. W. Doyle's "The Tenting of the Jungle." The work, which some critics have considered quite Kiplingesque, is a study of the people of the jungle rather than of the animals.

Allusion was made last week in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW [illegible] of the announcement of a forthcoming American edition of Sir Edwin Arnold's rendering of Sadi's "Rose Garden," to the late Sir Richard Burton's translation of that masterpiece, "The Scented Garden," which was destroyed by his wife, Lady Isabel Burton, much to the chagrin of bibliophiles all over the world. There is, it is true, a French version of the work that was issued by Isidore Liseux after a lithographed edition made by some staff officers in Algeria, who evidently had access only to a truncated copy of the Arabic manuscript, and from this a still further emasculated and very poor English version was made and published under the title of "The Perfumed Garden." We learn that Mr. Charles Carrington, the English publisher in Paris, has for three years past been engaged in preparing a thorough, complete, and unexpurgated translation of the work from the fullest Arabic manuscripts known to scholars. In a letter to a friend in this city he says: "It has been a very great labor, but also a labor of love, and it is now nearly terminated. I venture to say that the world will learn from this version for the first time the real nature and contents of the erudite Sheik Nafzawih's chef d'oeuvre."

"The Treasure Ship, a Story of Sir William Phipps, the Regicide, and the Inter-Charter Period in Massachusetts," is announced for early publication by D. Appleton & Co. The tale, which will be illustrated, is by Hezekiah Butterworth. The story chiefly concerns itself with the career of a poor boy, who recovered the treasure from a Spanish ship sunk in the Bahamas and was knighted by the King. His subsequent career as a soldier, as a firm opponent of the witchcraft delusion, and as Governor of Massachusetts is related with a graphic pen.

A custom that has become quite common among the publishers is presenting two or three books upon the same theme at about the same time. Thus, in early September London will have "The Life and Letters of Sir John Everett Millais," by J. G. Millais, and "Sir John Everett Millais: His Art and Influence," by A. L. Baldry. One book will take the man and his art together, while the other will concern itself with the artist only.

"Les Lettres d'un Innocent," being the letters of Capt. Dreyfus to his wife during his period of imprisonment, which Harper & Brothers have brought out in translation, has passed through its second edition since the day of its publication, a fortnight ago. The publication is entitled "The Letters of an Innocent Man."

"The Temperance Problem in Social Reform," by Joseph Rountree and Arthur Sherwell, of which three editions have been quickly taken up in London, will be published here immediately by Thomas Whittaker.

Josiah Flynt, a young American, who has made a special study of the tramp question, has gathered together his numerous contributions to the magazines and made a book of them. "Tramping with Tramps," as he calls the volume, will appear in the Fall, with the imprint of the Century Company. The volume will include an introductory note by Dr. Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany, who speaks of the work as one of great importance. Mr. Flynt has lived for many months among tramps at home and abroad, and knows them more intimately, probably, than any other educated man. His work will be illustrated.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis's popular lectures "On Ten Masterpieces of Literature" will be published in book form by The Revell Company in September. The book will be entitled "Great Books as Life Teachers." The works on which the studies are based are Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," George Eliot's "Tito in "Romola," Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Browning's "Saul," Emerson's "Conduct of Life," Thoreau's "Walden," Channing's "Symphony of Life," and a study of the personality of James Russell Lowell as "The Prophet of the New Era of Social Sympathy and Service."

Prof. Carla Wenckebach of Wellesley has done much to lighten the labors of German students and it now looks as though she were going to take the austerity off German composition by a book on that subject based on humorous stories, to be issued at once by Henry Holt & Co.

Readers who are particularly pleased with the attempt at colored illustration in the August Scribner will be glad to hear that the October and November numbers of the [illegible] will be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

corrects the error in this agreeable way: "One does not often catch the editor of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW napping, but have you not confused Charlotte Brontë and Jane Austen in your issue of the 29th when you say that Miss Austen once took tea with the Thackerays, who found her uninteresting? I am sure that you err in this, as I think I have read the story before, with Miss Brontë (and I think her sister) as Thackeray's silent guest. As a devoted admirer of both authors, I am sure that Jane Austen could never have been dull, but that Miss Brontë might have been shy among strangers." "A. D. F." of Union College, Schenectady, who signs his letter "Yours gratefully," tells us: "Miss Austen died in 1817; Thackeray was born in 1811. Do you not think it was Miss Brontë from whom Thackeray escaped after listening to vain and 'brilliant conversation or even intelligent remarks'? The truth is Jane Austen has a limited audience, who love and admire and keenly appreciate her. But it is useless to try to convince the barbarians; I mean the world outside." "G. L. F." has been somewhat bewildered by the anecdote, and asks a question already answered: "Of course you know that Jane Austen, the author of 'Sense and Sensibility,' died in 1817. Also, that William M. Thackeray was born in India in 1811, and came to England at the age of seven, i. e., in the year following Miss Austen's death. How, then, was the distinguished lady enabled to visit and take tea with him after he had grown up and attained celebrity? And if she could talk at all, was not the utter dullness of her conversation just what was to be expected and in accordance with immemorial tradition, under the circumstances? Mrs. Ritchie's 'picture of the personality of Jane Austen,' as presented on this occasion, must be intensely weird and interesting. Will you not kindly find out and tell your readers precisely where it occurs?" "M. C. S." of this city, "M. B. S." of East Hampton, L. I., and "D. M. R." of New Haven, are other members of this chorus. And so they come, and doubtless still will come, making a singing company large enough to appear in an oratorio.

Needless to add that the writer of the paragraph in question knew quite well that Jane Austen died when Thackeray was a child, and yet all this is true. But, but—well, vacations, as Wordsworth might say, are "too much with us." Moreover, gentle readers in Fishkill, Baltimore, Richmond, Brooklyn, East Hampton, and Hartford that paragraph was written when the weather in York town was quite warm.

"J. M.," New York City: "Have these books any value—Froissart's 'History of England, France, and Spain,' New York, 1844, and 'Past and Present,' by Carlyle, New York, 1843?" They have little value.

W. A. Elliott, Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn.: "The lines quoted by Matthew Arnold, the original of which 'J. J.' desires to know, are from Sophocles's 'Oedipus Tyrannus.'" "E. D.," Sudbury, Vt., writes to the same effect, adding that Arnold gives the same quotation, naming the author, in "Literature and Dogma."

Ezra Bowen, Burlington, N. J.: "Story's 'A Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem' may be found in his 'Poems,' Volume I., Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1863." Answered also by Dan Millikin, Second and Ludlow Streets, Hamilton, Ohio, and by Miss Elizabeth Hermans, 1618 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

L. A. Conklin, 573 Sumner Avenue: "Is there any value placed on D. Fenning's 'Universal Spelling Book, London, 1767'?" It has no value.

"J. A. D.," New York City: "The author of 'The Annuity' was George Outram, member of the Glasgow bar and editor of The Glasgow Herald. He was born in 1805 and died in 1856." Answered also by John Byers, Brooklyn, and by "Vonnie," Niagara Falls, N. Y.

"E. V. A.," New York City: "The lines
'Be the day short or never so long,
At last it ringeth to evensong'
were quoted at the stake by George Tankerfield, 1555. They are from Heywood's "Proverbs."

C. L. Ward, Chatham, N. J.: "The sonnet entitled 'The Evening Cloud,' which 'Student' asked for, was written by Prof. John Wilson, the Scottish poet and editor."

Appeals to Readers.

F. H. Benson, New York City: "Who is the author of the inclosed verse, and where is the entire poem to be found?"

A ROSE SONG.

In a garden's red retreat,
Bloomed this rose for you, my sweet;
Caught the sunshine and the dew,
Dreaming of the live of you;
Heard your sweet voice in the rills,
And the song of whip-poor-wills;
Won the tenderest unrest,
Yearning ever for your breast;
Withered is it worth a sigh,
Do love's roses ever die?"

"W. D.," New York City: "Who is the author of
They are happiest who dissemble best their weariness;
They are the most pitied who surrender time and treasure with a smile?"

"M. A. C.," Westport, Conn.: "Who wrote the following, and about whom was it written?"

Give him a neighbor
Broad as the sweep
Of the tidal wave's measureless motion.
In the arms of the deep
Lay our hero to sleep
Mid the pearls of the fathomless ocean.

It was liberty stain
That no maddened tide train
To avenge the dead foe he cherished.
So 'tis meet that the main
Never parted by a chain
Should entomb the last freeman now perished.

H. Carrington Bolton, Minneapolis, N. Y.: "Will you print a few verses every other week in full? They begin:

'Dear, do you walk in Belle Isle
Under the trees when shade clothes?'

and the following night: 'The Moon was [illegible]

when in grief, and the boy remarks: 'Who mended them?' And the girl says: 'Ah, I know, "the devil sows tares."' This is the substance of the clever verses."

Marjorie B. Hiscox, Saratoga, N. Y.: "Who is the author of the quotation, 'Give me health and a day and I will make the pomp of Emperors ridiculous'?"

Felix Gussler, Kingston-on-Hudson, N. Y.: "Can any of your readers tell me if the word honorificabilitudinabbus is in Rabelais, and, if so, please furnish the reference?"

"S. C. T.," South Poland, Me.: "Do you know the poem called 'The Three Warnings'? I read it in the reader of my boy school days."

W. H. H. Hume, 17 Broadway: "Where can I obtain a poem that appeared anonymously in 1897 under the title of 'The Parting of the Ways'? All I can remember is:

"You took my heart in your fingers:
It was yours to brighten or break * * *
And what if you chose to mar!"

"An Appreciative Reader," New York City: "I am anxious to know who wrote 'Sometime, Somewhere.' The following is part of it:

"Unanswered yet the prayer your lips have pleaded
In agony of heart these many years?
Does faith begin to fail? is hope departing?
And think you all in vain those falling tears?
Say not the Father has not heard your prayer.
You shall have your reward sometime, somewhere."

H. Rintoul Crawford, 42 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street: "Is the story called 'The Battle of the Stairheid' published in book form, and if so, who publishes it? I think it was written by George Roy, author of 'Generalship.'"

"Household," New York City: "Is there a book on bookbinding for amateurs? Who wrote the poem of which the following is a part:

"Ye who look forth on the great race of life,
Remember all those noble souls before you
In the strife?"

An excellent little book for amateur bookbinders is Zaehnsdorf's "The Binding of a Book," a pamphlet issued in 1890, and still obtainable, we think, from him at 144 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W. C. Among more exhaustive treatises are Zaehnsdorf's "The Art of Bookbinding," London, Bell & Sons, 1890; 10s. 6d., and Crane's "Bookbinding for Amateurs," London, Upcott Gill, 1885, 2s. 6d.

"T.," Northport, N. Y.: "Where can I find a poem, of which these lines are a part:

"O, lovely day, refuse to go
Hang in the heavens forever so."

"An Appreciative Reader," New York City: "Who wrote the poem, the only line of which I can remember is the following:

"I want to go to grandpa's, where I can make a noise?"

Edward Jay Allen, Braddock Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Who is the author of 'The Old Mill?' This is one verse:

"Under the hill
Standeth the quiet mill,
Deep are the shadows that gather below
Under the dripping flume;
Drowsy the water's musical flow
Down in the noonday gloom."

"J. H. J.," New York City: "Where can I find the poem which begins: 'Casco Bay, O, Casco Bay.' I think this poem appeared in one of the magazines some years ago?"

"E. P.," Memphis, Tenn.: "Does THE SATURDAY REVIEW or any of its readers know what has become of Miss Adeline Trafton, author of 'His Inheritance' and 'Katherine Earle,' published in the old Scribner Magazine during the early seventies?"

W. J. Williams, 217 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn: "Who wrote a short poem beginning

'An ivy grew by the golden walls,'

and where can it be found?"

Wanted and to Exchange.

Under this heading in the department of Questions and Answers, THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will from week to week print items from its readers concerning scarce and out-of-print books they are in search of, books they wish to exchange, and other items of similar character. Judging from the growing volume of letters in this line that are received, the editor believes that readers will find this column of convenience to them. Although such items might appear to be in the nature of advertisements and more fit to appear as such, THE SATURDAY REVIEW will grant them for the present as reading matter—a part of the paper for which no charge is ever made, and for which none can be made in this case.

T. M. Thorpe, 339 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York City: "I have a copy of Field's 'Model Primer,' bearing the New York imprint. Can you secure a sale or make an offer for this?"

W. M. Savage, Troy, N. Y.: "Where can I get a copy of a book I read long ago—'Honor Bright,' by Ina Chesterwood, published about 1886, by Carlton & Co., in New York?"

J. M. Day, Rantoul, Ill.: "Can you tell where a copy of Kate Jordan's 'A Circle in the Sand' can be obtained? Apparently the first edition is exhausted."

W. F. K., 2099 Tenth Street, New York City: "Would the first two volumes of 'The Chap Book,' unbound, be of value to any purchaser? Any comments offer accepted."

"Stile," New York City: "Where can I find the longest [illegible]

THE WEEK IN ART.

It is gratifying to those interested in art progress and development in America, and particularly to the New York art public, to learn that there is sufficient art interest and civic pride in the metropolis to inspire a number of the more prominent artists and architects of New York to remain in town at this period of Summer heat and dullness to prepare plans for the artistic decoration of the principal avenues and streets and for a triumphal arch to celebrate the arrival of Admiral Dewey in October next.

The plans and elevation of the fine arch at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street have been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. They show an arch and appurtenances which will be creditable to the city and an artistic delight to the eye. The scheme of decoration which the committee of artists has devised also reads well and should make an admirable showing. It is now some six years since the Columbian celebration, when an artist committee, by their decoration of Fifth Avenue, showed how that street could be beautified. It is pleasant to know that this agreeable result will be repeated on a more elaborate scale this Autumn. Sketch classes have been organized among the pupils of some of the New York Summer schools, and in the shady woodland of upper Central Park one can now find in the mornings troops of young men and women laden with sketching and painting materials at work. While the new departure is to some extent as yet only an experiment, it is a move in the right direction, and there is no reason why these classes should not develop whatever artistic instinct there may be among the pupils of these schools and make those of them who show adequate talent the better prepared to enter the classes of the Art Students' League and the National Academy of Design when they reopen in the Autumn.

It now begins to look as if the old Academy of Design would hold possibly its Autumn exhibition this year, and in all probability its annual Spring exhibition next year, in the old building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, but no move has yet been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which purchased the building several years ago, to demolish it, and negotiations between the officers of the Academy and those of the insurance company are still in progress. It is a moot question among the friends of the Academy as to whether it would not be advisable for the old institution to hold its exhibitions for some few years yet in a more central location than that upon which the new building is to be erected. It will be some years yet before the new galleries can be completed, and, although these friends bow to the inevitable and recognize the fact that as the Academy has decided to move so far up town, whether wisely or not, its exhibition must ultimately be held there, they believe in taking advantage of all possible excuse for delay, at least as far as the exhibitions are concerned. The display, which is really one of the two leading art exhibitions of the year in America, they argue can never be held to advantage in temporary galleries. Nothing further has been heard from the suggestion that, if it is not possible to arrange for the holding of the Autumn and Spring exhibitions this and next year in the old building, they should be held in the Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street—the present home of the Society of American Artists.

The fortnight which ends to-day has been the most successful in the history of the Chase Summer Art School at Shinnecock Hills, L. I. Except during the three days' northeast storm of last week, the students have worked steadily out of doors, and the attendance at the weekly criticisms and the sketch and evening classes has been so great as to make the necessity of larger quarters another Summer evident. Among recent accessions to the school has been the accomplished sister of New York's most prominent young society matron, who gave up the gayeties of Newport to devote herself to the study of art under Mr. Chase's direction.

The up-town art dealers in New York are displaying some of their most attractive pictures, etchings, and engravings at present, and that several of them have returned from abroad is proved by the display of pictures, etc., that were seen in London and Paris this last Spring. New York is really beginning to have a supplementary art season, as it were, in Summer. This is due to the fact that so many rich people from the Western and Southern cities spend more or less time in the metropolis during the hot months. A goodly proportion of these visit the art shops and stores, and also the Metropolitan Museum, and many of them make their purchases for the decoration and embellishment of their homes at this season. The record of Summer art sales in New York, if it could be obtained from the leading art dealers, would show a surprising increase during the past few years.

It is of course too late, now that the enormous skyscrapers that have so disfigured New York from an artistic standpoint have been built, to hope for the enactment of any legislation to regulate the appearance and height of buildings. They remain there, fixtures so differently to the European capitals, with resultant artistic beauty that it is impossible to obtain even fairly good views of the old houses on the west side of the beautiful Plaza, Vanderbilt Park. These were purchased by the promoters of a large hotel company and plans were filed for the erection in their place of [illegible]

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inquiry was made by the promoters of the new enterprise as to the reason of this veto the answer was made that the architectural unity and beauty of the square must be preserved. "But can we not tear down the buildings and erect at least new ones of the same general appearance in their place?" was asked. "No," was the reply. "These buildings have a historic interest and must remain as they are, as far as their exterior is concerned, at any rate." "Well, what can we do?" questioned the promoters. After some consultation between and among the officials, the reply was made that if the said promoters wished to clean the front of the buildings from the smoke and dust of centuries, they might do so, but this was the only privilege accorded them. Imagine a New York Tammany Municipal Assembly or Building Department taking such a stand against, let us say, the erection of any new building which would alter the present appearance of upper Madison Square. There have been many essays written during the past few years on the subject of "the city beautiful" and many suggestions made as to how the newer portion of New York at least could be kept agreeable to the eye if it could not be made to conform to one general architectural plan, but all writers and disputants on the subject fail to recognize the fact that we can have no architectural beauty or improvement until New York has a different Government.

Porcelain and Tapestry.

The Messrs. Christie recently sold a fine collection of old china. The principal lots were an old Worcester sucrier, painted with birds, foliage, and insects, on dark-blue scale-pattern ground, 29 guineas; a Nantgarw plate, painted with a group of roses in the centre and roses on powdered gold ground, 12 guineas; a pair of Marcolini Dresden groups, Spring and Summer, 6½ inches high, 20 guineas; an old Dresden figure of comic muse holding a mask, 36 guineas; an old Dresden service, with foliage in slight relief, painted with flowers and insects, from Mrs. Lyne Stephens's collection, 110 guineas, and a cylindrical-shaped vase of old Mankin porcelain, painted with an imperial eagle on a ground of gold and reeds in brilliant hue, 15 inches high, 26 guineas.

In the same collection were a fluted basket-shaped vase of rock crystal, with baluster centre carved with grotesque figures of lizards in relief 6½ inches high, 28 guineas; hexagonal table of light brown, most delicately inlaid with [illegible]

A Storehouse of Information About Old and Curious Clocks.

This book is a perfect storehouse of information as to clocks, watches, and their makers; it is, in fact, a historical survey of the subject from the earliest time down to and including the present day—told, too, with very little use of technical terms.

Windsor Castle has a fine collection of eighteenth century clocks, which Mr. Britten has been allowed to describe and illustrate, much information also having been gathered from a collection of tradesmen's cards owned by the Hon. Gerald Pensonby, and from the Banks collection of the same in the British Museum. The collections of old timepieces in that institution and in the South Kensington Museum, as well as others belonging to well-known private collectors, have also been of much service in preparing this book, which also contains a brief summary, in two pages, of the most important events in the development of clocks and watches, which will be found most useful for reference.

The first few pages are devoted to an explanation of the standards of time—solar time, cycle of the sun, sidereal time, duration of a year, an epoch, the Julian period, &c.

One of the most primitive of timekeepers was used by the Chinese and Japanese, and consisted of a wick about two feet long, made of flax or hemp, so treated that it would smolder instead of burn. Knots tied at certain intervals marked the time as the wick smoldered between. One of these wicks, claimed to be a genuine relic, is in possession of a collector in Paris.

Of course, the earliest timekeepers were sun dials, the two best-known varieties being the meridian and horizontal dials. Mr. Britten describes and pictures a very curious specimen of the former, which from 1760 until 1894 formed part of St. Peter's Cathedral, Geneva, and has since been restored through the agency of the Society of Arts.

By order of Charles II., a very curious set of dials of every conceivable description was erected at Whitehall in 1669. It was invented by Francis Hall, a Jesuit and Professor of Mathematics at Liege, and included vertical, inclining, and fire dials. The latter was most ingenious, and consisted of a small bowl, about three inches in diameter, filled with clear water, placed in the middle of another sphere about six inches in diameter, consisting of several iron circles, representing the hour circles in the heavens. The hour was found by applying the hand to the circles when the sun shone, and the circle where you felt you hand burned by the sunbeams passing through the water represented the true hour. This dial has long since passed away, but a photograph of an old illustration shows its curious construction.

Clepsydrae, or water clocks, indicate intervals of time by the passing of water, the oldest specimens indicating hours of varying length, while those dating from the seventeenth century measure equal hours. These water clocks were known to the Egyptians, in Judea, Babylon, Chaldea, and Phoenicia, and were of the simplest description. A basin filled with water, with a spout at one end, from which the water fell very slowly into a receiver, having marks on the inside to indicate the hour of the day or night. In parts of Southern India a small copper bowl, with a tiny opening in the bottom was used, placed in a vessel containing water, where it first floated and then gradually filled and sank, whereupon an attendant struck a gong and thus announced the hour. The accuracy of this method, however, varied somewhat with the temperature of the water.

Water clocks were introduced into Greece by Plato, and into Rome about 157 B. C. by Scipio Nasica while Pliny says Pompey brought a valuable one to Rome among other spoils of Eastern nations, which was used in limiting the speeches of Roman orators. Julius Caesar is said to have found such an instrument in England, by the aid of which he discovered Summer nights in that country to be shorter than in Italy.

In 807 a water clock of bronze, inlaid with gold, was presented by the King of Persia to Charlemagne. Gifford, in his history of France, describes this as follows: "The dial was composed of twelve small doors, which represented the hours; each door opened as the hour it was intended to represent, and out of it came the same number of little balls, which fell one by one at equal intervals of time on a brass drum. It might be told by the eye what hour it was by the number of doors that were open, and by the ear by the number of balls that fell. When it was 12 o'clock, horsemen in miniature issued forth at the same time and shut all the doors."

In Beckmann's "History of Inventions" the revival of Clepsydrae is said to have been between 1643 and 1646, and Dr. Hutton claims the first water clock to have been brought to Paris from Burgundy in 1638. Water and weight clocks were in contemporaneous use for a long period. Sir Isaac Newton experimented in clocks during his early days.

Mr. Britten states that the early accounts of the first making of weight clocks are so contradictory that no date can be correctly given. Stow's "Chronicle" states: "This yeare dyed St. Gregory; he commanded clocks and dials to be set up in churches to them from those that showed the hour by the sand shadow only.

The monk Gerbert, afterward Pope Sylvester II., placed a clock in Magdeburg Cathedral at the end of the tenth century; some writers declaring this to be only a sun dial, while others claim Gerbert to be the originator of the escapement; but there is no proof that the latter existed until two centuries later. It is certain, however, that some description of clock existed in cathedrals and monasteries during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The word clock, signifying a bell, there is reason to think the oldest "clocks" were simply bells sounded at intervals by hand; the time of ringing being determined by a sun dial or sand glass.

Early in the fourteenth century a clock was placed in a stone tower in Palace Yard, opposite Westminster Hall, which struck every hour upon a great bell. There was also a large clock in Canterbury Cathedral at the end of the thirteenth century, and one at Exeter at the beginning of the fourteenth century. Many other old clocks are described by Mr. Britten, but the first well-authenticated weight clock is said to have been made about 1535 by Peter Lightfoot, a monk of Glastonbury Abbey. In the fourteenth century a kind of clock with marionette attachments was in common use; one at the Monastery of Cluny having a quantity of little figures which enacted scenes, such as "The Mystery of the Resurrection," "Death," &c. A clock of this description in the palace of Abu Hammon, Sultan of Sencea, was most elaborately beautiful, the figures all being of solid silver, exquisitely wrought.

Space forbids further description, with the exception of a passing reference to the three Strasburg clocks, the descriptions of which are extremely interesting. And to one in the corridor of Windsor Castle, four inches square and ten inches high, presented to Anne Boleyn on her wedding day by King Henry VIII., which was purchased at the Strawberry Hill sale. Harrison Ainsworth has written of this clock: "This token of enduring affection remains the same after three centuries; but four years after it was given the object of Henry's eternal love was sacrificed on the scaffold. The clock still goes. It should have stopped forever when Anne Boleyn died."

Further interesting descriptions of old clocks might long be continued, but if watches are to be touched upon at all, it must be at once. Naturally, it was not until driving weights, depending from cords or chains, were superseded by a more compact motor that people, individually, came to care for and own them.

It is generally allowed that Peter Henlein, or Hele, a clockmaker of Nuremburg, invented, shortly after the year 1500, a long ribbon of steel, tightly coiled around a central spindle; and, although portable watches were not used until much later, wealthy people developed a taste for table clocks and watches, and eagerly sought for novelties, the more curious the better.

The early watches were very like small table clocks, but in the Elizabethan period luxury and extravagance in dress was so great that gold and silver watch cases were abandoned for crystal and other stones, cut in the form of crosses, stars, shells, &c., while the dials and mounts were enriched with colored enamels.

A sixteenth century watch from the Soltykoff collection is one of the most beautiful known. "It is oval in form, with square edges, in a case of crystal, with mountings engraved, splendidly enameled, and further embellished with diamonds and rubies. The ball depending from the bottom of the case is a fine pearl. The dial is of gold, the borders above and below being enriched with enamel of various colors."

The book describes and pictures all sorts of curious watches—skull watches, Nuremburg eggs, watches with cases made in floral form, baskets of flowers, butterflies, and other curious forms. Watch fobs were probably introduced by the Puritans to avoid display, one belonging to Oliver Cromwell being pictured. The "watch papers" the old novels were fond of picturing their heroines as cutting are also described, the present writer never having known quite what they were.

The celebrated makers, from Bartholomew Newsum, who had attained some prominence in London before 1568, down through and including a long list of illustrious names, as well as the entire evolution of the present clocks and watches, will be found described in detail in the present book, which will be found of great interest to the general reader, so curious are many of the facts given; while it will certainly be found invaluable to the collector of old clocks and watches.

The book also contains hall marks, marks of assay offices, and date marks in gold and silver plate, and watch cases. There is also an alphabetical descriptive list of watch and clock makers, consisting of 8,000 names, with residence and approximate dates, as well as a general index.

The book, a volume of 500 pages, is very fully illustrated; some 400 in all, many being from photographs.

The following books, formerly issued by Way & Williams, will be hereafter published by the Doubleday & McClure Company. "The Enchanted Burro," by Charles F. Loomnis; "A Mountain Woman," by Ella W. Peattie; "Pippins and Cheese," by the same author; "Bolanyo," by Opie Reade; "A Book of True Lovers," by Octave Thanet; "Afloat on the Ohio," by Reuben Gold Thwaites; "The Story of A. B.," by Stanley Waterloo, and "The Real Issue," by William Allan White.

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*OLD CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND THEIR MAKERS: Being an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Different Styles of Clocks and Watches of the Past in England and Abroad. By F. J. Britten. London: E. T. Batford, 94 High Holborn; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Importers, 1899. $5.

The Quotations and Where They Come From.

Three weeks ago in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW was reprinted from The Book Buyer a list of forty-four titles of books, each title being a quotation. It was intimated in an introductory note that the average reader would have difficulty in tracing the quotations to their source, and it was suggested that "Perhaps some of our bright young men readers (or young women readers, for THE SATURDAY REVIEW has a goodly company of both,) can tell where many or all of these quotations are to be found."

The wildest dreams of an editorial imagination could not have prepared us for the promptness and completeness with which several correspondents have prepared the lists given below—in one case doing it off hand the same day, in another doing it in the woods, remote from books of reference. While each of these letters often gives information that is given in another, there is something in each that is not contained in the others, and at the expense of repetitions the editor has decided to give the letters as they came to him. Moreover, there is something in each letter that has an individual interest, excusing the repetitions. Below we reprint the original list of July 15, and here we may add that one of our correspondents sends in another and longer list of quotation titles, over which readers may again tax their minds, although in the case of the present list no mind seems to have been severely taxed:

1. Benefits Forgot.
2. Sweet Bells Out of Tune.
3. A Wheel of Fire.
4. This Goodly Frame the Earth.
5. Many Inventions.
6. He Cometh Not, She Said.
7. Bound in the Shallows.
8. Taken at the Flood.
9. Far from the Madding Crowd.
10. Love in Idleness.
11. Dear Lady Disdain.
12. Under the Greenwood Tree.
13. Ships That Pass in the Night.
14. Native Wood Notes Wild.
15. Time and the Hour. (Magazine.)
16. The Shadow of a Dream.
17. In Divers Tones.
18. Upon the Face of the Waters.
19. In the Midst of Alarms.
20. Master of His Fate.
21. A Cycle of Cathay.
22. Arms and the Man, (Drama.)
23. This Mortal Coil.
24. Passing the Love of Woman.
25. A Woman's Reason.
26. Book and Heart.
27. The Quality of Mercy.
28. Near a Whole City Full.
29. All's Right with the World.
30. Dearest Foe, (Her.)
31. But Yet a Woman.
32. Little Rivers.
33. A Brother to Dragons.
34. The Seats of the Mighty.
35. Twice-Told Tales.
36. Gods Arrive.
37. A Handful of Silver.

TITLES OF ESSAYS, &c.

1. Cakes and Ale.
2. A Liberal Education, (Essay on Love.)
3. Ancient and Honorable, (Military Company.)
4. The Pity of It.
5. Signs and Seasons.
6. Locusts and Wild Honey.
7. As One Having Authority.

Done Wholly from Memory.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read your forty-four titles, familiar quotations, coming down on a cable car this morning, and on reaching the office, from memory and without any preparation or investigation, attempt to give you the books from which many of the quotations are taken:

1. The song of Amiens in "As You Like It." "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind."
2. Hamlet. Ophelia's lament over his disordered mind.
3. Book of Daniel, Chapter vii.
4. Hamlet. "This goodly frame, the earth, a congregation of pestilent vapors."
5. A text from Ecclesiasticus, (Chapter xl.?)
6. Tennyson's "Mariana in the Moated Grange," based on the words in "Measure for Measure."
7 and 8. "Julius Caesar." The speech of Britus, beginning "There is a tide in the affairs of men."
9. Gray's Elegy.
10. "Winter's Tale." Perdita's naming the flowers.
11. "Much Ado About Nothing." Benedick's name for Beatrice.
12. "As You Like It." Another song of Amiens.
13. Name of Miss Harraden's book, taken from one of Longfellow's poems.
15. "Macbeth." "Come what may, time and the hour run thro' the longest day."
17. Tennyson's "In Memoriam." "I hold it truth with him who sings," &c.
18. Genesis, i.
19. Alexander Selkirk's lament, by Cowper: "Better dwell in the midst of alarms than reign in this horrible place."
20. "Julius Caesar." Cassius's address to Brutus, Act II.
21. Tennyson's "In Memoriam." "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."
22. "Arms and the Man I Sing." The opening line of "The Aeneid."
23. Hamlet's soliloquy.
24. The love of David for Jonathan. (Second Book of Samuel.)
27. "Merchant of Venice." Portia's speech to Shylock.
28. Hood's "Song of the Shirt." "O but 'twas pitiful, near a whole city full," &c.
29. Browning's "Pippa Passes." "God's in His heaven, all's right in the world."
30. Hamlet to Horatio. "Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven."
33. Book of Job. "I am become a brother to dragons and a companion to owls."
34. Canticle of the Blessed Virgin. St. Luke, i.
37. Browning's "The Lost Leader." "Just for a handful of silver he left us."

Titles of essays:

1. "Twelfth Night." "Shall there be no cakes and ale because you are virtuous?"
2. The famous compliment to Lady Heney. "Acquaintance with her was a liberal education."
4. "Othello." "O the pity of it, the pity of it, Iago!"
5. Genesis, i.

New York, July 16, 1899.

Thirty of the Forty.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Out of the forty-four quotations given in last Saturday's paper I have been able to find thirty, and hope some one else will be able to help with the others:

1. "As You Like It."
2. "Hamlet."
3. Ecclesiastes, vii., 29.
4. Tennyson.
5. "Julius Caesar."
6. "Julius Caesar."
7. Gray's Elegy.
8. "Midsummer Night's Dream."
9. "As You Like It."
10. Longfellow.
11. "L'Allegro."
12. "Macbeth."
13. Tennyson.
14. Tennyson.
15. Tennyson.
16. Virgil.
17. "Hamlet."
18. Second Samuel, i., 26.
19. "Two Gentlemen of Verona."
20. "New England Primer."
21. "Merchant of Venice."
22. Hood.
23. Browning's "Pippa Passes."
24. Job.
25. "King John."
26. or 1. "Twelfth Night."
30. or 2. Pope.
31. or 4. "Othello."
42. or 5.
43. or 6. St. Matthew, i., 6.
44. or 7. St. Matthew, vii., 29.

34, 18, and 3 I am sure are from the Bible, but I have not been able to find them.

MARIE BUCHANAN.

Baltimore, Md., July 17, 1899.

All but Three.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In response to the invitation contained in your article, "Forty-four Titles Familiar Quotations," I submit the following list of extracts and references, which indicates the sources of all but three of the titles enumerated:

1. Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot.
—As You Like It. Act II., Section 7.

2. Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune, and harsh.
—Hamlet Act III., Section 1.

3. Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears
Do scald like molten lead.
—King Lear, Act IV., Section 7.

4. This goodly frame, the earth, seems to me a sterile promontory.
—Hamlet. Act II., Section 2.

5. Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions.
—Ecclesiastes, vii., 29.

6. ——.

7 and 8. There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, (8) taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is (7) bound in shallows, and in miseries.
—Julius Caesar. Act IV., Section 3.

9. Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife
Their sober wishes never learned to stray.
—Gray. Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard. Stanza 19.

10. It fell upon a little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound.
And maidens call it love-in-idleness.
—Midsummer Night's Dream. Act II., Section 1.

11. What, my dear Lady Disdain! are you yet living?
—Much Ado About Nothing. Act I., Section 1.

12. Under the greenwood tree,
Who loves to lie with me,
And tune his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat,
Come hither, come hither, come hither;
Here shall he see no enemy,
But Winter and rough weather.
—As You Like It. Act II., Section 5.

13. Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing,
Only a signal shown and a distant voice in the darkness:
So on the ocean of life we pass and speak one another,
Only a look and a voice, then darkness again and a silence.
Longfellow. Elizabeth. Part IV.

14. Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on
Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild.
—Milton. L'Allegro. Lines 131-134.

15. Come what come may,
Time, and the hour runs through the roughest day.
—Macbeth. Act I., Section 3.

16. The very substance of the ambitious is merely the shadow of a dream.
—Hamlet. Act II., Section 2.

17. I held it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.
—Tennyson. In Memoriam. I., Stanza 1.

18. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.
—Genesis, i., 2.

19. O Solitude! where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms
Than reign in this horrible place.
—Cowper. Verses by Alexander Selkirk. Stanza 1.

20. Smile, and we smile, the lords of many lands;
Frown, and we smile, the lords of our own hands;
For man is man, and master of his own fate.
—Tennyson. Enid. Song of Fortune and Her Wheel. Stanza 3.

21. Through the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day:
Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.
—Tennyson. Locksley Hall. Stanza 92.

22. Arms and the man I sing, who, forced by fate
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate.
—Dryden. Virgil's Aeneid. Lines 1 and 2.

23. To sleep! perchance to dream—ay, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause.
—Hamlet. Act III. Scene 1.

24. Thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of women.
—2 Samuel, i, 26.

25. I have no other but a woman's reason;
I think him so, because I think him so.
—Two Gentlemen of Verona. Act I. Scene 2.

26. My Book and Heart
Must never part.
—New England Primer.

27. The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath.
—Merchant of Venice. Act IV. Scene 1.
28. —
29. God's in His heaven:
All's right with the world.
—Robert Browning. Pipa Passes. Part I.
30. Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven
Ere ever I had seen that day, Horatio!
—Hamlet. Act I. Scene 2.
31. Constant you are;
But yet a woman.
—Henry IV., first part. Act II. Scene 3.
32. —
33. I am a brother to dragons, and a companion to owls.
—Job, xxx., 29.
34. He hath put down the mighty from their seats and exalted them of low degree.
—Luke, i., 52.
35. What so tedious as a twice told tale?
—Pope. Homer's Odyssey, Book XII., last line.
There's nothing in this world can make me joy:
Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.
—King John, Act III. Scene 4.
36. Heartily know,
When half-gods go,
The gods arrive.
—Emerson, Give All to Love.
37. Just for a handful of silver he left us;
Just for a riband to stick in his coat.
—Robert Browning. The Lost Leader, Stanza 1.

ESSAYS, &c.

1. Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?
—Twelfth Night. Act II. Scene 3.
2. Men of polite learning and a liberal education.
—Matthew Henry. Commentaries, (Acts, x.)
Of good natural parts and of a liberal education.
—Cervantes. Don Quixote. Part I., Book 3, Chapter 8.
3. The ancient and honorable, he is the head; and the prophet that teacheth lies, he is the tail.
—Isaiah, ix., 15.
4. But yet the pity of it, Iago! O Iago! the pity of it, Iago!
—Othello. Act iv., Scene 1.
5. And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years.
—Genesis, i., 14.
6. And John himself had his garment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins, and his food was locusts and wild honey.
—Matthew, iii., 4.
And John was clothed with camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins; and he ate locusts and wild honey.
—Mark, i., 6.
7. For he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes.
—Matthew, vii., 29.
And they were astonished at his doctrine; for he taught them as one that had authority, and not as the scribes.
—Mark, i., 22.

NICHOLAS J. HEALY.

Fifty Per Cent. from Shakespeare—Other Such Titles.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The interesting list of book and essay titles formed of quotations from standard authors contains many well-known phrases, the origin of which is often uncertain to the ordinary reader. Taking them in order, I find:

1. "Benefits Forgot" is from Amiens's song during the dinner in the woods in "As You Like It."
2. "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" is used by Ophelia in describing the condition of Hamlet's mind.
3. "A Wheel of Fire" is what King Lear claimed he was bound upon,
"that mine own tears
Do scald like molten lead."
4. "This Goodly Frame the Earth" is from one of Hamlet's famous soliloquies.
5. "Many Inventions" is from Ecclesiastes, vii., 29: "God hath made man upright, but they have sought out many inventions."
6. "He Cometh Not, She Said," I think is from Tennyson. I cannot just now locate it.
7. "Bound in Shallows" is from Brutus's speech about the "tide in the affairs of men."
8. "Taken at the Flood" is the way Brutus says that tide "leads on to fortune," but omitted "the voyage of life is bound in shallows."
9. "Far from the Madding Crowd" is from Gray's Elegy.
10. "Love in Idleness" is what Oberon calls a "little western flower" in the "Midsummer Night's Dream."
11. "Dear Lady Disdain" is what Benedick calls Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing."
12. "Under the Greenwood Tree" is from another of Amiens's songs in "As You Like It."
13. "Ships that Pass in the Night" is from Longfellow's "Elizabeth."
14. "Native Wood Notes Wild" is from Milton's "L'Allegro," and is contained in a tribute to Shakespeare.
15. "Time and the Hour" Macbeth declared "run through the roughest day."
16. "The Shadow of a Dream" is what Hamlet called the "substance of the ambitious."
17. "In Divers Tones" I cannot at present locate.
18. "Upon the Face of the Waters." We are told in the second verse of Genesis that "darkness was upon the face of the waters."
19. "In the midst of alarms" is from the poem put into the mouth of Alexander Selkirk by Cowper.
20. "Master of His Fate" is what Cassius declared "men at some time are."
21. "A Cycle of Cathay" Tennyson in "Locksley Hall" declared to be inferior to "fifty years of Europe."
22. "Arms and the Man" are the first words of Virgil's Aeneid.
23. "This Mortal Coil" is what Hamlet talked of shuffling off.
24. "Passing the Love of Women" were David's words applied to the love of Jonathan.
25. "A Woman's Reason" was the reason for Lucetta in "Two Gentlemen of Verona" thinking Proteus the best gentleman. "I think him so because I think him so."
26. "Book and Heart" is from the old New England Primer.
"My Book and Heart
Must never part."
27. "The Quality of Mercy" is from Portia's celebrated speech in "The Merchant of Venice."
28. "Near a Whole City Full" is from Hood's "Bridge of Sighs."
29. "All's Right with the World"—Browning says in Pippa Passes stops "God's in His heaven."
30. "Her Dearest Foe" is another of Hamlet's expressions.
31. "But Yet a Woman" is what Hotspur said of his wife in "Henry IV."
32. "Little Rivers" I do not recognize.
33. "A Brother to Dragons"—"The Apocrypha."
34. "The Seats of the Mighty" is from the line of the song, "He hath put down the mighty from their seats," and "I am a brother to dragons and a companion to owls."
Luke, i., 52. "He hath put down the mighty from their seats and exalted them of low degree."
35. "Twice-told Tales." "Life," says Lewis, in "King John," is as tedious as a twice-told tale."
36. "Gods Arrive" I cannot place.
37. "A Handful of Silver" is from Tennyson on Wordsworth's accepting the laureateship.
"Just for a handful of silver he left us.
Just for a ribbon to stick in his coat."
I quote from memory.
38. "Cakes and Ale" is from Sir Toby Belch in "Twelfth Night."
39. "A Liberal Education" is from Steele's Tattler. "To love her was a liberal education."
40. Ancient and Honorable" is from Isaiah, ix., 15.
41. "The Pity of It" was Othello's exclamation.
42. "Signs and Seasons" is from Genesis, i., 14.
43. "Locusts and Wild Honey" was the food of John the Baptist, Matthew, iii., 4.
44. "As One Having Authority" was said of Christ in Matthew, vii., 29.

Nearly 50 per cent. of these, it will be observed, are from Shakespeare. A few other striking titles drawn from the same source are Howells's "A Counterfeit Presentment," "A Modern Instance," "The Undiscovered Country," "A Sea Change," "A Foregone Conclusion," "The Coast of Bohemia," Octave Thanet's "Knitters in the Sun," Mrs. Austin's "It Never Did Run Smooth," F. W. Robertson's "Coward Conscience," Bradford Torrey's "The Footpath Way," Edgar Fawcett's "The Evil that Men Do," and Mrs. Oliphant's "The Primrose Path."

TRUMAN JOSEPH SPENCER.

Hartford, Conn., July 24, 1899.

A List Made Up In the Woods.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Even in the heart of the woods our Saturday afternoons are brightened by the arrival of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. To-day we have been interested in the list of titles of books which are familiar quotations, and although we have no books of reference to verify our attributions, I venture to send them to you and hope that some of your many readers will fill in the unknown ones and correct any errors we have made:

2. "Sweet Bells Out of Tune"—"Hamlet," Shakespeare.
4. "This Goodly Frame the Earth"—"Hamlet," Shakespeare.
6. "He Cometh Not, She Said"—"Marianna of the Moated Grange," Tennyson.
8. "Taken at the Flood"—"Merchant of Venice," Shakespeare.
9. "Far from the Madding Crowd"—"Elegy in a Country Church Yard," Gray.
10. "Love in Idleness"—"Midsummer's Night Dream," Shakespeare.
11. "Dear Lady Disdain"—"Much Ado About Nothing," Shakespeare.
12. "Under the Greenwood Tree"—"Midsummer's Night Dream," Shakespeare.
13. "Ships that Pass in the Night"—"Tales of a Wayside Inn," Longfellow.
17. "In Divers Tones"—"A Dream of Fair Women," Tennyson.
21. "A Cycle of Cathay," Byron.
22. "Arms and the Man"—"The Iliad," Homer.
23. "This Mortal Coil"—"Hamlet," Shakespeare.
25. "A Woman's Reason"—"As You Like It," Shakespeare.
27. "The Quality of Mercy"—"Merchant of Venice," Shakespeare.
28. "Near a Whole City Full"—"Bridge of Sighs," Hood.
29. "All's Right with the World"—"Pippa Passes," Robert Browning.
33. "A Brother to Dragons"—"The Apocrypha."
37. "A Handful of Silver"—The Bible, "Thou hast betrayed me for"—

TITLES OF ESSAYS.

6. "Locusts and Wild Honey"—The Bible, "His (John the Baptist) meat was"—
7. "As One Having Authority"—The Bible, "—— and not as a scribe."

MERRIEWOLD INN.
Per FLORENCE N. LEVY.

Merriewold Park, Sullivan County, N. Y., July 15, 1899.

Only Three Missing.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Inclosed please find a list of quotations nearly completing the "forty-four titles" contained in last SATURDAY'S REVIEW. Three of the forty-four are missing, viz.: Nos. 6, 21, 34. Perhaps some one else has been more fortunate than I have been and can supply what I have failed to find.

1. "Benefits forgot."—As You Like It. Shakespeare.
2. "Sweet bells out of tune."—Hamlet. Shakespeare.
3. "A wheel of fire."—King Lear. Shakespeare.
4. "This goodly frame the earth."—Hamlet. Shakespeare.
5. "Many inventions."—Ecclesiastes vii., 29. Bible.
6. "He cometh not, she said."
7. "Bound in the shallows."—Julius Cæsar. Shakespeare.
8. "Taken at the flood."—Julius Cæsar. Shakespeare.
9. "Far from the madding crowd."—Elegy. Gray.
10. "Love in Idleness."—Midsummer Night's Dream. Shakespeare.
11. "Dear Lady Disdain."—Much Ado About Nothing. Shakespeare.
12. "Under the greenwood tree."—As You Like It. Shakespeare.
13. "Ships that Pass in the Night."—Elizabeth. Longfellow.
14. "Native wood notes wild."—L'Allegro. Milton.
15. "Time and hour."—Macbeth. Shakespeare.
16. "The shadow of a dream."—Hamlet. Shakespeare.
17. "In divers tones."—In Memoriam. Tennyson.
18. "Upon the face of the waters."—Genesis i., 2. Bible.
19. "In the midst of alarms."—Alexander Selkirk. Cowper.
20. "Master of his fate."—Enid. Tennyson.
21. "A cycle of Cathay."—Locksley Hall. Tennyson.
22. "Arms and the man."—Aeneid. Virgil.
23. "This mortal coil."—Hamlet. Shakespeare.
24. "Passing the love of women."—Second Samuel, i., 26. Bible.
25. "A woman's reason."—Two Gentlemen of Verona. Shakespeare.
26. "Book and heart."—New England Primer.
27. "The quality of mercy"—Merchant of Venice. Shakespeare.
28. "Near a whole city full."—The Bridge of Sighs. Hood.
29. "All's right with the world"—Pippa Passes. Robert Browning.
30. "Dearest foe."—Hamlet. Shakespeare.
31. "But yet a woman."—Henry IV. Shakespeare.
32. "Little rivers."—Henry V. Shakespeare.
33. "A brother to dragons"—The Apocrypha.
34. "The seats of the mighty."—Luke, i., 52. "He hath put down the mighty from their seats and exalted them of low degree."
35. "Twice told tales."—King John. Shakespeare. Also Pope's Odyssey.
36. "Gods arrive."—Give All to Love. Emerson.
37. "A handful of silver."—The Lost Leader. Robert Browning.

TITLES OF ESSAYS, &c.

1. "Cakes and ale."—Twelfth Night. Shakespeare.
2. "A liberal education."—Don Quixote. Cervantes. Also Matthew Henry's Commentaries.
3. "Ancient and honorable."—Isaiah, ix., 15.
4. "The pity of it."—Othello. Shakespeare.
5. "Signs and seasons."—Genesis i., 14. Bible.
6. "Locusts and wild honey."—Matthew, iii., 4. Also Mark i., 6.
7. "As one having authority."—Matthew vii., 29. Also Mark i., 22. Bible.

CARRIE R. WILCOX.

Passaic, N. J., July 19, 1899.

Nearly Complete.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

You ask to have the forty-four title quotations in your last issue located. I can locate most of them—some, however, hypothetically:

1. Benefits Forgot.
2. Sweet Bells Out of Tune.
—Hamlet. Act III., Scene 1.
3. A Wheel of Fire.—Daniel, vii., 9.
4. This Goodly Frame the Earth.
—Hamlet. Act II., Scene 2.
5. Many Inventions.—Ecclesiastes, vii., 29.
6. He Cometh Not, She Said.
—Tennyson's "Mariana."
7. Bound in the Shallows.
—Julius Cæsar. Act IV., Scene 3.
8. Taken at the Flood.
—Julius Cæsar. Act IV., Scene 3.
9. Far from the Madding Crowd.
—Gray's Elegy.
10. Love in Idleness.
—Midsummer Night's Dream. Act I., Scene 2.
11. Dear Lady Disdain.
—Much Ado About Nothing. Act I., Scene 1.
12. Under the Greenwood Tree.
—As You Like It. Act II., Scene 5.
13. Ships That Pass in the Night.
—Longfellow's "Elizabeth."
14. Native Wood Notes Wild.
—Milton's "L'Allegro."
15. Time and the Hour.—Macbeth I., 3.
16. The Shadow of a Dream.
—Keats's "Endymion."
17. In Divers Tones.
18. Upon the Face of the Waters.
—Genesis, i., 2.
19. In the Midst of Alarms.
—Cowper's "Alexander Selkirk."
20. Master of His Fate.
—Tennyson's "Enid."
21. A Cycle of Cathay.
—Tennyson's "Locksley Hall."
22.—Arms and the Man.—Virgil's Aeneid.
23. This Mortal Coil.—Hamlet. Act III. Scene 1.
24.—Passing the Love of Women.—Second Samuel, i., 26.
25. A Woman's Reason.—Two Gentlemen of Verona. Act I., Scene 2.
26. Book and Heart.—New England Primer.
27. The Quality of Mercy.—Merchant of Venice. Act IV., Scene 1.
28.—Near a Whole City Full.—Hood's Bridge of Sighs.
29.—All's Right with the World.—Browning's Pippa Passes.
30. Dearest Foe.—Hamlet. Act I., Scene 2.
31.—But Yet a Woman.—Julius Cæsar.—Act II., Scene 1?
32. Little Rivers.—Ezekiel, xxxi., 4.
33. A Brother to Dragons.—Job, xxx., 29.
34. The Seats of the Mighty.—Adapted from the Magnificat.
35. Twice Told Tales.—King John, iii., 4.
36. Gods Arrive.
37.—A Handful of Silver.—Browning's Lost Leader.

ESSAY TITLES.

1. Cakes and Ale.—Twelfth Night. Act II., Scene 3.
2. A Liberal Education.—Dick Steele. "To love her is a liberal education."
3. Ancient and Honorable.—Isaiah, ix., 15.
4. The Pity of It.—Othello, iv., 1.
5. Signs and Seasons.—Genesis, i., 4.
6. Locusts and Wild Honey.—St. Matthew, iii., 4.
7. As One Having Authority.—St. Matthew, vii., 29.

I shall be very glad to know the origin of "In Divers Tones" and "Gods Arrive."

H. E. G.

Springfield, Mass., July 19, 1899.

Another List to Work Over.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I noticed the list of titles from quotations in your issue of July 15. Permit me to add to your thirty-seven the following forty-three, and I have no doubt that others of your readers can supply further names. I have given the names of the authors of the novels in every case, and the origin of the quotation when I knew it.

D. E. HERVEY.

Newark, N. J., July 19, 1899.

1. Honored in the Breach, (Shakespeare,) Julia Magruder.
2. Comin' Thro' the Rye, (Burns,) Helen B. Mathers.
3. A Golden Sorrow, (Shakespeare,) Mrs. Cashel Hoey.
4. Airy Fairy Lillian, (Tennyson,) The Duchess.
5. Faith and Unfaith, (Tennyson,) The Duchess.
6. Beauty's Daughters, (Byron,) The Duchess.
7. Deceivers Ever, (Shakespeare,) Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron.
8. The Bubble Reputation, (Shakespeare,) Katherine King.
9. All Sorts and Conditions of Men, (Book of Common Prayer,) Walter Besant.
10. Let Nothing You Dismay, (old Christmas carol,) Walter Besant.
11. A Bit-Necked Generation, (Bible,) Mrs. L. B. Walford.
12. In Exchange for His Soul, (Bible,) Mary Linskill.
13. From Generation to Generation, (Bible,) Lady Augusta Noel.
14. My Heart's in the Highlands, (old song.)
15. All in a Garden Fair, (old song.) Walter Besant.
16. 'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay, (old song.) Walter Besant and Rice.
17. Shepherds All and Maidens Fair, (old song.) Walter Besant and Rice.
18. The World Went Very Well Then, (——.) Walter Besant.
19. What's in a Name? (Shakespeare,) Sarah Doudney.
20. Strangers and Pilgrims, (Bible,) M. E. Braddon.
21. Publicans and Sinners, (Bible,) M. E. Braddon.
22. From Thistles, Grapes, (Bible,) Mrs. Hibbert.
23. How Sir Lovel and His Lass, (Shakespeare,) Mrs. Oliphant.
24. Forward, Hot (Bishop of Berkeley,) Charles Kingsley.
25. A Midsummer Madness, (Shakespeare,) Jean Henry Dick.
26. Et Tu, Brute! (——.) Gilbert and Sullivan.
27. [illegible] Wanting of Sir Brian, [illegible]
28. Under Which King? (——.) Compton Reade.
29. As It Was Written. (——.) Sidney Luska.
30. Red as a Rose Is She, Rhoda Broughton.
31. Cometh Up as a Flower, (Bible,) Rhoda Broughton.
32. Not Wisely, But Too Well, (Shakespeare,) Rhoda Broughton.
33. Love Me Little, Love Me Long, (old proverb,) Charles Reade.
34. Never Too Late to Mend, (old proverb,) Charles Reade.
35. Put Yourself in His Place, (old proverb,) Charles Reade.
36. Robbing Peter to Pay Paul, (old proverb,) John Saunders.
37. Good-by, Sweetheart, (old song.) Rhoda Broughton.
38. Her Face Was Her Fortune, (——.) F. W. Robinson.
39. A Beggar on Horseback, (——.) James Payn.
40. A Grape from a Thorn, (——.) James Payn.
41. Under Their Vines, (——.) James Grant.
42. In His Arbor, (old song.) William Black.
43. The Wooing O't, (Scotch.) Mrs. Linn [illegible]

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"*Cooper, in 'The Spy,' was the first to show the wealth of interesting material in the Revolution,* and his broadly blazed trail has been followed in recent years with great success by Dr. Weir Mitchell, Archdeacon Brady, and J. A. Altsheler. . . . **To this small circle of writers of American historical romance must now be added Winston Churchill.**"—SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.

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"*The author of 'Richard Carvel,' in setting out to write a romance of the American Revolution, has boldly vied with the author of 'Kidnapped' in the usurping uncle and the kidnapping of Richard by the slaver, with the author of 'The Virginians' in his pictures of the colonial gentry and the visit of the young colonial to the fashionable life of London, with the author of 'Henry Esmond' in the description of a reigning London beauty,* with the romancers of the sea in the fight of John Paul Jones with the slaver and the Serapis."—SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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"The book **altogether is a delightful one,** abounding in powerful scenes, with a romance running charmingly through its pages, and to many the most interesting feature of all will be the **clever pen-pictures of some of the greatest men of those stirring times.**"—THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Philadelphia.

"To say that it reminds us of 'The Virginians' is to make an audacious comparison, but one which will naturally occur to many readers. *That 'Richard Carvel' is able to stand the comparison is a great feather in Mr. Churchill's cap.* . . . in short **this is a strong and notable novel.**"—THE NEWS AND COURIER, Charleston, S. C.

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THE WEATHER.
Generally fair, fresh northwesterly winds

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,467. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1899.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

FOREIGN.—The special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES at London reports that M. Blowitz's story in The London Times about the intended abdication of the Czar is not credited. There is no stoppage in the sending of troops to South Africa. Lord and Lady Curzon are said by officers returning to England to be unpopular in India. London is almost deserted by people of any note everybody having gone to the seaside or Continent to escape the extreme heat. Richard Croker sailed from Southampton for New York on the New York. The Olympia with Admiral Dewey arrived at Naples. The Libre Parole of Paris published a report that the Admiral was asked by the Austrian Government to explain his "interview," as given in a New York newspaper, but the report is discredited in Washington. Lord Pauncefote continues to receive numberless congratulations on his elevation to the peerage. There is very strong opposition to the rumored forthcoming proposal of the British Government of an old age pension bill. The political situation in Bulgaria is approaching a crisis, and Prince Ferdinand is bitterly attacked on all sides. Advices from Honolulu say the Samoan Commissioners are on the way to their homes. The news that Dr. Solf, the German President of the Municipal Council of Apia, was induced to resign, has been received with general displeasure in Berlin. The session of Parliament was practically ended on Friday, but the prorogation will not take place until Wednesday. It is reported that the Spanish Generals charged with the surrender of Santiago without due cause will be acquitted, but that those responsible for the surrender of Manila may be imprisoned for life. Most of the St. Petersburg papers cordially welcome M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, on his visit to Russia, but the Novoe Vremya speaks disparagingly of the recent conduct of France. Jewels worth $40,000 are said to have been stolen from Mrs. Wanamaker at the Elysées Palace Hotel in Paris. Some of the Berlin papers profess alarm at the increase in the navy of the United States. Count and Countess Boni de Castellane have gained a social triumph at Cowes Regatta. United States Minister Powell, at Port au Prince, has cabled the State Department that a warship may be required if present threatening conditions in Haiti continue.

Page 1.

The Treasury Department yesterday made a requisition upon the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the printing of $10,000,000 in gold certificates of the $20 denomination. They will be issued for deposits of gold coin, and in payment of Government obligations.

Page 2.

Justice Fitzgerald yesterday affirmed a verdict of a Sheriff's jury declaring H. Victor Newcomb insane.

Yesterday at Newport the Defender sailed away from the Navahoe and Vigilant, the two latter making a good race for second honors. The Queen Mab and Kestrel were the winners in the other special races.

A woman who went to the St. Cloud Hotel on Friday afternoon with a man who registered them as "Mr. and Mrs. Fred Welch, Boston," was found there alone in a state of collapse yesterday morning, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died without regaining consciousness. It is thought she may have been poisoned. The man has disappeared.

Page 3.

Admiral Dewey has written to Mayor Van Wyck, asknowledging the receipt of the tender of a public reception and thanking the citizens of New York.

Israel Zangwill arrived here yesterday on the Campania. He will supervise the staging of his play, "The Children of the Ghetto," which will have its first appearance in this country at Washington.

Page 6.

Getaway Day at the Brighton Beach track yesterday will be long remembered, for every man, woman, and child on the track was drenched by the furious storm which broke after the fifth race and almost caused a panic.

Page 8.

The cricket clubs in New York and vicinity played numerous games yesterday, but in each case rain interfered to prevent the completion of the game.

The Brooklyn-New York baseball game was called yesterday on account of rain. Washington lost at Boston, Philadelphia to Baltimore, and Cleveland to Chicago.

Page 10.

Articles of incorporation of the tobacco firm of Buchanan & Lyall have been filed in Albany.

The funeral of "Smiling" John Kelly was held yesterday forenoon, and was attended by many well-known politicians and sporting men.

Justice Fitzgerald has not yet signed the order confirming his decision in contempt proceedings against Councilmen, and the belief is growing that action on bond issues will save the members from imprisonment.

Page 11.

Plans for a big "spite wall" which may be built up against the Post-Graduate Hospital Building were filed yesterday by Mrs. R. Scanlon of 302 East Twenty-first Street.

Page 12.

Justice Fitzgerald has confirmed the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the mental condition of the wife of Henry M. Flagler of the Standard Oil Company. Mrs. Flagler is incurably insane.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 18.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 3.

FOG SPOILS THE MANOEUVRES.

But the British Naval Authorities Are Well Satisfied.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Fog spoiled the naval manoeuvres. The squadron sent to find and convoy the make-believe grain ships from America was unimpeded by the fog, proceeded to the rendezvous, and returned to the harbor undetected by the enemy's squadron, which encountered forty hours of fog. The enemy's cruisers were unable to scout, and failed to discover either the grain ships or the protecting fleet, so there was no fight.

The naval authorities, however, are delighted at the success with which the British fleet found and convoyed safely to Milford Haven the food-supply ships.

The manoeuvres were carried out under conditions which might be expected to prevail in the event of war with France. The latter has pinned her faith to torpedo boats, while Great Britain has steadily increased the number of her torpedo-boat destroyers, and although the dark and foggy nights were favorable to the torpedo boats they seem to have completely failed, while the destroyers fully sustained the hopes of their advocates on the few occasions when they came in contact with the torpedo boats.

Wireless telegraphy worked wonders, and passed messages accurately over 100 miles. Admiral Domville relied upon it for much useful information which could not be otherwise obtained, neither fog nor darkness apparently interfering with the transmission of messages. The experts are satisfied that wireless telegraphy adds indefinitely to the value of scouting.

DREYFUS'S CASE CLEARLY REVIEWED

Joseph Reinach Writes the History of the Affair.

ESTERHAZY THE GUILTY MAN

The French Writer Explains How Dreyfus Was Convicted.

Reinach Himself Has Figured Conspicuously in the Agitation Against the Prisoner's Enemies—His Campaign for Justice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No story is more complicated in appearance than that of Capt. Dreyfus, but, in reality, there is not a single point which can be more simple. It confines itself to the manner in which the bordereau, the work of Esterhazy, has been attributed to Dreyfus.

Esterhazy, when he was denounced by Mathieu Dreyfus, (Nov. 15, 1897,) began by saying that Capt. Dreyfus had forged his handwriting. But it was shown that Dreyfus had never even heard Esterhazy spoken of and that he never had in his possession any specimens of the other's penmanship. Moreover, it was established before the court (the Cour de Cassation) that the water-lined paper on which the bordereau had been written was of a kind habitually used by Esterhazy. Finally, Col. von Schwarzkoppen (the German Military Attaché in Paris when Dreyfus was convicted) affirms on his honor that he has never had any acquaintance with Dreyfus; on the other hand, Esterhazy has admitted that he had visited Schwarzkoppen for eighteen months.

And now Esterhazy invents a new lie. He pretends that he belonged to the contre-espionnage [a corps of spies set to watch Government spies.] But that is denied by all former Ministers (of War) and by all the officers of the General Staff.

Yet he has not hesitated to declare that he wrote the bordereau by order (of Col. Sandherr, Picquart's predecessor as chief of the Secret Intelligence Department.) But he seems to have been unconscious of the stupidity of this allegation, and one cannot imagine a plausible hypothesis according to which the bordereau could have been written "by order." Ministers and Generals who would have ordered such a crime and lent themselves to play such a comedy of justice, would be, at the same time, rascals and imbeciles.

The truth is very simple. Esterhazy, an adventurer and mercenary, was a spy in the pay of Prussia. Capt. Dreyfus was condemned in his place for two reasons: First—Because his handwriting vaguely resembled that of Esterhazy. Second—Because his principal accuser before the court-martial was Henry, who had succeeded in gaining the confidence of all his superior officers and who was Esterhazy's partner (in treason.)

When the truth was discovered, principally by Col. Picquart (then Chief of the Secret Intelligence Department) and Scheurer-Kestner, (Vice President of the Senate,) it seemed so extraordinary to our country, carried away by l'esprit militaire, that it refused for a long time to believe it, in spite of evidence. The General Staff had the audacity to perpetuate its error and has concealed its action by crime and perjury.

The Clerical Party was opposed to revision because Dreyfus was a Jew. The Radical-Republican and the Government press expressed scarcely any opinion. In the meantime a few men succeeded in presenting before the conscience of France the great and terrible problem. Doubtless the struggle has been long. But France has not been loath to solve the problem, and soon we shall see the complete victory of law and justice. Yours truly, JOSEPH REINACH.

Paris, July 22, 1899.

CAREER OF JOSEPH REINACH.

Joseph Reinach, the author of the above letter, is one of the most prominent leaders of the Dreyfusards in Paris. He is a well-known publicist and Oriental traveler. His books on travel and his expounding of the Constitution won for him the Cross of the Legion of Honor, while his politics—he avowed himself simply as a "patriotic Republican"—caused an admiring constituency to elect him Deputy. He has lost both the cross and his seat in the Chamber through his efforts in the cause of truth and justice. Other indignities have been heaped upon him.

Long before M. Reinach had become famous as one of the most ardent and formidable upholders of the innocence of Dreyfus, he was recognized as a Republican of sterling integrity and a sincere defender of the Constitution.

He is nearly forty-three years of age. He was an intimate friend of Gambetta, and was made Secretary of the Presidency of the Ministerial Council in 1881, a post which he held until the fall of the "grand Ministre." Early recognizing the sophistries of Gen. Boulanger, he became a powerful antagonist of that Minister of War in the threatening times of 1887-8. As son-in-law and nephew of Baron Jacques de Reinach, an attempt was made to implicate him in the Panama scandals. He had received from his father-in-law 40,000 francs in a private business transaction. When he learned that this sum was supposed to have come from the treasury of the Panama Company he straightway returned the amount. The confidence that honest Republicans have reposed in him was strikingly manifested, when in 1889, with no other designation than that of "Republicain patriote," he was elected to the Chambers from Digne.

But it is as one of the earliest critics of the Dreyfus court-martial of 1894, that M. Reinach first won true distinction.

HIS CASE AGAINST ROCHEFORT.

A few weeks before the revelations concerning Esterhazy were made on Nov. 15, 1897, M. Reinach had written several able articles in Le Siècle and Le Temps appealing to the Government to clear up the doubt that existed concerning the legality of Dreyfus's conviction. On the eve of the first Zola trial he proclaimed his sincere belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. M. Reinach is above all a lawyer and has a peculiar gift in the arrangements of simple facts. So formidable an enemy to the conspirators could not hope to escape attack.

A trap was laid for him. Lemercier-Picard, a forger of the Secret Intelligence Department, who was later to meet Henry's fate, concocted a letter supposed to be addressed to Mme. Pays, the friend of Esterhazy, by a German officer. It was the plan of Henry and others to allow Reinach to secure this letter, publish it, and then denounce him as a forger. But the gentlemen of the General Staff did not know their man.

Reinach detected the letter at sight as Lemercier-Picard's own forgery, and kicked him down stairs. Lemercier-Picard, baffled but still anxious to make money, even if he had to play a trick on his employers, photographed the letter, wrote the word "copié" in Reinach's hand across the corner, and took the copy to Rochefort. He represented to the editor of L'Intransigeant that it was a forgery that Reinach and the Dreyfusards had induced him to commit for the sum of 10,000 francs. Rochefort took the tempting bait and, beginning Dec. 25, 1897, he wrote a series of five articles denouncing "cet échappé de Ghetto."

"All to whom I have shown the letter," he wrote, "and who are familiar with Reinach's writing, have said to me without the least hesitation: 'The word (copié) was certainly written by him.'"

But the editor of L'Intransigeant paid dearly for his credulity. Reinach sued him for criminal libel and had him sent to prison. A few weeks after the exposure of Lemercier-Picard's machinations the forger was found strangled in his lodgings.

PROSECUTED BY GENERAL STAFF.

M. Reinach first attracted general attention outside of France through his prosecution by the military authorities in June, 1898. An ex-fellow of University College, Oxford, F. C. Conybeare by name, had written an article under the sobriquet of "Huguenot" for The National Review." Mr. Conybeare bitterly denounced the Dreyfus conspirators and intimated that, unless the crying wrong were shortly righted, the original documents mentioned in the bordereau would be published by the German Government.

M. Reinach commented on this article in Le Siècle, and quoted copiously from it. He was at once accused of being its author. M. Reinach held the rank of Captain in the Territorial Army, or militia. Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, ordered him before a court-martial, which met at the Ecole Militaire, June 24, 1898, the scene of the degradation of Dreyfus over three years before.

In his defense Capt. Reinach read a letter from Mr. Conybeare establishing the true identity of "Huguenot," but denouncing in the most sarcastic terms the conspirators. The court-martial was obliged to listen. When the Judges recovered from their consternation they promptly reported in favor of the expulsion from the army of Capt. Reinach for "a grave offense against discipline." Thus Capt. Reinach lost his military title.

The Council of the Legion of Honor was then exhorted to deprive him of the Cross, which he had honorably worn since 1886—the badge of honor which Esterhazy was permitted to wear until the following November.

CHARGES HENRY WITH TREASON.

It will be recalled that Lieut. Col. Henry confessed to having forged the letter of November, 1896, on Aug. 30, 1898, and was murdered or committed suicide on the following day. His body had not rested in the grave many weeks when Joseph Reinach dropped a bomb in the camp of the General Staff, which spread general consternation. He published, through Le Siècle, an article which charged the dead forger with having been a traitor, and he supported his charge with a mass of circumstantial evidence that has never been disproved. In other words, Henry was Esterhazy's master in the treasonable correspondence carried on with the German Embassy. He was not led to commit the forgery of November, 1896, so much to confirm the guilt of Dreyfus as to protect himself.

Whether M. Reinach be entirely right or not, there are certainly many facts which give his theory a formidable front. In the first place, Henry knew Esterhazy intimately. It has been asked, How could Esterhazy, a regimental officer, have procured War Office documents without the aid of some officer in that department? Why should Henry, the head of the Secret Intelligence Department, have thought it worth his while to commit forgery in order to uphold the conviction of Dreyfus? M. Reinach answered these questions by declaring that Henry and Esterhazy carried on a partnership business for the sale of State documents to Col. von Schwarzkoppen; Henry, the senior partner, conveying to Esterhazy secret documents of his department, or otherwise within his reach, and Esterhazy, the regimental officer, acting as the go-between and passing the documents on to Schwarzkoppen.

The whole French Army was furious at Reinach's attack. Officers and their friends, with Gen. Mercier at the head, subscribed 25,000f. to help Mme. Henry prosecute Reinach for defaming her husband.

ADVOCATES SWEEPING REFORM.

Since the revision of the Dreyfus case was decided upon, M. Reinach, with Yves Guyot, Pressensé, Scheurer-Kestner, and Gabriel Monod, has been foremost among the revisionists to demand that Mercier, de Boisdeffre, Gonse, du Paty de Clam, and others be prosecuted according to law for the part they have played in securing the illegal conviction of an innocent man. The vindication of Dreyfus is not enough for them. Moreover, they would strike at the root of all the evil. They would have the army chiefs under such supervision of the Civil Governments that future criminal errors of justice would be impossible. They demand that the army be emancipated from the Jesuits by enforcing the decrees of 1880.

They advocate the closing of the Jesuit military schools in the Rue des Postes, and the enactment of a law providing that the national lycées, which are non-confessional schools, shall alone furnish candidates for Saint-Cyr and the Ecole Polytechnique.

M. Reinach has achieved an enviable name as an Oriental traveler and author of books on travels. He is also well known as an editor, having once conducted La Revue Politique et Litéraire, and he owned in 1885, with M. Denayrouse, La République Française. Possibly, taking all in all, his more permanent works may be found among the following titles: "La Serbie et le Montenegro," "Voyage en Orient," "Les Récidivistes," "Le Ministère Gambetta: Histoire et Doctrine," "Etudes de Littérature et d'Histoire," and "La Politique Opportuniste." He has also edited two volumes of speeches by Gambetta, and has translated from the English Hamilton's "Parliamentary Logic." He collaborated with M. Yves Guyot in a volume entitled "La Revision du Procès Dreyfus," and a recent number of The North American Review contained a plain statement of the facts in the Dreyfus case from his pen.

THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

Town of Rennes, Where the Trial Will Begin To-morrow, Is Awakening with Excitement.

RENNES, Aug. 5.—Rennes has awakened from its normal condition of sleepiness, and with the arrival of hundreds of journalists from all parts of the world, and witnesses and other actors in the Dreyfus drama, the town is assuming an animated appearance. The terraces in front of the cafés are full of people warmly discussing the coming trial, which opens on Monday morning at half-past 6 or 7 o'clock.

Gen. Mercier, who was Minister for War when Dreyfus was condemned, arrived from Paris this afternoon. He was dressed in mufti, and his face showed an anxious, careworn look. A large number of persons had gathered on the platform at the railway station to witness his arrival, but no noteworthy incident occurred.

The leading event of the day was the arrival of "the hero of the Dreyfus affair," Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart. Col. Picquart wore a bowler hat and a dark suit. His train arrived at 7 o'clock this evening—an hour late—and only a few people were present at the station except detectives and police officers. As Col. Picquart entered the carriage which Maître Labori, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, had waiting for him in the station yard some of the spectators shouted "Vive Picquart" and "Vive Dreyfus." These shouts elicited counter cries of "A bas Picquart" and "A mort a l'Eau" from the few anti-Dreyfusites present. But the bark of the latter was worse than their fight, for not the slightest attempt was made to or try out the threats, which Col. Picquart utterly ignored. He did not give even a glance to the shouters as his carriage drove quickly away to a private house in the town, after a brief call at Maître Labori's residence.

The authorities are apparently becoming anxious regarding the maintenance of tranquillity in Rennes during the trial owing to the invasion of the town by a crowd of anti-Dreyfusard agitators; and heroic police measures were taken this evening to insure peace during a couple of opposition meetings, which were quite private. A small number of people assembled in the neighborhood of the houses in which the meetings were held, and this led the authorities to mobilize in the locality a force of policemen on foot, mounted gendarmes and a swarm of detectives, who closed the streets in the vicinity, although there was not the slightest sign of disorder.

Cards of admission to the trial were issued this afternoon to the representatives of the press, every two foreign correspondents, without exception, receiving one card between them, which means that the leading papers of the world outside of France will only be able to be represented every other day.

Capt. Dreyfus will be conducted to the new courtroom in the Lycee, which faces the military prison across the broad Avenue de la Gare, every morning and return in the evening between a double row of gendarmes. Workmen have been busy to-day fitting up the Salle des Fetes in the Lycee for the trial, and the installation of benches and desks is already practically completed.

A large crucifix has been brought from the military chapel and hung behind the seats of the Judges, which are placed on the stage. As the Salle des Fetes is really a theatre, the proscenium has been left untouched and will form a frame for the scenes of the trial.

VAN WYCK BOOM STARTED.

Southern and Western Democrats Meet at Saratoga and Discuss the Presidential Campaign Outlook.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—The Van Wyck boom for the Presidency assumed form here to-night at a social conference of Democrats, most of whom are from the South and West. The politicians assembled included William F. Harrity of Pennsylvania and F. G. Du Bignion of Georgia, Col. Joseph Clark of California, Gen. Jackson of Tennessee, Col. Thomas Keenan and ex-Lieut. Gov. Davison of North Carolina, Judge Ralph Walker of Missouri, Col. James E. Pepper of Kentucky, O. O. Staley of Missouri, Col. T. L. Lanahan of Maryland, P. A. Wilcox of South Carolina, G. W. Martin of Tennessee, and others.

While they would not divulge what was done in the conference, except that the question was discussed as to the best way of bringing the party together on a platform that every Democrat could support, both Harrity and du Biginon stated that Van Wyck would make a strong candidate for the Presidency, and as proof of this they called attention to his strong run for the Governorship of New York. All seemed very much in earnest about Van Wyck as an available candidate for the next Democratic convention. One of the Southern Democrats stated:

"Judge Van Wyck is a Southern man and this movement in his favor was started by Judge J. J. Willett of Alabama, and it is purely a Southern movement and Tammany Hall has nothing to do with it. The Van Wyck boomers expect large accessions to their ranks next week. The anti-Bryan people supposed that they had everything their own way here, but they are to meet with opposition."

Calvin E. Keach of Lansingburg, who declares himself to be the "Chairman of the Chicago Platform Democrats," to-day perfected arrangements here for a mass meeting of the Bryan forces of the State on Aug. 24, and he says that the meeting called for Syracuse on Aug. 9 was wholly unauthorized and does not represent the true Bryan element of the Democratic Party. Keach adds that he will have a public meeting, to be addressed by some of the most prominent men of the country, and that their names will be announced on Aug. 10.

The anti-Bryan-Van Wyck contingent were surprised to-night when informed that the Bryan forces had secured the Town Hall for a public demonstration here on Aug. 24.

EXPLOSION IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Accident in Old Pierre Lorillard Mansion Causes Damage to Art Objects and Frightens Hotel Guests.

A big explosion of escaping illuminating gas took place at 10:40 o'clock last night in the old Pierre Lorillard mansion, at 385 Fifth Avenue. No one was hurt, but it is feared that considerable damage was done to some of the valuable paintings and art sketches in the Durand-Ruel Art Galleries, on the first floor. The explosion blew out every pane of glass on the side of the building in the first and basement floors.

The house is four stories high and built of brick, with brownstone trimmings. It runs back 125 feet on East Thirty-sixth Street. It is occupied by offices entirely, with the exception of the janitor's apartments on the top floor, and the janitor, John H. Chase, colored, and his wife were the only persons in the building last night when the explosion occurred.

The basement has a vacant store and an office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with a storeroom of the art gallery. The first floor is occupied by the gallery. The second floor tenant is Charles Carlson, a women's tailor, and the third floor is occupied by Hatfield, men's tailor.

The explosion made a tremendous report that was heard several blocks away. As it is only two blocks from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel there was great excitement there for a time, and some of the guests of the hotel ran out into the street. When they saw that the explosion had taken place up the avenue many of them walked to the scene. People came running from all quarters for blocks, and in a few minutes there were several thousand persons on the scene.

The explosion had started a fire, and the janitor and his wife came running out of the building a few seconds after the report. Chase said that a boiler had exploded, and he was believed for a time, as he was the only person who seemed to know, his wife corroborating him.

An alarm of fire was turned in, and the firemen soon hurried to the scene. They turned streams of water into the basement floor, where the fire was, and in a short time had extinguished the flames. There was nothing of great value in that part of the building.

There was no fire in the first floor, but the explosion had blown a large piece of plate glass out of one window of the gallery. Bits of wood, glass, cardboard, and other things were scattered about the gallery, but no estimate of the damage done here was made.

The walls, ceiling, doorways, windows, and flooring of the basement were badly damaged by the explosion. None of the rest of the building, above the first floor, was injured by either fire or water or the explosion.

Many persons in the immediate neighborhood recalled the fact that they had noticed the odor of gas for two or three days and had wondered where the gas escaped.

The firemen could make no estimate of the damage, though it was thought it would exceed $2,000.

H. H. VREELAND'S CLAMBAKE.

Heads of Departments of the Metropolitan Railway Invited.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Herbert H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, has issued invitations to all heads of departments of the system to attend a Rhode Island clambake at the Tonetta Outing Club, Brewster, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 12. Mrs. Vreeland will serve a luncheon to the invited guests in the afternoon at her Summer residence, Rest Awhile. Special cars will leave the Grand Central Station at 9:12 A. M., and on the return will leave Brewster at 7:04 P. M.

Mr. Vreeland is a member of the Tonetta Club and believes in knowing his men personally and associating with them as much as possible.

SWEPT BY WIND AND RAIN

Fierce Storm Strikes the City and Does Considerable Damage.

COLLISION IN THE NARROWS

Schooner Runs Into the Pretoria and One Man Is Lost—Lightning Hits Flagpole on the Dun Building.

As a climax to a day of great discomfort owing to the excessive humidity and absence of any refreshing breeze, a storm of unusual violence, although of brief duration, broke over Greater New York shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. While the storm was at its height the wind reached a velocity of sixty-six miles an hour, and the downpour of rain drove people from the streets in a mad rush for shelter. Lightning wrought considerable damage throughout the city, and shipping in the harbor did not escape unscathed. Several deaths as a result of the storm were reported.

So fierce was the onslaught of wind and rain that umbrellas afforded scarcely any protection. They were twisted and turned about in the gusts of wind, and the driving rain beat against the unfortunate wayfarer from every quarter. It swept down the streets, and was carried into street cars and doorways where people had sought protection. Heavy thunder and dazzling flashes of lightning added their full force to the other elements of the storm.

Following the violent outburst there was a lull, and from 5 o'clock until nearly 7, rain fell only at occasional intervals. At the latter hour, however, there was another heavy downpour, but by 8 o'clock the rain had ceased entirely. The highest temperature during the day was 91 degrees at 2:15 o'clock. At 4 o'clock the thermometer registered 88 degrees, but by 6 o'clock it had been forced down to the 74 mark.

Some idea of the rapidity with which the storm approached and broke may be gained from the fact that at 4 o'clock the wind was moving at the rate of three miles an hour. Less than forty-five minutes later it swept the city with the onrush of a whirlwind, and at the Weather Bureau the velocity was registered as sixty-six miles an hour.

COLLISION IN THE NARROWS.

The three-masted schooner Henry H. Grant of New York, that was coming in with a cargo of timber from Norfolk, Va., during the storm, ran into the Hamburg-American steamer Pretoria, out-bound, in the Narrows, and lost a man, besides being dismasted. The Pretoria was lying at anchor at the time, and remained so until the storm had passed, and then, finding that she had not received any material damage, except the breaking off of some of the rail, continued on her way. The schooner, which had begun to leak, signaled for assistance, and later a tug towed her to Bay Ridge, off Congress Park, where she was beached. Had the schooner struck the Pretoria amidships, the damage to the steamer might have been very serious.

DUN BUILDING FLAGPOLE STRUCK.

At 4:50 o'clock lightning struck and shattered the flagstaff of the Dun Building at 290 Broadway, but did no other damage to the structure. The building is of the new steel construction, with fifteen floors and 225 feet high. The flagstaff, which stood on the southwest corner of the flat roof, was a pine stick, seventy feet high and ten inches in diameter at the base. It was surmounted by a galvanized iron ball, coated with copper.

Many people watching the storm from the windows of other downtown sky-scrapers saw the descent of the bolt, and there was instant apprehension that serious damage had been done the building. What happened appeared to sustain the claim of the engineer of the building, J. M. Dunscomb, that a steel structure is the safest place to be in during a thunderstorm, because the metal frame acts as a perfect conductor and immediately and perfectly grounds the current.

ABOUT THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Under the Manhattan terminus of the Brooklyn Bridge during the storm were massed crowds of people waiting to board trolley cars or driven there to take refuge. While it offered overhead protection, conditions under foot soon became well nigh unbearable. Muddy water flowed from both roadways on to the concrete flooring, and when the storm was at its height a stream several inches deep and covering the whole surface caused a retreat to places further up the bridge. Many cars were on the bridge which were not protected with storm curtains, and their occupants were drenched to the skin.

A steam yacht, whose name could not be learned, was struck by lightning while off Governors Island. She was headed down the bay. The top of her mainmast was splintered. She proceeded on her way, however.

The Weather Bureau reported that .57 inches of rain had fallen during the two storms.

HAVOC WROUGHT IN BROOKLYN.

Lightning Struck in Many Places—One Man Drowned and an Unknown Boy Shocked to Death.

The storm was severely felt in Brooklyn. Lightning struck in many places, streets and cellars were flooded, traffic on the surface railroads was blocked by fallen trees and by the caving in of streets; wires were blown down, roofs of houses torn off, and a number of people shocked by lightning. Two deaths—those of a man and a boy—were reported in the borough as a result of the storm. The man was drowned and the boy shocked to death. The fires, while none was of serious proportions, kept the department on the jump for several hours.

While the storm was at its height Taylor Buck of 357 Fourth Street found an unknown boy about twelve years old lying unconscious at the foot of a trolley pole, at the corner of Third Avenue and Fortieth Street. An ambulance was summoned from the Norwegian Hospital, but the boy died before the surgeon could reach him. An investigation showed that the boy had come in contact with a live electric wire, which had been blown down by the storm and had fallen across a wire fence. A crab net and a fishing line were found by the boy's side. He had evidently been returning from the bay, near by, when he met his death.

The schooner Sarah L. Merritt, Capt. Walter Barton, broke from her anchorage in the bay off the front of Eightieth Street during the storm and was in collision with a catboat in which were Fritz Snyder and John Schroeder, both of Jersey City. The catboat was overturned and both men were thrown into the water. Snyder was drowned. Schroeder was picked up by the crew of the schooner.

The coal boat Major McKinley, owned by George M. Monell of Bowling Green, was sunk during the storm while lying at the front of Coffey Street. The boat was loaded with 450 tons of coal consigned to the Pennsylvania Ferry Company.

Lightning struck a barn on Crescent Street, near Old Mill, owned by John Leis, and caused a fire which damaged the barn to the extent of about $100.

A large brick chimney on the roof of the three-story frame house at 584 Carlton Avenue was struck by lightning and fell through the roof into the apartments of Mrs. Catherine Hykand. Several members of the family narrowly escaped being injured by the falling bricks and plaster.

Lightning struck a vacant factory at 337 Smith Street, tearing off the roof and causing about $1,000 worth of damage. The building is owned by H. J. Haggerty & Co. of Manhattan. A bolt of lightning struck a lamppost in front of 1,696 Bergen Street, but caused no damage.

When the storm broke a number of women and children who were in Fort Greene Park ran into the arbor on the hill for shelter. While they were huddled together there a lightning bolt stuck the arbor and demolished two baby carriages, from which, luckily, the babies had been removed by their mothers. Miss Mary Wilson of 139 South Oxford Street, who was in the arbor, was slightly shocked.

A two-story frame stable in the rear of 81 Logan Street, occupied by Walter Van Sise, was destroyed, with its contents, by a fire caused by a bolt of lightning. Lightning struck the two-story frame house at 901 St. John's Place, tore off the cornice of the roof, and broke a number of panes of glass in the house. A second bolt felled a tree near the house.

A team of horses owned by Martin Case of 119 Forty-third Street was killed during the storm by coming in contact with a trolley pole charged with electricity, at Fort Hamilton Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. A live wire had been broken and blown about the pole by the wind. One of the horses rubbed against the pole and then dragged its mate against it.

AVERNE HOTEL STRUCK.

Guests in Panic, But None Hurt—Boats Capsizes and Churches Hit.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Aug. 5.—The storm which struck here late this afternoon was one of the most violent ever known in this vicinity. Little damage was done here, but outside of this place some havoc was wrought by lightning. The guests at the Arverne Hotel were all indoors, as the wind carried the rain in sheets in every direction.

During a lull in the storm there was a blinding flash of lightning, followed by a report like a battery of artillery. Some one cried that the hotel had been struck, and a rush was made for the doors. Many guests ran out into the rain without coat or headgear, and it was some time before the hotel people could induce them to return to the house.

An examination showed that a bolt of lightning had struck the roof and run down the side of the building. A long black mark showed its course.

A short distance from the hotel stands the cottage of Charles Lehman. This house was also struck. Neither building, however, was damaged to any extent.

There were many cottagers and hotel guests bathing when the storm broke. A high wind carried the water up to the dressing rooms, and the rising tide soon reached these shelters. Those who were in the water ran to the hotel, and some who had sought shelter in the bathhouses had to make their escape soon after entering them.

Three boats were capsized in front of the hotel, and more were turned over in the bay, but no one was drowned, so far as could be learned to-night.

The Methodist Church at Inwood was struck by lightning during the storm. The steeple was completely demolished and fell to the ground.

At Lawrence the Lawrence Methodist Episcopal Church was struck, but not damaged much. The lightning glanced down the steeple and went into the ground.

All telephone and telegraph lines are down between Rockaway, Far Rockaway, and Arverne. Hundreds of trees lie in the roads, having been blown down by the wind.

CLOUDBURST ON STATEN ISLAND.

The Railroads Delayed and Houses Struck by Lightning.

The storm which struck Staten Island in the afternoon was one of the most severe on record. It resembled a cloudburst more than an ordinary storm. The trolley roads and steam roads were more or less delayed and several houses were struck by lightning.

The Staten Island Electric Railroad cars were delayed for some time at South Avenue, Mariner's Harbor, by earth washing over the track, and at Bodine's Creek, near Columbia Street, the water was even with the floor of the cars. At Franklin Avenue another washout occurred and the cars were delayed for about half an hour. The South Beach division was not troubled to any extent.

The Midland trolley road was badly crippled, and on Broad Street a car was stuck in the mud and passengers and crew jumped off in the blinding rain, and securing shovels, cleaned the mud from the rails. Barrels and movable articles of every description washed down upon the tracks, and many cellars were flooded.

At Water Street, near Bay, the confectionery and ice cream saloon of the Misses Michel was flooded, and the customers were compelled to jump upon the tables until the storm abated. The macadamized roads also suffered considerable damage. At Port Richmond the rain was accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, which damaged many of the glass fronts in stores.

The lightning accompanying the storm was unusually severe, and the flag staff on the ferry house at St. George was shattered. In falling it struck the glass skylight over the restaurant in the ferry house, and the diners were badly frightened by the falling glass.

A two-story frame cottage at 18 Prospect Street, Stapleton, occupied by L. D. Smith, was struck during the storm. The bolt entered the gable end of the building, and passed through the roof to the second floor, forced the window frame from its fastenings, and then burst through the front of the house and disappeared. The room was badly wrecked and the plastering scattered about the floor. The damage amounted to about $200. Mr. Smith and his family were seated in the room below, but were not injured.

The cupola on the S. R. Smith Infirmary was also struck by lightning, and badly damaged. No one was injured, however.

Man Struck in Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 5.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon a fierce electrical storm passed over this city. William Clark, who conducts a grocery store at 500 North Indiana Avenue, was struck by lightning and tumbled down a flight of stairs, where he was picked up unconscious and taken to the hospital. The physicians say the patient cannot live.

Towboat Destroyed by Lightning.

POMEROY, Ohio, Aug. 5.—During a heavy thunderstorm accompanied by a heavy wind last night the Pittsburg towboat Advance, which had undergone extensive repairs at the Middleport docks, was struck by lightning and set on fire. The burning boat, with five persons aboard, was blown across the river by the gale, and the hull lies on the West Virginia shore. The crew escaped with difficulty.

SCHOONER SANK IN HUDSON.

The Enterprise, Carrying 80 Tons of Coal, a Wreck Off Fishkill.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The schooner Enterprise, William D. Lynn Captain, sprung a leak and sank in the Hudson opposite here this morning. She was of fifty-six tons burden and carried a cargo of eighty tons of coal. William Sheck and Joseph Ryan, seamen, worked hard for a few minutes to save the vessel, but when they saw her sinking they took to a lifeboat and reached shore safely.

The schooner had just put out from the Pennsylvania Coal Company's dock at Newburg, with coal consigned to W. F. & J. T. Washburn of East Kingston. She was built at Oceanport, N. J., in 1853. Capt. Lynn purchased her last September. John McClausland of Rondout carried an insurance on her. The masts of the vessel can be seen on the Fishkill Flats.

Design of the New Two-Dollar Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The first installment of the new two-dollar bills will be sent to the Treasury for circulation on Monday probably. They are similar in design to the one-dollar silver certificates now in circulation. A picture of Washington is on the face of the new bill, and beneath it there are a flag and spread eagle. The design on the back is much like that on the one-dollar certificate

MORE GOLD CERTIFICATES

Treasury Department Orders a Ten-Million-Dollar Issue.

TO EXCHANGE FOR GOLD COIN

Movement of Crops Will Create Demand for Currency—Bankers Want Certificates Rather Than Coin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Treasury Department to-day made requisition upon the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the printing of $10,000,000 in gold certificates of the denomination of $20 each. The Treasurer now holds a large unissued supply of certificates of the larger denominations.

It is the evident intention of the Treasury Department to be in a position to issue gold certificates freely for gold coin, should the Fall movement of currency lead to a demand at the Treasury for gold certificates in exchange for gold coin.

It is to be noted that while gold coins can be freely had in denominations of fives and tens, the law restricts the issue of gold certificates to denominations of $20 or multiples therof. It is a debatable question therefore whether gold certificates will adequately meet the demand for money of small denominations.

In the Fall movement of the crops there will be a pressing demand for more currency or paper money. As this can be furnished in no other way than by the issue of gold certificates, there will undoubtedly be a demand more or less great, upon the Treasury, for such certificates, against the deposit of gold coin

DEFENDER WINS EASILY

Outsails the Vigilant and the Navahoe at Newport.

GOOD RACE FOR SECOND PLACE

The Queen Mab Wins from the Carmita and the Syce Is Beaten by the Kestrel in Other Races.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—The Defender met the Vigilant to-day for the first time since the trial races four years ago, and not only again showed her superiority, but gave her the worst beating in the history of these two cup defenders. The Navahoe was also in this race which was under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, but she in turn was beaten by the Vigilant by almost as much as the latter was beaten by Defender. Columbia, under tow, passed all three boats on her way to New London, so that yachtsmen did not have a chance to see how much she could have beaten the other Herreshoff sloops. Off Block Island Columbia cast off from her tender, and headed westward under her own canvas.

In to-day's race the Defender was in fine trim, while her nearest rival was under cruising racing canvas, and in far from good condition to contest with any yacht that has been showing up so well in this season's racing as has the Defender. However, Vigilant helped make the affair interesting by having a hot race to windward with Navahoe for about six miles, after which she drew away rapidly.

The fact of the Columbia not starting killed public interest in the event, but the few yachtsmen who went out to see the races between the Syce and Kestrel, the Carmita and Queen Mab, were rewarded by witnessing some excellent light-weather contests between those sloops.

The Defender had practically a sailover, for she defeated the Vigilant seventeen minutes and forty seconds, and the Navahoe twenty-two minutes and five seconds in the windward work, boat for boat. She increased her lead over the Vigilant up to twenty-five minutes in an eighteen-mile run before the wind, beating her over thirty minutes in all over a thirty-eight-mile course.

The weather was very hazy when the committee boat Sultana went out at 10:30 and took her position off Brenton's Reef Lightship. The wind was light from the southwest.

The first of the big sloops out at the lightship was the Navahoe, then the Queen Mab and Carmita. The Vigilant was next and the Defender came last. All carried their three lower sails and club topsails except the Queen Mab and Carmita, which were out under working topsails. At 11:45 o'clock Course A was signaled from the committee boat. That meant the yachts were to sail a triangular course, the first leg being to and around a mark boat one mile due east of Block Island buoy, the second leg to and around a mark boat two miles southwest by west from West Island, thence to the finish at the starting point, a total distance of about thirty-eight miles.

The preparatory signal for the big sloops was given at 11:45 o'clock and the one to start at 12 o'clock, but the Queen Mab and Carmita were sent away five minutes before.

Although the wind was light, the start of the big sloops was very pretty work. At one minute, before the signal all three were sailing along parallel to the line. The Defender was leading, with the Vigilant and Navahoe having a luffing match. Just then the whistle blew. Capt. Rhodes gave the Defender a sharp luff and she was across the line in a moment. She had the leeward position, but it did not matter much to her, for the Vigilant and Navahoe, which crossed in that order, were only a couple of lengths to windward of her. All crossed close-hauled on the starboard tack.

They all tacked inshore twelve minutes after the start. The Defender went about first, then the Navahoe, followed by the Vigilant.

When they filled away it was seen that the Defender had the windward position by quite half a mile. She was that distance on the Vigilant's weather beam. The Navahoe was a dozen lengths off the Vigilant's lee bow.

The weather was still quite hazy, the heads of the club topsails being occasionally hidden by the fog.

Off in the distance to windward at 12:30 o'clock the Queen Mab and Carmita were seen, the latter being at least two miles ahead.

It was a very pretty race between the Vigilant and Navahoe after the Defender walked away from them both. While the Vigilant held the weather berth, the Navahoe seemed to hold her own well in footing.

The Defender made her first tack close in to the Narragansett shore at 12:37:25, the Navahoe next at 12:37:40, and the Vigilant last at 12:37:55.

In the meantime the Syce and Kestrel were having a close race, the latter so far having the best of it. She tacked off shore at 12:38:10. The Syce, on the port tack, met her rival on the opposite tack and was forced about at 12:41. Their next tack was: Kestrel, 12:44; Syce, 12:46:30. When next they came around it was: Kestrel, 12:50; Syce, 12:55. Both were standing off shore then, and the Syce was fully a quarter of a mile astern of her rival.

The Queen Mab at 1 o'clock P. M. was clear out by Point Judith on the starboard tack, while the Carmita was approaching the point on the opposite tack and more than two miles dead to leeward of her rival. The Queen Mab rounded her outer mark, the Whistling Buoy off Point Judith, at 1:03:10, the Carmita at 1:27. Both eased sheets to port and set balloon jib topsails. The Queen Mab set her spinnaker when about two miles to leeward of the mark. The Carmita's was sent out five minutes after rounding.

It was a battle royal between the Syce and Kestrel to the outer mark. Kestrel held her own, and rounded the buoy first at 1:41:30. The Syce's time was 1:42:15, just forty-five seconds astern of the Kestrel.

Mile after mile the Vigilant and Navahoe sailed almost beam and beam. The latter has been called a cruiser, but to-day she proved a very good racer in a light breeze. She held her position about six lengths on the Vigilant's lee for nearly an hour.

The Defender made a long off-shore tack of 17 minutes 30 seconds, then a short one of 7 minutes, when she was able to fetch the outer mark, a catboat flying a flag, a mile from Block Island's buoy. At 2:15 o'clock, when the Defender was closing up to the mark, a dozen men went out on the bowsprit to take in the baby jib topsail and to snap the ballooner on the stay. Capt. Rhodes certainly meant to be ready at the turn, and he was, for the Defender had barely luffed around the mark and filled away on the other tack when the big sail was broken out.

The time of the three big sloops at this mark was: Defender, 2:21:50; Vigilant, 2:39:30; Navahoe, 2:44:15. As they started at 12 o'clock, this is also their elapsed time.

Six minutes after rounding the mark the Defender's crew broke out her spinnaker to starboard, and a few minutes later the Columbia's crew lined up on that boat's port side as she passed in tow of the St. Michaels and gave the Defender three hearty cheers. At 2:50, the Columbia's mainsail being hoisted, and her headsails set, the tender St. Michaels let go the hawser and the yacht shaped her course for New London.

The wind was extremely light on the seventeen-mile run to the mark off West Island. Several times the Defender's spinnaker was taken in and set again on the way over. The Vigilant, by holding the better breeze astern, seemed to close the gap between herself and the Defender. She also increased her lead on the Navahoe. The Defender carried her spinnaker right up to the West Island mark boat. The summary follows:

QUEEN MAB—CARMITA CUP.

Name and Owner.	Actual Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Queen Mab, L. F. Robinson	4:05:40	4:05:40
Carmita, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	4:30:00	4:23:39

SYCE—KESTREL CUP.

Syce, F. W. Hoyt	3:54:35	3:54:35
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	3:57:12	3:54:00

SPECIAL CUP.

Defender, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:14:17	5:14:17
Vigilant, Percy Chubb	5:44:51	5:42:24
Navahoe, R. P. Carroll	6:05:03	5:59:17

The Queen Mab won by 17 minutes 59 seconds, the Kestrel by 35 seconds, and the Defender over the Vigilant by 28 minutes 7 seconds. The Vigilant wins the Association Cup from the Navahoe. The Defender allowed the Vigilant 2 minutes 27 seconds and the Navahoe 5 minutes 46 seconds. The Syce allowed the Kestrel 3 minutes 12 seconds, and the Queen Mab allowed the Carmita 8 minutes 21 seconds.

THE RIVAL YACHTS.

T. Fleming Day in The Rudder.

In the game of design this year it looks as though Fife and Herreshoff had changed sides. The Bristol expert has owned the reputation of turning out the ugliest boats in the world, and conversely the Fairlie man has been noted for the beauty and balance of his models. In Columbia her designer has given to yachting, so far as looks go, a perfect vessel, while in Shamrock Fife has so far departed from his former work as to make it impossible to detect the slightest resemblance to his early and beautiful craft. Columbia resembles the last Valkyrie, especially in her forward above-water hull, and Shamrock looks like Vigilant, much so in her quarters and stern. In that portion the 1893 Herreshoff boat was extremely heavy and ungainly, and so is Shamrock.

But although the two boats do not bear much resemblance in their hulls, it is in their rigs that the greatest difference is detected. Shamrock's rig is low and long, while that of Columbia is comparatively narrow and lofty. The most marked difference is in the length of the base of the fore triangle. On Shamrock the distance from the end of the bowsprit to the centre of the mast is equal to the distance from the same point to the end of the main boom; in Columbia the base line of the fore triangle is only equal to the distance from the mast to the taffrail. This means that Shamrock's bowsprit is at least twenty feet longer than Columbia's, and that she can carry a much larger spinnaker and balloon headsail. This is an advantage in reaching and running.

Columbia, like Defender, goes to windward on her mainsail; her headsails when close hauled are little more than steering canvas. From the position of Shamrock's mast and the size of her jib and staysail, it is evident that Fife expects them to do not a little pulling. From my experience I should judge that Herreshoff is right and Fife wrong. That the modern type of yacht will go to windward better with the great bulk of her canvas aft than she will with it divided has been proved in more than one trial. This is especially so when the forward sail is cut in two. If we could have perfect fitting headsails it might be different, but a perfect fitting jib is something yet to be seen on a cup defender. It is easy enough to make a big mainsail and make it sit, but a topsail and jib are a very different thing.

The difference in the shape of the two mainsails is plainly noticeable. Herreshoff has followed the American fashion of peaking the gaff well up and giving the draught of the sail a spiral form that gradually deepens as it ascends from the tack, until it obtains its greatest depth in the middle cloths and then shallows out and expires at the head close to the peak. In the Shamrock's mainsail the draught is thrown into the sail all along the luff and deepens gradually aft until it obtains its greatest depth in a line perpendicular to the mast. This is the result of using a square-headed sail with a long, low-angled peak. The shape of Shamrock's mainsail is that of the Fife boats of the last two seasons, and is unquestionably a splendid driver with the sheets eased, but for windward work it is not to be compared with the high-peaked sail.

But aside from the question of the form of the hull and the shape and sit of the canvas, none is the principal factor of success in modern designing—the weight of the hull. Given everything else equal, the lightest hull and the largest spread of cloth must win, and it is in this that Shamrock appears dangerous. Had she been constructed by an ordinary builder I should judge from her appearance that Columbia would beat her to windward, but how many tons lighter is she than the Defender? Her builders are without doubt the most expert constructors of light vessels in the world, and nearly all our knowledge of that class of construction has been derived from their work. It is this combination of Fife and Thornycroft that makes Shamrock a dangerous customer.

There is no means of guessing at Shamrock's weight, and it is not even known outside of those directly interested what her draught is, but it can be plainly seen that she has more sail than Columbia. How much it is difficult to judge, but that there is more cloth in each sail is patent to the practiced eye.

THE CASTELLANES' SUCCESS.

Count and Countess Boni and Their Party on the Valhalla Gained a Social Triumph at Cowes.

COWES, Aug. 5.—Count and Countess Boni de Castellane and their party, on the steam yacht Valhalla, have certainly been the social success of Cowes week. Their triumph culminated in the dinner on the vessel on Thursday to the Prince of Wales. Everything connected with the yacht was as smart as possible. The Countess and the French women accompanying her completely eclipsed the English women. They were perfectly dressed on every occasion, while the majority of the English beauties appeared in inappropriate costumes.

The arrival of the Valhalla's gig at the Royal Yacht Squadron's landing stage is always viewed with interest. It is a six-oared gig, and the sailors wear the ordinary French sailor's costume—little round white caps with red tassels, white jumpers over blue and white striped jerseys, and white duck trousers. The Count's appearance excites almost as great interest as the women's. He wears, generally, a white linen yachting suit, and his hair is always so beautifully arranged that it is said his hair dresser "undulates" it daily. He wears the daintiest white shoes, and carries a walking stick with a massive gold handle.

The guests on board the Valhalla included Viscount Valletort, Mrs. George Keppel, and nearly all the smart French people at Cowes.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TELEGRAMS.

Now Satisfied with the Handicapping—Delighted with His Victory.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Emperor William's last telegram to the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes is reported to have reference to the peculiarities of the handicapping, which puzzled many persons here also, and which is due to different rules being adopted on different occasions. After explanations were given it is said the Emperor expressed himself quite satisfied.

It is understood that the officers and members of the squadron were annoyed by the publication of the Emperor's telegram, describing the handicap as "appalling," but everything is now settled satisfactorily.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—From a gentleman in the entourage of the Emperor it is learned that the Emperor was greatly elated at the success of his yacht Meteor at Cowes. He exclaimed, when he received the news: "Now I have sent them home, beaten in their own waters." His Majesty then ordered champagne for everybody on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

LAUNCH OF THE CAYUGA.

Dr. F. L. Humphreys's Fine New Steam Yacht Soon to be in Commission.

The new twin screw steam yacht Cayuga, built for Dr. F. L. Humphreys of the New York Yacht Club, was launched yesterday morning from the works of Gas Engine and Power Company and Seabury & Company, Morris Heights, at 10:20 o'clock. The Cayuga is 99 feet over all, 92 feet water line, 17 feet beam, and 4 feet 9 inches draught. She is of wood construction, oak keel, with frames, plank sheer, &c., of oak. She has four steel bulkheads, a steel breasthook, and steel knees for joining the deck timbers and frames. She is also supplied with steel coal bunkers. The rudder, skag, &c., are of bronze. She has two mahogany deckhouses, one forward and one aft; and very roomy staterooms, saloon, &c., for the owner and guests. The quarters for the crew are large and well fitted up.

The machinery consists of two Seabury triple expansion marine engines, and the boiler is of the Seabury safety water tube type. The yacht will carry an 18-foot gig and a 14-foot dinghy, and will be equipped with all the modern conveniences. The stem is straight, with short overhang aft. She carries no masts, and can be used in any waters, and also for canaling. She is almost ready to go into commission.

A Challenge for the Seawanhaka Cup.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—The White Bear Club of St. Paul, Minn., has challenged the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club for the Seawanhaka Cup in 1900.

AMERICAN ATHLETES RETURN.

Eight of Those Who Met Oxford-Cambridge Men on the St. Louis.

Eight of the twenty-two college athletes who went to England on July 5 to compete with the Oxford-Cambridge team returned yesterday on the steamship St. Louis. They were C. H. Daly, W. M. Fincke, H. P. Smith, F. A. Blount, J. P. Adams, James G. Lathrop, George B. Morrison, and H. S. Brooks, Jr.

The athletes said they were sorry they had been beaten by the Englishmen, but felt much compensated for the defeat by the sportsmanlike treatment they received in the field and the hospitalities shown them by their opponents and the public generally.

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for a reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power.

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Never Disappoints

PRINTERS ON THE SUN STRIKE.

Men Claim There Is a Plan to Drive Union Men Out of the Office—Publishers Will Not Talk.

In consequence of orders received from the officials of Typographical Union No. 6, 110 compositors and 8 boys employed in the composing room of The Sun went out on strike at 10:45 o'clock last night. A few moments later the employes of the stereotyping room—ten in number—left the building, leaving at work no one except the pressmen and their assistants, who, the printers said, would also quit work as soon as the "run" on which they were engaged was finished.

After leaving The Sun building, the printers and stereotypers gathered in the office of Typographical Union No. 6, at 18 Chambers Street, where they held a meeting and ratified the action of the men in stopping work. When this meeting adjourned, J. P. Farrell, the President of the Typographical Union, made this statement to the reporters who were present:

"The employes of The Sun have quit work in anticipation of a lock-out which was to have taken place either on Sunday or Monday night. They had learned that a new system was to be put into effect, and at 9 o'clock this evening they sent a committee to the man in charge of the office asking for a conference. They were informed that W. M. Laffan, the publisher of the paper, was at Long Beach, and that A. B. Paddock, the business manager, was at Chappaqua, L. I. Demand was at once made for a conference with a representative of The Sun Printing and Publishing Association, and within fifteen minutes Mr. Paddock was present. Whether or not he had come in from Chappaqua in fifteen minutes I don't know.

"The committee told Mr. Paddock that it had evidence that a system was to be introduced which would practically oust all the union men from The Sun office, and demanded that he sign a contract that only members of the Allied Printing Trades Council should be employed.

"To this Mr. Paddock replied: 'I am only an employe and have no power to make such a contract. He also said that he had tried to reach Mr. Laffan on the telephone, but had failed. Before Mr. Paddock came the men in the composing room had quit work, but remained at their cases. When the committee reported the unsatisfactory interview it had had with Mr. Paddock the men held a meeting of the chapel and voted to go out on strike.

"The strike was timed to our disadvantage, because by far the greater part of the paper was in type. We have requested all the men to remain in the neighborhood until 2 o'clock, so that in case The Sun people give in we can return and finish getting the paper out.

"I might add that The Evening Sun within the last few weeks put in a number of Lanston typesetting machines. When they started mechanical composition they made the men work eight hours a day instead of nine, as is the case with hand composition. They pay the operators on these machines $24 a week instead of $27, as is paid in other evening papers, and this is by no means satisfactory to the union."

Mr. Farrell declined to give the particulars concerning the evidence the union had that a new system was to be introduced on The Sun, but an official of the union, who claimed to be conversant with the facts, said: "Mr. Laffan is opposed to the union, and he intended to make the office an open one, that is, permit union and non-union men to work there. We received information of this plan, and learned that Mr. Laffan had sent to Philadelphia for non-union printers to take the place of the union men on The Sun.

"We sent an agent to Philadelphia yesterday and he found that a man named Edwards, who signed himself 'Superintendent of Printing,' had sent out circulars offering work to non-union men on The Sun. Edwards was concerned in the 'ratting' of The Tribune some years ago, and always turns up in emergencies like this.

"Our agent also learned that Edwards had hired eighty-seven men and placed them on a boat called The Endeavor, whose Captain was ordered to go to New Castle, Del., and await orders. The agent went to New Castle, but the steamer had not arrived up to a late hour this evening. It is only a plan to drive the union men out of The Sun office."

The printers complained that when they left The Sun Building they found a platoon of police and a number of Central Office detectives on the sidewalk. They claimed that this was unnecessary.

None of the officials of The Sun Printing and Publishing Association could be seen last night. Mr. Paddock denied himself to reporters and Mr. Laffan was not in the city.

Although none of the officials of The Sun Printing and Publishing Association would discuss the matter, it was said at the publication office of the paper that a four-page section containing the news of the day would be issued.

This was made possible by the fact that the foremen of the composing room and of the stereotyping department had remained loyal. The strikers said that the stereotyping room foreman had expected trouble for some time, and that he had instructed some helpers as to the manner of making stereotyped plates, in anticipation of the strike.

The pressmen, some of whom are not union men, remained at work, though efforts were being made to get them to join the union and strike.

Shipyard Men Hold Out.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 5.—The strike at Louis Nixon's shipyard continues. All the platers, riveters, caulkers, boilermakers, and their helpers are idle. This means that all iron work in the yard is at a standstill. The strikers held their daily meeting at Mitchell's Hall. It was decided to pay to all members now on strike $7 a week as long as the trouble lasts. Many of the strikers are working at clearing away the débris of the storm and claim that they are earning more now than they did when working in the shipyard. Mr. Nixon arrived at the yard at his usual hour this morning. He stated that he had received no communication from the strikers since he met them yesterday.

Missing Jersey City Man Drowned.

Patrick Herbert, fifty years old, of 162 Grand Street, Jersey City, who had been missing since Thursday, was yesterday found drowned in the Morris Canal near Warren Street. His death is supposed to have been accidental, as he was the owner of two tugboats, and was in prosperous circumstances. It is supposed he fell from the Warren Street Bridge across the canal while going to board one of his tugboats, which lay near the foot of Warren Street. He leaves a wife and four children.

Dropped Dead in the Street.

Elizabeth George, twenty-eight years old, a servant employed in the family of Nelson C. Sivitzty, at 473 Central Park West, died on the sidewalk in front of 471 Central Park West yesterday afternoon. The woman was on her way home after doing some shopping and had reached the next house, when she was taken suddenly ill and dropped dead on the sidewalk. The cause of death is given as heart disease. The body was removed to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and later to the girl's home at 62 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Rapid-Fire Guns for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Gen. Otis has asked for a number of Sims-Dudley guns, Gatling guns, and Hotchkiss 12-pounders for use in the Philippines. All are rapid-fire guns, and are especially adapted to such warfare as must be prosecuted there. The Ordnance Bureau has been very busy gathering up the guns asked for, as they have been scattered about the country in different forts and arsenals, but a sufficient number to meet the present demand has been procured and ordered shipped to Manila.

WOMAN'S PECULIAR DEATH

"Mrs. Fred Welch" Found in State of Collapse at St. Cloud Hotel.

MAN WHO WAS WITH HER GONE

She Was Taken to Bellevue and Died Without Regaining Consciousness—A Suspicion of Poisoning.

What may prove to be a case of poisoning, to which a suspicion of foul play is attached, developed yesterday morning in the sudden illness of a woman registered at the St. Cloud Hotel as Mrs. Fred Welch, and in her death a few hours later in Bellevue Hospital. From the time the woman was discovered in a practically unconscious condition until she died she was not able to give any explanation of her condition. The man who brought her to the hotel and left her has disappeared, no one knows how or when.

The woman was young, respectably dressed, and bore in her appearance evidences of refinement. The man who was with her at the St. Cloud has, it is said, been there before, although the hotel manager insists that he was a stranger, and is believed to be a frequenter of that part of Broadway. Some headache powders, admitted to be harmless in themselves, and two half-drained whisky glasses are among the clues on which the police have to work. Whether or not there was substituted for one of the powders, either purposely or accidentally, some deadly substance, cannot be said at present.

The couple entered the hotel together about 3:30 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and the man registered, "Mr. and Mrs. Fred Welch, Boston." They were assigned to a fourth floor room in the brownstone building facing on West Forty-second Street, attached to the hotel, the main entrance of which is on Broadway. A short while afterward they went into the hotel dining room and ordered a meal. As they ate they chatted familiarly together. After the meal, "Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Welch" went to their room and ordered two drinks of whisky, which were promptly taken to them.

According to Mr. Barry, the manager of the St. Cloud, the couple left the hotel together about 5:30 P. M., taking the key of their room with them, and apparently no one at the hotel saw them again that day. At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning an electric bell from the room which the couple had been assigned announced a call for ice water, and one of the colored bell boys, Randolph by name, took it to the fourth floor. When he entered the room occupied by "Mrs. Fred Welch" he saw her sitting in an arm chair, only partially clad, and with her head hung down and her face unusually pale. She was breathing with difficulty. He stood holding his pitcher an instant, and then exclaimed: "What's the matter, ma'am? Are ye sick?"

Seeing that she did not respond, even though he touched her shoulder lightly, Randolph beat a hasty retreat, and informed the clerk of the situation. Dr. Frazer, the hotel physician, was out at the time, and a message was hurriedly dispatched to Dr. Herbert L. Constable of 145 West Forty-third Street. He came in a few minutes, and Dr. Frazer returning at the same time, both physicians labored together to restore the woman. She was in a comatose condition, which defied all their efforts, and after seeing that they were not making much headway the physicians asked that an ambulance be summoned and a call was sent in to Bellevue Hospital.

There were standing on a table near the woman's chair, when she was found, two glasses with the remnants of what appeared to be diluted whisky. In another glass had been poured a reddish powder, taken from a paper lying on the table, and apparently slightly dampened by water. The ambulance from Bellevue arrived, and with it a surgeon, who joined his services to those of the other physicians. As the appearance of a second powder paper, with contents missing, near the whisky bottle suggested that another powder of some sort might have been taken in the whisky, it was decided to administer emetics.

This treatment, however, did not appear to be efficacious. As the patient continued in a comatose state various stimulants were administered to her hypodermically. She did not fully come to, but at length rallied a trifle, and it was decided to put her into the ambulance, and get her at once to the hospital.

She reached Bellevue Hospital about 1 o'clock, and the physicians there decided that she had taken some sort of a drug. She did not recover consciousness, but died at 2:25 P. M.

Dr. Constable at first took the case to be one of poisoning. Later he was a little bit puzzled about it. The body was taken to the Morgue, and an autopsy will be performed upon it. Coroner Williams has the case in charge, and to him Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who has charge of the police end, will turn over the whisky glasses with their contents for analysis.

The hotel clerk described "Fred Welch" last night as a man about 5 feet 10 inches tall and rather inclined to stoutness, weighing perhaps 180 pounds. He had a florid complexion, brown hair, and brown mustache, and wore a brown suit. This answers quite closely to the description of a man who bought three powders of the kind found in the woman's room, at Paxson's drug store, at Forty-first Street and Broadway, diagonally opposite the hotel, on Friday afternoon.

The powders found in the room with the unconscious woman were "Paxson's Headache Powders," a preparation put up at the drug store mentioned. The directions on these powders instructed the patient to take one powder dry on the tongue, with a swallow of water, and repeat the dose in an hour. The paper was marked "Not to be taken with stimulants."

Mr. Paxson said last night: "I believe it to be a physical impossibility that that woman could have been hurt by or even taken sick as a result of one of those powders. A child could take eight or ten of them without ill effects. They are made here, and consist chiefly of a little less than five grains of acetanilid and one grain of caffeine, mixed with an aromatic powder to flavor it. The aromatic powder is made of cloves, allspice, and a few harmless things of that character. Doctors sometimes gave as many as forty grains of acetanilid at a dose. These powders are harmless and do not act on the heart.

"The reason we warn people not to use them with stimulants is simply for the moral effect. People come in here every day and ask for headache powders and then say, 'I suppose I can take a little whisky with this, can't I?' Well, the effect of a stimulant is exciting and it would tend directly to neutralize the effect of these powders, which are soothing. So we advise people not to take whisky when they are taking headache cure. That is all there is about it. There is no chemical reaction caused by combining alcohol and the powders."

Mr. Barry, the hotel manager, declared that he believed the woman was simply suffering from collapse when found, and had not been poisoned, and he thought her death would be found to have been caused by heart disease or some other natural attack.

"The woman had a pretty, refined face," said he. "I should say she was about twenty-five years old. She had brown hair, and her eyes appeared to me to be bluish gray. I did not see her until after the ambulance surgeon had been called in. To me she appeared to be a person of respectability and refinement. The man was a stranger."

It was learned from other sources at the hotel that "Fred Welch" had been there before. The woman, however, was not known. Capt. Price says she certainly was a New Yorker. He depends on the autopsy for further clues. The woman's clothes, taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, consisted of a straw sailor hat, a veil, a red and white organdie shirt waist, and collar marked "Havana, 13½"; a black elastic belt, a dark-blue braided serge skirt, frayed at the bottom; a pair of black pointed ties, one of them somewhat broken; a blue silk tie, with tennis rackets figured on it; a cambric corset cover trimmed with Valenciennes lace; a handkerchief, black polka-dot stockings, and ordinary circular garters.

Dr. Waugh, in charge of Ward 31, Bellevue Hospital, where the woman died, issued a statement last night, in which he says the patient came to the hospital suffering from anaemia, with difficult respiration and rapid pulse, apparently due to stimulation. The temperature then was 103.8. The stomach washing contained blood and a very fishy odor. The pupils of the eyes were normal. There was no sign of violence.

Killed a Moonshiner Who Shot Him.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 5.—Deputy United States Marshal J. A. Blair was shot and fatally wounded to-day in Morgan County while trying to arrest L. F. Lewis, an alleged moonshiner. Blair killed Lewis after receiving his wound.

SNUB FOR JOCKEY TOD SLOAN.

Arrived on the Campania Yesterday, but Could Not Get a Room at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"Tod" Sloan, the so-called premier jockey of America, was literally refused accommodation at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. At least that was the statement made by an attaché of the hotel. Other attachés denied that this was the case. They admitted, however, that Sloan had been at the house during the day.

As Sloan stated on board the Campania yesterday that a cable message had been sent engaging quarters for him at the Waldorf-Astoria, it is more than possible that the story of the snubbing is true. "He was told all the rooms were engaged," said the hotel employe to the reporter.

Sloan called at the Hotel Imperial, his usual stopping place in the city, procured his mail, but did not register. The jockey, who still reclined on a couch in his quarters on the vessel when the reporters accosted him, said:

"My stay here will be very brief. I have some investments which require my personal attention, and it is probable I shall sail for Europe again in about two weeks. I may stay longer, but I can't say just yet.

"I expect to see Sydney Paget in Saratoga. Of course, you know he manages W. C. Whitney's stable, and it is possible I shall ride his horses abroad. I don't think I shall ride in this country again. I was suspended on the English tracks recently, but my suspension will be up by the time of my return.

"My record so far this season has been sixty-seven wins. I cannot recall now the exact number of mounts. Martin is riding very well in England and is making many friends there.

"I have had several talks with the Prince of Wales. He is a true sportsman. I also conversed with Mr. Croker several times. The latter is not feeling very well, and attributes his indisposition to a too free indulgence in tobacco."

Tod Sloan and his friend G. L. Fearnehough are stopping at the Holland House, but they are not registered. It was impossible to see either of them last night. They were supposed to be spending the evening at the New York Theatre.

CAPT. PRICE'S SON RETURNS.

Brings Irish Turf for His Father, Who Has Some Fun with It

William Price, a son of Police Capt. Price of the Thirtieth Street Police Station, arrived from Europe yesterday, where he has benn spending a fifty-day vacation, chiefly in Belfast and Dublin. He was accompanied by his uncle, Joseph Johnson, an Inspector of Police of Toronto. The son brought a sod of Irish turf for his father. Capt. Price cut it up into small pieces, put them in boxes tied with ribbon, and presented them to friends as "Irish plum cake."

Matron Maloney of the station house said she would put hers under her pillow, thinking it wedding cake. One of the policemen bit his piece; he said it had no taste.

SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICAN.

Representative-elect Burke Claims the State in 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Representative-elect Charles H. Burke of South Dakota, who is at the Normandie Hotel, said to-day:

"South Dakota gave Bryan a beggarly majority in 1896, but last year it went Republican by over 6,000 votes, and there is no danger of its failing to support the Republican National ticket in 1900. The fusion between Democrats and Populists that was so strong three years ago will never be effected again.

"Outside of Colorado, I do not believe there is a single Northwestern State that Mr. Bryan has much prospect of carrying. I consider that President McKinley's renomination and re-election are in the nature of a foregone conclusion. The Administration is popular in the Northwest."

M. T. PYNE'S TROLLEY FIGHT.

Trying to Buy More Land to Block the Trenton-Princeton Line.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The Trenton Street Railway Company and M. Tayloy Pyne are still fighting with each other over the extension of the trolley lines to Princeton. It has been learned that Mr. Pyne not only purchased three farms recently for the purpose of blocking the progress of the company and causing them to go a roundabout way to get into Princeton, but is also negotiating for the purchase of all the land between Stony Brook and Princeton lying between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the border of Junius Morgan's farm.

President Henry C. Moore of the company said to-day regarding the matter: "The purchase of these farms fixes their present value and makes the condemnation price more easily ascertainable. We are not at all frightened, and have laid out our work as far as Stony Brook, and will push the road through."

It is believed Mr. Pyne will do his utmost to defeat the company, even though it may necessitate a dession of the courts. The university has always opposed the company, and it is said the Faculty is in sympathy with Mr. Pyne's action.

MORE INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Two New Cases Yesterday—Cause of the Disease Still Active.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—It was hoped until to-day that the epidemic of infantile paralysis, which has created so much consternation in the households of this city, would disappear soon, since nearly a week had elapsed without a single new case reported. That hope disappeared this afternoon, however, when Dr. D. M. Sheedy, who was the first to call public attention to the prevalence of the disease, was summoned to attend two new cases. One of his patients is two years and two months old and the other is four years and four months old. The younger child is in the third stage of the disease, and paralysis has seized upon its lower limbs, which are lifeless to touch and in appearance. In the other child the disease has not progressed so far, and it is still in the first, or fever, stage.

The occurrence of these cases after an interval convince local physicians that the epidemic has not subsided, and that the causes that produced the infection, whatever they are, are still present and active. The report that there are a hundred more cases of infantile paralysis in Poughkeepsie is exaggerated. There are not more than twenty-five. Many of the leading doctors have one or more cases each, and some have as many as six or seven. All the patients are doing well. Much uneasiness is felt by parents in all classes about the welfare of their children, and doctors have had more calls since the news of the epidemic reached the public than they have had in a year before. Physicians have discouraged the idea that children have much more to fear than under normal conditions, but at the same time they have not sought to lessen the gravity of the situation.

Robbed and Didn't Know It.

Three well-dressed young men boarded Trolley Car No. 189 of the North Hudson Line as it was on its way from Jersey City to Hoboken yesterday. At Grove Street and Newark Avenue the trolley slipped from the wire. Christian Neupert, the conductor, adjusted the pole. While his arms were in the air he felt two of the men press against him, but thought nothing of it. At the next corner the three men got off. Five minutes later Neupert discovered that he had been robbed of $10. He went to Hoboken and returned before reporting the matter to the police. The men could not be found.

New Yorkers Dine at Winter Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

WINTER HARBOR, Me., Aug. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bliss and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cannon to-night gave a dance at the Casino. Preceding the dance the Blisses entertained a large dinner party at their Summer residence, Acquitac. Among the New Yorkers present were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Cannon, Mrs. Wilson Godfrey, Miss Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wood, Miss Taylor, Miss Barnes, and Robert Bliss.

First Automobile Club in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The first automobile club of Germany has just been organized. The Duke of Ratibor is its President and Prince Hohenlohe and Count von Schoenborn are Vice Presidents. A number of the highest aristocracy are members.

H. VICTOR NEWCOMB INSANE.

Justice Fitzgerald Affirms Verdict of a Sheriff's Jury—Use of Chloral Responsible.

A victim of the chloral habit, H. Victor Newcomb of 663 Fifth Avenue, has been declared insane by a Sheriff's jury, and the verdict was yesterday affirmed by Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court. James A. Hawes was appointed committee of his property, which consists mainly of real estate and is valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

Drs. Albert Brinkman and Cyrus Edson testified at the hearing that Mr. Newcomb's demented condition was caused by an excessive use of chloral; that he had suffered from chloral dementia since 1891, when he was placed under restraint. Mr. Newcomb imagines, they deposed, that his wife and relatives are conspiring to kill him to procure his property, and he insisted on carrying a revolver for self-protection. The weapon, however, was only loaded with blank cartridges, but Newcomb did not know the difference. The physicians believe there is a possibility of recovery.

Dr. Edson who was Mr. Newcomb's family physician, added that Mr. Newcomb frequently took twenty grains of chloral as a dose, and often as many as fifty grains during an evening. On one occasion he took an overdose of the drug in mistake for citrate of magnesia, enough to kill several men, and was only saved with great difficulty.

Mr. Newcomb has been confined for some time in a sanitarium at Central Valley, where he was placed by his wife, Mrs. Florence Newcomb, who with her son, Herman D. Newcomb of Louisville, Ky., made the application to have him declared insane.

Mr. Newcomb was born at Louisville, July 26, 1844. Attaining his majority, he began his mercantile career as a clerk in the house of E. D. Morgan & Co., remaining but a few months when he became a partner in the firm of Warren Newcomb & Co., just then formed. In 1866 he started on an extended foreign tour, and when he returned to America found his uncle, Warren Newcomb, dead. The firm was dissolved and a little later Mr. Newcomb founded the business of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. in Louisville and carried it on successfully.

In 1874, his father, H. D. Newcomb, then President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, being too ill to push the interests of the road, young Newcomb was sent to London where he successfully negotiated a large bond sale. Soon thereafter the elder Newcomb died and H. Victor Newcomb was elected a Director in the company, soon being promoted to the Vice Presidency. In 1880 he was elevated to the Presidency, but ill-health compelled his relinquishment of the position within a year. In 1881 he established the United States Bank at 35 Nassau Street, becoming its President, and being the youngest man who had attained such a position in New York. With him in the management of the bank were Gen. Grant, Morris K. Jesup, William K. Travers, and Henry B. Hyde.

Mr. Newcomb's eccentricities became most marked in 1891 when on a return voyage from Europe he suffered under the hallucination that Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, who was a fellow-passenger, had designs on his life. After a season of rest Mr. Newcomb improved, but the improvement was only temporary, and in a short time he became more violent than ever. He imagined that H. M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate, held his mind under subjection by means of an electrical machine, and so firmly was he impressed with the belief that he proposed to hunt up Mr. Flagler and kill

NEWS OF THE ANTIPODES

The Development of Education in Australian Colonies.

CO-OPERATIVE LAND TENURE

Numerous Free Scholarships and Bursaries—Post Office Statistics—Some Native Flowers.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, July 8.—A new and practical development of the co-operative principle is rapidly gaining ground in the Australian agricultural districts. It is known as the shares system, and represents combined effort on the part of landlord and tenant in agricultural production, the profits, after payment of expenses, being divided in proportions mutually agreed upon beforehand. The terms vary according to local conditions, but the system brings landlord and tenant closer together than is possible under any other tenure, giving to the former absolute security for his rent, and the latter security for his labor, and the assurance that a crop failure will not render him liable for rent which has not been earned.

The system in New South Wales and Victoria, where it has been most largely adopted, is about the same. The leases run for three or more years, and the land is turned over to the tenant fit for the plow, that is to say, all the small timber is taken out, and the larger trees are rung, except those reserved for shade. The tenant finds the seed, and all labor, horses, implements, and machinery required for putting in and taking off the crop, receiving two-thirds of the produce in payment. In addition to providing the land the owners, in some instances, provide bags for a third of the crop, which is their payment, and pay for all water used in irrigation. This last provision is much appreciated by tenants, as all they have to do when desiring to irrigate, either before plowing or while the crop is growing, is to provide labor for putting the water on the land. In some instances the tenants have the option of purchasing the farms leased by them, and in this way many have become small freeholders. The shares system is also applied to dairy farming, and with marked success. No tenant is allowed to have a farm too large to be properly managed by himself. The result is that, as a rule, each farm is cultivated to its fullest extent.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

The advantages of education are recognized in all of the Australasian colonies, and in connection with the State high schools there are sixty scholarships open for competition annually, one-half in the country. Each scholarship is tenable for two years, and entitles the holder to a free grant of text books and free education in a high school. At the end of 1898 there were sixty-one male and seventy-three female holders of these scholarships. There are also a number of bursaries available for admission to the superior schools, high schools, or Sydney Grammar School.

In the metropolitan and sub-metropolitan districts, twenty half-bursaries are open to competition, and in the country districts, ten full bursaries, winners of which are eligible for free education at the superior schools, high schools, or grammar school of Sydney. For the Maitland boys' high school ten full bursaries, and for the Maitland and Bathurst girls' high schools five full bursaries each are available. A bursary is tenable for three years, and entitles a scholar to a free grant of text books and free education in the above-named schools. When a bursar is compelled to board away from home, an allowance not exceeding £30 per annum is made. Ten bursaries, six to boys and four to girls, tenable for three years at the Sydney University, are open to competition according to the position of candidates at the annual matriculation examination. Bursars are entitled to a free grant of text books and free education, together with an allowance not exceeding £20 per annum to those who need not board away from home, and not exceeding £50 per annum to those who must necessarily do so.

In the Roman Catholic schools there are about 30 scholarships and bursaries, ranging in value from £60 to £8 8s, each. The winners of scholarships are entitled to free education for one year at some selected Roman Catholic college or high school. In the Church of England schools there are 22 scholarships and exhibitions, ranging in value from £100 to £2 10s., and tenable from one to four years each. There are also scholarships, bursaries, exhibitions, &c., in the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and other schools.

In connection with the Sydney University there are 25 scholarships, ranging in value from £150 to £90, and tenable from one to three years each. One of these is a traveling scholarship, open to graduates of not more than four years' standing. In addition, prizes and medals in value up to £20 each are given annually by the university to students who exhibit the greatest proficiency at various examinations, and to the most distinguished candidates in the honor examinations for different degrees. Prizes for proficiency in different subjects are likewise awarded annually, ranging in value from £2 2s. to £10, by the various professors, and a commission in the British Army is offered each year to a student of the Sydney University under certain conditions. Female students are eligible for portion of the five bursaries founded in 1881 by the late Mr. Thomas Walker, a wealthy Sydney merchant. This is exclusive of book and other prizes annually awarded in the public and private schools, the number of scholars enrolled in the latter being 287,586 out of a population, exclusive of Chinese and aborigines, numbering 1,109,798 at the census of 1891, and which is now probably over 1,250,000. The number of people who cannot read or write is steadily diminishing.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

Some interesting details of Post Office work in New South Wales have been made public in a recent report of the Colonial Postmaster General. There are 1,536 Post Offices in the colony, the extent of postal routes traversed being 34,444 miles, or more than three times the distance between Great Britain and Australia. Of this 20,039 miles are traversed by coach, 10,258 on horseback, 2,624 by railway, 824 by steamer, and 68 by tramway. A large proportion of these routes is covered daily. The total number of miles traveled in the year on the various routes is not less than 10,333,500, or about 430 times the circumference of the earth. The total number of persons employed in connection with the Postal and Telegraph Department for the year 1897 is given as 5,869. The growth of Post Office work in New South Wales is shown by comparing recent figures with those of 1887. In that year the number of Post Offices in the colony was 1,167, or 396 less than at present; the extent of the postal lines was 27,514 miles, or 6,930 miles less than those now traversed; while the number of persons employed was 2,363, or considerably less than half of the present total. The income ten years ago was £342,094, and the approximate expenditure £426,587, showing an apparent loss of £83,493. The totals for 1897 were: Income, £861,931; expenditure, £836,552, showing a profit of £25,379.

A further illustration of the rapid growth of colonial Post Office business is afforded by the figures showing the increase in the number of letters, newspapers and packets passing through the Sydney office. In 1887 the numbers were: Letters, 44,845,900; newspapers, 34,181,600; packets, 5,530,700. The figures for 1897 were: Letters, 70,000,000; newspapers, over 45,000,000, and packets, 15,500,000.

AUSTRALIAN FLOWERS.

Australia has a profusion of beautiful native flowers, many of which have become garden favorites. Among these is the waratah, which is also known as the "native tulip," although it has no resemblance to that flower. It is a magnificent crimson, globe-shaped blossom, about three inches in diameter. The golden wattle is found in numerous gardens, as well as in the bush, and when the tree, which is about the same size as the lilac in Europe, is in full bloom it presents a splendid appearance. The bark of the tree is used for tanning purposes. The black wattle, known to the Australian aborigines as "book-kerrking," is a handsome tree from thirty to fifty feet in height. It often exudes a gum, which was used for food by the aborigines, and is even now collected by children and eaten eagerly.

The native rose is a beautiful flower, its name being suggested by its color, the only point of resemblance it bears to the garden or wild rose. The native fuschia is abundant in the neighborhood of Sydney. It is one of the most beautiful of Australian native flowers. These are only a few of the native flowering plants met with in New South Wales; and the Department of Mines and Agriculture in that colony, with a view to making its floral wealth more widely known, and stimulating botanical research, is issuing from the Government Printing Office in Sydney an interesting work, with beautifully colored plates, descriptive of the leading native flowers and ferns.

JOHN PLUMMER.

ARGENTINE MINISTER TALKS.

Senor Merou Denies that an Alliance Against the United States Is Contemplated by His Country.

NAHANT, Mass., Aug. 5.—Martin Garcia Merou, Minister of the Argentine Republic to the United States, who is staying at this resort for the Summer, was seen to-day by a representative of The Associated Press concerning recent news dispatches about the journey recently undertaken by Gen. Roca, President of the Argentine Republic, to the capital of the United States of Brazil, which has given rise to rumors of an alliance between the nations of South America against the United States. Señor Merou said:

"The invention is so absurd that I find it somewhat hard to trouble you with the request that you publish a complete denial of the same. The visit of Gen. Roca is a friendly and cordial compliment paid to a nation with which we have the most pleasant political and commercial relations. For many years we have had a boundary controversy with Brazil, inherited from the colonial times of the respective countries. This question was submitted to the arbitration of former President Cleveland. With this cause of possible misunderstanding among our peoples removed, and finding at the head of the Brazilian Government a statesman of the high attainments of President Campo Salles, Gen. Roca undoubtedly thought it wise and convenient to close by this visit the links which unite the two largest and most important republics of South America.

"In reference to the United States, I can assure you that our relations with this great Republic have never been more cordial than at present. The fact that your Minister in Buenos Ayres, Mr. Buchanan, who very soon will return to your shores, and will, no doubt, ratify my statement, was selected as an umpire in an important question pending with Chile, is an eloquent proof of our sentiments in regard to this country.

ALTGELD'S PLATFORM IDEAS.

The 16-to-1 Issue Should Be Kept Out, He Says—Expansion Not Imperialism—Keep Down Trusts.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Replying to the question, "Should free silver coinage at 16 to 1 be the paramount issue next year?" ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld said to-day: "No. Not any more than any other one of several issues. It is all nonsense to suppose that a convention can make any one thing the paramount issue everywhere by resolution. There are those with whom 16 to 1 will be the paramount issue, but that will not make it so with, for example, commercial men. They naturally regard the tariff and freedom from the trusts' domination as the most important issue. Out in these great labor districts government by injunction forces aside all other issues. With other people other matters are paramount; as, for example, imperialism, the Anglo-American alliance, and so forth.

"I would not in any way attempt to make the platform topheavy with a 16-to-1 declaration. I don't believe that I would mention the ratio at all. I would simply put into the platform a declaration reaffirming the monetary policy heretofore advocated by the Democratic Party. Other old issues should be treated in the same way, while new issues should be handled more in detail, for the purpose of making the position of the party very clear on them. This should be the treatment of the 'imperialistic issue.'"

Asked what he thought of imperialism as an issue, he said: "When I say imperialism I don't mean expansion. This is a great country, and it is bound to grow, and should grow upon legitimate lines and expand in natural directions. I think that order should be restored in the Philippines and the people there be given a good form of government. We ought to set them going in the right direction, and see to it that no other power interferes with them.

"Would I withdraw the army at once? I would as soon as possible. Still, we should not do anything ridiculous. We have got into a wrong position there, and we must get out of it diplomatically and decently. But imperialism, with its great standing army and menaces against liberty, must become an absorbing issue of the campaign.

"Another great question is that of Government ownership. Municipal ownership leads up to Government ownership, and on this question the people are far ahead of the politicians. To a large extent this matter is entangled with the trust question, for great monopolies are interdependent, and the railroads are the reliance of many of them for security in maintaining their monopolistic privileges. Let the Government take the railroads, and the monopolies will begin to totter, and some of them will fall."

REPUBLICAN LEADER MAY LOSE

William Barnes, Jr., of Albany Is Likely to Meet Defeat—Workers Refuse to Obey.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—A most formidable opposition to William Barnes, Jr., the Republican leader in this city, and his following, has recently developed. This extends to every ward, and unless the leader is able to counteract the influences which are now at work he will certainly be defeated at the Republican primaries. His opponents constitute the machine and declare his supporters are outsiders.

Mr. Barnes has been absent at the seashore most of the Summer, leaving as his representative in his absence Edward Cantine. During the absence of the boss there has been open rebellion and treason. Workers who were relied upon as faithful have refused to do as they were bidden and have in some instances declared themselves opposed to Mr. Barnes. Some ward leaders have actually refused comparatively "soft" jobs.

The plan of Mr. Barnes is said to favor William J. Walker, the wholesale druggist who was defeated for Mayor four years ago, for the Mayoralty nomination, and Harry Bender, the State Superintendent of Public Buildings, for County Clerk. Mr. Bender has a desire to shine as a county official and Mr. Barnes is willing that he should put his money up. Ever since George N. Southwick finished his term as Congressman he has been casting about for a good place, and it is said that he has been promised that which Mr. Bender now holds.

The Democrats in Albany seem to be equally as much at sea as are the Republicans. It is expected that the primaries of both parties will furnish much that will be of more than passing interest.

A MANILA STEAMER BURNED.

The Saturnus, Coasting Under American Flag, Is Destroyed and Her Crew Is Missing.

MANILA, Aug. 5—6:40 P. M.—The steamer Saturnus of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, was burned Wednesday and her crew is missing. The details of the affair are not known.

The Captain of the Saturnus once obtained possession of a ship belonging to the Maritima Company, held at San Fernando by the insurgents, by mooring the Saturnus alongside and hauling the other vessel away in the night.

FILIPINOS WANT AN ISLAND.

Desire to Live Under British Protection in Case of Defeat.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Interesting information comes from the British North Borneo Company, in that it has received a request from the Philippines asking the company to lease or sell to Filipinos Banguey Island, just south of Palawan Island. It is only sparsely inhabited by natives.

The Filipinos who are engineering the deal say that in case of their defeat, Aguinaldo and other leaders, with a large section of the Filipinos, may settle at Banguey, under British protection and the company's rule.

The board is now considering the question, and it is understood the company is not averse to leasing the island on very favorable terms being offered.

BLOW AT RETURNING SOLDIERS.

San Francisco Laborers Fear They Will Take Work from Them.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—The Governors of Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Montana, and presumably all other States having volunteers in or en route home from the Philippines, have received letters from the San Francisco Labor Council, bitterly denouncing the policy of having the returning volunteers mustered out in San Francisco, and asking the Governors to use their influence toward bringing about a change. The letter, which bears the official seal of the Labor Council, is in part as follows:

"The strange action of the department in this matter can be explained only by inferring the following motives, which conditions compel us to note:

"First—The desire to unduly flood the labor market and thus check the struggle of the workingmen for improved conditions.

"Second—To compel the volunteers, driven by want and destitution, to re-enlist.

"Third—To prevent the return of the volunteers to their homes, where to their friends and relatives they will undoubtedly give the true version of people, the climate, and the general conditions in the Philippines, as produced by our war of conquest.

"Many of the volunteers, if discharged here, will die. Destitute, without family ties, and the sentiment of the majority of the people turned against them when it is found they are underbidding local workmen, the soldiers, enfeebled through the hardships in a deadly climate, will miserably perish in cheap lodging houses, in overcrowded hospitals, and in lonely country roads."

THE FUNERAL OF COL. HAWKINS.

Military and Masons Honor Memory of Pennsylvania Soldier.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Impressive and significant was the funeral of Col. Hawkins, late commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, this afternoon.

The services were held at Masonic Temple under the auspices of Occidental Lodge No. 22, A. F. and A. M., and in attendance were the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, each soldier wearing a bit of crêpe on his breast, and each officer with crêpe on his sword hilt; Golden Gate and California Commanderies, Knights Templars; Occidental Lodge, No. 22, A. F. and A. M.; members of Gov. Gage's staff, officers of the various regular and volunteer regiments stationed here, and many Masons and other citizens, who desired to pay respects to the memory of the gallant dead.

At the conclusion of the services the casket was removed from the temple to a gun caisson, drawn by four black horses. Privates of the Tenth were the coffin bearers, and the honorary pall bearers were selected from the officers of the regular and volunteer regiments and the National Guard of California. Covering the casket was a large American flag and the tattered regimental colors of the Tenth.

The regular branch of the army was represented by an escort consisting of four batteries of light artillery, and officers of the Second Oregon Regiment and the Utah Light Artillery Band represented the volunteers, while several officers of the National Guard were there on behalf of the State troops. On each side of the soldiers, and bringing up the rear, marched the Knights Templars and Free and Accepted Masons.

The remains of Col. Hawkins were shipped East this evening in charge of Regimental Chaplain Hunter of the Tenth Pennsylvania.

Philippine Service Enlistments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The enlistments for the Philippine service yesterday were 322, making a total of 9,825.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT NAPLES.

He and the Olympia's Crew in Good Health—Exchanges Visits with Italian Admiral and Officials.

NAPLES, Aug. 5.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, arrived here this morning from Trieste. As the cruiser entered the port salutes were exchanged.

The Admiral commanding this station, the commander of the garrison, and the Prefect visited Admiral Dewey and the latter returned their visits. Admiral Dewey was also visited by Lewis Morris Iddings, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome; Richard C. Parsons, Second Secretary of the Embassy; Hector de Castro, United States Consul General here, and the Vice Consul, Charles M. Wood. Forty American tourists visited the Olympia.

Admiral Dewey and the crew of the cruiser are all in good health.

It is said the Olympia will remain here eight or ten days only.

THE DEWEY "INTERVIEW."

Report that the Admiral Was Asked by Austria to Explain Not Believed—German Papers Friendly.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Libre Parole says that the Austrian Government asked Admiral Dewey to explain the statements said to have been made by him that the next war of the United States would be with Germany and that the United States would be supported by England. To this request, according to the Libre Parole, Admiral Dewey replied that he would deny nothing he had said, and thereupon advanced the date of his departure from Trieste.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Regarding the statement accredited to a French paper to the effect that the Austrian Government made a demand upon Admiral Dewey to confirm or deny his alleged statement to the effect that our next war would be with Germany, the State Department officials point out that it would be a glaring breach of diplomatic proprieties to communicate on a diplomatic subject with a United States naval officer directly and outside of the lawful channels.

It would, moreover, be a matter of complaint should Austria have addressed Admiral Dewey on a matter relating entirely to Germany and the United States.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Admiral Dewey's alleged anti-German utterances at Trieste are more extensively commented upon in the American than in the German press. With a few exceptions, the tone of the latter is moderate and conciliatory. Most of the papers disbelieved the truth of the alleged utterances from the first, citing the Admiral's past conduct and well authenticated friendly attitude toward the German representatives in the East. The influential Boersen Courier says:

"On the German side no serious politician for a moment has attributed any importance to this latest canard. Admiral Dewey is known, from his intercourse with German naval officers, as a quiet, thoughtful gentleman, incapable of giving vent to such incautious utterances."

The Agrarians Deutsche-Tages-Zeitung likewise expresses disbelief, adding: "After all, we need not trouble ourselves about Admiral Dewey's views of Germany, Prince Henry, and German naval officer."

The Tageblatt has repeatedly expressed the conviction that the whole story is inaccurate, and other important papers like the Cologne Gazette, Hamburger Correspondent, and the Kreuz Ek of the Berlin papers, said it would be interesting to know just how much and how little truth was in the whole story.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S LETTER.

Mayor's Invitation Acknowledged and Thanks Expressed to the Citi- of New York.

The following letter, postmarked Trieste, from Admiral Dewey reached the Mayor's office yesterday:

United States Flagship Olympia,
Trieste, Austria,
July 24, 1899.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of New York:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 30, tendering me on behalf of the City of New York a public reception upon my arrival, and extending to me the hospitalities and courtesies of the city.

In accepting this invitation, I desire to express my deep sense of gratitude to the citizens of New York and their representatives for so signally honoring me.

It is impossible at this time to fix the exact date of the Olympia's arrival at New York, but I shall endeavor to inform you definitely by cable from Gibraltar. I am, Sir, very truly yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

STATE'S WELCOME TO DEWEY.

Legislators Confer with Gov. Roosevelt About the Plans.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 5.—The committee appointed by the State Legislature to take charge of and expend the $75,000 appropriated by that body to welcome Admiral Dewey when he arrives at this port, met in New York to-day and afterward came to Oyster Bay to confer with Gov. Roosevelt. The party consisted of Senators Raines and Martin, and Assemblyman Hill, Allds, and Fitzgerald.

They arrived here at 4:45 this afternoon, and were immediately driven to Sagamore Hill, the Governor's residence. The conference was a long one.

Senator Raines said the conference was only an informal one. Each member submitted his ideas, and the Governor said his plan was substantially that outlined by the legislators. Senator Raines added: "We decided that it was a city function, and that we should let New York take the lead. We set no time for the celebration, as we are going to act in accord with the committee appointed in Greater New York."

After the meeting a telegram was sent to the New York committee, outlining the result of our conference with the Governor, and asking that a date be set for a joint meeting between the two committees. At this meeting we shall submit our plans and act in conjunction with the New York City members."

The committee remained for dinner, and left for New York on the 8 o'clock train.

TRIAL OF SPANISH OFFICERS.

Commanders at Santiago May Be Acquitted, but Those from Manila Likely to be Punished.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—The Supreme Council of War deliberated to-day over its judgment in the trial of the Generals for the surrender of Santiago to the American troops. The verdict will be rendered to-morrow. It is reported that the accused officers will be acquitted.

It is said that the Public Prosecutor has submitted a report demanding that imprisonment for life be imposed upon the Spanish officers responsible for the surrender of Manila.

Sittings of the Cortes Suspended.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—A royal decree has been issued suspending the sittings of the Cortes, which are thus closed for the usual Summer period. No time has been fixed for their reassembling.

LIMITED FRANCHISE FOR CUBA.

Favored by Gen. Carlos Garcia—Urgent Need for Rural Police.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Gen. Carlos Garcia, son of the famous Cuban, who has been here for three weeks in the interest of the establishment of local self-government in Cuba, spoke favorably to-day of a limited educational franchise, although he admitted that there was a strong sentiment for universal suffrage. The race problem in Cuba would give no trouble, he declared, if the franchise were limited. "I believe in universal suffrage," he added, "when education shall have so far progressed in Cuba that every or nearly every citizen knows how to read and write." Gen. Garcia admitted that many of the soldiers who fought for independence were illiterate and would not take kindly to the idea of a restricted suffrage. Cubans, he said, were looking forward eagerly to the commencement of the work of the census commission, and all the societies and clubs in the island were preparing to aid the commission. These associations are doing what they can to forward education, but the authorities of the island have shown no interest whatever in developing educational methods.

An urgent need, according to Gen. Garcia, was the organization of a rural police to protect life and property. "There is no rural police force in the whole island," he said, "save in the vicinity of the larger cities, and although quiet reigns everywhere, that is not enough to induce capitalists to invest their money in agricultural pursuits. Militarism in Cuba ought to stop. We need scientific civilians to teach us administration and government. Military men are, as a rule, violent and imperative, and such men ought not to be sent to teach model ways of governing. The majority of the military authorities in the island do not seek counsel of intelligent Cubans."

VESSEL MOVEMENTS AT HAVANA.

June Report Shows Increased Entries and Clearances.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Vessel movements at the port of Havana for June were quite large, according to a report made public to-day by the War Department.

The total number of vessels in the foreign trade entered for the month was 135. One hundred and eleven were steam, of a tonnage of 154,940; and 24 were sailing vessels, of a tonnage of 5,289. Of the number stated, 54 were American, with cargo, of a tonnage of 64,630. Eighteen English vessels entered with cargo, with a tonnage of 22,837; and 23 were Spanish, with cargo, of a tonnage of 38,392.

Of the total number of vessels mentioned, 99 brought cargoes from the United States and 23 cargoes from Spain.

The total number of vessels in the foreign trade cleared for the month was 144, of a total tonnage of 172,177. Thirty were American, with cargo; 39 were American, with ballast; 13 were Spanish, with cargo, and 7 that carried ballast were also Spanish.

Of the total cleared, 115 sailed for United States ports. One hundred and fifty coastwise vessels entered the port of Havana for June, with a tonnage of 19,781. During the same period 152 coastwise vessels cleared.

PHILADELPHIA DRY DOCK BIDS.

New York Company Makes the Lowest Figure—No Decision.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Navy Department opened bids at 1 o'clock to-day for the new timber dry dock at the United States Navy Yard, League Island, Philadelphia, which is to cost not more than $825,000, according to the provision made by Congress, and is to be one of the most spacious docks on the Atlantic Coast for the accommodation of warships. The bidders were Farrell & Hopper, New York, $1,182,600; McGaw & Roosevelt, Philadelphia, $1,220,000; McIlvain Unkelfer Company, Pittsburg, $1,143,569; Curtis & Driscoll, Springfield, Mass., $750,000; George Pierce, Bangor, Me., $949,973; Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company of New York, $749,000 and $3.50 per square foot for steel approaches; Dagnon-MacLean Construction Company, New York, $957,000.

The League Island dry dock is one of four authorized by Congress in the last Naval Appropriation bill. The others on the Atlantic Coast, to be located at Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., are to be of stone and concrete, but that at League Island is to be of timber. Provision is made, however, for a change to stone, in case the next Congress desires to substitute masonry for wood.

The general dimensions of the League Island dock are: Length over all, 750 feet; width on top, 144 feet; width on floor, 90 feet; entrance width, 101 feet; depth from top to floor, 40 feet; draught at mean high water, 30 feet. These dimensions will make the dock of sufficient size to accommodate the largest battleship in the navy.

Besides the dock proper, the contract to be made will cover engines, boilers, cofferdam gate worked by electricity, pumping plant, steel caissons, and the various houses, wharfs, &c., required for such an extensive structure.

ALBERT H. ELWELL'S FATE.

Indications that a Philadelphia Man Was Drowned in the Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.—When the employes of Alfred Adams's bathing establishment, at the foot of Virginia Avenue, opened the establishment this morning they found a suit of clothing in one of the rooms. An accident policy for $1,000, on the Mutual Accident Insurance Company of Philadelphia, indicates that the owner of the clothes is Albert H. Elwell of 4937 Walton Avenue, West Philadelphia. Attached to a gold watch and chain was a Masonic emblem of Crescent Lodge 496, Philadelphia.

Elwell evidently went in bathing yesterday. Owing to the fact that there was at one time over 60,000 persons in the surf yesterday, it is highly probable that, being caught with cramps, he sank out of sight unable to utter a word or attract the attention of the bathers.

The Genuine Fabrics

are now at your disposal at a special reduction of 25% in Homespuns, Tweeds, Cheviots and special English and French Worsteds.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ZANGWILL IN GAY HUMOR

Here to Supervise the Staging of His First Play.

PORTRAYAL OF JEWISH TYPES

Believes the Hebrew Has Heretofore Been Merely Caricatured in the Drama and Attempts Reform.

The picturesque form of Israel Zangwill, author of "The Children of the Ghetto," was one of the first to descend the gangplank of the Campania when she was docked at the Cunard pier yesterday.

He was bubbling over with wit, good humor, and in a decided English accent said to a TIMES reporter when the latter presented his card:

"Dear me, why did you come to me first? Don't you know that 'Tod' Sloan and 'Pedlar' Palmer are on board?

"Just excuse me a moment," he continued, and, lighting a cigarette, Mr. Zangwill puffed away for a few moments, and as he regarded the smoke affectionately remarked:

"The first whiff I've had in some time. But it is good. I was afraid to smoke on the water. Don't like that horrid mal de mer, you know.

"Of course you heard the band play? Certainly. Perhaps you noticed one of the airs was 'See, the Conquering Hero Comes.' Well, Sloan, Palmer, and I each remarked at the same moment 'That is intended for me,' but Sloan and I were mistaken. Palmer rushed into the midst of the musicians and became the accepted hero. I might have done the same thing and been the hero, but Palmer is better at rushes than I am.

"But now to business. My sole purpose in visiting America is to supervise the staging of 'The Children of the Ghetto.' As a matter of fact, the Hebrew character has never been faithfully portrayed on the stage, and in my play many of the characters ar Jewish. Heretofore the Jew has been caricatured. My aim is to give a true picture of the Hebrew as he is, both as regards characteristics and religion.

"It has always been my belief that it is worth a good deal of trouble to make a right start, and it is the purpose of my supervision to avoid pitfalls and prevent any breaks.

"Yes, this is my first stage venture. But that is no fault of mine. I would have written plays years ago if anybody had asked me to.

"I had a very pleasant trip. 'Pedlar' Palmer and I became great friends. I wanted Sloan and him to participate in one of the entertainments on board, but there was no horse for Sloan to ride and no ass for Palmer to go up against.

"My opinion of the play? I have none to express. It is a bare and unvarnished affair at present. When it is produced then you will have it and the public will pass judgment upon it. It will be first produced at Washington on Sept. 18. I can tell you that. It is so much easier, you know, to tell when and where a play will be first given than to predict when, where, and how it will leave off.

"So Washington is to be the dog to try it on, did you say? No, my dear Sir. We propose to submit it to the critical judgment of a political audience now. I know you will not be pleased with me for telling you nothing. But there is not anything to say except that I am here solely to supervise the initial presentation. There is no hidden, base design in my visit, and I shall return to Europe in October."

Rehearsals of "The Children of the Ghetto" will begin on Aug. 21. The play will be first given in Washington on Sept. 18, as Mr. Zangwill said, remaining at the National capital for a week. Then after a week in Baltimore and two weeks in Philadelphia, New Yorkers will have an opportunity to see it at the Herald Square Theatre, on Oct. 16.

Mr. Zangwill went to Philadelphia last night to visit Judge Meyer Sulzberger. He will return on Tuesday, and the next day he will go to Southampton, L. I., as the guest of James A. Herne, who is to stage the play.

The cast of "The Children of the Ghetto" includes Wilton Lackaye, Blanche Bates, W. A. Norris, Mme. Cottrelli, John Carl, and many others of note.

TO CO-OPERATE FOR FUNERALS.

An Association Incorporated at Albany to Reduce Expenses.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—The Co-operative Funeral Association of the State of New York, with principal offices in Buffalo, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. The association is formed for social purposes and for "the further benefits to be derived from the association of many individuals in securing to ourselves a reduction in the cost of funeral supplies and funeral equipage, and to provide for and secure the burial of our dead in the most respectful, inexpensive, and unostentatious manner, and to discourage opposite tendencies." Among the Directors are Charles F. Schell, Louis Conshafter, Walter Milson, and Frederick Rippell of Buffalo.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY ACCUSED.

Bankers' Association Charges that He Attempted to Wreck It.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5.—United States District Attorney Milton C. Phillips of Oshkosh, Attorney Francis Bloodgood, Jr., and Edmund D. Carter, an insurance agent, are accused, in a complaint filed in the United States Court to-day, of an attempt to wreck the Bankers' Life Insurance Association of Minnesota.

This was to be accomplished, according to the complaint, by securing the appointment of a receiver or receivers to wind up the affairs of the association. The recent proceedings before the United States Grand Jury, when an indictment was returned, but quashed by Judge Seaman, is alleged, in the complaint, to have been a part of the conspiracy, and the complaint charges that United States District Attorney Phillips was the agent through whom the defendants are alleged to have worked.

It is also asserted in the complaint that since the indictment was quashed there has been a continued effort to secure another indictment before another Grand Jury. Because of the alleged conspiracy, and the damage which is claimed to have resulted therefrom, the plaintiff association demands $30,000 damages.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Eight-Mile Railway Incorporated.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—A certificate of incorporation of the Albany and Hudson Railway and Power Company, capital $2,500,000, was filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The company proposes to build and operate a steam railroad eight miles long from the village of Nassau, Rensselaer County, to Niverville, Columbia County. The Directors are Louis B. Grant, A. Leonard Brougham, Clarke Day, Charles C. Clark, Frank G. Primrose, Benjamin F. Williams, and Isidor Isaacsen of Brooklyn; Thomas S. White and Charles H. Werner of New York City. The principal offices of the road will be at Hudson.

Klondike Railroad to be Extended.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 5.—The White Pass and Yukon Railway will be formally turned over to its owners, Close Brothers & Co., Aug. 20 by its builders, the Pacific Construction Company, Limited, of London. The forty-mile stretch between Skagway and Lake Bennett was constructed at a cost of $2,000,000. This is exclusive of equipment and rolling stock. It is stated that the work of extending the line to Fort Selkirk will be begun at once, and will continue until Winter.

Ohio Roads to be Consolidated.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 5.—The Evening Plain Dealer says that at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company in New York to-day the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroads were turned over to the Herrick syndicate of this city. This step, it is said, indicates that the two lines will shortly be placed under one management and consolidated.

New Law Instructor for Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The appointment of Frederick D. Colson of Buffalo to the position of assistant instructor in procedure in the College of Law was officially announced at Cornell to-day. Mr. Colson was a member of the class of '97 and was graduated from the College of Law in 1898. He was Captain of the '98 'Varsity crew, and was coxswain of his freshman crew and of four 'Varsity crews while a student in the university. Mr. Colson will assume his duties as instructor in September.

B. Altman & Co. MONDAY, AUGUST 7th.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK UMBRELLAS, CLOSE ROLL, STEEL ROD, EIGHT RIB FRAME, 26 AND 28 INCH, SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN; VALUE $3.00, AT $1.95

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

HAND-MADE RENAISSANCE CENTRE PIECES AND DRESSER SCARFS, WITH LINEN CENTRES.

20x20 INCHES, $1.00 — 20x36 INCHES, $2.00
24x24 " . . 1.75 — 20x54 " . . 3.45

—ALSO—

1,000 TURKISH BATH MATS, . 35c. EACH.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, TWO THREAD, DOUBLE SOLES AND HIGH SPLICED HEELS, PER PAIR, . . . 19c.

LADIES' INGRAIN BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE WITH UNBLEACHED SOLES, PER PAIR, ... 25c.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF

DUCK, GALATEA, SERGE AND PIQUÉ

3,000 YARDS IMPORTED COLORED COTTON SERGE, DUCK AND GALATEA (LIMITED ASSORTMENT OF COLORS); ORIGINAL PRICES 24c. TO 28c. PER YARD, AT . . . . . 12c.

1,300 YARDS FANCY WHITE PIQUÉ, ORIGINAL PRICES 28c. TO 35c. PER YARD, AT . . 19c.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

FIVE BALTIMOREANS DROWN.

Were Returning from an Outing When Their Skiff Capsized.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5.—Five persons were drowned early this morning by the capsizing of a small rowboat in the northwest branch of the Patapsco River, near this city. Their names are Andrew Deems, William J. Lyman, James Welsh, Edward Garry, and Mrs. Hoover.

The party was returning from a day's outing at a pleasure resort, and from the statements of Mrs. Deems, the only survivor, were moving about in the skiff, when it capsized. All went into the water, and appear to have sunk immediately, except Mrs. Deems, who clung to the overturned boat until rescued by Policeman James Kidwell, who swam out to the boat and assisted her to land. The woman's husband and sister were among those drowned.

Young Daly's Suit for Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The application of Philip Daly, Jr., of Long Branch for a divorce from his wife, Jennie Joyce Daly, was filed with the Clerk of the Chancery Court to-day. The petition filed with the application states that Daly and his wife, whose maiden name was Huss, were married July, 1894, and that they lived together until very recently. Fred F. Wood is named as co-respondent.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:01	Sun sets	7:10	Moon sets	7:04

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:30	Gov. Isl'd	8:09	H. Gate	10:05
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:39	Gov. Isl'd	8:12	H. Gate	10:08

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, AUG. 7.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

A. R. Thorp, Curacao . . . . . 1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 8.

Brasilia, Hamburg	. . . . .	6:30 A. M.
Clematis, Cape Town, &c.	. . . . .	. . . . .
Daggry, Cape Haitien	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Georgic, Liverpool	. . . . .	. . . . .
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ithaka, Pampico	. . . . .	3:00 P. M.
Winifred, New Orleans	. . . . .	3:00 P. M.
Algohpuin, Charleston	. . . . .	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9.

St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Advance, Colon	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Alamo, Galveston	. . . . .	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The Brooklyn-New York Game Called on Account of Rain.

BROOKLYN WAS IN THE LEAD

Boston Defeated Washington, Philadelphia Lost to Baltimore and Cleveland to Chicago.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	61	30	.670
Boston	57	34	.626
Philadelphia	56	37	.602
Baltimore	53	38	.582
Chicago	50	40	.556
St. Louis	51	41	.554
Cincinnati	48	42	.533
Pittsburg	47	45	.511
Louisville	40	49	.449
New York	35	53	.398
Washington	34	60	.362
Cleveland	16	79	.168

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 9; Washington, 3.
Baltimore, 8; Philadelphia, 5.
Cincinnati, 6; Louisville, 1.
Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 0.

Game To-day.

Cleveland in Chicago.

A rainstorm prevented the completion of the baseball game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon between the New Yorks and Brooklyns. The Brooklyns, who were first to the bat, were playing their fifth inning, when the storm broke over the grounds, and after the usual thirty minutes' wait, the rain continuing to fall, Umpire Emslie called it "no game."

There were more than 3,000 persons on the grounds, and many thought that the game should be continued, inasmuch as there was only a light fall of rain, when Umpire Emslie, who, by the way, is sole judge in a case of this kind, called the game. The rain checks which were given out when the spectators entered the grounds, will be good for the game when it is played off.

The score when the game was called stood 7 to 4 in favor of the Brooklyns, but as the New Yorks were doing some lively batting yesterday, it looked as though the seven runs made would not have been enough to win the game. The New Yorks found Dunn's pitching to their liking, and in four innings made nine clean hits, including three two-baggers. Still, all this batting yielded only four runs, all of them earned runs. Reckless baserunning and sharp fielding by the visitors kept their score down. The Brooklyns did not make as many hits as the New Yorks, but their hits were made at opportune times. Doheny's failure to locate the plate helped to swell their score, two of his bases on balls yielding runs.

In the fourth inning Doheny, Warner, and Doyle figured in one of the fastest double plays ever seen on the grounds. There were three Brooklyn players on the bases none out, and Keeler at the bat. The latter rapped a sharp grounder to Doheny, who quickly threw to Warner, stopping Farrell at the plate. Warner then made a lightning throw as straight as an arrow to first, Doyle getting the ball just in time to retire Keeler. The play is all the more noteworthy for the reason that Keeler is the fastest runner in baseball to-day. Doheny, after this splendid piece of fielding, seemed to lose his cunning, for the Brooklyns scored three runs in the same inning.

Van Haltren, who injured his knee in Brooklyn on Friday, was compelled to lay off. Seymour took his place. His two-bagger in the first inning yielded a run. Foster took his old position in right field, and he, too, made a two-bagger that sent in a run. Davis also batted in a run with a two-bagger in the third. Grady played well at third base while the game lasted.

Manager Hanlon of Brooklyn announced yesterday that the deal whereby Jennings was to be retained by Baltimore in exchange for Nops and De Montreville, was off, and Jennings will return to Brooklyn. The following is a score by innings of the game as far as played:

Brooklyn	0	4	0	3	–	7			
New York	1	1	1	1	–	4			

Base hits—New York, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Error—New York. Batteries—New York, Doheny and Warner; Brooklyn, Dunn and Farrell. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Boston, 9; Washington, 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The Bostons had no difficulty in beating Washingtons in a rather featureless game to-day. The visitors' errors and Mercer's bases on balls, contributed largely to the home team's score. Kittridge of Washington was accidentally spiked by Duffy in the third, and had to retire. Score:

Boston	2	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	–	9
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	–3

Base hits—Boston, 8; Washington, 5. Errors—Boston, 2; Washington, 5. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Washington, Mercer and Kittridge and Duncan. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Cincinnati, 6; Louisville, 1.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—The Cincinnatis bunched five hits for five runs in the fifth inning. Hahn was invincible until the ninth, when the Louisvilles made three hits and scored their second run. Score:

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	–	6
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	–1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 4. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz; Louisville, Phillipi and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The Chicagos won today in the third inning, by good batting. Callahan, the Chicago's pitcher, was at his very best. Score:

Chicago	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	–	4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	0

Base hits—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 4. Errors—Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan, and Chance; Cleveland, Knepper and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Smith.

Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 0.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—St. Louis could do nothing with Tannehill's pitching, while Young was hit freely. The game was called in the eighth inning on account of rain. First Baseman Clark has been released, unconditionally, by Pittsburg. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	–	–	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	0

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; St. Louis, Young and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Baltimore, 8; Philadelphia, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—With the score a tie in the eleventh inning, errors by Cross and Flick, and bunching of hits by Baltimore, gave the visitors the game. The game was long drawn out, but interesting. Score:

Baltimore	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	–8
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	–5

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Robinson; Philadelphia, Bernhardt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Baseball at Weehawken.

The West New York Field Club and Cuban X Giants will play the fifth game of their series at the grounds of the West New Yorkers in Weehawken this afternoon.

MRS. EMMA VAN WYCK KILLED.

Resident of Mount Kisco Run Down by C. W. Schmidt's Carriage.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Emma Van Wyck, a well-known resident of this place, died at 3 o'clock this morning as a result of injuries received last night. Mrs. Van Wyck was crossing Moger Avenue, when she was run into and knocked down by a carriage driven by C. W. Schmidt of New York City. The wheels of the carriage passed over Mrs. Van Wyck's breast.

Mr. Schmidt is staying at his country place at Katonah, and was driving a team of spirited horses. No blame is attached to him for the accident. The place at which it happened is poorly lighted, and Mrs. Van Wyck stepped out into the roadway without seeing the approaching team, and was under their feet before Mr. Schmidt could stop them.

CHARITY IN FOREIGN CITIES.

Commissioner Keller Thinks New York Cares Better for Its Poor than London and Paris.

John W. Keller, Commissioner of the Department of Public Charities, returned to the city on the steamer Lahn yesterday after an eight weeks' tour in England and France. Although he went abroad for a vacation, Mr. Keller spent considerable time in studying the charitable institutions of London and Paris. He is convinced that in the matter of the care of the sick and poor, so far as personal attention is concerned, the local institutions are far ahead of those of the two cities mentioned, but in the matter of buildings and equipments they excel.

"The manner of caring for the sick and poor in London is vastly different from our system," Mr. Keller said at the Democratic Club last night. "There, each parish—there are thirty of them in London—cares for its own poor, and the expense is defrayed out of the 'poor rate,' a tax levied on each parish for its own purposes. I found that their buildings were larger and better than ours and that their equipment was far ahead of ours. In one London parish they are erecting an infirmary, to cost $250,000, connected with the workhouse, which corresponds with our almshouse. Think of what we would have to go through to get such an appropriation.

"In Paris I visited, among other places, the Hotel Dieu, where I was struck with the appliances they have for the comfort of the inmates. The entire basement is honeycombed with little railway tracks, connecting the wards with the kitchens, and as the meals are cooked they are placed on cars and rushed to the patients, reaching them while steaming hot. When this is compared with our arrangements for feeding the inmates at Bellevue, it shows how far the French have progressed in such matters.

"Another thing about the Hotel Dieu which made me envious was the superb park connected with the institution. I know that such parks are a great aid to the patients, and I hope that sooner or later we will have open spaces, with lawns, flowers, and trees, connected with our public institutions. We have a better opportunity for this development than the French, but they have taken better advantage of the little they have. On the whole, however, I believe that our hospital inmates have better care and that their surroundings are pleasanter than those of the institutions I have mentioned."

When asked if he had made an investigation of the subject of public aid for private charities, Mr. Keller replied:

"No; there was no chance. So far as I could learn, private charities receive no public aid in London or in Paris. That seems to be a distinctively American sin. I am sincerely in accord with Controller Coler in his effort to restrict this feature of expense in this city, and I hope that some way can be devised either to stop it altogether or to cut down the city's outlay in this direction."

RIOT BEFORE CHURCH DOOR.

Italians About to Celebrate a Saint's Day Fight in the Shadow of the Altar.

Several Italians were injured in a riot which occurred yesterday afternoon between the members of two Italian societies attached to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, at North Eighth Street and Union Avenue, Williamsburg. The combatants were dispersed by the police and reserves of the Bedford Avenue Station, who charged upon the crowd, using their clubs freely. Three arrests were made.

The Feast of St. Marco occurred yesterday, and the societies and members of the parish were to celebrate with a parade and special services in the church of which the Rev. Father Saponora is the pastor. The parish has a membership of over 5,000 persons, and the church is in the centre of the Italian colonies. While Father Saponora was conducting the services in the afternoon the two societies, each headed by a brass band, appeared in front of the church. They had come from different directions, and the leaders of the bands tried to push their way into the vestibule, followed by the societies. There was a clash at once, and a general fight followed. The street in front of the church was filled with several hundred men, women, and children, who had gathered to witness the parade. The rival musicians used their instruments as weapons, inflicting painful cuts and wounds. The members of the societies used their fists.

The shrieks of the combatants brought Father Saponora from the altar, and when he appeared in the vestibule of the church he ordered the men to disperse. He refused sternly to allow them to enter, or to take part in the services. This seemed to add to the excitement of the men. Policeman Young, who was stationed at the church, finding himself unable to battle with the rioters, sent a call to the station house, and the patrol wagon was hurried to the scene with the reserves. A charge was made, but some difficulty was experienced in dispersing the mob of men. At the request of Father Saponora the police guarded the church entrance, and refused to permit any of the rioters to enter, while he went on with the celebration.

Three of the rioters who defied the police were arrested. They are Michael Juitio, twenty-four years old, of 20 Jackson Street; Rabrosa Antonio, twenty-one years old, of 207 Union Avenue, and Antonio Coppo, of 15 Jackson Street. They were locked up charged with disorderly conduct.

THE WILLIS AVENUE BRIDGE.

Work on the Steel Portion of the New Structure at a Standstill.

Work on the steel portion of the new Willis Avenue Bridge, which spans the Harlem River and connects First Avenue on the south with Willis Avenue on the north, is at a standstill at present. This is due to the fact that the bridge company which is doing the steel work has caught up with the contractors who are doing the mason and stone work, and they can do no more until the pivot and land piers are ready to receive the steel. The land spans on the north side of the river as well as the approach beginning at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Willis Avenue are completed, while the pivot pier and the south approach at First Avenue are well under way.

The question of lighting the bridge came up the other day in rather a novel manner. When the contracts were placed, provision was made for the use of incandescent electric lamps. Thomas C. Clarke, the consulting engineer, recently stated in a letter to S. R. Probasco, Chief Engineer of the Department of Bridges, that the development of electric lighting in the past five years had been so great that for an increase of about 60 per cent. in cost the amount of light on the bridge could be more than quadrupled by use of inclosed arc lamps, such as are used to-day on the new Third Avenue Bridge. The increased expense will be $10,000, and this will provide for an increase of light from 10,175 candle power to 48,000 candle power, one feature being an increase of boiler power from 130 to 160 horse power.

Correspondence concerning the proposed change was recently read at a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, and authority for the expenditure of the $10,000 additional, as suggested, was given. It is expected that the bridge will be opened to traffic in the Spring of 1900.

TELEGRAPHERS TALKING STRIKE

New Haven Men May Go Out If Demands Are Not Granted.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 5.—John D. Cardinal, Secretary of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, said to-day: "Unless the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad accedes to the demands of the telegraphers, the operators will strike as a body all along the consolidated road. This has been decided upon. The strike will extend also to the Boston and Maine Road and the Boston and Albany and all the telegraphers on those lines, I am confident, will join the number. The consolidated road conductors and brakemen will strike in sympathy with the telegraphers. At present there is every indication of a strike."

Secretary Cardinal said this afternoon that President Powell of the National Telegraphers' Association would be in this city on Aug. 10, when a final effort would be made to settle the difficulties between the telegraphers and the railroad without a strike.

MODERN GLADIATORS' FETE

Pedlar Palmer and Terry McGovern Witness Stirring Encounters.

BANTAM WEIGHT'S WELCOME

Round of Stirring Events at the Westchester Athletic Club, Where Thorne Defeats Purcell.

Dewey is a name to conjure with. It is writ large on the scroll of fame, and the letters are graven deeply so that they will endure. Why? Because its proud possessor is a sport among "dead game sports," and is recognized as such from Fire Island to the Golden Gate and from Land's End to John o'Groat's, and, incidentally, in the thousand and one various places scattered all over the footstool where the English tongue happens to be spoken. But who, pray, is Admiral Dewey in comparison with "Pedlar" Palmer?

"Pedlar" Palmer, the world-famous "Pedlar" Palmer, champion bantam-weight pugilist of England, arrived in this city yesterday morning on the Cunard Line Steamship Campania. It is fortunate for the wily Dewey that he arranged the date of his arrival on the Olympia so as not to clash with that of the arrival of "Pedlar" Palmer, for the Fighting Dewey's nimbus would have been sadly dimmed, not to say totally eclipsed, by the brilliancy of the halo of glory that surrounds and radiates from fighting "Pedlar" Palmer. The principal object of the visit of fighting "Pedlar" Palmer is to measure fists with the fighting "Terry" McGovern, champion bantam-weight pugilist of America, and this event upon which the universe is waiting with suspended breath, is to take place on Sept. 1 at the Westchester Athletic Club, situated, as reference to any atlas will show, in that popular and much-frequented resort, Tuckahoe, N. Y. But of Tuckahoe, anon.

"Pedlar" Palmer was greeted on landing by the strains of "Hail to the Chief" and "See the Conquering Hero Comes," played by a brass band, and by words of welcome from a deputation of distinguished citizens, including men of such universal mark as Martin Dowling, Mattie Clune, Al Smith, Joe Humphries, Jim Colville, Sam Harris, and no less a personage than the great Terry McGovern himself, each of whom delivered an impromptu address. The effect of the oratory was somewhat marred by the fact that the speeches were all delivered at one and the same time, but this detracted in no way from their cordiality.

TOD SLOAN'S STAR ECLIPSED.

One Israel Zangwill, a scribe, and another, Senator Wolcott, an utterer of speech and maker of laws, happened to disembark at the same time, and lost themselves in the crowd. Tod Sloan, a rider of horses and "dead game sport," whose name erstwhile was borne by fame to the four corners of the earth, and who thought he had some claim to the adulation of his fickle fellow countrymen, was also on board the liner, but when he found that the bandsmen were not exerting themselves to a point bordering dangerously upon apoplexy in his honor he remained in the seclusion of his cabin until the demonstrators had taken their departure, which they did in carriages, escorting the illustrious Englishman to the Vanderbilt Hotel and making day hideous with the refrain of "There'll be a 'ot time in the ole town to-night!"

After a brief sojourn at the Vanderbilt, where, the public was yesterday credibly informed, "many quarts of wine were devoured (sic) by the thirsty sports," the sports, still suffering from apparently unquenchable thirst, made their way to the Westchester Athletic Club, at far-famed Tuckahoe, to witness a much-heralded fistic duel limited to twenty rounds between Geoffrey Thorne, middleweight champion of England, and Frank Purcell, middleweight champion of the Pacific Coast, with minor attractions in the shape of a twenty-round contest between "Billy" Edwards, welterweight champion of Australia, and George Cole, (colored,) welter-weight champion of New Jersey, and a ten-round mill between "Jack" Fox of this city and "Jimmy" Hayward, the "Texas Cyclone," bantam weights.

An area of less aesthetic appearance than that of the Westchester Athletic Club it would not be easy to conceive. It is a square, roofless, box-like structure, designed to seat 10,000 persons, and situated in a valley near the railroad track. In the centre is the "ring." Surrounding this are the "boxes," which are nothing more than spaces railed in the most primitive fashion, and containing unstained wooden chairs of equally primitive construction. The chief function of the surrounding rail seems to be to act as a convenient resting place for beer glasses. In the rear of and on a level with these boxes are some chairs not railed in, the privilege of occupying which is $1 per chair. Rising around these is a gallery of wooden benches, admittance to which is 50 cents. The tops of the wooden walls that form the background present a curiously uneven appearance, for the carpenters did not take the trouble to saw the boards off at the same level. The "ring," by the bye, is a misnomer, for, like the structure itself, it is square. It is roped in, of course, and the floor is covered with canvas, upon which resin has been plentifully sprinkled.

ALL "DEAD GAME SPORTS."

Over 2,000 spectators were on hand yesterday. Most of them were from the metropolis and all obviously were "dead game sports." The sun beat pitilessly into the "arena." Indeed it seemed to concentrate all its energy there. And the sight might well have attracted its attention. In the managers' box, which had nothing to distinguish it from the other boxes, sat "Pedlar" Palmer, the cynosure of all eyes. He wore a broad-brimmed high-crowned hat of white straw, a suit of cheap and seasonable material, and a black and white striped outing shirt. With him were all the celebrities mentioned as forming part of the welcoming delegation on the Cunard pier, plus A. F. Bettinson, his manager, (who is also manager of the National Sporting Club of London,) and Sam Blakelock, his trainer.

The two thousand-odd spectators sought what in the nature of things were destined at some time in the afternoon to be the two shady sides of the construction, for they were north and west, and proceeded to divest themselves of coats, waistcoats, and collars, and to fan themselves with palmleaf fans and newspapers. The benches presented quite a picturesque appearance, for the shirts of their occupants were of divers and wonderful colors. The "dead game sports," who occupied the boxes, refrained from taking off their collars, for the reason, doubtless, that the effect of their brilliant ties would have been spoiled.

The programme opened with the contest limited to ten rounds between the bantam weights Jack Fox and Jimmy Hayward. Terry McGovern was referee. It was predicted that this bout would be of the quick-firing variety. It was. When the men mounted the platform, the sun, to everybody's relief, hid itself behind a bank of clouds that had rolled up and became blacker every minute.

The Texas Cyclone had considerable trouble with his left glove, but all was at length ready, and the men faced each other—the Cyclone, a shapely specimen of very dark humanity, his opponent a white and somewhat unprepossessing youth.

TEXAS CYCLONE KNOCKED OUT.

It took ten seconds of sparring for Fox to "size his opponent up." Then, in the parlance of dead game sports, he "sailed in."

The Texas Cyclone fizzled out to a very slight breeze, indeed, and in just one minute by a stop watch from the time the encounter began he was gazing skyward from his horizontal position on the floor of the "ring" with a bewildered expression on his face, evidently wondering what had struck him. He lay there until the limit allowed had more than expired, and was helped off the platform still wondering.

The second encounter brought Billy Edwards, the Australian middleweight champion, and George Cole, the café-au-lait colored champion of New Jersey face to face. It took place in a heavy downpour, during which those of the audience who were so fortunate as to be able to procure them, used upturned chairs as umbrellas.

Cole proved to be a fighter of very different calibre to his colored brother, the expended Cyclone. He was taller and much slimmer than his thick-set, muscular opponent, who thus appeared to have the advantage from the outset. It was speedily seen, however, that he was by far the more scientific of the two. Both gladiators, off whom the rain streamed in little rivulets, lasted the twenty rounds, but the victory was awarded to the negro, who made the most points, and whose clever boxing elicited general admiration.

The Australian is essentially a "slugger," a puncher, and his sole aim yesterday appeared to be to get in a blow upon the solar plexus of his opponent that would knock the latter out, and to defend his own solar plexus from mishap. Both men, be it said to their credit, fought with strict fairness, and the breakaways were without exception clean. Once when they mixed things up and Edwards became entangled in the ropes, the negro, who struck him inadvertently, begged his pardon in the most gentlemanly manner. The Australian, in fact, became frequently entangled in the ropes, and slipped up when he was not knocked down a good deal more often than was excusable.

This fight was refereed by Jimmy Carroll, a cool customer, who also acted as referee in the big event of the day, the battle between the English middleweight champion, Geoffrey Thorne, and the Pacific Coast champion, Frank Purcell, which was looked forward to with intense eagerness. The sympathies of the crowd naturally were with the American, and, to judge from appearances, he seemed to be the most formidable of the two. The fair-haired, blue-eyed Englishman, whose attire was,

"* * * * nothing much before,
An' rather less than 'arf o' that behind,"

had never seen his opponent until they met to decide which of the two was the better man.

Purcell was reputed to be very nimble on his feet and a terrific hitter. He evidently was satisfied with his scrutiny of Thorne as they sat in their respective corners before the fight, and when the gong sounded and they had gone through the formality of shaking hands, rushed at the Englishman with the obvious intention of forcing the fighting and hit out with a succession of blows which, had they fairly landed, might have felled an ox. But if he was nimble, the Englishman was much more so. With his head he dodged the sledge-hammer blows with a skill that elicited the applause of the spectators and puzzled and rattled the Californian. At the same time he swung his fists with such terrible force against Purcell's ribs and head that the Pacific Slope champion returned to his corner with a good deal less confidence in himself than when he left it.

THE DEFEAT OF PURCELL.

It was all over in eight rounds. In the seventh it was seen that the clever Englishman had the American at his mercy, and in the eighth, although Purcell made a game fight, he was knocked down and out.

By this time the crowd's sympathies had been wholly won by Thorne, who was little the worse for his encounter, and he was escorted to his dressing room by a crowd who slapped him on the back, and were all anxious to shake his hand.

ARRESTED UNDER THE FLAG LAW

President of a Telephone Company Advertised Illegally.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Violation of the State law prohibiting the using of the National flag for advertising purposes is the charge on which P. C. Burns, President of the American Electric Telephone Company, was arrested here to-day. The case will come up for a hearing on Monday. The complainant is J. G. Nolan, and the use of the flag on letterheads, envelopes, and in newspaper advertisements was the evidence on which Mr. Nolan secured his warrant.

"As soon as we use up these stamped envelopes bearing the flag we will order something different," said Mr. Burns. "The red-white-and-blue shield device, to which objection has also been made, is not a representation of the flag, in my opinion."

ADVANCE IN PITTSBURG COAL.

Prices Raised from 5 to 15 Cents a Ton—May Be $1 Soon.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 5.—The first substantial advance in the price of coal from the Pittsburg district, since the rapid rise in the steel and iron market began, has just become effective. It is a straight advance of 5 cents a ton on nut and lump coal and from 5 to 15 cents on slack. These advances are at the mines, and mean to the small and large consumer alike a sharp enhancement in this class of fuel.

The prices now at the mines range from 30 to 40 cents per ton on slack coal, according to the importance of the contract on which it is sold. The lump, or one and a quarter inch screened coal, has gone up to 90 cents straight and the nut or three-quarters coal has gone to 80 and 85 cents a ton at the mines.

An advance to $1 a ton is predicted within the next six weeks.

TELEPHONES IN CHICAGO.

New Company Obtains 500 Contracts in One Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Officials of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company are elated over the results during the first twenty-four hours that the public has had a chance to subscribe to an independent telephone company. The blanks and prospectuses sent through the mails to possible subscribers of the company brought back 500 signed contracts from business men, and the number is being increased with every mail. President Wheeler says of the situation:

"Our success is far beyond what we had ever hoped for. We have more applications than we can handle, and if the business keeps up at the same average rate we will have more subscribers when we open our exchange next Spring than the Chicago Telephone Company has to-day after its years of operation. The automatic feature of our system is going to be popular. 'Prompt, private, perfect' is our motto, and the people are beginning to realize that that is just what we are going to give them. A telephone where you dispense with the operator, saving much time and annoyance, and also one that is absolutely private, is something that has been wanted for a long time. Everyone who sees our system in working order here in our offices is charmed with it and wants one immediately."

Mr. Fish Pays Taxes Under Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—Stuyvesant Fish has, through his counsel, paid under protest the taxes on Crossways, over which there has been a controversy between the Tax Assessors and Mr. Fish. He will now take the case to the Supreme Court, and the writ is returnable Aug. 15. By the settlement of the tax payment, the sale of Crossways, which the Tax Collector, under the law, would have sold, will not take place. Mr. Fish has resorted to the courts to get a decision on the validity of the tax assessment.

Cunarder Returns to Boston Injured.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The Cunarder Ultonia, which sailed for Liverpool this morning, returned to quarantine soon after 1 o'clock this afternoon, having struck a sunken obstruction about one and a half miles below Boston Light. It was found that the vessel was leaking slightly, and it was decided to return for a further examination before proceeding. Lloyd's surveyor, Oliver Shaw, went down to the vessel this evening. Upon his report will depend her future movements.

There are still some good pickings to be had from our Remnant Crop. Another thousand ends have been turned in by our agents. On sale Monday, Suit to order, $14.00. Trousers, $4.00. It's clothes to suit, or money back!

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

Broadway & 9th Street

CENTURY RACED IN RAIN

Seven Out of Thirty-nine Riders at Berkeley Oval Finished.

ACCIDENTS WERE NUMEROUS

The Race Was Won by W. Torrence in 4:57:24 4-5—F. Beauregard Was Second and Charles Hauser Third.

The century race meet at the Berkeley Oval bicycle track, Morris Heights, yesterday, under the management of the Berkeley Oval Association, started in a sweltering heat shortly after 3 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock, when the century race was dwindling from a start of thirty-nine riders, six scratched and two added to a bunch of seven, the rain was coming down in torrents. A west wind drove the rain directly in the faces of the few who staid in the race, rendering the track, already sodden by showers in the course of the afternoon, a slippery, slanting surface in the gleam of the electric light, and more or less dangerous to the riders. As one result of this Jorgen Hanson, one of the century riders, slipped on the track, and a piece of jagged wood penetrated the calf of his right leg, putting him out of the race. He was taken to Fordham Hospital, where his injuries were attended to, and he was sent home. Numerous collisions occurred, but none of them was serious.

The race, which was preceded by several minor events, was the first amateur hundred-mile race ever held, and was under the auspices of the National Cycling Association. After the first fifty miles records were established for the ensuing distances.

Of the thirty-nine riders who started only seven finished, and these had the track to themselves from the eightieth mile. For the last twenty-five miles of the race W. Torrence of the Greenwich Wheelmen had the race practically won, as he held a safe lead of a lap on his two closest opponents, Fred Beauregard of Fall River, Mass., and Charles Hauser of Newark, N. J., and they finished in this order, Torrence winning by a lap and Beauregard beating out Hauser by half a wheel. The winner's time was 4 hours 57 minutes 24 4-5 seconds.

Prizes aggregating $250 were divided as follows: First at finish, $50; second, $25; third, $20; fourth, $15; fifth, $10; first at twenty-five miles, $10; second, $5; first at fifty miles, $15; second, $10; first at seventy-five miles, $20; second, $10.

To cover the 100 miles each contestant had to make 350 laps. A prize of $30 was offered also for the man who led by the largest number of laps during the race, the second, $20, and the third, $10.

It took just eight minutes to get all the riders placed, and they were started in five relays, six being scratched, thirty-nine starting and two added. The pistol sounded at 4:08. Earle fell at the start, but lost only a few seconds. At the end of the second mile a bunch of six went down, but were up again and off.

At the fourth mile there were twenty riders bunched, the rest being strung out. As the men swung around and passed the tape at the fifth mile W. P. Kuchen of Brooklyn led, time, 11:41 2-5. At 4:35 eight men had dropped out. A little later, at the tenth mile, M. T. Dore, the colored rider from the Calumet C. C., was leading. It was in the twelfth mile that Hanson was hurt. He was on the homestretch and his wheel slid, throwing him to the track.

Then a half dozen went down in a bunch, among them Beauregard, who lost an entire lap. At 4:50 the rain started to fall, and from then till the end falls and slips were occurrences of every few minutes, especially at the southeast corner, where new boards had been laid just at the beginning of the curve. This proved a snare for many. At the same time Beauregard shot in with the leading bunch, though still a lap behind. Dore, the colored rider, won the prize at the twenty-fifth mile by a splendid sprint. King of Newark, who had lost a lap in a fall, made it up in the twenty-seventh mile. The rain ceased at 5:20, and soon after Earle fell, injuring his neck and right knee badly with a pedal. Dore fell and restarted a dozen times in the course of the race, losing seven or eight laps.

At 6 o'clock only seventeen men were riding. Beauregard hurt his leg rather badly. In the fifty-first mile, losing a lap, evening up with King. At 7:15 the rain started afresh, and from then, till the finish at 9 o'clock, it was almost a continuous downpour, the men failing, slipping, and remounting every few minutes. There were only nine men on the track at 7:30 and the band played "My Baby Sue," while the rain fell heavily, straight down. Then a west wind blew up, throwing the rain in the faces of the few remaining.

Torrance finally won the race, the time for the 100 miles being 4 hours 57 minutes 24 4-5 seconds; Beauregard second, and Hauser third, Louis C. Gerken, New York; R. Godbold, Brooklyn, and William G. Frank, New York, finishing nearly seven miles behind in the order named. O. E. Rosengren, Brooklyn, also finished. The summaries:

Fifth Mile—W. P. Kuchen. Time—11:41 2-5.
Tenth Mile—M. T. Dore. Time—24:00 4-5.
Fifteenth Mile—William Brown, first; W. Torrence, second. Time—36:46 4-5.
Twentieth Mile—F. A. Muz, first; W. Torrence, second. Time—50:33 3-5.
Twenty-fifth Mile—Dore, first; G. W. Crook, second. 1:03:57 3-5.
Thirtieth Mile—W. Torrence, first; Crook, second. Time—1:17:08 2-5.
Thirty-five Miles—Beauregard, first; John King, second. Time—1:29:34 1-5.
Fortieth Mile—Beauregard, first; King, second. Time—1:43:53 2-5.
Forty-fifth Mile—Beauregard, first; Torrence, second; King, third. Time—1:58:16 1-5.
Fiftieth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—2:13:08.
Fifty-fifth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—2:26:10 4-5.
Sixtieth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—2:43:54 1-5.
Sixty-fifth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—2:59:54 2-5.
Seventieth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—3:30:36 1-5.
Seventy-fifth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—3:30:36 1-5.
Eightieth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—3:46:36 4-5.
Eighty-fifth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—4:03:41 1-5.
Ninetieth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—4:25:59 3-5.
Ninety-fifth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—4:39:27 2-5.
One Hundredth Mile—Torrence, first; Beauregard, second; Hauser, third. Time—4:57:24 4-5.

A Mine for Autograph Collectors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—In preparing for the removal of the Post Office Department to the new building on Pennsylvania Avenue, Postmaster General Smith has ordered that all files prior to 1888 shall be destroyed. The destruction will begin within the next three weeks, and any one who has papers in the department antedating 1888 can get them by application before that time. The papers would be a mine for autograph collectors. There are thousands of papers on file, containing the autographs of statesmen from Washington down to the present time.

New Tile Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The Imperial Art Tile Company, with an authorized capital of $1,500,000, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The incorporators are Trenton men, and the company has purchased the works of the Trenton Tile Company, and also works at Barberton, Ohio. It is also understood that it is the intention of the company to build a new and larger works at Trenton. It is denied that the company is formed to take in the tile companies of the country.

A British Steamer Abandoned.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Advices from Muros, Spain, say that boats containing nineteen persons belonging to the British steamer Winthrope have arrived at that place. The steamer Winthrope sailed from Newport, England, July 21 for Lisbon, and was last reported as having passed Barry Island on the same date.

Steamer Sunk in English Channel.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The British dispatch boat Surprise sank the British steamer Netley Abbey, which arrived at Bristol July 25, in a fog in the Channel yesterday evening. No lives were lost. The bows of the Surprise were stove in.

Quarantine in the Azores.

PONTA DELGADA, Azores Islands, Aug. 5.—Vessels from the United States will not be admitted to the Azores. They can only receive provisions under a rigorous quaran-

DISTURBANCES IN HAITI.

Minister Powell Cables that a United States Warship May Be Needed—The Case of Du Vivier.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Haiti is in a state of ferment, perhaps from sympathy with the neighboring State of Santo Domingo. United States Minister Powell has cabled to the State Depatment that the presence of a United States warship may be required if the present threatening conditions continue, to insure the safety of the United States Legation and Consulates.

The department is closely watching developments, and has been in communication with the Navy Department on the subject. It is ready to dispatch orders at short notice to the commanders of the New Orleans and Maohias. These vessels are now at Santo Domingo, only half a day's sail from Port au Prince, and will, it is believed, be quite sufficient to meet the Minister's needs.

Minister Powell has cabled the State Department that he had received its instructions relative to the violation of his legation and the arrest of Du Vivier therein by Haitian officers. He has already notified the department that upon his demand the Haitian Government promptly released Du Vivier, who is now in the legation.

Without making any explicit statement as to the character of Mr. Powell's instructions, the officials of the State Department do not conceal their intention to proceed deliberately in the matter and to refrain from surrendering Du Vivier if he is to be made the victim of arbitrary and illegal methods.

SANTO DOMINGO'S FUTURE.

Comment in Europe Concerning the Attitude of America.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The occurrences at Santo Domingo have, naturally, led to comment upon the probable action of the United States. It is generally recognized that something must be done to prevent the island from slipping back to African barbarism, and the trend of comment points to the United States as the natural pacifier of the country and indicates that absorption will follow as a consequence.

Rumors come from France of objections from that quarter. But while the French have considerable financial and commercial interests in their former dependency, they will hardly go to the length of actively opposing any action America may see fit to take toward establishing a protectorate over both Santo Domingo and Haiti.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The German press is, in the main, reticent regarding the Santo Domingo muddle.

Referring to American comment on the troubles in the island the influential National Zeitung remarks:

"We attach slight significance to these American press voices. For some time to come the American craving for activity will be satisfied with the solution of the Philippine question. In Haiti, doubtless, the Americ

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Sixth Semi-Annual Trade Sale of Furniture

enters upon its second week with an unbroken chain of "records" dangling from its belt. Every day last week sales eclipsed the corresponding figures of the previous season, not by a meagre 5 or 10 per cent., but by 20 to 50 per cent—of all the testimonials the public's the most eloquent sign of appreciation of values that stand without equal in this market.

Let us again remind you that prices of all the things entering into the manufacture of furniture, from the wood in its original state to the cost of the finishing touches, has gone up nearly 50 per cent. and is still rising. The furniture offered in this trade sale was contracted for from 6 to 8 months ago—*before the rise in values*—and we offer you now the benefit of a scale of prices, that once our *present* supplies are exhausted, will not again be possible here, elsewhere, anywhere!

Buy your furniture now. We'll store it for you free for 60 days if prompt possession should not be wanted. But we cannot fill mail orders.

$7.50 Oak or Mahogany Finish Morris Chair for 4.50

This chair can be adjusted to four reclining positions, has cushions of Belgian velvet and velour, in assorted colors—a comfortable reading or smoking chair.

$50.00 High Grade Quarter-sawed Oak Sideboard for . . . 25.00

This fine sideboard is 7 ft. high, 4 ft. 6 in. wide and 28 in. deep, has high swell front, hand carved, pattern fancy French bevel plate, 44 in. wide, 24 in. high, wine drawer, &c.—a beautiful piece of work.

$20.00 2-Piece Bedroom Suite for . . 11.50

This suite has an antique finish, is strongly made, and has bevelled mirror 22x28 inches.

$6.50 Iron Bed for . . 3.50

This bed has 1-inch post, 5 coats of enamel, brass balls, heavy lacquer, and can be had in any size. This bed could not be bought in carload lots for less than $5 to-day.

$4.50 High Back Rocker for 1.95

This fine roll-back rocker is neat in design, well finished, strong, comfortable, easy rocking, and is a big bargain at the price quoted. Only one will be sold to any customer.

$45.00 5-Piece Inlaid Parlor Suit for. 29.50

This suit is covered with damask of assorted colors, and has piped plated back and nicely finished frame. It is a strong, comfortable suit, and is one of the biggest bargains of the sale.

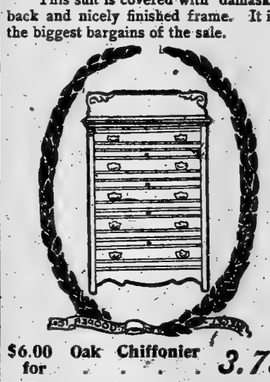

$6.00 Oak Chiffonier for 3.75

This chiffonier has 5 drawers, is 32 inches wide, 19 inches deep and 56 inches high, has double top, easy working drawers, and is nicely carved and finished.

$16.75 Soft Hair Mattress for . . . 10.00

This mattress is made of A. C. A. or fancy ticking, in one or two parts, and will be made to order to fit any bed. We've sold large numbers of these mattresses since the opening of this sale—in fact, it has been one of the successes of the sale, as, indeed, it deserves to be.

$11.00 Leatherette Couch for 7.50

This is a comfortable couch, large, well made and extremely durable. Leatherette is a heavy material, covered with thin leather, and the manufacturers claim that it will wear as long as real leather. Besides you can't tell the difference and it only costs about one-fourth as much as genuine leather.

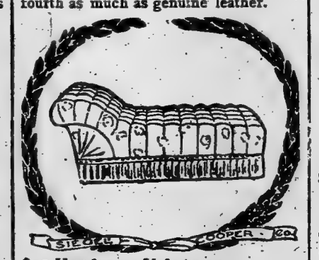

$15 Handsome Velour or Belgian Velvet Couch for 9.75

This couch is made with spring edges all around, and has handsome coverings in all the latest designs and colorings. It is a very comfortable couch, well made and of a fine appearance.

$14.50 6-ft. Round Extension Table for . 7.50

This table has 5-inch spiral legs, is 4 feet in diameter when closed, is well finished, and has easy working slides.

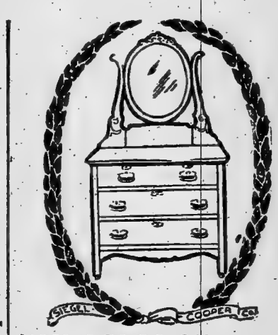

$13.59 Solid Oak Odd Dresser for . . 6.75

This dresser has square or oval plated mirror, as preferred, and is a handsome piece of furniture.

$10 Solid Oak or Mahogany Finish Chiffonier for 5.75

This chiffonier stands 6 feet high, has fluted front, is hand carved and has a bevelled mirrow 24x12 inches.

$14.50 Mahogany Music Cabinet for . . . 8.75

This handsome inlaid cabinet has two drawers, large and roomy, and is of an attractive design.

$2.50 Folding Book Rack for 1.25

This book rack is made of oak, is 4 ft. high and 24 in. wide, strongly made and nicely finished.

$7.50 High Back Mahogany Rocker for . . 3.50

This handsome rocker has a seat of wood or cobbler, and is inlaid with French marqueterie. One of the greatest bargains of the sale.

A Sale of Ladies' Combination Pocketbooks and Card Cases.

There have been many Pocketbook Sales this season in New York—we have had a fair share of them at this store—but here is a sale that will pale into insignificance any or all of them.

21,600 Pocketbooks

is the size of the lot that goes on sale, arranged on special tables in the place of honor, "the great Main Aisle," to-morrow, Monday, and such a wealth of values we dare say you never saw before.

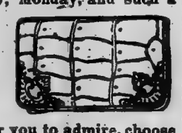

Some are plain, others with corners and rims of gilt, silvered and oxidized as well as sterling silver, and every color, black, brown, tan, green, gray, etc., etc., etc., is here for you to admire, choose and buy. Be it seal, morocco, alligator or Levant leather that is your favorite, you'll find them all by the thousands, divided into three great special sections as follows;

Section 1—Grain Leather Combination Pocket Books, in all the new leathers, including wild steer, plated corners and rims, single and double frames, for . . **35c**

Section 2 contains Fine Combination Pocket Books of real seal, morocco, alligator, levant, wild steer and all the other desirable leathers, with finest sterling silver corners and rims, worth from $1.00 to $1.50, of which we offer you a choice at . . **69c**

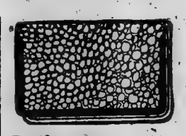

Section 3 contains Leather Combination Pocket Books, in black, brown, tan, green, &c., plain or white plated corners, thousands of patterns to select from, at . . **19c**

A Japanese Wash Silk Special.

Fine in quality, extremely low in price—don't miss it.

For to-morrow, and to-morrow only, we offer for sale

75 Pieces of White and Cream Corded Japanese Wash Silks, the best quality imported, in a good assortment of checks and stripes, just the material for shirt waists or dresses; actual value 60c. per yard, special price for Monday's sale **39c**

2,000 Dress Skirts Will Also Be Sold Monday, at, Each, 95c

We closed out—needless to say, at a very low price—some 2,000 Dress Skirts, of finest white Pique, insertion trimmed, also of Trimmed Linen, or Embroidered Denim, and some handsome Burlap effects, the original manufacturing cost of which ranged from $1.75 up to $5.00.

Choose at 95c. Monday.

Newest Homespun Skirts

of all-wool cloth, light, medium and dark gray, fan plaited or habit back, lined with gray percaline and faced with velvet to match, special for Monday at **2.90**

Nothing less than $5.00 would buy them elsewhere.

Tea Gowns for Less Than Cost

Tea Gowns and Negligee Gowns of the very highest order will be one of the store's greatest attractions Monday—doubly so by virtue of a most unusual combination of style, quality, perfection of workmanship and remarkably low prices. If you need a stylish Tea Gown get it now, for you'll never get a better chance.

Women's India Silk Negligee Gowns; have lined waist, full skirt, plaited yoke, bretelles, sleeves and collar trimmed with lace and insertion; reduced from $10 to **4.75**

Women's India Silk Tea Gowns; have skirt, sleeves and waist handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon, and drop skirt lining, finished with ice edged ruffle; reduced from $12.75 to **7.50**

Women's All-Wool Cashmere Tea Gowns, have Watteau back, square yoke, trimmed with lace insertion and finished with lace ruffle, reduced from $8.75 to **5.75**

Women's Fine Cashmere Tea Gowns; have round yoke of gathered ribbon finished with Oriental lace, sleeves and neck trimmed with same, reduced from $10.00 to **7.50**

Women's Cashmere Tea Gowns; have white tucked taffeta yoke, entire garment finished with pinked taffeta ruffles and Egyptian lace, reduced from $12.75 to **9.75**

Ladies' 2.50, 3.50 and 5.00 White Shirt Waists—Monday for

95c and 1.50

Of course you see at a glance this is less than half price—less than one-third of their real worth. The assortment is immense—over 1,500 of them to choose from—the highest class, most costly waists, that ever found their way to the bargain table.

Some are in lace effects, some are masterpieces of exquisite needlework, some are all-over embroidered, some have shirring and lace insertion, the materials being finest crossbar dimities, Swisses and magnificent designs of sheerest lawns and linons—values ranging up to $5.00 each.

The World's Greatest Pure Food Mart,

Occupying nearly 100,000 square feet of Sixth avenue selling space, presents for Monday the following very special Bargains in strictly high-grade Groceries. Yet there are many more just as attractive offerings that lack of space prevents mentioning. Come and see them, it will be money in your pocket.

Flour: Hazel or Siegel Cooper Co.'s XXXX Patent Flour, made from selected new spring wheat, per bbl. **4.40**

Butter: Elgin Creamery Butter, sweet fresh pack, with fine grass flavor, 5-lb. pail. **89c**

Fish: Shredded Codfish, per pkge. **4c**

Baking Powder: Cleveland's Baking Powder, ½-lb. can . . . **13c**

Extract: Large jar Nelson Morris's Beef Extract or Armour's Vigoral **40c**

Cocoa: Van Houten's Dutch Cocoa, can **16c**

Canned Vegetables: Standard Ripe Southern Tomatoes, 3-lb. can, 1898 pack **7c**

Farren's Lima Beans: selected 2-lb. cans, doz., 90c.; can . . . **8c**

N.Y. State Sugar Corn or Succotash, Baked Beans, plain or in Tomato Sauce, White Wax Beans or String Beans, 2-lb. cans, 1899 pack, can, **6c**

Coffee: Fresh Roasted Sound Santos Coffee, exceptional value, 10 lbs. $1.40, per lb. **15c**

Our Special Mocha and Java Coffee combines strength and flavor, 5 lbs. $1, lb. **22c**

Tea: Special Selection Strictly High Grade Teas, all kinds, English Breakfast, Oolong, Congou, Japan, India and Ceylon, early picking, usually sold at 55c. and 60c. per lb., this sale, per 5-lb. caddy, $1.75; lb. . . **38c**

Cereals: Postum Cereal, a Chocolate and Coffee Substitute, half-price, large package 12c., small . . . **7c**

Kiln Dried Rolled Oats, Green or Split Peas, White or Yellow Corn Meal, Granulated Hominy, 10 lbs. . **19c**

Canned Fruits: California Lemon-Cling Peaches, Bartlett Pears, Black or White Cherries, Golden Apricots, sliced or grated Pineapple, doz., $1.75; can **15c**

Olive Oil: Imported French Olive Oil from Bordeaux, France, qt. bot. **45c**

Mackerel: 10-lb. kit fancy Family Mackerel **95c**

Milk: Anglo-Swiss Company's "Rival Brand" Condensed Milk, can . **5c**

Washing Powder: Fairbank's Gold Dust or Hazel Washing Powder, 4-lb. package **14c**

Milford Brand full lb. bot. Vanilla 65c., or Lemon **58c**

Fresh ground strictly pure Black Pepper, Ginger and Allspice, lb. . **17c**

Starch: 5-lb. pkge. Gloss Starch . **17c**

Hazel White, or Armour's White Soap, cake **3c**

Pearline: Pyle's Pearline, pkge. **2 1-2c**

Free!—A jar of Anderson's pure Fruit Preserves to each customer purchasing one dozen cans of their Assorted Soups at **1.10**

We will also distribute 2,500 cakes of Fairbank's Fairy Toilet Soap among our customers.

Wines and Liquors.

Edward and John Burke's Bottling, genuine Guinness's Stout, doz. . **1.49**

Sir Robert Burnett's Old Tom Gin, per bot. **69c**

California Port, Sherry, Angelica and Muscatel, excellent quality, recommended by physicians for purity; also a fine tonic and good blood maker; gal. . . **1.50**; bot., **40c**

Fine Table Claret, according to vintage, in jug, jug free, gal. **35c, 65c** & **55c**

Hennessey Brandy, imported, per bot., **1.10**

Cosry's Ginger Ale, imported, per doz., **1.10**

Pennsylvania XX Rye Whiskey, very old, gal **1.35**

Maryland Rye Whiskey, gal. . **2.25**

Monogram Rye Whiskey, gal. . **3.00**

California St. Julien, excellent quality, case of 12 quarts . . . **2.65**

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

28,750 Pairs of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes,

At a Saving of One-Half. — *At a Saving of One-Half.*

To-morrow (Monday) one of the greatest shoe sales that ever happened anywhere will make its initial bow to the New York public. It is the outcome of several monumental transactions, involving all told 28,750 pairs of shoes. It would be too long a story to recite in detail, so we will simply say that every single pair of them is new, fresh and strictly up to date—in fact ahead of date, since all the coming Fall styles are embraced in the assortment.

AS WE BUY, SO WE SELL. WE BOUGHT AT HALF PRICE, WE'LL SELL AT HALF PRICE.

Here is the list—the greatest bargain list of shoes any store ever presented, particularly when you consider that we have all sizes and all widths in all the lots.

Shoes for Women.

2.20 will Buy Women's Regular $3.50 Shoes.

These shoes are made of fine Vici Kid, have hand sewed welt soles, and come in either lace or button styles. They are of the same grade as the well-known Sorosis shoe, being made by the same manufacturer under the name of the "International."

1.30 will buy Women's regular $2.00 Shoes.

These shoes are made of kidskin, in the lace or button style, and have turned soles and kid tips.

1.90 will buy Women's regular $3.00 Shoes.

These shoes are made of fine Vici Kid, have kid tips, silk cloth tops and flexible soles.

1.25 will buy regular $2.50 Bicycle Boots.

These boots have high tops to the knee and corrugated soles.

2.00 will buy Women's regular $3.50 Shoes.

These shoes are made of fine Vici Kid, have kid tips and thin soles and come in the lace style only.

1.50 will buy Women's regular $2.50 Shoes.

These shoes are made of glace kid, in the lace or button styles, have turned soles and patent leather tips.

1.90 will buy Women's regular $3.00 Shoes.

These are box calf shoes and glace kid shoes, with hand sewed welts and stout soles.

2.00 will buy regular $3.50 Shoes.

These shoes are made from fine Vici Kid, have hand turned soles, and come in the popular light weights.

1.40 will buy Women's regular $2.50 Shoes.

These are box shoes, made with dull kid tops and extension soles.

1.70 will buy Women's regular $3.00 Shoes.

These are patent leather lace shoes, with cloth tops and flexible soles.

Shoes for Men.

$2.20 Will Buy Regular $4.00 Shoes. These are tan Harvard Calf Shoes, leather lined, with hand-sewed welts and heavy soles.

$1.90 Will Buy Regular $3.50 Shoes. These Shoes are made of black vici kid, have hand-sewed welts and heavy soles.

$1.90 Will Buy Regular $3.00 Shoes. These are box calf Shoes, with bulldog toes and stout soles.

2.00 Will Buy Regular $3.00 Shoes. These shoes are made of tan russia calf and brown vici kid, have sewed welts and come in lace styles only.

1.40 Will Buy Regular $2.50 Shoes. These shoes are made of tan and vici kid, and have stitched soles.

Shoes for Boys and Girls.

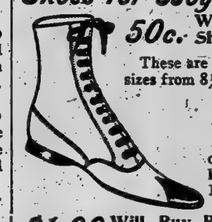

50c. Will Buy Girls' Regular $1.00 Shoes.

These are lace Shoes, made of tan kid, in sizes from 8½ to 10½ and 11 to 2.

70c. Will Buy Girls' Regular $1.25 Shoes.

These are Lace Shoes, made of Dongola kid, with patent leather tips, and come in sizes 12 to 2.

$1.00 Will Buy Boys' Regular $1.50 Shoes. These Shoes are for little boys only. They are made of tan and black kid, and have spring heels. Sizes are from 9 to 13.

50c. Will Buy Boys' Regular $1.00 Shoes. These Lace Shoes are for little boys only, sizes 9 to 13½, made of tan leather, with spring heels.

80c. Will Buy Boys' Regular $1.75 Shoes. These Lace Shoes are for big boys; sizes are 12 to 1 and 4 to 5½; have good stout soles.

Our Annual August Sale of Curtains and Upholstery

has been highly successful thus far. Remember that we are selling the newest and the finest of goods only, and at prices that are lower, in most instances, than those asked by other stores for out-of-date stock. We quote some prices to show how cheaply we sell. Watch for other quotations throughout the week.

LACE CURTAINS.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth $1.00 per pair; our price **59c**

Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth $1.25 per pair; our price **75c**

Scotch Net Lace Curtains, worth $2.65 per pair; our price **1.50**

Saxony Lace Curtains, worth $3.50 per pair; our price **2.25**

Saxony Lace Curtains, exquisite goods and worth fully $4.25 per pair; our price **2.95**

Brusselette Lace Curtains, finest Brussels effects; our price, per pair **3.95**

TAPESTRY PORTIERES.

Only about 700 pairs in this sale, yet every pair at a price that will gladden your heart when you see them, and they really must be seen to be fully appreciated; at, per pair, *9.50, 7.90, 6.75, 5.90, 4.50, 3.50 & 2.50.*

SMALLER THINGS AT SMALLER PRICES.

Opaque Window Shades, 36x72 inches, on guaranteed spring rollers, complete, each . . . **18c**

Genuine Holland Window Shades, 36x72 inches, on reliable rollers, worth 60c. each, our price **29c**

Shelf Oilcloth, 12 inches wide, per yard **4c**

Table Oilcloth, finest quality, per yard **15c**

Curtain Poles, in any colored wood, with wood or brass fixtures, complete, at, each **12 2c**

Silk Furniture Gimp, per yard **2c**

Silk Cord, in 25 colors, per yard **5c**

Window Shades, Draperies and Slip Covers made to order at prices that will save you money. Estimates cheerfully furnished on application.

Second Week of Our Annual August Sale of Carpets, Rugs, &c

Last week's sales were very large, but we hope to eclipse them this week, and in order to do so we will offer some extraordinary bargains throughout the department. Prices are rapidly advancing everywhere but here—and even we shall be compelled to charge more after present stocks are exhausted. Buy NOW what you are likely to need later on and save money. We will hold your purchases for you for 30 days free of charge, providing you make a small deposit. Monday's and Tuesday's Special Offerings are as follows:

OILCLOTHS.

Two carloads of extra fine quality Oilcloths just received. The styles and colorings are handsome, and they come in 4 different widths. On sale to-morrow and Tuesday at these remarkably low prices—the cheapest in the market for such fine, new goods:

Extra quality, worth 50c. per yard; our price . . . **35c**

No. 1 quality, worth 40c. per yard; our price . . . **30c**

No. 2 quality, worth 35c. per yard; our price . . . **25c**

No. 3 quality, worth 30c. per yard; our price . . . **20c**

INGRAIN CARPETS.

75 Rolls Best Quality Ingrain Carpets, strictly all wool, in select styles. The advance in carpets makes the price on these goods 75c. per yard, yet *our* special price for this sale will be but **50c**

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Best 9 and 10 wire quality, new fall styles and colorings; over 50 styles to choose from; regular value 85c. per yard; our price **55c**

WILTON RUGS,

in Oriental patterns, size 27x54 inches, regular price $2.50 each; our price for this sale . . . **1.50**

Cutlery and Tableware.

Monday's specials consist of goods that are "seasonable" and alway in demand, and we will sell them at lower prices than you could get them elsewhere even at wholesale.

Scissors Set: 3 good scissors in a leatherette case (1 pair of lace or embroidery scissors, 1 pair of blunt-edged pocket scissors, and 1 pair of trimming scissors), sizes 4, 4½ and 5 inches; the set worth 98c. easily, our special price only . . **32c**

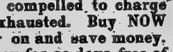

Hair Receiver, quadruple plated, highly polished, beaded border; worth regularly 75c., special for to-morrow . . **42c**

Rogers A. A. Teaspoons, choice of two designs, per set of 6 . . . **49c**

Rogers A. A. Tablespoons, choice of two designs, per set of 6. . . . **98c**

Rogers A. A. Table Forks, choice of two designs, for set of 6. . . . **98c**

Umbrellas at Half Price.

A recent special purchase enables us to present the two greatest umbrella values of the season. Here they are for Monday:

Lot 1—**600 Umbrellas,** covered with fine Union taffeta silk of a good, serviceable quality, sizes 26 and 28 inches, made on Harvey steel rods, with cases and tassels, a splendid assortment of handles, for men and women, in pearl, horn, Dresden, gold, silver, ebony and natural woods, plain and silver mounted. Any umbrella in this lot would be cheap at $2.00, yet to-morrow you may have an unrestricted choice for . . . **1.10**

Lot 2—**500 Umbrellas,** with coverings of Mercerized cloth, a new silky fabric that looks like silk and wears even better than silk, made on Harvey steel rods, with silk cases and tassels, a choice assortment of hardwood handles, for men and women, sizes 26 and 28 inches worth fully $1.40; your unrestricted choice to-morrow for . . **79c**

In Our Umbrella Repair Shop, for 3 days only, we will take orders to repair any umbrella equal to new and re-cover same with black all-silk serge for . **1.35**

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts at the Season's Lowest Prices.

These fine carriages have full-sized reed bodies, strongly made and highly finished with shellac, upholstered with detachable Bedford cord and plush pillows fitted with hardwood gears, rubber-tire steel wheels, patent hand-brakes, adjustable parasol rods and parasols of a fine quality, with lace edge or lace covers. Fully worth 12.00 for **7.50**

$4.25 Go-Carts for 2.50

These Go-Carts are strongly built of bent wood, highly finished, of shellacked reed, and have steel axles, wheels and gears. Very artistic, strongly made and comfortable.

A High Grade Sewing-Machine for . . 11.95

For to-morrow's sale we offer the only strictly first-class Sewing-Machine sold by any department store in this city. It is an improvement on the latest Singer Sewing-Machine, and is made by one of the best known manufacturers, whose name will be found on the machine. It is practically noiseless, has self-threading shuttle, automatic tension, all the latest attachments, and woodwork of polished oak. We will guarantee it for five years from the date of purchase, and will refund the purchase price if it does not come up to our representations.

Purchasers of these sewing machines will be cheerfully instructed in the use and care of same, without charge.

The Hayes Dental Association

(*Incorporated*).

Delightfully Cool Parlors on Balcony, main floor.

Save Fifty Per Cent. by taking advantage of **Our Special Summer Rates.** Our grade of work always remains the same, the **Very Best.** Painless Methods Guaranteed.

Our popular Full Plate (including Painless Extraction) **8.00**

Free Consultation with our Specialists.

E. P. Hayes, D. D. S., Manager.

$10.00 Eagle Graphophones Monday for $5.75.

Highly amusing and instructive. A splendid home entertainer, and a cheap one, too! Simple in construction and easy to operate.

The Eagle Graphophone is listed and sold everywhere at $10; we offer it to you at 42½ per cent. less, all complete, with reproducer, 2-way hearing tube, and tin sounding horn. . **5.75**

The Annual August Sale of China, Cut Glass and Housefurnishing Goods

Continues its triumphal march toward sales figures never even hoped for heretofore. The good housekeeper is well posted on values of household goods, and quickly accepts the opportunity to save money on them.

No better opportunity than the present was ever offered. A single glance over Monday's list of bargain gems will quickly convince you of it.

Tea Set of 56 pieces, newest shape and latest decoration, Lanternieres finest French China, decorated in natural colors and handsomely gold traced, three decorations to select from, imported to sell from $8.00 to $11.00, special to-morrow at **4.50**

Dinner Set of finest thin Austrian china, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, pink spray decoration, embossed edge plate, handsomely gold traced, regularly $24.00, special at . . **13.50**

Dinner Set of finest thin white Austrian china, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, large floral decorations, in natural colors and handsomely gold traced, regularly sold at $27.00, special at . . **13.50**

Dinner Set of 100 pieces of finest selected Maddock's white porcelain, including soup tureen, new shape, richly embossed, regularly sold at $9.50, special at . . **6.75**

Covered Dishes of fine Austrian china, artistically decorated and gold traced, imported to sell at $1.50, special at . . . **75c**

Cups and Saucers of fine thin English porcelain, large tea size, handsomely decorated in Oriental blue, regularly sold at 15c., special at **10c**

Cuspidores of thin English porcelain, large size, large opening, very handsomely decorated in delicate colors, made to sell at 75c., special, at **35c**

Water Bottles of cut glass, of rich brilliant cuttings, newest designs, all hand polished and regularly sold at $3.00, special at . . **1.75**

Bon-Bon or Olive Dishes of cut glass, new designs, deep rich cutting, hand polished, regularly sold at $1.75, your choice to-morrow at **1.00**

Jelly Tumblers, of best quality glass, tight tin covers, special, each, at **1c**

Tumblers, of best quality crystal glass, large size, handsomely fluted and banded, regularly sold at 30c. per doz., special at . . . **15c**

Mason Fruit Jars, fitted with porcelain lined metal tops, best quality glass, pint size, special per dozen **29c**

Quart size, special per dozen . **33c**

½ gallon size, special per dozen **45c**

Curtain Stretchers with all the latest improvements, made of hard wood, removable retinned pins, improved malleable iron clamps and hinges and strongly made, regularly sold at $1.50, special at . . **1.20**

Whisk Brooms of selected quality corn, large size and well sewed, special at **5c**

Galvanized Iron Lemon Squeezers, the "Boss," extra heavy, large size, regularly sold at 18c., special at **10c**

Electric Call Bell Outfit, complete, with 2½-inch nickel-plated bell, best quality dry battery, insulated wire and neat push button, also package of staples and full directions, special at **59c**

Bread Sets, made of good quality spring steel, and consisting of paring, cake and carving knife, special, per set of three **9c**

Toothpicks of hard wood, in large boxes, holding over 2,000 picks, special per box **3c**

Germ Killer or Disinfectant Powder, absolutely odorless, non-poisonous and most powerful, put up in large packages, regularly sold at 25c., special at **3c**

Garbage Cans, of extra heavy galvanized iron, double bottoms, bale handle and cover, 18-qt. size, regularly sold at 50c., special at . . **28c**

Lanterns, made of heavy castings, nicely finished, complete with chimney and a dripless candle, regularly sold at 15c., special at . . **8c**

Water Coolers, of extra heavy japanned jackets, neatly decorated, galvanized lining, and good quality filling between the walls, nickel plated faucet, 2-gal. size, special at **75c**

Genuine Ball Nozzle, has combination straight stream and spray, made of solid brass, nickel plated, regularly sold at 50c., special at **19c**

Gas Ranges, known as the "Fire King," of extra heavy castings, nickel plated trimming, combination broiler, baker and roaster; your choice of 2, 3 and 4 hole styles, with 14, 15 and 16 inch ovens, regularly worth from $15.00 to $20.00, special to-morrow, at . . . **9.75**

Blue Flame Model Oil Cooking Stoves, guaranteed against leakages, also smoke and odor, have all up-to-date improvements, and holding sufficient oil to burn for 16 hours without refilling, always burning a blue flame, 1 burner, special, **2.85**

2 burner, special at . . . **4.90**

3 burner, special at . . . **7.50**

Screen Doors, strongly built of hard wood, oak finish, 1⅛-inch stock, strongly mortised and spindle centre, fitted with best quality steel wire; regularly sold from $1.60 to $1.85, closing out price . . **75c**

Lawn Mowers, our own special make, very strong, easy running, can be adjusted to cut high or low grass, blades of steel, self-sharpening, extra heavy castings; your choice of 12 and 14 inch size; regularly sold at $2.00 and $2.50, special at . . **1.25**

Roach Pepper, sure death to water roaches, water bugs, ants, &c., strictly non-poisonous, 1-lb. package, special at **32c**

Garden Hose, the Standard brand, three-ply rubber, complete with brass couplings, and guaranteed against leakages, for

25 feet lengths, special at . . **1.40**

50 feet lengths, special at . . **2.75**

GETAWAY DAY AT BRIGHTON

Visitors Drenched and Almost Panic Stricken by the Storm.

JOHN DAVIES RULED OFF TRACK

Accused of "Tempting Jockeys"—Walkover for Ethelbert in the Sea Gate Stakes.

Getaway Day at Brighton Beach is one that will be long remembered, for not within the recollection of even the oldest turfmen present was such a condition of affairs seen on a race track. It was not like the old days at Guttenberg, when racing was conducted even in a snowstorm, for there the spectators were safely housed behind glass windows. There was, however, not the slightest protection at Brighton Beach, for the big cantilever roof was as useless as an umbrella would have been under the circumstances, and not a man, woman, or child on the track escaped the fury of the storm and a drenching to the skin.

There was a light fall of rain, accompanied by thunder and brilliant flashes of lightning after the fifth race, but before the sixth race was called to the post a furious storm sprang up, and there was a stampede in the grand stand, that for a few minutes threatened to be a serious panic. The wind swept in from the ocean, carrying with it rain that cut into the flesh, and it propelled the fleeing crowd as a gigantic wave would have done.

Men and women, some of the latter with children in their arms, made a wild rush for the narrow iron stairways, and seemed not to care whether they trampled over one another or not. Men saw their straw hats soar away in the air; women saw their dainty millinery confections disappear over the side of the grand stand, and coats and dresses were torn and lost in the wild scramble for shelter. But there was no shelter, for even under the grand stand, where most of the crowd gathered, the water had drained to the depth of six inches, and beer boxes and other small things were quickly caught up to serve as pedestals to stand on.

In the betting ring there was a wilder scene when the full fury of the storm broke. Some of the bookmakers were swept from their high chairs, and the cash boxes of two were overturned. Big wads of loose bills were taken up by the fierce wind and swept toward the roof of the betting ring, until it looked like a storm of bank notes instead of a young tornado. But the crowd paid not much attention to the money shower, and made a rush pell-mell for shelter. A few touts, however, braved the rain and reaped a harvest in the money shower.

Before the storm broke the Stewards of The Jockey Club met, and, among other things they did, was to rule off the turf John Davies, the charge against him being "tempting jockeys." His enforced retirement may go a long way toward securing more energetic riding on the part of some of the jockeys who have since the meeting opened been none too ambitious in riding their mounts. The Stewards also revoked the license of Jockey "Tiny" Williams for what they consider was a premeditated foul on Maximo Gomez some time ago, and they revoked also the license of Jockey Sullivan. The time of O'Connor's punishment was extended to last until the end of the Saratoga meeting.

The principal race of the day was the Sea Gate Stakes for three-year-olds. This event was at a mile and a quarter, and even with such a fair-sized inducement as $3,000 in sight there were only three starters. It was a foregone conclusion that Ethelbert would win, and only 1 to 50 was laid against his chances by the bookmakers. The other two in the race, Sir Hubert and Brahmin, both owned by Frank D. Beard, were out for the $500 offered for second and third horses, apparently, for neither had the ghost of a chance with the fleet son of Eothen. Ethelbert simply rated along in front from start to finish, and won in a canter by eight lengths. Sir Hubert beat Brahmin four lengths for place money.

There were two features to the day's sport that made men who figure quickly happy. When the track was converted into a sea of mud before the sixth race, those who remembered how well Dan Cupid runs in the mud quickly got aboard at 20 to 1, and were rewarded for their wait in the rain by cashing their tickets, for he won easily, although on a dry track he would probably have been at the tail end of the field. Merlin, too, another mud lark, was in favor by a few in the steeplechase, and won in a drive from Dare All, while the well-played Tentore finished third.

The first race was won by the favorite, St. Clair; Musette, a rattling good two-year-old, won the second event, at five furlongs, and Silver Garter won the third race. Grey Jacques had a wild scramble, but managed to capture the fifth.

The following are the summaries:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 3 years, by St. Leonards-Paradox, 118 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
2—Arbaces, A. J. Stemler & Co.'s b. c., 4, 110, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Shaw)
3—Chicopee, J. R. Stewart & Co.'s ch. g., 4, 89, 20 to 1.....(Wedderstand)

Star of Bethlehem, 106, 6 to 1, (Clay;) Double Dummy, 100, 12 to 1, (Mitchell;) Marito, 97, 40 to 1, (Bradford;) Lady Madge, 97, 6 to 1, (Dupee;) Leon d'Or, 97, 40 to 1, (Burns;) Impartial, 90, 40 to 1, (Moody;) Takanassee, 102, 60 to 1, (Burns,) and *Forsooth, 87, 50 to 1, (Booth,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won easily by four lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won a race of $800. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—Musette, J. S. Ferguson's ch. f., by Juvenal-Trill, 109 pounds, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5. (Doggett)
2—Decimal, W. C. Daly's br. f., 109, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1.....(Slack)
3—Yellow Tail, Foster & Hackett's ch. c., 122, 9 to 2.....(Clay)

Elfin Conig, 122, 20 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Lady of the Vale, 109, 15 to 1, (Dupee;) Wax Taper, 122, 40 to 1, (Hewatt,) and Stuart, 122, 2 to 5, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at Brighton Beach since July 5; selling allowances. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 1-5.

1—Silver Garter, G. B. Morris's ch. c., by Golden Garter-Florida, 100 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Slack)
2—Prestige, W. C. Daly's b. c., 90, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Brennan)
3—Innovator, P. Dunne's ch. g., 96, 9 to 5.....(Mitchell)

Maidstone, 95, 10 to 1, (Moody;) Dindenault, 98, 12 to 1, (Dupee;) Cheesestraw II., 91, 8 to 1, (Cogswell,) and *Miss Dede, 87, 6 to 1, (Phelan,) also ran and finished as named.

*Threw rider.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Gate Stakes for three-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, half forfeit, or $15 if declared; the association to add an amount to make the gross value of the race $3,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:09 2-5.

1—Ethelbert, Perry Belmont's b. c., by Eothen-Maori, 121 pounds, 1 to 50.....(Maher)
2—Sir Hubert, F. D. Beard's ch. c., 116, 20 to 1 and out.....(Collins)
3—Brahmin, F. D. Beard's b. c., 111, 20 to 1.....(Michaels)

Won in a canter by eight lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages that have run and not won at Brighton Beach since July 5. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29 2-5.

1—Gray Jacques, William Easton's gr. c., 3 years, by Jim Gray—Jacobite, 124 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Mitchell)
2—Bob White, Mrs. E. Kyle's ch. g., 5, 115, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(P. McDermott)
3—Floronso, J. S. Campbell's b. h., 4, 121, 8 to 5.....(Shaw)

Larva, 124, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Free Lance, 121, 10 to 1, (Clay;) St. Sulpice, 109, 30 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Goldone, 98, 7 to 1, (Slack;) Disturber, 124, 100 to 1, (Moody;) Rossifer, 118, 300 to 1, (Coyle;) Emden, 119, 300 to 1, (Coleman;) and Percy F., 121, 30 to 1, (Forbes,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51 3-5.

1—Dan Cupid, J. Kneale's b. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Belle Carter, 96 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Dupee)
2—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. g., aged, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clay)
3—Fly by Night, P. Dunne's ch. g., 3, 113, 2 to 1.....(Maher)

Twinkler, 108, 5 to 1, (Shaw;) Lindula, 94, 20 to 1, (Hewett;) Rare Perfume, 95, 6 to 1, (McDermott;) Bishop Reed, 104, 6 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Tyrshena, 89, 6 to 1, (Slack,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for horses that have not won a steeplechase in 1899. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Short steeplechase course. Time—4:46.

1—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 4, by Magnetizer-Merry Nelly, 137 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(McAuliffe)
2—Darcall, Henry Graham's br. h., 146, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Hueston)
3—Tentore, Robert Neville's ch. f., 4, 138, 8 to 1.....(Raymond)

Doctor Reed, 145, 3 to 1, (Barry;) The Lost Chord, 137, 2 to 1, (Callahan;) Nonotuck, 140, 2 to 1, (Wilson;) Murillo, 140, 4 to 1, (Connolly,) and Fair Rebel, 135, 5 to 1, (Green,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; the same distance between second and third.

SARATOGA RACING RESULTS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Ben Hadad, 113 pounds, (Clawson,) 1 to 4, first; Nichols, 110, (O'Leary,) 12 to 1, second; Athamas, 113, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Rhododendron and Black Bonnet also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. May Hempstead, 116 pounds, (Turner,) 6 to 5, first; Don de Oro, 131, (O'Leary,) 17 to 10, second; Toluca, 111, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47¾.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Stakes; five and a half furlongs. Mesmerist, 129 pounds, (Teral,) 7 to 10, first; King's Courier, 122, (Hennessy,) 8 to 1, second; Sam Phillips, 122, (Burns,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Teddy, Frandoo, Waring, Wooster Boy, and Milistone also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Sanders, 140 pounds, (O'Leary,) 7 to 10, first; Glorian, 133, (Turner,) 3 to 5, second; Caoutchouc, 125, (Wilson,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Lady Mitchell also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase; short course. Mr. Dunlap, 150 pounds, (Southwood,) 12 to 1, first; Red Hackle, 135, (Sprague,) 10 to 1, second; Ell Kendig, 144, (Moxley,) 2 to 1, third. Time—2:15. Shivarra, Marcus, Horseplay, Becky Wolfe, and Ferion also started.

Monday's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. His Excellency, Tar Hill, 110 pounds; The Rush, Estill, 105; Angie, Ghetto, The Corinthian, La Vega, Nanson, 102.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Dardella, 107 pounds; Lennep, 103; Eugene Wicks, 102; Black Bonnet, 95; Midlight, 98; Sister Alice, 90.

THIRD RACE.—Worden Hotel Stakes. Five furlongs. Sardine, Dangerous Maid, Indian Fairy, Belle of Orleans, Be Be S., Doctress, Flamora, Belle of Lexington, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a furlong. Charentus, 114 pounds; Approval, Kirkwood, 107; Azucena, 106; Doctor Eichberg, 101; Toluca, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Beau Ideal, Ben Hadad, 109 pounds; Billy House, 108; Blueaway, Cabrillo, 107; Arquebus, 106; Myth, 104; Cathedral, 102; Winepress, 100; Maritl, 95; Strangest, 91.

Gloversville Harness Race Results.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The Central New York Circuit at Berkshire Park closed today after four days' racing. In the unfinished race of yesterday, 2:17 class pacing, Dr. L. was first, Uncle Sam second, and Neil Alcyomer third, finishing the race in the time of 2:19¼. Other classes:

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Harry Shed br. g., by J. R. Shed, dam Hedgewood, (McDonald)	2	1	1
Swift, b. g., (Haight)	1	2	2
Times-Herald, b. g., (Brinkerhoff)	3	3	3
Dorinda, b. m., (Rowe)	Dr.		
Wauseka, b. m., (Heisinger)	Dr.		

Time—2:20½; 2:22¼; 2:21¾; 2:25¼.

2:21 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Strach Bell, ch. m., by Stallmore, Jr., (Bifney)	8	1	1
Prince A., b. g., (Tyson)	2	2	2
Mary Shennan, ch. m., (Terrell)	3	4	3
Venor, b. m., (Van Houton)	4	3	2
Benito, b. g., (Coville)	6	8	4
Effie Booth, b. m., (Bennett)	4	8	8
Palette, ch. m., (Camp)	1	9	5
Pulatera, ch. m., (Snyder)	7	5	7
Orphan Boy, b. g., (Hamill)	9	7	6

Time—2:17½; 2:19; 2:17½; 2:17¾.

Martin Wins the Mount Harry Plate.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—At the second day of the Lewes Summer meeting, to-day, "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won the Mount Harry Plate on Lord William Beresford's Ste. Elise.

Charles E. Hurlick, Horseman, Dead.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Charles E. Hurlick, horseman and bookmaker, known throughout the country, died at his home in this city yesterday, aged fifty-two years.

W. H. JOLINE KILLED.

A Well-Known Horseman Fatally Kicked by a Horse.

LONG BRANCH, N. J. Aug. 5.—William Henry Joline, a well-known horseman of Long Branch, was kicked by one of his horses to-day, and so severely injured that he died almost instantly. Mr. Joline's son is Cashier of the Long Branch Banking Company.

Better Pay for Puddlers.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 5.—Notice has been posted in the York Rolling Mill announcing a raise of puddlers' wages from $3.75 to $4 per ton, to take effect on Monday, Aug. 7. This is the fourth raise in wages in the York mill since last Spring.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. F. TENNYSON NEELY HAS PUBLISHED

The Cruise of the Scythian in the West Indies.

By Miss SUSAN DE FOREST DAY.

With 38 full-page illustrations.

This is the first of a list of most interesting books to be issued in "NEELY'S LOG BOOK SERIES," which will embrace the voyages, experiences, and histories of a number of famous yachts. They will be descriptive of the cruises these yachts have made and the countries visited by them, profusely illustrated and appropriately published.

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It abounds in charming descriptions of St. Thomas, St. Kitts, and many places of note.

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The book will be sent on approval to any address, and may be returned at the publisher's expense if desired.

It is a beautiful volume, representing the highest art in bookmaking.

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Tenth Edition, enlarged, $2.50.
A Complete Practical Work on the Science of Cheirognomy and Cheiromancy, containing the system, rules and experience of CHEIRO, (Count de Hamong.)
Fifty-five Full-page Illustrations and over Two Hundred Engravings of Lines, Mounts, and Marks.
Drawings of the Seven Types by THEO. DORE. Full-page reproductions of famous hands, also Normal and Abnormal hands taken from life.

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A beautiful volume, showing the versatility of the author and his wonderful acquaintance with human nature. Abounds in passion, emotion, regretfulness, and all expressed in language that carries one along interestingly.

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The best work on Palmistry at a low price. Fully illustrated and written with Cheiro's usual clear style.

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Women's Outing Hats.

A choice selection of the best shapes in Rough and Ready and Split Straws, Golf Hats and Alpines at remarkably low prices.

Rough and Ready Sailors, 48c. and 69c.

Trimmed Golf Hats, newest and best shapes, neatly trimmed in gray, black, royal, brown, tan and white, at 87c. to $4.98.

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Misses' Trimmed Hats, in a variety of colors, neatly trimmed with taffeta or satin ribbon, flowers and chiffon, formerly $3.98, at 98c.

Sale of Flowers.

All kinds of wreaths, fine sprays and a full line of small effects, to close out at 10c. and 25c.

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A Gala Week of Low Prices.
THE NEW BANNER CAMERA

is a regular revelation to the amateur photographer; those who have purchased these handsome cameras testify that they have made

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The Banner Camera is covered with genuine grain leather, embraces a superior Achromatic Lens, has a Time and Snap Shot Shutter, diaphragm, double plate holder, with rubber slides, and double-tripod sockets. We could sell this camera for $5.00, but our small profit system forbids; to you therefore, only $2.65.

A $5.00 Outfit, including everything you require; plates, paper, solutions, trays, graduate roller, frame, etc., etc., for the small sum of $2.48.

We carry a full line of cameras of various manufacturers, the following can be seen at any time you choose: "Ray," "Cycle," Folding and Folding Box Cameras, Sumart, Folding Box, Premos, Pocus, Kozy, Fan Folding, Pocket Cameras, Aiken, Gleason & Co., Peek-a-Boo, and La Crosse and the Eastman Kodak.

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By special arrangements we are appointed regular jobbers for Long Island retailers and photographers' supplies. Beyond any question of doubt the Zeiss is the only anastigmatic and symmetrical convertible lens ever produced, made from genuine Jena glass, and are ground and polished by the best expert lens makers in the world. These lenses are fitted, if desired, with the marvelous Automatic Bausch and Lomb shutters.

Banner Toning Solution, 12 ounce, triple strength, now 34c., a perfect toner.

Banner Hydroquinone and Metal Developer, of great power and universal strength, 12 ounce, triple strength, 24c.

Banner Tripod, spruce, double slide, brass mounted, rigid, 89c.

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Card mounts of every variety and cheap.

Mail orders promptly filled.

"Monday in Our Carpet Store."

We wish we could make these offers permanent, but business has been good among the manufacturers and prices have advanced materially. These we have in stock were cleanings to make room for new goods. A large line of regular 85c. Brussels, at 64c. per yard.

A line of Best Axminster, 78c. per yard.

Best Moquettes, at 74c. per yard.

A large line of Strictly All Wool, 2-ply, Ingrain Carpet, regular price 70c., at 55c. per yard.

MATTINGS.

We have the largest and most complete stock of mattings to be found in Greater New York, and our prices can not be beaten for the grade of goods. Prices commencing at $4.00 per roll and so up to $25.00. Special Japanese matting, in carpet effect, in all the popular colors, worth $10.50 a roll, at $8.00.

Linoleum in Inlaid and Printed Goods, imported and domestic, prices unequaled. Oil Cloths in all widths, from 20c. a square yard.

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The proverbial, "Our loss, your gain," was probably never better demonstrated than in the items that follow. We need the room for the Fall and Winter Stock. Men's $12.00 and $14.00 Suits..... $7.00

About 475 Suits in the lot, consisting of the season's most popular weaves, in fancy mixed Cassimeres, cheviots and Worsteds, Plain and Herringbone Serges, and Cheviots in blues and blacks, (the plain colors in both single and double-breasted styles), linings, trimmings the best, sizes 34 to 42; bear in mind you're saving from $5.00 to $7.00 each suit, the price is $7.00

Men's $8.00 and $10.00 Suits, $5.00.

Last week several hundred men took advantage of our offer of these suits, at $5.00. We can accommodate about 100 more on Monday, and this day will surely see the last of them; they're made of strictly all-wool, home spun and cheviots, broken lot of course, but each suit a good one, sizes 34 to 42, $8.00 and $10.00 value..... $5.00

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Large Assortment of Men's Fine Negligee Shirts, made in first-class style, cut full size, and one pair of cuffs to match. These are our regular $1.00 to $1.50 goods, 69c. and 79c.

Men's Best Quality Silk Front Shirts, in a large variety of patterns, also white, worth $1.00 and $1.25, 79c.

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Children's Fast Black and Tan Ribbed Cotton Hose, with double knees, heels, and toes, sizes 6 to 9 inches, special at 9c. pair.

Children's Fine Quality Ribbed Lisle Thread Hose, warranted fast black, made with double knees, spliced heel and toe, sizes 5 to 9 inches, special at 15c.

Ladies' Warranted Fast Black and Tan, Cotton Hose, double heels and toes, all sizes, special at 9c. a pair.

Ladies' Fine Imported Tan Cotton Hose, in ribbed and plain, our regular 25c. grade, made with high spliced heels, double soles and toes, special at 12½c. pair.

Men's Fast Black and Mixed Cotton Socks, with double heels and toes, special, 9c. pair.

FINE GROCERIES.
Fresh, Clean, High Grade, Low Priced.

Tomato Ketchup—Pure Food Brand—½ pint, 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 25c.

New Peas—extra sifted Junes—small and tender—pound cans, 9c.; per dozen, $1.00.

Bartlett Pears—in heavy sweet syrup—quart cans, 17c.; per dozen, $2.00.

Marrow or Pea Beans—hand picked—per quart, 5c.

Tapioca—fresh from the mills—pearl, flake and granulated—pound package, 8c.

Concentrated Soups—beef, mock turtle, ox tail, consomme and tomato—easily prepared—can, 10c.; per dozen, $1.10.

Flour Special—Pure Food Brand—Monday's price—per barrel, $4.25.

Coffee—Araboga, the world's best, 30c. pound—Morning Glory, second only to Araboga, 25c. pound—fine coffee in the bean, 15c. pound.

EMBROIDERIES.

To close out about 5,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, in strips of 4½ and 5 yards in each, at 3c. per yard; former prices, 5c. and 8c. per yard.

BUTTONS.

Pearl Buttons, extra heavy quality, two dozen on a card, 5c. per card; value 12c.

EMPIRE COMBS.

100 dozen Shell, Amber and Black Empire Combs, 10c. each; value, 25c.

HOUSEFURNISHING SPECIALS.

BISSELL'S CARPET SWEEPERS, 89c.
FIBRE WATER PAILS, 19c.
CLOTHES BASKETS, whole willow, 35c.
SLAW CUTTERS, best steel, 21c.
UMBRELLA STANDS, folding, 29c.
WASHING MACHINES, $5.00 kind, $2.98.
COFFEE MILLS, 12c.
BATH BRUSHES, detachable handles, 29c.
PASTRY BOARDS, cleated ends, 12c.
FOOT BENCHES, veneered top, 15c.
CHINA SALT BOXES, 23c.
BREAD BOXES, japanned, 19c.
TEA SCALES, with scoop and weights, 69c.
CHOPPING BOWLS, large, 14c.
DUST PANS, covered tops, 5c.
BREAD RAISERS, blocked, 30c.
TEA AND COFFEE CANISTERS, 2-pound size, 7c.
SUGAR BOXES, 7-pound size, 10c.
ASBESTOS STOVE MATS, 2c.
SHELF PAPER, fancy, 24 sheets, 2c.
COLANDERS, heavy tin, 5c.
PILLOW SHAM HOLDERS, 12c.

CUT GLASS,

in all its brilliancy of deep rich cutting, new patterns and attractively low prices, will be a feature in our China Department for Monday.

Oil and Vinegar Bottles, full cut, $1.74.

Handled Olive Trays, in rich cuttings, $1.50.

Water Bottles, in a variety of patterns and cuttings, at ONE-THIRD to one-half off former prices, $1.75, $2.25, $2.98.

Berry or Salad Bowls, 9 inches, special, $2.98.

CUTLERY.

Knives and Forks, well made and nicely finished, brown handles, packed, one set in box, 34c.

Knives and Forks, ebony handles, finely polished blades, 59c.

Stag Handled Knives and Forks, Capped on each end; they are worth $2.00; special, $1.25.

TENNIS AT THE MEADOW CLUB.

Malcolm D. Whitman Defeats Leo E. Ware, After a Fine Exhibition, in Three Straight Sets.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The old-time lawn tennis fixtures, the Long Island championships, which were revived this season by the Meadow Club, were brought to a successful close this afternoon on the club courts here. The final rounds of the singles and doubles were played, and in both matches the National champion, Malcolm D. Whitman, demonstrated conclusively that he is far in advance of any other of the experts in this country to-day, and is regarded by most of the close followers of the sport as the greatest player ever seen on the tennis courts. Whitman defeated Leo E. Ware, the former Canadian champion, in the singles in three straight sets. Ware started out at a terrific pace, and held it to the close of the match. The champion was seen at his best when he was forced to pull out the deuce games. In the first set he scored six of his seven games after the score had see-sawed from deuce to vantage several times. Both men were most spectacular in their style, and alternated between the net and the base line. The rallies at the barrier were brilliant, and Ware was usually able to score the point by his cross-court smashes. Whitman's steadiness was the best feature of his game, and his almost faultless playing was in strong contrast to Ware, who was often inaccurate. The score by games in the sets follows:

First Set—										
Whitman	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—7
Ware	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0—5
Second Set—										
Whitman	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1—6
Ware	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—4
Third Set—										
Whitman.	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1—8
Ware	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—6

Although greatly fatigued by their fast match in the morning, Whitman and Ware played the final in the doubles, and won in five sets, after Allen of Yale and McKettrick of Harvard had gained a lead of two sets and 4—3 in the third set. The victory was due almost entirely to Whitman, who showed his superb form at the close of the third set, and won out from what had appeared to be certain defeat. He met the smashes of Allen as few men could do. This match was almost entirely fought out at the net, and the spectators were kept at a high pitch of excitement by the skyrocket performances of the contestants. Allen was especially speedy, and returned many of Whitman's smashes which it appeared impossible for to get. The match was finished in a thunder shower, which spoiled the Yale and Harvard men's chances, although they caught up with their opponents at 4 all, from which the latter pulled out. The Harvard player, McKettrick, defeated young Larned, the junior Orange champion and brother of the famous veteran, in the consolation event. The mixed doubles will not be played until next week. The scores of the day's play follow:

Championship Singles—Final Round.—Malcolm D. Whitman defeated Leo E. Ware, 7—5, 6—4, 8—6.
Championship Doubles—Final Round.—Malcolm D. Whitman and Leo E. Ware defeated J. A. Allen and D. McKettrick, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.
Consolation Singles—Final Round—D. McKettrick defeated Edwin P. Larned, 6—2, 6—3.

Drops Case Against Van De Wattering.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 5.—Judge Wheeler Lynnbrook to-day settled the assault case of S. W. Luderman, said to be a New York real estate agent, against Casper Van De Wattering. It was an easy legal matter, as the complaint against Van De Wattering was withdrawn, and Luderman will have to pay the costs. Van De Wattering struck Luderman yesterday for an alleged insulting remark made by the latter to Mrs. J. J. Slater of New York, who, with her daughter, is a guest at the hotel here. Both men, it is said, have been paying attention to Miss Slater, Luderman, it is claimed, against the wishes of Mrs. Slater.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

WESTCHESTER WINS AT POLO.

Meadowbrook Is Defeated by the Small Margin of a Quarter Goal.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 5.—Probably the best polo game ever seen at the Point Judith Country Club was played this afternoon between Westchester of Newport, and Meadow Brook, as a final contest for the Point Judith cup. Westchester won by a score of 4½ to 4¼.

Not less than 4,000 persons attended. The last two periods were of breathless interest. George Eustis played the game of his life, but Foxhall Keene's judgment and the Waterbury brothers' lively work gave Westchester the contest by one-fourth of a goal, three minutes before time was called. The playing abounded in fine, clean strokes by every man. Many relays of ponies were exhausted, it being intensely muggy.

George Eustis of Meadow Brook, by a mistake in driving, earned a goal for Westchester. Westchester earned five goals and was fined half a goal, (Cowden,) making 4½ goals net. Meadow Brook earned five goals and was fined half a goal, (Whitney,) also one-fourth goal for safety, making 4¼ goals net. The line-up:

MEADOW BROOK.	WESTCHESTER.
1.....W. C. Eustis.	.....J. M. Waterbury, Jr.
2.....Columbus Baldwin.	2.....Foxhall Keene.
3.....Henry P. Whitney.	3.....J. E. Cowden.
Back.George P. Eustis.	Back.L. Waterbury.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Time.
1.....J. M. Waterbury, Westchester	4:45
2.....Foxhall Keene, Westchester	3:30
3.....G. Eustis, Westchester	1:47
4.....J. M. Waterbury, Westchester	2:25

One-half goal allowed by foul against Meadow Brook; half goal allowed by foul against Westchester.
Score—Meadow Brook, 0; Westchester, 3½.

SECOND PERIOD.

1. George P. Eustis, Meadow Brook.....5:39
2. H. P. Whitney, Meadow Brook.....0:20

Score: Meadow Brook, 1½; Westchester, 3¼.

THIRD PERIOD.

1. C. Baldwin, Meadow Brook.....1:56

¼ goal safety against Meadow Brook.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1. C. Baldwin, Meadow Brook.....3:01
2. C. Baldwin, Meadow Brook.....8:17
3. L. Waterbury, Westchester.....2:23

Final score: Westchester, 4½; Meadow Brook, 4¼.

The referee was Egerton Winthrop; scorer, H. B. Kane, and the timekeeper, E. A. Mitchell.

The tourney will be continued Monday, when the play will be for the Narragansett Cup, Westchester vs. Myopia. The final game for the Narragansett Cup will be played Wednesday, when the tourney will be concluded.

John P. Madden Ill.

It was learned last night that John P. Madden, the Democratic leader in the Borough of Queens, is seriously ill. He was taken to Saranac Lake last night by two friends.

Mr. Madden lives at Brentwood, L. I., during the Summer, and his house, 27 Ely Avenue, Long Island City, is closed. It was learned that two specialists had been attending Mr. Madden all day yesterday. It was reported that he suffered from hemorrhages, and that the physicians had ordered his removal to the mountains immediately. The members of Mr. Madden's family are at Brentwood.

Laughed Till Jaw Was Dislocated.

Sarah McGee, twenty-six years old, of Sixty-eighth Street and Avenue A, had some visitors yesterday afternoon. One of them told a comical story, at which Mrs. McGee laughed so heartily as to dislocate her jaw. The woman could not close her mouth, and all the visitors became frightened. A policeman summoned an ambulance, and a surgeon from Flower Hospital with a dexterous twist reset the woman's jaw. She suffered a great deal of pain, and will suffer more for a few days, but she is not seriously injured.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Men's Negligee Shirts, $1.25 to $2.00 Grades at 59c.

We place on sale to-morrow a great lot of Men's high class Negligee Shirts, all this season's latest styles, at from

½ to ¼ of Their Value.

They are made in splendid fashion of very fine Madras and French Percales in an enormous variety of strikingly handsome and nobby patterns. Some have attached cuffs, others come with a pair of detachable cuffs. They're shirts that will please in every way, and the most critical man can wear any of them with credit to his taste and judgment. Duplicates have been selling during the season at $1.25 to $2.00 each and better values at these prices have seldom been offered. To-morrow you can choose from the collection at 59c

Main, front, left.

Best Hosiery Values We've Ever Been Able to Give.

One of the largest Hosiery Importers in New York has closed out to us all the odd lots and sample lines of *Women's and Children's Stockings* and *Men's Socks* left from the season's selling, under conditions which enable us to offer them to you at

⅓ & ½ of usual prices.

The collection comprises an immense variety—too large for us to describe in detail—but the following items will give you an idea of the assortment and of the matchless values:

Women's Stockings.

Fast black fine cotton Stockings, with prettily embroidered boots; fast black lisle thread Stockings, with double soles, high spliced heels and toes; fancy striped and plain black cotton Stockings; also tan, with white polka dots; there are also a few fine cashmere Stockings in the lot. The values represented range from 35c. to 50c. per pair—they all go at 19c

Women's fine lisls thread Stockings, black boots with colored tops; also fine lisle thread, with vertical stripes—regular 75c. and $1.00 grades go at, per pair 29c

Children's Stockings.

Children's fine and heavy ribbed black Cotton Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes; also fine Cashmere Stockings and Socks in black, pink and sky, regular 25c. and 50c. values; at per pr. 12½c

Men's Socks.

Men's fancy lisle thread & cotton Socks, in an extensive variety of checks, plaids, stripes, embroidered and figured effects, in the newest designs and colors, worth 50c., 75c. & $1.00 per pair; go at 19c

Men's tan and black fast color cotton Socks, made with double heels, soles and toes, excellent quality and exceptionally durable, go at, per pair 10c

Main front.

$2.75 for a Man's $7.50 Coat and Vest.

About 150 odd Coats and Vests of fancy cheviots and undressed worsteds—ranging in size from 37 to 42 breast measure—regularly worth $7.50—will be closed out to first comers at $2.75

We have Trousers to match some of them and they will be sold at, per pair $1.95

Second floor, New Building.

**$1.50 Summer Corsets, at

WHAT RUSSIA TALKS ABOUT

Czarowitch Said to Have Done His Best to Hasten Death.

VOLGA FAMINE IS SPREADING

Seven Thousand Attacked by Scurvy in One District—Government Aid Causes Slight Deficit in Budget.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—The news of the Czarowitch's sudden end came as a surprise to St. Petersburg Court and official circles, for, though it was well known that he was doomed, it was generally supposed that he would vegetate a few years more. Two days before the Prince's death the Dowager Empress received a letter from the Czarowitch—who was, by the way, her favorite son—saying that he was in as good a state of health as could be expected.

The official report states that the Czarowitch died from the result of a hemorrhage brought on by excessive exertion while bicycling. But official reports, in Russia more than elsewhere, are subject to caution.

The popular version has it that the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch, to give the Czarowitch his full title, died from the result of his frequent imprudences. He was a great smoker, drank to excess, and often exposed himself unnecessarily to the cold night air.

According to the trustworthy information of persons in the immediate entourage of the Grand Duke, the young Prince, who was naturally of a morbidly melancholy disposition, did everything in his power to hasten on his end, and this, notwithstanding the fact that he was morganatically married to the daughter of a Caucasian Prince—a charming young woman with whom he was deeply in love.

The Russian masses, superstitious and simple-minded to an inconceivable degree, consider this new affliction of the imperial family as a proof of the Almighty's displeasure, which was shown by the birth of a third daughter to the imperial couple. There are not a few Russians who think that these repeated misfortunes are but a just retribution for the Czar's continued violations of his oath, taken to maintain the Finnish Constitution intact.

In glancing back at the line of succession to the Russian throne in the present century, one is struck with a fatality which seems to have presided over the destiny of the various Czarowitches. In but two instances has the line of succession been direct. This is an all the more noteworthy fact since, according to Russian tradition, the heir apparent to the throne is given a far superior education to his brothers. Every effort is made to render the future sovereign suitable for the task of governing a great nation. He is thoroughly versed in diplomacy and in military and naval questions. His education is, in fact, made as complete as possible. When the Russian heir apparent dies, therefore, his successor is not prepared for the heavy task of assuming the sceptre of the Autocrat of All the Russias.

Alexander I., when called to the throne after the murder of his father, Paul I., in 1801, was a mere boy. When he died, after an eventful reign, the crown would by right of primogeniture have passed to his second brother, the Grand Duke Constantine. The Grand Duke, however, who was morganatically married to a Polish woman, Jeanne Grudrinske, had renounced all his rights to the throne. It was therefore his younger brother, Nicholas I., who succeeded Alexander I. The death of Nicholas I., after the fall of Sebastopol, may almost be called the suicide, since, though suffering from pneumonia, the Czar insisted on reviewing a regiment in bitterly cold weather. The death of his successor, Alexander II., killed by a Nihilist's bomb, is too recent history to be related. Here, again, the direct line of succession was broken, for the Czarowitch, eldest son of Alexander II., died a consumptive at Nice. It was on his death bed that he made his brother promise to marry the Princess Dagmar, his fiancée, now the Empress Dowager.

The Grand Duke, Michael Alexandrovitch, has been proclaimed hereditary Grand Duke, without, however, being given the title of Czarowitch, since the Czar may yet have a son. The hereditary Grand Duke is still a mere boy; he is, however, said to be strong, physically as well as mentally.

As the present Czar is not of a robust constitution, more than ordinary interest must be attached to the person of his heir apparent. It is now said that the Grand Duke Michael will be educated with a view of his eventual succession to the throne.

The famine in the Volga provinces, which I had occasion to mention recently in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, daily grows worse. The Czar has himself subscribed freely to the relief fund for the starving peasants of the famine district, and other subscriptions from every part of the empire are flowing in. The municipality of St. Petersburg has, this week, given another donation of $8,000 for this purpose. Further, to enable the ruined peasants of certain districts to earn their living, the Government has just ordered works of public usefulness to be built at Samara, Simbirsk, and Saratoff. These works include new canals, bridges, and roads. At Simbirsk the crop of vegetables was entirely destroyed, as well as the corn crop, and consequently the State has been obliged, within a few days, to distribute 480,000 pounds of potatoes among the inhabitants of the district. To prevent the cattle from dying of starvation, orders have been given to allow the animals to pasture in the Government forests.

Various diseases, brought on by the famine, are now rampant in the Volga provinces. In a single district of the Government of Simbirsk, at Jundory, 7,000 people have been stricken with scurvy. And the famine is only just begun! The best-informed of Russian newspapers announces that this year's harvest will be inferior to last year's. The sheet in question, The New Times, issues a supreme appeal to the generosity of the public.

The expenses incurred by the Government as a result of the famine during the past year probably explain certain figures given by the Minister of Finance in the budget for 1899. In the official report for the first quarter of the present year, ending April 1, it is seen that, whereas on the one hand the Government receipts have increased to 369,000,000 rubles, against 352,000,000 rubles for the corresponding period of last year, on the other hand, the figures of extraordinary expenses have increased from 15,000,000 to 67,000,000 rubles. As a result, the Russian budget for the first quarter of the present year shows a slight deficit, amounting to about $1,000,000.

The industrial movement throughout the empire is, however, as yet unaffected. Work on the Trans-Siberian has never been pushed with such energy as at present. The portion of the new railway which crosses Central Siberia has just been opened up to traffic. It extends from the river Obi to the town of Irkutsk, with a total length of 2,040 versts. The head offices for this railroad, as for all others in the empire, have just been set up in St. Petersburg. Apropos of Russian railways, an economic reform of some importance has just taken place. Until now, on all Russian roads, wood was used for fuel on the locomotives. The Minister of Ways and Means has, however, just decided that henceforth wood is to be replaced by naphtha. Great economy will, it is said, be accomplished in this manner.

The Emir of Bokhara, who is, it will be remembered, a warm ally of Russia, is to be present at the army manœuvres, and at the Cossack festival at Terek. The Emir has latterly become a most valuable agent for Russia in the work of "Russifying" the Mussulman populations of the empire. He contributes financially to every institution established for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of the Russian language and customs among his subjects. The Emir's zeal is said to be the result of the recent honor bestowed on him by the Czar, who gave him the title of "Honorary Cossack."

The continued and persistent violations of the Finnish Constitution are a favorite topic of conversation in Russia just now. Though the Czar's subjects must necessarily be very guarded in expressing an opinion on the matter, it is nevertheless certain that a large proportion of educated Russians severely blame the action of the Czar's Government. The truth of the matter is that all those who know the Finns cannot but sympathize with them.

This Finnish question is to-day by far the most important problem of Russian home politics. The social question, which at one time seemed to threaten the very existence of the monarchy, has but slight importance, and the great masses of the people remain totally unaffected by the Nihilist and Revolutionary Socialist propaganda. The great safeguard against a revolution in Russia is the piety and religious ardor of the people. The Czar's subjects, with the exception of, an insignificant minority of free-thinking Nihilists, are entirely devoted to their sovereign not only as their temporal monarch, but as the supreme head of the Church.

The threatened uprisings in Macedonia and the state of quasi-revolution in Servia have been made the occasion, by the St. Petersburg press, for renewed dissertations on the Eastern question. The leading organs of the Russian capital seem to think that the time is approaching when the fate of the Sick Man must be settled. As the Sviet recently remarked editorially: "The frontiers of the Russian Empire must be extended in the near future, and Western Europe should understand that the nation which forms a barrier against Asia must be immense, and that Byzantium by right of succession belongs to the Russians and not to the Turks.

"It is only when the Turkish Empire has been dismembered and the Russian flag floats over the Yildiz Kiosk," continues the Sviet, that the final struggle will begin between the Slav and the Teuton. With the exception of the Turks and the Hungarians, numerically an insignificant quantity, there is nothing to divide those two hostile worlds who have been antagonistic to each other for ten centuries, since Otto and Boleslas the Great. Slavism on the one hand and Germanism on the other. The Teutonic world has a population of seventy millions against whom Russia could oppose one hundred and fifty million Slavs. The whole future of Europe, and indeed of the civilized world, depends upon the outcome of this contest. To whom the domination of the Old World, to the Teuton or to the Slav? That is the question."

The above quotation is a very fair sample of the thoughts concerning the part to be played by Russia in the future, which take up the minds of many Russians to-day.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

DELCASSE'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

To Meet the Czar To-day—The Novoe Vremya Speaks Disparagingly of the Recent Conduct of France.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—Most of the newspapers here cordially welcome M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who arrived here yesterday. But the Novoe Vremya throws cold water on the importance which the French papers seek to attribute to the visit. It says that while, since the advent of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, a great deal has happened, rendering explanations desirable, the significance of the visit is wholly of a one-sided character, and to Russia it would have "made no serious difference if M. Delcassé had delayed his return visit and remained at his post, where he might be better employed in explaining to his colleagues the conduct which the Franco-Russian alliance demands on the part of France."

The Novoe Vremya's fit humor is traceable to the supposed signs of a Franco-German reapproachement. Since it was first suggested, the paper has published a series of articles warning and threatening France.

M. Delcassé's visit, however, causes great satisfaction in Russian diplomatic circles, as it has long been hoped that he would attest the solidity of the Franco-Russian alliance by a visit here. He had a long interview with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, to-day, and dined with Count Muravieff and a number of other Ministers.

The French Foreign Minister will visit the Czar at Peterhof to-morrow.

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LONDON, Aug. 5.—Whatever fanciful reasons are offered for the visit of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, to St. Petersburg, it is safe to assume that it has reference to the present unsettled condition of European politics. The appearance of the United States as a world power is primarily responsible for this disturbance, and there are repeated signs of latent friction between Germany and the United States, the latest being Admiral Dewey's alleged warlike statements, which give European statesmen cause for uneasiness, and are regarded as the motive for Emperor William's overtures for a rapprochement with France.

France is still smarting under the humiliation of the Fashoda affair, and is inclined to meet Emperor William, if once convinced that the Russian alliance has no real value. The primary object of M. Delcassé, therefore, is in all probability to get public evidence that the alliance holds good by persuading the Czar to visit the Paris Exhibition of 1900, and, by personal contact with the Russian Court and statesmen, to ascertain to what extent the alliance may be relied on.

DISCONTENT IN BULGARIA.

Prince Ferdinand Unpopular and a Crisis Is Likely.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 5.—The political situation grows darker daily. The recent loan has not sufficed to stem the financial crisis. The State officials' salaries have not been paid for two months, and the scarcity of money is so acute that there is great consequent discontent, and bitter attacks on Prince Ferdinand are heard on all sides.

As a result an early Ministerial crisis and a general upheaval are confidently expected.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE ON PEACE.

Believes Disputes of Nations Will Be Settled by New Methods.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, continues to receive numberless congratulations on his elevation to the peerage. Yesterday there were large quantities of letters and telegrams on his table, but, singularly, none has yet arrived from America. The Ambassador to-day said:

"Naturally, I am averse to trumpeting my work at the conference. Little can be said that the world does not know already. But I can express my solid conviction that a tangible commencement has been made in new methods of international dealing, especially in the settlement of the grave issues which are bound to arise between nations at times.

"It would manifestly be out of place for me to discuss the Alaskan question. I am not sure I am thoroughly conversant with the later developments. But the good sense, tact, and wisdom of the diplomatists on both sides are sufficient guarantees of a final, honorable settlement. I am afraid excessive praise has been rendered me for the good understanding which exists between the two countries, but it is assuredly flattering, and it would be affectation on my part to appear to ignore the happy change which has come about recently, and which none is in a better position to recognize than the Ambassadors.

"Owing to the prorogation I shall be unable to take my seat during the present sessions of Parliament, but I will go to Windsor to 'kiss hands' in the ordinary course."

Revolutionists Arrested in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 5.—The Government of Colombia, July 31, suspecting the Radicals of Cundinamarca and Santander of being concerned in the revolutionary plot, promptly ordered the imprisonment of the ringleaders, Señores Martinez, Figuardo, Suarez, Pinaros, Ruiz, Neira, and Uribe, at Cundinamarca; Castillo, Cordoba, Aramburo, and Saa, at Cauca Rivera; Muirguertio at Palmira, and Diaz at Cartago. The local officials here are without further news, but the opinion is unanimous that the attempt was futile and without importance. The isthmus and the neighboring cities are perfectly tranquil.

More Rioting at Salsburg.

SALZBURG, Austria, Aug. 5.—There were renewed disorders here yesterday evening, a demonstration in the streets after a meeting at the German National Club ending in a free fight. The people stoned and fired revolvers at the police. Several persons were injured. Finally, the police charged with drawn swords, but had to be reinforced by troops before they cleared the streets. A number of rioters were badly injured.

Eton Governors Deny Queen's Request

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The young Duke of Aloany, a shy, delicate boy, was recently induced by some enterprising fellow-Etonians of his own age to ask the Queen to secure the Etonians an extra week's holiday, in honor of his impending departure for Germany, where he is to commence his education as heir to the Grand Duchy of Coburg. Her Majesty made the request to the Governors of Eton, who, however, declined.

King Humbert Buys a Painting.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—George Henry Boughton's large painting, "When the Dead Leaves Fall," has just been purchased by King Humbert from the International Exhibition at Venice. It will eventually be placed in the Municipal Gallery at Rome. The works of Americans at the Venice Exhibition have been highly eulogized and the sales have been exceptionally good.

JULY 4 IN AUSTRALASIA

A Great Development of Fraternal Feeling Manifested.

AUSTRALIAN UNION AT HAND

Delegates to be Sent to the Philadelphia Commercial Congress—Laws for the Workingmen.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., July 8.—If any citizen of the United States had set foot in Sydney for the first time last Tuesday he might have imagined that he was entering one of the great cities of his native land. On former occasions the celebration of Independence Day in the capital city of New South Wales has been confined practically to residents hailing from the great Republic, but quite a new departure has signalized this year's anniversary, inasmuch as the general population has joined heart and soul in the festivities to commemorate the declaration of American independence. The city was decorated profusely with English and American flags, and the warships of both countries which happened to be at anchor in the harbor looked very gay from the unusual amount of bunting which they displayed. The American residents organized a monster luncheon, and among the invited guests was Lord Beauchamp, the Governor of New South Wales. If the demonstration had taken place in New York instead of in the mother city of British Australasian colonization, the enthusiasm could not have been greater, or the exchange of cordial and sympathetic greetings more genuine and pronounced.

There is a strong international significance attached to this Fourth of July celebration in Sydney. It demonstrates that throughout the whole of the colonies popular sentiment and public opinion really are for a closer relationship with our American cousins. It shows that the Australian heart beats responsively to the movement for an alliance of the British nation with its powerful offspring of the West. The speeches on both sides at the Sydney luncheon showed the most fraternal sympathies and aspirations, and the hope was expressed that in future England and America would be found standing side by side in the promotion of the world's peace, prosperity, liberty, and civilization. Flattering references were made by colonial speakers to the great naval achievements of Dewey and Schley and to the prominent position which America had attained among the great naval powers of the world as an outcome of the recent war with Spain. In the streets the American and British bluejackets fraternized with each other. In all respects Independence Day anniversary, in the manner it was celebrated at the antipodes, was a convincing proof of the people's desire ever to see the Stars and Stripes hoisted conjointly with the Union Jack.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

The recent referendum in New South Wales proves that it is no longer doubtful that an Australian Dominion will be established. When the question was submitted last year to the electors the vote was as follows: For federation, 71,595; against, 66,228. This year's majority for federation is 34,000, as against last year's majority of 5,367. In the colony of Queensland the Federal Enabling bill has been triumphantly carried through the Legislature, and the referendum is to be taken on Sept. 2. In Tasmania, the bill has also passed through both chambers, and the referendum is to be taken in due course on July 27. In Victoria the feeling in favor of a united Australia is so strong, partly on account of the powerful advocacy of The Melbourne Age, that the bill has also been placed upon the statute book, and when the referendum is taken in that colony on July 27 the majority will be found to be even greater in proportion to its voting strength than in New South Wales. South Australia's referendum has already declared in favor of federation. Whatever may be the result in Queensland, where the labor party is fighting strenuously against it, there is no longer any doubt that New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania will agree to federate, and all the other colonies sooner or later will find themselves compelled to seek inclusion in the Commonwealth. Even in isolated New Zealand a strong federal feeling has grown up since the referendum in New South Wales, and a league has been formed to promote the cause in that colony.

After the referendum is taken in Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, it will be necessary for the Legislatures of all the colonies agreeing to federate to present addresses to Queen Victoria asking her Majesty to direct that a bill be introduced in the Imperial Parliament granting a federal Constitution to United Australia. The English Ministry has already cabled its congratulations to New South Wales, and there will be no difficulty in getting the bill through the British Parliament. As the addresses from the colonies cannot be presented in time for the present session, it will be March or April before an act can be put through at Westminster. As soon as the new Constitution is granted, arrangements will be made here for holding the federal elections, when each State will return Representatives and Senators, in accordance with the electoral acts at that time in force. In such of the colonies as may in the meantime adopt the female franchise—South Australia is the only one besides New Zealand where the system at present exists—every adult woman will have a vote in the election of members to the Dominion Parliament.

As to the first Governor General to be appointed, a strong feeling prevails that he should be a member of the royal family of Great Britain. When the various colonies become mere States in the general Commonwealth, the mode of appointing Governors for each will be entirely changed. At present colonial Governors are appointed by the Queen, and their salaries are paid by the colonies; after federation they will hold office as Governors, and they will receive their appointments from the Governor General, or from whatever Federal Ministry may be in power from time to time.

The Federal Parliament will deal with all the great political questions, such as oneman or woman, one vote; old-age pensions, usury, taxation, bounties, finance, postal affairs, defense, coastal questions, banking and currency, insolvency law, marriage and divorce, civil and criminal law, immigration, labor questions, and a host of similar subjects. There will also be a Federal tariff upon lines indicated in a previous letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES. That tariff will have an influence on the policies of other nations, and, notwithstanding the mutterings that Germany suggesting retaliation if Australia gives any advantage to Great Britain, it will be framed in such a way that it will prevent the inundation of the colonial markets by goods manufactured in Germany or any other country under "cheap labor" conditions.

PHILADELPHIA CONGRESS.

Mr. Green's mission to the Australian colonies has been so successful that several representatives from this part of the world may be expected at the Commercial Congress in Philadelphia next October. Before leaving for America by last month's steamship one of Mr. Green's last official acts was an interview with the Premier of New Zealand, and Mr. Seddon has been so much impressed with the importance of the project that he has decided to send a delegate to the congress. This delegate will also be commissioned to confer with the officials in Washington with a view to the extension of trading relations between the two countries. It is believed that a personal discussion of the subject will show that a give-and-take arrangement for the interchange of products will result in mutual advantage, especially since America has adopted a policy of colonial expansion and opened markets in the Philippines which were almost entirely closed to Australia under the Spanish régime.

LEGISLATION FOR WORKMEN.

Among other matters of social legislation to which the Government and Parliament of New Zealand have been giving attention is the project of establishing workmen's homes in the vicinity of large centres of population. An experiment in that direction has already been made, but so far the scheme has not been successful because of the high prices which private owners of land in the neighborhood of cities have demanded from the Government for their properties. Consequently, an amending bill has recently been submitted to the Legislature, which provides that the Government shall have power to take urban and suburban lands at a fair market value. The main feature underlying the scheme is the relief of workingmen from the exorbitant rents they have to pay for dwellings in and around the cities. It is hoped to provide them with small areas of land at convenient distances from their work at rentals fixed at a low rate of interest upon the capital value of the land, giving the workers leases in perpetuity (999 years,) with the right to convert a leasehold tenure into a freehold, the State being the landlord in the meantime. This method of acquiring land for the purpose indicated is practically certain to become a law within the next few weeks. Under the provisions of that law workmen will be enabled, when temporarily out of work, to devote their time and labor to the cultivation of their holdings and to raising their own food supplies and products for the local markets to some extent. From a philanthropic standpoint, the scheme is one which will commend itself for adoption by other countries where the improvement of the condition of the workingman is engaging attention.

TRANSVAAL PLAN ACCEPTED?

Report that Boer Government Will Agree to a Joint Inquiry—Gen. Joubert's Resignation Rumored.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A special dispatch from Johannesburg says it is reported that the Government has accepted the proposal for a joint inquiry, and has suggested that France, Germany, Russia, and Holland be asked to send representatives to take part in the investigation.

According to the same dispatch, an unconfirmed rumor is in circulation that Gen. Joubert has resigned command of the Army of the Transvaals owing to differences with the Executive.

GERMANY AND THE TRANSVAAL.

The Emperor Inclined to Let Things Take Their Natural Course, Though He Is Much Concerned.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Events in the Transvaal are keenly watched here. The press comments liberally on the week's news. No doubt a strong undercurrent of sentiment exists, shared by every class, in favor of the Boers against Great Britain. Every German one meets expresses this freely, and the press, except the portion inspired by the Government, sides more or less strongly with the Boers. An editorial in the Deutsche-Zeitung is significant, as showing the aspirations in Pan-German and colonial circles, and has created some sensation. It concludes:

"Questionable as it remains, after all, whether England, which in a war with the Boers would have to dangerously expose all her threatened points in Asia, is really resolved to fight, it seems settled, judging from the consonance of news from London and Lisbon, that the possibility of war is now being seriously considered. The near future may show whether the British flag will be unfolded for a fight in which nothing less is to be decided than the question whether Africa is to become English or German-Dutch."

A further sign of the deep interest in the matter here is in the large number of pamphlets and books on the question which have appeared within a month. All the periodicals also contain articles on the Transvaal question. It seems doubtful, however, whether the Government or the Emperor will again interfere if things come to a focus in South Africa. It is currently reported in political circles that his Majesty, on the occasion of the visit of Cecil Rhodes to Berlin, said:

"The Boers are past saving," adding that they "owed their misfortunes to their own stubbornness," and that there was no intention on the part of Germany to call a halt to England.

It is learned that there has been great veering around of opinion in Government circles, partly owing to the circumstantial reports of the new German Consul at Pretoria. The Government press remains in the mud, the whole question awaiting the Emperor's return.

During his trip in northern waters the Emperor has been kept closely informed regarding the changes in the whole matter, and on his arrival at Kiel a minute verbal report was made to him. A high official said this week:

"It is certain the Emperor, and with him Count von Buelow and Prince Hohenlohe, have become convinced that to actively meddle in the Transvaal question at the present stage would be to stir up a hornets' nest. Germany has come to the conclusion that it is best for our interests to let things take their natural course."

OLD-AGE PENSION BILL.

Strong Opposition to a Possible Government Measure.

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LONDON, Aug. 5.—It is understood that one of the principal Government measures of the coming session will be a provision for old-age pensions, and there is every prospect of a hot fight over the bill.

Many supporters of the Government are utterly opposed to what they term "Socialistic legislation," the taxpayers are in arms against the prospective heavy demands upon their diminishing incomes, and it is pointed out that, no matter how disastrous if turned out to be, such a measure could never be repealed in a democratic country like England. It is recognized on every side that increased expenditure will be requisite to meet the fierce commercial rivalry of the United States and Europe, while signs are not lacking that Great Britain's income is nearing high water, and there is a widespread feeling that this is no time to sacrifice millions which might be spent in insuring the country against hostile fleets. As to the old-age-pensions scheme, many people think it would fatally decrease the sense of duty toward the family and render the citizen less thrifty and energetic.

AMERICAN SAWMILL FOR CHINA.

Li Hung Chang and Foreigners in Wu Hu Interested in the Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Ex-Missionaries here who are interested in China have been solicited to take stock in organizing a company to remove an American sawmill of modern pattern, now operating at Cameron Mills, Steuben County, N. Y., to Wu Hu, China, as soon as preliminary arrangements can be made. The Rev. John James of that town is the promoter of the scheme. He has been in correspondence with American, English, and Chinese residents of Wu Hu, who have taken stock in the corporation. Li Hung Chang has signified his willingness to subscribe for $2,000 worth of stock, and Missionary Beals of Wu Hu has faith in the project to the extent of $1,500.

There is no up-to-date sawmill in the Celestial Empire. Lumber is sawed there in the same laborous, slow, and crude manner as in this country 100 years ago.

Another Chinese Post Opened.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—United States Minister Conger reports to the State Department from Peking that he has received official notice of the formal opening to foreign trade of the Port of San Tuac, in the Province of Fukien.

AMERICA'S INCREASING NAVY.

German Papers Sound a Note of Alarm Concerning Its Growth.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—A large portion of the press this week called attention to the "enormous proposed increase" of the American Navy. The Ost-Asiatische Lloyd points out that America is now building forty-six war vessels, and that the construction of twelve more was ordered during the last session of Congress. This, it adds, in the near future will give a new complexion to the Far Eastern question.

This article has been much commented upon, and a number of papers in close relation with the Government have begun a campaign in favor of another large increase in the German Navy. Even the Conservative Neueste-Nachrichten, the organ of Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, strongly insists that such an increase is necessary unless Germany wishes to "abdicate the influential position she has acquired in the East," adding: "Germany must be able to keep permanently at least one division of first-class ironclads in the Far East."

The first torpedo boat of a new type has just been launched at the Schichau yards. The fact that a number of small torpedo boats have been lost at sea during the past five years has induced the Government to abandon the smaller type. All the torpedo boats built for Germany hereafter will be sixty-eight meters long, drawing nine feet of water, and will be among the swiftest vessels of their class afloat. They will steam thirty-five knots, and will have two funnels and two turrets.

Governor of St. Pierre Recalled.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—A dispatch to the Libre Parole from St. Pierre et Miquelon, Newfoundland, says Gov. Sibour has been recalled. The reason for the recall is not given.

THE SAMOAN COMMISSIONERS.

Advices from Honolulu Say They Are En Route to Their Homes—Claims for Damages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 5.—The steamer Hong Kong Maru brings the following advices from Honolulu under date of July 29:

The United States ship Badger, bearing two of the three Samoan Commissioners, arrived at this port Wednesday afternoon, July 26, eight days from Apia, on her way to San Francisco. On board are the Hon. Bartlett Tripp, United States Commissioner, and Baron von Sternberg, representative of Germany. Mr. C. N. E. Eliot, Commissioner for Great Britain, sailed by way of New Zealand and Australia for London to report directly to his Government.

The later days of the commission's stay in Samoa were devoted to evolving a political organization that would be satisfactory to the Samoans and would work satisfactorily to all parties concerned under the tripartite treaty. A scheme was adopted. The members of the commission decline to state its particulars until it has been referred to their respective Governments, but they have given out that Samoa will in future be ruled by a white Governor appointed by the three powers, much as the Chief Justice is at present. There will be a native Council or Legislature, but the Governor will have the veto power and the Chief Justice will be the final authority in the land, from whom there will be no appeal.

This arrangement met the approval of the Samoans. The day before the commission sailed delegations of thirteen men from each faction met on the Badger and signed the articles, thus officially approving the arrangement in the name of their respective chiefs, Mataafa and Malietoa.

When the commission sailed all was quiet and seemed likely to remain so.

Residents of Samoa have filed with the Commissioners claims aggregating $440,000 for property destroyed during the recent temporary occupation of Mulinuu by American and British sailors. The last claim is from the Catholic Marist Mission, $22,000, and is for the looting of the premises by natives, upon instructions, it is said, of the British commander. Another is from a German firm, $19,000, for much the same reasons. Other claims are from settlers whose property was damaged in various ways.

GERMAN VIEWS ABOUT SAMOA.

Press Comment Concerning Mr. Osborn as Chief Justice.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The events in Samoa are being followed with some attention. The news that Dr. Solf, the German President of the Municipal Council of Apia, was induced to resign was received with general displeasure. Government circles, as yet, have no confirmation of the report.

The Cologne Gazette has a special dispatch from Apia saying United States Consul Osborn's assuming Chief Justice Chambers's place and Dr. Solf's resignation must be regarded as an indefensible relinquishment of Germany's position, and is unjustified by the facts.

The Nationalistic Deutsche-Zeitung violently attacks the Government for yielding, and the Vossische-Zeitung closes a calm article, saying: "The Samoa Commission has wound up its labors. The propositions formulated are subject to the approval of the powers. Careful examination is the first requisite to the avoidance of sanguinary troubles which might again lead to international complications." The Government press, so far, is silent.

An Offer to Mr. Balfour.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—An old lady has written to Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, who is an enthusiastic golf player, offering him a handsome allowance, payable quarterly, if he will swear never to play golf on Sunday.

King Christian's Visit to Austria.

ISCHL, Austria, Aug. 5.—King Christian of Denmark arrived here to-day to visit Emperor Francis Joseph. After dining at the imperial villa, King Christian returned to Gmunden this evening. Emperor Francis Joseph accompanied him to the railway station.

HARRY P. WHITNEY ANGRY.

Threatens to Have Employes of Newport Ferry Boat "Fired."

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—This evening when the steamer Manisees, which plies between Narragansett Pier and Newport, was leaving the former place laden with society people and the members of the Westchester Polo Club, the purser, to guard against the loss of fares by the company, called upon one of the deck hands to serve as a guard at the stairway, until the fares from the passengers on the lower deck had been collected.

James A. Burden, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, was the first person who started to go up the stairway when he was stopped. Harry Payne Whitney, who was sitting close by, bristled up and ordered the deck hand to let Mr. Burden pass. He was careful not to threaten violence, but arose and three times repeated his demands. Mr. Whitney said:

"I am H. P. Whitney, and I will see that you and all the other drunken employes of this boat are fired."

Mr. Burden's fare was finally paid and he proceeded to the upper deck.

It is understood that the Manisees was held at the pier over a half hour on a guarantee that at least twenty-five additional passengers would go over to Newport. In fact, there were fifty who came to the boat late, and in the anxiety of the purser to collect all the fares he used the guard, which was not necessary, as the steamer is a very small one.

Hand—Train.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 5.—Capt. Charles J. Train of the United States battleship Massachusetts, now in the harbor, came ashore to-day to give his daughter, Miss Susie Train, in marriage to Augustus Noble Hand of New York, son of Richard E. Hand of Elizabethtown, N. Y. The wedding had a naval tone, for all the principal officers of the Massachusetts attended in a body. The ceremony was performed at 5 o'clock this afternoon, in St. Saviour's Church, by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, assisted by the Rev. Charles S. Leffingwell of Bar Harbor.

The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Grace Train, her sister, and by two bridesmaids, Miss Marcia Hand and Miss Theodosia Hand, sisters of the bridegroom. The best man was Leonard Hand of Albany, N. Y., the bridegroom's cousin. The ushers were the bride's brother, Russell Train, a United States cadet from Annapolis; James B. Ludlow, A. Henry Mosle, Luther B. Pollard, Arthur Devon Hill, and A. C. Train.

After the ceremony a reception was given at Toppingwold, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Lawrence. Only the two families, the bridal party, and a few intimate friends were present.

Among those at the wedding were Lieut. Commanders K. Nile and T. M. Potts, Lieuts. J. H. Gibson, Spencer S. Wood, W. R. Shoemaker, Victor Blue, the man who first discovered the Spanish fleet in the Harbor of Santiago, and H. S. Ritter; Naval Cadets L. Shane, G. A. Bissell, E. Fennen, and H. E. Lackey; Chief Engineer Lieut. R. I. Reed, Assistant Engineer Lieut. Chester Wells, Paymaster G. L. Boggs, Surgeon J. C. Byrenes, Captain of Marines J. A. Lejeune of the Massachusetts, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Hand, Bishop and Mrs. William Lawrence, the Misses Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. Augustus Thorndyke, Miss Christine Biddle, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Soph'a Stanton, Mrs. A. C. Train, Mrs. H. M. Baird, and Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory.

To-night Mr. and Mrs. Hand left for New York, which is to be their future home.

Palmer—Martin.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Edwin Palmer, cousin of Potter Palmer and buyer for the Palmer House, was married to-day to Mrs. Carrie Martin, widow of George T. Martin, who, at the time of his death, five years ago, was a well-known member of the Board of Trade. Although Mr. Palmer has turned his fiftieth year, this was his first experience in matrimony. Only half a dozen intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—This day and night were the busiest in the social history of Newport for the past five years.

Mrs. William E. Carter entertained a large party at her cottage this evening at dinner, followed by a "coon" musicale, which afterward resolved itself into a smoker concert.

The musicale at Mrs. John R. Drexel's was enjoyable in every way. Wilhelm Heinrich, the tenor, who was brought from Boston for this affair, which was the largest musicale of the season, with the assistance of a reader, gave Gounod's "Cyclus Biondina." Mr. Heinrich later sang a number of old French songs. The step from the serious to the comical was made by the quartet of colored vocalists and instrumentalists from New York, who not only sang "Hello, Ma Baby," but every other song on the coon song sheet, and for a finale gave a cakewalk, which was participated in by some of the guests. The musicale took place in the ballroom of white and gold.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave her first large dinner of the season this evening at Beaulieu. It was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Miss Amy Townsend, James P. Woodward, Max Muller, Reginald Tower, and others. The guests were seated at a table set out with the Palmer golden service and decorated with lotus and other flowers.

Gordon McKay gave a large dinner party this evening, followed by music and dancing, in honor of Miss Edith Bartlett of Pittsfield, some sixty guests being present. Mrs. Jungen and her husband, Lieut. Jungen, of the navy, who are guests of Mr. McKay, sang a number of selections. The full orchestra from the United States Training Station was brought to the villa for the dancing.

Mrs. George S. Scott entertained at dinner in honor of her guest, the Earl of Yarmouth, the guests being principally young people. After the dinner there was dancing until the hour of the Drexel musicale. The table decorations, as well as those in the drawing rooms, were of delicate pink flowers.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner, and later gave her guests, some sixteen in number, a coon musicale. The villa was decorated with palms, ferns, and cut flowers, and the table was adorned with yellow lilies.

Mrs. Harold Brown gave a dinner this evening, entertaining a large number of guests. Red roses were used for decorations.

Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore entertained at luncheon in honor of Congressman Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, and Miss Henderson.

Others entertaining at dinner to-night were Mrs. A. T. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, and Mrs. Edward Morrell.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard have rented the Chase cottage, in Kay Street, for the remainder of the season. They will arrive from Narragansett Pier Monday.

Casino registers include George Newgarden, T. E. Capehart, W. B. Lawrence, Clarence H. Mackay, and Dr Knapp.

Lewis Cass Ledyard and H. B. Hollins are registered at the Newport Golf Club.

W. H. Zinn of Anniston, Ala.; Benjamin Stevens of Boston, James Campbell and Miss Campbell of New York, Judge Chapin Brown and Miss Brown of Washington, and Frederick Conde of Oswego are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Astor gave her first function of the season this evening. The decorations were such as Mrs. Astor has used for many years—American Beauty roses. Although there was a report that the rose which she made famous in society would be supplanted for another flower, Mrs. Astor had at her cottage all the American Beauty roses that were in New York. The famous Astor gold dinner service was used for the first time this season. The guests included Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, William Cutting, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Daisy Post, Prince Sovouiski, and Harry Lehr.

Now the colored coachmen are to give a ball. A few years ago there were many colored coachmen in the employ of the cottagers, but now there are not so many seen on the avenue, but the few who are in service have decided not to be outdone by the butlers of the cottagers, and arrangements for a private ball have been completed for

AT THE CREEDMOOR RANGE

First Day of Supplementary Practice for National Guard.

RAIN PUTS AN END TO FIRING

Ten Men Qualified as Marksmen in Pistol and 80 in Rifle Practice—Over 109 Sharpshooters.

Yesterday was the first day of supplementary practice at the Creedmoor rifle ranges. The weather was very warm until 5 o'clock, when a heavy rain put an end to the firing. In the pistol practice there were 10 qualifications for marksmanship, while 80 men qualified as marksmen and 100 as sharpshooters with the rifle. Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston was in command. The scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Col. E. E. Britton	4 4 3 3 2—16	4 4 3 4 2—17	—33
Major T. R. Maxfield	3 3 3 2 4—15	2 3 4 4 4—17	—32
Capt. L. W. Francis	4 4 5 0 5—18	4 5 5 4 5—23	—41
Capt. R. H. Lalmbeer, Jr.	3 4 4 5 4—20	5 4 5 0 3—17	—37
Capt. G. A. Brower	5 5 4 2 3—19	4 5 4 5 4—22	—41
Lieut. J. W. S. Cleland	5 2 4 2 4—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	—33
Lieut. L. F. Buck	5 3 4 4 4—20	5 5 4 5 4—23	—43
Lieut. C. S. Richards	4 3 4 3 4—18	2 3 4 2 4—15	—33
Lieut. G. W. Johnston	4 4 3 5 0—16	4 4 4 4 0—16	—32
Lieut. W. C. Hanton	4 2 5 4 2—17	3 3 4 4 3—17	—37

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Marksmen.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total:
Corp. F. C. Robinson	4 4 4 5 5—22	3 4 3 4 3—17	—39
H. E. McLewee	3 4 3 4 5—19	3 5 3 2 4—17	—36
E. C. Schoonmaker	3 3 4 5 5—20	4 4 3 4 3—18	—38
A. P. Voislawsky	3 4 4 3 5—19	3 5 2 3 2—15	—34

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. A. Lally	4 5 4 2 4—19	4 2 5 2 4—17	—36
Corp. J. McGinn	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 5 2 4 4—18	—34
J. J. Donnelly	3 4 3 3 2—15	0 4 4 3 4—15	—30
William Levin	3 4 3 3 2—15	4 3 4 2 3—16	—31
F. McDonald	2 3 4 3 4—16	3 0 4 4 4—15	—31
William Weisel	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 4 3 5 2—17	—35

NINTH REGIMENT.

Corp. F. Gundlach	3 2 4 4 3—16	4 5 2 4 3—18	—32
Corp. G. Seibrock	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 5 3 0 3—15	—33
Corp. A. Mantovani	3 3 4 4 2—16	3 0 5 3 4—15	—31
A. Alberton	2 0 5 5 4—16	4 3 3 3 2—15	—31
W. T. Brennen, Jr.	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 2 4 2 4—16	—35
S. J. Ingoldsby	3 4 3 3 2—15	4 3 4 2 5—16	—31
R. Jones	4 3 2 3 3—15	2 2 4 3 4—16	—31

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. J. P. Fennell	4 5 0 5 4—18	2 5 3 3 4—17	—35
Sergt. T. J. Colce	4 4 4 3 0—15	4 4 4 2—18	—32
Sergt. W. Layer	4 3 2 3 4—16	3 4 3 4 5—19	—35
Sergt. A. H. Minterman	4 4 3 4 4—19	2 5 4 5 2—18	—37
Sergt. A. A. Nord	4 4 0 4 4—21	3 4 3 4 2—16	—37
Sergt. J. McDermott	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 2 3 4 5—18	—40
Corp. R. Saunders	4 3 4 5 3—19	4 4 3 3 3—17	—36
Charles Dant	4 3 4 5 4—20	4 4 4 4 3—19	—39
A. Isokowitz	4 3 4 3 3—17	4 3 3 4 4—18	—35
A. Rooney	4 4 2 5 0—16	4 3 3 3 2—15	—31
J. Koch	2 3 4 3 4—16	3 4 3 4 3—17	—33
J. M. Shea	2 2 3 4 4—15	3 0 3 5 4—15	—30
H. Steingass	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 2 3 4 3—16	—32

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. A. Edie	4 4 4 3 4—19	4 2 4 5 4—19	—38

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. G. W. Leonard	3 3 3 4 3—16	5 5 3 4 5—22	—38
George E. Baker	5 4 4 2 4—19	3 3 3 3 5—17	—36
J. C. Behrmann	0 3 4 5 3—15	3 4 4 5 4—18	—33
J. Dunne	4 4 3 0 4—15	3 4 3 4 3—17	—32
A. C. Edminster	4 5 4 0 3—16	3 4 4 3 4—18	—34
J. E. Wagener	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 2 3 2 4—15	—30

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Corp. J. W. Dillon	0 3 5 4 5—17	4 2 3 3 3—15	—32
D. Emmons	2 4 4 3 3—16	2 3 3 4 4—16	—32
C. G. Hass	3 4 2 2 3—14	5 3 5 4 4—21	—33
Sergt. M. Van Orden	3 4 4 2 3—16	3 3 5 4 3—16	—31
H. Wilcox	3 4 4 4 3—18	5 3 3 4 3—18	—36

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Corp. L. H. Schoenthahn	3 4 4 3 4—18	4 3 4 4 3—18	—36
Corp. R. P. Phyfe	4 4 4 3—19	3 4 3 4 2—16	—35
J. T. Barton	3 2 3 3 4—15	2 3 3 5 4—17	—32
E. J. Christopher	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 4 4 3 4—18	—37
A. Cornwell	3 3 3 5 4—18	4 4 3 3 3—17	—35
E. Little	4 3 2 4 3—16	5 4 4 0 3—16	—32
E. A. A. Mayhew	3 4 4 0 4—15	3 4 2 4 3—16	—31
A. Nicolovius	3 4 5 3 4—19	2 3 3 4 4—16	—35

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. W. L. Gandus	3 2 3 4 4—15	2 3 4 4 4—17	—32
Sergt. G. F. Walsh	4 4 0 4 3—15	4 4 4 3 2—17	—32
W. M. Meehan	3 4 3 2 4—16	3 3 3 4 3—16	—32
H. Van Ohlsen	3 4 4 2 3—16	3 3 5 2 3—16	—32

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. P. E. Finegan	3 3 5 4 4—19	4 4 4 4 4—20	—39
Sergt. P. E. O'Conor	4 4 4 2 2—16	4 5 2 3 5—19	—35
William Boyle	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 3 4 4 4—19	—40
John Nihill	4 3 4 5 5—21	4 4 3 4 5—20	—41

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergt. G. L. Babcock	3 3 4 4 4—18	4 4 4 4 5—21	—39
Corp. W. Sutton	2 4 3 4 4—17	3 4 4 5 4—20	—37
Corp. S. W. Clancey	2 2 3 4 4—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	—30
J. J. Adgate	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 4 3 4 3—17	—35
J. L. Brady	4 3 4 5 3—19	2 5 4 3 4—18	—37
J. Derin	4 3 3 2 4—16	0 4 4 5 4—15	—31
C. G. Drew	5 4 3 4—21	3 5 4 3 3—18	—39
W. E. Gallagher	4 5 4 0 4—17	4 5 0 5 4—18	—35
G. W. Jarboe	4 3 3 2 4—16	3 4 4 4 4—19	—35
M. Lenz	4 2 5 4 3—18	4 5 4 0 5—18	—36
F. E. MacKnight	4 3 4 4—19	3 5 4 4 3—19	—38
Frank Maclean	2 4 2 4 3—15	5 4 3 4 3—18	—33
L. C. Mars	2 4 4 3 3—16	3 4 0 4 4—15	—31
C. H. Meyer	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 3 2 3 3—15	—31
W. J. Scott	3 4 4 3 5—19	5 3 4 3 3—18	—37
J. Vermilyea	4 2 4 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	—31

FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.

A. G. Miller	5 0 4 4 4—17	5 3 3 3 2—16	—33

SECOND SIGNAL CORPS.

Sergt. A. H. Davidson	4 5 4 4 5—20	3 4 4 2 3—16	—36

SQUADRON A.

G. M. Buck	4 3 3 4 4—18	3 4 4 4 3—18	—36
F. B. McAnerney	2 3 3 3 4—15	4 4 3 4 5—20	—35
A. C. Smith	2 4 4 4 4—18	4 4 4 5 4—21	—39
W. M. Tuttle	4 3 4 4 0—15	4 4 3 3 3—17	—32

Sharpshooters.

STAFF.

	600 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston	5 4 4 4 5—22	4 5 3 4 5—21	—43

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. W. J. Underwood	4 5 4 5 4—23	5 5 4 3 4—21	—43
Capt. W. H. Palmer	5 4 5 5 4—23	3 4 4 5 5—21	—44
Lieut. N. V. D. Black	4 5 3 5 5—22	5 5 4 3 5—22	—44
Lieut. F. J. White	5 5 4 4 4—22	3 4 4 5 5—21	—43
Lieut. L. J. Jocelyn	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 5 4 3 4—20	—44
Sergt. J. C. De Mille	4 5 4 4 4—22	5 4 3 4 4—20	—42
Sergt. E. P. Fowler	5 5 4 4 4—22	5 5 3 3 4—20	—42
Sergt. A. Stevens	5 5 5 3 5—23	4 4 5 4 5—22	—45
Sergt. D. R. Stewart	4 5 5 4 5—23	3 4 4 4 4—19	—42
Sergt. E. C. Robinson	4 5 5 5 5—24	3 4 4 4 4—19	—43
Corp. E. Steiger, Jr.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 4 5 5 5—23	—45
Corp. E. S. Coy	4 5 5 5 5—24	5 5 4 4 5—23	—47
Corp. W. H. Evans	5 5 4 5 4—23	4 4 4 3 4—19	—42
Corp. F. C. Robinson	5 5 5 2 5—22	4 4 4 5 4—21	—43
Sergt. J. Boutiller	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 5 5—22	—44
W. N. Bavier	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 4 3 4—20	—42
R. T. Dodd	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 5 4 3—20	—42
J. P. Felt	5 4 4 5 5—23	2 5 4 5 3—19	—42
A. Lenssen, Jr.	4 4 5 4 4—21	5 4 5 5 3—22	—43
J. H. Little	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 5 4 3—20	—42
W. F. Mason	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 4 4 4 4—20	—41
A. W. Morley, Jr.	5 5 4 4 4—22	4 4 4 4 5—21	—43
W. H. Palmer	5 5 4 5 5—24	5 5 4 4 4—22	—46
E. E. Sanborn	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 4 4 4 5—21	—44
E. C. Schoonmaker	4 5 4 5 5—23	3 5 4 4 4—20	—43

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. J. Cipolari	5 4 5 5 4—23	4 4 4 3 4—19	—42
Sergt. G. Davis	5 5 4 4 4—22	4 5 4 5 3—21	—43
F. B. Sharkey	5 5 4 4 5—23	4 4 5 5 3—21	—44

NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. W. F. King	5 5 5 4 3—22	2 4 5 4 5—20	—42
Corp. J. A. O'Donnell	5 4 5 5 4—23	5 0 4 5 5—19	—42
Corp. J. D. Brane	5 4 3 5 5—22	3 5 3 5 5—21	—43
Corp. J. E. Griffith	5 3 4 5 5—22	4 4 5 4 3—20	—42
Corp. G. Leibrock	4 5 5 4 4—22	2 4 5 5 4—20	—43
Corp. F. E. Claiborn	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 5 4 5—22	—44
E. W. Ingram	5 5 5 3 4—22	5 5 4 4 4—22	—44

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. C. S. Richards	5 4 4 5 5—23	5 4 4 4 4—21	—44
Sergt. J. McDermott	4 5 5 5 4—23	4 4 4 5 3—20	—43
R. K. Barnes	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 4 4 4 4—20	—43
Capt. J. T. Ashley	5 5 5 5 5—25	3 5 3 4 4—19	—44
Sergt. J. McNevin	5 5 5 4 4—23	5 4 4 3 4—20	—43
L. B. Becker	5 5 3 5 4—22	4 5 5 5 2—21	—43
C. W. Lewry, Jr.	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 5 4 4 4—21	—43

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. P. Farrell	5 5 5 5 5—25	5 4 4 5 4—22	—47

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Corp. H. C. Dore	4 4 5 5 4—22	5 5 5 0 5—20	—42
G. Merritt	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 5 5 3 2—20	—42
F. D. Wendel	4 4 5 5 4—22	5 5 5 5 3—23	—45

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. G. F. Musson	4 5 5 5 3—22	4 5 4 4 5—22	—44
Capt. C. G. Todd	3 5 5 5 4—22	4 5 3 4 5—21	—43
Capt. C. D. Napier	4 5 5 5 4—23	4 5 5 4 4—22	—45
Lieut. C. H. Barnum	5 5 5 5 4—24	4 4 5 3 3—19	—43
Sergt. G. B. Bryant	5 5 4 4 5—23	5 4 4 4 5—22	—45
Sergt. E. H. Miller	4 5 5 5 4—23	3 5 4 4 4—20	—43
Sergt. H. Story	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 4 5 4 4—20	—42
Sergt. F. D. Greene	4 5 5 5 3—22	5 5 5 3 5—23	—45
Sergt. W. A. Robinson	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 5 2 4—20	—42
Sergt. D. M. Boe	5 4 5 4 4—23	5 4 4 5 2—20	—42
Sergt. W. A. Stopford	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 5 4 4—22	—44
Corp. B. P. Phyfe	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 4 4 3 5—20	—43
Corp. H. R. Onderdonk	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 5 3 4—20	—42
Corp. W. D. Slade	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 4 4 5 2—19	—42
Corp. C. F. Valentine	5 4 5 3 5—22	5 5 3 4 3—20	—42
Corp. E. Green	4 5 5 5 3—22	2 5 4 5 5—21	—43
Corp. K. Zust	5 5 4 4 4—22	5 5 4 5 3—23	—45
A. Brexendorf	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 4 3 3 4—21	—43
R. S. Cooke, Jr.	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 3 5 4 3—19	—42
J. F. Chapman	3 4 5 5 5—22	3 4 5 4 5—21	—43
A. Cornwell	4 5 3 5 5—22	5 4 4 4 4—21	—43
J. W. Sweeny	5 4 5 5 5—24	3 4 4 4 4—19	—43
W. J. Turner	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 5 4 4 4—21	—45
W. W. Whitlock	5 4 5 5 4—23	3 4 4 5 4—20	—43

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. H. C. Barthman	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 5 3 5 5—21	—43
C. A. Baldwin	5 3 5 5 5—23	4 4 5 4 5—22	—45
T. Connolly	5 5 5 4 5—24	5 5 4 4 5—23	—47

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. P. E. O'Connor	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 5 4 5 4—22	—45
Sergt. P. Finegan	5 5 2 4 5—23	5 5 4 4 5—22	—45

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
W. Boyle	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 5 5 3 4—21	—43
J. Nihill	4 5 5 4 5—23	4 4 4 5 4—21	—44

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. W. H. Luison	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 4 4 5 4—22	—44
Capt. E. B. Bruch	5 5 5 5 5—25	4 5 2 3 5—19	—44
Lieut. A. S. Williams	5 5 5 4 5—24	4 5 3 4 5—21	—45
Lieut. W. S. Beekman	4 5 3 5 5—22	4 3 4 4 5—20	—42
Lieut. R. Byars	4 4 5 5 5—23	5 3 5 3 4—20	—43
Sergt. G. H. Doyle	5 5 5 4 5—24	4 5 5 4 4—22	—46
Sergt. J. Hunter	4 5 4 5 5—23	0 5 4 5 5—19	—42
Sergt. G. L. Babcock	5 5 5 5 4—24	4 4 4 4 3—19	—43
Sergt. W. B. Shepard	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 5 3 4 4—20	—42
Corp. G. W. Corwin	5 5 5 5 4—24	5 5 5 5 4—24	—48
G. S. Andrews	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 4 5 3 4—21	—43
A. S. Corbett	4 5 5 5 3—22	4 5 5 4 4—22	—44
R. C. Daniel	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 5 5 5 2—21	—44
M. J. Downing	4 4 5 5 5—23	0 5 4 5 5—19	—42
F. V. MacLean	4 5 5 4 5—23	4 5 3 5 3—20	—43
F. R. Meeteer	5 5 5 4 4—23	3 4 4 4 5—20	—43
R. Stokes	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 3 5 3 5—21	—43
W. E. Trull, Jr.	4 5 5 5 5—23	5 5 4 3 4—21	—43

FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.

C. W. Le More	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 4 3 5 5—22	—44

SQUADRON A.

Lieut. H. Barry	4 4 4 4 5—21	5 4 4 3 4—20	—41
Sergt. F. D. Brown	5 3 4 5 3—22	4 3 5 5 4—21	—43
Sergt. A. Wendt	4 5 4 3 5—21	4 4 3 5 4—20	—41
Corp. F. D. Vuller	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 3 5 5 5—22	—44
F. W. Becker	3 5 5 4 4—22	5 4 4 4 4—21	—43
E. C. Robert	3 5 5 5 3—21	5 4 3 3 5—20	—41
A. Roelker, Jr.	3 5 5 4 4—21	5 5 3 4 3—20	—41

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

Seaman H. P. Hamilton	5 5 4 5 4—23	4 4 2 5 5—20	—43

SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

Capt. L. W. Francis	3 5 5 4 5—22	3 4 5 5 4—21	—43
Lieut. G. W. Johnston	5 5 4 4 4—22	5 5 5 4 2—21	—43
Lieut. W. Hanton	5 5 3 4 5—22	4 5 4 5 5—23	—45

COMPANY 17, SEPARATE.

Sergt. A. J. Tooker	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 5 4 4—22	—44

GOLF ON ENGLEWOOD LINKS.

L. P. Rider Wins the Cup in the Special Sweepstakes.

The scores in the qualifying round for the championship of the Englewood Golf Club yesterday were:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
Dr. J. A. Wells	42	44	86
J. B. Baker	45	47	92
C. Kell	45	51	96
W. Kidder	47	49	96
J. H. Sherwood	45	51	96
H. J. Banks, Jr.	49	48	97
H. Coppell	47	51	98
S. Mowry	49	51	100
E. H. Booth	57	49	106
A. Coppell	52	54	106
J. C. Sherwood	56	48	104
R. F. Reinhund	60	48	108
W. Baylis	46	54	100
H. Ashforth	55	54	109

One of the features was a special sweepstakes in which visitors could participate. The net cup in this event was won by L. P. Rider, one of the Nassau players, with 116, 40, 76. The cup for the best gross score was won by Walter J. Travis on his morning card, which was:

Out	5	6	5	6	5	5	3	5	6	—46
In	5	3	6	4	6	6	5	3	4	—42—88

In the afternoon Travis continued his phenominal golf in a match against the bogey score for the links. The redoubtable Col. Bogey only beat Travis by one hole. The score:

Bogey	4	6	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	—42
Travis	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	—43
Bogey	5	4	5	4	5	6	5	3	4	—41—83
Travis	5	4	5	4	5	5	7	4	3	4—41—84

The summaries:

SPECIAL SWEEPSTAKES.

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
L. P. Rider	116	40	76
N. S. Dike	90	18	84
W. Thayer	110	24	86
W. Beebe	113	24	89
J. V. Koch, Jr.	107	16	91
W. J. Travis	88	plus 4	92
J. B. C. Tappan	106	10	96

MONTHLY HANDICAP.—CLASS A.

Harvey Murdock	90	18	81
H. L. Pratt	102	13	89
J. V. Koch, Jr.	107	16	91

CLASS B.

H. W. Thayer	110	24	86
Howard Hadden	113	25	88
Walter Perry	127	30	97

FIRST CONTEST FOR ADAM'S CUP.

L. P. Rider	116	40	76
G. P. Hopkins	94	12	82
W. B. Cocks	111	25	86
R. D. Hardy	131	45	86
H. W. Maxwell	97	10	87
E. E. Robertson	99	10	89
A. C. Humphreys	108	18	90
W. L. Hicks	95	4	91
H. S. Beard	117	22	95
Harvey Murdock	111	18	93
R. T. McGusty	134	33	101
E. H. Sayre	144	35	109
W. Beard	132	28	104
J. B. C. Tappan	106	10	96

Nassau Country Club's Links Open

There was a great turnout of the well-known country residents from Glen Cove, Roslyn, Wheatley Hills, and Hempstead yesterday at the opening of the new eighteen-hole links of the Nassau Country Club, at Glen Cove. The course is the longest in the East and is said to compare favorably with any in Scotland or England in the perfection of its details. With a total playing length of 6,036 yards, the course is a true championship links. The names and distances of the holes follow:

Out.	Yards.	In.	Yards.
1. First	315	10. Slide	400
2. Long	500	11. Sand Pit	133
3. Meadow	317	12. Corner	393
4. Mounds	318	13. Railroad	300
5. Old Lane	367	14. Cedar	390
6. Graveyard	382	15. Hill	473
7. Circus	161	16. Hollow	360
8. Woods	365	17. Pond	150
9. Roadside	375	18. Home	280
Total	3,100	Total	2,936

The Bar Harbor Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 5.—The regular weekly golf tournament at Kebo to-day was won by T. G. Ireland with a net score of 75 and a handicap of 2. Arden Robbins, the scratch man, covered the course in 89. He is still off his form. The scores:

	Gross.	H'd'c'p.	Net.
Arden Robbins	89	0	89
Mr. McCane	93	3	90
A. D. Childs	98	2	96
T. G. Condon	93	7	86
Mr. Fellis	97	8	89
E. K. Thorndike	110	12	98
T. G. Ireland	87	12	75
H. L. Ewer	97	12	85
R. M. Gallatin	107	20	87
G. W. Guthrie	124	35	89
E. I. Curley	141	40	101
A. H. Hinkle, Jr.	117	20	97
E. B. Pike	123	30	93
F. A. Gillette	118	25	93
Miss McLane	119	23	96
Mrs. T. G. Condon	128	28	95

TENNIS AT NEW CASTLE.

Beals Wright Carries Off Honors in Last Day's Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CASTLE, N. H., Aug. 5.—The Wentworth lawn tennis tournament was brought to a most successful end here to-day. The two final matches kept the big crowd of enthusiastic spectators in a constant state of excitement nearly all day. Young Beals Wright, the Interscholastic champion, proved to be the hero of the day, and he was well tired out before his long day's play was finished.

In the final round of the singles this morning Wright beat Budlong in a clever three-set match, the youngster's splendid volleying carrying the day against Budlong's accurate ground strokes.

The final of doubles listed part of the morning and nearly all of the afternoon. Wright was too exhausted at the end to make a very strong fight. The final score follows:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Final Round—B. C. Wright beat C. R. Budlong, 8—6, 7—5, 6—3.
Gentlemen's Doubles.—Final Round—E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond beat B. C. Wright and H. H. Hackett, 9—7, 2—6, 11—13, 6—1, 6—3.

The 1,000 Yards' Record Beaten.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—At the Aberavon (Wales,) athletic meeting to-day, Harry Cullum of Cardiff, beat the world's record for 1,000 yards on the flat, covering the distance in 2 minutes, 9½ seconds.

THE ROCKEFELLER TAX CASE.

He Will Fight the Assessment of His North Tarrytown Property.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Counselor Harry Dykeman, who represents John D. Rockefeller, said to-day that Mr. Rockefeller was going to fight the assessment levied upon his property by the Assessors of Mount Pleasant Township. The papers were all ready to-day, and on Monday or Tuesday they will be submitted. If the Assessors are sustained by the Court, the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Rockefeller's property is situated in North Tarrytown. This year his assessment amounts to $525,575, which is $100,000 less than last year's figures. Referee Moysradt has fixed the value of the property at $393,422.50. Mr. Rockefeller is willing to pay on that basis.

LARCHMONT YACHTS CRUISE

New York Club Run Is a Drifting Match to New Haven.

THE EMERALD WAS FIRST IN

The Fleetwing, Hildegard, and Vandal Have Sail-Overs—Second Run Will Be to New London To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 5.—The yachts of the Larchmont contingent of the New York Yacht Club, bound for the cruise rendezvous at New London, started this morning from Larchmont for the first run of the cruise, arranged by the Larchmont Yacht Club. The destination was Morris Cove, this port, and to-morrow the second run will be made from here to New London.

There was a fine showing up of schooners for the run of to-day, but the start was made under the adverse condition of an almost flat calm. The fourteen craft whose owners plucked up courage to attempt a race of it were two hours getting over the line.

The club's Regatta Committee was somewhat scattered through the fleet. Howard W. Coates was sailing his own schooner Gévalia; John F. Lovejoy sailed on Commodore Postley's flagship, the schooner Colonia, and Frank Hardy was the guest of Mr. Murray on the steam yacht Jessie.

Edward Kelly's auxiliary steamer Barracouta served as the judges' boat for the occasion, Mr. Kelly and Jere Baretto taking the time. As guests of Mr. Coates aboard the Gevalia were Edward J. Greacen, Stanley Greacen, Eugene L. Bushe, and Capt. Von Buskirk. Commodore Postley had quite a party aboard the Colonia, in the number, besides Mr. Lovejoy, being Fleet Capt. Joseph H. Sterling. On Seymour L. Husted, Jr.'s, Crusader were Chester Munroe, George A. Cormack, and James M. Motley. Willard Ward sailed his Shamrock. Mr. Carpenter had as guests on the Glendoveer Walter Murphy and Mr. Jones. Col. Daniel Appleton sailed on the sloop Tigress, now chartered by his brother, C. A. Appleton. G. E. Ide was the guest of James C. Bergen on the sloop Hildegarde. On the Barracouta were her owner. Mr. Kelly, Mrs. Kelly, Frederick Schlessinger, and W. A. Thompson.

Fretted streaks on the water suggested that a breeze was making up off to the south'ard, and as the time for the start drew near, and as what there was yet came from the south, and the tide was setting down the Sound, there was promise of a comfortably quiet run to New Haven breakwater, which was to be the finish line.

Winds are gay old deceivers, however, and in this case the promise was not kept. The preparatory signal was given at 10 o'clock and the start was ten minutes later, while a handicap signal was whistled at 10:15 o'clock.

Only the Ariel got over the line before the expiration of the handicap time. She went over at 10:14:22, with booms to port and setting her ballooners as she crossed. The others went over the line in the following order: Katrina, 10:15:00; Emerald, 10:15:40; Quissetta, 10:15:40; Glendoveer, 10:17:20; Crusader, 10:27:25; Fleetwing, 10:36:00; Tigress, 10:43:40; Shamrock, 10:44:10; Hildegarde, 10:45:20; Albicore, 10:46:42; Vandal, 10:50:10; Gevelia, 10:53:22, and Colonia, 12:04:27. The Colonia had been down at City Island overhauling in preparation for the cruise, and a tug failing her, she fell a prey to the calm of this morning. Late, therefore, in reaching Larchmont, she was still further delayed taking on stores. The Barracouta waited to take her time, however, and there was some amusement when it was seen that she was leaving a wake of boxes, straw, paper, and other packing from the stores put aboard, which reached well across Larchmont Harbor and across the starting line, too.

There was not breeze enough to take a man's hat off, yet one of the guests on the Colonia lost a straw hat overboard, and the big schooner was making such poor time of it that one of her Scandinavian sailormen lowered a dinghy, rowed for the hat, and then overhauled her.

These little episodes over, the Barracouta headed for this port to take up her position at the finishing line. She got into the middle of the sailing fleet off Greenwich Point, and then she found them bearing into a wind which had shifted and came only in streaks. At this rate it soon became evident that the Barracouta's searchlight would have to be called into play for taking the time at the finish.

It was altogether an exasperating start to the cruise. The schooners Fearless and Southern Cross were mixed up in the fleet, but they had not crossed the line, and were therefore not in the race. Commodore Frederick T. Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club did not go into the race either, but had his schooner Sachem towed east. It was unusually hot on the Sound. The water, as smooth as a mirror, threw back each superheated sunbeam, and the yachtsmen caught them both ways. It was only bearable on steam craft, which created a breeze for themselves. Sailing aboft under these conditions, the yachtsmen fell a-fishing, and practiced rifle and pistol shooting on a school of porpoises that came along to make sport of their predicament.

At 1 o'clock, when the leaders were off Shippen Point, most of the yachts held the same relative position as at the start, Ariel leading. Emerald and Quissetta, however, had passed the Katrina and the Fleetwing led the Crusader, while the others strung along to the rear were splitting tacks and spread out pretty well from one side of the Sound to the other. The Barracouta reached New Haven Breakwater at 5:35 P. M., and the Jessie arrived soon afterward.

The sailing fleet had practically a drift of it till 4 o'clock P. M., when the wind, after its period of perplexing fickleness, located itself in the southwest and began to breeze up a bit, with a squall brewing to the westward. Under

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase of 22 Cortlandt Street the Week's Only Feature.

A VERY DULL SUMMER MARKET

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Business at a Standstill—Only Ten Foreclosures for This Week.

The state of business during the early part of the Summer made it reasonable to expect that a moderate activity of a seasonable sort, confined largely, of course, to the operators, would bridge over the dull period extending to the middle of September. This hope, however, has not been realized. Even the trading and readjustments among the professional element preparatory to Fall business is to a large extent lacking, and it is the general opinion among brokers that even for midsummer the last two weeks have approached pretty closely the record for dullness.

The sale of 22 Cortlandt Street to the New York Telephone Company was really the only deal of respectable proportions reported throughout the week. The transaction was peculiar in that the telephone company, although it owned the adjoining building, had not been regarded as the probable purchaser of this piece, and except as a bit of extreme precaution it is difficult to see wherein the telephone company will be much better off through its ownership of it. Flanked on either side and in fact surrounded by the Havemeyer and telephone buildings, it is not probable that a building of any height would ever have been attempted on so small a lot as 22 Cortlandt Street. That it would ever have been brought to insure the light and air of the Havemeyer building is not reasonable because the latter has no windows in its easterly wall. The remaining alternative—that the telephone company will erect an addition on No. 22—raises the question of whether the increased floor space would compensate for loss of light and air to its present building.

The only other transactions of the week of more than passing interest were the sales of 24 and 26 East Twenty-second Street. Whether these two parcels will ultimately go to the same owner has not yet developed, but the announcement that both will be improved indicates a steady demand for modern structures in the district between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, Union and Madison Squares.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Foley & Sniffin were the brokers in the sale of the flats 330 to 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, for the Kelly estate. The transaction is said to have been all cash and the price about $150,000.

Adler & Herrman have sold the five-story brick tenement at the southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, 24.11 by 70.

David Stewart has sold to R. Clarence Dorsett the lot on the east side of Audubon Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100; also, to M Canfield a four-story American basement dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, near Audubon Avenue, 16.6 by 40 by 50.

Julius Howe has sold the five-story double flat 304 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The partition sale of the Adee estate's tract at Bronxwood Park, together with seven foreclosures made up last week's entire dealings at auction. The Adee property went to one of the heirs on a single bid, while the plaintiffs in all but one of the foreclosure sales bought the properties and contributed to the generally uninteresting results. This week, with a total of ten foreclosures scattered over three days, will doubtless be even less exciting.

There were recorded last week 395 mortgages for $5,293,483, of which 142, for $1,447,360, were at 6 per cent.; 165, for $1,231,713, were at more, and 88, for $2,614,410, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 274 mortgages, for $3,047,109; of which 87, for $909,608, were at 5 per cent.; 118, for $508,101, were at more, and 69, for $1,629,400, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, AUG. 8.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 95 and 97 Liberty Street, north side, 237.9 feet west of Broadway, 30 by 119.1 by 30 by 118.6, twelve-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $119,007.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward W. Crittenden, referee, Beacon Street, West Farms, south side, 102.4 feet west of Classon Avenue, 25 by 147 by 25 by 143, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,320.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 445 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $31,296.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, southwest corner of Mohegan Avenue, 75 by 133.2, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,535.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward H. Fallows, referee, 790 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 125.9 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 14.6 by 84.2, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,229.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Jacob P. Solomon, referee, 338 and 340 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, about 110 feet west of First Avenue, 35.10 by 100.11 by 150.6½, by about 125, two and three story brick stables. Due on judgment, $24,434.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 433.5 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $31,564.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John S. Sheppard, Jr., referee, 73 and 75 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100.10, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,374; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., assignee's sale, Benjamin F. Van Valkenburgh, assignee, 100, 102, and 104 Duane Street, south side, 130.2 feet west of Broadway, 75.9 by 117.6 by 117.3 by 75.9, one, two, and three story brick buildings. Subject to mortgages for $50,000, a life interest of Leonard W. Kipp, and the dower right of the wife, Stanley C. Kipp.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis Speir, Jr., referee, 419 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,817.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Willis Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 84.4; Z. D. Schallenburg of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; C. Steinmetz of 50 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 302 East Twenty-first Street, for a brick fence, 20 by 53; Mrs. R. Scanlon, premises, owner; A. W. Brunner of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,500.

Anthony Avenue, northeast corner of Burnside Avenue, for a frame shed, 20 by 12; Thomas & Dunn of 2,080 Anthony Avenue, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $300.

Nos. 324 and 326 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 23 by 65; Mary Manillo of 214 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; C. E. Reid, architect; cost, $200.

Ninth Avenue, east side, 74.1 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 24.5 by 85.10; Benedict A. Klein of 125 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $56,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of Fischer's Lane, for a one-story frame coal pocket, 30 by 90; William J. Fee, owner; James H. Perry, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 22.6 by 62.2 and 65.2; Morris Zuckerman of 85 Allen Street, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 85 feet west of Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 82; J. and G. J. Fleischmann of 2 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 256 and 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick office and store building; Pabst Brewing Company of 376 Washington Avenue, owner; Otto Strack, architect; cost, $15,000.

Fairmount Place, north side, 450 feet east of Prospect Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Elizabeth A. Peterson, owner; W. O. Dickerson, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 222 and 224 West Fifty-ninth Street, to a seven-story brick flat; O. D. Munn of 14 East Twenty-second Street, owner; C. Myer, architect; cost, $300.

No. 232 Rivington Street, to a five-story brick tenement; J. C. Eberle, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $250.

Nos. 144 to 148 Forty-first Street, to a three-story brick stable; T. J. McCahill, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $3,500.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Bailey of 824 Trinity Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 585 to 595 Courtlandt Avenue, to a three-story frame clubhouse; Melrose Turn Verein, owner; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $15,000.

Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Lewis Street, to a two-story brick stable, 28 by 32.8; W. H. Webb of 415 Fifth Avenue, owner; W. B. Tubby, architect; cost, $1,400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 5.

AMETHYST AV, e s, 155 ft n of Morris Park Av, 20x100; Jacob Sommer to Emma Von Raven..... 1

BEEKMAN ST, 52, 26.3x87.2; Ward McAllister, jr., to Judah Boas, all title..... 1

BROOK ST, n w corner of Spring St, 102.3x180x100x150; James R. Gray to Henrietta Hoppock..... 1

EAST ST, s w corner of Delancey St, 25x75; Thomas R. Gruman to James H. Post..... Nom.

GRAHAM ST, being Lots 183 and 184 on map of 211 choice lots of Downing estate, at Van Nest Station, 50x95; Jacob W. Kahn to James D. Rogers..... 571

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, w s, being gore Lot 187, on map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, 37.7x26.1x19.7, gore; Elizabeth Tiernan to Frederick E. Lange..... 300

INTERIOR LOT, begins 150 ft e of 11th Av, and 56.7 n of 185th St, 20.3x47.1x20.3x47; John F. Leo to Mary J. Hooper.

INTERIOR LOT, 150 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,059.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 50x100, with right of way; Ephraim B. Levy to John and Lena Kanermayer and Fani Eisen..... 100

LOT 7, on map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Ephraim B. Levy to Patrick Oxley..... 1

MAPES AV, s s, 429 ft n e of Samuel St, 33x150; John Gunn to William C. Bergen..... 1

SPRING ST, s w corner of Mott St, 25.5x52.9x25x98.5; William K. Porter to Robert D. Green..... 1

40TH ST, 215 West, 25x98.9; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Joseph Frankenthal..... $2,600

40TH ST, 219 West, 25x98.9; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Joseph Frankenthal..... 1,500

40TH ST, 221 West, 25x98.9; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Joseph Frankenthal..... 1,000

46TH ST, 126 and 128, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.4; Madison G. Hawkes to Young Men's Christian Association..... 1

48TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager to Newman London..... 1

82D ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 26x102.2; John H. Balden and others to Aimee A. Keyes..... Nom.

92D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 45x100.8; Patrick J. O'Connell to Cornelius J. Purcell and others, trustees. 1

101ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 75x100.11, ½ part; Hester Sapero to Simon Trensky..... Nom.

101ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 75x100.11, ½ part; Mary Lieberman to Philip Goldstein..... 1

107TH ST, 322, s s, 80 ft e of Riverside Drive, 22.6x100.5; Charles Buek to Charles H. Covell..... 100

109TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.10; Newman London to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager..... 100

123D ST, s s, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.11; Maria Simpson to Virginia Brugnelli..... 1

136TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Selah B. Strong, referee, to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, as trustees, &c., for William C. Stuart. 23,000

Recorded Leases.

MARION ST, 15, store, &c.; Michael Scangarella to Giuseppi Formichella, 29 months from Dec. 1, 1897..... 336

STANTON ST, 333, store floor; Simon Katzenstein, agent for Hannah Greenwald, to Abraham Gabel, 2 years..... 216

1ST AV, 1,158, n s of ground floor; Max Rosenthal to Leopold Winternitz, 3 years 420

1ST AV, 67, front basement; Julia Witzel to Charles Lindner, 5 years..... 540

26TH ST, 326 West, store, &c.; H. Meade to Anton Rossner, 5 years..... $300

102D ST, 213 East; Louis Gordon, Barnett Levy, and Sophia Gruenstein to Mariano D'Alessio, 2 9-12 years..... 1,620

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Louis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 384 to 390 East 10th St, 1 year..... 24,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 384 to 390 East 10th St, 1 year..... 17,500

BAILEY, Fred, to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, w s, 492.6 ft s of 156th St, 3 months..... 784

BENSON, Lulu, to Emma Young; 519 3d Av; also, 3d Av, e s, 49.4 ft n of 32d St, 1 year..... 5,000

BERGEN, William C., to John and Ellen Gunn; Mapes Av, s e ¼, 429 ft n e of Samuel St, 3 years..... 600

BRENEN, Edward and Catharine, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 65th St, s s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 40,000

BRESLIN, Sarah, to Warren J. Mitchell; Thwaites Place, n s, 158 ft e of William's Bridge Road, 3 years..... 250

BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to William T. Hookey; 123d St, s s, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 3 months..... 2,000

CARROLL, John F., to Anna M. Hepford; 149th St, s s, 430 ft w of Boulevard, ½ year..... 1,000

COURTE, Hubert and Nicholas, to Fernheimer & Schmid; 119 East 14th St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,600

DU FAIS, John L., trustee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 82d St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 3 years.... 16,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Simon Danzig and another; Dawson St, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, demand.. 2,500

DRAKE, William H., to Eugenia G. Rieffel; 131d St, s s, 134.1 ft e of Avenue C, demand..... 5,000

FORMICHELLA, Giuseppi, to Jacob Ruppert; 15 Marion St, leasehold, demand.. 500

HANLEY, Patrick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 290 1st Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,450

HOOPER, Mary J., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 185th St, n s, 150.6 ft e of the Boulevard, 3 years..... 5,000

HOOPER, Mary J., to John P. Leo; 185th St, n s, 150.6 ft e of the Boulevard, 3 months..... 350

HURWITZ, Rebecca I., and Abraham I. Kantrowitz to Charles Klingenstein; 579 Grand St, 1 year..... 1,000

HURWITZ, Rebecca I. and Isaac, also Abraham I. Kantrowitz to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 579 Grand St, 5 years..... 9,000

KAMERMAYER, John and Lena, and Fani Eisen to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, 150 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,059.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100x n 50; also Morris Park Av, n s, 1,008.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 3 years.. 500

KENNEDY, Hugh, to Peter Doelger; 459 4th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 7,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 19th St, s w s, 140 ft s e of 2d Av, due..... 25,000

LIEBESKIND, Henle, to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman; 1st Av, n w corner of 105th St, 1 month..... 64,676

LIEBESKIND, Henle, to Mary W. Rogers; 1st Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 105th St, 5 years..... 21,000

LIEBESKIND, Henle, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 1st Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 105th St, 5 years..... 20,000

LONDON, Neuman, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 48th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 1,500

LOONIE, Margaret, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 50th St, s s, 169 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,000

MURPHY, John F., to Henry C. Glaser; Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, demand..... 300

NULTY, Patrick J., to Washington H. Taylor; 15th St, n s, 105 ft w of Prospect Terrace, Wakefield, 2 years..... 2,400

O'CONNELL, Patrick J., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; 92d St, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, demand..... 6,000

O'CONNELL, Patrick J., to Anton Reitmayer; 92d St, s s, 170 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 5,787

O'CONNELL, Patrick J., to James F. Welch; 92d St, s s, 215 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 1,707

O'CONNELL, Patrick J., to Cornelius J. Purcell and others; 92d St, s s, 215 ft w of Central Park West, secures material, &c..... ....

OXLEY, Patrick, to Catherine S. Banning; Unionport Road, e s, 200.5 ft s of Morris Park, 3 years..... 2,500

RASZEWSKI, Gustave A., to Elise Schoonmaker; Grant Av, e s, 280 ft n of Central Av; also, plot at n s of lot on e s of Webster Av, begins 82.7 ft e of Webster Av, runs e 92.3x n 14.3 to Raszewski's land x w 93.4, with parts excepted; 1 year..... 6,000

ROSEMAN, Abram, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 120th St, n s, 199 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 12,000

ROSSNER, Anton, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 326 West 26th St, saloon lease, demand..... 600

SAXE, Albert, to Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, s w corner of 92d St, demand..... 100,000

TIFFANY, Henry D., to Henry Meigs; Baretto St, e s, 123.3 ft from n s of 165th St 3 years..... 1,200

TREACY, Anne E. and Michael, to Sarah F. Shannon; 129th St, n s, 368.9 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

VEEDER, Kate, to Charles E. Macpherson; Prince Place, e s, at centre line of Riverdale Lane, 20x285 to 254th St, 5 years..... 3,600

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee..... 6,000

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Sarah E. Liebig..... 20,043

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Susan C. and George F. Herriman, trustee..... 10,061

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee..... 24,141

BRANDT, Louis and John, to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company..... 10,000

BRANDT, Louis and John, to New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company..... 33,000

CLAUSEN, George C., to New Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company..... 0,000

CUNEO & CO. to Maddalena Cur..... 2,800

FORD, Henry W., trustee, to Continental Trust Company..... 23,000

FORD, Henry W., trustee, to Continental Trust Company..... 100

FORD, Emily L., to Continental Trust Company..... 100

JONES, Charles L., guardian, &c., to Charles L. Jones, executor, &c..... $1,000

LE COUNT, William, to Robert W. Brown, executor, &c., to Anna L. Brown 6,130

STEVENS, John W., to Augustus F. Holly Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Robert H. Neely..... 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 967; John Schuback against Felix Phillips, owner and contractor..... $280

EAST BROADWAY, 147; J. G. Miller & Co. against Jacob Geisler, owner; Walter Powers, contractor..... 62

ROBBINS AV, s s, 79 ft n of 147th St, 125x100; Elizabeth De Lacey against John J. Ottsbadt and another, owners; John B. Gault, contractor..... 16

6TH AV, n e corner of 38th St, 47x34; George W. Jump & Co. against Samuel Marks, owner; F. Klingman & Co., contractors..... 100

9TH ST, 635 to 639 East; Henry S. Northrup against Jacob Sommer, owner and contractor..... 85

14TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Avenue D, 25x100, Unionport; Julius B. Groud against Frederick C. Leubuscher, owner; Andrew Brown, contractor..... 83

101ST ST, 64 to 68 East; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Prensky & Goldstein, owners and contractors..... 105

104TH ST, 144 West; James D. McEntee against William G. Massarene, owner; William G. and Kate G. Massarene, contractors..... 550

153D ST, s s, 200 ft e of the Boulevard, 75x86.9; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Mary A. Cannon, owner; John B. Cannon, contractor..... 276

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x90; the Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company against Raymon Vingiprova, owner and contractor..... 154

Lis Pendens.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 106.8 ft s of 164th St, 42.7x97.5x39.11x112; Hannah M. Halpin against Kate Bolger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. H. and J. A. Young.

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, adjoining land of Clinton Stevenson, 35x286; to Sidney St x— to beginning, gore; Levi S. Sprengsteen against George L. Stevenson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. McKeen.

10TH ST, n s, 54.5 ft w of Avenue A, 18.9x71; Charles H. Tuthill, trustee, &c., against Albert Pickus and others, (asks to declare conveyance void, &c.;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.

92D ST, s s, 224.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x160.8, all title; also parcel of land lying s of Lots 1,153, 1,160, and 1,162, on map of Henry Rutgers estate, and lying between said lots and East River, together with bulkheads, wharves, &c.; also Pier 49, East River, 1-6 part; Fanny M. Bedlow against Sarah A. Stillwell and others, (action to set aside mortgage, &c.;) attorneys, Heyn & Covington.

106TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.8; Joseph Spota against Henry N. Benson, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Kearney.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BLUMENKROHN & STONE.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received a writ of replevin against Blumenkrohn & Stone, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, at 35 East Twelfth Street, for $394 in favor of Forstman & Co., and levied upon nine pieces of cloth.

ISAAC B. PERLMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received a writ of replevin against Isaac B. Perlman, manufacturer of cloaks and clothing, at 35 Walker Street, for $970 from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for goods sold to him by Uhlfelder & Hecht-Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner said they had gotten out the replevin writ because Mr. Perlman had disposed of all his stock and had disappeared from his place of business. The Sheriff did not find any goods to levy upon at 35 Walker Street, but found most of the goods called for in the writ in an auction room near by. Mr. Perlman was formerly a jobber in cloaks and auction goods on East Broadway and started at 35 Walker Street in July, 1897.

Out of Town.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.—The Sheriff has received another attachment against the Banque Ville Marie of Montreal in favor of Gavin Rowe for $1,040, and served it on the Bank of the Republic. Mr. Rowe obtained a previous attachment on July 27 for $500, and enough money in the Bank of the Republic was found to cover it.

KREISCHER & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

J. K. Wells Files a Petition to Have the Firm Declared Insolvent.

Joseph K. Wells, a coal dealer of Brooklyn, yesterday filed a petition in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court to have B. Kreischer & Co. of Kreischerville, Staten Island, declared insolvent. He alleges that Kreischer & Co. committed an act in bankruptcy on June 5 last in allowing George F. Kreischer, the President of the concern, to permit the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to have preference over other creditors by taking a judgment against the property of the company under a foreclosure of a mortgage, and also several other creditors to have equal preference in judgments.

Wells says that he has claims against Kreischer & Co., in the form of judgments on two notes, one for $1,884.33 and the other for $1,745.59.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BETTS, John H.—L. J. Boniface..... $71

BAILIE, Samuel and David J.—Mary Moriarty, administratrix, &c..... 150

BRUNNER, Lena H.—A. Horn..... 272

CHADWICK, Helen E.—Israel Hipp..... 100

CONNOR, John—Acker, Merrall & Condict. 284

DORE, Michael—S. C. Boehm and another..... 96

DONNELLY, Francis J.—F. C. Neale..... 131

FIELITZ, Oscar—Joseph Doelger Sons.... 133

FIELITZ, Oscar—Joseph Doelger Sons.... 253

GLUCK, Alvah H.—G. L. Storm and others..... 404

GIBBS, Anna—Jennie R. Bishop..... 215

HEYMAN, Moses J.—C. Hughes, costs. 39

KUHNLA, Ernest—J. Meurer and another..... 424

LEA, Walter—G. Talbot and others, costs. 272

LINTON, Adolphus F. and Phoebe R. E.—The Chemical National Bank..... 3,013

LENSOHN, Uriah—Max Gross..... 28

LESZNSKY, Albert H.—Produce Exchange Trust Company..... 810

MAYER, Jacob—Cudahy Packing Company..... 94

MACGIBBON, Robert G.—M. G. Pinchot and another, administrators, &c..... 4,906

McENTEGART, Rose—Louis H. Dickerson. 62

NESBITT, Hugh—James F. McGovern.... 548

STEVENSON, William H.—Agnes Manson. 118

SMITH, Jeremiah T.—A. Dickson and another..... 309

TRAUTWEIN, William G.—John Maher. 214

TULLY, Catherine—E. P. Gage..... 176

VENABLE, George W.—John C. Hughes, costs..... 39

WAEBER, Gustavus A.—G. Talbot and others, costs..... 272

THE METROPOLITAN STORE AND Saloon Fixture Company—John L. Chase. 119

MAPES-REEVES CONSTRUCTION COMPany—Jacob and Andrew Meurer..... 424

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE Company—Eugene Rau..... 2,704

MANHATTAN AND WESTCHESTER Transportation Company—Alfred E. Penniston..... 96

SNOW, CHURCH & CO.—M. C. Patterson..... 121

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ELMHURST, L. I.

12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.

COMMUTATION 6½c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS.

NEIGHBORHOOD RESTRICTED, AND ITS CHARACTER ESTABLISHED.

HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER FROM PLANS. SEVERAL COMPLETED.

CORD MEYER & CO.,
Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William St., N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON

503 FIFTH AV. 7 WALL ST.

Country Residences for Sale and Rent.

BAR HARBOR. Along the SOUND.
NEWPORT. On the HUDSON.
SARATOGA. In the BERKSHIRES.
TUXEDO. NARRAGANSETT PIER.
LONG ISLAND. &c., &c.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer,

Office, No. 431 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y. C.

PARTITION SALE.

Tuesday, August 15th, 1899, at 1:30 o'clock on the premises, at Cedarhurst, L. I. Rare opportunity for Investors to secure at their own price that very desirable property of about 50 Acres belonging to the Estate of Robert A. Hopson, deceased. Sale will be made in Plots, containing from 1 to 19 Acres; readily subdivided into Lots. For particulars inquire of WM. S. COGSWELL, Referee, No. 59 Liberty Street, N. Y. C., or of WM. F. WYCKOFF, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

2 AND 3 STORY MODERN STONE HOUSES

(with Two Story Extensions).

Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Avenue, the Lefferts estate, where the land is high and dry; fine shaded streets; surroundings the choicest; neighborhood restricted; two short blocks to the entrance of Prospect Park; 30 minutes to New York; also connecting line to all parts of the city and ferries.

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With these points in view, we would be pleased to have you visit Deal, adjoining Elberon, N. J.

In addition, we call attention to high ground forming a magnificent bluff along the entire ocean front, landscape architecture, 18-hole golf course, $10,000 clubhouse, and new railroad station, which is conceded the finest on the entire line of shore resorts.

Prices are low enough to guarantee safe and profitable investment.

To those who desire to build we are ready to make especially attractive terms.

We shall be pleased to meet visitors at the station by appointment.

Highest of references given and required.

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There are 21 railroad stations within three miles of the centre of beautiful

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STORE, BASEMENT and SUB, containing over 40,000 square feet.
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Ceilings in store 18 feet high; basement, 12 feet high; sub-base, 9 feet high.
Superior light in all parts.
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$450 PER YEAR FOR 3-STORY HOUSE, EAST 86th St. Apply A. J. OUTERBRIDGE, 39 Broadway.

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School year opens September 11, 1899.

For particulars address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

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Special Courses for Summer in all languages. Best instruction, moderate fee; also English lessons to foreigners, and books for self-instruction in French, Spanish, and German.

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SYMS SCHOOL.—ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, Head-master; Wm. C. Simmons, Associate Head-master, (both formerly of the Berkeley School.) The new school opens Monday, October 2d, '99, at No. 50 West 47th St. For all particulars, address ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, No. 50 West 47th St., City.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, Cor. W. 72d St. and West End Av., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 27. Collegiate preparation, intermediate, and primary departments; optional military drill; gymnasium; hot luncheon. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

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ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding school for girls; studies will be resumed on Monday, September 11. For further particulars send for prospectus, or visit the institution.

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HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTM

HOME COMING OF CROKER

Says He Took Refuge in England from American Newspapers.

IS GOING BACK NEXT SPRING

Will Continue in the Racing Business, Win or Lose—Gave No Orders About Sheehan.

Copyright, 1899, The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Richard Croker, before leaving London for Southampton, whence he sailed for New York on board the American Line steamer St. Paul, said, in reply to a question if there was any truth in the report that he had purchased the Lakes of Killarney:

"I never heard of or knew anything about any sale of the Lakes of Killarney or Muckross Abbey until I read about it in the English newspapers.

"I expect to come back to London next Spring for the usual three months' racing. The New York newspapers won't allow me any peace in my own country and I am compelled to come over here for it. In England the newspapers do not meddle with a man's private affairs, while in America reporters are watching my house and following me about the streets in cabs and street cars.

"Why, I can't even go out of town without having a lot of reporters on the train with me who are going to print the names of everybody I speak to and publish everything I do.

"I was driven away from America to find my pleasures and then accused of being un-American because I come over here for a little rest. I am perfectly satisfied with my treatment here. I have not won many races thus far, but I am not losing anything by my stables. It takes a long time to form a good racing stable, because the only way to get good horses is to breed them yourself. I expect to breed some good ones by-and-by from Dobbins and Americus.

"I shall keep on racing just the same, win or lose. I have five horses racing now that will continue to run during the racing season—Salina, Georgiana, Loretta, Domineer, and Bowling Green. Bowling Green is a three-year-old I bought when six months old in Madison Square Garden for $120. To-day I would not take $1,500 for him. The only horse Wishard, my trainer, bought for me over here was a yearling filly, for which he paid $300."

As to local New York politics, Mr. Croker said it was not true that he had given orders before he left America that John C. Sheehan was to be defeated in his own district. The Tammany leader added that he never interfered in local matters.

"Mr. Sheehan's opposition," said Mr. Croker, "is not to me. The opposition is to Mr. Sheehan in his own district."

Among the passengers on board the American Line steamer St. Paul, besides Mr. Croker who sailed from Southampton for New York to-day, were Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; Senator William J. Sewell of New Jersey, and Daniel Frohman.

COUNCILMEN STILL FREE.

Growing Belief that Action on Bond Issues Will Save Them from the Ignominy of Arrest.

Justice Fitzgerald was in his chambers yesterday for a short time. As he left the County Court House to go to his Summer home at Long Beach, he said that he had not yet signed the order confirming his decision in the contempt proceedings brought against the Councilmen who declined to pass the issue of bonds for the new Hall of Records.

The eight Councilmen who were not served with the original order to show cause why they should not be held in contempt—Messrs. Ryder, Hart, Christman, Hyland, French, Van Nostrand, O'Grady, and Bodine—must appear before Justice McAdam on Tuesday. All have been served since their colleagues have been adjudged in contempt, and the proceedings in their cases will be identical with the others. It was said yesterday that Justice Fitzgerald's order would not issue until these other cases are disposed of.

There is a growing belief that the members will weaken when the Council meets next Wednesday, and that the issue of $2,100,000, will be adopted without further trouble. In this event, it is believed, the jail sentences and fines will be remitted.

MR. MOSS'S CHARGES DENIED.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer on Recent Actions of the Council.

The charges made by Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet Investigating Committee, in an interview on Friday, that the Councilmen who have been adjudged in contempt of court are really a much abused body of men, badly treated by other city officials, were denounced as absurd and childish at the City Hall yesterday.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, in particular, resented the language used by Mr. Moss regarding the service of the order to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue at the suit of John Peirce, the contractor for the Hall of Records. Mr. Guggenheimer said:

"The best answer to Mr. Moss's statement is the affidavit of my private secretary to the effect that fifteen minutes after I received the order it was in the hands of the Corporation Counsel. There was no concealment whatever on my part. I considered that I had been served as one member of the board, and turned the matter over to the city's legal adviser. Moreover, a resolution was prepared at my direction providing for the issue of $34,255 before the Council was declared in contempt. A copy of this resolution was given to Alderman McCall and another to Mr. Oakley. It was not introduced, but an identical one was passed after the Councilmen were declared in contempt.

"As to the charge of the Councilmen that Commissioner Keating will not let them know in advance what streets are to be repaved, the answer is that the Commissioner cannot repave a street without first submitting the matter to the Municipal Assembly and obtaining its consent. I presume the Commissioner of Highways will not give the names of streets he intends to repave for the reason that he does not know at present what streets he will repave."

SPLIT IN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Seceders from an Old Society Form a New Church in Brooklyn.

After a controversy extending over a period of three years regarding a proposed change of site of the Greenwood Baptist Church, Fourth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, a large number of the members have seceded and have organized a new church, to be known as the Fifteenth Street Baptist Church. The first services of the new church society will be held to-morrow morning at 204 Fifteenth Street. Services will be held regularly at this place thereafter on Sundays, until a new building can be obtained on the same street as the old church.

This trouble in the Greenwood Church had its origin in a movement started three years ago by some of the wealthy members of the congregation to build a new church on the park slope, in a more fashionable quarter. The old church was organized forty years ago, and owns a handsome edifice, valued at $100,000. When the subject of a new building was brought up for discussion the proposition was stoutly opposed by the church members of moderate means, who insisted that the church could accomplish more in its present quarters than in any other neighborhood. The officers of the church, however, took sides with the wealthy members, and a change of location was decided upon. Immediately thereafter several members withdrew, and applications were made through a committee for letters of dismission, but these were refused.

A meeting was held last Thursday evening, at which 121 persons, who are pledged to build up the new Fifteenth Street Baptist Church, attended. A. C. Bird was chosen Moderator. George Bailas was elected Clerk, and the following Deacons were chosen: William Perrott, John P. Goodwin, A. C. Bird, Charles R. Young, and A. Patterson.

No New Trial for Mrs. Botkin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The report that Mrs. Botkin, who was convicted of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, would obtain a new trial because of errors in the Judge's instructions, appears to have been groundless. It seems that the reversal in the Albert Hoff case, which was cited as a precedent, was on a different ground.

"SMILING" JOHN KELLY BURIED

Many Well-Known Politicians and Sporting Men at the Funeral—Impressive Church Services.

So great was the attendance at the funeral of "Smiling" John Kelly, in the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard, yesterday forenoon that a large proportion of the men were obliged to remain outside of the edifice. Many hundreds of the old associates and beneficiaries of the widely known politician and sporting man assembled under the trees and in the cool shade of the vine-covered church and discussed the good qualities of their dead friend while the religious services were in progress.

The Rev. Father M. A. Taylor, pastor of the church, and his assistant, the Rev. Father T. Gilmartin, were in spiritual attendance on John Kelly just before he died, and both took part in the funeral services, which included a requiem mass, a eulogy, and the singing of some familiar hymns. In the organ loft were Miss Maud Martin, soprano; Leon E. Bailey, tenor, and Miss Lizzie Bailey, organist. The opening hymn was "Calvary," followed by "Angels Ever Bright and Fair." The coffin, which was partly enveloped by a mantle of white flowers, stood in front of the chancel. In the pew assigned to the chief mourners sat Mrs. Kelly, the widow; Mrs. L. Purcell, sister of Mr. Kelly, and her two children, Miss Anna and Thomas Purcell.

Occupying seats near the coffin were the honorary pall bearers, James R. Keene, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Arthur F. Bowers, Anthony N. Brady, John E. McDonald, ex-Superintendent of Police Thomas Byrnes, David Gideon, and City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan. Near by, in their simple garb of black and white, sat the two Little Sisters of the Poor who ministered to Mr. Kelly during his last illness, and who accompanied the body to its resting place in Calvary Cemetery. A number of seats in the body of the church were occupied by poor persons who had been recipients of the dead man's bounty.

A feature of the services was the explaining by Father Taylor of the meaning of the requiem mass. In recognition of the presence of many persons not of the Roman Catholic faith the priest described the significance of the ritual, and some of his hearers interpreted a portion of his remarks as directed against the process of cremation. "Our Church respects its dead," he said. "This is how we treat our dead. We do not use any violent means to destroy. Hence you will see the priest sprinkle the casket with holy water and perfume it with incense."

Father Taylor described the last moments and the last words of "Smiling" John Kelly. When it was apparent that death was near one of the priests handed Mr. Kelly a crucifix. The dying man clasped it tightly, and turning his eyes heavenward, said distinctly: "Jesus, I give my soul to you. My God, I trust in your goodness and love." Almost with these words the breath of life departed. "Now," continued the priest, "whether we be Jew or Gentile; whether we be Catholic or Protestant, we all believe in the same God. Let us therefore all join heartily in the prayer that God will deal kindly, gently, and sweetly with the spirit of our departed friend. Let us all take a lesson from this silent casket and square our lives with the eternal principles of honesty and of justice. Let us so live that we shall be able to command the respect and love of our fellow-creatures."

While the choir and congregation sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee" the coffin was carried out of the church. Father Taylor followed it to the door chanting the committal service. A long line of carriages formed the funeral cortège, which proceeded to Calvary Cemetery. There the body was placed in a vault pending its interment in the family mausoleum, which is now almost completed.

It is rare that so many men prominent in political and sporting life are seen together on an occasion of this kind. Besides the bearers there were State Senators Plunkitt, McCarren, Grady, and Ahearn; John F. Carroll, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Andrew Freedman, Register Isaac Fromme, Peter F. Meyer, Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon, ex-Fire Chief Hugh Bonner, ex-Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes, Lawrence Delmour, Isaac Thompson, John Daly, William Durando, ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, Col. Michael C. Murphy, Thomas F. Smith, Eugene Wood, State Senators Thomas F. Grady and Timothy Sullivan, Councilman Patrick J. Ryder, Daniel Donegan, Col. M. J. O'Brien, President Southern Express Company; Police Commissioners Bernard J. York, and John B. Sexton, Alfred Hayman, John P. Caddagan, Capt. George McClusky of the Detective Bureau, ex-Police Capt. Reilly, Capt. James Cosgrove, David Ryan, ex-Assemblyman D. J. Gleason, Thomas Brennan, one of the veterans of the Fenian "Catalpa" expedition; Police Sergt. William H. Hodgins, Albert J. Johnson, Thomas O'Rourke, Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, James J. Hagan, Warden of the Tombs; Col. Cavanaugh, and ex-Fire Marshal Mitchell.

Several scores of beautiful floral tributes were sent to the family residence. Enough flowers to fill a single coach were taken to the cemetery. All of the remainder were sent to different hospitals to be distributed among the sick.

UNLUCKY JERSEY CITY FAMILY.

All Their Money Gone, One Dead, and Two Others Seriously Ill.

The family of Frederick Schnaara of 563 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, is pursued by misfortune. Four years ago Schnaara was wealthy, having realized a small fortune from the manufacture of vinegar. He sold his factory and, with his son Frederick, twenty-one years old, embarked in the liquor business. They lost all their money.

Since then they and Schnaara's daughter Mary, eighteen years old, have found work where they could. A week ago they all became ill, and Mrs Schnaara being unable to take care of them, they were removed to Christ Hospital. There it was found that they were suffering from typhoid fever.

On Friday night young Schnaara died. Last night Mr. Schnaara and his daughter were still seriously ill, though it was thought they had a fighting chance for life.

TROLLEY'S WRECKAGE WORK.

Drags Man, Horse, and Vehicle Over Half a Block.

A Brooklyn trolley car traveling at a high rate of speed ran into a horse and buggy yesterday, dragged the wrecked vehicle half a block, and wound up by killing the horse. The driver escaped without a scratch.

The accident occurred at Fifteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. Patrick Mangan of 401 Twentieth Street, who had been driving with his wife and child, was returning to the stable. As he was crossing Fifteenth Street at Fourth Avenue Car 27 of the Fifth Avenue line came speeding along and struck the carriage with terrific force. The car was traveling at such a pace that the motorman could not stop it until the horse, wagon, and driver had been dragged over half way down the block. When Mangan was taken out of the wreck it was found that he had not received so much as a scratch. He looked around in a puzzled way for his horse; the animal had disappeared.

"Where is my horse?" Mangan asked, excitedly.

"I haven't seen any horse," returned the motorman and conductor almost in the same breath.

Then it was discovered that the animal had gone under the car and was wedged tightly beneath the forward truck. The car had to be jacked up before the horse, which was dead, could be taken out.

Father Malone's Anniversary.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of Father Sylvester Malone, rector of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, which occurs on the 15th inst., (Feast of the Assumption,) will be a gala day for the residents of the Williamsburg section of that borough. Upon this occasion the handsome bust of Pope Leo presented by his Holiness to the Sylvester Malone Library, in the Henry McCadden Memorial, will be publicly unveiled with elaborate ceremonies. The bust is of white Carrara marble, and stands three feet in height.

Answer to a Correspondent.

WATSON THIAS.—The qualifications necessary to become a Notary Public are that the applicant must be a citizen of the United States, of the full age of twenty-one years, must be certified to by two reputable citizens, and must pay the fee of $10 for the two-year term of appointment. The Governor makes the appointment, and a request for an application blank should be forwarded to the Executive office at Albany.

GLIMPSE OF OLD NEW YORK

John H. Welsh, Who Has Lived Here Seventy-five Years, Reminiscent.

RACE BETWEEN RIVAL FIREMEN

How No. 5 Won by a Trick from No. 14—About the Helen Jewett Murder—City's Oldest House.

John H. Welsh, who is seventy-five years old and has lived in New York City since the day he was born, was keenly interested in the story of an old New York fireman now living in South Carolina, recently printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Ran with No. 5, did he?" said Mr. Welsh to a reporter. "I wonder if he remembers the famous race up Broadway between No. 5 and No 14 some time in the thirties? There was bad feeling between the two, and when there was a fire at the House of Refuge they got started together and met, I believe, at Broadway and Ann Streets. No. 5 lay in Ann Street, between Nassau and William, and No. 14 at the southeast corner of Vesey and Church. No. 5 had the sidewalk and No. 14 the street, and they had about a hundred men apiece on the drags.

"That was a great race, and everybody had to get out of the way, for the firemen were blind and crazy with excitement, and crowds of people ran alongside each engine, cheering and urging the men on and whipping them and even the engines with hats and canes. Didn't the machines jump? I don't know that horses could carry them any faster than they went then.

"Five won by a trick—sent a squad of the swiftest men ahead, and they tore down billboards and dropped them across the gutters, so as to give a smooth run from curbstone to roadway and up again. It almost broke Fourteen's heart, but it was a sight to see and remember as they went up Broadway side by side on the dead run with every nerve straining."

Mr. Welsh enlisted for the Mexican war with Company E, First New York Regiment. There are but sixty-eight survivors now, and they are scattered from California to Maine. Seven of them are within twenty-five miles of the New York City Hall. There were eight of them last year. They get together once a year at Glen Island, and some day, they all believe, one man will go there and celebrate all by himself and recall his dead and gone comrades one by one and drink to their memories, and recall as well as he can how their laughter and voices sounded.

"I remember," continued Mr. Welsh, "when the first barge load of ice was brought to New York. J. D. Ascough brought it in 1836. It staid all the Summer. Our butter used to come on the Annie Vantassel and Maria Pierson and other river boats from Orange County and Peekskill, and we put the tubs in the cellars and kept them all right without ice. We didn't need to cool our water. We got it from pumps. Anybody remember when Walker Street used to be Pump Street? That was because there was a famous pump there. We boys used to carry water three, four, and five blocks for family use and think nothing of it. There was a well of the finest water I ever drank at North Moore and Greenwich Streets.

"I see your old fireman talks about the Helen Jewett murder. I remember all about that, and about the girl who was murdered in Lispenard's meadows, where Lispenard Street is now, and her body put in a well there. That was before my time—a hundred years ago—but people were still talking about it and pointing out the place when I was a boy. The girl came from a house at Franklin and Greenwich Streets, and I knew the place well. Children used to feel scary when they passed it. The house Helen Jewett was murdered in, 41 Thomas Street, is standing yet. Old New Yorkers never forget to recall the crime when they pass it. Richard P. Robinson, who was a clerk for Joseph Hoxie at 100 Maiden Lane, was tried for it, but acquitted. He had influential and rich relations and was a leader of the fast set of his day.

"By the way, how many folks of this time know that the house at the southeast corner of Franklin and Greenwich Streets is the oldest building now standing in New York?"

Mr. Welsh now lives in West Eighty-fifth Street. "In my time," he said, "that was so far out in the country that nobody thought of going there. Why, in Ames Street—that's West Eleventh now—the butcher pens used to be. That was out of town, and I used to trap yellow and blue birds at the old Gansevoort Street fort. I was born in Jay Street near the river. August Belmont lived at 17, and his house had the first brownstone posts I ever saw. He fought a duel in Hoboken and was shot in the leg and used to limp from it the rest of his life.

"There is plenty of history in New York City that the books have never printed, and plenty more that has been printed and most people have forgotten. Those of us who saw these things are going fast. There are few now who were present at the flour riots in 1835 around Eli Hart's store, in Cedar Street, where he was supposed to have cornered nearly all the flour in town, and who know all about the 'flouring' of Mayor Clarke at that same time. Now one New Yorker in ten knows of the time when the Mayor of New York by proclamation forbade foreigners from landing here, and all the immigrants had to get off at Perth Amboy.

"About the old Fire Department? I was best acquainted with 'Old Hayseed,' No. 1 she was. She lay close to our house and near the hay scales which gave her name. Cornelius Anderson, afterward Chief Engineer, was foreman of her.

"One of the things I remember most vividly was the famous occasion when, at the Bowery Theatre fire, every fireman in the old department 'turned his hat.' I don't know how that idea started, but it was the silent sign of a strike. A fireman with the head flare of his hat shading his face meant that he wouldn't work, and the hundreds of men stood sullenly while the flames crackled and the smoke boiled out—every man with his hat turned. Only one engine threw water and the hose of that was cut. The trouble was caused by the removal of Chief Gulick, and no fireman would turn a hand until he had run down the line with his hat on in the right position to show that he was still Chief. He to'd a lie, for he had been removed sure enough, but he did it to save the town from a fearful fire."

Mr. Welsh was in business at one place on Greenwich Street forty years. He was appointed in 1861 to attend to and regulate all the public clocks of New York City, and held that position many years.

PROMOTER FOR CUBA ARRESTED.

Charles H. Worthen Accused of Obtaining $1,000 by Fraud.

Charles H. Worthen, who gave his residence as the Hotel Endicott, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering late Friday night on an order issued by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court. The arrest is the outcome of a suit brought against Worthen by Reuben R. Lanier to recover $1,000, which the plaintiff alleges was obtained from him by fraud. According to the complaint, Worthen visited Lanier and told him that he was the promoter of a scheme to exhibit American wares in Cuba. Worthen said that he had organized a company known as the Cuban Exposition and Trading Company; that the company had secured a large building in Havana, and had made contracts with American firms to exhibit wares. Worthen said that the company had an assured income of $1,500 per month. On June 16, Lanier, upon Worthen's representations, gave the latter $1,000.

Subsequently, Lanier says in his affidavit, he learned that Worthen's scheme was mostly visionary, and that Worthen was aware of it at the time he borrowed the money. Lanier now sues to recover the money he loaned to Worthen.

Worthen got bail and was released from Ludlow Street Jail yesterday morning. He could not be found either at his office, 11 Broadway, or at his apartments in the Hotel Endicott. Mrs. Worthen stated that he was attending to pressing business, which would not permit him to be at home for a day or two. When asked about the nature of the case against him, she said:

"I hardly know whether to be angry or to cry. That man had my husband arrested late at night, when he could not get bail. My husband got money from Lanier to help establish the business, and because everything couldn't be done in a day accounts for the arrest. It was a shame. The business had begun to succeed splendidly, and it would really seem that we have fallen into some ill luck."

A glance at the door showed that the number of the apartment was 13.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is known almost the world over for its wonderful efficacy in the cure of Throat and Lung Diseases.—Adv.

THE SPITZER-KORMINSKY FEUD.

Latest Phase Up Before Magistrate Hogan, Who Gets a Headache Trying to Keep Track of It.

The entanglements and contentions of Victor Spitzer and Henry Korminsky, who own adjoining flats at 106 and 104 East Ninetieth Street, baffled the comprehension of Magistrate Hogan in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. The case has become a famous one up town and has been in both the civil and criminal courts so much and in so many shapes that the Magistrate, after giving himself a headache trying to keep track of it, adjourned the hearing until next Tuesday, when he will sit in the Morrisania Court, and, if necessary, give the whole day to meditation on a water tank with a hole in it, a clothes pole, Mrs. Dooley and her bucket, a mutual agreement, a general disagreement, Korminskys and Spitzers, a line fence, and the several other factors in the controversy.

The clothespole appears to have begun the trouble. Spitzer owns 106, Korminsky 104. A water tank, intended to supply the upper floors of both houses, rests on the roofs, three-fourths of it on the Korminsky side, the other fourth held up by the Spitzer building. Spitzer has the supply pipe and was to keep the tank filled. On the other hand, the furnace for both buildings was in Korminsky's cellar, and Korminsky undertook to supply heat, which he has done, but not exactly of the comforting kind intended by the agreement.

The families and houses were at peace five years. They exchanged fire for water in perfect amity and played in each other's back yards, having no fence between. The tenants and landlords and their families exchanged neighborly attentions and observations on the events of the vicinity without obstruction or discords. Last September, however, Mr. Spitzer began to object to the presence of a Korminsky clothesline pole on his territory. He thought it spoiled the general effect of the scenery and, aside from that, he preferred that such miscellaneous garments as swayed and flapped and waved wildly and did grotesque and indecorus gymnastics above the land he owned should be his own. Korminsky took away the pole, but in his heart lingered a tinge of bitterness. His relations with his neighbor lacked their former cordiality, but the estrangement might have been healed by the kindly touches of time had it not been for Mrs. Dooley.

Mrs. Dooley is Irish, and there is nothing in her code about permitting a good row to spoil or waiting for the kindly touches of time to smooth it away. Being a tenant of Korminsky and perceiving that there was trouble, she began active aggressive operations against the Spitzers and assumed the leadership of the campaign. She enlisted with her the janitor of the Korminsky flats, and took turns with him in watching for the Spitzer janitor and throwing cold water on him from a bucket whenever he appeared within range. Mr. Spitzer attempted to protect his janitor by building a fence on the line between the respective premises. Mrs. Dooley and her attendant janitor maintained their vigil and continued to throw water over the fence upon the Spitzer janitor. Spitzer raised his fence, and in doing so cut off the view from two of Korminsky's windows.

War was now on in earnest. Spitzer sued Korminsky for half the cost of the fence, and the suit is yet pending in the Harlem Municipal Court. Korminsky retaliated by raiding the joint water supply. He contrives to have the tank on the roof spring a leak, and to have Inspectors from the Health and Water Supply companies harass Spitzer with calls, demands, and inspections. Then he applied for an injunction to prevent Spitzer from putting water in the tank. This case was dismissed by Justice Scott in the Supreme Court after twenty hearings. With cases in the Harlem Municipal Court and the Supreme Court and Mrs. Dooley and the janitors exchanging aquatic compliments and objurgations and the respective families and tenants in continual contention, it was a beautiful and interesting situation. Mrs. Dooley was happy, and appeared to become ten years younger as the plot thickened.

It is alleged that on April 26 Korminsky plugged the tank, so that no water could get in or out of it. For this he was arrested on warrant from Magistrate Hogan, and he spent a dismal night in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, while the cohorts of Spitzer held revel. It is further alleged that he has since bored holes in the tank with an auger and it was on this charge that he appeared yesterday.

Spitzer's suit against Korminsky is pending undecided in the Harlem Municipal Court, Korminsky's suit against Spitzer has been decided in the Supreme Court, but Korminsky has taken an appeal to an inch auger and is consequently accused on the criminal side, and there are scores of witnesses contradicting each other flatly on all material points and other scores of friends, backers, advisers, and lawyers.

Meanwhile Mrs. Dooley, with glittering eye and poised water bucket, lurks along the Korminsky side of the line fence, and keeps watch for some of the other faction upon whom she may cast water and defiance.

BRIDGE JUMPER FOILED.

George W. Dawson Caught as He Was About to Leap.

George W. Dawson, twenty-five years old, of 553 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon while attempting to jump from the Brooklyn Bridge. His brother, Charles Dawson, told the police that the would-be bridge jumper was insane and had been out of a sanitarium only a few days.

Detective Bernard Smith, who was standing at the Manhattan entrance to the bridge, saw Dawson take off his coat, vest, collar, and tie, and then run through the bridge terminal out on to the promenade. Smith stopped to pick up Dawson's discarded clothing, and so lost sight of the man. Dawson ran along the promenade to the middle of the Manhattan span, and then started to climb up a stringer to reach the side of the structure. He was caught by Bridge Policeman Harkins and Patrolman Patrick M. Bradley, who was passing on a trolley car. He was taken to the Bridge Police Station, and was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. When asked why he wanted to jump from the bridge, Dawson answered:

"Just for fun."

FEAR STRIKERS' VIOLENCE.

College Point Silk Mill Hands Will Resist New Men.

The people of College Point, L. I., are living in apprehension. It is predicted that on Monday morning a serious conflict will occur, if the proprietors of the Oppenhym silk mills persist in their intention to introduce "scab" labor into their mills.

During the dull season of last Spring and early Summer the proprietors reduced the wages of the operators 45 per cent. below the regular scale of wages. A strike occurred the first week in June, 450 operators quitting work. The busy season for the mills begins with Aug. 1. The proprietors at first refused to treat with their employes, believing they would have to come to terms. The strikers, however, have been supported by their fellow-townsmen. Last week the proprietors of the mill called the leaders of the strikers together and informed them that they would give the strikers an advance of 2½ per cent. This proposition was indignantly refused.

A notice was posted yesterday afternoon that the mills would open on Monday. Strikers who did not come to work, it stated, would have their places taken by strangers. The strikers say not a man will be allowed to enter the mills, and every resident of the town upholds them.

WIFE SUES HUSBAND'S PARENTS.

Asks $50,000 for Alienation of Affections and Charges Desertion.

Mrs. Walter Woolf, through her attorneys, Wasserman & Jacobus, has instituted a suit against her husband's parents, J. L. Woolf and Mrs. Woolf of this city, for alienating her husband's affections. She asks damages in the sum of $50,000. A warrant has also been obtained for the arrest of her husband on a charge of desertion.

At The Chelsea, in West Twenty-third Street, where he formerly lived with his parents, it was learned last night that Mr. Woolf has not been in the city since last September, when he left a note with his wife saying that he had gone away.

Mrs. Walter Woolf is twenty years old, and was Miss Leonila Irwin of Jacksonville, Fla. Woolf, who is two years her senior, met her in Jacksonville, where her father is a chicken broker. They were married in the early part of 1897, shortly after the beginning of the acquaintance, and came to this city. She alleges that her husband's parents were opposed to the union and won Mr. Woolf over to their opinion, with the final result that he deserted her, leaving her $10 with which to go home. She states further that she returned to Florida, thinking for a time that her husband would go back to her.

J. L. Woolf, Mrs. Woolf's father-in-law, declined to say anything last night, upon the advice of his attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

Stern Bros

will place on sale Monday

100 Doz. Ladies' Shirt Waists

Of French Lawn, with embroidered insertions and tucks; also with embroidered insertions, front and back, at 95c

Heretofore $1.90

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday,

Special Sale of Ladies' Separate Skirts

Of Tan Linen, with stitched seams, at 95c
Reduced from $1.50

Of Imported White Piques, at $1.50
Reduced from $2.75

Of Tan Linen, trimmed with embroidery, $1.95
Reduced from $3.25

West 23d St.

MAIL-HANDLING FACILITIES.

Postmaster Van Cott Devises a Plan to Relieve Congestion at the General Post Office.

Postmaster Van Cott is giving close attention to the question of developing some plan or plans for overcoming the congestion of mail matter at the General Post Office. The pneumatic mail tubes have been of great benefit in the dispatching of first-class mail, but the accumulation of mail matter of the second, third, and fourth classes, newspapers, publications, and merchandise, is a serious question.

The suggestion was made some time ago that space in some building near the post office should be rented, where that class of mail matter could be handled. Mr. Van Cott has been in correspondence with the department at Washington on the subject and this plan was approved. The Postmaster said, however, that for the proper handling of such mail matter, 20,000 square feet of floor space would be necessary, and it was almost impossible to secure such accommodations in any building in the neighborhood of the post office.

All of this class of mail is now handled and distributed in the basement of the General Post Office, a dark, hot, and poorly ventilated space.

A new plan, which Postmaster Van Cott believes will lend largely to relieving the congestion of mail matter at the General Post Office will be adopted to-morrow. Under this plan all mail matter of the second, third, and fourth classes, for points in the West, to be dispatched on the New York Central and West Shore Roads, and for points in the New England States and on Long Island, will be transferred in mail vans from the General Post Office to Station H, in the Grand Central Palace. There these mails will be handled by a force of fifteen clerks, transferred from the force now at work in handling this class of mail matter in the basement of the General Post Office.

RUNAWAY FRIGHTENS CYCLISTS.

Horse Driven by a Cripple Causes Stampede in Brooklyn.

A runaway horse attached to a painter's wagon caused a wild stampede of cyclists and carriages in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The animal is owned by H. Lawson of 519 Nostrand Avenue, and was being driven by his son William, a cripple. The horse took fright at a Long Island Railroad train at Atlantic and Bedford Avenues, and dashed down the latter thoroughfare. Bedford Avenue at the time was crowded with cyclists and horsemen on their way to Coney Island, who were immediately thrown into a panic.

The frightened horse turned into Fulton Street, and at the corner of Nostrand Avenue crashed into Car 1,106 of the Nostrand Avenue line, as it was crossing Fulton Street. The wagon was overturned and completely wrecked. Lawson was thrown out on his head and was picked up with a fractured skull. He was removed to his home in a cab. He was said to be in a serious condition last night. Another man who was in the wagon, who declined to give his name, was also thrown out, but escaped with slight injury.

E. N. WHITON'S COPPER MINES.

It Is Said They Have Unexpectedly Developed a Very Rich Vein.

Edward N. Whiton, formerly an operator in Wall Street, and a member of an old New York family, tells a tale of a remarkable change in his fortunes, in a recent letter to his friend and counsel, Bradbury C. Chetwood of 46 Cedar Street, this city. This letter was written from the copper mining region near Durango, in La Platte County, Colorado, and it relates how mining properties in which Whiton thought he had hopelessly sunk about $130,000 many years ago, have developed into the richest kind of producers.

Some time in 1883, according to the story told yesterday by Lawyer Chetwood, Mr. Whiton went to Colorado and invested a fortune in some silver mines near Durango. Soon afterward it was ascertained that there was more copper than silver in the mines to which Whiton had taken title, and the market price of copper at that time was so low that there was no profit in mining it. The price of silver was also on the decline, and there was no inducement for Mr. Whiton to seek the white metal in his mines. He reluctantly concluded that his money was gone beyond recall, and he returned to New York. He, however, took the precaution carefully to file away his deeds to the mining property, and each year since then he has paid his taxes on the property.

Some months ago the activity in the copper market caused Mr. Whiton to get out his deeds and maps and study the locality of his mining possessions. He started for the West, and by and by sent home word that he had put a number of men at work in one of his mines, which adjoins the famous Anaconda on the southwest. About three weeks ago Mr. Whiton wrote to Mr. Chetwood that his men had "struck a vein of copper that is inexhaustible, and as rich, it is believed, as the Anaconda."

Mr. Whiton has already received some offers for his mining possessions, but Mr. Chetwood believes that they are worth far more than the would-be purchasers estimate. Some of Mr. Whiton's friends believe that his Aetna mine is actually a part of the Anaconda vein.

Mr. Whiton was accompanied on his last trip West by Henry Swarthout of Stamford, Conn., who, it is said, is a man of means.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

We will offer this week extraordinary inducements in choice goods for Summer use, comprising

Millinery and Millinery Articles,
Fine Laces and Embroideries,
Summer Silks and Dress Goods,
White and Colored Tailor-made Shirt Waists,
Trimmed and Untrimmed Skirts,

Together with a fine assortment of
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
and every article for TOURIST or TRAVELER
at a LARGE reduction from REGULAR PRICES.

RIVAL OF THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Buchanan & Lyall Company Incorporated with a Capital Stock of $4,000,000.

Articles of incorporation of the tobacco firm of Buchanan & Lyall have been filed with the Secretary of State at Albany. The company is capitalized at $4,000,000, all paid in. The stock of the new company will not be listed on the Exchange nor will it appear in the public market.

Directors for the first year have been chosen as follows: William Buchanan, Charles P. Buchanan, John D. Crimmins, Vincent P. Travers, George B. Wilson, President of the Atlantic Snuff Company; Felix Campbell, President of the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn; Robert McGinnis, T. Tileston Wells, Abraham D. Cox, Jr., and Eugene A. P...lbin.

Under the firm name of Buchanan & Lyall, which is continued, the company has been doing business for forty years. The factory is on Carroll Street, Brooklyn. During the formation of the Tobacco Trust it was one of the few important companies which refused to be drawn into the amalgamation.

Mr. Lyall, the junior member of the old firm, died in 1892, and up to within a short time ago the estate shared in the business. Mr. Buchanan then purchased the estate's interest.

Mr. Buchanan said last night, in confirmation of the birth of the new corporation: "It was to meet the demands of increasing business that the new corporation has been formed. While we will meet the Tobacco Trust in business competition I do not consider the new company as a rival in an invidious sense. In the course of time we may absorb other companies, but as yet it is too early to discuss such matters."

LEGAL NOTES.

FIVE YEARS' ABSENCE OF HUSBAND OR WIFE.—A suit brought by Sarah M. Alxian for a limited divorce from Mithren H. Alxian because of his alleged abandonment of her, was yesterday dismissed by Justice Leslie W. Russell of the Supreme Court. The marriage ceremony between the couple took place over five years ago, she being then forty-one years old, while he was but twenty-four. Seven years previously she had married Arthur Prevot. They had quarreled in July, 1888, and in August following, on her complaint, he was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months for choking her. She now claims not to have seen Prevot since his trial in the police court on that occasion. The plaintiff seemed to rely upon the statute providing that if a person whose husband or wife absented himself or herself for five years successively, without being known to such person to be living, should marry, that marriage should be void only from the time its invalidity should be judicially pronounced. Justice Russell said, in his opinion, that the plaintiff was entitled to separation from the defendant if she was his lawful wife. This statute, however, he said, was not designed to militate against the commonly received belief that civilized, intelligent society rests upon the correct maintenance of the marital tie of monogamous marriage. "It is not designed," Justice Russell added, "to allow a couple by mutual understanding to separate, take no steps to hear from the other, or inquire from friends or relatives where that other is, and after five years contract new marriage relations on the theory that a five years' statute of limitations runs against a marriage. It is founded upon the basis that marriage brings obligations upon both parties, and that one of these obligations is for each to concern himself or herself as to the whereabouts of the other, and in case of unexplained absence to make search through the channels of information afforded by relatives or friends. And where, as in this case, the husband is turned out from the home of the wife and forced into prison upon her complaint, however just that complaint may be, she may not rest unconcerned as to his future fate, seeking freedom by accruing time; but while she may have exemption from marital subservience on account of brutal conduct, she must exercise proper diligence to entirely free herself from the yoke, and avoid, by the fair belief of death, the having two or more husbands living from none of whom she has been divorced. I am of the opinion that upon the facts in this case the husband did not absent himself voluntarily for the period of five successive years without being known to the wife to be living during that time, nor that she in good faith actually belived that husband to be dead when she married the defendant."

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REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.—Mrs. Mary B. G. Dwight made an agreement with Dwight H. Olmstead, by which he was to make advances to and payments for her, which should be repaid on the sale of her property, he to have a lien on her premises for these sums, Mr. Olmstead was not to sell this real estate, under power of attorney given him, during the life of Mrs. Dwight, at a less price than the cost to her up to the time of the sale, and on any sale he was to receive in addition to the amounts due him for advances, all of the net proceeds of the sale above the cost for his services. The agreement was to terminate with the death of either party, except the right of Mr. Olmstead to be repaid for his advances and services. In an action brought by Mr. Olmstead to set aside an attempted revocation by Mrs. Dwight of the power of attorney to him, Justice Nash held yesterday, on demurrer to the complaint, that certain allegations in it were mere conclusions; that the power of attorney being coupled with an interest, and by its terms made irrevocable, the instrument executed by Mrs. Dwight as a revocation had no force. The complaint now stands on the attempted revocation of the power of attorney.

TEMPLE SINAI CONGREGATION.

The Members Move into the Former Carmel Baptist Church.

Temple Sinai Congregation, which has purchased the Carmel Baptist Church on One Hundred and Twenty

Sunday
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The New York Times.

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EMPLOYMENT IN CHICAGO

State Agencies Now Supply Positions for the Idle.

SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY ASSURED

Tribulations of Two Rich Men — One May Lose His City Position, the Other Lost His Angora Cat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Working men and women had their first opportunity this week in Chicago to test the advantages of the new State employment agencies. Three were opened in the city, and on the first day the system was put into operation—Wednesday—there were nearly 3,000 personal applications for places, while 700 employers sent requests for help. The managers of the bureaus were gratified at the showing made, and declare that the scheme is going to prove a great boon to the idle but industrious, as well as to employers of labor. All is not working smoothly yet, as the plan of disposing of applications has not been perfected, but with a few weeks' experience it is expected that the clerks will have arranged their methods so that 100 or more persons can be given positions each day.

Some surprise was expressed at the variety of the trades and even professions represented. Perhaps the greatest number of seekers for employment, however, were of the kind who can simply try to be useful in any calling, having had little opportunity or experience at bread-winning. This kind was the easier to take care of, nevertheless, so their ignorance of crafts had its compensating side. The busiest agency is that of the South Side, which is at 44 Congress Street, in the down-town district. The North Side office is in Chicago Avenue, and the West Side agency in Madison Street.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, in pursuance of her plan for founding a school of pedagogy, has purchased a tract of land fronting on Lincoln Park, on the North Side, and containing about 305,000 square feet. Although the deal has been closed, the papers have not been filed, and the exact sum to be paid is not announced, but it is supposed to be about $200,000. The site is considered ideal for the purpose contemplated, on account of the excellent transportation facilities and for other reasons. Near by are the Academy of Sciences, the Lincoln Park botanical collection and zoölogical gardens. The location was chosen from nearly a score of tracts offered. The school is intended to furnish enlarged opportunity for the professional training of teachers, and the courses are to be the most thorough ever attempted in a Chicago institution. The Principal will be Col. Francis W. Parker, formerly Principal of the Cook County Normal School. The Trustees are Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Blaine, Owen F. Aldis, Cyrus Bently, and Dr. Henry Fabill.

As a result of a threatened strike of the shocktim—the killers of animals for those orthodox Jewish families that use only "kosher" meat—the seventy men who follow that calling in Chicago have organized a trade union. The rabbis of the city precipitated the trouble that brought about the reform in methods. These ministers have gradually curtailed the profits and restricted the privileges of the shocktim, who were once aristocrats and proud men. Wednesday the butchers threatened to strike. The next day a committee from the rabbis met a committee from the insurgents, a truce was declared, and a protocol drawn up. Some of its terms are unique. Hereafter the shocktim must not pluck the feathers from the fowls they kill, but must allow women to do that work, because if the fowls be plucked while not quite dead the Mosaic laws are violated. Another provision is that the keen killing knives must be regularly inspected. The presence of a nick in a blade would make unclean the flesh of the fowl it killed. And there are other queer clauses in the articles of truce.

Alert advocates of the civil service system in municipal affairs have discovered that the position of City Poundmaster, held by John G. Shortall, a wealthy society man, the President of the Humane Society and an aggressively prominent philanthropist, should be under the Civil Service Commission's control. So clamorous have they been in urging this view upon the members of the Merit Board that President Lindblom has written to Corporation Counsel Walker, asking for a legal opinion as to the status of Mr. Shortall's job. Should he reply that Mr. Shortall will have to take the examination undergone by other city employes, the commission will have the task of preparing a special test as to the fitness to care for dogs of a citizen whose fortune is estimated at $1,000,000, and who is performing the duties of his municipal position purely for the pleasure of it and because of his love for animals. There are plenty of men anxious to be Poundmaster, and consequently, if an examination be held, it is not unlikely that Mr. Shortall may have to relinquish his place to some one who wants it for the money alone.

Hiram W. Higinbotham, partner of Marshall Field, lost his pet cat this week as the result of a raid made by thieves upon the valuable domestic animals owned in the fashionable portion of Michigan Boulevard, near the Higinbotham residence. The millionaire was advised by friends to advertise a reward for the return of his Angora, which is a splendid specimen of her tribe, and is valued at $100. Although he is reputed to have several million dollars in banks and other safe places, Mr. Higinbotham has never been indicted by a Grand Jury for throwing away money, and he moved about contriving the recovery of his cat in a manner that would have done credit to Russell Sage. First he offered $10 reward. That brought no response. Then $20 reward was advertised. This auctioneer-like bid was also unsuccessful, and by successive increases the amount reached $40. Then a stranger called, returned the feline pet, and received the price of his honesty. Mr. Higinbotham said he would have doubled the reward in time.

A maternity hospital is to be added this month to the benevolent institutions conducted under the auspices of the Bureau of Associated Charities. The society has conducted for the benefit of poor mothers a maternity dispensary, and the hospital is to be operated as an annex. Its location will be in Ashland Boulevard, near Harrison Street. In addition, a young woman's auxiliary will supply clothes for the mothers and their infants. The promoters say that the necessity of providing scientific treatment for the poor in maternity cases is greater than the public would ordinarily believe. They say that midwives would under ordinary circumstances undertake the majority of the cases the hospital is expected to reach. Even the hampered operations of the dispensary have been sufficient to drive many of the midwives from the congested quarter in which most of the patients live.

A Ruskin labor college is another institution promised for Chicago in the near future. Charles A. Beard, who with Walter Vrooman, founded Ruskin Hall, at Oxford, cables that he will leave England this week for Chicago to begin work on his plans. The proposed college is to be near the University of Chicago. It is contemplated to give an opportunity to men of small means to pursue studies in practical political science. R. E. P.

Rev. Dr. Jones Goes to Another Church

The Rev. J. Clarence Jones, Ph. D., has resigned as pastor of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Bushwick Avenue and Cooper Street, Brooklyn, to accept a call from the congregation of St. Mary's Church, Willoughby and Classon Avenues. The resignation was tendered at a meeting of the Vestrymen and Wardens, held Friday night, and called for that purpose. It will take effect in October. Dr. Jones has been pastor of St. Thomas's Church for eleven years, taking charge when it was only a mission, and has built it up to its present condition.

District Attorney to Take a Holiday.

Beginning to-morrow District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner will take a month's vacation. He will rusticate for a while at several Long-Island shore resorts. While he is absent Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre will be Acting District Attorney.

Does Not Know Mr. Hauser.

In the account of Herman Hauser's jump from the Brooklyn Bridge, which was printed Friday, the name of Miss H. Horneman was wrongly connected with Mr. Hauser. Miss Horneman was not married to Mr. Hauser, and is not even acquainted with him.

PLANS FOR BIG "SPITE WALL."

Mrs. R. Scanlon May Build a Seven-Story Brick Fence Up Against the Post-Graduate Hospital.

Another "spite wall" will soon be erected if the plans filed yesterday at the Building Department are carried out. The owner with a grievance is Mrs. R. Scanlon, who owns and lives in the house at 302 East Twenty-first Street, and her grievance is against the Post-Graduate Hospital, which building stands on a large plot at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Twentieth Street.

At the rear of Mrs. Scanlon's back yard and for a short distance along one side rises the rear wall of the hospital building to the height of seven stories. Mrs. Scanlon occupies only the first floor of her house, the two upper floors having been remodeled into flats. The proximity of the hospital with disagreeable odors issuing from its windows has long been a source of annoyance to Mrs. Scanlon and has made it difficult for her to get tenants for the upper floors of her house.

It seems that all efforts to arbitrate the difficulty have proved unavailing, and Mrs. Scanlon has resorted to extreme measures. Yesterday she filed plans through her architect, A. W. Brunner, for a brick wall which will be erected up against the hospital building for the entire distance which that structure abuts on Mrs. Scanlon's property. The wall will extend to the full height of seven stories, and will effectually close up nearly all of the hospital's rear windows.

Mrs. Scanlon was not in the city yesterday, and her architect said that he was not familiar with any more of the details of her grievances than have been stated. The Superintendent of the Post-Graduate Hospital did not seem to be greatly alarmed by Mrs. Scanlon's threat to build a wall, and intimated that some satisfactory solution of the trouble would probably result. Mrs. Scanlon, he added, has never complained to the hospital authorities directly, but had carried on her attack through the Board of Health. The wall, if it is ever built, will cost, according to the architect's estimate, about $2,500.

The last "spite wall" of any proportions was the one which Mrs. Barbara Schurman, owner of the Dalhousie apartments, in West Fifty-ninth Street, threatened to build along the easterly wall of the New York Athletic Club's house. The latter is separated from the Dalhousie by a narrow court, on which many windows from both buildings open. When the clubhouse windows were put in, it was with the understanding that they should be of ground glass and should be always closed. These conditions were not lived up to, and the noises from the club in the small hours of the morning greatly annoyed the tenants in the Dalhousie. Plans were filed for the wall, but some agreement was reached, and it was never put up.

PROSPERITY IN TENNESSEE.

E. B. Craig Says Business Was Never Better—Contest for Senator.

"Tennessee is prospering as she never prospered before," remarked E. B. Craig, who is serving his fourth term as Treasurer, and Insurance Commissioner of that State, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. "A few years ago," he continued, "Tennessee 3 per cent. bonds almost went begging at 69. Now they find ready sale at 98. The coal and phosphate properties in Tennessee are being rapidly developed, and the phosphate interest there is the largest in the country.

"About politics? Why, Democratic sentiment in Tennessee is strongly in favor of the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency. Ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland has some friends in the State, but I have heard no mention there, in that connection, of Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic Gubernatorial nominee in New York last year.

"There are indications that we may have a very lively contest for the United States Senatorship. Senator Turley, who was appointed to succeed the late Isham G. Harris, has announced that he will not run. Gov. McMillin is an avowed candidate, but a strong effort, which I believe—will be successful, is being made to induce Congressman E. W. Carmack of the Memphis district to run. Others, too, may enter the race, but Mr. Carmack would prove a very formidable opponent. He is one of the brightest men in the South."

THE BELVIN-WALDORF SUITS.

Manager Boldt of the Hotel Wants Plaintiff to Give Security.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, reserved decision upon a motion to compel William Wayne Belvin, who was arrested at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday, Feb. 25, 1898, on a charge of violating the Hotel act by not paying his bill, to give securities for costs in two actions he has instituted against George C. Boldt, the manager of the hotel. Belvin has brought three actions against Boldt, but the answer in one of them has not yet been filed. It is contended that he is a non-resident of the State, and therefore should give security.

Belvin claims $50,000 damages in his first action, for false arrest and imprisonment. He alleges that Mr. Boldt kept a lot of private papers belonging to him, and refused to give them up. Another action is brought to recover $10,000 damages for an assault, which he says was committed on him after he had paid his bill, when he desired to remain as a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria, but was ejected.

Belvin is a promoter of companies. He was married to Miss Rebecca Wentworth McMullin, the daughter of a California mine owner, who obtained a divorce from him in the Supreme Court in 1896. Belvin alleges that his arrest was instigated by David H. Moffat, a Denver millionaire, who owed him over $200,000. Moffat was staying at the Waldorf-Astoria at the same time that Belvin was a guest, and the latter says that when he requested payment, Moffat told Manager Boldt certain stories, which resulted in the manager demanding of Belvin payment of a board bill of $143. Belvin says he had not the money at the time, and could not cash a check, as the banks were closed. He was arrested for attempting to defraud the hotel, and was locked up. He was discharged on the following Monday by Magistrate Meade, on paying the bill. He has sued Moffat for $50,000 damages for libel.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE CHANGE.

Brother Potamian Deposed and Brother Aelred Takes His Place.

The novitiate of the Brothers of the Christian Schools of the New York Province has been removed from Troy to its old location, at Amawalk, Westchester County. Coincident with its removal comes the announcement that Brother Potamian, Director of Manhattan College, has been deposed and Brother Aelred appointed in his place.

Brother Potamian remains at the college, however, and will have charge of the scientific department. His removal, it is thought, is a punishment for his part in the fight made by the heads of colleges here against the order of the head Brothers in Paris to cease teaching Latin and the classics.

The removal possesses more than ordinary significance, coming, as it does, just as Archbishop Ireland arrives from Rome and France, where, it is generally believed, he tried to use his influence to settle the controversy. It is taken as an indication that he did not succeed, and that the Jesuits still have the upper hand.

There is considerable talk among the brothers here of getting around the order to cease teaching Latin and the classics by hiring outsiders for that work. This could not be prevented, they say.

The bringing back of the novitiate from Troy is said to indicate a break in the amicable understanding existing between the brothers and the local ecclesiastical authorities. Archbishop Corrigan was supposed to be a friend of the brothers, but since Archbishop Ireland's return this belief has been considerably shaken.

It is now asserted that he is standing by the Jesuits, and that this fact has weakened the brothers' cause abroad.

Decorations at Paris Exposition.

A meeting will be held in this city in a week or ten days of an Art Commission recently appointed by Commissioner General Peck with reference to employing the best American mural painters on the interior decorations of the United States Building at the Paris Exposition. John B. Cauldwell, Director of Fine Arts of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition, is authority for the statement. Between $30,000 and $40,000 will be required for the purpose, of which the Commissioner General guarantees $10,000, the balance to be raised by subscriptions.

NAVY'S WORK AT MANILA

Ships and Sailors Help the Army in Many Fights.

BESIEGED TROOPS RELIEVED

Were in a Tight Fix When Bluejackets Landed and Went to Their Support—Capt. Nichols's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

MANILA, June 16.—While the principal work of fighting the Filipinos has been for some months carried on by the troops of Gen. Otis and his two able lieutenants, Lawton and MacArthur, the navy has at all times been ready to lend a helping hand. The left flank of the northern division of our army and the right flank of the southern division almost touch the waters of Manila Bay, so that the commanding Generals entertain no fear that those portions of their commands will be molested.

While this is particularly the case to the southward, where the Monadnock and Monterey, with their big guns keep venturesome insurgents at a respectful distance, to the northward, until everything was gobbled up by our victorious and ever-advancing troops, we had the Helena, with Capt. Swinburne in command, and the little gunboat Callao, whose doughty commander, Lieut. Tappan, has made a fighting reputation far and away beyond the size of his vessel. Always there right on time, seems to be the motto under which these two craft do their fighting, and it is always well done. The landing of the Colt automatic gun, under command of Ensign Cleland Davis, and its remaining ashore with the advance of the army for the greater part of two months, show how its efficient handling was appreciated. On several occasions its work added largely to the laureis gained by the soldiers, and the gun, with its outfit, including, of course, its very able personnel, became very popular with the army.

Around the bay wherever supplies were forwarded to feed the insurgents so strict a watch has been kept that it is safe to say that no supplies reach the Filipinos except by means of an occasional fishing canoe. These duties, small in themselves, have been extremely arduous, as they require vigilance night and day, the entry into small and well-protected ports, and frequent boat expeditions to overhaul suspicious craft and investigate thoroughly the contents of huts and churches along the shore.

CHURCHES ALSO STOREHOUSES.

It may seem somewhat strange to mention sacred edifices in connection with matters warlike, but the Spaniards who built the churches hereabouts evidently had an idea that they might some day be used as rally places for the populace and safe depositories for their effects. They are the most substantially built of any of the structures, and expense of time, labor, money, and material seems not to have been spared. Upon approaching a town the most conspicuous object within range of vision is the dome of a church, and then close alongside is the priest's house. This latter is frequently so pretentious in comparison with the other buildings, including the church itself, as to most forcibly remind one of the time-worn story of the missionaries who "with the few remaining bricks" left over from the building of a small, insignificant chapel, managed to erect a dwelling very striking in its appearance.

The windows in numbers of these churches are high above the ground, so that intruders have to enforce to seek an entrance by the doorway. Then the churches are loopholed for musketry fire, against which their walls form ample protection. Unfortunately, the sacred nature of these places is often far overshadowed by the more warlike purposes to which they are devoted.

While war is the usual mission on which our warships are generally bound, now and again they are sent about to "show the flag," and not to do any firing unless the other side fires first. The natives look with open-eyed wonder whenever one of our vessels appears in the offing, and it is generally a signal for all women, children, and non-combatants to take to the woods. The able-bodied men who have rifles muster behind the sand dunes or seek the shelter afforded by breastworks that have been erected to cover the landing places.

When one of our vessels appeared off a moderate-sized village a boat was sent in bearing a flag of truce, which was met half way by a canoe, from which was displayed a similar peaceful emblem. The naval officer representing our side said our errand was not to destroy their town or kill their people, but merely to have a "chat" with the leading man of the place, and perhaps to buy some provisions. The reply was that the man in charge of the canoe came off on behalf of the soldiers on shore, who belonged to a Government that did not want anything to do with our Government, to arrange the preliminaries about the fight. They wanted to know about the time to be allowed to get the women, children, and household effects away before the shells were fired. The men proposed to stay and fight it out if it took all Summer, which in this hot climate means the year through. The idea of their rifles against the big guns of the ship seemed quite absurd.

At another place, a village where fishing formed the all-important industry, the people were informed that the man-of-war's visit was quite of a peaceful nature and that they need not be afraid of being shot. "Oh," was the reply, "we are not afraid of the shooting, but what we are afraid of is that you will carry off all our women." Such, and worse, are their ideas of us, and they are probably induced to think as they do by tales of the terrible Americanos that have been poured into their ears by the insurgent party.

These mild digressions have taken us some little distance from Manila where for about a week past the fighting has been very fast and furious. No doubt official cablegrams have informed you of the appreciative thanks given us for aid rendered the army by the Generals at the head of affairs. The Monadnock has for a number of weeks been commanding the country round about Paranaque and the boom of her guns has been no infrequent interrupter of the peace and quiet that prevailed in other portions of the bay.

THE HELENA IN ACTION.

On the 10th, when Gen. Lawton's Division started to put the insurgents on the run, a pace that has been more or less accelerated throughout the week, the Helena happened most opportunely to arrive from a cruise among the southern islands. Her light draught enabled her to take a position close to Las Pinas, through which the insurgents were driven, and so close to their line of retreat as to be within three-quarters of a mile of a bridge over which they had to cross, and quite well within range of a priest's house that formed a shelter for their riflemen.

When the soldier boys compelled the Filipinos and their confederates to hurry off and not to bother about the order of their going it afforded the Helena a fine chance to keep the bridge clear of Aguinaldo's red-legged soldiers. The only thing was to keep from firing on the women who are always found accompanying the insurgents in large numbers. The women keep up the supply of ammunition and water, and are most efficient aids to the wounded, and are apparently untiring in their efforts to cheer up the spirits of the men.

This checking of the insurgent retreat on the part of the Helena enabled the army to get up close enough to them to pour in volley after volley with telling effect. The Monadnock, too, was by no means idle, and her guns boomed forth destruction whenever an enemy's whereabouts could be accurately ascertained.

The day was one of unusual heat and saltiness, and told heavily on all who were actively engaged. Capt. Nichols of the Monadnock had several times to go aloft into the armored top, where he remained for a long time exposed to the terrific heat. When he went into his cabin after the arduous duties of the day were over he never came out of it alive, and was buried the next day at the Cavite burial ground just outside the navy yard inclosure.

So great was the distress caused by the heat and exertion of Saturday that the army was forced to wait to take breath and get cooled off. It is authoritatively stated that out of the 4,000 men forming the First Division, fully 20 per cent. were knocked out by heat prostration.

The Filipinos were routed, and they ran until they found they were not followed, and then they pulled themselves together behind some entrenchments on the Zapote River not far from the town of Bacor on Cavite Bay. Their position was fairly well established by Gen. Lawton and staff, who embarked aboard the Helena and went up in her top, where they had a fine view of the country as she skirted along the coast.

On the evening of the 15th the Monterey and Callao, with one of two of the smaller gunboats, threw a few shots ashore where a battery was supposed to be situated, but beyond a display of most accurate gun practice little else is known to have resulted. The following morning, however, a piece of ordnance from shore having opened on our vessels the battery of the Monterey was trained on the locality supposed to be occupied by this gun, and also on a battery near Bacor church, with telling effect.

THE MANILA'S TIMELY AID.

The Manila, commanded by Lieut. Commander Nazro, who had recently relieved Commander Singer, now steamed toward the insurgent guns and opened with all her fire, being joined soon after by the Helena. Seeing a number of our soldiers deployed along the beach to the northward and engaging the enemy, the Manila, leaving the other vessels to deal with the batteries, whose fire was then practically silenced, turned and steamed toward them to render any possible aid. This movement was made none too soon, for on the arrival of the Manila at the scene of action the advance of the troops had been checked and the leading groups were being withdrawn to join the main body.

A very hot fire was being poured in by the insurgents from behind their breastworks, a position that Gen. Lawton thought they would be likely to hold the day he made his reconnoissance aboard the Helena, and after firing at them for more than an hour, in which fusillade the Helena joined, the fire slackened and then almost entirely ceased. This enabled the Manila to draw out of action and steam to the Monterey for additional ammunition, her supply being about exhausted.

While absent on this account a signal came from the army on shore to the Helena that assistance was needed. Capt. Swinburne at once accepted the voluntary services of Ensign Cleland Davis to go ashore and find out what was required. Amid a shower of bullets the steam launch and wherry of the Helena went in with Ensign Davis, and on its return brought Lieut. Conolly, severely wounded in the leg, but who is now getting along very well indeed, and news that this reconnoitring party of the army was in a very tight position, was almost surrounded, their ammunition was about exhausted, and they had nothing to eat or drink; also that they required 100 men from the ships to reinforce them.

Commander Swinburne at once signaled to the other ships to prepare men for landing, and ordered the Manila back to her station to cover the landing party. A portion of the battalions from the Helena and Monadnock were landed under command of Lieut. Moale and the beleaguered party relieved. They were in a tight box without doubt, and have expressed themselves privately and officially as being very appreciative of the relief afforded by the navy boys.

Shortly after this scrimmage the main body of Gen. Lawton's command arrived, and with three cheers that would have done your heart good to hear sent the 3,000 insurgents flying through the woods.

THE MARINES AT CAVITE.

Their Part in the Philippine Campaign—Signs of Peace Abound—Priests in Insurgents' Ranks.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAVITE, June 27.—Upon first arriving here a regular routine of drills and guard duty was at once established, and all started in to carry it out to the letter. A few tours in the red-hot sun and a night or two on post, subject to the miasmatic influences that arise all about, soon opened the eyes of the authorities to the impracticability of accomplishing all they set out to do. The sick list grew to considerable proportions, so that very little beyond guard duty was possible. While the fever knocks one out for three or four days, its after effects have not thus far been serious, and we are all getting along very well, and are, to an extent, enjoying our experience.

As the volunteers are being withdrawn and sent home for discharge, the territory that we have to cover is becoming gradually enlarged, and when the detachment that is expected from home arrives, we are to guard the whole Cavite Peninsula, including San Roque and as far as Camp Rice.

These names, while they are familiar to us now, are probably but little known at home, although when the troubles first began and Admiral Dewey took possession our newspapers made frequent reference to them. Cavite is the town where the arsenal is located and off which the Spanish fleet was sunk. A narrow causeway connects this walled town with San Roque, and in the later town Aguinaldo commanded his 3,000 insurgents and began the present trouble. Camp Rice is some two or three miles further out, and was the extreme boundary of our territory south of Cavite until very lately.

The following are the officers at present on duty with the marine battalion: Col. Percival C. Pope, commanding; Major W. F. Spicer, Major C. L. McCawley, Quartermaster, and First Lieut. G. C. Thorpe, Adjutant. There are four companies, commanded by Capts. H. C. Haines, C. G. Long, B. F. Fuller, and A. R. Davis, to which are also attached the following First Lieutenants: H. O. Bisset, S. D. Butler, Henry Leonard, C. H. Hill, R. M. Gilson, G. C. Reed, and R. H. Dunlap.

The most interesting article that we have lately had to guard is a trophy, in the shape of a piece of artillery lately captured from the insurgents across the bay near Bakor. This old bronze gun created quite a disturbance here recently. One of its projectiles, about a six-inch ball, came booming over the bay, interfering more or less with the symmetry and appearance of the navy yard shears, from one leg of which it gouged a large splinter.

The gun was cast in Barcelona in 1807, and was originally intended to be a breech-loader, but, like many another article, it has been more honored in the breach than in the observance, by being adapted to the Krupp system of breech mechanism. It is mounted on a carriage improvised from odd pieces of farm and road wagons, and otherwise shows that the insurgents have been rather put to it for proper artillery, especially siege trains. The gun is evidently far safer in our hands than emplaced behind earthworks across the bay.

Some of the officers stationed in Cavite were suddenly called to the front a day or two ago when there was a fight at San Fernando, and we began to think that the insurgents would have to be whipped all over again. It seems that treachery was everywhere in evidence in front of that portion of the line where the boys from Montana were stationed. In this locality the insurgents came through the lines under a flag of truce and carrying tempting baskets of fruit on their heads. In some way they managed to conceal their weapons, and upon the signal being given to begin fighting they joined in with other bodies of insurgents that had advanced, hidden by the cover to within very short range of our men. The volunteers went after them in fine shape and gave them a lesson that they seem to remember, as everything since the attack has been very quiet.

One quite unusual discovery was made after this fight, and that was that the priests are taking a very active hand. Two of the brotherhood were found after the battle, one killed and the other wounded, both of whom had rifles.

Everywhere signs of peace are daily on the increase, the markets are being better stocked, and fishing boats are far more numerous. What the poor people did without their fish is a marvel, for it forms a chief part of their diet. But wherever the troops were they overawed the inhabitants to such an extent that they did not dare to carry on their daily occupations. In fact, all able-bodied men were impressed into the military service, with threats of immediate punishment in case of hesitation to comply. Food was also requisitioned, and from far and wide large quantities of rice were daily sent in to feed Aguinaldo's troops. This has made the people feel poorer than ever, and now that there is an opportunity to traffic they are only too pleased to expose their wares in the market place.

That they are honest has been proved again and again, but in no more striking way, to those of us who were here last February, when the present troubles broke out, than by the return of our wash clothes that were taken at that time, and to which we had long ago said good-bye. The disappearance of the armed insurgents has given the laundrymen an opportunity to dry the clothes and return the bundles to the owners without depletion.

Just what the Peace Commissioners will conclude has not yet been made public. They are, however, seeking most diligently for information, and are interviewing everybody whose opinion is worth having. They are not confining themselves to Luzon, but have accepted the Commander in Chief's offer of vessels to transport them wherever they care to go. President Schurman is south at present, at the island of Negros, where he finds people who of their own free will are quite willing to accept the protection of the United States.

WINES FROM CALIFORNIA

H. J. Crocker Will Control "Dry" Product for Seven Years.

GROWERS AND BUYERS AT ODDS

This Led Mr. Crocker to Contract for Grape Crops at $14 Per Ton—Competition Is Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 5.—For the next seven years the wine industry of California will be in the hands of one man. He is Henry J. Crocker, President of the Crocker-Wolworth Bank of San Francisco, and a son of one of the original magnates of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Crocker proposed to buy the entire wine grape crop of Northern and Central California, paying therefor a uniform price of $14 per ton, the contract to remain in force for seven years, and the offer not to become effective unless 90 per cent. of the growers sign to deliver their crops to him during that period. Nearly 2,000 of the estimated 2,300 wine grape growers of the northern and central portions of the State have signed to deliver, and there is no doubt that the balance of the required number will also come into the agreement.

The grapes which Mr. Crocker will buy are those which make the dry wines—the claret, burgundy, zinfandel, and Rhenish wine grapes; they do not include the sweet wine grapes—the tokays, muscatels, and such—the crushings of which comprise less than one-sixth of the total wine crop; nor do they include champagne grapes, of which, however, very few are raised. The Crocker deal also does not include the dry wine grape crop of Southern California, comprising the seven counties lying south of the Tehachapi Mountains, they being Los Angeles, San Bernadino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Ventura.

The crop of this district will be about 6,000 tons, and a large part of it has been contracted for by the Sierra Madre Winery, which offered $13 per ton against a bid of the California Wine Association of San Francisco of $11.75 per ton. The latter bidder, however, offered to take the entire crop, whereas the Sierra Madre concern has only a crushing capacity of fifty tons per day and cannot handle over a third of the crop. Whether the other wineries of the South will give the price to be paid by the Sierra Madre remains to be seen, as the offer of the San Francisco association was considered large; however, the chances of paying the price or more has been increased by the $14 agreements of Mr. Crocker.

COMPETITION LOWERED PRICE.

When the "wine industry" is mentioned in California usage gives to the phrase the meaning of the dry wine industry, and to this there is devoted about 55,000 acres north of Tehachapi, and on them is grown from 100,000 to 125,000 tons of grapes. It may be safely said therefore that Mr. Crocker will this year buy 100,000 tons of grapes, for which he will pay $1,400,000. As one ton of grapes will crush 150 gallons of wine, this will be worth in the grapes 9 1-3 cents per gallon; it is probable, therefore, with the costs of crushing and making the wine added, together with handling and operator's profit, the first price of wine in California this year will not be less than 16 or 17 cents per gallon.

All this is vastly different from the way things used to be. Experience seems to have demonstrated that in order for the selling price of wine to be sufficiently large for the vineyardist to live and the industry endure some sort of combination on prices must be maintained among the producers. The grape growers, as a body, came to this conclusion five years ago, when wine was selling at 4 and 5 cents per gallon. The price does not seem to rest upon the capacity of the market to consume the output, for the 15,000,000 gallons of wine which California turns out is consumed just as readily and as completely if the price is 20 cents per gallon as when it is 6 cents; but the disturbance originates and abides with the middlemen, who through fierce competition of the growers and the equally severe combines among themselves in dealing with the growers press down the price of the grapes and wine until the selling price falls far below the cost, and the grower was sunk. A narrow causeway connects this walled town with San Roque, and in the later town Aguinaldo commanded his 3,000 insurgents and began the present trouble. Camp Rice is some two or three miles further out, and was the extreme boundary of our territory south of Cavite until very lately.

GROWERS START A COMBINE.

In 1894 the growers got together in the several counties and determined to start an organization which would in some manner stand off the buyers. The California Wine-makers' Corporation was the product of this endeavor. Seventy-five per cent. of the growers joined it, with the result that during the first year of the organization prices of wine went to 12½ cents per gallon; the next year they were 15 cents. Meanwhile the Winemakers' Association, comprising the buyers, was having difficulty with the new corporation. The association bought from the corporation, but in its dealings there arose claims for rebates on purchases, owing to alleged defects, together with claims of damages for contracts broken, and much else, with the result that there was a celebrated lawsuit, which terminated in giving the association all it desired in the way of amount of claim—some $30,000—and the remarkable amount of $100,000 besides as damages.

This had a demoralizing effect upon the price of wine during the following year, and threatened the existence of the corporation. To recover losses, an effort was made to force the price to 20 cents per gallon, with the result that the fighting merchants would not buy it, and much of the wine lay fermenting in the vats; those who were outside the corporation and were forced to sell threw their product on the market, and the wine price went down by jumps until "vin ordinaire" sold on the streets of New Orleans for 2 cents per gallon.

Such a situation as this promised nothing but ruin to all parties, and delegations began to go forward and backward between the offices of the association and the corporation. It was finally agreed to pay the judgment for the $30,000, and the damage judgment of $100,000 was compromised for $8,000. In the agreement, however, by which the details were determined, the corporation gave the association the refusal of its wines, whereby the association had first choice of the vintage of California. Much discontent was expressed among both small dealers and small growers over this arrangement, and many of the latter thereupon resolved not to rejoin the corporation upon the conclusion of the term of their contracts.

In the midst of all this trouble came a year of unparalleled abundance in the product of the vines; the crushings of this crop intensified the situation prevailing during the "tie-up" year, and last year rendered it impossible to bring the price of wine higher than 13½ cents. The contracts of the corporation expire this Fall, and the concern was early in the Spring confronted by the problem of maintaining its existence, as it seemed doubtful whether a requisite number of the growers could be induced to renew agreements.

A MORIBUND COMBINE.

Many meetings were held in the grape-growing districts, at which growers were outspoken in their determination not to rejoin the combine, declaring that they could do better outside of it than within it. Mr. Crocker was President of the corporation, and when he saw that disagreement flanked the movement on every hand, he resigned and withdrew to his banking business. His retirement further weakened the corporation, and it became a foregone conclusion that at the end of the term of its contracts the affair would wind up its matters and go out of existence.

Renewed demoralization then seemed to threaten the wine business. The unthinking among the growers were content to swim on without regard to the tide, but the wise ones were nervous over breakers ahead. A movement was inaugurated by several large firms to combine their capital, fix the price of wine at 12½ cents, and not allow it to fall below that figure. This could be effected by buying and holding all that was offered for less than that sum. The movement, however, was forestalled by the offer of Mr. Crocker, which is regarded on all sides as being exceedingly generous and not a little risky on the part of the proposer.

But Mr. Crocker does not contemplate losing any money on his venture. He declares that if he comes out behind one year he will make up his losses with a profit during the year following, and that, having control of the product for seven years, will enable him to effect substantial results for his own benefit. He is not alone in the undertaking, as it is known that he has the support of several capitalists who have opened their check books to him, inspired by the confidence they have in his judgment.

Vineyardists upon all sides say that undoubtedly the correct way of handling the crop has been evolved by Mr. Crocker, and that hereafter, for years to come, it is entirely probable that the crop will be handled by one man, though the great profits to be realized therefrom may invite bidding for this privilege. The failure of the growers in handling it themselves, through a corporation, has been demonstrated by the now all but defunct Winemakers' Corporation, whereas, if one man handles it the growers get their money for their grapes and there is an end to all connection with the transaction.

VINEYARD VALUES INCREASED.

The method which one man will pursue in handling so vast a vintage is just now the subject of a good deal of speculation among winemen. The grapes, just as they are cut from the vines, will be delivered to Mr. Crocker, and he will have to make the wine himself. Undoubtedly he will call into use all the presses in the State, which have heretofore been crushing the crop, and the fruit will be pressed under the supervision of those who have been in the habit of working the presses. Sale of the product will be pressed in all the markets of the United States, an enterprise to which no one has heretofore given any especial attention.

California claret is accounted equal to that made in France, and is less than one-half in price; indeed, much of it is made by French and Italian winemakers, who have come from their respective countries expressly to produce wines of the qualities of their native makes. The fact that in many instances consumers give preference to French wines over the California vintages is due to the ignorance of such consumers of the qualities of the wine, and could readily be overcome.

The action of Mr. Crocker has increased the value of vineyard properties in the State about 35 per cent. At the price the grapes will bring for the next seven years a vineyardist can make about 25 per cent. annually upon his investment. The price of grapes has not been $14 per ton for many years, the average price for ten years past being $6 per ton. Under existing conditions, the vineyard business, which has heretofore been such a lagging, unremunerative, and discouraging one, has suddenly developed into one of the most inviting fields in the State, and there is no doubt that many new vineyards will be started this Fall.

NEW BIG DEPARTMENT STORE.

To be Built on Site of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's Present Structure Without Stopping Business.

One of the largest and most architecturally elaborate department stores in the city will be the new building which is to house the business of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, on the west side of Sixth Avenue, from Nineteenth to Twentieth Street. The plans for the building have been completed by the architects, William H. Hume & Son, and will be filed with the Building Department to-morrow. Work on the structure will be begun at once.

The new store will be considerably larger than the one which it is to replace, and a remarkable feature in regard to its erection will be that this will be done without causing a cessation of the business of the firm. The structure will be built in sections, the first of which, on private property acquired by Simpson, Crawford & Simpson in the rear of their present store, will be finished before any part of the old building is torn down. Part of the Sixth Avenue front will then be removed, and so on until the whole work is completed, but the Sixth Avenue entrance will at no time be closed.

The building will be seven stories high, with an additional story rising above its central section, and will have a frontage on the avenue of 184 feet and on each street of 253 feet 8 inches, its ground space being thus considerably more than an acre in extent. Borings have been made over this tract, and the character of the soil and the underlying rock ascertained. The foundations of the new structure will be laid upon solid rock throughout, and will extend from 22 to 44 feet below the street level.

An imposing and richly decorated façade has been designed for the Sixth Avenue side. There will be none of the cheap imitation stone and cement often used in similar buildings. The front will be of granite and limestone, elaborately carved, and the lower story polished. The most striking feature will be the large entrance in the middle of the block, with a vestibule 50 feet in width and 13 feet in depth—the largest of its kind in the city—flanked by monolith columns of polished granite and with richly carved caps and entablature. The interior vestibule is to have a handsome paneled ceiling and a mosaic floor. On either side of the entrance, extending along the avenue front on both the first and second stories, are to be large show windows, for which the plate glass will have to be specially made, as no sheets of equal size have hitherto been manufactured in this country.

The two side fronts will be of limestone and pressed brick. On the Nineteenth Street side will be the carriage entrance, with a cloakroom near by. The delivery department will be on the Twentieth Street side.

The architects claim that the building will be absolutely fire-proof. It will be of the latest steel skeleton type, with stone floors and the minimum amount of wood. A novel feature will be a central court, 60 feet by 50, rising through six stories to a colored glass dome. This court is to be decorated in the Francis I. style, with an immense amount of elaborate carving. The ladies' parlor on the second floor will be decorated in the Empire style, while on the eighth floor will be a dining room accommodating 1,200 persons, with decorations of the Louis Seize period. It will be transformed in Summer into an open-air palm garden.

In the basement will be the engine room, refrigerating plant, and other machinery. Four large boilers will furnish the heat, power, and light for the entire building, will run the elevators and fans, pump the water, and furnish the power for the refrigerating plant. The last named, besides supplying ice for the restaurant and for ice water on every floor, will be used for the cold storage room for furs.

There will be two groups of four elevators each on each side of the store, besides four elevators for freight and employes,

LONDON MUSICAL SEASON

Review by Vernon Blackburn of the One Recently Closed.

YSAYE IS NOW APPRECIATED

He Has Become as Popular as Paderewski—Deficiencies in Presentation of Opera at Covent Garden.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—The sudden hush that falls upon London Town when the last notes have sounded of the National Anthem that always follows the performance of the last opera of the season is a peculiar and significant phenomenon. It proves what creatures of fashion we are; for it is certain that the cessation of the supply comes with the cessation of all demand, and that the demand is altogether created by the merest fashion.

Literally, until the end of August, when a season of promenade concerts springs into existence, London is without music of any kind. Those concert rooms which were recently so exceedingly busy and crowded now lie deserted and tenantless; not even the weary wail of the vocalist who cannot sing in tune, however cheerfully he may desire to do so, is heard, like the chirp of the solitary grasshopper. The critics profess themselves to be delighted that there is rest for them after so much enforced industry, and, in a word, nobody provides by impulse that which nobody would offer to receive with animation. The hush has fallen on London Town, and suburban pianos alone are heard in the land; but they are always with us; only, like the stars that are not seen by day, the suburban pianos are heard most insistently in what the poet has called "the hush of the corn." As I write, in the dim, twilit evening a suburban voice, accompanied by the suburban piano, sings from the far distance "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." And this for critical ears that are newly come from "Tristan" and "Messaline"! It is a neat little revenge of time.

PADEREWSKI AND YSAYE.

This much must be said to point the contrast between the present and the immediate past. The end of the season falls as swiftly as an Oriental sunset, and we seem to be still under its influences and living with them, when the moment has come to sum up what has been done. And what has been done? First comes the Noah's Ark procession of concerts, from the elephants and rhinoceroses to the mice and the kittens. It is impossible to reckon up the thousands of smaller fry, but as usual the importance of the larger specimens has loomed large over the musical sky. Paderewski for a beginning was with us, although he disappointed a Philharmonic audience woefully by not turning up to play a particularly new concertstück by Cowen, which had been very much announced beforehand. Whether the rumor was true or not that he had fled on a honeymoon expedition cannot be verified, and need not be; it is enough that when he did play he once more proved his peculiar and personal popularity with his audiences, of whom there were vast numbers—mostly ladies. And certainly he remains the most exquisite (whatever else he may be) player of the time. Neither the musical creations which he interprets are always exactly as his fancy paints them may often reasonably be doubted. But there can be no doubt that his fancy and his technical accomplishment produce the most astonishing effects of elegance, distinction, and beauty. Another pianist who has returned to make a very substantial success has been Mme. Carreño, whose sane and scholastic accomplishment gives her a very dignified and definite place in her art.

It cannot be doubted again that, as nearly as makes no difference, Ysaye has, so far as London is concerned, come into his rightful kingdom of popularity. It is true that for a very long time his name has everywhere been received with respect and admiration; but scarcely with popular enthusiasm. Of his own influence and power, it was not often that he would fill a hall, as Paderewski can, to overflowing. Now, however, these things are changed. An enthusiasm that is universal now follows him, and he has well deserved that enthusiasm. On two or three occasions—once notably in the playing of a Bach chaconne, and once in the Mendelssohn violin concerto—he has been absolutely perfect, immeasurably perfect. I have (and I say it very deliberately) never heard such intimate, such intensely vital playing before from anybody else. For other qualities it is possible that he may be surpassed. It will be a more than extraordinary artist who will surpass him in these.

Sarasate, that other master, and master for other reasons, also played at three or four concerts with his customary and incomparable brilliance and clarity of method; while, as for Joachim, the third of this magnificent group—well, the Philharmonic Society crowned him with a golden laurel wreath. But, then, Joachim, the admired of Brahms, the friend of everybody in the musical world, whom the man in the street would suppose to be worth while being a friend of—Joachim has always been so extremely popular. Personally I scarcely think that the Philharmonic wreath would sit well on some brows. But that is another story.

PHILHARMONIC AND OTHER SERIES.

The Philharmonic concerts themselves have been of the same jog-trot order that we have been accustomed to find them during recent years, sometimes decently meritorious, sometimes dreadfully inadequate; while as a pendant to the whole Sir Alexander MacKenzie, heretofore conductor of the society, has resigned his post, and the choice of a successor has been discreetly hung up in the air until October. The Crystal Palace concerts, as usual under the admirable direction of Mr. August Manns, have pursued the quietly artistic tenor of their way, with the one exception of the big flare-up, when Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was sung by 3,000 choristers. It is a little odd—nay, it is odd in this country, when we want to do anything special in music, to multiply everything by a hundred or two—and there you are! They built St. Peter's, in Rome, out of relation to the size of men. Why should not we, if we please, sing Mendelssohn upon a scale out of all relation to musical thought and musical feeling? The same criticism is to be applied to much of Mr. Robert Newman's London Musical Festival whereto he brought to play, side by side with his own band, under Mr. Henry Wood's admirable direction, M. Lamoureux's amazing Parisian orchestra. The two conductors took the baton turn by turn and crashed out tons of music with magnificent accumulations of sound. It was wonderful, but was it art? For my part I cannot but choose to regard such freaks as a direct and melancholy development of over-population. A little consideration will show the philosophy of that remark. But Mr. Robert Newman did not halt at proving how an economical factor can influence the musical world. He introduced the Abbé Perosi and his oratorios to London audiences. It is rare that work so innocent and in parts so naively attractive is received with such a howl of execration as that which went up to heaven from the responsible and irresponsible critics of the land. Perosi, however, came with the suggestion of a religious controversy hidden somewhere in his cassock pockets, and his simple unpretentiousness had no success of any kind. It was simply kicked up to the moon, even though some who kicked fell flat on their backs with sheer exertion.

THE OPERA SEASON.

I have left small enough space for discussion of the opera, but after all, it is so easy to discuss the opera at Covent Garden without diffuseness. The opera house in London has essential and unconquerable drawbacks by the very nature of its system. When you have to cater for so many fashionably influential subscribers rather than for a healthy paying public, to diagnose and educate whose taste should be the first care of an opera management, it is clear that the art of the thing is bound to suffer thereby. All you can do is to minimize, so far as lies in your power, the drawbacks that are created by the situation itself. This is done at Covent Garden chiefly by the engagement of the best singers to be had in the world for money. Stage management might do much more, but unfortunately, that is not attempted with any strong endeavor. Choral singing might do much also, but the Covent Garden chorus is a by-word, a reproach, a merry jest, a very butt of laughter. The result is that where you have ample scenery, a minimum of chorus and the need of exceedingly fine vocalists, as in "Tristan," you get, with Jean de Reszke in the chief part, an unsurpassable performance. I have known, on the other hand, the Covent Garden "Lohengrin" and the Covent Garden "Don Giovanni" sink below all reasonable conception of average excellence. So it has been this year. With the De Reszkes, Melba, Lehmann, Nordica, Gadsky, Saleza, de Lucia, Alvarez, Hèglon, Scheidérantel, Renaud, Plançon, Van Dyck, Bispham, Van Rooy and others, the vocal success of the season has been indubitably great and in one case, de Lara's "Messaline," there has been a sumptuous and superb scenic performance. For the rest—"story? God bless you, I have none to tell, Sir!"

VERNON BLACKBURN.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

PLEASURE PALACE.—The vaudeville performances at Mr. Proctor's up-town place are prospering. Tony Farrell, Charles M. Seay, Josie Sisson, and Jennie Leland are popular in their farcical numbers. Artie Hall portrays the exuberant "wench" with much vivacity, and the victim performances of Florence Henri King are good. To-day's continuous concert will have a varied and attractive programme.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band still furnishes pleasure to the patrons of Manager Heumann's cool retreat on East Fifty-eighth Street. To-night's concert will be made especially attractive by the addition of the Beethoven Mannerchor of 100 voices. There will be two soloists, Minna Schilling and S. P. Veron. The programme includes selections by Henneberg, Nicolai, Bizet, Strauss, Mackie, Gounod, Herbert, Nessler, Rossini, Nevin, and others.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—The performance at the Lion Palace Roof Garden this week will be characterized by the appearance of many notable musicians. Sallie Stemmler, a soprano, heads the list, which also contains the names of Signor G. Bolli, lately of the Royal Italian Opera Company; Brummel and Kimberly, operatic duetists; Abbot Davison, baritone and humorist; Katherine Rose, Pattie Henri and Eleonora Gavini. The Squadron A Band is held over for another week owing to its popularity for the past month.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Rossow Midgets will make their appearance at Keith's this week, the chief features of their performances being Charlie Rossow's new songs and comic imitations of popular singers. Henri French, a combination juggler and bicyclist, comes from an engagement in Boston, and Tim Murphy, the comedian of "A Texas Steer" fame, is announced for "an entirely new and original monologue." Mrs. Waterhouse, a soprano well known in Boston, is to make her first appearance in New York here. Other performers are Francelli and Lewis, Dolan and Lenhart, and Haines and Pettingill.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The programme offered for to-night by Mr. Kaltenborn's orchestra includes, besides ten collective pieces, vocal solos by Hermann Basse and a violin solo by the leader. During the week there will be instrumental specialists every night, and vocalists at intervals. Friday night's Wagner music draws the largest crowd every week, but the increase in attendance has been so marked all through that new seats are being put into the hall. For Tuesday night Mr. Kaltenborn has decided to have a symphony programme, and has selected as a special feature the Tschaikowski Symphonie Pathetique.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—McIntyre and Heath, the veteran burnt-cork comedians, are the chief attractions at Proctor's this week. They are now rehearsing a new act entitled "The Race Track Touts." Other features are Lina and Vani, comedy acrobats; Gordon Eldrid, monologist; George Paxton and Lillian Jerome, with new illustrated songs; Edith Hall, comedienne; Hickey and Nelson, eccentric comedians, and De Witt and Tourgee, musicians. To-day's concert is continuous from 2:30 to 10:30 P. M., and brings out Charles T. Ellis and company, the three Goldens, Artie Hall, George Meader, Bennett and Rich, and Earl and Wilson.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The first house to announce the opening of its regular Fall and Winter season is Huber's Museum. The programme, beginning to-morrow night, includes a rowing match by five young women, the latest Edison talking machine, Jack Sonwell, the rattlesnake king; Prof. Rodney, the smoke artist; Indian Sampson, the strong man of the Cherokees, and various other attractions. In the theatre there will be a vaudeville performance, including the Two Little Fords, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Tooley, the Heuletts, the Elting sisters, Douglas and Hunt, Al Dashaway, Frank Golden, Dot Haywood, Belle Taylor, and Moran and Wesley. The regular Sunday concerts, which have been features of past seasons, will be continued.

CASINO THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—"The Rounders" is not losing its popularity, but the main interest at the Casino is diverted to the roof this week. "The Maid in the Moon" is new, and, therefore, attracts most of the crowd upstairs. But the people still linger to hear some of Dan Daly's wit, and Marie George's song, "Don't Yo Go Believin' It," is as taking as ever. The burlesque on the roof is doing credit to its author, Mr. Carle, as well as to Frederick Solomon, who composed the music. Gilbert Gregory is particularly good, and the chorus is excellent. Before the burlesque comes on there are varied vaudeville features, and more new ones will be added this week, among which are musical comedy specialties, parodies, dancing, character changes, ballets, and old-time songs.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—To-night's bill at the Aerial Magnolia Grove includes as special features Maggie Cline, Mme. Herrmann, Lafayette, William Mozambique English, Montague and West, Mattie Wilks, James Richmond Glenroy, The Manhattan Trio, The Eight Phasseys, Walton's monkey gymnasts, John W. Ransone, and Mlle. Erna's musical dogs. The opening number of the programme is a spectacular ballet called "Les Trois Amoureuses," by Carl Marwig, music by Frederick Solomon, in which fifty persons appear. Mme. Herrmann this week will introduce a new series of illusions. "The Man in the Moon" must be having much success in the theatre, to judge from the official statement sent out, which describes the play as "aglow with gorgeous iridescent graceful femininity, light sentiment," &c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL AND ROOF GARDEN.—The plan of presenting high-class vaudeville shows at Koster & Beal's is still carried out with much success. For the coming week the programme contains new features of various kinds. The first appearance of the Monte Myro troupe of eccentric pantomimists takes place to-morrow night, and other novelties will be the performances of Randall and Leon, comediennes; Mlle. Marie Bauregard, singer and dancer; McFee and Hill, in a horizontal bar act; the Donazetta trio of acrobats and balancers; Sadie Probst, serio-comedienne; Grace Vaughn, in character changes; Mack and Daly, in an Irish comedy sketch; Eldora and Norine, jugglers and balancers, and the Neapolitan Troubadors, who will continue their concerts with variations. Zelma Rawlston's male impersonations and the return engagement of George C. Davis, the humorist, are again announced.

SOUSA CONCERT PROGRAMMES.

Love Scene Music from "La Boheme" —Miss Belle Newport to Sing.

At Manhattan Beach to-day the music of the love scene from Puccini's "La Bohème," arranged for a brass band, will be rendered by Sousa. This has never before been played by a band in this country. Sousa will also give the overture to "Zampa," the night scenes from "Tristan and Isolde," the "Night of Sabba" from Boito's "Mefistofele," and a happy selection of lighter morceaux at both the afternoon and evening concerts. The singer this week will be Miss Belle Newport, a contralto of excellent reputation on the Pacific Coast, who has also sung in various European capitals. The other soloists will be Arthur Pryor, the first trombone of Sousa's Band, and Herbert L. Clarke, the cornet player. The complete programmes for the two concerts are appended:

AFTERNOON CONCERT, 4 O'CLOCK.

Overture, "Kriegerfest" ..... Kling
Grand scene from "Mefistofele," "The Night of Sabba" ..... Bolto
Trombone solo, "Love Thoughts" ..... Pryor
(Mr. Arthur Pryor.)
Suite, "The Gypsies" ..... German
Excerpts from "Die Walkure" ..... Wagner
Idyl, "Ball Scenes," (new) ..... Czibulka
Soprano solo, "Aria from Nadeschda" ..... Thomas
(Miss Belle Newport.)
Tarantella, "Bride Elect" ..... Sousa

EVENING CONCERT, 8 O'CLOCK.

Overture, "Zampa" ..... Herold
Cornet solo, "La Favorita" ..... Hartmann
(Mr. Herbert L. Clarke.)
Scene from "La Boheme," (new) ..... Puccini
Night scenes from "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
Valse, "The Beautiful Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
Airs from "The Bride Elect" ..... Sousa
Soprano solo—
(a) "The Wanderer" ..... Schubert
(b) "Dreams" ..... Bartlett
(Miss Belle Newport.)
Tarantella, "Del Belphegor" ..... Albert

MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE.

De Angelis's Last Week—"The Wedding Day" Replaces "The Jolly Musketeer."

Commencing to-morrow, Jefferson De Angelis and his comic opera company enter upon the third and last week of their engagement at Manhattan Beach with a change of programme. "The Jolly Musketeer" will give way to "The Wedding Day," which was played for two years with such success by De Angelis in association with Lillian Russell and Della Fox. Hilda Clark will assume the part created by Lillian Russell, and Maud Hollins that played by Della Fox. The costumes and settings of this opera are elaborate and tasteful.

On Monday, Aug. 14, the engagement of Weber & Fields and their big burlesque company, direct from the Broadway Music Hall, will begin. Weber, Fields, Pete Dailey, Charlie Ross, David Warfield, John T. Kelly, &c., will appear in "Hurly Burly" and "Cleopatra."

Soldiers and Sailors in Fire.

Arrangements have been made to give a series of army, navy, and National Guard nights in Pain's Open Air Theatre at Manhattan Beach, when, in addition to the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the battle of San Juan Hill, a special pyrotechnic display will be made out of compliment to the distinguished visitors who will attend on these occasions. Gen. Merritt and a party of officers will attend army night. Admiral Philip and several naval officers of the North Atlantic Squadron will be present navy night, as the special event will not be fixed until the fleet gets here. Gen. Roe and some members of his staff will be on hand the night that will be set apart as a compliment to the National Guardsmen. The Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, has accepted Mr. Pain's invitation to a special night, and named Thursday next. The Ninth Regiment has selected Tuesday, Aug. 15, as Ninth Regiment night.

NO SALE OF KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Offer Made for the Music Hall, but It Was Not Accepted.

"The Koster & Bial Theatre property is not in the market," said Judson G. Wells, the manager, when asked yesterday about a report that it was to be sold. "I don't say, however, that Mrs. John Koster and Mrs. Albert Bial, who own it, would not sell it if an advantageous offer were made. They hold it to be worth $800,000.

"It is true that an out-of-town vaudeville theatre owner has had negotiations looking toward a purchase, but his terms are so far out of the way that there is no possibility of their acceptance.

"So far as I know this house will be continued under the present management. The regular season will open Sept. 18."

MARION CRAWFORD'S NEW WORK

G. C. Tyler Says the Play for Viola Allen Is Progressing Well.

Among the passengers on the Cunarder Campania yesterday was George C. Tyler of the dramatic firm of Liebler & Co. of the Knickerbocker Building, at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street.

"I had a very enjoyable trip," he said to a TIMES reporter. "I saw Mrs. Allen and Miss Viola Allen at Florence, Italy, where we had several conferences with F. Marion Crawford, who has just begun writing a story, 'In Old Madrid.' It is intended to construct the narrative around a fictitious character, who will fill a rôle suitable for Miss Viola Allen. It is the first time that so prominent an author has attempted such a task. The scenes will be located in Spain and other European countries during the reign of Philip II. Mr. Crawford's story will first appear in serial form in Macmillan's Magazine in London, beginning in January.

"Mr. Crawford is coming to America in November, and he will have as a collaborator in the dramatization Lorimer Stoddard, who dramatized 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles.'

"Miss Allen and her mother will sail for home on Aug. 19, and the new play will be presented in New York at the opening of the theatrical season next year, but just where I do not know. Mr. Crawford has gone to Sicily to procure material for his work.

"When I asked Mr. Crawford when he would publish his life of the Pope he replied, 'Not while his Holiness is alive.' Mr. Crawford, you know, has had many audiences with Pope Leo. He is a very devout Catholic and has the biography of the head of the Roman Catholic Church well advanced."

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Programmes for This Afternoon in Various Parts of the City.

There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band to-day at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
1. Overture (Ecbre, "Mercedes" ..... Dessano
2. Grand aria, for cornet, "Cujus Animam" ..... Rossini
Mr. W. Paris Chambers.
3. Hungarian Dance ..... Simon
4. Sanctus from "Messe Solennelle" ..... Gounod
5. Scenes Picturesque, (by request) ..... Massenet
1. March. 3. The Angelus.
2. Air de Ballet. 4. Fete Boheme.
6. (a) Gavotte ..... "Minnehaha" ..... Fanciulli
(b) Characteristic, "Totin' de Pickaninny" ..... Fanciulli.
7. Recitative and Dance of the Hours, from "Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
Recital—Morning. Noon. Evening and Night Hours.
8. Chorus, "The Heavens Are Telling" ..... Haydn
Doxology.

At Claremont Park Halm's Band will play these selections:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "The King's Musketeer" ..... Howson
Dedicated to E. H. Sothern.
2. Overture, "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
3. Waltz, "Am Schoenen Rhein" ..... Schrainer
4. Musicalische Taeunchungen ..... Schrainer
5. Piccolo Solo ..... Selected
R. Hamann.
6. Aria and chorus from "The Daughter of the Reiment" ..... Donizetti
7. Popular Melodies from Kentucky ..... Boettger
8. Der Poet im Walde ..... Schaeffer
9. Song on the Ocean ..... Schubert
10. American Fantasia ..... Tobani

Ushar's Band will give this programme at Bronx Park:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "Under the Double Eagle" ..... Boehm
2. Overture, "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppé
3. Selection, "With the Times" ..... Boettger
4. Concert waltz, "Wizard of the Nile" ..... Herbert
5. Cornet solo, fantasia, "On the Alps" ..... Harfurth
William Jaeger.
6. Selection, "In Gay New York" ..... Kerker
(a) Paraphrase, "Lorelei" ..... Neswadba
(b) Characteristic, "On the Levee" ..... Wheeler
7. Descriptive piece, "The Forge in the Forest" ..... Michaelis
8. "The Famous Minuet" ..... Paderewski
9. Finale, from "The Fortune Teller" ..... Herbert
"Home, Sweet Home."

At Pelham Bay Park Stover's Band will play these selections:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "America Forever" ..... Paull
2. Overture, "Raymond" ..... Thomas
3. Valse, "Jolly Brothers" ..... Greissinger
4. Selection, "A Trip to Europe" ..... Conradi
5. Cornet solo, selected ..... Maurer
6. Overture, "Lichte Cavalerie" ..... Suppé
7. Polonaise, "Festklange" ..... Morger
(a) Sextette, "Lucia" ..... Donizetti
(b) Cake Walk, "Honolulu" ..... Lerman
8. Selection, "A Gaiety Girl" ..... Tobani
9. Finale, "My Josephine" and "Popularity" ..... Stromberg

Hager's Band will give the following programme at St. Mary's Park:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
1. March, "Post Dispatch" ..... Pryor
2. Overture, "Fra Diavolo" ..... Auber
3. Characteristic, "Butterfly Dance" ..... Bendix
4. Grand selection, "Ballo in Maschera" ..... Verdi
5. Cornet solo, selected ..... Kenecke
E. Kenecke.
6. Galop, (a) "A Fast Mail" ..... Brookes
(Bell and whistle effect.)
(b) Patrol, "Senegambia," (new, first time) ..... Rosey
7. Potpourri, "Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
(Including Anvil Chorus.)
8. Processional, "Torchlight Dance" ..... Meyerbeer
9. Gems from "The Wizard of the Nile" ..... Herbert
10. March song, "Soldiers in the Park," from "The Runaway Girl" ..... Mackerton

DOG AS A BURGLAR ALARM.

Prevents Robbery in Jersey City House, but Thief Escapes.

A burglary was prevented at the residence of James Elliott, 217 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, and an exciting thief chase started at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday by an alert water spaniel. Miss Elliott had been one of a theatre party the previous evening. She returned to her home about 1 o'clock, and, as the other members of the family had retired, she went directly to her room. Shortly after she heard the dog barking. She went into the hallway and heard some one trying to quiet the dog. The voice was a strange one, and the dog only barked the louder.

Miss Elliott awoke her brother George, who hurriedly dressed himself and ran down stairs. He found the basement in great disorder, the front and rear doors being open. He reached the latter in time to see a man climbing over the fence. He fired a shot at the man with a revolver, but missed him.

Policeman Carroll and Roundsman Higgins responded, and, with young Elliott, scaled the fence in pursuit of the burglar. Within ten minutes a score of citizens had joined in the chase, but, though the neighborhood was thoroughly searched, no trace of the burglar could be found.

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HIGH-CLASS SACRED CONCERTS.

INSANITY OF MRS. FLAGLER.

Justice Fitzgerald Confirms the Report of a Commission—Wife of Standard Oil Director Incurable.

Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday confirmed the report of the commission appointed to inquire, with a Sheriff's jury, into the mental condition of Mrs. Ida A. Flagler, the wife of Henry M. Flagler, of the Standard Oil Company. Mrs. Flagler is incurably insane. Her estate is given as being worth $1,379,000, and her husband, who is appointed by Justice Fitzgerald as committee of her person and estate, is directed to give a very heavy bond for the due performance of his duties.

Mrs. Flagler is at present and has for some time been an inmate of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald's sanitarium at White Plains. Mr. Flagler is at Mount Arlington, N. J., for the Summer. He has made his home in this city, since his wife's illness, at the Langham, 655 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. MacDonald testified before the Sheriff's jury that Mrs. Flagler was suffering from chronic delusional insanity, and imagined that she was persecuted. Another delusion under which she labored was that she was a Princess and that she bore evidence of royal birth on her arm. She also thought she was never married to Mr. Flagler, that she was divorced from him two years ago, that he was dead, and that efforts were being made to poison her. She also imagined that the Czar of Russia was about to marry her.

Mrs. Flagler was committed to the sanitarium in March, 1897, on an order signed by Justice Gildersleeve, upon certificates of Drs. Shelton and Frederick Peterson, who declared her to be incurably insane. She had been in a sanitarium at Pleasantville for several years before her commitment to Dr. MacDonald's institution. She was married to Mr. Flagler on July 5, 1883. She has no children. Her father was an Episcopal clergyman in Philadelphia, who died in 1873. She is now unable to recognize her husband.

Breeding Cattle to Enter Cuba Free.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn to-day issued an order prescribing regulations for the admission into Cuba, free of duty, of graded cattle for breeding purposes, in compliance with the department's recent circular. The order restricts the period of admission till July 1 next; cattle shall be entered only at Havana, Cienfuegos, Nuevitas, and Manzanillo.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

August bids fair to save the season at several of the larger resorts where, although there have been a seemingly unaccountable lack of life and movement thus far this Summer. From Newport, Narragansett, and Bar Harbor comes the same story of the piper's piping with no one to dance. One reason for the comparative absence of balls and dances at these three resorts is the scarcity of men of a dancing age. The war of last Summer, which naturally made the resorts slow and which of course drew away numbers of eligible young men, seems to have had the resultant effect of having taught those who went to it, and through them their fellows who remained at home, that the days of outing can be more profitably and pleasurably spent in a trip abroad or in yachting, shooting, and fishing at home. The young Newport matron who had projected a dance for Wednesday next and who has recalled her invitations, owing to the puzzling fact, as she explains, that the very few dancing men that she finds at Newport are either to be away or cannot come, could she tour through the Adirondacks, the mountains of the West, the Canadian forests or visit Larchmont, Oyster Bay, Southampton and other yachting and golfing centres of the East, would promptly ascertain why there are not men enough to go around at Newport. It is to be feared, as far as would-be hostesses and givers of dances are concerned, that this evil—if evil it be—will increase in coming Summers, for the number of men who are willing to go to Newport and Bar Harbor, in particular, during the season at those two resorts, to lead an entirely idle life and find their pleasures in dancing and dining, is growing beautifully less all the time. This state of affairs has one great compensation—namely, that it means a stronger and hardier race of men, for the late hours, dancing, and dining of Newport and Bar Harbor are not conducive either to health or longevity.

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At the smaller watering places the cue has been taken from Newport, and the out-door life seems to compensate for more elaborate entertaining. Westhampton, Islip, Babylon, Easthampton, the Rockaways, Sedbright, and the Jersey coast, as well as the towns which skirt the north shore of Long Island, and the Sound resorts on the mainland have their social life centring around the golf club. There has been some reaction in favor of tennis. Fridays and Saturdays, when the men come from town for the week end, there will be the customary dance at the Casino. So far, however, these dances have not been well attended, although the supply of young men is much larger in proportion to that of Newport and the Pier and Bar Harbor, and the same alarming scarcity before referred to at these places is not felt as much in those where men only appear now and the holiday Southampton is rapidly becoming something of a Newport, and handsome dinners and luncheons and cotillions have been in vogue there all Summer. Now, with the proposed fancy dress ball to be given by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at Newport, and the lawn dinners copied from the successful experiment of Mrs. Oppenheim in London, which Mrs. Roche has announced, and their attendant train of magnificent entertainments, perhaps there will be a change in social conditions at the other resorts, and a holocaust of dancing young men who cannot and will not stand the expense which such elaborate affairs entail, may be the dire result.

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The return of Mrs. Ogden Mills to Newport is again delayed by the illness of her sister, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck. Mr. Ogden Mills returned yesterday without her. The tide of European travel also brought for a short visit Lady Cunard, who has not been here for several years. She comes to visit her mother, who lives in this city. On the Campanile's list was also the name of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and the news of her arrival will be very welcome at Lenox, where the Stokeses entertain very delightfully during the Autumn months.

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For the week past the social life of England has centred at Cowes. It has been a very brilliant one, and in the list of people there as given by cable can be recognized all the leaders of English society. There was much surprise at the announcement of the engagement of Lady Randolph Churchill to Lieut. Cornwallis-West, an announcement which has been subsequently denied by young Churchill, the son of Lady "Randy." Young West, who is the Lieutenant in a militia regiment, is very much the junior of Lady Churchill, and is not considered a parti in any way. He is a very nice young fellow who inherits the extreme good looks of his family. It was his grandmother, Lady Olivia Fitzpatrick, who was one of the great beauties of the United Kingdom in the forties, and his mother, Mrs. Cornwallis-West, was a rival of Mrs. Langtry fifteen years ago, and she still is a very handsome woman. The Princess Henry of Pless is a noted beauty of today, and resembles her mother, Mrs. Cornwallis-West, greatly. The yachting season, however, is very short, and already it is half over, and this last week it was at its acme.

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It is gratifying to notice in the Summer correspondents' letters in the press that the provincial word "hop" is gradually disappearing. It should cease to have a place in the vernacular at once, and certainly should not be applied to dancing entertainments participated in by men and women richly dressed and which are well appointed—certainly not to such dances as those at the Newport and Narragansett Casinos. The word was first used to signify an informal little dance in some country boarding house or small hotel, and for years has been misapplied. Its use on the part of correspondents or reporters at the larger resorts simply indicates ignorance of social doings and provinciality of ideas on their part. It is strange how persistently incorrect terms when once they get into the vernacular hang on. Tally-ho coach," for example, has evidently come to stay to signify any pleasure vehicle drawn by four horses, and yet the use of this term is as incorrect as it would be to call every sloop yacht a Columbia or a Defender. "Tally-ho" was the name of one of the first four-in-hand coaches driven by members of the Coaching Club in its early days, and now one constantly reads of "tally-ho" parties, &c.

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The unusually large number of Americans in London during the season which has just closed there, and the fact that many of them were seen at the larger fashionable functions, while some few took a prominent part in entertaining and being entertained, have led to a number of more or less incorrect and ignorant discussions and criticisms of the fact that the London season is held during the late Spring and early Summer months, while some writers urge that a season cannot be thoroughly successful and enjoyable held at that time of year. All this sort of argument only proves the ignorance of those who indulge in it. The English have their season during the weeks when they are most likely to be favored with the finest weather of their year. Sometimes they experience a few hot days, but even when these are so warm as to occasion comment and even a mild sensation in London, as was the case this year, they do not compare with our torrid heats. Those Americans who were in London during last June can testify that, except in Autumn, New York is never blessed with such a succession of glorious sunlit days filled with fresh, clear air, and never with twilights lasting till after 10 o'clock at night. In such days and nights a social season reaches its full perfection. The New York season, even with our late Springs and early Summer heats, ought really to be held in April, May, and June, and if so held would be far more successful and enjoyable than during the climate of our midwinter, with its alternate fogs, rains, and cold waves. So long as London and Paris have their seasons in the Spring, however, and offer the attractions and the climate that they do, the New Yorkers who make a season will not stay at home.

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There is report current at Newport that Mrs. De La Mar and her mother, Mrs. Sands, will return and take a villa there this season. This report is incorrect. Mrs. De La Mar, if recent letters from Paris are to be relied upon, will remain there with her mother until early Autumn and will then be remarried to her husband who procured a divorce from her, which she did not contest last year. Capt

THE GOSSIP AND DOINGS OF PEOPLE AT THE VARIOUS SUMMER RESORTS

AUGUST DAYS AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—The season wanes, and in a fortnight more it will have reached its height, although the wise counsels which placed the Horse Show in September's opening week—counsels not removed from real estate and other considerations—will prolong even the crowding gayeties well into September. Never has this place, so favored by climate and by nature, looked better than during the past week, on those fair days when a Summer sun has filtered its rays through a diaphanous veil of mist upon foliage and velvety lawns wet with the recent rains, so that they are richer in color than usual. The harbor is filled with yachts. Outside Goat Island lie the huge warships of the White Squadron, the automobiles click up and down Bellevue Avenue and around the Ocean Drive, the golfers play over the Country Club's links, the bathers plunge in the foaming surf at Bailey's Beach, at night from countless open windows stream out the lights and echoes the music of merry voices and of stringed instruments, and through all this scene of color, and life, and movement, enacted in the balmiest of airs under the softest of skies, booms upon the surrounding cliffs the "everlasting thunder of the long Atlantic swell."

Aquidneck, the "Isle of Peace," is such for once during a Summer season, and is living up to its name. Thus far the warring elements of New York Society, which it was predicted would make Newport their battleground this Summer, have gone their several ways, and no clash of arms has yet sounded. Despite all predictions from veteran social war horses who would love to hear "the thunder of the captains and the shouting," there seems to be a tacit understanding that all social hostilities shall be suspended while this glorious weather continues. "The truce of God!" a woman remarked at the Casino the other day. "Nay, rather," replied her companion, "the truce of the millionaires."

While the season is now advanced, its real character cannot yet be definitely determined. There has been much going on, and there is to be more of gayety a little later, but the entertaining, until recently, has been confined more to the set of young men and women from eighteen to twenty-two or twenty-three, headed by Alfred Vanderbilt, who left last week with his young companions for a trip around the world. The entertaining was, in fact, largely inspired by the young man's departure, and his parents saw to it that The Breakers was filled with guests for a week previous to his farewell, and that the hours were filled with pleasure. Since young Mr. Vanderbilt left, his former companions here have devoted themselves to golf, yachting, bathing, and to occasional small picnics. The older society set, which until now has been unusually quiet, has started with a few dinners, and rather banquets, for a Newport dinner nowadays, in elegance of appointment and richness of wines and viands, recalls the Roman feasts of old, and Senator Depew, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, and Mrs. Potter Palmer have each given the first of their series of banquets at their villas. Other hosts and hostesses, notably Lispenard Stewart, ex-Commodore Gerry, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore have cards out for similar series, so that the halcyon period of the Summer to the visiting bachelor, when he need not count upon dining at the club or restaurant in his weekly expenses, has arrived. Aside from dinners, the older set has not bestirred itself to any great extent as yet, and has been content to practice driving automobiles, sailing on yachts, visiting Narragansett Pier, or assembling at the Golf Club to gossip and drink tea. The three Casino dances that now occur on Thursday nights, and that have already been held, were only fairly well attended by the ultra-fashionables, and have not thus far been exceptionally gay. The only really notable entertainments of the older set have been Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones's yachting party on the Narada to witness the special race of the thirty-footers on Saturday last, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor's reception on the Nourmahal, the large lawn fete given by Senator Wetmore and Mrs. Wetmore at Château-sur-Mer yesterday, and Mrs. John R. Drexel's first musicale in a series of four this evening.

Next week, which brings the New York Yacht Club fleet on its annual cruise, will change all this and the older set will then exchange their present rather languorous enjoyments for more active gayeties. Large parties have been made up for the Newport Cup race and the others which are to be held here during the squadron's stay and after its return from Vineyard Haven, and so many are the yachts already here or to arrive that there are few houses or rooms where who have not invitations on some one or other of them for at least one day next week. A yachting day at Newport on one of the palatial steam or sailing craft is one to be remembered, for in elegance of appointments the luncheons and dinners which are served rival those set out in the villas on land, while nothing is left undone which can administer to the comfort or enjoyment of the guests. The members of these parties who really enjoy the sea, the fresh wind, and the motion of the swift vessels are greatly in the minority, and it is noticeable that after a race has started more than half of the fleet of steam and sailing yachts assembled at the mark-boat turn their prows northward into the quiet waters of Narragansett Bay, so that luncheon may be enjoyed without danger of mal de mer. Sometimes the yachts return for the finish of the race, but more often they land their guests at an early hour in the afternoon to enjoy a drive or tea on shore and to talk of their exciting day's yachting. This is the Newport social idea of yachting, and, as a wit remarked, "C'est magnifique mais ce n'est pas le mer."

When yachting at Newport is mentioned, the names of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones come at once to mind. They are entertaining on a lavish scale on Mr. Walters's handsome yacht the Narada this Summer, and have already given three or four large parties on that vessel. There has been some curiosity as to the history of this comparatively young couple who now, in their second Newport Summer, are rapidly forging to the front. Mrs. Pembroke Jones was Miss Sadie Greene of Fayetteville, N. C., a daughter of Gen. Wharton Greene, a Confederate officer and for many years a Congressman. Mrs. Jones, with Miss Daisy Brough of New Orleans, now Mrs. Simonds of Charleston, S. C., and Miss Emma Mims, now Mrs. Joseph Thompson of Atlanta, Ga., formed a trio of famous Southern belles. Mr. Pembroke Jones is also a North Carolinian, and made a large fortune in rice some years ago. Harry Walters, who lives with Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and who is really the owner of the Narada, is a well-known Baltimore millionaire, is the son of William T. Walters, whose collection of pictures and Oriental porcelains, which his son has inherited and has largely added to, are noted.

The features of the present season here are the new incursion of Philadelphians and the automobile craze. For a short time in many years Philadelphia is represented here by more than the Willing and Johnson families. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have returned from their two years' wandering abroad to their villa on the cliffs, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, with others from the Quaker City, have appeared upon the scene. Mrs. Carter, who was Miss Polk of Baltimore, has been much admired by most of the society men, and has chaperoned several parties on W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht, the Valiant. She is a pretty woman of the blonde type, and just what the measure of her success here will be is now the chief theme of discussion among the older matrons over their teacups.

The automobile craze, like everything new in Newport, dominates everything else to the delight of the local correspondents, who find plenty to write about in the description of the mishaps of prominent men and women in learning to drive. To older and more experienced minds the whole subject would seem to be unduly exaggerated and a lot of hysterical nonsense has been published concerning it. Most of the wealthier Summer residents now own large automobiles or the smaller and swifter Chauffeurs. The men manage them with much skill, and the few women who try to drive them are succeeding fairly well. There is nothing new in the types of the machines seen here, all of which have been used in Paris for some years past.

There are but few young and marriageable girls here this Summer. Their absence does not tend to make the season brilliant, and doubtless accounts for the much-bewailed scarcity of young men. Seated on the Casino porch watching the procession of vehicles with their fashionable freight as they travel up and down Bellevue Avenue, one instinctively repeats the refrain of the popular and hackneyed song, "O! Listen to the Band—How Merrily It Plays."

NEWPORT.

Newport has had the gayest week thus far of its season. A picnic was given by Miss Clapp and Miss French at Coddington Point on Wednesday, many entertainments having been given on various yachts, notably Valiant and Nourmahal, on which last Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor gave a luncheon and sail on Friday. Women as well as men have gone into yachting.

The Casino dance on Thursday evening was largely attended, and these dances for the next month will be gay. Automobiles continue to be the rage. The demand still exceeds the supply of these "smokeless" vehicles. The women are beginning to rival the men as drivers. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is arranging for an automobile parade with women drivers. One of the largest dinners of the week was given by Senator Depew at Pinard Cottage No. 4, his first entertainment of the season.

Two projected small dances were postponed this week until later in the season on account of the scarcity of dancing men. The arrival of the members of the British Embassy, most of whom are young men, is therefore very welcome. The Earl of Yarmouth is in great demand everywhere. The Marquis de San Vito is also in the good graces of the matrons. Prince Casimir Lubomirsky, whose name is clipped from the newspapers and pasted on guests' lists by hostesses, so that they can spell his name correctly, has had "one good time," as he says, in Newport. On Aug. 14 will arrive the Earl of Donoughmore and his friend Reginald Ward, who are coming on from Mexico for a stay at Newport before sailing for England the latter part of the month. In fact, the foreign visitors are to be very numerous this Summer at Newport.

The Breakers has changed in atmosphere considerably since Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt left on his trip around the world. Since the family returned from Europe and up to the time he left, The Breakers was never so lively. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, with their daughter Gladys now pass much of their time riding about the country roads and visiting the Vanderbilt farm in Portsmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are often at The Breakers, and next year Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt will become of age.

Preparations for the wedding of Miss Grant and Prince Cantacuzene continue. It is said that Miss Grant is now wearing a very handsome engagement ring, with the coat-of-arms of the groom-elect engraved on the inside, which came from Russia during the week. With the Prince will also arrive the wedding gift of the groom-elect and those of his family, and a handsome gift from the Czar as well. The ball which Mrs. Palmer will give in honor of the Prince early in September will be a large event.

The New York Yacht Club fleet will arrive this week on its annual cruise. None was held last year, and in consequence the fleet will be hailed with delight. A rousing reception will be extended the yachtsmen and there will be a general round of gayeties while they are here, both ashore and afloat. The yachtsmen who have not as yet visited Newport this season will find the many improvements at the club station which have been made since last Spring of considerable convenience. There is much speculation here among the yachtsmen as to what is to become of Defender after the cruise of the New York Club this Summer. She is now in the sole property of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt. The opinion is expressed that she will be placed out of commission until next Spring, when Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will take her. He is to sell his sloop yacht Carmita this Fall.

Colored minstrels who have been playing about the streets of Newport have been called into the cottages to entertain dinner guests, and the mandolin club has reaped a harvest during the week playing during and after dinners. The other evening Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a dinner. At its conclusion her guests were taken to the broad piazza, on the cliff side of the cottage, and there the Jeter children, clever colored musicians, played various instruments and sang. Several of the cottagers have sent out cards during the week for Saturday evening affairs, at which some well-known vaudeville stars from New York will be heard. The cabmen are complaining bitterly of the small amount of business this Summer, due they say in a large measure to the number of automobiles here and to the use of bicycles. Before the season ends several of the old-time hackmen, who have recently purchased up-to-date carriages, will have been forced out of the business.

The most popular woman in Newport this week has been Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who has been at all of the large dinners, luncheons, and receptions. The miniature painters have sought Mrs. Astor for the express purpose of painting her, and she has sat for her portrait repeatedly.

Everything at the new polo grounds on Bateman's Avenue is in readiness for the games next week. In addition to the regular fixtures already announced there are to be several special games and matches. The lot has been prepared well, and such players as Foxhall Keene, Harry Payne Whitney, Payne Whitney, Stanley Mortimer, George Eustis, and others, who have used the grounds, pronounce them faultless. At the end of the season thousands of dollars will be expended on the new buildings and for other improvements of the grounds. The tennis players are already arriving for the tennis tournament at the Casino, and every morning as well as afternoon the players are practicing on the courts. The entry list will be large, yet the absence of any foreigner in the tournament will of course make the interest less. As soon as the tournament closes the mechanics, who are now at work on the horse show stands, will carry on the work of erecting these stands on the tennis courts. All the boxes for the horse show have been disposed of, and the demand for the reserved seats for the entire three exhibitions has been very pleasing to the Executive Committee of the show. Messrs. H. C. Eldridge and Prescott Lawrence of the horse show have been at work for the past two weeks.

If present plans are carried out there will be several amateur theatricals given during the month. Among the younger set there are some talented amateurs.

The invitations sent to President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, and Gov. Roosevelt to visit Mr. Lispenard Stewart here could not be accepted for this Summer. Secretary of the Navy John D. Long and his daughters are paying Newport a visit on the Dolphin. During the week Congressman Henderson, the next Speaker of the House, has been the guest of the Rhode Island delegation, and, with Mrs. Henderson and his daughter Miss Henderson, have been royally entertained. Senator Wetmore had him with his family at his reception on Friday, to-day he gave a luncheon in his honor, and on Monday the Speaker will be the guest of the Pompham Club at a clambake given in his honor.

The gilded waters of Bailey's Beach were crowded the past week during bathing hours. Most of the women wear pink or red sunbonnets, and these bits of colored fluffiness bob up here and there like pretty heads which have lost their owners.

Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier has a startling but becoming bathing costume of red—stockings and hat included. Her own set are accustomed to it, and it causes no comment from them. But the strangers who fringe the bank adjoining the private bathhouses always inquire in eager tones concerning the identity of the woman in red.

One of the prettiest costumes seen at Newport the past week was worn by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who was driving at the time. It was of pink muslin, toned down by a trimming of black valenciennes lace insertion, arranged in bayadere fashion. The cream straw hat which accompanied this was almost covered with large pink roses nestling in their green leaves.

NEWPORT SOCIETY CHILDREN.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—Master Vincent Astor, son of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, is one of the youngest whips here, and can be seen almost any morning driving a red-wheeled basket cart to and from Bailey's Beach. Of course, he is always accompanied by a maid, and in this case at least he has the satisfaction of "holding the reins." Master Vincent is scarcely over six years, with brown hair and shadowy eyes, and bears a strong resemblance to his father. He usually wears a white duck sailor suit, with knee trousers, and his straw hat is finished with a blue band.

Beatrice Sorchon, baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchon, is a tiny rosebud girl who grows prettier from the sun's kisses. Her dainty white frocks are finely embroidered, and the string of coral beads that she often wears contrasts prettily with them, and is vastly becoming to her nut-brown hair and clear complexion, through which, in her round cheeks, the pink glow is constantly struggling for supremacy.

One of the prettiest sights at Bailey's Beach is the appearance of the four little children of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Allen. Frederic Allen, Jr., is evidently not more than six years old, and his three tiny sisters are younger. The three baby girls, sunbonneted and clothed in white, are as chubby as diminutive milkmaids.

One of the belles and beauties of babydom here is little May Ladenburg, daughter of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, whose years possibly number six. She belongs to the type of pretty looks in which golden hair is coquettishly blended with large brown eyes. She wears white gowns, with an embroidered sunbonnet to match, which nestles about her fair little face and tries to hide the obstinate sunny curls, which will persist in peeping out. There is only one thing that is saucy enough to spoil these pretty ringlets, and that is the rough old ocean. But the clever fingers of a French nurse and a little time are all that is needed to bring them back again. This tiny miss is quite proficient in French, and besides is possessed of other accomplishments. She affects short sleeves and low neck, which admirably suit her.

Muriel Winthrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., enjoys herself with a freedom afforded to but few of the smart children. She generally wears a blue apron while on the beach, and her pretty frock thus protected, she can roll and tumble in the sand without stern reproof from her foreign nurse. Renie d'Hautville, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grand d'Hautville, was a symphony in pink one day last week. Her gown was of this color, as was her sun hat, made up of lace-edged ruffles, which shaded the brunette complexion, brown eyes, and short hair of the same color, through which runs a thread of gold.

Marion Tiffany, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, has brown eyes also, though her hair is inclined to be light. One of her last week's effective costumes was of white with sheer puffed sleeves and sailor collar, edged with light blue. Her large hat was of cream-colored straw.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 5.—Interest during the week has naturally centred at the Point Judith Country Club, where the annual polo tourney is in progress on the grounds at Wildfield Farm. Between 2 and 3 o'clock these fine afternoons of early August there is a constant stream of traps and gay turnouts en route to the polo grounds along the Ocean Road. Many celebrated polo players have been in evidence, both as spectators and on the field. Among them have been Foxhall Keene of the Westchesters, Harry Payne Whitney and Columbus Baldwin of the Meadow Brooks, and "Bobby" Shaw of the famous Myopias.

Mrs. Shaw has been an interested spectator on the field, and has often cheered her husband to victory. George J. Gould has been another player of note, and Mrs. Gould has also witnessed the game. On several occasions she has been the centre of attraction on a tally-ho, and one day she gave a tea while a game was on. Mrs. Stanley Mortimer was an interested witness of one match this week. This was the game on Tuesday, when the Meadow Brooks and Myopias met in a lively fray. The Long Island team won by the narrow margin of half a goal.

William K. Vanderbilt witnessed this match, sailing in on the Valiant and driving to the grounds in a tally-ho. In the party were Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. George P. Eustis, Mr. Fernando Yznaga, and Mr. Winfield Hoyt. The Valiant returned to Newport in the evening.

The Casino has presented a gay appearance during the week, and several dinners and luncheons have been given on the picturesque plaza, with its clusters of hydrangeas and little striped umbrellas. The Sunday night teas which were in vogue last season have not been announced yet.

Saturday the Valiant steamed into port with William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia, F. O. Beach, and Fernando Yznaga aboard. In the evening a dinner was given in his honor by Mr. Yznaga, and covers were laid for twenty. At the dance that followed Mr. Vanderbilt led with Mrs. Carter.

The Valiant returned to Newport Sunday morning.

There have been a large number of yachts at anchor off the Casino each day.

Noticeable among them have been the Sagamore, John H. Hanan; the Nydia, Capt. Emerson, and the Nonya, P. W. Roberts.

This week closes the polo tournament, but the gayety of the Pier, which is now under way, will continue with unabated vigor until September. The Baltimore contingent, which has always been conspicuous, is represented by Mrs. Jesse Tyson, who is at the New Mathewson.

The Monday and Friday dances at the Mathewson have met with great success and the dancers have been numerous. The foyer, hall, and promenade of the hotel are thronged with gayly dressed women, and a good part of the life of the Pier is centred there. The Sunday night concerts are a most attractive feature of the season's entertainments. The artists taking part in these concerts are Miss Florence Boesi, Miss Bertha Cushing, and Purdon Robinson.

Tuesday night was dance night at the Rockingham and many of the young people of the dancing set were seen on the floor, among them Miss Fyles, daughter of Mr. Franklin Fyles, and one of the belles of the season; the Misses McGinnis, Myrtle Foster, Tenney, Pearkert, Mathewson, and the Messrs. Carroll, Matthews, Leon Eckler, and O. H. Keep.

A notable event of the coming week will be the ball at the Hotel Gladstone, given in honor of Gov. Elisha Dyer and his staff. Many Newport cottagers have accepted the invitation of Mr. Richard H. Stearns and will be present.

Mr. Francis L. Kinney gave a reception on Tuesday at his villa on Ocean Road. This was the first affair of note among the cottage element.

On Thursday the South County Golf Club will have an all-comers' handicap tournament. This will be an affair of interest as there have been many entries.

P. F. Collier entertained at dinner in the Casino Thursday night. Covers were laid for twenty-two, and the decorations consisted of pink and red meteor roses.

Harry Groom of Philadelphia entertained a party of six at luncheon at the Point Judith Country Club Thursday.

Congressman David B. Henderson of Iowa is expected to arrive here with his wife and daughter on Monday.

A lawn fete for the children will be given at the Mathewson Tuesday evening.

Miss Bertha Sherry of New York is one of the best swimmers at the Pier. The Misses de Coppet are also accomplished swimmers. These two young women wear black bathing suits with pink sun bonnets.

Miss Mabel McGinnis of New York has a unique way of wearing two red roses in her pompadoured hair when in the water. Her costume is of black silk and her sailor collar is finished with a knot of red.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Tennis undoubtedly reigned supreme here during the past week, golf being but sparingly indulged in. The bi-weekly baseball games at the Misses Barneys' were abandoned in favor of the Meadow Club's tournament.

Society flocked in force to the latter, the daily attendance amounting to upward of three hundred spectators. The different sets were well represented, and, judging from the interest taken in the tennis revival in Southampton, the annual tournament will become a fixture, as in former years. The reappearance in the ranks of the players of the old Southampton favorites proved a source of genuine delight to the patriarchs of the place, who found plenty of food for reminiscences of the many memorable matches on the Meadow Club's courts in the halcyon days of tennis. Among the daily spectators at the tournament were F. O. De Luze, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, the Misses Barnes, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, J. W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. José Aymar, Mrs. L. Stewart Wing, Victor Morawetz, Duncan Cryder, the Misses Cryder, J. A. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Miss Sands, Miss Alice K. Sands, the Misses Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Howland, Miss Howland, Dr. Lewis A. Conner, Col. Franklin Bartlett, James E. Tolfree, Miss Tolfree, Miss Strong, Edward A. Du Vivier, Percy R. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Major Charles A. Smylie, Miss Eleanor Le Roy, Horace Russell, the Misses Russell, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Louis E. Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Dyer, Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mrs. T. H. Talmage, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mrs. R. H. Hoadley, Jr., Miss Sard, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, the Misses Henderson, Mrs. O. G. Jennings, Col. and Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, James W. Barney, Dr. Albert H. Ely, Jon Rathbone, Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Miss Barclay, Mrs. Charles Coster, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Nathan W. Lord, Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker, Mrs. George D. De Witt, William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Schermerhorn, Salem H. Wales, L. C. Murdock, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens.

The dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, at their residence, Meadowmere, was naturally the social event of the week, being given in honor of the tennis players. The large pink-and-white ballroom was tastefully decorated with grapevine. The cotillion was led by James L. Breese and Mrs. Trevor. The favors were pipes, ash-receivers, and jons sticks for gentlemen, and sleeve links and ribbon belts for ladies. The cotillion and general dancing were only secondary parts of the evening's entertainment, however, the main interest being centred in a cakewalk, which took place after supper. Mr. Trevor and Miss Sands succeeded in carrying off the coveted trophy. The contest was judged by Henry E. Howland. A band of plantation negroes in plantation costume furnished rag-time music to an unlimited extent. More refined selections were rendered by Lander's orchestra. The affair was mainly intended for young people, and included Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Caroline Edgar, Mrs. J. W. Heming, Miss Tolfree, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Vickar, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, H. H. Boyesen, T. Markoe Robertson, S. L. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, the Misses Barnes, Francis C. Carle, the Misses Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Jr., James W. Barnes, Ashbel H. Barney, Col. and Mrs. Henry May, George Heilen, J. Appleton Allen, W. A. Larned, Edward P. Larned, Miss Fanny Howland, S. D. Skidmore, Miss Alice K. Sands, Cortlandt Barnes, Mrs. R. H. Hoadley, Jr., H. F. Godfrey, E. Drexel Godfrey, Miss Janet Henderson, R. McKittrick, M. D. Whitman, Miss Wyckoff, Miss Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, the Miss Schieffelin, Nathan H. Lord, Andrew A. Bibby, James D. Pell, Howard M. Pickhardson, Miss Ethel Post, Miss Boardman, Miss Violet Steward, Mrs. T. H. Talmage, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Miss Bartlett, and J. G. K. Lee.

Cardinal Gibbons arrived on Tuesday for his annual visit and is stopping with the Rev. William Kirby. The round of luncheons and dinners given in honor of his Eminence will begin with the coming week, the first being a large dinner party at the Meadow Club on Monday evening with S. L. Parrish as host.

Aug. 1 brought some new arrivals to the Meadow Club, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Edward A. Du Vivier, James E. Tolfree, Miss Tolfree, Miss Strong, and Mrs. L. Stuart Wing. J. A. Allen is also stopping there during the tournament.

On Aug. 13 an amateur theatrical performance will be given at the Meadow Club for a charitable object. The programme, as far as known will probably consist of a minstrel show, interspersed with vaudeville specialties by the youth of the place. This is the first entertainment of the year in the theatrical line and great pains are being taken to make it a success. The ladies having the affair in charge are Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman.

Owing to the tournament there was a large attendance at last night's weekly dinner and dance at the clubhouse. A large tennis net, made of ferns and borders with gladiolas, was stretched across the stage at the end of the large dining room. Immediately in front of it were placed the prizes for the tournament. The different tables were likewise decorated with gladiolas, and the whole effect was strikingly handsome. Among those who entertained at the large tables were Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. W. H. Mathews, and Mrs. W. James. Almost the entire Summer colony flocked to the dance following the dinner, and festivities were continued until an unusually late hour. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Vickar, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Francis C. Carley, Miss Henderson, George Hellen, E. D. Godfrey, Nathan H. Lord, A. A. Bibby, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Miss Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Miss Ethel Post, Miss Boardman, the Misses Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Julian W. Robbins, and Mr. James E. Tolfree and Miss Tolfree.

Definition Prize at Southampton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Southampton letter of last Sunday is in error in saying that the first prize for the best definition of "charm" was awarded to Dr. Holbrook Curtis. The doctor got a special prize, but the first prize was given to Mrs. J. Metcalf Thomas, daughter-in-law of T. Gaillard Thomas. S. H. W.

Southampton, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1899.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 5.—With the arrival of Admiral Sampson and the North Atlantic Squadron, the Jackson-Baker and the Train-Hand weddings, several golf contests at the Kebo Valley Club, and any number of dinners, dances, teas, and receptions, the opening week of August at Bar Harbor has been very gay indeed. Thursday afternoon the battleship Massachusetts dropped anchor in the harbor, and the other ships are expected either to-day or to-morrow.

The whole town is gay with flags and bunting, and on every building waves an Old Glory in honor of the visiting squadron. The preparations for the reception of Admiral Sampson and his officers are in the hands of a committee composed of the following officers of the Reading Room: Johnston Livingston, President; Edward Coles, Vice President; Gardiner Sherman, Secretary, together with Dr. Robert Amory, Admiral Upshur, Edgar T. Scott, William E. Dodge, F. W. Lawrence, and S. W. Bridgham. The reception will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 9, from 4 till 7, in a large tent pavilion which has been erected near the Reading Room for this purpose. Over 800 invitations have been sent out for this event.

Thursday at high noon, in St. Saviour's Church, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York, was married to the Rev. William Osborne Baker, son of the Rev. Albert B. Baker of Princeton, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel of New York. Miss Jackson, who was given away by her father, was attended by her maid of honor, Miss Van Nest, and her bridesmaids, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Mary Brown, and Miss Vibbert, all New York girls. The Rev. Murray Bartlett acted as best man, and the ushers were Oswald Jackson, Reginald Johnson, A. H. Cobb and Richard Irvin. After the ceremony, which was attended by all Bar Harbor society, a wedding breakfast was given at Llangollen, the Summer residence of the Charles Carroll Jacksons. Then the young couple left for a short wedding tour, after which they will return to live in the beautiful rectory which has been built for them by the bride's mother.

An event of equal importance took place here to-day when Miss Susie Train, daughter of Capt. Train of the battleship Massachusetts, was married to Augustus Noble Hand, son of Richard E. Hand of Elizabethtown, N. Y. Bishop Lawrence performed the ceremony in St. Saviour's Church. Capt. Train, who arrived on the Massachusetts Thursday, gave his daughter away. The maid of honor was Miss Grace Train, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marcia Hand and Miss Theodosia Hand, sisters of the bridegroom. The best man was Leonard Hand of Albany, N. Y., and the ushers were Russell Train, James D. Ludlow, A. Henry Mosle, Albert Sprague Bard, Luther B. Pollard, and Arthur Devon Hill.

The Mount Desert Canoe Club has apparently regained much of its former activity and has planned for a very interesting August. The annual meeting of the club took place Tuesday, when the following officers were elected: Commodore—Philip Livingston of New York; Secretary—Miss K. V. R. Berry; Treasurer—Edward B. Mears. The following entertainments will be given by the club: Monday, Aug. 7—Dance at the Malvern, to which Admiral Sampson and the officers of the visiting squadron have been invited to attend; Monday, Aug. 14—A boat parade for canoes, boats, and launches decorated with flowers and buntings; Monday, Aug. 21—A moonlight drill and parade off Green Lawn; Monday, Aug. 28—The annual regatta off Sea Urchins.

Wednesday afternoon a ladies' putting contest was held on the Kebo Valley links and was won by Miss Sarah Lawrence, daughter of Bishop Lawrence, who made the excellent score of 45. Miss Seely and Miss Strickland were tied for second place, with scores of 48. Miss Seely won on the toss. The other scores were: Miss Davis, 49; Miss Hinkle, 50; Miss McLane, 52; Miss Marion Cochran, 57; Miss Grace Seely, 49; Miss F. McLane, 50; Miss Patterson, 56; Mrs. William Lawrence Green, 54; Mrs. Edward Beales, 54; Miss Elinor Patterson, 52; Miss McCormick, 61; Miss Helen Seely, 53; Miss Beach, 63; Miss Whitney, 54; Mrs. Dana, 59; Miss Dehran, 53; Miss Thorndike, 56; Miss Shilito, 53; Miss Lawson, 60; Miss Berry, 55; Miss Catherwood, 65. During the competition tea was served on the grounds and a large number of people were present.

The Malvern hop Wednesday was well attended, the younger set turning out in full force. Preceding the hop dinners were given by Edward Beales, Charles W. Cramp, and Gist Blair.

Tuesday evening the Charles Carroll Jacksons gave a dinner for the Jackson-Baker bridal party. In addition to the bridal party there were present Miss Silvia Fox and Harry Thorndike.

Dr. and Mrs. Morris Longstreth entertained at dinner at their cottage Tuesday evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Miss Grace Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Miss Schieffelin, President George Harris, Mr. and Mrs. James Morris, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Sanders Reed, Mrs. Samuel Slater, R. Hall McCormick, and Paul Hunt.

Mrs. Frederick Joy entertained at luncheon Tuesday. Her guests were Mrs. Morgan Barnwell, Mrs. Charles T. Sprague, Miss Morris, Miss Derby, Miss Patterson, and Miss Van Nest.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus gave a luncheon at Bide-a-While Tuesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell of New York. Those present were Miss Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Miss Dodge, R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. C. W. Bergner, and Mr. Sellers.

The J. J. Emerys of New York gave a water party around the island Wednesday. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Henning Morriss, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. H. D. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Miss Lippincott, Miss Alexander, Miss Knowlton, Lewis Niles Roberts, Paul Hunt, Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Reginald Johnson, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge. Thursday evening the Emerys entertained a large dinner party at the Turrets.

Baron A. von Mumm, who, in the absence of the German Minister abroad, is the official representative of Germany in this country, arrived here this week and is stopping at the Porcupine.

Mrs. John R. Morris and Miss Mildred Morris, mother and sister of Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, arrived this week and are registered at one of the hotels.

Mrs. Charles H. Wilmerding and Herbert Wilmerding of New York came this week and are stopping at the Belmont.

Miss Elinor Gilmour and Phoenix Ingraham of New York are visiting the Van Nests at the Canary cottage.

Gen. William Draper, our Ambassador to Italy, and Mrs. Draper will arrive at the Malvern next week. The George Drapers of Hopedale, Mass., are already here.

Peter Marié and G. Willet Van Nest of New York arrived Monday. Mr. Marié has been coming to Bar Harbor for many seasons and has always entertained lavishly.

Aaron Davis and Harold Fitzgerald of the class of 1900, Harvard, were in town this week on Fitzgerald's yeacht.

Gen. C. C. Whittier of New York is the guest at one of the hotels.

Miss King of Albany is visiting Miss Josephine Lippincott at Revie Cove.

Parke Godwin has consented to give a lecture in aid of the Village Improvement Society this month on the various changes in society, art, and letters during the last half century.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Weeks of New York are visiting the J. J. Emerys at the Turrets.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scott of Philadelphia arrived this week with Mr. and Mrs. Clement Newbold of Philadelphia. Mrs. Scott as Miss Helen Sanders and Mrs. Newbold as Miss Mary Scott were the belles of the season several years ago.

Mrs. Daniel Lord and Miss Lord of New York are at the Rockbourne.

Mrs. D. Nayler of New York, L. N. Hershfield, Frank Hunter Potter, the Misses Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Gould, Miss W. Gould of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John Dunlap of New York, Mrs. B. Mackay, Miss Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Read, Miss H. D. Robinson, and Miss Martha Strickland of New York are among the recent hotel arrivals.

WINTER HARBOR.

WINTER HARBOR, Me., Aug. 5.—August has opened propitiously. The cottagers are now all here and the Inn is well filled with guests.

To-night there will be a dance at the Casino. It has been arranged for by Mr. William H. Bliss and Mr. Henry Cannon of New York and is sure to be a most successful affair, as indeed the dances at the Winter Harbor Club always are. Lindall's Orchestra from Bar Harbor will go over to play.

Mrs. L. F. Landreth gave an afternoon tea at her cottage Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cresswell gave a card party at their cottage this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Taylor, Robert Downing Taylor, Miss Frances L. Taylor, William Henry Taylor, and Miss Catharine Taylor of New York are at the Inn.

Dr. and Mrs. Horace Packard are at the Inn. Dr. Packard is one of Boston's most prominent physicians.

Dr. and Mrs. Howard D. Collins of New York are registered at the Inn.

Among the Bar Harbor people who have recently visited Grindstone and enjoyed those famous "broiled live" dinners at the Inn are Miss Linzee, Miss Duer, Mrs. James L. McLane, Mr. Stephen Chase, Mr. Frederic Amory, Bishop Lawrence, the Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Amory, Mrs. Robert Amory, Miss Snelling, Mr. and Mrs. Lea McI. Luquer, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Miss Schieffelin, Miss Luquer, the Rev. Lea Luquer, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Ogden, Mrs. G. M. Ogden,

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MR. MOSS IN HIS ABSURD MOMENTS.

To a reporter of The Evening Post on Friday Mr. FRANK MOSS talked about a column of mischievous nonsense that awakens some curiosity to know just where Mr. Moss stands in local politics and what are the ends he seeks to attain in his public activities. The subject of his discourse was only in a general way connected with his labors as counsel of the Mazet Committee. It was as a defender of the members of the Municipal Assembly now in contempt for refusing to obey a mandamus of the Supreme Court that he favored the public with his views.

A great wrong has been done these Aldermen and Councilmen, he thinks. They are not a lot of obstinate and stupid small politicians defying public decency as well as the courts, but a band of unselfish and heroic men standing between the taxpayer and the rapacity of Tammany Hall. Mr. Moss finds it convenient to pass over the bond issue for the Hall of Records, which was approved only under the compulsion of an order of court, and devotes himself to the issue of $2,000,000 in bonds for street paving. Aldermen OKIE and LEICH had testified before the Mazet Committee that this bond issue was held up because Commissioner of Highways KEATING declined to inform the Municipal Assembly what streets he proposed to pave. Accepting without question this curious view of the respective rights and duties of the Commissioner of Highways and the Municipal Assembly, Mr. Moss at once espouses the cause of the obstructionists and defends them, even against the Supreme Court. "The Assembly has up to the present time refused to authorize the issue, for reasons which I regard as very much to the point," said Mr. Moss. "Their idea is that it is utterly unsafe to place $2,000,000 at the disposal of such a man as Commissioner KEATING, particularly as it has been so recently shown the way in which the Tammany district leaders have of spending such sums as these."

If Mr. Moss is convinced that it is unsafe to trust Commissioner KEATING with two millions for street paving, why doesn't he put him on the stand and show him up, not in a general way, but as to his special unfitness to spend this money? Let the public once get a fair view of KEATING in his true character and it might agree with Mr. Moss that he was unsafe. But it happens that he is Commissioner of Highways. The charter says that "such sum in any year as shall be included in the estimate of the Department of Highways to be expended in repaving or resurfacing such streets, roads, avenues, and public places in the said city as shall be certified to the Municipal Assembly by the Commissioner of Highways as required to be repaved for the safety, health, or convenience of the public, and as said Assembly shall by ordinance or resolution direct," shall be included in the final estimate of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. In the budget as made up and published in The City Record of Dec. 15 last, provision was made for the interest on two millions of bonds "for repaving in all boroughs." This budget, which had been approved and signed by the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, was considered in special joint meeting of the two houses of the Municipal Assembly and was approved. The Assembly had the power to strike out or reduce the appropriation for interest on the repaving bonds. Why did it not then express its distrust of KEATING by doing so? There is no doubt that the bonds for paying the cost of the new Hall of Records authorized by the Legislature and the repaving bonds stand upon a different basis. But if the theory of Mr. Moss and his two Aldermanic witnesses is right, public improvements must cease and the wheels of the City Government stop turning. We may not have a high opinion of Commissioner KEATING or of Tammany officials in general, but these men are in office and we must trust them to do the work for which they were elected or appointed. The alternative is a suspension of all public works and of all municipal functions.

The taxpayers will not share Mr. Moss's exaggerated dread of Commissioner KEATING. The repaving of streets is a work of urgent necessity. The health and comfort of the people demand that it be done. Every man that walks the streets will be a witness to the Commissioner's manner of doing his work. If he is unfaithful, corrupt, or incompetent his unworthiness is sure to be detected; if he transgresses the law there are ways to reach and punish him. To insist that he must say at once what streets he will pave under pain of having his bonds "held up" is to put an end to all separate responsibility among the departments of the City Government. The responsible powers of the Municipal Assembly were exercised as to these bonds and the propriety of their issue when it sanctioned the interest item in the budget last Winter. In short, the stern determination to see to it that no dollar of the city's money is wasted by KEATING is by no means the animating motive of the obstructive behavior of the Aldermen and Councilmen, although we do not say that Mr. OKIE and Mr. LEICH were not sincere in asserting that to be their motive. Mr. LEICH, however, is on record as declaring that he "intends to look after the interests of his borough as against all others." Mr. LEICH'S borough is Brooklyn. The genesis of the resistance to the issue of bonds in the Municipal Assembly was the characteristic determination of Brooklyn to find out how much she was going to get before she permitted anybody to get anything.

If Mr. Moss will believe that the band of obstructionists now in contempt of court are Spartan defenders of the City Treasury against the depredations of Tammany he will believe anything. He must be set down as far too simple-minded and credulous for the rôle which he has for some time been playing before the public, in which it is still waiting for him to score a conspicuous success.

THE HYPERAESTHESIA OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Really, Sir WILFRID LAURIER takes the little Alaska boundary matter too much to heart. It is impossible to repress a smile at his excessive sensitiveness and the air of deeply offended dignity which he assumes. There has been nothing funnier in our international relations for a long time than his refusal to accept an invitation to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of the Chicago Post Office next October because in the present state of feeling between the United States and the Dominion he feels that it would be undignified and perhaps unsafe for the Governor General and the Cabinet to visit Chicago. Mr. FITZPATRICK of the Treasury Department, who visited Ottawa to convey the invitation, received abundant assurances of personal esteem, but a Klondike temperature prevailed while the object of his visit was under discussion. "We would have been delighted to go," said Sir WILFRID, "and were looking forward to the day with much anticipation. But since then the tone of your press has become so harsh in dealing with the Alaskan boundary question, such misrepresentations have been made about our Government, and particularly about me, that it would be undignified for us to visit you, and I cannot advise his Excellency to go."

Moreover, Sir WILFRID feared that in a great public assemblage like that to be expected at the Chicago ceremony, the Governor General and himself might be subjected to "unpleasantness or indignity" by thoughtless persons.

This is the funniest thing that could be said by anybody about the Alaska boundary dispute. Sir WILFRID evidently supposes that there is a popular tumult here over the question; that mobs roam the streets bellowing for his gore; that Americans are secretly arming for the conquest of Canada, and that all our people, having laid aside their ordinary pursuits, are working themselves into a fever over the question of the Canadian port on the Lynn Canal.

If he could know how dreadfully calm we are over this boundary business; that not one person in ten throughout the country knows that a boundary dispute is raging, and that of the informed tenth only a few hundreds find it possible to take any interest whatever in the matter; that the happy and peaceable Chicagoans who will assemble next October about the site of their new Post Office building wouldn't know the Lynn Canal from the Mozambique Channel if they should meet the pair of them on the old Midway in broad daylight; and that in spite of his war talk, we really like him very well, and would welcome him with unaffected pleasure at a cornerstone ceremony, at dinner, at a husking bee, or at a ball in his honor—if all these things could be impressed upon his mind and his belief, we feel sure that he would join in the general amusement at the exaggerated seriousness with which he treats the boundary dispute.

If he really means what he says, we should like to disabuse his mind of its erroneous ideas. If he is putting on all these solemn airs as a part of the game of home politics, we can hardly attempt to limit his freedom of action in a matter of so domestic a nature.

COLORADO'S "GOLDEN GIRL."

A mysterious telegram from Denver, Col., speaks of the danger of a premature death befalling the Golden Girl, without making it clear what disease it is that is likely to terminate the life of the lady in question. There seems to have been a contract for $12,000, which the telegram speaks of as a payment for the name Golden Girl of Colorado. Who can she be whose name alone is worth $12,000, unless the allusion is to one of the daughters of a mining king? Anxious to keep its readers informed on matters of transcendent interest, THE TIMES has made some inquiries of experts in stock raising, agriculture, and sculpture, and made some singular discoveries, negative and positive, which are herewith freely imparted.

She is neither a famous filly nor a heifer with an illustrious pedigree including bovine queens and duchesses, nor is she the human being known to the amatory poet by the superlative "golden." She is a work of art intended for the Paris Exposition next year.

To send a girl with golden hair to Paris might be thought something which is scarcely called for; since it would be like carrying coals to Newcastle, or owls to Athens, or pouring water into the sea. Have we not observed fair ladies, girls in all save age, returning from Paris as golden girls so far as their amber, or red gold, or Titian, locks are concerned?

Neither is she the indigenous article of French novelists, calculated to interest physicians and naturalists rather than the unscientific, unless it be those eccentric persons who delight to marvel at the bearded lady and the dog-faced boy. No, she is a work of art, but not a work of literary art.

The Golden Girl is just a statue of gold in the shape of a girl, that is all. When a great international fair looms on the horizon a Western State is thrown into a condition of agitation. Colorado, wrestling with tremendous problems of aesthetics and floored by them, has held fast this time to one idea, and that idea, strange to say, is gold—the gold of the bug, bugbear gold, it is true, yet nevertheless an article that the silverite caresses lovingly in his pocket while he shouts from the stump anathema maranatha upon Wall Street. To Colorado gold means the purchase of any old architects, any old sculptors and painters, and all that they can do. Gold is therefore art.

Thus believing, Colorado wishes to incorporate herself into an effigy of an American maiden for the delectation and surprise of united Europe, a maiden not "beef to the heels," as the impassioned butcher called his lady love, but "gold to the marrow," a winsome American lassie with golden hair, golden face, golden body, golden limbs, and, of course, golden teeth; in order that the startled European looking upon her shall burst with envy at such richness and never rest until he becomes a citizen of the golden-colored State.

Which is all very naïve, and so completely ignorant of the meaning and purpose of art that "it is to weep." But where does the art of it all come in? Is there no artist engaged to introduce the freak? In the words of BROWNING, will Colorado consider?

A GERMAN CRITIC ON OUR ARCHITECTURE.

That is a very interesting article which a German architectural critic, Mr. LEOPOLD GMELIN, the editor of Kunst und Handwerk, contributes to the current number of The Forum. What makes it especially welcome is the frankness of the author's declaration that American architecture is no longer negligible by European architects. In this respect it goes with the flattering remarks made in these columns by Mr. WILLIAM ARCHER, a lay and untechnical, though a very intelligent observer.

"Prior to 1873," says Mr. GMELIN, "a trip to America for the purpose of architectural study would have been considered positively ridiculous." He might, we think, have brought his date much further down and still have been safe. But he chose his date with precision, because 1873 was, we believe, precisely the year in which the two earliest examples of "elevator building," The Tribune Building and the Western Union Building, were concurrently under construction in New York. That was the beginning of the "skyscraper," though it was not for fifteen years that the introduction of the "steel frame" and with it the capability of building without exterior or interior walls of masonry brought another factor to the construction of high buildings not less important than the passenger elevator itself. The two things together, combined with the absence of any municipal regulation of a mode of building, which is still, so to speak, "ferae naturae," have enabled American architects to rear the towering structures which distinguish American cities as the most modern in the world, and that are sure to excite at least the wonder if not in all cases the admiration of European tourists. That necessity which is the mother of invention has forced our builders to the production of what is really a new architectural type.

Of course it is by no means a perfected type. The fact that the actual construction is not expressed and that what seem to be walls are in fact but screens must prevent the skyscraper, as we know it, from attaining the rank of a real architectural creation. But some very interesting essays in that direction have been made, several in Chicago, and one in Bleecker Street, in New York, and there is reason to hope that the architectural type of the skyscraper may become as true and real a type, in its humbler function in spite of its towering altitude, as a Grecian temple or a Gothic cathedral.

But our very friendly and appreciative German critic does not stop with the skyscraper. He goes through all the varieties of our architectural expression, and does justice to them all. In particular, he does justice to the wonderful advance that has been made in the manufacture of baked clay, including tiles and terra cotta, as well as brickwork. At one time the mechanical advance in the manufacture seemed to outrun the artistic ability of the architects to make use of it, but they are now "catching up."

The specific criticisms of our German friend seem to be careful and well based, and his article is eminently worth reading by all who are interested in its subjects. One general observation he makes which may be disputable, but is worthy of consideration, and that is that the Richardsonian Romanesque offered a basis for a National style which should be further developed. At present the prevailing fashion in this country is that of the Paris School of Fine Arts, and architects are importing and executing literal copies of French projects and even repeating actual French buildings. Of course there can be no life or progress in an exotic architecture of this kind, which cannot really take root in our soil, and which is so evidently a mere fashion for us, however it may be with the French, a fashion destined to pass, like its preceding fashions, after its little day is done. But there are not wanting signs that a more serious and desirable mode of building may come to succeed it, and it is very well worth considering whether the nucleus for such a mode of building may not be found in the Romanesque which the architects who are chiefly afraid of not being in the fashion have so hurriedly dropped to take up "classic" as it is understood and practiced in modern Paris.

DECORATIONS FOR DEWEY DAY.

Thanks to the efforts of Mr. J. Q. A. WARD, the only artist on the committee appointed to carry out the artistic features of New York's reception to Admiral DEWEY, the members of the young Society of Mural Painters have an opportunity to display their patriotism. They have welcomed the chance to give the city the benefit of their experience. As yet the decisive meeting of the representatives of the society with the General Committee has not taken place; nor has the sum of money been fixed which the committee agrees to spend on this feature of the pageant; but it is tolerably certain that the main points of the scheme of decoration suggested by the society will be accepted.

The line of march is from Grant's Tomb down Riverside Drive to Fifty-ninth Street, and so down Fifth Avenue to the arch in Washington Square. This is the line to be specially decorated, but other streets will not fail to have more or less embellishment. In view of the extent of street space through which the main procession will move, the painters cannot do otherwise than establish certain points on the line where decorations may be applied to the best effect with municipal money and such sums as may possibly be subscribed for the purpose by generous citizens, leaving the intermediate sections between such points to the good will and patriotic impulses of the property owners. It is believed that a good many if not all of those who own or lease buildings on the way will be guided to a large degree by the advice of the committee of artists appointed by the society.

For instance: Citizens may be asked to confine the colors of their decorations to those especially affected by the navy, namely, white, blue, and gold, which will be the colors used by the painters. It will be recommended that all colors be used in broad masses in order that they shall "carry" at a distance of several blocks, rather than break up into small spots and lines. One rule is almost certain to be adopted and urged on citizens; namely, that decorations be confined to the first and second stories, not rising above the lower level of the third. If broad bands of simple colors—blue, white, gold, or yellow and red—are applied, for the most part horizontally, to the lower stories, the effect as one looks down the perspective of a street will be such as New York has never seen in any previous festival for richness and impressiveness. These lines, not necessarily rigid nor exactly on one level, but undulating with the differing heights of stories, will form the setting for whatever other decorations may occur to individual citizens, giving a pleasing degree of uniformity to the grand lines.

Of course, this will not interfere with floating banners, streamers, and flags. The latter will have their best effect if grouped together, their flagstaffs set in a cluster, the flags radiating from a common centre, instead of being dispersed over the building, one at each window. But when a flag is displayed at a window, it should be so disposed that it forms part of the main band of decorations along the second story. A very fine result will be had if rugs and lengths of low-toned carpets are hung over the sills of the windows up to the third story. It is to be hoped that façades will not be covered as heretofore with quantities of small American flags of the cheap sort, because at a distance the small broken spots of color in these flags merge into a confused mass of an ugly bluish tint. The National banner should be of a very considerable size when used for the decoration of great expanses.

In displaying American and other flags it is well not to hang them so that they fall evenly from a horizontal staff, bar, or rope, but from a sloping support, so that they drape in graceful folds, and, yielding readily to a breeze, change those folds continuously. In some cases, especially when grouped in "trophies", of from three to seven flags, it may prove expedient to confine each banner loosely by a band or rope to prevent it from moving too much in the wind.

The committee will recommend that property owners on the opposite sides of a street shall consult together and work more or less in concert. The effect will be doubled if both sides of the street in a given block have a certain general uniformity in decoration. The object should not be to outrival the neighbor across the way, but through concerted labor reach an imposing effect. The side streets on the line of march where they open upon the avenues may have as decorations a shaft or Maypole planted midway between the sidewalks in the centre of the street, one on each side of the avenue, with banners or festoons of decoration stretched across the avenue from pole to pole. Other embellishments of this sort will suggest themselves, being simple and rudimentary kinds of triumphal arches across the path of the procession. The painters' committee will recommend groups of these Maypoles at certain open places on Riverside Drive and Fifth Avenue.

For distinctive features of this parade as opposed to all previous ones these two subjects should be kept in view—the navy and the Orient. Things that relate to the old navy might be utilized. Thus, the dockyards might yield the carved figureheaus of frigates once the glory of our military marine; these might be placed at various points, while the signal flags used on ships and yachts might flutter from flagstaffs on the housetops. Oriental stuffs might be employed for window decorations and shop fronts. A very sumptuous banner could be constructed, to represent Greater New York, by joining a breadth of red to a breadth of orange, and placing in the centre the seal of the city, with its windmill sails and beavers on a white ground, the red standing for New York as an English colony and the deep yellow for its earlier existence as a Dutch colony under the Princes of Orange.

It is a little premature to foreshadow the exact course of committee and society, but not too early to congratulate the city on the interest the artists are taking in the matter. Affairs like this take them out of their individual studios into the great open, where they must make a concerted effort to attain a certain end.

NEW TOMBS PRISON WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A paragraph in your paper of to-day headed "New Tombs Prison Work" is misleading. The writer says that "Mr. Post insisted on some changes in the plans prepared by Withers & Dickson," implying thereby that our work was defective. We desire to say that there were no changes in our plans necessary or suggested by any one. The substitution of heavier steel cell work in the prison by the "Peer of Mr. George B. Post" necessitated the reinforcement of the main girders, which were amply strong enough (having been approved by the Building Department, &c.,) to carry the steel cells we had designed to impose on them, but they were not considered of sufficient strength to carry the extra 40 per cent. of steel required by the plans prepared by the "equal of any architect in the United States!"

WITHERS & DICKSON.

New York, Aug. 5, 1899.

CAPT. BARR AND THE COLUMBIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's foreign dispatch to THE TIMES I read: "It was noted as a good omen that the last racing yacht which sailed for America from Fairlie was the unbeaten Minerva, skippered by Charlie Barr, now skipper of the Columbia."

This rankles. Why is our boat to be sailed by a British yachtsman, born, bred, and become famous in British waters? This race is not a contest between the two designers, Fife and Herreshoff, alone, as though skippers and crews no longer contributed to the sport; on the contrary, it is possible that the two fin-keel types are this year so much alike that only the best skipper and crew can win. Indeed the future of these contests should resemble the 'Varsity eight-oared races, where little is heard of the model of the boats, but much about the nerve and skill of the crews, and herewith a truce to The Evening Post and other cranks who since the two boats "degenerated into racing machines" are unable to take the same interest in the race. Once we are agreed on the lines of a perfect racing machine the contest is definitely narrowed to nerve and muscle, as exhibited in the best seamanship, and here we get the best sport. With the issue of models and mathematics very nearly laid to rest the fun becomes fast and furious, and yet this very year we are confronted with a British skipper on our American boat.

After repeated defeats you borrow from your adversary. You do not wish to pay him this compliment after an unbroken series of victories.

I tell you there is a deep and widespread feeling on this subject, and many of us have kept quiet, hoping against hope that Barr's was a temporary appointment. "An American crew trained by a British skipper" would then be the taunt.

I have watched every contest, beginning with the Cambria's, and I don't hesitate to say that I hope with all my heart Shamrock will win if Barr sails Columbia.

SPORT.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

SOUTHERN LYNCHING AND VIOLENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondents on the subject of Southern lynching have nearly all fallen into the line to which Southern apologists for lynching have labored to direct all criticisms of this barbarous crime. That is to make it appear that the sole cause of Southern lynching is because of outrages committed by negroes on white women. That such crimes are committed I do not deny, and no one condemns them more than I do. But if you refer to the record it will be found that less than 35 per cent. of the cases are traceable, or even claimed to be, to this crime, and yet this is argued as the excuse every time reference is made to this savage practice. I have spent most of the last ten years in the Southern States, and am convinced that out of that 35 per cent. not more than half have any ground on which a well-founded opinion can be formed that this is the real cause.

Another feature of the condition of Southern life not generally referred to is the number of deaths by violence in other forms attracting very little public attention. They far outnumber the cases of lynching. Such cases are only slightly referred to by the local press or not published at all. Negroes are shot and killed by other means for the slightest offense, sometimes without excuse. Generally a Coroner's jury will be called, a plea of self-defense put in, when it is quite clear the negro had no means or desire of even trying to defend himself, and a verdict of justifiable homicide ends the case.

White men, generally Northern men, are shot from behind trees, sometimes found murdered on their own property which they have dared to manage in their own way, which is not always the way of the neighborhood into which they have moved. No trace of the authors of this class of crime can be found as a general thing.

Violent deaths from these causes will number probably three to one of the cases of lynching. I lived most of two years in a Southern city which has the reputation of being one of the best in the South. During that period the murders numbered an average of one every sixty days in a population of about 20,000. Some were white men and women; others colored. I have no reason to think the number greater than the general average. Those who had resided for years in the city, and with whom I talked, did not regard it as different from general conditions. A conviction of a Southern white man for a capital offense is not expected. If such a thing by some chance takes place, he is sent to prison, but is soon seen again in his old haunts.

There is something radically wrong when people are shot down because they do not agree with the views of others in their neighborhood, and still worse when the courts pass over the crime as of little importance; and worse yet, the General Government is compelled to look on and decide it is not a case where it can interfere.

If one of our citizens were subjected to such treatment as many of them receive in the South by some South American Government, we would witness great indignation. The Washington authorities would be likely to send a demand for immediate explanation, and follow it up by sending a gunboat to give emphasis to the demand.

To-day we are humiliated by a statement from the Governor of one of the oldest States of the Union where parties have been openly murdering each other for months, that "Similar feuds have existed for years, the law is unable to suppress them, and that he, the Governor, is powerless to do more," and will not call out troops.

The inference is that so far as the State is concerned they may continue to kill and murder.

Ought not the United States have something to say about the killing of its citizens? Ought the citizens to expect any protection from the United States? HOW LONG?

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

ANENT "NEW CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The item in to-day's edition of THE TIMES regarding the discovery of a "new cure for tuberculosis" by a certain French physician interests me, as it must several other New York doctors. The "marvelous solution" mentioned is apparently so much like preparations that have been employed in clinical work and in private practice for several years by myself and three others I could name that the query is suggested, Where did the Frenchman get his idea? Papers have been read before medical societies in this city by Drs. Barton, Muir, and myself giving results of treating bronchial and pulmonary diseases by the introtracheal injection method. For fully two years, and during a part of our term of service in the Department for Outdoor Poor of Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Barton and I used this method, and became convinced of its benign effects in relieving the pain and distress often accompanying throat and lung affections, and also of its importance as an aid to or means of cure. In the published proceedings of the State Medical Society of New York for 1898 is a paper describing the method of injection, the solutions used by preference, and results obtained. The procedure of Dr. Mendel, as gathered from the very brief statement quoted, is practically the same. He may use olive oil; we generally prefer liquid albolene as a better solvent of the sedative antiseptic and stimulant material that may be selected as appropriate to a given case. We have not made the emphatic claim of having discovered "a new cure for tuberculosis," although we are confident of the virtue existing in the method referred to as a help to the sufferer, even in the advanced stages of disease, a few injections reducing cough and expectoration, enabling the patient to sleep and breathe with comfort, and giving a tone of ease and spirit to his nerves that may have been long absent. If Dr. Mendel is confident that he is on the road to the evolution of a true and satisfactory remedy for pulmonary consumption, we will take courage in the prosecution of our method, because of its evident similarity if not positive identity with his, and leave the credit of its discovery to the determination of the medical world. H. S. D.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

NO STREET SIGN SYSTEM NOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a reported statement by Commissioner Kearny in your columns that "but two complaints of the new street-lamp naming system have been received by him," and he specifies them. I desire to state that I sent him a personal letter condemning the system, and inclosing a printed letter from your correspondent "F. A.," if I recall rightly, and certainly neither raised such trivial objections as he states were the only ones received. Letters have appeared without number on the same subject; also editorials in at least one paper that would leave an impression, on some minds at least, that the scheme had its faults. The commendations have been few, certainly.

The Commissioner talks very fairly, and states that his experiment can be undone at any time, yet he seems to ignore protests publicly made, and apparently thinks the Board of Aldermen voices no public sentiment in its resolutions for a return to the old custom. From the mixed condition of the signs on Church Street I was beginning to believe he had decided to go back on his new plan, and had started in to change to the double-naming system, of recent suggestion, and which you editorially commend.

If the Commissioner wants expressions of opinion certainly he can take the press comments as such, and if he reads or receives his own mail he has received more complaints than he admits. To my own knowledge there are many who condemn the present mixed-up state of the signs, and wish for their replacement in old positions. You can readily see, from the difficulty of getting uniformity under the new plan, it will be just as difficult to obtain it should another change be decided on. This means a poor outlook for street names in New York for some time to come. This, however, need not deter Mr. Kearny from undoing the mischief played by his new order.

LINCOLN RIGHTER.

Scranton, Penn., Aug. 3, 1899.

SAFETY AND TIME SCHEDULES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent E. C. Walker favors your readers with another long dissertation on the "art of riding in a trolley car." If he would only stick to facts his effusion would receive more attention. I quote from his letter of July 29: "As a matter of fact but few men * * * ask to have the car come to a full stop. * * * They prefer to swing on or off the cars, for there is less shock than when the car is absolutely still." Shades of Count Johannes! If the Count heard that argument he would propose a spiritual partnership with friend Walker. I will quote again: "They [the cars] go most irritatingly slow." What a ridiculous assertion! The numerous accidents and deaths at that central part of the city—Sixth Avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth Street—go to prove that fast time is made in thickly populated sections of the city, and contradict flatly Mr. Walker's assertion. Mr. Walker seems to forget that it is the imperative duty of the trolley companies to run cars often enough to supply the demands of the public. If this were done the feverish haste displayed by the conductor and motorman would disappear, passengers would have more than a second to alight, accidents would decrease, and the disappointment of overloaded cars and vexatious delays would be removed.

Mr. Walker also makes the wonderful statement: "As a matter of fact, the step now in use is not too high for the person of moderate height." Now, I am of medium height, and always when riding on the horse car have got on and off while in motion, and while I consider myself more active than the majority of men of my age, I have found that it is a very dangerous undertaking either to alight from or board a trolley car while in motion, the step being so much higher than that formerly used on the old horse cars, and requiring a pull up by the arms to get the feet on the step. The awkward efforts of female passengers to reach the step are well known to all car riders.

The deductions to be made from Mr. Walker's arguments, if they were adopted by the trolley companies, would read as follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. No car will come to a full stop, as it may interfere with the time schedule.
2. No old and feeble persons allowed to ride. Time schedules must be maintained.
3. Cars behind time must not stop, but passengers desiring to alight at their own risk will be furnished with Dr. Walker's patent life preserver. Time schedules must be maintained at all costs.
4. Athletes of all kinds, especially high jumpers, welcomed as passengers to give advice to passengers who are timid.
5. No passengers incumbered with children allowed to ride. Time schedules must be maintained.
6. No cars will stop from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street. Shoppers with bundles not allowed to ride; it will interfere with the time schedule.
7. Women who dress in the prevailing styles not allowed to ride. Only those wearing Dr. Walker's reform dress uniform admitted. Time schedules must be maintained.

Something will have to be done to curb the trolley companies in the sacrifice of everything to Father Time. J. A.

New York, Aug. 3, 1899.

A TWENTY-FIVE-CENT DINNER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before all interest in the subject referred to by "American" in his letter of July 31 is allowed to die out, let me express the hope that you will endeavor to give space to all communications which may be worth insertion. The importance of what Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent English physician, refers to in his little book entitled "Foods and Feeding" can scarcely be overestimated by rich or poor. As time does not allow the writing of a longer article, it must suffice to say that there was received here from a large Western city a letter, from which the following extract is made:

"At a branch of the Woman's Exchange, several miles from the City Hall, there was furnished, on Aug. 1, after 7 P. M., the following table d'hôte for 25 cents: Corn soup, excellent roast beef and pork, salad of lettuce and celery, raw and cooked tomatoes, corn on the cob, potatoes, cold or hot tea, apple and berry pie, fig pudding, ice cream, delicious fresh home-made bread, plenty of good butter.

"The elderly man in charge is the Superintendent. His daughter does the cooking behind a screen. Two neat girls do the waiting. Breakfast is served, at the same price, from 6:30 to 9 o'clock A. M., and the Superintendent said he could give 'everything one could get anywhere.'"

A great deal more could be said, but please consider this an effort to give another push to the ball set in motion by "American," for whose article and your favor in publishing it please receive my best thanks. BUEN SALUD

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

THE DEWEY HOME FUND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Touching the Dewey Home Fund and your remarks about it in to-day's TIMES—it is strange that the committee in charge of raising the fund did not find out the obstacle in the way of its success long ago. When it was first advocated by the press there were millions of men, women, and children ready to respond to the call had the subscriptions been limited to $1, and the committee would have been obliged to cry "Hold, enough!" long ago. This circumstance would have been gratifying to Admiral Dewey as the strongest possible evidence of our National appreciation of his great and gallant service.

The souvenir receipt would have been given as a matter of course, showing that the holder had subscribed to the limit allowed—that no one had subscribed more than he or she, and the movement would have been entirely spontaneous.

The first subscription of $250 killed the movement as a voluntary act of the people, and the spectacle of the committee begging for subscriptions makes a travesty of what should have been a demonstration by the people.

With the aid of the press, there is still time to correct the egregious error, and if the "committee" fail to do so another committee should be selected. R. G.

New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

THE "ENDLESS CHAIN" DENIED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has been a reader of THE TIMES for many, many years and a warm admirer of the general conduct of your admirable paper. Your able editorials have been highly appreciated. As there appeared in your editorial columns yesterday an admission that is not warranted by the facts in the premises, kindly consider a few words in regard thereto.

Under the caption "The Gold Democrats" these words appear: "The establishment of the gold standard, the breaking of the endless chain of greenbacks by which the Treasury is so easily drained of gold were put off as secondary matters." Now, while the "endless chain" suggestion may deceive some who do not stop to think, it is difficult to understand how sincere men of wide financial experience can indorse the "endless chain" foolishness.

It must be perfectly clear to every one who will reflect for a single moment that if the Government did not pay out greenbacks in cancellation of just obligations that must be met, it would be utterly impossible for the greenbacks to be presented at the Treasury unless they had been stolen or otherwise fraudulently taken from the Treasury. If the Government did so pay out greenbacks in cancellation of just obligations that must be paid and the greenbacks came back again with a demand by the holders for gold; and this process was repeated a hundred times, there would not be the slightest argument to be deduced therefrom, in the direction of what is claimed by the promoters of the "endless chain" fake. WALLACE P. GROOM.

Brooklyn, Aug. 4, 1899.

NUGGETS.

At the Start.

The Bride, (rapturously)—Oh, Jack! isn't everything just lovely!

The Groom, (devotedly)—Yes, darling. And aren't you and I just everything?—Brooklyn Life.

Its Negative Virtue.

Fuddy—So you are very fond of golf, I understand?

Duddy—Glorious game! In a company of players you will hardly ever hear any bicycle talk.—Boston Transcript.

Considerate Husband.

"No," soliloquized Mr. Tyte-Phist, "I shall not buy a birthday present for my wife this year. It would seem like cruelty to remind her that she lacks only one year of being fifty."—Chicago Tribune.

His Judgment.

Inventor—What is your candid opinion of my device?

Friend—It is practically worthless.

Inventor—Yes, I expected as much; but even a worthless opinion is sometimes better than none.—Chicago News.

A RAID OF THE NEUTRAL GROUND

"Up! bully boys of the Nepperhan,
Gather, ye troopers grim and rough;
Ye of the hardy, homespun clan,
Ye who have drilled in the Blue and Buff,
Come from the Highlands, grandly free,
Barring the stream to the baffled foe;
Come from your farms by the Tappan Zee,
Come from the vale of Pocantico!"
Dark of the moon—and shadows deep
Curtain the road o'er field and ridge;
Laggardly watch the Redcoats keep,
Calling the word at Dyckman's Bridge.

Down in a dell by the Sawmill ford
Fourscore men to the muster throng,
Deeply scarred by the British sword,
Scarred in soul by the deeper wrong:
Murdoch—he of the Monmouth fray;
Dircksen, wreck of a mighty bulk,
One of the hundreds racked away,
Starved in the Jersey's prison hulk;
Dyckman, breathing his brother's name;
Young, God knoweth, a vengeful man,
Bitter and dark, since the Tory flame
Blackened his home by the Nepperhan.

Oh, give and take is the way of war
And of cloven helmets their own sword tell,
But the turncoat curs of the Tory corps
They hate as they hate the gates of hell.
Only the beaver, sunk from view,
Watched them pass, with a furtive eye;
Only the owl of Mosholu
Challenged them as they skirted by;
Only the stars through a drift of gray
Silently beckoning, led them straight,
There, where De Lancey's Tories lay,
Under the guns of Number Eight.

"Brands!" And the bridge upon Haarlem breast
Melts in a broken chain of fire;
Every hut hath a flaming crest—
Every shack is a blazing pyre.
Blundering out to the lurid night
Rally the shreds of the hated corps;
"Speak to them! gun of the Trenton fight!
Bell-muzzled piece of the Indian War!
Reavers and harriers, one and all!
Traitors, with blood of their country red!
Ply them with rifle and musket ball!
At them with sabre and bayonet!

Loosen their horses! Burn the hay!
Kill whom ye must and take whom ye can!
For the Yagers are up on the King's Bridge Way
And it's back! through the valley of Nepperhan!"
Three miles up through the well-known glade—
Helmeted Yagers hard on our track—
Laughing, we turned at our ambuscade
Hurling the Hessians staggering back.

Darksome our deeds of the steel and brand!
Aye. But they wearied a stubborn foe;
Held him at bay while our Leader planned
Cautious and strong, for the final blow.
Judge them fairly, if judge you may;
Freed is our Nation of hostile ban;
Redcoat and Hessian have had their day;
Peace rules the valley of Nepperhan.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Story of the Czar's Intended Abdication Not Credited.

WAR PREPARATIONS CONTINUE

Lord and Lady Curzon Said to be Unpopular in India.

The Saturday Review Again Sneers at the United States—Everybody Getting Away from Town.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The sensation of the moment is M. Blowitz's story of the intended abdication of the Czar. It has been a godsend in a way to the press, as all matters of special interest had apparently been killed by the weather, and there was nothing in sight but the Dreyfus case.

None of the papers, however, have risen to The Times's fly, and some of them display the temerity to laugh at The Thunderer. One of the Secretaries of the Russian Embassy laughed heartily when asked his opinion. He had not read or heard of the story, and said there was no truth in it, of course.

The Times's Paris correspondent admits the validity of the congratulations of the Czar to Louis Napoleon, and seems to consider this act as an evidence that Nicholas is tired of his position of Emperor. The Times stands alone in this belief, as it is widely known that his resignation would not be easy of accomplishment, even if he should feel so inclined, but the latter supposition is not entertained.

It is the general impression here that France is nervous regarding the Russian attitude, as Emperor Nicholas is on quite as good terms with the German Emperor as with the President of the republic.

In all that has been written on the subject there is no note of war. Even in Vienna, which often looks askance at St. Petersburg, the belief is expressed that there is no reason why the Triple and Dual Alliances should not exist peaceably, even at close quarters.

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Though on the surface the friction between England and the Transvaal seems less, a peaceful result of the negotiations is by no means sure. Mr. Chamberlain's latest dispatch has not put the Boers at ease, as it gives ground for thinking that England intends to interfere in the internal as well as external affairs of the republic.

The Tory papers ridicule the idea of the Transvaal calling itself a republic, and dub it an oligarchy. The radical press says the Government is trying to make another Ireland in South Africa.

Meantime there is no stoppage in the stream of troops for the Cape. I quote from the latest official statement of the War Office:

"The following movements of troops for the Cape have been arranged: The Eighteenth, Sixty-second, and Seventy-fifth Field Batteries of Royal Artillery to leave Southampton Aug. 18 in the Indian transport Dunera, arriving at Cape Town Sept. 29; the Second Battalion Leinster Regiment leaves Jamaica in the Avoca for Cape Town Nov. 1; the Liverpool Regiment leaves Cape Town for Natal in December, and the Second Battalion of the Berkshire Regiment leaves Port Elizabeth for Natal at the same time. Fifty non-commissioned officers and picked men have just been ordered to prepare to go to the Cape, and a large number of officers familiar with South Africa have also been ordered to prepare immediately for foreign service. The first battalion of the Manchester Regiment is also ordered to the Cape."

There will be enough English soldiers in South Africa to make a lot of smoke, if no fire. Kruger seems aware of this, and is becoming much more diplomatic than formerly, therefore he moves with less haste.

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For causes unexplained, if they exist, The Saturday Review does not love the United States. The following appeared in to-day's issue:

"It is satisfactory to observe the growing interest in the Alaska boundary question. We have always suffered in disputes with the United States from the greater keenness of our adversaries about the subject matters of the conflicts between us. Attempts are still made to fasten the odium of this quarrel on Canada, but we may be thankful that we have on this occasion a vigilant guardian of our marches. Had Canada been a nation at the time of the Ashburton treaty the Maine boundary might have taken a more southerly direction. It may be hoped the time is approaching when the public may find the West no less interesting than the East. The threat that America may send an armed force to keep order in the district claimed as hers will hardly divert the Foreign Office from its efforts to bring the United States Government to reason."

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The Venezuela case ambles along, and attracts about as much attention as if the arbitration sessions were being held in Caracas. The speeches certainly contain much topographical and geographical information, but nobody seems to take any interest in them.

The exodus from London to-day was

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tremendous. The town will be as quiet as a country graveyard until Monday night or Tuesday. The heat drives the people to the seashore, as life in town is almost unbearable on account of it.

Literary circles are already much depleted owing to the flight of authors to the country and abroad in search of health. Gilbert Parker is at Carlsbad; S. R. Crockett is enjoying the moorland breezes in his beloved Galloway; Hall Caine is at his home in the Isle of Man; J. K. Jerome is in the Black Forest working on his new novel; George Moore is climbing mountains in Switzerland; Israel Zangwill has crossed the Atlantic, and so with most of the others.

Ambassador Choate has gone for a short holiday to Scotland as the guest of Andrew Carnegie.

William Waldorf Astor is still at Marienbad. He has not said a word regarding his naturalization as an Englishman. The halfpenny papers have devoted considerable space to him this week, and made the curious mistake of saying that he has no son. He has a fine one, who was Captain of the boats at Eton last year and rowed in the Eton eight for two years at Henley.

The Prince of Wales will arrive at Marienbad next Friday.

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J. M. Barrie has written a little history of the cricket team he captains, illustrated by Bernard Partridge and others. It is in a limited edition of twenty copies for private circulation. The most amusing portion is said to be the account of a match played with an artists' team captained by the American painter E. A. Abbey, from the colony of American artists in the little village of Broadway, Gloucestershire.

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Mrs. Perot is not now living in the Albert Mansions. She was requested by the manager to leave them. He said the apartments had been taken for her by Mr. Blood. She gave this address to the authorities while under notice to quit.

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The Daily Chronicle's criticism of Roosevelt's book on the Rough Riders has occasioned a heated correspondence. Mr. Melville of New York, in a long letter published to-day, entitled "How Americans Make War," compares the Cuban allies to Washington's raw recruits, and says the Americans are responsible for the massacre of thousands of Filipinos, causing in reality far more deaths in a few months than the Spaniards in as many years.

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It is reported by officers just arrived from India that Lord Curzon and his wife are by no means popular. Curzon was always celebrated for the possession of an enormous amount of "side." It is now said that Lady Curzon is a close second to him, and as the story of her Mayflower ancestors is not accepted at its face value, even in India, her airs and graces are also not appreciated at her valuation. One story is that before accepting invitations Lady Curzon insists on seeing and revising the lists of guests.

It is feared that the Indian Government will be compelled to make large provision against famine. In consequence of the lack of rain the peasants in Bombay, Swid, Punjab, Gujaral, and Rajputana expect semi-starvation.

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Jefferson Levy has another good thing. At least he will participate in the profits of an invention which is said to increase the nutritive powers of wheat and other food products to an enormous extent and to make army commissariat work comparatively light. More than one Government is said to be negotiating for it.

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J. J. Jeffries appeared in an exhibition spar at the Royal Aquarium last night. The exhibition was heavily advertised and an extra admission of 1s. was charged. The spectators numbered 300. The exhibition created roars of laughter as the men gave alleged representations of Fitzsimmons's knock-out.

Comments on Jeffries's physical appearance and ability to handle himself are altogether favorable, but the show was a ridiculous one.

Brady still has hopes of securing Olympia for the Jeffries-Mitchell combat.

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While London is stewing in the heat and other places of amusement are almost empty "The Belle of New York" is quietly piling up wealth. T. B. F.

HOW THE CZAROWITCH DIED.

Story of the Milkwoman Who Found Him Sitting on His Tricycle Unconscious and Dying.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Anna Dassojewa, the peasant woman of Abbas Tuman who saw the Czarowitch pass away, furnishes a most affecting narrative of his end. It appears that the Czarowitch's motor-tricycle was going at a great pace when he caught up to a cart in which was the milkwoman, Dassojewa. The Czarowitch signaled and the cart drew aside to let him pass. The Czarowitch bowed, smiled, and proceeded. Ten minutes later Dassojewa noticed the Czarowitch returning very slowly. The story, best related in her own simple way, is as follows:

"I cannot forget it. I see it before me now. There he comes, the benefactor, back on his machine. Quite pale and continually spitting. He was not yet quite close to me when he appeared as if, sitting on his machine, he swayed backward and forward. Yes. Now I think to myself it is because of his spitting. He first turned his head to one side and then to the other. Suddenly I see how, all at once, he sinks on one side, then sits straight again, and then falls so much on one side that he seems going to fall quite off. I think something is wrong here. Either the machine is spoilt, or something else. Wait, I think, I will jump down from the cart. So I jumped down, and at the same moment, pale, so pale that I cannot compare it to anything, he nearly falls off, and on his white uniform coat there is blood.

"I can't contain myself longer. I, a simple woman, was certainly timid about speaking to him; but, it is as if somebody says to me: 'Go near him! Go near him!'

"I do not know where I got the courage, but I came near and just then he fell into my hands, his eyes wide open. He looks at me, and over his face fly little spots. One little spot trickles, then another; they meet and grow. I look at the little spots on his brow. Then also I hold his hand. His nails seem to grow darker. His eyes seem to be looking at me and yet he does not see me. His lips are bathed in blood. He sighs, and one hears as if something is bubbling like when water boils.

"I ran to my cart, seized an empty pitcher, and drew water.

"'Drink,' I say, and he raises his hand just a little.

"When I put the jug to his mouth it seems to me he has clenched his teeth, and so I do not hear a word from him. I saw his arms became weak and dropped like whips. It seemed to grow dark before my eyes. I do not know what to do! I scream! I weep aloud, but he turns his head a little on one side and seems as if he were still looking at me.

"At last, I do not know how it came about, but I offer to run as fast as I can in the direction of the castle, and I cry aloud for help."

Dassojewa, still hoping to save the Czarowitch, left him on the ground and ran to the Cossack sentinels at the Palace. When assistance arrived the Czarowitch was dead.

PEACE CONFERENCE'S WORK.

German Paper Says It Will Bring Lasting Glory to the Czar.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The semi-official Norddeutsch Algemeine-Zeitung to-day publishes an exhaustive review of the Peace Conference at The Hague, in which it says that the extension of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare and a detailed definition of the laws and usages of war constitute a great advance in civilization. It adds:

"It will be the important duty of the Governments to see that the arbitration and mediation rules by misapplication do not cause the dangers they are intended to avert.

"The efforts of the conference to humanize war are a valuable legacy to the coming century, and will bring lasting glory to Emperor Nicholas."

PARIS FULL OF SENSATIONS

Russian Workman, Accused of a Political Crime, Arrested.

ESTERHAZY FEARS THE PEOPLE

Does Not Dare to Cross the Channel—His Arrest in England Probable—The Dreyfus Court-Martial.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—There is not a particle of doubt that the Franco-American commercial treaty will be duly ratified by the Chamber. Just before the Ministerial Council accepted the terms of this important arrangement a statement was spread abroad in the press to the effect that France would never agree to the conditions which the United States Government had formulated. This was absolutely untrue. General satisfaction is expressed with the treaty, and as there is not a clause in it which rouses objection either from the free traders of the Yves Guyot type, or from the protectionists who are M. Méline's disciples, there is not the least probability that the Chamber will adopt a different view from that of the Government.

Paris has been in a state of turmoil during the past week, and what with excitement and hot weather and sensational incidents of all sorts she barely knows herself any more. First of all she has had to deal with a strike on the part of the Russian workmen engaged in building the Siberian pavilion on the exhibition grounds. One of their number was accused of a mysterious crime supposed to be of a political nature, and at the request of the Russian Ambassador was arrested and will, I fear, be extradited. The poor fellow, as he was being haled away, drew his finger round his neck significantly, to imply that the gallows was his most probable fate. His comrades did what they could to save him. They received the Police Commissary and his myrmidons with a shower of brickbats, and successfully repulsed the first assault. But they were ultimately obliged to yield to the superior force of numbers. The police officer came back the next day with a reinforcement of forty constables, who drew their swords and charged the poor defenseless Russians, whose brickbats and gesticulations produced but little impression. Their comrade was seized and bound, and thereupon they flung down their tools and demanded to be sent back immediately to Russia.

This request was granted, and, indeed, the whole business must have been carefully arranged beforehand, for that very morning a band of a hundred Russian workmen arrived by train, and took the place of the strikers. France is in a fair state of anarchy when extraditions can be arranged upon these lines, and when at the mere flat of the Russian Ambassador a wretched workman accused of a political offense—and in Russia the merest peccadillo is a capital crime—can be hurried off to a certain doom. The Siberian pavilion will be one of the interesting features of the forthcoming exhibition, but its walls will be cemented with blood, and it will vividly represent the accursed country from which its name is derived.

THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

We are approaching very near to the final act in the great Dreyfus drama. The trial will come off on Aug. 7, and at 7 o'clock in the morning of that day all the witnesses who have been convoked will have to answer the roll call of their names. Seven o'clock is disagreeably early, but it is some consolation to know that the sittings of the court will only last each day till noon. Seventy witnesses have been summoned by the prosecution, but with those that Maître Demange, representing the defense, will call the total number will probably be 154. The subpoenas are in the name of the "Republique Française," and read: "We, Carrière, Infantry Major, Commissary of the Government at the Council of War, require M. — to appear at the audience of the permanent Council of War on Monday, the seventh of August, 1899, at 7 o'clock in the morning, to depose in person as to the facts relative to the 'nommé' Dreyfus, (Alfred,) Captain.'" And there are all sorts of penalties in store for you should you fail to obey this summons. The generous Government allows you a few pence for each mile you are obliged to traverse by rail, and 2 francs a day to compensate you for your loss of time. It is quite on the cards that the trial may last three weeks, and during the whole of this period you may not leave Rennes without the permission of the President of the court. The average price of rooms in a Rennes hotel is, I am told, 30 francs a day. Brittany, moreover, is a primitive place; every hotel room has two beds, and you are looked upon as a bear or a foreigner, which is much the same thing, if you decline to share your accommodations with a stranger.

ESTERHAZY WILL STAY AWAY.

One thing is certain, Esterhazy will not obey the summons which has been sent to him. He knows a trick worth two of that. His pretense is that the Court of Cassation has imposed such strict limits to the case that it would be useless for him to give evidence. The real reason is that the almost certain result of the Rennes revision will be to definitely establish that Esterhazy, author of the bordereau, was also the real traitor. By this he has been promised a safe conduct, screening him from the legal consequences of his cousin's charges of swindling, if he will come over, but he is perfectly well aware that when, in the flood of light which this final debate is destined to throw upon the Dreyfus affair his guilt is displayed and proclaimed, the public execration of him could not save him, will be so terrible, that even the Government could not save him from the consequences of his crime if it wished to do so. Esterhazy does not come to France because he does not dare. He will remain in London, where he is gradually being caught in his own toils, strangled in the net of fraudulent prevarications and lies which he cast around him. Esterhazy will end his career in an English prison. Of that I am certain. The jingle of British handcuffs, distant, yet approaching, must already have sounded faintly in his guilty ears. Esterhazy's future career will be a short one.

From the day that he went to London I have predicted with accuracy every phase of his slow but sure journey to the goal of a final confession. His wrigglings and shrinkings have been of no avail. The truth had to be told. I was talking some months ago with M. Trarieux, the ex-Minister of Justice, one of Dreyfus's most effective champions. "What is Esterhazy going to do now?" he asked. "According to my calculations," I replied, "his written and signed confession should appear in a few days. It is almost the last card which he has to play. At this moment he must be well nigh penniless." "You seriously think so?" said M. Trarieux. "I seriously do." Within twenty-four hours after that conversation, Esterhazy's written confession appeared simultaneously in Paris and London.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE LIKELY.

I believe that all the supporters of Dreyfus may be quite confident that their hero will be acquitted, and I am told on excellent authority that among the sensational evidence to be produced, and of which not a hint has yet been given to the public, will be other bordereaus, all in Esterhazy's handwriting, which prove that the ex-Major was in constant communication with the representatives of foreign powers and lived by betraying his country.

There appears to be no truth in the statement that M. Deschanel, the heavily pommaded youth who presides over the Chamber, is to marry Miss Terry, the wealthy daughter of Emilio Terry. But M. Deschanel has but to persevere. He will catch an American heiress one of these days, or I shall be greatly mistaken. Everything comes to those who wait, and fifteen years of patience and unremitting quiet effort cannot surely go unrewarded. M. Deschanel, with the average ability of a public school usher and the elegancies of a hairdresser's apprentice, has managed to secure for himself a Cabinet post and the fauteuil of Châteaubriand at the French Academy. He has failed apparently to secure Miss Terry, as he failed a decade ago with Miss Davis, now Lady Terence Blackwood; but it is a dull lane which has no turning, and M. Deschanel may put on yet another coating of pommade, and still hope.

BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES.

While awaiting the results of the Dreyfus case, Paris has been amusing herself with plots. There has been, so we are told, a Bonapartist plot, but, whether it ever existed or not, in any case it has come to nothing. The fact is that Prince Victor Bonaparte declines to do anything until the Dreyfus case is over, but there is a great prospect that Bonapartism will take a forward stride before the end of the year. The Czar's telegram to Prince Louis Napoleon is officially denied by the French Government to-day, but it was genuine enough, though it was not destined for publication. The Bonapartist sympathies of the Czar are well known, for the simple reason that he makes no effort to conceal them, and there is really no reason why he should. What the Bonapartists are waiting for is the promotion of Prince Louis Napoleon to a General's command in the Russian Army, an event which is imminent. He will then become Gen. Bonaparte, and his brother's scheme is to create a sort of duumvirate, with himself upon the imperial throne, to which he will have been elected by a plebiscitary vote, and with his brother as supreme chief of the French Army. Gen. Bonaparte! What brilliant traditions that name will recall to the imaginative French mind!

Of course, the first person to be reinstalled in his rank with all honor as soon as the Bonapartist coup d'état is accomplished, should it ever be accomplished, would be Gen. de Négrier, the youngest and most popular General in the French Army, who has just fallen a victim to the anti-military fury of the Socialists. Gen. de Négrier's fault was a very trifling one; he just stuck up for his cloth, and that was about all. But the Cabinet has to obey the behests of its Socialist Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, and M. Millerand is inspired by the ebullient M. Jaurès, who frankly admits that he wants the French Army converted into a national militia, somewhat on the lines of the army of Switzerland. This means the revival of the National Guard and the possibility of a new Commune and a revolution in the streets at least once a year. Heaven forfend that M. Jaurès's scheme be successful!

ROWLAND STRONG.

THE CHICAGO AT CAPE TOWN.

Honors to Admiral Howison in South Africa—Fourth of July Was Aptly Celebrated.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, July 12.—At Delagoa Bay, the Portuguese possession on the east coast of South Africa, much speculation was occasioned recently by the approach to the outer anchorage of a man-of-war. The ship was discovered to be the American cruiser Chicago, which anchored seven miles from the town. She is a second-class cruiser of 7,000 tons, has a crew of 740, and is armed with four 8-inch and ten 5-inch quick-firing guns. The commander is Admiral Howison. The Chicago came from Zanzibar and Tamatave, and was to remain awaiting dispatches, but was unable to come inside, as she draws twenty-three feet. The American officers were surprised at the splendid natural harbor, and failed to understand the total absence of cargo ships at the nearest port to the Transvaal. It is stated that the object of the Chicago's visit is not political, but for the carrying of the flag to distant places not recently visited.

The officers of the Chicago, including Admiral Howison, Lieuts. Poundstone and Whittlesey, Capt. Barnett, Dr. Wells, Paymaster Ball, and Ensign Helen, proceeded from Delagoa Bay to Johannesburg. W. E. Park met the distinguished visitors at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, and they were welcomed at Park Station, Johannesburg, by the following prominent Americans: Messrs. J. C. Cannon, (United States Consul,) L. J. Seymour, T. Haight, J. E. Sharp, W. Bradford, Francis Drake, S. C. Thomson, H. H. Webb, and P. M. Watson. After formal introductions, Admiral Howison and Lieut. Poundstone drove off.

At Kimberley a dinner and dance were given in honor of the officers of the Chicago at the Sanatorium, and were brilliant successes. From Kimberley, where they have been the guests of the de Beers Company, they proceed to Cape Town, accompanied by Mr. Gardner F. Williams, who goes to meet Mr. R. Quinan, who is on his way to Cape Colony to erect a dynamite factory for de Beers.

The Chicago arrived in Table Bay the morning before the last mail left South Africa. People woke to witness the unusual sight of a huge Stars and Stripes floating gracefully from the mail signal post on Signal Hill. The usual salute was fired from the cruiser and the castle, (a relic of mediaeval architecture, erected by the Dutch in the early days as a fortress, and now the official residence of the commander of the British forces in South Africa,) when the Chicago anchored. The vessel makes a very pretty picture in Table Bay, first visited by a European in the person of the Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Dias, some years before the discovery of America by Columbus. Admiral Howison has announced his intention to Col. Stowe of remaining with his flagship in Cape Town for several weeks. Meantime resident Americans are making extensive arrangements for entertaining the officers on a lavish scale, and the visit of the Chicago is likely to be remembered for many years.

For a great number of her requirements is South Africa largely dependent on the United States. Especially is this true of cattle, which the recent devastations by rinderpest rendered a scarcity throughout the country, and of which she has since drawn from America her chief supplies, for, while the frozen meat, on which the country is now almost entirely dependent, comes from Australia, the few cargoes of live stock sent from there have usually met with such serious mishaps as to discourage shippers. For horses and mules especially has South Africa become accustomed to look to America, the latest shipment of which recently reached Cape Town by the steamship Westburn, consigned to their firm in that city by Messrs. Hall Brothers of Missouri. The handsome calvacade was proudly led through the streets of Cape Town by the partner resident there, Mr. L. J. Hall, whose portly figure (some 260 pounds) was lightly carried by a handsome American hack as though the rider were a feather-weight. Much admiration was expressed for the fine brood mares of the shipment. The condition of these and of the mules after so long a voyage was regarded as marvelous, and reflected the greatest credit on their selectors, no less than on the member of the American staff, Mr. Sheppard, to whose care they were committed during the journey.

The festivities in connection with the Fourth of July celebrations were carried out on an extensive scale at Johannesburg, and were particularly welcomed by all nationalities as a healthy change from the dismal aspect which that marvelous town has recently worn, especially since the advent of the present political crisis. There were processions and national manifestations, and the town was bright with bunting. Cannonades crackers deafened one's ears throughout the town, and led some to believe that the dogs of war had already broken loose. All the public buildings were adorned with the Stars and Stripes. In the evening a dinner was given at the New Club by the local Americans to Admiral Henry L. Howison and the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago. An influential gathering attended in honor of the distinguished guests. Politics were entirely barred, the only toasts being "The Guests," and "The Day We Celebrate." Among those present were Messrs. G. B. Poore, Frederick Hellman, Henry Hay, Pope Yeatman, Leslie Simpson, J. F. Cooke, F. M. Watson, F. H. Davis, W. E. Park, L. I. Seymour, S. C. Thomson, R. Curnow, C. R. Kebler, J. E. Sharp, (Chairman,) W. Bradford, R. H. Robertson, J. Richards, J. C. Manion, H. H. Webb, R. W. Chapin, T. H. Leggett, D. Jennings, A. W. Kirkland, Dr. Schultze, and Francis Drake.

At Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, a reception was held at the American Consulate in the afternoon by Mr. Macrum, at which his Honor the State Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, and other Government personages and numerous residents were present. A procession composed of citizens of the States on four-wheelers, headed by a band, paraded the town and attracted much attention. The procession was preceded by a horseman carrying the Stars and Stripes. The American Eagle and the National colors were conspicuous. There were a grand banquet, concert, and ball in the evening.

The American community of Cape Town wish it to be particularly understood that, although owing to a variety of circumstances, there was no public function in that city, they are not any the less lacking in patriotism. Col. Stowe, however, the United States Consul General for South Africa, held a reception at the Consulate, which was largely attended by American residents. Viscount Belgrave, representing his Excellency the Governor, was among those who attended the reception and offered his congratulations to the United States representative.

That popular preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, Bishop Hartzell, is now in South Africa, where he is organizing a large missionary church. At Cape Town he and his party were the guests of the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes at that gentleman's historical suburban residence, Groot Schuur. An immense congregation crowded to hear the distinguished preacher on the occasion of his preaching his first sermon in South Africa, at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Cape Town. In the course of an eloquent address the Bishop referred to the American-Spanish war, and observed that nations were great only in proportion to their individual liberty. The civilization of America and of the nations in sympathy and harmony with her, cared for the individual. The civilization of Spain was ruled by the classes, and for the key to that position they had to look back 400 years. A great statesman had said not long ago in England that the rights of the proudest Englishman on the Thames were not safe until the rights of the meanest Indian on the Ganges were secured, and the glory of any nation lay, not in possessing great armaments, but in giving the greatest possible amount of individual liberty. The genius of Christian civilization was to care for the individual, and the nation that gave the highest freedom to the individual lived the longest and had the most to do with the advance of humanity. The great overshadowing question of South Africa was the native question. Other questions now filled the air, but they would be settled, and beyond them was the problem of dealing with the great mass of black humanity that must be saved, or the white races of South Africa would not have stability of government or certainty of social and civilized life.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

TWO EXAMPLES OF EXQUISITE CRUELTY AT THE ILE DU DIABLE.—Recently Le Lanterne and La Petit République related two extraordinary and shocking stories concerning the imprisonment of Dreyfus on the Ile du Diable. The nature of the tales was such that even some of the Dreyfus organs doubted their authenticity. However, the latest number of Le Temps to arrive in this city contains a statement by M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of the prisoner, confirming both. One relates that a hoax was attempted on the prisoner to induce him to attempt to escape. Whether it was conceived to test the watchfulness of his guards or for the purpose of presenting an excuse to shoot the prisoner is not positively known. A sham attempt to rescue Dreyfus was got up by some of the minor police officials in French Guiana. A whaleboat manned by a dozen conspirators, all belonging to the police, was rowed out to the island in the dead of night. A gun was fired and a great confusion and loud noises prevailed at the landing. The jailer, who was watching the prisoner at the time, hearing the unnatural noises, took up his revolver, as he had orders to do, and pointed it at the prisoner's head. The Captain awoke, exclaiming, "What's the matter?" but, on seeing the barrel of the revolver a few inches from his forehead, he said no more; he simply turned his face to the wall and lay very still. The explanation given at the Colonial Office of the affair is that the sham attempt to carry off the Captain was, in reality, a surprise party organized simply to test the vigilance of the warders. The other story runs as follows: One day the prisoner received a telegram bearing the official stamp of the Colonial Office. The mere fact of the arrival of an official message was bound to disconcert the prisoner in his then frame of mind. This telegram informed him that his wife had given birth to a child that very day. Dreyfus had been two years on the Ile du Diable. After receiving this telegram he remained for three months without writing to his family. "This continued, and for us inexplicable silence," writes M. Mathieu in Le Temps, "was, especially for my sister-in-law, the most painful period of the last four years. My brother," continues M. Dreyfus, "sent petitions again and again to the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate, but they were not delivered."

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SLIGHT DANGER OF AN INSURRECTION IN SERVIA.—It is officially stated in Vienna that the excitement aroused over the prosecution of the alleged leaders in the conspiracy against ex-King Milan is subsiding in Servia, and that both Russian and Austrian representatives in Belgrade have a firm belief that no coup d'état will be attempted by the Generals of the army. A recent number of the Neues Wiener Abendblatt contains an official communiqué, which expresses the sincere satisfaction felt in Vienna at the joint representations of Austria and Russia in Belgrade respecting the danger of a further persistence in the course adopted by the Servian Government, inasmuch as it furnishes fresh evidence of the understanding between the two powers in Balkan affairs. It is pointed out that from the very first no attempt was made to conceal the distrust inspired in Vienna by the wholesale arrests in Belgrade, and that ex-King Milan received no encouragement in his policy of revenge. At the same time, direct intervention in the domestic affairs of the country would be opposed to the principles of Austro-Hungarian policy in the East. The communiqué adds that the dual monarchy repudiates all responsibility for what may be done in Servia, this Power's ammunition being the utmost to which it could consent. Beyond that and a vigilant observation of the course of events, Austria-Hungary firmly maintains her principle of non-intervention.

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MOVEMENT AGAINST ANIMAL COMBATS IN FRANCE.—The recent attempt to revive in Roubaix, France, the Roman sport of a lion and bull combat has awakened throughout provincial France a storm of indignation. Although the combat turned out to be a tame affair, the lion absolutely refusing to face his horned antagonist, nevertheless a campaign has been begun by provincial legislators to have a national law enacted which shall effectually put a stop to all future exhibitions of a similar nature. MM. Emile Dubois and A. Gervais, two Deputies, have sent the following note to Premier Waldeck-Rousseau: "We have the honor to inform you that we have deposited in the hands of the President of the Chamber of Deputies a notice of interpellation on the subject of the scandalous spectacles of animal combats." Certain Parisian journals make fun of the campaign, and point out that prohibitory legislation has ever been unsuccessful where the bull ring was concerned: and they add that, as the Chamber does not reassemble until October, there will be lots of time to organize a few more combats.

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DEATH OF A LEADER OF THE OLD ROYALIST PARTY IN FRANCE.—The latest mail advices from Paris bring news of the death of M. Chesnelong, the famous Royalist politician, who was elected a life Senator in 1876. He died ten days ago in his native town of Orthey, in the Lower Pyrenees, eighty-one years of age. Before entering the political arena, in 1844, he was a business man, and was later considered a great financial and commercial authority in Parliament, as well as one of the most brilliant speakers of his party. M. Chesnelong entered the Corps Législatif in 1865, and distinguished himself as a defender of the temporal power of the Pope. After the war of 1870 he worked hard for the Comte de Chambord, whom he saw at Salzburg, and returned to France in October, 1873, with the conviction that the Count was ready to accept the fusion of the two branches of the Bourbons and the programme of a Monarchical Restoration. Soon afterward, however, the Comte de Chambord sent the famous letter to the Legitimist paper L'Union, stating that he would never abandon the white flag of Henri IV., Francis I., and Jeanne d'Arc. This did not dampen M. Chesnelong's ardor in the interests of his party. He continued the fight until he retired from public life, a few years since. Although almost a rabid Royalist, he was one of the most honest and liberal-minded politicians of his day. Even his bitter political enemies recognized his integrity and honored his talents and his courtesy. His death is said to be regretted alike by Republicans and Royalists. But he never allied himself with the aspirations of the present Bourbon-Orléans pretender, the Duc d'Orléans.

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THE GREAT AUTOMOBILE TOUR DE FRANCE ENDS.—According to the French press, particularly according to the newspapers of Nancy and Aix-les-Bains, the most absorbing event of the season outside the Dreyfus case has been the "Tour de France," or the automobile race from Paris to Lorraine, from there to Auvergne and Cobourg, to St. Germain. Although the road from Paris to Nancy, Aix-les-Bains, and Vichy was comparatively easy, the ordeal began after passing the latter place, for then the route, as far as Périgueux, led through mountainous passes, up and down precipitous hills, and through narrow winding village streets. From Périgueux on the road was much more level and less intricate. The winner of the race is M. René de Knyff, who covered the entire course of over 1,450 miles in less than six days. What chiefly aroused the interest in the provincial press was watching the competitors cleaning, feeding, furbishing, and repairing their machines. According to the rules of the race, the vehicles, on arrival at the winning post of each day's course, were conveyed off to special yards, wherein they were locked up for the night. The drivers were allowed access to the machines for a specified time, during which they were permitted to effect only such repairs as they could manage with tools carried in their respective vehicles. All sorts of devices were resorted to to put disabled machines in running order in a few moments. Springs broke, and were bandaged up with string. Tires came off and care had to be driven along on the rims. Frames got twisted and had to be hammered into shape by dint of stones and boulders. The only man seriously injured was Williams, a motor-cyclist, who was thrown and remained insensible until M. de Knyff came along and picked him up. The "Tour de France" race has established some record road speeds. Charron and Girardot drove their machine along the road to Aix-les-Bains at the rate of fifty-two miles an hour.

IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL

Emperor William and the Opening of Dortmund-Ems Canal.

HE BUYS SEVERAL ESTATES

Clashing of Pedagogues Brings Up Several Cases of Law—Anti-American Feeling Lingering.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 24.—The newspapers are amusing themselves by trying to solve the conundrum: Why has the Kaiser given up his promised visit to Dortmund to open the Dortmund-Ems Canal? All the true and false prophets venture solutions, most of them having to do with the international situation. It is, however, very difficult to see any good reason here.

About the time the Emperor's decision not to go to Dortmund became known rumors became rife of a meeting between him and the Czar at Wiesbaden about the 1st of August, but the death and burial of the latter's brother would seem to prevent any such political demonstration at this early date. We must therefore turn to the inner political situation in order to discover the true object of the Emperor's change of mind. As it cannot be on account of the painful but unimportant accident to the Empress, which is not serious enough to bring the monarch back from his northern tour, people are sure that it has to do with the canal question in general, some affirming that his Majesty does not care to lend his countenance to a scheme that may not find the approval of the legislative chambers, while others even declare that the influence of his Agrarian guests on board the Hohenzollern has made itself felt, and that he has suddenly lost interest in canal projects. Which theory is the more silly it would be difficult to say.

Meanwhile the Emperor little imagines what a sensation his terrible telegram to Prof. Hinzpeter, his old tutor, is making here. The dispatch was sent on the first anniversary of his speech in which he threatened those who interfered with workingmen at their talks with all kinds of punishment, including prison for long terms. His reference to his own "unbending will," when comparing himself to his ancestor, the Great Elector, has caused particular comment. It is amusing to note the ingenuity with which the papers of Radical color manage to criticise severely the imperial oratory without laying themselves open to lèse majesté. My brother," continues M. Dreyfus, "sent petitions again and again to the Presidents of the Chamber and the Senate, but they were not delivered."

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SLIGHT DANGER OF AN INSURRECTION IN SERVIA.—It is officially stated in Vienna that the excitement aroused over the prosecution of the alleged leaders in the conspiracy against ex-King Milan is subsiding in Servia, and that both Russian and Austrian representatives in Belgrade have a firm belief that no coup d'état will be attempted by the Generals of the army. A recent number of the Neues Wiener Abendblatt contains an official communiqué, which expresses the sincere satisfaction felt in Vienna at the joint representations of Austria and Russia in Belgrade respecting the danger of a further persistence in the course adopted by the Servian Government, inasmuch as it furnishes fresh evidence of the understanding between the two powers in Balkan affairs. It is pointed out that from the very first no attempt was made to conceal the distrust inspired in Vienna by the wholesale arrests in Belgrade, and that ex-King Milan received no encouragement in his policy of revenge. At the same time, direct intervention in the domestic affairs of the country would be opposed to the principles of Austro-Hungarian policy in the East. The communiqué adds that the dual monarchy repudiates all responsibility for what may be done in Servia, this Power's ammunition being the utmost to which it could consent. Beyond that and a vigilant observation of the course of events, Austria-Hungary firmly maintains her principle of non-intervention.

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MOVEMENT AGAINST ANIMAL COMBATS IN FRANCE.—The recent attempt to revive in Roubaix, France, the Roman sport of a lion and bull combat has awakened throughout provincial France a storm of indignation. Although the combat turned out to be a tame affair, the lion absolutely refusing to face his horned antagonist, nevertheless a campaign has been begun by provincial legislators to have a national law enacted which shall effectually put a stop to all future exhibitions of a similar nature. MM. Emile Dubois and A. Gervais, two Deputies, have sent the following note to Premier Waldeck-Rousseau: "We have the honor to inform you that we have deposited in the hands of the President of the Chamber of Deputies a notice of interpellation on the subject of the scandalous spectacles of animal combats." Certain Parisian journals make fun of the campaign, and point out that prohibitory legislation has ever been unsuccessful where the bull ring was concerned: and they add that, as the Chamber does not reassemble until October, there will be lots of time to organize a few more combats.

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WOMEN HERE AND THERE

It is not only the flat dwellers who may become a race of athletes. There is some danger for the inhabitants of larger establishments if maid servants do not change their ways. A certain estimable family in this city took an outing one day last week. There were guests in the house at the time, and they also took an outing, but, as it happened, in a different direction. It was also the maid's day out, and to prevent any difficulty on the part of the guests should they chance to return first a key of the house was given to them. Now, the maid was a careful young woman, and she thought thoughts to herself before she departed.

"I have heard a good deal about burglaries," she soliloquized, "and I shouldn't like to have burglars get into this house while the people are away, to say nothing of the creepy sensation it gives one to go up stairs to bed at night if the house has been left without being securely fastened. There's nothing like a bolt to keep burglars out," she continued, "and I will just slip the one to the front door and go out by the area door. That'll feaze 'em if they try to get in. There can't a soul budge that strong bolt."

Unfortunately this last remark was entirely true. The guests discovered it when they came home, and after many unsuccessful efforts with the key decided that something was wrong and sat down on the steps to wait until some one should arrive.

In course of time the family returned. They had taken things quite leisurely, having the comfortable consciousness that their guests were provided for under any circumstances. The first thing to do was to say things, after which relief from the pressure of feelings the man of the house called at the neighbors next door, who fortunately were not out of town, went through their house into the yard, over the fence, broke a window, and got into his own house through the kitchen. Neighbors are some good even in a city, but really all women ought to take up gymnasium work. There is no knowing what emergencies may arise even in the best regulated families.

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It looks now as if the population of New York was chiefly made up of clergymen. They all seem to have taken their vacations at once and come to the city. There are more of them around than there were red-haired girls a few years ago to match white horses. A great many of them are to be seen in the shopping districts, once in a while with a wife in attendance, but more often without her. The wifeless ones are shopping alone and the others are assisting, and they seem to have a greater knowledge of feminine wearing apparel than might be expected. One of them the other day was in a big department store which makes a special reduction to clergymen, helping a pretty, rosy-cheeked matron select a hat. She had tried one on, but it was not quite satisfactory.

"Haven't you a Rough Rider hat?" asked the man in clerical dress, and the girl went off for something more in accord with clerical tastes. It is just possible that clergymen are only connoisseurs of feminine head wear. The feminine hat has figured so largely in theological discussions recently that it would not be strange if they were confused sometimes with articles of faith.

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There is a woman in town who in her lifetime has done more writing than sewing. That is not to say that she cannot sew, for she can, but there are some kinds of sewing for which she has not any particular fancy. But the other day a friend leaving town remarked that if during her absence the lady of the pen desired to become the lady of the needle, why there was her sewing machine, and she was welcome to use it as much as she pleased. Now, to many people that would not have seemed a particular favor, but it struck the fancy of the vivacious young woman to whom it was offered as being altogether delightful, and she sat herself down to make things immediately. Boating, bathing, driving—everything paled before the delights of the sewing machine. She made a host of things. The sewing machine almost made things itself, as if by magic. They were so satisfactory that the young woman decided that she would do the one thing that tradition has always said a good wife should do—make her husband a shirt. It was a negligée shirt—it is too much to ask even the most amiable of husbands to wear a home-made bosom shirt in this day and generation. Everything went well until the time came to put in the gussets. Such queer little things to put in the corners of seams! The machine balked at that, and so did the woman.

"What in ever shall I do about these gussets?" she asked her husband finally. Now, if there is anything a good husband does not know he never confesses it, and this one was equal to the occasion.

"Gussets!" he exclaimed, with a familiar but scornful air, "they are relics of barbarism; don't put 'em in."

Only masculine intellect could have settled a difficult question like that in so few words. The young woman was delighted.

"Why, of course," she said, "I never thought of that."

This cleared the way again. The machine is still buzzing along gayly, turning out shirts and all sorts of things, but never anything with a gusset.

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"When there is a trade union for housewives," Mrs. J. A. Hobson said at the Congress of the International Council of Women in London, "the millennium will not be far off." Mrs. Hobson was talking particularly of the control of the family income by the husband and of many wives who are kept absolutely penniless. These cases are less rare than would seem possible in civilized countries. A New York girl who was married not many years ago is in this position. At home she was the energetic, decided member of the family, and her word was law usually in all matters of importance. She married a wealthy man and lives on a large estate, but with her marriage her independence ceased. Her accounts at the stores are large, and she can buy anything she pleases, but she never has a cent of money. She was out walking one day with members of her family who were visiting her, when one of them suggested making a call which could be done more comfortably by taking the street cars.

"I shall have to walk," said the young woman. "I have no money."

"Never mind," said her sister, "I will pay your fare."

"But I can't ride in the car anyway," said the young matron. "I am never allowed to ride in anything but my own carriage."

She made the call with the others, but she walked to her destination.

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It is surprising that after all that has been said and written about the aigrette, the cruelty exercised in obtaining it, and the rapidity with which the birds are being exterminated, it should be worn at all, but there is not a noticeable difference in the number to be seen. W. H. D. Haggard, the English Consul at Venezuela, in his Consular report states that the number of the egrets or white herons killed in 1898 was 1,538,738. To obtain 2¼ pounds of the small feathers 870 birds must be killed.

Women wear aigrettes probably on the same principle that a woman announced that she was going to have the skin of the baby lamb for dress trimming. Some one had remonstrated with her, saying that the skin was obtained only by great cruelty to the animals.

"Well," she said, "if I don't get it some one else will, and if I can possibly afford it I shall have it."

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Two and three times a week there may be seen in Central Park a man and a woman sitting on a bench and talking in a most earnest manner in French. Both appear intensely interested in the subject of conversation, and they do not lose a moment of the time they are together, which is usually about an hour. People who see them wonder sometimes what they can find to talk about that is of such interest that the hottest weather cannot abate it. The explanation is not a strange one. The woman is a French teacher and the man is her pupil, a professional man, who says it is too hot to take lessons in the house this weather.

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The woman who loves her shirt waist—and most women do—is torn with conflicting emotions with regard to wearing it on the wheel. If it is a pretty pink or blue one, she is sure to rue it if she does. The washwoman gets a good deal of credit for fading shirt waists, but it is Old Sol himself, and without accessories, who is the cause of most of the trouble. That is easy to be seen when a shirt waist that has faded almost white on the outside is nearly as bright a pink on the other as it was when it was new. A sun umbrella of generous size will do a good deal to prevent the damage, but no one carries a sun umbrella on the wheel, and the only way to get around the difficulty is to wear a white waist. And then a white waist shows the least spot of soil, and to have shirt waists laundered is income-breaking.

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But shirt-waist laundering is not income-making, the laundrymen say. In Minneapolis, with the great increase in the number of shirt waists worn this year, the laundrymen have refused to take them from any but regular customers, and from other cities there are serious complaints. The trouble is that the shirt waist is a difficult thing to iron. It is not like a man's shirt, which is most of it out of sight and unstarched. Every bit of it must be ironed well. It is trimmed with insertion and tucks; there are the stiff cuffs as well, and the bosom of a shirt when it has once become accustomed to being ironed goes pretty much in the right way of its own accord. Piqué, of which many of the shirt waists are made, is particularly difficult to iron, because it must be ironed on the wrong side and ironed perfectly dry. At the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities laundry, where a great deal of work is done for the wealthy people of the borough, they say that where it may take a woman half an hour to iron a shirt, it will take her a full hour to iron a shirt waist. This may not be an exact criterion as to time, for the bureau trains laundresses, and while the quality of the work is of the best, it may not be done as quickly as women who have been a long time in the business could do it. But the proportion of time would be the same, and if the bureau were in the laundry business for the money it would bring in, shirt waists would not be in favor there. The charge is 15, 18, 20 cents, and up for shirt waists. A piqué waist costs 20 cents. All white waists cost more to launder than colored ones, for they show every crease and the slightest mark of the iron, and consequently great care must be exercised. The shirt waist is the most satisfactory garment of Summer wear, but if it is not laundered at home it is an expensive luxury.

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"How do you think I have been absorbing atmosphere lately?" asked the girl. "No, I am in earnest. Of course I don't mean riding in the open cars. Don't you know you always hear artists talking about atmosphere? They have to have it. They go abroad, not so much to study as to get atmosphere, and I thought perhaps it might be a good thing to apply that principle and get a little for the different things I am doing. I will admit that it was by chance that I first commenced to do my hair up on the leaves of a German calendar, but it occurred to me after I had begun that it was a practical way of getting this atmosphere, and I am not sure but I did get along a bit better with my German. But I finally came to grief, and you would never guess how. No, not with my German, but with my hair. One day I was particularly anxious to have my hair look well, but in the morning when I took out one of my curl papers the lock of hair that was around it was perfectly straight. I couldn't see how it was, because I had done my hair up all alike and this was the only one that went wrong. Now, I never was superstitious, though of course I wouldn't do anything when there was a very bad omen. But what do you think? The piece of the calendar the straight lock was on was for the thirteenth day of the month, and there was a big figure 13 on it. I wouldn't have believed it if it hadn't happened to me, but it just goes to show that thirteen is an unlucky number. Only that one lock of hair straight!"

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About this time every year the people living at Fort Hamilton have a professional caller—the woman who makes the kissing bonnets. She is the widow, or so she says, of a veteran of the civil war. At each house where she calls she takes a note and asks to have it read. The note states that she is a widow trying to earn her own living, and asks if the people of the house will not make some purchases. The kissing bonnet is the distinctive article among her wares. It is the bonnet that obtained its name in the early days of the country when there was some connection between the strings tied very near the lips of the pretty girl and the kiss she was sure to get from some gallant swain when she wore it. There are other bonnets, plain sun bonnets for most practical use, and pretty muslin ones, besides a stock of pins, needles, and small wares. The merchant is a plainly dressed, respectable looking woman somewhat over sixty, and she usually makes sales at the different places where she calls.

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The first of the leaflets to be issued by "Our Animal Protective League" is out. It contains a little story of Zou-Zou, a French poodle belonging to Mrs. Myles Standish, the President. It is an interesting little story of how Zou-Zou brought a tramp dog to his mistress one day, a poor, miserable, worn-out little fellow, and asked as plainly as a dog could ask for hospitality for him and showed the utmost delight when the animal was taken in. There are pictures of Zou-Zou, and at the end of the story are a number of hints for members of the league. One of them, which is particularly applicable at this season of the year, reads: "Get people who drive docktailed horses to cover them with fly nets to prevent madness from flies." The leaflets are intended to educate the public in a knowledge of animals and their needs. This first leaflet gives an idea of those to follow. It is everything that it should be typographically, printed on fine paper, with delightful little half-tone illustrations, while the little story of Zou-Zou is charming. The leaflets are sent as they are issued to members, and are sold at 5 cents each and $3 a hundred.

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Alexander M. Hadden, the cotillion leader, will be known since last Monday night to the children of the east side as the man who downed Lieut. Hobson. It was at a meeting of the Juvenile League of the Department of Street Cleaning that Mr. Hadden was telling the children of the work of "Our Animal Protective League," in which he wished to interest them. There had been considerable noise, incident to a large gathering of children in the hall, and to catch the attention of the audience Mr. Hadden began his remarks with a story. "You all know Lieut. Hobson, all of you girls"—here he stopped a minute, but the little east side belles who were present, if they understood the hesitation, were too dignified to show it—"and boys," he went on. Then he told the children that he had gone to a party one night and Lieut. Hobson was there, and the Lieutenant had been very anxious to have another dance, but Mr. Hadden, who was in charge of the dancing, said: "No, we cannot possibly have another," and so for once he had downed the hero of Santiago.

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Mrs. Standish has fitted up at her own expense a charming office for the headquarters of "Our Animal Protective League" in the United Charities Building. The walls are in a warm red, there is handsome office furniture, pictures of animals on the walls, and in one corner a diminutive horse not quite as large as a Shetland pony, with a full harness, which is used to illustrate the care of a horse. There are many visitors to the rooms. Small boys who belong to some of its branches come for badges, to introduce new members, or to ask questions concerning what is expected of them as members.

"What should I do," asked one small boy, "if I should see a boy who was beating a dog?"

"Couldn't you persuade him not to?" he was asked.

"I might if he was my size," he answered, "but what should I do if he was bigger than I am?"

He evidently had no idea of using moral suasion.

WHY CATS WASH AFTER EATING.

You may have noticed, little friends,
That cats don't wash their faces
Before they eat, as children do,
In all good Christian places,

Well, years ago, a famous cat,
The pangs of hunger feeling,
Had chanced to catch a fine young mouse,
Who said, as he ceased squealing:

"All genteel folks their faces wash
Before they think of eating!"
And, wishing to be thought well-bred,
Puss heeded his entreating.

But when she raised her paw to wash,
Chance for escape affording,
The sly young mouse said his good-bye,
Without respect to wording.

A feline council met that day,
And passed in solemn meeting,
A law forbidding any cat,
To wash till after eating.

—The Outlook.

THE BABY PROTESTS.

"It is just a howling shame," sobbed the east side baby, which was professionally bathed at the Oliver and Henry Streets vacation school the other day, as an object lesson for little maidens who have small brothers and sisters to care for. "Yes, it's a howling shame," went on the baby. "That's just the way it is with those women; give them an inch and they take an ell. I call it an imposition to make a man take a bath when he doesn't want to.

"Then to take advantage of a little fellow who couldn't help himself! Just wait until I am twenty-one instead of only half of one, and I guess they'll treat me with consideration. That is the trouble with a woman doctor. She thinks if she puts you into a bath it's all right. I wouldn't have minded if it had been for my benefit or if they had asked me about it first. I'm just as much of a philanthropist as anybody. Just wait until I get older and they'll see whether I'll vote for 'em or not.

"And to think that a feller's mother'd stand round and gid and abet, smiling all the time as if it was a good joke. That's the way with mothers. I haven't anything to complain of in regard to their intentions, but I say they're weak—yes, Sir, they're weak. Just say to the baby: 'Pitty baby, pitty baby,' and then you have a mother that's about as much good as a piece of putty as far as consideration for a baby's feelings go. That's the way it was this time. They took me around to school, and of course I didn't know where I was going, and I just thought it was a party or something, and perhaps there would be a piece of watermelon or a nice juicy green apple for me, and I laughed all the way over and jumped up and down in my mother's arms.

"Then they took me in and began to undress me. Well, I didn't mind that either. I don't wear very many clothes, anyway, when I am at home, and I don't care whether I wear any or not in hot weather. So I just kicked and screamed with delight with everything they took off. And certainly they did say very pleasant things.

"'Ain't he sweet?' said one little girl.

"'He's just a little chunk of sugar,' said another.

"'I never saw a prettier baby,' said the woman doctor, and my mother looked as happy as anything and I kicked and crowed for all I was worth.

"Then they would take me one at a time and lift me up and down. First the doctor did this, then a little girl took me and lifted me and down, and then another, and I thought it was all fun alive. I was just as cool as a cucumber, and if I only had a cucumber to nibble on I should have been as happy as anything. People jump me up and own at home sometimes when they feel good-natured and I like it. I thought it was very nice of those little girls to try to amuse me. That was until I found out what it was all for. What do you suppose?

"Why it seems those great girls didn't know enough to put a baby into a bathtub and they were just practicing on me, and all the time I was over a great tub of water and I might have splashed in just as easily as not. They did put me in afterward, and that was the way I knew.

"And I couldn't say a single word! But I howled! Didn't I, though! I wonder they didn't hear me up at the Prevention of Cruelty to Children rooms. It was such a reaction, after I thought I had been having a good time and that it was a party.

"Then, the water was so cold it made me shiver. No, I don't know. Maybe it was hot. Anyway, it was some way that I didn't like it, and it was just as wet as it could be. I howled and howled and howled. I thought to myself that I would just howl the rest of the day and see how they would like it. But then I had to stop. That's the trouble with being a baby—just as you are in the way of getting your rights you go off to sleep, and by the time you are awake you have forgotten all about it.

"That was the way it was this time. I don't think it was very good water they used, it gave me such a drowsy sensation. I had my mind made up to howl, but some way the howls kept coming weaker and weaker and my eyes kept going shut, and I heard that woman doctor say:

"'Now, take him out and get him to sleep.'

"They couldn't if I hadn't been going to sleep anyway, and I suppose they thought they did it all themselves.

"Oh, dear! Oh-h-h-h-h, dear! It makes me just yawn to think of it. But I do say—what was it I was talking about?—oh, yes, about going to sleep. Oh, dear, I do feel so sleepy! Babies have more character than people think if they could only keep awake long enough to show it.

"Oh-h-h-h-h-h dear! I can't help yawning! But I do think it's—just—too—mean—to—to—to drug the water that a little baby's washed in."

HOUSEKEEPER'S REMINDERS.

In spite of the fact that this is a month without an R, the little oysters that are to be found along the shore, oysters that because of their size the fishermen disdain, are delicious steamed. To serve, they should be taken from their shells and reheated with a little butter, pepper, and salt and the little of the juice that can be saved in the shells. There is nothing more delicious for a luncheon dish. The oysters will not be more than an inch long, tender, and delicately flavored.

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The woman who went down to Canarsie the other day crabbing took with her a genuine old-fashioned sunbonnet. There is nothing better for fishing, for it is soft and stays in place in spite of the breezes, and it protects the neck from the sun. "But if I had not had a sunbonnet with me I should have made one," said the woman. "All you have to do is to take a newspaper and fold it half size. Then turn back the full length of the paper to make a little finish at the edge and put this on your head, drawing it down around your face. Turn up the lower edges of the paper and pin them together in the back of the neck, and you have a good sunbonnet something in the style of that of the Breton peasant woman."

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The housekeeper who in a case of emergency wishes a substitute for cream for her coffee beats the yolk of an egg with one tablespoonful of cold water. She then heats sufficient milk for six people and pours it over the egg, stirring constantly and also stirring while the hot coffee is added.

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A delicious maple sugar cake that an old housekeeper makes takes one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of milk, three eggs, the whites of two removed. Add lastly one and a half cup of flour, in which one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder has been stirred. It will make two long cakes. For the filling, take enough maple sugar to make a cupful when it has been melted on the stove, with as little water as possible, and the whites of the two eggs beaten stiff, with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Pour the maple sugar on the eggs hot, and beat all together until cool enough to spread. Spread on one cake for filling, place the other on it, and frost with the remainder of the maple sugar mixture.

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An appetising dish for breakfast these warm mornings, and one that the woman who is doing light housekeeping can make in the chafing dish, is dried beef with eggs. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in the chafing dish with two gills of milk or cream, and a quarter of a pound of dried beef torn into small pieces. Let it simmer for about ten minutes and stir in rapidly three eggs, serving as soon as the eggs are set. It is also very good with the beef put in with the butter in the chafing dish before the milk is added, and crisped a little. The milk is put in later, and the eggs as soon as it is hot.

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Cherry rum, which is so excellent for medicinal purposes, is improved if blackberries are added. A peck of wild cherries should be soaked for twenty-four hours in cold water. Then put in a demijohn, add two pounds of brown sugar, two quarts of blackberries, and a gallon of best New England rum. If well corked the older it is the better.

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Japanese breakfast cakes are simple and good. A pint and a half of flour must be used with one pint of cold water, one egg, and salt. Bake in gem pans. The secret of success is to have a hot oven.

***

A simple way of preparing East Indian curry is to try out a large slice of fat, salt pork, and add to the fat a pint of boiling water. Stir in smoothly two tablespoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of curry powder, and a little salt. Let it boil up once, and add the meat already cooked and cut into small pieces—chicken or pork are best. Cover and let stand on the back of the range to simmer a short time. Have rice nicely cooked, white and dry, arrange on the dish, pour the curry in the centre, and serve very hot.

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Another more elaborate receipt has three-quarters of a cup of butter put on to brown with two large onions cut fine. They must be stirred until thoroughly brown. Then put on a three-pound chicken cut in small pieces, one heaping tablespoonful of curry powder, three tomatoes—or a cup of canned tomatoes can be used at another season of the year—a little salt. Stir well, cover tightly, and simmer an hour, stirring occasionally. Add then a cup of milk, boil up once, and serve. Pork can be used in place of the butter.

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When corn is cheap and good a corn soup makes an agreeable change in the daily bill of fare. Cut the corn from twelve ears. Boil the cops in two quarts of water until the sweetness is extracted, remove them and put in the corn, which should be boiled about forty minutes. Then add one quart of milk, two pounded crackers, butter size of an egg, pepper and salt to taste. Let it come to a boil again, take from the fire and strain. A corn chowder is made exactly like clam chowder, browning a slice of fat salt pork and chopped onion in the bottom of the kettle. The corn is put in last and boiled only a few minutes.

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The most delicate and delicious of corn cakes an old cook makes with "a little of this and a little of that," after the manner of old cooks, but any good cook can make them. The kernels of several ears of raw corn are cut through with a sharp knife. The corn is scraped down, with the inside of each kernel being taken out, while the outer skin is left on the cob. When there is enough of this to make the number of cakes desired, one egg—unless the amount used is very large—and enough flour to hold the mixture together is stirred in and the cakes are fried on a hot, well-greased griddle. They are very delicate, and can be used as an entrée for dinner or for breakfast.

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A Nantucket fish chowder is made from one pound of haddock, six potatoes sliced, three onions cut fine, three slices of pork, one pint of water, boiling; one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of sugar; salt and pepper to taste. Fry the pork; then take out and fry the onions; put in potatoes with the fish on top, and add the water. Let it cook until the fish separates from the bones; then add the milk and let the chowder come to a boil again. Add two teaspoonfuls of flour and wet with milk, and after boiling up again serve hot.

HER SWEETHEART.

The man I love? Well, rather small;
(But stature doesn't count at all;)
He's a dear!
Hair as golden as the sun;
Fair as you e'er looked upon;
Eyes of blue, and full of fun,
And good cheer.

He's the only man I know
Who can touch my heartstrings so
Tenderly;
When he's with me all is bright,
Every shadow turns to light;
If he's absent life's a blight
Then, to me.

Strange to say I love him best
When in overalls he's dressed,
For his play;
I am just as proud of him
If his purse is rather slim,
For he's sweet, and neat, and trim
Every day.

He's the idol of my heart,
(And my secret I'll impart
Just for fun!)
In my love he holds high rank,
Without him earth would be a blank;
He's two years old; his name is Frank;
He's my son.

—From Colorado Springs Gazette.

CANNOT ASPIRE TO HER HAND.

Breaches of Manners That Will Debar a Man from Becoming This Practical Girl's Husband.

Two years ago a New York girl was graduated from an interior school. Two weeks after she was on her way across the water. The family remained away one year. On their return they went to Bar Harbor, Newport, and put in a few weeks at old Nantucket. The town house was opened last Winter. The season was successful. The young woman had every attention which a socially ambitious young woman desires. She had two offers of marriage and refused both.

This year she stays at home, from preference. Her people are scattered. Some are in Europe; some up the New England coast. The girl is the mistress of the home. She is there by reason of a compact. Her folks want her to marry. With a handful of common sense—some women have that much—she said:

"You have educated me in books and in society. Let me alone for six months. Let me be housekeeper that long, on my own judgment and responsibility. Let me go to bed, once in a while, tired from worry of household cares. Let me jaw the man who does the ordering, and the cook, and come in contact with the annoyances of a home. Then I will consider the marriage question."

Practical? Rather. Perhaps too much so for a man until the man discovers that he doesn't want to live on much.

When she told me about her plan, she asked: "What do you think of it?"

"What do you expect to find out about a husband until you have one?" I answered. "You will break yourself in on housekeeping, but the great problem will remain in the box."

"I suppose you are like that blessed mother of mine," she answered, "who, notwithstanding the admitted fact that she has the ideal husband, bless his old heart, holds to the homely household maxim that the short cut to a man's better nature is by way of the palate. My blessed mother says it in fewer words."

As I had to say something, I offered this, looking wise:

"The bread and water hypothesis is an ante-nuptial dream. When the pair strike the home course the man is the first to suggest a change of menu."

"You cannot expect me to debate this proposition," was her reply. "But why do women wait until they are yoked before they try to fathom a man's nature? Or, to put it another way, why does a woman content herself with knowing a man as she finds him in a drawing room? Let me tell you," she said, as she drew so nigh to me that her hand lay on mine, "what I am going to do. I am going to make an observation tour. In fact, I have begun. I shall know more as I see more, of course. Thus far I have contented myself with looking at some simple things—simple and, maybe, stale, from the pedestal of men, but full of meaning to a woman.

"I boarded an express train at Ninety-third Street the other morning at 8 o'clock. You know that's a business man's train, but the term is not construed literally. Some women are business men, necessarily, though, I think. I was the only woman in the car. Every man was obliviously seated. I clung to a strap until the train stopped at Rector Street.

"Now, mind you, if that had occurred on a street car, between 5 and 6 P. M., I would have been as charitable as custom dictates. But this strap ride on a morning express of the elevated was in the beginning of the day, and I was the one long, conspicuous creature in petticoats to be left hung up. I repeated the trip nearly a dozen times, and every time I had the same experience. A young woman who has to go to business in Maiden Lane six mornings in the week, and who takes the express, so that she may thereby sleep five minutes later, tells me that in eighteen months she has had one seat offered her on this train. I would rather be the oldest maid in the United States than marry a man who would not offer a woman a seat under the circumstances I have mentioned.

"Here are a few more under the ban. I will call them off briefly and you can put them down:

"Man who smokes a cigar on an open car unless he has one of the three rear seats. New York is the only city in this country that doesn't enforce this rule.

"Man who can't wait until he gets out of a theatre before lighting up.

"Man who thinks he ought to be excused for smoking when he is driving with a woman.

"Man who talks back to a waiter in a café when the man is accompanied by a woman. No excuse for it. Report him to the boss.

"Man who insists upon a woman drinking.

"Man who puts up his feet on the seat in front of him, wherever it may be; also, the man who spreads his legs so as to occupy room enough for two.

"Man who thinks he has a license to say 'damn' in the presence of women.

"Man who nudges in the crowd on the walk; man who spits—excuse the stub-toed Anglo-Saxon word—anywhere.

"I was in Central Park the other day, and a nurse overturned the baby cart. A man who saw the accident laughed, walked on, and did nothing else. I have him on the list, along with that class of men who are only polite to their equals or superiors.

"No, I am not looking for a model, or paragon, or something with wings. And maybe I shall find myself alone some day matching my wrinkles with the sere and yellow of a blasted tree. It will be some comfort, I think now, to know that I made my own wrinkles. To know that I grew old alone, and was not hounded to it."

And yet this young woman is not cynical, or disappointed, or hypercritical. The man who gets her will be lucky.

AMY GRIDLEY AYER.

HUMILIATION AND TRIUMPH.

Yes 'um; me heart was mose done bruk when me white familee, dem as I had knowed thru' five generashuns, an had knowed mine, dey pulls up stakes an' come Norf. 'Twasn't no use. Me and me ole man jess obleeged ter foller dey track. When yer pitches inter de world fight, yer jess have ter roll up you sleeve, an' hang all de wash on de same close line. Me soul it was most wrench out, fo' de time of tribulashun done come. I didn't say nuffin'. We jus' sole out our pore belongings, an' de fuss ting you knows we was Norf, an' I comes in an' sees my Miss an' dem blessed chillums in dey new home, an' it was so pore I jess bite my lip to keep de tear from streamin' down me face.

Bimeby my Miss she straiten out tings. She keeps a bodin' house, an' I want to be her sarvint, but she say "No." "But," says I, "if dose chillum sick, nor fire nor water keep me away." And den my Miss she cry, an' I kiss her hand, for I knowed she'd call me ter her.

What, me afeered? What you tuck me fo'? Jess you pitch me anywheres, an' I can scrambul. Doan yo' understand dat dose white folk teach me t'ings so dat ter do the work the rightest way was jus' bred in de bone? Dey wasn't no task setterin folk. Dey teached me never to lie—but to tell the truf, de whole everlastin', untwistiverus, (unequivocal?) truf, an' not to be stuck up, neither. Never to do no backslidin' and mo dan dat, what's his'n isn't yourn, from a gold five-dollar piece down to a pea-husk, and den sumfin' else, to bear your lots wid humilitee, an' mebbe dat's zactly whar I doan get perfec'.

De's lots of stuck-up niggars Norf, mos' special dem heddycated ones, dem as kin read de signs along of the street, an' de's own handwritin'. He's heddycated, su'ly, only dis, dey wasn't heddycated well wid broughten up gentlemen and ladies as I be, whar yo' know'd yo' place, jess as my white people know'd them.

Well, my Miss an' de chillum get along prime. Bless yer, I beent no grum'ler, an' I fine myself adoing fairlee, too. What wid cookin' dinners yer can't tech me when terrapin or canvasback is mention, an' awashin' fine close an' a tidyin' t'ings in general—dis here old woman mak' money, an' what's mo', she save it, too.

Den it jess so happen a sweet ole lady of de bestest blood, as had a big house in one of dem avenoos, she take a big likin' to me. She have confidence in me an' my ole man, an' all of a suddint she got to leave for Yarrup—sick darter thar—an' she axe me keep her house for her, an' she leave me an' my ole man in charge until she come back, mebbe in two month.

Dere we was in charge, an' one night a burglus he broke in—he did—an' I hearn him, an' I creeps quiet like a cat an' I ketches him, and I was that mad I jess lif him off his feet an' drop him a flite o' stairs, an' my ole man meet him bottom of landin' an' give dat burguls a clip over de head wid a big stick, as one of the gentlemens of de house have lef in the umbrel-stand, and de policeman he come an' catches dat burguls an' we takes outn his pocket sixteen teaspoon an' a soup ladle, an' so we didn't lost nuffin, 'cepting a pain of glass he done smash an' de stair cloth what was bloody, but I wash dat out, an' de police Captain he say we was jess true grit people. Skeered! Whaffer I skeer? Wasn't me an' my ole man put thar to keep good watch over dat lady's house? De ole man! De Lord's truf, he comed out better dan I thought he woulder, case he allers was a bit of a swangerer, (swaggerer.)

When mistress come back we was greater frens than ever, an' I live wid her on an' off, an' when death come to her I was aroun' her bedside, an' she speak my name wid her las' bref. An' dat ole fren, God bless her, she gone straight to heaven. Den her darter take her mother place, an' she like me an treat same as her ma. An' I come in an' I go out of dat house mo's every day on her business, 'cause I had my own pore home and de ole man to 'tend to. Wal, one day I had been mighty busy for dat young lady. Onst a week I had to dust up that brittle stuff dey cals bricks an' bats in the etageries de parlors, which nobody was allowed to tetch but me, an' I allers was kind of nervous when I done dat, an' so far I hadn't never bruk nuffin. De job was done, when one of de helps tell me, "Yo' come down to dinner." She was kind of sassy an' top-lofty, one of des yere snifferers. I goes to the servants' dinner room, and, sure enough, dar was my dinner sot. De beef it look jucy, de potato mealy, de puddin' sweet, but it was all sot out on a piece of newspaper. Dat newspaper was my humiliashun. Mebbe you tinks I'm an' ole fool? But neider dat beef nor any on the vittles taste good. Dey mos' sicken me. I says to meself, 'You puss-proud ole nigger. Thank God for all his mercies! but that newspaper dinner just stick in my craw.

I jess play wid my knife an' fork an' done make no rumpus. Dat gall what was a fussin' roun' de dinin' room had on a white cap wid long steamers, an' dey was a flutterin' til dey mos' make me dizzy, an' dat newspaper kivver on dat table pisin me.

"It'll all come right some day," says I as I was getting up widout tasting a mossel.

Jess den in comes into the servants' dinin' room my ole mistress' darter. There was me, half done sit up. She must have seed de melancholic in my face, for I'se got a fool face anyway, and looks mostly jess as I feels. Den Miss she spots dat newspaper table kiver at onst, an' her eyes jess flash fire.

Was there a fuss? You had better believe it. Dat new gall wid de white streamers, she catch it heavy—an' now she flutter for true.

"What!" say de lady, "me dear old friend, whose services honor me, who stood by my mother's death bed, treated with disrespex!" Then wid her own hands all of a tremble, she jerk off dat newspaper—and 'mash go a dish—an' she run herself to de pantry, an' she yank out one of her bestest damask tea cloths, with her name branded on it, an' she spread dat out on de table wid her own hand, and she took her seat on one side of the table an' she had me set on de udder side, an' says she: "Now you and I will eat together, an' use got to fergive my negligence."

"Please, Miss," says I, "I doan get mad wid de gall wid dem white streamers. She didn't mean nuffin', only her broughten up wasn't de same as yours or mine."

Me manners is fair, I believe, seein' dat my father and grandfather was butlers, an' dey had whacked into me what was decent table ways, but I felt kinder mean, all de same, a eatin' with my betters, and mebbe dat circumstance jess take off de sawedge of me hunger. Mebbe it teach dat gall wid de white streamers a lesson, and mebbe it teach me one, too, dat dese here triumpherers is jest as likely as anybody else to stumble inter de pitfalls, and get dey cocks combs cut."

PAPA'S DAY DREAM.

She has gone, with twenty trunks, down to the sea,
She has gone and left the hired girl and me—
Gone and taken Sue and May
Seven hundred miles away,
Where the salty breeze is blowing fresh and free.

She is happy where the bounding billows play,
Flinging money I have had to earn away.
She is choosing other's sons
For my darling little ones—
Ah, the younger of them's twenty-six today!

She has gone, with twenty trunks, down to the sea
To try to find two sons-in-law for me,
And while I labor here
I am pestered with a fear
From which I vainly struggle to be free.

She is far away beside the ocean blue,
With the darlings that we live for, May and Sue—
O when they quit the shore
Shall I have to toil for four
Instead of merely working on for two?
—S. E. KISER in Chicago Times-Herald.

THE ART OF WRITING "ADS."

A Barnard College Girl Graduate Tells of the Lucrative Work of Describing Merchandise.

"Who says that I cannot write for the best New York papers?" says the college girl in New York, sending a letter home, triumphantly to her mother. "And they never change a word or cut out a line, and nothing is ever sent back."

That sounds like a big boast, for the college girl has not been out of college very long, and she is not old enough to have written very many years for anything, even though she can write "B. A." after her name. But it is all true, and nothing she writes is ever changed after it goes to the papers, and, while she is a daily contributor to most of the daily papers, nothing ever comes back. She is in the somewhat unique business, for a woman, of writing advertisements for one of the biggest department stores in New York.

"The college girls think it is the funniest thing in the world that I am doing anything so businesslike," says the girl herself in talking about her business, "for my tendencies were all in an opposite direction when I was at college, and I was the class poet. At the class day exercises I was presented with a book of labor statistics as suitable reading matter to keep down my aspiring tendencies."

She is a Barnard College girl, this young woman who writes advertisements, and she took her degree at college as late as 1898. Then, as she was ambitious, when she went back to her home in New Orleans she decided to put her talents to immediate use, and she undertook something that was in line with her special inclinations, and lectured for a time upon the Victorian poets. But in the Winter she came back to New York to look for wider fields for work, and to persuade her mother and sister to join her in the metropolis if she proved a successful business or professional woman.

She had some good friends in the city and she began tutoring, teaching literature chiefly, but also history, psychology, and political economy, besides writing a little. But tutoring is very much like the little girl of the classics, the little girl with the curl, who when she was good was very good indeed, but when she was bad she was horrid. Tutoring was good when there was any one to tutor, but when wealthy pupils would have the grip or feel the need of a change of climate and a trip to Florida or a longer one to Europe it was not as satisfactory, and some one proposed to the girl that she try something in the line of advertising. At college she had done a good deal in the way of getting up posters and parodying street signs. So a good friend gave her a card to the resident partner of the big firm where she is now. She didn't think very seriously of the business, and as she called twice and the partner was away she gave up.

Then one day she was in the store with a number of classmates buying a wedding present for a chum. She had an old pocket-book that she had not used for some time, and in it she found by chance the card of introduction to the resident partner.

"Just wait for me a few minutes, girls," she said, "and I will go up stairs and see if he is in. I have the card, and it is just as well to use it."

The partner was in, and he sent her to the head of the advertisement department.

"You seem to think that advertising is merely a lark," said that gentleman. "It is 1 o'clock now; you come back again at 3 and try it, and see what you think of it then."

That sounded businesslike and the girl was charmed. She went out and bought up all the morning papers, and between the time of her leaving and going back again she studied the advertisements of that house carefully. Then she went back at 3 o'clock and she has been writing advertisements ever since and likes it thoroughly.

"I don't think there could be anything that gives you such a sense of power as this work," she says. "There is a certain counter in the store and you see the goods standing on it, and no one looking at them or only one or two people occasionally. Then you write an advertisement, it goes into one of the papers, and the next time you see the counter it is black with people. I don't believe there is any way that you reach the people so quickly or see the results of your work so soon.

"I don't know but I might be too conscientious to do the work everywhere, and one of the things that we have to fight against here is the misstatements of goods made in other stores, for we try to make people understand that everything we advertise is exactly as we state it.

"The buyers in the different departments of course wish their goods advertised, and they send slips of paper up to us with special things noted and the reductions that they have made in the prices. If the goods are large we go down and see them, and if they are small they are sent up to us. If after an advertisement there are not immediate results we know that we are to blame. Either the advertisement was not attractively written or the statements were not accurate, and that is our fault, for that is one of the things we must make sure about.

"There is as much art in writing an advertisement as in writing a story, and much in the same way. The heading in the first place must be attractive. There is a little heading for each line of goods with the story following. If the heading is interesting enough to attract attention then the rest of the story is read, and that must be also attractive as well as convincing. Then the results come quickly."

In the store where the Barnard College girl is employed there is a regular little printing office, a composing room and all the air of a professional establishment, where the advertisements are all set up and the proof corrected before they are sent out to the different papers.

A great many things are brought to bear upon the writing of the advertisements. In cold stormy weather light Summer goods are not advertised, but golf capes come to the fore and household goods. Everything has to be up to date and in accord with the times. There is no special line of woman's work in the advertising business, though naturally the women's gowns are written up by the college girl, and things pertaining especially to men the man who is her colleague and the other assistant of the head of the department attends to. Advertisement writing is profitable work, and there

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Inquest.

Not labor kills us; no, nor joy;
The incredulity and frown,
The interference and annoy,
The small attritions wear us down.

The little gnat-like buzzings shrill,
The hurdy-gurdies of the street,
The common curses of the will—
These wrap the cerements round our feet.

And more than all, the look askance
Of loving souls that cannot gauge
The numbing touch of circumstance,
The heavy toll of heritage.

It is not Death, but Life that slays;
The night less mountainously lies
Upon our lids, than foolish day's
Importunate futilities!
—From "The Alhambra and Other Poems," F. B. Money Coutts.

Gen. Gordan and Lord Kitchener.

Malcolm MacColl in The Spectator.

Gordon sent his armed steamers up and down the Nile smashing the waterwheels of the natives; in other words, making the cultivation of their fields impossible, and thereby exposing men, women, and children to starvation. I do not presume to pass judgment on Gordon for this; but I say without hesitation that it was "far more questionable" than Lord Kitchener's treatment of the Mahdi's tomb and remains.

During Gordon's first Governorship of the Soudan he was impressed by the contempt for death shown by the native Mohammedans. They would not accept defeat, and this caused great waste of life on both sides. The only thing which cowed the Mohammedan Scudanese was the presence of cannibals among their enemies; for they believed that for bodies thus disposed of there could be no resurrection, and Paradise would therefore be forfeited even by Moslems dying in battle against infidels. Gordon therefore, in the interest of humanity, engaged a cannibal tribe as auxiliaries; and the result was the collapse of his enemies. Canon Alnger will remember a dinner party on board a dahabeah at Assouan some five Winters ago, where this episode in Gordon's life caused an animated discussion. Good men and women took opposite sides. I think Gordon's good intentions did not justify his action; but persons whose opinion would carry more weight than mine thought otherwise. But few, I think, will deny that Gordon's conduct in this matter was "far more questionable" than Lord Kitchener's.

Ether Waves.

From Lippincott's.

From the purely scientific side, however, the phenomena of wireless telegraphy are most marvelous. They show us that this remarkable medium, the ether, which encompasses us about on every side, penetrating the densest as well as the rarest forms of matter, and filling the whole of celestial space, is in a state of endless disturbance, crossed and recrossed by waves in infinite variety. In his address on the "Six Gateways of Knowledge," Lord Kelvin has called attention to the "vast gap between four hundred vibrations per second, the sound of a rather high tenor voice, and four hundred million millions per second, the number of vibrations corresponding to dull red light, and therefore the lowest rate in the spectrum." But now that Hertz has given as ether waves millions of miles long, how enormously has this range been widened? Within this range there is room for twenty senses in place of five, each equal in range to those we have at present. And if each should reveal to us as much as does the eye, what an amazing wealth of knowledge would be ours. Indeed, Lodge has suggested an electrical theory of vision based on coherer action. But why may not these Hertz an waves have been already utilized by our organism?

We are told that the day that Gen. Gordon was killed at Khartoum the people in the streets and bazaars of Cairo knew of it, though the distance in a direct line is a thousand miles, and no telegraph connects these cities. And a British officer in Afghanistan narrates that information of the intended movement of troops during the war at distances fifty or one hundred miles away was known to the natives at these points almost immediately, though no signaling of any sort could be detected. What worlds of possible sensation lie all about us in these ether waves, and when these are fully recognized, with what tremendous capabilities will the human race be endowed! In the eloquent words of Tyndall, "The air about us may be full of heaven's hallelujahs, while we hear only the feeble whisper of our own prayers."

Haitian Conservatism.

From Harper's Magazine.

The Haitian is a wonderful example of conservatism. What was, must be right. A few years ago the town of Port de Paix, owing to an unexpected progressive spirit on the part of the Government, constructed some fine water works. The town was well piped, with hydrants at short distances on all the streets. Decorative fountains were placed in the squares, drinking places for man and beast everywhere. The natives, as usual, took not the slightest interest in this important and necessary undertaking. At last, when completed, in accordance with the custom of the country, the water system was opened with a series of fetes. The whole section of the country had a hilarious holiday—balls, processions, cockfights, &c. When these were all over the natives came to the conclusion that the water works must have been built to give an excuse for them, and the water works were no longer of any service, so they promptly smashed the whole system and returned to carting the city's water from the distant river by ox teams. Now they tie their animals to the hydrants, fall over the fragments of the pipes scattered round the streets, and are happy.

Russian Monastic Institutions.

From The Architectural World.

The very reason of their existence was in different forms of superstition, of course, but the root idea of all was retirement from society, in seauch of some ideal life which society could furnish, and which they believed could be attained by different forms of self-abnegation. Poverty, chastity, obedience, seclusion, perpetual adoration, study, and prayer, these were the ideals, but the results of centuries showed the frailty of human nature.

Poverty gave way to an itching palm and a disregard to the rights of others, as exemplified by the idea that the world owed them a living. Such severe aceticism also led to all kinds of abuses which ran from the ravings of a naked monk, forever bearing a heavy chain, (as is the case of Basil of Russia,) to the austerity of such idiots as Simeon, a Syrian monk, who spent years on the summit of a column sixty feet high. Comments, to be sure, record the fact that these actions gave rise to strong objections from the brother hermits themselves, one of the writers remarking in regard to the former: "Of this kind there are not many, because it is a very hard and cold profession to go naked in Russia, especially in Winter."

The Katipunan.

From Harper's Magazine.

The rich natives who had become Masons in Spain formed Masonic lodges when they returned to Manila. Their history is preserved by those writers who find in Masonry the key of all iniquities. There is even an awful tale of a female lodge in operation in Manila. Doubtless these lodges were more or less given to political intrigue, as in other countries where Masonry is under the ban of authority and religion, but they had no definite political programme. In 1892 rich and intellectual natives returning from Spain organized the Liga Filipina to promote educational and industrial progress with a view to national regeneration and ultimate liberation. This association did not long survive repressive measures, and its influence was captured by a rival, the Katipunan, which was conducted by the ignorant and obscure for the same avowed purposes as the Liga Filipina. Its crude ritual enforced the drawing of blood from the arm for use in signing the rolls. This pledge of brotherhood is based on notions current throughout the primitive world. Magellan and Legaspi had mingled blood and wine to drink pledges of alliance with Filipino chiefs and tribes. The Japanese drop blood into the seal of sacred pledges. Between these rites lay the form of the Katipunan, which has been denounced as cannibalistic by every Spanish chronicler. Thousands have been imprisoned and hundreds shot because their arms bore the scar of initiation.

The growth of the Katipunan order was rapid. Tens of thousands were added to its rolls during the three years preceding the outbreak.

Coventry Patmore.

From The Catholic World Magazine.

Patmore in quite another fashion has unearthed from the tomb our ancient glories, and taught us that the blood of saints flows in our veins; that that spiritual power is not to be disregarded which created the poetry, architecture, painting, and sculpture of mediaeval Europe. We have no details of Patmore's conversion to Catholicism, but it is easy to see how the aestheticism of that religion could provoke from him not only love but obedience. Yet he was philosopher enough to know that culture is but a faint manifestation of the high spirit that dwells within—that beauty is but the splendor of the true.

Patmore's second wife relieved him of all financial difficulties, and some have said that it was she who made him a Catholic. This cannot be true, for his mystical aspirations had already and unconsciously made him a Catholic. He was of too independent and candid a mind to be influenced either by Puritanism because his first wife was a Puritan, or by Catholicism because his second wife was a Catholic. Yet it would be wrong to deny that these women must have indirectly mellowed his heart and soul—how could so susceptible a character as his resist them? Father Cardella, the Italian Jesuit, who is known as being something of a philosopher and theologian, is rumored to have said, after meeting with Patmore in Rome, that he was Catholicism itself before he was received formally into the Church.

Chinese Bound Feet.

From Intimate China. By Mrs. A. Little.

The Chinese saying is, "For each pair of bound feet there has been a whole Kang, or big bath, full of tears"; and they say that one girl out of ten dies of foot-binding or of its after effects. When I quoted this to the Italian Mother Superior at Hankow, who has for years been head of the great Girl School and Foundling Establishment there, she said, with tears in her eyes: "Oh, no, no! that may be true of the coast towns." I thought she was going to say it would be a gross exaggeration in Central China; but to my horror she went on: "But more here—more—more."

Letter to Sir H. M. Stanley.

From The London Standard.

This is a literal translation of a letter from a Uganda chief to the distinguished explorer:

To my much beloved of great honor, and, Sir, my father in much love, Chief Stanley, who has honor, thanks for my letter which you wrote to me on Dec. 17, 1898, as you had just got off your bed. Sir, that—to rise from your bed on two occasions to write to me—makes your love to me apparent. Well, Sir, thanks for telling me the many works which you do. Sir, well done, "because it is the trouble taken by the parent that makes the child fat." Because it is the care taken by England which delivers us Baganda, and the other lands guarded by England.

Well, then, my great friend, and father in very much love, salute for me Mrs. Stanley, my mother, and my little brother, Denzil, and the other children. My wife, Elizabeth Kizito, and the children of my brother, and my people salute you. Salute your wife and children for us. Well may the Lord make the light of His countenance shine on you. Again, Sir, farewell, I, your favorite child, Zakaria Kizito, Kangao, Regent, Uganda.

In the Fall Afternoon.

There's a burnish of fine scarlet on the pear
that drops to-day,
Now the glory of the ripe and rich Autumnal noons has come;
The peach is overmellow, and the apple bends the spray,
And there's honey, yes, there's honey in the purple of the plum!

With dust upon the drooping of his gold and azure wings
The butterfly clings loosely where the last flowers flame and shine;
Down the dusk of lonely garden-aisles the yellow leaf still clings,
And the grape upon the trellis is bursting with its wine.

There's bloom upon the mountain, and there's mist upon the stream,
There's a light burns low in heaven that never shone before;
We sing softly with low voices in a slow and waking dream,
While far off the br aker feathers in dull music up the shore.

But by fitful flow and falling there blows a boding breath,
A wind that steals from spaces of unknown and nameless chill,
And it wraps about our dreaming a darker dream of death,
And takes the singing from the lip and makes the music still!
—Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's Bazar.

How the Cat Was Created.

From "Usi et Castumi Abruzzi" in The Spectator.

The devil wanted to annoy St. Francis de Paula. "I must find some way," said Satan, "to make this stolid fellow lose patience." After much thought he rubbed his hands with delight. He created mice, and they multiplied by thousands in the wink of an eye. The cell of St. Francis was filled by them, and he tried in vain to drive them out with his hands and feet. But as he drove them out of the door they swarmed in at the window, and when he closed both door and window they crept up through holes in the brick floor or dropped down through cracks in the ceiling. Then they clambered up the saint's tunic, made beds in his straw mattress, played pranks in his provision basket, and were generally offensive. At last St. Francis, after reciting a fervent prayer, burst out laughing. The mice were beginning to attack him in thousands, when a beautiful little cat was created in the sleeve of his tunic. So he cried to the mice: "I implore you to stop and go your ways or you will repent it." The mice answered by pushing their noses against the bare skin of the saint, as though they wanted to pierce through him, so he drew the beautiful little cat out of his sleeve, and it sprang at the mice blessed with such a miraculous hunger that it swallowed two at a time of the big ones, and three or four of the little ones.

St. Francis hoped they would have been exterminated, and rushed to stop up a hole in the ceiling (he had already shut the door and the window,) but he was not quick enough. A pair of mice managed to escape, and thus we have those tiresome mice all over the world. St. Francis then uttered another prayer, and his beautiful little cat was granted a companion. They multiplied exceedingly, and have always been favorites with devout old ladies because they are a creation of St. Francis. Yet sometimes they are maltreated and defamed. Their mistress does not feed them, and they help themselves—then they are abused as thieves. Or she pulls their whiskers or their tails, or rubs they up the wrong way, and they scratch—then she says they are of a family of the tigers. Some people want to get rid of the cat and lack the courage to kill it. So they put it into the turnstile of a convent, turn the wheel, and run away. Pussy springs out on the other side and wanders up and down the long, cold corridors mewing pitifully.

The nuns adopt poor puss, for if they do not know that she is a creature of St. Francis de Paula, they know she is a creature of God. The only thing the nuns will not permit is that a cat should litter in the convent. The scandal is too great, and Mrs. Pussy is abandoned to her fate. If she can steal, well and good; if not she illustrates the commentators of Dante who explain "Poscia piu che'l dolor potè il digiuno" in so disgusting a way.

A. D. 2000.

H. G. Wells in The Pall Mall Gazette.

By the year 2000 railways and roads had vanished together. The railways, robbed of their rails, had become weedy ridges and ditches upon the face of the world; the old roads, strange, barbaric tracts of flint and soil, hammered by hand or rolled by rough iron rollers, strewn with miscellaneous filth, and cut by iron hoofs and wheels into ruts and puddles often many inches deep, had been replaced by patent tracks made of a substance called Eadhamite.

When Aadham discovered the substance he, probably thought of it as a mere cheap substitute for india rubber; it cost a few shillings a ton. But you can never tell all an invention will do. It was the genius of a man named Warming that pointed to the possibility of using it, not only for the tires of wheels, but as a road substance, and who organized the enormous network of public ways that speedily covered the world.

These public ways were made with longitudinal divisions. On the outer on either side went foot cyclists, and conveyances traveling at a less speed than twenty-five miles an hour; in the middle motors capable of speed up to a hundred, and the inner, Warming (in the face of enormous ridicule) reserved for vehicles traveling at speeds of a hundred miles an hour and upward.

For ten years his inner ways were vacant. Before he died they were the most crowded of all, and fast, light frameworks, with wheels of twenty and thirty feet in diameter, hurled along them at paces that year after year rose steadily toward 200 miles an hour. And by the time this revolution was accomplished, a parallel revolution had transformed the ever-growing cities. Before the development of practical science the fogs and filth of Victorian times vanished. Electric heating replaced fires, (in 2013 the lighting of a fire that did not absolutely consume its own smoke was made an indictable nuisance,) and all the city ways, all public squares and places were covered in with a recently invented glasslike substance. The roofing of London became practically continuous.

Blair, the Regular.

(An incident of the battle of San Juan.)
July 1, 1898.)

Blair, the regular, wounded lay
On the slope of San Juan hill;
Near by were two of the volunteers,
Bleeding and faint and still;
And further up, in a palm tree hid,
A Spaniard with deadly gun
Took cruel aim at the men below,
Dropping them one by one.

One volunteer, with a feeble hand,
Fought with the plaguing flies;
It told the fact of lingering life
To the Spaniard's watchful eyes.
He raised his gun to his shoulder then
And a bullet sang afar;
It hit the hat of the wounded man,
Who lay on the left of Blair.

Another! The boy on the right hand winced,
And uttered a moan of pain;
Another! Blair looked at his reddened blouse
And muttered, "I'm hit again,
But there's one more load in my old gun"—
His brow grew black with a frown—
"And I vow I'll shoot that Spanish brute,
Who fires on men that are down."

Weak were his hands as he raised his gun,
But steady his eye and aim;
Soon, round the trunk of the shielding palm,
The head of the Spaniard came;
Then up from the slope the Springfield spoke
And answered the Mauser well;
Blair, the regular, grimly smiled
And the Spaniard shrieked and fell.

The volunteer who lay on the left
Moaned "Water!" again and again.
Said Blair, "By making a double-quick
I may capture a full canteen."
So, firmly shutting his whitening lips,
He crept where the Spanard lay,
Secured the prize and crawled slowly back—
Ah, painful and long seemed the way!

"You first," said both of the volunteers,
As he held out the full canteen;
They saw his blood-stained blouse, and they knew
Right well what its cost had been;
Blair could but whisper to answer them,
Limp and nn his bleeding side,
"You fellows have homes somewhere," said he,
"I'm a regular." Then he died.

Sidney of England, make room! Make room
In thy niche of courtly fame,
While side by side with thine own we write
Another nobleman's name!
Blair, the regular! Homeless no more
Since thy death's heroic day,
Thy name and the fame of thy gallant deed
Are homed in our hearts for aye.
—IDA REED SMITH in The Youth's Companion.

Her Husband's Partner.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

The man is the wage earner; the woman the wage holder. Every mechanic who is considered a steady man hands over his wages to his wife when he is paid off. She handles the money and directs the financial interests of the entire family. The women of that class estimate a man's character by his willingness to intrust his earnings to his wife or mother. The wife of a day laborer is compelled by necessity to be a partner in the matrimonial concern, but let the husband of one of these women rise gradually or suddenly into large means and wide business interests, and you will see her little by little accustom herself to coddling, in the form of servants and luxuries. She is no longer compelled to find ways and means, while her husband takes pride in turning her into a fine lady, and so destroys the healthy partnership of former days without offering her compensation for the earlier confidence between them.

Sure of Water.

From Life and Letters of Sir Joseph Prestwich, Written and Edited by His Wife.

Sir Joseph Prestwich had bought in 1864 a small estate near Sevenoaks, on which he built a residence, but it was high up on a dry and treeless chalk down. Where was water to be found?

"So confident was Prestwich in respect of water supply that he at once engaged an old well digger to sink a well 168 feet deep. The boring proceeded, but when a depth of 166 feet was reached the two workmen went to the city and sought an interview with their employer, whom they found at his desk. They explained that there was no sign of water, and that in their opinion it was useless to bore to a greater depth. 'Go on,' was the quiet rejoinder, 'you will come upon water to-morrow.' You are within two feet of it.' Next day it proved exactly as Prestwich had foretold; and ever after, among many of the denizens of the valley, he had the reputation—much to his amusement—of not being quite 'canny.'"

All the World Speaks English.

From The Spectator.

Stepping on board one of the neat little steam launches that ply about the city, I was addressed in fluent English by the Swede in charge. "Wherever did you learn such excellent English?" said I. "I've forgotten the biggest part of it, Sir," said he, "but I served under the English flag for seventeen years." "Did you ever meet an English sailor who could speak Swedish?" I queried. The idea seemed to tickle him immensely, and he burst out laughing, adding, "I never met an English sailor who could speak another tongue than his own, but he's no need to, for the first language a native shopkeeper learns in any foreign port is English."

From New York to Boston by Trolley.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

There is an almost complete trolley connection between the City of New York and the City of Boston. The trip can be made in thirty hours of constant riding. The lines of the various companies which make up the continuous journey meet end to end and car to car. There are no delays to speak of, for the cars of the various companies run every fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes. Fifty-four payments of 5 cents each will carry the passenger over the entire connected trolley service. This must be augmented by $1.16 in railroad fares, unless the shorter gaps in the trip are traversed on foot. Lastly, there are country hotels in the small towns which provide a lodging for a night at such reasonable rates that the journey can be made leisurely and yet inexpensively, and the total outlay remains within the limit of a first-class passage by train to Boston.

Clerical Mispronunciations.

From The Homiletic Review.

The writer recently heard a minister, not in the record, in a short prayer of eight minutes, and before a most cultivated audience of 2,000 persons, make twenty-five mistakes of pronunciation, five or six of which were repetitions. Immediately when the prayer ended without any difficulty eighteen of these errors were written out. On another recent occasion a mass meeting addressed by ministers resulted in ninety-two errors in about an hour.

Still another instance by a minister, not in the record, showed four errors—three original and one duplicated—in repeating the Lord's Prayer. An analysis of the possible errors of pronunciation in this prayer may interest the ministerial reader, as these mistakes are very frequently made in pulpits either by the resident minister or by some visiting clergyman. A critical examination will show that the careless are liable to six original errors and one duplicated error in this short petition. Two of these occur in the word heaven, (pronounced hev'n,) where the final "e" is obscured and the word pronounced as one syllable. The second frequent error is in the word earth, (ërth,) where the "a" is obscured and the "e" obtuse; the third mistake is sometimes heard in bread, (pronounced brĕd,) where the long sound of "e" is erroneous; the fourth, and very common, mistake is in the word debtors, (pronounced dĕt-urs,) where the "o" is slight, but which is so often pronounced dĕbt-ŏrs; the fifth common mistake is in the word é-vil, (pronounced ē-vl,) where the "i" is obscured, and the last is in the word à-men—both syllables accented, and which is so frequently heard as à-men, or à-men—the last pronunciation representing error except in the Episcopal service and in singing.

Keeping Race Horses.

From "Appreciation," and Addresses Delivered by Lord Rosebery. Geake.

Well, after a quarter of a century of fruitless expectation I won the Derby. But what was the result? I at that time held high office, as Lord Wenlock has also reminded you, under the Crown. I was immediately attacked from quarters of an almost inspired character for owning race horses at all. With very little knowledge of the facts, and with much less of that charity that "thinketh no evil," I was attacked with the greatest violence for owning a race horse at all. I then made the discovery, which came to me too late in life, that what was venial and innocent in the other officers of the Government—in a Secretary of State or a President of the Council, for example—was criminal in the First Lord of the Treasury. I do not even know if I ought not to have learned another lesson—that, although without guilt and offense, I might perpetually run seconds and thirds, or even run last, it became a matter of torture to many consciences if I won.

The French Revolutionary Calendar.

From Notes and Queries.

The year began on Sept. 22, and consisted of 360 days; but there were six complementary days, Sept. 17-22, the sixth being reckoned, I suppose, once only in every four years. These six days were "fêtes sans culottides," viz., Virtue, Genius, Work, Opinion, Reward, Revolution.

The calendar shows twelve months of thirty days each. The "Jours des Décades" are "primdi, duodi, tridi, quartidi, quintidi, sextidi, septidi, octidi, nonidi, Décadi." To these thirty-six tenth-days were assigned thirty-six "Fêtes Décadaires," decreed by the National Convention on the eighteenth Prairial, in honor of

The Supreme Being and Nature.	Good Faith.
The Human Race.	Heroism.
The French People.	Disinterestedness.
Benefactors of Humanity.	Stoicism.
Martyrs for Liberty.	Love.
Liberty and Equality.	Conjugal Fidelity.
The Republic.	Paternal Love.
Liberty of the World.	Maternal Tenderness.
Love of Country.	Filial Piety.
Hatred of Tyrants and Traitors.	Infancy.
Truth	Childhood.
Justice.	Manhood.
Modesty.	Old Age.
Glory and Immortality.	Sickness.
Friendship.	Agriculture.
Frugality.	Industry.
Courage.	Our Ancestors.
	Our Posterity.
	Goodness.

"Hooray for a New Market!"

From The Contemporary Review.

Nowadays, if there is a whisper of some conceivable thousand pounds to be made anywhere, even in such a desert as the Soudan, a thousand firms, financiers, adventurers, and company promoters will start up out of the invisible, like Roderick Dhu's plaided clansmen from the heath and fern of the Trossachs, each yelling at the top of a greedy and stentorian voice, "Hooray for a New Market!"—all of them having through stupidity or indolence failed to improve the old ones—and shouting how disgraceful it is that the British workman should be deprived of the lion's share of such unspeakable tropical blessings prepared for him by the hand of bountiful Nature, through the slowness and incompetence of the races in possession, and as it is ridiculous to wait for the action of more regular influences, insist on the Government, without too punctilious a consideration of the national expense, hurrying up a few fleets and armies to enable them to secure the prize, of course as fiduciary intermediaries between it and the workingman in question, before foreign claimants can appear on the scene. Although there is only one thing to be had, the terrible clamor made by a thousand people touting for it simultaneously creates the impression that there is really something valuable and important going, and, apparently to meet such an emergency of demand, a distinguished occupant of our Liberal front bench has in effect declared that it is a sound Liberal doctrine that you may set to and conquer a backward race without more ado, and exploit them, if they have anything, provided you civilize them afterward—by teaching them, I suppose, the Nicene Creed, and possibly algebra up to quadratic equations.

In the Middle Ages Christian people who coveted other people's territories got a regular commission from the Pope to take them, and, armed with this authority, they proceeded with a good conscience to exterminate, in the name of God, all impious aboriginals who refused to obey the divine decree, very much as the chosen people did with the Canaanites. But our modern Liberalism requires no authority. You simply go, conquer, take possession, and utilize as you like, paving your way, of course, with "civilization."

Lindy, Come Along!

A Plantation Serenade.

When de sun roll in an' de moon roll out,
An' de li'l yallar stars git sprinklt all about,
Den I listens fer my honey an' I calls her
an' I shout,
"O Lindy, Lindy, Lindy, O my Lindy!
O Lindy, come along
An' listen to my song,
De mockin'-bird am singing to his honey,
Den lemme sing to you
An' tell you, tell you true,
Dat I lubs you mo' dan heaps uv silber money!

When de wind blow sof' an' de leabes keep still,
Listen' in de darkness to de lonesome whippo'will,
Den I teks my banjer wid me an' I calls
ner gown de hill,
"O Lindy, Lindy, Lindy, O my Lindy!
O Lindy, come along
An' listen to my song,
De whippo'will is pinin' fer his honey,
An' so I pines fer you,
I tell you, tells you true,
Dat I lubs you mo' dan heaps uv silber money!"

When de tree-toad call an' de cricket sing,
An' de katydids is 'sputin' 'bout some li'l no-cyount thing,
Den I calls her an' I calls her 'tel I mek de pine-woods ring,
"O Lindy, Lindy, Lindy, O my Lindy!
O Lindy, come along
An' listen to my song,
De katydid is 'sputin' wid his honey,
Come lemme 'sputе wid you
'Bout ef I doan' er do
Lub you bettah dan a heap uv silber money!"
—ANNE VIRGINIA CULBERTSON in Dixie.

Mme. Lesseps.

From The Cornhill.

Years ago an English lady paid a visit to the Island of Mauritius. She was introduced to a lady of great beauty and commanding appearance, who ordered every one about and whose features were unmistakably Spanish. Who was this lady? An infant picked up on the field of Waterloo from behind a wagon after the battle. Her parents were known to God alone. She was found by an ensign, Heiliger by name, perhaps an officer in the King's German Legion. He placed her under the care of a soldier's wife, paying for her support, and as she grew up, seeing how beautiful and talented she promised to be, had her educated and finally married her, as Dick Swiveller did the Marchioness. He held in his latter days an appointment in the Mauritius, and here followed the extraordinary pendant to this romantic tale of Rome.

The great-granddaughter of the Waterloo "Waif and Stray" (they mature and marry very early in those tropical climes) was the wife of Baron de Lesseps, the originator of the Suez and the unfortunate designer of the Panama Canal. At the age of seventeen she fell in love with the Baron, then above seventy, and proposed to him, according to the custom of the Mauritius, by a floral offering. The old Baron was so amazed that he declared that she must intend the offering for his son, who was with him. "Non, Monsieur, c'est à vous." The poor Baron was in a state of imbecility at the time of the Panama scandals, when his son and others were sent to jail. It is to be hoped that the great-granddaughter of the Waterloo baby was a loving and faithful nurse in his infirmities of mind, body, and estate.

Jessie's Advice About Burglars.

From The London Globe.

"Wotever you do, ma'am," she says, "never let master meddle with 'em," which is precisely my own idea of wisdom, for 'tis easier to get a new teapot than a satisfactory husband any day, especially if you insure the teapot. Jessie once lived with an old lady whom she regards as a model of wisdom. Every night of her life the plate basket, her cameo brooch, her earrings, her watch and seals, and her hair bracelet with gold clasps were deposited on the hall table with a note to the burglars to this effect: "These are all the valuables the house contains. You are welcome to take it, and there are meat and beer in the pantry. But please do not disturb the inmates of the house." That basket is yet waiting for the enterprising burglar.

Jessie knows of another "place" which she regards as a paradise of safety. The house has a deep, hooded porch, in whose shelter the policeman slept every night all night long. He used to deposit his impedimenta every night before making his rounds to ascertain that all was comfortable before he turned in. "It were so comforting," says Jessie, "to put the chain on the door, and peep out and see his cape in the corner. He was one to snore, too, and it was lovely to wake up in the night
[illegible] you go to, ma'am, I'd have a porch like that, if you'll take my advice. Policemen always likes them to sleep in."

Meadow Frogs.

Ere yet the earliest warbler wakes
Of coming Spring to tell,
From every marsh a chorus breaks—
A choir invisible—
As tho' the blossoms underground
A breath of utterance had found.

Whence comes the liquid melody?
The Summer clouds can bring
No fresher music from the sky
Than here the marshes sing.
Methinks the mists about to rise
Are chanting their rain prophecies.
—JOHN B. TABB in The Atlantic.

Naples, Present and Past.

From The Open Court.

The donkeys which carry vegetables to Naples are equipped with the "bissaccium" which comes from the ancient Roman times; the two-wheeled Roman carriage, the "cisium," is perpetuated in the popular "corricolo," which we see standing by the hundred in the very places where rose the ancient gates of Naples, and where such carriages had had their stand for centuries. Ancient statues of horses show the forelock tied up neatly, a custom which may be observed in thousands of instances in the Campagna. Look at the bottles and jugs for wine and oil found at Pompeii, the shape of the loaves of bread; regard the recreations of large and small; note the tambourine ("tympanon") used in the popular dances; consider the beds of the South with their dreadful height and their two little and more dreadful pillows—everywhere we find ancient Roman life preserved in such trifles. But in popular life there are details which are older and show the specific Hellenic influence.

The numerous money changers under the open sky, the cook shops on the street, and the kettles of boiled lentils, the door knockers in the older quarters, the fondness for garlic, the number of hairdressers, the custom that men make the daily purchases for the house, all features of Neapolitan daily life, are derived from Greek life. Even those intestine wanderers mentioned by Aristophanes are still to be found in Naples, offering their unappetizing wares today in this once Hellenic city as formerly they did on the streets of Athens. Pits as receptacles for oil, such as are found to-day in Apulia, for instance, were known to the Hellenes; the modern shepherds in the Sila forest with their shawms remind us of the shepherds of Theocritus; and as of old in the cities of Greece rhapsodes recited publicly the tales of Homer's heroes, so Naples preserves her "cantastorie," i. e., her story tellers, who entertain the listening crowd with the heroes of Tasso and Ariosto. In the popular theatre certain figures of the ancient theatre are preserved, and rural wine stands are painted on the door posts just as one may see them to-day preserved in one case in Pompeii.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Maine, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. In commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York: Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers GLYMONT and PILGRIM In commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. NEW HAMPSHIRE and MAINE. Live. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:00 P. M.

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For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF WORCESTER and RHODE ISLAND. Live. Pier 36 N. R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" Cortlandt St. Pier.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
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SANDY HOOK ROUTE
LEAVE PIER 8, N. R.
FOOT RECTOR STREET.
For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, week days at 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 7:45 P. M. For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, week days at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 22 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
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Leave.	Arrive.
†7:50 a.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex. †10:20 p.m.
*8:00 a.m.	Syracuse Local *6:25 p.m.
†8:30 a.m.	Empire State Express †10:00 p.m.
*8:45 a.m.	Fast Mail *10:00 a.m.
†9:40 a.m.	Saratoga Special †9:30 p.m.
†10:30 a.m.	Day Express †7:00 p.m.
*11:30 a.m.	Rutland Express *7:00 p.m.
*1:00 p.m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special *1:30 p.m.
*1:00 p.m.	Southwestern Limited *6:00 p.m.
‖11:50 p.m.	Saratoga Limited †10:45 a.m.
§3:30 p.m.	Saratoga Limited †10:45 a.m.
*3:35 p.m.	Albany Special *12:00 p.m.
†3:35 p.m.	Troy & Saratoga Special †12:00 p.m.
*4:00 p.m.	Detroit Special *10:00 a.m.
*5:30 p.m.	The Lake Shore Limited *8:30 p.m.
*6:00 p.m.	Western Express *8:15 p.m.
*6:25 p.m.	Northern Express *7:30 a.m.
*7:30 p.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex. *8:20 a.m.
*8:00 p.m.	Pan-American Express *7:30 a.m.
*8:30 p.m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special *8:00 a.m.
*9:15 p.m.	Pacific Express *6:00 a.m.
‡12:10 a.m.	Midnight Express *7:00 a.m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ‖Saturdays only. §Daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.
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ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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FINANCIAL FORECAST.

Important developments have come within the scope of the writer's vision and seem to justify the use of this column to-day.

PAN HANDLE: A crisis is impending in Pan Handle. Let this be understood: The Pennsylvania Railway Company does not own the control of Pan Handle in the same way that it owns the control of other railway properties. It acquired the majority of that stock under conditions. It has no ownership, except with conditions. These conditions were fixed at the time the company was created. They were set forth in the articles of incorporation, and are recorded at the capitals of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. These conditions require that improvements "shall be provided for by the sale of securities." These conditions also require that the "net earnings shall be paid over each year" to the stockholders. These requirements have been overlooked and disregarded. The Directors have been guilty of conversion of $10,000,000. When the corporation lawyers, Simon Sterne and his associates, undertook their litigation, they demanded restitution of this large sum. That kind of litigation permits delay because an "accounting" is necessary. It was this delay which disappointed the minority holders some time ago. A new situation has developed. Different plaintiffs and different lawyers are engaging in a new suit in the United States Courts which looks only to the future, and asks for specific performance of that contract. These stockholders expect Mr. Sterne and his associates to remedy the past, while they rely upon the United States Courts for enforcement of their future. This decision cannot be delayed, and it will be a volcano in the railway world. It will tie up the Pennsylvania system, financially speaking, in its relations to Pan Handle. The Directors of Pan Handle have obligated the Pennsylvania Railway Company, and have no defense. They are condemned by their own language. In their annual reports, year after year, they have shown "net earnings," and in these same reports have shown millions expended for "improvements and extraordinary expenses." They have used the very words which the contract used. However serious this matter may be, it will not be possible for the United States Judges to hesitate. The protection of contracts is the very basis of business civilization. This decision will be literally an earthquake of the Pennsylvania system. That system cannot stop "improvements," otherwise it will go lame. Without improvements, in a short time it will not be able to compete with Lake Shore and other trunk lines. On the other hand, if it makes improvement by the sale of securities, and pays over the net earnings to the stockholders, those minority holders will have the most valuable equity which American railways have ever developed. Some time ago the minority holders would have accepted a guarantee at a rate of 4 per cent. for the common stock. Such guarantee at this time would not be sufficient. When protected by the United States Courts the minority stock of Pan Handle will receive dividends much larger than the Pennsylvania Railway Company itself can earn. After enforcement of this contract there is no modification possible which will be of benefit to the minority stockholders. They must accept no change. They must stand on their rights exactly as they now have them. They must refuse to give proxies, and never vote "yes." There is no other investment purchase in American finance which is as safe and so amazing in its promises of profit as Pan Handle.

THE TRUNK LINES: Each Trunk line is working to become solidified, unified. Each Trunk line ought to be a single unified line from the Atlantic Coast westward under one management. The position of the Trunk Lines is remarkably improved of late. Their competition and entanglements are within the reach of five men, Vanderbilt, Cassatt, Morgan, Schiff, and Harriman. These men can use an influence which will sustain the rates and strengthen the tone of railway management and traffic conditions not only for the trunk lines but for the whole railway realm. They should exert such influence. American railway securities ought to have a better reputation in Europe than ever before. In genuine merit they have improved wonderfully of late. The recent depression established economies which remain. The science of railroading has improved, and the managements have become superior in moral tone. The net earnings are remarkable, and the renewed growth of the country has given them incomparable stability. In no other department of world-wide investment has there been so striking a change. The Pennsylvania Railway Company in its department of finance and equities has needed reformation. It has been guilty of insufferable injustice towards minority interests in many directions. Its treatment of the minority holders of the J. M. & I. Bridge stock was outrageous, and had to be cured by the United States courts. The Pennsylvania Railway Company has recently been defeated in minority litigation in the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia. A certain group of Philadelphia insiders have been in the habit of buying these minority stocks while the pressure was on, and realizing large fortunes when the Pennsylvania pressure was removed. Mr. Cassatt is a high grade man. Let him do the same justice to the equities of his system as the previous managements have given to its physical condition, and Pennsylvania Railway stock will be worth 200.

A LOW PRICED STOCK: Some months ago we mentioned a certain low-priced stock.

Since that time the number of stockholders of that corporation has doubled. Since that time also considerable comment has been made in reference to our advocacy of this stock. What is there about Brunswick to justify such conspicuous championship? There is nothing remarkable to be said in favor of Brunswick. On the other hand there is absolutely nothing which can be said against it. What is a fine Atlantic harbor worth anyway? There is twenty-four foot water in that harbor, and during the last few years the commerce of the port has increased each year without exception more than twenty per cent. over the previous year. The Brunswick Company owns city lots in Brunswick and surrounding acres by the thousand. It owns water front in that harbor by the mile. The Southern Railway has a terminus in Brunswick. The Plant Railway system has a terminus in Brunswick. There is no mortgage on this company's lands. It has no outstanding bonds, no preferred stock, and no debts of any kind. Whatever there is of present value or future worth it is owned by the common stockholders clear and clean. The Brunswick Company has superior management. Judge Howland, President of the Jekyl Island Club, is the President of the Brunswick Company. Messrs. Lynde Harrison, W. O. Allison, Silas B. Dutcher, J. W. Hinkley, E. Urquhart, J. H. Scoville, and other well-known men are included in its board of directors. Ownership of this stock is the most economic way to catch hold of Southern growth.

IMMEDIATE MARKET: The market will not show positive tendency for a few days, but when it looks most weak it is gaining most in strength. Every day it is gathering new forces. Within fifteen days it will start in a determined upward movement. During that movement St. Paul will sell above 140 and other stocks will advance more or less as the reputation of the properties and the force of manipulation may influence them.

Pennsylvania will flounder for a while, and when London stops selling, will do as Louisville did after London selling ceased.

Brunswick will not decline at all. It will advance as the public comes to know it better.

Pan Handle has started on an upward movement which will be more continuous and profitable, reach higher, and stand longer than any advance which Wall St. has ever recorded in connection with Trunk line securities.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY.

FINANCIAL.

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Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON, and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter.
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We are now selling a GOLD STOCK for
40 CTS. PER SHARE, PAR VALUE, $1.00,
THAT JULY 25
Paid Dividend of 1 Cent Per Share.
WE PREDICT IT WILL GO TO
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TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperiling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

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We offer for sale a limited number of shares of the treasury stock in one of the best
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ever placed before the investing public. Complete particulars upon application. Fullest investigation requested.
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DIVIDENDS.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

Unprecedented Corn Crop in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 5.—Secretary Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture has issued a bulletin, based upon reliable reports from correspondents throughout the State, in which he states the present condition of the Kansas corn crop to be 99.63, and that the prospects are for the greatest yield ever known in the history of the State. The acreage of corn is 8,234,500, and the estimated yield per acre is 44 bushels, which would give a total of 362,000,000 bushels, or three times the yield of last year, and almost 100,000,000 bushels greater than the banner year of 1889.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

A. F. Giuglione Macaroni Company of New York; capital, $35,000. Directors—Richard B. Colman, A. F. Giuglione, and Thomas B. Lindsay.

Chautauqua Press of Chautauqua; capital, $50,000. Directors—Clement Studebaker, George E. Vincent, Wilson M. Day, J. Franklin Hunt, and Frederick W. Hyde.

Carbolane Slate Company of New York, to mine and prepare slate and other ores; capital, $25,000. Directors—Daniel C. Carroll, George W. Bostwick, and Thomas A. Stoddard.

Phelps & Cary Company of New York, to manufacture articles of gold and silver; capital, $100,000. Directors—William Chester Phelps, Henry A. Cary, I. J. Stearns, and W. B. Gladding.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 5.—The following charters were issued at Dover to-day:

National Gas Appliance and Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia; capital, $3,000,000.

Barbeth Heat and Light Company of Philadelphia; capital, $100,000.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Though the performance is lonesome, professional Wall Street persists in worrying. These apostles of gloom have been at it a long time. A couple of months ago the list of their sorrows was long, and they sold stocks short with confidence; but one by one the scarecrows they paraded have collapsed, till finally they devote themselves wholly to wails over just one menace—threats of money-market disturbance. Crop destruction predictions failed, international collisions refused to collide, labor disquietude has not brought industry to a standstill, railway earnings have not fallen off as predicted—of all the awful events predicted not one has materialized. And the sole remaining bugaboo they nurse so tenderly—their dream of a corner in money—is likely at any moment now to go ambling off with the rest.

The facts of the money situation are fairly plain. At this season of the year the West has always drawn heavily on New York for funds wherewith to harvest and move the crops. But the West this year needs from the East less than former accommodation, for the West has grown rich, has funds of her own, is on a large scale actually a lender in the East. This new West, with its new conditions, is not draining our banks. To an extent which less than two years ago could have been forecast by nobody, Western crops are moving with Western money. And, incidentally, how curious is the Wall Street logic which worries over the burden of financing harvests when, according to the same bear logicians, it was certain weeks ago that there really were no crops out West this year to move.

New York bank reserves have declined. The significance of that is what? Chiefly it is the record of extraordinary business prosperity. Were funds withdrawn from the banks being used in harum-scarum speculation the condition would be disturbing. But there is no speculation. Wall Street is practically on vacation, no operator of consequence is attempting activity—the old fashion of lively speculation appears to be molding with the other lost arts.

Bank reserves are low; money has gone out of the banks, for the reason—and not for any other reason—that business expansion is record breaking, that good times are genuinely at hand. And of course money rates may work higher. It wouldn't be an unmixed evil if they did. No veteran in finance is without recollection of the fact that firm interest rates, even stiff ones, have attended the biggest and best markets that Wall Street has ever known. The meaning of cheap money is that there is no profit in using it. Where, as now, profits are piling up unprecedentedly in every industrial and every commercial quarter, money—machinery of prosperity—is bound naturally to have increasing market value. All this is so trite that only in kindergartens and to Wall Street can there be any need of stating it.

Canvasses of important banking interests result in eliciting no expressions of opinion as to the money market's immediate course. But uniformly the sentiment is that nothing distressing need be apprehended, and that even if this month some stringency should appear, it could be but temporary. Meanwhile Wall Street is full of funds offered for use throughout all the rest of this year at 4½ per cent. Reasonable men can hardly much disturb themselves while they have safeguarding opportunities like this. The truth is that Wall Street's current hubbub over possible money-market snarls is chiefly interesting as an exhibition of the fact that loud talk and plenty of it can at any time and on any account create Wall Street commotion, so everlastingly anxious is a large part of the speculating fraternity to be miserable.

The fact that while there is any question whatever as to money market prospects there is indisposition upon the part of the really strong men of Wall Street to attempt security market activity, is encouraging, disclosing conservatism.

Each successive day, meanwhile, adds to the warrant of confidence in the quality of National business condition. Railway earnings pile higher and higher, expectations that seemed large only a little while ago looking small now beside actual records. There is one business barometer, and in the iron trade is another—the latter always favored in Wall Street, in deference to Jay Gould's axiom that iron cannot advance without the whole country advances with it. The iron record presented in baldest outline has the sound of romance. Prices have doubled within the year, some even have quadrupled and more. Pig iron sells in the market this Summer at a figure above last Summer's price for finished steel rails. Nor is this temporary, accidental, or in any sense artificial. Natural trade results are shown; that is all; and that the shrewdest men of affairs anticipate no set-back is evidenced by orders which every important ironmaking company in the country is receiving for deliveries at current prices and higher for product to be delivered a year and more hence. Facts like these are not to be offset by picayune pessimism on the New York Stock Exchange. Common sense rules ever in the end. It is not the part of sanity now to be croaking.

European relationships promise to cut some figure in market developments here. While our imports of foreign goods naturally increase this year—a reflection chiefly of enlarged buying power here—our exports still run further ahead; and international balances of trade continue tremendously in our favor. Moreover, the end seems finally to have been reached in the ability of Europe to square such balances by selling our securities back to us. What she had to offer we have taken; and when London and Berlin were unable to find markets for their volumes of other securities, they found continual steady readiness here to absorb our own. And one healthful result of this is that in the United States to-day more home securities are owned outright than ever before, and that, not even excepting England, we hold at home a larger percentage of home securities than is the record of any other country on the globe. In this is an object lesson which Europe will not miss, for the foreign investor is amply wide awake and his scent for a profit is bound to point him this way, for coincident with safety no other ranking securities offer anything like equal revenue yields.

Exceptional elements seem to be working in the sterling exchange market. Even close observers of long experience were surprised during the week by the weakness of rates, all talk of continuing gold exports being disposed of. Instead, discussion got under way as to actual probability of approaching gold importations.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 5	184,214
To date this year	110,585,531
Corresponding date last year	58,964,662

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 5	$847,500
To date this year	$610,001,580
Corresponding date last year	$496,277,580

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 4@4¼ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	2¾
Bruns. City	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾
Consol. Ice	1½	Pressed S. Car pf.	¾
K. C. P. & G.	1¼	St. Paul & Om.	2⅝
Laclede Gas pf.	3	Wis. Cent., wi	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & W.	1¼	Del. & Hudson	⅛
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅝	Federal Steel	⅝
Atl., G. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Man. Con.	⅛
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	2⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	⅛	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Chi., I. & L.	⅛	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Northern Pacific	⅛
Chi. & N. W.	⅛	Pullman Car	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅛	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st. 1½ | K. C., P. & G. 1st. 2

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s. 1½ | West Shore 4s. 1
Wabash 1st. 1

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—To-day is a holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £153,000.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

In yesterday's stock market the bank statement was the all-important factor. While the Clearing House figures were in doubt the Street waited, indisposed to do anything in the market until the uncertainty was cleared away. During the morning there was much guessing as to the probable nature of the weekly exhibit, and without exception these guesses were that an unfavorable showing would be made. Traders sold stocks short in anticipation of this and bull interests held off and barely supported their specialties.

But while Wall Street had discounted a "bad" bank statement, the figures when they were published showed heavier losses than were anywhere expected. It ran ahead of all estimates in the loss in cash holdings, which amounted to $5,760,400. Specie decreased $3,867,600 and legal tenders $1,922,800. Shipments of gold to Canada were shown in this item, and it was evident that sufficient attention had not been given to that matter in the previous estimates of the statement.

Loans decreased $6,428,600 and deposits decreased $12,239,500. These contractions reduced the reserve requirements, and consequently the loss in surplus was only $2,700,525—less than half of the loss in cash. This further depletion in the reserves brings them down to within $8,110,600 of the legal requirements.

The publication of these figures did not, however, bring about liquidation such as might have been expected in view of their character. Very little long stock was thrown on the market, and although the bears hammered prices aggressively, they were themselves the only heavy sellers. Quotations dipped down, but rallied before the close and afforded scant encouragement to the shorts, who expected to make a handsome turn on the bank statement.

TOBACCO STOCKS LEADERS.

The Tobacco stocks held their positions as market leaders yesterday and showed noteworthy firmness in the face of heavy realizing and professional short selling. American sold at 116 and closed at 115¼, unchanged from Friday's final price. Continental common reached 48 in the early trading, and was strong until the publication of the bank statement, when it was carried down to 46¾ in the drive. Before the close, however, renewed buying by the brokers who have been active in the stock during the past week rallied it and made its net loss only a fractional one. Continental preferred held between 94 and 95 and closed unchanged. In all of the stocks there was selling for both accounts, but short sales by room traders predominated and had much more effect than such profit taking as there was.

Bulls on the Tobacco stocks continue altogether confident, and were yesterday predicting that the coming week will be more sensational than that just ended. The stories of the Continental Company's enormous business and heavy earnings get confirmation in high quarters, and talk of a dividend on the preferred at the rate of 7 per cent. is not now scoffed at, as it was only a short time ago. Interests identified with the company seem to be equally bullish on the common stock as on the preferred, for they say that current earnings are showing well for the common, and that future improvement, which seems probable, will benefit that stock and strengthen its market position.

GRANGER BULLISHNESS.

All of the Granger shares were kept under pressure yesterday, and the professional selling of them after the publication of the bank statement was particularly aggressive. Close observers of the market regarded this selling as intended to affect sentiment among commission house clients, and thus bring about liquidation. If this was the intention of the bears, they failed to get good results, for there was but little selling for the long account except where profits were taken in the tobacco stocks and other shares that have been recently buoyant. Public sentiment on the Grangers is altogether bullish, the large earnings of the companies, the outlook for heavy traffics, and the prospect of increased dividends on St. Paul and Rock Island serving to keep up the confidence in the group. The West is particularly bullish on such shares as Rock Island, St. Paul, Burlington, Northwest, Omaha, and Atchison preferred, and during the past fortnight there has been heavy buying for the account of Chicago and other Western centres.

GOSSIP ON SUGAR TRUST.

Bear traders picked out Sugar Trust as an easy mark yesterday and in the raid in the last half hour succeeded in getting the stock down to 160¼ and in holding it around that price until the close. On the decline, however, there was buying of excellent character, brokers often used by insiders and others believed to be acting for Standard Oil houses buying the stock steadily after it broke at 161.

Despite the denials, sugar trade interests talk in free and easy fashion of the settlement of the trust's fight with Arbuckle Brothers and of the appearance of the Standard Oil contingent as a factor in Sugar Trust affairs. In [illegible] there is belief that the fighting and price cutting is over and that from now on there will be harmony and maintained schedules. It is not thought, however, that the Rockefeller interests will announce their relations with the trust, nor that they will as yet take any active part in the management of the company's affairs. It is understood that the Standard Oil people have entire confidence in Mr. Havemeyer and his administration.

IN THE COMING WEEK.

Messrs. Norton & Tunstall thus tersely sum up the immediate speculative outlook in their market letter:

"The coming week is a crucial one in more than one respect. In the first place, money and exchange rates will be closely watched. A considerable gain of money is expected, and indeed it is needed for a foundation for another bull market. In the second place, a yachting regatta takes away from the market on Monday morning its principal leaders. J. P. Morgan, who has been regarded as the leader of the present market, is Commodore of the fleet. Attendance will be large, and attendance at the Stock Exchange correspondingly reduced. It is a familiar adage that when the cat is away the mice will play. If a bear party intends to play havoc this Fall it must take its innings the coming week. The week also is a critical one in the Spring wheat crop. In less than ten days the harvest will be settled beyond peradventure. If the present outlook holds it is almost certain to bring a bull market in the stocks of the railroads concerned; of course, it is to be expected that no week of the year will be fuller of crop scares and all sorts of rumors. A sample of what may be expected was seen on Friday, when a rumor spread that there was a strike on the Union Pacific Road. It came coincidently with a selling order for 10,000 shares. Such attacks in favor of lower prices are welcome to many bulls, for it allows them to load up when the market starts to discount the crop. The corn crop cannot be settled until later, but at present the outlook is for about the largest one ever harvested. It is quite probable that the industrial stocks will play a much more active rôle next week, especially those depending on the iron and steel trade and making the unprecedented profits it affords."

WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

Wisconsin Central common came to the front yesterday, advancing to 16½ on comparatively light transactions and holding its gain well to the close. Reorganization interests were again credited with the purchases. The preferred stock was also strong.

Inquiry among Wisconsin Central reorganization interests brings out an intimation that the syndicate received much higher prices than those now prevailing in the market for the securities which it sold previous to Chairman Coppell's departure for Europe a short time ago. The purchasers readily paid the syndicate's price, evidently feeling confident that still better prices would soon prevail for the issues. The reorganization people are elated over the company's earnings, which increased 27 per cent. in gross for the fourth week of July, and are counting upon big reductions in terminal expenses, which were heavy and onerous to the old company. They point out that as full dividends are now being earned on the new preferred, the saving in this item and in the many others which they expect to cut down will accrue to the benefit of the common stock, which, according to inside estimates, will in the first year of the new management show much heavier earnings than Atchison, Norfolk and Western, Denver and Rio Grande, Reading, or any of the other low-priced common stocks of newly reorganized companies.

PITTSBURG AND GULF RUMORS.

Further advances were scored by the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf securities yesterday. The first mortgage bonds touched 70, and the stock sold at 14. Both were bought steadily, and at times aggressively, by brokers who have been active in them during the past few days, and who are supposed to be acting for insiders and for interests identified with the Harriman-Chicago and Alton syndicate. It has been rumored for some time past that the Harriman contingent was trying to get control of the road, but until now there has been nothing in evidence to confirm the stories. But the present inside buying and strength of the stock and bonds, together with the vague intimations in high quarters that "something important will be announced before long," is regarded as indicative of the completion of negotiations whereby the Alton syndicate will get control of the property.

PEOPLE'S AND OGDEN GAS.

Flower interests are said to have accumulated an extraordinarily heavy line of People's Gas during the past two weeks, and are being closely watched for indications of the activity which is expected. The company's rumored purchase of the Ogden concern, its only competitor in the Chicago gas field, is counted upon as one bull card, but insiders seem to put more stress upon the heavy and steadily increasing earnings.

Advices from Chicago vary as to the Ogden purchase. Interests in a position to know the facts intimate that the deal is as good as settled, although officers of the Ogden Company have declared that no option on the plant has been given. The best information obtainable is that the negotiations known to be under way seem assured of success, and that the two sides are not now far apart in their offers. A dispatch received in Wall Street yesterday from Chicago stated that "an offer of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 has been made for the plant of the Ogden Company, and some of the stockholders are in favor of accepting. The others are opposed to it, however, and believe that if they hold out they will be able to get a bigger offer from the trust."

THE MONEY OUTLOOK.

Discussing the money situation, Messrs. Haven & Stout of the Stock Exchange write:

"The money market continues to give the Street something to talk about. Active business and an expansion of industry throughout the world are producing augmented demands for funds. In spite of the strenuous efforts made by the Bank of England to attract gold, the prosperity of British trade prevents any increase in the reserves of that institution. The Bank of Germany this week presents an enormous expansion of loans with a decrease of cash holdings. Last week's return of the New York Associated Banks can be explained only upon the theory that business throughout the interior results in an absorption of money, which checks the accumulation of funds at this city and has forced the banks to cut down their loans in order to keep well above their reserve requirements. Of course a surplus reserve of $10,000,000 is just as effective as if it were four times that amount. Nevertheless, Wall Street, as we pointed out, has been accustomed to excessively low rates of interest upon the funds used for carrying stocks, and naturally has to readjust itself to the new conditions which the present general demand for money, supplemented by the fact that the policy of the New York banks in charging for collections out of town is to some extent driving money away from this centre, tends to create at present. Conservative authorities, however, do not indorse the idea that any stringency is possible.

"It is already noted that banks in Western cities are relatively better provided with funds than our own institutions. A great deal of this outside money is either being loaned in New York or is being used for purposes which were usually effected in the metropolitan money market. Another feature of great importance is the sudden and heavy fall of exchange rates. Only a fortnight ago the demand sterling rate was at a level which kept a degree of apprehension about the probability of further gold shipments from New York to London. This week, however, has seen a drop in exchange to about 4.86, a figure below the international parity, and, in fact, calculated to arouse anticipations of a gold movement from the Old to the New World. A few days ago another million of specie was dispatched from Australia to San Francisco, and, although such movements are, to say the least, circuitous, the amounts received in this way count fully as much in the end as if the gold was directly transferred from the vaults of the Bank of England to those of the New York Sub-Treasury or the Clearing House Association. The only conclusion that can be drawn from the action of the exchange market is that the position of the United States as a creditor Nation is still real, and that in view of the certainty of another year of heavy export the exchange situation is adjusting itself to conditions which make it feasible for our money market to draw, in case of need, important assistance from the financial centres of the Old World."

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

President C. A. Starbuck of the New York Air Brake Company yesterday denied emphatically the statement published by a Wall Street news agency that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has purchased "practically all the holdings of New York Air Brake stock recently sold by one of the leading interests in the property," the sale having been the outcome of disappointment over the fact that the Air Brake Company had not issued a 100 per cent. scrip dividend to its stockholders. President Starbuck called the report pure fiction. He said:

"The story probably arises from the fact that the company is at present considering a large contract with the New York Central for new brake equipment. There never was any idea of issuing a 100 per cent. scrip dividend. We are only issuing a small part of the stock, reserving the rest in the treasury in anticipation of the necessity of building additional plants in this or other countries, as the demands of the business warrant."

THE CLEARWATER DISPUTE.

President C. S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific is quoted in The Portland Oregonian as saying regarding the Clearwater situation:

"'With 3,000 men at work does it look like we are discontinuing operations? I do not know how such a report started, but I do know that forty miles of railroad along the Clearwater will be in operation by the middle of next month. The work on our other projected lines will be prosecuted with the same vigor, and I know of no reason why it will not be pushed to completion.'

"Mr. Mellen said the Northern Pacific was not backing the proposed road for which Gerlinger and Stapleton are now securing rights of way. He said the Northern Pacific had secured its right of way down the Snake and Columbia Rivers as far as Wallula and had run surveys further down. He said the Northern Pacific would build only in the event of its being shut off from traffic arrangements with the Oregon Railroad and Navigation.

"Although Mr. Mellen did not say so in so many words, says The Oregonian, he plainly indicated that no power can shut the Northern Pacific out of Portland from the east. That line's stub road from the sound is not adequate to handle the business of a port like Portland, and if the Northern Pacific cannot have the use of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation track, in order to get the benefit of the easy grade down the Columbia it will have a track of its own.

"It is unlikely that the Union Pacific, which now practically controls the Oregon Railroad and Navigation, and will do so absolutely after the September meeting, should close the Oregon gateway against other lines. It would only cause direct competing lines to be built to Portland, which would hurt its interest much more than mere traffic arrangements such as are now in effect.

"If one reads between the lines, it will be seen that railroad managers are slightly uneasy regarding the coming action of the Union Pacific when it shall have taken complete charge of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation. While they hope that traffic arrangements will not be disturbed, yet they know that the Union Pacific has little, if anything, to gain by allowing competing lines to use its road into its own almost exclusive territory. This is one reason the Northern Pacific was in such haste to get into the Palouse and Clearwater districts. It wished to have its own line in order to be prepared for the worst."

UNITED STATES LEATHER.

Analyzing the position of the Leather stocks, The United States Investor says:

Leather is one of the industrials in which the public take no general interest. The shares have nobody to support them in Wall Street, the management ignoring the speculative element to a greater degree than is good for the company or fair to its stockholders. The company is at present no doubt making a good deal of money, and is credited with having a large amount of cash on hand, but if this is so, why does it not pay up its cumulative dividends in arrears? Leather people assert that the price of shoes is too low for leather, and that the price of leather is too low for hides, and it is this situation, no doubt, which accounts for the heaviness in the company's shares. As compared with the beginning of January, hides have risen over 8 points, to 14¾, leather has risen something less than 4½ points, to 96.41, while boots and shoes have risen a little over 1½ points, to 87.57. If this record is taken as a fair guide to the trade (and such it has proved to be in the last two or three years) the United States Leather Company is apparently still in the relatively unfavorable position that it has occupied for some time. Hides

December, 7/8c. The range of September wheat at Chicago yesterday was 69¾c to 69⅝c, and of corn, 30⅝c to 30⅜c. May, 1900, wheat closed at 74 13-16c. On the local port market curb September wheat privileges were: Puts, 74⅜c to 74½c, and calls, 75 1-16c.

In their grain letter of yesterday McIntyre & Wardwell said of wheat:

In the absence of any influential news there was a dull and uninteresting session that made no essential change in prices. What there was in foreign advices, with the Liverpool market closed, was little regarded. There was little inquiry from exporters and the receipts at this port continue to go into store. An important State report was issued to-day, being the first from Kansas on the crop, and making it 33,231,754 bushels of Winter and 975,435 of Spring. This compares with 19,074,105 and 1,116,556 a year ago. The Government's figures on Kansas of 1898 were 61,643,400 Winter and 3,296,000 Spring. The quantity on passage to Europe shows 580,000 decrease. India shipments were 1,428,000, and those of this country, according to Bradstreet, 4,711,000, of which 2,983,000 were in the grain. Suggestively the world's shipments were 7,500,000. Fine weather obtains in the Northwest and exaggerated crop predictions continue to come out daily. So much is said about official figures being too low on acreage in explanation of high estimates by individuals, we present the fact that North Dakota, the State most admissible of increase, made the average last year in wheat, 3,338,128 acres, and the Government 3,864,892. It must be remembered there has been much addition to the official acreage for two years past in bringing it in accord with facts developed by distribution as indicating production.

Of corn they said:

The rains in the corn belt gave rise to joyous expression over the prospects and appeared to give license for all kinds of high predictions. We are believers in a large crop and think it almost assured. Improbable frost before its maturity seems to be about the only danger remaining. The Kansas report does not express a bigger acreage than in 1897. The largest yield in the State was in 1889, when the production was 274,000,000, and averaged 40 bushels per acre. The same yield applied to present acreage suggests 330,000,000. While new crop futures were most affected it is apparent that supplies for the next three months from old crop are giving the trade some concern with corn but 30 cents in Chicago and worth 40 cents on the farm as hog feed.

The Wall Street Journal of yesterday said:

The first rush of new Winter wheat is over, and the movement is predicted to fall off hereafter. Such, however, was the case with old Spring wheat a few months back, but the grain has been coming out liberally ever since. For five weeks, since July 1, receipts of wheat at primary markets have never been exceeded. For the week past, however, the movement has not been far from average of a ten-year period. In the face of conflicting reports of the Spring wheat condition the opinion gains ground that the month has brought little net change, and that the danger period is nearly passed. The point is made that the same is true of price as for the corresponding date a year ago, and flour 80 cents a barrel lower. This is only partially accounted for in the fact that the flour price a year ago was bolstered up but temporarily by millers, who were loaded up with wheat bought in the Leiter movement, or by the talk of present manipulation to depress prices to bring about a union of milling interests. The wheat price continues to rule higher than for corresponding dates in a series of years, excepting only the big manipulation of 1897. Sharp declines from present price in 1898 and 1895 brought the average down around 65 cents by the end of August. Europe will have to buy American wheat in large quantities the coming season. Of this there is no doubt, but the good-sized wheat stocks in all positions, the Spring wheat prospect, and the weakness of the markets on this side have a tendency to encourage buying only from hand to mouth. With a change in sentiment, a lessened pressure of new wheat, and a little speculative interest the foreign position would come forward as a strong bull factor. Conditions at the moment appear all in favor of the bear.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, and 4@4½ per cent. for ninety days to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4⅜ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $155,176,567; balances, $7,784,116; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,201,452.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were $4.83¼ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅝@$4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.86 for demand, $4.86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.18¾ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94 13-16@94⅝, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Business was quiet on the Bourse to-day. Prices opened easier but recovered, though rentes and Spanish fours were lower, the news from Pretoria of the probable acceptance of Great Britain's proposal to appoint a joint commission to inquire into the probable effect of the Transvaal's franchise reform measures on the Outlanders producing a favorable impression. Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 62½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 24c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 60.95.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—On the Boerse to-day private discount was one-eighth harder and dull. Mine shares relapsed on continued realizations.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 5.—On the Boerse to-day business was quiet. Foreign securities and local shares were easier. American securities were steady.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities changes in price were not important except in two or three stocks which advanced sharply. The amount of business transacted was very small except in Bay State Gas, which was quite active. The group of industrial stocks was made prominent by a several point advance in the National Salt issues and in Havana preferred. On Friday Havana preferred sold at 66⅛. The opening sale yesterday was made at 68½, and before the close the stock changed hands at 69½. Only a few hundred shares of the stock sold on this sharp advance, and the higher bids for the stock brought little of it into the market. The common stock sold at 26¼.

National Salt common sold up to 45 and the preferred to 76, the former closing at 43½ bid and the latter at 75 bid. The net gain in the common stock amounted to 2¾ points, and the preferred stock made a net advance of 2 points. As in the case of Havana preferred, no large amount of these stocks was sold on the advancing bids, and yesterday's showing in these two stocks indicated that in most issues there is really very little selling pressure.

Bay State Gas attracted some attention yesterday by selling in fairly large amounts. About 5,000 shares sold at 2, and the stock was supplied by a house that during the recent activity of the stock was a very heavy seller of Bay State Gas. It was generally supposed that the firm which sold yesterday was acting for insiders. There has been relatively little Bay State Gas stock in the market for a number of days past, and the demand has been greater than the supply at the prevailing price.

New England Gas and Coke stock advanced further yesterday, closing at 25 bid. Little of the stock was offered, and the demand was fairly large. It was supposed that the sharp advance in this stock was due to efforts to procure it by traders who have been short of the stock for some time past. The short interest in this stock is said to be quite large.

The St. Louis street railway stocks were neglected yesterday, and there was very little trading in the subscriptions. These advanced slightly, closing at 182¼ bid, and the bids for the common and preferred stocks also advanced fractionally. The former was offered at 25, but there was no preferred stock in the market.

The balance of the list was quiet, with prices generally firm. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	32½	33½
Amsterdam pf	57½	59½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100⅝	101½
Bay State Gas	2	2¼
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	24	26
American Agricultural Chemical pf	78	79
American Woolen Goods	20½	30
American Woolen Goods pf	84	85
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf	81	82
Distilling Company of America	15	20
Distilling Company of America pf		56
Electric Boat	15	16
Electric Boat pf		45
Havana Commercial	26	27
Havana Commercial pf	69	70
International Power		77
International Pump	26	27
International Pump pf	72	73
National Gramophone, ex div	85½	86¾
National Salt	43½	
National Salt pf	75	77
Otis Elevator	33	34
Otis Elevator pf	93	
Republic Iron & Steel	23½	
Republic Iron & Steel pf	71½	72
Royal Baking Powder pf	98¼	99
Rubber Goods Mfg	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	87	87½
Standard Oil Trust	460	465
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf	68½	69¼
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾
	42	42½
	115	115½
	55½	56½
	20½	21¾
	62½	62⅝
	72½	73
	114¼	114⅝
	16¼	16⅝
	100	101
	115	125
	2	2¼
	25	
	14⅜	14½
	36	37
	95	96
	8½	9
	130¾	130⅞
	160¾	161½
	117¼	117½
	14	15
	45½	46
	57	57¼
		300
	49	49¼
	5	5½
	47	48
	16½	16
	174¾	176¼
	¾	42½
	47	47½
	94½	94⅝
	123¾	123¾
	177	178
	21¼	21¾
	75¼	75⅝
	59⅜	59½
	42¼	42½
	15	17
	52¼	53
	13¼	13½
	98	100
	80	81
	74¾	74⅞
	68	68
	87⅝	88
	57½	58
	88	89
	157½	159½
	59⅝	59⅞
	32⅝	33
	11⅜	12¼
	38¾	39
	17¾	17¾
	39½	39¼
	113½	114
	34	34½
	43⅜	43¾
	76¾	77
	27½	28
	77½	79
	72½	73
	50½	51
	22¼	22⅜
	89¾	90
	10	100
	16⅞	16¾
	54	54½
Total		184,214

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 5, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18¼	19	2,001	Am. Car & Foundry	18¼	18¾	18	18	— ¼
67	68¼	1,008	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66¾	68	66¾	68	+1¾
42	42½	450	Am. Cotton Oil	42	42¾	41¾	42¼	+ ¼
51	51½	45	Am. Linseed pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	
40¾	41	4,380	Am. Smelt. & Ref	40¾	42	40¾	41	+ ⅝
87	87¼	1,510	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	87	88	87	87	+ ⅛
67	68	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	
34	34½	200	Am. Steel Hoop	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ½
57⅝	57⅞	2,910	Am. Steel & Wire	58¾	58¾	57⅝	57⅞	—1⅞
97½	98	300	Am. Steel & Wire pf	98	98	97½	97½	— ¼
160¼	160½	11,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	162½	162½	160¼	160⅝	—1⅝
118¼	119½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	119	119	119	119	
42	42¼	400	Am. Tin Plate	42	42	42	42	— ⅝
115	115½	17,835	Am. Tobacco	115½	116	115	115¼	
55½	56⅝	2,600	Anaconda Copper	55⅝	56	55¼	55⅝	
20½	21¾	300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
62½	62⅝	8,220	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	62⅜	63	62¼	62¼	— ¼
72½	73	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73½	73½	73	73	
114¼	114⅝	11,605	Brooklyn Rap. Tr	115¼	115¾	114¼	114⅝	— ⅛
16¼	16⅝	3,260	Brunswick City	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
53½	53⅞	300	Central Pacific, as. pd.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
27⅞	28	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
135¾	135⅞	7,530	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	136¾	136¾	135¾	135¾	— ⅞
14⅜	14½	3,400	Chic. Great Western	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
36	37	200	Chic. Gt. W. pf. B	37⅜	38¼	36¾	37⅜	+ ⅞
95	96	280	Chic. Gt. West. deb	95	95¾	95	95¾	— ⅛
8½	9	150	Chic., Ind. & Louisv.	9	9	9	9	— ½
130¾	130⅞	5,675	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	131¾	131¾	130¾	130⅝	— ⅛
160¾	161¼	400	Chic. & Northwestern	160¾	161	160¼	160¼	— ½
117¼	117½	5,985	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	118⅜	118½	117¾	117⅝	— ⅛
14	15	100	Chic. Term. Trans	14	14	14	14	— ½
46	50	50	Chic. Term. Tr. pf	48¼	49½	48¼	49½	
57	57¼	400	C., C., C. & St. L	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	— ⅜
		300	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
49	49¼	6,121	Colorado Fuel & Iron	50	50¾	49¼	49¼	— ⅝
5	5½	335	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¼	
47	48	10	Col. Southern 1st pf	47	47	47	47	
16	16	350	Col. & Hock. Coal & I.	16	16¼	16	16	
174¾	175	905	Consolidated Gas	175¼	175¾	175	175	—1⅞
42¼	42½	500	Consolidated Ice	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+1¼
47	47½	11,980	Continental Tobacco	47⅞	48	46¾	47¼	— ⅛
94½	94⅝	3,475	Continental Tob. pf	94¼	94¾	94	94¾	
123¾	123¾	950	Delaware & Hudson	123	123	122¼	122¼	— ⅜
178	178	200	Del., Lack. & West	178	178	178	178	
21	21¼	200	Denver & Rio Gr	21	21	21	21	— ½
75½	76	200	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	— ⅝
18¼	18½	200	Erie 2d pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	
60	60	945	Federal Steel	60	60	59¾	59¾	— ¾
124	124	100	General Electric	124	124	124	124	
66¼	66¾	677	Glucose Sugar Ref	66¼	66¾	65¾	65¾	+ ½
24½	24¾	380	Hocking Valley	24½	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ½
60	60	420	Hocking Valley pf	60	60	59¾	59¾	— ½
114¼	115	430	Illinois Central	114¾	114¾	114¼	114½	— ¼
42	42¼	14	International Paper	42	42¾	42	42¼	+ ¼
15	15	275	International Silver	15	15	15	15	
53½	53¾	60	Iowa Central pf	53½	53¾	52¼	52¼	
13¼	13½	3,575	Kan. City, Pitts. & G.	12¼	13¼	12¼	13¼	+1¼
98	100	100	Laclede Gas pf	98½	98¾	98¼	98¼	+3
80	81	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	
75	76	1,625	Louisville & Nash	75	76¾	74¾	74¾	— ⅞
118	118	3,612	Manhattan Con.	118	118	117¼	117¾	— ⅜
209¾	209¾	765	Met. Street Ry.	209¾	209¾	208½	208½	—2½
133½	134	228	Met. St. Ry. rights	133½	134	133½	133½	— ½
14¾	14¾	500	Mexican Central	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ½
58¾	59½	1,910	Minn. & St. Louis	58¾	59½	58¾	59½	+ ½
93	93½	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	93	93½	93	93½	
64½	66	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	64½	64¾	64½	64½	
35¾	36	70	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	
45	48¼	3,420	Missouri Pacific	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
48	48½	1,495	National Biscuit Co	48¾	49	48¼	48½	— ⅝
101	101½	30	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	
30	30¾	120	National Lead Co	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
2	3	100	Nat. Lin. Oil certfs	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
53⅞	54¼	430	National Steel	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
94¾	95½	225	National Steel pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
116½	117	800	New Jersey Central	117	117	117	117	
133¾	133¾	1,000	New York Central	139	139	138½	138½	— ⅜
26	26	500	N., Ont. & W.	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
72	72	550	Nor. & Western pf	72	72	71¾	71¾	— ¼
12¾	12¾	944	North American	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	
51¾	51¾	4,865	Northern Pacific	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
77¾	78	600	Northern Pacific pf	77¾	78	77¾	77¾	— ⅛
47½	47¾	795	Pacific Mail	47½	47¾	47¼	47¼	— ¼
135¾	136¾	3,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	136	136¾	135¾	136¾	— ¾
120¾	120¾	2,535	People's Gas, Chic.	120¾	120¾	119¼	119½	—1¼
67¾	68	1,920	P., C., C. & St. L.	67¾	68	64¾	68	+2¾
87¾	88	192	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87¾	87¾	87¼	87½	+ ½
57	57½	250	Pressed Steel Car	57	57½	57	57½	
88¼	89	300	Pressed Steel Car pf	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾	+ ⅝
150	158	150	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	158	158	158	158	—1
1,500	1,500	525	Reading 1st pf	60¼	60¾	59¼	59½	— ⅛
32¼	32¾	1,510	Reading 2d pf	32¼	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
11¾	12¼	100	St. Louis & San. Fran.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅜
38¼	39	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	—1¼
17¼	17½	1,400	St. Louis Southwest	17¼	17½	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
39¼	39¾	5,630	St. Louis Southw. pf.	39¼	39¾	39	39½	— ⅜
112	114	700	St. Paul & Omaha	112	114	112	114	+2¾
34¼	34¾	2,600	Southern Pacific	34¼	34¾	34	34½	— ⅛
52	52	1,510	Southern Ry. pf	52	52	51¾	51½	— ½
8¾	8¾	20	Standard R. & T	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
79¾	79¾	2,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	79¾	79¾	78¾	79½	— ⅜
21¾	22	200	Texas Pacific	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
43¾	43¾	2,615	Union Pacific	43¾	43¾	43¼	43⅜	— ⅛
76¾	77	1,982	Union Pacific pf	76¾	77	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
27½	28	150	Union Bag & Paper	27½	27½	27¼	27½	
77½	79	200	Union Bag & P. pf	79	79	79	79	
72¼	73	285	U. S. Leather pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ¼
50½	51	60	U. S. Rubber	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	
22¼	22¾	320	Wabash pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
89¾	90	460	West. Union Tel	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
9¾	10	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
16¾	16¾	1,860	Wis. Central, w. iss	16	16¼	16	16¾	+ ⅛
54	54½	1,500	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	54¼	54¾	54¼	54½	— ⅛

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. ct. Res've.
$2,000,000	$1,880,600	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$15,192,000	$3,285,000	$1,044,000	$15,526,000	27.4
2,050,000	2,266,000	Am. Exchange Co.	17,688,000	5,721,000	1,734,000	20,056,000	37.2
2,000,000	1,057,600	Merchants' National	14,181,000	4,758,500	16,747,400	24.7	
2,000,000	2,001,600	Mechanics' National	12,619,000	2,442,000	790,000	12,778,000	25.3
1,500,000	2,786,700	Bank of America	23,111,300	4,651,900	2,079,600	26,846,400	25.0
1,000,000	222,500	Phenix National	4,880,000	1,121,000	271,000	5,037,000	27.6
1,000,000	4,743,900	National City	54,779,200	22,949,000	4,296,300	106,758,500	25.5
300,000	6,516,200	Chemical National	25,736,100	5,501,300	2,413,900	27,188,500	29.1
600,000	183,300	Merchants' Ex. Nat	5,061,800	1,038,900	468,500	5,797,600	25.8
1,000,000	1,715,000	Gallatin National	8,249,300	1,178,200	578,800	6,858,800	25.6
800,000	72,600	Nat. B. & Drovers'	1,081,500	275,900	107,800	1,289,500	30.2
400,000	114,100	Mech. & Traders'	1,909,000	219,000	169,000	1,874,000	19.7
200,000	166,300	Greenwich	1,008,000	165,800	229,000	992,400	33.8
600,000	481,400	Leath. Mfrs.' Nat.	4,306,200	983,200	316,100	4,254,600	30.5
300,000	164,200	Seventh National	3,067,400	740,000	226,800	4,008,200	24.2
1,200,000	514,300	Bk. State of N. Y.	4,394,800	357,000	335,900	5,668,000	18.9
5,000,000	2,584,200	American Ex. Nat.	27,165,000	4,326,000	1,660,000	22,586,000	26.6
5,000,000	3,432,500	Nat. Bk. Commerce	27,511,400	3,935,400	3,658,400	22,128,000	25.3
1,000,000	1,561,000	National Broadway	6,911,500	1,351,200	155,100	6,404,600	23.5
1,000,000	1,010,900	Mercantile National	12,274,800	3,198,000	788,500	13,707,300	29.1
422,700	487,300	Pacific	3,283,700	397,300	392,200	3,502,300	22.6
1,500,000	576,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	20,967,500	5,437,900	707,500	23,623,300	26.0
450,000	982,000	Chatham National	4,858,100	700,900	797,600	6,651,700	22.5
200,000	290,400	People's	2,278,900	325,900	370,200	2,830,400	24.6
1,000,000	530,800	Nat. Bk. of N. A	11,720,400	2,403,600	801,000	13,329,700	24.7
1,000,000	2,521,500	Hanover National	38,280,300	11,614,700	2,677,600	50,386,400	28.4
500,000	380,500	Irving National	4,248,000	785,200	503,900	4,700,000	27.5
500,000	898,200	National Citizens'	2,960,000	627,800	114,000	3,016,700	21.3
500,000	263,200	Nassau	2,789,000	393,700	310,900	3,015,600	22.4
900,000	953,100	Market & Ful. Nat	6,515,100	1,193,400	628,700	7,080,500	25.7
1,000,000	155,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	8,689,900	707,600	362,500	4,216,200	25.4
1,400,000	1,788,900	Corn Exchange	14,840,300	2,860,200	1,192,000	16,250,200	24.9
1,000,000	603,000	Continental Nat	8,226,600	1,288,700	391,300	6,368,500	26.1
300,000	400,400	Oriental	1,896,500	153,100	332,800	1,940,000	25.0
5,648,200	1,029,100	Imp. & Trad. Nat	24,332,000	4,531,000	1,484,000	24,156,000	24.8
3,202,200	149,900	Park National	46,050,000	13,413,000	2,661,000	57,766,000	27.8
250,000	1,407,400	East River Nat	1,407,400	306,300	152,000	1,420,500	30.7
2,046,100	1,525,200	Fourth National	25,915,100	5,911,300	1,525,200	28,716,300	25.8
1,000,000	455,700	Central National	10,544,000	2,988,000	979,000	13,919,000	28.1
300,000	735,200	Second National	7,703,000	1,705,000	438,000	8,820,000	24.3
750,000	106,600	Ninth National	3,105,500	591,400	221,900	3,402,600	23.9
500,000	7,707,600	First National	57,978,200	7,752,700	1,142,400	39,086,700	22.8
500,000	63,700	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,811,500	181,400	505,500	2,516,000	27.1
250,000	664,400	Bowery Bank	5,167,000	566,500	423,500	5,656,000	27.0
200,000	407,800	N. Y. County Nat	3,309,500	574,400	287,200	3,818,800	22.6
750,000	306,600	German-American	3,401,600	673,300	247,700	3,477,400	26.5
1,000,000	1,412,500	Chase National	38,002,600	8,389,700	4,748,600	48,585,600	26.9
1,175,000	1,205,000	Fifth Avenue	8,173,900	2,074,700	485,500	9,486,500	26.9
200,000	551,200	German Exchange	2,284,600	257,700	512,200	3,125,700	24.6
200,000	757,200	Germania Bank	3,011,400	569,700	305,200	4,413,800	19.8
300,000	788,700	Lincoln National	9,213,800	2,279,800	658,200	10,875,900	27.0
200,000	620,500	Garfield National	6,186,000	1,379,400	399,300	7,297,200	24.4
200,000	329,200	Fifth National	2,224,800	503,100	214,200	2,417,500	25.6
300,000	874,900	Bk. of the Metropolis	5,584,300	1,273,800	363,100	6,124,900	25.4
200,000	380,200	West Side	2,517,000	414,000	338,000	2,918,000	25.8
500,000	525,500	Seaboard National	10,704,000	2,070,000	1,150,000	12,955,000	24.9
2,100,000	1,096,800	Western National	33,208,500	8,828,300	1,298,800	40,166,900	25.2
300,000	507,500	First National, Bkn.	4,351,000	451,100	799,800	4,738,000	26.3
1,200,000	1,208,700	National Union	16,307,700	5,069,000	974,300	17,769,400	24.9
500,000	407,200	Liberty National	3,914,200	994,900	288,500	4,988,100	25.3
1,000,000	341,100	N. Y. Produce Ex.	3,812,000	510,400	344,300	3,313,400	25.8
250,000	344,900	Bk. of N. Amsterdam	3,509,800	370,600	147,800	3,955,500	25.7
350,000	163,000	Astor National	3,751,200	632,800	305,000	3,900,700	24.4
$47,500,000	$62,957,300	Total, National Bks.					
11,422,700	14,425,300	Total State Banks.					
$58,922,700	$77,382,600	Total	$753,080,500	$165,574,800	$55,011,600	$848,903,200	26.0

*As per official reports—44 National Banks, June 30, 1899; 19 State Banks, June 14, 1899.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,000,618.27	$24,144.55	$56,704	$96,498.48	.....	$1,049,941.37
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,354,191.35	42,725.35	91,700	283,644.18	.....	1,612,797.52
Gansevoort	200,000	729,926.27	7,074.84	26,094.10	74,732.35	$74,732.35	706,134.01
Hamilton	200,000	1,277,000.00	50,000.00	80,000	72,000.00	.....	1,346,000.00
Hide and Leath.	500,000	2,400,000.00	148,600.00	255,500	146,500.00	.....	1,880,900.00
Home	100,000	596,056.78	56,188.06	32,820	67,980.47	727.48	623,181.02
Mutual	200,000	1,173,002.91	24,847.53	100,594	211,813.68	183,677.15	1,185,245.22
Riverside	100,000	855,016.42	14,541.33	40,488	95,347.29	.....	856,008.56
State	100,000	2,115,000.00	142,000.00	67,000	145,000.00	141,000.00	2,510,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,136,300.00	17,600.00	147,900	92,000.00	88,500.00	1,017,100.00
Union Square	200,000	2,425,515.22	48,821.03	218,887	294,455.85	.....	2,782,128.57
19th Ward	100,000	988,374.00	28,823.00	99,870	123,062.00	116,200.00	1,242,685.00
Borough of Brooklyn.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Golf Plans for This Month in the Metropolitan District.

BIG TOURNAMENT IN CHICAGO

Challenges by Well-Known Experts—Proposed Team Match Between Eastern and Western Professionals.

Golfing activity in the metropolitan district during the present month will be confined exclusively to club competitions and private matches, for not a club of all the forty-odd included in the Metropolitan Golf Association has applied for dates for an open tournament. The reason for this is the temporary transference of interest from New York to the different links which are in use exclusively during the Summer. On these courses there will be three open tournaments this month, and possibly four. On Aug. 9, 10, and 11 the Otsego Golf Club of Cooperstown, N. Y., will hold its second annual open tournament; the third week will be occupied by a three and perhaps a four day tourney at the Point Judith Country Club at Narragansett Pier, and the annual open tournament of the Newport Golf Club takes place the succeeding week. These three are absolutely decided, and it is probable that the Saratoga Golf Club's annual open tourney will follow Newport, although the club's officials have not as yet announced it. The Lenox Golf Club's tournament, always a great society event, as well as a good tourney from a golfing standpoint, will be from Sept. 11 to 18. Secretary John Du Fais of the Metropolitan Golf Association has promised to announce the Fall schedule within a week.

The programme of the Otsego Club's tournament is an attractive one, and there will probably be a number of New Yorkers among the entries, which close on Aug. 8 with L. T. Arnold, Secretary, at Cooperstown. Last year the chief cup was won by W. D. Vanderpoel of the Morris County Golf Club, who defeated S. D. Bowers, the Otsego crack, by 4 up in the final round. There will be a preliminary round at thirty-six-hole medal play on the 9th. The first eight will qualify for the Otsego Cup and the second eight for the Cooperstown Cup. There will be prizes to the runners up as well as a medal for the best score in the qualifying round.

Just at present the golf professionals are making a number of matches, and from the activity has sprung talk of a number of side matches at the open, which is practically the professional championship, which comes off in September at the Baltimore Country Club. One of these is already assured, and will be between Willie Dunn and Fred Herd at 72 holes for $500. Herd is the professional at the Washington Park Golf Club of Chicago, and the present open champion, while Dunn held the honor in 1894.

Another match which would be a strong attraction is that which George Low, the Dyker Meadow professional, is trying to arrange between himself and Willie Anderson of Baltusrol against Willie Dunn and Frederick Herd, or Frederick Herd and Berhard Nichols of Philadelphia. The local pair are willing to play either a four-ball foursome or a straight foursome, and they will back their aggregate scores in the open champoinship. Low and Anderson are open to play any other pair in the country.

There is talk among a number of Eastern professionals of getting up a team match with from six to twelve men on a side between the Eastern and Western "pros." Such an idea is a good one, as it would not only raise a healthy rivalry, but would afford an interesting test of the relative strength of the players in the East and West. If there were only six men on a side the West would in all probability be the winner, but with every man added to the number the chances of the East would materially increase. The reason for this is that there are six professionals in or around Chicago who are head and shoulders above the others there, while in the East there are twelve or fifteen who would not be over five strokes apart in thirty-six sides. Should a match be arranged, the "pros" who are back of the idea say that they will play a team match hole play or they will back their team's aggregate medal score against the aggregate medal score of the other team in the championship rounds or in a special match before or after the championship. The West six men would doubtless be represented by Frederick Herd of the Washington Park Golf Club, Chicago, the present open champion; Peter Walker of the Onwentsia Golf Club; Lawrence Auchterlonie of the Glen View Golf and Polo Club; Alec Smith of Onwentsia, with Smith of the Washington Park Golf Club and James Foulis of the Chicago Golf Club, who was open champion in 1896. Who would represent the East it is hard to say, for there are so many about on a par that a special tournament to pick the team would almost be necessary. Dave Hunter, the Oakland Golf Club's professional, would surely be a member however, as would Willie Anderson of Baltusrol and George Low of Dyker Meadow. Of the other three places the most prominent candidates would be Bernard Nichols of Philadelphia, who has issued a challenge to play any man in the country for $100 a side; Willie Norton, the Seabright and Lakewood professional; R. R. Wilson, formerly of Shinnecock, but now of Coronal Beach, Willie Dunn, the open champion in 1894; Alexander Taylor of the Fairfield County Golf Club; Jack Park of the Essex County Country Club, and Willie Tucker, who until recently has been at St. Andrew's.

President H. C. Chatfield Taylor of the Onwentsia Golf Club of Chicago has sent out the schedule for his club's annual open tournament, which will last from Aug. 16 to 18, inclusive, and the events are:

Ravinoaks Cup.—Preliminary round, eighteen holes medal play. Players making the eight best scores in this round to qualify to play for cup at match play. Open to members of clubs of U. S. G. A. who played their first game of golf in the United States. The winner to receive the custody of the cup for one year and the Ravinoaks silver medal, the cup to become the property of the club winning it three times; the player making the best medal score in preliminary round to receive a silver mounted cigar jar.

Solace Cup.—Preliminary round. Players making second eight best scores in Ravinoaks Cup preliminary round to qualify to play for cup at match play. The cup becomes the property of winner.

Tyro Cup.—Preliminary round. Players making third eight best scores in Ravinoaks Cup preliminary round to qualify for to play at match play for cup. The cup becomes the property of winner.

Walden Cup.—Preliminary round foursomes, eighteen holes medal play. Teams making four best scores in qualifying round to play for cup at match play. Open to teams of two representing a club in the U. S. G. A., the number of teams being unlimited. The club of the winning team becomes the custodian of the cup for one year. Each of the winning team to receive a miniature silver cup. The cup to become the property of the club winning it three times.

The match play rounds for the above cups will be finished on the 18th, but added features on the 19th are:

Onwentsia Cup.—Thirty-six holes, medal play. First round, eighteen holes. Open to members of the U. S. G. A. The winner receives the custody of the cup for one year and the Ouwentsia gold medal. To second, Onwentsia silver medal. The cup becomes the property of the player winning it three times.

Fifth Annual Lake Forest Cup.—Thirty-six holes, medal play. First round, eighteen holes. Open to members of clubs of U. S. G. A. within 100 miles of Lake Forest who have not played golf previous to Jan. 1, 1894.

Driving Competition.—Carry of best of three balls. Open to members of U. S. G. A. Purse to winner.

Entries to tournament close on Aug. 15.

Following the example of Walter J. Travis and James A. Tyng, Howard A. Colby, the Captain of the Essex County Country Club, and Harry P. Toler of the Baltusrol Golf Club have arranged a home-and-home thirty-six hole four-ball foursome, each amateur to play with his home professional, Jack Park and Willie Anderson, respectively. The dates have not been absolutely settled as yet, but they will be in the next few weeks.

A new golf club has been formed by the Summer residents of Hopkinton, N. H., and has been named the Beach Hill Golf Club.

George Low, the Dyker Meadow professional, who was to have played the first half of a home-and-home thirty-six-hole match with R. B. Wilson of Deal Beach at Deal yesterday, was compelled to put it off for two weeks, as he has been laid up with a bad knee.

The long-awaited decision in the case of the amateur standing of Walter Paul, the young clerk of the Knollwood Country, has at last been made, and the protest made when Paul won the Van Courtlandt Park handicap has been sustained. The United States Golf Association has decided that, as young Paul receives the use of the links gratuitously and makes his living at a golf club, he is not a Simon Pure amateur. The ruling of the United States Golf Association is final.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The National regatta held at Boston last week was not a success financially. According to reports the expenses were about $2,300, while the income from entrance fees and otherwise was less than $1,500. The difference will be made up by subscriptions from the various clubs belonging to the association.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Nassau Boat Club it was decided not to hold any club races this season and to allow the members holding challenge cups to keep them for another year.

The Crescent Boat Club's house, on the Harlem River, is in a very dilapidated condition, and at high tide the flooring of the scow is under water. It is said that the club is not in a very prosperous condition, and that it has lost a number of its best members of late.

One of the most promising junior doubles on the Harlem River at the present time is J. W. and H. L. Powers of the Nassau Boat Club. They are on the water every evening, and for several nights past have been having brushes with A. F. Crawford and Charles Hoffman of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, who won so handily at the Long Island regatta. Of the two the Nassau crew seem to be the faster, but the Nonpareil men drop out before a fair test of the staying qualities of their opponents can be given. J. W. Powers is a well-known and experienced oarsman, while his brother, H. L. Powers, is considered one of the clevrest amateur boxers in the country, and frequently sparred with Jim Corbett when he was champion. The Nonpareil crew will row in the intermediate at the Middle States regatta and the Nassau crew in the junior.

The Friendship Boat Club of Harlem has made no entries thus far this season in open regattas, and at present the only oarsman in training is Sylvester Lavak, who will probably be entered in the junior single shell event at the Middle States regatta. There was some talk among the members of organizing a four-oared gig crew, but this plan has, from all accounts, fallen through.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club will hold its annual regatta on the Harlem River Saturday, Aug. 19. There will be single and double shell, and gig races, four-oared gig and eight-oared barge races. The regular Harlem River mile straightaway course will be used.

James Hughes, ex-Captain of the Atlanta Boat Club, who is one of the best known and speediest oarsmen on the river, has resigned from the club. He is one of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's senior eight who were defeated at the National.

There are about twenty candidates for the Harlem Rowing Club's junior eight-oared crew for the Middle States regatta. The men are taken out on the water every evening and at present are training under the direction of Jack Nagle, who says he has plenty of excellent material to pick a crew from and that he expects to pick a winner for the last regatta of the season.

There is a rumor going the rounds of "scullers' row" that Rumohr, the Canadian oarsman, who won the Association senior single race at the National regatta, intends to remove to this city and that he will join the Harlem Rowing Club.

The First Bohemian Boat Club has an eight in training for the Hoboken regatta on Aug. 18. If they make a good showing in this event they will be kept in training and entered in the Middle States regatta.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's senior eight-oared shell crew has challenged the Pennsylvania Barge Club's champion eight to row a match race at the Middle States regatta. It is not probable that the Pennsylvania crew will accept the challenge, as they say they beat the Knickerbockers at the National, and that was a sufficient test of their ability.

For several evenings past the Dauntless Rowing Club has had a junior four-oared gig crew on the Harlem, stroked by Walter Reid, and coached by Capt. Mulcare. It is believed that the crew will entered in the Middle States regatta if they give any promise of form and speed.

The Harlem Rowing Club's intermediate four, which rowed at the National regatta, will be entered in the intermediate four-oared gig race at the Middle States. The men are straining daily, and are considered to be in much better form than when they went to Boston.

The Argonaut crews, which were defeated at the Henley regatta, have returned from England. They will do no more rowing this season. It is said that several of the members of the crews will retire from the sport entirely.

The Staten Island Boat Club of West New Brighton will hold its annual regatta on Saturday, Aug. 12. The events arranged for are as follows: One mile straightaway single gig race, one mile four-oared shell race, one mile eight-oared shell race, one hundred yard swimming race, open only to club members. There will also be a match race between four-oared shell crews of the Staten Island and Clifton Boat Clubs. The latter event is attracting considerable attention, and gives promise of being a well-contested race.

Judging by the present outlook the four-oared barge event of the Middle States regatta will not fill, as it takes three entries to make a race, and there is not one in sight at present. This event was placed on the card for the benefit of Hoboken and Hudson River clubs and no entries can be expected from Harlem River clubs as they have no racing barges.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club is about the only club on the Harlem that has no crews in training for the Middle States regatta. It was predicted by many Harlem River oarsmen when they learned that the regatta has to be held at Philadelphia instead of on the Harlem River, as it has been for several years past, that the entry list would be small. This, however, is not the case, and if anything, there are more crews in training to-day than there were last year.

The Hudson Boat Club expects to make several entries in the Hoboken regatta.

Edwin Hadley of the Vesper Boat Club, who was disqualified in 1895, has been reinstated, and will row in the senior single event at the Middle States. Ruddock, the Harlem boat builder is building him a new single shell for the event. He is said to be in good form, but it is not believed that he will have any chance with the cracks of this year.

ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

Development in All Branches of Athletics—Model Gymnasium.

The University of Rochester is to take an active part in all branches of athletics from now on. A gymnasium is being erected that will compare with some of the best structures of this kind in the country. The building will be of Roman sized gray brick, with trimmings of light-colored stone, the general style of the structure being modern Roman classic. On the main floor is the gymnasium, general parlor, and reception room and office of the physical director, the latter being provided with all the apparatus necessary for a complete physical examination.

The gymnasium floor is 94 feet long and 53 feet wide, and includes all the apparatus for practical gymnastics. The room is, on the average, 24 feet high. Surrounding the gymnasium proper and on the floor above is a twenty-four lap running track, wide enough to give room for hurdling as well as running. It may also be used as a seating gallery. On this floor are also the dressing rooms, council room, bowling alleys, reading room and baths, including steam, shower, and needle baths and a cold plunge.

A successful season is expected in football. George Barclay, formerly of Lafayette College, has been secured as coach. Barclay was considered one of the best halfbacks of his day. Manager E. Gorsline has nearly completed his schedule of events, which includes games with nearly all the leading colleges. Basketball and handball teams will be organized, and for the Spring tennis, baseball, and track athletics will be fostered.

Suffolk County's Big Unpaid Tax Sale.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 5.—Thousands of acres of land are ordered sold for unpaid taxes in Suffolk County. Formerly it was the custom for the Supervisor of each town to mark on the returned taxes the property he thought it advisable to sell, but County Treasurer Sherry decided last year to stick to the exact letter of the law and sell all property on which the tax was not paid. As the County Treasurer receives a fee of $1 for each lot or parcel sold for taxes, he will reap a rich harvest.

GREAT FLEET OF YACHTS

New York Club's Cruise Will Furnish a Rare Spectacle.

RENDEZVOUS AT NEW LONDON

Unprecedented Number of Steam and Sailing Craft Expected to Muster Under the Commodore's Orders.

The New York Yacht Club fleet will have its rendezvous at New London to-morrow, and the list of boats which may be said to be officially expected to be there bears out the early prediction that the cruise will bring together a fleet of pleasure craft unprecedented in numbers. As no official entry is made for the cruise, no exact list can be obtained, but the names which are included in the appended list have been indicated by well-informed members of the club as the yachts which it is either known will be at the rendezvous or which are fully expected to be. The names following those of the yachts, while generally owners, are in many instances those of charterers. A number of craft changed hands early in the season, and a number of charters have since also changed hands.

The list includes nearly all the yachts on the New York Club's register which are in commission and are not on the other side of the water. A number in the list, not new, fly the club flag for the first time this season, and these more than make up in point of number for the yachts no longer in the club register. The list will further be found to include most of the new steam yachts. Of sailing craft it will be seen that most of the schooners in these waters will go on the cruise, though some of them may not enter for the races. All yachts crossing the line, under the Regatta Committee's instructions, are to be considered as entered in their classes for the races. The general public will find in the list the names familiar to it, of Defender, Columbia, Navahoe, Vigilant, Volunteer, Queen Mab, and Gloriana among the sloops, and in the schooner classes such names as those of America, Atlantic, Colonia, Emerald, Mayflower, Amorita, Katrina, and Quisetta.

The owners of the yachts, on reaching New London, will, by request of the Commodore, send to the flagship a list of the guests on their yachts.

The first run will be on Tuesday from New London to Gardiner's Bay, a distance of thirty miles. On Wednesday the run will be from Gardiner's Bay to Newport, a distance of forty-three miles, and on Thursday from Newport to Vineyard Haven, thirty-seven miles. Friday will be spent at Vineyard Haven, and Saturday the fleet will return to Newport, where it will lay over Sunday. There will be races off Newport on Monday, Aug. 14, and Tuesday, Aug. 15—the one-thousand-dollar cup for schooners and the five-hundred-dollar cup for single-masted vessels and yawls, offered by John Jacob Astor being raced for on Monday. The club's wind-up cup will be sailed for on Tuesday.

The Owl and Gamecock colors will be rowed for at such port as the Commodore may decide.

The list of craft expected to be in the cruise is as follows:

Steam Yachts—Alpha, G. M. Allen; Apache, W. H. Ames; Cora, Clarkson Cowl; Fanita, J. S. Sampson; Juanita, J. H. Ballantine; Llewellyn, W. B. Bannigan; Nautilus, G. B. Linderman; Rival, W. P. De Witt; Telka, Evans R. Dick; Wanda, C. W. Bowring; Ibis, Gen. S. C. Lawrence; Admiral, J. D. Crimmins; Alleen, W. H. Patterson, Albatta, A. E. Tower; Alcedo, George W. C. Drexel; Allegra, Charles M. Pratt; Aloha, D. Willis James and A. Curtiss James; Anita, John H. Flagler; Aquilo, W. P. Eno; Artemus, Frederick G. Bourne; Aurora, D. L. Pickman; Awa, W. Ferguson; Avenal, W. S. and J. T. Spaulding; Ballymena, J. N. Brown; Barraconta, Edward Kelly; Black Pearl, E. P. Sheldon; Bo Beep, E. H. Townsend; Buccaneer, W. R. Hearst; Cayuga, F. L. Humphreys; Chetolah, Albert Wiles; Claymore, J. B. Edson; Clermont, A. Van Santvoord; Clifton, J. S. Dickerson; Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan; Diane, William Crozier; Duchess, L. J. Busby; Dunguness, Mrs. Lucy C. Carnegie; Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Electra, Elbridge T. Gerry; Elseba, H. Darlington; Elsa, Phiney Fiske; Enterprise, E. T. Hunt; Eugenia, J. G. Cassatt; Fedalma, A. C. Tyler; Felecia, E. W. Bliss; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Free Lance, F. A. Schermerhorn; Geisha, A. B. Banks; Giralda, E. S. Rentwick; Gretchen, J. A. Reyburn; Halcyon, George Work; Nushka, C. F. Judson; Hiawatha, Julius Fleischmann; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Idalia, Eugene Tompkins; Idler, W. C. MacMillan; Indolent, John C. Rhodes; Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix; Iluna, A. S. Bigelow; Josephine, P. A. B. Widener; Jathniel, H. A. Hutchins; Kanawha, John P. Duncan; Katrina, H. F. Niles; Kismet, J. Rogers Maxwell; Ladoga, J. S. Kennedy; Lagonda, Edward Browning; Lavrock, W. J. Matheson; Linta, W. Luttgen; Lorna, W. B. Hatch; Magnolia, Henry Belknap; Margaret, John H. Rutherford; Marietta, H. B. Moore; Marjorie, Mrs. A. S. Van Wickle; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; May, Alexander Van Rensselaer; Narada, Henry Walters; Narwhal, C. H. Osgood; Nesira, C. A. Gould; Nereid, R. A. Johnson; Nirvana, W. R. Sands; Nourmahal, John J. Astor; Nydia, L. E. Emerson; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Oneonta, F. C. Dininny, Jr.; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Ozhesta, Abbott S. Rogers; Palmer, F. K. Sturgis; Pampero, H. B. Moore, Jr.; Parthenia, A. H. McKee; Vinita, E. C. Schaefer; Polyanthus, H. M. Howe; Reba, N. Witherell; Reposo, B. B. McGregor; Sagamore, John H. Hanan; Sapphire, H. J. Drummond; Sappho, J. H. Alexandre; Satanella, A. Iselin, Jr.; Scythian, Miss S. De Forest Day; Seneca, Charles Fletcher Wells, Jr.; Stella, Strae, Thomas A. McIntyre; Sultana, John T. Drexel; Susquehanna, James Stickney; Talisman, Samuel B. Sexton; Tide, Colgate Hoyt; Toinette, R. A. C. Smith; Uvira, Clifford V. Brokaw; Uliana, W. Vanderbilt; Vamoose, Frank T. Morrill; Varuna, Eugene Higgins; Varuna, G. F. Dominick; Velthra, H. F. and R. L. Lippitt; Vergana, Frederick H. Benedict; Wachusett, Edward Weston; Wampanoag, H. L. Willoughby; Willada, William Bester; Xarifa, F. M. Singer, and Zara, H. H. Rogers.

SCHOONERS—CLASS A.

(Over 95 feet racing length.

No.	Name and Owner.	Racing Length. Feet.
A 1	Alsacienne, C. C. Bragg	----
A 2	Brunhilde, J. M. Maguire	----
A 3	Constellation, Francis Skinner, Jr.	107.24
A 4	Cronet, John I. Waterbury	114.82
A 5	Fleetwing, J. D. de Lamar	100.56
A 7	Intrepid, E. Clinton Clark	98.01
A11	Ramona, B. M. Whitlock	105.84
A16	Hildegarde, H. W. Weld	107.82

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

(95 feet racing length.)

B 1	Atalanta, Robert C. H. Brock	----
B 2	Alcaea, E. D. Morgan	94.25
B 3	Alert, C. A. Griscom	91.58
B 4	Atlantic, Wilson Marshall	86.31
B 5	Colonia, C. E. Postley	93.07
B 6	Comanche, Edward Bishop, Jr.	95.74
B 7	Emerald, W. E. Iselin	91.07
B 9	Fortuna, H. S. Hovey	94.57
B10	Lasca, J. S. Watson	93.17
B11	Mayflower, W. A. Gardiner	89.63
B13	Montauk, L. C. Ledyard	----
B15	Phantom, H. S. Parmelee	86.52
B16	Sachem, F. T. Adams	90.61
B17	Sea Fox, A. Tucker	----
B18	Sveranza, W. D. Warden	----
B22	Viking, J. P. Ellis	----
B23	America, Butler Ames	----

SCHOONERS—CLASS C.

(85 feet racing length.)

C 2	Ariel, F. L. Leland	83.53
C 3	Clytie, H. C. Ward	79.46
C 4	Comet, W. H. Langley	----
C 5	Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr.	81.90
C 6	Iroquois, W. G. Roelker	82.28
C10	Marguerite, H. W. Lamb	83.48
C13	Wayfarer, Gordan Fellowes	76.83

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

(75 feet racing length.)

D 1	Amorita, W. G. Brokaw	74.86
D 6	Cavaller, Jefferson Hogan	70.00
D 7	Carlotta, C. F. Ulrich	----
D 9	Hera, J. P. Kerr	74.67
D11	Harbinger, H. G. Russell	67.97
D12	Ingomar, N. F. Plant	67.52
D16	Nirvana, G. G. Tyson	71.19
D18	Quickstep, Frederick Grinnell	70.11
D19	Quissetta, T. F. and R. L. Lippitt	71.10
D21	Shamrock, W. Ward	73.07
D14	Meteor, J. Hall	----
D25	Winona, Charles McKay and T. S. Loeser	----
D26	Katrina, R. E. Tod	73.15
D27	Latona, J. S. Bache	74.42
....	Glendoveer, C. B. Hendricks	----

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

(65 feet racing length.)

F 1	Agnes, J. N. Winslow	58.44
F 7	Crochet, E. L. Bush	----
F12	Fenella, E. J. Bergen	56.39
F14	Gevalia, H. W. Coates	62.58
F16	Grampus, F. B. Griswold and R. P. Hart	----
F20	Loyal, N. C. Nash	64.37
F23	Monhegan, C. A. Miller	----
F24	Nesera, T. A. McIntyre	59.31
F31	Southern Cross, C. H. White	----
F35	Viator, A. J. Morgan	65.34
F39	Woodmansee, E. F. Cole	----
F37	Vif, R. F. Clarke	----
F42	Princess, F. V. Greene	----
F43	Priscilla, H. H. Richmond	----
F45	Uncas, C. P. Buchannan	51.46
F46	Clorita, P. T. Dodge	51.46
F51	Wayward, C. Smithers	63.40
F53	Barbara, C. H. W. Foster	----
F56	Rusalka, Frank M. Piney	----

SLOOPS—CLASS G.

(Over 70 feet racing length.)

G 1	Bedouin, J. Murray Mitchell	78.11
G 2	Defender, W. B. Duncan, Jr., et al	100.86
G 3	Fanny, F. B. Fiske	----
G 8	Navahoe, R. P. Carroll	92.42
G11	Vigilant, Percy Chubb	94.70
G12	Volunteer, C. R. Forbes	----
G14	Columbia, J. Pierpont Morgan and C. Oliver Iselin	----

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—CLASS H.

(70 feet racing length.)

H 3	Hildegarde, J. C. Bergen	65.39
H 4	Huron, (yawl,) E. S. Hatch	68.02
H 5	Queen Mab, C. L. F. Robinson	66.28
H 8	Monticito, (yawl,) W. W. Tompkins	----
H12	Winona, F. G. Corning	----

SLOOPS—CLASS J.

(60 feet racing length.)

J 4	Athlon, E. B. Havens	59.08
J 6	Carmita, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	54.93
J 8	Corsair, W. R. Whitner	----
J10	Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	55.08
J14	Gloriana, J. M. Lasdon	54.17
J15	Gulnare, John E. Dwight	----
J18	Ilderim, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	54.88
J20	Mineola, August Belmont	54 20
J21	Nautilus, F. L. St. John	53.23
J24	Sayonara, J. M. Woodbury and E. T. Irvin	54.06
J26	Swannanoa, Stephen Loines	----
J35	Petrel, H. V. R. Kennedy	----
J19	Milecit, W. Otis Gay	----

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—CLASS K.

(51 feet racing length.)

K 7	Chiquita, A. Hemenway	----
K18	Jessica, J. M. Macdonough and F. Gilbert	50.22
K20	Latowana, Thomas O'C. Sloane	----
K22	Mariquita, A. M. Griswold	48.09
K23	Minerva, A. T. Johnson	45.63
K29	Nymph, J. B. Fletcher	41.41
K30	Sistae, J. B. Rhodes	45.29
K32	Polly, (yawl,) C. W. Chapin	----
K34	Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86
K37	Uvira, R. P. Doremus	47.13
K39	Foxie, F. De Funiak	47.90
K41	Xara, W. I. and E. C. Van Wart	46.72
K42	Ziegeuner, Max Agassiz	----
K44	Vencedor, H. M. Pullig	47.64
K47	Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37
K48	Acushla II., H. W. and A. G. Hazard	50.15
K55	Vandal, James C. Ayer	----
K57	Paladin, ...	48.72
.....	Hussar, J. D. Baird	----
.....	Athene, W. Otis Gay	----
.....	Aridne, W. L. Crow	----

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—CLASS L.

(43 feet racing length.)

L 8	Daffodil, F. P. Sands	40.61
L 9	Sophie, J. W. Myer	37.61
L11	Drusilla, A. C. Tyler	38.28
L13	Eurybia, Charles Pryer	----
L25	Katonah, F. L. Ames	----
L26	King Philip, H. B. Torrey	----
L27	Kraken, (yawl,) N. Hathaway	----
L31	Mirth II., J. W. and J. Beekman	41.79
L36	Norota, D. B. Benham	41.89
....	Surf, W. G. Titcomb	----
L28	Pawnee, (yawl,) T. C. Zerega	42.23
L51	Trochilus, Mayhew Bronson	42.79
L81	Albicore, (yawl,) S. J. Hyde	----
L64	Mira, C. L. Poor	42.85
L50	Tigress, C. A., Appleton	40.50

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

(36 feet racing length.)

M 92	Gretchen, William M. Ivins	39.23
M 20	Cymbra, T. A. McIntyre	----
M 70	Vorant, E. L'H. McGinnis	----
M 71	Vorant II., L. Whittemore	34.00
M 79	Yvett, J. R. Hopkins	----
M 93	Coquette, S. C. Hunter	----
M104	Climax, F. G. Bourne	----
M111	Saladin, H. W. Cannon	----
M113	Bonnie Bairn, M. Graham, Jr.	----
M114	Cornelia, E. W. Comstock	----
M115	Lydia, E. B. and R. Underhill	----
M116	Grace, H. G. Pimmermann	----
M119	Ludeah, Charles L. Seabury	----
M123	Saracen, Sydney Chubb	35.77
....	Rodoo, C. H. Beck	35.53
N 99	Anoatok, O. Sanderson	33.95
N115	Razmatang, G. F. Baker, Jr.	----

YACHT RACES AT BRIDGEPORT.

The Bridgeport Yacht Club will hold its first annual regatta on Saturday next, open to all yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club. The race will be started at 1 P. M., and will be sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. The Regatta Committee is composed of T. H. Macdonald, Chairman; Sydney Bishop, Benjamin Fish, A. S. May, and S. H. Wheeler. The committee will receive entries at the clubhouse, Black Rock Harbor, Bridgeport, Conn., up to Friday, Aug. 11, the entries being for the following classes: Mixed class schooners, sloops, cutters, and yawls, over 30 feet; 30, 25, 21, and 18 foot classes sloop; 30, 25, and 21 foot classes knockabouts, and one-design dory class.

A prize will be awarded in each class, and in any class in which three or more yachts start a second prize will be given. The Bailey Cup will be awarded to the yacht, 25 feet or over, making the best time over the course. The Baroness de Orengiani Cup will be awarded to the yacht under 25 feet making the best time over the course.

The course will be a triangle of seven miles, sailed twice around by all classes over 25 feet and once around by those under 25 feet. The dories will sail twice around a smaller triangle.

The club is making extensive preparations for the event to insure its being a great success.

Huguenot Yacht Club Regatta.

The fifth annual regatta of the Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle will be sailed on Saturday, Aug. 19, over the club's regular courses off Wortleberry Island, and will be for all classes 36 feet and under, also for yawls not exceeding 43 feet racing length, all in one class. Entries can be made with H. C. Ward, Chairman Regatta Committee, at 148 Woodland Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., or with J. Nelson Gould, 150 Nassau Street, this borough. A number of yachts are already entered and an unusually large entry list is expected.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Use the Celebrated Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.

BROOKLYN.

Candy Store and Soda Fountain in the basement.

An Inexhaustible Quarry of Benefits.

It has been said that Daniel Webster's intellect was like a vast quarry. When you had excavated the great rocks at the surface you still knew there was an inexhaustible supply of better things left. Our advertisement can only be an introduction to what you will really find when you seek below its surface. It is impossible to compress into a few columns the inexhaustible quarry of merchandising opportunities which this store affords. The staple things, the goods you know so well and recognize so well when they are offered at a low price, are only at the surface of a vast quarry of richer benefits, because our policy of sacrificing profits during the Summer months extends through the whole store.

It is easy enough to advertise and easy enough for you to buy staple goods cheap; but how about the other kinds? That is this store's quarry of merchandise, where the deepest excavations produce the richest yield—a vast, inexhaustible supply of savings that are incomparable.

We will deliver all purchases Free of Charge, at any Railroad Station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase amounts to $5.00 or more, the goods will be sent Free of Charge to any Railroad Station in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. And we will deliver at your door Free of All Charges, purchases for any part of Long Island reached by the Long Island Express.

Notable Offers in Underwear and Hosiery.

Even Better Bargains Than Ever Before.

Perhaps no achievement of this store this summer has been the cause of greater satisfaction to our customers or wider comment by the trade than our phenomenal selling of Hosiery and Underwear. The prices have been the kind unheard of before, but the end is not yet, as the following extraordinary offers at prices below cost of manufacture will testify:

UNDERWEAR.—AT 12½c., INSTEAD OF 25c.—Women's extra fine Richelieu Ribbed White Cotton Vests, low neck, no sleeves, handsomely trimmed in colors, and silk tape in neck and arm.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Men's extra quality Colored Balbriggan Shirts, French necks, pearl buttons, and long sleeves; Drawers with strap backs and suspender tapes to match. Sizes—Shirts, 34 to 44; Drawers, 30 to 40.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 45c.—Women's extra fine quality Richelieu Ribbed White Lisle Thread Vests, handsomely trimmed with lace at neck and arm.

HOSIERY.—AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 21c. TO 29c.—Children's fine grade Colored Cotton Hose, spliced heels and toes, tan and black, plain and ribbed; sizes 7, 7½ and 8.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 39c. TO 65c.—Children's extra fine quality Colored Cotton Lisle Thread and Silk Plaited Hose, tan, sky, pink, red and black, ribbed and plain; sizes 7, 7½ and 8.

The Phenomenal in Cotton Dress Goods.

If the proverb that light gains make heavy purses is true, what must be the weight of the purses of those who have been getting the great gains which we have been continually giving in our Dress Goods Store this Summer? The selling has been historical, the prices much below the cost to manufacture, but here are some more offers that eclipse even the best that have been.

Cotton Dress Remnants Lowest Known.

Section B.

A vast quantity of them, the very best things of the season, in dress, skirt and waist lengths. Some of them are slightly mussed in handling, but no real hurt. You couldn't have a better chance to get just what you will like and hardly touch your purse, and they're bargains, too.

AT 5c. FOR 10c. QUALITY.—125 pieces Fine American Zephyrs, best colorings, in plains, stripes, checks and plaids, at 5c.

7c. FOR 12½c. QUALITY.—150 pieces Fine Printed Organdies, Jaconets and Lawns, in navy and white, black and white and choice floral designs on white grounds, at 7c.

Women's Oxford Ties at $1.25.

Odds and Ends of the $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 Kinds.

A real good shoe opportunity. Shoes that are good, comfortable, sensible, nice looking, good fitting, with a quality of satisfaction about them better than the price. Link the two together and they are irresistible. The odds and ends in both tans and blacks, some common-sense toes, some narrow toes, various styles, and mostly small and large sizes, all at $1.25 pair.

The Sale of the Season for Men.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS AT HALF.—To-morrow we begin our Annual Clearing Sale of Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts. The styles and money value of the shirts offered really make it the most notable sale of this season.

50c. for MEN'S $1.00 SHIRTS.
75c. for MEN'S $1.50 SHIRTS.
$1.00 for MEN'S $2.00 to $2.75 SHIRTS.
50c. for BOYS' $1.00 SHIRTS.

AT $1.15.—AND A CLEARING SALE OF BATHING SUITS.—Men's Plain Black and Navy Blue Wool Worsted Bathing Suits, formerly $2.00 and $2.50.

AT $1.65.—Men's Black and Navy Blue Wool Worsted Bathing Suits, with fancy striped border, instead of $3.00 and $3.50.

25c. FOR 50-CENT SCARFS.—Men's Summer Scarfs and Ties, including a little lot of Handkerchief Squares. Not a scarf, if sold in the regular way, would be worth less than 50c.—all at 25c.

95c. FOR $1.50 PAJAMAS.—A third lot of the Men's Pajamas you have taken to so kindly the two preceding Mondays, made of a very light weight Madras cloth. The best $1.50 Pajama ever made—our price 95c.

Special prices in Summer Suspenders, Belts, Bicycle and Golf Clothing. A store full of opportunities for men, and yet only space to mention a few of them.

The Best Shirt Waist Offer Yet.

We've succeeded in getting a very unusual lot of Shirt Waists for to-morrow's selling, particularly in the white, at prices that are in many instances much less than half regular prices. All the gar

AUG

The New York Times.

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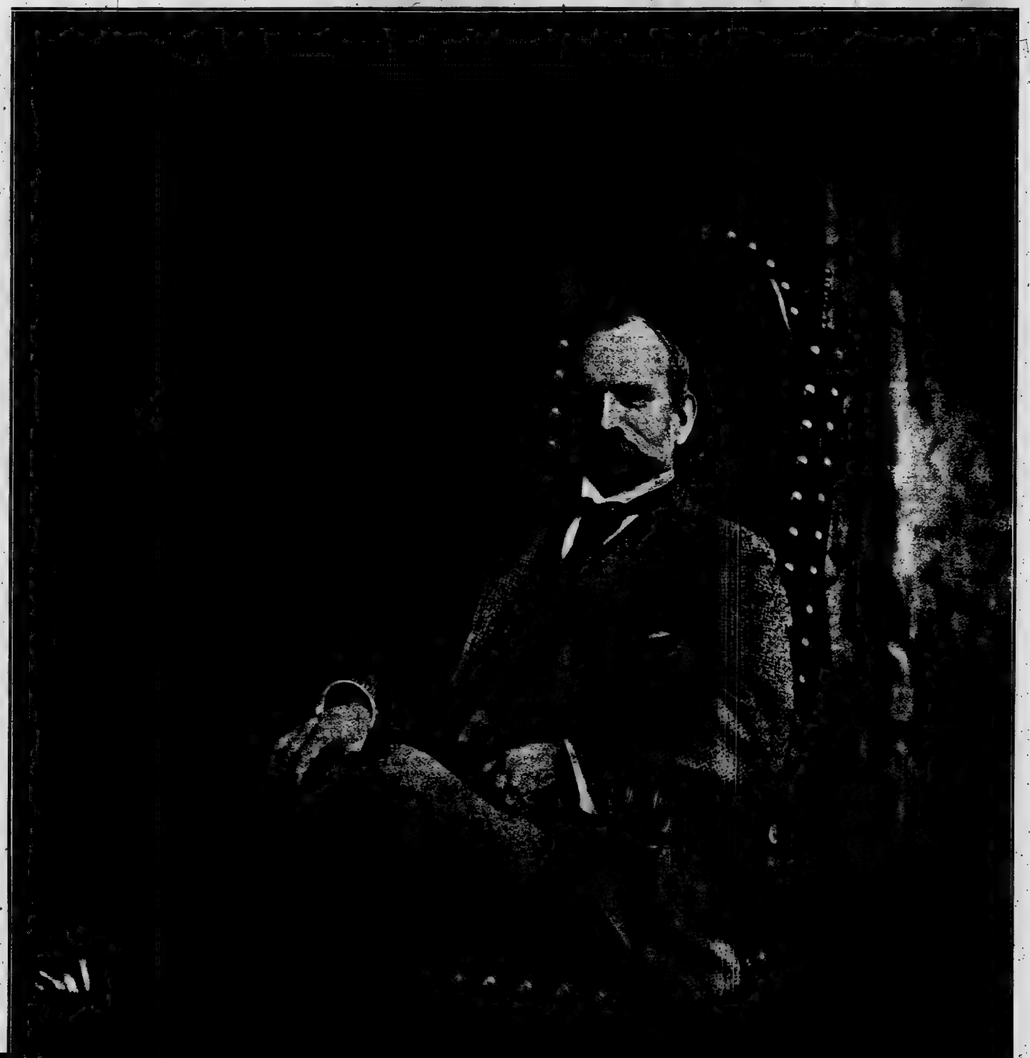

The New York Times.
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
AUGUST 6, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Readers of novels the scenes of which are laid in India have been led to suppose that the act of suttee was a voluntary performance on the part of Hindu wives, who thus declaring their undying attachment to their husbands were burned with their bodies. Dr. Cheever, an eminent Hindu scholar, traces the custom to a very different origin. In the latest edition of his "Indian Medical Jurisprudence" he brings forward authorities to show that the Brahmins themselves invented the law as a means of self-protection against their wives. Before its introduction the wives were in the habit of avenging themselves on their husbands for neglect and cruelty by mixing poison with their food, and at last things came to such a pass that the least matrimonial quarrel resulted in the husband's death. The expedient of having the couple partake of food from the same dish was thought of, but the departure involved a too radical reform in the customs of society. Although the suttee has been done away with in the territory under the Indian Government, its effect is still felt, for even now the Hindu widow cannot escape certain consequences of her husband's death. Although she no longer has to fear the funeral pyre, his family degrades her and she spends the remainder of her days in the most menial duties in the house.

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Smokers do not naturally like to have it said that they "make beasts" of themselves, yet the reproach is more just than they imagine, for it seems that some beasts, tigers, for example, are occasionally confirmed smokers. A correspondent of the Nellgherry Excelsior gives the following curious evidence on that point: "A friend of mine once had a tiger cub and a terrier pup in rearing. He was a great smoker, and the pets would play about the room while he indulged in the weed. It was noticed by the sweeper that the cigar ends finally diminished in number, and he thought, quite naturally, that his master was trying to cure himself of his habit. But he watched, and one evening after his master had retired to bed the tiger cub carefully picked up a cigar end, while his companion, the pup, brought a fire stick from the kitchen. This is not the only instance of tigers taking to smoking. Mehemet Ali, the most enlightened ruler that Egypt ever had, kept a tame tiger, to which he always handed his hookah after he had exhausted the scented opium ball. On one occasion the Pasha, having gone out to dinner, the hookahbadar prepared the hookah as usual. Entering the room with the Pasha some time after, he found the tiger fast asleep near the hookah. He was dead drunk, having exhausted every atom of the scented opium ball." It is fair, however, to add that smoking does not appear to diminish the appetite of tigers in India, for, according to a recent report of the Government of Bengal, 11,500 poor people in the jungle districts were destroyed by tigers, other wild animals, and reptiles last year.

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Every now and then an illustrated newspaper shows by graphic pictures certain phenomena of human life—the amount of cigars that a man is supposed to smoke in a lifetime, the amount of bread that he eats, or the amount of beer that he drinks—by having the materials of consumption presented at the side of a man's picture in the form of a huge cigar, or a huge loaf, or a huge cask of beer. These people who estimate things are a great mystery to us. Of course it is very pleasant, and useful, too, no doubt, to know these things, but the people who engage in such laborious calculations are a mystery all the same. Admitted that their results be correct, what an awful drain it must be on their arithmetic! The fact that their calculations pass unquestioned would tend to lead one to suppose that nobody cares to work out the verification of the problems. There is an ingenious Frenchman who every little while prints the result of some extraordinary calculation or other in the columns of Le Gaulois. His latest scheme has been to make various estimates concerning the French war indemnity of 5,000,000,000f. paid to Germany. He does not say that he has been at work on the job since 1871, although his extraordinary calculations—assuming them to be correct—would seem to imply that such was the case. He finds that the indemnity, in five-franc gold pieces, weighed 55,000,000 pounds. To transport all this gold by rail, supposing each car to carry 11,000 pounds, a train of 5,000 cars would be required. When spread out on the ground in a straight line these five-franc gold pieces would reach almost around the globe. Placed one upon another, they would make a column 1,676 miles in height. If this column, having its base in Paris, should topple over in the direction of Berlin, Berlin would be only one-third of the whole distance reached by the coin at the top of the column. A quick cashier, assuming that he can count 10,000 franc pieces an hour, toiling for 300 days of 8 hours each every year, would complete the task of counting the indemnity in nearly forty years. Truly, these calculators are a great mystery. It would be interesting to know what Prof. Lombroso thinks about them.

CHARLES F. CHANDLER.

On the elevation to its Presidency of Charles F. Chandler, the eminent scientist and Professor of Chemistry in Columbia University, the Society of Chemical Industry has paid an unprecedented compliment to an American chemist. This society, which recently held its annual meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, is an international body, and it includes 3,300 chemists in its membership. While a majority of its members live in Great Britain, many reside on the Continent, and others in India, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, with about 600 in the United States and Canada.

Prof. Chandler is the first American to be honored with the Presidency of this important organization, and the fact that he was the unanimous choice of its members is justly regarded not only as a compliment to him individually, but to this country. His election is, furthermore, an additional indication of the good feeling which exists between the members of the Anglo-Saxon race who live on the opposite sides of the Atlantic.

Although of the highest rank as an authority on chemistry in the United States, Prof. Chandler is probably more widely appreciated by the scientific men of Europe than he is by the general public in this country. His professional and public services have been of incalculable value, especially in this city, where for a long period of years his name has been identified with great sanitary reforms as well as great educational achievements. The New York fellow-citizens and friends of Prof. Chandler are proud of his reputation. They regard him as the most distinguished man in his sphere—a great all-around chemist, in fact, the great authority on the greatest variety of chemical subjects.

The Society of Chemical Industry has its headquarters in London, but there are seven other sections, situated in Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Glasgow, Leeds, and New York. The following list of its past Presidents is indicative of the character and standing of this society:

Sir Henry E. Roscoe, M. A., D. C. L., LL. D., Ph. D., F. R. S.	1881–82
Sir Frederick A. Abel, Bart., K. C. B., D. C. L., D. Sc., F. R. S.	1882–83
Walter Weldon, F. R. S.	1883–84
W. H. Perkin, LL. D., Ph. D., F. R. S.	1884–85
E. K. Muspratt	1885–86
David Howard	1886–87
James Dewar, M.A., LL. D., F. R. S.	1887–88
Ludwig Mond, Ph. D., F. R. S.	1888–89
Sir Lowthian Bell, Bart., F. R. S.	1889–90
E. Rider Cook	1890–91
J. Emerson Reynolds, M. D., F. R. S.	1891–92
Sir John Evans, K. C. B., D. C. L., LL. D., Sc. D., F. R. S.	1892–93
E. C. C. Stanford	1893–94
T. E. Thorpe, LL. D., Sc. D., Ph. D., F. R. S.	1894–95
Thomas Tyrer	1895–96
Dr. Edward Schunck, F. R. S.	1896–97
F. Clowes, D. Sc.	1897–98
George Beilby	1898–99

That the name of Charles F. Chandler should be regarded by so great a number of foreigners as worthy to be added to the foregoing list is a source of much satisfaction to American chemists. No doubt exists in any quarter as to Prof. Chandler's ability to wear this well-earned distinction with dignity and honor. It may not be out of place to mention here that The Journal of the Society, which is published monthly, is a complete exhibit of the progress of applied chemistry throughout the world.

Had Prof. Chandler done nothing else the important part that he took in the establishment of the School of Mines of Columbia University would have entitled him to a permanent place in American history, and to a very large measure of public gratitude. But he was also one of the most efficient Presidents that the New York Board of Health ever had; he was instrumental in having a State Board of Health established; he was one of the promotors of the New York College of Pharmacy; it was his influence that impelled the Havemeyer family to build the new laboratory of Columbia University, which is said by experts to be the finest institution of the kind in the world; he has few peers as a great industrial chemist, and his expert opinion is in constant demand by the largest industrial concerns in the world.

The subject of this sketch is of New England ancestry. He was born in Lancaster, Mass., on Dec. 6, 1836. His father, Charles Chandler, was a merchant in New Bedford. His maternal grandfather was John Whitney, a Boston merchant, and his grandmother was a daughter of John Slack, who fought at Lexington. The Chandlers originated with William Chandler and Annis, his wife, who arrived in Roxbury, Mass., from England in 1637. It was in the homestead of his grandfather, Nathaniel Chandler, at Lancaster, Mass., that Charles F. Chandler was born.

"Hunting chiastolites and other minerals at Lancaster during vacations, and attending lyceum lectures and listening to the elder Agassiz," wrote a contributor to Appleton's Popular Science Monthly several years ago, "led young Chandler to take an early interest in scientific studies, and while still a boy he turned his workshop in the attic into a laboratory. After graduating at the High School, he continued his classical studies privately with a friend of the family for a year, and then pursued his professional studies at the Lawrence Scientific School and the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin. His teachers in chemistry have been Horsford, Wöhler, and Heinrich Rose. Through the influence of Wöhler and his friend Prof. Joy he obtained the position of private assistant to Rose during the year he spent in Berlin, in whose laboratory his only companion, besides Rose and his lecture assistant, Oesten, was the now famous Nils Erich Nordenskjöld, the arctic explorer. In physics he studied with Weber, Dove, and Magnus; in mineralogy he attended the lectures of Prof. Cooke at Harvard, Von Waltershausen in Göttingen, and Gustav Rose in Berlin. In geology he listened to the lectures of Agassiz. In 1856 he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Arts at Göttingen, publishing a dissertation containing the results of miscellaneous chemical investigations."

Soon after Chandler returned to this country in January, 1857, he accepted the position of chemical assistant at Union College, Schenectady, in the newly established laboratory under his friend, Prof. Charles A. Joy. In April of the same year Prof. Joy was called to Columbia College and Chandler succeeded him at Union, lecturing to 150 seniors, most of whom exceeded him in years. Ex-Senator Warner Miller was a member of this class. Chandler remained at Union College for more than seven years in charge of the laboratory and lecturing to the college classes on general and agricultural chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. In 1864 he became connected with Columbia College, joining Prof. Egleston and Gen. Vinton in the experiment of starting a School of Mines.

This School of Mines project was not generally regarded as very promising, but the three professors were willing to begin without salaries. George T. Strong, William E. Dodge, Jr., and several others furnished about $3,000 to equip the laboratory. A fine cabinet of minerals was donated by the Hon. Gouverneur Kemble, and President Barnard, Dr. Torrey, and other Trustees of the college encouraged the enterprise in every possible way. Some vacant rooms in the basement of the college were assigned for laboratories. Provision was made for twelve students, but twenty-four came the first day. The success of the School of Mines was remarkable. During the entire Winter the carpenters and gasfitters were constantly at work erecting new tables for additional applicants, and the number of pupils reached forty-eight. During the first vacation a large four-story building was placed at the disposition of the school, with funds for the equipment of laboratories and cabinets. Accommodations were arranged for seventy-two pupils. During the second year the school was thronged; eighty-nine students were in attendance. The success of the new school seemed so well assured that the Trustees arranged to place it on a substantial basis as a co-ordinate department of the college. Prof. J. S. Newberry was called to the Chair of Geology, relieving Prof. Chandler of this subject, and a full Faculty of professors and assistants was established. A new building was erected, and equipped with laboratory accommodations for 150 pupils.

This school continued to prosper, and was from time to time expanded by the establishment of nine courses of professional study, until it became one of the most important schools of applied science in the country and acquired an international reputation. Prof. Chandler was made Dean of the Faculty at the beginning, and was the executive officer of the School of Mines for thirty-three years. He resigned in 1897, when the university moved to its new site, but he still retains the headship of the chemical department. During the long period of his connection with Columbia Prof. Chandler has lectured upon all branches of chemistry—theoretical, analytical, and applied. At the present time he lectures upon general and industrial chemistry, the other branches being taught by his colleagues and assistants.

The assay department was an especial hobby of Prof. Chandler during the earlier years of the School of Mines, and with the aid of his successive assistants, Miller, Day, Blossom, Ricketts, and Miller, he has made it the most complete of its kind to be found anywhere. To facilitate the work of assaying gold and silver ores and to insure accuracy in calculating the results, Prof. Chandler devised in 1866 the system of assay weights now in general use by all assayers.

Havemeyer Hall, the elegant and commodious building provided, upon the suggestion of Prof. Chandler, by the Havemeyer family of this city, is now the home of the chemical department. Preliminary to perfecting the plans of this remarkably complete institution, Prof. Chandler visited and inspected every laboratory of consequence in Europe. The chemical museum, which is the personal creation of Dr. Chandler, is the most complete museum of the kind in the world, and it is unique. It gives the visitor some idea of the extent to which the affairs of man depend upon the science of chemistry.

When Prof. Chandler first came to New York he was asked to render assistance in the development of the College of Pharmacy. This institution was then occupying a single room in the old University Building, on Washington Square, and numbered about thirty students. Three evenings a week all Winter Prof. Chandler lectured there year after year. The active exertions of the Faculty and the Trustees, and the interest manifested by the New York druggists, have built up from this small beginning a flourishing school of several hundred pupils, which is able now to own a fine building, with laboratory and lecture halls.

Another educational institution in which Prof. Chandler's interest was enlisted soon after he became a resident of this city is the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He accepted the Adjunct Professorship of Chemistry under Prof. St. John, and on the death of that instructor Prof. Chandler succeeded to the chair of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, lecturing on physics and chemistry from 5 to 6 o'clock each afternoon. Here his voice was always raised in favor of a more exacting system of medical education, and it was influential in securing the present four-year course. Prof. Chandler resigned his chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1897.

Prof. Chandler's work in connection with the New York Board of Health contributed a noteworthy chapter to local history. In 1866 he was appointed chemist to the Metropolitan Board of Health, a position which he held until 1873, when he was appointed President by Mayor Havemeyer. He was reappointed President of the board by Mayor Ely, and served in that capacity until the middle of 1884. As chemist to the board he made investigations in the matters of dangerous kerosene oil, the gas nuisance, the water supply of the city, the milk supply, adulterated liquors, poisonous cosmetics, offensive trades, &c. As President he started and directed many important reforms. Chief among these reforms were the removal of the stalls around Washington, Fulton, and Centre Markets; the abatement of the sludge oil nuisance, the regulation of slaughter houses, cattle driving and offensive trades; the construction of tenement houses, the introduction of a proper system of plumbing and house drainage, the establishment of the Summer corps of visiting physicians, the permanent system of gratuitous vaccination, and the proper care of contagious diseases in special hospitals. While active in local works, Prof. Chandler was influential in securing the establishment of the New York State Board of Health, and for three years he was a member of the board, and Chairman of the Sanitary Committee.

In 1874 Prof. Chandler was elected President of the Convention of Chemists which assembled at the grave of Dr. Joseph Priestley in Northumberland County, Penn., to celebrate the centennial of chemistry. From this meeting sprang the American Chemical Society, of which Prof. Chandler has twice been President and many times Vice President and Director. He is also President of the newly organized Chemists' Club of New York, and he is one of the Scientific Directors of the New York Botanical Garden. For several years Prof. Chandler was President of the State Charities Aid Association, and he took an active part in securing State care for the indigent insane. In all of his public efforts Prof. Chandler has been actuated by a high sense of his duty to humanity. He has been not only progressive in his public-spiritedness, but philanthropic as well. Some years ago he was President of the Street Cleaning Improvement Society, and performed an effective part in securing the reorganization of the Street Cleaning Department.

President Chester A. Arthur, who had a high regard for Prof. Chandler's scientific abilities, appointed him a Commissioner to investigate the subject of American hog products, and in 1884 appointed him a United States delegate to the Health Exposition and the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen. When William C. Whitney was Secretary of the Navy he appointed Prof. Chandler a member of a commission to investigate the preservation of timber, and soon afterward the President of the National Academy of Sciences, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, placed Prof. Chandler on commissions to investigate the manufacture of glucose, the denaturalization of alcohol, and the waterproofing of fractional currency and banknotes. In the performance of his duty along these various lines Prof. Chandler displayed marked ability and judgment.

In recent years Prof. Chandler's services have been frequently required by the great corporations that control processes of manufacture in which a thorough knowledge of chemistry is required. Prof. Chandler has not only the thorough knowledge of chemistry, but also an alert mind filled with original and valuable ideas. He has been called the highest authority in this country on industrial chemistry. While other able and eminent chemists have their single specialties, Prof. Chandler is a specialist in all branches. He is an expert in the matter of sugar refining, of petroleum refining, of calico printing, and in the manufacture of gas. He has served as chemist to the Croton Aqueduct, the New York Gas Company, and the New York Steam Sugar Refining Company. He was the chemical editor of Johnson's Encyclopaedia, and with his brother, Prof. W. H. Chandler, established and edited for seven years The American Chemist. He has also published numerous papers on chemistry in scientific periodicals.

Prof. Chandler received the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. from the University of Göttingen in 1858, and in 1873 the degree of M. D. from the University of New York and the degree of LL. D. from Union College. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American, English, German, and French Chemical Societies, the English and German Societies of Chemical Industry, the American Institutes of Mining, Engineering, and Electrical Engineering, the German Electro-Chemical Society, and numerous other important scientific organizations.

Socially Prof. Chandler is exceedingly popular. His circle of acquaintances is a very large one, and his companionship is prized by men of letters, men of art, and practical men of business, as well as by men of science. He is a member of several social clubs in this and other cities.

At Last.

From The Chicago Post.

"I suppose your wife always has the last word."

"Not now."

"Why not now?"

"I've bought a phonograph."

Spoke Advisedly.

From Pearson's Weekly.

"Old Brown won't live long; he has one leg in the grate."

"You mean one leg in the grave."

"No; he is going to be cremated."

AUG

"FIRST ELECTRIC MACHINE, 1672," FROM A PAINTING BY W. B. VAN INGEN.

PAINTED CHAPTERS ON ELECTRICITY.

THERE is a building on Duane Street, near Elm, which belongs to the Edison Electric Company, and indicates on its front a certain connection with electrical matters by a row of sculptured heads, among which those of Franklin and Morse are readily distinguished. The façade is not uninteresting, but that makes the impression made by the interior all the more a disappointment. Even the seventh floor, which contains the offices of the company, is about as bald and severe in lines as possible.

Perhaps it was the uncompromising severity of the iron construction within that caused the Directors of the company to look about for some mitigation of the pervading ugliness. At any rate, to Mr. W. B. Van Ingen was given the task of introducing a note of art; to him was allotted a narrow band of wall space along the gallery which looks down on the central hall, for on this floor two tiers of small offices are arranged. The spaces for a frieze are interrupted at the north end of the hall by an iron stair, which has the same stern and uncompromising barrenness, the same lack of genial, agreeable lines and of space adequate for decoration as the rest of the apartment.

Instead of employing encaustic painting or mosaic, Mr. Van Ingen chose to avoid colors and make his pictures in monochrome—for the decorations are pictures that range over a wide territory as to time and place. Of these only nine chapters can be given here. There are various stories to tell concerning electricity from the earliest ages to the present time, from mythological and legendary personages to living men; then there are a great number of contrivances to show or suggest, which belong to the triumphs of human ingenuity over the forces of nature so far as electricity is concerned.

For theme the painter has electricity under various aspects. But he has passed by the ordinary method of presenting this theme—which would be some elaborate mural painting showing modern electrical workshops, with portraits of famous electricians—and attempted one that is better suited to the architecture and the interior to be decorated, yet does not entirely omit either electrical machinery or portraiture. Using the restrained, reserved effects of browns and umbers, the artist has presented in a series of cartoons on narrow canvases a large number of incidents in the development of our knowledge of electricity, its results and applications to human use.

When it was that men first began to notice a peculiar trait of amber, let us say, or other material, which on being rubbed attracts light chaff, can never be known. Our word electricity was invented by Dr. Gilbert of Colchester from the Greek word for amber, so that the term is only as old as the Elizabethan age. But it is not unlikely that the cave dwellers who carved elephants on tusks in lands where elephants have not existed for enormous stretches of time had already perceived this odd characteristic of certain articles, notably amber. The latter may have been obtained by barter from wild tribes on the Baltic. As amber seems to have been first used on the person with an idea that it is healthful—an idea, by the bye, which exists very widely to-day in the superstition that a necklace of amber prevents children from catching colds—it is quite likely that the rubbing of a bracelet or armlet gave people the first inkling of the mysterious force we call electricity. At any rate, history ascribes this discovery to observations of amber; and one legend of which Mr. Van Ingen has availed himself states that the strange property in rubbed amber of attracting light dust and chaff was observed first when women began to use the material for the whorls or little roundish weights below the spindle used by them to keep the thread of the distaff taut, or at least hanging down. The whirling motion given to the whorl by the spinster as she twisted her thread might readily enough engender electricity, and the story runs that this was noticed because of the mysterious flight of bits of wool toward the amber whorl; there they stuck for some time in the well-known way. This legend gives the painter a chance for some graceful figures of women holding their distaffs and a child playing with the whorl, and for another group of observers, neither of which are shown here.

Large as the series of pictures for the frieze may be, the history of electricity offers so many chances for illustration that a selection was possible from many designs for each chief period. The mythological side is represented by Zeus, the god of the sky and storm, but the artist shows him through his eagle, his "fulmen" or conventional classic thunderbolt, and the more usual arrowy zigzag of lightning. The Homeric period is not forgot; for elsewhere in the frieze we see Ajax defying the lightning as he clings undismayed to his rock and scorns waves and thunderbolt alike. Here is an example of the point of view Mr. Van Ingen occupies with regard to these decorations. Ajax is not a big figure commanding in size, but a small helmeted Greek overwhelmed by enormous seas. The billows and clouds are used as decorative masses with big curved lines; nature is more important and more potent than man, even a heroic man like Ajax. He was one of many embodiments of the sun and lightning, and his name appears to be derived from a term for the eagle, as the ancients themselves observed; but to the Greeks he was a historic character in whose existence there was general belief. Mr. Van Ingen prefers the big decorative effect of the elements to the personality of a character in which the Greeks embodied some of those elements. This method gives variety to the panels.

Among the legends and superstitions as to electricity he has seized upon one that belonged in past centuries on the Baltic Sea. There was the Island of Gothland and on it the famous old city of Wisby, which at one time controlled the sea trade eastward to the Russias and westward to England and the Mediterranean. The mariners of the Middle Ages are said to have believed that the odor of garlic deflected the compass; so there arose a law of the sea in Wisby town that the sailor guilty of using garlic and breathing on the compass should have his bare hand pinned to the mast by a knife; he was not allowed to pull the knife out, but might tear his hand away.

This grotesque idea of the power of garlic to deflect the compass may have arisen from the peculiar odor in the air where lightning has struck. The Hungarian peasants maintain that the air then smells like garlic, while modern observers have talked of sulphur, or an "odor of ozone," whatever that may be. Mr. Van Ingen has a spirited scene on shipboard relative to this odd superstition; it provides him still another variation from the conventional in a long frieze and is here reproduced.

With the Elisabethan period portraits relating to electricity begin, followed by figures of Galvani and Volta, Faraday and Sir Humphry Davy. Electricity seems to have been treated at length for the first time by Dr. William Gilbert, whose work "De Magnete" is the starting point for the literature of electricity. Mr. Van Ingen has shown Gilbert performing experiments and explaining these obscure forces of nature before Queen Elizabeth. Gilbert was a bold generaliser; he saw a connection between gravitation and the strange power certain metals and minerals show to attract other metals; in other words, the "lodestone," as our ancestors called it, was thought by him to represent the attraction of gravitation in a concentrated form. With the magical powers of the magnet or lodestone he connected also the similar powers of amber, glass, and certain precious stones when rubbed.

Another portrait is that of Otto von Guericke, who published his "New Experiments" in 1672, with a picture of the machine he used. The artist has used this picture to reproduce the cumbersome machine at the same time that he gives Guericke's likeness. Galvani and Volta appear engaged in the famous controversy over the movements observed in the legs of a frog separated from its body, the result of which was the better understanding of what has been called "animal magnetism."

Coming down to later times we see the historical silk handkerchief sustaining a metal rod, which Benjamin Franklin used as a kite to "bring down lightning from the skies," and demonstrated the identity of electrical phenomena on earth and in the clouds. It rides among the thunder clouds, among the "Mummelacks," as Berliners call them, or "thunderheads," as they are known among us, both terms being words that bark back to the time when the manifestations of the thunderstorm were personified in a deity like Thor or Jupiter. In this cartoon, which is not reproduced here, the artist has used the big swelling lines of the clouds with fine decorative effect.

Joseph Henry is shown conducting his experiments in sending telegraphic messages across the campus of Princeton College, and we see in the illustration the old buildings of Princeton in the background. Thomas Edison is shown in his laboratory at work with his incandescent lamp, and in a panel not given here there is a picture of the old "Jumbo" electrical machine which is already one of the curios of the profession, so fast has been the advance in the methods of generating electricity in modern days. The longer panels are broken into suitable lengths by round shields, which are charged with figures referring to the past and present, as, for example, an arc light surrounded by rays, the seal of the Edison Illuminating Company. These divide the chapters and indicate where one period of the history of electricity stops and the next begins. One shows the key that Franklin bound on the wire from his kite; another, Davy's electric arc light, and a third Faraday's electric motor.

Of course the invention of a means of storing the electricity which had been observed in amber, glass, certain precious stones, and even in the human body since the time of Thales, the ancient Greek philosopher, would have to find its place in any series of this kind. The artist has selected Prof. Muschenbroeck of Leyden University as the best accredited of those to whom the invention of the Leyden jar is ascribed. His object was to surround electricity with a non-conductor and thus store it up for use. He is shown in the act of receiving a shock from some electrified water in a glass bottle. It is curious that the sending of electricity to a distance through a packthread was performed by Gray in England and Dufay in France early in the last century, yet the practical application of the discovery had to wait a hundred years.

In the portrait of Sir Humphry Davy, experimenting with the first arc light, the artist has introduced an owl blinking in the radiance shed by the power of 2,000 voltaic cells, but whether he means the owl in the classic sense as Minerva's bird of wisdom with allusion to the great number of subjects aside from electricity which Davy illuminated by his genius, or in the popular sense as a stupid bird, and therefore representing an unappreciative public, does not clearly appear. A domestic scene of which the artist has made a very charming yet simple composition is Faraday with his wife in the laboratory of the Royal Institute. It was on Christmas Day of 1821 that Faraday showed his young wife the first electric motor. Before the century has closed electricity has given steam a hard race for supremacy in the task of transporting men over land and sea.

Mr. Van Ingen has had two difficulties to face: the intangible, invisible character of the thing that forms the heart of his theme and the narrow, long spaces given him to decorate. His methods are very different from those to which people are accustomed, but they will grow in favor with time.

These efforts to get the better of a cruelly hard inner architecture by the art of the painter are to be applauded, but let us hope that the Edison Illuminating Company will keep the torch alight and complete the decoration of this interior, especially the broader spaces on the western wall at the top of the iron stairs leading to the second tier of offices. The frieze itself needs something in the nature of a narrow frame, beading, or perhaps painted setting, while the other portions of the interior should be treated so as to harmonize in color with the note set by the frieze. This need not be elaborate or expensive; quite the contrary.

CHARLES DE KAY.

OF INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

The interior decoration of large buildings has begun in this country, and begun with a rush. It seems to be our inheritance as Americans to do things in a hurry, and we negotiate the interior decoration of an enormous building in a space of time which would be none too much for the adornment of a single room. Pushed by the haste of business men and property owners, our architects undertake to deliver great buildings decorated within and without in the course of a few months, when the decorations, if they are to be real works of art, should take as many years.

It would not be fair to ignore the fact that

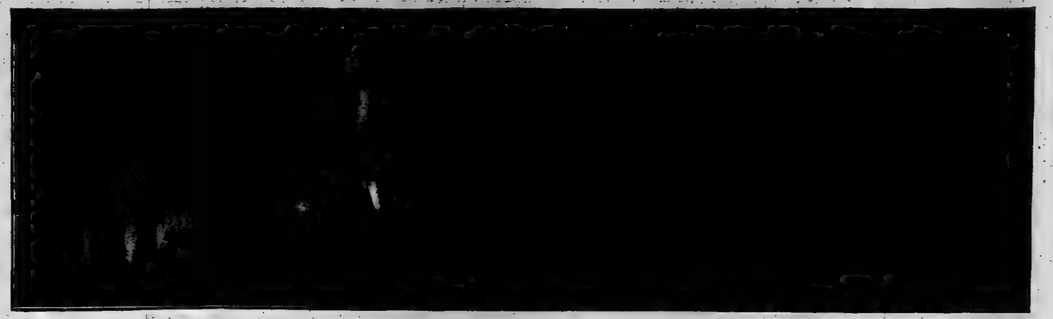

"DISCOVERY OF THE LEYDEN JAR BY PROF. MUSCHENBROECK," BY W. B. VAN INGEN.

in many cases of the decoration of public buildings the French are almost as foolish as ourselves. For example, if you walk through the Hôtel de Ville of Paris, that tremendous pile filled with the work of the most eminent artists, you will be amazed to find in the same room ceilings and wall paintings by men whose methods and color sense and drawing are as different, one from the other, as night from day. The result of this incredible folly on the part of the eminent architects of Paris is a sense of unrest and the loss of enjoyment of what is beautiful in the work of each painter represented in the room in question. Had the entire room been given up to one man, say to Besnard, or to Lerolle, then the ceiling and walls would have been harmonious and our feelings would adjust themselves quickly to the sentiment of the artist who had the room in charge. But, what is still more singular in regard to Paris, is that the lesson taught by the Hôtel de Ville has not been learned by the Parisian authorities, for the later Opéra Comique has been treated within by half a dozen painters, each man going his own way without regard to the other, or rather the whole team of painters traveling ahead without any master spirit to compel them to keep in step.

We have been making the same mistake here, are making it to-day, and appear destined to go on in the same absurd conduct.

Why? Because people demand of the architect that the decoration of a great building shall be finished within a certain number of months, and the architect, desirous, of course, of having works of art, not mere common Italian ceiling painting and stencil work on the walls, finds himself obliged to employ a number of artists. But even so, it might seem possible to force these artists into a certain conformity as to color, backgrounds, methods of drawing, and perspective, by placing at their head some painter of acknowledged force and of despotic will who should have the power to discharge any painter who refused to submit to the general laws and rules which he has laid down for the decoration of the building.

But where, it may be said, is such a painter to be found? To which the answer is, look for him!

It will hardly be denied that great as was the success of the decorations in the library of Congress at Washington, the latter would have been far more agreeable, far better suited to the inner architecture, far more restful and rich in the matter of color, if there had been some one mural painter with a genius for color at the head of the entire corps of painters, clothed with the power of a tyrant, and possessing in fact just that absolute control which one of the great artists of Italy in the later Middle Ages, or one of the chief sculptors in a Gothic cathedral, possessed over the apprentices and minor painters and sculptors in his train.

This question is approaching us with great urgency in regard to the Appellate Court on Madison Square. In this case the sculpture evidently is to be well within the control of one man, and that man the architect himself, who, however, is wise enough to accept counsel from professional sculptors. And the sculpture itself is to be thoroughly knit to the architecture, not only in outline, but in material and color. In the matter of painting, however, the case is different. A number of painters, entirely different one from the other in their views of nature and their ways of drawing a figure, are given the task of painting on stripe of canvas in their own studios friezes and cartoons which are to be fastened upon the walls as soon as the latter are ready, and left for a very brief period to the final touches of the painters. In other words, not only is the time entirely inadequate for the painting of these great canvases in the place and under the lighting where they are to remain, but it appears to be beyond the power of any man to bring them into harmony one with the other, and give to the whole series in the hall or courtroom that look of unity and that agreeable sense of belonging naturally to the architecture which such decoration should have, if it is to be really fine.

It has been said without contradiction that the architect of this building is fully alive to the difficulties of the case, and has sought to remedy them so far as within him lay by appointing a very eminent mural painter of New York as an umpire, or arbiter, or general critic, to look at the various canvases in the studios of the selected artists and strive to bring them more or less into harmony. But it is much to be feared that this is a task beyond the strength of the cleverest. Even though the several artists in point should be willing to sink their own individuality and should intend loyally to carry out their work on the lines of the criticisms received from such an umpire, it is doubtful if they could do so when it came to the point.

No, it is just as well for us to confess that we are absolute novices in this matter; but what is singular to observe is the fact that with all their traditions, and all their ostentatious study of Italian art, with all their learned books on the art of the last four centuries in their own land, the French architects are making very much the same mistake. They, too, appear to be suffering from the confusion and hurry of modern times; otherwise they would imitate the great masters of Italy and Flanders at least in this respect, that they would select some one commanding character among the more famous artists and compel his comrades in the work to obey his commands, paint in his manner, and be content with the fame of having contributed their share to the decoration of a great building.

For the most part we deal with buildings in a very barbarous fashion; the greater number of persons are only concerned with having a box of wood or brick or iron and tile to keep the sun and wind and rain out, and the interior divided up in a more or less comfortable way. Even those who aspire to something like art are often content with leaving that art to the architect alone, and do not bother the latter if he makes the external skin of the building striking or interesting enough to call the attention of the world. Indeed, in order to obtain even that much, namely, a more or less handsome exterior, how often do not our architects sacrifice the comfort and health of the owners by neglecting to furnish them with proper sunlight and ventilation? Fewer still are those who realize that a building should be like a little work of art by the Japanese artisan, beautiful within and without, as well as comfortable and adapted to the end desired. In public buildings especially, we should have that intimate connection of architect, sculptor, and painter which the Italians had in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, because practically the architect and the sculptor and the painter at that time were one and the same man. Still, we can make combinations of architect, sculptor, and painter. We can have a triumvirate in place of the old Italian master, and with such triumvirate we can produce amazing works of art.

It is, however, not to be denied that the ideal of a trinity of artists representing architecture, sculpture, and painting is not so readily to be found; but then neither is anything of the very best in the way of literature, music, or art to be found in every hedge row. The main point is that we shall keep our eyes clear and recognise what we ought to have, so that if the elements should be presented we shall have sense enough to unite them and win the desired goal.

Apparently the days of pure fresco are gone forever; that is to say, the days of water colors applied directly and quickly, without a chance for rubbing out and changing them, upon a damp surface of plaster. And yet in one sense it is a pity, because, in spite of the awkwardness of having to put on the color while the groundwork is wet, in spite of the bother of having to carry forward a painting day by day according to the wet surface laid down for it, nevertheless, fresco, seemingly a fragile kind of painting, has lasted far better than oils and tapestries and painting on wood and metal. There is, of course, the false fresco, as it might be termed, which consists of laying colors upon dried plaster, but that will not stand rain and leakage in the way that real fresco will. Then there are wax processes in which the aid of heat is used to make the colors bite into the wall. They have advantages in the way of richness of coloration that seem to be lacking in fresco work; but for one reason or another they do not seem to be in favor. More and more we are coming to the compromise of painting on canvas, which is fastened to the wall.

This has its obvious advantages, because it is to a certain extent independent of the wall behind it. It can be removed, renovated, and replaced. If the building is torn down the pictures are not lost. But it has in it the defect alluded to above when speaking of the hurry of modern architecture and its bad effects upon the painters. Naturally, the painter works upon a canvas of this sort in his own studio as long as he can. Now, the ideal way of doing would be to have that canvas put in place; from the first start the artist should be working on it in the light and in the position it is to hold. The artist would therefore be compelled to consider the interior itself, not only so far as the architecture of the interior is concerned, but with respect to the color of the interior and the way in which the light will fall.

The importance of considerations like these will be acknowledged, when one considers that in the City of New York alone two buildings of great size and of the very first importance to the public are to be erected. These buildings are not private palaces, such as are going up on Upper Fifth Avenue, in which their owners may do as they choose, and even import second-rate artists from Europe to decorate them. The Hall of Records and the new Custom House, if they are, worth building at all, must be not only useful buildings and well adapted for their purposes, but they must be as much an adornment to the city and a cause for legitimate pride, not only among New Yorkers, but among Americans, as the Library of Congress is to all citizens of the United States. These are not buildings that a political party or a local society for municipal management can consider their own. They will remain long after political parties and municipal associations have changed and disappeared. They are for the future generations even more than for the present, and will remain after the men of the present are dead, as proof of the intelligence or the ignorance of the men of the day.

No care should be spared to make them the very finest flower of the artistic and engineering talent of our Nation. It is for that reason that these questions of decoration assume a serious phase in which the public has a proper share. The Hall of Records should be decorated by some one sculptor and some one mural painter in the closest and most harmonious partnership with the architect, so that not only shall the sculpture and painting have one character and one set of feelings at the back of it, but the more common mistakes made in Europe almost as often as in this country should be avoided—such mistakes, for instance, as placing sculpture in unmeaning places and neglecting the great question of color in sculpture as related to the architecture about it; as, for instance, again, the delicate question of the color of the mural paintings and mosaics in a proper relation to the surfaces covered by them. These are questions that cannot be learned in the schools of art in Rome or Paris or New York. They are too closely allied with the feelings to warrant putting down in books or being expressed in lectures on art. The men who understand them are marked off from the rest of their profession by the possession of a vague something which is called genius.

It would be ridiculous to talk of these things and make these demands if there were no means of satisfying them. But, as a matter of fact, the United States has already produced men of sufficient calibre to undertake such uncommon offices. It is not that the men are absent. The trouble is to get them together and have them appointed to such great public works. Now, in the case of the Hall of Records the architect is fixed. The building has been designed and the design accepted, but the question of sculpture and painting is still in abeyance. Can we not hope in this case at least that a precedent shall be established and the Hall of Records made as nearly as possible a unit of architecture, sculpture, and painting? Need it be said that the result of a city possessing such complete works of art as it is humanly possible to obtain at the present day will be to increase its population and wealth, induce foreigners to visit it because of its beauty, and cause thousands of persons annually to settle therein, or, at any rate, to take up their abode in it for greater or less periods of time? On the lowest grounds, that of profit, such buildings are the best of all investments of the money of the citizens, and they will inevitably redound to the honor and glory of whatever administration the city possesses at the time they are reared.

CHARLES DE KAY.

1899

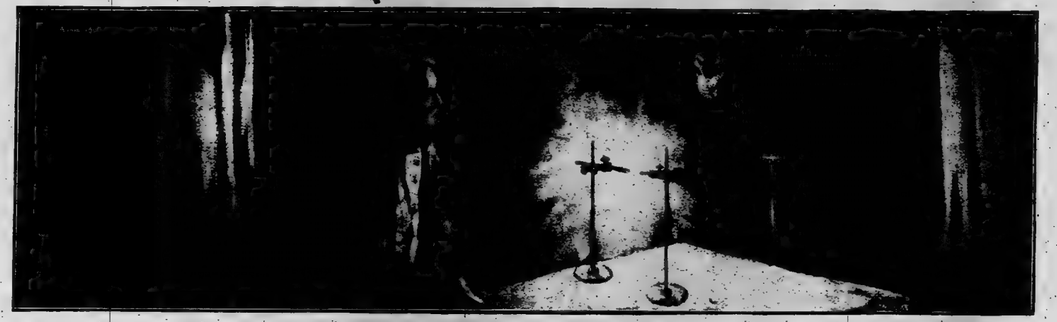

"SIR HUMPHRY DAVY AND FIRST ELECTRIC ARC LIGHT," BY W. B. VAN INGEN.

"FARADAY AND THE ELECTRIC MOTOR," BY W. B. VAN INGEN.

"THOMAS EDISON IN HIS LABORATORY," BY W. B. VAN INGEN.

"JOSEPH HENRY AND THE TELEGRAPH," BY W. B. VAN INGEN.

HOW THE SHAKERS LIVE.

WILLIAM THRASHER is the name of a Shaker of the Lebanon Colony who died there at the remarkable age of 102 years 5 months and 1 day. To his credit be it said that his fivescore years were due mainly to his exemplary living. The daily life at a Shaker colony is conducive to health, and what transpires at the one situated at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., may be taken to furnish a reason for the notable longevity of Shakers in general.

William Thrasher was born on April 11, 1798, in the Town of Swansey, Bristol County, Mass. He was left an orphan early in life, and was cared for by the Selectmen of the town until seven years of age, when he was adopted by James Cornwall, a farmer, who had been a soldier in the Continental army.

On May 18, 1817, when in his twenty-first year, he visited the Shakers in the Town of Savoy, Berkshire County, Mass., and in October, 1821, he moved from Savoy to Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., serving with the Shakers at their settlement near the shores of Queechy Lake for nineteen years. In the Fall of 1840 he moved to the Mount Lebanon Society, where he served in the capacity of financial manager for the term of twenty-five years, where he was known to thousands of visitors who when he grew to be old asked specially that they might see him. On May 23, 1867, he moved from the East to the South Family, where he remained until the end came.

He was of kindly disposition and a typical Shaker in appearance. It was while passing the last month of his life that the picture was fortunately secured, especially as his friends had none to preserve. With tottering steps he answered the call from a sister, "Come, Brother William. A gentleman wants to make your picture. Now be cheerful and sit by your favorite flowers." After that day he seldom went out again, for the weather would not permit it.

Living in the same house with William Thrasher was, and she is still living, a sister named Louisa Rice, and her years have nearly kept pace with those of Brother William. She was born July 27, 1812, in the town of Savoy, Mass., and came to Mount Lebanon settlement in 1820 with her parents, for she was a child of only eight years when she started communistic life. During the forty-seven years which she has spent there she has lived in the infirmary, where her occupation has been that of nursing the sick, aged, and infirm. Her parents are dead, and an aged sister has recently died at Washington. She is to be seen in the picture to Brother William's left.

Brother William Thrasher was buried in the family burying ground of the Shakers. "The funeral services are conducted in a manner suited to the occasion. They consist of singing, speaking, and reading of various pieces composed by members of our society for the occasion," writes the sister to me.

I have visited the cemetery myself. It is on a hillside bordering the road which leads from Canaan to the settlement, and which continuing on further reaches the village of Mount Lebanon, N. Y. There are, I should judge, some eighty graves there. No mounds show, but a fan-shaped head-piece faces each grave. It rises above the ground about twenty inches and the only inscription is the name, year of death, and age. These facts appear in raised letters cast in the iron.

It is worthy of note that those who have been buried here in nearly every case had reached a ripe age. I discovered only four graves which showed that the occupant had not reached the age of forty years. As evidence of this I present the rather odd names and the ages on a single row of graves, for they range in five rows and the black signboards in their methodical files resemble a corps of soldiers when seen on a moonlight night. These names are Cynthia Wheaton, 1868, aged ninety-three years; Susannah Walker, 1861, aged ninety-four; James Bishop, 1868, aged ninety; Deborah Wheaton, 1868, aged ninety-seven; Emma Williams, 1870, aged ninety-two; Ann Williams, 1876, aged ninety-three; Samuel Spooner, 1857, aged seventy-five; Jathro Williams, 1861, aged eighty-six; Caleb Shapley, 1857, aged seventy-seven; Hopehill Smith, 1870, aged seventy-seven; Polly Smith, 1864, aged sixty-nine; Hannah Smith, 1894, aged sixty-six; Benjamin Brown, 1858, aged thirty, and Jane Ann O'Hare, 1871, aged twenty-six years.

This remarkable longevity is explained by the Shakers as being due entirely to the self-enforced rule of regular sleeping hours and meals, the kind of clothing worn, the manual occupation, and the food partaken of at the settlement.

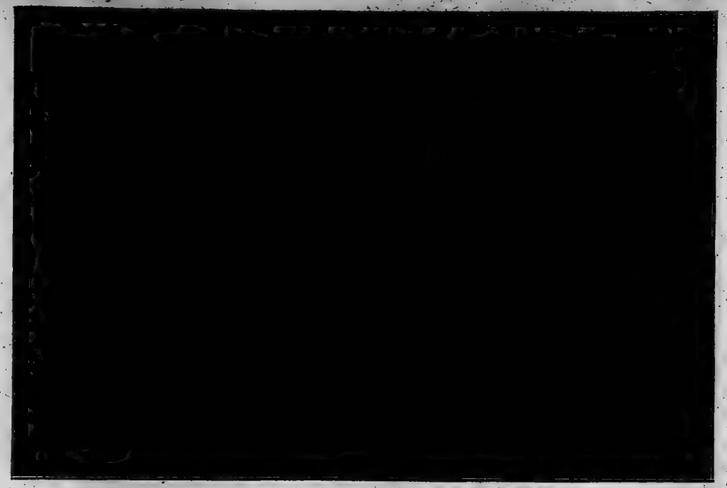

A SHAKER FAMILY AT MOUNT LEBANON, N. Y.

In regard to the food, the eating of meals at regular intervals is a point closely adhered to. Breakfast is always eaten at 6 in the Summer, and half an hour later in Winter; dinner at 12, and supper at 6 o'clock. For a family of between fifty and sixty members they have six sisters, and perhaps a little girl to perform kitchen duties, and no other work is required of them. These change with others every second or third month, from four to six weeks constituting a term.

There are some very enthusiastic vegetarians among the Shakers, but all act their own pleasure as regards the use of animal food. Some of the Shakers have eaten no meat for twenty years, and say they do just as well without it. The breakfast usually consists of oatmeal or wheat mush, baked or boiled potatoes, tomatoes cooked with milk and bread crumbs, warm apple sauce, and graham pie. Dinner is a more varied meal. There are three kinds of vegetables, sometimes the addition of soup, plain fruit sauce, either pie, pudding, or other dessert. For supper there is boiled rice with sugar and cream, or mashed potato, tomato stew, apples baked or in sauce, and preserves. They frequently have fresh creamed cottage cheese or crisp celery, the latter being thought good for the nerves. The Lebanon Community put up about 400 gallons of tomatoes every season, for they consider them very healthful. Tea and coffee are used in moderate quantities, no one taking more than one cupful at a meal. There are always three kinds of bread on the table, and they believe that if no meat is taken into the system Indian meal or oatmeal bread is just as nourishing.

The Shakers have little sickness in their homes, and have not had a case of fever in the family for thirty years. Judicious water treatment, simple massage, and the use of hot drinks are the methods of cure in cases of sickness. Seldom is it necessary to call a doctor.

As to the methods of sleeping at regular hours, the members of a Shaker household usually retire by 9 o'clock, or earlier if they please. There is no stringent rule in force. They rise at 5 or 5:30 in the morning. Then the early chores are done such as milking, taking care of the teams and furnaces by the brethren, and the kitchen and dairy by the sisters. Some of them make it a rule to go out in the fresh air, breathe deeply, and take a little exercise before breakfast. No one sleeps on a feather bed, wire spring beds with mattresses being the only ones used. The brethren and sisters occupy the same building called the "Dwelling House," where they spend otheir evenings and Sabbaths. They all eat in the same room, brethren and sisters, but have two tables.

Speaking of clothing, a Shaker sister said: "The day of cloth weaving is past, an industry that was carried on for many years in our societies. Fabrics are procured more cheaply than we can make them by hand, but none are so durable. We do our own tailoring and dressmaking and knit our own hose, especially for Winter wear, from home-made woolen yarn. The clothing of the sisters is more uniform in style than that of the brethren, and we change our fashion only when we can make a garment more comely and more comfortable."

There is no difference in dress; all, from least to greatest, share alike, according to needs. The sisters wear knit or flannel underwear in Winter. They do not encase themselves in corsets, believing that nature constructed the intercostal muscles and ribs to be self-supporting. They also wear only home-made shoes.

Their labor constitutes perhaps the most interesting topic. The Shakers have no allotted hours of labor, for, as they say, "we are not the wage slaves of a corporation." Formerly the brethren had occupation that kept many indoors most of the time, such as putting up seeds and broommaking. Competition has ruined this business. They now make the chairs which are known all over the country as Shaker chairs, and for this a large wooden building is used. The cloth part is purchased. They are liked principally because they are made on lines of the Shaker's belief, for comfort and for quality of endurance. The sisters make white shirts by water power and also rugs. The younger sisters run the machines eight hours a day, and frequently change employment. Those who are in places of trust and care usually work the hardest, and their hours of toil are the longest because of their many details.

When asked if a Shaker possessed any small amount of money which could be spent without an order from one in authority, a sister replied: "Our society is based on communistic principles, consequently all moneys go into one general fund held in trust by those appointed as business managers for the family in which they reside. These provide all the necessary commodities needed in each family, but this is not saying that members do not ever have a penny of their own to purchase some little thing whenever they are in the city."

Most people probably imagine that Shakers scorn to look at the daily papers, but this is only true to a degree. No reading matter is prohibited that the average Christian family would tolerate. The Shakers endeavor to keep well informed on general topics of interest and reform. Many papers are taken by the family, both secular and spiritual, but they do not believe in light or frivolous reading for the same reason that they are opposed to frivolous amusements.

No one is excluded from the privilege of becoming a Shaker on account of poverty; nor will they be accepted because of wealth. Plain and explicit facts will be laid before the investigator. To become a member is a voluntary concession of the individual. Those who visit the society as inquirers are expected to regard the rules of the family where they are entertained.

By the principles of this society no believing husband or wife is allowed to separate from an unbelieving partner, except by mutual agreement. Parents who enter a society having in charge one or more children are expected to conform to the rules and regulations of the family they enter, and may or may not continue the care of their children. This must be arranged by the society. In the order and government of the society no corporal punishment is approved nor any external force or violence exercised on any rational person who has come to years of understanding.

Probationary members can retain the lawful ownership of their property, but the interest accruing from it will be devoted to the benefit of the society, until by their own free will and the consent of the Trustees they shall consecrate it to the support of the family where they reside. The society is not responsible for debts contracted by persons previous to the time of their membership. A person, before he can become a member, must rectify all his or her wrongs and pay his debts.

Private correspondence is absolutely forbidden. All communications sent from or received into the family, whether printed or written, are subject to the examination and advice of the elders of a family.

The leading authority of the society is vested in a ministry, consisting of two brothers and two sisters. Elders and Trustees are also appointed. There are no particular grades through which a Shaker rises in the ranks as in an army. No difference is designated by the costume. There are four families at the Mount Lebanon Shaker Settlement, each occupying separate large buildings, and they are designated South Family, Second Family, Church Family, and North Family.

A SOUL IN EXILE.

It is within my heart I hear
A sweet and jocund tune—
Sweet woodland voices, far and near,
Singing the song of June.

It is within my heart I feel
The longing to arise,
And, loosed from gnawing fetters, steal
To my lost paradise.

It is within my heart I know
That June must call in vain!
Through ripening fields I shall not go
With Love, and her, again.

O life that will not end! O heart
That beats so hotly yet!
How shalt thou learn to bear thy part,
Until thou canst forget?

—Pall Mall Gazette.

AUG

1899

THE REVENUE CUTTER McCULLOCH.

THERE is no handsomer vessel in the navy than the revenue cutter McCulloch, one of the eight "first raters" of the Cutter Service, a picture of which, as she lay at an anchorage in San Francisco Harbor, just before her transfer back to the Treasury, is reproduced from an excellent photograph. In tonnage displacement (about 1,300) she ranks with the Helena, Wilmington, and Nashville of the navy, and Capt. W. F. Shoemaker, the Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, maintains that in her class she has no betters.

The McCulloch was on her way to Hongkong with passengers, to be dropped before she should proceed to San Francisco, to take station on the Pacific Coast, when, on April 8, 1898, while at New Harbor, Singapore, a dispatch was received by Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon from Acting Secretary of the Treasury Howell directing him to join the fleet of Commodore Dewey at Hongkong with all diligence. The Easter holidays delayed the departure of the McCulloch until the 10th, but on April 17 the vessel was at Hongkong, and Capt. Hodgsdon had reported to Dewey as directed.

Being now a part of the navy, the McCulloch was supplied with instruction books to enable the crew to acquire such special knowledge of routine as was necessary, the armament was improved by the addition of two three-inch breech-loading rifles from the Baltimore and Raleigh, and on April 24 she sailed with Dewey's fleet to Mirs Bay to escape the penalties of the neutrality laws as declared by the British authorities at Hongkong.

The McCulloch entered Manila Bay at the end of the line of warships under Commodore Dewey just after midnight of April 30, in charge of the transports Nanshan and Zafiro, and when off El Fraile Rock her smokestack took fire, sending up a sudden blaze like a signal fire. This drew shots from the Spanish battery on El Fraile, which were replied to by the Boston and the McCulloch, only a few shots being fired and no damage done to the ships. During the battle on May 1 the McCulloch, although "stripped" for fighting, was put in charge of the Nanshan and Zafiro, out of the range of firing from either side, and only got away in the afternoon for a short trip down the bay to bury Chief Engineer F. B. Randall, who had died of heat apoplexy in his engine room early in the morning.

Immediately after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, on May 5, the McCulloch made a quick trip to Hongkong with Flag Lieut. Brumby on board, to send a dispatch to the Navy Department announcing Dewey's victory. On the 15th she made a second trip with dispatches, and after that was usefully employed in boarding the foreign vessels that entered the harbor and which had to be instructed to make their first reports to Commodore Dewey. There was a change of commanding officers in June, when Capt. C. L. Hooper arrived to relieve First Lieut. D. P. Foley, who had been in temporary command after the departure of Capt. Hodgsdon for home.

All the duties imposed upon this fine ship of the Revenue Cutter Service were performed with such promptness on all occasions that when she was relieved from duty with Admiral Dewey, that considerate officer, who has always cheerfully extended praise where it was due, highly complimented the McCulloch and her officers and crew for the admirable manner in which they had contributed to the success of the American fleet in the Philippines.

Before her transfer back to the direction of the Treasury Department, the Navy Department authorized an overhauling of the McCulloch, and she was put in fine shape at an expense of about $30,000 to the Navy Department. Secretary Long went to the extremity of his authority to have her practically made a new ship, and she is now on duty in Alaskan waters, where she will remain until Fall.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER McCULLOCH.
One of the Vessels Which Participated in the Battle of Manila, and Which is Now on Duty in Alaskan Waters.

HERE AND THERE.

Even in New York City, which does not lay claim to be in any sense of the word a "cricket" town—though undoubtedly there are several first-class teams here—one occasionally hears of some rather interesting performances in the game. For instance, in a recent match between Paterson and Brooklyn, J. Pedlow took four wickets for five successive balls; in a game between Manhattan and Brooklyn, H. Carrington of the former team took six wickets for no runs; while in a more recent game between New York and Kings County, Alex Richardson performed the "hat buck" by straight bowling three wickets with as many successive balls.

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It is now assured that for nine years at least Yale and Harvard will meet each Spring in athletic contests for the new five-hundred-dollar cup which has been offered by Walter Camp, Harry Brooks, George Morrison, and Everet Wendell. The first dual meet is scheduled for May next at Cambridge, and the events are set down as follows: 100-yard dash, 120-yard hurdle race, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, 220-yard hurdle race, and 220-yard flat race. Judging from the Yale-Harvard showing at London, Harvard should certainly win the first meet, as she seems to have her athletes well in hand, but there is no knowing what may develop for Yale between now and next Spring. If, for instance, the New Haven institution should again secure the services of "Mike" Murphy, now trainer at the University of Pennsylvania, it is thought that some of her athletes would develop surprisingly. Then, too, if "Bob" Cook is secured as rowing coach and all the training tables are put together, there will be such an incentive to development that the Yale men may very soon regain their lost ground.

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Cornell, always good in aquatic sports, and continually developing in other lines, now purposes, if it be possible, to show the "big" colleges that she can do something worth doing in track events. To that end the Ithacan institution has secured the services of John A. Moakley of Boston as a trainer in all branches of athletics, except rowing, and he will assume his duties on Sept. 1. Moakley's record, of course, is well known. At one time he was the National cross-country champion, and he trained and captained the team of the New York Athletic Club which won the five-mile cross-country championship in record time. He also brought out Tom Burke, the champion half-mile runner; and last year, as trainer at the University of Wisconsin, he developed some good men there.

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The pacing of bicycle racers by motorcycles may not improbably develop special motor machines constructed solely for this purpose and built with an eye to the greatest possible speed combined with an adequate degree of durability. Indeed, motorcyclists say that in all likelihood bicycle meets in the near future will have not only motor-paced races, but also races between motor machines constructed much after the model used by Henri Fournier. It is said that even now several such machines are being built, to be run by gasoline, and with a guaranteed speed of a mile in 1:10. Later, single wheel motor machines, it is predicted, may also be seen as racers.

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It is rather an astonishing fact that in the entire nine events in which the English-American college athletes competed not a single prize went to Yale. This, following on her numerous defeats at home, certainly tends to bear out the statement that, in the matter of sport, Yale has very surely and very decidedly retrograded in the past twelvemonth. The full and satisfactory explanation for so surprising a change would be interesting, were it forthcoming. Harvard's remarkably good showing under the circumstances, on a strange field and under foreign skies, with its different climate, is especially gratifying. Just at present it looks as if Harvard and Pennsylvania were the leading "sporting" universities in this country, as Cambridge now seems to be in England.

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The eccentricities of baseball players, both as a class and as individuals, have not all been told. For instance, it is a peculiar fact, though not generally known, that with all their faults baseballers are nevertheless loyal to one another. In other words, if any ball player be asked as to the merits of any other ball player, the answer will never be—putting it in the vernacular—"a roast." Instead, the inquirer will be told that the player about whom he inquires is "all right"—and this though there be a deadly personal enmity between the men. It is strange that this should be, but it is a fact. As for individual peculiarities, perhaps the case of Tenney, the Boston's first baseman, is to the point. Tenney, who, by the by, is an old Brown University man, is recognized as the greatest talker on the diamond to-day. In fact, he never stops talking during the game, and his rasping, piping voice is a source of worriment to umpire, spectators, and players alike. "Tom" Donahue, the Chicago catcher, has acquired for himself the title "Biddy," or, "Old Woman," by reason of the fact that throughout a game he keeps talking to himself, as though seeking to encourage himself. Of Seymour, the local pitcher, it is told that last year he made a request to be allowed to pitch as many games as possible when the band was in attendance, as he could always pitch best then.

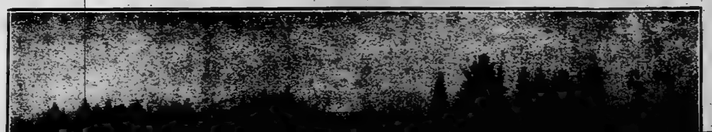

A Visit to an Egyptian Harem

Written for

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HOWEVER natural or commonplace a thing may be, we have only to surround it with an air of mystery and it is instantly invested with an irresistible charm, and a force of attraction that subdues even the most indifferent. Curiosity, that merciful characteristic, which enables us in our deepest sorrows to take an interest in the affairs of our neighbor, reaches great heights even when means of its gratification are at hand. But when there are difficulties in the way, if our cravings are satisfied in only slight degrees, if there is something still left in suspense—if tradition, taking advantage of the popular credulity, hints at horrors without unveiling them—this indeed is more than sufficient to awaken within the larger portion of mankind that master-passion of the world.

Life within the closed walls of a harem furnishes a good example of what is mysteriously commonplace, for there no newspapers reveal the domestic drama of the Seraglio, as at home they cast publicity on each lengthy lawsuit or breach of promise case; so that the imagination, unhampered by facts, may range at will over thoughts of women sewn up in sacks and built into walls, children bowstrung and disappearing in the Nile, or a husband here and there suffocated among cushions by half-a-dozen of his jealous wives. All these things may, for aught we know, go on in harems, but the one we visited could not show a tragedy of any kind to the outward eye, although it could hardly fail to afford most abundant interest, to any human creature of Western nationality, from the single fact that nothing, from eating and walking, to feeling and thinking, is done there as we do it.

This harem, in which we spent a couple of days, stood a few miles out of Cairo in the centre of a large wall-surrounded garden, planted with date palms, olive trees, orange groves with melon and gourd beds running among them.

The owner of this house, a wealthy Turk, was so courteous as to meet his guests at the village of Z——, about a mile from his residence, where he mounted us upon large white asses richly trapped in crimson and gold, each led by a slave, while he, with his sons and retainers, accompanied us on horseback, making in all a goodly company and suggestive of something out of the Old Testament. On arriving at the harem garden we were admitted into its paradise of shade and rest by a heavy doorway, and a venerable old potentate who had headed our procession on an ass. At this juncture our body guard abandoned us, remaining without the walls, while we were left to make our way alone toward the group of women whom we saw approaching by the stone-flagged walk that led to the house. They were evidently the wives of our friend whose invitation to visit his harem had given us an opportunity of satisfying in a slight degree the interest we had long felt as to private life in Eastern countries.

These ladies were dressed in loose gowns of figured cotton, red and yellow shoes without heels, and scarfs of all colors. Some of the younger ones were handsome, being not much browner in the face than those of Spanish origin, while their marvelously erect figures gave them an appearance of great dignity. One of the ladies present, Mirza by name, (a niece of the Turk's,) who had been born in Constantinople, was much more highly educated than the others and able to talk French, and when preliminary greetings were over we followed her and our new friends through an archway into a square court, from whence we proceeded on a tour of inspection through many large rooms on the ground floor, all of which were empty except the innermost chamber. Here we found a fat old lady sitting on a low bench cutting onions into slices with a knife, and eating them, mouthful about, with a child. At her feet on the floor, sitting in the most perfectly graceful pose with her baby on her knee, was the beautiful Circassian wife of one of the Pasha's sons. The old lady told us, through Mirza, that her name was "Jesamine, the sweetness upon the walls of the home." This on the top of sliced onions was a little hard of understanding.

On seeing our interest in their customs they became very friendly and allowed us to examine their ornaments, generally necklets made of gold sequins strung together, and bracelets worn much larger and heavier than it is ordinary to see in our country. Mirza, our interpreter, told us she was engaged to be married to her cousin Arten, her uncle's son, and she showed us a ring that he had given her. It was a large, dull red stone in the shape of a cartouche, worn by her on the first finger, and it bore the inscription written in Persian characters, "There is a flower in the garden of Arten, and her name is Mirza."

Some of the other jewels were intended to keep off the influence of demons and night monsters, as a remedy against disease, curses, sorcery, and vengeance. A young lady, daughter-in-law of the Pasha's, insisted on our retaining an amulet of hers as a present. It was a small piece of shiny ebony, shaped in the form of a first and second finger extended as if to bless, and its special property was to keep off the evil eye. We were sorry by accepting it to expose our friend to any risk in depriving her of the benefit of its protection, although glad to receive so curious an example of a superstition almost too absurd to believe possible. They are a strange mixture of credulity and devoutness, though one would have both to understand their language and live with them before being able to know how far these superstitions emanate from their convictions, or arise simply from long-descended habits.

In the same room where we found "Jesamine" eating onions our friends exhibited to us the contents of a box that had come from Constantinople with Mirza ten years before. It was full of curiosities to them, because some of the things in it had belonged to one of the wives of Mirza's father, and she, we were told, had been half a European. It contained worn caps, gauze scarfs, and gold-embroidered dresses. The lady to whom all these treasures had belonged was a certain Princess A., who must have possessed a very remarkable individuality, as she succeeded in escaping from the conventional limits of her husband's house; the bravery of this step can only be appreciated by those who have seen something of the extraordinary restrictions among the upper classes in harem life.

Although we would like to have known many details of her story, even the simple facts are sufficiently interesting to bear repetition here. Princess A. was the only child of a Turk and an Austrian lady; she had passed her earliest years in considerable freedom; as her mother had been her father's only wife they did not live in a harem, but mixed unveiled in Constantinople society. Here, after her parents died, she met the Turkish officer to whom she betrothed herself, agreeing to marry him on the understanding that she was to be his only wife.

When the ceremony was over she was taken to his house, and very soon made the distressing discovery that he had several wives besides herself, Mirza's mother being among the number. This piece of deception, considering her liberal upbringing, naturally put an end to all respect and affection on her side, and she resolved to leave him if possible, and seek the protection of European friends for herself, and with their assistance try to recover some of her money, of which she had about $7,500 a year. How Princess A. escaped from the harem Mirza was unable exactly to tell us, as she was not eight years old when that event took place; she remembers only the awed consternation and murmured unbelief as the news of the flight was whispered among them. She knew that the escape must have been made during the night, and that help must have been given from within as well as from without, as she believed it impossible for her to make her way unaided through the dozens of sleepers who would line the path between her and freedom. If the harem in Constantinople from which she fled contained anything like the amount of human beings that we found under the same roof with Mirza, her escape must have been a work of amazing enterprise. For here there were about forty women, at least two dozen men servants, and more children than one could count; and it must be remembered that they don't sleep in rooms with a shut door, past which the quiet, collected fugitive might slip and gain the garden without detection, but their wicker beds are placed everywhere—in doorless rooms, blocking the passages, in rows round the courtyard, as sentinels on the flat roof, and outposts in the garden. She would have to thread her way through this labyrinth of reclining humanity in the hot dark-

JOHN BROWN'S BIRTHPLACE, WEST TORRINGTON, CONN., BUILT IN 1784.

ness of the house, and outside under the light of a moon that would throw a fearful glare on the sleepers in this garden full of senseless shades. She managed to escape, however, and nothing is left of her except the old camel's hair box, the worn dresses, the faded scarfs, and her story, which will doubtless be handed down from generation to generation as a warning against rebellion in women.

We were glad to learn from Mirza that the Princess A. recovered some of her money through English influence, and continued to live in unveiled freedom until her death, which took place a few years ago in Constantinople. She had felt and suffered more, we hope, than falls to the lot of most harem ladies from the unfortunate circumstance that she had been brought up to enjoy and expect too much. After hearing this tale of rebellion we marveled at the expression of quiet pleasure apparent on the faces of those around us, for they seemed to be profoundly happy in performing the simplest and humblest laws of existence.

We also in the drowsy warmth might have arrived at a state of similar apathy, but for the mental anxiety that must ever attend uncertainty as to meal times. As hour after hour of the afternoon passed in conversation, sightseeing, and undisturbed starvation, our joy may be imagined when, shortly before sundown, we were requested to condescend to wash our hands in preparation for the principal meal of the day. We entered a room with taps round the wall; this whole apartment was the bathhouse, for the water fell from the pipes straight to the floor, and the fashionable harem way of dressing for dinner was to remove all clothes and sit, stand, or lie under a spout of running water. It was a lengthy business, as, in addition to their own ablutions, two or three dozen children had to be caught and scrubbed, though this operation after their capture was attended with less difficulty than would at first be supposed, tall in rotary motion disappeared behind a broken wall. Two praying mantises, with green, podlike bodies, stood up with outstretched arms as if to pray, but, catching sight of each other, naturally fell to battle, and with such fury that one was instantly hurled headless on the hot ground.

Their vigor in fighting and praying has only been surpassed by the alacrity with which ministers can alternate between those two absorbing pursuits. We stretched ourselves on the wicker beds, resolved to close our eyes to these fascinating distractions, but were assailed by a whirl of midges, gnats, mosquitoes—Heaven knows what—that attacked from below, above, in every conceivable direction, and angrily drove us to the house. We climbed to the roof of the building to other wicker beds, but the countless millions of ants creeping over the stonework, round the wicker beds, up their legs and ours, without respect of person, reduced us to a state of mind bordering upon distraction, and forced us to descend to the house and the commonplace expedient of sleeping in a room. The chamber which they kindly put at our disposal was a large room (uninhabited except by fleas,) and we slept till Lily in the Desert came to rouse us with the words, "There is no God but one God, and prayer is better than sleep." We awoke speedily to the painful consciousness that we were in for a bad day.

This means here, instead of rain and an easterly haar, the excessive heat that is brought by their kamseen wind. The sun blazed fiercely all day, and looked far away through the clouds of stinging hot sand and dust blown against, under, and through every possible hole and crevice in the shelters erected to protect man and beast.

Our kind hostesses, doubtless noticing the state of liquid stupefaction to which their kamseen wind had blown us, proposed that a story-teller should be brought. When awaiting his arrival Mirza asked if we had such people in England. We told her that the population at home consisted largely of story-tellers, but that they did it generally unconsciously, and never took it up as a regular profession in our country. The man on this occasion who recited for our amusement was one of their own servants; he sat cross-legged in a corner of the room, and commenced to gesticulate and roar in an unknown tongue, to the great interest of everybody present, ourselves included.

This story, which appeared to take as long in the recital of events as in their performance, reduced the man to a state of great exhaustion, and the sight of him made us ten times hotter than we had been before. As it came to an end, however, we were refreshed by the officially announced news that the Pasha, our father, had come to drive us back to the regions of plates and forks, high collars, tight dresses, and bare-faced women. We were about to enter again that society where ceaseless change and progress are the order of the day. It can never for that reason offer anything very original in the way of a curiosity, so relentless is the tide that bears us along. How full of pity, then, must our gratitude be to those who afford us the incalculable interest of remaining always the same! As we left the harem garden we turned in the thick heat to look back on the house, shrouded in flying sand and dust, a sombre spot full of childish human beings, their bodies allowed no liberty, the existence of their souls a disputed point, yet still retaining, because indestructible, through generations of coercion and injustice, that most rare of human virtues, contentment, and that most precious of Divine attributes, love.

JOHN BROWN'S BIRTHPLACE.

Perched high on the Connecticut hills at West Torrington, on the road to Goshen, stands the battered but historical old farmhouse in which John Brown, called by his biographer, Sanborn, "the liberator of Kansas and martyr of Virginia," was born and where he lived for the first five years of his life. The records of the old town of Torrington show that "Owen Brown, now of Torrington, late of Salisbury, was married at Salisbury on the 11th day of February, 1796," and that "John Brown, son of Owen and Ruth Brown, was born in Torrington the 9th day of May, 1800."

The weather-beaten building, which is known for miles around as "the John Brown house," is about one mile from the First Congregational Church, which is also historical, inasmuch as young Brown and his parents attended service there up to the time when Owen Brown emigrated with his family to Hudson, Ohio.

The house was built in 1784, and is in a better state of preservation than would be supposed. In Summer, and when the roads are in good condition, the birthplace of John Brown is often visited by the Summer residents of Litchfield County. There seems a sort of irony of fate in the fact that the house is rented to and occupied by colored people, the race that Brown loved, and for which he laid down his life. Now the place is overrun by dogs and very dirty and unkempt children, and the doors are not opened nor the interior of the house shown unless something in the way of a fee is forthcoming.

As the centennial anniversary of Brown's birth approaches the old farmhouse acquires a new interest, especially to the admirers of the famous abolitionist, and next Spring and early Summer will probably draw many visitors to the "house on the hill." To-day the visitor is shown the room in which John Brown was born, but all that remains of the original furniture owned by the Browns is a pair of ancient andirons, which are exhibited with no little pride by the tenants. In fact, these seem to go along with the house, and are said to have been there for the last century.

AUG

1899

ON THE BEACH AT NARRAGANSETT.

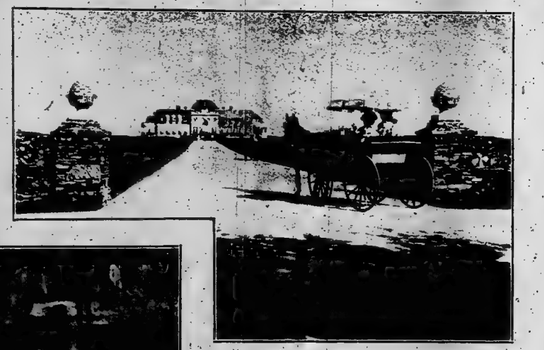

CLUBHOUSE OF THE COUNTRY CLUB, NEWPORT.

TWO TIMID BATHERS AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

THE BEACH AT NEWPORT.

A STREET SCENE AT CONEY ISLAND.

THE CASINO AT NARRAGANSETT.

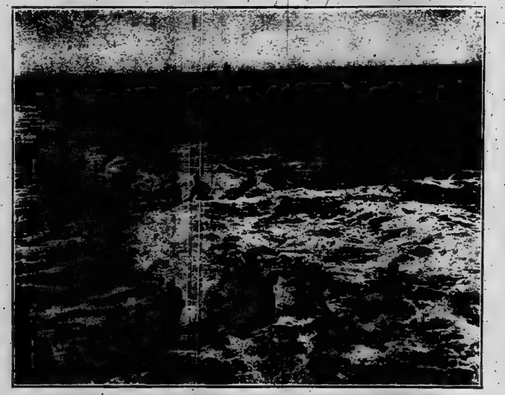

IN THE SURF AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

AUG

"THE BEACON BIOGRAPHIES."

BOOKS that can easily be held in the hand—on the train, in a shadowy nook in the woods, or in a waiting room—and when not in use placed in the pocket are becoming very popular. There is no doubt that the custom of publishing volumes small in form has had a beneficial effect upon literature. Writers seeing the value of the small book write more concisely and the coherence of their narrative is better preserved. They make fewer digressions.

A series of volumes was recently begun by Small, Maynard & Co., in which the effect of the miniature book mode is unmistakable. The series is called "The Beacon Biographies." The volumes are about three inches by five in size, and contain a few less than 150 pages, or about 30,000 words each. Five have so far been published—"Phillips Brooks," by M. A. De Wolfe Howe; "Daniel Webster," by Norman Hapgood; "J. R. Lowell," by Edward E. Hale, Jr.; "David G. Farragut," by James Barnes; and "Robert E. Lee," by W. P. Trent. The series is edited by Mr. Howe, who also has in preparation—"John James Audubon," by John Burroughs; "Edwin Booth," by Charles Townsend Copeland; "Aaron Burr," by Henry Childs Merwin; "James Fenimore Cooper," by W. B. Shubrick Clymer, and "Benjamin Franklin," by Lindsay Swift.

The casual observer might say that the subjects had been chosen at random, and might doubt the possibility of getting even the formal and significant facts into the narrow compass at the disposal of the authors. Concerning his work Mr. Howe offers some explanation: "The aim of this series is to furnish brief, readable, and authentic accounts of the lives of those Americans whose personalities have impressed themselves most deeply on the character and history of their country." The secret of consideration lies in the fact that each subject is treated objectively, the author's impressions or opinions gradually forming the character before the reader. The mere chronology of the life is presented entirely independent and in a separate part of the volume. Thus materially reduced, the task of the author rests solely in showing formative influences and events that have developed the character described and the events by which he is known to the world. The superfluous, the trivial, the commonplace are carefully eschewed. Yet so careful and painstaking has been the research in every case that what, in more exhaustive and formal biographies, has been deemed commonplace is often shown to be significant and potent.

Take, for example, an extract from the beginning of Mr. Howe's monograph, "Phillips Brooks": "When the news of the fall of Richmond reached Philadelphia a meeting for public rejoicing was immediately held in front of the building from which, eighty-nine years before, the Declaration of Independence had been given forth. To offer up thanksgiving for the ending of the civil war, a man not yet thirty years of age, slender, extraordinarily tall, and of a countenance the more beautiful for its great earnestness, stood up, with eyes toward the sky, and thanked God from the very heart of the whole assemblage gathered outside of Independence Hall. * * *

"This was in April of 1865. In July of the same year the sons of Harvard met at Cambridge for the commemoration of their brothers who fell in the war. Lowell's ode for the occasion seems permanently to have fixed the memory of it, not as a local and special celebration, but as something National and universal. Yet the testimony of those who took part in all the proceedings is not that the ode or the music or the oration or the poem—each the utterance of an acknowledged master—was the memorable interpretation of the spirit of the day. This, according to the unanimous verdict of President Eliot, Col. Higginson, and many others, was found rather in the prayer made at the morning exercises in the First Church by the young clergyman already seen in Philadelphia, and still under thirty; for it was he who brought together and gave forth the whole sense of loss, pain, loyalty, sacrifice, joy, and sorrow which others later in the day were, according to their several ability, to utter. If the fame of this young man's loyal eloquence in Philadelphia had not reached the ears of authorities alert to hear good things about the children of the college, he could never have been asked to offer the commemoration prayer. Personally, he was little known in the world of Harvard outside the college generation into which he was born. But now the assembled dignitaries of college, State, and army learned that a new and glowing light had flamed out on their horizon. Spellbound they listened to the words, and were taken up by the spirit of the preacher who in the next decade was to write, 'It was hard during the rebellion to illustrate the Christian warfare by the then familiar story of the soldier's life without hearing through the sermon the drums of the Potomac and seeing the spires of Richmond quite as much as the walls of the New Jerusalem in the distance.' The drums and the Southern spires and the heavenly vision seem all to have blended in the marvelous prayer. When it was done, the eager whispered question which sprang to almost every lip was, 'Who is this?'"

In the brief summary of the character of Bishop Brooks occurs this passage: "There is no art to do for personalities what photography can do for scenes and faces. The achievements of a man, the effect of his personality, and its mediums of expression, can be described in words. But the personality itself is a thing which eludes reproduction in the terms of human speech. With Phillips Brooks this indefinable gift of personality was the dominating element of his power. Surely it was not his mind by itself which placed him head and shoulders above most of his contemporaries. In the mere gift of intellect some of them surpassed him. It has frequently been said that, if he had devoted himself to literature, his gifts of insight and of self-expression would have wrought wonderful results. Perhaps they would; for, certainly, men of no greater mental equipment have made enviable names for themselves in letters. But all these speculations are futile. He chose the work of preaching for the expression of his personality, and it remains for us only to fix our final regard upon its individual methods and effect."

Daniel Webster is a big subject, and Mr. Hapgood's volume concerning him in "The Beacon Biographies" is a little book. Still, the author manages to say a good deal in the few pages at his disposal. Following an account of Webster's memorial address delivered on June 17, 1825, to commemorate the battle of Bunker Hill, Mr. Hapgood gives the reader a concise and graphic idea of Webster's varied methods of preparing an address. He writes, referring to the Bunker Hill speech: "This oration, in Mr. Webster's opinion, expressed just before its delivery, was a failure—a kind of soft thaw, like the weather in which it was composed; and he continued to prefer the earlier effort, (the address made at Plymouth in 1820 to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims.)

"Like his other speeches celebrating occasions, and unlike his arguments in the Senate and in the courts of law, it is less a logical than an emotional whole. It is a series of subjects strung together loosely, but so handled as to give hearers of every sort the keen glow of pathetic fervor. Two anecdotes about the composition of this address illustrate Mr. Webster's habit of thought. Devoted to country life, even to the very last, he composed some of his most renowned outbursts standing in brooks with rod in hand. His son Fletcher, approaching from behind, saw his father, holding the gun in his left hand, step impressively forward, raise his right hand, and break out with 'Venerable Men!' Another tale recounts that the address to La Fayette had a similar origin. After long hours of empty fishing in his yacht, the orator landed a prize, and as it dangled in the air he cried: 'Welcome! all hail! and thrice welcome, citizen of two hemispheres!'"

"In their manner of birth also these patriotic orations differed from the argumentative speeches. Here he studied the language at the centres of effort; but, in such masterpieces as the reply to Hayne, he jotted down a few topics, and trusted to the moment for the words. The result is not accurately decided, for Mr. Webster corrected a good deal. The glowing end of the great reply has been quieted, the melting appeals to sentiment in the Dartmouth College case have been elided, and his general practice was to go over every speech and argument, to soften the passages brought out by the moment in a blaze too bright for his classic taste. There is a tale that on the morning following the Adams and Jefferson eulogy he threw the manuscript to a student with the request, 'Please take that discourse and cut out all the Latin words.'"

Later on Mr. Hapgood gives a picture of the scenes in Washington that surrounded the famous replies to Hayne. In the period between the two great efforts, Edward Everett tells us that Mr. Webster was the only person in Washington who seemed entirely at his ease. "The attack of the nullifiers on the Constitution had grown rapidly fiercer and more organized, and the loyal citizens were not at all sure of their answer. The Southerners seemed to gain strength with every combat. That some great blow was needed was felt throughout the North. After dinner Mr. Webster lay on the sofa, dosing or asleep, according to his habit, when he began to laugh softly to himself. To inquiry he replied that he had just thought of a way to turn Col. Hayne's quotation about Banquo's ghost against himself, and was going to get up and make a note of it, which he did, and then continued his nap." Thus, in description interspersed with anecdote, Mr. Hapgood contrives to give the reader the story of Daniel Webster's life—his early struggles, his supreme achievements, and his final days filled with bitterness and contumely.

It is probably true, as Mr. Hale declares in his preface to his volume on "James Russell Lowell," that "Lowell can no longer be one of the living forces of our own generation. He can no longer be even a present inspiration. He is already and must remain a classic, with all the advantages and drawbacks attendant." The selection of Edward E. Hale, Jr., to write the brief biography at hand was singularly happy. Yet the author's treatment of his subject, although at times intimate, is not from the point of view of a contemporary. It is doubtful, however, if any one else could have so entertainingly combined impressions at first and second hand. To quote from the preface again: "A real life of him [Lowell] by a contemporary we should like, but now shall probably never have. Prof. Norton and my father have in different ways done much to fill the lack, so that we may get some idea of how Lowell appeared to those of his own time, those who began when he began, and lived through what he lived. What is next wanted (and every year makes the chance of it rarer) is a life by some one of those younger men of letters—Mr. Howells, for instance, or Mr. Stedman—men of the literary generation just following Lowell, who began their work in friendship with him and in the encouragement of his interest, and whose warm personal opinion ripened now, and with the perspective of a dozen years, would give us nearly a true idea of Lowell as one would want." On the whole, it may be said that Mr. Hale treats his subject throughout almost entirely objectively, even when he relates anecdotes that could come from no more remote source than his own father. Thus while Lowell, the classicist, is described and analyzed with precision, Lowell, the recluse at Elmwood, the professor of belles letters, the Minister Plenipotentiary, comes in for a more intimate and personal view. One feels that Mr. Hale's criticisms are sure; his personal characterizations well founded. It is a most happy combination of estimate.

It has been said that no man was ever better fitted—through inclination and training—to assume a prominent position in a particular walk of life than David Glasgow Farragut; and it might be added that no writer is more fitted to do full justice to the career of Admiral Farragut than James Barnes, the historian of the American Navy. In his sketch, where a narrative at first hand will add vividness or give the stamp of authority to the scene, Mr. Barnes does not hesitate to draw from the writings of Farragut himself. In this way the character of the Admiral is built up before the eyes in an attractive, intimate, and sympathetic form—for Farragut's own accounts of himself are strikingly free from egotism. Nothing gives one a more intimate glance into his character than his modest account of the defense of the Essex against overwhelming foes.

It may be said that Farragut was born to the sea. He was only eight years of age in 1800, when his father, "who had been sailing master of a schooner in the United States Navy, was transferred to the naval station at New Orleans. In this same year he purchased a farm of 600 acres on the Pascagoula River. It happened that, upon a visit of Commander David Porter to the plantation the latter met and took a great fancy to the little boy David; and this fancy growing, he proposed to the father that he should practically adopt him and bring him up with the intention of making him an officer in the navy. * * * David was placed at school at Chester, while Porter remained at Washington. The Secretary of the Navy, Paul Hamilton, who in the meantime had met the boy, had been so impressed by his manly bearing that he had promised him a midshipman's commission as soon as he reached the age of ten. The fact is, however, that the commission, when it came, bore the date of Dec. 17, 1810; and at that time Farragut was but nine years and five months old. Porter was not promoted to be Captain until July 12, 1812, but was given the command of the frigate Essex, then lying at Norfolk, Va., in August, 1811. The little midshipman, now ten years and one month old, was ordered to join him there." In this way Farragut entered the service of his country.

Toward the close of his volume, replete with episode and fascinating adventure, Mr. Barnes has written these words of just tribute: "Great is the love and veneration in which the country must ever hold his name.

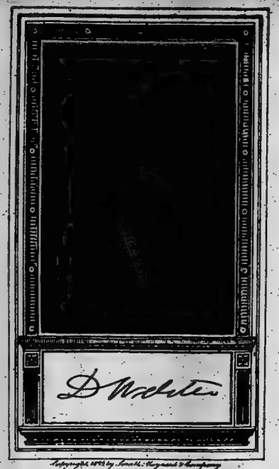

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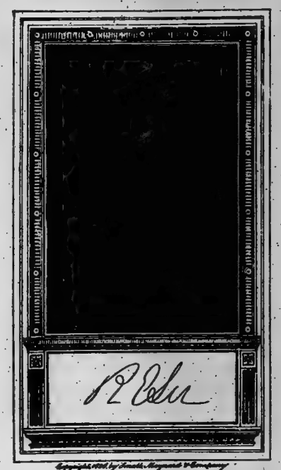

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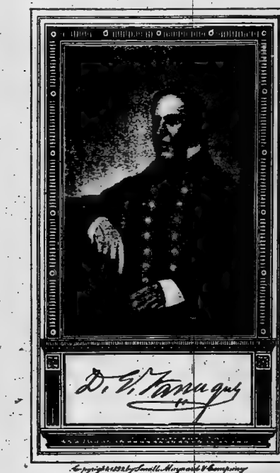

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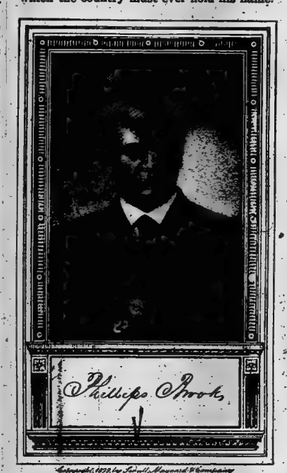

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Those who have seen the statue of him in Madison Square, in New York, can realize what the presence of the man in the full zenith of his power must have been. His simplicity, his words, and his spirit animated, beyond all doubt, the heart of America's living naval hero, the man who had served with him and had seen him fight—George Dewey."

Mr. Trent, in his sketch of Robert E. Lee, not only justifies the high opinion in which the military capacity and achievements of the commander of the armies of the South have been held, but he shows the nobleness of character, the unselfish spirit, and the sincerity of purpose that animated the soul of the man. On the period just preceding the opening of the civil war Mr. Trent's study throws considerable light. "We may be very sure," he writes, "that President Lincoln had no more anxious watcher during the first few weeks of his trying Administration than the quiet soldier at Arlington. Whether Lee at that time understood Lincoln's intentions fully or at all gauged his powers may be doubted, but we have evidence that the President, through Gen. Scott, had formed a high opinion of Lee. On April 18 Mr. F. P. Blair, at the suggestion of the Executive, visited Col. Lee and offered him the command of the army destined for the subjugation of the Confederacy." It was then that Lee placed his native State above the Union and made his great renunciation. Then came the appointment of Lee to a Major Generalcy in the Southern Confederacy. It was with these words that he stood before the Virginia Convention and accepted the commission: "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion on which I appear before you, and profoundly grateful for the honor conferred upon me, I accept the position your partiality has assigned me, though I would greatly have preferred that your choice should have fallen on one more capable. Trusting to Almighty God, an approving conscience, and the aid of my fellow-citizens, I will devote myself to the defense and service of my native State, in whose behalf alone would I have ever drawn my sword."

Nothing has shown so forcefully the character of Robert E. Lee as these simple and direct words; nothing has so morally vindicated him in his fateful choice.

In describing the advantages of the little volumes before me I dwelt upon the features of chronology and narrative, but there is another feature which will be of inestimable value to the reader who, attracted by the personality of the subject or for other reasons, would care to make further study. In the back of each book is to be found an exhaustive bibliography. It is this index to further research that gives a particular and permanent worth to the Beacon Biographies.

W. L.

THE PASSAIC PUBLIC LIBRARY.

One of the most beautiful and useful institutions of its kind is the public library at Passaic, N. J. While the State has larger and wealthier libraries, in very few communities does the public library occupy a more prominent place or take a more active part in educational life than in the City of Passaic.

The City Hall, in which the library rooms are located, is one of the most attractive public buildings in Northern New Jersey, being situated on the highest ground in the city, known as Tony's Nose. The building, originally of an artistic Moorish design, and the beautiful park surrounding it were planned for the residence of the late C. K. Paulison.

The library has occupied these quarters since 1892, when it was reclassified and recatalogued according to the Dewey decimal classification system, under the direction of Miss Theresa Hitchler of the New York Free Circulating Library. It has been in existence, however, since November, 1887. The appropriation from the city, made for the general support of public libraries, amounts to about $3,000 annually, which is expended for the general maintenance of the library and the purchase of new books and periodicals.

The rooms have been made attractive by gifts of pictures and plants from public-spirited citizens, and it would be hard to find a more comfortable and cosy spot in which to spend a quiet hour among books.

At the present time the library contains 7,028 volumes. These have been purchased with money received from the city, from a bequest of $500 from the late Moses E. Worthen, and a large number from the profits of a series of entertainments, consisting of lectures, concerts, &c., under the auspices of the Passaic Library Association.

The annual report for 1898 shows a circulation of 46,518 volumes, each book in the library having been circulated about six times. The reading rooms were used by 68,275 persons, which shows an average of three visits from each citizen of Passaic.

A branch library has been opened in the manufacturing district of the city, known as Dundee Branch, where books are circulated, and where the reading rooms, which are well supplied with the best periodicals, are liberally patronized. The open-shelf system has here been very successful, as well as at the main library, where the children are allowed to select their own books.

It has been the purpose of the library management to make the connection between the library and the public school a close one. Books are sent to the class rooms for the use of the teachers and pupils. Teachers' meetings are held in the library rooms, and a reference library on educational subjects has been purchased for their use. Everything calculated to promote the interest of the people in education, and in making the library a centre of culture in the city, is encouraged.

Literary societies are invited to hold their meetings in the library rooms, and to make the reference room their working centre.

The library and the branch are under the direction of Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, librarian, and Messrs. J. A. Willett, Irving Angell, W. C. Kimball, R. D. Benson, and G. W. Blanchard, Trustees. The Mayor and the President of the Board of Education are also members of the Board of Trustees, ex officio.

THE REFERENCE ROOM IN THE PASSAIC PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BOOK ROOM IN THE PASSAIC PUBLIC LIBRARY.

COURTSHIP IN GERMANY.

"When a girl has arrived at what is considered a marriageable age in Germany her parents invite young men to the house," writes Charlotte Bird in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Two or three are invited at the same time, so that the attention may not seem too pointed. But no young man is ever invited to the house until after he has called at least once, and thus signified his wish to have social intercourse with the family. If he calls several times in too close succession it is taken for granted that he has 'intentions,' and he may be questioned concerning them. Generally an engagement is made public as soon as the arrangements can be made. This is done by means of the newspapers and formal announcements on cards. The man supplies a plain gold band ring for each. This is worn during the engagement on the ring finger of the left hand. From this time the contracting parties are bride and bridegroom. Among conservative people even the affianced couple is scarcely allowed to be alone, a chaperon being provided whenever the young people go out.

"A betrothal may last several years, until the bridegroom can become settled in life, but in most cases the marriage soon takes place. Just before the marriage the banns are published in the church, either on two successive Sundays or, if the time be short, twice on the same day. In the latter case a notice is posted in a public place notifying all concerned of the wish of the couple to marry."

THE TRAMP SHUT OUT.

The home is the key to good citizenship, says Jacob A. Riis in the July Atlantic. Unhappily for the great cities, there are in them all a class that has lost the key or thrown it away. For this class, New York had until three years ago never made any provision. The police station lodging rooms, of which I have spoken, were not to be dignified by the term. These vile dens, in which the homeless of our great city were herded without pretense of bed, of bath, of food, on rude planks, were the most pernicious parody on municipal charity, I verily believe, which any civilized community had ever devised. To escape physical and moral contagion in these crowds seemed humanly impossible. Of the innocently homeless lad they made a tramp by the shortest cut.

To the old tramp they were indeed ideal provision, for they enabled him to spend every cent he could beg or steal for drink. With the stale beer dive, the free-lunch counter, and the police lodging room at hand, his cup of happiness was full. There came an evil day when the stale-beer dive shut its doors and the free lunch disappeared for a season. The beer pump, which drained the kegs dry and robbed the stale beer collector of his ware, drove the dives out of business; the Raines law forbade the free lunch. Just at this time Theodore Roosevelt shut the police lodging room, and the tramp was literally left out in the cold, cursing reform and its fruits. It was the climax of a campaign a generation old, during which no one has ever been found to say a word in the defense of these lodging rooms, yet nothing availed to close them.

THE NEW YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW INSTITUTE.

When the new building of the Young Men's Hebrew Association is constructed the society will have as fine a home as any society of the sort in the city. The building is the gift of Jacob H. Schiff, whose interest in the association's work is well known, for it was he who gave the society its present home on Lexington Avenue.

The new building will be built on the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street. The designer is Arnold W. Brunner. It will be five stories high, the street front of the first story being devoted to stores. The main entrance is on Ninety-second Street.

The architecture will be after the style of the French Renaissance, and the building will be constructed of Indiana limestone, gray brick, and gray terra cotta.

The entrance and reception halls will contain, besides the staircase, the Superintendent's office and coatrooms. Two conference rooms will adjoin the hall. The second and third stories will contain the auditorium, which is to be two stories in height, allowing room for a gallery. The auditorium will seat 400 people. The rest of the space will be devoted to the reading room, parlor, cheskroom, Directors' room, and the various classrooms.

On the fourth floor there will be a gymnasium, which will have an admirable running track in it. The basement will contain a set of bowling alleys.

Larry's Paradox.

From The Chicago News.

"Me ould mon an' yer ould mon fought solde be soide, Larry."

"Maybe they did, Dinny; but Ol'll bet me ould mon wux on top."

'Just When He Awoke.

From The Syracuse Herald.

"And it came to pass," began the minister.

"It must have been the same car I missed," murmured Slowpews, blinking.

AUG

THE DEY HOUSE.

ABOUT two miles from the bustling, modern town of Paterson, N. J., stands a house, which during the year 1780 was for three months the headquarters of Gen. Washington. It is beautifully situated in the midst of an undulating plain, bounded by the Preakness Mountain, the Passaic River, and First Mountain. Through the clefts in the hill lovely vistas of the far-reaching mountains may be seen.

During the month of July, 1780, the American Army was encamped along the Totowa Heights near the Great Falls of the Passaic River. The camp extended for nearly seven miles from Wagraw on the left wing to Singack or Lower Preakness on the right. The advanced guard was below the Passaic and some miles from the headquarters. The grand parade ground was near the falls on the spot over which the Second Ward of the City of Paterson has been built. Among the officers who were with the army in camp were Lafayette, St. Clair, Lord Stirling, Knox, and Lee. The house in which Lafayette had his headquarters was the residence of Samuel Van Saun, and was about one mile from the Dey House. When Lafayette revisited America in 1824-5 he passed the camp and saw that his soldiers had put up a board sign to designate the spot which had been his headquarters. For many years the remains of this camp could still be seen. The ovens which the soldiers had built for their baking were visible as late as forty years ago. Mr. William Nelson, writing in The Magazine of American History, mentions a tradition to the effect that Washington erected a look-out on the summit of a peak, from which he could obtain a clear view of the country for twenty miles, including New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Haverstraw, and Hackensack. Still another tradition asserts that he had ordered great masses of stone to be piled up on this hill to be rolled down upon the enemy if they attempted to force a way up the gap.

The house used by Gen. Washington for headquarters belonged to Col. Theunis Dey of Saddle River. It is two stories in height with a gambrel roof, and is about 52 feet long and 30 broad. The front is of brick and brown sandstone. The sides and rear are of rubble-work, trimmed with brick. The walls are laid in yellow clay pointed with mortar, and even to-day are in perfect condition. All the timbers are of oak, of immense size and strength, and all fastened together by huge wooden pins. A large hall 12 feet wide runs through the middle of the building. On each side of this there are two rooms with fire-places faced with brown sandstone in each. The ceilings are 10 feet high, but in the second story they are only 8 feet. Our chief source of information as to what part of the dwelling was occupied by Gen. Washington, is the account left by a French nobleman, the Marquis de Chastellux, who visited the General while at Preakness. The Marquis traveled extensively in the United States during the years 1780-82, and published his recollections of his journeys some years later (Voyages de M. Le Marquis de Chastellux dans l'Amérique Septentrionale dans les Années 1780, 1781, et 1782. Paris, 1786.) In November, 1780, he arrived at Preakness and soon after met Gen. Washington.

It may be of interest to reproduce here his narrative of his reception by Washington and of what he saw while a guest at headquarters. On arriving at the house he recognized it as headquarters by "a large tent in front and many carriages drawn up around." He continues thus: "M. de la Fayette was conversing in the courtyard with a large man of 5 feet 9 inches, of a pleasant and noble figure; it was the General himself. I had soon dismounted and was close to him. The compliments were short; the sentiment which animated me and the good will which he exhibited were not equivocal. He led me into the house, where I found some people still at table, although dinner had long been finished. He presented me to Gens. Knox, Wayne, Howe, &c., and to his 'family,' composed then of Cols. Hamilton and Tilghman, his secretaries and aides de camp, and Major Gibbe, Commandant of his Guards; because in England and America the aides de camp, adjutants, and other officers attached to the General form what is called his family. A new dinner was brought to us, and the former one was prolonged to keep me company. A few glasses of claret and Madeira quickened the acquaintances which I had to make, and I soon found myself at ease near the greatest and best of men. The goodness and kindness which characterise him are to be perceived in everything which surrounds him; but the confidence which he gives is never familiar, because the sentiment which he inspires has in all individuals the same origin—a profound esteem for his virtues and a high opinion of his talents. About 9 o'clock in the evening the general officers retired and went to their quarters, which were all far away; but as the General had wished that I should stay with him, I remained some time longer, after which he conducted me to a chamber, which formed a quarter of the lodging that he occupied. He made excuses on the little space of which he could dispose, but always with a noble politeness which was neither annoying nor complimentary.

"The next morning at 9 o'clock I was told that his Excellency had entered the parlor; this room served both for audience chamber and dining room, (for Washington only; the staff dined in the large hall.) While we were breakfasting Gen. Washington ordered his horses to be brought up and the army to prepare for a parade." After that they returned to headquarters for dinner. "The repast was served in the English fashion, with eight or ten large dishes of meat and game, accompanied by several kinds of vegetables, and followed by a second course of pastry, comprised under the name of 'Pyes & Powding.' After these were served apples and many nuts, which the General usually eats for two hours, (in the words of the Marquis himself,) 'tout en tostant et en faisant la conversation.'" At 8 o'clock in the evening supper was served. In fact, it seems as if much of Washington's time must have been spent in eating. This meal consisted of "three or four light dishes, some fruit, and a great abundance of nuts, which were no worse received in the evening than in the morning."

According to de Chastellux, Washington occupied four rooms in the Dey House. It is said that he had them papered at his own expense, and that the paper then put on remained until about twenty years ago.

Col. Theunis Dey, the owner of the house, was a descendant of an old Dutch family of New York. In the records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam under the date of Dec. 28, 1641, is the marriage of "Dirck Janszen van Amsterdam en Jannetje Theunis." Their son Theunis was baptized Sept. 24, 1656. In 1685 he married Anneke Schouten. He owned a farm of five and a half acres, 308 feet front on Broadway and 800 feet deep to the Hudson River, the farm being now intersected by Dey Street. His son was Dirck, who was "of the County of Bergen," and who bought in 1717 a tract of 600 acres in Singack Brook, (near Preakness.)

His son Theunis was the proprietor of the house which he had probably built some years before. He was Coloffel of the Bergen County Regiment in 1776, his son Richard (Dirck) Dey being Major in the same regiment. This Richard later became Sheriff of Bergen County and Major General of militia. In 1801 he sold the homestead, with 355 acres of land, for £3,000. Richard's son Anthony was one of the founders of Jersey City, and was for many years a prominent citizen of that place. The name of Dey has now disappeared from Preakness except for a solitary inscription on a crumbling stone in the family burying ground back of the house, which states that "Here lies buried the body of Ann Dey, daughter of Theunis Dey and Hester Dey. She died Jan. 7, 1774, in the eighteenth year of her age."

The wife of Col. Theunis Dey was Hester Schuyler, daughter of Philip Schuyler and Hester Kingsland. This Philip Schuyler was the eldest son of Arent, son of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, the first of the name in this country.

The large estate of the Deys at Preakness has been slowly reduced in size during the last hundred years, and hardly anything is left of the wide acres of field and wood which the family originally held. But the old house still stands in as good condition as when it was built, and is pointed to with pride by the antiquarians of the neighborhood as the house which was for months Washington's headquarters.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, JR.

THE DEY HOUSE AT PREAKNESS, N. J.
Washington's Headquarters in 1780.

THE DEY HOUSE—HALL IN WHICH WASHINGTON'S STAFF DINED.

LET THESE THINGS BE.

Let these things be, O Time! whate'er befall:
The memory of corn fields by the sea,
The tender evening light shed over all—
Pale gold and gray—a sombre symphony,
And the weird music of the curfew's call.

Such sights and sounds as hold the soul in thrall—
That other scene of Springtime's mystery.
The budding mays, fields prankt with lilies tall.
Let these things be!

So, through Life's darkened chambers I may see
These old sweet pictures dimly on the wall,
I shall not find the long, still evening pail.
Let these things be!

—CONSTANCE FARMER IN Chambers's Journal.

A VERY OLD LOAF.

There is a loaf of bread 4,500 years old, says The Homiletic Review, which was found in the tomb of Mentuhotep, who died in Egypt 2,500 B. C. It is now in the Museum of Berlin. This loaf of bread is dark brown in color. Inside are many large holes. Probably this part of the bread long since fell into dust, but much of the bread still remains in the shape of whole kernels and pieces of grain. Examination proves that the bread was made of barley, and the grains were only rudely crushed and not sifted. It was not baked in ovens, but after being kneaded into dough by the addition of water was placed between two heated stones, or was put on a plate and laid upon the redhot coals. This is perhaps the stalest loaf of bread in the world.

HEREAFTER.

As one who waking in the night
From off the pillow lifts his head,
While o'er him comes a sudden dread
And yet he dare not seek a light.

And so he will not search it out;
There may be naught he does not know;
But lest to surety doubt may grow
He lies and hugs his trembling doubt.

O anxious soul, by thought opprest
Of that dread future, far yet near,
Cease to essay the question here;
Death will respond or else give rest.

—E. B. in Lantern Land.

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

THE little Russian Orthodox Church, on Second Avenue, stands quite unique among the city's host of churches. It is one of the few types in this country of the great Church of the East, that immutable body which for fifteen centuries has retained to the letter almost all of its customs and ceremonies. St. Nicholas's Church, as it is called, has lost nothing of its Eastern character by being planted in the heart of the New World. With the exception of the building itself, which was built for nothing more than a private residence, the fixings are entirely Eastern. Most of the furniture was brought direct from St. Petersburg.

Above the entrance is one of the characteristic Russian crosses. This has three gilt crossbars instead of one, as in the Latin cross and one end of the lower bar is tilted higher than the other.

Another door in the front of the hallway enters into the church proper. If one does not already know what is in store for him, the first impression is a surprise. Looking toward the altar, which is hidden behind a screen, and which, by the way, is in the western end, contrary to the usual custom of the Eastern Church, the first thing that attracts notice is a number of enormous candlesticks. There are places for seven or eight candles in each one of them, and in the centre a lamp shaped like a candle is covered with designs of many colors.

The screen is a simple partition of wood, but on it are fastened some paintings of remarkable beauty. A painting of the Last Supper occupies a place above the centre of the screen, and on the sides are figures of Christ and the Virgin Mary.

The Eastern Church, as is well known, makes up for its abhorrence of images by a great liking for pictures and banners, so there is nothing remarkable in the presence of a large number of paintings in all parts of this church. Two paintings on the sides of the main body of the church are of St. Alexander Nevski and St. Nicholas. In addition to these there are portraits inclosed in glass-covered stands and covered with gold and silver cloth worked into robes so that only the faces are visible. These are probably the most remarkable ornaments in the building. The texture has been worked with infinite pains and skill, and the figures appear in bas-relief, arrayed in the canonical robes.

Nearly all of the pictures have lamps hanging or standing in front of them, which are kept lighted during the service. The choir occupies the place immediately in front of the screen.

A glimpse behind the screen displays a fully-vested altar, with a Russian cross worked on the front. The altar is not more than three feet square. Its principal ornament is a golden tabernacle, provided for reserving the sacrament for the sick. It is inclosed in a glass case, and again the Russian cross is noticed surmounting it. In fact, this style of cross is the only one seen in the church. A beautifully made crucifix of silver on one side of the church is arranged in the same way with the triple bars, and is noticeable also by the corpus, which is strictly a bas-relief, as are the figures of St. Mary and St. John, which stand, respectively, on each side. Two eucharistic lights, a row of seven lamps, and the book of the Gospels complete the furnishing of the altar.

There are no seats in St. Nicholas's Church; the congregation stands or kneels throughout the service. The church language is the old Slavonic, instead of the more ancient Greek or the modern speech of Russia. To one unaccustomed to the language, there is something very weird about it. The ecclesiastical Sunday commences at sundown on Saturday night, so that the vespers of Saturday and the matins of Sunday have been said the night before.

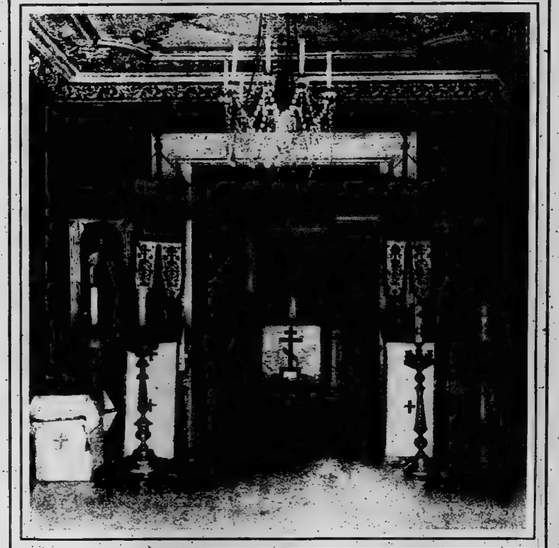

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
The Russian Orthodox Church on Second Avenue, New York City.

Three liturgies are in regular use by the Russian Church—that of the holy Gregorius Dialogos, (St. Gregory the Great,) which is employed in the mass of the Presanotified Gifts fifteen times in the ecclesiastical year; that of St. Basil the Great, used ten times annually, and that of St. John Chrysostom for regular use during the rest of the year.

At the beginning of a service the celebrant and the deacon prepare five small loaves of bread, each having a small projection rising from it, called the Holy Lamb, on which is the legend, "Jesus Christ conquers." The letters "I C" are the beginning and end of the word Jesus, and the letters "X C" of the word Christos. The word in four letters in the lower tier means He conquers.

After the preparatory prayers, the middle doors are opened for the "little entrance," while the Beatitudes and Trisagion are chanted. Then follows the reading of the Epistle and the Gospel, and the holy place and the congregation having been duly censed by the deacon, the choir sings the "Cherubic Hymn."

The priest now takes the chalice and paten from the place of preparation to the left of the sanctuary, and, preceded by acolytes with tapers, carries them through the portals to the altar. This is the "great entrance."

The Nicene Creed, without the Filioque, is followed by the Sursum Corda and the Sanctus and Benedictus qui Venit.

The consecration of the bread and wine takes place at this point. The congregation then says the Lord's Prayer, the priest alone saying the ascription, and the holy portals are closed and the curtain drawn.

The priest on the inside raises the consecrated bread and is heard to say "Holy things for the holy," and he breaks the Holy Lamb into its four parts. The piece with I C on it is put in the chalice, the piece with X C is for the communion of the clergy, and the other two pieces, broken into very small particles, serve for the communion of the laity.

The Right Rev. Tikhon,
Russian Orthodox Bishop of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

The communicants kneel before the screen with their hands crossed upon their breasts, and receive the elements together from the priest by means of a spoon. After all the communicants have received the sacrament, a prayer of thanksgiving is said, and the priest sends the congregation away with a blessing.

St. Nicholas's Church was established in 1893, and has about 300 communicants. The rector, the Rev. Alexandra A. Hotovitzky, is a secular (or white) priest. He was born in Volhynia in 1872, and has been in this country for four years, and for three years has had charge of St. Nicholas's Church. A small cross that he wears is similar to one worn by his Bishop, and was awarded him by the Ministry of Education for distinguished services as teacher. It is called the "Cross of Candidates."

His Bishop is the Right Rev. Tikhon, whose recent visit to the Church of St. Nicholas was a memorable event among the Russian Orthodox Christians in New York.

It is rarely that Bishop Tikhon is able to travel so far as this city. His See comprises the Aleutian Islands and Alaska, and the United States is merely a jurisdiction.

The Rev. Alexandra A. Hotovitzky,
Rector of the Church of St. Nicholas.

"THEM FLYIN' SQUADROONS."

It has often been remarked how comparatively lost to the world are many of the communities in the mountainous regions of the United States. The density of their ignorance, even of current events, is sometimes most remarkable. A traveler who has been in such localities, writing in The Atlantic Monthly, says he came across a young hunter once on a breezy mountain-top, whose woodcraft had won his admiration. Delicately he touched upon the question of education.

"Can you write numbers?"

The answer came slow and guarded. "Reckon I can write some numbers."

Then on a piece of bark, says the writer, I drew the nine digits. He read them all. Next came the combination of figures, and I included the date 1897.

"I don't guess I can tell that thar."

I explained it. And then a new test occurred to me.

"Do you know what 1897 means?"

"Hit's the year, hain't hit?"

"But why is this year called 1897? It is 1897 years since what?"

"I never heard tell."

Another instance came to light through the distribution of reading matter. When I was young in the mountains I distributed a barrel of copies of The New York Independent, and had great satisfaction in observing the eagerness with which they were taken. A little later I discovered that these simple folk could not comprehend the high themes discussed in that excellent periodical, and that their eagerness was only to secure paper for the walls of their cabins! Yet in many places a mere scrap of printed paper will be cherished. More than once one of our Extension lecturers has been intercepted in attempting to throw into the fire the paper which had been wrapped around some toilet article.

"Don't burn that thar, stranger, hit mought have some news on hit."

So, too, it is pitiful to see how helpless these people are in estimating the things of the outside world. The story is quite credible of the mountaineer in Georgia who inquired why the folks of the county town were not more "fore up" over the Spanish war. "It hav been giv out in our settlement," said he, "thet them Spanish has flyin' squadroons, and we 'low thet if one of them things should light in our parts they would be as hard on us as the rebs."

HOW THE OLD AMERICA WON THE CUP.

The America sailed for Havre and arrived there early in August, 1851. She rapidly fitted up for the race, and then proceeded to Cowes. A writer in The Review of Reviews, in describing the event, says the visitor arrived on a dark night, and it was not until dawn that the yachtsmen in the great fleet of English boats got a chance to size up the stranger. The Yankee craft was about as different from an English yacht as could be imagined, with her great beam and shallow hull, while the typical English cutter of the period was of the "plank-on-end" variety.

She soon showed her mettle by defeating one of the fastest boats in a brush into Cowes, and this achievement made it more difficult for her to arrange her races. At last, however, she was allowed to sail under the regulations of the Royal Yacht Squadron in the race around the Isle of Wight for a cup offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron. In those days no allowances were made for tonnage, sail area, or anything else. All the boats, big or little, started off, and the one that came in first won. Eighteen yachts were entered, ranging from the little cutter Aurora, of 47 tons, to the three-masted schooner Brilliant, of 392 tons, the America being a two-masted schooner of 170 tons. Fifteen of the yachts started.

The America did not get off among the first, but before a third of the distance was traversed she had assumed the lead, and when the breeze freshened up she gained so decidedly that it was seen long before the end that the race was undoubtedly hers, barring an accident. Just as a big storm was settling down the Yankee schooner crossed the line, winning from the whole English fleet of yachts, her time being eight hours and forty-seven minutes, while the second in the race could do no better than eight hours and fifty-eight minutes, and the third one was over half an hour later in getting over the line.

The cup won by the America on Aug. 22, 1851, remained the property of the owners of the yacht until 1857, when they presented it to the New York Yacht Club, providing that it should be offered as a trophy for a race with any challenging yacht of any foreign country, for yachts of not less than 30 or more than 300 tons.

"WHEN DAWN TAKES WING."

When Dawn takes wing, she eastward drives and lights
From love dreams deep to wake the languid Sun;
The crimson portal with her pinions smites,
And cries, "A day begun!"

When Night takes wing, she flies toward the west,
Where flames with drowsy light the Day-god dear;
She piles cloud curtains o'er his place of rest,
And whispers, "Night is here!"

When Hope takes wing, she toward true hearts aspires
With fancies to beguile the soul forlorn;
She weaves fond dreams of wistful, sweet desires,
Proclaiming, "Love is born!"

—KATHLEEN HAYDN GREEN in Chambers's Journal.

DU MAURIER AND THE STREET ARTIST.

It is told of the late George du Maurier that he was once so moved with compassion at the miserable appearance of a street artist that he told him to go and get some hot soup, promising to look after the "pitch" in the meantime. A writer in Good Words, who tells the story, says that as soon as the man was gone Du Maurier rubbed out the conventional landscape aft the soldiers and sailors and drew a set of society pictures in white chalk. The money came in at a great rate, and when the man returned he had nearly a hatful to receive. He was grateful, but his professional pride was touched. "It's all very well," he said, "but you don't call this kind of thing art, do you?" And with a filthy rag he obliterated the masterly drawings in line. If the story is not literally true, there is truth in it, both as regards Mr. du Maurier's kindness of heart and the pavement artist's point of view.

LOVE AND LIFE.

Love is not love that loves for only love,
Or hopes for hope, or dies to live again;
With dice-in-hand Love throws the highest move,
Yet knows his guerdon is the kiss of pain.

And Life is Life that struggles against living,
Hopes against Hope, and dies with every breath;
Gives grace-of-grief, nor grudges in the giving,
Draping Love's laurels round the scythe of Death.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

A CHAPTER OF PHILOSOPHY.

I DIDN'T catch her name when Cousin Edith introduced us at the garden party, but she was unquestionably interesting. We ran through art and music and drama in half an hour. Then we came to philosophy.

"There is such a difference," said she, "between practice and theory."

I conceded the point. She was so charming, in fact, that I wished it had been a larger point to concede. "But," I ventured to remark, "that doesn't make the theory wrong."

She leaned her cheek thoughtfully upon one gloved finger; possibly to display the smallness of her hand; possibly because the pose suited her; probably for both reasons.

"When you say that the regeneration of the universe can only be accomplished by white men marrying black women—"

"And black men, white women."

"No, thank you!" She shrugged her shoulders. "Well, as a matter of fact, you do not care anything about the regeneration of the universe?"

"I don't believe I do," I laughed.

"Nor contemplate marrying a negress yourself?"

"Unfortunately, my personal taste lies so strongly in the direction of the blonde!" Edith had remembered this, with her usual discretion.

"If I were black, you would say you preferred ebony to ivory."

I raised my hands in protest. "I assure you," I averred solemnly, "I prefer you as you are."

"But you haven't seen me any—other—how."

"I am clear that improvement is impossible."

She laughed a delightfully saucy laugh.

"What a stock in trade of compliments you keep! I can understand why your cousin described you as a tonic for a diffident young person—like me!"

"There is not," I declared, "another like you, so far as my experience goes."

"You are putting me in a glow of satisfaction with myself! Please go on. There ought to be one or two nice points remaining in me."

I regarded her with calm scrutiny. "An appearance of impudence becomes you," I said, "but—"

"But?"

"So do all appearances."

"Pray don't think that you have exhausted my appearances!" She sank back in another attitude. "Why, you've barely known me an hour!"

"An hour," I said feelingly, "of exquisite quality!"

"An hour," she suggested, "which should rightfully have been devoted to a black woman." She looked as if she would like to add something, but refrained.

"You were going to say—?"

"Poor black woman!" Her eyes sparkled wickedly. "I don't mean it," she hastened to add.

"According to my theory," I explained, "you should have been delighting the eyes and ears of some dusky gentleman, and—er—"

"Poor black man!" I never saw such a girl to laugh.

"On the contrary. If you were likely to adopt my theory, I should paint myself black."

"But you wouldn't be so black as you were painted."

"The theory," I observed, "doesn't say black—all—through."

"The theory is nonsense; all theories are."

"Surely, out of so many theories, one or two must be right? If only by accident!"

She leaned her head back against the chair and considered. "Don't you think," she asked with sudden gravity, "the folly is in such unstable beings as we having theories at all? We lay down all sorts of grand principles, and when the time for action comes—why, of course, we break them!" She sighed; doubtless to the memory of some departed theory.

"Still," I said, "there is no harm in laying them down—for others!" She smiled again.

"For Jones and Brown and Smith, a black woman apiece," she cried, clapping her hands; for the author of the theory—"

"Blonde," I interrupted, "blue eyes and flaxen hair; preferably attired in pale blue with pink roses—"

"Stop, stop! I'll assume that you've paid me all possible compliments. Let us get down to the bed rock of serious conversation."

"Umph! One so rarely gets there, that I doubt if I have any serious conversation. You are not a missionary in disguise, are you?"

She didn't answer for a minute. It was curious to watch her face change from merriment, through thought, to seriousness. First the laughter died gradually in her eyes; then the little curls and turns went out of her lips; then the dimples in the cheeks smoothed themselves out like ripples widening into nothingness on the sea; then she lifted up her head, a little on one side, and looked at me with solemn child-eyes.

"Sometimes," she said sadly, "I wish I were. Sometimes I wish a missionary would come to me. I get tired of making fun of things, and think that perhaps they are serious after all."

I twirled my mustache, and felt my own smile fading out. "They are serious enough," I said, "if you look at them in that way. It isn't a good way to look at things—things in general—I think."

"But one looks sometimes," she said absently, "at things in particular, and feels very, very serious."

"Then," I said, leaning forward, "one doesn't talk about them much. There is rarely any one to whom one cares to talk about them."

"I don't think," she went on, with a little catch in her voice, "there is ever any single person to whom any one would like to tell them all—the 'serious particulars,' I mean."

"I don't think there is. So usually one doesn't tell them."

"Or unburdens one's self in installments, as opportunity offers." She sighed again.

"Exactly. That is why there are such odd confidences now and then. The critics lashed a scene in my last book because he told her one of his secrets in the first half hour of their acquaintance. It was natural enough, really."

"He was bound to tell some one," she assented, "and she was the fitting confidante for that particular secret."

"Quite so. She was the response to that one item of his nature."

"The worst of it," said my fair acquaintance, "is when one's nature is many-sided; because—well, you know what I mean."

"Society expects us to find a single kindred spirit which is to respond to all the calls, and it cannot."

"No, it cannot," she spoke with sudden energy; "though it may answer so well—so very well—to some." Her hands trembled in her lap.

"Wherefore," said I, speaking half to myself, "we find it a sound theory not to expect too much from any one, to be thankful for what is given, and compassionate to what is missing."

"You look at the matter more calmly than I," she cried passionately, with her lips quivering.

"Perhaps." I told her, "I have looked at it oftener, or longer ago."

She studied the floor for a time, and I studied her. She certainly was very pretty.

"What percentage of one, do you think, Mr. Nugent," she asked at length, "ought to meet with a response in a—a friend?"

"Well, I'm hardly prepared for examination in the mathematics of the subject. It depends on the 'one' and the 'friend,' and the kind of demand."

"Take yourself, for example," she proposed.

"All right," said I, shrugging my shoulders; "if it pleases you, I'll dissect myself. My aesthetic demands upon 'the friend' I have already formulated; they are approximately satisfied by several people whom I know—for example, you."

"Your aesthetic requirements are evidently very reasonable; but they are a minor matter, after all."

"Theoretically they may be; practically they are all-important. Then my intellectual demands I hardly know—some people satisfy 80 per cent. of them. You would answer to quite 95 per cent., I imagine."

She laughed again. As I have stated, she had a charming laugh.

"Most people's intellectual demands are small," she said. "The emotional demands are the difficulty."

"Ah, yes! A general answer is impossible there. You can never tell without trial; and when you try the demand changes; and when you fail you pay a price. It is always a risk."

"Is there no way of forecasting?" she inquired eagerly. "Cannot even an author with a reputation for analysis of character"—I wish I had—"make an estimate?" I shook my head.

"Scarcely, I think. He might make a good guess. Do you want me to sum up some one for you?"

"No—o. I merely wanted an example."

"Well," I said smiling, "I'll take my unworthy self again, and my emotional needs. You would, I judge, answer to 99 per cent. of them!"

"But, you see," she objected, "I am already appropriated!"

"For the matter of that," said I, "so am I!"

Then we gave way to laughter—which is the practical philosophy!

—J. A. FLYNN in Black and White.

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MARBLE BUST OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

By E. Onslow Ford, R. A.

THOSE GHOSTLY CANNON.

A year ago, says a writer in The London Answers, when the Spanish warships were supposed to be off the coast of Maine, one of the United States of America, hundreds of truthful and unimaginative residents of the seaside towns heard strange sounds, which they mistook for the firing of cannon. But it was proved that the Spanish and American fleets were nowhere near.

Few persons were able to give any definite account of the noises, which came at uncertain intervals between 1 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and which were most frequent and pronounced in times of dense fog. Among the men who heard the boom of those ghostly cannon was Dr. Hay of Philadelphia. He was firmly convinced that the sounds were caused by some form of explosion, and as they continued long after the Spanish ships had been wrecked on the shores of Cuba he made a record of weather conditions in order to solve the mystery. The reports were never heard except in foggy weather, and were loudest and most pronounced on hot, muggy days when the fog was lifting to let in bars of sunlight. These noises were caused by fog rumblings, which were common on warm days, and visitors to our seaside resorts can hear the same ghostly cannon during any day.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The sculpture which undoubtedly attracted the most attention at the recent exhibition of the Royal Academy was a bust of "Her Majesty the Queen," done in marble by E. Onslow Ford, R. A. The picture before us is reproduced from an excellent portfolio published by Cassell & Co., Limited, and entitled "Royal Academy Pictures, 1899, Illustrating the Hundred and Thirty-first Exhibition of the Royal Academy." The work is presented in five parts, which are bound separately or together. Here are shown in half tones reproductions of the pictures and sculptures displayed at the recent exhibition, many of them in illustrations 5 by 8 inches in size. As one may judge from the accompanying excellent picture of a specimen of Mr. Ford's work, the imprints are well defined in character, and are as near the originals as it is possible to obtain through the photographer's art. As a specimen of the character of the admirable introduction which accompanies the pictures we may quote the following paragraph: "Happily, to compensate for any want of energy which the painters may be credited with in their support of the Academy exhibition, the sculptors have never shown so much vitality or such readiness to strive after great results. In ideal work, portraiture, and decorative applications of the art, sculpture is year by year winning its way to a position of pre-eminent importance that contrasts strangely with its low estate a generation or so ago. It is the one power in the art world that seems irresistible, and its influence is daily becoming more convincing. Of this the evidence this Spring is beyond dispute; and at a moment when many people are disposed to lament an apparent failure of the public to interest themselves in art matters, so striking a revival is extremely encouraging."

The Exception.

From Answers.

She—Do you believe the howling of a dog is always followed by death?

He—No; not always. Sometimes the man who shoots at the dog is a poor marksman.

It Would Depend.

Indianapolis Journal.

"Pfwat wud yez do if Casey called you a liar?"

"Pfwhich Casey—the big wan or the little wan?"

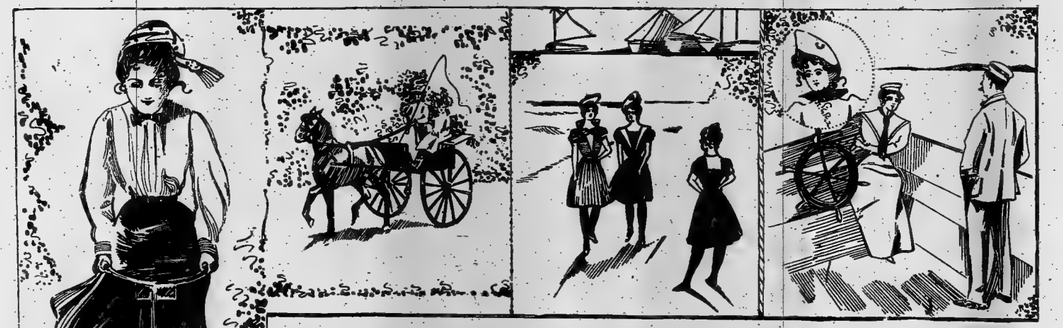

THE L. A. W. IN EUROPE.

PRESIDENT KEENAN of the League of American Wheelmen will soon start for Europe, and while over there will complete the appointment of League of American Wheelmen representatives in all the principal countries and cities. This will be for the convenience of cyclists who intend visiting the Paris Exposition, as well as for those who will make a tour of Europe this year.

It is believed that thousands of League of American Wheelmen members will visit the exposition, and everything possible will be done for their care and comfort. President Keenan intends to establish headquarters in Paris this Summer, and place a competent representative in charge, so that members desirous of obtaining information can get it from a trustworthy source. The Paris bureau will act in conjunction with those of other cities so that tours can be mapped out in advance, and the officials at different points of interest will do all in their power to make things pleasant for visiting members of the League of American Wheelmen.

INTERNATIONAL CYCLISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Cyclists all over the country are taking much interest in the championship races of the International Cyclists' Association, which will occur at Montreal, Canada, Aug. 9 to 12. The leading event will be the 100-kilometer contest, and it is highly probable that Eddie McDuffie, who was recently reinstated, will represent the League of American Wheelmen against the other crack riders. The programme of races is as follows:

One-mile professional championship, purses $200, $125, $50, and $25.

One-hundred-kilometer professional, purses $250, $125, $75, and $25.

One-mile amateur championship, I. C. A. medals.

One-hundred-kilometer amateur, I. C. A. medals.

Team championship, I. C. A. amateur teams, for four medals and additional prizes.

Chairman Gerlach of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board says only riders that have scored in three championship races on the National Circuit prior to the Montreal meet will be nominated as the League's representatives in the one-mile professional championship.

AMONG THE CYCLERS.

A well-known figure on the Brooklyn cycle path is a venerable wheelman about sixty-five years old, who has white hair and long white whiskers. He is a retired merchant, and was formerly prominent in business circles in New York and Brooklyn. Constant attention to business brought on nervous prostration, and he was compelled to take to cycling.

He now spends his time in wheeling from his home to the Park Circle. After he takes a short rest he rides a couple of miles down the path, where he rests again. In this manner he goes on until he reaches Coney Island. He returns in the same way, and by the time he has reached home again he has wheeled about twenty-five miles and is pretty well fatigued. He says this exercise brings on refreshing slumber, and as long as he keeps at cycling he has no fear of nervous prostration.

***

Another well-known figure at the Park Circle is a crippled young man who rides a tricycle, which he propels with his hands in the same manner as an old-fashioned velocipede. It is fitted up with pneumatic tires, and looks extremely comfortable. Every day in fair weather he rides as far as the Circle and spends the afternoon chatting with friends among the cyclers. He looks stout and healthy at present, but when Winter comes he is compelled to remain in the house, and when he reappears in the Spring he is almost a skeleton. A few fine days of exercise on his tricycle puts him in good condition again.

***

A good story is told by Teddy Edwards, who rode 250 centuries in 250 days last year. He does not look very robust in his bicycle suit, and while on his tour through the State he asked a farmer which was the best road from Syracuse to Utica. The farmer looked at him critically and then replied dryly:

"I think the New York Central would be the best road for you."

Teddy was much amused at the reply, and does not hesitate to tell this story on himself.

***

The Brooklyn man who rebuked a woman in harsh terms for riding a man's wheel and was promptly arrested, fined $5, and told by an unfeeling Magistrate to mind his own business in the future, suffered the usual fate of would-be reformers. As an offset to this, however, a New York policeman observed a man riding a woman's wheel the other day, and became convinced from the awkward manner in which he handled it that he was not familiar with it and probably had not come by it honestly; so he captured the rider, after a sharp chase, and the man confessed that he had stolen the wheel. All of which proves that you had better stick to the wheel of your own particular sex and avoid trouble from cranks and policemen.

***

It is a curious fact that Charles Murphy, the man who rode a mile in 57 4-5 seconds when paced by a locomotive, does not appear well at an exhibition race. His mile on a bicycle behind the engine was the fastest ever made by any man or animal in the world. Yet at a bicycle meet the other day he did not come anywhere near his own or McDuffie's or Taylor's record for a mile. He has ridden at several exhibitions since his locomotive exploit, and in every case the time he made has been a disappointment.

***

The very newest thing in bicycling is a penny slot machine which inflates your tires. You connect your tire with the machine, drop a penny in the slot, and pump away. The owners of the machines are now engaged in setting them up on all the roads frequented by wheelmen, and from the manner in which they are patronized it looks as if the lucky inventor or his representatives would reap a harvest.

***

The number of serious and in some cases fatal accidents which have occurred to cyclers on Fifth Avenue lately, should serve as a warning to all wheelmen to be extremely careful when riding on that thoroughfare. The fine asphalt pavement makes riding there a pleasure, but the great number of carriages, wagons, trucks, and other vehicles makes it exceedingly dangerous. The latest fatal accident was that of a wheelman who was riding close behind a carriage. He endeavored to pass it and was impaled on the shaft of an express wagon coming from the other direction at the usual rapid gait of such vehicles. The shaft passed clear through his neck and he was instantly killed.

JOHN A. EMERY'S CONSTANCE.
The American Competitor for the Seawanhaka Cup in the International Races in Canada.

All Men, &c.

Whoso combeth his hair with a view to covering a bald spot is a liar in his heart.—Detroit Journal.

AUG 1899

THE BACHELOR'S POINT OF VIEW.

Woman Suffragist—Poor woman always gets the worst of it. You never read of women buying their husbands as men used to buy their wives!

Unsympathetic Old Bachelor—No, but I know lots of husbands who will tell you they have been sold.

Convincing.

From Tit-Bits.

It was a lecture delivered by a learned purveyor of liver pills, and illustrated by diagrams of the frame of man. "That," he explained, pointing out a totally different spot, "is where man's liver is."

"Excuse me," observed the man in spectacles, "but I am a surgeon, and that's not where the liver is."

"Never you mind where his liver is," retorted the lecturer. "If it was in his big toe or his left ear my pills would reach it, and shake it for him. On that you can bet your gig-lamps."

The Eternal Grumblers.

From Pick-Me-Up.

What is success to brag about?
Some men make wealth, 'tis true,
And envy others, who, no doubt,
Will envy these men, too.
Some men go childless to the grave—
Perhaps 'tis for their sins—
While others curse their fate, and rave
Because they're blessed with twins.

Ancient Chores.

From The Chicago Record.

"Don't you often long for the return of the good old days?"

"Good old days? Not much. I used to clerk in a grocery and had seventeen pairs of solid board shutters to put up every night."

A Born Diplomat.

From Tit-Bits.

Little Jack and Daisy are finishing a plate of peaches. There are only two left—one of them fine and luscious, the other small and unripe.

Daisy—Is oo gweedy?

Jack—No, I'se not gweedy.

Daisy—Then oo choose.

The Funny Man.

From the Boston Traveler.

"Oh, that I should have married a funny man!" she wailed.

"What is the matter, dear?" asked her most intimate friend.

"He came home and told me he had a sure way to keep jelly from getting moldy at the top, and when I asked him how, he said to turn it upside down."

An Eye to Business.

From Pick-Me-Up.

"Jones called up his first wife at the séance last night, and what do you think he said to her?" said Smith.

"Goodness knows," replied Brown.

"He asked her if she would give his second wife her recipe for mincemeat."

Turning the Tables.

From Tit-Bits.

It is said that Prof. Blackie often told this anecdote "on himself." This genial old professor used to form a very picturesque feature in the Edinburgh streets. He was a wily old patriarch, with handsome features and hair falling in ringlets about his shoulders; no one who had seen him could possibly forget him. One day he was accosted by a very dirty little bootblack with his "Shine your boots, Sir?" The professor was impressed by the filthiness of the boy's face.

"I don't want a shine, my lad," said he. "But if you'll go and wash your face I'll give you sixpence."

"A' richt, Sir," was the lad's reply. Then he went over to a neighboring fountain and made his ablutions. Returning, he held out his hand for the money.

"Well, my lad," said the professor, "you have earned your sixpence. Here it is."

"I dinna want it," returned the boy, with a lordly air. "Ye can keep it and get yer hair cut."

Impossible.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Horace," she said, childingly, "why don't you tell me you love me?"

Seizing a scrap of paper, the young man wrote on it:

"How can I, darling, unless you remove the pressure from my neck?"

Shrewd.

From Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Walker—I don't see why the doctors all recommend bicycle riding. If it makes people healthier, it is a loss to the doctors.

Mr. Walker—I know, but they calculate that one sound, healthy rider will disable at least five pedestrians per week.

The Dog Trains in the Klondike.

The accompanying photograph shows one of the Klondike dog trains, which is so great an institution in the gold fields of Alaska. These dogs, which have considerable wolf blood in them, are practically the only beasts of burden that can live in the Klondike region, and are used to draw all articles of weight. They soon prove their value to the miner in dragging his pack across the mountains and through the snowy passes on the way to the Klondike, and endear themselves to his heart before he has crossed the first peak.

The team of dogs in the illustration drawing cases of apollinaris had just been brought south from Dawson City by "Jack" Cates, a well-known miner, who is seen standing at the head of the leader, dressed in an overcoat. The dogs originally came from the McKenzie River, and were brought to Dawson, where they sold for $1,500. One dog was actually bred from a dog dam and a wild wolf sire, and another was bred from a half-breed and a wild wolf. The latter has all the appearance and characteristics of a wolf.

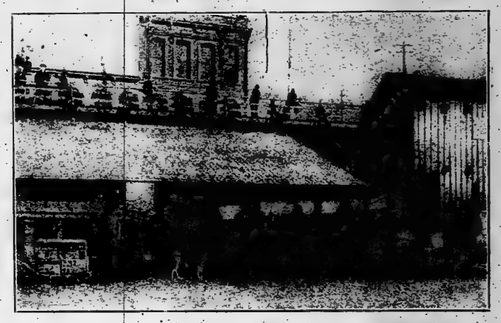

TEAM OF SLEIGH DOGS EN ROUTE FOR THE KLONDIKE.

Chemist's Curious Customers.

From Pearson's Weekly.

A chemist is making a collection of the queer orders he receives from people who send children to the store for things they need. Here are a few samples of them:

"This child is my little girl. I sent you a penny to buy two sitless powders for a groan up adult who is sike."

Another reads:

"Dear Dochter, plea gif bearer pennies worse of Auntie Toxyn for to gargle babi's throte, and obleage."

An anxious mother writes:

"You will please give the lettle boi pennuf worth of epcac for to throw up in a five months' old babe. N. B.—The babe has a sore stummick."

This one puzzled the druggist:

"I have a cue pain in my child's diagram. Please give my son something to release it."

Another anxious mother wrote:

"My little babey has eat up its father's parish plasther. Send an anecdote quick as possible by the inclosed little girl."

The writer of this one was evidently in pain:

"I haf a hot time in my insides and wich I wood like it to be extinguished. What is good for to extinguish it? The inclosed sixpence is for the price of the extinguisher. Hurry, pleas."

Oh! You Little ——.

From Answers.

Willie (looking curiously at the visitor)—Where did the hen bite you, Mr. Jones? I don't see any of the marks.

Mr. Jones—Why, Willie? I haven't been bitten by any hen.

Willie—Mamma, didn't you tell papa Mr. Jones was dreadfully henpecked? Why, mamma, how funny you look! Your face is all red!

An Electric Express Wagon.

A new automobile express wagon for the United States Express Company marks the latest step in the progress of the horseless carriage. Its graceful appearance, too, is in line with the improvement which every one

An Electric Express Wagon.
The Latest Acquisition of the United States Express Company.

expected would be made as soon as the manufacture of automobiles was well under way. The tires are well proportioned to the wheels, which have wooden spokes, and the battery cells are arranged on each side of the wagon so as to leave the space open.

The wagon weighs about 2,500 pounds, and was built by the Fisher Equipment Company of Chicago at a cost of $2,000. It has a capacity of 800 pounds. The handsomest things about the wagon are the heavy plate-glass illuminated signs which are fastened to the sides.

Plausible.

From The Chicago News.

"Here is a beautiful sunrise by a famous Parisian."

"It must be a fraud. No Parisian ever rises early enough to paint a sunrise."

"Oh, but this painter hadn't gone to bed yet."

If All Who Use

WHISKEY

were good judges, we would come very near doing all the business. We wish to live and let live, of course, but believe in the survival of the fittest.

H. B. Kirk & Co., N. Y.

SOLE BOTTLERS OF

OLD CROW RYE.

L. Shaw

THE LARGEST & BEST EQUIPPED HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

PERFECT FITTING

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HAIR GOODS

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LAGATE IRON MFG. Co. WARE-STEEL-WARE

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RICHARD CARVEL,

BY WINSTON CHURCHILL,

Is in its Eighth Edition, Fiftieth Thousand, since June 1st.

Any Bookseller Can Show It to You.

The Reason He Was Absent.

From Tit-Bits.

Solicitous Principal—Well, my boy, you were not present yesterday; were you detained at home by the inclemency of the weather?

Pupil—No, Sir; I couldn't come 'cause it rained.

A Man's Mistake.

From The Chicago News.

"She's one of those girls who worries over trifles."

"What's the trifle that's worrying her now?"

"Her bathing suit."

A Bit of Realism.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Caroline, doesn't this poem, 'The Man with the Hoe,' appeal strongly to your sympathies?"

"Yes, David, but there's a sadder thing for independence had broken out, and the Van Cortlandts were ranged on the side of than that—the woman with the hoe. If I didn't keep down the weeds you wouldn't get time to read so much poetry."

BEST LINE TO CHICAGO AND THE WEST—NEW YORK CENTRAL

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair, with fresh northerly winds.

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TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—It has been definitely announced at Rennes, France, that the trial of Capt. Dreyfus will begin early this morning. The arrival of ex-President Casimir-Perier at Rennes yesterday was the most notable incident of the day. Crowds met him at the railroad station and cheered him as he walked along the streets to his hotel. Gens. Toral and Pareja, the Spanish officers who were arraigned before a court-martial charged with having surrendered Santiago before exhausting their resources for defense, have both been acquitted on the ground that they acted under orders from their superiors. Several thunderstorms have occurred in Paris, in which the Eiffel tower was struck ten times by lightning and several buildings damaged. Admiral Dewey, to whom a banquet was given at Naples, is quoted as saying that he finds that there is no ill-feeling toward Americans in Europe growing out of the conflict with Spain. Gen. Jiminez has not left Havana to take command of the insurgents in Santo Domingo, as has been reported. The Transvaal outlook is brighter, President Krüger having sent word to British authorities that he is willing to discuss any reasonable plan of settlement of their differences.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Benjamin H. Snell, a special examiner in the Pension Office at Washington, murdered yesterday a young girl who had repulsed his attentions.

Plans have been completed for the organization of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, which is to control the output of the Pittsburg coal district.

Page 2.

Mr. Platt yesterday openly repudiated responsibility for the words or acts of Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet Committee.

Taxpayers in the Borough of Queens have instituted a general fight in the courts against the payment of their taxes, which they say amount practically to confiscation.

John C. Sheehan has issued a fresh statement, by proxy, in which he charges conspiracy in Mr. Croker's interest at the time of his deposition as leader of Tammany Hall, and attacks Mayor Van Wyck for alleged breach of faith.

Page 4.

The preliminary struggle in the Central Federated Union over the labor political conference points to a lively session. A Committee on Credentials was appointed

United States Senator William E. Chandler said that the Boston and Maine Railroad probably would be absorbed by either the New York Central or the Canadian Pacific, and predicted that the railroad consolidations now going on would prove injurious to the interests of the public.

Page 5.

Four persons were injured in a collision between two trolley cars at Malbone Street and Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, last night.

Lizzie Grannan, seventeen years old, the daughter of a Brooklyn motorman, had a narrow escape yesterday from being shocked to death by a broken trolley wire.

Seven-year-old Gracie McDonald of 295 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was run down and fatally hurt by a trolley car yesterday in front of her home. Both her legs were cut off.

Page 8.

Important discoveries of iron ore have been made in Minnesota. A plan is on foot to use the product of the Atikokan range to build up an export trade in steel.

The President yesterday attended church at Plattsburg. To-day he will witness the yacht races on Lake Champlain, and to-morrow Secretary Root will visit him. Premier Laurier of Canada will not visit the Hotel Champlain while the President is there.

Page 10.

Joseph Finnegan, twenty years old, of 415 Pleasant Avenue, yesterday saved the fifth life this season.

Four persons were injured, one probably fatally, yesterday at a fire in the five-story tenement 140 and 142 Second Street.

The Young Men's Maronite Association of this city yesterday celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration to the priesthood of their pastor, Mgr. Peter Korkemas. A cablegram was received from Cardinal Rampolla and a letter from Archbishop Corrigan.

NEW POLIOMYELITIS CASES.

Poughkeepsie's Mysterious Disease Attacks Older Child—May Spread—An Old Case in Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Another case of infantile paralysis developed to-day, and for the first time since the epidemic began the patient was more than five years of age. Patrick Fitzpatrick of Union Street called Dr. Sheedy to attend his seven-year-old daughter, and upon examination the doctor found that she is suffering from a pronounced attack of poliomyelitis. The child first became ill Friday, but no physician was called then, and she appeared to improve. Saturday night she complained of pains in her leg, and Dr. Sheedy to-day found all the symptoms of infantile paralysis present.

The water supply of Poughkeepsie is derived from the Hudson River, and the theory is advanced that the epidemic may be caused by unhealthful substances in the water. As against this is the record of thirty years' use of the water with safety and scores of analyses from prominent chemists pronouncing the water good. Attention is also called to the fact that the disease is not confined to Poughkeepsie. Yesterday cases were reported in Highland and Red Hook, and to-day a case developed in Wappinger's Falls. Dr. Lane says that two children in the family of John Duncan, at Briggs Station, twelve miles east of this city, were stricken with the disease four weeks ago, and one of them, a girl, died from it. In response to direct questions, two-thirds of the city physicians to-day dismissed the water theory as untenable.

A Brooklyn man named Philip R. Jones of 25 Strong Place wrote to Dr. Sheedy that his son was afflicted with infantile paralysis nearly a year ago, and that he took him on a long sea voyage, which proved to be of more value to him than any of the specifics prescribed.

YELLOW FEVER SITUATION.

Reported Satisfactory—No New Cases and No Deaths Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—All reports received by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service to-day indicate that the yellow fever situation at the Soldiers' Home and the conditions in the localities thereabout continue satisfactory. The measures adopted by the Government to prevent the spread of the disease are working admirably.

There were no new cases and no deaths at the home to-day, according to a dispatch from Gov. Woodin.

Surgeon White, who is in charge of the Marine Hospital Service at Hampton City, reports that he talked with all the doctors there last night, and that no suspicious cases were reported; also that a house-to-house inspection at Phoebus, which immediately adjoins the Soldiers' Home, revealed no new suspects. A steam launch, with ten men, sent by Admiral Farquhar, has been added to the patrol fleet. Two disinfectors, Messrs. Hope and Massie, have left New Orleans for Hampton to work there. There are eighteen persons at the detention camp at Craney Island, five of whom were received yesterday.

No New Cases in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 6.—No new cases of yellow fever were officially reported to-day.

CAR FALLS AND 36 ARE KILLED

Disaster on a New Trolley Line Near Bridgeport.

ON AN UNGUARDED BRIDGE

Wheels Leave the Rails and the Car Dives into a Pond.

RUSH DOWN A GRADE.

Catastrophe Comes Suddenly and All But Two on Board Meet Death or Injury.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 6.—The greatest catastrophe recorded in Connecticut for nearly half a century occurred shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon on the Stratford extension of the Shelton Street Railway, when a loaded car went off the trestle over Peck's Mill Pond, at Oronoque, about six miles north of Bridgeport, and sank in the flats forty feet below. Thus far thirty-six persons are known to be dead, and several others are injured. Only two persons are known to have escaped unharmed. It is believed that there were nearly fifty passengers on the car, but the indicator was removed by a conductor of another car and spirited away, so that at present it is impossible to ascertain the exact number.

The scene of the accident is midway between Shelton and Bridgeport. The car was north-bound, running toward Shelton. It was in charge of Conductor John Carroll of Bridgeport, who is among the killed, and Motorman Hamilton of Bridgeport. The latter escaped by jumping.

The trestle is 440 feet long and constructed of iron, with stone foundations. It is not protected by any guard rails. South of the trestle is quite an incline, down which the car ran at a rapid rate. After it had run about ten feet on the trestle the trucks left the rails. The car continued on the ties for about seventy-five feet, when it bounded off the trestle and dropped into the pond below, overturning completely, and striking on one end. When the car struck, the motor, which weighs four tons, and the heavy trucks crushed into it, instantly killing many of the passengers.

William Kelley of Bridgeport, who was in company with Miss Margaret Farrell, escaped death by jumping from the car, as he felt it swaying, to the flats below. Soon afterward the car toppled over. He sustained a severe shock, but was otherwise uninjured. He said to-night that the car was not running unusually fast, but was swaying considerably when it struck the trestle, and he realized the danger, and knew his only safety was in jumping.

George Wills, Superintendent of the R. N. Basett Company of Shelton, was on the highway not more than 100 feet from the scene, and witnessed the car toppling over. He said that there was one unearthly shriek as it went down, and after that, silence.

The accident was witnessed by Miss Frances Peck, who resides about 400 feet from the bridge. She was up stairs at her home when the car passed, and she asserts that it was running at an unusually high rate of speed. Frank Cramer, who was bathing near the bridge, says that the passengers were all singing when the car passed him.

RESCUERS REACH THE SCENE.

Drs. J. C. Lynch, R. W. Ivers, and J. M. Johnson of Bridgeport, who were passengers on a car a short distance behind, were quickly on the scene, and rendered all possible assistance to the injured persons. Word was sent to Bridgeport, and three ambulances and a police wagon were hurried to the scene, in which wounded passengers were taken to the Bridgeport General Hospital. Several other conveyances were pressed into this service. Medical Examiner Coggswell of Stratford improvised a morgue in the main room of the Town Hall at that place, and in a very short time twenty-three bodies were laid out, awaiting identification.

Undertaker Curtis of Stratford was notified almost immediately after the accident, and he utilized all sorts of conveyances to carry the bodies to the improvised morgue. Nearly the entire medical force of Bridgeport responded to telephone calls sent in, but when the doctors arrived they were able to render but little assistance, as so few of the passengers escaped instant death. The car, after falling, soon settled over on its side, and there was little difficulty in removing the bodies of the dead or in assisting the wounded. A camping party, which included Clifford Calverty, the rope walker, was in the vicinity, and its members rendered considerable assistance to the survivors.

The scene about the wrecked car was one of horror and seemed to stun all the early ones who appeared on the scene to render assistance. Fortunately the passengers who were not killed instantly were rendered unconscious, so that few of the gruesome scenes connected with most disasters were presented. All of the persons killed sustained fractured skulls.

The Stratford Town Hall, where the bodies were taken, was soon besieged by more than 1,000 persons, some of whom had relatives or friends among the dead, and three Deputy Sheriffs had considerable difficulty in handling the crowd of weeping women and anxious men. All the bodies of the Bridgeport dead and the few unidentified were brought to the Morgue at Bridgeport late to-night.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

The identified dead are:

BANKS, S., Shelton.

BRADLEY, ELIAS E., Selectman, and wife, Milford.

BLEW, FRANK, Mrs., two children; boy, aged three; girl, five; Stratford.

BRENNAN, Mrs. PATRICK, aged fifty, Bridgeport.

CARROLL, JOHN, conductor, Bridgeport.

COGSWELL, HENRY C., Bridgeport, aged sixty; employe of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; member of the Board of Education.

COTTER, WILLIAM, aged twenty-five, Bridgeport; identification not positive.

DORUSE, IRVING, aged twenty-three, Bridgeport.

GALVIN, DANIEL, Ansonia.

GALVIN, JOHN, aged twenty-two, Ansonia.

HOTCHKISS, JOSEPH, Bridgeport; engineer Fire Department.

HARVEY, WILLIAM H., aged thirty-seven, and wife, Bridgeport.

HOLMES, Mrs. ARTHUR, Bridgeport.

KELLY, WILLIAM, Bridgeport; sprained arm.

KRAFT, FRANK, aged twenty-five, Bridgeport.

LANTHEAR, WINTON, motorman Bridgeport Traction Company.

McDONALD, Mrs., Bridgeport.

McNALLY, THOMAS, aged thirty, Bridgeport; identification not positive.

McCULLOUGH, WILLIAM, Stratford.

McDERMOTT, PATRICK, aged fifty, Bridgeport.

OSBORN, WILLIAM, Stratford.

PITT, ALFRED, aged twenty-two, Bridgeport.

RUGG, Mrs. J. H., Stratford.

RING, PETER, aged twenty-eight, Bridgeport.

TOOMEY, BESSIE, aged twenty-two, Bridgeport.

WELLS, ORLANDO B., aged sixty-three; shoemaker.

The seriously injured persons at the Bridgeport Hospital are:

BRENNAN, MARGARET; scalp wound.

DELANEY, CHARLES, New York, stock broker; injured internally.

FARRELL, MARGARET, right leg amputated above knee; will probably die.

HOLMES, ARTHUR, Bridgeport; contusion about body, left leg crushed.

HILLEROUS, FRED; scalp wound, bruised about body.

HAMILTON, GEORGE; scalp wound; injury to leg.

KRATT, FRANK, Bridgeport; injuries about head and back.

OLBIN, MATTHEW; scalp wound, cut and bruised.

PITT, Mrs. SIDNEY A., Bridgeport; right leg fractured.

RUGG, MABEL, aged five; arm broken.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The road, which is practically controlled by the Bridgeport Traction Company, was opened for traffic last Thursday. President Andrew Radell was in Derby when he received news of the catastrophe, and he immediately drove to the scene. He was completely prostrated when he saw the extent of the disaster.

The cause of the accident probably will not be known until after Coroner Doten conducts an investigation. Motorman Hamilton, who escaped death, is suffering from such a severe shock that it was impossible to learn anything from him to-night. President Radell said that it was impossible for him to account for the accident. Immediately after his arrival at the scene he made a thorough inspection of the tracks on the trestle, and he could see nothing wrong. The cars were running over the trestle as usual soon afterward. He denied that the cars were being run at a high rate of speed, and asserted that every possible precaution had been taken to prevent such an occurrence. Seven Inspectors had been put on to watch the running of the cars over the trestle, he said, and a time allowance of half an hour had been made and extra cars put on to provide for this.

One theory advanced is that faulty construction was responsible for the accident. At the point where the cars leave the road for the trestle it is alleged that the rails had sunk a little, and though the forward trucks took the rails all right, the rear trucks did not connect, and jumped the track, which caused the forward trucks also to leave the iron. It is the belief that if proper guard rails had been placed on the trestle the car would have been prevented from toppling over. The conductors and motormen have been ordered to run the cars to-night not faster than four miles an hour.

Upward of 6,000 people visited the scene of the catastrophe this evening, and pickpockets took advantage of the crowd to secure considerable booty.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DEWEY.

The Admiral Says He Has Been Received with Perfect Cordiality in Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Naples correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs the substance of an interview with Admiral Dewey, who is represented as having said:

"I was given to understand that the American victories over Spain had excited ill-feeling against us in Europe; but, so far as I am concerned, the reception given me could not have been more flattering.

"It will give me pleasure to say this when I return to America; and I shall be happy to do what I can to dissipate any American prejudices against Europe excited by criticisms on American civilization."

Admiral Dewey, according to The Daily Mail's correspondent, declined to talk regarding the Philippines, but the correspondent asserts that he has the best reason to know that Admiral Dewey does not share the pessimistic views of some Americans about the possibility of subjugating the insurgents."

BANQUET AT NAPLES TO DEWEY.

Secretary Iddings of the United States Italian Embassy the Host.

NAPLES, Aug. 6.—Lewis M. Iddings, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Iddings, who arrived here yesterday from Rome for the purpose of welcoming Admiral Dewey, gave a banquet this evening in his honor at the Hotel Royal. The room was richly decorated with flowers and hung with American and Italian flags.

The eighteen guests included Lieut. Gen. G. Bogliollo of the Twentieth (Salerne) Military Division, Vice Admiral Gonzales, Commandant in Chief of the Naples Maritime Department; the Prefect of Police of Naples, Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton and four officers of the Olympia, R. C. Parson, Second Secretary of the Embassy; H. de Castro, United States Consul General at Rome; A. H. Byington, United States Consul at Naples; Charles M. Caughy, United States Consul at Messina, and Dr. Hassler.

Mr. Iddings toasted King Humbert, President McKinley, and Admiral Dewey. There were no set speeches.

A COLLECTOR UNDER CHARGES.

Case of C. E. Sapp of the Louisville District Is Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—Within a few weeks this district may have another Collector of Internal Revenue. Charges made against C. E. Sapp, the present Collector, to the effect that he had used his position to influence the political actions of his subordinates and had been mixed up in a movement to collect money for political purposes, have been investigated. Prof. Procter, President of the Civil Service Commission to-day saw Secretary Gage, and with him went over the brief and portions of the testimony obtained at the investigation. It is understood that the commission has a strong case against him, but Mr. Sapp denies the charges in toto, and claims that they were trumped up against him by his political enemies.

PITTSBURG COAL COMBINATION.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—Whitney and Stephenson, who have been financiering the big river coal combination which is to be known as the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, have completed the allotment of stock according to subscriptions received. The stock was oversubscribed by $1,250,000. The first payment by stockholders on par preferred stock is payable at the Union Trust Company's offices, this city, on Aug. 21. The remaining 90 per cent. is payable on Sept. 21. All properties will be finally transferred on Oct. 1.

The securities of the new company will consist of $10,000,000 of preferred stock, on which 7 per cent. dividends will be paid; $20,000,000 of common stock, and $10,000,000 of fifty-year bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest. After the first payment on the subscriptions has been made, officers will be elected. It is considered certain that John B. Finley will be chosen President.

The concern will take in 98 of the 102 working coal mines along the Monongahela River, and 44 transportation companies, owning practically all of the coal craft carrying Pittsburg coal between Brownsville and New Orleans, including 200 steamers and 4,000 coal boats and barges. All the coal elevators and yards where Pittsburg district coal is handled will also be absorbed. These elevators are located at New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, Memphis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

TWO MOONSHINERS RAIDED.

Sold Whisky to Soldiers at Chickamauga During the War.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 6.—United States revenue officers last night raided two illicit distilleries operated within three miles of Chickamauga Park.

Both establishments did a "land-office business" last year in supplying whisky to soldiers at Chickamauga Park, and defied arrest, the soldiers aiding the moonshiners in keeping the officers off the track. Both stills were in active operation when raided.

CHILD MANGLED BY CANNON.

Premature Discharge of a Yacht's Gun Injures the Daughter of a Prominent New Orleans Man.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6.—By the premature discharge of a small cannon yesterday on board the Celeste at Bay St. Louis, Miss., the nine-year-old daughter of Charles Janvier, President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, was badly mangled. The child was brought to New Orleans and placed in a sanitarium for treatment.

Mr. Janvier has a Summer home at Bay St. Louis, on the Mississippi coast. About noon he and the members of his family boarded his yacht to sail over to Pass Christian to attend a regatta. Just before starting Mr. Janvier's son, a lad fifteen years old, went forward to fire a signal from the yacht's cannon. Little Carmelite accompanied her brother. She stood in front of the cannon's mouth to watch the loading.

The boy placed the charge and rammed it home. There was a terrific explosion, and when the smoke lifted the child, bleeding and torn, was found lying on the deck some feet away. Somebody had already loaded the cannon, and the blow of the ramrod fired the cap.

The injuries sustained by the child are not likely to prove fatal. Her face is badly lacerated, one cheek is torn away, and the jawbone is fractured. The doctors hope to save the sight of one of the eyes.

BRYAN GOING TO KENTUCKY.

He Will Make Speeches in Favor of Goebel, the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—William Jennings Bryan passed through Chicago to-day from Wisconsin to Iowa. He was asked:

"Are you going into Kentucky during the campaign in that State?"

"I am," he replied.

"Are you going to speak for Goebel?"

"I am."

"And why?"

"I do not care to discuss that point."

Further than this Col. Bryan refused to talk about the Kentucky situation.

TO ORGANIZE AGAINST GOEBEL.

Kentucky Democrats Who Oppose Regular Ticket Aggressive.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 6.—The split in the Democratic Party is growing so rapidly that it is now deemed necessary to form a complete organization of anti-Goebel men, and yesterday the first steps were taken. The Fayette County Democrats opposed to the election of William Goebel, the head of the Democratic ticket, met here and made preparations for the coming State Convention on Aug. 16. They also rented rooms in which to begin the work of organizing the city and county Democrats opposed to Goebel.

It is expected that there will be 1,500 delegates to the convention, and preparations are being made to entertain them. The convention will take place in Woodland Park Auditorium, where the last State Republican Convention was held. After the convention there will be an old-time Kentucky love feast when many noted Democrats will speak.

It is proposed now to select the delegates to the convention in the regular way, and to have a perfect organization in every county and every precinct. It was reported to-day that the office-holding class of Goebel followers had made an attempt to have him withdraw, but his friends here deny this. They say he is safe by a large majority, that Mr. Bryan has pledged his support, and that the opposition being largely made up of Bryan men, will finally give up the fight.

KOFSKY KILLED BY BLINSKY.

Murdered in Haverstraw Because of Old Quarrel in Austria.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Aug. 6.—John Kofsky, a Hungarian, was stabbed and instantly killed here last night, and Thomas and Michael Blinsky are under arrest charged with his murder. Friends of Kofsky say that the murder is the result of a family quarrel which occurred in Austria many years ago, as a result of which there has been a bitter feeling between the members of both families ever since.

Kofsky arrived in this country about two years ago, and came direct to Haverstraw. He went to work in the brick yards, and it is said that the Blinskys, who came here this season, learning where Kofsky was, procured work in the same locality. Last night the Blinsky brothers were in a saloon drinking with several friends when Kofsky came in, drank a glass of beer, and left. He was followed by the two brothers, and a few moments afterward his dead body, stabbed to the heart, was found in the swamp opposite. The friends of the Blinskys who were in the saloon with them at the time knew of the bad blood between the families, and had followed them out, expecting trouble, but they were too late to prevent the murder.

ATLANTIC CITY'S BIGGEST DAY.

Extra Trains Run to Carry the Crowds—Slight Accident to One.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 6.—There was a bigger crowd her to-day than on any other day in the history of the city. Every train had extra cars on, and was in two to four sections. Extras were run at intervals to bring down the crowd, and to-night trains are leaving every few minutes. The board walk and the hotels and show places were crowded all day.

There was considerable excitement this evening when rumors of a big accident on the railroad spread through the crowd. A train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, consisting of fifteen cars, broke in two, it seems, at Atlantic Avenue, and two of the cars were derailed. No person was injured beyond a slight shaking up.

CHICAGO'S TAXABLE VALUES.

Decrease of $10,000,000 Caused by Elevated Loop Offset in Suburbs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The construction and operation of the Union Elevated Railroad loop has caused a decrease of from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 in the valuation of real estate facing the tracks, according to a statement made by the Board of Assessors. Furthermore, the extension of street railway lines and the provisions made for the handling of larger traffic is given as one of the things which will lower the values of land lying between Division Street, on the north, and Twenty-second Street, on the south, and in the territory lying between the river and Halstead Street.

Real estate under the new tax law will show fluctuations which have been entirely absent from the valuations placed upon personal property in the County of Cook. The total figures on land values in the City of Chicago will show no skyrocket averages above the returns of last year, when the aggregate valuation was $178,801,173. Increases to offset the deductions arising from the causes mentioned will come from the suburbs and the real estate lying within the union loop's circuit, but not subject to the rattle of the trains.

Convict Griswold Dies at Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 6.—Harry C. Griswold, aged thirty-two, a life convict in the penitentiary, died to-day of consumption. His death recalls the great railway trouble of 1894 and the shooting of a detective in Chicago during the strike. Griswold was from a wealthy Brooklyn (N. Y.) family. Griswold was arrested and convicted of the crime, and received a life sentence in the penitentiary here. Griswold's parents have been working for a pardon, which was to be granted this week.

Fishing Is of the Best.
At beautiful Hopatcong, 42 miles from New York, charming scenery, fine boating, best hotels. No mosquitoes. Lackawanna Railroad, 429 Broadway. —Adv.

TWENTY DROWNED NEAR BAR HARBOR

Two Hundred Excursionists Fell in a Mass into the Water.

FERRY GANGPLANK GAVE WAY

The Victims, Shut in on All Sides, Had No Avenue of Escape.

Clutched One Another and Sank in Groups Before the Work of Rescue Could Be Begun.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 6.—At least twenty persons were drowned to-day at Mount Desert Ferry, eight miles from here, by the breaking of a gangplank on which they were walking from the wharf to a steamer which was to have conveyed them to this place. They were members of an excursion party from Bangor and other points on the line of the Maine Central Railroad.

Two hundred or more persons, rushing from the train to the boat, were plunged into the water. Penned in on three sides by the piling of the wharf, and on the fourth by the boat, they fought for a few minutes, while 100 or more excursionists, stupefied, and failing at first to realize the enormity of the tragedy they were witnessing, looked down from the wharf above.

The Maine Central Railroad to-day ran excursions to Bar Harbor from all sections of its line in Maine, the attraction being the warships, which were expected here. All the forenoon long trains packed with excursionists were rushing over the line. The train which left Bangor at 8:25 A. M. consisted of twelve cars, all of which were jammed with people. At Mount Desert Ferry—the terminus of the line—the train is left for an eight-mile trip by water to Bar Harbor. The trains run out upon the wharf, and it is but a few steps from the train to the boat. The wharf is owned by the Maine Central Railroad, and the boat is a part of its system.

A wooden gangplank forty feet long and ten feet wide was used to-day to transfer the excursionists from the wharf to the boat. The gangplank was hinged at the inner end, the outer end being supported by chains, by means of which it was raised or lowered, to suit the tide. The wharf extended on both sides flush with the end of the gangplank. Five timbers, four by twelve inches, set vertically, ran the length of the gangplang, and these were crossed by two-inch planking. It is said that there was no support for the structure between the hinges and the outer end.

THE GANG PLANK BREAKS.

When the excursion train from Bangor arrived at the ferry there was a rush for the steamer Sappho. The first few passengers crossed the gangplank safely, and it is estimated that more than 200 persons were massed upon it when suddenly it gave way beneath them. The long timbers supporting the plank had broken in the middle. The hinges held up one end and the chains the other, while the broken ends of the gangplank dropped, and a struggling, screaming mass of humanity was plunged into the water, fifteen feet below the wharf.

A few persons clung to the inclined sides of the plank, but at least 150 were struggling in the water. The piling of the wharf cut them off from escape on three sides, and the boat lying at the wharf closed the outer end of the opening. After the first moment of stupefaction the work of rescue began. Ropes and life preservers were thrown to the crowd, but in the panic the people in the water clutched one another, and many sank thus in groups in a death grapple. Many persons taken from the water were unconscious, and were revived with difficulty.

The dreadful nature of the accident was not comprehended for at least a minute by those who were the last to leave the train, although the scene changed instantly from one of holiday gayety to death struggle. The drop between the solid wharf and the steamer, which was high in the water, was so precipitous that those who were on the wharf's edge surging forward to the gang plank, pressed on over the brink into the water. Some of those whose bodies were afterward recovered, died quickly, for they were borne beneath the waves by the weight of the living, who fell after them, and who madly struggled to reach life preservers and lines thrown to them from both wharf and steamer.

PANIC AMONG SURVIVORS.

Eye-witnesses differ in their estimates of the number of people who were carried down when the plank broke. Most of those who fell into the water last were pulled out by main force, but not a few were rescued by the boats which were manned immediately. But boats could not be handled to advantage in the little space between the steamer and the wharf, and in five minutes no living thing was seen on the surface. Those were moments fraught with wild excitement on land, for each excursionist was rushing in, and among his or her neighbors in quest of relatives and friends.

In the hurry and bustle of alighting from the train, husbands and wives, parents and children had become separated, and that separation at that moment meant heart-breaking suspense. Mrs. Estey, one of the victims, was one of those who, while only apart from her husband a few feet, lost her life, while Mr. Estey was saved, although thrown into the water.

The steamer Cymbria went from Bar Harbor with four physicians as soon as news of the disaster was received, and a special train was hurried from Bangor with physicians and nurses. President Wilson of the Maine Central Railroad, was near at hand when the accident occurred, and he gave orders to expend the utmost exertion in relieving the distress of the survivors. Many persons had been injured in the struggle on the edge of the wharf and in the water, and such of these as needed immediate attention were taken to the Hotel Bluffs, near the station and waited upon by the physicians.

The persons injured are not as numerous as those who suffered from shock and exposure due to the immersion in the icy water. Of these several were reported to-night to be in a critical state. Miss Sweeney of Bangor was taken to the Hotel Bluffs suffering from pneumonia. George Spaulding of Orono is also at the Bluffs, and may not recover. Mrs. George Brooks of Ellsworth will recover, although her case was once pronounced hopeless.

THE CASUALTY LIST.

The freight house at the ferry was turned into a morgue, the bodies being removed there for identification as fast as taken from the water. By noon seventeen had been recovered. Three other persons were taken on board the Sappho and died on the way to Bar Harbor. The positive identifications are as follows:

MURRAY, Mrs. WILLIAM, Brewer.

BRIDGES, IRVING, West Hancock.

COLSON, ALBERT, Levant.

OAKES, Mrs. ALONZO P., Bangor.

SUMMER, Miss GRACE, Bangor.

MURPHY, JOSEPH, Oldtown.

ESTEY, Mrs. HOLLIS W., Ellsworth.

CUSHMAN, CLIFFORD, Corinth.

WARD, Miss LIZZIE, Bangor.

DOWNES, CHARLES W., Ellsworth.

SWEETSER, F. E., traveling salesman, Portland.

LANK, ORA M., Danforth.

BENNETT, G. H., Brewer.

BENNETT, Mrs. G. H., Brewer.

STOVER, Mrs. CHARLES, Ellsworth.

McCARD, MELVIN, Corinth.

BILLINGS, Mrs. A. H., Bangor.

DERWENT, Mrs. GEORGE, Bangor.

LEWIS, Miss, Hampden, Me.

UNKNOWN WOMAN, believed to be a saleswoman for a Boston publishing house.

The exact number of dead will not be known for some time yet, as a strong tide sweeps under the pier and some bodies may have been carried away by it. A diver, who was set at work without delay, was engaged in his search until 5 o'clock, but only seventeen bodies were found.

Coroner D. L. Field of Ellsworth has impaneled a jury to hold an inquest. The jury will begin its work in the morning.

After the bodies in the freight house had been identified, Coroner Field gave the necessary permission to have them moved, and relatives and friends soon after took each in charge, and returned to their respective homes.

Irving Bridges, who lost his life in the disaster, was on his way to Bar Harbor to see his affianced wife, Miss Marshall. They were to have been married the coming Autumn. Bridges is well known in Bar Harbor, having been in the employ of Dr. Fremont Smith for several years.

TO HELP SAIL THE SHAMROCK.

Announced that Emperor William Will Allow the Skipper of the Meteor to Come Here.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Exchange Telegraph Company announces that Emperor William has consented that the skipper of his yacht Meteor, Capt. Ben Parker, shall go to New York and assist in sailing the Shamrock in the races for America's Cup.

MURDER IN WASHINGTON.

Special Examiner in the Pension Office Kills a Young Girl Who Had Repulsed His Attentions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A murder was committed to-day in the northeastern section of the city by Benjamin H. Snell, a special examiner in the Pension Office. He is about forty-five years of age.

His victim was Lizzie Weissenberger, a girl thirteen years of age, who had been employed in his household until a few months ago, when she was taken home by her parents, who did not fancy Snell's conduct toward her. Snell seemed to be infatuated with the child and paid her a great deal of attention, which, however, she resented.

This morning Snell went to his victim's house, and entering at the front door passed on through the middle room, where the girl was sleeping, to the dining room door. While standing at the door the mother ordered him out of the house. Snell turned about and entered again the room where the child was.

He bent over the sleeping child and drew her from the bed.

Awakened suddenly she screamed in terror.

Twisting one hand in the girl's hair and throwing her head back, Snell drew a razor from his pocket and swept it across her throat. Twice he slashed her throat, and once he missed, cutting a great piece of flesh from her cheek. The head was almost severed from the body, and both the murderer and his victim were drenched with blood.

Attracted by the child's screams, the mother ran to the rescue. In a frenzy she grappled with the murderer and was badly slashed on the arm with the razor.

The murderer attempted to escape, but was soon captured by the police, and locked up. He refuses to give any explanation of his acts, and says he remembers nothing about them. He is a native of Vermont, and was at once time employed in a bank in Montgomery, Ala. He has a wife and two children.

MOVING HOUSES AND BODIES.

Villages and a Cemetery Affected by Building a Water Supply Dam.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Aug. 6.—In building the Quaker Bridge dam to supply New York City with water, it was necessary to remove many buildings. Some villages had their geography changed materially by shifting buildings about, but the only place where it was found necessary to change the entire village and wipe the old one off the map was at Katonah, Westchester County. There every building was moved, and to-day the new village stands about two miles from where the former village stood.

In taking these lands by condemnation proceedings, the City of New York took the cemetery. An application was made yesterday before Justice Barnard, at Poughkeepsie, to have the court fix the measure of damages. The owners of plots in the cemetery claim that they should receive the value of the plots and the cost of removing and reinterring the bodies of their friends and relatives. They also argue that the cost of the removal and resetting of monuments and headstones should be borne by the city. But the principal question they wish the Court to determine is regarding the removal of the bodies. The relatives say that it should be superintended by them, while the city's representatives argue that it should be done under the direction of men in their employ. The whole cemetery, comprising 250 acres, and in which there have been 600 interments, has been condemned by the city.

GOAT MEAT AT A PREMIUM.

Chicago Packer Says It Will Cost More There Than Mutton.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The report that Kansas City packers are substituting goat flesh for mutton is given general credence by Chicago packers.

"Young goat meat is just as good as lamb if it is properly prepared," said one packer. "But when it is a question of old goats and old sheep, preference must be given to sheep. Young goat meat is a delicious food, but a liking for it must be acquired. Some Indians eat goat meat in preference to any other kind, and Eastern men who have lived in certain sections of the West have learned to like it.

"Goat meat has been sold on the meat stands for many years in some towns. One reason, perhaps, that Chicago packers have never attempted to sell it is because of the scarcity of goats in this locality. Mutton is much cheaper, and if Kansas City attempts to put its new commodity on the market here Chicagoans will have to pay more for goat meat than for mutton."

WOMEN BUILDERS IN CHICAGO.

Family of Three Are Erecting Brick House in City Prairie.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—In a prairie in the neighborhood of Elston Avenue and Humboldt Boulevard a woman and her two daughters may be seen every day building a brick house. They are building it for themselves, and the three do all the work. The woman is Mrs. Liebegut, and her two daughters are Marie and Gustie.

They saw the timber, mix the mortar, carry the bricks and lay them, and do everything that laborers are paid for with as little concern as if they were baking bread or washing. They begin early in the morning and work till sunset. Already they have completed the first story, and are beginning on the second. It may take a little longer to build the dwelling in this way, but it will be built right, and will be solid.

Street cars pass near their place, and the passengers watch the work with interest. Sometimes a car will stop five minutes for the passengers to view the work.

Ex-Gov. Atkinson Seriously Ill.

ATLANTA, Aug. 6.—Ex-Gov. Atkinson is seriously ill at his home, in Newnan, and it is believed his recovery is impossible. Gov. Atkinson was succeeded in office by the present Chief Executive of the State, Allen D. Candler. He served two terms as Governor.

PLANS OF DREYFUS TRIAL

The Court-Martial Will Begin at Rennes This Morning.

SECRET DOSSIER COMES FIRST

Believed that the First Two Days Will Be Devoted to Its Consideration with Closed Doors.

RENNES, Aug. 6.—The town is extremely animated to-day, but everywhere perfect tranquillity prevails. Public interest is concentrated upon the arrival from Paris of various personages likely to figure in the trial of Capt. Dreyfus. Among those who have arrived are Gens. de Boisdeffre, Gonse, and Roget, all in mufti; M. Godefroy Cavaignac, former Minister of War, and M. Casimir-Périer, former President of France.

A large crowd, which had gathered around the railway station, greeted the Generals on alighting from the train with cries of "Vive l'Armée!" The Revisionist spectators responded with "Vive la République!" but there was no disturbance.

M. Casimir-Périer, who was much fatigued by the long railway journey, decided to walk to the hotel, hoping that he would not be recognized, but his identity soon became known and a large crowd followed him, as, attired in a light Summer suit, he walked slowly along, chatting with the Prefect of Police and the Chief of the Secret Police, M. Viguier, who met him at the railway station and accompanied him to the hotel.

The crowd made no demonstration. The authorities, however, deemed it wise to maintain the most stringent precautions for the safety of the ex-President, and six gendarmes now patrol the front of the hotel where he has apartments, while a number of detectives watch the entrance hall closely and scan all arrivals.

It is now fixed that the trial shall commence to-morrow morning. After the indictment has been read it is thought probable that the President of the court-martial, Col. Jouaust, will order the doors closed for the

QUEENS TAXPAYERS' FIGHT

Claim that Rates Estamlished Really Amount to Confiscation.

SUE DEPARTMENT OF TAXES

Counsel for Property Owners Says the Borough Suffered Through Illegal Distribution of the Deficiency.

Several of the leading taxpayers of the Borough of Queens have inaugurated what is expected to develop into a general fight on the part of the property owners in that portion of the city against the payment of their taxes for the present year. It is charged by them that valuations fixed and the rates of taxation established by the city authorities amount practically to confiscation of their property. That the payment of the taxes levied upon the Borough of Queens would be resisted was intimated last Wednesday at the meeting of the Municipal Assembly at which the tax levy was confirmed. Councilman Cassidy and Alderman James of Queens protested vehemently against the confirmation of the levy, the latter alluding to Manhattan and Brooklyn as "bullies" which "have little Queens by the throat and are shaking the life out of her."

The property owners who have initiated the movement to obtain relief from the alleged excessive and unjust taxation have retained the law firm of Foster & Foster of 132 Nassau Street to look out for their interests. Walter J. Foster, the senior member of the firm, who is himself a resident of Astoria, gave out a brief statement on Saturday in which he said:

"We have been retained by property owners representing an assessed valuation of more than $3,000,000, and believe that through the courts we will be able to secure a reduction of the tax rate from 3.27 to 2.27, which will be considerably lower than the tax rate in any of the other boroughs."

Being asked yesterday upon what grounds it was intended to appeal to the courts for relief, Mr. Foster said:

"There are two ways in which we hope to obtain a reduction of the charges levied against Queens Borough by the city authorities. In the first place, we believe that the assessments are ridiculously high, and that they will not stand the test of a hearing in court. We contend, also, that in the apportionment of the deficiency to be met by the proceeds of this year's tax levy great injustice has been done to Queens, and that a fair arrangement in regard to this item alone would reduce our tax rate materially.

WRITS OF CERTIORARI OUT.

"For the purpose of arriving at a decision as to the fairness of the assessments, eleven writs of certiorari have been served upon the Department of Taxes and Assessments, which are returnable Sept. 18 before Justice Maddox at a special term of the Supreme Court in Long Island City. Among the more prominent taxpayers in whose behalf these proceedings have been instituted are Steinway & Sons, the Astoria Homestead Company, and the Bowery Bay Building and Improvement Company. We expect to be able to show that there has been no material appreciation in the value of property within the limits of what was formerly Long Island City since 1896. In that year the total assessed valuation of property was increased from about $18,000,000 to $43,000,000 under the administration of Mayor Gleason, the purpose being to increase the debt limit. The matter was carried into the courts, which reduced the assessments of those who fought the increase to a basis of about $21,000,000 for the entire city. This year the Department of Taxes and Assessments has increased the assessed valuation of the territory to about $38,000,000. We believe that the courts will reduce the figures, as they did three years ago. I know that property here will not bring at forced sale the amounts for which it is assessed. As referee in foreclosure suits have just sold some lots that are assessed at $650 each, and all they brought at auction was $200."

More objectionable, however, than the increased assessments, which are admitted to have been general throughout the greater city, is the high tax rate in Queens, which is due largely to the charging to that borough of $890,092.49 of the $7,173,850.88 to be raised for deficiencies, whereas if the total sum had been levied in equal ratio upon all the property in the City of New York the share of Queens would have been only $227,132.20

VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER.

Mr. Foster said that in his opinion the distribution of the deficiency was in direct violation of Section 5 of the charter, which is in part as follows:

All the valid debts of the municipal and public corporations mentioned in the first section of this act, including the County of Kings and the County of Richmond and the proportion of the debt of the County of Queens and of the Town of Hempstead aforesaid, and the valid debts of the towns, incorporated villages, and school districts hereby united and consolidated with the corporation heretofore known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, into the City of New York, as well as the debts of the latter corporation, shall be the common debt of the City of New York, as hereby constituted. So far as resort to taxation is authorized or necessary to pay such debts, such taxation shall extend equally throughout the territory of the corporation herein constituted, except that all assessments for benefits heretofore laid or provided to be laid for the payment of any portion of such debts, or to reimburse any of the said municipal and public corporations which created such debt, in respect thereof, shall be preserved and enforced, it being the intent hereof that the obligations and liability of the City of New York, as the successor of municipalities and public corporations consolidated into it, shall be the same as, and not otherwise or greater than, the respective obligations and liabilities of the several constituent corporations, and that the City of New York shall succeed to all of the rights as well as to their obligations and liabilities in respect thereof, except as herein otherwise especially provided.

"We hold," said Mr. Foster, "that under this section the deficiency should be a general charge upon the entire city. We hold, furthermore, that even if one borough should pay more than its proportionate share of the deficiency, the apportionment on which the tax levy is based was made in an arbitrary and illegal manner, and that the Controller had no authority to determine, as he did, how much each borough ought to pay. We intend to attack the tax levy upon this ground, both by means of suits in equity and by special proceedings, the nature and grounds of which I am not quite ready to discuss.

"In 1898 Long Island City raised about $862,000 in taxes, which was turned over to the City of New York when the consolidation took place. We assert that we have not received credit for this sum in the arrangement of this year's tax levy, and that if proper credit were given it would practically wipe out the deficiency item which has been charged to this borough. Controller Coler says that this deficiency represents judgments against Long Island City, but we raised the money to pay those judgments, with the exception of the costs, and it is unjust to ask our taxpayers practically to pay the debts twice.

PLEA FOR LONG ISLAND CITY.

"Long Island City came into the City of New York with as clean hands and as fair a record financially as any of the territory absorbed by the City of New York. In the two years preceding consolidation we issued only $18,000 of bonds, while the towns of Flushing, Jamaica, and Hempstead, and every incorporated village and school district within their boundaries were making extensive improvements, and running their debts up to the legal limit. We have been treated unjustly by the authorities of the greater city, and we intend to have redress if it can be obtained in the courts."

The opinion of Controller Coler upon the statements of Mr. Foster could not be obtained yesterday, he being out of the city.

Miners Fall 300 Feet—One Killed.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Aug. 6.—Four miners whose names are unobtainable were working on the forty-ninth level of the Quincy Mine, repairing the timbering this morning. The men were standing on one ladder, the bottom of which they failed to secure. The ladder gave way, throwing all four into the shaft. They fell 300 feet. One man was killed instantly, two others were probably fatally injured, and the fourth was badly hurt.

Alleged Slanderer Murdered.

ARDMORE, Indian Territory, Aug. 6.—A. Sutherland, a merchant, was shot and instantly killed here to-day by E. W. Fairman, and A. Underhill, a bystander, was wounded seriously by a stray bullet. Fairman, who is under arrest, says Sutherland slandered Mrs. Fairman.

SUICIDE ON CROWDED PIER.

Man Having Philadelphia Addresses Jumps Into the River.

A well-dressed man, who is thought to be D. M. Rennick of Philadelphia, jumped into the river from the pier at the foot of West Eighty-second Street last night. He was rescued, but never recovered consciousness.

There is a bathing house at that point of the river, and the pier last night, as usual, was crowded with persons, when the man was seen sitting at the water's edge. He was seen to take off his coat, but nothing was thought of that because of the warmth of the night. Suddenly he stood up, raised his hands above his head, and dropped into the river.

The tide was running out fast, and the man was swept away quickly. He was caught, however, by the rope that holds the bathing house. Half a dozen persons jumped into the water to the man's rescue. When they reached him he was unconscious, and by the time he was taken to the shore there were no signs of life. An ambulance was sent for to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and although the surgeon who came with it worked for half an hour over the man, he died without regaining consciousness.

In one of the pockets of the clothing was found a receipted bill from Dr. J. E. Shoemaker of Frankford Street, Philadelphia, made out in the name of D. M. Rennick, 2248 North Twenty-first Stret, Philadelphia. There was also a note, which read: "Alex. Rennick, 1006 R. E. T. & T. Get my watch and chain, Broad and Chestnut Streets. Collect my life insurance, as I have failed." The body was taker to the Morgue.

OPTIONS ON JERSEY GAS PLANTS.

Philadelphia Syndicate Said to Have Secured Many.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Trenton, N. J., says: "A syndicate composed of Col. A. R. Kuser, Col. Lewis Perrine of Trenton, and John C. Moore of Philadelphia, who is interested in the North Jersey gas combine, are securing options on all the small glass plants in Central and Southern New Jersey. They have already acquired the Mount Holly gas plant, and will soon acquire others.

"Their plan is to get control of all the gas plants and form one big New Jersey combine, which will be a part of the United Gas Improvement Company or Philadelphia. They now own the Trenton Company and all of those in Hudson County outside of Jersey City and Bayonne. The combine contemplates adding electricity in all localities, and in some places to secure traction franchises and to operate these in connection with their plants."

INGERSOLL MEMORIAL MEETING.

His Chicago Admirers to the Number of 1,500 Mourn Him.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Robert G. Ingersoll, as a man, was praised and mourned by 1,500 Chicago admirers at Studebaker Hall to-night. Veterans of the cavalry regiment which he commanded during the civil war and members of the newly formed Ingersoll Memorial Association united in the memorial meetings.

Ingersoll, the agnostic, was passed over that memory might dwelt on Ingersoll, the father, husband, and friend. "Our friend" was the phrase that the speakers one after the other used in referring to him and all found in the man whose memory was honored a personal character worthy of the highest praise. More than half of the speakers confessed that they stood as representatives of the Christian creed and as believers in immortality.

PERIL OF SAILING PARTY.

Four Men Rescued While Clinging to Capsized Boat.

Preston Mayer, sixty years old, of Rockaway Beach, took three of his friends out for a sail on Jamaica Bay yesterday afternoon in his skiff. While off Barren Island the boat was capsized by a sudden gust of wind and the four occupants were thrown into the water. There they remained for a full half hour or more clinging to the upturned boat until they were rescued by Louis White of 128 Ewen Street, Brooklyn, who arrived on the scene in a catboat.

When rescued the four men were nearly exhausted, and when Mr. Mayer was pulled into the boat he at once lapsed into unconsciousness. He was hurriedly transferred to a police launch near at hand and taken to Barren Island. Dr. Herne, who was summoned, worked over the unconscious man for some time, and finally succeeded in restoring him. He was then removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where, last night, it was said he would recover.

The three other men, who refused to give their names, were apparently none the worse for their experience.

SLOOP YACHT AJI CAPSIZES.

Capt. Brinley of the Cedar Creek Life-Saving Station, reported the sloop yacht Aji, from Bayhead for Barnegat City, with the owner, J. H. Dunn, his wife, two sons, and Lawrence Mount abroad, capsized one mile west of the station at 2 P. M. yesterday.

The life-saving crew went to their assistance, took off the people, righted the sloop, and brought them all to the station.

Boy Drowned in Hudson River.

August Schlee, fifteen years old, of 1,894 Third Avenue, was drowned in the Hudson River at the foot of One Hundred and Eighth Street last night. With a companion the boy went to the river to bathe. He was not able to swim, and the tide, running strong, swept him beyond his depth. A policeman, attracted by the cries of the boy's companion, ran to the spot, but Schlee had gone down for the last time. The boy was an orphan who had been employed by Mr. Beekman of 1,894 Third Avenue for several months.

EAU CLAIRE STRIKERS VIOLENT.

Mayor Refuses to Put Policemen on Cars Because of Pass Law.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 6.—Street car traffic was completely suspended to-night, the company's employes being unable to withstand the pressure of the strike mobs, which collected along the line, obstructing the cars and hooting and yelling, and occasionally casting stones and other missiles at the new men.

Mayor Douglass, during the trouble, told Attorney Bundy that he had no sympathy with the company, though he would do what he could, but he could not put police officers on the cars because it would violate the anti-pass law. Representatives of the company then decided to stop trying to operate the cars.

MAN WRECKS A SALOON.

Adolph Flesser's Place at Greene and Houston Streets Badly Damaged.

There is a saloon at Greene and Houston Streets that is a wreck. One man did it, and he did it well.

Acting Captain Thompson and Patrolman Cortright of the Mercer Street Station heard a noise in the saloon last night. They looked through the window and saw a man tying up bundles. They broke in the door after they had ordered the man to come out and had been laughed at.

"What are you doing here?" asked Thompson.

"Having a great time," answered the man.

The place looked as though he told the truth. The show case, which had contained wines and cigars, had been smashed. The floor was knee-deep in broken bottles and cigars, and a stream of wine was pouring out into the street through a side door. The gas fixtures had been twisted from their fastenings, a great piece of wood had been battered off the bar, a nickel-in-the-slot machine was standing on its head, and the cash register was in pieces.

The man, sitting on a keg in the midst of this wreckage, grinned at the policemen as they walked over the door they had battered down, and retained his hold on a wine bottle. He had apparently sampled everything in the place before he began smashing things. He permitted the policemen to lead him away.

At the station he said he thought the whole affair "funny." He said he was Joseph Ober of 437 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and told that he was a cousin of the owner of the saloon, Adolph Flesser, of 24 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. Later the wife of the saloon owner went to the station, looked at the man, and said he was no relative of her husband.

The police estimate the damage to the place at $5,000. The man gained an entrance by means of a fire escape, and through a room above the saloon.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

PLATT REPUDIATES MOSS

Senator Not Responsible for the Mazet Committee's Counsel.

MAY STOP THE INVESTIGATION

Speculation Among Politicians Follows Mr. Platt's Unequivocal Utterance —Jokes About Mr. Croker.

"I am not responsible for what Mr. Frank Moss may say or do," declared Senator Thomas C. Platt yesterday. This was in response to a request for an expression of opinion regarding the series of pronunciamentos recently given to the press by the counsel for the Mazet committee.

This disavowal was made more significant than the words themselves might indicate by the manner in which it was voiced. Senator Platt, at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, was chatting in a jocular way about Richard Croker's deliverance before his departure from Europe, when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, seeking to elicit his opinion of the defense of the obstructionist Municipal Assemblymen by the committee's counsel, started to ask "What do you think, Senator, of Mr. Moss's latest—"

"Don't," interrupted Mr. Platt, holding up his hands as if in horror, and backing away. "Don't try to draw me out about that. I am not responsible for what Mr. Moss may say or do."

Then, as if to explain why there could be no reason for holding him to blame for Mr. Moss's statements, the Senator added:

"Do you know, I never met the man in my life? I don't even know him when I see him."

Senator Platt's haste to wash his hands of Mr. Moss when that gentleman's name was mentioned was considered highly significant by the Republicans who learned of it yesterday. It was reasoned that the Senator must have been very much disgusted to express himself so positively, and the inference was drawn that he must have concluded that Mr. Moss was talking too much and was in a fair way to upset by his own utterances any political benefits that may have been produced by the investigating committee's work so far. No one who heard what Mr. Platt said could doubt that he was displeased with Mr. Moss's latest performances.

Not a few Republicans have suspected that Mr. Moss had the Mayoralty bee in his bonnet. It was recalled yesterday as significant that just before the last reassembling of the Mazet committee, Mr. Moss gave out a long interview, in which he threw out the idea that one result of the committee's work might be an extra session of the Legislature to shorten the Mayor's term. This suggestion was promptly repudiated by Senator Platt. It was further recalled that, while the Aldermen and Councilmen were on the stand last Thursday, Mr. Moss took up most of the time with long speeches of his own, between which the witnesses were allowed to squeeze in an occasional "yes" or "no."

In the course of these orations Mr. Moss again brought out the idea of a shorter term for the Mayor. He also outlined changes in the charter looking to the increase of the power of the Municipal Assembly, and defended the members of that body who had been hauled up for contempt of court, going so far as to intimate that the courts had been brought in to help out a plot of the Tammany administration. A day or two later he gave out another interview, in which he took the part of the obstructing members of the Municipal Assembly and held them to be much imposed upon.

It was on this last pronunciamento that Senator Platt's opinion was sought and, judging from the tone and manner of his refusal to talk about it, he felt too deeply for utterance.

There is much speculation as to what effect Senator Platt's apparent annoyance in connection with Mr. Moss and his open repudiation of that gentleman will have on the situation and activity of the Investigating committee. To those who attended its sessions last week the air of weariness and listlessness about its members was apparent, and it was deemed a strange thing that the committee sat only three days in the week instead of four, as was expected. Should Senator Platt conclude that the committee's counsel is likely to prove a "bull in a china shop," it was remarked by the politicians at the beach yesterday that he would find no trouble in calling it off.

Speaking of Richard Croker's statement, in his cabled interview, to the effect that he had had to go to England to get away from the newspapers, Senator Platt said: "I'm sure I wouldn't be such a coward as to run away from the reporters."

Senator Wolcott of Colorado, who arrived from Europe on the Campania Saturday, was at the Oriental Hotel yesterday and had a talk with Senator Platt about the new currency bill the Senate Finance Committee is preparing.

THE ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

Proposed Coalition of Republicans, Independents, and Citizens' Unionists.

Chairman George H. Roberts of the Executive Committee of the New York City Republican Committee has called a meeting of that body to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Aug. 21. The meeting will arrange for the Aldermanic conventions, to be held in the sixty districts of the greater city.

Chairman Roberts said, at the Oriental Hotel, yesterday, that the plan of combination between Republicans, independents, and Citizens' Unionists, proposed by President Quigg for the election of Assemblymen, would be carried out wherever practicable in the Aldermanic nominations also.

Altgeld on the Free Silver Ratio.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld denies that he has said in an interview that "the ratio might be abandoned—that is, the Democratic Party might weaken on the ratio." Mr. Altgeld says that both at St. Louis and at Louisville he said that "to abandon the ratio would be to abandon the cause." These, he says, are still his sentiments.

John P. Madden Better.

John P. Madden, the Democratic leader in Queens Borough, who has been seriously ill for some days, was resting easily last night. His friends claim he will be all right within a short time.

NATIONAL CONSCIENCE NEEDED.

The Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Myers Praises Gov. Roosevelt in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—"National Conscience" suggested some of the leading passages in the sermon preached here to-day in Emanuel Baptist Church by the Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Myers, pastor of the Baptist Temple of Brooklyn.

"What the War Department needs more than anything else," the minister said, "is conscience. Let Cuba and the Philippines have everything we promised them. Fight the Filipinos? I say yes; let us fight savagery and selfishness, but let us do it conscientiously. As a Nation, at the present time, when we are spreading out over the seas and foreign lands, we stand in need of a clean National conscience.

"Conscience must needs be supported by determination. As an illustration, we have a man at Albany, in my State, who has been sent there by his people because he developed a conscience and then stood by it. He stood against monopolies; he stood against everything which his conscience told him was wrong. He is an example of what a conscience can do for a man."

CHICAGO'S ELEVATED TRAFFIC.

July Returns Show Marked Increase—Union Loop Benefited.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Traffic reports of all the Chicago elevated roads are exceedingly good. An official of the Lake Street L road said that during July the gross earnings increased 20 per cent. over 1898, and that the net would show a still larger percentage of gain. The traffic last month was more than double what it was in July, 1893, the World's Fair year. July traffic on the Metropolitan "L" showed 26 per cent. increase over 1898, and that of the South Side "Y" 19 per cent. increase.

The Union Loop is greatly benefited by the gains in elevated traffic, for it receives one-half cent per head on all passengers carried by the "L" roads. Yet its operating expenses were not increased. Union Loop stock has not been traded in of late on the Chicago Stock Exchange, where the transactions in it are recorded at 75, but it has been in good demand and fairly active on the curb. It is said there are buyers at 80 for large blocks.

TROLLEY CAR FUSE BLOWS OUT.

Four Passengers Injured on the Canarsie Avenue Line.

While Trolley Car 721 of the Canarsie Avenue line was on its way to Canarsie last night about 9 o'clock the fuse blew out just as the corner of Rockaway and Riverdale Avenues, Brooklyn, had been reached. The accident was immediately followed by a flash of electricity, while at the same time the car came to a sudden stop.

As a result a number of passengers were thrown from the car, while those remaining made a rush to get to the street. In the excitement several people were knocked down and injured. Four of the injured had to be attended by a doctor from St. Mary's Hospital, who arrived in an ambulance.

They were Mrs. Annie Winette, thirty-three years old, of 152 Richardson Avenue, Brooklyn, contusions of leg and body; Jennie Winette, her fourteen-year-old daughter, contusions of body and suffering from shock; Emma Brown, fourteen years old, living at the same address, injuries about head and arms; and Frank Gibbons, twenty years old, of 95 Richmond Street, Brooklyn, who was badly bruised about the body. They were all able to go to their homes after their injuries had been attended to.

THE PRESIDENT'S CANTON HOME.

He Obtains the Cottage He Formerly Occupied for $14,500.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 6.—President McKinley has purchased the McKinley Cottage, at the corner of North Market Street and Louis Avenue. The deal was closed yesterday. The consideration was $14,500. He will obtain possession in October. The property was not in the market. It is endeared to the President, and Mrs. McKinley as their first home, where they began housekeeping, and also as their residence in the campaign of 1896. Before leaving Canton for the inauguration President McKinley tried to buy the house.

It is believed to be the President's intention to spend a part of each Summer hereafter in Canton. Many persons here have expressed fear that the President might be induced to accept one of the many invitations received by him to make his permanent home elsewhere. The news that the deal is closed causes great satisfaction.

BIG FIRE AT GLENS FALLS.

Portland Cement Company's Plant Burns—Loss, $250,000.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Fire causing a loss of about $250,000 destroyed the works of the Glens Falls Portland Cement Company late this afternoon. The buildings, which were of wood, burned like tinder, and it was only one hour from the time the first alarm was given until the entire plant was in ruins.

The works were started about five years ago. An addition had just been completed, and the concern was regarded as in a prosperous condition. The loss of the plant is a serious blow to this city, as the company employed several hundred men, and for some time past the management had been unable to fill orders.

The insurance is $194,250.

WESTERN GRAIN QUESTIONS.

Conference To-day in Chicago May Settle Some Vexing Points.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Members of the Chicago Board of Trade and others directly interested in the handling of Western grain are looking forward to the meeting in this city to-morrow of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the executive officers of the Eastern and Western railroads. It is the general expectation that the meeting ultimately will result in a definite settlement of the long-standing question of export rates and "territorial rights."

The general impression is that a territorial division will be agreed upon by the roads and the shippers. It is believed the Southern ports will be allowed to receive the export grain from the sections which are naturally tributary to them, and that Chicago and Duluth will be made the centres for all the sections whose outputs they are most entitled to receive.

TO LOOK INTO PATIENT'S DEATH.

Ward's Island Asylum Inmate Bruised About Body and Ribs Broken.

James McGuire, thirty-four years old, a bricklayer, of 323 East Thirty-fifth Street, died Saturday in the Manhattan State Insane Asylum, Ward's Island. His body was brought to the Morgue yesterday.

When the body was examined at the Morgue it was found to contain a large contusion over the abdomen such as might be inflicted by a kick or a fall on some object. Two ribs were fractured, and there were minor discolorations and contusions which might have been received in a struggle.

With the body came the following letter for the Coroner:

August 5th, 1899.

Board of Coroners, Criminal Court Building, Centre Street, New York City:

Gentlemen: I would respectfully report to your board the death at 9:30 this morning of James McGuire, a patient in this hospital. The patient had been a powerful man, a wrestler and a strong man, and was a general paretic. At 9 o'clock he struck one of the attendants in the neck with his fist. He was then held on the floor by three attendants, who had come to the assistance of the first, until his paroxysm subsided.

He then washed his face, returned to the ward, lay down in a chair, and became very pale. A physician was immediately sent for, but the patient died in a few minutes. In view of the suddenness I think it best to report to your board and I shall send the body to the Morgue to-morrow. The physician who bears this statement has been in charge of the patient. Very respectfully yours,

PERCY BRYANT,
Medical Superintendent.
PERCY J. ROWE,
First Assistant Physician.

The Coroners' office is interested in the case, and a complete investigation will be made.

RIDES DOWN A FAMILY.

James Lynch Arrested for Reckless Driving on Fifth Avenue.

James Lynch, twenty-eight years old, of 313 East One Hundred and Third Street, who was arrested by the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station police last night for reckless driving, has, according to the Sergeant in charge of that precinct, "the most monumental nerve in New York."

Isaac Croen, his wife and three children, were out walking last night and undertook to cross Fifth Avenue at One Hundred and Sixth Street. Just then Lynch, driving a horse attached to a buggy, tore down the avenue at a terrific rate of speed, running over the Croen family.

Mr. Croen was thrown into the gutter and got two scalp wounds. Mrs. Croen's ankle was crushed, and one of the little Croens had his head so badly cut that Dr. S. Falk of 169 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, the physician called, had to take some stitches in it. The injured persons were taken home.

Having wrought this havoc, Lynch made no effort whatever to stop. He gave his horse several cuts with the whip, and got as far as One Hundred and Third Street, when he seemed to change his mind. Drawing the horse up so quickly that it reared and fell on its haunches he jumped out and started to walk away.

Policeman Kelly arrested him before he had proceeded very far. Kelly witnessed the accident, he says, as did several persons whose names he filed with his Sergeant.

Notwithstanding all this, Lynch declared he had not been in the buggy, had not driven recklessly, did not own the horse, and, in fact, had never seen it. He was locked up protesting, and vowing vengeance on all concerned in his arrest. The buggy was almost wrecked.

PERIL OF 300 PASSENGERS.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from South Haven, Mich., says: "The passenger steamboat City of Grand Rapids, with 200 persons on board, narrowly escaped foundering in mid lake last night. The steamboat was bound for Milwaukee, and was thirty-five miles out when a large amount of water was discovered in the hold. The water was pouring in from many leaks, and, to make the situation more desperate, the engineer was unable to start the pumps going.

"When the water rose until it was within two inches of the fire the steamboat was turned around and headed for South Haven. The passengers were awakened and told to prepare themselves for what might happen. A wild scramble for life-saving appliances followed. Just before the fires were put out by the incoming water the engineer succeeded in rigging up one of the pumps, which held the water in check until port was reached again at 6 o'clock this morning.

"Two inches more of water would have shut off the supply of steam from the boilers, and the steamer must have sunk in mid-lake, probably with great loss of life. It is thought the leaks were due to defective calking."

SHEEHAN DECLARES WAR

Charges Conspiracy in Croker's Interest and Attacks Mayor.

EXCITING CAMPAIGN HISTORY

Goodwin Faction Dismayed by Mr. Croker's Denial that He Ordered Sheehan's Deposition.

A statement purporting to give the inside history of the relations between Richard Croker and John C. Sheehan, and of Van Wyck's nomination for Mayor, has been given to the press by John B. McGoldrick, formerly Clerk of the City Court and Secretary of the Tammany General Committee. It is prefaced by the assurance that it "has been submitted to Mr. John C. Sheehan, who states that it is substantially correct, but that it is only half the truth, and is capable of elaboration."

This statement is understood to be the one which Mr. Sheehan has had in a pigeon hole of his desk ever since he announced that Mr. Croker had ordered his decapitation in the Ninth District, and its promulgation at this time is supposed to mean that the war between them is to be waged with renewed vigor when the Tammany leader lands from the St. Paul.

Mr. McGoldrick's statement recites that, after Tammany's disastrous defeat in 1894, the organization was bankrupt, the rank and file disheartened, and the hopes of victory for years to come most dim.

"This was the state of affairs," it asserts, "when Richard Croker publicly announced his determination of withdrawing forever from active political life."

CONFERENCE WITH MR. CROKER.

The statement continues:

"In the early Spring of 1897, before Croker sailed for Europe, he had a lengthy conference with Mr. Sheehan over the political situation, and Croker then again assured Mr. Sheehan that he was out of politics forever, and that if at any time his (Croker's) friends should seek to use his name or in any way identify him with politics, Mr. Sheehan, or his friend, should stamp out any such movement. Croker said that he might not return until after the Fall election, but that if he did return, it would only be for the purpose of helping Mr. Sheehan raise money to run the campaign. Mr. Sheehan replied that it would be unnecessary for him to return on that account, as he (Sheehan) could get all the money for campaign purposes that was required.

"The availability of the men who were then most spoken of as candidates for Mayor was gone into. William Sohmer and Amos J. Cummings were prominently mentioned at that time in this connection. Croker agreed with Mr. Sheehan that Sohmer was a strong man, but he advised against having anything to do with Cummings. Croker also stated that it would be well to keep Judge Robert A. Van Wyck in view, as he would be a good man under certain conditions, but, he added, addressing Mr. Sheehan, 'This is entirely your affair and that of the organization.'"

Even after his return, in September, 1897, Mr. McGoldrick asserts, Croker insisted that he was out of politics and meant to stay out. At the first talk between Croker and Sheehan after the latter's return, the names of possible candidates for Mayor were canvassed. Mr. McGoldrick says:

"Croker then for the first time intimated that it would be unwise to take up Sohmer, as he was a German, and, as Croker stated, could not be trusted. Cummings he advised very strongly against. When told that ex-Mayor Grant would be an available candidate he (Croker) said he would not do, as the labor organizations would oppose him. He advised not to have anything to do with Charles W. Dayton in any event, and as for Charles H. Knox, he regarded him as too ministerial in appearance and action. Croker then asked Mr. Sheehan what he thought of Van Wyck, and the reply was that he knew nothing detrimental to Judge Van Wyck. In the meantime the feeling within Tammany Hall against any interference upon the part of Croker was becoming intense and bitter in the extreme.

"Finally, on the night before the convention, Sheehan, Croker, and Van Wyck met at the Murray Hill Hotel and talked the situation over, with the result that Mr. Sheehan presented Judge Van Wyck's name the following afternoon to the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, and in consequence Van Wyck was nominated that evening by the convention. It is a part of the political history of Tammany Hall that Van Wyck's nomination was received with poor grace by the Executive Committee, as a matter of history that it was received in like manner by the convention. It was clearly apparent at the convention that Mr. Sheehan could have nominated any man he desired, had he chosen to break faith with Croker."

MR. CROKER AGAIN AT WORK.

When it seemed certain that Van Wyck would be elected, Mr. McGoldrick's statement sets forth, "Croker quietly requested different Tammany leaders to call on him at the Murray Hill Hotel. This request was not well received, and but few responded. Larry Delmour, who was very close to Sheehan, but who had become angered at what he supposed to be James P. Keating's more intimate relations with Sheehan, was the medium through which most of the invitations were delivered. Through the efforts of Daniel M. McMahon, thirteen of the leaders were got together at the Murray Hill Hotel on a Sunday afternoon about two weeks before election. They found Croker waiting for them in his room, and, after a conference, a committee was appointed, of which Daniel P. McMahon was Chairman, to wait on Mr. Sheehan with the request that Croker be invited to come to Tammany Hall. This Mr. Sheehan declined to do, having in mind what Croker had said to him in regard to the action of those who sought to drag him back into political life. Mr. Sheehan said, however, that if it was Croker's desire, he would be pleased to ask him to come to Tammany Hall. After seeing Croker that afternoon and learning that it was Croker's wish, Mr. Sheehan addressed him an official letter, requesting Mr. Croker to come to Tammany Hall and join with all the others in working for the success of the ticket. The Executive Committee was called together the next afternoon and Croker was invited to attend the meeting."

Mr. Sheehan, it is asserted, refused to see what others saw, that "a conspiracy was being engineered in Croker's interest." This conspiracy, it is declared, "in no event could have been successful if Van Wyck had remained true to the agreement made between himself, Croker, and Sheehan the night before the convention."

Among the stories current at that time which seemed to annoy Croker most, according to Mr. McGoldrick, "was one to the effect that Mr. Sheehan had met W. R. Hearst of The Journal at the Buffalo Convention; that Hearst was anxious to be a candidate for Governor and had agreed to put up $100,000 for the campaign, and that Mr. Sheehan was well disposed toward the nomination. Croker was then bitter against Hearst, and the idea of Mr. Sheehan furthering the nomination of Hearst for Governor was exasperating in the extreme to Croker. As a matter of fact, Mr. Sheehan did not see Hearst at Buffalo, meeting him for the first time in this city about six months thereafter, when Mr. Sheehan almost immediately got into an argument with Hearst in regard to the bitter attacks that The Journal was then making against Croker. Mr. Sheehan told Hearst that these attacks would have to be discontinued if The Journal wanted to help Tammany Hall."

Croker's return to power, Mr. McGoldrick alleges, "was engineered chiefly by the aid of Daniel F. McMahon, who has no interest whatever in the Democratic Party, who is not, and has not for a long time been, a loyal adherent of that party. Croker, long before he retired from the leadership, seriously considered the proposition of endeavoring to turn McMahon down in his own district. McMahon's only interest in the Democratic Party at the present time is to use the power of Tammany Hall to compel local corporations to give his firm (Naughton & Co.) contracts for carrying on such improvements as they might be making or have in contemplation."

LEADER GAVE ONLY $5,000.

The money for the campaign of 1897, Mr. McGoldrick declares, was raised by Sheehan, Croker contributing but $5,000, which he said had been handed him by "some friends down town." When the campaign closed there was some $48,000 in the treasury of Tammany Hall.

The statement closes with a recital of Croker's alleged issuing of orders for the turning down of Sheehan as leader of the Ninth District.

Richard Croker's denial that he had given such orders, made in an interview just before he sailed from England on the St. Paul, was read with keen interest by both factions in the Ninth District yesterday. The Goodwin men were not pleased with it or with Mr. Croker's declaration that he "never interfered in local affairs." They feel that the matter has come to a pass where he must interfere in his own interest, and they will make a determined effort to get him to declare himself as soon as he gets here.

With this purpose in view the Goodwin men have arranged to charter a tug and go down the bay to meet the St. Paul and welcome the returning leader. They hope to make such a demonstration as will impress Mr. Croker with their strength, and when they get his ear they will try to convince him that a victory by Sheehan in the Ninth District would be a rebuke to his own leadership.

Politicians Quiet at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 6.—The politicians were not much in evidence to-day. It is understood that about thirty of the Tammany men had a dinner at Crum's road house, at Saratoga Lake, the latter part of the afternoon, but that it was merely a social affair and had no special significance. It is said that none of the contingent of Southern Democrats was present at the dinner.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stafford, furnishing goods; F. B. Mortimer, laces and embroideries; F. Miller, art goods; 487 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

The Fair, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Lyons, woodenware; Gerard Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Wolt, housefurnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Gerard Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis Mo.; Miss N. Jones, muslin underwear; Miss L. Lyons, infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

Holzman B., Shreveport, La.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Gessing, domestics and wash fabrics; St. Denis Hotel.

Holzman, B., Shreveport, La.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Herts, P., Anniston, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Jones, H. L., Paris, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Rivers.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; Inmekus, furnishing goods; R. Cleary, cloaks and suits; M. J. Goldberg, dry goods, 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Lapowski, S., Abilene, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Livingston & Son, Bloomington, Ill.; M. P. Livingston, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Bamber, carpets and upholstery goods, 224 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; E. J. Roth, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Monash Fair Co., Denver, Col.; W. Kenner, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Massey, C. F., & Co., Rochester, Minn.; C. F. Massey, domestics; Broadway Central Hotel.

Minear, S. P., Greensburg, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Rivers.

Nachman & Meertief, Montgomery, Ala.; A. Nachman, dry goods, &c., 320 Church Street; Union Square Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Bro., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Meyer, domestics and cloths; J. K. Stanley, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Stuart House.

Oettinger, J., Wilson, N. C.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Oettinger, J., Wilson, N. C.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Phillips, L., Birmingham, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Pitzer, F. G., Bristol, Tenn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. McCullogh, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. W. Sheets, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rouse,

ALL CONEY ISLAND SOAKED

Saturday's Storm Caused Lively Capers Down by the Sea.

WILD MAN'S UNHAPPY PLIGHT

Locked in His Cage During the Rain and Then Gave Up His Job—Big Crowd of Visitors Yesterday.

The echoes of Saturday's big storm had scarcely died away yesterday at Coney Island, the general topic of conversation among the denizens of that resort being the havoc wrought by the unexpected onslaught of wind and rain. It was agreed that no such weather disturbance on short notice had occurred there in many years.

The damage, though individually small, was widespread. A dozen persons were slightly injured by falling signs and other debris, and scores of small business places were wrecked by the combination of wind and water. The number of organdie dresses utterly ruined could not be estimated.

The coming of the storm found thousands of bathers disporting in the surf, and the bathhouses of Coney Island are not calculated to keep out such a deluge of rain as fell. In Stauch's bathing pavilion about 500 bathers emerged from the sea after the rain to find that their clothing left behind had been water-soaked.

The place was in an uproar. The owners of various articles of clothing found that, owing to shrinkage, they could not again get into them, and many women found their dresses ruined. Proprietor Stauch gave up his drying room to the bathers, and the steaming process went on for hours, while the shivering owners of the assorted clothing waited above. Scores of dry bathing suits were served out to the better known customers in lieu of underclothing.

The shrinking process resulted in some rather striking costumes. Men were seen emerging from the pavilion with trousers fitting so snugly as to be entirely without the pale of fashion, and too short by several inches. The coat sleeves of others were so short as to leave the entire cuff exposed. Many coat tails were shockingly abbreviated. There was a sudden desire on the part of many of these unfortunate bathers to go home.

The keepers of street stand and amusement places of the lighter order on Surf Avenue, taken unawares by the storm, suffered severely. The Great Oriental Mirror Dance, which takes place under an awning in a sort of depressed arena, or bowl, set in a platform, was demoralized. At this place the spectators enjoy the terpsichorean spectacle by looking down into the arena, which is lined on the sides with mirrors.

A particularly fascinating dance was going on below and the announcer was out on the platform announcing the world-renowned Miss Mazurka, from Smyrna, when the deluge came. The awning was blown down and the manager started on a dead run across the street for shelter in a bicycle shed, followed by his entire company in full costume. The arena contained four feet of water when the rain ceased.

Near this resort is a tent in which, up to the time of the storm, might have been seen for a small fee a particularly ferocious "wild man captured in the wilds of Cuba." The wild man was confined in a stout iron cage, the door of which was fastened with a huge padlock. This weird being was in the throes of a particularly violent fit of rage, bounding about and rattling the bars of his cage, and the attendants were cautioning everybody to stand clear of his fangs when the storm arrived on the scene.

This tent was likewise swished away and the rain came down in solid sheets. The spectators ran. Likewise the keepers. The Vice President of the concern happened to have gone up the street a moment, and as he carried the key to the wild man's cage, the latter could not run very well, but he sung out lustily for the attendants.

The rain ran over his face and body, washing away the painted hieroglyphics thereon and otherwise spoiling his make-up. He detached his fangs and, laying them aside, rattled the bars of his cage in genuine rage and called his keepers names, but all in vain. After the rain was over he was let out, with many apologies, but he resigned his position, and, putting on his clothes, went home.

Surf Avenue, being without drainage, became a raging river. Awnings and tents were of very little use, and as a result many pounds of home-made taffy, pressed popcorn, and other like delicacies were ruined. The scenery of the magic river connected with Paul Boyton's chutes was carried away, as was the scenery of Paine's Fireworks at Manhattan Beach.

A window blown out of the Sea Beach Palace struck Mrs. Ella Anderson of 263 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street on the head, knocking her senseless. She was attended by Dr. Cochrane of the Coney Island Emergency Hospital, and finally sent home. Dr. Cochrane attended eleven calls during the storm.

A panic was created in the Brighton Beach Hotel. Congregated in the big hall of the hotel were more than 1,000 men and women. Several windows were blown out, and the terrific thunder threw the crowd into a panic. Several women fainted, and a scene of wild excitement ensued, which the band tried in vain to prevent by playing popular airs throughout the storm.

A big tree blown across the wires of the Smith Street car line put that line out of commission for several hours. The Flatbush Avenue cars to Brighton had to run for a mile through a cut in which the water was up to the car seats. The cars were delayed nearly two hours in making trips during the late afternoon.

During all this turmoil the Coney Island saloon and concert hall keepers were fairly gleeful, for the big crowds already on the Island when the storm came were caught there and had to come inside, and while there assuaged their thirst, of course. So the "barkers" outside were called in temporarily and employed as waiters.

Yesterday was one of the best days of the season on the Island for business, over 100,000 excursionists being present and anxious to spend money. Police Capt. Kenney confined his attention during the day principally to the suppression of the "barker," or announcer, of the many delights to be found "inside." These vocal contortionists, it was said, were becoming so numerous and energetic as to practically drown all other sounds on the Bowery and other amusement streets. Roundsman Sheehan and three patrolmen started out to suppress them. The policemen arrested three, and made the others go inside and attend their own shows.

Tony Rockford, a waiter, grew tired of the whirl of Coney Island during the day and jumped out of the window of his room on the second floor of Seaman's Hotel, on Surf Avenue. He started head first, evidently intending to strike the pavement in that attitude, but he struck an awning frame in his flight, which reversed him, and he landed on his feet all right, much to his surprise. A policeman saw the feat, and Rockford was locked up charged with attempted suicide.

CLEANING UP STATEN ISLAND

Many of the Streets in the Interior Still Impassable.

The work of repairing the damage done to Richmond Borough roads by the storm of Saturday was continued yesterday, and good progress was made. The bad washout on Richmond Terrace at the foot of Franklin Avenue was repaired. There the street was buried under a pile of rocks and sand four feet high. Franklin Avenue is still little more than a gully ten feet wide and from three to five feet deep.

In the interior of the island many of the streets are impassable because of fallen trees. Some were cut away yesterday, and the rest will be removed to-day. There were few wash-outs in the centre of the island. The storm's damage in this direction was mostly confined to the shore sections, where the water rushed down from the hills.

EXCURSIONISTS IN A PANIC.

Men on the Sirius Tore Life Preservers from Women During the Storm.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 6.—The storm yesterday afternoon caused much excitement on the steamboat Sirius, which took from this city the annual excursion of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church to Rockaway. The steamboat had just left Rockaway on the return trip when the storm broke. The rain fell in torrents and the hail rattled about the decks, while the boat rocked and pitched in the storm.

The excursionists became frantic, and every one made a rush for the cabins. The doors became jammed through too many trying to get through at once. Life preservers were grabbed and donned. Men in many cases tore the life preservers from women and children and put them on themselves. The deckhands tried to preserve order, but could not for some time.

The anchor was dropped and the Sirius rode out the storm in safety and then started for this city. The dock was reached without further incident.

BALLOON TESTS IN STORMS.

W. A. Eddy Says if There Is No Strong Advance Current, Disturbance Will Be of Great Violence.

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 6.—William A. Eddy's hot-air balloon, eight feet in diameter, was sent up at 4:15 o'clock Saturday afternoon as the big storm was approaching. Its course confirmed deductions Mr. Eddy had made from previous tests. The wind was slowly increasing in velocity for some time before the storm, but at the moment the balloon was released there was a temporary calm. This permitted the balloon to ascend directly into the air to an altitude of about 100 feet.

It was then caught in a current and swept slowly toward the very blackest portion of the storm. Meanwhile it kept rising until it was fully 2,000 feet above the earth. It still kept working toward the centre of the storm, instead of away from it, as might have been supposed. It continued until it penetrated the cloud or the rain falling from it.

Then it was struck by a reverse current and repelled, and it was driven downward and backward until it struck the earth again less than three blocks from the point of ascent. It landed on the lawn of Mr. Sanford at Avenue C and Third Street and was recovered by Mr. Eddy in a badly torn and soaked condition.

This was Mr. Eddy's third and most successful balloon test with approaching thunder storms. It was more satisfactory, as the storm passed directly over head instead of near by, as in the cases of the other two storms. The first balloon was sent up to meet a storm passing to the northward over Jersey City and New York. This was on July 22. The balloon ascended and was then drawn toward the approaching storm, and then downward and backward toward the south, and landed in Newark Bay, where it was recovered by W. S. Crittenden of Elizabeth, who notified Mr. Eddy.

On the occasion of the second test, on July 27, the balloon was sent up for a storm passing over Staten Island. It moved toward the storm, and then began to follow it, the storm having passed before the balloon reached the altitude of the greatest disturbance. This balloon disappeared in the clouds about 3,000 feet in the rear of the storm centre.

Mr. Eddy says these experiments tend to show that the air is drawn toward the centre of the storm until the current reaches a point close to the greatest lightning display, and then is forced downward and to the left as one faces a storm. The air, he says, starts slowly toward the storm, and then rushes forward rapidly, and then begins to descend rapidly, and goes slower as it approaches the point of departure. Two more trials are to be made, with conditions as nearly perfect as possible, to confirm the deductions made by the previous ones. Then the report in detail will be forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution.

These experiments show that when a storm approaches and does not throw out a strong advance current to break the calm, it will be one of great violence. In the case of yesterday's storm the current carried the balloon into the rain area before it was repelled. The milder storms repelled the balloon well in advance.

ST. CLOUD VICTIM IDENTIFIED.

Woman Known in the Tenderloin Precinct as Jennie Jackson.

The woman who was taken ill on Saturday morning at the St. Cloud Hotel, where she was registered by the man who accompanied her as his wife, "Mrs. Fred Welch" of Boston, and who died a few hours later at Bellevue Hospital, has been identified as a woman of the Tenderloin who was known as Jessie Jackson. In the opinion of Coroner's Physician Williams, who performed an autopsy upon the body yesterday, her death was caused by cancer, complicated by extreme anaemia. There was very little blood in the body, the doctor said, and in her weak state death might have occurred at any moment. An analysis of the stomach, however, will be made by the chemists of the Health Department to-day.

The body was identified as that of Jessie Jackson by John Hughes, a cabman, who told the police that he had frequently driven her to a house on State Street, Brooklyn, the number of which he had forgotten, but where she is supposed to have lived, and by John McNamara, proprietor of the Argyle Hotel, one of the places frequented by her. She is said to have come from San Francisco.

No trace of the man who accompanied her to the St. Cloud Hotel has been found, and it is understood that no particular effort to find him is being made, the hypothesis at first raised, that the woman was poisoned, having been abandoned by the police, as the result of the autopsy. It is assumed that when the woman was taken ill he became frightened, and being above all anxious to avoid having his name mixed up in the case, abandoned her.

WINCHELL-OBRIE AFFRAY.

Avon Beach Hotel Proprietor Denies It Took Place in His House.

Robert F. Supper, proprietor of the Avon Beach Hotel, Bath Beach, said yesterday that the affray between Harry Winchell and J. King Obrie, which occurred at the beach early Friday morning, did not take place in the dining room of his hotel, as stated in THE TIMES on Saturday. Mr. Supper declared the incident took place two blocks away from his house.

The Earth's Magnetic Currents.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"The magnetic currents that exist in the earth constitute a problem that science has done very little toward explaining," remarked a gentleman of this city who has had a great deal of experience in mining.

"Apropos of the subject, I can tell you a curious little story. Some years ago a steel drill was driven 2,200 feet straight down through a deposit of rock salt on Jefferson's Island. The object was to ascertain the thickness of the stratum, and I may say incidentally that in that respect it proved a failure. At the end of 2,200 feet, which, you know, is nearly half a mile, the bottom was apparently as far off as ever, and for all that was learned to the contrary there may be salt clear through to the Philippines. The first couple of hundred feet or so of the hole was in dirt and sand, and for that distance there was an iron pipe. The rest of the way was through beautiful hard rock salt, in which there was no necessity for piping. The drill was a steel rod a couple of inches in diameter, and made in sections, which were screwed one into the other as it went down. When the level I have mentioned was reached I was astonished to find that the drill had become strongly magnetic. If an iron tool of any sort was brought near it it would fly over and attach itself so tenaciously to the side that it could hardly be pulled loose. There was no instrument at hand for measuring the exact strength of the attraction, but it equaled that of a very powerful electro-magnet. Since then I have noticed the same phenomenon in other borings through rock salt. Something about the conditions seems to set up a magnetic current, or else a subterranean current is tapped. These, at any rate, are the facts."

Pittsburg's "Largest."

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post.

We have now the largest tonnage of any city in the world, the greatest steel trestles for the unloading and storage of ore, the largest car works, the largest air brake works, the largest car spring works, the largest railway signal works, the heaviest and most powerful freight locomotive, built here and used here on a Pittsburg line; the heaviest eight-wheel express engines, the Class L of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the greatest number of cars and locomotives in use in any city of the world. The combined new works of the Pressed Steel Car Company at Allegheny and McKees Rocks, with the affiliated Fox Pressed Steel Truck Works, will form the largest of car manufacturing plants. The French Spring Company furnishes more springs and the best car springs in the world, and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company is equipping the world's railways with its contrivances.

Confidential Information.

Thirsty Lady—Is there any water aboard? Captain (excursion boat)—Only 'bout four feet, mum; but please don't tell anybody.—New York Weekly.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

STRIKE IN THE SUN OFFICE

Typographical Union No. 6 Votes to Place Over $40,000 at Service of the Men.

STATEMENTS FROM BOTH SIDES

Publishers Say They Could Not Meet Demands and Maintain Their Self-Respect—Strikers Declare They Were to be Locked Out.

The strike among the compositors and stereotypers employed in the office of The Sun was ratified at a meeting of Typographical Union No. 6, which was held in Teutonia Hall yesterday afternoon, and the union voted unanimously to place its entire funds, amounting to over $40,000, at the service of the strikers. Besides this aid, the officers of the union were empowered to levy such assessments as they deemed necessary to help the men who are out of work. In addition, the International Typographical Union, the national body, sent a telegram offering to back the local union with all its funds.

Despite the absence of its regular force of typesetters, The Sun was issued at the usual time yesterday morning, though the first of the three sections was diminished to four pages. How the managers of the paper succeeded in meeting such an emergency, with only one member of the regular force on duty in the composing room, is a story which only the men who aided in the feat can tell.

The gap was filled, however, by members of the editorial staff, some of whom have "worked at the case," and some of whom could not explain the difference between a "stick" and an "em quad." Loyalty to their employers made up for a large part of this deficiency, and if The Sun yesterday was somewhat less bulky than usual, it was not because of a lack of enthusiasm among the amateurs who filled the places of the striking printers and stereotypers.

About the office there was little evidence yesterday of the existence of a strike until 6 o'clock in the evening, the hour when the compositors usually begin their work. After that hour small crowds began to gather in Park Row, but they were kept in motion by a squad of a dozen policemen whom Capt. Vredenburgh had stationed there to preserve order. There was no sign of disorder at any time during the evening, and the policemen, to quote one of them, found that "printers make good strikers."

As the evening advanced little knots of men with alert eyes took positions along Park Row and inlked in low tones of this and previous strikes in New York newspaper offices. These were the pickets, sent out by the new President of the union, John H. Delaney, and their mission was to watch for non-union men who entered The Sun office in search of employment. No effort was made to deter these men from going to work, except when one of the pickets would note a friend ascending the steps. Then a quiet appeal would be made, but seldom with any effect.

EFFORTS TO FIND THE ENDEAVOR.

Rumors concerning the coming of the steamboat Endeavor, with eighty-seven non-union men from Philadelphia, served to keep up the interest. As fast as a possible landing place for the "cargo of printers," as the strikers termed it, was mentioned, scouts were sent off to intercept the newcomers and use moral suasion to prevent them from taking the vacant situations.

While the men in the ranks were thus watching The Sun office, the officials of the union were using every possible means to locate the Endeavor. A tug was chartered and sent down the bay to meet the printer-laden craft, and at 11 o'clock President Delaney stated that he knew that the Endeavor was near the city, but he could not learn from her exact whereabouts when or where she would land. It was also said at the office of the union that a number of members of No. 6 had boarded the Endeavor in Philadelphia, they having gone thither from this city for that purpose. At 2 o'clock this morning it was reported the Endeavor had anchored off Bay Ridge.

These men, it was expected, would use every argument to get the non-union men to affiliate with the union, so as to defeat the very purpose for which it was alleged the men were being conveyed to this city. Further, it was said that Charles William Edwards, who had engaged the men, got them aboard the steamer without telling them where they were going. This information was brought to the local union by one of its members who had journeyed on the steamer from Philadelphia to New Castle, Del.

At the office of The Sun last night an authorized representative of William M. Laffan, the publisher, said: "We have about a score of men at work in the composing room, and we will issue on Monday either a six-page or an eight-page paper—probably the latter. The Sun will meet this emergency as best it can with the means at its disposal.

"It is not true that the publisher had any intention of discharging the men. Until yesterday's newspapers mentioned Charles William Edwards I never heard of him or of the proposed bringing in of men from Philadelphia. We are very sorry that our employes, some of whom have been with us for many years, have gone out, for most of them will remain out. I can see how some of them, who are exceptionally good at handling the forms, can recover their places, but those who are only good at typesetting will never be taken back."

THE PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT.

The official view of the difficulty from The Sun's standpoint is given in the following editorial, which will appear in this morning's Sun under the caption "No Fetters Forged to Fit The Sun."

"A number of machinists were employed in one of the mechanical departments of The Sun, and it was their duty to attend to certain machines which cast type automatically. Their work was purely that of mechanics and could be performed properly by mechanics only.

A representative of the Typographical Union came to The Sun office and served notice that the union would not permit the employment of mechanics upon the machines. Compositors, he said, must take their places and the machinists must be discharged. The office manager expostulated and pointed out the fact that printers could not attend to the casting machines, which only trained mechanics could operate; the mechanics, he suggested, might be taken into the Typographical Union. That idea the Walking Delegate scouted, and he made his demand peremptory and final. There was nothing for it but compliance, and The Sun office afforded the spectacle thenceforward of a number of machines each with a compositor looking at it while it automatically performed its work.

"So long as the Typographical Union confined its energies to the mere extortion of money we thought we could afford to be indifferent, and we never betrayed any open resentment. We continued to pay weekly considerable sums that had not been earned, and we should have cheerfully maintained the practice; but when we were confronted with a cynical and brutal intimation that we must obey the orders of the Typographical Union in a wholly new and arbitrary direction, or have the publication of The Sun suspended by force, it became at once apparent that we could no longer so conduct our business and maintain our self-respect.

"We are in favor of the best wages, and we have always paid the highest wages that prevailed. We shall, we trust, always be able to do so. What we also propose is that our employes, in addition to being the best-paid men in their calling, shall be honest and self-respecting men, selling their labor as they see fit to sell it and holding themselves as men deserving to be free.

"As to our old employes, the men who have worked here for years, and whom we have known so long, we are sincerely sorry that they have left us, and we deplore the delusions that have made them the victims of the unscrupulous, corrupted, and malignant element that sways and controls the Typographical Union.

"As for The Sun there must be neither let nor hindrance in its path, neither any shadow upon its perfect independence."

WHAT THE STRIKERS SAY.

When this editorial was shown to President Delaney of the union he denied specifically that the trouble was caused by the machine scale. There had been some friction, he said, a month ago, but it had been satisfactorily adjusted. The trouble arose, Mr. Delaney said, after the men had learned that they were to be locked out, and after they had exhausted every means to avert the lock-out.

"A committee of the Allied Printing Trades' Council called on Mr. Paddock, the business manager of The Sun, on Saturday evening," Mr. Delaney said, "and asked him to deny the authenticity of a circular which had come into our possession.

"This circular was as follows:

New York, Aug. 7, 1899.

Mr. ——

Dear Sir: It is proposed to reorganize the composing room in accordance with more advanced and progressive ideas of the "art preservative" that have heretofore obtained in this establishment, and to that end all of the positions in the above-named department are hereby made vacant. From and after this date ours will be an "open office." There will be no chapel, and we reserve to ourselves the right to employ whomsoever we desire and to make such regulations for the government of our office as we may see fit.

Should you desire to re-enter our employ we will be pleased to have you file an application.

Blanks may be found at the counting room. Respectfully,

THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
CHARLES WILLIAM EDWARDS,
Superintendent of Printing.

"Mr. Paddock declared he could not say whether or not such a circular had been prepared in The Sun office. When we asked him if he knew Edwards he said he did, very well. When asked whether, if any such change was contemplated he would know of it, he replied that there were many matters in the office on which he was not consulted. When the committee saw that it could get no satisfactory reply from Mr. Paddock it reported to the compositors, who had stopped work pending the negotiations, and who then left the building. This was the only alternative presented to the men to avert a possible lockout within twenty-four hours.

"Edwards was a candidate for Public Printer in President Cleveland's last term, and the Federation of Labor, at the instance of the International Typographical Union, made so many objections to him that he was not appointed. He has admitted that the union printers caused his defeat, and he has frequently said that he would 'get square' if it took him a lifetime to do so."

One of the officials of the union, in speaking of the circular quoted above, said that it had not been delivered to the men, but that copies of it were inclosed in envelopes in The Sun office on Saturday so that they could be handed to the men to-day. Copies of application blanks, which it is said were to be used in connection with the alleged reorganization of The Sun composing room, were shown to reporters at the office of the union last night. These contained spaces for the name, address, age, and experience of the applicant; whether married or single, union or non-union, and references.

William H. [illegible]ry, the Organizer of the Typographical Union, made a statement last night, in which he said that the dispute over the machine scale alluded to in The Sun's editorial was adjusted after a conference which he had had with Mr. Laffan. The officials of the union refused to reply to the criticisms of the union, saying they were not worthy of an answer.

Late last night Mr. Delaney sent a letter to Mr. Laffan informing him that the officials of the union would gladly meet an authorized representative of The Sun to effect a settlement of the existing difficulty.

At yesterday's meeting of the union these new officers were installed: President—John H. Delaney; Vice President—William Perkins; Secretary and Treasurer—Jerome F. Healy.

C. W. EDWARDS'S EXPEDITION.

Boat Load of Printers, it is Said, Will be Landed This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 6.—Charles William Edwards, who, it is said, is managing the boatload of printers that are on the way to New York City to work on The New York Sun, is the publisher of The Wilmington Evening Journal of this city. For several weeks he has been securing printers for an engagement, but it is said they were not informed where they were to go.

The men were notified by circular to meet at the Callowhill Street wharf, Philadelphia, where they took the Endeavor, a small river propeller steamer for New York. The men were offered $18 a week. Many of the printers with Edwards are said to be union men, and they did not know of any trouble at The Sun office. The intention of Mr. Edwards, it is declared, was to stay over Saturday night off the Delaware Capes and to proceed up to New York City to-day.

The plans as announced were not to land in New York to-night, but to wait until to-morrow morning when the men are to be put off at a point near the Battery, about 6 o'clock. Edwards was formerly connected with the old Printers' Protective Fraternity.

ALL QUIET IN CLEVELAND.

Military Forces to Be Withdrawn—Resistance to the Boycott.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 6.—It is announced to-night that all the military forces will be withdrawn from Cleveland, perhaps before to-morrow night. This has been one of the quietest days since the beginning of the strike. Violence has ceased entirely and there is no apprehension of a fresh outbreak.

The action of the merchants yesterday in declaring their purpose to resist the boycott has already had its effect. The cars were well patronized to-day on the Euclid and Cedar lines and there was a noticeable increase in the number of passengers carried on other lines.

SHIP CANAL TO THE LAKES.

Proposed Waterway, 30 Feet Deep and 340 Feet Wide, from Lake Erie to the Hudson.

From Paper.

WATERTOWN, July 27.—A great deal has been said from time to time in the various journals concerning the possibility of the Government's constructing a large ship canal to connect the Atlantic with the Great Lakes, and speculation has been rife as to whether the water in the Black River would be used as a source of supply, thus depriving the manufacturers in this locality of their present power, and the operations of the surveyors who have been working in this locality have been watched with a great deal of interest, but for the peace of mind of all concerned it is now given out that the plan practically decided upon will not in any way lessen the power at present derived from Black River; in fact, will increase it, according to the ideas of some of the knowing ones.

The project was planned by George W. Rafter, recently Chief Engineer of the Rochester Water Works. By reason of his scientific work and broad experience, Mr. Rafter was retained a few years ago by the United States Board of Engineers as consulting engineer in charge of the study of the proposed canal. Since that time he has had a large force of engineers at work, sometimes as many as eighty, making surveys, observing flow of streams, computing, boring test holes, draughting, and making a series of scientific experiments at Cornell University upon the flow of water over dams, to use in the consideration of the problem before him in this work.

The report of Mr. Rafter with accompanying maps, diagrams, and tables, will make a good sized volume, and will form part of the report of the commission, which is expected to be laid before Congress at its next session. The plans of Mr. Rafter provide for a canal 30 feet deep and 340 feet wide, which is three and one-third times the depth and five times the width of the Erie Canal, to extend from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, around Niagara Falls, leaving Lake Ontario at Oswego, through the Oswego River to Oneida Lake, and thence through the Mohawk to the Hudson River. A single lock will be 1,000 feet long, with walls over 50 feet high, from which it can be understood that the work will be one of the greatest in cost, and involving engineering problems of a magnitude never before undertaken.

To supply the great amount of water which will be necessary for this canal without injury to manufacturing industries has been a problem which has occupied a good portion of Mr. Rafter's attention and which he believes he has now solved. His plans show a great dam at Carthage, making a lake covering eighty square miles of land. It will be large enough to control the whole flow of Black River, and will secure a tremendous increase to the water power of the manufacturing concerns along its banks. From this reservoir Mr. Rafter has indicated a canal ninety miles long, as large as the Erie, to the proposed ship canal just west of Rome, and on the way down has planned a secondary reservoir in the Salmon River. This feeder canal will require the excavating of more than 20,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock. It is hoped by the manufacturers that if the Government decides to build the ship canal that it will adopt the plans of Mr. Rafter.

Caught in a Revolving Shaft.

While at work in a factory at Avenue A and Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon, David Gorman, thirty-five years old, of 106 West One Hundred and Third Street, was caught in a shaft and whirled several times around before the engine and machinery could be stopped. He was removed to Bellevue, where his right foot was amputated. The physicians say he has internal injuries of a serious nature.

NEW JERSEY'S TROLLEY SYNDICATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As The Herald and some of the other papers have quite recently called attention to the trolley syndicate in New Jersey, and as THE TIMES had much to say on the subject this time last year, it will now be opportune to call attention to the way in which events are slowly dispelling the mists of trickery and lifting the tissue of falsehood with which it was sought to cover the attempt of a set of capitalists to mutilate all and practically confiscate parts of improved properties abutting the route which they want in Union County for a trolley.

Statements that the Legislature would never authorize such work; that the Governor would not sign such an act; that the Freeholders would never proceed under such a law; that if they did, their direct responsibility to the people would insure right conduct of the matter; that if by any chance the Freeholders failed in their duty, then certainly the courts, if appealed to, must secure private rights and justice—all these and many more similar crumbs of comfort thrown to the public from time to time have one after the other been eagerly swallowed by the timid and credulous, but cast away after painful indigestion.

So most of the people now understand why secrecy, haste, and deception were necessary to the enactment of a law last Summer which, as it does not provide for a public necessity or even convenience, was in effect, if not in name, a piece of special legislation to gratify corporate greed. They understand how two and partly conflicting acts came to be passed and signed, and they realise what mischief the "error of an engrossing clerk" may do. They understand why the county authorities over fourteen months ago hastily snatched from municipal control more than five miles of road which ran parallel to and within 200 yards of one already in their control, and why since that seizure the municipalities from whom the road was taken have been obliged to make and pay for the repairs necessary to it. The people have learned that a "short term" lease of their property to a corporation is seventy-five years, and that some Governors sometimes will do that which they have said they will not do. The people have now learned that "valid consideration" may be construed to mean the right of a corporation to take property and at the same time the obligation of the owner to surrender it at one-tenth its value to him, and that a "fair rental" for the county to receive from a corporation for the whole of the "short term" of seventy-five years is about one-fifth of the sum which the fortunate lessee can get for his bargain. And the people have again witnessed that disgraceful spectacle which is presented when attorneys of corporations invade governing bodies of which they are not members to bully the timid and mislead the credulous into action with the usual result that they betray public interests into their hands; but so far as I am aware this is the first instance, and Union County is the one place in the civilized world, where the doors of any court have been rudely and contemptuously closed to the appeals of the people to be heard. The people, however, have no knowledge or information, though they may have belief, as to how and why the entire local press have suddenly become advocates of that which they very recently opposed, and have closed their columns to all those who disagree with them.

As the golden opportunities afforded by the Legislature to the Freeholders and to the trolley syndicate in Union extend to the other twenty counties in the State, the hitherto comfortable indifference of such exclusive places as Morristown may be aroused to consideration of "Chapter 199 of the Session Laws of 1898," wherein is told how the hissing serpent may enter and possess their city, though for the nonce it rides in an automobile!

In Union County it now stretches out a gauntleted hand from Trenton, to seize what it wants—a straight road from Elizabeth to Plainfield on the north side of the Central, built at public expense and leased to the trolley for seventy-five years—while with another hand it is knocking at the doors of those and the intervening municipalities for any road it can get.

WRIGHT BABCOCK.
Fanwood, N. J., Aug. 5, 1899.

STREET RAILWAY ANNOYANCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to inform E. C. Walker that "H. D. M." is not "a machinist," nor is she "old and feeble." Moreover, I have not "in mind an improvement," although I cherish the fond hope that some will be made in the present methods of transit that will materially contribute to my comfort and safety by the time I shall have reached the debilitated condition indicated.

After a constant use of cable and electric cars, by a special dispensation of Divine Providence I am still in full and active possession of all my faculties and limbs, though not an athlete. Consequently, I would never attempt the rash act of boarding a car while "borne down with parcels." One does not have to be very "old" to know such a feat is impossible. Indeed experience has taught me that we require all the aids nature has endowed us with in the shape of legs and arms in the endeavor to maintain our equilibrium. We cannot risk having our attention diverted a single instant by a mere parcel.

In one thing E. C. Walker is quite right, for it is true my "movements" are somewhat "hampered" by clothes, but, really, I find them quite necessary, even during the season of open cars. By no means am I "crippled" by them to the extent suggested. Surely, E. C. Walker does not propose our dispensing with skirts! Is this the only remedy he can recommend? Because the present fashion of flaring skirts rather facilitates than impedes our progress.

Possibly E. C. Walker has an interest in the present methods of transit, that he defends it so energetically, but, in spite of his protest to the contrary, two steps on the open cars are not out of the question. In fact, just at present they are decidedly in it. I have been in two other styles of open cars that are infinitely preferable, because, having the two low steps, one does not have to go through a series of gymnastic performances in getting on or off, which, however entertaining to one's fellow-passengers and the public at large, are far from amusing to the principal actor.

These cars were built to enter from the end, the same as closed cars. In one the passengers sit in the middle, back to back; in the other there is a central aisle running the length of the car. This aisle affords standing room, and is pleasanter for those compelled to stand, and not offensive to those seated. If there must be numerous devices in existence to prevent the discomfort we now endure, for which E. C. Walker claims "the transit companies are not responsible."

One other thing. We all understand and thoroughly appreciate the necessity of cars maintaining schedule time and equal distances. No reasonable person complains of this. The cases I alluded to were of an entirely different nature, as "the next car" was not even in sight, and I reiterate there was no "ostensible reason" for not taking another passenger, except the disinclination of the motorman to stop his car. This frequently happens up town, in the neighborhood of their starting point, and is especially aggravating when a train is lost in consequence of the seemingly unnecessary delay.

This disregard of passengers' rights is equally bad at the Battery end of the line. Can E. C. Walker explain why the signboard in front of cars is changed after we enter? I have had to endure this annoyance more than once—result, loss of time and temper. It is not fair to passengers who, in good faith, board a car labeled "Columbus Avenue" to find it, to their inconvenience, changed in some mysterious way to "Broadway" or "Lexington." Does anything justify this arbitrary change? It is a daily occurrence.

Yet we pay for the privilege of these discomforts. To my protest to the conductor against this sudden and unexpected change—which I only accidentally discovered, as passengers are not informed, no announcement being made—he volunteered to give me a transfer at Fiftieth Street to a Columbus Avenue car, but that does not entitle one to a seat, which I thought I had secured by getting in a car at the Battery which plainly said "Columbus Avenue." The whole system, or rather lack of it, is confusing, and seems but another instance of "the public be damned." H. D. M.
New York, Aug. 3, 1899.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
ISAAC MARS
STERLING AND PLATE
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDAN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

VOYAGES OF RACING YACHTS.

Vigilant's Performance Proof that America's Cup Defenders Are as Strong as the Challengers.

The recent dispatch announcing the sailing of the cup challenger Shamrock on her voyage to this side repeated in innuendo a statement that has been widely circulated on the other side, and which perhaps many persons on both sides of the Atlantic believe to be true. It is in effect that because the challenging yacht must cross the ocean on her bottom it must necessarily follow that she must be constructed with an eye to this duty especially, and that owing to this fact the defending yacht has an advantage at the outset, the inference being that the defenders of the trophy have not been built to stand the rigors of an ocean voyage. Mr. Froude, who is one of England's most noted naval architects, has taken part in the discussion. In the last issue of The Yachting World he is quoted as follows: "The Americans have never yet for any of the previous races built a yacht not fully as fit as any of our challengers to cross the ocean on her own bottom, while one of them, the Vigilant, actually did so under cutter rig, not the jury or ketch rig we have lately adopted."

Mr. Froude's statement is regarded as well enough so far as it goes, though as a matter of fact the Vigilant did take advantage of the easier yawl rig—easier because the applied power is brought lower. But under this rig it is recalled that the Vigilant crossed the ocean twice, doing it to the west in a little over seventeen days and beating the record for her class of craft. The Valkyrie III. was several days longer in making the passage.

While racing in English waters Vigilant ran upon the rocks several times without suffering the slightest injury except to carry away her metal centreboard. In her contests, it is recalled, she covered herself with glory by winning the Prince of Wales Cup in the race against Britannia. Now, after a period of six years, her hull plates, according to her present owner, are as good and as sound as on the day she raced against Valkyrie II.

"These convincing facts," said a yachtsman the other day, "ought to stop English critics from indulging in insinuations regarding the light hull construction of the defenders of America's Cup; also from making it appear to their own people that they are at a serious disadvantage whenever contesting for the cup, by reason of having to build a yacht with heavier framing and deck beams to withstand the strain of an Atlantic voyage.

"As to the construction of the Shamrock, it has been impossible to learn much beyond the meagre reports in the newspapers, and if what is read between the lines can be believed, the conclusion must be reached that she is very lightly constructed, and that her builders have sacrificed everything to gain lightness, and consequently a minimum of displacement. Otherwise, why, if the reports are true, should it be necessary to give so much time and attention to bracing her before crossing the Atlantic? When the Vigilant crossed, she had diagonal stays spaced several feet apart extending from the bilge framing to the deck beams. These at the time were put in in the ordinary course of events as a precautionary measure and with very little talk about it. It is noted, however, that this same scheme has been imitated in the Shamrock."

This same yachtsman goes even further than would perhaps some patriotic Americans, in expressing the belief that the Columbia is quite as substantial a craft as the Vigilant. Said he: "In the Columbia we have a boat with a hull not less strong than that of Vigilant or Defender, built of the very best material this country can produce, and well able to make a trip across the Atlantic against any foreign yacht ever built."

THE CUP RACERS.

From The Yachtsman of London.

Whatever may be the result of the forthcoming America Cup races, it seems likely that Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge will prove the last of the matches as they have hitherto been arranged. When it becomes necessary to build such an enormously expensive vessel as the Shamrock for this one series of matches only, it is but reasonable to suppose that very few men—certainly no devotee of yacht racing—will be found willing to undertake the task. Lord Dunraven's first challenge, it will be remembered, caused the building of the Britannia, a yacht which is as stanch after six years as the day she was launched. Valkyrie II. would still be in equally good condition if she had not been sunk by Satanita. After the cup races are over Shamrock will be useless for racing in our waters, even supposing that she remains seaworthy for another season or two. Even in her "test match" with Britannia the older boat saved her Y. R. A. time allowance. What chance then would she have against Bona, Ailsa, Britannia, and Meteor? Absolutely none.

While every one is willing to give due credit to Sir Thomas Lipton for the thorough manner in which he has pursued his object, it is patent to all that the cup races have now reached a stage at which they are quite valueless to yacht racing in general, in both countries. Large craft are always naturally more scarce than small vessels, and our Yacht Racing Association has recognized this by discouraging cutters of unwieldy size, knowing that more vessels of the Bona class are likely to be built for racing.

In America a class of the sixty-five or eighty foot size might very easily be produced if such craft were available for the defense of the cup. As The Forest and Stream says, it would have been better in every way, had it been possible, for the money sunk in Shamrock to have been laid out in building a small fleet of sixty-five-footers by various designers, the best to be chosen to meet a defender of similar size. Not only would this recruit our own class, but it would have started a much-needed class in America at time when yacht racing has become rather stagnant there. Nobody can say whether Shamrock represents the best boat that England can produce. Some may think that Mr. Watson or Mr. Payne could have designed a better boat. That question could not arise if each designer were pitted against the others.

Again, Columbia is no doubt the very best boat that Nat Herreshoff could design last Winter, but in these contests it is Nat Herreshoff toujours Nat Herreshoff. Has America no other designer of equal or greater sk

The Wanamaker Store.

August Possibilities

WANAMAKER'S in August is the Wanamaker's of all-the-year around, plus more possibilities in the way of economies than there is room to print in our news.

The Furniture sale leads the list in importance so far as importance lies in magnitude of offer. But it is a leader among giants. Not an item in the following columns deserves less than a first place.

From the colossal facts of the furniture offering as a whole, we select this morning for detailed mention the items of Parlor and Library pieces. For "detailed mention" we should say "general mention," for the detail we print is, in comparison with the entire truth of even this division of the stock, sketchy and inadequate. The whole truth lies in this. We have

125 styles of Parlor and Library Suits, $20 to $2,000.
15 styles of Davenport Sofas, $20 to $100.
60 styles of Couches, $7.50 to $67.50.
40 styles of Odd Parlor Chairs, $3 to $50.

And in the very important fact that

The Saving on All Averages One-third

These figures, therefore, must be taken only as suggestive examples.

Parlor Suits

$25, regularly $45—Solid mahogany; inlaid; 3 pieces.
$25, regularly $45—Solid mahogany; veneered; 3 pieces.
$25, regularly $45—Mahogany finish; inlaid; 3 pieces.
$30, regularly $60—Mahogany finish; inlaid; 3 pieces.
$35, regularly $65—Mahogany finish; inlaid; 3 pieces.
$35, regularly $60—Solid mahogany; inlaid 3 pieces.
$45, regularly $75—Solid mahogany; veneered and inlaid; 3 pieces.
$55, regularly $105—Solid mahogany; veneered and inlaid; 4 pcs.

Davenport Sofas

$20, regularly $27—Oak framed; tapestry cover.
$30, regularly $40—Mahogany finished; upholstered in red Pantasote.
$65, regularly $95—Solid mahogany; upholstered in Bokhara.
$65, regularly $98—Solid mahogany; inlaid; fancy tapestry.
$85, regularly $110—Solid mahogany; best quality of red leather.

Turkish and Fireside Chairs

$16, regularly $23—Howard arm chair; oak frame; figured velour.
$20, regularly $33.50—Fireside chair, upholstered in red tapestry.
$25, regularly $36.50—Mahogany fireside chair; pattern tapestry.
$30, regularly $40—Turkish rocking chair; embossed velour.
$35, regularly $50—Turkish chair; red leather.
$45, regularly $60—Flemish oak fireside chair; upholstered in denim.
$50, regularly $67.50—Mahogany easy chair; embossed silk velour.

Couches

$7.50 regularly $12—Upholstered divan; cover of Bagdad.
$13, regularly $19—Upholstered divan; tufted sides; Oriental cover.
$22, regularly $33—Self-opening box couch; velour covering.
$22, regularly $35—Tufted divan; figured velour covering.
$25, regularly $37.50—Upholstered divan; velour covering.
$30, regularly $45—English reading couch; velour covering.

Most Important Sale of Silks There will be displayed in the Rotunda and vicinity to-day a splendid collection of beautiful silks, all of which are offered at prices far below their actual worth. Many are silks made for this Fall—a few are Spring and Summer fabrics, all are remarkable bargains. There are fairly large quantities throughout, but you are cautioned against delay—handsome silks at prices like these are too alluring to last long:—

At 50c. yd.—27 in. plain black Shanghai silks, Value in this lot up to 85c.
At 50c. yd.—Plain and corded taffetas; 17 kinds; beautiful colorings.
Black and white on lavender, black and white on cerise, black and white on blue, black and white on ashes of rose, black and white on ecru, black and white on reseda green, black and white on gray, white cords on nile and reseda green grounds, and all white corded effects.
These are all recommended particularly for waists and underskirts, and are all regularly 75c. to $1.25 a yd.
At 75c. yd.—Rich, fancy taffetas in medium tones; 17 kinds; Cherry and white, national blue and white, lavender and white, turquois blue and white, cerise and white, and all white, in both figures and stripes, for entire costumes, waists, linings and trimmings. Regularly $1—and a good value at that.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs A Windfall Hemstitched, purest linen; made by a leading Belfast manufacturer; valuing from 16c. to 75c. each. Because of the smallest imperfections—a heavy thread, a pinhole, a knot—going for less than the cost of the flax. 12½c. each.
Broadway.

From the Far East Ingenious carvings in stone and alabaster, the most skillful Indian workmanship; boxes, paper weights, odd artistic curios. And fancy vases, striking and ornate. All at half prices and under. These, too:
Pin trays, boxes, bowls and novelties. Large showing of bamboo and bead portieres.
Main Aisle and Basement.

Remnants of Summer Fabrics Short lengths but ample for waists, skirts and dresses. Put up and marked prices anywhere from one-half to two-thirds *less* than the regular.

A comprehensive collection, covering every sort of Summer fabric that you will care for, and especially strong in the imported goods.

Two tables in the Tenth Street aisle. All the remnants on a table the same price.

These at 10c. a yard.

Irish Dimities, have been 22c.
Imported Galateas, have been 30c.
Fine Penangs, have been 25c.
Dress Ginghams, have been 25c.
Scotch, have been 31c.
Organdie Raye, have been 37½c.
Printed Cheviots, have been 25c.
Fine Madras, have been 25c.
Oxford Cheviots, have been 25c.
Bayadere and Plain Madras, have been 25c.

These at 15c. a yard.

French Printed Plumetis, have been 45c.
Pineapple Grenadine, have been 45c.
Printed Linen Lawns, have been 25c.
Embroidered Scotch Swiss Muslin, have been 37½c.

Decisive Reductions, Dresses and Skirts This is the climax to a fortissimo selling of Summer gowns and skirts. The facts need no elaboration—just look over the prices that follow, and recall what you know of "our kind" of garments. Dresses of radiant, delicate, sheer Summer stuffs, and elegant, rich piques; handsome skirts in styles innumerable.

DRESSES.
$3—Organdies that were $6 and $8; white, sheer, well trimmed.
$10—Piques and organdies that were $25 and $30. Notably elegant.
$12—Piques that were up to $45. Enough said.
SKIRTS.
$1—Linens, canvases, and burlaps that were up to $6.50. Trimmed tastefully.
$2—Piques, denims, and burlaps that were up to $8. Elaborately trimmed.
$3—White and colored piques that were up to $9. Graceful, distinguished.
At $4—An interesting, beautiful assortment of skirts that were $12.
Second floor, Broadway.

Notions—Worthy Goods, Very Cheap Little prices always, but never so little as these for goods of such excellent quality. There will be a long table, piled high with each of the articles enumerated below, and many besides, located on the main floor, Fourth avenue. You'll find a visit there to-day interesting—profitable.

Lightweight and Rubber Lined Dress Shields, Nos. 3, 4, 5; 3c., 9c. and 10c. a pair.
Velveteen Skirt Binding, with cord edge, worth 7c. yd.; black and colors; 5 yd. piece, 15c.
Velveteen Skirt Binding with bone edge, worth 10c. yd.; black and colors; 5 yd. piece, 15c.
Brush Edge Skirt Binding, 4 yd. piece, 5c.
Women's Cotton Side Garters, black and white; 7c. pair.
Women's Silk Side Garters, black, white and colors; 10c. pair.
Women's Cotton Frilled Side Garters, fancy colors; 10c. pair.
Silk Faced Side Garters, 15c. pair.
Men's Cotton Garters, fancy colors, 5c. pair.
Men's Silk Garters, 15c. pair.
Elastic Sleeve Holders, assorted colors, 3c. pair.
Safety Pins, assorted sizes, (book of 2 doz.,) 5c.
Silk Faced Elastic Garter Lengths, fancy colors, 5c.
Featherstitch Braid, 6 yd. piece, 4c.
Pique Braid, 6 yd. piece, 15c
Corset Laces, 5 yd. long, black, white and gray, 3c. each.
Tan Shoe Laces, 1¼ yd. long, 1c. pair.
Cotton Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, fancy colors, 3c.
Marking Cotton, red and white, 1c. spool.
Pin Books, assorted black and white pins, 3c.
English Mourning Pins, paper of 120 pins, 2c.
Imported Hair Pins, crimped and plain, package of 10 papers; 4c.
India Tape, 2c. piece.
Porpoise Shoe Laces, 1 yd. long, 3c. pair.
Gold Eyed Needles, 1c. paper.

New Silk Waists, Fall Styles The advance guard of Autumn waists fires its first salute. The season's fashions will be beautiful if they follow this lead. Taffetas in a variety of newness. All sorts of handsome trimmings, all conceptions of design, simple and ornate; plaited, corded, and especially pretty chiffon covered. Solid colors and fancy stripes. Prices—for a coming season,—$5 to $18.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

An August Sale of Lamps and Globes

Time! This is an event as regular as a holiday, and its time is now.

If you want lamps, you'll never get a better chance than this, until this August selling comes around again. Look at the reductions. Half prices are generally thought low enough, but these average much lower than half.

Many of these goods are our own sample lamps, and they form the substance of the sale and the reason for it. We dispose of them each August. This year we add a number of lots from a certain good maker whose desire for clearance coincided with our own.

Bronze Banquet and Table Lamps.
Decorated Banquet and Reception Lamps.
Metal Decorative and Reading Lamps.

$18, $20 and $25 Lamps at Ten Dollars.
$10 and $12 Lamps at Five Dollars.
$4 and $6 Lamps at Two-Seventy-five.
$2.50 and $3 Lamps at One-Fifty.

Lamp Globes, Also

Less than half prices on a lot of beautiful Globes,—colored globes in green, blue, yellow, pink and brown with fine floral decorations. Sizes 10, 11 and 12 inches. Prices were $1.50 to $3.50.

Choose at $1 Each

Gas Globes

100 dozen etched gas globes, in both tulip and bowl shapes. A general clean-up of the stock gives you these at

Twenty Cents Each

They have been 35c., 40c. and 50c.
Main floor, Tenth street aisle, and Basement.

Here's for the Russet Shoes!

Every pair of women's, misses' and children's spring heel russet shoes in the store gets a new price this morning, and the result is going to be some little excitement in the shoe store in consequence.

It's a sweeping reduction that recks not of quantities, sizes or former prices. It will clear out the russet shoes in a hurry. The event occurs in the main floor shoe store. We make four lots, as follows:—

First—Women's and Misses' Spring Heel Shoes, $2
Of the women's, 309 pairs, tan and chocolate kidskin, buttoned and laced. Soles welted and stitched. Former prices $2.50, $3 and $3.50. Of the misses' shoes, 273 pairs, tan and dark chocolate kidskin, buttoned and laced. All sizes in the lot, but not complete in each style. $2.50 and $3 until this morning.

Second—Misses' Shoes, $1.60
175 pairs in dark brown kidskin, buttoned and laced. Full English toes, flexible oak leather soles. Sizes 11 to 2.

Third—Children's Shoes, $1.40
252 pairs, brown and tan calfskin and kidskin, buttoned or laced. These include what is left of the very cream of our children's shoe stock. Sizes 5 to 10½. Formerly $2 and $3.
And 250 pairs of misses' and small boys' shoes of brown goatskin; almost all laced shoes; some buttoned. Sizes 11 to 2, widths C, D, E. We will sell sizes 5 to 8 in this shoe at $1.20.

Fourth—Misses' and Children's Oxfords, $1.25 and $1
Rich colored brown kidskin, with full, broad and neat narrow toes. Sizes 11 to 2, at $1.25; 8½ to 10½, at $1. They have been selling up to now at a fourth more.

Cups, Saucers, Plates and Tumblers

There's an interesting counter on the main floor to-day, filled with attractive Austrian chinaware at most attractive prices,—in the basement, too, if that should be more convenient. Sales in both places of:

Cups and saucers and fine plates, all beautifully decorated in floral designs and with gilt, at 10c. each. Double that price for actual value.

Tumblers, also, at half and less:

A variety of sizes of thin blown tumblers, at 35c., though 60c. to $1 are their proper values. Some at 50c. doz. They are needle etched in various pretty patterns. Actual value $1 and $1.20.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LABOR'S POLITICAL MOVE

Preliminary Struggle Over a Committee on Credentials.

DELEGATES HINT AT TYRANNY

The Central Federated Union Fears that Republicans or Tammany May Capture the Convention.

The Central Federated Union had a preliminary struggle yesterday over the labor political conference which was called by it to meet this evening in Clarendon Hall. From what was said at the meeting there are indications that the conference will be a lively one, and that efforts will be made by the Republicans and Tammanyites to capture it. To guard against such attempts the meeting took the precaution to appoint a Committee on Credentials in advance.

The movement to go into political action was started by General Master Workman Parsons, who called a conference of trades union delegates to devise some means to help out the striking motormen. He changed the conference into a political meeting, and proposed that organized labor take political action to elect two Justices of the Supreme Court, who, he said, would interpret the labor laws justly, and not in favor of corporations. Mr. Parsons added that some one had promised to procure $100,000 if such a movement were started.

Most of the delegates who were present at this conference belonged to the Central Labor Federation, and at the next meeting of that body the delegates took up the subject of politics where Mr. Parsons had left it, although they had empowered him to call a political convention. They decided to go further than Mr. Parsons, and proposed to get up a ticket for the Legislature and City Council, too, and forthwith proceeded to issue a call for a labor conference, to be composed of two delegates from each bona fide labor organization to consider the advisability of going into independent labor politics.

Delegates Ride and Patterson of the Amalgamated Steel and Iron Workers brought up the subject of politics yesterday by moving that a committee be selected from the delegates who were already elected to the conference, and that such committee act as a Committee on Credentials at the conference, to keep out political heelers who might try to enter and capture the conference.

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters opposed the motion, claiming that the body had no right to appoint such a committee, and offered an amendment to the effect that a committee be appointed simply to see that all delegates who came represented genuine labor organizations.

He in turn was opposed by Delegate Daniel Harris of the Cigarmakers, who said: "If this body had the right to issue the call it has also the right to select a Committee on Credentials. I agree with Delegate Patterson, who said that the Republicans and Tammany Hall can fill the hall to-morrow evening and capture the convention. They would be able to select a Committee on Credentials and then do what they like. I believe that a committee should pass on all the delegates who come, and see that only delegates of bona fide labor organizations be admitted to seats. Statements have been made by members of both those parties that they intend to capture the convention, and if they succeed the whole thing will be a fiasco. Keep out the jiggers."

Delegate Winston of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers argued in favor of the amendment, and said it would be unfair for a committee of five to decide who should and who should not be entitled to seats. The Committee on Credentials should be appointed by the delegates themselves after they assembled.

"What are you speaking to?" asked Chairman Samuel Prince.

"Why, to the amendment," replied Winston.

"I won't entertain the amendment," said the Chair.

"Why?"

"Because this body issued the call, and it should see that only the proper persons get in."

"The call said nothing about going into politics," said Delegate O'Brien. "It was issued simply to discuss the advisability of doing so."

Winston followed with another excited speech, insisting that the appointment of a credentials committee should be left to the convention itself.

"Who's going to pay for the expenses of the convention?" asked Delegate Donnelly.

"The Central Federated Union," replied the Chair.

"Then it should appoint the committee," said Donnelly.

Delegate Daily of the Metal Polishers went briefly over the history of the movement, and then said: "If we don't take time by the forelock and see that improper men do not get into the convention, who will be able to control them if they do get in? Don't you remember the dollar dinner? We allowed the interlopers on the floor and they captured us afterward. We are the County Committee until the convention has organized."

Delegate Eugene Johnson said that the Central Federated Union represented 80 unions, and that 500 unions had been invited to send delegates to the convention. It was not fair, therefore, that 80 should control 500 unions and impose upon them a Credentials Committee.

The motion to appoint a Committee on Credentials was finally adopted, and then Chairman Prince said he would make the appointments.

"No, you won't," cried Delegate Winston. "The committee should be elected by the body."

"I tell you that I shall appoint it," thundered Chairman Prince, pounding with his gavel.

"You ought to go to Russia, where they do these things," cried a delegate.

Chairman Prince insisted on making the appointments, and rapidly called out a number of names. Several nominees declined, and finally Delegates Harris, Robinson, Patterson, Geger, and Bohm were declared appointed.

This did not please Delegate Winston, who shouted: "You have not appointed a single Knight of Labor on the committee."

"There is no distinction," said the Chair.

"But you have discriminated against the Knights," persisted Winston.

"It is all done," retorted Prince.

Then Delegate Ruben of the waiters moved that the Secretary of the Central Federated Union should call the convention to order.

"I won't entertain the motion," replied the Chair.

"Oh, go to Russia," said Winston.

"I appeal from your decision," cried Ruhith.

"I move the appeal lie on the table," said Delegate Philip Kelly of the stage carpenters.

Here quite a commotion followed, and delegates shouted at each other. Kelly and Prince were said to be working in the interests of Tammany Hall, and for a time it looked as if the meeting would break up in disorder. At last the appeal was put to a vote and was declared to be lost by a majority of nine. Those opposed to Prince insisted that the majority was on the other side, and another vote was taken by a show of hands, and again the opposition cried "unfair count" when a majority against the appeal was announced.

"This is a barefaced robbery," said Delegate De Grief of the city carpenters, and he demanded the roll call. A third vote was taken by standing, and it was found that the Chair had been sustained by a majority of two. Then the meeting broke up after Chairman Prince had announced that he himself would call the convention to order.

SCHOOLS AND LABOR LAWS.

Varnishers Complain that Building Contractors Are Violating Statutes.

The delegates of the varnishers complained yesterday to the Central Federated Union that the labor laws were being violated in the public school buildings, the contractors not paying the men the prevailing rates of wages and making them work on Sundays.

Delegate Edward J. Farrell of the Concord Labor Club, who is also a member of the Board of Education, said he had been told by Superintendent of School Buildings Snyder that in two or three cases the Sunday work had been stopped. Mr. Farrell also read a letter written to himself by Mr. Snyder, stating that he had always been in favor of trades unions, and had made a successful fight against Sunday work. The letter further said that the delegates of the varnishers had failed to attend an investigation of the complaints to which they had been invited.

Here Delegate McVey of the varnishers jumped up with the words: "Mr. Snyder is an unmitigated liar. We were never invited to such a conference. The contractor is trying to bring about prison prices, and Mr. Snyder will not stop him."

Several other delegates, however, disagreed with McVey, and Delegate Farrell told the meeting of his efforts to have the unions recognized in the educational department. He offered to accompany a committee of the Central Federated Union to the schools, and to bring all violations of the building laws to the attention of the Board of Education.

Delegate Waldinger of the Empire Club of the International Association of Machinists reported that his union had expelled all the Socialists who were members. These Socialists belonged to the Vogt-De Leon faction of the Socialist Labor Party, and the union came to the conclusion that, although it did not object to the Socialists in general, it would have nothing to do with the Vogt-De Leon faction. The expelled Socialists held a meeting of their own in a hall on the west side yesterday and organized another union of their own. They will hold another meeting this week to elect officers.

NEW CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE.

Demand 25 Per Cent. Advance and 2,000 Go Out.

The cloakmakers are striking now for an advance of 25 per cent. wages, and yesterday it was announced that 2,000 men had struck in the following factories: Bauman & Sperling, at 843 Broadway; Blumenthal Brothers & Co., at West Third and Mercer Streets, and Bauner Brothers of 128 Greene Street. Two thousand other men employed in the shops of F. S. Rothschild & Co., Rubel, Well & Co., and A. Friedlander & Co. were reported as having obtained their demands without resorting to a strike.

The strikers established their headquarters at 158 Rivington Street, and will order other strikes to-day.

FEROCITY OF THE FILIPINOS.

Massacre and Rapine Marked the Course of Their Biggest Warship Until It Fell Foul of a Typhoon.

Special to The New York Times.

MANILA, July 2.—This Island of Luzon is so large, the country is so hilly, and at this rainy season of the year the roads are so very bad that, in spite of the fact that communication is carried on with remarkable rapidity, considering the primitive methods employed, news really travels slowly and frequently gets mired in the deep muds or extinguished by the tropical downpour long before its destination is reached. There are only telegraph lines for short distances, and but one railroad line, and that in the southwestern section of the island, from Manila to Lingayen Bay, a distance of 100 miles as the crow flies, but as the snake crawls it is about double that distance.

We hold thirty or forty miles of the line outside Manila, and the terminus at Lingayen is guarded by the battleship Oregon. As the intermediate space is controlled by the insurgents no reliable information can be depended upon by this means. This leaves the remaining 150 miles to the extreme northern end of Luzon in utter darkness as far as what is happening about Manila is concerned. Still, after remaining some little time at anchor in Manila Bay, where everything now seems to be devoted to peaceful pursuits, it is always more or less of a surprise, whenever any of the northern inhabitants are encountered, to find them so very bitter and warlike.

This may be due to what happened when the Spaniards were in control, and the extortions and hardships carried on against the natives have left scars that will require two or three generations of fair dealing and kind treatment to remove. The Spanish Government was accustomed to bestow large tracts of land upon its grandees as rewards or favors, and these properties were worked for all they were worth, the result being immense revenues.

At the northern part of the island proper is grown the very best tobacco used in the cigar factories of Manila, while on the outlying islands is found the finest grazing lands in the Philippines. Cattle raised here are noted for the greater weight and finer flavor of the meat than can be found elsewhere in these latitudes. Consequently the prices commanded in the Manila markets, where everything is centred, are far and away above what are reached by the products of other sections. Attempts were often made to improve native's landscape gardening, and very successful efforts they were. Probably the finest residences in the islands are in the northern portion. One sees houses that cost over $20,000, and in one instance twice that sum must have been paid for a most tasteful modern dwelling.

After the autumnal spell of bad weather is over hardly any climate could be finer from November to March than that which one can enjoy away up in the Northern Philippines. Just at this time, the season of the southwest monsoon, about the first thing to be sought for by small craft intending to make more or less of a stay among the ports and islands to the northward is a place having good holding ground for the anchors and sufficient protection against the fierce winds accompanying the typhoons.

The other day the Princeton, Commander Clifford H. West commanding, with her tender, the Pampanga, Ensign L. McNamee commanding, were cruising up north to see that there was no commerce and no smuggling being carried on. As the tender is rather a small craft in which to meet stormy winds a search for a harbor of refuge was among the first things to be undertaken. In going within Mauser rifle range of shore in the steam launch to take soundings and find a proper anchorage a sharp fusillade was opened. As the bullets were whistling about the launch, in which Commander West himself had embarked in order, as he says, not to order anybody into danger to which he would not expose himself, some of them struck her, and signal was made to the ship and her consort to open fire. The use of smokeless powder made it difficult to tell just where the bullets were coming from until, hidden partially by the woods, intrenchments were descried with an occasional insurgent's head bobbing up behind them. A brisk fire drove the enemy out and admitted the withdrawal of the steam launch before anybody was hit.

The following day an attempt to take soundings was again made, but numbers of Filipinos had flocked to the defense of the place, and in spite of our heavy guns the defenders fired away so rapidly that it was not deemed prudent to further expose the men, enough soundings having been taken for the purpose for which the survey was undertaken.

The idea all along the coast was that our vessels were there to pillage and destroy, and that the homes must at all hazards be defended. At present they are not aware how gladly would we have them use their bolos for plowshares and go ahead with their tobacco and hemp culture.

The present Harbor Master of the Port of Aparri, who is still numbered among the insurgents, bore a very conspicuous part in the earlier days of the troubles here in which we took a hand. The atrocities committed in those days show very clearly the fierce, revengeful spirit of the native, and how little he cares for the quieter, more peaceful life of civilization as we understand it. A steamer was seized by the insurgents at the time our troubles broke out with Spain, and early in Admiral Dewey's time here this vessel came two or three times for coal. Her battery was obtained from the wreck of a man-of-war that was caught by a typhoon in an insufficiently protected anchorage in one of the northern islands, and literally twisted and torn apart on a neighboring reef. Another gun from this wreck was in the one recently captured by the navy at Cavite Bay, so she has really played her part in the drama.

The insurgents and their steamer went cruising about, and wherever they could wreak vengeance on the Spaniards they proceeded to do so with a fierceness and cruelty reminding one forcibly of what our Indians used to do when on the warpath. The full weight of their wrath fell upon the inhabitants of the Spanish town of Santo Domingo, on the Island of Batan, one of a group of small islands between Luzon and Formosa. They landed their full force, and put every man they could find to the sword or shot him with their revolvers. Not content with this they gave a dance that same evening in the largest of the buildings and insisted that all the bereaved women should be present. This was followed by other violence, a natural sequence to murder and drunkenness, and then the steamer left to descend upon some other equally defenseless place. She came here once only after our troubles with the insurgents began, clearing out as soon as she found that she was getting into hot water.

On a subsequent trip to the north she, too, met with a terrible storm and sought shelter in Aparri, where she was partly dismantled and taken sixteen miles up the river. Now volunteers are rising on every hand to go up there and capture her, as she is the largest craft the insurgents have. A cutting-out expedition, made up of two or three armored tugs, would be the only way to get at her, but even that would be hazardous, passing by banks lined with men armed with the Mauser. Just what will be done has not yet been decided, but as the steamer is so far up the river and not in good repair she can do very little in the way of smuggling in arms and munitions of war.

ARMS SMUGGLED TO FILIPINOS.

The United States Consul at Shanghai Renders a Decision in a Case of Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—John Goodnow, Consul General of the United States at Shanghai, has rendered a decision as referee in the consular court which will be of far-reaching importance during the continuance of the war in the Philippines. The case was in relation to the steamer Abbey, charged with taking arms from Canton to Luzon. It has been in contention for some time. The owners of the vessel gave a bond that the ship should land the arms purchased at Singapore, but she did not do so. The bond was demanded by the Chinese customs authorities. Mr. Goodnow holds that it must be paid. The importance of the decision is pointed out by The Shanghai Mercury, which says:

"The effect of the decision of Mr. Goodnow reaches much beyond the mere fact of being judgment for the plaintiff, with the penalty of the bond and the costs of the suits. Hitherto the American forces at Manila have had to fight against Filipinos well armed with modern rifles and guns, and it is no secret that the majority of these arms have been landed in the Philippines from Chinese ports. When United States consular officials have received information that cargoes of weapons were about to be shipped from China, their urgent protests to the Chinese authorities have been the means of stopping shipments.

"But when the United States officials, through want of knowledge, have been ignorant of such contraband runs, the Chinese officials have likewise been blind to these shipments, though doubtless well aware of such. It is in this respect that Mr. Goodnow has scored such an important point. On the strength of that judgment, the officers of the Imperial maritime customs of China must necessarily do all in their power to stop shipments of arms to suspicious destinations. It has been decided, on the motion of the customs, that China is liable for any shipments of arms which get to the Philippines through lack of diligence or honesty on the part of the customs or the Chinese officials. Therefore the judgment in the Drew versus Sylvester case will be the means of checking the chief source of supply of arms and warlike material that the Filipinos have possessed."

The North China Daily News publishes the decision of Consul General Goodnow in full, and comments editorially upon its importance in the matter of preventing further shipments of arms to the insurgents in the Philippines, and says that it will be farreaching in its effect in stopping the sending of arms to the Filipinos.

HOW LUNA WAS KILLED.

From The Manila Freedom.

Freedom is in a position to give the first really true story of the death of Gen. Luna that has yet been published.

Gen. Luna, as is well known, has been the backbone of the insurrection. He has been especially relentless in his hatred for everything American, and has even gone so far as to imprison a great many insurgent officers and soldiers for their suspected sympathy with the American cause.

These imprisonments were without the authorization of Aguinaldo, and entirely unwarranted, and consequently made Luna unpopular with many in the army. Luna, accompanied by his Aide de Camp, Col. Romana, came to Cabanatuan, to confer with Gen. Aguinaldo, with a view to obtaining his sanction for these wholesale arrests, and to have orders issued that all men suspected of a friendly feeling toward the Americans or their cause might be severely punished. Arriving at the chief's palace, Luna demanded of a Captain, who was acting as officer of the guard, if Aguinaldo was at home, failing to refer to him as President, or General. This angered the Captain, who looked at Luna for a moment, and then, turning on his heel, remarked, "Yo no sé."

Luna stepped up to him, took him by the shoulder, turned him around, commanded him to salute and stand at attention, and proceeded forthwith to censure him in the strongest terms he could command for his discourteous conduct. While the Captain stood listening, his hand wandered to his revolver, and Luna, thinking he intended to draw, whipped out his own pistol and fired, and in much less time than it takes to tell it the Captain did likewise. Neither shot was effective, and before others could be fired, Romana interposed with his drawn sword, whereupon the Sergeant of the guard ran him through with his bayonet. The whole guard was by that time inflamed, and one struck Luna aside the head with a sword, another thrust him in the abdomen with a murderous bolo.

The guards were not even satisfied with killing Luna and his aide, but they hacked them to pieces in their now thoroughly aroused blood passion.

And thus did Luna die—a victim of his own insane pride and cussedness.

THE NEW YORK HURRY.

Both Contagious and Infectious, but Cannot Be Analyzed.

"I've been trying to analyze the New York hurry," said a philosopher of small things yesterday, "and I can't explain it; but I know it is both contagious and infectious.

"The other day I came over from Jersey City on a 2-o'clock-in-the-morning boat. There were just eighteen passengers, for I counted them. Yet they lined up at the chain as the boat went into the Jersey slip, and the moment the way was opened, those who were in touching distance began to elbow each other and gallop ashore just as we all do when there are hundreds of us. It was the same way when we came in on this side. All of us were ranged as far forward as possible, like men waiting the word for a foot race.

"I thought over the matter then, and concluded that the performance was the expression of the New Yorker's inborn desire to get first choice, and fear that he will miss something which somebody else by being an inch ahead will get or see. But my mind is all unsettled now."

The philosopher of small things was limping slightly.

"I had an appointment in Park Row today," he continued, "and was coming down town with a full hour to spare. I was on an east-bound Twenty-third Street car, and as we neared Fourth Avenue a south-bound car on that line was passing. I ran to the front of my car, jumped from it while it was going at full speed, ran as fast as I could, and caught the Fourth Avenue car. I had a sort of triumphant and relieved feeling, as if I had saved something very important and gained precious minutes. Then I remembered that I would have to hang about and wait an hour—which I detest doing—and that I had sprained the Achilles' tendon of my right ankle and jarred myself severely.

"I don't know what I did it for. That's what I am trying to find out. I suppose at least a hundred thousand people in New York do the same kind of thing every day, and I'd like to know why we do it. What is the philosophy of the average, usual New York hurry?"

AGED MAN'S FATAL COURTING.

Death of Andrew Short Due to Unceremonious Eviction.

Andrew Short, seventy-two years old, of 313 East Forty-fifth Street, died last night in the Presbyterian Hospital from a fractured skull. He was thrown down stairs Saturday morning by Edward Riley, twenty years old, of 311 East Sixtieth Street. Riley is under arrest.

According to Riley's allegations, Short undertook to pay court to the former's maiden aunt, Miss Mary Riley. His attentions were disagreeable, and the nephew was asked to prevent him from coming to the house. He claims he warned him many times. He says he met him at the door Saturday, and, losing his temper, he pitched the old man down a flight of stairs, from the fourth to the third floor. The charge of assault against Riley has been changed to homicide.

FATAL RELIGIOUS QUARREL.

Joseph Quinn Held for the Death of Calvin Pritchard.

Calvin Pritchard, sixty-five years old, of 223 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, died in the Seney Hospital, that borough, yesterday from the effects of a fracture of the skull. Joseph Quinn, twenty-nine years old, of 240 Eleventh Street, is under arrest, charged with causing Pritchard's death. The two men had quarreled over the subject of religion.

Quinn and Pritchard were together in a saloon at 494 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, when they became involved in a heated argument over the respective merits of their religious beliefs. They finally went out on the sidewalk where they came to blows. Pritchard was knocked down and his skull was fractured at the base.

AGAINST RAILWAY TRUSTS

Senator Chandler Predicts They Will Prove a Calamity.

BOSTON AND MAINE'S FUTURE

Likely to Be Absorbed, He Thinks, by the New York Central or the Canadian Pacific.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 6.—United States Senator William E. Chandler, having his attention called to the rise in Boston and Maine Railroad stock, and the rumors about the absorption of the Boston and Maine Railroad by some other system, was asked what he thought as to the probabilities of such absorption. He replied:

"The rise in Boston and Maine Railroad stock is not remarkable. The lines of that company are exceedingly valuable. Its business is great and lucrative.

"As to the absorption of the Boston and Maine lines by some other system, there is no reasonable doubt that such absorption will take place within a short time. The New York Central Railroad, having made up its mind to take possession of the Boston and Albany, may look upon the Boston and Maine as desirable for seizure. It is characteristic of the railroad consolidations now taking place that no small line has any power of resistance against a large system whose owners make up their mind to grasp the small line. They are absolutely helpless in the presence of the huge capital and powerful lines of the great company. It is only a question whether the New York Central will desire the Boston and Maine after it has obtained the Boston and Albany. If so, the Boston and Maine will be swallowed up by the great New York combination.

"It is more probable, however, that the Canadian Pacific will seize the Boston and Maine lines. The Canadian Pacific has greater need of those lines than the New York Central will have after it obtains access to Boston through Albany. The Canadian Pacific must have access to more important seaports than those of the Dominion of Canada. It must have access to the ocean, through New England, and it not only needs that access at Portland, but also at Boston. The Canadian Pacific managers have of late largely dominated the Boston and Maine, and doubtless will soon make a move toward the possession of the latter's lines. The Canadian Pacific will not, indeed, dare much longer hereafter run the risk of seeing the Boston and Maine go into the hands of the New York Central. We may therefore expect to see for a little while a lively competition between the Canadian Pacific and the New York Central for the acquisition of the Boston and Maine Railroad, shortly the surrender of the latter to the ownership and control of one of the great combinations. It is impossible now to tell exactly which, but the Canadian Pacific has the most at stake, and will make the highest bid and therefore quite likely will be the winner.

"The effect of these consolidations will not, in my judgment, be for the benefit of the people, for reasons applicable to all the huge trusts that are now in formation in this country. Up to a certain point, consolidation, controlled by honest men, may be made to result in economical management, and prices to the public may therefore be kept low or reduced, but there is a wise limit to all growth. When the combinations become so big, embracing vast capital, many interests, and innumerable employes, their power, politically and otherwise, becomes so great that the managers become willful and headstrong. They also demand big salaries for themselves and great profits for their friends, and find it so much easier to secure inordinate profits by overtaxing the public than to enforce economies and reduce their taxation of the public that they inevitably adopt the former plan. Prices go up.

"This is the process that is now going on in connection with every trust, from that in baking powder to that in iron aqueduct pipes. So it will be with the larger consolidations when they get firmly fixed in power. Fares and freights have undoubtedly been very low during late years, otherwise the railroad consolidations which have already taken place would not have been tolerated; but hereafter, as the consolidation becomes firmer and stronger, fares and freights are sure to be raised.

"The true interests of the public, therefore, require that consolidation, beyond a certain point, should be resisted, both by the State and National Legislatures. This it is easy to do, if these huge aggregations of capital can be prevented from capturing, by corruption or other means, the State and National Legislatures. Mr. Hanna says that the Republican Party will manage to prevent the trusts from injuring the people. In this great work I think all Republicans should cordially join. Whenever the people are in earnest and elect members of State Legislatures, Congressmen, and Senators who can be depended upon to do their duty, unawed by influence and unbribed by gain, all injury to the community from consolidation of corporations can be prevented, and all unwieldy, enormous, and unjustifiable conspiracies against popular interests can be destroyed."

CUBA MAY BE ANOTHER HAITI.

Result of Universal Suffrage Would Be a Black Republic—The Negroes Could Carry First Election.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—A leading Havana merchant, a Cuban having business connections with most of the cities of the island, and who claims to be well posted regarding Cuban affairs, said to-day that universal suffrage in Cuba would mean a black republic in the near future, and that the only means of preventing it would be to incorporate the island as a possession of the United States, in the form of a State, Territory, or colony. Such action would lead to American immigration, intermarriages, the enrichment of insular blood, and the improvement of the population. In his judgment Cuba is otherwise doomed to become another Haiti.

His assertions are based upon the fact that the population, which does not exceed 1,250,000, has a voting capacity of 400,000. Of this total the Spaniards number only 50,000, the white Cubans 125,000, those claiming to be white 25,000, while the blacks have 200,000 men who could vote. His theory is that more than half the Spaniards, under a system of universal suffrage, would not vote, and that the number who would exercise the right must inevitably diminish each year. The Cubans, who will no longer have the fresh blood of Spanish immigrants to draw upon, will gradually become fewer, while, on the other hand, the blacks, who thrive in this climate and are big, strong, and healthy, will increase at a rapid rate.

The result of the conditions will be, he believes, that in fifty years there will be more than 2,000,000 negroes in the island and less than 250,000 others. "Even in the first election," he declares, "the blacks could carry everything their own way, if they knew their strength."

To Pay 5,000 Cubans at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 6.—There are nearly 5,000 Cuban soldiers in town this evening, expecting to be paid here to-morrow. The remainder of the Cuban troops in the Province of Santiago will be paid at the towns of San Luis, Cristo, Songo, and El Caney. Col. Moale, on the United States transport Ingalls, arrived yesterday with the money. All the incoming trains are crowded with Cubans.

Over a Hundred and Homeless.

Mrs. Lizzie Beyer, 102 years old, as she stated, was found ill and helpless in the doorway of the house 106 East Third Street last evening. A policeman of the East Fifth Street Station found her there. He summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. The doctor found the aged woman to be suffering from general debility due to old age. When she had been taken to the hospital it was found that although helpless and homeless the aged woman could not be said to be entirely penniless. In one of the pockets of her dress no less than 40 pennies were found, and in another pocket currency amounting to nearly $9.

Child Killed by a Fall from a Balcony.

While watching some of his playmates at play in the street yesterday William Foster, five years old, f

CAR SEVERS CHILD'S LEGS

Gracie McDonald, the 250th Victim of the Brooklyn Trolley.

RUN DOWN OPPOSITE HOME

Had Started Across the Street to Meet a Playmate—Mother Falls in a Faint Over Her.

If seven-year-old Gracie McDonald dies—and the doctors at the hospital say she cannot live—the Brooklyn trolley will have scored its two hundred and fiftieth victim. Little Gracie, hurrying to keep a tryst with a playmate, was run down by a car in front of her home on Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and both her legs were cut off by the wheels. That the child was not killed instantly was looked upon as remarkable under the circumstances.

Mrs. James McDonald, the mother of Gracie, lives at 295 Fifth Avenue, with her mother, Mrs. Isabelle Miller. Until last Wednesday the McDonalds lived at 599 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan. Mrs. McDonald's husband, James, a plasterer, disappeared about two weeks ago, and not hearing from him, she went with her three children—Grace, Maggie, five years old, and Lizzie, five months old—to the home of her mother. A family named McKenzie, cousins of the McDonalds, live across the street from Mrs. Miller.

Twelve-year-old George McKenzie volunteered to take Gracie McDonald for a walk through Prospect Park yesterday. Gracie was delighted. She could scarcely contain herself until her mother had washed and dressed her. In a neat, white frock and with hair carefully braided, she started across the street to meet George, who was waiting for her. In her eagerness and excitement she failed to notice the approach of a trolley car coming up from Coney Island. The car was No. 980 of the Fifth Avenue Line, in charge of Motorman William Stott of 360 West Sixteenth Street, Manhattan.

Stott saw the child toddling across the tracks and tugged desperately at the brake in an effort to stop the car. But the attempt was made too late. In an instant the rapidly moving car had swept down upon the girl and bowled her over. The fender brushed the fallen child to one side of the track, but she rolled back onto the rails under the body of the car behind the forward truck. The rear wheels passed over both the child's legs, severing them below the knees. The bones about the knees were also crushed and splintered by the car wheels.

John J. McManus, who lives on the first floor of 295 Fifth Avenue, rushed out, and, seizing a piece of rope from an express wagon standing near, bound up the child's limbs, in the hope of staying the flow of blood. While he was so engaged Mrs. McDonald, the mother of the child, ran screaming from the house and fell in a faint across the little girl. She was revived by a physician in the crowd which had gathered, while the injured child was removed in an ambulance to the Seney Hospital.

Stott was allowed to proceed with the car. When Capt. White of the Fifth Avenue Police Station learned later, however, that the girl was in a dying condition he telephoned to the Manhattan terminal of the bridge, and the motorman was arrested on his arrival there.

GIRL FOUGHT WITH LIVE WIRE.

Daughter of a Brooklyn Motorman Had a Narrow Escape from Death—Spectators Could Not Help Her.

Lizzie Grannan, seventeen years old, the daughter of a motorman employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, had a narrow escape from being shocked to death yesterday afternoon by a broken trolley wire. As it was, the girl was badly burned about the hands and body.

Lizzie left her home, 1,434 Gates Avenue, with her father's dinner. She met him at Wyckoff and Myrtle Avenues, and when his car came along handed him the pail of food. As Grannan proceeded to Ridgewood with his car Lizzie started to cross the street to return to her home.

She stood for a few seconds in the middle of the street to watch her father as his car speeded along. The next instant the girl heard one of the wires over her head snap, and, looking upward, saw one of the ends dropping to the street. There was no time for escape, and, realizing her danger, the girl threw her arms above her head to protect her body.

The wire fell across her hands, badly burning them. In some way it coiled itself around her body, burning its way through her clothing. While the girl was fighting to free herself several hundred people looked on, powerless to help her, and several women fainted.

In some manner the girl managed to free herself from the wire, which was spurting a blue flame from the end, and fell to the street unconscious. She was quickly carried into a drug store, where she was revived. It was found that the girl's clothing had been burned through to the body.

TROLLEY CARS IN A CRASH.

Four Passengers Injured in a Collision in Brooklyn—Breaking Wire Cause of the Accident.

One woman was badly injured and three other persons slightly hurt in a collision between two trolley cars at Malbone Street and Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, early last evening. The collision was the result of the breaking of a trolley wire.

Car 1,635 of the Lorimer Street line, on its way to Prospect Park, and crowded with passengers, had reached Bedford Avenue on Malbone Street when the trolley wire broke. The wire fell across the front platform of the car and coiled itself about the motor box, emitting flashes of electricity. The motorman was afraid to grasp the brake handle lest he be shocked, and the car, which was on a down-grade, went whizzing to the bottom of the slope uncontrolled.

At Franklin Avenue, the runaway car crashed into the rear end of Car 4,040 of the Nostrand Avenue line. Mrs. Georgia Ten Broeck of 327 Lorimer Street, who, with her two-year-old child, was on the front seat of the Lorimer Street car, either leaped or fell into the street and was picked up insensible. She was taken to the Kings County Hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from concussion of the brain and a probable fracture of the skull.

Three other passengers on the Lorimer Street car were bruised and shocked as a result of the accident. They were Francis Nolan, twenty-six years old, of 72 Sutton Street; Rose Rogers, twenty-four years old, of 614 Grand Street, and G. R. Hamrost, twenty-four years old, of 356 Graham Avenue. They were attended by a physician and left for their homes. The two cars were badly damaged.

TROLLEY PASSENGERS SCARED.

Fuse Under Sixth Avenue Car Catches Fire and Plays Pranks.

The fuse under trolley car No. 1,177 of the Sixth Avenue line caught fire at Chambers Street and West Broadway last night, and the crowd of passengers had a fright. Flames shot in both directions for a hundred feet up and down the slot and leaped in the space under the car until the car floor was too warm to be comfortable.

Some of the passengers left the car, but most of them remained on until the car reached the corner of Morris and Church Streets, where it flamed up again, lighting the whole neighborhood. The car following, No. 2,296, came along and pushed the other one to the Battery Place terminal, where all the passengers hurried out.

Pitched from Car in a Collision.

Trolley Car No. 601 of the Smith Street line, while on its way to Coney Island yesterday, ran into a milk wagon driven by Charles Wicks of 344 Seventh Avenue. George M. Janorin of Windsor Place and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, a passenger on the car, was thrown to the street and badly bruised about the head. The milk wagon was badly damaged.

Thrown While Trying to Board a Car.

George Stranton, forty-five years old, of 108½ Sandford Street, Brooklyn, is in the Brooklyn Hospital with a fractured skull, as the result of a trolley accident at Fifth and Atlantic Avenues yesterday afternoon. Stranton was attempting to board a car of the Fifth Avenue line, when it suddenly started, and he was thrown violently to the pavement. He was picked up in an unconscious condition.

Thrown from Car and Fatally Hurt.

Mrs. Kate Callahan, a domestic employed in the family of Mrs. Gordon Willis of Arrochar, Richmond Borough, was thrown from a car of the Staten Island Electric Company yesterday by, it is claimed, a jolt of the car. She struck on her head, and received a fracture of the skull. She is now in the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, and it is not believed she can recover.

MAN KILLED, TWO CARS BURNED.

Trolley Cars at High Speed Collide Near Narragansett Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 6.—As a result of a head-on collision on the Sea View Electric Railroad this afternoon two cars were destroyed by fire and one of the motormen—Merrick Abbe—was instantly killed.

The cars came together at high speed halfway between Saunderstown and Wickford and about eight miles from Narragansett Pier. Matt Clark, motorman on the north-bound car, jumped and saved his life. The conductor, who jumped also, was severely hurt. Miss E. Brown, a passenger, was seriously injured and was taken to a hotel at Saunderstown, near by. The motorman who was killed leaves a wife and three children.

The other passengers on the wrecked cars jumped and saved their lives.

N. Y. YACHT CLUB'S RUN.

The Colonia Leads the Larchmont Fleet into Morris Cove—The Ariel Beats the Crusader.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 6.—The Colonia led the Larchmont fleet into the harbor to-day after a good run from Morris Cove. The wind was from the northwest at the start, then hauled southwest, and finally west. The harbor is full of yachts for the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, which begins to-morrow.

Summary of to-day's run:

SCHOONERS.—CLASS A.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corr't'd Time.
Fleetwing	9:13:44	Ran aground.		
CLASS B.				
Colonia	9:11:06	3:16:57	6:05:51	6:05:51
CLASS C.				
Ariel	9:11:13	3:37:35	6:26:22	6:26:22
Crusader	9:15:00	4:45:43	7:30:43	7:29:49
CLASS D.				
Quisetta	9:11:05	3:27:00	6:16:15	6:14:07
Katrina	9:12:03	3:26:50	6:14:47	6:14:47
CLASS F.				
Gevalia	9:12:47	4:22:24	7:09:37	7:09:37
Glendover	9:15:00	4:55:50	7:40:50	7:35:09
SLOOPS.—CLASS H.				
Hildegarde	9:15:00	4:33:50	7:18:50	7:18:50
CLASS K.				
Vandal	9:13:26	Not timed.		
CLASS L.				
Tigress	9:11:03	4:42:19	7:31:16	7:30:16
Albicore	9:11:06	4:50:15	7:39:09	7:33:24

The winners were as follows: The Colonia, a sailover. The Ariel won from the Crusader by 1:03:27. The Quisetta won from the Katrina by 40 seconds. The Gevalia won from the Glendover by 0:25:32. The Hildegarde and Vandal, a sailover. The Tigress won from the Albicore by 0:02:08.

The Narada and the Electra to Sail.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—The Narada will sail at an early hour to-morrow morning to join the New York Yacht Club cruise. Among the guests of Henry Walters are Pembroke Jones, Mr. Newcomb, George De Forest Grant, and M. V. Davis. The steam yacht Electra also will join the fleet to-morrow morning, having on board, besides Commodore Gerry, his son, Peter Goelet Gerry, the Hon. Daniel B. Fearing, Stephen Peabody, Dudley Field, G. G. Haven, and Alexander McVey. On the Carmita were W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Arthur T. Kemp.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

One of the Liveliest Days of the Season and Many Crews Out.

Harlem River oarsmen turned out in full force yesterday, and from sunrise to sunset the river was alive with racing and pleasure craft of every description. Anticipating a hot day, the members of the various clubs began to arrive at the boathouses as early as 7 o'clock, and by 8 there were several crews on the water taking their regular morning practice spin. The majority of the crews who are training for the Middle States regatta did their work in the morning and devoted the remainder of the day to pleasure rowing.

At the boathouses the small craft were in great demand, as the four, six, and eight-oared barges had been captured by the early arrivals, who made trips up the Sound to College Point and other places of interest, carrying a full complement of passengers. The favorite resort was College Point, where crews from the Nassau, Lone Star, Wyanoke, Dauntless, and Nonpareil Clubs landed. On the return trip there was a very pretty race for about a mile between the barges. The Nassau crew took the lead after the first half-mile had been rowed, and held it, reaching their boathouse at least fifteen minutes ahead of the other crews, who rowed leisurely in seeing that they were beaten. The Nassau crew was composed of Dr. Hermann, bow; McCrodden, No. 2; Bacon, No. 3; Collard, No. 4; Toop, No. 5; La Gost, No. 6; J. Woore, No. 7; De La Vergne, stroke, and Capt. Mackay, coxswain.

The Nassau men also surprised the frequenters of Scullers' Row yesterday by launching an eight-oared shell which was manned by Osenkop, bow; Bacon, No. 2; Sivilley, No. 3; H. Cleaver, No. 4, Crewe, No. 5; De La Vargne, No. 6. Toop, No. 7; F. Smith, stroke; Mackay, coxswain. This was about the second time the shell had been overboard this season, as the members prefer barge rowing, but for a green crew they made an excellent showing.

There was an unusually large attendance of members at the Metropolitan Rowing Club House during the afternoon. This was due in part to the fact that an election was to be held, and all desired to be on hand to vote for a new Captain, who is the moving spirit of a rowing club. There was only one candidate in the field, Claude Haines, who was elected without a dissenting voice. Charles McDermott, formerly of the Hudson Boat Club, was elected Lieutenant. It was also decided to hold a club regatta during the first week in September, and the Captain, Lieutenant, and W. H. Dunn were appointed to make the necessary arrangements. After the meeting the eight and four oared barges were launched and manned by the following crews, who, with a number of passengers, made a trip up the river: Eight Barge—Pennyfeather, bow; Meyers, No. 2; Murphy, No. 3; Slater, No. 4; Peckingham, No. 5; Liphart, No. 6; Chicheno, No. 7; O'Regan, stroke, and Draddy, coxswain. Four Barge—O'Regan, bow; Gallagher, No. 2; Haines, No. 3; Droege, stroke; Ruddy, coxswain.

The Harlem Rowing Club had several crews on the water, among them being Mase and Maher in a pair-oared shell.

Several crews from the Hudson River and Long Island clubs visited the Harlem, and altogether it was one of the liveliest days on the water so far this season.

TAX ON REAL ESTATE OF BANKS.

New Jersey Assessors Discover Property in that State Is Exempt.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 6.—The Trenton Assessors have made a discovery that real estate owned by banks is not subject to taxation. The law passed last Winter provided that in taxing bank property only bank stocks shall be assessed. Heretofore the real estate has been assessed against the bank and allowance made for the same in determining the assessed valuation of the bank stocks.

Objection to the new law comes from the fact that a large portion of the tax heretofore paid on real estate will now be paid indirectly into other municipalities. An effort will be made next Winter to have the Legislature restore the old method of making assessment.

Mrs. L. H. Pickens Critically Ill.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—Mrs. L. H. Pickens, widow of South Carolina's war Governor, who was at one time Minister to Russia, is lying critically ill at her home at Edgewood, near Edgefield, S. C. Mrs. Pickens, who is suffering from paralysis, is one of the most noted women in the history of the South.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

Entries for the Stakes of 1899, 1900, and 1901 to Close Aug. 15.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club announces that the entries for the stakes of 1899, 1900, and 1901 offered by the club, to be run at the race course at Gravesend will close a week from to-morrow, Aug. 15. The list of events and prizes is a very attractive one, as follows:

STAKES FOR AUTUMN MEETING, 1899.

For All Ages.—Oriental Handicap, $2,500, one mile and a quarter; Occidental Handicap, $1,500, one mile and a furlong; First Special, $2,500, one mile and a quarter; Second Special, $2,500, one mile and a half.

For Two-Year-Olds.—Prospect Handicap, $2,500, six furlongs; Willow Stakes, (for fillies,) $1,000, five and one-half furlongs; Albemarle Stakes, $1,000, five and one-half furlongs; Algeria Stakes, $1,000, five furlongs; Holly Handicap, $1,000, five and one-half furlongs; Flatlands Stakes, $2,000, five furlongs.

For Three-Year-Olds.—Standard Handicap, $2,500, one mile and a furlong; Monarch Stakes, $1,500, one mile and a sixteenth; Oceanview Handicap, $1,000, one mile and a sixteenth; Parkville Handicap, $1,000, six furlongs; Seabreeze Stakes, $1,000, one mile and a sixteenth.

For Three-Year-Olds and Upward.—Speculation Stakes, $1,000, one mile and a sixteenth; Bayshore Stakes, $1,000, six furlongs.

For Steeplechasers and Hurdlers.—Hitchcock Steeplechase, $1,200, about two and one-half miles; Kings Highway Hurdle, $800, one mile and three-quarters.

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS IN 1900.

(To be run at the Spring meeting of 1900.)

Great American Stakes, $12,500, five furlongs; Tremont Stakes, $10,000, six furlongs; Expectation Stakes, $5,000, four and one-half furlongs; Hudson Stakes, $3,500, five furlongs; Criterion Stakes, (for fillies,) $3,500, four and one-half furlongs.

(To be run on the first day of the Autumn meeting of 1900.)

Junior Champion Stakes, $15,000, six furlongs.

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS IN 1901.

(To be run at the Spring meeting of 1901.)

Brooklyn Derby, $10,000, one mile and a half; Carlton Stakes, $5,000, one mile; Gazelle Stakes, (for fillies,) one mile and a sixteenth.

NEWS OF THE CRICKET PLAYERS.

Standing of Clubs in the Metropolitan and New York Leagues.

The race for the cricket championship of New York is nearing an end, but the games continue to be fought out with spirit and enthusiasm. This fact was demonstrated by the match on Saturday last, when the New York Club continued batting after the storm. The victory thus obtained gave them the lead over Staten Island, who have now gone back to fifth place.

In the games of the New York Cricket Association, Paterson preserves its lead with a clean record of victories, and it is highly improbable that the team can now lose the pennant. The records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	P'd.	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n.	P.C.
Knickerbocker A. C., Team A	7	5	1	1	.833
Knickerbocker A. C., Team B	7	5	1	1	.833
Manhattan	8	3	3	2	.500
New York	7	3	4	0	.429
Staten Island	5	2	3	0	.400
Newark	6	0	6	0	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	P'd.	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n.	P.C.
Paterson, Team A	7	5	0	2	1.000
Manhattan II	6	2	1	3	.666
Kearny	7	3	2	2	.600
Brooklyn	9	3	4	2	.428
Kings County	9	2	5	2	.285
Paterson, Team B	6	1	4	1	.200

In the contest for the individual averages of the league, the changes for the week have been immaterial, but in the association series, W. Bunce of Paterson has wrested first place from Archie Brown of Brooklyn.

BICYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Crowd Misunderstood Terms of Pursuit Event and Hissed Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 6.—The most interesting event of the regular Sunday meet at the Vailsburg bicycle track this afternoon was an inter-city pursuit race. Teams from Newark, New Haven, Philadelphia, and New York were entered. By the terms of the race each contestant had to drop out when overtaken, so that the man who lasted longest would be winner. From the crack of the pistol it was evident that the Philadelphia team, in which was Teddy Goodwin, the kingpin of pursuit racers, was too much for the others. It took them only six and a quarter miles to turn the trick.

The crowd misunderstood the terms of the race, and when Goodwin was declared winner there was a torrent of hisses, punctuated with yells of "Robber!" A few excited individuals jumped over the barrier and made a bluff at jostling Referee Wills, but they retreated ingloriously before the charge of a fat New Jersey policeman.

In the five-mile professional there were three or four spills, but no one was hurt except "Billy" Sims of Washington, who was badly, though not seriously, bruised. The summaries:

One-Quarter Mile, Novice.—Won by C. Crowleigh, Newark; M. J. Connolly, Lyndhurst, N. J., second; F. J. Finley, Jr., Newark, third. Time—0:34 2-5.

Half-Mile, Amateur.—Won by Harry Kusel, Philadelphia; E. C. Hausman, New Haven, second; Walter Babb, Paterson, third; A. T. Nye, Jr., New York, fourth. Time—1:05 4-5.

One-Quarter-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by M. Apgar, Madison, N. J., (35 yards;) Bob Miller, Galveston, Texas, (20 yards,) second; Iver Lawson, Chicago, (5 yards,) third; Billy Sims, Washington, (20 yards,) fourth. Time—0:30 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Floyd Krebs, Wyoming, N. J., (120 yards;) Harry Behlert, Brooklyn, (140 yards,) second; W. F. Wahrenberger, New York City, (scratch,) third; E. C. Hausman, New Haven, (scratch,) fourth. Time—2:07 1-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Otto Maya, Erie, Penn., (250 yards;) Charles Hadfield, Newark, (200 yards,) second; O. V. Babcock, New York City, (200 yards,) third; W. H. Hicks, Jr., Brooklyn, (250 yards,) fourth; H. T. Allen, London, England, (350 yards,) fifth. Time—11:16 1-5.

Unlimited Pursuit Race.—Won by Harry P. Kusel and Teddy Goodwin, Philadelphia, (scratch;) W. H. Wahrenberger and J. P. Jacobson, New York City, (330 yards,) second; Arthur Ross and John King, Newark, (220 yards,) third. Distance—6¼ miles. Time—14:08 1-5.

CRICKET GAME WITH CANADA.

The United States Team Is Made Up Largely of "Colts."

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 6.—The annual cricket match between Canada and the United States will begin here to-morrow morning, and will be continued on Tuesday and concluded on Wednesday. The game has aroused considerable interest here, as the Canadian team is considered the strongest eleven that has ever represented the Dominion.

The United States eleven is made up, for the greater part, of "colts," and their selection for this important game indicates that the younger element in American cricket is forging ahead. The game will be played on the grounds of the Toronto-Rosedale Club, at Rosedale. The following are the teams:

Canada.—H. B. McGivern, (Captain,) M. G. Bristowe, A. G. Chambers, W. H. Cooper, J. H. Forrester, P. C. Goldingham, J. M. Laing, G. S. Lyon, H. C. Hill, D. W. Saunders, and W. E. McMurtry. Substitutes—J. L. Counsell, W. E. Baker, and J. L. Somerville.

United States.—P. H. Clarke, (Captain,) N. Z. Graves, W. P. O'Neill, F. W. Bates, and W. L. Freeland of the Germantown Cricket Club; H. E. Thayer, J. H. Scattergood, and W. S. Hinchman of the Merion Cricket Club; W. E. Goodman, S. G. Climenson, and J. H. Mason of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Substitute—J. H. Henry of Germantown.

American Canoe Meet on Hay Island.

GANANOQUE, Ontario, Aug. 6.—The twentieth annual meeting of the American Canoe Association is being held on Hay Island, in the St. Lawrence River, not far from Gananoque. The indications are that it will be the most successful, two weeks' encampment in the history of the association. This is the second day of the camp. Fifty-seven campers are already in attendance, and forty-five tents have been erected.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnati Wins Two Games, Cleveland and Chicago Win One Each.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	61	30	.670
Boston	57	34	.626
Philadelphia	56	37	.602
Baltimore	53	38	.582
Chicago	51	41	.554
St. Louis	51	42	.548
Cincinnati	50	42	.543
Pittsburg	47	45	.511
Louisville	41	49	.455
New York	35	53	.398
Washington	34	60	.362
Cleveland	17	80	.175

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 6.
Cleveland, 10; Chicago, 9.
Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 5.

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Washington in Boston.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Cleveland in Chicago.

Cincinnati Wins Two Games.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—The Reds won both games of their double header with Louisville and St. Louis to-day. The team has now won ten straight games. The Colonels, because of Powers's miserable work behind the plate, really lost the game in the opening inning. In the second game the Reds made their hits at the right time, while Breitenstein was invincible. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	—9
Louisville	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0—6

Base hits—Cincinnati, 12; Louisville, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Phillippe; Louisville, Powers and Zimmer and Dowling and Cunningham. Umpires—Messrs. Mannassau and McGarr.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	.—	4
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 3. Errors—Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Breitenstein; St. Louis, Schreckengost and Powell. Umpires—Messrs. Mannassau and McGarr.

Chicago vs. Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Chicago and Cleveland "split even" to-day. Pitcher Phyle's poor work gave Cleveland the first game, his wildness being followed by a bunching of hits. Garvin had the Clevelands at his mercy in the second game until the game looked safe, and then "let down" and was found freely at the finish. Donahue's batting was the surprise and feature in both games. Attendance, 14,000. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland	0	5	3	0	0	1	1	0	0—	10
Chicago	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	3—	9

Base hits—Cleveland, 14; Chicago, 14. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 0. Batteries—Cleveland, Sugden and Schmidt; Chicago, Donahoe and Phyle. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	.—	9
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4—	5

Base hits—Chicago, 14; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Donahoe and Garvin; Cleveland, Sugden and Callidawer. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and O'Day.

Other Games.

At Rome—Rome, 14; Schenectady, 3.
At Montreal—Montreal, 10; Syracuse, 9.
At Rocky Point, R. I.—Providence, 17; Washington, 6.
At Detroit—Buffalo, 14; Detroit, 5.
At Newark—Lancaster, 1; Newark, 0, (first game.) Newark, 11; Lancaster, 2 (second game.)
At Utica—Utica, 6; Albany, 5.

Polo to be Revived at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—Polo will be revived Thursday afternoon by the Westchester Club, who will play for the Newport cups with the Freebooters of Philadelphia. The match will attract the entire Summer colony. The Westchester Club will expend a large sum of money for the erection of a clubhouse and other buildings, and for the completion of the grounds, which are not in permanent condition.

Golf Match on the Newport Links.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—The result of the second handicap match on the Newport links for club cups on Saturday resulted as follows: Class A—Won by William Payne Thompson, by the score of 85, 10, 75. Other scores were F. O. Havemeyer, 95, 3, 82, and Fred P. Sands, 92, 10, 82. Class B—Won by J. R. Livermore, by the score of 105, 18, 87. The next best score was made by F. R. Sedgwick, 106, 18, 88.

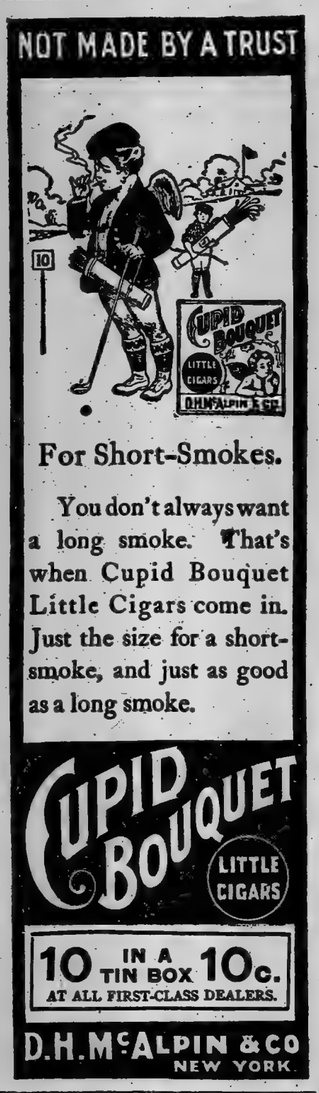

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August Sale of Blankets.

It may seem a strange time in the year to buy Blankets, but nevertheless it is an economical time. For several months we have been preparing for this advance sale of Blankets, and have succeeded beyond our expectation in securing desirable goods to sell at a low figure. Buy your Winter supply of blankets and save money.

Three very special numbers in Cotton Blankets:

Lot 1—Cotton Blankets, 10-4, good weight . . . 39c

Lot 2—Cotton Blankets, 11-4, fine quality . . . 79c

Lot 3—Cotton Blankets, 11-4, California finish, extra heavy . 89c

Blankets, 11-4, sold elsewhere as all wool, our price . . $2.19

Blankets, 11-4, extra heavy, assorted borders; sold elsewhere as all wool, our price . . $2.41

Blankets, 12-4, very heavy and fine, assorted borders . $4.24

Blankets, 12-4, extra heavy, assorted borders . . $5.63

Blankets, 11-4, California wool, pretty borders . . $3.74

Blankets, 12-4, fine California wool, extra quality . . $6.24

Blankets, 12-4, extra fine quality, California wool . $7.49

Finer grades at prices proportionately low, ranging upward from $9.07 to . . . $16.24

Two Blanket Specials which we procure in a limited quantity every season and which we offer at prices very much lower than elsewhere:

Blankets, 10-4, very heavy, assorted borders; with manufacturer's slight imperfections; cannot be bought elsewhere for less than $2.50 to $3.00; our price . . $1.99

Fifteen cases of all-wool Blankets, 11-4, assorted borders, worth $4.25, our price . . $3.24

Silks.

Fine Taffeta Silk, deep rich black of brilliant lustre, full 27 inches wide, excellent value for $1.00; our special price 79c.

One thousand yards cream white Japanese Habutai Silk, 30 inches wide, will wash like linen; splendid value at 48c.

All silk Pongee, new shades of blue, with polka dots and stripes, 32 inches wide; special at 49c.

Clearance Sale of Wash Skirts.

Closing out the balance of our stock of Women's Wash Skirts. All made of best quality Summer fabrics—Linen, Denim, white, blue and black Piques—all this season's goods and latest styles.

Skirts that were $1.63 to $2.28, to close at $1.24.

Skirts that were $2.93 to $3.89, to close at $1.89.

Skirts that were $4.63 to $5.21, to close at $2.19.

Skirts that were $5.86 to $7.49, to close at $2.74.

Women's Dress Skirts.

Women's Skirts, made of good quality black brilliantine, tailor made, lined with percaline, $3.91.

Women's Skirts, made of excellent quality black cheviot, habit effect, fastens on side or at back, lined with percaline, $4.98.

Women's Waists.

Satin-striped white lawn Waists, large pearl buttons; also fine quality pique Waists, large pearl buttons, all "Derby" brand, worth from $1.50 to $1.75; our price, 59c.

Kimona Dressing Sacques.

Fifty dozen sheer lawn Kimonas, in pale blue, pink and white, the one dollar quality at 49c.

Linens.

Checked Glass Towelling, 17 inches wide, 7c.; 24 inches wide, 9c.

Hemmed Huck Towels, all linen, size 17x32 inches, 10c.; size 18x35 inches, 11c.

Hemmed Huck Towels, all linen, with damask borders, size 21x39 inches, 19c.

White Turkish Towels, size 21x48 inches, 12c.; size 24x50 inches, 24c.

Cream Turkish Towels, size 23x50 inches, extra heavy, 18c.

8-4 Fancy Venetian Table Covers in red and blue, 99c.

Muslin Underwear.

Corset Covers, made of cambric, T-shaped yoke back and front, trimmed with tucks and wide embroidery, 18c.

Drawers, made of muslin, lawn umbrella ruffle, wide lace edge, 29c.

Night Gowns, made of muslin, trimmed with tucks, four rows of inserting and fine embroidered ruffle, 49c.

Night Gowns, made of muslin, square yoke, trimmed with four rows of inserting and wide embroidery, 58c.

Night Gowns, made of cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with tucks, four rows of lace inserting, two rows of embroidery inserting and lace ruffle, 58c.

Furniture—In Annex.

Garden Benches, frame made of hardwood with iron braces, 59c.

Parlor Tables, large quartered oak top and lower tray, metal claw feet and glass ball, $1.99.

Bamboo Tea Tables, 24x24 in. top and lower tray, covered with grass cloth, $2.34.

Morris Chairs, made of solid oak, brass rod, reversible cushions covered with denim, $2.24.

Oak Rockers, extra large size, high back, full arms, wood seat, $2.74.

Couches, full size, all spring edge, four rows deep tufting, covered with velour or corduroy, in your choice of colors, $5.99.

Couches, hardwood frames, covered with glazed cane, cool and comfortable, $5.49.

Box Couches, full size, all spring edge, covered with plain or figured denim, in your choice of colors, $5.49.

China Bargain Tables.

Main Floor, Main Building.

Of unusual interest this week are our offerings of French and Carlsbad China Decorated Dinner Ware of the better grades. We will sell them at prices usually asked for plain white ware.

Cut Glassware.

High grade, richly cut Glassware at midsummer prices:

Salts and Peppers, 39c.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.97.
Water Pitchers, $2.87.
Salad or Berry Bowls, $2.97.
Water Carafes, $2.93.
Celery Trays, $3.49.
Decanters, $3.97.

Sterling Silver

at one-half to one-quarter regular prices:

Orange Spoons, Butter Picks, Butter Spreaders, Gravy Ladles, Cream Ladles, Sugar Sifters, Olive Forks, &c., &c.

Some of the above are enamelled and gold plated; your choice at 69c.

Housefurnishings.

Gray Steel Enameled Ware—First quality only:

Tea and Coffee Pots, 2 quart size, 19c.
Lipped Sauce Pans, 3 quart size, 12c.
Covered Buckets, 4 quart size, 14c.
Preserving Kettles, 8 quart size, 19c.
Dish Pans, 14 quart size, 23c.
"Dresden" Sauce Pans, 4 quart size, 24c.
Tea Kettles, 7 inch size, 29c.
Rice or Milk Boilers, 2 quart size, 29c.

English Steel Carvers, stag handles, 49c.
"Rogers" Nickel Silver Tea Spoons, per set, 33c; Table Spoons, per set, 66c.
"Colonial" Slicers, 24c.
Wood Fibre Water Pails, 19c.
Toilet Paper, 1,000 sheets in a roll, 4c.
"Handy" Ironing Wax, 1c.
Pure Beeswax, quarter pound, 12c.
Orangewood Toothpicks, per bundle, 9c.
All Bristle Dust Brushes, 17c.
Whisk Brooms, two sewed; enameled Handle, 9c.
"Home Use" Cloudy Ammonia, pint, 10c.

Grocery Specials.

Crackers, finest quality, fresh baked, put up in one pound packages:

Saltines, regular price 15c.; this sale 10c.
Waferettes, regular price 15c.; this sale, 10c.
Thin Sodas, regular price 10c.; this sale, 7c.
Graham Wafers, regular price 15c.; this sale, 12c.
Five o'Clock Teas, regular price 19c.; this sale, 15c.

Pure Fruit Jams, made of fresh fruit and granulated sugar, one pound glass jars.

Raspberry, strawberry, gooseberry, pineapple, red currant, apricot, greengage, peach, pear, damson, raspberry-and-red-currant, red cherry, white cherry, quince and blackberry; our regular price 15c., this sale 10c.

Mackerel, No. 2 Shore, ten pound kits, full weight, 99c.

Laundry Starch, "Argo Gloss," snow white, five pound box; our regular price 23c., this sale 17c.

Laundry Soap, extra quality, box of sixty bars; our regular price $2.39, this sale $1.99.

Wines and Liquors.—In Annex.

Old Pepper Whiskey, five years old; our regular price per bottle 49c.; this sale, 39c.

Hunter Rye, original bottling, per bottle, 99c.

Claret—Strictly pure selected old California Wine, regular price, case, quarts, $2.34; gallons, 69c.; this sale, case, quarts, $1.99; gallon (jug free), 49c.

Port, Sherry, Angelica and Muscatel, regular price 84c. per gallon (jug free); this sale, 64c.

Sweet Catawba, finest quality, per gallon (jug free), 89c.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 95 and 97 Liberty Street, north side, 287.9 feet west of Broadway, 30 by 119.1 by 30 by 118.6, twelve-

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW GOLD CERTIFICATES.

In the United States Treasury at Washington and in its branches there is a stock of gold amounting to $245,000,000. The New York City banks hold $165,000,000 in gold. This accounts for $410,000,000 of the country's stock of gold, which is more than half of the total supply credited to this country by the most liberal estimates.

The Treasury announces that it is about to resume the issue of gold certificates. An issue of ten millions has been ordered. It is generally understood that this step has been taken to provide currency to meet the demand occasioned by the cost of "moving the crops." The Treasury has substantially no paper money—less than $20,000,000 all told. It can spare none of that. The only thing it can do to relieve a distressed country is to issue gold certificates.

It looks very plausible, but on examination the theory of the thing does not appear to be quite clear. Gold certificates in denominations of twenty dollars and multiples of that sum up to ten thousand dollars are not exactly the kind of paper currency that is required to buy wheat of the farmers and pay the freight bills for its shipment to the seaboard. But it is thought that the banks will gladly accept gold certificates for their reserves and give up legal tenders. That looks plausible, too. The New York banks hold $55,000,000 in legal tenders—a sum that would go far in moving the crops. But the Treasury is going to issue only $10,000,000 in gold certificates. Ten millions to move a crop worth from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000—that is, the part of it that is to be moved—seems inadequate. Of course, money is a mechanism that can be used many times over in performing work of this kind. But, really, considering the enormous volume of business that is being done in this country at the present moment, and considering also the specie holdings of the Treasury and the banks and the appreciable shortage of paper currency, an issue of ten millions of gold certificates by the United States Treasury with the intention of relieving the stringency is a step so far removed from the sublime that it is in danger of appearing slightly ridiculous.

A little study of the curious behavior of the exchange rate, which clearly enough indicates that nothing short of very high money rates in London can prevent gold imports on a considerable scale, might have made the Treasury somewhat bolder in adopting a policy when it felt called upon to come to the relief of the country. It is time that the fact was understood in Washington that this is no longer a ten-million-dollar country.

The fundamental absurdity, of course, is that the Treasury should need to concern itself about the supply of paper money. If we had a proper currency system the needs of business would regulate the supply of the circulating medium without recourse to the Treasury.

FOR A COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL IN ENGLAND.

It would indeed be singular if the Dreyfus case should be the indirect cause of a more enlightened and just criminal procedure in England. Such an event seems by no means improbable. England has no Court of Criminal Appeal. La Patrie of Paris, taking the Maybrick case as its theme, taunts her with the fact.

Theoretically, France, with her Cour de Cassation, is more able to correct an error of justice than England, where there is no remedy for unjust convictions in criminal cases save the intervention of the Home Secretary. Several years ago Sir HENRY JAMES, before he became Lord JAMES of Hereford, agitated the need of a Court of Criminal Appeal, and a committee was appointed in the House of Commons to look into the matter. Nothing came of it, however, and now the London journalists who have taunted France about the Dreyfus case find it somewhat difficult to reply to the taunt of La Patrie. At any rate, the agitation for a Court of Criminal Appeal has been revived in England. There is evidence of a strong feeling in the legal profession favoring such a court.

Although the point of La Patrie is well taken, its attempt to hold up the Dreyfus case before the eyes of Englishmen as a rebuke to their criticisms of French procedure is ridiculous. The scorn that has been turned upon France was provoked because the rights of the individual were made inferior to State policy, to a certain institution, even to the prejudice of party and of race. According to Anglo-Saxon law the rights of the individual are deemed superior to State policy. Our courts even assert their privilege to control acts of government ending to deprive the individual of his rights. In France and in other Continental countries the individual must ultimately look to the Government for protection; in the United States and in England he appeals to the courts. Had not the French Government first set in motion the Cour de Cassation DREYFUS could have had no possible legal redress. This is the distinction that the writer in La Patrie has evidently overlooked. However, it has nothing to do with the fact that England has no Court of Criminal Appeal.

English procedure is based upon the presumption that the law can do no wrong. The right of pardon was hence defined as an act of mercy, of grace, of forgiveness. But the evolution of human progress has shown that juries are liable to make mistakes; that the rulings and charges of Judges, while uttered in strict accordance with the law, are quite capable of being based on a misconception of facts. A broader conception of true justice has thus caused the pardon in certain cases to become simply an act to remedy an error of justice. The victim is released by what is technically an "act of mercy," when he should be rehabilitated by legal procedure. A Dreyfus in an English prison can only appeal for mercy to the Home Secretary. Mrs. MAYBRICK, innocent or guilty, can hope for nothing but a gracious pardon.

Thus it is incumbent on the Home Secretary not only to sit as censor on questions of moral reformation, but he must judge questions of fact and law as well. In the latter function of his office he is asked to remedy an error alleged to have been committed in a competent court of law. It is inconceivable that his judgment may not sometimes err.

But the most obvious fault in the English system, and one that is fully recognized in the legal profession, is the anomaly that exists not only in criminal procedure itself, but between criminal courts and other courts. Criminals tried before different Judges and juries for the same kind of crime may receive varying sentences. One man may be condemned to six months' imprisonment for an offense for which another man receives a sentence of five years. The respective judgments are final, as there is no court to which to appeal. While appeals may be made from judgments in every civil court—in the Admiralty Court, the Divorce Court, the Bankruptcy Court, the Ecclesiastical Courts—the defendant in a criminal case is denied this privilege.

It is obvious that an absurd confusion of judgments must often arise. For example, a man charged with obtaining money under false pretenses is convicted in a criminal court. A suit is brought in a civil court to compel him to return the money. Here, should the verdict be against him, he has the fullest right to apply to the Court of Appeal for a new trial. Suppose that, owing to newly obtained facts, a second trial is granted. It favors the defendant. His innocence is clearly established. But he can only obtain relief from the criminal sentence through an act of grace administered on the recommendation of the Home Secretary.

The legal profession in England, recognizing that what is justice in one court should be justice in another, has begun a campaign in favor of a Court of Criminal Appeal. It is hard to see what reasonable objections can be raised against the establishment of such a court. When the question again comes before the House of Commons, as it inevitably will, the debates will be followed with the keenest interest.

AMERICAN "DESTINY."

Fifty years since a good deal was talked and written about the "manifest destiny" of the United States. In those days what was generally understood by that term was the plain purpose of the Almighty that the people of this country should spread the blessings of negro slavery in all the regions where it could profitably be established. When that young scapegrace, WILLIAM WALKER, whose energetic "literary bureau" gave him the title of the "gray-eyed man of destiny," invaded the States of Central America, where he ultimately met his death, the first use of the Dictatorship he declared was to decree the legality of slavery. His crazy enterprises were quite in the line with the previous and much more important ones planned and carried through by the National Government in the hands of the Slave Power, as it was then called. The motive of the acquisitions of territory from Mexico, whether by war or by purchase under duress, was not essentially different from that of the filibusters. The slave holders felt, and with reason, that their system must expand or perish. Nor will it do in the cold light of history to denounce their purpose unqualifiedly. It was far more an economic necessity, imposed by a system of labor which it was difficult, if not impossible, to change, that impelled them than it was any perversity of moral judgment. If they found their interests quite consistent with the dictates of revealed religion, and were convinced that they were called upon to save the souls of all the Africans they could import or breed, they were not the first men or the last to read their own desires into the Divine will.

If we go back a little further in our history and trace the steps by which the claim on the Florida territory was established under the calm direction of MADISON, we shall find that they were in pretty flagrant violation of the equities and involved a clear usurpation on the part of the Executive, and previous to that the Louisiana Purchase had been made by JEFFERSON in avowed disregard for the limitations of the Constitution, depending on subsequent approval of the people, which, however, was never asked for. In short, every stage in the movement that has given the United States a continental character and made it possible for our people to extend from ocean to ocean and from British America to the Gulf has been stained by violence or accompanied by a wide departure from the orderly and authoritative methods of Constitutional government. If we cannot say that the means justified the end, who of us is prepared to say that the course of events was not shaped by a beneficent force, impelling the blind passions of men toward a result that is now plainly enough seen to be good?

We have used the term "continental" in describing the character of the present United States. It is not without significance that this term was adopted by the Revolutionary leaders for the Government that they set up to overthrow that of King GEORGE III. and to take its place. When Col. ETHAN ALLEN demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," he gave half unconscious expression to the spirit of his time and race. They were bent on possessing the continent, and they believed that it was the express purpose of the Almighty that they should do so. Precisely the same spirit moved the young WASHINGTON twenty years before, when, in the wilderness of the Ohio, he planned the expulsion of the French posts that disputed the pathway of his people westward. From the earliest days the men who founded the empire of our race in America were animated by an invincible impulse toward expansion. It was in their blood, and wherever any obstacle presented itself they were ready to shed their blood to overcome it. The same impulse determined the restless and irregular but effective movements to which reference has already been made, which have made realities of the wildest dreams of the fathers.

Undoubtedly this impulse counts for much in recent events. We can reasonably and accurately ascribe as the immediate cause of the war with Spain the offensive and injurious policy of that country in Cuba, and can explain our success in the war that followed by the weakness of our foe. But the vast results that have flowed from our victory have no logical connection with our object in making war or with any definite general purpose of our Government or our people in the past. The power of Spain crumbled before our arms, and we were called upon to decide what should be done with the possessions she could no longer administer. Every formal limitation of our Constitutional system, every dictate of our political traditions, suggested that we should return to the development of our own land and avoid the perils and temptations of expansion within the sphere of European complications. Instead, we have taken upon ourselves the responsibilities of a world power. It would be foolish to say that it was done deliberately or in obedience to a formal expression of the public will. It was done suddenly and even rashly, and few, if any, of those that were intrusted with the decision can say that they clearly foresee the ultimate consequences. But unquestionably it was in the line of the development of the American people. It was not so rash as the decisions that have already been made. We have a right to hope and to believe that its final outcome will not be less fortunate.

TOO HOPEFUL.

To the happy suggestion that W. J. BRYAN may take himself out of the way betimes and let his party nominate some Democrat who can be elected there stand opposed several disheartening considerations.

In the first place, it is a great renunciation to ask of any man. BRYAN doubtless thinks that he came within sight of the Presidency and was beaten by accident, by ill-luck, or by the weather. He has the party at his heels apparently yearning to support him again. New and unmeasured forces are at work. The illusions of hope must fill the mind of any man in such a situation. It is not to be expected that he would judge the chances of his success with a perfectly disinterested eye. Nor is it to be expected that he would look kindly upon a friend who called to inform him that he had no possible chance of being elected and ought to withdraw.

To ask this sacrifice of BRYAN, who has lived upon adulation and swum in a sea of unaccustomed glory for three years, is to ask the poor man to forswear his chief joy and put away the sole aim and object of his life. The professional candidate who retires because he is advised and knows that he can never be elected falls far, strikes hard, and remains forever after a pitied and obscure being to whom the past is a torture, the present a weariness, and the future a blank.

Moreover, most common men raised by freaks of fortune to uncommon heights become convinced that they are the instruments of destiny chosen for great works. Duty and solemn obligation command them to stick to their lofty posts, even though most of the world jeers at them. BRYAN no doubt supposes that he is the apostle of the cause of 16 to 1, which it would be infamous to desert.

Again, what evidence is there that his mongrel party will not vociferously demand his renomination? If the cause and his party call we are afraid that the advocates of renunciation will have up-hill work.

The only way to get rid of BRYAN is to get rid of the Populist vermin who overran the Democratic Party's convention three years ago and seized upon the leadership and direction of the party. BRYAN belongs to that horde. If they go he will have to go with them.

THE FRENCH AS COLONIZERS.

A writer in a recent number of Le Temps of Paris gives some sturdy advice to his fellow-countrymen—which, however, they cannot be expected to take. It refers to the French colonization system. "Skeptics," declares the writer, "have said that the French are not colonizers. That is a mistake. They are only stupid."

The French at great expense of life and treasure start out to conquer territory from eight to ten times the size of the parent country. When the conquest is half achieved—then the stupidity comes to the surface. They place obstacles in their own pathway to benefits. In their selfish greed they attempt to appropriate for themselves the benefits laid bare. They invoke protectionism. The result is that neither the French nor anybody derive any advantage from the new territories. The natives, with the cost of living increased, naturally refuse to become the slaves of the victors. They become lazy and unproductive.

Such is the story of Madagascar and of the French possessions in Indo-China. "If," concludes the writer, "we allow the most interesting of the groups of colonies recently formed to perish, one may well ask why we have conquered colonies, and why we continue to burden ourselves with a colonial empire from which we are incapable of deriving any profit." It is true that Englishmen and some Americans have asked these questions. The writer in Le Temps believes that he has got at the base of the trouble when he emphasizes the word "protectionism." Intelligent students of political economy will agree with him.

Fate seems to be remorselessly against the Italian General GILLETTA DI SAN GIUSEPPE. He is no sooner released from the clutches of the French military authorities, by whom he had been convicted of being a spy, than he is arrested by his own Government. His release by the French was the occasion of a series of pleasant amenities between Rome and Paris. Here was the General's chance, and he took it—or his friends did. Preparations were made in Rome to welcome him as the great "pacificatore," the great originator of "il nuovo" Franco-Italian entente cordiale. But his friends overdid the matter. His Government repudiated his espionage, said that GILLETTA had acted without authority and had meddled with what did not concern him. Of course, Gen. GILLETTA DI SAN GIUSEPPE did very wrong to allow himself to get caught. Still, as his release has certainly been the cause of exchange of courtesies between his own Government and that of France, the General Staff in Rome might have overlooked his misfortune.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"An atrocity which we venture to believe could not have happened in Great Britain," is The Spectator's characterization of the blowing up with dynamite in Cleveland of a street car filled with passengers, and it expresses the wish that somebody would explain clearly the causes of "the unreasoning violence so often displayed by strikers in the United States." We were not aware that the strikers of Great Britain are particularly noted for their gentleness, and seem to remember hearing from there of resorts to violence fully as savage as anything that has occurred in this country, and the rioters have often had, too, as excuse for their crimes only an unutterably stupid hostility to the introduction of labor-saving machinery—a form of mania rarely shown by American workingmen. Leaving aside, however, The Spectator's comparison and considering only its surprise at the fierceness of our industrial disputes, one finds it difficult to avoid sharing that emotion. "Are the men driven mad by oppression," asks the English writer, "or are they Neapolitans, or is it their fear of the use of force against them which induces them to resort to such methods?" On theory, he adds, labor troubles in a republic, where there are no inequalities before the law, ought to be settled after the manner of civil suits, but instead of that, both in France and here, they are conducted like civil wars. The best he can do with the problem is this: "We suspect industrial discipline in the States of being sometimes too military, and, in the view of the workers, insulting; but even that will not account for the dreadful fury occasionally manifested. Is the true root of it the deep cleavage between the republican ideal and the actual facts of industrial life?" That, it must be confessed, takes us very little ahead.

Several of our correspondents, in expressing their discontent with the recent change in the arrangement of street signs, and their wonder at our approval of that innovation, have asserted that the new system, while more or less meritorious in theory, or "on paper," as they put it, is inconvenient, and therefore bad, in practical usage. "Ride along the avenue and see for yourselves," they write. This is decidedly queer, and it might without much harshness be called a little absurd. Does it not occur to these correspondents that the average newspaper man does a good deal of riding in the street cars every day of his life, and that he, if anybody, is interested in having the signs so arranged as to be most easily and usefully read? Traversing the city in all directions, and at all hours of the day, he consults these sources of information with great frequency, and certainly would not be apt to indulge in impractical theorizing about them. The opponents of this important reform are overimpressed by the spectre of a temporary inconvenience and confusion. We have more confidence in the mental sprightliness of the people who object to Commissioner KEARNY'S displacement of the signs than they have themselves, and we do not believe that there is a single reader of THE TIMES who cannot master thoroughly all the intricacies of his system in a quarter of a minute. That is quite long enough to give any normally intelligent human being a complete understanding of the whole matter, and to make forever impossible any doubt as to which is the street and which the avenue.

—High and well-deserved commendation is given by The Philadelphia Medical Journal to some remarks made recently by "that fine exemplar of his profession, Dr. OSLER," in the course of an address delivered before the students of the Albany Medical College. After referring to what he said was the general impression that the doctor of to-day is a scientist, caring more for the disease and its scientific aspects than for the individual patient, the speaker said: "You must feel that you have entered upon a profession that appeals both to the head and to the heart. Dealing as we do with poor, suffering humanity, we see the man unmasked, exposed to all the frailties and weaknesses, and you have got to keep your heart pretty soft and pretty tender not to get too great a contempt for your fellow creatures. The best way to do that is to keep a looking-glass in your own hearts, and the more carefully you scan your own frailties the more tender you are for the frailties of your fellow creatures." This is certainly good talk, and there is a lesson in it that many a young doctor would not be the worse for learning. If the sentiments it reveals were universal among the newly fledged practitioners there would not be so frequently a murmur of indignation in the wake of our ambulances, and the nobility of the noblest of the professions would be more cordially recognized.

—It was to be expected that The Shipping World would frankly admit the necessity for increasing the safety of navigation by decreasing the chances of miscalculations by the Captains, and at the same time criticise as injudicious the changes in ancient methods which certain lines have instituted. The British mind has no difficulty in seeing the faults in what is, but it is constitutionally indisposed to accept suggestions of new ways to do things. Any interference with the dignity of sea Captains, or any alteration of their traditional duties, naturally causes uneasiness in a country where the masters of ships are the bulwarks of existence. Now, of course it is well always to remember that the novel is the experimental, but it is also well to remember that the familiar is often the discredited, and that all advance is at the cost of a peril which may or may not be greater than the peril of standing still.

—An interminable and therefore delightful discussion might be started by asking which is the harder to believe—that the Czar is going to abdicate or that he is not. His position, of course, is one with numberless attractions, including limitless power and wealth, but, on the other hand, he is a pathetically lonely man, his responsibilities are heartbreaking, and personal safety is something which he can hardly realize.

GENERAL NOTES.

William Durant of Boston, who is just past eighty-three years of age, has for sixty-five years led a placid life as an attaché of The Boston Transcript. He is now its Treasurer.

* * *

In lieu of a suitable hall in Jackson the Democrats of Mississippi intend to hold their coming State nominating convention in a big tent to be erected on the Capitol grounds. It will be shaded by elms and water oaks, and the natural slope of the hill will support the seats.

* * *

The Victorian Club of Boston, which is composed of British residents, purposes, if permission is given, to erect a monument in the cemetery on Boston Common to the memory of the 226 British soldiers who fell at Bunker Hill. Most of them are supposed to have been buried in that cemetery.

* * *

Thirsty Chicagoans wake up mornings and read not infrequently in their favorite newspaper, the Health Department's discouraging announcement: "All city water supply is suspicious this morning." Or this: "All the city water supply is bad this morning except that from the Lake View Station, which is suspicious."

* * *

May 31 Admiral Dewey wrote from Manila to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, thanking it for the honor of a reception tendered upon his arrival in that city, and saying: "I wish that I could accept without reserve, but I am somewhat run down in health, and think it inadvisable to make any positive engagements at present."

* * *

Postmaster Gordon of Chicago has succeeded in collecting the photographs of all the Postmasters the city has had since its foundation, save one. He has had them put into a frame and formally presented them to the office. There are twenty of them, the missing picture being that of the first Postmaster, Jonathan N. Bailey, who held office from March 31, 1831, to Nov. 2, 1832.

DEMANDS LAWS AGAINST TRUSTS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's issue of your great paper appears an article signed "Manufacturer," citing a number of reasons and some conditions under which trusts or manufacturing combinations might be a greater benefit to the public as well as to labor than individual manufacturers could be. The reasons and conditions given by "Manufacturer" are more theoretical than practical.

It is well known that whatever mercy or justice might be expected from individual manufacturers, there is very little expected from trusts or corporations by the labor element or the public. All our labor troubles and the public loss and inconvenience incident thereto have been caused by the greed and arrogance of trusts and "soulless" corporations. Still, nobody will deny the right of trusts or combinations of capital to operate in the highways of commerce and fields of industry for a livelihood, or even a fortune, provided that great power of wealth which they possess is not insidiously used in purchasing legislation and railroad officials, for freight discrimination, to drive their individual or weaker competitors out of existence, as they have always done and are doing to-day. They have not only influenced Congressional nominations, purchased seats in the United States Senate, and contributed campaign funds for "protection" to our industries, but they have dictated Presidential nominations of both parties.

Nothing could be more dangerous to the stability of a republic than the existence of any power within it greater or more influential than itself. When the State can be controlled by any combination of wealth or corporations, then it is bordering on anarchy, and here it might be asked: Does the State, according to the Constitution, control our financial system, or is it controlled indirectly by our great financial centres and trusts combined?

As to the effect on prices to the consumer caused by trusts, your correspondent says: "The past does not supply statistics." It is notorious that trusts always reduce prices below the margin of profit when they have any weaker competitor in the market, until he is driven out, or forced to sell, which will not be very long. Then, when the coast is clear, up go prices—trust prices—and the reign of tyranny commences over labor and any attempted competition.

Your correspondent further says that "trusts are subject to the same natural laws of trade as individual manufacturers." They ought to be, and if they were, there would be no complaints against them. Their profits would be confined to thousands instead of millions. Again he says: "If the trusts should fix prices at figures leaving a profit for the average manufacturer, they would be ruined by competition. They must fix prices lower"—out of love for the public, no doubt. This is a frank admission that the power and profit expected by the trust will not brook any competition. If they are subject to the same natural laws of trade as the individual manufacturer, they should submit to competition.

He speaks of the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust, which, by the way, are closely related, as operating under different conditons from other trusts—no doubt under conditions more favorable, because the Standard Oil is the parent of nearly all trusts. In your issue of July 9 an instance is cited, in a letter on trusts, showing where this trust monarchy in seven or eight years obtained control of 95 per cent. of the oil refineries of the country through legislation and railroad freight discrimination. There is scarcely a trust in existence in which it is not more or less an operator or beneficiary, and were it not for the extraordinary and diversified resources of this country, opening up new avenues of industry when old ones are closed to the millions of industrious people whom the Standard Oil Trust has ruined and robbed of their business, there might have been a revolution worse and more justifiable than the reign of terror in France under Louis XVI., in 1789. Indeed, it is said that the cupidity and avarice of trusts for commercial advantages were more potent than any other consideration in causing the late war between this country and Spain.

If the Standard Oil Company were compelled to make restitution of all the millions it has unlawfully monopolized, it would have very few left, or, rather, its multi-millionaire magnates would have very few left to endow colleges for the rich, and thereby emasculate the manhood of a glorious nation by poisoning the well springs of thought and choking the freedom of speech.

A nation that has escaped disturbance after going through such an ordeal of injustice and spoliation by trusts and corporations is well worthy of preservation, and instead of delaying restrictive legislation to control trusts, as your correspondent suggests, no time should be lost in making such laws as will compel them to conform to the same natural laws of trade as the humblest individual in business, if that is possible, which is very doubtful without public ownership of public franchises and an income tax.

If we mean to perpetuate this glorious Republic, we must remove the dangers which are a menace to its existence and respect the teachings of its fathers and founders with religious awe, and see to it that they are not ignored. Now, by the liberal discussion of every phase of public questions which you encourage, you are doing much to enlighten public opinion in the columns of your valuable paper. I am glad to see that an American anti-trust league is already being organized.

J. B. MURPHY.
457 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York, Aug. 3, 1899.

GOLD DEMOCRATS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the speculation nowadays about the attitude of the gold Democrats and their influence in the next Presidential campaign little consideration is given of the effect of the Philippine invasion upon their future action. The gold Democrats, before being so designated, were distinguished for their earnest endeavor to hold our Government true to the principles which it has professedly stood for, and many of them will not be led to shout for a gold standard and ignore the question of the rights of man and of political freedom for every race of people wherever they be organized and aspire to self-government.

The question of a standard of values is an important one, and should be settled, but it will be disregarded by a host of independent Democrats—and Republicans, too—when the time comes to ask with potency, "Why did the party in power engage in a war for the release of Cuba from Spanish oppression and drift into a war of subjugation of another people, certainly as brave and capable of self-government?" Or as it may be otherwise stated: "Why have the freedom-loving people of this country been betrayed into a cruel war of oppression?"

When Congress declared that the Cubans of a right should be free, and authorized the President to engage in the work of expelling Spain from Cuba, neither gold nor silver Democrats dreamed of our Government paying Spain $20,000,000 to take the glory from her of suppressing the spirit of liberty in the Philippines. The greater question of the rights of man, as affected by our Government, will be supreme, and the lesser one of a basis of values will have to give way to it unless a rapid and radical change in the course of the Administration is quickly brought about. So thinks one gold Democrat.

EDWIN HAYWARD.
Brooklyn, Aug. 5, 1899.

STEPHEN CRANE AND GEN. OTIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest your editorial based on the opinion of that remarkable military authority, Stephen Crane, author of the "Red Badge of Courage," and yet who was "prostrated with dismay" at Otis's statement on landing in Manila that he could put down the Philippine revolt with 30,000 men. Nobody except this wonderful military authority, least of all Otis, supposed that the Hon Mr. Hale and the other anti-expansionists would keep the troops inside the walls of Manila for months by prolonging debate on the treaty, apparently with the intention of allowing their friend, Washington No. 2, time to recruit his army, accumulate supplies, and intrench the surrounding country, and until he felt strong enough to attack Manila. Otis acted quickly enough then, recovered the water works and overran the country; but it took weeks to do what on his arrival could have been accomplished in a few days.

Mr. Crane speaks of Otis as an old-fashioned General, accustomed to handle 30,000 men en masse, the fact being that except in the civil war, no officer in the United States army ever saw, until the Spanish war, over 3,000 soldiers in line, and never commanded in person that number of men, Otis's experience having been, since the civil war, that of a frontier or Indian fighter.

The great mistake Otis has made, if indeed it was his, was a semi-civil one, the refusal to allow the Spanish Government to pay for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners. This has, we understand, been rectified, and you may be sure, as soon as the Spanish Government makes its payments, the second-hand Washingtons, Jeffersons, Franklins, and Hamiltons will emigrate to Hongkong, but as long as Washington No. 2 has as assets 5,000 Spanish prisoners, he will sacrifice every native of Luzon in order to realize.

VETERAN.
Stapleton, S. I., Aug. 5, 1899.

W. W. ASTOR, ENGLISHMAN?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest and amusement the article under the above heading which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day. But the mere fact of naturalization does not make W. W. Astor an Englishman any more than it makes a German or Irishman an American when he becomes naturalized here. W. W. Astor, American-Englishman, seems about to fit his case at present. It is peculiar, to say the least of it, to see the interest the American press has taken about this millionaire dropping his native land for another country. W. W. Astor, it is evident, has never done anything more remarkable in America than to draw his rents, &c. He is not built on lines patriotic, and in the pursuit of his particular ambition in life the mere fact of throwing his own country overboard is a trifling item to a man who knows that money is capable of buying most things all the world over. Society bows down before the millionaire and exclusive circles welcome him—for his money.

Some of the shrewdness of W. W. Astor's peddler ancestor is apparent in the way which he first advertised his pedigree in England through his own magazine, throwing out at the same time a cheap and unworthy sneer for the land which has, through his forefathers—and a few at that—made him what he is financially. And after billing the town with his attractions he makes a theatrical début as a naturalized Englishman.

A man of this calibre will neither be missed in America nor noticed as a worthy addition to Great Britain, and W. W. Astor's chance is small indeed for ever becoming a member of the House of Commons. He may buy a dukedom, but Dukes are of no account politically in England. The people boss the Government, not the Government the people. Mr. Astor's dollars cannot buy him a seat in the House of Commons. If Americans must leave their own great land, must forsake the Stars and Stripes for our union jack, give England subjects worth having for the good of the dear old land. Let us have more of those American women, for instance, of whom New York should be more than proud. Their benevolence and charity, combined with true sympathy for the unfortunate and lowly, would be appreciated and do more good than generations of society millionaires.

A MAN FROM LONDON.
New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

WORSE THAN IN TWEED'S TIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 2d inst. you ask at the head of a leading editorial, "How to Reduce the Outgo," and then you go into details. But why go into details? We have to deal with an octopus reaching out its slimy tentacles into and around every branch of our Municipal Government; if you lop off one of these tentacles in detail you will straightway have to tackle another, the latest and foulest growth being the Horgan & Slattery arm, wound tightly around our new public buildings, with the economized $310,000 cells—economized from $170,000.

No, Sir! The only way is to kill the monster by one blow upon the head. Let the honest press get together—and THE NEW YORK TIMES is in the forefront of the honest press—and direct public opinion so that it will awake from its lethargy and smash the Tammany ring, even as the Tweed ring was smashed in 1872. There is no difference between the Tweed ring of 1872 and the Tammany ring of 1899, except that the latter is more iniquitous, if possible, in that its workings are better organized, and its mode of enriching itself at the people's expense is more thoroughly systematized—I had almost said legalized. This latter phase accounts for the brazen defiance displayed by the Tammany crowd before the Mazet committee. It is "What are you going to do about it?" over again. We shall see.

L. B.
New York, Aug. 3, 1899.

Asks the Governor to be Consistent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that Gov. Roosevelt, in order to be consistent and show that he meant what he said in his speech yesterday at Ocean Grove, N. J., about politics and politicians in the great Democratic City of New York, should also have spoken of his friends, the canal thieves up the State, who are all Republicans and belong to his party—the party of morality preachers.

JOHN W. GARDNER.
New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

A Vermonter Wants Particulars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With your kind permission, I should like to ask "A Northerner" to give the particulars of the cases or case of lynching in Vermont last Summer, which he says he can cite. I think he will find, on looking the matter up, that he is wholly mistaken.

VERMONTER.
Burlington, Vt., Aug. 4, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Ill-Balanced Outfit.

"That's a queer family next door."
"Why do you say so?"
"They own a fifty-dollar dog and have to borrow our flatirons."—Chicago Record.

A Family Affair.

"Is Little Dick going on the excursion?"
"Yes."
"Then we shall all have to go."
"Why?"
"It takes all five of us to keep him from falling off the boat."—Chicago Record.

Why They Are So Long.

Little Margaret was out riding with her father one afternoon, when they chanced to meet a donkey. As they drove by she looked up and said, "Papa, didn't that horse's ears know enough to stop growing when they'd got long enough?"—Judge.

Uncertain.

"Did you ever play backgammon?" inquired Miss Cayenne.

The young man, who is strictly modern, looked puzzled, and said:

"Backgammon? Let me see? I thought I played about all of 'em. What clothes go with it?"—Washington Star.

Definition of a Lie.

It was in a Philadelphia Sunday school, not long ago, that a teacher asked the question: "What is a lie?" Of course, there was a small boy who thought he knew; and this was his definition: "A lie is 'an abomination unto the Lord and an ever-present help in time of trouble.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

HOPE ON, TOIL ON.

From The Denver News.

O, my brother, are you weary?
Does the way seem long and dreary
That leads up to the new era
You have pictured in your dreams?
Is your portion one of sorrow?
Yet be brave and strive to borrow
From the glory of the morrow
That beyond your vision gleams.

"Never?" Cease the wail of "never,"
For the race goes on forever
Up the highway of endeavor
To the heights that onward glow.
There is no room for despairing,
But for action and for daring,
And for helping and upbearing
One another as we go.

There are lives that we may brighten;
There are burdens we may lighten;
There are joys that we may heighten;
There are wounded hearts to bind;
There are fetters to be broken;
There are blessings to be spoken;
Let us give them as a token
Of the love we bear mankind.

See, a golden bow is bending
Over us, its glory lending
Unto us; a message sending
That the world is moving on,
From its ancient moorings drifting,
While the tides of thought are shifting
And the shadows are uplifting
From the gateways of the dawn.

O, my brother, cease complaining.
See, the night of wrong is waning,
And the king of right is reigning;
And the flag of hope's unfurled.
There are evils left for righting;
There are battles left for fighting;
There are beacons left for lighting
To illuminate the world.

As, when all her hues combining
In a golden-tinted lining,
Through the clouds the morn is shining,
So the Future's upturned face,
With a glow of promise burning,
My rapt spirit is discerning
While humanity is turning
To the morning of the race.

A prophetic sense comes o'er me,
A new epoch spreads before me,
And the human seas are stormy
And I hear a cry of "War."
Then a vision looms entrancing
On my sight. With armor glancing
Comes a mighty host advancing
Like an army from afar.

Through the valleys it is swarming,
From the shops its ranks are forming,
Its embattled lines are storming
Evil's bastions old and gray.
I can see its banners streaming,
I can see its forefront gleaming
In the dawnlight on it beaming
From the new and grander day.

'Tis the rising of the masses
In their struggle with the classes—
Like a dream the vision passes,
While another yet I see:
In the midst of every nation
Two great forces take their station,
And the minions of oppression
Meet the hosts of liberty.

'Tis the conflict of the ages.
It has been foretold by sages,
And on poets', prophets' pages
For a thousand years and more.
It is coming, we are near it.
The faint rumbling, don't you hear it?
Gird your armor, do not fear it.
'Tis the great and final war,

When the hosts of toil from slumber
Shall arise in strength of number
And shall smite the foes who cumber
Earth with ancient forms of wrong;
When old evils shall be righted,
And above the lands benighted
Freedom's beacons shall be lighted,
While the earth is filled with song.

O, my brother, why repining?
All the clouds have silver lining,
And the rose-white dawn is shining
O'er the yet unrisen day.
Ever forward, ever dawnward,
Swings the world and ever onward;
While the Christ-soul leads us vanward
On the ever upward way.

Better days are breaking o'er us,
From the nearing goal before us,
We can hear a joyous chorus
Wafted o'er the years to be,
Through the portals, open swinging,
Notes of sweet and rapturous singing
Down the Future's aisles are ringing
From the anthems of the free.

POLICEMAN CAUSED PANIC

Attempted Highway Robbery, as Alleged, on Crowded Car.

HIS REVOLVER IN HIS HAND

Young Man and Woman Make the Charge Against Policeman Deloughery and He Is Held.

Patrick Deloughery, a policeman attached to the Coney Island District, was yesterday morning held in $500 bail by Magistrate Nostrand of Coney Island on the charge of attempted highway robbery. The complainant in the case is Joseph F. Trahan, a contractor of 617 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

Trahan tells a remarkable story. He says that, in company with Miss May Darcy of 435 Court Street, Brooklyn, he started to go to Coney Island Saturday night about 11 o'clock on a trolley car. As the car passed the corner of Fifteenth Street and Hamilton Avenue a policeman in full uniform boarded the car, and, after looking about, took a seat next to Mr. Trahan and Miss Darcy, who were in the rear of the car. After sitting there for a moment, Trahan says, the policeman took a revolver from his pocket, and, flourishing it, ordered two young men, Dennis Byrnes of 25 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, and John Dwyer of 418 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, to move forward to a front seat. This, Trahan says, the young men did in order to avoid trouble, as it was evident or alleged that the policeman had been drinking.

Then, Trahan alleges, the policeman turned to him and said in a low voice: "Now, young fellow, give me a show." Trahan was about to make some reply when the policeman continued, addressing both of them: "I want you to put down your money—put it down on the seat"—at the same time conspicuously displaying his revolver. Miss Darcy became hysterical and began to shriek. Her screams attracted the attention of the passengers in the front seats, among whom were a number of women.

When then turned and saw Delougheny flourishing his revolver, they became very much excited, and at once the women joined their shrieks to those of Miss Darcy. At the same time Miss Darcy and the others in the car called to the motorman to stop the car, which he did at once and Miss Darcy, Messrs. Trahan, Byrne, Dwyer, and others of the passengers got off the car. They then took a car returning to Brooklyn, Trahan and Miss Darcy getting off at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, that borough. Then Trahan reported the matter to Capt. White of the Bergen Street Station, Brooklyn, who immediately telephoned to Coney Island telling of the occurrence in Gravesend, and requesting that the affair be investigated. Detectives Shea and Bushy of the Coney Island district were accordingly sent out to make an investigation.

Deloughery, who is stationed in the district in which the affair occurred, was sought, but could not be found. He should have reported at the Coney Island station at midnight, but he did not appear till 1:45 o'clock A. M., and then explained his tardiness by saying that he had walked in from Gravesend. Nothing was said to him at the time.

Yesterday morning Trahan went to Coney Island in order to identify the policeman. All the policemen, in uniform, were called out on the muster floor, and Trahan without hesitation pointed out Deloughery as the man who had flourished the revolver and demanded his money. Deloughery denied the charge, but he was placed under arrest, and was held by Magistrate Nostrand, as stated.

Miss Darcy was very much affected by the incident, and was prostrated yesterday. She did not wish Mr. Trahan to press the charge, desiring to avoid the incidental publicity, but Mr. Trahan says he will push the matter to the end.

When seen at her home last night Miss Darcy corroborated Mr. Trahan's story. She said:

"It was an awful experience, and I shall never forget it. When I reached home I was so nervous with fright that I could scarcely sleep all night, and to-day I have been just as nervous. I am sorry my name has appeared in the matter, as I wanted to avoid the publicity, but I suppose it can't be helped.

"As to exactly what the officer did I was so excited that I can scarcely say. All I know is that he drew a revolver and said to us, 'Put down your money,' or something like that, and then I screamed and cried out to the conductor to stop the car. That attracted the attention of the other people in the car, and the women screamed also, while the men didn't seem to know what to do. Fortunately the car stopped just then and we got off. I was so nervous that I didn't know what became of the policeman, but I know we got home as soon as we could. I am certain I could identify the man."

Deloughery, who is a married man about thirty-eight years old, with several children, lives at 179 Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, in a house which he owns. He offered it as security on his bail bond, and it was accepted. He has been on the police force about eight years. In 1895, at the time of the Brooklyn trolley strike, he was dismissed from the force on the ground of cowardice. He fought the case and won, and was accordingly reinstated, receiving $1,800 back pay. Seven months ago he was transferred from City Hall Station, Brooklyn, to Coney Island.

He has been suspended from the force pending the result of the present charge.

SAMOA COMMISSIONERS LAND.

American and German Representatives Arrive at San Francisco—Leave for Washington To-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The United States steamship Badger, with two of the Samoan Commissioners, arrived to-day, eight days from Honolulu and nineteen days from Apia. United States Commissioner Bartlett Tripp and the representative of Germany, Baron Sternberg, made the trip from Samoa without their conferee, C. N. E. Eliot, the Commissioner for great Britain. Mr. Eliot sailed from Apia to New Zealand, intending to proceed by way of Australia to London to report to his Government, and not to return for the present to the United States.

Commissioners Tripp and Von Sternberg were landed before the Badger docked, and proceeded at once to their hotel. Their voyage from Honolulu was uneventful. The Commissioners will remain here until to-morrow night, when they will depart for Washington on the Overland train.

FRENCH CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

Representative of Parisian Syndicate Has $100,000,000 Worth.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 6.—Frenchmen have secured valuable mining concessions in the interior of China. M. Landauer, a Parisian banker and cousin of the Rothschilds, left here to-day for New York and Paris. He has been in China for four years representing a Parisian syndicate for which he has secured coal, quicksilver, and other mineral concessions in China valued at $100,000,000. He says there are mines of cinnabar in Kweechow Province richer than the famous Almaden quicksilver mines in Spain, which are mortgaged by the Spanish Government to the Rothschilds. Along the Yang tse Kiang there are copper mines and vast coal deposits, which he has secured exclusive privileges of developing.

M. Landauer says that Europeans and Americans are just beginning to have faint realization of China's immense mineral resources. They have been neglected by the Chinese for 3,000 years because Confucius taught that tilling the soil was the safest foundation of any State's prosperity. In consequence, the Mandarins have not permitted the common people to engage in mining. Now that the opening of China has commenced, mines will be operated by modern machinery.

M. Landauer added that one of China's richest mineral fields is the Szechuen Province, which is underlaid with a vast amount of petroleum, the value of which can scarcely be computed, considering that China is importing millions of dollars worth of kerosene annually from Russia, America, and Sumatra. Both France and England have their eyes on Szechuen trade, and are sparing no pains to obtain it. France proposes to extend a railroad line through Yunnan from Tonquin, and England is planning to build into Szechuen from Burman.

SPANISH GENERALS ACQUITTED

The Surrender of Santiago by Toral and Pareja Was Under Orders from Their Superiors.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—The supreme court-martial, before which Gens. Toral and Pareja have been on trial, charged with surrendering Santiago de Cuba to the United States forces without having exhausted all means of defense, has acquitted both officers, on the ground that they acted upon the orders of their superiors, and only surrendered when it was impossible to do otherwise.

The judgment severely censures those in high command in the colonies and in Spain responsible for the lack of resources for the defense of the colonies.

It was rendered by a majority of one vote only, and is not well received by the press and public, who wanted a clearer exposure of relative responsibility.

GEN. JIMINEZ YET IN HAVANA.

Revolutionist's Start for Santo Domingo May be Only Delayed.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, who, with six Cubans and four natives of Santo Domingo, left Havana yesterday afternoon, supposedly bound for Santo Domingo, returned to his home in San Lazaro Street shortly after 9 o'clock last evening, bringing his baggage. The supposition is that, on finding he was closely watched, he decided to await a better opportunity. Should he start again, he will not be interfered with, unless he endeavors to take an armed expedition. Gen. Ludlow will keep a strict watch to see that there is no violation of international law in this respect.

The Military Governor ridicules the idea that Jiminez, an experienced conspirator, would tell a newspaper representative of his filibustering plans, if he had any, and particularly where his arms were stored and the point from which his expedition would start. While it is believed that Gen. Jiminez intends leaving the island as soon as possible, it is exceedingly improbable that he has a large store of arms anywhere in Cuba. All the arms in the island while the revolution was in progress were in use, and the greater part of them has since been accounted for at $75 per weapon.

NEW CABINET OF BELGIUM.

M. de Smet de Nayer Will Be the Head of the Ministry.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6.—The Moniteur to-morrow will publish the following as the new Ministry: Premier, Minister of Finance and Minister of Public Works—M. De Smet de Nayer; Minister of the Interior—M. Detrooz; Minister of Justice—M. Van den Heuvel; Minister of War—Gen. Consebant Alkemade; Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. de Favereau; Minister of Agriculture—Baron Van der Bruggen; Minister of Industry and of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs—M. Liebart.

The programme of the new Cabinet includes the settlement of the electoral question by proportional representation of the parties in the Chamoer.

THE WRECK NEAR PARIS.

Investigation Shows that 17 Were Killed and 73 Injured.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The official investigation into the collision last evening at Juvisy, a suburb of Paris, on the southern side, between the Orleans Line's Paris and Nantes train and the Paris and Lyons Mediterranean train, shows that seventeen persons were killed and seventy-three injured.

JUVISY, Aug. 6.—The collision occurred during a terrific thunderstorm, and it is supposed that the electric current may have been responsible for the defective signalling.

The first train was at a standstill, and the second came down upon it at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The locomotive of the latter crashed through the brake van of the former and telescoped three passenger carriages. The moving train was not injured.

Heartrending screams and cries for assistance filled the air; but the passengers were so massed in by debris that they were extricated only after the greatest difficulty. All three carriages were crowded with excursionists.

M. DELCASSE SEES THE CZAR.

Many Honors at St. Petersburg to the French Minister.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—M. Theophile Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, had the honor of lunching to-day at Peterhof Palace with Emperor Nicholas and the Empress. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, and several of the chief dignitaries of the Russian Court were also guests of their Majesties.

At the dinner given complimentary to M. Delcassé yesterday by Count Muravieff at the Foreign Office there was a cordial exchange of toasts, both Ministers affirming in the warmest terms the substantial character of Franco-Russian friendship.

M. Delcassé to-day received numerous visits from high Russian officials. The newspapers and public protest against the admission of any other power into the Franco-Russian alliance.

THUNDERSTORM IN PARIS.

Lightning Strikes the Eiffel Tower and Injures Other Buildings.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—During the severe thunderstorm last evening the lightning conductor on the Eiffel Tower was struck ten times. A thunderbolt set on fire the Joannot factory, the Ceintüre (Belt) Railway was flooded, many buildings were slightly injured, and scores of fine trees were destroyed.

The day had been terribly hot, the temperature reaching 104 degrees Fahrenheit. Many sunstrokes were reported, some of them fatal. A sirocco-like duststorm preceded the thunderstorm at Versailles.

JEWS TALK OF BUYING CYPRUS.

Meeting Held at Berlin Yesterday—Further Information Wanted.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Berlin, at a meeting of prominent Jews held there yesterday to discuss the plan proposed by American Jews to buy the Island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean, for Jewish colonization, it was decided to collect further information before proceeding in the matter.

Panama Will Support Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 6.—In answer to a dispatch from the Governor of Panama, Senhor R. Aranjo, to President Sanclemente, at Anapoina, announcing the complete tranquillity of the isthmus and isthmian approval of the Government's prompt action to avert disturbances in the Departments of Cundinamarca and Santander, the President replied that he was much gratified with the assurances given regarding isthmian support.

Socialist Demonstration in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Socialists organized a demonstration to-day in the Place Maubert, near the statue by Guilbert erected to Etienne Dolet, who was burned in 1546, during the reign of Francis I. for "impiety and atheism." A counter demonstration met the Socialist procession nearly opposite the offices of L'Intransigeant, M. Henri Rochefort's paper, and a scuffle ensued, in which several persons were injured.

Curzon's Plans in India.

SIMLA, Aug. 6.—The scheme of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, respecting frontier defense has been approved by the Imperial Government and published here. It provides for the withdrawal of the regulars from many frontier garrisons and the substitution of tribal militia, which will result in large economy.

Wales with the Cornwallis-Wests.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Prince of Wales spent the end of last week at Milford-on-Sea with Col. and Lady William Cornwallis-West, parents of Lieut. G. F. M. Cornwallis-West, whose name recently was associated with that of Lady Randolph Churchill in an unfounded report of their betrothal.

Herr Vonderlasa is Dead.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Herr Vonderlasa, the German diplomatist and celebrated chess player is dead.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

AN ACTUAL BONAPARTIST PLOT IN PARIS.—What for the last week or two has been vaguely described as a mere Bonapartist intrigue of doubtful existence was, according to M. Yves Guyot of Le Siècle, an actual plot to overthrow the Government. According to this authority, during the few weeks preceding M. Déroulède's attempt to make Gen. Roget march on the Elysée, numerous meetings of Bonapartists were held in the house of a woman intimately acquainted with Prince Ney, Duc d'Elchingen, brother of the Duc de la Moskowa. M. Guyot asserts that a plan of campaign was laid out, the funds being for the most part furnished by ex-Empress Eugénie. M. Guyot also asserts that here was the real source of the 50,000f. found on M. Déroulède at the time of his arrest. It is alleged that M. Déroulède played fast and loose with the leaders of both the Royalists and the Bonapartists and received about the same amount of money from each party. The statement of M. Déroulède that he acted in the Reuilly affair on his own initiative was made not so much to vindicate the Royalists and Bonapartists as to secure for himself the praise of the people and to protect himself in the enjoyment of his ill-gotten gains.

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PASSENGER TRAFFIC AT THE EXPOSITION OF 1900.—A circular has just been issued by the Omnibus Company of Paris, which explains its scheme for dealing with the extra traffic it expects on the occasion of the exposition next year. It points out that during the exposition of 1889 the company worked sixty-two lines and ran 976 vehicles, offering seats for 562,000 persons a day. In 1900 there are to be ninety-two lines and 1,500 vehicles, performing 25,000 journeys a day and capable of transporting 1,028,000 passengers. In 1889 the only means of locomotion inside the exposition, apart from the bath chairs, was the Decauville Railway. Next year there will be an electric railway of ingenious construction, running sometimes in the air, sometimes on the surface, sometimes under ground. It will be supplemented with a double moving platform, one-half of which will move in one and the other in the opposite direction. The most thorough precautions are taken to guard against fire. All buildings have been subjected to the most stringent expert examination with a view to insure their ready evacuation in case of a panic. Every building, too, is to be "ignifuged," or rendered chemically incombustible. In addition to these defenses against fire, there will be two large central fire stations and nearly fifty smaller posts, all provided with the most approved fire-extinguishing apparatus.

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SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN AUSTRIA.—While the Vienna press has full play in most questions of foreign events, it has remained comparatively silent during a very serious domestic crisis, the full particulars of which are published in the papers of Paris. It seems that for a few days prior to the date set (Aug. 1) for enforcing the new sugar duties of 6 florins per 100 kilogrammes several dangerous demonstrations were indulged in by the Socialists. In one of the gatherings there were 10,000 people, who, headed by the Socialist Deputies, marched through the streets crying "Down with the Government!" "Down with Count Thun!" "Down with the taxes!" An attempt was made to storm the home of Dr. Lueger, the leader of the anti-Semites, who is also Burgomaster. It was only by the use of a strong force of police that the house was saved. In Gratz, the capital of Styria, similar demonstrations were made. Here the gendarmes had several not altogether bloodless combats with the Socialists. The Socialist crowds cried, "Hurrah for a Republic!" "Hurrah for revolution!" and marched to the Castle of Gratz, which is occupied occasionally by the royal family. This building they prepared to storm, while volleys of stones and buckets of hot water were thrown upon their heads by the inmates. The doors being smashed open, the crowd poured through the lower halls, crying "To the lamp post with the dogs!" "Down with the anti-Semites!" A desperate attempt was made to lynch the caretaker of the residence, but others had already been placed against the windows of the second story when a strong force of mounted police appeared on the scene and dispersed the rioters. The foreign correspondents in Vienna declare that the significance of these disturbances must not be underrated, for they clearly demonstrate the impossibility of the present system in Austria. It is affirmed that things have grown appreciably worse since the fall of the Badeni Cabinet and that no confidence is placed in von Thun's Ministers, while the situation recalls the state of affairs that prevailed prior to March, 1868, when the civil marriage question was the source of so much agitation.

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FRANCE WILL HAVE NO CARLIST AGITATION ON HER FRONTIER.—The French Government recently gave notice to the Marquis de Ceralbo, representative and counsellor of Don Carlos, that he must leave the little town of Béhobie, situated on the Franco-Spanish frontier, within twenty-four hours. A representative of Le Gaulois called at the Spanish Embassy in Paris to make inquiries concerning the matter. Señor Gutierrez Britto, private secretary to the Ambassador, stated that for some time past the Carlists had been very active on the frontier near San Juan de Lus and Biarritz, and that their movements had been suspected. Asked whether the Marquis de Ceralbo had been told to leave his residence at a request of the Spanish Ambassador made to the French Government, M. Britto replied in the negative. The French Government had taken the step on its own initiative, which, Señor Britto remarked, showed the friendly feelings it cherished for Spain. It could no longer tolerate such doings within its frontiers. It is understood in Paris that the notice to the Marquis leaves him free to remain in France on condition that he resides north of the Loire.

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DEATH OF THE DEAN OF THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.—Cardinal Mertel, whose death is reported from Allumiera, near Chittavecchia, Italy, was the oldest Cardinal in the Sacred College. He was ninety-four years of age, and had worn the baretta for forty-two years. He played a conspicuous part in the politics of 1848, and to him is attributed the compilation of the Constitution of the Pontifical States. He was Minister under Antonelli, the Secretary of State of Pius IX. Like Antonelli, Cardinal Mertel was never ordained priest, and devoted his studies to law instead of theology. He belonged to the Committee for Reforms, instituted by Pius IX. The oldest Cardinal now in the Sacred College is Cardinal Fanossa, Bishop of Verona, who is just eleven months older than Pope Leo XIII. Cardinal Mertel was a great favorite among his colleagues of the Sacred College. His great age, it is said, excluded all jealousy.

Confers with Emperor Francis Joseph

AUSEE, Austria, Aug. 6.—Prince von Hohenlohe was given an audience at the railway station here to-day by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who was passing through. His Majesty left the railway carriage to welcome the German Chancellor and invited him to enter the train, where they had a long conversation.

Pauncefote Talks With Choate.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, had a long interview yesterday at the United States Embassy with Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador.

Bubonic Plague at Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.—The bubonic plague has made its reappearance here.

MAY EXCOMMUNICATE 700.

Letter from Bishop Janssen Read in East St. Louis Churches.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—In all the churches of East St. Louis to-day a letter was read from Bishop Janssen concerning the rebellion in St. Patrick's congregation. The Bishop gives the parishioners until next Wednesday to recognize Father Cluse, his appointee as pastor of the Church. All who refuse to submit after that day will be excommunicated from the Catholic Church.

All who act as guards at St. Patrick's Church, take part in meetings of parishioners, contribute financially or by counsel to aid in the rebellion, or in any other manner identify themselves with the opposition to episcopal authority, come under the ban. Excommunication in this case will cut off 700 Catholics from the church. They will not be allowed to attend church services even on Sunday, and will be denied the sacraments, marriage and death ceremonies, and other rites of the Church.

WATER SUPPLY OF STATE

It Is Receiving the Attention of the National Government.

DEFORESTATION CONDEMNED

A Monograph on the Subject—Three Main Water Centres in the State—Genesee River Failing.

The remarkably advantageous situation of this State, forming a domain almost imperial in size, in the nature of its boundaries and its great waterways, has long been the admiration and envy of other States and countries. Occupying the rich territory between the Atlantic Ocean, the Hudson River and Lakes St. George and Champlain to the east; the St. Lawrence and the great lakes to the north and west, together with that marvelous concentration of natural power in Niagara, its water courses and resources have made it conspicuous and powerful. This pre-eminence of situation has finally attracted the close attention of the National Government, and the result is a full and complete monograph on the "Water Resources of the State of New York." The work forms Nos. 24 and 25 of the "Water Supply and Irrigation Papers of the United States Geological Survey," and is written by George W. Rafter.

In his introduction, speaking of the advantages the State has reaped from its great water resources, Mr. Rafter says:

"Reaching from the ocean on the east to the great lakes on the west, she has gathered to herself the treasures of the foreign world as well as those of half of the western continent. Her inland rivers, with their great water powers, have been in the past, and will continue to be in the future, a perpetual source of wealth. Taking into account the commercial supremacy guaranteed by the Erie Canal, it may be said that the history of the State's progress during the nineteenth century is largely a history of the development of her water resources."

The immense value of these water powers is indicated by the estimate of Mr. Rafter that "with restrictive legislation repealed and a proper mill act enacted, we may hope ultimately to develop in New York approximately 1,518,000 gross horse power, worth to the people of the State anywhere from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 a year, or as much as the entire agricultural product of the State."

The consideration of these natural resources is not confined, however, to the waterways that furnish power to drive factories or to generate other kinds of force; but it deals also with the great sources of the water supply of cities and their millions of inhabitants, and with the areas that supply the canals of the State with waters that, according to this report, have been more enriching in their flow than those of the Nile or Euphrates. In this article it is purposed to consider only the facts and suggestions presented as to the water supply of the cities of the State.

THREE MAIN WATER CENTRES.

The water supply of the State—that is, such as is gathered within its borders, and not including the great lake basins and their outlet, the St. Lawrence—comes from three main water centres. "The first of these in importance," says the report, "is the Adirondack area, the peaks of which are over five thousand feet in height. Next to this are the Catskill Mountains, in the southeastern part of the State, the greatest heights of which are about four thousand feet; and, thirdly, are the highlands of the southwestern portion of the State, portions of the Alleghany plateau. In extent the Adirondack region is much the largest, and, owing to this fact and its higher elevation, it is the most important water centre of the State. The Catskill region, from its lower altitude and from changes introduced by cutting off the forests, is much less valuable in yield of water. The insane streams are flashy and uncertain, pouring down destructive floods in Spring, and running nearly dry during the Summer and Fall. It is, without doubt, largely owing to this fact that water-power development has made less progress in this part of the State than in the other power-producing sections. The Alleghany plateau has also greatly deteriorated in water-yielding capacity on account of deforestation."

This fatal practice of the American people to denude the hills and mountainsides of their forests, in order to get a little more tillable land, while millions of acres yet remain untouched by the plow, is felt not only in the destructive sweep of floods from the deforested areas, but in the supply of water and its efficient and regular control. It is only recently that this State has begun to consider steps for protecting the water-supply areas, upon which the great cities must forever depend for their supply of healthful drinking water. In the meanwhile the denudation of woodland areas has seriously jeopardized the necessary supply of water that is needed by the dwellers in cities, and the farmer sees his crop parched in drought in one week and in the next witnesses the same crop swept down the stream in a sudden flood of waters from the bare hillsides. Such errors are easily made, but it requires half a century, in a fight against prejudice and inertia, to remedy them.

NEW YORK CITY'S SUPPLY.

The source of the water supply of this city is to be sought in the watershed of the Croton, for New York proper, and in the sand hills of Long Island for that part of the city which lies on the other side of the East River. The following information concerning the Croton River watershed is taken from the report:

"The watershed of the Croton consists of a broken, hilly country, with its surface soil composed principally of sand and gravel. Clay, hardpan, and peat, while found in a few localities, are for the whole area only present to a limited extent. The rock formation consists generally of gneiss, although strata of limestone, some micaceous, and talcose slates, with veins of granite, serpentine, and iron ore occur in a few places. The drainage area lies almost entirely in the State of New York, only a small portion being in Connecticut. It amounts to about 338 square miles above the old Croton dam and to 360 square miles above the new Croton dam, under construction. The main river is formed by three branches, known, respectively, as the East, Middle, and West branches, which, rising in the southern part of Dutchess County, flow south through Putnam County and unite near its south boundary. The river then flows across Westchester County to the Hudson River, into which it empties at Croton Point, about thirty miles north of the City of New York. The principal tributaries, aside from the East, Middle, and West Branches are Kisko, Titicus, Cross, and Muscoot Rivers. The average annual rainfall for the period 1870 to 1896 was 48.10 inches, and the run-off 24.65 inches."

That is to say, of every 48.10 inches of water that falls within the Croton River watershed area, 23.45 inches are retained in the soil and 24.65 inches are drained into the river and its tributaries, and a great part of it finds its way into the reservoirs that supply this city. "This stream," says the report, "is an exceedingly good water yielder. The minimum yield for a complete water year for the whole period from 1870 to 1896 was in 1883, in which water year, from December to November, inclusive, the total run-off was 16.83 inches."

THE CROTON WATERSHED.

The Croton watershed contains thirty-one ponds and lakes. Some of these have been used as natural storage basins by constructing dams at their outlets. Taking the natural and artificial storage, either actually carried out or now under construction, in the Croton watershed, the total storage amounts to 78,569,000,000 U. S. gallons. It is estimated that when completed the Croton water system will supply daily 290,000,000 gallons. At this rate, the report computes, the utilization from this drainage area will become 778,000 gallons per square mile a day, or 1.20 cubic feet per square mile a second.

As to the course of the water supply of Brooklyn, the report says: "The sand areas of Long Island present conditions of water yield different from those of the other drainage areas of the State. We have here an extended region of coarse, deep sand, into which the rainfall sinks easily, there being almost no surface run-off. These sand areas form subterranean reservoirs, from which from 0.7 to 0.8 cubic foot per square mile per second may be drawn, the same as from artificial reservoirs on the earth's surface, these natural underground reservoirs possessing the advantage of furnishing a filtered water of a high degree of purity.

"The taking of the water supply of Brooklyn from the sand areas of Long Island has led to the development of legal principles relating to rights in underground water somewhat different from those derived from the common law of England. The decision in a test case is, in effect, that when subterranean water is taken in large quantity for the supply of cities or for manufacturing purposes the party taking it is liable to the adjacent landowners the same as in the case of diverting surface water."

The question as to water ownership in this State is an interesting one, and reveals a great many anomalies. These are largely due to the circumstances of early settlement, which were extremely varied; and the waters of the State came into the possession of private persons or of the Commonwealth in a great variety of ways. It is well established law, says the report, that the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers belong to the State, while the Genesee and the other large rivers belong to the riparian owners. In the former case, the State received title to the whole territory from the English, who had got it from the Dutch; while in the latter the water courses were settled up and bought up just as land, and the land carried with it the title to the water it inclosed or touched.

CITIES IN THE INTERIOR.

Rome gets its water supply from the Mohawk, Syracuse from Skaneateles Lake, and Rochester from the Genesee River. The volume of water from which the former two cities draw their supply seems practically exhaustless, but there is serious doubt as to the continuation of the supply from the Genesee River. A long series of measurements has shown that the water flow is rapidly decreasing in the river channel, owing to the deforestation of its watershed and banks. Mr. Rafter is confident, from these measurements, that "the minimum Summer flow of the Genesee River has decreased from 462 cubic feet per second in 1846 to about 220 cubic feet per second in 1895." This seems a loss of 50 per cent. in fifty years. In 1846, the period of the earlier measurements of the water flow of the entire area above Rochester, the virgin forest was from 65 to 70 per cent. of the whole.

With the exception of Buffalo, which practically draws its water supply from the great lakes, the cities of this State derive their water supply from near-by rivers and streams or small lakes. In one instance, that of Brooklyn, an artificial system of underground drainage is used. In the case of nearly all the water supply seems almost inexhaustible and not seriously imperiled by deforestation or other inroads upon the watersheds. Brooklyn, finding some difficulty in getting a sufficient supply from its subterranean system tapping the reservoirs under the sand hills of Long Island, is now seeking an additional supply from New Jersey, and it is probable that pipes will soon take water under two rivers into the streets of Brooklyn.

"The watersheds are very seriously menaced, however, in the Catskill and Allegheny areas and in the valley of the Genesee. Most of the danger comes from deforestation, which still continues with unabated swiftness, and little if any effort is making to check it or to remedy the evil already done. One result is shown in disastrous floods, which destroy instead of fertilizing, and another is shown in the rapid shrinkage of streams, like the Genesee, which now carries through its valley less than one-half the magnificent volume it poured through it half a century ago.

The City of New York is taking provision in good time. It is obtaining control of the watershed of the Croton River and its tributaries, and is constructing works that will treble the capacity of the present system. Besides this, there is abundant source of water in the New Jersey mountains that can be tapped whenever necessary to supply the growing metropolis with more water.

WOMAN AND CHILDREN MISSING

James Green of Queens Reports the Disappearance of His Housekeeper With His Two Daughters.

James Green of 128 Hunter Avenue, in the Long Island City section of Queens, reported to the police in that borough last night that his housekeeper, Annie Child, or Hayes, was missing, and that she had taken his two children with her.

The woman is about forty years of age, and had been in Green's employ for some time. She left the house yesterday about 1:30 o'clock, and has not been heard from since. She had with her Henrietta Green, nine years old, and Irene, two and one-half years old. The family supposed Mrs. Child had gone out for a walk, and taken the children, and the case was not reported until late last evening. The father could give no idea where the woman could have gone with the children.

Mrs. Green, who was almost frantic last night, says she knows nothing of the woman beyond the fact that she had a husband who worked around a hotel near the Bull's Head Market, in Manhattan.

The missing woman had blue eyes and dark hair. The girl Henrietta had brown hair, blue eyes, was barefooted, and had on a blue-checked dress. The younger child had golden hair and blue eyes.

Do Plants Think.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Do plants think?" said a St. Mary planter in the Denechaud lobby. "Have they powers of reason or any way of determining what is going on around them? The questions seem rather fantastic, I admit, but they are prompted by some very curious observations made at my home only a few weeks ago. My daughter, who is very fond of flowers, has a morning glory vine growing in a box on her window ledge. While watering it recently she noticed a delicate tendril reaching out toward a nail in the side casing. She marked the position of the tendril in pencil on the wood, and then shifted the nail about an inch lower. Next day the little feeler had deflected itself very noticeably, and was again heading for the nail. The marking and shifting were repeated four or five times, always with the same results, and finally one night the tendril, which had grown considerably, managed to reach the coveted support, and we found it coiled tightly around it. Meanwhile another bunch of tendrils had been making for a hook that was formerly used for a thermometer. Just before it reached its destination my daughter strung a cord across the window sash directly above. It was a choice, then, between the old love and the new, and as a morning glory always seems to prefer a cord to anything else, it wasn't long in making up its mind. In a very few hours the pale, crisp little tendrils—which, by the way, convey a surprising suggestion of human fingers—had commenced to lift toward the twine. Next day they reached it, and took such a firm grip that I don't believe they possibly could have been disengaged without breaking the fibre. Scientists are no doubt familiar with such phenomena, and, if so, I would be very glad to learn whether they have formulated a theory on the subject. To me it seems simply inexplicable."

Bleeding Portrait of the Empress.

Cracow Correspondence Chicago Record.

The Galician peasantry is fond of the marvelous, especially of marvels concerning the persons of rulers. Many were the legends about the ill-fated Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, and Rudolph, the heir apparent to the Austrian throne. They were not dead, but languishing in dungeons, banished to distant lands, or living secretly in the country. And now we have a strange tale about a portrait of the late Empress Elizabeth, hitherto in the possession of one Kulczycki, who lives at Nowosiolak. Great drops of blood, it is said, began not long ago to ooze from the side of the frame of the portrait, which was glazed and covered with a veil. The news of this strange fact spread far and wide. Father Szuchiewicz, the parish priest of Cracow, came, in presence of numerous witnesses, and took the picture out of its frame. There was really blood, which he carefully wiped away and replaced the portrait in the frame. Removing it again after awhile he found that the picture was again moist with blood, which issued from a spot near the heart. He then took the portrait away, and, judging that a real miracle had taken place, caused it to be hung up in his church. The people of the neighboring villages are convinced that this signifies either that the late Empress was a saint, or that a great and bloody war is soon to come. Of course, all these facts—if they be facts—might easily be explained by the supposition that some trickery was employed.

Kansas Populists and Civil Service.

From The Topeka (Kan.) State Journal

State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal, who is the choice of many Populists for Governor, expresses his opinion of the issues of the next campaign by saying:

"The main issue, so far as I have been able to learn, will be civil service in the State charitable institutions and the penal institutions. I am in favor of a civil service plank, and believe many other Populists also are in favor of it. Some other State issues, perhaps, will come up, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of our fellows to make the fight on the principles of Populism rather than on personal grounds."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—The Casino concert this evening had the largest attendance in the history of the Sunday evening concerts. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated and every inch of available sitting room was called into use. All the spare lawn furniture was utilised and placed about the inner and centre lawns. The cottage colony was out in full force, and the only absentees were those who were dining with Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and E. L. Winthrop. The Casino grill rooms were filled with the cottagers and their guests at dinner. The largest entertainment was that of Mrs. George B. De Forest. Other functions were those of Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, George P. Messerve, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, and Frank B. Riggs.

Little else was talked of at the golf club and at the Casino to-day but the musicale given by Mrs. Drexel Saturday evening. That was the event of the season, but the one to occur next Saturday evening will be even more largely attended. It is expected at the coming musicale a cake walk will be the feature, and the cottagers are to take the floor and do the walk themselves, led by Mrs. Drexel, who is the best cake walker among the cottagers.

Miss Lucile Nave of St. Joseph, Mo., and Lindsey Russell of New York are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy at The Cliffs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Kernochan of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop.

Winthrop Rutherfurd has taken the Mason cottage for the season.

Mrs. J. Emory Codman is expected at her cottage to-morrow.

Senator Depew is to give his second large dinner of the season to-morrow evening.

Late registers at the golf club include George Lunnes, John E. Cowdin, L. Louden, Goold Hoyt, J. F. Byers, A. F. Everett, and George Herbert-Fillett.

STUART ROBSON'S NEW PLAY.

"The Gadfly" to Be Elaborately Staged at Wallack's Theatre.

"The Gadfly," which Stuart Robson will give at Wallack's Theatre, beginning Sept. 16, will be magnificently staged and most elaborately costumed, it being the comedian's desire to outdo in point of splendor any of his previous productions. The play is a dramatization of the novel of that name, written somewhat in the vein of Sardou's "Daniel Rochat," which was played at the Union Square Theatre over twenty years ago with Charles R. Thorn as the Atheist and Sarah Jewett as the Christian. The motive and strength of "The Gadfly" lies in the contention between an anti-religionist of the most pronounced type and a priest, whose character is loving, tender, and pathetic.

The character, Zita Rina, will be created by Miss Gertrude Perry, who has been a member of Mr. Rouson's company for the last two years. Mrs. E. L. Voynich, the authoress of "The Gadfly," is now here superintending the preliminary arrangements for rehearsals of her play, which will begin at Wallack's Theatre Aug. 20.

FATAL NOSTALGIA.

Woman Died Because She Could Not Live Away from New York.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

"I wish I was in New York or dead!" exclaimed Mrs. Nora Legro to a friend last Friday. Forty-eight hours later she was dead. Homesickness was responsible, although the physicians declared alcoholism to be the direct cause of death. Utterly unused to liquors of any kind, she drank a quart of whisky, apparently for the purpose of reviving herself. Her husband found her in a comatose condition some hours later, and the constant efforts of two physicians were insufficient to revive her.

Mrs. Legro was formerly a widow, and had lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., all her life. Five months ago she became acquainted with Victor B. Legro, a painter, whose home was in Allegheny, but who was doing some work in Brooklyn. On June 3 they were married. Soon afterward Legro secured work in Allegheny, and brought his wife here. They secured three rooms on the second floor of a house at 1,417 Bidwell Street, Allegheny, and went to housekeeping. From the first Mrs. Legro suffered from homesickness. She was a stranger among strangers, and she longed for her friends in the East. She became dispirited and subject to melancholia. Physicians who prescribed for her said she was suffering from nostalgia, the technical name for homesickness. Mrs. Legro became acquainted with several women living on Bidwell Street. She frequently expressed to Mrs. Mary A. Wright, who lives on the first floor of the house, her desire to return to the East. To another woman she had made the remark quoted above, "I wish I was in New York or dead."

Last Friday her husband expressed the belief that a drink of whisky might do her good. She had been suffering from stomach trouble. According to Dr. C. F. Boucek, she had never tasted whisky in her life, but she assented. Mr. Legro purchased a quart of liquor, gave her a dose, and cautioned her as to subsequent doses. She took the first dose some time Saturday morning, and her husband then went to

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
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CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

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Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
To the holders of the securities of above-named and its terminal companies:
Your Committee deem it essential for the preservation of value of your securities:
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all of the securities aected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM P. HARRITY, Chairman.
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The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Sinking Fund Gold Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
BRADDOCK GAS & LIGHT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated February 1st, 1898, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par, accrued interest, and a premium of five percentum on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered 251 to 400, both inclusive.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
McKeesport Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated May 1st, 1893, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of the said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Continental Trust Company's Interim Certificates
FOR
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY
Central Division Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of the above-named certificates are notified that on and after AUGUST 7TH, 1899, said certificates may be exchanged for bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, Central Division Mortgage, at the office of the undersigned, 30 Broad Street.

New York, Aug. 7, 1899.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the CITY OF NEW YORK.
GORDON MACDONALD, Vice-Pres't.

DIVIDENDS.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Compania Metallurgica Mexicana.
New York Office, 27 William Street.
July 28, 1899.

The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable September 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1st. C. J. NOURSE, JR., Assistant Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg Cal., Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie, Cal.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 2, 1899.

Dividend No. 94, of 10 cents a share, is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, August 24th. Books close August 10th. J. W. PEW, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 and 453 Greenwich St., N. Y.
New York, July 26th, 1899.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 451 and 453 Greenwich St., New York City, on Monday, August 14th, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. Transfer books close from Aug. 1st to Aug. 15th.
ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER, Sec. & Treas.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice of Dissolution of Co-partnership
To whom it may concern:

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of the UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC PULL SOCKET AND SWITCH COMPANY, and doing business at 409-413 East 91st St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved. Dated New York, Aug. 5th, 1899.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—The Bank of Spain reports for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, decrease, 3,687,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 136,000 pesetas.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¾@61.

Bar silver in London was 27⅞d per ounce, and in New York 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 517,045.33 ounces of silver bullion.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

What may happen in sterling exchange—this concerns Wall Street acutely; and the course of this week's security market may be influenced, even dominated, by international considerations.

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Many important Wall Street figures, both brokers and traders, are still out of town, and, so far as appears, few of them propose immediate return. The market's opportunities are so well founded that much depends upon the movements of just such interests, for with business conditions favorable in every quarter it apparently remains only for concerted action upon the part of a few important financiers to start a Stock Exchange activity which would lead to the development of marked value advances.

Throughout this week more or less further discussion is likely to proceed touching money-market conditions and prospects, but in banking circles there exists none of that apprehension which bear speculators seek so assiduously to promote. Time funds in plenty at three-fourths the legal interest rate signifies something else than imminent stringency, a fact which can require small shrewdness to appreciate.

***

One notable feature in Wall Street affairs is the confidence shown by prominent bankers in the certainty of an early market improvement. Such interests are not in any hurry. Instances abound where banking houses of prominence have lately been buying large blocks of bonds with a view to holding such purchases intact till Autumn or till there comes the investment buoyancy, which it is the bankers' view can be counted upon with assurance. One instance is cited where something like $10,000,000 of bonds have been taken by an international banking house and quietly put aside, the assurance being given to colleagues that such investment is profitable not through immediate marketing, but to meet larger investment demands certain soon to appear.

If the West be just now requiring large amounts of money wherewith to harvest and move its crops, there must before long be surplus cash on hand out West realized from the marketing of the crops; and out of that condition will grow large investment demands, or so at least conservative observers are calculating. To some extent within the last year the West has figured in Wall Street. The tendency to buy securities is one easily developed, and holding tremendous surpluses of cash the West is likely to become a factor in security markets.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Continental Trust Company gives notice to holders of its interim certificates for St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, Central Division, mortgage bonds, that those certificates may be exchanged for the bonds at the office of the trust company on and after to-day.

EXPERIMENT STATION WORK.

Ripening of Cheese Not Due to Bacteria—Too Much Water Used in Arid Region—Farmers Friendly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Dr. E. W. Allen, Assistant Director of Experiment Stations in the Agricultural Department, has just returned from an extended tour of the West, made for the purpose of inspecting the various stations in that section of the country.

He states that one of the most interesting lines of investigation which is being pressed in these stations is that with regard to cheesemaking. The station in Wisconsin is taking the lead in this work, and discoveries have been made there which may revolutionize the European theory that the ripening of cheese is due to bacteria. The American experiments demonstrate that the principal change in the albuminoids which takes place in the ripening process is dependent upon a ferment which is contained in the milk itself, and not to bacteria. It is believed that this discovery will have an important bearing upon cheese manufacture in the future.

In the stations in the semi-arid region much attention is being given to the investigation of excessive alkali in the soil. In many sections, notably in California and Utah, there are large regions of irrigated land which are practically non-productive on account of the presence of alkali. Investigation makes it plain that this is due to irrigation, and in many instances to excessive irrigation. The water applied to the soil brings the salts to the surface when it rises. In some instances it has been found that the lower portion of streams had been rendered very alkaline by the return of these salts in the water from the irrigated fields.

The experiment stations have been trying to find a remedy for the evil. This they are seeking to do by demonstrating that in most instances crops do not require nearly so much water as is applied to them. They are working along practical lines in the solution of the problem, and in some cases the more progressive farmers are co-operating with them. Eventually it may be shown just what quantity of water is required for a given crop in a given locality, and if this is done farmers can count upon not only saving from destruction much land already under ditch, but also upon extending the irrigable area, as more land can be supplied with water from the available supply. In Montana, Idaho, and other semi-arid States much work has been done looking to securing forage plants adaptable to the altitude and climate. In these States satisfactory results have been secured with the cow pea, which is generally planted with oats. Red clover is also found to flourish there even better than in the Eastern States. In other regions much attention is given to the rotation of crops.

Dr. Allen reports a growing friendship toward the experiment stations on the part of the farmers. When the stations were first established they were regarded as an innovation, but now, in many instances, the farmers have come to depend upon them.

A BOOM IN BUILDING.

Real Estate Record and Guide.

The following statistics show very clearly that the general improvement in business throughout the country is stimulating building activity:

Cities.	January to June, 1899. No.	Cost.	1898. No.	Cost.	Per cent. Gain.	Loss.
New York, (Manhattan and Bronx.)	4,565	$71,370,870	2,787	$42,962,519	66	..
Borough of Brooklyn	3,724	12,830,985	3,006	7,891,290	63	..
Chicago	2,118	11,865,280	2,062	10,152,900	17	..
Philadelphia	4,026	10,420,430	3,997	12,167,470	..	14
St. Louis	1,150	4,195,295	1,387	4,373,122	..	4
Washington	1,385	3,505,363	1,066	2,425,311	45	..
Cleveland	1,490	2,918,270	1,491	1,666,777	75	..
Pittsburg	1,054	2,906,720	747	2,683,736	8	..
Detroit	1,183	2,090,700	1,076	1,938,100	8	..
Milwaukee	756	1,961,298	615	1,469,971	33	..
Kansas City	1,306	1,904,780	1,458	1,264,100	51	..
Buffalo	813	1,616,497	950	2,344,296	..	31
Minneapolis	1,720	1,512,131	1,453	1,231,175	23	..
Los Angeles	875	1,119,537	755	1,034,651	8	..
Cincinnati	1,140	1,112,124	964	1,220,315	..	9
New Orleans	864	987,210	754	680,760	45	..
St. Paul	542	787,538	495	509,341	57	..
Louisville	1,263	791,527	1,033	821,508	..	4
Toledo	....	765,530	....	465,655	64	..
Allegheny	362	571,125	319	572,625	..	..
Omaha	410	404,294	530	794,622	..	48
Totals for twenty cities	.....	$135,649,484	.....	$98,660,254	Inc. 37.4%	

These figures are in all respects interesting and encouraging, but they become simply phenomenal when we examine them in detail and then see that of a total increase of about $37,000,000 for the given twenty cities over $33,000,000 of that amount must be credited to Greater New York! As a centre of building operations the metropolis dwarfs any other city in the country to a condition of microscopic insignificance. It is equal to more than six Chicagos and nearly seven Philadelphias. What a "local" market!

Of course, not all of the $84,000,000 worth of new buildings projected in New York will be instantly carried out; and even with the big proportion that will be promptly undertaken some time must elapse before the money expenditure involved will be distributed for labor and materials. But the statistics are the forerunners of actual activity. They may safely be taken as the beginning of unusually brisk conditions.

MINNESOTA'S IRON WEALTH

Millions of Tons of High Grade Ore Ready for Mining.

ATIKOKAN RANGE PURCHASED

Product to Be Used to Build Up an Export Trade in Steel—Riches in the Menominee Range.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 6.—Especially in view of the recent statements of men supposed to know, that there was soon to be a famine of iron ore in America, the discovery of one important new range and the first definite steps for the opening of another that has lain idle since its finding are timely and valuable contributions to commercial economics.

In the conclusion of negotiations for the opening of the Atikokan range, lying north and west of Lake Superior, and fifty miles from the Vermilion range in Minnesota, a sixth great ore producing territory is likely to be added to the five already shipping from Lake Superior. A party of wealthy iron men has just closed an option for the fee to four miles of the strike of the Atikokan range, paying $10,000 cash at a bank in this city, and agreeing to pay $350,000 more at the conclusion of their investigations. In a few weeks they will have their men at work test-pitting and examining the ore. They will not do prospecting and exploration, for that is scarcely necessary where the iron ore rises 100 feet above the surrounding soil and can be traced for thousands of feet and at intervals for many miles, but they will examine to see whether or not the rich assays of the surface ore hold out, and if so they will begin mining immediately.

The existence of the Atikokan range has been known to a few persons for fifteen years, but nothing has been done toward its development. The lands on which an option has been obtained lie within half a mile of the Ontario and Rainy River Railway, which the Dominion Government is now helping to build by giving it a grant of $10,400 to the mile, and which will be running along the Atikokan River within a year. The road will build ore docks at Fort William, on Lake Superior, and the ore from these mines will be shipped to furnaces in the United States, which can be done free of import duty if the product be exported. It is the intention of the buyers to use the entire ore supply from this region to build up an export trade in steel.

Assays made at various times by the Canadian Geological Survey, the Minnesota Iron Company, Carnegie & Co., and others show this ore to be from 64 to 68 in iron and as low as .030 in phosphorus, making it an ideal Bessemer ore. It is said that there are 2,000,000 tons of ore in sight at the present time, without one stroke of development work ever having been done. Recent reports of experts say that the ore may be mined and put on cars at from 40 to 50 cents a ton. It can be dropped by side cuts directly into cars on tracks beside the outcrops.

Another important ore discovery in the lake region has been made at the centre of the old Menominee range, where mining has been going on for twenty years and more, but where there is now more exploration than at any time in its history. This find is located between Iron and Felch Mountains, and a bed of high Bessmer ore has been traced for a long distance, 140 feet wide, and of how great depth no one yet knows. It looks like one of the most important finds of recent years. Not far away a large deposit of ore has just been struck on land that has been a farm for the last twelve years, and reports are coming in almost every week of finds of new mines on the old range. The Minnesota Iron Company is taking lands on this range, and in the last three months has obtained nearly 100 locations, from which it is likely to procure a very large quantity of ore at a very small cost. Other large concerns are doing the same, and the opportunities for discovery on this one old range seem almost unlimited.

Developments are going on in this State that will surprise the most sanguine, and that are likely to add many millions of tons of high-grade ores to the amount in sight in the near future. Thousands of men are engaged in exploration, and lands that appear to be iron-bearing have advanced tenfold in value in the last twelve months.

Constable Killed by His Prisoner.

LONDON, Ky., Aug. 6.—The killing of a constable by his prisoner in a remote part of Leslie County has just been reported here. Last Thursday James Beltzer went to the head of Middle Fork and placed under arrest a man named Howard, from Harlan County. The two had proceeded a little distance when Beltzer stopped and entered a house, leaving Howard outside. As Beltzer stepped from the doorway Howard drew a revolver and shot him through the head, causing instant death. Howard made his escape.

Would Not Stand Aside and Was Shot.

LONDON, Ky., Aug. 6.—Last night, at East Bernstadt, Laurel County, while Clyde Thompson, aged eighteen, a son of Deputy United States Marshal George Thompson, was leaning against a telegraph pole, a young man named Holt came along and told Thompson to stand aside, as he wanted to shoot at the pole. This Thompson refused to do. Again Holt told him, and again Thompson refused. Then Holt drew a 45 calibre Colt and fired at the pole, hitting Thompson, who is fatally wounded, the ball passing through his body one inch from his heart.

Think A. R. Kirby Is Wanted.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 6.—A. R. Kirby, fifty-two years of age, an Englishman, was arrested here last night, charged with trying to obtain goods under false pretenses. It is alleged he tried to obtain shoes from local dealers upon orders purporting to be signed by well-known local men. The prisoner is a man of fine education. It is believed he may be wanted elsewhere, and he is being held until other cities can be communicated with.

To Cast Statue of Admiral Semmes.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—The casting of a bronze statue of Admiral Semmes, commander of the Alabama, will be begun here to-morrow in the foundry of Ernest Vatier. The statue is to be one of heroic size. It is designed by Caspar Buberl of New York and is to be erected at Mobile.

DOINGS OF THE PRESIDENT.

A Native Drives Him to the Wrong Church—Premier Laurier Not to Visit Hotel Champlain.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 6.—President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, attended church this morning, driving from the Hotel Champlain behind a pair of grays. Although the driver had lived in Plattsburg all his life, he drove the two to the Presbyterian Church instead of to the Methodist Church, making the President about fifteen minutes late. The pastor of the church, however, delayed the commencement of the service until the arrival of the President. When he entered the church the entire congregation arose and remained standing until he had been seated.

Bishop Goodsell of Tennessee preached the sermon. The Rev. Dr. Joel W. Eaton, Presiding Elder of the Champlain District of the Troy Conference, in his prayer asked that "the blessing of God may rest upon the President of the United States, and that through us the uncivilized peoples of other lands may be lifted up." At the close of the service the congregation remained standing until the President had reached the street.

Everything is ready for the yacht races to-morrow. Part of the fleet has arrived, and the rest of the boats, which spent the day in Valcour Bay, near the Summer home of ex-Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania, will arrive early to-morrow morning. Ex-Congressman Southwick of Albany arrived here last night, and in company with ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry, met and entertained many friends. Mr. Southwick will act as first mate on board Mr. Foote's yacht Gleam in to-morrow's races. Dr. W. Seward Webb, Miss Webb, and W. D. Sloane came over on the Elfrida to-day from Shelburne Farms, Vt. President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, and several invited guests will witness the races to-morrow from Mr. Webb's yacht.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, has reconsidered his determination to visit the Hotel Champlain while the President is here, and therefore will not arrive this week, as expected. According to reports received here, he believes that a visit at the present time would cause a great deal of unpleasant comment.

Secretary Root will arrive here Tuesday morning for a conference with President McKinley. It is understood that not only the Philippine problem, but other questions now confronting the Secretary of War, such as the situation in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the attitude to be maintained toward Gen. Miles, will be discussed in detail and a general plan of action agreed upon.

YAQUI OUTBREAK SERIOUS.

The Indians Said to Be Well Supplied with Money and Arms.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 6.—A special dispatch received here to-day from Terrasa, Chihuahua, Mexico, which is located near the scene of the Yaqui uprising, states that the Indians are arranging for a prolonged war. It is asserted that the Mexican Government will need a long time and a large force of troops to quell the rebellion.

The Yaquis are better prepared now than ever before for a long and bloody campaign. They are all well off financially, nearly all of them having saved the money which the Mexican Government paid them, at the rate of $200 per head, when they signed the treaty of peace two years ago. They have been making money since then, too, and it is known that they have been laying in a large supply of arms and ammunition for some time past. It has been common talk among the American prospectors in the Yaqui River Valley that the Indians were preparing for another outbreak, but as the braves had always shown a friendly spirit toward the Americans, it was thought they would not molest them when they went on the warpath. They are determined to recover all of their lost country, however, and will kill everybody they find within the limits of their old possessions.

It is said also that many miners and ranchmen in and near Cocori have been slain and their property laid waste.

Threw Stone Through Plate Glass.

After dining on ice cream yesterday and incidentally spending all his money for it, John Finck, who gave his address as 193 Park Row, proceeded to wage war on the plateglass front of the building at 41 Park Row. He hurled a stone through the door of a shoe store, and was going to try a shot at the window, when Policeman James Hally seized him and marched him off to the Oak Street Station. Finck could give no explanation for his conduct and was locked up.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	75⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	6⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5¾
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K., prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	27.75
Tallow, prime	4⅝
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	6¾
Lard, prime	5.72½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	20.50
Butter, Western creamery	18

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 67c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@69½c; No. 2 red, 70¾c; No. 2 corn, 31@31¼c; No. 2 yellow, 32½c; No. 2 oats, 20¼@20¾c, (new); No. 3 white, 23c, (new;) No. 3 white, 20@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 52½@53¼c; No. 2 barley, 32@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, 98½c; Northwestern, $1.01; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.75@$8.50; lard, per 100 lb, $5.37½@$5.37½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $4.85@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.45@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.50; clover, contract grade, $6.40.

COTTON.—Speculative operations in cotton were of smaller volume Saturday than for any day this season. The opening call developed a dull market, with a tolerably steady feeling at the previous day's closing prices. Later business disturbed prices to the extent of only 2 points and the market was finally dull at a net loss of 1@2 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53@5.54
September	....	....	....	5.56@5.57
October	5.70	5.72	5.70	5.69@5.70
November	....	....	....	5.74@5.75
December	5.80	5.81	5.79	5.78@5.79
January	5.83	5.85	5.83	5.82@5.83
February	....	....	....	5.85@5.86
March	....	....	....	5.89@5.90
April	....	....	....	5.92@5.94
May	5.98	5.96	5.97

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica,
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LEAND.

N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

HOLLYWOOD HOTELS

AND COTTAGES,

HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.

The most beautiful resort on the New Jersey coast. Superior cuisine and service.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Suites, with bath. Concerts daily. Eighteen-hole GOLF course and new clubhouse at hotel entrance. Private surf bathing pavilion. For illustrated booklet or terms, address

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HOLLYWOOD, N. J.

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Richfield Springs, N. Y.

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Rooms en suite with Baths.
ST. JAMES HOTEL
Located in Earlington Park
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
Directly Opposite Hotel Earlington.
GOLF LINKS.
E. M. EARLE & SON

HOTEL BROOKLYN

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A model Summer Resort. ALWAYS COOL, situated on Great South Bay, overlooking the ocean; Surf and still water bathing; fine sailing; ideal roads for bicycling and driving; handsomely appointed and select family hotel. Capacity over 250. Perfect cuisine, pure water, ballroom, orchestra, dancing. Two hours from New York. Send for illustrated booklet.

GEORGE E. HALLOCK, Proprietor.
E. E. CAUTHEN, Manager.

DEAL COUNTRY CLUB AND CLUB COTTAGES, DEAL, N. J.

Inn cottages may be rented by week, month, or season. Newly furnished; all improvements, including bath. Meals served in new open-air dining room. Superior cuisine. French waiters. 18-hole golf course reached in three minutes. Fine bathing beach.

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Watkins, N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

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Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. NOW OPEN. 1,200 FEET ELEVATION
Golf Links and all other amusements.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.

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SOMERSET INN

And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Remains open until October 23d.
35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R. via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 900 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

T. F. Silleck.....Manager

Oriental Hotel

Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager

INSTRUCTION.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY. On South Brook R. R., convenient to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Both sexes. 61st year. Fine, healthful location. "Nobility of character our constant aim." Special care and home comforts. Sanitary arrangements, pure spring water, electric lights. Extensive improvements and new buildings, costing $55,000. $260 a year, or for a suite of rooms $300. Long distance telephone in Seminary. Write for our new illustrated catalogue.

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Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.

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COLUMBIA INSTITUTE., Cor. W. 72d St. and West End Av., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 27. Collegiate preparation, intermediate, and primary departments; optional military drill; gymnasium; hot luncheon. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL FOR BOYS
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Sixty-fifth year opens Oct. 2nd, 1899. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B., after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B., after three years.) Daily sessions, 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition, $100. GRADUATE CLASSES, Fifteen courses. Five required for LL. M.

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NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } **Day School,** 35 Nassau St. **Evening School,** 9 W. 18th St. **"Dwight Method" of Instruction.** LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue.
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SEMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM A. HAZARD, plaintiff, against LIZZIE SCOTT, ADAM MORAN, and WINNIFRED MORAN, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 1899.

FRANKLIN W. MOULTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendant Lizzie Scott: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of July, 1899, and on the said 14th day of July, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 13th day of July, 1899.—Dated July 14, 1899.

FRANKLIN W. MOULTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

EXCURSIONS.

New York's Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

LONG BRANCH.

ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER, **REPUBLIC** and the MAMMOTH STEAMER, **COLUMBIA**

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,)	Leave Long Branch,
8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.,	11 A. M., 5:00 P. M.,
10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.	1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

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The best service, by the best boats, ever given, which accommodates people who go for the quick sail down and back for the splendid view of the Bay, Harbor, the Forts, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and the cottage cities on the Jersey Coast, or the people who wish to spend a few hours, or a day, at the seaside.

The REPUBLIC, that has so long been the "flyer" to Cape May, is a favorite with all who travel on her.

The COLUMBIA is celebrated as the Queen of Chesapeake Bay, and, with her large licensed capacity, is the sister ship to the REPUBLIC.

Both boats have immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, open at all times, and are built especially for sea-going work, stanch, fast, and reliable for prompt service.

There are concerts and vaudeville performances on all trips without extra charge.

Nothing that can secure comfort and amusement to their passengers is neglected.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. pier, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M.; foot 34th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 22d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:01, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. †Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION L. R. R. week days leave Broadway Ferry 8:00, 7:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M. Week days, P. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

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THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

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Leave 22d St., N. R., hourly, 9:00 A. M. to 9 P. M. Leave Pier 1, N. R., hourly, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.

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For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.), week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

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FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Hourly 9.20 to 12.20, then every 20 minutes until 6:20, then every 40 minutes until 10:20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

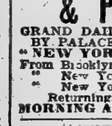

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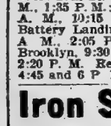

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Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thorough laundress; in private family; reference. 650 9th Av., Clark.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES W. SPENCE, individually and as partner of the firm known as Spence Brothers, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,315.

To the creditors of James W. Spence, individually and as partner of the firm known as Spence Brothers, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said James W. Spence, individually and as partner of the firm known as Spence Brothers, of the County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 3d, 1899.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH, late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOTT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. jy10-1aw6mM

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adam Emmerich, William Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of John Emmerich; Frederick M. H. Emmerich, Elizabeth Emmerich, Lena Kiel, Carl Heinlein, Emma Brennen, Daniel Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of Daniel Emmerich; Carl Emmerich, Elizabeth Ohl, Adolph Emmerich, Elizabetha Emmerich, and John Emmerich, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Jacob C. Goebel of Congers, Rockland County, in the State of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Buttner, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the probate of the said last will and testament and of the alleged codicil thereto of Maria Hulseberg, late of the County of New York, should not be revoked, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au7-1aw6wM

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 906, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & CRANE TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Henry D. Otten, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of MARIA HULSEBERG, deceased, Henry Hulseberg, John Hulseberg, Julius Hulseberg, George Hulseberg, Ettie Ziegler, Leonora Henrietta Wellbrock, Frederick Wellbrock, Howard Wellbrock, Henrietta Wellbrock, Anna K. Voight, Christopher Otten, Caroline W. Thiemann, Louise Von Kaas, Adolph Von Kaas, Henrietta Dieckmann, Theodore Dieckmann, Nettie Dieckmann, Ida Dieckmann, Emma Dieckmann, Gerhardt Dieckmann, Frederick Dieckmann, Wilhelmina Dieckmann, George Dieckmann, and Louise Otten as sole legatee and devisee under the last will and testament of Gerhardt Otten, deceased. Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court Houses in the City of New York, on the (25th) twenty-fifth day of October, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the probate of the alleged last will and testament and of the alleged codicil thereto of Maria Hulseberg, late of the County of New York, should not be revoked, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy31-1aw6wM

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1z w6mM

LIMAN, GEORGE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Liman, Max Liman, Hugo Liman, Paul Liman, Oscar Liman, the heirs and next of kin of GEORGE LIMAN, otherwise known as GEORGE W. LIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Marie Liman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George Liman, otherwise known as George W. Liman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the probate of the alleged last will and testament of George Liman, otherwise known as George W. Liman, late of the County of New York, deceased, should not be revoked, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy31-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

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LIMAN, GEORGE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Liman, Max Liman, Hugo Liman, Paul Liman, Oscar Liman, the heirs and next of kin of GEORGE LIMAN, otherwise known as GEORGE W. LIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Marie Liman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George Liman, otherwise known as George W. Liman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the (25th) twenty-fifth day of October, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the probate of the alleged last will and testament and of the alleged codicil thereto of Maria Hulseberg, late of the County of New York, should not be revoked, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy31-1aw6wM

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MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1z w6mM

LIMAN, GEORGE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Liman, Max Liman, Hugo Liman, Paul Liman, Oscar Liman, the heirs and next of kin of GEORGE LIMAN, otherwise known as GEORGE W. LIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Marie Liman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George Liman, otherwise known as George W. Liman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the (25th) twenty-fifth day of October, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the probate of the alleged last will and testament and of the alleged codicil thereto of Maria Hulseberg, late of the County of New York, should not be revoked, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy31-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HAROLD M. SILL and THOMAS H. DOUGHERTY, as Trustees of Amelia Dougherty and also as Trustees of Pauline Sill, Plaintiffs, against MARGARET BARNES and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 25th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 423 West 49th Street, and said lot being known and distinguished on a map entitled "A Map of 188 Lots in the 12th Ward of the City of New York," being part of the estate late of Philip Webbers, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number 183, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, Beginning on the northerly side of Forty-ninth Street at a point distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Ninth Avenue and along the westerly side of Lot Number 184 on said map and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, thence westerly along the said centre line of the block being the rear of Lot Number 158 on said map twenty-five feet to Lot Number 182 on said map, thence southerly along the easterly side of the said last-mentioned lot one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

CHARLES DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 423 West 49th St.

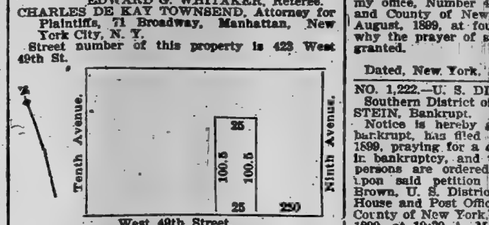

West 49th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixteen 87-100 ($21,616.87) dollars, with interest thereon from twentieth day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-one ($391.00) dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is six hundred and eighty-five 85-100 ($685.85) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

jy31-2aw3wM&S&au21&22

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE AND 117TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, vs. MAUD NESBIT, et als., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered in the above-entitled action on the 29th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwellings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and four feet four inches eastwardly from the easterly side of Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with said Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet one inch; thence southwardly, parallel with Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to Thirty-fourth Street; thence westwardly, along Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly and westerly side walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The said premises being known by the street number 117 East 34th Street, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Richard Duncan Harris, by William B. Dixon, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1,626 of Conveyances, Page 83, on October 1, 1881. Subject to the covenants as to buildings and otherwise contained in agreement between Mary Murray and others, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 485 of Conve

LIVELY EAST SIDE BLAZE

Four Injured, One Probably Fatally, in a Second Street Tenement.

WILD RUSH FOR FIRE ESCAPES

Woman Jumps from Third Floor Window and Another Carried to Safety Down the Ladders.

Four persons were injured, one probably fatally, yesterday afternoon at a fire which started on the first floor of the five-story brick tenement 140 and 142 Second Street. They were Mrs. Kate Loeb, fifty-two years old, who was burned about the face, arms, back, and chest, and bruised by jumping from the third floor to an extension, and was taken to Gouverneur Hospital; Henry Freitag, twenty-seven years old, of 131 East Third Street, who was burned about the eyes and overcome by smoke, and taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Mrs. Sophie Witt and Mrs. Victoria Deckler, both forty years old, who were overcome by smoke and remained at home.

The fire was discovered in a store occupied by H. Goodfriend, tailor, and started from some unknown cause. It was discovered by Patrolman Milton Woodbridge of the Fifth Street Station, who turned in an alarm. The building has fifty feet frontage on Second Street, and is only about twenty feet in depth. The other store on the ground floor is occupied by F. H. Jaep, an undertaker, and the upper floors by families, two on each floor.

Before the tenants in the house were aware that the place was on fire smoke had filled the hallways and many of the rooms above, having made its way up through the dumbwaiter shaft, which is in the middle of the building. Scarcely had the alarm been sent in when the flames made their appearance on the roof.

In a moment the whole house was panic stricken, and a rush was made for the fire escapes on the front of the building and for the roof of an extension in the rear from which there was easy access to the houses on Avenue A, near which the building is situated. Fortunately for the inmates of the place, several of the flats had been temporarily vacated by their tenants, who had left the house to spend the afternoon elsewhere.

Mrs. Kate Loeb, who was alone in her rooms on the east side of the third floor, was overtaken by the flames in the first stages of the fire and tried to make her escape through the hallway. She found flight impossible through the hall, and then ran to one of the windows in the rear. People saw her stand as if to jump, and shouted to her to remain, for already the firemen were beginning the work of rescue. She, however, paid no attention to their warnings and leaped, landing on a roof of an extension about twenty feet below. She was already burned about the face, head, neck, and breast, and was picked up in a partially unconscious condition on the roof, from which she was taken to a restaurant at 31 Avenue C, which was turned into an impromptu hospital for the benefit of the sufferers from the fire. She was then removed to the hospital in a critical condition.

One of the most sensational rescues made at the fire was that of Mrs. Sophie Witt, who lived on the fourth floor of the building. As soon as Mrs. Witt saw that the house was on fire she made directly for the fire escape at the front of that floor, and screamed that she was going to jump. At that moment the flames were dancing all about her, and smoke was pouring out of the windows behind her in dense volume.

In the meantime Firemen Vincent L. Havlina of Engine Company No. 30 and Henry Lakestream of Engine Company No. 66, who were passengers on a Second Avenue elevated railroad train, had seen the smoke coming from the building and had left the train at the First Street station to lend what aid they could to their comrades. They reached the building on the run just in time to see Mrs. Witt lean over the fire-escape balcony to throw herself down.

With a bound they mounted the fire-escape ladders and ran upward toward the woman to save her before she should jump. They reached her just in the nick of time, and lifted her over the iron railing of the balcony and carried her, although she weighs more than 200 pounds, and had fainted, down the ladders to the first floor, through which they took her to the extension in the rear and to safety.

Henry Freitag, was one of those citizens who was early at the scene of the fire. He ran up the fire escapes to lend what assistance he could to those in the building. He was himself overcome by smoke on the third floor balcony, and was burned over the eyes. He was taken down by Detectives Jackson, Burke, and Cavanagh of the Fifth Street Station.

Effective work was done by Edward Klein of 31 Avenue C, Ernest Kammer of 21 First Street, Albert Kupper of 97 Avenue A, and Charles Bauer of 31 Avenue C, in the rescue of Mrs. Victoria Deckler, who lived on the third floor of the house. The roof of the extension in the rear of the burning building connects with the roof in the rear of the restaurant at 31 Avenue A, in which all of these men were at the time of the discovery of the fire.

They saw Mrs. Deckler at her window on the third floor over the extension, and wrenching a fire-escape ladder from the building in which they were, carried it quickly to the roof of the extension and, shouting encouragement to her, placed it against the side of the building, and took her safely down.

The fire had such great headway when it was discovered that two alarms were sent in. The upper portion of the house was pretty well burned out, and the total damage to the building and its contents is estimated at $7,000, about $4,000 on the building and $3,000 to its contents.

In the course of the excitement attending the fire, Martin Ceen, twenty-seven years old, a butcher, of 76 Delancey Street, was arrested on the charge of having stolen a pocketbook containing 62 cents from Charles Kahn of 208 East Eighty-seventh Street. He was locked up in the Fifth Street Station.

LOST FINGERS CLEANING CYCLE.

Accident Befell Mrs. Smith, Who Neither Fainted nor Screamed.

Mrs. Lillian Smith, twenty-eight years old, of 17 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, met with a painful accident yesterday afternoon while cleaning her bicycle preparatory to a spin. She had finished the task, and was putting some graphite on the chain. To facilitate this she gave the wheel a quick turn, holding the graphite with the thumb and index finger of her right hand against the chain as it ran over the sprockets.

She got too close, and thumb and finger were caught between the chain and the whirling sprockets. The two upper joints of the finger were taken off as cleanly as if with a razor. The thumb was so mangled that it had to be amputated at the lower joint.

Mrs. Smith did not faint or even scream. She called in a friend, and together they went to the Harlem Hospital, where Dr. Babcock amputated the thumb. Mrs. Smith declined to take anaesthetics, and when the operation was over went home.

"The woman has the most superb pluck I ever saw," said Dr. Babcock.

Antwerp Philatelic Exhibition.

The Philatelic Exhibition at Antwerp, which is to be held in that city beginning Oct. 1 and lasting one week, has issued, for the information of stamp dealers and collectors, the regulations by which the affair will be governed. If will be held in the rooms of the old Museum of Paintings, and will be under the guidance of Jan Van Rijswick, Burgomaster of Antwerp. Edward Huisens, Secretary of the Executive Committee, has headquarters at 94, Provincie Street (N.) 94, Antwerp. The classification of exhibits will embrace Belgian postage stamps, foreign postage stamps, telegraph stamps, revenue stamps, postal cards, philatelic books, and albums.

Fell Dead in Trolley Car.

David V. N. Williams, sixty years old, a broker, whose home was at 630 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, started yesterday for Long Branch, where his family is spending the Summer. He boarded a Summit Avenue trolley car of the North Hudson line to go to the ferry. He had scarcely taken a seat when he fell to the floor unconscious. He was taken to a drug store Dr. Hoffman, who was called, said he was dead. Heart disease was the cause. The body was removed to the Morgue, and the relatives were notified.

GOT SHARKS INSTEAD OF LING.

Capt. "Bill" Foster and Two Comrades Had a Good Day's Fishing Off Seabright.

The fishing steamer Angler returned yesterday afternoon from her regular daily excursion to the fishing grounds with a rather elated and somewhat excited load of fishermen and an unusually diversified catch, which included no less than three very large and vicious sharks. The sharks were taken off Seabright by Capt. "Bill" Foster, a veteran angler, and two friends, amateurs, but who, by virtue of their extraordinary catch, strode around the pier yesterday afternoon and prevaricated cheerfully and artistically to a circle of admiring spectators.

It is a rare thing to take even one shark in these waters in the course of an afternoon, and the sight of three of these sea monsters on the Angler's deck as she drew alongside the Liberty Island pier drew a big crowd at once.

Several skillfully embellished stories are told of just how the sharks were caught, but it was generally agreed that the Angler had a peculiar run of luck throughout the day.

It was officially announced when the vessel started on the trip that the anglers were to angle for ling. The official bait was to be "skimmers," but, as usual, several fishermen took small private supplies of other bait, ranging from helgramites to sand worms. Owing to the recent storms or the set of the tide or something nobody seemed to catch what he was fishing for.

If a man put his mind on ling, he was likely to bring up a cod, and if seabass was the thing he longed for, the chances were he would land a porgy. Everything in the sea seemed to be hankering after a meal off "skimmers." The Angler's piscatorial schedule was completely upset.

Capt. Foster and his two friends finally got into one of the ship's boats and rowed out from the vessel some distance. They were conservative and orthodox. They said they had come for ling, and they'd be hanged if they wanted to be yanking up sea roots and devilfish instead.

They had just ceased rowing and got their lines out and were settled comfortably in the boat when one of Foster's friends got a bite that jerked his pipe out of his mouth and caused his hair to rise and his eyes to bulge out until he could have hung his hat on them.

It was no ling. A whole platoon of ling couldn't give a yank like that. The fisherman pulled in his line and found bait, hook, and all gone, cut away clean. Another hook was adjusted and another "skimmer" impaled.

Then Foster's other friend raised a disturbance and dropped his hat. He hauled in on his line as if he had a sunken schooner on the end of it. Suddenly everything let go, and he drew in his line to find hook and "skimmer" gone. Then Capt. Foster was observed hanging over the side of the boat as if he was trying to lift a ship's anchor. When his line finally came up, it was without a hook. He lit his pipe calmly.

"Sharks!" said he, sententiously.

They rowed back to the Angler and asked for the loan of the shark hook.

"A fine day for ling, Capting," remarked Capt. Foster, sarcastically, to the Angler's skipper.

The shark hook, with its length of chain and attached to a strong line, was baited with a piece of pork, and Capt. Foster and his friends went back to their fishing ground. The hook had scarcely been dropped overboard when there was a tremendous pull. The three men held on to the line desperately, and the boat went skimming over the ocean for half a mile.

The fishermen kept pulling in on the line all the time until they could see in the water the gray and white of a shark. They pulled up close, and as the boat swished along Capt. Foster reached over and with a hatchet banged the shark over the right eye. This lowered the speed of the boat, and one more blow shut off steam altogether. The shark turned over dead.

He was towed alongside the Angler. A loop was put over his tail and every one of the lesser anglers on board took a proprietary pull at the line and hauled him aboard. He proved to be a monster of the "mackerel" or "Dusky" variety, and measured one inch over six feet from tip to tip.

Capt. "Bill" and his comrades returned to the fray, and soon were seen skimming gayly along attached to another shark. This one was forty-nine inches long. Fifteen minutes later still another shark, a little over four feet long, was taken on board, and the Captain of the Angler said he believed he would start for the city. He said he rather expected to find ling on this trip, but he believed that ling were not biting very well.

The sharks are all of the kind usually found in the North Atlantic, but are extraordinarily large specimens. The Angler will probably organize an excursion for shark fishing.

FIFTH RESCUE THIS SEASON.

Joseph Finnegan Plunges Into the Harlem River and Saves the Life of Rose O'Brien.

Joseph Finnegan, twenty years old, of 415 Pleasant Avenue, yesterday afternoon saved the fifth life this season. He did it, too, at great risk to his own, and would not have succeeded but for the timely arrival of assistance.

Three-year-old Rose O'Brien of 350 Pleasant Avenue was the cause of all the trouble. Little Rose, with a number of small children, wandered down to the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and somehow got out on Monahan's float in the slip there.

The children amused themselves in various ways for some time until Rose spied some seaweed drifting down with the tide. Instantly that seaweed was the one object of her desires, and she prepared to get some of it if the water would but sweep it within reach.

Rose leaned far out to catch the drifting weeds, and in so doing lost her balance and fell into the water. The other children ran screaming in every direction, and Mrs. Monahan, the wife of the proprietor of the boathouse, added her cries to the general alarm. Some men tried to lower a boat to go to the rescue, but they were so slow that the tide was fast carrying the child away. Another man threw an oar to the drowning child, and narrowly escaped crushing her skull.

Just as it seemed certain death for the child, Finnegan appeared. He had been caulking a boat in the slip of the Harlem Yacht Club, adjacent, and was attracted by the tumult. He was already in his shirt sleeves and barefooted. He jumped into the stream without a moment's hesitation, and cut through the water to the spot where the child had been seen to sink for a second time.

He dove, and so long was he under the water that the people on shore thought that he was drowned. When he came up he was fifty feet further out in midstream, and he had the child. He started in, and it was a hard battle for him, as the tide was running very strong.

The excited man on shore, however, had by this time been partially calmed, and they put out in a small boat. They got the excited young man and the unconscious child just as Finnegan was about to give up in despair. Both were taken ashore, and were restored after a little vigorous work by an ambulance physician. Finnegan got a change of clothes after a little bit, and resumed his work on the boat.

He locked the gate so he could not be disturbed, explaining to a reporter: "Them folks would spoil my day's work. They make too much fuss when a fellow saves a kid. Why, that's nothin'. That's my fifth for the season!"

This was no misstatement, as inquiry proved beyond question that Finnegan has saved this number of lives. In fact, so safe do the children feel when he is about that they are accustomed to reply when cautioned not to go so far out, "Ah, gwan; Finnegan'll pull us out if we get de cramps!"

Swimming Instructor Drowned.

Davis Dalton, a swimming instructor, who was stopping at the Washington Hotel, Far Rockaway, was drowned near Hog Island yesterday. He was in the water giving an exhibition of swimming when he suddenly disappeared. He did not immediately rise, and it was supposed he was showing how long he could remain under water. After some time boats were put out and the body was recovered. The Coroner's physician found that Dalton had suffered a stroke of apoplexy. Dalton was fifty-five years of age, and was married.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Apt to be cool spells even in August; at any rate, the coolness of September is not so far away but that "the stranger within our gates" is interested in providing for them.

Fall suits and overcoats are now ready at our Prince St. store.

Everything for hot weather—at all three stores.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
568 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MARONITES HONOR PASTOR

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Mgr. Korkemas's Consecration.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA'S CABLE

Sends the Pope's Apostolic Benediction—Archbishop Corrigan Writes a Long Letter of Congratulation.

The front of the Maronite Church, at 83 Washington Street, in the Syrian colony, was gayly decorated yesterday with festoons of evergreens and roses. The Young Men's Maronite Association of New York was celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration to the priesthood of their pastor, Mgr. Peter Korkemas, who organized the church of this branch of the Roman Catholic Church in this city.

The sect of the Maronites was formed in Northern Syria in the first century, and its votaries attribute its foundation to a hermit by the name of St. Maron or Maroun. They gradually attained great political power in the Lebanon, were joined by Christian refugees, and after the overthrow of the Byzantine power in Syria the Maronites held a considerable part of the country and repelled many attacks of the Saracens. But the Moslem power increased, and the Maronites were finally restricted to part of the Lebanon range, where they were ruled by chiefs of their own. The number of Maronites in Syria at present is estimated at about 150,000. In 1445 the Maronites formed a union with the Roman Catholic Church under certain conditions, one of which was that they should perform their liturgy in the Arabic tongue.

The anniversary was celebrated yesterday by high mass, conducted by Father Korkemas himself, and assisted by his nephew, Father Gabriel Korkemas. Both priests wore full beards, for it is considered improper for a priest in Syria to shave his face, and even the regular Roman Catholic clergy and monks in Syria have been allowed to wear their beards out of consideration to the customs of the country. An innovation in the church in New York is providing seats for the congregation, for in Oriental churches and mosques the congregations remain standing throughout, an occasional chair being only provided for some very prominent worshipper. Aside from the chanting the visitor might have imagined himself in a regular Roman Catholic Church.

It was, as indicated, the chanting of the priests that made all the difference and carried away the visitor to the Eastern coast of the Mediterranean, where the same language has been spoken and the same tunes, with very little changes, sung and chanted by worshippers and by the public in the streets. The chanting of the priests in the Maronite Church closely resembles that in the Syriac churches, and is believed to have been the same used at the ancient services of Baal and of other Syrian and Assyrian deities. To those who have lived in Syria the chants are impressive. A small organ was used, mostly to take the place of the choir accompanist whose duty it is to intone a long and continued nasal drawl in a low key.

The French Vice Consul was in attendance as the representative of the French Government, which for centuries has protected and now also does protect the Roman Catholics in Syria, while the adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church in that country are protected by Russia. For this reason the French flag, with the American and Turkish flags, were hung together over the door.

After the reading of the first Gospel Father Myhan, assistant secretary of Archbishop Corrigan, stepped forward and read the following cablegram from Cardinal Rampolla in Rome:

"The Holy Father sends the Apostolic benediction to Peter Korkemas on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration to the priesthood."

Then he read a letter from Archbishop Corrigan, which is as follows:

New York, Aug. 2, 1899.

Rev. Gabriel Korkemas:

Rev. Dear Sir: I have learned with great satisfaction that on next Sunday your very Reverend Uncle Peter will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the holy priesthood, and I hasten to offer at once my earnest congratulations on so happy and auspicious an event.

To be able to offer the holy sacrifice even once is an honor sufficient to crown with joy an entire lifetime. To be permitted to stand at God's altar day by day and bring down blessings untold on the living and the dead is a privilege which the saints have described after St. John Chrysostom in most glowing terms as far surpassing any earthly dignity. When a quarter of a century has been rounded out in the sacred ministry, certainly there is room for most fervent gratitude and heartfelt thanksgiving.

In the case of the venerable jubilarian who celebrates the silver wedding of his priesthood, there are special motives for deep and earnest joy. He comes of a race that has always stood firm in the faith from the days of St. Maron, and from the very age when the Saviour Himself trod the sward of the Holy Land and with mortal eyes gazed on the cedars of Lebanon, your native soil. Here, thousands of miles away from that sacred spot, the same holy faith is taught, and the venerable jubilarian, like the Good Shepherd that cares for His sheep, has followed his fellow-religionists that in the busy marts of the New World he may still break to them the bread of life and feed their souls with the strengthening Word of God. This he has already done for years in our city, even as previously he had labored long and faithfully for souls in the Holy City itself, the city of the Great King, Jerusalem.

With great joy, then, I bid him continue his good work, regretting only and very sincerely that the duty of dedicating a new church in a distant part of the diocese necessarily prevents me from sharing in this grand jubilee.

But this sorrow is tempered by the thought that a much higher consolation is diffused over your rejoicing by the apostolic benediction of our Holy Father, which I hereby transmit, and which you will kindly make known to your reverend uncle.

May the Maronite Catholics of this city under his guidance, and with the blessing of Pope Leo XIII., remain more and more united and loyal in the profession of their faith.

In fraternal charity and the bond of peace, I remain, Rev. dear Gabriel, very faithfully yours,

MICHAEL AUGUSTIN,
Archbishop of New York.

A telegram of regret was also received from Menji Bey, the Turkish Consul General in this city.

Among the visitors were the Rev. Father Astian Korkemas of Philadelphia, N. A. Mokrizel, editor of the Syrian paper El Hoda of Philadelphia, George Jabour, editor of El Alam of New York, and the Rev. James H. McGean.

After the services the priests and visitors became the guests of the Maronite Young Men's Association at the Stevens House, where dinner was served and speeches were made by Joseph Abu Lama, President of the association; Dominic J. Fauer, Joseph Malham, and other members of the association.

The Rev. Father Korkemas, who is about fifty years old, was born in the Lebanon and was consecrated to the priesthood in 1874. He was then sent by the Maronite Bishop, Boulus Masaad, to the Maronite mission in Jerusalem, where he remained twelve years. He then returned to the Lebanon and was sent on to New York to look after the spiritual welfare of the Maronite immigrants in the United States. He started in a humble manner with a small room as a chapel, and a year later had to engage a larger place, as his congregation was growing. He moved again, and now the church occupies the entire second floor of the building at 83 Washington Street. He visited the Lebanon two years ago.

Extraordinary Values To-day! | Extraordinary Values To-day! | Extraordinary Values To-day! | Extraordinary Values To-day!

O'Neill's.

Blankets! Bed Spreads!

Buy Them Now, While the Prices Are Low!

In a month or so, when the cool weather sets in, there will be an advance in prices and then you'll wish you had made your purchases in August, when you had the opportunity. Read! These are the greatest Blanket and Bed Spread Bargains you ever saw. Don't miss this chance.

California Blankets.

Ten-Quarter Size,
2.75, 3.25, 3.98 to 5.50 Pr.

Eleven-Quarter Size,
2.98, 3.75, 4.50 to 7.98 Pr.

Twelve-Quarter Size,
3.98, 4.98, 5.50 to 9.98 Pr.

Crib Blankets,
All Sizes,
50c. to 4.98 Pr.

Eastern Wool Blankets.

Ten-Quarter Size,
50c., 79c., 98c., 1.50 Pr.

Eleven-Quarter Size,
98c., 1.15, 1.65 to 3.75 Pr.

Twelve-Quarter Size,
3.75, 3.98 to 4.98 Pr.

Bed Spreads.

A big stock of them, all full size and all choice patterns.
59c., 79c., 89c. to 1.35 Each.

A special lot of Marseilles Spreads, worth $2.00,
1.25 Each.

More Money Saving Chances in Portieres, Curtains, Tapestry and Velour Squares, Shades and Mattings!

Such values as these will crowd the big Upholstery Department from end to end.

Portieres!

We want to close out the balance of our last season's stock, comprising over one thousand pairs, and to move them quickly have divided them into

4 Big Lots at these Prices

250 pairs cross stripe Portieres, fringed top and bottom, formerly $3.98,
NOW 2.29 Pair.

250 pairs Oriental Tapestry Portieres, very choice quality, formerly $6.98,
NOW 3.25 Pair.

250 pairs Armure Tapestry Portieres, formerly $8.98,
NOW 4.98.

250 pairs Silk Frou-Frou Portieres, formerly $12.98,
NOW 6.98.

Tapestry and Velour Squares.

One thousand 24-inch Squares, worth 75c.,
25c. Each.

Five hundred 50-inch Squares, worth $1.00 to $1.50,
50c. Each.

Lace Curtains!

Never before have we sold them so cheap. If you're looking for a bargain just think of the best one you ever saw and come here for a better one.

500 Pairs of Versailles Curtains,
slightly drawn on edge; worth from $10.00 to $13.00,
3.48, 4.48 and 4.75

Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains
at Half Regular Prices.

Bed Sets.

250 Nottingham Lace Bed Sets, with two shams, for single beds; worth $1.00 and $2.00.
49c. Set.

Shades.
at half the usual prices.

2,500 Holland Shades, plain and fringed, with good spring rollers, all sizes,
10c., 15c., 19c. and 25c. Each.

Balance of our Stock of Mattings Must Go This Week.

Prices lower than ever before. Don't miss this opportunity.
Forty-Yard Rolls, formerly $6.98 to $8.98, now
$4.98, $5.98 and $6.98 Each.

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

A Furniture Sale Without a Parallel!

We want to close out a large lot of Furniture we have on hand—good furniture every piece, but some of it has been here too long and must go, for we need the space for the new fall designs which will begin to come in shortly. In addition to these lines we have, in the face of a general advance in prices by manufacturers, made a general reduction throughout the balance of the stock, creating

The Greatest Furniture Bargains Ever Announced in New York.

ODD DRESSERS	7.00 to 100.00
CHIFFONIERS	4.50 to 75.00
BOOK CASES	4.50 to 100.00
SIDEBOARDS	9.98 to 250.00
EXTENSION TABLES	3.98 to 100.00
CHINA CLOSETS	10.00 to 120.00
DINING CHAIRS	98c to 30.00
ODD PARLOR SUITS	15.00 to 200.00
DAVENPORT SOFAS	20.00 to 75.00
ODD RECEPTION CHAIRS	3.45 to 50.00
PARLOR TABLES	1.50 to 50.00
LADIES' DRESSING TABLES	9.00 to 35.00
COUCHES	6.98 to 60.00
REED ROCKERS	2.98 to 10.00
FANCY ROCKERS	2.69 to 18.00
MORRIS CHAIRS	4.98 to 40.00
TABOURETTES	1.48 to 10.00

The Big Clothing Sale Still Continues!

And will continue until every garment now on our counters is disposed of. New York never saw such an extraordinary offering.

Forty Per Cent. Off Our Regular Price Tickets.

Not a suit in the whole store is reserved. Every one must go in order to make room for the new Fall stock to come in shortly. Now's your time if you're looking for a clothing bargain.

Closing Out the Balance of Our Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's STRAW HATS at Half Regular Prices!

All cash purchases delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City (except Bicycles and Sewing Machines.)

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6TH AVE., 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

DR. MEYER TO AMERICANS.

Preacher in Fifth Avenue Church Advises More Puritanism.

Dr. Frederic B. Meyer, who is at the present time pastor of Christ's Congregational Church, London, and who arrived in New York on the Campania on Saturday, preached two sermons in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday. A large congregation greeted the minister at both services. He greatly impressed the afternoon congregation. His delivery is remarkably plain and simple.

"I have the profoundest respect for your great Nation," said Dr. Meyer, in his afternoon sermon. "It seems to me, however, that you must again get back to the invigorating Puritan life of the mountains to be the good Christians that you were. You must get up to Beth-El again."

PREACHERS SHARPLY ATTACKED

Gospel Tent Critic Asks Wherein They Differ from Ingersoll.

At the regular service held yesterday afternoon in the Gospel Truth Tent, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, the Rev. J. C. Horgan, an independent preacher, as he called himself, after a brief discussion on political, social, and industrial issues, charged that the preachers of to-day have no standard except that of party or prejudice. He then entered into a comparison between the preachers and the late Robert G. Ingersoll, and spoke as follows:

"Much has been said concerning the life and death of Robert G. Ingersoll, and not a few of the preachers have presumed to criticise his teachings, and speculate as to his futpre, but I think it is conceded by friend and foe that in personal virtues or private character he was equal to the average Bishop, preacher, or doctor of divinity. Now, am I correct in this? (The audience signified its approval.)

"Now, on the other hand, was not Ingersoll a leader in the Republican Party, and are not most of the Protestant preachers in this section of the country Republicans? If, therefore, they are no better than Mr. Ingersoll was in private virtues, and do not surpass him in public righteousness, wherein do they differ from him, and wherein are they better than he was? Do you say they differ from him in belief? May I ask what avails that, while professing, they do only the same as he did? It may be said their influence is different, but how can that be when he was equal to them in private virtues, and they do not surpass him in public morals? Preachers profess something better, but do only the same, therefore if Republicans go to heaven Ingersoll stood as good a chance as does a Republican preacher, Bishop, or doctor of divinity.

"If Ingersoll denied Christ in profession, they deny Him in practice. If Ingersoll made sinners they make hypocrites. I do not wish to be understood as defending Ingersoll, for I believe in Christ, righteousness, and a future life, but notwithstanding all his sins and mistakes I fail to see wherein the Republican preacher, who criticises him differs from him. Therefore, it is time that some one began to preach to the preachers.

"We contend that the thing to do is to preach the Gospel, which is to preach the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. But if the hired men of the pulpit are preaching the Gospel, how does it happen that the longer they preach the worse this country is getting? Since 1861, the divorces, murders, and the consumption of liquor by the gallon have increased three times faster than our population."

POLICEMAN STOPS RUNAWAY.

Dragged 100 Feet and His Injuries May Cripple Him.

Policeman De Lose Evans of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station distinguished himself last night by stopping a runaway horse in Twenty-fourth Street, near Seventh Avenue. The policeman will not be able to do patrol duty again for some days, if, indeed, he ever is qualified for the service. His left kneecap is believed to be fractured, and Dr. Solly of the New York Hospital says Evans may be crippled.

The horse in question was attached to a cab, and both horse and cab belong to H. C. Ross, the proprietor of the Fifth Avenue cab service. The animal started to run in front of 370 Sixth Avenue. Turning into Twenty-fourth Street the horse flew toward Seventh Avenue, and when about 200 feet east of that thoroughfare Policeman Evans saw it. He ran out and with a great jump managed to catch the animal by the bridle. Holding the bridle with one hand he hung to the animal's mane with the other. The horse stopped after dragging Evans about 100 feet. Just as the horse stopped Evans fell to the street exhausted.

Citizens carried the policeman to the sidewalk. Others held the horse until the driver, John O'Toole of 237 West Twentieth Stret, arrived. Policeman Evans was then placed in the cab and driven to the New York Hospital. His injuries were cared for, and a brother policeman, acting under instructions from Sergt. Daly, escorted Evans to his home. He is now on sick leave.

SIX FITS IN A FERRY HOUSE.

Peter Loudia Caused Panic at St. George—Delay in Ambulance.

Peter Loudia, thirty years of age, of 68 West Street, Manhattan, was seized with epileptic fits while in the Staten Island ferry house at St. George yesterday. The building was crowded at the time, and there was almost a panic. Fortunately, the big waiting room has several wide doors, and no one was injured in the rush.

A call was sent for an ambulance, but it was an hour and a half before one arrived. During that time the man had six fits. In these it took five men to hold him. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton.

Entertainment at the Y. W. C. A.

There will be an entertainment, known as "A Monologue in Costume," this evening at the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street. Admission will be free.

WOMAN HAD SOME RIGHTS, TOO.

Asserted Them to More Effect Than the Aggressive-Looking Man.

Sometimes it seems to be well for a man to insist on his rights and then again sometimes it seems best that he shouldn't.

An aggressive-looking man boarded a north-bound Second Avenue open car late the other night at Chambers Street. The seat to which he climbed was occupied by four people. It is intended for five. In the middle was a very stout woman, and there was an inch or two of space on each side of her. The aggressive-looking man paid his fare, and with a snort of defiance attempted to squeeze himself into one of these spaces.

"Git arf me," demanded the woman shrilly.

"I will not," retorted the man; "I give up me nickel fer a seat an' it's a seat I'll have."

"Did ye pay t' roide an a laidy's lap, ye blaggard?"

"Punch 'im, leydy, an' be done wid it," said a delighted voice from the rear.

This was the voice of a longshoreman in a blue check jumper and with a shirt spread wide open at the throat, displaying an eighteen-inch neck to good advantage. He was bubbling over with beer, heat, pugnacity, and fun, and was obviously charmed by the disturbance.

The woman reached up to her hat, extracted a pin some four inches long, gauged about half an inch from the point of it with her thumb and forefinger, and drove it into the thigh of the man who knew his rights. He jumped up with a combined shriek, curse, and groan.

"Dat's right, leydy! Dat's right! Soak 'im, leydy. Ye punch dat leydy"—as the man who knew his rights made a threatening gesture with the hand not in use rubbing the wound—"an' I tink I kin see yer finish."

"I'll have me rights," growled the man who had been stuck to the conductor.

"Well, take 'em," responded that official briefly.

"Ye've no roights on me lap," added the woman impressively.

"Git back here 'an sot on me," challenged the longshoreman. "I'll punch ye if de leydy don't."

The car was near Franklin Street and the man who had asserted his rights swung off, trying to cover his retreat with the declaration that that was his stopping place, made with assumed cheerfulness.

"Ye're a liar!" shouted the longshoreman, rising. "Wull I git off?" he inquired anxiously as the other paused and turned.

But the man with the rights evidently concluded that he had asserted himself sufficiently for one occasion, and he disappeared rapidly.

Long Island Electric Road's Plans.

The Long Island Electric Railway Company is said to have purchased the Healy property along the south side of Mott Avenue at Rockaway. This purchase will give them the right to sign the permit for the road to run through Mott Avenue, and it is said will insure the signatures of sufficient property owners to overcome the opposition. The property owners of the street have been fighting the road.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
4 & 7 P.M. SOUSA and his BAND
8 P.M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.
9 P.M. DE ANGELIS OPERA CO. THE WEDDING DAY.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.
NEXT WEEK WEBER & FIELDS' HURLY BURLY

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all. The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard
NEW YORK! The Man in the Moon!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe!
Vast Vaudeville! 150 artists! MAGGIE CLINE! MME. HERRMANN! LOTTY!

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 40 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c.
Symphony Night, Tues., Tschaikowsky's Symphony Pathetique.

The COOL CASINO'S Wittiest Hits! The Rounders! Packed Every Night! "ONLY SHOW IN TOWN!"
ROOF TO-NIGHT! Rice's Summer Nights!
2d Wk. of the Big Uproarious Burlesque, THE MAID IN THE MOON!

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST. near B'way.
MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. ROSSOW MIDGETS. HENRI FRENCH. TIM MURPHY. BIOGRAPH. Next week: CHING LING FOO.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN. Greatest Place and Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, perf. in Music Hall
LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. and W. Boulevard. HIGH CLASS CONCERTS, SQUADRON A BAND

MUSIC FOR THE PUBLIC.

There will be music at Washington Square Park, by the Eighth Regiment Band, to-night at 8 o'clock. The following is the programme:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Vindicator" ..... Seltzer
Overture, "Ingomar" ..... Retford
Scenes Popular, "Metropolitan Echoes" ..... Boettger
Pas de deux, "Uncle Sam and John Bull" ..... Morrell
Extracts from the Japanese Play "Geisha" ..... Sidney Jones
Cornet Solo, "Valse Fantastique" ..... Seltzer
Mr. F. Seltzer.
Patrol, "The Senegambian" ..... G. Rosey
Romance, "The Lost Musician" ..... Herman
Selection, "Serenade" ..... Herbert
Finale, "Popular" ..... Steen

At Corlears Hook Park, Halle's Military Band will give this programme:

March, "Old Glory" ..... Halle
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Waltz, "Sweet Repose" ..... Witt
Paraphrase, "In the Deep Cellar" ..... Lovenberg
Episodes in a Policeman's Life ..... Reeves
Gems of J. L. Molloy ..... Halle
Patrol, "The Mandarin's Frolic" ..... Cox
Solo for cornet, "Baby's Prayer" ..... Halle
R. L. Halle.
A Medley of Popular Songs ..... Beetle
Galop de Concert, "Claire" ..... Rose
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

AUG 1899

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 5...	2,664,358
Same week last year.....	1,764,780
Stocks to date this year.....	110,585,531
Corresponding date last year.	58,964,662

Bonds for the week.....	$10,806,400
Same week last year.....	$25,245,500
Bonds to date this year.....$610,001,580	
Corresponding date last year.$496,277,580	

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@4; at three months, 4; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4¼ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

NO MONEY FOR SPECULATION

Bank of England Still Master of the Financial Situation — A Short Wheat Crop in France May Lead to a Monetary Crisis in Paris—The Indian Gold Standard Decree.

Cable Correspondence.
Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The position last week did not materially differ from that of the previous week. We now wait the course of events, take our holidays, and leave speculation pretty well alone. The supreme question is still dear money—is it coming or not? The Bank of England people say "Yes, it must come," and they do their best to keep the market from slipping away. The market thought the worst was over a week ago, and was deeply chagrined last week to find the Bank still the master. On Monday discount was 3¼ to 3⅜ per cent., and on Wednesday the supply of credit was so short that the market had to go to the Bank and discount October bills at 3½ per cent., besides raise a little money on short loan at 4½ per cent. This was rather a staggerer, and accordingly bill brokers made haste to work at 3½ to 3⅝ per cent., the rates they had been before quoting and cutting. Short loans in the open market, however, were still procurable ordinarily at 2¾ to 3 per cent. While it is possible somebody will usually take bills below the published rates, at the Bank of England the opinion now is that its rate may go to 4 per cent. next week, but much depends on foreign Exchanges, especially on that with New York. Should your brokers claim gold from London this Autumn the consequences might easily be a nasty crisis, partly here and especially on the Continent.

I have often told you that Paris is in a bad way, reflecting in this respect the moral and social disintegration of France. If the French wheat crop is at all short this year, necessitating increased importation, the monetary difficulties in Paris are almost sure to reach an acute stage. As it is, speculation on the Bourse is paralyzed, and the official brokers are openly accused of manoeuvring to depress rentes against the Government. The accusation has not been proved, but the fact that it has been made reveals the atmosphere of suspicion in which the French people exist. And the Bourse and the people are smothered in financial commitments from which there can be no immediate deliverance. The deadlock continues to prevail both in France and Germany, and in a minor degree here, so that time and gold can alone permit us all to escape without intolerable sacrifices.

Our stock market is quite paralyzed in many departments. The efforts daily made to engage us in new speculation in your railroad stocks are so far an utter failure. I last week again made it my business to inquire around the city among investment brokers whether the clients had begun to buy. "Certainly not," was the invariable answer, and some added: "Ours are still selling, and we have orders on our books now to sell Pennsylvanias, Norfolks, Northern Pacifics, and Baltimores." A fringe of gamblers is no doubt punting in and out, but solid markets are never thus established. The truth is that until the fears about money are ended, still more until the excessive commitments to speculation in industrial and mining securities are worked off, means to take the American market in hand will not be available.

Add the industrial activity, which every week demands more currency, to the danger of Autumn demands upon our gold from many quarters, and it is not difficult to understand the lethargy that has fallen upon us. Last week the Bank of England received £844,000 in gold from abroad, and £806,000 of it has gone into circulation. Usually large sums do go into circulation at this time of the year, but they come back again soon. This year so far nothing has come back, and people say that it is because some joint stock banks begin to hoard gold on their own account, instead of leaning wholly on the Bank of England stock. There is not much truth behind this assertion, for it is trade which requires the cash. However, I look for a stiff, uncertain, and choppy money market all the rest of the year. For the current month the changes may not be greater than I have indicated, but conditions are so uncertain that a small accident might upset all our calculations.

And we are by no means clear of the danger of a South African war, which would temporarily shut off the Rand gold supply. On the other hand, the new decree ordering a gold standard for India seems a kind of owlish joke, since India is unable to collect gold save by borrowing.

A. J. W.

The Money Market.

Money rates last week were firmer than heretofore, and the tendency was upward, although there were no sensational fluctuations. The loan markets evidenced an increasing demand for funds from all quarters, and a disposition on the part of the banks and financial institutions to anticipate a period of brisk business.

In the call department rates averaged 4 per cent. Three per cent. was the lowest figure and 5 the highest, although transactions at these extremes were limited and of no significance. There was an increased demand for accommodation of this class because of the greater activity in the stock market. Time rates moved up, and 4½ per cent. for dates from ninety days to six months became the ruling figure. Where the collateral contained more than the ordinary proportion of industrial stocks the banks asked 5 per cent. A number of out-of-town institutions came into the market as lenders, and put out their New York balances in time contracts. In some banking quarters there was a disposition to employ funds in the call market rather than in time loans, there being an evident expectation of higher rates for the latter in the near future. This was by no means general, however, and many leading bankers were eager to get their surplus cash out on time at prevailing rates.

Commercial paper was naturally in smaller demand than heretofore, the higher rates for call and time accommodation attracting lenders to those departments.

Rates ruled firmer and once more the bulk of the paper sold went to out-of-town institutions, much of it going to Chicago banks. The supply of merchants' bills is by no means large, but at the moment it seems heavy enough for the demand. Purchasers of even the choicest names are disposed to dictate their own terms, and unwilling to invest except at figures favorable to themselves.

Wall Street is undisguisedly worried over the money market, although in conservative circles there seems to be very little if any apprehension over the matter. Authorities insist that the expected demand for funds from the West for crop moving purposes will fail to materialise because of the strong positions of Western banks. The prevailing firm rates are due to increased activity in business circles, and in this fact the thinking portion of Wall Street sees nothing but what offsets the influence of the slightly higher rates of which Stock Exchange traders are so much afraid.

Chesapeake's Dividend.

Opposition to the proposed 1 per cent. dividend on Chesapeake and Ohio is credited to Vanderbilt interests who are said to be insisting on the company strengthening its financial position before making any distribution to stockholders. It seems unlikely that a matter of importance in Chesapeake and Ohio affairs like this should have been decided upon, as it is understood to have been really decided upon, without Vanderbilt consent. The plan was to declare the dividend early in August, and certain inside interests were so sure that the dividend would be declared that they bought heavily of the stock. That they would have been thus sure without knowing that Vanderbilt interests were agreeable to the dividend plan is improbable. Moreover, it is highly improbable that any discussion of the matter at all took place without the presence of Vanderbilt representatives.

Liquidation of Gas Shares.

Evidences of renewed liquidation of the local gas stocks were to be seen during the buoyancy of last week. People who watched Consolidated Gas and the curb shares were of the opinion that, having run in the short interest, the more important insiders were again slowly letting go their stock. It is now admitted, even in bullish quarters, that the end of the gas war seems a long way off, and that there is no likelihood of any change in the situation for another three months at least. Meanwhile Consolidated's dividend period is approaching, and with it apprehensions of another cut in the rate.

Bond Sales in July.

According to the figures which have passed under the review of the United States Investor, bond sales during the month of July amounted to $18,016,871.47, not including temporary loans. Of the above amount $15,697,618 were issued by various cities and towns, $1,617,280 by counties, and $701,973.47 by States and Territories. This amount shows a decrease of $8,704,161.41 over the $26,721,032.88 reported for the month of June, and an increase of $7,420,952.47 over the $10,596,319 reported for the month of July, 1898.

Among the larger issues there was one of $10,025,000 by New York, one of $1,000,000 by Cincinnati, one of $500,000 by Essex County, N. J.; one of $400,000 by Kansas City, and one of $300,000 by Harrison, N. J.

Outside Securities.

Compared with the five or six preceding weeks the curb market during the week just ended was very active, and the increase of business brought with it very much better prices in a number of issues. With few exceptions the large net gains made during the past week were in the industrial stocks, several of these issues advancing as much as five points. On the first three days of the week the market was very active, and though the volume of business decreased very much after Wednesday the impetus given to prices was well maintained and further gains were recorded. The buying of stocks was generally such as is called good, and advances were in most cases made on news of the excellent business being done by the several companies the stocks of which were most prominent in the past week's trading.

In some issues the transactions were numerous, and the amount of stock that changed hands large, but in several issues that were traded to the extent of only a few hundred shares large net gains were made. This again furnished evidence of the fact that at present prices very little stock is in the market. This is true of nearly all the industrial stocks. In other issues with a larger element of speculation in them there is more inclination to sell the stocks whenever prices show any marked improvement, but in general anything like persistent buying even on a small scale drives prices up very sharply. For example, Havana Commercial preferred advanced 3 points from 66½ to 69½ on the purchase of less than 500 shares. Improvement in prices is generally expected, and the market responds readily to any sign of an upward movement.

Observers of the market continue to

Continued on Page 7.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 5, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Aug. 5. Bid.	Closing Sat. Aug. 5. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 5, 2,664,358.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Aug. 5. First.	Week Ended Aug. 5. High.	Week Ended Aug. 5. Low.	Week Ended Aug. 5. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Aug. 5, 1899.
118⅝ February 28.	106¾ January 16.	113	115	...	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	113	113	113	113	104	145
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	18¼	19	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Company	29,000,000			16½	18⅞	16½	18	...	14,155
68⅞ August 1.	56⅝ June 16.	67	69¾	+ 4	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	64½	68¼	64½	68	...	10,638
59 April 20.	35 July 6.	40¾	41	+ 2	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000			35⅝	42	35⅝	41	...	17,279
94½ April 29.	80 May 31.	87	87¼	+ 1	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000			86	88	85	87	...	5,400
41¼ May 3.	24 May 24.	34	34⅞	+ 2	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000			32½	35½	32½	34½	...	14,810
85½ May 4.	70 May 12.	75½	79¾	+ 1⅝	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	July 29, '99.	1½	77¾	79¾	77¾	79¾	...	5,825
45⅞ August 2.	33⅜ March 6.	42	43¼	...	American Cotton Oil	30,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	5	42	43¾	41¼	42¼	27⅞	17,350
96 May 9.	88½ January 5.	93	94	...	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,196,800	June 1, '99.	3	93¾	93⅞	93¾	93⅞	82¾	120
13½ July 22.	9⅜ June 30.	10¾	13	+ 1	American Linseed Company	13,000,000			12¾	12¾	12	12	...	825
54⅝ July 22.	44¼ June 20.	51	51¼	+ 1½	American Linseed Company preferred	13,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	53¾	53⅞	51¼	51¼	...	2,495
145 January 9.	133 June 19.	138	142	+ 2½	American Express Company	15,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	140	141	140	141	134	340
87½ January 24.	15 July 27.	17	17¼	+ ¾	American Malting Company	14,500,000			17¾	18	17¾	17¾	27½	520
67¼ January 24.	63 July 20.	67	68	— ½	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	July 15, '99.	1½	65½	70	67½	67½	80	1,570
15½ March 13.	5⅝ July 20.	5⅝	6¼	...	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	37,364,300			6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	14¾	160
150 July 27.	*130 February 3.	140	150	— 5	American Coal Company	1,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	5	145	145	145	145	...	200
72 — May 4.	45 February 8.	57⅛	57⅞	— ⅝	American Steel & Wire	47,100,000			55¼	60¼	57¾	57⅞	39	66,435
103⅝ March 13.	92½ February 8.	97⅜	98	+ ⅞	American Steel & Wire preferred	39,150,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	97	98	97	97⅝	89	5,362
182 March 20.	123⅛ February 4.	180⅞	180¾	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	3	159⅞	164¼	158½	160⅝	155½	180,575
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	118½	119¼	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	1¾	118⅝	119	118⅝	119	114¼	935
105 April 18.	90¼ March 2.	...	101	...	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	100¼	105¾	100¾	103¾	95	150
52⅜ April 4.	33 May 24.	42	43¼	+ 2½	American Tin Plate Company	26,000,000			40	44	40	42	...	18,410
90¼ February 8.	81 June 1.	87½	88	+ 1¾	American Tin Plate Company preferred	16,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	85½	88	85¼	87½	...	2,955
222¼ April 8.	85½ June 21.	116	118¼	+10¼	American Tobacco Company	34,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	104¾	117	104¾	116¼	127¾	222,820
130 March 6.	122 January 4.	140	155¾	...	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¾	145¾	146¾	145	145	130¼	60
24¾ February 28.	17 May 9.	20½	20¾	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000			20¾	21⅝	20½	20⅝	12⅞	16,835
67 February 28.	50¾ January 7.	62⅝	62⅞	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,199,500	July 20, '99.	1½	62⅝	64½	62¾	62½	35¼	147,188
70 April 26.	45½ March 22.	55½	56⅜	— ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$2.50	55⅝	57	55	55½	...	15,700
61¼ April 13.	45⅜ June 22.	48	48¾	— ¾	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000			49	49⅝	48¼	48¼	...	3,732
76½ January 27.	67½ June 21.	72½	73	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	25,000,000			72¾	73½	72¾	73	...	1,947
8¾ April 25.	7⅛ June 29.	8	9	...	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf., t. r.	19,767,300			8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	...	1,020
127 April 18.	77¾ January 3.	114½	116⅝	— ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000			115¾	118	114¾	114⅝	87¼	302,310
136 March 27.	126 June 8.	127	162	...	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	138	141	138	141	127	40
17¼ January 31.	9¾ May 9.	12¾	13⅜	+ 1¼	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000			15¼	16⅜	15¼	15⅝	10¾	4,100
42 January 14.	30 May 8.	35½	...	...	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '99.	1	70	75	70	75	60¾	300
70 January 28.	52¼ June 2.	55½	57¾	+ ½	Canada Southern	25,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	54½	54¾	53¾	54¼	54½	200

Stocks

Stocks	Par Value	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend	Date	Price Jan. 1, 1900	Highest Price	Date	Lowest Price	Date	Price Dec. 31, 1900	Sales in 1900
Adams Express	100	20,000,000	4	Dec.	140	150	Jan. 3	140	Jan. 3	150	100
American Express	100	40,000,000	6	Dec.	150	160	Jan. 3	150	Jan. 3	160	100
Canada Southern	100	22,000,000	2	Dec.	100	100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	100	100
Central of New Jersey	100	12,500,000	10	Dec.	220	220	Jan. 3	220	Jan. 3	220	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	100	25,000,000	2	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Chicago & Alton	100	10,000,000	6	Dec.	170	170	Jan. 3	170	Jan. 3	170	100
Chicago & Alton preferred	100	10,000,000	6	Dec.	170	170	Jan. 3	170	Jan. 3	170	100
Chicago Great Western	100	25,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Chicago Great Western preferred A	100	25,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Chicago Great Western preferred B	100	25,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,000,000	2	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville preferred A	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Chicago & Northwestern	100	25,000,000	7	Dec.	220	220	Jan. 3	220	Jan. 3	220	100
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	100	25,000,000	7	Dec.	220	220	Jan. 3	220	Jan. 3	220	100
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific	100	25,000,000	6	Dec.	120	120	Jan. 3	120	Jan. 3	120	100
Chicago & Terminal Transfer	100	10,000,000	2	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Chicago & Terminal Transfer preferred	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Cincinnati Indianapolis & Western	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Cincinnati Indianapolis & Western preferred	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis	100	25,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis preferred	100	25,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Colorado & Southern	100	25,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Colorado & Southern 1st preferred	100	25,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Colorado & Southern 2nd preferred	100	25,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	10,000,000	2	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron preferred	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Commercial Telegraph	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Consolidated Gas	100	50,000,000	6	Dec.	200	200	Jan. 3	200	Jan. 3	200	100
Consolidated Ice	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Consolidated Ice preferred	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Delaware & Hudson	100	50,000,000	10	Dec.	220	220	Jan. 3	220	Jan. 3	220	100
Denver & Rio Grande	100	25,000,000	2	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Denver & Rio Grande preferred	100	25,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic preferred	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Erie	100	100,000,000	2	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Erie 1st preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Erie 2nd preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Federal Steel Company	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Federal Steel Company preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Fort Worth & Denver City	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
General Electric Company	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Glucose Sugar Refining Company	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Great Northern preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Illinois Central	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
International Paper Company	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
International Paper Company preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
International Silver Company	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Iowa Central	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Iowa Central preferred	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Kansas City Pittsburg & Gulf	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago) pf.	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Laclede Gas	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Laclede Gas preferred	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Lake Erie & Western	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Lake Erie & Western preferred	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Long Island	100	10,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Louisville & Nashville	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Manhattan Consolidated	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Manhattan Elevated Railway	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Metropolitan Street Railway	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Mexican Central	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Mexican Central certificates	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Metropolitan West Side El of Chicago	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Metropolitan West Side El of Chicago pf.	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie pf.	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Missouri Kansas & Texas	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Missouri Kansas & Texas preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Missouri Pacific	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Mobile & Ohio	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Morris & Essex	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
National Biscuit Company	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
National Biscuit Company preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
National Lead Company	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
National Lead Company preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
National Steel Company	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
National Steel Company preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
New York Air Brake	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
New York Central	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
New York Chicago & St. Louis	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
New York Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
New York Ontario & Western	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Norfolk & Western	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Norfolk & Western preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
North American	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Northern Pacific	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Northern Pacific preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Ontario Mining	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Pacific Coast	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Pacific Mail	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Pennsylvania Railroad	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
People's Gas Chicago	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Peoria Decatur & Evansville	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Philadelphia & Reading	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Pittsburg Cin. Chi. & St. Louis	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Pittsburg Cin. Chi. & St. Louis preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Pressed Steel Car Company	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Reading	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Reading first preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Reading second preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
St. Louis & San Francisco	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
St. Louis Southwestern	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
St. Louis Southwestern preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
St. Paul & Duluth	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
St. Paul & Duluth preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Southern Pacific	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Southern Railway	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Southern Railway preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Standard Rope & Twine	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Tennessee Coal & Iron	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Texas Pacific	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Third Avenue	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Twin City Rapid Transit	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Union Pacific	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Union Pacific preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
United States Express	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
United States Leather preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
United States Rubber	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
United States Rubber preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Wabash	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Wabash preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Wells-Fargo Express Company	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Western Union Telegraph	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Wisconsin Central	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100
Wisconsin Central preferred	100	50,000,000	4	Dec.	22	22	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 3	22	100

Note—The highest and lowest prices, unless ex-cruise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. †Less than 100 shares. ‡Payment restrained by injunction.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 5, 1899.

BONDS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 5, $10,806,400	Week Ending Aug. 5. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	108½	109⅝	108½	108⅝	18
American Cotton Oil 8s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
American Dock & Improvement 5s	116¼	116½	116¼	116¼	1
Ann Arbor 4s	98	98	98	98	37
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101½	102	101⅝	101⅞	293½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85¼	85⅜	85¼	85⅜	604
Baltimore & Ohio 3½	96⅝	96½	95⅞	96	352½
Balt. & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	94½	94½	94½	94½	10
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101	101¼	100⅝	100⅞	182
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¾	44
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	103½	103⅝	100¼	101	54
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	20
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106	106½	106	106¼	26
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111	111½	111	111½	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96⅞	97	96⅞	96⅞	36
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	42¼	42½	42	42⅛	39
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	12	12	12	12	6
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	121	121¾	121	121¾	15
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	100¼	100⅞	100	100	54
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	123	126	123	123	5
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97½	97	97	97½	69
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	104½	104	104	104	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	44
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	1
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114½	114½	115	115	6
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 5s	99	99	97½	97½	20
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. 5s	122	122	121⅞	121⅞	32
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Mineral Point Div. 5s	112	112	112	112	5
C., M. & St. P., La Crosse & Davenport 5s	120	120	120	120	5
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	170½	170½	170½	170½	5
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi. & Mil. Div. 7s	170	170	170	170	6
Chi., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120¼	6
Chi., M. & St. Paul, Chi. & Mo. River 5s	123	123	123	123	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112¾	112¾	112¾	112½	4
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	109	109	109	109	3
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107⅜	107⅝	107½	107½	96
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	100	100	99½	100	20
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	104	104	104	104	2
Cleveland, Canton & Southern 1st 5s, tr. r.	91	91¼	91	91¼	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis general 4s	95¼	95½	95	95	20
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	17
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	89	91¼	89	91	181
Colorado Midland 2-4s	62	63	62	63	7
Colorado Southern 4s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅛	85⅛	279
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	108½	108¼	108½	108¼	2
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99⅝	100	99½	100	17
Detroit Gas Company 5s	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝	25
Detroit City Gas 5s	98½	99	147½	98⅝	50
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1 g. 3½s	19⅝	19⅞	19½	19⅝	103
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	5
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	25
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	10
Edison Elec. Ill. of New York 1st 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	6
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	2
Elmira, Cortland & Northern 5s	101	101	101	102	8
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102½	103⅛	102½	103⅛	11
Erie, prior lien 4s	92	92	91⅞	91⅞	28
Erie general lien 4s	72⅝	73	72	72	200
Erie 1st consol. 7s	144¼	144	144	144	39
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	103	103	103	103	22
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	78¼	80	78½	80	40
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	64½	65	64⅞	65	8
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103¼	23
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	39
General Electric debenture 5s	118½	119	118½	119	4
Green Bay debenture B	6½	6½	6½	6½	7
Hocking Valley 4½s	101½	102	101	101	23
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¾	34
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	4
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	13
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	30
Illinois Central 4s 1953	105	105	105	105	3½
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	9
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	93⅝	93⅞	93	93⅝	61
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	64	65¼	64	64	6
International Paper Company 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	61⅜	70	61⅜	70	694
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	97½	98	97½	98	6
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	111	111	111	111	4
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	6
Lehigh Valley Coal 5s	101	101	101	101	10
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	99	100	99	100	5
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st	127½	127½	127½	127½	30
Long Dock 6s	141½	141½	141½	141½	3
Louisville & Nashville united gold 4s	100	100¼	99½	99½	27
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100	100	99⅝	99⅝	33
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	131½	131¾	131¼	131½	1
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Fl. & Sheffield 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	14
Little Rock & Memphis 1st 5s, tr. rects	37½	37½	37½	47½	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	110	110	109⅝	110	34
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	124	124	120½	120½	21
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	12
Mexican Central 1st income	21	21	21	21	10
Mexican Central 2d income	12⅜	12⅜	12	12¼	130
Mexican International consol. 4s	87	87	86⅝	87	68
Minneapolis & St. Louis 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	89	90	89	89	70
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	99⅝	99⅝	98	98⅝	19
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	99¾	99¾	98	98	19
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	95¾	95¾	93	93½	102
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69⅞	69⅞	68	68½	266
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	96½	96½	94	97¼	166
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	116⅜	116⅜	115⅞	115⅞	34
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100	100¼	99⅝	100	149
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	87½	87½	87	87	17
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107¾	14
National Starch Manufacturing 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101	101	9
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	102	102	100	100⅝	138
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	99½	100	99½	100	20
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	100	100¾	100	100¾	43
New York Central extended 4s	103	103	103	103	2
New York Central extended 4s, registered	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
New York Central 3½s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	108	108	107⅜	107⅜	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, tr. rects	187½	187½	187½	187½	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	105¾	106¼	105¾	105¾	30
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	94⅝	95	94⅛	94⅛	265
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67⅛	68	67¼	67¼	61
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103	103⅝	103	103	46
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	5
Ohio & Miss. 1st 7s, Springfield Div.	125½	125½	125½	125½	5
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	89	90	89	89	7
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¼	49
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	113	113	112⅝	113	18
Oregon Short Line 6s	123½	123½	122½	122½	4
Oregon Short Line Income A	95¾	95¾	95	95	51
Oregon Short Line Income B & coll. trust	74	75	74	75	111
Peoria & Eastern 1st	85¼	85¾	85¼	85½	5
Peoria & Eastern income	29	29	29	29	35
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 6s	101	101	101	101	5
Pittsburg & Western 4s, trust receipts	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	50
Reading general 4s	88⅝	88½	88	88	120
Rio Grande Western 4s	90¾	90¾	90	90	43
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 1st	130	130	130	130	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 5-6s	95	95¼	93	93½	16
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89	89	625
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114	114½	113¾	114	33
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	124¾	124¾	124	124	9
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 6s	118	118	117	117½	17
St. Louis & San Francisco general 4s	93	93	93	93	3
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	107
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 5s	78	78	78	78	1
St. Paul City Railway Cable consol. 5s	122	122	122	122	1

BONDS.	Week Ending Aug. 5. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	108	108	108	108	8
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 6s	143½	145¼	143½	143½	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	116¾	117	116¾	117	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80¾	80¾	80	80	23
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phœnix 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	55
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106½	106½	16
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108⅝	7
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	84	84½	83½	83¾	405
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	112	112½	112	112	31
Southern Railway 5s	105½	109¾	109	109	41
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	84	84	84	84	5
Standard Rope & Twine income	22	25½	22	25½	375
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	109	109½	109	109½	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	108¼	108	108½	108	6
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	115	115¾	115	115	13
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103½	103⅝	103½	103¾	40
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	1
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	81	81	81	81	1
Union Pacific new 4s	105½	105¾	105½	105¼	121
Wabash 1st 5s	117	118	117	117	12
Wabash 2d 5s	102¼	102½	100½	100½	42
Wabash debenture, Series B	37½	38¾	37	37	643
West Shore guaranteed 4s	115	116	114	114	2
West Short gtd. 4s, registered	114	114½	114	114½	14
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Western Union collateral trust 5s	115¼	115½	115¼	115¼	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	76¼	76⅞	76	76⅞	172
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	94¼	94½	94	94	240

Total sales.....$10,737,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 5, 1899.

United States 5s, registered	111½	111½	111⅝	111⅝	8
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	21
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	34
United States 3s, coupon	108¾	108½	108¾	108¾	22
United States 3s, coupon, small	108	108	108	108	4
United States 3s, registered	108½	108½	108½	108¾	64

Total sales.....$68,400

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 5, 1899.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	1

Total sales.....$1,000
Grand total.....$10,806,400
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101¼	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 29	111	Mar. 2	112⅝	Aug. 4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¼	June 23	112¾	Jan. 3	113½	Aug. 1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅝	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130¼	July 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130¾	July 28
United States 5s, registered	113¾	Apr. 8	111½	Aug. 3	111½	Aug. 3
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113¾	Apr. 3	111¾	Mar. 8	112⅝	July 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109¾	May 31	109¾	Feb. 23	108¾	Aug. 3
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109½	July 11	106¼	Jan. 5	108	Aug. 3
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108½	July 31

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899	102½ Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s	118 Nov. 29

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112¾	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 12
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	105	June 30	96½	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96¾	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 30	95	Jan. 30	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	6	July 18
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan. 27	82¾	Jan. 3	86¼	July 31

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105 Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104 Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B	106 Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1919	128 Feb. 23

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 5th day of August, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$121,408,481.89		
Gold bullion	126,028,047.21		
		$247,439,529.10	
Outstanding gold certificates	34,240,510.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,651,520.00		
		32,588,990.00	
			$214,840,539.10
Standard silver dollars		406,206,219.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	407,301,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	3,992,053.00		
		403,309,451.00	
			4,896,768.00
Silver bullion		.....	972,558.99
Standard silver dollars of 1890	9,025,008.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	83,947,182.00		
		92,972,190.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	92,972,190.00	
United States notes		35,572,432.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	29,195,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	200,000.00		
		19,995,000.00	
			15,577,432.00
Treasury notes of 1890	892,377.00		
National bank notes	3,356,057.54		
Fractional silver coin	5,185,695.68		
Fractional currency	76.36		
Minor coin	268,413.67		
Deposits in National banks	79,222,017.60		
Bonds and interest paid	2,415,901.64		
		90,322,228.79	
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	9,189,967.76		
Outstanding checks and drafts	11,043,445.06		
Disbursing officers' balances	56,373,534.02		
Post Office Department account	4,134,108.15		
Miscellaneous items	2,200,594.99		
		82,971,645.02	
			7,350,583.76
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			273,438,878.85

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$481,450.23	$4,019,972.95	$20,991,184.16
Internal revenue	942,292.19	4,947,344.85	22,770,181.35
Miscellaneous	38,780.76	720,482.72	3,489,722.96
Total receipts	1,462,473.18	9,198,790.22	87,251,088.37

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	368,000.00	1,488,000.00	14,091,465.81
War	940,091.00	4,368,089.00	23,856,060.08
Navy	185,000.00	898,000.00	8,670,245.40
Indians	10,000.00	188,000.00	751,754.68
Pensions	540,000.00	4,800,000.00	17,426,674.80
Interest	200,000.00	600,000.00	5,478,548.83
Total expenditures	$2,188,091.00	$11,413,089.00	$67,274,250.32
Excess of expenditures over receipts	726,526.82	2,214,298.08	10,128,641.96
Receipts last year			
Customs	$61,420.28	1,007,275.94	18,077,656.60
Internal revenue	641,200.00	4,282,742.66	21,468,465.95
Receipts from all sources last year	1,817,222.51	9,771,548.03	22,618,822.51
Expenditures last year	2,098,788.00	8,550,000.00	58,750,588.44

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 12, 1890	22,000.00	264,000.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	22,000.00	1,254,672.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$347,454,425.00	$60,195,000.00	$407,649,425.00
This fiscal year	1,704,425.00	195,000.00	1,899,425.00
This month	24,425.00	195,000.00	219,425.00
This day	24,425.00	195,000.00	219,425.00

Short title and holding [illegible] of the Government [illegible] under Section 31 act July 14, 1890.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Aug. 5, 1892.

	Range for Highest.	Year 1892. Lowest.	Last Sale.	1892. Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. s.. 1928.	100½ Jun 15	95 Feb 19	101 June 15	95 100
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s. 1995.	90¾ Jul 15	87¾ May 26	90¾ Aug 5	.. ..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s. 1995.	100¾ May 31	97¾ Apr 7	101¾ Aug 5	101½ 102
Do. registered.	100½ Jan 22	100 Jan 20	101 Mar 29	.. ..
Do. adjustment g. 4s. 1995.	97¾ Aug 1	78 Jan 6	97¾ Aug 5	85½ 85¾
Do. do. registered.	97¾ Feb 4	78 Feb 24	97¾ Feb 29	.. ..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s. 1934.	110 Jan 20	105 Jan 9	110 Jan 20	.. ..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s. 1950.	102 May 19	100¼ Jan 19	103 June 6	95 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—				
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s. 1925	100⅝ May 26	95⅞ Aug 5	96 Aug 5	95⅞ 96
Do. mtg. gold 4s. 1948.	102⅝ May 23	100⅝ May 13	100⅝ Aug 5	100⅛ 100¾
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990.	106½ Mar 3	106½ Mar 3	106½ Mar 3	.. ..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s. 1990.	....	....	105½ Oct., 95	.. ..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1919.	....	....	104½ July, 98	.. ..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s. 1930	113 Feb 15	106¾ Jan 11	111 June 3	106 ..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s. 1930	115 Jan 19	115 Jan 19	115 Jan 19	.. ..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s. 1939.	95 Jan 19	95 Jan 19	95 Jan 19	.. ..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s. 1946.	....	....	107¾ Jul 30,96	.. ..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s. 1990	111 Feb 8	107⅞ Jan 12	108 Mar 13	.. ..
Do. 1st consolidated g. 6s. 1988.	94 Jan 28	90⅞ Jan 28	94 Jan 28	.. ..
Do. do. trust receipts.	94 Jan 27	94 Jan 27	94 Jan 27	.. ..
Do. 1st inc. g. 5s. Series A. 2043.	33½ Jan 13	32 Jan 11	33½ Jan 13	.. ..
Do. do. Series B. 2043.	13½ Jan 26	10⅝ Jan 16	12 Feb 23	.. ..
Do. do. trust certificates.	11½ Feb 10	11¼ Feb 10	11½ Feb 10	.. ..
Ohio & Miss. 1st 2d con. 7s. 1911.	120½ Jan 30	123 Apr 11	125½ May 22	.. ..
Do. do. trust certificates.	129⅝ May 24	126 Mar 15	123 June 3	.. ..
Do. 1st Springfield Div. 7s. 1905.	108 Jan 30	103 Mar 17	108¾ Aug 2	.. ..
Do. do. trust certificates.	108 Apr 29	102⅝ Feb 25	105 June 6	.. ..
Do. 1st con. 6s. 1949.	112 Jan 30	106¾ Jan 6	112 Jan 30	.. ..
Do. 1st gen. 5s. 1932.	98 Feb 4	89 Feb 4	98 Feb 4	.. ..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s. 1945.	115¾ Jul 14	103⅛ May 13	115¾ Aug 5	115¼ 115½
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s. 1941.	117⅞ Apr 5	117⅞ Apr 5	117⅞ Aug 5	.. ..
Bkyn.Q.Co. & S.1st con.gtd.g.5s.1941	106½ Apr 20	106⅜ Jan 4	107¾ Aug 3	.. ..
Brooklyn Union 1st. 1st g. 4-5s. 1950.	104½ Jul 8	100¾ Aug 2	101 Aug 4	100½ 101½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s. 1938.	....	....	74 Sep. 96	.. ..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s. 1937.	111 Feb 20	107½ Jan 7	110 Aug 4	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s. 1921.	120 Jun 28	127½ Mar 15	129 June 28	129½ ..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s. 1922.	130½ Jul 6	129 May 15	129½ July 31	128½ 130½
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1943.	....	....	103 Ap 14, 97	.. ..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s. 1913.	....	....	100 Feb., 98	.. ..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s. 1927.	105 Feb 17	101¼ Feb 8	105 May 12	.. ..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s. 1906.	106¼ May 15	106 Jun 10	106 Aug 4	106 106½
Do. con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s. 1934.	117⅞ May 19	111 Jan 7	116¼ July 20	116¼ 117½
Do. do. registered.	110¼ Feb 4	110¼ Feb 4	110¼ Feb 4	.. ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s. 1927.	....	....	140 Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C. R. I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s. 1921.	105 Jan 6	105 Jan 6	105 Jan 6	.. ..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s. 1908	111¼ Jun 12	108 Jul 5	108¼ Aug 4	108 108½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	112 Feb 24	109 Mar 6	111½ Aug 5	111 111½
Do. do. registered.	....	....	106 Ja 30, 97	.. ..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s. 1948.	93⅜ Jan 31	89 Jul 23	89 July 26	.. ..
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s. 1937	98 Apr 29	95 Jan 18	96 Apr 29	.. ..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s. 1945.	120 Jun 29	116½ Mar 28	118 Aug 5	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s. 1945.	100¾ Apr 29	91½ Jan 31	96⅞ Aug 4	96⅝ 97
Do. 1st pf. inc. g. 5s. 1945.	44½ Feb 23	28 Feb 8	42¾ Aug 5	42 ..
Do. 2d pf. inc. g. 5s. 1945.	15 Feb 20	11 Apr 10	12 Aug 3	12 13
Do. 3d pf. inc. g. 5s. 1945.	7⅛ Feb 27	6 May 31	6¼ July 28	6 6½
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s. 1946.	....	....	95 De 24, 98	.. ..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s. 1947.	102 Jun 29	102 Jun 29	102 June 29	96 ..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s. 1946.	....	....	99 Jul 6, 98	.. ..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s. 1902.	112 Jan 11	106¼ May 3	110 June 6	110 ..
Do., conv. deb. 6s. 1908.	112½ Mar 29	112½ Mar 29	112½ May 29	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s. 1987.	122½ Jun 24	113¼ Jan 4	121¼ Aug 2	120 121¼
Do., do., registered.	121½ Jul 22	112½ Jan 7	121½ July 22	.. ..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	102½ Apr 1	99 Aug 2	100 Aug 4	.. 100½
Do., 5s, 1912.	100 May 6	87¾ Jan 11	100 May 6	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s. 1921.	116¼ Jul 11	114 Apr 27	116½ Aug 2	.. ..
N. J. Southern 1st. gtd. 6s. 1890.	....	....	104 No 13, 97	.. ..
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s. Ser. A, D, 1898.	....	....	103 Fe 24, 98	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	....	....	102 Fe 21, 98	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	109 Jun 6	103¾ Mar 20	107⅞ July 20	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½ Feb 24	103 Mar 20	105⅝ Mar 23	.. ..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E. 1900.	....	....	103 Oct 20,98	.. ..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s. 1900.	106¼ Mar 11	105¾ Feb 23	108¼ Mar 29	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	113¾ Jun 15	112⅝ Jun 19	112⅝ June 19	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	112⅝ Mar 27	112½ Feb 16	123¼ July 20	140 ..
Do., land grant g. 5s. 1900.	110½ Mar 14	107 Apr 10	107 Apr 10	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	112 Apr 19	112 Apr 19	112 Apr 19	.. ..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s. 1918.	122¾ May 27	120½ May 19	122¾ May 27	.. ..
Do. do., Speyer certificates.	121¾ Jun 19	121⅞ Jun 19	121⅝ June 23	.. ..
Western Pacific g. 6s. 1899.	105 Mar 10	103 Jan 19	104½ Apr 6	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	106¼ Jan 2	103¾ Apr 13	106⅜ July 7	.. ..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s. 1907.	....	....	98 Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s. 1938.	....	....	105½ De 19, 96	.. ..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s. Series A. 1908.	110½ Jun 14	117 Apr 14	119½ June 14	121⅝ ..
Do. g. 6s. 1911.	123 Aug 2	118½ Mar 2	123 Aug 2	123½ ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	121 Apr 25	117¼ Jan 3	118⅜ Aug 4	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	116¼ Mar 15	117 Jun 2	117 Jun 2	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4½s. 1992.	97⅝ Jul 25	90⅜ Jan 4	97¼ Aug 5	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	92⅞ Jan 18	92⅛ Jan 18	92⅛ Jan 18	.. ..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s. 1989.	108 Jun 27	104 Jul 21	104 Aug 5	104 ..
Do., do. 2d coll. g. 4s. 1989.	100 Jun 19	100 Jun 19	100 June 19	.. ..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s. 1940.	....	....	95¼ My 27,98	.. ..
Warm Springs Valley 5s. 1941.	101¼ Apr 29	101 Apr 26	101½ Apr 29	.. ..
Elk., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s. 1902.	104 Feb 7	101¼ Apr 7	103¾ Aug 2	103 103¼
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s. 1903.	110⅜ Apr 19	106 May 5	109 June 12	106 ..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s. 1900.	107½ Jan 6	104 Feb 1	104 Feb 1	.. ..
Do. 2d 7s. 1900.	106⅝ Feb 24	106⅞ Feb 24	106⅞ Feb 24	103 ..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s. 1912.	....	....	105½ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s. 1903.	117⅜ Jun 29	113¾ Jul 20	113¾ July 31	113⅜ 114½
Do., sinking fund 5s. 1901.	105 Mar 16	104⅜ Feb 15	105 Mar 16	103½ ..
Do., debenture 5s. 1913.	113 Apr 24	109¼ May 10	111⅜ Aug 3	.. ..
Do., convertible 5s. 1903.	116½ Feb 18	115½ Jan 6	133 July 25	.. 148
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s. 1919.	116⅜ Jun 12	115⅝ May 1	116⅜ June 12	.. ..
Do., do., do. 4s. 1919.	107 Jul 26	105 Feb 27	107 July 26	100⅝ ..
Do., Denver Div. 4s. 1922.	105 May 26	101¼ Jan 28	105 July 20	102 108
Do. 4s. 1921.	103 Feb 3	100 Apr 11	100 Apr 11	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s. 1905.	....	....	107½ Jan., 96	.. ..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s. 1927.	113⅜ Jul 31	106⅝ Jan 3	113⅜ Aug 5	113⅛ ..
Do., do., registered.	111⅛ Jun 2	111⅛ Jun 2	111⅛ June 2	.. ..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s. 1911.	124 Jul 6	120 Mar 13	124 July 6	124 ..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s. 1926.	108 Mar 24	105⅞ Apr 27	106⅜ Aug 2	.. ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s. 1907	115½ Apr 30	114 Jul 5	114½ Aug 3	114½ ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s. 1934.	138 Jun 30	134 Jan 23	137¾ July 31	136¾ ..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s. 1937.	117⅛ Jun 13	109½ Jan 16	115 Aug 4	.. 115½
Do., do., registered.	....	....	103¾ No 18, 96	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s. 1936.	107 Feb 23	107 Feb 23	107 Feb 23	106 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.				
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s. 1910	113¾ Jun 9	114½ Jan 17	116¾ Aug 4	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. ref. g. 6s. 1947	108½ May 17	92 Jan 10	97 Aug 4	96 100
Do., refunding g. 6s. 1947.	119½ Jun 9	104 Jan 4	113 July 7	.. 111
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.				
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	117½ Jun 9	109⅝ Jan 7	117¾ July 25	.. ..
Do. 1st Iowa & D. 7s. 1899.	108¾ Apr 10	103½ Feb 16	108½ Apr 10	.. ..
Do. 1st C. & M. 7s. 1903.	120 Aug 4	110½ Jan 10	120 Aug 4	.. ..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s. 1905.	117¼ Jun 9	109 Jan 3	117¾ Aug 3	.. ..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s. 1908.	121 Jun 17	116 Jan 11	120 July 6	.. ..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s. 1909.	122¼ Jun 8	111½ May 13	121½ July 5	110½ ..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s. 1910.	120 Aug 2	120 Aug 2	120 Aug 2	120½ ..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s. 1910.	123¼ May 12	118¾ Jan 11	120¾ Aug 4	121½ ..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s. 1910.	132¾ May 25	129 Jan 19	132¾ May 25	125½ ..
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	....	....	107¼ Dec 7, 98	111½ 113¾
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 5s. 1910.	123 May 2	121¼ Feb 24	123 May 2	121½ ..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s. 1921.	124 May 26	113¾ Jan 3	121¾ Aug 4	121½ ..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s. 1926.	123⅜ Jun 16	118½ Jan 19	123 Aug 1	.. ..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s. 1910.	114½ Apr 18	110 Mar 14	112 Aug 3	.. ..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s. 1921.	122¾ Jun 1	122⅜ Jan 7	122⅜ June 1	.. ..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s. 1921.	123 Jun 10	119 Apr 8	120½ July 17	.. ..
Do., terminal g. 5s. 1914.	118¼ May 18	115 Feb 6	118¼ May 18	.. ..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s. 1924.	137¼ Jul 18	127½ Jan 18	137¼ July 18	.. ..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s. 1916.	....	....	106½ Jul 9, 97	.. ..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s. 1916.	113¾ May 12	111½ Feb 9	111½ July 17	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s. Series A. 1989.	114⅞ May 4	108⅝ Jan 11	113¾ Aug 1	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	....	....	105½ Fe 10, 98	.. ..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	121 Jun 10	121 Jun 10	121 July 25	121 ..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	126 Jan 30	125 Jul 10	125 July 10	125 ..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s. 1915.	145⅝ Jul 11	142⅞ May 31	145⅝ July 11	143⅝ ..
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	115 May 24	111½ Jun 3	112⅞ July 7	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	114 Apr 14	113 Jan 13	114 Apr 14	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	122¼ Mar 12	116 Jan 6	118 July 17	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	116 Jun 14	116 Jun 14	116 June 14	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	110½ Mar 10	106¼ Apr 12	109 July 21	106 ..
Do., do., registered.	109 Feb 3	105¾ Mar 28	105¾ Mar 28	.. ..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	122 Jan 30	121½ May 4	122⅝ July, 17	122½ ..
Do., registered.	....	....	115¼ De 27, 98	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	111½ Mar 28	108 May 12	110 July 10	.. 110⅝
Do., do., registered.	....	....	106¼ Mr 19, 98	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	118 Feb 9	117¼ May 22	118 July 19	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	....	....	117¾ Feb 7, 98	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	109 Feb 1	106 Apr 7	109 July 31	.. ..
Do., registered.	106⅝ Feb 20	106⅝ Feb 20	106⅝ Feb 20	.. ..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	110¼ Jun 24	102½ Jan 3	110 July 20	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	....	....	101 No 19, 98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	....	....	107½ My 28,98	.. ..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	....	....	102¾ Ap 12, 98	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	124 Jun 19	124 Jun 19	124 June 19	.. ..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	117½ Feb 6	117½ Feb 6	117½ Feb 6	.. ..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 5	113 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	113 Apr 24	113 Apr 24	113 Apr 24	112 ..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900.	....	....	108 Oct 21,96	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	143 Jul 7	139¼ May 3	140½ July 20	.. 143½
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	....	....	185½ Fe 24, 97	112¼ ..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125⅛ May 23	117⅜ Feb 1	124 July 24	.. ..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	....	....	128 De 13, 98	.. 145⅜
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	146 Jul 6	140 Mar 6	146 July 6	.. ..
Do., incomes, 1911.	114½ Jun 17	114½ Jun 17	114½ June 17	.. ..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136⅜ Jun 27	131½ Jan 10	134 July 7	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	134⅞ May 19	132 Jun 6	133½ June 13	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	110⅜ May 17	104⅜ Jan 4	107½ Aug 3	107 107½
Do., do., registered.	107⅞ Apr 6	103⅝ Mar 7	107½ Apr 6	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½ Apr 27	98 Jan 9	98½ May 1	98½ ..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	80 Jul 20	83 May 9	86 July 20	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	98⅛ May 18	98½ May 18	98½ May 18	.. ..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	114 Apr 25	100½ Jan 12	114 June 27	113 114
Do., do., small.	....	....	100 Ap 15, 97	.. ..

	Range for Highest.	Year 1892. Lowest.	Last Sale.	1892. Ask'd.
Chi. & S. P. Min. & Om. con. 6s. 1930.	116 May 11	116 May 11	116 May 11	.. ..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s. 1918.	133 Mar 27	129½ May 6	134 June 21	.. ..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s. 1919.	134 Jan 12	131 Apr 15	135½ July 7	.. ..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s. 1930.	140 Mar 28	140 Mar 28	140 Mar 28	.. ..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s. 1919.	....	....	106 Jul 25,97	105½ ..
Do. gen. g. 6s. 1932.	125 May 4	125½ Jul 11	132 July 25	.. 128
Chicago Terre H. & Peoria 4s. 1947.	100⅜ Jun 5	98⅝ Jan 2	100 Aug 4	98 99⅝
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon.	99¾ Jun 28	99¼ Jan 28	99¾ June 28	.. ..
Cin., Mam. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s. 1905	....	....	119 Oct 28,97	113 ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s. 1937.	....	....	105½ Mr 13, 97	.. ..
Cin. Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1941	118 May 5	112 Feb 9	113 May 5	115 118½
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s. 1922.	....	....	105¾ Aug 5	95 ..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s. 1919.	91 Mar. 30	75¾ Jan 25	91¼ Aug 5	93¼ 94
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s. 1993	98 Jan 28	97¾ Jan 12	98 Aug 5	.. ..
Do. Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s. 1939.	96 Jun 30	90¾ May 27	97 June 29	.. ..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s. 1990	100⅝ Jun 30	98 Feb 27	100 July 31	100 ..
Do., do., registered.	98 May 4	98 May 4	98 May 4	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s. 1940.	....	....	97 Oct., 96	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s. 1940.	....	....	97 Au 21, 96	.. ..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s. 1991.	97 Apr 23	95 Feb 21	99¾ Apr 26	95 ..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s. 1936.	104 Jan 27	102 Jan 8	104 Aug 4	103½ ..
Do., do., con. 6s. 1920.	....	....	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
Cin., San. & Clev., con. 1st g. 5s. 1928	119½ May 31	115½ May 31	118½ June 14	.. ..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s. 1900.	106¼ Apr 29	106¼ Apr 29	106¼ Apr 29	.. ..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s. 1940.	86½ Jan 28	82¾ Apr 7	85¾ Aug 2	82 85¼
Do., Income 4s. 1990.	29 Jan 29	29 Apr 4	29 Aug 3	29 30
C., C. C. & Ind. con. g. 7s. 1914.	138½ Jul 6	135½ May 11	138½ July 6	.. ..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s. 1934.	127½ Jun 28	124½ Jul 6	134¼ July 15	.. 137
Cin. & Spirit. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s.1901	109 Jun 10	109 Feb 10	109½ Feb 19	.. ..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel 1st con. g. 5s. 1933	108½ Jul 20	108 Jul 11	108¼ July 21	.. ..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s. 1938.	124½ Jun 16	123 Feb 15	124½ June 15	130 ..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s. 1947.	69 Jun 15	59 Jul 11	66 Aug 5	62 65
Do., 1st gold 4s. 1947.	72 Jun 15	70¾ Mar 18	72 July 27	71 ..
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s. 1929.	90 Jun 13	85½ May 13	86¾ Aug 5	.. ..
Con. & Pasumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s. 1943.	....	....	102 Dec. 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s. 1907.	128½ Jun 15	126½ Jun 15	128½ June 15	125 ..
Syrs., Bing. & N. Y. 7s. 1906.	124½ Jun 7	124½ Jun 7	124½ June 7	.. ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s. 1914.	144 Jan 26	142 May 4	143 June 17	.. ..
Do. 7s, 1900.	....	....	109 Dr 28, 97	.. ..
Do. 7s, 1871-1901.	111 Mar 14	106½ May 3	108½ June 28	.. ..
Do. 1st con. gtd. 7s. 1915.	145½ May 1	143 Jan 20	143½ July 18	.. ..
Do. registered.	....	....	Oct 29,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s. 1921.	142½ May 18	138 Feb 9	138 July 17	138 ..
Do., construction 5s. 1923.	118½ Apr 5	117 Feb 8	118½ Apr 5	.. ..
Do., term and improvement 4s. 1923.	106½ Jun 20	106¾ Jun 20	106¾ June 20	103½ ..
Warren 2d 7s. 1900.	....	....	108 Aug 1,98	.. ..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s. 1917.	....	....	145 Sep 13,98	.. ..
Do., do., registered.	....	....	143 May 4,97	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s. 1906.	120½ Apr 21	120¾ Apr 21	120¾ Apr 21	.. 134½
Do., registered.	122 Jun 6	122 Jun 6	122 June 6	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	117⅞ Feb 21	115 May 2	116 June 9	116½ ..
Do., do., registered.	117½ Jan 26	114½ Apr 17	116½ June 16	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s. 1921.	153 Mar 29	150½ May 31	150½ May 31	150 ..
Do., do., registered.	....	....	141 May 4,98	.. ..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s. 1936	104 May 31	98¼ Aug 1	100 Aug 3	.. 100½
Do., 1st g. 7s. 1900.	105 Jun 10	105 May 4	105¼ May 25	.. ..
Do., improvement g. 5s. 1928.	106⅜ May 25	102¾ Jan 3	106 July 27	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s. 1936.	112⅞ Jun 13	108¾ Jan 9	109½ Aug 1	.. ..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s. 1933.	sli Jan 24	90 Jan 19	92 Jan 24	.. ..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s. 1917.	106 Apr 25	107¼ Apr 25	106 Apr 25	105 ..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s. 1995.	70 Jul 20	68 Jul 12	70 July 29	69 70
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24 Jan 17	17¼ Mar 25	19¾ Aug 5	19 21
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s. 1937.	113 Aug 3	105 Jun 13	112 Aug 5	.. ..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s. 1929.	....	....	92¾ Fe 11, 98	.. ..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s. 1937	116 Jun 14	111¾ Jun 16	114 July 14	112 116
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s. 1941.	110⅝ Jul 31	104¾ Jan 3	110⅝ July 31	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s. 1947.	121 Jul 27	115¾ Feb 15	121 July 27	119 121
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s. 1919.	121 May 25	121 May 25	121 May 25	122 ..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s. 1923.	116⅞ Jul 27	116¼ Jul 11	116⅝ July 27	117 ..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s. 1920.	123¼ Mar 30	121 Jan 20	121 June 21	121¾ ..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s. 1928.	106½ Apr 4	105 Apr 4	106¾ Apr 14	107 ..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s. 1920.	145¾ Jan 26	143 Apr 5	144 June 3	.. 146
Do. 1st con. g. fund. 7s. 1920.	....	....	143 De 30, 98	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s. 1935.	141½ Aug 1	141¼ Aug 1	141½ Aug 1	142 ..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s. 1916.	140 Jan 26	140 Jan 26	140 Feb 6	136¾ ..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1909.	106 Feb 8	106 Feb 8	106 Feb 8	106 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s. 1982.	116½ Apr 3	111¾ Jan 9	115 July 31	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st cur. 6s. 1913.	....	....	102 Aug. 96	120 121
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s. 1946	....	....	109 Oct 27,98	106 ..
Erie RR. 1st con. g. 4s. prior bds. 1996	95 Jan 20	91¾ Jul 28	91¾ Aug 4	91¼ 92
Do., do., registered.	93¾ Mar 15	92¾ May 8	93¼ May 25	.. ..
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s. 1996.	77 Jan 20	70¾ May 15	72 Aug 5	72 72¼
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s. 1937.	112½ Jun 16	107 Jan 4	110 July 10	109 ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s. 1937.	....	....	92¾ Au 26, 98	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s. 1940.	102 Jul 14	95 Jan 3	100 July 31	.. ..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s. 1943.	111½ Jul 6	111½ Jul 6	111½ July 6	113 ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1942.	106½ Apr 29	98¾ Jan 2	106 July 24	106 ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s. 1910.	122 Mar 17	120 Apr 25	122 July 6	121 ..
Eureka Springs

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	98	Aug 3	91	Jan 10	98	Aug 3	98	99
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s	1930	..	....	..	....	109	Mr 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L. C. & Lx. g.4½s	1931	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 18, 98	..	..
Louis. & Jef. Bridge gtd. g. 4½s	1945	96¼	Jul 19	97¾	Jul 25	97¾	July 28	96	98
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s	1990	112⅜	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	110	Aug 5	109	110
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s	1908	121½	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	118½	July 19	..	..
Do., 2d 6s	1899	102⅜	Apr 1	100⅞	May 1	101½	July 21	..	..
Metro. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s	1997	121	Jan 26	118⅜	Jan 4	120¾	Aug 4	120½	121½
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s	1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	123	June 20	..	123½
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s	1993	127	Jan 14	123⅜	Jan 3	126¾	July 20	126½	127½
Lex. Av. & Pav. R. 1st gtd.g.5s	1993	127¼	Jan 31	124	Mar 2	127⅛	July 31	..	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s	1911	....	Jun 23	88¾	Jan 4	77	June 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s	1939	....	Apr 27	16½	Apr 3	21	Aug 3	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s	1939	....	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	12¾	Aug 3	12	13
Mexican Inter. 1st Con. g. 4s	1977	89¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 3	87	Aug 5	86	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s	1927	....	..	....	..	90	Mar., 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A	1927	....	..	....	..	15	Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B	1927	....	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s	1910	....	..	....	..	100	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s	1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s	1934	115½	Jun 27	114¾	Jan 18	115½	Aug. 4	111¼	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s	1949	89¾	Aug 2	86	Jul 27	89¼	Aug 4	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s	1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121	July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s	1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s	1921	....	..	....	..	128	De 12, 98	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s	1926	105½	Feb 16	103¾	Feb 4	105¼	Feb 16	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s	1990	98	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	93¼	Aug 5	93¼	93¾
Do. 2d g. 4s	1990	71	Jan 6	65¼	May 9	69¾	Aug 5	67¼	67½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s	1944	91¼	Apr 27	82	Jan 19	88¾	Aug 5	90	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s	1942	91	Jul 14	86	Jan 19	91	Aug 4	90	91
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s	1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	79	July 26	75	77
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s	1940	95	Feb 27	85	Jan 21	95	Apr 27	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s	1942	107¼	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	107¼	July 13	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s	1920	121⅝	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	118¼	Aug 3	118¼	118⅝
Do., 3d 7s, 1906		117	May 17	114	May 1	116	July 27	115	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917		100¾	Jul 14	91¼	Jan 3	100	Aug 5	98¼	100
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920		98¼	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	97¼	Aug 4	96	97
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938		109	Jul 19	106	Feb 20	109	July 13	107	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 6s, 1938		115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	111¼	July 10	111¼	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s	1947	106¾	May 20	105¾	Feb 6	106	July 24	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946		107½	Jan 16	106	May 20	108¾	July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935		106¾	Apr 6	103¾	Jan 16	106⅝	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s, 1931		114¾	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	114	Aug 5	113⅝	114
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931		111¼	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111¼	July 5	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927		130¾	May 9	125	Jan 9	127½	July 31	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927		122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121½	June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938		88	Feb 27	82¾	Jan 4	87	Aug 3	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947		105¾	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	106	July 28	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931		..	..	....	..	94	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913		132⅜	Feb 14	131¼	Jul 8	131¼	July 8	129	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1901		....	..	....	..	105⅞	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928		106⅝	Mar 28	106¼	Apr 22	107¼	July 31	107½	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM. M. W. & Al., 1917		....	..	....	..	106	Mar., 96	114	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923		116	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915		....	..	....	..	103¾	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903		117½	Jan 31	113	Jul 13	115	July 17	112	..
Do., do., registered		117⅞	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112	June 27	111	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904		113⅜	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109	July 25	109	..
Do., do., registered		113⅜	Jan 28	113¼	Jan 28	113¼	Jan 28	109	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904		....	..	....	..	108¾	Fe 21, 98	109	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905		105	May 3	103¾	Jun 28	103¾	June 28	..	..
Do., do., registered		....	..	....	..	104¾	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905		107⅛	Feb 2	103	Aug 1	103	Aug 1	..	..
Do., registered		102⅝	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997		113¾	Jun 12	110¼	Jan 12	110⅞	July 31	..	..
Do., do., registered		112¼	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½	Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s	1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	100¼	Aug 5	100	100¼
Do., do., registered		100	May 25	97¼	Mar 15	100	May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s	1998	103	May 25	98¼	Jan 4	100¼	Aug 4	100	100¼
Do., registered		103	Jun 28	98	Jan 6	100	Aug 3	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361		117⅞	Jun 28	110¼	Jan 3	114	Aug 5	114½	115
Do., registered		115⅝	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	114½	Aug 4	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936		..	..	....	..	106	No 5, 98	..	..
Do., registered		..	..	....	..	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A	1940	..	..	....	..	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do., registered		..	..	....	..	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900		108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104	July 11	..	..
Do., do., registered		106½	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	June 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986		..	..	....	..	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s	1922	132	Jan 18	126½	Apr 12	129	July 10	125½	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918		..	..	....	..	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915		113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922		..	..	....	..	107	Au 13, 98	110	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,	1991	..	..	....	..	100	Mar., 98	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s,	1927	123	Jun 16	122	Jun 16	123	July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—									
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906		123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900		107¼	May 4	103¾	Jul 8	103¾	Aug 4	103⅝	..
Do., do., registered		106½	Feb 20	104¾	Jan 3	105¾	June 15	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903		117¼	Mar 20	114¼	Jun 20	115	July 18	114½	..
Do., do., registered		116¼	Jan. 5	114¼	Jun 3	114¼	June 15	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997		112⅝	May 5	106	Jan 3	110¼	July 28	110	111
Do., do., registered		111	Apr 27	103	Jan 5	111	Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,	1901	..	..	....	..	108¾	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s,	1934	..	..	....	..	121	Oct 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s,	1902	112¾	Apr 27	109	May 1	110¼	June 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s,	1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 3	..	..
Do., 6s,	1909	..	..	....	..	122	Fe 25, 98	..	..
Do., 5s,	1931	..	..	....	..	121¼	Jne 21,98	..	..
Do., do., registered		..	..	....	..	125¼	Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s,	1940	..	..	....	..	105	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s,	1937	108	Jan 26	105¾	Apr 3	107¾	July 31	107¼	..
Do., do., registered		106½	Jul 19	104½	Apr 19	106¾	July 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s,	1903	..	..	....	..	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000		191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	187½	Aug 5	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100		184	Apr 20	172	Jan 19	184	Apr 20	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s,	1937	..	..	....	..	125½	Au 26,98	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s,	1948	..	..	....	..	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s,	1905	121¼	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	July 6	117¾	..
Do., 1st 6s,	1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113	July 29	113	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s,	1939	106½	May 25	106	Jan 4	106¾	May 27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s,	1992	106⅞	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	106⅞	Aug 5	106¾	106⅞
Do., do., registered		....	..	....	..	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s,	1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119¾	Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered		112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112	July 20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s,	1923	131½	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates		132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132	July 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st prior lien 4s,	1997	106¾	Jan 14	101¾	Jan 3	103	Aug 5	102¾	103
Do., registered		104¾	May 12	102	Jul 14	103¾	Aug 1	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s,	2047	70	Jan 21	66¼	May 9	67¼	Aug 4	66¾	67½
Do., do., registered		68½	Jun 17	63¼	May 16	66¾	June 17	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s,	1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,	1933	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	115¼	July 27	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s,	1941	107¾	Jun 22	107¼	May 22	107¾	June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s,	1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s,	1932	....	..	....	..	128	No 25,98	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s,	1934	....	..	....	..	117¾	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s,	1922	....	..	....	..	103	Fe 22, 97	106	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s,	1989	101	Apr 22	96¾	Jan 16	100¼	Aug 1	..	..
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s,	1996	96	Mar 27	88½	Jan 7	94½	Aug 5	94¼	94½
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s,	1920	....	..	....	..	94	Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small		....	..	....	..	92	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s,	1936	....	..	....	..	102¼	Ja 26, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s,	1937	....	..	....	..	85	De 17, 97	85	87
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s,	1991	85	Feb 7	83	May 24	83	Aug 4	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s,	1909	114	Apr 28	100	Feb 10	113	July 28	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s,	1946	105	May 31	100¼	Jan 3	101¼	Aug 4	101	101⅛
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s,	1922	133¼	Jul 18	128	Mar 1	129¾	Aug 3	..	130
Utah & Northern 1st 7s,	1908	....	..	....	..	121	Jne 18,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s,	1928	....	..	....	..	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s,	1946	116	Jun 28	108	Jan 7	113	Aug 5	113	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s,	1946	95¼	Aug 3	85	Jan 7	95	Aug 4	94	95¼
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust		75	Aug 1	65¾	Jan 4	75	Aug 3	74¼	76
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s,	1946	108	Mar 18	103	Jul 26	103	July 29	103¾	104
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s,	1910	....	..	....	..	107¼	Dec., 99	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s,	1921	118	May 22	114½	Feb 15	115¾	July 27	115¼	..
Do., do., registered		115⅝	Mar 9	113¾	Mar 9	116¼	Mar 8	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. rec. cts.	1937	....	..	....	..	103	No 11, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A		115	Jul 14	114¼	Apr 13	118	July 14	116	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd.,	1942	119	Jun 13	114	Dec 11	118½	June 30	118	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd.,	1942	....	..	....	..	113	No 23,98	113	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s,	1945	....	..	....	..	107	De 30, 98	107	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s,	1900	107⅞	Jan 6	106¼	Mar 15	105¾	Apr 18	..	..
Do., do., registered		....	..	....	..	100¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s,	1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	141	Mar 29	..	..
Do., 2d 7s,	1912	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s,	1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s,	1932	....	..	....	..	110¼	Jul 5, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s,	1900	108	Apr 19	106	Apr 19	108	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A,	1942	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121	July 5	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s,	1941	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	June 2	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s,	1942	....	..	....	..	103	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s,	1923	....	..	....	..	106	May 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s,	1944	....	..	....	..	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Evv. 1st g. 6s,	1920, I. C.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¾	June 29	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s,	1920	....	..	....	..	100	De 28, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.		97	Jan 28	93½	Apr 3	94¼	July 25	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,	1926	....	..	....	..	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid		....	..	....	..	20	De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s,	1921	126	Apr 28	120	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s,	1921	100¾	Jul 15	100	May 9	100¾	July 18	100	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s,	1932	..	..	....	..	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s,	1922	..	..	....	..	107¼	Oct 24,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s,	1922	..	..	....	..	122	No 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,	1928	..	..	....	..	114	Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s,	1932	..	..	....	..	117	Mar., 99	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s,	1916	99	Jun 24	96	Jun 24	99	June 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s,	1940	118	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	118	July 28	..	..
Do., 1st coon. g. 5s,	1940	....	..	....	..	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s,	1917	100	May 26	96	Jan 5	100	June 8	100	100
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates		100⅜	Jun 28	96¼	Jan 31	99⅝	Aug 5	99⅝	100
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s,	1997	91⅞	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 4	88	Aug 5	87¾	88
Do., do., registered		89¾	Jun 28	89¾	Jun 1	89¾	July 11	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s,	1939	102¾	Jun 20	91	Jan 4	98	Aug 5	97	98
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s,	1917	97	May 11	87½	Apr 22	96	June 27	..	98½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s,	1939	104½	Jun 24	102½	Feb 1	104	May 4	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s,	1940	76¾	Jan 28	72¾	Feb 17	76¾	June 29	72	74

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s	1947	84½	Aug 2	79¼	Jul 11	84½	Aug 2	83½	85
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A	1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	114	July 17	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B	1906	115¼	Mar 25	112½	May 5	114	July 26	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C	1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	114	July 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O.	1919	....	..	....	..	113¾	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s	1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	124	Aug 5	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s	1931	112¾	Jun 30	107	Jan 3	109	Aug 4	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s	1987	105¼	Mar 27	100¼	May 23	101	June 23	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s	1910	....	..	....	..	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s	1996	..	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	86¼	Aug 3	..	..
St. L. & S. F. S. W. Div. 5s,	1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100	July 8	100	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts.	1989	96½	Jul 8	84⅜	Jan 4	95½	Aug 5	95¼	95⅝
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts.	1989	68¾	Aug 4	40¾	Jan 4	68⅝	Aug 5	66¼	68¾
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s,	1937	112	Aug 4	108	Mar 7	112	Aug 4	109½	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s,	1931	122¾	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	..	..
Do., 2d 5s,	1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113¼	July 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s	1968	102	May 18	99¾	Aug 2	99¾	Aug 2	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s,	1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	122	June 7	121	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s,	1910	125¼	Jan 24	122	Jul 21	122	July 21	122	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s,	1933	146½	Jun 21	138¼	May 8	143½	Aug 2	142	..
Do., do., registered		137¾	Feb 28	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s		119¾	Jun 29	112¾	Jan 5	117	Aug 4	116	117½
Do., do., registered		....	..	....	..	109½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s,	1937	103¾	Apr 14	104½	Jan 25	108	July 31	105	..
Do., do., registered		104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s,	1922	....	..	....	..	122½	Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s,	1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	137½	Jun 23	134½	..
Do., do., registered		....	..	....	..	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s,	1937	117½	Jun 28	113½	Jan 24	117½	June 28	..	122
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s,	1908	113¾	Mar 2	110¾	Apr 17	111½	July 10	111¾	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s,	1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120	Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered		....	..	....	..	115	Ap 24, 98	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 6s,	1947	107⅞	Aug 1	95	Mar 13	107¾	Aug 4	107¼	108
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s,	1919	....	..	....	..	100	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,	1934	125¼	Feb 15	125¼	Feb 15	125¾	Feb 15	128	..
Do., 1st g. 6s,	1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s,	1926	....	..	....	..	104¾	Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s,	1931, ass.pd.	..	..	....	..	99	Ja 26, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—									
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s,	1910	114	Apr 28	113¼	Jun 8	113¼	June 6	110	..
Do., 2d g. 7s,	1905	110¼	Feb 3	110	Feb 27	110	Feb 27	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,	1931	105	Apr 28	100¼	Jan 6	103¼	Aug 4	101½	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,	1903	....	..	....	..	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd.,	1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	111	Aug 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd.,	1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111	May 31	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd.,	1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	88⅝	Aug 4	88	..
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s,	1920	....	..	....	..	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s,	1918	130	Jan 20	128	Jul 3	128	July 13	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s,	1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105	Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s,	1943	98	Feb 28	77¼	Jan 6	80	Aug 4	80	80½
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s,	1905	....	..	....	..	116	De 14,98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s,	1912	....	..	....	..	108¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s,	1943	106¼	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	103¾	Aug 5	102½	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s,	1909-10	115	..	106	Mar., 96	114	Aug 5	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,	1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	110¾	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s,	1937	....	..	....	..	102½	No 11, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1908-37,stpd		109¾	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	108¾	Aug 1	108¾	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s,	1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	97¾	July 26	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s,	1911	....	..	....	..	113¾	No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val. Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,	1924	105¼	Jul 21	104¾	Jun 30	105¼	Aug 2	105	105½
Southern R'way 1st con. g. 5s,	1994	112¼	Jun 29	103¾	Jan 3	109	Aug 5	108¾	109½
Do., do., registered		....	..	....	..	98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s,	1896	110½	Jun 13	107¼	Jan 4	110¼	June 13	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s,	1938	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 3	110	July 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s,	1918	....	..	....	..	112¼	Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s,	1916	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	118¾	June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s,	1903	105¾	Jun 12	104¾	Feb 13	105¾	June 12	98¾	..
Do., divisional g. 5s,

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 5, total transactions included 2,694,328 shares of stock, $30,797,000 bonds, with $86,400 Government and $1,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 6, '98.	Aug. 5, '99.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	2,784,763	2,694,328	*90,435
Bank	17	21	4
Mining	1,200	300	*1,000

*Decrease.

BONDS.

	Aug. 6, '98.	Aug. 5, '99.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$24,281,500	$30,797,000	$13,515,500
State	2,000	1,000	1,000
Government	1,282,750	86,400	1,196,350

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	1½	Federal Steel	1
Am. Car & F. pf.	4	Federal Steel pf.	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2	Kan. C., P. & G.	6½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	2	Minn. & St. Louis	3¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
Am. Linseed	1	National Lead pf.	1½
Am. Express	3½	National Steel	2½
Am. Tobacco	10½	National Steel pf.	1½
Am. Tin Plate	2½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2¼	Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L.	6
Brunswick City	1½	Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Central Pac., ss. pd.	1½	Pressed S. Car	2½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	2	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1½	St. L. Southwest.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	4½	St. L. Southwest. pf.	3½
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	5½	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3½	Stand. Rope & T.	1½
Col. & South. 1st pf.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	9½
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	U. S. Express	3
Cont. Tobacco	4	Un. Bag & Paper	1
Cont. Tobacco pf.	7½	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Consolidated Ice	1½	Wisconsin Central	1½
Del., Lack. & West.	5	Wis. Central pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1
American Coal	6	Manhattan	1
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	3½
Chi., Con. Tract.	1½	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
C., B. & Q.	2	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
C., Ind. & L. pf.	2	M., K. & T. pf.	1½
C., M. & St. P.	2	Mobile & Ohio	1
Chicago & N. W.	2	N. Y. Air Brake	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	N. Y. Central	1½
C. Term. Trans.	1	Pacific Mail	1½
C. Term. Trans. pf.	2	Pullman Car	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Consol. Ice pf.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	4½	St. P. & Duluth	2
Denver & R. G.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Glucose Sug. Ref.	3½	Twin City R. T.	3½
Gt. Northern pf.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 5s	1½	Ore. Sh. Line inc. B.	1
De Bard. C. & I. 6s.	1½	People's Gas 1st con. 6s	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	3	Peoria & East. 1st.	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	1½
General Electric deb.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
Kan. C. F. & G. 1st.	6½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	3
Mo. Pac. col. tr. 5s.	1½	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st.	1
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Erie 1st	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Int. & G. N. 2d	2	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	5½		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad —Dividend payable on the new preferred.

Thursday, Aug. 10.

Bank of the Manhattan Company—Dividend payable.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Dividend payable.

Northern Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Omaha Water Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.

Pennsylvania Natural Gas Company—Books close.

Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Books closed.

Friday, Aug. 11.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Books close for dividend on common.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	$7,868,210
Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	8,186,376
From Jan. 1, 1899	308,977,339
From Jan. 1, 1898	282,455,274

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	89,468,669
Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	8,058,305
From Jan. 1, 1899	289,739,256
From Jan. 1, 1898	287,651,061

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	$571,003
Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	329,970
From Jan. 1, 1899	8,668,734
From Jan. 1, 1898	69,531,686

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	$10,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,793,312
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,662,007

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$17,124,578

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	$561,003
Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	329,970
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,869,589

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	$45,727
Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	80,083
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,290,230
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,487,192

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	$551,490
Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	941,512
From Jan. 1, 1899	28,594,887
From Jan. 1, 1898	36,583,817

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	505,763
Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	861,429
From Jan. 1, 1899	26,304,657
From Jan. 1, 1898	25,096,625

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	$617,330
Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	330,062
From Jan. 1, 1899	10,978,964
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,518,878

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	$561,490
Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	5,603,609
From Jan. 1, 1899	54,388,199
From Jan. 1, 1898	31,245,914

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 5, 1898	$5,213,547
From Jan. 1, 1899	43,409,235

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	$55,840
From Jan. 1, 1898	30,572,964

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed at Boards or on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable securities brokers. Information is obtained from all points indicated. Address THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE NEW YORK CITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue	23	25
Atlantic & Pavonia	110	115
Atlantic Avenue pf.	95	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 5s	102	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	110	115
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	117
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	103	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. R. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	251
Brooklyn City & Newt. 1st	115	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	105½
Buffalo Crosstown 1st	113	115
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	108
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	116	..
Central Crosstown	260	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	105	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	200	220
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	106
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	65	67
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	114
Columbus (Ohio) stock	97	101
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	111	115
Columbus Crosstown 1st 6s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	150	165
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	235	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	106	..
42d St. & Grand St.	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	94	96
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	89	92
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	93½	94
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn)	115	..
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	21	22
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	97	99
Ninth Avenue	170	190
North Jersey Street Railway	33	38½
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	94	95
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103¾	104½
Rochester Railway	20	24
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	110
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s	110	113
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Twenty-third Street	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	103	106
United Trac., Prov., bonds	115	116
Worcester Traction common	33	35
Worcester Traction pf.	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	53½	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	34	36
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	95	96½
Union Ferry	46	47½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	215	225
Atlantic	200	225
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	415	..
Central	1900	2010
City	375	385
Colonial	415	..
Continental	310	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1425	1450
Fifth Avenue	3395	..
Franklin	310	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	600	..
Hamilton	263	..
International Banking & Trust	155	165
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	380	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	280
Manhattan	235	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	350	..
Metropolitan	390	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	600	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange, (new stock)	200	205
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	225	..
State	400	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	405
Trust Company of America	294	298
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	510	..
United States	1600	..
Washington	300	..
Williamsburg	220	230

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	210	220
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	115	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	90	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	240	..
American Exchange	220	..
Astor National	300	..
Bowery	395	400
Broadway	225	..
Butchers & Drovers	160	..
Central	180	190
Chase	225	..
Chatham	250	260
Chemical	4200	..
Citizens'	147	..
City	1275	1300
Colonial	300	..
Columbia	180	..
Commerce	265	275
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	360	380
East River	125	..
Eleventh Ward	105	..
Fifth Avenue	3700	3800
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	130	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	375	..
Gansevoort	85	95
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	260	..
German Exchange	240	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	725	..
Hide & Leather	117	..
Home	100	..
Importers & Traders'	535	..
Irving	105	..
Leather Manufacturers'	230	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	225	..
Mechanics'	200	215
Mechanics & Traders'	100	101
Mercantile	195	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	115	..
Mount Morris	240	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	330	..
New Amsterdam	405	..
New York	245	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	180	..
Oriental	200	..
Pacific	270	..
Park	510	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	107	114
Plaza	450	..
Produce Exchange	130	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	230	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	108	108
State of New York	125	135
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	325	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	100¾	102
Amalgamated Copper	97	97½
American Air Power	70	75
American Bank Note Co.	49	52
American Grocery 1st pf.	5	7
American Press Association	100	107
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	49	51
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	101	107
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf.	81	82
Bliss, E. W.	132	140
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	130
British Columbia Copper	9½	9¾
Carter-Crume pf.	60	80
Celluloid Company	88	95
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf.	57½	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	345
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton subs.	112¾	113½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. l.	95¾	96¾
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	8	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	60	70
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	81	85
Distilling Company of America	18	20
Distilling Co. of America pf.	..	50
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Boat	12	16
Electric Boat pf.	..	45
Electric Vehicle	98	100
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	2	2¼
Empire & Bay State Tel.	76	..
Erie & Western Trans.	85	93
Flemington Coal & Coke	24¼	25
General Carriage	34¾	37½
General Chemical	80	..
General Chemical pf.	96	101
General Electric Automobile	10	15
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	116	125
Havana Commercial	26	27
Havana Commercial pf.	69	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	..
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	106	110
Illinois Transportation	5¼	5¾
International Power	..	77
International Pump	26	27
International Pump pf.	72	73
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Lanston Monotype	90	95
Lorillard pf.	115½	117½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	9¾	10¼
Mergenthaler Linotype	195	205
Mexican 5s	100¼	100¾
Michigan Pen. Car bonds	106¼	107½
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Conduit & Cable	97	99½
National Cordage	6	7
National Salt pf.	75	77
National Starch Mfg. Co.	85	90
New Central Coal	13	15½
N. Y. Electric Vehicle	134½	138
N. Y. Transportation	34	36½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	190	200
Niagara Conservation, warrants	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship	90	94
Otis Elevator	93	94
Otis Elevator pf.	98	..
Penn. Salt	100	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	135	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21	23
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	45	50
Proctor & Gamble	270	280
Proctor & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel	23½	23½
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	71½	72
R. I. Worsted Horseshoe pf.	25	..
Royal Baking Powder	98½	99
Rubber Goods	30½	31
Rubber Goods pf.	97	97½
Safety Car Heating & Light	145	155
St. Louis subs.	133½	132½
St. Louis com., when issued	24½	25
St. Louis pf., when issued	89¾	..
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94	94¼
Simmons Hardware com.	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.	135	130
Singer Mfg. Co.	530	550
Standard Cooper	..	39
Standard Oil	460	463
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	..
Swift & Co.	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108	110
Tennessee Copper	19	19½
Texas & Pacific Coal	62	66
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	110	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	55
Trow Directory	55	65
*Union Copper	30	40
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	70
Union Typewriter com.	23¾	24¼
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
United Shoe Machinery com.	35	37
United Shoe Machinery pf.	25	27½
United States Envelope 1st 6s	111	112½
United States Glass	37	38
United States Glass pf.	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	%	%
Westinghouse Air Brake	440	450
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	2	2½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	82	84
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Central Union Gas bonds	106¼	107½
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103¾	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s	118	126
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	92	96
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	43	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	..	85
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	76	79
Grand Rap'ds stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	48	52
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	67	70
Indianapolis stock	107	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	85
Lafayette 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	48	52
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	78	82
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	290	310
New Amsterdam	32¾	33½
New Amsterdam pf.	57½	59½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100¾	101½
New England Gas & Coke	25	28
New England G. & C. bonds	79¾	80¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	135	138
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 5s	..	82
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	100	102
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	108	110
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	215	218
Delaware & Pound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse	200	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	274	..
Valley of New York	112	..

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Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 1.

forecast for the early Fall much greater activity in the curb market and an accompanying general betterment of prices. The course of the market during the past week has served to confirm these predictions and to indicate that after the close of the present month, when the future of the money market will be less in doubt, activity and general market strength will be resumed.

Much of the activity of the early part of the week was due to the very large transactions in the subscriptions and securities of the United Railways Company of St. Louis. The sharp advances that occurred in all these issues, and the large amount of the stocks and subscriptions that changed hands did much to enliven the whole market and to increase the strength of the upward movement that showed early in the week. The manner in which these stocks were bought showed further that the recent heavy declines in so many recent issues of stock have not caused any grave anxiety as to the future of securities if they are issued on anything like a conservative basis. In connection with these very issues a good deal was said during the past week of overcapitalization, but in the premiums so soon commanded by the St. Louis subscriptions was an indication that the public, appreciating the probable future of such a consolidation of street railway companies as has been made in St. Louis, deemed the capitalization of the consolidated companies at least fairly conservative.

Closing bids for the St. Louis securities were many points above the final bids of the previous week, and were nearly up to the highest figures reached during the week. The subscriptions sold up to 133½ and closed at 132¼ bid, a net gain of 7⅛ points for the week. The common stock, which reached 25, closed at 24¼ bid, a net advance of 3¼ points, and the preferred stock advanced to 86¼, which was the final bid for the stock, which gained 12¾ points net. The 4 per cent. bonds gained 1½ points, closing at 94 bid. At these figures the value of the securities is very much above that of the subscriptions, and in consequence there was considerable buying of the subscriptions by persons who immediately sold the securities against their purchases of the subscriptions. Transactions of this kind came somewhat suddenly to an end in the middle of the week, and many reports were heard to the effect that the original underwriting agreement contained certain provisions that made such selling of the securities somewhat precarious. One of the rumors was that the banking house under whose auspices the syndicate was formed has what amounts to an option running till April 1 next on the securities that have been allotted to the subscribers to the purchasing syndicate. Nothing definite was learned to show that this report was a proper statement of the facts in the case, but that there are certain provisions of the original agreement that have not been given to any but the original subscribers seems certain. The original subscribers remain reticent about the matter, and for the time being their silence seems to have put a stop to the selling of the securities against purchases of the subscriptions.

Most prominent among the industrial stocks was Republic Iron and Steel, both issues of which were very active and strong. Most of the buying was said to be for the account of persons closely connected with the company and in a position to know its exact condition. It was understood that the purchases of the Republic Iron and Steel stocks were due to the very satisfactory earnings of the company and in anticipation of the declaration of the first quarterly dividend on the preferred stock.

To large earnings were attributable also the advances in the International Pump stocks, each of which gained 3 points or more. The common stock reached 27 and closed at 26 bid, against 23 on the previous Saturday, and the preferred stock, which sold up to 74½, closed at 72 bid, with a net gain of 5 points for the week. National Salt gained about 3 points in both the common and the preferred stock, and rubber goods, though not very active, advanced fractionally.

Union Ferry stock enjoyed a sharp advance during the past week, closing on Saturday at 46 bid, a net gain of 4 points for the week. The advance was made on the report that at the next dividend period besides the regular quarterly dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., an extra dividend of 1 per cent. will be declared, bringing the total dividends for the year up to 3 per cent. The report was seemingly well founded, and the extra dividend is confidently expected, and it is supposed that the increase in the dividends will be maintained.

The electric and copper stocks were quite dull with the exception of New York Transportation, which was fairly active and strong. It gained 1⅜ points net, closing for the week at 24 bid. The strength of the stock was attributed to buying by insiders.

The Lumber Trade.

Throughout the country the lumber trade is reported in a highly prosperous condition. Prices in Chicago in a wholesale way are from 50 cents to $1 per 1,000 higher than a week ago. At other distributive centres even greater advances have been made. Discussing lumber trade conditions, The Chicago Tribune says:

"It is not at all difficult to discover the reason why prices are going up. Statements are frequently heard to the effect that the high cost of building material, labor, &c., is interfering seriously with building operations throughout the country, but nevertheless the demand indicates that there is more building being done this season than has been the case for a number of years. The manufacturers and wholesalers are all loaded up with orders, most of them having a sufficient number booked to keep them busy for thirty to sixty days, if not another order was taken during that time. This is true in practically every line of the lumber business. Both in addition, there might not be sufficient to form a very true estimate in prices during July, but on top of the good demand there is a shortage of stocks all over the country. Stumpage has advanced in all sections, and there has also been a material increase in the cost of manufacture, owing to higher wages and the greater cost of repairs and supplies about the mill. It is owing to these conditions that manufacturers are forced to advance their prices, and even at that they are not getting much benefit out of the advance. And the wholesaler is not much better off. Prices at the mills have been advancing so rapidly that he has not been able to keep selling prices above the point where he could replace the stock sold and leave any margin for profit in the transaction. The retailer is in about the same situation. His prices to the consumer have not advanced as rapidly as have prices at wholesale. However, none of these seems disposed to complain greatly over existing conditions, even though they are not altogether ideal."

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 5.—There is nothing new to report regarding the market here. The prevalent conditions of quietness and strength were maintained throughout last week, and bid fair to continue in both yarns and cloths, with full booking to the latter until the end of the year. Inquiry for yarns is also active, and much business has been placed down as for India.

[illegible] there is a good demand for [illegible] At Manchester and Bolton [illegible] at quotations they are [illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 5. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
190	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,500,000	July, 1899	3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note								*43	Mar. 5, 1898
..	30	American District Telegraph	4,845,000	May 15, 1899	1	32½	Mar. 3	33	Jan. 3	35	July 1, 1898
22	30	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,986,000			41¼	Mar. 13	29	June 1	*37¼	July 20, 1899
18	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			18	July 19	14	Apr. 20	18	July 19, 1899
40	41½	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000			43½	May 23	36	May 8	40¼	July 27, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899	4					*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	Beech Creek	5,665,000	July, 1899	1					100	Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1899	2					106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Flyn Wharf & W. pf. Series B	6,000,000			21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
32½	..	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000			35	Jan. 3	30¾	Mar. 25	35	June 6, 1899
102	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899	4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
94	96	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1899	75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 28	*92	May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000							20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	175¼	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,470,500	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	*190	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*193½	Feb. 15, 1899
193	196	Chi. & Northwestern pf	22,330,000	July 6, 1899	1¾	200	June 27	188	Jan. 19	196	July 29, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	4					102¾	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	1¼					120	June 3, 1898
37¾	41	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., 1896	1½	45	Apr. 28	37¾	June 23	37¼	June 23, 1899
185	190	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1899	1½	*138½	June 28	134¾	Mar. 6	*188¾	June 28, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,450,300			8½	Jan. 7	7	Feb. 6	*6	July 27, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,900			22¼	Jan. 9	15¼	July 14	17	July 28, 1899
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000			8¼	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	*6	May 10, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700			30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30	June 9, 1899
170	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26, 1899
50	56	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899	2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½	May 1, 1899
105	120	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899	7	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,313,000			85	May 13	83	Jan. 4	85	May 12, 1899
..	..	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000			5¾	Apr. 20	3	Apr. 14	4	June 26, 1899
400	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1899	3¾					*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
95	98	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	May 15, 1899	1	99	July 5	*92¾	Jan. 14	97¼	July 15, 1899
82	85	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1899	2	85	June 13	70	Jan. 7	*89	July 7, 1899
30	32	Flint & Pere Marquette	8,298,200			32½	May 15	17	Jan. 4	29	July 27, 1899
57	60	Flint & Père Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 3	58	July 26, 1899
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July, 1899	1½					*106¾	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,000,300	Aug. 1, 1899	1¼	*101	June 6	*99¼	Jan. 31	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,000	Aug. 1, 1899	1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1899	2	*390	Mar. 14	*380	Jan. 25	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105	May 20, 1899
100	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899	2	*103	July 13	*90¾	June 12	*102	July 24, 1899
10½	15	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000			15	Mar. 22	7¾	Jan. 13	*9½	July 27, 1899
3½	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	26,000,000			5½	Feb. 1	3	May 9	3½	June 20, 1898
18	19	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,521,600	Apr. 15, 1899	½	18	July 5	16	May 2	18	July 5, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
201½	210	Lake Shore & Mich. So	49,466,500	July 28, 1899	3½	208	Jan. 24	196½	Jan. 5	201¾	June 30, 1899
11	22	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000			39	Apr. 25	5	Feb. 25	16	June 29, 1899
..	..	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1899	2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60	Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1899	5					*152	May 31, 1899
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1					*72¾	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000			9½	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½	June 9, 1899
5	6	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000			5¾	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	*5¼	May 9, 1899
60	65	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1899	2	50	Mar. 18	43	April 20	43	Apr. 20, 1899
10	20	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1896	6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15	Apr. 4, 1899
36	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	April, 1899	2	42	Jan. 25	37¼	Apr. 24	*37	May 11, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¼	153	June 7	129½	Jan. 27	*131	July 27, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899	3					*350	Nov. 16, 1897
13	14	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000			19¾	Jan. 23	12	June 26	13	July 18, 1899
65	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar., 1893	2	70	Jan. 23	65	Mar. 7	68	June 29, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	July 15, 1899	1½					*124	Jan. 29, 1897
69	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1899	1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½	June 2, 1899
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900			*5	May 26	*5	May 26	*5	June 26, 1899
41	47	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, 1898	1	52	Jan. 23	33	June 2	*40	July 22, 1899
84	90	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	Apr. 17, 1899	2½	99	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	*83	July 18, 1899
58½	60	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,364,400	Apr. 17, 1899	2	67¾	Feb. 21	58½	July 5	*60	July 28, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2					*95	Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1899	1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110	June 26, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1899	4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375	June 17, 1899
4	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000			7	Jan. 10	4	May 27	4	June 19, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
186	190	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, 1899	1¾	*188¾	June 9	180	Jan. 10	*188¾	June 9, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1899	3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
2	2¼	Quicksilver	5,708,700			4	Apr. 13	2¼	June 14	2¼	June 14, 1899
8¼	10	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 15, 1899	½	14	Apr. 13	8	Jan. 7	*11½	July 26, 1899
191	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193	June 28, 1899
30	38	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898	2	43½	Feb. 3	25¾	Jan. 4	*36	May 3, 1899
75	80	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899	1¼	90	June 8	66	Jan. 3	79	July 24, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	May 15, 1899	1¼	130½	Jan. 26	129¾	Mar. 1	*131¼	June 5, 1899
170	185	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,648,800	Feb. 20, 1899	3½	182	June 20	170	Jan. 16	182	June 20, 1899
60½	61	Silver Bullion certificates				65	Apr. 28	60	Apr. 21	60¼	June 29, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*202	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Dis. & Dis	10,000,000			25¼	Jan. 14	12¼	June 2	*13	July 20, 1899
..	..	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf	8,000,000	July 10, 1899	1¾	52½	Jan. 10	57½	June 28	61	July 12, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,930,000	June 30, 1899	1					*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899	3					*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	July, 1899	2½					100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,949,400							10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4					*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
12	14	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000			15½	Jan. 17	11¼	June 19	12	July 27, 1899
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20	Apr. 4, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1898	1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42	Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	Twin City R. T. pf	2,092,250	July 1, 1899	1¾	141	Feb. 24	117½	Jan. 6	*138	July 24, 1899
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1, 1899	½					64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899	2½					*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	June 1, 1899	3½					165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July, 1899	3½					*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,150,000	May 15, 1899	1½					94½	Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	12,000,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2					3	Apr. 13, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,000							*88	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899	3	98¾	Jan. 24	83½	Mar. 6	*94	Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central 2d in. paid	8,987,900			8¾	June 27	8¾	June 27	8¾	June 27, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., t. f.	2,949,200			5	Mar. 13	1⅝	May 25	3	June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Aug. 3, 1899	£33,214,474	.....
Aug. 4, 1898	34,479,086	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Aug. 3, 1899	76,785,200	£45,719,520
Aug. 4, 1898	76,163,552	46,682,544
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Aug. 3, 1899	27,862,000	14,201,000
Aug. 4, 1898	28,104,000	14,471,000
RUSSIA.		
Aug. 3, 1899	94,020,000	8,284,000
Aug. 4, 1898	110,320,000	8,280,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Aug. 3, 1899	36,232,000	12,748,000
Aug. 4, 1898	34,976,000	13,631,000
SPAIN.		
Aug. 3, 1899	12,900,000	10,717,000
Aug. 4, 1898	10,322,000	8,568,000
ITALY.		
Aug. 3, 1899	16,023,000	1,203,000
Aug. 4, 1898	14,722,000	1,201,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Aug. 3, 1899	5,744,000	4,625,000
Aug. 4, 1898	5,744,000	4,625,000
BELGIUM.		
Aug. 3, 1899	3,440,000	1,720,000
Aug. 4, 1898	3,397,000	1,699,000
Total week [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AUG

1899

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DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Aug. 21
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	1	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	3½	Aug. 21	.....	.....
Cin., Ham. & Day. new pf. (quarter).	1¾	Aug. 8	July 28	Aug. 9
Hartford & Conn. Western.	1	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Illinois Central.	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Louisville & Nashville.	1¾	Aug. 10	July 27	Aug. 10
Louisville & Nashville (extra).	⅞	Aug. 10	July 27	Aug. 10
Norfolk & Western pf.	2	Aug. 24	Aug. 14	Aug. 24
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter).	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 10	Aug. 21
Rome, Water. & Og. (quarter).	1¼	Aug. 15	.....	.....
STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.				
Boston Elevated.	2	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Twin City Rap. Tran. Com.	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 11	Aug. 16
South Side El., Chicago.	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
BANK STOCKS.				
Bank of the Manhattan Company.	4	Aug. 10	July 27	Aug. 10
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Bethlehem Steel.	50c	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Cambria Steel.	60c	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Compania Metallurgica Mexicana pf. (semi-annual).	4	Sept. 15	Aug. 1	Sept. 16
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	1½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Consolidated Car Heat. Co. (extra).	1	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Consolidated Ice common.	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 3	Aug. 16
Diamond Match (quarter).	2½	Sept. 12	Sept. 3	Sept. 13
Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter).	1	Aug. 14	Aug. 5	Aug. 14
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter).	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 1
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 1
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 4	Aug. 16
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter).	1½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Omaha Water 1st pf.	½	Aug. 10	.....	.....
Omaha Water 2d pf.	1	Aug. 10	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Natural Gas (quarter).	¾	Aug. 10	Aug. 2	Aug. 11
People's G. L. & C. of Chi. (quarter).	1½	Aug. 25	Aug. 15	Aug. 26
Procter & Gamble common.	6	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman's Palace Car (quarter).	1¼	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining.	$8	Aug. 15	July 20	Aug. 1
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter).	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Standard Con. Mining.	10c	Aug. 24	Aug. 10	Aug. 24
Standard Oil, N. J. (quarter).	5	Sept. 15	Aug. 16	Sept. 19
Torrington Co., Class B.	8	Sept. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter).	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Warwick Iron & Steel (quarter).	2	Aug. 10	Aug. 1	Aug. 11

*Stock.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Chicago & Alton.	.....	.....	Sept. 7	Special
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Special
Little Chief Mining.	.....	.....	Aug. 14	Special
New York Air Brake Co.	July 31	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Special
Toledo & Ohio Central.	Aug. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 4	Annual

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $2,700,525. The banks now hold $8,110,600 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $6,428,800, a decrease in specie of $3,837,600, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,922,800, a decrease in deposits of $12,229,500, and an increase in circulation of $180,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 5, '99.	July 29, '99.	Aug. 6, '98.
Loans	$753,080,500	$759,509,100	$648,499,800
Specie	165,574,900	169,412,400	188,088,000
Legal tenders.	55,011,400	56,934,400	60,167,900
Net deposits.	849,936,200	862,142,700	787,051,800
Circulation	13,755,800	13,575,800	14,273,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 5, '99.	July 29, '99.	Aug. 6, '98.
Specie	$165,574,900	$169,412,400	$188,088,000
Legal tenders.	55,011,400	56,934,400	60,167,900
Total reserve	$220,586,400	$226,346,800	$229,155,900
Reserve required on deposits	212,475,800	215,535,675	189,262,900
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$8,110,600	$10,811,125	$39,893,000

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7.	$23,330,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14.	28,203,075	25,983,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21.	34,483,675	31,276,250	57,067,800
Jan. 28.	30,232,625	35,630,450	58,148,250
Feb. 4.	37,432,075	34,781,025	54,540,050
Feb. 11.	35,511,975	32,437,050	51,678,225
Feb. 18.	34,573,825	28,658,450	50,695,375
Feb. 25.	30,334,900	22,189,325	57,520,975
March 4.	24,578,125	20,23,503	55,554,975
March 11.	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18.	19,075,175	28,060,100	48,104,975
March 25.	15,657,425	23,851,475	48,840,750
April 1.	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,968,575
April 8.	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,606,075
April 15.	19,471,525	37,446,075	46,960,900
April 22.	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29.	26,554,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6.	19,251,850	43,916,475	44,053,975
May 13.	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20.	34,031,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27.	43,933,725	53,764,000	46,616,100
June 3.	42,710,400	52,219,700	45,320,825
June 10.	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,901,475
June 17.	30,003,200	59,272,500	46,390,950
June 24.	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,220,150
July 1.	14,274,350	62,013,350	41,384,575
July 8.	5,062,475*	53,345,300	41,301,375
July 15.	10,038,750	49,365,325	46,036,500
July 22.	12,035,600	43,012,000	47,361,575
July 29.	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5.	8,110,600	39,893,000	41,002,125

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899.	$8,110,600	1894.	$60,053,700
1898.	39,893,000	1893.	*1,401,800
1897.	41,002,125	1892.	18,788,425
1896.	13,815,525	1891.	18,420,850
1895.	41,950,625	1890.	1,236,000

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 5	$1,029,869,475	$54,441,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,545,059
July 22	980,671,915	61,252,502
July 15	1,190,806,402	63,665,519
*July 8	1,026,944,253	64,469,570
July 1	1,165,538,116	68,553,408
June 24	945,738,533	62,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,504,470
June 10	1,039,293,504	64,514,121
*June 3	954,342,888	64,214,807
May 27	1,232,015,611	69,989,059
May 20	1,245,222,950	66,981,611
May 13	1,394,533,511	77,221,264
May 6	1,439,172,965	72,062,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,752,655
April 22	1,302,819,810	71,762,988
April 15	1,424,346,226	82,324,494
April 8	1,253,060,941	77,372,933
April 1	1,293,839,167	80,915,694
March 25	1,247,037,065	74,448,236
March 18	1,246,222,750	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,327	76,573,536
March 4	1,282,090,599	74,080,201
*Feb. 25	1,178,221,425	80,387,272
*Feb. 18	903,777,922	80,387,272
Feb. 11	1,152,485,998	84,986,294
Feb. 4	1,328,421,206	70,245,718
Jan. 28	1,494,429,295	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,469,245,946	80,175,697
Jan. 14	1,351,504,982	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,190,545,611	63,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,982	48,476,278
Dec. 17	1,119,831,235	50,324,952
Dec. 10	954,815,138	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,158,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	885,664,457	39,902,297
Nov. 19	1,066,708,461	49,313,197
*Nov. 12	947,458,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,262,371	49,348,459
Oct. 29	761,113,983	46,486,441
Oct. 22	793,830,595	50,873,524
Oct. 15	819,880,109	58,963,570
Oct. 8	889,653,945	49,631,903
Oct. 1	774,094,851	41,009,295
Sept. 24	814,727,940	50,621,295
Sept. 17	851,162,493	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	670,977,945	38,606,001
Sept. 3	833,054,779	43,586,209
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	845,216,542	44,082,593
Aug. 6	781,156,273	56,254,996

*Five days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 3@4 per cent., closing on Saturday at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for ninety days to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@4¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £37,531 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.29, became 43.89 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 8,375,000f gold and lost 2,225,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.88¼ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86 for demand, $4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¾ for long and 5.19¾, less 1-16, for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94⅜ and 94 13-16@94⅝, and guilders at 38⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@50c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; fresh northerly wind.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,469. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¾c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—The Dreyfus court-martial began at Rennes, France, yesterday morning, and the first day was devoted to a rigid examination of the prisoner by the leading Judge. Dreyfus proclaimed his innocence of the charges upon which he was convicted in 1894 and sentenced to imprisonment for life, and withstood the brusque manner in which his investigation was conducted with firmness. There were no disturbances among the opposing factions in the town. The American delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague have offered to build a peace chapel in the town to commemorate the sessions of the conference and the offer has been accepted. Dispatches from Tokio deny the report that the Japanese flag has been raised over Wake Island. The question of Andrew Carnegie holding the office as Justice of the Peace under the British appointment recently tendered him was questioned in the House of Commons yesterday. The Czar has conferred upon M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Alexander Newsky Order in diamonds. In a fierce duel with sabres, at Vienna, Herr Wolf, the notorious German Radical member of the Reichsrath, was badly wounded by Herr Krzekep, a German Liberal Deputy.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

Dr. Hamilton Williams, after a post-mortem examination in the case of James McGuire, declared that the man was murdered at the Manhattan State Hospital. Four keepers at the institution were arrested.

Warnings have been sent out for a hurricane in the West Indies, which threatens to be very destructive. The storm swept over the Island of Dominica yesterday.

Page 2.

Arrangements for the formation of a glove trust are practically completed. The combination will endeavor to build up an export trade.

Page 3.

Controller Coler yesterday addressed a letter to Frank Moss denouncing him for defending the Municipal Assembly in refusing to issue the new Hall of Records bonds.

Senator Platt said yesterday that in his remarks on Sunday about Frank Moss he did not mean to reflect on the Mazet committee's counsel or indicate dissatisfaction with the committee's work.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen has been called for to-morrow to consider the request of the Dewey Reception Committee to expend its appropriation of $150,000 without public letting.

Admiral Dewey is still at Naples. The correspondent of The London Mail says he will be in Rome Wednesday, and has asked an audience of the Pope. The Reception Committee in Washington has received a letter from Admiral Dewey approving the plans made for his reception there on his return. Invitations from other cities were declined.

Page 4.

Fourteen persons were injured in a trolley accident in Brooklyn yesterday.

The Coroner's jury was yesterday impaneled to inquire into the trolley car disaster at Bridgeport. Experts said the bridge was safe and properly built. The brakes of the car were found set and the lever showed the current had been turned off. Hamilton, the motorman, was arraigned in the Stratford court, charged with manslaughter, and was released under $2,000 bail.

Page 7.

The situation in Haiti is reported to be much better through the efforts of United States Minister Powell. Financial troubles continue.

The revolutionists in Santo Domingo are gathering in force; already several towns have been abandoned to them by the Government troops.

Page 9.

Leading bankers expressed approval of the action of the Treasury Department in providing for an issue of gold certificates.

Page 10.

John Culeton of this city, an ex-convict, yesterday filed a claim against the State for $25,000, saying he contracted blood poisoning through being compelled to clean horsehair while in Sing Sing.

New York defeated Brooklyn at baseball yesterday for the first time this season, winning its first victory in over two weeks. Washington lost to Boston, failing to get a hit on the Boston pitcher.

Page 12.

The New York College of Veterinary Surgeons and the American Veterinary College were yesterday consolidated with New York University.

Real estate is very active in the Borough of Queens at present, and many sales of land have been reported within the past few months.

Mary Robinson, a homesick Russian girl, attempted suicide by throwing herself under a Second Avenue elevated train at the Eighty-sixth Street station. She received serious injuries, but may recover.

A Russian Court employed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society was arrested yesterday on a charge of having embezzled 70,000 rubles of Government money and held to await extradition papers.

The feeling on the subject of taxation and other matters which have aroused dissatisfaction in the Borough of Richmond has resulted in a movement in the direction of undoing the work of consolidation, as far as Richmond County is concerned.

Justice Fitzgerald signed the order for the confinement in jail of the Councilmen who failed to comply with the writ of mandamus directing them to vote for the Hall of Records bond issue. The order will not be served until after the meeting of the Council to-morrow.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Page 3 and 7.
New Corporations.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

IN MEMORY OF GEN. STARK.

Ceremonies at Laying of Cornerstone of Monument at Peru, Vt.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 7.—The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Stark Monument, at Peru, to-day, passed off successfully. A large number of people were on hand, and relatives and old friends met together, many for the first time in many years. The prime mover in the monument scheme has been Dr. Reuben B. Burton of New York, and the Stark Monument Association, formed three years ago, has done the work. Its officers are: President—R. I. Batchelder; Recording Secretary—Jennie S. Farnum; Treasurer—H. J. Batchelder, all of Peru; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Bigelow; Assistant—M. J. Hapgood of Peru.

The exercises began at 2:30 P. M., President Batchelder presiding. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Atwood of Peru. Miss Irish of Pennsylvania sang, and then President Batchelder put in the base of the monument a hermetically sealed tin box containing relics, coins, and newspapers. The stone was then laid by Dr. Burton's seventeen-year-old son, the choir sang "America," and Dr. Burton delivered his address. He told of the inception of the monument plan three years ago, and how the work has been carried on.

"The erection of this monument," he said, "not only commemorates the encampment of Gen. Stark and his men here on their way to Manchester, but also the early history and settlement of this town, then called Bromley." He gave something of the town's early history, and described Gen. Stark's march from Charlestown, N. H., to Manchester, Vt. In closing, he urged the people of Vermont to celebrate on the 6th of every August the deeds of the brave soldiers who saved the State.

Other speakers were J. K. Batchelder of Arlington, George K. Davis of Peru, the Rev. S. M. Warren of Boston, and Mrs. A. G. Draper of Washington. Miss Susie Hapgood read a short poem, and the exercises closed with the singing of the Doxology.

The monument is to be a granite obelisk, with this inscription, "Encampment of Gen. John Stark, Aug. 6, 1777, while on his march with 1,000 men from Charlestown, N. H., through the woods to the battlefield at Bennington, erected Aug. 7, 1897, by the sons and daughters of Vermont."

INSANE PATIENT MURDERED

Dr. Hamilton Williams So Charges in the Case of James McGuire.

FOUR KEEPERS UNDER ARREST

Post-Mortem Examination Reveals Terrible Injuries Inflicted at the Manhattan State Hospital.

An examination of the body of James McGuire, formerly a paretic patient at the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, who died in that institution on Saturday, led to the arrest last evening of four keepers, who may have to answer to a charge of murder. The arrests were made on the strength of the report of Coroner's Physician Hamilton Williams, who conducted the post-mortem and reached the conclusion that McGuire met death by violence.

Scarcely a spot on the dead man's body was free from bruises, which apparently were the result not of blows with a club or other instrument, but of pressure from the knees of the attendants. From his head to his knees deep blue dents were discernible on the flesh. Six of the ribs on the right side were broken. The intestines had broken through the abdominal membrane, while the membrane itself had been torn almost to ribbons. The kidneys and liver had been badly bruised, and although there was no fracture of the skull there was a large abrasion at the back of the head.

After concluding his examination of the body, Dr. Williams communicated with Coroner Zucca. The latter issued warrants for the arrest of the nurses who had charge of the patient, and placed them in the hands of Police Captain Brown of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. With Detective Brown, Capt. Brown went over to Ward's Island last night, and brought back Thomas Sexton, aged forty-three years; Patrick Ryan, aged thirty-three years; Daniel O'Connell, aged thirty years, and Martin White, aged thirty-nine years. They were the keepers who had charge of the ward in which McGuire was a patient. They would make no statement, and were locked up in the station until this morning, when they will be taken before Coroner Zucca for examination. It is probable that they will then be committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

McGuire was thirty-four years old, and up to June 21 lived with his parents at 323 East Thirty-fourth Street. He was married; was a bricklayer by trade, and a good all-around athlete. At times he was incoherent in his conversation, and, although never violent, his father decided it would be best to send him to an institution. He had been in an asylum once before, and had been brought home when he became rational. In the first few weeks after he was committed to the Manhattan State Hospital his condition appeared to improve rapidly. When his father called on him about a week ago, he found his mind much clearer, and the patient looked forward with much pleasure to an early discharge.

The father was greatly shocked on Sunday when he received word from the hospital authorities that his son had died on Saturday. He said yesterday that he concluded at once that ill-treatment had brought about the death of his son. That Dr. F. J. Rowe, first assistant physician of the hospital, shared somewhat in his opinion was made evident by the letter in regard to the case which he wrote to the Board of Coroners, and which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Dr. Percy Bryant, the Superintendent of the hospital, whose name with that of Dr. Rowe was signed to the letter, was not in the city when the letter was written, he having left New York on his vacation early in the week, but yesterday Dr. Rowe admitted that he had signed the Superintendent's name to the letter.

The letter was turned over to Coroner Zucca, and he at once ordered Dr. Williams to make an investigation. The autopsy was performed yesterday by Dr. Williams at the Morgue, where the body had been sent from Ward's Island, and his examination showed him at once that death had been due to violence. Dr. Williams's denunciation of the men who were responsible and his charge that murder had been committed were emphatic.

"The person or persons who were responsible for that deed," he said, "should be sentenced to the electric chair. It was a murder, pure and simple, fiendish and disgustingly brutal in the extreme, for it is evident that the patient must have been disabled before he could have become so horribly mangled. It is probable that he was violent and that it was necessary to subdue him by force, but restraint was exceeded in this case, and punishment even for any injury he may have inflicted was also exceeded.

"I have rarely seen a body which had been so horribly, brutally treated. In my opinion the man must have been overpowered and then thrown on the floor, and then the attendants crowded upon him with their knees. His fall on the floor might have been responsible for the big egg-shaped bruise on the back of the head, for there was an abrasion there filled with blood. In order to break six of his ribs, the dead man must have been very roughly handled, and probably by more than one person. But there were other evidences of the atrocious treatment he must have received, for when the torn and bruised intestines were removed, it was found that not only was the abdominal membrane torn almost into shreds and the liver and kidneys badly lacerated, but there were about three pints of blood in the abdominal cavity. There was, too, a big bruise on the abdomen ten inches long, which looks as if it might have been caused by one of the man's assailants digging his knee into the prostrate victim's stomach. The examination showed the man's internal organs to be in about the same condition they would have been left in if an elephant had trampled over the body several times without breaking the skin."

Dr. Rowe, who was in charge of the hospital during Dr. Bryant's absence, did not take the same view of the matter as Dr. Williams. He defended the attendants at the hospital by saying that McGuire was a violent patient and that it required vigorous measures to subdue him. When he was asked if he considered that any one at the hospital was responsible for the patient's death, he answered:

"Emphatically, no."

It was pointed out to him that McGuire's ribs were broken in the struggle with his keepers, and that he was horribly mangled, but his answer to the repeated question was the same:

"Emphatically, no."

TO EXPLORE ARCTIC ISLANDS.

Drs. Stein, Kann, and Mr. Warmbath Begin Their Trip This Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Dr. Robert Stein of the United States Geological Survey will leave Washington some time this month on an expedition into the North. With him will go Dr. Leopold Kann of Cornell University and Samuel Warmbath of Boston. Their object will be the exploration of the islands lying north of the continent. They will be landed from the Peary supply steamer Diana, near Cape Sabine, the eastern extremity of Ellesmere Land.

Two houses will be built for them, one as a storehouse and the other as a living room. A reconnoitring trip will then be made westward, to ascertain which of the inlets affords communication with the western sea. If there is no such communication, the trip to the west coast will be made overland. The Winter nights will be spent in taking observations, and about the beginning of March the westward trip will be begun.

The explorers hope to be able to reach Cape Eden, and so complete the outline of Ellesmere Land, but the direction of the trip will, of course, be determined by the windings of the unknown coast. The trip will take two months, and the explorers will spend two months more in making natural history collections. They will try to capture musk ox calves and bring them back to the United States when they return on next year's supply steamer.

PILGRIMAGE TO STONE QUARRY

Homage to a Queer Formation in a New Jersey Cliff Said to Bear Resemblance to St. Anne.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 7.—Thousands of Italians from the Oranges made their way to O'Rourke's stone quarry, half way up the steep side of the Orange Mountain, in West Orange, yesterday, to do homage to a peculiar yellowish spot in the side of the cliff. The figure is declared by those who have seen it to bear a striking resemblance to St. Anne, and not one of those who made the pilgrimage yesterday could be induced to believe other than that the yellow spot in the cliff is an appearance of the saint and child as they are pictured in sacred paintings.

The place where the figure has appeared is at the west side of the quarry, and about fifty feet up the face of the cliff, which is too precipitous at that point to admit of a close inspection. From the ground the figure appears to be about a foot in height, composed of a bright metal, and seen through a glass, bears a resemblance to the figure of a woman. Miss O'Rourke, the daughter of the proprietor, inspected it through a spyglass, and she declared that she could without difficulty make out a remarkable resemblance to the traditional figure of St. Anne.

John O'Rourke, the proprietor, discovered the figure three weeks ago. There had been a small rockslide on that side of the quarry, and Mr. O'Rourke inspected the cliff every morning to make sure that it was safe for the men to work in that vicinity. One morning he was surprised to see the shining figure. He said nothing about it, however, but when it remained for weeks as bright and sharply defined as at first, he became interested, and on Saturday called the attention of some of his workmen to it.

The Italians immediately declared the figure to be that of St. Anne, and proclaimed the appearance a miracle. Several priests visited the quarry yesterday, but who they were could not be learned. Bystanders said the clergymen seemed much impressed with the figure.

Mr. O'Rourke himself believes there is something supernatural about the manifestation, although he refuses to say why. He was asked to have a stairway and platform built to enable pilgrims to reach the figure, but would not do so. A number of boys tried this morning to climb the steep side of the cliff to the figure, but were at once ordered by Mr. O'Rourke to come down.

The stone in which the figure has appeared is a solid face of bluestone, and the figure seems to stand out in relief. In this morning's sunlight it seemed to be of copper or brass, and when gazed at through a glass a faint radiance, such as reflected by bright metal, could be distinguished. There is no formation in any other part of the cliff of a similar nature, and Mr. O'Rourke says that no copper has ever been discovered in the quarry.

Some ten years ago scientists in all parts of the country were interested in the O'Rourke quarry through the discovery in the mountainside of basaltic columns similar to those of the Giant's Causeway. Geologists who made a study of the formation, among them Prof. Cook, the State Geologist, insisted that the columns had been caused by volcanic action, and more blasting developed formations which are still visible, and have every indication of having at one time been the crater of an active volcano.

FIERCE DUEL WITH SABRES.

German Statesmen Fight and One Is Dangerously Wounded.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—A sensational sabre duel was fought to-day between Herr Wolf, the notorious German Radical member of the Reichsrath, and Herr Krzekep, a German Liberal Deputy. It was a furious encounter. Herr Wolf received a wound in the head, severing an artery. The doctors declared him incapable of continuing the duel, but he persisted, though his face was bathed in blood. Ultimately he sustained a second wound in the head, and was carried home in a dangerous condition.

The duel arose from Herr Krzekep accusing Herr Wolf of always answering political attacks by fighting duels against incapable antagonists.

CARNEGIE CANNOT SERVE.

His Appointment as a British Justice of the Peace Discussed.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Right Hon. A. G. Murray, Q. C., replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question of Mr. Thomas Bartholomew Curran, Anti-Parnellite, member for North Donegal, said that if Andrew Carnegie had not been naturalized a British subject he could not act as a Justice of the Peace in Sutherlandshire, to which office he has just been appointed.

The Lord Advocate also said he had no knowledge of the facts in the case, except that he saw in the newspapers that Mr. Carnegie had been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant. He was not aware whether Mr. Carnegie was naturalized or not, and undoubtedly the Lord Chancellor and Lord Lieutenant did not know the circumstances when they made the appointment.

JOHN J. MITCHELL'S IDEAS.

Reissue of Gold Certificates a Great Convenience.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, who has just returned from conferences with New York bankers, takes a very hopeful view of the country's financial condition. He declares that not since 1890 have finances, both National and international, been in such satisfactory condition as at present.

Mr. Mitchell expresses satisfaction at Secretary Gage's order to reissue gold certificates, and says that bankers will welcome them not only as a great convenience, but as a considerable saving as well. There is no apprehension in New York concerning the formation of so many trusts, according to Mr. Mitchell.

NAVAL CADETS PLAN A VISIT.

Annapolis Students Will Go to West Point Aug. 21.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Aug. 7.—The Annapolis cadets will visit West Point on Aug. 21. The cadets will be entertained by the embryo soldiers who are in camp near Fort Clinton. The sailors are expected to stay several days. Excursion parties will be formed and the girls on the post have already arranged for four picnics.

This is the second visit of the Annapolis boys to West Point this season. The first time they were not allowed to land because it was thought the Military Academy boys were suffering from scarlet fever. The report sent the guests at the hotels into a panic, and when the Annapolis sailed away only three visitors remained at West Point. A week later it was found that the cadets did not have scarlet fever, and the quarantine was raised at once. There is no sickness of any kind among either cadets or soldiers now.

BRITISH PROPOSAL TO KRUGER.

Arbitration Is Suggested as a Means of Settling Disputes.

PRETORIA, Aug. 7.—The dispatch of the Secretary of State of the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, besides proposing a joint commission of inquiry into the effect the Transvaal franchise reforms will have on the Uitlanders, adds that when this matter is settled the High Commissioner will not be unwilling to confer with President Kruger on other questions, including arbitration, provided always that a foreigner is never permitted to act as arbitrator.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question on the subject, said that, so far as the Transvaal was concerned, he had nothing to add to or withdraw from the explanation he made ten days ago.

In the course of a speech on the situation in Sierra Leone, Mr. Chamberlain complimented the work of the missionaries there, especially the Americans, who, he said, were extremely practical men, and always sought to confer direct benefits upon the people.

While the Secretary for the Colonies was paying a tribute to the services rendered by Sir David Patrick Chalmers, British Royal Commissioner to inquire into the affairs of Sierra Leone last year, and expressing his regret that the Commissioner had contracted a serious disease while in the discharge of his duty, a colleague whispered a communication to him. Mr. Chamberlain immediately announced that he had been greatly shocked on learning that Sir David Chalmers died last Saturday.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Times says:

"The Transvaal is expected to reply that the acceptance of Mr. Chamberlain's proposed inquiry would be incompatible with the terms of the London convention guaranteeing non-interference in the internal affairs of the republic, but that any friendly suggestion will be willingly considered."

YAQUIS MUST GIVE BATTLE.

1,000 Indians Surrounded in a Stronghold by 1,500 Mexican Troops—To Fight Wednesday or Before.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 7.—Advices from the seat of the Yaqui war to-day state that the Indians have made another stand near Bacum, and that Gen. Torres, who has been reinforced during the last few days by infantry and artillery, has drawn up his troops within a few miles of the position occupied by the insurgents. He has thrown his lines almost in a circle around their stronghold, so that the rebels cannot escape to the mountains without breaking through them.

Army headquarters has been informed that the Mexican troops will attack not later than Wednesday, and a big battle is expected to take place on that day. Gen. Torres has been holding off for several days awaiting reinforcements which have been sent via Batamotal, and 400 recruits are now en route from the south. The Indians at Bacum number more than a thousand well armed warriors, while 1,500 Mexican troops, with artillery and cavalry reinforcements have been massed in the vicinity. The Yaquis, however, despite their inferior numbers, are considered more than a match for Torres.

The Indians of Yucatan have arisen in force against the Mexican Government.

GAINED BY BEING DISMISSED.

Paymaster Ordered from Service and Reappointed, Gets More Pay than Before Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Assistant Controller Mitchell has made a decision in the case of Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, United States Navy, who in June last was appointed by the President to his present position under the specific authority of the act of March 3, 1899. It appears that Mr. Sullivan was first appointed Assistant Paymaster in the navy in 1890, and was twice promoted, the last time to the grade of Paymaster, Sept. 12, 1891. In February, 1894, he was dismissed from the service pursuant to sentence of court-martial for certain irregularities alleged to have existed in his accounts.

It is understood that it was shown to the satisfaction of Congress that this sentence was wholly unjust, and on March 3, 1899, an act was passed authorizing the President to nominate Mr. Sullivan Paymaster, with the relative rank of Lieutenant, at the foot of the list of Paymasters having that rank.

Under the act of 1883, it is held that Mr. Sullivan is entitled to full credit for his former services in the grade in which he re-enters the service, and therefore he will receive $1,000 per annum more while on sea service, $1,200 more while on shore service, and $1,600 more while on waiting orders than he would have received had he remained in the service and had he been promoted in the usual manner.

RUSSIA'S WARNING TO CHINA.

Suggests that an Alliance with Japan Will Bring Serious Consequences.

PEKING, Aug. 8.—M. de Giers, the Russian Minister, has addressed a note to the Tsung-li-Yamen warning that body that the conclusion of an alliance with Japan would give great offense to Russia and that the consequences to China would be most serious.

MACARTHUR TO COMMAND?

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Record to-morrow will say that according to a regular army officer who passed through Chicago to-day on his way to the Philippine service, Gen. Arthur MacArthur is President McKinley's choice for Field Commander of the Luzon Island campaign at the end of the rainy season.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—Asked to-night whether Gen. Otis was to be relieved of his command in the Philippines, Secretary Root said there was nothing to be said upon that point yet.

NEW PRINCETON DORMITORY.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 7.—It became known to-day that on Saturday last J. W. Fielder, real estate agent of this place, closed a purchase for Moses Taylor Pyne which includes the grocery store and residence of Capt. F. V. Scudder, situated at the corner of Nassau Street and University Place. It is said Mr. Pyne has purchased the property for the University and that in the near future a large dormitory will be erected on the site. The property in opposite University Hall and is one of the prettiest spots in the town.

The dormitory which will likely be built on the place will be the first that has been erected outside the campus limits with the exception of the two Pyne buildings, the upper stories of which have been used by students preferring rooms in town to those on the campus. The price given for the property is $17,000. It has a frontage on Nassau Street of 75 feet and is 200 feet deep.

It is rumored that Mr. Pyne is trying to obtain the large drug store owned by Joseph Priest, which adjoins Capt. Scudder's property. The campus is now well covered with buildings, and it is believed the erection of the dormitory in town will be a wise step taken by the university authorities.

A RUNAWAY IN NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—Bellevue Avenue this afternoon was the scene of an exciting runaway just at the time when the thoroughfare was crowded with the smart turnouts of the cottagers.

Miss Schermerhorn, daughter of Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, and Miss Cottonet had hired a cab, and were returning to the Schermerhorn cottage when, at the head of Bath Road, the horse became frightened by the electric cars, and dashed down the avenue, with the driver apparently unable to check the animal's progress. The cottagers at the Casino sat in their carriages aghast at the sight, and utterly helpless, while those in front of the Casino entrance yelled to the coachman to drive out of the roadway quickly. How the runaway animal cleared the large number of carriages and other vehicles in front of the Casino is still a mystery.

Miss Schermerhorn and Miss Cottonet held on firmly, not knowing at what moment they would be thrown out, yet they had, as they said later, decided not to jump out, although some one yelled to them to do so. The runaway sped on until the Prescott Lawrence cottage was reached, when the driver took both reins, winding one about each hand, and with a superhuman effort obtained control of his horse. Several men caught the animal's head and brought him to a standstill.

The occupants of the many carriages which had followed the runaway came to the assistance of the young ladies, who were taken to Mrs. Schermerhorn's villa. They were uninjured, but badly shaken up.

STRUCK DOWN IN HER HOME

Mrs. Nathan Kronman Fatally Assaulted with a Hatchet.

HUSBAND PUT UNDER ARREST

Declares He Found Her Unconscious on His Return from His Office—Jewels and Money Gone.

Mrs. Anna Kronman, who lived with her husband, Nathan Kronman, a fruit commission merchant of 193 Reade and 201 Chambers Streets, in apartments on the third floor of 268 West Thirty-fifth Street, was assaulted and fatally wounded yesterday afternoon some time between 1 and 6:30 o'clock while alone in her flat. Her assailant, who is unknown, crushed her skull with a hatchet, which was found lying beside the woman, and stole, it is believed, $1,000 worth of diamonds and some money known to have been in the apartments. Mrs. Kronman was taken to Roosevelt Hospital in a dying condition and her husband placed under arrest by the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station on suspicion of having assaulted his wife.

Kronman told the police that when he returned from his office at 6:30 o'clock he found his wife lying unconscious at the door leading from their apartments into the main hall. A trail of blood leading from the spot where Mrs. Kronman was found, through the private hall of the flat to a window in a rear room opening on an airshaft separating the house from a three-story building at the rear, marked the flight the police think of the woman's assailant. The roof of this house is nearly on a level with the bottom sill of the window, and the width of the airshaft is about four feet.

When Kronman reached the house, which is at the corner of Eighth Avenue, he mounted the stairs, he said, and, inserting a key in the door of his apartments, attempted to enter. Something resisted his effort, and he pushed with greater force. Then in the dim light he saw the body of his wife on the floor. Her head, lying in a pool of blood, was just within the din ng room door, directly to the left of the hall door, and her feet inside a closet at the right of the entrance. He then shouted at the top of his voice for help.

Irving Schooley lives with his wife on the same floor in the flat opposite, but neither of them was home when Mrs. Kronman was assaulted. They had come in about fifteen minutes before Kronman shouted for assistance, and when Schooley heard the cries for help he rushed across the hall and with Kronman carried Mrs. Kronman into the dining room and propped her head against a sofa. Then Kronman ran down stairs and summoned Policeman Laing. An ambulance was called immediately, and Mrs. Kronman was taken to the hospital. She had received a compound fracture of the skull and there were also deep gashes in the left side of her face.

Acting Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station soon had his detectives on the case, and Detective Sergts. Armstrong, Sullivan, Murray, and Robinson were summoned from the Central Office. Armstrong went to the hospital and took his station at the bedside of the dying woman, hoping to get some statement from her. A Coroner reached the hospital at 1 o'clock. Mrs. Kronman had not regained consciousness, however, up to two o'clock this morning.

Kronman, when taken to the station house, told Capt. Cooney that he left his office at 4:50 P. M. Outside the door he met a woman friend, and after going into his office again to get $26, walked with her to the Brooklyn Bridge and placed her on a Coney Island car. He declined to state the woman's name. He took an Eighth Avenue car after leaving the bridge, he said, and rode to Thirty-fourth Street, where he alighted and made some small purchases of provisions as his wife had instructed him in the morning. Then he went to the flat.

Kronman was searched, but the $20, which he said he had taken from his office, was not on him, and he would not say what he had done with it. His coat sleeves and cuffs were stained with blood, but he said he received the stains while lifting his wife out of the hallway.

When the police reached the flat they found the bureau drawers open and other evidences of robbery. The door of the closet in which Mrs. Kronman's feet lay was spattered with blood, the carpet was smeared with it, and a pool was on the floor where the woman's head had rested. Leading from the spot along the hallway and through the back bedroom to the window-sill was a trail of blood. On the roof of the building at the rear were also blood stains.

The hatchet found beside Mrs. Kronman was a lather's hatchet, which Mrs. Kronman used as an ice pick.

Schooley told the police he was first attracted by Mr. Kronman's cries of "Murder!" Running out into the landing, he saw Kronman running wildly about. "My wife! my wife!" he gasped.

Schooley rushed into the private hall, where he found Mrs. Kronman lying.

In the flat directly beneath the Kronmans live Mr. and Mrs. William Innes. Mrs. Innes says that about 2 o'clock in the afternoon her husband, who is sick, called her and said that Mrs. Kronman was making a good deal of noise. To pacify him, Mrs. Innes said that she guessed Mrs. Kronman was ill.

"She's making a good deal of noise for a sick woman," Mr. Innes responded. "I heard her fall and then kick the floor twice." He said he also heard cries.

Mrs. Innes declares she herself did not hear the noise. None of the other inmates of the house heard any disturbance.

The police learned from Giuseppe Cianicato of 254 West Thirty-fifth Street that he called at the house at 1 o'clock, and going to the dumb waiter called up to Mrs. Kronman, as was his daily custom, asking her if she wanted any ice. Cianicato says that Mrs. Kronman called down that the ice box was full.

J. N. Wernz, who lives on the first floor of the house, says that he saw Kronman when he entered the house at 6:30 o'clock. He declares the latter was whistling, and apparently in the best of spirits. A few moments later Wernz was attracted by the cries of alarm, and reached the flat just as Kronman and Schooley had taken the wounded woman into the dining room.

Wernz says that from the appearance of the flat he immediately suspected robbery, and remembering a diamond sunburst and some diamond earrings Mrs. Kronman wore, asked Kronman about them. The latter replied: "To h—ll with the jewels. All I care about is my poor wife." Lying on top of some clothes which had been emptied from a bureau drawer, Wernz saw a pocket book lying open, its contents having evidently been taken.

The police are silent as to what was taken from the flat, but they do not deny that robbery was committed. There is no entrance to the Kronman flat except through the one door at the stairway. The windows look on Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, except the one opening from the back bedroom on the air shaft. This was usually kept open during hot weather, and a person could easily get across to the roof of the house at the rear.

The neighbors say they saw very little of the Kronmans. Mrs. Kronman was not seen to leave the house during the day, and from the fact that she had on, when found, a loose house wrapper, it was thought she had not been out of doors.

The police at a late hour ascertained that a man had called at the street entrance, and seeing Mrs. Luner, asked her if Mrs. Kronman was at home. Mrs. Luner replied that she did not know, and the man left. She told the police the man wore dark clothes and was about 5 feet 9 inches in height. She could not give a more accurate description.

The Kronmans are reputed to be wealthy, and have lived in the flat where the crime was committed for five years. They have been married six years, and have no children.

DIED TRYING TO SAVE FATHER.

Archie Hunnell Shot in Preventing His Father's Suicide.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 7.—Fred Hunnell, a carpenter, undertook to commit suicide at his home this evening by shooting himself. His son, Archie, undertook to wrest his revolver from him. The gun went off, and the son fell dead, shot through the heart.

A crowd was attracted to the house and tried to arrest Hunnell, but with a knife and gun he stood off a score of men, drove them away from the place, and then tried to take his own life. He slashed himself viciously with the knife, but the police came and arrested him before he was able to end his life. He will probably recover, and is undoubtedly insane.

PATTISON NAMED FOR 1900.

Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania Said to be Best Available Gold Democrat—Might Get Silver Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The mystery of the candidate behind the Van Wyck boom is as yet unsolved, but the name of ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison was tentatively brought out to-day, apparently to see what kind of reception it would get. The idea seems to be that Mr. Pattison is the best available gold Democrat of National prominence because he voted for Bryan in 1896.

Gold Democrats severely criticised Mr. Pattison in 1896, because at the Chicago Convention, when men like Senator Hill were fighting hard for gold, and when the New York delegates refused to vote, the Pennsylvanian allowed his name to go before the convention. It was then asserted by gold Democrats that he was so anxious for the nomination that he would be willing to smother his convictions and run on the silver platform which had just been adopted.

Mr. Pattison was, in fact, a candidate for the nomination, but it is now argued that this very attitude of Mr. Pattison's would make him more acceptable to the silver men than any other gold Democrat who could be named, and that his fellow-believers in gold also would be willing to vote for him. The talk about Pattison, however, seems to be thrown out chiefly as a feeler.

FOR W. J. STONE FOR PRESIDENT

Kansas City Editor Says His Candidacy for First Place on the Democratic Ticket Is No Joke.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Harvey Fleming, editor of The Kansas City Journal, who is at the Shoreham, to-day declared that either Bryan or Stone would be nominated in 1900, and that in his section of the country the talk was all for Stone.

"If the Eastern people," he said, "think the talk about Stone is a joke, they are tremendously in error. W. J. Stone is an adroit, bold, and ambitious statesman, and if he thinks there is a good chance for the Democrats to win in 1900, my opinion is, although I am not in his confidence, that he will try for first place on the ticket. If the prospect is only of the bobtailed flush order, he will whoop up things for his friend Bryan as usual and lie back for 1904. He can control the Missouri delegation absolutely, and all over the West he has a big following. Keep your eye on William Stone, for he is, in my opinion, the coming man in the Democratic Party."

STONE TO TAKE FULL CHARGE.

Expected to Manage Democratic Campaign—Senator Jones Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Ex-Gov. Stone is in receipt of a letter from Senator Jones, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, stating that he is threatened with a return of ill-health, and will not start for the United States before Oct. 1. The letter was written in London, and the Senator said he would sart soon for Scotland. At the time the letter was written Senator Jones had not received Gov. Stone's letter apprising him of the action of the committee at its recent session in Chicago.

It is expected that Senator Jones will advise ex-Gov. Stone to assume full command of the campaign, name the committees that are to be selected, and complete the reorganization of the Press Bureau. For some months to come at least, if not permanently, Mr. Stone will have entire charge of the campaign, and for this reason Senator Jones is expected to allow him to select his own working committees.

From Senator Jones's statement that he will not return until October, it is understood that even then, unless his health is restored, he will not attempt to engage actively in politics.

HURRICANE IN WEST INDIES.

Several Islands in Its Track—Sweeping Over Dominica—Warning by U. S. Weather Bureau.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Aug. 7.—There are hurricane indications over the area from Martinique northward, and it is feared the storm may strike some island, probably Guadaloupe.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 7.—It is reported from the Island of Dominica, in the Leeward Islands, that a severe cyclone was sweeping over there this afternoon, traveling west-northwest and heading for Jamaica. Shipping in the threatened area received timely warning from the American Weather Bureau branches.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 7.—Advices that a hurricane is approaching have been received from various parts of the Republic of Dominica, and the barometer here is falling rapidly. The Dominican warships have sailed for Caldera, a port of refuge on the south coast.

The United States cruiser New Orleans is still here, with steam up, and ready to leave at any moment. The American steamer Carib, from New York July 28 for Turk's Island, which is now at Samana, is anxiously expected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—2:53 P. M.—The following warning has been sent out by the Weather Bureau:

Hurricane centre east of Island of Dominica, West Indies, apparently moving northwest. Hurricane signals are displayed from Dominica to Santo Domingo.

H. E. WILLIAMS,
Acting Chief of Weather Bureau.

DEATH OF WM. W. WHITING.

Mayor of Pittsfield, Presiding Over Aldermen, Is Stricken.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7.—William W. Whiting, Mayor of Pittsfield, aged fifty-two years, died at the House of Mercy here at 10:10 to-night of apoplexy. He was presiding over the Board of Aldermen when he was suddenly attacked, and died within an hour.

Mayor Whiting was serving his second term.

He was a paper manufacturer, and had been a prominent citizen of this place for a quarter of a century. During that time he had held many important offices. Judge J. M. Barker of the Massachusetts Supreme Court was his brother-in-law. Mr. Whiting was a member of the First Congregational Church, a Democrat in politics, and was born in Bath, N. Y. He elaves a wife, one son, and a daughter.

MRS. BRYAN LIKES THE BUST.

Her Letter of Thanks to the District of Columbia Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A committee of District of Columbia Democrats some time ago presented to Mrs. William J. Bryan a bust of her husband modeled by Gaetano Trentanove of this city. To-day the committee gave out Mrs. Bryan's acknowledgment, which reads as follows:

Gentlemen: I find myself quite at a loss for words to express

the centre of the hall were placed chairs for the witnesses. Behind these was another batch of the privileged public, and then a row of soldiers, in parade uniform, drawn across the hall, with fixed bayonets.

A narrow space between the troops and the back of the hall was filled with the "general public," which consisted of a few journalists and detectives, with gendarmes sprinkled among them. Back of the stage hung a crucifix, before which the witnesses take the oath. Facing this, at the back of the hall, was an emblem of the republic, with the letters "R. F." (République Française.)

COURT COMES TO ORDER.

At 7 o'clock MM. Labori and Demange and Major Carriere, with their assistants, took their seats, and the witnesses followed. Then sharp words of command from the officer commanding the row of soldiers at the back of the court rang out:

"Carry arms!"

"Present arms!"

There was a rattle of arms, and a moment later Col. Jouaust, followed by the other members of the court, walked on the stage from a room behind and took seats at the table. Deep silence fell upon the audience, who up to then had engaged in a buzz of conversation.

Col. Jouaust and his colleagues were in full parade uniform, with aigrettes in the front of their peaked shakos. Col. Jouaust's aigrette was white; the others were tricolor. On the right hand of Col. Jouaust sat Lieut. Col. Brongniart, Major de Breon, and Capt. Parfait, all of the artillery. On his left hand were Majors Profillet and Merle and Capt. Beauvais, also of the artillery.

An interesting figure, seated behind the Judges, was the famous and mysterious lady, known as La Dame Blanche, (the White Lady,) who has never absented herself from any of the proceedings connected with the Dreyfus affair, including all sessions of the Esterhazy, Zola, and Picquart trials and the proceedings of the Court of Cassation. All the actors in the drama are known to her. She is a pronounced Dreyfusard, very rich, and wears splendid pearls. She was dressed to-day in a "picture" hat with black and white trimmings and a pink bodice.

[This is Mlle. Blanche de Commings, whose salon Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart frequented, and whom Henry and Du Paty de Clam attempted to implicate in an alleged plot of the Dreyfusards to substitute Esterhazy for Dreyfus as the author of the bordereau.]

The splendid, gold-laced uniforms of the Generals summoned as witnesses and the uniforms of the Judges, soldiers, and various officers present combined to light up the dark tints with which the walls of the hall were painted and gave a bright appearance to the courtroom.

Immediately after Col. Jouaust was seated he gave the order to bring in the prisoner. All eyes were then turned to the right of the stage, besides which was a door leading to the room in which Dreyfus was awaiting the summons. Almost everybody but the most prominent officers stood on his feet. Some mounted on benches to obtain a better view.

CAPT. DREYFUS APPEARS.

There were subdued cries of "Sit down," amid which the door opened and Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, preceded and followed by a gendarme, emerged into the courtroom. His features were deathly pale and his teeth were set, with a determined but not defiant bearing. He walked quickly, with almost an elastic step, and ascended the three steps leading to the platform in front of the Judges. There he drew himself up erect, brought his right hand sharply to the peak of his kepi, or military cap, giving the military salute in a fashion that showed that years of incarceration on Devil's Island and terrible anguish of body and mind had not impaired his soldierly instinct and bearing.

The prisoner then removed his kepi and took the seat placed for him, facing his Judges, just in front of his counsel's table and with his back to the audience. Behind him sat a gendarme holding a sheathed sabre in his hand. Dreyfus, in a new uniform of Captain of Artillery, dark blue, with red facings, fixedly regarded the Judges, with immovable features and without stirring hand or foot, scarcely even moving his head during the whole course of the proceedings, except when he entered and left the courtroom.

After the formal proceedings, which occupied a couple of hours, Col. Jouaust began the examination of Dreyfus respecting the famous bordereau, and what Dreyfus did with or could have known of its contents.

When Dreyfus, wearing eyeglasses, rose from his seat for examination, he stood erect, holding his kepi in his hand, before him. He looked Col. Jouaust straight in the face during the whole interrogatory.

After the Court had decided not to adjourn on account of the absence of certain witnesses, the Clerk of the Court was ordered to read M. d'Ormescheville's bill of indictment of 1894, which he did in loud voice, Dreyfus, in the meanwhile, listening unmoved as the old charges against him were read.

Col. Jouaust began by saying:

[This is the famous Acte d'Accusation first made public in Le Siècle of Paris Jan. 8, 1898. It accuses Dreyfus of writing the bordereau, of transmitting it, together with the documents therin mentioned, to the agent of a foreign power. It also makes serious reflections upon his personal character.]

"It results from the documents just read that you are accused of having brought about machinations of hold relations with a foreign power in order to induce it to commit hostilities, or undertake war against France. I notify you that you will be allowed to state during the course of these proceedings anything that appears to you useful for your defense."

Jouaust then added, as he handed the prisoner a long slip of cardboard upon which the bordereau was pasted:

[See translation of the bordereau printed below.]

"Do you recognize this document?"

"I AM INNOCENT," SAYS DREYFUS.

Dreyfus replied, with a passionate outburst:

"No, my Colonel! I am innocent! I declare it here as I declared it in 1894, I am a victim—" His voice here was choked with sobs, which must have stirred every spectator in court. The voice of the prisoner did not seem human. It resembled the cry of a wounded animal.

As he ended his reply with the words, "Five years in the galleys! My wife! My children! My God! I am innocent! innocent!" Colonel Jouaust said:

"Then you deny it?"

Dreyfus replied, "Yes, my Colonel."

On the court proceeding to the roll call of witnesses, the most notable absentees being Esterhazy, Du Paty de Clam, and Mlle. Pays, Dreyfus half turned his head toward the seats of the witnesses, especially when the Clerk of the Court called Esterhazy. But when no response was received, Deryfus returned to his previous attitude, looking straight in front of him at Col. Jouaust.

[Esterhazy is in London. Du Paty de Clam was recently released from Cherche Midi Prison, where he was confined pending an investigation to ascertain whether in shielding Esterhazy in 1897-8 he had acted on his own initiative or by orders of his superior officers. Mlle. Pays is a friend of Esterhazy, who plotted with him to ruin Picquart.]

Altogether about a hundred witnesses will be called on both sides. Major Carriere, the Government's Commissary, then said that in view of the official mission of Gen. Chamoine and M. Paleologue to furnish the court with all the necessary explanations respecting the secret dossier, their depositions as witnesses would be dispensed with, adding that the consideration of the dossier would probably occupy four days.

The court afterward retired to deliberate upon the case of the absentee witnesses, the soldiers in the courtroom, in response to the word of command of the Lieutenant in charge, carrying and presenting arms, the Judges leaving and re-entering to the rattle of rifles, as the line of soldiers brought their weapons, like a piece of machinery, smartly to the "Present," and then dropped their butts heavily to the floor. This performance was repeated every time the court retired. Dreyfus was withdrawn into an inner room during the court's retirements.

On the final return of the court, Major Carriere said he thought the absence of Esterhazy ought not to prevent the trial proceeding.

"Let him come, or not," he said, "it matters nothing to us."

Col. Jouaust then read the bordereau, and afterward asked:

"In 1890 you were at Bourges?" Dreyfus replied: "Yes, my Colonel."

Col. Jouaust—The 120 break was then being made, and you were in a position to know the construction of the break? Dreyfus—I knew the principle of it.

Col. Jouaust—Had you any information respecting its working? Dreyfus—No, I did not know the details, never having worked it.

Col. Jouaust—Did you have the break at the Military School? Dreyfus—I don't remember.

Col. Jouaust—At the beginning of 1894 you entered the General Staff? Dreyfus—Yes, my Colonel.

Col. Jouaust—Have you talked on Gun 120 and its break?

Dreyfus, who had then regained his composure, spoke distinctly and in a way which carried conviction with it. Answering the last question, he said:

"No, I never had any knowledge of this gun while I was in the Bureau of the General Staff."

Col. Jouaust—The second document of the bordereau relates to mobilization. Had you any knowledge thereof? Dreyfus—I was not in that part of the bureau dealing with mobilization.

Col. Jouaust—You had to do with transports. Now, when the regulations concerning the conveying of troops, in 1894, were modified, there were difficulties in insuring the transport of troops and provisional measures were taken, which were changed in the following Spring. Did you know of these difficulties? Dreyfus—I had no knowledge of this question in 1894. I had certain documents concerning the provisioning and conveying of troops.

Col. Jouaust—You had papers in your possession intended for print? Dreyfus—Yes, I sometimes made a mistake in the bureau to which they should be sent.

Col. Jouaust—You had these papers twice? Dreyfus—I did not have any confidential document.

Col. Jouaust—You must have known the contents of these documents? Dreyfus—I never asked for them from any one.

Col. Jouaust—The third document relates to artillery formations. You ought to be acquainted with these matters? Dreyfus—No.

Col. Jouaust—Major Morin-Milon sent you special documents from the 15th to the 20th of July, 1894, a month before the date of the bordereau? Dreyfus—I only had incomplete information.

Col. Jouaust—At the end of 1894 had you knowledge of information sent to Lieut. Bac by the Third Bureau on the effectiveness of the batteries of the 120 gun? Dreyfus—No.

THE JUDGE GETS IMPATIENT.

Col. Jouaust (with a movement of impatience)—This is astonishing. The bureaus know what documents pass from one to the other. Dreyfus—What I say is correct.

Col. Jouaust—I turn to the fourth document, a note referring to Madagascar. There are two papers. A Corporal who copied them saw you pass through his office going to the Colonel's room. Dreyfus—I went through occasionally.

Col. Jouaust—You could have obtained this document from the Corporal's desk? Dreyfus—This is not usual.

Col. Jouaust—No, but it could be done. The copying was finished on the 28th, and the bordereau dates from several days later. Now for the fifth document—the proposed Firing Manual for Field Artillery. Did you know the contents of the manual? Dreyfus (emphatically)—No; never!

Col. Jouaust—A witness says you communicated it to him. Dreyfus (vehemently)—No; never!

Col. Jouaust—A Major lent you this Firing Manual? Dreyfus—No; my Colonel. I deny it absolutely.

Dreyfus then entered into an explanation of dates, but his memory failed him.

Col. Jouaust then took up the famous phrase, "I am starting for the manoeuvres." He said:

"You had never been to the manoeuvres because it was the custom for only probationers to go. But at the date of the bordereau you did not know you would not go?" Dreyfus—There had been fresh orders given.

[Originally it was alleged that the bordereau was written in April, 1894. It was subsequently discovered that Dreyfus knew as early as March that he was not to attend the Spring manoeuvres. The real date was then given, August, 1894. But Dreyfus did not attend the Fall manoeuvres of that year.]

Major Carrière here intervened, saying: "But there were two sets of orders given. It was in September when it was decided not to send the probationers to the manoeuvres."

Col. Jouaust—What work were you engaged in for the Fourth and First Bureau? Dreyfus enumerated the different tasks, adding: "I was only occupied with current matters, and perhaps a few studies, of which I forget the subjects."

Col. Jouaust—At the Military School you were reproached for saying the Alsatians were less Prussian as Germans than as Frenchmen? Dreyfus; No; I never uttered such words.'

[Gen. de Dionne, who was at the head of the Ecole de Guerre in 1892, where Dreyfus was a pupil, made this charge against the prisoner before the Cour de Cassation. Thereupon the General was confronted with a report written by him in 1892, in which he spoke of Dreyfus in the highest terms.]

Col. Jouaust—How do you account for the bad note against you written by a certain General? Dreyfus—He said he wanted no Jews on the General Staff.

Col. Jouaust—How did you know what he said? Dreyfus—Through conversations.

Col. Jouaust—You attributed this bad note to your religion? Dreyfus—Yes.

Col. Jouaust—In 1892 you went to Mulhouse. What did you do there? Dreyfus—I went there three times, by way of Basel, without a passport. Once I arrived at my house I never went out.

Col. Jouaust—You went there in 1886? Dreyfus—Yes, possibly.

Col. Jouaust—Did you follow the German manoeuvres? Dreyfus—No.

Col. Jouaust—Did you converse with German officers? Dreyfus—I deny it absolutely.

Col. Jouaust—What was your object in going to Alsace? Dreyfus—For instruction.

Col. Jouaust—You studied transports? Dreyfus—Yes.

Col. Jouaust—You wrote certain information respecting the manufacture of the Robin shell. You said this information was requested by a professor of the Military School. This was false. I am told you asked officers indiscreet questions. Dreyfus—It is not true.

Col. Jouaust—Did you go to Brussels in 1894? Dreyfus—No; I affirm it.

Col. Jouaust—A witness affirms you went? Dreyfus—It is false.

[The answers that Dreyfus makes concerning his visits to Alsace and Brussels are confirmed by semi-official statements that have appeared in the German and Belgian press. As a French officer he could travel neither on German nor Belgian territory without application being made to the respective Governments.]

Col. Jouaust—Had you relations with a lady living in the Rue Bizet? Dreyfus—I had no intimate relations with her.

"This woman is referred to in the Acte d'Accusation as "the woman Y—." It is there stated that she "is Austrian and speaks several languages well, especially German. She has a brother who is an officer in the Austrian service, another is an engineer, and she receives officers socially."]

Col. Jouaust—I do not mean from a moral point of view, but from a military point of view. This woman was suspected of spying. Why did you visit her? Dreyfus—I only learned that at my trial, in 1894. Major Gendrion introduced me to her, and as Gendrion belonged to the Inquiry Bureau he ought to have known if she was suspected.

SAYS HE NEVER GAMBLED.

Jouaust—Your books were well kept. You had special resources. Passing through the Champs Elysées in 1891 you remarked: "Here lives a certain lady. Suppose we call on her. I have lost heavy sums at her house." Dreyfus—It is false. I have never gambled. Never! Never!

[The d'Accusation accuses Dreyfus of being a gambler in these words: "Although Dreyfus has declared that he never cared for gambling, yet it appears from the information collected by us that he has frequented several clubs in Paris where they gamble a good deal." That Dreyfus never even played cards for the smallest stakes is proved by a brochure, entitled, "Dreyfus; Etait il Joueur?" published recently by P. Stock of Paris.]

Col. Jouaust—Did you know Major Du Paty de Clam? Dreyfus—No.

Col. Jouaust—Did you know Major Henry? Dreyfus—No.

Col. Jouaust—You have no motive for animosity against them? Dreyfus—No.

Col. Jouaust—And Col. Picquart? Dreyfus—I don't know him.

Col. Jouaust—And Lieut. Col. Esterhazy? Dreyfus—I don't know him.

Col. Jouaust—You never wrote him? Dreyfus—No.

Col. Jouaust—Col. Du Paty de Clam says that your writing at his dictation was less firm when he made you undergo a trial on the day of your arrest. Dreyfus—My writing has not much changed.

[This refers to the melodramatic arrest of the prisoner, which took place Dec. 15, 1894, in the office of Du Paty de Clam. The latter dictated certain passages from the bordereau to Dreyfus. Du Paty, both in L'Eclair of Sept. 14, 1896, and before the Cour de Cassation, declares that the victim appeared greatly confused, that his hand trembled. The dictation does not appear to be different from Dreyfus's ordinary handwriting at that time.]

Here a non-commissioned officer who was standing in front of Major Carrière crossed the platform and handed Dreyfus his writing on the day of his arrest. Dreyfus replied by insisting there was nothing to show any perceptible change in his handwriting.

Col. Jouaust then spoke of the interview with Du Paty de Clam, and Dreyfus replied: "I never confessed anything to Du Paty de Clam."

DENIES THAT HE EVER CONFESSED.

Here occurred one of the most dramatic scenes in the examination. Dreyfus, tremendously excited, swayed to and fro for a moment and then all his pent-up emotion and indignation burst forth, and he cried in a piercing voice, heard throughout the court and even by those standing outside:

"It is iniquitous to condemn an innocent man. I never confessed anything! Never!"

Dreyfus, as he uttered the words, raised his right, white-gloved hand and held it aloft as if appealing to heaven to vindicate him.

Col. Jouaust—Did you say: "If I handed over documents, it was to have more important ones in return?" Dreyfus—No.

[This refers to the alleged confession sworn to by Capt. Lebrun-Renault before the Cour de Cassation, but already read out in the Chamber by M. Cavaignac, when Minister of War, July 7, 1898. Capt. Lebrun-Renault testified that Dreyfus said to him: "The Minister knows that I am innocent; he sent word to me to that effect in prison by Du Paty de Clam; and he knows that if I took certain documents they are unimportant, and it was only that I might secure documents of importance."]

Col. Jouaust—Did you say: "In three years they will recognize my innocence?" Why did you say "three years"? Dreyfus—I asked for all means of investigation. They were refused me. I was justified in hoping that at the end of two or three years my innocence would come to light.

Col. Jouaust—Why three years? Dreyfus—Because a certain time is necessary to obtain light.

Col. Jouaust—Had you an arriere pensée? [After thought.] Dreyfus—No.

Col. Jouaust then said: "At the time of your condemnation, Du Paty de Clam went to see you in the Cherché Midi Prison. What passed between you?" Dreyfus—He asked me if I had not given unimportant information in order to obtain other information. I replied, "No," and added that it was iniquitous to condemn an innocent man. I also asked him to beg the Minister of War to seek full light into the affair.

Col. Jouaust—Didn't you say to him, referring to a foreign Military Attaché, that you would cut his throat with a poignard? Dreyfus—No. I asked Du Paty de Clam to have the investigation continued. I said: "Any Government which has means of investigation can have the foreign Military Attachés questioned. If I were in its place, rather than have an innocent man condemned, I would force them to speak, even if I had to hold a dagger to their throats."

Con. Jouaust then said: "Coming to the day of your degradation, what passed between you and Capt. Lebrun Renault? What did you tell him?" Dreyfus—Nothing. It was really a sort of broken monologue on my part. I felt that everybody knew of the crime of which I was charged, and I wished to say I was not the guilty party. I wished to make clear that the criminal was not he whom they had before their eyes, and I said: "Lebrun, I will cry aloud my innocence in the face of the people."

Col. Jouaust—Did you not say, "The Minister knows I handed over documents"? Dreyfus—No. If I spoke of a Minister who knew I was innocent, I referred to a conversation I previously had with du Paty de Clam.

DREYFUS TREATED BRUSQUELY.

Col. Jouaust treated Dreyfus brusquely, almost brutally, and it was a matter of satisfaction to the friends of the prisoner when the latter set the Judge himself right on certain dates connected with Dreyfus's stay on the General Staff. It was an unimportant point, but it was eloquent testimony to the keenness of Dreyfus's intellect.

The prisoner sat most of the time with his legs stretched out, his spurs resting on the ground, his hands joined, and resting on his lap. He repelled the insinuations that he had relations with German officers during his stay in Alsace in fiercely indignant terms.

An evening newspaper here to-day caused a sensation by including among the supplementary witnesses whom Col. Jouaust has announced he intends to personally summon the name of de Muiler, officially described as a merchant of Lille, but whom the paper characterizes as a witness from Potsdam, asserting that he will testify concerning an incident which occurred in Emperor William's Cabinet.

It is also said there is a witness named Willon, a merchant of Lyons, who, according to the same paper, was the witness to whom Col. Jouaust referred as having seen Dreyfus conversing with German officers during his stay in Alsace.

Everything is quiet throughout Tours this evening.

HISTORY OF THE BORDEREAU.

The bordereau referred to in the proceedings of the Dreyfus court-martial is simply a list of documents which Capt. Dreyfus is accused of delivering to a foreign power or to its agents. At the Paris court-martial in 1894 Dreyfus was convicted of being its author. Since then it has been proved to be in the handwriting of Esterhazy. Esterhazy, however, denies that he is a traitor, and asserts that he wrote the bordereau at the command of the late Col. Sandherr in order to obtain material evidence against Dreyfus.

In 1894 it was alleged that the document was found by a French spy at the German Embassy in Paris. Yesterday Dreyfus was questioned concerning his knowledge of its contents. In translation it reads as follows:

"Without news indicating that you desire to see me I send you, nevertheless, Monsieur, some interesting items of information:

"1. A note on the hydraulic brake of the 120 [millimeter cannon] and the manner of operation.

"2. A note on outpost troops. (Some modifications will be entailed by the new plan.)

"3. A note on a modification in artillery formation.

"4. A note relative to Madagascar.

"5. The project of a firing manual for field artillery (March 14, 1894.)

"This last document is extremely difficult to procure, and I can have it at my disposal only for a few days. The Ministry of War has sent out a limited number of them to the corps, and the members of the corps are responsible for them. Each officer who has one must return it after the manoeuvres. Therefore, if you would like to take out of it whatever interests you, and hold it at my disposal, I will take it, unless, indeed, you would like me to have it copied in extenso, and then send the copy to your address.

"I am just off for the manoeuvres."

Members of the Court-Martial.

The official list of the members of the Rennes court-marial is as follows:

President—Col. Jouaust, Director in the Engineer Corps.

Lieut. Col. Brongniart, Director of the School of Artillery.

Commandant De Bréon of the Seventh Regiment of Artillery.

Commandant Profillet of the Tenth Regiment of Artillery.

Commandant Merle of the Seventh Regiment of Artillery.

Capt. Parfait of the Seventh Regiment of Artillery.

Capt. Beauvais of the Seventh Regiment of Artillery.

PRESS COMMENT AT PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—All the newspapers today published frequent special editions, which were eagerly bought by the waiting crowds anxious for every detail of the Dreyfus court-martial. Some of the streets were actually dangerous, notably the Rue Monimartre, where newsboys were rushing in all directions, hustling and almost overturning any one and everything in their way.

While the papers to-day scarcely had time to comment on the Dreyfus court-martial, they all endeavored to draw conclusions from the descriptions of the personal appearance of the prisoner at the trial. The Nationalist papers declared Dreyfus appeared embarrassed, while the Journal des Débats said:

"Neither his face nor his words evoke sympathy. His voice sounds false and his protestations of innocence are not convincing."

The Temps, on the other hand, said: "He replied in a virile tone of assurance and with a clearness and conciseness which carried conviction."

The Figaro correspondent at Rennes said: "Dreyfus leaves nothing remaining of the accusations. His whole attitude proclaimed his innocence."

Viewed by English Papers.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—All the correspondents of the London morning papers at Rennes comment in their dispatches upon the discourteous manner in which Col. Jouaust questioned and bullied Dreyfus, especially regarding his relations with women and his private life.

The correspondent of The Times, however, thinks the presiding Judge only desired to accomplish an unpleasant task with military, laconic, and businesslike celerity. The other correspondents hold to the same opinion, believing that Col. Jouaust's apparent hostility was only assumed so that he might not incur the charge of undue mildness.

MME. DREYFUS MAKES A CALL.

RENNES, Aug. 7.—Mme. Dreyfus visited her husband this afternoon and found him hopeful, although much unnerved, as the rigorous examination and especially the unfeeling demeanor displayed toward him by Col. Jouaust proved a tremendous strain upon him. There are many persons who were present at the trial now under the impression that the harshness of the Presiding Judge was assumed and was intended to disarm the enemies of Dreyfus, who are only anxious to interpret ordinary courtesy into the grossest partiality toward the prisoner. If this be the case—and such an explanation is quite plausible—Dreyfus is naturally unaware of it, and the effect upon his highly strung nerves may easily be conceived.

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PROTEST OF NEWSPAPER MEN.

RENNES, Aug. 7.—A meeting of the correspondents of foreign papers was held this evening to protest against the manner in which they have been treated in the distribution of tickets to the trial. The English and American correspondents, who are the greatest sufferers from the unintelligent way in which the tickets were allotted, took the leading part in the proceedings, which ended in a decision to make the strongest representations in the proper quarters in favor of an amelioration of the conditions. Several prominent English and American journals were virtually excluded from to-day's session in favor of insignificant Continental sheets.

SCENES AT DREYFUS'S TRIAL.

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RENNES, Aug. 7.—The ancient capital of Brittany was never less moved, never more sluggish, than on this memorable day. It seemed a hundred thousand miles away from Dreyfus and his exciting case. He [Dreyfus] was known to be a good deal excited, but he had been keeping a stiff lip, and yesterday he refused to see the last set of photographs of his children brought from Paris by his brother-in-law.

He had remarked to his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, on the strangeness of his fate, so strange that he himself could not yet realize it. Nothing, he said, astonished him more than to find factions disputing curiously about him, and to learn that he was an object of hatred to most of the officers. He said it grieved him to think that, if there were an acquittal, it would not change their minds.

But he was spared such unseemly manifestations as those which so shook Zola's nerves last year and terrified his wife. There was no howling in front of the prison. There was no crying of "Death to the traitor," or "Death to the Jews" or anything like that. The Paris journalists who had come to report the trial seemed calmed by the quietude of this dead city.

It was expected that the Dreyfusites and anti-Dreyfusites would shun each other, and put up at different hotels, but they have tacitly agreed to sink their differences in each mother's company. They not only lodge at the same hotels, but they take their meals at the same tables and amicably pass to each other the dishes. Rennes does not want them to be theatrical, and so they do not posture as ferocious patriots, but are glad to drop the characters assumed for the drama-loving public of Paris.

No idea has Rennes that the eyes of the world are upon her, although there must be within her walls 300 newspaper men representing journalism all the world over. It never before occurred to me what a far-reaching institution the press is, or, at least, I never realized it so peculiarly.

We were all up at 5 o'clock this morning, and after a hurried meal we rushed to the concert room of the Lycée, where the trial takes place. The Lycée is opposite the military prison, and, with the parish church, forms a block surrounded by four streets. Military preparations were going forward to prevent a lot of roughs coming from Paris to act riotously. Dreyfus was to cross the street from the prison to the Court House, but nobody was to see him except the military, which barred the street to the right and left of the Lycée door. An officer whispered to me, when I was in the Lycée to go to the window which he indicated and get a glimpse of Dreyfus.

The prisoner was to cross the street at 6:10 and to wait in a private room for the summons to appear before his Judges. Precisely at the time named the door of the military prison opened and Dreyfus, guarded by a Captain of gendarmerie, appeared. He wore a brand-new uniform. The stiff linings not having yet formed into the shape of the figure, the whole suit seemed an awkward fit. The three rows of gold braid that were torn from his cuffs on the day of his degradation were glittering in the sun. The man was as stiff as his uniform. He held his head high, as if on purpose, but his shoulders stooped. The step was that of a man not used to freedom, and extremely measured and mechanical. One might think he marked time as he walked.

His hair is of reddish gray, his neat mustache is frankly red. The face had a drawn and worn expression, the eyes furtively inquiring, as if looking out for traps and pitfalls. His complexion is fresh—the kind of freshness that accompanies auburn hair. The lips are rather thin, and the chin is that of a strong man. Indeed, the chin contradicted the impression given by the timidity of the eyes.

Capt. Dreyfus crossed the hall close to me and entered a room, the door of which closed behind him. I saw also the arrival of the witnesses, who were taken to the rector's room: Gens. Billot, Mercier, Chanoine, Gonse, Zurlinden, and de Boisdeffre were in uniform, as were many of the field and subaltern officers.

The widow of Col. Henry leaned upon the arm of an officer. She was most amiably saluted by Gens. de Boisdeffre and Mercier. She looks stately and not ladylike. Gen. de Pellieux kept aloof. M. Cavaignac's cheerfulness seemed forced, but ex-President Casimir-Perier was blithe as a boy. He wore a Summer suit of shepherd's plaid, a white waistcoat, and a straw hat.

Lieut. Col. Picquart was in plain clothes and was cold shouldered by the army people. But, apparently, he did not mind. He had played the winning card and could afford to be indifferent.

No members of the Dreyfus family were anywhere visible, but most of the leading partisans of Dreyfus had come.

The concert-room, where the trial is held, has a vaulted roof. The walls are adorned with tablets containing the names of famous Bretons. Just behind the seat placed for Dreyfus is a tablet on which the last name is that of Renan.

At 7 o'clock the coming of the court was announced in military fashion, the soldiers presenting arms. The Judges entered from the wings, and were in full dress uniform. They proceeded in Indian file to their places behind a long table on a slightly raised platform. Col. Jouaust, the presiding officer, is a man of dignified appearance, not unintellectual, and has an upright, martial air. The counsel for the defense have seats and desks on the stage or platform, to the left of the Judges' table. The seat of the accused is in front and also on the stage. Facing it, on the right side, are desks for the Registrar and prosecuting officer. All were well in view.

Col. Jouaust, in a stentorian voice, declared the trial begun, and ordered the accused to be brought in. All eyes were turned upon Dreyfus. His fresh complexion astonished all. The figure remains clean-built.

He entered with measured step. His mode of saluting the court was jerky and very composed, but his fingers betrayed febrile nervousness. His voice is not good, but it was out of practice for five years.

The first incident was the declaration of the President Colonel that he had unlimited power to call witnesses. He then ordered those of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire to be cited. The indictment is that of 1894.

Dreyfus answered cautiously all questions. The Judge was fair, but evidently not friendly. He showed himself, however, sensible and sober-minded, and impressed every one favorably.

The accused is unfortunate in not being able, apart from his sufferings, as told by others, to command sympathy. His countenance only expressed a wish to hide his feelings. It is a reticent face, but not a bad one. One would like it to be more frank. The voice is not pleasing, and the diction is less so.

Dreyfus seems without dramatic feeling, and lacks ease in all things. However, he passed to-day through a cruel ordeal. It was trying, after the experience of the last five years, to find himself in the full blaze of publicity and stared at and scrutinized by seven hundred observers.

In the course of a conversation with Maitre Demange, I remarked that Dreyfus seemed to me unresponsive and incapable of emitting a flow of feeling. "Think," he answered, "what I or you would be if for five years out of humanity's reach, constantly under the eye of a surly jailer, and not only under his eye, but within the aim of his revolver. He was bound to silence unless when given leave to speak. He was beset with enemies, was treated as the vilest of mortals, was put in irons, though docile and submissive.

"He almost learned to cower. He found he was losing the lingual faculty, and had to speak to himself to keep it up. I knew him before he was sent to Devil's Island. He was then hearty, responsive, and really good company with those he liked. His voice was singularly tuneful and expressive, but he lost it, I remember, from the effect of anguish and anger. The passions greatly influence the voice.

"Dreyfus is now the ghost of his former self. All spirit was broken by the tyrannical treatment, the vapor bath, the noxious insects, and the isolation from all intelligent human beings. He is still proud, but he is cowed. That hollow voice is such evidence to me of long and indescribable suffering! It is a far-off voice, like what one hears in a telephone. His lachrymal glands are worn out. In short, he is a wreck.

"I wish his pride would suffer him to collapse. If it did, he would draw tears from the most stony hearted. He seemed to me miraculous as he bore himself, through all those long hours, the centre to which all eyes converged, Dreyfus, I repeat, was a charming man five years ago. He was thought fascinating by the other sex. Only a lovable man could have been loved as he has been by his wife."

EMILY CRAWFORD.

GIRL BITTEN BY VICIOUS DOG.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 7.—A bull terrier belonging to R. H. Hunt, a New York architect, to-day severely bit the thirteen-year-old daughter of Tony Baccigalupo, a fruit dealer of Hempstead. The girl was delivering some fruit at the Hunt country residence, near Garden City, when the dog rushed at her and bit her in the calf of her left leg. She screamed with pain, and several grooms ran to her assistance and fought the dog off with stable pitchforks. The girl was placed in one of the Hunt carriages and driven to Hempstead, where Dr. C. G. J. Finn cauterized the wound, which was a bad one.

The kennel of the Hunts is said to be one of the finest in New York.

Death of Capt. Paul Harwood.

Capt. Paul Harwood, United States Army, retired, died of apoplexy yesterday in this city. He was born in Philadelphia, and entered the army as a private in the Eighth New York Volunteers on April 25, 1861, volunteering for three months' service. On Aug. 2 of the same year he was discharged. He re-entered the service April 11, 1862, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the First Connecticut Artillery. He became First Lieutenant Dec. 11, 1863, and was honorably mustered out on June 8, 1864. Again entering the service he became Major of the Fifty-seventh Connecticut Infantry, and was made Colonel on Jan. 9, 1865, being finally mustered out of the volunteer service on Oct. 19, 1866.

President Johnson then appointed him Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-seventh Infantry. He became First Lieutenant Jan. 8, 1868, and was assigned to the Twentieth Infantry on Sept. 3, 1869. On Sept. 19, 1884, he became Captain, and he was retired April 20, 1891. In the civil war Capt. Harwood fought in many important engagements, and was taken prisoner at Yorktown.

He married Emma J. Burchell, daughter of Henry J. Burchell of 38 East Fifty-third Street, this city. He was a son of the late Lilburn Harwood of Philadelphia, and a brother of the Rev. Dr. Edwin Harwood of New Haven. The remains will be interred at Philadelphia.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Gov. George Hoadly, New York.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.

GRAND—The Hon. Joseph R. Holmes, London.

GILSEY—Dr. V. Condory, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—Senator John Raines, Canandaigua.

HOLLAND—Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., United States Army; George T. Carter, San José, Costa Rica.

HOFFMAN—Walter Maclachlan, London.

IMPERIAL—J. W. Martin, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—A. S. Trevor, England; Col. Mainwaring, England; E. R. Tillinghast, Chicago.

NORMANDIE—John H. Wagner, Melbourne, Australia.

VENDOME—Col. L. R. Greene, Boston; Henry C. Platt, Huntington, N. Y.

WALDORF—Charles Lyell, Oxford, England; Gotdon Shillito, Paris.

WESTMINSTER—J. W. Thorburn, Liverpool.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:35 A. M.—347 West Forty-fifth Street; Isaac Siskind; damage $2,000.

7 A. M.—184 Christopher Street; McKeever Brothers; damage slight.

11:40 A. M.—Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue; owner unknown; damage $500.

2:30 P. M.—Sixty-second Street, near Broadway; Harry Munson; damage $25.

3 P. M.—947 Third Avenue; John Ostergreen; damage slight.

4:15 P. M.—100 Rivington Street; Martin Greenberg; damage slight.

7 P. M.—150 Third Avenue; John Martin; damage slight.

8:40 P. M.—141 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

9 P. M.—117 East Fifty-fifth Street; Peter Doelger; damage $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The warehouse of the Lockport Paper Mills, in East Lockport, was burned this morning. Loss, $20,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh northerly winds.

The high area prevails over the lake regions, while there is a marked depression in the Northwest. There is also a secondary disturbance in the South Atlantic States. Cool weather continues in the North and East, and warm weather has prevailed generally over the remaining districts. Savannah reports a maximum of 100 degrees.

There have been showers and thunderstorms in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Lower Missouri Valley, and the Northwest. Generally fair weather has prevailed in the Pacific Coast and plateau States, except showers in the northern plateau.

Showers are indicated to-day from South Carolina northward and from the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region westward to the Rockies, extending into the Ohio Valley and lower lake region to-morrow. Moderate temperatures will continue in the North and East for the next two days, at least. They will continue high in the South and West.

On the Atlantic Coast fresh winds will prevail, mostly northerly to easterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1898.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	70	60	70
6 A. M.	69	66	69
9 A. M.	75	72	74
12 M.	81	77	81
3 P. M.	81	80	83
6 P. M.	83	75	79
9 P. M.	80	76	78
12 P. M.	77	74	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74½
Weather Bureau	74½
Corresponding date 1898	77
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 81 degrees at 1:40 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 52 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 62 per cent.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Indigestion is the cause of much sickness. If the stomach be strong, sickness will be unknown. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will make the digestion perfect and the liver active. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

GLOVE TRUST A CERTAINTY

Arrangements for the Combination Practically Completed.

TO BID FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

American Manufacturers Confident that They Can Undersell Competitors Abroad.

The formation of a glove trust is assured. It will be organized on different lines from other combinations of capital, and its creation will mark a new era in the glove trade of the country, because not only will the members engage in the manufacture of ladies' fine gloves, not heretofore attempted in this country on a large scale, but they will make a strong bid for foreign trade, which they believe will be successful.

Quite a number of out-of-town glove manufacturers are in the city, including Ovington Ross of the Hall & Ross Husking Glove Company of Chicago, A. L. Eisendraedt of the Eisendraedt Glove Company of the same city, A. T. Hallock of Columbus, Ohio, and several from the Mohawk Valley district in this State. Others are expected. Charles E. Pain of the law firm of Parker & Pain of Chicago, attorneys for the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, which is furnishing the capital and accepting the options in the organization of the glove trust, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. There he was seen yesterday by a reporter, to whom he said:

"It is quite

PLANS APPROVED BY DEWEY

Arrangements for His Washington Reception Are Agreeable.

UNIQUE SOUVENIR PROPOSED

Reproduction of Dewey's Letter of 1873, in Which He Proposed to Capture Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Chairman Moses of the Committee of One Hundred, having in charge the reception to Admiral Dewey on his arrival in Washington, which includes the presentation of the sword voted him by Congress, has received from the Admiral the following letter approving the plans under consideration for the affair:

Flagship Olympia,
Trieste, July 25, 1899.

Messrs. W. H. Moses and W. P. Van Wickle, Chairman and Secretary of the Reception Committee, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sirs: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. informing me of the arrangement proposed for my reception in Washington, also of a telegram of similar import sent by the Secretary of the Navy. I am deeply sensible of the high honor your committee proposes to confer upon me, and have telegraphed to the Secretary that the arrangements approved by the President and by him are entirely agreeable to me. I note with pleasure that it is proposed to make the exercises as simple as possible. It is impossible at this time to fix the date or my arrival in Washington, but I will not fail to give you the information on that point as soon as possible.

Thanking the committee for the great honor it has paid me, and you personally, for your courteous letter, I am very truly yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

An interesting historical fact, in which Admiral Dewey was the central figure, and which dates back to 1873, has come to light. Admiral Dewey, then a Commander, was in command of the United States ship Narragansett, on the Asiatic station, having taken charge of the vessel on March 1, 1873. The vessel was on surveying duty, when the Virginius trouble occurred and war with Spain seemed imminent. Commander Dewey wrote to the Navy Department, requesting that in case war was declared he would be assigned to the duty of capturing Manila. The peaceful settlement of the controversy with Spain removed the necessity for a hostile demonstration, but the interesting fact is that the Admiral had his eye on Manila more than a quarter of a century ago. A search will be made for the letter in the files of the Navy Department, and if it is found an effort will be made, probably by the Citizens' Committee, to have it reproduced as a souvenir of the reception.

PLANS FOR DEWEY RECEPTION.

Aldermen to be Asked to Permit the Committee to Expend Its Funds Without Public Letting.

The committee in charge of the erection of a triumphal arch for the Dewey celebration called on Controller Coler yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it would be possible to construct the arch by letting contracts calling for the expenditure of less than $1,000 each without advertising. John Q. A. Ward and John De Witt Warner, both of whom are on the committee, also represented the National Sculpture Society, whose offer to do the sculptural work has been accepted.

Most of the work, the commitee told the Controller, was to be done free, but in carrying it out the services of 150 skilled workmen would be needed. The erection of the arch, including the material and the labor, it was said, would involve the expenditure of $27,500. Mr. Coler did not favor the letting of the work in small contracts, and it was finally agreed that the Board of Aldermen should be appealed to to pass the resolution, already adopted by the Council, authorizing the Dewey Executive Committee to expend the appropriation of $150,000 without public letting.

In consequence of this decision, President Woods of the Board of Aldermen, at the request of Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, has called a special meeting of that body for to-morrow. It was said by one of the Tammany leaders in the Board of Aldermen that it would be almost utterly impossible to get a sufficient number of the members of the board to attend the meeting, as many of them are out of town and there is considerable opposition to the resolution. Forty-five affirmative votes are necessary for the adoption of any resolution involving the expenditure of public funds. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said yesterday afternoon that he had requested that a special meeting of the Aldermen be called, so that any delay in the appropriation for the reception to Admiral Dewey might be laid at the door of the obstructionists in the board.

A representative of the State committee on the reception to Admiral Dewey called at the City Hall yesterday to arrange a meeting between the State and city committees. This meeting, in all likelihood, will take place to-day, when the Plan and Scope Committee will hold a session.

OTHER INVITATIONS DECLINED.

The Admiral Explains Why He Cannot Visit Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Acting Mayor Walker to-day received a letter from Admiral George Dewey addressed to Mayor Harrison, declining the latter's invitation in the name of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to visit Chicago on his return from Manila. The letter was mailed at Trieste, but was written at sea. It is as follows:

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Chicago:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 10, extending, at the request of the officers of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, an invitation to be the guest of the City of Chicago upon my return to San Francisco. As you will have seen, for many reasons I decided to return by way of the Mediterranean, and will therefore not land at San Francisco, but at New York. While, therefore, I will not pass through Chicago and cannot accept the kind offer of hospitality, I am most appreciative of the kindly sentiments that prompted the offer and am highly honored. Thanking you personally for the trouble you have taken, I am very sincerely yours. GEORGE DEWEY.

ADMIRAL GOING TO ROME.

London Report that He Has Asked an Audience of the Pope.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says Admiral Dewey will arrive there Wednesday, and that he has asked an audience of the Pope.

According to the same correspondent, the Admiral will visit London before returning to the United States.

Dewey Cannot Visit Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Mayor Ashbridge to-day received from Admiral Dewey a letter in which the hero of Manila regrets his inability to definitely accept a reception on the part of this city. In his letter Admiral Dewey says:

"It is with regret that I cannot at this time accept the offer of a reception, as I do not feel it would be prudent to make any engagements for the future. My health has not been very good, and, besides, the Philippine Commission, of which I am still a member, will probably meet in Washington shortly after my return. In that case I should feel bound to break all engagements."

The Admiral to Meet His Townsmen.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 7.—Mayor John H. Senter to-day received a letter from Admiral Dewey, dated Trieste, July 21, in reply to the city's invitation to visit his native place.

The Admiral thanks the Mayor and City Council for their kind expressions of regard, and says that it would give him much pleasure to meet his old friends and townsmen. He states that he is unable to fix upon any definite time for his visit to Montpelier, but hopes to come here soon after his arrival in the United States.

DEWEY REFUSES TO TALK.

Will Tell Italians Nothing About His Philippine Operations.

NAPLES, Aug. 7.—Admiral Dewey, who arrived here Saturday morning from Trieste on board the United States cruiser Olympia, positively refuses to discuss his operations in the Philippines or his relations with the German Navy.

The Mayor of Naples yesterday called on Admiral Dewey, who will return the visit to-day.

The Olympia will sail for Leghorn Saturday or Monday next. Afterward the cruiser will go to Genoa or Nice.

Vice Admiral Gonzales will give a banquet this evening in honor of Admiral Dewey. Mr. Lewis M. Iddings, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome; Mr. R. C. Parsons, Second Secretary of the Embassy; Mr. H. de Castro, United States Consul General at Rome; the officers of the Olympia, and the Italian authorities here have been invited to be present.

TWO BOUTS AT CONEY ISLAND.

One Good, the Other Poor—Sweeny Defeats Goldstein and Hill Goes Down Before Bennett.

About three thousand spectators at the Coney Island Sporting Club last night saw two bouts, one very long and poor, and the other a short and good one.

Patsy Sweeny of Manchester, N. H., made a veritable chopping block of Hiram Goldstein of Buffalo for eight rounds, and had his opponent so nearly out in the beginning of the ninth round that Goldstein's seconds threw up the sponge. Goldstein was substituted for Joe Youngs of Buffalo, who failed to make the required weight, 132 pounds, but Goldstein was not more than 126. He was outclassed from the opening round as Sweeny was by far the stronger.

The lighter man was much the faster, however, and had his blows had sufficient steam behind them Sweeny would not have lasted two rounds. Goldstein made a game fight of it all the way through, and kept at it hammer and tongs to the very last.

The first bout, a twenty-five round affair at 135 pounds, between "Jack" Bennett of Pittsburg, and "Billy" Hill of Boston, was won in the twenty-fourth round by Bennett, who had made the fighting all the way through, and who finally ended the fight with a vicious right-hand swing on the jaw. Hill was practically out, and for hanging on stupidly to Bennett's glove, was disqualified by the referee George Edwards of Yonkers.

Bennett could have won the fight in the eighth round, but preferred for some reason to postpone the finale and as a result both fighters were roundly hissed nearly all through the rounds. The spectators frequently shouted to the referee to take the men off.

Fought Nine Rounds on the Street.

Antonio Rizo, thirteen years old, and of 230 West Thirty-second Street, and Sebastian Cassico, thirteen years old, of 219 West Thirty-second Street, treated the Tenderloin district to a lively boxing match last night. The boys are competitors in the newspaper business. For some time past each has been trying to make the other believe that he was the best boxer. Last evening the boys, backed by a number of their friends, journeyed to Twenty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and donned the gloves, which weighed five ounces. Then they fought nine rounds of three minutes' duration each, on the asphalt pavement, cheered on by a large crowd. Blood was flowing freely when Policeman Jones of the West Thirtieth Street Station made his appearance and dispersed the crowd. Cassico succeeded in getting away, but Rizo was arrested.

AGAINST SANARELLI SERUM.

A New Orleans Authority Says It Has Failed There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Dr. John Archinard of New Orleans, Professor of Bacteriology in Tulane University, who was here to-day conferring with Surgeon General Wyman in connection with the yellow fever scare, said of Sanarelli's serum cure:

"Sanarelli is an able man, but he has undoubtedly missed it in announcing that the disease is curable through the injection of serum. It has been proved an utter failure in experiments made in New Orleans. Yellow fever needs the smallest amount of medication and the greatest degree of good nursing. Under modern methods of treatment but few people who contract this disease should die."

Only One New Yellow Fever Patient.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Dr. Vickery, in charge of the Hampton Soldiers' Home, reported to the Marine Hospital officials that one patient was admitted to the yellow fever hospital to-day. The man has been ill seven days. There were no deaths. Taken altogether, the officials say, the situation continues encouraging.

Troops Fleeing from Yellow Fever.

The Government transport McClellan arrived at Plum Island yesterday with another detachment of the garrison of Fort Monroe, which is being sent North on account of the yellow fever outbreak. There were 260 officers and men in the detachment.

ROCHESTER'S CARNIVAL OPENS.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 7.—Rochester's big street fair and carnival, given under the auspices of the local lodge of Elks, opened this afternoon. Promptly on schedule time, at the noon hour, whistles, bells, and cannon announced the start of the big parade, which passed through the principal streets of the city and was reviewed by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff at the City Hall.

The opening exercises were held at the grounds. A large crowd gathered in front of the big gates and arch. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who arrived from Albany at 10 o'clock this morning, and who is the guest of Commissioner Charles H. Babcock, made the special address. Mayor Warner and Director General Maurice H. Garson also spoke. The gates of the grounds were then, at 1 o'clock, thrown open to the public, and will be open every afternoon and evening this week.

There will be a parade on each morning except on Friday.

SAILOR RESCUES TWO MEN.

J. J. Meaney Saves Two from Drowning in Boston—Third Man Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—By the upsetting of a rowboat in the Charles River, near draw bridge No. 1 of the Boston and Maine Road, this noon one young man was drowned and his two companions had a narrow escape from the same fate. The two men were rescued in an exhausted condition by John J. Meaney, a seaman on the barge Patterson, which was lying at the draw. The young man who was drowned was Timothy Murphy of Cambridge. His companions, who were saved, are William Welch and Michael Duggan of Cambridge.

The three young men hired the boat at the Charles Gate Park about 12 o'clock and rowed down the river. While passing under the bridge the men got their oars mixed, and in trying to free them the boat was capsized. Meaney, who is only eighteen years old, was walking on the deck at the time. He jumped overboard and swam to the men.

After a desperate struggle he landed Welch, with the aid of a boatman. He then pulled Duggan to the dory by the hair, and he was also saved. Murphy sank before he could be reached.

Meaney dived for Murphy several times, but could not locate the body. He was also badly used up after his heroic efforts.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUSY DAY.

Saw Yacht Race, Took a Drive, and Conferred with Secretary Root.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The President has had a busy day. He witnessed the races of the Champlain Yacht Club this afternoon on board Dr. Webb's yacht the Elfrida, in company with Vice President Hobart and Mrs. Hobart and party. Later he took a short drive with Mr. Hobart. This evening he held a long conference with Secretary of War Root, who arrived on the 7:10 P. M. train.

Mrs. McKinley continues to improve slowly.

Among the President's callers to-day were Dr. Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; S. V. White of New York, ex-Congressman John H. Moffitt of Syracuse, and Gen. Stephen Moffitt of Plattsburg.

Secretary Root when seen late to-night after his conference with Mr. McKinley said:

"I have had a long talk with President McKinley. It is the first chance I have had to talk with Mr. McKinley since I assumed the office of Secretary of War, and there are naturally many things to be talked over. I shall remain here and have a further conference with the President to-morrow."

Woman and Child Hurt in Runaway.

While Mrs. James Lyons of Evergreen, L. I., was driving along Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, in a surrey yesterday afternoon with Miss Mary McNulty of Evergreen, Mrs. Alice Brown of Plattsburg, and Mrs. Stephen Garvey of 415 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn, the horse suddenly became unmanageable and upset the surrey near Wyona Street, throwing the women to the ground. The horse then ran away, in its flight knocking down Charles Diane, six years old, of 1,930 Pitkins Avenue. The child received some very severe scalp wounds. Mrs. Garvey's shoulder was dislocated. The other women were unhurt.

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DINNER TO MR. HENDERSON.

Prominent Rhode Island Men Honor the Iowa Congressman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7.—Men prominent in National, State, and municipal affairs gathered at the Pomhall Club, overlooking the waters of Narragansett Bay, today to do honor to Congressman David B. Henderson of Iowa, who was the guest of the Rhode Island delegation in Congress. In addition to the Governor and other State officials, there were present Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York, Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, Congressmen Boutelle of Maine, Green, Naphen, Thayer, Weymouth, Knox, Roberts, and Fitzgerald of Massachusetts; Littlefield of Maine, Russell, Sperry, Henry, and Hill of Connecticut, and Sulloway of New Hampshire.

Covers were laid for 250, and a genuine Rhode Island clam dinner, with all the extras, was served. Congressman Capron of Rhode Island acted as toastmaster. Brief addresses were made by Gov. Dyer, Mr. Henderson, Senators Depew, Wetmore, and Gallinger, Congressmen Fitzgerald, Boutelle, Bull, and Russell, and Capt. McLean, United States Navy.

Mr. Henderson, in his remarks, alluded to the joy of freedom from talking politics and his pleasure at meeting his colleagues on such an occasion. The other speeches were of an informal nature.

BISHOP MAES IS AROUSED.

Objects to Covington Street Fair Because of Public Weddings.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Covington is going to have a street fair and midway from Aug. 14 to 19. A committee of the Common Council is selling space to merchants and soliciting the aid of church and other societies, alleging that all the proceeds will go to the charitable institutions of Covington. A letter, seeking the co-operation of the Sisters of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, was sent to the Sister Superior Monday morning Bishop Maes replied, saying that "the good Sister cannot conscientiously give a helping hand" to the undertaking. Further, he said:

"But what makes your Covington street fair especially objectionable is the odious midway, suggestive of forms of amusement which no Christian may countenance. The very envelope in which your letter is sent mentions public weddings as one of the features. I cannot consent to have a religious charitable organization accept a single copper of the money made by such demoralizing means. I object to the most sacred contract which God has ever sanctioned, and which religious rites and prayers ought to sanctify, being dragged to the level of the street and made the subject of merrymaking."

PAULINE HALL IN A TRUNK.

Smuggled Into Atlantic City Amusement Place to Avoid Injunction.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7.—Concealed in a trunk which was said to contain her stage costumes, Pauline Hall, the vaudeville actress, was to-night smuggled into the new Auditorium Pier to avoid a score of constables who sought to prevent her appearing.

The injunction against Miss Hall and the Auditorium Pier management was to-day obtained by Manager Joseph Fralinger of the Academy of Music, who, on representing, it is alleged, that the pier would not open this season, had contracted for Miss Hall's appearance at the Academy this week. Mayor Thompson succeeded in serving the notice of injunction on Manager Starling of the Auditorium, but not until after Miss Hall had sung.

A hit of the evening was made when Miss Hall, in response to encores, rendered the lullaby from "Erminie," in which opera she was billed to sing at the Academy to-night. Miss Hall refused to sing at the Academy, claiming misrepresentation when making that contract.

Policemen, armed with clubs, guarded the doors and aisles of the Auditorium during the entertainment.

The first intimation that Miss Hall had been concealed in a trunk came from an expressman who saw preparations for placing her inside, and afterward assisted in removing the trunk from her hotel to the Auditorium. Every effort was made to conceal the fact, but Manager Starling declared they had been obliged to smuggle her into the hall to avoid the injunction.

May Irwin's New Play.

Manager H. B. Sire has completed the cast in support of May Irwin in the new play, "Sister Mary," which has been written for her by Glen MacDonough. Herbert Gresham, who was with Augustin Daly for many years, has been engaged as Miss Irwin's leading man. The others in the cast are Louise Rial, Queenie Vassar, Marcia Treadwell, Amy Muller, Allen May, Marie Shirley, Joseph M. Sparks, George Beane, Roland Carter, Charles Prince, Sallie Lomas, Madeline Anderton, Marie Millward, and Lillie Lawton. The production will be given preliminary performances for a short time before coming to New York. It will be presented at the Bijou Theatre some time in October.

Pittsburg Orchestra To Play Here.

The Pittsburg Orchestra, which has completed several very successful seasons in Pittsburg, both financially and artistically, and which has been increased to eighty performers, has decided to give two concerts in this city at Carnegie Hall on Jan. 23 and Feb. 27 under the direction of Victor Herbert. This will be the first appearance of the organization in New York. Should the two concerts prove successful the management will enter the musical field in this vicinity as active competitors of the Boston and the Chicago Symphony Orchestras.

A Russian Pianist Coming.

Mark Hambourg, the Russian pianist who is to tour the United States this season, will sail for this country Oct. 18, arriving here in time to fill a number of engagements in the Western cities. He will then return to New York for his first appearance with the New York Philharmonic Society on Dec. 8.

Germania Theatre's New Management.

Gustave Amburg has concluded arrangements to control the management of the Germania Theatre next season. During his stay in Germany the last two months he has contracted to bring over to this country a musical comedy and dramatic company, which will be seen at the theatre when he takes it over.

Miss Nielsen's New Opera.

The music has been completed by Victor Herbert for Alice Nielsen's new opera and delivered to the various members of the company. The rehearsals will begin under the direction of Julian Mitchell at the Casino on Aug. 28.

Mr. Stoddard's New Engagement.

J. H. Stoddard has been secured by Charles Frohman, and the veteran actor will make his first appearance with Henry Miller in the new production at the Herald Square Theatre Sept. 18 entitled "The Only Way."

Frye—Leinbach.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Miss Eleanor Theresa Leinbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Leinbach of Bethlehem, Penn., and Prof. Prosser Hall Frye of Lincoln University, Nebraska, were married at St. John's Episcopal Church here to-day. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. E. T. Sullivan of Newton Centre, Mass. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Stone of Morristown, N. J., and the best man was Dr. L. T. Moore of St. Louis, Mo. The ushers were Messrs. E. T. Belden and Freeman Dobson of Bethlehem, Penn.

COLER SCORES FRANK MOSS

Calls Him to Task for Defense of Municipal Assembly Hold-Ups.

CONSPIRACY CHARGES ABSURD

Controller Says Mazet Committee Counsel's Attacks Discredit Him Even with His Well-Wishers.

Controller Coler has taken issue with Frank Moss, counsel of the Mazet committee, on the question of the Municipal Assembly's conduct in holding up certain bond issues. The Controller has addressed to Mr. Moss a long letter on this subject, of which the following is a copy:

"I have read in The Evening Post two interviews with you in which your are represented as excusing and defending the action of the Municipal Assembly in refusing to authorize the issue of bonds to provide funds for erecting the new Hall of Records. Your statements may be summarized as follows:

"First—That the law does not require the Municipal Assembly to authorize the issue of these bonds, and that the Controller should have issued them without action on the part of that body.

"Secondly—That the proceeding brought by Mr. Pierce, the contractor, is the result of a conspiracy between him and the leading officers of the City Government, including myself, to force the Municipal Assembly to act favorably upon other pending bond issues as to which that body is undoubtedly vested with legislative discretion—especially the proposed issue of $2,000,000 for repaving.

"Permit me to call your attention to the provision of the charter regulating my power to issue bonds, which provision it would seem, must have altogether escaped your attention, since it is otherwise inconceivable that a lawyer of your reputation would have expressed so remarkable an opinion. Section 169 of the charter, after providing that all long-term bonus issued after Jan. 1, 1898, shall be denominated 'Corporate Stock,' continues as follows:

"'Corporate stock of the City of New York issued in pursuance of laws already passed or which may be hereafter passed, or in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be, unless otherwise provided by this act, issued by the Controller only to the extent to which he may be thereunto authorized by resolution of the Municipal Assembly and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted by vote as provided for in this act.'

CHARTER PROVISIONS CLEAR.

"The meaning of this is certainly as free from ambiguity as the English language permits. If the provision above quoted means anything it means that no corporate stock shall, unless otherwise provided by the charter, (and the charter contains no exception in favor of the Hall of Records bonds,) be issued unless and until authorized by the Municipal Assembly.

"The contract for the Hall of Records was made prior to consolidation, but only a small and insufficient amount of bonds was issued to cover expenses thereof prior to the taking effect of the charter. Under these circumstances—the Peirce contract being a valid obligation of the city—the duty of the Municipal Assembly became merely ministerial. You express doubt that the Municipal Assembly can possibly have any merely ministerial duties to perform; yet the law reports are full of cases where minor legislative bodies, such as Boards of Supervisors, have been mandamused to perform what the courts have decided to be ministerial duties, wholly devoid of discretion.

"The charter might perhaps have made an exception in the case of bonds to be issued to meet the expenses of contracts entered into prior to consolidation; but the fact remains that it does not. The necessity for such an exception apparently did not impress the charter framers, who perhaps thought that under such circumstances the Municipal Assemblymen would be reasonable and approve the issue, just as the Mayor is required to countersign the bonds themselves, as a mere detail of financial administration.

"It is barely possible that if the question were presented to a court it might be held that in such a case as this the charter provision above quoted is unconstitutional, as imposing a new difficulty in the way of a contractor obtaining his money not existing at the time his contract was made; or else, by some process of violent statutory construction, it might declare that the charter does not really mean what it says. This would be acquiesced in and welcomed if decided by a court, but what would be thought of a Controller who assumed to negative apparently unmistakable provisions of the charter.

MATTER CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

"This subject was carefully considered by your subscriber in 1898, when it became necessary to issue some sixteen million dollars' worth of bonds, authorized, but not issued, by Mayor Strong's administration. These bonds were reauthorized by the Municipal Assembly, and the practical necessity for such reauthorization was proved to my mind, not merely by the fact that the bonds were sold at good prices, but by the statement made by the counsel for one of the unsuccessful syndicates, (one of the most eminent lawyers in New York,) that he could not have advised his clients to bid for the bonds if they had not been authorized by the Municipal Assembly.

"As to the charges of conspiracy which you make against Mr. Peirce, his attorney, and among other public officers, myself, I scarcely feel that your remarks are worthy of serious reply. Such recklessness of statement, unsubstantiated by even the slightest evidence, invariably reacts, and never injures a public official. A word as to your promises, however.

"The members of the Municipal Assembly are thoroughly aware that they are vested with legislative discretion in regard to all new works of public improvements, such as the proposed repaving, and it therefore requires some strange twists of vermicular reasoning to understand how their being mandamused in regard to the Hall of Records issue is going to force them to vote on the repaving issue.

"The controversy between that body and the Commissioner of Highways is one with which I have no particular concern. The demand that the Commissioner shall bargain with the Municipal Council as to the particular streets to be renaved seems somewhat unnecessary, in view of the fact that each repaving contract would, under the provisions of the charter, have to be approved by them before being made.

"I may be allowing, however, to express the opinion that the worst probable selection of streets by the Highway Department (acting as it does upon professional engineering advice) would almost certainly be better than the log-rolling of even a superior local Legislature.

STREET PAVING PATRONAGE.

"With a limited amount of money to spend it would be impossible to repave anything like an equal mileage of streets in each Councilmanic or Aldermanic district, whereas a proper regard for the city's interests might demand that a number of thoroughfares in ill-repair should be repaved in one such district; the same consideration would dictate repaving no streets at all in some other district. This does not accord with the theory of legislative patronage in the Municipal Assembly any more than it does in Congress in apportioning the plums of the River and Harbor bill.

"At least, it may be said that all the repaving done by the Department of Public Works of the former City of New York for the twelve years prior to consolidation was done by the heads of that department without dictation by any legislative body, and the selection of streets has, I believe, met with general popular approval.

"I would not have addressed you at this length if it were not for the fact that the wide publicity given to any statements that you may make as counsel to a legislative investigating committee may serve to obfuscate the public mind in regard to a subject of vital importance affecting the intimate interests of every citizen of New York.

"The question of abolishing the Municipal Assembly or curtailing its powers to the extent which experience proved necessary with the Board of Aldermen of the former City of New York is a question to be discussed calmly and rationally by all fair-minded men alive to the true interests of their city. Because your remarks, for the reason above stated, receive wide circulation, I deeply regret that you should have seen fit to treat this subject from the standpoint of partisan or factional advantage.

ASSEMBLY'S ONLY DEFENDER.

"The action of the Municipal Assembly, not alone in regard to this Hall of Records bond issue, but in respect to numberless matters requiring its official action, has been disgraceful to civilized government,

In Foreign Trouserings

We are showing a large line of English Worsteds reduced from $8.50 to $6.50, and the entire line sold from $7.00 to $8.50 at $5.00.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

and until you became its defender not a voice has been heard from either Democratic or Republican sources recommending the continuation of the impossible conditions now prevailing.

"Apart from the fundamental differences in political conditions between municipal government in this country and in Europe, I believe that the framers of the charter, in copying foreign models and bestowing such large powers upon the Municipal Assembly, lost sight of the fact that abroad the committees of local Councils actually direct the administration of their municipalities. The charter, on the other hand, retained the American system of departmental administration, but superimposed thereon a system of constant legislative interference. This is anomalous, illogical, and cumbersome to a degree fatal to efficient administration. It is an excess of government, and where there is too much government there is continual obstruction.

"No city can grow and develop the government of which is so bound up in impassable checks that nothing is ever done. The recent action of the Council in regard to the Hall of Records bond issue has been serviceable in directing public opinion to the extremes to which the leaders of the present 'hold-up' have been led. I know that my own attitude in this matter has been taken solely in the public interests, and I believe the position of the Mayor and Corporation Counsel has been actuated by precisely the same motives.

"To you, however, this controversy has seemed useful only as an opportunity to attack the chief administrative officers of the city, on grounds so fundamentally absurd as to discredit yourself, even with those who have been your well-wishers. If you have assumed this indefensible position merely through a misunderstanding of the facts, brought about, perhaps, by erroneous or interested representations, I sincerely hope, not merely for your own reputation, but for the sake of good government, that you will reconsider the conclusions published in the interviews referred to."

Mr. Moss, when shown a copy of this communication as given out by the Controller, said that he did not care to say anything about it offhand. Whatever reply he might make, he said, would be a formal one, and would be made public as the Controller's was.

MR. PLATT AND LAWYER MOSS.

Senator Says He Does Not Mean to Reflect on Him or Indicate Displeasure with Mazet Committee.

Senator Platt's remarks about Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet committee, at the Oriental Hotel on Sunday, were widely commented on yesterday and variously interpreted. Mr. Platt himself took occasion to correct the inference which had been drawn in many quarters that, in disavowing responsibility for Mr. Moss, he meant to reflect on him or indicate any dissatisfaction with the work of the committee. The Senator, however, reiterated, with additional emphasis and with evidences of annoyance, his declaration that he had had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Moss, and that he would not know him if he should meet him.

"I think Mr. Moss has done good work," said Mr. Platt, "and I did not mean to reflect on him or on the committee. I simply meant to say that I could not be held responsible for him, as I had nothing to do with his appointment, and have had nothing to do with the conduct of the investigation. It is absurd, therefore, to speak of my calling the committee off. I do not doubt that it will go on with its work, and I certainly think it ought to. It has been making history in the past few weeks. I am correctly quoted as saying that I am not responsible for Mr. Moss, but it is a mistake to interpret that as reflecting on him."

President Lemuel Quigg of the Republican County Committee said that he thought Mr. Moss had done magnificent work as counsel for the Mazet committee. "Mr. Moss," said Mr. Quigg, "insists that there ought to be an extra session of the Legislature to amend the charter so as to require a new municipal election this Fall in order that the abominable government which he has been exposing may be got rid of promptly. In that he speaks for himself, and not for Senator Platt, and that is all that Mr. Platt's disavowal of responsibility for his utterances means.

"No better work has ever been done by any investigating committee, and Mr. Moss's part in it entitles him to the highest credit. In so far as the Republican organization can support him in pointing out and then in carrying out the reforms which his exposures show to be necessary, its support he will surely have."

Chairman Mazet declared that Mr. Moss had been doing good work, and that the committee was "thoroughly satisfied" with him.

In spite of all these assurances of satisfaction with Mr. Moss and his work from high Republican sources, it is a fact that this satisfaction is not shared by all the majority members of the committee, and that they are not all pleased with the progress of the investigation. For obvious reasons this discontent is not spoken publicly, but of its existence there is not the slightest doubt.

The committee will resume its sessions today, sitting in the chambers in the County Court House belonging to Part IX. of the Supreme Court. While neither Mr. Mazet nor Mr. Moss would give any intimation yesterday as to what lines of investigation will be taken up to-day, it is supposed that the inquiry into the Dock, Water, Highways, and other departments will be continued, with incidental diversions into the Police Department. Some time during the week, though possibly not to-day, Mr. Moss expects to look into the prevalence of small robberies in the Tenderloin and certain other districts.

McGOLDRICK-SHEEHAN ATTACK.

D. F. McMahon Refuses to Reply to It —Plans to Meet Mr. Croker.

Few of the Tammany leaders were in town yesterday, and among those who were here there was a disinclination to discuss the McGoldrick-Sheehan attack on Richard Croker published in the morning papers. Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee, who was accused by Mr. McGoldrick of engineering the conspiracy for Croker's return to power and of being a Democrat generally "for revenue only," said that he had no comment to make on the statement fathered by Mr. Sheehan. "It does not call for any reply from me," he said.

Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's secretary, denied that he had "sent information" to John C. Sheehan to the effect that Mr. Croker had given orders for Sheehan's turning down. If such information had been sent, said Mr. Smith, it was incumbent on Mr. Sheehan to produce the writing or the messenger through whom it was conveyed.

There is a difference of opinion among the anti-Sheehan men in the Ninth District as to whether the scheme for going down the bay in a tug to meet Mr. Croker will help their cause or harm it. They are anxious to induce the leader of Tammany to openly take sides against Mr. Sheehan and they assert that, in the face of the McGoldrick statement, he cannot refuse to do so.

It was, however, asserted by some of them yesterday that Mr. Croker had always objected to demonstrations on his homecomings and that he might be offended by the tug scheme. If that view prevails, the tug will be abandoned and only a few leading Tammany men will go down on the revenue cutter when the St. Paul comes in.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES.

Three to be Elected in Queens and the Campaign There Has Begun.

Three municipal court Judges are to be elected in the Borough of Queens this year, and the contest for the party nominations already has begun.

At a meeting of the Democrats held in Long Island City yesterday the candidacy of Judge Thomas C. Kadien for renomination in the First District was indorsed and a committee appointed to wait on John P. Madden, the county leader, in his interest. George A. Greggs and ex-Judge Charles Duffy are also candidates for the Democratic nomination. Ex-Judge Lucien N. Manley is the leading Republican aspirant.

In the Second District, including Newtown and Flushing, Judge William Monteverde is seeking a renomination. The other candidates are Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply William Rasquin and John J. Trapp, Democrats, and Clinton B. Smith and Clarence Edward, Republicans.

Judge James McLaughlin of the Third District, embracing Jamaica and Hempstead, will again be a candidate. Jan Humphries of Jamaica is expected to oppose him before the Democratic Convention. W. W. Gillen probably will be the Republican candidate.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.

They Hope to Make a Clean Sweep in the County This Fall.

While most of the Brooklyn Democratic leaders are out of town, those to be found about the Willoughby Street headquarters are already discussing the ticket to be placed before the voters of Kings County this Fall. There are to be elected in Brooklyn a Sheriff, a County Clerk, and a County Register, besides twenty-one Assemblymen and the same number of Aldermen. Bridge Commissioner Shea is being suggested for the Shrievalty. Deputy Fire Commissioner Tully and John Morrisey Gray are also being mentioned as possible candidates for Sheriff, which is the best-paying office of the lot and the one most sought for.

No names have as yet been mentioned in connection with the other county offices, although the present incumbents will very likely make a stiff fight for renomination.

Because of the bitter factional fight in the Republican camp, which gives no promise of being settled before election, the Democratic leaders believe that the party's chances for a clean sweep in the county this Fall are unusually bright.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS MEET.

Gold Men Win Fight in State Committee—Strong Silver Sentiment.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—There was a big gathering of Democrats here today, the occasion being the meeting of the State Committee. The members of the committee formed but a small portion of the gathering, as almost every county in the State was represented.

The Bryan men were on hand to see that nothing was done to injure the chances of their leader in the State and to further his interests as much as possible. Clarence Atkinson was the chief figure among the Bryan men. Col. Tate was on hand, and worked quietly in stirring up a sentiment against Bryan and in favor of Arthur P. Gorman.

According to Chairman Gourley there was nothing of importance done at the meeting of the State Committee. He said it transacted routine business only, and there was no discussion of party policy or platforms nor the suggestion of any candidate whom New Jersey should favor for the Presidential nomination.

The fight of the day in the committee was between the gold and silver men over the appointment of a successor to the late Dr. Condron of Burlington County. The members of the committee, who are decidedly gold in their leanings, selected Eckard P. Budd to fill out Dr. Condron's term. It was a settled thing before the committee met that Mr. Budd would be named, but despite this a delegation from Burlington County, all silver men, was on hand to suggest W. F. Morgan as the choice of Burlington County to fill the place. Mr. Morgan's friends, however, did not even get a hearing, on the ground that Mr. Budd had already taken his seat.

The question of reconstructing the party was discussed, and it was resolved upon. The silver men, led by Senator Daly, wanted this left to the voters, in which event they expect to oust the gold men now in control and put silver men in their places. The make-up of the committee which will have charge of the reconstruction was left to Chairman Gourley. Neither side seemed any too well satisfied with the day's work. The silver men were displeased because they claimed they had not been fairly treated by the committee, and the gold men appeared worried over the strong silver sentiment displayed.

The Burlington County men say they will not recognize Budd, whom they deposed from the leadership at the last State Convention, and they say they will not stand to have him shoved back upon them by the committee.

NEW JERSEY FOR BRYAN.

Most of the Democrats Favor Him, Says Congressman Daly.

According to Congressman Daly of Hoboken, who was in the city yesterday, the large majority of New Jersey Democrats want William Jennings Bryan renominated for President next year.

"New Jersey is for Bryan," said Congressman Daly, "and any attempt to inaugurate a Gorman boom there will cause the liveliest kind of a row. There is little hope of Democratic success in New Jersey so long as 'Billy' Thompson, Allan McDermott, and James Smith are at the head of party affairs."

DETECTIVE'S PECULIAR DEATH.

Found at the Foot of a Flight of Stairs with a Fractured Skull.

The police of the Mercer Street Station are investigating the death in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday of John Sullivan, thirty-five years old, a private detective. Sullivan lived until July 28 at 231 Seventeenth Street, when he moved with his wife and six-year-old son to the boarding house of Thomas Weston, 33 East Eighth Street. On Aug. 3 he moved away from this house. The next day he returned to the place to get some property he had forgotten, and soon after going there he was found at the foot of a flight of stairs in the house unconscious. The people of the house said he had fallen down stairs.

Sullivan was taken to the hospital, where his skull was found to have been fractured. He died without making a statement.

Detroit National Bank's Troubles.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—J. L. Hudson, receiver of the defunct Third National

Wanamaker's

Cabinets

PARLOR CABINETS, curio and bric-a-brac cabinets for parlor and everywhere;—unless you are familiar with the furniture business you wouldn't believe how many of these we sold in a year, except it was our own statement.

The designer's fancy has rather more play in these pieces than in other styles of furniture, and he avails himself of that. So much originality and beauty as we show you in these, you can find nowhere else.

100 styles altogether, of which we select these as samples:—

$17.50, regularly $25.50—Mahogany finished; round curio cabinet.
$20, regularly $28—Mahogany finished; curio cabinet.
$22.50, regularly $48—Vernis Martin curio table.
$25, regularly $35—Mahogany finished parlor cabinets with oval bevel plate mirror tops.
$30, regularly $45—Solid mahogany curio cabinets.
$30, regularly $58—Solid mahogany curio cabinets with marqueterie inlays.
$38, regularly $56—Vernis Martin parlor cabinet with mirror back.
$38, regularly $56—Mahogany finished parlor cabinets with best quality mirror back.
$40, regularly $58—Vernis Martin parlor cabinet with bevel plate mirror back.
$40, regularly $58—Vernis Martin parlor cabinet, with hand-painted decorations.
$50, regularly $73.50—Gold parlor corner cabinet.
$56, regularly $74—Solid mahogany parlor cabinet, with hand-painted decorations.
$60, regularly $92.50—Solid mahogany cabinets, hand-painted decorations.
$75, regularly $140—Solid mahogany curio cabinets, best quality brass mounts.

Foulard Silks, 95c. These are Lyons printed silks, and the patterns are new, elegant and exclusive. The silks are one full yard wide,—wider than is common,—so that it will take but ten yards to make a dress.

There are twelve designs in this lot, and they include wholly new ideas in black-and-white and in the new blue-and-white. A conservative retail valuation, as based on our regular experience with these qualities, would be $1.25 a yard. Choose among these at

Ninety-five Cents a Yard

Rotunda.

Golf Capes Too warm to talk of shoulder coverings? Not a bit. There are cool evenings in August, especially in the mountains and at the shore resorts, where wraps are needed. Why not attractive capes such as these new styles—not new in making, but prettier patterns than you've ever seen. Prices $5.50, $7.50 and $10 for the capes of domestic rugs. Imported at $15 and $20, that were $22 and $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boys' Clothing Reduced Clothes *do* count; —the boy cannot learn that too early. Not necessarily expensive clothes, but those that show neatness, correct style, appropriateness and good taste. These do, plus durability and reduced prices:

$7 a Suit—Fancy cheviot, all this year's suits; some with double breasted vests. Sizes, 14 to 19 years; were $10 and $12.
$10 a Suit—Fancy cheviots and neat worsted. Sizes, 14 to 19 years. Early season prices $12 to $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Good Towels Cheap These are our regular 25c. towels—our regular prices are always low, as is generally well understood. Now we make them 19c. each. They are in two lots:—

Damask towels with hemstitched ends; extra heavy; 21½x42 in.
Extra fine damask towels; 20x42 in.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Stockings You know the sort of hosiery carried here. And you know how moderately it is uniformly sold. Well, these are far better than moderate:—

25c.—Fast black and assorted shades of tan; Richelieu ribbed lisle thread; sizes 8 to 9½. They were 50c.
3 pairs for 50c.—Fast black cotton; double soles and high spliced heels. Easily worth 25c. a pair.

Broadway.

Lillian Corsets The most impartial of corsets. Comfort and shapeliness given equal attention; firmness not sacrificed, though grace and pliancy are striven after. Trim, neat, free, easeful all at once. Imported by Wanamaker alone. A list of Lillians:—

$1.50—Of coutil; medium waist.
$2—Of special Lillian batiste; extra long waist; $3 kind.
$2.50—Of coutil; long waist; short gored hips. Same in black sateen, $2.75.
$3.75—Bias cut; long waist; short gored hips; with or without side steels.
$3.75—The Lillian Abdominal Corset; finest model webbing for stout figures; white and gray.
$5.50—Bias cut; very fine coutil; trimmed top and bottom with lace; all whalebone. Same in silk batiste with fancy figures, $6.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

About Preserving Fruits And Vegetables The Mudge Canner and Sterilizer offers the simplest, cheapest, cleanest, in short, the best method for preserving. A demonstration of its superiority every morning and afternoon in the basement:

One-Cylinder Canner, $3, $3.50 and $5.
Two-Cylinder Canner, $5 and $8.
Three-Cylinder Canner, $6.
Four-Cylinder Canner, $6, $7 and $12.

One adjustable jar holder and Book of Receipts with each canner.

Basement.

WANAMAKER'S

Mattresses, Pillows and Springs When we say best bed fittings, you may depend on it. We know about these—made them ourselves. When we say lowest, there's no question either, for fair market prices have been greatly reduced. Thus:

MATTRESSES.
$9.50—40 lbs.; good black hair; full size, were $12.
$11—40 lbs.; best black hair; were $14.
$14—40 lbs.; best black mixed hair; were $18.
PILLOWS
$1.25—Selected feathers; 20x30 in., 2½ lbs; were $1.50.
$1.75—Selected feathers; 20x30 in., 2½ lbs.; were $2.15.
BOLSTERS
$2.50—Selected feathers; 20x56 in.; were $3.
$3.50—Extra selected feathers; 5 lbs.; were $4.25.
SPRINGS
$4.25—Woven wire; were $5.
$8.50—Rabbit-edge or single border box springs; full size; were $10.

Reduced Curtains and Couch Covers As you like them, —last week's sale of their predecessors proved that. Handsome damask and tapestry in designs quaint and conventional. For couch covers or curtains. Sold singly:—

$3.50, were $7. $4, were $6.
$2.50, were $4.50, $4.25, and $3.25.
$1.75, were $3.25, $3.38.
$2, were $3.65. $1.50, were $2.88.
$1.25, were $2.50. $1, were $2.25.

And in pairs:

$3.75, were $7.50. $4.25, were $8.75.
$4.50, were $9. $6.50, were $13.
$8.50, were $19.
$7.50, were $17.75, and $19.
$10, were $18, $20, and $22.
$12.50, were $25, $26, $28, and $29.50.
$17, were $34.75.

Third floor.

Table Service Which is preferable, beauty or good service? Both or neither in tableware. Both here available. Table service in sterling silver, or heavy plate, strong, durable, handsome in design and finish; for use and ornament:—

STERLING SILVER
Cream Ladles, $1.15 and $2 each.
Gravy Ladles, $3.50 each. Bon Bon Spoons, $1 ea.
Ice Cream Knives, gilt blades, $3.50 each.
Tea Spoons, set of six, $2.
Call Bells, silver handles, 50c. and 75c. each.
Pocket Fruit Knives, $1.75 and $2.50 each.
HEAVY PLATE
Tomato Servers, $1.15 and $1.50 each.
Pea Servers, $1.15 and $1.50 each.
Cream Ladles, plain bowls, 50c. each; gilt bowls, 75c. each.
Gravy Ladles, 75c. each; Sugar Spoons, 25c. each.
Pickle Forks, 20c. each; Coffee Spoons, 5c. each.
Ice Cream Spoons, plain bowls, $4 doz.; gilt, $5 doz.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, 15c. each.

Basement.

The Sunlight Disarmed For sunburn. Soothing, refreshing creams and lotions; fragrant or odorless, fresh, efficacious:—

Queen Mary Cold Cream, 15c. and 25c.
Queen Mary Glycerine and Honey Jelly, 15c. each, 2 for 25c.
Czarina Cream, 75c. Czarina Skin Tonic, 50c.
Cold Cream of cucumbers and orange flowers, 45c.
Toilet Cerate, 45c. Benzoin Lotion, 39c.
Cream of Cucumbers, 50c.

Tenth street.

Picture Frames Twenty-five cents for these handsome frames. They have been 50c. to $1. Green wood and gilt, with mats. Cabinet photograph size.

Main floor.

Large Lot of Books, Small Prices We advertised some of these books before, but the supply was large and has been largely augmented. Twice-told tales may still be interesting when they relate of other tales like these:

AT 15 CENTS—All cloth-bound. Published at 75c. to $1.50. Just a few of the titles follow:—
Blessed Damozel. Dante G. Rossetti.
Handbook of Arctic Discoveries. A. W. Greely.
The Disciple. Paul Bourget.
U. S. Grant's Conversations and Unpublished Letters.
Love of the Princess Alice. F. K. Scribner.
Chata and Chinita. Louise Palmer Heaven.
Under the Sun. Phil Robinson.
Sylvie—Recollections of Valois.
Burgo's Romance. T. W. Speight.
Two Admirals. James Fenimore Cooper.
Tanner Boy—Life of General Grant.
Tales from Anosto, Retold.
Hood's Own
Stories from the History of England.
Stories from the History of France.
Stories from the History of Italy.
Stories from the History of Rome.
Stories from the History of Spain.
Stories from the History of Sweden.
Fret Sawing and Wood Carving for Amateurs. A. Sawyer.
THESE ALSO AT 15c.
Over 50 titles. Handy volume books. Just about pocket size. Neatly bound in cloth. Mostly standard—all good literature.
SHAKESPEARE—12 vols. for $1.50. Cloth. Gilt tops. Large type. Good paper. Pocket size.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

MAN DROWNED IN NORTH RIVER.

After He Was Rescued, It Is Said, No Effort at Resuscitation Was Made.

An unidentified man, apparently forty years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighing 180 pounds and having a sandy mustache, was drowned from Pier 52, North River, yesterday morning. While standing on the pier he fell into the water. There was a number of people on the pier when he fell, and a lifeline was thrown to him, but he was unable to catch it, and was about to sink for the last time when Thomas J. Blaney of 40 Bedford Street, jumped overboard and grasped him. Blaney had a hard time holding the man's head above water.

Several ineffectual attempts were made by those on the pier, assisted by Policeman Kelly of the steamboat squad, to rescue the two men. A ladder was finally procured and they were hauled on the pier. Blaney was exhausted, and the man he had rescued was unconscious and lay on the pier in that condition for some time pending the arrival of an ambulance from the New York Hospital. He died at the hospital an hour later.

Blaney, who is employed on an evening paper, declares that no effort was made to resuscitate the man after he was taken from the water.

Remains of Little Italy Ablaze.

An old stable and a huge pile of rubbish, the remains of Little Italy, were clandestinely set on fire last night between 9 and 10 o'clock and destroyed. For a few minutes the blaze lighted the whole of the district between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, east of First Avenue. Two alarms were turned in, and the firemen soon extinguished the flames and scattered the rubbish. Half a dozen policemen were placed on guard to prevent the Italian boys in that neighborhood from starting the fire a second time. It is supposed they started it simply to see the blaze.

Jumped from a Boat Off the Battery.

When Annex Ferryboat No. 5 left Brooklyn at 9 o'clock last night for Jersey City a man about fifty years old stood at the stern. As the boat rounded the Battery he jumped overboard. The boat was stopped, but he was not seen again. He was about five feet seven inches in height, and wore a dark suit and black slouch hat.

MOROS ATTACK MARINES

Resist Landing Party at Balabac in the Philippines.

AMERICANS LOSE NO MEN

Enemy Lost Two Dead and Seven Prisoners—Force Has Been Landed and Assistance Is on the Way.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following dispatch was received to-day from Admiral Watson, in command of the Asiatic Station:

Secretary Navy:

Nazro, the Commander of the Manila, on July 11 re-established lighthouse at Cape Melville, Balabac, Philippine Islands; hoisted flag with appropriate honors. July 13, on his return, thirteen Moros, under arms, were found to be in possession of the lighthouse. Landing party, commanded by Ensign E. L. Bissett, encountered resistance. No casualty in our party. Loss in killed, one officer and one man of the enemy. Diego Manalo, Chief of the Balabac Moros, was killed, seven taken prisoner; two escaped. Chief of party was unpopular with the people of Balabac, Philippine Islands, owing to fear of him. Light has been restored. Manila has landed force. Charleston is on her way to Balabac; will render all assistance possible.

WATSON.

The Island of Balabac, the scene of the brush with the Moros detailed in Watson's dispatch, is situated southeast of the Island of Palawan, which is the most westerly of the Philippine Islands and directly west of the Island of Panay. The light there, which was re-established by Lieut. Commander Nazro, shows for twenty-five miles, and is regarded as of considerable importance to navigation, being in direct line between Singapore and the Straits Settlements and the islands of the North.

The island is twenty-two miles long, and, according to information in the possession of the department, has a population of but 1,100. These are described in Admiral Watson's dispatch as Moros, the name applied to the fierce natives of the Sulu group. They are Mohammedans, and are regarded as the most warlike people in the Philippines. The capital, Balabac, has a population of 200. The Spanish Government established a military post there in 1857. It consists of a barracks, a hospital, and an armed fort.

The Manila, the vessel described in the dispatch, is a captured transport. Its mission in that vicinity is unknown at the Navy Department. It is evident from the dispatch that the Manila has left a landing force there to guard the light, and that the Charleston, which is on its way there, will see that the landing party receives such reinforcements as may be deemed necessary.

SOLDIERS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Department Says 46,000 Men Will Be There or En Route by Oct. 22—Target Practice for Recruits.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A statement prepared at the War Department shows that by Oct. 22 there will be at Manila or on the way to the Philippines 46,000 men. They will reach the islands before the beginning of the dry season. The troops to be sent from this country are ten regiments of volunteers, amounting to 13,090 men; recruits for skeleton regiments organized in the Philippines, 1,900; recruits for regulars, 3,500; eight troops of the Third Cavalry, 965; marines, 400.

Beginning to-morrow and up to Oct. 22 there will sail from the Pacific Coast seventeen transports, with a carrying capacity of 693 officers and 17,370 men, which will include nearly all the organizations above named.

Major Gen. Miles is anxious that the new regiments being raised for the Philippines shall be especially efficient with small arms, and an order was sent to the commander of each regiment to-day directing that target practice be the chief feature of the instruction given the soldiers.

PAUL GOMPERTZ'S BRAVERY.

Eulogy of a Private Who Was Killed April 25 Near Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Major George F. Shiels, Surgeon of the Third Brigade, at Manila, has made a report to Surgeon General Sternberg, under date of June 1, of his duties during April and May. In it he especially commends Private Paul Gompertz of the Hospital Corps, who was killed in action April 25. Major Shiels says:

"On April 25, during the advance at the River Bagbag, my orderly, Private Paul Gompertz, was fatally wounded while on the armored car, a Remington bullet passing through his neck, completely severing the carotid artery and jugular vein on both sides. I beg here to call the attention of the Surgeon General to the services of this man. He was constantly with me from Feb. 5 until the day of his death. We were together on the firing line during the battle and after battle, and he performed his duty so bravely, so faithfully, and so unselfishly that he gained the respect and admiration of the commanding General and his staff, as well as all with whom he came in contact.

"I could quote instance after instance of his bravery, but I feel that the collective statements which I have made will be evidence enough of the fact that he was a man of unusual merit."

Cavalry Starts for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Troops A, D, and M, Third Cavalry, left Fort Myer, Va., to-day for Seattle, en route to Manila. Troops D and A left on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Troop M going over the Baltimore and Ohio to Chicago, where it will be joined by the other commands. Five other troops of the Third from Fort Ethan Allen will join the command at Seattle. The mounts for the cavalrymen accompany them in especially arranged stock cars.

Over 10,000 Men for New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The number of enlistments on Saturday was 515, making a total of 10,332 for the new regiments. Gen. Corbin thinks the enlistments will be closed up by the end of this week.

The Philippine Death List.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Gen. Otis, under date of Aug. 6, has cabled the following additional deaths in his command:

Sixth Infantry—Michael Walsh, July 14; from wounds in action.
Ninth Infantry—John L. Garvey, July 30.
Twelfth Infantry—William O. Rasmussor, Corporal, July 29.
Thirteenth Infantry—Levi W. Mellinger, Corporal, July 29.
Fourteenth Infantry—Marvin R. McHenry, Aug. 2, suicide.
Sixteenth Infantry—Albert Boos, Aug. 3.
Eighteenth Infantry—Arthur Morse, July 30, meningitis, and Christian R. Spressor, Corporal, July 12, dysentery.
Twenty-first Infantry—Edward L. Bedell, Aug. 4; Thomas Conway, July 31, pneumonia; James McCarron, Corporal, July 31, pulmonary tuberculosis; James McHugh, Aug. 1; John Mullaney, Corporal, July 14, drowned; William H. Murray, July 14, and Herbert Tracy, July 31.
Twenty-second Infantry—Thomas Burchill, Aug. 2.
Fourth Cavalry—Thomas Totten, July 26.
First California—Ralph C. Coates, April 5, cause unknown, and James M. Dabney, July 15, malarial fever.
Fifty-first Iowa—Clarence Mason, band, Aug. 3, appendicitis.
Utah Artillery—Richard H. Ralph, July 14, on Hancock, at Nagasaki, typhoid fever.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The collier Brutus has sailed from Honolulu for the Island of Guam, with a cargo of coal for the station.

The refrigerating ship Glacier, has arrived at Hongkong.

Bailey Medal for Apprentice Barry.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The papers with the recommendations of the examining board which recently examined the six apprentices for the Bailey Medal at the training station have been returned to the board by the Navy Department. Second-class Apprentice Alexander J. Barry of the flagship New York is awarded the medal. Apprentice Barry enlisted here, and the medal will be forwarded from the Navy Department to the flagship.

TRADE SITUATION IN CUBA.

Americans Must Bestir Themselves to Do Business There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Charles F. W. Neely, Director of Finance for the Post Offices of Cuba, had a long conference with Acting Postmaster General Heath to-day. He said to a reporter that the Cubans were much pleased with the new Post Office system, which was improving daily. He thought it was a mistake to have military men govern the Cuban people. He had a high admiration for Gen. Brooke and Gen. Ludlow, but thought that, as military men, they were not well fitted to handle municipal affairs. Nevertheless, the City of Havana showed a great improvement in sanitary conditions, and, as a result, there were only two deaths from yellow fever in July, as against 300 for the same month in 1898.

As to annexation, he added, the Spaniards are in favor of it, although the richer Cubans did not seem to be. He cordially commended Gen. Ludlow's suppression of the newspaper El Reconcentrado, saying that it was a disgrace to journalism. Blanco did not allow the paper to be published, and it was suppressed until the Americans assumed control of the island. The British, he said, were stealing a march on Americans in the island, and unless the capitalists of this country moved quickly they would find that some splendid money-making opportunities were gone forever. The English had bought up the railroads and were going to extend existing lines through the provinces which are still without railroads. Unless a stronger effort was made to control the Cuban trade, the British will get it.

Another thing that will handicap Americans, in Mr. Neely's opinion, is that in previous dealings with Americans the Cubans were not fairly dealt with. Cuban merchants did not receive anything resembling the samples which were shown them when they gave orders, and hereafter houses in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston will find it hard to deal with them. Furthermore, American firms refuse to give the Cuban merchants long credit, although foreigners are willing to do so.

TO INCREASE CANADIAN ARMY.

A Report from Victoria, B. C., that Regulars and Militia There Are to be Strengthened at Once.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says: "The imperial Government and the Dominion authorities have decided to increase both the regular military and the militia forces on this station, the Pacific Coast depot of the British Army and Navy. Coming at a time when the relations between Canada and the United States are acknowledged by Premier Laurier to be rather strained over the Alaskan boundary question, it looks as if Britain and Canada were determined to assert their claim to those portions of Alaska demanded by Canada by force of arms if necessary. Be this as it may, the garrison is to be at once greatly increased.

"The barracks on Macaulay Point, where the big forts are situated which, with their long-reaching disappearing guns, command the entrance to the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, will soon be the home of more than treble the number of engineers, marine artillery, sappers, and other United Service men than are now quartered there. Some of the additional garrison have already left England and others will come out in big squads within the next few months via Halifax and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The first squad of troops to come will number 320 officers and men, and the present accommodation being too small to house them, much larger barracks will be at once erected.

"The cost of the new military post, half of which is to be borne by the Dominion Government and half by the British authorities, will be £25,000, or about $125,000. It is also said the naval forces will be increased by the addition of a depot ship, the Temeraire, which will be sent out from Chatham in September. The warship with the new Admiral is due from England two weeks hence."

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

County Clerk Sohmer Files Notice Stating Officers to be Voted For.

County Clerk Sohmer has sent to the Police Board a notice of the offices to be filled at the coming general election on Tuesday, Nov. 7. The notice states that the following officers are to be voted for:

Two Justices of the Supreme Court, First Judicial District, in place of George C. Barrett and Henry W. Bookstaver, whose terms of office expire on Dec. 31. A Judge of the Court of General Sessions in place of James A. Blanchard, appointed by the Governor in place of James Fitzgerald, resigned. A Surrogate in the place of James M. Varnum, appointed by the Governor in the place of John H. V. Arnold, resigned. Two Justices of the City Court in place of James M. Fitzimons and Lewis J. Conlan. Ten Justices of municipal courts. A Sheriff in the place of Thomas J. Dunn. Thirty-five members of the Assembly. Thirty-five members of the Board of Aldermen. One member of the Board of Aldermen for the annexed district. Four amendments to the Constitution will be voted on.

PETITION OF MANY PATROLMEN.

Acting as Detectives They Ask Pay and Rank as Detective Sergeants.

The Police Commissioners have received from sixty-four members of the Detective Bureau in Manhattan and twenty members in Brooklyn, all of whom are patrolmen detailed as detectives, a petition asking that they be rated as Detective Sergeants and receive each the pay of a Detective Sergeant instead of a patrolman. The pay of a Detective Sergeant is $2,000 and that of a patrolman $1,400. The petition also demands arrears of salaries from Jan. 1, 1898, the date when the charter went into effect.

These detectives have united and have consulted Col. E. C. James, who advises them that under the charter they are entitled to the rank and pay of Detective Sergeants, as well as back pay from the date mentioned. A copy of the opinion of Col. James accompanies the petition.

In the case of the men in Manhattan, the arrears run from $900 to $1,200, and in Brooklyn vary between $135 and $140. The matter was referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, of which President York is Chairman.

Corporation Counsel Whalen is on his vacation, and none of his assistants was able to give an opinion on the subject. Col. James was not at his office when a reporter called there.

Woman Grieved Over Lost Dog.

Lawrence Travers, thirty years old, living at 213 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was arrested last night by Detective Meckert of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station charged with stealing a pet dog owned by Miss Mattie Neal of 70 West Fiftieth Street. Miss Neal, accompanied by a friend, went out driving yesterday, taking with her two pet dogs, one of the animals a valuable French Maltese, known as Monte. In some way the animal escaped from the carriage, and when the police, who were notified, started to search for it they found it in Travers's possession at Port's Livery Stable, on One Hundred and Twentieth Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue. It is alleged Travers was trying to sell the animal to some woman at the time. Miss Neal says that no amount of money would induce her to part with the dog. She was in sore distress until the animal was returned to her.

John Henry McCracken a Ph. D.

John Henry McCracken, Jr., son of Chancellor McCracken of New York University, who recently became the youngest college President in the world by his election at the age of twenty-three to the Presidency of Westminster College, at Fulton, Mo., is expected to arrive from Germany to-morrow on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He has been studying at the University of Halle, which recently awarded him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, magna cum laude, for his examination and a thesis on "The Philosophy of Jonathan Edwards." He will begin his work at Westminster College on Sept. 1, and on the way thither will be honored by a reception to be given by the alumni of the college residing in St. Louis.

Bettina Gerard Again Arrested.

Bettina Gerard, who has been sent to Bellevue Hospital several times suffering from alcoholism, was again arrested by the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station last evening at Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, and taken to the station house. The woman is suffering from alcoholism.

THE BRIDGEPORT DISASTER

Trolley Car Carried Twenty-nine to Death in Peck's Pond.

MOTORMAN APPEARS IN COURT

Charged with Manslaughter and Liberated on Bail—Coroner's Jury Finds Car Brakes Were Set.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 7.—It is now definitely known that the casualties following the plunge of the trolley car into the mud of Peck's millpond at Oronoque yesterday number twenty-nine dead and about a dozen people seriously injured. This corresponds with the list sent out last night, no additional casualties having been discovered.

The patients at the hospital were all reported in a very favorable condition, and no more fatalities are apprehended.

Steps have already been taken by the friends of the dead and injured to bring suit against the road for the largest possible amounts.

"The cause of the accident" is the chief topic of conversation to-day, and all kinds of theories have been advanced and discussed.

Engineer W. W. Starr, who superintended the building of the bridge, stated to-day that the bridge was perfectly safe in every respect. In his opinion, after a thorough examination, the motorman became bewildered as the car commenced to travel fast down the incline, and, finding himself in a dangerous situation, lost his head and turned the current on instead of turning it off. Light stringers, about three inches high and within a foot of the rails, run along the trestle, and in his opinion these were sufficient to prevent a car from falling off, unless it had attained an unusually high rate of speed.

Allen W. Page, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, says that the motorman was either disobeying orders by running too fast, or, finding himself in a dangerous position, became confused, and instead of turning off the current, made the contrary motion and turned it on full.

The statement that the road was under the control of the Bridgeport Traction Company is denied by the officials of that company, who assert that it has never been purchased or acquired, even by lease. The Bridgeport Traction Company's interests, they claim, will not be affected in any manner by the accident. It is claimed that the Railroad Commissioners had not yet examined or accepted the road, although they had been notified that it was completed.

Coroner Doten and the jury which was empaneled this afternoon started for the scene of yesterday's catastrophe at about 3 o'clock. The big trestle across the pond, from which the car fell, first engaged the attention of the jurors. Every portion which could in any way have a bearing upon the accident, as well as the earthen approaches, at the south of the structure, was carefully examined. Several experts on bridges and bridge building accompanied the jury to explain technical points which might have a bearing upon some incident connected with the occurrence.

From the examination made by the Coroner's jury, the bridge is apparently a good, strong, substantial structure. The stringers on the outside of each rail are of red oak six by ten inches, bolted to the ties and intended to prevent a car from leaving the rails. The rails, however, measure 5½ inches from base to top, thus being only one-half inch lower than the wooden stringer or guard rail.

Representatives of the jury measured the distance which the car ran after leaving the irons, as indicated by marks and scars on the ties, and found it to be eighty-five feet. At that point the car toppled over into the mud flats below.

At the south end of the bridge is an earthwork approach 250 feet in length, with a 3 per cent. gradient. The bridge experts, who to-day accompanied the jury, said that a car running rapidly over this earth approach would acquire a "springy, swaying motion," because of the elestic properties of the earth. If a car traveled down the approach at a high rate of speed, they said, it would, at the time the trestle was reached, be swaying considerably. So long as it remained on the earthen foundation, there would be little danger of leaving the irons, but when the bridge was reached the elasticity of the foundation would immediately be removed, the bridge being rigid, and the tendency would be for the car to spring up from the rails.

Two experts, representatives of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, who were present, pronounced the bridge to be all right in every way and just as safe as it was possible to make it. One of them said he would willingly ride over it on a train of Pullman cars traveling at a good rate of speed. The element of safety in a bridge of this kind, he said, was the light weight of the cars and the short wheel base.

The car, which had sunk in the mud of the flat beneath the bridge, was removed and carefully examined. The wheels were examined and the flanges found to be in perfect condition, not broken in any way. The brake and brake rod were also uninjured. The brakes were set. The condition of the lever by which the power to run the car is regulated showed that at the time the car left the bridge the power was turned completely off. Everything about the car, all the parts, all the surroundings, were carefully examined by the jury, and when they thought nothing remains to be done there, adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow forenoon.

George Hamilton, the motorman of the ill-fated car, was arraigned before Justice Charles H. Peck in the Stratford Court this evening. The charge brought against Hamilton was that of manslaughter. He pleaded not guilty, and without having heard evidence of any kind Justice Peck continued the case for one week, fixing the prisoner's bail at $2,000. Hamilton was released soon afterward, and went to his boarding place in Bridgeport. His surety was William B. Tuttle, a Stratford druggist. Hamilton would make no statement after the hearing.

TWENTY BAR HARBOR VICTIMS.

That Number Killed at the Ferry—Cause of the Accident.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 7.—A careful examination by divers in the vicinity of the Mount Desert ferry slip, the scene of the terrible accident yesterday, and investigations on shore by the officials of the Maine Central Railway and others up to 10 o'clock this forenoon seem to indicate that the twenty victims reported in last night's dispatches are all who perished as a result of the catastrophe.

It seemed probable this morning, however, that a Mr. Southard of Bangor, who was seriously injured, was not likely to recover, but aside from two other persons who are suffering from pneumonia, those who were hurt yesterday were reported to-day as being in a favorable condition.

The complete list of dead shows no change from that sent out last night save that one woman has been identified.

During the day Chief Engineer Dunn of the Maine Central Railroad visited the slip to make measurements of timbers. From the hasty examination yesterday it appeared that the only support of the gangway were the timbers, but when the wreck was removed to-day it was seen that the first cause of the accident was the pulling out of three one-inch iron rods which ran the length of the gangway and were set in the heavy headpiece with bolts.

Apparently the nuts had pulled completely through the ten-inch stringpiece, throwing all the strain on the wooden girders, which could not support the great weight.

14 INJURED IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Rear-End Collision on Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, Due to Carelessness of a Motorman.

The Brooklyn trolley, which has been contributing quite all of the excitement of life in that borough of late, continued on the rampage yesterday. While the day's quota of accidents was not quite up to the average maintained during the past few weeks, enough citizens were tossed about, bruised, and lacerated to relieve the day from dullness, from the standpoint of the motormen.

The most serious accident of yesterday occurred in Flatbush, where fourteen people were injured in a collision between two trolley cars. Car No. 1,615 of the Flatbush Avenue line crashed into the rear end of Car No. 4,043 of the Nostrand Avenue line at Flatbush Avenue and Avenue K. The accident, it is claimed, was due to the carelessness of a motorman, who allowed a green man to run his car while he was removing a pebble which had got into his shoe.

Both cars were bound for Bergen Beach and were crowded with passengers. The Flatbush Avenue car, which was traveling close behind the Nostrand Avenue car, ran into the rear end of the latter, both cars being partially wrecked. The passengers were tossed violently about by the force of the collision, many of them falling to the street. The following persons were injured:

Mattie Downing, twenty-four years old, Bergen Beach, spine badly injured; William Buchsman, twenty-six years old, 287 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan, hip hurt; and John Mullady, thirty-five years old, 89 Troy Avenue, contusions of the face and body, all sent to the Kings County Hospital; Catherine Blume, sixty-three years old, 371 Wythe Avenue, back and side injured; Joseph Williams thirty-three years old, 80 Ten Eyck Street, right hip and leg injured; Annie Rafferty, thirty years old, 68 Cambridge Place, back injured; Kate Byrne, twenty-eight years old, 68 Cambridge Place, back and left side injured; John Durning, twenty-five years old, 231 Nostrand Avenue, motorman of the Nostrand Avenue car, back injured; Charles Shelor, twenty-three years old, of 1,587 Bedford Avenue, conductor of the Nostrand Avenue car, right leg injured; Felix McGoldrick, forty-five years old, 278 Robinson Street, conductor of the Flatbush Avenue car, head and face injured; Annie Jocelyn, twenty-five years old, 1,237 Broadway, neck injured; Nellie Jocelyn, twenty-years old, same address, contusions of head; Joseph Fitzgerald, eleven years old, of Avenue C, Flatbush, cut about the face, and one man, who was slightly injured about the head, and declined to give his name. All went home.

Albert Hogel of 995 Flatbush Avenue, the motorman of the Flatbush Avenue car, was arrested by Roundsman Davis of the Flatbush Station on a charge of criminal carelessness. Magistrate Steers, in the Flatbush Police Court, held him in bail for examination on Aug. 15. According to Roundsman Davis, Hogel allowed William Hannigan, an inexperienced employe of the road, to run the car while Hogel was removing some gravel which had got into his shoe. Hannigan lost control of the car, Davis said, and the collision resulted.

Earlier in the day Lieut. J. C. McLeer, son of Gen. James McLeer, and a member of Troop C, was injured while attempting to board a car in front of his home, at 473 Halsey Street. He was thrown heavily to the pavement, his arm being dislocated and his wrist sprained. He returned to his home, and was attended by a physician.

William Scott, the motorman of the car which ran down and cut off the legs of seven-year-old Grace McDonald, at Fifth Avenue and Second Street, on Sunday, was arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday. His examination was put down for to-morrow. The girl, who is in the Seney Hospital, is not expected to recover.

SAYS CAR STARTED TOO SOON.

Mrs. Berman, Alighting on Madison Avenue, Falls and Receives Serious Injuries.

Mrs. Fannie D. Berman of 1,433 Second Avenue had three ribs fractured and both of her knee caps broken yesterday afternoon in alighting from a Madison Avenue car at One Hundred and Ninth Street. She asserts that the car started while she had one foot on the running board and one on the ground. The conductor, Charles Troster, declares that she fell after she had both feet on the ground.

Mrs. Berman was in considerable pain last night, and could not be seen, but her aunt, Mrs. D. Samuelson, to whose flat, at 1,434 Madison Avenue, she was taken after she was injured, says that a suit for damages will be brought against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The police were investigating the case last night, but they had not made any arrests.

Mrs. Berman, who is forty-five years of age, and assists her husband in keeping a notion store at 1,433 Second Avenue, was going from her store to the flat of her aunt, Mrs. Samuelson, when the accident occurred. The car stopped at the corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and she stepped out. Whether or not she was entirely on the ground when the car started could not be learned last night. The names of the witnesses, as obtained by the conductor, were withheld by the railway officials. The police simply know that the woman was picked up near the car tracks just as the car was leaving the corner. She was at first unconscious, but soon recovered sufficiently to protest against being taken to the Harlem Hospital. She was, at her own request, taken to the home of her aunt, and attended by Dr. J. C. Lewinsky of 1,670 Madison Avenue.

RUNAWAY CAR STRUCK A WAGON

Weehawken Sprinkling-Cart Driver Fatally Hurt by the Collision.

John Sheehan, aged sixty years, drives a street-sprinkling cart in Weehawken. Yesterday morning, while he was driving down the Bull's Ferry Boulevard with a full load of water, a runaway trolley car of the North Hudson County Railway, going at breakneck speed down a sharp grade, struck the wagon with great force, the impact throwing Sheehan to the ground face downward. The wheels of the heavily laden wagon, at least four tons in weight, passed over his back, crushing his ribs and badly injuring him internally. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, at Hoboken, where it was said last night that he probably would die.

The brake of the car was out of order, and, although four men tugged at the handle, they did not succeed in stopping it until it had traversed fully a quarter of a mile. The motorman will be arrested.

DOESN'T KNOW WHAT HIT HIM.

Small Boy, However, Says Cable Car Struck Jacob Thorman.

Jacob Thorman, a boss truckman of this city, is now in Bellevue Hospital recovering from the effects of a spree of noble proportions and racking his somewhat befuddled brains in an effort to remember who or what hit him. He was discovered by Patrolman Reid of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station sitting on the sidewalk at Thirty-third Street and Third Avenue, at 12:45 P. M. yesterday, and his condition was not such as to make it possible for him to explain it.

A small boy told the policeman that a cable car had struck the man, but Thorman had nothing to say on the matter. Reid and another policeman marched him over to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and there he was arraigned for intoxication. But he was not able then to give his "pedigree," although he could stand on his feet.

An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Owens, who came with it, examined the man and found a good-sized contusion over the heart. The man was taken to the hospital, and later recovered sufficiently to give his name and say that he lived at 333 East Seventy-ninth Street. It was also found that he had a wound in the front of the right leg below the knee, made as if by knocking against a sharp stone. Dr. Nutt, who has him in charge, said last night that it was not certain whether or not Thorman had been internally injured, but that his condition was not dangerous.

At the East Seventy-ninth Street address it was said that Mr. Thorman's wife and three children were staying at the Ocean Wave House at Rockaway Beach, and that they had not been at their Seventy-ninth Street address for some days. Thorman is the head of the firm of J. Thorman & Co., and is said to be very prosperous.

Trolley Car Strikes a Drug Store.

About 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning a trolley car on the Staten Island Electric Railroad jumped the track at Vanderbilt Avenue, Clifton, ran up on the sidewalk, and crashed into the drug store of Louis Grindle. The road at this point was covered with sand and stones which had been washed down in Saturday's storm. A small stone on the track derailed the car. The fender struck the screen door of the store, breaking it. One

YACHTS AT NEW LONDON

The Thames Is Crowded with New York Yacht Club Craft.

COLUMBIA TRIES HER SAILS

New Defender Makes a Four-Hour Run Toward Shelter Island—Fleet Sails for Gardiner's Bay To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 7.—The rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club has to-day made this staid, old town the scene of more life and gayety than fall to its lot even on a 'varsity regatta day. The streets have been filled with duck-trousered, blue-coated, yachting-capped men and with women in the attractive costume affected for yachting, duck prevailing in skirts, while variety found vent in the waists and hats, the long-feathered, road-brimmed hat being much in evidence, felt in various shades preponderating over straws.

Off the Pequot, the harbor, famous for its old-day whalers and fishermen, has been crowded with such a fleet of pleasure craft as may rarely be seen in any part of the world. Within a dozen miles of here are old farming folks of whom it is said that they have never seen a railroad, while lying between the Pequot and Fort Griswold is a scene which in a sense may be said to represent wealth figuring in the hundreds of millions and the climax of modern luxury.

The fleet began to assume good proportions yesterday when the Larchmont racers came in past the light, and at an early hour to-day, by actual count, there were 144 yachts anchored at the mouth of the Thames, and this number has since been augmented until a count is out of the question. There is simply a maze of craft filling the river for miles of its length. "Never," said one old yachtsman, who has followed the cruises of the New York Yacht Club for years and has seen what Europe has to show in this respect, "never have I seen such a big gathering of yachts as this, and it will be still larger at Newport on Wednesday. It represents more wealth, I guess, than any other gathering of pleasure craft ever seen on this coast."

The scene has drawn the townspeople down to the Pequot in large numbers, and throughout the day the trolley cars have been as busy as the Coney Island cars that leave Park Row on Saturday afternoons and holidays. Trains from New York and the East have added their quotas to the yachting contingent, many of the yachtsmen's guests joining them at this place.

Of the steam craft, Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair looms up the biggest, like a veritable ocean greyhound, while the several rigged auxiliaries, such as the Sagamore, Barracouta, and Enterprise lend a nautical dignity to the aspect of the fleet. Like giants of the wilderness among the forest of spars loom up the lofty sticks of the big sloops.

The Defender lies furthest up the river, next the Columbia, her tender. St. Michaels, lying abreast to the east off the New York Yacht Club station. Further down are the Vigilant, the Navahoe, and the Queen Mab. The Gloria, too, is in the fleet, and the Syce, Kestrel, and Acushla II. The old cup winner America divides attention with the latest defender. Mr. Butler has restored her original rig, and she has now no foretopmast. Other old timers are the Minerva, Merlin, Mayflower, Marguerite, and Fortuna.

The Columbia went out on a sail-trying spin at noon. After towing free of the fleet, her mainsail was unbent, and the old mainsail used in the race off Sandy Hook was bent. The club topsail, the same she carried when disabled at Newport, was sent aloft, and she stood over toward Shelter Island before a strong breeze from the north. She was made out soon after 3 o'clock beating back, and she came to an anchor at 4 o'clock. A lot of sail was then transferred from her to the tender.

The darting about of the launches and small boats gave a kaleidoscopic effect to the bewildering maze of craft, and as the little ones bore their gay freight to the Pequot landing, the names on the stern or in the stern sheets served as a register of the yachts to those ashore.

S. Nicholas Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, came up from New York by train this morning, and at once went aboard the Corsair.

Parties were continually landing. Commodore Postley of the Larchmont Club brought his party from the Colonia, another boatload came from Boston, and J. P. Duncan's new steam yacht Kanawha. Others were from Mrs. Carnegie's Dungeness, Alexander Van Rensselaer's May, ex-Commodore Gerry's Electra, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, Edward Kelly's Barracouta, Howard Goates's Gevalia, Vice Commodore E. S. Hatch's yawl Huron, F. H. Benedict's Vergana, the Satanella, under charter to A. Iselin, Jr.; John D. Crimmins's Admiral, Commodore C. A. Gould's Neaira, the Giralda, the sloop Sayonara, the schooner Wayward, the Ariel, the Fleetwing, which came safely off Wharton's Reef, where she grounded yesterday during a luffing match; Seymour J. Hyde's Albicore, Commodore Frederick T. Adams's Sachem, L. J. Callanan's sloop Eclipse, the Daphne, the Courier, the Ituna, the Nydia, W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita, the Southern Cross, the Jessie, and the Marietta. J. V. S. Oddie and F. W. J. Hurst were among H. B. More's guests on the Marietta.

There was a meeting of Captains aboard the flagship in the afternoon, at which it was decided that instead of sailing at Vineyard Haven on Friday, the fleet should, if the Commodore saw fit, make the run to Newport, thus making it possible to arrange for races off Newport on Saturday.

Seventy-two steam launches brought the Captains to the Corsair. Commodore Morgan personally welcomed each Captain as he stepped aboard the Corsair. He said:

"Captains, I am very glad to welcome you on board the Corsair. The plans for to-morrow you already know. The fleet will run to Gardiner's Bay according to the directions in the circular, the start being made one hour after the signal from the flagship. After the race to Gardiner's Bay the flagship will go to Shelter Island to anchor, and those boats whose owners care to accompany her may do so. The flagship will leave Shelter Island early Wednesday morning, and again the start will be made one hour after the notice from the flagship.

"There has been some discussion over the proposed stay-over at Vineyard Haven. As there is a proposition for an additional race between Columbia and Defender if their Captains can be tuned up to it, I leave this to the Captains to decide."

The Commodore announced that he would signal the time of departure from here for Gardiner's Bay to-morrow morning, one hour and a half before the time, and that the signal would not be given earlier than 8 o'clock.

Rendezvous day wound up with a gorgeous illumination of the fleet, followed by a hop at the Pequot.

SHAMROCK SIGHTED AT SEA.

Cup Defender Was in Tow of the Erin —New York Yacht Club Agreed that This Might Be Done.

LIMERICK, Ireland, Aug. 7.—The steamer Whimbrel which arrived here to-day reports having spoken, Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, towing the cup challenger Shamrock, at 7:15 o'clock Friday evening, ten miles southwest of Tuscar.

There was a light wind blowing. The Erin signaled, "All well."

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 7.—The New York Yacht Club, learning through a newspaper source that the Shamrock was being towed, to-night issued the following statement:

"In relation to a statement that the Shamrock had been reported in tow of a steamer in light order, and as such action is regarded as in violation of the deed of gift and the conditions governing the match for the America's Cup, the officers of the New York Yacht Club desire to state that some time since a communication was received from a representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, announcing the intention of the latter to take a southerly course for the Shamrock and asking whether, in view of the probability of encountering calms on the proposed route it would be deemed a violation of the match if the Shamrock availed herself of the presence of a steam yacht to be towed during calm spells.

"In view of the fact of the entire good faith in which the request was made, and that the towing would subject the vessel to greater strain than the sailing, and could therefore be not made a pretext of evading the conditions of the deed of gift, that the challenger should proceed on her own bottom to the port of contest, the officers of the club sent an answer to the effect that the New York Yacht Club would take no exception to the Shamrock being towed during calm intervals between breezes. Its action in consenting not to object to such a course should not be regarded, however, as a precedent, and is applicable only to this particular case."

Sir Thomas Lipton's Agent in Court.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Carmichael of Sir Thomas Lipton's company was committed for trial at the Southwark Police Court to-day, charged with being in possession of a large quantity of fruit declared by a Medical Inspector to be unfit for food.

The Carolina Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The thirty-footers began the week's racing this afternoon over the Jamestown-Dyer's Island course, the Carolina winning. The wind was from the southeast, and the start was made at 3:36 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	4 51 40	1 15 40
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	4 52 40	1 16 30
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	4 53 58	1 17 58
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	4 55 58	1 19 58
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	4 57 16	1 21 16
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	4 58 54	1 22 41
Wawa, R. Brooks	4 58 54	1 22 54
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	Did not finish.	

LONDON LIKES JEFFRIES.

Warmly Received in Sparring Bouts at the Aquarium.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Jeffries, the pugilist, was warmly greeted this evening at the Royal Aquarium, London, in an exhibition of sparring with George Chrisp and "Jem" Dunkhurst. His work was much appreciated by a large crowd keen on points.

DEDHAM WINS FROM MYOPIA.

Score Was 14½ to 11 in Game for Narragansett Polo Cups.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 7.—The fifth polo contest for the Narragansett Cups brought a fair-sized attendance to the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon. Myopia first played against Dedham, which brought out the Bostonians in full force. The Dedhams won by a score of 14½ to 11.

The playing of Bobby Shaw for Myopia was the feature of the game. He struck a hot pace early in the first period, and sent the ball to goal after a brilliant run across the field. The line-up:

MYOPIA FIRST.		DEDHAM FIRST.	
1: G. Lee	4	1. Allan Forbes	5
2. R. G. Shaw	8	2. Elton Clark	4
3. R. L. Agassiz	8	3. W. H. Goodman	5
Back. Fay	5	Back. J. Crane, Jr.	2
Total	24	Total	16

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Goal.	Time.
1....G. S. Shaw, Myopia	3:15
Two safeties against Dedham.	

SECOND PERIOD.

1....E. Clark, Dedham	18:00
2....R. G. Shaw, Myopia	5:20
3....Allan Forbes, Dedham	1:37
4....Allan Forbes, Dedham	0:20
5....R. L. Agassiz, Myopia	0:32
6....E. Clark, Dedham	0:34
	Limit.

THIRD PERIOD.

1....C. G. Rice, Myopia	8:30
2....E. Clark, Dedham	1:50
3....R. G. Shaw, Myopia	2:31
4....C. G. Rice, Myopia	2:07
5....R. G. Shaw, Myopia	Limit
One-fourth safety against Dedham.	

FOURTH PERIOD.

1....R. L. Agassiz, Myopia	1:00
2....E. Clark, Dedham	1:55
3....R. L. Agassiz, Myopia	2:40
4....R. G. Shaw, Myopia	5:50
5....R. G. Shaw, Myopia	Limit
Final score—Dedham, 14½; Myopia, 11.	

MAN'S BODY EATEN BY WOLVES.

Said to be the Son of a Wealthy New Yorker.

LAREDO, Texas, Aug. 7.—The badly mutilated body of the Rev. Viccinto J. Rubink, said to be the son of a wealthy New Yorker, has been found four miles south of New Laredo, Mexico. He was married to Miss Dunlap of a prominent Atlanta, Ga., family.

The body had been torn by wolves.

NEWARK DRUG STORE ROBBED.

Art Dealer's Son, Who Had Burglars' Paraphernalia, Arrested.

NEWARK, Aug. 7.—Burglars entered the Crescent drug store some time last night or early this morning and stole $150 worth of cigars. The cigars were recovered later by the police.

Archie Mossop, twenty years of age, son of C. W. Mossop, an art dealer, was arrested to-night, charged with the burglary. Some plunder, a black mask, and two chisels, besides a revolver, were found in the young man's room at 87 Bleecker Street, where he lived with his father. Mr. Mossop has a store which adjoins the store of the Crescent Drug Company.

WABASH GAS WORKS BLOWN UP.

Acetylene Plant Is Demolished and City Is in Darkness.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 7.—The gas works of the Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas Company were destroyed by a terrific explosion, which shook the city at 5 o'clock to-day. Superintendent Courier and his assistant, Duncan Edwards, had just completed charging the tanks with calcium carbide and water, from which the acetylene gas is manufactured, and Courtier had stepped out by the door.

Edwards noticed an ominous bubbling in one of the tanks, and shut off the water. There was a column of flame eighty feet high, surrounding which was the iron roof of the works, and then the bricks and roof settled back to the ground in a mass. Not a brick was left in position.

The company installed the acetylene plant less than a year ago, it being the first ever put in for illuminating a city with the new light. Scores of plate-glass windows in the business part of town were broken by the shock. Edwards was scorched and bruised, but is not seriously hurt. To-night the city is without gas, and there will be none until new works are constructed. The loss is heavy.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN CUBA.

More Than $10,000,000 Said to be Invested in Tobacco.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—"More than $10,000,000 of English capital has been invested in Cuban tobacco plantations. English firms control the Cuban market, and the American importers of Havana tobacco will have hereafter to look to the English for their goods."

James Grantham of London, a representative of English capitalists, who was in Chicago to-day on his way to the Pacific Coast, is authority for the foregoing statement. He has been in Cuba, and has just returned from there. Comparatively recent investments of English capital in Cuba and Puerto Rico are estimated by him at about $50,000,000. He added:

"It is only a matter of a few years till English capital will absolutely control the Cuban and Puerto Rican commercial centres. The Cubans would rather trade with the English than with any other people, because they speak Spanish, and the English houses grant from sixty to ninety days' time on transactions. They also show samples of goods. American houses as a rule demand at least part payment in advance."

Boston's "Dangerous" Alleys.

From The Boston Christian Register.

Those who have always known Boston can scarcely realize the quaintness and unusualness of the words "Dangerous" and "Dangerous Passing," which appear neatly lettered on the house walls at the entrances to numerous "private ways" and alleys in that city. The aggressive spirit of the early Puritans seems to be perpetuated in these warnings printed above the street corners. Apropos of this matter, a Swede tells an amusing story. He had lived in America long enough to appreciate and enjoy the mistakes his countrymen make in their efforts to master the English tongue.

The foreman of a gang of workmen in Boston wished each laborer to write his address upon a piece of paper. A certain Swede workman recently from Sweden asked the meaning of the word "address," and was told that it meant "the place where you live." Straightway he penciled with great care, "Jan Jahansen, Dangerous Passing."

The Arions in Seattle.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 7.—The Arion excursion of New York arrived here to-day and was met by the Mayor and representatives of local German societies. The party left to-night for Tacoma.

Ask $7,000,000 for Spanish Prisoners.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—It is stated that the insurgents in the Philippines demand $7,000,000 for the release of the Spanish prisoners held by them.

LABOR MEN IN POLITICS

Representatives of City Unions Meet and Form a New Party.

INDEPENDENT ACTION PLANNED

No Candidates of the Other Parties to be Indorsed—Name of the New Organization Not Decided.

The trade union conference called by the Central Federated Union to consider the advisability of independent political action was held last evening at Clarendon Hall, and before it adjourned a permanent organization had been formed as the nucleus of a new political party. The party was not named last night.

The convention was not called to order until 9:45 o'clock, as it took the Committee on Credentials a great deal of time to examine the papers of the delegates who presented themselves. The great majority of these delegates had come with regular credentials, bearing the letterheads of their respective unions and sealed with their seals. Nearly all those whose credentials were written on plain paper were rejected. Altogether, delegates from 105 unions of New York and Brooklyn were admitted, two men representing each organization. Many Knights of Labor local assemblies were represented. General Master Workman John N. Parsons appeared as a delegate from the Letter Carriers' Association.

There was an absence of enthusiasm like that which inspired the delegates to the labor convention of 1886, which nominated Henry George for Mayor, and it was only when two or three delegates had made impassioned speeches that there was an outburst of applause. One of those who called forth applause was Joseph Barondess, who was a delegate from the Brotherhood of Tailors.

Samuel Prince, President of the Central Federated Union, called the meeting to order. He had announced his intention of doing so at Sunday's meeting of that union, but in opening the convention he said that he had been elected by the union to do so. He declared that he would always act in the interest of labor and would work with all his might for this political movement. Then he said that Delegate John S. Henry of the woodcarvers' would be Temporary Chairman. Mr. Henry was accepted, and in taking the chair remarked that labor men had long been fooled by both the old political parties, and if the workingmen would act wisely and well they would achieve a great victory. Ernst Bohm was made Temporary Secretary.

Some lively discussion arose over a motion by Delegate Rubin of the Waiters' Union to admit the public to the galleries. Several delegates jumped up with objections, and it was finally decided to defer this until a permanent organization had been effected. There was also a discussion when the Manhattan Association of Railroad Employes was mentioned, and the Credentials Committee said that the delegates requested that their names be not made public. Richard A. Cooney, Master Workman of District Assembly 49, said there were several other organizations whose delegates' names should not be published.

Delegate Welsh of the Brooklyn Stage Workers said he was not afraid to have his name published, and he believed that every friend of labor would be ashamed of concealing his name. Several other delegates spoke to the same effect, and Chairman Henry said that there were too many names for the newspaper reporters to take down at that time of the night and the timid delegates could feel themselves secure. The meeting was of the same opinion, and decided that the names of all the delegates should be read.

Delegate Rosenthal of the tailors, in an excited speech, moved that a permanent labor political party be formed forthwith. Delegate Harris moved to elect permanent officers. Delegate Archibald of the paperhangers advised delay, and said that the convention at present represented only one-tenth of the labor organizations in the city. It might cause adverse criticism to organize hastily, and he added: "I am not sure that it is wise to form a new party at all."

"Of course you are not, you Tammany heeler," cried a delegate, while others applauded this remark.

Mr. Archibald held that he had a right to express his opinions, and then went on to speak about the best methods of organizing.

Joseph Barondess argued for immediate action. He said: "I was sent to jail by the grace of Tammany Hall, and the capitalists sent that heroic leader Eugene V. Debs to prison."

Finally the motion for permanent organization was carried, and the following officers were elected: President—William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters; Vice President—Timothy J. Daly of the Metal Polishers; Secretary—Ernest Bohm of the Ale and Porter Union; Treasurer—Patrick McCarthy of the Plasterers.

Then Delegate Robinson of the Clothing Salesmen offered a resolution that no alliance of any kind should be made with either of the dominant parties, and that the organization should not be committed to the indorsement of any candidates not nominated by itself. This resolution was adopted and the Chairman was authorized to appoint committees on resolutions, credentials, platform, and rules. An adjournment was taken until Friday evening.

STRIKE IN THE SUN OFFICE.

The Union Captures Printers from the Endeavor, but the Paper Is Aided by The Evening Post.

The strike in the composing and stereotyping rooms of The Sun, which began on Saturday night, continued without material change yesterday and last night. At the office of Typographical Union No. 6 the leaders of the union expressed their confidence in the success of the strike, and pointed with glee to the fact that they had defeated the purpose of the expedition which Charles William Edwards had led from Philadelphia to the aid of The Sun. Neither Mr. Laffan, the publisher of The Sun, nor any of his assistants would make any statement regarding the situation, but it was announced that the paper this morning would consist of eight pages—two pages less than its usual size.

Reports as to the number of men at work in The Sun composing room were numerous and variant. The pickets posted by the union reported that there were twenty-eight men, eleven girls, and seven boys at work setting type, and eight stereotypers on duty. They asserted that several of the men were members of the editorial staff. An employe of the newspaper, however, declared that there were forty printers of more or less experience at work. Much valuable aid was rendered The Sun by The Evening Post, fifteen of whose compositors set up the financial pages in The Post office. The matter thus set up was taken on galleys to The Sun office in wagons. These wagons were guarded by Central Office detectives. The Post is a non-union office.

John H. Delaney, President of Typographical Union No. 6, said last evening: "At 5 A. M. to-day the steamboat Endeavor landed at Pier A North River 147 men who had been engaged by Mr. Edwards. Every one of these men had in his possession one of the circulars which the representatives of the union submitted to Mr. Paddock on Saturday evening. Copies of the other circular—the one notifying the old employes of The Sun that their positions were made vacant—had been posted by Mr. Edwards in various parts of the boat. When the situation was explained to the men by the union representatives, who met them at the wharf, although they were guarded by a platoon of police, all but nine left Mr. Edwards and accompanied us to the headquarters of the Union. The nine were taken directly to The Sun office. An hour later five of the nine came out, leaving only four as the net result of the expedition."

Of the men who came here on the Endeavor, forty were sent to their homes in Philadelphia and other places in Pennsylvania and Maryland, the entire expense being defrayed by the union. It was said that in addition to paying the railroad fare for these men, the union officials gave them union cards. As a precautionary measure a committee of members of the union traveled West with the newcomers. The remainder of the men, it was said, would be returned to their homes to-day. All of the men who came on the Endeavor and who elect to remain, will, it was said, receive the "strike benefit" paid by the union to its members. This amounts to $12 a week for married and $7 a week for single men.

Commissioner of Mediation and Arbitration Francis B. Delehanty called on Mr. Laffan, the publisher of The Sun, during the day, and said he had been told by President Delaney of "Big Six" that representatives of the men on strike had in vain sought a conference with the management of the paper. He had also been told that the union had withdrawn its men rather than have them discharged, as it had reason to believe that the office was to be made an open one, and that printers in Philadelphia had been engaged to take the places of the union men. Then Mr. Delehanty offered the services of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration to bring about an amicable understanding.

Mr. Laffan thanked the Commissioner, and said that The Sun had nothing to arbitrate with anybody. Most of the statements emanating from the union, he continued, were untrue, and the real cause of the strike was that a typesetting machine company wanted to introduce its machines into The Sun office and had been unable to do so. The Sun did not propose to be dictated to by any one as to how it would run the office or as to what machinery it would use.

Although it was claimed by the strikers that The Sun was badly crippled, the editors and what printers they had in hand managed to get out the first evening edition at a few minutes after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was a four-page paper, and so also was the Wall Street edition, which came out after 4 o'clock.

STRIKING SUN MEN SUPPORTED.

Resolutions Adopted by New York State Allied Printing Trades.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—At the annual council of the New York State Allied Printing Trades in this city to-day a special committee on the New York Sun strike presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, and a copy ordered sent to President Delaney of Typographical Union No. 6:

Whereas, The Sun Printing and Publishing Association of New York City has at last thrown off the mask of hypocrisy, and come out boldly as the champion of "imported" in preference to citizen labor, and denies the right of the laboring men to organize, pass laws and enforce them for their mutual welfare; and whereas, The Sun expresses "sorrow" for its old employes, yet deliberately forces them out and declares their positions vacant, as evinced by its circular of Aug. 7; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn the action taken by The New York Sun as being arbitrary, unjust, and unnecessary, and its statements regarding officers of Typographical Union No. 6 as being maliciously intended to create a false impression on the public mind; and it is therefore

Resolved, That we indorse the action taken by Typographical Union No. 6, by Stereotypers Union No. 1, and by Pressmen's Union No. 51, and promise them all possible support and aid in their efforts to combat the attempt on the part of The New York Sun to force out of their positions the union men employed in that establishment, and we call upon organized labor in general to set their stamp of disapproval on the course pursued by The New York Sun.

Cloakmakers Fight for More Wages.

Many shop meetings of cloakmakers who are thinking of striking were held yesterday on the east side. At the headquarters of the Cloakmakers' Union, Leader Simon Levy said that a strike of 300 men had been ordered at J. Rosenheim's factory, at 21 East Tenth Street, and another strike of 1,500 men was threatened at the factory of Freedman Brothers, at Prince Street and Broadway. Mr. Levy added that firms employing 3,650 men had promised to sign the agreement with the union, which requires the payment of the following wages per week: Operatives, $15; pressers, $16; tailors, $12; finishers, $12.

Boilermakers Win a Strike.

The striking boilermakers yesterday reported having won the strike at the works of William Lynch sealer and ship cleaner, at 107 Furman Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Lynch said he liked his old men, who had worked for him since he came to the city, and complimented them on the dignified manner in which they had conducted themselves during the strike.

CHATTANOOGA UNION MEN OUT.

Employers Object to Organization—Trouble Begun, More Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 7.—Nearly every employe of the Chattanooga Electric Railway Company was discharged at 5 o'clock this afternoon because they had joined an organized labor union.

President J. H. Warner issued a manifesto several days ago to the effect that all employes belonging to the union must either resign or leave the union. He gave them until to-night to decide. At 5 o'clock, no resignations having been tendered, Mr. Warner locked every union man out and has since filled their places with non-union conductors and motormen.

The strikers say they will not allow cars to run to-morrow, and trouble is feared to-night. The streets are crowded with organized laboring men, who are doing all possible to assist the strikers.

A rail on a trestle on the Lookout Mountain line, three miles out, was torn up, and detected just in time to avoid a serious accident and possible loss of life. A car loaded with guests of Lookout Inn started across the trestle, and was stopped within one foot of the spot where the rail had been removed.

A QUEER POND.

The Rise and Fall of Its Waters Astonish Connecticut People.

From The Middletown (Conn.) Press.

Job's Pond, the remarkable lake in this town, which has since early history puzzled scientific men by its phenomenal actions, is again furnishing material for curious speculation. It has no outlet, and in some places is from 40 to 60 feet deep. Dr. Field, in his history, says it rises and falls as much as fifteen feet, but not from such causes as affect other ponds. It is often the highest in dry season, and lowest in the wet season of the year.

When it begins to rise it rises regularly for six or twelve months, and then falls for about the same period. Those, however, who are most capable of judging think there is nothing mysterious about it. It is probably fed by very deep springs that are not affected by the rainfall until after a considerable time. This beautiful sheet of water, deeply set between the hills, was once known as Waroona Lake. This appropriate name is the Australian word for solitude.

The pond for several years past has given no cause for comment. The water has been continually rising for several days, and has reached a mark over its natural height, and is still reaching out in an effort to cover more territory. The pond is now higher, it is reported by residents in the vicinity, than it has been since 1876.

The most peculiar feature connected with the present conditions is the fact that farming land at a great distance from the lake has been affected. John Strickland, who resides near the Centre Church, recently plowed a field two and a quarter miles from the pond on which he intended to raise a crop of potatoes. He had also completed a large shed on the lot for the reception of the crop when it was harvested. The soil is sandy, but Mr. Strickland had always considered it among the most valuable of all his farming land, and it had never given him reason to believe otherwise. On Wednesday he had occasion to do some work on the lot with an ox team, and great was his surprise to find the soil wet and unfit for working. He drove his team some distance into the field, and one of the oxen sank down to the body in the earth, and was with much difficulty extracted from his position. At present it is not considered safe to cross the field, as the nature of the soil is such that it is liable to give way with any heavy weight, and the quicksand formation would, it is believed, prove very dangerous. A well about one and a quarter miles from the field and still further from this body of water has been known for years to have acted in sympathy with the pond in the rise and fall of water.

The great height of the water now attained in Job's pond is the only reason that can be given for the strange actions of the soil on the tobacco lot.

A Bostonian Mourns.

From The Boston Transcript.

I greatly regret the death of the well-known local gentleman who has often been called the Symphony Orchestra; he went about the streets playing twelve instruments at a time. The result of his performance, it is needless to say, was not musical, but he was a pleasing and interesting figure, and never stayed in one place more than two or three minutes. Better orchestras have inflicted much more distress. He was very much admired by the rising generation—and in truth his performance was quite remarkable. It is unlikely that we shall look upon or listen to his like again. Such Protean talent is rare.

Would Never Do.

"Why don't you people put your offices up at auction and sell them to the highest bidder?" queried the intelligent foreigner.

"Because everybody would know what was paid for them," said the native American, always willing to impart information, "and it would have a demoralizing effect on the public mind."—Chicago Tribune.

NEW FREIGHT RATE PLANS.

Next Congress May Be Asked to Provide for Fixing and Maintaining All Inter-State Charges.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Chicago Record to-morrow will say:

"If present plans are carried out, the next Congress will be asked to provide for the making and maintenance of all inter-State freight rates. At their annual convention, to be held in Denver Thursday, the members of the National Association of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will prepare a petition to the National legislators, praying that the inter-State commerce law be so revised as to authorize some legally constituted body, such as the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to create rates and enforce their maintenance. State Legislatures will also be requested to exert their influence toward bringing about suggested revisions of the inter-State commerce law.

"More than 200 delegates to the convention were in Chicago to-day on their way to the Colorado capital. The Commissioners from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Dakota, Illinois, and North Dakota will leave this city for Denver to-morrow over the Burlington line on a special train provided gratuitously by General Manager Brown of that road."

NEED MORE FREIGHT CARS.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Road Cannot Fill Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—One of the local officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road said this morning, when speaking on the present prosperity of the country, so far as business on his road is concerned, that he had never known a time when traffic moved in such enormous volumes as now. It was unprecedented in the history of the company. At many points on the line there was a veritable car famine, and especially was this so at New Bedford, where the receipts of coal beat all past records. An order had been placed a short time back for 50,000 thirty-ton cars, and it now looks as if double that number could be used.

There is a big demand for freight transportation facilities at all the more important manufacturing centres on the entire system, and shippers often become impatient because their orders for cars are not immediately filled.

"No better test of the state of trade could be presented," said the official in question. "The activity in the movement of merchandise is not confined to the outgoing trains, as those in-bound come freighted with thousands of tons of raw material, the result of the product of our great mills, factories, foundries, and, in fact, all branches of industry. The output of mill machinery on Southern account is also exceptionally heavy, if measured by the quantity that passes over our lines, the inference being that that section of this country is maintaining its rapid pace in the development of new industries and enlarging those already established."

UNION PACIFIC EXPANSION.

Report that It Will Soon Absorb the Oregon Short Line.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 7.—President Burt and General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific went West on a special car to-day, and it is reported that they will meet E. H. Harriman, Managing Director of the company, at Salt Lake. It is said the conference will be about Oregon Short Line matters. A prominent railroad man said concerning the trip:

"I believe the Union Pacific is soon to take charge of the Short Line, and that both systems will be operated from Omaha. That move will do away with several officials at Salt Lake, and will cut down expenses. After the Short Line has been absorbed the next move will be to get hold of the Oregon Railway and Navigation, thus giving a through line to the Pacific Coast from the Missouri River."

Railroad Receivers Discharged.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 7.—Judge Knowles, in the United States Court, to-day ordered the discharge of S. H. H. Clark, E. Ellery Anderson, Oliver W. Mink, and Frederic R. Coudert as receivers of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company. The discharge was by stipulation to which all the parties agreed.

SUIT AGAINST SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Petition to Set Aside Purchase of Memphis and Charleston.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7.—Simon Rothschild of New York, in behalf of himself and minority stockholders of the old Memphis and Charleston Railroad, filed a petition in the United States Court to-day, against the Southern Railway and Memphis and Charleston Railroad, seeking to restrain the purchasers from disposing of the property and asking a receiver for the same.

The petitioners are dissatisfied with the terms of the recent sale of the latter road to the Southern.

Commerce Commission Adjourns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, which has recently been investigating charges of indiscriminate cutting of Western grain rates, met here to-day in another conference with the executive officers of the Western roads. The commission adjourned without taking action of any kind, and its members left for Denver to attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Railway Commissioners.

HAPPY IOWA!

Her Great Men and Her Proud Position in the Union of States.

Gov. Shaw of Iowa, speaking at the Republican State Convention in Des Moines, thus extolled his Commonwealth:

"Iowa Republicans, go with me to the seat of National Government, and there ask to be shown where sits the most influential, the most widely known, and the most universally respected and revered member of the highest council of his country, and you shall be pointed to the chair occupied by a renowned and veteran statesman of Iowa.

"Go to the various departments, and there inquire who is the most frequent, persistent, and successful caller in the interests of the people of his State, and you will hear the name of an untiring Republican of Iowa.

"You shall there also be told that he who has been selected to the 'second place in the kingdom,' to the position of influence second only to that of the President of the United States, is a gallant, intrepid Republican statesman of Iowa.

"You will there also be informed that the two most polished and accomplished orators, whose utterances are listened to with greatest interest and profit as well, are Representatives of Iowa.

"Ask for the man who is foremost in debate, whose lance is most quickly drawn and most justly feared, and you will again be told that this man is from Iowa. Then ask for the man who is the most indefatigable worker, who keeps best posted on pending legislation, and who is always prepared to speak advisedly on any bill when placed upon its passage, and you will be proud that he also is from Iowa.

"Go North, go South, go East, go West, go anywhere, make diligent inquiry, and you will be told that the most prosperous State of the forty-five is Iowa; that Iowa people enjoy more comforts; that her wealth is more equally distributed; that poverty is a greater stranger; that politics is cleaner and less subject to those influences which are commonly called bad and less likely to be controlled by a spirit of bossism; that the standards of official service are higher and more generally emulated than in most of the States of this nation."

Sheridan Excepted the Houses.

A telegram from Winchester, Va., to The Baltimore Sun says: "Samuel R. Atwell of this city has found what he believes to be the original order of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, directing the burning of the valley during the campaign of 1864. The order is in Gen. Sheridan's own handwriting and was found among a lot of papers belonging to his father, the late Samuel R. Atwell. The order gives directions for the burning of all wheat and hay and the seizing of all horses and cattle south of Winchester, but expressly says that no houses shall be burned. Mr. Atwell has turned over the order to his attorney and will institute suit to recover $10,000 from the Government for crops and tobacco which belonged to his father, who was a loyal Union citizen, and which were burned in compliance with this order."

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Price

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.) Sixth Ave.

Growth in Truth

The spirit and the letter of the Macy advertising create confidence—and the business prospers soundly. Your interest in what we print is co-equal with our own. The store news is intensely significant. It presents the diversified efforts we've made and their resultant economies. Every paragraph is vital and imperative. Your attention is claimed and won. We never enthuse at the expense of truth. Our deliberate conservatism is a direct check upon the current forms of misrepresentation and exaggeration. Offerings are quoted with exact accuracy. Qualities, quantities and prices are described with the scrupulous precision that leaves no doubt or uncertainty.

The sure appreciation of thousands who read and respond to our advertising is pleasant reward for the care and cost it entails. No small or grand deceits practiced beneath this roof. Sustained success demonstrates that there is *"growth in truth."*

Three Thousand Yards 75c. Corded Striped Taffeta Silks at 49c.

Clusters of white cords forming dainty stripes on grounds of turquoise, old rose, Napoleon blue, green, pink, cerise, bluet, helio, lilac, gray, brown, navy and many other shades and fractions of shades. There are 49c. Taffetas. There are 75c. Taffetas. These are the 75c. kind, but we are selling them at 49c. Taffeta Silks that are made to retail at 49c. are not safe to buy. They are expressively classified as "truck." You'll find them thin, flimsy, sleazy—slippery in weave and color. Examine these Taffeta Silks. They are the regular 75c. qualities. Strong, firm, serviceable; clear, fine colors. Nothing choicer for waists, skirts, full suits or evening costumes—49c.

Baccarat Cut Glass

Another lot of this celebrated Glass goes on sale to-day. Goblets, Champagne, Wine, Cordial Glasses and Decanters—5c. to 97c. each. Many odd and artistic shapes, and a large variety of pretty cuttings. The prices are about a third of what they should be.

Decorated English China Cups and Saucers

Five hundred dozen English China Cups and Saucers, twenty styles of decorations Prices range from $1.79 to $7.88 per dozen. Any competent judge of China values knows that these goods are worth double. One of the special China chances peculiar to this store.

Water Tumblers, 33c. doz.

Three hundred barrels of thin, well-finished flinty Glass Tumblers, standard size, with any initial engraved on each one, 33c. per dozen. "Wonderfully cheap." That's the verdict of all who see them.

Lemonade Sets.

We call them Lemonade Sets, but they are for water and iced tea as well. They are made of Bohemian Glass with effective decorations, six styles, set complete with tray, 87c.

Glass Fruit Jars.

No use suggesting to thrifty housewives the wisdom of "putting up" fruit for the winter. Now is the time to conserve peaches, pears, apples, plums, cherries and berries. Let us supply the jars—Mason's jars with porcelain lined tops.

Pint size, 28c. per dozen.

Quart size, 32c. per dozen.

Half Gal. 44c. per dozen.

Mantel Clocks.

Three hundred Marble-finished Mantel Clocks, many attractive styles, some with gold trimmings, all eight-day movements that strike half hourly, worth from $6.00 to $7.50; choice at $4.97.

Water Filters.

Filters made of natural stone with nickel faucets.

10 qt. size, $3.87—filters six

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Per Month	$1.58

TWELVE PAGES.

BRYAN IN KENTUCKY.

Since he became the candidate and leader of his party W. J. BRYAN has not made a worse political blunder than he is about to make in going to Kentucky to make speeches for GOEBEL. It is an elementary maxim of politics that National leaders must keep aloof from local quarrels. It is their policy to be on good terms with all factions, and this end can be attained only by maintaining a strict impartiality when party quarrels arise in States or cities.

In Kentucky a savage fight divides the Democratic Party. It appears that half or more than half of the Democrats in the State have determined that GOEBEL shall not be elected Governor. That determination is entirely creditable to them, for GOEBEL is a pretty bad candidate. He got himself nominated by means that angered the party and estranged many of his once friends. He is a remarkable product of American political life; a man of great strength of will and much ability as an organizer; perfectly unscrupulous and destitute of any sort of regard for the rights of others and the decencies of politics; and so reckless in his ambition that the prospect of his becoming Governor alarmed the Democrats of Kentucky and aroused them to take steps to avert the calamity.

BRYAN has been assured that GOEBEL is secretly opposed to his renomination next year, and is allied with Eastern Democrats to prevent it. He evidently does not believe this story, as he announces that he is going to Kentucky to make speeches for GOEBEL. The defeat of the candidate he supported would be a defeat for himself. His advisers see this even if he himself does not see it. They have warned him, but to no purpose.

If the State campaign in Kentucky is carried on with the heat and passion which its beginning promises BRYAN's interference will be fiercely resented. It will almost surely result in making anti-Bryan men of all the opponents of GOEBEL, that is, of the bulk of the party. That would be a public gain, and one of immeasurable amount if the process could be repeated in every State. But the marvel is that BRYAN does not see the danger of his course. If his managers and touts are really getting distrustful of him and tired of him, as is currently reported, his Kentucky escapade will increase their distrust and their fatigue.

THE COURT-MARTIAL IN RENNES.

Nearly five years ago Capt. ALFRED DREYFUS of the Fourteenth Artillery, detailed for duty on the General Staff of the French Army, was tried on the charge of high treason and convicted of having "delivered to a foreign power or to its agents documents concerning the national defense." A court-martial in Rennes is now trying him on the same charge.

Yet what a difference between then and now! In 1894 his conviction passed unnoticed outside of France. A fortnight later his degradation attracted some attention because of its dramatic aspects. From that time on the hideous story of a monstrous judicial error has gradually unfolded itself. To-day the eyes of the world are upon the prisoner. He stands there crying forth his innocence as he cried it forth to his judges in 1894. But it is to the world that he speaks now.

Apparently the Government Prosecutor in Rennes has an absurdity to establish. Taking into consideration the fact that DREYFUS, almost from the day of arrest, became the victim of crime, the Cour de Cassation drew its judgment within such limits as to discourage further machinations. It devolves upon the Government Prosecutor to show that DREYFUS not only treasonably dealt in documents concerning the national defense but that he dealt in the particular documents denoted in the bordereau. The bordereau was written by ESTERHAZY. The Cour de Cassation established this fact. ESTERHAZY himself has confessed it on three separate occasions. But to the confessions is appended the statement that it was written by the order of Col. SANDHERR that material "proof" against DREYFUS might be obtained where moral proof already existed.

Study the testimony presented yesterday. DREYFUS declares that he does not recognize the bordereau. He is not asked whether he wrote it. The question of authorship is not pressed. Then Col. JOUAUST at once attempts to show that the prisoner was acquainted with the documents therein mentioned. The replies of DREYFUS are positive, clear, convincing. He had a certain knowledge concerning certain items. It was natural, as an expert artillerist and officer of the General Staff, that he should have had this knowledge.

This, then, is the case for the prosecution: The bordereau loses the significance it occupied at the first trial when its authorship was attributed to DREYFUS. It is no longer the "unique pièce de conviction." It becomes simply a memorandum for the convenience of the court. So far as its particular significance is concerned it would have as much legal value if drafted by the Government Prosecutor himself. Yesterday's proceedings clearly indicate that extraordinary means will be taken to connect the prisoner with the documents mentioned in the bordereau.

Col. JOUAUST—A Major lent you the firing manual?

DREYFUS—No, my Colonel. I deny it absolutely.

This and similar dialogues intimate that soon or late the prosecution will call witnesses who will not hesitate to perjure themselves. MERCIER, DE BOISDEFFRE & Co. have a great deal at stake.

It is not conceivable, however, that the court will seriously consider this species of evidence. The ground is too dangerous. The documents enumerated in the bordereau, as we have on more than one occasion pointed out, are in the archives of the German War Office, in Berlin. They are in ESTERHAZY's handwriting. The Kaiser will not suffer DREYFUS to be convicted a second time. He has said so privately, but none the less emphatically.

NAUGHTON & CO.

The truth is mighty. We are assured that it will prevail. Let us hope, then, that some time the truth about NAUGHTON & Co. will come out. In the contracting business this firm occupies the same highly favorable relation to Tammany that in architecture and the allied arts is enjoyed by HORGAN & SLATTERY. But while it is easy to find out all about the architectural favorites, even to the details of their bankruptcy, the firm of contractors described for purposes of identification and differentiation as NAUGHTON & Co., but which includes DANIEL F. MCMAHON, and, perhaps, other friends of Mr. CROKER, remains shrouded in a baffling and lucrative mystery.

We hear a great deal about the success of the firm; something was told about it on the witness stand before the Mazet committee, the other day, but it was only just enough to pique, not to content, curiosity. And now, in the statement prepared for the press in behalf of Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN by that eminent littérateur, Mr. JOHN B. MCGOLDRICK, we find a brief and tantalizing mention of this elusive firm. We quote from Mr. MCGOLDRICK's statement:

> CROKER's return to power was engineered chiefly by the aid of DANIEL F. MCMAHON, who has no interest whatever in the Democratic Party, who is not, and has not for a long time been, a loyal adherent of that party. CROKER, long before he retired from the leadership, seriously considered the proposition of endeavoring to turn MCMAHON down in his own district. MCMAHON's only interest in the Democratic Party at the present time is to use the power of Tammany Hall to compel local corporations to give his firm (NAUGHTON & CO.) contracts for carrying on such improvements as they might be making or have in contemplation.

Is disinterested and old-time friendship the only tie that binds MCMAHON to RICHARD CROKER? Or, is their relation established upon a different and as it were business basis? What earthly interest can Mr. CROKER have in ordering the Bureau of Permits to withhold its permission to open streets unless NAUGHTON & CO. get the contract for the work if MCMAHON does not make it for his interest? This is very delicate ground, the relations between statesmen and contractors, but it is the only ground that it is worth while to dig in. The Mazet committee merely took a look into this most interesting field and then turned away to profitless matters.

CITY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED THIS FALL.

An election will be held in this city on Nov. 7. Probably very few citizens, except the politicians, have given any thought to the offices to be filled or the candidates to be named.

In this county alone two Justices of the Supreme Court in place of Judges BARRETT and BOOKSTAVER are to be chosen; thirty-five members of the State Assembly; a Judge of the Court of General Sessions in place of Judge BLANCHARD and a Surrogate in place of JAMES M. VARNUM; two Justices of the City Court in place of Judges FITZSIMONS and CONLAN; a Sheriff in place of THOMAS J. DUNN; ten Justices of the Municipal Court, and thirty-five members of the Board of Aldermen, one for each Assembly district, besides one for those parts of the First and Second Westchester districts that lie within the Bronx Borough.

Under the charter the office of Alderman is one of some importance in this city. The demonstration of the powers of the Board of Aldermen for good or evil is pretty fresh in the minds of the people of New York; in fact, it is still going on. Does the average citizen and taxpayer who has been groaning about his taxes ever since the rate was fixed at 2.48 for this borough realize that as a part of the Municipal Assembly the Aldermen have a good deal to say about the appropriations and expenditures of the city and about the tax rate?

The budget of appropriations, after it has been made up by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, must be examined and confirmed by the Municipal Assembly before it is available for use as the basis of the tax levy, that is, in determining how much money shall be raised by taxation for that year. The assessment roll prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessment is delivered to the Municipal Assembly on the first Monday of July in each year for correction and confirmation and that body delivers it to the receivers of taxes. The contempt proceedings over the Hall of Records bonds has doubtless made every one acquainted with the fact that bond issues must be passed upon by the Municipal Assembly.

Expenditures, assessments, and bond issues are matters that deeply concern and interest every taxpayer. The power of control over these important matters of the Municipal Assembly is large, and is fixed by law. How is it possible for the taxpayer to fail to take an interest in the election of Aldermen, who hold office for two years, and thus have power over two budgets and two assessments?

We suppose, however, that not one taxpayer in ten knows or cares that Aldermen are to be elected this Fall or is informed that they have anything to say about the cost of running the city or about his taxes. The politicians who are in politics as a business look out keenly and far ahead for their interests as affected by nominations and elections to public office. Why does the taxpayer appear so ignorant and indifferent about things which have so direct a bearing upon his purse and peace of mind? After the nominations are made it will be too late to take an interest in the Aldermanic elections. Most of them will go the Tammany way and not the taxpayer's way. But if a lively and energetic canvass were made it would be possible by combining the taxpayers in certain districts to get the better of the taxeaters. Except in the sure districts the manifestation of an active interest in the Aldermanic election would compel Tammany to make better nominations. But in several districts taxpayers' candidates could be elected. Even if control could not be secured the presence of a few men of brains and character in the Board of Aldermen would be a valuable protection against the designs of the other kind.

MR. HUNTINGTON ON EDUCATION.

We have seen a good deal of discussion of some remarks attributed to Mr. COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON on the subject of education, but we have not been lucky enough to fall in with any detailed report of the remarks themselves. What it seems to be agreed that Mr. HUNTINGTON said, for one thing, was that there was an increasing tendency in this country to spend the best years of young manhood in study when the students ought to be engaged in productive industry. He is also accused of having said that, as a result of their education, young men acquire a distaste for labor, and that "the masses of the people ought to be put to work early and left in convenient ignorance." But this last assertion is evidently not a report, but an unfriendly and satirical version of what Mr. HUNTINGTON really said and may safely be disregarded.

Mr. HUNTINGTON is one of the California multimillionaires who have not been moved to found or extend universities. It is not wonderful that, if he had been approached upon the subject, whether by an enterprising boomer of real estate or by an "educator" out of a job, and besought to join the band, he should have made answer in his haste that there was too much education in the country already. Certainly there does not seem to be any deficiency in the appliances for higher education in California. In fact, there seems to be threatened a considerable waste in that way. The multiplication of inadequately equipped and endowed colleges instead of the concentration of resources upon a few great institutions was formerly one of the chief drawbacks and reproaches to the cause of higher education in the East. The excuse used to be the sectarian feeling. This has in a great measure ceased to operate, and rich men who desire to become public benefactors by promoting this cause, and who are not themselves graduates of any college, have learned that they will attain their object better by strengthening the strong colleges than by trying to cocker up the weak or by founding new and weak institutions to be called by their own names. In the West, though the sectarian spirit has never been so strong as it used to be in the East, there seems to be danger that the desire to build monuments to one's self may lead to the same results. And clearly Mr. HUNTINGTON seems to have been well advised in abstaining from founding the Huntington University.

In respect to his complaint that college education is commonly continued too long or lasts too late in life, Mr. HUNTINGTON is by no means singular, and upon this subject a business man has as good a right to be heard as a college professor. A college professor, of the mandarin class, may be excused for thinking that the chief end of man is to learn those things which he has to teach, and that no amount of time spent in learning them is wasted. But he needs to be corrected and to have the relation of his specialty to the general welfare adjudicated by "the common sense of most." While professors are teaching and students are learning somebody has to be doing the material work of the world by which the materially unproductive classes, which include both teachers and students, are to be sustained. "The common sense of most" has decided that, unless a man is to devote his whole life to learning, even though he is to belong to one of the learned professions, it is high time that his general education should be finished and his special professional training begun when he attains his majority. And that is the view that is coming to be taken by an increasing number of professional teachers. It was taken not long ago by the President of Hobart College, who admitted the absurdity of the existence of a large class of educated men and citizens whose education had not enabled them to command $5 a week in any market. Dr. JONES also pointed out the injustice to parents that the lengthening of the old college course has involved and the unfavorable effect of it upon the character of the students themselves. It is certainly the American idea that it is not creditable for a grown man to be dependent, and that he ought to be earning his own living. If Mr. HUNTINGTON went no further than that he went no further than the great majority of his fellow-citizens, alike graduates and non-graduates, are prepared to go along with him.

From a certain point of view the French are curiously enigmatical in matters of personal spite. With the exception of a few irreconcilable journals the whole country seemed immensely tickled when the German Kaiser walked the deck of the French training ship at Bergen. The significance of the royal action was plain. WILHELM II. had placed his foot on French territory—for the deck of the Iphigénie is French territory wherever she may be—with peaceful intent. But scarce had the Loubet-Wilhelm congratulatory messages ceased to be commented on in the cafés of Paris than the Ministry of Marine seals the fate of the training ship. The Iphigénie is ordered home, is placed out of commission, and will probably before long be sold for the junk in her hull. At the same time, it is announced that a more modern ship will replace her in November. Clearly, the French wish to have no material evidence about them to remind them of the really important international event at Bergen. And who can blame the Kaiser if he feels his sensibilities to be wounded?

Advices received from St. Petersburg by the Committee of the Russian Famine Fund describe conditions of suffering and horror among the famine-stricken peasantry that should awaken a generous and helpful sympathy throughout the civilized world. There are literally millions of Russians who are starving and suffering from the torturing diseases that result from want of nourishment. It is heartrending to read of their condition, enfeebled and ill with nothing to eat but an occasional piece of wretched black bread. Contributions have been sent from England, and a committee, consisting of MORRIS K. JESUP, ABRAM S. HEWITT, Col. JOHN J. MCCOOK, CHARLES A. MOORE, WILLIAM F. COCHRANE, and JAMES STOKES, has been formed here to receive and forward subscriptions. One striking line in the committee's appeal is this: "Seventy-five cents keeps a life for a month." A good many lives may be saved by contributions that will leave the giver not appreciably poorer in money but much richer in the consciousness of a good deed done. Mr. JAMES A. SCRYMSER, 37 Wall Street, is the Treasurer of the fund; checks should be made payable to his order.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That was indeed a pathetic picture which Mr. CROKER drew of himself while he explained to the English reporters why it is that he passes so much of his time in a country where he is of no importance, and out of the one where he possesses and exercises an appreciable influence over several millions of people. "The New York newspapers," he said, "won't allow me any peace in my own country, and I am compelled to come over here for it." Then Mr. CROKER compared the journals of London with those of this city, declaring that the former "do not meddle with a man's private affairs," while the latter have reporters constantly camping on the trail of the mighty. The summing up of the whole matter was: "I am driven away from America to find my pleasures, and then accused of being un-American because I come over here for a little rest." Now there is no doubt at all that the situation is a painful one for the Tammany statesman, but can he reasonably expect to escape the penalties of—well, call it greatness? Other statesmen suffer in the same way, as do notabilities of every sort, in every land—Kings and poets and prize-fighters and the sinkers of colliers in hostile harbors, and, in short, all the heroes of peace and war, of virtue and vice. Having earned attention, they get it. Why should they complain? Why does Mr. CROKER complain? The comparative neglect which he says he so much enjoys in England he could easily secure in America if he chose. Should he but limit the sphere of his energies as closely here as there, the reporters would soon let him carefully, yes, severely, alone, and then he could obtain either "rest" or "pleasure" without the preliminary inconvenience of an ocean voyage.

—So strong is our inclination to believe all good stories about all good dogs that when the narrators of such tales allow their enthusiasm to seduce them into the primrose paths of reckless inference or obviously inaccurate observation, with the inevitable effect of ruining anecdotes that otherwise would have been delightful to heart and head alike, then do we and many other fervent admirers of dogs feel a grief that is more than slightly streaked with resentment. Just this mingling of emotion results from the reading of an almost entirely delightful story which appears in The Hartford Times. In Hartford, it seems, there is a most amiable collie named Gyp, the property—in so far as a dog is property, and not a friend—of the gardener of Mr. CHARLES E. PERKINS. Near by is the north branch of the river, which the recent storms have caused to undermine its banks in many places. The other evening two little girls, ALLIE JOHNSON and ELLA BERG, strolled to one of these dangerous spots, and ALLIE fell into the water where it is six feet deep. She gave a single cry and disappeared. ELLA gave several and ran for home. Gyp heard the screaming and galloped down the bank to investigate. He caught sight of the drowning child as she rose for the second time, and without waiting for advice or instruction from anybody, jumped into the water and swam to the rescue. He soon brought the little girl safely to the shore, and then, his part of the work done, he barked vigorously for assistance in the task of resuscitation. It came, and all would have been more than well if the tellers of the tale had not been moved to assert that while Gyp was bearing his helpless burden through the water he first caught the child by the dress, but finding that her face was beneath the surface, he relaxed his hold, thrust his head under her breast, and raised her high enough to make breathing possible. That would have been a very wise thing to do, of course, but how about the dog's breathing, which was an extremely important consideration, especially in the dog's own estimation, and who was there to see that he thus sacrificed his own convenience? We think that the addition in regard to the posture in which the rescue was effected hurts the story dreadfully.

—According to one of the American papers published in Manila all the members of our Hospital Corps have been supplied with Krag-Jorgensen rifles and are ordered to use the weapons whenever the necessity arises. This action was taken because the Filipinos refused to respect the Hospital Corps men as non-combatants, and fired on them at every opportunity. As the force of would-be life-savers now bear arms, they have removed their Red Cross badges, for these and active fighting do not go well together. The same paper, in describing the attack on Malolos, says: "Dastardly and cowardly as usual, Filipino sharpshooters secreted themselves where they could shoot the Oregon wounded under the tree where Capt. BROSIUS, Assistant Surgeon, was working. This bestial practice was carried on nearly all day, also at the dressing station where Major ELLIS and Assistant Surgeon DE MAYS were engaged. Private CLARK of Company A was brought in with a broken arm, and while Hospital Attendant BOLLAN was lifting him from the stretcher CLARK was shot through the spine and died a few moments later. Another shot cut BOLLAN's canteen strap. Privates PEEL and WEST of the Hospital Corps were each shot through the head. Filipinos dearly love to shoot or mutilate the wounded and hospital attendants. It is according to their ideas of valor." This is language not calculated to please those who like to call AGUINALDO a second WASHINGTON and his followers noble patriots struggling for faith and freedom.

—Were it not for the fear of appearing unwarrantably cynical, one might suggest that Sir WILFRID LAURIER refused to attend the cornerstone ceremonies in Chicago, not because he thought he would be insulted there, but because he thought he would not be. The Canadian statesman has always been credited with a shrewd appreciation of the value at home of a grievance against the United States, and it would hardly profit him just now to get a hilarious welcome from the Chicagoans. They would have given him exactly that, beyond question, and then Sir WILFRID would have lost a measurable amount of ammunition for campaign purposes. By staying at home and expatiating on the might-have-been he leaves much freedom to the imagination, and nobody can absolutely prove that his apprehensions were unfounded.

—It is decidedly amusing to reflect on the fact that many extremely serious-minded people abroad, and possibly a few members of the same class in this country, will view with deep suspicion the present revolutionary movements in Haiti and the Dominican Republic and see in them evidence of American plots to seize the island. It will be delightfully easy to recall that the disturbances come at a convenient time, when the appropriation of a single island will hardly count in the list of our sins, and there is no doubt that the pretty bit of land between Cuba and Puerto Rico would make our collection of foreign possessions much more compact and comfortable.

GENERAL NOTES.

Six companies have been formed in Baltimore for manufacturing automobiles. Two of these already are in operation.

* * *

The Milwaukee Sentinel mourns because the excursionists whom the whaleback brings up from Chicago every afternoon and dumps into that city, manifest no desire to see its beautiful parks and fine residences, but apparently are only anxious to rush off to some spot where they can drink "the beverage that has made Milwaukee famous."

* * *

President Eliot of Harvard University has given permission for a copy to be made of the portrait of Daniel Webster in Austin Hall, the property of the Law School of the university. The copy, which is the first made, is to be hung in the Rockingham County Court House, in Exeter, N. H., where Webster made some of his earliest pleadings.

* * *

The administrator of the estate of United States Senator Nicholas Gilman of New Hampshire, who died May 3, 1814, presented his account for settlement in the Rockingham County Probate Court, at Exeter, one day last week. Senator Gilman was a large owner of shipping in his day, and the French spoliation claims long delayed the settlement of his estate.

* * *

The statue of Dr. William Pepper has been placed in position in the garden in front of the new Archaeological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, and will be unveiled early in the Autumn. The statue is the work of Carl Bitter of this city, and The Philadelphia Press commends it as a singularly impressive one.

* * *

Visions of "the man on horseback" disturb The Galveston (Texas) News. It frowns upon the retention by Gen. Wheeler of his seat in Congress while he holds a commission in the army as "a sowing of dragons' teeth which will sprout bayonets," and it says: "It is going far, possibly not too far, to permit the soldiers to vote. It would certainly be going too far to permit them to send their commanding officers to the State Legislatures and the Congress of the United States."

* * *

The people of Beverly Farms, Mass., are discussing a proposition to purchase the residence there formerly occupied by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes as a Summer retreat and converting it into a memorial to the Autocrat. The plan contemplates the laying out of a park surrounding the house, the walks of which would be named after characters in Dr. Holmes's books. The house is now occupied as a Summer home by the poet's son, Chief Justice Holmes of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of your Southern readers have followed with growing indignation the more violent of the denunciations of lynching in the Southern States which have appeared from time to time from the pens of your correspondents. It is rare that we find the subject discussed by them without prejudice and passion, as all questions involving evils to be corrected should be, but, on the other hand, we find that your correspondents are usually either honestly ignorant of the conditions they seek to remedy or that they willfully exaggerate or maliciously falsify them. This kind of a crusade does not help us in the slightest, but only serves to arouse more bad feeling between two sections where, God knows, there has already existed bad feeling enough.

Your correspondents do not seem capable of appreciating the horrible significance of the crime for which lynching is usually done. If one of their family were a victim of such a crime, would they have no feeling of resentment? Would they turn the other cheek and hand over another member of the family? This is the Christian spirit they seem to encourage.

In your Sunday's issue "How Long" writes as follows: "White men, generally Northern men, are shot from behind trees, sometimes found murdered on their own property which they have dared to manage in their own way, which is not always the way of the neighborhood into which they have moved. No trace of the authors of this class of crime can be found as a general thing.

"Violent deaths from these causes will number probably three to one of the cases of lynching. I lived most of two years in a Southern city which has the reputation of being one of the best in the South. During that period the murders numbered an average of one every sixty days in a population of about 20,000. Some were white men and women; others colored. I have no reason to think the number greater than the general average. Those who had resided for years in the city, and with whom I talked, did not regard it as different from general conditions. A conviction of a Southern white man for a capital offense is not expected. If such a thing by some chance takes place, he is sent to prison, but is soon seen again in his old haunts."

We doubt the accuracy of his statements, and we also doubt if he has the courage to give his name or the name of the "city which has the reputation of being one of the best in the South," so that city may have the opportunity to say whether or not such conditions prevail.

M. F. H. GOUVERNEUR.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 6, 1899.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT NEEDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lynching unto death has been entirely justifiable in some cases, albeit justifiable cases have decreased as certain conditions of society have improved. For example: The San Francisco Vigilance Committees of 1851 and 1856, although generally condemned at the time by people at a distance, when the condition of society in that city came to be understood were fully justified by the people of the Atlantic States and of the civilized world. We find no condemnation of them in accepted history.

Hence the correspondents of THE TIMES who have recently indulged in indiscriminate abuse of the Southern people because of the lynchings in the Southern States—allowing no justification in a single case—cannot reasonably condemn lynching utterly.

The San Francisco committees adopted two maxims, which were strictly observed: "Self-preservation is the first law of nature" and "Be sure you're right; then go ahead." The safety of life was the first consideration, the safety of property the next. Women being comparatively few and safe from assault, the strongest incentive to lynch law was not felt in California; but in our Southern States, where this strongest incentive is felt, it is the judgment of the best elements of society that the resort to lynching is sometimes necessary to protect what all civilized mankind regards as more precious than life itself.

Wheresoever lynching is countenanced in punishment of any description of crime, the resort to lynch law is sure to be abused. The necessary and justifiable example is made to shield many unnecessary and unjustifiable cases, and the escutcheon of this or that State is soiled in consequence. Like many other evils, this is very deplorable, but what remedy is there for it but the one which abolished the duello in England and our Northern States, to wit, the development of public sentiment against it? Everybody knows that for many years the prohibitory statutes were of little avail until the prohibitory sentiment was developed. So the prohibitory statutes are not wanting in the Southern States, but they will be of little avail until the prohibitory sentiment is developed. Hence if those who are heaping indiscriminate abuse upon their brethren of the South because they countenance lynching in certain cases, to protect what is deader than life, would lend a hand toward developing a prohibitory sentiment against it among the people of the Southern States, they would be engaged in a more reasonable if not a more hopeful undertaking. R. G.
New York, Aug. 7, 1899.

NEW YORK IN THE '30s.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The articles on New York in the thirties on June 25 and July 13 by "Jimmie" Mackey and Abraham Barker, interested me as well as others who remember the places and occurrences described.

Between 1830 and 1840 I resided with my parents at 23 Beekman Street. My father, Thomas H. Leggett, built at that time at 25 and 27 Beekman Street three brick office buildings, fronting on a broad alley at right angles to the street. It was called Inns of Court, and was occupied throughout by the leading lawyers of the city. My brother, Sylvanus Folger Jenkins Leggett, was an active member of Engine Company No. 13. I well remember the large glazed hat with "13" in white on the front.

There are, to my knowledge, several who were members of Engine Company No. 13 in the thirties still living—namely, William L. Jenkins, who is now over ninety years old, and Henry J. Seaman and Willet Seaman. Mrs. Mary Leggett Corse died last week in Flushing, in her ninety-fourth year. She was the widow of "Barney" Corse, an intimate friend and neighbor of Charles Collins of Dover Street, and associated with him in the movement for the abolition of slavery.

Beekman Street in the thirties was considered an aristocratic street. The names of prominent families in that street in the thirties were Jacob Barker, Joseph T. Lawrence, George L. Fox, the Rev. L. Hance, Thomas H. Leggett, Willet J. Seaman, the Howlands, the Grahams, the Adees, and Charles C. Woodhull. A. I. L. F.
Flushing, L. I., Aug. 2, 1899.

A BOSTONIAN'S SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May a Bostonian suggest a way out of the street sign tribulation as far as the passengers in street cars are concerned? In this dull town it is not customary to use the conductors of these vehicles as scourges for the wicked and the indolent, but as aids to those who have paid the Boston Elevated Railway for "rapid transit," and consequently the conductor, as he starts the car after each pause, calls the name of the next stopping place. Should no one desire to alight at the latter, he announces the name of the next, and so continues throughout the entire length of the route. No standing between the seats of open cars is permitted, but men are allowed to stand on the running board, and sometimes do not know enough to stand aside so that a descending passenger can face to the front of the car. Children too small to climb in easily are lifted in by the conductors, if not accompanied by their fathers, and women with babies are assisted to alight. Naturally, the men are not, as a rule, profoundly learned, and it is best not to ask them any questions about historic sites, and best not to have any dispute with them on the rare occasions when they miss a passenger's signal, for a report to headquarters means the loss of half a day's pay, and the prospect does not make them amiable. If, however, they behaved in the New York fashion, as represented by TIMES correspondents, their places would know them no more.

This applies to the surface roads. In the subway, the conductors are necessarily hurried by the passengers who fight for places so wildly that the principal stations are avoided at certain hours by everybody not compelled by necessity to enter them. Even here the conductors call stations in advance. V. W.
Boston, Aug. 4, 1899.

CRITICISM OF STREET SIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly allow me to compliment G. H. Dowler through your columns for his letter regarding the "Twisting of Street Signs." The assertion he makes in reference to the Prince Street sign, that it faces Broadway and the Broadway sign faces Prince Street, is very true. The same thing can be seen at Broadway and Astor Place. But something more remarkable is at Broadway and Bond Street, where there is no sign at all. If a person not familiar with the streets should want to go there it would be necessary to take a full explanation along.

In case a truck or vehicle should strike against a lamppost so as to twist and turn it out of shape, making it impossible for passers-by to read the street signs, would it be too great an expense to send one or two men to repair it, so as to make it convenient for the public to see the signs easily? Is it not a disgrace for a metropolis such as ours not to have proper street signs? JACK NEWMAN.
New York, Aug. 4, 1899.

Objects to the Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to appeal to the "authorities that be," in the name of common honesty, in the interest of the misguided public, the poor wanderers, the strangers within our gates, and the inhabitants of our city, to stop the public calamity of having our streets misnamed.

If Mazet and his henchmen are truthful there is enough wickedness being done by the present administration of the city without these illuminated falsehoods on every street corner. H.
New York, Aug. 7, 1899.

Pleased with the Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me a very difficult task to please New Yorkers. I have heard complaints all my life of street signs, and now that Mr. Kearny has tried to make a change—and a splendid one at that—we hear murmurs of dissatisfaction. In some respects the inhabitants of Manhattan are mighty hard to please. I was born and bred in this very city and have lived here most of my life, and the more I see of my countrymen the more I have to apologize for them. They simply kick because they have to say something. Go right on, Mr. Kearny, with your reforms! I can truthfully say that until you took the reins in hand we hadn't a decent electric lamppost, and my European friends laughed at our miserable posts. It's hard to please the crowd, but if the Hon. Dicky Croker doesn't object and they allow Mr. Kearny enough money, New York may compare favorably with foreign cities as far as that Commissioner's work goes. REGINALD THOMSON.
New York, Aug. 6, 1899.

THE CASE OF W. W. ASTOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By to-day's issue of your paper I see that W. W. Astor is still absorbing the attention of some of your readers and therefore I crave to be allowed a few words on the same topic.

It always has been your pride to print "All the news that's fit to print," and that the tone of THE TIMES is the highest, but can you do so still after your late editorial attack on Mr. Astor? Mr. Astor has never been prominent before the general public, and why his recent change in citizenship should call forth such wide attention I am at a loss to understand.

In your remarkable editorial, "W. W. Astor of London," you imply that Mr. Astor is a freak. If so, he is not worthy the serious attention of a leading paper. The comic press would have been sufficient to deal with him, but that a paper like THE TIMES should attack the man as you did is a painful surprise. A. W. SCHUBERT.
152 East Twentieth Street, New York, Aug. 6, 1899.

The Career of Russell Sage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please explain to the readers of THE TIMES why you are willing to take up half a column of your paper exploiting the career of such a man as Russell Sage.

The commercial spirit is the Alpha and Omega of this man's life—hence said life is an absolute failure.

S. B. CHILDS, M. D
Brooklyn, Aug. 5, 1899.

Canadian Bank Bills Good.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Mail and Empire.

Two of the smaller banks in Montreal have closed their doors, but their bills are as good as gold. When Mr. Foster revised the Bank act in 1882 he made bills held by the public a first charge upon the bank, and added a special provision under which all banks contribute to a guarantee fund. If the property of a bank that has failed is insufficient to redeem the bills, then the bills are paid out of this guarantee. The failure of the bank thus does not bring losses to noteholders, as was the case in former days.

Not Mere Numbers, but Weight.

From The New York Observer.

Mr. Gladstone once neatly defined deputation as "a noun of numbers signifying many, but not signifying much." There are people who get up delegations who forget that quality is as important as quantity in such cases. The moral effect of a few good, earnest petitioners is incalculably greater than that of a crowd of moral weaklings, even though the crowd brings or has sent by express a monster petition.

All Will Be Over.

From The Dallas (Texas) News, (Dem.)

The prospects now are that Bryan will be nominated, the Chicago platform indorsed without being repeated, an anti-trust plank and a partly anti-imperialistic plank agreed to, the customary "point with pride" and "views with alarm" doxology sung, and all will be over.

NUGGETS.

The Popular Idea.

"If you had a million dollars, what would you do?"

"The Assessor, of course. Got any more fool questions?"—Indianapolis Journal.

She Will Drift Back.

Church people should be patient with the girl who quits going to prayer meeting when she is in love. She will drift back in a few months, and ask their prayers for her husband.—Atchison Globe.

She Had the Last Word.

"They're both of them polyglots, aren't they?

"I should say they were. He proposed to her in six languages, and she said 'yes' in seven."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Quite Characteristic.

The Photographer—Here, Sir, are the cabinets that your son ordered of me.

The Father (regarding one)—The picture is certainly very like him. And he has paid you?

The Photographer—No, Sir.

The Father—That is still more like him.—Boston Courier.

Not for His Health.

Dr. Brown—Aren't you rather inconsistent? You told me the other day that you are 10 per cent. better than you were when you first consulted me, and now you come here and want me to take 20 per cent. off my bill.

Convalescent—But I am not here this time for my health.—Boston Transcript.

THE PARROT'S TRAGEDY.

From The Washington Star.

'There was a jolly sailor man, who thought
that it would be
A courteous act to bring some little token
home from sea.
So he bought a pretty parrot of a most re-
splendent hue,
And took him down before the mast to
learn a thing or two.
This jolly tar was wont to pass the idle
hours away
With tales which moved his hearers to
much doubting and dismay.
And the parrot often heard them as they
said, in accents low,
When Jack had spun another yarn, "I won-
der if it's so?"

The parrot was presented to an officer of
state;
He was frequently admitted to the councils
of the great.
He set a fine example 'mid discussion and
research;
He retained his self-possession, and he ne'er
came off the perch.
They told of how a mariner had met a hos-
tile fleet;
How by telepathic valor he had doomed it
to defeat.
But there came an interruption; 'twas a
harsh, yet thoughtless, blow—
The parrot blinked and sagely said, "I won-
der if it's so?"

He heard them read dispatches from a
country far away
Which said, "We've whipped the enemy
just fourteen times to-day;
To question my proceeding scribes and
pharisees may dare,
But remember that round robins are not
likely to be square.
We have found the foe's intrenchments,
and we have him on the run;
We will see him duly punished ere the set-
ting of the sun."
And they felt serene and happy till, in
measured tones, and slow,
There came the innocent remark, "I won-
der if it's so?"

'Twas thus the parrot prattled till, with
murderous intent,
They took him to the river just behind the
monument.
They held him in the water till, beneath
its tepid touch,
Expired the hapless bird who talked not
wisely, but too much.
Quoth they, "We'll stop this clatter when
we've put you out of view."
The poor bird did his best, and said the
only thing he knew.
The hills caught up his last words, uttered
in the twilight glow,
And echoes far and near repeat, "I won-
der if it's so?"

SAMOA'S NEW GOVERNOR

To Be a White Man, American Commissioner Tripp Says.

HOW NATIVES WERE DISARMED

3,500 Rifles Brought by the Badger—To Be Paid for or Returned—Form of Government Kept Secret.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—On board the United States steamer Badger, which brought Bartlett Tripp and Baron Sternberg, the American and German members of the Samoan Commission, here yesterday, there are 3,500 rifles, which the Commissioners took from the followers of Mataafa and Malietoa Tanu. In speaking of these arms Mr. Tripp said:

"The Commissioners on their arrival at Apia, May 13 last, saw at once that the natives would have to be disarmed if peace was to be restored and the commission was to be placed in a position to accomplish anything definite. All the white people on the islands, including the naval officials and the missionaries, thought disarmament was impossible. The Commissioners made up their minds to have it done. Mataafa and his chiefs were sounded on the subject. They were told that the Malietoa Tanu people would be compelled to give up their arms if they did so. Negotiations were carried on quietly, but in a determined manner.

"The Mataafa people wanted to know if they would receive pay for their guns. We had no power to reimburse them. We promised, however, that after peace was established and we returned home they should be compensated for their arms or the latter would be restored to them. On May 31 last the Mataafa people surrendered to us 200 guns. General surprise was expressed at their action. The Malietoa Tanu faction a day later surrendered their arms, the latter including 700 rifles from the British man-of-war at Apia. The Mataafa people soon came in with the remainder of their weapons. The Commissioners will recommend that the natives be paid for the guns.

"Now, as to the form of government the Commissioners have decided upon for the Samoan Islands, we think we have accomplished something definite. I cannot talk about what we have agreed upon. Only three copies of the proposed form of government are in existence. These are in the possession of the three Commissioners, and are intended for their respective Governments. While in a general way some of the features of this proposed form of government are known, it is not true that the document has been given out for publication here or anywhere else.

"The proposed Government provides for a white man as administrator of the island, a Governor General, in other words. He will take the place of a Samoan King. Much of the trouble in the islands has been due to the fact that the natives have always had an elective instead of a hereditary King. The natives realize this fact themselves. Malietoa having resigned as King, that troublesome proposition is now at an end. By having a white administrator in supreme control, it is the hope of the commission that peace will be permanent in the Islands. There will also be Consular representatives, but their authority will be more curtailed than at present. The natives will be allowed local self-government. The idea of the Commissioners is to let the natives govern themselves as far as possible.

"We believe that the Government we have recommended meets with general approval on the part of the natives. The three drafts or copies we have are signed by thirteen Mataafa chiefs and a like number of Malietoa's head men. Before drafting the scheme we visited every district and island except Manua. Some chiefs from the latter island were seen. In all the districts meetings were held, and we exchanged views with the natives. Many good suggestions were obtained in this way. Finally a big council was held. On that occasion 450 chiefs met us. There was an equal number from the Mataafa and Malietoa factions. It was a unique and picturesque gathering.

"Lauti, a Mataafa chief, read a lengthy comment, embodying his views as to a form of government. It contained many points we had already decided upon. This coincidence was not strange because we had previously exchanged views with the natives as to what was best for them. It was the day following this meeting that twenty-six chiefs, thirteen from each faction, signed our three drafts of the proposed Government. The plan will have to be ratified by the three Governments before it becomes effective.

"Chief Lauti is a fine orator. He would rank as an orator in any country. Chief Fatl of the Malietoa following is also an able speaker. Chiefs Lemanu and Wou can also be placed in the same category. When Chief Lemanu bade us goodbye he remarked: 'You are not going back home to make fools of yourselves.' He explained this singular remark by saying: 'You will tell your people that you made peace at Samoa. We do not want to disappoint you. We will keep our word with you. We will keep peace.' Chief Lemanu belongs to the Mataafa following."

Mr. Tripp admitted that Chief Justice Chambers had returned to this country with the intention of resigning. He denied that there had been any friction between Justice Chambers and the commission, and insisted that all along there has been the utmost good feeling. He did not know at what time Mr. Chambers would resign, nor did he know what effect the resignation would have.

"It is true," Commissioner Tripp added, "that we have prepared a confidential report regarding the fight at Samoa last Spring. I cannot discuss the character of mine, nor even intimate who I think responsible for the unfortunate loss of life. Considerable damage resulted from the bombardment, and claims aggregating $500,000 are being prepared. The Commissioners had no authority in that matter."

COMMISSION'S ACTION NOT FINAL.

So Far as It Changes Berlin Treaty It Is "Ad Referendum."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The State Department has received a brief dispatch from San Francisco announcing the arrival of the American and German members of the Samoan Commission. They will come to Washington for a conference with the officials, bringing their report and the draft of the treaty which it is proposed to substitute for the treaty of Berlin. At the State Department it is not expected that the commission will hold a meeting here, as the British Commissioner, Mr. Eliot, has gone to London by way of New Zealand. It is doubtful whether two of the Commissioners could do anything beyond submitting their individual reports.

Count von Hacke of the German Embassy called at the State Department during the day and had a long talk with Assistant Secretary Cridler, who has special charge of Samoan affairs. It brought out no new phases, however, as neither of them had received anything from the Commissioners save brief announcements of their landing. It appears that Chief Justice Chambers's visit here many be deferred until next month, as he has written a private letter to one of the officials in this city saying that he probably would put off his visit until September.

According to the view taken at the State Department, the action of the commission, so far as it changes the Berlin treaty, is merely ad referendum, and does not become effective until formally approved by the three Governments, and in this country ratified by the Senate. This is likely to bring about extended consideration of the work done by the commission, although there is no disposition to question the care with which it has proceeded.

Noted Scotch Professor Dead.

GLASGOW, Aug. 7.—The Rev. Alexander Balmain Bruce, D. D., Professor of Apologetics and New Testament Exegesis in the Free Church College, Glasgow, since 1875, died here to-day. He was born in Perthshire in 1831.

Prof. Bruce was the author of a number of valuable theological works, many of which were reprinted in this country. He visited the United States several times, and when last in New York preached in the Brick Presbyterian Church and other pulpits of his denomination.

Spanish Cabinet Crisis Predicted.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—Marshal Martinez Campos, President of the Senate, in an interview just published, foretold a Ministerial crisis in November, adding that the Ministers of War, Marine, and Justice, Gen. Polavieja, Admiral Gomez Imaz, and Señor Duran, respectively, would resign.

SITUATION IN HAITI BETTER.

Minister Powell Gets Good Treatment for Political Prisoners—Financial Troubles Continue.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 7.—No news has been received here from Santo Domingo and in Haiti the political situation has improved. All persons thought capable of taking part in a revolutionary movement have been arrested or have sought refuge in the Consulates. The Government is treating the prisoners with clemency, owing to the intercession of the United States Minister, William F. Powell.

The financial situation here, however, is still critical. Pourparlers have taken place on the subject between the Government and Minister Powell, who has assured the Ministers that a loan, with suitable guarantees, could certainly be floated in the United States. The only difficulty seems to be the control of the customs, which those who are willing to advance money demand in return for the loan. This, up to the present, has been refused by the Government of Haiti, but Mr. Powell hopes to persuade the Ministers to give way.

ARMED DOMINICANS GATHER.

Jiminez Men, 800 Strong, Occupy Several Towns—Government Troops Desert to His Standard.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 7.—Gens. Pablo Reyes, Ramon Pachero, Clena Navarro, José Polo, and José Jiminez have taken up arms in favor of Don Juan Isidro Jiminez, and occupy the plains of Chaguel and Curabo as far as José de las Matas, as well as the towns of Guayubin, Sabaneta, Manzanilla, and Dajabon, which were abandoned by the troops of the Government of Santo Domingo. More than half these troops are said to have gone over to the camp of Gen. Pacheco, who is reported to have more than 800 well-armed men under his command.

Gen. Guellito, Governor of Monte Christi, it is claimed, has already lost half his troops, who have gone over to the enemy. He is in a desperate position, and is unable to attack the revolutionists. It is added that he will be obliged to capitulate.

Numbers of Dominicans are arriving in Haiti by sea in order to join the camp of Gen. Pacheco by crossing the frontier.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Aug. 7.—Señor Alvarez, the Minister of Finance, and Señor Cordero, with 100 men, went to Monte Christi yesterday. They united there with 700 men who had been assembled in behalf of the Government for the restoration of order. Armed steamers are watching the coast to prevent the landing of an insurrectionary expedition, should such a thing be attempted. The Governor of Monte Christi has 3,000 men under arms for the preservation of the peace.

The situation is considered grave.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Notwithstanding the growing turbulence in Santo Domingo, as disclosed in press dispatches, neither the State nor the Navy Department has received anything up to the close of office hours to-day to show that our officials there were apprehensive over the developments. The authorities here are proceeding on the theory that the existing order of affairs is regular, and this will continue to be the course observed. Only in the event that the insurrection becomes strong enough to establish a de facto form of government is there any likelihood that its claims could be taken into consideration, as against the present de jure Government.

GEN. JIMINEZ SATISFIED.

Says for the Present Havana Will Be His Headquarters.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, who was interviewed to-day, said he was in daily receipt of about twenty-five cablegrams from Santo Domingo, where all was going well. He exhibited a letter, which he said was from a person of influence, advising him not to risk participancy in an expedition, as the result was assured, and was only a matter of time. According to the writer, if anything happened to Jiminez, the people of Santo Domingo would regard it as a great loss, inasmuch as their ideals and hopes regarding good government were bound up in him. Moreover, the present conditions needed a man in some respects like Heureaux, whereas the present Executive, Wenceslao Figuereo, although he tried to work on the lines laid down by Heureaux, was mean, unpopular, and incapable of carrying on the administration with the necessary vigor.

Gen. Jiminez said that he could not leave Havana at present, as he must have a headquarters from which to send orders and at which to receive news, but when all was assured he would go. He remarked that he counted on a majority of four-fifths and talked in a very confident strain, expressing himself as hopeful of complete success.

He asserted that he was receiving offers of assistance from many Cubans.

Warships Watch Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 7.—The United States gunboat Machias has left here for Punta Macoris. The United States cruiser New Orleans remains here.

GERMAN'S VIEW OF PEACE.

One of That Country's Delegates Reviews the Conference's Work.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Baron von Stengel of the Munich University, who was second in rank in Germany's delegation at the recent Peace Conference at The Hague, has published an article upon the results of the conference.

It is in the same spirit as the notorious pamphlet defending war which he issued just before the conference convened. He says he doubts whether it was necessary to deal so minutely with arbitration. "A good sword," he continues, "is the best protector of a country's rights, and it would be both unwise and unpatriotic for Germans to join peace societies in advocating courts of arbitration."

Americans to Build a Peace Chapel.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 7.—The American delegates to the recent Peace Conference have offered, on behalf of the United States, to erect near the English Church a peace chapel, with a stone to commemorate the conference. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

The Czar Honors M. Delcasse.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7.—The Czar has conferred upon M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Alexander Newsky Order in diamonds.

Commercial Treaty with Trinidad.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, informed the West India Committee to-day that, subject to ratification, a convention had been arranged with the United States on behalf of Trinidad, admitting certain American products duty free into Trinidad and reducing the American duties on certain articles 12½ per cent., while granting the United States favored nation treatment.

Venezuelan Boundary Case.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—At the session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission to-day, M. Mallet-Prevost, the Secretary of the commission, in continuing his presentation of the Venezuelan case, discussed various claims relative to the interior of Guiana, quoting documents to show that the Dutch never went above the first cataracts of the Essequibo and other rivers.

British Steamer Totally Wrecked.

CORUNNA, Spain, Aug. 7.—The British steamer Winthrope, from Newport July 21 for Lisbon, from which, as reported Aug. 5, nineteen persons landed at Muros, Province of Corunna, struck on a rock. It is now learned, while on her way from Huelva, Spain, to Antwerp, and was totally wrecked. Her crew landed safely at Muros, in their own boats.

The French Superior Council of War.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Gen. Pierron has been appointed to succeed Gen. de Negrier as a member of the Superior Council of War.

Gen. de Negrier was removed from membership in the Superior Council of War July 25 for making remarks incompatible with military discipline.

More Church Riots in Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—Serious disturbances have recurred at Castellon. Opposing bands of Catholics and Free Thinkers fought in front of a church yesterday and several persons, including a priest, were injured.

Rain Improves the Situation in India.

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.—There has been a slight fall of rain in various parts of Western India during the last two days. The monsoon is current again, though not strongly. The situation is somewhat improved.

Japanese Flag Not Over Wake Island.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—A dispatch received here from Tokio says there is no truth in the report that the Japanese flag has been hoisted over Wake Island, northwest of the Mariannes.

Harvard Athlete Wins in England.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, England, Aug. 7.—F. J. Quinlan of Harvard won a 100-yard dash here to-day.

BOSTONIANS NOT TO RETIRE.

Mr. Barnabee Denies the Report, but Says Jessie Bartlett Davis Will Leave the Stage.

Rumors were current yesterday that the famous opera company known as the Bostonians would retire permanently from the field of comic opera, in which it has figured prominently for many years. Henry Clay Barnabee, who was in New York yesterday attending to some of the details in connection with the company's coming season, denied that any such plan was contemplated.

Arrangements were concluded by Mr. Barnabee yesterday with Klaw & Erlanger for a tour of the company, which will begin Sept. 11 at Troy, N. Y., and extend through to San Francisco and Seattle. During this extensive tour the organization will be heard in all the operas in its repertoire, and two new productions will be given, one by Herbert and Smith, which has not been named thus far, and another by a Russian named J. Minkowsky, the book of which is being revised by Frederick Rankin, and which is entitled "The Smugglers of Badayez."

Mr. Barnabee confirmed the report that Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis, the contralto of the company, had severed her connections with the organization, and would be succeeded by Miss Marcia Van Dresser, formerly of Augustin Daly's company. Miss Davis has contemplated retiring for a year, and only recently decided to take this step. She probably will remain off the stage permanently, and devote her time hereafter to her family and her home, which is at Crown Point, Ind.

Kaltenborn's "Symphony Night."

Kaltenborn's Orchestra will give a "Symphony Night" at the St. Nicholas Garden this evening. Max Karger, violinist, will be the soloist. This is the programme:

Overture "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
"Scenes Pictureques" ..... Massenet
Violin solo—
Nocturne, D major ..... Chopin-Wilhelmj
"Spinnerlied" ..... Popper-Auer
Mr. Karger.
Waltz. "Freuet Euch des Lebens" ..... Strauss
Symphony No. 6 ("Pathetique")..Tschaikowsky
D minor Op. 74.
1. Adagio—Allegro non troppo. 2. Allegro con grazia. 3. Allegro molto vivace. 4. Adagio lamentoso.
Intermission.
Overture. "Leonore No. 3" ..... Beethoven
"Danse Maccabre" ..... Saint-Saens
Violin solo ..... L.
Mr. Karger.
Bacchanale. "Tannhaeuser" ..... Wagner
Waltz. "Wiener Blut" ..... Strauss

"Fairy Godmother" Produced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The first production on any stage of Clinton Stuart's "Fairy Godmother" was given at the California Theatre to-night by the Frawley Company. The play is an adaptation of one of the elder Dumas's comedies. Miss Blanche Bates played the leading part. The period of the play is the sixteenth century.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Mr. Kaltenborn offers, among the many attractions this week, instrumental specialties and vocalists. The Wagner night on Friday will be continued.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Manager Heuman's engagement this season of Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band has proved far more successful than he anticipated, and the probabilities are that the band will be re-engaged for next season, with eminent soloists in addition, to make the programme doubly interesting.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.—Last evening a large and thoroughly pleased audience witnessed an entertainment provided by Oscar Hammerstein which bristled with good numbers. It included the Metuefy brothers, Belle Davis and her pickaninny actors, Gallett's monkeys, Cautier, Morris's pony circus, Catharine Bartho, and numerous others.

NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN.—Carmelita, ably assisted by Señor Rafael, in their danse Espagnol; the Hawaiian Queens, and Johnnie Carroll are numbered among the new attractions on the bill for the week. Mme. Herrmann increased the interest in her act last evening by the introduction of an entirely new series of illusions. The remainder of the programme remained the same as last week.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN.—The Myro troupe presented for the first time in this city their eccentric pantomime act—a specialty which is not new to New Yorkers, having been given many times before by other vaudeville artists. The remaining part of the programme contained Randall and Leon, Mlle. Marie Bouregard, McFee and Hill, the Donazetta trio, Mack and Daly, Miss Sadie Probst, and others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Rossow Midgets headed the bill at this house yesterday and managed to keep the audience in good humor while they occupied the stage with their imitations of popular singers. Henri French, with his acts in the bicycle and clever juggling; Tim Murphy, Mrs. Waterhouse, soprano; Francelli and Lewis, Dolan and Lenhart, and Haines and Pettingill provided the remaining numbers on the programme.

CASINO THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—"The Maid in the Moon" continues to attract large audiences, and the burlesque, with its up-to-date foolery and its pleasing music, affords an amusing half hour. Bartell and Morris and Edward Redway provide the new features of the vaudeville bill. Among the other entertainers in the olio are Miss Ruth White, Miss Christine Blessing, and Amorita. In the auditorium the new production, "The Rounders," from its increasing audiences, indicates a long and prosperous engagement.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Besides the rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club at New London, there was little of interest happening at any of the suburban places, except the usual routine of golf matches, boat racing, luncheons, and dinners. A few people passed through town, and among these was Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. At this time of year, however, even Fifth Avenue in the middle of the day looks strangely deserted, and only once in a while can a few fashionable people in for a day's shopping be seen at any of the restaurants.

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A few engagements have been announced, among the most interesting of which is that of Miss Marie Livingston Pell, the daughter of the late Arthur K. Pell, and John D. Watts. The announcement came from London, where Miss Pell has been living with her sister, Mrs. George S. Vincent.

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There are yet a few people sailing on the ships going out to-day and to-morrow, and there are some well-known names on the passenger lists of those expected to arrive daily. But the majority of the New Yorkers who went abroad have either all returned or are remaining over until Autumn. Mrs. F. G. Bourne, Temple Bowdoin, Miss Ely, Col. K. Turnour Featherstonhaugh and Mrs. Featherstonhaugh of England, A. S. Trevor, and Mrs. Osgood are booked for to-morrow on the Teutonic, and W. T. Pullman, Amzi L. Barber, Mrs. Thomas W. Cridler, the Marquise d'Oyley of Paris, whose husband, the Marquis d'Oyley, was a brother of the late Dr. Thomas Evans of Paris; Miss Wells, H. Dillon Ripley, and C. H. Sanford are on the list of the St. Louis. The Germanic, which left Liverpool last Wednesday, has on her list Mr. and Mrs. J. Clifton Edgar, H. Van de Linde, and "Mrs. Choate." The list does not specify whether this is Mrs. Joseph H. Choate or not.

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Of Americans abroad, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White were reported at Ostend. They will make a tour of several Continental watering places. Mrs. De Garmendia and the Misses De Garmendia are at Nymphemburg, in Bavaria, where they have been the guests of the Infanta Paz and her husband, Louis Ferdinand, Prince of Bavaria. Miss Pepella De Garmendia's health is very much improved. She has been one of the patients of the Prince, who is a physician of great renown, but who only practices in royal circles and among the friends of the royal family. The Misses Willing, cousins of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and their aunt, Miss Hoy, are at Homburg, where are also Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, who entertained so lavishly at Newport last Summer. At Baden Baden were Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wainwright and Mrs. Huger Pratt. Col. Horace Brooker is traveling in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

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The Duke of Manchester is again, as will be seen by this morning's cable, reported engaged to an actress. This time it is Miss Gertrude Elliott, the sister of Maxine Elliott, the wife of "Nat" Goodwin. At one time it was stated that the Duke was going to marry Miss Blair, the daughter of "Mary," Duchess of Sutherland, (Lady Rollit,) who has made her début on the stage, and is, moreover, an heiress, and long ago it was Mlle. Cleo de Merode, the dancer with the concealed ears, of whom one seldom hears nowadays. The young Duke is very fond of the stage and theatrical people, and has histrionic ambitions himself, but those who know him do not think his intentions of marrying any of these ladies very serious.

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According to the man who always delights in statistics, the past London season has only been a moderate success. It began very late and ended very early. In fact, there was little more than six weeks of it. There is still some talk of changing the fashionable season to Winter, and the Prince of Wales is said to be in favor of it. The florists were well satisfied, owing to the craze for natural flower table decoration, but the town landlords were very dismal. Those who come up to London, unless they are millionaires, now hire flats or go to hotels, and the fashion of dining at fashionable restaurants has taken such a hold on society and has proved such a relief from the cares of housekeeping, that it has induced many to give up renting furnished houses for the season.

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At the wedding of Mr. Guy Verplanck Richards and Miss Alice Reese, which will take place to-morrow at Wappingers Falls, and at which there will be a large attendance of fashionable New Yorkers, two more ushers will be added to the list already published. These are Mr. Edward Johnson and Mr. Bradish Johnson Carroll.

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On Monday, Aug. 14, at noon, in Bethesda Episcopal Church, Saratoga Springs, New York, will occur the wedding of Miss Fanny Evans Payn of Saratoga and Mr. Arthur Marcus King of New York City.

The bride-elect is the daughter of Mrs. Mary B. Payn and granddaughter of former Congressman James M. Marvin. Mr. King, who is Assistant United States District Attorney at New York, is the only son of the Rev. Dr. James M. King, late of New York, and now Secretary of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

Miss Payn will have as maid of honor Miss Clara Elizabeth King of New York City, sister of the bridegroom.

The bridesmaids will be Miss Agnes Louise Putnam of Saratoga, Miss Helen Haight Vassar of Ballston, Miss Marie Ernest Cottringer of Philadelphia, Miss May S. Stratton of New York, Miss Eleanor Eglinton Montgomerie of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Miss Charlotte Ingersoll of Beloit, Wis.

Mr. King will be attended by Mr. Alfred Opdyke of New York as best man.

The ushers will be Mr. Murray Marvin Shoemaker, a cousin of the bride; Mr. James M. Marvin, Jr., and Mr. Wharton Meehan, brothers of the bride, all of Saratoga; Dr. John Elliot Shrady and Mr. Peter Henry Burnett of New York, and Mr. Herbert Lawrence Carpenter of Rochester. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Joseph Cary, rector of Bethesda Church. Immediately following the ceremony a reception will be given at the home of the bride's mother, No. 3 Franklin Square.

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This is the yachting week par excellence of the season. Although this year the coming international cup race in October's first week is an event of such importance that it will to some extent overshadow in yachting annals the present week, not even an America's Cup race can dim the interest or glory of the week which brings the annual New York Yacht Club cruise to the average yachtsman and his feminine, as well as his masculine, friends. The rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club fleet, at New London, yesterday woke that sleepy old resort to life and transferred for the nonce the centre of social interest from Newport to the Connecticut seaport. Thither repaired on boats and trains Sunday night and all day yesterday hundreds of well-known men to join this or that boat of the fleet, and also quite a number of women, for, when the cruise, as this year, extends no further than Vineyard Haven, many of the steam yachts and some of the larger sailing yachts which do not make a point of racing take the feminine relatives and friends of their owners on board.

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New London Harbor presented the usual interesting and beautiful spectacle yesterday, and especially last evening, always afforded when the New York Yacht Club fleet anchors there. This year the fleet is so much larger than usual that the spectacle was enhanced in beauty. It was the day and night of the Summer, not only for the New London Summer girl, but for her more modish sisters who are spending the season at the Pequot and Fort Griswold Hotels and in the numerous pretty cottages that line the shores of the Thames, from the New London Lighthouse to the city on the left, and from Fisher's Island Sound to Groton and beyond on the right. The New London Casino was, of course, the chief assembling place of the yachtsmen, and a dance there was a feature of the evening. New London, or rather the Pequot House colony, which is the leading social set at the resort, has had thus far a quiet Summer, even for the Pequot colony, which stands now to New York very much as does Nahant to Boston, and which answers to the late Tom Appleton's witty characterization of Nahant, as "cold roast Boston" and as "having the quiet of the grave without its calm." The departure for the gayer and livelier atmosphere of Southampton two years ago of such active couples as the Mays, McVickers, and others left New London to its fate, and the present Summer has been even duller up to this time than its two immediate predecessors. Mrs. William Schall and her cousin, Mrs. James Andariese, have been the leaders in whatever gayety there has been, but this has been little.

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The coming of the yachts changed all this, however, and with the Casino and the hotels filled all day and evening with sunburned yachtsmen and their guests; with numerous dinners on the yachts to which many of the New London Summer guests were invited, and with the harbor crowded with yachts all illuminated at evening, a transformation scene was worked. Many of the women who are spending the Summer at New London will go as guests on the yachts to-day to Shelter Island, and from there to Newport to-morrow. The largest parties on the steam yachts are on W. K. Vanderbilt's Valiant, Commodore Morgan's Corsair, J. R. Drexel's Sultana, Harry Walter's Navara, John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, and ex-Commodore Gerry's Electra, and of the sailing yachts, on Commodore Postley's Colonia, W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita, and H. F. Lippit's Quisetta. There is more visiting among the yachts than usual, and the cruise bids fair to be an eventful one from the social as well as the yachting standpoint.

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Yesterday was comparatively a quiet one at Newport and Narragansett Pier, and today will be the same, as social interest has been transferred to New London and Shelter Island. With the coming of the yacht club fleet to Newport on Wednesday this will all be changed, and for two days and also at the week's end, when the yachts return from their run to Vineyard Haven, both resorts will have the most interesting days of their season. The yachtsmen will be away from Newport on the night of the yacht dance, (Thursday,) but it is probable that a special dance will be organized in their honor. Sunday next will be a great day at Narragansett Pier—in fact, the day of the season at the resort—for the yachtsmen who will return from Vineyard Haven on Saturday will run over to the Pier for the daylight hours of Sunday, at least.

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Newport is to have a new belle at the week's end, and as this is a Philadelphia Summer at Newport, it is quite in accordance with the fitness of things that she should come from the Quaker City. She is Miss Christine Penrose, who is to visit Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dulles. Miss Penrose is a tall and very handsome young girl, inheriting all her mother's good looks, and is chataigne in coloring.

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Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason is now at her pretty cottage at York Harbor, Me., where she is entertaining in her usual delightful way. Mrs. Mason is fast recovering from the severe operation she recently underwent for an ailment which at one time threatened the loss of her sight. She will return to the City of Mexico in the Autumn to again preside over the charming house which has become the central leading place for well introduced and placed Americans in the City of Mexico, as well as for the best of Mexican society. Mrs. Mason's nearest neighbors at York Harbor, and who occupy respectively charming cottages, picturesquely placed on the pretty York River, about a mile from its mouth, are Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, and the Rev. Newton Perkins, Mrs. Perkins, and their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Perkins. There are comparatively few New Yorkers this Summer at York Harbor, but the resort is filled with the Philadelphians and Bostonians, who were found in former Summers at Narragansett Pier and Bar Harbor, and who have fled to York because they there find that "primitive simplicity" formerly existing at the other two places, and which disappears with the advent of New Yorkers.

ENTERTAINED AT BAR HARBOR.

Canoe Club Gave a Ball in Honor of Admiral Sampson and Other Officers—Other Social Items.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 7.—Admiral Sampson and the principal officers from the New York, Massachusetts, and Indiana came ashore to-night to attend the ball given in their honor by the Canoe Club at the Malvern.

The ballroom was gayly decorated with flags and bunting and banks of palms. The Reception Committee included Mrs. Robert Amory, Miss Berry, Miss Christine W. Biddle, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. John J. Emery, Miss S. Furness, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Francis H. Johnson, Countess Laugier Villars, Mrs. F. W. Lawrence, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Edward B. Mears, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. A. P. Peabody, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Mrs. Thomas A. Lord, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Edward I. Snelling, Mrs. J. Quincey Thorndyke, Mrs. I. Madison Taylor, and Mrs. John B. Trevor.

Among the officers present were Admiral Sampson, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Lieut. Commander W. B. Bagley, Lieuts. C. D. Rogers, J. B. K. Bilsh, C. C. Almy, Ensigns H. P. Perrill, and A. J. Wadham, Naval Cadets J. S. Graham and J. W. Clement of the New York, Capt. H. C. Taylor, Lieut. Commander A. E. Culver, Lieuts. J. B. Bernadou, W. K. Harrison, and T. Washington, Ensign W. W. Falcone, Naval Cadet J. E. Bailey of the Indiana; Capt. C. J. Train, Lieut. Commanders K. Niles and T. M. Potts, Lieuts. J. H. Robons, and S. Wood, Victor Blue, Naval Cadets I. Shane, E. B. Fenner, and G. A. Bissett of the Massachusetts.

R. Hall McCormick gave a small coaching party and picnic at Otter Creek this afternoon in honor of Admiral Sampson. Mr. McCormick drove with him on his coach, the Admiral, Capt. Chadwick, and Lieut. Commander K. Niles of the New York, and Capt. J. Train of the Massachusetts. The party was joined at Otter Creek by Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. C. P. Van Wyck, Mrs. Cortwright, Mrs. Henry Whelen, Miss McCormick, and Mrs. George Lord.

Among the New Yorkers present at the dance other than those of the committee were Mr. and Mrs. Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. E. G. Fabbe, the Misses Patterson, Mrs. Miles R. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Cadwalader Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Edward A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lea Luquer, Stephen Bonsal, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Harry T. Sloane, Miss Alice Van Nest, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, G. Willet Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beales, Miss Trevor, Miss Madeline Knowlton.

Justice and Mrs. Edward Patterson of New York, entertained at dinner to-night at their cottage. Among the guests were the Misses Patterson, Baron De Strale, and Count Von Rosen of the Swedish Legation, and Theodore Bjorsken. After the dinner the guests attended the naval ball.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward A. Smith of New York gave a dinner at their Summer residence, Colonial Hall, to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beales of New York entertained at dinner at the Malvern to-night, preceding the ball.

This afternoon the baseball nine from the battleship Massachusetts defeated a team composed of young men from the Summer colony by a score of 7 to 6.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The Earl of Yarmouth made a number of calls to-day on the younger set of the cottagers, to ask their assistance in the amateur performances which are to be given during the first week in September at the Casino. The cast will be selected this week, and rehearsals will be held at the Casino theatre during the evenings and mornings when possible.

To have the rehearsals entertaining, the Earl proposes to have an orchestra at the Casino during the rehearsals and have some of the young people sing. Some of the young ladies already selected for the cast are the Misses Edith Clapp, Julia Dent Grant, Elsie French, Elsie Clews, Lily Oelrichs, Gray, Evelyn Burden, Estelle Willoughby, Little, Whiting, and Fifi Potter. A dozen or so more are to be asked to join. A dance is to follow the performance, and several specialties will be given by the cottagers between the acts.

Mrs. John R. Drexel will give a large dinner dance at the Golf Club during the latter part of the month, and the affair may be a fancy dress dance, with handsome electric effects, especially designed for the occasion. Some of the cottagers are anxious that these affairs shall occur at the Golf Club, where electric light experts are working day and night to have the house completed for use at night after Monday.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., is arranging for a dinner dance for young people for her daughter, Miss Swan, during the latter part of the month. The affair will occur at the Clambake Club's quarters, on Easton's Point. There will be present an old-time fiddler, who will play and call off for a number of special square dances. There will be other original features as well. Later, at Wayside, Miss Swan will be given a dinner dance by her father, when she will be formally introduced.

Squash tennis is now the fad, and the new squash court at the Casino for days ahead is in great demand. This morning Mrs. William R. Travers and Miss Fifi Potter, accompanied by Payne Whitney and several other gentlemen, took possession, and, relieving William Post, who is one of the best squash tennis players here, enjoyed the game until the luncheon hour arrived.

Tennis and the morning concerts at the Casino have not in years attracted the attention of the cottagers as they have this season, and to-day there was a large number of spectators about the courts, and luncheons at the grillrooms were, in consequence, numerous.

Already several of the tables have been engaged at the grillrooms for Thursday evening, prior to the dance, and a 'Dutch treat' dinner will be given by thirty cottagers.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., still holds the speed record among the automobilists, and none of this class of carriages can pass him with his locomobile. At 11 o'clock to-day not an automobile was to be found at the station, but at the entrance to Bailey's Beach there were twelve, which had been left there by their owners, who were bathing.

As regards the lady drivers of horseless carriages, it is a tie as to the best driver between Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Miss Daisy Post.

H. Roger Winthrop, who left Newport last week for a trip through Long Island on his French automobile, has returned without having accomplished the trip, owing to the breaking of his pump.

Foxhall Keene entertained at luncheon yesterday, and dinners were given last evening by Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. George L. Rives, and Col. Edward Morrell.

The date of the annual parade of the Coaching Club has been set for Saturday, Aug. 26. The start this season will be changed from 12:30 to 4:30 o'clock, this change being made to suit the members who find that the former time of starting was inconvenient. The meeting will be in Narragansett Avenue with the horses and coaches facing Bellevue. President Frederick Bronson will lead the parade, which will be minus the annual review at Graves Point, but instead the coaches will go around the Ocean Drive and then turn into the golf club, where the members will have tea. Invitations were sent out to-day to the members. It is expected that among the new whips to be seen in line will be Foxhall Keene and Robert L. Gerry. The line will be drawn up at some convenient spot, when the guests, whips, and coaches will be photographed.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz, accompanied by his son, Max Agassiz, will shortly start on a Government expedition.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Agassiz are the guests of Mr. Agassiz's father, Prof. Agassiz, at Castle Hill.

Mrs. George C. Mason has rented her cottage, on the southerly side of Champlin Street, to Winthrop Rutherfurd of New York for the remainder of the season.

Miss Jean James of Albany, N. Y., is a guest at Mapleside.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour H. Stone and Miss A. C. Robinson of Syracuse are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Taggart.

Miss Fisher of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. William E. Carter.

Casino registers include Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Watson and Miss Florence Swan.

The steam yacht Valiant sails for New York to-day, and will return Saturday.

It is said Mrs. Drexel will lead the cake walk at her musicale Saturday. W. K. Vanderbilt, so reports have it, is to lead in the walk with Mrs. Drexel.

Richard Peters has arrived for the season, and, with F. O. Beach, went over the Ocean Drive in an automobile this evening.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations will observe the anniversary of the death of King Philip on Aug. 12 with a luncheon at the Casino and a drive about the Ocean Drive. The officers and some of the members of the order are: Governor—Dr. V. Mott Francis; Deputy Governor—Elisha Dyer; Secretary—Lewis F. Burroughs; Treasurer—George C. Nightingale; Chancellor—Hamilton B. Tompkins; W. Watts Sherman, John P. Sanborn, Hugh K. Norman, Reginald Norman, Prof. Monroe, and Lieut. Commander Murdock of the War College.

At the annual meeting of the Newport Casino corporation, held at the Casino this morning, the annual reports were read and were found most satisfactory. The balloting for Governors resulted in the re-election of Thomas F. Cushing, William R.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. / N. Y. Cotton Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 192 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Mik Exge Bldg / 56 WORTH ST. & 30 Thomas St. / 87 HUDSON St., Mercantile Ex. / 136 COURT St., Brooklyn.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

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BANKERS & BROKERS,
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Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co.
OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 2, 27, 356, 388, 700, 769, 787, 910, 1009, 1031, 1087, 1160, 1168, 1572, 1739, 2102, 2774, 3527, 3713, 3814,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 15, 1899.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 4, Chapter 689, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York:
April, 1893.....G. W. Cross, New York..$68.37
May, 1893.....Estate of Thomas B. Tweedale, New York.... 74.98
December, 1889..F. Di Humy, New York.. 78.45
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1899.
G. F. KRAPP, (62.) Notary Public, N. Y. City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.
Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.
The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 101 to 250, inclusive.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By George Sherman, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.)
1 sh. Consolidated Gas Co.
3 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
1 sh. New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
1 sh. Northern Pacific R. R. preferred.
3 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. pref'd.
3 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. common.
3 shs. Washington Trust Co.
3 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co. of N. Y.
2 shs. N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.
1 sh. Hocking Valley R. R. pref'd.
3 shs. St. Paul & Duluth R. R. pref'd.
3 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
(BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.)
1,000 shs. East Tenn., Vir. and Geo. R. R. com.
100 shs. Lou., New Albany and Chic. Ry. com.
15 shs. Putnam Gravel Co.
200 shs. Mo., Kansas and Texas R. R. common.
$300 Colorado Midland Ry...4 p. c. Scrip.
6 shs. Colorado Midland Ry. pref'd.
44 shs. Colorado Midland Ry. common.
$17.07 Atch., Top. and Santa Fé Old Stock Scrip.
16 shs. Lake Shore Traffic.
45 shs. Grand Junction Elec. and Manf'g Co.
4,000 shs. Cumberland Mining and Smelting Co.
300 shs. Bi-Metallic Mining and Milling Co.
12 shs. Kaukauna Water Power.
4,000 shs. Lemhi Placer Mining Co.
$100 United States 4 p. c. Bd., Apl., 1895, Coup.
9,444 shs. Virginia M. Consold. Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Mollie Gibson Consold. Mining and Milling Co.
230 shs. General Traction Co. Limited.
40,000 shs. Mineral Farm Consolidated Mining Co.
250 shs. Standard Steel and Iron Co.
1,111 shs. Virginia M. Consolidated Mining Co.
75 shs. Calumet Canal and Impt. Co.
2,500 shs. Argentum Juniata Mining Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Phenix Insurance Co.
$2,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
3 shs. Trust Co. of America.
38 shs. Natl. Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
5 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
29 shs. Music Hall Co. of N. Y.
140 shs. Knickerbocker Real Estate Co.
9 shs. Niagara Junction Ry. Co. Pref'd.
36 shs. Niagara Development Co. Pref'd.
$1,023.68 Niagara Development Co. interest Scrip.
500 shs. Denver Union Water Co. Pref'd.
$9,000 Hopkinsville, Independence & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$5,000 People's Brewing Co. of Trenton, N. J., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1939.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Fourth National Bank.
$5,000 Indiana Natural and Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$5,000 Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. Prefd. (Subscription Receipt.)
10 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
75 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
101 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
25 shs. United States Trust Co.
45 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
6 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$10,000 Mannesmann Cycle Tube Works, 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
28 shs. American Bank Note Co.
60 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 8, at 12:30 P. M.
at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
$8,000 Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue R. R. Co. 2d Mortgage Income Bonds.
200 shares Peoria & Eastern R. R. Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL, . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES H. ROSALD. EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER. GEORGE BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK. EDWARD C. SCHAEFFR,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 2.
Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DATED JULY 1, 1889.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty (20) First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

20	118	226	374	423	516	646
44	153	266	410	507	528	761
103	156	363	413	508	637	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1899.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the twenty bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATE, SAID MENTIONED BONDS WILL BE PAID AT THIS OFFICE ON OR AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1900, AT 110 PER CENT., TOGETHER WITH THE COUPON MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900, ($1,125 PER BOND.)
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.
Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON, and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with prices for 10 to 20 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter.
Up-town Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

We desire to buy
Bank of America,
Nat'l Bk. of Republic,
Western Natl. Bank,
Seaboard Nat. Bank.
WE ALSO DEAL IN ALL
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET.

PROPOSALS.

Bond Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City of Williamsport, Pa., until Thursday, August 17th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon for the purchase of $500,000 refunding coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, free of all taxes to be dated September 1, 1899, redeemable on and after September 1, 1909, and payable September 1, 1929. Proposals will be received for the whole or any portion of said amount to be issued, the city reserving the right to reject any or all bids. A certified check payable to Edward L. Taylor, City Treasurer, of one per cent. of the amount bid for, must accompany each bid to guarantee bona fides of bid.
Proposals must be sealed and addressed to "Bond Committee of Councils, Williamsport, Pa."
BRUA C. KEEFER,
J. B. EMERY,
H. G. TROXELL,
Bond Committee.
July 28, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co.
The semi-annual dividend due Sept. 1, 1899, on the preferred capital stock of the Fort Wayne and Jackson R. R. Co. will be payable on and after that date at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 18 to Sept. 2, 1899.
EDWIN S. MARSTON, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. The transfer books will be closed from August 1st to 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anne W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice of Dissolution of Co-partnership
To whom it may concern:
The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of the UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC PULL SOCKET AND SWITCH COMPANY, and doing business at 409-413 East 91st St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved. Dated New York, Aug. 5th, 1899.

COKE ON THE BOSTON & MAINE.

Fulfilling All Expectations as a Fuel—Advantages Over Coal.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston and Maine said to-day regarding the introduction of coke as a fuel on this system:

"Coke, as produced by the New England Gas and Coke Company, is a perfect locomotive fuel, and we are changing over our locomotive equipment so as to adapt the same to the burning of coke as rapidly as we can get engines into the shops. We expect to have fifty locomotives changed over this Summer, and one hundred before next January unless some new conditions arise which we do not anticipate. We already have about a dozen changed over, and are using them on one of our suburban service between Boston, Gloucester, and Marblehead. We have one on our through Portland express, and it is fulfilling all our expectations.

"It costs about $50 to change over an engine by placing in water grates, which we find best adapted for the purpose. The coke creates such an intense heat that cast iron grates are not serviceable. By building up our engine tenders we are able to run our engines from 125 to 150 miles without refueling, and we cannot do better than this with coal.

"Of course the great advantage in the use of coke is that it is dustless and smokeless. On the run from Boston to Portland there will hardly remain a handful of ashes, whereas in the burning of coal almost three bushels of ashes would remain. The cost of coke is just about the same as bituminous coal, while the advantages are innumerable. Through the oiling of our roadbed and the burning of coke we will be able to give a passenger service as clean as electric roads.

"We estimate that the Boston and Maine will effect a saving of at least $100,000 a year that it now pays in damages by reason of fires from sparks. The use of coke is just as economical for freight engines as for passenger, and when we can get to it it will be used on both freight and passenger engines. The engineers and firemen much prefer it to coal and understand its use. Bituminous coal requires constant firing, whereas coke only requires refiring about every twelve miles."

PERTH AMBOY BANK WRECK.

Institution's Books Taken to Newark—Savings Concern to Reopen.

NEWARK, Aug. 7.—Edward S. Campbell, receiver of the Middlesex County Bank, at Perth Amboy, which was wrecked by its cashier, George M. Valentine, has caused the books and papers of the bank to be removed from Perth Amboy to this city. The records, which arrived here to-day, filled nine large boxes. An office adjoining Mr. Campbell's in the National Newark Banking Company's building, has been fitted up for the use of the expert who will go over the books. Isaac A. Lewis has been engaged for this purpose. He will be assisted by John F. Ten Broeck, for many years a clerk in the wrecked bank. Mr. Campbell says he intends to go thoroughly into the accounts of the bank, which will require considerable time.

PERTH AMBOY, Aug. 7.—It was reported here that the Perth Amboy Savings Institution, which was involved in the Valentine defalcation, would reopen this morning, but the rumor proved incorrect. It is said on good authority that the reopening of the bank will take place within a short time.

New Freight Line to Glasgow.

Beginning in October a new line of freight and cattle steamships will run between this city and Glasgow. There will be four vessels, all new, making the journey in ten days. The parties interested in the new line are Rankin, Gilmour & Co. of Liverpool, the British Ship Owners' Association of Liverpool, and T. Hogan & Co. of New York. The Glasgow agents of the line will be J. Bruce Murray & Co., and the New York agents, Sanderson & Son.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 7	376,693
To date this year	110,962,224
Corresponding date last year	50,478,490

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 7	$2,348,300
To date this year	$612,349,880
Corresponding date last year	$502,186,580

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Lin. pf	1¼	Nat. Steel pf	¾
Anaconda Copper	1	North. Amer.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Northern Pacific	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2¼
Kan. City, P. & G.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Minn. & St. L.	1	Union Pacific	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	2	Federal Steel pf.	1¼
Am. Malting Co.	⅞	General Electric	1
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Int. Paper	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	¾	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate	1	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	2	Laclede Gas	⅜
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Nat. Lead	½
C. G. W. pf., A.	¾	Nat. L. pf.	1½
Chi., I. & L.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Chi., L. & L. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	Penn. Railroad	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Consol. Gas	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Cont. Tob. pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Del. & Hudson	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Int. & Great North. 3d	1½	Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st	2

Bonds Declined.

Can. South. 2d	1½	Union Pacific 4s	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

A Wall Street news agency whose statements are sometimes correct issued the following bulletin yesterday:

We can state on the highest authority that Mr. John D. Rockefeller during the past three weeks has sold out about 150,000 shares of various stocks, including Burlington, Atchison preferred, St. Paul, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Southern Railway, Central Pacific, and others.

This statement was accepted and construed by professional speculators on the Stock Exchange as extremely bearish. Upon it they sold stocks short and made many gloomy predictions, warranted, they claimed, by the disclosure.

Wall Street speculators have no habit which more fascinates them than the affectation of being able to keep rich men's books. In free and easy fashion bulletins issue from day to day telling all about what Mr. Vanderbilt has done, what the Messrs. Flower are doing, what Mr. J. P. Morgan is going to do. Of course, such representations are almost uniformly inventions, aiming at stock-jobbery; but the fact that the tales are preposterous does not hinder their continuous utterance. And few people really are fooled by the fables. The way yesterday's market acted showed this; quotations instead of sagging further actually went up; and though professional speculators used the statement as a hammer upon the market no bear results followed.

Even supposing, however, that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has really taken a Wall Street news agency into his confidence, shown his books, and his brokers' reports, and permitted frank publication of it all—what then? If one man has lately sold in a lump 150,000 shares of stock it is a market phenomenally firm that can absorb such offerings. If there were such lines of stock to be liquidated it is an exceptional market that can so stand the brunt of the extraordinary pressure without sharp recessions. And it is a market certainly much better situated than if the big blocks of stock were yet to be sold. From no ordinary market standpoint do such sales and their ready absorption—if, indeed, the announcement be true—warrant any disturbing conclusions.

In a calm Wall Street view, moreover, it is not a popular notion that Mr. Rockefeller or any other rich man sells stocks in order to stay forever out of them. Thus, cynicism on the Stock Exchange may be perhaps somewhat excused for the suspicion that when important interests are explaining that they have sold out, the confidences may really be to help along opportunities to buy back. However this may be, under any circumstances, the Rockefeller bulletin of yesterday, while interesting Wall Street, did not much influence it.

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Money market conditions are not much changed in so far as superficial indications go. Not a little manipulative skill is exerted in efforts to advance loan rates, but though nervous souls talk much of possible stringency results are not discouraging—not at all what the professional bear contingent has for weeks been prophesying.

And sterling exchange rates are soft. Anything like stiff loan rates here would result in gold importations on a large scale forthwith.

The Treasury Department's new gold certificate policy was all day long the subject of animated Stock Exchange discourse, but there was wide divergence in the view expressed. With all the market leaders of consequence holding aloof the smaller traders of the Stock Exchange—nine out of ten of whom are, as usual, bearish—made much ado over the Treasury circular, pronouncing it a Government confession that the money market situation is in a shape so bad that extraordinary measures of relief have to be devised. On this theory they raided stocks all day long. In the banking world no such curious notion had attention. There it was freely declared that the action at Washington would be helpful, and among conservative bankers there was also perceptible increase in confidence that anything like apprehensions of severe monetary stringency could be now put aside.

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Of the news of yesterday New York Central's July statement was entitled to especial prominence. Over $1,000,000 was gained within the month—over 1 per cent. upon the company's entire capital stock. An exhibit like this tells how the times are, tells whether business is active, tells whether commercial and industrial interests are flourishing—tells eloquently that prosperity is at hand, and no business barometer can be safer than an honest railway report.

"WISE AND PATRIOTIC."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Great good fortune dominates our financial situation. Never before was our country face to face with such business prosperity as at the present moment is showing and growing.

From the Wall Street standpoint evidences are many that financiers who are most powerful are mindful of the extraordinary elements prevailing, for they have bought and are still buying large lines of railroad and industrial securities, believing that the near future (as soon as current money market conditions are assured) will give to the farmer, the merchant, and (last, though not least) the broker, ample facilities to go ahead, keep pace with the general prosperity of the land, with a ready and advancing market to absorb their present holdings should they so desire.

For the past month the halting of speculation has been most marked, for conservative financiers have felt that depleted bank reserves showing from week to week should make even the most confident proceed prudently. It has been apparent to the great financial head of the country, Secretary Gage, that business interests have been in need of substantial assistance to assure maintenance of the march of prosperity, and now he has most wisely set the financial world at rest, and, in my judgment, his progressive policy allays all fear of the bugaboos that the business men of the country have felt themselves to be hampered with through the lacking of ready money. Assured of his legal position, his action is judicious, and road business principles are reiected in it.

Secretary Gage has taken a position, not only wise from the business standpoint, but magnificently patriotic, and, in my judgment, he contributes splendidly to the making and the keeping of our good new times. The moral and sentimental effect of his policy will be all powerful for good.

ALFRED DE CORDOVA.

TO MAKE CIGARETTES ABROAD.

The American Tobacco Company—the Tobacco Trust—is to go into the foreign field on an extensive scale. Representatives of the company are now abroad. Their reports show that they have accomplished substantial results.

American cigarettes of superior quality will be put into England, Germany, and France simultaneously, plants being erected in each country for the manufacture of the American trust's favorite brands. Through the control of all the important modern cigarette-making machinery, the trust will be able profitably to undersell foreign competitors, and practically, it is claimed, command the European cigarette market.

To some extent this move by the trust explains the recent exceptional strength of Tobacco Trust stock, though the information has not been public property.

SIGNS OF A NEW ERA.

Jersey Central's earnings for July, it is semi-officially stated, will show an increase of $250,000.

A SETTLEMENT MOOTED.

Wall Street heard again yesterday of progress toward negotiations which may result in material advantages for the stockholders of the Pan Handle Railroad. While the general stock market was weak, Pan Handle shares scored a notable advance, rising between 2 and 3 per cent. Wall Street intimations are that conferences have been held in this city looking toward a completely satisfactory establishment of relations with the Pennsylvania Railroad's Directors.

IS HISTORY TO BE REPEATED?

The official statement promised to the Stock Exchange by the American Steel and Wire Company is still mysteriously withheld. On forecasts of the wonderfully cheerful things which that statement was to show, a good many outsiders have bought Steel Trust stocks. If now, for any reason, the Directors shouldn't "agree" to give such a statement out, there could, in a lesser degree, be a repetition of slaughter among the lambs such as took place not so long ago when the same Board of Directors issued an announcement that they couldn't "agree" to keep the promises that had been made about paying dividends.

LIQUIDATING.

The pool in Wisconsin Central securities was credited yesterday with having let go about half its holdings.

MYSTERY IN MANIPULATION.

Pittsburg and Gulf shares and bonds were conspicuous and erratic yesterday. The stock started off with a jump of nearly half a dozen points and then saw-sawed backward and forward a full point at a time. Wall Street was full of reports that the Alton, Kansas and Texas and some other of the older companies were after the property. There is little of the stock in this country ready for delivery, and a speculative pool can do pretty much as it pleases with current prices. Within the ensuing week there will probably be disclosures as to what, if any, foundation there is for Wall Street tales of competition to control the property.

A NEW COPPER BOOM.

Boston activity in copper mining stocks revives, and a number of the conspicuous shares dealt in there yesterday scored handsome advances. Some of the stronger properties are to be brought over to New York and listed on the Stock Exchange. Standard Oil interests in copper properties are declared to have largely increased within the past ninety days. Their identification with the great Amalgamated project, and their practical control of Anaconda will be supplemented, it is said, by openly assuming (what is practically control as) Directors in some of the companies whose shares are at a lower price.

It is also reported from Boston that Thomas W. Lawson is to open a personal office in Wall Street, perhaps to be the direct manager of a big speculative copper syndicate Mr. Lawson is already a member of a New York Stock Exchange house, but the new enterprise is said to be apart from that.

SOME LOCAL GAS WOES.

Mr. Russell Sage interested Wall Street about a fortnight ago by announcing that stockholders of the local gas companies were to go into court and seek injunctions against having their properties run at a loss. Coming from Mr. Sage, this suggestion of putting Boards of Directors in judicial harness did not strike Wall Street as a matter of much seriousness, but from other quarters appear suggestions that there may be local gas company litigation imminent. The following letter is from a Wall Street correspondent:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The vexed question as to the actual cost of gas in New York City is at last in a fair way to settlement by a judicial inquiry.

It will be remembered that the New Amsterdam Company was formed about one year ago by the consolidation of the East River and Equitable Companies. The capital stock of the constituent companies amounted to $11,000,000—$4,000,000 Equitable and $7,000,000 East River. This capitalization the promoters of the consolidation increased to $43,000,000 by placing on the property a mortgage of $20,000,000 and issuing preferred stock amounting to $10,000,000 and common stock amounting to $13,000,000. Of the bonds, $8,000,000 were distributed among the stockholders of the old companies, the balance being reserved in the treasury for various purposes. Most of the preferred stock and about $5,000,000 of the common stock were given to the old stockholders in exchange for their securities. About $8,000,000 of the common stock was retained by the promoters as fees and commissions for procuring the consolidation. Under this enormous increase of capitalization the new company was barely able to earn its fixed charges, although gas at that time sold at $1.10 per thousand. Since its organization it has never paid dividends on either the preferred or common stock. The Equitable stockholder who before consolidation received $12 annually on each $100 of his investment, has received but $7.50 since the consolidation. At the present price of gas the Amsterdam Company is not earning the interest on its bonds, or even on the underlying bonds of its constituent companies. It is broadly intimated that the present situation has been deliberately brought about from sinister motives.

Many stockholders who claim that their property is being wasted and destroyed in order to serve the personal schemes of some Directors, are getting together for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the precise rate of loss on which the company is now being operated, so that the distance, if any, separating it from hopeless bankruptcy may be measured.

The feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction among them has been greatly intensified since the Directors have resorted to the plan of paying $1,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Equitable Company which have just matured by issuing additional bonds on one of the old underlying mortgages on the Equitable property—although the twenty-million-dollar mortgage of the New Amsterdam Company provided that $9,000,000 of these bonds should be used to extinguish the underlying securities of the old company. It is understood that a protest has been lodged against this last issue of bonds, and that legal proceedings to contest their validity are to be instituted. On the whole, a very pretty and interesting situation is likely to be developed if the stockholders succeed in ascertaining the actual cost of gas. Should it be found that the product is sold at a ruinous sacrifice, steps will probably be taken to ascertain if our laws afford stockholders means of protecting their property.

E. M.

THIS YEAR'S COAL OUTPUT.

The August letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association says of the status of the coal trade:

"Referring to the estimated production of anthracite in 1899, the following brings the figures to the close of July, the figure for the last-named month being approximate:

Production from Jan. 1 to	Tons.	Calculated Totals for Year. Tons.
Jan. 31	3,761,700 is 7.22 per cent. of	52,100,000
Feb. 28	6,572,200 is 13.24 per cent. of	49,600,000
March 31	9,988,900 is 19.78 per cent. of	50,500,000
April 30	13,067,000 is 26.18 per cent. of	49,900,000
May 31	16,624,700 is 33.64 per cent. of	49,400,000
June 30	20,700,000 is 42.14 per cent. of	48,940,000
July 31	25,200,000 is 51.08 per cent. of	49,300,000

"If the August production is kept nearly to 3,500,000 tons, the total on Sept. 1 will be some 28,700,000 tons, leaving, on the basis of 48,000,000 tons for the year 19,300,000 tons to be mined in four months. Even assuming the December output at 4,300,000 tons, which would be exceptionally large, there would remain 5,000,000 tons a month to be produced and marketed in September, October, and November.

"It is extremely doubtful if this can be done, because of the continuance of the difficulty to secure sufficient labor and the growing scarcity of cars in which to transport the fuel. The latter trouble is partly owing to the relatively slow movement of the market at the present time, and consequent necessity for holding loaded cars on the sidings, but even when these are free, grain and other shipments from the West will take many cars now in service. Indeed, there seems good reason for the efforts of the companies to fill their various stocking points to their capacity, for otherwise, especially after navigation is closed, the demand may easily be greater than the ability to supply."

IMMENSE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Authorities on money say that no stringency in money need be apprehended and crop news, industrial prosperity, and railroad earnings are all extremely favorable. The increase of over $1,000,000 in the gross earnings of the New York Central for July is a strong case in point, serving to indicate this strength of the general business fabric. These earnings have been approached upon only one occasion in the history of the company, during the World's Fair.—New York News Bureau.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $1,014,659 in New York Central's gross earnings for July.

Increase of $417,938 in Great Northern's gross earnings for July.

Incorporation at Albany of the Albany and Hudson Railway and Power Company, with a capital of $2,500,000, to build an eight-mile steam road from Nassau, Rensselaer County, to Niverville, Columbia County.

Increase of $257,874 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for June, making an increase of $902,845 for the fiscal year.

Purchase by the Reorganization Committee of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf of $800,000 4 per cent. receiver's certificates.

Western dispatches stating that a mammoth wire mill is being built in Ohio to fight the American Steel and Wire Company.

Advance in the discount rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany from 4½ to 5 per cent.

Increase of $44,271 in Oregon Railroad and Navigation's net earnings for June, but decrease of $118,378 for the fiscal year.

Union Pacific's earnings for the fiscal year ended June estimated by The London Statist as showing over 3 per cent. on the common stock.

Decrease of 13,107 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of 3,121 tons, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Statement that at the meeting of the Directors of the American Linseed Company to-morrow the regular dividend on the preferred stock will be declared, and the bylaws of the company amended to conform to the New Jersey law in accordance with the interpretation of the Court in the case of the Federal Steel Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, and 4@4½ per cent. for ninety days to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 7, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	18	1,209	Am. Car & Foundry	18¼	18½	18	18	.....
65⅞	68½	1,153	Am. Car & Found. pf.	67½	67½	66	66	—2
42	42¼	535	American Cotton Oil	42¼	42¼	42	42	— ¼
11½	12	300	American Linseed	12	12	12	12	.....
52	52½	555	Am. Linseed pf.	52	52½	52	52½	+1¼
140	142	11	American Express	140	140	140	140	.....
17	17½	200	American Malting Co.	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
67	68	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	— ½
40½	40⅝	4,362	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	41⅜	42	41	41	.....
87½	87⅝	1,465	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	87½	88	87	87½	+ ¼
57⅞	58⅛	7,035	Am. Steel & Wire	58	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞	.....
97⅜	98	1,000	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	97⅜	98	97⅜	98	+ ⅛
159⅝	159⅞	21,215	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	160¼	160⅝	159½	159⅝	— ⅜
100	103	60	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	103½	103½	103	103	.....
40½	41	2,175	American Tin Plate	42	42	41	41	—1
87½	87⅞	500	American Tin Plate pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
113¼	113⅝	41,835	American Tobacco	115	116	112¾	113¼	—2
34½	34⅞	400	American Steel Hoop	34½	34½	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
78½	79	700	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	79½	79½	78½	79	— ⅛
56¼	56¾	10,210	Anaconda Copper	55⅞	57¼	55⅝	56¼	+1
20⅜	20½	2,425	At., T. & S. F.	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
62⅜	63	17,290	At., T. & S. F. pf.	62⅜	63	62	62¼	— ⅜
47⅞	48¼	200	Baltimore & Ohio	48	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
72¼	72½	730	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73	73	72½	72½	— ⅛
114½	114⅝	20,040	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	114½	115⅝	114½	114½	— ⅛
16⅝	17¼	4,970	Brunswick City	16½	17¼	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
74½	.....	150	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
53¼	54	100	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	.....
54	54½	400	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	54½	54½	54⅜	54⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	1,520	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
135¾	135¾	15,378	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	135¾	136¼	135½	135¾	.....
57	57⅛	200	Chi. Con. Traction	57	57¼	57	57¼	.....
14½	14⅝	925	Chicago Gr. West	14⅝	14¾	14½	14½	.....
70⅝	71	200	Chi Gr. West. pf. A.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅜
36	37⅜	620	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	37	37⅝	37	37⅜	.....
95	96	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	8¾	550	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8⅞	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
40	40½	200	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	41	41	40½	40½	— ½
131	131¼	10,625	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	130⅝	131¼	130⅝	131	+ ¼
171½	171¾	25	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174½	174½	174½	174½	.....
161	161½	150	Chicago & Northw.	161	161	161	161	+ ½
117¾	118	5,110	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117½	118¼	117¼	117⅞	+ ½
13	14	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	14½	14½	14	14	.....
45	45¼	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	—1
57¼	58	600	C., C., C. & St. L.	57	57⅞	56⅞	57	— ⅛
99½	99¾	210	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	.....
2⅛	2⅞	100	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
48½	48⅝	8,950	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	49	49⅝	48¾	48⅝	— ⅛
..	..	10	Colorado Midland pf.	15	15	15	15	.....
5	5½	300	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
46¾	48	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47	47	47	47	.....
15	16	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	.....
174½	175	1,360	Consolidated Gas	175	175½	174½	174½	.....
41	42¾	25	Consolidated Ice	40	40	40	40	.....
45½	46	19,430	Continental Tobacco	47	47¾	45½	45½	.....
93	93½	3,260	Continental Tobac. pf.	94½	94½	93¾	93¾	— ⅜
122¼	122½	757	Delaware & Hudson.	122½	122½	122	122	— ½
175	175¾	400	Del., Lack. & West.	176½	176⅝	175½	175½	—2½
75	75¾	10	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	.....
10	11¼	50	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	10	10	10	10	.....
36⅜	37	10	Erie 1st pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	.....
59¼	59½	2,170	Federal Steel	59¼	60	58	59⅜	.....
80	81½	400	Federal Steel pf	81¼	81¼	81	81	—1¼
123¼	123⅝	320	General Electric	123⅞	123⅞	123	123	—1
65¾	66¼	1,100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	66	66½	65⅜	66	+ ¼
108	109½	123	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107⅜	109¼	107⅜	109¼	.....
165	167	24	Great Northern pf.	166½	166½	166½	166½	.....
114	117	10	H. B. Claflin Co.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	.....
50¼	50½	885	Hocking Valley pf.	50¼	60	50¼	59¼	— ⅛
114¼	114⅝	713	Illinois Central	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ⅛
41	41½	445	International Paper	42¼	42½	40	40⅝	—1½
78	79	584	Int. Paper pf	78⅞	78⅞	78	78	— ½
52¼	53	410	Iowa Central pf.	52	52¼	52	52¼	—1
15	15¼	13,850	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	12¾	17½	12¾	15	+1¾
56	57	550	Laclede Gas	56¾	58¾	56	56	— ¾
73⅜	74⅞	2,785	Louisville & Nashville	75	75	74½	74½	+1 ⅛
117¼	117½	5,090	Manhattan Con	117	117¾	116⅞	117¼	— ¼
208¾	208¾	3,630	Met. Street Railway	207	208¾	207	208¾	+ ¼
13⅜	13⅝	1,520	Met. St. Ry., rights	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	.....
14½	14⅝	1,030	Mexican Central	14¾	14½	14¼	14¼	.....
3⅞	3¾	100	Mexican National ctfs.	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
60¼	60¾	943	Minn. & St. Louis	59½	60¼	59½	60¼	+1
36	36½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36	36	30	30	+ ½
47¾	48⅛	5,670	Missouri Pacific	48	48⅝	47¾	48	— ½
184	..	100	Morris & Essex	185	185	185	185	.....
47¾	48	1,700	National Biscuit Co.	48	48¾	47½	47¾	— ½
103	103	220	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	.....
30	30½	100	National Lead Co.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
111¾	113	250	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	—1½
2¾	3	400	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2¾	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
53⅞	54	1,675	National Steel	54	54	53¾	53⅞	+ ⅜
95	96	460	Nat. Steel pf	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	+ ⅛
116½	117	544	New Jersey Central	116½	116¾	116½	116¾	— ¼
193	195	350	New York Air Brake	195	195	195	195	—3
138¾	138¾	4,321	New York Central	138½	139¼	138⅜	138⅞	+ ⅜
25⅜	25⅞	3,562	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25¾	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
21¾	21⅝	1,615	Norfolk & Western	21⅜	21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅛
71⅜	71⅝	375	Norfolk & West. pf.	71⅜	71½	71⅛	71½	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	8,140	North American	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
52⅜	52½	15,400	Northern Pacific	51¾	53	51¾	52½	+1⅛
77¼	78	4,210	Northern Pacific pf	77⅞	78¼	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅛
46¾	47	1,974	Pacific Mail	47	47¼	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
135	135⅜	6,810	Pennsylvania R. R.	135⅞	135⅞	135	135¼	—1⅛
119⅝	120	5,125	People's Gas, Chicago	120⅛	120⅞	118⅞	119⅝	+ ⅛
85	86	300	Philadelphia Co	85	85	85	85	.....
69	69¼	8,650	P., C., C. & St. L.	68	68¼	68	69	+1
89	90	1,300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	89¾	89¾	89	89¾	+2¼
57	57¼	700	Pressed Steel Car	58	58	57	57	— ¼
88¾	88⅞	400	Pressed Steel Car pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88⅜	— ⅜
11	12	55	Pitts. & West. pf.	11	11	11	11	.....
157⅜	158¾	455	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157⅜	158	157¾	158	.....
20¼	20⅞	400	Reading	20⅜	20⅝	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅜
59⅜	59¾	5,000	Reading 1st pf	59½	60⅛	59¼	59¾	+ ¼
32¾	32¾	265	Reading 2d pf	33	33	33	33	+ ⅝
49	51	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49	49	49	49	—2
11½	12	100	St. L. & S. F.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
71	74	14	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	72	72	72	72	.....
38¼	39¼	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38	38¼	38	38½	+ ⅛
16⅞	17½	1,200	St. Louis Southw.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
38⅝	39	4,162	St. Louis Southw. pf.	39¼	39¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅜
113⅜	113⅝	572	St. Paul & Omaha	113⅜	114	113⅜	114	.....
34¼	34⅝	4,100	Southern Pacific	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34½	+ ⅜
11½	11⅝	1,235	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅝	11	11½	— ⅛
51½	51⅝	3,885	Southern Railway pf.	51½	51⅝	51¼	51½	.....
8	8¼	120	Standard R. & T.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
77⅜	78¼	5,715	Tenn. Coal & Iron	79	79¼	77¼	78	—1½
21⅞	22¼	700	Texas Pacific	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	— ⅛
44⅛	44½	11,550	Union Pacific	43¾	44⅝	43¾	44⅛	— ⅛
76¾	77	5,400	Union Pacific pf.	77	77¼	76⅞	77	+ ⅛
27	27½	510	Union Bag & Paper	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	27½	.....
77¼	78	35	Union Bag & Paper pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79⅜	.....
6¼	6½	100	United States Leather	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼	.....
72¼	72⅝	725	U. S. Leather pf	72¼	72½	72	72¼	— ⅛
50⅜	50⅝	400	United States Rubber	50⅜	50⅝	50¼	50⅜	— ¼
115¾	116¼	400	U. S. Rubber pf	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝	—1
22¼	22⅝	725	Wabash pf	22¾	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
88⅜	89⅞	614	Western Union Tel.	88⅞	90	88⅜	89⅜	.....
16⅜	16¾	4,720	Wis. Cent., when iss.	16¼	17⅛	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
54⅜	54½	2,100	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	53¾	54½	53¾	54⅜	+ ⅛
Sales		376,693						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	.....
3s, r., 1918	108⅜	108¾
3s, c., 1918	108⅜	108¾
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	112¾	112¾
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	129½	130⅝
4s, c., 1925	129⅝	130⅜
5s, r., 1904	111⅝	111⅞
5s, c., 1904	111⅝	111⅞
D. C. 3-65s	.....	114
Adams Exp.	113	115
Alb. & Sus.	190	.....
Am. Coal	140	150
A. C. O. pf.	93½	93½
Am. D. Tel.	37	39
Am. Sp. Mfg.	6¼	6½
A. S. M. pf.	22	30
A. S. R. pf.	119	120½
Am. Tob. pf.	140	145½
Ann Arbor	30	41½
Ann. & O., S. W. pf.	8	9
B. A. L. pf.	100¼	.....
B. Un. Gas	130½	141
B., R. & C.	32½	.....
B. C. R. & N.	102	.....
Can. Pacific	97½	98
Cap. Tract.	94	96
C. & E. Ill.	75	77
Catsk. & R. L. pf.	127	127½
C. & N. W. pf.	193	198
C., L. & W.	10	11
C. L. & W. pf.	74	76
Cent. Ohio	38	41
Cleve. & P.	188	190
C. C. & I. D. pf.	.....	6
C., I. & W. pf.	.....	110
Col. So. 2d pf.	17½	18
Com. Cable	159	.....
Consol Coal	50	56
Con. Ice pf.	85	90
Den. & R. G.	21	21½
D. M. & Ft. D.	19½	21
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	120
D., S. S. & A. pf.	4	5
Eighth Ave.	400	.....
Erie	13¾	13⅞
E. T. & T.	95	98
Ev. & T. H.	39	40
Ev. & T. H. pf.	83	85
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60
Ft. W. & R. G.	24	25
Hock. Val.	23	25
Homestake	73	75
Ill. Cent.	110	.....
Int. Silver	14	16
Iowa Cent.	12⅜	13
Kniet & Chi.	75	.....
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15
K. & D. M.	3½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19
Knick. Ice	49½	53¼
Knick. I. pf.	74	77
Lac. G. pf.	98	100
Lake Shore	201½	206
L. E. & W.	21	21⅜
L. E. & W. pf.	78½	80½
Long Island	69	71
Man. Ch. R.	180	.....
Man. R. pf.	105	.....
Man. Beach	12	22
Md. Coal pf.	58	75
M. S. El. of Chi.	15	15¾
M. W. St. El. of Chi. pf.	56	58
Mich. Cent.	111	.....
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	93	93½
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	24	26
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	63	65¾
Mo., K. & T.	12¼	13
Mob. & Ohio	43	45
Nat. Starch	35	6
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
N. Cent. C.	37	39
N. Y. & N. H.	215	218
N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	14
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	35
Nor. So.	69	.....
Ont. Mining	7½	9
O. R. & N.	41	47
O. R. R. & N. pf.	74	76
Pac. Coast	38	41
P. C. 1st pf.	84	89
P. C. 2d pf.	58	62
Penn. Coal	310	.....
P., D. & Ev.	2	2¼
Peo. & East.	4	5
P. C. C. & St. L.	136	190
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	156	.....
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilv'r pf.	8½	10
Rens. & Sar.	191	.....
R., W. & O.	130	.....
R. Gr. West.	30	35
R. G. W. pf.	78	80
St. J. & G. I.	.....	5
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14	15¾
St. P. & D.	55	57
St. P. & D. pf.	103	104
St. P. & Om. pf.	170	185
Sil. b. ctfs.	60½	61
Sixth Av.	260	.....
T. P. & T.	12	14
Third Av.	185	187
T. & O. C.	23	25
T. & O. C. pf.	73	75
T. C. R. R.	65	67
U. S. Exp.	50	54
U. S. R. & M.	170	.....
Wabash	7¼	7⅞
Wag. P. Car.	187	.....
W. F. Exp.	127	132
W. & L. E.	5⅝	10
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23⅞	24⅝

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Stock Exchange, 25 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.25 and 200 Standard at 2.60.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 50 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .60, 100 Challenge at .24, 100 Caledonia at .70, 100 Crown Point at .22, 225 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.20, 150 Hale and Norcross at .31, 100 Horn Silver at 1.45, 200 Mexican at .17½, 2,300 Phoenix at .11@.10@.11, 200 Pharmacist at .05, and 200 Small Hopes at 1.25.

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol	.08	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Belcher	.20	Potosi	.44
Best & Belcher	.65	Quicksilver	2.00
Breece	1.75	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Brunswick Con	.15	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.33
Challar	.23	Standard	2.50
Crown Point	.22	Small Hopes	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.20	Union Consol	.33
Con. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	.1...
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Yellow Jacket	.33
Crescent	.13	Argentum Juanita	.20
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.08
Deadwood Terra	.50	Anaconda	.45
Eureka Consol	.35	Crip. Ck. Con	.11
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Crip. Creek	.08
Gould & Curry	.43	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.30	Golden Fleece	.24
Homestake	65.00	Isabella	.80
Horn Silver	1.40	Mollie Gibson	.20
Iron Silver	.50	Mount Rosa	.28
Kingston & Femb	.20	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.10	Portland	1.85
Leadville Con	.09	Specimen	.06
Little Chief	.19	Union	.30
Mexican	.55	Work	.20
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15
Ontario	6.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.12½
Ophir	1.05	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Occidental	.18	Grey Forge	.12½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.14	Isabella	.83
Gold Magnet	.01	Justine	.01
Jennie Blanche	.57½	Pande Basin	.40
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.60	Sentinel	.002
Cannon Ball	.06	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Gold Coin, Gilpin	.10		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—The market was fairly active, but irregular. A few stocks were firm to strong, while in others a reactionary temper was displayed. Union Traction was among the latter, being sold down to 41⅜ on strike talk. There will be no strike, however, because, as the employes themselves express it, they are satisfied with existing conditions. United Gas yielded a trifle, so did the Alkali issues; but elsewhere the market was firm until the afternoon, when realizing sales induced some rather sharp reactions in Welsbach Light, Welsbach Commercial, common and preferred, and American Railways, all of which had enjoyed substantial advances in the morning.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅞	22	Penn. Mfg.	25	25½
Choctaw	40¼	40¾	Phila. Trac.	99¼	99½
El. Stg. Bat.	153	155	Union Trac.	41⅜	41⅝
El. S. Bat. pf.	155	160	Un. Gas. & I.	167	167⅜
El. Co. of Am.	17⅜	17½	Welsbach Lt.	54⅜	55
Lehigh Val.	26⅞	27	W. N. Y. & P.	7	7¼
Marsden	15¼	15½			

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend is announced by the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company, details of which will be found in another column.

Gold Premiums in London.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 117.50; Madrid, 23.70; Lisbon, 34.00; Rome, 7.57.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$274,233,793
Gold reserve	245,074,724
Net silver	5,172,807
U. S. notes in the Treasury	15,413,360
Treasury notes of 1890	937,481
Total receipts this day	2,046,798
Total receipts this month	11,243,588
Total receipts this year	59,297,847
Total expenditures this day	2,603,000
Total expenditures this month	13,416,000
Total expenditures this year	60,977,090
Deposits in National banks	78,075,376
Silver bullion	971,831
National bank notes received for redemption	210,075
Government receipts:	
From customs	589,431
Internal revenue	1,407,381
Miscellaneous	48,986

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s coup	108½	S & N Ala gtd 5s	108½
1,000	108½	10,000	108½
6,500	108½	Manhat Ry con 4s	
500	108½	9,000	109½
500	108½	Mex Cent 2d inc	
Small bonds	108	2,000	12¾
800	108	8,000	13
Adams Exp Co 4s		Mex Inter 1st 4s	
1,000	100¼	9,000	87
Am Sp M Co 5s	91	M, K & E 1st	
3,000		2,000	105
A, T & S F adj 4s		M, K & T 1st 4s	
6,000	85⅝	1,000	98½
14,000	85½	2d	
14,000	85⅝	6,000	66¾
11,000	85⅝	10,000	66¾
3,000	85⅝	1,000	66¾
1,500	85⅛	5,000	66
Gen 4s		39,000	66½
4,000	101⅞	10,000	66
1,000	101⅝	5,000	66¼
5,000	101⅝	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
2,000	101⅝	28,000	118
10,000	101⅞	Trust 5s	
2,000	86¾	11,000	100
D & R G 4s		N, C & St L 1st	
5,000	100	5,000	131
5,000	99⅞	N Y Central & Hud	
Det City Gas 5s	98½	Lake S col 3½s	
6,000		50,000	100
5,000	98¼	8,000	100
D, M & M 1 g 3½s		11,000	100
10,000	19¾	Deb 5s	
10,000	19¾	5,000	109
10,000	19⅞	N Y, C & St L 4s	
Erie 1st con 7s		3,000	107½
4,000	144	N Y, Ont & W re-	
1,000	143½	funding 4s	
G H & S A, M & F		1,000	106⅞
div. 5s		Nor & W Ry con 4s	94⅝
8,000	103¼	5,000	
7,000	103½	N Pac Ry pr in 4s	
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		7,000	102⅞
20,000	118½	1,000	102⅞
Hocking Val 4½s		500	102½
4,000	101	Gen lien 3s	
Int & Gt Nor 3d		3,000	67
3,000	65¼	Omaha & St L 1st	
2,000	65⅝	2,000	80¾
K C, F & G 1st		4,000	80
10,000	70	Ore R & Nav 1st	
10,000s20	69	5,000	113
1,000	69½	Ore R & Nav 1st	
87,000	70	5,000	113¾
15,000s20F	70½	Wilkes & E 1st	
10,000s20F	70⅝	10,000	106½
5,000s20F	70¾	Wis Central Co 1st	
20,000	71	Trust Co ctfs	
5,000	71¼	10,000	76¼
20,000	71½	1st 4s, w i	
1,000	84	30,000	84½
Tenn Coal, I & R,		25,000	84¾
Bir div, 1st		10,000	85
1,000	109	25,000	85¼
Be B C & I 6s		4,000	85¼
5,000	106⅝	25,000	85¼
Tex & N O cons 5s		5,000	85¾
6,000	103¾	10,000	85¾
Union Pac 4s		25,000	85¾
1,000	105¼	10,000	85¾
10,000	105	St L & I M gen 5s	
3,000	105½	2,000	113¾
500	104½	20,000	113¾
1,000	104¾	1,000	113½
31,000	104½	St L, I M & S 4s	
21,000	104¾	10,000	85¾
U S Leather Co 6s		10,000	85¾
1,000	119	25,000	85¼
Wabash 2d 5s		4,000	85¾
2,000	100¼	25,000	85¼
Deb series B		5,000	85¾
10,000	87	10,000	85¾
Wilkes & E 1st		St L & S F g m 5s	
10,000	106½	5,000	109
Wis Central Co 1st		St L S Wn 1st	
1st 4s, w i		53,000	95¼
10,000	76¼	2d inc	
1st 4s, w i		10,000	66¼
30,000	84½	2,000	65¾
25,000	84¾	18,000	65¾
10,000	84¾	15,000	66
5,000	85¼	15,000	66¼
10,000	85¼	10,000	66¼
10,000	85¼	10,000	66¾
St L & S F g m 5s		10,000	66
10,000	85¾	9,000	65¾
55,000	85¾	12,000	65¾
10,000	85¾	20,000	65¾
5,000	85¾	3,000	65¾
St P, M & M con-		5,000	65¾
solidated 6s,		10,000s20F	116½
reduced to 4½s		S A & A P 4s	
10,000s20F	116½	11,000	80
So Car & Ga 1st 5s		14,000	103½
14,000	103½	So Pac Pac trust 4s,	
So Pac Pac trust 4s,		when issued	83¼
when issued	83¼	73,000	
73,000		So Pac of Cal 5s,	
So Pac of Cal 5s,		con, stamped	
con, stamped		4,000	108
4,000	108	So Ry 1st 5s	
So Ry 1st 5s		1,000	100½
1,000	100½	Stand R & T 6s	
Stand R & T 6s		1,000

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Defeats Brooklyn for the First Time This Season.

GOOD BATTING AND FIELDING

Four Three-Baggers Made—Washington Loses to Boston, Failing to Get a Hit Off Boston's Pitcher.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	61	31	.663
Boston	58	34	.630
Philadelphia	56	38	.596
Baltimore	54	38	.587
Chicago	51	41	.554
St. Louis	52	43	.547
Cincinnati	50	42	.543
Pittsburg	48	46	.511
Louisville	40	50	.444
New York	36	53	.404
Washington	34	61	.358
Cleveland	17	80	.175

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 9; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 7; Washington, 1.
St. Louis, 11; Pittsburg, 5. (First game).
Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis, 1. (Second game).
Baltimore, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Chicago in Washington.

The New Yorks defeated the Brooklyns for the first time this season, at Washington Park yesterday, and incidentally scored their first victory in more than two weeks. The New Yorks played the kind of baseball that wins every time, and made the leaders appear like a team of semi-professionals. "Jack" Dunn, the Brooklyn's star pitcher, was never hit so hard as yesterday, and the Brooklyn fielders must have been footsore and weary chasing base hits, particularly in the last four innings. Of the fifteen hits made off Dunn's pitching, four netted three bases each. All told, the hitting of the New Yorks netted twenty-seven bases.

The Brooklyns, on the other hand, found Meekin's pitching a hard problem. Indeed, it was one of the best games that Meekin has pitched this season, and the team also played one of its best games.

Meekin seemed to be unsteady in the first inning, but after that he pitched like the Meekin of old, and after the first inning not a Brooklyn player crossed the home plate. He was backed up by sharp fielding. The Brooklyns fielded well, but it would have required a double set of fielders to stop the shower of base hits made by the New Yorks. Doyle led in the batting with three hits, including a two-bagger. Davis and O'Brien each got a single and a three-bagger. Even Gleason, who had done such poor batting recently, got into the game with a double and a single.

There was a long delay while the New Yorks were at the bat in the second inning. The Brooklyns claimed, after Foster had made a hit in this inning, that he was not included in the batting order given to Umpire Gaffney, when the game began. Seymour's name was on the official score card, it being a card for last Friday's game. The matter was finally dropped, as it was plain that it was no trick of the New York team to change the batting order, since Foster had played in the first inning and Seymour took no part in the game. In the Brooklyns' first inning a base on balls to Jones, Keeler's single, Kelley's sacrifice, and Anderson's home run yielded three runs. Anderson's home run, by the way, was very much of a fluke, the ball bounding away from Van Haltren. The New Yorks got two runs in their second inning on Davis's three-bagger, a base on balls to Gleason, and singles by Foster and Warner. Gleason's double followed by Foster's single brought in the tying run for New York in the seventh.

In the eighth the locals straightened out Dunn's curves to the tune of three runs, all due to three-baggers by O'Brien and Doyle, Gleason's single, and a base on balls to Davis. In this inning O'Brien in running around the bases after hitting the ball to the left-field fence accidentally spiked Umpire Latham.

The Brooklyns' chances of winning faded in the ninth inning, when the New Yorks added three more runs to their score on Grady's three-bagger, singles by Meekin, Van Haltren, and Doyle, and Davis's out at first. In the Brooklyns' eighth inning Daly began with a two-bagger, but failed to score, the next three batters being easily retired.

The New Yorks and Louisvilles will play at Weehawken next Sunday. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van Ha'n, cf.	1	1	5	0	0	Jones, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	2	4	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Grady, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0	Kelley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	2	2	4	1	0	Daly, 2b.	0	1	2	3	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	3	12	0	1	Ander'n, 1b.	1	1	14	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	2	1	3	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	8	0
Foster, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Warner, c.	0	1	9	1	0	McGuire, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Meekin, p.	1	1	0	5	1	Dunn, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	9	15	27	13	2	Total	3	6	27	18	1

New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	—9
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—Off Meekin, 4; off Dunn, 4. Struck out—By Dunn, 1. Home runs—Anderson. Three-base hits—O'Brien, Doyle, Davis, Grady. Two-base hits—Gleason, Daly. Sacrifice hits—Grady, Warner, Kelley. Stolen bases—Warner Dahlen. Double play—Daly, Dahlen and Anderson. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham. Attendance, 3,100.

Boston, 7; Washington, 1.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The Bostons hit Dineen's pitching hard and often, and won with ease to-day, Washington failing to secure a single hit off Willis. Their only run was scored in the first on two bases on balls and a wild throw by Bergen. Score:

Boston	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—	7
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Base hits—Boston, 14. Errors—Boston, 3; Washington, 2. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Washington, Dineen and Duncan. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Baltimore, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Cooley was the cause of the Philadelphias' defeat to-day. In the fourth inning he had a chance to retire the side by a double play, but lost his head and fumbled the ball. Dolan also helped Baltimore in the same inning by dropping a thrown ball. Platt pitched a splendid game for the home team. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Kitson and Smith; Philadelphia, Platt and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Pittsburgs Win and Lose.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—St. Louis won the first game to-day in the first two innings, getting seven hits and seven runs off Leever's pitching, Cuppy was a puzzle until the ninth inning, when Pittsburg made seven hits. The second game was a pitcher's battle, Pittsburg scoring two runs in the fifth on errors by Cross and Shreckengost. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5
St. Louis	4	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	—11

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; St. Louis, 16. Errors—Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever, Chesbro, and Schriver; St. Louis, Cuppy and Schreckengost.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Pittsburg, Sparks and Schriver; St. Louis, McBride and Schreckengost. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

CRICKET MATCH AT TORONTO.

United States Team Leads the Canadian in First Day's Play.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 7.—The grounds of the Toronto-Rosedale Cricket Club were crowded to-day, for the people took advantage of the fact that it was the civic holiday to witness the annual international match with the United States. A splended wicket had been prepared for the contest, and the batsmen did it justice, for while the bowling was all that could be desired, the batsmen did not fail to make runs, and almost 400 were put on during the day's play.

When stumps were drawn to-night neither side could claim any advantage, for with two wickets in hand, Canada was only sixteen runs behind.

The Americans gained the advantage of batting first on the good wicket, and of the eleven men who went to bat seven succeeded in making double figures. To H. C. Thayer belongs the credit of top score, and he batted in brilliant style for half a century. N. Z. Graves also showed to advantage in an innings of 37. H. B. McGiverin bowled finely for the Canadians, and took five wickets for 68 runs, while G. S. Lyon, going on late, secured 2 for 0.

D. W. Saunders and W. H. Cooper opened the batting for the Canadians, and so well did they begin that the total approached the century mark before the first wicket fell. The game will be continued to-morrow. The following is the score:

UNITED STATES.

W. S. Hinchman, c. Saunders, b. McGiverin	6
N. Z. Graves, c. Lyon, b. McGiverin	37
W. E. Goodman, c. Lyon, b. McGiverin	22
H. C. Thayer, c. Baker, b. Laing	50
F. H. Bates, l. b. w., b. Goldingham	12
J. H. Mason, l. b. w., b. McGiverin	17
J. H. Scattergood, c. Saunders, b. McGiverin	6
P. H. Clark, not out	21
W. L. Freeland, c. Chambers, b. Laing	1
W. P. O'Neill, c. Goldingham, b. Lyon	21
S. G. Climenson, c. McGiverin, b. Lyon	0
Byes	6
Leg byes	6
Wides	1
Total	208

CANADA.

D. W. Saunders, b. Hinchman	45
W. H. Cooper, b. Clark	40
A. S. Chambers, by. Climenson	15
P. C. Goldingham, b. Clark	14
J. M. Laing, b. Climenson	11
H. C. Hill, st. Scattergood, b. Clark	23
G. S. Lyon, b. Clark	7
J. H. Forrester, c. Climenson, b. Bates	1
W. C. Baker, not out	6
W. E. McMurtry, not out	0
H. B. McGiverin, to bat	
Byes	2
Total, (8 wickets)	190

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—The races here today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. His Excellency, 110 pounds, (J. Hill,) 7 to 5, won; Estill, 105, (Maher,) 2½ to 1, second; The Rush, 105, (Burns,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:08¼. Tar Hill, Angle, Ghetto, and La Vega also ran.

SECOND RACE:—Six furlongs. Bardella, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, won; Midlight, 98, (Burns,) 6 to 5, second; Sister Alice, 97, (Wilson,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Eugenie Wicks, Lennep, and Black Bonnet also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Worden House Stakes. Five furlongs. Flower of Gold, 112 pounds, (Maher,) 4½ to 1, won; Prejudice, 112 (Turner,) 7 to 5, second; Indian Fairy, 112, (O'Leary,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01½. Flamora, Lardine, Belle of Lexington, Dangerous Maid, and Be Be S. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One and one-eighth miles. Approval, 107 pounds, (O'Leary,) 1 to 3, won; Azucena, 106, (Spencer,) 13 to 5, second. Time—1:53¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Blueaway, 107 pounds, (Maher,) even, won; Beau Ideal, 109, (Turner,) 8 to 1, second; Strangest, 91, (Lewis,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Myth, Mariti, Arquebus, Cabrillo, Cathedral, Billy House, and Winepress also ran.

The Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Gonfalon, Frandoo, Sakhrat, Precursor, and Eloim, 112 pounds each; Lig Gun, 109; Dolly Bramble Rose, and Time Breaker, 107 each; Golden Rule, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Hurly Burly, Dr. Nembula, Alpen, and Clonsilla, 111 pounds; Judge Denny, 110; General Mart Gary, 107; Lady Lindsay, 102.

THIRD RACE.—United States Hotel Stakes. One and one-eighth miles. May Hempstead, Kinley Mack, 121 pounds each; Dr. Eichberg, 116; Lackland and Galathee, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One and one-sixteenth miles. Athamas, 110 pounds; Myth and Jackanapes, 107; Lightning Express, 106; Strangest and Weller, 100 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap. One and one-eighth miles. Kinclkinic, 112 pounds; The Bachelor, 110; Adolph Spreckels, 109; Survivor, 106; Chacentus, 104; Satirist, 102.

FORT ERIE HARNESS RACES.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—The Buffalo Driving Club's grand circuit meeting opened to-day at the Fort Erie track. Summary:

Empire State Stake; pacers; 2:17 class; purse, $2,000:

Billie Andrews, b. h., by Bow Bells, (Burch)	1	1	1
Johnny Agan, b. g.	9	2	2
Dower, ch. m.	2	4	3
Free Bond, b. g.	7	3	5
Gipsey Red, s. m.	3	7	7
Wilkie Red Buck, ch. g.	4	5	8
Helen R., blk. m.	6	6	4
Harry C., b. h.	5	9	6
Happy Chimes, b. h.	10	8	8
Nilo, b. h.	8	10	10

2:28 Class.—Trotting; $1,500.

Tessie S., b. m., by Axtell, (Starr).	1	1	3	0	9	1	
Derby Lass, blk. m.	10	6	4	1	1	2	
Volo, b. g.	9	10	1	2	7	3	
Fleetwood, ch. h.	8	2	2	4	3	ro	
McAdams, ch. h.	5	3	5	6	2	ro	
Princess, b. m.	2	7	8	10	8	ro	
Paul Pry, br. g.	3	5	6	5	4	ro	
Annie Burns, gr. m.	7	4	9	3	6	ro	
James Shevlin, br. g.	11	11	10	8	5	ro	
Joe Bohow, b. g.	6	9	7	10	ro		
George Ray, b. g.	4	8	dr.				

Time—2:17½; 2:16¼; 2:16; 2:16½; 2:17¼; 2:21¾.

2:13 Class, Trotting.—Niagara River Stakes, $2,000:

Fred Kohl, blk. h., by Guy Wilkes, (Dickerson)	1	1	1
Charley Herr, br. h.	2	3	3
Ruby, br. m.	3	2	5
Cuanty, s. z.	4	4	2
Tudor Chimes, b. g.	8	7	4
Improvidence, b. m.	5	5	6
Piloteen, b. m.	7	6	7
Timorah, blk. m.	6	dr.	

Time—2:10¼, 2:11¼, 2:11½.

Jockey Martin Wins Again.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—At the first day of the Birmingham August meeting to-day "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won a Maiden Plate on Capt. C. Trower's Red Queen II. Two horses ran the course, one mile and three furlongs. The betting was 6 to 4 on Red Queen II.

LADIES' GOLF MATCHES.

First Game for a Cup to be Played at Newport Aug. 19.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The ladies' golf matches are to be revived at the Newport Golf Club links and the first gentleman to offer a cup for these matches is Reginald Brooks. The entries will close Aug. 19. On the same day the first match will be played, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who has already displayed her skill as a golfer, will be among the entries, as will Miss Anna Sands and Miss Maude Wetmore, two of the best players among the ladies of the Newport Golf Club.

If the present plans are carried out it is likely that the Newport Golf Club will rent the polo grounds from the Newport Country Club, as they are too damp for polo playing. In this event a new course for ladies will be made there.

The best former record made on the links of the Newport Club by Willie F. Davis two years ago, which was 75, was smashed there this afternoon by the same player while playing with W. Forbes Morgan. The new record, 72, was made over the full eighteen-hole course under conditions most favorable.

Professional Golfers to Meet.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Aug. 7.—Dave Hunter, the professional with the Oakland Golf Club, to-day accepted the challenge issued last month by Bernard Nichols, the professional with the Philadelphia Country Club, for a seventy-two-ball home and home match game. The money will be posted to-morrow. The first game will be played in ten days on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club. The return match will be played one week later at Oakland.

New York's Crew Orders a New Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The crew of the flagship New York, whose raceboat has been twice defeated in this harbor, has raised a subscription and placed an order with Mr. Raymond, the builder of the Old Colony Boat Club's racing cutter, for a twelve-oared cutter on the same lines as the one which defeated the New York's boat. The new boat is to be at Philadelphia on Sept. 4, when the New Yorks will meet the crack racing crews of the fleet.

Postmasters Get Leave of Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Acting Postmaster General Heath to-day issued an order granting to all first class Postmasters a week's leave to enable them to attend the annual convention of the National Association of Postmasters, which will be held in this city from Nov. 7 to Nov. 10 inclusive.

James Case Dies at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Ex-Water Commissioner James Case, aged about seventy years, died suddenly this morning while sitting in a barber's chair. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters. He was a ship joiner, and well known along the Hudson.

STRIKING CADDIES VIOLENT.

Boys Employed by the Harbor Hill Golf Club Arrested for Destroying Property.

The caddies of the Harbor Hill Golf Club of Staten Island, who are on strike for increased pay, became violent yesterday, and a dozen of them were arrested. The boys range from fourteen to eighteen years of age. They have been receiving 30 cents for the round of the links, which occupies about an hour. It is said by club members that the boys make as high as $1.40 a day. There are about one hundred of the strikers.

Yesterday half a dozen players appeared at the clubhouse, but because of the threatening attitude of the boys play was wholly suspended. It would have been impossible to go over the links except under police protection, and this style of playing the game was not relished by even the most enthusiastic players. During the day the boys went over the course and removed the discs and flags, and these are missing. It is also said that several of the tees and greens were badly damaged by the lads. The grass was torn up and the earth disturbed by plowing it with sticks. The boys also stoned the clubhouse and broke a number of windows. E. M. Lawrence, the professional player of the club, was hooted whenever he appeared. Mr. Lawrence says he has always treated the boys fairly, and that they have been paid as good wages as any caddies about New York.

Capt. Otto Hockmeyer of the club yesterday afternoon caused the arrest of a dozen of the lads on charges of destroying the property of the club. They were taken before Magistrate Croak and paroled until this morning. The boys say they have not been able to make fair wages. They say the players take two hours in many instances to get around the links. The players, they say, stand and gossip, and they get no pay for the time thus lost. They also assert that there are days when only a few of them are employed.

AN EX-CONVICT ASKS DAMAGES.

Says the State Should Pay for Injury to His Health.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Among the claims filed to-day against the State was that of John Culeton of New York City, an ex-convict, who seeks to recover $25,000. He was sentenced from New York City in April, 1895, and during his confinement in Sing Sing Prison contracted blood poisoning from hair of horses which he was compelled to clean.

He claims damages on the ground that the State authorities, by compelling him to perform that work, have ruined his health for life. The claim is filed by virtue of a statute passed by the last Legislature.

AMERICAN MURDERED IN JAPAN

The Murderer, Also an American, to be Tried by Japanese Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 7.—Chief Officer W. Smith of the Hongkong Maru brings some particulars of the murder of R. Nelson Ward, a young American, and two Japanese women by an American sailor named Miller at Yokohama on the morning of July 17.

Ward was the son of a wealthy resident of Abingdon, Va., and was twenty-three years of age. His body was found with the head cut off and otherwise mutilated. The two Japanese women were also much mutilated. The cause of the murder was jealousy on the part of Miller. The murderer, who is supposed to have lived at Buffalo, N. Y., reached Yokohama on the Tam o'Shanter, and deserted there. The murder was done in the Rising Sun saloon, which was owned by one of the Japanese women.

Miller will be tried by Japanese law, as the new treaty with the United States went into effect before the murders were committed.

RACE RIOT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Pitched Battle Between Whites and Negroes—Six Wounded.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 7.—A race riot occurred at the Poe Cotton Mills, near this place, last night, in which one white man and five negroes were wounded. Early in the evening several negroes fired into the home of Mr. Greenberg, a mill operator, while he and his family were at supper. No one was struck by the shots, but Greenberg and his friends followed the negroes, capturing the leader, who was taken to jail.

Reports were circulated among the negroes that their leader had been lynched, and 300 of them appeared at the mills. Messengers summoned white men from Greenville, and a pitched battle ensued. Ben Odom was the only white man wounded. The names of the five wounded negroes are unknown, as they were immediately taken away by their friends to prevent arrest.

Excitement has subsided and all is quiet to-day.

Smallpox in Cato and Seneca Falls.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Smallpox has broken out again in various parts of the State, and Dr. Smelzer, Secretary of the State Board of Health, says it is in a great measure due to the persistency of physicians in diagnosing cases of smallpox as chickenpox. "If these physicians," said Dr. Smelzer, "would only rely on the experience of the officials connected with our board there would be fewer cases of smallpox in this State to-day than there are at the present time." The latest cases reported are at Cato, Cayuga County, and Seneca Falls, Seneca County.

Boy Killed Between Freight Cars.

DANIELSONVILLE, Conn., Aug. 7.—Cecil Brown, twelve years old, the only son of William S. Brown, was crushed between the bumpers of two freight cars on the Norwich and Worcester Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to-day, and died a few minutes later. The boy attempted to cross the track as two sections were being run together, but just as he got between the bumpers the cars came together, catching him on each side of the hips, killing him almost instantly.

Shot His Sweetheart and Himself.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 7.—William Borden shot and fatally wounded Miss Mabel McKenna because she refused to marry him. The shooting occurred while the two were walking together on Caramillo Street. Borden escaped and the girl was taken to St. Francis Hospital. Several hours afterward the police searching for Borden came upon his dead body near where he had attempted to kill his sweetheart. He had shot himself through the head.

Boy Tore Blazing Dress Off Girl.

The hero of East New York yesterday was fifteen-year-old Samuel Stranger of 43 New Lots Avenue, who tried to save the life of Rose Stechter, seven years old, of the same address. The girl had been playing about a bonfire when her dress caught fire. Her shrieks attracted young Stranger, who ran to her side and tore off her burning clothing. The girl, who was badly burned about the body, was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and, it is feared, will die. Stranger was severely burned about the hands.

Father Killed by His Young Son.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., says that A. B. Watkins, a county official who is well known in Tennessee, was stabbed to death by his eleven-year-old son Clarence yesterday. The boy has been arrested. Watkins was whipping the boy on account of a breach of family discipline, when the lad became enraged, pulled his knife, and plunged the blade through his father's heart.

Lawrence Hanley's Daughter Killed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 7.—A three-year-old daughter of Lawrence Hanley, the actor, was crushed to death under a trolley car to-day. The child lived here with its grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leggert. The mother, now divorced from Hanley, is Edith Leggert, the actress. She is in the East with a theatrical company.

William A. Piper's Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The will of ex-Congressman William A. Piper, who died Saturday, was filed for probate to-day. The estate is valued at over $3,000,000, and is divided among numerous relatives living in the Eastern States and California.

MR. CARPENTER'S RESIGNATION

Controller Morgan Surprised to Find Him in Control of Randall's Island House of Refuge.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—State Controller Morgan to-day admitted that the report of Inspector E. B. Dorr of the State Board of Charities, on his investigation of the Randall's Island House of Refuge abuses, had been submitted to him, and that he had it under consideration. This examination is the second one made by that institution recently. The first one caused the resignation of Superintendent Carpenter. The Controller says that the Superintendent resigned, to take effect Oct. 1, with the understanding that he should be given leave of absence in the meantime. The Controller is surprised to find Superintendent Carpenter again actively connected with the administration of the institution. Controller Morgan said in an interview:

"This institution was investigated on June 25 and 26 by Deputy Controller Gilman and Secretary Hebbard of the State Board of Charities. The report submitted to me showed that the superintendency of Mr. Carpenter exhibited inefficient management, lack of discipline, and of good business methods. A formal complaint was made to the Board of Managers which set forth the matters found by Mr. Gilman and Mr. Hebbard. The Board of Managers was loath to give credence to the charges made, and asked if we would be willing to make them in the presence of Mr. Carpenter. I told them I would be very happy to do so. A special meeting was called, and a whole afternoon was spent in discussing the management of the institution. Mr. Gilman and Superintendent Carpenter were present. As a result, Mr. Carpenter was asked for his resignation. It was to take effect Oct. 1 next, with the understanding that he should be given leave of absence in the meantime. I understood that he was going to Europe, and was very much surprised a few days ago when official communications from the institution showed that he was again in charge.

"I am not ready at this time to say anything about the facts contained in the report of Inspector Dorr."

McGRANN'S MURDERER FOUND.

Robert Harden, Arrested for Picking Pockets, Is Joshua Hines.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 7.—Superintendent Wrinn of the Police Department this morning received from the New York police an indictment issued in the Court of General Sessions in New York against Joshua Hines. The indictment charges the murder of John McGrann, alias "Big Stretch," in a New York saloon on the night of July 21.

It is alleged that Hines shot McGrann because of a quarrel over the division of the proceeds of a robbery in Pittsburg. He was arrested here under the name of Robert Harden on a charge of picking pockets, but when his description was sent to New York it was recognized as that of Hines, and two New York detectives who came here identified him.

At Police Headquarters last evening it was said that Hines shot McGrann in a barroom brawl at the corner of the Bowery and Bayard Street. Hines is well known to the police, having been arrested a number of times for picking pockets and for robbery. His number in the Rogues' Gallery is 4,892.

PIRACY ON CHINESE RIVER.

Consul Wildman Says Boats Sent to Suppress It Do Towing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Consul General Wildman has reported to the State Department from Hongkong on the growing trade of the West River, in China, which taps one of the most fertile sections of the empire, and in this connection he appends a memorandum giving an account of the depredations of Chinese pirates along this river.

It is impossible, he says, for the Chinese officials to put down this piracy, as well as the dishonest fiscal system along the river, and the brigandage in some of the chief towns. The torpedo boats sent to suppress the depredations are said to be engaged in "running an honest penny by towing, to the neglect of their proper work, which receives no attention." The opinion is expressed that if piracy is to be suppressed, it will probably have to be done by British gunboats. The modus operandi of the river pirates is almost invariably the same. They go on board the vessel they have selected for robbery as ordinary passengers, and on reaching a given spot where confederates are waiting in boats, they overpower the passengers and crew, secure their plunder, and make good their escape. Under this system it has been found impossible for any gunboat, either Chinese or foreign, to put a stop to the practice, and it is thought the only effectual means will be by tracking the pirates to their retreats and dealing with them there.

Fractured His Spine in Diving.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 7.—Walter Duryea, aged thirty-eight years, of Glen Cove, was seriously injured this afternoon while bathing at the Casino at this place. Duryea attempted to dive into shallow water, and his head struck the bottom. Dr. Fuller, who was summoned, found that Duryea had fractured his spinal column and sustained injuries similar to those received by Mrs. Whitney when she was thrown from her horse, and which caused her death. Mr. Duryea was taken in an ambulance to his home in Glen Cove. He is a son of Edgar Duryea and a cousin of H. B. Duryea, the yachtsman.

New Jersey Bicycle Rider Killed.

NEWARK, Aug. 7.—Robert Williams, Jr., of Delawanna, discovered the body of Samuel Tearn, a bicycle dealer of East Rutherford, lying at the foot of Kingsland Street, Delawanna, at an early hour this morning. Beside the body was found a wrecked bicycle, and it is the general opinion that Tearn met death by an accident in the night. His skull was fractured and his body was bruised. At the spot where the body was found there is a steep declivity which has always been considered dangerous to bicycle riders.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The United States Fire Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to Indiana.

Superintendent Church of the Kansas Insurance Department has decided to proceed against the Atchison Underwriters' Association on the ground that its maintenance is a violation of the anti-trust law.

There was considerable speculation in insurance circles yesterday in regard to the arrival in this city last Friday night of H. F. M. Mutzenbecher of Hamburg and C. Stahl of Brussels in view of their reinsurance connections and brokerage offices in St. Petersburg, London, Paris, and Brussels.

J. J. Purcell, Western Manager of the Sun Insurance Office of London, has been appointed a member of the Governing Committee of the Western Union, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. H. Garrigue, whose company, the Merchants' of Newark, recently filed a formal notice of its intentions to cancel its membership in the union.

At the thirteenth annual session of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, to be held at Detroit Sept. 5, 6, and 7, President James W. Alexander of the Equitable Life Assurance Society will speak on "Life Insurance as a Profession." Dr. J. S. Bloomington of Chicago will talk about fire insurance; C. P. Ellerbe, former Superintendent of the Missouri Insurance Department, will discuss State supervision, and William A. Fricke, former Insurance Commissioner of Wisconsin, will advocate an insurance code.

The following fire insurance companies report premium receipts in excess of $100,000 in Chicago for the six months ending June 30, 1899: Aetna, $152,206; Liverpool and London and Globe, $177,196; Phenix of Brooklyn, $148,754; Scottish Union and National, $145,107; Royal, $142,909; Hartford, $135,124; New York Underwriters', $122,223; Commercial Union, $118,993; National of Hartford $117,849; Union of London, $116,212; Connecticut, $106,827; North British and Mercantile, $106,018; Germania, $103,907, and Continetnal, $103,757.

It was stated authoritatively yesterday that the officials of the South German Reinsurance Company and the Swiss Reinsurance Company of Zurich, who returned to Europe last Wednesday, will include in their recommendations to their Directors relative to the resignation of a joint New York representative the name of E. G. Snow, Jr., Secretary of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association and a son of Vice President E. G. Snow of the Home Insurance Company of New York. Should Mr. Snow receive this appointment, it is thought that the Suburban Association will not elect a new Secretary, as the present condition of suburban rates, it is said, will not justify any effort to check the general demoralization.

THE GREEN CHILDREN FOUND.

Had Been Taken by Annie Childs, the Housekeeper, to the Gerry Society.

The children Henrietta and Irene Green, daughters of James Green of Long Island City, who were taken away from their home on Sunday afternoon by Annie Childs, who had been acting as the housekeeper for the Green family, were found yesterday in the care of the Gerry society, in Manhattan. Detective Peake of Long Island City traced the children to the rooms of the society. From what can be learned, the woman took the children to the society out of revenge upon their father.

Mr. Green is very reticent about the case and does not want to talk. From others it is learned that the woman who took the children away was related to Mrs. Green, who is sick and has been in a hospital. Mrs. Childs, or, as she was otherwise known, Mrs. Hayes, did not get dinner on time on Sunday morning. For this Mr. Green scolded her and ordered her to leave the house. She left a short time afterward, taking the two children with her.

The children are being made much of by their friends and relatives.

Mr. Green refused last night to discuss the case in any way or to answer questions.

EXPLOSION ON THE ARGONAUT.

Four Men Injured as a Result of a Defective Gasoline Tank.

An accident which came near causing serious damage happened yesterday afternoon on board the submarine boat Argonaut, now anchored in the Erie Basin. Eight men were at work in the boat, and one of them, Joseph Villeneauve of 45 Wolcott Street, Brooklyn, carried a lighted torch into the rear part of the hold, where there was stored a twelve gallon tank of gasoline. Some of the explosive had leaked out, and the gas generated filled that section of the hold and exploded as soon as Villaneauve entered. There was a wild scramble for the small manhole in the top of the boat, and several serious injuries were sustained. The engineer of the boat, John Wilson, was the only man who kept his head. He ran into the flames, seized the burning gasoline tank, carried it up through the manhole, and threw it overboard.

The injuries sustained by the men were serious, but not dangerous. Wilson, whose act probably saved the boat, was badly burned on the arms and hands. Three of the others were slightly burned. They were attended by Surgeon Crafts of the Long Island College Hospital.

The Argonaut is owned by the Lake Company of Baltimore, and was built there only a few years ago. She is now being rebuilt at the Boston Dry Docks, Erie Basin.

Woman Charged with Abduction.

Mary E. Burke, who on July 22 was committed to the Tombs on the charge of grand larceny, in stealing jewelry and clothing from Miss Lillian Maher, twenty-four years of age, of 2 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, appeared yesterday in the Harlem Court as prosecuting witness in a charge preferred by the Gerry society against Miss Maher charging her with abducting Mary Burke. Miss Burke says she is but fourteen years of age, and lived at 9 Ridgway Street, Brookline, Mass., with her parents and two brothers. She said she attended the Edward Devotion Memorial School. On June 21 she ran away from school and home and came to this city, and went to live with a friend in One Hundred and Ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Later, she says, she met Miss Maher, and by her was induced to leave the home of her friends. Magistrate Flammer held Miss Maher in $2,000 bonds for further examination.

Killed While Playing Baseball.

John Stillane, aged twelve years, son of Daniel Stillane of 441 East Eighty-fifth Street, met with a peculiar accident yesterday morning while playing baseball with some comrades in East Eighty-fifth Street, which resulted in his death at the Presbyterian Hospital a few hours later. The boy had just made a base hit and was running to first base, which was part of a stoop at 410 East Eighty-fifth Street. Just before reaching it he fell, his left side coming in contact with a projecting piece of brownstone forming part of one of the steps. The shock rendered him unconscious, and he did not recover from that condition.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Dealings in Flats and Dwellings Make Up the Day's Business—No Auctions.

Alexander J. Roux has sold for Louis Stern the American basement dwelling 131 West Eighty-eighth Street, 16 by 100.8.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for John H. Hindley the five-story flat 9 West Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

The same broker has also sold for Samuel G. Stewart the five-story American basement dwelling 73 West Eighty-fifth Street, 18 by 160; also for C. Leaycraft the three-story dwelling 75 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 75.

Bleiman & Co. have sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine the old buildings 384 to 390 East Tenth Street, 100 by 92.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C. for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M., from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND. Lake N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

RALPH'S ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
NOW OPEN. FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS ADDRESS, J. W. HUTTON, RALPH'S, N. Y.

VACATION TOURS.

ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Parties will leave New York August 12, 26, for a delightful Eight-Day Tour, visiting Thousand Islands, Montreal, Ausable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George and the Hudson River. $55.

Montreal, the St. Lawrence, Lake St. John, the Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, etc. Eleven-Day Tour, leaving August 12, 26. $95.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets and Sleeping car accommodations anywhere and everywhere, for individual travelers, at lowest rates.

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The most beautiful resort on the New Jersey coast. Superior cuisine and service.

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Suites, with bath. Concerts daily. Eighteen-hole GOLF course and new clubhouse at hotel entrance. Private surf bathing pavilion. For illustrated booklet or terms, address

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An ideal Summer home: NO MOSQUITOES! ! Elevation 900 feet: health-giving air; spring water; farm connected first-class dairy; wooded, shady, and picturesque large lawn. GOLF COURSE. Tennis, billiards; ideal roads for bicycling and driving. Under a new management, the entire house has been thoroughly renovated. Modern sanitary plumbing and drainage, gas, &c.; unsurpassed table.

LEON COTTENTIN, Manager.

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CENTRE MORICHES,
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A model Summer Resort. ALWAYS COOL, situated on Great South Bay, overlooking the ocean. Surf and still water bathing; fine sailing; ideal roads for bicycling and driving; handsomely appointed and select family hotel. Capacity over 250. Perfect cuisine, pure water, ballroom, orchestra, dancing. Two hours from New York. Send for illustrated booklet.

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E. E. CAUTHEN, Manager.

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Inn cottages may be rented by week, month, or season. Newly furnished; all improvements, including bath. Meals served in new open-air dining room. Superior cuisine. French waiters. 18-hole golf course reached in three minutes. Fine bathing beach.

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B. P. SHARP & SON, Prop's.
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A. B. DICK, Proprietor.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

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Remains open until October 23d.
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T. F. Silleck ..... Manager

Oriental Hotel
Jos. P. Greaves ..... Manager

THE DEER'S HEAD INN, FORMERLY THE Mansion House.—Address for terms and illustrated booklet C. A. FERRISS, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

EXCURSIONS.

New York's Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

LONG BRANCH.

ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER, **REPUBLIC** and MAMMOTH STEAMER, **COLUMBIA**

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 11 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey Coast Points.

The best service, by the best boats, ever given, which accommodates people who go for the quick sail down and back for the splendid view of the Bay, Harbor, the Forts, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and the cottage cities on the Jersey Coast, or the people who wish to spend a few hours, or a day, at the seaside.

The REPUBLIC, that has so long been the "flyer" to Cape May, is a favorite with all who travel on her.

The COLUMBIA is celebrated as the Queen of Chesapeake Bay, and, with her large licensed capacity, a fitting sister ship to the REPUBLIC.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St., 9.20, 10.00, 10.40, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 3.15, 4.20, 5.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 32d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS, Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 7 P. M. and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning leaves 10:30 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R. week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave foot West 22d St., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.

Leave foot Wall St., Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M. "New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " "West New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 10th St., 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St., 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Bay Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Week days, Round Trip, **40c.** Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

KINGS CO. "L" BRIGHTON & L. I. R. R. From MANHATTAN BEACH 7:30 A. M. and half hourly throughout entire Day until 12:00 o'clock midnight.

From BROOKLYN BRIDGE 7:45 A. M. and Half Hourly until 11:15 P. M.

Trains Stop Only at CITY HALL, FRANKLIN AV., CLARKSON AV. & SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

FARE 15 CENTS.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

CONEY ISLAND via CULVER ROUTE.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Hourly 9.20 to 12:20, then every 20 minutes until 6:20, then every 40 minutes until 10:20. Quickest trip to the Island! time 30 minutes.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 237 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM J. McGUIRE, plaintiff, against JOHN P. MORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, known and designated on a map on file in the office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for the County of New York as "Map prepared under Chapter 411 of Laws of 1876." Vol. 5, Page 2, as Lot Number 54 on block Number 1,467, which said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Samuel Street with Mohegan (formerly Grant Avenue; running thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Samuel Street, seventy-five 9-100 feet (75.09); thence southwesterly and parallel with Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three 16-100 feet (133.16); thence southeasterly, parallel with Samuel Street seventy-five 9-100 (75.09) feet, to Mohegan Avenue; and thence northeasterly, along the northwesterly line of Mohegan Avenue, one hundred and thirty-three and 16-100 (133.16) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

EDWARD H. KELLY, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Southern Boulevard.

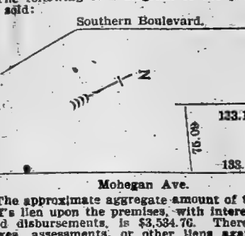

Mohegan Ave.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,534.76. There are no taxes, assessments, or other liens against said premises.—Dated New York, July 13th, 1899.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

EDWARD H. KELLY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY M. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against HARRIOT E. SPRAGUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue, (formerly Eleventh Avenue,) and running thence northerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the rights, privileges, and easements contained in a certain agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,994 of Conveyances, at Page 478.

Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed recorded in the said Register's office, in Liber 1,110 of Conveyances, at Page 406, and to the provisions of a certain agreement recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 1,949 of Conveyances, at Page 221.

The premises above described lie in Section 4, in Block 1,166, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

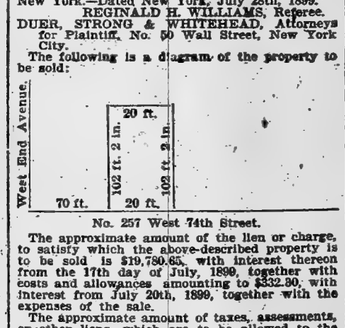

Liberty Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,780.65, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $332.90, with interest from July 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $506.39, and interest.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

au1-2aw3wTu&F&au23

95 AND 97 LIBERTY STREET.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT E. DOWLING, plaintiff, against THOMAS R. WHITE, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Ham. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the northerly side of Liberty Street, between Broadway and Greenwich Street, now known as Numbers Ninety-five and Ninety-seven Liberty Street, and taken together bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Liberty Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches or thereabouts, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, (being the southwesterly corner of lot known as Number Ninety-nine Liberty Street, now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone;) running thence northerly along the westerly line of the lot now or lately belonging to said estate of John Hone, forty-eight feet and three inches, more or less; thence northerly still along said lot now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone, fifty-three feet and seven inches to land formerly belonging to the estate of Jacob Abramse, deceased, and now or late of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; thence northerly along said last mentioned land sixteen feet and eight inches to land now or late of William Banks; thence westerly along said last mentioned land now or late of William Banks, thirty feet to a strip of land heretofore agreed to be sold to Ambs P. Eno, and conveyed by George S. Murfey and wife and James M. Benedict and wife to Barak T. Nichols; thence southerly along said lot or strip of land, one hundred and nineteen feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of said Liberty Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said Liberty Street, thirty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Liberty Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $119,007.05. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $310,414.17.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy18-2aw3wTu&F&au18

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY, plaintiff, against MARY E. BLACKBURNE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of West End Avenue with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, thence running southerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence easterly parallel with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet, thence northerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

Eighty-eighth Street.

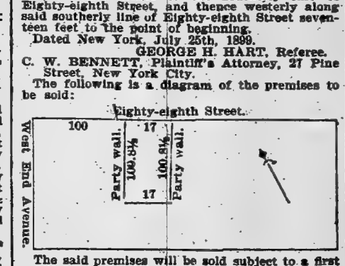

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. from April 2nd, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,266.60-100, with interest thereon from February 20th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $262.55, with interest from February 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $496 75-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

jy25-2aw3w&au16.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of HERMAN L. ETTINGER and SEYMOUR I. ETTINGER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Herman L. Ettinger and Seymour I. Ettinger of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Herman L. Ettinger and Seymour I. Ettinger were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of August, A. D., 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 7, 1899.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE FREISEUR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Freiseur, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 31, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Ham. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue, (formerly Eleventh Avenue,) and running thence northerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the rights, privileges, and easements contained in a certain agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,994 of Conveyances, at Page 478.

Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed recorded in the said Register's office, in Liber 1,110 of Conveyances, at Page 406, and to the provisions of a certain agreement recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 1,949 of Conveyances, at Page 221.

The premises above described lie in Section 4, in Block 1,166, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

No. 257 West 74th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,780.65, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $332.90, with interest from July 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $506.39, and interest.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

au1-2aw3wTu&F&au23

95 AND 97 LIBERTY STREET.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT E. DOWLING, plaintiff, against THOMAS R. WHITE, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Ham. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the northerly side of Liberty Street, between Broadway and Greenwich Street, now known as Numbers Ninety-five and Ninety-seven Liberty Street, and taken together bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Liberty Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches or thereabouts, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, (being the southwesterly corner of lot known as Number Ninety-nine Liberty Street, now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone;) running thence northerly along the westerly line of the lot now or lately belonging to said estate of John Hone, forty-eight feet and three inches, more or less; thence northerly still along said lot now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone, fifty-three feet and seven inches to land formerly belonging to the estate of Jacob Abramse, deceased, and now or late of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; thence northerly along said last mentioned land sixteen feet and eight inches to land now or late of William Banks; thence westerly along said last mentioned land now or late of William Banks, thirty feet to a strip of land heretofore agreed to be sold to Ambs P. Eno, and conveyed by George S. Murfey and wife and James M. Benedict and wife to Barak T. Nichols; thence southerly along said lot or strip of land, one hundred and nineteen feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of said Liberty Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said Liberty Street, thirty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

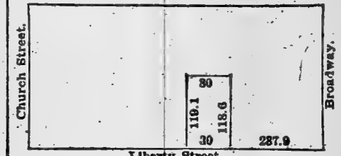

Liberty Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $119,007.05. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $310,414.17.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy18-2aw3wTu&F&au23

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY, plaintiff, against MARY E. BLACKBURNE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the northerly side of Liberty Street, between Broadway and Greenwich Street, now known as Numbers Ninety-five and Ninety-seven Liberty Street, and taken together bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Liberty Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches or thereabouts, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, (being the southwesterly corner of lot known as Number Ninety-nine Liberty Street, now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone;) running thence northerly along the westerly line of the lot now or lately belonging to said estate of John Hone, forty-eight feet and three inches, more or less; thence northerly still along said lot now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone, fifty-three feet and seven inches to land formerly belonging to the estate of Jacob Abramse, deceased, and now or late of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; thence northerly along said last mentioned land sixteen feet and eight inches to land now or late of William Banks; thence westerly along said last mentioned land now or late of William Banks, thirty feet to a strip of land heretofore agreed to be sold to Ambs P. Eno, and conveyed by George S. Murfey and wife and James M. Benedict and wife to Barak T. Nichols; thence southerly along said lot or strip of land, one hundred and nineteen feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of said Liberty Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said Liberty Street, thirty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Liberty Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $119,007.05. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $310,414.17.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy18-2aw3wTu&F&au23

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY, plaintiff, against MARY E. BLACKBURNE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the northerly side of Liberty Street, between Broadway and Greenwich Street, now known as Numbers Ninety-five and Ninety-seven Liberty Street, and taken together bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Liberty Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches or thereabouts, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, (being the southwesterly corner of lot known as Number Ninety-nine Liberty Street, now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone;) running thence northerly along the westerly line of the lot now or lately belonging to said estate of John Hone, forty-eight feet and three inches, more or less; thence northerly still along said lot now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone, fifty-three feet and seven inches to land formerly belonging to the estate of Jacob Abramse, deceased, and now or late of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; thence northerly along said last mentioned land sixteen feet and eight inches to land now or late of William Banks; thence westerly along said last mentioned land now or late of William Banks, thirty feet to a strip of land heretofore agreed to be sold to Ambs P. Eno, and conveyed by George S. Murfey and wife and James M. Benedict and wife to Barak T. Nichols; thence southerly along said lot or strip of land, one hundred and nineteen feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of said Liberty Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said Liberty Street, thirty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

CONTEMPT OF COUNCILMEN

Order to Send Fourteen of Them to Jail Is Signed.

ONLY ONE CHANCE TO ESCAPE

Those Who Fail to Vote for the Hall of Records Bonds or Stay Away Will Be Arrested.

Justice Fitzgerald yesterday signed the formal order confirming his decision of last week, in which he held that Councilmen Cassidy, Oakley, Foley, Engel, Goodwin, Murphy, Wise, Hottenroth, Francisco, Leich, Doyle, Conly, Williams, and Murray were in contempt of court for refusing to obey a writ of mandamus requiring them to pass a bond issue to provide for the payment of a debt owing from the city to John Peirce, contractor for the new Hall of Records. The order directs that each of these men pay a fine of $100 and that they be committed to jail until they obey the writ.

Warrants for the arrest of the Councilmen mentioned probably will be applied for to-day, but it is unlikely that they will be served until after the Council has had a chance to pass the bond resolution to-morrow. This, it was said yesterday, would be done, as several of the recusant Councilmen had decided to vote for the bonds rather than pass the Summer in jail.

In his order, which was prepared by L. Laflin Kellogg, Mr. Peirce's counsel, Justice Fitzgerald directs that the Councilmen named be committed by the Sheriff of the City and County of New York, or the Sheriff of any other county where they may be found, to the county jail of that county, and be there detained in close custody until they shall be willing to comply with the commands of the writ of mandamus. Justice Fitzgerald also directs that they shall remain in custody after they have passed the issue of bonds until they shall have paid the amount of the fine of $100 imposed on each of them, or until each of them is discharged according to law.

With the order handed down Justice Fitzgerald filed this memorandum:

The action of the respondents herein, at a meeting held after the filing of the Court's decision on the motion to punish for contempt, is not relevant upon this proceeding, which relates merely to the settlement of the order. The additional affidavits and copy of the resolution adopted by the Council of Aug. 2, 1899, submitted in connection with the proposed amendment, refer to matters wholly collateral.

The language of this memorandum is construed as indicating that Justice Fitzgerald holds that the adoption of the bond issue of $2,100,000 was essential to entire compliance with the writ of mandamus. This is the view taken by the attorneys for Mr. Peirce and also by the Corporation Counsel, though Alfred A. Gardiner, who has appeared for several of the Councilmen, contends that the court has left this point open.

L. Laflin Kellogg said yesterday that he would prepare the warrants to-day and present them to the County Clerk for signature. He declared that he intended to have the warrants served unless the Council, at to-morrow's meeting, should adopt the bond resolution for the entire issue of $2,100,000. The fines, Mr. Kellogg said, would have to be paid to the Sheriff, who would turn them over to Mr. Peirce. In case the Council declined to pass the bond resolution, Mr. Kellogg said, only those voting in the negative or purposely absenting themselves from the meeting would be placed in jail.

Councilmen Brice, O'Grady, Bodine, Hyland, Christman, and Van Nostrand will appear before Justice McAdam to-day in response to an order to show cause why they, too, should not be held in contempt of court for not obeying the writ of mandamus. Service under the original order was not had on them in time for their appearance at the hearing given to their colleagues.

CROWD AT LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

Attracted by a Report that Several Councilmen Had Been Arrested

Early last evenig a report was in circulation that several of the Councilmen had been arrested and locked up. A large crowd gathered about Ludlow Street Jail and looked in through the iron grates of the office and began asking questions of the Assistant Wardens. It was at the time that the prisoners in the jail are permitted to exercise in the corridors in the simple attire of underclothes. The crowd gazed at them and wondered.

"That's Councilman Engel," shouted a small boy at the corner of Essex Market Place and Ludlow Street, and there was a rush to look up at the window. The crowd was finally dispersed by two policemen from the Eldridge Street Station. A good deal of sympathy was expressed with the Tammany leader of the district, Martin Engel, but this was changed to undisguised satisfaction when a courier from "Silver Dollar" Smith's announced that Councilman was all right and was in Boston.

Warden Pickett left the jail a little after 4 o'clock. When he was asked what allotment he would make if the Councilmen were arrested, he said: "There are lots of cells. We have room, and to spare." When asked what privileges, immunities, and prerogatives the Councilmen would enjoy, and whether or not they would be allowed to hold a special session in the jail to purge themselves of contempt, he laughed and said: "Hadn't we better wait till we get to the bridge before we cross it?"

Martin Engel's residence on Essex Street, near Broome, was dark all night. Some one pinned on the door a note bearing these words: "He's not gone to jail. Boston is good enough for him."

S. C. DIMON'S DEPOSIT BOX.

Supreme Court Holds that the Gift of It to Mrs. Martha Keery Was Not a Valid One.

When Stephen C. Dimon, a wealthy bachelor, who lived upon the income of his property, died on Jan. 12, 1894, at the age of about sixty-four years, Mrs. Martha Keery, at whose house, in Delaware County, N. Y., he had lived for some time, sought to establish a lost will, which she claimed he had made in her favor, and subsequently, when a will which he had executed giving his property to her was found with the names of the beneficiary and of the witnesses erased, she gave the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company of this city notice that she claimed the contents of Mr. Dimon's deposit box as a gift made to her by him on his deathbed.

The company thereupon brought an action in the Supreme Court, making Mrs. Keery and Charles L. Dimon, as administrator of the estate of Stephen C. Dimon, defendants, to have determined to which of the two it should deliver possession of the contents of the box, which the decedent had rented as early as 1880. There were United States bonds and other property in the box, worth over $17,000. Mrs. Keery claimed the keys of the safe were delivered to her by Dimon three days before his death. He had, when he died, two brothers and two sisters living, and several nieces and nephews, with whom his relations were always friendly, and, with some, intimate and affectionate. Seven days before he died he told parties who called that he had left a will "giving all I have to Martha." The alleged gift, she said, had been made in these words: "Martha, get me my keys; they are in the right hand pants pocket, in the closet off the front room; also my watch and chain, and bring them to me. Keep them; they are yours. They will give you all I have in the safe deposit box; there is enough to pay these bills and all I owe you."

Justice Kellogg, before whom the case was tried, in Part V., Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave a decision in favor of Mr. Dimon's heirs. In his opinion the Justice said, Mr. Dimon seemed to have "possessed full knowledge of the cupidity of humanity and the personal attention promptly secured by exciting a keen expectation of future reward." The fact that he was a bachelor of reputed wealth, not housed with any blood relatives, "and sometimes indulging in intoxicants to excess, obviously advertised him as a proper subject, and possibly an easy victim, to strangers in blood secretly scheming to displace lawful heirs. * * * That he never had a sincere or settled intention of doing anything beyond what was necessary to keep alive this expectancy is evidenced by the failure to discover, after his decease, any promised lost will; though if Mrs. Gray and Dr. Pulling are to be believed, he did, to prevent his being 'left in hands of strangers,' even in his last sickness, and only seven days before his death, assure them, 'I have made my will and left all that I have to Martha.' The purpose of the Keerys to obtain his property, he, without doubt, understood.

ROYAL

The Absolutely Pure

BAKING-POWDER

Made from Grape Cream of Tartar.

Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

That he secretly meant to thwart it, is not an unreasonable conclusion from his acts."

A promissory note for $8,000 signed by Mrs. Keery, dated March 1, 1889, was found among his papers, upon which he had written that at his death it became null and void. Justice Kellogg said there might be in this some evidence in support of the contention of the heirs that the deceased understood the sole purpose of the Keery family was to get his money, and that at best he only meant to keep the expectation alive for his personal peace, but was careful to provide against a realization of the purpose.

VETERINARY COLLEGES UNITED

Two Institutions Consolidated with New York University and a New Faculty Appointed.

At a meeting held yesterday at the office of William A. Wheelock, President of New York University, it was decided to consolidate with the university the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, chartered in 1857, and the American Veterinary College, established in 1885, these being the only institutions for teaching of veterinary science in this city. All the members of the Faculties of both colleges resigned their positions and a new Faculty was appointed, principally from among their number, with Prof. Alexander F. Liautard of the American Veterinary College as Dean.

The action taken was expressed in the following resolution:

Whereas, New York University maintains the principle now generally accepted in America that each degree-giving professional school should be part of a university, both to promote science and to enhance the value of professional degrees. Therefore, this university consolidates with itself the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons and the American Veterinary College, this school to bear the name of the New York American Veterinary College and to be on a like footing with the other six schools of the university.

The following Faculty was appointed, the institution with which each professor ha been connected heretofore, if any, being indicated in parenthesis:

Henry M. MacCracken, D. D., LL. D., (New York University,) Chancellor.

Alexander F. Liautard, M. D., V. M., (American Veterinary College,) Dean, Professor of Anatomy, Clinical Surgery, Veterinary Jurisprudence, and Sanitary Medicine.

James L. Robertson, M. D., D. V. S., (American Veterinary College,) Professor of Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Harry D. Gill, V. S., (New York College of Veterinary Surgeons,) Professor of Principles and Practice of Veterinary Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

William J. Coates, M. D., D. V. S., (American Veterinary College,) Professor of Anatomy, Clinical Surgery and Medicine.

Roscoe R. Bell, D. V. S., (American Veterinary College,) Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. Elmer Ryder, D. V. S., (American Veterinary College,) Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Medicine.

Richard W. Hickman, Ph. G., V. M. D., (New York College of Veterinary Surgeons,) Professor of Cattle Pathology and Meat Inspection.

J. Bethune Stein, M. D., (New York Dental College,) Professor of Physiology.

Wilfried Lellman, D. V. M., Professor of Helminthology and Canine Pathology.

John A. Mandel, (New York University Medical College,) Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Edward K. Dunham, M. D., (New York University Medical College,) Professor of Comparative Pathology.

William H. Park, M. D., (New York University Medical College,) Professor of Bacteriology.

John A. Leighton, D. V. S., (American Veterinary College,) Professor of Diseases of the Foot.

Julius Hulesen, Jr., D. V. S., (New York College of Veterinary Surgeons,) Professor of Sanitary Medicine.

Ernst J. Lederle, Ph. D., (New York College of Veterinary Surgeons,) Lecturer on Milk Inspection.

Harry D. Hanson, D. V. S., (American Veterinary College,) Associate Professor of Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine.

George G. Van Maier, M. D., D. V. S., (American Veterinary College,) Professor of Ophthalmology.

Charles E. Clayton, D. V. S., (American Veterinary College,) Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Robert W. Ellis, D. V. S., Lecturer on Zootechnics and Veterinary Jurisprudence.

W. V. Bieser, D. V. S., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

Henry Henning, V. S., Assistant in Clinical Surgery.

The new school will open its first term Oct. 2 at the college building, 141 West Fifty-fourth Street. The two veterinary hospitals formerly used by the respective schools will be continued, affording abundant material for clinical instruction. New York University hereafter will grant the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery to all students entering its college who meet the Regents' requirements as to preliminary education, and who pursue successfully the three years' course of study.

In a statement issued by Chancellor McCracken in regard to the consolidation, he said: "These two schools have outranked in age all other veterinary schools in the country, and have educated more than 1,000 veterinary surgeons. Like the veterinary school of Harvard University, and that of the University of Pennsylvania, this school is placed upon a strictly university footing. Co-ordination and co-operation with the university and Bellevue Hospital Medical College will thus be secured to the advantage of both schools, and of medical science and to the promotion of the health of the community.

"In order to enter the school a student must have obtained forty-eight counts in a Regents' examination, this being considered the equivalent of a high school education. The Regents have been gradually raising the requirements for admission to the professional schools, and in this I think they have performed an important public service. The education required now before a young man can commence the study of a profession is practically equal to the college education of forty years ago."

COSTLY FURNITURE ON FIRE.

Some One Throws a Cigar Stump Into a Wagon Load of It.

William Lansmith, a driver, in the employ of A. H. Davenport, an art furniture dealer of 331 Fifth Avenue, had gone to Pier 50, East River, yesterday, to get a load of antique furniture, shipped from Boston. While returning to the art store, and going west on First Street, a little boy shouted out that his load was on fire. The boy also shouted that he had seen a man throw a butt of a cigar into the wagon.

Lansmith looked around and saw one of the crates smoking. He jumped from the seat and, unbinding the straps that held the furniture in place, pulled out three crates which were ablaze. They contained a settee and two chairs of the Louis XV. period, with gold legs and backs and maroon velvet upholstery. The fire was extinguished with a loss of $500.

The driver said he was glad the fire did not communicate to the other crates, which, he said, contained a set of antique furniture for ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, and worth thousands of dollars. Had this furniture burned, he said, it could not have been replaced.

Brooklyn Naval Militia Cruise.

The Brooklyn Battalion of the Naval Militia started on a practice cruise along the Atlantic Coast yesterday, on the auxiliary cruiser Prairie. About 135 officers and men, in command of Commander A. R. Forshew, went on the cruise, which will be devoted to artillery drill and target practice, as well as instruction in naval tactics and general seamanship.

NOW RICHMOND COMPLAINS

Some Taxpayers Dissatisfied with Consolidation Results.

MOVEMENT FOR SEPARATE CITY

John De Morgan Issues Circular to Citizens—Complaints About Lighting and the Roads.

Some of the taxpayers of the Borough of Richmond, as well as those of Queens, are dissatisfied with the results of consolidation, especially since the publication of the tax rate. In Richmond County the taxes formerly were paid in several separate portions, the State, county, and town taxes falling due at one time, the school taxes at another time, and the taxes in incorporated villages forming another item. Now all the taxes will be paid in one sum, and, though the rate fixed for this year is somewhat lower than the combined rates paid formerly, the assessed valuations have been raised to such an extent that the lump sum of the tax in most instances, according to men who have investigated the subject, will be larger than the total of the payments for various purposes before the territory became a part of the City of New York. It is felt to be harder, also, to pay the money all at one time than in installments, as in former years.

The feeling on the subject of taxation and other matters which have aroused dissatisfaction has resulted in a movement in the direction of undoing the work of consolidation, as far as Richmond County is concerned, concerning which the following announcement has been issued:

In order to ascertain public opinion respecting the future of Richmond County, a committee is in process of formation, having for its objects, first, the obtaining of the views of citizens on the question of independence, or acquiescence in present conditions; secondly, the repeal, if thought desirable, of the Greater New York statute so far as it relates to Richmond; third, the passage of an act incorporating Richmond as an independent city, and lastly, the agitation for a more satisfactory ferry system. All in accord with the objects of the committee are invited to send in names, and any suggestions they may desire to make. The committee will be entirely free from political partisanship, acting independently, or with either of the political parties, as may be deemed the best to secure the ends aimed at.

JOHN DE MORGAN, Secretary Pro Tem.

The Staten Island Leader, a weekly paper published at Stapleton, in its issue of last Saturday contained several articles finding fault with the treatment of the borough by the city authorities. In relation to public lighting, the following editorial paragraph appeared:

Much complaint has been received at the lack of electric lights in Stapleton and Tompkinsville, the incandescent lights in these localities having been turned out. As the Electric Light Company has not been paid by the city for some time for services rendered, it has been forced to take this action. We hope that the city authorities will pay the company what is due them. Should the darkness result in increased crime the public will know at whose doors to lay the blame.

In another place reference was made to a protest made by Borough President Cromwell to the Board of Public Improvements last Wednesday on account of the action of the city authorities in reducing the price per hydrant paid to the companies furnishing water from $25 to $20. Since this reduction the companies have refused to furnish water for street-sprinkling purposes, as formerly, and the city authorities have retaliated by refusing permission to the companies to extend their mains.

In a lengthy communication to the paper a correspondent signing himself "Staten Islander" speaks of "an army of overpaid officeholders," whom he charges with neglect of duty and indifference to the interests of the taxpayers. He says:

In the meantime our fine roads, that we were so proud of, that we bonded the county for, and others that the villages built and paid for, go to wreck and ruin for want of proper attention and timely repairs. When these roads were under the supervision of one county engineer and our several village engineers, they were well taken care of. Now we go to New York begging for money that belongs to us and cannot get it to make repairs.

What a miserable, beggarly lot we have come to be! A lot of high-paid deputies, assistants, assistant deputies, clerks, bookkeepers, registrars, inspectors, &c., ad libitum, foisted on us, and no money for repairs!

John De Morgan, the signer of the circular calling for action on the various subjects of complaint, is a story writer and resident of Hart's Park, West Brighton. It is said that several other taxpayers who live in the same locality are co-operating with him in the movement, but it has not yet reached the stage of definite action. A reporter who visited the borough yesterday found evidence of unrest under existing conditions in many quarters, but such sentiment as exists in favor of separation from the greater city appears to be in a nebulous and unorganized state.

Ex-Assemblyman D. T. Cornell, who has been in the real estate business at Stapleton for many years, talked freely on the matters which have led to popular dissatisfaction. When his attention was called to Mr. De Morgan's circular he smiled significantly and said:

"Mr. De Morgan, you know, is a story writer. I know and respect him, but perhaps his views would not have as much weight with others as those of a business man. There is dissatisfaction in this borough, no doubt, but so there is everywhere. Some of it has been engendered by disappointed politicians and some of it doubtless is based on real grievances, but if anybody entertains the idea of getting out of Greater New York now that we are once in, he might as well give it up. Consolidation has come to stay and we must make the best of it.

"The chief cause of complaint among taxpayers is the raising of valuations by the Assessors. The men who were sent here to do the assessing knew little about the values of property here, and they did serious injustice in some cases. Our taxes will be burdensome, but that will be due largely to the fact that too many improvements have been made. More money has been expended in this line in the last three years than in the thirty years preceding, and now the people are beginning to experience the effect in taxation. It will be hard for a time, but I predict that in the long run our condition will be improved by consolidation.

"What Staten Island needs now is rapid and cheap transit facilities, so that men employed in Manhattan will come here to live. Of the treatment of the borough by the city officials I think there is little cause to complain. Our borough is well policed, and the charges that have been published as to the care of the streets, the water supply, and the lighting facilities are based largely on imagination."

REALTY ACTIVE IN QUEENS.

Many Sales of Land Within the Past Few Months and Negotiations Under Way for Large Tracts.

Sales of land in the Borough of Queens have been unusually numerous within the past few months, and negotiations for other large tracts are now under way. Real estate men who deal largely in Long Island property say that half a dozen syndicates have recently been looking at lands in Queens Borough which heretofore have been regarded as of little value. A deal has been practically closed by which a party of New York capitalists will secure control of a large tract of swamp lands in Queens, which presents advantages for water front dockage construction. Until this deal is closed the real parties in interest purpose to keep in the background.

Other capitalists are looking at some large tracts of beach property just beyond Rockaway Beach, and there are indications that in the near future important steps will be taken in that locality. Men who already have large interests there say that the next few years will witness the expenditure of more money in the development and improvement of that section of Queens Borough than has been spent there in the last ten years—and they say that several millions of dollars have been spent along Rockaway Beach within ten years.

Representatives of a New England syndicate have been looking over the ground lately with a view of purchasing for improvement purposes a tract of about 100 acres just beyond Long Island City.

This abnormal activity in Queens Borough real estate has been stimulated to a great extent by the talk of proposed public works in that vicinity, and also by the recent purchase of several acres on Newtown Creek for wharfage terminals, to be used by the Long Island Railroad. The old project of a ship canal connecting Newtown Creek with Flushing Bay has been revived. Local politicians have been active in circulating reports that a company is about to be formed to construct this long-talked-of canal. For confirmation of their stories these politicians cite the fact that about a year ago ex-Supervisor Bermel of Newtown and General Manager Beetem of the Queens County Railway system secured the passage of a special act of the State Legislature authorizing the construction of a ship canal from Newtown Creek to Flushing Bay. This canal, it is urged, would not only furnish a valuable waterway, but it would serve to drain a very large section of hitherto worthless land. In fact, some of this undrained land forms a part of the tracts that the recently formed New York syndicate is said to be negotiating for. All of the land in that locality is low and well-adapted to the purpose of canal construction. Old residents of Long Island City, who have heard this canal talked about for at least a quarter of a century, are skeptical about its assuming material shape now, but they say that if it should be constructed, the value of the adjacent lands would be greatly enhanced for dockage purposes.

An impetus to land speculation in the vicinity of Newtown Creek was given by Roswell P. Flower a few years before he died. He bought several hundred acres of so-called swamp lands, and expended large sums of money in substantial improvements. He built some excellent docks, and brought the waters of Newtown Creek—which is simply an arm of the East River—up to them by constructing a short canal. Improvements have been steadily going on at various points on the Flower property, and now there is talk of a large factory of some kind being located there. Swamp property adjoining that owned by the Flower estate has recently been acquired in small parcels by different parties, and, it is said, that steps will soon be taken to reclaim it and build docks along the Newtown Creek.

A sale of several acres of farm lands on the uplands back of Long Island City was completed a few weeks ago through a Brooklyn real estate agency. The purchaser's avowed intention is to cut the property up into villa plots and build a number of suburban cottages thereon.

Inquiry among Brooklyn and Long Island City real estate agents yesterday elicited the fact that there was a constant—and in some respects remarkable—demand for unimproved land in Queens Borough. Just now there are three or four negotiations under way for large tracts.

IMPROVEMENTS IN QUEENS.

A Number of Boulevards and Parks Under Contemplation.

The engineering department of the Board of Public Works of the City of New York has just completed a map of a portion of the Borough of Queens. The territory embraced is the First and Second Wards, formerly Long Island City and Newtown.

The map indicates contemplated improvements, which will bind the entire borough into a unit by means of important highways. According to the plan five broad boulevards, 200 feet in width, are to extend from Hunter's Point and Astoria Ferries, from the proposed termini of the Randall's Island and Blackwell's Island bridges, to the eastern limits of the borough. The system is also to connect with the Eastern Parkway and Coney Island driveway in Brooklyn.

These highways pass through Long Island City and Newtown. In the latter place the roadways were projected through at least half a dozen of the most important cemeteries. The only one which escaped was Calvary Cemetery. At the intersection of the boulevards small parks are to be laid out.

In the town of Flushing it is proposed to lay out a park of about 200 acres.

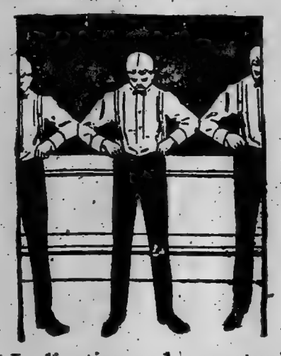

Inclination and opportunity seldom meet; but we force them together.

Just now when you are inclined to look for extra leg covering, we have lopped off from 50 cents to $3 on some 50 different trouser patterns.

Feet equally well cared for. Men's russet shoes $2.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Tuesday, August 8th.

Ladies' Suits.

The balance of our Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, in fly-front, double-breasted, and open Eton effects,

$15.00 & $21.50,
formerly $25.00 to $51.50.

Also, Ladies' Organdie Dresses, Piqué and Linen Skirts, at less than half of former prices.

Ladies' Cycle Suits,
small line to close, at
$5.00,
formerly $22.00 to $28.50,
(sizes 32 to 40).

Also balance of
Silk Waists,
$2.00 to $10.00,
formerly $5.50 to $19.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

HOMESICK GIRL SOUGHT DEATH

Threw Herself Under an Elevated Train, but May Recover from Her Injuries.

Mary Robinson, a comely Russian girl, nineteen years old, attempted suicide yesterday morning by throwing herself on the track before an oncoming train at the Second Avenue elevated station, at Eighty-sixth Street. Scores of passengers waiting for the train saw her take the plunge. Engineer John Randall of 175 East Ninetieth Street stopped the train almost instantly, but the girl was pinned beneath the wheels of the tender. The engine had to be raised from the track before her body could be removed. This took nearly half an hour. She was terribly mangled, but never lost consciousness, and up to a late hour last night was alive at the Presbyterian Hospital, whither she was taken.

Despondency, caused by homesickness, was probably the cause of her act. She had been in this country seven months, and was frequently downcast, and complained of being separated from her parents. She lived with Mrs. Mary Goodman on the third floor of 149 Orchard Street, and was employed as a trimmer in a hat store at 150 Mercer Street. She has a brother, Joseph Robinson, who is a druggist, and resides on Lenox Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. She is engaged to be married to Joseph Katz, a brother of Mrs. Goodman, and, as far as is known, there had been no quarrel between them which could have led her to attempt suicide.

The surgeons at the hospital decided that amputation of the left leg near the hip was necessary to save the girl's life. This was done. The fortitude displayed by the girl was marvelous, and, despite her terrible injuries, she may recover.

Engineer Randall and Fireman Thomas Stewart of 331 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street were arrested by Policeman Kent of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station and arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in Harlem Police Court. After the evidence of witnesses of the tragedy had been heard, both were discharged, as Magistrate Flammer was satisfied that the engineer had done everything in his power to avert the accident.

More Letter and Newspaper Boxes.

Postmaster Van Cott is busy at present on the plans for the increase of letter and newspaper collection boxes throughout the city. At present there are about 2,100 letter and 400 newspaper boxes. Special posts will be put up throughout the city for both the old and the new boxes. The business sections will be especially considered in the placing of the new boxes, and it is intended to have the mail from these districts collected by light wagons. When all the arrangements are perfected, there is to be ample room for both first and second class mail matter, and it is expected that the inconveniences from overcrowded boxes will be wholly done away with.

James B. Jones Again Locked Up.

James B. Jones was sent to the Workhouse again yesterday by Magistrate Mayo for annoying Mrs. Laura C. Buck, who keeps a sanitarium at 72 West Forty-ninth Street. Jones was formerly a nurse in the sanitarium, and he has been arrested three times for annoying Mrs. Buck and her two daughters.

Father and Son Die of Typhoid Fever.

Frederick Schnaars died at Christ Hospital, Jersey City, on Sunday, of typhoid fever, his son, Frederick Schnaars, Jr., having died at the same institution on Friday night of the same disease. Miss Mary Schnaars, the eldest daughter, is also ill with typhoid fever, but is in a fair way to recover.

Ex-Congressman Burleigh Ill.

Ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh is dangerously ill at his home, in Whitehall, Washington County. He is suffering from a complication of diseases.

A Bicycle Sensation! | *A Bicycle Sensation!* | *A Bicycle Sensation!*

O'Neill's.

And Now for the Bicycle Sensation of the Season!

We closed a bicycle deal last week that will be the talk of the town within twenty-four hours—a deal that enables us to sell you, beginning at 8 o'clock this morning,

The "O'Neill" Wheel,

sold all along for 27.00, both men's and women's, four colors and three heights of frames, for

15.98.

We have over Five Hundred of these bicycles ready for sale, and can assure every reader that the delay in shipment incident to every big bicycle sale will be avoided in this one.

A Full Description of this the Greatest Bicycle Bargain you ever saw!

For Men.
Frame—22 and 24 inch.
Color—Black, Maroon, Blue, and Green.
Tires—Goodyear, Guaranteed.
Saddle—Padded, with Spring.
Pedals—Rover.
Handlebars—Upturned or Dropped.
Gear—70 to 80.
Wheels—28 inch.
Rims—Plain and striped.
Cranks—6¾ inch.
Seat Post—Forward L.
Brakes, 1.00 Extra.

For Ladies.
Frame—20, 22, and 24 inch.
Color—Black, Maroon, Blue, and Green.
Tires—Goodyear, Guaranteed.
Saddle—Spiral Spring, Model "B."
Pedals—Combination.
Handlebars—Raised.
Gear—70.
Wheels—28 inch.
Rims—Plain and striped.
Cranks—6¾ inch.
Seat Post—Forward L.
Brakes, 1.00 Extra.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

RUSSIAN COUNT IN JAIL.

Employe of the Equitable Life Arrested for Embezzling 70,000 Rubles of Government Funds.

A Russian, known in the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, where he was employed in the Russian Department, under the name of Peter Peters, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Waldimir Teplow, the Consul General of Russia at this port. The warrant charges that the prisoner, whose name is given as Pierre Alexandro von Mohrenschild, and had the rank of Count in his native country, lived in Portion 3 of the Circuit of Tuskalinska; that between the years 1893 and 1897 he was a public official in the employ of the Russian Government, and as such had charge of the reception and distribution of moneys among emigrants, and also the expenditure and distribution of moneys appropriated by the Government for the building of schools and churches.

It is charged that while thus employed von Mohrenschild embezzled 70,000 rubles, of which 22,461 were from the Emigrant Fund and 13,137 from the School and Church Fund. He is charged with forging documents to show the receipt of these moneys by the proper persons.

He was indicted and fled to this country, where he has been living for about two years. He took out his first citizen's papers under the name of Peter Peters, which he adopted after his arrival here. He is married, and lived with his wife at 423 Amsterdam Avenue.

When Deputy United States Marshals Bernhard and McAviney went to the office of the Equitable Life with the warrant for von Mohrenschild's arrest the defendant denied his identity. Peters, however, caught sight of a watch charm, on which were the initials "P. M.," and upon closer examination with a magnifying glass found on another charm the full name of the man. After a photograph sent to this country by the Russian authorities was shown to him von Mohrenschild, or Peters, admitted his identity.

He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander, and demanded an examination on the charge. He was remanded to Ludlow Street Jail to await the arrival of extradition papers. The prisoner had been in the employ of the Equitable Company for about seven months.

RESCUED BY A CLERGYMAN.

Women Led from Burning Building by the Rev. Joseph McInnes.

A mysterious fire which but for the bravery of a clergyman might have resulted in the loss of life, occurred in the three-story dwelling at 347 West Thirty-fifth Street yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. The flames were discovered in a room occupied by Josie Meany, a servant, at the rear of the first floor. She was awakened by the smoke, and found her clothing, which was on a chair, in flames.

The girl screamed and aroused the tenants on the two upper floors. Mrs. Proctor and her two daughters, who occupy the second floor, and Mrs. Margaret Doig, her daughter, Mabel, and her sister, who occupy the third floor, found themselves cut off by the flames and smoke.

The Rev. Joseph McInnes, assistant pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, who lives at 350 West Thirty-fifth Street, was awakened by the cries of the women, and quickly putting on a pair of trousers, rushed into the burning building in his bare feet. He succeeded in groping his way to the top floor, and was leading the women to the street, when he found Miss Doug, overcome by smoke, clinging to the burning balustrade on the second floor. He seized her, and, calling to the others to follow him, carried her to the street.

The fire was extinguished before it had spread beyond the first floor. The loss was estimated at $500.

Mr. McInnes was not anxious to talk about the part he took in the fire. "The most wonderful thing I did," he said, "was to put on my trousers on the run. I saw some women on the top floor calling for help, and, telling them to wait, I ran up to bring them out. When we came down, there was a woman—I don't even know her name—overcome by smoke on the second floor. Her hands were locked on the railing. I tore her loose and brought her to my house, where she quickly recovered. I only received a blister on my foot."

Fire in Soldiers' Hospital.

Considerable excitement was caused among the patients in the military hospital at Fort Hamilton early yesterday morning by a fire which started in the hospital kitchen. The cause of the fire, which did $400 damage, is not known. The soldiers succeeded in extinguishing the blaze before the arrival of the firemen. There were fourteen patients in the hospital, all of whom were removed when the place was discovered.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

REDUCED SMYRNA RUGS
(Reversible)

6 x 9 ft.	$9.75
7.6 x 10.6 ft.	14.50
9 x 12 ft.	19.50

45 WEST 23D ST.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
while it is invigorating to the system quiets the nerves and produces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 4 & 8 P.M. SOUSA and his BAND SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS. 9 P.M. PAIN'S DE ANGELIS OPERA CO. THE WEDDING DAY. NEXT WEEK WEBER & FIELDS' HURLY BURLY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all! NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard The Man in the Moon! Roof-Covered Aerial Maznolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe! Vast Vaudeville! 150 artists! MAGGIE CLINE! MME. HERRMANN! LOTTY!

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST. near B'way. MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN. Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 40 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c. To-night, Tschaikowski's Symphony Pathetique.

The COOL CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! The Rounders! Packed Every Night! Greatest of Casino Successes! ROOF TO-NIGHT! Rice's Summer Nights! 2d Wk. of the Big Uproarious Burlesque, THE MAID IN THE MOON!

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN. Greatest Place and Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, perf. in Music Hall

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. ROSSOW MIDGETS. HENRI FRENCH. TIM MURPHY. BIOGRAPH. Next week: CHING LING FOO.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. and W. Boulevard. HIGH CLASS CONCERTS, SQUADRON A BAND

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. LOUISVILLE vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Concerts This Evening at Tompkins Square and Mount Morris.

There will be music at Tompkins Square Park by Philip Wagner & Son's Military Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

National Hymn.
March—"American Marines" ..... Wiegand
Overture—"Martha" ..... Flotow
Waltz—"Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
Selection from the comic opera "The Serenade" ..... Herbert
Cornet Solo—Selected ..... Finkelstein
Mr. Finkelstein.
Fantasia—"My Old Kentucky Home" ..... Langey
(a) Melody—"When I Know that Thou Art Near Me" ..... Abt
(b) Galop—"Champagne" ..... Lumby
Selection from the comic opera "Wang" ..... Herbert
Potpourri—"The Winner" ..... Mackie
Finale—"Down in Mississippi" ..... Ramsdell
"Star Spangled Banner."

At Mount Morris Park Lederhaus's Squadron A Band will give this programme:

"Star Spangled Banner."
(a) Two Step—"Eclipse" ..... Bernard Stern
(b) March—"On the Chattahoochie" ..... J. R. Johnson
Overture—"Des Teufels Anthell" ..... Asher
Selection—"Nanon" ..... Genee
Waltz—"Phroso" ..... Furst
Medley—"Gems of the Season" ..... Chattaway
Cornet Solo—"Because" ..... Mackie
Mr. A. Reringer.
Overture—"King of Yvetot" ..... Adam
Andante—From "Symphony No. 6" ..... Haydn
Fantasie—"Down the Mississippi" ..... Poerner
(a) Two Step—"The Hottest Ever" ..... C. E. Brown
(b) "Soldiers in the Park" ..... C. E. Brown

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair, fresh northerly to easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,470. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT {In Greater New York and Jersey City. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.}

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37¾c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—A number of startling rumors are current in Rennes and Paris with regard to the Dreyfus case. One is to the effect that there were grave contradictions in the evidence of Gen. Mercier and M. Casimir-Perier before the Cour de Cassation, and that counsel for Dreyfus are preparing a coup, by which they will charge either the General or the former President with perjury. An arrest would then follow instantly. Capt. Dreyfus is very weak, and only his will power is sustaining him. The public trial will be resumed on Saturday. Mrs. Emily Crawford says that it is likely Gen. Billot will declare he was misled when he said on his soul and conscience Dreyfus was a traitor. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, in introducing the Indian budget in the House of Commons, said the Government had deliberately concluded that a gold standard was required for India, and that temporary failure of crops would not interfere with the policy decided upon. A writ of habeas corpus for the custody of Gladys Perot has been granted on behalf of the child's grandfather. If the custody of Gladys Perot is finally granted to Mr. Perot, the extradition proceedings against Mrs. Perot will not be pushed. German merchants have been officially advised to be represented at the Philadelphia Exposition. The Emperor of Germany has conferred the title of Prince on Count Von Munster-Ledenburg, the German Ambassador at Paris. London Truth announces that William Waldorf Astor can never be an English peer, as a law passed in the reign of William III. deprives the Crown of the right of conferring the honor on naturalized aliens. President Roca of the Argentine Republic arrived at Rio de Janeiro. Andrew Carnegie has given £10,000 to found a public library at Keighley, Yorkshire. The natives of Great Conoro Island are in revolt against the French authorities. The Belgian Premier, M. de Smet de Mayer, made a statement in the Chamber of Deputies, in which he said the Cabinet would endeavor to immediately settle the electoral question by the complete adoption of proportional representation. The Volksraad has not yet sent a reply to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal of a joint inquiry, and the Boers are taking strong defensive measures. A gloomy view of the situation is taken in Pretoria.—Pages 1, 2, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

The West India hurricane did considerable damage on the Island of Guadeloupe. Cable communication is interrupted.

Nearly all the staff officers of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn have resigned, their supposed object being to force Capt. Jennings out.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Reception Committee met yesterday, received reports from the various subcomittees, and arranged details of the reception.

A counterfeiter, J. C. Pollock, was yesterday captured at Pecos, Tex., having in his possession many negatives of bank notes among them one of the Hanover National Bank of New York.

Page 2.

Daniel O'Connell, Thomas Sexton, and Patrick J. Ryan, attendants at the Manhattan State Hospital, were committed to the Tombs by Coroner Scanlan pending the inquest in the case of James McGuire.

The report of Marquis Romano of the Italian Embassy on the lynching of Italians at Talluiah, La., was sent to the State Department yesterday. It presents the affair in a serious light.

Page 3.

By the falling of a pole which was being hoisted to the eighth floor of an uncompleted apartment house in West Eighty-first Street a laborer was injured and the building badly damaged.

Mrs. Nathan Kronman, who was attacked with a hatchet in her home Monday afternoon, died yesterday. Her husband was remanded in court until this morning.

Page 4.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company will give three days' vacation, with full pay, to each of its conductors and motormen who remained loyal during the recent Strike.

Dr. Charles M. Lamson, President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, died suddenly yesterday at St. Johnsbury, Vt., while taking a bicycle ride.

Six Councilmen who were not served with the order to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court were before Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Argument on their cases was postponed.

Page 5.

Numerous complaints against Gen. Brooke's administration of civil affairs in Cuba have stirred the War Department to action and a full report has been called from the Governor-General.

Col. A. Cervantes and Capt. R. Arnanto, of El Reconcentrado, the Cuban paper recently suppressed by Gen. Ludlow, arrived in the city yesterday on their way to Washington to lay their protest before the Secretary of War.

In the New York Yacht Club run from New London to Gardiner's Bay, a distance of 30½ miles, Columbia beat Defender by 4 minutes and 1 second and Vigilant by 54 minutes and 8 seconds.

Page 6.

Dominican revolutionists crossed the frontier into Santo Domingo and took possession of Dajabon. The garrison retired and the foreigners left the city. A bill was introduced in the Dominican Congress to make part of the customs dues payable in paper money, which is to be publicly burned every month.

Page 12.

The method of the Police Department in dealing with robberies and burglaries was the subject to which the Mazet committee directed its inquiry yesterday.

Four young inmates of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island made a dash for freedom by swimming yesterday. Two were captured after a chase. The others escaped.

Mrs. Emily J. Lowery, widow of Police Captain William B. Lowery, formerly in command of the Sixth Precinct, was found destitute in Brooklyn and sent to the almshouse.

Superintendent Carpenter of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island denied the charges against his management made by Inspector Dorr of the State Board of Charities.

Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday, reserved decision on the appeal of Henry Clay Henderson, who was fined for disorderly conduct while acting as counsel for Capt. Price before the Mazet committee.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 9.

A COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service Bureau has received a telegram stating that J. C. Pollock, alias McKibbon, has been arrested at Pecos, Texas, for making and circulating counterfeit United States notes. There were also captured with Pollock a negative for a Webster head $10 note, a Jackson head $5, a Garfield head $5, a $20 bank note of the Hanover National Bank of New York, and a Thomas head of $5; also a quantity of bond paper, cut to the proper note size, as well as a large quantity of inks and other material.

It is stated that Pollock is one of the most expert photographic counterfeiters in the country, and has already served a sentence in a penitentiary upon this charge. Subsequently he was again arrested for counterfeiting, but jumped his bail, since which time he has been running a biograph exhibition along the Mexican border.

It is stated that while in the penitentiary he was assigned to work in the prison photograph gallery, and succeeded in making a number of counterfeits of good workmanship, which he managed to dispose of to parties on the outside. He is said to be a very dangerous workman, and his arrest, after a search of several months, is regarded as an important event in the history of the service.

THE WELCOME TO DEWEY

Arranging Details for the Reception to the Admiral.

PLACE FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Senator Raines Wants a Stand with Seats for 2,500 Persons—Gold Cup to be Presented.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Reception Committee held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday and received reports from the various sub-committees intrusted with the details of the celebration. Senator John Raines and other members of the committee appointed by the State Legislature were present and took part in the discussion.

Senator Raines explained that the Legislative Committee was desirous of co-operating with the local committee. In fact, he said, it was the intention to leave everything in the hands of the latter. All his committee wanted was to have a place assigned to the State steamboat in the naval parade and a place for a grand stand designated so that the State officials could view the land parade. He suggested that the stand be located opposite the reviewing stand. The Legislature's quarters, he said, should be large enough to accommodate 2,500 persons. The cost of the erection of this stand will be defrayed by the State. It was the understanding that $65,000 of the $75,000 appropriated by the Legislature should be used for the transportation and maintenance of the National Guard of the State, who will take part in the land parade, the remainder of the appropriation to be used for incidental expenses.

Gen. Butterfield, the Chairman of the Executive Committee explained that it was planned to have the Olympia anchor in the lower bay, and that the Mayor, accompanied by distinguished visitors, should then pay his official visit to the Admiral. This part of the programme was accepted by the Legislative Committee, which withdrew after the Plan and Scope Committee, on the motion of Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, adopted a resolution inviting the members of the Legislative committee to become the city's guests at the breakfast in honor of Admiral Dewey, and at the ceremonies at the City Hall.

Some discussion was caused by a report from Gen. Butterfield to the effect that he had written Admiral Dewey requesting him, if possible, to reach the city on Saturday, Sept. 30. This, Gen. Butterfield said, would permit the naval parade to be held on Saturday, allow those who took part to rest on Sunday, and give State troops an opportunity to start for this city on Sunday. If this plan is carried out the land parade will take place on Monday. Major Gen. Roe entered a strong objection to this plan. The National Guardsmen, he said, would no doubt desire to see the naval parade, which they could not do if the suggestion of Gen. Butterfield were adopted. He favored bringing troops in before the naval parade and having the land parade take place the day following that on the water. No decision was reached.

Gen. Roe reported that the Committee on Land Parade had received many requests from secret and semi-military societies for places in the line. He contended that none of these should be admitted to participation, unless it were desired to extend the celebration over a week. The Governor and State troops of Vermont Gen. Roe said, were anxious to have the right of the line in the parade because Admiral Dewey hails from that State. He advised that the usual custom of giving the United States Navy the place of honor, the United States Army, New York National Guard, and the troops of other States following in the order named, and a resolution directing him to carry out this plan was adopted. Troops of other States will be assigned to places in the line according to the time of admission of their States to the Union.

John P. Kane, Chairman of the Committee on Stands, made a partial report, in which he suggested the construction of stands in several places past which the parade will not pass. It was decided that the city's stands should be erected only at City Hall Park and Madison Square. The former will be large enough to accommodate 6,000 persons. Private individuals, it was decided, could erect such stands as they saw fit on their own property, with due regard to the city ordinances.

An animated discussion arose when the publishers of the official programme, H. T. Alder and H. C. Green, presented a sample of the programme. The publishers offered two designs, one to contain a small portrait and a large biographical sketch of each member of the Committee on Plan and Scope, the other to have a large picture and a small biography of each. There was considerable diversity of opinion as to the proper course to pursue, for most of the members of the committee were anxious to see large portraits and complete histories of their lives in the book. It was finally decided, however, to have the portraits, but not the biographies, printed.

In this connection the committee deemed it advisable to warn the public against men who are canvassing for advertisements for alleged "official programmes." Several men, it has been reported to the committee, have been soliciting advertisements and using the name of the committee and the word "official" as a bait. The committee announced yesterday that Messrs. Alder & Green had been selected to publish the programme, and that it would contain no advertisements, but would be an artistic volume.

Gen. Butterfield, acting for the committee, has ordered a handsome gold loving cup, to be presented to Admiral Dewey as a souvenir of the reception. If the Aldermen pass the resolution giving the committee control of the funds appropriated by the City Government, the names of the Mayor and members of the Municipal Assembly will be engraved on the cup. Otherwise, Gen. Butterfield said, he would appeal to the public-spirited citizens of New York for contributions to defray its cost. He hoped the latter course would not be necessary, as it would deprive the cup of its value as an official gift. If, however, the Aldermen decline to accede to the committee's request, he said, the ceremonies at the City Hall would be conducted entirely by the Mayor and the committee, and the members of the Assembly, as a body, would not be invited to take part.

The following is a description of the loving cup as given by its designer: The form is Roman, with three Greek dolphin handles in green gold, and around the the neck of the cup are forty-five stars. The first panel contains a wreath of oak leaves of green gold, upon which rests an eagle supporting Dewey's portrait, chased; around the collar of the foot of the cup is a rope tied in three knots, beneath which are the initials G. D., U. S. N., in green gold, with entwined dolphins and seaweed. The second panel contains the flagship Olympia, chased, beneath which are Admiralty stars, entwined dolphins, and seaweed, with the name U. S. S. Olympia. The third panel contains the inscription on the body, and on the foot the seal of New York City, with motto. The entire background of the cup is thickly chased Rose Marinus, and the foot is composed of closely bound oak leaves and three anchors

WANT DEWEY TO GO TO LONDON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The report that Admiral Dewey will go to Rome to-morrow, where he will be given an audience by the Pope, and will later visit London en route home attracted general interest at the Navy Department to-day, although the department has not been apprised of his programme.

For many reasons the officers of the navy would be pleased if the Admiral should visit London. The cordiality of the relations between the two countries and the fraternizing spirit shown by British and American army and navy officers toward each other would, they believe, insure for the Admiral a gratifying reception.

RECEPTIONS FOR DEWEY.

The Admiral Delighted with the Hospitality Extended Him.

NAPLES, Aug. 8.—Admiral Dewey exchanged visits to-day with the General commanding the army corps here.

The reception accorded the American Admiral by Vice Admiral Gonsales, Commander in Chief of the Maritime Department of Naples, yesterday was of a brilliant character, and Admiral Dewey is delighted with the cordial hospitality everywhere extended to him. Admiral Dewey said:

"I do not desire fêtes or demonstrations at home. It is enough for me that my country knows I did my duty as an officer."

Mr. Lewis M. Iddings, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome, has gone to Sorrento, where he will give a luncheon to Admiral Dewey to-morrow.

Reduced Fares for the Reception.

The passenger agents of the Trunk Line Association met in this city yesterday and formulated a basis of rates to this city for the Dewey celebration. No change of rates was made from near-by points, but from points distant 125 miles or more a rate of one and one-third for the round trip was made. Tickets will be sold the day before and during the celebration, and will hold good for two days after that event is ended. The roads represented at yesterday's meeting of agents included the New York Central and Hudson River, West Shore, New York, Ontario and Western, Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lehigh Valley, New Jersey Central, Philadelphia and Reading, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio.

THE WEST INDIA HURRICANE.

Much Damage in the Island of Guadeloupe—No Fatalities Reported—Communication Interrupted.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Aug. 8.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a cyclone struck Point-a-Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe. The disturbance lasted until nearly 4:30 P. M. Many houses had their roofs blown off and were flooded, and some of them were demolished, but no fatalities were reported. Twenty-three flatboats and fishing boats were sunk in the harbor, in addition to schooners, two small steamboats, and a steamship, the Hirondile, which were wrecked at other places. The Alcyon had her stern damaged. The French cruiser Cecile, which was in the harbor, did not suffer at all.

All communication with the interior of the island, where the damage done is considerable, has been interrupted. At Saintes two schooners were sunk and some flatboats were driven into the interior. The plantations suffered greatly.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 8.—Cable communication with the islands eastward of Puerto Rico is interrupted, it is supposed through the destruction of the land lines by a cyclone.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—10:45 A. M.—The following bulletin was sent out to-day:

Telegraphic communication cut off east of Santiago, Cuba. Hurricane centre apparently moving toward Puerto Rico. H. E. WILLIAMS, Acting Chief United States Weather Bureau.

Cruiser New Orleans Puts to Sea.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 8.—The United States cruiser New Orleans put to sea this morning at 4 o'clock. The barometer then stood at 29.81. As this dispatch is filed the register shows 29.85.

MT. KISCO RESIDENTS AROUSED

Shoot and Cut Electric Light Wires That Were Being Strung Up in Maple Avenue.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—There was an exciting time on Maple Avenue at noon to-day when the Mount Kisco Electric Light Company made an attempt to string its wires through that street. The residents of the street do not want the wires strung in front of their property, and have said so right along, but to this the company paid no heed. To-day the linemen who are engaged in wiring the village for the company reached Maple Avenue. The linemen are not residents of the village, and were taken completely by surprise when violent opposition developed.

Foreman Frazer of the linemen was warned when he began to string his men along the avenue, preparatory to hoisting the wires on to the poles which had been previously set. He paid no attention to this. He had orders to string the wires and was doing his work. Then the residents of the avenue acted. Those who were at home ran out with shotguns and those who were absent were hurriedly summoned home. They also armed themselves and ordered that no more wires be strung.

The linemen did not mind the shotguns, for they correctly reasoned that no man would shoot another because of stringing wires. They went ahead with their work, while the residents stormed about and made threats, but did not shoot.

Finally the linemen put the wire past Alva L. Banks's place. They were repeatedly forbidden to do this by Mr. Banks. The wire had not yet been attached to the insulators, and lay along the poles, ready to tighten up. Then Mr. Banks caused the only shot of the day. His son is an expert rifle shot, and was quietly watching the proceedings, with his rifle under his arm.

His father told him the wire must come down. Virgil Banks, the son, is used to bringing down birds with rifle shots, and he brought the wire down faster than was expected. He simply threw up his piece, took aim, and the bullet severed the copper wire, which, thus cut in two, rattled off the poles and tangled up at either end.

Meanwhile Stephen Sarles, a druggist, employed a man to climb the pole in front of his store, at the corner, and the wire was cut there with nippers. This caused the other end of one of the sections to fall and another tangle. These actions undid the work of the linemen and gave them a job to untangle the wire. The residents then consulted, and determined upon a plan of campaign. While a delegation hurried away to get an injunction, the rest were to stand guard, and whenever the wire was put upon the poles Virgil Banks was to sever it with his rifle.

Meanwhile T. Elwood Carpenter, President of the Mount Kisco Bank and of the electric company, appeared on the scene and tried to reason with the Maple Avenue residents, but they were deaf to his arguments. The Sheriff was notified there might be some trouble, and several deputies appeared to prevent breaches of the peace and damage to the company's property. Mr. Carpenter finally called off the men and set them to work on other streets. Up to to-night no injunction had been served restraining the company from stringing the wires.

RIPPOWAN WOOLEN MILLS SOLD.

Bought In by Former Owners and May Be Reopened.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 8.—An auction sale of the plush and woolen mills of the Rippowan Woolen Mills Company, at North Mianus, authorized by the Superior Court, took place to-day. The property consists of 100 acres of land, with mill buildings thoroughly equipped. Last Autumn an assignment was made, and the mill closed down, throwing many men out of employment.

Many millowners were present to-day from Sanford, Me.; Amsterdam, N. Y.; Newberne, N. Y., and New York City. The property was sold to Thomas I. Raymond of South Norwalk, acting for the Rippowan Company. President Springer of the Rippowan Company purchased the equipments of the mill.

It is understood that the company will be reorganized, and that the mill is to be reopened in a few months.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.

Alumni Protest Against Plan to Crush the Brotherhood.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Brother Fabrician who was deposed as President of St. John's College by the General of the Christian Brothers at Paris, left to-day for New York. He will sail for Paris in about a week.

Last night a dinner was given in his honor at the Raleigh by the Alumni of the college. Speeches were made expressing regret and indignation over the attitude of the General in trying to crush the Christian Brothers in this country, and resolutions were adopted calling upon the Alumni of the schools and colleges of the brothers throughout the country to join in a petition to the Pope. The resolutions recite the great work done in these schools, and protest against their extinction.

It is understood that, in spite of the fact that Brother Fabrician and the other college Presidents who have been deposed by the General were driven from their positions for teaching the classics, the authorities of St. John's College will continue to teach them. In that case, it is probable that they in turn will be deposed.

CHINO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE?

Italian Government Said to Have Received Confirmation of Report that It Has Been Concluded.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says the Italian Government has received positive confirmation of the report that China and Japan have concluded an alliance.

The Russian Minister to China, M. de Giers, addressed a note to the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) recently, warning that body that the conclusion of an alliance with Japan would give great offense to Russia and that the consequences to China would be most serious.

KIPLING'S BOOK THROWN OUT.

Sunday School in Indiana Finds that It Was "Fairly Reeking with Profanity"—Objects to Its Slang.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 8.—Rudyard Kipling has been boycotted by the Sunday School of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Crawfordsville. Some time ago the Sunday school purchased a number of new books for its library of Methodist publishers of Cincinnati, and as these books came from what was regarded as the fountain head of pure literature, little attention was paid to several volumes that were thrown in for good measure.

Among these was Kipling's "Drums of the Fore and Aft," which finally came into the family of a man who declared that it was "fairly reeking with profanity, and the most outrageous slang." Fortifying himself with numerous quotations, he went before the Sunday school authorities, and as a result the offending book was thrown out of the library.

THE PEROT ABDUCTION CASE.

Writ of Habeas Corpus for the Custody of the Child Granted—Dramatic Developments Likely.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A writ of habeas corpus for the custody of Gladys Perot, the daughter of Mrs. William Y. Perot, who is charged with abducting the child from Baltimore, has been granted to Newton Crane on behalf of W. H. Perot, father-in-law of Mrs. Perot, but has not yet been served.

Mr. Crane said to-day that the writ would be immediately served; that the mother and child would appear in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, and that he had no doubt the custody of Gladys would be immediately granted to Mr. Perot, in accordance with the judgment of the Maryland court, in which case the extradition proceedings against Mrs. Perot will be dropped, as Mr. Perot, Sr., does not desire to prosecute the case against the mother. Mr. Crane added that he expects dramatic developments, as, in the event of the writ being served on Mrs. Perot while en route to the Bow Street Police Court, she and the child will forthwith be taken to the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, and explanations as to her inability to appear at Bow Street will have to be made. If the circumstances compel a trial of the case at Bow Street, Mr. Crane intimates that he will produce evidence of episodes in the mother's career which will create considerable sensation.

Charles Matthews, whom Mrs. Perot retained as leading counsel, threw up the case yesterday.

SECRETARY YOUNGS ILL.

Taken Down with Typhoid Fever—Attack Not Serious.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—W. J. Youngs, private secretary to Gov. Roosevelt, who has been visiting at his fraternity lodge, Chi Psi, in Ithaca, was yesterday taken sick with typhoid fever. The attack is slight, and no serious consequences are feared by his physician.

SHOE MEN MAY FORM TRUST.

Meet in Philadelphia to Discuss a National Organization.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Shoe manufacturers, representing Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Rochester, New York, and Lynn, Mass., met here to-day to consider the advisability of forming a National organization. The Cincinnati representatives are the leaders in the movement.

This is the third attempt to bring such a body into existence, the other two having been made in Baltimore and Washington. In all, ninety-five manufacturers were present to-day.

MACHINERY FOR BROOKLYN DOCK

Nearly 1,000 Bids Opened by the Navy Department Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Navy Department to-day opened the bids for the machinery of the Brooklyn Dry Dock, which was destroyed by fire last Spring. There were a large number of bidders, and it will take several days to determine which of them is the lowest in the several classes.

In electric apparatus, for a complete power plant the three lowest bidders were the Bullock Electric Company, $190,000; the General Electric Company, $180,000, and the Westinghouse Company, $165,000. For the six cranes, the bids ranged from $35,000 to $60,000. Apparently the lowest bidders for the cranes were Spaulding & Hurnichver, the Morgan Company, and the Niles Tool Works. For the other apparatus there were 908 bids, ranging from $149,900 to $189,000. Of these the General Electric and the Westinghouse Company put in the lowest.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT SPLIT.

Staff Officers Trying to Force Capt. Jennings Out—Troop C Election.

It became known yesterday that nearly all the staff officers of the Fourteenth Regiment had tendered their resignations to Col. Clayton. This action, it is understood, is a move to force Capt. Jennings to surrender his commission, he having refused to resign when requested to do so by Col. Clayton about a week ago. It is understood that Col. Clayton will not accept the resignations of the staff officers, but will ask them to remain in the regiment.

Capt. Jennings was one of the officers most active in opposing the election of Clayton to the Colonecy of the regiment. Col. Clayton, it is said, probably will appeal to Gov. Roosevelt to take some action with regard to Capt. Jennings that will lead to the latter's retirement from the regiment.

The election of Clayton to the Colonecy of the Fourteenth Regiment has left Troop C without a Captain, and an election to fill the vacancy has been called. It is likely that Lieut. Charles I. Debervois will be chosen to the command of the troop.

CARNEGIE AN AMERICAN.

Declines a British Office, but Gives £10,000 for a Library.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Andrew Carnegie has given £10,000 to found a public library at Keighley, Yorkshire.

Mr. Carnegie has telegraphed from Skibo Castle as follows:

"I have no intention to perform the duties of Justice of the Peace or of the Deputy Lieutenantship. I understand these offices are usually held by the owner of the Skibo estates. In my case they are only honorary, as I am an American citizen."

MONTREAL BANK FAILURES

Ville Marie and Jacques Cartier Suspensions Unexpected.

THE CANADIAN BANKING ACT

Establishes a Monopoly Among the Wealthy Institutions—Depositors Only Suffer.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—The financial excitement of the past two weeks in Montreal which followed the suspension of the Banque Ville Marie and the temporary closing of its doors by the Jacques Cartier Bank, followed in turn by heavy runs on the Hochelaga Bank, the Bank National, and also, in a minor degree, on all the other banks of the city, has brought out in a very striking light both the strong points and the deficiencies of the Canadian Banking act. Ever since the adoption in 1891 of the act under which banking is at present carried on in the Dominion, the Canadian banking system has been the admiration of bank officials and financiers the world over, and when the flurry among the local institutions came, at a period of remarkable prosperity, and without any warning so far as the general public was concerned, the greatest surprise was occasioned.

The immediate cause of the suspension of the Ville Marie Bank was, of course, the defalcation of its cashier with some $58,000 of the bank's funds. This precipitated a run on the bank by its depositors, and the management, finding themselves unable to meet the demands upon them, closed the doors, which still remain closed. The effect of this was to cause a feeling of mistrust in the minds of small depositors, especially among the French Canadians, many of whom still remembered the losses occasioned by the failure of the Banque du Peuple. A run was made on the Banque Jacques Cartier, and its cash reserves not being sufficient to meet all its engagements at so sudden a call it also decided to suspend, and its doors have not yet been reopened. Runs on other banks were made, but as the demands were met in full the excitement soon subsided.

Various surmises have been advanced as to the real cause of the embarrassment of the banks, for the embezzlement of so comparatively insignificant a sum as $58,000 seemed hardly sufficient to occasion the closing of two separate institutions and persistent runs on others. It was thought, for instance, that an explanation might lie in the fact that so many Canadians had been investing in mines of all sorts and in all parts of the country during the past two or three years. There is no doubt that a great deal of Canadian money has been going into mines, but it is stated by bank officials that none of the banks have been advancing money on mining securities, so that this circumstance seems not to have affected the situation.

The true explanation of the situation is to be found in the provisions of the present Canadian Bank act, which establishes a practical banking monopoly among the more wealthy of the banks, and fails to provide for periodic inspection by properly constituted Government officials. The investigation being made into the affairs of the Banque Ville Marie has so far revealed the fact that there has been a considerable overcirculation of bills, a circumstance which would have been detected had there been a proper Government inspection. A further amendment to the act seems also to be called for, to prevent a bank from taking over permanently its own stock, or, in any case, where stock is held as a lien to insist that this should be clearly shown in the monthly bank statement returned to the Government.

The Bank act makes the existence of banks with a small capital a very precarious one. The necessity for large capital is imperative under the branch system peculiar to Canadian banking. The idea of a local bank for local purposes only does not obtain, hence a new institution, in order to compete with its neighbors, is required at once to establish branches in different parts of the country, and in order to do this a large capital is necessary. According to the law no bank may receive incorporation that has not a minimum capital stock of $500,000. Since 1885 not a single banking institution has been established, and of the fourteen chartered since 1883 only five have been able to meet the requirements of the law and actually commence business; of these, four, counting the Banque Ville Marie, have since gone into liquidation.

The absolute security of note holders, at the expense of the depositors, is another feature of the Canadian banking system which has been illustrated in the past two weeks. One of the main features of the law is the bank circulation redemption fund. This is in the nature of a guarantee fund for the redemption of the notes of any bank which may have suspended, and is drawn upon in case the redemption of such notes on the part of the liquidator is delayed beyond a period of sixty days after the suspension. Each bank is required to keep on deposit with the Minister of Finance a sum equal to 5 per cent. of its average circulation, such fund to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. The notes of any bank that has failed bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from the date of failure, until notice is given by the receiver that he is ready to redeem them; and if this notice is not published within two months from the date of suspension the notes are taken up out of this fund, regardless of the proportion which the bank may have contributed toward it.

Note issues are a first charge on the assets of a bank in case of insolvency, any debt due to the Dominion Government a second charge, and any to the Government of any Province a third charge. This provides almost absolute safety for the note issue and for the Government deposits. The interests of the depositors, however, appear to have been sacrificed in attaining this end, and considering the enormous strides which the system of deposit banking is making in Canada, and which is gradually displacing the issue feature, the question arises as to whether these interests are not the higher. In the case of the present failure of the Ville Marie Bank, notes of that bank are everywhere accepted at par, but how the depositors will come out of the crash is still problematical.

AUTOGRAPHS MAY BE SOLD.

Post Office Department in a Quandary Over Its Files.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Acting Postmaster General Heath is in somewhat of a quandary over what to do with the old files which have been accumulating in the department. They will have to be disposed of when the department moves to its new home, and some time ago it was decided that they should be burned.

Among the old files are many papers which contain the autographs of public men, and the announcement that they would be burned brought a swarm of autograph collectors to the office. Then it was discovered that there was doubt about the power of the Postmaster General to dispose of them at all without an act of Congress. This question is now under consideration by the legal advisers of the department.

If it turns out that the Postmaster General has power to dispose of them, they may be sold instead of being burned.

UNCONSCIOUS BUT MIRTHFUL.

Chicago Man Has Laughed Unremittingly Since Monday Evening.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Julius Mattas, a laborer, last evening surprised the members of his family by bursting forth into peals of laughter. His mirth appeared to be unceasing, and after an unremitting spell of half an hour Mrs. Mattas became alarmed and sent for neighbors.

Still Mattas laughed. The situation began to look grave in the eyes of his anxious friends, but still Mattas laughed.

The police were called and Mattas, still laughing boisterously was assisted into the blue wagon. At the hospital a stern-faced physician looked gravely at the mirthful patient, and said he thought it must be a case of poisoning, but still Mattas laughed.

Mattas was unconscious to-day, but still laughing, and those who attended were nonplussed.

BATTLE NEAR SAN FERNANDO.

Army of 6,000 Filipinos Defeated with Heavy Loss—Our Loss 20 Killed and Wounded.

MANILA, Aug. 9.—12:25 P. M.—Gen. MacArthur's force, consisting of 4,000 men, advanced five miles beyond San Fernando to-day and encountered and defeated a Filipino force of 6,000 men. The enemy retreated, leaving many dead and wounded. The American loss, killed and wounded was twenty.

NO PEERAGE FOR MR. ASTOR.

A Law Passed in the Reign of William III. Makes It Impossible—He Can Be Knighted or Made a Baronet.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Henry Labouchère says in Truth:

"The rumor that Mr. William Waldorf Astor will soon be raised to the peerage assumes what is impossible. A law passed in the reign of William III. deprives the Crown of the power of conferring the rank of peer upon naturalized aliens. It was enacted because the King was converting too many Dutch republicans into British peers.

"A Baronet or a Knight Mr. Astor could be, and, if he is ready to pay, there is no doubt that he will find no difficulty in negotiating the matter."

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY RETURNS.

Says He Saw Mr. Croker in England, but Had No Formal Conference with Him.

William C. Whitney reached home, after a six weeks' vacation trip in Europe, on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday afternoon. He was met by his son, Harry Payne Whitney, President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Thomas F. Ryan, and other friends. From the steamship's pier, in Hoboken, Mr. Whitney went directly to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

"I have simply been loafing," said Mr. Whitney, when asked about his trip. "I have not paid any attention to business, or politics, and am happily still in utter ignorance of how those matters have shaped themselves here. I went abroad for rest and recreation, and I obtained both. It is true that I bought some horses in England. Nothing very expensive, but I bought two of Haggin's best yearlings. I am going to leave them all over there, and let them show what they can do. They seem to do better in England than they do here.

"There is no truth in the story that I have engaged Tod Sloan to ride for me. He is engaged by Beresford. No, I had not heard that Sloan had expressed a desire to ride for me. There is nothing in that."

Mr. Whitney traveled quietly through Great Britain, France, and Germany. He did not see Admiral Dewey, and had no opinion to express with regard to the Dreyfus case. Although he saw Richard Croker he had no conference with him. When told of John D. Crimmins's allegation that Tammany Hall has the business corporations of this city by the throat, and particularly the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company, Mr. Whitney glanced at President Vreeland and laughingly remarked: "Well, I guess Mr. Crimmins knows."

Mr. Whitney said that there was nothing about his business plans for the future that would warrant any public statement.

LLOYD TEVIS'S WILL FILED.

$15,000,000 Estate Left the Widow—No Provision for Children.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The will of Lloyd Tevis, who died July 26, was filed for probate yesterday by Susan G. Tevis, his widow. The entire estate, stated in the petition to exceed $1,000,000 in value, although it is believed to be worth more than $15,000,000, is bequeathed to Mrs. Tevis, and she will administer the estate. After making the bequest, the testator continued:

"I hereby declare that in making this will I am fully mindful of my children, Margaret S. Bland ng wife of Gordon Blanding; Louise Tevis Sharon, wife of Frederick W. Sharon; Harry T. Tevis, Hugh Tevis, and William S. Tevis, and that my omission to make any provision for them by this will is intentional; and I commend my said children to the care and affection of my said wife, in whom I have full faith and confidence."

TO PUBLICLY BURN HIS BOOKS.

Former Agnostic Becomes Converted to Christianity.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Toledo, Ohio, says that on the evening of Aug. 15 the elegantly bound volumes which compose the library of Marshal C. Waggoner, formerly a pronounced agnostic, will be burned in the middle of the street in front of Memorial United Brethren Church, in that City.

Mr. Waggoner was recently converted to Christianity and made a public declaration of faith a few weeks ago, when he became a member of the United Brethren Church. The library in question is valued at several thousand dollars.

NEW YORKERS UPSET IN WATER.

Sloop Yacht Triton Capsizes Off East Moriches—All Are Rescued.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 8.—The sloop yacht Triton upset off this place to-day. Those on board were thrown into the water, but were rescued by the catboat Minnehaha.

The two yachts were sailing in company. Capt. Bishop was in command of the Triton and A. B. Lawrence was sailing the Minnehaha. The parties on the two boats were New York residents, who are staying at Quogue for the Summer.

When off this place the Triton was struck by a sudden puff of wind and went over on her beam and then capsized. Besides Capt. Bishop the party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. N. Brower, Miss Ellen Marvin, Miss Mary Bogardus, Miss Marion Brower, Miss Elizabeth Creevey, and William S. Creevey of New York.

The Minnehaha was but a short distance away, and went about to the aid of those thrown into the water. All had gotten to the overturned boat, and were holding on. They were aided into the Minnehaha and brought ashore. The Triton was beached and righted.

Inquiry Court for Dolphin Collision.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—A court of inquiry to investigate the collision of the United States dispatch boat Dolphin with the ferryboat New York, in New York Harbor last week, convened at the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day. The court is made up of Capt. George Haudleigh, Commander D. J. Pillsbury, Commander P. H. Delano, and Capt. Moses of the Marine Corps, sitting as Judge Advocate General, all officers stationed at the yard. It is thought that the sessions will be adjourned daily until the Dolphin returns from Portland.

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:30 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time: luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

STARTLING RUMORS IN DREYFUS CASE

It May Result in the Arrest of Mercier or Casimir-Perier.

BILLOT TO OWN HIS ERROR?

Dreyfus's Physical Condition is Causing Anxiety.

Kept Up Only by Will Power—He Expected Immediate Freedom—Public Trial to be Resumed Saturday.

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RENNES, Aug 8.—Maître Demange, the principal counsel for Capt. Dreyfus

charge either Gen. Mercier or M. Casimir-Perier with perjury, under Article 127 of the Military Code.

An arrest would then occur instantly while the trial was still proceeding.

CAPT. DREYFUS VERY WEAK.

RENNES, Aug. 8.—The condition of Dreyfus is disquieting. His wonderful will power alone is lendin him strength to go through the present ordeal. Physically, he is extremely weak. His stomach refuses all solid food, and he is only able to take milk. His family is very anxious.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Temps says Dreyfus was greatly astonished at the fact that he was brought into court a prisoner. He believed, according to this paper, that he was entering into the judicial formalities of an immediate rehabilitation, and was thanking Gen. de Boisdeffre for the revision of his case. He said, in a firm voice:

"Then it is still necessary to struggle!"

"Dreyfus," the Temps continues, "will be more surprised when he sees the 300 documents, contained in the dossier, on matters entirely outside his case."

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

RENNES, Aug. 8.—The court-martial was only able this morning to consider part of the secret dossier. The documents were submitted to the Judges in the order in which they were classified. Gen. Chanoine gave lucid explanations of the points which were not clear to Col. Jouaust. Gen. Chanoine took the documents individually and explained them.

Major Carrière will later on state the conclusions he draws from the dossier, and Maîtres Labori and Demange, who listened with close attention to Gen. Chanoine's explanations, did not enter into the discussion on the subject, to-day's consideration of the dossier being of a general character, and more in the nature of a preliminary examination.

SCENES OUTSIDE THE LYCEE.

The police arrangements in the vicinity of the Lycée this morning were exactly the same as those of yesterday, but not more than 100 persons had gathered at the early hour—6:30 o'clock—fixed for the opening of the day's proceedings. Capt. Dreyfus was conducted to the Lycée at 6:15 o'clock, and exactly the same precautions were observed as on yesterday. As soon as Dreyfus was inside the Lycée, however, the police cordons were removed, and the few spectators were allowed to circulate freely in the streets around the building.

No demonstration was made upon the arrival on foot of Maître Labori or Maître Demange, counsel for Dreyfus; the members of the court-martial, or of Gen. Chanoine, formerly Minister of War, who attends the court to give necessary explanations as to the secret dossier. Gen. Chanoine appeared in uniform. His presence will, it is expected, be needed to-day or to-morrow. Then M. Paleologue, one of the officials of the Foreign Office, will take up the task of enlightening the Judges regarding the dossier.

Gen. Chanoine was accompanied by an officer carrying a leather wallet, in which were M. Chamoin's notes and other papers referring to the dossier, which itself remains in a strong box in a room contiguous to the courtroom. This box is guarded night and day by an officer specially detailed for this duty.

The secret sitting lasted until 11:45, when the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

BIG CROWD AWAITS DREYFUS.

A much bigger crowd than that of yesterday assembled, in the hope of obtaining a glimpse of Dreyfus during the few seconds occupied by him in crossing the Avenue de la Gare on his way back from the Lycée to his prison. At the conclusion of the sitting the crowd, numbering about 2,000 persons and composed purely of sightseers, was allowed to pass freely before the Lycée until a few moments before Dreyfus emerged. Then the Chief of the Gendarmerie made a sign to his assistant, who blew a whistle. The clatter of hoofs was heard, and a moment later a strong detachment of mounted gendarmes, followed by gendarmes on foot, galloped into the avenue from a side street, wheeled round, and divided into two detachments, stretching across the avenue, and cleared a space of 300 yards in front of the Lycée. The horsemen rode on the sidewalks, clearing everybody out. Even the newspaper men were driven away. Then a detachment of infantry, headed by a bugler, dashed up at the double and formed across the avenue from the door of the Lycée to the postern gate of the Manutention. The soldiers were stationed shoulder to shoulder, facing outward and toward the spectators, who were crushed behind the mounted gendarmes, a hundred yards off.

Soon afterward somebody shouted, "Here he is!" and the spectators, many of whom had come from neighboring towns expressly to see Dreyfus, craned their necks and stood on tiptoe, hoping to catch a view of the famous prisoner as, preceded and followed by gendarmes and with a Captain of gendarmes beside him, he passed through the lane of soldiers with a quick, military step, his eyes fixed straight in front, and with soldierly bearing, but with the slight jerky movement of the left arm and shoulder of the officer accustomed always to resting his hand on the hilt of his sword. The crowd just perceived the prisoner's head and shoulders as he passed by the gaps whose red kepis, dark blue tunics, and bright red, baggy trousers threw a band of color across the roadway.

Less than a minute was occupied in crossing the roadway, and immediately after Dreyfus reached the wall of the Manutention the postern gate was thrown open and he disappeared within. The shrill whistle was heard again, the gendarmes wheeled round and galloped back to their barracks, the crowd quickly dispersed, and in a few minutes the vicinity of the Lycée was almost deserted.

In the meanwhile, Col. Jouaust and the other members of the court-martial, Major Carrière, the official representative of the Government, and Gen. Chanoine, all in full uniform, left the Lycée by the main portal, the crowd saluting them respectfully.

STORY OF THE DOSSIER.

The secret dossier is so called to distinguish it from the regular or legal file of documents connected with the case. The presence of such a secret file was first made known by Gen. de Pellieux at the first Zola trial, who described it as "le secret dossier judiciaire." It was then believed that the file contained documents whose exposure would cause a rupture of peaceful relations between France and Germany. This point has been insisted on from time to time by the conspirators of the General Staff.

When Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart succeeded Col. Sandherr as Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, he examined the secret dossier, which was in the archives under his care, and found that it contained only four documents. These were the letters that had passed between Schwarzkoppen and his colleague of the Italian Embassy, Panizzardi. One of the letters was the famous "ce canaille de D——" document, which, at the Dreyfus court-martial, in 1894, was read so as to refer to the prisoner by the substition of his name for the initial D. In its judgment rendered June 8 last the Cour de Cassation established this fact, and also pointed out that Gen. Mercier was implicated in the illegality.

Capt. Cuignet, who examined the secret dossier a few months ago and testified to its particulars before the Cour de Cassation, said that he found 400 pieces. It was evident also that since the file had been formed there had not only been additions made to it, but that subtractions had also taken place. Cuignet divided the file as follows: 1. Pieces to be relied on. 2. Pieces that are forgeries. 3. Pieces wanting.

In the first division comes, of course, the Schwarzkoppen-Panizzardi correspondence, which it has been proved does not refer to Dreyfus, and certain messages that passed between Paris Embassies and Berlin and Rome, that were intercepted by the French Government and to which various interpretations have been given. There is one in cipher which Picquart construes as follows:

"You doubt? My proof is that my informant (Esterhazy) is an officer. I have seen his brevet. True, only a regimental officer; but I assure you he brings his information, every bit of it, straight from the Intelligence Bureau. I cannot communicate directly with Henry."

Sandherr did not agree with Picquart's translation of the cipher. Cuignet and Cavaignac made one which came nearer to implicating Dreyfus.

This is one example concerning which nothing can be certain in the absence of the authentic key. To this division of the dossier also belong commentaries on the pieces written by Du Paty de Clam.

First among the forged documents comes the famous Henry forgery of November, 1896, which contains the name "Dreyfus" in full. Then there are the Kaiser Wilhelm letters addressed to Von Münster, and some even to Dreyfus himself, concerning which Rochefort made such a fuss in December, 1897. In one of these remarkable epistles the Kaiser is made to inquire after "Mme. Dreyfus and the children"! And there are others, which, it is said, quite as clearly indicate the stupidity of the forgers.

Among the absent documents is one which would clearly establish the innocence of Dreyfus. In the envelope that should contain it is a version which an appended foot note says was obtained orally from Du Paty de Clam. It reads as follows:

"Capt. Dreyfus is arrested. The Minister of War has proofs of his relation with Germany. All my precautions are taken."

The original, in cipher, was sent Nov. 2, 1894, by Panizzardi to the Italian Headquarters Staff in Rome. Its true translation is positively known to be:

"If the Captain has had no relations with you, perhaps it would be well to charge our Ambassador to make public an official denial, in order to avoid the comments of the press."

Various renderings were made of this dispatch before the original was taken from the archives. None of them were deemed satisfactory by the bureau. According to Mercier, no use was made of any of the versions at the time of the first Dreyfus court-martial. Yet Le Figaro recently declared, on what it asserts to be high authority, that the garbled version of Du Paty de Clam was actually read out to the Judges.

This will give an idea of what the Rennes court-martial is now examining behind closed doors. Various reasons have been given for this secrecy.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS HELD.

Three Men Accused of Causing the Death of James McGuire Sent to the Tombs by the Coroner.

Coroner Zucca yesterday continued his investigation into the death of James McGuire, who, it is alleged, was killed by attendants in the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island. The four keepers who were arrested Monday night, Daniel O'Connell, Thomas Sexton, Patrick J. Ryan, and Martin Whyte, were arraigned before him at his office in the Criminal Court Building.

The Coroner first listened to the testimony of Dr. John T. W. Rowe, Assistant Superintendent of the male department of the hospital. The doctor testified that McGuire was admitted to the hospital on June 21, and at that time was quiet mentally and in excellent physical condition. On or about July 11, however, his temperament became uncertain, and violent outbreaks were anticipated at any time. He was very powerful in physique, and was generally aggressive and quarrelsome. Last Saturday Dr. Rowe was informed by Dr. Spellman that McGuire had had a violent outbreak and had knocked down one of his attendants, and that three men had been required to subdue him. After the affray his appearance was so alarming that stimulants were administered, which were of no avail, however, the patient dying a few moments later. Dr. Rowe had the body placed upon a bed and examined it, and, finding a number of ribs broken and other injuries, suspended the three attendants from duty pending an investigation. He then reported the case to the Coroner.

Dr. Dwight S. Spellman, assistant physician at the hospital, testified that he was summoned by Attendant McConnell about 10 o'clock Saturday morning to attend to McGuire, O'Connell reporting that the patient had been violent and was restrained with difficulty. Upon Dr. Spellman's arrival in the ward he found McGuire sitting in a rocking chair in a critical condition, and despite the administration of restoratives, the patient died shortly after. He then questioned some of the workmen who were about the ward, but they disclaimed any knowledge of the affair. He testified that Martin Whyte was an attendant in charge of the pantry, and had nothing to do with the immediate care of the patient.

Whyte, who was an eye witness of the whole affair, was asked by the Coroner to make a statement. He said that as he was coming out of a closet, he saw Attendant Sexton standing in front of it, and that McGuire was advancing toward Sexton in a threatening manner. The next instant he saw McGuire strike Sexton in the neck, and at that moment Ryan and O'Connell rushed to Sexton's assistance, seizing McGuire by the arms and forcing him to the floor. McGuire then began to use his legs and arms as if he were trying to strike the attendants. When he saw that the attendants were able to cope with McGuire he turned his attention to the other patients. He denied taking any part in the affair. O'Connell, Sexton, and Ryan made no statement to the Coroner.

On the strength of the evidence presented Coroner Zucca decided to commit O'Connell, Sexton, and Ryan to the Tombs pending the result of an inquest, which will be held next Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The Coroner was satisfied that Whyte had taken no part in the affair, and committed him to the House of Detention for witnesses.

The official report of Coroner's Physician Hamilton Williams of the autopsy performed Monday night on the body of McGuire shows the following injuries: Fracture of six ribs, right side; bruising of intestines, with rupture of the abdominal membranes; a deep grooving of the first four ribs on the right side, as if the victim had been struck with an iron bar or hard club, and other minor injuries. According to the physician's report, death resulted from hemorrhage and shock.

$75,000 FIRE IN CARLISLE, KY.

350,000 Pounds of Tobacco and Some Buildings Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—The little town of Carlisle, Ky., was visited to-day by a disastrous fire. The flames swept over an area of two squares, burning six large buildings, the coal and lumber yards, and the stock pens. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000.

Among the buildings destroyed was the brick warehouse of S. G. Rogers, containing 350,000 pounds of tobacco. The loss on this building alone, and its contents, amounts to $40,000. Only about half the loss is covered by insurance.

KILLED IN A DUEL IN CUBA.

Kansas Man, a Former Rough Rider, Shot by a Cuban Officer.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 8.—News has been received here that J. L. Green, a well-known young college student of this city, who for the last two years has been in Cuba, first as a Major in the Cuban Army and later as an officer in Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was killed in a duel at Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, last Friday by an officer in the Cuban army.

The trouble between Green and the Cuban officer originated in Havana last March. The Cuban was the aggressor and challenged Green to a duel. Green, who was from a Southern family, immediately accepted the challenge, but the Cuban refused to fight.

Early last week the men met at Sancti Spiritus and the quarrel was renewed.

Chicago Strike Called Off.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—After a tie-up of eleven days the sympathetic strike of the building trades was called off this afternoon by the special committee appointed last Friday to settle matters in controversy. All unions represented in the Building Trades Council, will handle union-made brick, no matter where it is manufactured, and so will trade unionists on the South Side. Brickmakers and all striking members of the building trades unions are free to return to work immediately.

Detective Sergeant's Child Killed.

Beatrice, the two and one-half-year-old daughter of Detective Sergt. Henry Lang, was instantly killed last evening by falling out of the fourth-story window of her home at 887 Columbus Avenue. The child, who was one of six, was watching the elevated trains passing the window, and leaned out too far. Her father, who was on duty at the Central Office, was notified of the accident.

"Circumstances Alter Cases."

In cases of scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, rheumatism, eruptions, etc., the circumstances may be altered by purifying and enriching the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the great remedy for all ages and both sexes. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

ALASKAN BOUNDARY CASE

Ambassador Choate Says There Will Be No War Over It.

NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING

Lord Strathcona Expects a Satisfactory Settlement—Comment on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Speech.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, was interviewed to-day in regard to the recent "war or arbitration" speech delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier. He said:

"There will be no war. It is safe to say that no amount of politics or politicians in either country could occasion war in this connection."

The Ambassador, continuing, said that the Canadian Parliament was on the eve of dissolution and the leaders of both parties had to speak. Mr. Choate seemed to think that the latter circumstance explained Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position, and he was inclined to attach little importance to the Premier's remarks. Mr. Choate added that the negotiations were progressing, "but," he explained, "they are always slow, and I can say nothing at present as to their status."

Regarding Mr. Choate's statement, the Canadian High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, said:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remark was merely a figure of speech and not a political dodge, as intimated by Mr. Choate. Sir Wilfrid Laurier could not descend to such a thing, nor did he in any way mean to challenge the United States. No sensible man could regard war as possible, but Canada is simply taking a leaf out of the United States' book in demanding now what the United States demanded in the Venezuela case.

"Canada is now a nation, though closely allied to Great Britain. As such she must protect her rights. We merely ask for an equitable settlement through arbitration, following the United States' lead. We believe President McKinley is thoroughly in earnest in his endeavor to have the question honestly settled. The misinterpretation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remarks by the United States press is unfortunate. Any bitterness or abuse by the Canadian press is absolutely unauthorized. The negotiations are progressing and I believe a satisfactory settlement of the Alaska question will be achieved."

Mr. Choate will leave London to-morrow for a three weeks' tour in Scotland.

SIR WILFRID DENIES INTERVIEW.

Says He Did Not Use the Words Published by Fitzpatrick.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 8.—Mr. Davin, in the House of Commons to-day, once more brought the Fitzpatrick interview to the attention of the Premier. In reply, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said there was an interview in a Washington newspaper which attributed to him words of a certain character, but he did not propose to notice that. The interview was not published by him, and Mr. Fitzpatrick put words in his mouth for which he was not responsible. If he wished to say anything to be published he would say it himself in his own way, and not through another.

So far he had received no invitation from the Chicago authorities to the demonstration, but he had learned that one was coming, and when it did come he would certainly treat it with the courtesy that was due it, not because of the position he held, but because of the relations between us and our neighbors.

THE STRIKE ON THE SUN.

Many Applications for Work Received by the Publishers—Strikers Say They Won Over Newcomers.

There was very little change in the situation of the strike of the Sun compositors yesterday. The paper came out with eight pages in the morning, and the first edition of the Evening Sun was half an hour late in getting out into the street.

At the headquarters of Typographical Union No. 6, it was said that over one hundred printers and pressmen from neighboring cities and towns had come to town yesterday in response to letters and telegrams promising them steady employment with good pay. The union pickets, it was said, managed to intercept the newcomers and took them to the headquarters of the union, where they were cared for. They will be sent back to their homes at the expense of the union.

At The Sun office it was said that over 500 applications had been received from printers and stereotypers all over the country, and applications to live in New York. Mr. Laffan said they were going slowly in selecting the best men, and they would soon be out of the difficulty. The old men were willing to come back, but it was said that they were being prevented by force from doing so. Mr. Laffan expected The Sun to come out to-day with ten pages. As to the stories spread by the union that The Sun was reducing wages, Mr. Laffan denounced them as untrue. The Sun had always paid the best wages, and intended to do so.

At the office of The Sun late last night it was said that the publishers had nothing to add to what had been published regarding the strike in its composing and stereotyping department.

Up to a late hour last night a wagon, guarded by Pinkerton men was bringing galley after galley of matter from job printing offices for the morning paper. Just before midnight ten printers arrived at the office of the newspaper and were at once put to work.

The Executive Committee of Typographical Union No. 6 held a meeting last evening and levied an assessment of 4 per cent. on the earnings of members, to be continued indefinitely. This sum will realise several thousand dollars per week.

Four stereotypers working in The Sun office under the direction of the Stereotypers' Union quit work last night at 12 o'clock, and they allege that as they left the building they were assaulted by Pinkerton detectives. They admit that they quit by a prearranged plan in order to embarrass The Sun. They give their names as A. T. Bertrand, Joseph A. Columbine, Max Longbart, and Thomas Lucas.

The two last named Longbart have bruises about the head, which they claim were inflicted by Pinkerton men as they went down "a dark passage" leading from the stereotyping room to the business office of the paper. Lucas has lost one tooth and has another injured. Columbine claims to have been hit several times as he went along the dark passage. President John F. Conner of the Stereotypers' Union said that his organization will to-day make an effort to secure warrants for the arrest of the men alleged to have committed the assault.

When inquiry was made at the office of The Sun regarding the affair the employes in charge declared they knew nothing about it.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS HELD.

Elder Holmes and Mrs. Bratz to Answer in Chicago for the Death of Mrs. Flanders.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—De Witt C. Holmes, an Elder of Dr. Dowie's Zion, and Mrs. Henrika Bratz, also connected with this institution, were to-day arrested and taken to the county jail, where they must remain until called upon to answer for the death of Mrs. Annette Flanders, at 1,608 Indiana Avenue, July 28. Mrs. Flanders died under their ministrations, and, it is claimed, got no medicine but prayers.

The husband of the dead woman stood with bared head in the little basement room at 22 Adams Street, where the inquest was held, and, as the man and woman whom he blames for the loss of his wife were being led away by the police, he joyfully exclaimed: "At last! That is just what I have been doing a little praying for on my own hook."

Stripped of its formal phraseology, the verdict of the jury reads as follows:

"We, the Coroner's jury, find that Mrs. Annette Flanders came to her death from peritonitis and puerperal septicæmia at St. Luke's Hospital, caused by criminal negligence and malpractice on the part of De Witt C. Holmes and Mrs. Henrika Bratz."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ITALIAN LYNCHING CASES

Marquis Romano's Report to the Italian Embassy.

SENT TO STATE DEPARTMENT

Presents the Affair in Serious Light—Long Time Elapsed Between the First and Last Murder.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received from the Italian authorities a copy of the complete report made by the Marquis Romano, Secretary of the Italian Embassy here, on his personal investigation of the recent lynching of five Italians at Tallulah, La.

The report presents the affair in a serious light, and the Italian authorities regard the lynching as of unusual atrocity and without the mitigating circumstances which had been urged in previous affairs of this kind.

In describing the first affray which led up to the lynching, Marquis Romano's report states that Dr. Hodges was the first to draw his weapon, and that not until he had fired one shot and was about to fire another at Charles Difata, who was at that time prostrate on the ground, did the brother, Joe Difata, fire his shotgun from the store near by. This last shot, it is pointed out, was in defense of the fallen brother, and was not a wanton attack upon Dr. Hodges.

The circumstances leading up to the affray are described in detail. According to this account, Charles Difata was alone when Dr. Hodges passed. There is no effort made in the report to obscure the fact that Charles Difata made the first offensive overture. But it is contended that this was not accompanied by the use of firearms nor by a movement to draw one. It is said, however, that Charles Difata upbraided Dr. Hodges in an offensive way for having killed an animal, and accompanied this by a blow of the first. Then, it is stated, Dr. Hodges shot at Difata.

Whether or not the shot took effect, it was not possible for the Italian authorities to learn, as the bodies of the men, after being lynched, were disfigured and disposed of. But, at all events, it is stated that Charles Difata was on the ground after the shot from Dr. Hodges's weapon. At this point Joe Difata made his appearance, and seeing his brother down and a second shot about to be fired, he shot at Dr. Hodges.

Then followed the lynching of these two Italians, Joe Difata and Charles Difata. The mob took them before they had been arrested.

Up to this point, according to the Italian report, only these two Italians had figured in the affair. The account goes on to state that throughout the occurrence the three other Italians, Frank Difata, Joseph Feduto, and John Cerami, were in another street and did not know what was going on. It is stated that they did not take part in the attack on Dr. Hodges, and that they did not even know of it until some time after, when the local officers came to arrest them. This arrest was accomplished and the three Italians were placed in jail. The report then brings out that the mob, having already lynched Charles and Joe Difata, turned their attention to the three Italians under arrest. Two of these men, Joseph Feducio and Frank Difata, were first taken from the officers and lynched. Subsequently, and some little time afterward, the mob returned and took John Cerami and lynched him.

In this circumstantial way the report brings out that the mob made three distinct movements against the Italians, and that there was sufficient time for the blood to cool and for the anger of the lynchers to abate, after they had disposed of the first two men. Particular importance is laid upon this feature, for while, it is said, there may have been some extenuating circumstances in visiting such summary punishment on those immediately concerned in the affray with Dr. Hodges, yet the time which elapsed before the second and third lynchings is regarded as making them particularly atrocious.

The full report has been forwarded to the Italian Foreign Office, and a copy of it has been placed in the hands of the State Department.

FOSTER'S REPORT DIFFERENT.

Governor of Louisiana Does Not Agree on Facts with Marquis Romano —Victims Were Citizens.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 8.—The Marquis Romano left last night for Washington, D. C. He was sent here from the Italian Embassy in Washington to investigate the lynching of the five Italians at Tallulah, and goes back with a lot of papers and statements.

He took considerable evidence in Wicksburg as to the citizenship of the five men, and, according to it, they were all loyal subjects of King Humbert. When he visited Gov. Foster, however, and found in the Executive Mansion the court documents from Madison Parish, showing when and where the three Difata brothers were naturalized and took the oath of allegiance to the United States, the Marquis was not so sure about his evidence gathered in Wicksburg. The report of the special envoy and that of Gov. Foster clash at nearly every point.

It was evidently decided that the case was one for the Washington authorities representing the two Governments to consider, and therefore the scene of the contention has been transferred from New Orleans to Washington.

POOLING OF RAILWAY EARNINGS

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—"Necessary changes in the interstate commerce law" was the question under discussion at the banquet of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers at the Auditorium, held last evening, and the two speakers invited to address the gathering were Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission and General Manager Paul Morton of the Santa Fé system. The remedy for existing evils advocated by both was legalized pooling of railway earnings, and Mr. Knapp laid stress also on the necessity of giving the Interstate Commission power to regulate maximum rates.

Commissioner Knapp did not think it necessary, he said, to make any argument as to the right of the general Government to exercise control over a railway, the only question being what form that control is to take. He assumed that any further legislation should be on the same general lines as the present law. Its principles are acknowledged to be beneficial, he said, and what is needed is further legislation to make those principles effective. He did not think the commission should prescribe rates, but should let the railways do that. Any scheme of public control over railways assumes a legal rate, he added, binding alike on carrier and shipper, "a common, open, public rate." Continuing, he said:

"My belief is that the time has come for uniform classification throughout the United States, not that the same rate shall be charged throughout the country, but that the same article shall be in the same classification."

Three remedies had been suggested, he added. One was municipal ownership of the railroads; that he did not believe prudent or desired by the people. Another was a common ownership of all roads, a vast consolidation of all railway interests. This, Mr. Knapp believed, was impracticable, both for financial and political reasons. Then came legalizing pooling, and this plan he favored. The remark brought applause from the railway people present, but the others remained silent.

Virginia Negro Lynched.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 8.—Daniel Thompson, colored, twenty years of age, was lynched here at 11:30 to-night for attempting an assault upon Lillian Clarke, the eight-year-old daughter of Edward Clarke, residing on Patrick Street. The police made a determined effort to prevent the mob, which gathered around the jail about 11 o'clock from obtaining possession of the prisoner, but were unsuccessful. The door was broken in, and during the scuffle which ensued Chief of Police Webster was hurt.

May Be Fatally Stabbed.

In a fight over a grudge at Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday James McCoy, thirty years old, a bartender of 524 West Twenty-seventh Street, was stabbed in the groin and back by James Brennan of 317 West Fortieth Street. McCoy was so severely injured that he was hurried to Bellevue Hospital and a Coroner was called to take his ante-mortem statement. Brennan escaped.

MAYOR QUINCY WILL NOT RUN.

Positively Declines to be the Democratic Candidate for a Third Term as Mayor of Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—Mayor Quincy has been asked by the "Board of Strategy," as the inner circle of the Democratic City Committee is called, if he will be a compromise candidate for Mayor this Fall, and he has told the board positively and finally that he will not run.

The Mayor declared that his business interests were such that he could no longer neglect them, and he could not under any circumstances think of being a candidate for a third term.

FACTION FIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

Republicans of the Twelfth Assembly District Declare Open War on Dady-Atterbury Forces.

The anti-Woodruff-Dady-Atterbury forces in the Republican Party in Brooklyn declared open war upon the leaders of the local organization last night. A largely attended meeting of this faction of the party was held in Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, at which Col. Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Kings County Executive Committee, and Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the General Committee, were mercilessly hauled over the coals.

Col. Dady was especially an object of attack. He was called a "traitor," an "embalmed Democrat," and many other things of like character. The meeting, it was understood, was to be an anti-Woodruff affair, but the Lieutenant Governor was only mildly criticised. The speakers generally referred to him more in sorrow than in anger. They seemed to think that he was all right at heart, but that he was keeping bad political company.

The meeting was confined to the Republican voters of the Twelfth Assembly District and such others as were in sympathy with the opposition to the present leaders of the organization. W. K. Cleverley presided in the absence of Frank Squiers, who was unable to be present. Mr. Squiers sent a letter, in which he expressed full sympathy with the objects of the meeting and roundly scored Col. Dady. William A. Pendergast was the principal speaker of the evening. The other speakers were Edward Kessler, W. H. Hendrickson, and Col. F. M. Craft.

Mr. Hendrickson offered a resolution to the effect that those at the meeting support at the coming primaries the opponents to the further control of the local organization by the Woodruff-Dady-Atterbury combination. This resolution was unanimously adopted. It was also resolved, on motion of Edward Kessler, amended by Mr. Prendergast, that a committee be appointed in the Twelfth Assembly District to name a ticket in that district to be voted on at the September primaries, and that similar action be urged in other districts. This resolution was also adopted.

While the meeting was in progress about twenty supporters of the machine leaders attempted to gain admission to the hall, but they were turned away with as much politeness as possible under the circumstances.

JACOB WORTH HOME AGAIN.

His Attitude in the Fight Against Dady Not Disclosed.

Ex-County Clerk Jacob Worth, the former Republican leader of Kings County, returned from Europe yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Worth was met at the pier by ex-Sheriff Buttling, his most intimate friend, who accompanied him to the Grand Central Station, where he took a train for Saratoga.

Mr. Buttling said last evening that Mr. Worth's health had been completely restored, and that he would return to Brooklyn next week. The ex-Sheriff would not, however, explain why Mr. Worth had come home two months sooner than he had originally intended, nor would he say whether or not Mr. Worth would take part in the present fight against Mr. Atterbury and Col. Dady.

PREDICTS DEFEAT FOR QUIGG.

Amasa Thornton Also Sees Barren Victory Ahead for Sheehan.

In the opinion of Amasa Thornton, County Chairman L. E. Quigg will suffer his worst Waterloo next Fall when he attempts to elect his Republican-Citizens' Union fusion nominees to the Assembly.

While believing that John C. Sheehan will win in the primaries in the Ninth District, Mr. Thornton says his victory will be a barren one, as he will be practically powerless in Tammany Hall councils.

"It will be a case of about thirty against five," said Mr. Thornton. "The fight should have been made against Tammany, not within its fold."

"SPELLBINDERS" FOR KENTUCKY

Goebel Democrats Ask Orators to Help Elect Their Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—It is reported here that the Goebel managers are going to flood Kentucky with "spellbinders" to aid the imperiled cause of the candidate. Orators of National prominence will be imported, as was done by the Republicans in New York in 1898, to convince the Kentuckians that the campaign is a National one, and that State issues are of little consequence.

Besides Mr. Bryan, it is said that the first influx of orators will include Senator Daniel of Virginia, Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, John J. Lentz of Ohio, and Charles A. Towne of Minnesota.

KENTUCKY'S IMPORTANT POSITION.

Bimetallist Says Democratic Victory There Would Help Silver.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 8.—John W. Tomlinson, Chairman of the Democratic Bimetallist Convention, in an interview says:

"The contest in Kentucky may have an important bearing on the status of silver in the United States Senate. At present the body is a tie on the question. If the gold Senator from Kentucky and the one in Louisiana are displaced by silver men, it would give the silver forces a majority of two, even should they fail to displace gold Senators in States like Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, West Virginia, Michigan, Wyoming, and others whose terms expire in 1901. It is of the utmost importance that the Democrats carry the day in Kentucky."

No Fusion in Georgia Next Year.

ATLANTA, Aug. 8.—A conference of Populist leaders of this State was held here to-day. They determined to put up a State, county, and municipal ticket next year. The conference declared against fusion, holding that the party in this State was stronger than ever before, and outlined a middle-of-the-road policy.

Chairman Odell Takes the Reins.

Congressman B. B. Odell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, resumed work at the State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He has taken rooms at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, and will devote his time between that place and the State headquarters until the Fall campaign begins.

English Warship Sinks a Vessel.

TORQUAY, England, Aug. 8.—The British battleship Sans Pareil, while returning from the manoeuvres, sank the full-rigged ship East Lothian last night off the Lizard. One man was drowned. The warship communicated the news to the other ships of the fleet by wireless telegraphy. The East Lothian was a British ship of 1,889 tons. She left Manila Feb. 9 for Nantes, France, where she arrived July 21.

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TRANSVAAL OUTLOOK UGLY

Generally Believed Mr. Chamberlain's Proposal Will Be Rejected.

BOERS PREPARING FOR WAR

Uitlanders Compelled to Fight for the Republic by a Special Article Added to the Constitution.

PRETORIA, Aug. 8.—The reply to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal of a joint commission of inquiry has not yet been forwarded, and the Transvaal Government is still deliberating.

Various rumors are current regarding the result of the secret sessions of the Volksraad, but no official announcement has been made.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Johannesburg:

"By a special article added to the Grondwet (the Constitution of the Transvaal) the President is authorized, in the event of war, rebellion, or other emergency, to proclaim martial law, and to compel every inhabitant of the republic to bear arms in its defense.

"The Pretoria forts are being strengthened, and Boer agents are buying up all the available draught oxen in Bechuanaland."

The Times's correspondent at Pretoria says:

"A gloomy view is taken here of the whole situation. The general impression in Boer circles is that Mr. Chamberlain is forcing on a war, and that consequently it would be futile to make advances."

All the dispatches from the South African correspondents of the morning papers take it for granted that the secret session of the Volksraad will confirm the rejection of Mr. Chamberlain's proposal, but leave the way open to continue negotiations.

They also dwell upon the serious situation thus arising and upon the consternation of the Uitlanders over the addition to the Grondwet compelling them to fight for the Transvaal, which seems to indicate that the Transvaal Government is expecting hostilities.

DELCASSE'S MISSION FAILS?

Said Not to Have Strengthened the Franco-Russian Alliance.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing with reference to the mission of Theophile Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is now in the Russian capital, says:

"I learn from a good source that M. Delcassé, in his conferences with the Russian Foreign Minister, has failed in his endeavor to strengthen the Franco-Russian alliance by placing Russia's colonial policy on a basis of absolute solidarity with that of France.

"Count Muravieff approved and even urged a Franco-German rapprochement. Nothing was arranged about the Czar's visit to Paris during the exposition. M. Delcassé will not stop in Berlin on his way home."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh northerly to easterly winds

The high area in the North is slowly disappearing, and the temperatures over this district are rising, except from the Ohio Valley and lower lake region eastward. High temperatures continue elsewhere. There have been showers and thunderstorms in the South Atlantic States, Middle Mississippi Valley, and over Western Lake Superior. Conditions remain practically unchanged in the Pacific Coast and plateau States, showers continuing on the northern plateau. Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for to-day and to-morrow in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and the lake regions, and also in Northern Florida. The temperatures will rise slowly from the Ohio Valley and lower lake region eastward, and continue high elsewhere. The winds on the Atlantic Coast will be mostly easterly to southerly and fresh. During Tuesday telegraphic communication with the islands of the West Indies east of Santo Domingo was cut off. The hurricane centre was apparently approaching Puerto Rico. Hurricane warnings were carried westward to Santiago, Cuba, and shipping bound north and east from Cuban and Jamaica ports was advised to remain in port.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	75	64	66
6 A. M.	73	63	66
9 A. M.	76	76	73
12 M.	85	75	78
4 P. M.	86	79	79
6 P. M.	84	77	77
9 P. M.	79	73	72
12 P. M.	76	68	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72¼
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1898	80
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 77 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 61 degrees at 5:45 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 62 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 55 per cent.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Herbert H. D. Pierce, St. Petersburg, Russia; H. T. Parker, London.

ASTOR—Gov. J. R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.

MANHATTAN—Mrs. Leonard W. Wood, Santiago, Cuba.

FIFTH AVENUE—Mgr. Tovon, Archbishop of Lima, Peru; Mgr. Pinredon, Bishop of Puno; Mgr. Bailen, Bishop of Oneqiupa; Mgr. Sarcia, Trigoyen, Lima; W. F. Harrity, Philadelphia; Mme. De Gusman, Washington, D. C.

MRS. ANNIE KRONMAN DEAD

Woman Assaulted in Her Home Did Not Regain Consciousness.

HUSBAND REMANDED IN COURT

Said to Have Been Seen Issuing from House About the Time the Crime Was Committed.

Mrs. Annie Kronman, who was attacked with a hatchet by some person or persons unknown in her flat at 266 West Thirty-fifth Street Monday afternoon, died in the Roosevelt Hospital shortly before 9 o'clock yesteray morning. It was realized from the moment she was taken there that she could not survive her wounds. The surgeons did all that was possible to prolong her life in the hope that she would recover consciousness sufficiently to recount the circumstances of the crime and tell whether she knew her assailant or assailants. A detective remained at her bedside to the end, but it is understood that she passed away without having regained consciousness.

Her husband, Nathan Kronman, who says he discovered her lying senseless in a pool of blood just inside the door of their flat when he returned home Monday evening at 6:30, and who at all events gave the alarm at that hour, was arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court in the morning. The fact that Mrs. Kronman had died was not known at the time, and at the request of the police he was remanded back to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station until this morning, in order to afford the detectives an opportunity to ascertain how he passed the time from 12:30 on Monday, when he left his business house at 193 Reade Street, until the hour he alleges he returned home.

The strongest clue that tends to connect him with the commission of the crime is the assertion of George West, a negro truckman, whose stand is just outside the entrance to the Kronman flathouse. He says he saw Mr. Kronman come out of the house at 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon, and that he cannot be mistaken, as he knows the prisoner well.

Miss Ida McGinnis, daughter of Mrs. McGinnis, the janitress of the house, says that she was in the hallway outside the Kronman flat at 1:30 o'clock and heard voices within, one of which was that of a man. The conversation was not in angry tones.

West and the Italian ice and coal dealer, Giuseppe Cianicato, who says that he talked with Mrs. Kronman through the dumb waiter shaft shortly after 1 o'clock, are both detained as witnesses.

POLICE VERY RETICENT.

It is pretty well established that the crime was committed early in the afternoon. As far as can be learned, for the police are very reticent, Kronman's chance of clearing himself rests principally upon his being able to prove that he did not call at his home between 1 and 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday. The account he is known to have given of his movements prior and ulterior to the hours and a half mentioned has been proved to be correct.

One assumption is that he did visit his home, for he was within a few blocks of it at 1 o'clock, and that he assailed his wife in a sudden fit of passionate anger during a quarrel.

Another theory advanced is that a burglar gained entrance to the flat through a window which could have been reached by means of a ladder from the roof of 264, which is about two feet lower than the window in question; that he was discovered by Mrs. Kronman, who ran toward the door of the flat, and that in his fear of being captured he seized the hatchet and struck her down.

That the latter hypothesis is receiving the serious consideration of the police is evident from a statement made last night by Acting Captain Cooney. "There are nearly fifty men working on this case," said the Captain, "and an arrest may be made at any moment."

"Do you suspect Nathan Kronman?" he was asked.

"I can say nothing about that at this juncture," was the reply.

"What is your theory of the case?"

"I cannot tell you that, either. All I will say is that various lines and clues are being followed up and that nothing will be left undone to bring the murder home to whoever committed it."

There were stolen from the flat one pair of diamond earrings five and one half carats each; one lady's gold watch, one crescent brooch, studded with fifteen diamonds; one gold chain, all presents to Mrs. Kronman from her husband. Bills to the amount of $150 were found inside Mrs. Kronman's corset when she was disrobed at the hospital.

Mr. Kronman's relatives, friends, and business associates scout the idea that he committed the crime. Those sufficiently intimate with him to know say that he was wholly devoted to his wife.

WHAT KRONMAN SAYS.

This is how Mr. Kronman says he passed his time after he left his place of business, in Reade Street, at 12:30: From there he went to the office of Dr. John R. Lane, dentist, at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, to have his false teeth adjusted; thence he repaired to the residence of Mrs. Helen Brockman, a friend, at 51 East Seventh Street, where he remained until 3:30 o'clock; then he started back to his office, and at the corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway he chanced to meet Mme. Graf of 22 Pike Street, a relative, and escorted her to the Brooklyn Bridge, where he put her on a Coney Island car; next he went to his office, which was closed, took $20 from the safe, and went home, where he arrived about 6:30. The $20 was found upon him when he was arrested, and the money is in Capt. Cooney's possession.

Nathan E. Greenberger, Mr. Kronman's confidential clerk, when seen at the office, at 193 Reade Street, said: "Mr. Kronman came down yesterday at 8:30 and remained till 12:30. He then went out, saying that he was going up town to see his dentist, Dr. Lane. He had not returned when we closed the store, at 4:45, but he did so later. For this morning I found that he had taken $20 from the safe.

Dr. John R. Lane said: "Mr. Kronman called at my office at about 1 o'clock, as near as I can remember. I first saw him on July 22, when he came to have some bridge work done. This was completed on Friday last. Yesterday afternoon he came again because the bridge required readjustment. He remained about fifteen minutes. He remarked, in the course of conversation, that his wife's teeth required fixing, and that he would bring her around next week. He had previously spoken to me about her, and I judged from his manner that he must be devoted to her."

Mrs. Brockman is a widow, and she lives with three of her children. She said she had known Mr. Kronman for a long time, but did not know his wife. She came from Carlesh, a town in Russian Poland, where Mr. Kronman was also born. When he learned this fact he became interested in the family, and used to visit them every two or three weeks. Her married daughter, Mrs. Max Sontheimer, who lives at No. 66 in the same street, was with her on Monday when Mr. Kronman called at about 2:30. They passed an hour chatting, and incidentally he joined them in a game of cards. At about 3:30 he left, saying that he must return to his office.

MEETING WITH MRS. GRAF.

Mme. Graf is a dressmaker and resides with her husband. She is a native of Carlesh and has known Mr. Kronman all her life. One of her cousins, she says, married his sister. She has made all Mrs. Kronman's dresses since she has been in the country. Mr. Kronman had often invited her and her husband to visit him at his store.

On Monday she had to go to Coney Island on business, and took a Chambers Street car to go to the Bridge. She passed her destination inadvertently, and finding herself near Kronman's place thought she would call there and see him. She had been there several times before, but had never found him in. He was not there, but at the corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, as she was returning toward the Bridge, she met him. This was about 4:30. He accompanied her to the Bridge and put her on her car.

Her husband, Mr. Graf, said it was impossible that Kronman could have killed his wife. "I never knew a man to be more fond of a woman than he was of Annie," he said. "There was nothing too good for her, and he was always talking about her. He wanted her to dress well, but she lost all interest in her appearance, and, in fact, in everything else, after she lost her little girl eight years ago. Kronman used to say that his wife's inconsolable grief and the loss of their child were the only shadows in his life. He came here from his native place about nineteen years ago, practically penniless, and has prospered, and is very proud of the fact."

Mr. Kronman's cousin, Mr. Seiffer, of 139 Division Street, and Mrs. Seiffer said that a kinder husband than Kronman had been it would be hard to find. "He simply adored his wife," said Mrs. Seiffer. "They were married fourteen years ago. She was not a widow, as has been said. There was one child born of the union. Her name was Bertha. She died eight years ago at the age of 2½ years. It was a terrible blow to the mother, and she never got over it. Her husband sought to cheer her, but in vain. She would spend whole days looking at the child's portrait, and sobbing, 'Oh! give me back my Birdie. I cannot live without her.' She would not be comforted. Mr. Kronman urged her to engage a companion, but she would not. She shut herself up with her baby's picture, and only pleaded to be left alone.

COULD NOT BELIEVE HIM GUILTY.

She did not care to be visited even by her friends whose company she formerly enjoyed. She used to be fond of jewelry. Her husband bought her diamonds, but she would not wear them. He would buy all kinds of things for her, but she took no interest in them. He was always talking about her. It was 'my Annie this' and 'my Annie that.' He told us that he would gladly give all that he had amassed if it would bring his wife's spirits back. Nothing will make me believe for a moment that he could have harmed her."

Morris Jacobs of 342 East Eightieth Street, brother-in-law of the murdered woman, called at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station yesterday, and, after sending in food to the prisoner, remained there several hours. He had previously been to the hospital. He said there had been a coolness between his wife and her sister, Mrs. Kronman, and the former had not seen her for about a year.

"My sister-in-law did not encourage our visits," he said. "She showed a disposition to keep to herself as she got on in the world, so we didn't trouble to call upon her. I don't believe for a moment that Nathan killed her. He was too fond of her. In fact, he was kinder to her than she was to him. It is not true, as reported, that she had $40,000 when she was married to him. Four hundred would be nearer the mark."

Mrs. Jacobs said last night that Mrs. Kronman was attacked in her hallway two years ago. "My sister told me," declared Mrs. Jacobs, "that she fought her assailant away until help was coming, and that as he ran off he said with an oath that he would 'get them yet,' meaning her jewels. You can imagine the effect on my sister. She has been terribly nervous ever since, and was in constant fear that the thief would come back.

"She would often wake up at night and tell Nathan she knew burglars were about, and he had hard times quieting her fears. She even asked him to get rid of the diamonds, and he actually thought about it, as he believed it would prevent more worry. I am sure Nathan is innocent. The jewelry was worth about $1,500."

Mrs. Kronman's other immediate relatives in this country, Mrs. Jacobs said, are her brother Adolph Hults, who is a waiter at a hotel at Sheepshead Bay, and two sisters, Mrs. David Bosch of 307 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Mrs. Sarah Turk of 336 West Forty-second Street.

RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY.

Dr. E. J. Donlin, the Coroner's physician, performed an autopsy on the body last evening. He expressed the opinion that the woman was surprised and struck down without a struggle of any sort. He believes she was first hit from behind.

He found a wound on the top and right side of the head, walnut-shaped; brains and broken bones issuing from this wound; a similar wound on the left side of an ovoid shape, and brain tissue and bones coming from it; a gash on the left side of the face from the corner of the mouth backward and down, four and a half inches long; a second gash crossing this at an acute angle and almost as long; a two-inch gash in the left frontal bone, and another under the left eye.

Dr. Donlin made a careful examination of the organs and found all in good condition, showing Mrs. Kronman to have been in perfect health.

Several fruit commission merchants in the fruit district were questioned concerning Mr. Kronman's business status and habits. They declared that they had always known him to be a steady and persevering business man, very regular in his habits. The fact that he was this was shown by the way he had succeeded.

He began as a peddler of fruit about nineteen years ago. He then obtained employment as a salesman with F. H. Lester, fruit merchant of 97 Park Place.

About ten years ago he started as a jobber in a poor grade of fruit in a small office at 193 Reade Street, and gradually prospered, until now his sale and store room extends through to Chambers Street.

Mr. Kronman was informed at noon yesterday that his wife was dead. He had evidently anticipated a fatal outcome of her injuries, and received the news with relative fortitude.

MOSS WANTS TO SEE KRONMAN.

Mazet Counsel Orders Capt. Cooney to Bring the Prisoner Before the Committee To-day.

An interesting development in the Kronman case yesterday afternoon was the receipt by Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station of a subpoena from Lawyer Moss of the Mazet committee commanding him to appear before the committee this morning with "the body of Nathan Kronman."

"I cannot understand it at all," said Cooney, "it is too much for me. I do not see what the Mazet committee can possibly want with Kronman, and very much doubt their authority to compel me to bring a prisoner who is charged with murder."

"Will you refuse to obey the summons?" was asked.

"Oh, no," he replied. "I will do whatever I am advised to do by Coroner Fitzpatrick, who now has charge of the case." Coroner Fitzpatrick could not be seen up to a late hour, and what he will do could not be ascertained.

Lawyer Moss was seen at his home and asked if it were true that he had sent a summons to Capt. Cooney to appear with Kronman before the Mazet committee this morning. Mr. Moss seemed annoyed, and after a little hesitation said:

"Now, you know I won't talk about that. You knew I would not talk about it before you asked. I never talk about those things."

"But this is such an extraordinary proceeding. Won't you make an exception in this case?"

"I have nothing to say."

"You will neither affirm nor deny it?"

"I have nothing to say."

And then the door was closed.

TERMS OF METHODIST BISHOPS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The General Conference of the Methodist Church, which has never met in Chicago, but will meet next May in the Auditorium, will not only have to select a number of Bishops, but will discuss the propriety of shortening the Bishops' term of office to eight or even four years.

From the beginning of its history in the United States the Methodist Church has selected its Bishops for life. Their salaries vary from year to year, according to the amount of funds at the disposal of the book company, but it is always large for a Methodist preacher, and in 1899 it is $4,700. Even when a Bishop is superannuated and retired from active work his salary is $3,000.

It has long appeared to the ordinary Methodist preacher that there were serious objections to conferring these powers, honors, and emoluments on Bishops for life. They object to the disparity between the Bishop's luxurious position and the pastorate of the average preacher, who has to struggle along on $1,000 or $1,500 a year and be subject to removal every year, and consider that it is an oppressive tax on the Church to support Bishops long after they are retired.

The Methodist laymen are even more active than the preachers in urging this change. The motive generally imputed to them is the desire to prevent what they regard as a waste of church funds, as so many Bishops who are no longer able to discharge their duties draw pay.

The Grand Republic Delayed.

The steamer Grand Republic, on her regular 5 o'clock trip from Rockaway Beach to New York yesterday, was delayed fifteen minutes owing to an accident in her engine room. While the vessel was off Manhattan Beach a valve of the circulating pump gave way, necessitating a stop for repairs. Capt. Pease explained the nature of the accident to such of the passengers as noticed the escape of steam and there was no excitement. The usual moonlight trip of the steamer was not made last night owing to the accident to the machinery.

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APPEALS TO THE POWERS

Aguinaldo Asks that They Recognize "Filipino Independence."

SAYS THEY WON SOVEREIGNTY

Maintains that Dewey Recognized This—Consuls Cannot Act on the Appeal Without Permission.

MANILA, Aug. 8—4:50 P. M.—Aguinaldo has appealed to the powers for recognition of "Filipino Independence," in a document dated from Tarlac, July 27, and signed by Buencamino. It has been received by all the foreign Consuls in Manila, with the request that they forward it to their respective Governments.

The Filipinos use their old argument, that they had conquered the sovereignty of these islands from Spain before the signing of the treaty of Paris, and therefore Spain was in no position to cede them to the United States. They argue that the possession of 7,000 Spanish prisoners, captured, with their arms, fighting against the Filipinos, "is eloquent proof of the nullity of Spanish sovereignty, as when they surrendered Spain's hold was irrevocably lost."

The document then says:

"Replying to the Spanish commission's requests to release the prisoners because Spain no longer has political interests in the islands, we asked for a treaty of peace and friendship between Spain and the Filipinos, whereby the prisoners would be released. But the Commissioners refused, because it would mean recognition of our independence. This is equivalent to saying that the prisoners must stay in our hands indefinitely, because their possession is our most efficacious method to adjust our account with Spain and obtain from her recognition of our independence."

The Filipinos claim that they conquered all the country except Manila and that they co-operated in securing the latter's capitulation by surrounding it, at the cost of many lives. They also claim they conquered the country unassisted, except for sixty guns that Admiral Dewey gave Aguinaldo, and that Admiral Dewey and the British and Belgian Consuls recognized the Filipinos's sovereignty by asking for passes to visit the country.

They repeat the claim that they have letters from American Consuls and Generals recognizing their sovereignty and promising that the Americans would recognize their independence, "which was at the disposition of the powers."

The Filipinos attempt to make capital of the statement that Admiral Dewey had such confidence that Aguinaldo would observe and fulfill the rules of war that he gave him 100 Spanish prisoners which the American Navy had captured.

Finally, the Filipinos appeal to the powers to influence Washington to bring to a termination "the unjust war which is devastating the country."

NO RECOGNITION BY POWERS.

State Department Says Cuban Insurrection Settled Usage and Nations Will Not Heed Address.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department is entirely without information as to any address by Aguinaldo to foreign powers for the recognition of the Filipinos, either as belligerents or as constituting an independent Government. The appeal is looked upon, however, as creating no particular change, as it has been the desire of Aguinaldo and his associates from the first to secure such recognition. The appeal puts this desire into rather formal shape, and it may bring to an issue the attitude of outside Governments. There is no apprehension, however, that any foreign Government will heed the address.

The international usage as to recognition was quite fully developed during the Cuban insurrection, at which time the question was exhaustively discussed in Congress, and was the subject of lengthy consideration in the messages of the President. The general view at that time was that recognition of belligerency was not in itself a casus belli.

Up to the present time there has been no intimation to the State Department that any foreign power entertained even the remotest idea of giving recognition to Aguinaldo and his associates. On the contrary, there has been the most friendly feeling maintained between this Government and foreign powers through the Philippine conflict.

The State Department does not share the apprehension which is said to have arisen among army officers that China has given indirect recognition to the Filipinos. This apprehension grew out of a report from Gen. Otis that horses could not be secured for cavalry use from China, because they were "contraband of war," but it is evidently without foundation in fact.

Some time ago Gen. Otis made requisition on the War Department for 2,000 horses to mount the cavalry in the Philippines. He stated in the dispatch that horses from the islands were not satisfactory and that contracts for them in China had failed, the words "contraband of war" being added.

He then referred to the State Department for investigation, and Minister Conger on June 5 wrote a letter to Secretary Hay, inclosing the correspondence that had passed between the Chinese Foreign Office and himself relative to the refusal of China to allow the ponies to be exported.

It appears from this correspondence that E. S. Dalton had contracted at Tien-Tsin for seventy-five ponies and twenty-five mules, but was refused an export pass. Minister Conger upon investigation found that the refusal was based upon a law of China prohibiting the export of horses and ponies. Russia has been refused as well as other countries, and the Chinese Foreign Office said they would not make an exception in favor of the United States. No suggestion is made that the ponies are contraband of war, and Gen. Otis must have been misinformed when he sent his dispatch to the War Department.

The course which the foreign Consuls at Manila will pursue in connection with Aguinaldo's communication is a matter of some conjecture among officials here. At the State Department there is no disposition to limit the Consuls in forwarding the appeal to their respective Governments. As a rule, it is quite unusual for Consuls holding exequaturs from a friendly Government and having official relation with it to carry on communication with an insurrectionary leader. But it is appreciated that in this case the Consuls are the innocent victims of Aguinaldo's letter writing.

As military authority is supreme in the Philippines any question arising as to the course of the Consuls would probably be referred to Gen. Otis, but there is no intimation here that he has been advised of the address or that he will have any objections to its transmission by the Consuls. It is rather expected, however, that the Consuls will take occasion to advise with the military authorities as to the proprieties of the situation before taking final action.

COL. ASTOR TO RE-ENTER ARMY

Goes to See His Company at Rhinebeck, and His Friends Think He Will Ask for an Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—Col. John Jacob Astor has gone to Rhinebeck to see how his company, which he has equipped for service in the Philippines, is progressing. He is giving his company considerable of his time, and has given up much of his pleasure here in the interest of this military organization.

While the report is prevalent that Col. Astor may enter the army this Fall and ask for duty in the Philippines, nothing to this effect is said at his home. Yet there are certain members of the cottage colony who say that as Col. Astor has equipped a military company for service in the Philippines, they would not be in the least surprised if he would cross the Pacific with it.

Col. Astor has from the very start taken a deep interest in war matters, and has never for a day failed to follow the Philippine situation. From these and other observations, some have been led to believe that he will ask for an appointment, although nothing to that effect has been publicly said by Col. Astor.

The Nourmahal Runs Aground.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Astor steam yacht Nourmahal went hard and fast aground this afternoon on the south edge of the Croton Flats in fourteen feet of water. The channel runs close to the west shore at this point, and the yacht was about three-quarters of a mile too far to the eastward. The bottom is soft, and no damage was done. Fortunately, it was about dead low water, and there seemed to be no doubt that she would float at high tide and be able to back off and proceed on her way up the river. The yacht carried no one but her officers and crew.

CAPT. OTIS UNDER ARREST.

His Men Hesitated to Disembark Under Fire at Calamba.

MANILA, via Hongkong, Aug. 2.—After the taking of Calamba by the Americans, Gen. Lawton ordered that Capt. Otis of the Washington Regiment be relieved of his command and placed under arrest on account of the slowness and seeming reluctance of the companies under his command in obeying the order to disembark from the cascoes and wade through the marshes under fire.

The men say that a majority of them have been sick and unfit for duty, and were given to understand that they would not be asked to do any more fighting.

THE NAPIDAN SHELLED PAETE.

MANILA, Aug. 2, (via Hongkong.)—The gunboat Napidan last week shelled Paete, on the lake near Santa Cruz. The town was full of people, who had been encouraged to return after Gen. Lawton's expedition, having been assured that they would not be molested if they peaceably attended to their business.

Lieut. Copp, who was in command of the Napidan, heard that the insurgents had reoccupied the town, and, steaming close in, opened fire with his six-pounders without warning. The people, seeing the boat approaching, fled to the hills in a terrified condition, and being barely in time to escape. One child was killed and many buildings were damaged. The authorities express great regret on account of the incident.

MANILA NOW HAS COURTS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The War Department has received from Gen. Otis official copies of his orders establishing civil and criminal courts in the Province of Manila. The first order, dated June 5, divides the province into four judicial districts, those of Binondo, Tondo, Quiapo, and Intramuros.

The courts of first instance and the courts of peace are re-established and are to exercise the jurisdiction possessed by them prior to Aug. 13, 1898. On June 17 he issued an order declaring that the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands and the courts of first instance and of the peace would be opened on June 21.

The jurisdiction of the courts does not extend to crimes prejudicial to military administration and discipline.

SHOT FOR AGUINALDO?

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The City of Peking, which sailed on Saturday for Hongkong, by way of Honolulu and Yokohama, took among her cargo 321,440 pounds of shot, the first shipment of the kind ever made to Japan. In addition there were 107,650 pounds of pig lead and 54,750 pounds of sheet lead.

Just to what use this rather unusual shipment is to be put is not known, but suggestions have been made that it may be intended to smuggle it into Manila for the use of Aguinaldo and his army.

Philippine Soldiers Homeward Bound.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The following cablegram has been received from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Aug. 8.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Three days typhoon, rendering work on bay impossible, passed 6th inst. Transport Pennsylvania leaves Iloilo, Cebu, Jolo, this evening; Sheridan, with Minnesotas, South Dakotas, and discharged men for San Francisco, 11th inst. Valencia, Zealandia, when coaled, requiring ten days' good weather, leave with Montanas and discharged men. Suggest portion transports coal at Nagasaki, both coming and returning, expedite business here, where facilities for loading and unloading vessels primitive. OTIS.

Spain's New Commissioners to Manila.

MANILA, Aug. 8—4:50 P. M.—The authorities at Madrid have ordered the Spanish Commissioners not to return to Tarlac, and it is reported two special Commissioners, Señores Capriles and Cuerbo, are on their way here from Spain to conduct the negotiations.

Regiments for Philippines Filling Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The number of enlistments yesterday were 442, making a total of 10,769. The Twenty-sixth Regiment, commanded by Col. Rice, has 1,312, which is more than the full quota, and the Thirtieth, commanded by Col. Gardner, has 1,305, only four short of the required number.

Battalion of Marines for Manila.

A battalion of United States marines will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-morrow for Manila. The marines, who are to compose the battalion have been arriving at the navy yard in small detachments daily for a week. They came from Portsmouth, Boston, Norfok, League Island, and Port Royal. The battalion, which will be in command of Major G. F. Elliott, will go overland to San Francisco, from which place it will sail for Manila on the trasport Senator.

FALL OF A POLE DISASTROUS.

By the falling of a pole weighing three tons which was being hoisted to the eighth floor of an apartmnt house in West Eighty-first Street last evening William Sigbolt, forty years old, a laborer, living at 1 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, was injured and a large portion of the walls of the building was torn down. Sigbolt was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said his injuries were not serious.

In order to hurry up the job it was decided to erect a tent over the building, so that men could plaster the lower floors while the contractor was completing the upper two stories. The contract for erecting this tent was let to Thomas Martin of 326 Canal Street, who was attempting to put the tent in position last evening when the pole fell. Six men were stationed at the windlass to hoist the pole, and two men were left in charge of the guy rope on the ground. The end of the pole had been pushed inside of the walls when one of the men at the guy rope let the rope slip.

The pole was thrown to one side. It struck the derrick and the wall and fell to the street with a crash which was heard for several blocks. Architect Hugh Lamb, who is in charge of the erection of the building, was standing on the steps of the Parish House of All Souls' Church, across the street, watching the operation of getting the pole in position. In front of him a huge stone weighing 500 pounds dropped from the building.

Roundsman McCollough and Patrolmen White, Reardon, and Quinn of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station were among the first on the scene of the accident, and ran into the building expecting to find the six men who were at the windlass dead. When they reached the top floor they found the workmen engaged in digging Sigbolt from under the débris which the pole had knocked from the wall. He was easily extricated and sent to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found he had sustained three scalp wounds and contusions of the leg, back, and shoulder. The men at the guy rope escaped injury by running. Some of the awnings and trimmings of the Wellesley apartment house next door were torn off, and there was much excitement among the tenants.

A Big Tobacco Plan for Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—The American Tobacco Company is to build another big factory in Louisville, the cost of the structure alone being $150,000, exclusive of the land and other appurtenances. John Doerhoefer, one of the Directors of the company, has been at work securing a site for some time, and it is understood he has about closed the deal. No publicity has been given to the matter because the company desired to secure the land before prices were advanced. With the establishment of this plant Louisville will be the most important point at which the trust manufactures plug tobacco.

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THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN

Secretary Root Says It Will Be Prosecuted Vigorously.

TROOPS TO NUMBER 50,000

More to be Sent If Necessary—They Will All Be at Manila by the End of October.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Secretary of War Root made a definite announcement this evening to the effect that the war in the Philippines is to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, which should result in its speedy close. Mr. Root was seen in the office of the Hotel Champlain, just after he had said good-bye to the President, and was preparing to take the train for Washington.

"Will the war in the Philippines be prosecuted vigorously from now on?" the Secretary was asked.

Mr. Root replied quick as a flash: "Yes, Sir; the war in the Philippines from now on will be prosecuted with all possible energy. All the men, all the arms, and all the supplies necessary to end the trouble in the islands will be furnished at the earliest possible moment."

"How large a force will be at the disposal of the commanding General there?" was asked.

"There will be 50,000 men there ready for active service at the close of the rainy season, about the last of October," replied the Secretary, "and more will be sent there if necessary."

As to the rumor published in some of the papers that President McKinley and he were not agreeable upon the policy to be pursued in the Philippines, Mr. Root said: "Of course that is all nonsense."

When asked whether Gen. Otis would be relieved of the command of the American forces in the Philippines, Mr. Root replied that he had nothing to say on that point at the present time.

It would be impossible for any one to be more emphatic and determined than the Secretary is in his avowed policy of ending the troubles in the Philippines.

The Secretary visited the Plattsburg Barracks this afternoon and reviewed the Twenty-sixth Regiment. He complimented the men highly upon the proficiency they have attained in their drills. Later Mr. Root attended a reception in his honor at the quarters of Col. Edmund Rice, where he met all the officers of the regiment, which is now recruited up to its full strength, and will undoubtedly be one of the first regiments ordered to Manila. The regiment will probably embark at Boston and go to the Philippines by way of the Suez Canal.

Secretary Root while at the barracks promised to issue an order to allow a detachment of soldiers from the Twenty-sixth Regiment to attend the ceremonies at the reburial of the seven men who met death with John Brown in his famous raid on the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., on Oct 16, 1859. They were buried at Harper's Ferry, but recently their bodies have been disinterred and brought to North Elba, Essex County, N. Y., where they will be buried beside their leader.

FASTING TREATMENT FATAL.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Aug. 8.—The Rev. J. Hughes Parry, pastor of the Moriah Welsh Calvinist Methodist Church of this city, died of exhaustion following a fast of forty-eight days at Lake St. Catherine, a resort near Poultney, Vt., to-day. Mr. Parry fasted from May 15 to July 2 in the hope of curing himself of chronic catarrah of the bowels, the disease which caused the death of his father. Mr. Parry came from Holyhead, Wales, to take the pastorate here in 1893.

He heard through a friend of the fasting treatment given by a doctor in Pennsylvania, and put himself under this doctor's care. During the first two weeks of his fast he suffered intensely from hunger, but later had no desire for food. He lost thirty-six pounds, and his strength failed gradually. When the fast ended he was blind, and his disease had not left him. His parishioners then took him to Lake St. Catherine in the hope that he would regain his strength.

Mr. Parry was fifty-four years old, and was well known as an orator and scholar. He leaves a wife and three children.

DEAF-MUTE STILL MISSING.

Alte Greenberg, the deaf-mute who disappeared from her home, at 16 First Avenue, on Sunday, has not yet returned home. Her family yesterday received a letter from her from Newark. It was dated on Monday, and bore the postmark of Station B of the Newark Post Office, dated yesterday. Alte herself can only write her name, which was signed to the letter. The contents were in a female hand, while the envelope was addressed in a man's handwriting. In the letter she said that she was staying with a woman in Newark and expected to get a situation in a hat factory, as she is a capmaker by trade. If she should fail to get work in a couple of weeks, the letter continued, she would return home.

Alte went out on Sunday with another deaf-mute, Boris Stein of 55 East Third Street. The couple expected to get married. Her brother and nephew said last evening that she wore jewelry valued at about $65. They believed that she had either been robbed or kidnapped.

MORMONS DEMAND PROTECTION.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 8.—President B. E. Rich of the Southern Mormon Society left to-night for Frankfort, Ky., to call on Gov. Bradley to bring to his attention the anti-Mormon outbreak in that State and to demand protection for the Elders.

In Carter County, Ky., a mob of fifty men took out Elders Turnams and Snow yesterday, but afterward released them and warned them to leave the neighborhood. In Bell County, near the Tennessee line, Elder J. N. Titener and James Miller were badly beaten by a mob of mountaineers. Elder Titener is seriously hurt. He is one of the wealthiest lumber men in Oregon.

Bartholdi's Statue Approved.

After long delay and much discussion, the Municipal Art Commission has formally approved Bartholdi's group statue of Washington and Lafayette, which C. B. Rouss intends to present to the city. The Park Commissioners have selected as the site for the monument a triangular piece of land at the junction of Morningside Esplanade and Manhattan Avenue. A force of workmen acting under direction of the Park Commissioners began yesterday to remove the sod and curbing from the lot, and are now excavating preparatory to putting in place the foundation upon which the pedestal will rest.

Bicyclist Run Over and Killed.

Christopher Oelrich, twenty years old, a collector of 320 West Twentieth Street, was fatally injured last night while riding his bicycle in Eighth Avenue. A milk wagon turned into Twenty-fourth Street just ahead of Oelrich, and so suddenly as to confuse the rider. He ran into the wagon and got under the wheels. Several ribs and a leg were fractured, and he was internally hurt. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where he died. The driver of the wagon was arrested.

SOME WESTERN BANKRUPTS.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Alexuis Darusmont, a brewer of Hamilton, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court in this city to-day. His liabilities amount to $341,563.88, and the assets are but $100. The liabilities include double the amount of his shares of stock in the Banner Brewery of this city. The heaviest individual creditors are William Darusberg, Germany, to whom there is due $61,000, which was secured by Banner Brewery stock; E. Gutterman of Nuremberg, Germany, to whom there is due $26,295, Gutterman having indorsed notes of the Banner Brewery for that amount, and Albert Schwill & Co., to which there is due $45,082. The great bulk of the debts was incurred in connection with the Banner Brewery.

Samuel Karpetes, a commercial traveler of Cincinnati, filed a bankruptcy petition today, with liabilities amounting to $16,547, and assets to the amount of $343.

Peter Herbert, furniture manufacturer of this city, filed a petition, scheduling his liabilities at $13,056 and his assets at $35.

Charley A. Wehrly of Urbana, Ohio, filed a petition, with liabilities amounting to $16,350 and assets to the amount of $250.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Liabilities amounting to $19,700 are mentioned in a petition in bankruptcy filed in the United States District Court to-day by Frederick A. Ray, an insurance agent employed at 140 Dearborn Street, and living at 2,131 Michigan Avenue.

Morris Eppenstein and Ernest C. Eppenstein, dry goods merchants, operating as Morris Eppenstein & Brother, at 96 Van Buren Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. The residence of the petitioners is at 3,621 Indiana Avenue. The liabilities of the firm are scheduled at $29,441.31, and their assets at $350.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:04	Sun sets...7:08	Moon sets...8:25

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:14	Gov. Isl'd...9:42	H. Gate...11:38
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:19	Gov. Isl'd...9:44	H. Gate...11:40

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10.30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Verona, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 11.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, from Vancouver, close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 4 and up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan, which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Victoria, are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 8, and mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, are due on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WED

The Wanamaker Store.

Home-Finishing Days

CARPET and Furniture Stores vie with each other as to which shall present the greater attraction. Each is conducting its August sale, and each is receiving the attention of the public to an extent never before attained.

In vacation time, prepare for Winter snugness. Home-makers had never better chance than this. With furniture a third cheaper, and carpets nearly a half cheaper than they have been lately and will be shortly, prudence cries, "*Now*" to the prospective purchaser of either.

About Bookcases, Roll-top and Women's Desks Growing in importance—spreading out. To-day we're obliged to take part of the fifth floor to properly display these goods. There you'll find the handsome furniture spoken of to-day. It's a line of sample pieces that comes to us from the recent great Furniture Exposition at Grand Rapids. There's only one of each kind of these and they can't be duplicated. Prices are uniformly a third less than real values:

Women's Desks
They are all of oak, strongly, handsomely made in the newest designs. Sale prices and actual values follow:
Beginning at $3.50 for a kind that sells regularly for $5.50; then $5 for the $7.50 quality; $6.50, instead of $10; $7.50, instead of $11; $8.50, instead of $12.50; $15, instead of $23; $16, instead of $24.

Combination Bookcases
They are priced in this way: $18 for the regular $26 qualities; $20, instead of $30; $21, instead of $31.50; $24, instead of $35.

Roll-top Desks
A half dozen grades at these prices: $11 for the regular $16.50 desk; $13 instead of $20, and $13.50, instead of $20; $15, instead of $22.50; $18, instead of $26, and $18, instead of $27.

Another Chapter in the Summer Shoe Story Not less interesting than the many preceding ones, and more important in that it's nearing the climax. There's not likely to be another that will more strongly appeal to your self-interest.

The spirited selling of shoes at far less than regular is no longer confined to the fifth floor store. Read here of what the permanent store on the main floor has to offer:

For Women and Children
At $2.75—A collection of women's shoes that were moderately priced at $4 and $5. They are of dark tan kidskin; buttoned and lace; turned and welted soles; medium and flat heels; only the most desirable toe-shapes; all sizes this morning.
At $2.30—Women's calfskin and kidskin shoes; buttoned and laced; welted soles; full English toes; sensible, fashionable, durable.
At $2—Women's and Children's spring-heeled shoes; neat and serviceable; dark colored tan kidskin. They have been selling at $2.50 and $3.50.
A lot of misses' shoes. Brown goatskin; wide toes; comfortable, romping shoes. 5 to 8 at $1.50 a pair; 8½ to 10½ at $1.40, and 11 to 2, at $1.60.
And finally a group of children's shoes. They are not in sufficiently strong supply to last the day. Sizes 5 to 10½. Price $1.40. Value $2 and $2.50.

The Fifth Floor's Bargains
Here are shoes for men, women and children, all at bargain prices. Here exceptional values are looked for. And this is the latest news of the provisional shoe store.
At $1 for Men—Only 160 pairs. Black calfskin laced. Some bicycle shoes. All worth a great deal more, but choose of this little lot at one dollar.
At $1.49—Women's tan and black kidskin shoes, buttoned and laced for country, seaside or city. Sewed shoes, flexible and easy to the foot. All sizes and widths. Values up to $2.50.
Children's Shoes—Good choosing of durable kinds at these little prices, 65c. for sizes 5 to 8; 90c. for 8½ to 10½; 95c. for 11 to 2. All black, buttoned and laced; were $1 to $1.50.
School Shoes—For the boy at prices that urge promptness. Strong and firm calfskin; lace; built for hard knocks, sizes, 11 to 2, $1.25; value $1.75; 2½ to 5½, $1.50, value $2.

Safety Razors And Accessories Razors literally safe, easily-managed, efficient to the perfection point,—and keep so through long service. Accessories that assist in removing all possible danger and annoyance. These:—
Frame with one blade, in box, with places for two extra blades, $1.25. Leather case, with one blade $2, two blades $3, three blades $4.25, four blades $5.25, five blades $6.25, seven blades $8.75: Four blades with stropping machine, brush, soap and pocket comb, $13.50; seven blades $16.50.
Star Stropping machine, $1.75.
Star Strop, black diagonal, 75c.
Star Honing Machine, $3.50. Extra Star Blades, $1.
Automatic Safety Razor Stropping Machine, $1.50.
Stropping Machine, $1.50; Rolling Strop, 50c.
Our Special Razor, fine steel, hollow ground, fully warranted, 50c

The Carpets Announced the August sale a week ago, and immediately had to stop all reference to the subject, until your first enthusiastic appreciation had spent its violence. The days since then have been days wonderful in carpet retailing, and we must give our "second call" in the form of a warning. The offered stock is much reduced, and if you are wanting carpets you must come quickly to get these:—
Wiltons at $1.45, formerly $2.50.
Axminsters, $1; formerly $1.35. 75c.; formerly $1.
Body Brussels, 90c.; formerly $1.35. 82½c.; formerly $1.
Tapestry Brussels at 40c., 55c., and 60c., from 55c., 75c., and 85c.
Ingrains, 50c., from 65c. and 70c. 65c., from 85c.
Straw matting rugs, 3x6 ft.; a few of them left at 50c. each.
Third floor.

Girls' Summer Dresses Reduced in price of course—you'd know that by reading no more than the headline, for isn't this August? Of course it's the very best of seasons for the wearer, but we have to look far ahead of your point of view, as you know.

Consequently things like this happen,—and just in the nick of time for you:
Values up to $3.50; price $1—Lawns, dimities, percales. Gingham and high neck styles, all prettily trimmed; sizes, 4 to 12 years.
Values up to $6; price $2.25—Lawns, dotted Swiss muslins, dimities. Also sailor suits, duck, pique, and linens; trimmed with taste; sizes, 4 to 14 years.
Values up to $14.50; price $3.50—A rich collection organdies and dimities, suitable for party wear, and fine piques in sailor and reefer styles; sizes, 4 to 14 years.
Second floor, Broadway.

Farewell to This Summer's Cotton Dress Goods Perhaps you've discovered that through outings and touring your supply of Summer dresses requires replenishing. There are weeks of wearing time yet to come. And the opportunity to procure the gown materials cheaply is now. Count the savings through these reductions:
At 10c. yd., regularly 30c.—Striped and plaid piques.
At 12c. yd., regularly 25c.—Plaid dress ginghams in choice patterns.
At 20c. yd., regularly 30c.—Printed Irish linen lawns; designs on white and dark colored grounds.
At 20c. yd., regularly 30c.—Scotch cheviot in a great variety of this season's styles, in dainty checks and plaids, for shirt-waists.
At 25c. yd., regularly 45c.—Pineapple grenadine in fancy corded stripes.
Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Handsome Colored Petticoats A dash of color,—the colors to be fashionable this Autumn. Flaring, broad, graceful skirts, finished with skill and ruffled. How is this for a pre-season offering?
Sateen, 75c. to $2.
Striped seersucker, 75c. to $1. Crash, 75c.
Fancy striped crash, $1.75. Moreen, $1.75 to $3.75.
Mohair, $2.25 to $4.75.
And especially taffetas, in a kaleidoscopic assortment of color; fancy stripes; umbrella ruffles, trimmed with three smaller ruffles; exceptional value; $5.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

TALE OF 1843 IN OLD TIN BOX.

Writer Lost $20,000 and Blamed the Bankruptcy Law of 1842 for It.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—An old tin box, containing a letter, in which the writer told how he was "shamefully fleeced" out of $20,000, was found hidden under a doorsill in the house of Thomas H. Decker of Silver Lake yesterday. The building is very old, and yesterday carpenters started in to make some repairs. They were at work tearing up the front doorsill when they came upon the box. It was covered with rust, and showed every evidence of having been in its hiding place for a long time.

The box was opened by Decker, and inside, in addition to the letter, there were found a copy of The Newark Morning Post of Sept. 21, 1843; a one-cent piece of 1840, and a Canadian coin. The letter was signed by Charles Akers, and bore the same date as the newspaper. It began:

"This building was repaired in 1843 by Joseph Wharry; owned by Charles R. Akers, built by William Akers, 1809. The proprietor's present family consists of six, William Akers, twenty-one; Charles Akers, aged twelve; Abby Ann Akers, aged nine; Isabella, aged seven; Josephine, aged five, children of Charles R. and Ann Akers. Age of the parents, forty-eight and forty-five, in 1843."

The writer then went on to tell how he lost $20,000 by making indorsements for another man referred to as a villian, who, the writer declared, escaped paying the money back by taking advantage of a "pernicious bankrupt law, passed by a Whig Congress."

"This instrument is left to show posterity," the letter continued, "that a greater villian never existed in the eighteenth century" than the man who Akers alleges swindled him, "nor a more wicked law passed by Congress than as passed by them—the bankruptcy law of 1842."

AUTOMOBILES AT PITTSBURG.

The Auto-Car Company, Just Formed, Will Turn Out Ten Daily.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—The Auto-Car Company has been formed and an application will be made for a Pennsylvania charter. The capital stock, it is said, will be $1,000,000.

It is the intention of the company to absorb the Pittsburg Motor Vehicle Company and manufacture automobiles on a large scale. The company expects to be ready to manufacture ten complete automobiles daily after Jan. 1, and employment will be given to about 500 men.

Bicyclist Dives Through a Window.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—Michael Morchesi, twenty years old, of Jackson Street, while riding a bicycle on Avon Avenue late last night, lost control of his wheel and it dashed down the steep grade of the avenue at a furious gait. At the bottom of the hill the wheel jumped the curb, mounted a two-step stoop, and Morchesi went head foremost through a plate glass window. His head was badly lacerated.

BROOKLYN INFANT DEATHS

Ratio of Mortality Much Higher than in Manhattan.

BAD WATER AND MILK BLAMED

A Hospital Physician Explains the High Death Rate, for Which Officials Cannot Account.

For some time past there has been more or less discussion in the newspapers and elsewhere of the infant mortality in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan. It has been pointed out that of late there apparently has been a very great increase in the infant death rate in Brooklyn, while the rate for Manhattan, if anything, has been somewhat decreased.

A reference to the figures of the Health Department shows that for a time this Summer the infant deaths in Brooklyn were much more numerous than formerly, but that in the last two or three weeks the number has been falling off. Several Brooklyn Health Department officials, speaking on the matter yesterday, said that as a matter of fact, the increase was what might be termed the normal Summer increase, and that the Brooklyn infant death rate was no greater than it ever had been, and that any alarm on the subject was ridiculous. The figures as obtained for the past eighteen weeks for Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn are as follows:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Week Ending—	Total Deaths.	Under 5 Years.
April 8	833	251
April 15	777	243
April 22	809	295
April 29	788	260
May 6	880	282
May 13	726	236
May 20	729	227
May 27	716	232
June 3	751	282
June 10	870	352
June 17	639	237
June 24	706	270
July 1	778	352
July 8	910	452
July 15	990	568
July 22	921	543
July 29	821	422
Aug. 5	727	348

Estimated population, 2,117,106.

BROOKLYN.

Week Ending—	Total Deaths.	Under 5 Years.
April 8	403	106
April 15	450	136
April 22	397	124
April 29	434	135
May 6	392	123
May 13	389	127
May 20	344	97
May 27	386	117
June 3	387	132
June 10	514	216
June 17	372	169
June 24	396	198
July 1	520	278
July 8	611	357
July 15	556	280
July 22	531	296
July 29	510	253
Aug. 5	412	188

Estimated population, 1,231,348.

The following table shows the number of deaths of children in the various boroughs in 1898:

Borough.	Under 1 Yr.	1 Yr.	2 Yrs.	3 Yrs.	4 Yrs.	Total Un'r 5.
Manhattan	9,415	2,858	1,079	595	380	14,327
The Bronx	748	253	123	73	67	1,264
Brooklyn	5,600	1,563	597	386	302	8,448

The deaths of children under five years from diarrheal diseases for that year were: Manhattan, 2,324; the Bronx, 216; Brooklyn, 1,569.

As will be seen by a reference to these figures, there was a high infant rate in Brooklyn during June and July of this year, the deaths of infants in one week alone totaling 357. At the same time there was also an increase in New York, but not so great proportionately. It is this increase in Brooklyn that in some parts of that borough has occasioned not a little alarm, and in other parts has led to more or less discussion and conjecture as to its cause.

In this connection it was believed that an examination of the records showing the causes of death might throw some light on the subject. In Manhattan and the Bronx, as in Brooklyn, the records show that the principal causes of death have been diarrheal and digestive diseases, such as cholera infantum, cholera morbus, enteritis, gastro-enteritis, and entero-colitis, and that the increase has been in diarrheal complaints. When this fact was called to the attention of a physician connected with one of the Brooklyn hospitals, he said that he was not in the least surprised.

"If you would like to know what I think of the matter," he said, "I will tell you. The recent increase in the deaths of infants in Brooklyn, disproportionate with New York, is a fact, whatever the health officers say. And it is perhaps more easily explained than some people imagine. In the first place, there has been a very lax system of milk inspection here until the last two or three weeks. In the second place, the recent threatened water famine in this borough compelled the water companies to draw for their water supply upon ponds where the water was stagnant and impure. The result was that the milkman, diluting his milk with this bad water, made the milk impure to that extent at least. Mothers, too, when the diluted milk reached them, would just as often as not dilute it further, with the result that, thanks, first, to the impure water, thanks, second, to the lax system of milk inspection, and thanks third, to the mother's thoughtlessness, diarrheal complaints followed and children died as a result. These conditions did not exist in Manhattan, and hence fewer deaths.

"And while I am on this subject I should like to add another reason for deaths among infants—a reason common alike to Manhattan and Brooklyn. That reason is the practice which some mothers have of buying fruit for their children at street stands. It seems they never will learn that these fruits, standing in the open, collect dust, microbes, and all the elements of disease and are often responsible for the sickness and death of children."

Dr. T. F. Byrne, in charge of the Health Department Bureau of Records of the Borough of Brooklyn, said that all the talk of an increased infant death rate was nonsense. "There is nothing new about this death rate of children in Brooklyn," he said. "There has always been a comparatively larger percentage of deaths of children under five in Brooklyn than in Manhattan, and the percentage is not greater this year than it ever has been. For instance, in 1870 there were 1,555 deaths in Brooklyn of children under five from diarrheal complaints. Last year there were 1,551 deaths from the same complaints—just one more, though the population now is much greater than it was then.

"As I say, however, the infant rate has always been higher in Brooklyn—why, I cannot say. We are trying to find out, but it is a thing that cannot be explained, any more than one can explain the reasons for an epidemic of strikes or of suicides. The newspapers have done us an injustice in this matter. They have put the figures in such a way that one would suppose that in Brooklyn people were dying off by the hundreds and that the general death rate was higher than for Manhattan. On the other hand, it may surprise people to know that the general rate is lower. If we kill off more children, as they say we do, then we can say Manhattan kills off more adults. I have prepared the figures since 1890 on this subject, and if you will compare them and then the population, you will see that I am right."

The figures are as follows:

Year.	Total Deaths. Brooklyn.	Total Deaths. Manhattan.
1870	9,546	27,175
1871	10,259	26,976
1872	10,648	32,147
1873	10,968	29,084
1874	11,011	28,727
1875	12,470	30,079
1876	12,334	29,152
1877	11,382	26,320
1878	11,076	27,008
1879	11,569	28,342
1880	13,222	31,937
1881	14,353	38,024
1882	15,014	37,024
1883	13,758	34,011
1884	14,116	35,034
1885	15,360	35,682
1886	15,790	37,351
1887	17,079	38,233
1888	18,061	40,175
1889	18,480	39,679
1890	19,820	40,103
1891	21,349	43,639
1892	20,807	44,329
1893	21,017	41,488
1894	21,183	41,175
1895	22,568	43,420
1896	22,501	41,622
1897	20,974	38,877
1898	21,939	40,436

Since the distribution of sterilized milk began in Brooklyn, the number of deaths there from diarrheal complaints of children under five, according to the Health Department figures, has decreased. The figures are: Deaths (from diarrheal complaints) for week ending July 8, 168; July 15, 122; July 22, 115; July 29, 101. In Manhattan and the Bronx, where, in July, 1898, 64,037 bottles of sterilized and modified milk were distributed, the deaths from diarrheal diseases during that time, of children under five, were 825. This year, in the same period, when 92,452 bottles were distributed, the deaths numbered 653.

SOUSA LOSES HIS SUIT.

Is to Pay Mrs. Blakely Part of Money Received and Give Her His Library—Must Pay Royalties Still.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 8.—The suit of Mrs. Ada P. Blakely, administratrix of David Blakely, deceased, against John Philip Sousa, the composer and bandmaster, was terminated by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas sustaining the report of the referee.

The referee recommended that Mr. Sousa account to Mrs. Blakely for all moneys received by him for the sale of musical compositions, surrender to her the musical library in his possession, and account for the use of it from May 23, 1897. The referee also decided that the Blakely estate had the right, without regard to the duration of time, to one-half of all royalties which should be earned from Sousa's musical compositions, provided that such compositions were made prior to Mr. Blakely's death. On the question whether the Blakely estate had an exclusive right to the use of Sousa's name, the referee found in Mr. Sousa's favor, on the ground that it would be against public policy to permit any band not conducted by Mr. Sousa to be called "Sousa's band," as such name might mislead the public.

The case has been in litigation for more than two years.

CONTEST IN COLUMBUS SETTLED.

Mayor Removes J. W. Dusenbury, the Director of Public Safety.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Mayor Schwartz to-day ended the contest between the executive and legislative branches of the City Government by removing Director of Public Safety Joseph W. Dusenbury and appointing Oliver M. Evans to the position.

The City Council some weeks ago adopted a resolution impeaching Director Dusenbury and declaring the office vacant, on the ground that Dusenbury divided his time between his office and his other business interests, contrary to the charter law. The Mayor's investigating committee found this charge to be true.

PRAYED TO RECOVER LOST CASH.

Mrs. Leonard Then, with Eyes Shut, Drew Paper Giving Information.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Aug. 8.—James Brewster, a clerk in the store of Stephen Morris, found on Saturday a small package lying on the floor of the store. When he examined it he found that it contained $105. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. James Leonard of East Northport called upon him and said she had lost $105 and was sure that it had been lost in Mr. Morris's store. She described the money that Brewster had found and identified it.

Mrs. Leonard said that when she discovered her loss on Sunday she at once went to her room and prayed that it might be restored to her. She said she knew that she had visited but three stores, and so she wrote the names of the stores on three pieces of paper and after praying she picked out one of the slips of paper with her eyes closed. The name of Mr. Morris's store was the one she found in her hand when she opened her eyes, and then she said she knew where she had lost the money.

SPAIN'S SHORTAGE OF WHEAT.

Large Quantities of Grain Must Be Imported by Her This Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—In a communication to the Secretary of State Austrian Consul Mertens, who is temporarily in charge of the American Consulate at Valencia, Spain, reports a shortage of the wheat crop which will make it necessary to import large quantities of the cereal. Notwithstanding this there has been so far during the year a noticeable falling off of the importations from the United States. He says that one trial shipment of 1,000 tons was brought all the way from Australia, and a considerable quantity came from British India.

Mr. Mertens also reports a strong demand for outside sugar, the home factories being unable to meet the requirements of the market. He expresses the opinion that, "In spite of the strong protection through an excessive customs tariff against foreign imports, Spain will be obliged to import sugars for some time yet." He adds that notwithstanding the excessive duty foreign refined sugar can almost compete with the Spanish home product."

POLICEMAN SHOT BY HIS PISTOL.

Was Seated in a Chair When the Weapon Dropped Out of His Pocket.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—Patrolman Daniel Leary of the First Police Precinct was fatally injured by a bullet from his own revolver early this morning in the station house, and died a few hours later in the City Hospital. Leary was on reserve duty, and taking a chair sat down with his feet on another chair to take a nap. Sergt. Connell, who was at the desk in the next room, soon afterward heard a noise as if something heavy dropped to the floor, and this was followed almost instantly by the report of a revolver. The Sergeant ran into the room and found Leary standing at a desk leaning upon it. He said he had been shot, and thought he was going to die.

County Physician Washington, who was called, found the bullet had entered the right side just below the ribs and had taken a course across the body and slightly upward. Leary's revolver, a regulation police weapon, was found under the chair in which he had been sitting. It had one chamber empty. The pistol was probably forced from his pocket when Leary moved in the chair, and in falling the hammer was driven down upon the cartridge, exploding it.

Leary was thirty-four years of age. He had been a policeman for nine years. He was married, and leaves a wife and three children.

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING.

Thousand Children to Sing in Chorus at To-morrow's Festival.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 8.—The ten days' session of the Ocean Grove Summer School of Theology, which opened here Aug. 1, is rapidly drawing to a close, and the theological students are making preparations for their exodus Saturday morning. Ocean Grove has seldom seen such a gathering of people as assembled within the camp this Summer. Every cottage has been occupied, and every available plot of ground where a tent could be pitched was converted into a small colony.

Both Bishop Fitzgerald and Dean Price of the Summer School say that the progress made this season has far exceeded their anticipations, it being estimated that on nights when popular men, such as Gov. Roosevelt of New York, addressed the students, over 20,000 people, from Long Branch, Asbury Park, and adjacent resorts visited the Grove.

On Thursday a unique entertainment will be given in the Auditorium in the way of a children's festival, with a chorus of a thousand tots, whose voices have been carefully trained by Prof. Tali Esen Morgan. The selections this chorus will sing include "The Palms," "The Fisherman," "The Swing Song," and "O Hush, My Baby." The soloists will be Paul Dufault, tenor, and W. C. Wilczek, violinist.

On Friday the oratorio of "Elijah" will be sung under the direction of Walter Damrosch and Prof. Morgan. The soloists will be Mme. Meredith, soprano; Mme. E. D. Leonard, contralto, and William Miles.

To-night the Grove is in possession of the Hackettstown Centenary Collegiate Institute, who are holding their fifth annual reunion. During the afternoon they held a reception at the Arlington Hotel, which was attended by all the prominent Methodist ministers and visitors at the Grove. In the evening the students and their friends filled the Auditorium and heard Congressman Dolliver speak.

Fatally Assaulted and Robbed.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 8.—John Mackie, a milkman, living at Hasbrouck Heights, was fatally assaulted and robbed to-day in Lodi, near here, by a stranger whose acquaintance he formed in a saloon. The men had a number of drinks together, and in paying for them Mackie displayed considerable money. After spending a half hour in the saloon the two men left together and walked toward the woods, near by. An hour afterward Mackie was found by the roadside in a semi-conscious condition. He recovered consciousness long enough to say that the stranger had assaulted him with a hatchet and had robbed him of $53 in money. His assailant escaped.

FIGHTING THE MANDAMUS

Obstructionist's Counsel Claims Right of Individual Service.

SIX COUNCILMEN IN COURT

Municipal Legislators Have One More Choice Between Obedience to Law and Imprisonment.

Councilmen Brice, Hyland, O'Grady, Bodine, Van Nostrand, and Christman appeared before Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. They were there in response to an order to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court, in disobeying the writ of mandamus issued by Justice Fitzgerald directing the authorization of the bonds for the new Hall of Records. The six Councilmen mentioned were included in the original order under which fourteen of their colleagues have been adjudged guilty, but it was impossible to serve them with the papers in time to secure their attendance in court when that order was returned. In their cases an extension of the time for service was obtained.

When the case was called, William J. Kelly, counsel for Mr. Hyland, asked for an individual hearing for his client in order that the validity of the writ of mandamus might be tested. In support of his request, Mr. Kelly submitted an affidavit signed by Hyland, in which the latter set forth that the writ of mandamus should have been served upon each member of the Council individually, instead of upon President Guggenheimer. Hyland also denied the right of the Corporation Counsel to appear for the Council, and contended that each member had the right to be represented by private counsel on the application for the writ of mandamus.

L. Lafin Kellogg, counsel for John Peirce, the contractor for the Hall of Records, consented to a postponement of the argument, and Justice McAdam fixed the hearing for to-morrow morning.

In reference to Mr. Hyland's contentions, it was pointed out in the office of the Corporation Counsel yesterday that Section 255 of the charter, referring to the Corporation Counsel, says: "He shall be the legal adviser of the Mayor, the Municipal Assembly, and the various departments. * * * No officer, board, or department of the city * * * shall have or employ any attorney or counsel." It was further pointed out that the action for a writ of mandamus was not brought against the Councilmen as individuals, but as a body. This, too, was the contention made by Justice Fitzgerald in the decision in which he held the other fourteen Councilmen to be in contempt.

It was said yesterday that the reason that Mr. Kellogg did not oppose the postponement of the argument, in Hyland's case was because there were evidences that the recusant Councilmen would agree to the authorization of the full issue of $2,100,000 bonds for the Hall of Records. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer has done everything possible to avert the punishment which threatens the Councilmen who have been adjudged in contempt. Mr. Guggenheimer yesterday said that he had been informed that four more votes for the bonds would be forthcoming at to-day's session of the Council. Who these were he would not say, but it is understood that one of them is Councilman Mundorf, who has been absent from several of the recent meetings because of illness.

Mr. Kellogg called on Mr. Guggenheimer yesterday at the request of the latter, and the two men had a long conference. At its end, Mr. Kellogg agreed not to ask for warrants committing the contumacious Councilmen until after to-day's meeting. Whether this action was a result of the rumor that the recalcitrant obstructionists had given in, or whether it was merely an effort to show them that softer methods might prevail if they would obey the court is not known.

In speaking of the course he will pursue, Mr. Kellogg said: "I have every reason to believe that there will be a majority in favor of the bond resolution at to-day's meeting, but if, however, I learn before the meeting that the men adjudged in contempt intend to continue to hold up the issue, I shall at once apply for the warrants and execute them. There is no desire for vengeance in the matter, but if this resolution does not go through, I'll have every man mentioned in Justice Fitzgerald's order sent to jail.

"Some of the Councilmen—notably Cassidy, Doyle, Francisco, Murray, and Conly—have been actuated by a desire to make martyrs of themselves. They will be accommodated if they persist in their course, or if they attempt to block the passage of the bond resolution. These are the men who have entered into an avowed combination to defeat the order of the Supreme Court. I am giving them every chance even at the last moment to purge themselves of their contempt, and unless I am positively assured they intend to do so, I shall at once have the warrants for their arrests placed in the hands of the Sheriff."

REBUFF FOR OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Corporation Counsel Denies Special Counsel's Right to Appear.

When suit for a writ of mandamus was begun by Henry W. Sherrill and others to compel the Council to authorize the issue of $570,000 in corporate stock for the purchase of the plant or the Long Island Water Supply Company, Councilmen Conly, Cassidy, Murray, and Doyle announced their intention of employing private counsel to defend the case. According to their promise, they engaged W. J. Kelly of 32 Nassau Street. Mr. Kelly wrote Corporation Counsel Whalen, asking to be permitted to defend the Councilmanic obstructionists. In reply to Mr. Kelly's note, Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy sent this letter yesterday:

Replying to yours of the 3d inst., which only came to my attention last evening, inclosing on behalf of Messrs. Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, and Murray, four members of the Council of the City of New York, a copy of an affidavit, the original of which you say they desire to present to the Supreme Court on the hearing on the order to show cause why the writ of mandamus proceedings commenced by Henry W. Sherrill, James McKean, and William J. Ogden, I deem it my duty to say to you that I shall not consent to any attorney other than the Corporation Counsel, or such person as he may designate, appearing in this proceeding on the motion in question, as attorney of record or otherwise in behalf of the respondents, whom you claim to represent. I mention this fact because I observe by the indorsement on the proposed affidavit that you subscribe yourself "attorney of defendants," which, though not technically accurate in any respect, I understand as putting forth the right to appear for those respondents in said mandamus proceeding on the return of the order to show cause referred to.

The Corporation Counsel some days since consented to an adjournment of the motion in question to the 15th inst., and on that day the Corporation Counsel will be prepared to receive on behalf of those whom you claim to represent any proper suggestion they may have to make in opposition to said motion, but the same must be submitted to the Corporation Counsel beforehand, that he may judge of its proper application to the subject matter involved in the said mandamus proceeding.

Tax Rate Ordinance Approved.

Mayor Van Wyck called at the City Hall yesterday and signed the ordinance fixing the tax rate in the several boroughs. He afterward left the city for Saratoga.

RUSSIA TAXES TRAVELING MEN.

Firms and Employes Must Pay License Fee to Sell Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Commercial travelers have a hard time of it in Russia, according to information sent to the State Department by Consul Halstead at Birmingham.

New regulations have been made by the Russian Government taxing commercial firms which employ drummers 500 rubles, or about $257. Industrial enterprises have to pay 500, 1,000, and 1,500 rubles. No concern which does not pay the tax is allowed to employ commercial travelers. Besides this, every commercial traveler must pay a personal tax of 50 rubles, or $25.75, annually.

Commercial firms or industrial enterprises which have paid the tax and taken out a license may have an unlimited number of commercial travelers in their employment, provided each drummer pays his annual personal tax.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co
SIXTH AVE. NEAR PEAR THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Lowest Prices on Standard High-Grade Bicycles.

1899 *Colton Bicycles* at *12.75*

1899 *Patee Bicycles* at *16.75*

No good reason or excuse can be given as to why any sensible person should ride bicycles that are inferior in quality, unreliable, and out of date, when thoroughly reliable, high-grade, up-to-date standard wheels can be had at the low prices at which we are now selling them. Don't use a nameless wheel or one that has been rechristened; unknown names often cover known weaknesses or defects. Buy a wheel that has a good reputation—such a wheel, for instance, as the

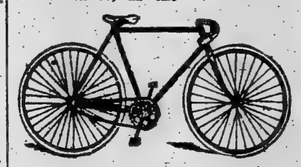

Famous 1899 Model of the Colton Bicycle.

This well-known wheel is manufactured by the Colton Cycle Co. of Toledo, Ohio, and we have bought their entire stock on hand of models B and C for men and models D and A for women. These wheels have flush joints throughout, internal expander in handle bar and seat post, adjustable handle bars, single tube tires and Brown pattern saddles. The first consignment goes on sale to-day, when a choice of either man's or women's styles may be had for *12.75*

Still on hand, the well-known PATEE BICYCLES, for men or women, at *16.75*

REV. CHARLES M. LAMSON DEAD

President of American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions Victim of Heart Neuralgia.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Aug. 8.—The Rev. Charles M. Lamson, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, died here suddenly about 11 o'clock to-day. Death was due to neuralgia of the heart. Dr. Lamson was fifty-six years of age.

Dr. Lamson had been staying here for some time on his vacation. He had been in his usual health, and apparently was making the most of his outing. He started for a bicycle ride with his wife this forenoon, and had been on the road about an hour, when he complained of severe pains in the region of his heart. They were near the residence of W. C. Taylor, and Dr. Lamson was led to the house. He expired a few moments later.

The five children of Dr. and Mrs. Lamson were with them on their visit here.

Charles Marion Lamson was born in Hadley, Mass., May 16, 1843, and was graduated from Amherst College with distinction in the class of 1864. He had prepared for his collegiate course at Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., where, after his graduation, he became an instructor. He was a member of the Amherst Faculty for four years.

In 1866 Dr. Lamson went to Europe, spending a year in theological study at the University of Halle, Saxony. After returning to this country he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Porter Congregational Church, Brockton, Mass. In 1871 he was called to the Salem Street Congregational Church, Worcester, Mass., remaining there until 1885. In that year the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Amherst College, and he accepted a call to the pastorate of the North Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Dr. Lamson in 1893 became pastor of a church in Hartford, Conn., and was elected President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions Oct. 16, 1897. He married, in December, 1869, Miss Helena P. Bridgeman, daughter of R. B. Bridgeman of Amherst, who, with five children, survives him.

FATAL KEROSENE EXPLOSIONS.

Poles in Detroit Will Use Oil in Making Fires—Four Dead.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8.—Three persons in the Polish district were fatally burned to-day through explosions caused by the use of kerosene in lighting kitchen fires. Within a week there have been four other similar cases in the same neighborhood, resulting in four deaths.

It is believed by those who are investigating the matter that these explosions were due partly to the low grade of kerosene oil which is being brought into the State. This is said to be below the legal test of 120 degrees, and therefore is more liable to ignition and explosion.

Assignee in Valentine's Place.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 8.—In the Orphans' Court this afternoon J. Shea, a merchant of Perth Amboy, was appointed assignee of Louis Briegs, a clothier of Perth Amboy, vice George M. Valentine, defaulting cashier of the Middlesex County Bank, removed. Valentine, it was stated, had never rendered any accounting of his management. An agreement had been made with all the creditors of the concern, except one, to take a certain percentage of their claims, and, as far as is known, at the time Valentine was made assignee all the debts of Briegs had been adjusted. Valentine, as assignee, continued the store of Briegs at Perth Amboy, and also started a store at Flemington. The debts now due and amounting to $2,900 were contracted since Valentine was appointed.

Bids for Perth Amboy Bonds.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 8.—The City of Perth Amboy last night received three bids for $40,000 worth of the arrearage bonds issued to meet demands owing to the Valentine thefts and consequent failure of the Middlesex County Bank, as follows: Briggs, Toff & Co., premium, $1,700; E. C. Jones & Co., 103.10; Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., 101.255. Bonds for $15,000 were ordered issued to pay judgments which the builders of the new high school building will have to obtain to get their money, the proceeds of sales of bonds for that purpose to the amount of $35,000 being in the bank.

Atlantic City's Crematory Burned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 8.—The city's garbage crematory was destroyed by fire at noon to-day. The buildings were only recently finished. The plant was located well out on the meadows, and there was but one fire plug near it. The Fire Department was unable to do anything to stay the flames. The loss amounts to about $3,000.

Highwaymen Robbed Him of $400.

WOODRIDGE, N. J., Aug. 8.—Henry Boreen of Woodridge, a traveling grocer, was found unconscious by the roadside at Secaucus this morning. He says that two highwaymen stopped him on the road, and when he refused to give up his money he was beaten and then robbed. He claims to have lost $400. He is not seriously injured.

Rolled Out of Window Asleep.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—John Costello of Honeoye Flats was killed last night by falling from a window in the fifth story of the Commercial Hotel, in South Exchange Street. Costello occupied a room with James Vanburt, and the bed stood against the window sill. It is supposed that Costello rolled in his sleep and fell through the window to the ground.

Mary Robinson's Injuries Fatal.

Mary Robinson, the Russian girl who jumped on Monday in front of an incoming train from the platform of the Eighty-sixth Street station of the Second Avenue elevated road, died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital. Magistrate Flammer discharged the fireman and engineer, who were arrested because two witnesses said they saw the girl jump on the track.

Heidler Hanged for Murder at Erie.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 8.—Edwin D. Heidler was hanged in the county jail here to-day for the killing of his brother-in-law, Levi Kreider, on May 1, 1896.

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COLUMBIA BEAT DEFENDER

Won Race from New London to Gardiner's Bay by Four Minutes.

VIGILANT LEFT FAR BEHIND

Beaten by Fifty-four Minutes by the New Yacht—Large Fleet in the New York Club Run.

GREENPOINT, L. I., Aug. 8.—The first run of the New York Yacht Club fleet today from New London out into the Sound as far as Watch Hill and back to Gardiner's Bay must be set down as one of the most successful in the club's history. Not only was the day an ideal one, with a wholesail breeze from the west, which held through from the start to finish, but the club watched with pride the magnificent run of the new America's Cup defender, Columbia, which fairly distanced every other yacht with the exception of Defender, defeating the latter by four minutes and one second in a thirty-mile race.

The old cup defender Vigilant was beaten by the two fliers nearly an hour, but this no doubt was due largely to the fortunate run of Columbia and Defender along the Fisher's Island shore, while the rest of the fleet kept over on the other side of the Sound. Amorita also held in under Fisher's Island and beat out all the schooners with ease, winning in her class by several minutes. More than fifty yachts crossed the line at New London and nearly all finished in Gardiner's Bay, although some of them did not get in until toward night.

The slight adverse criticism of the Regatta Committee for selecting the Gardiner's Bay run faded away entirely before the day was half over, and to-night the yachtsmen are enthusiastic over the course and the result of the day's sport. The run gave the yachts a good broad reach to Race Rock of 3½ miles, a fine run before the wind to Watch Hill of 8½ miles, and a grand beat of 18½ miles in a constantly increasing breeze to the finish.

COLUMBIA'S GREATEST GAIN.

There were many interesting and exciting moments from the time when the great bunch of sloops, followed by the schooners, swept over the starting line until the last of the racers finished, but by far the greatest feat of the day was the magnificent seven miles run of Columbia from Fisher's Island to Great Gull Island, in which she averaged almost a thirteen-knot gait. It was on this leg, made very close to the wind, that Columbia made her greatest gain on Defender. The boats were but a short eighth of a mile apart under Fisher's Island, and there was nearly a mile and a half of water between them at Great Gull Island.

Both yachts had all the wind they could stagger under and Columbia hauled down her jibtopsail during a ten-minute interval when it blew the hardest. She set it up again, however, when Defender began to pick up and held her advantage to the line. Neither boat was held back a particle. It was a good square test of the merits of the old and new boats, and the latter may be put down as a good four minutes faster under the present conditions, and with her steel mast in a couple of minutes more. Once during the day, just after the start, Columbia seemed inactive and lifeless and Defender almost passed her. But just before reaching Race Rock the new boat seemed to find the breeze again, and from that point the result was never in doubt.

The fleet started out soon after 10 o'clock, but Commodore Morgan did not send the yachts away until nearly 11, waiting for a little more breeze. The feature of the fleet, outside of the big sloops, was the great number of schooners. Nearly all the cracks participated, and some of the older ones showed themselves still in the game. The schooners furnished a fine spectacle at the start, and an even finer one as, coming down to Watch Hill Buoy, with every kite set and spinnakers to starboard, they all folded their great extra wings and rounded the buoy for the beat to the finish. Quisetta looked a winner at this point, but Capt. Lippitt made a mistake in seeking the Long Island shore, and his rival on Amorita easily beat him.

START OF THE CLUB RUN.

The flagship Corsair, acting as the committee boat, anchored a cable's length east of the buoy on Sarah's Ledge at 10:30 o'clock, and sent up the signal letter "L," signifying that the course, after rounding Race Rock, would be three and one-half miles south by west, one-half mile west, to a mark anchored off Watch Hill, and thence to the finish, indicated by a mark anchored three and one-half miles south southwest from Plum Island light. The starting gun for sloops and yawls was given at 10:55, and five minutes later for schooners, followed by another in fifteen minutes for the sloops Columbia and Defender. All crossed the line on the starboard tack with sheets eased a trifle for the reach to the first turning point, Race Rock.

The start of Columbia and Defender, of course, was the feature of the morning, and it was as pretty a piece of work as has yet been done. Both skippers brought their yachts close to and parallel with the line at two minutes before the starting gun. To use up that time each yacht was jibed, then brought head to wind for a moment, and both had filled away on a starboard tack and were coming for the line under good headway at gunfire. Columbia's sheets were eased, but Rhodes kept Defender's flat enough to luff her out across Columbia's wake. Barr might have stopped him by wasting time in a luffing match, but he thought better of it.

In just five minutes after the start Defender had passed to windward of Columbia, and was a full length ahead of her. Both carried exactly the same canvas—three lower sails, club topsails, and large jibtopsails. At 12:35 Columbia had walked through Defender's lee and her bowsprit was showing out ahead. They went around Race Point as follows:

Columbia	12:41:00
Defender	12:41:05

A GREAT FLEET OF YACHTS.

Ahead, astern, and on all sides of the two big sloops, when they squared away and set their spinnakers, was the greatest fleet of pleasure craft that ever sailed together from New London. Fifty-four yachts, each carrying her spinnaker to starboard, and thirty-nine steam yachts were standing to the eastward. It was a sight the like of which had not been witnessed before in the history of yachting in this country.

At 12:15 Columbia had gained nearly two minutes on Defender. Both were gaining fast on Vigilant, and Navahoe had dropped out of the race. Carmita lost her topmast off Race Rock, and was permitted by the flagship to retire. The Watch Hill mark was lifted around as follows by the leaders:

Vigilant	12:29:50	Nirvana	12:48:10
Quissetta	12:33:00	Queen Mab	12:48:50
Constellation	12:35:35	Syce	12:49:00
Gloriana	12:38:50	Marguerite	12:49:10
Hildegarde	12:39:30	Alcaea	12:49:15
Ariel	12:40:30	Acushla II.	12:49:30
Latona	12:44:10	Kestral	12:50:00
Colonia	12:45:20	America	12:53:00
Amorita	12:45:45		

As Columbia and Defender came down before the wind under a cloud of canvas it looked difficult for their skippers to round the mark, with dozens of schooners and sloops in their way, but they worked like catboats. Small jibtopsails were set by some members of the crew for the windward work when within a few minutes of the mark, while others gathered in their spinnakers. Capt. Barr made the best turn with Columbia. All hands were then put on the mainsheet, and when he lufted her around the mark the sheet was belayed flat aft as the sloop came up to the wind, close hauled on a starboard tack. By not having her sheet aft in time, Defender was forced to make a wider turn.

At least half a dozen sloops and schooners were blanketed by the big sloops, including the old schooner America, which sailed remarkably fast, outfooting several larger vessels than herself. Partly to get clear of all the small fry, and also to get a good weather berth on Defender, Barr swung Columbia about to the port tack at 12:56:30, and back again to starboard at 12:57:15. Defender tacking to port at 12:59:20, tried to cross Columbia's wake, but Barr would not have it. Tacking at once, he placed Columbia on Defender's weather bow and about half a dozen lengths away.

BREEZE BEGINS TO FRESHEN.

The breeze began to freshen now, and all the yachts heeled to it and traveled faster. Of the schooners, Quissetta had made the best run before the wind, but she was beaten later on in the windward work by her old rival, Amorita. The sloops Syce and Kestrel had their old fight over again. It was learned last night that the Newport committee found Syce won in Saturday's race after all.

From the point off Fishers Island, where they tacked to starboard, Defender at 1:25, and Columbia at 1:25:05, until they crossed the finish line in Gardiners Bay, the race between Columbia and Defender was a splendid test of the speed of the yachts. The wind gradually canted to the westward, until by the time they had Little Gull Island abeam it was nearly northwest, allowing them both to lay their courses without another tack to the finish. When the fierce puffs coming across Gull Island and out of Plum Gut struck Columbia she laid down until her lee rail was well under water. She was traveling at 12-knot speed when she passed Race Rock at 1:49:30. The Defender passed it at 1:53, 3 minutes and 30 seconds astern of her rival. Between that point and Little Gull Lighthouse Columbia gained 2 minutes and 10 seconds more, putting her 5 minutes and 40 seconds in the lead.

Soon after passing that beacon an extra strong puff tore the foot of Columbia's club-topsail from its cleats. The clew hung on, however, and the sail stood. Down came the baby jibtopsail on Columbia at 2:15, and it was kept down for fifteen minutes. When it was seen that Defender was nearly overhauling her, it was set again.

Corsair anchored at 2:55 P. M. to establish the finish line, and had hardly swung to the tide before Columbia came tearing across the line. Her official finish time was 2:59:59 and that of Defender 3:04:18. Then came an extremely interesting feature of the contest. A comparison of the work done by Columbia against Vigilant, which finished at 3:27:45, shows that the latter finished twenty-seven minutes and forty-six seconds behind Columbia, while she started twenty-six minutes and twenty-two seconds ahead of the new cup defender. Vigilant was beaten by fifty-four minutes and eight seconds over a course of thirty and one-half miles. What chance has Shamrock, say the expert calculators, if Vigilant was able to beat Britannia at any time?

SUMMARY OF THE RACES.

Following is the full summary of the club run:

SCHOONERS—CLASS A.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ct'd Time.
Hildegarde	11:05:00	3:41:55	4:36:55	4:36:55
Constellation	11:03:04	3:43:52	4:40:12	4:39:55
Fleetwing	11:05:00	.....	.....	.....
CLASS B.				
Alcaea	11:02:00	3:58:57	4:56:57	4:56:57
Colonia	11:04:06	3:49:15	4:48:09	4:47:27
Emerald	11:05:00	4:15:41	5:10:41	5:08:45
Mayflower	11:04:30	4:39:45	5:35:15	5:32:23
CLASS C.				
Ariel	11:00:54	4:14:19	5:13:29	5:13:29
Marguerite	11:05:10	4:20:45	5:15:45	5:05:00
Iroquois	11:05:00	4:45:17	5:40:17	5:39:25
CLASS D.				
Amorita	11:03:23	3:29:41	4:26:18	4:26:18
Tatona	11:02:48	3:42:10	4:39:22	4:38:57
Katrina	11:05:00	4:51:50	5:46:50	5:45:18
Shamrock	11:05:00	4:54:25	5:49:25	5:47:53
Quisetta	11:00:33	3:44:10	4:43:37	4:40:25
Ingomar	11:05:00	5:05:27	6:00:37	5:53:47
CLASS F.				
Cevelia	11:02:56	4:39:07	5:36:11	5:34:47
Neara	11:04:58	4:39:37	5:34:40	5:29:59
Uncas	11:05:00	5:41:47	6:36:47	....
Glen Dower	11:05:00	5:03:13	5:58:13	....
Priscilla II.	11:03:32	5:36:10	6:32:38	....
Rusalka	11:04:50	5:47:06	6:43:16	....
SLOOPS—CLASS G.				
Columbia	11:21:22	2:59:59	3:38:37	*4:01
Defender	11:21:40	3:04:18	3:42:38	....
Vigilant	10:57:08	3:27:47	4:30:39	....
Navahoe	10:59:06	.....	.....	....
CLASS H.				
Hildegarde	10:58:28	3:51:40	4:53:12	....
Queen Mab	10:59:06	4:05:13	5:06:07	5:04:02
CLASS J.				
Carmita	10:56:57	.....	.....	....
Gloriana	10:57:28	4:11:44	5:14:16	5:13:20
Petrel	10:58:00	5:00:59	6:02:59	....
Bayonara	10:59:05	5:00:22	6:10:17	6:09:12
Syce	11:00:00	5:55:54	4:33:54	4:33:54
Acushla II.	11:00:00	4:56:58	5:56:58	5:55:55
Paladin	10:59:36	.....	.....	....
Kestrel	10:59:32	4:00:54	5:01:22	4:57:31
Tvira	10:59:06	4:11:15	5:12:09	5:06:10
Vaudal	10:59:17	.....	.....	....
Hotowan	10:57:36	6:08:09	7:10:33	....
Sistal	10:58:36	5:35:50	6:37:14	....
CLASS L.				
Katonah	10:59:06	5:18:00	6:18:54	....
Albicore	10:58:45	.....	.....	....
L. 509	10:57:43	5:06:59	6:09:16	....
Mira	10:51:05	5:57:30	6:58:25	....
Tigress	11:00:00	6:00:04	7:00:04	....
CLASS N.				
Razmatang	10:57:47	5:45:26	6:49:29	....

Commodore Morgan said to-night that the fleet probably would leave about 9 o'clock to-morrow morning for the run to Newport, the racers starting for Gardiner's Bay about 10:30.

The schooner Iroquois ran aground in Gardiners Bay this afternoon, and had not been floated at dark to-night.

NEWPORT AWAITS THE FLEET.

Plans Dinners and Dances for New York Yacht Club Tourists.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—The cottagers are preparing for the arrival of the fleet of the New York Yacht Club to-morrow. From the time of its arrival until its departure Thursday morning for Vineyard Haven, there will be one continuous round of entertainments.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a large dinner party on the Narrada to-morrow evening, and Mrs. John R. Drexel will give a small dinner and dance in her villa on Ochre Point in honor of Miss Fell, who is cruising on the yacht May. On several of the large steam yachts entertainments are also arranged for. The fleet will be illuminated to-morrow evening, and vocalists and instrumentalists will be afloat all the evening. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will take a large party out on the Nourmahal to see the races.

The Asahi Beats the Thirty-Footers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—The fleet of thirty-footers was increased to-day by the arrival of the Raccoon for John R. Drexel. The yacht broke the record for small boats between here and New Rochelle—having made the passage in a few minutes less than twenty-four hours. Mr. Drexel is particularly fond of the thirty-footer class and will do considerable sailing in his latest purchase.

The thirty-footers raced over the Briggs Ledge course this afternoon with the wind from the northwest. The start was made at 3:30 o'clock. The summary:

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Name and Owner.		
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:22:59	1:59:32
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:23:32	1:58:32
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:24:40	1:54:40
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:25:14	1:50:14
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:25:50	1:55:50
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:27:14	1:57:14
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:31:16	2:01:16
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:33:55	2:02:55

The Meteor Wins Again.

RYDE, England, Aug. 8.—Emperor William's yacht Meteor won the chief prize in the Royal Victoria Regatta here to-day, defeating the Duke of Abruzzi's Bona and Mr. Orr-Ewing's Rainbow.

Tennis Tournament at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—The annual tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will begin at the Casino next Tuesday, and in a few days the grand stand will be erected. The drawings will be made on Friday and the entries for the championship in singles will be received by Secretary Presbry at the Casino up to Thursday of this week. On Tuesday the match in doubles will be between the Eastern champions, Davis and Ward, and the Western champions, Hackett and Allen. The winners of this match will meet Ware and Sheldon for the National championship on Wednesday.

Mile Swimming Record Beaten.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The amateur swimming champion, J. A. Jarvis, swam a mile to-day at Leicester in 25 minutes 13 2-5 seconds, thus eclipsing the world's record, held by J. Nuttall.

Central of Iowa May Be Absorbed.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 8.—It is rumored here that the next move of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company will be to absorb the Central of Iowa system. The Milwaukee has bought almost two hundred miles of Iowa road this year, and is building 250 miles more in the State. The Central of Iowa system has long been the subject of bitter controversy between opposing factions of its stockholders, headed by Russell Sage and President Morse, respectively. There recently has been a vigorous controversy about the retirement of Col. L. H. Martin as General Manager. Railroad men say the Milwaukee wants the system, which in recent years has been highly prosperous, and has tried to obtain it.

Answers to Correspondents.

WILLIAM LINDEMAN. — During the Summer of 1888 a steamer service between New York and Albany at a ten-cent fare was started by Walter H. Shupe. A steamer made one round trip to and from Albany at the rate, carrying a goodly number of passengers, but a series of attachments for various unpaid bills prevented a second trip.

KERBEROS.—Respecting your differences with your landlord, it would be well to consult a lawyer.

CRITICISM OF GEN. BROOKE

War Department Stirred to Action by Many Complaints.

IT CALLS FOR A FULL REPORT

President Finds It Hard to Get Information on Civil Affairs—Brooke Seems Not Interested in Such Things.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The evidences of dissatisfaction with the military rule in Cuba which have been manifested in many quarters are not without effect on the War Department. There has been a disposition to let the colonial administrators of the United States have plenty of discretion, as it is a new business for Americans, and everything which is to be done is more or less experimental. Mistakes are expected, and it is also expected that by these mistakes our officers will learn.

During the past few weeks, however, there has been a continual flow into Washington, not very strong, but persistent, of complaints in regard to the present management in Cuba. Cubans not of the professional agitator class have asserted that the military authorities do not seem to understand the needs of the island, and lately this kind of talk has been reinforced by a similar opinion coming from American officials who have returned from Cuba to Washington.

There is no specific complaint, only the general one that the military rulers do not understand what is expected of them in the preparation of the people for a civil government. As one American official phrased it, "the Generals are not broad enough for civil Governors." It was not Gen. Brooke, but Gen. Wilson, who is only a department Governor, who issued a proclamation warning Americans to respect the civil authority and provoke no conflicts with Cubans.

In the presence of this criticism, Gen. Brooke has not aided himself by his communications with the department on the subject of civil government. The President is anxious to hurry along the time when the experiment in civil government can be made in Cuba. The conditions under which it will be made have not yet been fully decided upon, and to so decide, the Administration must be in possession of as full details as possible of the state of things in Cuba. Gen. Brooke has been expected to co-operate in furnishing such information, and he has been found wanting. It has been impossible to secure from him much definite information about the administration of civil affairs and the progress toward civil government.

Gen. Brooke is apparently not interested in these subjects, or else does not realize their importance, and the reports made by him have been so unsatisfactory that an order has been issued directing him to submit a full account not later than Oct. 1. He is to furnish the Secretary of War with complete information as to what has been done in each province toward the erection of a civil government, what has been done toward the collection of revenues, the amounts collected and their sources, the disbursements and their purposes, and in fact everything relating to the administration of civil affairs in the Island.

The coming census in the island will be of great aid to the Administration, and the President is anxious that work shall be pushed in that direction. The better class of Cubans are looking forward to this for the same reason, and are doing everything they can to prepare for it and to facilitate the work, but here, too, it is asserted by Gen. Brooke's critics, that he does not seem to grasp the importance of what is to be done. One of the principal complaints of the Cubans seems to be that public education does not receive sufficient encouragement at the hands of the authorities.

CUBAN EDITORS IN THE CITY.

Will Protest to Secretary Root Against the Suppression of Their Paper, El Reconcentrado.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship City of Mexico from Cuba were Col. A. Cervantes and Capt. Ricardo Arnanto, Manager and Assistant Manager, respectively, of El Reconcentrado, the Cuban paper recently suppressed by Gen. Ludlow, Governor of Havana. The two men are on their way to Washington, where they will lay their protest before the Secretary of War.

The suppressed paper has claimed to be the organ of the independent party in Cuba. It was a four-page paper and pursued a decidedly yellow journalistic policy with scare heads and poster type. During the last few weeks of its existence it became personal in its attacks against those in authority. Its career was forcibly closed on July 31.

When seen last night Col. Cervantes made a long statement regarding the alleged wrongs inflicted upon the editors of the paper by Gen. Ludlow in suppressing the paper. "El Reconcentrado was in existence long before the Spanish-American War had begun," said Col. Cervantes. "It was an independent organ whose aims were directed solely for the independence of Cuba, and it was the only recognized organ of the Cuban army.

"To-day there is no independence in Cuba. In fact, many of the inhabitants still think that the Spanish emblem floats over Morro Castle. They have no reason to think differently. The police of Havana were deadly against the principles of the paper and Raefel Cardenas, Chief of Police, did his utmost to have it surpressed, because certain officers were charged with dishonesty. The editor and staff were ordered arrested and imprisoned. Though the editor and a few members of his staff escaped, some of the employes of the paper were locked up for a period of sixty days. About ten or twelve took refuge in escape and are still being sought.

"Gen. Ludlow said it could be fixed if the editor and managing editor would sign an agreement never again to write anything offensive to the authorities. The agreement was of such a character that no man of honor would affix his signature to it."

Messrs. Cervantes and Auranto say they entertain no animosity against Gen. Ludlow whose mind they say was poisoned by Mayor La Coste. La Coste's method, they say, was to put a false interpretation on the articles published in El Reconcentrado.

TALK OF BUYING LA LUCHA.

Said that Americans Have Offered to Buy the Havana Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The idea of La Lucha of Havana as a Yankee journal is rather startling, but it is reported here that it may shortly become one. It is said that some American capitalists have offered to buy the paper and publish it as an Administration organ.

Antonio S. Miguel, the editor and owner, was here yesterday, and went to New York to-day. He refused to confirm or deny the report.

HAVING A HARD TIME IN CUBA.

Former Spanish Inspector of Police Mobbed at Several Places.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—Manzano, who was the Spanish Inspector of Police here during the war, when landing recently upon his return from Spain, was recognized by the son of a Cuban who was sent to the Isle of Pines, the Spanish penal settlement off the south coast of the island, owing to information given by Manzano. A crowd formed rapidly, crying "Lynch him," but Manzano was rescued by the police. It is said that he and his father were responsible for the execution of twenty Cubans and the banishment of twenty others, and their very names are hated by the people. They had a reputation as forgers of letters intended to incriminate persons possessed of property which the Spanish authorities desired to confiscate.

On Sunday last Manzano went to Guanabacoa by train. While en route he was recognized by two of his former victims, who raised an outcry and denounced him. A crowd gathered quickly with the intention of setting upon him, but he was again rescued. On leaving the train at Guanabacoa he was soon identified and a mob collected to beat him. Señor Nunez, an influential citizen, admonished the crowd, urging that, as the war was over, Manzano should be allowed to go about his business. Ultimately this was agreed to on condition that he should leave the town by the first outbound train, which he did. Señor Nunez says that if Manzano had not been quickly gotten away the infuriated populace would never have allowed him to leave the town alive.

La Lucha compares this style of treatment with that accorded to Italians in Louisiana.

Garcia's Widow Coming to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The widow of Gen. Calixto Garcia, with her two daughters and one of her sons, will leave Cuba for New York in the latter part of August. They will spend the Winter there, and may decide to reside there permanently.

Gen. Toral Liberated.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Gen. Toral, who was recently acquitted by the Supreme Council of War of the charge of having surrendered Santiago to the United States forces without having exhausted all means of defense, was liberated to-day.

To Form Regiment of Cuban Cavalry.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 8.—A regiment of Cuban cavalry, commanded by American officers, will soon be formed, it is understood, as a substitute for a section of the United States troops.

MILES DEPRIVED OF CONTROL.

He Has No Jurisdiction Over Inspector General's Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Mr. Alger, just before he abandoned the War Office, issued an order which may result in a decided stand on the part of Mr. Root. The order referred to the office of the Inspector General, and by its terms restored it to its full powers, as they existed before the Spanish war, but when he came to the phrase providing that it shall be under the control of the Secretary of War and the General commanding, he blue penciled the last four words. Gen. Miles promptly protested, and it was announced that the phrase omitted by Mr. Alger would be inserted.

Yesterday Acting Secretary Meiklejohn said that the order would not be published until Secretary Root's return. To-day, however, he gave out the latest proof of the proposed regulation, and it contained no reference to placing the Inspector General's office under the control of the Major General commanding. It was being printed for distribution.

The opening paragraph says that the office is a bureau of the War Department, and it is explained that it would be incongruous in the face of this to put it under the authority of the Major General commanding. Gen. Miles will probably lay the matter before Mr. Root on the latter's return.

TORPEDO BOAT SPEED TEST.

The Destroyer Quail to Give No. 61 10 Miles' Start in 100.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 8.—A notable speed test between the torpedo-boat destroyer Quail and torpedo boat No. 61 is to be held off this port soon. The latter is a 22-knotter and the Quail is rated at 30 knots an hour.

The proposed test will have two objects—it will demonstrate how long it will take a torpedo boat destroyer of the Quail's class to overtake a torpedo boat of 22 knots when the latter has ten miles start, and it is expected to decide also whether torpedo boats are of much importance to a fleet. No. 61 will be given thirty minutes' start to enable her to get ten miles out to sea. Then the Quail will start in pursuit. In a run of 100 miles it is said she will overtake the torpedo boat on her way back, pass her, and anchor in the dockyard fifty minutes ahead. Both vessels are being overhauled at the dockyard.

MORE DELAY FOR CARTER.

No Decision in Courtmartial Before Close of September.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—In speaking of the Capt. Carter court-martial case, the testimony in which was referred by the President to the Department of Justice for review some time ago, Attorney General Griggs, who returned to-day from a short vacation, said that in all probability he would not reach a formal conclusion in the matter until Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for Capt. Carter, had been given an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. MacVeagh is now in Europe, by the advice of his physician, but is expected to return to the United States later in the present month. The work of reviewing the testimony is now well advanced, and it is the expectation of the officials that a conclusion will be reached before the close of next month.

Promotions in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The following naval officers have been promoted to the grades following their names: T. A. Barryhill, Surgeon; J. R. Waggoner and T. H. Streets, Medical Inspectors; E. P. Stone, A. E. Culver, C. A. Gove, D. W. Coffman, D. P. Perkins, H. T. Mayo, W. I. Chambers, W. McLean, and J. T. Newton, Lieutenant Commanders, and J. S. Ogden, G. P. Howe and G. Cowie, Commanders.

The Chicago Leaves Cape Town.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Rear Admiral Howison of the South Atlantic Station, who has circumnavigated Africa with his flagship, the Chicago, has cabled the Navy Department that he was leaving Cape Town to-day for Rio de Janeiro, via St. Helena.

Americans at Plymouth Dockyard.

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 8.—The officers and men of the United States training ship Alliance, from New London, Conn., July 3, which arrived here July 29, made a tour of inspection of the dockyard this morning.

GALLANTRY COST HIM A FINE.

Trevor White Condemned to Pay $1 for Plucking a Flower for a Young Woman.

Trevor White, twenty years of age, of 1,738 Washington Avenue, an Englishman arrayed somewhat like an artist, was a prisoner in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning, charged with having plucked an orange lily from the Botanical Garden in Bronx Park Monday afternoon. The complainant was Conrad Lambley of 825 Jackson Avenue, who represented the Botanical Society of the Bronx, which has for its purpose the care and preservation of the Botanical Garden.

Lambley said that White and a pretty young woman were strolling through the park. He had some suspicion of White, and kept close behind him. Artistic-looking people and lovers, he said, were a menace to any pretty flower bed, even in a graveyard. Suddenly he saw the young woman stop and look toward the spot where the orange lilies grew. There was a rapt expression on her face, and she held her hands in ecstasy as she gazed at the lilies. He heard White say, "Do you want one?" She only answered with her eyes, but that settled it, and White strode over and plucked the prettiest lily of them all. Lambley called Policeman Lyon of the Morrisania Station, who arrested White and took possession of the lily. The young woman wept, whether from being deprived of the lily or because White was arrested, Lambley did not know. The lily was marked "Exhibit A," and placed on the bench in front of Magistrate Flammer, who took many a satisfactory sniff.

Policeman Lyon, who is a native of the North of Ireland, told Magistrate Flammer that he had had the greatest difficulty with those orange lilies. Some of the Irishmen who visited the park, he said, seemed to have an antipathy to the orange lily, and viciously plucked and destroyed the flowers. Policeman Lyon said that where he was born and reared it was a profanation and a sacrilege to destroy an orange lily.

All this time Trevor White, arrayed in a white duck suit, silk negligée shirt, and flowing silk tie, stood anxiously awaiting his doom.

"What have you got to say?" asked Magistrate Flammer.

"I was with a young woman, your Worship," said White, "and she desired a lily. I quite agree with the officer that this flower is lovely. It strikes me that no better disposition could be made of these sweet flowers than to give them to some lady who admires them."

This gallant speech struck Magistrate Flammer as being clever, and he fined White $1 and gave the lily to Lambley.

QUEENS-NASSAU TROUBLES.

Dispute Over Bonds Issued for Building of Roads Now in Nassau County Reaches an Acute Stage.

The long-drawn-out dispute between Queens and Nassau Counties over the handling of the bonds of the County of Queens issued to pay for the construction of roads in the towns which now form the County of Nassau has reached an acute stage. Charles L. Phipps, Treasurer of Queens County, now has the money in dispute. Henry M. Eastman, Treasurer of the new County of Nassau, has demanded the money from Mr. Phipps as the property of Nassau County and warned him that if he pays it out to any persons it will be at his peril.

When the bonds were issued the Counties of Queens and Nassau were united, there being no Nassau. The amount is about $100,000. The Queens County board, through its engineers and contractors, have gone ahead with the road construction in the new county, and propose to pay the bills out of the moneys raised on the bond issues. The Nassau Supervisors and other officials claim they should have the work and the money.

Within a few days Mr. Phipps will be called upon to honor the orders of his own Board of Supervisors to pay out nearly all of the money resulting from the road bond issues, now in his possession. If he honors these orders he will place himself in the position of ignoring Treasurer Eastman's notification, and legal proceedings will doubtless be taken. The Nassau officials may restrain Mr. Phipps from paying out the money or Mr. Phipps may decline to pay the contractors and force them into court.

At a meeting of the Supervisors of Queens County yesterday the following bills, all chargeable against the road bond moneys, were presented: J. J. McLaughlin as Engineer, services, $2,221.20; Thomas B. Smith, as associate engineer, services, $178.21; William Bowne of Glen Cove, work done, $2,048.72; William E. Hawkhurst, Westbury Station, work done, $121.24; Mack Paving Company, work done, Oyster Bay, $8,333.33, $1,267.38, $1,094.11; Hempstead, $833.33; North Hempstead, $851.44, $132.38, $623.80, $47.70, $28.32, $2,424.70; Edward Roach, work done, Hempstead, $40,457.88, $28,657.94, $3,621.33; Oyster Bay $2,304; Henry L. Smith, work done, North Hempstead, $5,577.44.

These amounts use up about one hundred thousand dollars of the money, and there would be very little left. These contractors have put in their bills, and Mr. McLaughlin certifies their work has been done and they are entitled to their money. The bills were referred to the Committee on Roads, which, having gone over the roads previously and been satisfied with the work, will doubtless report in favor of paying the bills at the next meeting of the Supervisors. Then the orders will issue, and Mr. Phipps will have to either pay or refuse.

In his reply to Mr. Eastman's demand upon him, Mr. Phipps said he would not pay out the money except on order of the Supervisors of Queens County or from a competent court. When seen yesterday Mr. Phipps said he had nothing to say, and referred inquiry to his counsel, George L. Davison. Mr. Davison said he was not prepared to talk at this time as to the course he would advise Mr. Phipps to pursue.

Trouble Over Nassau County Bonds.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The action brought by S. G. Hewitt to restrain the Nassau County Board of Supervisors from carrying out their award of $100,000 of court-house bonds to Seymour Brothers & Company of New York, has been sent to a referee by Supreme Court Justice Stover. It is claimed by the county that the plaintiff has no standing in the court, as he is not a taxpayer. The allegation that Thomas McKenna of Flushing, Queens Borough, was willing to offer a higher premium than Seymour Brothers & Company is also to be inquired into. This assertion is disputed by the Supervisors. McKenna is the real plaintiff in the suit.

CONFESSION OF KIDNAPPING.

Arrest of a Woman for Taking Little Susannah Van Why—Her Statements Are Conflicting.

Susannah Van Why, little more than two years old, of 49 Grove Street, was missing from her home in the afternoon of Thursday last, and John Van Why, the child's father, hunted everywhere for her. At 5 o'clock the same day the father found the baby in the rooms of the Gerry society. From what was gathered by the police it was supposed that the child was kidnapped.

Since that time Agent Agnew of the children's society has had Emma Fackner, wife of John Fackner, a truckman, of 709 East Twelfth Street, under surveillance. Yesterday morning he arrested her, charging her with kidnapping the baby. On being rigorously questioned by the agent the woman admitted that she took the child. She stated to him, he says, that she found it at Perry and Bleecker Streets. She snatched it up in her arms. There were a number of people in the street at the time, but they, thinking it was the woman's child, did not interfere with her. When she got the child home, she said, she became conscience stricken, and left the child where it was found by a policeman and taken to the children's society rooms. The woman at one time conducted a "baby farm," but Agent Agnew says that her character heretofore has been irreproachable. She is twenty-nine years of age and attractive in appearance.

The woman was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. The Magistrate asked Agent Agnew what motive the woman had for stealing the child. The agent said he was somewhat puzzled over this. He thought that the woman on seeing the child imagined it would be a good opportunity to supply some rich woman who wanted a child with one so presentable. Agent Agnew stated also that the woman was childless, having lost two children of her own.

The woman would give no motive for taking the child, but qualified her alleged confession to Agent Agnew by stating that she found the child at Perry and Bleecker Streets, and that she was on the way to the Fifth Street Police Station with her when she met the Gerry society agents, to whom she delivered it.

Magistrate Cornell held the woman in $1,000 bonds for further examination this afternoon.

WOMAN HELD FOR KIDNAPPING.

Mrs. Childs's Story of the Green Children's Disappearance.

Mrs. Annie Childs, twenty-six years of age, of 520 West Forty-ninth Street, charged with having kidnapped Etta and Irene Green, nine and two years of age, respectively, of 128 Hunter Avenue, Long Island City, and arrested by Policeman Mallon of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station Monday afternoon at Tenth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, was held in $500 bail by Magistrate Meade in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning.

According to the sworn statement of the woman, she is not a kidnapper. She said that she went to Long Island City to take care of the children of her sister, Mrs. James Green, who was in the hospital. On Sunday she was about to start for this city, when Green, her brother-in-law, who was, she says, intoxicated, began to abuse her. She left the house, and the children followed her, fearing a beating. She came to this city and went to her house at 520 West Forty-ninth Street. Finding her husband out, she went to the house of a friend named McGrath at 620 Tenth Avenue. She left the children there until Monday, when she took them to the wife of her husband's employer, Mrs. John Sexton, at 520 West Forty-ninth Street. She was walking down Tenth Avenue on her way back to Long Island City with the children, she says, when she was arrested.

It appears that William Childs, the husband of the woman, a plasterer, saw his wife walking along Tenth Avenue with the children, and, calling Policeman Mallon, told him that the woman was his wife and that she had kidnapped the children.

Green did not deny the allegations of the woman. The children were taken by the Gerry agents to the society rooms, washed and fed, and then turned over to their father on his promise to have them in court this morning, when Mrs. Childs will be further examined.

Farmers Tear Down Toll Gate.

WESTMONT, N. J., Aug. 8.—The toll gate here on Haddonfield Turnpike was torn to pieces to-night by indignant farmers. The drivers demanded to go through without paying toll. The gatekeeper, John Cline, refused and shut the gate. He armed himself with a big club. The farmers attacked him and several have sore heads as a result. Then the crowd tore the gate down and damaged the house. The road was blocked by 100 wagons and 20 trolley cars.

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The expediency

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TWELVE PAGES.

RUSSIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Of course, nobody could expect Mr. HAY to break with the traditions of his office. As a matter of fact, the steadiness of the foreign policy of the United States, which means the continuity of tradition in the State Department, is, considering everything, one of the most wonderful and one of the most creditable of our National achievements.

At the same time Secretary HAY, in common with ourselves and with everybody else who knew anything about the matter, must have writhed inwardly when he read in yesterday's papers the announcement that Russia had served notice upon China that China must not make an alliance with Japan. That is the kind of notification that must arouse the opposition of every American citizen who knows what it means, and Col. HAY is decidedly one of the American citizens who know what it means.

We have no intention of being disrespectful to ex-Secretary DAY. We think he is, as DANIEL WEBSTER and GROVER CLEVELAND were wont respectively to put it, as the highest eulogium in their power to pay, "a good American citizen." But we must say a frightful mess was made of the whole Far Eastern question in the State Department in Mr. DAY's time. This journal did its utmost to inculcate upon the Administration that an alliance, or an understanding, between Great Britain, Japan, and the United States upon the basis of the open door was the only solution of the new problem opened in China. No doubt Mr. DAY was as much alive to the considerations involved as any other man would have been who had spent his life not in attending to great affairs, but in practicing law in Canton, Ohio, or for that matter, in New York, N. Y.

However that may be, the official announcement of the State Department that the interests of the United States were not put in jeopardy by the disagreement between England and Russia in China fell upon everybody who knew what that disagreement meant with a mixture of wonder and of terror. The announcement may have proceeded from some notion of the President's that "McKinleyism," or Dingleyism, was involved, and that that doctrine was still living as a domestic issue. It may have proceeded from the very skillful hypnotism of the Russian Ambassador; or it may have been the result of Mr. DAY's blank and innocent ignorance of foreign affairs. In any case it was equally unfortunate. It was the more unfortunate because not long afterward came DEWEY's magnificent "naval demonstration" that the United States had to be reckoned with in the apportionment of China.

Whichever it was, we repeat that the present Secretary of State must writhe under it, must writhe under the necessity his predecessor has imposed upon him of seeming to acquiesce in the prohibition by Russia of an alliance between China and Japan.

AGUINALDO'S APPEAL.

The powers to which AGUINALDO has appealed for recognition of Filipino independence will be restrained from granting his request by two grave considerations. The first objection is that such an act of recognition would give offense to the United States, with which all nations are now on terms of peace and friendship. The second objection is the incapacity of AGUINALDO and his followers to take care of themselves, protect foreigners resident among them, and fulfill their international obligations.

These considerations will suffice to cause the instant denial of his appeal in every Foreign Office the world over. It will, in fact, be nowhere seriously considered for a moment unless in some capital a disposition should exist to cause us annoyance, for which the aspirations of the Filipinos would furnish the opportunity. We know of no nation which has cause to wish openly to offend us.

Our own behavior toward Spain during the long years of insurrection in Cuba was scrupulously correct. Though much importuned, not by Cubans alone, but by our own politicians anxious to embrace a popular cause, the Government at Washington manifested a most friendly and forbearing disposition toward Spain, and went to great trouble and expense to prevent the departure of unlawful expeditions from our shores to aid the insurgents. Putting aside the question of independence, which the Cubans had not in fact achieved any more than the Filipinos have achieved it, we refused to recognize even the belligerency of the insurgents in Cuba, which we might have done without giving Spain cause of offense. There is, indeed, no better statement of the grounds on which recognition may be given or withheld than that made in President GRANT's special message of June 13, 1870, where, adopting the doctrine and to a considerable extent the language of DANA's note to WHEATON, he set forth the reasons against recognition. These are so pertinent to the case for recognition which AGUINALDO attempts to make out that we will quote the familiar passage:

> The question of belligerency is one of fact not to be decided by sympathies for or prejudices against either party. The relations between the parent State and the insurgents must amount, in fact, to war in the sense of international law. Fighting, though fierce and protracted, does not alone constitute war; there must be military forces acting in accordance with the rules and customs of war—flags of truce, cartels, exchange of prisoners, &c.—and to justify a recognition of belligerency there must be, above all, a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient in character and resources to constitute it, if left to itself, a State among nations capable of discharging the duties of a State and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such toward other powers in the discharge of its national duties.

Not even the most irrational of the anti-imperialists pretends that the Filipino "republic" meets the requirements of this authoritative declaration of principles and policy. As a matter of fact, we know from the news reports of correspondents who are not in sympathy with the policy of the Government and can therefore be trusted to be impartial, that AGUINALDO and his insurgents are wholly incapable of fulfilling even the primary obligation of a responsible Government, the maintenance of order at home. Moreover, it is notorious that they do not represent the population—not more than a small fraction of it. They have established no condition to which they can point in justification of a demand for even the recognition of belligerency.

While the recognition of Filipino independence would be "a gratuitous and unfriendly act," we are not in a position to deny to foreign powers the right to maintain such relations with the insurgent natives as their necessities may require in the various ports and towns of the Philippines. To recognize independence before the contest has been virtually decided in favor of the insurgents is to give offense to the parent State, of which it would be sure to take note. But while the contest is going on, and going on as in the present case, to the sure and easily foreseen defeat and destruction of the insurgent force and the extinction of its paper Government, friendly nations have their trade rights with the insurgent territory unless it is under complete and effective blockade. If within the territory still occupied and controlled by Filipinos unfriendly to us there are ports or towns where foreign trade can be carried on only by entering merchandise at the de facto native Custom Houses and by complying with the regulations they have established, a compliance with the necessities of the case, even to the extent of relations maintained and correspondence carried on in the usual forms of commercial intercourse with an established Government, would not be construed by us as an unfriendly act. "The cardinal rule is," says DANA, "that while they must not interfere to affect the contest, foreign nations may and must live and trade, notwithstanding the contest." But this recognition must be limited to its immediate purposes. No friendly nation would extend its relations with AGUINALDO and his "republic" beyond what its local interests required.

Our position in the Philippines is that of a nation that has as yet only in part performed its duties. It is our duty to other nations, to our own citizens, and to the dependent population of the Philippines to open the ports of the archipelago for trade and keep them open; to protect life and property in every part of the islands visited or frequented by foreigners or Americans; to make travel and communication safe; and in general to maintain the conditions appropriate to a civilized country. We have not as yet had time to do all these things. Friendly nations, recognizing this fact, as well as our ability and earnest purpose to accomplish what we have undertaken, make no unreasonable demands upon us, but patiently await the complete execution of our plans. They would be justified in adopting a different course only when it had become evident that we were either unable or indisposed to fulfill our obligations as a nation.

THE MYSTERY AT RENNES.

A great enigma is being peeped at in Rennes. The famous "secret dossier" has been placed before the eyes of the Judges. The ceremony was performed behind closed doors. The object of examination, reposing in a strong-box, is guarded day and night. Of course, it is understood that the examiners will not breathe a word about what they see. But what will they see? Why all this disquieting mystery?

The evolution of the secret dossier has been the subject of serious and varied speculation. Like the conjurer's hat, its contents have multiplied with apparently no hand in sight. Lieut. Col. GEORGES PICQUART has said that when he examined the file in 1896 it contained just four pieces. A few months ago Capt. CUIGNET, in testifying before the Cour de Cassation, swore he had discovered four hundred, and that the bulk of them were forgeries. In fact, he intimated that the whole collection was not worth the energy he had expended on it. It was different with the bordereau—but the venerable Judges pitied his credulity and stopped him. But this does not explain the mystery.

MERCIER, DE BOISDEFFRE, and GONSE have darkly hinted that the exposure of the secret dossier would "interrupt peaceful relations with a foreign power." DE FREYCINET resigned the foreign portfolio rather than trust the precious file to the eyes of the Cour de Cassation. Italy, Germany, and Russia, each taking itself to be the "foreign power" indicated, have laughed at the insinuation. And so this cannot explain the mystery.

HENRY lifted a corner of the curtain when he confessed that he manufactured one of the documents in the sacred file. ROCHEFORT attempted to tear the screen ruthlessly aside when he said it contained some personal letters from the Kaiser to DREYFUS. The General Staff stayed his impetuosity. The Cour de Cassation allowed one to peep at a single document, which it asserted did not refer to DREYFUS, and then declined further to satisfy curiosity. It is all a very great mystery.

The truth is that the "secret dossier" is quite as remarkable for the absence of certain authentic documents as it is for the presence of forgeries. Among the former is a dispatch written by PANIZZARDI Nov. 2, 1894, and addressed to the Headquarters Staff in Rome. This dispatch absolutely proved the innocence of DREYFUS. It was intercepted by the French Government and a garbled translation was made implicating the prisoner. The original has disappeared.

The cause of the mystery at Rennes is therefore apparent. Moved with the twofold desire to save certain ex-Ministers and Generals and Colonels from ridicule and to hide the evidence of their crimes from the world, the court-martial decided to maintain the stupendous enigma.

And the ex-Ministers and the Generals and the Colonels should be mindful of this gracious act. They should not go upon record as calling the Judges hard names, when the inevitable verdict in the Dreyfus case is rendered.

TAMMANY AND PUBLIC OPINION.

One of the most interesting and gratifying things that have happened lately in relation to our Municipal Government was that which THE TIMES recorded the other day. It was the explanation of a member of the Board of Estimate that it was not "the organization" or the Board of Estimate, but it was Mr. GEORGE B. POST, the consulting architect, "who made the suggestions upon which the Board of Estimate acted." This was in effect the suggestion that Messrs. WITHERS and DICKSON should be extruded from their employment as architects of the City Prison so far as the cellwork was concerned, and that Messrs. HORGAN & SLATTERY should reign in their stead.

We know not what the fact may be with regard to this assertion. But what makes the assertion of a member of the Board of Estimate so interesting and gratifying is the evidence it affords that Tammany has some sensitiveness to public opinion. A more impudent and cynical defiance of public opinion was never offered than the appointment of Messrs. HORGAN & SLATTERY as municipal architects, the invocation of these insolvents as "universal solvents." The disclosures made before the Mazet committee have aroused horror and indignation among all the decent and educated members of this community, and they are now spreading to those members of the community who, though decent, were not educated enough to take in the full significance of the appalling facts. Now that the storm has broken, the organization is looking for cover and trying to shelter itself behind some reputable professional authority. That is the cheering aspect of the last disclosure. We do not believe it will do the organization any good. Nothing in this regard will do it any good except to withdraw HORGAN & SLATTERY from the places which they are at once so ludicrously and so outrageously unfit to fill. The fierce light which has for a fortnight been beating upon HORGAN & SLATTERY and upon the organization which harbors them is a light which neither can sustain.

"INTERNATIONAL" YACHTING.

The London yachting papers echo the complaint that comes from this side concerning the absurdity of building, for contesting the possession of the America's Cup, "mug-hunters" which are not only unfit for general yachting uses, but are also unfit to hunt any other than this particular mug. When we used to race with schooners there was not only sport but sense in it. The rig was a practical rig for the largest vessels that could advantageously be used as sailing yachts. For cruising they were as available as for racing. All that was needed to put them in racing trim was to put in a new main boom, a larger mainsail, and a set of "kites," and to employ enough additional men to handle quickly the increased canvas. The Sappho, the wonderful speed of which put a stop to international schooner racing, once crossed the Atlantic, in heavy weather, with six men before the mast.

We were pointing out the other day that the present "big single-sticker" is one for which the responsibility must be about equally divided between the two sides of the Atlantic. We simply "had" to meet Genesta with one of her own size, and the Puritan was the result. Thence began an approximation of models which has resulted in so close a resemblance that the two competitors for the cup this year probably differ no more widely than would differ among themselves the works of a number of British or a number of American designers. And the "international" element in build and rig has thus been entirely eliminated. The concessions have for the most part been on our side. For, although the challenger is a good deal beamier than she would have been if she had been built to conform to the British measurement of a dozen years ago, yet we on our part have abandoned in the defender the very badge of the American as distinguished from the British racing yacht, and the members of the New York Yacht Club can no longer, as they might have done, and did, in the Volunteer-Thistle, and even in the Vigilant-Valkyrie races, make the deck beams of the club boat resound with Commodore KANE's lusty stave:

> We can afford to back the board against the cutter-keel.

But now that internationality has disappeared from model and rig, it certainly ought to be maintained in what there is left of the contest. Wherefore we considerably sympathize with that correspondent who wrote us the other day, remonstrating against the retention of Capt. BARR as the commander of the Columbia. The opposition, that has been made manifest, of the Deer Island crew, is, no doubt, neither here nor there. The crew pretended to object to Capt. BARR as a Britisher, but we suspect that they really objected to him as a disciplinarian. Without doubt the notions of discipline entertained in the British Channel do differ from those entertained in the coasting trade of New England, where the process of slushing the masts is technically known as "fattenin' on 'em daown," and where a "stranger" is employed to do especially dangerous or especially difficult work, while the Captain and the other members of his family, meaning the rest of the crew, go below for "pie." There is no sort of doubt that Capt. BARR is a good skipper, and no sort of doubt that he will sail his boat for all she is worth. Also, there is no dispute that he is a good American citizen. The Columbia, and the Columbia in her capacity of cup defender, is the only American yacht that anybody would grudge his being in command of. But still there are certain places to which only a native is eligible. One of them, by Constitutional provision, is the Presidency of the United States. Another, by an unwritten law not less potent, is the skippership of the yacht that defends the America's Cup. The owners have taken pains to secure a crew of Down Easters in place of the "Swedes" and "Micks" and "Dagoes" who man the ordinary American racing yacht. Why not carry the process a step further? What has become of "HANK" HAFF, whose very name was redolent of pork and beans? The more national distinctions in yachting disappear before "the understanding," the more important it is to emphasize those which may remain.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An Englishwoman who rehearses for The Boston Transcript her impressions of New York City begins, curiously enough, by commenting on the fact that much attention is devoted here by philanthropists and the press to the task of supplying the poor with ice. This, she says, "struck me as an odd and incongruous form of charity. I should as soon have expected to see announcements of 'champagne suppers for the indigent blind.'" Clearer evidence of the widely different views taken in this country and abroad of ice and its uses could not possibly be given. Here ice is regarded everywhere, except in the remoter rural districts, as one of life's ordinary daily necessities, and we think that this foreign observer is mistaken in saying, as she does, that the difference of usage is due to the greater heat of our climate. In many parts of Europe ice would be as advantageous to health and taste as it is in the United States. The explanation probably lies in the dissimilar and higher standard of personal comfort which all Americans strive to maintain. Conditions which even the rich in Europe either fail to notice or deem easily endurable inspire on this side of the ocean instant and strenuous efforts at amelioration. Not only do we want ice in Summer, but we shudder at the thought of keeping our houses anywhere near as cold in Winter as the inhabitants of France, Italy, and Spain keep theirs. The traveling American often suffers severely in lands which, though they may be "sunny," are certainly chilly for a considerable part of each year. The question of money, or rather of economy, no doubt enters largely into the matter. The average American is almost always willing, and not much less rarely able, to pay well for what he understands to be physical happiness. As he is equally ready to pay for other things, his liking for what foreign critics sometimes call superfluous luxury is hardly in need of excuse.

—Some light on liberty and justice as they exist in Austria is to be obtained from a consideration of what is known in that happy land as the "polizeiwidrigesvergehen." This amiable-looking word signifies an act of a kind which does not commend itself to the police. It occasionally happens, in Austria as elsewhere, that men do things which seem obnoxious to the guardians of the peace, but for which they cannot be legally prosecuted on any definite charge. In other countries such crimes are either ignored or they are punished in ways not defined by the statute books. The Austrians are more considerate—of the feelings of the police. Instead of leaving the offended officials to get satisfaction as best they may by underhand methods, as is the custom in lands that might be mentioned if one wanted to be unkind, the Austrian code explicitly recognizes the existence and enormity of the "polizeiwidrigesvergehen," and provides that the Police Inspector before whom such an offender is brought by one of his subordinates may inflict fine or imprisonment at discretion. The criminal is not tried by a jury; he is not even taken before a Magistrate in open court; he is simply and quietly put in jail for a longer or shorter period, or made to hand over a certain amount of his money. The way in which this rather remarkable power is used is interesting. Two men who had the bad taste to laugh recently while the police were charging on a crowd of noisy Socialists were punished by three days in a cell. A metal worker who shouted "Down with LUEGAR!" was imprisoned for two days. For the same offense a workingman disappeared for eight days, another who uttered the word "Shame!" at an unseemly time or in an unpleasant tone spent six days behind the bars, and a third was taught not to exclaim "Hurrah for Belgium!" by a week's sequestration. Life under such regulations must be full of unexpected emotions, and the Austrian policeman who does not accumulate a colossal fortune in about six years can hardly be called enterprising.

—Careful examination of the letters in which our correspondents have expressed their dislike for the new system of arranging street signs has failed to reveal a single valid objection to, or argument against, the innovation. Several of the critics have rested their case on wholly irrelevant matters, like the absence of any signs at all from this or that corner, or the accidental or mischievous twisting of signs in complete discord with any system whatever. All the rest have told tales, more or less thrilling or pathetic, about their own confusion and consequent unhappiness when first they sought information from a crosswise-running sign. Not to sympathize with the sufferings undergone on these occasions would be impossible, but it is suffering that could come twice to no reasoning being, and, once endured, the undoubted, undenied advantages of the change come instantly within reach of the shortest arm. It must be confessed that we have received a larger number of letters protesting against the alteration than commending it, but that was to be expected. Contentment is oftener silent than dissatisfaction. We are convinced that if a vote were taken on this matter there would be a vast majority in opposition to a return to the ancient custom.

—A London paper has been informed that an ingenious Pennsylvanian has devised—and presumably patented—a method of killing snakes at once novel and effective. It seems that in some way he discovered that snakes like the sweet and soothing taste of nitro-glycerine, and will eat as much of it as is put in their natural haunts. This pointed out the means of preparing the reptiles for destruction. The next thing was to explode them after they had been loaded. American cunning soon solved that little difficulty. The ingenious Pennsylvanian made up innocent-looking pills of red pepper, and these, when swallowed by the snakes, caused such emotion in their minds and elsewhere that they beat the ground with force enough to set off the dynamite and blow the snakes to many small pieces. The scheme is so obviously practicable that it is really wonderful it was not tried long ago.

—It was indeed surprising to learn that the Puerto Ricans have protested against the execution of an American murderer in the island, on the ground that capital punishment is at variance with their traditions and customs. Spanish rule without a good deal of killing of one sort or another is hardly conceivable, and it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that this plea is made less with a view to stating exact facts than for the purpose of creating a favorable impression as to the state of civilization to which Puerto Rico has already attained. Even if it is true, however, that nobody has been executed there for ten years, proof is still needed, before making any inferences, to show that nobody has deserved executing. As to whether the abolition of the death penalty for crime is judicious or not, that is a delicate and dubious problem. It cannot be denied that the tendency of modern legislation is in that direction, but tendency is one thing and immediate performance is another. The Puerto Ricans have the reputation of being a mild and well-behaved people, as people go, but then circumstances in the past have been such that they could hardly be anything else. Possibly unwilling, and certainly unable, to manifest self-will in any form, they naturally did not bring upon themselves the ultimate anger of the Spanish officials, and for other crimes than rebellion those officials often offered methods of accommodation which are now, it is to be hoped, out of vogue in the island. This being so, the chances are that the Islanders and their visitors will be the safer for the presence among them of Justice's most dreadful instrument for some time to come.

GENERAL NOTES.

A police order in Allegheny, Penn., prohibits junk dealers from purchasing brass fittings, lead pipe, and other plumbing supplies in any circumstances.

* * *

A fellow employed as watchman in a livery stable in Chicago cut off the tails of forty horses one night last week and sold the hair for $9.60. It is said that the marketable value of the horses has been decreased $1,600 by his reprehensible deed.

* * *

It has been decided that Maryland's two statues for Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington shall be of Carrara marble and of heroic size. The subjects are to be Charles Carroll of Carrollton and John Hanson, and it is announced that competitive designs are to be invited from the best sculptors in this city, Baltimore, and Boston. The statues will be placed between those of Maine and Massachusetts.

* * *

Agents of the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington have taken photographs of the unique collection of stone idols owned by ex-Gov. L. Bradford Prince of Santa Fé, New Mexico. He has over 1,000 of them, and they were all dug up on the sites of ancient Pueblo villages. Some are over six feet in height; some are light enough to float in water. It is difficult to tell the age of the idols; he only knows that they were used by the ancestors of the present Pueblo Indians before the Spanish conquest.

good government.

* * *

The Louisville Courier-Journal fears that chaos has come again in Old Kentucky politically, and mourns because it cannot see anywhere "the milk-white flag of truth streaming upon the breeze." It longs for "the coming together of a Democracy of the old-fashioned sort—honest money at the masthead, the public credit intact, the greatness and the glory of the Nation unassailed," and meanwhile consents to support the regularly nominated Democratic State ticket, which, it says, is composed of clean and capable men and holds out to the people of Kentucky the better hope of

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Major Percy Girouard, who built the railway for the English in the Soudan, is being made much of in Montreal, where he is spending his vacation, the guest of his father, Judge Girouard, of the Canadian Supreme Court. The Major is a native of Canada, and now thirty-three years old. His present official headquarters are at Cairo, from which he directs the management of the Egyptian State railways. "We have cool nights there," said he. "At least, you know, when it is 125 degrees in the shade during the day, it will fall to 105 at night, and we find the atmosphere cool and refreshing. In India, it is hot all night."

JUSTIFICATION OF LYNCHING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have excellent authority for the statement that "consistency is a jewel," and the best for removing beams to see motes clearly.

There is one aspect of the question of lynching not yet presented, and which, I think, ought to be considered. It is this: The North and East from time immemorial, by communal and legal action, have indorsed the principle underlying the punishment of the horrible crime of assault upon women—tenfold horrible when perpetrated by negroes upon the delicately nurtured women usual in the South. It emphasizes the fact that upon occasions innumerable, in every State of the Union, when a ravisher has been shot by the woman's natural protector, the Judge upon the bench has charged in favor of the avenger, the jury has acquitted, and press and pulpit from Maine to Texas have applauded and proclaimed "Well done!"

There are few negroes North; hence few crimes of the sort. Who supposes the crucified family here would be any more "gentle" over it than a planter of Florida or Alabama? Again and again let it be borne in mind that the census shows the South is a section agricultural and scattered. I have lived there. A person residing only a mile away is deemed a near neighbor. Given immense agglomerations of colored people, clannish even in their vices few whites, and you have a situation full of danger and temptation. Once let "the law's delay" be added, and the unspeakable would be of daily occurrence.

Because innocent persons have been imprisoned under all forms of law, and even executed, we do not abolish law. Why, then, excoriate lynching for errors of rare occurrence? No human institution can be absolutely perfect; that is for God alone. But the white men of the South, and, for that matter, of the North, will submit to annihilation before they will tamely deliver over their helpless families to ravishment and murder. THOMAS M. THORPE.
339 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

VULGARITY OF MODERN ART.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in a recent issue entitled "Modern Sculpture" must have met the approval of a great many lovers of art. It is a pity that more is not said to the same purpose. I venture to assert that the exhibitions at the Paris Salon during the last twenty-five years have presented the lowest manifestation of art the world has ever known. In its eagerness for the literal and realistic it has descended into the vulgar and nasty. An English critic has rightly spoken of it as "loathsome."

It is an interesting subject for a philosopher to explain, why the art of the pagan Greeks is dignified and noble, while the art of to-day is ignoble and base. Of course there are exceptions to this rule, but I refer to the general tone that prevails in art at the present time, especially in France. It seems a misfortune to our country that so many of our art students should be under such influences as those of Paris at the present time. We want a noble art in America. Technique counts for nothing, only in so far as it assists in giving expression to a dignified conception. Elevated sentiments expressed in pure and beautiful forms will not fail to receive the commendation of our people. AN ART LOVER.
Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 30, 1899.

COMPLAINS OF PARK POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The people certainly enjoy the music in the parks, particularly Fanciulli's excellent orchestra at Central Park, with the charming prospect down the Mall and the vistas on either side, provided a pompous bluecoat obstructs not the view.

On Saturday last, notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the clouds, the usual gathering of old men and maidens, young dudes, and "kids," not to mention the middle-aged professional and business men, with the greater number of well-dressed ladies, all assembled to listen to the excellent programme provided. After two or three numbers had been performed, the impending shower was heralded by the officers retreating to the weather side of the music stand for shelter. There they stood, half a dozen of them, while gradually the audience left their seats to follow their example or hurry home.

The rain increased, the people crowded closer, while the music continued with the accompaniment of the thunder. Whether the "guardians of the peace" were incommoded or were seized with that sudden desire which sometimes comes over them to do something never will be known, but when the storm was at its height, these brave men drove and pushed well-dressed ladies, old and young, and ordinary music lovers out from under the shelter that they found so agreeable. I make no comment. This is merely a narrative by a citizen. I merely ask, What are we going to do about it? WALTON RICHARDS.
New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

HOW TO PLACE STREET SIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you are printing increasing numbers of suggestions as well as complaints arising out of the partial change in the street-lamp signs, you will perhaps give space in your valuable paper to the ideas of one who is frequently puzzled with the new order of things.

In the first place, as I take it, the signs which somehow one expects to find at corners of intersecting streets, but which in New York City very frequently "shine by their absence," are intended to "point the way" for those who are not sure of or who are unacquainted with the neighborhood they find themselves in, be they sitting in the trolley car or afoot on the sidewalk. The German language has a very suggestive name for sign posts. It calls them "Wegweiser"—literally way showers. That our present lamp-post signs do not show us the way, I think even the most ardent admirer of Mr. Kearny's new order of things must admit.

Here, it seems to me, I can hear some of Mr. Kearny's friends and admirers ejaculate: "Go away, you Dutchman! We don't want your advice." But, hold still, my friend. Even a Dutchman may have practical ideas, especially if he be no Dutchman at all and don't want to advance any of his own ideas. But seriously it would seem to me that nearly all of your correspondents lose sight of the true purpose of lamp-post signs—viz., they should show or tell us "Where We Are At," as your correspondent over this signature correctly says, and to my mind, as well as to his, the suggestion of "One Who Reads Street Signs" most thoroughly and simply solves the question. His suggestion is that the name of the sign parallel to the street one is on be in capitals, thus: BROADWAY, and the name of the street intersecting, thus: Canal, No. 282.

As your correspondent "L. I. N." says, let the above suggestion be carried into effect before Dewey arrives, or the police will have hard work directing the crowds.
LOST IN NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Way It Has.

Coal is said to be still going up. But does any one remember when coal was not moving in that direction?—Chicago Record.

Easy Payments.

Persons who buy things on the installment plan find that easy payments are sometimes the hardest to make.—Chicago Tribune.

A Good Man in the Community.

"Of all the delegates that I met at that Christian Endeavor convention," said Dr. J. I. Hill, "I liked him best who, on being asked what his business was, said, 'I am a cheer-up-odist."—Success.

Opening for Him.

"If I thought my health could stand the climate I should have enlisted for service in the Philippines long ago. I do love adventure."

"Huh! Why don't you go to Cleveland and get a job as motorman?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Regular Fee.

Lawyer—Well, have you at last decided to take my advice and pay this bill of mine?

Client—Y-e-s.

Lawyer—Very well; William, just add $10 to Mr. Smith's bill for further advice.—Boston Traveler.

THE DEEPWATER CRIMP.

(With apologies to "The Carrion Crow.")

James H. Williams in Coast Seamen's Journal.

A deepwater crimp, as he sat on a spile
And chuckled, so joyful was he,
Saw a sailor, just landed, a-counting his pile,
And he murmured: "Its' all for me.

How freely he scatters his hardly earned rocks,
Inviting the bummers to drink;
His money bestowed in a camphor-wood box
Would suit me much better, I think.

"The boarding-house runners have got him in tow,
To keep him from going astray;
He will fetch up in jail or in Poverty Row,
As sure as he squanders his pay.

"When he's ready to ship for another long trip,
In a clipper for forty advance—
On his body and kit then I tighten my grip,
And see that he's given a 'chance.'

"I'll send him to sea when he's over his spree,
For then he'll be willing to go—
Of course, he will leave his advance note to me,
But I'll chuck him a dollar or so.

"It's forty advance, minus ten for the chance,
And a fiver for cashing the note;
There's twenty for board and some dungaree pants,
And three for a brown paper coat.

"A bottle of grog, a tin plate and a spoon,
A pound of tobacco or so—
As thick as a fog and as drunk as a loon,
And Jack is all ready to go."

SANTO DOMINGO INVADED

Revolutionists Cross the Frontier and Take Dajabon.

FOREIGN POPULATION LEAVES

Garrison Retired to Fort Belair—Jiminez Expected at Dajabon—Government May Prevent Landing.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 8.—The revolutionary Dominican troops which assembled at Ouanaminthe have crossed the frontier and have taken possession of Dajabon. The garrison at that place retired to Fort Belair, a strategic position commanding the town. The foreign population and the Haitian Consul left the place.

It is considered probable that Jiminez, the leader of the revolution, will attempt to make a landing on the island soon in order to join the revolutionary troops at Dajabon and take direction of the movement. The Haitian Government is taking measures to prevent him from landing in its territory.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Aug. 8.—It is very difficult at present to obtain information regarding the events transpiring in the Dominican Republic. It is reported, however, that the exiled Dominicans assembled at Ouanaminthe, Haiti, crossed the frontier of Santo Domingo and captured the town of Dajabon.

TO BURN DOMINICAN MONEY.

Bill Introduced in Native Congress to Retire Paper Money Paid for Import and Export Dues.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 8.—The new Government has sent to Congress for consideration a bill according to which import dues can be paid in American gold, national silver, or paper money; but 20 per cent. of the same must be paid in paper money to a special commission named by the Government in the different ports.

This commission will be instructed to burn publicly the amount received during each month. The law is to remain in force until all paper money in circulation has been taken up and burned.

According to a law now in force, a certain part of the export dues is applied for the same purpose. A favorable change in the financial situation is expected if the Government bill is approved by Congress.

FATHER MORALES'S ESCAPE.

Claimed that Heureaux's Men Tried to Assassinate Him.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The fruit steamship Simon Dumois, from Santo Domingo, which arrived here to-day, brought the Rev. Carlos Morales, who left his native country hurriedly to escape the fury of the friends of the late President Heureaux.

Father Morales was parish priest at Santos, not far from Puerto Plata, and is a brother of Gen. Morales, one of the opponents of Heureaux and a leader of the insurrection of 1893, in which he lost his life. Father Morales became an object of suspicion after the assassination of the President, and it is claimed that the followers of Heureaux sent emissaries to assassinate him. When that fact came to the knowledge of his friends they advised him to leave the country by the first vessel that sailed. With scarcely any preparation he hurried to Puerto Plata and embarked, taking with him his little nephew, son of his deceased sister.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT AT RIO.

He Is Received with Much Ceremony—Combination Against United States Unlikely.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 8.—The Argentine squadron escorting President Roca of the Argentine Republic has arrived here. Fêtes, lasting nine days, have been arranged in honor of President Roca's visit.

A Brazilian squadron went out to receive the Argentine warships. The President of Brazil, Dr. Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles, on board the Rio Chuelo, inside the bay, received President Roca and his suite in the presence of the members of the Brazilian Cabinet and a number of Brazilian Generals and Senators. President Roca was then taken ashore in a splendidly appointed barge and lodged in the Presidential Palace.

As to the political objects of the visit, a high authority said to-day that if an attempt were contemplated to ally Latin America against the United States, it was bound to prove a failure, for Brazil would do nothing to offend America, her best customer for her principal products.

It is even doubtful, according to the same authority, whether Argentina will obtain a commercial treaty in detriment to United States wheat and flour, as Argentina already sells twice what she buys from Brazil.

The chief advantage to be derived from the visit of the Argentine President is a harmonious understanding aiming at a reduction of the military expenses of the South American republics.

REVOLT IN COMORO ISLAND.

Police Commissary Killed and Governor's Residence Besieged.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 8.—The inhabitants of Great Comoro Island are in revolt against the French authorities. The Police Commissary has been assassinated and the Governor's residence is besieged. A gunboat has been ordered to assist the island authorities in restoring order.

Great, or Grande, Comoro, otherwise Angaziya Island, is the principal island of the Comoro Isles, in the Mozambique Channel, 350 miles from the northwest coast of Madagascar and 200 miles from the east coast of Africa. The population of the group is estimated at about 60,000, mostly Mahommedans. The islands form part of the French colonial possessions.

BELGIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

Says the New Cabinet Will Try to Settle the Electoral Question.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8.—The Premier, M. de Smet de Nayer, in a brief statement in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said the new Cabinet's principles were the same as those which had hitherto guided successive Rightist Ministries. Its mission, he added, was to immediately settle the electoral question by the complete adoption of proportional representation. The presence in the Cabinet of a General as Minister of War, (Gen. Consebant,) he continued, did not imply that the settlement would be a military question, but proved the solicitude of the Government for the army.

The former Premier, M. Van den Peereboom, expressed his approval, and promised the new Ministry the support of the late Cabinet.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

German Merchants Officially Advised to be Represented.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The Cologne Gazette to-day publishes an official editorial advising German commercial circles to accept the invitation to be represented at the Philadelphia Exposition.

The reason given is "because, while admitting that Germany's commercial relations with America are unsatisfactory, it would merely make them worse to abstain from going to Philadelphia, where there are chances to enlighten American merchants to mutual advantage and to improve these relations."

The Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—M. Mallet-Prevost, the Secretary of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, at to-day's sitting of that body continued his presentation of the Venezuelan case, and devoted the day to showing that the Dutch never claimed territory which Great Britain now says they owned.

NEWS OF THE THEATRES

Mr. Conried Returns from Europe and Announces His Plans.

RETURN OF HERR SONNENTHAL

Jacob Litt's Programme — How Mrs. Gilbert, at 79, Works to Secure an Engagement.

Director Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre, after an absence of two months, returned yesterday from Germany on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Conried expects to be an important factor in the theatrical business of this city this season, as may be seen by the plans which he has outlined and which he made public last night.

"I have made engagements," he said, "with enough prominent German actors and actresses while abroad to make a complete stock company, in addition to my present one, all of whom have been retained, including Anna Braga, Gustav v Seyffertitz, Max Hänseler, Ada Merito, Auguste Burmester, Franz Kierschner, Elly Collmer, Julius Strobl, Randolph Senius, Edmund Hanno, and others.

"The new company will be the strongest organization I have ever had, especially as it will be adapted to the production of classical and poetical plays, comedies, and farces. Regarding the names of the members of the new company, I must refuse to make them known for the present, and will not before Sept. 1, when they will sail for this country. They all have contracts with the court theatres of Vienna, Berlin, and Dresden. In order to leave the country they are compelled to receive permission from the officials of the theatres, and until this is obtained and they have actually sailed, their names will not be made public.

"I have seen and read many plays and made contracts with nearly all the prominent authors. Five of these plays I consider good for this season. For business reasons I will not make public what these plays are for the present because the American managers find it so easy to transpose German plays into English that they are enabled to forestall my own productions. However, I have bought one play of which I hold the American and English rights. This is a continuation of "The White Horse Tavern," written by Blumenthal and Kadelburg, which will be produced during the season, and thus far unnamed. The play will be produced in Berlin for the first time in October.

"I have also made a contract with two very important dramatic stars, who will make their appearance in two short engagements during the season. Their names I will not make public for the present.

"Herr Sonnenthal was so thoroughly impressed with his last reception in this country that he has decided to visit America again, if not this season the next positively. At all events I will not arrange my season with any reference to him. If the necessary six weeks' leave of absence can be obtained from the Emperor he will be welcomed, and a season arranged, and if not, his three weeks' leave of absence will be used next year with his three additional weeks, giving him the required time.

"In addition to Herr Sonnenthal's appearance, a contract has been made for the appearance in this country next season of Mme. Sorma.

"During my travels through Germany I chanced to meet Herr Sudermann, who informed me that he was writing a play, not in verse, but similar to "Die Ehre," and one he thought would be just as interesting. During the coming season I will present plays by Ibsen, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Goethe, and Schiller. I also have two Shakespearean plays in project, the choice of which will depend greatly upon the coming to this country of two actors whom I have engaged. As for my musical productions, I have not as yet decided upon them, but one or two will undoubtedly be presented.

"Regarding my new theatre, all I can say is that it will be constructed and completed by Oct. 1, 1901, and the location will be in the neighborhood of Madison and Park Avenues, near the clubhouses of the Arion and Liederkranz Societies. My present house I will open about Oct. 1, and in the meantime the interior will be thoroughly renovated."

THE STAR THEATRE LEASED.

Astor Estate Delays Its Demolition and Rents It to R. M. Gulick and Company.

The Star Theatre will not be torn down immediately, as was recently announced. R. M. Gulick & Co. have obtained a lease on the property for five years, the right being reserved by the owners to cancel the lease at the expiration of one year. The theatre and adjoining property in Thirteenth Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, are owned by the Astor estate, and the area included has a frontage of 208 feet in Thirteenth Street and 75 feet in both Broadway and Fourth Avenue.

It was said at Mr. Gulick's office yesterday that the lease had been signed in May, and that it would probably last until the Astors decided that a business block would yield greater profits. It was also said that Mr. Baldwin, agent for the Astor estate, had accepted plans for new buildings to be erected on the site, but that Mr. Gulick made offers for the renewed lease which were sufficiently attractive to make him store away the plans and defer the destruction of the old theatre. Before they finally decide to demolish the building they must, according to the present contract, give the lessees six months' notice, so that they will have time to inform their patrons of the change and alter their engagements.

The theatre will open for the coming season on Aug. 19 with a play called "The Queen of Chinatown," by Joseph Jarrow, the principle parts to be played by Harry Mainhall and Jeffries Lewis.

The Star Theatre was originally Wallack's, and replaced the older house of that name at Broadway and Broome Streets. Sept. 25, 1861, was the date of the opening performance, and the cast included Lester Wallack, Mrs. Hoey, Madeline Henriquez, Mrs. Vernon, Mary Gannon, Owen Fisher, and Mr. Floyd. The play was a comedy by Tom Taylor and was called "The New President." From that time until 1881 the management of the theatre remained with the Wallacks, who gave their last performance there in the latter year. In 1882, after the old company had moved up to the present Wallack's, the house became the Star and was managed for several years by Adolph Neuendorff. The holder of the last lease, which expired on May 1, 1899, was Theodore Moss, the old treasurer of Wallack's company, and now manager of Wallack's Theatre at Thirtieth Street. R. M. Gulick & Co., the present lessees, also control the Bijou Theatres of Brooklyn and Pittsburg.

JACOB LITT'S PLANS.

"The Ghetto" and Julia Arthur Broadway Theatre Attractions.

Jacob Litt's theatrical plans for the coming season are well under way, and arrangements for the productions in his New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis theatres are nearly completed.

The Broadway Theatre, Mr. Litt's only New York house, is just emerging from the disorder attendant upon a complete renovation. The walls have been made over, new chairs and fixtures put in, and all the decorations retouched and improved. Everything in the interior has been either remodeled or replaced. The decorations are tasteful, and the effect of the pink and gold coloring is pleasing. Mr. Litt has spent more than $20,000 on the improvements.

The theatre will open with "The Ghetto," a brief announcement of which has been made. The play is Dutch in character and source. Its author is Herman Heyermans, and the English adaptation has been made by Chester Bailey Fernald, author of "The Cat and the Cherub." The first presentation will be made in October, probably on the 2d, and the cast will include Sidney Herbert, Mrs. McKee Rankin Grace Filkins, and Robert McWade. In Holland the play has already run for 300 nights, most of the time in Amsterdam, and it will be given at the Comedy Theatre, London, on Sept. 7, with Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew in the principal rôles.

After "The Ghetto" Julia Arthur will be seen at the Broadway. She will first present "More Than Queen," an adaptation from the French, and later will revive Juliet. The casts for both productions are to be selected by Miss Arthur, who has, as yet, made no announcement regarding the personnel of the programme.

Following Miss Arthur, Klaw & Erlanger will present "Ben Hur," for which an outlay of $50,000 has been made. The cast is not yet completed.

Edwin Arden's new play, "Zorah," is being rehearsed at the American Theatre, and will be presented on Sept. 3, at McVicker's Theatre, Mr. Litt's Chicago house. The author is personally directing the rehearsals, and will have charge of the details of the production.

Announcement is made that "Sporting Life," which was seen at the Academy of Music last year, will open the Boston Theatre on Aug. 31. The cast is much the same as the one seen in New York, and includes Elita Proctor Otis, Joseph Wheelock, Frazer Coulter, Frank Burbeck, and Charles Gotthold.

MRS. GILBERT'S ENGAGEMENT.

Two Night Journeys to Complete Arrangements With Mr. Frohman.

Since the disbandment of the Daly stock company the principal members of the organization have been making arrangements to sign contracts with various prominent managers for the approaching season.

Among these is Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, who made her last appearance at Daly's Theatre as Mrs. Elsmere in "The Great Ruby." She will become a regular member of the Empire Theatre stock company when it begins its season in this city, early in December. Her first appearance under Charles Frohman's management will be with Annie Russell, at the Lyceum Theatre on Sept. 7, when she will play the part of Miss Susan Abbey in Jerome K. Jerome's comedy "Miss Hobbs."

The vitality of Mrs. Gilbert, who is seventy-nine, and who is said to be the oldest actress on the stage at the present day, has been again demonstrated. In order to complete her arrangements with Mr. Frohman she was compelled to travel all night from Siasconset, Mass., returning again last night, necessitating another all-night journey.

AUBREY BOUCICAULT IN PARIS.

Preparing for His Appearance in "A Court Scandal."

Aubrey Boucicault, who is spending his vacation abroad visiting the principal cities of Europe, is at present the guest of Manager F. Ziegfeld, Jr., in Paris. While in the French capital Mr. Boucicault will arrange for the construction of costumes for his appearance in his new play, "A Court Scandal," which will be produced at the Manhattan Theatre some time this season.

The authors of this romantic drama are Boucicault and Owen Shillingford. The play has had an extensive run at the Court Theatre, London, and is now touring the English provinces.

HOPPER LEASES LONDON THEATRE.

To Remain There with "El Capitan" If Release Here Is Secured.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—De Wolf Hopper has secured an extended lease of the Lyric Theatre, and a continuation of "El Capitan" will now depend upon a release of the comedian from his Autumn engagements in the United States. This is now being arranged.

Kaltenborn's First Symphony Night.

Kaltenborn's Orchestra gave their first "Symphony Night" last evening before the largest audience that has thus far this season patronized the St. Nicholas Garden. The noticeable features on the programme were Massenet's "Scenes Picturesque," two Strauss waltzes, "Freuet Euch des Lebens" and "Wiener Blut," Tschaikowski's Symphony No. 6, (Pathetique,) and Saint Saëns's "Dance Macabre." The Strauss waltzes and the Tschaikowski's symphony especially pleased the audience, calling forth hearty applause. The soloist of the evening was Max Karger, the concert master.

BAR HARBOR SOCIETY NOTES.

Receptions and Dinners Given by the Summer Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 8.—The day has been very gay at Bar Harbor. This morning, shortly after daybreak, the battleships Texas and Brooklyn, which have been at Rockland for two days, dropped anchor in the harbor. Admiral Sampson now has a complete blockade of the harbor with his flagship New York and the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, and Brooklyn.

This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman gave a large reception at their Summer residence, Keewayden. Admiral Sampson was unable to be present, as he had gone to Ellsworth, accompanied by Capt. Sigsbee of the Texas to spend the day with Senator Eugene Hale, returning this evening. Nearly all the other officers of the fleet were present, however, and the affair was decidedly successful. Among the other guests present were Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beales, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingstone, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mrs. James Morris, Miss Eleanor Paterson, Justice and Mrs. Edward Patterson, Bishop and Mrs. William Lawrence, Gen. and Mrs. John M. Schofield, Miss Laura Whelen, Miss Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Miss Van Nest, Willet Van Nest, De Witt Cuyler, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York entertained at dinner at Llangollen this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton gave a luncheon on the lawn at their Summer residence, Bagatelle, to-day, entertaining the Austrian Minister, Baron Hengelmüller, Baroness Hengelmüller, Herr Von Mumm of the German Legation at Wasnington, Count Ambrosey of the Swedish Legation, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Miss Nora Godwin, Mrs. Edward Ripley, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Peter Marie, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Miss Dennison, Mrs. Richardson, Charles Fearning, Mr. and Mrs. Lothrop Bradley, and others.

Miss Marian and Miss Dorothy Sims of Philadelphia, who are visiting the Misses Paterson, will return home to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles entertained at dinner this evening. The guests present were Miss Virginia Coles, Miss Munroe, Mrs. Edgar T. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. Ingersoll, Arden M. Robbins, and Peter Marie.

Charles Cramp gave a water party this morning on board the Mascot, which he has chartered for the week. Mr. Cramp has been entertaining a great deal this Summer in honor of his granddaughter, Miss Florence Cramp, who is staying with him at the Belmont. Among Mr. Cramp's guests were Miss Florence Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scott, Miss Hoy, Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Sylvia Fox, Dr. Orvell Horwitz, Harold Fitzgerald, Aaron Davis, and Count von Rosen.

CHAMPS AND SHOOTER'S ISLAND.

Not Believed the Shipbuilders Are After the Property.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 8.—No one here knows of the Cramps being interested in the Shooter's Island property opposite this city in the Kill Von Kull. It has been reported many times that the island has been sold, and that shipbuilders were to use it. The Seaboard Lumber Company is still using the island. No extensive improvements are being made at the present time.

Lewis Nixon, whose shipbuilding yard is at Elizabethport, says he does not believe the Cramps would use the island, as it would be a costly property, as everything would have to be lightered there unless the island was connected with Staten Island. That would require a bridge or the filling in of the channel and the dredging of a new one to the north of the island, which would cost a great deal of money.

Rights of Railroads to Refuse Bodies.

A suit which will test the right of railroads to refuse to carry the bodies of persons who have died from infectious or contagious diseases is to be instituted by B. J. Kenny of Hoboken against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. On July 13 a child of Mr. Kenny's died of membranous croup. An undertaker placed the body in a hermetically sealed casket and conveyed it to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad depot, to be taken to Morristown for burial. Station Agent Donnelly refused to accept it or allow it to be placed in the baggage car.

New Perth Amboy Bank Opening.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 8.—The First National Bank of Perth Amboy has secured a building and announces that it will be open for business within two weeks. The large brick building at 110 South Street has been leased for a term of three years, with the privilege of three more, at a rental of $110 per month.

CURE FOR SNAKE BITES?

Dr. Dutra of Brazil Says He Can Neutralize the Effect of Bites by the Most Venomous Species.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 17.—Dr. Coriliano Dutra of the interior State of Matto Grosso, has sent a sworn statement to the Academy of Medicine here affirming that he has invariably cured almost immediately the bites of the rattlesnake and other far more venomous reptiles of Brazil. He says:

"I neutralize ophidic poison even after it has entered the blood in circulation, and when the patient has been overcome by hemorrhage and is blind, deaf, with deadly vertigo, anorexia, and only faint pulsations of the heart, by administering two tablespoonfuls of soup containing two grammes of calomel and thirty grammes of strong lemon juice, and repeating the dose within two hours. After the third dose the patient is free from danger."

Dr. Dutra also says that a few grammes of corrosive sublimate tied to some part of the body will prevent any snake from biting the person thus guarded, and if the snake should be followed up and forced to bite, the bite will be innocuous.

HONOR FOR AN AMBASSADOR.

The Kaiser Makes Count von Muenster-Ledenburg a Prince.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Emperor William of Germany has conferred upon Count von Münster-Ledenburg, the German Ambassador here, the title of Prince, in recognition of his services as head of the German delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague.

George Herbert, Baron von Grotthaus, Count von Münster-Ledenburg, was born in London, Dec. 3, 1820, the son of a Hanoverian nobleman and politician. He studied at the Universities of Bonn, Heidelberg, and Göttingen, and on his father's death became by hereditary right a member of the Hanoverian Chamber. He was Envoy Extraordinary to St. Petersburg for Hanover, from 1856 to 1864, and was nominated a member of the Prussian Chamber of Nobles after the annexation of the Kingdom of Hanover to the Prussian Crown. In 1873 he became German Ambassador to Great Britain, and in 1885 was appointed Ambassador to Paris. He received the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle in May, 1889.

He has written a number of works on nineteenth century political history, including "The Confederation of Northern Germany and its transformation into the German Empire" (1868) and "The German Empire" (1870.)

AMERICA AND THE AUSGLEICH.

In Ten Years Hungary May Insist on a Separate Commercial Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The rapid rise of Hungary toward a position of domination in the dual monarchy will soon make her a factor to be reckoned with in American foreign commerce. In four years Hungary will dictate the terms on which business shall be done with the outside world; and within a decade she may be dealing with other countries independently of the now dominant half of the monarchy.

In a communication sent by Frank Dyer Chester, Consul at Budapest, and given out by the State Department to-day, attention is called to a compact lately agreed upon between the Prime Minister of the two kingdoms, according to which the will of either is sufficient to give notice of termination of any commercial treaty now binding on Austria-Hungary. This includes the treaty of 1829 with the United States. America recognized the duality of Austria-Hungary in the trade-mark treaty of 1871, and the new compact is making this duality a reality. The Consular Services must now be arranged by a convention between the two Ministeries, and not by act of Parliament. Under the new compact Hungary has the right, at the end of 1903, to cause all commercial relations with foreign countries to conform to a new protective tariff.

The joint administration of commercial affairs, will, however, continue until 1907, and at the end of that year Hungary will be able to say whether she cares to continue her union with Austria in commercial and economic affairs.

Queen Victoria Replies to Kaiser.

WILHELMSHOHE, Aug. 8.—Lieut. Freiherr von Strombeck, who last Thursday delivered to Queen Victoria, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, a letter from Emperor William, has handed to his Majesty the Queen's autograph reply.

FRENCH TROOPS IN CHINA.

Two Thousand Men Ready to Occupy the Town of Mong-Tse.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Politique Coloniale says:

"Owing to the serious Chinese attacks upon the French Consulate at Mong-tse, Gov. Gen. Doumer has massed 2,000 European troops in readiness to occupy the town.

"Twelve hundred men have been landed on account of similar trouble at Kwangchau. It is said that Gen. Doumer intends to resign unless the Government acts decisively."

Peasants Revolt in Bessarabia.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—The Neue Freie Presse to-day says the peasantry of portions of Bessarabia, (a province of Southwest Russia, bounded on the south by the Danube and the Black Sea,) have revolted, being driven desperate by famine. Troops, it is added, have been sent there, and several encounters have taken place. A score of peasants have already been killed, and many have been wounded.

Suicide from a Steamship.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—On the arrival here today of the British steamer Mesaba, Capt. Layland, from New York July 29, it was reported that on Sunday last a cattleman named Diebitz leaped overboard after having attempted to murder a cattleman named Specht. Diebitz was drowned.

Congress of Ear Specialists.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Dr. Allen Haight of Chicago read the opening paper to-day before the International Otological Congress, at which the leading specialists of the world, including a number of Americans, are in attendance.

Dortmund-Ems Canal Opening.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Emperor William, with Dr. Miquel, Vice President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, and Prussian Minister of Finance, will open the Dortmund-Ems Canal on Friday next.

Boy Drowned in Hudson River.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., August 8.—Ernest Eckwell, ten years old, was drowned in the Hudson River off Tarrytown Light this afternoon. This morning he and his younger brother John, who is six years of age, went out in a rowboat and anchored off the Light to catch crabs. The smaller boy had a toy boat with which he amused himself while his brother caught the crabs. The boat escaped from John, and Ernest in leaning over to recover it fell into the water and was drowned.

May Tax Trolley Line's Right of Way.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 8.—Solicitor Bleakely of this city to-day filed with the Commissioners of Appeals an application for the increase in valuation of the assessed valuation of the property of the Camden Suburban Railway Company by $1,000,000. The increase is asked for on the ground that in assessing the company the Assessors did not place any value upon the right of way of the company, which, it is claimed, is an assessable asset. If the increase should be made and the tax collected it would mean a twenty-thousand-dollar increase in revenue to Camden.

Four Deaths from Wood Alcohol.

ELMIRA, Aug. 8.—Four young men in Elkland, Penn., died suddenly within twenty-four hours up to 10 o'clock this morning. All were similarly affected previous to death. It is thought that they all drank wood alcohol at a picnic Sunday. Several others are seriously ill, and two of them are expected to die.

Automobile Club for Brooklyn.

A movement is on foot in Brooklyn to organize an automobile club in that borough. The men who are the most actively interested are J. B. Hoecker, Dr. J. L. Zabriskie, and Dr. William M. Hutchinson. The club, it is said will be solely for the improvement of machines and their use, and will have no social features.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The change in the weather, with its rather chill atmosphere and its faint suggestion of Autumn and possible frost, was keenly felt at the watering places yesterday, especially at the mountain resorts, where great log fires were lighted at some of the camps and hotels, and there was a wintry note in the atmosphere. Already there are rumors of dances and elaborate functions. The fleet of the New York Yacht Club sailed away from New London, and the meet is arranged for Newport this afternoon. New London has been more than ordinarily gay and much of the social interest centred there.

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There were three rival dances given in honor of the visiting yachtsmen of the New York fleet at New London on Monday evening. These took place respectively at the Fort Griswold and Pequot Hotels and the New London Casino. The younger yachtsmen attended and danced at all three affairs, while the older ones contented themselves with a peep in at the Pequot and Casino dances. It was interesting and amusing to note the different atmosphere of the three affairs, and the varying personalities of those who attended them. At the Fort Griswold there danced the belles of Groton, and those who make the hotel their Summer home; at the Pequot the maids and matrons of near-by New London, and at the Casino the well-known New York maids and matrons who form the Pequot colony.

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The Kirklands, Drapers, Osgoods, Andarieses, Neilsons, and others were at the Casino dance, and the scene there was a most attractive and interesting one. Commodore Morgan brought ashore with him from the Corsair quite a party of men and women, and most of the large yachts in the fleet sent their quota of guests. It was midnight before the dancing was over and the yachtsman had returned to the fleet.

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There are more feminine guests on the yachts this year than usual, and their dainty yachting costumes and musical voices add much to the picturesqueness of the scene when the fleet is at anchor. As a rule the steam yachts carry most of the fair freight, but a few good sailors of the fair sex elect to sail with their husbands or brothers on their sloops or schooners.

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There are luncheons and little sprees at Newport almost every day and night of which the even larger society world of Newport hears and knows nothing. Impromptu luncheons are given almost every Sunday by the more prominent young matrons at the fashionable resort, and at these there is almost always some entertainment of a novel nature. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a luncheon last Sunday to some twenty guests at the "Crossways," and after luncheon a number of other guests came in to hear Miss Evelyn Harris of New Orleans recite in French and English. Miss Harris, who recited at another house a week ago, made a great hit at Mrs. Fish's, particularly in her rendition of the "Dolly Dialogues."

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Now that the rush of the season is on at Newport, bathing among the women at Bailey's Beach is waning in favor, and one no longer sees there at the noon hour the maids and matrons in their picturesque suits who gathered there during the early weeks of the season. The day is indeed now too short at Newport for the crowding engagements that it brings. The "old guard," as it is called, headed by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Sheldon, and Mrs. Kernochan, assembles every morning, however, at the Casino to listen to the orchestra and to compare notes on the events of the day past, and to plan for that to come.

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There seems to be a wave of amateur theatricals spreading along the coast resorts. In addition to those to be held at Newport, in which the Earl of Yarmouth is billed to appear, there is talk of another series there, while at York Harbor on Friday night there are to be two plays produced—one the Revolutionary play entitled "The Game and Candle," in which are to appear, among others, Miss Ethel Cheney, Miss Mildred Howells, and Messrs. Louis Cheney, Robert Snow, Macdonell Mason, and Richard Dexter; the other, the farce "Rosebery Shrub, Sec," which is to be played by Miss Whittemore, Miss Hoague, Miss Serena Townsend, and Mr. Ayer. The chief projector and organizer of these theatricals is Miss Elizabeth Perkins, and the patrons are B. Ogden Chisholm, Joseph Davis, William Dean Howells, the Rev. Joseph May, Francis Peters, John C. Ropes, George Cheney, Dr. Charles W. Fox, Bryan Lathrop, Thomas Nelson Page, the Rev. J. Newton Perkins, and the Hon. John D. Washburn.

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Society, especially the younger set, will assemble to-day in the picturesque church at Wappinger's Falls to attend the wedding of Miss Alice Reese and Mr. Guy Verplanck Richards. It will be an extremely pretty country wedding, and there will be a reception at the residence of the bride after the ceremony.

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Private theatricals are quite the fad in the Adirondacks. There were two charming plays given at the Lake Placid Opera House last evening for the benefit of the Church of St. Eustace by the Lakes, of which the Rev. W. W. Moir of the Church of the Holy Communion, in this city, is in charge. The plays were "The Veneered Savage" and "In Honor Bound." Among the patronesses were Mrs. George W. Cuxham, Mrs. George Stevens, Mrs. H. D. Hunt, Mrs. Rollin H. Lynde, Mrs. Clarence W. Sheldon, Mrs. John A. Stevens, Mrs. H. H. Auchincloss, Mrs. W. R. McCready, Mrs. A. Duncan Moir, Mrs. L. N. Hegeman, and Mrs. Alexander Stewart. The posters of the play were very original and artistic. The same performers will give the plays at Paul Smith's this evening for the benefit of St. John in the Wilderness.

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Among the recent engagements is that of Miss May Harper, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henry Harper of Lawrence, L. I., and Langdon Barrett Valentine of 13 East Thirty-sixth Street.

***

Last evening there was a ball at the Hotel Gladstone, Narragansett Pier, and the evening before there was one at the Malvern at Bar Harbor given by the Canoe Club in honor of Admiral Sampson and the officers of the squadron.

***

William Pinkney Whyte, who is at Long Branch, N. J., celebrates to-day the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth. It will be quite an event for the Baltimore colony. The ex-Governor and ex-Senator is hale and hearty. Mrs. Whyte is with him at Long Branch.

***

The following wail comes from London. It is concerning the end of the season there, and is from an excellent authority on social matters. "Slowly, and by almost imperceptible degrees, the glories of the London season are fading away. The sum of its gayeties grows less and less each year. Moreover, various landmarks which made palpable the demarkations of different sets are gradually being lost or deliberately overturned, so that it is harder to define what is distinguished and what smart, or to decide who, socially, is who.

"There is no Winter season, and the legend that the lesser hostesses should entertain before Easter, and that the six weeks after Ascot should be left to the great hostesses, has disappeared with it. The fact that the royal family is such a large one, and therefore constantly in mourning, must naturally damp some social events. It is now some years since the Princess of Wales gave a garden party, and longer still since there was a ball at Marlborough House. The Queen has given no garden party since jubilee year. The list of great hostesses grows shorter and shorter each year, and the few rich people who have stepped into the breach do things so magnificently well that the lesser hostesses are frightened out."

And this, with a host of other evils, is accountable for the decay of the London social season, which is much too long, and part of which is in torrid weather. "The unknown people come in at the eleventh hour, and with the help of social sponsors, secure the élite of London for their guests." The conditions may be different, but it would seem as if London were in a far worse plight than New York.

Order in advance to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Reading Room held to-day George H. Norman, Jr., was elected a stockholder and Mr. Stuyvesant Leroy a Governor. The annual meeting will occur next Wednesday.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray gave a small dinner dance for young people in honor of the Earl of Yarmouth this evening.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Egerton L. Winthrop, and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan.

W. F. Forbes Morgan entertained at luncheon this afternoon at the Golf Club.

The Hon. Lispenard Stewart is arranging for his annual Canadian hunting trip, upon which he will start during the coming month. Last year Mr. Stewart bagged some big game in Canada. After the hunt he will return to White Lodge and remain until late in the Fall.

Mrs. George Kidd and Miss Georgette Kidd, who have arrived for the season, are registered at the Casino.

Registers at the Newport Golf Club include W. Hamilton Busk, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, and Gould Hoyt.

Seats for the grand stand for the Horse Show are selling well. Among those who have bought them are J. B. Hopkins, George H. Tinkham, Dr. Nicols, William Murray, James A. Swan, W. B. Banigan, John C. Bancroft, A. C. Dulles, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George Griswold, C. H. Witherbee, Col. George R. Fearing, Col. Edward M. Neil, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Major Yelverton, Henry F. Eldridge, Miss Knowlton, Col. E. Morrill, Isaac Clothier, Dr. Russell Bellamy, Capt. R. D. Evans, United States Navy; S. Horatio Whitwell, Robert I. Goddard, J. S. Sedgwick, Mrs. J. S. Busk, Arnold Hague, William Morris Franklin, Francis Parkman Freeman, Arthur B. Emmons, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, and Mrs. E. G. Tinker.

H. A. Robbins, J. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Sutherland, Miss Sutherland, Robert Hanna of New York, Mrs. Albert Smith and the Misses Smith of Providence are at The Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. H. K. Norman has returned from Pomfret, Conn.

W. B. Jenkins of Jersey City is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Murray at Price's Neck.

Mrs. M. S. Gould of Providence has arrived at Renfrew Cottage, No. 7, to remain during the rest of the season.

Harry D. G. Carroll of New York is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Carroll, at Elmhurst.

Lispenard Stewart has gone to New York for a few days.

Col. Addison Thomas is here for a short stay.

Miss Edith W. Benham, daughter of Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, United States Navy, is visiting Mrs. A. Livingston Mason at Halidon Hall.

Miss Caroline P. Green, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, and Henry L. Irving, who were visiting at Halidon Hall last week, have returned to their homes.

Joseph O. Minot of Boston is registered at the Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton of New York are at the Nugent Cottage for the remainder of the season.

Franklin A. Plimmer of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews.

H. A. Robbins has returned from West Island, where he caught a large variety of fish.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, and the First Secretary of the Embassy, M. Thiebault, were registered at the Muenchinger and Hill Top cottages, and left this evening for New York.

A practice paper chase was held at Jamestown this afternoon with G. P. Messervey as hare. The hare was not caught by Harry Payne Whitney, who followed on horseback. James B. Stokes followed on his bicycle, while in carriages were W. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed. The coming week there will be a lively paper chase among the cottagers in Jamestown, and a pack of hounds may be brought up for the occasion.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Merton, Miss C. Ogden Jones, and Capt. Treat are late registers at the Newport Golf Club.

Mrs. Astor entertained M. Jules Cambon at tea this afternoon at the Newport Golf Club. Other guests were Reginald Tower, Charge d'Affaires of the British Embassy, and M. Thiebault.

Major K. Gibbs entertained a party of guests at tea at the golf club during the afternoon.

The yacht Valiant sailed for New York this evening.

Mrs. Susan Willing has returned from Bar Harbor.

Ralph N. Otis has returned from New York.

NEWPORT'S AMATEUR ACTORS.

Earl of Yarmouth Will Lead Cottagers in the Performances.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—The Earl of Yarmouth was asked this morning what prompted him to give the private theatricals which are to be given at the Casino Theatre on the evenings of Sept. 5 and 6. He replied: "I have been so kindly treated by the Newport cottagers that I wished to reciprocate in some way the many kindnesses that have been bestowed upon me; and I selected the amateur theatricals for the benefit of the Newport Hospital, in which, as I learned, so many cottagers were interested."

The performances will begin with a curtain raiser called "Our Bitterest Foe," in which the Earl of Yarmouth, Miss Bessie Hunter, and Paul d'Hauteville will assume the characters. The drama is on the lines incidental to the Prussian war. "If the necessary permission can be obtained, various portions of the musical parts of "The Runaway Girl" will be presented by the Earl and several young ladies and gentlemen of the cottage colony. The musical comedy "A Creature of Impulse" will follow, and during its presentation musical numbers and dances will be given—in fact, as the Earl states, "it's crammed full of musical specialties."

The cast for this musical comedy will be as follows: Sergt. Keloogue, Lieut. H. B. Faher, U. S. N.; Bumblehart, Thomas F. Cushing; Peter A. Miller, the Earl of Yarmouth; Pepit, Miss Beesie Hunter; Martha, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt; A Strange Old Lady, Miss Daisy Pierson. The villagers will be impersonated by Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Leslie Colton, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Little, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Augusta Hunter, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mesars. Phoenix Ingraham, Lewis White, J. Ellis Postlethwaite, Humphreys Owen, Max Muller, George Scott, William Post, Jr., Alfred Gray, and C. Cleveland, Jr.

Among the ladies who have been asked to serve as patronesses are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. R. L. Gambell, Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. Foxhall Keene. These ladies, with the Earl of Yarmouth, will sell vouchers for the seats for the first evening, which will be at $5 apiece.

The costumes are designed by the Earl and a corps of dressmakers are now at work completing them.

RECEPTION TO GOV. DYER.

Rhode Island Executive Entertained at Narragansett Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 8.—A ball and reception was tendered to Gov. Elisha Dyer, staff, and ladies to-night at the Gladstone. The hotel was especially decorated for the occasion. The balconies were hung with Chinese lanterns and the smooth, spacious lawn was brightened by varicolored lights. Within the walls were covered with oak foliage, against which nestled goldenrod and other Summer blossoms. The large dining hall was used for dancing and its walls were almost entirely concealed by the same foliage.

The reception Committee consisted of Judge W. M. K. Olcott, Col. M. J. O'Brien, Judge G. M. Curtis, A. T. Demarest, J. Marion Pollock, George W. McFadden, and David Calhoun. The floor Committee included George C. Robinson, Jr.; Louis C. Sherry, E. L. King, George McFadden, E. B. Shaw, J. J. Crawford, George W. Kendrick, 3d; F. M. Evans, M. C. Wheeler, W. A. Rosenbaum, and Walter Thomson. The patronesses were Mrs. Joseph Bradley Reed, Mrs. Richard H. Stearns, Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr.; Mrs. William H. Haberle, Mrs. George H. Schermerhorn, Mrs. William P. Tyler, and Mrs. B. T. Timmerman.

Among those present were Admiral Stewble, Mrs. Stewble, Col. and Mrs. G. W. Kavanaugh, Mr. and Mrs. George Leonard, Lieut. Harry Phelps of the Texas, Mr. and Mrs. George Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Reed Whipple of Boston, Mrs. J. C. Jonnopoulo, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd, A. Zelony of the Russian Legation, Alton Wiles of London, Mrs. A. S. Clark, Mrs. C. E. Coudert, P. G. Coudert, Purdon Robinson, Mrs. Franklin Fyles, and Miss Florence Fyles.

FUNERAL OF MYER STERN.

Eulogies by Rabbi Gustav Gotthelf and Dr. Joseph Silverman.

Funeral services for Myer Stern were held in the Temple Emanu-El yesterday forenoon, and many men prominent in business and fraternal circles were present. Rabbi Gustav Gotthelf and his assistant, Dr. Joseph Silverman, officiated. In an earnest eulogy Rabbi Gotthelf spoke of Mr. Stern's philanthropic character, and of his activities in various organizations. He spoke of the dead man as "a champion of Judah," and said that nothing that was truly Jewish was alien to him. Such champions were needed to-day, he said, as much as they were needed in the Middle Ages, for there still were persons disposed to drag the flag of Judaism in the mire.

Dr. Silverman made a brief address, in which he said: "Myer Stern made the world better for being here. He catered neither to the great nor the strong, but followed where the principles of truth, right, and justice led."

The hon

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
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Continental Trust Company
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Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
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Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
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Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.
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BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
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Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

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Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
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Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
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New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED
Produce Exchange Trust Co. STOCK.
G. Sidenberg,
BANKER & BROKER,
NO. 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Telephone No. 2738 Cortlandt.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

Northwestern Coal Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage of the Northwestern Coal Railway Company, dated May 1st, 1893, desires to purchase bonds of the value of $125,000.
Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of August, 1899, and should be addressed as follows:
"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street."
"Proposals for sale of bonds of The Northwestern Coal Railway Co."
Dated New York, July 26th, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.)
1 sh. Consolidated Gas Co.
3 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
1 sh. New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
1 sh. Northern Pacific R. R. pref'd.
3 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. pref'd.
3 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. common.
3 shs. Washington Trust Co.
3 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co. of N. Y.
2 shs. N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.
1 sh. Hocking Valley R. R. pref'd.
3 shs. St. Paul & Duluth R. R. pref'd.
3 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
(BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.)
1,000 shs. East Tenn., Vir. and Geo. R. R. com.
100 shs. Lou., New Albany and Chic. Ry. com.
15 shs. Putnam Gravel Co.
200 shs. Mo., Kansas and Texas R. R. common.
$300 Colorado Midland Ry. 4 p. c. scrip.
6 shs. Colorado Midland Ry. pref'd.
14 shs. Colorado Midland Ry. common.
$17.07 Atch., Top. and Santa Fé Old Stock Scrip.
16 shs. Lake Shore Traffic.
45 shs. Grand Junction Elec. and Man'f'g Co.
4,000 shs. Cumberland Mining and Smelting Co.
300 shs. Bi-Metallic Mining and Milling Co.
12 shs. Kaukauna Water Power.
4,000 shs. Lemhi Placer Mining Co.
$100 United States 4 p. c. Bd., Apl., 1895, Coup.
9,444 shs. Virginia M. Consold. Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Mollie Gibson Consold. Mining and Milling Co.
280 shs. General Traction Co., Limited.
40,000 shs. Mineral Farm Consolidated Mining Co.
250 shs. Standard Steel and Iron Co.
1,111 shs. Virginia M. Consolidated Mining Co.
75 shs. Calumet Canal and Impt. Co.
2,500 shs. Argentum Juniata Mining Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Phenix Insurance Co.
$2,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
3 shs. Trust Co. of America.
38 shs. Nat'l Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
5 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
20 shs. Music Hall Co. of N. Y.
140 shs. Knickerbocker Real Estate Co.
9 shs. Niagara Junction Ry. Co. Pref'd.
36 shs. Niagara Development Co. Pref'd.
$1,023.68 Niagara Development Co. Interest Scrip.
500 shs. Denver Union Water Co. Pref'd.
$9,000 Verdigris Valley, Independence & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$5,000 People's Brewing Co. of Trenton, N. J., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1939.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Fourth National Bank.
$5,000 Indiana Natural and Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$5,000 Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. Pref'd. (Subscription Receipt.)
10 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
75 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
101 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
25 shs. United States Trust Co.
45 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
6 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$10,000 Mannesmann Cycle Tube Works, 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
28 shs. American Bank Note Co.
60 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
105 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
45 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

We desire to buy
Bank of America,
Nat'l Bk. of Republic,
Western Natl. Bank,
Seaboard Nat. Bank.
WE ALSO DEAL IN ALL
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
To the holders of the securities of above-named and its terminal companies:
Your Committee deem it essential for the preservation of value of your securities:
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all of the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM E. HARRITY, Chairman.
AUGUST HECKSCHER (New York.)
EDW'D WAGNER (Berlin, Germany.)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY AND WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY RECEIVERS' EQUIPMENT CERTIFICATES.

To the holders of $300,000 of Equipment Certificates issued by the Receivers of the Wisconsin Central Company under the Court order of Nov. 14, 1898, and of $461,000 of Equipment Certificates issued by the Receivers of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company under the Court order of the same date:

NOTICE has been given to the undersigned by Henry F. Whitcomb and Howard Morris, Receivers of the Wisconsin Central Company and of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, that they have elected, pursuant to the terms of the orders of the United States Circuit Court, authorizing said certificates, made Nov. 14, 1898, to pay said certificates in full, principal and interest, on the first day of September, 1899, at the office of the undersigned. By the terms of said orders interest upon said certificates will cease on that day.

Dated July 24, 1899.
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
by H. L. THORNELL, Secretary.

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, Aug. 8th, 1899.

Pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of this Company, proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the Company of shares of its Preferred Stock at a price not to exceed the par value thereof, exclusive of the dividend payable Sept. 1st, 1899.

The Company having on hand the sum of $214,519.48 of net proceeds from Lands and Stumpage applicable to the purchase of its Preferred Stock after providing for the payment of seven per cnt. dividend upon its outstanding Preferred Stock for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899, proposals must be made in writing, subscribed by the stock owner, stating his or her address, the number of shares offered, and their price, and will be considered as conferring the right to purchase the whole or any part of the offered shares, unless otherwise specified.

They must be addressed to F. S. Rollins, Assistant Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposal for sale of Preferred Stock," and must be received at the Company's office, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before Aug. 31st, 1899, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. SOMERS HAYES, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

A Providence Bank Reduces Capital.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce to-day, it was voted to reduce the capital stock from $1,700,000 to $850,000. More than three-quarters of all the shares were voted on, and all were in favor of the reduction.

DIVIDENDS.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, Aug. 2, 1899.
The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after Aug. 24, 1899, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders, as registered at the close of business Aug. 14, 1899.
The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. Aug. 14, 1899, until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 24, 1899.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. this day declared a dividend of One and One-half (1½) Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-half (½) Per Cent., payable on and after August 10th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on July 27th, 1899.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 27th inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 10th, 1899. AUGUST BELMONT,
New York, July 10th, 1899. Chairman.

SAINT PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 35.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1899.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ p. c.) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 1, 1899. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Aug. 10, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September, 1899.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co., New York Office, 27 William Street.
The Board of Directors has declared quarterly dividend (No. 31) of one per cent., payable September 2nd, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed August 15th, at 3 P. M., and reopened September 5th.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Sec'y.

New York, July 20th, 1899.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and One (1) Per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the OMAHA WATER COMPANY will be paid by the undersigned on August 10th, 1899, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock of record on the books of the undersigned August 1, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Agent.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1899.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been declared payable August 15th, 1899, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. Aug. 11th. The books will be open at 10 A. M. August 16th, 1899.
MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie, Cal.,
San Francisco, Cal., August 2, 1899.
Dividend No. 94, of 10 cents a share, is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, August 24th. Books close August 10th. J. W. PEW, Secretary.

GOLD CERTIFICATES PAID OUT.

$2,160,000 Distributed Among 23 Local Banks and One Out-of-Town.

At the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday $2,160,000 in gold certificates was received from Washington. They were of the denominations of $20, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. As soon as possible, Assistant Treasurer Jordan notified the banks that he had gold certificates to distribute, and at the closing hour every certificate was paid out in exchange for gold coin or "yellow" tickets.

The distribution was among twenty-three local banks, and one out-of-town bank. The denomination of $50 was most in demand. Another supply of these certificates has been asked for from Washington. Those disposed of yesterday came out of the Treasury stock.

The local Treasury officials said that they expected that a result of the issue of gold certificates would be to bring out hoarded gold. At several banks it was stated that, contrary to popular opinion, the gold certificates of the denominations of $50 and $100 were more in demand for crop moving than currency of the denomination of $1, $2, $5, and $10. At the Sub-Treasury there is a temporary dearth of $1 bills, and a notice that they cannot at present be spared was posted yesterday.

A Wall Street bulletin said yesterday of the system of transmitting gold from San Francisco to New York by Treasury draft:

Much stress is laid by bankers upon the importance at present, as an effective relief to the money market, of the payment by the mint at San Francisco for gold received there in checks upon the New York Sub-Treasury. Such payments were common during President Harrison's Administration. It is also pointed out that in 1890 many of the dangers threatened by the Baring failure were averted by the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury at that time, who paid for the silver purchased in the West under the Sherman act with checks upon the New York Sub-Treasury, thus making the funds available here. The same course was pursued with gold deposited at San Francisco and Denver. In some instances payment was ordered here by telegraph.

EDWIN GOULD'S MATCH STOCK.

Issues a Statement of His Dealings with the Diamond Company.

Edwin Gould said yesterday that several stories emanating from Chicago and Detroit and purporting to tell of transactions with the Diamond Match Company by him through his Continental Match Company were untrue. Of his dealings with the Diamond Match Company Mr. Gould authorized this statement:

"I have been elected a Director of the Diamond Match Company because of my ownership of a large block of Diamond Match Company's stock, which I bought in the stock market in Chicago. I bought this stock because I discovered, in my experience in the match business, what a strong corporation they were, and considered their stock a sure dividend payer. My large block of stock qualified me to act as a Director of the company, in which I own a large interest.

"There is no truth in the story of my having received $700,000 or any large amount for my Detroit factory, but my large ownership in the Diamond Match Company will probably prevent my being an active competitor in the future.

"It must be kept in mind that the Diamond Match Company, besides their business of match manufacturing, are owners of very large lumber mills, and make a great profit every year in this branch."

DEAD BANKER OWED MONEY.

Philadelphian's Suicide Possibly Due to Financial Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The inquest to-day in the death of Charles A. F. Autenreith, the supposed wealthy banker, who committed suicide on last Friday by shooting himself, disclosed the fact that he was on the verge of financial ruin.

Mr. Autenreith, in addition to his banking business, represented several steamship lines, and was the representative of the banking firm of George C. Mecke & Co. of Bremen, Germany. Henry A. Ahrens was sent to this city by the latter firm to make an investigation of Mr. Autenreith's accounts. To-day he testified that the dead man had a credit of 150,000 marks with the firm and that he owed 75,000 marks. The latter was long overdue, and Mr. Ahrens said that he made efforts to see the banker without success. His opinion was that he committed suicide rather than face him.

It is not known whether any additional indebtedness is charged against the dead banker by other firms. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide, "due to nervous prostration caused by pressure of financial difficulties."

Wheat Weak in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The weak cash situation and a sharp drop in foreign markets pushed wheat to a new low level to-day, September closing weak at ⅝@¾c decline from yesterday. The weakness at the start was due to a decline at Liverpool of ⅞d since Friday. This, coupled with the continued absence of foreign inquiry for American wheat, kept prices on the down grade during most of the day. It was apparently the prevailing opinion that it was a hopeless task to attempt to bull the market while there is so little demand for wheat abroad.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 8	286,867
To date this year	111,249,091
Corresponding date last year	59,907,811

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 8	$1,381,000
To date this year	$613,730,880
Corresponding date last year	$505,736,580

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Am. S. Refs.	2⅜	N. J. Central	1⅝
Am. S. Refs. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	3
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y., Ont. & West.	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Norf. & West. pf.	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1	Northern Pacific	½
Bruns. City	½	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. G. W. pf. A	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Penn. Railroad	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Consol. Gas	2⅜	Reading 1st pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	1¾	St. L. So. West. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	2	St. Paul & Duluth	½
General Electric	1	Southern Ry.	½
Glucose Sugar	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Great Nor. pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Illinois Central	½	Union Pacific	½
Int. Paper	1	Union Pac. pf.	⅝
Manhattan Con.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	⅝	W.-F. Exp.	½
Minn. & St. L.	3½	West Chi. Street	2
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	3¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & F. pf.	1	C. & H. C. & Iron.	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Nat. Lin. Oil cfs.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1
N. Y. Cent. 1st 7s	1

There were no advances.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Strength of a sudden showed at the close of yesterday's security market. It was unexpected. It was significant.

The smaller traders of the Stock Exchange, for weeks past unopposed in their onslaughts upon quotations, have lately seemed disposed to believe that they are really very important and influential. True it is that a long list of scarecrows hippodromed by them have one after another collapsed; true it is that they have been able to force no material liquidation; true it is that they have accomplished little save in making a noise; but quite apart from their unheroic and fruitless record they have kept right along full of disaster prophecies. And one effect of this shows in a short interest that extends throughout the whole list and which is in some quarters notably unwieldy. No operator of genuine consequence has been in alliance with the nagging contingent; practically every really important man of affairs in Wall Street has been on vacation or merely present as an inactive onlooker. It is not a new situation in Wall Street that is thus presented. They who have been longest on the Stock Exchange testify that there never yet has been an important movement toward improvement in Wall Street without just such a preliminary—strong interests apparently at rest, in poise, preparing for that exertion of energy which marks the business leap forward. Such rest denotes nothing of surrender. It represents preparation for accomplishment, it brings accomplishment; and the strong men of the financial world know this amply; the rest they take involves no waste of time or opportunity.

Thus the current market has practically reached the point where it is possible for prepared interests to give it a swing whenever, to their own mind, the movement seems opportune. Obstacles abounding have been disposed of. Readiness to act now will meet with opposition relatively insignificant. The lesser speculators of Wall Street, howling themselves hoarse over imaginary bugaboos, are not adversaries whom Wall Street's real leaders have any occasion to fear. And it seems pleasing to the stronger elements to make this fact clear occasionally—yesterday afternoon's market movement, sudden activity with pronounced strength—appearing as if for an object lesson. It doesn't hurt Wall Street to have foretaste of what may be ahead. Just a little enforced covering of short contracts, just a few lashes upon bear haunches, and quotations of a sudden show rising tendencies, putting to shame the extent of every recession which ramming and jamming processes accomplish in days on days of persistent raiding. Such a showing signifies.

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Significant, too—exceptionally significant—is testimony which comes from every quarter that actual owners of securities have not been selling, do not now sell, show no disposition to make ready to sell. Professional Wall Street, content too often with superficial observation, has given less than warranted weight to public sentiment in this way disclosed. Just as hard times talk showed itself played out more than a year ago, so now dispute of prosperity gets scant attention in investment circles.

One effect of the inactivity of financial leaders, helped it may be by continuing bear hubbub, has been that fewer stocks have been bought by outsiders than otherwise would have been the record. No weakness is in this, though. Purchases have only been delayed; the purchasing power has not disappeared; it is only that the purchasing disposition has been in suspense. With leadership assured, outside following will come quickly enough and vigorously enough. The market's future is all the surer for this strength that rests and poises, awaiting signals for new activity. Conservative commission brokers in Wall Street are agreed in predictions that with small encouragement "outside" orders can be expected to multiply past record limits. And this view had some exemplification yesterday, for the moment the market began to brace up commission transactions became the conspicuous feature.

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Surprises are due in a variety of Wall Street quarters. Some of them impend in the money market, and they will be in cheerful contrast with current pessimism. Wall Street has not yet learned the extent to which the administration of the National Treasury can fairly be made helpful to business interests—in defense of such interests, at least, against abnormal stringency.

Within little time, too, announcements will be ready of extraordinary progress in the unifying and concentration of important railway interests. Union Pacific and Northern Pacific illustrations are probably among those closest at hand.

EARNING OVER 6 PER CENT.

A feature of the late trading in yesterday's market was a sharp advance in the securities of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad. Various rumors were current concerning pools operating in the common stock in particular, but the real basis for the advance seems to be an official statement of the company made to a prominent banking house concerning the present earnings of the property.

During the first eight months of the year the mileage operated was 365, and since that period the earnings have covered the new lines acquired, making present mileage 509. For the fiscal year ended June 30, the net earnings, including the increased mileage, amounted to $1,157,036, an increase of $93,732. The fixed charges for the year, including four months' interest on $5,300,000 bonds issued March 1, and one month's interest on $2,500,000 bonds issued June 1, amounted to $680,936. This leaves a balance after paying the full dividend on the present preferred stock of 3 per cent. on the common stock.

On the basis of present earnings, and an estimate of the business in sight for the present year, total net earnings are put at $1,500,000. Total fixed charges on the bonds now outstanding, part of which were used in retiring the old first preferred stock, and an additional amount representing the construction of 142 miles of road, now under way, will amount to $892,540. This is equivalent to the full 5 per cent. dividend on $4,000,000 of preferred stock, and over 6 per cent. on the $6,000,000 of common shares.

ANTHRACITE IMPROVEMENT.

All of the coal stocks were strong yesterday, and what seemed to be inside buying was shown conspicuously. Jersey Central led. In the Stock Exchange district there is a general acceptance of the belief that under the management of Vice President Warren that company's net returns are breaking all past records.

MORE TRAFFIC THAN CARS.

From every point in the country, not only from New England and the far West, but from the South, and especially from the railroads of the Middle States, come official statements showing that there is what practically amounts to a car famine. Not an important railroad system in the country has cars enough to handle traffic offering.

NO MORE CROP DOUBTS.

Chicago "special dispatch" distributors, having finished with chinch bugs, hot winds, and grasshoppers, are now back to announcements of destructive rains throughout the West; but meanwhile Wall Street goes ambling along, paying no more attention than usual to the fables. Of one thing Wall Street no longer entertains doubt—and that is as to the satisfactory condition of Western harvest prospects.

HOPE FOR COTTON.

Advices from important Southern bankers indicate expectations among growers that cotton will have a material advance in price. It is also a matter of Wall Street report that foreign orders to buy cotton on a large scale have been placed here.

CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Consolidated Gas shares rose smartly yesterday, selling as high as 179. No news came out to account for the advance and there was a popular impression that the market was being manipulated to permit of further inside liquidation. Apropos of this view the news bureau of Dow, Jones & Co. issued the following bulletin:

"A Director of the Consolidated Gas Company intimates that at the meeting of the Directors to be held some time during the latter part of this month, the dividend will be reduced to a 4 per cent. basis, and may be passed altogether."

DISCUSSING MR. VILLARD.

Wall Street hears interesting stories of Mr. Henry Villard's preparation to return to Wall Street activity. A movement in North American stock, supposed to be largely under the control of Mr. Villard, gives point to some of the circulating rumors.

A STOCK EXCHANGE SEESAW.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf securities cut up more curious capers yesterday. After being very weak in the morning, there came before the end of the day a sharp advance in quotations. Not one of a dozen circulating sensations touching the company's affairs can be traced to any authentic source. Meanwhile, with deliverable stock scarce, the great bulk of certificates being held abroad, it continues easy for adroit speculators to mark quotations up and down at will.

OUT OF BUSINESS.

A pool organized to boom cordage securities has been disbanded. The company's earnings are declared to be more than ordinarily satisfactory, but managers of the pool found too much stock offering, apparently, by insiders.

COPPER CONSOLIDATIONS.

Strength in the copper stocks continues, and Wall Street is firmly persuaded that the Standard Oil party has gone into a new bull movement at Boston. There are current reports suggesting that the Amalgamated Company is to absorb a number of lesser properties.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

General meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway called for Aug. 31.

Bank of England a purchaser of gold in the open market in London, taking £60,000 in bars. The bank also received £117,000 gold from Germany.

All but four or five of the twenty concerns identified with the proposed upper leather trust said to have approved of a new plan of consolidation calling for a much lessened capitalization than was originally intended.

Output of the Klondike mines this year estimated by the Canadian Gold Commissioner at $40,000,000.

Decrease of $3,332,195 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of $1,493,056, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $30,614 in Iowa Central's net earnings for June, making an increase of $34,401 for the fiscal year.

Receivers of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway discharged by the courts.

Stockholders of the North American Trust Company to meet on Aug. 21 and vote upon a resolution to increase the capital stock of the company to $2,000,000.

Surplus of $11,798 shown by St. Joseph and Grand Island for June, against a deficit of $5,761 in the same month last year. Surplus for the fiscal year, $186,673, a decrease of $162,000.

Surplus of $24,198 shown by Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf for the month of June, making a surplus of $193,908 for the fiscal year, an increase of $67,308.

Suit filed by Minority Stockholders Committee of the Memphis and Charleston to restrain the sale of the road to the Southern Railway and asking for the appointment of a receiver.

Statement of the London Board of Trade showing increases of £4,032,300 in imports and £3,106,100 in exports.

Date of annual meeting of the Wabash changed from September to October, by which date it is expected the last of the floating indebtedness of the company will have been cleared off.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, and 4½ per cent. for ninety days to six months. Commercial paper rates 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $174,379,031; balances, $8,108,032; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $534,894.

Money on call in London 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85⅝@4.85⅞ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 and 94 13-16 and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York Exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St Louis, 10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 60c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Prices continued firm on the Bourse to-day. Rentes, which advanced early in the day, showed a slight decline later, due to a few realizations, but closed steady. Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 82½ centimes for the account; exchange on London, 25 francs 24 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 61.25.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—On the Boerse to-day private discount was one-eighth easier. Prices were firm, but inactive, owing to the meagreness of the attendance. Italian securities were harder. Northern Pacific preferred advanced in consequence of the appreciation of the common stock. Local shares were good, especially iron. Exchange on London 20 marks 50½ pfennings for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 8.—There was arbitrage demand for Spanish 4s and Italian securities on the Boerse to-day. Americans were maintained, and local shares were strong.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—American securities opened depressed on lower overnight operations from New York, and prices remained down, with next to nothing doing, the market being obedient to the lead of Wall Street. Trading was light and restricted to arbitrage dealing. The close was steady, with little doing.

Consols, for money, 105⅜; for the account, 105⅝; Atchison, 21¼; Canadian Pacific, 100½; St. Paul, 135; Illinois Central, 117¾; Louisville, 76½; Union Pacific preferred, 79; New York Central, 142¾; Erie, 13¾; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 10¾; Erie first preferred, 38¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 80.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £183,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 119.70; Madrid, 22.30; Lisbon, 34; Rome, 7.52.

The statement of the Board of Trade for the month of July shows increases of £4,032,300 in imports and £3,106,100 in exports.

Bar silver quiet at 27⅞d per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 60¾.

GO

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17¾	1,161	Am. Car & Foundry.	17¾	18	17	18	+ ⅞
64¾	65½	510	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66	66	65	65	—1
41⅞	42	510	American Cotton Oil.	42	42	42	42	.....
93	94	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ½
53¼	54	330	American Linseed. pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
16½	17¼	200	American Malting Co.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
66¾	67½	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	.....
41¾	41⅞	1,123	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	41⅝	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅜
87¾	88⅝	827	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88	88½	87½	88	+ ⅜
58⅝	59	2,430	American Steel & Wire	58	59	57⅝	59	+1⅛
98	98¼	3,623	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98	98¼	97¾	98	.....
162¾	162⅝	18,220	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	153½	162¾	159⅞	162½	+2⅛
119	120¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	120	120	120	120	.....
41	41⅞	1,390	American Tin Plate.	40½	41	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
86	87	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
113½	113⅝	22,511	American Tobacco	113½	114⅝	112⅝	113½	+ ½
34½	34½	900	American Steel Hoop.	34½	34¾	34½	34½	+ ⅛
78¼	79	530	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ⅛
57⅞	57¾	15,610	Anaconda Copper	56⅝	58¼	56⅝	57¾	+1½
20¾	21	800	At., T. & S. F.	20⅝	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
63¼	63¾	14,235	At., T. & S. F. pf.	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¾	+ ½
48	48½	100	Baltimore & Ohio.	48	48	48	48	— ⅛
72	73	385	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73	72	72	72	— ⅛
115⅝	115½	12,894	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	114¾	115⅝	113⅞	115½	+1
16¾	17¼	700	Brunswick City	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ½
53¾	54	700	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	54	54	53⅜	54	— ⅛
27¾	28	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
56¾	57	200	Chicago Con. Traction.	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	— ⅛
135⅜	136½	7,600	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	136	136¼	135¾	136½	+ ½
75¼	76	160	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	75	75	75	75	—1½
14⅞	14⅝	1,710	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
71	71⅝	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	71½	71½	70¾	71¼	+ ⅜
35⅞	36¼	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	36	36¾	35½	36⅜	—1
95¼	95½	900	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	— ⅜
40½	41	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	40½	.....
131⅜	131¾	5,165	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	131½	131¾	131	131⅜	+ ⅛
174	175	120	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174½	174½	173⅜	173⅜	.....
160¾	161¼	200	Chicago & Northw.	160½	160⅝	160¼	160⅜	— ¼
118¼	118⅜	3,545	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117½	118⅝	117⅜	118⅛	+ ⅛
46	47	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	45½	46	45½	45½	+ ⅛
57⅜	57¾	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
9	11	100	Chesw., Lor. & Wheel.	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
49¾	49¾	2,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	49½	50	48¼	49¾	+1⅝
4⅞	5¼	940	Colorado Southern	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
15	15¼	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	15¼	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
178	179	1,485	Consolidated Gas	175½	179	175½	178¼	+3⅜
45¾	46	9,385	Continental Tobacco	46½	46⅝	45	46	+ ⅛
93	93⅛	5,240	Continental Tobac. pf.	93	93⅛	92¼	93	— ¼
123	123¼	1,500	Delaware & Hudson.	122½	124	122½	123¾	+1⅜
176½	177¼	1,540	Del., Lack. & West.	171	177	171	177½	+2
21	21¼	800	Denver & Rio Grande.	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
75	75½	550	Denver & R. G. pf.	74½	75	74¾	75	— ⅞
13½	13⅝	200	Erie.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	.....
37½	37¾	672	Erie 1st pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	.....
59½	59¾	360	Federal Steel	59½	59½	59⅜	59⅜	.....
81	81½	1,030	Federal Steel pf.	81	81	81	81	.....
		20	Ft. Worth & D. C.	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
123	124	200	General Electric	123¾	124	123¾	124	+1
63¾	64½	2 0	Glucose Sugar Ref.	63¾	63¾	63¾	60½	+ ½
167	168	345	Great Northern pf.	167¾	167¾	166¼	167½	+ ¾
59½	60	397	Hocking Valley pf.	59¾	59⅞	59¾	59⅞	+ ⅛
114½	114¾	340	Illinois Central	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¾	+ ½
41¾	41¾	1,300	International Paper	41½	41¾	41	41¾	+1
78¼	78⅝	280	Internat. Paper pf.	78½	78¾	78¼	78¾	+ ⅛
12⅝	13	10	Iowa Central	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
52	53	10	Iowa Central pf.	53	53	53	53	.....
14	14⅝	12,610	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	14¾	15⅜	12¼	14⅝	.....
17	18	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	18	18	18	18	.....
20¾	21¼	250	Lake Erie & West.	21	21	21	21	.....
80¼	81	1,440	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80	80¼	80	80¼	— ¼
74¾	74¾	3,970	Louisville & Nashville.	74½	74¾	74½	74½	— ⅜
117¾	118	1,150	Manhattan Con	117¾	118	117¼	118	+ ⅛
15	15¼	70	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	15	15	15	15	.....
208¼	210¼	410	Met. Street Railway.	208¼	209½	208¼	209½	+ ¾
134	134¾	1,100	Met. St. Ry., rights.	134½	135¾	134¾	135¾	+ ⅛
14½	14¾	500	Mexican Central	14½	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
65	65¼	5,350	Minn. & St. Louis.	63½	65¾	63¾	65¾	+1⅛
96¼	97	5,155	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	93½	96¾	93½	96¾	+3
36½	36¾	100	Mo., Kans. & Texas pf.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
48¼	48¾	2,300	Missouri Pacific	48¼	48⅝	48	48⅞	+ ¼
44	45	100	Mobile & Ohio.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	.....
48¾	48¾	600	National Biscuit Co.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅜
101	101½	150	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	.....
111	113	100	National Lead Co. pf.	112¾	112¾	112	112	.....
2¼	3	100	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2½	2¾	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
53¾	54	400	National Steel	54	54	53¾	54	+ ⅛
95¾	97	1,570	National Steel pf.	96	96	95¾	96	+ ⅛
118	118½	2,400	New Jersey Central	117¾	119	117	118⅝	+1⅝
197	198	540	New York Air Brake.	195	200	195	198	+3
138¼	139	1,795	New York Central	139	139	138¼	139¼	— ¾
26¾	26¾	3,310	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25¾	26¾	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅛
71¾	72	1,010	Norfolk & West. pf.	72	72	72	72	+ ⅛
13¼	13¼	14,975	North American	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
52¾	53	12,990	Northern Pacific	52½	53¼	52¼	53¼	+ ⅛
77¾	78⅜	1,750	Northern Pacific pf.	77½	78⅝	77¾	78⅜	+ ⅛
89	90	440	Pacific Coast	89	90	89	89	+ ½
62¼	63½	1,824	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	60	63½	60	62½	+2⅝
46¾	47	2,150	Pacific Mail	47	47	46¾	47	+ ⅛
135⅝	135⅞	2,580	Pennsylvania R. R.	135⅜	136	135⅜	135⅞	+ ⅛
120⅝	121	800	People's Gas, Chicago.	119½	120⅞	119½	120¾	+1⅛
2	2¼	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
69¾	69¾	2,270	P., C., C. & St. L.	69¼	69¾	68⅝	69½	+ ⅛
57¾	58	600	Pressed Steel Car	58	58	57	57¾	+ ⅛
88¼	89	470	Pressed Steel Car pf.	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾	+ ⅛
21	21¼	920	Reading	20¾	21⅜	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
60⅝	60¾	14,600	Reading 1st pf.	59⅜	60⅞	59¾	60⅜	+1
33	33¼	3,300	Reading 2d pf.	32¾	33⅜	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
13¼	13¾	22	St. J. & G. 1st pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½	.....
11⅞	12¼	300	St. L. & S. F.	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
17¼	17¾	345	St. Louis Southw.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¼	.....
38¼	39¼	2,730	St. L. Southw. pf.	38¾	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅛
55¼	58	100	St. Paul & Duluth.	55¼	55½	55¼	55⅝	+ ⅛
113	114	10	St. Paul & Omaha	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	.....
34⅝	34¾	1,855	Southern Pacific	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	100	Southern Railway	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝	+ ⅛
51⅞	52¼	1,550	Southern Railway pf.	51⅜	52	51⅜	52	+ ⅛
78¾	79	5,695	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	78	79	78	79	+1
22¼	22	400	Texas Pacific	22⅛	22¼	22	22	.....
44⅝	44¾	7,825	Union Pacific	44¼	44¾	43¾	44⅝	+ ⅛
77¼	77¾	4,945	Union Pacific pf	76⅞	77⅝	76⅝	77⅜	+ ⅛
77½	79	175	Union Bag & Paper pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	— ¼
72¼	73	450	U. S. Leather pf.	72½	73¾	72½	72¾	+ ⅛
51¼	51¾	520	United States Rubber.	51	51¼	51	51¼	+ ⅛
115¾	116¾	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	.....
22½	22⅞	100	Wabash pf.	22½	22¼	22½	22⅛	.....
127	132	100	Wells-Fargo Express.	128	128	128	128	+ ½
		100	West Chicago Street.	120	120	120	120	+2½
89⅝	89⅞	174	Western Union Tel.	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	+ ⅛
9¼	10	1,500	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9⅝	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
16¼	16⅝	2,050	Wis. Cent., when iss.	16⅜	17¼	16⅜	16⅝	.....
54⅜	54⅝	650	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	54⅜	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
Sales.....		286,867						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¼	..
3s, r., 1918	108¼	108⅜
3s, c., 1918	108¼	108⅜
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113⅜
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114
4s, r., 1925	129¾	130¾
4s, c., 1925	129¾	130¾
5s, r., 1904	111⅞	111⅞
5s, c., 1904	111⅞	111⅞
D. C. 3-65s	117	..
Adams Exp.	113	115
Alb. & Sus.	190	..
Am. Coal	140	150
Am. D. Tel.	37	39
Am. Exch.	140	142
Am. Lin. Co.	11⅞	12½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	5½	6¾
A. S. M. pf.	20	30
Am. T. & C.	100	103
Am. Tob. pf.	140	143
Ann Arbor	18	19
Ann Arb. pf.	40	41½
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	8	9
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..
B. R. Gas.	135	139
B., R. & P.	82½	..
B., R. & P. pf.	74¼	..
B., C. R. & N.	102	..
Can. South.	53½	54½
Can. Pacific.	97	98
Cap. Tract.	94	96
Chi. & E. I. pf.	127	127½
C. I. & L.	8½	8⅝
C. & N. W. pf.	193	198
C. T. & T.	13	14
C., C. & C.	5	..
C., C., C. & St. L.	89¾	90
C., L. & W. pf.	37¾	41
Cleve. & P.	186	190
C. C. & L. D. pf.	2	3
C., C. & L. pf.	99	6
C. F. & I. pf.	110	..
Col. Mid.	6	8
Col. So. 1st pf.	36	17½
Col. So. 2d pf.	46¾	47
Col. So. 4th pf.	17½	17¾
Com. Cable.	170	..
Consol. Coal.	50	55
Consol. Ice.	41	42½
Con. Ice pf.	85	90
D. & H.	20	21
D. M. & Ft.	105	125
Eighth Av.	400	..
E. T. & T.	95	98
Ev. & T. H.	39½	40
Ev. & T. H. pf.	83	85
F. P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	60	70
Ft. W. & R. G.	24	25
Glucose pf.	108	110
H. B. Claflin.	114	117
Hock. Val.	23	25
Homestake.	73	76
Ill. Cent.	119	..
Int. Silver.	14	16
Jollet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15
K. & T. M. pf.	30	3
Knick. Ice.	40½	53¾
Knick. I. pf.	74	77
Lacl. Gas.	56½	57
Lac. G. pf.	98	100
Lake Shore.	211½	210
Long Island.	69	72
Man. C. R.	150	..
M. C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach.	11	22
Md. Coal pf.	58	75
M. W. El. of Chi. pf.	56	58
Mex. N. cfs.	3½	3¾
Mich. Cent.	111	..
M., St. P. & S. M.	233½	241½
M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	63½	66
Mo., K. & T.	12¼	12¾
M. & Essex.	184½	..
Nat. Lead.	30	31
Nat. Starch.	5	6
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
N. Cent. C.	37	39
N. Y. & N. H.	215	218
N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	14
N. Y. & E. pf.	65	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	35
Norf. So.	69	..
Nor. & West.	213½	214½
Out. Mining	7½	9
O. R. R. & N.	41	47
O. R. R. & N. pf.	74	76
P. C. 1st pf.	84	88
Peo. G. L. & C.	375	..
Peo. & East.	3	5
Pr. Co. C. & S. pf.	89	90
Pitts. & W.	184	..
P. & W. pf.	11	13
Pull. Car.	157½	158½
Quicksilver.	2	2½
Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10
R. G. W.	71	..
R. G. W. pf.	75	79
St. J. & G. I.	5	5½
St. J. & G. 1st pf.	49	51
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	72	74
St. P. & D. pf.	103½	104
St. P. & Om. pf.	170	185
Stl. b. ctfs.	60½	61
Sug. Ref. pf.	99	..
Tol. & O. C.	..	20
T. & O. C. pf.	60	70
Tr. W. & R. G.	40	60
T. C. R. T.	65	80
U. B. & P.	27½	28
U. S. Exp.	50	54
U. S. Leather	0¾	6½
U. S. R.	170	..
Wabash	7½	7⅞
Wag. Fal. C.	187	200
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23¾	24⅝

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108
Binghamton Gas bs.	92½
Fern. Coal Company	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham preferred	25
Marshall Mill	85
N. Y. Biscuit bonds	110½
Betsof bonds	75
Betsof stock	15

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $6,126,474, against $9,468,069 in the preceding week, and $7,635,530 in the corresponding period last year. Total since Jan. 1, $275,875,746, against $295,286,591 in the corresponding period last year.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Crescent sold at .19, 300 Gould & Curry at .55, 10 Justice at .05, 100 Moulton at .30, 100 Mollie Gibson at .22, 100 Potosi at .40, 800 Phenix at .11@.10@.11, and 1,500 Pharmacist at .05.

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.95	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol	.08	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Belcher	.34	Potosi	.41
Best & Belcher	.70	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Breece	1.80	Quicksilver pf.	8.50
Brunswick Con	.15	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.60	Sierra Nevada	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.25	Standard	2.50
Com. F. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.25
Com. Tr. Co. bonds	.04	Union Consol	.35
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Utah	.12
Crescent	.15	Victor	.11
Catalpa	.20	Yellow Jacket	.34
Deadwood Terra	.45	Argentum Juanita	.13
Eureka Consol	.40	Alamo	.08
Father De Smet	.10	Anaconda	.44
Gould & Curry	.44	Crip. Ck. Con	.11
Hale & Norcross	.32	Gold & Globe	.04
Homestake	65.00	Golden Fleece	.24
Horn Silver	3.35	Isabella	.84
Iron Silver	1.50	Mollie Gibson	.19
Julia Consol	.01	Mount Rosa	.22
Kingston & Pemb	.20	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.10	Portland	1.85
Leadville Con	.03	Specimen	.16
Little Chief	.19	Union	.32
Mexican	.60	Work	.24
Moulton	.3	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15
Ontario	6.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13½
Ophir	1.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Occidental	.18	Gray Forge	.12½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.14	Gar. Con.	.15
Gold Magnet	.01	Golden Fleece	.25
Jennie Blanche	.57½	Isabella	.84
Morgan Con. pf.	1.55	Justine	.01
Alamo	.00½	Panda Basin	.40
Anaconda	.40	Portland	1.95
Anchoria	.71	Sentinel	.002¼
Cr. Ck. Con	.11¼	Union Gold	.34
Cannon Ball	.008	Waldorf	.01½
Elkton	.92	Work	.25½
Gold Coin, Cr. Ck.	2.05	Rosario Honduras	5.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
15,310	Am. Sugar. Ref.	159⅝	162¾	159½	162⅝
10	A., T. & S. F.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
2,273	A., T. & S.F.pf.	63⅞	63¾	62¾	63¼
1,580	Am. Tobacco	113½	114¼	112⅝	114
20	Am. Cotton Oil	42	42	42	42
270	Am. Steel & W.	58	59	58	59
40	Anaconda	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
4,310	Brook. Rap. Tr.	114¾	114¾	113⅞	114¾
3,080	C., M. & St. P.	131⅝	131⅝	131	131⅞
2,900	Chi., R. & Qy.	136⅞	136¼	135¾	136⅛
990	C., R. I. & Pac.	118	118⅝	117½	118⅞
20	Ches. & Ohio	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
320	Chi. Gt. West.	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½
930	Cont. Tobacco	46⅝	46⅝	45	45¼
100	Federal Steel	59¼	59¾	59¼	59¼
390	Louis. & Nash.	74¾	74¾	74¼	74½
660	Manhattan	117⅝	117⅞	117¼	117⅝
470	Mo. Pacific	48¼	48⅜	47⅞	48⅛
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36¼
110	N. Y. Central	139⅝	139⅝	138⅝	138⅞
20	N. Y., O. & W.	26	26	26	26
850	North American	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13¼
1,410	North. Pacific	52⅞	53¼	52⅝	53⅛
100	Nor. Pac. pf.	77¾	77¾	77⅜	77⅜
140	Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	46¼	46½
240	People's Gas	119⅛	120	119½	120
60	Reading	21	21	21	21
1,600	Reading 1st pf.	60¼	61½	60	60⅜
320	Reading 2d pf.	33¾	33½	33½	33⅜
40	Southern Ry. pf.	52	52	52	52
220	Tenn. C. & I.	77⅞	79	77⅞	78⅝
760	Union Pacific	44¼	44¾	44	44¼
60	Union Pac. pf.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
$9,053					

BONDS.

$10,000	Am. Gas 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼
20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	85⅝	85⅝	85½	85⅝
23,000	K. C., P. & G. 1st	71½	71½	71½	71½
$53,000					

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the following companies, details of which may be found in another column: Norfolk and Western Railway Company, St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, the Mexican Northern Railway Company, and the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, coup		Mex Int 1st 4s	
4,500	106⅝	7,000	87
1,000	106½	5,000	87¼
Adams Express 4s		Mich Cent coup 7s	
1,000	106¼	1,000	111
At. T. & S. F. adj 4s		Mo, K. & East 1st	
20,000	85¼	3,000	106½
5,000	85¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
500	85¼	4,000	84½
6,000	85¼	Mo, K & T 2d	
General 4s		10,000	66
1,000	101⅝	10,000	65⅞
3,000	101⅞	2,000	66
500	101⅝	Mo Pac cons	
500	101⅝	7,000	113⅝
500	101⅝	Mo Pac trust 5s	
6,000	101⅞	15,000	100
1,000	101⅞	Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	
14,000	101⅝	5,000	96
5,000	101⅞	1,000	96½
Balt & Ohio 3½s		Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
10,000	95¾	2,000	86½
27,000	95⅝	N C & St L con	
Balt & Ohio 4s		5,000	107¼
5,000	100⅜	N Y Cent 1st coup	
10,000	100⅝	2,000	112
Brooklyn R T 5s		Norf & W Ry con 4s	
1,000	115½	1,000	94½
5,000	115¼	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
B, C R & N 1st		4,000	66¾
7,000	108	10,000	67
Can So 1st 5s		2,500	66¾
5,000	108	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		2,000	102⅝
5,000	96¾	500	102¾
Cent of N J 5s		5,000	102⅝
2,000	121	5,000	102¾
7,000	121¼	100	103½
Cent Pac 1st, w iss		Ore S L, Inc B, & col trust	
1,000	100	50,000	75
3,000	99⅞	Pac of Mo 1st 4s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		1,000	107
1,000	97½	2,000	107¼
C, B & Q, Feb ext 4s		P & W 1st, J P M & Co ctfs	
4,000	113⅜	10,000	90¼
3,000	113⅜	Rdg gen 4s	
C, B & Q, Denver Division 4s		33,000	87¾
1,000	102	7,000	87⅞
C & E I gen 5s		3,000	88
2,000	114⅜	10,000	87¾
1,000	115	20,000	88
C, M & St P South Minn Div		10,000	88⅛
3,000	120½	50,000	85⅞
C & N W coup gold 7s		1,000	88½
2,000	112½	R G W 1st	
C, R I & P gen 4s		28,000	98
38,000	106½	St J & G I 2-3-4s	
13,000	107	500	86½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		St L, I M & So 4s	
5,000	95	10,000	85½
Col F & I 5s		11,000	85¾
20,000	91	12,000	85¾
5,000	91½	10,000	85¾
5,000	91½	St L S W 2d inc	
Col & South 1st 4s		35,000	65⅞
5,000	86½	5,000	65¾
3,000	86	10,000	65½
H & T C G M 4s		5,000	65⅝
8,000	88⅜	5,000	65⅝
Int & G N 1st		10,000	65⅝
4,000	124½	10,000	65⅝
K C P & G 1st		10,000	65⅝
10,000	71⅝	10,000	65⅝
15,000	71½	S A & A P 4s	
5,000 20F	71½	6,500	79¾
24,000	71½	St P M & M, Dakota extension	
5,000	71¼	8,000	122
5,000 20F	71	Scioto V & N E 4s	
10,000	71	2,000	100¼
20,000	71	So Car & Ga 5s	
30,000 20F	71	1,000	108½
15,000	71	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
3,000	71	6,000 20F	112½
5,000 20F	71¼	4,000	112¼
2,000	71½	9,000	112½
15,000	71¼	So Pac col tst 4s, w iss	
10,000	71	25,000	83
Ky Cent 1

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Defeats Louisville in a Contest of Ten Innings.

WEAK BATTERS SAVE THE DAY

Hits by Warner and Carrick Bring in the Winning Run—Brooklyn Loses to Cincinnati.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	61	32	.656
Boston	50	34	.634
Philadelphia	57	38	.600
Baltimore	55	38	.591
Chicago	51	42	.548
Cincinnati	51	42	.548
St. Louis	52	44	.542
Pittsburg	48	47	.505
Louisville	40	51	.440
New York	37	53	.411
Washington	35	61	.365
Cleveland	17	81	.173

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Louisville, 4.
Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 6.
Boston, 16; Cleveland, 8.
Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburg, 4.
Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 5.
Washington, 4; Chicago, 1.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Chicago in Washington.

The New Yorks required ten innings to defeat the Louisvilles at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. Timely hits by Carrick and Van Haltren brought about the desired result.

When the locals took their tenth turn at the bat there seemed to be very little hope, as the weakest hitters were to come to the plate. Foster, the first man up, was retired easily. Then came Warner, who waited patiently and received a base on balls. Carrick was the next batter and not one of the 2,500 persons present would have bet a doughnut against a dollar on his chances of making a hit, he being considered the weakest batter on the team. He picked out a nice straight ball, however, and sent a hit between the left and centrefielders. Warner sprinted to third, reaching there on a close decision. Carrick in the meantime ran to second on the throw to stop Warner. Van Haltren then sent a safe grounder into left field and Warner crossed the plate with the winning run.

The New Yorks started the game in a most promising manner, but after the third and until the tenth inning they fond Dowling's pitching rather a hard problem. Dowling was well supported, particularly by Clingman at short, and Ritchey at second. Zimmer's throwing to second was a notable feature of his catching.

Carrick pitched good ball, excepting in the third inning. Only one of the visitors' runs in this inning, however, was earned. An inexcusable error by Grady contributed two of the runs. The visitors' run in the fourth, which tied the score, was directly due to an error by Doyle, who failed to hold a throw by Davis which would have retired the batter.

The local infield did some sharp fielding after the third inning, a particularly good performance being a fast double play by Davis and Doyle. The latter did some clever baserunning in the second inning, stealing third by a grand slide, and then home, while an attempt was being made to retire Gleason at second. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	LOUISVILLE	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	0		Clark, lf.	1	1	2	3	0	0	
O'Brien, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0		Hoy, cf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Grady, 3b.	1	0	0	0	4	1		Leach, 3b.	0	1	0	2	2	0	
Davis, ss.	0	0	7	2	0			Warner, rf.	1	2	1	2	0	0	
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	17	0	2			Kelly, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	6	0			Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	6	2	2	1	
Foster, rf.	0	0	0	0	0			Zimmer, c.	1	1	3	3	0		
Warner, c.	1	1	4	2	0			Clingm'n, ss.	0	0	2	6	2		
Carrick, p.	0	2	1	8	0			Dowling, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
Total	5	7	30	22	3			Total	4	9	*28	15	1		

*One out when winning run was scored.

New York	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Louisville	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

First base by errors—New York, 1; Louisville, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Louisville, 5. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 2; off Dowling, 5. Struck out—By Carrick, 4; by Dowling, 3. Stolen bases—Doyle, (2,) Gleason, Wagner, Zimmer. Double plays—Carrick and Doyle, Davis and Doyle; Clingman, Ritchey, and Kelly. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

CINCINNATI DEFEATS BROOKLYN.

McJames Enables the Visitors to Get a Safe Lead Early in the Game

The Brooklyns lost another game yesterday, being easily defeated by the Cincinnatis at Washington Park. The visitors gained a safe lead in the early innings by batting McJames's pitching when and where they pleased. Kennedy was substituted for McJames in the fourth inning, but the change was made too late. Dahlen, although he made two errors, did the best work for the Brooklyns. Corcoran did some splendid fielding for the visitors. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
McBride, cf.	0	2	1	0	0			Jones, cf.	1	1	4	0	0		
Corcoran, ss.	1	2	4	7	0			Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Smith, rf.	0	0	0	0	0			Kelley, lf.	2	2	0	0	0		
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	15	0	0			Daly, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0		
Selbach, lf.	2	1	2	0	1			Anders'n, 1b.	1	2	14	1	0		
McPhee, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0			Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	3	2		
Steinfeldt, 3b.	1	0	0	3	1			Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0		
Peitz, c.	2	2	3	1	1			Farrell, c.	0	0	3	2	1		
Taylor, p.	0	1	0	5	0			McJames, p.	0	0	0	0	3	1	
								Kennedy, p.	0	1	0	1	0		
Total.	8	9	27	18	3			*Jennings.	0	0	0	0	0		
								Total.	6	8	27	15	4		

*Batted for Kennedy in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	—6

Two-base hits—Corcoran, Selbach, Kelley, Anderson, (2.) First base by errors—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 12; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By McJames, 1; by Kennedy, 1; by Taylor, 2. Sacrifice hits—McPhee, Taylor, Steinfeldt. Stolen bases—Selbach, (2,) Steinfeldt, Keeler, Kelley. Bases on balls—Off McJames, 4; off Kennedy, 5; off Taylor, 2. Double plays—McPhee, Corcoran, and Beckley; Dahlen and Anderson. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, (2.) Wild pitches—McJames, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham. Attendance, 2,100.

Boston, 18; Cleveland, 8.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Boston won a hard-hitting game from Cleveland to-day. Bailey of Boston, after being hit for four singles and a home run in the fifth, retired in favor of Hickman. Score:

Boston	4	0	1	5	0	0	3	5	.	—18
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	3	0	—8

Base hits—Boston, 20; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Boston, 2; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Boston, Bailey, Hickman, and Bergen; Cleveland, Bates and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburg, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—When the Philadelphias went to the bat in the eighth inning Thomas singled and Delehanty went to first on called balls. Tannehill then relieved Leever. Two more bases on balls, two singles, and a long fly tied the score, and in the tenth the home team won on three singles. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1—5

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever, Tannehill and Schriver; Philadelphia, Donahue and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 5.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—Both the Baltimore and St. Louis pitchers were batted freely to-day, but the visitors' errors counted heavily against them. Score:

Baltimore	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	.	—7
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 15; St. Louis, 14. Errors—Baltimore, 2; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Howell and Robinson; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Schreckengost. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Washington, 4; Chicago, 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—McFarland's three-bagger with two men on bases in the seventh inning won the game for Washington to-day. McFarland's work was the feature of a slow game. Score:

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	.	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Basehits—Washington, 10; Chicago, 6. Errors—Washington, 1. Batteries—Washington, McFarland and Duncan; Chicago, Taylor and Donahue. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

Archdiocesan Baseball Contest.

Next Sunday the Emeralds will play the Spalding Literary Union, leader in the Archdiocesan Baseball League, at the Protectory grounds, Westchester. The last time these teams played, the Emeralds won by the small margin of one run, after one of the best games witnessed at the Protectory this season.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—The harness races at Fort Erie to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Toddy, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 12 to 1, first; Sakhrat, 112, (Turner,) 6 to 5, second; Lieut. Gibson, 112, (Burns,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01¼. Gonfalon, Eloin, and Frandoo also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Hurly Burly, 111 pounds, (Clawson,) 2 to 1, first; Gen. Mart Gary, 107, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, second; Clonsilla, 111, (Spencer,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Lady Lindsay, Dr. Nembula, and Alpen also ran.

THIRD RACE.—United States Hotel Stakes; one mile and an eighth. Kinley Mack, 126 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, first; Lackland, 116, (Maher,) 6 to 1, second; May Hempstead, 126, (Turner,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:54¾. Dr. Eichberg also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Myth, 107 pounds, (Turner,) 6 to 1, first; Athamas, 110, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, second; Strangest, 103, (Maher,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Jackanapes, Lightning Express, and Weller also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Charentus, 104 pounds, (Maher,) 9 to 5, first; Kinnikinnic, 112, (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, second; Satirist, 102, (Burns,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:54¾. The Bachelor and Survivor also ran.

The Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, five and a half furlongs. Kilt, 107 pounds; Curfew, 106; Belle of Troy, Ostra, Our Breezy, Diminutive, Jinks, Primavera, 102; Princess Margaret, 100; Incandescent, Lady Harriet, 95.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Maribert, 122 pounds; Sidney Lucas, Prestidigitator, McMeekin, 110; Lady Contrary, May Jane, 107; The Corinthian, Strathmaker, 101.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Bannockburn, 127 pounds; Swiftmas, 116; Sanders, 114; Buela, 107; His Lordship, 105; Gen. Mart Gary, Handpress, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Meadowthorpe, 116 pounds; Blueaway, Charlie Rose, Dan Rice, 111; Premier, 105; Handpress, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase handicap; full steeplechase course. Burnape, 150 pounds; Wild Heather II., Red Hackle, 145; Horseplay, 135.

HARNESS RACES AT FORT ERIE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—The harness races at Fort Erie to-day resulted as follows:

Electric City Stake, trotters, 2:24 class; $2,000.

Owyhee, b. h., by Charles Derby, (McHenry)	1	1	2	2	1
Royal Baron, b. h., (Spear)	6	3	1	1	2
Amiss, b. m., (Middleton)	2	6	4	3	5
Bel Esprit, b. g., (Miller)	8	2	7	4	3
Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Ecker)	3	4	5	4	6
Farris, b. g., (Bowne)	4	5	3	5	7
Gold Lace, b. g., (Doble)	5	7	6	6	4
Bert Herr, br. h., (Cahill)	7	dis.			

Time—2:13¾, 2:11½, 2:10½, 2:12¼, 2:14.

Pacers, 2:04 class; $1,500.

Searchlight, br. h., by Darknight, (McCarthy)	1	1	1	
Frank Bogash, br. h., (Bogash)	2	2	2	
Anaconda, b. g., (McHenry)	4	3	3	
Bessie Bonehill, gr. m., (Dickerson)	3	4	4	
Borough Park, b. h., (Starr)	5	5	5	

Time—2:06½, 2:04¼, 2:03¾.

Wagon Race for trotters owned in Erie County, silver loving cup.

Cracksman, ch. g., by Red Wilkes, (George E. Lattimer)	2	3	1 1
Volunteer Medium, b. g., by Pilot Medium, (C. F. Dunbar)	1	2	2 2
True Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, (A. E. Perren)	3	1	3 3

Time—2:14½, 2:16¾, 2:19½, 2:20½.

2:20 class, trotting; $1,500. (Unfinished.)

George Carney, b. g., by William H. Cassidy, (Lockwood)	2	1	1
Venus II., b. m., by Cupid, (McHenry)	1	9	9
Pain Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	7	2	2
Millie Saunders, b. g., (Merrifield)	3	4	8
Dorothy S., blk. m., (McLaughlin)	6	8	3
Viola, b. m., (Starr)	9	3	6
Nell Gwynne, gr. m., (Hurd)	8	6	4
Sadie M., br. m., (McDowell)	4	7	5
Letah S., br. m., (Brigham)	5	5	7

Time—2:15¼, 2:15¼, 2:14¼.

Martin Wins a Race at Birmingham.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Martin, the American jockey, won the Shifnal Plate Handleap, on John Barker's Miss Primrose, at the second day of the Birmingham August meeting to-day. Escurial was second and Winsome Lad was third in a field of seven.

TENNIS AT SORRENTO.

Only Thirteen Players Enter for the Maine Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

SORRENTO, Me., Aug. 8.—The entry list for the annual lawn tennis tournament for the Maine State championship, which began this afternoon, was considerably smaller than last season. Although only thirteen players were entered in the singles, the list includes four of the crack players of the country—Fischer, Bond, Paret, and Davidson. These four men are expected to capture all the honors. Hackett, last season's winner of the State championship and challenge cup, will be here on Saturday to defend his claim to both.

Only the singles were started to-day, and four players were dropped out of the struggle. Bond and Paret each won a match to-day, but Davidson and Fischer did not play. The doubles will begin to-morrow. The first day's scores follow:

Preliminary Round.—A. S. Black beat S. M. Isaacs, 6—1, 6—1; W. S. Pend beat J. W. Rodgers, 6—4, 6—1; G. A. Coehran beat A. A. Capelle, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4; J. P. Paret beat R. Thorndyke, 6—3, 6—3.

CANADA LOSES AT CRICKET.

United States Wins the International Match by 83 Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 8.—Some splendid batting was again seen here to-day, when the annual cricket match between Canada and the United States was resumed. The Canadians concluded their innings with a lead of seventeen runs over the Americans' first innings score. This was brought about by the unlooked for good batting of H. B. McGiverin, who hit vigorously for twenty-three, not out.

The Americans then took up the cudgels for their second innings, opening with the same pair who started the first innings. N. Z. Graves, from whom much was expected, yielded quickly, but Bates and Hinchman, and later Thayer, soon put a new aspect on the game.

The Canadian bowlers found their work cut out for them, and frequent changes were resorted to. Bates contributed thirty-eight and Thayer thirty-tow. J. H. Mason, however, carried off the honors as the highest scorer, and he succeeded in just topping the half-century mark by good play. O'Neill, Goodman, and Climenson all added useful contributions, and the side was not disposed of until the total amounted to 219.

When Canada went in again the excitement became intense. The Americans fielded in brilliant style. Climenson bowled grandly, but still the runs crept in. Cooper played a fine innings for thirty-eight, Hill added thirty, and McMurtry eighteen. But it was when McGiverin came in, with the game in a critical condition, that the enthusiasm broke loose. He hit everything and scored at a marvelous rate, and as the American total was approached the cheering was loud. No one could stay with McGiverin, however, and the game came to an end when Forreston was bowled by Clark and the United States had won by thirty-three runs.

The following is the score:

United States—	
First inning	206
Second inning	219
Total	425
Canada—	
First inning	223
Second inning	168
Total	392

Robbers Get Money and Valuables.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Two masked men entered the home of George Hunter, Jr., at Centreville, during his absence last night, knocked Mrs. Hunter insensible, bound and gagged her, and carried her into the cellar. They then ransacked the house and confectionery store, getting away with $400 in money and other valuables, besides destroying property to the value of nearly $100. Mrs. Hunter was discovered by her husband upon his return early this morning. She is in a precarious condition, but it is thought may recover.

Whipped by White Caps.

BLOOMFIELD, Ind., Aug. 8.—Joseph N. Britton was taken from his home in Newark last night and severely whipped by White Caps. Mrs. Britton says she recognized several of the White Caps, and they are citizens of the village. Mr. Britton, it is alleged, has been making unlawful sales of intoxicating liquors.

Lackawanna's General Freight Agent.

DENVER, Aug. 8.—P. J. Flynn, Commissioner of the Colorado-Utah Traffic Association, has accepted the post of General Freight Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway.

CHEROKEE CLUB'S OUTING.

The Tammany Contingent of the 28th District Has Its Annual Fete—Councilmen Enjoy Themselves.

It seemed yesterday as if the entire voting strength of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District had turned out on parade, so large was the crowd that followed a brass band early in the morning from the Cherokee Clubhouse, 334 East Seventy-ninth Street, to the foot of East Eighty-sixth Street, where an Iron steamboat was waiting to take the club on board for its annual outing. But the voting population had not turned out in its full strength, for the Twenty-eighth Assembly District is a populous one, and the 1,800 men in line represented only a part of the Tammany Hall contingent. Senator Maurice Featherson, who is as silent as his leader, Richard Croker, rules the destinies of Tammany in that ballwick, and he is popular. But there were others in the big party who were neither members of the district organization or Tammany Hall men, and among them were Republican members of the Municipal Assembly. In fact, there were enough members of the Municipal Assembly present in the afternoon to pass the bond issues.

Witzel's Point View Hotel, at College Point, L. I., which was the destination of the club, has known large crowds in other years, when Tammany Hall had control of the municipal departments, but never perhaps such a large one as that of yesterday.

The start from the clubhouse was to be made before 9 o'clock A. M., but the parade through the streets of the district delayed it for an hour. Once on board the boat, the excursionists who had been supplied at the clubhouse with white caps and rattan sticks, parceled off into small groups of five or six, and with camp stools to serve as tables, gave themselves over to the enjoyment and disappointments of "I'll draw three," "Raise you a blue chip," and "That's good." There was a bar on the lower deck, where money was not a legal tender, and where only a demand was necessary for a round of drinks.

There was a substantial breakfast served when the grounds were reached, and almost every City Father present devoured fried eels with an avidity that seemed to show an ambition on his part to assume a truly Aldermanic girth. Then Stephen Meagher and ex-Assemblyman Michael Tobin led the way to the baseball grounds, where two picked nines were sent to the bat. It was a lively game for nine innings, but in the last inning William Blaney, who acts as Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn's confidential man, was unwise enough to take the place of the umpire, who had been invited to a faster game in the grove. Blaney gave a decision on a passed ball that called forth the criticism of a crowd of "rooters" from the lower end of the district, and after being almost mobbed retired from his position.

Other games and sports were fat men's races, three-legged races, sack races, potato races, in which the "Jones's Wood Boys," as Senator Featherson's followers are known, showed their athletic prowess, and then before dark there was a big dinner in which chicken and watermelon played a notable part.

Among those who attended the outing were Senators Sullivan and Featherson, Assemblyman Joseph Green, Councilmen Oakley, Fitzgerald, Murphy, Hart, Foley, Cassidy, Huyler, and Francisco; Aldermen McCaul, Burrell, Woods, Goodman, Woodward, and McEneaney; Dr. Charles B. Murray, Lawrence Delmour, John Delmour, Louis Davidson, Alfred Johnson, Solomon Stern, Thomas J. Campbell, Peter Hughes, Daniel Tobin, and Gilbert Higgins.

YELLOW FEVER ON A STEAMER.

The Sutherland Carries Two Cases from Havana to Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.—The British steamer Sutherland, Capt. Percy Nibbs, from Philadelphia July 20, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, from which port she sailed on Sunday, brought two cases of yellow fever.

It is believed that Capt. Nibbs is dying. He was ill two days before leaving Havana. Two other cases are suspected in the ship's company. The Sutherland received only a perfunctory examination before leaving Havana, and she will be held here until all danger is past. The crew and the ship will be subjected to the disinfecting process.

No new cases of fever were officially reported to-day in the city, and none has developed among the American troops within the last ten days. The local Cuban physicians praise the effective methods of the Military Governor, Gen. Leonard Wood, in fighting the epidemic. They say the Spaniards could have done as well if they had tried, but that the latter were too lazy.

YELLOW FEVER REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The first case of yellow fever among the troops at Havana was reported to-day by Surgeon O'Reilly.

Official advices from Old Point and Hampton, Va., to the Marine Hospital Service state that no new cases of yellow fever have occurred in that vicinity since the one reported at the Soldiers' Home yesterday, and that there have been no deaths.

Preachers on Quarantine Guard.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 8.—There has been no change in the yellow fever situation since yesterday afternoon, and it is quite probable that the quarantines will be raised this week. A feature of the shotgun quarantine here is the presence on the line to-night of nearly every minister in the city, each preacher standing guard in his allotted section for a period of six hours.

Trouble in Kearny Soldiers' Home.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—The veterans of the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny have decided to test the right of the Board of Managers of the home to keep from them any portion of their pension money as payment of their board. A meeting of the veterans was held to-day for the purpose of organizing and bringing the matter into the courts. Benjamin F. Moorehouse was elected Chairman and Lyman D. Crissey Secretary and Treasurer. "We are not treated right at this home," said Chairman Moorehouse. "The Board of Managers of the home has no right to take any part of our pension money from us."

Walter E. Duryea Resting Easily.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Walter E. Duryea of this place, who had his spine injured near the base of the brain by diving into too shallow water at Oyster Bay yesterday, was brought home to-day and is resting easily. The injured spine is being cared for and not the least strain that would increase the injury is allowed to be put upon it. It is thought possible he will recover.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Continued Dullness at Private Contract—95 and 97 Liberty Street Sold at Auction.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold for Robert Wallace two more of his row of five-story American basement dwellings on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street, 326 feet west of Central Park West. This completes the sale of the entire row of five houses.

Paul Mayer has sold for William Dongan the five-story flat, 2,544 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the four-story brick tenement, 2,095 Second Avenue, 25 by 100; also, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 245 East Thirteenth Street, 23 by 103.

S. S. Gould, in conjunction with Ogden & Clarkson, has leased to Brown, Draper & Co. for a term of years the three lower lofts in the McCready Building, now in course of construction at 145 and 147 Fifth Avenue.

Plans were filed yesterday for the new building to be erected by Simpson, Crawford & Simpson on the west side of Sixth Avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets. The cost is estimated at $1,800,000.

Results at Auction.

The foreclosure sale of the twelve-story building, 95 and 97 Liberty Street, by Auctioneer William M. Ryan yesterday, occasioned little interest and resulted in a formal knockdown to the New York Realty Company, in which firm Robert E. Dowling, the plaintiff in the action, is a partner. The building occupies a plot 30 by 119. Bids were taken over and above a prior mortgage of $310,000, and the selling price amounted to $431,901. Results of other auction sales follow:

By James L. Wells.

Beacon Street, West Farms, south side, 102.4 feet west of Classon Avenue, 25 by 147 by 25 by 143, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Julia E. Swords.... $1,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

445 West Twenty-first Street, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to D. A. Gaylor..... 35,800

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, southwest corner of Mohegan Avenue, 75 by 133.2, vacant; foreclosure sale, to W. Marty 4,050

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward E. Fallows, referee, 780 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 125.9 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 14.6 by 84.2, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,229.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Jacob P. Solomon, referee, 338 and 340 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, about 110 feet west of First Avenue, 58.10 by 100.11 by 150.6½ by about 125, two and three story brick stables. Due on judgment, $24,434.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 335 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $31,564.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nineteenth to Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, west side, for an eight-story brick and stone store, 184 by 253.8; William Crawford, owner; W. H. Hume & Son of 1 Union Square, architects; cost, $1,800,000.

Fifty-fifth Street, 150 feet east of First Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 32 by 72; Peter Doelger of 389 West One Hundredth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $300.

Sheridan Avenue, east side, south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a one-story frame drying house; New York Central Railroad, owner; cost, $250.

Third Avenue, east side, 165.9 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, with store, 15 by 60; G. Chappelle of 1,003 Boston Avenue, owner; Louis C. Vanacek, architect; cost, $6,000.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street, for two, six-story brick flats, with stores, 50.11 by 95 and 50 by 90; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, owner and architect.

Alterations.

Nos. 37 and 39 Old Slip, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Schermerhorn & Auschitty, owners; C. Pace of 1,375 Prospect Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

No. 152 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick stable and a two-story dwelling; Frederick Barusch of 201 Seventh Avenue, owner; Henry Hassall, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 697 and 699 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Jacob Wiehe of 333 East Eighty-third Street, owner; Edward Wens, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 258 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; L. F. McArthur of 258 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; F. T. Camp, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 2,770 Broadway, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; estate of Maria Frith, owner; M. C. Merritt, architect; cost, $100.

No. 1,071 Forest Avenue, to a three-story frame flat; A. C. Grimm, premises, owner; F. G. Schmueser, architect; cost, $150.

IMPROVING FOURTH AVENUE.

Big Fireproof Structure to be Built on the Corner of Nineteenth Street Very Soon.

The large plot, 131 by 150 feet in size, at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, formerly the site of the Gettysburg cyclorama structure, is soon to be improved with a twelve-story fireproof building. The property was transferred yesterday by the Cameron Company to Jennie S., wife of John H. Parker, for a consideration of $100. Mr. Parker is President of the John H. Parker Company, builders, and it is by that concern that the structure will be erected.

Plans have already been prepared by Architect W. H. Birkmire and work will be begun very soon. With the exception of a ten-foot space on its southerly and easterly sides the building will cover the entire plot. It will be of the most improved construction and will be adapted to both loft and office uses. Its cost is estimated at $750,000 and, according to Frank E. Parshley, Vice President of the Parker Company, it will be ready for occupancy by the first of next April.

Ever since the removal of the cyclorama building this corner has been the subject of many rumors, and its improvement with family hotels and office structures has been repeatedly announced. The rebuilding of the section between Union and Madison Squares, Fourth Avenue and Broadway, has been particularly active recently, and Mr. Parshley said last evening that the time seemed ripe for some substantial improvement of the large plot which his company has just bought. The property has been in the hands of the Cameron Company for about two years.

The actual price paid by John H. Parker has not been disclosed. In connection with the transfer, Jennie S. Parker gave three mortgages on the property, having seven months to run, and amounting to $207,500. Mrs. Parker also mortgaged property at the northeast corner of Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for seven months, in the sum of $30,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 8.

BRIGGS AV, n e corner of 4th St, 15x110 x118x110, William's Bridge; John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, to Martin Geiszler and John R. Perlhefter..... 4,830

BRIGGS AV, n e corner of 4th St, 15x110 x118x110, William's Bridge; John Muller to Martin Geiszler and John R. Perlhefter, quit claim..... 50

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 125 ft n of Merrill St, 50x100; John B. Conlon to Adolphus L. Rake..... 1,200

GREEN LANE or AV, nw corner Glebe Av, 25x100.3; Hudson P. Rose to Alexander Porges..... 1,000

HOUSTON ST, s s, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 25x96; Fanny Bressant to Samuel Wolff. $1

JACKSON AV, n e corner of Dedrick Place, 75x87.6; Jennie E. Miller to Robert Goeller..... 1

LOT 9, block A, amended map Mapes Estate; William and Annie DeVere to Flora Raymond..... 700

LOTS, 348, 349, 382, 383, 661, and 662, map property of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; James D. Bell to Mary C. Burke.

MANHATTAN AV, 386, 36.3x82; Christian A. Keppler to Frederick and Annie M. Folker..... 1

MELROSE ST, s s, Lot 680 and e ½ of Lot 689, map of village of Melrose south, 75x100; Valentine Diehl and others to Roman Catholic Church of St. Adalbert..... 100

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 102.9 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Margaret McMahon and another to Mary A. and Thomas J. McMahon, ½ part..... 1

MORTON ST, s s, 130 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; Annie J. Keane to James and Lizzie Lonergan..... 15,000

PEARL ST, se corner State St, 107.9x 85.10x irreg; Robert A. and William H. Chesebrough to Cheesebrough Building Company, 3,990 shares of the capital stock..... —

PLOT begins at line between lots 96 and 97, map Fairmount, 116 ft w of Crotona Av, 100x101.8x100x101.8; Mary A. Campbell to Annie T. Howley..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 268.11 ft s of 170th St, 15x110.8; John C. Heintz and another, executors, to Louise A. Grill..... 2,400

WEST END AV, se corner 105th St, 20.9x 90; William Leslie to Robert S. and Ida Streep..... 1

3D AV, 519, 18.2x60; Lulu Benson to Elisabeth Murphy..... 1

4TH AV, se corner 19th St, 181x150; The Cameron Company to Jennie S., wife of John H. Parker..... 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 49.11x 100; Robert Wallace to John Farrell..... 100

7TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x90.8; Lydia H. Schlereth, individually and as executrix, to August Ruff..... 18,850

81ST ST, 335 West, 20.2x98.9; Sarah Rosenblatt and others to Elizabeth Butler. 14,500

80TH ST, n s, 315 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Bernhard Mayer to Jacob Kassewitz..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 50x89x irreg; Harriet W. Brown to Park Carriage Company..... 1

103D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.11; Florence E. S. and George E. Weyl to Eliza Gilman..... 10,000

104TH ST, 8 West, 19.5x101x23.6x100.11; Mina Ascher to John F. Burke..... 20,000

109TH ST, 336 East, 25x100.11; Israel Mendlovits to Wolf Fine..... 15,000

125TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 99.11; Mary J. Silvester to Theodore De Witt..... 1

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 125x 199.10 to 130th St; Charles R. Lydecker, referee, to Oscar Dressler..... 59,000

134TH ST, n s, 183 ft w of 7th Av,

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.

7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P.M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R. daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:15 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LEE. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 5:20 P. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 8:35 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

THE ALGONQUIN,

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Charmingly located on LOWER SARANAC LAKE.

For Booklet address John Harding, Algonquin, N.Y.

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CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.

A model Summer Resort. ALWAYS COOL, situated on Great South Bay, overlooking the ocean; Surf and still water bathing; fine sailing; ideal roads for bicycling and driving; handsomely appointed and select family hotel. Capacity over 250. Perfect cuisine, pure water, ballroom, orchestra, dancing. Two hours from New York. Send for illustrated booklet.

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Rooms en suite with Baths.

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Located in Earlington Park

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

Directly Opposite Hotel Earlington.

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HOLLYWOOD HOTEL,

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European Plan, Suites with Bath, etc.

GOLF COURSE.

Special Rates for August and September.

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A Health Resort and Hotel of the highest class. Ideal location overlooking thirty miles of Seneca Lake. Mineral waters unexcelled. New Bath House. All approved forms of Hydrotherapy and Electricity. Well-kept Golf Links. Illustrated book free.

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Fast trains from New York to hotel grounds IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

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St. Lawrence Park, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

NEW MANAGEMENT; most centrally located hotel in Thousand Islands. Modern and first-class. Golf links, boating, fishing, &c. Reasonable rates. For illustrated Circular, &c., address, St. Lawrence Park Ass'n, Proprietors. A. K. WYLIE, Manager.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.

NOW OPEN.....1,200 FEET ELEVATION

Golf Links and all other amusements.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

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Circulars and information at SCOFIELD'S, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

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And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.

Remains open until October 23d.

35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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T. F. Silleck.....Manager

Oriental Hotel

Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager

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Before selecting vacation trip send 6c. postage to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St., N. Y.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

MUNICH—Hotel Bayerischer Hof.

1st-class House. Reconstructed entirely, with handsome Winter Garden.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—As a chambermaid in a hotel; come well recommended; city reference. B., Box 168, Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE SECRETARY. &c.—By a lady as visiting private secretary; exceptionally talented letter writer; would supervise giving of luncheons, dinners, in all details; arranging menus, ordering, purchasing, and superintending the making of soups, entrées, salads, &c., in perfection; either in or out of town. Majavis, Box 139 Times Up-town Office, 1,260 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER—COOK.—By married couple; man, coachman and gardener; wife, cook; references. L., Box 69 1,242 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By practical gardener, with large experience in greenhouses, graperies, roses, vegetables, lawns; trees, shrubs, hardy plants, planting, and making of new place; Scotch; married; no children; references. Gardener, Box 197 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN wants position at anything; good references. William Rath, 211 East 50th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own and patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORNE METHOD, 240 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

WANTED.—Gentleman of good standing and business ability to represent large business house. F., Box 218, Times.

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We Print Everything.—Spanish job yesterday, German price list to-day. When your "copy" is ready for the printer, call up or write D. A. HUBBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., city.

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LIBERT PERFUMES ARE DELICIOUS AND inexpensive. Our specialties, Violet Exquisite, Veloutine Libert, Cologne Exquisite, stand unrivaled. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR COLLINS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Collins, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.—Dated August 8th, 1899. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of JACOB DEUTSCH, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy, No. 1,335. To the creditors of Jacob Deutsch, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Jacob Deutsch was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar St., in New York City, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, Aug. 8, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of GEORGE W. FLOYD, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George W. Floyd of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said George W. Floyd was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William St. in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, Aug. 8, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE FREISEM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Freisem, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 31st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

NO. 548.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR C. MANDER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur C. Mander, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELWIN S. PIPER COMPANY, bankrupt.—No. 996.

To the creditors of Elwin S. Piper Company, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the Elwin S. Piper Company, bankrupt, has filed its petition, setting forth that a composition of forty per cent. upon all secured debts, not entitled to a priority in satisfaction of the same, has been proposed by the Elwin S. Piper Company to its creditors, as provided by the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy, and that it firmly believes that the said composition will be accepted by a majority in number and in value of its creditors whose claims are allowed, and praying further that a meeting of its creditors may be duly called to act upon said proposal for a composition, according to the provisions of said acts, and rules of court.

And further notice is hereby given that a meeting of said creditors will be held at the office of Leo Frank, Trustee, Number 320 Broadway, New York City, on the seventeenth day of August, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to act upon said proposal for a composition, &c.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of ABRAHAM S. SILVERMAN and HARRY SCHORR, individually and as partners of the firm known as Silverman & Schorr, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1290.

To the creditors of Abraham S. Silverman and Harry Schorr, individually and as partners of the firm known as Silverman and Schorr, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of Feoruary, A. D., 1899, the said Abraham S. Silverman and Harry Schorr, individually and as partners of the firm known as Silverman and Schorr, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of August, A. D., 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT ULMER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Ulmer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated August 8th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY VOGEL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Vogel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated August 8th, 1899.

UNITED STATES, DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BEHREND WINJEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Behrend Winjen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated August 8th, 1899.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1838 Franklin.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-law6mW

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-law6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-law6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-law6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-law6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-law6mW

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB RAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899. ADOLPH PEREIRA, EMILY M. RAIZ, Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug8-law6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-law6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-law6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-law6mW

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ADAM RIEDEMANN, AUGUST C. KREISER, Executors.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-law6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je25-law6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SAILSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-law6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR., JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY, GEORGE E. TURNURE, Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je16-law6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next. Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.

JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK, SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK, Executors.

JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-law6mW

ZITZLSPERGER, ANTON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katherine Schleiff, Marie Langbehn, Anna Reichardt, Martin Zitzlsperger, Theresa Hermesdorf, Francisca Zitzlsperger, Joseph Zitzlsperger, Maria Zitzlsperger, Ludwig Zitzlsperger, Johann Zitzlsperger, Franz Zitzlsperger, and Therese Zitzlsperger, heirs and next of kin of ANTON ZITZLSPERGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mathilde Zitzlsperger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 24th, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anton Zitzlsperger, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 8th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Proponent, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy12-law6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ST. JOSEPH'S APOSTOLIC SCHOOL, Plaintiff, against ELLEN GOUGHN and DAVID McCLURE, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Mary Elizabeth Grady, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter M. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and designated upon a map of the property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel E. H. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1869, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by lot Number 484, commencing on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining lot Number 485, and distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; thence running northeasterly along said lot 485 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet to lot Number 483 on said map; thence southwesterly along said lot 483 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along Thirty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee, 52 Wall Street, New York.

PURCELL, WALKER & BURNS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Washington Street, Watertown, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 419 West 39th Street.

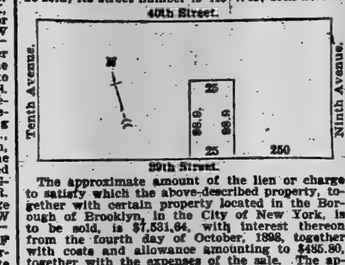

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property, together with certain property located in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, is to be sold, is $7,531.64, with interest thereon from the fourth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $485.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $98.17 and interest.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1899.

FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee. jy19-2aw8wW&Sa4u9

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—OSCAR KUNATH et al. against AUGUSTE BREMER et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action and dated May 19th, 1899, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 24th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A certain lease dated November 22nd, 1878, made by John J. Astor to Philip Sauer and others, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York, on October 30th, 1883, for 20 years from May 1st, 1879, at an annual rent of $350 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, and a certain lease dated August 26th, 1898, made by William B. Astor to Auguste Bremer, and recorded in said Register's Office on October 25th, 1898, for 20 years from May 1st, 1899, at an annual rent of $750 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, of the premises in the 17th Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, beginning on the southerly side of 5th Street, 175 feet easterly of the easterly line of Avenue A, running thence southerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 3 inches; running thence easterly, parallel with 5th Street, 25 feet, running thence northerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 3 inches, to the southerly line of 5th Street, and thence running westerly, along the same, 25 feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions and distances more or less; together with the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging and all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand in law or equity, in said premises granted by said leases, subject to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in said leases provided for.

The following is a diagram of said property:

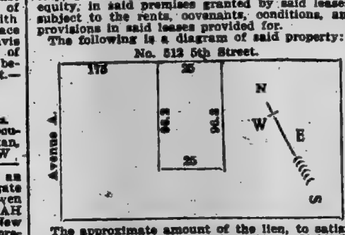

The approximate amount of the lien, to satisfy which said property is to be sold, is $9,965.76, with interest thereon from April 24th, 1899, to-day, $975.48, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1899, and expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, August 1st, 1899.

JOHN DUFF, Referee.

BURING & GEIGER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. au2-3aw8wW&Fa6au8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER, Amelia Thompson, Jacob Schwartz, Thomas F. Lynch, Dwight R. Corwin, Alois Kramer, George Murphy, the H. & H. T. Anthony Company, United States Photographic Supply Company, James W. Christopher, and James J. Neaile, as receiver of the property and effects of Jacob Schwartz, a judgment debtor, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this court, dated the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and entered herein on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and in pursuance of another order of this court duly entered in said action on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order first herein above specified had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, (1899,) at my office, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City and State of New York, and State of New York, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof, to which time and place the reference in said action has been adjourned.

The premises are described in the complaint in the above cause as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street, in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by its street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running westerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Evelina Stack, (now deceased.)

Dated New York, July twenty-fourth, 1899.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy26-law6w

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I. (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. NEW HAMPSHIRE and MAINE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF WORCESTER and RHODE ISLAND. Lve. Pier 36 N. R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced

MAZET TOLD OF ROBBERIES

Two Out of Fifty Witnesses Report the Recovery of Any Goods.

SAY POLICE WERE LUKEWARM

Committee Employe Declares Department Records Are Incomplete—Captains May Testify To-day.

The method of the Police Department in dealing with robberies and burglaries was the subject to which the Mazet committee directed its inquiry when it reassembled yesterday in the chamber of Part IX. of the Supreme Court. Some fifty witnesses, representing every section of the city, testified to having been robbed of property ranging in value from $100 to $6,000, and in but two cases had any of the stolen property been recovered by efforts of the police.

"We shall endeavor to show," said Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, at the opening of the session, "that there has been a large increase of robberies and burglaries coincident with the so-called wide-open policy now prevailing in the city, and that this is due to certain conditions in the Police Department itself. There seems to have been no uniform system of keeping the police records. If no arrests resulted, usually no record was entered, so that in trying to find out how many robberies there have been we have had to depend largely on the arrest books. Of course in the greater number of cases there is no arrest."

C. C. Miller of 66 Broadway began the robbery recital by telling of how he and a friend named Swinton were attacked and robbed one night recently on the Bowery, near Houston Street, under the glare of the electric lights and with the street crowded with people. No arrests were made, and the jewelry stolen by their assailants was never recovered.

Charles L. Gates, a dry goods merchant of 2,052 Third Avenue, told how burglars entered his store last March and stole goods valued at $400. He reported to the police, but no recovery was made.

Philip Hahn of 207 Centre Street was robbed of several hundred dollars' worth of razors and knives. He reported the robbery to Capt. Stephenson, who told him to "keep quiet about it." No arrests were made, and he never got any of the goods.

HOUSES AND STORES ROBBED.

Sidney B. Bowman of 316 West Fifty-first Street had his apartment robbed several months ago. A detective came to see him once or twice but nothing was ever recovered or any arrest made.

Stiles A. Torrens was robbed of jewelry and silverware valued at $150, while living at 174 West One Hundred and Ninth Street. He reported to the police, and the detectives told him they were watching the pawnbrokers' shops. That was all the satisfaction he got.

Harry H. Levy's place, at 38 East Ninth Street, was broken into in the daytime and $800 worth of neckwear taken. A detective called and got a sample of the goods. That was the last he heard of the matter.

David A. Doyle, dealer in trunks at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, was robbed of two wagonloads of valises and dress suit cases last Spring. The police told him the street cleaning carts might have prevented the policeman on beat from hearing the noise of the robbers' wagon. None of the property has been recovered.

Morry Leweck had $900 worth of cloaks taken from his store at 619 Eighth Avenue two months ago. The policemen on the beat was tried for not discovering the burglary and acquitted, but he never got back any of the stolen cloaks.

Max Kase of 198 Stanton Street was robbed on Jan. 7 of rugs valued at $250. Nothing was recovered, no arrests made.

Edward Solomon had forty-four overcoats stolen from his wholesale clothing store at 114 Bleecker Street on Decoration Day. He reported to Capt. Chapman, but heard nothing more about it.

Morris Slifka of 213 East Fourth Street, dealer in suspender trimmings, was robbed last Fall of $200 worth of spool silk. None of the goods has been recovered. The police sent a detective, who said he would look for the thieves. He never saw the detective again.

Morris Wolff of 207 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, keeps a pawnshop. On Feb. 17 thieves looted the place of $200 worth of pledges. He reported to the police, but nothing came of it.

PAID $30 TO GET WATCH BACK.

Thomas B. Chrystal of 29 West Eighty-fourth Street had his flat robbed two weeks ago of $400 worth of money, jewelry, and clothes. He reported to the police. A detective called and told him to keep silent about the robbery. Two days later the detective told him he thought one of the stolen watches was in a pawnshop on Tenth Avenue. Mr. Chrystal identified the watch and redeemed it for $25. "Then I 'fixed' the detective," he said. "I gave him $5 for his trouble."

Herman A. Weaver of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street testified that last Spring his store was robbed of $150 worth of dress goods. The police made no arrests, and none of the property was recovered.

Samuel B. Hyman of 21 West Third Street, manager for McDonald, Stout & Co., said that firm's store was robbed of $4,000 worth of silk goods on Decoration Day. Capt. Chapman was in command of the Mercer Street Station, and the robbery had been reported to him, but without results.

David Fox of the firm of Hein & Fox, dealers in hats at 123 Bleecker Street, told of the remarkable performance of burglars who entered their store on July 3 and, in broad daylight, carted off $6,000 worth of goods, leaving about $7,000 worth behind. A policeman stood on the corner all the while, and Mr. Fox intimated his suspicions that there was collusion by declaring that the policeman invited the janitor down to the corner to see the parade while the first wagonload of goods was being taken from the store. The first recovery of a portion of the stolen goods was made a few days ago in Long Island City. Mr. Moss asked if this was the robbery that took place while Capt. Chapman was showing a green policeman how to prevent burglaries.

Richard Cluff of 120 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street testified that his home was entered by burglars on the night of March 10, and everything worth taking stolen. The police had done nothing on the case.

MISSING SILKS AND TOBACCO.

Adolph Meyer of 145 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street told the committee that he had been robbed of silks to the value of $700. "I never expect to get any of the goods back," he said, "because I know of numbers of cases just like mine, and the police never do anything."

Thomas J. Lockwood has a storage warehouse at 244 Front Street. On March 15 thieves pried off the lock of the cellar door, put on a dummy lock, and stole four bales of tobacco worth $2,500. The police were notified, but did nothing. The Front Street store connects with another on Water Street also owned by Mr. Lockwood, which was entered Oct. 4, 1898, and six bales of tobacco, worth $4,000, taken. He has never seen any of the tobacco since and no arrests have been made.

K. D. Herman lost $400 worth of cloaks from his factory at 222 Greene Street last March. He reported the robbery to the police in vain.

Jacob Epstein of 50 West Third Street told of $1,600 worth of silks and satins being stolen from his place. The police never acted on the case.

Gustavus Cronheim's store at 494 Broadway was robbed last November and $4,000 worth of laces, ribbons, and velvets carted off. "I don't hope to get any of them back," he said.

Abraham Adler told how burglars took $300 worth of pictures from the shop of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, 373 Fifth Avenue, last February. None of the pictures has been recovered.

The apartments of Joseph Stephano of 133 Waverley Place were entered on May 22, and a watch, diamonds, and $300 in money stolen. He reported the robbery at the Mercer Street Station, but without result.

Emil Schlessinger, hat manufacturer of 37 West Fourth Street, was robbed on the night of May 6 of $200 worth of silk goods. He tried four times to get the ward detective to call at his store without success. "It wasn't even in the papers," exclaimed Mr. Schlessinger.

POLICE WERE "SHORTHANDED."

Otto T. Schuller of the silk firm of Walter H. Graff & Co., 450 Broome Street, said that on Feb. 4 their store was robbed of silk worth $300. The police claimed to be "shorthanded" and did nothing.

Richard I. Cross testified to the robbery of his residence at 6 North Washington Square last Summer. The burglars got $800 worth of wearing apparel, none of which was recovered.

John Preiser of 94 Bowery said his furniture shop was entered by burglars in April and $450 worth of goods taken. The police are still working on the case.

Samuel Goldsmith of 104 East Fourteenth Street, testified that his furnishing goods store had been robbed of $800 worth of goods several months ago, but the police had made no arrests.

Mrs. Julia Dolan of 83 University Place was robbed of $2,000 worth of dress goods last September. The thieves carried off almost all of her stock on a wagon. A detective claimed to be at work on the case, but she never recovered anything.

Mrs. Clark of 200 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street said her flat had been robbed three times recently. The first time the thieves got $1,000 worth of jewelry and wearing apparel. She reported it to the police, but they paid so little attention to it that she didn't report the last two burglaries.

Simon Falk, 469 Seventh Avenue, stated that five weeks ago his place was robbed of $500 worth of dresses and silks. He had not been able to interest the police.

Otto Kuester of 48 Centre Street told of a burglary at his store in January, when $400 worth of jewelry was taken. Five weeks later, his place was robbed again. Three weeks ago, the cutlery store at 46 Centre Street, was looted in the same way. The police were inactive.

Frederick Griffin of J. & R. Lamb, 53 Downing Street, said burglars robbed the firm of $450 worth of brassware in January. There was strong evidence against two men. One was arrested and released on bail. The other was still in the neighborhood, and had never been arrested.

Arthur Barnes of 404 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street was robbed of $250 worth of clothing in June. He reported the case to the police, and that was the end of it.

Isaac Cohn of 103 Bleecker Street had $700 worth of furs stolen on Sept. 17. The police had never found any trace of the burglars.

POLICE RECOVERED THIS STUFF.

Robert Edwards of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue supplied a surprise. He had been robbed of fourteen rolls of bronze, but the police had promptly recovered it. He complimented the police on their shrewdness.

Herman Polk of 103 Eldridge Street lost $740 in cash and jewelry in March. The police reported the discovery of clues, but no one has been arrested, and none of the stolen things recovered.

Julius Rashkie of 386 West Broadway, manufacturer of silk waists, was robbed of $400 worth of goods four months ago. He recovered some of the goods through a friend, who traced them, but the police did nothing of their own accord.

Henry I. Hunt's apartments at 22 Manhattan Avenue were entered in June and jewelry and clothing worth $90 stolen. When he told the police they showed, he said, that they did not think it worth bothering with.

John O'Hare of 467 Fourth Avenue reported the loss of several hundred dollars' worth of silks in February. His property is still missing.

Abraham Desch told of being on a Belt Line car that was held up at Corlears Hook Park at midnight on July 16, and one of the passengers relieved of his watch chain.

Myer J. Cohen of 91 East Broadway had $1,600 worth of silks, cloths, and ready-made garments stolen from his store on April 16. He appealed to the police at the Madison Street Station, but to no purpose.

Mazzaro Cassazza of 486 West Broadway lost $196 worth of jewelry by burglars entering his place. Detectives looked over the premises, went away, and never came back.

Isaac Falks of 66 Hester Street was robbed of $1,000 worth of silks and satins on April 8. The police apparently ignored the case.

Anton Sickie had $900 in cash and $1,750 in notes taken from his rooms at 1,674 Avenue A a month ago. The police told him they would do what they could, which has been nothing so far.

Samuel Kramer, 11 Hester Street, was robbed of $1,000 worth of silks a year ago. The police looked the place over and left, never to return.

Harris Horowitz's store at 42 Hester Street was robbed of $2,000 worth of silks on March 5. Two men were arrested on suspicion and discharged in court without his being notified. None of the goods had been recovered.

Mr. Moss called a halt here. He directed attention to the fact that all these robberies had occurred in the last year and a half, and said that 160 witnesses who had had similar experiences had been summoned, but that he thought enough testimony had been produced to prove the case. A recess was then taken.

POLICE RECORDS OF ROBBERIES.

At the afternoon session Charles F. Dillon, an employe of the committee, was put on the stand to testify to the condition of the robbery records required by the police rules to be kept in the office of the Chief and at each precinct headquarters. Summaries made by him showed that in Manhattan and the Bronx, between Jan. 1, 1898, and May 15, 1899, the Chief's book recorded 1,059 burglaries, with a total of property stolen of $330,944. This book dated back only to March 1, 1897, and from that date to Jan. 1, 1898, it recorded 694 burglaries and a valuation of stolen property of $172,537.

Comparing the robbery book kept by the Chief of Police, and that of the Twentieth Precinct, Mr. Dillon said that in the Chief's book there were 47 entries; that in the precinct book 43 of these appeared and 258 others, in which the value of the property was $16,000. All these should have been on the Chief's book also. He found robberies recorded in the felony book and not in the robbery book, and altogether such a confusion of records as made it absolutely impossible to tell how many robberies and burglaries had occurred in any one precinct.

Throughout the afternoon session Mr. Moss kept Mr. Dillon on the stand, comparing with him the robbery records of various precincts and those at Headquarters. Chief Devery had said, Mr. Moss recalled, when he failed to answer questions about details, that it would all be found in the records. "We are now finding how much there is that's left out of the Chief's records," said Mr. Moss.

Mr. Moss read from the records to show that there had been an increase of robberies in the Nineteenth (the Tenderloin) Precinct. The felony book, he said, showed that there were 210 arrests for felony in 1897 and 387 in 1898, and that for the first six months of 1899 there were 196 such arrests. This, Mr. Moss said, showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

The committee will meet again this morning. All the police Captains have been subpoenaed, and some of them may go on the stand to-day.

MOSS ANSWERS COLER.

Denies Any Formal Defense of Councilmen — Says They Are Checks on Bureaucratic Power.

Frank Moss counsel for the Mazet committee, yesterday sent a reply to Controller Coler relative to Mr. Coler's criticism of the defense of the contumacious Councilmen recently made by Mr. Moss.

Mr. Moss said that he had not made the defense formally, but in conversation with a number of reporters had expressed himself when asked his opinion as to the testimony of the Aldermen and Councilmen. He thought that the Controller and himself were looking at the matter from two different points of view, and that the best answer he could make would be to state anew his conclusions, as follows:

First—The government of the city was largely in the hands of bureau chiefs, who are not elected by the people, and are no longer removable by the Mayor. They have still two and a half years to serve, and all are high in the councils of Tammany Hall, and followers of its chief, who is avowedly working for his own pocket, and for his friends, and who originate measures calling for public improvements and determine methods and places and select contractors.

Second—That there are many costly buildings in the course of construction, and the expenditure of the money is in the hands of these men, and that the only check upon them is the vote of the Municipal Assembly.

Third—That this system has taken the place of the former practice of applying to the Legislature at Albany for permission to expend public moneys in certain ways, and that the Municipal Assembly was intended to act as a check upon heads of departments.

Fourth—That if the Municipal Assembly does not act as a check on bureau chiefs there is nothing left but a government by bureaus co-ordinated by Tammany Hall in the Democratic Club, and that Mr. Coler's declaration that the Municipal Assembly's functions ought to be limited to peanuts and legislation is tantamount to saying that a local Legislature elected by the people ought not to be trusted with the money spending power.

Mr. Moss then continues to the effect that citizens generally have erred in their judgments of the Councilmen's motives in refusing to pass upon the Hall of Records issue, and that the citizens were in danger of erring against the principle of popular government if they took Mr. Coler's advice and abolished the Municipal Assembly, or if the policy of judicially coercing a legislative body was adopted.

In conclusion, Mr. Moss states that his efforts to retain one house of the local Legislature in this Democratic city, and to give it real dignity and power, dispose of the Controller's allegations as to partisan motives.

MR. HENDERSON'S APPEAL.

Counsel for Capt. Price's Lawyer Argues Against the Legality of the Mazet Committee.

The case of Henry C. Henderson, appellant, against the People of the State of New York, respondent, was argued before Judge Newburger in Part I. of the General Sessions yesterday morning. Mr. Henderson was represented by J. Rider Cady of Hudson, N. Y., the people by District Attorney Gardiner, and the Mazet committee, through the coutesy of the District Attorney, by John Proctor Clarke. The case is an appeal from a judgment rendered by Magistrate Olmstead, who fined Mr. Henderson $5 for alleged disorderly conduct while acting as counsel for Police Captain James K. Price when a witness before the Mazet committee.

Mr. Cady, in presenting his case to the Judge, took the ground in the first instance that nowhere in the testimony in the Magistrate's court upon which the defendant was fined was there the slightest evidence of disorderly conduct. Mr. Cady then endeavored to establish the illegality of the Mazet committee. Before going into this subject, however, he took up the matter of the right of a witness before the committee to be represented, which, he argued, was undoubted, by counsel.

Upon this point Judge Newburger said he would have to be guided by the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Going into the question as to the legal status of the Mazet committee, Mr. Cady said:

"The resolutions adopted by the Assembly conferred no power on the committee to conduct an investigation after the adjournment of the Legislature. That power could have been given by statute, but not by the resolution of a single house, and, if that proposition is tenable, the committee had no authority to conduct an investigation and, therefore, no right to order Mr. Henderson to leave the room and no license to eject him by the strong hand."

Mr. Cady then quoted from the statutes relative to the powers of the Legislature and argued at length on his construction of the same.

"The committee was created," said he, "in direct contravention of Section 21 of the legislative law, which provides that 'neither house shall, without the consent of the other, appoint any committee of its own members or others at the public expense, except in cases of contested election, or incur any expense whatever, except as provided by this chapter.' The committee had no power to create a new form of punishment to be inflicted upon a citizen without trial or hearing. The assault upon Mr. Henderson by Crawford (the Sergeant at Arms of the Mazet committee) and his expulsion from the room, when other members of the public were permitted to remain, constituted an invasion of his personal and private rights and a restraint of his liberty, which are both unjustified by either the Constitution or any statute. These acts were done at the mere caprice of the committee. There was no warrant for them in the Constitution."

At the conclusion of Mr. Cady's argument, John Proctor Clarke addressed the Court. Mr. Clarke said that the case directed by the Court, did not care to enter into a discussion relative to the powers of the Legislature and this attempt to hamper, throttle, and neutralize the work of the Mazet committee. The defendant, Mr. Henderson, had he been on any Sunday school excursion or at any ward gathering and had conducted himself as he did before the Mazet committee, would have been arrested, and any Magistrate would have declared him guilty of disorderly conduct. The question as to whether he had been guilty of disorderly conduct was, Mr. Clarke claimed, the only question before the Court.

District Attorney Gardiner then addressed the Court and stated that he desired to say something about the facts in the case as taken from the records. Viewed dispassionately, it seemed to him that the committee had lost their heads during the trouble. The testimony of the witnesses before the Magistrate was that when ejected Mr. Henderson, a reputable lawyer, was sitting quietly in his seat, and was not at that moment guilty of any disorderly conduct. Of course, he resisted being ejected when he was not doing anything to cause his being removed.

Judge Newburger took the papers and reserved decision.

REFORM CHINAMAN DONE UP.

Chu Wong Gets Mixed Up with Some Anti-Ming Tuck Tongers.

For the second time within a week the Centre Street Court has been turned into a miniature Chinatown. Chinamen of all degrees were on hand yesterday, and all on account of the Ming Tuck Tong Society, which desires to reform Chinatown. This society was formed by those who are opposed to the gambling fraternity, which practically controls Chinatown, and the trouble is of long standing. While many cases have found their way into the courts, a still greater number have been settled according to the native Chinese custom, which is to fight it out first and talk it over afterward.

Chu Wong, who keeps a laundry up town and is one of the leading spirits in the reform agitation, had the misfortune yesterday to need some supplies, and hied himself to Chinatown. When opposite 24 Pell Street he encountered a number of anti-Ming Tuck Tongers, who, spotting Chu Wong as one of the Celestials who had been the cause of much trouble to them, proceeded to show him how dangerous it was for a reformer to wander about alone in Chinatown.

As to exactly how the affair started, no one knows. Spectators say that there was a general mix-up of Mongolians, from which emerged the reformer in a badly battered condition just as Policeman Schaeffer reached the scene. At the sight of the policeman the Chinamen scattered, and Schaeffer was able only to gather in Chu Wong and Lee Haugh of 24 Pell Street. Chu Wong professed inability to perambulate to the station house, and a patrol wagon was summoned and the pair taken to the Centre Street Court.

In court it was found that Chu Wong was seriously hurt. An ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital was called and the Chinaman removed to that institution. The doctors found that, in addition to severe contusions of the forehead and scalp, Wong had a badly fractured ankle. Not being able to understand Mongolian chatter, Magistrate Brann held both of the Chinamen on a charge of disorderly conduct, and when Wong gets out of the hospital the Magistrate will endeavor, with the aid of an interpreter, to straighten the matter out and discover who is who and what is what.

WIFE MURDERER A SUICIDE.

Giacamo Moredo Hangs Himself in the Hudson County Jail.

Giacamo Moredo, who was committed to the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City on May 22 for killing his wife, committed suicide some time during Monday night by hanging himself to the hook from which his cot had been suspended. The cot, which was a plain piece of canvas, he had torn into strips. These he had twisted into a cord, one end of which he had fastened to the hook while the other end was formed into a noose and fastened about his neck. In order to adjust the cord he stood on the frame of the cot and then jumped. The suicide was not discovered until the corridor was opened to the prisoners at 8:30 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

Moredo's wife left him in April last, their home being in Weehawken. She accused him of ill-treating her. She went to Hoboken with her two children and made her home with her mother at 405 Adams Street. Moredo went to the house several times and asked her to return to him. She refused. On Sunday, May 21, Mrs. Moredo and her mother went out for a walk, taking the children with them. Moredo, who had been watching the house all day, followed them. He overtook them at the head of Adams Street and stabbed his wife to the heart with a stiletto.

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CHASING BOY PRISONERS

Four Randall's Island Inmates' Bold Dash for Freedom.

TWO ESCAPE BY SWIMMING

All Leap Overboard, but a Tug and Boats Capture Those Who Make for New York.

Four young inmates of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island made a desperate and partially successful attempt to regain their freedom yesterday by jumping overboard. The attempt was premeditated, and had been well planned. Two of the boys reached the Long Island shore and escaped, after a long and perilous swim through the waters of Little Hell Gate. The other boys were captured after an exciting chase in the Harlem River, in which Capt. Grace of the tug Refuge, and a number of small boats, took part. They are now in solitary confinement on bread and water diet in the prison ward of the institution, while the police are looking for their companions.

The escape occurred about 2 o'clock, when the boys were attending to their regular duties, and for an hour there was no end of excitement among the officials. Each day the boys are detailed to various kinds of work about the grounds, and yesterday among those on the coal dock, which is on the west shore of the island, were William Kercher, fifteen years of age, and William Miller, sixteen years of age. On the east shore of the island at work in the garden were James Brennan, twelve years of age, and A. Crowder, fifteen years of age. While the keepers' attention was attracted elsewhere Kercher and Miller got their shoes off, and at a given signal leaped from the stringpiece of the dock and started to swim for the New York shore. They had swum probably two hundred feet before they were discovered and an alarm given. Capt. Grace, on board the tug Refuge, was going up the river at the time, and put about to pick up the boys.

While all was confusion at this point word was sent from the east shore of the Island that Brennan and Crowder had leaped overboard, clad only in their coats and overalls, and were making for the Long Island shore. A boat was sent to intercept them, but the boys were good swimmers, and, aided by the tide, reached the Long Island shore after a hard swim, and disappeared in the woods before the boat was near them.

Miller and Kercher did not meet with success. They were expert swimmers, however, and dodged their pursuers many times. Kercher was finally captured with the aid of a boathook and dragged into a Whitehall boat nearly exhausted. Miller eluded Capt. Grace for over half an hour. Every time the Refuge got near him he dived and swam under water, keeping the old Captain guessing as to where he would appear again. On one occasion when the deckhands of the Refuge thought they had their boy prey and were about to reach over the side and grab him, he sank with a grin on his face, and when they discovered him again he was on the other side of the boat. As it was low tide and the boat could not be taken much further inshore Capt. Grace grew desperate, and threatened to run the boy down if he did not come aboard immediately. This threat had the desired effect, and the boy finally allowed himself to be pulled aboard the boat. He had no explanation to offer to Superintendent Carpenter, except that he wanted to get away and be free.

NO HOUSE OF REFUGE ABUSES.

Superintendent Carpenter Denies the Charges of Inspector Dorr Against His Management.

Superintendent Elisha M. Carpenter of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island made an indignant denial yesterday of the report that he had been forced to resign his position owing to complaints made to the State Board of Charities regarding the inefficient management of the institution. When seen yesterday by a reporter Superintendent Carpenter said:

"It is due to the public and to the friends of the 800 children and youth now in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island that some notice be taken by me of the statements made in the papers during the past few days respecting alleged abuses there. There is no just foundation for such charges.

"Inspector Dorr of the State Board of Charities called at the House of Refuge to make the general inspection which his duties required. He was accorded the freedom of the institution. When it became evident that he was abusing this freedom by unwarranted interference with the discipline of the institution I informed him that I would be obliged to report him to his board if he did not change his course, as it would reflect upon the State Board of Charities.

"Immediately communications began to appear in the papers such as 'Startling Abuses in the House of Refuge Discovered by Inspector Dorr,' 'Consternation in the Controller's Office,' 'An Instrument Used for Punishment Lodged in the Office of the State Board of Charities,' &c. I wrote at once to the President of the State Board charging Inspector Dorr with a flagrant violation of the law, which reads: No such officer or inspector shall divulge or communicate to any person, without the knowledge and consent of said board, any facts or information obtained pursuant to the provisions of this act. On proof of such divulgement or communication such officer or inspector may at once be removed from office.

"Now when the papers of this city learn that a State Inspector of charitable institutions is prostituting his office to vent his spite upon the Superintendent of a reformatory I am confident their columns will be no longer open to him or to his friends, or to any one whom he may deceive; for it is well known that the city press cannot be used to vent personal spite when that object becomes known, as it must be in the present instance.

"It is proper for me to say that the alleged interview at Albany on Monday with the State Controller is incorrect. He could not and would not say that an investigation was made which resulted in my resignation, for it is wholly false. At the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers, on the 8th of May, I presented my resignation, to take effect Oct. 1, stating that my forty years of reformatory work would be completed at that time and that I desired to retire. I then asked for two months' vacation—June and July—to visit Europe, stating that on my return I would complete the improvements going on during the Summer. My request was cheerfully granted. I made the trip, and am now fulfilling my promise to the board. I may be permitted to add that a resolution was passed by the Board of Managers at its annual meeting commending my management of the institution.

"As for myself personally, my forty years of reformatory work is not likely to suffer at the hands of a young man who has no honor and it without principle. Dorr is simply trying to vent his spite on me because I called him to account for his actions. I have been long enough at this kind of work now, and think my record will stand. I have a dairy farm in Orange County, and intend to retire there and occupy myself writing a book on my experiences in reformatory work. Such a book, I believe, is needed, as most of the books on this subject are theoretical."

Superintendent Carpenter was in charge of the House of Refuge at Rochester for eleven years, for twenty-five years he was Superintendent of the New York Juvenile Asylum, and for the last four years he has been at the head of the House of Refuge. On his leaving the Juvenile Asylum the Board of Managers gave him a check for $2,500.

ONE-ARMED MAN STOPS HORSE.

Lawyer Finnerty of Coney Island Checks Runaway on Surf Avenue.

Lawyer Owen F. Finnerty of Coney Island, who has but one arm, was yesterday afternoon applauded by a large crowd of people on Surf Avenue for stopping a runaway horse. He lost one arm many years ago stopping a runaway, but this fact did not prevent him from attempting the feat again.

The horse belongs to Michael J. Fitzgerald of 603 Tenth Avenue, Manhattan. He was driving on Surf Avenue with Miss Julia McNamara. At Eighth Street the horse became frightened at a merry-go-round and dashed down the crowded avenue.

Mr. Fitzgerald and Miss McNamara were thrown out and the animal was tearing wildly along when Lawyer Finnerty sprang before it and grabbed the bridle. He was dragged about a block, but succeeded in stopping the horse.

THREE HUNDRED NEW CITIZENS.

Many Rejected by Judge Thomas for Lack of Requisite Knowledge.

The process of transforming subjects of foreign powers into citizens of the United States, able to vote next Autumn, was concluded for the season yesterday by Judge Thomas in the Federal Building. At least half of those who aspired to citizenship failed to satisfy the requirements. When they were questioned as to their knowledge of the Constitution and geography of this country their replies were not of a character which satisfied the Judge that they would use their privileges with discretion.

A characteristic case was that of an Italian, who came up to be examined with a smiling air of confidence.

"What's your name?" was asked.

"Wilma MaKinla," was the reply, to the manifest horror of the applicant's witness, who started gesticulating and whispering in an agonized manner.

"Oh! Ah! Antonio Grandi," replied the applicant again.

"Where do you live?" asked the Judge.

"Washington."

"Well, you'd better go there and learn a little more English," was the verdict, and the disappointed Mr. Grandi was led away, reproaching his coach bitterly.

Altogether, about three hundred applicants were successful in passing the ordeal. Italy furnished the largest number, Russia being second.

TWO SPARROWS WHIP A CAT.

A queer fight, in which a pair of sparrows worsted a cat, was witnessed at the lower end of Hudson Street, Hoboken, yesterday. The sparrows had built a nest in a tree, and one of the young sparrows with which the nest was afterward equipped fell out before it had learned to fly and fell fluttering to the sidewalk. The parent birds followed it, but an alert cat was already after the young sparrow.

Nothing daunted by the size of their opponent, the parent birds made a rush for the cat. They fluttered about the cat's head and pecked at its eyes, and kept it so generally busy that it had no time to look after its intended prey.

While this was going on a bevy of sparrows flew down, and in some way supported and upbore the young sparrow until they carried it to a fence, whence it made a short flight on its own account and succeeded in reaching the tree from which it fell.

By that time the cat had been put to flight and the parent birds flew back to the tree, where they and the other sparrows twittered and chirped for half an hour, as if they were holding a political convention.

Turned on the Gas for Insomnia.

William Buckland, twenty-two years old, of 605 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, went to the Imperial Hotel, 5 Exchange Place, Monday night and secured a room. He was found unconscious yesterday morning, the gas being turned on and the room filled with it. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he was revived after two hours' hard work. He said he did not intend to kill himself, but turned on the gas because he was unable to sleep. He intended to turn it off again when he became drowsy, but had no sooner thrown himself on the bed than he became unconscious.

To Repair Jersey City Schools.

As the result of a conference between Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, the Board of Finance, and the Directors of Education it has been decided to appropriate $30,000 for the repair of the public schools. The Directors asked for $54,000, but the Board of Finance held that this amount was extravagant. It was found that $20,000 included in the estimate was to be devoted to the purchase of furniture.

Brooklyn Church Calls a Pastor.

The congregation of the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, has extended a call to the Rev. Warren H. Wilson of Pawling, N. Y., to become pastor of the church.

Suicide After Family Quarrel.

Charles Kleh, a clerk living at 346 East Tenth Street, committed suicide by taking poison, at the Hotel Bub, 161 Avenue B, sometime Monday night. Several days ago he had a quarrel with his wife, and left home to live at the hotel. She went there yesterday morning to see him, and found him dead in bed. It is supposed he took poison, as a glass containing some drug was found on a chair at the head of his bed. He left a note stating that the trouble with his wife, compared to the happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Bub, drove him to suicide.

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Suits.

Homespun Suits in the popular shades; new fly front Walking Coat, lined with taffeta; full circular shape skirt, lined with percaline and bound with velveteen,

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Black Serge Fly Front Suits, lined throughout with taffeta of splendid quality,

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A special purchase of Women's Pique and Denim Dress Skirts, full circular shape, finished with combination colored bands. Value 5.00; on sale at

SPECIAL, 1.98.

Women's Homespun Habit Shape Skirts; also in black cheviot serge. Exceptional value.

SPECIAL, 5.00.

Unusual Bargains in Women's Cotton Shirt Waists.

Special attention is also directed to the new Fall styles in Women's Tailor-made Suits that are arriving daily.

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$55.00	Parlor	Suits	now	31.00	$10.00	Mahogany Chairs	now 6.48
$70.00	Parlor	Suits	now	49.00	$14.00	Mahogany Chairs	now 9.98
$80.00	Parlor	Suits	now	55.00	$17.00	Mahogany Chairs	now 12.98
$85.00	Parlor	Suits	now	59.00	$20.00	Mahogany Chairs	now 15.48
$60.00	Parlor	Suits	now	39.00	$23.00	Mahogany Chairs	now 13.98
$25.00	Parlor	Suits	now	15.00			

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OLD WOMAN'S PATHETIC STORY

Widow of Police Captain William B. Lowery Found Destitute and Sent to the Almshouse.

Magistrate Kramer, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, heard a pathetic story, told by an aged woman, who had been found wandering aimlessly about the streets on Monday night. The woman, who is seventy years old, gave her name as Mrs. Emily J. Lowery, and said that she was the widow of a former New York Police Captain, William B. Lowery. Her husband, she said, died ten years ago.

Mrs. Lowery told the Magistrate that her son Frank, who was in the navy, died about eight months ago of a fever contracted in Cuba. She had another son living somewhere in the city, she said, but was unable to locate him. Mrs. Lowery said that she was homeless and without means of support. The Magistrate committed her to the almshouse.

Mrs. Lowery's husband was Capt. William B. Lowery, who was in command of the Sixth Police Precinct in this city a quarter of a century ago. He was a relative of the State Senator of that name, and because of his bluff appearance and fierce whiskers had the nickname among the members of the force of "Beef-a-lo Bull," a parody on Buffalo Bill. As a police officer he was independent, and often got into trouble on this account. In May, 1876, he was tried and disciplined by the triumvirate commission—"Hank" Smith, "Clint" Wheeler, and "Sid" Nichols—for permitting a violation of the Sunday law at the Atlantic Garden.

Capt. Lowery shared deservedly in the credit his detective, Joseph M. Dorcey, won for the arrest of a murderer. James H. Noe, a brushmaker, was struck on the head Aug. 21, 1875, by a burglar whom he surprised in ransacking a loft of his place of business, at 275 Greenwich Street. Mr. Noe died at the Chambers Street Hospital. Several arrests were made without tracing the crime home, and it was feared that it would go unpunished, when Dorcey and his Captain traced Mr. Noe's watch, which was pawned in the Sixth Precinct, to the murderer, John Dolan, who was executed at the Tombs.

KEUKA COLLEGE WINS A SUIT.

George A. Ray Must Pay His $500 Note Made as an Endowment.

George A. Ray, upon being informed by Dr. Hall that efforts were making to raise $20,000 for Keuka College, at Keuka Park, Yates County, N. Y., and in order to enable the corporation to obtain a subscription of $5,000 from Gen. Magee, encouraged such efforts, and with a view of facilitating them executed an instrument promising to pay two years subsequently to the President of the college $500, with 5 per cent. interest, for the purpose of endowing it. By efforts and expenditures, induced to some extent by his acts and conversations, the $20,000 fund was raised and the $5,000 subscription paid.

The college then brought suit against Ray upon the instrument referred to, and judgment rendered therein in favor of the plaintiff has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, that the note constituted an enforcible obligation. The court held that evidence of circumstances antecedent to and contemporaneous with the execution of the note and of subsequent events was competent as furnishing a basis for implying a request on the part of the maker of the note.

TAKEN FOR A KIDNAPPER.

Mother Running to Save Her Child Howled at and Then Applauded.

Mrs. Margaret Lawrence, wife of Edward Lawrence, living at 348 West Eighteenth Street, yesterday morning by mistake gave her five-year-old daughter an overdose of a mixture containing laudanum. When she discovered the child turning blue she held her up by the feet and stuck her finger in her throat. After the little one had vomited

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Thunder storms; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¼c; cash cotton 6¾c.

FOREIGN.—Just before the prorogation of Parliament Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, in reply to T. P. O'Connor, declared that the Government's policy with regard to the Transvaal had been clearly expressed, that they had put their hands to the plow, and would not turn back. Mr. Chamberlain had previously announced that several more regiments had been ordered to South Africa. The gravity of the situation is generally regarded as having been increased by the latest developments. No reply has yet been received from the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's proposition for a joint inquiry. The Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament declares the position of the Uitlanders to be inconsistent with the promises made by the South African Republic when independence was granted to it. The Dreyfus court-martial was continued behind closed doors. It is said that the prisoner was of considerable assistance to the Judges in helping them to translate German words in the secret dossier. The London correspondent of the THE NEW YORK TIMES says the condition of the crops in England shows considerable improvement in the past month, and that the farmers are fairly prosperous this year. Lord Castlereagh, the Marquis Londonderry's heir, has met with an accident, and sustained a concussion of the brain. It is reported that the post of Envoy Extraordinary to King Menelek has been offered to Major Marchand. M. Delcassé and the French Ministerial party have started from St. Petersburg on the return journey to Paris. A British torpedo boat fired on a French fishing boat which was witnin the three-mile limit off Folkestone, and the helmsman was killed. M. Mallet Prévost will conclude his presentation of the Venezuelan case before the Boundary Arbitration Commission at Paris to-day. A Parliamentary paper, dealing with the construction of the Atbara River (Soudan) bridge, contains a statement that no English firms were able to compete with the American firm to which the contract was awarded, in rapidity of execution. Mrs. Perot is said to be in hiding, but her counsel says she will appear at the Bow Street Police Court today. No compromise is possible, as Ambassador Choate says he has no power to withdraw the extradition proceedings, without instructions from Washington.—Pages 1, 4, and 7.

Page 1.

Bishop Janssen excommunicated members of a Roman Catholic Church in St. Louis for rebelling against the appointment of a German priest.

Gen. A. G. Greenwood, representing an American syndicate, announced the purchase of two islets off the coast of Cuba where treasures from Panama are said to be buried.

The Council at yesterday's meeting adopted by a vote of 22 to 5 the resolution authorizing the issue of $2,100,000 in bonds for the erection of the new Hall of Records, thus complying with the order of the Court.

Page 2.

Seven persons were killed and a number injured in a railway accident in Canada yesterday.

In the New York Yacht Club run to Newport yesterday, the Columbia defeated the Defender by 22 minutes 25 seconds in the forty-three miles sailed.

Five hundred business men met in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday and took steps to restore peace and order in the city. Another car was blown up by dynamite. A youth suspected of putting explosives on the tracks of the Big Consolidated is under arrest.

Page 3.

Members of the Socialist-Labor Party started an open-air meeting in Madison Square last night, and it speedily ended in confusion.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army, and who during the war was in charge of the New York Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, has completed a report of the work done by his office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. It shows an expenditure of $17,003,430 for supplies, transportation, &c.

Page 4.

Result of new primary law in San Francisco is the overthrow of the boss element.

Experts are in consultation at Niagara Falls relative to the development of electrical power on the Canadian side of the Falls.

Nathan Kronman was yesterday committed to the Tombs on a charge of homicide in connection with his wife's death on Monday. Mrs. Kronman will be buried to-day, and her husband will be permitted to go to the grave. The inquest will be held to-morrow.

Page 5.

Col. William E. Sinn, the Brooklyn theatrical manager, died suddenly last night.

Jennie Worrell, one of the three Worrell sisters, once popular actresses in this city, was found fatally burned yesterday in the grass meadows at the foot of Seventeenth Street, Coney Island.

Page 7.

Director Roberts of the United States Mint does not think that India's adoption of the gold standard will disturb the world's money centres.

Page 9.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company to be incorporated in New Jersey will operate seven furnaces in Alabama.

Page 10.

Louisville defeated New York yesterday at baseball by the score of 4 to 2, and Brooklyn lost to Cincinnati by the score of 14 to 13.

Page 12.

John Schaeffin of Jersey City thinks he has found a gold mine in the cellar of a house he owns on West Newark Avenue.

The Mazet committee yesterday continued the consideration of testimony intended to show an extraordinary prevalence of robberies in the city.

The Board of Classification of the General Appraisers has decided that the appeal to the Reappraisement Board, which upheld Appraiser Wakeman in advancing valuations on embroideries from St. Gall, Switzerland, was illegal. The protests of the importers respecting the increased valuation are upheld.

Steven A. West of 61 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street reported to the police yesterday that about two pounds of dynamite had been thrown away with rubbish, by mistake, and had been taken away by the Street Cleaning Department. The police are inclined to doubt the story.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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LORD CASTLEREAGH INJURED.

Marquis of Londonderry's Heir Sustains Concussion of the Brain.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Viscount Castlereagh, eldest son of the Marquis of Londonderry, while riding to-day at Lord Londonderry's place, Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees, met with an accident, causing concussion of the brain, which will necessitate his keeping his bed for some time.

The mishap will postpone the grand ball and fetes arranged in honor of Lord Castlereagh's coming of age. It was only yesterday that his betrothal was announced to Miss Edith Chaplin, daughter of the President of the Local Government Board, the Right. Hon. Henry Chaplin.

BICYCLE ON HIS MONUMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 9.—T. W. Davis, the veteran bicycle rider of the State, who holds several National medals for long-distance riding and has ridden 60,000 miles since he was sixty-one years of age, and is now seventy-two years old, has erected a monument in his lot in Springdale Cemetery and the contractors have carved a large bicycle upon the shaft by his order.

Davis is highly pleased with the work, and says it is to commemorate his career as a cyclist.

WEST INDIAN HURRICANE

Carried Death and Destruction to Several Islands.

GREAT HAVOC IN PUERTO RICO

Public Buildings and Native Houses Wrecked and Wires Blown Down —Many Vessels Lost.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Hundreds of houses have been destroyed and several persons killed by the hurricane that has swept over the West Indies, according to official advices received late this afternoon at the War and Navy Departments.

Signal Officer Glassford wired from San Juan, Puerto Rico, that the cavalry barracks there has been destroyed, the signal barracks, storehouses, and many other public buildings partially demolished, and hundreds of native houses wrecked; that telegraph and telephone wires are down, and that several people have been killed. The centre and south of the island probably fared worse, he says.

The Navy Department received a cablegram from Capt. Snow, in command of the naval station at San Juan, announcing that about $2,000 worth of property has been destroyed at the station there.

The American Consulate at Pointe à Pitre, in Guadeloupe, was wrecked. The roof was torn off, and everything in the place was a total loss. Consul Ayme reports that a great many small vessels were lost, and that the damage done in the city was great. There is no communication with the country, the wires being down.

The hurricane, according to reports received by the Weather Bureau, evidently has left the group of islands it has been sweeping and shifted out into the open sea to the north of Puerto Rico. The expectation is that the storm will wear itself out without doing further damage. The storm was predicted by the bureau several days ago. It commenced on the 7th, apparently east of Santo Domingo, and moved northwest to Puerto Rico and Haiti. There is no immediate prospect, the weather officials say, of the storm coming near the mainland.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Aug. 9.—A severe hurricane swept over the Island of St. Croix Monday night. Nearly every estate has been wrecked, the large buildings in the towns have been unroofed, stock has been killed, and a minimum of eleven deaths has occurred among the laborers.

On St. Kitts about 200 small houses in the towns were destroyed, and considerable damage was done to the estates. No fatalities were reported.

Antigua also suffered severely in damage to estates and buildings in the towns. There were few fatalities.

The force of the storm was also experienced at St. Thomas, but the damage done was slight. Nego huts were the chief sufferers. Enormous seas, however, did damage to the wharves, but there was no loss of life.

PUERTO PLATA, Haiti, Aug. 9—11:30 A. M.—A hurricane has swept the north coast since last night, and increases in violence. Shipping in the port is in peril, but up to this hour no vessel has been damaged. The destruction on land will probably be considerable.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 9.—The barometers are alarmingly low here, and Turk's Island reports a hurricane blowing, with rapidly falling barometer, at 3:30 P. M., causing great excitement.

DISASTROUS TIDAL WAVE.

Sweeps the Shores of Valparaiso Bay and Causes $1,000,000 Damage.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 9.—A tidal wave burst into the bay yesterday evening, tearing down the embankment, and sweeping off a number of cars, locomotives, and tons of merchandise.

The loss is estimated at a million dollars.

FLOOD OF MUD IN ANACONDA.

During a Storm a Small Stream Becomes a Roaring River.

Special to The New York Times.

ANACONDA, Mon., Aug. 9.—At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon a terrific thunderstorm broke over the city. Suddenly an especially loud detonation was heard up Sheep Gulch, which runs far back into the mountains, and spectators could see the walls of the gulch whitened by a sudden flood.

There is in the gulch a little stream that runs through a ditch made for it, and is carried on around the city. This ditch immediately became a roaring river, twenty feet wide. It burst the confines of the old waterway as it emerged from the cañon and rushed straight for the Court House jail annex, tearing a new course through the ground. The basements of both structures were filled with mud and débris. Cut building stone was rolled away, and some was entirely covered with mud, while every cellar in the vicinity was filled with mud and water.

Contractor Dolan rushed to the ditch and with shovels vainly tried to turn the course of the stream, but was quickly compelled to flee. Dolan and one of the workmen were caught in the flood and had a narrow escape from drowning, being snatched out in the nick of time by their companions. A bridge across the ditch just above the Court House was swept away.

The Great Northern branch line is cut by a washout east of Butte, while the Northern Pacific is also delayed by a washout between Butte and Silver Bow.

The chief damage was done at the new Court House now being erected for the county at the head of Main Street. The other loss is scattered among individual property owners in the vicinity of Main Street and Seventh Avenue, the fashionable part of the city.

ENGLISH CROPS ARE GOOD.

Wheat Better Than Last Year and Hops Far Above the Average.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The condition of the crops in England shows, on the whole, considerable improvement in the past month, and it now appears a certainty that there will be a fairly successful harvest.

Bright sunshine had considerable effect in ripening the grain, and wheat is better than last year. Other crops are up to the average. The highest place is held by hops, which have not for years been so promising at the beginning of August. The grass crop is below the average. The farmers are fairly prosperous this year, and have nothing to grumble at, unless it be the fact that if the crops were smaller prices would be higher The British farmer always grumbles at something or other.

WILL MAKE WAR ON MONOPOLY.

Representatives of the Anti-Trust League to Meet Here To-day.

Representatives of the American Anti-Trust League are to have a meeting in this city to-day. The purpose of the gathering is to map out a plan of action. The campaign against monopoly will be extended to every State and Territory.

A call, of which the following is a copy, has been sent out by the National Executive Committee:

As a believer in the great principles of freedom and equality on which this Republic was founded, we present to you the urgent need of an immediate organization into a united and harmonious force of the great mass of the honest citizens of our country, who desire to break down that gigantic and lawless trust power which has practically subverted our Government, and is now riding so mercilessly over the rights and liberties of the people.

If you value your liberty do not sit supinely while the trusts weave their web of special privileges and so-called vested rights into vel-vet-covered, steel-strong chains of slavery for you and for your children. Remember the great watchword, "The safety the welfare, and deliverance of the people is the supreme law." Above the dicta of the statutes, courts, and Constitutions rise the majesty of this great principle of the supremacy of people's rights. You are one of eight millions of voters whose wishes, when unitedly expressed, form that public opinion before which even the gigantic and malign power of the trusts will be but chaff in a whirlwind. Now is the time to act and so organize that an adequate force of the friends of freedom may be always awake and on guard.

A general meeting of the Anti-Trust League will be held in Washington next Monday night.

KAISER RECEIVES AMERICANS.

Is Said to Have Given an Audience to Congressman G. E. Foss and Naval Attache Beehler.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—According to the Berliner Tageblatt, Emperor William received Congressman George Edmund Foss of Illinois and United States Naval Attaché Beehler on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern last Wednesday, at Kiel, granting them an audience of three-quarters of an hour.

His Majesty began the conversation by expressing a belief that Admiral Dewey had not used the words attributed to him suggesting the possibility of a war between the United States and Germany. Mr. Foss replied that he had just come from Trieste, where he had long talks with the Admiral, who had shown no hostility toward Germany.

The Emperor then declared his conviction that German-American relations would always remain friendly. Germans in America, he said, would take good care that no aggressive or hostile policy should be pursued toward the Fatherland. Then, referring to the growth of the German and the American Navies, the Kaiser said:

"Formerly it was the strong German army that chiefly preserved the peace of Europe, but the future of nations lies on the ocean. The increase of the German fleet involves no threat to any other power; for, the stronger a nation is at sea, the more others will hesitate to begin hostilities. The increase of navies, therefore, is in reality the best peace conference."

The Tageblatt does not vouch for the verbal accuracy of the foregoing, but asserts that it is a faithful reproduction of the gist of the Emperor's remarks.

PUNISHED FOR REBELLION.

Members of Roman Catholic Church in St. Louis Excommunicated—Objected to German Priest.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—The decree of Bishop Janssen of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Belleville, Ill., excommunicating the members of St. Patrick's congregation of East St. Louis who are in rebellion against his authority in the matter of appointing a German-born priest to succeed an Irish-American rector, went into effect at noon to-day, when the communicants held a meeting in defiance of the prelate. Last Sunday the decree was read in every church in the Belleville Diocese, and last night at a largely attended meeting the members of St. Patrick's decided not to submit to it. The meeting held to-day in open defiance of Bishop Janssen brought to a climax the trouble that has been brewing for several months, or ever since the appointment of Father Cluse as rector in opposition to the wishes of the congregation, who are all Irish, or Irish-American. About 600 persons fall under the ban.

The Stars and Stripes and the Irish flag floated from a flagstaff in the yard of St. Patrick's Church, where the meeting to-day was held. About the church was a strong detail of guards armed with blackthorns. Inside the inclosure were several cases of stale eggs, which, it is said, will be showered at the Bishop or any of his friends who undertake to assume charge of the church property. Fastened to the front gate was an open cigar box, on which was tacked a card bearing the words "Excommunication Money." The box was placed in position to receive contributions to be used in maintaining the fight against Bishop Janssen.

WATERMELON FOR WORSHIPPERS

New Jersey Pastor Hits Upon Novel Plan to Crowd Prayer Meeting.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 9.—For some time past the weekly prayer meetings at the Chipley Chapel of the African Methodist Episcopal Church have been poorly attended, but this evening there was a big crowd present as a result of a plan hit upon by the Rev. G. W. Swan, the pastor.

Between the prayers and exhortations slices of watermelon were passed around. The plan worked well.

NEW YORK BOND THIEF CAUGHT.

J. N. Bates, Wanted in This City, Is Located at Savannah and Confesses.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 9.—J. N. Bates, alias J. C. Cooper, wanted in New York for the theft of three Chesapeake and Ohio 4½ per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, was arrested here to-day. Bates, who is about twenty years of age, obtained the bonds from Murphy & Co., brokers, on a forged check. He has confessed.

A notice was sent out on the Wall Street tapes Monday by Capt. McClusky, asking that if the three Chesapeake and Ohio 4½ per cent. bonds, numbered 5,955, 15,194, and 22,102, were offered for sale, the sale be stopped and the information sent to the police. At that time all particulars in regard to the theft were withheld so as not to interfere with the efforts of the detective force.

CORNELL FACULTY CHANGES.

Prof. Bristol to Have Charge of the Greek Department.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University to-day temporary arrangements were made for carrying on the work of the Greek department, from the head of which Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler recently resigned to accept the Presidency of the University of California. Prof. G. P. Bristol, who has been associated with Prof. Wheeler for several years, will be in charge of the department.

Dr. G. P. Chase was appointed Assistant Professor of Comparative Philology. Dr. Chase is a Harvard graduate of the class of '89, and he was five years sub-master of Bristol Academy, Taunton, Mass., and also a teacher of Latin in the Lawrenceville School.

GEN. ALGER APPEALS A CASE.

Claims He Was Defrauded in a Purchase of 14,804 Acres.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—A transcript of the proceedings of the United States Circuit Court of Tennessee in a land sale case, in which Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, figures as plaintiff, has been filed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here. The case, which now regularly comes before this court on an appeal, is against T. B. Anderson and others for the recovery of $108,228, with interest. Mr. Alger purchased from the defendants 14,804 acres of Tennessee land at $7 per acre. It is alleged that the land was represented to contain valuable coal deposits and to be studded with valuable timber, but the petition claims that things were misrepresented, and that the seller, agents, and others entered into collusion with intent to defraud. Gen. Alger, in the lower court, obtained $105,000 judgment. This was set aside, and the case now comes for final hearing before the Court of Appeals.

Great Production of Pig Iron.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—The American Manufacturer and Iron World will say to-morrow: "The largest pig-iron tonnage in the history of the United States was produced during the month of July, the estimated production and the capacity being figured up to Aug. 1. In gross tons the estimated weekly output was 289,032 tons on Aug. 1, as against 256,878 tons for the month previous, which shows an increase of 12,154 tons in weekly tonnage. The limit to production has not been reached, however, as a number of furnaces went out of blast last month, and new ones building are soon to be fired."

ROOT AND MILES TO CONFER.

Changes Among Commanding Officers in the Philippine Islands May Be the Result.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—There is reason to believe that Secretary Root will soon have a conference with Gen. Miles at Washington for the purpose of deciding whether changes ought to be made among the officers in command of the American forces in the Philippine Islands, in accordance with the expressed determination to push forward the campaign there with all possible vigor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Secretary Elihu Root of the War Department returned to the city to-night from his visit to New York and Lake Champlain, where he has been in conference with the President.

THE ATBARA BRIDGE CONTRACT.

No English Firm Was Able to Compete with the American Company.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The success of Americans in obtaining British contracts is exciting some alarm here. The question was raised in Parliament last April, by Sir Alfred Hickman, who wanted to know why the contract for building the Atbara River (Soudan) bridge had been given to an American firm.

A parliamentary paper was issued today dealing with the matter. Lieut. Col. Gordon, who managed the purchase of the superstructure of the bridge, in a memorandum on the subject, states that the whole question was one of quick delivery, price being practically not considered. Tenders were called for from four English and two American firms. Only one British firm, the Patent Shaft and Axle Company, made any offer, while the Pencoyd Company of Philadelphia offered the delivery of a suitable bridge in six weeks. This offer was accepted, a Director of the English firm acknowledging that they could not compete against such quick work. This Director also doubted whether any firm in the United Kingdom could make as good an offer as that of his company, which was, he believed, the only firm in the United Kingdom which rolled its own material.

Lieut. Col. Gordon further states that the whole of the material for the bridge was inspected by a representative sent from England, "from whose report," adds the Colonel, "it will be seen how thoroughly the work has been carried out."

WANTS AMERICANS IN CHINA.

England Secures an Exclusive Settlement for United States Citizens.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 9.—The steamer Empress of Japan arrived to-day from Hongkong and Yokohama.

She brings news that an agreement has been arrived at between the British and Chinese Governments by which the United States shall have an exclusive settlement at Hankow.

SOUTH AMERICAN DREIBUND?

More Talk in Rio de Janeiro of an Alliance Against This Country.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 9.—In spite of denials, it is said that President Roca of the Argentine Republic, who is now here as the guest of Brazil, is desirous of negotiating an alliance between Argentina, Brazil, and Chile against the United States.

The Presidents of these three republics will meet at Buenos Ayres next month.

LUNATIC MADE A WOODEN KEY.

Joseph Melik Gets Out of an Asylum for the Second Time.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—Joseph Melik, thirty-eight years old, who ran a butcher's shop at 86 Hayes Street, made his second escape from the Essex County Hospital for the Insane, on South Orange Avenue, last night or early this morning. He escaped about two weeks ago by making a wooden key to fit the front door of the institution, and was later arrested at his home.

It was said at the institution this morning that it was believed Melik made another wooden key. The last one Melik made was a perfect reproduction of the brass key which fits the front door. He constructed it from a wooden spoon. It is not known how he got the pattern from which to work.

BODY FOUND IN A BOX CAR.

Probably That of Thomas R. Davis of Rome—Murder Suspected.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—The body of a man about 35 years old was found in a box car on the Erie tracks at North Tonawanda this morning. There was a bullet wound in the temple and another in the cheek. The car arrived at Tonawanda from Buffalo on Monday. The man had large, projecting teeth, a heavy black mustache, and weighed about 100 pounds. A silk handkerchief with the letter "R" on it was found on the body.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The man found murdered in a box car at North Tonawanda this morning is undoubtedly Thomas R. Davis of Rome, who left here last Saturday for the West in company with Ed Plunkett. Davis had $60 in money on his person when he left. He was a quiet, temperate man.

LIVE WIRE KILLS FIREMEN.

Four Dead in Omaha After Receiving Severe Shocks.

OMAHA, Aug. 9.—Four firemen lost their lives to-night in a blaze on an upper floor of the Mercer Chemical Company's Building, at Eleventh and Harney Streets. The fire in itself was insignificant, the fatalities resulting from contact with a live wire. Lieut. Joseph Adams was one of those killed.

When the fire had been brought under control the firemen set to work to lower the big extension truck, upon which they had been working. Suddenly there was a sputtering and succession of flashes, and the men who were working at the crank lowering the ladder fell to the pavement limp and apparently lifeless. In lowering the ladder it had come in contact with a live electric light wire carrying a current of 2,000 volts. The injured men were at once carried into an adjoining building and doctors used every possible means known to revive them. One of them was revived in a few minutes, and saying he was all right started to walk away. He went about fifty feet and then dropped dead. Another showed signs of reviving, but when he had partially rallied sank back and expired. The other two showed no signs of animation, and were doubtless dead when picked up.

MAIL REGISTRATION AT HOME.

Assistant Postmaster General Adopts a Plan to Provide It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A plan which has just been adopted by Assistant Postmaster General Madden will allow citizens to register their mail at home. The plan has been under consideration for some time, and Mr. Madden has received the opinions of a number of experts in postal matters. Letter carriers will register mail matter at the doors of people in the residential sections of cities having the free delivery system.

It is intended to extend the scheme to the rural delivery system as soon as it is perfected, and so give to the farmer, as well as to the city resident, the advantage of having the Post Office brought right to his door.

TWO CUBAN ISLANDS SOLD

American Syndicate Gets La Cruza and La Ramon.

SAID TO BE RICH IN IRON

Treasures from Panama Believed to be Buried There — Gen. A. G. Greenwood Talks on Cuban Conditions.

An American syndicate has just purchased for $1,000,000 two islets, La Cruza and La Ramon, off the coast of Cuba.

Gen. A. G. Greenwood, who was on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee during the civil war, has been the active representative of the American capitalists. He has just returned from Cuba and, talking with a reporter for THE TIMES at the Hotel Imperial yesterday, he said:

"We believe we have a bonanza in La Cruza and La Ramon. We are satisfied that there are immense quantities of iron there, but we also have reason to believe that there are hidden there the vast treasures taken from Panama when that city was the richest in the Americas. This is no Captain Kid yarn. Historical records show that the treasures of Panama were taken to La Cruza and La Romon, and with them were taken the captive women and girls. Our titles are being perfected, and just as soon as this is accomplished I am of the impression that something will be done that will arouse worldwide interest.

"Matters in Cuba are generally quiet just now, something really remarkable in the history of the island. Like Micawber, the people there are waiting for something to turn up. But it would be idle to say that the people are not dissatisfied, and that dissatisfaction is the result of lack of knowledge of what may transpire. Some favor an independent Government; many want annexation to the United States.

"Cuba has two classes of people—those with a large percentage of negro blood and Spaniards. The former largely outnumber the latter. The better class of Cubans have been fairly well educated.

"The Cubans, as a rule, want independence; the Spaniards want either annexation or governmental administration by the United States. The desires of the Spanish arise more from fear of the Cubans than from any other cause.

"The Spaniards are not in a very agreeable position, and they have much at stake; and unless they soon see some good reason to insure them complete immunity from Cuban animosity there will be a lively exodus. The Spaniards will sell out and go home so soon as they find that they are to be subject to Cuban authority.

"Without American military control danger of internal revolution, aimed especially at the Spanish land holders, is great.

"Personally, I believe that annexation is the only real solution of the problem that confronts us. Under competent civil administration the island will be safe for all classes, because the Cubans are not a bad people. They are not instinctively marauders. They are always willing to work if they see a chance of making a little money, but are very difficult to handle if they get the impression that they are being deceived. Without an opportunity to earn a living, they are liable to be restless. They will get a living some way, honestly if they can, but they will get it.

"There has been a marked improvement in the condition of affairs on the island, and much of this is due to the great executive ability shown by the American officers in command there. Too much cannot be said in praise of the efforts of Gen. Leonard Wood and Gen. Wilson. The former has changed the face of the earth about Santiago.

"A plebiscite would be a good means of determining what shall be done with Cuba, and I am frank to say that I do not believe that it would be safe to give the Cubans free rein just now."

DROWNED IN OCEAN CITY SURF.

Charles R. Bliss of Washington Was Overcome by Strong Current—Bold Rescues Made by Two Boys.

Specia to The New York Times.

OCEAN CITY, Md., Aug. 9.—Charles R. Bliss of Washington, cashier of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, was drowned while bathing in the surf opposite the Ocean City Life-Saving Station here this afternoon at 12:30. He was out in the breakers, and having been swimming for some time had become exhausted, when he was suddenly thrown into an eddy, and this, with a strong current, soon took him beyond his depth. One of the life saving men, seeing his danger, ran to the station for a boat, which, however, failed to reach him in time to render any assistance. Mr. Bliss had drowned in view of hundreds of excited spectators, who were unable to render any aid, but watched his vain struggles as he disappeared beneath the waves.

About an hour later the boat, which had finally been launched with Charles R. Gantz of Baltimore and Robert Purnell, came upon the body as it crossed the first breaker. Purnell dived and brought the body ashore. Strong efforts were made by four physicians present to resuscitate the body, but without success. Mr. Reiss was twenty-seven years old and lived in East Capitol Street, Washington, with his two sisters. In the meantime four bold rescues were being made about 100 yards up the beach, opposite Mount Pleasant cottage. The Misses Bessie and Alice Hunting, guests of the Colonial Hotel, had gone out beyond their depth, when, becoming exhausted and frightened, they screamed for help. Sidney Wilson of Snowhill, fifteen years old, pluckily sprang in to their rescue and brought out Miss Bessie after a hard struggle. Miss Alice was rescued by the Rev. Francis Y. Nichols, a Princeton theological student, who dived and caught her after she had gone down for the last time, holding her above water until Mr. Gantz and Mr. Strauss of Baltimore reached them and helped them ashore. Miss Hunting was unconscious when brought in, but was finally restored.

At this juncture Dr. William M. Newall, another Washingtonian, became exhausted and called for help. To his aid went young Raleigh Deshields, son of Major Deshields, manager of the Atlantic Hotel, and though a mere boy, with the assistance of young Wilson, finally succeeded, after a desperate effort, in bringing the Doctor safely ashore.

The young rescuers are being highly complimented and are receiving much praise for their heroic deeds.

ENTIRE OHIO FAMILY DEAD.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Evidences of a violent tragedy, which probably occurred last night, were discovered three miles east of this city to-day. The bodies of Edward Eckinger, his wife, and their three-year-old daughter were found lying upon the bed in the Eckinger home.

Mrs. Eckinger evidently first shot her husband and daughter with a shotgun, and then tried to commit suicide by gashing the veins in her wrist with a knife. The latter apparently proved too slow or else too painful, for the woman put a third charge in the gun and sent it through her heart.

Eckinger was twenty-five years of age and a farm laborer. Lately he has been drinking quite heavily, and frequent quarrels took place between him and his wife. The couple had agreed to separate, commencing to-day. Mrs. Eckinger was twenty-three years old.

AN EXODUS OF FINLANDERS.

Thousands May Go to Newfoundland to Escape Russia's Tyranny.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 9.—A deputation of Finlanders is here inspecting the country with a view to arranging for the immigration of thousands of Finlanders who are compelled to leave their homes because of the tyranny of the Russian Government.

Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent with the delegation a special request to the Governor of Newfoundland that all assistance practicable be rendered the Finlanders. To-day the deputation started on a tour of inspection of the sections of the island which seem adaptable to the needs of the proposed immigrants.

THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

The Prisoner Assists the Judges in Translating German Words—Police Measures Stringent.

RENNES, Aug. 9.—The secret session of the Dreyfus court-martial to-day lasted from 6:30 A. M. until 11:45 A. M. Gen. Chanoine nearly completed his part of the explanation of the dossier. He will be heard to-morrow for about a couple of hours, and then M. Paléologue of the Foreign Office will take up the task, which, it is understood, will be completed on Friday. The next public session, therefore, will be on Saturday morning. Fifty of the 400 documents in the dossier were disposed of yesterday.

Several of the documents are written in German, and in the course of the proceedings to-day a German dictionary was sent for. It was learned from a sure source that when certain words and expressions could not be exactly understood, even with the aid of the dictionary, Dreyfus, who is a perfect German scholar, volunteered a translation, and was allowed to give explanations, which were of valuable assistance to the members of the court.

The precautionary police measures to-day were much more stringent than yesterday. Strong detachments of infantry instead of gendarmes cordoned the streets leading to the Lycée. Gendarmes alone performed this duty yesterday, and the sightseers, who were much less numerous, barely numbering 300 persons, were pressed still further back. Even persons standing inside the entrance hall of a house in view of the door of the Lycée were compelled to retire into the interior of the house, and the front door was closed. Absolutely nobody but police and soldiers were thus within 100 yards of Dreyfus when he crossed the Avenue de la Gare.

The police authorities explain the rigor of these measures on the ground that yesterday a few cries against the prisoner were raised while he was crossing the avenue. Not a discordant note was heard anywhere to-day.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Ministry of the Interior has issued a note saying that the story that Prince von Munster-Ledenburg, the German Ambassador here, has visited General the Marquis de Galliffet, the Minister of War, and insisted upon a guarantee against indiscreet disclosures prejudicial to Garmany at the Rennes court-martial, is absolutely false.

NEWS MAY BE COPYRIGHTED.

House of Lords' Committee's Amended Copyright Bill Issued — Heavy Penalties for Infringement.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Copyright bill as amended by the House of Lords' Select Committee was issued to-day.

In a memorandum to the bill Lord Thring calls attention to Clause 12, which provides that the proprietor of any newspaper or news agency shall be entitled for eighteen hours to the exclusive right of publishing foreign news which he has obtained specially and independently, and imposes a minimum penalty of £1 and maximum of £50 on each copy of a publication in which such news is published within eighteen hours without the consent of the proprietor.

His Lordship remarks that the clause adds to the law by making news independent of the form in which it is conveyed, the subject of copyright, and by imposing an efficient penalty for infringement. He adds that there seems no reason why news acquired by the exercise of great ability and great expense should not be protected by copyright as much as a letter or article commenting on news so acquired.

ALL MUST BE VACCINATED.

Smallpox Case in Everett Leads Board of Health to Order Vaccination of Every Inhabitant.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—One week ago there was discovered a case of smallpox in Everett. The patient was immediately taken off to the pesthouse, down the harbor, the premises thoroughly disinfected and roped off, and the inmates quarantined. The following day every inhabitant of Ward No. 1 was vaccinated.

Yesterday, after a deliberation of four days, the Everett Board of Health arrived at the conclusion that every person in the city, 23,000 in all, should undergo vaccination within forty-eight hours and mailed each householder in the city a notice to that effect, stating that free vaccination could be had at the City Hall. Yesterday afternoon hundreds were turned away. To-day the city council chambers were turned into an emergency hospital. Only four doctors are in attendance and hundreds of women and children waiting. It looked, sounded, and smelled like a nursery chamber instead of the law-making apartments of the city fathers.

Private family physicians did an enormous business, some taking in over $200 during the day.

In a little ante-room of the City Hall sat Drs. Bruce, Sawyer, Young, and Chaplin, scratching away for dear life with the little three-pointed scarifiers, daubing the scratches with lymph, and passing the babies and mothers, all with the little red badges of bacilli, on to N. B. Smith, of the Board of Health, who was keeping tabs on the vaccinated census.

The crowd numbered perhaps 200 women and children at 1:30 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the women had crowded against the door of the operating room. The doctors drove them back, but they packed up again to suffocation. Outside, the baby carriages multiplied and lined the street. The babies grew noisier, and finally, at 3 o'clock, it was found necessary to shut the doors and stop the rush. Even then, many who were inside got left. The lymph, 500 tubes of it, was exhausted; so were the doctors. Most of the patients in the evening were men. The afternoon showed 494 names.

The scratching will go on again to-morrow and to-morrow evening. Many people are being vaccinated by their own physicians and sending in the certificates.

The order is being enforced as far as possible. A little over 7,000 people had been vaccinated up to last night.

Members of Troop C Celebrate.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 9.—Troop C of Brooklyn held an informal reunion at its new country home, here, to-day, and incidentally celebrated the battle of Coamo, the first of the Spanish war in which they were under fire. Col. Clayton was not able to attend, but a message was sent to him by members of the troop. A few impromptu speeches were made, and the day was given up to a general jollification.

Women in Firemen's Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, N. Y., Aug. 9.—In the Wyoming-Genesee firemen's parade to-day a young woman drove the spirited horses attached to the Castile hook and ladder truck, and the A. N. Wallace hose cart also was driven by a woman. The two drivers gained great applause.

Cannot Destroy Old Files Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Acting Postmaster General Heath has decided that the law does not permit him to destroy the useless old files which now incumber the Post Office Department. At the next session of Congress the department will apply for permission to destroy them. The autograph hunters who have been besieging Mr. Heath with requests for the documents ever since his purpose to destroy them was announced, will gain nothing by applying to him until then.

BOND ISSUE IS PASSED

Council, by Vote of 22 to 5, Authorizes Hall of Records Money.

ORDER OF THE COURT OBEYED

Lacked One Vote of Necessary Number and President Guggenheimer Was Called In—A Lively Fight.

The Council at yesterday's meeting adopted by a vote of 22 to 5 the resolution authorizing the issue of $2,100,000 in bonds for the erection of the new Hall of Records. This action of the Council will in all likelihood summarily end all proceedings in the contempt case which grew out of previous refusals to authorize the bonds referred to.

Rumors that one or another of the obstructionists had given in were rife about the City Hall previous to the meeting. Those whose names were thus used, however, denied the impeachment, and it was apparent that the bond resolution could not be passed without a fight. The temper of the recusant Councilmen was shown soon after Vice Chairman Oakley called the meeting to order, when Corporation Counsel Whalen's replies to demands made by the Council were read. In these replies Mr. Whalen ignored the right claimed by the Council to give him orders, and advised its members to obey any mandate the Supreme Court might issue. On a motion to file the Corporation Counsel's replies, Mr. Cassidy, who led the obstructionists, objected, saying: "The resolution of this body has not been obeyed. We have a right to investigate any department of the city, and a failure of the Corporation Counsel to obey our directions puts him in contempt. This matter ought to be referred back to the Corporation Counsel, so that he could have another chance to give us information we want."

tion Counsel to get reversed," Mr. Cassidy put in.

The vote was announced as follows: Affirmative—President Guggenheimer and Messrs. Oakley, Foley, Engel, Goodwin, Mundorf, Ryder, Hart, Christman, Murphy, Brice, Sulzer, Hyland, Hottenroth, Williams, Hester, Leich, Ebbets, McGarry, Van Nostrand, O'Grady, and Bodine—22.

Negative—Messrs. Murray, Francisco, Conly, Doyle, and Cassidy—5.

Absent—Messrs. Wise and French—2.

MR. GUGGENHEIMER'S POSITION.

When Mr. Cassidy raised the question as to President Guggenheimer's ability to vote, it was under the impression that the Acting Mayor could not exercise his vested rights as a member of the Council. On this point, Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy said: "There is no doubt that Mr. Guggenheimer was right. The charter says: 'It shall not be lawful for the President of the Council when acting as Mayor in consequence of the sickness or absence from the city of the Mayor to exercise any power of appointment or removal from office, unless such sickness or absence of the Mayor shall have continued ten days, or to sign, approve, or disapprove any ordinance or resolution unless such sickness or absence shall have continued nine days. The Council shall elect a Vice Chairman to preside over the meetings who shall possess the powers and perform the duties of the President of the Council when said President is sick, absent, or under suspension, or while the President of the Council is acting as Mayor.'

"The President of the Council loses none of his potentiality as such while acting as Mayor, the limitation being placed on him as Acting Mayor. As a matter of fact, the office of Acting Mayor seems to be ornamental and perfunctory until the Mayor has been absent nine or ten days. Mayor Van Wyck was in this office yesterday, and therefore President Guggenheimer only becomes Acting Mayor de facto nine days hence."

L. Laflin Kellogg, the attorney for John Peirce, the contractor for the Hall of Records, said yesterday that he did not know what course he would pursue in regard to the Councilmen who have been adjudged in contempt.

"We have gained what we wanted," Mr. Kellogg said, "but I haven't yet decided whether or not I will take any further proceedings against the Councilmen, especially the five who have most persistently opposed this issue. I may enforce the order I have obtained against them for the $100 fine."

There is no disposition among the five opponents of the bond issue to carry the fight further. Councilman Cassidy, speaking for himself and his colleagues, said after yesterday's meeting: "We did the best we could, and are content to let it drop. If they try to make us pay the fine we will refuse and will carry the contempt proceedings and the writ of mandamus to the upper courts on habeas corpus."

QUEENS BOROUGH DEFICIENCY.

Deputy Controller Levey Makes a Statement Showing Cause of It.

Deputy Controller Levey has drawn up a tabulated statement showing the cause of the deficiency of nearly $1,000,000 in the Borough of Queens, which necessitated the high tax rate of 3.27 for this year. The statement shows that, while the total tax levy of the former city and towns which went to make up the borough amounted to $2,073,549.81, the deductions for deficiencies in 1897 and unpaid claims left but $1,008,801.04, outside of the school funds available for the expenses of the city for 1898. A summary of the town tables is as follows:

	Levy.	Available.
Long Island City	$807,476.83	$536,510.49
Newtown	245,593.05	64,149.84
Flushing	289,058.89	94,999.94
Jamaica	419,765.17	232,835.00
Hempstead	311,655.87	80,305.77
Total	$2,073,549.81	$1,008,801.04

The School Fund account as taken from the town tables shows that the city was provided with $387,381.90 by the school districts and $36,527.97 was received from the State as the borough share. Thus the total school fund amounted to $423,909.87. To offset this there must be deducted the sum of $255,346.65. This latter sum is composed of the two general items, expenses for 1897, amounting to $232,902.38, and unpaid claims aggregating $22,444.27. The rest of the total school fund, only $168,563.22 remained available for use in 1898.

FOR LIFE-SAVING DEVICES.

Details of Prize Competition in Memory of Anthony Pollok and His Wife to be Announced Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The representatives of the relatives of Anthony Pollok and his wife, who were lost on the Bourgogne, have been in communication with the State Department on the subject of the $30,000 offered in memory of the Polloks for a new life-saving device.

A notification to foreign Governments has been drafted, and steps will shortly be taken to lay the matter before them, so that they can announce it to their citizens in their own way. The details of the matter will be placed in the hands of Lieut. W. S. Sims, the United States Naval Attaché at Paris, and the arrangements for the competition will then be made. William Ker of this city has been selected to act as Secretary of the committee for the United States. The prize, which amounts to two-thirds of the $30,000 set aside for the purpose, will be awarded at the Paris Exposition. The relatives of the Polloks live in Paris.

There will probably be a very large number of competitors. In 1892 Great Britain offered a reward of £100 for the best method of effecting communication between a stranded ship and the shore, and a swarm of inventions followed. That contest, however, did not result very successfully. In this case the prize is so large that better results are expected especially as the contest will be open to the whole world.

RETAILERS MUST PAY WEEKLY.

The Meat Trust Makes a New Rule Requiring Cash Settlements—Small Dealers May Be Forced Out.

The retail meat dealers of New York, who purchase their stock from the meat trust, or "Big Five," as it is known, have been served with a notice that hereafter they will have to make weekly settlements of their accounts. On every Monday morning the retailers must settle up for all the provisions bought during the previous week. The wholesalers who have sent out the notices are Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzburger, Nelson Morris, and the H. G. Hammond Company. These firms practically control the meat market of New York. The arrangement between the wholesalers is that any firm that does not settle with the wholesaler with whom it has been dealing cannot purchase meat from any other in the combine.

This action puts the retail business practically on a cash basis. It will force to the wall many retailers who are operating on a small scale. A number of prominent retailers of the city met yesterday to discuss the situation. They believe that this is an attempt on the part of the big packers to drive the retailers out of business, so that the trust can operate depots of its own. The retailers say they will establish slaughter houses of their own.

The retailers can get little help from the wholesalers outside the combine, principal among whom is the United Beef Company, because these people get their supplies from those in the combine.

A representative of Swift & Co., when seen in regard to the new rule, said: "We are tired letting men do business at our expense. We have to carry some of our customers month after month. Finally they close up business, and we lose. We have accounts amounting to $250,000 weekly. This makes a big load to carry when you consider that we have to pay cash for what we buy. I expect the new order will drive out of business many of the little fellows, but the wealthy retailers like the order."

RAILWAY WRECK IN CANADA.

Seven Persons Killed and a Number Injured Near Montreal.

OTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 9.—The Ottawa express, which left Montreal at 9:30 o'clock this morning for this city, on the Canada Atlantic Railroad, was wrecked near Coteau Junction while running at a fast rate. The engine left the track, taking with it the baggage car and a second-class coach. The first-class coach and two Pullmans did not leave the track. Seven people were killed. The dead are George McCuaig, Ottawa, fireman; Wilson O'Connor, Ottawa; Edward Stars, Ottawa; Miss Ryan, Maniwaki, Quebec; Joseph Rochelon, Mrs. Rochelon, and Miss Rochelon of Montreal.

A number of passengers were injured, but none of them seriously. The passengers were brought here on a special train tonight. It is not known what caused the accident, but it is believed that the rails had spread.

TROUBLES IN CLEVELAND

Business Men Take Steps to Restore Peace and Order.

ANOTHER CAR DYNAMITED

Boy Arrested Charged with Placing Explosives on Big Consolidated's Tracks —Mayor Jones Addresses Strikers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Five hundred business men of Cleveland held an anti-boycott meeting this afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. A fund of $10,000 was started to ferret out the criminals who are dynamiting cars and creating discord in the city. In a few minutes' time not less than $5,000 was subscribed, and the rest of the amount will be fully made up tomorrow. The meeting was largely attended, and it was representative in every respect.

Vigorous speeches denouncing the boycott, strike disturbances, and disorder were made by J. G. W. Cowles and James H. Hoyt. In their addresses they called attention to the lawless acts which have terrorized the public, and upheld the course of Mayor Farley in his measures to suppress disorder, and said it was time for reputable citizens to unite and restore peace, quiet, and safety in the city.

A committee of five was then selected to bring about lawful conditions. A demand for a United States Army Post in Cleveland was unanimously made, and steps were taken to increase the police force of the city.

Interest in the meeting was stimulated greatly by a dynamite outrage that took place at 2 o'clock this morning.

At that hour a Big Consolidated street car was wrecked on the Wade Park Avenue line, near Cactus Drive, a lonely spot adjoining Wade Park.

The car was east-bound, and the first intimation of danger was when it suddenly rose from the track and a deafening report was heard. Residents within a radius of a mile and a half were awakened by the roar and sprang from their beds to seek the cause.

The car was blown from the track and badly shattered. The frightened motorman was hurled from the vestibule and the conductor from the platform. They were uninjured. The one passenger aboard also escaped unhurt.

The bottom and forward part of the car were completely wrecked by the explosion, the forward trucks being blown to atoms. Every pane of glass in the windows and doors was shattered.

The explosive used evidently was nitroglycerine. There is no clue as to the identity of those who committed the outrage.

This afternoon, however, Charles H. Bond, eighteen years old, of 165 Seely Street, was arrested on the charge of placing explosives on the tracks of the Big Consolidated during the strike in June last. The police are confident that they have made an important capture.

At the strikers' picnic held at Scenic Park to-day Mayor S. H. Jones of Toledo was the guest of honor and orator of the day. In his address the Mayor said:

"We are in an epidemic of labor troubles. Strikes, lock-outs, and boycotts, affecting widely separate portions of our country and as widely diversified industrial interests, disturb the land. The condition may be fitly characterized as one of industrial civil war. The boycott is a cruel and unjust weapon in many ways. Boycott is war and both sides have a right to fight.

"I am not here with a plan for settling the difficulty in Cleveland alone. I am here to urge, to plead for, to propose a remedy that is a sovereign and final remedy, not only for street railroad strikes, but for all kinds of difficulties with labor in every sort of public utility. There is such a remedy, and only one. The remedy may be found in absolute municipal ownership, operation, and control. In short, the fundamental cause of the trouble in Cleveland to-day is found in the fact that a few men are granted the right of ownership in a class of property that should never under any circumstances become private possession, but should be property of the whole people.

"I am an apostle of peace and emphatically disavow any belief in war under any circumstances. I do not believe that any good thing was ever accomplished through war that could not have been better done by methods of peace."

Mayor Jones held a political conference with strike leaders and local agitators in the American House in which he decided to leave the Cleveland end of his campaign as an independent candidate for Governor of Ohio entirely in the hands of the street railway strikers.

TELEGRAPHERS MAY STRIKE.

Dissatisfaction Among Employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Rumors of dissatisfaction among the employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and a possible strike of the members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers on that system have been in circulation for several days. A dispatch from New Haven yesterday said that 625 out of 650 members of the order had voted by letter and otherwise in favor of a strike providing the company did not accede to the demands of the operators.

The leaders of the union desire to confer with the officers of the railroad company regarding various matters. One of the grievances of the men is an alleged order from the General Manager to Division Superintendents instructing them to refuse operators permission for leaves of absence to appear before their Superintendents and present their grievances.

G. H. Wilson, the train dispatcher at New York, who engages the men on the New York Division, said yesterday that the trouble began on the New England Division, between Fishkill and Willimantic. On this division the telegraphers were getting lower wages than in other divisions on account of a smaller amount of business done in that section. They began an agitation for an equalization of wages along the line of the railroad, and lately the wages of the Fishkill telegraphers were raised, but the others also wanted a raise.

Mr. Wilson went on to say that there could not be a strike of telegraphers alone, as they were affiliated with the firemen's, switchmen's, and conductors' unions in a federation, and that no one union could strike without the sanction of the entire federation. The Executive Committee of the federation is expected to meet to-day to discuss the matter, and if a decision is reached in favor of the telegraphers an ultimatum will be presented to the President or Vice President of the railroad company, or to the General Manager. Should these refuse to grant the demands another appeal will be made to the Directors of the company.

THE STRIKE IN THE SUN OFFICE.

There was no development of importance yesterday in the strike of the employes of the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. Both the morning and evening editions appeared as usual. The management said twenty-six expert printers were at work, and that little of the typesetting had been done in job-printing shops.

Ex-President Farrell of Typographical Union No. 6, a companied by the four stereotypers who claimed they were assaulted Tuesday night by A. B. Paddock, business manager of The Sun, and some Pinkerton detectives as they were leaving their work, went to the Centre Street Police Court, and secured summonses for Mr. Paddock and "John Doe" to appear in court this morning. It was said at The Sun office that the four stereotypers who were alleged to have been assaulted had been caught in the act of destroying plates that had been cast. President Delaney of "Big Six" said this was not so.

Typographical Union No. 6 last night issued a statement giving its side of the controversy with the publishers, covering statements that have already appeared in print.

Chinese Students in Japan.

The American Bible Society has received a report from one of its agents in Japan, which states that a plan has been formed in China to send Chinese students to Japan to be educated, and, it is said, forty have already left for that purpose. A new enterprise is on foot that contemplates the extension of Japanese influence to Siam. It is proposed to open a line of steamers to Bangkok and make that country a field for the development of Japanese business and enterprise.

Reduced Rates for Merchants.

The reduced rates for the first series of excursions from the Central West, arranged by the Merchants' Association, are now effective. Merchants are coming to the city in larger numbers than usual. The territory extends from Buffalo and Pittsburg as far West at Chicago and St. Louis and south to the Ohio River. Reduced rates from Texas for the second series are also effective now, and the arrivals from that State are larger than ever.

WANTS RED FIRE FOR DEWEY.

So Says the President to the Committee Arranging for the Admiral's Reception in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—"Gentlemen, burn plenty of red fire!"

This was President McKinley's emphatic admonition to the representatives of the citizens of the District when they called to consult with him regarding the arrangements for the reception to Admiral Dewey upon his arrival in Washington.

When the Chief Executive of the Nation views the city on the night of Dewey Day he will find, beyond doubt, that his injunction has been carried out most faithfully. That will be a night, indeed, at once remarkable and memorable, and already active intellects are considering the various features that will combine to make it such.

Admiral Dewey will be escorted to the Capitol on the day the Nation's sword is to be presented to him by a committee.

That night there will be a monster parade. Every organization in the District of Columbia will be invited to participate in the procession. Every military body, all the civic, fraternal, patriotic, social, and benevolent societies, and the bicycle clubs will be included. An energetic effort will be made to have each body in line make some distinctive illumination on its own account.

For President McKinley's red-fire accompaniment plans are already being considered. There will be a large number of tin holders, in which the red fire can be safely burned during the passing of the parade. These holders will be large pans attached to arms, at the end of which will be strong clamps by which they may be attached to lamp posts, electric light posts, telegraph poles, awning posts, and trees. The red fire will be placed in the pans and lighted as the parade approaches, and as it is passing the fires will be kept up by men and boys, who will be secured for the purpose, and be able to take care of several of the holders each and keep the illumination going.

The citizens along the line of the parade will be urged to illuminate and decorate their premises. The gas company and the electric company will be asked to co-operate for the purpose of making necessary connections for the display of lighted designs, such as stars, wreaths, flags, and other appropriate emblems in front of the premises of those who are willing to spend a dollar or two to make Dewey night a memorable one.

It is believed that many outside organizations will participate in the parade.

DEWEY COMMITTEE'S CONTRACTS.

Board of Aldermen Fails to Pass Resolution to Expedite Matters.

The Board of Aldermen, at its special meeting yesterday, failed to pass the resolution permitting the Dewey Committee to make contracts without public letting. Only forty-one members of the board were present, and as forty-five affirmative votes were necessary to its passage, the resolution was made a special order for next Tuesday.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer sent a message asking the board to take immediate action on the resolution, in which he said: "I most earnestly urge you to adopt the resolution giving the necessary powers to the committee at once, and thereby aid in a most material and effective way the work which the committee has in hand. The time is short. The city desires to give Admiral Dewey the grandest possible reception. There is no bar to its certain success except this one, which I know that in your patriotism and wesdom you will remove without delay."

Alderman Waters attacked the resolution, which he imagined, apparently, was to provide for nothing but the arch. He urged that the money might be spent in building sands for school children.

On the question of the adoption of the resolution thirty-nine votes were recorded in the affirmative and two—Wafers and Byrne—in the negative.

Plan Big Gun Salute for Dewey.

One of the latest plans developed in Jersey City for its share in the reception of Admiral Dewey is to plant a cannon at the foot of every street in that city and Hoboken and continue the battery along the Palisades from Weehawken to Fort Lee. From these guns a continuous salute may be fired, each gun being discharged as the Olympia passes abreast of it. The plan has received the sanction of Mayor Hoos, who will write to Gov. Voorhees and ask him if the State will furnish the guns. The ammunition will be furnished by residents of Hudson County.

Olympia's Chaplain to Marry.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 9.—Chaplain J. B. Frasier of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia, arrived here this morning from Manila by way of San Francisco on a thirty days' leave of absence. Aug. 22 he will wed Miss Elsie Cook of South Pittsburg, Tenn.

Admiral Dewey Busy Making Calls.

NAPLES, Aug. 9.—Admiral Dewey is kept busy returning the visits which have been made to him on board his flagship, the United States cruiser Olympia. Americans are arriving here daily from various parts of Italy for the purpose of paying their respects to the Admiral.

Rothschild Pictures for the Louvre.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—It is announced that, under the will of Baroness Nathaniel Rothschild, the Louvre will receive her splendid collection of pictures, including several paintings by Greuze and numerous fine Botticellis.

THE WEATHER.

Local Forecast—Thunderstorms; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

Low pressure is general throughout the country, except on the Pacific Coast, with a marked depression in the British Northwest. As a consequence, high temperatures prevail generally, except in the Eastern States. Little Rock and Phoenix each reports a maximum of 100 degrees. There have been showers and thunderstorms in the South Atlantic States, the upper lake region, and the central valleys. In the plateau and Pacific Coast regions temperature changes have been unimportant, while showers have been quite general over the Northern portions. Cable communication with the Lesser Antilles has again been restored, and reports received yesterday make it evident that the hurricane centre is probably somewhat to the north of Santo Domingo or Puerto Rico. Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for to-day and to-morrow on the Middle Atlantic States, lower lake region, and New England, and from Tennessee and North Carolina northward through the upper lake region to-day. The temperature will rise in the Eastern States; will remain high elsewhere, and will be lower to-morrow in the Northwest and extreme Central West. On the Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk east to south winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	73	64	64
6 A. M.	73	62	63
9 A. M.	75	73	71
12 M.	77	76	71
3 P. M.	79	80	79
6 P. M.	74	79	77
9 P. M.	71	77	74
12 P. M.	71	74	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72½
Weather Bureau	73½
Corresponding date 1898	74½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the minimum 60 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 50 degrees and at 8 P. M. 67 degrees.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 9.—Daniel Washburn's grist mill, sheds, and storehouse at Gansevoort, Saratoga County, were burned to-day. Loss, $6,000; partly insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:30 A. M.—13 Second Avenue; T. Black; damage, $35.

8:35 A. M.—685 Third Avenue; Harris Hirsch; damage, $50.

7:25 P. M.—238 West Sixty-first Street; James Dolan; damage slight.

9:25 P. M.—377 Fourth Avenue; Thomas J. Byrnes; damage, $30.

9:30 P. M.—5 Park Avenue; Dr. William C. Coley; damage, $300.

Order in advance to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

VICTORY FOR COLUMBIA

The Defender Receives the Worst Beating in Her History.

LOST 22 MINUTES IN 43 MILES

During the New York Yacht Club Run to Newport the New Sloop Showed a Thirteen-Knot Speed.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—The second run of the New York Yacht Club cruise from Gardiner's Bay to this port to-day, a distance of forty-three miles, while full of interesting brushes, was not quite as satisfactory as the first one, for, while the yachts ran the last half of the forty-three miles in a constantly increasing southwest breeze, the first half of the day was fluky, and many a boat received more than due credit for a seemingly glorious victory.

In the run the new cup defender, the Columbia, defeated the Defender by over twenty-two minutes. The new boat showed herself very able in a broad reach with a constantly increasing breeze, and it is not too much to say that she made an average of fully 13 knots in the run along shore from Watch Hill to Point Judith. So rapidly did she drop the Defender that when she jibed round the whistling buoy off Point Judith, her rival was hull down to the westward over five miles astern. On the run up from Point Judith, dead before the wind, the Columbia gained a minute or two more, so that at the finish the old Defender had received the worst beating in her history.

The yachts started at 10:30 o'clock in a fairly strong westerly breeze, all breaking out spinnakers on crossing the line. The first three or four miles were quickly sailed, but half an hour after the start the wind began to slacken, and soon some were almost becalmed. Half a dozen stood over into Long Island Sound, among them the Amorita, and nearly all gained by this move, as they held the westerly breeze strongly, until the shift came to the southwest about 1 o'clock.

WIND FAVORS COLUMBIA.

All during this soft spell of two hours Columbia seemed to be specially favored, for she carried a breeze right through and gained rapidly on Defender. The latter, too, made a mistake in getting too near Fisher's Island shore, so that when the wind did come round Columbia caught it half an hour ahead. It was at this time, as the boats passed the entrance to Fisher's Island Sound, that Columbia made the great gain that gave her such a lead. From Watch Hill to Point Judith she fairly flew over the water, with her boom well off to port and her big balloon jibtopsail drawing like a steam engine.

All the boats went well on this reach along shore, and, looking back, every yacht seemed fairly buried in canvas. The home stretch of seven miles from Point Judith to Brenton's Reef Lightship was made dead before the wind in a freshening breeze.

There was never a moment during the day that there was not wind enough to fill the sails, while the last fifteen miles were sailed in a grand breeze from the southwest that gave each boat a great chance. The day itself was perfect, for the sky was cloudless and the air was full of life and vigor. A huge fleet of steam yachts watched the sailing craft start, accompanied them over the most of the course, and all Newport saw the finish at Brenton's Reef Lightship, the cup defender of 1893, Vigilant, leading the fleet over the line, after a warm contest of fifteen miles or more with the schooner Colonia.

THE AMORITA-QUISSETTA RACE.

The brush between these two boats and the great liffing match between Amorita and her rival, Quissetta, as well as that between Hildegarde and Constellation, claimed attention after the Columbia had jumped so far ahead of the Defender. For miles and miles the sloop Vigilant sailed abreast of the schooner Colonia, neither getting the advantage until after rounding Point Judith Whistling Buoy. From there in, before the wind, the Vigilant pulled away and gained something more by changing her spinnaker from starboard to port. At the finish there were 55 seconds between the boats, but as the Vigilant started 6 minutes ahead, the Colonia beat her easily on the run, although the boats sailed in different classes.

The Amprita and Quissetta had another of their famous luffing matches and sailed miles off the course toward Block Island before swinging off for home. The Amorita in the last ten miles pulled away and won easily, while the Quissetta was beaten out by the new Latona. The Hildegarde and Constellation, the two largest yachts in the fleet, had another great tussle, the Hildegarde finally winning out.

A gun from the flagship at 9:45 o'clock called attention to the signal, "Race will be off at 10:30, to finish off Brenton's Reef Lightship."

There was a fine breeze from about west-northwest when the fleet got under way, and it was nearly high water when they started, so they had a head tide to Race Rock, and from there to Point Judith all the ebb tide, and a fair wind to help them on their course.

ACUSHLA FIRST AWAY.

The smoke from the gun had hardly blown away when the Acushla III. crossed the flagship's bow, close aboard, and was over the lee end of the line, leading the fleet of thirty-six yachts. The Vigilant crossed next, then the Navahoe, Gloriana, and Lotowana, Hussar, Myra, Katonah, Sistae, Syce, and Sayonara in the order named, and within the five-minute time limit. The Kestrel, Uvina, Queen Mab, Hildegarde, and Rusalka were handicapped. The first schooner away was the Quisetta, almost at gunfire. The Emerald, Shamrock, Colonia, Alcaea, America, Constellation, Gevalia, Amorita, Marguerite, Latona, Hildegarde, Priscilla II., F 15, Uncas, D 12, Fortuna, Katrina, Iroquois, and Mayflower following in the order named, all with sheets eased to starboard, and their jibtopsails set.

Between the Columbia and Defender the start was not so interesting as usual, because there was no windward position to fight for. They approached the line from the southward, the Defender's balloon jibtopsail being broken out thirty seconds before gunfire, the sloop crossing the line at 10:55:15. The Columbia crossed exactly one minute and fifteen seconds later. Every yacht in sight ahead had her spinnaker set to port, and a minute after crossing the line those sails were set on the big sloops.

The Columbia's crew, wearing red and black watch caps, and the Defender's men white hats, were placed away aft on the taffrail of each yacht to keep her down by the stern.

COLUMBIA FORGES AHEAD.

Ahead, the wind canted to the northward for about fifteen minutes, making all hands douse spinnakers for that time, then they set them again. The crews of the big sloops took in and set spinnakers three times before reaching Little Gull Lighthouse. In the Race at 12:20 o'clock the Columbia overhauled and passed the Defender to starboard, the wind then being very light, and both were going dead before it at not more than five knots.

As the fleet passed Little Gull they were caught by the flood tide in the Race and set over to the northward so far that some had to luff out sharply to clear Race Rock. It is possible that the Defender got caught in this Race tide, while the Columbia, sailing further to the southward, escaped it.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock the wind was light and baffling, causing a good deal of shifting of light sails. All along the southern edge of the fleet, extending for perhaps five miles, moved a flotilla of steam yachts. They were, besides the flagship Corsair, the Intrepid, Eireka, Claymore, Nealra, Marietta, Dungeness, Sylvian, Llewellyn, Mindora, Barracouts, Oneida, Clinton, Pioneer, Embia, Ballymena, Tidee, Indolent, Ava, Calypso, May, and Wild Duck.

The wind finally settled down at 2 o'clock to a good, strong breeze from the west southwest. Spinnakers were carried to starboard by nearly all the yachts in the northern division of the fleet, that is, those that had kept the Fisher's Island shore until half way down to Point Judith, when many took them in and the schooners seemed to make quite as good time with ballooners and maintopmast staysails.

The Columbia and the Defender had jibed to port at 1 o'clock, and at the same time the Quissetta and Amorita came together in a luffing match, which they kept up for miles. They sailed to the southward, clear across the rest of the fleet. When they finally squared away they were well over on the south side of Block Island Channel.

DEFENDER MILES BEHIND.

As soon as the Columbia jibed, just east of Race Rock, she jumped away from Defender fully a mile in ten minutes, partly by reason of the better breeze she had. She had increased her lead to two miles at Watch Hill, and to nearly four miles when half way down the beach toward Point Judith. Capt. Barr had steered much further to the southward, and Rhodes of the Defender had not tried to follow him, so they were separated at least a mile, north and south.

It was a grand race from 2:45 o'clock on. At that time the Defender took in her spinnaker, the Columbia soon after following suit.

Away ahead, more than five miles in the lead, was the Vigilant and Colonia. The sloop and schooner were making the hottest fight of their career for the honor of finishing first. For several miles they sailed close together, beam and beam. Both rounded the whistling buoy off Point Judith at 3:34 o'clock, leading the fleet. The Ariel came next at 3:43, the Columbia swept grandly around the buoy at 3:48:30, and the Navahoe at the same time.

The Columbia could not overhaul and pass the Vigilant in the seven miles run to the finish. Even the Colonia was unable to do it. The latter yacht jibed to starboard off Narragansett and dropped astern, just as they both passed the old cup defender Volunteer, which, with "Hank" Haff at the wheel, had come out to meet the fleet.

HOW THEY FINISHED.

Smartly the crew of the Vigilant took in her spinnaker just before reaching the lightship, then they jibed her, and, like an arrow, she shot around the Colonia's bow. She crossed the finish line just 55 seconds ahead of the schooner, and finished first of the fleet. The Columbia swept across the finish line at 4:24:20, taking in her spinnaker a few seconds before reaching it. She was just 21 minutes 3 seconds ahead of the Defender. The other leaders finished in this order:

Ariel, Amorita, Katonah, Navahoe, Quissetta, Katrina, Emerald, Alcaea, Hildegarde, Defender, and Constellation.

According to the official figures, the Columbia wins by 22 minutes 25 seconds. The schooner Hildegarde wins by 5 minutes 19 seconds from the Constellation. The schooner Katrina wins from the Latona by 11 seconds. The Amorita was third and the Quissetta fourth in that class. The Kestrel defeated the Syce by 32 minutes 27 seconds.

The winners in the other classes were: Colonia beat Emerald 23 minutes, Ariel beat Marguerite 23 minutes 41 seconds, Naera beat Gevalia 1 minute 58 seconds; Vigilant beat Navahoe 17 minutes 19 seconds, Hildegarde (sloop) beat Queen Mab 8 seconds; Sayonara beat Glorians 8 minutes 3 seconds, and Katonah beat Hussar 11 minutes 44 seconds.

According to the present figures the schooner Katrina to-day won one leg for the Commodore's Cup, having beaten the Colonia three minutes on time allowance.

The entire fleet was over the finish line within an hour after the Vigilant, and at 6 o'clock the flagship had dropped anchor in Brenton's Cove, amid the booming of every gun in the fleet.

SUMMARY OF THE RACES.

Following is a summary of the club run:

SCHOONERS OVER 95 FEET.

Yacht.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corr't'd Time. H.M.S.
Hildegarde	10:40:00	4:42:11	6:02:11	6:02:11
Constellation	10:50:05	4:45:50	6:07:50	6:07:50

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Fortuna	10:40:00	5:21:05	6:41:05	6:41:05
Alcaea	10:37:28	4:41:45	6:04:17	6:04:02
Colonia	10:37:13	4:14:31	5:37:18	5:36:02
Emerald	10:38:21	4:38:28	6:00:07	6:03:00
Mayflower	10:40:00	5:14:52	6:36:52	6:30:31
America	10:37:35	5:28:18	6:50:43	.....
Atalanta	10:40:00	5:44:17	7:04:17	.....

SCHOONERS—CLASS H.

Ariel	10:35:32	4:28:10	5:50:38	5:50:38
Marguerite	10:39:32	4:53:51	6:14:19	6:14:19
Iroquois	10:40:00	5:24:51	6:44:51	6:43:17

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Amorita	10:38:38	4:32:03	5:53:25	5:53:25
Latona	10:40:00	4:32:57	5:52:57	5:52:57
Katrina	10:40:00	4:34:57	5:54:57	5:52:46
Shamrock	10:36:33	5:37:32	7:00:59	6:58:28
Quissetta	10:35:34	4:34:12	5:58:38	5:54:03
Quickstep	10:35:33	.....	.....	.....
Ingomar	10:40:00	5:16:24	6:36:24	6:26:51

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Gevalia	10:38:21	5:35:29	6:57:08	6:57:08
Neara	10:39:05	5:39:08	7:00:03	6:55:10
Uncas	10:40:00	5:38:07	6:58:07	6:58:07
Glendover	10:40:00	6:09:42	7:29:42	.....
Priscilla	10:40:00	5:54:18	7:14:18	7:14:15
Rusalka	10:37:56	6:00:40	7:22:44	7:22:44

SLOOPS—CLASS G.

Columbia	10:56:50	4:24:17	5:27:27	.....
Defender	10:55:28	4:45:20	5:49:52	.....
Vigilant	10:31:25	4:13:36	5:42:11	5:42:11
Navahoe	10:31:35	4:23:02	6:01:27	5:59:30

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

Hildegarde	10:35:00	5:20:19	6:51:19	6:51:19
Queen Mab	10:35:00	5:29:27	6:54:27	6:51:27

SLOOPS—CLASS J.

Gloriana	10:31:49	4:57:55	6:25:46	6:25:46
Sayonara	10:35:00	4:52:55	6:17:56	6:17:43
Petrel	10:35:00	4:51:33	6:16:33	.....

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Lotowana	10:31:02	5:12:40	6:40:58	6:32:37
Sistae	10:33:06	5:29:30	6:56:24	.....
Syce	10:34:39	5:31:16	6:16:37	6:56:37
Kestrel	10:35:00	4:59:10	6:24:10	6:24:10
Acushla II.	10:31:06	5:29:30	6:56:24	6:50:46
Uvia	10:35:00	5:54:04	7:19:04	7:10:29

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—CLASS L.

Katonah	10:32:37	5:10:28	6:33:01	.....
Albicore	10:35:00	5:59:38	7:24:25	.....
Hussar	10:32:02	5:21:47	6:49:45	6:49:41
Mira	10:32:19	5:37:35	7:05:16	.....

Commodore Morgan, through Fleet Capt. Beaver Webb, has issued a general order that the fleet shall get under way from the harbor at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The start of the race to Vineyard Haven will be from Brenton's Reef Lightship as near 10:30 o'clock as possible.

Briefly, to-day's accidents were the grounding of George Weld's schooner yacht Hildegarde near Goat Island, the loss of the sloop Sistae's topmast, and the schooner Quisettta's spinnaker, and the injury to one of the Columbia's men.

The owner of the schooner Constellation entered a protest against the schooner Hildegarde for having passed inside the whistling buoy off Point Judith.

THE FLEET AT ANCHOR.

Scene in Newport Harbor Has Never Before Been Witnessed—Special Races to Follow the Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—The New York Yacht Club fleet arrived this afternoon, and the booming of cannon brought to the yacht club landing many relatives of the yacht owners, in their smart traps, to drive their husbands, fathers, wives, and guests to the several cottages. The fleet is the largest that ever dropped anchor in this harbor, and both the inner and outer harbors are filled with yachts of all sizes and designs, from the Columbia to the handsome flagship Corsair, flying the burgee of Commodore Morgan.

This evening the yachts were handsomely illuminated, fireworks were discharged, and on many of the yachts entertainments were given, while at the cottages there were dinners in honor of the yachtsmen.

Thames Street was filled with yachtsmen from the various vessels, and hundreds of people lined the water front to witness the illuminations and fireworks display. The merchants kept their stores open until a late hour to fill the hundreds of orders which came in from the yachts.

Colored vocalists circled the fleet and sang and played the latest "coon" music, while all the small craft of Newport and Jamestown, as well as from places along the bay, were darting about the harbor with their colored lights, and the merry voices heard in song gave to the scene a touch of Venice. Not until a late hour was the quietude of the harbor restored, and the big Fall River Line steamer, threading its passage in and out among the brilliantly illuminated yachts, added to the marine splendor. Nothing like the scene in the harbor this evening has ever been seen here before. To-morrow the fleet runs to Vineyard Haven and will return on Saturday.

Capt. Woodbury Kane, one of the Regatta Committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, was seen this evening when he came on shore from the Columbia, and was asked if there would be any further racing here under the auspices of the association. He said that when the cruise of the New York Yacht Club was at an end there would be further racing, but what boats would be entered for the cups the association would offer he could not at this time say.

As the Columbia and Defender, as well as the Navah

ROUT OF THE FILIPINOS

American Loss at San Fernando Placed at Thirty-four.

TROOPS ARE NOW AT ANGELES

Insurgents Are Attacking Bell's Regiment from the Rear—Otis Confirms Report of the Battle.

MANILA, Aug. 9—7:10 P. M.—Further reports from the battlefield near San Fernando say the Americans covered five miles in the first five hours, and at 2 o'clock had advanced six miles along the railway, stretching on each side of it for two miles and resting at night three miles from Angeles, which will be made the northern base of operations, instead of San Fernando, where a garrison of 600 men has been left. Angeles is one of the richest towns north of Manila, and is considered to be a better base of operations than San Fernando.

The forces at San Fernando consisted of the Iowa Regiment, the Seventeenth Regiment, the Ninth Regiment, the Twelfth Regiment, Bell's new Thirty-sixth Regiment, a battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment, Troop E of the Fourth Cavalry, and fifteen guns. The Twelfth and Seventeenth Regiments had the sharpest engagements.

The movement had been planned for some time, but was delayed by rains. Finally, two days of sunshine dried the rice fields sufficiently to warrant the attempt.

The country our troops passed over is covered with ricefields and bamboo thickets, the hardest possible ground for marching. The mud, in places, was knee deep.

The Filipinos were surprised, expecting the American forces to move against Tico. They followed their usual tactics of holding their trenches until they became too warm and then retreating in disorder. They are now falling back westward toward Porlo.

The Americans' position had long been unpleasant. The rebels almost surrounded the town and fired nearly nightly into it, the Americans not replying, except on extreme provocation. It was necessary to keep 500 to 600 men on outpost duty constantly.

The attack was opened at 5 o'clock in the morning, a battery of the First Artillery shelling Bacolor on the left. Simultaneously Bell's Thirty-sixth Infantry struck Bacolor from the rear and drove the rebels out. Armored cars, each with a six-pounder and two Gatling revolving cannon on board, then moved out on the railroad track, in the centre of our lines. Soon afterward these guns did sharp execution.

Battery K of the Third Artillery and a hundred men of the Iowa Regiment made a feint toward Mexico, while the main body of troops, consisting of the Iowa Regiment, the Seventeenth Regiment, and a battalion of the Twenty-second, under Gen. Wheaton, on the right, and the Ninth Regiment, Twelfth Regiment, and Bell's regiment, under Gen. Liscum, on the left, advanced steadily, pouring their fire into the rebels, and receiving a heavy fire in return.

The rebels were well protected by trenches and seemed not to lack ammunition. But they were unable to withstand for any length of time the hail of shots our artillery and infantry poured in on them, and retreated, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. A dozen prisoners were captured by our troops.

The reports indicate that the Ninth Infantry suffered the greatest loss, though the casualties of all the regiments are not yet reported.

The weather was extremely hot, and our troops suffered greatly, but there was no faltering.

According to reports Bell, out of a total of 192, has had several wounded sent in, and the insurgents are harassing him in the rear. A company of the Sixteenth Regiment went to the relief of his regiment this afternoon.

The firing, except at isolated points, had ceased by 10 o'clock.

The American loss in the fighting at 3 o'clock was known to be eight men killed and twenty-six wounded. The loss may possibly exceed these figures, as the line is five miles long, and it is yet impossible to hear from every point.

Our troops are now about Angeles, waiting for the artillery, which has the greatest difficulty in moving, owing to the wet ground.

Capt. Deems, with a provost guard, last night captured a noted Filipino fakir, with several aliases, who by means of ventriloquism has persuaded the natives that he has supernatural powers. He raised much money, ostensibly for the insurrection, which he kept for himself. Our soldiers surrounded his house and corralled thirty Filipinos. Many others escaped. The troops also captured $1,000.

Immanuel, as the fakir is generally known, has been predicting the fall of Manila. His "prophecies" have created excitement among the natives, who believed them.

Reports from rebel sources say that 150 Filipinos were killed in Gen. Hall's engagement at Calamba and in the subsequent skirmishes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Gen. Otis confirms the report of a battle at San Fernando in the following cable:

Manila, Aug. 9.

Adjutant General, Washington:

MacArthur, with 4,000 men, attacked insurgent army, 6,000 strong, concentrated around San Fernando, at 5:15 this morning. At 10 o'clock A. M. had driven it five miles in direction of Angeles. Casualties few. Attack ordered for 7th inst.; rain did not permit movement. Railway from Angeles north badly washed by unprecedented floods of last six weeks, beyond ability of insurgents to repair. OTIS.

FILIPINOS FIRED THE SATURNUS.

Looted Cargo and Burned Beached Vessel at San Fernando.

MANILA, Aug. 9.—The former report of the discovery of the steamer Saturnus of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, beached under the insurgent trenches at San Fernando, is confirmed today.

The steamer was boarded on Aug. 2 by an armed boat's crew from the United States gunboat Pampanga. The passengers were taken off and it was found that the cargo, consisting of general merchandise and $100,000 in specie, had been sacked.

After several vain attempts to tow the Saturnus off, the Pampanga left San Fernando in search of assistance. Immediately thereupon the insurgents returned and fired the vessel, which was a total wreck and still smoldering when the Yorktown arrived here from San Fernando yesterday, after bombarding the town.

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS IN JAPAN.

Yokohama People Say Americans Should Be Proud of Them.

YOKOHAMA, July 28.—Yokohama has been rejoicing of late in the visits of returning American soldiers, and their countrymen here have every occasion to be proud of the conduct and bearing of the regiments which have landed.

Last week the Government transports brought the Nebraskas, Utahs, and Pennsylvanias. Nearly 2,500 men for two days thronged the streets, and yet during the entire time there was not a single arrest for drunkenness, nor the slightest occasion for police interference on any score. The boys were supremely happy, not only in their new-found paradise, but most of all in the fact that they were on their way home. Their tall forms attracted universal attention, while their thin faces, which accentuated the Yankee type, bore witness to the terrible hardships they had undergone and elicited universal sympathy.

The coming of the first fleet of transports was unexpected, and the American community was unprepared for it. Ladies now the ladies have organized to give all the boys who land here a foretaste of the reception which awaits them at home.

Next Sunday the Colorados are to come on the Warren, and everything will be done to show them that Americans living abroad have not forgotten their duties of hospitality and are not lacking in appreciation of those who have been fighting for their country's flag.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE RETURNS.

Arrives at Victoria, but Will Not Discuss the Philippines.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says that Senator Beveridge of Indiana returned by the Empress of China to-day from Manila, which point he left on July 10, accompanied by Mrs. Beveridge and two leading residents of the Philippine colony of Americans, Dr. J. Donelan and E. D. Wood, each of whom has made Manila his home for more than a quarter of a century.

"You may say," Senator Beveridge replied to a question, "that I absolutely decline to express any opinion at the present time as to Gen. Otis, the future of the Philippines, or anything else."

Dr. Donelan and Mr. Wood also refused to be interviewed.

SAYS OTIS IS HANDICAPPED.

Senator Hawley Believes There Are Not Enough Troops in the Philippines.

United States Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and sailed on the American liner St Paul for Europe.

"I am going abroad," he said, "to bring home my wife and two daughters. I am not devoting much time to politics, but because of many letters I have received from Manila I have given considerable attention to the Philippines. I considered the information I received from Manila of such importance that I have laid it before the President.

"What was it about? Really, I cannot tell you, as I consider the communications of a confidential character.

"In my opinion, there is nothing to be criticised in the management of the campaign in Luzon by Gen. Otis. The fact of the matter is he has been handicapped from the start by a lack of sufficient troops.

"I consider the attacks on Gen. Otis to be entirely unwarranted."

Soldiers to Benefit by Euchre Party.

NETHERWOOD, N. J., Aug. 9.—The guests of the Hunterston Hotel have arranged a progressive euchre party for to-morrow evening, to which tickets are being sold, for the purpose of raising money with which to buy reading matter for the soldiers in the Philippines. When the idea was first suggested it was received with enthusiasm, and it is now expected that the party will be the largest of its kind ever held in the State of New Jersey.

The Philippine Cavalry Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The cavalry regiment commanded by Col. Luckett now being raised in the Philippines has been designated the Eleventh United States Volunteer Cavalry. This is the only cavalry regiment that will be raised at present.

Selecting Soldiers for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The number of enlistments yesterday for the Philippine regiments was 539, making a total of 11,297. The regiments which have their full quota have begun the "weeding out" process. In the orders published to-day the discharges of nearly 100 recruits have been ordered.

Progress in Recruiting 35th Infantry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Gen. Shafter has forwarded to Adjt. Gen. Corbin a dispatch from Lieut. Col. Plummer, who is recruiting the Thirty-fifth Infantry at Vancouver, in reply to one urging haste in procuring men. Col. Plummer says that recruits are coming in much faster than before regimental recruiting officers went out and that there are now 253 men there. On the arrival of about 500 men of the Second Oregon in Portland he anticipates that many of them will enlist. He urges recruiting officers in the East to select only the most desirable men. Gen. Shafter, in forwarding this communication, recommends that recruits for the Thirty-fifth be sent from the East, if they are available.

THE REV. H. PORTER IN CUBA.

Will Inspect the Work of the Industrial Relief Fund.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—The Rev. Horace Porter, Assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund, arrived here to-day to look over the work being carried on by the organization. He was met by Mr. William Willard Howard, the manager of the undertaking.

They immediately left for Celba and Mocha to inspect the relief farms at those points, after which Mr. Porter will travel through the centre of the island.

Destitute Spaniards Leave Cuba.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—Señor Don Felipe Sagrario, the Spanish Consul General, said to-day that the Home Government was taking back to Spain 4,000 destitute Spaniards, persons without means of support and afraid to go into the interior of Cuba to work, owing to the stories of brigandage.

Captain of the Port of Havana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Lieutenant Commander Lucien Young has been ordered to report to Governor General Brooke for duty as Captain of the Port of Havana. Mr. Young has been performing the duties of this position for some time, but was not formally detailed until to-day.

FAVORS NEGRO EMIGRATION.

Pope Brown Says the Two Races Are at the Parting of the Ways.

QUITMAN, Ga., Aug. 9.—At the meeting of the Georgia State Agricultural Society here to-day the race problem came prominently to the front. Pope Brown, President of the society and a planter of the State, asserted, amid loud applause, that the white man and the negro are now at the parting of the ways, and said the former should assist the latter in his efforts to leave this country. Mr. Brown said in part:

"The South haters of the North are at the bottom of all the trouble, and we need not flatter ourselves that those South haters are few and far between. There are plenty of them. In my opinion, the majority of them have no use for us except when they think they are making something out of us. Mr. Thurber of New York rendered us a great service a few days ago by telling us exactly what he and his people think of us. I think it is time we were letting them alone. Quit running after them. Then quit toadying to them. The small politician also causes friction between the races. By submitting every question, county, municipal, and State, to a white primary this trouble could be averted and better government would be secured in all cases.

"The leaders of the negro race are preaching discontent. Whether the scheme of colonization is practical or not I am not prepared to say, but I do believe that it is to the interest of the people of the South to aid the negro in his efforts to leave us. A few days ago, when certain prominent citizens were called on by the press to say how we should protect our families against certain crimes there was a response that seemed to meet the approval of the press. It was this: 'Make a miniature arsenal of every country home.' I say if it has come to that it is time for the parting of the ways. Shall we part in peace or strife? I would say peace, and let us stand not upon the cost."

A Negro Killed by Louisiana Mob.

AMITE CITY, La., Aug. 9.—Adolphus, alias Echo Brown, colored, was shot and killed last night and Edgar and Edward Barr severely flogged by a gang of armed men. Ten of the mob, armed with shotguns and pistols, entered a house and found Echo Brown and Edward and Edgar Barr, and throwing sacks over their heads, dragged them out. As soon as they got out in the road Echo made a futile break for liberty, but had gone but a little way when he was fatally shot. The colored men were charged with numerous crimes.

Negro Lynched at Jasper, Fla.

JASPER, Fla., Aug. 9.—Last night an unknown negro entered the house of Mrs. Bush, a white woman, and demanded food and money. The woman told him she had neither money nor food at hand. He caught hold of her and she screamed for help. Her husband, who was near by, ran to her rescue and tied the negro. A posse started to jail with him. A few minutes later a mob overtook the posse, carried the negro away, and lynched him.

New American Line Steamships.

Two of the new steamships building for the International Navigation Company, but which will not be ready to leave the stocks for two years yet, are to be named "Marion" and "Haverford." Two others building for the same company, to be run on the Red Star Line, will be called "Zeeland" and "Vaterland." The "Marion" and "Haverford" and to be American Line vessels. Two more vessels are in the hands of the contractors, one for each line, but their names have not yet been decided upon.

COL. KIMBALL'S REPORT

Work of New York Quartermaster's Department for the Year.

SUM OF $17,003,430 EXPENDED

Nearly Eight Millions for Supplies—Many Vessels Purchased—The Shipment of Bodies.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army, and who during the war was in charge of the New York Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, which furnished most of the supplies for the army, has just completed a report of the work done by his office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Col. Kimball, in addition to his other duties, acted as Chief of the Army Transport Service from the time of its establishment until Jan. 25 of this year. He was assisted in his duties relative to transportation and equipage by Major J. W. Summerhayes, Quartermaster, and Capt. I. W. Littell and Capt. Wirt Robinson, Assistant Quartermasters. Col. Kimball's report takes up thirty typewritten pages.

It points out that the sum of $17,003,430.57 was disbursed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. Of that amount the sum of $7,651,478.60 was for supplies purchased and included in 4,215 accounts, $5,632,366.86 for the services included in 5,731 accounts, $2,179,526.55 placed to the credit of other officers representing 357 transfers, and $291,965.11 placed to the credit of the United States Treasury, leaving a balance June 30, 1899, of $1,248,073.45.

There was spent in the purchase of means of land transportation during the year $12,942.13. The following steamboats were employed by the department in connection with the transportation of troops about the harbors: The General Meigs, which was purchased in 1892 for $64,436.43 and was run during the year at a cost of $16,751.52, of which $1,066.98 was for repairs; the Ordnance, which was turned back to the Ordnance Department at the close of the fiscal year, which was run at a cost of $9,441.14 to the Quartermaster's Department. Of this sum $938.39 was for repairs. The tug Canby, formerly the Iron King, was transferred from Havana to this port to take the place of the Ordnance.

The following vessels were purchased: Berlin, Bay State, Britannia, Chester, Hartford, Mobile, Mississippi, Minnewaska, Manitoba, Michigan, Massachusetts, Mohawk, Missouri, Obdam, Port Victor, Panama, Relief, Roumanian, Rita, and a number of tugs, steam lighters, &c., twenty-eight in all. In addition, there were chartered a fleet of vessels, most of which were used as transports to carry the Fifth Army Corps to Santiago.

There was paid for the chartering of 47 vessels, $1,382,513.26; for fitting and restoring 41 chartered vessels and 24 vessels belonging to the United States, $960,189.26; for coal and water, $475,245.79; for purchase of vessels, $235,500, making a total of $3,053,448.31.

During the fiscal year transportation was furnished for 104,845 persons, 355 animals, and 83,787 tons of supplies and materials.

In the forage department 52,872,063 pounds of hay, 39,778,301 pounds of oats, 1,119,409 pounds of bran, and 186,361 pounds of straw were used, in all about 46,978 tons.

In the matter of bringing home the dead from the West Indies the report says: "The total number of bodies received from the West Indies, disinterred by families under authority of the Secretary of War and forwarded by the Quartermaster's Department were as follows: Connecticut, 2; District of Columbia, 7; Indiana, 3; Kentucky, 3; Massachusetts, 10; Missouri, 1; New York, 10; Ohio, 5; Wisconsin, 5; Delaware, 1; Illinois, 4; Iowa, 1; Louisiana, 3; Michigan, 19; New Jersey, 11; North Carolina, 1; Pennsylvania, 13; Province of Ontario, Canada, 1.

"On the two trips of the steamship Crook there were brought for reshipment 1,035 bodies, of which 410 were sent to their former homes. Four hundred and seventy-two identified and 138 unidentified bodies were sent to the Arlington Cemetery, 3 were brought under private supervision, and all the marines were turned over to the Navy Department. The total was 1,035."

Those sent to their homes were distributed by States as follows: Alabama, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 5; Connecticut, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 42; Indiana, 19; Iowa, 5; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 14; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 3; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 65; Michigan, 22; Minnesota, 6; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 8; Nebraska, 2; New Jersey, 3; New Mexico, 1; New York, 65; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 41; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 53; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 9; Texas, 3; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 3; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 28. The total number was 410.

The bodies arriving in the Crook were removed from the steamer one at a time in specially designed cradles, and were delivered direct to the several express companies or to relatives at the pier, where claimed. The work was thoroughly and expeditiously done, a complete record being taken by clerks. As each body came off the vessel a complete list was forwarded to the Quartermaster General. The money for the removal of the dead totaled $100,802.07.

A statement of property rented for recruiting stations and lodgings for recruits shows that the total rent for the year was $4,918.76. The money spent on account of the recruiting service under jurisdiction of the New York office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, was $20,577.06.

During the year the department entered into 122 formal contracts. One hundred and fifty estimates were received involving 321 orders upon the contractors for the delivery of 5,806,550 envelopes.

Two hundred and seventy-two bodies were interred in the Cypress Hills National Cemetery, about one-half of which were brought from Montauk Point, L. I., and the West Indies. A suggestion is made for early action to enable the Superintendent to provide each grave with a headstone. Over $3,000 was spent for newspapers, &c. Bids for furnishing 50,000 khaki coats and trousers of American manufacture, samples to be submitted by the bidder, were called for.

The report concludes with the statement that it would appear that there should be no difficulty in procuring all the khaki of American manufacture and of suitable quality and color to meet the wants of the department. It is urged, however, that all arrangements or contracts for the delivery of khaki goods should be made at least six months before the material is required for the manufacture of clothing.

YACHTS FOR SURVEY WORK.

Converted Craft Will Replace Vessels of Larger Type.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Bureau of Construction of the Navy Department has ordered the work of outfitting the converted yachts Wasp, Frolic, and Dorothea to proceed at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The Bureau of Navigation believes that these small vessels can be advantageously employed in survey and coast work which has heretofore been done by vessels of a much larger type, and it is in response to the recommendation of that bureau that they are to be fitted. The converted yachts Eagle and Yankee have been engaged in this work for some time.

In this connection the Bureau of Navigation announces that the embarrassment due to a lack of officers for command will soon be relieved, and that officers will be available for all the ships which it is necessary to have in commission.

Rapid Fire Gun Successfully Tested.

The five-inch rapid-fire Brown segmental tube wire gun was tested at Birdsboro, Penn., yesterday. Capt. Ira MacNutt of the Ordnance Department represented the United States Government at the test. Three hundred shots were fired, 295 with an average pressure of 2,900 feet a second, and the last 5 with a pressure of more than 4,500 feet muzzle velocity, which is above the pressure required by the Government. Smokeless powder was used, and the breech action worked very well.

Man Killed, Wife Shot by City Marshal

MARION, Va., Aug. 9.—Luther Scheren, City Marshal of this place, shot Joseph Rult, killing him instantly, and wounded his wife, perhaps fatally, for resisting arrest to-day. Scheren attempted to take Mrs. Rult into custody on a serious charge when her husband interfered. The officer drew a pistol and shot the woman in the head and shoulder. He then killed her husband.

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MR. WOODRUFF AT HOME AGAIN.

The Lieutenant Governor Has a Talk with Senator Platt About the Fight in the Brooklyn Organization.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff returned to Brooklyn from the Adirondacks and Bluff Point yesterday for a brief stay. He had a conference with Senator Platt during the day, at which, it was said, the feud in the Republican Party in Brooklyn, which is daily becoming more serious, was discussed.

Despite all denials, it is persistently asserted that Senator Platt is deeply interested in the fight in Brooklyn, and not a little concerned as to its probable outcome. He is said to have hinted to Mr. Woodruff that it would be advisable for him to spend more time in Brooklyn and look after the interests of the organization there. There appears to be little, if any, doubt that the faction opposed to the present leaders of the Brooklyn organization is rapidly gaining strength. The bitterest of feeling prevails in certain quarters against Michael J. Dady and Walter B. Atterbury, and as long as these men remain at the head of the organization there appears to be little likelihood that harmony will be restored. The meeting of the anti-Woodruff-Dady-Atterbury forces in Acme Hall on Tuesday night has alarmed the machine leaders, who look upon it as the first organized effort to wrest the control of the organization's affairs from them.

Mr. Woodruff would not discuss this meeting yesterday other than to say that from the roasting Dady received he thought at first that the meeting had been held in his ward and not in the Twenty-second, which is Woodruff's ward.

Mr. Woodruff's ostensible mission to Bluff Point was to invite President McKinley to attend the State Fair at Syracuse on Sept. 4, but if politicians are to be believed, Mr. Woodruff was more interested in an effort to have the President intercede and put a stop to Postmaster Wilson's fight on the Republican organization in Kings County.

"We did not talk politics," the Lieutenant Governor said. "I invited the President to attend the fair and he promised to do so provided he is in this State at the time. No, the President did not decline to interfere in Kings County politics, because I did not approach him on the subject."

SOME OUTDOOR POLITICS.

Socialist-Labor Men Have a Meeting and Bystander Thinks Work Would Do Them Good.

The Vogt-De Leon wing of the Socialist-Labor Party managed to collect a small crowd on the east side of Madison Square last night, and soon had a number of knots of zealously argumentative people in action before the platform where the speakers of the evening induced a few of the crowd to listen to them. The platform was a wooden box on the easterly curbstone of Madison Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, and was mounted about 8:30 P. M. by a short but determined man.

"Now, good people," he yelled, "I'm here to declare that Buffalo Bill was the best shot, though Peter T. Barnum (the name Phineas was evidently a stranger to the speaker's ear) always claimed he was the best shot. I'm talkin' before the band and it ain't much fun. I wish the band that went away had a string on it, so as we could pull it back here—"

"Hurray!" yelled a man on the outskirts of the knot of listeners, and soon the crowd began to gather, the idlers leaving the benches in the park. The orator then plunged into the subject of his discourse. He announced it as "Class Consciousness."

"Aw, g'wan," chuckled a bibulous individual in the foreground. "Y' ain't learnt yer lesson right," and he lurched off to the rear, while a thickset young fellow who stood facing the speaker roared out:

"Get out o' here, ye blankety-blanked bum!"

The orator paid no attention to either, but opened fire at once on the Administration. He attacked the alleged desire of the President to foist a large standing army on the people, and then exclaimed:

"Mr. McKinley and his co-conspirators what had ought to be taken out and hung to the nearest lamppost—"

"Shut up! Shut up! — — you!" shouted a stout man in the crowd. "By golly, if you went over to Germany and England and said a thing like that they'd string you up so quick ye wouldn't know where you was at."

The excitement resulting was intense, and the crowd broke away from the orator and surrounded the stout man, expostulating and urging him to move on. Others took up the cudgels in his defense, and said it was the orator that ought to be hanged.

"What nationality is that feller?" demanded the stout man, scornfully, indicating the unmoved orator, who stood placidly on the box surrounded by a few bold henchmen and patiently waiting for the crowd to come back.

"He's an Irishman!" exclaimed one who knew.

"Well, then, I'm ashamed of 'im," said the corpulent one, turning away in disgust. "I'm Irish meself."

The orator resumed, and so did the crowd. They kept it up for several hours. A sunburned fellow, listening at the outskirts of one of the knots, finally turned away remarking: "Some o' these people need a little manual labor to knock some sense into their heads."

Tried to Decapitate Himself.

Disappointed in his search for work, and apparently insane, Joseph Stetter, thirty-eight years old, a cigarmaker living in 220 East Seventy-third Street, made a desperate effort in his home last night to decapitate himself with an axe. He succeeded in making several gaping wounds in his neck and head and will die. The man's three-year-old child was a witness to his attempt, and when found was in spasms. Three years ago Stetter lost his place. Since then he has been able to get only odd jobs. Sunday night Stetter came home, his face radiant with joy, and happy. He told his wife he had been hired at a good salary—the union rate—in a big cigar factory, and would go to work in the morning. When he went to the place the next morning, however, he did not get the position, but was told that some one had been "jollying" him. Since then he has been brooding very much.

Mother Fought to Stop Son's Suicide.

Charles J. Miller, twenty-seven years of age, shot and killed himself about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the presence of his mother, over their saloon at 206 Allen Street. He was in an angry mood because his wife had forced him to appear in the Essex Market Court to answer to the charge of non-support. When his mother saw the revolver in his hand she struggled with him to prevent him from killing himself, but he finally threw her aside and shot himself through the head, dying almost instantly.

Killed Himself in Wife's Presence.

Edward Krautwurst, living at 343 East Third Street, killed himself early yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a knife in the presence of his wife. He had been sick for some time. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning he acted so strangely that his wife took her two children to the apartments of Mrs. Schoeff, a neighbor. When she returned, Mrs. Schoeff accompanying her, Krautwurst stood in a corner and violently flourished an iron poker to keep the women away from him while he drew the knife across his throat. He died in a few minutes.

Cryptic Masons at Pike's Peak.

SUMMIT PIKE'S PEAK, Col., Aug. 9.—The first installment of Cryptic Masons arrived on the summit of Pike's Peak this morning on four special trains on the cog road. Initiatory services were held in the southern rooms of the station, which had been especially reserved for the purpose. To-morrow several special trains from Manitou to the summit will bring the visiting Masons to witness the ceremony of the crypt. Upon one of the great solid rocks upon the northern end of the peak the crypt has been prepared, and in it will be placed records which no human hand is expected to touch for centuries to come.

SILVER DEMOCRATS' PLANS

Chicago Platform Reaffirmed at Syracuse Conference.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Effected Because Colvin R. Keach Requested that Such Action Be Deferred—Odell Faction Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Chicago Platform Democrats, thirty in number, who assembled in conference, at the Empire House, here to-day, formed a permanent organization because Colvin R. Keach requested them not to do so.

When the delegates assembled there was no intention of organizing permanently. A letter was read from Mr. Keach, asking that permanent organization be deferred until after the Saratoga conference called by him, in order that steps might be taken to unite the two factions. The reading of the letter precipitated a warm discussion, during which Keach was termed a traitor to his party, and immediate steps were taken to organize.

Thomas W. Cantwell of Albany, who had called the conference, was named Chairman, and Jay W. Forrest of Niagara Falls Secretary, with an Executive Committee composed of James A. Kavaney of Troy; William J. Smith, Schenectady; James A. Hanlon, Medina; Hugh D. Farley, Ithaca; E. J. Duggan, Albany; John Idson, Livingstone; James Pierce, Monroe; Norman E. Mack, Ole Snyder, and D. N. Murphy, Buffalo; William C. Brown, Alexander Delmar, Henry Nichols, and W. H Russell of New York, and John McCarthy of Syracuse.

The State is to be organized by counties, a committee consisting of John McCarthy of Syracuse, James A. Hanlon of Medina, James Spoor of Albany, and Thomas Merrill of Tompkins County to have charge of the finances.

Samuel Odell of Auburn, who headed a faction at the conference, met defeat, and, with his followers, left the hall and the city in disgust in the afternoon. Mr. Odell wished a resolution adopted indorsing the Chicago platform of 1896, "with such modifications as changing conditions may render necessary."

The Cantwell faction claimed that this meant the adoption of an entirely different platform, and a warm discussion of several hours followed. The Cantwell faction won, and substituted the word "additions" for "modifications."

The resolution then adopted reaffirmed the Chicago platform; promised that efforts will be made to send a delegation from this State to the next National Convention favorable to the renomination of William Jennings Bryan; condemned the imperialistic policy of the present Administration with reference to the Philippines; condemned favoritism shown in the conduct of the war by the appointment of incompetent officers, and the constant humiliation of brave officers, for political reasons; opposed trusts, and favored the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

The conference adjourned to the call of the President and Executive Committee.

VAN WYCK FOR PRESIDENT.

A Southern Democrat Says He Is Available and that He Could Carry New York Over Mr. McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 9.—J. J. Willett of Anniston, who made the "long talk" at Tammany Hall July 4, and who by reason of that speech has become a strong anti-Bryan leader in the South, stated to-day in an interview that Van Wyck was excellent Presidential timber, and that it was his belief that Van Wyck could carry New York over Mr. McKinley.

Mr. Willett is enthusiastic for Van Wyck and will attend the Saratoga conference next week. He says that no man will be considered as Presidential timber who is a calamity howler, and that that symposium of Democratic leaders will be anti-Bryan from the start. It would be suicidal, said Mr. Willett, to nominate an extremist for President and go before the country on a calamity issue. The country is simply too prosperous to admit such a procedure.

Mr. Willett has taken a front rank in the South as an anti-Bryan leader, and seemingly the large silent majority is with him in sentiment.

GOV. ALTGELD ON KENTUCKY.

Real Political Question There Is Whether Fraud and Thuggism Shall Triumph, He Says.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9.—What purports to be a statement from ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois on the political situation in Kentucky is printed here. It contains the following:

"If we are correctly informed in regard to the conditions in Kentucky, then the real question presented there is whether fraud, trickery, thuggism, and crime shall be permitted to triumph; and, inasmuch as these elements can always be controlled by corruption, the question broadens out and becomes one of National importance, for if these elements are to triumph it means that they will have a comparatively easy road to travel in other sections of the Union, and it means that political conventions, instead of being run by the people, and carrying out the policy and will of the people, will be run by men who betray the people and will be controlled by those interests that plunder the country.

"Viewed from that standpoint, it is apparent that the very existence of democratic institutions is involved, and consequently it is the duty of every man who loves his country to do what he can to crush out these conditions. But whether it would be advisable for me to go to Kentucky and make speeches or not will depend on circumstances; it will depend largely upon what the people of Kentucky do themselves. If they show a disposition to rescue their State from the control of the rotten politics, and they conclude that I can help them, I will gladly do what I can; and I think a similar spirit will be found all over the country.

"Looking at the situation from this distance, it seems to me as if a new Democratic ticket for State officers would be the salvation of Senator Blackburn, for it would result in bringing out a full Democratic vote; whereas, if there is no new ticket put up and the disgusted Democrats should remain away from the polls, as they are liable to do, then he would be in great danger."

SENATOR JONES'S "ILLNESS."

Only Person Who Seems to Know Anything About It Is ex-Gov. Stone—May Be a Political Sickness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—There is something curious about the illness of Senator Jones. There can be no doubt that he is ill, for ex-Gov. Stone says so, but Mr. Jones's relatives in this city feel hurt that he should tell them that he is in good health, while making Mr. Stone the only confident as to his precarious condition. Miss Anna Somerville, Senator Jones's sister-in-law, is in charge of the family residence at 915 M Street, in this city. She is in regular correspondence with Mrs. Jones, and a few days ago received a letter from her saying that the Senator's health had vastly improved since he went to Europe, and that he was now well. Senator Jones's friends in this city say all the news they have heard from the patient is to the same effect. The latest Missouri information about the Senator's health gives Switzerland as the place from where he wrote to Mr. Stone. This also puzzles Miss Somerville, as the letter received from Mrs. Jones was dated London.

Attention is called to the fact that when Senator Jones was away he did not designate Mr. Stone as Acting Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, but that he was persistently referred to by that title until he was elected Vice Chairman. He has practically supplanted the Arkansas Senator already, and will possibly have the National Convention reorganized in accordance with his own plans before Senator Jones knows what has happened. It is suspected that Senator Jones's illness may only be of a political nature.

Ohio Governorship.

TOLEDO, Aug. 9.—Contrary to expectation the Democratic Convention to-day instead of indorsing John R. McLean for Governor indorsed Gen. I. B. Sherwood. It is generally conceded that if Gen. Sherwood is not successful the majority of the delegates will go to Col. Kilbourne.

THE SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE.

Consul Robert P. Skinner Details the Precautions Taken Against It at Marseilles and Alexandria.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The report that Marseilles is now menaced by the plague lends interest to a report just received from Consul Robert P. Skinner of that city, and published to-day by the State Department.

Mr. Skinner declares that Marseilles is in better sanitary condition than for years. As for precautions against the importation of the disease, he gives a list of the measures taken in regard to ships arriving which have no sick persons on board, and have not had any since leaving the suspected port. The linen, clothing, bedding, &c., are disinfected under steam pressure; the passengers and crew undergo individualu medical inspection; the compartments of the ships are disinfected; the water in the hold is mixed with sulphate of copper in solution, and discharged before the ship arrives in the basin of the port; the drinking water is thrown out; sanitary passports are delivered to the passengers, and the authorities of the countries to which they are bound are advised of their coming. In the case of infected ships, the sick persons are immediately landed and isolated, while other persons are landed and kept under surveillance for five days.

Mr. Skinner adds that the appearance of the disease at Alexandria shows a constant movement westward, and from the location there it is a menace to the great Mediterranean ports of Europe, most of which have adopted rigid quarantine measures. The state of affairs in Alexandria is set forth in a letter to the commercial authorities at Marseilles bearing date June 25. It says the epidemic neither increases nor diminishes, but that about two new cases appear daily, with occasional intervals. The municipal and sanitary officers of Alexandria display tireless zeal in adopting measures of prevention. All suspects are immediately removed to a lazaret. A premium of 2f. is given to any individual who will inform the authorities of a case of plague, and 1f. is offered for the head of every rat dead from the plague.

TO INVESTIGATE LINK'S DEATH.

Wife Thinks He Died as the Result of a Fall and Not from Asthma.

The Coroner has concluded to investigate the death of Simón Link, who died at the Lebanon Hospital, Westchester, on Tuesday. The man's funeral was to have taken place to-day, but will now be deferred until the Coroner has completed his investigation.

Link was fifty years old and lived with his family at 222 East Ninety-eighth Street. On the evening of July 27 he was standing in front of his home, when he was knocked down by a boy who had been pushed against him by two companions. He sustained a scalp wound, which was dressed by a surgeon from Harlem Hospital, and Link remained at home. Three days later he was taken to Lebanon Hospital to be treated and remained there until he died.

Capt. Brown of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, started an investigation. He learned that the physicians at the hospital had given a certificate stating that death was due to asthma and heart disease. The Captain knew that Link had sustained a scalp wound when he was pushed by the boys, and notified the Coroner. The dead man's wife believes his death was due to the fall. Link's son said his father had been a sufferer from asthma and heart disease for a year.

CAME HERE TO GET MARRIED.

German Immigrants Wed Immediately After Their Arrival.

Anna Stilger and Heinrich Gerhard were among the cabin passengers who arrived yesterday in the steamship Bremen. Immigration Inspector Bunce singled them out as persons subject to the jurisdiction of his department, and they were taken to the Barge Office.

Heinrich is a good-looking fellow of light complexion, twenty-two years old, and is studying for the Lutheran ministry, his father being a Lutheran clergyman. Anna is younger and has attractive dark eyes and hair. They both lived at Ludwigshafen, Germany.

Heinrich met Anna while at home on a vacation from his studies, and they became secretly engaged. On his recent return from college the news was broken to the families, and there was strong parental objection, because Anna was a Catholic, on the one side, and because Heinrich was not, on the other. Anna's mother finally relented, however, and provided tickets for the trip to the United States, and money besides, and they came here, therefore, to be married. The immigration officials, on hearing their story, decided that the wedding should take place at once. They were accordingly taken to the Leo Haus, in State Street, where they were married.

KILLED ON BROOKLYN ELEVATED

James Kilbride, a Coupler, Meets Death in Sight of Many People.

James Kilbride, twenty-three years old, of 468 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, a coupler in the employ of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, was run over and instantly killed by a train while at work at the Fulton Ferry terminal of the road last night. The accident was witnessed by a large number of people who were on the station platform.

Kilbride had been coupling cars and had failed to get out from between the c

The Wanamaker Store.

An August Upholstery Sale

AUGUST at Wanamakers;—a month of manifest economies for home-makers. Furniture first, carpets next, and now the furnishing things. Hangings, curtains, and all the minor beauties that are classed under the term "Upholsteries."

This Sale is an Event deserving capitals, for the Upholstery Store is one of the largest and strongest under our roof, and prices there at all times are prices that challenge attention and merit appreciation.

Now They Are Cut One-third

and almost the whole stock is concerned.

Note this, too;—these are not old goods. If they were, this talk would be the emptiest of phrases, for reductions on old goods are things expected and of course, and you wouldn't thank us for them. These are new goods, or as new as any goods of their class can be in August. It is a time between times. Spring purchases are not all gone, the Fall purchases are not all in. This event will finish the former and make room for the latter.

In general terms this is what we offer:—

Tapestry and Damask for Furniture Coverings and Hangings.
Tapestry Curtains and Couch Covers. Lace Curtains.
Tapestry and Velour Table Covers.

The strength lies in the figures;—read them over:—

Table Covers

These covers are selected from among the best selling goods we have. All are standard values; some foreign, some domestic. All sizes will be found in this collection.

TAPESTRY COVERS
6-4 size, $1.75, instead of $2.50 and $2.65; $2, instead of $3; $4, instead of $5.25 and $6; $5, instead of $7.
8-4 size, $1.50, instead of $2.25; $2, instead of $3; $2.50, instead of $3.75; up to $6.75, instead of $10.
8-4 x 10-4, $3, instead of $4.25 and $4.75; $4, instead of $5.50; $4.50, instead of $6.
8-4 x 12-4, $5, instead of $6.50; $5.50, instead of $7.50.

GERMAN AND FRENCH VELOUR COVERS
4-4, $2, instead of $3; 6-4, $3, $3.50 and $3.75, instead of $4, $5 and $5.50; 8-4, $6, $7 and $8, instead of $8.50, $10 and $11.25; 8-4 x 10-4, $8 and $8.50, instead of $10.50 and $12.50; 8-4 x 12-4, $8.50, $10 and $12, instead of $12.75, $15 and $18.

A limited number of English Print Covers, imported by us as a novelty this Spring, but heretofore necessarily priced too high for ready selling, is now offered at prices that will close them out. Never mind what they cost us,—we are trying to forget that part of it
We will sell them as follows:—
4-4, originally $1.25 each; now 50c.
6-4, originally $3 each; now $1.
8-4, originally $4.50; now $1.50.

Tapestries and Damasks

Among them may be found goods suitable for wall hanging, curtains, and furniture coverings. Note reductions:—
50 in. silk and cotton damasks, $1.35; instead of $1.85 and $2 yd.
50 in. cotton damasks, $1; instead of $1.50 yd.
50 in. cotton damasks, $1.75; instead of $2.50 and $2.65 yd.
50 in. silk and cotton damasks, $2.50; instead of $3.50 yd.
50 in. silk and cotton tapestry, $2.75; instead of $3.85 yd.
50 in. silk-faced damasks, $3.25; instead of $4, $4.50 and $4.75 yd.
50 in. silk faced tapestry, $4; instead of $5.50 yd.
50 in. silk faced damasks, $4.50; instead of $6.50 yd.

Tapestry Curtains and Couch Covers

Two patterns in handsome dining room or library curtains, were $7.50; are $5 pair.
Plain colored moire curtains, fringed, were $10; are $7 pair.
Silk, double faced curtains, were $10.50; are $7.50 pair.
Handsome Parlor curtains, were $11.25; are $8.
Extra heavy silk curtains, with silk cord; choice colorings, were $17 and $15 a pair; are $10 and $9 a pair.
Four patterns of couch covers, fringed all around, were $4.50, $6.75, $11.50 and $15; now $3, $4.75, $8 and $10.

Lace Curtains

This is by far the most extensive offering we have ever made at this season of the year. The following covers nearly every sort of curtain we own. The original prices were our own, and were *low*, as curtain selling is one of our specialties in economy. Those prices, however, are now reduced a straight third.
Brussels laces, were $9.75, $10 and $10.75; are now $7.50 pair.
Brussels laces, were $11.25 and $12.50; are now $8 pair.
Brussels laces, were $18, $19 and $19.50; are now $14.50 pair.
Brussels laces, were $21; are now $16 pair.
Brussels laces, were $24, $25 and $25.75; are now $19 pair.
Tamboured lace curtains, were $4; are now $3 pair.
Tamboured lace curtains, were $4.75 and $5.50; are now $4 pair.
Tamboured lace curtains, were $6.25, $6.50 and $6.75; are now $4.50 pair.
Tamboured lace curtains, were $9, $9.50 and $9.75; are now $6.50 pair.
Tamboured lace curtains, were $13 and $13.50; are now $9 pair.
Irish point curtains, were $4 and $4.25; are now $3 pair.
Irish point curtains, were $4.50, $4.75 and $5; are now $3.50.
Irish point curtains, were $5.25, $5.50 and $5.65; now $4 pair.
Irish point lace curtains, were $6, $6.50, $6.75 and $7.50; are now $5 pair.
Irish point lace curtains, were $8, $8.50 and $8.75; now $6.50 pair.
Irish point lace curtains, were $11.25 and $12; are now $8.50 pair.
Irish point lace curtains, were $13.50 and $14; are now $10 pair.
Irish point lace curtains, were $18 and $19; are now $13.50 pair.

Ruffled Net Curtains

Lace edge and insertion, were $2.25, $2.50 and $2.65; are now $1.75 pair.
Lace edge and insertion, were $3.50 and $3.75; now $2.75 pair.
Lace edge and insertion, were $4.25 and $4.50; now $3.25 pair.
Lace edge and insertion, were $5.75; are now $4.25 pair.
Lace edge and insertion, were $7.25; are now $5.50 pair.

An Eviction in the Model Apartment

You know our "Model Apartment?" It is a life-sized reproduction, complete in all details except as to bathroom and kitchen, and was furnished and fitted as a model in domestic luxury with a strong tendency to extravagance.

We offer to-morrow the entire furniture of this apartment at very low figures, as we refurnish it every six months, and the time for a new fitting-out is now at hand. This includes the vernis-martin and gold parlor pieces and cabinets, reception chairs, the Empire bedroom suite with inlaid decoration, the library bookcases, desk and library table, the library suite, music cabinet and duet bench, the dining-room outfit complete with china closets, dining table, buffet, dining chairs and dinner gong, the reception hall furnishing of pyrographic (burnt-decorated) pieces, and several other smaller things.

We cut prices a third, as an average—some prices are at half.

First Fall Waists Heralds of fashion's Autumn proclamation. A brave showing. Interesting for newness, twice interesting for beauty. Copied—most of them—from imported models. Designed as representatives. Grace, color, trimming, chic effect,—all triumphant. Prices that would be noteworthy, even at the end of the season. Look here:

French Flannels, all colors. Three styles; one with extra full front and new yoke back; one with novel braid trimming and newest sleeves; a third trimmed with leather. Silk collar-band on all. $3.75 to $6.50.
Fine Serges, all wool; lined throughout. Fronts extra full or with clusters of plaits. $2.25 to $2.75. With round satin yoke of fine plaits, $5.
Velvets. These kinds: Solid colors, full fronts or clusters of cording and fancy braid. Solid colors, full front, with figure embroidered in silk. Box plaited with 6 rows of cream lace insertion; yoke and box plaits in back; newest collars and cuffs; crystal buttons. $6 to $10.
Wash Flannels; plaid; full front; clusters of plaits; three-pointed yoke in back; adjustable collar. $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Capes Reduced Half Way And More This is imperative. If an offering of capes superlatively rich and exquisite, soft, graceful, spangled, ruffled, for maid or matron, can appeal to you, the opportunity is passing. Another such will not be near at hand. Capes can never be handsomer; can hardly be as cheap again. For evening wear; theatre capes to be admired all Winter. Reductions—what need to dilate upon them?

$15, have been up to $35—Black silk; a few in colors; lace and ribbon trimmed; sequin over net; embroidered and spangled net over taffeta; frills of Liberty silk; accordion plaitings, flutings; short lengths, 12 to 18 in.; about 20 in this lot.
$20, have been up to $43.50—Black silk, overlaid with embroidered lace and net; trimmed with ruffle of plaited chiffon or lace; sequins; medium length, 15 to 22 inches; about 30 in the lot.
$25, have been up to $47—Black taffeta and peau de soie; overlaid with jet and embroidery net; lengths, 25, 27, and 32 in.; many desirable styles for matrons; about 30 in the lot.
$35, have been up to $55—Black peau de soie; elaborately embroidered; trimmed with ribbon, Liberty silk, and lace; 32 in. deep.

Second floor, Broadway.

Belt Clasps Reduced A detail that betrays the tasteful woman. Here in styles enough to make choosing easy, each pretty enough to make choosing difficult. The advantage of these reductions is apparent:—

Oxidized; gilt; some set with stones; 15c. each. Violet design; 25c; reduced from 75c. to $2.
Oxidized; for neck or belt; gilt enameled; set with stones; 25c. each; reduced from 35c., 50c., and 75c.
Sterling silver; 50c.; reduced from $1.
Sterling silver; $1.25; reduced from $1.50 to $2.25.

Tenth street.

Men's Striped Flannel Suits These have received the marked approval of correct dressers. If your going-away time is yet to come you should own one of these suits—coats and trousers only. We're fortunate in having two new lots to show. A good choice of neat patterns. Prices:—

$10—Single-breasted; good quality flannel in fashionable patterns; $11 for the suit with double-breasted coat.
$15—Gray ground with medium wide stripes—copy of English goods. $20 would be fair for these.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Screen Doors And Windows, Half Prices As good next year as this,—remember that. In the Spring prices will be regular; a purchase now means true economy. Besides, this Summer is still with us. The best and best-looking screens at

Half Prices.

WINDOW SCREENS
20c.; were 35c., 40c., and 45c. Hardwood frames; 24 in. high, 28 in. wide, extending to 32 in. 24 in. high, 32 in. wide, extending to 36 in. 30 in. high, 28 in. wide, extending to 32 in.

SCREEN DOORS
$1, were $2—2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in., 2 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10 in.
50c., were $1—2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in.; 2 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10 in.

Basement.

For Bath And Toilet Nothing less than most values, nothing more than least prices. Fresh, rejuvenating, delightful:

Pure Olive Oil Castile Soap, 4 lb. bar, 19c. to 25c.
Pure White Castile Soap, 4 lb. bar, 32c. and 90c.
Violet Soap, 3 cakes in box, 10c.
Toilet Water, all odors; 3 oz., 25c.
Queen Mary:
Eau de Cologne, 4 oz. bottles, sprinkler top, 40c. each.
Eau de Cologne, special, 6 oz., 30c. a bottle.
Shampoo, pint bottle, 25c.

Tenth street.

A Selling of Dainty Things in Fancy Stationery Here is a large collection of penholders, pencils, toothpicks and a dozen other things in ivory, gold, ebony and pearl,—beautifully ornamental, and daintily useful too. You have never seen such prices on such goods in all your going-a-shopping. What do you think of a $5 gold and ivory penholder, with a $1.25 gold pen, at the price of the pen alone? That's only an example among hundreds.

Splendid goods, half-jewelry, half-stationery—from one of the best makers in the world. All gold is 14k.; all silver is sterling; all pearl and ivory are best. Now, look at the prices:

PENHOLDERS
Desk style; Ebony and gold; 13 styles, regular retail prices up to $3.25. Choose at $1.25, including gold pen.
Ebony and gold, 9 styles, regular retail prices up to $4.25 each. Choose at $1.25, including gold pen.
Plain pearl and gold, 5 styles, regular retail prices up to $3.25 each. Choose at $1.25.
Rustic pearl and gold, 10 styles, regular retail prices up to $3.50 each. Choose at $1.25, including gold pen.
Plain pearl and gold, 12 styles, regular retail prices up to $3.50 each. Choose at $1.25, including gold pen.
Carved pearl and gold, 15 styles, regular retail prices up to $3 each. Choose at $1.25, including gold pen.
Twisted pearl and gold, 4 styles, regular retail prices up to $5.25 each. Chose at $1.25 including gold pen.
Carved pearl and sterling silver, 12 styles, regular retail prices up to $4 each. Choose at $1.50, including gold pen.
Real pearl and gold, 8 styles, regular retail prices up to $2.75 each. Choose at $1.25, including gold pen.
About 65 other sorts comprising values up to $5, all at reductions in proportion to above.

PENCILS
Sterling silver, 9 styles, regular retail prices up to $2.50 each. Choose at 75c.
Ivory, 13 styles, regular retail prices up to $1.50 each. Choose at 75c.
Pearl, 7 styles, regular retail prices up to $2 each. Choose at 65c.
Pearl, 7 styles, regular retail prices up to $3 each. Choose at $1.
Pearl, 9 styles, regular retail prices up to $3.25 each. Choose at $1.
Pearl and gold, 11 styles, regular retail prices up to $2. Choose at $1.25.
Rustic pearl, 10 styles, regular retail prices up to $3 each. Choose at $1.25.
Tooth and ear picks, 9 styles, regular retail prices up to $1 each. Choose at 75c.
Over 30 styles besides, at prices reduced in like manner.

Women's Vests and Stockings

Large Lots—Little Prices

The main aisle of the first floor will hold a long file of tables to-day, laden with these goods. They are all in the most approved styles and at prices unusually low. None will be on sale before 9 o'clock, and there won't be much, if any, of the stock on sale to-morrow. Really rare and much wanted goods are not frequently offered so cheaply.

First—The stockings. They are the sorts that have been in highest favor all season, and are not plentiful now. Fast black and tan lisle thread, all-over lace and ribbed; 38c. was the price here until to-day, and there are no lower prices elsewhere on good hosiery. Also black, tan, and navy blue, ribbed cotton with polka dots. They were excellent values at 35c. All now at 25c. a pair.

Second—The vests. They are light-weight silk-mixed in white, pink, sky blue, lavender, and black; low neck with fancy silk crocheted armholes. These are what we call a 50c. value—others would place a still higher valuation on them. This lot is offered at 35c. each, or three for One Dollar.

Main aisle, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

KRONMAN IS IN THE TOMBS

Committed by Coroner Bausch on a Charge of Homicide.

WILL ATTEND WIFE'S BURIAL

Prisoner's Counsel Confident of His Innocence and Resents Frank Moss's Interference.

Nearly half a hundred detectives, including some of the smartest men in the service of the Central Office, worked assiduously upon the Kronman murder case yesterday, but were no nearer a solution of the mystery last night than when they started to solve it. Two alleged important clues turned out to be valueless.

It was asserted by some of the residents of the house 266 West Thirty-fifth Street that a mysterious man in black had called there about 11 o'clock Monday morning and asked for Mrs. Kronman. He rang the bell, it was said, and went up stairs, but was not seen to come down again. Investigation satisfied the police that the mysterious "man in black" was identical with Charles Goldstein, an agent for a portrait company, who went to the house about 1 o'clock and solicited orders from flat to flat. Goldstein's account of his movements throughout the day was fully verified.

The other alleged important clue was a statement said to have been made by Mrs. David Basch of 307 West Thirty-ninth Street, that Nathan Kronman called upon her Monday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock. An emphatic denial, however, was made by Mrs. Basch. She said she never made any such assertion, and had not seen Kronman for two months.

There still remains the mystery as to how Kronman passed the time from 1:15 o'clock, when he left his dentist's at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, to 2:30 o'clock, at about which hour he visited Mrs. Brockman at 54 East Seventh Street. The negro truckman, Henry B. Hicks, who is held as a witness, persists in his statement that he saw Kronman at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, between 1:45 and 2:15 on Monday afternoon.

Abraham Levy, counsel for Kronman, says that Hicks is mistaken or deliberately lying. "My client is able to account satisfactorily for every minute of his time on Monday afternoon," declared Mr. Levy yesterday. "He was not in the neighborhood of his home at the hour mentioned." Just where Kronman was Mr. Levy would not say. "It would be injudicious of me to do so," said Mr. Levy, "and I should not be subserving my client's interests. The police must be perfectly satisfied of Kronman's innocence by this time." Whether they are or not, however, Capt. Cooney, when questioned, would not say.

Kronman was arraigned before Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Court, during the day, and Detective Michaels, who arrested him, told the Magistrate that he would like to have his prisoner remanded on a charge of homicide, as he believed he had sufficient evidence. Upon an affidavit made by the detective, in which Hicks's statement played an important part, the Magistrate remanded Kronman to the Coroner. Coroner Bausch committed him to the Tombs. The inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

After his client had been committed to the Tombs Mr. Levy said: "I have given instructions to Kronman not to answer any questions that the Coroner might ask. I have given the facts and circumstances of the case careful consideration, and am satisfied there is not sufficient evidence on which to base a respectable show of the prisoner's guilt. The utter absence of motive, the possibilities of other persons being instrumental in causing her death, cry out in vindication of the defendant.

"The only testimony thus far produced on which a shadow of investigation may be based is the statement of Hicks that he saw the defendant in the neighborhood at 2 o'clock, going toward his house. The remarkable appearance of the negro upon the scene, his overconfidence as to the time, the peculiarity of the manner in which he was procured as a witness, I will discuss at the proper time and place.

"I take no stock in the statement reported to me that the police knowingly are making a scapegoat of my client. If Frank Moss is seeking a sensation he cannot secure it at the expense of my client. I do not require the assistance of the Mazet committee or of Mr. Moss to establish the entire innocence of Kronman. Mrs. Kronman was murdered, and as I firmly believe, by some thief or burglar. I believe that eventually the police will secure the criminal. The time has not come, thank God, when we can repudiate our Judges and our courts. In the ordinary conduct of legal procedure and without unnecessary display of fireworks my client will receive full vindication without the intervention of any tribunal not duly constituted for the administration of justice.

"I do not mean to be at all disrespectful to the committee, its members, or its counsel, but I must say that the issuance of a subpoena for the production of my client is an unwarrantable instance of impertinence. There is no precedent for it. I will not tolerate it, and I do not desire their assistance."

Mrs. Kronman's body was taken from the Morgue back to her late home yesterday, where her brother-in-law, Morris Jacobs, took charge of it. The funeral will take place this morning at the house, and the interment will be in Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn. Kronman will be present. Lawyer Levy said Inspector Thompson had consented to allow the prisoner to follow his wife to the grave. He will be in charge of two detectives.

No trace of the missing jewels has been found. It has been ascertained that several daring burglaries have been committed, both in broad daylight and at night, in the neighborhood of Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue within a few months, but that no arrests have been effected in connection therewith.

FRANK MOSS AND KRONMAN.

The Murder Case Not Considered by the Mazet Committee.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet committee, announced at its session yesterday that he had subpoenaed Police Captain Cooney to produce Nathan Kronman before the committee, with a view to examining him. He had, however, been informed by Capt. Cooney that Kronman was now in the custody of the Coroner, and he had excused him from producing him.

"I believe," continued Mr. Moss, "that there are certain things upon which light is needed, and which Kronman's examination might reveal, but owing to the shape things have taken in the last twelve or sixteen hours I do not think it would be advisable for us to handle it at this time. The man is under arrest on suspicion of having committed murder."

Mr. Moss said that under these circumstances he thought the committee could well afford to wait until a later date to examine Kronman.

Roosevelt to Address Firemen.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Gov. Roosevelt has notified Mayor Sullivan that he will not be able to be here next Tuesday morning to make the address of welcome to the State Firemen's Association, but will be present in the afternoon, and will then deliver an address in Getty Square. Great preparations are being made for the firemen. It is expected that fully fifty thousand strangers will visit the city during the meetings.

Soldier Kills a Bartender.

WALLACE, Idaho, Aug. 9.—Charles Bohnenberger, private in Troop H, Sixth Cavalry, shot and killed Joseph McBride, bartender in a dance hall, to-day. Bohnenberger knocked a dance hall girl down and McBride interfered, striking him several times. Bohnenberger fired five shots, one grazing McBride's temple, the other four striking him in the breast.

Smallpox at Niagara Falls.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Cases of smallpox continue to crop out in various parts of the State. The State Board of Health to-day reports three additional cases at Niagara Falls and directly traces the outbreak there to a case which the doctors diagnosed as chicken pox, but which is in reality a case of smallpox. The usual precautionary measures have been taken.

Yale Memorial Arch.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 9.—Work was begun to-day on the Yale memorial arch, which is to be erected in memory of the Yale men who lost their lives in the Spanish war. The arch will span the passage between Battell Chapel and Durfee Hall. The fund has been raised entirely by subscription.

For chafing-dish and invalid cooking.

LIEBIG

Company's Extract of Beef

Gives strength and delicious flavor to soups and sauces and makes delicate beef tea instantly. Genuine with blue signature

DOMINICAN REVOLT SPREADS.

Province of Vega Now Said to be in Arms—Gen. Liriano Abandoned by His Troops.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 9.—The latest news from Santo Domingo says the revolutionary movement is extending and that the Province of Vega is in arms. It is impossible to obtain any details here as to this.

Gen. Francisco Liriano, sent from Monte Cristi by the Dominican Government to attack Gen. Ramon Pacheco at Dajabon, the headquarters of the revolutionists, was abandoned when he arrived in front of the enemy by his troops, who, without firing a shot, deserted and entered the camp of Gen. Pacheco. The advanced posts of the latter are at Las Aguas, and the revolutionists are masters of the fords across the River Yaque, thus cutting off communication between Monte Cristi and the interior.

The forces of Don Juan Isidro Jiminez, leader of the revolution, are being augmented every day, and the news from all parts of the Dominican Republic is favorable to him.

GEN. JIMINEZ VERY CONFIDENT.

Says "Santo Domingo is Practically Mine" and Talks of His Plans.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, said to-day, in the course of an interview, that funds are being daily placed to his credit in Paris, and that he had refused over 800 tenders of service on the part of Cubans and Americans who were ready to pay their expenses. In reply to those offers he had asserted that he had neither need nor desire to organize expeditions. To-day, he continued, he had received advices that two more Dominican Generals had declared themselves in his favor with followings of 800 men.

Dominican Government paper, Gen. Jiminez says, is unsalable. Men of all colors in Santo Domingo are joining his cause, but most of his Generals are colored, the proportion of black to white being two to one.

When questioned regarding a dispatch from Cape Haitien, published by The Discusion, representing that the Haitian Government is unfavorable to his pretensions and is prepared to prevent him from landing on Haitian territory, Gen. Jiminez replied that the Haitian Government was in a "very rotten condition."

The revenue of the Dominican Republic under a good government should be, he estimates, not less than $2,500,000, an amount more than enough to meet governmental expenses and the interest on the public debt. When he attains to the Presidency he hopes to go ahead promptly with public works, and to carry on other necessary improvements; but he insists that "the first necessity of Santo Domingo is honest men in her administration." As to the possibility that the existing Government may prevent his entering the country, he ridicules it, as, to quote his words, "Santo Domingo is practically mine."

HAITI'S STRICT NEUTRALITY.

Arms Destined for Dominican Revolutionists Seized.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 9.—The Haitian Government has seized at Fort Liberte arms and ammunition destined for Dominican revolutionists. Several Dominicans in Haiti have been arrested for violating the neutrality laws. Among them is Francisco Deetjen, in whose keeping arms were found.

President Sam has wired the Dominican Government that insurgents will not be permitted to use Haitian territory as a base for operations.

FILIBUSTERS AFTER TUGS.

Agents of Dominican and Haitian Revolutionists at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Three officers, representing the revolutionists of Santo Domingo, and two civilians, representing those who do not like the manner in which President Sam manages affairs in Haiti, have been here three days, it is said, endeavoring to find vessels to carry munitions of war recently purchased in New Haven. To avoid suspicion all the members of the party crossed the Windward Passage in small boats and embarked on a Ward Line steamship at Guantanamo, landing last week in New York. Both parties coming on the same boat was, they claim, accidental.

Those from Santo Domingo were delayed by the capsizing of a boat. They claim that there is little danger in landing contraband war material anywhere on the coast of either country except near the principal ports, as the coasts are not patrolled, because neither of the Governments has war vessels to do the work. What they claim are needed are small steam tugs to take out their purchases and to carry cargoes landed on the eastern shores of Cuba some months ago. Two tugs have been selected, and the only thing that prevents their sale is a difference as to the price, which it is thought will soon be settled.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN HAITI.

Permission at Last Granted for a Weather Bureau at Cape Haitien.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 9.—The relations between the United States and Haiti are cordial. The Haitian Government has authorized the erection of an American meteorological station at Cape Haitien.

The permission to establish such a station had previously been refused; and the fact that permission has now been granted demonstrates the extension of American influence in Haiti.

RELICS OF THE CLIFF DWELLERS.

Dr. Cole Makes Interesting Discoveries in Colorado and New Mexico.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 9.—Laden with relics of the cliff dwellers, the Rev. Dr. George L. Cole has returned from a journey to the ruined cities of Southeastern Colorado and New Mexico.

Valuable results were secured by excavations in an ancient communal dwelling, as yet unnamed, which stands on cliffs of the Santa Fé River, fourteen miles from Espanola, New Mexico. There were not less than 1,000 rooms in the larger building, in its prime. It was 240 by 300 feet. Dr. Cole estimates that from 4,800 to 6,000 people lived in the pueblo.

Among the bones taken from the burial mound were a woman's femur 19 inches long, showing a giantess seven and one-half feet tall. The cliff on which the ruin stands rise a thousand feet above the surrounding country.

WELL-PRESERVED DINOSAUR.

Fine Specimen Secured in the Carnegie Fossil Quarry in Wyoming.

LARAMIE, Wyoming, Aug. 9.—Dr. W. J. Holland of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Penn., who has a large force of scientific people working in the great fossil quarry near Laramie, Wyoming, was seen to-day, and it was learned that Dr. J. L. Wortman and Dr. Coggeshall, formerly of the American Museum of Natural History, who have charge of the work in the Carnegie fossil quarry in Wyoming, have discovered and exhumed a monster fossil dinosaur in a perfect state of preservation and have obtained nearly the whole of this new species.

This animal had a long neck, tail, and hind legs and short forelegs, the whole length of the animal being sixty feet, and it stood twenty feet at the hips, the thigh bone, or femur, being six feet long and fifteen inches in diameter. It had a head like a frog.

"We found the animal near the surface," said Dr. Holland, "and we already have the vertebral column, the centrum of the largest vertebra being twelve inches in diameter; eighteen ribs, which are about six feet long; the entire pelvic girdle, which is something very few persons have gotten complete; most of the bones of the legs and feet I believe we got. We also have nearly all the cervical vertebrae, and are following them into the bluff, and hope to get the bones of the head."

OFFICIAL SALARIES REDUCED.

Mr. Vanderlip Found the Clerks in the Auditing Department Idle and Cut Down Pay of Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip was asked to-day about reports that he had ordered a reduction in salaries of several chiefs and assistant chiefs of division in the office of the Auditing Department because he had visited the offices and found these chiefs and their clerks reading newspapers and loitering during work hours.

Mr. Vanderlip said he had for some time been investigating the auditing of the bonds and other papers in the Third Auditor's office. Last Saturday morning he went to the Third Auditor's office and, accompanied by one of the officials, walked into a large room, where he wanted to make an investigation. He found a general state of idleness. Clerks were reading newspapers or gathered in conversation. This was after 9 o'clock. The following Monday morning Mr. Vanderlip again visited the Auditor and they went to another division to make an investigation. Mr. Vanderlip says the same state of affairs was again discovered.

Mr. Vanderlip says he decided that the chiefs and assistant chiefs of these divisions were responsible for this state of affairs, and at once ordered a reduction in their salaries. He thinks that officials of this class should control the employes by some regulations as to when work should begin and how they should conduct themselves.

It is said by officials in the Treasury that had Mr. Vanderlip discovered the same conditions in an office well up with its work he would probably have said nothing. He was led to take action, it is said, by the fact that the work in the Auditor's office is nearly two years behind.

Although there is considerable criticism by some of the clerks it is stated that no clerical salaries were reduced.

A LITTLE NECK ROMANCE.

Wedding Once Prevented by Bridegroom's Parents' Finally Takes Place.

LITTLE NECK, L. I., Aug. 9.—At St. George's Church last night Miss Rosie Brouskie and Michael Walsh were married by the Rev. H. W. Quimby. Walsh has lived in Little Neck all his twenty-one years of life. A year ago he met and fell in love with Miss Brouskie, and they soon afterward became engaged. Several years ago a relative died and left a small fortune to Walsh, who was, however, to enjoy it only upon attaining his majority.

The parents of young Walsh entered a vigorous protest when they heard of his engagement, but in spite of it the day for the wedding was set. All was ready, the bride-prospective was there, but the young man did not put in an appearance, and the ceremony was postponed. The parents of young Walsh had prevented him from attending by compelling him to go South.

Walsh returned several months ago, and the love affair was resumed where it had been broken off, and culminated in the wedding last night, as he had just attained his majority.

SAN FRANCISCO PRIMARIES.

New Law Results in Overthrow of the Boss Element.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The first primary election under the new State law, which provides for the holding of various party primaries simultaneously and under direction of the Municipal Election Commissioners, resulted in the complete overthrow of what was known as the "boss" element in both the local Republican and Democratic Parties. The Crimmons and Kelly faction, which dominated local Republican politics for years, was defeated by a vote of four to one, the winning ticket being led by Henry T. Scott, President of the Union Iron Works. A large majority at the primaries is also insured for the Democratic delegates pledged to the renomination of Mayor J. Phelan, the ticket supposed to be in the interest of Christopher A. Buckley and Samuel Rainey being overwhelmingly defeated. Phelan has led the cause of reform against the factions controlled by Buckley and Rainey for the past three years. The total vote cast was 32,000, or 50 per cent. of the average vote at a biennial election.

NEW ELECTRICAL POWER CO.

To Furnish Light and Power for Albany and Adjoining Counties.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Empire State Power Company, with principal office at Amsterdam, was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State; with a capital stock of $1,000,000. Its objects are developing, manufacturing, using, transmitting, and selling electricity for producing light, heat, and power; selling electrical power for manufacturing, railroad, or any other purpose, and lighting streets, avenues, public parks, and places, and public and private buildings in the cities, villages, and towns of Albany, Schenectady, Montgomery, Schoharie, and Fulton Counties, and such other counties in the State as may be deemed desirable; to erect, construct, and maintain dams, canals, raceways, and storage reservoirs with necessary gates and locks, and all other suitable appliances for damming and storing water in the Schoharie Creek and its tributaries; also to erect and construct subways and conduits for conducting and distributing the electricity.

The number of shares into which the stock is divided is 10,000, and the Directors are William T. Mayer of Albany, J. George Kaeller of Rochester, Samuel Bolton, Jr., Ralph S. Everest of Lansingburg, D. A. Devendorf of Fort Hunter, W. Barlow Dunlap of Amsterdam, and Clarence E. Sprout of Williamsport, Penn.

NIAGARA POWER DEVELOPMENT.

Experts Consulting as to an Electrical Plant on Canadian Side.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Prof. George Forbes, F. R. S., of London, England, electrical expert; Clemens Henschell of New York and Germany, hydraulic engineer; Dr. Coleman Sellers of Philadelphia, expert engineer and ex-President of the Niagara Falls Power Company, are here in consultation with William B. Rankine, Secretary and Treasurer of the Niagara Falls Power Company and of the Canadian Niagara Power Company, in regard to the development of electrical power on the Canadian side of the river.

Prof. Forbes spent eight months of last year in preparing plans for the development of water power at the second cataract of the Nile, visiting that country at the request of the British Government, the power to be used for pumping for irrigating purposes and for long-distance transmission. His visit to Niagara at this time follows naturally the closing of the recent agreement between the Government of Ontario and the Canadian Niagara Power Company, under which the power company is now preparing to develop its plans in the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, and to undertake the transmission of power to the City of Toronto. The gentlemen named have visited the Canadian side of the river and made a personal survey of the ground.

The present plans call for a development of 100,000 electrical horse power.

Burial of Lieut. Peary's Child.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—The body of Francine, the seven months' old child of Explorer Lieut. Peary, who died on Monday night of cholera infantum, was taken to Washington, D. C., to-day for burial by Mrs. Peary and her brother. Lieut. Peary never saw Francine, as she was born after he left for his last trip into the North. Marie Ahnigite, the other child, is six years old and was born in Greenland. She is well and hearty.

New Summer Home for Working Girls.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 9.—A Summer home has been established here by the Girls' Friendly Society of the Diocese of New York on the property formerly owned by ex-Judge A. H. Dailey of Brooklyn. The society desires to purchase the property for occupancy as a permanent home. While under the management of the Protestant Episcopal Church the home is open to girls of any denomination. The Dailey house is a large one. The members of the society, who pay $4 a week for board, are working girls who are employed in stores and factories.

Woman Gives Ambulance to a Hospital

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 9.—A woman in this village, who does not wish to give her name, has presented through Dr. W. A. Winer a handsome ambulance with all its equipment to the Ossining Hospital. It cost about $600 and is patterned after those in use in Central Park, New York.

MR. McKINLEY'S VISITORS.

Gen. Hutton, Commander in Chief in Canada, Among the Callers on the President at Plattsburg.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The President went for a walk to-day with his niece, Miss Duncan, who will leave here to-morrow for her home, in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, President of the Catholic Summer School, called upon the President this morning and invited him to visit the Summer School grounds, which are only about a mile from the hotel. The President accepted the invitation and will visit the school early next week, probably on Tuesday morning.

Two distinguished Canadians arrived this morning and sent in their cards to President McKinley, who at once came out and received them. They were Major Gen. Hutton of Ottawa, Aid de Camp to the Queen, commanding her Majesty's troops in the Dominion of Canada, and Major Laurence G. Drummond of the Scots Guards, Ottawa. They had a long walk with Mr. McKinley, which was purely of a social nature.

This afternoon at 2:30 President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, and others of the President's party, went for a sail on the Elfrida. They went up the lake as far as Congressman Sibley's Summer home, at Valcour, but did not stop there. They returned to the hotel dock at 4 P. M.

BELL FINED FOR ASSAULT.

Acquitted of Stealing Carranza Letter, He Attacks Chief Kellert.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—George F. Bell, the man who claims that he stole the celebrated Carranza letter, was discharged to-day by Magistrate Lafontaine on the ground that the prosecution had not proved in the first place that a letter was stolen and in the second place that Bell had stolen any letter.

Chief Kellert of the Metropolitan Secret Service, who was accused by Bell of having been with him at the time when the letter was alleged to have been stolen, was given an opportunity to deny his connection with the case, and as soon as he did so Bell assaulted him. The two were separated and Bell was locked up, and afterward fined $25 and bound over in the sum of $100 to keep the peace for one year.

HER SON A SOUND SLEEPER.

Mrs. Sutcliffe Arrested for Making So Much Noise in Waking Him.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Julia Sutcliffe of 294 East Thirty-third Street has a son who if the stories of neighbors be true, is a very sound sleeper, and the people in the neighborhood object to the methods used by his parents to arouse him early in the morning.

Thomas A. McDonald, who lives across the street from the Sutcliffe home, yesterday went to the police court and aired his grievance. He said that Mrs. Sutcliffe at an early hour each morning arose and called her son, who sleeps in the top story, by thumping on the side of the house and shouting at him. Her language, said Mr. McDonald, was profane, and he wanted the nuisance stopped.

Recorder Senior did not want to take a complaint against the woman, and he sent her a notice to visit the court at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, intending to warn her of her neighbor's action. Mrs. Sutcliffe did not answer the summons, and this morning, when Mr. McDonald again appeared, saying her conduct had been worse than on previous days, the Judge accepted a complaint of disorderly conduct.

Mrs. Sutcliffe was arrested and arraigned. She denied the charge, although admitting with a half smile that her son did sleep soundly, and she tried to arouse him by tapping on the stair casing. The case will be tried next Tuesday afternoon.

GOLD CERTIFICATES ARE SLOW.

Reports Show that the Demand Will Be Less Than Was Expected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The reports so far received from Sub-Treasury cities indicate that the call for gold certificates in exchange for gold coin will be considerably less than the Treasury officials expected. San Francisco, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans, however, have not yet been heard from, and consequently there is

COL. WILLIAM E. SINN DEAD

The Brooklyn Theatrical Manager Passes Away in Pittsfield, Mass.

HAD BEEN IN BEST OF HEALTH

He Began His Theatrical Career in Washington Thirty-eight Years Ago.

Col. William E. Sinn, for twenty-four years proprietor of the Park and Montauk Theatres, in Brooklyn, died suddenly last night in the Maplewood Hotel, Pittsfield, Mass. He was sixty-five years of age, and was one of the best-known men in Brooklyn.

For several years Col. Sinn had lived at the Hotel St. George. At the time of his death he was taking a rest in Massachusetts. When he left Brooklyn after the close of his theatre about a month ago he was in the best of health, and the news of his sudden death was a great surprise to his many friends.

His only son, Walter T. Sinn, died three years ago. Col. Sinn was divorced from his second wife, Cora Tanner, the actress, in 1893, Justice Augustus Van Wyck granting his wife a decree. Col. Sinn did not leave any near relatives living in this State. Leonard B. Grover, his brother-in-law and associate in his theatrical business, lives at the Hotel St. George, but he could not be found last night.

Col. Sinn was born in Georgetown, D. C., but his parents removed six weeks afterward to Maryland. When thirteen years of age the Colonel went to Baltimore and went to work as a counter boy in a dry goods store. Later he went on the road as a salesman for the firm. He was married in his eighteenth year to a Miss Bonn, daughter of a tobacco merchant.

Later he became a partner with his father-in-law and began traveling again. Some of his best stories relate to his traveling life, when he used to drive to Mobile, Ala., taking three months for the trip and visiting every planter on the road. His sister married Leonard B. Grover, the original fun maker in "Our Boarding House" and a manager of experience. At the breaking out of the war the tobacco business was killed and his theatrical career was commenced.

With his brother-in-law as a partner the Colonel began his career by opening the Novelty Theatre in Washington as a high-class variety. This was on Aug. 20, 1861. In the Spring of 1862 the two branched out and took the Novelty Theatre, and during that Winter established a permanent Winter circus. In the Winter of 1863 they added Liberty Hall, Alexandria, Va., to their list, and had charge of the German Opera Company then touring the country. From 1861 to 1864 the partners, in addition to their theatres, managed a variety of combinations, and ran excursions on the Potomac from Washington to Mount Vernon.

In the Spring of 1864 Col. Sinn managed the National Theatre in Cincinnati, Ohio, but sold out with a big profit at the end of the season. The Colonel bought out his partner, and from September, 1864, to 1869 was manager of the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia. In September, 1869, he opened the Front Street Theatre, in Baltimore, running it for six years, or until he came to Brooklyn. At the time of the Chicago fire Col. Sinn announced the first benefit for the sufferers. The announcement of the benefit appeared in the same extra that told of the fire, which had been raging but six hours.

The Colonel's boast was that during his career as Manager he has never lost a season. By his first wife the Colonel had two children, Walter L. and Isabella. In 1888 he married Cora Tanner, after securing a divorce from his first wife, and for some time acted as her manager while she was on the road.

"When the war broke out in 1861," Col. Sinn once said, "I was in sympathy with the South, and assisted in getting men to go out with a Maryland regiment. I was promised an office for my services. In attempting to cross, in April, 1861, I was arrested at Harper's Ferry and taken to Baltimore. I was given the alternative of taking the oath of allegiance or remaining in Fort McHenry. Finding I couldn't get out, I took the oath. Thank God I took it! for it changed the entire course of my life. That was the nearest I ever came to being in the army—hence my title of the 'Colonel.'"

JENNIE WORRELL IS DYING.

Jennie Worrell, once a popular actress in this city, was found yesterday afternoon lying unconscious and severely burned in the grass meadows at the foot of Seventeenth Street, Coney Island. She was taken to the Flatbush Hospital, and Dr. Cochran, the surgeon who attended her, said that she would die.

Policeman Snyder about 2 o'clock walked across the meadows, which were on fire. When nearly across he stumbled over the half-roasted body of Miss Worrell. Her hair had been burned off and her clothing was in flames. The upper part of her body was badly burned. The Fire Department was summoned to extinguish the burning grass. It is thought Miss Worrell went to the meadows at daylight, and lay down in the grass to sleep.

Jennie Worrell is one of the once famous trio of Worrell sisters, who thirty years ago were among the most popular stage favorites in New York. The Worrell sisters, Sophie, Irene, and Jennie, were daughters of William Worrell, a once famous circus clown. Jennie, the youngest, was born in Cincinnati in 1850. The sisters were on the stage as children, and had sung and danced their way into popularity in California and Australia.

In 1866 they came to New York and took possession of the theatre on Broadway opposite Waverley Place, which had been successively the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, a "Düsseldorf Art Gallery," Lucy Rushton's Theatre, and the New York Theatre, under the management of Mark Smith and Lewis Baker. They called it the Worrell Sisters' New York Theatre, and appeared first in a musical travesty, which was preceded by the production of "Under the Gaslight," by Augustin Daly. The travesty soon gave place to a second production of "Under the Gaslight," when the Worrell sisters appeared in the parts created by Rose Eytinge, Blanche Grey, and Rose Skerrett.

They retained possession of the theatre until 1868 without much profit. In after years it was, briefly, "Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre," because of the burning of the original Fifth Avenue Theatre in West Twenty-fourth Street; the Globe, Harrigan & Hart's Theatre Comique, (burned in 1884,) the Old London Street, and now the new Broadway Athletic Club.

Jennie Worrell, who was the best actress of the three, was first seen in this city in the Spring of 1866 at Wood's Theatre, in "Nan the Good for Nothing." The enormous popularity of burlesque after the advent of Lydia Thompson and her "British Blondes" in 1868 helped the Worrell sisters to win favor.

Irene Worrell was married to a son of Edward Eddy, the old Bowery actor, and Sophie married George S. Knight, a popular variety hall performer, who was best known for his German-English dialect specialties. He died in an insane asylum some years ago.

The other sisters separated from Jennie long ago on account of her habits. She was married to "Mike" Murray, a well-known gambler. They were divorced later, and for several years past she has lived about Coney Island. Her life has been growing worse steadily, and the police of that precinct have arrested her many times.

In May, 1896, she entered the West Forty-seventh Street Station and asked for a night's lodging. When arraigned in court the next day she gave the name of Jane Murray, and said she had no home. After receiving a five-day sentence to the Workhouse she was recognized by friends, into whose care she was given.

THE POPE REPORTED ILL.

The Allgemeine Zeitung Says He Has Had Several Fainting Fits.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.—The Allegemeine Zeitung says the Pope is ill, in consequence of the great heat, and has had several fainting fits.

Dr. Lapponi, his physician, was hastily summoned.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The dispatches from Rome to the morning papers do not confirm the statement of the Allegemeine Zeitung.

On the contrary, they assert that his Holiness is busy preparing an encyclical on the Peace Conference, which will urge the necessity of the Holy See regaining complete temporal liberty in order that it may promote the work of peace and arbitration.

IMMIGRANT'S DEATH A MYSTERY

Andrus Hambosky, Found with His Throat Cut, Dies in a Hospital—May Have Been a Murder.

Andrus Hambosky, a young Hungarian, with $10 as his mite to start life in the New World, arrived here in the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and was yesterday permited to land in the care of the Hungarian Society by the immigration officials. He did not at once take advantage of his liberty to leave the Barge Office, and was noticed lingering around in a seemingly despondent mood. At 4 P. M. he was found under a stairway on the ground floor of the building, with his throat gashed from ear to ear and his windpipe severed. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where his breathing was facilitated by the insertion of a rubber tube, but he died at 10 o'clock last night. The case was supposed to be one of attempt at suicide, attributed to melancholia resulting from homesickness, but the finding of a bit of pasteboard subsequently under the stairway where he was discovered leads to the suspicion of murder. Written in Hungarian on the card was a line which translated read: "He cut me because I would not lend him money in Castle Garden."

The police of the Second Precinct were put on the case when this note was found, but they failed last night to find any clue.

In a pocket of the dead man's clothes was found the card of Alexander Arnold of 19 Stuyvesant Street, a Hungarian painter. Mrs. Arnold said last night that Hambosky was a cabinetmaker at Esperges, Hungary. She visited there last year, and as he was out of work she told him that he should come here and they would assist him until he got a start. She said that he had a wife and three children at home, and a brother who is a priest.

Superintendent Knowl of the hospital said last night that the gash looked as though made by another person.

The card on which the writing was found was wet with blood, and the name signed to it was spelled Hrostovics Hambosky was the spelling on the immigrant records, and Mrs. Arnold said that it should be spelled Hambor.

LUDLOW ANSWERS CRITICS.

Says Reason El Reconcentrado Was Suppressed Was Because It Was an Obscene Publication.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—The statements of Gen. Carlos Garcia recently published in the United States regarding the suppression of El Reconcentrado are strongly disapproved here by many leading Cubans, including Chief Justice Mendoza of the Supreme Court and Señor Desvernines, Secretary of Finance in the Advisory Cabinet of the Governor General, who say that Gen. Ludlow's action is universally approved by right-minded Cubans, and that the newspapers of all shades of opinion have heartily indorsed the course of the Military Governor in this respect.

Gen. Ludlow says it is absolutely untrue, as asserted in a New York newspaper, that any police difficulties or the attack by the Reconcentrado on Gen. Rafael Cardenas, Chief of Police, had anything to do with the suppression of the paper. His reasons were fully explained in his order, and have already been cabled. He repeats that the Reconcentrado was suppressed as an obscene publication. A newspaper of a similar character, says Gen. Ludlow, could not exist in the United States after its first issue, as the editorial office would be stoned and the editors subjected to rough treatment.

The general impression in Havana is that Gen. Ludlow's act is one of the most popular things he has done this year. The threats of Senor Ricardo Arnauto, the editor, to lodge a complaint with President McKinley only provoke ridicule here.

CUBAN EDITORS' CHARGES.

Alleged Grievances of Cervantes and Arnanto Against Gen. Ludlow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Col. A. Cervantes and Ricardo Arnanto, the editors of the suppressed Havana newspaper El Reconcentrado, arrived here to-night. They made known the nature of the charges against the administration in Havana, which they are to lay before the Secretary of War in support of a demand for an investigation. They claim to have witnesses and plenty of evidence. They charge that Gen. Ludlow has entirely subordinated the civil law to military power, and rules despotically.

According to them, Havana has a Horgan and Slattery case, in which the courts interfered without avail. Gen. Ludlow, they say, appointed as architect of the City of Havana a man named Arsearna, who was not an architect by profession. Arsearna made himself obnoxious to the citizens of Havana and the courts were applied to. The Belen Court issued an order forbidding Arsearna to use the title of architect. The order of the court was annulled by an order issued by Gen. Ludlow.

They assert that Gen. Ludlow has subsidized some of the newspapers of Havana by employing the editors and reporters in municipal departments. Nicolas Heredia, the editor of the Patria, holds two Government positions and draws two salaries, they say.

The charge that Manuel Martinez, who was employed as a police officer, and who in that capacity tortured suspected Cuban sympathizers to make them confess, has not been dismissed. It is charged that in at least one case, that of Ramon Huertha, who was suspected of being an accomplice of a gang of criminals, Martinez resorted to his former practices in order to make Huertha confess.

Ludlow's attack on the Reconcentrado, they allege, was first caused by the murder of Minnie Ross, an American woman. A man was suspected and arrested. The Reconcentrado worked up the case, and its reporters claim to have found clues which pointed to another person. They said so and attacked the Police Department.

They admit that their attacks were more violent than would be proper in an American paper, "because the language is more fiery," but assert that all the attacks upon the Administration were attacks upon it for official misdeeds, and not made on the authorities as private individuals.

They learned, they say, that they were to be arrested and concealed themselves. Subsequently Gen. Ludlow sent an emissary to them, promising that they would be safe if they returned to talk the subject over with him. Relying on this promise, they visited the General and were placed under arrest.

They say that Gen. Ludlow then compelled them to sign a paper promising not to write any more newspaper articles for any paper in Cuba, and that they signed this to escape two months' imprisonment at hard labor.

TO GUARD AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

Brooklyn Transit Company Experimenting with Improved Equipment.

The frequency of trolley accidents in Brooklyn of late has led the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to make extra efforts to secure improved equipment in the way of car brakes and fenders. Several new kinds of fenders are being experimented with, and a dozen or more varying styles of brakes are being tried. The company will continue experimenting until a satisfactory fender and brake are found.

The number of trolley accidents in Brooklyn since the strike of motormen and conductors on July 16 has surpassed all records in that borough. Within a period of less than four weeks half a dozen people have been killed by the cars and more than two-score injured.

Secretary T. S. Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company denies that this unusual number of casualties has been due to so-called green motormen. The fact that so many accidents of this kind should occur immediately after the strike, he declares, is more coincidence than anything else.

Police Patrol Wagon in Collision.

While a patrol wagon, attached to the Gates Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, was returning from a fire at 332 Putnam Avenue at midnight, last night, it was struck, at the corner of Madison Street and Tompkins Avenue, by a car of the Tompkins Avenue Line. The wagon was overturned and Roundsman John Goodman and eight patrolmen, who were in it, were thrown to the ground. Three of the men were slightly injured, but none seriously.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

New Motor Company of Buffalo, to manufacture and sell steam, air, gas, gasoline, and other motors, trolley bases, trolley heads, and trolley wheels; capital, $25,000. Directors—Samuel Wilkinson, E. L. Pixley, and William M. Horman, Buffalo.

Angelica Telephone Company of Angelica, to connect Angelica with the villages of West Almond, Birdsall, and Short Tract; capital, $800. Directors—Fred R. and Lizzie Platt, Louis C. and Jennie D. Rice, Clarence L. and Josephine L. Lathrop, and Davis H. Richardson, Anrelica.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Jessie Bartlett Davis Considering Offers for the Season.

JENNIE JOYCE TO ACT AGAIN

Will Probably Go to London in the Fall—Plans of Charles Coghlan—Mr. Herne's New Play.

Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis arrived in the city yesterday. She went to the Netherland Hotel, where she will remain for three weeks, during which time she will determine what she will do this season. Miss Davis said she had received two flattering offers from prominent managers in this city, and to this fact was principally due her visit to New York at this time. One of these offers is to star in a new opera to be written for her, and the other to become identified with one of the leading comic opera companies.

Miss Davis is accompanied by her niece, Miss Belle Bartlett, of whose soprano voice she speaks in glowing terms. During her stay here Miss Davis will try to place her niece with some one of the comic opera companies. "My separation from the Bostonians," concluded Miss Davis, "is purely for business reasons, and we part the best of friends."

JENNIE JOYCE'S FUTURE PLANS.

Young Daly's Wife Has Decided to Return to the Stage.

Jennie Joyce, who in private life is known as Mrs. Phil Daly, Jr., and against whom her husband has brought a suit for absolute divorce, has decided to resume her professional career on the stage, which she left when she was married to young Daly. Mrs. Daly said at the Sturtevant House last night:

"I have been placed in an unjust position. I can look the public in the face, as the charges brought against me by my husband are not true. As several flattering offers to go back on the stage have been made I can't help but look upon them favorably. Edmund Gerson, who was my manager a few years ago and who made a great success with me abroad when I appeared at the Alhambra in London, will in all probability look after my interests again.

"Another prominent manager has come forward and offered to star me in this country in a burlesque, and I have also had offers from theatrical agencies. Mr. Gerson, however, says he can put me in a pantomime in London in the Fall to play the leading boy part, and I will likely accept the position.

"My appearance in this country will be deferred until I am fully convinced that my unfortunate domestic affairs have blown over. I welcome the prospects of getting back to the stage."

MR. COGHLAN HARD AT WORK.

Will Have New Plays for Rose Coghlan and Himself.

Charles Coghlan will begin his season with a tour through this country, presenting "The Royal Box." Later he will produce a new adaptation of his own, details of which he does not care at this time to make public.

Mr. Coghlan is at present at his home in Nova Scotia, where he is engaged in adapting a new play from Dumas for his sister, Rose Coghlan, to whom will be assigned a role he thinks particularly suited to her.

"Citizen Pierre," whose untimely end at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last season caused Mr. Coghlan to shelve the play, will be revived in London next Spring with a somewhat modified plot. Mr. Coghlan anticipates a successful season for the piece there, and during his engagement in the English metropolis he will also present "The Royal Box."

Miss Coghlan will appear for twenty weeks at the beginning of the approaching season in "The White Heather." By the time she has finished that engagement Mr. Coghlan expects to have his Dumas play thoroughly rehearsed and ready for production.

JAMES A. HERNE'S NEW PLAY.

Liebler & Co. Will First Present "Sag Harbor" in Boston.

Arrangements have been completed by Liebler & Co. to first produce James A. Herne's new play, "Sag Harbor," at the Park Theatre, Boston, on Oct. 23, where it will run for an indefinite period. Mr. Herne will assume the leading rôle, that of a scallop fisherman of Long Island. The scenes will be laid in Sag Harbor, and the characters will all be types of the shoremen of the place. The story will be purely imaginary and will in no sense caricature the town or its inhabitants. The production will later be presented in this city.

MANHATTAN THEATRE OPENING.

Willie Collier to Present "Mr. Smooth" Early Next Month.

Managers Brady & Ziegfeld yesterday arranged with Smyth & Rice to present Willie Collier in his own comedy, "Mr. Smooth," at the Manhattan Theatre, commencing Sept. 2. This piece was produced out of town last Spring, and will now have its first metropolitan hearing. It is in three acts, the first and third being located in New York and the other in Saratoga.

The run of "Mr. Smooth" will be followed by Brady & Ziegfeld's new production, "Papa's Wife," in which Miss Anna Held will make her appearance. Miss Held is now in Paris, where she has obtained some handsome costumes for this production. The American version of this play has been adapted and brought up to date by Harry B. Smith, and is based upon a musical comedy which was a very popular feature of Judic's répertoire.

MISS ADA REHAN'S FUTURE.

Speculation as to What the Actress Will Do This Season.

There is considerable speculation in the theatrical profession these days as to what arrangement Miss Ada Rehan will make for the season. Since the disbandment of the Daly Stock Company every prominent member of it has arranged his or her engagement for the coming season, and Miss Rehan's silence has caused much comment.

Richard Dorney, who was the manager of Daly's Theatre, said yesterday that he had been in telegraphic communication with Miss Rehan, who is in London, and thus far he is unable to say what she intends to do. Mr. Dorney was inclined to think that the actress was awaiting the disposition of the late manager's property in London before deciding upon her own plans.

Signor Salvini's Return to America.

No definite information has been received in this country regarding the reported return of Signor Tomaso Salvini to the American stage. It has been known, nevertheless, that the Italian actor has written letters to some of his friends here that he would like to visit this country again for a starring tour accompanied by his son, Gustavo Salvini, who has made a great success abroad.

WANTED AN IMMEDIATE DIVORCE

A man and a woman entered the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at midnight last night and asked to see the Judge. Sergt. Carson, who was behind the desk, asked them what they wanted.

The man spoke up and said: "My name is Weigand. This is my wife. We live in a fashionable boarding house at 5 West Thirtieth Street. I am a personal friend of the Prince of Wales and want to be divorced from this woman. We have been married ten months."

The woman interrupted long enough to say: "Yes, and in that ten months you have spent $10,000 of my money."

Weigand replied: "It was not your money. It was mine."

An argument followed, and both parties pleaded to the Sergeant to divorce them there and then.

Captain Price entered the door at this time, and to him Weigand made another plea to be divorced. The Captain told them that he could do nothing and referred them to Court.

The couple left the station house together, the woman saying, just before they went out, that her husband had gone out fishing with a number of his friends in a Harlem Boat Club, and had caught fourteen crabs, which he brought home and ate himself, refusing to give her one.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President Spencer of the Southern Railway Says that the Voting Trust Will Not Be Dissolved.

Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, denied yesterday that his tour abroad had any connection with business relating to the system of railroad lines in the South under his direction. Mr. Spencer declined to discuss the recent affiliation of the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania interests and its probable effect upon the Southern Railway, of which J. Pierpont Morgan is the guiding spirit, saying that all he knew about it was what he had seen in the newspapers, and declaring that, so far as he was advised, the traffic arrangements existing between the Southern Railway and the Pennsylvania, which had always been close, would continue as they are now.

It is known that by the terms of the voting trust agreement under which the Morgan interests operate the Southern Railway it was provided that if on July 1, 1899, the company should have paid a 5 per cent. cash dividend in one year on its preferred stock, amounting to nearly $60,000,000, the voting trust should have been dissolved and the stock of the company should have been delivered to its owners. The voting trust further stipulated that if such dividend should not be paid on July 1 the trust should continue until such dividend is paid, the trustees at their discretion, however, having the right to terminate the agreement at any time. The trustees are J. P. Morgan, Charles Lanier, and George F. Baker, all of New York.

When questioned on this point, Mr. Spencer said that there had been no change whatever; that the 5 per cent. dividend on preferred stock had not been paid July 1 and that the voting trust had not, and would not, so far as he knew, be dissolved.

"None of these things entered into the purpose of my trip to Europe," said Mr. Spencer. "I simply went for a vacation and left business behind."

Mr. Spencer said he had visited the site of the Paris Exposition, and declared that, in his opinion, the American railways would find it an excellent place to set forth the resources of this country. The proposal of some of the American railway systems to place exhibits there jointly was brought to his attention, and he said it was a matter well worth considering.

MORE D., L. & W. RESIGNATIONS.

General Freight Agent Hicks and Charles D. Newton Out.

General Freight Agent Hicks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, who has resigned, will be succeeded by P. J. Flinn of Omaha, who, as already announced, was recently asked by General Traffic Manager Caldwell to accept the position. It is expected that Mr. Flinn will take charge of the freight department within a few days.

Assistant General Passenger Agent Charles D. Newton was requested by Mr. Caldwell to forward his resignation, to take effect Sept. 1, and he did so at once. He will quit the office as soon as he receives notification that his resignation is accepted.

Mr. Newton served under former General Passenger Agent W. F. Holwill for many years. When the new management dispensed with Mr. Holwill's services he was the only employe retained in the office. He made a demand upon the new General Passenger Agent, T. W. Lee, to either sign a contract binding the company to retain him or accept his resignation. Mr. Newton suspected that he was being retained until the new clerks became familiar with the work of the office.

Boston and Albany Railroad Earnings.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The Boston and Albany Railroad reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1899, show a surplus of $657,832, as against $502,793 for the corresponding quarter last year. The surplus for the year ended June 30, 1899, was $231,393, $30,588 for last year.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—There were two falls in the jumping race to-day—Brazil, who had the mount on Horseplay seeming badly hurt when his animal fell, and Brown was stepped on by Wild Heather, which stumbled over the first jump. A stable boy mounted and rode Horseplay out for third money.

The bay colt Approval, three years old, was sold to Frank E. Taylor by J. Madden for $15,000. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Kilt, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, first; Belle of Troy, 102, (H. Evans,) 7 to 1, second; High Jinks, 102, (Burns,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:08. Diminutive, Our Breezy, Princess Margaret, Ostra, Lady Harriet, Primavera, and Curfew also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. McMeekin, 110 pounds, (Maher,) 2 to 1, first; Prestidigitator, 110, (Simms,) 2 to 1, second; May Jane, 107, (W. Martin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01⅘. Lady Contrary, Sidney Lucas, and Strathmaker also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Sanders, 114 pounds, (Maher,) 11 to 10, first; Switchman, 116, (Turner,) even, second; Buela, 107, (Clawson,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:40¾. Handpress also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Blueaway, 111 pounds, (Maher,) even, first; Meadowthorpe, 111, (Burns,) 3½ to 1, second; Dan Rice, 111, (Clawson,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:48¾. Premier and Charlie Rose also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, long course. Burnap, 150 pounds, (Southwood,) 8 to 5, first; Red Hackle, 146, (Sprague,) 6 to 5, second; Horseplay, 135, (——,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—6:09½. Wild Heather also started.

To-day's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Bold Knight, 107 pounds; Oread, Barney F., Post Haste, 105; Tar Hill, 101; The Rush, 99; Creeper, 95; Ciales, 93; Pirate J., 88.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. One mile. Myth, 108 pounds; Onomastus, 104; Mariti, 101; Hurricane, 98; Leando, Alpen, 94; Beana, 86.

THIRD RACE.—The Lemp Handicap. Five furlongs. Maribet, 126 pounds; Bramble Rose, Matchim, 113; Mr. Jersey, 110; West Baden, 109; Scotchman, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Tragedian, 109 pounds; The Bachelor, 106; Azucena, 104; Adolph Spreckles, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Three-quarters of a mile. Ben Hadad, 113 pounds; The Dauphin, 110; Midlight, 108; Meehanus, Athamas, Judge Wardell, 107; Rideau, Chappaqua, 104; Weller, 98; Frohman, 96; Sister Alice, 97; Dolly Welthoff, 94; Winepress, 93.

HARNESS RACING AT FORT ERIE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Summary of to-day's races at the Fort Erie track:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500. (Three heats on Tuesday.)

George Carney, b. g., by William H. Cassidy, (Lockwood)	2	1	1	2	1
Venus 2d, b. m., by Cupid, (McHenry)	1	9	9	1	8
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	7	2	2	8	2
Dorothy S., blk. m., (McLaughlin)	6	6	3	5	3
Letah S., br. m., (Brigham)	5	5	7	3	7
Millard Saunders, b. g., (Merrifield)	3	4	8	7	5
Viola, b. m., (Starr)	9	3	6	9	9
Nell Gwynne, gr. m., (Hurd)	8	6	4	4	4
Sadie M., br. m., (McDowell)	4	7	5	6	6

Time—2:15¼; 2:15¾; 2:14¾; 2:12½; 2:13¾.

2:10 Trot.—Purse $1,500.

Dare Devil, blk. h., by Mambrino, (Geers)	6	1	1	2	4
Gayton, b. h., by Allerton, (McHenry)	5	2	2	1	1
Caracalla, b. m., by Patron, (Snow)	1	3	5	5	2
Bouncer, b. m., (Starr)	4	5	3	3	2 ro
Oakland Baron, br. h., (Walker)	3	4	6	4	3 ro
Mattie Patterson, b. m., (Saunders)	2	6	4	dis.	

Time—2:10¼; 2:09½; 2:10¾; 2:10¼; 2:11¼; 2:12.

2:09 Pace.—Purse $2,000.

Hal B., b. h., by Hal Dillard, (Snow)	1	1	1	
Nicol B., b. h., (McLaughlin)	3	2	2	
Passing Belle, b. m., (Burch)	2	3	5	
Exploit, gr. h., (McCarthy)	6	7	3	
Bessie Leach, br. m., (Burdick)	4	5	4	
Hallena Duplex, b. m., (Demarest)	5	4	7	
Ace, b. h., (Rae)	5	6	6	

Time—2:07¼; 2:08; 2:08½.

Free-for-all Trot.—Purse $2,000.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, (Geers)	1	1	1
Eagle Flanagan, b. g., (Hudson)	3	2	2
Bingen, br. h., (Starr)	2	3	4
Directum Kelly, b. h., (Kelly)	4	4	3

Time—2:08; 2:06½; 2:10½.

Jockey Martin Wins Race in England.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—At the second day of the Kempton Park August meeting to-day, "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, finished first on Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Landrail in the race for the Sunbury Handicap Plate. Lord Ellesmere's Ultimatum was second, and Mr. Oswald's Barnhourrie third.

Says He Turned the Other Cheek.

According to his counsel, Philip Greenwald, a Brooklyn saloon keeper, who is being sued for a separation by his wife, Gussie, is a marvel of patience and forbearance.

Mrs. Greenwald yesterday applied to Justice Lambert, in the Supreme Court, for $5 a week alimony. After setting forth the countless alleged trials his client had suffered at the hands of his wife and her mother, Greenwald's counsel told of an encounter between husband and wife on the street. Mrs. Greenwald, he said, slapped her husband on the left cheek, but he obeyed the Scriptural injunction and turned the right cheek, which she promptly treated as she had done the left. Justice Lambert reserved decision.

MONTREAL CYCLING TOURNEY.

One-Mile Amateur Championship of the World Won by T. Summersgill of England.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—The world's cycle championship meet of the International Cyclists' Union, under the auspices of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, opened to-day on the Queen's Park track. The summaries:

One-Mile Novice.—Final Heat—Bert Dennison, Toronto, won; J. Moore, Montreal, second; Byron Brown, Charlottetown, third. Time—2:31.

One-Mile Amateur Championship of the World.—Final Heat—T. Summersgill, England, won; Earl Peabody, Chicago, second; John Caldow, Scotland, third. Time—5:46 2-5.

Half Mile.—Final Heat—Won by C. R. McCarthy, St. Louis; Major Taylor second, Nat. Butler third. Time—1:00 1-5.

Half-Mile Amateur.—Final Heat—Won by L. Wilson, Pittsburg; J. Drury, Montreal, second; R. Goodson, Australia, third. Time—1:06.

Two-Mile Professional Tandem.—Final Heat—Won by Butler brothers; Charles McCarthy and J. B. Bowler second, Major Taylor and J. J. Casey third. Time—3:47 3-5.

TO PLAY GOLF FOR CUPS.

Newport Club's Tournament for Members Opens Aug. 29.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—The Governors of the Golf Club, R. I. Gammell, John Bolt, Victor Sorchan, George Peabody Wetmore, and Arthur T. Kemp, are at work on the tournament which the club will hold beginning on Aug. 29, and extending through the first week in September.

The tournament, which is for the club members, will be for the various cups, including that offered by the Count of Turin to be contested for each year, and which was played for and won for the first time last Summer by Foxhall Keene. Besides the Turin Cup, the President of the club, Buchanan Winthrop, offers one for a handicap match limited to members of the Newport Golf Club. Winthrop Rutherfurd offers a cup for an open match for the club members. The Governors are to offer a cup, as will several others.

The ladies' golf matches, to be played every Tuesday, have begun. The first match was played on Tuesday in two classes. In Class A Miss Anna Sands won by a score of 104, defeating Mrs. W. Barton Hopkinson, Miss Bryce, and Miss Busk. In Class B Miss Marie Winthrop carried off the honors with a score of 114, playing with Mrs. Barger Wallach, Miss Barger, and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.

NEWPORT TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Over Sixty Players Already Entered for Coming Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—Tennis still reigns supreme at the Casino, and the courts are continually in use during the entire forenoon and for a goodly portion of the afternoon.

The approaching of the tennis tournament is evident on all sides. The interscholastic tennis tournament will probably be started during the third day of the regular tournament next week, bringing the playing up to Thursday. The college cracks who will enter include Wright of Harvard, Thompson of Princeton, and Grant of Columbia, and probably one or two others. The championship doubles between Davis and Ward and Sheldon and Ware have been set definitely for Tuesday next.

The players who will enter the tournament are expected for practice at the Casino Friday of this week, and the courts are in the best condition in the history of the Casino. From the grand stand hereafter the patrons can witness playing in three courts without leaving their seats, that on the champion courts and on the two single courts recently placed from north and south to east and west.

Over sixty entries have already been made, and some of the old-time players will again be seen on the courts. Among them will be Foote and Huntington and ex-Champions Campbell and Wrenn. So far as known, the Newport entries include William Post, Jr., Payne Whitney, and Henry Clews, Jr., of the Casino Tennis Club. Dr. Wright, Secretary of the Lawn Tennis Association, will arrive to-morrow and the drawings will be made at the Casino on Friday.

SORRENTO TENNIS GAMES.

Four Visiting Players Left to Contest in Semi-Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

SORRENTO, Me., Aug. 9.—The second day's play in the Maine State championship lawn tennis tournament to-day reduced the championship struggle to the four visiting players, all of the weaker players having been weeded out.

The semi-final round will be played to-morrow, when the two New Yorkers will repeat their efforts of last week at the Wentworth tournament to get together once more in the finals. Fischer meets Bond, the Western expert, and is expected to win easily, while Paret will meet Davidson, the Southern champion, with about even chances for success. The finals in both events are scheduled for Friday, and the challenge match in singles between the winner and the champion, Hackett, for Saturday. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—J. C. Davidson beat E. G. Thatcher, 6—1, 7—5. First Round.—E. Py Fischer beat A. R. Thatcher, 6—2, 6—1; W. S. Bond beat A. S. Black, 6—2, 9—7; J. C. Davidson beat G. A. Cochran, 6—0, 6—2; J. P. Paret beat P. W. Whittemore, 6—3, 6—1.

Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond beat J. W. Rodgers and A. A. Capelle, Jr., 6—1, 6—0.

Consolation Singles.—Preliminary Round—A. R. Thatcher beat P. W. Whittemore, 5—7, 7—5, 6—1; E. G. Thatcher beat S. M. Isaacs, 8—6, 6—2.

Waiter Badly Beaten by a Policeman.

Benjamin Weaver, a waiter in a Coney Island restaurant, was badly beaten and then arrested by Special Policeman George Walsh of the Coney Island Precinct last night.

When Capt. Kenny heard the stories told by both men, he ordered Walsh locked up and summoned Dr. Cochran of the Coney Island Emergency Hospital to attend Weaver. Dr. Cochran found Weaver suffering from concussion of the brain and other injuries, and sent him to Flatbush Hospital, where it was said that his skull was probably fractured. Walsh will be arraigned this morning before Magistrate Nostrand, in the Coney Island Police Station.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

OF SUNDAY, AUGUST 13,

will contain, among other features, the following:

Full-page portrait of Justice George C. Barrett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York.

Page of portraits of President McKinley at the Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point.

Photographs of the Kwakiutl Indians of British Columbia.

Photographs of Cristobal Colon Cemetery at Havana, including view of the spot where the victims of the Maine disaster are buried.

Illustrated article on the automobile.

Page of snap-shots of Brighton Beach.

Review of the memoirs of Sergt. Bourogne, an officer in Napoleon's army.

Photographs taken at Long Branch.

A short story written by Leonard Outram, entitled "The One-Thousand-Dollar Bill."

Picture of the Shamrock.

Portraits of Brig. Gen. A. E. Bates, the new Paymaster General of the Army, and Benjamin L. Richards, the new President of the American Whist League.

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ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

"Beware of England when she grows polite," somewhere remarks Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING. And certainly the time gives it proof. The Queen's speech, as everybody knew it would do, contains a careful understatement of the British case against the Boers. But the words of it are worth weighing, because they have been well weighed. Here they are:

> I have received a petition from a considerable number of my subjects residing in the South African Republic praying my assistance to obtain a removal of grievances and disabilities of which they complain. The position of my subjects in the South African Republic is inconsistent with the promise of equal treatment whereon my grant of internal independence to that republic was founded, and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of my dominions in South Africa. Negotiations on this subject with the Government of the South African Republic have been entered into and are still proceeding.

Without doubt this is a weighty understatement of the British case. It is a very good thing, nationally, that it should be generally understood of a nation that, when affairs grow serious and ugly, it should say, thus weightily, less than it means. We have to own that our own State Department, continuous and creditable as its tradition has been, has never caught this particular rhetorical trick, and that, from the earliest records, the eagle has been accustomed to scream instead of cooing, whenever he was particularly wrought up, and was just upon the edge of turning himself loose with beak and claw. Our Secretaries of State, nearly all of them, with the conspicuous exception of Mr. SEWARD, might advantageously have gone to school, for this particular purpose, in the British Foreign Office.

In a Queen's speech, perhaps particularly in a Queen's speech when Lord SALISBURY is Prime Minister, we expect this understatement, this mild expression of the feelings of an exasperated nation. But what President KRUEGER and his Boers ought to take particular notice of is the fact that Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, the "American" politician of British politics, is also subdued to what he works in, and that the more the situation in the Transvaal seems to become alarming and exciting the more he in his turn lowers his voice. Lord SALISBURY himself could scarcely have made a statement of the situation in South Africa at once more grave and more moderate than that which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN made, when he said yesterday in the House of Commons:

> We recognize the grievances of the Outlanders, and we have said that these grievances are not merely themselves a serious cause for interposition, but are a source of danger to the whole of South Africa. We say our predominance is menaced by the action of the Transvaal in refusing to redress the grievances or give consideration to requests hitherto put in the most moderate language of a suzerain Power. We say that this state of things cannot be tolerated. We have put our hands to the plow and we will not draw back. With that statement I propose to rest content.

Without any doubt, such talk as this "means business," and the sooner "Oom PAUL" and his Boers recognize that fact the less friction there will be in the inevitable transformation of the South African Republic. That transformation was bound to come from the very moment when gold was discovered in the Transvaal. Without that discovery the Boers might have gone on for half a century, possibly even for a century, in their simple, pastoral, patriarchal ways. But as soon as that happened, it became evident to the intelligent among the Boers, as it was evident to the intelligent everywhere beyond their borders, that it was impossible that the territory over which they nomadically roamed should continue to be inhabited by a "peculiar people." The very fact that diamonds and gold were among their possessions opened their territory to the cupidity of mankind, made it necessary for them to do as other people do. There was no escape from conformity, and assimilation but once more to "inspann and trek." But they were at the end of their resources. They had settled in the most remote and unfrequented region which South Africa or even the modern world affords. And even there, under the incentive of the discovery of precious stones and metals in their land, even in their remote solitude, they were pursued, and have at last been caught up with, by the "Zeit-Geist." The time has come when they simply must do as other people do, when they must yield or die.

Doubtless President KRUEGER recognizes this. There is a possibility that he is the only man in the South African Republic who does recognize it. It is frightful to think of what might happen if this now venerable man were taken away, and the councils of his State were inherited by such Dutchmen of the seventeenth century as, in the seventeenth century, used to preside over the destinies of this Island of Manhattan. It is quite true that the present successors of those Dutchmen in the rule of this island are not their superiors in intelligence, and are far from being their equals in integrity. But then we all have to recognize that the Government of New York, which happens to be presided over by a man of Dutch descent, is an anomaly and solecism. The question is whether there is enough of intelligence in the South African Republic, outside of President KRUEGER, to recognize that the whole social and political theory upon which their State is founded is anachronistic, irrelevant, obsolete, that "it will not do." If so, there is hope that the situation may be lubricated and adjusted, with the minimum of friction. If not, we really shudder to think what is sure to happen to those well-meaning and much-belated Boers.

CRITICISM AND RESPONSIBILITY.

Undoubtedly a college professor is a qualified critic of National policy, but anybody who reads, without assenting to, Prof. J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN'S criticisms of the Administration's policy in the Philippines must perceive that they are uttered without the sobering sense of responsibility. At an anti-imperialistic meeting in Chicago the other night Prof. LAUGHLIN proposed this simple method of relief from the burdens of war and all our troubles in the East:

> Why do we not grant independence to the Filipinos under our protection (as we have to the Cubans)? The moment that is done, the war will end. The country will be extricated from all its embarrassments, and our brave army will be saved from decimating disease in a deadly climate. How I wish, in all kindness of heart, and with successful persuasion, we might preach that policy to the White House, and ask in the name of a Christian Nation for its adoption.

An audience that had had its emotions sufficiently stirred by the professor's denunciation of the immorality of our proceedings in the Philippines, and that was quite incapable of thinking out the details of the policy which he advocates or of picturing forth its certain consequences, would at once and enthusiastically applaud the suggestion that we grant independence to the Filipinos. But suppose the professor should sit down for a half hour's candid talk with the President or with Secretary ROOT about the advantages, moral and political, of his plan. We may be sure that no matter how deeply his moral sentiments are stirred in behalf of AGUINALDO, his highly trained mind would not fail to comprehend the weight and seriousness of the objections which would be urged against giving that vain and ill-balanced Filipino the freedom of Luzon and its companion islands, to have, to hold, and to work his will upon, without other restraint than could be offered by our "protection." "The war will end," says the professor, the moment that is done. On the contrary, the war would begin, and without hope of ending, the moment we entered into an arrangement so absurdly impossible. There may be Filipinos with whom we could live upon terms so nearly approaching equality as those suggested by Prof. LAUGHLIN, but AGUINALDO is not one of them. With that light-headed cutthroat and treacherous faction leader there is only one possible relation for us, and that is the relation of absolute control.

A refusal to recognize and admit the facts about the Filipino character and fitness, or want of fitness, for self-government is the basis of most of the wholly wild and irrational talk about giving these islanders their freedom. The open-minded reader of newspaper and official reports and the more deliberate writings of impartial observers who have recorded their impressions of the natives in review articles and books cannot fail to condemn such a policy as Prof. LAUGHLIN commends as altogether visionary and impossible. There is now only the excuse of prejudice for the fault of ignorance about the Filipinos. Yet men like Prof. LAUGHLIN have allowed their sympathies or their feeling of reverence for inapposite tradition to becloud their judgment to a degree that deprives their criticism of the National policy of all value and certainly of all authority.

Witness this further specimen of anti-imperialistic reasoning from the professor's speech:

> It is tricky and unfair to plunge us into a policy of expansion, except after a full and fair discussion in a National campaign. If we really desire expansion, then every argument in favor of taking the Philippines applies with much more strength to taking Canada and Mexico. Grant that, under international law of monarchial nations, we have a legal right to be there. Is that any reason for our violation of every maxim of common sense and morals? Why sink forever hundreds of millions of dollars in the Philippines, when we know that the people can never in centuries be assimilated into an Anglo-Saxon state; that the land can never be colonized by a white race successfully?

Maxims of "common sense and morals" occupy so large a place in the thoughts of anti-imperialists that they give no thought at all to National duty and obligation and refuse to comprehend the true interests of the people for whose welfare they are so solicitous.

EXPENSIVE PUBLIC SERVANTS.

The salary of a City Magistrate in this borough is $7,000. A man with the ability to earn $7,000 in any private calling would in general serve the city most acceptably in the office of City Magistrate. It is not so much profound learning in the law and long experience at the bar that are demanded for the performance of the duties of City Magistrate as good judgment and sound common sense. With that equipment, a natural love of justice, and some understanding of human nature, a City Magistrate should be able to harmonize countless differences that, treated with less discretion, would develop litigations, vexatious for the litigants and costly for the city; he would promote peaceful settlements of neighborhood, family, and individual quarrels; secure reparation for injuries, and discourage a resort to the courts for trivial causes. Such a Magistrate would earn every penny of his salary.

Unfortunately, there are some City Magistrates now on the bench who not only do not earn their salaries by a wise disposition of the cases that come before them, but put the city to needless expense by their ignorance and want of judgment. We have in mind a Magistrate of this kind before whom a very much excited Italian was brought the other day by two policemen who had arrested him as he was engaged in what is known in the remote West as "shooting up the town." He had leaped or fallen from his window, and with a revolver in his hand ran through the street yelling, shooting, and gesticulating in a way that would have led the casual observer to say at once that the fellow was either drunk or crazy. He was not drunk. It did not occur to the City Magistrate before whom he was haled that he might be insane. He was accordingly held for the Grand Jury on a charge of felonious assault, although why that charge should have been made instead of high treason, forgery, or kidnapping is a matter of pure speculation. An indictment was found. Then the matter came before a Judge of General Sessions who is possessed of a good deal of common sense. He promptly ordered an inquiry to be made into the man's sanity. The commission found him unquestionably insane. He will now be sent to Matteawan, and if he should ever become sane enough to be tried, the old indictment may be hunted up and a trial had.

The proceeding thus far has cost the city something like $1,500. If the City Magistrate before whom he was brought in the first instance had sent him to the insane ward at Bellevue the question of his sanity would have been passed upon by the visiting physicians without cost to the city, the time and money spent in finding an unnecessary indictment would have been saved, and the Italian, should his sanity be regained, would have suffered no other injury to reputation than his temporary aberration.

This may be looked upon as a small matter. It is not small, because it is one of many cases where cost accrues and injury is done through the presence on the bench of City Magistrates who are incompetent for their work. The custom of appointing district leaders and needy politicians to these Judgeships is commonly looked on as impudent and scandalous, but is accepted and tolerated as one of Tammany's practices. The abuse of the appointing power is really a more serious matter than it seems. The raising of a numskull to the bench of even an inferior court ought to be considered a just cause of impeachment.

"GIVE US A REST."

At a watering place third as to rank in point of size and fashion one finds the Summer residents as much slaves of their engagement books as in Winter at their city homes. Insensibly the round of visits, luncheons, dinners, and receptions has increased until the burden of them has so gained ground that a business man merely finds the change of scene a change of business. He comes back from his two or three days on his week of vacation with a feeling, of a Monday or Tuesday morning, that at least he can obtain rest in town, where he can go to his club or not, just as he pleases, can get the right amount of sleep or not as he may choose, can read a good novel, if such a thing comes along without fear of constant interruptions, and need not pass hours in fabricating talk for the benefit of people who can not be amused, and if they could, would not be worth the effort.

Is it the lively air of North America or something peculiar in the American mixture that makes people turn the period of rest into one of toil? For it is toil to be held to one of several engagements every day. The man unwary enough to buy or hire a house in one of these places may look forward with fond anticipations to a hammock on a shady porch, or a quiet corner of a long dock where the tautog are still in the habit of nibbling, or a spot for pensiveness and lethargy in a grove of pines. But at the station he is met with the announcement of a big dinner to be eaten in the company of comparative strangers, and finds at home a list of engagements made for him, with the kindest intentions in the world, which effectually drive into the background of his consciousness every dream of relaxation and rest. He is expected to admire golf and at least pretend to play, though it may be that he thinks in his inmost soul that such a game could only have been evolved by a Scot without imagination or digestion; fed on haggis and Calvinism, who hated fun and his fellow-men as only a Scotsman can, a game taken up and pushed by cynics who pretend to like loneliness because they cannot always be making their neighbors uncomfortable, and when they return from their Caledonian joys revenge themselves for their enforced silence by talking people's heads off about golf.

The situation as it appears at our watering places is created by the women, who feel the necessity for having neighbors, but when they have them, cannot suppress the instinct to outshine them. That is why the real estate interest flourishes at and near such Summer gatherings, although the season is a short one; that is why there is rivalry in the costliness of villas and horses, of costumes and liveries, nay, at some watering places, they do say of diamonds worn with barbaric insolence in the face of the sun! Women dislike solitude in the first place, and are afraid of lonely places in the second. Few of them care much for nature; it is, therefore, natural enough that the tendency of the great majority of families should be toward a continuation in Summer of the same life they have led in Winter, with some superficial changes as to clothes. They care little or nothing for literature, art, music, or nature; they have no resources within themselves; their pleasures must come from outside, and be governed by the latest fashion, like their taste in dress.

What is difficult to understand is the indifference of the Summer people to repetitions of the same daily existence. Is it lack of imagination that makes them callous to the weary round pursued in Summer as in Winter? They are ready enough to denounce a sameness of theme in their clergyman, their theatres, their daily papers. Why do they not begin reform at home, and live comfortably, instead of running with the hare of society and hunting with the hounds of business? They allow the restless, brainless bores of this world to arrange their lives for them, instead of avoiding the places where these congregate, and pitching their tents so far away from the social Philistine that he can trouble them only by the exercise of a perseverance foreign to his kind.

It would be invidious to name the pleasant spots within a radius of a couple of hundred miles from New York which have been practically ruined, for those who desire to rest in Summer, by good people gone wrong, that is to say, people of a fair amount of intelligence who have allowed the ambitious and the restless and mere vulgar pushers to invade the quiet of such villages as they have chosen for a Summer's rest. The signs are unmistakable. After the red spot of the golfer's blazer come the high-stepping nags and the tall drag. Then young men in evening dress are seen by the light of the western sun, escorting ladies whose bare shoulders are scarcely hidden by white light scarves; that means formal dinners lasting two hours at least. Next come tandems and four-in-hands, "pink" teas, and "diners parés," hops, and your full-blown ball. All very delightful, all very proper in their right places. But how inane to repeat in Summer the old round of Winter! Nature has set apart the seasons for us. Where in the world is the Winter so arctic; the Summer so torrid? Why not follow her hint and try how different habits, ideas, and clothes can be made in Summer from what they are in Winter?

EMBELLISHING THE CITY.

Almost every day, certainly once a week, we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the artists of New York were powerful enough, organized enough, and determined enough, to get into the charter that provision which provides for a Municipal Art Commission. Every artist or art lover who helped to get that provision in the charter is entitled to congratulate himself, and to be congratulated by his friends. What would have happened, without such a provision, to all schemes of municipal embellishment we may well see from the Horganization and Slatterification of such schemes of municipal embellishment as were not provided for beforehand, and were not expressly subjected to the review of this commission.

The Mayor appointed a very good commission; an achievement which may be attenuated by the fact that according to the charter and the subsequent proceedings had thereunder, he could not have appointed a very bad one. The Art Commission is, naturally, considering the pressure of bad architects, sculptors, and painters upon the municipality, an instrument of more force for resisting evil than for doing good.

But, just at this moment, we have no doubt that the Art Commission has been forceful for positive good. It has authorized the erection, at the intersection of Morningside Park and Manhattan Avenue, of a replica of the monument of "France and America," or WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, by BARTHOLDI, which Mr. JOSEPH PULITZER presented to the City of Paris, and which Mr. CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS has gone to the expense of reproducing for the City of New York.

Without doubt the "international" idea involved is very fine. That the artistic work is a worthy embodiment of the idea is guaranteed to us not only by the reputation of the sculptor, and by the solicitude of the original donor not to be represented in the city of his frequent sojournings by an unworthy work, but also by the well-known fact that the City of Paris does not allow inartistic monuments to be set up in its public places. Everybody who knows the ground selected for the reproduction of the monument in New York knows that the point selected for this monument really clamors for a public monument of some kind. And those who do not know this of their own knowledge will willingly accept the favorable verdict on the monument and the site of the Municipal Art Commission. It seems to us that everybody concerned—Mr. BARTHOLDI, Mr. PULITZER, Mr. ROUSS—is very much to be congratulated upon the embellishment of New York by a worthy and expressive public monument.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While it is easy enough to understand why and what objection would be made to "The Drums of the Fore and Aft" by the more elderly officials of a Methodist Sunday school in Crawfordsville, Ind., yet one cannot help regretting that those worthy individuals could not have exercised their undoubted right to remove the tale from their library without at the same time making themselves ridiculous by absurd denunciations of its slang and its "profanity." Whether Mr. KIPLING'S story of Jakin and Piggy Lew, and how those unrefined youngsters saved a regiment of British soldiers from the uttermost of utter disgrace, would or would not be dangerous reading for the average American babe is a question which persons with much leisure on their hands may find it profitable to debate. For ourselves, we should be inclined to decide off-hand that said babe would not add appreciably to his knowledge either of slang or profanity by perusal of the story, and that all his attention would be concentrated on its lessons of heroism and patriotism. Be that as it may, and admitting, or rather not denying, that "The Drums of the Fore and Aft" is of a nature to edify only adult readers, the Crawfordsvillians might still have expurgated their precious library in a more seemly fashion. That one of them who drew up a list of all the rough, bad words in the tale incurred, toward the youth whom he presumably wishes to protect from evil, a weight of responsibility much heavier than Mr. KIPLING'S, for he called attention to an element of the story which the author kept in strict and proper subordination to its high and noble purpose. This is poor business, mean business, nasty business, and the Crawfordsville Methodists will be undeservedly lucky if civilised people in other parts of the world are content merely with laughing at them.

—Politics or patriotism, it's a little difficult to tell which, has inspired one of England's military magnates to make an attack at once fierce and amusing on that valuable but far from exciting compilation, Lord BRASSEY'S "Naval Annual." Speaking at a Primrose League fête the other evening, Gen. Sir GEORGE WILLIS, who was formerly in command of the Portsmouth district, called that large and hitherto always respected mass of facts and figures "one of the most detrimental books to the empire that was ever written," and proceeded to denounce it and its author with almost frantic vigor. The "Naval Annual," he said, gave the construction of every ship in the British Navy. That was bad enough, he thought, but the wicked volume also revealed the most secret details pertaining to the forts at Spithead and other coast defenses—details which could never have been known to an enemy if they had not been printed and depicted in Lord BRASSEY'S book. Why the Government had allowed the work to be published the General said he could not imagine, for though himself fairly well acquainted from close observation with the fortifications around Portsmouth, this widely circulated instructor had given even him new information about the weak points of England's greatest naval station. In conclusion, the General declared that if the annual was concocted from facts obtained while its author was Secretary to the Admiralty it constituted a grave breach of faith. As might have been expected, this assault on a book that is little less than a national institution has created something of a sensation in England, and opinions as to its motive are much divided. Lord BRASSEY asserts that the accusation that he has betrayed naval secrets is without foundation, and he denounces Gen. WILLIS'S speech as a mere piece of party vituperation, intended to decrease the chances of the younger BRASSEY to represent Christchurch in Parliament. This, whether true or not, throws some light on the question of the relative lengths to which the politicians of England and America will carry party hostility.

—By giving timely warning of the hurricane which is now sweeping up the Caribbean Sea the Weather Bureau has probably saved enough property, to say nothing about lives, to pay for at least half a century the expense incurred in establishing observation stations throughout the West Indies. In these days of steam navigation, to know when one of these whirling storms is coming, and the path it is traveling, is to be able to avoid it with almost absolute certainty. The worst of them are of small area, and though their origin is still a matter of rather unsatisfactory theorizing, their laws of motion are thoroughly understood. The hurricane is a creature of invariable habit. Always turning the same way and moving along a course curved with mathematical accuracy, it is terrible only when it can catch you unawares. Provided he has plenty of sea room, the modern Captain regards tempests of this character with comparative indifference, and, thanks to our new service, he now will get full information at the time when he needs it most; that is, when in port. The supplying of such warnings is most legitimate and admirable work for any Government, and it is very pleasant to remember that the benefits thus conferred by ours are bestowed free upon the commerce of every nation which has any dealings with us. In this way, at least, "entangling alliances" to which nobody will object can be formed.

—There is usually much trouble in comprehending the figures by which discoverers of perpetual motion prove that their machines will run forever, but there has arisen a genius in Kansas City whose computations are as clear as they are convincing, and to whom nobody can hesitate to give the credit of having solved at last the problem which has stumped so many great minds. He is not yet quite ready to show his engine in actual operation, but that is a small and immaterial detail, easy to ignore for the week or two more required to bring the machine to perfection. The all-important thing is the principle, and that the Kansas City man puts within the reach of the humblest comprehension. "Here is the whole idea," he says. "I just wind her up and she keeps on going." Could anything be simpler? Yes, the following bit of Kansas City mathematics, which we also quote from this great inventor: "You see, there is a net force of twelve pounds and a spare force of four and one-half pounds. This is increased four times in forty-nine pounds, and the four and one-half pounds so increases the force of the forty-nine pounds that the average is sustained throughout the forty-nine pounds, which so increases the force of the four and one-half pounds that the wheels continue to go round." Even "Christian Science" can show nothing in its sacred books quite so lucid as that.

—By coming over in tow the Shamrock does nothing but what is perfectly legitimate, but she does make it impossible to compare her seagoing qualities with those of her predecessors, and that would have been interesting, even if it would not have been particularly important or instructive. Perhaps it is just as well, however, that the last trace of the practical and useful should be thus removed from these contests. The hunters and defenders of the America's Cup are simply racers, now, and the pretense that they are something more might as well be given up at one time as another.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S POWERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About two weeks ago, when away from home, I noticed in your columns a communication from Alice Stone Blackwell, entitled "Queen Victoria and Women." In this article she attempts to show that a statement made by "A Horrid Man" in a letter to THE TIMES that "she (Victoria) has literally nothing to do with the Government of the British possessions except to act as a most respectable figurehead," is a gross overstatement. Alice Stone Blackwell says: "Victoria, for instance, has the legal right of an absolute veto, not only over all legislation enacted by the British Parliament, but over all enacted by the colonial Legislatures. This power is very rarely used by British sovereigns, but Victoria used it a few months ago by withholding her signature from a bill passed in Jamaica lowering the age of protection for girls." It is true that Victoria has the legal right of an absolute veto, but it is also just as true that it is a right only in name. It is certainly unique to say that "this power is very rarely used by British sovereigns," in view of the fact that it has not been exercised for over 200 years, and that during that time seven sovereigns have been on the British throne! The case quoted, where Victoria withheld her signature from a bill passed in Jamaica lowering the age of consent for girls, proves nothing. This bill was not passed by Parliament, and hence Queen Victoria's dissent from the bill would be no opposition to Parliament. Furthermore, there is no reason to doubt that Victoria declined to sign the bill, because she was so advised by the Prime Minister.

Macaulay, writing in 1828, commenting on the English revolution, says: "It was not stipulated that the King should give up his negative on acts of Parliament. The Commons, however, had shown a disposition to exact this concession. * * * Now, this article (i. e., the withdrawal from the King of his right of veto) has been as completely carried into effect by the revolution as if it had been formally inserted in the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement. * * * Much importance should not attach to a prerogative which has not been exercised for 130 years, which probably will never be exercised again, and which can scarcely in any conceivable case be exercised for a salutary purpose."

The truth is that most of the prerogatives of the sovereign of Great Britain are prerogatives only in name and not in fact. Just as with the right of veto, the right of the Queen to select her Ministers is purely nominal. The Ministers are really selected for her by the Commons. A Ministry finds that owing to change in political opinion it has lost its majority and cannot pass legislation. The Prime Minister then either resigns or "appeals to the country"—orders a new election. The Queen may desire to retain her Prime Minister. She cannot, as the Commons will not pass his bills. A new election is ordered, and a good majority of the members returned are in accord with the Ministry. Then the Queen may have her former Minister—then she must have him. If the returns of the elections show a majority for the opposition, then the Queen must "select" a Minister from the opposition. She even cannot tell who he may be till the leaders of the party agree upon the most suitable member to be Premier. These are facts of common knowledge, and I merely cite them to prove the statement that the royal prerogative of Victoria to select her Ministers is one only in name. It is the same in regard to the prerogative of the sovereign to declare war. Victoria might do so, but as the Commons must vote the money for the expenses, the declaration would be ineffective without their consent. There are other royal prerogatives which work in the same way, but they are of minor importance and do not need special consideration.

Alice Stone Blackwell says: "In addition to her direct powers, the Queen has great political influence, is consulted on all important matters of state," &c. These are very astonishing assertions. In the first place, ever since the days of the Stuarts the "political influence" of the sovereign has been declining as the political influence of the Commons has been advancing. From the accession of William and Mary, it may be said, in a general way, that the political influence of the sovereign has been on the ebb. What is there in the reign of Queen Victoria to show that "she has great political influence"? What is there to show that she "is consulted upon all important matters of state"? What great actions has she taken, what speeches has she made, what has she written to show that she is regarded as authority or of importance in public affairs? Consider the published writings of Victoria. They show that she thinks it of great interest to the world to know whether Prince Albert, when a child, had measles or some kindred ailment; that she regarded her gillie, John Brown, as a man of much importance; that she has notions about flannels and many ideas about tea, but they do not show directly or inferentially that she knows or cares anything about public affairs, or has any definite ideas concerning great political or social questions. Is it at all likely that a statesman like Gladstone or Salisbury, holding the responsibility of the Government of a great nation like Great Britain and the colonial possessions, with all their varied and complex interests, would consult the author of such writings "upon all important matters of state"? The question answers itself.

In truth, if every one of Queen Victoria's prerogatives were passed in review and given its due practical value, it would be difficult to find any country in the world where the King or President possesses less political power than the sovereign of Great Britain.

"A Horrid Man" was strictly accurate when he said, "She has literally nothing to do with the Government of the British possessions except to act as a most respectable figurehead." The International Congress of Women may make some capital of the reception given them by Queen Victoria, but any attempt to make capital for woman suffrage by representing Queen Victoria as the example of a woman governing a great nation will prove a failure. W. L. F.

Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 9, 1899.

OVERCROWDED TROLLEY CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is well that the hope of the American people can safely rest on the free schools and a free press—the former liberalizing even the churches from bigotry, the latter affording an opportunity to the people to complain of abuses, thus calling attention to the necessity for reform. At the rapid pace we seem to be traveling in these days every right-minded citizen should avail himself of the privilege to expose evasions of the law, which seem to increase as the city becomes more densely populated.

The overcrowding of trolley cars is the most pronounced abuse, and one in which the ordinary traveler may observe the impending danger of a great calamity at no future day. Your attention is respectfully called to the danger to life and limb on the cars of the trolley line from Mount Vernon to New Rochelle, as well as that from Harlem Bridge to Mount Vernon, particularly on Sunday. This company should be obliged to put on each of these sections, at "rush hours" at least, ten more cars, for women and children are crowded and crushed and men with infants in arms are often obliged to hang to the sides at great risk of being swept off or run into by passing vehicles or the cars at switches. At the termini should be men stationed to prevent overcrowding, for the conductors have their hands more than full. There are, no doubt, many other lines requiring supervision and an improvement over present methods. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed. WALTON RICHARDS.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the excellent articles such as have been characteristic of your valuable paper for many years I noticed with special pleasure in your issue of yesterday's date the editorial under the caption "The New Gold Certificates."

After naming the amount of gold now held in the United States Treasury and by the New York City banks—aggregating $410,000,000—and stating other important matters relative to the currency situation, you mention the Treasury order for the issue of $10,000,000 in gold certificates, and very appropriately add: "Considering the enormous volume of business that is being done in this country at the present moment, and considering also the specie holdings of the Treasury and the banks and the appreciable shortage of paper currency, an issue of ten millions of gold certificates by the United States Treasury with the intention of relieving the stringency is a step so far removed from the sublime that it is in danger of appearing slightly ridiculous."

In this connection a matter of "ancient history" (so called sometimes) may interest many sincere and earnest well-wishers of our country, to wit: In the Fall of 1889—thirty years ago—there was presented to the then Secretary of the Treasury the following petition:

> "The undersigned respectfully request the honorable Secretary to submit for the consideration of the present Congress a plan for the redemption or conversion of the present legal-tender notes by issuing therefor (at the option of the holders) bonds of the denomination of $1,000, and its multiple, to be made payable on demand in the said legal-tender notes * * * [the bonds to bear interest at an equitable rate.] And also that permission be granted to the banks to count said bonds in the reserve required to be kept by law."

This petition was signed by many of the foremost bankers and merchants. The list included such names as A. A. Low, Jackson S. Schultz, George Opdyke, H. B. Claflin & Co., Bruce & Cook, W. R. Vermilye, Horace Greeley, the then Presidents of the Fourth National Bank, First National Bank, Park National Bank, Market Bank, Hanover Bank, Continental Bank, Mechanics' Banking Association, Bank of the Republic, Central National Bank, Broadway Bank, Manhattan Banking Company, Nassau Bank, Citizens' Bank, and the Presidents and cashiers of other New York City banks. Among the signatures were the names of the then Presidents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, of the New York Life Insurance Company, and many others.

The obtaining of these signatures, pro bono publico, was a pleasant episode in an active business career of the writer. The only regret now is that the matter (which of necessity occupied much valuable time) was not still more vigorously pressed, as the measure advocated came very near being enacted into law within a twelvemonth of the presentation of the petition, which was followed up with enthusiastic and persistent advocacy.

If such a law had been enacted, the result would have been most beneficial. Its value to the 40,000,000, now 70,000,000, people of the United States would have been hundreds of millions of dollars annually. It would have given an elastic currency, so much to be desired—a currency that would have fully and exactly met the requirements of trade at all seasons of the year and under all circumstances. And this without possibility of failure or disturbance of any kind. There never would have been undue scarcity and never a superabundance of currency. Such a law enacted at that time would have enabled us to have become before this time by far the richest nation on the globe.

Such currency legislation is sorely needed now, and it is about the only currency legislation that we do need. It would be of very great benefit to all—permanently settling the most important features of the currency question and removing it from the realm of party politics. The adjustment of the volume of currency would be automatic and therefore entirely free from dishonest or unwise control of any and all individual officials or cliques.

WALLACE P. GROOM.

486 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Aug. 8, 1899.

THE EXCESSES OF EXHORTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much of the distrust of religious revivals felt by many Christian people is probably due less to spiritual indifference than to the conviction that those measures for spreading religion are usually characterized by excesses which rather hinder than promote true religion.

Among those excesses which so offend the refined and really spiritual Christian man or woman are the vulgarity of manner and speech, and the rude dealing with delicate sensibilities often exhibited by revivalists of even the higher order. It is believed that such vulgarisms tend, seriously, to bring religion into contempt and disrepute.

Not long ago Mr. Moody was currently reported to have said, in a public meeting in the City of New York, that Queen Victoria never attended the preaching of the late Mr. Spurgeon, and that Mr. Spurgeon's name would be remembered when that Queen's was forgotten. Of course Mr. Moody could not, from the nature of the case, have known that her Majesty never heard Mr. Spurgeon preach, and therefore he stated as a fact what he did not know to be true; which, upon every principle of moral philosophy, was about as bad as stating as a fact what he knew to be false; though, of course, Mr. Moody believed (whether upon good grounds or not) that his statement was true. But the injustice and vulgarity of his statement consisted in singling out a respectable person for special animadversion on a public occasion. Assuming, however, that the Queen never attended Mr. Spurgeon's church, it was not in the least to her discredit in any respect. It is highly probable that thousands of good Christians in England have been equally remiss in their duty and privilege regarding Mr. Spurgeon's ministrations as the Queen is supposed to have been. Again, at the present conference in Northfield Mr. Moody, according to The Tribune, had the grace to say, in a mixed assembly, where Episcopalians were probably present, "if any church needs a revival, it is the Protestant Episcopal Church."

The need of a revival in that Church will be admitted by all candid churchmen, but that does not justify one who is not a member of the Episcopal Church in making that body the special object of public criticism and implied disparagement. Both the acts here referred to were gross violations of common decency, not to mention Christian charity, which all Christians, Mr. Moody not excepted, are bound to respect. It is singular but true that zeal for religion is very commonly exemplified by the vulgar and indiscreet followers of Christ; and this fact affords an interesting subject of psychological inquiry. EPISCOPALIAN.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

Russell Sage and Peter Cooper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inquiry of Dr. Childs relative to the space allotted to "Uncle Russell Sage" was pertinent. Although he has been granted eighty-three years of life, of what benefit to the world? Hasn't he in accumulating his millions merely been a self-server? Peter Cooper lived when here, and lives more to-day than ever. Everybody, irrespective of financial or social standing, loves to think of Peter Cooper, and he can truly say, "I still live."

WILLIAM T. TOTTEN.

Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Clear Road.

"Lightning never strikes twice in the same place."

"That's the worst of it, if it did it would have a clear right of way."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Adage Disproved.

"Is it true that every dog has its day?" inquired Dinwiddie.

"It is not true," replied Van Braam. "There are not enough dog days to go around."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Big Enough Income.

"What do you consider a sufficient income?" earnestly asked one clubwoman across the tea table the other day.

"Always a little more than you have," flashed back the fair philosopher, with a smile.—Boston Traveler.

His Ambition.

Joax—Why is your friend always making slurring remarks about Philadelphia? He's a Philadelphian, isn't he?

Hoax—Yes; but for some unknown reason he wants to give the impression that he's from New York.—Philadelphia Record.

His Financial Difficulties.

"What broke him up in business?"

"Slow collections."

"I thought he sold goods for cash only."

"He did. It was the firms he owed that had the trouble in making the collections, and they closed him out.—Chicago Tribune.

EXPANSION.

By James T. Du Bois, United States Consul General at St. Gal.

Met a feller t'other mornin'—
Most amusin' sort of cuss;
Had a cur'us style about him—
Cert'nly couldent well be wuss,
I says "Where you hail f'm, pardner?"
An' he smiled in a knowin' way,
An' replied in forren lingo,
"Porto Rico, U. S. A."

Seen a feller down on Broadway,
An' a lot o' tropic garments,
An' a most outlandish air;
"Whur's he frum?" a feller shouted,
An' before we'd time to say,
This yere heathen turned an' ans'rd;
"Honeyluler, U. S. A."

Met a feller here on Olive,
With a somber-e-ro on;
Had a lot of shaggy whiskers,
Nearly all his clothes wuz gone.
Stopped an' ast me fur a qua'ter;
Says, "My home is fur away."
"Whur you frum?" The varmint answered,
"Santiago, U. S. A."

Seen a feller at the Southern,
With a heavy iron box,
Overcoat was lined with bearskin;
Wore a dozen pair of sox.
Sized him up to be er miner,
Judgin' by his awkward way;
Seen him wile his char-ac-ters;
"Circle City, U. S. A."

Seen a saddle-colored heathen,
Wearin' earrings in his nose;
Linen cuff 'round his ankles,
Most indecent lack o' clothes.
"Where'd this heathen guy here spring frum?"
I inquired in lofty way;
An' he had the nerve to answer:
"From Manila, U. S. A."

"Hully Gee," says I. "I never heard o'
These here cannibals before.
Air these heathens yere all voters?
Will we stan' fur enny more?
Nex' you ask a feller
Whur he's frum, an' he'll say
With a lordly kind o' flourish,
"All creation, U. S. A."

—Nashville American.

THE BOERS AGAIN WARNED

Mr. Chamberlain Says Present Conditions Cannot Be Tolerated.

SITUATION CONSIDERED GRAVE

Several More Regiments Ordered to South Africa—No Reply as to the Joint Inquiry Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—There was a considerable dash of excitement in the last hour of the session of Parliament which has just closed.

T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist member for the Scotland Division of Liverpool, appeared as a Boer champion, and said he saw no necessity for war between England and the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain rose to reply amid perfect silence. In his most incisive manner he said he did not like the use of the word war, and, while he regretted the necessity of answering Mr. O'Connor, it would be a fatal mistake to allow the latter's views that a war was entirely needless and that the Government ought to express willingness to wait maybe twenty-five years for a redressal of the grievances of which they complained, to go unchallenged. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"The policy of the Government has been clearly expressed in this house and in another place. We have stated that we recognize the grievances under which our fellow-subjects in South Africa labor. We have said that these grievances are not only a cause for interposition, but a source of danger to South Africa. Our predominance is menaced by the action of the Transvaal Government in refusing to redress the grievances and in refusing any consideration to the requests hitherto put in the most moderate language by the suzerain power. That is a state of things which cannot long be tolerated.

"We have put our hands to the plow, and we will not turn back. Mr. Speaker, with that statement I propose to rest content."

Previously to this, when asked if other regiments were going to South Africa, Mr. Chamberlain said yes; several were going, in order to guard Natal and also to be ready for other contingencies.

The Secretary also said he sincerely hoped the report that the Transvaal Government had rejected the proposal for a joint inquiry was untrue.

While the members of Parliament and officials present in the House of Commons at the prorogation of Parliament to-day expressed hope of a peaceful settlement of the Transvaal difficulties, it was evident that uneasy apprehension was prevalent that an Autumn session might be necessary to vote war supplies.

The gravity of the situation is generally regarded as having been increased by the latest news, and the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's statement adversely affected prices on the Stock Exchange, where, however, the prices of South African securities are now above the low-water mark. Consols were dull, partly owing to the political situation and partly because of monetary tightness.

The additional troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness for transportation to South Africa include a battalion of the Grenadier Guards and three batteries of artillery.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 9.—The Transvaal Government has not yet forwarded to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony, its reply to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal of a joint commission of inquiry into the effect upon the Outlanders of the new franchise legislation, but Sir Alfred Milner still hopes for a pacific settlement.

It is reported that a movement is on foot among the burghers to send petitions urging the Volksraad to make further concessions.

The Liverpool regiment sailed for Natal to-day. While the transport was leaving the bay, the crew of the United States cruiser Chicago, Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, loudly cheered the troops, who replied vigorously for several minutes.

QUEEN'S PROROGATION SPEECH

Declares the Position of the Uitlanders Inconsistent with the Transvaal Republic's Promises.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Parliament was prorogued at 2 o'clock this afternoon by royal commission. The House of Lords met and summoned the Commons to the bar, and the proceedings concluded with the reading of the Queen's speech. This was in part as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"My relations with other powers continue friendly.

"The conference summoned by the Emperor of Russia to consider measures for promoting the maintenance of peace has completed its sittings. Although the result of its deliberations did not fully correspond with the lofty aims which it was summoned to accomplish, it has met with a considerable measure of success. The institution of a permanent Tribunal of Arbitration cannot fail to diminish the frequency of war, while the extension of the Geneva Convention will mitigate its horrors."

After a reference to the conclusion of the Anglo-French Convention on the subject of the Nile Valley and the Anglo-Russian Convention in regard to railway enterprises in China, the speech continues:

"I have received a petition from a considerable number of my subjects residing in this South African Republic praying my assistance to obtain a redress of grievances and disabilities of which they complain. The position of my subjects in the South African Republic is inconsistent with the promise of equal treatment whereon my grant of internal independence to that republic was founded, and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of my dominions in South Africa. Negotiations on this subject with the Government of the South African Republic have been entered into and are still proceeding."

Another paragraph deals with the satisfactory reports as to the recovery of the agriculture and trade of India from the depression caused by the famine, but, it adds, fears are now entertained of the prospects of the harvests in Western and Central India, owing to the insufficient rainfall, though the officials are taking timely precautions to meet any scarcity. The speech then reads:

"I regret to add that the plague, though still confined to the total of 199 areas affected during the Winter, shows no sign of abatement."

The Queen then thanks the Commons for the liberality with which they have provided for the naval and military defense of the empire, and concludes with references to the benefits which may be expected from the domestic laws passed in the session.

GOVERNORSHIP FOR MARCHAND.

French Explorer May Be Sent as Envoy to Abyssinia.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Evenement to-day says it understands Major Marchand has been offered the post of Governor of the French settlement on the Somali coast and Envoy Extraordinary to King Menelek of Abyssinia.

Peruvian Election Debate.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 9.—The Peruvian Congress discussed this afternoon the Government decree of April 24 closing the National Electoral Board. The galleries were crowded by a distinguished audience. The speeches against the decree, but in favor ofe nulling against the decree, but in favor of annulling debate is regarded as of special significance.

Kaiser to Visit Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Emperor William will visit the Queen at Windsor Castle in November, remaining for a week.

Kaiser Accepts Peace Resolutions?

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Emperor William, it is said, has decided to assent to the resolutions of the Peace Conference.

MRS. PEROT IN HIDING.

But Her Counsel Says She Will Appear at the Police Court To-day—No Compromise Is Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Perot case is to be resumed to-morrow. The woman has been, it is said, trying to effect a compromise with the child's grandfather; but the officials of the United States Embassy think such an arrangement would be impossible. Mr. Perot and his counsel had an interview to-day with Ambassador Choate, and the Ambassador said he had applied for Mrs. Perot's extradition, in accordance with orders from Washington, and he had no power to withdraw the proceedings without instructions, as the extradition proceedings were instituted with the view to punishing Mrs. Perot for an illegal act.

Mr. Perot said to-day that the writ of habeas corpus granted to Mr. Crane yesterday had not yet been served, as Mrs. Perot is in hiding. She left her former residence when she heard the writ had been issued. It will be served at the latest to-morrow, when she appears on remand at the Bow Street Police Court.

It is Mr. Perot's intention to apply immediately for the custody of the child, so as to get her out of her mother's hands before the trial.

Mr. Crane said this evening that, although he had diligently searched for Mrs. Perot, he had been unable to find her. He suspected she had left London. Mr. Rose-Innes, counsel for Mrs. Perot, on the other hand, said that, although he had not seen his client for four days, he had no doubt she would appear at Bow Street Police Court to-morrow.

FRENCH VESSEL FIRED UPON.

British Gunboat Leda's Shot Killed the Helmsman of the Poacher Etoile de Mer.

FOLKSTONE, England, Aug. 9.—The British torpedo boat Leda this morning found a French fishing boat, the Etoile de Mer, belonging to Boulogne-sur-Mer, fishing within the three-mile limit. The fishermen attempted to escape, and did not stop when a blank shot was fired. The Leda then fired a shot which disabled the Etoile de Mer, and killed the latter's helmsman.

The fishing boat was afterward towed to this port, with the body of the helmsman on her deck. Her arrival caused great excitement. Capt. Delathe of the Etoile de Mer was arrested, and later in the day arraigned. He pleaded guilty to fishing in English waters and evading arrest.

The commander of the Leda said the chase lasted five hours, under searchlight, and that he discharged thirty blank rifle shots before resorting to bullets.

The prisoner was fined £10 ($50) on the first charge, and £5 ($25) on the second charge.

The Coroner's inquest upon the body of the helmsman resulted in a verdict of "accidental death," the jury exonerating the officers of the Leda.

The Admiralty authorities express surprise at the fact that the fishing boat disregarded the Leda's signal to heave to. It is hoped the regrettable incident will draw attention to the serious inroads made by foreign fishermen in British waters.

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY CASE.

M. Mallet-Prevost Concludes His Presentation To-day—Three Blue Books.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—M. Mallet-Prévost, the Secretary of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, at to-day's sitting of that body proceeded with his presentation of the Venezuelan case and introduced evidence with the object of proving the Spaniards ejected the Dutch from the Cuyuni River in the right of jurisdiction. M. Mallet-Prévost will conclude his argument to-morrow, when Prof. John R. Soley will discuss the question from the date of the British occupation in 1814.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Three Venezuela Blue Books were issued to-day giving, respectively, the case, counter case, and the British argument before the tribunal at Washington.

NICARAGUA AND HER NEIGHBORS

President Zelaya's Efforts to Negotiate Treaties Unsuccessful.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 25.—President Zelaya's Commissioner to Guatemala, after much effort, failed to negotiate a treaty with that country and has returned home. The Commissioner to San Salvador was equally unsuccessful, and he has also returned. The Commissioner to Honduras, however, succeeded in getting President Sierra to agree to meet President Zelaya at Amapala, Honduras, or on a steamer in the Gulf of Fonseca, between San Salvador and Nicaragua, for the purpose of endeavoring to formulate a treaty as near offensive and defensive as possible. But the current of feeling in the Central American States appears to be unfavorable to President Zelaya.

Business is very dull, and the financial condition has not improved. Exchange on New York is quoted at 210 per cent. premium.

The weather continues dry, although the rainy season has arrived.

DELCASSE'S MISSION ENDED.

French Ministerial Party Returning to Paris from Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—The French Ministerial party started this afternoon on their return to Paris. Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, bade them farewell.

This morning M. Delcassé had an audience of the Dowager Empress.

The Czar has conferred the Order of St. Ann on M. Delcassé's Secretary.

May Be Baron Pauncefote.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—There is reason for stating that Sir Julian Pauncefote, on his elevation to the peerage, will retain his ancient Norman name of Pauncefote, and will be known as Lord Pauncefote. Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote have left town for a fortnight's visit to Gloucestershire, where Sir Julian will rest after his labors at The Hague before resuming his diplomatic duties at Washington.

A German Compliment to France.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The promotion of the German Ambassador to France, Count von Münster-Ledenburg, to princely rank, is regarded as another step in the direction of a rapprochement with France, and as due to the ability he has displayed in improving the relations between the two Governments during his Ambassadorship. He will take the title of Prince of Derneburg, from the name of his Hanover estate.

Want Spain to Expel Religious Orders.

ST. SEBASTIAN, Spain, Aug. 9.—The Republican and Socialist Parties have agreed to organize a campaign demanding the expulsion from Spain of all the religious orders. Señors Salmeron and Iglesias and other Socialists are prominent in the movement.

Quarantine at the Azores Ended.

PONTA DELGADA, Azores Islands, Aug. 9.—The quarantine against Unites States vessels has been withdrawn, except in the case of ships coming from Virginian ports.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

Chairman Green Wants a Dividend Declared on Common Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—A. W. Green, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Biscuit Company, left for New York City to-night. Before starting he said he would recommend that the Board of Directors begin the payment of dividends on the common stock and that the first quarterly dividend be declared at the meeting to be held Aug. 15 in New York.

The distribution of the earnings on the common stock was favored by some of the Directors two or three months ago, it is said, but the matter was postponed because of Mr. Green's opposition.

INDIA'S MONETARY SYSTEM

Money Market Undisturbed by Adoption of Gold Standard.

BEARING ON FOREIGN TRADE

Wheat Producers of India and United States Placed on a Common Monetary Level.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Commenting upon the Associated Press cablegram of the report of the Committee on the Indian Currency, placing India on the gold basis, Director of the Mint Roberts said to-day:

"The report does little more than reaffirm and declare the permanency of the policy adopted in 1893, when the mints were closed to the free coinage of silver. The mints were closed originally because the decline in silver had become so great as to embarrass the Indian Government, which received its revenues in silver and had to make a large share of its disbursements in gold. The Government makes its remittances to London by selling bills of exchange on the London market, these being bought by people who desire to make remittances to India. Before the mints were closed the public could either buy these 'council bills' or send silver, but by closing the mints the Government hoped to force the purchase of the bills at a higher rate. Hard times followed in India, attributed by those who criticised the Government to the closing of the mints, but attributed by the Government to the famine and other causes. There was considerable agitation in favor of reopening the mints, and the business world was in no little uncertainty about the future. It was considered highly desirable that the Government's future policy should be definitely assured, and accordingly something over a year ago a committee of eleven was appointed by the Indian Office in India to investigate the whole subject. The committee has published two volumes of testimony, and now gives its own conclusions.

"It is unanimous in finding that the mints should not be reopened to silver. The committee says: 'Even apart from considerations affecting the Government of India, it is not in the interest of India that her foreign commerce, over 80 per cent. of which is with gold-standard countries, should be tampered with by the restoration of silver monometallism.'

"The committee pronounces the efforts of the Government to hold the value of the rupee at 16d. a success, and holds the sale of Council bills at that figure to be proof that India already has the gold standard. It hesitates, however, to recommend the final step, viz.: that the Indian Government shall give gold in exchange for the silver rupees current. It says that, in its opinion, it is not necessary for the Government to bind itself to do this. It would 'impose on the Government a liability to find gold at a moment's notice to an amount which cannot be defined beforehand, and the liability is one which, in our opinion, ought not to be accepted.' This has been the puzzling question in the Indian situation. The Government has no gold reserve, nor has it the means to obtain a stock of gold at once. It could only be done by the issue of bonds, or in installments through taxation, and it is not practicable to increase the taxes of India to any considerable degree. The committee concludes that the acquirement of a reserve may be left to the future, and that the present silver currency of India may be maintained at a fixed value to gold by supplying such quantities of gold as are needed for foreign remittances. That, it says, it 'regards as the principal object of a gold reserve.' In fact, that is precisely the service performed by the gold reserve of the United States. The Indian committee refers to the example of the United States. It is recommended that the Indian mints be opened to the unrestricted coinage of gold, and that the British sovereign be made a legal tender, upon the theory that gold will flow in as much money is needed, and that eventually a considerable share of the currency will thus come to be of gold. The significance of the report is in the determination not to reopen the mints. The policy of India may now be presumed to be settled."

Being asked if there was any reason to expect such a movement of gold to India as might disturb the money markets in the world's centres, Mr. Roberts replied:

"There is not. India cannot draw any more than she can pay for, and she is not rich enough, or likely to develop exports fast enough, to make her demands serious. She has taken $9,000,000 or $10,000,000 worth of Australian gold this year, she cannot possibly take a sum that will exceed the increase of this year's gold production over last."

"Does the final adoption of the gold standard by India have any bearing upon our foreign trade?"

"It puts the wheat producers of the two countries on a common monetary level," replied Mr. Roberts, "and disposes of the old argument that the Indian farmer has an advantage over the American farmer because he receives his pay in a falling currency. Whatever intricacies there once were in the subject, have been cleared up, for the Indian farmer, like the American farmer, is now paid by the gold standard. The alleged advantage was an illusory one, for he only held it while the currency continued to fall, and then only as he could work it off on some uninformed or helpless fellow countryman at a former value. Furthermore, in the nature of things a currency must stop falling sometime, when it becomes worthless, if not sooner. This committee agrees with the Indian Government that the interests of that country as a whole demanded that the depreciation of its money should cease, and that its financial system should be linked to that of the other important nations of the world."

THE NEW ERA IN JAPAN.

Life of Foreigners Progressing as Smoothly as Under the Old Treaties —Petty Annoyances Feared.

YOKOHAMA, July 28.—Life among foreigners here under the new treaties is progressing as smoothly as under the old, and the fears of those who imagined that on the 17th of July, when we passed under Japanese jurisdiction, tumbrils would be backed against our doors and all foreigners carried away to jail, have not been justified. Some attribute the calm to the fact that the French and Austro-Hungarian treaties do not go into force until Aug. 4. These pessimists say the Japanese Government is simply asleep until that date. The simple truth, however, is that the higher officials are anxious that no trouble shall arise either after or before that date. Japan is summoning all her energies, backed by her pride, to show to the world that she is equal to her new responsibilities and to deserve her new position in the family of nations.

There will be no trouble if those high in authority can prevent it. The chief difficulty will come from petty officials, who usually are the ones with whom foreigners come in close and daily contact. These are, indeed, carefully instructed by their superiors to use the utmost discretion in dealing with aliens, but as is the case everywhere, the men are unable to use what they do not possess.

Of the possibilities in store from this cause, and of the lengths to which the annoyances may be carried, a recent occurrence in Osaka furnishes an illustration. A foreign lady, out for a walk with her little daughter, was stopped by a policeman, who, pointing to the girl's bare arms, insisted that she should be taken home and properly dressed. In the native crowd which gathered was a Japanese boy, stark naked, with others of various ages and both sexes in a state of semi-nudity.

While there is no doubt that the overzealous official will have to suffer severely for this exercise of his "little brief authority," the matter is arousing general comment as well as a great deal of fun among the foreign community in all parts of the country. Mingled with the fun, however, there is much indignant and caustic criticism, actuated by the fear that this may be the beginning of petty troubles which are to make the foreigners' life here miserable.

The earnest desire of the heads of the Government to avoid friction is manifest in the many eager and successful attempts on their part to bring the foreign elements into close and cordial relations with the natives. The Governor of this ken and the Mayor of the city, with this purpose in view, have just issued invitations to a garden party on a great scale. In Osaka and Kobe on the occasions of the turning over of the foreign concessions to Japanese control formal ceremonies will be held and speeches made, in which the most friendly sentiment will prevail on both sides.

All things considered, while some freely predict that in less than a year Japan will be heartily sick of her new bargain, the general view is that the best of auguries attend the opening of the new era.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The many well-known people who are spending the Summer at that old-time popular resort—Shelter Island—have had an unwonted excitement in the visit for the first time there in over twelve years of the New York Yacht Club fleet on its annual cruise. This excitement was increased by the fact that the fleet is the largest that ever took part in the cruise. The Manhanset House and also the Prospect House were en fête in honor of the visit of the fleet. The Brooklyn belles whose chief Summer resort is Shelter Island, and who have made the Prospect House their own, were in a flutter for over twenty-four hours before the arrival of the yachts, and have hardly recovered their equanimity by this time. They went out to meet the boats as they arrived in catboats, launches, and all kinds of craft, and, for the nonce, the young men who have been their favored attendants and escorts during the Summer found their places usurped. The advance guard of the fleet arrived in front of the Manhanset House soon after noon on Tuesday, and then came the boats thick and fast every few minutes until after 6 o'clock.

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Many of the larger schooners and sloops anchored out in Gardiner's Bay, but the steamers all came into the harbor, as did some of the larger boats, including Commodore Morgan's Corsair, Commodore Postley's Colonia, W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita, and Percy Chubb's Vigilant. The schooners Atlantic, Florida, and Uncas, and the sloops Keipie, Liris, and Xara have been at Shelter Island for some time, but sailed over to New London to join and return with the fleet. As the yachts dropped anchor, their owners and guests came on shore and visited the hotels. While most of them returned to the boats for dinner, they again came on shore to attend the ball at the Manhanset House, given in their honor that evening. This was really a very pretty affair, and the Brooklyn belles and guests of the hotel met and danced with, in many instances, some of the more prominent yachtsmen. Commodore Morgan brought his guests, as did also the owners of Alert, Amorita, Colonia, Crusader, Emerald, and also of the many steamers in the cruise. Several of the owners had their wives with them, notably William Iselin on Emerald, C. Oliver Iselin on Columbia, and Lewis Ledyard on Crusader. Miss Susan Day and Miss Eloise Breeze, who came in on their yachts Scythian and Elsa, also attended the ball.

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The belles of the Manhanset House, who are the five Misses Andrews, daughters of the Standard Oil magnate, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Mrs. and Miss Postley, and Mrs. Judge Truax were among those at the ball and reception.

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Newport welcomed the yachts yesterday with a fleet of naphtha launches, catboats, and craft of all kinds, such as was never seen before in Narragansett Bay. The fleet's visit there is bound to be a memorable one, and many of the vessels will linger at Newport until the return of their fellows from New Bedford.

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The arrival of Mr. Richard Peters at Newport solves a mystery. Mr. Peters, who was for many Summers one of the most prominent bachelors at Newport, suddenly disappeared, not only from his usual haunts there, but from New York, over two years ago, and many have been the inquiries as to his whereabouts. It was finally learned that he had gone to Europe for a long stay, but those of his friends who saw him in London and Paris last Spring brought back the information that he might not return for a year. His sudden appearance at Newport, therefore, was a pleasant and agreeable surprise to many people, for "Dick" Peters, as he is generally known, is always welcome during the season and is always to the fore in sports and gayeties.

Interest to-day is centred at Newport, where the fleet of the New York Yacht Club, augmented by an attendant company of yachts, including some from the Larchmont and from the Corinthian Club of Philadelphia, are at anchor. Bar Harbor, in the meantime, is fêting the fleet of Admiral Sampson, which was sadly neglected at Newport by society. Of important events and large gatherings, such as were at one time quite frequent during the month of August at the different watering places, there is nothing now to say. The fashion for the moment is to be in the open and to leave such affairs, except state dinners at Newport, for the Winter months.

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It seems to be definitely settled that Duncan Cameron and Miss Mary Turnure will be married in the middle of September at Grace Church chantry. Miss Turnure being in deep mourning for her father, the wedding will be a very small affair, and the happy couple will go abroad for their honeymoon. Mr. Cameron has chosen his brother to be his best man. Miss Turnure will have no bridesmaids. Miss Catherine Cameron, who has been quite ill, is now on the road to recovery. Sir Roderick Cameron has taken a cottage at Southampton, where he and his family will remain the rest of the season.

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Among the engagements announced recently are those of Miss Clara Deshon, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Deshon, to Walter N. Congdon of Albany; Miss Edith Van Rensselaer Morley of New York to Mr. George M. Wheelock of Philadelphia, and Miss Mabel Fairfax, formerly of Richmond, Va., to Arthur L. D. Briggs of this city.

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As the Summer wears away the Adirondacks become more popular. The numerous camps on lakes and by mountain side are all occupied, and the hotels are crowded. Mr. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton have been in camp for some weeks. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes has joined her family and is in camp, and has as a guest her eldest daughter, the Baroness Halkett. Others in the Adirondacks are Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Fyne, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Prof. and Mrs. Graham Lusk, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter McAlpin, and Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield Osborne are camping in the Rocky Mountains. They have a large party and a complete outfit for shooting and fishing. It is in order now for New York young women to kill a bear, and possibly some one in the Osborne party will be so fortunate. Among the guests is Miss Annie Morgan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.

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Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davis are booked to sail this morning on the Friedrich der Grosse. Mr. Davies's health has been in a precarious condition, and Mrs. Davies, who was in England, returned about a fortnight ago to this country. Others booked are Mr. Carl J. Blenner and Mrs. R. H. Brokaw.

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The Auguste Victoria carries Mr. and Mrs. Guy Verplanck Richards, who were married yesterday at Wappingers Falls; Mr. Byron E. Huntley, the High Privy Councilor von Knebel Doeberitz, and Councilor Marschall von Bieberstein, and Mrs. Charles H. Berryman.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford have taken an apartment at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, for the Autumn. They have been at Castle Crag, their country place, near San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander are at Del Monte, Cal., where they will remain until October. Mr. Charles Crocker has just started on a tour around the world via Japan and China. Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes are also among the late arrivals in San Francisco.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, who took Norris Castle, near Cowes, for the yachting season, which ends to-day, have had in their last house party the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Col. and Mrs. Arthur Paget, and Mrs. Kenneth Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy, who are well-known to many New Yorkers, have taken Hamlet Lodge, which last year was occupied by the Duchess of Manchester and Lady Randolph Churchill. They have had as guests Lady Donoughmore, whose husband is in this country traveling with Mr. Reginald Henshaw Ward, and her daughter, Lady Nora Hely-Hutchinson. Lady Randolph Churchill chartered a small yacht and hired a cottage and has been entertaining quite lavishly. Col. and Mrs. Herbert Eaton were the guests of Major Shuttleworth. Mrs. Eaton is described by one of the fashion writers as wearing white serge and a white straw hat, with pale blue ribbons, and Lady Randolph Churchill was dismissed by the same authority as "looking very cool and nice."

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Biarritz has begun its Summer season, which is said to be already quite brilliant. There have been dinners and dances at the new Country Club and many of the visitors have gone over to Bayonne for the bullfights. Mr. and Mrs. Slater sailed two weeks ago, as has been already stated, for a trip through Holland. Mr. Slater's health is much improved. Among the other visitors at Biarritz are Mrs. Kane, Mrs. King Post, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Van Zandt, her daughter Mme. Lasalle, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gibert.

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Among the recent sojourners in Paris were Mrs. William H. Perry, who is to join her daughter, Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, in the Engadine; Mrs. Agostini and Miss Agostini, Mrs. Cowdin, Lady Grey Egerton, Mr. Edward Spencer Pratt, United States Consul General at Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend Martin, Mrs. William H. Davidge, and Miss Davidge, Mrs. James Winslow, and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bowdoin.

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Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane and Mr. De Lancey Iselin Kane will be at the Palace Hotel at San Moritz for the entire Summer. Mr. Martin Van Buren and Miss Van Buren and Mrs. Ballard Smith are also in the Engadine. Mrs. Jesse Seligman and the Misses Seligman are likewise at San Moritz for the Summer.

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Among those who sailed for Europe yesterday were Mrs. Franklin Bien, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. McKibbin. Mrs. McKibbin was Miss Bien. They will return in the Autumn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—This evening Mrs. John R. Drexel entertained twenty young people at dinner at her cottage on Ochre Point, and later fully fifty others came in and danced. The dancing included a cotillion, which was led by William Hugh Nelson and Miss Fell of Philadelphia, and for which pretty and unique little favors were given for each figure. The dance and dinner were given in honor of Miss Fell, Mrs. Drexel's niece, who is cruising on the yacht May with her mother, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. Among the guests were Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, William Hugh Nelson, J. B. Stokes, G. P. Messervey, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Whiting, Miss Swan, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Virginia Gammell, H. R. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss French, Miss Clews, Potter Palmer, Jr., Honore Palmer, Henry Clews, Jr., Miss Elsie Clews, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Harry Lehr, Walter S. Andrews, Miss Barger, Reginald Brooks, R. N. Ellis, Miss Evelyn, Harry F. Eldridge, William Burden, the Earl of Yarmouth, Reginald Tower, Max Muller, Humphreys Owen, Miss Marion Fish, Franklin A. Plummer, H. Roger Winthrop, Miss Willoughby, Miss Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Joseph E. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, and others.

The Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the Revolution will celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island with a dinner at the Cliffs Hotel on the evening of Aug. 29.

A four-in-hand coach, with a string of horses, has arrived from New York for Charles F. Bates, and a string for Joseph E. Widener, who, with Mrs. Widener, will spend the remainder of the season here.

It is very likely that when the cottages owned by E. J. Berwind and Elisha Dyer, Jr., are torn down this Fall to make room for the new Berwind villa, which will take over a year to construct, Mr. and Mrs. Berwind will spend next season abroad. The new villa for Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, on the avenue, will have been completed by next season.

That a large number of the cottagers intend staying until late in September is shown by the number of cards for large dinners sent out to-day.

Mrs. Drexel entertained at luncheon on the Sultana this afternoon.

The luncheon record of the season was broken on Tuesday at the Golf Club, when thirty luncheons were served, and yesterday was another busy day. Among those who entertained was Jesse Brown. The work of illuminating the club house with electricity is being rushed, and it is expected that next week at the latest the house will be open for dinner parties and other social entertainments.

At the annual meeting of the Newport Reading Room Corporation, to occur next week, the matter of erecting a new clubhouse will be considered, and from the gossip heard it would not be surprising to learn that the corporation will vote to build a handsome structure very close to the present site of the clubhouse, which has stood in Bellevue Avenue for many years. The Nominating Committee has nominated for Governors to serve for three years Messrs. L. L. Lorillard, Edward M. Neil, E. P. Sands, and Lispenard Stewart.

Casino registers include Dr. W. Seward Webb, Miss Anna Sands, and John Rufus Edie.

The steam yacht Josephine with Joseph E. Widener and W. Elkins on board is expected here during the week.

Little Miss Elsie Mexter, the child dancer and vocalist, has arrived from England with her mother and will be heard for the first time in America at Mrs. Drexel's musicale on Saturday evening.

Joseph Otis Minot entertained a party of guests on the launch Columbia this afternoon.

A. De Navarro will arrive at Berger's from New York to-morrow, to remain for the balance of the season.

Harry Lehr is at Berger's for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Miss Coombs, Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Sharp, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles MacNeph of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Nelson of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bergen of Sioux City are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Stanford White of New York is the guest of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

In consequence of the illness of their little daughter, for whom an immediate change of air has been ordered, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie have departed for their place in Canada, where they will stay for the remainder of the season. They have been occupying the Pinecroft, the Summer home of Julien T. Davies.

The wife of Admiral Baldwin has returned from the White Mountains.

Mrs. Victor Sorchan is entertaining Miss Wright of Boston.

Many of the tables at the Casino grill-rooms have already been engaged for next Sunday evening. Mrs. Frederick Gebhard will give her first function there on that evening.

A RECEPTION TO SAMPSON.

All Bar Harbor Meets the Admiral and Officers of the Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 9.—The event of squadron week and of the season occurred here this afternoon, when a thousand Summer visitors from Bar Harbor and adjacent resorts were the guests of the Mount Desert Reading Room at a reception and dance in honor of Admiral Sampson and the officers of the visiting fleet. The event was characterized on all sides as the most successful affair given in Bar Harbor in honor of the navy.

The entire clubhouse was hung with flags and bunting and naval paraphernalia which had been loaned by the different ships, while choice plants and flowers were banked on all sides. The dancing tent was hung with cards of red, white, and blue.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Admiral Sampson and his staff came ashore, and were met at the reading room by a delegation from the club. In the Admiral's party were his Chief of Staff, Capt. F. E. Chadwick; Flag Lieutenant Lieut. Commander C. McB. Winslow, and Flag Secretary, Ensign E. L. Bennett. Upon reaching the club the Admiral and his staff were received by the President, Johnston Livingston, and took their positions to his left, the Admiral standing under his own flag, which had been brought from the New York.

As the different officers from the New York, Indiana, Texas, Brooklyn, and Massachusetts arrived they were introduced to the President of the club by Lieut. Commander Winslow. Behind the President, and acting as part of the receiving party, were the other members of the Committee on Arrangements, composed of Edward Coles, Vice President of the club; Gardiner Sherman, Secretary, and Dr. Robert Amory, William E. Dodge, Admiral Upshur, Edgar T. Scott, S. F. Bridgham, and Francis W. Lawrence. As the ladies and other invited guests came in they were introduced to Mr. Livingston and the Admiral and his staff.

After leaving the reception parlors the guests passed out into the large tent pavilion erected for the occasion, where dancing was in progress, the music being furnished by the Admiral's own band, assisted by the village orchestra. A committee of gentlemen occupied themselves during the afternoon in introducing the guests to the wearers of the brass buttons. They were Charles T. Hew, Franklin A. Wilson, Dr. W. W. Seely, E. J. Curley, Capt. Thomas Bush, J. C. Moyer Biddle, Arthur C. Patterson, Henry S. Patterson, A. C. Gurney, Arden M. Robbins, Robert Adams, Harry Thorndyke, Reginald Johnson, William Fisher Lewis, R. Hall McCormick, Herbert Parsons, Max Merryweather, and Charles Carroll Chilton.

All Bar Harbor society was present at the reception, for the Reading Room was most liberal in sending invitations, and there was no sign of exclusiveness. The idea was to give Admiral Sampson and his officers the biggest and heartiest welcome possible.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright of New York gave a large dinner at the Malvern to-night.

Mrs. Howard Munnikhuysen entertained at dinner at her cottage this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beals of New York entertained a dinner party at the Malvern this evening.

To-morrow there will be a dog show in the tent pavilion where the reception was held to-day. A number of bulldogs from off the ships will be entered.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Ambassador Choate and his family went to Scotland to-night for a holiday. Consul General William M. Osborne and his family are at Cromer, the fashionable northern watering place. Col. Taylor, who represents the Pennsylvania Railway here, is also at Cromer. Harry L. Horton, whose wife died here some weeks ago, has gone to Ostend with his daughter. Mr. Horton is still ill, and expects to return to New York in September.

Philip Chapin, an old partner of Mark Hanna, returned from France this evening, and goes to Scotland to-morrow. He intends to remain in Europe for three years to superintend his children's education. John Addison Porter and Solicitor General Richards were present at the prorogation of Parliament to-day. Nat Goodwin and his wife are going on a coaching tour next week with Daniel Frohman. Mr. Goodwin has been visiting the Duke of Manchester in Ireland. Seth Low and Prof. Williams of Brown University are at Lucerne. Admiral Erben has gone to Scotland.

Hundreds of Americans are unable to get passage home at the dates wished for, on account of the rush of traffic.

Richards—Reese.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The wedding of Miss Addie Lydia Reese, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reese of New Hamburg to Guy Richards of New York City, was solemnized this afternoon at the Episcopal Church, Wappingers Falls. The church rector, the Rev. Prescott Evarts, conducted the ceremony. It was a very fashionable event and largely attended by guests from New York City. Mr. Philip Richards of New York, a brother of the groom, acted as the best man. The bride had no attendants. The ushers were Messrs. Edward Johnson, Verplanck Richards, Oliver G. Jennings, Richard Trumble, William F. Bacon, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, William F. Ward, William T. Lawson, Louis Fitzgerald, Tracy H. Harris, and W. Willis Reese, all of New York City. Following the wedding ceremony a sumptuous dinner was served at the Summer residence of the bride's parents, Othercreek, at New Hamburg. Mr. and Mrs. Richards are to start in a few days on an extended wedding trip to Europe. The wedding guests from New York City left New Hamburg for home on a special train on the New York Central at 7:15 o'clock this evening.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles P. James.

Charles P. James, formerly Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, died yesterday at the Wallach homestead, near Leesburg, Va. Death was due to advanced age. The body will be taken to New Haven for burial. Justice James was born in Cincinnati May 11, 1818, and studied law in that city. He was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1840, and in 1849 he became Professor of the Law of Real Property and Mercantile Law in the Law School of Cincinnati, retaining his chair for six years, during a part of which

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee, 6% Certificates.
On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.
JOHN GREENOUGH, E. G. STODDARD, JAMES BROWN POTTER, } Committee of Liquidation and Reorganization.
New York, June 28th, 1899.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:
Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884 ..... $86.18
Chas. Carew, March 11, 1883 ..... 335.62
Estate P. Fullmer, May 26, 1894 ..... 95.30
G. M. Hofman, April 14, 1894 ..... 93.91
Estate Catherine O'Neill, February, 1886... 61.54
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.
THEO. M. BERTINE.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1899.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public Kings Co., Certificate filed in New York Co.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I hereby revoke, cancel, and annul any and all powers of attorney made and executed by me to Marcus Rosenthal.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899. HATTIE ROSENTHAL.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.
The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVIELE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	463,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

We desire to buy
Bank of America,
Nat'l Bk. of Republic,
Western Natl. Bank,
Seaboard Nat. Bank.
WE ALSO DEAL IN ALL
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.
SINKING FUND.
This is to certify that at a drawing held this eighth day of August, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the following twenty-seven (27) Bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers:

67	448	667	799	1157	1570	1886
74	471	772	901	1198	1585	1977
324	555	776	1070	1306	1822	1994
442	590	786	1082	1351	1847	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of September, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with supplemental Deed of Trust of Feb. 27, 1884.
Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.
New York, Aug. 8, 1899.
A. M. QUARRIER,
Vice President Henderson Bridge Company.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
I hereby certify that the above numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this eighth day of August, 1899.
(Seal) FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 12, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street.
New York, July 12, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.
On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Co.
36 Wall St., N. Y.
A dividend of One Per Cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable on Aug. 15th next, to stockholders of record on Aug. 4th. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders. J. H. HOCART,
Assistant Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. out of the net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1899, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record on August 4th, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.
GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., July 28, 1899.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 and 453 Greenwich St., N. Y.
New York, July 26th, 1899.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 451 and 453 Greenwich St., New York City, on Monday, August 14th, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. Transfer books close from Aug. 1st to Aug. 15th.
ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER,
Sec. & Treas.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

LOST.—Certificate No. 971 for 100 shares Common Stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. MILLS & ODELL, 2 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 9	336,983
To date this year	111,586,074
Corresponding date last year	60,347,319

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 9	$1,022,500
To date this year	$614,753,380
Corresponding date last year	$509,505,490

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Dul., So. S. & A.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	2¾	Dul., So. S. & A. pf.	1¾
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Federal Steel pf.	2
Am. Tin Plate	1½	General Electric	1
Am. Tobacco	2½	Int. Paper pf.	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. S. H. pf.	½	Laclede Gas	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Lake Erie & West	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Q.	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1⅞
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	4½
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Reading	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅛	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1	St. P. & Duluth	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
Consol. Gas	2½	Union B. & P.	½
Cont. Tobacco	1	U. S. Leather	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1¾	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hud.	⅞	U. S. Rubber	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Ft. W. & D. C.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Glucose Sugar	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	¾	Great North. pf.	⅝
C., C. & I. D. pf.	½	Kan. City, P. & G.	2½
Col. & So. 2d pf.	½	Quicksilver	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Erie 1st	1⅜	Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	1
Chi., I. & L. rct. 5s	3	Pacific Coast 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1½	K. C., P. & G. 1st	4
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The market did not much extend yesterday in activity, but there were marked manifestations of strength. More and more is disclosed the fact that actual owners of stocks cannot be scared into selling out; and as this begins to dawn on the speculative mind professional sentiment shows a tendency to change from the pessimism which for weeks past has been rampant in Wall Street. This change shows in a variety of ways and with especial suggestiveness in quarters where the short interest is much extended.

***

In the development of a better market it looks now as if it were probable that a conspicuous part would be taken by securities of medium price. Some of the old standard issues whose quotations are far above par will in any improvement show further advances, of course; but Wall Street sentiment seems inclined toward favoring stocks like Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, and Atchison among the railroads, and favoring also—a trifle less confidently, it may be—industrial shares of similar market price. Investors may go into the industrial preferred stocks, and many conservative advisers are urging such investments; but in the market that now seems likely to develop it will be the common stocks of the industrials that reach most popularity, for in them appears the largest opportunity for speculative profit. If such properties are making the money that their projectors insist, there are extraordinary dividends in sight for the holders of common shares, while preferred stock dividends as a rule are limited.

***

Already forecasts are in circulation as to what next Saturday's Clearing House statement will show; and, of course, the prophets have not neglected to announce in advance what will be done at to-day's meeting of the Bank of England's Directors. An advance in discount rate will take place—so the wiseacres were very sure yesterday; but the assumption of extra burdens in managing the affairs of England's bank does not detract one whit from home responsibilities—and predictions of stringency here proceed without abatement, though bankers as a rule are not indulging in the same free and easy sort of prognostication.

In a variety of ways it was disclosed yesterday that out-of-town demands upon New York for financial accommodation are far less than have generally been estimated. The representative of one of the most important banks in Pittsburg, visiting in Wall Street yesterday, said to a New York bank President, who was generously offering to loan money in Pittsburg, that Pittsburg was now enjoying actual monetary ease, and that while in the past Pittsburg had always been a borrower practically to the limit of its credit, the rule among Pittsburg banks is now that surpluses are in hand; and this Pittsburg banker himself was here to offer $800,000 at going rates. As it is in Pittsburg, so generally the rule is throughout the country. Even where industrial activity is most marked, financial ease shows.

***

One noticeable feature in current business affairs is the confidence shown by associates of those men who are leaders in the financial world. Those who have the confidence of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vanderbilt and the Rockefellers are with uniformity enthusiastic over present conditions and future prospects, and the really big men of Wall Street do not often go more directly upon record than through utterances to close business associates.

BEGINNING TO BE ANXIOUS.

At the close of yesterday's market brokers having relations with a conspicuous operator lately vehemently bearish sent out notices of their intention to return some stocks lately borrowed against short contracts. One Stock Exchange house, which has been loaning 12,000 shares of Atchison preferred had 2,500 shares returned, and there were similar returns in various offices of People's Gas, Rock Island, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Tobacco Trust shares.

This was taken to signify a change of front upon the part of an influential bear element. It is estimated that the one large trader has been short of 30,000 shares of Atchison preferred, 20,000 shares of Metropolitan, 10,000 shares of Sugar, and 30,000 shares of Tobacco Trust.

In Tobacco Trust rumors were current representing that a proposition had been made to negotiate a private settlement—the speculator most heavily short of the stock, having already a heavy loss against him, being willing to pay a still further advance for a block of stock big enough to cover his contracts; and the same reports had it that the proposition was rejected, there being bad blood between the applying speculator and those interests who own most Tobacco Trust stock.

ANOTHER ST. PAUL GAIN.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the first week in August were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregated $762,298, and showed the following comparisons with the same period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$137,539
Increase over 1897	161,826
Increase over 1896	212,051
Increase over 1895	225,425
Increase over 1894	217,955
Increase over 1893	187,854
Increase over 1892	103,967

***

For the fiscal year to date St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$386,828
Increase over 1897	832,910
Increase over 1896	1,050,302
Increase over 1895	1,320,662
Increase over 1894	1,823,206
Increase over 1893	977,977
Increase over 1892	615,860

AS TO WESTERN STRINGENCY.

Chicago, St. Paul, and even Denver are loaning money in New York, and it is estimated by the President of a Cleveland trust company that two out of three banks in Ohio have been buyers of Eastern commercial paper.

TO CREATE A SURPLUS.

The strength of Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway securities continued yesterday a conspicuous feature of the stock market. Though the company's earnings are now running at a rate showing from 6 to 8 per cent. on the common stock, it will probably be agreed by the company's Directors to give the shares a 4 per cent. dividend. This will enable the company to pile up a substantial surplus.

ONE OF THE COAL ROADS.

Ontario and Western surplus for the June quarter, made public yesterday, is $140,000, against $15,000 for the same period last year. The current quarter's earnings will show larger proportionate increase.

LOOKING FAR AHEAD.

The manipulators went into Leather Trust common stock yesterday afternoon and marked it up smartly, giving an opportunity for the circulation of a variety of grotesque "information." The Leather Trust is now making money, but dividends for the common stock are not threatening the present generation.

DIFFICULT GUESSING.

James R. Keene, who has been credited with the management of bear pools in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, People's Gas, and other Flower stocks, is now credited in Wall Street with having been converted to the bull side of these stocks. Guessing where Mr. Keene stands has for a long time been one of Wall Street's fascinating pastimes. Some of the guesses have been wrong.

A LONDON DREAM.

Plans are being canvassed for the formation of a pool to operate in silver bullion, the suggestion coming from London and having the support there of banking houses. Bankers approached here as to the project regard it as chimerical.

IRON TRADE PROSPERITY.

In its review of current trade conditions, The Iron Age to-day will say:

Our monthly blast furnace statistics again show a more moderate increase in output than there was reason to expect, the growth in capacity being from 257,345 tons weekly of coke and anthracite iron on July 1 to 261,483 tons weekly on Aug. 1, an increase of 4,138 tons, or, say, 17,000 tons a month. The furnace stocks have declined 7,500 tons and the warrant stocks 7,100 tons, a total of 14,600 tons, so that the balance of production and consumption would seem to be pretty close now, if it were not for the consideration that consumption has been actually hampered by the scarcity of pig iron.

A considerable number of furnaces are being prepared for work, but to judge from the experience of some who did start prematurely that is an unwise course. There is a good deal of banking to await raw materials, and some experienced furnacemen now wisely wait with their start until they have a stock of material on hand.

A comparison is instructive between the capacity at work on Aug. 1, 1899, and on the corresponding date of last year. In the East and in Central Pennsylvania there were running on Aug. 1, 1898, 38 furnaces, producing weekly 32,557 tons. In the beginning of this month there were active in the same districts 58 furnaces, producing weekly 42,907 tons. In the Central West, including Western Pennsylvania, the Wheeling, Valley, Cleveland, Illinois, and Northwest, there were at work 83 furnaces, with a productive capacity of 140,539 tons per week, while now 118 are working, making 176,126 tons weekly. In the South the increase during the year has been from 34 furnaces, making 27,222 tons of iron to 46 stacks, turning out 36,140 tons per week.

Both the East and the South are still expanding. The West is up to its limit, the only additions possible being the new stacks approaching completion at Lorain, Youngstown, and Pittsburg.

Buying for delivery during the first half of 1900 is decidedly expanding in the pig iron trade, and evidence is accumulating that the business is being done on the basis of present prices to a very considerable extent. In some sections and in some cases prices are guaranteed by the seller. In some the buyer may have closed with some mental reservation as to deliveries if a drop should come, but in a good many instances the transactions are bona fide and binding.

In foundry iron large sales have been made in Chicago, Buffalo, and at other points, largely for 1900 delivery. There have also been resales of warrant iron for immediate delivery, that being the only means to secure iron at once. We understand that about 10,000 tons have been placed in this manner.

From Pittsburg comes the report of the sale of about 30,000 tons of Bessemer pig for the first half of 1900 at the record-breaking price of $21.50, at Valley furnace.

Steel is very quiet, but a good run of orders is still coming up in the line of finished material.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Surplus of $140,579 shown by New York, Ontario and Western for the quarter ended June 30, an increase of $125,569. Surplus for the fiscal year $623,718, an increase of $227,-257.

Near completion of the line between Pineapple and Repton on the Louisville and Nashville, giving another through route to Pensacola.

Statement of the American Matting Company that the profits for the fiscal year ended Dec. 1, 1898, were $1,076,449, and after payment of dividends there was a balance of $198,649.

St. Paul and Duluth to retire preferred stock to the amount of $214,519 from funds received through the land and stumpage account.

Admission to dealings on the Stock Exchange of $1,962,000 St. Louis and San Francisco, Central Division, first mortgage gold fours of 1929.

Production of anthracite coal for July officially estimated at 4,170,000 tons, an excess of about 400,000 tons over July of last year.

One of the principal stockholders of the National Biscuit Company given as authority for the statement from Chicago that it has been definitely determined to declare a 1 per cent. dividend on the common stock at the Directors' meeting in this city next week.

Expectation of an advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount to-day.

Capital of the American Hide and Leather Company to be $35,000,000, half common and half preferred, instead of $70,000,000, as originally planned.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days, and 4½ per cent. for ninety days to six months. Commercial paper rates 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $154,091,248; balances, $9,572,287; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $648,444.

Money on call in London 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet and a shade firmer. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@4.82⅝ for sixty days, $4.86 for demand, $4.86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅛ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16@94¼ and 94 13-16 and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis, 10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Influenced by unfavorable Pretoria and Johannesburg telegrams, prices on the Bourse to-day opened weak, and this condition of affairs was accentuated by the possibility of a rise in the English bank rate to-morrow. The transactions were immaterial, and toward the close the dullness in mine shares increased, in sympathy with the weakness in the London market, this affecting the other departments. Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 67½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 24½c. for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 61.05.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were easier on unsatisfactory advices in regard to the Transvaal situation. Argentine securities were lower on the rise in the gold premium. Americans were maintained, but Canadian Pacifics were weaker. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¾ pfennigs for checks. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 1,580,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 240,000 marks, other securities decreased 24,280,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 19,080,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 9.—On the Boerse to-day business was dull owing to the unfavorable political outlook and uncertainty in regard to money. Spanish 4s and Argentines declined. American securities were fairly steady. Local shares eased on realizations.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—American securities opened steady with prices irregular. Later the market followed the lead of Wall Street and closed firm. Business was limited to professional trading.

Consols for money, 105½; consols for the account, 105 11-16; Atchison, 21⅜; Canadian, 100¾; St. Paul, 135⅝; Illinois Central, 117¾; Louisville, 76½; Union Pacific preferred, 79¾; New York Central, 142¼; Erie, 13¾; Pennsylvania, 63¾; Reading, 16¾; Erie first preferred, 38¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 80½; Grand Trunk, 7¾; Anaconda, 11¼.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £179,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.10; Madrid, 23.55; Lisbon, 34; Rome, 7.57.

Bar silver quiet at 27¾d per ounce.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Spanish fours closed at 59¾.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Until the future of the money market becomes more clearly defined a few weeks hence it does not seem probable that the curb market will see much activity. The marked increase in the amount of business done in the market for outside securities during last week was not continued into the present week. Yesterday was much like Monday and Tuesday, and there are no indications that the week will end more actively than it began. Though some irregularity showed yesterday, the general tone of the market was one of strength. Most of the net changes for the day of sufficient importance to attract much attention were on the side of gains, and in two or three issues the net gains amounted to several points. The stock that in yesterday's trading attracted most attention was American Air Power. Soon after the opening this stock developed much more activity than it had shown for some time, and began to advance soon after the initial sales were made at 69. Sales were made at 70, and from that figure the price was advanced a number of points without sales, the stock being bid up a point at a time to 76. The highest sale was made at 76¾, and this was followed by sales of several hundred shares around 75. At the close 74 was bid for the stock, which showed a net gain of more than 4 points.

Many rumors in regard to the American Air Power Company were heard yesterday, but most of them seemed to have no other purpose than manipulation, and to have little or no foundation in fact. It was said that Mr. William C. Whitney's return from Europe would be followed by important developments in American Air Power affairs, and among these developments was mentioned the probable formation of a larger company that would absorb the American Air Power Company. It was said that the new company would be called the United States Air Power Company, but just what companies were to form the new combination was not stated, and no confirmation of the report could be had. In fact, none of yesterday's reports in regard to the American Air Power Company was anything more than repetitions of rumors that have been heard for some time. Reference to the adoption of the American Air Power Company's cars on the cross-town lines of the Metropolitan system has many times been used to influence American Air Power stock, but there seems to be nothing new in this connection, nothing that has not been generally known for some time past. Altogether yesterday's violent advance in American Air Power seemed due chiefly to heavy manipulation of the stock.

In several other issues large net gains were made, notably in Standard Oil and in United Railways of St. Louis preferred. The latter stock sold up to 90 and closed at 89 bid, a net gain of 2½ points for the day. The common stock sold early in the day at 30, but later the bid for this issue receded somewhat from the opening price, and the stock closed at 29 bid. The advance in Standard Oil amounted to about 7 points. It closed at 467 bid. The new stock, that of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was in demand, and little of the stock was offered. At the close 465 was bid, and there was no stock in the market below 470.

Republic Iron and Steel was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares, but in neither the common nor the preferred stock did the closing bids show any net change for the day. All the sales in the preferred stock were made at 72, and the price of the common stock varied only fractionally from 23. The common stock closed at 22 bid, and the preferred at 71½ bid, as on Tuesday.

New England Gas and Coke stock continued strong, and the bonds were in good demand and ended the day with a net gain of 1 point, closing at 82 bid. Brooklyn Ferry stock gained 2 points net, closing at 37 bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	32¾	33¾
Amsterdam pf.	58	60
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101½
Bay State Gas	2	2¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25	26½
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	79	80
American Woolen Goods	28	29
American Woolen Goods pf.	82½	84½
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf.	81	82
Distilling Company of America	17	18
Distilling Company of America pf.	53½	54½
Electric Boat	13	16
Electric Boat pf.	..	42
Havana Commercial	28¾	..
Havana Commercial pf.	69	70
International Power	..	77
International Pump	25½	26½
International Pump pf.	72½	74
National Gramophone, ex div.	84	86
National Salt	42½	44
National Salt pf.	75	76
Otis Elevator	33½	34½
Otis Elevator pf.	93	..
Republic Iron & Steel	22	23¼
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	71½	72
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30¾	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	87	87½
Standard Oil Trust	467	..
Standard Oil of New Jersey	465	470
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf.	68¾	69¼
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97¾	98¼
American Air Power	74	77
British Columbia Copper	11	11¾
Chicago & Alton subs.	112	115
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	98	101
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	123
*Electro-Pneumatic, asst. paid	1⅞	2¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	24¾	25
General Carriage	34¾	37½
Illinois Transportation	5¾	6½
Marconi Copper	9¾	10¼
Mexican 5s	100¾	100¾
New England Transportation	9¾	10¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91½	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	107¾	100
New York Transportation	23¼	24
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22¾	23
St. Louis subs.	132	132½
St. Louis common, when issued	29	29½
St. Louis preferred, when issued	80	95
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94	96
Tennessee Coal	15¾	15¾

	Bid.	Asked.
Trust Company of America	293	294
*Union Copper	30	40

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	115
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	246	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	100	102
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	63½	64
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93½	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric	96	97
Nassau Electric 5s	115	..
New Orleans Traction (new)	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	97

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	18	110	Am. Car & Foundry..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
66	66½	600	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66	66⅝	66	66⅝	+1⅛
41⅜	42	400	American Cotton Oil..	42	42	42	42	.....
12¼	12⅜	700	American Linseed	12¼	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
55½	55¾	2,490	Am. Linseed pf	54	56	54	56	+2⅝
16⅞	17¼	800	American Malting Co.	17	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
65	67	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	67	67	67	67	.....
41¼	41⅜	1,684	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	41⅜	41⅞	41½	41¾	— ⅛
87½	88	873	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88	88¼	87⅝	87⅞	— ¼
58⅝	58⅞	2,733	Am. Steel & Wire....	59⅛	59¼	58½	58⅝	— ⅛
98¼	98½	590	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	98	98⅞	98	98⅝	+ ⅛
162¾	163	30,024	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	162¼	163⅞	161⅝	162⅞	+ ⅛
119½	120¼	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119⅝	120¼	119⅝	120¼	+ ⅛
41	42	822	American Tin Plate...	41	42	41	42	+1⅛
86	87⅜	325	Am. Tin Plate pf	87	87	87	87	— ⅛
116	116⅞	84,730	American Tobacco	114	116½	114	116	+2⅛
140	144⅝	68	Am. Tobacco pf.....	145	145	145	145	.....
34⅜	35	1,225	American Steel Hoop..	34⅜	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
78½	79	110	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	3,445	Anaconda Copper	58	58	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
20⅞	21	4,000	At., T. & S. F.....	20½	21	20⅜	21	+ ⅛
64	64⅛	33,610	At., T. & S. F. pf....	63	64½	63	64	+ ⅛
48	48½	100	Baltimore & Ohio....	48	48	48	48	.....
72¼	73	30	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	.....
114⅝	115	8,410	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	114⅛	115⅜	114⅜	114⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	17½	850	Brunswick City	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
53⅞	54	37	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	.....
54	54½	400	Cent. Pac., ass't pd...	54	54½	54	54½	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio....	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
137	137¼	9,780	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	136¾	137¼	136⅝	137¼	+ ⅛
76	77	200	Chi. & East. Ill.....	76	76½	76	76½	+1½
14½	14⅝	900	Chicago Great West...	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	.....
71	71½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	71⅜	71⅞	71⅜	71⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	36½	550	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	36	36¾	36	36	+ ⅛
95⅜	9	2,000	Chi. Gr. West., deb....	95	96	95	96	+ ⅛
131½	13	7,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	131⅝	132	131½	131⅝	+ ⅛
173½	175	145	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174	174	174	174	.....
160½	161½	300	Chicago & Northw....	161	161⅜	161	161⅜	+ ⅛
118½	118⅞	5,035	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118¼	119	118¼	118⅞	+ ⅛
13½	14	10	Chicago Term. Trans..	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
57½	57¾	210	C., C., C. & St. L....	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	3	200	Colorado C. & I. Dev..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
...	7	100	Col. C. & I. Dev. pf....	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
50⅞	51	4,615	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	50	51	49⅝	51	+1⅛
100	100	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf....	109	109	109	109	+1
4⅞	5	650	Colorado Southern	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
46⅜	47	35	Col. Southern 1st pf..	40½	48½	40½	46½	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	135	Col. Southern 2d pf....	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
16	16¼	700	Col. & H. C. & I....	15¼	16	15¼	16	+1
180½	182	2,112	Consolidated Gas	178	181	178	181	+2¾
46⅝	47	8,620	Continental Tobacco..	46	47¾	46	47	+1
94⅛	94¼	4,005	Continental Tobac. pf.	93½	94⅝	93½	94⅝	+1⅝
123¾	124	760	Delaware & Hudson..	123½	124⅝	123¾	124⅝	+ ⅞
175	177½	710	Del., Lack. & West...	177½	178	177¾	177	— ⅛
21	21¼	1,000	Denver & Rio Grande.	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
74½	75	150	Denver & R. G. pf....	74	74½	74	74½	.....
5½	5⅝	1,510	Dul., S. S. & At....	5	5⅞	5	5⅞	+1⅛
13	13¼	3,400	Dul., S. S. & At. pf...	11½	14	11½	13⅜	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	400	Erie 1st pf	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
84	90	200	Evans. & T. H. pf....	85	85	85	85	.....
59¼	59⅜	3,240	Federal Steel	59⅜	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
81⅜	82	280	Federal Steel pf....	81½	82	81½	81½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Ft. Worth & D. C....	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
21	25	100	Ft. Worth & D. G....	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
124½	125	400	General Electric	124	125	124	125	+1
66¼	66¾	630	Glucose Sugar Ref....	66½	66	66	66	— ⅛
167	168	150	Gr. at Northern pf....	167	167	167	167	— ⅛
114	117	10	H. B. Claflin Co.....	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	.....
59⅜	60	228	Hocking Valley pf....	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
73	75	10	Homestake	72	72	72	72	.....
114½	115	250	Illinois Central	114⅜	114⅜	114⅛	114⅜	.....
41¾	41½	2,300	International Paper...	41½	42¼	41¼	41⅜	.....
78½	79	800	Internat. Paper pf...	78	78⅝	78	78⅝	+ ⅛
13	13¾	500	Iowa Central	13	13⅞	13	13⅞	.....
52⅜	53½	50	Iowa Central pf.....	53½	53½	53½	53½	.....
12¼	12½	5,220	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	14	14	14	12½	—2⅛
56½	57	200	Laclede Gas	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
21¼	21½	100	Lake Erie & West....	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
81	81½	360	Lake Erie & West. pf.	81	81⅜	81	81⅜	+ ⅛
74⅜	74½	5,010	Louisville & Nashville.	74¼	74⅝	74⅛	74⅜	+ ⅛
117⅜	118	2,510	Manhattan Con	116⅜	118⅜	116⅜	117⅝	— ⅛
209½	210	1,400	Met. Street Railway...	210¾	211	209½	209¾	— ⅛
135½	136	400	Met. St. Ry. rights...	133⅛	133⅛	135⅛	135⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	1,762	Mexican Central	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	37⅛	100	Mexican National ctfs.	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	.....
66¼	67	4,420	Minn. & St. Louis....	65	68¼	65	67	+1⅝
96¾	97	1,400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	96¾	97⅜	96¾	96⅞	.....
36¼	37	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅛
48¾	48¾	5,430	Missouri Pacific	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
44	45	100	Mobile & Ohio.....	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	.....
184½	...	40	Morris & Essex.....	184½	184½	184½	184½	.....
48¼	48½	100	National Biscuit Co...	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	31	125	National Lead Co.....	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ¼
...	...	20	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	.....
53⅜	54	600	National Steel	53¾	54	53⅝	54	.....
96	96⅜	110	Nat. Steel pf	96	96	96	96	.....
118¼	118⅝	1,200	New Jersey Central..	118¼	118⅞	118¾	118⅝	.....
139	139½	1,840	New York Central....	138⅝	139¼	138⅝	139	+ ⅛
215	218	40	N. Y., N. H. & H....	214	214	214	214	.....
26¼	26⅜	2,970	N. Y. Ont. & West...	26⅜	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
21¼	21½	1,500	Norfolk & Western....	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
71⅞	72¼	1,518	Norfolk & West. pf...	71¾	72¼	71⅞	72¼	+ ⅛
12¾	13	5,235	North American	13⅜	13⅜	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
52⅜	52⅝	6,075	Northern Pacific	52	53¼	52	52⅜	— ⅜
78¼	78⅜	2,438	Northern Pacific pf...	78¼	78⅜	78	78⅜	.....
41⅜	45	700	Oregon R. & Nav.....	41⅜	44⅜	41⅜	44⅜	+1½
39	41	770	Pacific Coast	39	41	39	41	+1½
62	62¼	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf...	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	— ⅛
46¾	47	310	Pacific Mail	47	47	46⅞	47	.....
136	136¼	3,160	Pennsylvania R. R....	135⅞	136⅜	135⅝	136⅜	+ ⅛
120½	120⅝	2,375	People's Gas, Chicago.	120⅛	120⅝	120⅛	120⅜	— ⅛
69¼	69⅜	1,300	P., C., C. & St. L....	69⅝	70	69¼	69¼	.....
57⅝	58⅛	1,350	Pressed Steel Car....	57⅞	58¼	57⅞	58	+ ⅛
88½	89	900	Pressed Steel Car pf..	89	89¼	88½	88½	.....
2¼	3	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
21¾	21⅞	6,200	Reading	21¾	22⅜	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
61⅛	61⅜	9,000	Reading 1st pf	60⅝	61¾	60⅝	61⅜	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅝	5,150	Reading 2d pf	33⅛	33⅝	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
14½	15¾	37	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	14	14	14	14	.....
11½	12	118	St. L. & San Fran....	12	12	12	12	.....
72	74	10	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	74	74	74	74	.....
38¼	39	310	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	38½	39	38½	38½	.....
17¾	17¾	900	St. Louis Southw.....	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	.....
39	39⅜	2,020	St. Louis Southw. pf..	39	39½	39	39⅜	+ ⅛
55¾	57¼	100	St. Paul & Duluth....	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
34½	34¾	7,320	Southern Pacific	34½	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
11½	11⅝	400	Southern Railway	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
52	52¼	1,040	Southern Railway pf..	52	52¼	52	52¼	+ ¼
8¼	8¾	800	Standard R. & T.....	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾	.....
79	79½	1,150	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	79	79	78⅝	79	.....
21⅞	22	25	Texas Pacific	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅝	.....
13	14	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	13	13	13	13	+1
44⅝	44⅞	8,660	Union Pacific	44⅝	45	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅛
77⅜	77⅞	2,100	Union Pacific pf	77½	78	77½	77⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	28	600	Union Bag & Paper....	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
78	79	200	Union Bag & Paper pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	.....
7¼	7¾	19,025	United States Leather.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	+1⅛
73⅝	73⅞	9,565	U. S. Leather pf.....	72½	73⅝	72½	73⅝	+ ⅞
51⅛	51⅜	570	United States Rubber..	51⅜	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞	+ ¾
22¼	22⅞	1,250	Wabash pf	22⅜	23⅜	22⅜	22½	.....
89⅜	90	550	Western Union Tel....	89⅞	90¼	89⅞	90⅛	+ ⅛
9½	10	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
23½	24	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	— ⅜
16¼	16⅜	825	Wis. Cent., when iss.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅜	.....
54⅜	54¾	200	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss..	54½	54½	54½	54¼	— ⅛
Sales.....		336,983						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	...
5s, r., 1918	108¼	109⅜
5s, c., 1918	108¼	108¾
5s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112⅝
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	122⅜	123¾
4s, c., 1925	122⅜	123¾
5s, r., 1904	111⅜	111⅞
5s, c., 1904	111⅜	111⅞
D. C. 3-65s	117	...
Adams Exp.	113	115
Alb. & Sus.	190	...
Am. Coal	140	150
A. C. O. pf.	93½	104
Am. D. Tel.	35	37½
Am. Exp.	140	142
Am. Sp. M.	...	5½
A. S. M. pf.	...	30
Am. T. & C.	100	103
Ann Arbor	12	19
Ann Arb. pf.	40	41½
B. & O. S. W. pf.	8	9¾
Bk'lyn U. G.	137	140
B., R. & P.	32½	...
B., R. & P. pf.	...	...
B., C. R. & N.	74¼	...
N.	102	...
Can. Pac.	97½	98
Cap. Tract.	94	95½
Chi. Cons. T.	56¼	57
Chi. & E. I. pf.	127	127½
C., I. & L.	8½	8¾
C., I. & L. pf.	40	42
C. & N. W. pf.	198	198
Col. & T.	13½	14
C. T. & T. pf.	46	47
C., C. & St. L.	98½	100
C., Ia. & W.	8	11
C., L. & W. pf.	37¾	41
Cleve. & P.	196	199
Col. Mid.	5	6
Col. M. pf.	16	17½
Com. Cable	197	...
Commercial	50	55
Consol. Ice	40½	42¾
Con. Ice pf.	85	90
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	20	21
D., M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	105	125
Eighth Av.	400	...
Erie	13½	13¾
E. T. & T.	95	98
Ev. & T. H.	39½	40
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60
Glucose pf.	108	114
Hock. Val.	23¾	25
Ill. Cent.	1.100	...
Int. Silver	15	16
Joliet & Chi.	175	...
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15
K. & L. M.	3½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	17	18
Knick. Ice	49½	53½
Knick. Ice pf.	74	77
Lac. Gas	98	100
Lake Shore	210½	210
Long Island.	69	72
Mah. C. R.	150	...
Mah. C. R. pf.	105	112
Man. Beach.	11	22
Md. Coal pf.	58	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi.	15	15¾
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	56	58
Mich. Cent.	111	...
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	23	24½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	63	66
Mo., K. & T.	12¾	12¾
Nat. Bis. pf.	101	101½
Nat. Lead pf.	111	113
Nat. Starch.	5	6
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	...	10
N. Cent.	37	39
N. Y. A. B.	197	199
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	35
Norf. So.	69	...
Ont. Mining	7½	9
O. R. & N. pf.	74	76
P. C. 1st pf.	84	88
P., D. & E.	2	2¾
Peo. & East.	4	5
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	89	89½
Pitts. & W.	186	190
Pitts. & W. pf.	11	13
Pull. Car.	158	159
Quicksilv'r pf.	8½	10
Rens. & Sar.	191	...
R. W. & O.	130	...
Rio G. W.	33	38
R. G. W. pf.	75½	79
St. J. & G. I.	5	5¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49	51
St. P. & D. pf.	103½	104
St. P. & Om.	112	113
St. P. & Om. pf.	170	185
Sil. b. ctfs.	60½	61
Sixth Av.	240	...
Third Av.	185	190
T. & O. C.	...	29
T. & O. C. pf.	...	40
T. C. R. I.	65	67
U. S. Exp.	50	54
U. S. R. pf.	115¾	118
U. & B. R.	170	...
Wabash	...	7¾
Wag. P. Car.	197	200
W. F. Exp.	127	130
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$272,849,272
Gold reserve	244,902,814
Net silver	4,869,360
United States notes in Treasury	15,141,180
Treasury notes of 1890	801,216
Total receipts this day	2,132,712
Total receipts this month	14,802,829
Total receipts this year	62,947,087
Total expenditures this day	2,230,000
Total expenditures this month	17,819,000
Total expenditures this year	74,177,090
Deposits in national banks	77,745,243
Silver bullion	963,082
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	161,338
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	901,138
Customs	1,206,216
Miscellaneous	27,357

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60⅛@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Standard sold at 2.70 cash.

On the Consolidated Exchange 700 shares of Anaconda sold at .51, 100 Argentum at .24, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 200 Isabella at .90, 100 Julia at .04, seller .10; 200 Mexican at .66, 200 Mount Rosa at .27, 100 Potosi at .45, 300 Sierra Nevada at .27, and 350 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.35.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol	.08	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Belcher	.27	Potosi	.40
Best & Belcher	.75	Quicksilver	2.00
Breece	1.80	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Brunswick	.16	Savage	.24
Caledonia	B. H. .50	Sierra Nevada	.66
Cacliar	.21	Standard	2.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.30	Small Hopes	1.25
Crown Point	.22	Union Consolidated	.34
Com. P. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.64	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Yellow Jacket	.33
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.24
Cataipa	.20	Alamo	.08
Deadwood Terra	.69	Anaconda	.45
Eureka Consol	.43	Cripple Creek Con.	.10
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Crip. Creek	.08
Gould & Curry	.45	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.32	Golden Fleece	.23
Homestake	65.00	Isabella	.84
Horn Silver	1.35	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.50	Mount Rosa	.23
Julia Consol	.02	Pharmacist	.04
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Portland	1.85
La Crosse	.14	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con.	.09	Union	.20
Little Chief	.19	Work	.24
Mexican	.60	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13½
Ontario	6.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12¾
Ophir	1.20	Grey Forge	.12¾
Occidental	.18		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.01	Gar. Con.	.18
Jennie Blanche	.37½	Golden Fleece	.25
Morenci Cop. com.	3.05	Isabella	.84
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.60	Justine	.01
Alamo	.00½	Pande Basin	.40
Anaconda	.50	Portland	1.95
Archoria	.72	Sentinel	.002½
Cr. Ck. Con.	.10¾	Union Gold	.34
Cannon Ball	.008	Waldorf	.001
Elkton	.92	Work	.35½
Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.10	Rosario Honduras	5.00

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—The features of the market to-day were the strength and activity of American Railways, Electric Company of America, National Electric, Pennsylvania Manufacturing, and Union Traction. Substantial fractions were added to their prices. The buying and selling to-day were widely scattered, but commission houses enjoyed quite a good business, as did the arbitrage houses in the Readings and Northern Pacific common. The Street was somewhat disappointed in the steel stocks, which had been expected to be features, but were almost stagnant in their dullness. The close was firm at the best prices of the day.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22½	22¾	Penn. Mfg.	25¼	25¼
Choctaw	41½	42	Phila. Trac.	90¼	90¾
El. Stg. Bat.	150	152	Union Trac.	42¼	42¾
El. St. B. pf.	164	166	U. Gas & I.	166¾	167¼
El. Co. of A.	17¾	18¼	Welsbach Lt.	58½	58¾
Lehigh Val.	87¾	87¾	W. N. Y. & P.	7	7¼
Marsden	15¾	15¾			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s coup		Mex Inter 1st 4s	
8,500	108¼	8,000	87¾
17,000	108¾	2,000	87¼
Adams Exp Co 4s		Mil, L S & W 1st	
2,000	107½	3,000	141½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Mo Pac trust 5s	
4,000	90	2,000	100
T, T & S F adj 4s		1st col 5s	
10,000	85¾	5,000	96¾
4,000	85½	3,000	96
Gen 4s		Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
10,000	101⅜	1,000	87
10,000	101½	Mut Fuel Gas 5s	
2,000	101¼	2,000	107
Balt & Ohio 4s		N, C & St L 5s	
5,000	100⅝	11,000	107¼
500	100⅝	N Y C 1st coup	
11,000	100⅞	3,000	112
9,000	100⅝	L S col 3½s	
B & O 3½s		10,000	90¾
2,000	98	3,000	100¾
Bklyn Rap T 5s		N Y, Ont & W re-funding 4s	
5,000	115¼	8,000	83½
Bklyn Un Elev 1st		25,000	83¼
2,000	101	3,000	83½
Can So 1st 5s		10,000	83¾
1,000	108¼	2,000	83⅝
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		S Pac of Cal 5s coup stamped	
5,000	96⅝	5,000	108¼
5,000	96⅞	5,000	107¾
1st inc		So Ry 1st 5s	
10,000	41	4,000	109⅝
Cent Pac 1st w i		Stan R & T inc	
20,000	99½	2,000	24½
Ches & O gen 4½s		Tall C I & R 6s, Bir div 1st	
4,000	97½	10,000	108¼
Con 5s		Tex & N O con 5s	
2,000	118¼	12,000	103⅜
C, B & Q, C & I div 5s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
10,000	106	1,000	115¼
Chi & Erie 1st		5,000	112⅝
2,000	116⅝	Ore S L inc A 5s	
C, I & L rfdg 5s		1,000	96½
5,000	100	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
C, R I & P gen 4s		1,000	104
12,000	107	P & W 1st 4s, J P M & Co certfs	
17,000	107⅛	5,000	99½
5,000	107	Reading Co gen 4s	
Col F & I 5s		40,000	88
4,000	91	10,000	88¼
Col & South 1st 4s		Rio Grande Wn 1st	
1,000	80½	2,000	98¼
Det & Mack g 4s		St L & I M gen 5s	
1,000	70	25,000	113⅝
D, M & M L G		St L, I M & S 4s	
15,000	72	10,000	85½
4s prior bds		St L & S F g m 6s	
3,000	91¼	7,000	124¼
E & T H gen 5s		St L & Wn 1st	
25,000	108	25,000	95½
Ft W & D C 1st		29,000	95¼
5,000	78½	1,000	95½
G H & S A, M & P div 5s		2d inc	
10,000	108¼	5,000	66
Hock Val 4½s		5,000	65¾
5,000	101¼	28,000	66
5,000	101½	2,000	65¾
2,000	101¼	25,000	66
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		10,000	66¼
2,000	114	St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s	
K C, P & G 1st		1,000	117
16,000	70¼	S F, P & P 1st	
25,000	69½	5,000	107¾
1,000	69¾	10,000	107⅞
25,000	69¾	10,000	107¾
5,000	69¾	S Val & N E 4s	
5,000	69¾	3,000	100
5,000	69¾	So Pac col trust 4s when issued	
5,000	69¾	5,000	83½
5,000	69¾	25,000	83¼
2,000 20F	69½	3,000	83½
15,000	69¾	10,000	83¾
2,000	69½	2,000	83¾
10,000	69¼	S Pac of Cal 5s con stamped	
10,000	67	5,000	108¼
Knick Ice 1st		5,000	107¾
2,000	98	Tex & P 1st 5s	
L S & M S 3½s		1,000	103¾
1,000	110¼	T, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs	
L & N col trust 4s		4,000	115
10,000	99¾	1,000	114½
67,000	99¾	Union Pac 4s	
Unified 4s		10,000	105
1,000	90¾	Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	100¼	1,000	117
10,000	90¾	2d

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Defeated by Louisville in a Close Contest.

GAME LOST IN FIRST INNING

The Visitors Batted in Three Runs Before Seymour Settled Down—Good Fielding on Both Sides.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	61	33	.649
Boston	60	34	.638
Philadelphia	58	38	.604
Baltimore	55	39	.585
Chicago	52	42	.553
Cincinnati	52	42	.553
St. Louis	53	44	.546
Pittsburg	48	48	.500
Louisville	41	51	.446
New York	37	54	.407
Washington	35	62	.361
Cleveland	17	82	.172

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 4; New York, 2.
Cincinnati, 14; Brooklyn, 12.
Boston, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 14; Pittsburg, 13.
St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 3.
Chicago, 6; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Chicago in Washington.

"Si" Seymour, the New York's pitcher, had one bad inning, the first, in the game with the Louisvilles at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. He allowed the Louisvilles to hit his pitching for a three-bagger, a double, and two singles, yielding three runs—a lead that the New Yorks could not overcome in the face of the splendid pitching by Phillippi.

After the first inning Seymour settled down and pitched as well as the Louisville man, but it was then too late. Not until the eighth inning did a New York player connect with the plate. Then Phillippi seemed to lose his cunning for a while, but after the locals had batted in two runs before any one was out Phillippi steadied down and the next three batters were easily retired.

There were several times during the game when the locals hit the ball to an apparently safe spot, but each time a fielder managed to get ahead of the ball. Hoy captured two hard drives to centre field, while Clarke made a brilliant catch near the ground of a short hit by Gleason in the third inning.

The fielding on both sides was sharp. The locals played splendidly in the field, at times doing work that was little short of phenomenal. Five double plays were made during the game, three of these being completed by Davis, Gleason, and Doyle. Wagner, the big right fielder for Louisville, had no trouble in finding Seymour's curves. He got three hits, including a two-bagger. O'Brien and Davis made two hits each off Phillippi, both of O'Brien's hits being two-baggers. Davis reached first and then stole second three different times, with no one out, but the batters who followed him failed to make a hit.

The two runs of the New Yorks were scored on singles by Van Haltren and Grady and O'Brien's two-bagger. The visitors' run in the eighth resulted from a base on balls, a sacrifice, and a single. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	1	1	3	1	0	Clarke, lf	...	1	2	3	0
O'Brien, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Hoy, cf	...	1	0	2	0
Grady, 3b	...	0	1	1	2	Leach, c	...	3b	1	2	0
Davis, ss	...	0	2	3	6	Wagner, rf	1	3	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b	...	0	0	13	0	Kelley, 1b	...	0	1	11	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	0	3	5	Ritchey, 2b	0	1	3	5	0
Foster, rf	...	0	0	1	0	Zimmer, c	...	0	4	0	0
Warner, c	...	0	0	3	0	Clingman, ss	0	1	0	2	0
Seymour, p	...	0	1	0	4	Phillippi, p	...	0	0	2	0
Total	2	7	27	18	1	Total	4	10	27	18	1

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2
Louisville	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	4

First base by errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Louisville, 5. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 2; off Phillippi, 2. Struck out—By Seymour, 2; by Phillippi, 3. Three-base hit—Leach. Two-base hits—Wagner, O'Brien. 2. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Phillippi, and Leach. Double plays—Clingman and Kelley; Ritchey and Kelley; Davis, Gleason, and Doyle; Gleason, Davis, and Doyle. Stolen bases—Davis, 3; Gleason, and Grady. Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien. Umpires—Messrs. Manasau and McGarr.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN DEFEATED.

They Go Down Before Cincinnatis in a Heavy Hitting Game.

The Brooklyns were again defeated by the Cincinnatis at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, and now hold a lead of only one game over the Bostons for first place. The game was noted for heavy batting. The score was tied twice, and then Brooklyn secured what appeared to be a safe lead by a batting rally in the sixth. Donovan, who relieved Yeager in the pitcher's box, went to pieces in the eighth inning, enabling the visitors to get a winning lead. Kennedy was sent in to pitch for Brooklyn in the last inning, but the change was made too late, although the Brooklyns made a bold bid for victory in the last two innings. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
McBride, cf	2	2	2	0	0	Jones, cf	...	1	1	1	0
Corcoran, ss	3	2	2	4	0	Keeler, rf	3	3	1	0	0
Smith, rf	2	2	2	0	0	Kelley, lf	...	3	0	6	0
Beckley, 1b	1	2	9	2	0	Daly, 2b	...	2	2	1	4
Selbach, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Anderson, 1b	1	2	12	1	1
McPhee, 2b	1	1	2	4	2	Dahlen, ss	2	3	2	5	1
Seibold, 3b	1	2	1	2	0	Casey, 3b	...	1	0	2	0
Peitz, c	...	2	2	3	0	McGuire, c	1	1	3	3	0
Hawley, p	1	1	1	1	0	Yeager, p	...	0	0	0	0
Hahn, p	1	0	0	3	0	Donovan, p	0	0	1	2	0
Phillips, p	...	0	0	1	0	*Jennings	...	0	0	0	0
						Kennedy, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	14	15	27	16	3	Total	13	12	27	15	2

*Batted for Donovan in the eighth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	7	0	—	14
Brooklyn	4	1	0	2	0	4	0	1	1	—	13

Home runs—Peitz, Dahlen. Three-base hits—Smith, Steinfeldt, Keeler, McGuire. Two-base hits—Beckley, Keeler. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—By Donovan, 3; by Hawley, 1; by Hahn, 1. Stolen bases—Corcoran, (2,) Selbach, Anderson, Dahlen. Bases on balls—Off Yeager, 3; off Donovan, 4; off Kennedy, 1; off Hawley, 3; off Hahn, 1. Double play—Dahlen, Daly, and Anderson. Wild pitches—Donovan, 1; Kennedy, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Philadelphia, 14; Pittsburg, 13.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—The game today was a most remarkable one. When Pittsburg went to the bat in the ninth inning the score was 8 to 6 in Philadelphia's favor. With three men on bases Magee made a wild throw of Donovan's bunt, sending three runs across the plate. Orth was substituted, and before the last man was out Pittsburg scored four more runs. In the home team's half an error by Bowerman and consecutive hitting gave the locals six runs and the game. Score:

Pittsburg	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	—	13
Philadelphia	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	6	—	14

Base hits—Pittsburg, 16; Philadelphia, 21. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Philadelphia, Magee, Orth, and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Chicago, 6; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Chicago players had no difficulty in winning the game to-day, as the Washingtons, although they hit hard, exhibited incompetent work on the bases. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—	3
Chicago	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	—	6

Base hits—Washington, 13; Chicago, 11. Errors—Washington, 2; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Duncan; Chicago, Ronch and Donahue. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

Boston, 7; Cleveland, 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The Clevelands started to-day with three runs, but after that they were unable to bat with any effect. Boston batted Knepper hard when hits were needed. Score:

Boston	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	...	—	7
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3

Base hits—Boston, 10; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Boston, 2; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Cleveland, Knepper and McAllister. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 3.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—St. Louis won an exciting game from the Baltimores to-day. Young was in fine form, and but for errors by the men back of him the Baltimores would not have scored a run. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	—	6
Baltimore	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	3

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Baltimore, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and Schreckengost; Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Journal Defeats The Times.

THE TIMES team met defeat at the hands of The Journal team in the game played in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League series at Prospect Park yesterday. Score:

Journal	0	0	2	1	7	0	0	8	—	18
TIMES	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	4

THE JEFFRIES-MITCHELL FIGHT.

Difficulty Experienced in Finding a Suitable Hall in London.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—William A. Brady is experiencing considerable difficulty in finding a hall suitable for the proposed Jeffries-Mitchell boxing exhibition, the Sporting Club being closed. But he is still endeavoring to succeed.

Mitchell, who has been training at Brighton, has had several interviews with Brady and Jeffries. He says he is anxious to meet the American in his best form, if Brady can secure a place.

OLD CYCLORAMA TO BE RAZED.

The Building on Fifty-fifth Street to Give Way to a Flathouse.

A more or less famous building near Central Park that has served many different purposes during the past ten years is now in process of demolition, to make place for a large flathouse which is soon to be erected by an up-town syndicate.

The building is the circular one on the northeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, which, shortly before it was sold, served as a repository for carriages. Previously it was the New York branch of the English horse auction firm of Tattersalls, and later it was used by William Easton and W. D. Grand also as a horse auctioneer's sales ring. The building was erected about fifteen years ago, to be used as a cyclorama, which represented scene of the stirring battles of the civil war, and it served this purpose for several years.

It was turned over to a circus man later, and wild animals made it their home for a while. Then Prof. Gleason, the tamer of wild horses, secured it for exhibition purposes, and when he left, the Tattersalls people made it their American branch.

While the building served as an auction mart for horses, some of the best thoroughbreds and trotting horses in the country were sold there. The Southern and Far Western breeders of both running and trotting horses shipped their annual consignments there, and horsemen from all parts of the East and West congregated there to bid upon the animals. St. Blaise, who up to the time of his sale to Charles Reed was the highest-priced thoroughbred ever sold in this country, was purchased in this ring.

TABLET ON THE TOWER BUILDING

Structure the Earliest Example of Steel Skeleton Construction.

A bronze tablet reciting the fact that the Tower Building, at 50 Broadway, was the earliest example of the steel skeleton construction, row so generally used in tall buildings, was unveiled yesterday afternoon. The tablet, which is put up by the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers, is 30 by 33 inches in size, and occupies a commanding position on the Broadway front of the Tower Building, just to the left of the entrance. Shortly after 3 o'clock John Cooper, President of the society, removed the American flag which had covered the tablet.

During the latter part of the afternoon many people who had doubtless passed the Tower Building thousands of times stopped to read the inscription and learn that the structure was the first to be erected "in which the entire weight of the walls and floors is borne and transmitted to the foundation by a framework of metallic posts and beams." The tablet also bears the name of the designer of the building and the originator of this system of construction, Architect Bradford Lee Gilbert, and of the contractors, the Jackson Architectural Iron Works.

The Tower Building was erected in 1888 and 1889. It has always been one of the most noticeable structures on Lower Broadway on account of its toothpick proportions, being twelve stories in height and only 21 feet 6 inches in width. It was erected to give a Broadway entrance to a building of larger area on New Street. If the old style of construction had been used on so narrow a lot there would have been room for little more than a hallway on account of the extremely thick walls required by the building laws for a structure of so great a height. The problem was solved, however, by the skeleton construction with which the height of buildings has since been shown to be almost without limit.

Among the members of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers who attended the unveiling were William J. Fryer, its Secretary; Henry A. Wilson, David Pettigill, John J. Radley, Charles E. Cheney, Samuel McMillan, and Cornelius O'Reilly.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Properties Sold—The Day's Dealings at Auction.

Adrian G. Hegeman & Co., represented by F. J. Davison, have sold for E. Augusta Grinnell the two five-story flats, 109 and 111 West Thirty-third Street, 50 by 98.9, and for Lucy A. Hale the four-story dwelling, 112 West Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining at the rear, 16.8 by 98.9. The buyer will alter the premises for business purposes.

Jefferson M. Levy is the buyer of 31 Cortlandt Street, the sale of which was reported last week.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for A. W. Haviland to George McCorkle, for about $45,000, the four-story dwelling 36 East Forty-ninth Street, 21.6 by 75.

J. C. Umberfield has sold to James B. Brady the five-story brick and stone-front dwelling 1 West Eighty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, one of a row recently completed.

Edwin Q. Bell has sold for A. P. Bachman to an investor the five-story single flat, 204 West Sixty-ninth Street, 18 by 87 by 100.5.

Richard H. Gatling has leased for Claus Doscher to the United Wine and Trading Company for a term of years the seven-story building, 38 by 75, at the northwest corner of Laight and Greenwich Streets.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

790 Amsterdam Avenue, 14.6 by 84.2, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Union Dime Savings Institution.....$15,000

338 and 340 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 58.10 by 100.11 by 150.6½ by about 125, two and three story brick stables; foreclosure sale, to Daniel Farrell..... 10,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 335 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, August Ruff..... 28,500

Friday's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John S. Sheppard, Jr., referee, 73 and 75 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100.10, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,374; subject to other mortgages for $50,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., assignee's sale, Benjamin F. Van Valkenburgh, assignee, 100, 102, and 104 Duane Street, south side, 130.2 feet west of Broadway, 75.9 by 117.6 by 117.3 by 75.9, one, two, and three story brick buildings. Subject to mortgages for $50,000, a life interest of Leonard W. Kipp, and the dower right of the wife, Stanley C. Kipp.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis Speir, Jr., referee, 419 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,817.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 100 by 80; Henry G. Gabay of 802 Third Avenue, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $185,000.

Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 345 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 40 by 90.5; Wilber M. Gaige of 120 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; George J. Ebert, architect; cost, $60,000.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for ten two-story brick and stone dwellings, 18 by 55; Hilde B. Reeves, owner; H. Alban Reeves of 13 Park Row, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

No. 128 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Daniel O'Day of 128 West Seventy-second Street, owner; William Baumgarten & Co., arcnitects; cost, $1,500.

No. 258 West Twenty-third Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; J. W. Dimock, Jr., of 111 Fifth Avenue, owner; John L. Jordan, architect; cost, $500.

Broadway, southwest corner of Forty-first Street, to a five-story brick theatre and office building; Elliot Zborowski, owner; J. B. McElfatrick & Son, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 44 to 50 East Forty-third Street, to two two and one story brick stores; Charles & Co., premises, owners; Charles I. Berg, architect; cost, $1,500.

Park Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Robert Bacon of 1 Park Avenue, owner; Howard, Cauldwell & Morgan, architects; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Fritz A. Selje of 574½ East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 413 East Eighth Street, to a five-story brick factory; estate of Emeline Roach of 657 Fifth Avenue, owner; Freeman Bloodgood, Jr., architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 226 and 228 East Twelfth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; New York Training School for Deaconesses, owner; G. H. Budlong of 132 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 317 West Fifty-second Street, to a four-story brick public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 63 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a four-story-and-basement brick dwelling; C. W. Romeyn of 63 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $200.

No. 124 West Nineteenth Street, to a six-story-and-basement brick store; B. Altman & Co., owner; Francis H. Kimball, architect; cost, $750.

Nos. 334 and 336 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick factory; D. Auerback & Sons, premises, owners; H. A. Hasenstein of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $350.

Third Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets, to a three-story brick and stone school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,800.

Forty-second Street, north east corner of Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; Cooper Hewitt, premises, owner; L. L. Barnard, architect; cost, $200.

CORBETT'S ROADHOUSE SOLD.

Ex-Pugilist Said to Have Disposed of Jerome Avenue Property.

James J. Corbett, the ex-champion pugilist, according to a report circulated yesterday, has sold his roadhouse at the southwest corner of Jerome Avenue and Fordham Road. The property covers about five lots and is said to have brought $21,000.

Corbett was at Asbury Park yesterday, and none of his associates knew anything about the transaction. Thomas Corbett said that his brother had had the property in the market and had received several offers for it, one of which, he knew, had been favorably regarded.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 9.

ALLEY, w s, commences at n s of Rivington St, 102 ft w of Chrystle St, at point 85 ft n of Rivington St, runs n 42x 38; Edward Trapp and wife to Conrad Wack..... 11,000

BEAVER ST, 49, 15.10x90x13.9x90; Beaver St, n s, adjoining lands of Harriet H. Starr and Mrs. Plum, 16x98.11x13.0x99.4, leasehold; John Berry to Arthur Berry and others..... 1

BROOK AV, s w corner of Wendover Av, 75x70.2x81.6x100.11; Eugene Sondheim to James Anderson..... 18,000

INTERIOR LOT, 82 ft n of 41st St, and 100 ft e of Madison Av, runs n 1.10x e 9.6x n 13.2x e 14.6x s 15x w 24; Edward Livermore to Benjamin Knower, executor and trustee..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, and 29.10 ft n of 182d St, runs n 25x w 50x s 25x e 50; Robert B. Snowden to Louis Wechsler..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, and 29.10 ft n of 182d St, runs n 25x w 50; s 25x e 50; Daniel Nasen to Louis Wechsler, ½ part..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av x 29.10 ft n of 182d St, runs n 25x w 50x s 25x e 50; Maud O. Snowden and others, by guardian, to Daniel Nason..... 900

LENOX AV, 192.x n, 18x85; Albert Blackburn to Clark B. Ferry..... 1

MADISON ST, s s, 43.7 ft e of Jefferson St, 21.1x70; interior lot, 43.7 ft e of Jefferson St, and 120 ft n of Rutgers Place, runs n 10x e 18.1x s 10x w 8.11; Madison St, s s, 64.8 ft e of Jefferson St, 21.1x70; Henry H. Davis and another, executors, &c., to Harris Cohen..... 30,975

MADISON AV, s e corner of 133d St, 19.11x80; 116th St, s s, 127.4 ft e of Pleasant Av, 16.8x30.11; 122d St, s s, 169 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.6x100.10; Moses Arndtstein to Max Chisling..... 1

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft s of James Mooney's lot, 90x146x90x141; Frederick A. Snow to John E. Doyle..... 100

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft s of James Mooney's lot, 90x146x90x141; Nelson D. Stillwell to Frederick A. Snow..... 100

PARK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 127th St, 24.11x 90; Bela D. Eisler to the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 8,000

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 75 ft e of Suffolk St, 22x100; Harris Rosenberg and wife to Louis Friedenberg..... 500

ST. JOHN AV, e s, 11.4 ft s from the corner of Prospect Av, 40.7x96.6x40.5x 99.8; Mary A. Hoffman to Charles Doll, Jr., and another..... 1

TRAVERS ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of Creston Av, 16.8x100.1; Mary A. Costello to Mary J. Farley..... 1

WALES AV, w s, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x88.10x86.8x130.5; Meradith J. Murray to Raphael Constantian, ½ part. 1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,364, 50x120; William W. Gardiner to Louise A. Grill..... 8,000

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 176th St, 108x57.3; August Rickersfeld to Leopold Oppenheimer..... 1

WILLETT ST, 85 and 87, w s, 40x100; Max Chisling to Moses Arndtstein..... 72,000

3D AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 55th St, 20x100; Henry W. Donald to Richard V. Harnett..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 114th St, 25x100; Charles A. Lindsley to Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association..... 1

6TH ST, s s, 221 ft w of Avenue D, 22x 97; Sol Cohen to Abraham J. Gottlieb.. 15,000

49TH ST, s s, 21.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6 x75; A. Walter Haviland and wife to George McCorkle..... 1

52D ST, s s, 285.4 ft e of 5th Av, 14.8x 100.5; Mary McMahon to Walter Keys.. 20,000

54TH ST, s s, 272 ft e of 5th Av, 23x100.5; Henry Ziegler to Albertina S. Ziegler.....Gift

63D ST, 227 West, 25x100.5; Eugene Brehm to Annie and August Meyer..... 19,000

69TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 40x 100.5; Frances E. Quin and another to Lawson C. Rich, ⅔ part..... 11,333

69TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 40x 100.5; Florence Quin, by guardian, to Lawson C. Rich..... 5,667

77TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 25x102.8; William S. Hunter to Isaac T. Meyer and another..... 1

83D ST, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Albert Siegel and wife to John Schriener and others, trustees..... 21,000

95TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.8; John Hayes to Thomas Adelson and another..... 24,000

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 162.3x100; Rachel Kaplan to Rubin Batkin..... 1

149TH ST, n s, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94 ft to St. Nicholas Av x102.2x72.3 x99.11; Walter H. Mead to Frederick S. Howard, executor..... 50,000

161ST ST, s w corner of Cauldwell Av, 80x 112; Palen-Thompson Corporation to D. Anna Farrer..... 100

182D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.10; Joel S. Ives, executor, to Louis Wechsler..... 2,700

183D ST, n s, 218 ft w of Grand Av, 17x78; Robert C. Wood to Joseph Nickles. 4,500

Recorded Leases.

BRAUN, Katharina, to Katharina Birnbaum; 2d St, 193, 7 10-12 years..... 1,740

DALLY, George, et al, another, to Ottenheimer Dreyfus; Wooster St, 149 to 153, 3 years. 4,800

OTTINGER, Marx, and another, to August H. Ziegler; Pearl St, 31 and 20, Bridge St, 5 years..... 1,800; 2,500

PURDY, Charles A., and another, to Abraham Harris; Broome St, 259 and —, 5 years..... 3,300

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAHAM, Theresa, to Harris D. Colt and another; 119th St, n s, $5 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 13,000

ADELSON, Thomas and Moses A. Slone to John Hayes; 95th St, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 19,000

ANDERSON, James, to Eugene Sondheim; Brook Av, s w corner of Wendover Av, ½ year..... 25,000

ANDERSON, James, to Eugene Sondheim; Brook Av, s w corner of Wendover Av, ½ year..... 18,000

BLAKE, Robert J., to Bradley & Currier Company; 129th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 6 months, (gold)..... 10,000

BONAGUR, Vincent and Minnie, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; 167th St, n s, 175 ft w of Union Av; also Washington Av, w s, old line, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, 1 year..... 500

BROWN, Henry, to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees, &c.; 114th St, s s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 50x127.10, 1 year (two mortgages each)..... 12,500

BRUBACHER, Daniel, and Charles Rentz to Katharine Feser; 208 and 210 East 13th St, 2 year..... 17,000

CAMPBELL, Alice E., to Edward J. Biedermann and another, executors, &c.; 225th St, s s, 108 ft e of Verio Av, 5 years..... 2,000

CHANDLER, James E., to Clarence R. Goode; Bradhurst Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 152d St, secures note..... 4,000

CHISLING, Max, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Willett St, w s, 150.6 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years..... 44,000

CHISLING, Max, to Louis Hyman; Willett St, w s, 150.6 ft n of Rivington St, 3 years..... 5,500

CHISLING, Max, to William W. Vaughan; 116th St, s s, 127.4 ft e of Pleasant Av, collateral notes for..... 2,000

DAVIS, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 138th St, n s, 110 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 50,000

DAGES, Christian, to Charles E. Congdon; 126th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.. 800

DOYLE, John E., to Frederick A. Snow; Mott Av, e s, 200 ft s of James Mooney's lot, 1 year..... 8,000

ETTINGER, Raphael, to Sarah L. Mitchell; Lexington Av, 1,451, e s, 5 years..... 10,000

FARLEY, Mary J., to Mary A. Costello; Travers St, s s, 116.8 ft w of Creston Av, installments..... 500

FARRER, D. Anna, to Palen-Thompson Corporation; 161st St, s w corner of Cauldwell Av, 1 year..... 900

FICK, Peter W., to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 138th St, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 20,000

FREELAND, Mary and John, to John S. Watkins; 27th St, n s, 148 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

GAFFNEY, Stephen E., and another to Thomas L. Newman; Washington St, e s, 53.4 ft s of Railroad Av, 50x108, 1 year..... 200

GRILL, Louisa A., to William W. Gardiner; Washington Av, 1,364, 5 years..... 7,000

HENNESSY, Mary, to Francis Kirby, individually, and Jane McMenomy, as trustee; 29 Frankfort St, 8 months..... 1,500

ITZKOVITZ, Moritz, to John and Elizabetha Braun; 99 Lewis St, 3 years..... 6,000

JACOBSON, Morris, to Joseph Fox; 233 and 235 East 16th St, 1 year..... 18,000

KANZE, Rudolph, to John F. Betz; 3d Av, 3,309, demand..... 1,500

LAWLOR, Francis, to Thomas Conville Brewing Company; Fordham Av, n w corner of Jacob St, demand..... 1,000

McCORKLE, George, to Henry F. Spencer and others, trustees, &c.; 49th St, s s, 21.6 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 16,000

McCORKLE, George, to Henry F. Spencer and others, trustees, &c.; 49th St, s s, 21.6 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 12,000

MULLER, Mary, and another to George Mackenzie; 163d St, n s, 105.9 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year..... 1,303

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 163d St, n s, 27.6 ft w of Forest Av, 5 years..... 10,000

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 163d St, n s, 54 ft w of Forest Av, 5 years..... 10,000

MURRAY, Meredith, and Raphael Constantian to George G. Dutcher, administrator, &c.; Wales Av, w s, 237.6 ft s of Westchester Av, demand..... 4,000

NICKLAS, Joseph, to Robert C. Wood; 183d St, n s, 218 ft w of Grand Av, installments..... 700

OPPENHEIMER, Leopold, to August Rickersfeld; Washington Av, widened, s w corner of 176th St, 5 years..... 5,000

POLK, Maurice, to Corn Exchange Bank; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 153d St, 1 year..... 41,987

POLK, Maurice, to Citizens' Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 153d St, 1 year..... 150,000

REIS, Wolf, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 1st Av, e s, 50.8 ft n of 91st St, 1 year..... 42,000

RICH, Lawson C., to Derby Rogers, guardian; 69th St, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 1-3 part, 3 years..... 4,000

RICH, Lawson C., to Frances E. and Jean L. Quinn; 69th St, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 2-3 parts, 3 years..... 8,000

RUSSELL, Johanna A., and others to Richard W. Freedman; 126th St, n s, 215 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 1,500

SANFORD, William P., to West Pollock; 24th St, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, demand. 2,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Charles Thomsen; 1,760 2d Av, 2 years..... 2,500

SMITH, Armenia, to William D. Du Bois; 141st St, n s, 435.9 ft e of Alexander Av, demand..... 1,500

THORLEY, Jennie E., to Park Mortgage Company; 42d St, n s, 367.10 ft e of Broadway, 5 years..... 20,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to Bradley & Currier Company; 42d St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 3 months..... 9,400

WALLACH, Abraham, to F. Kingsbury Curtis and Harris D. Colt; 119th St, n s, 301 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 12,500

WILLETT, Fannie V., to Charles L. Tiffany; 1,718 Madison Av, 3 years..... 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DE WITT, George G., and Isaac S. Wheaton, executors, &c., to Caroline T. Wheaton..... 20,245

EATON, Vashti G., to Michael Regan..... 3,000

HYMAN, Louis, to Tobias Silverstone..... 5,500

OERTLE, Clara M., administratrix, to John H. Andrews..... 3,500

RUTH, Samuel J., and Rachel Hoffman to James S. Reynolds..... 5,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Susan M. Tuthill, assigns four mortgages..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD, n e corner of Home St, 253.11x— to Jackson Av x232.9 to Home St x101.5 to beginning; John H. Nickisch against Robert E. Smith, owner and contractor..... 1,008

CEDAR AV, w s, 150 ft n from n line of land of Lewis G. Morris, 25x100; William T. Lear against Leon Belscher, owner; Frank C. Foster, contractor..... 250

ELIZABETH ST, 287 to 295; Gregory L. Leahy, against Harris Friedman and Barnet Feinberg, owners; George Martin, contractor..... 20

1ST AV, 2,197 to 2,203; Clementi Indelli, by attorney, against Deegan & Co., as contractors..... 81

2D AV, 2,078; Jacob Linden against David Cohen and — Barach, owners and contractors..... 101

3D AV, 3,810 to 3,816; William Nelson against Emil Goldner, owner and contractor..... 850

12TH ST, 16 East; the White Fire-Proof Construction Company against Luke Healey, Thomas McKeon, and W. W. Vaughan, owners and contractors..... 104

65TH ST, 234 West; William E. Pruden against Adelbert Gaiker, owner; George J. Wilgen, contractor..... 125

80TH ST, 185 East; John C. Brennan against Richard C. Baker, owner; John M. Slattery, contractor..... 150

85TH ST, 347 West; G. A. Greenhalgh & Co. against W. E. Di Stoken, owner; John J. McGrath, contractor..... 144

104TH ST, 62 to 66 West; James Golder against William R. Bell, Jr., owner and contractor..... 220

118TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 100

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid at $20 a month; city reference. L., Box 354, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—French; understands her business; in private house in town. L. D., 242 West 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, &c.—By a lady as visiting private secretary; exceptionally talented letter writer; would supervise giving of luncheons, dinners, in all details; arranging menus, ordering, purchasing, and superintending the making of soups, entrées, salads, &c., in perfection; either in or out of town. Majavis, Box 139 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; understands general housework; in private family; good city references. P. M., 106 West 26th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his duties; several years' reference; seven years with present employer; married, no children; leaves on account of family giving up horses. Present employer's, 12 East 9th St.

Miscellaneous.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR BUILDER OR CONTRACTOR; 20 years' experience; estimates made for all kinds of work. Draughtsman, Box 142 Times.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAURORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

WANTED—Japanese chef for large family in country; must be willing and thoroughly competent for all varieties of cooking; immediate engagement. Address C. W. McCutchen, 95 Broad St.

WANTED—Young man who has some knowledge of the railroad supply business, and who has some trade. Address A. E. C., Box 157 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WOLF & GROSS.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of WOLF & GROSS, assigned to Desmond Dunne for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1899, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Desmond Dunne, as assignee of said Wolf & Gross, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

William Hoes Ledyard Leventritt, one of the Justices of said court, and the seal of said court, the eighth day of August, 1899.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

W. SACKMAN, Att'y for Assignee. au10-1aw6wTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC GREENBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Greenberg of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Greenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 9, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. HELLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,314.

To the creditors of George W. Heller of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said George W. Heller was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID L. KATZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David L. Katz, of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said David L. Katz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend; prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE J. SWAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Eugene J. Swan of New York City, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1899, the said Eugene J. Swan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 9, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEOPOLD WEIL, individually and as a partner in Leopold Weil and Company, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Weil, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 1, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAUDE A. WILSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,325.

To the creditors of Maude A. Wilson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Maude A. Wilson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD ZELLER and HENRY KRIEGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernard Zeller and Henry Krieger of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Bernard Zeller and Henry Krieger were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 9, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEOPOLD WEIL, individually and as a partner in Leopold Weil and Company, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Weil, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 1, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH WOODS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Woods, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, Smithsonian Institution, Carl Gutmann, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.

Dated August 2nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person.

au3-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, Smithsonian Institution, George Schaettler, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 22, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in person.

Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.—Dated August 2d, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff in person. au3-1aw7wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —The METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT AND OTHERS, defendants.

The SAME PLAINTIFF against THE WEST END APARTMENT HOUSE COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in each of the above-entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eightieth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, sixty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue sixty feet to the southerly side of Eightieth street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

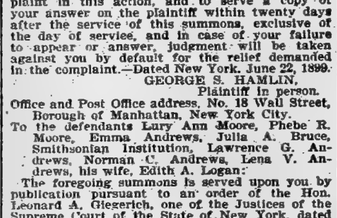

The approximate amount of the liens or charges, and sale, which the above-described property is to be sold, is as follows: In the first action, $46,244 55-100, and in the second action, $12,912 11-100, amounting together to $59,156 66-100; and interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances in both actions, amounting to $655 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser on the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,350 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, on which is due the sum of $73,000 and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from February 5th, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

au10-2aw3wTh&M&au31

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—OSCAR KUNATH et al. against AUGUSTE BREMER et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action and dated May 19th, 1899, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 24th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A certain lease dated November 22nd, 1873, made by John J. Astor to Philip Sauer and others, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York, on October 30th, 1883, for 20 years from May 1st, 1874, at an annual rent of $350 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, and a certain lease dated August 26th, 1898, made by William W. Astor to Auguste Bremer, and recorded in said Register's Office on October 25th, 1898, for 20 years from May 1st, 1899, at an annual rent of $750 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, of the premises in the 17th Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, beginning on the southerly side of 5th Street, 175 feet easterly of the easterly line of Avenue A, running thence southerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 2 inches; running thence easterly, parallel with 5th Street, 25 feet, running thence northerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 2 inches, to the southerly line of 5th Street, and thence running westerly, along the same, 25 feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions and distances more or less; together with the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging and all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand in law or equity, in said premises granted by said leases, subject to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in said leases provided for.

The following is a diagram of said property:

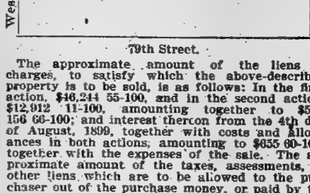

The approximate amount of the lien, to satisfy which said property is to be sold, is $9,965.76, with interest thereon from April 24th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $875.48, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1899, and expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, August 1st, 1899.

JOHN DUFF, Referee.

BURING & GEIGER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. au2-2aw3wW&Th&au31

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE AND 117TH STREET. —New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, vs. MAUD NESBIT, et als., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered in the above-entitled action on the 29th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet and eleven (11) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with the westerly line of Eighth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block, seventy (70) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue, eighty-eight (88) feet and nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches; thence westerly, on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, ninety-two (92) feet five and one-eighth (5⅛) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet two and three-quarters (2¾) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 31st, 1899.

RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

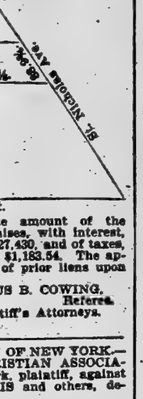

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $27,430, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,183.54. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the property is $25,000.

RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy31-2aw6wM&Th&au21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New York, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwellings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and four feet four inches eastwardly from the easterly side of Park formerly Fourth, Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with said Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet one inch; thence southwardly, parallel with Park, formerly Fourth, Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to Thirty-fourth Street; thence westwardly, along Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly and westerly side walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The said premises being known by the street number 117 East 34th Street, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Richard Duncan Harris, by William B. Dixon, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1,626 of Conveyances, Page 83, on October 1, 1881. Subject to the covenants as to buildings and otherwise contained in agreement between Mary Murray and others, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 485 of Conveyances, Page, 504, on March 2, 1847.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 117 East 34th Street:

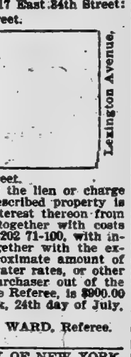

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,000, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $202 71-100, with interest from Sept. 7, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $900.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 24th day of July, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

jl24-2aw3wM&Th&au15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 19, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:

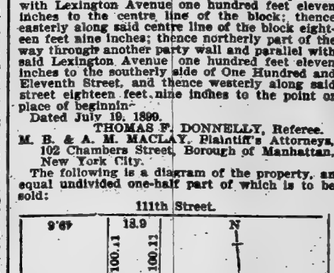

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STANWOOD, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA FOSTER, Elizabeth Shaw, Caroline Ford, Alida Stanwood, Florence A. Morehouse, and Ida B. Stanwood send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be entered in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, appointing ROBERT B. STANWOOD, or a person having a prior right thereto, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Robert Stanwood, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. au3-1aw1wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of WILLIAM C. ORR, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-law6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Desmond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of March, 1899. EDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN MACDENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DESMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

DIMON, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1899. ROSALIE DIMON LOCKWOOD, LUDOVICA DIMON MORRILL, CHARLES J. DIMON, Jr., Executors. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. f16-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 70th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 70th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

GAHREN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix. FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of April, 1899. MAIE ROGERS, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-1aw6mTh

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au3-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 905, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

WATROUS, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. WOOLF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Austin, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix. EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my11-2aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in comm

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Mr. Hoffman Protests Against Its Employes Arranging Mock Crimes.

PASSAGE AT ARMS WITH MOSS

Witnesses Tell How Capt. Price Drove Out Disorderly Persons—Faulty Robbery Records.

The Mazet Investigating Committee continued yesterday the consideration of testimony intended to show an extraordinary prevalence of robberies in the city. Especial attention was given to the Tenderloin Precinct, and the chief witness of the day was an agent of the committee, who went there to get robbed, and succeeded.

Against this sort of testimony, Assemblyman Hoffman made a vigorous protest. "If this committee is to be used for the perpetration of mock crimes," said he, "I think the sooner the people know it the better. I don't believe the money of the State should be spent on such work."

Counsel Moss, by way of preface to the day's proceedings, stated that the records of suspicious places kept at the office of the Chief of Police showed, in all the eighty precincts, only 83 houses suspected of being disorderly, 44 suspected of being policy shops, 25 suspected of being poolrooms, and 11 suspected of being gambling houses.

Joel S. Harris, a detective employed by the committee, was the first witness. He told of being robbed on the night of June 6, in a house at 115 West Twenty-sixth Street. At the invitation of a negro woman, he went inside and was relieved of a one dollar bill and some "stage" money. He got three officers to go with him to the house to recover the money.

When they got inside, a big negro gave him back the good bill and the bogus money, at the same time guying him for raising such a row about a dollar. The officers, too, jeered at him, told him he was "light enough to float," that he was a fool for "putting up such a holler" for just a dollar and that they never would have budged if they had known that was all he had lost. They made no arrests.

Harris told also of being robbed by a negro woman at 149 West Thirty-third Street. An officer went with him to the house and recovered the money, but arrested nobody.

MR. HOFFMAN PROTESTS.

"Did you go to the house where you were robbed by arrangement with anybody?" asked Mr. Hoffman.

"No, Sir."

Mr. Moss—Would that have excused the officers, Mr. Hoffman?

Mr. Hoffman—The officers are not supposed to assist in make-believe arrests.

Mr. Moss—I am surprised at the attitude of one of the members of this committee toward one of its employes.

Mr. Hoffman—I am willing to stand by it. If the funds or this committee are to be used for the purpose of having people arrange to be robbed, I think the people should know it.

Mr. Moss—Does it so appear?

Mr. Hoffman—It looks that way.

Mr. Moss—I say that as one of the employés of this young man you owe it to him to prove your assertions.

Mr. Hoffman—That is the purpose of my examination, and as a member of this committee and a servant of the people I will not receive instructions from you, Mr. Moss.

George P. Hammond, the chief of the committee's detectives, told of his experiences in watching two houses on West Twenty-sixth Street, 116 and 133, occupied by colored women. He found, he said, that the two houses worked together; if a woman robbed a man in one she would cross to the other, so that when the victim returned with an officer she would not be found.

He watched these places from an adjoining house all of one night; saw the policeman on the beat stop frequently and chat with the women on the stoop, and saw a man who had been robbed go back into the house at 116 with a policeman, coming out without having recovered his money.

Detective Hammond told with much satisfaction of an evening he had spent in the Tenderloin, in the course of which he found George Frank of 949 Sixth Avenue lying bleeding in a drug store, having been cut by a woman who tried to rob him in front of the Garrick Theatre. He saw a policeman halt a hansom, in which sat a handsomely dressed woman, at Greeley Square. The officer started with his prisoner down West Thirty-second Street. The officer stopped to talk with some men while the woman went into an alley, and took something from her stocking. Then she returned and brushed against the officer, who seemed to lose interest in his prisoner, allowing her to go free.

Mr. Hammond said that women of bad character were coming here from all over the country and from Europe, attracted by the wide-openness of the town.

PRICE CLEANED OUT A HOUSE.

Charles Lomax, a colored man, who lives at 129 West Twenty-sixth Street, testified to the disorderly character of the resort at No. 133. He knew numerous robberies were committed there, because the victims frequently returned with officers and came to his door by mistake.

"Things got so bad," said Lomax, "that I went to Capt. Price and complained. He told me that, now that the neighbors had made complaint, he would see that the place was broken up. Before that, he said, the men who had been robbed there were unwilling to appear in court. The Captain said he knew the place was a tough one, and he dictated a letter to the landlord, telling him if he didn't get rid of his disorderly tenants he would go before the Grand Jury and have him indicted."

The witness admitted that the house was raided that same night, that it has been pulled once since, and that it has since been much less disorderly. The undesirable occupants of the basement had been cleaned out, he said.

Mrs. Mary Reardon, who lives at 131 West Twenty-sixth Street, told of frequent robberies by the women in the house at No. 133. "The policemen on the beat are very friendly with the women there," she said. "They stand on the stoop and talk with them and go into the hallway and drink beer with them. I've heard the women say that they paid Capt. Price one-half of what they made. They said when they robbed a man they gave Capt. Price one-half.

"You don't understand that they paid Capt. Price personally?"

"No. They paid the police."

Joseph F. Trahan of 617 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, related his experience on a trolley car going to Coney Island with a woman friend recently. Policeman Patrick Deloughry got aboard at Gravesend, and, sitting down next to his companion, pulled out a pistol and told him to "put down your money," at the same time telling the motorman to stop the car in the middle of a bridge. With the woman, who had fainted, in his arms, he jumped off the car, and the policeman disappeared. He had sworn out a warrant for the officer, who had been arrested and held.

MISTAKEN IN THE WITNESS.

Mr. Moss put Herman Frost of 520 West Thirty-eighth Street on the stand to tell about being robbed.

"Where were you robbed, Mr. Frost?"

"Robbed? I never was robbed in my life."

"All right," said Mr. Moss, laughing. "I withdraw the witness. I don't blame you, Mr. Frost."

Dr. Jacob Hartmann of 243 West Thirty-ninth Street told of attending a young man who died from opium smoking at 257 West Thirty-ninth Street. There was much disorder in the block, he said, and robberies were frequent. He had seen policemen go into the house at 239 in uniform and remain a long time—especially a German officer known as "Limburger."

Michael Kooperman, Adrian Herring, and Leopold Gessner told of being robbed by women in the Tenderloin.

Harry C. Roeber, Jr., who lives next door to 133 West Twenty-sixth Street, knew of robberies having been committed there. "But we complained to Capt. Price, and they are all out of there now," he said. This evidence of the prompt breaking up of the place seemed to surprise Mr. Moss.

Joseph P. Keefe, a theatrical man, with white hair and glasses and a clerical look, told of being robbed of $150 by a negro woman who came up to him in front of the Gerlach and threw her arms about him. He followed the woman and had her arrested and then appeared in court against her, but she was discharged, and he never got any of his money back.

Abraham Schnell of 126 East One Hundred and Eighth Street related his experience with two young men, who knocked him down on the night of May 30 and took a locket off his watch chain. When he complained at the police station they told him to go and get the names of the men who assaulted him. He finally complied with these instructions, but to his astonishment one of the men was fined $5 only and the other discharged.

Samuel Wiseman was robbed of $185 by a woman in a house at 151 West Twenty-fourth Street on Dec. 20. He reported the case, and the woman was arrested and held in $1,000 bail before the Grand Jury. He had gone once before the Grand Jury, but had never heard of the case since.

Mr. Moss said that it might be well later on to inquire into what becomes of all these cases after they go before the Grand Jury.

Maurice Hornish testified to having had his watch taken from him by a waiter in "Silver Dollar" Smith's saloon. He got the watch back, but the thief was dismissed by the Grand Jury.

This concluded the morning session. On reassembling, L. M. Picker took the stand and told of the robbery of his apartments at 62 East Seventh Street and of his search among the suspected "fences" of Hester and Bayard Streets for the stolen clothing. The police told him that if the clothes got into Hester or Bayard Street it would be like looking for a needle in a haystack to try to find them, and did nothing.

POLICE RECORDS OF ROBBERIES.

Mr. Moss then resumed the work of pointing out the failure of the police records to show the robberies and burglaries committed or the location of disorderly and suspicious places.

Patrick Curry, a detective of the Nineteenth Precinct, was put on the stand. He said he had been precinct detective for a year, and in that time he had made 285 arrests, of which probably 100 were of women, charged with robbing men.

Mr. Moss tried to get the witness to tell some of the places he went to when he was searching for disorderly persons, but he refused. Mr. Moss then asked the witness about a number of notorious robberies that have occurred in the Tenderloin recently, and insisted on his finding entries of them in the felony or robbery books, kept at the station house. The witness could not find entries of these crimes, and to all of Mr. Moss's questions as to why they were not recorded, he answered, "The blotter will show."

"Isn't it a fact," asked Mr. Moss, "that the precinct authorities are afraid to have people know how much of this thing is going on, and hasn't the order gone out to keep things quiet?"

"I know of no such order," said Detective Curry.

Mr. Moss read from the records to show that there had been, since Jan. 1, 160 cases of robberies of men by women in which arrests had been made in the Nineteenth Precinct. The same records showed 70 houses in which women had been arrested for such robberies, whereas the precinct books showed only 33 disorderly houses in the precinct and 11 suspicious resorts.

Detective Michaels of the Twentieth Precinct said that he had made about 75 arrests of women for robbing men since he went on duty six months ago. Mr. Moss read to him a list of 87 houses in which such arrests had been made, and asked him to explain why the precinct book showed only 5 disorderly houses in its bounds. Mr. Michaels had no explanation to offer. His testimony concluded the day's session.

It is expected that when the committee adjourns to-morrow it will be for a two weeks' recess. It is not unlikely that the Building Department will be under investigation to-day.

Chairman Mazet received a telegram yesterday from Assemblyman Costello announcing his renomination for the Assembly by acclamation from the Second District of Oswego County, and saying that he would be in his seat to-day.

CAPT. PRICE REPLIES TO MOSS.

Says There Is No Prevalence of Crime in the City—Arrests of Disorderly Persons.

Capt. Price of the Tenderloin precinct, when seen last night, did not appear much perturbed by the testimony brought out at yesterday's session of the Mazet Committee. He was of the opinion that the evidence was such as might be expected where the witnesses were not subjected to cross-examination, and seemed to be rather for effect than for getting at facts. As a matter of fact, the Captain said, the assertions made by the witness Harris were rot. He was quite satisfied to let the records speak for themselves.

"The witness Harris," he said, "was known to every man in his command, and could not have entered the station house without its being known. While he was abroad at the time Harris said that he visited the station, he was in a position to say that Harris had not been to the station. It was not true that cases were omitted from entry in the blotter, and it was equally certain that there was no entry of a case in which Harris appeared as complainant."

The Captain said that just before he went to Europe he cleaned out all of the places specified in Twenty-sixth Street. Of the place at 116, it was true that arrests had been made there, but in each case the prisoners were discharged. On Feb. 7 he arrested twelve persons from there, all of whom were discharged by Magistrate Mott. On Feb. 15 two persons were arrested from the same premises, and they were discharged by Magistrate Brann, and on July 6 five persons were arrested who were discharged by Magistrate Olmsted. "The trouble is," the Captain says, "that persons who become the victims in these cases refuse to appear, and they are more frequently than not persons of wealth and position, and in some cases prominent as church members."

That such a place as this did not appear on the police list as among those under the ban meant simply lack of evidence, and where arrests had been made in this case the Magistrates themselves would not hold on the evidence presented. If those persons who complain to the police of being robbed would appear, it would be an easier matter for the police to break up such places. Again, it should be remembered that the presence of persons of ill-repute in one or two tenements in a large tenement house does not necessarily mean that the whole building is conducted as a resort for crooks.

In the case of No. 133, referred to in the testimony, the Captain said that three arrests were made there and two in May, and in all of the cases the accused were sentenced for six months. In conclusion, Capt. Price said: "There is no prevalence of crime in this city. Any man who feels a pride in the city—and I know I do—must feel vexed when these people say that the town is wide open to thieves. It stands to reason that the going abroad of such reports must embolden the thieves that are here and induce others to come here. If any one disturbs the peace he is subject to arrest and punishment, and it seems to me that when the peace of the whole community is disturbed by the attempt to give the city such a reputation as this, some one should be held criminally liable."

HORGAN & SLATTERY'S WORK.

It Is Said Recorder Goff Helped Them to Secure Sailors' Snug Harbor Contract.

In connection with the affairs of Horgan & Slattery, architects, which continue to engage the attention of the public, it has developed that their "pull" has at one time or another extended beyond the actual bounds of Tammany Hall, and for other than city work. It seems that over a year ago the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor decided to build a sanitarium, to cost about $200,000. Usually the procedure in such cases is to invite plans for the proposed building from architects, but when such a suggestion was made at a meeting of the Trustees of the Snug Harbor Home, it is said, it was opposed, and ultimately, it is stated, the question of plans was left practically with Recorder Goff, who is a member of the board. Incidentally, it is alleged that just about this time certain Tammany men were canvassing the board in the interests of Horgan & Slattery. The Recorder later recommended, it is said, that the plans of Horgan & Slattery be accepted, and this was done.

Secretary Henry of the Snug Harbor Board, in referring to the matter yesterday, said that so far as he remembered there was another set of plans submitted by a firm of architects whose name he had forgotten, but that these plans had not been considered for the reason that they were one too expensive a building. He was uncertain whether Recorder Goff had had sole charge of the matter, but he said it was a fact that only two sets of plans had been submitted and that only those of Horgan & Slattery had been considered.

A member of the Snug Harbor Board, speaking of the matter, said that Recorder Goff had practically taken the matter into his own hands and in some way or other had gotten the Horgan & Slattery plans accepted by the majority of the board, who seemed to take little interest in the matter.

"My opinion," said the Trustee, "is that Recorder Goff, in his action, was trying to get on the right side of the Tammany men, and thought, by having the plans of favored Tammany Hall architects accepted, that he was helping his own cause along, just as when he secured the election of Daniel Delehanty, Senator Murphy's brother-in-law, to be Governor of the Home, he thought he was improving his own political chances."

Another Trustee declared that Recorder Goff had been trying to run the board ever since he had become a member, simply to further his political ambitions, and that the Horgan & Slattery plans had been accepted because the Recorder was the dominating influence.

Another member of the board said that so far as he remembered the plans of Horgan & Slattery had been accepted without competition, on the recommendation of Recorder Goff. He said, however, that the statement that the architects had received $30,000 for their work was not true. The figure was $3,000. He also said that Recorder Goff had been trying to run things in the board from the outset, and declared that things in connection with the Home were not running as well as they might be because of politics.

The Trustees of Snug Harbor, which is sustained by a bequest under the will of Capt. R. R. Randall, are: Mayor Van Wyck, Recorder Goff, Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who has just replaced Alexander E. Orr; Capt. Jayne, President, and Capt. Norton, Vice President, of the Marine Society; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity, and the Rev. Dr. Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, each holding office by virtue of his respective position, under the will of Capt. Randall.

Recorder Goff is in Europe at present, so a statement could not be gotten from him.

DYNAMITE MAY BE IN REFUSE.

S. A. West Says Two Pounds of the Explosive Were Thrown Away with Rubbish by Mistake.

Steven A. West of 61 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street reported to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station yesterday that about two pounds of dynamite had been thrown away with rubbish, by mistake, and had been carted away by a driver of the Street Cleaning Department and placed with other refuse on a scow. Mr. West wanted to warn all persons of the presence of this dynamite.

When seen yesterday afternoon and asked about the dynamite, Mr. West refused to talk on the subject, saying that the matter was in the hands of the police, and if there was any information to be obtained it would have to be got from them. At the Section Department of the Street Cleaning Department, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, Superintendent Robinson said that he had been informed that two pounds of dynamite had been placed in an ash barrel. If this was done Tuesday, he said the dynamite was on Scow No. 38, that was loaded at the foot of Lincoln Avenue and the Harlem River, and was then out at sea where it would be dumped overboard with the other refuse.

The police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station ridicule West's story. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at times preaches on street corners. On several occasions he has appeared in the Harlem Police Court as complainant in petty cases.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—The Newark police were notified to-day by the New York police that dynamite was in the paper and rags which were being shipped by one of the street cleaning scows to a paper factory here. The police here notified Lane Brothers of the Plank Road, who received the papers and rags from New York, but as yet nothing has been heard of the dynamite. An effort will be made to ascertain what scow was loaded at the district dump in New York. No paper and rags will be unloaded until this is ascertained.

BAUDOUINE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Court to Decide Whether or Not Petitioner's Income Is Exempt.

There was a brief hearing yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Theodor Aub in the John F. Baudouine bankruptcy proceedings. Mr. Baudouine was not present. The only witness was Albert Hartcorn of 20 Nassau Street, one of the appraisers appointed by Referee Aub to appraise the personal property of Mr. Baudouine. His testimony concerned the manner in which he and his two associates had examined the household effects and personal property of Mr. Baudouine in his home, at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street.

At his home Mr. Baudouine had only three suits of clothes, one of them a dress suit. He told the appraisers that he had two suits at Larchmont, but that they had not been worn for a "long time." A rather shabby-looking watch and a pair of pearl cuff buttons comprised his jewelry. The most important fact brought out by Mr. Masten, of counsel for the creditors, was that Mr. Baudouine had neglected to tell the appraisers that he had a considerable amount of household goods at Larchmont.

A motion has been made to Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, that a decision be rendered upon the question as to whether the $2,500 a month income which Mr. Baudouine admits he receives is exempt from the proceedings. Judge Thomas suggested that the question be submitted to Judge Brown when he returned from his vacation, on Aug. 23. Mr. Baudouine receives the income as a beneficiary of his grandfather's will, and he claims that it is inalienable. Pending a decision an adjournment was taken until Oct. 4.

Two orders were applied for by the creditors, and Referee Aub announced that he would grant them. Mr. Baudouine owns a third interest in the dwelling house at 56 West Forty-fifth Street. The creditors applied for an order to compel the tenant and agent of the house to pay the rent to Mr. Baudouine's trustee for the benefit of the creditors. The other order requests the trustee to sell as soon as possible certain property involved in the case that is not exempt and also to collect certain notes.

PRIEST CATCHES CHURCH THIEF.

J. Hanley Was Robbing the Poor Box When Rev. Father Wood Saw Him.

The Rev. Father James Wood, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, on Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, discovered a man in the basement of the church yesterday in the act of robbing the poor box. The thief attempted to escape, but the priest seized him and held on to him until a policeman was summoned.

Detective Buckley of the Central Office, who was passing the church, was called in, and the took the priest's prisoner to the Gates Avenue Police Station. There the man gave the name as Joseph Hanley, twenty-nine years old, of 89 Decatur Street. He was locked up.

"QUEEN OF THE POLES" HERE.

She Is Mrs. Sophia Sullivan, a Well-Known Resident of Buffalo.

The "Queen of the Poles" is at the Hotel Imperial. In private life she is Mrs. Sophia Sullivan, the widow of Daniel Sullivan, a Buffalo architect. Mrs. Sullivan has ample means, is an accomplished linguist, and for years while a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo has bent her efforts to the amelioration of the Polish race. She was the originator of the Polish League, for which she claims a membership of 75,000 in Buffalo and Cleveland.

Although an ardent Republican, Mrs. Sullivan is decidedly anti-trust, and has made several speeches against trusts on the stump.

Mrs. Sullivan may address a meeting of Poles before her departure.

ROMANCE SPRINGS FROM A FIRE.

Frank J. Hopkins Married a Girl He Rescued Three Years Ago.

Frank J. Hopkins, engineer of the engine company of Dutch Kills, and Miss Margaret Smith of Blissville, Queens County, were married yesterday at St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church, in Blissville, by the rector, Father Foley. A wedding breakfast followed at the home of the bride's parents, after which Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins started on their honeymoon trip to Cairo-in-the-Catskills.

The wedding causes much local interest, because Hopkins first met his wife three years ago while he was responding to a night alarm sent out on account of a fire in her home. He was at that time connected with the Blissville Engine Company. During the fire he rescued Miss Smith from the burning dwelling. Hopking was a brother of the late Rev. Edward J. Hopkins, assistant to Father Sylvester Malone in Brooklyn.

SIXTEEN YEARS' ALIMONY DUE.

Mrs. Lillian L. Garden Trying to Obtain the Arrears from a Legacy Left to Her Husband.

Mrs. Lillian L. Garden of this city, who has a suit for absolute divorce pending against her husband, Alfred L. Garden, is now endeavoring to obtain sixteen years' arrears of alimony from a legacy of $30,000 left to her husband by his father about a year ago. It is expected that William L. Snyder, a lawyer, with an office in Temple Court, will make an application to Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, to-day, on behalf of State Senator Thomas F. Donnelly, who was appointed by Justice Lawrence, receiver of Garden's thirty-thousand-dollar legacy. Mr. Donnelly wants the $30,000 turned over to him in order that he may satisfy certain claims against Garden.

Mrs. Garden's suit for absolute divorce was brought in 1883, but it has never been tried. On the report of a referee, the Supreme Court ordered the husband to pay her $12 a week alimony and $150 counsel fee, but she never received a dollar. Mr. Garden went to Philadelphia to live and brought a counter-suit against his wife for divorce in the Pennsylvania State Court. Mrs. Garden was successful in defending this suit, but she has not been able to collect any alimony, because Mr. Garden is not a resident of this State. When the elder Garden died in this city in September, 1898, he left Alfred L. Garden a large amount of property, including a specific legacy of $30,000.

Senator Donnelly claims that the estate of Christopher H. Garden has been administered in violation of the laws of this State, in that no inventory was ever filed, and that certain other essential papers were not filed with the Surrogate. He takes the ground that the Supreme Court of this State has the right to compel the payment to him, as receiver, of the thirty-thousand-dollar legacy, in order that he may pass upon certain claims against Alfred L. Garden. Mrs. Garden's claim now amounts to nearly $10,000.

EX-CITY EMPLOYE ARRESTED.

Arthur J. Conway Charged with Passing Worthless Checks.

Arthur J. Conway, until recently cashier in the office of the Brooklyn Commissioner of Arrears of Taxes, was arrested at his home, 12 Spencer Place, that borough, yesterday, charged with passing worthless checks. He pleaded not guilty when arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, and was held for the action of the Court of Special Sessions.

Conway is about fifty years old, and has been prominent in Democratic politics in the Twenty-eighth Ward. He lost his position in the Tax Office last June. He is accused of passing worthless checks for small amounts on tradesmen in the neighborhood of the Borough Hall. He was arrested on the complaint of James McNamee, a saloon keeper, at 342 Fulton Street, who claims to have cashed one of Conway's alleged worthless checks for $10.

DIED FROM BURST BLOOD VESSEL.

City Employe Expires Suddenly on Elevated Railroad Station.

John G. Murray, an employe of the City Sewer Department, living at 306 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, died suddenly yesterday morning from a hemorrhage, caused by running up the steps of the elevated road station at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Murray was forty years old, weighed 190 pounds, and was apparently in good health. At 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning he started from his house to catch a down-town express train, and as he reached the One Hundred and Thirtieth Street station the train pulled in. He ran up the steps two at a time, and just as he passed the ticket chopper he staggered and fell. He was assisted to a seat in the station, and before a surgeon from the Manhattan Hospital could arrive he died. Blood was flowing from his mouth, and it is supposed that overexertion caused an artery to burst.

THE MICA TRUST DENIED.

New York Firms Say They Are in No Combination.

There has been talk for some time past of the formation of a mica trust, a corporation which would control the entire world's output of mica. A dispatch from Chicago announced that seven large mica companies had formed such a trust with a capitalization of $3,500,000. The title of the new organization, it was said, was to be the American Mica Company, and it was to include—according to the Chicago report—the following individuals and companies: A. O. Schoonmaker of New York, W. A. Sills Mica Compaly of Chicago, the North Carolina Mica Company, Joseph Huse & Son, the American Mica Company of Boston, Eugene Munsell & Co., and the Palermo Mica Company of New York.

It was ascertained yesterday that the two last-named concerns and A. O. Schoonmaker of this city are not in any combination. George St. Leary, Secretary and Treasurer of the Palermo Mica Company, said that neither his company nor the firm of Eugene Munsell & Co. had joined a trust, and he knew nothing about an alleged increase in prices after Sept. 1.

GENERAL LIQUID AIR COMPANY.

It Has Been Reorganized with a Capital Stock of $10,000,000.

The General Liquid Air and Refrigerating Company, which was formed a little more than a year ago, has been reorganized and its capital stock increased from $300,000 to $10,000,000. It is expected that this new organization will be completed in all of its details within the next four or five weeks. Its headquarters will be in this city and it will sublet the right to make liquid air in other States. About a year ago the original company built a plant here for the purpose of demonstrating the efficiency of the Ostergren-Burger process of manufacturing liquefied air. The success of this demonstration has led to the reorganization of the company on an extensive basis.

S. W. Vandiver of the law firm of Gardenhire & Vandivert, who has had charge of this reorganization, said yesterday that it was the purpose of the new company to construct a plant in this city with a capacity of producing several thousands of gallons of liquid air a day. The new organization has a basic patent in this and thirty foreign countries. The plant built to test the Ostergren-Burger process has a capacity of producing 1,500 gallons of liquid air a day at a cost of but five or six cents a gallon. The efficiency of Ostergren's invention over other processes is claimed to be due to a fundamental difference in the liquefier which enables the air to be produced very cheaply.

The first call for $500,000 on the stock of the General Liquid Air and Refrigerating Company has been made.

Printing Ink Makers to Combine.

The manufacturers of printers' ink held a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday preliminary to a consolidation of their interests. Several manufacturers of lampblack were also in attendance. Another meeting will be held at an early day, subject to the call of the Chairman.

New Rules Cripple a Hospital.

Superintendent Duryea of the Kings County Hospital claims that the new civil service rules have so crippled the working force of the hospital that the work of the institution is seriously hampered. Because of the new rules the hospital force has been greatly reduced and the Civil Service Commission does not appear to be able to fill the vacancies. Thirty-one of the hospital employes are slated for dismissal, Dr. C. B. Bacon, the Assistant Superintendent, being among those who are to go.

Trolley Car Passengers in a Panic.

While Car No. 436 of the Gates Avenue line was nearing the Brooklyn end of the bridge yesterday two fuses in the motor burned out. The damage was temporarily repaired and the car proceeded on its way. When it reached the corner of Fulton and Cranberry Streets, flames suddenly burst up through the floor of the car around the motor box, and the passengers scrambled into the street in wild haste. The motorman and conductor and several of the men passengers organized themselves into a bucket brigade, and with water obtained from a near-by grocery store extinguished the flames.

The Illustrated Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday will be an especially attractive number. Among the interesting features will be a full-page portrait of Justice George C. Barrett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, and a page of photographs illustrating the visit of President McKinley to Lake Champlain.—Adv.

GOLD MINE IN A CELLAR.

Jersey City Man Thinks He Has Found One in a House He Owns.

John Schaeffin of 541 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, thinks he has discovered a gold mine in the cellar under a double brick house he owns at 692 and 694 West Newark Avenue. This cellar until recently was only three feet deep. Mr. Schaeffin decided to make it six feet deep, to accommodate his tenants.

While the earth was being taken out the workmen found many rocks. One of these was broken with a pickaxe. Mr. Schaeffin saw several shining particles in the stone. He picked up several pieces and took them to Arthur Gold, a druggist at 690 West Newark Avenue, who made a test with nitric acid. He said the shining particles were gold.

Mr. Schaeffin at once stopped the work of excavating the cellar, and says no more will be done until he is satisfied whether he owns a gold mine or not. In the meantime he is keeping a strict watch over the property.

MURDERER FEARED A BATH.

That Is Why Moredo Killed Himself, Warden Patterson Says.

Warden Patterson of the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City yesterday gave out a story to the effect that Giacomo Moredo, the wife murderer who committed suicide early Tuesday morning, killed himself to avoid taking a compulsory bath. Warden Patterson said that Moredo had not washed his face or hands during the three months he spent in jail.

On Monday Warden Patterson provided a new suit of prison clothes for Moredo, and told him that he would have to don them on Tuesday, but must first take a bath. Moredo said he would do neither. The Warden told him he would be soused in the bathtub and scrubbed with soap and brushes until he was clean. Moredo laughed and shook his head. On Tuesday morning he was found dead in his cell.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Local Committee Acknowledges Contributions and Calls for More.

Morris K. Jesup, Abram S. Hewitt, Col. John J. McCook, Charles A. Moore, William F. Cochran, James Stokes, and James A. Scrymser, the committee of citizens which is making an effort to help the famine-stricken millions in Russia, report that their efforts are meeting with fair success. They appeal for more funds. Remittances should be sent to James A. Scrymser, 37 Wall Street, the Treasurer of the fund. Attention is called to the fact that the sum of 75 cents will support a peasant for a month.

Sums ranging from $1 to $1,000, a total of $3,566, have been received up to date. The New York Life Insurance Company gives $1,000. Some of the other donors are William G. Low, $100; Lanman & Kemp, $250; Samuel G. Brown, $100; J. Stickney, $100; M. C. D. Borden, $100; Francis L. Leland, $100; D. O. Mills, $100; W. C. Schermerhorn, $100; William E. Dodge, $100; Abram S. Hewitt, $50; H. K. Porter, $50, and Mrs. M. C. Atkinson, $50. "J. S." gave $500 and "J. A. S." $100, with several large amounts from anonymous benefactors.

A NOVEL SUIT FOR DEBT.

Woman Acted as Housekeeper for Former Husband and Wants $1,000.

A novel suit for debt was yesterday entered on the September calendar of the Hudson County Circuit Court, at Jersey City. The complainant is Mrs. Helen Behrens, the defendant being John F. Behrens, who is in the drug business at 162 Pearl Street, New York, and lives in Hoboken. They were formerly husband and wife, having been married July 25, 1866, by the Rev. Philip Markis of New York. They resided here until 1880, when they moved to Jersey City.

Their subsequent life was unhappy, and in 1892 each brought suit for divorce, Mrs. Behrens alleging cruelty, while Mr. Behrens alleged statutory cause. Chancellor McGill gave the decree to the husband. On Jan. 8, 1894, the couple had become so far reconciled that Mrs. Behrens returned to her husband's home to keep house for him and their children. She continued until the sons and daughters married and established homes of their own. On April 13 last Mr. Behrens broke up his home and went to Hoboken to board, leaving Mrs. Behrens to shift for herself. She says that she demanded $1,000 for her services as housekeeper, but her husband refused to pay, saying he had no money.

Mrs. Behrens finally employed C. C. Hendricks to bring suit for the amount claimed. Mr. Behrens, who denies the validity of his former wife's claim, has retained Congressman William D. Daly to defend the suit.

MOTOR CYCLE SCORCHER FINED.

D. Vanden, a Frenchman, Was Speeding on Coney Island Path.

Motor cycles have been the cause of much weariness of body and worry of mind to the bicycle policemen whose duty it is to catch scorchers on the Coney Island cycle path. They have of late made many efforts to capture the riders of these machines who violate the speed ordinance, but in vain. Yesterday, however, the scorcher-chasing bluecoats had their revenge when one of the offending "infernal" machine riders was haled before Magistrate Steers in the Flatbush Police Court and fined five dollars for scorching. But the revenge of the police was hard-earned and was gained only by recourse to strategy.

Bicycle Patrolman Kupfrian was riding down the path with an eye out for scorchers when a motor cycle passed him at great speed with a dozen scorchers hanging to it like the tail to a comet. The policeman called to the motor cyclist to stop, at the same time starting in pursuit. But the rider of the motor cycle only turned in his saddle and smiled derisively. He had the policeman at a decided disadvantage and knew it. Kupfrian, however, followed in pursuit, but he had as much chance of overtaking the motor cycle as if it was a fast railway train, and after chasing it for a mile or more he gave it up. Then he had recourse to strategy. At Church Avenue, where the cycle path makes a wide bend, the bicycle policeman a few days before had made a cross-cut path over the lots in order to head off scorchers. Kupfrian took this path and succeeded in catching his man.

In court the prisoner gave his name as Dominick Vanden, a Frenchman, of 297 Seventh Avenue, Manhattan. He said that he had but lately arrived from France, where he could ride as fast as he liked and thought that he could do likewise in this country. Besides, he said, through an interpreter, he was not riding faster than twelve miles an hour.

"Twelve miles!" exclaimed the Magistrate. "Why, I saw that chase myself from a carriage, and if you were traveling at a nine years than thirty miles an hour, I haven't any idea as to what speed is. Five dollars fine."

SEEK TO HAVE TAXES REDUCED.

Lispenard Stewart and Selina Rhinelander Appeal to the Supreme Court.

Lispenard Stewart and Selina Rhinelander yesterday obtained writs of certiorari from Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, to compel the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to reduce the amount at which property owned by them, and property which is in their hands as trustees, has been assessed for the purpose of taxation for the present year.

The properties which it is claimed are unfairly assessed are situated in many parts of the city, and it is averred they are assessed at a higher figure than they should be when the taxation on property generally throughout the city is considered.

Home from the Gold Fields, Sick.

John W. Dunn, thirty-six years old, who says he "beat" his way from the Klondike gold fields to this city, reached Bellevue Hospital last night and asked to be treated. He had pains in the neck and back due to exposure and hardship. Dunn explained that he had served during the war as an engineer on the United States transport Sandiego, and at the close of hostilities had gone to the gold region to seek his fortune. He was admitted to a ward. He had $11.40 and a prospector's magnifying glass. He had no gold.

Alleged Georgia Embezzler Held.

Mahon W. Mallison, twenty-three years old, a clerk, who is wanted in Atlanta, Ga., for the alleged embezzlement of $15,000 from the Fourth National Bank of that city, was arrested yesterday afternoon in this city by Central Office Detectives Mahoney and Thompson, on the advice of the Atlanta police, who say he is a fugitive from justice. Mallison was taken to the Centre Street Court, and was held in $1,500 bail to await the action of the Atlanta police.

An illustration of our August clothing price revisions:

For a dashing young man, here's a vacation suit of lightest-weight cassimere; coat unlined, pattern a small check in fancy colors; stunning, but not loud—was $20, now $12.

This suit at Prince St. only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES FROM ST. GALL.

Appeal to Reappraisement Board, Which Upheld Mr. Wakeman in Advancing Valuations, Was Illegal.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision regarding what are known as the St. Gall cases. These cases have been pending for some time.

When Mr. Wakeman took office he decided that there had been wholesale undervaluations of embroideries from St. Gall, Switzerland. He advanced the values heavily and the importers appealed. General Appraiser Sharretts, who first passed on the appeal, did not, in general, sustain the heavy advances made. An appeal was then taken to the full board, who sustained the Appraiser's office. This appeal Collector Bidwell, with whom the power of taking an appeal lay, declined to take at first, but later, under pressure from the Treasury Department, he did take the appeal. These advances increased the revenue from this class of goods, according to Mr. Wakeman, about $1,000,000 a year.

The importers continued the fight, however, and appealed to the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers. This board passes upon questions of law. The test case before the board was brought by Loeb & Schoenfeld. Their counsel, W. Wickham Smith, claimed that the appeal from the decision of Mr. Sharretts was illegal because the Collector had been coerced into taking an appeal. This view the Board of Classification in its decision yesterday sustained. The board, in an opinion by Judge Somerville, says that the law declares that appeals may be taken to the full board by the Collector when in his judgment they ought to be taken. As the Collector in this case frankly declared that he did not think the goods had been undervalued and that he took the appeal merely under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, it was not in accordance with the law. The last appeal to the full Board of Reappraisement is therefore declared improper, and the decision of that board is nullified.

This means that about $150,000 of duties will be returned to the importers interested.

Appraiser Wakeman, when informed of the decision, said that it would not affect the policy of his office. He would go on appraising the goods according to the standard already fixed, and he thought the decision would affect only the particular cases in appeal. It would not affect the collection of duties in the future. He had no doubt that the Treasury Department would take an appeal from this decision to the Federal Courts.

Must Pay Duty on a Statue.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision in the case of S. A. MacFarland & Co., who imported a marble statue of the Saviour from Carrara, Italy, for the Academy of the Sacred Heart, at Manhattanville. Free admission was claimed for it under the provision in Paragraph 649 of the Dingley tariff for statuary designed for philanthropic institutions. The evidence showed, however, that the statue was made at Carrara, but from a plaster cast of a clay model made by Joseph Sibel, a sculptor resident in the United States. The board decides that an article so made is not a work of art within the meaning of the law. Duty at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem must be paid.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE CHARGES.

Secretary of the Board of Charities Defends Inspector Dorr.

Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, issued the following statement yesterday in response to that made on Tuesday by Superintendent Carpenter of the House of Refuge, in which the latter accused Inspector Dorr of the State Board of making public information gained by him at the institution, in the performance of his duties:

"Mr

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Thunderstorms; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,472. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅞c.; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—It is expected that dramatic scenes will be witnessed at Saturday's session of the Dreyfus court-martial, which will be the first open day since Monday. Gen. Mercier and Former President Casimir-Perier are to testify, and Dreyfus will interrogate the former, who will be asked to prove his statement that he has "complete proofs of the guilt of Dreyfus." The prisoner's counsel are well satisfied with the results of the trial up to the present time. The London Times states that Esterhazy was the intermediary for and accomplice of the late Col. Henry, and that diplomats in Paris knew of the latter's guilt for some time before his suicide. The London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES says that most people in London expect war with the Transvaal. All shipping companies under charter to the British Admiralty for transport purposes have been notified to hold their vessels in reserve for the immediate dispatch of troops. The Volksraad has ratified the increase in the representation of the gold fields. Mrs. Perot appeared at the Bow Street Police Court, but, on her counsel's request, was again remanded until Tuesday, when the case will be heard. She was served with a writ of habeas corpus, calling on her to appear with the child on Monday in the High Court of Justice. Chinese mail advices say the imperial palace at Peking is in a ferment, and is a hotbed of jealousies and intrigues. The Empress Dowager has issued an edict calling on the officials all over China to put a stop to the practice of "squeezing." President Loubet has issued a decree reducing the bounties on exported sugars for the season of 1899-1900. A British vessel sighted the four-ton boat Great Western, in which Howard Blackburn of Gloucester, Mass., set sail on June 6 to cross the Atlantic. A publisher has been enjoined from reprinting speeches of Lord Rosebery admittedly taken from The London Times. M. Mallet Prévost concluded the first part of the agreement for Venezuela before the Arbitration Commission in Paris. Prof. John R. Soley will continue the argument on Saturday. Mormon Elder Anderson of London says the Mormon troubles in the Southern States are caused mainly by political opponents. At a banquet given to President Roca of the Argentine Republic by the President of Brazil, the former said the policy of the two countries expressed their aspiration for tranquillity through reciprocal guarantees.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Capitalists have under consideration an electric railroad across Long Island from Sayville to Crane's Neck Point.

Rumors are current that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been negotiating for the control of the Union and the Brooklyn Ferry Companies.

The Committee on Fireworks of the Dewey Reception Committee yesterday determined the points where displays of fireworks will be made in the several boroughs the night after the land parade.

Miss Frances Day, formerly a nurse and clerk in the New Jersey State Industrial School for Girls, in a sworn statement which was corroborated by Mrs. Mary G. Miller, another former employe, accused Mrs. Eyler, the Superintendent, of beating and otherwise ill-treating the inmates and charged her with responsibility for the insanity of Sadie Weisman.

Page 3.

A battalion of marines under command of Major Elliott will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day for Manila.

Andrew J. Welch, special agent of Major Estes G. Rathbone, the United States Director General of Posts in Cuba, in an interview tells of the improvements that have been made in Cuba under American rule.

Page 4.

In an interview Congressman Charles Dick says that Judge Nash, on the Republican ticket, will be elected Governor of Ohio by a handsome majority.

The Controller announced yesterday that he would soon advertise the sale of a portion of the Hall of Records bond issue. The bonds, he declared, had been legally authorized.

The annual outing of the Amsterdam Club, made up of the Tammany Hall followers of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts, was held at College Point, L. I., yesterday.

Two hundred office holders lost their positions yesterday under the section of the White civil service law which provides that thirty days after the rules shall be established under it all temporary employes must be dismissed.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District, in which the Sheehan-Goodwin fight is in progress, last night adopted resolutions denouncing Mr. Goodwin and the position assumed as alleged by Tammany toward the contestants.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has just returned from a trip through Canada, where he went to study the canal system of that country. He declares that the Erie Canal is a necessity, and cites the growing importance of the Canadian canals, which, he declares, are already taking business from this country.

Page 2.

The rainfall in this city in yesterday morning's storm was 2.24 inches—the heaviest of the season. Considerable damage was done at Newark and other places in New Jersey.

A consolidation of independent telephone companies is now in progress, and it is reported that competition with the New York Telephone Company will soon be established.

The will of Alderman Henry Siefke has been filed for probate. It disposes of property granted to the founder of the family by W. B. Astor, grandfather of William Waldorf Astor.

Page 7.

Gen. Miles has asked that Alger's order removing the Inspector General's office from his control be amended. His request will probably be granted.

Secretary Gage has discovered that the Civil Service Commission cannot order non-competitive examinations in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Collectors have been so notified.

Page 10.

In the run of the New York Yacht Club fleet to Vineyard Haven yesterday the Columbia led the Defender at the finish by 1 minute 14 seconds, but the run was wholly satisfactory as a test of the Columbia's heavy weather qualities.

Page 12.

An opium smokers' resort at 28 West Sixty-fourth Street was raided by the police, and thirty-two persons, including the alleged proprietor, John C. Ellis, were arrested.

The funeral of Mrs. Annie Kronman was held yesterday. Her husband, in custody of police officials, was present. A detective caused a scene by interrogating him in the death chamber.

The Mazet Legislative Committee yesterday took testimony on the spread of the opium vice, the non-interference of the police with poolrooms and gambling houses, and the demoralization of the whole Police Department.

W. H. Jackson, a negro, has been arrested charged with assaulting and knocking down Dr. A. C. Johnson, house surgeon of the Home of Incurables, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, and Miss Emma Wilson, 1,580 Washington Avenue, while they were walking on the aqueduct.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 5.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.
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HENRY HILTON SERIOUSLY ILL.

Reported in a Critical Condition at Saratoga Last Night.

SARATOGA, Aug. 10.—Ex-Judge Henry Hilton of New York is reported to be in a very critical condition at a late hour to-night.

Cool Resorts Near New York.
Try Water Gap, Lake Hopatcong, Mount Pocono. Fine hotels; good fishing; no mosquitoes. Many others on LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. 26 Broadway.—Adv.

LIEUT. COL. HENRY THE REAL TRAITOR?

London Times Says Esterhazy Was Only His Accomplice.

THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL

Dramatic Scene Expected at To-morrow's Open Session.

The Prisoner to Interrogate Gen. Mercier—Dreyfus's Counsel Well Satisfied Up to the Present.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—To-day's Times says: "We are in a position to state that, in addition to communications of slight value enumerated in the bordereau, more than 160 documents of considerable importance were furnished to the German Attaché in Paris, Col. Schwarzkoppen, at various times by Esterhazy, acting as intermediary for and accomplice of the late Lieut. Col. Henry.

"One of these documents contained detailed information relative to the general plan of mobilization for the French Army.

"The proceeds of this traffic were divided between Esterhazy and Henry. In Parisian diplomatic circles the latter was known to be the real traitor for several months before his arrest and suicide; and, besides the power most directly concerned—namely, Germany—more than one European Government received information to this effect early in 1898."

In an editorial based upon the foregoing important information, The Times says:

"It is hard to imagine anything in the whole of romance to equal the sequence of events whereby a traitor, who had been betraying the most vital interests of his country to a foreign power, should, after contriving to fix suspicion on an innocent man, and after securing that man's conviction by the eloquence of his denunciation, be the very man to be selected as head of the Secret Intelligence Department in order to crush endeavors then beginning to be made to discover the truth.

"The question arises, What gave this half-educated man such power over his superiors that they were impelled not only to lend the sanction of their high authority, but to devote their whole activity, eloquence, and plighted word of honor to the task of aiding him in his evil struggle against the light? Is it possible that, without confederates whose word would carry greater influence than his own, Henry could have imposed on the simplicity of the whole General Staff?

"It is quite clear that the acquittal of the unhappy victim of perhaps the foulest plot ever devised will but close one chapter in the story of the terrible internal conflict France has had to undergo."

RENNES, Aug. 10.—The members of the Dreyfus court-martial to-day took the testimony of MM. Chamoin and Paleologue. The former was examined from 6:30 to 9:30 A. M., and the latter was on the stand from 9:30 to 11:45 o'clock. The court then adjourned until to-morrow, when it will conclude the examination of the secret dossier. Col. Jouaust, President of the court-martial, on leaving the Lycée to-day said a public session would be held on Saturday.

The police adopted the same methods of precaution to-day as yesterday, but there was only a very small gathering of spectators. Capt. Dreyfus, however, was allowed to walk to and from the Lycée without his usual escort of four or six gendarmes. Only a Captain of gendarmes was with him, and this officer walked a few steps behind the prisoner.

Maître Demange, the principal counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, in an interview after to-day's session, expressed himself as very well contented with the way in which matters are proceeding, and, judging from his manner, it is apparent that the defenders of the accused have not yet met anything very surprising or alarming in the secret dossier.

Naturally Maître Demange declined to give any particulars respecting the contents of the dossier, but he declared that he and his colleague, Maître Labori, were satisfied of the conscientious desire of the members of the court to thrash the whole matter out and to have full light turned upon the accusations against Dreyfus. This will take some time, and the end of the month will be reached before judgment can be given.

Meanwhile the strain is telling on Dreyfus, who is showing evident physical distress.

Saturday's public session will be a veritable field day, probably the most important and exciting day of the whole trial, as Gen. Mercier and former President Casimir-Perier have been cited to give their testimony then.

The first witness will be Lieut. Col. de la Rocke Vernet, who was French Military Attaché in Berlin at the time of the arrest of Dreyfus. His evidence, it is expected, will be soon disposed of, and then Gen. Mercier will be called.

A dramatic scene is anticipated by the anti-Dreyfusites, who rely upon Mercier to throw a bombshell into the proceedings and confound the accused once for all. His words, "I have complete proofs of the guilt of Dreyfus," are remembered, and both sides are waiting for him to prove his statement.

The Dreyfusards believe that Mercier's testimony will be torn to pieces by Maîtres Labori and Demange, and that he will leave the court utterly discredited. Capt. Dreyfus will have the right to question him, and it is expected that this cross-examination will prove the climax of the whole proceedings.

Former President Casimir-Perier will follow Mercier, if possible the same day, but it is doubtful whether his examination will be concluded by the time the court adjourns until Monday.

There will be no session on Tuesday, that being Assumption Day.

ADIRONDACK DEER PLENTIFUL.

Superintendent Fox Says This Season Will Be the Best in Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—It is roughly estimated by Superintendent of Forests Col. W. G. Fox that there are 25,000 deer in the Adirondacks, and that when the season for killing opens on Tuesday sportsmen will find the game the thickest of any season since before hounding was allowed. Hounding was prohibited by law three years ago.

The Superintendent takes as a basis of his estimate that there is at least one deer to every square half mile or 160 acres of area, which is the most familiar unit for the purpose of measurement, and this would give at least 22,000 deer. Of course, on some square half miles there are no deer, while on others there are more than enough to make up the deficiency. An old guide told him yesterday that the deer are extremely thick about Indian Lake, Cranberry Lake, and Moose River. The conditions which obtain in these sections are also the conditions in other parts of the virgin forests.

ADIRONDACK FOREST FIRES.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Th officials in charge of the State forest preserve are in hopes that to-day's rain will extinguish the fires which are burning in several sections of the Adirondacks.

In the vicinity of Indian Lake, Hamilton County, there are a great many fires, the services of 200 men being employed to hold them in check until rain falls. Three of these were started by lightning, something very uncommon, and the others caught from fires kindled by farmers in clearing up land.

Under the law the farmers are permitted to burn fallow fires at this time of the year, the conditions in August generally favoring such work. But this season has been exceedingly dry in the northern part of New York, and the fires in the woods are the first recorded in August.

THE WELCOME TO DEWEY.

Determining the Points Where the Displays of Fireworks Will Be Made in the City.

The Committee on Fireworks of the Dewey Reception Committee held a meeting yesterday and decided upon the plan of the pyrotechnical displays to be made in various sections of the city on the night following the land parade.

Displays lasting a half hour each will be made at the following points in the several boroughs: Manhattan—Mount Morris Park, Fifty-ninth Street entrance of Central Park, Union Square, and City Hall Park. Bronx—Entrance Grand Boulevard and Concourse. Brooklyn—Borough Hall and Soldiers and Sailors' entrance of Prospect Park. Queens—Court House, Long Island City. Richmond—Barren Hill, south of Tompkinsville.

Besides these there will be displays from barges towed by tugs, one on the North River and one on the East River. That on the North River will start from Grant's Tomb and sail down to the Battery. That on the East River will sail from Ward's Island to the Battery, where the two barges will meet. The aquatic displays will cost $5,000, and each of the land displays will cost about $1,000.

Proposals for bids will be advertised within the next few days.

NEW CANAL FEEDER COMPLETED.

Indian Lake Reservoir Accepted by State Officials Yesterday.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—After an official inspection of the Indian Lake Reservoir, made by State Engineer and Surveyor Bond, who was accompanied by Controller Morgan and Superintendent of Public Works Partridge, the State authorities have formally accepted this large reservoir, and it is now a part of the canal system of the State.

After its acceptance it was turned over to the Superintendent of Public Works, who officially declared it open for the purpose of its construction by turning one of the valves which permits an outflow of its waters. The reservoir contains five billion cubic feet of water, and will serve as a feeder for the Champlain Canal and also for the Hudson River. The State's share has been $55,000, and it will hereafter maintain it.

The condition of the Hudson River at the present time is an illustration of the need of a storage reservoir. Navigation below Troy has never been more difficult, owing to the scarcity of water, and manufactories situated along its banks north of the State dam on both sides of the river have been compelled in a large number of cases to suspend operations.

A DENIAL FROM LAURIER.

Says He Did Not Reject an Invitation to Chicago Festival.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—In a personal letter to H. H. Kohlsaat of The Chicago Times-Herald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, denies the statements in the interview recently given out by F. W. Fitzpatrick of the Treasury Department, in which Mr. Fitzpatrick said Premier Laurier had stated to him he would not accept an invitation to the Chicago Autumn festival, believing the somewhat strained relations between the two countries might result in some unpleasant incident during his visit. In his letter to Mr. Kohlsaat Premier Laurier says:

"You are at liberty to say that I have paid no attention to an interview published recently in a Washington paper, in which the reporter purported to give to the public words not spoken to him by me, but to somebody else. Life is too short for a busy man to take notice of this kind or any kind of hearsay evidence. If I had any communication to make to the public, I would prefer to make it directly, and in my own words.

"It seems to me that I need hardly add that the invitation of the Chicago authorities will receive from me the most courteous consideration."

A meeting of the Committee on Invitations and Arrangements will be held Friday, and the Canadian Premier then will be cordially invited to attend the festival. This will be the first invitation extended to Premier Laurier, as the members of the committee deny that Mr. Fitzpatrick had any authority to invite the Premier or that he is in any way connected with the festival.

WANT DAMAGES FROM CANADA.

American Miners Excluded from British Columbia Ask $10,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—James Hamilton Lewis visited the State Department to-day to lay before it the complaints of some American miners in British Columbia, for whom he is counsel.

They claim that they located a number of claims and developed them under the British Columbian law, and that afterward a law was passed excluding them from the Dominion. Canadians came in and took their mines.

The Americans estimate their loss at about $10,000,000. There will be other claims for damages, making the total amount about $25,000,000. Mr. Lewis wants the claims arbitrated with other matters pending before the Joint High Commission.

MAY CONTROL FERRY LINES.

Rumors that Brooklyn Rapid Transit Wants Union and Brooklyn Companies—Advance in the Stocks.

Rumors that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was negotiating for the control of the Union Ferry Company and the Brooklyn Ferry Company have been current for two or three days, and these rumors gained some strength in Wall Street in consequence of the advance in price of the stock of each company. The market quotation of the Union Ferry stock rose from 42 to 45 some days ago, and Brooklyn Ferry stock advanced three points yesterday, going from 37 to 40. There has been some talk of increased dividends on these stocks, which in a measure accounts for the upward movement.

A representative of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said last evening that there was no truth in the reports that the ferry properties were to be acquired by that company. He said that the question of a traffic arrangement between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system and the Union Ferry Company had been broached, but nothing agreed upon. The Rapid Transit management has signified its willingness to make closer and more frequent connection with the South and Hamilton Ferries.

The Union Ferry Company is capitalized at $3,000,000, and the Brooklyn Ferry Company at $15,000,000. Both of these stocks have been uncommonly active in Wall Street recently.

RUMOR OF BIG RAILWAY DEAL.

Alliance of Boston and Maine, New York, New Haven and Hartford, and Canadian Pacific—Some Denials.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 10.—The Register this afternoon says:

"There is excellent reason for believing that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will soon enter into an alliance upon very close relations with the Boston and Maine Railroad and the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

"A rumor to this effect has been persistent at the local railroad offices this week. It was said that news of an important and very unusual kind was shortly to materialize, and that when it comes, which will be in the very near future, the financial world will receive a great surprise.

"Queries at the office of the General Superintendent in this city regarding the above brought neither confirmation nor denial, the officials refusing to make any statement more than to declare that information leading to such a supposition did not emanate from that office, and referring their questioner to the General Manager of the system at Boston."

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—General Manager Chamberlain of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad emphatically denied to-night the report of a consolidation of that road with the Boston and Maine and Canadian Pacific. He said: "All reports or rumors that the New Haven Road is to consolidate with the Boston and Maine or any other railroad are untrue, and I am not going to be made Second Vice President, either."

President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine characterized the story as pure nonsense, and said that any report of a consolidation with the Canadian Pacific was untrue.

ELECTRIC ROAD PLANNED.

Capitalists Propose to Build One on Long Island from Sayville to Crane's Neck Point.

A plan is under consideration for the building of an electric railroad across Long Island from Sayville to Crane's Neck Point, a distance of about nine miles. The line of the proposed road passes through Port Jefferson, Stony Brook, St. James, Bohemia, Oakdale, and several smaller villages, and it is intended to have the south-bound track skirt the west shore of Lake Ronkonkoma, and the north-bound track the east shore. The intention is to run both passenger and freight cars, the latter mainly for the transportation of the products of the truck farms in the locality contiguous to the line. The enterprise also contemplates the establishing of a steamboat line from Crane's Neck Point to Bridgeport, which would open the Boston and other New England markets to the Long Island truck growers.

D. F. Myers, a lawyer, whose offices are in the American Tract Society's Building, represents the capitalists interested in the scheme. He said yesterday that the plans were not fully perfected, and that he was not prepared to disclose the names of the men who have the project under consideration. He said that an application would be made soon to the State Railroad Commission for permission to build the line. An application made several years ago by another company which desired to build a road over practically the same route was opposed successfully by the Long Island Railroad Company.

REDUCED FREIGHT RATES.

New York Shippers Get the Chicago Rates to Kansas City.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—A sensation was caused at the meeting here to-day of executive officers of Western railroads by the announcement that the Grand Trunk Railway, in connection with the Burlington Road and the Maine Steamship Line, had established a rate of 80 cents per 100 pounds on first-class freight from New York to Kansas City. This is the same as the rate made from Chicago to Kansas City by the Burlington and other direct lines.

The distance from Chicago to Kansas City by the Burlington Road is 564 miles, and for hauling first-class freight that distance it compels Chicago merchants to pay at the rate of 80 cents per 100 pounds. By its latest deal with the Grand Trunk Road on traffic from New York to Kansas City the Burlington would not receive, according to a mileage average, more than one-fourth the amount it receives from Chicago shippers.

Under this plan, the Maine Steamship Company carries the freight from New York to Portland, Me., a distance of 348 miles, the Grand Trunk transports it from Portland to Chicago, a distance of 1,138 miles, and the Burlington forwards it to destination at Kansas City. The total distance traveled by freight forwarded via this route from New York is 2,050 miles, to be carried at the rate of 80 cents per 100 pounds.

MRS. PEROT AGAIN REMANDED.

The Case to be Heard on Tuesday—Writ of Habeas Corpus, Returnable Monday, Served.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Bow Street Police Court was crowded to-day when the Perot case was called. A chair was provided for Mrs. Perot in the dock, while Gladys Perot sat in the body of the court, guarded by Neptune Blood and several more of Lady Colin Campbell's relatives. The child's grandfather, W. H. Perot, was not far away. Mr. Hodson of the American Embassy was also present. Mrs. Perot's sister sat near Mr. Blood.

Mrs. Perot was dressed in white. She looked worried. Her counsel requested a further adjournment on the ground that the extradition papers from America had only just been received. Newton Crane, counsel for the embassy, said that he was ready for the trial.

The Magistrate dryly remarked that it was usual for the defense to be allowed to consider a case before its trial and adjourned the hearing until next Tuesday. Mrs. Perot gave the same bail as before and then left the court.

Gladys Perot's grandfather stood a short distance off watching the child, who paid not the slightest attention to him. He waited in the passage when the mother and child passed, trying to catch a glance of recognition from Gladys, but the child brushed past him without a look and his eyes filled with tears.

Outside the court, when Mrs. Perot was about to enter a hansom cab, a lawyer's clerk handed a writ of habeas corpus to her. It calls upon her to appear on Monday in the High Court of Justice before Mr. Justice Lawrence and to produce her daughter at the same time and show that she is legally entitled to the custody of the child. She said "Thank you" on being served with the writ and drove off.

CREMATION BY LIQUID AIR.

New York Syndicate Purchases Cemetery at Nyack and Will Erect a Crematory—To Use New Process.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Nyack Rural Cemetery, a well-known burial ground a mile and a half west of Nyack, has just been purchased by E. V. Prentiss of New York, who represents a large syndicate of that city, including the Stephen Merritt Burial Company.

A crematory is to be built on the ground, and liquid air will be used in cremation.

The cemetery comprises twenty-three acres, and many lots have previously been sold and a large number of interments have been made.

SNEAKTHIEF IN NEWPORT.

An Attempt Made to Enter the Andrews Cottage at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—A sneakthief operating on Bellevue Avenue Wednesday night was foiled by the quickness of a guest at one of the cottages, Franklin A. Plummer of New York, who is well known in society circles, and who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews at Rocky Hall, at Bellevue and Narragansett Avenues.

Mr. Plummer heard some one walking on the roof of the veranda, which is on the Bellevue Avenue side of the cottage. He arose and ran to his dressing case to get his revolver, but the thief either saw or heard him moving about, for he jumped from the veranda and escaped.

Newport has been kept remarkably clear of thieves, and not since the time over five years ago when Commodore Gerry's cottage was robbed had an attempt been made to enter any cottage in the Summer colony or in the other parts of the city. Judging from the procedure of the thief who attempted to enter the Andrews cottage, he was an amateur of the poorest sort.

CRUELTY TO SCHOOLGIRLS

Stories of Punishment at the New Jersey Industrial Institution.

SADIE WEISMAN MADE INSANE

Former Nurse and Clerk Makes the Charge in a Sworn Statement, Which Is Corroborated.

TRENTON, Aug. 10.—Miss Frances Day, who was nurse and clerk at the State Industrial School for Girls until about a year ago, came to Trenton to-day to make a sworn statement to Counselor John H. Backes concerning the treatment of girls at the school after the coming of Mrs. Eyler as Superintendent. She now resides in Bayonne and is an agent for the State Board of Children's Guardians. Miss Day said that she resigned because of Mrs. Eyler's treatment of the girls and because of her conduct toward her.

"It was my duty," said Miss Day, "whenever punishment was meted out by Mrs. Eyler, to put the straitjacket and anklets upon the girls to be punished. I had to obey Mrs. Eyler's orders in these matters or resign, and I chose the latter. I make it as a general statement that at no time while I was at the institution under Mrs. Eyler was a girl punished by being placed in the dungeon unless at the same time Mrs. Eyler beat the child with her hand or a strap.

"When Mrs. Eyler came there she changed the methods that had been in vogue. Her method was to coerce and drive the children—to compel immediate obedience by physical force. Immediately after Mrs. Eyler's coming she procured a number of straps and placed them in the hands of some of the teachers for use. Mrs. Sickel and Miss Vanderveer each had one, as did Miss Hammell, but she threw hers away. Mrs. Eyler frequently used her's in punishing the girls, and her favorite expression while striking them was: 'You've got the devil in you, and I am going to get it out of you.' Her method was to grab them by the neckband of the dress, and she frequently stated that 'this would shut off their wind and they would be more easily subdued.'

"Miss Day told of the story of Sadie Weisman, the girl who was sent back to Paterson after Dr. Ward of the State Insane Asylum had pronounced her a mental wreck. "When Mrs. Eyler came," said Miss Day, "Sadie was rosy cheeked and healthy in body and mind. When the girl was taken away she was broken down, emaciated, and bloodless. Mrs. Eyler, from the start, showed aversion and antipathy toward Sadie. She was constantly nagging at her and punishing her severely for the most trifling offenses. Sadie never seemed to be able to do anything that would please Mrs. Eyler.

"One Sunday afternoon in April, 1897, Mrs. Eyler sent for me to get a straitjacket and anklets. Sadie at the time was on the flat of her back in the upper hall of the school with Mrs. Sickel, who weighs in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, sitting on her abdomen. The girl's arms were pinioned to the floor. When I returned Timothy Coniff, the coachman, was also there. Mrs. Eyler told him to drag her right up stairs to the dungeon. Coniff obeyed, and I was ordered to follow with the straitjacket and anklets and fasten them on her. While I was doing this 'Tim' held on to the girl was in a great rage and was screaming at Mrs. Eyler, and threatened to report her to the Board of Managers.

MRS. EYLER IN A RAGE.

"Mrs. Eyler had also lost control of herself, and was in a great rage. She told 'Tim' to 'choke her off,' and he put both his hands around the girl's throat and choked her until she was black and blue in the face. The girl could not talk for some moments. She simply gurgled. 'Tim' released his hold on her throat twice, and was each time ordered by Mrs. Eyler to repeat the treatment. The breath was almost choked out of the girl. The straitjacket and anklets were on the girl when Coniff was choking her.

"While the choking was going on Mrs. Eyler was whipping Sadie with a leather strap. She struck her at least 100 times about the body, and twice in the face. She whipped her constantly from the time I started to put the straitjacket on until she was dragged into the dungeon. The striking across the face raised welts, and Sadie was black and blue from the beating. Mrs. Eyler ordered Coniff to drag her into the cell, which he did.

"After that I had charge of Sadie. She was in confinement in the dungeon for six days, and then was taken away to be removed to a lunatic asylum. While in the dungeon Mrs. Eyler ordered me to give her one slice of bread and a cup of water every morning at 8 o'clock, and in the evening at 5 o'clock. Sadie was kept in the straitjacket and anklets for two days while she was in the dungeon. When the straitjacket was in use the arms of the prisoner are drawn taut across the breast and fastened with heavy strips of ticking. When I took the straitjacket off Sadie's arms were completely paralyzed, and I had to rub them vigorously for a long time before she could even feebly use them.

"After Sadie had been in the dungeon twenty-four hours she told me she was sorry she had been disobedient and had allowed her temper to get the best of her. She told me then why she was punished. She said that the day before, while attending service, she put her arms across the back of the desk, and when ordered to remove them by Mrs. Eyler she did not obey immediately; that 'Tim' was sent for to remove her, and that she ran up stairs toward her room to avoid him. Then Mrs. Sickel caught her and had her upon the floor when I came upon the scene. It was the rule of the school that when a girl expressed penitence she was to be released from punishment at once. When Sadie expressed sorrow and promised to obey Mrs. Eyler, I reported immediately, but Mrs. Eyler replied, 'She is in a good place where she is,' and would not order Sadie's release.

"During the six days she was in the dungeon I applied four different times to Mrs. Eyler for permission to release her, and each time was refused. Mrs. Eyler always treated my request in a flippant and indifferent manner. On the fourth or fifth day, while the girl was in the dungeon she became ill because of the diet. She ate very little of the bread during the six days she was there, and always gulped the water down while I stood over her. She was sick at the stomach, retching and gagging. Her stomach refused to retain the water. Mrs. Eyler never visited her during the six days she was in the dungeon.

"I reported to Mrs. Eyler that Sadie was growing so weak that she could hardly stagger across the dungeon floor, and asked permission of Mrs. Eyler to take some substantial food to her, but the requests were always denied. The sixth day, or thereabouts, Mrs. Eyler allowed me to remove Sadie from the dungeon to the 'board' room, where she was kept for four days on bread and water. Mrs. Eyler allowed me to give her two slices of bread twice a day. After almost begging Mrs. Eyler, she allowed me to give the girl some hot milk, but Sadie was so sick that her stomach would not retain it.

FINALLY BECAME ALARMED.

"I nursed her until gradually her condition grew strong enough to take substantial food. After the fourth day in the board room Mrs. Eyler became alarmed at the girl's condition and allowed me to give her one meal a day, but not until 5 o'clock in the evening. All that she got at this meal was cold meat, cold potatoes, and whatever the other children had for dinner. Mrs. Eyler would not allow me to serve it warm.

"Sadie was in the board room for two weeks, at the end of which time her condition was so serious that she was taken to the hospital room, where she was kept under lock and key as a prisoner until she was taken away to be incarcerated in a lunatic asylum. All during the time that she was in confinement—from April until June—Mrs. Eyler visited her but twice. During the six weeks of her confinement she had no books to read or anything to entertain her or occupy her time. She was examined by Dr. Ward, and Mrs. Eyler told me afterward that he had pronounced Sadie a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. I know that before Sadie was put in the dungeon she was in perfect health, and if Dr. Ward pronounced her mentally affected I unhesitatingly say that it was caused by the treatment received during the period next preceding Dr. Ward's examination."

Miss Day next told of a colored girl of the name of Louisa Stokes. The girl had a tussle with Gottlieb Kohler, the engineer, who had been called in to take her to the board room. Louisa struck Gottlieb with a tin cup, and he in turn knocked her down and jumped on her with his knees. Louisa was in bed for a week as a result of the scuffle.

"After she had been in bed a week," said Miss Day, "she was selected by Mrs. Eyler, together with twenty other girls, to go into the field and plant potatoes. When I told her of the order the girl said she was sick, still suffering with pains in her stomach. I reported to Mrs. Eyler, and she gave me a peremptory order that Louisa should obey. Louisa refused to go, and Mrs. Eyler sent me for Coniff. When he came in Mrs. Eyler ordered him to bring the girl out. The girl refused to go out with him, and 'Tim' seized her by the arm with one hand and with the other grabbed her by the hair. In this manner he dragged her across the sewing ward out onto the porch, and down five steps and across into the potato patch.

"E. Reizeau Cook, the Managing Trustee, saw all that occurred outside the building. Mrs. Eyler witnessed the whole performance, and from the time 'Tim' got the girl to the sewing room door Mrs. Eyler began strapping her, and she beat her with a leather, continuously from that point out into the potato patch. At the potato patch she flogged the girl until Mr. Cook went over to her. I didn't hear what Mr. Cook said, but some of the children afterward told me that he said: 'That's enough; you better go into the house.' At any rate, Mrs. Eyler returned to the house after Mr. Cook spoke to her."

Mrs. Mary G. Miller of Watertown, N. Y., accompanied Miss Day. Mrs. Miller was for many years connected with the school. She said she was familiar with every occurrence described by Miss Day, and knew the latter's statements were true.

This is the first testimony given under oath since the beginning of the inquiry into the affairs of the school. Gov. Voorhees will be at the State House to-morrow, and at that time it is probable some steps will be taken to continue the investigation. Mr. Backes, who is representing P. F. Fitzgibbons, a member of the Board of Trustees of the school, may call on the Governor for the purpose of asking him to name some disinterested person to take the testimony of inmates of the school.

ALLEGED ABUSE OF CHILDREN.

In Syracuse Home for Feeble Minded They Were Beaten with Rubber Hose, Kicked in the Face, &c.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Controller William J. Morgan has written a letter to the Right Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, D. D., Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children in which he calls attention to cruelties and irregularities found to exist in that institution by the investigation conducted by Deputy Controller Gilman and Secretary Hebberd of the State Board of Charities. The communication in part is:

I am aware that it is contrary to the wishes of the Board of Managers of the institution that corporal punishment should be inflicted upon the inmates; in fact, I am informed that such punishment is prohibited by the rules of the institution. Notwithstanding this, it appears from the sworn evidence, both from the attendants and inmates, that corporal punishment is quite generally inflicted. The nature of this punishment consists of cuffing the children upon the head and body, of striking them, both naked and clothed, with the hand and sticks and with rubber hose, and kicking them. It was also shown that attendants were in the habit of punching the children in their stomachs and abdomens with their fists and picking them up bodily and throwing them to the floor. In one instance at least a child was kicked in the face, making a cut that had to be stitched up by a physician. Corporal punishment is bad enough in an institution like this under the best circumstances, but it is vastly worse when it is administered without authority and by irresponsible, inconsiderate, hot-headed attendants, which is the case in your institution. While your Superintendent may not have been a party to the infliction of such punishment, it is almost impossible to understand how he could have been ignorant of the facts; but, admitting that he was ignorant, it indicates a lack of that close personal knowledge on the part of the inside workings of the institution which is absolutely necessary to good management.

In matters of discipline and financial affairs altogether too much has been left to the subordinates of the institution. State property has been missed, and in many cases not cared for as it should have been. But it is not my present purpose to point out shortcomings in business methods. That will be the subject of future communications. Believing that corrective measures will be speedily adopted by your board as soon as they learn of the situation, I hasten to lay the above facts before you. Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM J. MORGAN,
Controller.

DEWEY CAUSES ITALY WORRY.

Speeches at the Naples Banquet Give Rise to a Protest from the Spanish Minister.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The warm reception given Admiral Dewey in Italy is regarded with mixed feelings by the Government, which is almost morbidly anxious not to offend Spain.

"As it is, the Spanish Ambassador protested against the toasts proposed by Gen. Bogliolo, Admiral Gonzales, and the Prefect of Naples at the recent reception to the American Admiral, in which the American victories over Spain were glorified.

"In consequence of the protest, the Government requested Bogliolo, Gonzales, and the Prefect to furnish explanations, which the Ambassador accepted as satisfactory, but the incident produced a bad impression, and Admiral Dewey abandoned his intention to come to Rome."

COL. ASTOR READY TO SERVE.

Would Willingly Go Out to the Philippines—Does Not Approve of W. W. Astor's Course.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Col. John J. Astor was home at Ferncliff yesterday, and the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES had a talk with him.

Mr. Astor takes great interest in the Philippine campaign, and if the War Department should express a desire for him to go there he would willingly do so, and be ready at a moment's notice to leave his friends to answer any call his country may make upon him.

The Colonel does not approve of the course of his cousin, William Waldorf Astor. As he remarked to-day, "I have the blood in me of my grandmother, who was a sister of Col. Henry Armstrong and daughter of Gen. Armstrong, and they were true Americans."

CANNOT REPRINT SPEECHES.

Publisher Enjoined from Using London Times Reports.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Hon. Sir Ford North, Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, gave an important decision to-day.

He granted to The London Times an injunction restraining Mr. Lane, the publisher, from reprinting speeches of the Earl of Rosebery admittedly taken from The Times. The Judge held that the reporter had a copyright in his report, and that this copyright had been acquired by The Times.

Ex-Mayor Strong Awaits His Son.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—William L. Strong, ex-Mayor of New York and President of the Protective Tariff League, has arrived here from the East, accompanied by Mrs. Strong. They have come to meet their son, Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, who was a volunteer officer on the staff of Gen. Merritt in Manila, and who is expected to arrive from the Philippines on the transport Warren next week.

The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York every day at 4:00 P. M., and stops at Garrison, Fishkill,

They report many fatalities and distress among the survivors, besides property losses.

DAMAGE IN GUADELOUPE.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Aug. 10.—The authorities of the Island of Guadeloupe are still without news from the interior, owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication, as a result of the recent hurricane. But other advices which have reached Pointe-a-Pitre, say that the coffee and cocoa crops have been nearly totally destroyed.

At Pointe-a-Pitre seven persons were injured, and at Mourle the damage done was considerable, and several persons were killed and wounded.

At Petit Canal and Port Louis several persons were killed and a number were injured. The villages of Grippon and Lamentin have been entirely destroyed, and the lighthouses of Monroux and Fosillose have been overturned.

The town of St. Louis de Marie Galante has suffered considerably.

Gov. Moracinini arrived at Pointe-a-Pitre this morning, on the French cruiser Cecille, and left soon afterward for Saintes.

News which reached The Associated Press correspondent here from the British Antilles, says the Island of Dominica has not suffered much from the hurricane; that St. Thomas and St. Croix suffered slightly; that Antigua was seriously hit, and that at St. Kitts 240 houses were destroyed.

The hurricane passed over Puerto Plata, and appears to have ravaged the northern part of the Dominican Republic. All communication between Puerto Plata and the interior, not including Santo Domingo, is interrupted, and it is impossible to obtain a correct account of the damage done, although it is thought to be important. The railroad from Puerto Plata to Santo Domingo is no longer working.

In the end The hurricane swept over Cape Haitien with less violence, and therefore with correspondingly less damage.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Advices from Pointe-a-Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe, say the cyclone did enormous damage in the interior of that island, a number of coffee and cocoa estates being devastated. Le Mourle, a suburb, was half destroyed. There were a number of fatalities.

San Juan advices say the cyclone caused great destruction in Puerto Rico, whence it passed northward to Dominica, and thence to Cape Haitien and the eastern end of Cuba.

GEN. DAVIS'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Secretary of War to-day received the following report from Gen. Davis, commanding in Puerto Rico, on the cyclone of last Tuesday:

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Aug. 9.

Hurricane of extreme violence passed over Puerto Rico yesterday. The principal military loss at San Juan, one temporary company barracks wholly destroyed, some Quartermaster property damaged. No personal injuries yet reported, but all wires are down. No injury to shipping here, save two small local schooners sunk; two sailors drowned. San Juan lights temporarily disabled. Cable reports from Ponce say all shipping in harbor, Custom House and wharf badly damaged and goods stored therein. Messengers from two interior posts tell of barracks unroofed and personal and public property damaged. The loss by the inhabitants is very great, and extreme suffering must result. The last hurricane as severe as this was in 1876, when, owing to loss of houses, fruit, and provisions there was a famine. I would suggest public notice in the United States to the effect that contributions of food, clothing, and money for the destitute will be received with the greatest gratitude and will be applied strictly to relief of destitute. Have appointed a board to supervise destitution. There are many thousands of families who are entirely homeless, and very great distress must follow.

DAVIS,
Commanding.

NAVAL VESSELS ARE SAFE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—No additional news of the West Indian hurricane was received at the Navy Department this morning. All the United States ships in West Indian waters are undoubtedly safe.

The Machias is at Cape Pedro in the Macoris, Santo Domingo; the New Orleans steamed out of Santo Domingo Harbor last Tuesday in anticipation of the storm; the collier Caesar is in San Juan harbor, and as Capt. Snow of the naval station there reported no damage to her in his cable of yesterday, it is supposed that she is safe; the Vincent is at Bluefields, far out of the track of the hurricane, and the Potomac and Barge No. 5, which sailed from Guantanamo bay for Key West Monday, and concerning which there was some anxiety, arrived at the latter port last night. The only ship therefore which is unaccounted for is the New Orleans and no fears are entertained on her account.

WEATHER BUREAU KEEPS TRACK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The West India hurricane, which has been raging since early in the week, has been lost for the time being in the waters to the north of the eastern extremity of Cuba, where the Weather Bureau officials reported it this morning. The diagram on the weather maps of the bureau show that it has travelled in almost a straight line from the place where it started in a northwesterly direction, and if it keeps in its present course the storm will reach Nassau in the Bahamas to-morrow morning. Its progress has been very slow, averaging about five miles an hour, with a diameter approximating 500 miles. The conditions at Nassau are favorable for a change in the weather, and the bureau officials will not be surprised should the storm make its appearance there.

In anticipation of what might occur, warnings have been sent to cities on the South Atlantic Coast, on the northern coast of Cuba, and the Bahamas, advising that all shipping remain in their harbors until the storm has passed.

The following bulletin was issued to-day:

U. S. Weather Bureau's Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Weather Bureau issued the following bulletin to-day:

NOON.—Hurricane central north of eastern extremity of Cuba, moving northwest, and probably recurving northward. South Atlantic and Cuban shipping advised to remain in port.

WILLIAMS,
Acting Chief Weather Bureau.

Heavy Storms in Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Aug. 10 (via Galveston, Texas.)—Heavy storms prevail throughout the country.

President Orders Distress Relieved.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 10.—President McKinley was shocked at the news forwarded to him from the War Department at Washington of the loss of life and property in the great hurricane in Puerto Rico, and directed that the War Department officials take such action in the matter of relieving distress as seemed proper to them under the circumstances.

MR. EMERY ON THE HURRICANE.

Regarding the storm which has wrought such devastation in the West Indies, the Local Weather Clerk, E. H. Emery, said, yesterday:

"The barometric pressures in the West Indies do not vary week in and week out until one of these storms comes up. It is easy, therefore, to detect the formation of a storm. The minute the barometer falls, it means something in the West Indies. In the United States, where high areas occur as often as twice a week, the change may not signify much—nothing more, perhaps, than a little rain. In the West Indies the forecasters keep their eyes fixed on the glass.

"On Aug. 7 the Washington office reported a storm east of the Island of Dominica. On the day before the barometer at St. Kitts had indicated 30 inches, and at Barbados 29.90. The temperature at both places was the same—84 degrees. There was no rain at St. Kitts and but .02 of an inch at Barbados. On Aug. 7 the glass dropped at St. Kitts from 30 to 29.86, and at Barbados from 29.90 to 29.84. There was a rainfall at St. Kitts on that day of .12 of an inch, and at Barbados of 1.12 inches.

"This fall of the glass was the first indication of the approach of the storm from the east. The 8th and 9th are blanks in our reports. To-day's reports show that the barometer is back to normal at St. Kitts. According to reports, the storm was north of Haiti this morning. Its direction had been northwesterly.

"I cannot say how wide the path of the storm was, but from the reports I should say that it was a typical West Indian hurricane—not a cyclone. It originated in the usual locality of such storms and moved in the same direction. Unless they wear themselves out, they touch the South or Middle Atlantic Coasts, but coast reports do not indicate that this storm reached any part of our shores.

"Shipping at sea may, of course, suffer."

Capt. Wood Dies in Venice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—A cablegram was received from Venice this morning announcing the death of Capt. Joseph E. Wood on board the steam yacht Conqueror, which he commanded, and which is owned by F. W. Vanderbilt. Capt. Wood was about sixty years old, and had been with the Conqueror ever since she was built and brought from the other side by Mr. Vanderbilt.

GREAT DOWNPOUR OF RAIN

Fall of 2.24 Inches in the City in About Four Hours.

THE HEAVIEST OF THE SEASON

Streets Cleaned and Cellars Flooded—Discomfort in Brooklyn Shared by Imprisoned Tramps.

A rainstorm of exceptional severity came upon the city yesterday morning. For the time it lasted—from about 6 A. M. to 10:10 A. M.—the waterfall was the greatest that the city has had this Summer. A fall of two and a half inches of rain in this vicinity in twenty-four hours is called excessive by the Weather Bureau. Yesterday morning the fall was 2.24 inches in four hours and ten minutes. There have been only three storms before this Summer in which the fall was rated excessive, one lasting from 5:08 P. M. of July 8 to 8 A. M. of July 9, giving a fall recorded at two and a half inches.

The fall was heaviest yesterday morning, as shown by the rain gauge at the Weather Bureau, at between 7:24 A. M. and 7:50 A. M. and between 9:10 A. M. and 9:50 A. M. The wind was officially rated as fresh, and there were accompaniments of heavy thunder and brilliant electric flashes. The downpour served to clean the city's streets pretty thoroughly. It also flooded many cellars in low lying sections, mainly along the water fronts.

The storm here, according to the local weather clerk, was in nowise influenced by the West Indian hurricane. There were heavy electric storms all along the coast, and rain to the westward as far as the Rocky Mountains, excepting in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Colorado, due to a wide area of low pressure and consequent unsettled atmospheric conditions. There were particularly heavy thunderstorms in Philadelphia and Indianapolis, as well as in New York, while in New England and the Gulf States, excepting Louisiana, it was fair. The temperature here at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68 degrees, the same as on the preceding day at the same hour. It was 71 degrees at noon, and generally through the day a little lower than on the preceding day.

Brooklyn received a thorough drenching by the storm. Streets and cellars were flooded in all parts of the borough, and travel on the trolley cars was attended with great discomfort. While the storm was at its height in that borough a streak of lightning went through an open window of the Midwood Clubhouse, in Flatbush, into the telephone room. John McKinney, Superintendent of the club, who was in the room at the time, was shocked and thrown from a chair on which he was sitting. He recovered in a few moments, however. The cellars of many houses in the Red Hook district and in the neighborhood of the navy yard were flooded by the storm.

A number of tramps confined in the Flatbush Police Station awaiting trial for vagrancy suffered a shock from which some of the more sensitive of them will probably never fully recover. They were in cells in the basement of the building. The heavy downpour of rain in the morning flooded the basement, and the inmates of the cells, to their unutterable horror, awoke to find themselves partially submerged in water, whereupon there arose such an outcry as brought the reserves down from up stairs with a rush. They found the panic-stricken tramps making frantic efforts to climb up the side walls of their cells to get away from the water. The tramps were removed to dry quarters, to their intense relief.

STORM'S RAVAGES AT NEWARK.

Streets Flooded and Horses Killed by Electric Shocks—Lightning's Work at East Orange.

NEWARK, Aug. 10.—According to the Weather Bureau records, 2.89 inches of rain fell here this morning, of which 2.15 inches fell in the hour between 6:15 and 7:15 o'clock. The rain came down in such torrents that it was impossible to see ten feet even indistinctly.

Cellars were flooded, streets washed out, and the sewers overflowed and blocked traffic. Despite this, comparatively little damage was done as compared with the great storm of June, 1897, when a large section of the city was under water. On that occasion far less rain fell, but the tide was at the flood and the water backed through the sewers far into the city. To-day the outrush of the water was unimpeded at the sewer outlets, owing to the ebb tide. The overflows resulted from the sewers being too small to carry the great volume of water pouring into them. The streets in the lower part of the city for a time were under from ten inches to five feet of water. In some of the factories no more work could be done to-day. The loss in the city will be several thousands of dollars, but in no individual instance will it amount to over $100.

Lightning struck a network of wires at Orange Street and Roseville Avenue, and, running through the Newark Telephone Company's wires, set fire to the branch office at the same corner. The fire was put out with little damage. A highly charged wire of the electric light company fell at Bloomfield Avenue, near the city line. A team of horses drawing a truck stepped upon the charged surface and were instantly killed. The driver was Patrick McKane. He was slightly shocked, but revived in a short time.

A team driven by Thomas Nelson was left standing in front of a house in Belleville while the driver went inside. Before he came out the team started and walked up the street a short distance. There they came upon the electric light wire which had fallen, and one of the horses was killed. Nelson ran out and tried to unfasten the harness and was shocked. He was not seriously hurt. Two horses driven and owned by a farmer named Tyman of Roselle were coming up Frelinghuysen Avenue when they came upon a broken electric wire and were instantly killed.

The trolley cars in all parts of the city were delayed and many fuses burned out. The Ferry Street lines had to suspend east of the Pennsylvania Railroad owing to the water in the streets. Several flagpoles were struck by lightning, but no serious harm resulted.

In East Orange three houses were struck. The house of Robert Kenyon, on Hollywood Avenue, was struck twice. One bolt tore the chimney off and hurled a portion of it through the windows of a house adjoining. The latter house was not occupied. The second bolt struck on the other side of the house a short time afterward and hurled a portion of a cornice against the house of Mrs. Mary J. Clark, crushing the weather boards. The house of L. C. McDermott, on Walnut Street, was struck and the chimney torn off. No other damage was done. The house was filled with smoke, and an alarm was turned in by neighbors, none of the family being at home, but there was no fire. A corner of the roof of E. S. Crain's house, on Hawthorne Avenue, was torn off by a bolt.

In West Orange the mountain roads are badly washed out, and it was after noon before the trolley line to this city from South Orange was in working order, owing to the tracks being buried under many inches of mud and stones, and in one place being undermined.

Woman Made Deaf by Lightning.

A bolt of lightning yesterday morning entered a window of the house of William Dusing, local agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at 432 Ninth Street, Long Island City. All of the kettles and pans that were hanging on one of the side walls were knocked to the floor and some of them twisted into fantastic shapes. Mrs. Mary Hufagle, mother-in-law of Mr. Dusing, was in the room and was made deaf. She was not otherwise injured.

Hearse Struck by Lightning.

A hearse was struck by lightning in front of St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church at Weehawken during yesterday's storm. The funeral was that of James Sullivan, fifteen years old, of 38 Chestnut Street, who was run over and killed by an Erie freight train on Tuesday. As no damage was done to the hearse beyond shattering the doors the funeral was not interrupted.

Manhattan Beach Flagpole Struck.

During the heavy storm yesterday morning lightning struck the flagpole on the Manhattan Beach Theatre. The pole was shattered, but no other damage was done. Considerable excitement was caused inside the theatre by the wreck of the pole. About seventy-five members of the De Angelis Opera Company were rehearsing their parts in "The Wedding Day" at the time.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

"BATH HOUSE" HAS A RIVAL.

"Hinky Dink," Another Chicago Statesman, Coming to Saratoga to Display His Startling Raiment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Not to be outdone in a sartorial way by Alderman Coughlin, his colleague, "Hinky Dink," has blossomed out, and is about to start for Saratoga, where the chips come from.

It was noticed that Alderman Kenna has been in deep meditation ever since "Bath House" started the Eastern world of fashion with his vociferous clothes. He was absent-minded, and frequently made mistakes behind the bar. The reason for this appears in a recent investment in clothes. Among other things he laid in a stock of heliotrope shirts and has had a dozen fancy vests made, mostly in shades of green.

The "glad rags," as he calls them, came home late last night. There is one pair of trousers of a hue known as startled fawn and another called "gashouse blue." A third is the color of an electric light plant in full bloom. To-day he appeared in State Street with one of the green vests, and, as he afterward expressed it, he was the "sinecure" of all eyes.

He expects to start for Saratoga Saturday night, and he will call for a white chip the first thing.

MARRIED A KANSAS SOLDIER.

Wedding of One of the Club Pledged to Wed Only Funston's Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 10.—The success of the Girls' Bachelor Club of Winfield is assured. According to the vow she took when she became a member, Miss May Williams, the President, was married last Sunday to Private Davison of Company H, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers.

The rules of this club are that every member must wed a Twentieth Kansas hero or no one at all.

NEW YORK EMBEZZLER CAUGHT.

Gardner R. Badger, Who Robbed the Panama Steamship Company.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 10.—Local detectives arrested in this city to-day Gardner R. Badger, a young Brooklynite, who is wanted in New York for the embezzlement of $841.59 from the Panama Steamship Company.

Badger had evaded arrest for two months, and had enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Infantry, at Camp Meade.

He did not deny his guilt, saying that a woman he met on a Hudson River boat was responsible for his crime.

OPPOSING THE BICYCLE TRUST.

A Kenosha (Wis.) Factory Will Turn Out 100,000 Wheels Annually.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., Aug. 10.—Fred Morgan of Chicago has bought a controlling interest in the C. H. Sieg bicycle factory of this city, and will assume the management of the works, retaining Mr. Sieg as the local Superintendent. The plant will be operated in opposition to the bicycle trust, and will be worked to its full capacity of 100,000 wheels annually.

No publication has been made of the sum paid by Mr. Morgan, but the price is reported to be a large one. When the plant was reorganized a few weeks ago it was the intention of the management to manufacture automobiles, but this plan will be abandoned for the present, at least, under the new management.

PASSED BLACKBURN'S BOAT.

British Ship Sights the Gloucester Man on His Lonely Voyage.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 10.—The British ship Nelson, Capt Perrian, which sailed from Lyttleton, N. Z., May 5 for London, and which has arrived at this port, reports that she passed, July 3, in latitude 48 north, longitude 21 west, a three-ton cutter, containing one man, steering in the direction of Ireland. The occupant of the boat made no reply to the Nelson's signals. The little craft was proceeding gayly in smooth water. Her name, apparently, was Great Western or Great Eastern.

Under escort of the Gloucester Yacht Club and a fleet of nearly a hundred yachts, Howard Blackburn of Gloucester, Mass., set sail alone on the afternoon of June 18 last in his little sloop-rigged, four-ton boat, the Great Western, on a trip across the Atlantic.

Blackburn followed a seafaring life on Gloucester fishing vessels for many years, and in January, 1883, with one companion, he was cast away in his dory on the Grand Banks for five days without food or water. His companion died, but Blackburn was rescued, although he lost fingers and toes, and was otherwise crippled as the result of his terrible experience. Two years ago he organized an expedition to the Klondike.

The Great Western is stocked with provisions for ninety days, and Gloucester, England, is the point where Blackburn expects to land first.

MR. BATES IN NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—The hero of Newport yesterday afternoon was the redoubtable "Fatty" Bates, who, having turned yachtsman for the nonce, came on one of the vessels of the New York Yacht Club fleet from Shelter Island, and, landing at the Yacht Club station, mounted the box of a coach and proceeded to tool the same with a four-in-hand through crowded Thames Street. He had as his box companion Mrs. Smith, well known in Newport, who was at one time reported to be engaged to Mr. Hanan, and who is spending the Summer at Narragansett Pier, while there were several other women and men on the other seats.

Thames Street is not adapted for the passage of a large coach and four horses, and in attempting to cross it Mr. Bates's leaders and one of his wheelers became tangled up in the wheels of one or more tradesmen's carts. Mr. Bates preserved his usual sangfroid and held the reins firmly while the horses, which were plunging and rearing, were extricated from their mix-up, and finally drove off amid the cheers of a large crowd which had assembled to view the celebrities. Mr. Bates spent his boyhood Summers in Newport, so that there were shouts of welcome as well as of applause from the crowd. The incident was a very amusing one.

STRANGE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Walter Nickerson, a little son of George Nickerson, an East Fishkill farmer, died suddenly yesterday of hydrophobia. His case is considered a mystery, and the medical profession is puzzled as to the manner in which he contracted the disease.

Dr. Sutton of Hopewell was called to see the boy on the morning of his death, and found all the symptoms of hydrophobia. He tested the patient with water, which produced spasms of the throat and chest. The child barked like a dog, but there seems to be no positive knowledge that the boy was bitten.

On Saturday last the child was in the barnyard, and began to cry, saying that something had bitten him. The father searched the yard, but found nothing. A theory is advanced that the boy was bitten by a kissing bug.

New Citizens' Union Branch.

A preliminary meeting for the organization of a branch of the Citizens' Union in the Twenty-third Assembly District was held last evening at 2,044 Amsterdam Avenue. J. T. Newcomb occupied the chair and E. M. Caffall acted as Secretary. The Committee on Membership, composed of Milton Theis, B. F. Hamilton, and B. W. Holt, proposed the names of thirty members for the Executive Committee, and they were forwarded to the Central Committee of the Citizens' Union for approval. A committee was also appointed to ascertain the views of the laboring people in the Twenty-third Assembly District and see if they could not be induced to act with the Citizens' Union. A permanent organization will be effected at a meeting to be held on Aug. 17.

NEW TELEPHONE SERVICE

Consolidation of Independent Companies Will Bring Competition.

TO USE COLE-MARTIN SYSTEM

The People's Corporation to Absorb the New York and Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company.

A consolidation of the independent telephone companies of this city is now in progress. It is probable that on Aug. 15 the interests of the People's Telephone Corporation and the New York and Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company will be pooled with the aim of establishing a successful competitor of the American Bell Telephone system.

These two independent companies have had charters for some time, but have never operated owing, it is claimed by the promoters, to the opposition placed in their way by the New York Telephone Company, which operates under the manipulation of the Bell Company, and has had a monopoly not only of franchises but of patents. It is now claimed by the independent companies that they have overcome the difficulty of securing patents, having obtained control of a system which, they say, is as good and in many ways superior to the inventions and apparatus used by the Bell people. By uniting the New York and Eastern and the People's, it is said, the way will be clear to fight the New York Telephone Company, and with this in view a meeting of the stockholders of the People's Corporation was held Wednesday, when plans for absorbing the New York and Eastern were discussed. Another meeting of the stockholders of the People's will be held Aug. 15, at which time, it is said, the two independent telephone companies will come together, the People's absorbing the New York and Eastern.

"We have made five-year contracts with 10,000 subscribers," said A. H. Mildenberg, General Manager of the People's Telephone Corporation, yesterday. "We have control of all the patents and telephone apparatus we want, and we firmly believe we will be favored by the city authorities with all the rights to subways necessary to establish a perfect system of telephones in New York and Brooklyn. The money has always been in sight, so there seems but little to check the movement for competitive telephone facilities in the city."

Mr. Mildenberg declined to discuss the details of the plan for the consolidation of the New York and Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company and the People's Telephone Corporation, but acknowledged that such a plan is being negotiated and that it will probably be decided at the meeting of the stockholders of the People's on Aug. 15.

"The New York and Eastern," said he, "already has rights to operate in Brooklyn, which were at first disputed, but which were subsequently established by the courts. By absorbing this company the People's Telephone Corporation can begin at once establishing a service in Brooklyn. All that would have to be done then would be to secure similar rights New York to complete the system, and we have no doubt about our ability to obtain these rights. There is a corporation known as the Citizens' Telephone Company which has the territorial rights in the States of New York and New Jersey of the Cole-Martin patents, and these are the patents we will probably engage. The Cole-Martin system is no experiment, having already been firmly established in competition with the Bell system in Detroit.

Darwin R. James is President of the People's Corporation, and Silas B. Dutcher, who is President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, is Treasurer. Mr. Mildenberg, who is general manager of the People's, is also general manager of the New York and Eastern. The charters of these companies provide for a capital of $5,000,000 each. It is understood that the plan for the consolidation of the two companies provides for the issuing of $1,640,000 of stock by the People's Corporation for the absorption of the New York and Eastern's interests, and the rights to patents of the Citizens' Company. Mr. Mildenberg, however, refused to affirm or deny this when seen yesterday.

Inquiry was made at the New York Telephone Company's offices yesterday concerning the proposed combination of the independent companies, General Manager Bethell said it was a matter about which he knew nothing.

MURDERED BY A WAITER.

Gus McKennie, Resenting a Fancied Insult to His Wife at a Manitou Hotel, Killed by a Bystander.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 10.—Gus McKennie, a wealthy cotton compressor of Gainesville, Texas, who, in company with his wife, had been stopping at the Barker House at Manitou for several days past, was instantly killed during the lunch hour by a colored waiter named George McKormick. The dining room was crowded with guests, who became panic-stricken and a scene of wild confusion followed.

McKennie and his wife had just entered the dining room. The latter, who was a few feet in advance, asked the head waiter, George Groves, if their seats were ready for them. He replied that they were not. This was due to the great crowds. Mrs. McKennie seemed disappointed and her face flushed as if in anger.

McKennie saw this, and hastily presuming that Groves had replied insultingly to his wife he advanced and struck him a heavy blow in the face with his cane. Groves staggered under the blow, bleeding profusely, but retreated without offering resistance. McCormick, who waited on the table where Mr. and Mrs. McKennie had been eating since arriving at the hotel, overcome with sudden frenzy, seized a water bottle, and from ten feet away hurled it with great force, striking McKennie in the temple.

The latter dropped, apparently dead. He lived, however, for half an hour, but did not regain consciousness, though receiving expert medical attention.

The murderer was seized and hustled into the colored quarters, where Marshal Cree arrested him and hurled him for safe keeping to Colorado Springs. He denies all knowledge of the murder.

McKennie was thirty-five years old and wealthy. He was popular among the 200 Texans and other Southern guests at the hotel. The excitement was such, however, that McKormick narrowly escaped swift and terrible punishment. His removal from the jail here may prove necessary, though he is strongly guarded to-night.

John Coster of New York Drowned.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—John Coster of New York City, a guest at George F. Martin's, Parksville, was drowned in Lily Pond, near that village, this morning. He was in a small sailboat, with George Fisher and another New York man, when it capsized. They succeeded in getting upon the bottom of the boat, but Coster, who could not swim, slipped off and was twice rescued by his companion. The third time he went to the bottom and was never seen again.

Pin Caused Consumption Symptoms.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Peter L. Eck of Carrollton, a supposed victim of consumption, has coughed up a brass pin which he swallowed thirty years ago, and which caused all the trouble with his lungs. His complete recovery is now expected.

ANOTHER TROLLEY VICTIM.

Spinal Meningitis, Caused by Accident, Kills Edward Jones.

Another name was added to the trolley death roll in Brooklyn yesterday, Edward Jones, forty years old, died at his home, 410 Atlantic Avenue, of spinal meningitis caused by a peculiar accident.

Jones was riding on the front seat of a Nassau car on Aug. 2, when, it is claimed, he was struck on the side of the head by the car brake, which the motorman had allowed to swing around suddenly. Spinal meningitis set in.

DR. ASPINWALL'S AUTOMOBILE.

Causes a Runaway at Shelter Island—Two Persons Hurt.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The only automobile in this section was the cause of a runaway which demolished a wagon, injuring its two occupants and the horse. The automobile is the property of the Rev. Dr. Aspinwall of New York, who is spending the Summer here.

Christopher Tracey and J. S. Wheaton, guests of the Manhanset Hotel, were driving along the shore road when the accident occurred. The automobile operated by Dr. Aspinwall, was coming in the opposite direction. The horse became frightened and bolted, colliding with the automobile. Mr. Tracey and Mr. Wheaton were thrown to the ground. Both received injuries about the head and body. The wagon was demolished and the horse was badly cut about the head and shoulders. The automobile was not damaged.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL NEWS.

A Ball for Admiral Sampson, Who Sends Cards for a Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 10.—The scene of celebration to-night in honor of Admiral Sampson and his officers was at the Newport, where a naval ball was given by five well-known New York society women—the Countess Laugier Villars, Mrs. John J. Emory, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. J. F. Pinchot, and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest. The Admiral looked somewhat tired when he opened the ball with the Countess.

There were about fifty officers present, and among others noticed were Mr. and Mrs. Bleecker Banks, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabri, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Admiral Upshur, Gen. and Mrs. John M. Scofield, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. William Lawrence, the Misses Lawrence, Misses Patterson, Baron and Baroness Hengelmiller, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Robert Adams, S. T. De Witt Cuyler, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Arden M. Robbins, Wilford Waters, Benjamin Chew, Phoenix Ingraham, Count Von Rosen, Baron Destrale, Theodore Bjorkston, and Carroll Brent Chilton.

This afternoon the officers of the fleet were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards of New York, at the Edwards Summer residence, Eastcote, Hull's Cove. The affair was in the nature of a picnic, for luncheon was served at small tables in the woods of Eastcote. After luncheon there was a dance on the tennis court, opened by Miss Miller, to which the Admiral danced with Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards. The fête was the largest and most successful outdoor affair given this season. About fifty of the officers went up to Eastcote from the ships in their launches. Mrs. Edwards was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Julia Pierrepont Edwards.

This afternoon and evening there has been a very successful dog show in the tent pavilion erected yesterday for the Reading Room reception to Admiral Sampson. The plan of having the dog show was only thought of yesterday, but R. Hall McCormick succeeded in arousing interest so successfully that there were over one hundred exhibits. Admiral Sampson's band played during the afternoon. The Newport is close by the show, and the guests at the naval ball walked over between dances to look at the dogs. There were a number of white dogs on the ships. Dr. Robert Amory's bulldog Admiral Sampson attracted the most attention.

Admiral Sampson issued invitations to-day for a reception to be given on board the flagship New York Saturday afternoon. The fleet will leave here Saturday night.

Mrs. Jules Reynal of New York entertained at dinner at the Malvern to-night.

Death of Thomas W. Slater.

Thomas W. Slater, a dentist, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital July 18 from Trainor's Hotel, suffering from Bright's disease, died in that institution last night. His body was removed to the Morgue. Slater at one time had an office on Thirty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, and was considered an authority in his profession.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

One of the buildings of the electric light plant of the Washington (D. C.) Traction and Electric Company was destroyed yesterday. Loss probably $50,000. The place was used for the storage of electrical appliances and as a stable and for office purposes.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8:06 A. M.—21 West Ninety-seventh Street; Mrs. J. Terrell; damage, $100.

8:30 A. M.—26 Canal Street; Goldy & Leight; damage, $500.

9:05 A. M.—742 Third Avenue; Peterson & Co.; damage slight.

4:30 P. M.—145 Forsyth Street; Morris Rudrick; damage slight.

7:20 P. M.—12 James Slip; P. Campbell; damage, $2,500.

8:15 P. M.—134 Brook Avenue; A. Fino; damage, $30.

8:40 P. M.—537 East Eleventh Street; John Bender; damage slight.

9:20 P. M.—1 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; J. H. White; damage, $10.

10:45 P. M.—57 Cannon Street; M. Engelman; damage slight.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Thunderstorms. Fresh to brisk southerly winds.

The general showers in New York and New England yesterday prevented a decided rise of temperature over the district. There were showers and thunderstorms generally east of the Mississippi and in the lake regions. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather was mostly fair, except light showers in the extreme northern portions. The low pressure in the West and Northwest will cause a continuation of the high temperatures over the districts now affected, except in the Northwest and extreme West, where it will be cooler to-day. It will also be cooler to-morrow in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys. There will be showers and thunderstorms to-day in the Atlantic States and lake regions and the Upper Ohio Valley, followed to-morrow by generally fair weather over all districts. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk east to south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	72	71	73
6 A. M.	69	71	75
9 A. M.	70	70	78
12 M.	65	70	81
4 P. M.	68	75	84
6 P. M.	66	73	80
9 P. M.	64	71	76
12 P. M.	64	71	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77¼
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1898	69
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 76 degrees, at 3 P. M., and the minimum 66 degrees, at 9:50 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 98 per cent.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, Pelham, N. Y.

ENDICOTT—E. Kapske, Honolulu.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

HOFFMAN—John Utley, Sheffield, England; ex-Mayor George E. Green, Binghamton; Leopold Fichter, Concepcion, Guatemala; William B. King, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—Edward Collens, Stormport, England; Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, (Duchess of Stafford,) ex-Senator J. Don Cameron, Pennsylvania; Reginald W. Truman, London.

IMPERIAL—A. A. Doyle, London.

MANHATTAN—Prof. J. A. Tufts; Exeter, N. H.; Congressman J. J. Belden, Syracuse.

NORMANDIE—Ex-Congressman Richard B. Comstock, Rhode Island.

PARK AVENUE—A de Burgh Whyte, London.

WALDORF—F. Blanc, Paris; Banker P. Paine, Niagara Falls; James M. Schneider, Guadalajara, Mexico; Sigismund Kutnow, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alkemeyer, E., Houston, Texas; Thomas B. McCardell, dry goods and millinery.

Aischuler, L., Aurora, Ill.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Auble, Brown & Co., Akron, Ohio; C. L. Brown, dry goods; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Adler, A. A., Vicksburg, Miss.; boots and shoes; St. Denis Hotel.

Bry & Brother Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Arthur Jungmann, cloaks.

Bauch, Hugo E., Milwaukee, Wis.; department store; Robert Schiller, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Boston Store, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Simon, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; E. B. Beall, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; R. W. Sumner, dry goods; 23 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; W. A. Byrider, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Belmer, Max, Columbus, Ohio; tailoring; Broadway Central.

Bettman, Naussbaum & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Levi Bettman, clothing; M. Naussbaum, clothing; Savoy Hotel.

Burus & Bell, Colorado, Texas; F. N. Burus, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Bergman & Greenbaum Co., Chicago, Ill.; Alexander Bergman, tailors to the trade; Netherland Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Chicago Mercantile Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Simpson, hats and feathers; Hoffman House.

Crosby & Dwinel, Bangor, Me.; F. S. Crosby, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

"Cannon, Grand Central," Sedalia, Mo.; Miss K. Ashwell, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. MacDonald, ribbons; Miss Barry, corsets; J. R. Hynes, laces and embroideries; H. A. Morgan, gloves; 115 Worth Street.

Cannon's Grand Central, Sedalia, Mo.; J. M. Cannon, dry goods; Mrs. J. M. Cannon, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Cohn, L. & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; A. Cohn, furnishing goods; Stuart House.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. H. Protheroe, domestics and lin

FILIPINOS ARE CONFIDENT

Captured Letters Urge Inhabitants to Hold Out Longer.

SURE OF EUROPEAN SUPPORT

Say Recognition Will Be Granted by Aug. 31 and American Administration Will Be Overthrown.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following cable has been received from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Aug. 10.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Captured letters, high insurgent authority, exhorting inhabitants to hold out a little longer; that European recognition will be granted by Aug. 31, and that present United States Administration will be overthrown.

OTIS.

TROOPS ARE NOW AT CALULET.

American Lines Advance — Filipino Loss in San Fernando Battle Was 100 Dead and 300 Wounded.

MANILA, Aug. 10—5:45 P. M.—Official reports received here from the scene of the recent fighting with the Filipinos say the day was spent in reconnaissances, during which the American troops found a few of the enemy. But there were no engagements of importance. A battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry under Major O'Brien advanced very close to Angeles. The Major reports there are about 250 insurgents there. A battalion of the Twelfth Infantry made a reconnaissance in the direction of Porac, but the enemy there scattered.

The main body of the American Army is at Calulet. The line has been materially changed since the advance was stopped yesterday, and now includes the towns of Gungua and Santa Rita.

Major Gen. Otis to-day issued an order closing the ports in the hands of the insurgents to inter-island traffic. Aguinaldo issued a decree July 24, dated from Tarlac, closing the insurgent ports to vessels flying the American flag, and inviting vessels under other flags to visit them. Vessels under foreign flags cannot traffic with these ports without running the blockade.

The gunboats Concord, Yorktown, Callao, and Pampanga bombarded San Fernando Tuesday. The Filipinos replied with cannon and musketry for an hour and then fled to the hills, the gunboats firing on them with their machine guns until the rebels disappeared. The bombardment was continued for some time afterward, and many houses were riddled and destroyed, but the town was not set on fire. The gunboats did not land men. The rebel losses are not known.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled the War Department the following report of yesterday's engagement;

Manila, Aug. 10.

Adjutant General, Washington:

MacArthur's movement yesterday very successful; served to clear country rear and left and right of insergents; has advanced north to Calulet, six miles from San Fernando, whence he is now reconnoitring; his casualities, five killed and twenty-nine wounded. Officers wounded: Major Braden, Capt. Abernethy, Thirty-sixth Volunteers, leg and arm, moderate; Lieut. Williams, Fifty-first Iowa, thigh, moderate. These troops operated to left and rear toward Santa Rita. MacArthur's advance under Wheaton and Liscum consists of Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, part of Twenty-second Regiments, and portion of Fifty-first Iowa. Movement very difficult on account of mud and surface water. MacArthur reports insurgents' loss 100 killed, some 300 wounded; they were rapidly driven northward, and last evening apparently abandoned Porac line, where they blew up powder works. OTIS.

MANILA RECRUITS REJECTED.

Great Care Exercised in Selecting Men for Philippine Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The five recruits from this city who were rejected by the medical officers at Camp Meade, Penn., and who were re-examined yesterday under Surgeon General Sternberg's direction by an officer of the army dispensary here, were found to be physically defective. The report of the examining officer at Camp Meade was sustained, and the men again rejected.

It is stated that the utmost care is being exercised in the selection of recruits for the Philippines. Men who are under age, under size and weight, or whose moral character is doubtful, cannot join the army.

ST. JOHN'S ALLEGED INTERVIEW.

British Naval Officer's Reported Views as to Manila to be Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The statements alleged to have been made by Lieut. Commander P. S. St. John of the British gunboat Peacock reflecting on the American management of the war in the Philippines, and predicting that Great Britain ultimately will take the archipelago, have been brought to the attention of the War Department.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day the matter would be referred to the State Department for investigation. He did not believe any British officer would be guilty of the indiscretion alleged to have been committed by Lieut. Commander St. John. The records of the War Department, he said, showed that only 725 American soldiers had been killed. St. John is said to have placed the American loss at 5,000.

SENATOR PLATT DEFENDS COPP.

Says the Napidan Must Have Fired on Paete Under Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Senator Platt of New York, who is in the city on business in connection with some minor appointments that he wishes to go to New Yorkers, was asked to-day concerning his recommendation of Lieut. William M. Copp, who. it is alleged in the dispatches from Manila, ordered the gunboat Napidan, of which he was in charge, to fire on the friendly village of Paete, on Laguna de Bay, Luzon. It was also stated in the reports that the natives had been promised protection by Gen. Lawton—providing they returned to Paete. The Senator said:

"I did recommend Lieut. Copp. He is of a good family in New York, bright, well educated, and qualified in every way to fill the position he holds. I cannot believe that he was guilty of such a piece of indiscretion as the reports seem to indicate. He is too cool-headed for that. If he fired on a friendly village it must have been under orders. If any investigation is ever made I am confident that he will be fully exonerated."

COL. HAWKINS'S BODY ARRIVES.

Met at Station in Washington, Penn., by Escort—Funeral to be Later.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Aug. 10.—When the funeral train bearing the remains of Col. Hawkins reached here shortly after 9 o'clock, the entire population of the town seemed to have gathered at the station to do honor to the memory of their fellow-townsman. It was a sad home-coming. The crowd was a silent one, and the flag at Chestnut Street Station, where the train stopped, was at half-mast.

The funeral escort was met at the station by Post 120, G. A. R.; the ex-members of Company H, Tenth Regiment, and Camp 316, Sons of Veterans. A detachment of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment, guarded the station platform and prevented the thousands gathered there from pressing too closely about the casket as it was lifted from the train and placed in the funeral car.

The procession moved up Chestnut Street to Main Street, and from there to the former residence of the Colonel. The streets were lined with people, and all the business houses and residences were draped with the National flag and crape.

To-morrow the body will be placed in a vault to await the arrival of the Tenth Regiment from San Francisco, when a military funeral will take place.

THE TRANSPORT SHERIDAN SAILS.

Leaves Manila with South Dakota and Minnesota Soldiers.

MANILA, Aug. 10—5:45 P. M.—The United States transport Sheridan sailed for home to-day with 667 men of the South Dakota Regiment, 996 of the Minnesota Regiment, and 205 men discharged from various organizations. The Pennsylvania sailed from Iloilo this morning.

COL. LOPER'S STORY OF THE FIGHT.

The Fifty-first Iowa Saw Hard Fighting Near San Fernando.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 10.—The Des Moines News has received the following cablegram from Col. J. C. Loper commanding the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, in the Philippines, in reference to Wednesday's battle:

"The Fifty-first Iowa saw some of the hardest fighting it has encountered during the present campaign. Our forces advanced several miles from San Fernando, wading through deep mud, and fighting almost constantly, the Filipinos retiring in considerable confusion, but maintaining a steady fire. The engagement was general, 6,000 of the enemy being engaged, while Gen. MacArthur had, in addition to our regiment, the Ninth and Twelfth Regiments, and the new Thirty-sixth, part of the Seventeenth Regiment, and a cavalry troop.

"Our advance was assisted by the artillery, fifteen guns being employed. One battalion of the Fifty-first accompanied the artillery in a successful movement in the direction of Mexico, the regiment advancing with the main body of troops toward Angeles.

"The American loss was severe, several killed, and about twenty-five wounded. Our casualties were as follows:

"Harry P. Brenholts, private, Company M, Mount Pleasant; shot in leg; severe.

"Lamont Williams, Second Lieutenant, Company E, Shenandoah; shot in both thighs; moderate.

"Peter Harriff, private, Company C, Henderson; shot in chest; severe.

"A. M. Slatten, private, Company A; shot in leg; moderate.

"James F. Stuffitt, private, Company E, Clarinda, member of band; shot in side; slight."

THE ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

Gen. Otis Submits Nominations for Officers of the Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Gen. Otis has made the following nominations for officers of the volunteer cavalry regiment, known as the Eleventh Cavalry, and organized in the Philippines:

Colonel—James Lockett, Captain Fourth Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel—John H. Weisenberger, Major First Washington.

Majors—Hugh T. Sime, Major First California; Thomas C. Carson, Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry; Dennis E. Nolan, Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry.

Adjutant—Capt. Evan E. Young, Lieutenant First South Dakota.

Quartermaster—Capt. Alvin Arndt, Quartermaster Sergeant, United States Army.

Commissary—First Lieut. George E. Winterburn, private volunteer cavalry.

Captains—Edward L. Glasgow, Captain Twentieth Kansas; Joseph T. Davidson, Captain Fifty-first Iowa; Edward A. Sturges, Captain First Washington; Edward L. King, Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry; Ernest H. Agnew, Lieutenant Twentieth Kansas; Samuel G. Larsen, Lieutenant First South Dakota; Russell T. Hoxsard, Lieutenant First Washington; Guy E. Logan, Lieutenant Fifty-first Iowa; William A. Green, Lieutenant Twentieth Kansas; Henry L. Egell, Lieutenant First Washington.

First Lieutenants—James O. Ross, Lieutenant Fifty-first Iowa; Frederick E. Gignoux, Lieutenant First Troop, Nevada Cavalry; Morrow C. Gustin, Lieutenant First Washington; Charles R. Cowbridge, Lieutenant Thirteenth Minnesota; Frederick H. Parks, Lieutenant First South Dakota; Herman Lehman, Sergeant Fourth Cavalry; Lindsey Cheatham, Sergeant Third Artillery; George M. Wray, private volunteer cavalry; Francis H. Lincoln, Sergeant Fifty-first Iowa; Joseph W. Morris, private volunteer cavalry; Raymond S. Enslow, private volunteer cavalry; Walter V. Cotchett, First Washington; Louis S. Styr, Lieutenant First Washington; Oliver P. M. Hazzard, Corporal First Washington; Holley Hill, Sergeant First Washington.

Second Lieutenants—Hugh T. Kirkoan, civilian; Ida M. Gatts, civilian; Lewis Foerster, Sergeant Fourth Cavalry; Charles H. Burritt, recruit volunteer cavalry; Emery C. West, private First South Dakota.

Major and Surgeon—George D. Deshon, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

Captain and Surgeon—Alexander D. Ghiselin, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieutenant and Surgeon—Shadworth O. Beasely, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

PHILIPPINE SHIPS DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Mail reports received at the Navy Department show that Admiral Watson is using every means to break up the insurgent traffic between the islands of the Philippine group.

Commander Sperry of the Yorktown, at Iloilo, reported to Admiral Watson early in June that in his opinion the insurgents were throwing troops into Negros and Leyte, from Luzon and the Island of Panay. Commander Sperry sent the gunboat Samar, under command of Ensign H. C. McFarland, to break up this traffic. In four days he destroyed thirteen schooners along the coast of Panay. Each one of these vessels had a full cargo. In each case the natives were set ashore with their personal effects.

MARINES FOR MANILA.

A battalion of United States marines, gathered together from the several naval stations along the Atlantic Coast, will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard this morning for Manila. The battalion will be commanded by Major Elliott, and will consist of 356 men.

The marines will be taken to Jersey City on a Government tug, where they will board a special train for San Francisco, over the Pennsylvania and Union Pacific Railroads. A Government transport will take the battalion from San Francisco to Manila.

To Take Possession of the Carolines.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Manila reports that the dispatch boat Alava has sailed to take possession of the Caroline Islands.

NOT TO ENTERTAIN DEWEY.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The Executive Committee of the Home Market Club to-day passed a vote as follows:

"Considering that opposition has arisen to the Home Market Club's proposed entertainment of Admiral Dewey,

"Voted, That our annual dinner, which usually occurs about the time of year when it is hoped he will visit Boston, be postponed so that it cannot be a part or stand in the way of any part of the welcome in which all citizens, without prejudice or rivalry should join."

CANNOT FIND DEWEY LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The announcement has been made at the Navy Department that an examination of files there failed to discover the letter written by Admiral, then Commander, Dewey in 1873, asking to be assigned to the capture of the City of Manila in case war with Spain resulted from the Virginius trouble.

It is highly probable that Commander Dewey's letter was not a strictly official communication, but that such a missive was sent to Washington at the time mentioned is a matter of knowledge on the part of those who were on duty on the Narragansett.

When Admiral Dewey arrives there is no doubt felt by those familiar with the facts that he will establish their truth beyond question.

Post Office Named for Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Yam Hill County, Oregon, to-day rejoices in a Post Office named Dewey. With the order creating the office is another naming B. Y. Roe as the Postmaster. In honor of another well-known man Cedar Lake, Ind., is allowed to change its name to Armour. Mathias Laurman is commissioned as its Postmaster.

Dewey Not Going to England.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Admiral Dewey, in response to an inquiry made by The Daily Mail, sends the following: "Regret cannot visit England. Must arrive New York Oct. 1."

Dewey to be Mr. Stoll's Guest.

NAPLES, Aug. 10.—On his return from Sorrento Admiral Dewey will be the guest of Albert Stoll.

Sing Sing Camp Meeting Opened.

SING SING, Aug. 10.—The sixty-eighth annual camp meeting, under the auspices of the New York Methodist Camp Meeting Association, began to-day in the camp woods, about a mile back of this village, and will continue ten days. It is in charge of Presiding Elder C. W. Millard, D. D., the Rev. A. C. Morehouse, and the Rev. D. W. Couch. Regular services will be held daily at 6, 8, and 10:30 A. M., and at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meetings will be held at all convenient opportunities between the regular services. Special meetings for the promotion of holiness will be held daily in the Tompkins Tabernacle. Children's meeting will be held daily at 4 P. M., and next Tuesday will be "Children's Day." Thursday, Aug. 17, will be "Old Folks' Day."

AMERICAN RULE IN CUBA

A. J. Welch Tells How It Has Brought About Better Conditions.

AN IMPROVED POSTAL SERVICE

More Money Going Into the Country and People Willing to be Americanized—Gen. Wood's Good Work.

Andrew J. Welch, special agent of Major Estes G. Rathbone, the United States Director General of Post in Cuba, is in New York for a few days. He spent seven months in Cuba, and is favorably impressed with the disposition shown by the people there to fraternize with the Americans and adopt American customs and ideas. He said yesterday: "It is possibly not known here that under Spanish rule Cuba had no money order system or railway mail service. Gen. Rathbone took charge of the postal service there on Jan. 1, and under his management the service has steadily improved. At the present time the money order system is in operation in all of the larger Post Offices in Cuba, and the railway postal service is in operation on all the railroads and steamships. These changes appear to be appreciated by the business community and the people generally in Cuba.

"The Americans in Cuba are doing everything possible to bring the cities on that island up to a higher plane of civilization. Much has already been accomplished in a sanitary way. I believe that Havana would be as healthful as any city in the United States if it had proper sewers. Plans are now under consideration for a complete sewerage system, and work is likely to begin this Fall. Gens. Brooke, Ludlow, Wilson, and Wood are thoroughly interested in their work of bettering the condition of the Cuban cities, and the old residents, especially the better element, are giving the Americans hearty co-operation. The only discontent and dissatisfaction that have cropped out are caused by some of the local politicians who desire the retention of the old Spanish laws, in order that they may remain in control of affairs.

"Since the 1st of last January I have made three trips over the entire island, visiting such points as can be reached by railroads and steamships. My treatment by both Cubans and Spaniards has been very hospitable. Cuba is the most fertile country I ever saw. There is nothing that grows in the ground that cannot be raised there. In years past the inhabitants of the island have prospered so well by raising sugarcane and tobacco that they entirely overlooked their mineral resources and small farm products.

"One great drawback in Cuba since the war is the lack of money. The people there are left in about the same condition as the people in the Southern States after the civil war. Some American capital is now finding its way to Cuba. Representatives of different syndicates and American enterprises are there looking over the ground and studying the conditions. English capitalists have bought up most of the railroads. The Cuban Central Railroad will be built within the next year from Santa Clara to Santiago, a distance of about 600 miles. This will give Havana a direct railway connection with Santiago. At present Santiago and other cities in that province can only be reached by boat, and the trip consumes three or four days.

"Large quantities of cattle are being shipped into Cuba from Mexico and Jamaica, and some American agricultural implements are being imported. Trade generally is taking on a more active spirit throughout the island. In my opinion, as soon as the hotel accommodations improve so as to give visitors first-class service, Havana will become a great Winter resort for such of the people of the United States as have been going to Florida. We often hear people speak of Cubans and Spaniards as being ignorant. With regard to the better class of people on that island, it may be said that it is exceptional that you will find a grown person who does not speak French and German as well as his own language. Many speak English, and a very large number, both young and old, are putting forth their best efforts to learn the English language.

"In a business way the Spanish word 'manana' (to-morrow) is being discarded throughout Cuba for the word 'to-day.' The people there are readily adapting themselves to American ways. Under Spanish rule there was a tax on each letter that appeared on a sign or public placard in Cuban cities, consequently few of the stores and hotels displayed signs. That tax has been done away with, and now all of the stores, hotels, and restaurants have signs. The merchants, too, are beginning to realize that printers' ink is a good thing, and they are doing some extensive advertising.

"Gen. Leonard Wood is doing good work in Santiago. He returned there on July 10 after his visit to the United States, and found everything in confusion. There were 180 cases of yellow fever, all but one of the patients being Americans. By the evening of July 11 Gen. Wood had all of the soldiers out of the city and up in the mountains; hotels, boarding houses, and restaurants where there had been cases of yellow fever were closed and thoroughly disinfected. Within a week the General had the yellow fever checked so that people found it safe to return to the city."

GOMEZ REASSURES CUBANS.

Tells Them They Are Progressing Toward Independence with All Possible Speed.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—In an open letter published to-day by La Lucha, Gen. Maximo Gomez says he has remained in Cuba to fulfill a great duty. Now that exaggerated and mistaken notions are current regarding the state of Cuba, he desires to explain the true situation.

"It is absolutely false," he says, "that great differences exist between the Cubans and Spaniards or between the Cubans and Americans or among the Cubans themselves. On the contrary, all is going well. An old institution, the Cuban Army, is being dissolved; the people think only of absolute independence; a national party, which opens its arms to receive all without asking questions as to where they were during the war, is being formed. More could not have been done in so short a time.

"The impatient population does not realize that it is not the work of a day to organize society. Turbulence of highly strung minds must have time to abate in a people thirsting for independence and for liberty restrained by rational precepts. There has been intervention by a foreign Nation for the sage of peace and now the moment is propitious. All who were previously disunited should unite for the same end, which is to form a council representing the soul of Cuba.

"In the meantime the intervening power will fulfill the obligations it has incurred, and the Cuban people, heroic and sensible, will take the situation calmly, working and waiting for the independence and liberty which the future will surely bring.

"As for the suggestion that the intervening power contemplates robbing the Cubans of their own, I do not believe it. Such a rumor is a calumny against an honorable people. The Cuban, left poor by the war, should dream only of work. Let us allow bygones to be bygones. Let us see a brother in every man in Cuba."

With regard to himself, Gen. Gomez—whose letter is addressed to his son Domingo—says the latter must not trouble himself regarding his father's future and reputation. He declares that he considers himself sufficiently defended by his own record, by a career which he has "always adjusted to the rational order of events." He describes himself as "without ambitions of any kind that could disturb my conscience and happy in the lot of a people who shall one day be themselves happy."

"Cuba, which adopted and fought for the highest principles," he continues, "is now in peace. She is behaving like a cultured country, in order that her people may constitute themselves a nation, without need of an external mentor. If such conduct is continued, if such an example of self-restraint is maintained, all American militarism must disappear, giving place to a true democracy."

The "noble people of Havana," he adds, have once more earned his gratitude by a signal demonstration of good-will toward his wife and family, but he is soon going away from among them as he longs to be in his own country again.

Says Americans Are Treated Badly.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—The Heraldo complains of the difficulties which it alleges are put in the way, not only of American doctors and lawyers, but of Americans in every branch of business. It says there is a seeming intention to make obstacles to discourage anything likely to do the country good. "We cannot understand," it adds, "this feeling of hostility against the citizens of a Nation desirous that Cuba take her rightful place in the commercial world."

RIOT IN CIENFUEGOS.

Bread Cart with Spanish Flag Painted on It Mutilated.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—El Diario de la Marina devotes considerable space to-day to a riot which occurred in Cienfuegos. It appears that a bread cart, having a Spanish flag painted on it, with the name of the owners beneath, was stopped by a party of Cubans, who threatened to kill the driver if he attempted to resist. The board on which the flag was painted was then hammered with stones, and as this did not obliterate the design, an axe was brought.

The newspaper asks where the police were while this was going on. It says: "The authorities should not shut their eyes to acts like these. It cannot be argued that the emblem on the car provoked the riot, for it had been on the vehicle at least two years."

EDITOR CERVANTES'S ATTACKS.

A Cuban Councilman Tells the Reasons for Hostility to Gen. Ludlow.

Thomas B. Mederos, a Cuban, and a member of the Municipal Council of Havana, who is now in this city on business, yesterday characterized as false the claim made by A. Cervantes, the editor of El Reconcentrado, in Washington, that his hostility to the American Administration in Havana is based on its misdeeds and not on personal grounds.

Mr. Mederos said that he knew Cervantes well and was familiar with the circumstances of his trouble with Gen. Ludlow. As a member of the Municipal Council he had been called on to look after the slaughter house department. Under the old Spanish administration, Joaquin Cervantes, a brother of the editor of El Reconcentrado, held a position in that department which was a sinecure. When the Americans took hold there was a clean sweep, and Joaquin Cervantes lost his position, along with the rest. The next day A. Cervantes printed in La Libertad, a paper he was then editing, a fierce attack on Mayor La Coste, and on Alderman Mederos, and the day after that challenged them to fight a duel, which they declined to do.

This, Mr. Mederos declares, is the motive and basis of Editor Cervantes's attacks on Gen. Ludlow.

Officers Home from Cuba.

Several passengers who arrived on the Ward Line steamship Mexico from Havana on Tuesday were released from quarantine on Hoffman Island yesterday. Among them were Major Scriven of Gen. Ludlow's staff and signal officer of the Department of Havana, who is on leave of absence, and is en route to Washington. Another passenger was Lieut. F. H. Pope of the Second Cavalry, who had been six months in Cuba, and who has been ordered to report to the Adjutant General.

Cuban Custom Receipts Heavy.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—The financial statement for the island covering the first six months of this year shows customs receipts to the amount of almost $7,000,000 and expenses of $5,500,000, leaving a working balance of more than $1,000,000. La Lucha, commenting upon this, expresses the hope that the customs posts will be retained by the Americans in any event.

Reform School for Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—The Diario de la Marina favors the establishment of a boys' reformatory school for the "street Arabs" of Havana, and for the education of children of criminals.

SPOOK AT CENTRE MORISCHES.

Women and Children Are Alarmed and Men Go About Armed.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 10.—Somebody masquerading as a ghost has been causing a great deal of excitement here for a week. The "ghost" has been seen every night, either on Lake Avenue or on the next road toward the bay. His custom has been to appear from behind bushes when women or children were passing, and give them a fright.

Most men now go armed, and say they will shoot the spook on sight.

WHALEBACK SUNK BY HER TOW.

The John B. Trevor Cut Down by No. 131 Near Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 10.—The whaleback steamer John B. Trevor of West Superior lies sunk in the St. Clair flats channel, the result of a collision with her own tow, whaleback No. 131.

The Trevor and her tow were bound down with iron ore, as was the Crescent City, a Duluth steamboat. Both were trying to pass the steamer Empire City, which was bound up. In the mix-up the Crescent City veered about and struck the whaleback's towline, swinging the Trevor so that she lay across the channel. While in that position the Trevor was struck by No. 131, which cut a large hole in the steamer's side. The crew was rescued.

James Cleveland Killed by a Train.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Adams says that James Cleveland, a prominent member of the firm of the Cleveland Seed Company of Cape Vincent, was struck by a fast passenger train near this town about 3 P. M., and instantly killed.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

BURGLARS ON BICYCLES.

Shoot Deputy Sheriff and Watchman Who Caught Them at Work at Bourne, Mass.

BOURNE, Mass., Aug. 10.—Deputy Sheriff Edward H. Burgess of Monument Beach was shot by burglars here early this morning, but his wound is not considered dangerous. Stillman Smalley, a watchman at Buzzard's Bay, who came to Bourne on his wheel to assist the Deputy Sheriff, also was shot, but was only slightly hurt. It is believed that the two burglars who did the shooting were wounded, as blood spots were found on the road in the vicinity.

Many robberies have occurred in this section recently, and local officers and State Detective Letteny have been unusually vigilant. While making a tour of the town at 2 o'clock this morning, Deputy Sheriff Burgess heard burglars at work in the Bourne market, and ordered them to surrender. The only reply was a shot, which went through the doorway. Burgess drew his own weapon and fired. A general fusillade followed, during which the officer was wounded in the right side and back. The robbers then fled, but blood spots were found on the floor.

The sound of the firing was heard by Stillman Smalley, a watchman at Buzzard's Bay, one mile distant. He surmised that burglars had been caught at work, and started for Bourne at top speed on his bicycle. On the way he met one of the robbers, who was also on a bicycle and going at a high rate of speed. The watchman called upon the fleeing wheelman to stop, but the latter only slowed up so that he could use his revolver. He fired at Smalley, the shot taking effect in his throat, but the wound is not serious. The watchman fired a shot or two, but the stranger easily made his escape.

TO IDENTIFY CRIMINALS.

Authorities Plan Central Bureau for the Bertillon System.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—The State Department of Prisons authorities state that a representative of Chief McClusky of the Detective Bureau of New York City will be in town in a few days to confer on the scheme of Superintendent of Prisons Collins, to make the Bureau of Criminal Records taken under the Bertillon system, in his department, the central bureau for the entire United States, and to secure the adoption of the system by the police and prison authorities in every other State of the Nation.

Superintendent Collins says the experience of the past three years in the use of the Bertillon system in this State has resulted in detecting hundreds of criminals in other States. To drive them from the country it will be necessary to establish a general scheme of identification with a central bureau where the records and photographs of all criminals shall be kept.

TONAWANDA'S MYSTERY SOLVED.

Body Found in Box Car Was T. R. Davis—The Murderer Arrested.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 10.—From further descriptions received here from North Tonawanda, there is no longer any doubt that the murdered man found in the box car at North Tonawanda yesterday was Thomas R. Davis of Rome. Edward Plunkett, who left here for the West with Davis on Saturday evening was arrested at the point of a pistol in Whitesborough last evening by Deputy Sheriff George W. Nelson, who took the prisoner to the Utica jail.

A .32-calibre American bulldog revolver was found on Plunkett's person. In it were three discharged shells, and one snapped, but unexploded, and one empty chamber. Plunkett said to the Deputy: "It was a pretty slick catch. If I had known you were after me you would never have got me. I would have got the drop on you. I will get even with you for this some day."

Plunkett admitted that he had been in Buffalo. He and the murdered man, when they left Rome, bought tickets to Syracuse, from where they agreed to work their way on the freight train. Davis was cautioned by several friends not to go with Plunkett, but he said he guessed he would take his chance. It is believed that Davis was murdered in the box car on the way from East Buffalo to North Tonawanda, or was murdered and afterward put into the car. Plunkett served five years in the penitentiary. Davis had no relatives in this country. His mother, Mary Davis, lives at Springhill Terrace, Pembrokeshire, Wales.

$20,000 TO ADVANCE WAGES.

Treasury Department Will Raise Pay of About 180 Persons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—An increase in the salaries of about 180 persons in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been made by order of Assistant Secretary Vanderlip.

For some time Mr. Vanderlip has had under consideration an advance in the salaries of these employes, and by the introduction of economies he has effected a saving of about $20,000 a year which can be expended in increases, principally among the poorer-paid employes.

Of the 180 who will receive advances only six have heretofore drawn salaries above $1,000 a year. All the others were paid from $300 to less than $900 annually.

A New Tennessee Feud—One Killed.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10.—A feud has broken out between the Robinson and Savage families in the mountains of Union County, near the Kentucky line. William Savage was shot and killed by Jack Robinson. Savage fatally wounded Robinson.

Order in advance to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

SMOKE
CREMO
5 CENT CIGAR
THE BEST MADE
THE BEST QUALITY
THE BEST VALUE
ALWAYS GOOD
CREAM OF THE ISLANDS.
Acker, Merrall & Condit. NEW YORK

A ROMANCE OF SIMSBURY.

SIMSBURY, Conn., Aug. 10.—It became known to-day through a formal announcement that Charles P. Case, the son of Alonzo Case of this place, and Miss Sarah C. Eno, a daughter of Aaron Eno of Simsbury and connected with the New York family of that name, were secretly married in New York in May last.

The attachment of the two young people was, it is said, strenuously opposed by members of the Eno family, the young woman's parents and Jeffrey O. Phelps, her grandfather, being particularly disinclined to give their approval. In May Miss Eno visited South Norwalk and thence went to New York, where Mr. Case is employed. The marriage took place secretly, and the young bride returned to Simsbury, where nothing was known of the ceremony.

Meanwhile the opposition of the parents was modified, but Mr. Phelps, the grandfather, was obdurate. The latter's death at New York on Sunday, however, removed further necessity for concealment, and the young couple yesterday attended the funeral together. Returning to Simsbury, the marriage was announced.

Charles P. Case is a bookkeeper employed in the office of S. B. Miller & Co., fish dealers in the Fulton Fish Market.

MORE SHIPMENTS OF SEAMEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Returns of United States Shipping Commissioners (except from Norfolk) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, show 75,106 shipments and reshipments of seamen and 45,444 discharges, compared with 72,643 shipments and reshipments and 43,752 discharges for the previous fiscal year. The increase is chiefly at Boston, San Francisco, and Port Townsend. Shipping Commissioners at New York and San Francisco have co-operated without extra pay with the War Department in shipping crews for army transports. Such shipments in New York numbered 7,059. While the work of the service was considerably greater than during the previous year, the cost to the Government was $51,727 the past year, compared with $58,387 for the previous year.

Of 120,550 shipments and discharges, 35,627 were at New York, 30,441 at San Francisco; 13,043 at Boston, 10,442 at New Orleans, and 8,014 at Philadelphia. Of 75,106 shipments, including, in many cases, repeated voyages of the same seamen, 27,009 were Americans, 16,117 were Scandinavians, 13,722 British, chiefly from British North America; 6,711 Germans, and the remainder of other nations, including many Portuguese on the Massachusetts Coast.

Shipments in the deep-sea trade across the Atlantic and Pacific were 11,542 on steamships and 7,262 on sailing vessels. Owing to repeated voyages, the shipments on steamships, however, represent less than 2,500 individual seamen. Shipment before a Commissioner is optional in the coasting trade, and in that to British North America, the East Indies, Mexico, and Central America, so the returns give no indication of the number of the merchant seamen in these trades.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:06	Sun sets	7:04	Moon sets	9:04

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:36	Gov. Isl'd	10:49	H. Gate	.....
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:31	Gov. Isl'd	10:49	H. Gate	12:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY.) AUG. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Origin, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cyprian Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 12.

Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Cape Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Campania, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Caribbee, Barbados	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Curityba, Matanzas	.....	.....
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M
	*11:30 A. M.	
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
La Champagne, Havre	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	.....
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	8:30 A. M.	.....
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 15.

Cymric, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 14 and up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 11.

British King, Antwerp, July 29.
Buffalo, Hull, July 30.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 6.
Hildur, Curacao, July 29.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, July 29.
Victoria, Gibraltar, July 28.

SATURDAY, AUG. 12.

Comal, Galveston, Aug. 5.
Critic, Dundee, July 29.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, July 29.
St. Paul, Southampton, Aug. 5.
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 5.

SUNDAY, AUG. 13.

Ella, Nuevitas, —.
La Bretagne, Havre, Aug. 5.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Aug. 10.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 3.

MONDAY, AUG. 14.

El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 9.
Etona, St. Lucia, Aug. 9.
European, London, Aug. 3.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Aug. 5.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 9.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Aug. 2
South Africa, St. Lucia, Aug. 7.
Switzerland, Antwerp, Aug. 3.
Toric, Liverpool, Aug. 4.

TUESDAY, AUG. 15.

Leander, Hamburg, Aug. 1.
Noordland, Antwerp, Aug. 5.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Aug. 8.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 1.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.

Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 2.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 5.
Hermes, Liverpool, Aug. 2.
Hilary, Parr, Aug. 4.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 9.

Arrived.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Thoms

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-morrow.

Selling Out the Model Apartment

WE offer this morning all the furniture contained in our model apartment on the fourth floor. You who read this will probably require no description of the goods. For the last six months this apartment has stood as an object lesson in interior furnishing when the item of cost could be ignored.

The time has come for the semi-annual refurnishing of the apartment, so we offer the present furniture as one of the tid-bits of this August sale.

A brief schedule follows:—

IN THE PARLOR.
Vernis-martin cabinet, at $48, regularly $72.
Vernis-martin cabinet, at $100, regularly $135.
Vernis-martin cabinet, at $32, regularly $48.
Gold chair, at $30, regularly $42.
Gold chair, at $60, regularly $83.
Gold chair, at $40, regularly $55.
Gold divan, at $85, regularly $115.
Vernis-martin table, at $12, regularly $16.
Pistache table, at $17, regularly $34.

IN THE MUSIC ROOM
Music cabinet, at $17, regularly $22.
Piano bench, at $10, regularly $15.50.

IN THE LIBRARY
Sofa and arm chair, at $50, regularly $70.
Sofa, at $60, regularly $85.
2 bookcases, at $65, regularly $99 each.
Desk, at $30, regularly $45.
Mahogany table, at $125, regularly $168.

IN THE BEDROOM
Enameled chamber suit, 4 pieces, at $375, regularly $500.
Enameled rocking chair, at $4, regularly $5.25.
Sofa, arm and side chair, at $200, regularly $275.

IN THE HALL
Inlaid chair, at $33, regularly $45.
Inlaid tabouerette, at $11, regularly $15.
Inlaid settee, at $140, regularly $187.50.
Mahogany seat, at $45, regularly $60.
Inlaid chair, at $33, regularly $45.
Inlaid seat, at $50, regularly $70.

IN THE DRESSING ROOM
Table, at $5.25, regularly $8.
Toilet table, at $20, regularly $27.50.
Wardrobe, at $35, regularly $48.
Rocking chair, at $11, regularly $15.
Small chair, at $8.50, regularly $12.50.
Divan, $80, regularly $120.

IN THE RECEPTION ROOM
Inlaid chair, at $23, regularly $34.
Tabouerette, at $17, regularly $22.50.
Settee, at $50, regularly $70.
Table, at $60, regularly $80.
Arm chair, at $40, regularly $55.
Side chair, at $19, regularly $25.

IN THE DINING ROOM—All in Flemish oak.
China closet, at $30, regularly $46.
China closet, at $27, regularly $40.
Sideboard, at $105, regularly $142.50.
Sideboard, at $55, regularly $72.
Extension table, at $33, regularly $45.
6 Dining chairs, at $17, regularly $23 each.
2 Arm chairs, at $21, regularly $28 each.
Buffet, at $27, regularly $40.
Gong, at $12, regularly $18.
Corner Cabinet, at $14, regularly $18.
Cup Rack, at $7.50, regularly $10.
Mahogany Pedestal, at $11, regularly $15.50.

The Expected Items In Men's Wear First—A new collar, at an astonishing price. It is the latest addition to our collection, but it does not exact the price for itself that most popular new things seem to feel justified in doing.

It is called "The Musset." It is of the "lock-front" class. It is made with its inner band a trifle smaller than the outer fold, so that the collar stands away from the neck-band, and allows an easy adjustment of the scarf as well as being cooler and more comfortable. It has other clever little improvements. 5-ply, with linen outside and inside, and priced at

Two for a Quarter.

Next, Negligee Shirts—An item that men can't find too much about at this time of year. These are remarkable values. Made of cheviots, percales, madrasses, with silk fronts. Some imported fabrics, some domestic. A miscellaneous lot, you see, but making all the better picking, and uniform in price:

35c. Each, 3 for $1

That's about one-fifth value for most of these.

Next, Black Satin Scarfs—The fifty-cent kind for half that price. Black is in style in season and out of season, and there are tendencies toward its pre-eminence in neckwear this Fall;—a marked prevalence of black almost invariably follows a season or two of high colors. So here's a chance and a hint together. Tecks and Imperials, full 50c. sorts for

25c. Each

Next, Belts and Suspenders—Companions in usefulness, although seldom seen together. Thirty-five dozen of the belts,—tan, white and dark green; an imported article in leather or cotton webbing. The latter are excellent bathing belts. They were 75c. to $1.25. Choose to-day at

25c. Each

Thirty dozen of the suspenders,—cotton lisle. Fast colors, nickel trimmings, glove button cast-offs, leather ends. 25c.

Finally, another Negligee Shirt, and a climax. Seventy dozen of the shirts and every one a square $2 value. Well made and bound to fit.

$1 Each

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth Street.

Japanese Our main aisle is a little Mikado land. Tableware and novelties straight from the Orient, curious, quaint and beautiful. Little prices queerest of all, most foreign to tradition. Bamboo and bead portieres inimitably artistic. $1 to $10 each.

WANAMAKER'S

Pearl And Gold Stationery Things Not alone handsome. These are wonderfully cheap—much lower than we have ever known equal goods to sell for. Penholders, pencils, toothpicks and such things. The goods are new, perfect, beautiful; of ivory, pearl, ebony and gold. The pens alone are worth as much as they and their elegant holders are now marked. Over 100 styles of them, and about as many kinds of pencils. Not less than 25 sorts of toothpicks. Prices are 75c. to $1.50. Values $2.50 to $6.
Broadway.

Men's Clothing—Reductions Again Assortment complete, quality best, styles eminent, finish perfect. Deficient in but one detail—prices. Those lack half and much more than half. Proof:—

Bicycle trousers, linen crash and white duck; about 300; all sizes; $1.
The balance of our men's linen suits, about 250 in all; values up to $10; $2.50 a suit.
Trousers of same goods, $1.
All-worsted trousers; this season's goods; neat designs; excellent quality; $5 value at $3.50.
Black diagonal worsted cutaway frock coat and vest; satin lined; $15 value, at $10.

Boys' Clothing, Reduced Half And a Third Wanamaker clothes make well-dressed lads. That's an axiom. Here is a brilliant application of it: Sailor suits in handsome brown linen, striped Galatea and blue Creole; well-trimmed, smart, natty. At

$1 a Suit

And some $3 favorites at $2. Then, too:—

King shirt waists; 6 to 13 years; were good sellers at 85c.; yours at 50c. each.
Blue flannel knee trousers; 300; 75c. and $1 values, 50c.
Bicycle suits; 7 to 19 years; values up to $10; $5 a suit.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Half Hose and Underwear Not old stock, nor seconds, as the prices would perhaps lead one to think, but fresh, perfect goods—out of the mills but a few days. This is how they'll be sold:

At 25c. a garment—Light-weight balbriggan; brown, light blue, flesh color, and white striped lavender. All carefully made and neatly trimmed, and reasonably priced at 38c. each.
3 pairs for 50c.—Men's cotton half hose in fast black with embroidered fronts; double soles and high-spliced heels. They can't be duplicated for less than 25c. a pair.
Broadway.

To-day's Sale of Women's Umbrellas There are 300 of these fine umbrellas, and they should last no longer than to-day; for they are priced at little more than half value:

$1.50—All-silk, in black, blue, brown, garnet, and purple; natural wood and fancy handles; close-rolling; steel rods; case and tassel to match; $2.50 would be considered moderate.
Broadway.

Good News About Shoes In the two stores. The fifth floor leads to-day with women's boots, black kidskin, button or lace, stitched and welted. We found a bargain in best leather and ordered it made into $3 shoes. They came too late. Yours now at

$1.90 a Pair

And

Men's Russets—Calfskin and kidskin, all sizes; all widths; $4 shoes for $2.30 a pair.

The main floor follows closely with—

$2.75 pair—Women's boots, tan, kidskin; the best in our stock; $4 and $5 shoes,—and sold well at those prices.
$2.30 pair—Women's boots, tan, calfskin, and kidskin; buttoned and laced; regularly $3.

Men's and Women's Initial Handkerchiefs. Those for men received heartiest approval last week, when sales averaged 100 dozen a day. There's a good supply here to-day again. The women's handkerchiefs arrived yesterday, and we confidently bespeak for them the same cordial reception accorded their male companions. All are pure linen with new design of initial. $1.25 a dozen for either sort.
Broadway.

To-day and To-morrow in The Candy Store Among a vast number of dainties—pure, wholesome, inexpensive—we mention two particularly low-priced kinds:—

15c. a pound—Molasses jumbles, really delicious morsels; a bit of flavored cream inclosed in pure molasses candy. They are regularly sold at 25c.
At 18c.—Vanilla marshmallows. A quality that always sells at 25c.
Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A DREAM PREVENTS BURGLARY.

F. S. Thorpe Wakened to Find a Man in His Room, Whom He Captures.

A dream prevented Frank S. Thorpe, a guest at the Hotel Vendome, from being robbed yesterday morning. Mr. Thorpe, who is a cloak manufacturer of Cincinnati, was sleeping in his room on the fourth floor, and next door was his partner, H. T. Smith. At about 3:30 o'clock Mr. Thorpe dreamed that a relative had met with a runaway accident. He awoke with a start and saw a man creeping across the floor.

Although he had no weapon, Mr. Thorpe cried, "Hands up!" and the demand was promptly complied with. Mr. Thorpe then got out of bed and siezed the man, who at once showed fight. Mr. Smith came in from the next room, hearing the noise and Thorpe's cries, and the burglar was overpowered.

When arrested the burglar gave his name as Harrison Minnicke of Buffalo. He said he was twenty-five years old. A man who gave his name as George Miller, and who was loitering outside the hotel, was also arrested.

The men were held in $1,500 bail each by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court.

SAYS BONDS ARE LEGAL

Controller Will Advertise the Hall of Records Issue.

MR. GUGGENHEIMER'S POSITION

Eminent Authority Assures Him He Pursued the Right Course—Upheld by Corporation Counsel's Office.

Controller Coler said yesterday that within a few weeks he would advertise the sale of a portion of the issue of $2,100,000 Hall of Records bonds, and that, in his opinion, the bonds had been legally authorized.

"I am satisfied," Mr. Coler said, "that President Guggenheimer acted entirely within his powers in voting for the bonds even if he is acting as Mayor. The threats made by the obstructionists to test the validity of the bonds do not frighten me. These bonds, I believe, are without the slightest taint, and I will issue them as needed unless I am prevented by the courts. In view of the fact that we have recently sold $10,000,000 of city bonds this may not be an appropriate time to sell these. Anyway, there is no necessity for haste. The city owes Mr. Peirce only $34,255, and the Sinking Fund can take care of that amount until the rest of the issue can be sold."

President Guggenheimer, whose vote saved the day, was greatly gratified yesterday when he learned from an eminent attorney that he had pursued the proper course. This lawyer held the same opinion as Assistant Corporation Counsels Morgan and Blandy, with whom Mr. Guggenheimer consulted before voting. In speaking of his action, Mr. Guggenheimer said yesterday: "There is nothing in the charter which prevents me from voting. I acted on the advice of the Corporation Counsel's office, and I am thoroughly convinced that my vote was as valid as that of any other member of the Council."

Although the matter has been disposed of forever, so far as the Council is concerned, there are mumblings of discontent at the manner in which the result was accomplished. It had been represented to President Guggenheimer that the recalcitrant Councilmen, rather than go to jail, would deliver a sufficient number of votes to secure the passage of the bond resolution. The men mentioned were Murray and French. In the absence of Mr. Wise, one of these was absolutely necessary, and had it not been for the act of Councilman Murray, who left a sick-bed to come to the City Hall, the issue would again have failed. When it was apparent that the recusant Councilmen had decided to break faith, Mr. Guggenheimer made up his mind to vote, unless, in the meantime, Mr. French, who was on his way here from Atlantic City, should arrive in the city and vote for the bonds. Mr. French did not come to the City Hall, and then, at the moment the issue seemed to be doomed, President Guggenheimer appeared and voted.

Two of the most prominent Tammany members of the Council were grievously annoyed because it was left to Mr. Guggenheimer to avert the defeat of the resolution, and they declared after the meeting that they had been deceived by Assistant Corporation Counsel Morgan, who had told them that Mr. French would be on hand. They resented Mr. Guggenheimer's action, not because they wanted the bonds defeated, but because they thought he had slighted them in not giving them notice of the beginning of Mr. Peirce's suit. One of them—a man who is now asking a great deal of the Tammany organization—said yesterday that he had wronged the President of the Council, and that he was now glad that Mr. Guggenheimer had stepped into the breach made by the lack of good faith shown by the men opposed to the issue.

Councilmen Brice, Hyland, Bodine, O'Grady, Christman, and Van Nostrand appeared before Justice McAdam yesterday to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court in not obeying Justice Fitzgerald's writ of mandamus in the Peirce case. On motion of W. J. Kelly, their attorney, the hearing was postponed until Aug. 30. It is not believed that there will be any further proceedings under the contempt order.

CITY EMPLOYES DISMISSED.

Two Hundred Positions Vacant Under the Provisions of the White Civil Service Law.

That part of the White civil service law which provided that thirty days after the rules made in conformity with it shall be established all temporary employes of the city must be dismissed went into effect yesterday. It had been heralded far and wide that dismissals on a wholesale scale would follow, but, according to Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, only about 200 places were thus vacated yesterday. Since the rules became effective, Mr. Phillips said, about 200 temporary employes had been dropped from the rolls and their places were filled by appointments from the eligible lists.

"The deficiencies in the departments created to-day," Mr. Phillips said, "will be filled by temporary appointments made after non-competitive examinations. These appointments hold for thirty days under Section 14 of the White law. Non-competitive examinations, however, consume nearly as much time as do the competitive examinations, and this plan will be followed only when it is impossible to fill vacancies from eligible lists prepared after the latter class of examinations. Permanent appointments will be made as fast as it is possible to grade the papers, and I doubt if any department will be seriously affected by the delay."

The departments most affected are those of Charities, Correction, Health, and Finance. In the first two many assistants in the hospitals and penal institutions, including orderlies, nurses, and helpers, had to go. In the Health Department the dismissals included fruit and meat inspectors and a few minor clerks, and in the Finance Department some inspectors and assistants in the examiners' accountants division lost their places. Controller Coler has asked the State Commission to amend the rules applying to these employes, and he expects that his request will be granted. The assistant expert accountants have been ordered to take a civil service examination on Aug. 17.

Joseph Quinn, William A. Sheldon, Charles J. Weiss, Stephen Hanley, and P. J. McEvily were appointed clerks in the Tax Department at $1,200 each. All took the civil service examination. Miss A. C. Moore, Henry Berlinger, Daniel H. Roche, and Thomas J. Hanlin, who were employes of the department in the exempt class, were reappointed, as there was doubt of the legality of their former appointments.

The twenty-eight police officers assigned to clerical duties, whose pay was held up by the Civil Service Commission, will be paid to-day. The Civil Service Board applied to Corporation Counsel Whalen for an opinion in this case, and he instructed the Civil Service Board that these policemen were doing work appropriate and in line with police duty. According to the Corporation Counsel's decision, Rule 32 does not discriminate between the various duties of patrolmen, and hereafter the men assigned to clerical duty will have their pay rolls certified the same as those who do patrol duty.

CITY AND PRIVATE CHARITY.

The Controller's Plan to Restrict Municipal Appropriations Approved by State Aid Association.

The State Charities Aid Association yesterday sent to Controller Coler a long communication, which virtually sustains him in the plan he had devised to restrict appropriations of public funds by private charitable institutions.

In this communication the association advises that the custom of appropriating money for such institutions be summarily stopped, and that the city's funds should be used only for the purpose of building up the city's own charities. As this cannot be done at once, the association recommends that a gradual reduction in the amounts given to private concerns be put in force, and that this reform be first applied to the per capita payments for inmates of these institutions. In all these, it is declared, the expense is far greater than in city institutions. The association further declares that the city should in no case make payments to private institutions until after a thorough investigation by one of the city's officials.

It is recommended that public moneys for private institutions be provided for in the budget, and not out of the excise moneys and at so much per capita, instead of in lump sum. There are 282 institutions, receiving annually $3,249,628.81.

The report says: "When a group of persons organize a charitable institution the natural and usually sufficient check upon its undue development is the necessity of securing funds for its maintenance. The necessity of giving or securing contributions is the natural check upon the tendency of all institutions to grow indefinitely, admit children and retain those who would better be with their parents."

It is pointed out that a number of institutions are almost wholly maintained by the city. This, it is claimed, tends to discourage private charity, and the system should be abolished entirely.

A GIRL ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

She Would Even Wear Boy's Clothes and Cut Her Hair If Allowed to Serve in the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10.—Capt. Perkins of the regular army recruiting station has received from a young woman a letter that shows her earnestness, even if it is mixed somewhat with an ignorance of military affairs. The letter is, in part:

"Dear Sir: My brother wrote to you and wanted to go to war in the Philippines, and showed me the letter you wrote and the blank you sent. I want to go to war, too. Don't girls ever go to war? I am a big, strong girl of nineteen. I am 5 feet 6 inches in height and weigh 145 pounds. I am in fine health and have no physical deformities, with good hearing and eyesight. I can ride a horse as good and as long as any man, and can stand long exposure to wind and rain. I would like to go to war very much, and I would bob my hair in about one minute if I had to go. Do girls ever dress in boy's clothes and go? I would even dress in boy's clothes and go. I would if I could pass the examination. If I couldn't go as a volunteer soldier, could not I go as a nurse?"

MR. SCHIEREN FAVORS CANALS.

The ex-Mayor Says the Erie Is a Necessity—Cites the Growing Importance of the Canadian Canals.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, Chairman of the State commission charged with an investigation of commerce conditions at this port, believes that the Erie Canal is a necessity, and disagrees with the opinions of ex-Mayor Hewitt with respect to that waterway. Mr. Schieren has just returned from a trip through Canada, in which he and other members of the commission studied the canal system being developed in the Dominion.

Mr. Schieren had this to say yesterday of what he had observed on his Canadian trip:

"The Dominion of Canada, with her modern and splendidly constructed canal system, is already an important competitor in freight rates, and is constantly attracting trade from our Western States to her seaports. She is spending money lavishly in the construction and enlargement of her canals. Although her population is not so great as our State, and her wealth limited, she has most generously expended her means for canal improvement. She will soon be in a position to command the grain trade of the West, unless New York bestirs herself. Already large shipments have been diverted to Canadian ports which formerly came to the Port of New York."

Mr. Schieren was asked if he had read ex-Mayor Hewitt's opinion on the canals.

"Yes," he replied. "But I am not in a position to discuss it at present. That subject the commission expects to handle in its forthcoming report. I was, however, amused by his mention of Stevens's prediction of the ultimate use of the Erie Canal as a railroad bed. At Buffalo a gentleman recalled a parallel prediction made by Dean Richmond when he was President of the New York Central Railroad, that he would make the canal ditch as dry as a country road. But the Erie Canal has already outlived him many years, and is still wet.

"History," continued Mr. Schieren, "shows that the great waterways connecting the natural seaport at the mouth of the Hudson with the Great Lakes were a great factor. The constant competition of the canals has had much to do with the steady lowering of railroad freight rates. To place our entire freight traffic in the hands of the railroad companies would be to put ourselves at the mercy of constant deals and manipulations between colossal corporations, granting at pleasure differential rates favorable to other ports, and thereby diverting commerce to other cities which properly belongs to New York."

Mr. Schieren said that his commission, after completing its work in the lighterage and grain elevator question, would again turn its attention to dock matters.

ANOTHER GREEN GOODS VICTIM.

J. P. Williams Appears to Confront J. Barnett, the Alleged Swindler.

Joseph Barnett, the alleged green-goods man, who was arrested in Yonkers July 27 by the Post Office Inspectors on a charge of swindling H. G. Standen of Haverford, Penn., was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon on a new charge made by J. P. Williams of Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Williams says that in August, 1898, he replied to a "green-goods" circular sent him from this city. After some correspondence he came here and met a man at the Astor House, whom he now identifies as Joseph Barnett.

Mr. Williams brought along $2,000 in good money, with which he was to buy $30,000 worth of green-goods. The man he met at the Astor House took him to a place on Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, over a saloon. Mr. Williams saw what he supposed was $30,000 worth of green-goods counted out and placed in two tin boxes. When he reached home with the boxes he found that he had only four ten-dollar and three one-dollar bills. He kept quiet until he read of Barnett's arrest July 27. He now identifies Barnett as one of the gang who swindled him.

After the hearing Commissioner Shields allowed Barnett to go on the same bail he furnished at the previous hearing. The case will come up again Monday next.

ASSESSMENTS IN CHICAGO.

Certain Business Property to be Marked Up 10 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Owners of downtown property are greatly alarmed at the announcement by the Board of Review that it intends to increase greatly the assessment on such realty holdings.

The property on which this increase is to be levied is that in the business districts surrounded by the loop of the elevated railroads. This includes the city's most valuable property, as it takes in all between the lake, Van Buren Street, Lake Street, and Fifth Avenue. This has a valuation in round numbers of $400,000,000. Upon this it is announced that there will be a horizontal increase of 10 per cent., or $40,000,000.

If this is really done grave legal complications will ensue, for it will be charged that the move is an unjust discrimination in favor of other down-town property.

Chicago Servant Girls Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Servant girls in Chicago are on a strike. This critical situation was made manifest at the employment agencies yesterday, and despite the numerous offers of $3 and $4 a week, the unemployed hold out for $5 and $6. "We are worth something," they argue; "certainly we can command our own price. We are not organized, but we mean to hold out for our rights." Superintendent George N. Geary of the Illinois Free Employment Agency says the strike is on, and he does not know when it will end. "They are the hardest class we have to deal with," he says.

Ocean Grove Children's Festival.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 10.—The children's festival, which was held here to-night, was well attended by people from Philadelphia and New York. The festival opened with Sousa's "Stars and Stripes" march. Nearly 1,000 boys and girls took part. They marched in and were seated on the platform in the form of an American flag. The girls were uniformed as Red Cross nurses, and the boys as Rough Riders.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CALLS TAMMANY TRAITOR

Ninth District General Committee Denounces Parent Organization.

McGOLDRICK'S BITTER WORDS

Sheehan's Friends Declare Croker and Carroll Have Deposed All Who Resist Their Demands.

If Richard Croker had been present at the meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District at the Pequod Club last night he would have heard something which would have made his ears tingle. The same may be said of Councilman Frank J. Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith, who are leading the fight against John C. Sheehan for the leadership. John B. McGoldrick, at one time the Secretary of Tammany Hall, was the medium through whom the attack on these men was made, and he spared neither of them in his denunciation. Besides listening to Mr. McGoldrick's speech with rapt attention, the meeting adopted a long preamble and resolution, which more than supplemented the excoriations heaped upon the heads of Croker, Goodwin, and Smith by the speaker.

Bernard Courtney, the Chairman of the committee, presided, and after Mr. McGoldrick had been elected a member to fill a vacancy, Senator Louis Munzinger offered and read the resolutions, which were enthusiastically adopted. The resolutions follow:

The Tammany Hall organization of the Ninth Assembly District, through its members in meeting assembled, adopt this means of pronouncing as malicious and altogether false the statements made to the public through the press of this city by a few bolters of the organization, who have no standing in the district, and who have no longer any claim upon the Democratic Party.

The public, we feel assured, are fully conversant with the issues involved in this contest in the Ninth Assembly District, if it can be dignified as such. Whether or not the Democratic voters in the Ninth Assembly District shall be allowed freedom of speech and liberty of action, or whether they shall be denied the rights of citizenship and be compelled to accept the dictation of parties who do not reside in the district and who have no interest whatsoever therein.

A few evenings ago a meeting was held by some bolters from the Tammany Hall organization of this district at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. A number of those in attendance were supplied from other Assembly Districts. The resolutions adopted at that meeting, attacking the Tammany Hall organization of this district, were unworthy of even such characters as Frank J. Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith, who dominated and controlled said meeting. While the actions of both these men are indefensible, the conduct of Goodwin is particularly reprehensible, and is in keeping with the behavior of his brother, Barney Goodwin, who, when a Tammany Alderman, some years ago, sold out Tammany Hall for a consideration. Frank J. Goodwin, at present a member of the Municipal Council, has been willing and ready, it now appears, to repeat the performance of his brother and predecessor in this line of "business," by betraying the Tammany organization of this district at the first opportunity that presented itself. On the occasion of his recent bolt from this organization, he announced that he was not in "this business for his health," and that he was after "whatever there is in it," which is in line with the statement he has repeatedly made for the past year in and around the Pequod Club. Goodwin's evident desire to improve the condition of his health has been the means of his being brought before the Supreme Court, which tribunal has directed that he be imprisoned and fined $100 in addition thereto for the willful violation of his oath of office in refusing to discharge the duties of same.

Thomas F. Smith, another traitor to the Tammany organization of the district, is a fit associate for Goodwin, having proved false and deceitful to those who have trusted him, and who, by questionable methods, has advanced himself to his present position, and has prospered so well that he is now buying property in the district.

For the few years he has been connected with Tammany Hall, Smith has been signally favored and has obtained much that he is not worthy of or entitled to. He is, however, but following in the footsteps of his father, who was expelled from the Tammany Hall organization of the Fifteenth Assembly District during the leadership of that district of the late Richard Sullivan, for selling out the election district, of which he was Captain on election day. Smith now exhibits himself in his true colors, for it would seem, he is prepared to betray his every benefactor in order to keep Thomas F. Smith to the front.

These are the men selected by Richard Croker to lead the revolt against the Tammany Hall organization of the Ninth Assembly District. These are the men who are being encouraged and sustained in every way to injure faithful Democrats and loyal followers of Tammany Hall. Both of these worthies, while only connected with Tammany Hall for about seven years, are now taking advantage of their short-lived backing to harass, annoy, and persecute those who have worked for Tammany Hall for the past thirty to forty years. It would be well to cite a few instances of this persecution upon the part of Goodwin, Smith, and others, acting under orders from Richard Croker, as they claim, that the people of this district may the more fully understand and appreciate the underhand and contemptible methods employed by these men.

Frederick Sullivan, a young man employed in one of the city departments, who was temporarily laid off owing to the lack of appropriation, was told that he could not be reinstated unless he deserted the Tammany organization of the district, and joined the ranks of the bolters. Applying to John F. Carroll, he received the same answer. A brother of Sullivan's, a prominent man, and who is one of the first to volunteer each year to go on the stump for the organization, was told the same by Carroll.

Thomas J. Mulney, a man with a wife and five children, who was employed in a clerical position in the Department of Buildings, &c., and who has been working at the polls for Tammany Hall for almost twenty years, and for twelve years a captain of an election district, was summarily dismissed.

Frank Tweed, with a family consisting of wife and three children—the children being under the doctor's care—who has been working for the Tammany organization for twenty years, was removed from the position of Inspector in the Department of Highways.

Bartholomew Sullivan, who resides in Tenth Avenue and who was employed in the Park Department, a life-long Democrat, has also been discharged.

James McShane, who was employed as Corporation Inspector, an election-district captain for Tammany Hall for ten years past, received like treatment.

James Barron, another active Tammany Democrat, who was employed in the Fire Department, received the same treatment.

The most aggravated case of all, perhaps, is that of Andrew McQuillan, who resides in Tenth Avenue. McQuillan, who owns a horse and cart, was engaged by the Highway Department at $3 a day. Of this sum $1.50 a day was paid by McQuillan to the driver of the cart, 75 cents a day for stabling, &c., leaving a balance of 75 cents each day as McQuillan's "remuneration." McQuillan, who is over seventy years of age, has been a Tammany Hall voter for the past forty years and over. He was laid off for the same reason as the others.

It is unnecessary to enumerate further, as every man holding a position under the City Government, no matter how small the salary, has received orders to abandon the Tammany organization of this district, or lose his position.

Goodwin and Smith have been publicly proclaiming throughout the district, and so continue to do, that John F. Carroll has given orders to every department to remove all those employes of the city who belong in the Ninth Assembly District who refuse to join with the bolters in their attack upon the Tammany Hall organization of the district. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District say to those who are responsible for this condition of affairs that the people of the Ninth Assembly District of the City of New York believe they are at least free, and that they are prepared to defend this belief on any and all occasions, and hereby condemn and denounce the infamous acts referred to, calling public attention to the attacks made upon the liberties of our citizens and the law of the State of New York.

Resolved, further, that we view with distrust and with grave apprehension the unjustifiable conduct of Councilman Frank J. Goodwin in the Municipal Council relative to the bond hold-up, earnestly protesting against said actions, and denouncing his impudent and barefaced indifference to public protest and his utter disregard of his sworn duty as a member of the Council by acting with those who seek to block the public business of this city, thereby depriving workingmen of much-needed employment.

Resolved, further, that we demand in the interest of the residents of the Ninth Assembly District and of the City of New York that said Frank J. Goodwin resign from the Municipal Council in order that the people of this district may elect a man worthy to represent them and better fitted to discharge the duties of Councilman that the present incumbent.

During the reading of the resolutions Mr. McGoldrick sat in a front seat next to John C. Sheehan, against whom he is charged with having attempted to incite a revolt in March of last year. When the resolutions had been adopted there were loud cries for Mr. McGoldrick, and without hesitation the latter ascended the platform and began to make a personal explanation, which, he said, he had been desirous of making for a year and a half.

"At that time," Mr. McGoldrick said, "I was Secretary of Tammany Hall, Secretary of the Executive Committee, and Secretary of the Tammany Society, but—unfortunately for me—I was not the valet—excuse me—I should say, the private secretary of the leader of Tammany Hall. There was then a movement to displace John C. Sheehan as leader in the Ninth District. The first intimation I had of the fight was two days before the District Central Committee met, when Thomas McAvoy came to me and told me that orders had been issued for the turning down of Mr. Sheehan. Mr. Croker, he said, had ordered it. Mr. McAvoy and I went to John F. Carroll and I asked him if it were true. Carroll replied, 'I have nothing to do with it; neither has Mr. Croker.' Finally he said, 'If you make the fight you'll get recognition in Fourteenth Street.' Then I knew that Carroll and Croker were behind the fight.

"Then came the meeting in this district, when Croker repudiated the fight on Mr. Sheehan, and the other meeting of the bolters at Twenty-third Street and Ninth Avenue. I had no part in the latter, except as a spectator, but I have been charged with making the fight on Mr. Sheehan. These accusations came from Mr. Croker. For a year and a half I have maintained silence, waiting for an opportunity to reply. My opportunity will come the moment Mr. Croker lands on American soil, and I will give him what he didn't give me—a chance to reply."

Mr. McGoldrick went on to reply to statements made by Mr. Smith concerning the present fight on Mr. Sheehan, denounced them as untrue, and declared that Mr. Smith had told at least two men in the district that Croker had ordered Mr. Sheehan's defeat. He then paid his attention to Smith and Goodwin, whom he characterized as ingrates who owe everything they have to Mr. Sheehan. He also said, concerning the persons who had "placed their heels on his neck" when he was thrown out of the Secretaryship of Tammany Hall, "When they are dead and forgotten I'll live and be a power in Tammany Hall."

The cheers which greeted this parting shot indicated that Mr. McGoldrick's "personal explanation" had accomplished its purpose, and that he was once more in favor in the organization from which he had so long been estranged, through the machinations of Tammany's leader, as he alleged.

Assemblyman N. Taylor Phillips, the President of the Pequod Club, also made a brief address, in which he declared that he blushed with shame because of the necessity of adopting resolutions such as had been read.

FIGHT IN THE 13TH DISTRICT.

Members of the Tammany Hall Organization Take Action to Depose the Leader, Dooling.

Several hundred members of the Tammany Hall organization of the Thirteenth Assembly District gathered and perspired at 541 Tenth Avenue last night to take part in a meeting which had been called for the purpose of organizing a movement to oust Peter J. Dooling from the leadership of the district. John J. O'Brien, who is at the head of the revolt, received a rousing welcome, which bodes ill to Dooling on primary day, unless, as one of those present put it, "Croker smoothes the wrinkles out."

The revolters say that Dooling is indifferent to the needs of the district, and that he has given jobs to other districts than his own. They also charge him with harassing men who had opposed him, and cite as an instance his persecution of Mr. O'Brien. O'Brien, they say, had been in the employ of the Consolidated Telephone and Conduit Company for many years. When the trouble came up, they claim, Dooling went to officials of the company and asked that O'Brien be discharged, but always failed until he interested some of the leaders of Tammany Hall to use their influence, when he accomplished the result he so desired. They also say that Henry S. Kearney, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, aided Dooling, who is his deputy, to secure O'Brien's discharge.

O'Brien's adherents claim that they control three-quarters of the District General Committee, and that eleven of Dooling's Captains are working for O'Brien.

AMSTERDAM CLUB'S OUTING.

Tammany Hall Members of Seventeenth and Nineteenth Districts Celebrate at College Point.

The annual outing of the Amsterdam Club, which crowds into one band the Tammany Hall followers of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts, which adjoin one another, always calls out a large crowd, and yesterday's band of pleasure seekers was not smaller than usual. That the crowd was not larger was due only to the fact that at the time the start was scheduled for there was a heavy rainfall, and some who would have been with the 1,500 that made College Point, L. I., ring with Tammany Hall cheers did not like to brave the storm.

The Tammany men collected at the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street at 10 A. M. and boarded the steamboat Chancellor, on the lower deck of which the club's steward had provided a quantity of sandwiches and liquid nourishment sufficient to supply a regiment for a two days' march. James Hagan, the Warden of the Tombs, who is the President of the club; ex-Police Justice Daniel F. Mahon, Police Commissioner John Sexton, his brother, William Sexton, and a number of other big Tammany Hall men of the two districts were on hand, and the trip up the river was taken advantage of by them to meet some of the new recruits of the organization.

The Chancellor landed at College Point, and the excursionists, wearing white duck caps and carrying chowder canes, marched behind a brass band up to Donnelly's Boulevard Hotel.

The breakfast of eels, clam fritters, chops, and other things that go to make up a chowder party breakfast was soon disposed of, even though most of the sandwiches on the steamer had disappeared on the way up to College Point.

There were a number of athletic events scheduled for the affair, the most interesting of which was to have been a chase for a twenty-dollar gold piece after a greased pig. A lively young porker had been brought along, and several cans of lard had been carried to prepare him for the chase; but there was mud almost shoe deep on the baseball field, where the hunt was to have been held, and the chase and the other athletic events were abandoned. Instead, the athletes showed how strong they were in another manner. They matched the strength of their respective hands of five cards; some of them tried to beat Gus Zimmerman's score on the rifle range, and others gathered in small groups and discussed until dinner time the possible candidates of their district organizations this Fall.

There were red fire and fireworks all along the line of march on the west side when the party returned last night.

COL. DADY AGAIN DEFEATED.

Must File Mr. Wagstaff's Original Election Officers' List.

Col. Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee, again met defeat in the courts yesterday.

Justice Hurd, in the County Court, granted the application of Thomas H. Wagstaff, executive member of the Republican General Committee, representing the First Ward, for an order compelling Col. Dady to file a list of election officers in the Second and Tenth Election Districts of that ward, as presented by Wagstaff, and to withdraw the names filed by Col. Dady himself in those two districts. The action was similar to the one brought by ex-Sheriff Buttling a short time ago, in which Col. Dady was ordered by the Court to file Buttling's list of election officers in the Fifth Ward, which Buttling represents in the General Committee as executive member.

There were other cases of a like character, which were also decided against Col. Dady. In each case it has been claimed that Col. Dady had illegally substituted his lists for those filed by the complainants for the benefit of a faction.

POLITICS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Plain Talk in a Congressional Election Contest Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The effort of Richmond Pearson of the Asheville Congressional District, in North Carolina, to unseat William T. Crawford, who holds the certificate of election, has resulted in some very plain talk between these two gentlemen. Mr. Pearson charges that Crawford secured the election through "intimidation, violence, bloodshed, corruption of voters, and stuffing of ballot boxes," and all other kinds of robbery, while Mr. Crawford retorts that Mr. Pearson's political somersaults have never inspired the people of the district with confidence in his political integrity. Much more to the same effect is found in the printed copy of the testimony in the case, which has just been issued.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Congressman Dick Believes Judge Nash Will be Elected Governor.

Congressman Charles Dick of the Akron district is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He has charge of the Republican campaign in Ohio. Speaking on that subject last night, he said:

"Little has been done as yet beyond the opening of headquarters. We believe Judge Nash will be elected Governor by a handsome majority. The Republicans will present a united front to the common enemy."

"Is Senator Foraker taking an active interest in the campaign?" he was asked.

"Really, no one is doing much yet, but the Republicans are in good shape throughout the State.

"The Democratic State Convention will be held next week. The indications are that John R. McLean of Cincinnati will be named for Governor, but he will have opposition in the convention. Gen. Sherwood of Toledo, John J. Lentz, and Col. J. H. Kilburn of Columbus are said to be seeking the nomination, and will give McLean a fight.

LATIN-AMERICAN CHURCH

Separation from Spanish Primate's Jurisdiction a Canard.

MGR. ZUBIRIA'S EXPLANATION

No Ecclesiastic in Spain Exercises Power in South America—Mistake Over a Plenary Council.

The sensational news sent to The London Daily Mail by its Rome correspondent on Thursday last and duly transmitted to this country, that the "Standing Council of Prelates has recommended to the Pope the separation of the Latin Churches in South America from the jurisdiction of the Spanish Primate and the appointment of an American Primate," was a canard. In the opinion of Mgr. Santiago Zubiria, Archbishop of Durango, Mexico, the canard was based partly upon total ignorance of the ecclesiastical conditions obtaining in the American Latin republics, and partly upon a misapprehension of certain facts.

Mgr. Zubiria arrived in this city on Tuesday on the steamship Aller, accompanied by his Secretary, Father Nicholas P. Gavilan. He is returning to Durango from Rome, where he went to attend a Plenary Council of the Latin-American Archbishops, which had been convened by the Pope to consider the existing condition of the Church in South America and Mexico. The council was the first meeting of the Latin-American high church dignitaries held in 300 years. It lasted from May 28 to July 9, and was attended by fifty-three Archbishops, each of whom presided in turn in the name of the Pope. This probably was the council alluded to by the correspondent of The Daily Mail as the Standing Council of Prelates.

Mgr. Zubiria yesterday, through Father Gavilan, said that the question of separating the Latin Churches in South America and Mexico from the jurisdiction of the Spanish Primate was not considered, for the simple reason that no Primate exercises control over these churches.

"It is true," said he, "that the Archbishop of Toledo in Spain still possesses the title of Patriarch of the Indies, but it is purely an honorary one, and he has no more to do with the churches in South America than has, say, the Protestant Bishop of New York. The assertion that an American Primate is to be appointed to exercise control is of course absurd. The foundation for this report may be that the Holy Father, as a special mark of favor and as an expression of his satisfaction at the meeting of the Council, has announced his intention to appoint one of the Archbishops who attended it a Cardinal, but who the recipient of the honor is to be is not known.

"The Cardinal, whoever he may be, will exercise no authority over the churches in South America. There is no supreme head there. Mexico and the South American countries are divided into ecclesiastical provinces, each of which is independent of the other. Each province is in charge of an Archbishop, who is answerable only to the Vatican. At the Council in Rome various matters relating to Church discipline and the general welfare of the Church in Latin America were considered, and a complete report of existing conditions and the prospects of the Church was laid before the Pope. There is nothing much in this connection that I can tell you that would be of interest to laymen.

"The Catholic Church in Latin America does not wield the power it formerly did. All the Governments there are against it. Despite continuous attacks, however, it has not lost one inch of ground with the people. Its influence is ever extending, and with the understanding among the Archbishops arrived at as a result of the Council—one of the objects of which was to bring Church work more in consonance with the changed circumstances of modern times—the outlook for the future is hopeful indeed.

"No provision for another meeting of the Council was made. It may be many years before another is held. When it is it will be duly convened by a Papal bull. It is pretty safe to say, however, that in these days of rapid and easy communication the next meeting will not be deferred for three more centuries."

Mgr. Zubiria is a venerable prelate of most benevolent appearance and manner. Neither he nor Father Gavilan can speak English, but Father Gavilan can speak a little French. They probably will remain in New York a few days longer and then go on to Mexico

MARRIAGES OF IMMIGRANTS.

Number Recorded on Wednesday May Make a Record.

The marriage record of the Barge Office appears to have been broken on Wednesday. The marriage of immigrants under the auspices of the immigration authorities is quite common, but on Wednesday there were seven marriages. The contracting parties and the steamships on which they arrived are thus put down in the records:

Joseph Konlik—Maggie Treiba, steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; Otto H. Gerhard—Anna Stilger, steamship Bremen; Karl Hill—Marie Sauer, steamship Bremen; Robert Stump—Lena Sultzer, steamship Bremen; Frederick Brandt—Bertha Sembritzski, steamship Bremen; William Schuttdorf—Emilie Klein, steamship Bremen, and Enrico Corricci—Gaetana Cicolese, steamship Aller.

Six of the marriage ceremonies were performed in the Leo Haus, in State Street, and one, the last named, at the Church of Our Lady of Pompeii, in Bleecker Street.

Rockefellers Buy Iron Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Iron men in Chicago received information yesterday of the consummation of a large deal in Mesaba Range mining property by the Rockefeller interests D. M. Hull and his sister, Mrs. Gaylor, are interested in the transaction, by which the fee to eighty acres of ground situated about four miles northwest of the town of Hibbing is acquired. This property is said to contain 8,000,000 tons of ore, more than half of which is Bessemer. In addition to this, the Rockefellers secure leases of the Sellers and Hull Mines for a term of fifty years The deal is said to involve an outlay approaching $1,000,000.

An Alligator Hunt in Central Park.

There was quite a lively alligator hunt in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and it will probably be continued this morning, as the animal was not captured. It is about six feet long, and was discovered by Policeman Brown crawling near the pond in the lower part of the park, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. He notified Keeper Snyder, who endeavored to catch the animal, but without success. It is not known where the specimen came from, as at roll call all the regular guests in the alligator quarters were present or accounted for.

Suicide of a Brooklyn Butcher.

Frank Feldman, a butcher, living at 936 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head. His body was found on the Fresh Pond Road, near Myrtle Avenue, about 1:30 o'clock. His wife says that he left home at 10 o'clock in the morning to borrow some money on a building lot, with which to open a butcher's shop. Eleven dollars was found on the body.

Printers to Have a Parade.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Typographical Union No. 6 yesterday it was decided to have a parade on Saturday, Aug. 19, followed by a mass meeting in Cooper Union to consider and discuss the strike of the printers and stereotypers on The Sun. Sympathetic meetings will be held by the New York Newsdealers' Protective Association Sunday afternoon, and the Newsboys' Association to-morrow night.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 10.—The Brenner Company of Philadelphia, which proposes to engage in the cattle business in the Northwest with a capital of $25,000, was incorporated to-day; also, the India Food Company, a Pennsylvania concern, with a capital of $40,000.

Flood & Co., brokers, of New York, were incorporated with a capital of $50,000. They will have branch offices at Dover.

THE CAUSE OF YELLOW FEVER.

Prof. Sanarelli of the University of Bologna on the Matter—Dr. Sternberg's Attitude Criticised.

Prof. G. Sanarelli of the University of Bologna, Italy, has compiled some observations and controversial remarks on the specific cause of yellow fever, which will appear to-morrow in the form of a paper in The Medical News, as a reply to his American critics. That journal will say, by way of editorial comment:

"Sanarelli proves well able to dispose effectually of certain objections that carried considerable weight against his theory of the specificity of the bacillus icteroides in yellow fever."

Prof. Sanarelli begins his paper by explaining the reason for its appearance as follows: "The writing of the present paper was suggested to me by certain articles that I have read in The Medical News during the past year and which seem to indicate that a personal element has obtruded itself into the controversy which followed the appearance of my articles on the etiology of yellow fever. This personal element has made itself felt especially as a result of the attitude assumed by Dr. Sternberg in opposing the definitive conclusions drawn from my researches. It is true that in a recent article he has seen fit to modify his position considerably, but he has not as yet withdrawn his opposition to my bacillus icteroides as the cause of yellow fever."

In reply to Dr. Sternberg's criticism, he says: "The bacillus of yellow fever must certainly have occurred in Dr. Sternberg's cultures a number of times, but it escaped his notice owing to his defective technic. Dr. Sternberg himself now admits that during his investigations in Havana 'the autopsies on yellow fever cases succeeded one another so rapidly that a complete bacteriological examination of every case was practically impossible,' and that 'the arrangement of his laboratory was so incomplete that it was impossible to keep animals under observation for more than five or six days after inoculation.' Under these circumstances it is not hard to understand how his mission to discover the cause of yellow fever should have completely failed of its purpose."

Prof. Sanarelli further writes: "The ready propagation of the disease, the exceptional longevity of its pathogenic agent, whatever it may be, its rapid acclimatization in localities that cannot at first offer it an especially suitable means of nutrition, its resistance to desiccation, and various other considerations which can be gathered without difficulty from the known epidemiology of the disease might easily have led one to believe that even before my discovery the specific cause of yellow fever, whatever might be its nature, was not very different from the ordinary type of pathogenic microbes that are known, since its habits and manner of life are regulated by the same conditions, ruled by the same laws. As a consequence its isolation in pure culture promised with the varied nutritive materials that we have at our command now to be only a question of time, of liability, especially of sufficient preparation, and of tenacious persistence."

QUARANTINE IS RAISED.

Southern Yellow Fever Epidemic Practically Ended.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 10.—The yellow fever epidemic is practically at an end. The quarantine established by this city against Hampton and vicinity was raised to-night, following a conference between the Health Boards of Newport News, Richmond, Norfolk, and Hampton, with the State Board of Health and representatives of the Marine Hospital Service. The special quarantine against Norfolk remains in force, but will be raised Saturday evening.

The record of the fever to this date shows a total of forty-three cases, of which eleven resulted fatally. Twelve cases were discharged as cured and twenty convalescents remain in the hospital at the Soldiers' Home.

VICTIM OF A KENTUCKY FEUD.

Deputy Sheriff Chadwell Was Fatally Shot at Manchester.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Ky., Aug. 10.—Deputy Sheriff Dave Chadwell of Clay County was shot through the breast at Manchester, and he cannot live. No particulars have been received. He is the Deputy who took sides with the Griffins after the Phillipses had whipped them in the terrible battle on Little Goose Creek last month.

It was freely predicted at the time that he took up the war against the Phillipses that he would not live long, as the enemies of the family have a habit of dying early. Citizens in Clay County are greatly excited, and those who come here will not talk.

MINING FORECLOSURE ORDERED.

All the Property of the Golden Sceptre Company Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 10.—In the United States court this afternoon Judge Knowles signed a decree in the suit of Arthur Malcolm, Trustee, against J. M. Keith, Trustee; the Majestic Gold Mining Company, and the Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Company, directing the foreclosure of the properties of the Golden Sceptre Company. The order decrees that the plaintiff is entitled to receive from the defendants $19,344, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. from the latter part of 1897, and that the claim is a first lien upon the property of the company.

The property upon which the lien holds is extensive, and is enumerated in the decree. It includes the group of claims known as the Golden Sceptre Group, also the Enterprise, Minnie, Three Forks, Blacksmith Bar, Brewster Race, and Gladstone placers, and the Free Coinage, Double Standard, and Jumbo Mill sites. There are also a stamp mill, a rock-breaker plant, a power and air compressor, and an electric railway in course of construction, a quantity of machinery stored in warehouses and on freight cars with the freight unpaid, a flume 8 by 10 feet, three miles long, water rights, and a large quantity of town lots in the town site of Quigley.

After declaring that the plaintiffs are entitled to a first lien and a right to foreclosure, Judge Knowles says that unless the claims and costs are paid within twenty days the property shall be sold to satisfy the judgment, and he directs Judge Henry N. Blake to act as master in conducting the sale, which shall be held at Phillipsburg.

MONTANA MINING SUIT.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 10.—The trial of the suit of the St. Louis Mining and Milling Company against the Montana Mining Company, Limited, otherwise the Rothschilds of London, for $250,000 damages for ore extracted from ground in dispute, was begun in the United States court early this week. The plaintiff company asks for a judgment for ore alleged to have been mined from a vein in the Nine Hour claim, the apex of which the St. Louis Company claims to own.

Both companies are operating large mines near here. A large number of prominent attorneys are engaged in the case, ex-Senator Brown of Utah being chief counsel for the St. Louis Company. The session to-day was a battle of the lawyers, and a day of objections and counter-objections, that brought about a high tension among the opposing counsel.

William Mayger of Marysville was the first witness, and with his examination the legal controversy began. It was renewed when J. S. Keerl, civil engineer, was put on the stand, and asked about the lay of the ground from which the ore in dispute was extracted. The defendants objected to the receipt of any testimony relating to the "Compromise Strip," which was supposed to have been settled as the result of a former action, and the lawyers argued at length for and against the admissibility of the testimony. Judge Knowles took the issue presented under advisement, and adjourned the court.

To Hurry Supplies to Manila.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 10.—Capt. McCarthy, Quartermaster at Chickamauga Park, received orders to-day to rush ten carloads of Government supplies to Manila. Harness, tools, and tents will be sent. These will go to San Francisco by special train.

New Yorker Killed in Vladivostock.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 10.—News has been received of the murder at Vladivostock of C. E. Hamlin of the Vacuum Oil Company of New York. He was murdered at night by a Chinese servant, who, with a hatchet, smashed in the head of his master.

Order in advance to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Robert Blei Obtains a Lease of Koster & Bial's Music Hall.

CHARACTER TO BE PRESERVED

Present Name to be Retained and Vaudeville Attractions to be Presented.

Robert Blei, who has been in this city for a week negotiating for the purchase or lease of Koster & Bial's Music Hall in West Thirty-fourth Street, gave out the official announcement last evening that he had leased the theatre for a number of years, and would continue to conduct it on the same lines as under the recent management, and retain the present name, which he regards as most important to the success of the enterprise.

Mr. Blei has associated with him two Western capitalists, whose names he prefers not to make public. He says that one of them is prominent in the City of Portland, Ore., and the other is a citizen of Chicago. Emil Stoessel will act as assistant manager of the theatre, and on Saturday will leave for Europe on the Campania for the purpose of engaging vaudeville talent for the coming season. The house will remain open for several weeks and then will be closed for extensive alterations, including recarpeting and the removal of eight boxes in the second tier to provide space, which will be devoted to standing room. The theatre will be reopened Sept. 16 for the regular season.

Mr. Blei is little known in the East as a theatrical manager, but is very prominent in Chicago, where he conducted the Schiller Theatre for five and one-half months, when he sold out and purchased Engel's Music Hall, which he renamed the Orpheum Music Hall and devoted exclusively to vaudeville attractions. After managing this place of amusement for a short period, he disposed of his enterprise and went to Portland, Oregon, where he became proprietor of a music hall, which he retained until the Klondike excitement began.

Seeing an opportunity to acquire wealth by selling provisions to the gold hunters, he returned to Chicago and purchased a considerable stock, with which he arrived at the Klondike after a difficult and hazardous journey. He spent two years in the gold region and disposed of his goods at considerable profit.

LIZZIE MACNICHOL A HEROINE.

Helped Save Millionaire's Property in a New Hampshire Town.

News has been received from Chocorua, N. H., that Lizzie Macnichol of the Castle Square Opera Company is seriously ill as a result of her heroic actions in a fire several nights ago. The scene of the incident was the new house of Mr. Runnells, the Chicago millionaire, which had just been fitted up at a cost of $20,000. On the night before the Runnells family was to arrive and take possession of their new quarters, flames were discovered issuing from the doors and windows of the house, and the servants, who inhabited the basement, were awakened by the dense smoke. What caused the fire is still unknown, but it had obtained a firm hold before the local fire brigade reached the spot, and they found it impossible to save the building.

As soon as every one saw the house was doomed, the spectators began to exert themselves to save the furniture and bric-à-brac. A crowd of hotel guests and villagers had gathered around the place, but their efforts could not keep pace with the flames, and messages were sent to the hotels and boarding houses asking for more assistance. Miss Macnichol, on hearing what was needed, routed out all the women in her hotel and rushed them to the scene of the fire, where they began, under her management, to assist in the rescue of the furniture and movable valuables. Almost everything was saved, and it was said that Miss Macnichol's presence of mind was responsible for the greater part of the work. She was much complimented and became the village heroine, but the excitement proved too much for her nerves, and she is now confined to her room. The illness, however, is not dangerous, and it is hoped that she will recover within a week or two.

MONTAUK THEATRE'S FUTURE.

Col. Sinn's Death Will Put Messrs. Frohman and Hayman in Control.

The sudden death of Col. William E. Sinn, who held a controlling interest in the Montauk Theatre of Brooklyn, will result in the so-called theatrical syndicate obtaining another theatre, giving it the management of two houses in Brooklyn—the Columbia and Montauk.

When Edwin Knowles, the present manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, decided to build the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn a number of years ago, he interested Daniel Frohman and Al Hayman in the enterprise. Four years ago he sold out his interest in this house to Col. Sinn, making the latter a partner with Messrs. Frohman and Hayman.

In the meantime, Col. Sinn had built the Montauk Theatre and induced the gentlemen who owned the site upon which the house was erected to become interested with him financially, and also Messrs. Frohman and Hayman.

It was said by a prominent theatrical manager yesterday that now that Col. Sinn was dead, the owners of the site, not being desirous of entering into the theatrical business, Messrs. Frohman and Hayman would purchase the late manager's interest in the Montauk and direct the management of the house themselves. In view of the fact that the bookings of attractions were made by Col. Sinn some time ago, the theatre probably will continue for this season under the direction of the surviving members of his family.

NEW THEATRE LIKE THE DEWEY.

Messrs. Sullivan & Kraus Purchase the Site of the Cayuga Flats.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and George J. Kraus have purchased the property at 109 and 111 West Thirty-third Street, running through the block and including 110 West Thirty-fourth Street. The site is now occupied by the Cayuga Flats.

Messrs. Sullivan and Kraus will replace the flats with a theatre. Building operations will be commenced at once, and the work will be rushed, so as to permit the opening of the house about Dec. 1. The owners will conduct the house on the same plan as their present theatre, the Dewey.

JOSEPH HAWORTH'S NEW ROLE.

To Appear as the Leading Character in "The Ghetto."

Jacob Litt has engaged Joseph Haworth for the leading rôle in "The Ghetto." The part is that of a young Jew, Raphael by name, who marries a Christian girl, thus causing a disruption of relations with his father, who is an orthodox adherent of the old religion.

Mr. Haworth has been connected with Mr. Litt's companies for some years, and played the principal parts in "Shenandoah" and "The Christian."

English Company on the Way.

The entire company organized in London to present Mark Ambient and Wilton Herlot's comedy "A Little Ray of Sunshine" sailed from London yesterday morning on the steamer Fuerst Bismarck, and will arrive in this country in ample time for the opening, at Wallack's Theatre, Aug. 28. Prominent among the players are William Elton, Wallace Erskine, Charles Cherry, Robert Bottonley, Herbert Sparling, George Sumner, George Riddell, Cecil Elgar, Phil Doody, Miss Adeline Stuart, Miss Janet Alexander, Miss Grace Dudley, Miss Lorna Lawrence, and Miss Lucy Evelyn.

Weber & Fields's Opening Night.

Considerable interest is manifested in the opening night of Weber & Fields's Theatre, early in September. Enough applications have been received for the reservation of seats to dispose of the seating capacity of the house almost twice over. In order to do justice to everybody Weber & Fields have decided to dispose of the seats and boxes by auction instead of in the regular way. During the closing down of the theatre it has been thoroughly overhauled, new seats put in, and new decorations added.

Stage and Musical Directors Engaged.

William Parry, formerly stage director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been engaged to serve in the same capacity at the American Theatre. Adolph Liesegang has been re-engaged as musical director at the same house. The Castle Square Opera Company announces the engagements of A. W. F. McCollin and E. Moreales as stage and musical directors, respectively, of the Studebaker Theatre, in Chicago.

Funeral of Col. William E. Sinn.

The body of Col. William E. Sinn, the Brooklyn theatrical manager, who died at Pittsfield, Mass., on Wednesday night, was brought to this city last night for burial. The body was taken to the home of Col. Sinn's daughter, Mrs. Isabelle Hoyt, at 204 St. James Place, Brooklyn. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, but according to the present plans, the services will be held in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, formerly pastor of the church, will officiate. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

FAILURE OF RUSSIAN CROPS.

Government Will Aid—The Situation Growing Serious.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The State Department has received a report from Consul Heenan, at Odessa, Russia, stating that the failure of the crops in many of the provinces of European Russia is a much more serious affair than is generally admitted.

Energetic steps have just been taken to meet the situation. The famine districts are divided up, and the Government aid is being given according to the extent of the failure in the several districts.

Employment also is being given to a large number of peasants on special lines of work, such as road-making. One of the most difficult questions to be solved is how working stock and other animals are to be saved, the hay crop being a complete failure.

MAYOR REFUSES TO RESIGN.

Atlanta's Executive to Fight Demand of City Council.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—Mayor Woodward, whose resignation was asked for last week by the City Council, has declined to relinquish his office.

The Council met this evening. After a long and exciting wrangle, in which Dr. Roy, who is a Councilman from the Sixth Ward, and who is also Mayor Woodward's family physician, stated the Mayor was in no condition mentally to cope with his present troubles.

The Council decided that a committee of five should investigate the conduct of the Mayor and any other city officials against whom charges are made. This committee cannot begin work before next Monday.

The general sentiment is that the Mayor will win the impending conflict.

HOTEL THIEF ARRESTED.

R. Dallen Confesses Stealing $700 in Jewels in Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 10.—Ralph Dallen, a young man who the police say is wanted in New York for robbing the Waldorf-Astoria recently, was to-day apprehended for a hotel robbery, which occurred here on Tuesday, when $700 worth of jewelry was stolen.

Dallen was engaged as hotel clerk at Cedarcroft Hotel, but was discharged recently. On the day he left, a gold watch, valued at $200, disappeared from a room occupied by William E. Brown, a druggist of Baltimore, and several diamond rings, valued at $500, were missed from Miss Catherine Webb's apartments.

Dallen admitted his guilt, and is held without bail, awaiting Brown's return here to prosecute.

MUTINY ON THE VICTORIA.

Chinese Crew Wanted Better Pay—Outbreak Quelled.

SEATTLE, Aug. 10.—The trouble that has been brewing on the United States transport Victoria for several days culminated in a mutiny to-day. Nearly sixty of the Chinese crew were in open rebellion against the Captain and his officers. A battle appeared imminent at one time, and was only averted by the cool nerve of the ship's first and second officers, who stood in the face of the angry Celestials with drawn pistols.

There was fighting for a time, and mutinous Chinamen fought their way from between decks forward up the companion ladder to the upper decks and thence back to nearly amidships before their onrush was finally stayed. Had it not been for the presence on board the ship of carpenters and shipwrights, who were armed with hatchets, hammers, and saws, the Chinamen might have succeeded.

The reason for the mutiny was a demand for more money and shore leave on the part of the crew. The Chinamen have found out they are to work for the United States Government and they demand additional pay of $7 a month.

MEXICANS COMMAND YAQUIS.

Old Army Officers at the Head of Revolutionary Indians.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says:

"Señor Aguierre of this city, formerly an officer in the Mexican Army and who was charged by the Mexican Government with being implicated in the Ochoa revolution, received to-day from a friend in Guayamas, Mexico, a letter, in which the Guayamas man says:

"'The Yaqui Indians now in the field are commanded by old commanders of the Mexican Army who came to Sonora from Mexico City two months ago, before the uprising.

"'The Government is suppressing this fact, fearing it would encourage uprisings in other portions of the country. The Yaquis have provisions for a two-years' war. Gen. Luis Torres will be removed from command of the Mexican forces and Gen. Angel Natinez will succeed him. It is reported here that the Mayoans will join the revolutionists, and there are 2,000 Mayo warriors on the Mayo River.'"

DIVORCED AND IN CONTEMPT.

James Gauley of Boston Persists in Violating Court's Order.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—James Gauley was before Judge Hardy in the Equity Session of the Superior Court Thursday for contempt. This is the second or third time that he has been up for disobeying an order of the court. He is fifty-three years old, and the story he told the Court was tinctured with pathos.

Ignorant of the law and yet destitute of means to obtain legal advice, Gauley has consumed considerable of the Court's time and attention. Although at times he seemed obstreperous and vexed the Court, Judge Hardy offered to pay for counsel out of his own pocket if Gauley would consent to consult such counsel.

Arrangement was finally made by which Assistant District Attorney George A. Sampson of Middlesex County will act as counsel for Gauley, whose case was continued to next Thursday.

Gauley was married in the seventies. He lived at 43 Parker Street, Cambridge. Now he is out of business. Divorce proceedings were instituted against him last Spring. The result of the trial was a decree nisi in favor of his wife, Ellen.

An order was then made by Judge Hardy enjoining the husband from going to the premises occupied by the wife, at 43 Parker Street. The house is worth about $4,000, and was paid for mostly by the husband, although it is said a small mortgage was cleared by the united efforts of the husband, wife, and children.

Occasionally Gauley disobeyed that order and went to the house to see his wife, hence contempt proceedings were brought against him. He has been up before Judges Bond and Fossenden. The property is in the wife's name, but, as it was his money that paid for it, Gauley still adheres to the notion that he has a perfect right to visit the house.

Ex-Judge Palmer of St. Johns Dead.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Aug. 10.—A. L. Palmer, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, died to-night. He was injured badly while stepping from a street car in Boston a short time ago, and his death was from that cause.

THE BRIDGEPORT INQUEST

Trolley Car and Track Were Tampered with After Accident.

PREPARED FOR INSPECTION

Contact Fingers Removed—An Attempt to Show that Reversing Lever Could Not Have Been Used.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 10.—The third session of the Coroner's inquiry into the trolley catastrophe of last Sunday developed some sensational evidence. The feature of the inquest was the testimony of an electrical expert to the effect that the electrical equipment of the wrecked car had been tampered with since the accident, and the testimony of another witness that repairs were made near the bridge the morning after the disaster and before the Coroner's jury examined it.

G. B. Underwood of New Haven was the expert electrician who testified. He said he had examined the contact box on the front end of the wrecked car and found the door partly opened. The condition of the box indicated that it had been opened with a screwdriver, or a similar implement, as all the bolts were unbroken and in place, which would not be the case had the fall from the bridge broken the box, thus causing it to open. An examination of the interior of the box disclosed the fact that two or three of the contact fingers were missing, rendering the reverse lever useless. In every other way the box was in good condition. The power was turned completely off, but there was no evidence that the power had been reversed.

Only two or three of the contact fingers were left out of a total of twenty-seven. Some had been freshly broken off, but the majority had been removed by means of a screwdriver. It is possible that the missing ones might have been broken by the fall of the car, but in his opinion, that was not likely. He was then asked if there was anything about the car to indicate that it could not have been stopped in time to avert the catastrophe. He replied:

"No; I think there was time to stop the car after it left the rails. The time was short, to be sure, but there was time enough to stop it either by the use of the reverse lever or the brake. Of course, if the derailment had jolted the trolley pole from the wire, the reverse lever would have been ineffective, as there would have been no current."

A Mr. Hawes gave the testimony as to repairs on the track. He testified that Monday morning he visited the scene of the accident. He arrived there at 8 o'clock, and remained nearly an hour. At that time a large number of men were engaged in filling in and tamping with dirt the ties bearing the rails on the eastern approach at the south end of the bridge. The men were divided into two gangs, one of which worked about ten feet from the south end of the bridge, and the other 150 feet further on.

During the hour which he remained on the scene two carloads of earth were brought up, dumped, and tamped beneath and around the ties. Witness produced photographs which he had made as the work progressed, and which he offered to the jury as evidence. He said that the photographs were taken merely out of curiosity. Since they were made, however, he had seen articles in the newspapers to the effect that little or nothing in the way of repairs on the approach had been done between the time the accident occurred and when the approach was viewed by the Coroner's jury. He then decided, in order that the jury might have all the real facts in the case, to appear before the members to tell what he knew of the conditions, and offer the photographs in corroboration of his testimony.

SADIE BROWN'S SMILE WINS.

Acquitted on a Serious Charge—The Judge's Comment.

Sadie Brown, a dusky Venus, beamed upon the jury from the bar of Judge Newburger's court, in General Sessions, yesterday with a smile that disclosed all her gleaming teeth. She was a "cheerful sight to see," and the jurors beamed back at her—discreetly.

A man of venerable appearance, Norman F. Howe, who said he was seventy-two years old last March, accused Sadie Brown of stealing from him on Monday night last a gold watch valued at $100. In calm tones he told the Judge and jury how, while walking on West Forty-seventh Street, he was accosted by the girl, who addressed him in endearing terms and embraced him with great apparent affection. He rebuked her and resumed his walk. Shortly afterward he found that his watch was missing and notified the police of the fact.

The watch was traced to a pawnshop and recovered.

Sadie Brown, who continued to smile bewitchingly, told a much-involved story of how she came to be in possession of the pawn ticket. She blandly declared that a "co'l'd geman" had presented it to her, and that she had never seen the complainant in her life.

The jury believed her and brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The Judge raised his eyebrows and ejaculated, "Well!" Then, turning to the smiling Sadie, he said: "You had better give your card to the jury."

INTENDED BRIDE INSANE.

Father Prevented the Wedding and the Girl Is Now in Bellevue.

Because she could not marry the man she loved, Sadie Friedman, eighteen years old, who lived at 136 Stanton Street with her father, who is a boot and shoe maker, is confined in Bellevue Hospital, violently insane.

The girl, who is known as "the belle of Stanton Street," had many admirers, but the two who seemed most to be favored were Isaac Velleitz, thirty years old, a boot and shoe maker, living on Delancey Street, two doors from Ludlow Street, and Simon Kampovitz, twenty-four years old, also a boot and shoe maker, living at the corner of Delancey and Ludlow Streets.

Both men had been calling on the girl for some time until recently, when she told Velleitz that she had concluded to marry Kampovitz. She also informed her father of her decision. Friedman objected to the match, but that made no difference to the girl, and she proceeded to make arrangements for the wedding, which was to have taken place last Sunday.

Invitations were sent out to the friends of the young couple for the ceremony. When the time for the ceremony arrived the Friedman home was filled, and the officiating minister was present. When all was in readiness, and the ceremony was about to begin, the girl's father interposed and announced that if his daughter married Kampovitz he would cut her off without a penny.

The groom's father then broke in, and said that if Friedman would not give his daughter one penny he would not give his son any money, and would not allow his son to marry the girl. The festivities were brought to an end at once, and the guests departed to their homes.

The girl began to lose her mind, and, as a result of the occurrence yesterday, became violently insane. Her father tried to take her to Gouverneur Hospital, but she refused to leave the house. Policeman Alexander Knitto of the Eldridge Street Station, who is a friend of the family, was sent for. He summoned a Gouverneur Hospital ambulance, but was unable to get the girl to leave the house.

Finally, however, he managed to handcuff her, and then carried her to the Bellevue ambulance, which was in waiting. The girl is continually crying, "Simon! Simon!"

Boy Badly Injured by a Cow.

Some small boys undertook yesterday afternoon to have sport with a cow which, tied to a stake, was grazing in a lot at One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and Arthur Avenue. In the group was an Italian boy named Patrick Tanore, twelve years old, living with his parents at 880 Pelham Avenue. He assumed the leadership, and under his tutelage a "bull fight" was organized. Sticks and stones were hurled at the tethered beast until she was so frightened that she tried to break the rope that held her and escape. This finally grew tame for the boys, and they circled in closer. The cow finally broke loose, and, catching young Tanore on the end of her left horn, she tossed him ten feet in the air. His skull was fractured and he may die.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

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Clothing.—[IN ANNEX.]

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Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of strictly all-wool checks. The trousers have double seats and knees—heavy enough for early Fall wear, worth $3.00; our price **$1.74**

Boys' Knee Trousers, made of English Corduroy, patent waistbands, sizes 4 to 16 years, worth $1.00; our price **64c**

REMEMBER—THE SALE OF MEN'S SHIRTS AND THE SALE OF BLANKETS BOTH ARE STILL ALIVE.

50c Neckwear at 24c

Neat Neckwear marks the man of taste. A well-dressed neck has its compensation. It helps to stamp the man. You may count on him being tidy and orderly. Not finicky or overnice, but systematic and careful. A clumsy, slouchy, soiled Tie is a positive hindrance to getting on in the world.

To-day and half of to-morrow we'll sell men's pure Silk Tecks, Imperials, Four-in-hands and Puffs at 24c. Under normal conditions our price for them would be 49c. Within a rifle shot of this store you may see the same styles and qualities offered at 75c. The colorings and designs are beautiful.

WOMAN SHOT IN TENNESSEE.

She Will Probably Die—Assailant Thought to be a Woman.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Oliver Springs says:

"A mysterious attempt to murder near this place is causing excitement among the people of the vicinity where it occurred. Miss Belle Galbreath, daughter of James Galbreath, was walking near her home, when some one shot her in the right lung, the ball passing through her entire body, coming out at the right breast.

"A woman is supposed to have done the shooting. The wounded girl will in all probability die. Bloodhounds have been sent for, and every means will be employed to trace the would-be murderer."

BRIDEGROOM SHOOTS HIS WIFE.

Was Trying to Kill a Negro Burglar, Who Escaped.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 10.—This morning at 2 o'clock Charles W. Cox, a bridegroom of but two weeks, shot and killed his pretty young wife at their home at Essex, Ga., while after a negro burglar. Cox and his wife were aroused by the negro prowling in their room. They arose at the same time and the negro ran against Mrs. Cox. She screamed and her husband fired, the ball piercing the woman's heart.

The burglar jumped through a closed window and escaped. A mob with bloodhounds are in pursuit. Cox has been delirious since the shooting, and physicians say he will lose his mind. Cox is wealthy, having just purchased one of the largest plantations in Northern Georgia.

SHEPARD MAY BE FORCED OUT.

Desire for a New Head of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The meeting of the Trustees of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath to-day was filled with excitement, and it is understood that a resolution was passed asking Col. C. O. Shepard, Commandant of the home, to resign. The Trustees voting against this resolution are said to have been Gen. Horatio King, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and J. Monroe Shoemaker.

It is understood that, if Col. Shepard does not resign by to-morrow morning, charges already formulated will be preferred against him. Bath people are not well disposed toward Col. Shepard, and desire his removal. With the assistance of six of the Trustees they expect to get it.

A CUBAN VETERAN'S ROMANCE.

An Act of Heroism at Santiago, a Marriage in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 10.—Among the many stories of personal heroism narrated in the press dispatches during the Santiago campaign was one that still lingers in the memory of many readers. On July 2, the day following the remarkable storming of San Juan Hill, a little detachment of the Tenth Infantry lay in trench to the left of the activity in the focus of a four-cornered Spanish fire. The deadly Mauser bullets droned incessantly over their heads, and to venture out was to court almost certain death, but the men had lain for hours under the blazing Cuban sun, and they were clamoring for water.

Sergt. Claude B. Henderson of Company G volunteered to go after it. He picked up a pail, vaulted coolly over the embankment, crossed the lead-swept open, and reached the river in safety. On his way back he had to go slower, so as not to spill the precious fluid, and he was a target for a score of sharpshooters; but by a miracle he was untouched. A dozen hands seized the pail, and the Sergeant was in the act of clambering down to shelter when a Spanish bullet shattered his right foot. His comrades dragged him into the trench, and there the story ended. It was merely a detached episode in the chronicle of war, but it had the fascination of all tales of individual valor, and many a man has wondered what became of the gallant trooper.

Last night Sergt. Henderson himself walked into the Gruntwald Hotel and inscribed his name on the register. He was still in his uniform, but he was no longer in the service of Uncle Sam. With his honorable discharge in his pocket, he was on his way to his home at Evansville, Ind., where he expects to go into business with his father. With the Sergeant was another ex-regular, Private J. H. Cas

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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AN IMAGINARY DEFECT.

It cannot be said that we do not value the criticisms of foreigners upon our system of government. The respect with which Americans have read the pages of DE TOCQUEVILLE and BRYCE attests the interest we feel in knowing how our institutions strike the impartial observer and student overseas. Now and then, however, the very aloofness of the foreign critic and the necessity he is under of arriving by reasoning at conclusions that we reach by the unconscious teaching of daily experience and habituation betray him into fanciful distinctions and the conjuring up of purely imaginary difficulties in our political life.

Lecturing in London the other day on the English and the American Constitutions, Prof. DICEY pointed to the co-existence of our State and Federal systems as one of the defects of the American Constitution. "A true Federalist," he thought, "must be ardent not only for the Nation, but for his own State as well; no one could predominantly occupy his mind with two great different interests at once."

No American is in the slightest degree conscious of the embarrassment which Prof. DICEY here discovers. Practical-minded Americans, indeed, might find it difficult to grasp the idea. Possibly if a citizen of the United States should retire to his closet and speculate upon the defects of the Constitution he might hit upon the clash of allegiance to State and Nation as one of the difficulties that beset us. This is plainly the way in which Prof. DICEY evolved the notion.

The doctrine of State rights and the secession of the Southern States may be adduced in support of the professor's theory. But it was not the difficulty arising from their double allegiance to State and Nation that led the people of the South to attempt to get out of the Union, for they immediately set up a Federal Government of their own, while continuing the State Governments—precisely the conditions that obtained before secession. It was their difference with the people of the North over their "peculiar institution" that caused the trouble.

The dual allegiance gives us about as much trouble as in the family relation arises from the division of a good son's affection between his father and his mother. It is reasonable to suppose, indeed, that the dutiful son may take thought as to which of his parents he loves the more much oftener than the citizen gives himself the trouble to consider whether he loves his State or his country better.

As a purely speculative conception the thing is not without its ridiculous aspects. As a practical "defect" of our Constitutional arrangements it is non-existent. No citizen is much concerned to know which of the transactions that make up his day's business are regulated by Federal and which by State law. He is not concerned, either, to know whether his actions at law are to come before a State or a United States court. He leaves such matters to his lawyer. The emotion called patriotism is directed toward his country, to the National idea as symbolized by the flag. State pride is a very different thing. That is a localized, and it may be a very intense, expression of the feeling that this is a great country, a good one to be born in, and that the State of one's birth is the biggest or the richest or the best of the forty-five. But when the American's bosom swells with thoughts of country he is proud not only of New York or Massachusetts or Maryland, but of California, of Georgia, of Kentucky, and of the others, one and all. It never occurs to him to look upon those provisions of the Constitution which impose on him the duty of loving his country and all its States at the same time as a "defect" of our system.

LAYING IT ON TOO THICK.

An expert testified that the fame of New York City as a "wide-open" town has gone over all the world, and that disreputable characters are flocking here, not only from other cities of this country, but even from England. There really seems to be no depth of infamy in the degradation of the City Government which has not been reached.—The Evening Post on the testimony before the Mazet committee.

Let us rebuke sin and pound Tammany. Let us not turn away even from the nastiness that must be brought to light in the effort to expose the badness of our rulers. But the reformer, though earnest, need not be a simpleton and credulous fly-gobbler.

If a reformer had a maiden aunt, and she had lived sixty-five years in Glastonbury, Conn., reading nothing but hymn books and RICHARD BAXTER'S "Saint's Rest," and she had come to this city and had chanced to hear the Mazet committee's detective tell this yarn about disreputable characters flocking to New York from other cities, and even from England, because of the universal fame of our wide-openness, and the good lady, believing everything she had heard, had thereupon lifted up her mitt-clad hands and exclaimed that this is the wickedest city of all epochs and all countries, no humane person would have reproached her, for he would have perceived by her garb that her ignorance was honestly come by.

But it is a little too much to ask the New Yorker, especially the traveled New Yorker, to believe that vice is leaving English cities and coming here, attracted by the superior facilities to be enjoyed here for its reprehensible practices. Let it be admitted that this is a "wide-open town," but do not try to make us believe that the people of other cities, especially English cities, live in the odor of sanctity and go to bed at 9 o'clock every night. There is nothing gained for the cause of reform by painting New York blacker than it is.

THE QUEEN'S POWERS.

Perhaps in pursuance of a general instinct of hospitality we have allowed some correspondents to gambol on this page around the subject which the latest of them seems to describe as "Queen VICTORIA'S Powers." Of course we have to agree, in a general way, to the proposition that the British titular sovereign, whoever he or she may be, is not, in the mediaeval or ancient sense, a "sovereign" at all, finds so many limitations upon his or her individual action that there is no use in making minor distinctions, is in fact, as one of our correspondents puts it, nothing more or less than "a highly respectable figurehead."

Of course that is actually the fact. But, when we come to details, there is the equivalent fact that the nominal sovereign, whenever he or she chooses to exercise it, has also an immense influence, what we in Manhattan Island are in the habit of describing as an immense "pull." WALTER BAGEHOT, in his book on the "English Constitution," has clearly explained the power of the Queen, and that book, together with the author's other works, has been put before the American public in an edition edited by Mr. FORREST MORGAN, which an English scholar is absolutely compelled, as a matter of justice and decency, to admit to be one of the best and most minutely edited books in the English language.

There are other books that shed light upon this curious and interesting question of the practical power of the Queen. One of them is Sir THEODORE MARTIN'S "Life of the Prince Consort," in which is set forth, especially in relation to the Trent affair, the actual power that the titular sovereign of Great Britain not only theoretically possesses, but may, upon occasion, practically exercise. And then there is the familiar and notorious instance of the manner in which Mr. GLADSTONE, making use of the royal prerogative, abolished by a stroke of the pen the system of purchase in the army, which it is very doubtful whether he could have got Parliament to consent to, and to which it is very certain that it would have taken him a long time to win the consent of the two houses.

DECORATIONS FOR DEWEY.

So far as can be gathered from the gossip of the studios, the arch to be erected from designs of the Sculpture Society at Madison Square in honor of Admiral DEWEY will be a triumphal one of the Roman type, not unlike the arch of Titus which still decorates the Forum. It varies in its general build only in the piercing of its two piers from side to side with an arched passageway, thus giving depth to the piers in the way we find it managed in the big arch at Paris. A person approaching east or west on Twenty-fourth Street will see through these piers, unless, indeed, the view be interrupted by the stands on the Madison Square side of Fifth Avenue.

The selection of this form shows how inevitably we recur to the ancients when we have something monumental to design, especially if time presses. We all want something modern and of our own epoch, and, if possible, American; but while antiquity offers such a wealth of materials exactly suited to the purpose, we fear to stray aside into something tasteless or grotesque, and so we return to the old models.

This we did at the World's Fair in Chicago. And the chances are strong that the French, who should be admired for their courage in attempting something new in architecture for international fairs, will not obtain as satisfactory results next year at Paris as we did at Chicago in 1893.

If, as the rumor runs, the Roman arch of triumph has been settled upon, the question of the sculptural decoration of the arch comes up. What shall it be? Naturally it must consist of subjects relating to the ocean. The classic arch can scarcely harmonize with realistic groups and reliefs of modern battles; it will be necessary to keep the decoration as far as possible in sympathy with the frame. And here again we have in the coins and reliefs and decorative designs of antiquity plenty of precedents to suit the occasion.

There are the sea horses with finny, webbed feet and fishlike hindquarters that drag the seashell chariot of Neptune, the Nereids and the Tritons that blow their "wreathed horns" in the billows round about. There are the sea serpents we find on certain Greek coins, the cuttlefish and sea tortoises and dolphins on others, the sea eagles with fish in their talons. For low reliefs behind groups of figures there are the lateen sails of the Pacific and the Mediterranean and square sails of mediaeval galleys. The Orient and the tropics are readily indicated by palms, the ocean by gigantic seaweeds that take fine bold curves for sculptural effects. The conventional Roman sign for sea battles won need not be neglected, namely, the prows of antique galleys; these could be used as a suitable rostrum on which groups of symbolical figures might stand. There is no lack of decorations that might be used on such an arch without detriment to the artistic harmony of the whole.

At some other point on the line of the procession, say on Riverside Drive, means might be found to introduce more modern suggestions without undue cost. For example, on both sides of the Drive galleons of the sixteenth century type might be constructed of wood covered with canvas, with platforms on different levels at prow, at poop, and amidships, for groups of Spanish explorers and natives of the Pacific Islands. The yards of these galleons might meet above the roadway and carry painted sails with pictures and inscriptions. Counsel would have to be taken with the painters for a matter of this kind; perhaps it would be found expedient to have the groups composed of men and women dressed in character, rather than attempt to supply lay figures; the cost would have to be defrayed by private subscriptions unless the mural painters are allowed a fair proportion of the city's appropriation and can include this in their general scheme for decorating the line of march.

It is not often that the jealousy of other cities of the Union permits New York to hold an important festival. As a usual thing politics interfere. All the more reason why a determined effort should be made to use the coming six weeks so intelligently that the country will recognize the right of this city to lead in matters of the kind. Citizens ought to remember that nowhere else are there so many persons who are fitted for the management of public festivals, nowhere are the materials for a beautiful procession so abundant. All that is needed is liberality in appropriations and a wise selection of the men to put in charge.

COPYRIGHT FOR NEWS.

An important addition to the English law of copyright was announced in the London dispatches to THE TIMES yesterday morning. In reporting the bill to the House of Lords from the Select Committee Lord THRING called attention to Clause 12, which protects any newspaper or news agency for eighteen hours in the exclusive right of publishing foreign news obtained specially and independently, and punishes a violation of the copyright by a penalty of from $5 to $250 on each copy of the publication in which the purloined dispatch appears without its owner's consent.

The theory of this amendment to the law is just and sound. A news dispatch, the procurement of which has involved great alertness, activity, watchfulness, and "enterprise," as well as expense, is in morals a piece of property precisely as the volume that is produced by the brains and labor of the historian or the novel writer is property. A law that protects the one and leaves the other exposed to the privy paw of every thief that is out prowling for it is grossly illogical and unfair.

The London Times may publish a Bombay dispatch that costs it hundreds of pounds for the expenses of the correspondent and cable tolls. The sale of The Times at threepence per copy begins at about 6 in the morning. It is outrageous to pretend that the publisher of a ha'penny paper around the corner may convey the entire dispatch to his columns, and with no expense beyond that of composition, paper, and press work, enter at 7 o'clock into competition with the owner of it in selling his own goods. The penalty, it will be observed, is heavy enough to put a stop at once and entirely to a crime of which the detection is sure.

This clause of the English Copyright act applies only to foreign news. The reasoning and theory of the amendment are not less applicable to news dispatches of domestic origin. If THE TIMES or one of its neighbors obtains from San Francisco a dispatch of great interest and importance and it appears next morning side by side with a dispatch from London, also interesting and important, the law which shelters the one and leaves the other exposed to the ravages of the news thief is manifestly not a decent law. The complications and knotty questions that would arise from a general news copyright law may have deterred the authors of the English bill from including domestic as well as foreign dispatches. It is the custom of American newspapers to copyright their entire contents, and to copyright specially dispatches to which they attach peculiar value either on account of their cost or of their importance as news. Their property right in their own news would be more generally respected if our copyright law were amended by the insertion of the English penalties.

SOCIAL EVOLUTIONS OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

In France parties are in course of reconstruction. Criminal procedure is being modified. A strictly republican status is being cast for the military. In Austria the old parties, formed on the basis of social inequality and nurtured in the spirit of race animosity, are wrecked or disrupted. In Russia the forces of autocracy cease to win the applause of certain masses that for centuries had been theirs. The close of the Dreyfus case deals the deathblow to anti-Semitism in Europe. Socialism, as a redeeming power, rises and invites serious and respectful consideration.

The revolution in France has been, and is still, bitterly contested. Its progress may almost be marked by a series of personal parallelisms. Père HYACINTHE against Père DIDON; ANATOLE FRANCE against BRUNETIERE; LABORI against TEISSNAS; JAURÈS against ROCHEFORT; PICQUART against the horde of officers instructed in the Rue des Postes and coddled in the Faubourg St. Germain. Other names, possibly more familiar, might be mentioned. But there are none which better typify the parties forming the contending forces. The deeds of one side are as characteristic as those of the other.

It is to be deplored that the diplomatists of the Vatican, deluded by the Royalist phantom, first encouraged Père DIDON to undertake a campaign the humiliation and disgrace of which the Church must bear. As to the supporters of BRUNETIERE, of TEISSNAS, of ROCHEFORT—they are entitled to no consideration. They were well acquainted with the idiosyncrasies of their idols. The discomfited and disgraced heads of the army might cause a qualm of pity were it not for their diabolical machinations. The passing of a false esprit militaire should not be mourned by republican France. Traditions are out of date.

The mob that shouted in Vienna the other day: "Down with the Jew baiter!" sounded the knell to the anti-Semitic legislation of Dr. LUEGER. That it was a mob should not weigh against the movement. The movement should be considered. The demonstration was raised to oppose municipal legislation undertaken to suppress a race. Those who took part in the demonstration were Socialists. The attempt to put in force the ancient decrees of expulsion against the Jews of St. Petersburg is meeting with such public-spirited opposition that the Imperial Government is dismayed. A condition exists in the Russian capital that would have been impossible to conceive of ten years ago.

It must be understood that the Social Democrats of Europe of whom we have spoken have little or nothing in common with the so-called Socialists of America. We only desire to point out the fact, it may be a matter of coincidence, that the European Socialism has entered upon an extremely humanizing campaign, which no other party over there has dared to undertake. The success of this campaign will mark a great stride in civilization. It is entirely separate from the fantastic theories of Socialism per se, with which we have no possible sympathy.

Still, it is a historical fact that the votes of the Deputy Socialists in the French Chamber saved the present Government from disaster, and thus allowed truth and justice to prevail. The events in Vienna and St. Petersburg are no less significant. Future events will be watched with the keenest interest. But, perhaps, after all, "Here lies the Destroyer of Anti-Semitism" would be as good an epitaph for Socialism as any other.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Possessing, as he does, and to a really remarkable degree, that genial tactfulness of speech and manner which characterizes the whole Teutonic race, it is difficult to understand why the Kaiser, in expressing and explaining his amiable conviction that the relations between Germany and the United States would always be peaceful and friendly, did not use phrases a little less likely to irritate American sensibilities. If it had been one of his good days, if he had been quite his suave and infinitely adroit self, he never could have said that "the Germans in America will take care that no hostile or aggressive policy is pursued toward the Fatherland." These words hint at the existence of people, resident in but not of this country, with the power and the inclination to coerce our Government into action or inaction not entirely based on American interests or tastes. And such a hint, it must be confessed, is very hard to endure with equanimity. Of course, we know that it was given only in seeming, by an unlucky accident of casual conversation. If the Kaiser had stopped to think he would have remembered that the few Germans in the United States—tourists, agents for Berlin manufacturers, and the like—have no political influence whatever, and, being men of great good sense, always have attended and always will attend strictly to their own pleasures or businesses. He also would have remembered that the American of German birth or descent is eminently noted for the completeness of his assimilation with the old native stock—is not a person of divided allegiance, that is, or prone to differentiate his interests from those of his fellow-citizens, but thoroughly, completely, permanently, and unlimitedly American. Since, as we said before, the Kaiser is aware of all this and rejoices in it, and since, moreover, he is a most tactful monarch, we are simply surprised, and not a bit offended, by his badly turned sentence. He will doubtless revise it for official publication within a few days, and then his unhappy slip of the tongue will be forgotten.

—If The Pittsburg Post is well informed, there is widespread dissatisfaction among railway employes with the stand taken by Chief ARTHUR of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers with respect to the Cleveland strike. According to the paper mentioned the railway men of all classes and in all parts of the country say that the contest in Cleveland is one between labor and capital, and that Mr. ARTHUR had no right to interfere in it. Thousands of engineers whose headquarters are in Pittsburg, The Post asserts, declare that they have had enough of their old leader, and will fight him in the future. It is to be noted, however, that the only fact presented to support these statements is the action of the Devereux Division of the Brotherhood, the members of which subscribed $100 in aid of the Cleveland strikers and sent it to them in a letter announcing that Mr. ARTHUR had expressed his own sentiments, not those of the organization. Now, so far as we have noticed, all that Mr. ARTHUR has done in this matter was to deplore and ignore a useless and hopeless boycott upon the merchants of Cleveland, and to ride upon the tabooed street cars whenever he found it convenient to do so. Neither his record nor his reputation gave any reason to expect that he would show sympathy with the use of dynamite or with violence and lawlessness of other kinds, and it was the reverse of surprising that he did not countenance as a coercive device a boycott that was doomed to failure from the very beginning.

—Some of the Kansas papers seem to have wearied of the constant commendation of the dashing FUNSTON, and because of this feeling, or others equally creditable, they are devoting considerable space to the rehearsal of all the ill-natured stories their San Francisco correspondents can collect among the returned members of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment. That strikes the disinterested observer as pretty poor business, but the tales, as showing the results of jealousy and the related emotions, are not without a certain interest to the student of human nature. The rule by which to measure them all, of course, is the fact that the narrators are men who exercised the right to refuse to re-enlist when their Colonel requested them to do so. One of the invalided officers—his name, by the way, isn't revealed—is quoted as saying that FUNSTON fell in with the re-enlistment idea as soon as it came up and confidently asserted that all his men would stay. When a vote was taken only twenty-five were willing to serve under Major BELL. "Then I'll keep them on the firing line," FUNSTON is said to have exclaimed with an oath, and, as the story runs, all through the Malolos campaign, while but 35 per cent. of the Kansas men were fit for duty, they were kept at the front in the midst of the hardest fighting, though Manila was swarming with regulars with nothing to do. Here, too, is an "appreciation" of the hero that makes queer reading: "FUNSTON was given all too much credit in the newspapers. He was constantly playing the spectacular, the grand stand, say the Kansans. He was in no sense a commanding officer, seldom giving a command. Whoever heard, they ask, of a Colonel taking a squad of men and dashing away from his regiment to perform some harum-scarum newspaper exploit? But that is FUNSTON'S record. What was supposed to become of his regiment? FUNSTON never considered that. The fact that he was in charge of 1,200 men apparently never occurred to him. It was his province to dash, and he dashed, regardless. Had he been a regular army officer, the men say, he would have been court-martialed till he learned better his duty." Even his courage is decried as the recklessness of the man who has never felt a bullet, and as for his swimming, it is amiably said: "If FUNSTON knows how to swim he never showed his knowledge in the Luzon campaigns. He always took a raft, and it was the individual bravery of privates, as a rule, that got the craft." And so on and so on, for a column and a half. It may be that this sort of stuff will change a few opinions, but one can doubt it happily.

—When one of our correspondents criticised us for giving half a column of space to Mr. RUSSELL SAGE on his birthday, the impulse to reply somewhat irritably was strong. Now a second correspondent has commended the first, and the impulse is stronger still. We will not yield to it, however, for that would be undignified. But what gives these judges of their kind the right to speak with such assurance about the life of this eminent financier? Do they know him intimately? Do they know him at all, except from what the newspapers have printed about his business career? If that is the case, they are hardly justified in asserting that the getting of money has been the one occupation and interest of his waking hours. Preachers of charity should be charitable, and they should be sure of their facts before they indulge in ultimate condemnations. As for the amount of space which we devote to this or that man or event, how often must we announce that journalistic approval is not, cannot be, and ought not to be measured by the number of lines used on a given subject?

GENERAL NOTES.

Marblehead, Mass., has attained the 250th year of its honorable history and is having a loan exhibition of cherished antiquities.

* * *

Boston's valuation by the Assessors this year shows a large increase in both real and personal property, the gain being $36,000,000 or more.

* * *

Two thousand new coke ovens are being built in the Connellsville region, Penn., giving it a total capacity of at least 21,000 ovens. The pig iron and steel producers are making use of every available oven to keep their furnaces going.

* * *

Admiral Dewey has written to President N. L. Sheldon of the Norwich University Alumni Association of Boston accepting its invitation to a reception in case he visits Boston. The letter was written from Trieste, June 29, and the reception cannot be held before October, if at all.

* * *

Ex-Gov. D. H. Hastings has offered to add $1 to every dollar raised by the Veteran Club of Centre County, Pennsylvania, for the long-proposed monument to the late ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, and it is now hoped that the required sum of money will be raised. It is expected that a new committee will be appointed to carry through the project.

* * *

President John P. Branch of the Merchants' Bank of Richmond, Va., offered to give $25,000 to Randolph-Macon College at Ashland, Va., if Dr. James A. Duncan of Knoxville, Tenn., would accept its Presidency. Dr. Duncan has signified his unwillingness to do so. He is a graduate of the college. His father was its President from 1868 to 1873, and his grandfather was Professor of Greek there for a quarter of a century.

* * *

Chief of Police Johnston of Jamestown said the other day that he could think of no case where a tramp had been a troublesome prisoner—that they are usually too indolent to care about making a disturbance. The real danger from them, he said, lies in their taking possession of barns or unoccupied houses in the country where, by the careless use of their pipes, "which they keep working in some wonderful manner," they sometimes contrive to start a fire which destroys the building.

VAGARIES OF OHIO JUSTICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent reference in your paper to the fact that "criminals tried before different Judges and juries for the same kind of crime may receive varying sentences, one man may be condemned to six months' imprisonment for an offense for which another man receives a sentence of five years," suggests that American courts are open to the same reproach, not only in the different States, as we all know, but in the same city. I have often noticed such diversity in sentences, which I cannot now recall, but which any good lawyer can.

But what I wish to call attention to is a queer course of justice as administered in the same Ohio court—that of Muskingum County. Some twelve or fifteen years ago, according to my informant, himself a Judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, in one term of the court a man was awarded $600 for the loss of a brood mare. A little later, in a suit in which the county was defendant for the loss of life of a young man of twenty, a verdict of $60 was awarded the heirs of the young man. This fact can easily be corroborated. So that a fine brood mare under this decision was worth ten times more than a young man of twenty!

M. H. B.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 9, 1899.

TOWER BUILDING'S COLUMNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the article in your issue of Thursday on the bronze tablet placed on the Tower Building to commemorate the first example of skeleton construction, you state that the construction is of steel, but in point of fact the columns are of cast iron. By far the greater number of skeleton buildings that have been erected since the Tower Building was built, in 1888, have used steel columns, but at that time the manufacture of structural steel work for buildings had not advanced to its present state of perfection.

It is an interesting fact that the Tower Building's columns are of cast iron, because it has a bearing on the controversy that has existed ever since that building was erected, and still continues, as to whether cast iron or rolled steel for columns is the most advisable material to use when buried out of sight in the walls, which are more or less affected by dampness. The advocates of cast iron insist that cast iron is the better material for durability by reason of its being practically unaffected by rust. The advocates of steel claim many advantages for that material that cast iron does not possess. It is well, however, that the material actually used for the columns in the Tower Building should be correctly stated, as the building has become a historical one, due to the fact that it is the first example of a skeleton construction in which the entire weight of the walls and floors is borne and transmitted to the foundation by a frame work of metallic posts and beams.

JOHN COOPER.

New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

TROLLEY CAR CASUALTIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time now to compel the trolley companies to place their death-dealing wires under ground? I am a constant reader of THE TIMES, and am surprised at the terrible loss of life that I read of every day from the trolley cars and the breaking of the wires. It is horrible and should be stopped. New York has never allowed the wires to be overhead. The Metropolitan and the Third Avenue are burying their wires in the very best manner, and the Brooklyn company should be compelled to do the same. As they have enough money to buy up all the Railroads, so as to control the entire city, they cannot plead that they have not money enough.

The people should call a mass meeting and demand more safety. The trolley cars are allowed to travel entirely too fast. I read from your paper that the Brooklyn trolley cars have killed the enormous number of 250 persons. It is horrible. Cannot something be done? Will not THE TIMES come to the people's aid, as it is bold and fearless, and always on the side of justice? Have we in Brooklyn any officials whose duty it should be to try to make the city a safe place to reside in? I never hear that any official, either Alderman or Councilman, is heard from. They seem to be too much interested in holding up the bonds. Such is politics. MORRISANIA.

New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your letters of to-day I was surprised to quite a degree on coming across the heading "Justification of Lynching." Just think of it! That any man of education enough to write a letter could in the light of this century and under the guidance of such high moral principles as are being set forth in our country plead so stirringly for such diabolical criminality!

Mr. Editor, if I were a Southerner living among such a vile, low set of yellow-gummed brutes as are to be seen any day in our Southern towns, and one of such men should commit an assault upon wife or sister of mine, I cannot tell you what I would do. I cannot even think of it. But when the hand of the law lays hold of its victim with the purpose of doing impartial justice, and a mob is gathered, a jail broken open, and vulgar passions indulged in the practice of lynching—too often accompanied by worse cruelties—by revengeful men, then I say wrong has been heaped upon another wrong, and justice scattered to the winds. No criminality has ever been annihilated by giving measure for measure. The Greeks of old saw this principle in many cases. I am not a Christian, but capital punishment is a drag to that cause which this Government professes to emulate.

For every case of lynching a wrong is done. You ask me to place the wrong. It is certainly not with the lynched. We will even say it is not with the lynchers. They are often under the stress of emotion, which is no less than a form of insanity—but there is a wrong, and we can only look for it in the administration of Southern authority. No such affair would occur many times in the North, and the reasons are obvious.

I cannot help asking Mr. Thorpe to put aside such superficial thinking as prompted him to write his letter and to get down on rock bottom when discussing a subject of such vast importance as that of lynching.

H. C. EASTON.

Summit, N. J., Aug. 9, 1899.

THE STREET CORNER SIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in this discussion, and would like to add a word or two if I may.

Obviously the only object that Mr. Kearny can have in the matter is to arrange the signs in the way that is most convenient and useful to the public. Much abuse and ridicule have been heaped upon him for thinking that the old method might be improved. That the new plan has advantages is not to be denied. I think with others, however, that they are overbalanced by drawbacks. That the sign should run parallel with the street, I think, is of great importance as a mechanical indication. Not only that, but by long-established habit we understand the signs in that way—and think of the task of changing a universal habit. To middle-aged and old people such a change as that recently introduced means continual difficulty.

My own notion of the best arrangement is that of your correspondent, "One Who Reads Street Signs," with whom I see others also agree. Have the main sign in large letters and parallel with the street named—say, Broadway; the cross street—say, Prince Street—in smaller letters below it. At right angles to this sign and parallel to the cross street Prince Street would be at the top in large letters and Broadway, in small letters, below.

AN OLD NEW YORKER.

New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

Double Street Signs Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos the street sign question, the suggestion offered by one of your readers a few weeks ago seems to be the only sensible way out of the difficulty, and is one that the present writer has been thinking of offering for some time, with this addition, that the cross street have also its distinct sign, thus:

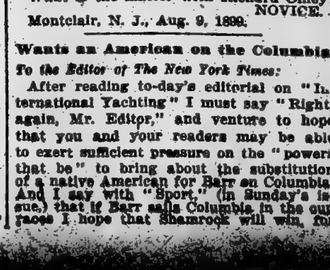

If two, each, of these were placed back to back on every lamppost no confusion could result. The idea of having conductors call out the street names, while the truly logical one, is rather impracticable, owing to the shortness of the blocks and the speed of street cars. C. P. BURTON.

New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

A Friend of Bryan Writes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial to-day you say, "The way to get rid of Bryan is to get rid of the Populist vermin," &c. Allow me to say that a better way to have got rid of him nearly three years ago was to stop talking about him. But of course that cannot be done, as it is fair to infer that THE TIMES and many other papers are being paid by the Republican National Committee to keep Bryan and free silver constantly before the people; otherwise Bryan and free silver would be about forgotten by this time. While I am not, and never have been, a free-silver man, I will say that your blackguardism and abuse of Mr. Bryan will not hurt him one particle, but will bring THE TIMES into contempt with all honest, fair-minded people. L. L. STIENBACK.

Sherburne, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1899.

Suggests Olney for President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to notice that at last the names of some of our prominent men are being named as candidates for the high office of President, outside of the two self-imposed now before the public.

What are the Republicans doing? Are they shut up by the man now holding that office? Let the people have a choice.

What is the matter with Richard Olney?

NOVICE.

Montclair, N. J., Aug. 9, 1899.

Wants an American on the Columbia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading to-day's editorial on "International Yachting" I must say "Right, again, Mr. Editor," and venture to hope that you and your readers may be able to exert sufficient pressure on the "powers that be" to bring about the substitution of a native American for Barr on Columbia. And I say with "Sport" (in Sunday's issue,) that if Barr sails Columbia in the cup races I hope that Shamrock will win, for victory with Barr at the helm would be no victory (American) at all.

ANOTHER SPORT.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

DREYFUS AND THE KAISER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's editorial concerning Capt. Dreyfus you remark that the Kaiser will not suffer Dreyfus to be convicted a second time, and in to-day's editorial you call the affair at Rennes a mystery. The Kaiser is enough of a soldier and disciplinarian to know that the following colloquy would render him ridiculous in the eye of every soldier on this globe if he attempted to stop a conviction, which seems unavoidable. The first day of the "revision" of the case the witness himself blunders out the following:

Col. Jouaust—You had papers in your possession intended for print?

Dreyfus—Yes, I sometimes made a mistake in the bureau (office) to which they should be sent.

Col. Jouaust—In 1892 you went to Mulhouse. What did you do there?

Dreyfus—I went there three times by way of Basel, without a passport. Once I arrived at my house, I never went out.

Col. Jouaust—You went there in 1888?

Dreyfus—Yes, possibly.

Col. Jouaust—Did you converse with German officers?

Dreyfus—I deny it absolutely.

Col. Jouaust—What was your object in going to Alsace?

Dreyfus—For instruction.

The above is verbatim your own words in yesterday's issue, and any person speaking French even slightly knows that in the translation from the French to English there is no possibility of twisting the meaning of these words. Dreyfus is, if I am not mistaken, a graduate of Saint-Cyr, which is equal to our West Point. Would a West Pointer tolerate such a blunder as he acknowledges in his first answer to Col. Jouaust? Kaiser Wilhelm would break an officer at once for such an offense! And what instructions did Dreyfus expect to be benefited by if he never went out of his house once in Mulhouse?

F. HAGEMANN.

1,433 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, Aug. 9, 1899.

The Man on the End Seat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read complaints against the man who takes and holds the "end seat" in the open surface cars. I ask each complainant—especially those who are women: Do you not prefer to climb over the man on the "end seat" and tramp on his toes rather than have him give you the end seat, and a few minutes later, in order to leave the car, climb over you and tramp on your toes?

Is it not to be presumed that the first one on the car is the first to get off, surface cars being used generally for short distances only? B. H. G.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

Not to be Let Alone.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The best tribute ever paid the American newspaper is Croker's complaint that they will not "let him alone." That is what Tweed worried over. THE NEW YORK TIMES would not let him alone. It could not be bought off. Croker has covered his tracks better than Tweed, but it is in the interest of public morality that he be not let alone. If he is able to do what he has with publicity and exposure possible, imagine the possibilities were he assured of absolute secrecy!

Encouragement to Decent Journalism.

From The New London (Conn.) Day, Aug. 4.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the most enterprising newspapers in the world. It is cleanly edited and cleanly printed. It publishes all the news that's fit to print. Its headlines are not scarecrows. Its editorials are not outrages. Its reporters are not required to invade the sanctity of homes. Its Saturday literary and art review is unique and interesting. Its Monday commercial supplement is complete and careful. Its ideal is encouraging to decent journalism.

NUGGETS.

What He Weighs.

If the driver of an ice wagon weighs 200 pounds, what does his assistant on the back platform weigh? Ice. Get up!—Philadelphia Record.

The Druggist's Work.

There is a druggist in one of the suburban districts who advertises:

"The doctor prescribes; we execute."

Such advertising cannot fail to appeal to those who desire to be executed.—Boston Journal.

A Matter of Taste.

"I think I shall buy my husband a seat in the United States Senate for a birthday present."

"How lovely!"

"Yes, it's either that or a diamond, and you know jewelry is not in the best of taste for a man."—Detroit Journal.

Planning a Surprise.

"We ought to do somethin' to advertise Crimson Gulch," said Derringer Dan.

"Yes. I've got a scheme, an' if it wasn't for fear o' hurtin' the Admiral's feelin's, I'd put it through. We could attract notice all over the globe by bein' the only town in the country that never asked Dewey to come around an' take dinner."—Washington Star.

The Interview.

Eminent Statesman—Put these memoranda into the form of an interview and send it to all the papers. If it is well received, I will interview myself again, and say that I am glad to see the public agrees with me.

Private Secretary—But suppose it is not well received?

Eminent Statesman—Then I will say that no reporter called on me and that I haven't seen a reporter for six months.—Boston Transcript.

COMING HOME.

Harry Ripley Dorr in Boston Transcript.

The Admiral's flag is at the peak,
The snowy sheets are spread,
The last salute has died away,
The last good-bye is said.
Across the Indian Ocean
His flagship rides the foam;
The message speeds beneath the sea
That "Dewey's coming home!"

On hills and plains where dwells the Past
And History had her birth,
Egypt and Asia drowse and dream—
The ancients of the earth!
And yet their aged eyes are turned
To scan once more the wave,
Where high aloft his banner floats—
The pennant of the brave!

The Red Sea's waters welcome him;
Winds from Arabia sweep
Across the sands to greet him;
And, rousing from his sleep,
The Sphinx beside the pyramids
Lifts his grave eyes to see
Far off a strange new banner float—
The Ensign of the Free!

He skirts the storied Isles of Greece,
And in the starlit night
Olympus for Olympia wears
His crown of silver light;
And from the desolated shores,
Mourning her stricken sons,
Spain hears the Admiral's proud salute
From grim Gibraltar's guns!

Then straight away the flagship sails,
Due West and homeward bound.
A Nation waits you, Admiral,
The hours move slowly round.
The harbor guns will thunder
And the martial drums will beat;
But—bow your thanks and hasten—
For home and rest are sweet!

The bugle's quick "Assembly" sounds
From mountain peaks again,
And heroes of a hundred years
Rise at the shrill refrain!
Once more at hard-fought Bennington
Stark answers to the call,
And Warner's men fall in again
To greet the Admiral.

Macdonough's Yankee tars will man
His phantom fleet again,
And in your honor ride once more
The waters of Champlain;
While Autumn from the mountain crests
Flings her bright banners free,
In welcome to our Admiral—
The Hero of the sea!

EXPECT A TRANSVAAL WAR

Most People in London Think the Situation Will Lead to It.

VESSELS HELD IN RESERVE

Companies Told to Get Ready to Transport Troops—More Gold Field Members for Volksraad.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Opinion here is divided on the question as to whether war with the Trasvaal will result from the situation, but the majority of people think there will be war.

The Union Steamship Company's agent at Glasgow has been instructed to refuse booking for third class quarters on the steamer Goth, which has been requisitioned by the Government for the transportation of troops to South Africa. The Arundel Castle will also take out troops, and will sail two days earlier than usual.

The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says all the shipping companies under charter to the British Admiralty for transport purposes have been notified to hold their vessels in reserve for the immediate dispatch of troops.

The steamer Dunera has been ordered to be in readiness on Saturday to ship a detachment of horse artillery to South Africa.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Times says:

"In order to avoid interference with the Transvaal's internal affairs, which is the strongest objection to the proposed conference on the Franchise bill, the adoption of a five years' residence limit is probable.

"At the protracted secret sessions of the Volksraad, President Kruger has failed to obtain the consent of the members to the removal of religious disabilities without the consent of the burghers, but it has been left to the President to publish the bill for consideration next session."

There is little actual news concerning Transvaal affairs. From the silence of the dispatches regarding Mr. Chamberlain's last speech, it looks as though the censorship were again active. It is evident, however, that the amendment to the Constitution empowering the Government in the event of war to call upon all inhabitants, without distinction, to assist in the defense of the State, has created some amount of alarm.

The German Outlanders are said to have appealed to their Consul to interfere in the matter; while The Standard and Diggers' News, the Boer organ, publishes a statement that the Government has sanctioned assurances being given, through the press, that "there is no idea of calling upon Englishmen to fight Englishmen, or, in any other way, of ignoring international sentiment, traditions, or customs."

Dispatches from Pietermaritzburg report considerable military activity there. The commanding officers have held a meeting and issued circulars notifying the volunteers to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"In the Volksraad to-day Mr. Kruger declared that he was glad they had all agreed to stand by the Lord, as the Head of the State. The Raad, he continued, was afraid to go off the right path and away from the Lord.

"Finally Mr. Kruger advised the members to read thoroughly Psalm 119, Verse 37."

PRETORIA, Aug. 10.—The Volksraad has revised the Grondwet, (Constitution of the South African Republic;) by adding two members to the Executive Council who compose the Cabinet, which will in future consist of nine members.

The increase in the representation of the gold fields is also ratified.

MANY INTRIGUES AT PEKING.

The Imperial Palace a Hotbed of Conspiracies—Sweeping Edict by the Dowager Empress.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 10.—Chinese mail advices indicate that while on the surface Peking is quiet, beneath it there is ferment. The Empress Dowager still holds the reins of office, but the palace is a veritable hotbed of jealousies and intrigues, Prince against Minister, minor servants against both, and the Empress Dowager and her favorites against the rest.

The Empress Dowager has issued an edict at Peking in which several sweeping reforms are ordered in all the State Departments of the empire. The edict begins with a perfect tirade upon all the officials in the provinces concerning their duty to prevent what is stated to be a perpetual "squeezing." It goes on to say that the Directors of the Peking stations and all the departments have been guilty of squeezing, and that in order to remedy these wrongs it will be necessary in the future for the Viceroys, Generals, and Governors to take notice of the deplorable condition of things.

The Peking and Tien-Tsin Railway, the edict goes on to state, has made a handsome profit, but there will be no further construction of railroad lines until the Lu Han system has been completed. When that is done, and it has been found to be profitable, other lines will be laid down.

GEN. ROCA'S VISIT TO BRAZIL.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro says that at the banquet given today in honor of Gen. Roca, President of the Republic of Argentina, by Dr. Campos Salles, President of Brazil, the latter thanked his guest for his presence on Brazilian territory. Discussing international policy, the Brazilian Executive said this must not be limited to the interests of America or of the South American republics.

Gen. Roca, in his reply, said that both Governments desired peace and harmony in the solution of international politics, and their policy was not concerned solely with people of the same origin or inhabiting the same regions, but rather expressed the universal aspiration of these people toward tranquillity through reciprocal guarantees.

MORMONS IN THE SOUTH.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—At the Mormon headquarters here the Mormon troubles in the South are partly ascribed to their "recent successes, but chiefly to their political opponents, who wish to see Utah reduced again to the position of a Territory."

Elder Anderson claims wonderful successes lately in the Southern States. He says:

"Over a hundred branches were founded in 1898. The outbreak is distinctly political. They do not, as a rule, attack us. They cannot dispute the good we do. We have established branches in places where hitherto there have been neither churches nor chapels. There is a widespread anti-Mormon organization. We rarely prosecute disturbers. Justice is justice, and we like to get it, but our instructions from Salt Lake are to avoid prosecution wherever possible. Even when the Chief of Police of Lincoln advised prosecution we declined."

Von Schwartzenstein's Appointment.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—President McKinley has written to Emperor William expressing his pleasure at the appointment of Dr. von Schwartzenstein as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States during the absence from America of Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington, saying that Dr. von Schwartzenstein's previous stay in Washington is pleasantly remembered.

Earthquake Shock in Corsica.

AJACCIO, Corsica, Aug. 10.—An earthquake shock was felt last night in the neighborhood of Corte. A house was cracked, and there was a semi-panic in the vicinity.

Cardinal Verga Dead.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Cardinal Isidore Verga, Bishop of Albano and Great Penitentiary, is dead. He was born in Italy in 1832, and was created a Cardinal in 1884.

The Pope Is Not Ill.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, who returned from a holiday Aug. 1, declares that his Holiness is in good health.

The Proposed Pacific Cable.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 10.—The Assembly of Victoria to-day adopted a resolution pledging the colony to join the Pacific cable scheme.

A Persian Minister Dies in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mouchir-ed-Daouleh, died suddenly to-day while passing through this city.

JIMENEZ MAN TO COME HERE.

Confidential Agent of Dominican General Left Havana—To Carry Out Plans in This Country.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—It is reliably reported that Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, has sent a confidential agent to New York to carry out certain plans.

The agent left Havana either Saturday or Monday. He is fully empowered to present the views of Gen. Jiminez.

GEN. MILES'S REQUEST.

He Wants to Retain Control of Inspector General's Office—Amendment of Alger's Order Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—During a conference between Secretary Root and Gen. Miles to-day the subject of Gen. Alger's order taking the Inspector General's office away from Gen. Miles's control was brought up, and Gen. Miles asked that the order be amended. It is not known what will be done, but the probability is that his request will be granted.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, who has been arranging for the publication of the order in its unamended form, has made it clear that he has done so simply because it would be indecorous for him to amend a document already prepared by the Secretary of War, and not because of a desire on his part to issue any paper distasteful to Gen. Miles.

The only thing that makes the amendment of the order doubtful is that Mr. Root might not wish to make his first important official act an overruling of one of his predecessor's.

GAGE'S CIVIL SERVICE FIGHT.

Discovery that the Commission Cannot Order Non-Competitive Examinations in Revenue Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A circular has been sent to Collectors of Internal Revenue by Commissioner Wilson of that bureau, calling their attention to the fact that the non-competitive examinations required are to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and not by the Civil Service Commission.

Collectors are instructed not to make application to the Civil Service Commission nor even to seek information from it in regard to an examination. The Treasury Department, it is announced, is now considering the character and scope of such examinations, and when a decision has been reached the Collectors will be advised.

The discovery that this power was lodged in the hands of Mr. Gage resulted from a re-examination of the executive orders prescribing such examinations. The Civil Service Commission had assumed that the power was in its hands, and had acted on the assumption. The result was a conflict of authority, for the commission claimed that while it had the power of examination, the Secretary had the power of acting or taking no action, as he saw fit, and that he generally saw fit to take none. This was denied by the Treasury Department, but there has not been the best of feeling between the department and the commission, and in some cases officials who relied on the supposed division of authority took occasion to defy the commission.

Two officials in Baltimore flatly refused to take the examination, and relied on Secretary Gage to support them. At first Mr. Gage, relying, as was said at the time, upon certain representations made by Collector Stone of that city, agreed to uphold them, but a few days later, and on the eve of the examination day prescribed by the commission, he announced that he had found the officials were subject to the examination, and changed his position. In the meanwhile President Procter of the commission had made some statements severely reflecting on the way in which the commission was handicapped by Mr. Gage, and asserting that the commission had asked for the abolition of the examinations because, in view of Mr. Gage's attitude, they were useless. If the Secretary's position in the matter as indicated in Commissioner Wilson's circular is correct, all power will be taken from the commission, and the possibility of future conflicts of authority will be done away with.

ALDERMAN SIEFKE'S WILL.

It Disposes of Property Granted to the Founder of the Family by W. B. Astor—A Famous Family Feud.

The will of Alderman Henry Siefke, who died at his home, 307 West Twenty-sixth Street, on June 10, has been filed for probate. By the conditions of the will a valuable piece of property on the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street goes to his son, Henry Siefke, twenty-two years old, to the exclusion of the Astor estate, which has watched for years the disposal of the property, in the hope that a stipulation by which the land was originally given into the Siefke family as a marriage gift from William B. Astor might be broken, and the property revert to the Astor heirs.

Another clause in the will restores to the testator's brother, John Jacob Siefke of Jersey City, all rights he once had in his father's cemetery plot in Greenwood, worth $30,000.

How John Jacob Siefke came to lose his rights in the Siefke burial plot brings to light an interesting story in the life of Alderman Henry Siefke, who left a fortune of $300,000. Henry Siefke, the founder of the family of the present generation, was a favorite servant of William B. Astor, grandfather of William Waldorf Astor. In the Astor family was also a maid servant, Annie. When Henry Siefke and Annie fell in love and sought the sanction of William B. Astor in marriage, it was willingly given, and to further show his approval he gave the young couple a plot of land at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, on which to build a home. This plot measured 100 by 50 feet. The only stipulation in the gift was that it must always descend to an heir in direct descent who bore the family name. A failure in this respect should cause a reversion of the land to the Astor estate.

When the father of Alderman Henry Siefke and John Jacob Siefke was living, he showed a marked preference for the former, and left him, on his death, practically all the property, cutting off John Jacob with little or nothing. Then began a bitter fight between the brothers, in which John Jacob agreed to relinquish his rights in the family burial plot in consideration of the transfer of certain bonds and mortgages. Henry, it is said, was anxious to bar his brother from the family plot, so bitter was the feeling. The filing of the will, however, shows that Henry relented, and restored to his brother all the rights in the burial ground he once had.

Mrs. Siefke gets a third interest in the estate for her lifetime on condition that she does not marry again. In that case she loses all interest in the estate.

THIEVES ROB FARMERS.

New Jersey Citizens Enjoying a Harvest Home Return to Find Their Houses Despoiled.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 10.—While the people of Dutch Neck and Princeton Junction were enjoying their harvest home in Grover's Woods last night, a band of robbers visited their homes and carried away valuables in the form of money, jewelry, silverware, clothing, bric-a-brac, and other articles amounting in value to about $1,400. From a dozen to fourteen houses were entered and not only did the thieves carry off all the valuable goods they could obtain, but to make their work complete scattered crockery, furniture, and other household effects over the floors.

Thomas Curran was the greatest sufferer. He lost silverware, rings, and other jewels worth $200. From Elwood Rues $75 in money was stolen, from William Fagon a gold watch and several trinkets. John Prine and George Denison lost a large amount of clothing, some silverware, and jewelry. Gilbert and Mathew Rue lost considerable silverware, money, and clothing. Other losses range from $20 to $90.

Two men were seen at the rear door of William Fagon's house late at night and pursued, but all trace of them was lost near the strip of woods at Grover's Mills. The farmers at Dutch Neck called a meeting last night and formed a vigilance society. Before dawn this morning several mounted horses and scoured the woods and neighborhood, but no trace of the robbers could be found. They are supposed to be members of the gang that has operated in Princeton for over two months.

KLONDIKE VICISSITUDES

Men Die of Hunger and Cold on the Edmonton Trail.

SUFFERINGS OF SURVIVORS

Thirty Men Reach Wrangel from Edmonton Destitute and Broken in Health—Found Little Gold.

WRANGEL, Alaska, Aug. 6, via Seattle, Washington, Aug. 10.—The Stickeen River steamer Strathcona arrived here to-day with thirty survivors of the Edmonton trail. They are all Western men except C. Jefferson, Ohio; J. McGillivary, London, England; W. Red, Canada; O. Reed, Canada; J. Levin, Ottawa; J. Hackney, Ottawa; M. Tall, Canada, and E. N. Tall, Canada. All the men came in with the pack train sent out from Telegraph Creek and Laketon by the various trading companies last Spring.

The unfortunates tell heart-rending stories of hardships endured and comrades lost and abandoned, and strongly denounce the trading and transportation companies, as well as the Canadian officials and newspapers that so profusely advertised this route as a feasible one to the Klondike goldfields.

In outward appearances these men certainly give evidence of the awful suffering undergone since leaving Edmonton, eighteen months ago. Most of them are sickly looking, with unkempt beards and ragged clothes—pictures of dejysical and financial wrecks. Several have grown gray, and bear marks of scurvy.

A few have just enough money to reach Seattle or Victoria, but the majority are without funds. The citizens of Wrangel have applied for aid to the United States Government at Washington, but up to this date, none has been received. There are about twenty-five destitute miners here. Many had narrow escapes from starvation along the trail from Fort Simpson to Mud River and Fort Laird.

William Schmidt and Fred Swift left the camp at Laird Post last Spring to trap and have never been heard from since. Perry Wells died of scurvy at Telegraph Creek.

It is admitted that there are still more than 100 men scattered along the trail between Laird Post and the Pelly Banks, and relief parties have been sent out by the Hudson Bay Company. The last reports brought to Laird Post were that many were dying of scurvy and hunger. It is estimated that there are thirty or forty sufferers at Telegraph Creek awaiting the next trip of the boat. The sick that had to be carried on stretchers had not yet reached Glenora when the Strathcona sailed.

Several starvation cases are reported. About twenty miles above Devil's Portage two unknown men were found frozen to death last Winter. A man from New York, bearing the name of Johnson, was found dead in a tent near the source of the Mud River last Fall. This poor fellow had as covering only half a blanket, and in a diary, still open in his hand, were these words opposite the date, Feb. 15, 1897:

"I died of hunger."

All along the trail from Fort Simpson, on the McKenzie River, to Fort Laird men with frozen limbs were assisted, while some too weak to help themselves were necessarily left behind by those more fortunate and able to struggle along.

Scurvy raged in all the camps, more or less, but there are few deaths from this disease reported. A number of Canadians who attempted to explore the outland trail from Fort Simpson to Fort Francis last Fall have never been heard from, and it is likely that they perished from cold. Beaupre was the name of one of these men, and he hailed from Ontario.

Provisions were scarce, and high at all the military posts last Winter, and at several, including Laird Post and Fort Francis, even the postmen were put on rations during the months of April and May of this year. Flour sold at $35 per sack, bacon at 75 cents per pound, and beans 25 cents per quart. This made up the daily menu for several weeks.

Many owe their lives to the relief party under Scott Simpson, sent out by the Cosca Trading Company. He reached Laird Post, March 25. This daring party left Laketon in March, and made a most perilous trip across Dease Lake with dogs. As the ice broke up, one of the rescuing party was drowned and nearly all the dogs and sleds were lost.

The majority of the returning gold seekers took the McKenzie water route from Edmonton. Coarse gold was found in several small streams, and gold colors were often seen, though not in sufficient quantity to work.

ROBERT L. WALKER BANKRUPT.

Man Through Whom Mr. McKinley Met with Monetary Difficulties Files a Petition.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.—Financial reverses have overtaken Robert L. Walker of Poland, Mahoning County, he having filed to-day in the United States District Court a petition in voluntary bankruptcy.

Mr. Walker is the man through whom President McKinley met with monetary difficulties several years ago. At that time the President was interested with Walker in a metal-stamping business, and lost his entire property through signing notes for Walker.

Walker admits liabilities to the amount of $100,000, and avers that he is without assets. He recites a long list of creditors, among them being banks in Youngstown, Warren, and other towns. He says he owes money to three Cleveland banks as follows: Union National Bank, $20,000; National Bank of Commerce, $10,500, and State National Bank, $2,250.

THE PASSING OF KING COTTON.

South Carolina Will Have 20,000,000 Pounds of Tobacco This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 10.—The South Carolina farmer is slow to give up his allegiance to King Cotton, but the returns in late years have shaken his faith, and a change is steadily being made. There has been nothing revolutionary in the supplanting of cotton in half a dozen counties in the rich Pee Dee section by tobacco. The first experiments were made by one or two men in Darlington County five or six years ago. They were successful. The farmers in each county have experimented, and only when certain of success have they gone into tobacco as the money crop. This year it is planted extensively in large counties, while in others experimental farms were cultivated. There are thousands of tobacco barns dotting the country, while in eight or ten towns large warehouses have been built. At these warehouses sales have been in progress for two weeks, but the big "breaks" took place this week, when several million pounds of the weed was sold to buyers from all over the country.

Since the industry was begun in this State each year's product has more than doubled the last and the grade of leaf has improved. This season from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds will be sold in these warehouses. The prices so far have ruled from 4 cents to 26 cents, and the tobacco planter is the happiest farmer in the State.

The impetus to wheat growing has been more sudden and marked than that of tobacco culture. Last Fall a large acreage was planted in wheat, and while the oat crop failed, the yield of wheat was excellent. The former difficulty of getting wheat to the mills has been obviated by the building of about twenty roller mills this Spring. They have improved machinery, and have been grinding on full time. Because of a prejudice against the flour shipped into the State, occasioned by reports of its adulteration, the homemade article sells 20 cents a barrel above market quotations, and there is demand for all the output.

To further stimulate wheat growing a State convention of wheat growers will meet in Greenwood Aug. 15 and 16. Senator Tillman will be one of the speakers.

As an experiment, a farm that produced fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre four years ago was made to yield sixty bushels this year. No fertilizers were used, but after the wheat was harvested each year cowpeas were sown and the vines plowed in. It is likely that this Fall the wheat acreage of last year will be doubled.

Five Negro Children Burned.

JACKSON, La., Aug. 10.—Five negro children were burned to death on McKowan's plantation, near this place, last night. The parents locked them up in their house and went to church. On their return the charred remains of the little ones were found.

Burned with His Three Children.

MARION, Va., Aug. 10.—Thomas Martin's home was burned last night. Martin and his three children, aged eight, eleven, and thirteen years, perished.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the New York Yacht Club fleet at Newport and Admiral Sampson at Bar Harbor, a great part of the fashionable world is interested in matters aquatic. Even from less modish resorts come the echoes or the promises of regattas. The Thousand Islands has its canoe races, and at Lake George there are the contests for the steam and naphtha launches. These affairs are all events of much importance in their localities, and the finale each evening is a dance of some description. There will also be in the near future a regatta on the lake at Lenox, and there is some discussion of a similar affair being arranged for the lake near Richfield Springs.

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The Sundays in the middle of August will find town more deserted possibly than at any time this Summer. The near resorts have captured the young man who cannot leave his office but for the evening and the week end, and Southampton, which will have its dance at the Meadow Club this evening; West Hampton, Quogue, Islip, and the nearer Rockaways, as well as the Jersey coast resorts, where everything is in full swing, will be quite gay these few days, with little complaint of dearth of dancing men.

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Seabright, Low Moor, Galilee, and Monmouth Beach, as well as Elberon and Long Branch, are at the zenith of their Summer. It has been a known fact for years that at Seabright everything increases in intensity until the 15th of August. This year has been no exception to the rule. The Octagon, the Inn, Panacchi's, and the other hotels are crowded, and the days are passed in fishing and sailing, and the evenings in dances and dinners. There have been several very handsome entertainments given, and among those who have entertained is Mr. Alfred Beadleston, whose dinners this Summer have become famous. At the Inn are Miss Lily Dixon, Miss Clara Byron, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taylor, and Mr. Dave Barnes. Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood has had a succession of house parties at Faerie Lea, on the Rumson Road.

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Simsbury in Connecticut has also had a very delightful Summer and many house parties have been given there. Among those who have entertained are Mrs. William Phelps Dodge and Mr. Clarence Phelps Dodge, who is shortly to marry Miss Clara Lunt of Colorado. Miss Lunt is a very pretty girl, and made her début in New York at one of the dancing classes a few years ago. The Dodge family have all charming country places near each other in this delightful Connecticut village. Among those who were in the party last week were Miss Cora Randolph, Miss Lunt, and Mr. Edward Fay.

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Islip will have several house parties also over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Lester M. del Garcia will give one, and among the guests expected are Col. Chisholm, Miss Julia Graham, and Miss Josephine Drexel. William K. Vanderbilt has also been at Islip looking over the Oakdale property burned last Spring, and which he is rebuilding.

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Richfield has also been very gay. The Robert Tailers gave a dance last week at Waisontha Inn. The occasion was the ending of the first week of the golf tourney, and from all accounts it seems to have been a very lively affair. The hunt starts early next month, and there is also some talk of a horse show. The Lee Tailers are giving large house parties, and the days at the hotels are passed in the usual way peculiar to Richfield, and there is always music and the inevitable impromptu dance following it in the evening.

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The Perot abduction case seems to bristle with legal technicalities, and from the peculiar circumstances and the divers nationalities of the parties concerned it looks as if it would end in nothing, and Mrs. Perot will retain custody of her child. It is a very complicated affair, and the English courts are entangling it more and more each day. As soon as a decision is reached Mrs. Perot intends to go to Paris, where she has been living for some years.

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The visiting yachtsmen of the New York Club fleet, as well as the Newporters, both residents and Summer visitors, greatly missed this year the harbor fête and illumination which was such a feature of the fleet's stay at Newport in the Summers of 1896-7. There was no cruise last year, and consequently no fête, but it was thought that one would be held this Summer all the more certainly from its omission last year, and also because this is so eventful a yachting Summer. The reason given at Newport for the failure to hold this fête is that so much money was spent by the residents and townspeople on the welcoming of the White Squadron a few weeks ago, and especially on the dinner given the officers of the fleet at the Casino, that it would have been impossible to secure the necessary funds for the illumination. The true reason probably is that the young men who organized and managed the affairs were rather tired of the seemingly thankless task, and did not care to give their time and energy to it again. The more wealthy Summer visitors, who are particularly interested in yachting this year, would have probably subscribed liberally to a fête if there had been any one to organize and direct it. With the largest fleet that has ever assembled in Newport Harbor on an annual cruise of the New York Club, the display would have been exceptionally fine.

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The scene in Newport Harbor during the late hours of Wednesday afternoon when the fleet of yachts arrived from Shelter Island, and again yesterday morning when they left for Vineyard Haven, was one of the most picturesque imaginable. The shining seas of Narragansett Bay, with their villa-crowned heights, form a setting for the marine picture which the yacht fleet afforded which cannot be equalled anywhere in the world, not even at Cowes. So thickly did the vessels lie, not only in the harbor but in Brenton's Cove, during Wednesday night, that progress through them was difficult and dangerous. Notwithstanding innumerable small boats of every kind and description were constantly moving to and fro bearing merry parties of sightseers, while the pretty little clubhouse of the New York Yacht Club was crowded at all times with throngs of men and women in yachting costumes, and launches, gigs, and boats of all kinds were constantly arriving at and departing from the landing stage, receiving and leaving their freight of men and women. On most of the larger yachts, as at New London, dinners were given on Wednesday night, and there was music on many of the boats. There was a dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on Mr. Walters's fine steam yacht Narada, which was anchored in Brenton's Cove. This was attended by most of the ultra-fashionables of Newport, and the yachtsmen who were not invited sat on the decks of their craft to a late hour listening to the waltzes and two-steps played by the string orchestra on Narada, which sounded very sweetly over the water. The weather was perfect all of Wednesday and again yesterday, and this made the visit of the fleet all the more enjoyable.

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Much regret was expressed both by the Summer visitors and the yachtsmen at Newport that the weekly Casino dance could not have been held on Wednesday instead of last night, so that the latter could have had an opportunity of seeing the Newport maids and matrons in their best gowns and also of joining in the dance. Much comment was made on the absence from the harbor of Col. John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, and also that Col. Astor was not present to greet the yachts. The Nourmahal is expected with her owner on Saturday, and her mishap in running aground in the Hudson River on Tuesday, which gave the clue to her whereabouts, was widely discussed. Col. Astor will, of course, be present on Monday, when the race for the Astor cups take place off Newport.

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One of the plays selected by the young Earl of Yarmouth, in which some well-known men and women will appear with himself at Newport on Sept. 5, "Our Bitterest Foe," was played there by several amateurs at the Travers villa, occupied that Summer by ex-Secretary Whitney and his first wife, several years ago. It was not particularly successful at that time owing to the extreme amateurishness of one or two of the male performers. Then, as now, the play was chosen by a visiting Englishman, and it seems to be one much favored by English amateurs. From all accounts the Earl of Yarmouth will not allow the coming production of this play to fail from any lack of rehearsal.

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Justice and Mrs. Truax, who have been at the Manhasset House, Shelter Island, during the past month, will leave on Monday for the Adirondacks, where they will spend a week with Judge and Mrs. Van Brunt, at Schroon Lake.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—If the present plans are carried out, and there are no disappointments, the clubhouse of the Newport Golf Club will be brilliantly illuminated with electricity on Saturday evening, and from that time will be the scene of one continuous round of dinners and small dances. M. Cambon, who visited the club on Monday, expressed his admiration for the place, which he said was one of the best and most delightful places of the kind he had ever visited. When the clubhouse is lighted an effort will be made to give a subscription ball by the members. The last large social function held at the Golf Club was the dinner dance given by Mrs. R. T. Wilson about four years ago.

While the rain fell in torrents this morning, the Earl of Yarmouth, with the young ladies and gentlemen of the cottage colony who are to take part in the amateur theatricals for the benefit of the Newport Hospital, were rehearsing the vaudeville portions of the entertainment. With the use of a piano the Earl directed the chorus and the stage movements. The rehearsals for the comedy drama and the musical comedy have been called for next week, and thereafter these rehearsals will be held daily. The dress rehearsal will probably take place the evening before the first performance.

The rain of to-day interfered with outdoor social functions.

A number of horses and carriages belonging to several of the yacht owners of the New York Yacht Club have arrived from New York.

Among the cottagers entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. R. L. Gammell, Col. Edward Morrell, Mrs. Harold Brown, and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

Mrs. Edward Parsons entertained at luncheon to-day.

John P. Duncan entertained at luncheon on the yacht Kanawha.

Dr. W. Seward Webb, who, with Mrs. Webb, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Breakers, is arranging for an extensive moose hunting trip in Canada for the coming month. A large party of gentlemen will accompany Dr. Webb. Lispenard Stewart is arranging a similar trip for next month.

Arrivals at the Cliffs Hotel include Count Meran of Austria, Mrs. Edward S. Buckley and Miss Katherine Buckley of Philadelphia, Mrs. James Thompson and Mme. Nefew of Paris, Armand Lecombe and A. Romano Averane of Italy, Col. William Goddard of Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Roelker of Providence, R. H. White, Mrs. L. S. Burton, Mrs. H. L. Jordan, and the Misses Jordan of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, who were expected to sail from Europe to-day will, after their arrival in New York, come to their cottage here, which was occupied during the early part of the season by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie.

Registers at the Newport Golf Club include W. D. Sloane, Belmont Tiffany, Miss Morton, and Miss C. Ogden Jones.

Mrs. Christine Penrose of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles at their cottage in Ochre Point Avenue.

Franklin A. Plummer of New York is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Milliken of the same city. Mrs. Milliken is a sister of Mr. Plummer, and well known in the Summer colony.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb have returned to New York.

Fernando Yznaga, A. De Navarro, and John Glover are recent arrivals.

Julien T. Potter is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

Dr. De Costa of Philadelphia is the guest of Col. Edward Morrill.

Dancing at Newport's Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—Despite the heavy downpour of rain this evening, the Casino dance was very well attended and the dancing was very general, while the balconies were filled with spectators. Those dancing were J. E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, W. C. Eustis, Mrs. W. L. Kane, Miss Kane, H. Roger Winthrop, George Griswold, Prince Lubomirski, Miss Maud Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, William Hugh Nelson, the Misses Stone, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., the Misses Gerry, Miss Fifi Potter, H. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Ogden Codman, Jr., Potter Palmer, Jr., Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Post, Miss Morgan, Miss Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Stanley Mortimer, Franklin A. Plummer, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

A NEW HOTEL FOR NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—The urgent need of another hotel in Newport has of late attracted the attention of several hotel proprietors as well as of financiers, who have carefully inspected various sites and the field for another hotel; and at the present time there are several plans under way to give Newport the needed additional hotel.

For the past few weeks William Walcott of Colley & Co., bankers and brokers, of New York, Boston, and Providence, has carefully gone over the hotel question and some little time ago concluded that Newport had lost considerable of the best transient trade for the want of another hotel.

In view of the prospects of success for a new hotel, Mr. Walcott has made an offer to the owner of the Conckling estate, Touro Park West, for the purchase of the entire property, and if the offer is accepted he will erect one of the most modern and elaborate hotels in the country.

ANNUAL PENSION REPORT.

Sum Paid, $138,253,922.91—Only a Few Spanish War Claims Allowed—Sixty-three Attorneys Disbarred.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—According to the advance sheets of Pension Commissioner Evans's statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, the Spanish war resulted in no less than 16,986 applicants for pensions. Of this number the claims of only 295 were allowed. During the year there was a considerable falling off in the number of pensioners. On June 30, 1898, there were on the rolls 993,714 pensioners, and on June 30, 1899, 991,519, a falling off of 2,195. The total amount paid in pensions for the year was $138,253,922.91.

There is no more suggestive item in the report than that enumerating the number of pension attorneys disqualified in the year. It was Commissioner Evans's onslaught on corrupt and dishonest pension attorneys which, more than anything else, led to the campaign now being waged for his removal. The number of attorneys disbarred during the year was sixty-three. Three were suspended, two dropped, and one application for admission to practice revoked. The total number of attorneys standing disbarred July 1, 1899, is 1,163.

There were 40,991 names added to the pension roll in the course of the year, and 43,186 dropped. Of those dropped 34,345 were dropped because of death, and 8,841 because of remarriage, minors attaining their majority, failure to claim pension, and other causes.

Under the general law there were 1,412 claims filed and 3,624 allowed. There were 6,184 original widows' claims filed and 4,246 allowed.

Under the act of June 27, 1890, original invalid pension claims to the number of 6,860 were filed and 20,641 allowed. There were 13,845 original widows' claims under this act filed and 12,185 granted. Out of 31,330 applications for increases under the general law 22,460 were granted, and out of 31,770 applications for increases under the act of 1890, 25,903 were granted. A recapitulation shows that out of a total of 111,887 claims filed 89,054 certificates were issued.

Washington Auditors Change Places.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morris, Auditor for the Navy Department, and Mr. Brown, Auditor for the War Department, exchanged places. Their commissions arrived yesterday with the President's signature, and to-day they took charge of their respective offices. It is said that the work of the Auditor for the War Department is more than a year in arrears, largely on account of the war.

Wheelman Held for Manslaughter.

NEWARK, Aug. 10.—Charles Kilian, eighteen years of age, was arrested to-day upon a charge of manslaughter. He is the young man who ran down Frederick C. Hawkins on July 31. Mr. Hawkins did not appear to be injured at the time, but died from internal injuries later. Kilian admits the accident, but says he was not to blame. He was held for the grand jury.

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Order in advance to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES edition of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

THE REV. DR. BARROWS DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 10.—The Rev. Dr. Walter M. Barrows, pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, died at Mackinaw Island, Michigan, at 2 o'clock this afternoon from kidney trouble. He leaves a wife and several children. He was fifty-two years old. The funeral service will be held here, probably on Sunday.

Dr. Barrows was the first missionary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society at Utah. He was afterward Secretary of the society, and for ten years was pastor of the Congregational Church at Rockford, Ill. He became pastor of the Second Congregational Church here in May, 1898. He has been in ill-health for some time, and a few weeks ago went West. He became worse, and last week his family joined him.

It was Dr. Barrows who was prevailed upon to marry Perry Belmont and Mrs. Sloane here. The ceremony caused considerable discussion, but the church members were satisfied of the innocence of the pastor's intentions, as was shown by the following circular, issued a short time ago: "The various misrepresentations in the public press concerning the connection of Dr. Walter M. Barrows with the Belmont-Sloane marriage call for the following statement, which was unanimously adopted by the Standing Committee of the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, Conn., and by the committee of the society of the church, at a joint meeting, July 6, 1899:

"'After careful inquiry into the facts relating to our pastor's connection with the marriage of Mr. Belmont and Mrs. Sloane, we hereby record and publish our clear and deliberate conviction, first, that Dr. Barrows consented to perform the marriage ceremony only because he believed that Mrs. Sloane had secured a divorce in a New York court on Scriptural grounds nearly a year previously; second, that Dr. Barrows cannot justly be charged with lack of due care and diligence to know the facts in the case; third, that throughout this unhappy incident the course of Dr. Barrows has been altogether worthy of a high-minded Christian gentleman and of an honored and trustworthy minister of the Church of Christ. In respect to the representation which appeared in the public press of June 23, that Dr. Barrows was induced to perform the ceremony by an increased money consideration, the committee possesses documentary evidence proving absolutely that said representation is false in every particular.'"

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, President of the League for Social Science of this city and former General Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, received telegrams yesterday announcing the death of Dr. Barrows. One of the telegrams was from John Henry Barrows, President of Oberlin College, a brother of the late clergyman. It read as follows:

"Grand Hotel, Mackinaw Island, Michigan.—The Rev. Walter Manning Barrows's funeral in Greenwich Sunday. Will you and Dr. Choate officiate?"

Though making his headquarters in New York City, Dr. Strong is a resident of Greenwich, Conn., and a member of the church of which Dr. Barrows was pastor. He said last evening:

"The resolutions unanimously adopted by the standing committee of the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich and the committee of the Society of the Church at the joint meeting give the judgment of the church in regard to the connection of Dr. Barrows with the Belmont-Sloane marriage. Dr. Barrows was an extremely sensitive man, and the misrepresentations and criticisms preyed upon his mind, robbed him of sleep, and reduced his vitality. It is the common conviction in Greenwich that it was an important if not the primary cause of his death. He was very much broken in health, and he went to the Summer home of his brother, John R. Barrows, a few weeks ago. His condition became so critical that a consultation of Chicago physicians was held, but notwithstanding the best medical skill he continued to fail."

CAPT. NIBBS DYING AT SANTIAGO

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Private information received here from Santiago, where the Earn Line steamship Sutherland now lies quarantined with yellow fever raging among its crew, confirms the report of the serious illness of Capt. Percy Nibbs

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
20 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,

EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.

Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and investors.

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Branch Offices: 252 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.

Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.

Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson

BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co

DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT

Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

National Tube Company.
The Transfer Books and the Stock Ledgers of both the Preferred Stock and the Common Stock of the National Tube Company will, in accordance with a vote of its Board of Directors, be closed from two o'clock P. M. Aug. 15th, 1899, until ten o'clock A. M. Sept. 1st, 1899, for the purpose of exchanging the permanent certificates of stock for the temporary certificates now held by its stockholders.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABlished Commission and Brokerage business on Wall Street, paying well, with capital of $5,000 to $10,000. Address B. H., P. O. Box 2,616, New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

Pittsburgh & Western Railway
PREFERRED STOCK.

A large number of the holders of the Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have appointed the undersigned a Committee to represent and protect such shares and, if practicable, secure proper recognition therefor in any scheme of reorganization of said Company. A very large majority of the preferred shares have been deposited with the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY** to the order of the Committee under such protective agreement. The holders of all outstanding Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company are invited to deposit their certificates with the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY**, 66 Broadway, New York. To enable them to participate in any benefits to be secured by the Committee for such Preferred Stock, deposits must be made on or before **AUGUST 15, 1899.** Certificates now listed on the Stock Exchange will be issued for such deposits.

Each deposit will be subject to an assessment of not to exceed 25 cents per share to meet the necessary expenses of the Committee, such assessment to be paid from time to time as called for by the Committee.

The Committee will cause a thorough examination to be made of the physical and financial condition of the property and its earning capacity, and will then formulate and present to depositing stockholders some scheme of readjustment which will afford protection to the valuable equity which the preferred stockholders have in the property.

New York, July 11, 1899.

A. FOSTER HIGGINS,
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
CHARLES W. BAKER,
Committee.
WM. B. RANDALL,
66 Broadway, Secretary.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Counsel.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

To the holders of the securities of above-named and its terminal companies:

Your Committee deem it essential for the preservation of value of your securities:

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all of the securities aected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
AUGUST HECKSCHER (New York.)
EDW'D WAGNER (Berlin, Germany.)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, Aug. 8th, 1899.

Pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of this Company, proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the Company of shares of its Preferred Stock at a price not to exceed the par value thereof, exclusive of the dividend payable Sept. 1st, 1899.

The Company has on hand the sum of $214,519.48 of net proceeds from Lands and Stumpage applicable to the purchase of its Preferred Stock after providing for the payment of seven per cent. dividend upon its outstanding Preferred Stock for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899. Proposals must be made in writing, subscribed by the stock owner, stating his or her address, the number of shares offered, and their price, and will be considered as conferring the right to purchase the whole or any part of the offered shares, unless otherwise specified.

They must be addressed to F. S. Rollins, Assistant Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposal for sale of Preferred Stock," and must be received at the Company's office, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before Aug. 31st, 1899, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. SOMERS HAYES, President.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The second preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on Sept. 2, 1899, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, of record on the books of the Voting Trustees, at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.

Checks will be mailed.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.

Checks will be mailed.
FREDERICK A. SEAMAN,
Secretary.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co., New York Office, 27 William Street.
August 7th, 1899.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 31) of one per cent., payable September 2nd, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed August 15th, at 3 P. M., and reopened September 5th.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Sec'y.

Park Steel Company.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 7½ Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899. The Transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Aug. 19th, at noon, and reopened on Friday, Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.

Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Aug. 31st, 1899. D. C. CLAPP, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

LITTLE CHIEF MINING CO.

(MINES AT LEADVILLE, COLORADO.)
New York City, July 10th, 1899.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LITTLE CHIEF MINING COMPANY will be held on Monday, the 14th day of August, 1899, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the Office of said Company, 66 Broadway, Room 212, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its Capital Stock from $10,000,000, consisting of 200,000 Shares, of the par value of $50.00 each, to $200,000, to consist of 200,000 shares of the par value of $1.00 each.

THOMAS PITBLADDO,
REM. L. BROWER,
C. H. BADEAU,
EDWARD EARLE,
A majority of the Directors.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September. JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Steel and Wire Stock.

John W. Gates, Chairman of the American Steel and Wire Company, who has been at Chicago for several weeks, will be in this city to-day. His arrival excites interest, as it is understood that he brings with him the application of Steel and Wire to the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, to have its stock taken from the unlisted to the listed department. The application will embody a full statement of the affairs of the company, and may be acted on next Monday.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 10	510,593
To date this year	112,096,687
Corresponding date last year	60,931,937

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 10	$1,798,000
To date this year	$616,551,380
Corresponding date last year	$513,819,480

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3% per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4% per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	½	Iowa Cent. pf	2½
Am. Linseed pf	½	K. C. P. & G.	1½
Am. Sm. & R. pf	½	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Louis. & Nash	½
Am. S. & W. pf	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Sug. Refs	½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Nat. Lead Co	1½
Am. T. P. pf	½	Nat. Steel Co	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Nat. Steel pf	1½
Am. S. H. pf	1½	Nord. & West	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Northern Pacific	½
Brunswick City	1½	Ore. R. R. & N.	2
Cent. Pac., as. pd	½	Pacific Coast	3
C., B. & Q.	½	Pac. C. 2d pf	½
C. & East Ill	½	People's Gas, Chi	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1½	Peoria & Eastern	1
Chi. G. W. deb	1	P., C. C. & St. L.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Pressed S. Car	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pressed S. Car pf	½
Chi. Term. T. pf	½	Reading	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf	½	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	St. P. & D. pf	½
Detroit City Gas	1	Southern Pacific	½
Federal Steel	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
Federal Steel pf	½	Un. Bag & Paper pf	1½
Glucose Sugar	1½	U. S. Leather	1½
Hocking Val. pf	½	U. S. Leather pf	1½

Stocks Declined.

American Coal	1	General Electric	½
Consol. Gas	1	Lake Erie & W. pf	1½
Consol. Ice pf	2½	Minn. & St. Louis	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf	1
Des M. & Ft. D	½	U. S. Rubber	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Can. South. 2d	1½	K. C. P. & G. 1st	2½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., Inc.	1	Ore. S. L., Inc. B	1
Col. Fuel 5s	1½	Pacific Coast 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	W. N. Y. & P. Inc.	1½
W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2½		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Wall Street shows response to natural business conditions. Finally the speculators of the Stock Exchange seem disposed to open their eyes. While all the rest of the country has been amply informed of the forceful progress of prosperity it has been the Wall Street fashion to ignore all the good developments, to dispute or underrate every manner of improvement. Lately this mental disturbance on the Stock Exchange took on some curious phases—especially as to the course of the money market.

The fact that funds were in demand throughout the country, because throughout the country there was business expansion practically unexampled, has been made the subject in Wall Street of texts for despondency. And foolish nervousness over money market prospects has been much manipulated.

Still, it has been chiefly—almost only—the professional speculator of small but rampant consequence who has had most to say and to do in this unique campaign of bearishness. The bigger men of the financial world have shown no perturbation; they have gone calmly ahead formulating and executing their important undertakings; they have not much figured in current stock market transactions, but in abundant and effective ways they have shown confidence in the business situation. Then, there is another class quite as important, showing no hesitation, showing investment faith—this class representing what in Wall Street phraseology is known as "the public." The "outsider's" stand has been stalwart; refusing to be scared by manufactured bugaboos, he has been continually adding to investments whenever quotations have been manipulated downward.

And these are factors, supplementing our phenomenal business prosperity, which finally are becoming assertive in Wall Street.

***

Among other bear bugaboos disposed of yesterday was the prediction that the Bank of England's discount rate was to be advanced in response to extraordinary exigencies suddenly developed abroad. The bank's Directors unfeelingly left the rate just where it has been. At this centre, too, money market forecasts of gloomy sort were disproved. To-morrow's weekly bank statement seems to be the final reliance of bear prophets. They profess to know certainly that further tremendous losses in reserves will be disclosed. Of course, they know nothing of the kind.

***

Commission house transactions were again yesterday a conspicuous feature of Stock Exchange business, and in most of the market the strength shown was largely traceable to the influence of purchases for the public's account.

COMING DEVELOPMENTS.

Interesting announcements regarding the affairs of the People's Gas Company of Chicago will probably be made public before the end of this month, a fact which is taken to account for the activity and strength shown in the company's stock. Messrs. Flower & Co. and Henry Allen & Co. are credited with the most important influence in the current market movement.

HELPING A SOUTHERN PORT.

Southern Railway interests are credited with having taken up enterprises which are materially to help the City of Brunswick, Ga., as a shipping port. It is this development which Wall Street regards as explanatory of the strength of Brunswick City shares, which yesterday sold at a new high point. Wall Street capitalists are said to be arranging to build another railroad into Brunswick from the lumber districts of interior Georgia.

ARRANGING A POOL.

New developments are to appear in the affairs of the Hocking Coal and Iron Company, in which, after much negotiation, new Wall Street interests are to become influential. This is almost the only iron property whose securities are distributed that has so far failed to reflect the increased profits that come from the new conditions in the coal and iron trades. Plans are in progress to pool a large part of the company's capital stock, as preliminary to the movement which its friends on the Stock Exchange say they will try to make.

A POOL THAT STAYS.

The patient pool in Leather Trust stocks—it is nearly two years old now—was industrious yesterday. Leather common was lifted a couple of points and the preferred almost as much. The official explanatory report is that some of the long overdue dividends on the preferred shares will be paid, and that the volume of common stock is to be cut in two. A conference at the office of the Standard Oil Company was reported as significant. One broker bought 25,000 shares of the common stock.

HARMONY PREDICTED.

Further indications of progress toward a settlement of pending and threatened litigation were responsible yesterday for an advance of over 2 points in Pan Handle stock. There seemed to be open buying by friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a fact which lends interest to reports that during the past six months the Pennsylvania Company's holdings of Pan Handle common have materially increased.

THE GULF MYSTERY.

The presence of Mr. E. H. Harriman in Kansas City yesterday was construed in Wall Street as significant of plans of the Chicago and Alton Railroad syndicate to acquire control of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf property. Representatives of the syndicate here say they have no knowledge that such a purpose is in view, but Stock Exchange speculators have become pretty thoroughly convinced that something out of the ordinary is afoot affecting the Kansas City Road's future. There seem to be in the market orders to take the Gulf bonds without limit as to amount, though buyers show themselves less in a hurry than they seemed to be a few days ago, when the bonds were taken as fast as offered at any price.

CRITICISM FOR BANKERS.

John J. Mitchell, the banker, says that the men in the banking business do not, generally speaking, "apprehend any disastrous results from the apparent fever for forming trade combines"; that while they recognize "that many trusts have been formed that will fall by the wayside during the next few years those trusts do not amount to much under any circumstances, and their collapse will not cause a panic." Bankers dread panics beyond everything else. If convinced that trusts will not generate one of those disagreeable financial storms they do not care much apparently whether trusts sink or swim, survive or perish. That is a selfish view. The trust which was organized this year may fail to pieces three years hence without creating a panic. But if that trust, during its brief span of life, advances unreasonably the price of the commodity whose manufacture or sale it monopolizes, then the many consumers of that commodity have been robbed to enrich the small number of persons interested in the trust. That transfer of money from one set of people to another may not have any effect on the deposits or loans of banks, but it is a wrongful act, and bankers should be as much opposed to it as are men in other businesses. Furthermore, when a trust is organized, usually with the assistance of bankers, numbers of ignorant individuals are fooled into buying its securities. When the trust goes to pieces they lose everything they had invested. This process of transferring money from ignorant investors to smart promoters ought to excite the indignation of bankers. It does not seem to do so. They have no fault to find with trusts and their organizers so long as panics do not ensue. But who can tell in advance what the mischief the sudden collapse of an overcapitalized trust concern may cause? The fall of one brick may set others to falling till all in the row tumble over.—Chicago Tribune.

JAMES R. KEENE'S POSITION.

Mr. James R. Keene, yesterday, in view of the conflicting statements as to his position, authorized the following:

"I hold the same opinion to-day which I have held for two months past, that market prices of stocks have fully discounted present conditions and prospects. I am not buying stocks at this level, nor do I intend to. Money here and in Europe is in great demand; there is not enough to warrant further bull speculation, even if facts justified it, which, in my judgment, they do not. I think extensive liquidation must inevitably come, for it is the only means in sight to reduce the distended loan accounts of banks and trust companies now out of all proportion to cash resources."

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £534,000, circulation decreased £231,000, bullion increased £303,425, other securities decreased £263,000, other deposits increased £510,000, public deposits decreased £257,000, notes reserved increased £471,000, and Government securities decreased £4,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 44.78 per cent. Last week it was 43.89 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3½ per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Retirement of V. P. Travers from the Presidency of the Standard Rope and Twine Company on Aug. 1.

Steadily growing demand for cars in the West reported by Rock Island officials.

According to a trade paper of Pittsburg the largest pig iron tonnage in the history of the United States was produced during July.

Dealings in New York, Ontario and Western a feature of the London market on its favorable quarterly statement of earnings.

Surplus of $327,912 shown by Lackawanna's leased lines in New York State for the quarter ended June 30, against a deficit of $83,964 in the same period last year.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Baltimore and Ohio's gross earnings for July the largest of any month in the history of the company.

Official denial by the Northwestern of the revived report of a combination with the Omaha whereby the latter's common stock will be guaranteed 4 per cent. dividends by the first-named company.

Sale of the Union Steel Company of Alexandria, Ind., to the Republic Steel Company.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$3,661
Denver and Rio Grande	9,300
Hocking Valley	21,623
Texas and Pacific	13,547
Wabash	32,676
Wheeling and Lake Erie	3,320
Total increase, six roads	$84,127
Increase previously reported	161,035
Total increase, eight roads	$245,162
Decrease: Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	$4,130
Net increase	$241,032

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3% per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $157,499,425; balances, $8,417,750; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $708,762.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and firmer. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.86 for demand, $4.86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@4.82⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅛@5.21⅜ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis, 10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were calm and firm. Despite the speech in regard to Transvaal matters made in the House of Commons yesterday by the British Secretary of State of the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and the references to the Transvaal in the Queen's speech, read at the prorogation of the British Parliament, Kaffirs were strong in consequence of London purchases. Rentes, Spanish fours, Italian securities, and Rio Tintos advanced. Spanish fours closed at 61.12½. Three per cent. rentes, 99f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 94,725,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 4,350,000f, gold in hand increased 2,975,000f, bills discounted decreased 153,025,000f, and silver in hand decreased 6,900,000f.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—On the Boerse to-day private discount was one-eighth harder and dull owing chiefly to the state of affairs in regard to the Transvaal. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50¼ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 10.—In the absence of a stimulus prices on the Boerse to-day were dull and easier.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—American securities opened rather firmer in response to better overnight prices from New York. During the rest of the session prices remained firm, with St. Paul the prominent feature. The final tone was firm and the demand moderate.

Consols, for money, 105 7-16; consols, for the account, 105⅝; Atchison, 21⅛; Canadian, 100⅝; St. Paul, 135⅞; Illinois Central, 118; Louisville, 77; Union Pacific preferred, 80; New York Central, 143; Erie, 15⅝; Pennsylvania, 60⅝; Reading, 11¼; Erie first preferred, 38⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 81; Grand Trunk, 7⅜; Anaconda, 11⅛.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent., and for three months bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £110,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 126.50; Madrid, 23.55; Rome, 7.57. Gold at Lisbon has advanced to 35.50.

Bar silver quiet, at 27 11-16d per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 60.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Though yesterday's market for outside securities was hardly more active than the earlier days of the week, there was marked increase in the strength of the market, and a number of issues ended the day with substantial net gains. In very few stocks did the closing bids show any recession from the figures of the previous day, and such declines as occurred were fractional. In one or two issues some irregularity showed and early in the day one or two prominent stocks showed weakness, but the whole market was strong at the close, and the afternoon advances more than made up for the early declines. Republic Iron and Steel continued active, and after showing weakness in the early trading recovered sharply late in the day and both issues at the close showed some improvement over Wednesday's figures. The greater advance was made in the preferred stock, which, after having been offered below 72, sold up to 73 and closed for the day at 73¼ bid, a net gain of 1⅝ points.

Trading in the copper stocks was very limited in amount, but several issues in this group showed considerable strength and ended the day with net gains. Early in the day Amalgamated Copper rose to 98¼, and it closed at 98¼ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point. Thus far it has not been definitely learned when the first dividend will be declared on Amalgamated Copper, but it is generally thought that the first dividend will be paid at a very early date. It is said in some quarters that a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company will be held within ten days and it is thought that the matter of the dividend will be acted upon within that time. British Columbia Copper sold up to 11¾, and closed at 11⅝ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point.

On sales of a few hundred shares, Distillery Company of America preferred jumped from 54 to 57, closing at 57 bid, a net gain of 4½ points for the day. The common stock sold at 17¼, and later at 18, and it closed at 17½ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point. Without stating the grounds for the prediction, gossip has it that a sharp advance is likely to occur in these issues. This rumor was nothing more than the predictions constantly made about one stock or another, but color was given to the statement by the sharp advance which occurred yesterday in the preferred stock. It was stated yesterday that the stocks of the Distilling Company of America had been issued, thus making it possible to trade in the stocks in the regular way, instead of "when issued," as has been done up to this time. Later in the day, however, it was learned that only a certain portion of the stock has been issued. None of the stock of the Distilling Company of America that was set aside for the purchase of the several companies originally merged in the Distilling Company has been issued to the public. The Central Trust Company still holds all the stock of the Distilling Company of America that was issued in exchange for the stocks of the several merged companies deposited with it up to July 20, and this stock, it was said at the office of the Central Trust Company, will not be delivered to the public until the engraved certificates are ready. It is not probable that these certificates will be delivered before Sept. 1. The stock of the Distilling Company of America that was delivered yesterday was stock issued, it was said, for other purposes than the purchase of the stocks of the four companies originally absorbed in the Distilling Company of America.

Rubber Goods was made prominent in the late trading yesterday by a sharp advance in the preferred stock and a smaller gain in the common. The former sold up to 90 and closed at 89¾ bid, a net gain of 2¾ points, and the common gained 1¼ points, closing at 31¾ bid.

Several of the electric stocks, including Electric Vehicle common and New York Transportation, were in fair demand, and ended the day with substantial net gains. Electric Boat common was bid up to 15 without calling out any stock, although sales of this issue were recently made considerably below this figure.

Brooklyn Ferry stock was well bought yesterday, and it ended the day at 40 bid, a net gain of 3 points. The advance was partly accounted for by the report that the company is earning 6 per cent. on its stock, and that a dividend of 1 per cent. will be declared during September. But apart from this the stock was influenced by a rumor to the effect that other important developments are in progress, and intimations were had pointing to a possible change in the control of the company.

Bay State Gas sold up to 2¼, but fell back to 2. New England Gas and Coke stock sold up to 3½, and closed at 3⅜ bid, a net gain of 3 points. The bonds were offered at 82.

The stock of a company called the Hondur-American Cattle, Agricultural and Colonization Company was offered on the curb yesterday at 25 cents a share, the par value being $5. The offering of the stock met with no response from bidders. Asphalt Company of America stock sold at 15 and 15¼. It closed at 14¾ bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	32½	35
Amsterdam pf	57½	60
Amsterdam, with interest	101	102
Bay State Gas	2	2¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25	26½
American Agricultural Chemical pf	78½	79½
American Woolen Goods	28	29
American Woolen Goods pf	83¾	84½
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf	81	83
Distilling Company of America	17¾	18¼
Distilling Company of America pf	57	58
Electric Boat	15	17
Electric Boat pf		42
Havana Commercial	26¾	27½
Havana Commercial pf	69	70
International Power	77	77
International Pump	26½	27½
International Pump pf	72½	74½
National Gramophone, ex div	84	86
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf	78	80
Otis Elevator	33	34
Otis Elevator pf	93	
Republic Iron & Steel	23½	23¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf	73½	73¾
Royal Baking Powder pf	90½	90½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	32½	32¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	89¾	90¾
Standard Oil Trust	470	472
Standard Oil of New Jersey	468	470
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf	68½	69½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	98¼	98¼
American Air Power	74	75
Asphalt Company of America	14¾	15
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
Chicago & Alton subs	111½	113
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	100¼	101
Electric Vehicle pf	135	135
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2½	2¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	24½	25
General Carriage	34½	37½
Illinois Transportation	57	59
Marksen Copper	9¾	10¼
Mexican 5s	100¾	100¾
New England Transportation	9¾	10
New York Gas & Electric 4s	81½	82

	Bid.	Asked.
New York Gas & Electric 5s	107½	109
New York Transportation	24¼	24½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21	22
St. Louis subs	132	132½
St. Louis common, when issued	28½	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	95
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94	96
Tennessee Copper	19¾	19¾
Trust Company of America	295	296
*Union Copper	30	40

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	246	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103¼
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	100	102
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	63½	64
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 10, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18	19	1,100	Am. Car & Foundry..	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
66½	67½	1,780	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66½	67½	66½	66½	+ ⅛
144	160	200	American Coal	144	144	144	144	—1
41¼	42	610	American Cotton Oil..	42	42	42	42	
12⅜	13	1,194	American Linseed	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅜
56⅜	57	3,375	Am. Linseed pf	56½	57½	56	56⅜	+ ⅜
138	140	135	American Express	141	141	141	141	
17¼	18	200	Am. Malting Co.....	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
66½	67½	225	Am. Malting Co. pf...	66½	66½	66½	66½	— ⅛
41¼	41⅝	3,925	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	41⅞	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
88½	88¾	1,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	87⅜	88⅞	87⅜	88½	+ ⅛
60	60¼	17,230	Am. Steel & Wire....	58⅞	60⅜	58⅞	60¼	+ 1⅛
99⅜	100	5,025	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	99¼	100	99	100	+ 1⅛
163⅛	163¾	25,461	Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	162⅜	164⅝	162⅜	163¾	+ ⅛
120	122	50	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	120½	120½	120½	120½	
100	104	202	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	101½	101½	101½	101½	
42¾	42¾	900	American Tin Plate..	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ⅛
87½	88	400	Am. Tin Plate pf....	87	88	87	87¾	+ ⅝
116	116¼	14,235	American Tobacco....	116⅜	116¼	115¾	116	
36¼	36½	2,950	American Steel Hoop..	35	36⅝	35	36⅝	+ 1⅝
80⅜	80½	3,050	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	79¼	80⅝	79¼	80½	+ 1¼
57⅞	58	6,130	Anaconda Copper	58	58½	57⅝	57⅞	+ ⅛
21	21½	1,900	At., T. & S. F.....	21	21	20⅞	21	
64¼	64⅝	23,610	At., T. & S. F. pf....	64⅜	64⅝	64¼	64⅞	+ ⅛
48½	48¾	800	Baltimore & Ohio....	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
72½	73	440	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	+ ⅛
113	115¼	6,555	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	113	115⅞	113¼	114⅞	+ 1⅝
18¾	19	4,550	Brunswick City	17½	19¼	17½	18⅝	+ 1⅜
54	55	100	Canada Southern	53⅝	54⅜	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅝
54⅛	54⅞	1,680	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	54½	55	54⅜	54⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	28½	4,724	Chesapeake & Ohio....	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
137⅜	138	12,600	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	137¼	138⅛	137¼	137⅞	+ ⅛
77	77½	200	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	77	77	77	77	— ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	3,770	Chicago Great West..	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
71⅜	72	820	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	71¼	72¼	71¼	72	+ ⅛
36⅝	37	850	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	36¾	37½	36⅝	37⅜	+ 1⅛
96⅛	97	3,310	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	96	97	96	97	+1
10	10¼	1,400	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
132¼	132¾	9,520	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	131⅝	132½	131⅝	132¼	+ ⅛
160½	161	100	Chicago & Northw....	161½	161¾	161½	161½	+ ⅛
119⅛	119¼	5,356	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118⅞	119⅝	118⅞	119	+ ⅛
13	14	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	14	14	14	14	
46	46¼	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	46½	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅛
58	58½	1,000	C., C., C. & St. L....	58	58½	58	58½	+ ⅛
57¾	41	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
3	3⅜	1,000	Colorado C. & I. Dev..	3	3	3	3¼	+ ⅛
		100	Col. C. & I. Dev. pf..	6	6	6	6	
52⅛	52¼	10,590	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	51⅝	52½	51⅝	52¼	+1¼
109	110½	100	Colorado Fuel & I. pf.	109	109	109	109	
4⅞	5	100	Colorado Southern	5	5	5	5	
46½	48	300	Col. Southern 1st pf..	46¾	47	46¾	47	
15¼	16⅛	1,150	Col. & H. C. & I.....	16	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
190¼	191	1,220	Consolidated Gas	190	190	179½	180	—1
39	41	100	Consolidated Ice	40½	40½	40½	40½	—2½
46⅜	46¾	4,060	Continental Tobacco..	47¼	47½	46¾	46⅝	— ⅛
94	94⅜	2,955	Continental Tobac. pf	94½	94⅝	94	94⅜	+ ⅛
123⅜	124¼	600	Delaware & Hudson....	124⅜	124⅝	124¼	124½	+ ⅛
177	178	500	Del., Lack. & West..	177	177	177	177	+ ⅛
74⅝	75	860	Denver & R. G. pf....	74½	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅝	400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	20	20	20	20	
		600	Detroit City Gas.....	85	91	85	91	+6
13⅞	14	1,600	Dul., S. S. & At. pf...	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	
37¾	38	550	Erie 1st pf	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
18¼	18½	100	Erie 2d pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
39¼	40	10	Evans. & T. H.....	40½	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
60¼	60½	4,740	Federal Steel	59½	60⅞	59⅜	60⅝	+ 1⅛
82¼	82½	2,560	Federal Steel pf	82	82⅝	82	82	+ ⅛
123½	124½	621	General Electric	124⅜	124½	124	124½	+ ⅛
67¼	67½	630	Glucose Sugar Ref....	66⅝	67½	66⅝	66⅝	+1⅛
166	167	35	Great Northern pf....	166½	166½	166½	166½	
114	117	15	H. B. Claflin Co.....	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	
24	25	51	Hocking Valley	24	25	24	25	
60⅜	60¾	1,850	Hocking Valley pf....	60	61	60	60½	
42	42½	600	International Paper ..	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
78⅜	79	340	International Paper pf.	78¼	78¾	78¼	78⅝	
13¼	13½	700	Iowa Central	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
54⅞	55	1,425	Iowa Central pf	53½	54⅞	53½	54⅞	+2⅝
14	14½	7,680	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	12¼	14⅝	12⅛	14	+1⅞
57½	58	320	Laclede Gas	57	57	57	57¼	
20½	21¼	600	Lake Erie & West....	21¼	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
79½	80½	300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	81⅞	81⅝	80	80	—1⅝
66	70	160	Long Island	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
74⅜	75	4,675	Louisville & Nashville	74⅝	75¾	74⅜	75¼	+ ⅛
117⅜	118	1,115	Manhattan Con.....	118	118¼	117¼	117½	+ ⅛
209	209⅜	1,375	Met. Street Railway..	210	210	209½	209½	
13½	13⅝	1,700	Met. St. Ry., rights..		13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
14⅞	15⅛	910	Mexican Central		14⅞	15	14⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	3⅞	800	Mexican National ctfs.		3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
66½	67½	1,600	Minn. & St. Louis....		66	67¼	66	+ ⅛
96¼	97	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..		96½	96¾	96½	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....		12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	37½	1,850	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..		37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
48⅝	48¾	3,930	Missouri Pacific		48¾	48¾	48⅝	+ ⅛
45	46¼	210	Mobile & Ohio.....		44¾	45½	44⅝	+ ⅛
48⅛	49	100	National Biscuit Co...		48¾	48⅝	48¾	+ ⅛
32	32½	6,250	National Lead Co.....		31	32⅝	31	+ ⅛
111	113	10	National Lead Co. pf.		111	111	111	
55¼	55¾	4,990	National Steel		53¾	55⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
97½	98	1,710	National Steel pf		96⅛	97⅞	96⅛	+ ⅛
118¼	118½	430	New Jersey Central...		118	118½	118	+ ⅛
139	139¼	2,000	New York Central.....		139¼	139½	139	+ ⅛
26⅝	26⅞	1,920	N. Y., Ont. & W. pf..		26¾	26⅞	26⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅜	600	Norfolk & Western....		21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
72	72½	570	Norfolk & West. pf...		72⅜	72⅜	72½	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅞	2,670	North American		13	13¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
53¼	53½	13,665	Northern Pacific		53	53⅜	53	+ ⅛
77⅛	77⅜	1,535	North. Pac. pf., ex div.		77½	77½	77¼	+ ⅛
46	47¼	2,043	Oregon R. & Nav.....		46	47¾	46	+⅜
75½	77	200	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..		75	75	75	—1
43½	45	450	Pacific Coast		41	44	41	+3
63	64	900	Pacific Coast 2d pf....		62½	63	62½	+ ⅝
47	47¼	270	Pacific Mail		47	47	47	
136¼	138⅜	3,460	Pennsylvania R. R....		136¼	136⅝	136¼	+⅝
121⅝	121¾	16,625	People's Gas, Chicago.		121	122⅛	120⅞	121½	+ ⅛
4	6	150	Peoria & Eastern.....		5	5	5	5	+1
70	71	2,905	P., C., C. & St. L.....		69½	72	69½	71⅜	+1⅝
59½	59⅝	1,300	Presed Steel Car.....		59½	59⅞	59½	59½	+1½
88½	89¼	850	Pressed Steel Car pf..		88¾	89¾	88⅞	89¼	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	7,690	Reading		21¾	22⅝	21¾	22½	+ ⅝
61⅝	62¼	9,720	Reading 1st pf		61⅜	62¼	61⅜	61⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	34	3,950	Reading 2d pf		33½	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
12	12¼	100	St. L. & San Fran....		12	12	12	12	
72	73¾	70	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...		73	73	73	73	
38¼	38⅝	325	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...		39¼	39¼	38¼	38½	— ⅛
17¼	17½	325	St. Louis Southw.....		17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
39¾	39¾	1,130	St. Louis Southw. pf..		39¼	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ⅛
57¼	57¾	400	St. Paul & Duluth....		57¼	57¾	55¼	56½	+ ⅛
100	101½	130	St. P. & D. pf., ex div.		101	101	101	101	+ ⅝
35¼	35⅝	15,400	Southern Pacific		34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	11¾	700	Southern Railway		11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
52	52¼	1,989	Southern Railway pf..		52¼	52⅜	52¼	52½	
8¼	8½	250	Standard R. & T.....		8¼	8½	8¼	8½	
81¾	81⅞	8,390	Tenn. Coal & Iron....		79½	81⅞	79½	81⅞	+2⅛
21⅝	22	200	Texas Pacific		22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
44⅜	44⅝	6,035	Union Pacific		45	45¼	44⅜	44⅜	
77¼	77⅝	2,112	Union Pacific pf		78¼	78¾	77⅝	77⅞	— ⅛
28	29	1,025	Union Bag & Paper....		28½	28½	28	28	
80	81	100	Union Bag & Paper pf.		80	80	80	80	+1⅜
9¼	9¾	121,555	United States Leather.		7½	9¼	7⅜	9¼	+1⅝
74¾	75	19,856	U. S. Leather pf.....		74	75	73⅝	75	+1⅝
51⅛	51⅞	415	United States Rubber..		51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51¾	— ⅝
116	116½	10	U. S. Rubber pf		116¾	116¾	116⅜	116¾	
22⅜	23⅛	310	Wabash pf		22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
90	90⅜	210	Western Union Tel....		90	90	90	90	— ⅛
9¾	10	1,500	Wheeling & L. E.....		10	10	9⅞	10	
23¾	24¼	645	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..		24¼	24⅞	24	24¼	+ ⅜
16¼	16⅝	110	Wis. Cent., when iss..		16½	16¾	16¼	16½	— ⅛
54½	54⅝	850	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss..		54⅝	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
Sales.....		510,593						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	...	Lac. G. pf...	97	98
3s, r., 1918	108¼	108¾	Lake Shore	211½	210
3s, c., 1918	108¼	108¾	Man. C. R.	150	...
3s, 1918, reg.	106	106	Man. C. R. pf.	105	...
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾	Man. Beach	11	20
4s, c., 1907	113	114	Md. Coal pf.	58	...
4s, r., 1925	129½	130¾	M. W. S. El.		
4s, c., 1925	129½	130¾	of Chi.	15	15¾
6s, r., 1899	111¾	111¾	M. W. S. El.		
6s, c., 1904	111¼	111¾	of Chi. pf.	55½	57½
D. C. 3-65s	117	...	Mich. Cent.	111	...
			M., St. P. &		
Adams Exp.	113	115	S. S. M.	23	24½
Alb. & Sus.	190	...	M., St. P. &		
A. T. & S. F.	93¾	94	S. S. M. pf.	64	66
Am. D. Tel.	35	37½	Mor. & Es.	184	...
Am. Tob. pf.	140	144¾	Nat. Bis. pf.	100	103
Ann Arbor	18	18¾	N. L. O. cfs.	2¾	3
Ann Arb. pf.	41	41½	Nat. Starch	5	6
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	8	9	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
B. & L. E. pf.	106½	...	Nat. St. 2d pf.	...	...
B'klyn U. G.	137	139	N. Cent. C.	10	20
B., R. & P. pf.	32½	...	N. Cent. C. pf.	37	39
B., R. & P. pf.	...	74¼	N. Y. & N.	B.197	199
B., C. R. & N.	102	...	N. Y. & N.	H. 214	218
Can. Pac.	97⅞	98	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13½
Cap. Tract.	94	95½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
Chi. Cons. T.	...	57	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	35
Chi. & E. I. pf.	127	127½	Norf. So.	69	...
C., I. & L. pf.	41	45	Ont. Mining	7½	9
C., M. & St. P. pf.	173½	175	P. C. 1st pf.	86	89
C. & N. W. pf.	193	198	Penn Coal	575	...
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98½	100	P. D. & E. pf.	86	89½
C., L. & W.	8	11	P. Ft. W. & C.	186	190
C. & P. ex d.	136	190	Pitts. F. W. & C. pf.	184	...
Col. Mid.	5	6	P. & W. pf.	11	13
Col. M., pf.	16	17½	Pull. Car.	158	159½
Col. S. 2d pf.	17¾	18	Quicksilver	2¼	3
Com. Cable	179	...	Quicksil'r pf.	8	10
Consol Coal	80	86	Rens. & Sar.	191	...
Cons. I. pf.	85	90	R., W. & O.	130	...
D., R. G. pf.	21	21¾	R. Gr. W.	30	38
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125	R. G. W. pf.	75¾	79
D., S. S. & A.	5¾	6¾	St. J. & G. I.	5	5¾
Eighth Av.	400	...	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49	52
Erie	13½	13¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14½	15¾
Er. & T.	95	98	St. P. & Om.	112¾	114
Ev. & T. H. pf.	84	90	St. P. & Om. pf.	170	185
F. & P. M.	30	32	St. L. & Cin.	60½	61
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60	Sixth Av.	200	...
Ft. W. & R. G.	21	24	T. P. L. Tr.	12	13
Glucose pf.	109	110½	Third Av.	185	187
Homestake	73	75	T. & O. C.	...	20
Ill. Cent.	114½	115	T. & O. C. pf.	...	40
Ill. Cent., l.	100	...	T. C. R. T.	65	67
Int. Silver	14½	15½	U. S. Exp.	50	55
Joliet & Chi.	175	...	U. S. R.	170	...
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15	Wabash	7¾	8
K. & D. M.	3½	5	Wag. P. Car.	197	200
K. & D. M. pf.	17	18	W. F. Exp.	127	130
Knick. Ice	49½	54¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55
Knick. I. pf.	74	76½			

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 11-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .10, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.30, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 300 Crown Point at .31, 2,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12@.13, 300 Mollie Gibson at .25, 100 Portland at 2.00, 500 Potosi at .48, and 100 Utah at .14 seller 10.

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Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol.	.08	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Belle Isle	.25	Potosi	.40
Belcher	.68	Quicksilver	2.00
Breece	1.80	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Brunswick Con.	.15	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.62
Challar	.22	Standard	2.50
Crown Point	.32	Small Hopes	1.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.10	Union Consol.	.32
Com. F. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	....
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Yellow Jacket	.33
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.24
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.06
Deadwood Terra	.60	Anaconda	.47
Eureka Consol	.40	Cripple Creek Cons.	.11
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Crip. Creek	.08
Gould & Curry	.40	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.32	Golden Fleece	.23
Homestake	65.00	Isabella	.84
Horn Silver	1.30	Mollie Gibson	.23
Iron Silver	.50	Mount Rosa	.23
Julia Consol	.02	Pharmacist	.06
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Portland	1.85
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con.	.09	Union	.32
Little Chief	.18	Work	.24
Mexican	.58	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15
Moulton	.37	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.18½
Ontario	6.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12⅝
Ophir	1.10	Grey Forge	.12⅝
Occidental	.18		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Burt Gold	.05½	Golden Fleece	.25
Gold Magnet	.01	Isabella	.85
Good Samaritan	.05½	Justine	.01
Jennie Blanche	.57½	Mollie Gibson	.25
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.60½	Mount Rosa	.23
Alamo	.06½	Old Gold	.01
Anaconda	.50	Pande Basin	.40
Anchoria	.70	Portland	1.96
Cr. Ck. Con.	.11½	Sentinel	.002¼
Cannon Ball	.006½	Union Gold	.34
Elkton	.92½	Waldorf	.01
Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.10	Work	.26
Gar. Con.	.18	Rosario Honduras	5.00

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$273,533,039
Gold reserve	245,561,757
Net silver	4,878,626
United States notes in the Treasury	15,715,746
Treasury notes of 1890	816,188
Total receipts this day	1,699,517
Total receipts this month	16,562,347
Total receipts this year	64,616,605
Total expenditures this day	1,925,000
Total expenditures this month	19,541,000
Total expenditures this year	76,102,090
Deposits in National banks	77,995,178
Silver bullion	888,737
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	234,458
Government receipts from internal revenue	877,050
Customs	697,504
Miscellaneous	94,943

FRENCH SUGAR BOUNTIES.

President Loubet Issues a Decree Reducing Them Next Season.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—President Loubet has signed a decree fixing the bounties on exported sugars, for the season of 1899-1900, as follows:

Two francs 75 centimes, instead of 3 francs 50 centimes, on sugar of the first category; 3 francs 16 centimes, instead of 4 francs, on sugar of the second category; 3 francs 85 centimes, instead of 4 francs 50 centimes, on sugar of the third category.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s coup 12,000 ..... 106⅝
U S 4s coup, 1907 11,000@105 ..... 123⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000 90
A, T & S F adj 4s 50,000 ..... 85½
37,000 ..... 85¾
98,000 ..... 85½
Gen 4s 1,000 ..... 101⅜
14,000 ..... 101⅜
500 ..... 101⅜
4,000 ..... 101⅜
Atlantic & Dany 1st 3,000 ..... 100⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s 36,000 86
Balt & Ohio 4s 10,000 ..... 100⅜
5,000 ..... 100⅜
10,000 ..... 100⅜
6,000 ..... 100⅜
2,000 ..... 100⅜
2,000 ..... 100⅜
20,000 ..... 100⅜
S Wn div 3½s, when issued 10,000 ..... 93⅛
Can So 2d 2,000 ..... 111⅜
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 10,000 ..... 96⅛
1st inc 9,000 49
Cent Pac 6½s, w i 5,000 ..... 85⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s 36,000 ..... 97⅛
Chi, Bur & N 5s 500 ..... 106⅛
1,000 ..... 106⅞
Chi, B & Q con 7s 1,000 114
Denver div 4s 2,000 ..... 102⅜
C & N Wn cons 7s 3,000 ..... 145⅜
C, R I & P gen 4s 6,000 ..... 106⅝
C, St P, M & O cons 1,000 133
C, H & D con 7s 1,000 120
C, C, C, & St L gen 4s 5,000 ..... 94⅛
Col F & I 5s 2,000 91
3,000 ..... 91½
5,000 ..... 91½
5,000 ..... 91½
7,000 ..... 92¾
Col Midland 1st 4s 10,000 71
Col & South 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 86½
15,000 86
Gal & Waco 1st 5s 6,000 95
Denv & R G 4s 6,000 99
Imp 5s 5,000 105
Det City Gas 5s 10,000 ..... 98½
D, M & M L G 5,000 ..... 19¾
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 46,000 ..... 110¾
Gen 4s 9,000 ..... 88⅝
K C, F & G 1st 40,000 67
15,000 66
15,000 70
21,000 ..... 69¾
10,000 ..... 69¾
10,000 70
10,000 ..... 70¼
20,000 ..... 70¼
42,000 ..... 70½
10,000 ..... 70½
14,000 ..... 70¾
10,000 ..... 70¾
80,000 ..... 70¾
15,000 ..... 70¾
1,000 71
5,000 ..... 70¾
21,000 71
60,000 71
20,000 71
25,000 71
5,000 71
10,000 71
35,000 70
10,000 ..... 69½
5,000 ..... 69¾
5,000 ..... 69½
L & N col trust 4s 29,000 ..... 99¾
5,000 ..... 99¾
1,000 ..... 99¾
Unified gold 4s 5,000 100
1,000 ..... 99¾
N Y, C & St L Rudson, 8 Sh col 3½s 8,000 ..... 100¼
Total sales $1,798,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
12,800	Am. Sug. Ref.	163	164⅝	163⅜	163⅝
2,170	Am. Steel & W.	59½	60¼	59½	60¼
530	Am. Tobacco	116⅜	116⅝	115⅝	116⅜
10	Atch., T. & S. F.	21	21	21	21
4,130	A., T. & S. F. pf.	64⅜	64⅝	64⅛	64⅜
160	Am. Sp. Mfg.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4,400	Brook. R. T.	115	116	114⅞	115⅝
3,190	C., R. & Q.	131¾	132⅝	131⅞	132⅝
3,110	C., M. & St. P.	131⅞	132⅝	131⅞	132⅝
660	C., R. I. & P.	118⅝	119⅛	118⅞	119⅛
470	Con. Tobacco	47	47⅞	46⅝	46⅝
620	Federal Steel	59⅜	60⅜	59⅜	60⅜
540	Louis. & Nash.	73⅝	74⅜	73⅝	74⅜
370	Manhattan	118	118⅝	117⅝	118⅛
1,080	Mo. Pacific	48⅞	49¼	48⅝	49
210	Nat. Lead	31	32⅜	31	31⅛
50	N. Y. Central	139¼	139½	139½	139½
210	North American	13	13⅜	13	13⅜
20	N. Y., O. & W.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
660	North. Pacific	53	53⅜	53	53
30	Pacific Mail	47	47⅛	47	47⅛
2,410	People's Gas	120⅜	122½	120⅜	121⅝
840	Reading	22	22⅜	22	22½
1,220	Read. 1st pf.	61	61⅞	61	61⅝
660	Southern Pacific	34⅜	35⅛	34⅜	35⅛
50	Southern Ry. pf.	52¼	52⅝	52½	52⅝
200	Stand. R. & T.	8½	8⅝	8½	8½
1,090	Tenn. C. & I.	78⅞	82	78⅞	82
410	Union Pacific	45⅛	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝
20	Union Pac. pf.	78	78	78	78
1,710	U. S. Leather	7⅞	9¼	7⅞	9¼
1,060	U. S. Leath. pf.	74	75⅞	74	74⅞
10	U. S. Rubber	51½	51½	51½	51½
110	Western Union	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
45,208					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$8,000

COLUMBIA'S SCANT VICTORY

Leads the Defender by Only One Minute Fourteen Seconds.

BUT RACE WAS SATISFACTORY

The New York Yacht Club Run to Vineyard Haven Tested the Sailing Qualities of All Yachts.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 10.—The old yacht champion Defender practically won a race against the Columbia today, if time allowance had been given, in the dirtiest sort of weather for a yacht club cruise. The margin between the famous sloops was fourteen seconds over a minute in the thirty-seven-mile run from Brenton's Reef lightship, off Newport, to the West Chop Buoy, in Vineyard Sound, with a change in course at Vineyard Sound lightship, 17¼ miles from the start.

Taking out of consideration the magnificent spectacle of the great fleet sailing under heavy canvas only, some of the smaller ones with reefs taken in their mainsails, the race between the Columbia and Defender was fairly soul stirring. After both got away over the starting line, it was nip and tuck with eased sheets for almost an hour, the Defender just a hair's breadth, comparatively speaking, in the lead, with the Columbia abeam. Even after the Columbia made a gain so that the Defender could cross under her stern, the Columbia did not walk away, as the heavy breeze hove the latter down and made her lose distance on repeated luffs.

THE DEFENDER FIRST OFF.

The fleet got away from Newport with miserable weather prospects. Rain fell through the entire run, and the southerly fifteen-knot wind brought in a wringing wet mist from seaward. The run out to the lightship was successfully made, all the boats getting by the flagship Corsair between 10:35 and 11 o'clock, and all finishing off West Chop shortly after 3 o'clock. The two big sloops were held back, the Defender crossing the line at 11:20:10, and the Columbia at 11:20:40. The Columbia at once bore down on the Defender's weather quarter, but could not get by her, and for fifteen miles the boats sailed side by side. Just before reaching Vineyard Lightship, seventeen and one-quarter miles from the start, the Columbia managed to pass the Defender.

Approaching the lightship, both boats set No. 1 jib topsails, and three strong puffs knocked both boats well down, the Columbia being forced to luff each time. From the lightship to the finish, twenty miles, the boats ran somewhat more off the wind, and the Columbia drew away from the Defender, finishing one minute and four seconds ahead of her.

RACE IS SATISFACTORY.

To-day's race and the performance of the Columbia was satisfactory on the score of heavy weather.

She took all that came, and while eased up several times it was no evidence that she would have had too much of a good thing if a stake was pending on the outcome of the race. All the other boats found that the weather was boisterous enough for the time being, and some of the schooners fairly flew through the water. The Vigilant, which headed the fleet, finished first, with the Navahoe second, and then came the two big racers. All the craft dashed in a nasty squall, which made the turn at the West Chop Buoy particularly exhilarating for all hands.

To-night the fleet rides at anchor in the Haven with turbulant waters underneath and plenty of wind whistling through the rigging overhead. To-morrow most of the boats will sail over to New Bedford, but the Columbia and Defender will probably pass by Buzzard's Bay and continue to Newport.

Out of a dark and lowering sky a fresh southerly breeze was blowing when the flagship Corsair anchored about 200 yards to windward of Brenton's Reef lightship at 10 o'clock and sent up the signal: "The fleet will proceed to Vineyard Haven." That meant a pretty close reach of 17¼ miles on the starboard tack to Vineyard Sound lightship and a broad reach up the Vineyard Sound to the finish off West Chop lighthouse, a total of thirty-seven miles. There was considerable weight to the breeze and a lump on the sea when the starting signal for the sloops was given.

Some of the small ones, the Sistae, Mira, and others, had tucked in a couple of reefs, and some of the larger ones wished they had before the day was over.

CROSSING THE LINE.

The Vigilant, Syce, Gloriana, and Navahoe crossed the line in a bunch at the start, while the smoke from the first gun blew away. The Letawanna, Queen Mab, Sayonara, Katona, Sistae, Achushla, Petrel, Hussar, and Mira followed in the order named, all but the last crossing the line within the time limit.

No more exciting start than that of the schooners has ever been seen off the old lightship.

The fact that ten schooners had crossed the line in 1 minute and 15 seconds after the starting signal was given, and all close up to the windward end of it, speaks volumes for the skill of American helmsmen.

First away, with everything drawing well and a "bone in her teeth," was W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita, close up to the flagship's stern; then the old America came along swinging both gaff topsails over her four lower sails, and with her lee rail awash. Then came the Alcaea, Iroquois, Katrina, Colonia, Quissetta, Latona, Shamrock, and Priscilla II., Hildegarde, Mayflower, Ariel, Gevalia, Glendoveer, and Marguerite a little astern, but well within the time limit. Only the larger ones carried baby jibtopsails.

The Columbia and the Defender made another of their good starts. Forty-five seconds before their signal both were head to the wind a few lengths off the flagship's starboard side, the Columbia being furthest to the southward. Fifteen seconds later the Defender bore away, heading for the middle of the line. She crossed at 11:20:10, just ten seconds after gunfire, but the Columbia crossed thirty seconds later, and, luffing sharp around the Corsair's stern, had the weather berth, though astern. Neither of them carried jibtopsails, and they did not need them in that breeze.

SAILING BEAM AND BEAM.

It was a good day to test rigging, spars, and canvas, for before the leaders had reached the Vineyard Sound Lightship there was quite a little sea on; it was squally, raining hard, and thick enough to shut the land from sight. Those who expected to see the Columbia walk right away from the Defender because there was a strong breeze were fooled. Beam and beam, and so close that if the Columbia's mast had carried away at the deck it would have fallen across the Defender's deck, these two wonderfully well matched yachts sailed for an hour and seventeen minutes without either gaining any material advantage. Then, as it began to breeze on harder, the Columbia's mast slowly but surely showed out ahead. By 12:30 o'clock she showed out clear enough for the Defender to attempt to luff out across her stern.

Guests of the owners of the yachts that start are able to say to-night that they have seen a real yacht race. They may live many a year and not again see such an exhibition of sail carrying. Not a topsail was clewed down nor a helm eased until lee rails were under, and in some cases until cockpits were half filled, and no schooner "cracked on" harder than the old America. During a squall her forepeak halyards were carried away. The sail was lowered, halyards rove, and the foresail hoisted again in seven minutes. The America held her own for several miles with the fast schooner Katrina, and the Mayflower was unable to catch her.

The Amorita, Quisetta, and the new Latona had a grand race in the rough water outside and a better one when they struck the smooth water after passing in by Gay Head.

The sloop Vigilant, leading the fleet, passed the Vineyard Sound lightship and eased sheets for the nineteen-and-one-half-mile run to the finish at 12:28; the Navahoe at 12:29:45, the Columbia at 12:40:20, the Defender at 12:47:35.

THE FINISH.

From here to the finish it was great racing in smoother water. The Columbia continued to gain slowly but surely on the Defender, and both were traveling more than 13 knots when they passed along the north edge of the middle ground, for a tug, going 12 knots, was unable to keep up with them.

The Vigilant held her lead and finished first of the sloops, with the Navahoe next.

The finish between the Columbia and the Defender, as they luffed sharp around the West Chop buoy, in a rain squall, was an inspiring sight. The Defender got a "knock-down" just before she finished that showed her weather bilge almost to her fin. When the flagship was hailed for the official time, Chester Griswold of the Regatta Committee shouted: "Columbia has won by 1 minute 14 seconds."

An interesting feature of the day's run was the race between the steam yachts Kanawha and Corsair. When they passed the press tug, the Kanawha led by 500 yards, and they were traveling at least seventeen miles an hour.

THE ASTOR CUP RACES.

Owners of Steam Yachts to Entertain Guests at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—The yachts of the New York Yacht Club will return here on Saturday and remain until after the Astor Cup races on Monday. Quite a number of the yachts remained behind in this harbor and will stay for some time to come, making Newport their headquarters for the remainder of the season.

For Monday, while the Astor cups contests are being sailed, several of the larger yachts will take large parties of guests outside to watch the races. Those entertaining will be Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor on the Nourmahal, Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on the Narada, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel on the Sultana, and W. K. Vanderbilt on the Valiant, which will return from New York on Saturday.

Vaquero Leads the Thirty-Footers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—In a gale from the southeast and a heavy sea, the thirty-footers raced to-day. When the boats returned to their moorings two were filled with water. A yachtsman who watched the race said it looked at one time as if one of the boats would swamp, so many times did the seas break over her. This boat was learned to be the Veda, which was sailed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. The start was made at 4:01 o'clock. The summary:

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Name and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:49:00	1:48:09
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5:39:31	1:48:31
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:49:46	1:48:46
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:53:57	1:52:57

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Philadelphias Down the Pittsburgs—Chicago Wins in Washington—St. Louis Beaten in Baltimore.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	61	33	.649
Boston	60	34	.638
Philadelphia	59	38	.608
Baltimore	56	39	.589
Chicago	53	42	.558
Cincinnati	52	42	.553
St. Louis	53	45	.541
Pittsburg	48	49	.495
Louisville	41	51	.446
New York	37	54	.407
Washington	35	63	.357
Cleveland	17	82	.172

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 4.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Washington.

Philadelphias Again Victorious.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The game today was a pitchers' battle, and the Philadelphias won out by a narrow margin. Goeckel, the former college star, played his first game for the locals, and made a good impression. score:

Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 x—3
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2

Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburg, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Philadelphia, Frazer and Douglass; Pittsburg, Sparks and Schriver. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Baltimore, 7; St. Louis, 4.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—A base on balls followed by several long hits, won an exciting game for the Baltimores to-day. Burkett of St. Louis was removed by Umpire Hunt in the fourth inning for his unsportsmanlike conduct. A little later Tebeau of St. Louis struck McGraw, but beyond a rush of the players nothing came of it. At the end of the game Lachance and Tebeau had an argument, but players, spectators, and policemen interposed, and no damage was done. Score:

Baltimore .....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 3 x—7
St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0—4

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Smith; St. Louis, Powell and Schreckengost. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Chicago, 5; Washington, 4.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Chicago won to-day's game in the eighth inning, when four singles were made. Garvin kept the home team's hits scattered. Score:

Washington .....0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0—4
Chicago .....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 0—5

Base hits—Washington, 9; Chicago, 9. Errors—Washington, 2; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Washington—Carsey and Roach; Chicago, Garvin and Donahue. Umpires — Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

Baseball Games Postponed.

The two Greater New York baseball teams were compelled to lay off yesterday owing to wet grounds. The Louisvilles were scheduled to play at the Polo Grounds and the Cincinnatis were down to meet the Brooklyns. The Louisville-New York game will be played next Tuesday, that being an open date for both teams. The Boston-Cleveland game was also postponed, so that the positions of the Brooklyn and Boston Clubs in the pennant race have not changed since Wednesday.

FINDLAY DOUGLAS INJURED.

He May Have to Give Up Playing Golf for a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 10.—An accident to Findlay Douglas, the former golf champion, last evening, was so serious that it is feared he may have to give up the game for at least a year.

Douglas was being driven in a pair-horse carriage from the Fairfield County Golf Club to the railroad station, when, as the horses were going at a rapid pace on a down hill road, one of the front wheels collapsed and caused an upset in which both Douglas and the driver were badly hurt. The former was injured in the left side, and his left arm and shoulder were cut and bruised. He was taken to a friend's house in Greenwich, and a surgeon sewed up his arm. The fact that the injury is to the left arm makes it worse for Douglas, as this arm is the one of which most use is made in playing. Douglas is better to-day.

MOTHER POISONS HER FAMILY.

Afterward Shoots Herself—Believed that She Was Insane.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—This evening Mrs. Clara Baldwin of Irvington, wife of Enos Baldwin, special agent of an insurance company, with strychnine introduced into the food eaten at dinner, poisoned her husband, her son James, eighteen years of age, and her daughter Mary, aged fifteen years.

Mrs. Baldwin, while the family were at the table, excused herself, went to an upper room of the house, and with a revolver shot herself through the head, dying instantly.

Mr. Baldwin, before he had finished his dinner, was seized with violent pains and the poison also quickly affected the daughter. James Baldwin, who had not at the time experienced the effects of the strychnine, became alarmed and ran to the residence of a physician not far away, where he gave the alarm and then sank half insensible on the floor.

The doctor assisted him back to the Baldwin residence, where Mr. Baldwin and his daughter were found unconscious. James Baldwin lapsed into insensibility and at a late hour the physicians were working to save father, son, and daughter, who had not recovered consciousness.

No cause was assigned for Mrs. Baldwin's terrible act, except that she was insane. She was for some time an inmate of a private sanitarium.

"Smiling" John Kelly's Will.

The will of "Smiling" John Kelly's was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The will was executed on Feb. 27, 1892, and all the property is left to the widow, Isabella, who is made the sole executrix. The petition for the probate of the will places the value of the estate at $2,330. Mr. Kelly was the friend of Richard Croker and of some of the largest financiers in the country. He was supposed by his associates to be a very wealthy man.

COAL DEALERS AGGRIEVED

Win a Suit Against Them for Alleged Short Weight.

CHARGE ABUSE IN WEIGHING

Dovale & Alden Lay a Trap to Catch City Officials Who Also Sell Coal.

In a suit for the recovery of a penalty which was tried on Wednesday before Justice James A. O'Gorman in the Tenth District Municipal Court, evidence was given for the purpose of proving an alleged abuse of the law providing for the official weighing of coal in cities of the first and second class. This statute, which is Chapter 174 of the Laws of 1897, fixes the weight of a ton of coal at 2,000 pounds, and provides for the imposition of a penalty of $50 for every sale showing a shortage of thirty pounds or more, the allowance of thirty pounds being made for variation in scales and wastage. The Mayor of each city is authorized to appoint official weighers of coal, whose fees are fixed at 15 cents per ton. Each weigher is required to give a bond of $500, and fraudulent weighing is made a misdemeanor. The right is given to every purchaser of a load of coal to send it to the official scales to be weighed, he paying the fees.

Under this law Mayor Strong appointed thirty-eight official weighers, and Mayor Van Wyck has added three to the number, all of the appointments, according to a provision of the law, having been made upon the applications of the persons and firms appointed. All of the appointees are coal dealers. Among the weighers designated by Mayor Strong is the firm of Weber & Bunke, whose yards are at Ninety-fifth Street and Broadway. Some time ago Dovale & Alden, of 628 West Fifty-first Street, sent a load of coal to a customer who refused to accept it until it had been weighed officially. It was taken to the yard of Weber & Bunke, where the nearest official scales were located, and there was pronounced short weight. Dovale & Alden, though satisfied that they had weighed the coal correctly before sending it out, paid the penalty fixed by the statute in order to avoid a suit for its collection.

The firm felt aggrieved, and laid a plan to trap Weber & Bunke. A load of coal was weighed under the personal supervision of Messrs. Dovale & Alden, after their scales had been tested and pronounced accurate, and was found to weigh 7,170 pounds. It was then sent to the scales of Weber & Bunke, where the weighmaster, Adolph Behn, filled out a ticket certifying that it weighed 7,040 pounds, and in due course an action was commenced by the Bureau for the Collection of Penalties for the recovery of $50 from Dovale & Alden, this being the case which was tried on Wednesday. Before the case came to trial another load of coal which weighed 7,560 pounds on Dovale & Alden's scales was sent to the yard of J. Eitz & Son, official coal weighers, at 559 West Fifty-fifth Street, where its weight was certified to be the same as the figures on the driver's ticket. The same load was then sent to Weber & Bunke's scales, where it was pronounced sixty pounds short.

When this case was presented on Wednesday Justice O'Gorman gave judgment for the defendants. They were represented by Lawyer William A. Boyd of 146 Broadway, while Herman Stiefel appeared for the Bureau for the Collection of Penalties. Justice O'Gorman said yesterday that no evidence of malice on the part of Weber & Bunke was presented at the trial, and that none was necessary, as the evidence was conclusive that either that firm's scales were inaccurate or that the certificates of its weighmaster were incorrect.

David Dovale, senior member of the firm of Dovale & Alden, said to a reporter that he had reason to believe that Weber & Bunke had been actuated by a spirit of trade rivalry to report the loads of other dealers as short weight. "No other weigher," he said, "has ever reported our loads anything but full weight, while Weber & Bunke have always found them short. They have taken some of our customers away from us, and we believe that they did it by showing the reports of shortage of weight in our loads. All the official weighers have books in which they keep a record of every load weighed by them."

When a TIMES reported made inquiries at the office of Weber & Bunke both members of the firm were absent. Adolph Behn, the weighmaster, insisted that the firm's scales were accurate and that he had made correct reports of the weight of all the loads sent from the yards of Dovale & Alden. He denied emphatically that he had ever purposely understated the weight of a load sent from the yard of any other dealer or that he had received orders from the firm to do so.

Lawyer Boyd, who represented Dovale & Alden in the case, said: "There is no intention, so far as I know, of proceeding against Weber & Bunke, either upon their bond or criminally. All my clients desired to do was to vindicate themselves from the charge of selling short weight. The law is a good one, but you can see how it might be abused by a jealous dealer. I intend to prepare an amendment for submission to the Legislature next Winter providing that the official weighers of coal shall be other than coal dealers."

THE SORRENTO TOURNAMENT.

Two New Yorkers, Paret and Fischer, Play Tennis Finals To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SORRENTO, Me., Aug. 10.—Both events in the Maine State championship lawn tennis tournament were reduced to the final stage to-day, and Fischer and Paret, the two New York players, were the winners. To-morrow they will come together in the finals for the right to challenge H. H. Hackett for the State championship and challenge cup representing this title.

In to-day's matches Fischer had no difficulty in disposing of Bond, the Western crack, who could not do much on the dirt courts here. Paret beat Davidson without much difficulty, the first set being very easy, and the second running all his way till the end, when Davidson crawled up even at four all, only to lose the next two games and the match.

In the doubles Paret and Davidson will meet Fischer and Bond in the final match to-morrow.

The day's scores:

Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—E. P. Fischer beat W. S. Bond, 6—2, 6—0; J. P. Paret beat J. C. Davidson, 6—1, 6—4.

Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson beat G. A. Cochran and P. W. Whittemore, 6—1, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson beat A. R. Thatcher and E. G. Thatcher, 6—4, 6—4; E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond beat A. S. Black and partner by default.

Consolation Singles.—Semi-Final Round—E. G. Thatcher beat A. R. Thatcher, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; A. A. Capelle, Jr., beat J. W. Rodgers, 6—3, 6—4.

BICYCLE RACES AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—The bicycle races to-day were run off in the presence of 5,000 people, but the card could not be finished on account of the time consumed by the 100-kilometer race. The five-mile amateur handicap went over until to-morrow. Summary:

100 Kilometers, (62 miles, 573 feet, Amateur Championship of the World.—John A. Nelson, Chicago, won; Ben Goodson, Sydney, Australia, second; George W. Riddle, Winnipeg, Manitoba, third. F. O. Oarsch, Dorchester, Mass., and Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn., also started, but did not finish. Time—2:04:18 1-5.

Winner's time at end of each five miles:

Miles.	Time.	Miles.	Time.
5	9:31	40	1:17:31 1-5
10	18:45 2-5	45	1:28:14 2-5
15	28:12 2-5	50	1:38:26 2-5
20	37:55 2-5	55	1:48:57 3-5
25	47:37	60	1:59:35 4-5
30	57:28 2-5	Finish	2:04:18 1-5
35	67:16 1-5		

Two-Mile Amateur.—Final heat won by J. F. Moran, Chelsea, Mass.; John Caldow, Glasgow, Scotland, second; W. A. Ladue, Cold Spring, N. Y., third. Time—4:32.

One Mile, Professional, Championship of the World.—Final heat won by Major Taylor; Tom Butler, second; Nat Butler, third; Angus McLeod, fourth. Time—2:06.

Two-Mile Tandem Pursuit Race, Professional.—Nat and Frank Butler won; J. T. Colgan, Trenton, N. J., and Charles A. Church, Philadelphia, second; Charles McCarthy, St. Louis, and H. B. Bowler, Chicago, third. Time—9:59 4-5.

No Polo Game at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—The first polo match of the season was postponed to-day on account of the heavy rain. To-morrow afternoon the polo season will open with the game that was scheduled for to-day.

FORT ERIE HARNESS RACES.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—It was nearly 8 o'clock before the last heat of the Grand Circuit races was over at the Fort Erie track. The heavy shower made the track heavy and sticky just before the third heat of the Queen City Stakes and the time thereafter was slow. The summary:

First Race.—Pacers; 2:13 class; $1,500.

Sphinx S., ch. g., by Sphinx, dam by					
Pasacus, (Burns)	5	1	1	1	
Theodore Shelton, b. h., (Burch)	1	4	5	2	
Blaze Boy, ch. g., (Hudson)	8	9	2	3	
Lotus, b. m., (Hall)	2	5	9	7	
Kodak, blk. h., (Saunders)	6	2	7	8	
Scapegoat, b. g., (Castle-Haywood)	7	8	6	4	
Golden Prince, b. h., (Miller)	3	7	5	6	
Whitehouse, s. m., (Munson)	10	8	4	5	
Lolita, blk. m., (McHenry)	4	6	8	dr	
Flare Up, b. m., (Dickerson)	9	dis.			

Time—2:09¾; 2:10¼; 2:10¾; 2:10¾.

Second Race.—Queen City Stakes; 2:16 trotters. Purse $2,000.

Lord Vincent, b. h., by St. Vincent; dam Gold Lie, by Gold Lief, (Doble)	7	2	2	1	1	1
Precision, ch. m., (Lockwood)	9	9	1	2	2	3
The Queen, blk. m., (Geers)	2	1	5	9	7	4
Surpol, gr. h., (Curry)	1	6	7	7	4	2
Robert J., b. g., (Walker)	8	8	9	3	3	ro
Jack D., b. g., (Snow)	6	4	3	8	6	ro
Iris O., b. m., (Garvey)	3	3	4	6	8	ro
Valpa, b. m., (Miller)	5	7	8	5	5	ro
Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)	4	5	6	4	dr.	
Leonard Bell, b. g., (Speer)	Dis.					

Time—2:12¾; 2:12¾; 2:10½; 2:11; 2:12¼; 2:13¼.

Third Race.—Frontier Stakes; 2:25 class; pacing. Purse $2,000.

Coney, blk. g., by McKinney, dam Grace Kaiser, by Kaiser; Thomas E. Keating, Pleasanton, Cal., (McHenry)	1	1	1
Annie Thornton, b. f., (Wilson)	2	3	2
Toboggan, b. g. (Dickerson)	3	2	3
Mount Clemens Boy, ro. g., (Matthews)	4	6	6
Frazier, ch. h., (Speer)	7	7	4
Mary Ann, b. m., (Hoyer)	6	4	8
Sapphire, gr. m., (Furter)	5	5	7
Mace, b. g., (Middleton)	5	6	5
Marion Maid, b. m., (Conklin)	9	dr.	

Time—2:13¼; 2:09¾; 2:12½.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 10.—The Lemp Handicap was merely an exercise gallop for Maribert to-day, and there were no close finishes in any race, but the fourth, which the public said was won by Tragedian. The Judges said otherwise. Pierre Lorillard makes his reappearance on the turf to-morrow, after an absence of three years. The summary of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Oread, 105 pounds, (Maher,) 3 to 5, first; Tar Hill, 104, (Bullman,) 8 to 1, second; Post Haste, 106½, (J. Hill,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:09¼. Pirate J., Ciales, The Rush, Creeper, and Barney F. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Alpen, 94 pounds, (Wilson,) 2 to 1, first; Beanie, 96, (Wedderstraw,) 30 to 1, second; Myth, 108, (Turner,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:41¾. Onomastus, Hurricane, and Mariti also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Lemp Handicap; five furlongs. Maribert, 126 pounds, (Turner,) 7 to 10, first; The Scotchman, 105, (O'Leary,) 30 to 1, second; Matchim, 113, (Maher,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Vesuvian, Mr. Jersey, and Long Isle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. The Bachelor, 106 pounds, (Clawson,) 2 to 1, first; Tragedian, 109, (Maher,) 6 to 5, second; Adolph Spreckels, 106, (W. Martin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—2:07¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs.— Rideau, 104 pounds, (Maher,) 6 to 1, first; Dolly Welthoff, 94, (Wedderstraw,) 4 to 1, second; Ben Hadad, 113, (Clawson,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:15¾. Judge Wardell, Sister Alice, Winepress, Midlight, and The Dauphin also ran.

To-day's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Knight Banneret, Herbert, The Corinthian, Long Isle, 115 pounds each; Gratia and Decimal, 112 each; Monaco Prince, La Vega, Angie, Macon, and Handicapper 110 each, Little Veronica and Golden Battle 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Meadowthorpe, Dan Rice, Hanwell and Flax Spinner 108 each; Strangest, 93.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs. Oleska, 111 pounds; Queen Isle, Diminutive, Jinks, Incandescent, Sparrow Wing, and Caoutchouc, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Filon d'Or and Hurly Burly, 100 pounds each; Donald Bain, 106; Dr. Eichberg, 106; Lady Lindsay, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and a half, over six hurdles. Premier, 159 pounds; Dutch Skater, 154; Julius Caesar, 148; Sanger, 130; Becky Rolfe, 132; Article, 133.

Ladies Putting Contest on Kebo Links

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 10.—The weekly putting competition for ladies on the Kebo Valley links to-day was won by Miss Zely in 45. Miss Childs, Miss Jessica Davis, and Miss McIlvaine were tied for second place with scores of 47. The scores: Miss Patterson, 50; Miss Hoyt, 49; Mrs. Chapman, 48; Miss Childs, 52; Miss Grace Zely, 54; Miss Helen Zely, 58; Mrs. Edward Beals, 60; Miss Madeleine Knowlton, 57; Miss Palmer, 55; Mrs. Catherwood, 55; Miss Arline Davis, 53; Miss McIlvaine, 47; Miss Jessica Davis, 47; Miss Frances Hinkle, 52; Miss F. McLane, 51, and Miss Thorndike, 49.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Amsterdam Avenue Corner in a Trade —Other Sales and Auction Room Dealings.

Henry M. Denton has exchanged the two five-story flats, with stores, at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 50 by 100, for vacant property on Amsterdam Avenue, reported to be the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, a plot 100 by 100.

Lanman & Kemp, druggists, are the buyers of the block front on Water Street, between Pine and De Peyster Streets, sold recently by E. R. Durkee.

Schneider & Bachrach have sold to Levenson & Lippmann the old buildings 45 and 47 Avenue D, 44 by 80; also, to S. Golde & Sons, the old buildings southeast corner of Stanton and Sheriff Streets, 75 by 75.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Lenihan estate the four-story front and rear tenements, 117 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Rose & Wach the five-story flat, 118 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 28 by 100; also, to Nathan Goldberg, the dwelling 201 Allen Street, 16.8 by 87.6; also, to Mrs. Bertha Gluck, the five-story tenement, 170 Suffolk Street, 25 by 100.

The same operators have also bought from Theresa Muller and Mary Colby the dwellings 323 and 325 Madison Street, 41.7 by 73.10.

Charles E. Duross has sold, for George Starr, for $15,000, the dwelling 161 Charles Street.

Mr. Duross also reports the following ledses: For the Prudential Real Estate Corporation, a five-year lease on the brownstone building 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, for Louis Stern, a five-year lease on the building southeast corner of Greenwich Avenue and Perry Street; through William Cruikshank's Sons, a three-year lease on the store corner of Thirteenth and Hudson Streets, to C. D. Boss & Sons; for A. T. Bowen & Co., bankers, a three-year lease on the house 29 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Myer Hellman and Ignatz Martin, as the Long Island Real Estate Exchange and Investment Company, have sold seven lots on Bear Avenue and two lots on Lincoln Street, Brooklyn.

There will be no sales at auction at 111 Broadway to-day.

Plans were filed yesterday for the building to be erected by the John H. Parker Company on the plot 131 by 150, at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. The structure will cost $775,000, according to the estimate of the architect, William H. Birkmire.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

100, 102, and 104 Duane Street, south side, 130.2 feet west of Broadway, 76.9 by 117.6 by 117.3 by 75.9, one, two, and three story brick buildings. Subject to mortgages for $50,000, a life interest of Leonard W. Kipp, and the dower right of the wife, Stanley C. Kipp; assignee's sale, to Leonard R. Kipp. $900

419 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to William Buhler. 12,600

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fourth Avenue, southeast corner of Nineteenth Street, for a twelve-story brick and stone store and lofts, 121 by 150; Jennie S. Parker of 1,459 Lexington Avenue, owner; William H. Birkmire of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $775,000.

Nos. 419 and 421 East Twenty-eighth Street, for a one-story brick boiler house, 39.1 by 98.9; the United Electric Light and Power Company of 43 East Twenty-third Street, owner; H. W. York of 69 West Ninety-third Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Ninety-first Street, north side, 80 feet east of Second Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 20 by 60; Francis J. Schnugg of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; Gilbert M. Robinson of 76 East Ninety-sixth Street, architect; cost, $16,000.

No. 424 Columbus Avenue, for a two-story brick store, 25.6 by 100; John L. Miller of 128 Riverside Drive, owner; Julius Munckwitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

First Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, for a four-story brick warehouse and stable, 50 by 100; John Polk of 2,020 First Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Crotona Park North, north side, 36 feet east of Tinton Avenue, for six two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 44; J. P. O'Donnell of 2,068 Washington Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $21,500.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 115 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 41; Catherine Fox of 749 Tremont Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $2,500.

Morris Park Avenue, north side, 50 feet east of Amethyst Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 50 by 32 and 12; Ephraim B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; A. Anderson, architect; cost, $7,500.

Alterations.

No. 178 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Jacob Kalmus of 86 Sixth Avenue, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $500.

No. 42 West Fourteenth Street and 43 West Thirteenth Street, to a five-story brick and stone store; B. J. Ludwig, owner; N. L. Schloss, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,000 Stebbins Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling; Gottfried Beck, premises, owner; C. P. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,500.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 96 feet south of Jefferson Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; William S. Hughes of 1,366 Franklin Avenue, owner; T. Riley, architect; cost, $500.

Seventy-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Peter McDowell, premises, owner; Frank A. Rooke, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, northeast corner of Morningside Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Elizabeth Moore of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; W. J. Fryer, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,239 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; William Koehler of 32 Second Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $750.

Sixteenth Street, southeast corner of Avenue B, to a four-story brick flat, with store; William Bang, premises, owner; Henry Regelmann, architect; cost, $350.

Stanton Street, southeast corner of Sheriff Street, to a four-story and attic brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,800.

Mulberry Street, northeast corner of Bayard Street, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,800.

Suburban Street, southwest corner of Bainbridge Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Philip Schmitt, premises, owner; George H. Budlong, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 92.3 feet west of Washington Avenue, to two three-story frame flats and stores; Elten C. Whitman, Yonkers, owner; E. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 10.

CLINTON ST, s e s, part of Lot 102, map of Morrisania, 26x112; Clinton St, s e s, parcel in front of above, 26x2; Edward J. Butler to John Graham. $1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,467 and 1,469, s e corner of 95th St; William Brennan to Sciomon Lewine. 1

LOT 10, map of 65 lots, part of Oak Tree plot, Tremont, Terence Conaty to Joseph Tesoro, (rerecorded) 1

MADISON ST, 377, 25x94.10; Elisabeth Rome to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.

MADISON ST, 377, 25x100; also ½ of alley adjoining; Edward W. Halsey to Peter O. Halsey, quit claim. 1

PLOT 141.10 ft s of 144th St, and 125 ft e of Mott Av, runs e 118.8 x s w

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. and **7:50 A. M.** with through Sleeping Cars via Utica, with through Parlor Cars via Utica. For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains: 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:12 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C. for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

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Saturday Review of Books and Art,

Published by

The New York Times.

CONTENTS TO-MORROW:

ELIHU BURRITT.
Love Letters He Wrote to an English Girl in 1855 Found in a Paper Mill.

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There are concerts and vaudeville performances on all trips without extra charge.

Nothing that can secure comfort and amusement to their passengers is neglected.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers: 5.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.30, 5.15, 6.15, 6.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 32d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only: 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 9 P. M., for all Landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS, Including Admission to all Attractions.

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Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES, VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

New Route to Rockaway Beach from BROOKLYN BRIDGE SUNDAYS.

Express trains between Brooklyn Bridge and Rockaway Beach via Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad and L. I. R. R. from Flatbush Av.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge, 10:10 A. M. and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St. and Flatbush Av. elevated stations. Exc. fare from Brooklyn 30c. From New York, 35c.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New York, foot of Seventy-fourth Street, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

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Leave 22d St., N.R., hourly, 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.
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ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Week days, Round Trip, 40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

CONEY ISLAND via CULVER ROUTE.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Leave for Coney at 12:20, then every 20 minutes until 6:20, then every 40 minutes until 10:20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—To do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and plain sewing; first-class references; no cards. Call, for two days, 323 East 37th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—A refined young woman with large experience, disengaged after Oct. 1, desires position as companion, or in charge of house or children where servants are employed; best city references. E. W., Box 113, Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes position for his coachman; has been in his employ a number of years; one whom I can recommend; city or country. P. J. R., Box 66 Highwood, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

A BUSINESS MAN; OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY; MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT, CORRESPONDENT; EXPERIENCED IN BANKING, COMMISSION, AND REAL ESTATE, WOULD LIKE EMPLOYMENT; SATISFACTORY WORK GUARANTEED; A 1 REFERENCES. ADDRESS RELIABLE, BOX 199 TIMES OFFICE.

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WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

WANTED—Japanese chef for large family in country; must be willing and thoroughly competent for all varieties of cooking; immediate engagement. Address C. W. McCutchen, 95 Broad St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JACOB WEBSTER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Webster, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 4th August, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 10th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,841—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN BENJAMIN and LOUIS KAUFMAN, (formerly trading under the firm name of Benjamin & Kaufman,) Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin Benjamin and Louis Kaufman, (formerly trading under the firm name of Benjamin & Kaufman,) of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Benjamin Benjamin and Louis Kaufman were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Aug. 9th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH BRIEGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Adolph Brieger, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Adolph Brieger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID GUTLOHN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Gutlohn of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said David Gutlohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 10, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSAMOND MARIA SULLIVAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rosamond Maria Sullivan of the County of Westchester and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Rosamond Maria Sullivan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Aug. 9th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH BRIEGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Adolph Brieger, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Adolph Brieger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID GUTLOHN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David Gutlohn of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said David Gutlohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 10, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSAMOND MARIA SULLIVAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rosamond Maria Sullivan of the County of Westchester and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Rosamond Maria Sullivan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 10th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ALBERT S. MOORE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert S. Moore, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 31st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 10th, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY M. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against HARRIOT E. SPRAGUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue, (formerly Eleventh Avenue,) and running thence northerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the rights, privileges, and easements contained in a certain agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,994 of Conveyances, at Page 478.

Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed recorded in the said Register's office, in Liber 1,110 of Conveyances, at Page 405, and to the provisions of a certain agreement recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 1,949 of Conveyances, at Page 221.

The premises above described lie in Section 4, in Block 1,166, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

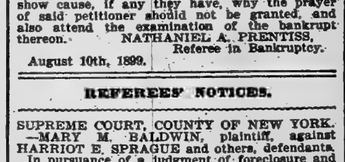

No. 257 West 74th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,780.65, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $332.30, with interest from July 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $505.20, and interest.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY, plaintiff, against MARY E. BLACKBURNE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of West End Avenue with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, thence running southerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence easterly parallel with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet, thence northerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

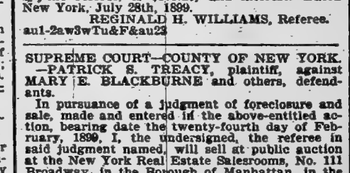

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. from April 2nd, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,266 60-100, with interest thereon from February 20th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $262.55, with interest from February 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $498 75-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANKS, MILES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ernest Banks, Maude Ernestine Banks, and to any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of MILES BANKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, whose names and whose places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph F. Banks of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eleventh day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Miles Banks, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

P. H. ADEE, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York.

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LEGHORN, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Nevin, Jessie Nevin, Annie Nevin, Katherine Isabel Colmery, Mary Louise Colmery, Norman Leghorn Colmery, Margaret Isabella Scott, Isabella Mann, Sarah J. Clifford, United Presbyterian Church of Newburgh, New York, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburgh and New Windsor, Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, Henry J. Robinson as trustee, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISABELLA LEGHORN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at our Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry J. Robinson as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy7-1aw6wF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN BURGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

ap14-1aw6mF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899. MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je8-1aw6mF

JACKSON, EMILY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Cassin, Lydia Cole Jackson, Edith Mayo, and Percy W. Sherman, the heir and next of kin of Emily Jackson, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William W. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Emily Jackson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy7-1aw6wF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN BURGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New York City. mh17-1aw6mF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM W. SHERMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of West End Avenue with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, thence running southerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence easterly parallel with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet, thence northerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiff

POLICE FORCE ATTACKED

Evidence Before Mazet Committee to Prove Demoralization.

SPREAD OF THE OPIUM VICE

The Star Witness of the Day, Sergt. Moran, Says Policemen Cannot Do Their Duty.

The spread of the opium vice, the continued freedom from police interference with poolrooms and gambling houses, and demoralization and lack of discipline in the Police Department were the subjects on which the Mazet Legislative Committee took testimony yesterday. The features of the session were the story told by one of the committee's detectives of a visit to an opium joint in West Sixty-second Street Wednesday night and the experiences of Sergt. Jeremiah Moran in being transferred from pillar to post by Chief of Police Devery.

Before beginning the examination of witnesses Mr. Moss read from the records of Capt. McClusky's office figures showing the value of stolen property recovered by the Detective Bureau since Jan. 1, 1898, the amounts ranging from $4,358 in July, 1898, to $112,341 in April of the same year. The total was $348,000. He also offered in evidence transcripts from the records of four precincts, showing 190 cases of robberies of men by women since Jan. 1, 1898. The same records chronicled fifteen attempted suicides by women in the Twentieth Precinct between Jan. 1, 1898, and July 4, 1899, and ten in the Twelfth.

Mr. Moss called attention to the fact that the record of suspicious places kept in the office of the Chief of Police showed only eleven suspected gambling houses in the whole city, as follows: 22 West Twenty-sixth Street, 141 West Forty-first Street, 123 West Twenty-sixth Street, 16 West Twenty-fifth Street, 111 West Thirty-first Street, 6 West Twenty-eighth Street, 5 West Twenty-fourth Street, 39 West Twenty-ninth Street, 35 West Twenty-seventh Street, 1,188 Third Avenue, and 165 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Fifty suspected gambling houses had been crossed off the Chief's book, indicating that they had been closed.

SPREAD OF OPIUM SMOKING.

From these statistics Mr. Moss passed to some sensational testimony in regard to the alleged spread of opium smoking in the city. John R. Wood, who testified concerning poolrooms early in April, was called to the stand.

"I don't know," said Mr. Moss, "whether I have been guilty of contempt of the committee, but I took the liberty last night to send John R. Wood, one of the committee's detectives, to look over the district in which the Chairman lives. He will tell you what he found there."

Mr. Wood, after stating that the opium-smoking habit was growing in the city, and that he had been sent the night before in company with Joel T. Harris, another committee detective, to a place at 36 and 38 West Sixty-second Street, proceeded to tell what he saw there.

"The place used to be a livery stable," said the detective, "and from the outside it still looks like one. We went there about 11 o'clock last night and got in, not, however, without some trouble. We had to pass two lookouts before we got inside. We first entered a small outer room. There was a Chinaman there. Then we passed into a big room crowded with people, lying in bunks and smoking opium. We bought opium, had it cooked, and pretended to smoke it."

Here the witness identified a sample of cooked opium in a vial as that which he had purchased.

"Men and women were lying around in the bunks in a semi-nude state. I should say there were fifty persons in there. They were telling stories to each other, some of them. It was what you'd call a swell joint. I saw young men in the bunks. One told me he was under twenty years of age. Some of the women were very lightly clad.

"We talked with the people who run the place. They said that about a half an hour before me came a Roundsman and the nephew of a police Sergeant had been showing people the sights. They said there was no danger of being pulled as long as they came up with the 'long green.' They spoke of Capt. Moynihan, (of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station,) and said he was a 'good fellow,' that he would 'stand for anything.'"

Detective Wood said that the place was fitted up in Oriental style, with Chinese matting, lanterns, and other decorations. This is the same place, he said, that was formerly on the Boulevard, but which was exposed in a newspaper and compelled to move.

Wood also identified a sample of opium, which he said he got at 38 Bowery, over a saloon kept by James H. Levelle.

"It is a significant sign," said Mr. Moss, "that 'Scotty' Levelle, who for years has been keeping in retirement, running a small place on Doyers Street, has come out into the open and is running a large 'sporting house' on the Bowery."

CALLS ONE JOINT DANGEROUS.

Wood said that he had also found an opium joint at 190 Stanton Street. "That's a tough place," he said. "They look like they'd do anything there—murder, maybe. But I believe they have moved to 1 Houston Street, where I understand they are fitting up a swell place."

Mr. Moss questioned the detective about his investigations of the poolrooms and gambling places. He said he had made 400 visits to poolrooms since he last testified on the subject. The rooms ran a little more "on the quiet" after the exposure before the committee in April, he said, but they are now running as usual.

A synopsis of reports made by Wood, Mr. Moss said, showed the existence of 128 poolrooms, which the committee's agents have visited, some of them several times, and against which they have evidence. The Chief's record of suspicious places, he pointed out, mentioned only 25 places suspected of being poolrooms. On Dec. 31, 1897, he said, the Chief's book showed 14 suspected poolrooms.

A letter from the Chief of Police to the Inspectors, dated May 18, inclosing a list of 105 alleged poolrooms and gambling places, and instructing them to see if they were such, and if so, to close them, was put in evidence. Detective Wood's testimony showed that many of these places were still wide open.

"This evidence is submitted at this time," said Mr. Moss, "and in connection with that about robberies in order to show the inefficiency of the police and the incompleteness of their records. It is not our duty to close the poolrooms. That is the duty of the Chief of Police, the District Attorney, and the Sheriff, and I want those officials to know that this record is being piled up against them."

The room had been filled with policemen all the morning, and at this stage Mr. Moss explained the meaning of their presence. "We propose to show to-day," he said, "that the police force is demoralized and cannot be expected to do its duty because the Commissioners themselves have no discipline. That they permit the laxest kind of patrolling and inflict the lightest kind of punishment. We have produced here to-day a number of policemen who have been convicted before the Police Commissioners, in order to show the inadequacy of the punishment inflicted for the most serious offenses. The great evil of the force is intemperance. Formerly it was an almost iron-clad rule to dismiss an officer found guilty of that offense. Under the present administration I have not been able to find a single instance where an officer has been removed for intoxication alone."

Several large boxes of records of the trials of policemen were on Mr. Moss's table. They represented cases of intoxication, insubordination, insolence to superior officers, and assaults on citizens, and their consideration occupied most of the rest of the day's session.

Abram Greenspan of 200 Rivington Street and Jacob Pohs of 102 Fulton Street, both jewelers, testified to having sold diamond rings on credit to policemen who immediately pawned them and then refused to pay. Mr. Pohs said that he now had three body executions against Policemen Carl H. Levison, Charles A. Brown, and Martin T. Shea, who owed him for jewelry. He had complained to the department, but he understood that President York said he would not interfere because dealers ought to know better than to sell jewelry to policemen.

RECORD OF ENGEL'S PROTEGE.

Mr. Moss, taking up the records of police trials, said that he had noticed in the City Record a letter from Councilman Martin Engel recommending Officer Patrick Keenan for promotion. He read Keenan's record, which included convictions for absence from post, failure to pay debts, being found loitering in saloons, and being repeatedly intoxicated. When the subpoena was taken to the Sixty-eighth Street Station House on Wednesday, the Sergeant reported that Keenan was at home intoxicated. Later in the day Policeman Keenan went on the stand, testifying that he did not know Martin Engel and declaring that he never went in a saloon "in uniform."

Policeman James Hassett was put on the stand. He was convicted of being intoxicated in January, 1898, at the first trial held by the new Police Commissioners and fined three days' pay. Mr. Moss quoted from the minutes of the hearing President York's declaration that, "we want you to understand that the man who is found guilty of intoxication here will be dismissed." The records, Mr. Moss said, showed that not one of the forty-eight policemenn who have been dropped from the force since then owed their dismissal to intoxication alone.

Records were read showing these instances of what Mr. Moss regarded as serious offenses inadequately punished:

Joseph O'Brien, found guilty of leaving his post and going into a beer saloon, where he assaulted the proprietor, and fined thirty days' pay.

William O'Shaughnessy, convicted Feb. 10 of being absent from post and in a saloon, fined three days' pay.

Gottlieb Vosatska, convicted of assaulting and clubbing a citizen in Seventh Avenue, and fined ten days' pay.

The committee took an hour's recess at 1 o'clock. At the afternoon session Sergt. Jeremiah Moran was put on the stand to tell about being transferred, and he proved a star witness. Referring to Moran, Mr. Moss said that he had been moved so often they had with difficulty found him with a subpoena. There had been 6,700 transfers since Devery became Chief, said Mr. Moss; why, no one could tell.

Moran said he had been transferred three times since Jan. 1, 1898—from the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station to the Oak Street Station, then to Astoria, then to Flushing, then to Whitestone, where he now is. He formerly lived at King's Bridge in his own house. Now he lives in Flushing. "I don't unpack my furniture now," he said. "I keep it already for moving about."

The witness said he had twice been asked to contribute, once in March, 1898, when he was asked for $1 for the Patrolman's Benevolent Association, and again last April, when he was solicited for 25 cents to help pay the expenses of four men who went to Albany to try to get an eight-hour law for policemen. He refused both times on principle. Roundsman Lantry asked him why he didn't contribute to the Benevolent Association, and told him he'd be sorry.

"Haven't larger sums been demanded of you?"

"No, not since Jan. 1, 1898."

DIFFICULTIES WITH SUPERIORS.

In endeavoring to perform his duties Moran said he had many difficulties with his superior officers. He believed that the trouble he had had in the department was consequent upon his refusal to pay the assessments demanded from him. He had had trouble with Wardman Hahn of the Oak Street Station. He said he never saw Hahn do any police duty, but it was common rumor that liquor dealers and others desiring to do business in the precinct would not open places until they had seen Hahn.

For the first sixteen years of his service, Moran said, no charges were ever preferred against him. All his service has been performed on the sidewalk. There are policemen with twenty-five years' service "pounding sidewalks," while young men have the easy details in the court squads.

"What instructions do you receive in enforcing the excise law?"

"We get very explicit instructions to enforce it to the letter."

"Why don't you do it?"

"I am afraid to."

"Why are you afraid?"

"Because of fear of losing my position."

"What is the danger?"

"Danger of having charges trumped up against me."

"Is it not a fact that patrolmen are afraid to interfere where local politicians are interested?"

"Yes."

"The district leaders are much interested in violations of law. So when we find the law violated it is not fair to blame the patrolmen," said Mr. Moss.

"Indeed, not," said the witness, warmly; "the patrolmen will always do what their superiors demand of them."

Moran agreed that all that is needed to make the force moral is competent and conscientious leadership.

"You can't blame a patrolman for taking a drink now and then," he said. "He has his troubles. It's hard to keep in with his superiors and the political leaders, and obey the police rules at the same time."

EXPECTS TO BE PUNISHED.

"Do you expect to be punished for your testimony to-day?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I do."

"Then, you must be a brave man."

"I am."

"You must have worried at the prospect of losing your place."

"I expect this committee to protect me."

"We will watch and see if the Police Commissioners punish you for telling the truth," said Mr. Moss. "We have watched them carefully, and have seen that they have not punished those policemen who came here and refused to tell the truth."

The remainder of the session was taken up with the reading by Mr. Moss of the records of trials of policemen, intended to show the great number of serious breaches of discipline and the inadequate punishment meted out by the Commissioners. There were 229 of these cases, Mr. Moss said, and 123 subpoenas actually had been served. Many of the officers were present, and they were told that they might go on the stand if they wished to say anything about their cases. None of them took advantage of that opportunity.

After two hours of this searching of records, Mr. Moss said that he felt he had carried out his promise to show that the demoralization of the force was due to the Commissioners themselves. Chairman Mazet said he thought the evidence had fully convinced the committee on that point, and an adjournment until 10:30 o'clock this morning was taken.

CAT NEARLY CAUSED DEATH.

Detached Tube from Gas Jet and Almost Asphyxiated Mrs. Gerbes.

A cat called Tony almost caused the death yesterday afternoon by asphyxiation of Mrs. Catherina Gerbes, sixty-two years old, of 35 Stanton Street. The cat had a habit of sleeping on the mantlepiece, where Mrs. Gerbes keeps a gas stove, which is fed by a tube from the gas jet. The gas is kept turned on at the jet pipe, but shut off at the stove.

Yesterday while Mrs. Gerbes was asleep the cat in endeavoring to jump to the mantlepiece detached the tube from the gas jet, with the result that the gas began to escape. A neighbor smelled the gas, and on investigation found Mrs. Gerbes unconscious. She was removed to Bellevue, where it is said she will recover.

FINED FOR PROFANITY.

Philadelphians Used Objectionable Language and Had to Pay $5 Each.

Yesterday in the Centre Street Court Magistrate Brann fined three young men $5 each for using profane language in an elevated railroad train. The three men gave their names as Edward A. Johnson and George and Andrew Wertheim, and their home as Philadelphia, and stated that they were temporarily in the employ of the Roebling Construction Company.

The complainant was John B. Coombs, an insurance broker of 100 Broadway, who told the Magistrate that while coming down in the Third Avenue elevated railroad train shortly after noon yesterday the three men had used vile and obscene language in the presence of women who were seated near them in the train. He protested to the brakeman, who warned the three men to cease their objectionable talk. When Mr. Coombs got out of the train at City Hall the three men followed him down Park Row and when in front of The World Building began to abuse him with vile talk. As a result he called Officer McCarthy and caused their arrest. One of the men stated that he had been a policeman for nine years in the City of Philadelphia, and they all declared their talk was not objectionable. The Magistrate, in imposing the fine, said: "They don't tolerate the use of profane language in public in Philadelphia, and we don't propose to tolerate it here, especially when in the presence of ladies."

Smuggled Goods in Feather Beds.

Morris Musbaum, a Mount Vernon peddler, arrived here Tuesday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, leaving his baggage to be forwarded by express. The baggage was examined at the Barge Office yesterday, and was found to consist in part of three feather beds, tied up separately in quilts. Concealed in these beds was a considerable quantity of merchandise which the passenger had not declared. The smuggled goods included a dozen fine silk "praying" shawls, in white, with jet-black stripes; a number of cheaper "praying" shawls, such as are used in synagogues; several cases of kummel, a bolt of silk dress goods of fine quality, and seven dozen pocket knives. The property was seized and sent to the seizure room of the Barge Office.

OPIUM SMOKERS ARRESTED

West Sixty-fourth Street Resort Raided by the Police.

A LUXURIOUS ESTABLISHMENT

Fitted Up in Oriental Style, with Many Attractions for Smokers, It Did a Thriving Business.

Acting on a warrant issued by Deputy Chief Cortright, Roundsmen Grady and Devery, with Detectives Darcy, Brown, Gilday, Ware, and Haughey of the Central Office, and ten patrolmen of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, yesterday morning raided an opium smokers' resort on the top floor of the flat house at 28 West Sixty-fourth Street. After breaking past the lookout they arrested John C. Ellis, the former proprietor of the "White Elephant," and thirty-one inmates, including four women.

The prisoners were taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station in a patrol wagon, with the exception of Ellis, who was charged with being the proprietor. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he asked permission to send for Frank Moss, the Mazet committee's counsel. His request was denied. Lated he and the other prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court. Ellis was held for examination to-day, and his bail was fixed at $500, and the other prisoners, with the exception of Joseph Solin, a sixteen-year-old boy, who was discharged, were each held in $100 bail for trial.

The West Sixty-fourth Street place was known as one of the best-patronized and most luxuriously fitted-up establishments of its kind in the city. Ellis, who, when the raid was made, was found deeply under the influence of the drug, and clad in Oriental costume, was not known to the patrons of the place as the proprietor. An undersized youth, answering to the name of "Joe" Cohen, figured as the manager. He had an assistant known as "Eddie," a tall, thin young man, apparently in the last stages of consumption.

The place was opened only about two weeks ago, and no expense was spared to make it inviting to the smokers. The walls and ceilings were covered with red and gilt cloth stamped with fleur-de-lis of gilt, and the corners of the rooms were hung with bright-colored flimsy silks. These silk hangings were draped over sets of nails and hooks along the top of the walls for the accommodation of the smokers who cared to disrobe and wear the pajamas that were distributed. Under the silk hangings, and about three feet above the floor, the bunks were ranged. There were wooden tables about five feet in length, extending in an unbroken line all around the sides of the smoking rooms. The wooden tops were covered with matting, and long pads of quilted stuff were handed to the smokers for blankets.

"Joe" Cohen was well known and popular among the opium smokers on the west side, and last week when a place on Broadway, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, run by a Chinaman called "Boston," was closed, the known smokers received cards of invitation to the Sixty-fourth Street establishment. The cards bore the name "Harry Hill," and their possession gave the entrée to the bearer whether he was known or not to Cohen. The place, which could accommodate about fifty smokers at one time, was crowded night and day, and the receipts averaged about $200 every twenty-four hours.

If an inexperienced smoker came well recommended he was admitted, and after paying $5 each for a card of opium, he received a "lay-out," and one of half a dozen "cooks" anxious to prepare the stuff in return for the privilege of smoking some of it would roll pill after pill for him. The lay-out consisted of a tin tray, a lamp, pipe, and a sponge to clean the bowl of the pipe, and a "yen-hok," or long piece of steel like a knitting needle, on which to cook the opium. The opium was carefully weighed out by the manager in an anteroom and then delivered on the back of a common playing card. One card sufficed for about twenty pills, and perhaps half a dozen cards would be used by a party of three during a smoking séance of about three hours, after which the smokers would retire and go to sleep. The place did also a good business in cigars, cigarettes, and liquors.

The patronage of the place had grown so large that the front flat on the same floor had been engaged, and the rooms there were being partitioned off for private smoking rooms, where select parties of smokers and sightseers could be accommodated. The addition was to have been ready this week, and every Chinatown guide had been apprised of the proposed opening.

It is thought that the closing of the West Sixty-fourth Street place, together with the testimony of the Mazet detective, John R. Wood, at the Mazet investigation yesterday regarding the existence of a similar establishment at 36 and 38 West Sixty-second Street, will have the effect of closing the other places of the same sort on the west side.

PENSION LAW VIOLATED.

A. R. Anderson Accused of Executing Vouchers Illegally.

Arlington R. Anderson, a Commissioner of Deeds, of 2,993 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday charged with executing pension vouchers in the absence of the pensioner and witnesses. His arrest was made on a warrant sworn out by Special Agent Albert W. Roome, United States Commissioner Benedict held Anderson in $300 bonds for the Grand Jury.

It is claimed that one Jane M. Graves, a widow and a pensioner, signed her pension voucher, which was also signed by witnesses, and then sent it by messenger to Anderson's office. Anderson, it is alleged, executed the signatures and sent the voucher to the Pension Agency for payment.

MUSIC FOR THE PUBLIC.

The Programmes Arranged at W. H. Seward and Battery Parks.

There will be music at W. H. Seward Park to-night at 8 o'clock by Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band. The programme:

"Hail Columbia."

March, "Folies Bergeres".....Lulcke
Overture, "Paragraph III".....Suppé
Waltz, "Phroso".....Furst
A War Scene.....Beyer
Invitation a La Gavotte.....Waldteufel
Selections from the "Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
Cornet solo, selected.....R. Halle
Mazurka de Concert, "Thalia".....Cook
a. Serenade from "Lucia".....Donizetti
b. A Warming Up in Dixie.....Paull
Wedding March.....Schlesinger
"Star-Spangled Banner."

The programme at 8 o'clock to-night at Battery Park, by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, is as follows:

American Anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner".....Key
March, Militare, "Up the Street" (by request).....Morse
Overture, "Zanetta".....Auber
Concerted Terpsichorean Ensemble, "Dein, Ewig Dein".....Godfrey
Cornet solo, selected.....Frank Martin
Collocation Grandiose, "Attila".....Verdi
Celtic Compilation Serio Comic, "Romance of Athlone".....Chauncey Olcott
Morceau de Salon, "Royal Love".....Rollinson
Grand selection, "Martha".....Flotow
La Petite Madrigale, "Forget Me Not".....Macbeth
Humoresque Charivari on Themes of the Day.....Grant.

Answer to Correspondent.

E. B.—There is actually no direct connection by trolley between New York and Philadelphia, and owing to the obstacles raised by local jealousies in the townships and villages along the line of route some years probably will elapse before the connection is completed. At present about half the distance can be covered in the trolley cars. By trolley and train the trip from city to city can be made as follows: From New York to Elizabeth via Newark, about 15 miles, 20 cents. From Elizabeth to Plainfield, by trains of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, about 12 miles. From Plainfield to New Brunswick, by three trolley lines via Dunellen and Bound Brook, about 14 miles, fare about 20 cents. From New Brunswick to Croydon, about 39 miles, by trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad. From Croydon to Philadelphia, by connecting trolley lines, about 21 miles, fare about 20 cents. It will be seen by the above that the trolley lines cover about 50 miles and the railroad lines about 51 miles.

The Illustrated Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday will be an especially attractive number. Among the interesting features will be a full-page portrait of Justice George C. Barrett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, and a page of photographs illustrating the visit of President McKinley to Lake Champlain.—Adv.

PAINTED THE STATION GREEN.

A Woman, Thought to be Insane, Created Excitement on the Elevated.

Maria Loenvits, thirty years old, employed as a domestic by Raphael Stern of 137 West Ninety-second Street, created a sensation at the elevated railroad station at Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. She obtained a pot of green paint in some way or other, and without halt or hesitation established herself on the station platform and began to embellish the floor and railings with the paint.

Having distributed some blotches of color around the station, she next turned her attention to the ticket seller and the ticket chopper, both of whom had been watching her manoeuvres with open-mouthed amazement. As soon as the green drops began to spatter upon their uniforms the two victims made a dash for the waiting room. But doors were small obstacles to Maria. Stopping just long enough to finish off the interior decorations of the ticket office, into which she traveled by way of a window, the besieger ran against the waiting-room door like a battering ram. Down went the door and in rushed the woman, bestowing another dose of paint on the captured officers. Round and round the room the men bolted, followed by the woman and her paint brush. They finally managed to dodge into the ticket seller's little booth and slam the door behind them. Then the police were summoned, the woman meanwhile continuing her decorations.

The policemen had hard work to arrest the woman, but they finally managed to overpower her. An ambulance was then summoned and she was sent to Bellevue. It is believed she is insane.

LEGAL NOTES.

INSURANCE LAW.—Stephen M. Bull sued, in the Supreme Court, in Orange County, for the recovery of $1,220.23 from James P. Case, and obtained a warrant of attachment against the latter's property. The Sheriff levied upon a bond and mortgage for $1,500, made to defendant by Cyrus B. Case, on June 29, 1896. Mrs. James P. Case was a beneficiary member of the Supreme Council of Royal Templars of Temperance, which had issued its certificate to the defendant as her beneficiary. She died on Jan. 18, 1896, and on surrender of her certificate the council issued to him its draft for $2,000, the amount named in the certificate. On June 29 James indorsed the draft to Cyrus, and received the bond and mortgage in question and his note for $500. The court, at Special Term held that the money secured by the bond and mortgage was exempt from the levy of the Sheriff, but on plaintiff's appeal the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Dullea, directed a reversal, holding that the exemption given by Section 238 of the insurance law was confined to the time when the insurance or benefit contract was still outstanding, and before the right of the beneficiary to recover thereon had matured and the amount due had been paid. In any event, it was held that the exemption did not extend to securities purchased with the insurance moneys. Presiding Justice Goodrich gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Woodward. "The beneficiary is told," the Presiding Justice says, "that as long as his claim is unpaid it cannot be reached by a creditor, but as soon as it is paid his creditor can seize it. This is keeping the promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. The manifest intention of the Legislature was to enable a person to provide means which after his death should go to the support of persons dependent upon him in his lifetime and likely to be left in need by reason of his death."

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DEPOSIT IN JOINT NAMES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Jeremiah Dwyer, in possession of a savings bank book containing an account in the joint names of himself and his wife, Mary, the money represented by which was payable on the draft of either, desiring to make a gift of the amount of the deposit to Henry Wetherow, with whom he was living, and not knowing the exact amount of that deposit, drew a check for a sum which proved to be less than the amount, and delivered such check, together with the bank book, to the donee. Mrs. Dwyer was insane. In a suit by Wetherow, after Dwyer's death, against John B. Lord as her committee, impleaded with the savings bank, the Second Appellate Division has modified judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Hatch, that as it did not appear whether the deposit consisted of money belonging to the donor, or to his wife, or who made such deposit, it would be presumed that each had an equal interest in it, and that while the donor could have drawn and made a valid disposition of the whole sum, he could not, as against his wife, make a gift to a third person of more than his interest in the fund. The transaction, it was held, amounted to a valid gift of the amount of the check, so far as the one-half interest of the donor was sufficient to pay it.

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MORTGAGE TO HUSBAND AND WIFE.—William G. Pierson, who in his lifetime was the owner of real estate in Brooklyn, in which his wife, Martha W. Pierson, had only an inchoate right of dower, joined with her in November, 1895, in a conveyance of the property to Robert C. Hopkins, and took back a bond and mortgage payable to himself and his wife. Mr. Pierson died in September, 1896, and in the following December his wife died. In a suit by George Wilcox, as her executor, against James A. Murtha and another, executors and trustees under the husband's will, the Second Appellate Division on an agreed statement of facts has decided, by Justice Hatch, that the presumption was that Mr. Pierson intended to give the bond and mortgage to the wife, in the event of her surviving him, and upon the happening of such a contingency, without the husband having done anything to rebut the presumption, or having made any other disposition of the security, the wife took title thereto as survivor.

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DECISION AFFECTING THE LIABILITY OF MORTGAGEES.—A decision was rendered by Judge McAdam on Aug. 10, in the case of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn against John Pettit and others, which establishes an important precedent for the protection of mortgagees who have to buy in mortgaged property. The mortgage in suit was for over $100,000. Plaintiff on foreclosure became the purchaser, there being a deficiency of over $10,000. No part of the purchase money was paid to the referee. He gave his deed upon the receipt of $50, referee's fees. The referee then demanded an additional allowance because the property had sold for more than $10,000, under Section 3,297 of the code. Plaintiff refused to make any extra compensation, and the referee moved for an order to that effect. The case was argued before Judge McAdam last Monday. His decision is as follows: "The referee is not entitled, under Section 3,297 of the code, to additional compensation on a sale of real estate on foreclosure unless he has actually received and is accountable for $10,000 or more in cash. (Hosmer v. Gans, 14 Misc. 229; Met. L. Ins. Co. v. Bendheim, N. Y. L. J., May 20, 1898.) In this case the property was sold for $110,000, and bought in by the plaintiff, leaving a deficiency of about $13,000. The plaintiff waived the payment of the 10 per cent., so that the referee has received nothing. Clearly extra compensation cannot be demanded here. The statute fixes the referee's fees at a sum not to exceed $50 in cases where the property is sold for less than $10,000. (Code, Section 3,297.) The provision that where the property sells for $10,000 or upward, 'the referee may receive such additional compensation as to the court may seem proper,' not to exceed $500, applies only to cases which are exceptional and unusual, in which the referee has had more than the ordinary amount of labor, and was never intended to apply to every case where the sum realized is more than $10,000. Such a construction would be absurd. There would be no need of leaving the matter to the discretion of the court, because there would be nothing but the amount realized to base a discretion upon. The rule is not an arbitrary but an equitable one, intended to meet cases in which it is evident to the court that $50 is inadequate. From the number of applicants for such references, it is very safe to assume that the majority are satisfied with $50. Motion denied, without costs."

Link Died of Natural Causes.

The funeral of Simon Link of 222 East Ninety-eighth Street, who died in the Lebanon Hospital, Westchester, on Tuesday took place yesterday, as had been planned. The Coroner caused it to be delayed about two hours because of an investigation in progress, which was based on a report that Link's death was due to violence. Dr. Donlin performed an autopsy on the body, however, and found that the man died of natural causes. The funeral was then allowed to proceed.

FUNERAL OF MRS. KRONMAN

Husband Weeps Over Body of the Murdered Woman.

DETECTIVE CAUSES A SCENE

Interrogates the Accused Man About His Wife's Jewels in the Death Chamber.

The funeral of Mrs. Annie Kronman took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the flat in which she was murdered, and her husband, by permission of Coroner Fitzpatrick, was allowed to attend it in charge of Inspector Thompson and Detectives Coughlin and McGrory. The proceedings were painful of themselves and were rendered doubly so by the action of Detective Sergeant Carey in putting questions to the accused man at this inopportune moment and thereby causing a scene. These questions, however, it is said by Capt. McClusky in defense of his subordinate, were not of a nature to hurt Kronman's feelings.

The body had been placed in a plain pine coffin, unadorned and unpainted. The window curtains had been drawn and the room was lighted only by four candles placed around the coffin. There were a few floral wreaths and bouquets on a sofa, but none on the coffin.

Kronman arrived from the Tombs with his guardians in a closed carriage. A big crowd that had gathered in spite of the rain surged toward it to get a glimpse of the prisoner as the carriage drove up to the door. A lane to the door was kept by a detachment of police. In the flat were relatives and friends, who greeted Kronman sorrowfully and sympathetically. He entered the room in which the coffin was, gazed at his dead wife's face, and sobbed pitifully.

At this moment Detective Sergeant Carey approached him and said in a voice audible to the other persons in the room:

"Kronman, I want you to tell me something about the jewels and letters we were talking about."

Kronman turned toward him with surprise, gazed at him through his tears, and said in a broken voice:

"I cannot answer any questions now. This is no time to question me. I am at my wife's funeral."

The detective persisted.

"No," said Kronman, "I will tell you nothing here."

Carey still insisted, and Kronman said emphatically: "I will not answer you. I am at my wife's funeral. Don't you understand? For God's sake, leave me alone."

The relatives and friends who had entered the room with Kronman began to murmur, and some of them cried "Don't talk to him."

Carey then walked out.

The service was held in an adjoining room. It was conducted by officers of the Jewish organization Kalischer Bruder Verein, of which Kronman is a member. Kronman took off his coat, sat down, and buried his face in his hands throughout the simple service.

At its conclusion Kronman again stood by the coffin, where he gave way to his grief and tried to throw himself upon the body. He was restrained, and an end was quickly put to the distressing scene by the pall bearers, who carried the coffin to the hearse. They were Max Hansen, M. Marcowitz, Max Meyer, Louis Orlinsky, Abraham Strickhauer, and Samuel Simpson. Kronman followed at the head of the mourners and got into the first carriage with Inspector Thompson and the two detectives. He was not allowed to follow the coffin further than the Twenty-third Street Ferry, whence he was driven back to the Tombs.

Among those who followed the body to the Washington Cemetery were Mrs. Kronman's sisters, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Basch, Mrs. Turk, and their husbands, and Mrs. Graf, Kronman's cousin.

Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, when told about the Carey episode at the funeral, made the following explanation:

"I sent Arthur Carey up to see Kronman to try to find out where he bought the jewelry that was stolen. We wanted to get, if possible, the scratch numbers, as they are called. Kronman was nervous and highly excited, and when Carey spoke to him it was in a voice not loud, but loud enough for those about to hear, so that it might not be supposed he was trying to get Kronman to say something he ought not to say. I'm certain that Carey did nothing out of the way, officious, or deserving of censure."

KRONMAN TO TELL ALL.

Counsel Says He Will Clearly Account for His Movements.

Nathan Kronman, in the Coroner's court this morning will tell how he passed every minute of the time that elapsed between the hour at which he left his office down town on Monday to the moment he entered his flat and startled the other residents of 266 West Thirty-fifth Street with the terrible cry: "In God's name, help! My wife has been murdered!"

This was the announcement made yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Lawyer Abraham Levy, the accused man's counsel.

"His every statement will be borne out by witnesses," said Mr. Levy, "and the District Attorney will be invited to set his cleverest cross-examiner to prove, if he can, that the truth has not been told. I have been my own detective, and after a thorough investigation, I am satisfied that Kronman is innocent, and has nothing to fear in making public his whole case at the very beginning.

"The only thing upon which the police theory is based is, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the assertion of the negro Hicks that he saw Kronman in the neighborhood of his home between 1:45 and 2:15. To-morrow, however, my client will tell in open court where he was and what he was doing at that time, and you can take my word for it that he was nowhere near his home.

"I am convinced that the crime was committed by a thief. In my investigations I have not heard one single thing detrimental to Kronman's character. He had no vices, so far as is known; was in comfortable circumstances; was of kind disposition and even temper, and was fond of his home and wife. It is inconceivable in these circumstances that he would have committed the crime. I have learned, however, that both he and his wife were fond of talking about and displaying their money and jewelry. This, and the fact that it was known that it was Mrs. Kronman's custom to deposit money in a near-by bank every Monday, furnish the motive for the crime very clearly, in my opinion."

When Acting Captain Cooney was informed of Mr. Levy's intention to have his client tell his story in court to-day, he remarked after a moment's reflection: "He has that privilege."

"Do you still hold to the theory that Kronman committed the crime?" he was asked.

"I certainly do," was the rejoinder.

Detective Sergt. McCafferty declared yesterday that he had ascertained that the assertion made and denied that a man who was not Goldstein, the agent for a portrait company who solicited orders in the house, called on the morning of the murder and inquired for Mrs. Kronman, and later called again, was true. "From careful inquiries I know that this is so. I have spoken with persons in the house, who saw both men. Who the stranger was I do not know—wish I did."

SAW HIS COAT ON A THIEF.

Dr. Kessler Caught the Culprit on a Steamship Pier.

Dr. A. Kessler of 906 Park Avenue, who is Chief Inspector of the Board of Health, went to the North German Lloyd Steamship docks at Hoboken yesterday to say good-bye to his son, who was a passenger on the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse. He placed a light overcoat and an umbrella on the cabin table. When he went to get them they were gone. Hurrying to the deck, he saw a young man walking down the gangplank wearing the coat and carrying the umbrella.

Dr. Kessler gave chase and caught the young man before he left the pier. An officer was called, who arrested the man. When arraigned before Acting Recorder Clark he said he was William Davis, twenty-four years old, a reporter, of 304 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

From grandson to grandfather, all sorts of legs covered. The boy for as little as $1.25; the man, $3.50.

What's the size of your feet? If 5, 6, 9 or 10, $2 will buy a pair of high russet lace shoes that we guarantee.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ASSAULTED ON THE AQUEDUCT.

Dr. A. C. Johnson and Miss Wilson Attacked and Knocked Down While Walking There—A Negro Arrested.

Dr. A. C. Johnson, house surgeon of the Home for Incurables on One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, and Miss Emma Wilson of 1,580 Washington Avenue, were waylaid and knocked down by a negro at 9 o'clock Wednesday night, as they were walking on the aqueduct. William H. Jackson, a negro, thirty-three years of age, employed on the Morris Dock, was subsequently arrested and identified by Dr. Johnson as the assailant. He was arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Flammer in the Morrisania Court, but Miss Wilson had not sufficiently recovered to appear in court, and the prisoner was sent back to the High Bridge Station to await further identification.

Dr. Johnson says that he and Miss Wilson were walking together on the aqueduct, when he saw a stone coming toward his head. He dodged it and a negro sprang before him and knocked him down with a blow. While the doctor was on the ground, the negro struck Miss Wilson under the eye and knocked her down also. She screamed, and her cries attracted three policemen, who came up. They pursued the negro, but he escaped.

Dr. Johnson was not injured, but Miss Wilson was unconscious, and had to be taken home. The doctor went to the High Bridge Police Station and gave Capt. Gannon a description of the assailant. The Captain said that several very similar assaults had been committed in that locality lately. He sent all his reserves out to look for the negro, and in about two hours Jackson was seen coming out of the woods into which the negro who committed the assault had escaped. He ran when he saw the policemen, but was finally captured at the Morris Dock in a boathouse. He denies that he committed the assault, but Dr. Johnson positively identified him.

MISS F. T. DONNELL'S CASE.

Application for Appointment of Committee of Her Estate Denied.

Justice Lambert, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the application of James McKeen, attorney for Dr. Seward, Superintendent of a private sanitarium at Goshen, N. Y., for the appointment of Charles S. Bryan of 26 West Sixty-eighth Street, Manhattan, as committee of the estate of Florence T. Donnell, forty years old, of 44 West Fifty-eighth Street, Manhattan.

Miss Donnell is the daughter of the late Ezekiel J. Donnell, who died in February, 1896, leaving property in trust in the American Surety Company, said to net Miss Donnell $20,000 a year income. On Aug. 1 last Miss Donnell was removed from the Plaza Hotel, where she had been living, to Bellevue Hospital, where Dr. Fitch found that she was of unsound mind.

The application is denied on the ground that Miss Donnell's condition has never been passed on by an open and public trial, and also because the institution at Goshen is not a public one.

CONDEMNS THE METROPOLITAN.

Magistrate Meade's Remarks in the Case of Boys Who Jumped on Cars.

"I would rather have 60,000 newsboys jump on the cars

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Unsettled conditions; brisk north to east winds.

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TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 67½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—The leading Dreyfusites at Rennes are satisfied with the result of the examination of the secret dossier and have urged their newspaper friends in Paris to clamor for full publicity, which, they say, would mean disgrace for the persecutors of the Captain and complete vindication for him. The military and diplomatic dossiers, it is said, are full of forgeries, including bogus letters ascribed to prominent diplomatic personages. The members of the court-martial are strongly prejudiced against the prisoner, but counsel for Dreyfus are hopeful of an acquittal. The proceedings to-day will be important, as Gen. Mercier and M. Casimir-Perier are to be sworn. Dispatches from the Transvaal are contradictory, one threatening the destruction of the mining property at Johannesburg by the Boers in case of war and another predicting further concessions to Great Britain. At the opening of the Dortmund-Ems Canal, Emperor William made a speech in favor of a vast system of canals in Germany. Just before the departure of Lord Kitchener from London for Egypt an American woman unfurled an American flag over him at the railway station. The Spanish Government has ordered an inquiry to fix the responsibility for the lack of means of defense at Santiago. There is an unconfirmed report of a case of bubonic plague at Oporto, Portugal.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued yesterday with the usual ceremonies.

The reports of bad crops and higher Liverpool cables caused a panic among the New York Cotton Exchange shorts yesterday.

John Y. McKane was stricken with a sudden illness at Coney Island last night and removed to his home in an unconscious condition.

Mrs. William P. Sands of Glen Ridge, N. J., a Summer resident at Southwest Harbor, Me., died suddenly of apoplexy while visiting the New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship, at Bar Harbor.

Page 2.

It was reported yesterday that an early revolt in the Police Board was likely, the other Commissioners not being in harmony with President York.

The price of meat to consumers will be advanced at least 2 cents a pound in this city. The retail dealers blame the wholesalers, and say they must increase the price or go out of business.

The quarantine in this city against Hampton, Va., and neighboring places has been raised by Health Officer Doty on the request of Surgeon General Wyman. Hampton is to be kept under surveillance. Phoebus and the Soldiers' Home are still regarded as dangerous.

Page 3.

The State Department announced that Japan would open twenty-two additional ports to foreign commerce when the new treaties go into effect.

District Attorney Gardiner has submitted the estimate for his office for 1900. He wants more than $32,000 advance on the appropriation of the current year. He says the office is up to date for the first time in fifty years.

The Defender was six or seven miles behind the Columbia at the end of the New York Yacht Club run to New Bedford yesterday, and her time was not taken, because she failed to sail around a mark.

Revenue Agent Thompson and seven deputies captured a gang of moonshiners in Jersey City last night. They made the biggest seizure of moonshine whisky that has occurred around New York in years.

Page 4.

About 350 marines and 18 officers left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday for Manila.

Nathan Kronman, who is accused of murdering his wife, was released on bail yesterday by Coroner Fitzpatrick.

Edward Atkinson has sent anti-imperialist circulars to volunteers returning from Manila, and made an offer to Government officials in Washington to publish their replies if permitted to do so.

The Secretary of War has directed that the Cuban census must be completed by Jan. 1. Cuban enumerators will be employed. It is stated officially that the census is regarded as a step toward self-government.

The Dominicans want Gen. Gomez for President, and if Jiminez opposes him American annexation may be requested. Government troops are being massed at Monte Christi, and revolutionary forces are hurrying there by forced marches.

Page 5.

The sixty-eighth annual session of the New York and Hudson River Camp Meeting Association opened at Sing Sing Heights on Thursday.

An ambulance carrying a man who was critically hurt came into collision with a truck yesterday at Third Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

John Allan Campbell, a Christian Scientist of "the highest sphere," died yesterday under circumstances which incited inquiry on the part of the authorities.

Page 9.

Local bankers pronounce as absurd reports that at the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association an attempt will be made by Western bankers to upset the check-collection system.

Page 10.

The $40,000,000 bicycle trust will oppose any further reduction in the prices of bicycles.

The Brooklyns beat the Louisville baseball nine at Washington Park yesterday by a score of 1 to 0.

The New York Baseball Club has sold Pitcher Meekin to Boston, which is a handicap against the Brooklyns in their race for the League pennant.

Page 12.

The Mazet committee, after its session yesterday, took a recess until Sept. 12.

Eugene L. Packer, a financier, is in jail under civil process. He is accused by Charles Benton Whitehead of swindling him out of nearly $16,000.

For the second time within a week John Meyers, a Brooklyn lawyer, whose mind is said to be deranged, has escaped from the custody of those charged with his keeping.

Julius Siebert, general manager of the Westchester Land Improvement Company, was shot by a woman in his office yesterday. He was slightly injured. The woman charges bad faith.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Friends of John Breese Fear a Rival Has Done Him Harm.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 11.—It is feared that John J. Breese has met with foul play, the result of paying too much attention to a young lady in Rye, who had another suitor, but whose name is not known. His friends have started to investigate the matter.

Breese's home is in Philadelphia, but he resided in New York before he came here. He was then an agent for a patent pipe-stem manufactured by his brother-in-law, but gave up his position to accept one of sign painter, at which he was very adept. A month ago he told a friend that he had received a warning by mail to stop paying attention to a certain young lady or he would suffer. He laughed at it, but a week afterward he started out for a walk one evening, and has not been seen or heard from since. A week's wages are due him, and he left a bicycle and other personal property of value at his boarding house.

He left no unpaid bills, and the idea that he committed suicide is not entertained. He was about thirty-five years of age, of dark complexion, and stout build.

DREYFUSITES ASK FULL PUBLICITY

Exposure Would Mean Disgrace for the Captain's Persecutors.

DOSSIERS FULL OF FORGERIES

Bogus Letters Ascribed to Diplomats Included Among the Papers.

Chancellor von Hohenlohe Mentioned—Judges Strongly Prejudiced, but Prisoner's Counsel Hopeful.

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RENNES, France, Aug. 11.—All the notable Dreyfusites here are satisfied with the result of the examination of the secret dossier. They have urged their newspaper friends in Paris to clamor for full publicity, knowing that if it is granted the Military and Nationalist parties will be utterly disgraced. They are convinced that the Diplomatic and War Office dossiers teem with forgeries. Of course their impressions are derived from the five counsel present at the examination of these precious papers. Publicity would mean the pillory for Gen. De Boisdeffre and company. They would be pelted with their own foul eggs, while Capt. Dreyfus would be cleared in the face of the whole world.

The military caste here is furious at the turn things are taking. The correspondent of a Russian paper told me to-day that in a café frequented by officers he unfolded the Dreyfusite Aurore to read. All the military men near by scowled at him in a marked manner and, after coughing and otherwise showing their disapproval, went in a body to the other end of the café, as if the Russian were a leper. All the officers at the Military Club came out on the club balcony when a bundle of Dreyfusite journals was being burned in the street, and they approved the performance by unmistakable gestures. One now sees the wisdom of the order forbidding officers not attached to the garrison to stay here during the trial.

I hear that, in unclean imaginings, the secret military dossier exceeds the worst top-shelf literature. To secure secrecy the scribes who worked for Henry and his friends did not hesitate to forge letters from high diplomatic personages. Nearly a score of love letters from a lady high in the diplomatic sphere were supposed to have been seized in the dispatch box of an embassy during transmission to Berlin. The person whom she is represented as having as a correspondent was an attaché of an embassy there and much younger than the lady, who is made to appear impassioned—quite an Eloise. Of course she mentions the Dreyfus affair and asks the attaché to help to whitewash the unfortunate Captain. M. Jaurès, ex-Deputy and leader of the Socialists, expects that there will be a great exposure of a conspiracy against the republic and that the high-handed measures of the present Government against certain Generals will be more than justified by the coming revelations.

The examination of the diplomatic dossier was concluded this morning. Dreyfus on leaving the Lyceum looked brighter than he had ever previously appeared. To-morrow's proceedings will be memorable in the history of the affair. Maître Demange has lost no opportunity to conciliate the seven Judges. He has let himself be interviewed in order to say nice things about them. That astute advocate understands human nature. He remembers that the seven are ignorant of law, always ready to sacrifice equity to authority, quick to scout at the rules of evidence, and are members of a caste who think they have been attacked by Jews, cosmopolitans, and foreigners. Some of them boast of not having read the report of the inquiry before the Court of Cassation, because they thought it published at the cost of a syndicate, and intended to cast odium on the army.

Maître Labori is naturally sanguine, and has always hoped, but I can gather that both counsel still see that the Judges are deeply and strongly prejudiced against the prisoner, and will try to condemn him on his looks, if all legal evidence breaks down. All the officers now read Le Petit Journal, which they had never looked at before the Dreyfus affair. The venom and vitriol of L'Intransigeant are grateful to them, because employed against their enemies, real or supposed. They devour Le Gaulois, L'Echo de Paris, and L'Eclair, because these papers respond to their own sentiments. Maître Demange, therefore, has but a single fulcrum—the pleasure every human being takes in hearing himself praised.

I have just learned that the secret dossier contains shocking reports of the spies of a German Prince who has filled high situations under the empire during the last twenty years, and one of them in Paris, a city he often visits. There is only one Prince answering to this description—Chancellor von Hohenlohe. The police spies who informed the Secret Intelligence Bureau at the War Office of the Prince's secret doings did not attempt to establish a connection between them and the Dreyfus case. But one must suppose that the sole object has been to prevent the dossier ever being published. It would be necessary to go to Suetonius for parallels of the horrors with which this famous, or infamous, collection of documents reeks.

As matters stand, I think Maître Demange now feels that the two dossiers furnish him with a case too strong for even the officers to resist. Anyway, he looks really hopeful.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

TO-DAY'S SESSION MOMENTOUS

Mercier and Casimir-Perier to be Sworn—Great Interest in the London Times's Statement.

RENNES, Aug. 11.—The Dreyfus court-martial concluded its secret sessions at 9 o'clock this morning, when M. Paleologue of the Foreign Office completed his explanations of the secret dossier. The court will meet again at 6:30 to-morrow morning.

The London Times's statement this morning of the late Lieut. Col. Henry's treason caused a sensation here, and was much discussed among the newspaper men and all others interested in the trial. The affirmation of Henry that Esterhazy was his accomplice is only a confirmation of what has been published many times. But what was regarded as important is the fact that The Times announced it in such categorical terms, demonstrating, according to the views of the friends of Dreyfus here, that The Times people actually have seen documents, submitted to them by more than one foreign Military Attaché, presenting the strongest proof of Henry's guilt, and, moreover, that this announcement can only prelude the publication by The Times of the actual documents.

Major Forzinetti, who was Governor of the Cherche Midi Prison during the incarceration of Dreyfus there, and who was cashiered on account of his declarations favorable to the attitude of Dreyfus while in prison, said to-day: "The Times's statement confirms my own view. I was convinced of Henry's complicity from the very first, and always regarded him as the real culprit."

Regarding the court-martial, Major Forzinetti said: "To-morrow will undoubtedly be the most important day of the whole proceedings, as Gen. Mercier and M. Casimir-Perier, if time admits, will be confronted, and a most dramatic scene is inevitable, as their declarations in certain matters differ on essential points."

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The correspondent of The Times at Rennes says: "Four days of examination have revealed the utter flimsiness of the secret dossiers. The diplomatic dossier contains proofs of Esterhazy's treason, attested by foreign agents."

JOHN Y. McKANE STRICKEN.

Falls Unconscious, and His Physician Refuses to Disclose the Nature of His Illness.

John Y. McKane, formerly well known as a politician, was stricken with a sudden illness at 7 o'clock last night at Coney Island, and some friends took him in an unconscious condition to his home in Sheepshead Bay. Dr. John F. Hill, his physician, was called, but after he had attended the sick man he refused to give out any information regarding his condition or the nature of his illness. He merely said that his patient was resting quietly. Mr. McKane was standing when the attack seized him with some acquaintances at Surf Avenue and Eighth Street. Without giving any warning of ill-feeling to them he fell to the ground. A hack was called and he was taken to his home. Everybody except his most intimate friends was denied admission to the house.

Since he returned to his old home, about two years ago, Mr. McKane has lived a retired life. His time has been entirely occupied with building projects. It is said that he has been working very hard since the big fire at Coney Island.

PROSPERITY IN NEBRASKA.

Jobbers Report a Great Increase in Volumn of Trade, with Active Demand and Quick Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 11.—The volume of business throughout Nebraska to-day is almost double what it has been in previous years. This applies to almost every industrial and commercial line. There is not one exception. The jobbers of hardware, dry goods, and farm implements are working their forces late into night trying to keep orders cleared up. Lumber and furniture jobbers have taken their men from the road, the furniture houses asserting that they cannot fill all orders now in hand for three months to come. Groceries and drug jobbers tell the same story.

The increase of business in no line is reported less than 50 per cent. over last year, and all of this is on an advancing market, which in many cases has risen to the extent of 50 per cent., especially in hardware and farm implements. In spite of this extraordinary advance, retailers assert that consumers throughout Nebraska do not complain of the high prices, and pay more promptly than for years.

This great rush of business has now continued for six months, and all jobbers agree that Fall business will be even larger, and complain that Eastern manufacturers cannot fill their orders fast enough.

On the question of overstocking retailers and bringing on a reaction, but one line reports any fear—that of farm implements. Many jobbers in that line say first orders next year cannot be so heavy because of overstocking, but the retailers did this deliberately, and have made thousands of dollars on the advance in those articles.

All report a greater surplus of money in the State than ever known with a small grain harvest of 100,000,000 bushels, a certain corn yield of 300,000,000 bushels, with 50,000,000 bushels of old corn still in the State, but rapidly being shipped East and exported.

GEN. MILES'S STATUS NOW.

He Has Been Practically Restored to the Command of the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The rehabilitation of Gen. Miles is practically complete. Nothing has been apparently said or done to change the conditions of semi-warfare which existed at Army Headquarters during Secretary Alger's régime; there has been no blare of trumpets and no public reinstallation of the commanding officer of the army, but he has simply assumed his proper place as commander, and his position as such is recognized. That the restoration has taken place is proved by the desire to see him of persons who have propositions to lay before the War Department. It has been many months since any one who had any suggestions to make thought it worth while to consult the Major General in command.

Another significant incident was the discussion over Secretary Alger's order taking the Inspector General's office away from Gen. Miles's jurisdiction. The chief argument advanced to Secretary Root for the amendment of that order was that it was necessary to have reports relating to the condition of the army pass through the Commanding General's office, so that he could be officially informed of it and be prepared to perform his duties intelligently. A month ago Gen. Miles had no duties to perform, and it was not necessary for him to have any such information. Now it is regarded as a matter of course that he should be placed in possession of it.

SOUTH CAROLINA MAN WARNED.

Feeling Against Tolbert, Contestant for a Seat in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 11.—The citizens of Greenwood County two months ago permitted R. M. Tolbert, whom they banished after the election riots last November, to return to his home. A change of feeling in Tolbert's favor was brought about.

Tolbert is now in Washington looking after his contest in the Third District. He denies having made promises to the Greenwood County people not to attend negro meetings or to adjure his Republicanism, and says he will have a Congressional inquiry made into election methods here. In an editorial in to-day's Index Editor Carpenter gives Tolbert notice if he returns to his home he will take his life in his hands. He considers it his duty, he says, having pacified the people once, to tell Tolbert now that his life is in peril, and that there are men in Greenwood County waiting to kill him.

MR. CROKER'S HOME-COMING.

The Tammany Chief Expected To-day on the St. Paul.

Richard Croker is expected to arrive in this city this morning on the American liner St. Paul. Although nothing is known of his immediate movements, it is believed that he will join the Democratic colony at Saratoga without delay.

There has been no effort made to give Mr. Croker a formal welcome home. Some of his friends intended at first to engage a tug and go down the bay to meet him, but later this plan was reconsidered. When the St. Paul reaches her pier, however, the Tammany leader will find an enthusiastic crowd awaiting him. This will be the only demonstration, so far as is known, in honor of the leader's return. John F. Carroll, Mr. Croker's deputy, came down from Saratoga last night to meet his chief, and he, with Mr. Croker's secretary, Thomas F. Smith, it was said last night, will be the only ones to meet Mr. Croker before the steamer comes to her pier.

Judge Hilton's Condition Improved.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—Judge Henry Hilton, who was reported as dangerously ill yesterday, is better to-day. His condition is perceptibly improved.

Large Order for Steel Cars.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—It is announced to-day that the Pressed Steel Car Company has just received orders for 2,500 cars, of 100,000 pounds capacity each, from the Erie Railroad, Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad. The contract price of the orders aggregates $2,750,000.

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EX-GOV. STONE IS FOR BRYAN.

Never Heard of Schley as a Candidate—Talk About Saratoga Conferences Is All Nonsense, He Says.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—"I am for Mr. Bryan for President. I have always been for him, and expect to remain so. I think there is not a shadow of doubt about his nomination by the next Democratic National Convention."

This statement was made by Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee William J. Stone to-day, when he was asked about reports from Washington to the effect that he was preparing to forsake Bryan and take up Rear Admiral Schley as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Mr. Stone further said:

"I have never heard Schley's name mentioned as a possible candidate for President, except in newspaper gossip. I never thought this was serious, and do not think the last report is any more serious than the others. I have never thought of Schley as anything but a brave naval officer. This talk about my being for him is rot. I am for Bryan."

Speaking of the Democratic conferences reported as being held at Saratoga, Mr. Stone said: "I don't believe the conferences amount to anything. This talk about them is all nonsense."

SENATOR JONES AND MR. STONE.

Not Believed that Democratic Chairman Will Be Supplanted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Senator Jones, who is reported by ex-Gov. Stone to be a sick man, but whose correspondents in this city say he is in good health, is coming home about Oct. 1. When he gets here he will have an opportunity to deny, on Mr. Stone's behalf, the reports that the latter is trying to supplant him as chief man in the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Jones's friends here say that they do not believe Mr. Stone has any such intention. They call attention to the fact that his closest friend, Congressman McRae of Arkansas, was prominent at the session of the committee in Chicago, and that the Senator's private secretary, Edwin Sefton, was elected Assistant Secretary of the committee. They do not believe that Mr. Jones is out of politics, and they think his health is improving.

PANIC IN COTTON MARKET.

Turmoil and Excitement on the Exchange Caused by Shorts' Frantic Efforts at Protection.

Bad crop reports and higher Liverpool cables caused a panic among the New York Cotton Exchange shorts yesterday. They were driven to protect themselves by covering by a volume of buying orders, and the first hour of trading was one of turmoil and excitement. The bull element helped to make the din of shouting and the hustling greater by exulting shouts of "Seven cents!" indicating its idea of the limit of the advance, and at 11 o'clock the noise and nervous tension reached a climax. Hundreds of spectators in the gallery watched the operations in the pit with rapt interest. The confusion of trading was so great that at times quotations were 5 points apart, and the aggressive tactics of the long element forced a continuous advance greatly to their profit. The longs maintained that they were fortified by actual business based on trustworthy reports of crop damage, and this assertion was corroborated by the limited amount of profit taking on the rise. Some of the changes in contract cotton were: August closed 5.75 to 5.77 on Thursday, opened 5.82, went to 5.98, closed at 5.91 to 5.93; November closed 6.01 to 6.02, opened 6.04, went to 6.20, closed at 6.15 to 6.16; January closed at 6.10 to 6.11, opened at 6.14, went to 6.31, closed at 6.24 to 6.25; April closed at 6.20 to 6.22, opened at 6.26, went to 6.36, and closed at 6.34 to 6.36, and June closed at 6.27 to 6.28, opened at 6.33, went to 6.42, and closed at 6.41 to 6.42.

The advance was in the first hour equal to $1 a bale, and the rise in quotations since last Saturday was from 25 to 30 points, or about $250 for every 100-bale contract. Spot cotton was quiet, with prices ¼ cent higher on the basis of 6¾ cents for middling uplands. Only rains in the Southwest, it was claimed, will break the bull market. Yesterday's bulge was helped by the Government report showing a cotton condition of 84, the lowest for ten years, if 1895 be excepted.

A POSSIBLE MURDER MYSTERY.

Body Found on Scarborough Beach Bears Marks of Foul Play.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 11.—The body of a man was found this morning by the Point Judith life-saving patrol on Scarborough Beach. All indications point to the fact that he was a victim of foul play. An autopsy was conducted this afternoon by Dr. Horace Wilcox at Wakefield, and it showed that blows had been dealt on the right side of the abdomen and on the breast. Both hands had been tied to the legs, but one had slipped out when the body was found. The body had not been in the water more than from twelve to fifteen hours.

Bits of a boat, stove in, were found near the place where the body was discovered eight hours later, but the two are probably not connected. If the man was killed at sea and thrown overboard, the crime must have been committed not far from the coast.

The body is that of a man apparently of German descent, about forty years old, and weighing about 175 pounds. The hair is brown, flecked with gray. The body was clothed in dark trousers with a blue stripe, no vest, black double-breasted coat, light cotton underwear, shirt of light brown with light blue stripes, a white collar with black tie, buff socks, and heavy laced shoes. The pockets contained 35 cents, three handkerchiefs, and eyeglasses in a case. One handkerchief bore the letter "S."

CIGAR FACTORIES TO COMBINE.

Twenty-nine Large Plants to Pool—To Operate in Tampa.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 11.—The consolidation of the leading cigar manufacturing interests of Tampa, Key West, New Orleans, and Havana is in progress. The plan is for all the large factories in the four cities named to enter into a co-operative body or trust. Each factory is to be appraised at its value, and the owners are to be allowed a corresponding amount of stock in the consolidation.

Twenty-nine factories have signed the agreement. Twenty-two of these are in Tampa, three in Havana, two in New Orleans, and two in Key West. All the out-of-town factories are to be moved to Tampa, which will then produce fully 90 per cent. of the clear Havana cigars made in the United States. These factories will bring with them 4,000 to 5,000 cigarmakers, who will increase Tampa's cigarmaking population to 11,000.

It is believed that eventually all the large cigar factories in this country and Havana will come into the agreemen, and practically all the cigars in this part of the world will soon be turned out under one company and one management. In the appraisement of values the factories of Tampa are to go in for the lump sum of $10,00,000.

Mr. Sulzer Returns from Alaska.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—Representative Sulzer of New York has arrived here from Alaska. He says what impressions he has formed on the boundary question will be given in the House of Representatives.

Two fast trains for Cincinnati and St. Louis via New York Central every day at 1:00 P. M. and 8:50 P. M. Luxurious accommodations. No excess fare.—Adv.

DEATH ON THE NEW YORK

Mrs. William P. Sands Expires on Admiral Sampson's Flagship.

ONE OF A PARTY OF VISITORS

Fatal Attack of Apoplexy Seizes Her as She Goes Aboard the Warship at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Sands of Glen Ridge, N. J., the wife of William P. Sands, cashier of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, dropped dead upon the deck of the United States cruiser New York this afternoon.

Mrs. Sands came over from Southwest Harbor, where she was a prominent member of the Summer colony, with a party of friends, and went on board the flagship as the guest of Admiral Sampson. The party numbered thirty-five, and it was necessary for the little steam launch of Admiral Sampson to make three trips from the wharf in order to convey the guests to the New York. Mrs. Sands, with her daughters, went on the first trip, and Admiral Sampson was at the gangway to greet his friends. Just as Mrs. Sands reached out her hand to take that of the Admiral she was seized with a fit of apoplexy and death came instantly.

Mr. Sands did not reach the ship until the last trip of the launch, and when he arrived on board the New York he found his wife dead. When Mrs. Sands fell she was conveyed at once to the Admiral's cabin and all possible medical aid was given her, but without avail. Later the body was sent ashore with naval honors, wrapped in the Admiral's flag and attended by a guard of marines.

The body left Bar Harbor for Glen Ridge to-night, accompanied by Mr. Sands, his two daughters, Helen and Kate, together with Miss Carpenter and the Rev. J. Goodwin, who were guests of the Sands family at Southwest Harbor. Mrs. Sands and her daughters were well known among the Bar Harbor Summer residents. The death of Mrs. Sands was a severe blow to Admiral Sampson, the Sands family being his nearest neighbors at Glen Ridge and among his most intimate friends.

NAVAL BALL AT BAR HARBOR.

Admiral Sampson Stays Away on Account of the Death of Mrs. Sands—Other Entertainments.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 11.—The naval ball at the Louisburg to-night was a splendid success, although the absence of Admiral Sampson was greatly regretted. The Admiral had sent word ashore this evening that he was too much affected by the sad death of Mrs. Sands on board the flagship this afternoon, and also out of respect for the bereaved family, who were very old friends, he had decided to stay on board the New York to-night, and Capt. Chadwick would act in his stead. A large number of other officers were present, however.

The ball was opened shortly after 10 o'clock by a quadrille d'honneur. The Admiral was to have led Mrs. Gen. John M. Schofield through the figures of the quadrille, but Capt. Chadwick opened the ball instead. The others in the quadrille were Admiral Upshur and Mrs. C. J. Train, Capt. H. C. Taylor of the Indiana, and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee of the Texas and Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Capt. T. F. Jewell of the Brooklyn and Mrs. William Masters Camac, Capt. C. J. Train of the Massachusetts and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow, Admiral Sampson's Flag Lieutenant, and Miss Lawrence; Lieut. Commander W. P. Potter of the New York and Mrs. Raymond Rodgers, Lieut. Spencer S. Wood of the Massachusetts and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Lieut. J. B. Bernadou of the Indiana and Mrs. Clement Newbold, Dr. L. G. Heneberger of the Indiana and Miss De Grasse Fox, Paymaster Boggs and Miss C. Biddle, Dr. Biddle and Mrs. Robert Coleman Brock, Lieut. E. Simpson of the Brooklyn and Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler, Lieut. Commander J. C. Wilson of the Indiana and Mrs. Myles Standish.

The ballroom was gayly decorated for the occasion. Upon entering the door the officers were greeted with the inspiring word "Santiago," which was formed by tiny electric lights of red, white, and blue, set in a background of green.

The ladies who acted as the Committee on Arrangements were Mrs. Bleecker Banks, Mrs. Barbey, Mrs. E. W. Bass, Miss Cristine Biddle, Mrs. Chickering, Mrs. Robert Coleman Brock, Miss Camac, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler, Mrs. Charles H. Dorr, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Hinckle, Miss Furniss, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Abram R. Lawrence, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Miss Pendleton, Mrs. John Biddle Porter, Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. Myles Standish, Mrs. Sturgis, and Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike.

Charles H. Cramp of Philadelphia gave a dinner at the Malvern to-night in honor of the Admiral and the Captains of the fleet. Admiral Sampson sent his regrets just before the dinner, however, and Gen. Henry Kidd Douglas occupied his seat at the table. The others present were Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Capt. and Mrs. C. I. Train, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, Capt. H. C. Taylor, Admiral Upshur, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, G. H. Gillett, Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellen Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Max Etting, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Henry Drayton, Miss Fitzgerald, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Mrs. Henry Whelen, Mrs. William Whelen, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Raymond Rodgers, Miss Curtin, the Misses Whelen, Miss Christine Biddle, Miss Florence Cramp, Robert Adams, Dr. Orville Horwitz, Count von Rozen, G. de Strale, and Capt. Thomas J. Bush.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany, N. Y., gave a reception and lawn fete this afternoon at Greenlawn. A number of officers of the fleet were among the guests. Mrs. Green was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Bleecker Banks.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt arrived to-night at their Summer residence, Point d'Acadie. They attended the naval ball.

ANOTHER FREIGHT WAR ON.

Rate on Export Flour from St. Louis to New York Now 15 Cents.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Another freight war has been started by the roads running east from St. Louis. They have reduced the rate on flour for export to 15 cents per 100 pounds from St. Louis to New York. The Western lines terminating in Chicago met the competition by making a rate of 15 cents from Missouri River points.

The previous rate from the Missouri River was 19½ cents. On Aug. 1 the lines running east from Chicago advanced the export flour rate to 17 cents. It cannot be maintained while a rate of 15 cents is in effect from Missouri River points to New York via Chicago.

WANTS HIS OFFICE ABOLISHED.

Register of Wills in Washington So Recommended and Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—J. Nota McGill, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, has resigned, to take effect Sept. 30.

Soon after assuming charge of the office, Mr. McGill realized that public interests demanded its abolition. Recent legislation enlarging the jurisdiction of the Probate Court has accentuated this fact. Justice Cox embodied the suggestion of Mr. McGill to this effect in the new code, and it has been approved by the Bar Association.

The entire local judiciary and the Bar Association wished Mr. McGill to remain in office until its abolition, which they hope and expect will be when the code is ratified. The office is a Federal one, and the salary of the Register is large.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Prorogued Yesterday with the Usual Ceremonies—Lord Minto Alludes to the Pacific Cable Plan.

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—The Dominion Parliament was prorogued by Lord Minto at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremonies were of the usual character, such as a military escort to his Excellency, a guard of honor, and a Viceregal salute.

The closing speech of the Governor General was exceedingly brief and contained only one paragraph aside from the congratulations to the members and the reference to the continued prosperity of the country. The paragraph referred to reads as follows:

"I am glad to observe that the action of Canada in deciding to unite with the mother country and the Australian colonies in the construction of a Pacific cable has met with general approval."

SHIPWRECKS OFF AUSTRALIA.

Five Vessels Destroyed by a Recent Hurricane and More than One Hundred Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A dispatch from Vancouver, B. C., says:

Terrible havoc occurred during a recent hurricane off the Australian coast, according to advices received here by the Miowera to-day. Five ships foundered at sea or were wrecked and over 100 lives were lost.

The City of York, an iron ship of 1,170 tons, went ashore at Rottnest Island and is a total wreck. Eleven lives were lost.

The wreck of the Carlisle Castle was the most frightful that had occurred on the coast for two years. Thirty-three persons from among the passengers are missing, and, while many were drowned, many more were eaten by sharks.

The Augsburg was carrying a cargo of horses along the coast. The stalls were torn down by the great masses of water that came in over the deck, and a large number of the animals were drowned.

Two other unknown ships were wrecked in the storm, and a large number of passengers were lost.

FIGHTING RENEWED IN SAMOA.

Advices from Victoria Give No Details of Outbreak.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A dispatch from San Francisco says:

"A bulletin, telegraphed here from Victoria, B. C., says there has been renewed fighting in Samoa. No details are given."

C. T. HOBART SERIOUSLY HURT.

Vice President's Brother Crushed by a Construction Train.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 11.—C. T. Hobart, Chief Engineer of the Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee Railroad, brother of Vice President Hobart, was probably fatally injured at Gomer, eight miles north of here, to-day.

He attempted to pass between a big crane at the Watkins elevator and the railroad track, when a construction train passed and caught him. His hip was crushed and he was injured internally.

NORTHWESTERN WHEAT LOSS

Hail Destroyed 3,000,000 Bushels in Thursday's Storm.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 11.—Reports to Great Northern Railroad officials place the destruction by yesterday's hailstorm in North Dakota and Minnesota at 300,000 acres. If the wheat should average not over twelve bushels to the acre, this means a loss of 3,000,000 bushels. In some places the wheat will average fifteen bushels to the acre.

Three and a half bushels are considered a fair estimate of what remains undestroyed. At 70 cents per bushel this means a loss of over $2,500,000. The wheat on the immense Grandin farm is utterly ruined.

VENGEANCE ON THE YAQUIS.

Gen. Torres Avenges Nephew's Death by Killing Forty Prisoners.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A special dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says:

"News was received to-day from Montezuma that when Gen. Torres learned that his nephew had been killed by the Yaquis he promptly ordered that forty prisoners who had fallen into his hands during the engagement of three weeks ago be put to death, and they were accordingly taken out and shot. Only twenty Indians were killed in the battle, but the official returns gave it as sixty, accounting for the forty prisoners as killed in battle."

FAREWELL TO LORD KITCHENER.

American Flag Unfurled Over Him as He Leaves London.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—An interesting incident occurred this afternoon at Victoria Station, London, as Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum was about to take the train, en route for Egypt.

The Governor General of the Soudan, accompanied by his aide de camp, was about entering the railway carriage, when a well-dressed American woman approached the group of which he was the centre, unfurled a silk American flag, extended her hand, and said, "Under this flag is it allowable?"

"Certainly," said the Sirdar, accepting her proffered hand and shaking it cordially.

"Good-bye and God bless you!" exclaimed the woman, apparently delighted with the episode.

SIGSBEE SAYS IT IS TRUE.

Acknowledges Daughter's Marriage and Hopes for a New Era in Art.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 11.—Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee of Admiral Sampson's squadron, formerly commander of the battleship Maine, has confirmed the report of the secret marriage of his daughter Mary, an art student, to Balfour Kerr, a New York artist. When asked as to the truth of the report to-day, Capt. Sigsbee said:

"The report that my daughter was married in New York last November has been confirmed by a brief telegraphic dispatch from my family. There is nothing to be said by me in the matter except that my judgment would have suggested a career and then marriage, rather than marriage and the prospect of an impeded career. However, there is a lot of talent in the partnership, and I shall hope for a new era in art."

Watch Presented to Gov. Roosevelt.

George

mediate and effective relief is given, these unfortunate people will perish of famine.

"Under these conditions, the President deems that an appeal should be made to the humanity of the American people. It is an appeal to their patriotism also, for the inhabitants of Puerto Rico have freely and gladly submitted themselves to the guardianship of the United States and have voluntarily surrendered the protection of Spain, to which they were formerly entitled, confidently relying upon more generous and beneficent treatment at our hands. The highest considerations of honor and good faith unite with the promptings of humanity to require from the United States a generous response to the demand of Puerto Rican distress.

"This department has directed the immediate distribution of rations to the sufferers by the army in Puerto Rico, so far as it is within the power of the Executive, but in the absence of any appropriation we must rely largely upon private contributions.

"I beg that you will call upon the public-spirited and humane people of your city to take active and immediate measures in this exigency. The Government transport McPherson will be sent directly from the Port of New York to Puerto Rico on Monday, the 14th inst., to carry all supplies of food which can be obtained. Further transportation will be sent at future dates, of which public notice will be given.

"Any committee charged with the raising of funds will receive full information and advice upon communicating with this department."

The War Department to-day received a cablegram from Gen. Davis giving fuller details of the damage done in Puerto Rico by the hurricane. Gen. Davis says a famine is impending, and asks authority to issue rations to the destitute. The message is dated yesterday at San Juan, and says:

"Later reports show that the hurricane was far more severe in the interior and southern part of the island than here. Data for an estimate of the number of Puerto Ricans who have lost everything are deficient, but I am forced to believe the number on the island cannot fall below 100,000 souls, and a famine is impending. I ask that 2,500,000 pounds of rice and beans, equal quantities of each, be immediately shipped on transports to Ponce and here. Urgent appeals have been made to all post commanders for food for the destitute. Am I authorized to relieve distress by food issues? Rice and beans only desired.

"There have been many deaths of natives by falling walls. So far only one soldier is reported dangerously injured. Several towns are reported entirely demolished. As yet I have reports from only four posts—complete destruction of all barracks at two, and at two others one company of each of the barracks destroyed. Troops are in canvas. No reports yet from the largest ports, Ponce and Mayaguez, but they were in the vortex of the storm. At least half of the people in Puerto Rico subsist entirely on fruit and vegetables, and the storm has entirely destroyed this source of support."

The following dispatch, addressed to Gen. Schwan, was received at the War Department to-day:

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 10.—My country is devastated. For God's sake help us. CAPT. LUGOVINA.

Lugovina is one of the Puerto Ricans whom Gen. Schwan met during the campaign last year.

The War Department has taken prompt action on Gen. Davis's report. The army transport McPherson has been ordered to sail from New York to San Juan and Ponce next Monday with supplies to relieve the destitute people in Puerto Rico. Acting Commissary General Weston has ordered the purchase in New York of 600,000 pounds of rice and 600,000 pounds of beans to be shipped on the McPherson. Such other food supplies as may be obtained before the McPherson sails will be sent on that ship.

Major John Little, Acting Chief and Purchasing Commissary at New York for the War Department, received a telephone order at noon yesterday from Gen. Weston, Commissary General at Washington, to send at once 600,000 pounds of rice and the same quantity of beans to San Juan for the relief of sufferers from the hurricane in the Island of Puerto Rico. By good fortune the transport McPherson, formerly the Obdam, and the fastest of the transport fleet, was in port and available for this service. The loading will continue night and day and the vessel will sail Monday noon. It will take about three and one-half days for her to make the run to San Juan and she should arrive there Friday morning.

San Juan is the distributing point for the island and the food supplies will be forwarded thence by military road to Ponce, on the south coast, reported destroyed, and by coasting craft to points on the coast. Humacao, a town at the east end of the island, of 8,000 inhabitants, also devastated, is reached by boats from San Juan in six hours. Major Little was Chief Commissary at Camp Algers and later, from last November to May of this year, he held the same position in the island of Puerto Rico, and is thoroughly familiar, therefore, with the districts affected by the hurricane.

Col. Kimball, Quartermaster of the New York depot, will send at once to Gen. Davis the iron roofing and nails for which requisition has been made for repairing the barracks that were damaged by the storm.

HEAVY STORM AT SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 11.—The heaviest storm known here in fifteen years struck the city yesterday. Rain and lightning were incessant for almost twenty-four hours. Several houses on streets in the lower portion of the city were undermined, and a good deal of damage, though not very serious in character, was done elsewhere. In the American camp nearly half the tents were blown down.

The Ward Line steamer Santiago, Capt. Leighton, from New York Aug. 3 via Nassau, where she arrived August 7, reached this port this morning, having met with severe weather in the Windward Passage. The heavy seas damaged the bridge somewhat.

Immense Damage by Storms in Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Aug. 11.—Severe storms throughout Chile continue to do immense damage.

CABLE LINES NOT DAMAGED.

The hurricane in the West Indies did not do as much damage to the cable lines from the United States as was at first supposed.

The Superintendent of the Commercial Cable Company said yesterday afternoon: "The cables and coast lines of our company are intact, and are being operated as usual. The land lines in Santo Domingo are rendered useless, and until further notice will be so. In Puerton Rico the land lines are badly crippled, and all Government messages will have to be sent or taken by post."

The Manager of the cable department of the Western Union Telegraph Company said: "Our cables and coast lines are as good as ever, and we have not noticed any defects. The land lines are completely prostrated, both in Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo."

French Government Relief System.

Edmond Bruwaert, the French Consul General, said yesterday that he had not been notified officially of the storm in the West Indies. "In my country," he said, "there is an appropriation to meet just such emergencies, and when the Government is notified that there is suffering or need the President draws the needed money from the Treasury. I do not know what action this office may take in the matter, but the work of relief will be directed by the home Government, and the money to be used will be that set apart by the national budget."

STORM'S RAVAGES IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—Dispatches from various points in Southern Ohio and Northern Kentucky show that last night's storm was one of unusual severity. Everywhere it was accompanied by a remarkable electric display. Small streams were quickly flooded, and great damage done to corn and tobacco crops. Bridges were swept away, and numerous losses from lightning are reported. At Dover, Ky., over four inches of rain fell.

CALDWELL, Ohio, Aug. 11.—At 4 o'clock this morning a heavy cloudburst visited the eastern part of this (Noble) county, doing an inestimable amount of damage to corn and tobacco crops. It is feared that much stock has been drowned. At 10 o'clock the water was still five feet deep over the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad tracks at Harkins Station, and through trains have been abandoned. Much of the track is known to be wasned out.

Hail in the Chemung Valley.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 11.—A heavy storm which swept through the Chemung Valley last night was accompanied by hail in several sections. In the towns of Corning, Big Flats, and Lindley, the loss to tobacco farmers will run up into the thousands of dollars.

Fierce Windstorm in Bessemer.

BESSEMER, Mich., Aug. 11. — A fierce wind and rain storm last night tore the roof from the electric light plant, destroyed several business houses, and moved about twenty-five dwellings and the Opera House from their foundations. The mines are all closed down for want of light.

PRICE OF MEAT GOING UP

Retail Butchers to Make an Advance of 2 Cents.

SAY THEY ARE LOSING MONEY

Compelled to Take Such Action or Go Out of Business—Blame the Wholesalers.

The price of meats to consumers, which has been gradually raised recently, is to be still further advanced two or three cents a pound, owing, it is claimed, to a marked shortage in the supply. The Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association has practically decided upon raising prices, and final action will be taken by the members of the association, to be held next Tuesday night at 915 Eighth Avenue.

The butchers say they are compelled to take such a step because the wholesale price of meat is higher than it has been for many years, and shows signs of being still further advanced, instead of being lowered. They claim that the increase of wholesale prices has played havoc with their business; that they are losing money so long as they sell at prices hitherto allowed, and that they must either charge the consumer more for his meat or else go out of business. One prominent butcher on the east side has already been forced to close, and it is said by the members of the trade that his failure in business was due to the increase of wholesale prices, without a corresponding increase by the retail butchers.

It has just leaked out that the question of raising prices was discussed by the National Retail Butchers' Protective Association, which met this week in New York, and following upon this general discussion of conditions by which the butchers are confronted there was a meeting of the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association Thursday night, at which it was decided that prices must be raised immediately. The latter organization is a branch of the National Association, and its members are confined to butchers on the west side, covering the territory from Twenty-third Street to Seventy-second Street. There is a similar organization on the east side, and the proposed increase of prices is being agitated among its members.

The butchers say the representatives of the Western packing houses are not treating them fairly in the matter. They say the Western dealers tell them that they are obliged to raise wholesale prices, because the supply of cattle is short, but some of the local butchers take this statement with more or less doubt, saying that the Western shippers are sending great quantities of meat to England, where they dispose of it at two cents a pound less than they sell it to the New York trade. The local butchers say the shippers are doing this to keep up the business they have established in foreign markets, hoping to bridge over the season until the supply of cattle is more abundant.

The increase in price to the consumer, which will be at least two cents a pound, while apparently small, will amount to a vast sum of money and prove a serious tax upon the trade in New York, weighing heavily upon the poorer classes.

"It is hard upon the bulk of our patrons," said President L. Wagner of the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association yesterday, "but the situation is just this: If we don't meet the increase in the wholesale price, we, meaning the average butcher, will conduct our business at a loss of about $80 a week.

"Beef was never so dear since I have been in the business. The wholesale price has been increased from 1¾ to 2 cents per pound. This does not seem much at a glance, but when you figure it out and see that the retail butcher who pays this extra tax in the price is out $16 on every steer's carcass weighing 800 pounds you will see how necessary it is for the retailer to meet the advance of the wholesale price.

"The butchers of New York are paying 9 cents per pound for beef by the carcass, and the price a month or two ago was 7 cents. What is known as 'top cattle' in the trade, which means choice beef, sold for 9 cents this week, while average beef was sold at 8¾ cents at wholesale. Calves sold last week for 9½ cents per pound, but have gone to 10 cents this week at wholesale. We could get lambs last week for 9½ cents per pound, but this week the price is 11½ and 12 cents wholesale. Last year we paid 8½ cents per pound for hams; recently the price has gone to 12 cents per pound, and we sell it for 13 cents, after the process of drying and proper handling.

"I mention these things to show what led to the action of the retail butchers. I had reports that butchers all over the city were raising their prices. Meats were high, and from present indications will go still higher, so I called a meeting of the association to devise some means of selling our prime beef for more money."

In the call for the meeting President Wagner said: "There is no reason why our members cannot get every butcher on the west side to join us, and perhaps in the near future we may be able to control the prices on the west side of the city."

Mr. Wagner said that a representative of the Swift packing interests had called on him yesterday and said that the scarcity of cattle in the West was assuming the proportions of a serious problem. It is not probable that the prices of meats will be lowered for a long time, but, on the contrary, they may be further advanced.

CANAL FRAUD INVESTIGATION.

To be Continued in Another Way—No Payments Beyond Original Contracts—$800,000 Involved.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—The investigation of the alleged canal frauds has not ceased with the report of the special commission. This statement is made upon authority of persons close to Gov. Roosevelt. It is understood that while the Governor was disappointed in the inability of counsel to find such criminal intent that prosecution could be made, he has decided upon a line of action which will prove disconcerting to a large number of the contractors. He has practically served notice that the State will refuse to pay bills over and above the face of the original contract, and Controller Morgan and Attorney General Davies have both been notified that they must fight these claims, which amount to about $800,000.

The State Engineer's office will be the medium through which the legal fight will be carried on, as that officer certified to the contracts. The question will then arise as to whether or not the State is responsible and liable for the acts of its servants.

CONSULTING ENGINEER APPOINTED.

Canal Advisory Commission Names George W. Rafter of Rochester.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—The Canal Advisory Commission has appointed George W. Rafter of Rochester Consulting Engineer.

Mr. Rafter is an engineer of wide experience, especially in connection with artificial waterways. He was an assistant engineer in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor for a considerable period, and was employed in working out some very difficult problems relative to storage reservoirs. Later he was attached to the commission appointed by the United States Government to survey and report on the practicability of the most feasible route for, and the probable cost of constructing, a ship canal to connect the great lakes and the Atlantic seaboard.

Golf.

Trophies, Prizes and Emblems; Score Cards with solid silver mountings; Match Boxes and Cigarette Cases decorated with golf sticks and flags; Cigar Lighters, Penholders in imitation of golf sticks. Special designs submitted for Large Trophies.

Our trophy book, just issued, illustrating over one hundred Prize Cups, will be mailed upon receipt of 2-cent stamp.

MERIDEN COMPANY,

SILVERSMITHS,

Int'l Silver Company, Successor.

Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue.

LABOR PARTY'S PLATORM.

Union Delegates Vigorously Urge Its Immediate Issue—No State Organization Yet.

The new labor political party met again last evening at Clarendon Hall, and the Credentials Committee announced that eleven more labor organizations had sent delegates, making 116 in all. The attendance was not as large as on the first day, but this was accounted for by the statement that many unions held individual meetings last night.

Chairman William J. O'Brien announced having appointed standing committees as he had been authorized to do.

The following delegates were appointed on the Committee on Platform: Daniel Harris of Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 141; John N. Parsons of the letter carriers, Richard Patterson of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Patrick Grimes of the plasterers, Joseph Barondess of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, John Donnelly of the Steam Fitters' Helpers, and John Sullivan of the brewers.

On the Committee of Resolutions there were appointed Michael Kelly of the Magnolia waiters, B. J. Hawkes of the Concord Labor Club, Philip Weinsheimer of the Amalgamated Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Samuel Prince of Cigar Packers, No. 251; Edward Hanna of the bluestone cutters, Timothy Healy of the Eccentric Firemen, and Charles Pommer of Brewers' No. 1.

Committees on Organization, Rules, and Credentials were also appointed.

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers moved that committees on organization be appointed for the various boroughs, and another delegate suggested that other organizations besides trades unions should be admitted to membership.

Delegate London was in favor of having a general State organization and began to attack Tammany Hall. The Democrats, he said, spoke a great deal about Jefferson, but he felt sure that Jefferson would be the first to shrink from Richard Croker. He continued:

Many good people are talking about free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. I do not understand what this means or what good it would do. It seems to me as though this should be a matter of mere tools to one sensible man. I believe that Bryan is a good and honest man, but does he understand the subject? I offer an amendment to organize a State political organization.

Delegate Samuel Prince seconded the amendment, and at the same time offered resolutions demanding public ownership and operation of all means of transportation, of the telegraph and telephone systems, and of all gas, water, and power plants. Further, the resolutions demanded the enforcement of all labor and factory and inspection laws and of the establishment of labor bureaus in labor centres of the State under control of the trades unions.

Chairman O'Brien ruled that the resolutions were out of order at the time, and referred them to the Committee on Platform, England, where they disposed of it at two cents a pound less than they sell it to the New York trade. The local butchers say the shippers are doing this to keep up the business they have established in foreign markets, hoping to bridge over the season until the supply of cattle is more abundant.

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Here a visitor in the gallery shouted: "You mean to give Tammany Hall a chance." The Chair directed that the interrupter be put out, and that was at once done by the sturdy Sergeant at Arms.

Delegate Lurdon urged that the Platform Committee make haste with its report. He went on to say: "It was announced that Socialist resolutions would be presented. There is a Socialist-Labor Party, and also a Social Democracy Party, with Eugene V. Debs at its head."

Here a good many delegates began applauding, whereat Chairman O'Brien called Delegate Lurdon to order and reminded him that he was wandering away from the question at issue.

"I shall confine myself to the subject," continued Lurdon, "but perhaps at the next meeting there will be a Socialist or a Social Democracy resolution that you will swallow."

The motion directing the Platform Committee to make a full report at the next meeting was carried, and an adjournment was taken until next Thursday evening.

BROOKLYN'S FACTION FIGHT.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff left Brooklyn last night for the Adirondacks, where he will remain until the middle of September. Before leaving the city he delivered himself of some political prophecies, and also mentioned Postmaster Wilson, who leads the Republican opposition to the Lieutenant Governor.

"The so-called opposition," said Mr. Woodruff, "is so insignificant that it is hardly worth mention. It is like a tempest in a teapot. Postmaster Wilson need not have worried himself to say that 'it is a shame Mr. Woodruff had to go to Lake Champlain and drag President McKinley into Brooklyn local politics.'

"As a matter of fact, neither Mr. Wilson nor Brooklyn politics was referred to in the conversation which I had the honor to have with President McKinley. I merely invited the President to the State Agricultural Fair.

"But as to Brooklyn politics, I will now say that I do not think a single member of the next Executive Committee will be accountable to Mr. Wilson. Neither do I think he will have any support from the County Committee, which will consist of twenty-one delegations, with 200 delegates."

JOHN W. GATES IN THE CITY.

John W. Gates, Chairman of the American Steel and Wire Company was at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. He refused to discuss the affairs of the Gulf Road or the American Steel and Wire Company, and grasping a friend by the arm, led him away. His companion was ex-President Stillwell of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company.

Current reports are that the above company is to be reorganized with terminal properties at Kansas City and Port Arthur, and that the American Steel and Wire Company, whose stock is shortly expected to be listed on the Stock Exchange, is about to issue a statement concerning its financial condition.

WILD HORSE MAKES HAVOC.

Breaks a Window, Runs into a Car, and Hurts a Dog.

Breaking loose from its tether, a horse attached to a grocery delivery wagon owned by George Heller of 24 Greenwich Avenue, caused havoc yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Willis Avenue.

The horse started from One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and ran to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. It crashed into a plate-glass window in the drug store of James Wilson, 206 Willis Avenue, and demolished the glass, causing a loss of $250. The next damage was to a cigar store at 619 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Changing its course from the sidewalk to the middle of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, the animal came in collision with an electric car. Several windows were broken, and Edward Linton, one of the ten passengers in the car, was cut by flying glass.

The horse was stopped near Alexander Avenue by a policeman, but not, however, until it had run over a valuable St. Bernard dog and so injured it that the animal had to be killed. The dog was the property of Charles Lyons, the man who operates the elevator at Police Headquarters.

GOV. PINGREE TALKS AGAIN

Tells His Views on Politics and Other Matters in Boston.

ALGER IS POPULAR, HE SAYS

Senator McMillan Makes Reply to an Attack by the Governor and Predicts His Own Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Gov. Pingree of Michigan is in Boston. To a reporter he talked freely to-day concerning the outlook, political and otherwise, in Michigan and the country.

"What are Gen. Alger's chances for a Senatorial election?" asked the reporter.

"Excellent, excellent," responded the Governor. "A year is a long time to look ahead in politics, but as it now stands Alger is far in the lead."

"Don't you look on Mr. McMillan as a dangerous opponent?"

"Well, I don't know. Of course, if the Senatorship is to be knocked down to the highest bidder, McMillan will be the chosen one, for he is the wealthiest man in the State, and could buy almost anything he wants. But let me state right here, that if a Senator were to be elected by the people of Michigan, Alger would get more than two votes for every one that would go into McMillan's basket. If he didn't, I would quit politics."

"Then Alger is a favorite with the people of your State?" suggested the reporter.

"Decidedly, yes."

"What do you think of Senator McMillan personally?" was asked.

"Really, I don't know the man—that is, only as a mere acquaintance. He doesn't live in our State, and we Michiganders have no interest in him or knowledge of him. He was born, bred, and educated over in Canada. He is an out-and-out Kanuck. But somehow he drifted across the line, and the first thing we knew he was a candidate for the Senate. His pull elected him. That's all I know of Mr. McMillan."

"Are you in accord with President McKinley?" was the next question.

"Oh, yes, in everything except his policy in the Philippines. I'm not an imperialist—not a little bit—and that is where I don't agree with the President. In other matters we are in perfect accord."

Senator McMillan, upon being interviewed to-night at his Summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, said in reply to Gov. Pingree's statements:

"I shall certainly be sent back to Washington. If you will remember, in the last election for Senator we had in our State, Mr. Pingree had a candidate and announced through the public press that Julius C. Burrows would not be re-elected. When the vote was taken, Pingree's man got less than twenty votes, and subsequently Burrows was unanimously elected."

"Mr. Pingree says you are not a resident of Michigan, and intimates that Canada is your home," said the reporter.

"I went to Michigan in 1855," said the Senator, "and for the last forty-four years have been a resident of and taxpayer in Detroit. I have larger interests in that city than any other man, and I think I pay more taxes. Banks and manufacturing concerns make up the major part of my holdings. Why, only last year with a few friends, I put up a factory which gives employment to 600 operatives. At one time I was very intimately connected with Gov. Pingree in various business enterprises, and it was I who introduced him into politics."

"He seems rather ungrateful, doesn't he?" was asked.

"Oh, that's the way in politics—a friend one day and an enemy the next. Yes, I put a great deal of time into looking after the primaries in the first election of Mr. Pingree, and incidentally paid most of the campaign expenses. Any report that I gave large sums of money for the election of President McKinley is false to the core."

"What are your relations with ex-Secretary Alger?" was the next question.

"Very pleasant," was the reply. "We have always been on good terms."

"Are you a supporter of the Administration?"

"Yes, and a hearty supporter, too. President McKinley has shown himself a strong man in an emergency. His conduct of the Spanish War was admirable and he is doing grandly in carrying on the campaign in the Philippines. It is very easy for people in this country to criticize the manner in which things are going around Manila, but they would be less hasty if they were to consider carefully the adverse conditions met in that country. On the whole the Philippine insurrection has been met in the proper manner and I am certain that a few months will see the end of the fighting there. Gen. Otis is all right and will yet prove the wisdom of the action of President McKinley in continuing him in power."

"Will Mr. McKinley be renominated?"

"By a very large majority. I doubt that any serious opposition will be developed in the convention."

"Whom will the Michigan delegates support?"

"McKinley, unanimously. Michigan is a McKinley State, fore and aft, and will give him an enormous majority a year from next November. The leading Republicans of the State are heartily pleased with the Ohio President, and will make every effort to further his cause."

TO BOND RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The Union Traction Company is about to adopt the system of bonding its gripmen, motormen, and conductors, according to the report which prevailed among its employes. While President Spalding denies that there is any foundation for the report, it is believed by the men and has become the prevailing topic of discussion around the barns and among the employes who will be affected.

The payment of thousands of dollars annually in the settlement of damage cases, as soon as the gripmen, motormen, and conductors furnish surety bonds, would be assumed by the surety company furnishing the bonds.

PACIFIC COAST RAILWAYS.

A special Wall Street dispatch yesterday quoted President Charles S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railway Company as saying of the Pacific Coast railroad situation:

The Clearwater country controversy was settled by a temporary agreement between the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company that neither road would push its lines into disputed territory for the present, and in the meantime a permanent arrangement will be sought on both sides. This was the outcome of the meeting held at Butte between E. H. Harriman, President of the Alton and Chairman of the Directory of the Oregon Short Line, and President Mellen. No deal has yet been made by the Northern Pacific with the Oregon Navigation or Union Pacific regarding trackage arrangements between Tacoma and Portland, but conferences thus far held indicate that the Northern Pacific may not be compelled to build to gain entrance into the latter city.

The agreement referred to is understood to be a provision for suspension of construction pending negotiations. Mr. Harriman is on his way East, and at Chicago to-day at a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company it is likely that Mr. Harriman will be succeeded as President by S. M. Felton.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A coal distributer pocket at New Haven, Conn., owned by Spier & Co., was burned yesterday, with a loss of $10,000. The flames had gained considerable headway before the fire was discovered. Engineer Gallagher and several men who were at work in the pocket escaped with difficulty. The cause of the fire is not known.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

11:10 A. M.—130 Forsyth Street, Abraham Alvin; damage slight.

11:50 A. M.—94 Allen Street, David Levinwits; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—297 East Tenth Street, Joseph Stumff; damage slight.

1:50 P. M.—257 Rivington Street, unknown; damage slight.

6:10 P. M.—228 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, L. Pinion; damage slight.

8:45 P. M.—37 Harrison Street, William Kuhn; damage, $25.

$250,000 Fire in Dallas, Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 11.—One of the most destructive fires of the year occurred at 1 o'clock this morning, inflicting heavy losses. The Guild Building, on Elm Street, extending through to Pacific Avenue, was completely destroyed, and the one-story building directly east of it shared its fate. Other buildings were partially destroyed. Many heroic rescues of occupants of the fifth floor of the Guild Building were made by firemen, and it is believed that all were saved. The total loss will exceed a quarter of a million dollars.

QUARANTINE HERE RAISED.

Hampton to be Kept Under Surveillance by the Marine Hospital Bureau—Phoebus Still Dangerous.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service has sent a message to the harbor authorities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore informing them of the desire of the authorities of the cities in the neighborhood of Hampton, Va., to raise the quarantine against that city, and asking that in case this step should be done the Northern cities would not quarantine against the places affected, including Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, and Old Point.

Dr. Wyman gave his own opinion that there was no reason for quarantining against any other place than Phoebus and the Soldiers' Home. He has received favorable responses from Dr. Doty and Dr. Jones, representing the health authorities of New York and Baltimore, respectively. Surgeon Vickery, the Marine Hospital service representative at Hampton, Va., wired headquarters here to-day that the yellow fever situation continues favorable. There had been no more deaths from the fever.

Health Officer Doty has received notice from the Federal authorities at Washington that there is absolutely no infection of yellow fever at Hampton, Va., and also a request from the health authorities of the localities surrounding Hampton that quarantine be raised. Dr. Doty, on the assurance of the United States Marine Hospital Service that they will keep Hampton under surveillance and notify him of any further outbreak, promised to place no unusual restrictions upon vessels arriving from Newport News, Norfolk, and other places recently under quarantine.

BOY NEARLY FROZEN TO DEATH.

Locked by Mistake in a Greenport Butcher's Ice Box.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 11.—Harry Doyle, a fourteen-year-old boy, had a narrow escape last night from being frozen to death. His brother George is a clerk in the butcher's shop of C. B. Wiggins. Last night, when the business of the day was over, the older Doyle, assisted by Harry, proceeded to store the meat in the refrigerator. Harry, unseen by any one, entered the refrigerator without a light, with the last piece of meat, and while he was in there the proprietor closed the door.

A half hour later one of the clerks had occasion to enter the refrigerator, where he found Harry nearly unconscious. His hands, feet, and ears were numb, and at first it was thought that they were frozen. Medical aid was summoned, and the boy was removed to his home. It is said he will suffer no permanent ill-effects.

POLICEMEN SEEK WEALTH.

Cincinnati Officers Bet Their Money on a Horse Race and Lose.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 11.—A large proportion of the police force of Cincinnati and a sprinkling of City Hall officials made a disastrous venture in the turf line to-day, and to-night they are mourning the loss of their pocket money. A certain race horse running at Hawthorne under the name of Dr. Tarr is responsible for their unfortunate investment. One of the owners of Dr. Tarr is connected with the Police Department and his boasts of the prowess of his thoroughbred kindled a desire among "the finest" to add to their earnings by judicious bets on the animal.

Twice before to-day Dr. Tarr has fulfilled their expectations, and when it was announced that "the Doctor was fit to win" to-day, many portly bluecoats came down town with an extra five or so, prepared to back their favorite. Poolrooms here are conducted very quietly, and no policeman in uniform was bold enough to offer a bet, but many appeared in citizen's clothes, to the alarm of some of the proprietors. Others went across the river to Kentucky to stake their money.

They were not large bets, $25 being about the limit, and they ranged all the way down to $2. The betting was so steady, however, that odds were rubbed out and the final betting was around 3 to 1. Dr. Tarr, it was reported started like a policeman after a thief, and maintained his lead gallantly into the stretch, but there his courage faltered and he was not heard from when the call was made. How much was lost is not known, but it must have been a tidy sum.

Lynching in Georgia.

CLEM, Ga., Aug. 11.—Will McClure, a negro, aged eighteen years, was lynched a few miles from here this afternoon. He went to the house of George Moore, a farmer of Carroll County, and attacked Mrs. Moore. She screamed and, assistance coming, the negro was captured and immediately killed.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—F. Paul, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL—George B. Fraser, Montreal; R. Scott, London.

HOLLAND—George Armour, Princeton.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney, New Hampshire.

ASTOR—Congressman J. J. Gardner, Egg Harbor; Consul A. Peterson Washington; Congressman William Cofin, Camden.

HOFFMAN—F. Gale, London; Frederick W. Whittaker, London.

MANHATTAN—Commander John A. Kellogg, United States Navy; Richard Croker, Jr., New York; E. F. Swift, Chicago; Percy B. Weston, London; S. W. Whitney, Albany.

NETHERLAND—E. H. Pullinfer, London.

GRAND—W. H. Bell, Montreal; S. Oliver Crosswell, Turk's Island.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Unsettled conditions, brisk north to east winds.

The low pressure continues generally, except on the extreme North Atlantic Coast, and as a consequence high temperatures still prevail, except in New England, the Eastern Middle States, and the extreme Northwest. There have been showers and thunderstorms in the lake regions, the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the Ohio Valley, and in various scattered localities. In the Pacific States and plateau States fair weather has prevailed, with nearly stationary temperatures. The West Indian hurricane is now apparently to the southeast and near Nassau, and will probably reach the Florida coast by this morning. Hurricane signals were ordered yesterday afternoon and last evening on both the Southern Florida coasts, and storm signals on the Northern Florida coast and at Savannah and Charleston, and all shipping interests fully warned. Showers are indicated for to-day and to-morrow in the Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf States, and to-day from the Ohio Valley and lake regions eastward, except in New England, where showers are indicated for to-morrow. It will be cooler to-day in the central valleys, the upper lake region, and the middle slope States. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly northerly, and probably become high on the Florida and Georgia coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	65	72	74
6 A. M.	64	67	69
9 A. M.	66	68	71
12 M.	68	67	74
3 P. M.	68	73	80
6 P. M.	67	74	75
9 P. M.	67	70	71
12 P. M.	66	68	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72¾
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1898	67
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The humidity at 8 A. M. yesterday was 95 per cent. and at 8 P. M. it was 88 per cent. The maximum temperature was 79 degrees at 2:20 P. M. and the minimum temperature was 66 degrees at 9:55 A. M.

Indigestion is the cause of much sickness. If the stomach be strong, sickness will be unknown. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will make the digestion perfect and the liver active. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

FRICTION IN POLICE BOARD

Hess, Abell, and Sexton Feel York Is Taking Too Much on Himself.

PROMISE OF AN EARLY REVOLT

Trouble at a Meeting Yesterday—The President Denies There Is Any Clash of Opinion.

There is promise of an early revolt in the Police Board. Dissension, it is said, has been rampant for some time, and it is now an open secret that President Bernard J. York and his fellow-Commissioners are not working in harmony. Commissioners Abell, Sexton, and Hess, it is declared, feel that President York has taken too much upon himself and is trying to run the department according to his own ideas and without regard to their wishes. A combination of the Commissioners is said to have been formed against Mr. York.

The trouble, it is said, has been growing for a long time. It began when Commissioners Phillips and Hamilton were retired and Mr. Abell and Mr. Hess took their places. Mr. York had had considerable experience as a public officer, was a ready talker, and had the faculty of expressing himself logically and convincingly. He had used these gifts to advantage with Phillips and Hamilton, who, without perhaps fully realizing the fact, gradually gave way to him until he had constituted himself the mouthpiece of the board and had come to be regarded as the ruling spirit in the department.

When Mr. Abell and Mr. Hess entered the board there came a change. Mr. Hess was not a new man in politics, and Mr. Abell was ambitious, was also something of a politician, and was determined to be a factor in the management of the department's affairs. Mr. Abell had also earned for himself a reputation as a man who was not to be fooled, and he was jealous of this distinction.

With Mr. Abell and Mr. Hess, therefore, Mr. York's wishes did not always prevail, and there was friction. Mr. York, however, was not disposed to yield the position he had assumed, and the breach between himself and his fellow-Commissioners gradually widened. The President continued to run things in the Police Board with what his co-laborers are said to have regarded as a high hand, and an open revolt was several times threatened.

When the trolley strike was on in Brooklyn Mr. York assumed charge of the police arrangements in the borough and did about all the talking for the department. Mr. Abell was a frequent visitor at Brooklyn headquarters during the trouble, but he was completely overshadowed by Mr. York, and was made to appear as a mere figurehead. When the strike occurred in Manhattan Mr. York moved over to Mulberry Street and took charge of things there. This behavior on the part of the President was regarded with anything but satisfaction by the other Commissioners, and the situation was not bettered by Mr. York's efforts to boss the police trials.

At the hearing in the case of Policeman Woodley, in Brooklyn, yesterday, for example, Mr. York attempted to run things to suit himself, and it was then that the friction existing in the board was exhibited publicly. Policeman Woodley was charged with refusing to obey an order of Capt. Dunn during the trolley strike. His case was referred to the full board.

While the hearing was in progress Commissioner Abell, who was sitting beside Mr. York, tried to take a hand in the conduct of things, but received little chance. He wanted to secure a certain line of testimony in the case, but Mr. York calmly ignored him and went on questioning the officer.

When Mr. Abell left the room, after the trials, to appear to be in anything but a pleasant frame of mind, he is said to have parted with Mr. York coldly. Mr. York is said to have invited Mr. Abell to accompany him over to Manhattan, and to have been told rather brusquely by Mr. Abell that the latter had business of his own to attend to elsewhere.

DEFENDER KILES ASTERN

The Old Yacht, Hopelessly Beaten, Fails to Round a Mark.

COLUMBIA CAUGHT THE WIND

The New York Yacht Club Run to New Bedford Was More a Drifting Match Than a Race—The Finish.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 11.—The run of the New York Yacht Club fleet from Vineyard Haven to this port to-day proved the most unsatisfactory of the cruise, and as far as racing was concerned was well-nigh a fizzle. All day the yachts wrestled with typical dog-day conditions, winds from all quarters and at all velocities, interspersed with calms, rain, sunshine, and fog, and it was the boat that carried a mascot which won in her class.

DEFENDER LOST BY MILES.

The Columbia was one of these, and for the second time in the cruise she beat the Defender by many miles, because of the shifting breezes and calms. In fact, so far ahead was the new boat at the finish that the Defender gave it up entirely and did not round one of the marks, the Vineyard Lightship. At one time during the day, about noon, it looked as if the Defender had the mascot and might win, for she got a fine shift of wind and left the Columbia becalmed two miles astern. But this seemingly fortunate shift proved the Defender's undoing, the breeze leaving her entirely when off Tarpaulin Cove, five miles from the start, and she lay there two hours, while her rival, further out in the Sound, picked up a nice southwest breeze and made the gain that effectually put the Defender out of the race. The Columbia was out beyond Cuttyhunk before the Defender moved, over ten miles astern. But the Columbia had a hard time getting out to the lightship, five miles further off, and did not round until 2:12 o'clock. Then she floundered around in another calm for half an hour, until at last she caught a northeast breeze out of Buzzard's Bay that took her to the finish line. She passed one side of Cuttyhunk Island as the Defender was going by the other, beating out of Vineyard Sound with a southwest breeze, while the Columbia, three miles away, over the island, was beating in against a northeast wind.

The Columbia crossed the finish line about 5 o'clock, with the Defender off Cuttyhunk Light, at the entrance to Buzzard's Bay.

YACHTS BECALMED.

The day gave every promise of being a fine one for racing, although there were a few rain squalls in the morning, left over from the night before. Still the wind was strong from the east, and the yachts, shortly after they went over the line of West Chop, broke out their spinnakers. Half the fleet hugged the Vineyard side of the Sound, while the other sought the Naushon shore, with the Columbia and Defender contesting in the middle. The Defender started ahead of the Columbia, and it was half an hour before the latter caught up and passed her to port. The boat then kept away for the Naushon shore, while the Columbia held along through the centre. Then the wind began to fail, the flukes started their deadly work, and from that time on the boats were never within a distance that could afford a good test.

The other yachts of the fleet sailed a much shorter course than the two fliers, running through Quick's Holl half way down to Cuttyhunk, and finishing at the flagship, anchored off Wilkes Ledge, in the middle of Buzzard's Bay, five or six miles outside of New Bedford.

The Navahoe was the first of the big ones over the line, the Vigilant being three minutes after. The two '93 old timers had a fine race up the Sound, at one time the Navahoe gaining. The soft spots in the wind and the frequent shifts struck them, and the Vigilant slipped through Quick's Holl first.

DRIFTING IN.

The Colonia was the first at this point in the schooner class, while the Gloriana led the little sloops. The wind left the boats entirely in Buzzard's Bay, and for another hour they were almost motionless. At last the Vigilant crossed the line in her usual position, at the head of the fleet, while the Colonia drifted ahead of the schooners. A breeze which came from the northeast during the latter part of the afternoon helped out those of the fleet that followed the Defender into the trap at Tarpaulin Cove, and at 5:30 all had finished and were heading for the anchorage.

It caused great regret that a day which began so auspiciously should have resulted so unfortunately, and that the sequence of good runs of the fleet should have been broken.

THE BOATS GET AWAY.

There was a fresh easterly breeze, a cloudy sky, and every indication of thick weather when the flagship Corsair established the starting line by anchoring a couple of hundred yards east of the buoy off West Chop. Signals had been set early in the morning announcing that the fleet would start for New Bedford at 10:30 o'clock. At that time the starting signal for sloops was given, and they got away in this order: Acushla II., Gloriana, Hussar, Hildegarde, Sistae, Syce, Katonah, Navahoe, Sayonara, Vigilant, Queen Mab, Petrel, and Mira. The last three were handicapped.

At 10:55 o'clock the schooners started, and a very pretty showing they made crossing the line with sheets broad off to port in this order: Ariel, Gevalia, America, Iroquois, Neaera, Marguerite, Uncas, Quisetta, Colonia, and Amorita.

The Colonia, Quisetta, Amorita, Uncas, Neaera, and Gloriana jibed at once to starboard, and, hauling close in shore, made for the channel inside the Middle Ground, to escape the strong head tide, but by doing this they lost considerable of the wind, which the fliers, steering down the middle of the Vineyard Sound, managed to hold, while making good time against the tide.

The Columbia and Defender, starting, as on other days, fifteen minutes after the schooners, broke out their balloon jib topsails thirty seconds before crossing the line. The Defender had a trifle the better of the start, but not more than two lengths. Both had sheets broad off to port. The Columbia's spinnaker was set to starboard two minutes after crossing the line, and the Defender's thirty seconds later.

DEFENDER LOSES THE WIND.

The easterly breeze held fairly strong, until the leaders of the northern division were not far from Tarpaulin Cove, when it fagged out. Luckily the tide was slackening, or all would have been set back to the start. As it was, nearly all of the division, including the Defender, were becalmed for nearly two hours. The Columbia had almost passed the Defender at 11:45 o'clock, when the latter crossed the Sound to the Naushon shore, looking for a breeze which never came.

The Columbia declined to follow suit. She held her course along the north edge of the Middle Ground, and when just abreast of Lucas Shoal she took the first of a nice southwest breeze, that sent her spinning along at a six-knot clip in the smooth water. She was now close-hauled on the port tack, and she was passing out by Gay Head, pointing for the Vineyard Sound Lightship, before the Defender and the schooners and sloops about her got the same breeze.

On account of the great draught, it has been agreed that the big sloops should go around the lightship, while the others went through Quick's Hole as in former years. The schooners Colonia and Quisetta passed through Quick's Hole at 1:30. They were the first of the south division. To reach that point, the Vigilant, Navahoe, and Ariel, leading them by about a mile, were the only ones of the other division that had, by outsailing the rest, been able to reach this point. They carried spinnakers to starboard going through Quick's Hole.

COLUMBIA SIX MILES AHEAD.

The southwest wind fell light again just after the Columbia rounded Vineyard Sound Lightship at 2:12, and it was 3:50 before she passed Cuttyhunk Buoy and hauled close on the wind. The wind was from east-northeast to the finish. She made a short tack for Cuttyhunk, then a long stretch of six miles on the starboard tack brought her across the finish line, a winner, for the Defender was not only six or seven miles astern, but she had not rounded the lightship. The leaders of the main fleet had finished in this order: Vigilant, Navahoe, Colonia, Quisetta, Amorita, Ariel, Gloriana, Syce, and Iroquois.

For the Astor Cup race on Monday off Newport, the club has engaged the new side-wheel steamer Warwick for members and guests. Tickets may be obtained from Capt. F. P. Sands at the Newport Reading Room, or at the club station on the following day. In addition to the cups already announced to be offered by the Commodore, he will offer special cups for thirty-foot yachts owned by members of the club.

The following is a summary of the club run:

SUMMARY OF THE RACES.

SLOOPS—CLASS G.

Yachts.	Start H. M. S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elaps'd Time. H.M.S.	Correct'd Time. H.M.S.
Columbia	11:15:45	4:59:22	5:43:47	5:43:47
Defender	11:15:30	Not timed.		
Vigilant	10:54:30	2:06:41	3:14:11	3:14:11
Navahoe	10:53:52	3:02:03	4:08:11	4:07:25

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

Hildegarde	10:51:17	4:15:03	5:23:46	5:23:46
Queen Mab	10:55:00	4:06:37	5:11:37	5:10:26

SLOOPS—CLASS J.

Gloriana	10:50:52	3:25:32	4:34:40	4:34:40
*Sayonara	10:54:20	5:10:40	6:16:20	.....
*Petrel (yawl)	10:55:00	5:09:07	6:14:07	.....

*Not measured.

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Syce	10:51:51	3:32:43	4:50:52	4:40:52
Acushla II.	10:50:43	Not timed.		
Sistae	10:52:25	4:01:06	5:08:41	Not given.

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Mira	10:55:00	4:00:10	5:05:10	.....
Katonah	10:52:26	Not timed.		
Hussar	10:50:59	Not timed.		

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Colonia	10:59:26	3:03:20	4:03:54	4:03:54
America	10:56:47	Not timed.		

SCHOONERS—CLASS C.

Ariel	10:55:56	3:17:05	4:21:09	4:21:09
Marguerite	10:58:01	Not timed.		
Iroquois	10:56:54	4:32:45	5:05:51	5:05:22

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Amorita	10:59:28	3:15:30	4:16:02	4:16:02
Quisetta	10:58:50	3:08:03	4:09:13	4:07:24

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Gevalia	10:56:03	5:08:46	6:12:43	6:12:43
Neaera	10:57:37	4:08:45	5:10:28	5:08:32
Uncas	10:58:24	4:00:25	5:01:58	5:01:58

The Columbia is a winner, the Defender not having covered the full course. The Vigilant wins from the Navahoe by 53 minutes 14 seconds.

The Hildegarde wins from the Queen Mab by 13 minutes 20 seconds.

The Gloriana wins in her class, being the only boat timed.

The Syce and Mira win in their respective classes.

The Colonia wins in her class.

The Ariel wins from the Iroquois by 14 minutes 13 seconds.

The Quisetta wins from the Amorita by 8 minutes 38 seconds.

The Uncas wins from the Neaera by 6 minutes 34 seconds.

The finish was at Wilke's Ledge Buoy.

TOWING OF THE SHAMROCK.

New York Yacht Club's Consent Will Establish a Precedent.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Field, referring to the New York Yacht Club's consent that the cup challenger, the Shamrock, shall be towed during calm spells, says:

"If this will not be a precedent, what will it be? It is not likely that the Shamrock will be becalmed in midocean, and towing would be most useful in case of head winds."

In the opinion of The Field the trials between the Columbia and the Defender "give no insight into the chances of the untried Shamrock."

TREAT FOR LIPTON'S EMPLOYES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Whether the Shamrock sails to victory or defeat, the Chicago employes of Sir Thomas Lipton will be there to see. He has not forgotten his workmen in this city, and has made arrangements for the heads of his departments to take a vacation and see the races. He employs about 1,000 persons in his packing houses at the stock yards and in his city offices.

Sir Thomas has engaged a train of five Pullman sleepers and one drawing-room and dining car. In this chartered train the heads of departments and some of the other valued employes will journey to the East, where other accommodations will be engaged for them. The train will be decorated with the Shamrock's colors, and the run will be a swift one, with no stops. The men to go have already been selected from his packing and tea houses, and they are preparing to make the trip a jolly one. There is a rumor that their employer will visit Chicago and go East with them, but this is considered hardly probable.

Meteor's Captain May Aid Shamrock.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Times, complimenting Capt. "Ben" Parker's skillful handling of Emperor William's yacht Meteor in the Solent, confirms the report that he will, if the Kaiser consents, go to the United States with ten of the most expert members of the crew of the Meteor to assist in sailing the Shamrock.

Result of Thirty-Footer Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—The thirty-footers raced in miserable weather this afternoon over the Jamestown course. Mist, rain, and a choppy sea were the conditions of the weather encountered by the boats. The wind was from the northeast, and the start was at 3:14. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5 35 54	2 10 54
Veda, J. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5 37 04	2 23 54
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5 38 18	2 24 54
Hera Ralph N. Ellis	5 41 20	2 27 20
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5 41 25	2 37 25
Aushi, Lloyd Warren	5 41 51	2 37 51
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5 42 03	2 28 03
Raccoon, John R. Drexel	5 42 26	2 28 26
Dorothy, Harry Whitney	5 44 13	2 30 13
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5 48 22	2 34 22

DOES NOT FEAR A STRIKE.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Official Says Telegraphers Are Convenient, but Not Essential.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—General Manager Chamberlain of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, into whose hands the controversy between the road and its telegraph operators has been placed, states that he does not anticipate a strike, but that if one should take place the road would simply return to the original principles of railroading whereby running time, stops, and meeting places were established and observed by fixed rules. With reference to operating in case of a strike, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"If there was not a telegrapher we would run the road just the same. They are not essential, though convenient. There are meeting places for all trains, and the trainmen would simply follow the rules which are laid down for their guidance when for any reason there are not proper telegraph facilities.

"As to towermen, any man of intelligence could learn the system of operating in a very few hours, and, besides, all these switches can be operated on the ground by switchmen as in former times, if need be."

Concerning the dissatisfaction among the freight hands of the company, Mr. Chamberlain said that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road was paying the same rate of wages as the other New England roads, and they can see no reason why they should pay more than the other companies. In case of a strike in this department, Mr. Chamberlain says he has on file 250 applications for clerkships and 500 from laborers, from which all vacancies could be readily filled.

Pursemakers Go on Strike.

The pursemakers have followed the example set by other east side workingmen and have gone on strike for an advance of wages. There are about 150 persons employed in this trade, most of them boys and young men. They are paid by the piece, and those who work at the common grade of goods are able to earn $6 to $7 a week, while those who make the finer qualities of purses earn between $8 and $11 per week. They now demand a general advance of 40 per cent.

Cashing of D., L. and W. Pay Checks.

In order to obviate the difficulty which the employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad experience in getting their pay checks cashed owing to the fact that the banks require them to be identified, the company yesterday issued orders from the Hoboken office that all pay checks shall hereafter be cashed by station agents along the road whenever they have cash enough to meet them. Superintendent Du Puy said that in addition the company's officers would ask the bank officers to make some arrangement by which the men could get their checks cashed without being identified, as the company's arrangements were such that no man could get a check unless it belonged to him.

A Piermont Man Killed by a Train.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 11.—John Quackenbos, proprietor of a large Summer boarding house at Piermont, was struck by a train at Sparkill, while walking on the track this afternoon, and killed. The engine cut him in two. He was sixty-five years old, and well known in this part of the state.

GARDINER ON HIS OFFICE

Up-to-Date, He Says, After Half a Century's Delay.

A REPORT FULL OF PROMISE

Wants More Money Next Year, but Declares Important Cases Eat Up Contingency Funds.

Heads of city departments are busily engaged in preparing their estimates for the conduct of their offices during the fiscal year of 1900. Some of these estimates have already been sent to the Controller, and the rest will be in by the end of this month.

One of the first officials to file his estimate was District Attorney Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner asks for $292,610, an increase of $32,240 over the appropriation for his office for 1899. The estimate is itemized as follows:

ESTIMATE FOR 1900.

For salary of the District Attorney	$12,000
For salaries of eight Assistant District Attorneys at $7,500 each	60,000
For salaries of Deputy Assistant District Attorneys, private secretary, clerks, stenographers, typewriters, county detectives, messengers, and other employes	170,610
For fees and compensation of stenographer to the Grand Jury	2,500
For contingent expenses in procuring the arrest and extradition of prisoners in this and other States and foreign countries, attendance of witnesses from other States, fares, expert witnesses, actual disbursements necessarily incurred in service of process or other performance of public duty, books and publications for office law library, postage, telegrams, messenger, telephone, and other special service, interpreters, and other necessaries for the office	30,000
For contingent expenses of the same character, being arrearages, estimated for 1899	10,000
For fees of Clerk of Court of General Sessions for certified copies of indictments and other records	7,500

Mr. Gardiner submits with his estimate a report on the doings of his office, in which he spares no commendation for himself and his assistants, the climax being reached when he announces that "the office is up to date for the first time in fifty years."

In speaking of the need for a liberal appropriation for contingencies, Mr. Gardiner says that the expenses of this character for 1899 will be greater than he estimated last year, thus leaving arrearages to be paid out of next year's appropriation. This year's deficiency, he says, is due to the fact that during the year the demands on the contingency account have been exceptionally heavy owing to many important criminal cases, "which have attracted general public notice." Such contingencies can never be estimated for with reasonable certainty, Mr. Gardiner says, "because the District Attorney, as counsel for the people, never can know in advance what crimes may be committed which may entail great expense on the county."

Of the work which devolves on the staff of the office, Mr. Gardiner says: "The amount of business transacted is not equaled by that of any other District Attorney or Prosecutor of the Pleas in this or any other county." In proof of this assertion he points out that the number of printed forms in use aggregate 204.

Mr. Gardiner submits the following report as showing the volume of business transacted by his office in the period beginning Jan. 1, 1898, and ending July 1, 1899:

Total number of indictments pending on advent of my administration	2,911
Indictments found by Grand Juries, (not one of which has been set aside as defective)	5,295
Complaints dismissed by Grand Juries	2,657
Indictments disposed of by this office, through the Supreme Court or Court of General Sessions	7,418
Cases disposed of by this office through the Court of Special Sessions	6,740
Total number of cases disposed of by this office through the courts	14,158

During this period, Jan. 1, 1898, to July 1, 1899, 41 separate indictments for homicide were tried, resulting in 7 convictions of murder in the first degree, with sentence to death; 10 convictions of murder in the second degree, with imprisonment for life, and 24 convictions of manslaughter, with no unsatisfied homicide indictment pending on July 1, 1899—a record quite unequaled.

After showing that the office is up to date, Mr. Gardiner remarks:

Nothing deters the commission of crime so effectually as prompt and adequate punishment, and every person who may be indicted during my administration may be sure that the indictment will be promptly submitted to the court.

In certain recent trials and convictions, as, for example, of a notorious individual for robbery by the "badger game," and of the kidnappers of a baby, and of the policeman who robbed a dying citizen, the community were gratified at the prompt and exemplary punishment inflicted by the courts, due to the ability of this office now to try criminal offenders without delay.

The increases in the appropriation asked for 1900 over 1899 are: Salaries, $17,240; contingencies, including arrearages, $15,000.

JAPANESE PORTS TO BE OPENED

Foreign Commerce Will Be Permitted in 22 of Them When the New Treaties Become Operative.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The State Department announces that by imperial ordinance of July 12, 1899, the following Japan ports will be opened to foreign commerce as soon as the new treaties become operative: Shimizu, Taketoyo, Yokkaichi, Shimonoseki, Moji, Hakota, Karatsu, Kuchinotsu, Misumi, Izuhara, Sasuna, Shishimi, Nawa, Hamada, Sakai, Miyazu, Tsurugi, Nanawo, (South Bay,) Fushiki, Otaru, Kushiro, Muroran.

At the Port of Murran, mugi, (barley, wheat, rye, oats, &c.,) sulphur, coal, and other commodities, designated by the Minister of Finance, only can be exported.

If in any of the ports named the total amount of imports and exports falls short of 50,000 yen per annum, the port is to be closed.

THE NUNIVAK AT ST. MICHAEL.

New Yukon River Revenue Cutter Towed 4,214 Miles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has received advices of the safe arrival at St. Michael, Alaska, of the Nunivak, the new Yukon River cutter. The Nunivak was built in San Francisco for the upper river service, and the duty of towing her to the mouth of the Yukon was assigned to the revenue cutter Rush, Lieut. Cushing in command.

The craft, which is wholly unsuited to rough weather, was towed 4,214 miles through the North Pacific and the Bering Sea, a portion of the time in very bad weather.

The cruising ground of the Nunivak will be from the mouth of the Yukon a thousand miles up stream. She will assist in enforcing navigation, customs, and revenue laws, and will at all times render assistance to persons in distress. She is provisioned for two years.

CHARGES AGAINST COL. SHEPARD

But Commandant of Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Did Not Resign.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 11.—At the meeting of the Trustees of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath to-day Col. C. E. Shepard, the Commandant, did not present his resignation, as requested by a vote of 6 to 3 at the Trustees' meeting yesterday. The Trustees then sent him a copy of the formal charges which have been made against him. He has until the adjournment meeting on Aug. 24 to prepare his answer to the charges.

The charges against Col. Shepard allege, among many other things, that he has had personal bills of himself and family paid out of the funds of the State; that he drew pay belonging to others and appropriated it to his own use; that he illegally drew wages purporting to be due to servants who were not employed during the time for which the money was collected; that the laundry work of himself and family was done at the home hospital, which was illegal; that he entertained friends in the Chapel of the Home and at his order champagne was served from the pulpit; that he is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants and has, while under their influence, on several occasions made a spectacle of himself, which tended to demoralize the discipline at the Home; that he is irritable and impatient and frequently abuses the inmates of the Home and that he has slandered his subordinates.

Girl Pleads Guilty of Murder.

CARMI, Ill., Aug. 11.—Ivy Crabtree, the girl who killed her brother in an attempt to poison her family, was arraigned in court. Her father, Walter S. Warthen, and her aunt, Mrs. Dixon, were present. Judge Pearce sentenced her to the penitentiary for eighteen years.

Mr. Young's Condition Is Favorable.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—The condition of William J. Youngs, the Governor's private secretary, who is ill with typhoid fever, was reported quite favorable this morning.

SENATOR MACKEY'S BOOM.

One of Erie County's Favorite Sons Inspired with Ambition to Succeed Gov. Roosevelt.

State Senator William F. Mackey of Erie County, reached the city with a boom for the Democratic nomination for Governor yesterday, and spent the day telling his friends how he should nurture it. The field of this development at this early stage will be at the house of the Prospect Gun Club, at Freeport, L. I., and a number of up-State and local politicians are, according to Mr. Mackey, to take part in the affair.

Mr. Mackey, in all seriousness, is one of Erie County's favorite sons. He has long had the Gubernatorial bee in his hat, and he has neglected no opportunity to encourage the insect's ambitions. During the last session of the Legislature, it is said, this encouragement developed into an extreme desire to accomplish the enactment of laws which would give the people what is called in New York a "liberal" Sabbath, but which is known in Buffalo as a "wide-open Sunday, without limit." He is a believer in all the tenets of his party except the side issue of "free silver," and has a host of followers who want to see him succeed Col. Roosevelt. In addition to these qualifications he is a forcible speaker, and his ability in this direction was so well appreciated by Richard Croker that he was invited to speak at the Democratic Club's Jefferson dinner. This invitation Mr. Mackey declined for some reason.

Mr. Mackey said yesterday that his boom had the support of the up-State leaders of the party, and that he was now in search of local assistance. Senator W. J. La Roche of Kings County, whose circulars before election stated that "although a Democrat, he was essentially a gentleman," will be the host of Mr. Mackey. Other Democrats who will assist at the ceremony of launching the boom at the Prospect Gun Club are Senators McCarren, Foley, Munzinger, Grady, Donnelly, and Mitchell; Assemblyman Palmer, Police Commissioner York, Controller Coler, Mayor Van Wyck, and Augustus Van Wyck, the recent candidate for Governor. In addition to these Democrats Senators Elsberg and Ford and Assemblyman Alds, Republicans, will be present.

TAMMANY'S SECRETARY REPLIES

Thomas F. Smith Scores Sheehan and McGoldrick in Turn.

The fight in the Tammany Hall organization in the Ninth Assembly District, which has been provocative of considerable bad feeling among friends, has become more intense since Thursday night, when John B. McGoldrick was welcomed back to the Sheehan side, after he had labored for a year under the suspicion of treason to Mr. Sheehan. In his speech on that occasion Mr. McGoldrick attacked Thomas F. Smith, his successor as Chief Clerk of the City Court and Secretary of Tammany Hall, in vigorous terms.

Mr. Smith, who is one of the leaders in the fight against Mr. Sheehan, declared last night that the attacks of McGoldrick were unworthy of his notice. He said:

"When Mr. Sheehan sees fit to make an allegation himself concerning me, I will answer it, but none that appears to emanate from so irresponsible an individual as McGoldrick, whose efforts to malign are as puny as his character and sense of honor. The people of our district know him, and they know me. I will be well satisfied with their judgment on that point.

"The fact that the Justices of the City Court removed him from his position and gave it to me perhaps explains his hostility to me. I don't think that he would be delighted with the publication of the principal cause for his dismissal nor of the reasons that induced his expulsion from Tammany Hall.

"It is refreshing to note the forgiving spirit that now prevails in the Pequod Club, and which is pathetically exemplified by the reunion of Mr. Sheehan and McGoldrick. A year ago McGoldrick was one of the chief conspirators in the movement started in the district to down Sheehan. Despite his assurances of the warmest friendship for Sheehan, he had the longest and sharpest knife up his sleeve for him, but before he could use it Mr. Croker interfered and saved Sheehan, who was absent at the time, from being turned down by his own committee. Shortly afterward McGoldrick became a political outcast. He was even refused admission into the Republican fold, where he had been, years ago, for a short time after having betrayed the organization.

"Regarding their charge that I am an ingrate, I have this to say: Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, noted for his interest in and kindness to young men, gave me my first political place, and not John C. Sheehan. Whatever I have got in politics was through Tammany Hall, under the leadership of Richard Croker. All that Mr. Sheehan got since his advent in this city he received through the influence of Tammany Hall, while under the leadership of Richard Croker. Mr. Sheehan, for his own aggrandizement, assails Mr. Croker and the organization that made him and seeks to disrupt it. I, as a member of the district organization, do my best in my humble way, to frustrate Sheehan's treasonable designs."

Republican Convention in Cortland.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Aug. 11.—At the Republican County Convention, held here this afternoon, George S. Sands was unanimously renominated for member of Assembly.

New Jersey Silver Men to Rally.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 11.—Charles T. Atkinson is sending invitations to well-known free silverites of the State to attend a conference of the Bryan supporters in the Ridgeway House, Philadelphia, on Sept. 2. At this conference steps will be taken to formulate a plea which will bring out the strength of Bryan in New Jersey. Another conference is scheduled to be held in Trenton at a later date, when plans for the entertainment of Col. Bryan on the occasion of his visit to New Jersey in December will be made.

THE VENETIA ON FIRE AT SEA.

Hamburg-American Liner Declined Help When Sighted.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azores, Aug. 11.—The British steamer Cayo Hono, Capt. Friend, from Zaza via Kingston, Jamaica, July 26, for Genoa, has put in here for coal. She reports that on Aug. 7, in latitude 35 north, longitude 40 west, she passed the Hamburg-American Line steamer Venetia, Capt. Schulke, from Hamburg via Grimsby, July 27, for the West Indies and New Orleans. Venetia had a fire in her cargo in the third hold, but declined assistance.

The Venetia is a steel vessel of 1,798 tons net, 320 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 26½ feet depth, and has seven water-tight bulkheads. She was built in 1891.

PATIENT SAYS HE WAS ROBBED.

Took Money Into a Hospital. He Declares, but It Was Not Returned.

Alvin Falkingham, twenty-one years old, a cook employed until yesterday morning on the schooner Frederick Rosener, which then sailed to Bath, Me., from the West Seventy-fifth Street pier, called at the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station last night and told a story of losing a sum of money while a patient in Roosevelt Hospital.

Falkingham said he left his vessel Wednesday to go ashore on some business. When in front of 141 West Seventy-fifth Street he became suddenly ill and was sent by a policeman to Roosevelt Hospital. He said he had $11 in a pocketbook, and while in the ambulance he transferred it from his trousers to his coat pocket.

Arriving at the hospital, he was relieved of his coat by an orderly. He says he was discharged yesterday as cured, and when he asked for his money he was told he had none. He said the Superintendent of the hospital heard his story and promised to investigate. Detective Donahue was detailed to investigate the man's complaint.

Made Blind in a Queer Way.

Emil Fuchs, a member of the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken, has been made blind, temporarily at least, by a peculiar accident. About two weeks ago he was repairing a boat at the clubhouse. He undertook to cut a piece of wood with an axe. His sight being poor he put on his glasses. While using the axe it slipped from his hand. It struck the piece of wood he aimed at, which flew up, struck him in the face, and broke the glasses. A piece of the broken glass cut the right eye slightly. He thought nothing of it, but soon both eyes became swollen and black, and yesterday he was unable to see with either eye. Physicians say that the optic nerves are paralyzed.

"Anglo-Saxon Review," edited by Lady Randolph Churchill. Single copies, $5. Order from Brentano's, Union Square, N. Y.—Adv.

RAID ON AN ILLICIT STILL

Gang of Moonshiners Captured in Jersey City After a Fight.

BIGGEST SEIZURE IN YEARS

With Seven Deputies, Agent Thompson Broke Into the Building Where the Whisky Was Being Made.

After a desperate struggle with the ringleader of an illicit distillery of unusually large capacity in the outskirts of Jersey City last night, Revenue Agent F. G. Thompson and seven deputies succeeded in capturing the plant and arresting four of its operators.

The distillery was situated at Dale's Avenue and Broadway, in the district of Marion, and the spot is an isolated one. For several days the revenue officers had been watching the place, and as each day went by they were enabled to gain information tending to confirm their suspicions. Upon ascertaining that the business carried on was of far greater extent than is usually found this side of the mountain regions of Tennessee and North Carolina, Revenue Agent Thompson determined to go prepared for trouble. He took with him Special Gauger Fellows and Inspectors Long, Brooks, Moore, Bivins, Taylor, and O'Neall, making a party of eight, all well armed.

They left Mr. Thompson's office about 5 o'clock and were soon in the neighborhood of the place where the "moonshiners" were supposed to be operating. They approached the structure, which is a large, single-story building, and found the doors locked. Without delay, the revenue officers broke down one of the doorways and entered. They discovered the inmates, who tried to escape from the building.

Robert Clarke, the leader, was caught by one of the Deputies, but he turned upon the officer and showed fight. Revenue Agent Thompson then ordered the men to draw their weapons. He grasped Clarke by the throat and a fierce struggle ensued until Mr. Thompson had thrust his thumbs as he expresses it, "well up under his gills," choking the captive nearly to the strangulation point before he would give in to arrest.

Three other men were captured, who gave their names as Frederick Warren, Joseph Hyer, and Jeremiah Connors, all of whom were hiding about the place, and who made considerable resistance. It was not necessary to fire a single shot, however, in making the arrests.

The revenue officers seized a 300-gallon still in operation, 500 gallons of spirits, 1,200 gallons of molasses mash, and ten barrels of molasses. The molasses, which is used in making the spirits, was just being brought in, and was seized while it was yet on the wagons. The wagons and horses were also seized. The whole outfit will be inventoried to-day and made ready for sale.

The prisoners were taken to the Oakland Avenue Police Station, Jersey City, where they were locked up. They will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Rowe to-day.

Clarke, the leader of the gang, sixty years old, gave his address as 255 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, and said he was a plumber. The others said they lived in Jersey City. The revenue officers say Clarke is well known to them as having figured as a victim in other raids. They say he was the principal operator in the illicit distillery of the Brady brothers, captured in a famous raid some time ago, when six of the Brady band were sent to the penitentiary.

"This was the biggest haul we have had around New York for a long time," said Revenue Agent Thompson last night. "The still had a capacity of 200 gallons of whisky per day, and double that if run day and night. It has been in operation about six weeks, and the quantity of whisky sent out by the gang has been considerable."

The Jersey City police reported the names of only three prisoners whom they held in custody charged with conducting the still.

Dead in Hoodoo Doctor's Office.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 11.—Lillian Chambers, a colored girl of Philadelphia, was found dead sitting in a rocking chair this afternoon at the house of William Wilkinson, 352 Locust Street, an alleged hoodoo doctor. The county and city officials are of the opinion that she died from fright when the "doctor" was about to put a "spell" on her to perform an operation. Wilkinson is in prison pending an investigation.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	5:07	Sun sets	7:06
Moon sets	9:33		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	11:09	Gov. Isl'd	11:29	H. Gate	.....
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	11:14	Gov. Isl'd	11:30	H. Gate	1:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Cape Haitl	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Campania, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Caribbee, Barbados	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Curityba, Matanzas	.....	.....
Cyprian Prince, Santos	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
La Champagne, Havre	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	.....
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nerida, La Plata	.....	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	8:30 A. M.	.....
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 15.

Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	.....	.....
Pretoria, St. Kitts	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 14 and up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

A Store Programme

FIRST, the end-of-the-week offers in men's wear, that you have learned to look for. Then, a few hints for womenkind. Then, *twelve o'clock*, when the doors close, and next, *Monday*, with one of the strongest stories we have ever written.

Saturday Morning's Men's Furnishings First, there's the "Musset" collar. One of the new lock-front styles. This is a particularly handsome style, and will be popular, especially so as they're only 12½c.

Percale shirts in various good patterns at only a half-dollar; 75c. and $1 values.

A lot of belts that have been 75c. to $1.25, are now 25c. Good choosing among various desirable styles.

And suspenders, that are here for a quarter, though worth twice that—lisle thread—nickel trimmings, leather ends.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

The New Fall Waists Not only new but novel. Flannels, serges and velveteens in designs that are original this season. Many styles, many materials, many kinds of trimming. But all *brand-new fashions*, correct, individual, attractive. At Mid-autumn prices:—

Wash flannels in plaids, $1.
Solid color serges, $2.25 and $2.75.
Solid color cashmeres, satin yokes, $5.
Solid color flannels, $3.75 and $5.
Solid color flannels, with bands of leather, $6.50.
Solid color velveteens; some silk-embroidered fronts; others trimmed with fine insertion; $10. Corded and braid trimmed, $6.

Black Sateen Petticoats The most satisfactory sort for daily wear. Durable, good-looking, comfortable, easily brushed; for all sorts of weather. These are of best sateen, made carefully. Prices moderate:

75c.—Black; Spanish flounce, with 2 deep ruffles.
85c.—Fine black; deep flounce, with 3 small ruffles.
$1—Fine black deep corded umbrella ruffle.
$1.50—Fine quality deep umbrella ruffle.
$2—French sateen; deep flounce with two clusters of cording; bound with velveteen.
Others up to $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons Snowy white, a clean fresh lot. Lawn, sheer and fine, but durable; workmanship, painstaking and successful. The new aprons, extra wide, with long broad sashes. Prices generous:

25c.—White lawn; deep hem; clusters of four wide plaits; sash.
35c.—Fine lawn; deep hem; rows of drawn work; satin stripe.
50c.—Sheer lawn; wide skirt; deep hem; nine plaits; broad sash.
65c.—Lawn; wide skirt; deep hem; bib front; bretelles; wide sash.
$1—Fine lawn; deep hem and plaits; bib front; shoulder straps trimmed with insertion.
Gingham aprons, 15c. to 25c.; Maids' caps, $10c. to 35c.
Nurses' caps, 15c. to 30c.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Flannelette Petticoats Short petticoats for early Autumn. Soft, light colors; plain or striped. Roomy, comfortable skirts, quite free from bulkiness. Trimmed in plaitings, pretty lace, and silk embroidery. See these prices:

50c.—Striped flannelette; deep hem; two wide plaits; yoke band.
65c.—White or striped; deep ruffle; silk-embroidered scallop; yoke band.
75c.—Solid colors; blue or pink; scalloped-edge; silk-embroidered; yoke band.
85c.—Striped or solid; pink or blue; deep Vandyke ruffle; torchon edging.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Grape Juice Inn The little hostelry in our basement where Grape Juice, cool, invigorating and delicious, may be sampled without charge. Unfermented, non-alcoholic, the unadulterated juice of best Lake Erie grapes.

Half pints, 15c. each; $1.75 a doz.
Pints, 25c. each; $2.75 a doz.
Quarts, 50c. each; $5 a doz.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

FATHER DELAYED THE WEDDING

Kept His Son, the Bridegroom, Locked in His Room for Three Days.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Aug. 11.—The wedding of Charles Campbell and Lydia Storer took place to-night, three days late. Campbell is a young man who has the right to vote, and is therefore supposed to be beyond the reach of parental discipline, but it would appear that he had been subjected to it in a very severe manner.

Campbell and Miss Storer wished to be married, and they set last Tuesday as the day of the wedding. The girl's parents were willing. The families live in adjoining houses, separated only by a fence. The young man's folks did not take kindly to the proposed wedding, and they opposed it bitterly.

The young man said he was old enough to act for himself, and was very determined. His father, however, proved to be as determined as the son. Tuesday Campbell knocked off work and went home to get ready for the wedding. He went to his room and prepared to don his wedding finery. When he was inside the room his father, Andrew Campbell, who had outlined his course beforehand, took occasion to pass the room, and as he did so he turned the key in it and made it fast.

Since then the young man has been a prisoner in his own room. On Tuesday the bride and her friends waited in vain, and wondered at the quiet that reigned in the Campbell home. It was expected there would be a scene when the young man started to leave the house. Instead, all was quiet, and the father sat on the front stoop smoking his pipe and taking things easy.

No amount of waiting availed, and the wedding guests departed, and wondered if the groom had decamped. Nothing was heard from him until this afternoon. Then the senior Campbell appeared at the Justice's office and wanted his son arrested, as being insane. He said the young man needed attention.

When an officer went to the house to get the young man there was a rumpus. The true state of affairs, including the reason the bridegroom did not appear for the wedding, was brought out, and young Campbell went free.

Tennessee Negro Lynched.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 11.—Will Chambers, colored, arrested on a charge of assaulting the fourteen-year-old daughter of William Watson, was lynched by hanging near Bell Buckle to-day. He was identified by his victim, who is in a critical condition.

FILIPINOS ARE FLEEING

Efforts of MacArthur's Troops to Find the Enemy Fruitless.

OFFICERS COMMEND RECRUITS

Insurgents Short of Ammunition—Had Forty-five Rounds Before the Fight—Their Losses Heavy.

MANILA, Aug. 11.—Gen. MacArthur's troops remained last night at Caluiet. The rebels had evidently fled far beyond rifle range, for the American outposts were not disturbed, and not a shot was fired during the night. At daybreak this morning a reconnoitring party, consisting of a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, with one field piece, started up the railroad track toward Angeles, four miles north. The party approached within 1,200 yards of the town and opened fire with the field gun. The Americans were received with a badly directed rifle fire, which the battalion of the Seventeenth returned with a few volleys.

The strength of the insurgents at Angeles not being known, the situation was reported to Gen. MacArthur, who did not desire to send reinforcements, and directed the reconnoitring party to return unless the rebels abandoned the town. Soon after the receipt of these orders it became evident that the rebels had set fire to the town and fled, leaving the place to be occupied by the Americans.

A battalion of the Twelfth Infantry was also sent on a reconnoitring expedition toward the West; but up to noon no firing had been heard in their direction and no word had been received from them at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters; and it is believed that they encountered nothing.

Reconnoitring by small parties continued throughout the day, and unavailing attempts were made to get in contact with the enemy. In addition to Calulet, the American troops occupy Santa Rita, Bacolor, and Guagua. No further engagements have taken place, and everything indicates that all the rebels have scattered for miles in every direction around Calulet.

The insurgents lost heavily in the fighting around Calulet. It is believed that 100 were killed and 300 or 400 wounded. The Iowa regiment killed thirty in one place; and one company of the Seventeenth suddenly encountered a party of rebels in a trench and killed twelve.

The American loss was five killed and thirty-one wounded, including three officers. The wounded are being brought into Manila.

The attack was a complete surprise to the insurgents, who had no idea that a movement was intended until the armored car opened a deadly fire with two Gatlings, a revolving cannon, and a 6-pounder. The heavy artillery opened on both flanks a moment later. A majority of the Filipinos were asleep when the attack was made. Men with large bells were heard running among the shacks arousing the soldiers.

The Americans maintained an almost perfect line four miles long, through canebrakes, where they could see nothing ahead. The mud in places was knee-deep in the ricefields and jungles, and through the ditches flowed small rivers several feet deep.

The Filipinos several times tried to ambush the Americans, the surrounding country being well adapted to these tactics, but the troops stopped for nothing, forcing their way through or over obstacles, and firing whenever they could locate the fleeing enemy. The officers highly commend the recruits of the various regiments.

There is reason to believe the reports recently received, that the insurgents are short of ammunition, as well-informed natives at Calulet say the insurgents had only forty rounds of ammunition each, and that five rounds extra were issued just before the fight.

Since the American occupation of San Fernando the rebels have torn up three miles of railroad between there and Calulet, and it is impossible to get the armored car more than two miles beyond San Fernando.

The rains have recommenced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen. Otis cabled the War Department to-day as follows:

Manila, Aug. 11.

Adjutant General, Washington:

MacArthur has taken possession of Santa Rita; reconnoitred Perac, Angeles, and other points. Insurgents driven north. One casualty yesterday, none to-day. Condition of roads makes the movements of troops difficult; but considered necessary to open up this section of the country as it virtually gives control of Province of Bataan and relieves inhabitants there. OTIS.

SIZE OF PHILIPPINE ARMY.

No Ground for the Assertion that It Will Exceed 50,000 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—There is no doubt that Secretary Root will, in due course, take such measures and make such alterations in the plan of campaign in the Philippines as may be advisable, but most of the wild rumors that have been floating about the city ever since he took office, and which have gathered momentum during the past few days, are without foundation. The original report that 40,000 men would be sent out in addition to those already there proves to have had no better basis than the others which have followed it. There will be no immediate change in the size of the army which Gen. Otis is to command, beyond what has been planned for some time.

Gen. Otis's force is to be increased by the regiments now organizing and those on the way. That will bring his army up to about 50,000 men without any further increase. He believes that he can put down the rebellion with such a force, and the Administration relies on his judgment.

Later events may indicate that a larger force should be sent, and then it will be time to consider the action which should be taken. Gen. Miles favors the sending of an additional cavalry force, and this proposition will be taken up in time, but just now it is not likely to be considered.

MARINES OFF FOR MANILA.

Battalion Bound for the War Cheered as It Left the Navy Yard.

About 350 marines and 18 officers, in command of Major Elliott, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday for Manila by way of San Francisco. The battalion was given a hearty godspeed by the other marines and sailors at the yard. With the navy yard band at their head, the marines who were bound for Manila marched from the barracks past the commandant's office to the water front. The other marines fell in behind them and cheered lustily. Rear Admiral Philip, Capt. Frank Wildes, and Brig. Gen. Heyward, commandant of the Marine Corps, reviewed the battalion as it passed to the pier. Gen. Heyward left Washington to see the marines start.

The battalion boarded the Government tugs Traffic and Nina, which conveyed it to Jersey City. As the tugs pulled out into the stream the marines on shore and the sailors on the cruiser Detroit loudly cheered their departing comrades, while the band on the wharf played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

At Jersey City a special train of twelve coaches awaited the men. The train pulled out at 9 o'clock, and is due to arrive at San Francisco next Thursday.

The transport Senator will convey the marines to Manila. They are to form part of the garrison of the Cavite naval station. Three of the men who were to go with the battalion failed to report yesterday morning, and their places were filled by recruits from the barracks.

AMERICAN OFFICER A PRISONER.

Description Received Indicates that He Is Major Rockefeller.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following cablegram has been received from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Aug. 11.

Adjutant General, Washington:

From Southern Luzon report comes that American officer held there prisoner, and description given indicates Major Rockefeller. OTIS.

Major Rockefeller is the officer who disappeared several months ago, shortly after his arrival in the Philippines, and nothing has since been heard of him.

CITY OF PARA REACHES MANILA.

The Transport Carries Cavalry, Infantry, and Engineers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen. Otis today cabled the War Department as follows:

Manila, Aug. 11.

City Para arrived. Private Cosley Reed, A, Twenty-fourth, died at sea. Sheridan sails to-day. OTIS.

The City of Para sailed from San Francisco July 11 with Troops B and D, Fourth Cavalry, headquarters; Companies A, F, H, and K, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Company B, Engineer Battalion, in all 36 officers and 911 enlisted men, Gen. Schwan commanding.

The Sheridan will bring back the Minnesota and South Dakota troops.

STEWART ON EXPANSION.

The Nevada Senator Says It Is Already Done—Policy of the United States Not Aggressive Enough.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—In reply to a question concerning his views on expansion, Senator Stewart of Nevada said to-day:

"We have expanded, and it is no longer a question whether or not we are in favor of it. It makes no difference whether the United States had a right to buy these islands or whether Spain had a title to dispose of. The fact remains that we did buy them, and we are there now to give the natives an opportunity to rule themselves.

"Maybe our arguments are rather strong, but that is apparently the only way to deal with these people. We cannot sell them. If we sold them it would be to some monarchy, and the people of the United States would stamp with unanimous disapproval the sale of a country and its people.

"The policy of the United States in the Philippines has not been aggressive enough. I believe a more vigorous campaign will be waged in future. This war is unpopular, and if it continues six months more it will materially hurt, if it does not [illegible] Mr. McKinley's chances for renomination."

BURNING OF THE SATURNUS.

Futile Attempt by Cadet Woodward to Rescue the Steamer—The Shelling of San Fernando.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Navy Department late this afternoon received the following cablegram relative to the burning of the Saturnus by the insurgents which was reported in the press dispatches several days ago, and also the shelling of San Fernando, reported on Wednesday:

Manila, Aug. 11.

Secretary of the Navy:

On Aug. 2 gunboat Pampanga, Lieut. (junior grade) McNamee, patrolling Lingayen Bay, Luzon Island, found the American steamer Saturnus on the beach, San Fernando, insurgents having robbed cargo. Naval Cadet Woodward in a dinghy secured hawser around rudder post of the steamer under a musketry fire from strong entrenchments * * * of the steamer and town. Pampanga returned hot fire, but could not move the steamer. Insurgents burned vessel. Have sent the Yorktown to punish piratical act.

On Aug. 7 the Yorktown and Concord and the gunboats Callao and Pampanga entered port of San Fernando and found intrenchment encircling water front fully manned. Non-combatants were seen thronging substantial warehouses on the north side of the town. The vessels refrained from firing in their direction. The first shell from the Yorktown was answered without delay by field guns and musketry fire; the vessel shelled the town forty-five minutes. Extent of damage cannot be ascertained. Pampanga remained there; the Concord and Callao are also patrolling Lingayen Bay, Luzon Island; the Yorktown returned to Manila. I have sent particulars by mail.

Climate Manila delightful now; no vessel can be detached; all are needed to prevent unauthorized trading. WATSON.

CHALLENGE BY MR. ATKINSON.

He Sends Circulars to Men Back from the Philippines and Offers to Publish Their Replies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. — Secretary Hitchcock and other Government officials in this city have received copies of a circular signed by Edward Atkinson, which the author says has been or will be sent to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of each returning regiment of troops from the Philippines, together with copies of pamphlets containing articles on the Philippine situation from an anti-imperialist point of view. The circular is dated Boston, Aug. 8, is headed "The Anti-Imperialist," and is addressed to the survivors of the volunteer regiments returned from Manila.

Mr. Atkinson says that, having been informed that delivery of telegraphic messages from the mothers and sisters of volunteers from Nebraska, urging them not to re-enlist, had been refused, he thought he would test that question. He then recounts his efforts to send through the mails to prominent officials in the Philippines the pamphlets seized by the Postmaster at San Francisco some time ago, for which the author of the circular says he was "threatened with prosecution for treason and sedition because of this effort on my part to convey information to you, citizens and voters, which would inform you as to the work being done in this country to stop what we believe to be criminal aggression in the Philippine Islands."

Mr. Atkinson adds that the three articles referred to—"The Cost of a National Crime," "The Hell of War and Its Penalties," and "Criminal Aggression; by Whom Committed?"—are included in one of the two pamphlets sent to the officers of the regiments, and he asks their views upon them and upon the whole course of the warfare in the Philippine Islands, promising if liberty is given to print the letters to make a careful selection therefrom, "whether adverse to the position I have taken or sustaining it."

LONDON MARKET EXCITED.

Closing Philippine Ports Affects the Price of Hemp.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The announcement of the closure of Philippine ports caused great excitement in the London market to-day. Manila semp, which rose 50 shillings per ton, touched £39, ($195,) the highest figure reached in many years.

To Entertain Returning Volunteers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—At the Orpheum Theatre, to-day an auction sale of seats and boxes took place for the benefit of the fund to be used in the entertainment and reception of the returning California regiment. Five boxes were sold for $3,900, and of this sum, Mrs. A. S. Townsend, formerly of Boston, contributed $2,025. The sale of seats will net a very large sum.

12,158 Recruits for Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The enlistments yesterday were 361, making a total of 12,158. Five regiments are now completed, the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first.

Treasurer of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Major Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymaster of the army, has been appointed to duty as Treasurer of the Philippine Islands and the Island of Guam. All moneys of the civil government of the islands will be placed in his hands.

Subscriptions to Dewey Home Fund.

The following subscriptions to the National Dewey Home Fund, collected by Henry Newman of 628 Broadway, have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES: Louis Stettaner, John L. Perry, Ford C. King, William J. Fanning, J. B. Bloomingdale, A. W. Bischof, Jacob Bernheim, C. F. Berry, M. Schwab, Philip Rhinelander, Isaac J. Bernheim, John Quin, Simon Bernheimer, Birdie Bernheimer, Miss S. King, Motz Frag, L. Wolfson, Sah Kark, Charles Seasongood, A. K. Taylor, Jacob Bernheimer, Leonard S. Ram, M. D.; Abraham Seligsberg, Loran Bernheimer, A. Von Roalte, M. S. Rothschild, Jacob H. Hecht, B. Kuppenheimer, Simon Mendel, Joseph Horner, Albert Goodman, Morris Newburger, Byron A. Cohen, Frank B. Cohen, Leon S. Coblens, Edward Cahn, S. N. Cadwell, Charles Roth, L. J. Lowman, and A. M. Laryfield, $1 each.

Dewey an Honorary Member.

At a meeting of the Commercial Club yesterday Admiral Dewey was elected an honorary member. The following cablegram was sent to the Admiral: "You have been elected honorary member of the Commercial Club of New York City. A dinner will be tendered in your honor upon arrival. Kindly wire acceptance and name date."

AN ENSIGN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 11.—W. T. Coleman, an Ensign on the battleship Iowa, who was to have been court-martialed yesterday on a charge of having been intoxicated, while the vessel was at the Puget Sound naval station, attempted suicide by shooting himself with a navy revolver.

Coleman was found with the pistol in his hand. He had fired at his head, but his aim was bad, and the ball grazed his skull. He had evidently prepared for death, as his effects were in perfect order, and he had written several letters to his family and relatives in Syracuse, N. Y. Coleman, who is about twenty-six years of age, is a recent graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy. Ill-health and worry over the court-martial are supposed to have led to his act.

OBJECT OF THE CUBAN CENSUS.

A Step Toward Self-Government—Population Larger than Reported—To Employ Native Enumerators.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Secretary of War has directed that the census of Cuba shall be completed by Jan. 1 next, and Gen. Joseph P. Sanger of the Inspector General's Department will be assigned to take general charge of the work, with headquarters at Havana. Gen. Sanger was in command of one of the military departments of Cuba for several months after the Spanish evacuation, and has been recently engaged in special duty here in connection with the administration of insular affairs.

The manner in which the census is to be taken has been practically determined as a result of numerous conferences held between the Cuban officials and the authorities of the War Department and Census Office. The immediate taking of the census will be under a Cuban official in each district. Each will have a force of Cuban enumerators, but the number of these is yet to be decided. The final tabulation of the accounts will be made at the Census Office in Washington.

So far as decided upon the questions to be asked will be as follows:

Name, age, sex, color, trade, occupation or profession; married or single; sanitary condition of houses, disposal of garbage and of other refuse; ability to read or write; ability to speak or understand the English language and what elementary knowledge makes it probable that an understanding of English will be acquired; nationality, whether Cuban or Spaniard; property, ownership or rental; area of land cultivated and kinds of crops; schools and number of scholars in attendance and number of days attended.

This afternoon Secretary of War Root, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Acting Director Wines, and Chief Hunt of the population section of the Census Bureau were in consultation, preparatory to a conference Secretary Root will have with the Cuban Commissioners to-morrow. At this meeting it was officially stated that the policy and purpose of the United States are to make the Cubans self-governing, a condition which, when reached, will be followed by the turning over to them of Governmental control of every nature.

Everything will be subordinated to this end, and it will be a guiding factor in the census taking. While Gen. Sanger will have general charge a civilian will be sent from here to take direct control of the entire work in the island. Victor H. Olmstead of this city, an expert statistician with the Department of Labor, has been agreed on for this office.

One point discussed at the conference today with Secretary Root was that the population of Cuba is probably much larger than the census of 1887 showed, for the reason that the Spanish officials who were in charge, while omitting no Spaniards in the returns, minimized the number of Cubans for obvious political reasons. The estimates of the islands's population now range from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000.

Three schedules—population, agriculture, and schools—are practically complete. Dr. Wines took occasion to-day to express his confidence in the Cuban administration of the census, and complimented Gen. Brooke on his selection of the seven supervisors.

"All of them," he told Mr. Root, "are men well fitted for the service and compare favorably with supervisors appointed within the United States."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN CUBA.

First Arrests in Havana Yesterday—Two Men Fined $10 Each.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—The efforts of those who have been trying to prevent cruelty to animals have at last been successful. Police Lieut. Metcalf yesterday gave orders to arrest two men, one for holding a mule and the other for beating the animal with a club.

Capt. Pitcher fined the men $10 each.

GARCIA WANTS CUBAN MILITIA.

Says It Could Maintain Order in the Island—Confers with Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen. Carlos Garcia of Cuba was engaged to-day in the presentation to army officials of plans for the organization of a Cuban militia. He had a long conference during the forenoon with Gen. Miles. The plan is to organize several regiments from among the soldiers who fought for Cuban independence into a force which shall constitute a National Guard and at the same time perform duties similar to those of the gendarmerie of European countries.

Gen. Garcia thinks the force could be utilized to maintain order and to relieve many of the American soldiers now employed in the island. It could be classed as a part of the auxiliary force authorized by the last session of Congress, but the intention was that it should be officered by Cubans and paid out of the Cuban revenues.

So far as he has been able to present the plan among officials in this city, Gen. Garcia says he has received encouragement.

To Break Up Smuggling in Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A customs secret service is to be organized to break up smuggling in Cuba, which has now assumed the proportions of a lucrative industry. Nearly every port on the island has a thriving smuggling trade. Some fast seaworthy launches are to be purchased and used to patrol the coast. Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, recommended that provision be made for the growing needs of this service, but Congress failed to take action. The Revenue Cutter Service is therefore short of vessels, and it will be impossible to use any of the cutters in Cuba.

ARMY ENGINEERS MUST SWIM.

School of Instruction Established at Willets Point.

Major John D. Knight, in command of the garrison at Willets Point, has issued an order that all enlisted men must learn to swim. He explains that as a large part of the work of the Engineer Corps is done in or upon the water, it is essential that all the men in the command be able to swim.

For those who must learn, a school of instruction has been established under the supervision of a commissioned officer. The method to be employed is simple. The man will be dropped into the water at the end of a long rope or towed at the stern of a rowboat until he masters the art.

Identification of Dead Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Plans for identifying soldiers who have been killed in battle are now under consideration at the War Department. The one most favorably looked upon is a scheme to furnish the soldiers with medallions about the size of a fifty-cent piece, with the regimental and company designation on one side. The medals would be numbered and each man's number placed opposite his name on the muster rolls. He would wear the medallion around his neck. The subject was brought to the attention of the department in view of the large number of unidentified dead in the Spanish war. It is probable that some device for the purpose will be adopted soon.

Two Cruisers Sail from Callao.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 11.—The United States cruiser Newark, which arrived at Callao, Peru, July 25, on her way to San Francisco, to receive Admiral Kautz, and the cruiser Marblehead, which arrived at Callao Aug. 5, on her way to Mare Island, left Callao Wednesday night.

War Department to Dismiss Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—There soon will be a reduction in the clerical force at the War Department. The chiefs of the various divisions have been asked to report how many men in their respective bureaus can be dispensed with. Those who will be discharged are on the temporary rolls.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The training ship Adams has arrived at Tacoma.

The training ship Alliance left Southampton to-day for a cruise of the Mediterranean. She will touch at Gibraltar and probably will meet there Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia.

HALIFAX, Aug. 11.—The United States schoolship Enterprise arrived here to-day from Bar Harbor. She will remain until the end of next week.

Ex-Mayor Gleason's Latest Move.

Ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City has mailed to the taxpayers of Queens Borough the following circular: "A mass meeting under the auspices of the Regular Democratic Club of Long Island City will be held on the evening of Thursday, Aug. 17, 1899, at 8 P. M., at the old City Hall, Long Island City. All persons interested in the welfare of the general public and in favor of Home Rule vs. Confiscation by Discriminating Taxation of the Poor Man's property are invited to attend, irrespective of party."

KRONMAN IS OUT ON BAIL

The Coroner Says There Is No Evidence that He Killed His Wife.

CASE ADJOURNED FOR TEN DAYS

Unlikely Accused Will Be Further Troubled by Police, Unless Some Direct Clue Is Obtained.

Nathan Kronman, who is accused of murdering his wife Annie on Monday last was released from custody yesterday afternoon under $10,000 bail. When the case came up before Coroner Fitzpatrick, Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne asked that the case be adjourned. Abraham Levy, counsel for the prisoner, protested against an adjournment unless his client were released on bail. Coroner Fitzpatrick agreed with Mr. Levy that there was no evidence against Kronman that warranted his detention, and after fixing bail adjourned the case to Aug. 22.

One hour before Coroner Fitzpatrick took his seat on the bench the little courtroom was filled. The first women to put in an appearance were Mrs. Brockman and Mrs. Sontheimer, whom Kronman visited on the afternoon of the murder. They were two of nine witnesses who had come prepared to testify for the defense. Other relatives and friends of the prisoner present included the dead woman's sisters, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Basch, and Mrs. Turk, with their husbands, and Mrs. Graf. Acting Captain Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, Detective Michaels, who arrested Kronman, and other police officials were early on hand.

When Assistant District Attorney Osborne asked for an adjournment, Mr. Levy said: "There is absolutely nothing that tends to fasten the guilt of the crime upon my client. There is an utter absence of motive. I have made a personal and careful investigation, and I find that every circumstance points to the innocence of this man. The police have had ample opportunity to satisfy themselves as to his guilt or innocence.

"My client has business interests that require his attention. I am satisfied that if ever a case ought to be summarily dismissed it is this one. I consented to the request of the police for an adjournment made to Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court this morning in order that the opportunity to dispose of it might be afforded to your Honor to-day. If you will not proceed with it you will compel me to insist upon an examination in the police court on Monday."

Without hesitation Coroner Fitzpatrick said: "I am disposed to grant the District Attorney's application for an adjournment. The police certainly have not had sufficient time to make a thorough investigation. The arrest of the husband was a perfectly natural and proper proceeding. It has been the custom from time immemorial to arrest the first person found upon the scene of the crime."

"Before your Honor disposes of the case," said Mr. Levy, "allow me to make one more plea. This is not a case that justifies the detention of the accused in jail. It will not, as you will see, be necessary to send him before the Grand Jury. Let him out on bail. If you will do this he will place himself freely at the disposal of the police authorities. None is more concerned than he to find the slayer of his wife."

"The Coroner will grant your request," said Coroner Fitzpatrick. "I think, in view of the circumstances, that it would be unfair and unjust to hold your client, for not one single fact to demonstrate that he is guilty has been adduced. I fix bail at $10,000."

Sureties to double the amount of the bail were furnished by Peter White, blacksmith of 508 West Thirty-eighth Street, and William Young, fruit dealer and commission merchant of 436 West Thirty-sixth Street. Kronman left the Tombs shortly before 3 o'clock with George R. Simpson, of Mr. Levy's office; Morris Jacobs, Inspector Thompson, and Detectives Michaels and Coughlin. They went to the West Side Court, where Magistrate Meade agreed to Kronman's liberation on the bonds furnished to the Coroner, and adjourned the examination of the case from Monday to Aug. 22.

Kronman then, in company of Mr. Simpson and Morris Jacobs, went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where the bankbooks and other property taken at the time of his arrest were turned over to him. He then returned to his flat at 286 West Thirty-fifth Street, and three hours later went down town. He said he would stay with the Jacobs family for the present, but refused to talk about the murder.

Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, also declined to make any statement for publication about the case. It is unlikely that Kronman will be troubled any further by the police unless some clue to directly connect him with the commission of the crime is obtained.

EX-CONFEDERATES INVITED.

140 Generals May Be Present at Chicago's Cornerstone Laying.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The committee in charge of the arrangements for the laying of the cornerstone of the new Federal Building in Chicago next October made arrangements to-day to invite ex-Confederate Generals and officers to attend the ceremonies.

The list includes seven Lieutenant Generals, nineteen Major Generals, and one hundred and fourteen Brigadier Generals.

GERMANY AND OUR TARIFF.

Effort to Prejudice Public Sentiment Foiled by Consul Erdman.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—An effort to prejudice public and official sentiment in Germany concerning American tariff laws has recently been counteracted by Consul Erdman at Breslau.

A trade circular was sent to every representative in the German Reichstag stating that on account of the tariff of 1½ cents per pound on zinc dusts, it is now impossible to send the German product to the United States.

Mr. Erdman found by his Consular book that the German export of this article last year was the largest on record, and he has laid this fact before commercial editors in Germany, and has secured a published correction of the erroneous criticisms.

NEW ROAD IN TARRYTOWN.

John Brisben Walker Wants to Extend Surface Railway Facilities—His Automobile Factory.

John Brisben Walker and other residents of Tarrytown are discussing a project to provide better street railway facilities for that village. The only trolley road at present in Tarrytown starts at the New York Central station and runs up one street and thence on to Mamaroneck on the Sound. The new line projected would make a complete circuit of the principal streets of the village, and afford communication with Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

The northern terminus of the proposed line is at Kingsland Point, where Mr. Walker recently purchased the Phillipse Manor estate of 300 acres, on which he is erecting a factory 60 by 500 feet and three stories in height, for the manufacture of automobiles. The factory is about two miles from the village of Tarrytown. It will furnish employment for about 1,000 persons, and is expected to be in full operation by Oct. 1. The new trolley road, if built, will afford means of communication between the village and Mr. Walker's tract adjoining the factory grounds, which he intends to cut up into lots for residential purposes. The total length of the proposed line is between six and seven miles.

AUTOMOBILE RAPID-FIRE GUN.

For Use in Street Riots—To be Run from Peoria to Washington.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 11.—An automobile gun carriage, upon which a Colt's automatic rapid-firing gun will be mounted, is now being constructed in Peoria and will be completed in a month.

The carriage is to be three wheeled, with seats for four men and provision for at least 1,000 rounds of cartridges. The whole is expected to weigh about 1,000 pounds. An ordinary six-horse power motor will be employed, and it is expected that the machine can be driven at a good pace over ground of almost any character where horses might be driven. The carriage is designed, however, principally for use in suppressing mobs and riots on city streets.

Major Davidson will run the gun carriage overland from Highland Park to Washington, D. C., where an endeavor will be made to interest army officers in it.

RAILROAD RUMOR DENIED.

Consolidated Road Not Making Deal with Boston and Maine.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—President Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was asked to-day how much of truth there was in the rumors of the contemplated consolidation deals by the company with other transportation properties. He replied that there was not a grain of truth in the reports.

President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Road also added his denial of the rumors that his road was to be combined with that of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Canadian Pacific, or the New York Central.

DIED AFTER A QUARREL.

Daniel F. Martin, thirty-five years old, a colored man, of 149 West Twenty-fourth Street, died last night in the New York Hospital. Death was caused by a fractured skull and concussion of the brain.

Late yesterday afternoon Martin and his wife walked into the hospital and asked for treatment. Martin was then so weak he could hardly move. He told the physicians that he had a quarrel on Tuesday with Richard Moore, thirty-five years old, also colored, of 133 West Twenty-fourth Street. They fought in Martin's yard, and continued their fight into the street. There Moore hit him on the head with a bale stick, fracturing his skull.

Capt. Price sent detectives out to find Moore, and they arrested him. He admitted having quarreled with Martin, but denied using a bale stick. He would not say what the quarrel was about.

INQUEST ON BRIDGEPORT WRECK

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 11.—The Coroner's Jury, which is inquiring into the causes of the Stratford trolley catastrophe, heard several witnesses to-day. The most important testimony was given by George T. Jewell, the Town Clerk of Stratford. He stated that he was at the scene of the accident before all of the bodies had been removed from the wreck. Later he examined the abutment of the bridge and the approach.

He noticed that ties were loose for a distance of from six to eight feet and that they yielded to his weight perceptibly. At this point there was no dirt under or between the ties and he remarked this condition of things to bystanders. His opinion was that the dirt had worked loose under the jarring of the many passing cars. There was also, he said, a noticeable depression in the rails, pronounced enough, in his opinion, to cause a rapidly moving car to leave them.

TROLLEY WRECK AVERTED.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 11.—What threatened to be another trolley disaster, similar to the catastrophe at Stratford last Sunday, was narrowly averted here this afternoon. A car of the Torrington and Winchester Street Railway Company, in which were several passengers, mounted the rails as it was rounding the curve at the western approach to the bridge that crosses Mad River and ran onto the bridge and along the plank flooring some little distance.

It would have toppled over into the river, about fifteen feet below, were it not for an iron railing about eight feet high which extended along the side of the bridge. The passengers escaped uninjured. The iron siding was badly damaged.

Car Runs Off a Bridge in Merrill.

MERRILL, Wis., Aug. 11.—A street car ran off the Prairie Street bridge to-day, dropping into the river twenty feet below. The car was completely wrecked. Among the injured are F. M. Gibson, Deputy Game Warden; C. F. Groenke, President of the Merrill Iron Works, and A. B. Nelson, merchant.

Trenton Industrial School Scandal.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Gov. Voorhees was at the State House to-day. He said he had not yet received Miss Day's affidavit charging Mrs. Eyler with cruelty as Principal of the Girls' Industrial School. Until he does receive it and other depositions from Lawyer Backes, he will take no further action in the investigation. Trustee Stokes sent his resignation to the Governor to-day, and it was accepted.

DOMINICANS WANT GOMEZ

If Gen. Jiminez Opposes Him They May Ask for Annexation.

MOVING ON MONTE CHRISTI

1,500 Government Troops Now on the Ground—Revolutionists Hurrying There by Forced Marches.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 11.—A letter from Santo Domingo dated Aug. 3, via Haiti, confirms the cable dispatch telling of the spread and significance of the revolution throughout the Dominican Republic. Prominent men in civil and military circles, it appears, are taking the field, with the understanding that Jiminez is the prime mover and that he will soon arrive there from Cuba with munitions of war.

Among his military adherents, who bring armed followings, including regular soldiers, are the well-known Gens. Ramon Pacheco and Pablo Reyes, who are advancing westward by forced marches for the purpose of cutting off Monte Christi from reinforcements, and to form a junction with the insurgent forces from Haiti, thus opening a way for the Jiminez expedition.

Undoubtedly the popularity of the revolution is due to the use of the name of Gomez, and should he decline the Presidency or should Jiminez finally oppose his election, prominent leaders are already considering the alternative of calling a plebiscite in order to ascertain whether the country would not prefer to renew the vote of 1871 for American annexation or an American protectorate, rather than elect another dictator, thus securing permanent peace and prosperity.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 11.—Gov. Pepin has moved to Monte Christi with 1,500 men, infant

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S END

John A. Campbell Dies with Two of His Sect at His Bedside.

INVESTIGATION SET ON FOOT

Board of Health Will Prosecute If Law Has Been Violated—One Physician's Medicine Refused.

John Allan Campbell died in his apartments, at 118 East Ninety-second Street, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon under circumstances which incited inquiry on the part of the police authorities and enlisted the attention of the Board of Health and the Coroners' office. Mr. Campbell was a Christian Scientist of "the highest sphere," and with him for some hours prior to and at the time of his death were an elderly man named Charles Giffin and his daughter, both avowed Christian Scientists. All accounts of Mr. Campbell's illness agree that he was prostrated by a stroke of apoplexy.

Dr. L. Sylvester Sobel, an allopathic practitioner, residing at 1,421 Lexington Avenue, was summoned to Mr. Campbell's apartments at 10:45 o'clock Thursday night by Mr. Giffin. The latter, however, refrained from mentioning his own name at that time. He told the doctors that Mr. Campbell had been unconscious for some time and that he (Giffin) had but just arrived from his home in Montclair, N. J., in obedience to a telegram from his daughter, who was with the sick man. Mr. Giffin said that he was an old friend of Mr. Campbell, but he had not seen him for two years.

Without any delay, Dr. Sobel went with Mr. Giffin to Mr. Campbell's flat. There he found a man lying in a comatose state on a mattress that had been placed on the floor. A woman about thirty-five years old was sitting beside him. The doctor subsequently learned that this woman was the daughter of the man who had summoned him. The room in which Mr. Campbell was lying was almost barren of furniture. A narrow iron bedstead was there, and at the doctor's suggestion the mattress and the sick man were placed upon that.

Dr. Sobel examined the patient and pronounced him to be suffering from an apoplectic stroke. He personally administered a little stimulant, prescribed some powders, and advised that some ice be immediately applied to the patient's head. The ice was procured from a neighboring drug store and applied as directed.

DID NOT BELIEVE IN MEDICINE.

According to Dr. Sobel's story, he was then conducted into an adjoining room and informed that the two companions of the sick man were Christian Scientists, and that they did not believe in the giving of medicine. Mr. Giffin, however, believed that something should be done to restore his old friend to consciousness, and he was willing, so Dr. Sobel says, to have medicine administered that would bring about the desired result.

"But the woman, who seemed to be quite deaf, objected strenuously to my giving any medicine," said the doctor in narrating the incident subsequently, "and her wishes had great influence with her father. I was informed that the sick man was also a Christian Scientist and that the woman had formerly been a pupil of his. I told these two persons that I had nothing to say against their faith, but that the sick man needed medical treatment, and that unless my medicines were administered I could not be responsible for the result and would refuse to give a death certificate in case he died."

Dr. Sobel went home about midnight, leaving the patient still unconscious, but with the ice applied to his head. The father and daughter remained with the sick man, and when Dr. Sobel called at Mr. Campbell's apartments a little before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, he found them still there. He asked how the patient was, and was informed that there seemed to be no change. "I then asked if my medicine had been administered," related Dr. Sobel, "and was told that it had not been, and that the prescriptions would not be filled. In fact, my prescription slips were returned to me, my fee was paid, and I was told that my services would no longer be required.

"I expostulated and tried to make the old man and his daughter understand that if Mr. Campbell died I could not give a death certificate. The woman, who as I say appeared to be deaf, communicated with her father, and I was asked to promise that if permitted to treat the patient I would abstain from certain forms of treatment, and after restoring the sick man to consciousness would turn the case over to the woman for final treatment. Of course I could not enter into any such agreement, and I came away." Dr. Sobel would not venture any opinion as to what might have been the outcome of Mr. Campbell's sickness if he had continued to treat him.

THE CORONER NOTIFIED.

In order that his connection with the case might not get him into trouble, Dr. Sobel called up the Coroner's office over the telephone, and after stating the facts to Chief Clerk Edward Reynolds, asked for instructions. The doctor was advised to inform the Health Board, and he did so by telephone. He was assured that the matter would be looked into, and in the afternoon a Health Inspector called at 118 East Ninety-second Street and was informed that Mr. Campbell had died about 3 o'clock and had been attended by a regular medical practitioner.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock two reporters rang the bell of J. Allan Campbell's apartments. A mild-mannered man with iron-gray hair and beard opened the rear door of the apartments, and stepping out into the hall closed the door after him. In reply to inquiries about Mr. Campbell's condition he said: "He passed away just a few minutes ago."

"Is it true that Mr. Campbell was attended only by Christian Scientists, and that medical attendance was dispensed with?" one of the reporters asked.

"Mr. Campbell was attended by a physician belonging to one of the regular schools," replied the elderly man, and then in anticipation of further questioning he continued in a firm but polite tone: "That is all I can tell you. I consider this a private and not a public matter. As a matter of principle I must decline to discuss it with you any further. No, I will not tell you my name, and I will not tell you the name of the physician who finally attended Mr. Campbell. Neither will I tell you anything about Mr. Campbell. As I have said, all of these things are purely personal and not proper subjects for public inquiry." When asked whether a proper and legal death certificate had been, or would be, obtained, he answered: "We are complying with the law, and are responsible for what we are doing."

UNDERTAKER'S NAME COVERED.

A few minutes afterward the elderly man left the house, and in half an hour returned with a slim man in black, who proved to be an undertaker. Both men went up stairs to the Campbell flat, and in ten or fifteen minutes the undertaker went away, only to return in about half an hour with an undertaker's wagon and an assistant. The name and number on the side of the wagon had been carefully covered over with pieces of black cloth. When asked his name and address, the man in charge of the wagon gave the name and address of an undertaker whom it was subsequently learned had nothing to do with the case. The name of the undertaker summoned to the Campbell apartments was John W. O'Reilly of 1,729 Second Avenue.

While this undertaker was at 118 East Ninety-second Street Detective John F. Higgins and Detective Hennessey called there. These officers had been detailed to inquire into the case by Police Captain Frers of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who felt that the peculiar circumstances of Mr. Campbell's death warranted an investigation. Within a short time the detectives were able to report to Capt. Frers that the case was one that required the attention of a Coroner. The Police Captain at once called up the Coroner's office over the telephone, and received an assurance that immediate attention would be given to the matter.

Detective Higgins and his associate induced the elderly friend of the dead man to become more communicative than he had been. Declaring that he had nothing to conceal from the authorities he said that his name was Charles Giffin, and that he lived on the Valley Road in Upper Montclair, N. J. He admitted that he and his daughter were Christian Scientists. The regular medical practitioner who had attended Mr. Campbell just before he died proved to be Dr. Jennie E. Gore of 1,145 Park Avenue, a homeopath.

WOMAN DOCTOR'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Gore was found in her office last evening. She said that she was called to the Campbell apartment about 11:45 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and although Mr. Giffin told her that his daughter and himself were Christian Scientists, they desired her to treat the sick man. "I was received there with the same courtesy I always receive when I am summoned to treat sick persons," said Dr. Gore. "I prescribed for Mr. Campbell, and I know that my medicine was administered. I understood that the services of the physician who preceded me were dispensed with because Mr. Campbell's friends did not like him—perhaps they did not like his 'pathy.' I gave a certificate of death, which I had a perfect right to do under the circumstances. I gave the cause of death as cardiac paralysis. That was the immediate cause. The original cause of the illness was apoplexy. There was no disagreement in diagnosis between Dr. Sobel and myself. Had not this fuss about the parties being Christian Scientists been made, my certificate would have been accepted."

Undertaker Reilly, it appears, after talking with the police detectives had informed Mr. Giffin that he could not proceed until after the Coroner had viewed the body.

Dr. Gore said that she believed Mr. Campbell had been unconscious for some time before Dr. Sobel was called. The sick man might have been unconscious for twenty-four hours before Dr. Sobel's visit. She thought that he must have become dizzy and fallen in attempting to walk across his room while alone.

Mr. Giffin admitted that Mr. Campbell did not regain consciousness from the time that the physicians were summoned until he died. There was no admission that any attempt to treat him by Christian science had been made.

HEALTH BOARD AROUSED.

President Murphy of the Health Board, when seen last evening, said: "For eleven months past the Board of Health has been trying to nail down some specific case of violation of the law by Christian Scientists. The Board of Health has set its machinery in motion, and men have been detailed on this case. When they learn the exact facts in the case the board will proceed to act at once.

"The board will, if the law has been violated, prosecute this case to the bitter end, and will be assisted by the best legal skill obtainable. We will try to put a stop to this practice."

Persons who knew Mr. Campbell well said that he was a Christian Scientist of "the highest sphere." His studies in recent years had carried him so far beyond the average Christian Scientist that he was looked up to as a sort of high priest of the order. In recent years he had lived the life of a recluse, spending most of his time in his apartments. He was not sociable with the other tenants, and he rarely spoke to the landlord, Andrew Kopke. When Mr. Campbell paid his rent each month, he usually opened the door of his apartment just wide enough to hand a check to Mr. Kopke. No word was spoken.

Mr. Campbell was born in Cincinnati sixty-four years ago, and during the civil war he served with the Ohio troops, enlisting as a private, and leaving the army a First Lieutenant. He adopted the profession of sculptor and designer, and later in life took up painting in oil as a recreation. He came to New York about fifteen years ago, having accumulated a competency in his profession and by investments in stone quarries.

For nearly nine years he lived in the apartments where he died, and a few years ago he took up Christian Science. He made up his mind that there was more in that science than even its devoted followers supposed. He became one of the leaders of the sect, and acquired a reputation among his neighbors as a very religious and devout man. He was a vegetarian, and lived alone without any attendant.

CHICAGO HEALERS GIVE BAIL.

Two Disciples of Dowie Accused of Responsibility for a Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—In order to escape cells in the jail, "Elder" Dewitt C. Holmes and Mrs. Henrikka Bratsch, the disciples of John Alexander Dowie, who are suspected of having been responsible for the death of Mrs. Annetta Flanders, the latest victim of Dowie's "divine healing" propaganda, went to the Criminal Court Building to-day and gave bonds for their appearance for trial. The former bonds, taken by Judge Waterman, were only meant to be temporary. The bonds were signed by Mrs. Katherine Boettcher, a widow living at 989 North Rockwell Street, who scheduled $30,000 worth of property, with incumbrances of $5,100; Daniel Sloan of 1,214 Lyman Avenue, who scheduled $12,500 worth of property, with incumbrances of $2,500, and Albert F. Clemons, pay clerk at "Zion," who scheduled $6,500, with an incumbrance of $500.

Because of the new "persecution" of the press and the pressing need of ready money at this time, Dowie has issued a circular calling for immediate contributions and more generous returns in all departments of "Zion."

93 TEACHERS SAVED BY A BOY.

Found Track Obstructed and Flagged Train at Deadwood, S. D.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A special to The Times-Herald from Deadwood, S. D., says that the lives of ninety-three teachers were saved from possible destruction by fourteen-year-old Manley Beaver to-day. As a reward for his presence of mind a free course of instruction in the State Normal School at Madison has been tendered him.

The teachers had been attending the State convention at Hot Springs and boarded an excursion train bound for Spearfish Canon. Just as the train was about to enter the canon it was flagged by young Beaver, who notified the train men that the track was obstructed by a horse that had fallen through the ties of a nearby trestle and could not be released. The boy had seen the accident and his first thought was to flag the passenger train. Had it not been stopped there would undoubtedly have been a terrible accident.

When the facts were learned by the excursionists the boy was lionized. President Brown of the State Teachers' Association made a fitting speech, much to the embarrassment of the boy, after which he was presented with $10, which he at first refused to accept. Then Dr. Daniels presented him with a course of education in the Normal School. The boy will start for Madison as soon as he can get ready.

AMBULANCE IN COLLISION.

Vehicle Bearing an Injured Man Crashes into a Truck.

Frank France, a longshoreman, while at work yesterday on the steamship Anchoria, at Pier 54, North River, fell into the hold. His skull was fractured, his scalp lacerated, his right leg broken, and he suffered many contusions on the face and body. An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital, but as all the ambulances were out, a hurry call was sent for an ambulance from Bellevue. One was immediately sent across town. Driver Owens held the reins and Dr. Owens was the surgeon.

Dr. Owens said that the man was dangerously hurt, and after dressing his wounds, placed him in the ambulance and told the driver to hurry to the hospital. The horse was driven at top speed eastward along Twenty-sixth Street. At Third Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street were two large trucks. One had just crossed the street, and the driver motioned to the driver of the second truck to stop. This driver did stop, but whipped up again. The ambulance driver saw the danger, but was going so fast that he could not stop.

The ambulance struck the rear of the truck. Dr. Owens was thrown violently to the pavement and across the track of the Third Avenue Railway. A cable car stopped but a few inches from him. He was stunned by the fall, but quickly recovered, and ran to the ambulance. The vehicle was not damaged materially, but the injured man was badly shaken up, and his wounds started to bleed again.

Policeman Kain arrested the driver of the truck, who was Thomas Rankin, forty-two years of age, of 321 East Fourth Street. Dr. Owens was not seriously injured.

France, though his condition is critical, has a chance for life, the hospital surgeons think. He is forty-five years old, and his home is at 350 West Twenty-sixth Street.

DIED ON A BICYCLE TRIP.

Theodore McQuade of Utica Expired Suddenly from Heart Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Aug. 11.—Theodore McQuade, a stock broker and prominent young man of this city, died suddenly of heart disease on a bicycle trip to-night. With three others—two young women and another young man—he was on a ride over the wheel paths south of the city. The party dismounted to climb the side of a ravine, and when near the top McQuade fell and rolled to the bottom of the slope. When his friends reached him he was dead.

McQuade was a leading member of the Forty-fourth Separate Company. He served with it through the Central Railroad strike at Buffalo in 1892, but remained at home when it entered the First New York Volunteers last year, because of heart disease, resulting from rheumatism. He was thirty years old and an enthusiastic wheelman.

CAMP DEVOTED TO PRAYER

Annual Meeting of Methodists at Sing Sing.

WORSHIP IN AN OAK GROVE

The Growth of the New York and Hudson River Association in Seventy Years.

Special to The New York Times.

SING SING, Aug. 11.—For the sixty-eighth Summer of their organization, the Methodists of the New York and Hudson River Camp Meeting Association are marshaling their forces for their annual campaign against sin. Crowds of devout soldiers of the cross are flocking to Sing Sing Heights, and before the ten days of the meeting have elapsed they hope to convert many in the Hudson Valley.

The camp meeting at Sing Sing is not simply a Summer picnic; it is a genuine old-fashioned revival, where the Lord is worshipped in the open air. The site of the camp was selected about seventy years ago by a committee of laymen from an association which was chartered under the name of the New York City Camp Meeting Association, but since that time the organization has enlarged its scope, and the property selected for the annual meetings has undergone many and important changes. At the time of the institution of the camp the arrangements for the people who took part were meagre in the extreme, and consisted of an insufficient number of small tents, furnished with small cots or, more often, beds of rough straw. Until five years ago the situation was little improved, and one of the old Elders, who is now present, says that he remembers rolling off his straw into a mud hole not more than ten years ago. All this, however, made little difference as long as one was permitted to serve God sixteen hours out of every twenty-four, and thus the meeting grew from year to year, and with its growth the grounds were gradually enlarged and the old tents replaced to a large extent by more comfortable wooden structures.

To-day a beautiful sight meets the eyes of the visitor at Sing Sing Heights. Covering the entire camping grounds, and shading them so completely as to admit only broken rays of sunlight, is a beautiful grove of oaks. The ground under these trees is packed firm by the tread of thousands of participants in the annual celebrations, and even the tree trunks are worn smooth from being used as resting places for so many years.

The natural charms of the place are enhanced by the picturesqueness of the camp. Although a few of the old-time tents are still in use, by far the larger portion of the dwellings are of wood, as has been stated. They are of the simplest construction, but they are proof against the weather. In each cottage there are just enough rooms to accommodate the occupants decently. The furniture is simple and inexpensive. A Bible is an indispensable article in each temporary home, and often there is an extra one for any unconverted visitor who happens to drop in.

Besides the cottages, there are in the camp all the establishments necessary for the maintenance of the gathering. Lodging houses, lunchrooms, bakeries, a grocer's shop, and a barber's shop are there. The whole camp presents the appearance of a miniature town, and is laid out in streets, which run more or less irregularly through the grove. At intervals there are "circles," which may be compared to city squares, and one small section has been laid out for a croquet ground. The elders having decided that this particular diversion would not interfere with divine services. In the streets and circles the children of the settlement play, but their tones are hushed and their movements careful, especially when some serious-faced preacher or elder is seen approaching.

The grounds are not only peopled while prayer meetings are going on, but during the whole Summer, and some of the more devout stay and pray from June to October. The cottages are partly rented and partly owned by those who live in them, and any one has the privilege of leasing ground on which to set up his house. For those who do not wish to build, or cannot afford it, the association has cottages and tents to rent, the former costing from $18 to $35 per month and the latter from $15 to $25. Besides the regular "stayers," there are many transient visitors during the period of the meetings. They come from New York and from all the surrounding country, either by boat or rail, and in either case they are met at the landing places or station by conveyances which transport them direct to the grounds.

The meeting this year was begun last evening. It is in charge of Presiding Elder C. W. Millard of Yonkers, the Rev. D. W. Couch of the Fifteenth Street Methodist Church, New York, and the Rev. A. C. Morehouse of the Second Street Methodist Church, New York. This is the thirtieth year of Mr. Morehouse's connection with the meetings, and he is well known as one of the most venerable of the preachers. The Board of Trustees of the association, the different members of which visit the camp every now and then, consists of A. H. Brummel, President; Samuel E. Tompkins, Vice President; William H. Ely, Secretary; A. C. Morehouse, Treasurer; J. D. Sherwood, M. B. Enderly, S. C. Haight, William Leonard, C. N. Crittenden, Joseph L. Henning, John S. Huyler, William Archer, Reuben Brundage, A. A. Parker, and A. T. Barwick. They are elected by the members of the New York and Hudson River Church District.

Mr. Morehouse says that this year's exercises opened with the biggest crowd he ever saw on the first night. An advance meeting had been held last Sunday, when sermons were preached by the Rev. O. A. Gage and the Rev. S. T. Willis. This morning's service were opened at 9 o'clock, and Mr. Morehouse declares that the occasion was one of "great joy." At 8 o'clock there was a "meeting for holiness," and at 10:30 o'clock Dr. S. F. Upham, professor in the Drew Theological Seminary, preached a sermon on the promise Christ made to the disciples of the coming of the Holy Ghost. A prayer meeting came next, at 1:30 o'clock, and at 2:30 o'clock the Rev. J. C. Thomas of New York City preached on the Sermon on the Mount. Again this afternoon and evening there were more meetings.

The buildings used for the regular services are three in number, and consist of a tent, a wooden building known as the "Tabernacle," and another called the "Preachers' Rest."

MR. DURYEA IN A HOSPITAL.

Nature of the Injury to His Spinal Column Undetermined.

Walter E. Duryea, thirty-two years old, the son of E. E. Duryea, the starch manufacturer, was brought to Roosevelt Hospital last night, suffering from an injury of the spinal column, the exact nature of which is still undetermined.

Dr. Robert Abbey of 13 West Fiftieth Street, Mr. Duryea's private physician, accompanied the patient, and it was upon Dr. Abbey's advice that he consented to go to Roosevelt Hospital.

Mr. Duryea was bathing near Oyster Bay, L. I., early in the week, and dived from a float into shallow water. He struck his head on the bottom and sustained the injury that now troubles him. He was removed at the time of the accident to his home, at Glen Cove, L. I., but subsequently to this borough. His father was with him when brought to the hospital.

THE PATRICIA RUNS AGROUND.

Brings a Helgoland Stoker, Who Shot Himself While Insane.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Patricia, which reached her dock in Hoboken yesterday, got aground near Romer Shoal at 4 A. M. yesterday in avoiding collision with an outbound craft. She got off with the rising of the tide, four hours later, under her own steam.

The Patricia was signaled on Monday, Aug. 7, in midocean by the German tank steamship Helgoland, bound for New York, which asked for medical assistance. Dr. Goetzel went aboard the oil tanker and found a stoker, F. Ernst Teller, suffering from a bullet wound in the temple. He had shot himself six days before while temporarily insane from the heat in the fireroom. He was taken aboard the big Patricia, and on her arrival at this port was transferred to the German Hospital. The passengers of the Patricia took up a collection of $75, to be given to the man should he recover.

Ocean Grove Summer School Closes.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 11.—The Summer School of Theology closed its ten days' session here to-night with Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah," under the auspices of the Ocean Grove Association.

CIVIL WAR VETERAN HELD.

Robert Boyd Charges that S. K. Schwenk Got Money Under False Representations.

Samuel K. Schwenk of Westfield, N. J., a veteran of the civil war, was arrested Wednesday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on an order issued by Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court, at the instance of Robert Boyd of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. Boyd has sued Schwenk and Daniel M. Torrey, a banker of 147 Nassau Street, to recover $2,800 which he said he advanced the former on a draft and two certified checks. Schwenk was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $3,000 bail.

Mr. Boyd sets forth in his complaint that on Aug. 19, 1898, Schwenk made a draft for $2,000 on Daniel M. Torrey, payable on Oct. 19, 1898. Boyd said Schwenk indorsed this draft, and then asked him to discount it. He represented himself as a beef and cattle broker with an extensive contract with the United States Government for supplying beef to the army in Cuba. He also told Mr. Boyd, the latter avers, that he was solvent and there were no judgments against him.

Boyd says Mr. Torrey assured him that Schwenk was solvent, and so he discounted the draft.

Later Mr. Boyd said he cashed two checks for Schwenk, which were certified to by Mr. Torrey. Both the draft and checks were not paid when presented at Torrey's Bank, and were protested. On investigation, Mr. Boyd said, he learned that Schwenk was not solvent, as represented, but that he had $20,000 in debts hanging over him. He says he learned further that Schwenk had no contracts with the Government, but was a speculator in stocks.

Justice Leventritt issued the order for Schwenk's arrest after reading Mr. Boyd's affidavit.

Mr. Schwenk declined to be seen in regard to the matter, but a friend who was endeavoring to straighten out the difficulty said that the case would be settled without coming to trial, as Schwenk had not acted in a criminal manner in any way. He characterized the trouble as a mistake caused by undue haste on the part of Mr. Boyd.

JUBILEE OF E. FABER.

Employes of the Old Firm to Enjoy an Outing.

The golden jubilee of the founding of the firm of E. Faber, the well-known lead pencil manufacturer, which occurs to-day, will be celebrated by the employes of the concern of both the store in this borough and those of the mill at Kent and West Streets, Greenpoint, with an outing to Cornwalton Grove, on the Sound. The expenses of the outing will be borne by the firm. The employes will present to John Faber, the surviving partner and head of the concern in this country, an engrossed set of resolutions as a token of their esteem.

Many of the employes who have now grown gray in the service of the firm have been with it since childhood. In the headquarters, in Pearl Street, this borough, 100 are employed, and at the mill, in Greenpoint, there are 400. There has never been a strike among them.

The employes in Manhattan and their friends will embark on a barge at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street and will be escorted by the steamer Tolchester, which will leave the foot of Noble Street, Greenpoint, at 9 o'clock with the employes of that section of Brooklyn aboard.

RUNAWAY ON THE BRIDGE.

Three Men Injured by the Crash of a Wagon Into a Trolley Car.

Three men were injured, one seriously, two slightly, yesterday, in a runaway on the Brooklyn Bridge.

The men were crossing to Manhattan Borough in a light wagon. All three were on the driver's seat.

The horse became frightened when near the middle of the structure, and dashed at a rapid pace down the roadway. He was beyond the control of the men, and ended his flight by plunging into a De Kalb Avenue trolley car that was filled with passengers.

The men, whose names are Roger McLaughlin of 74 Prince Street; Edward Samuels of 389 Hudson Avenue, and Thomas Farrell of 368 Hudson Avenue, all of Brooklyn, were thrown out violently.

McLaughlin was the most seriously hurt, and was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital suffering from a fracture of one ankle and a severe sprain of the other. Farrell and Samuels were slightly cut and bruised. The horse was severely cut.

RELIGION IN ALASKA.

The Rev. Dr. Nelson Tells of the Conditions in That Country.

The Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson, Registrar of this Protestant Episcopal Diocese, and Secretary to Bishop Potter, returned yesterday from a trip which included a visit to the coast of Siberia. Speaking of his trip the Rev. Dr. Nelson said yesterday that he found religious conditions in Alaska under Bishop Rowe prosperous. He saw the Bishop at Juneau on his return. He is well, and speaks most hopefully of the outlook. He is building a new church at Sitka, where the congregation is at present holding services in the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Nelson was much impressed with the hospital work at Skaguay, where a log and frame building contains a most complete equipment, and where there are from twenty to thirty patients at all times. There is also a hospital at Circle City, in charge of Miss Dean, formerly of this city, who is doing good work. He found Bishop Rowe with prosperous schools at Skaguay, Fort Yukon, Point Hope, Fort Adams, Ketchikan, and Anvik, and churches at Anvik, Circle City, Copper River, Douglas Island, Fort Adam, Fort Hamilin, Fort Yukon, Juneau, and Point Hope, and mission stations at Rampart City and Skaguay.

Dr. Nelson said he saw no evidences of religious life at the far-off places he visited, but at Unalaska there is a Russian Church, and at St. Paul's Island there is a Government school.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Col. L. V. W. Kennon Makes a Report of the Situation in Cuba.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 11.—Col. L. V. W. Kennon had a long talk with the President to-day regarding the situation in Cuba. Col. Kennon has been on Gen. Brooke's staff at Havana as Adjutant General for Civil Affairs. He arrived at the hotel, in company with Gen. Guy V. Henry, and was immediately ushered into the President's rooms. He talked with President McKinley for nearly an hour, and went over the entire Cuban situation with him. In an interview later, Col. Kennon said that the situation in Cuba was satisfactory, and the work of changing the civil laws to conform to American ideas and customs was progressing rapidly. Col. Kennon left at noon for Washington to talk over the Cuban situation with Secretary of War Root, and from there he will proceed to Fort Logan, Denver, Col., to take command of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, United States Volunteers, which is being recruited there.

Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg called on the President to-day to consult with him in relation to affairs in Santo Domingo, where Mr. Weed has large property interests, which are endangered by the revolution there.

President and Mrs. McKinley went driving this afternoon, the President holding the reins. The golf match to be played here to-morrow between the Hotel Champlain team and a team from the Hotel Ampersand at Saranac Lake is arousing a great deal of interest. President McKinley and Vice President Hobart will attend the match.

MORMON ELDERS MUST GO.

Citizens in Virginia Use Switches to Stop Preaching.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11.—Four Mormon elders, after preaching here several days, have been forced to leave by angry citizens of this place.

In Wise County, Va., Mormon elders were warned to leave, but they did not go, and, while preaching, several citizens went to the place of worship with a bundle of switches, took the elders out, and gave them a severe whipping.

Saved Church from Destruction.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Edward Tyler, organist of the Presbyterian Church, last night saved the edifice from destruction by fire. Mr. Tyler was sitting at the organ rehearsing when the building was struck by lightning. One corner of the church burst into flame. It was but the work of a moment to grasp a cushion from one of the seats and smother the incipient blaze. The lightning had struck the gaspipe and followed it into the building.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Methodists Plan to Raise All Mortgages on Their Churches.

TWO FUNDS WILL BE RAISED

One for the Brooklyn Borough and Another for Manhattan and the Bronx—Two Jubilee Services.

Local Methodists have under discussion a big plan. It is a united effort to raise a great sum of money as an end-of-the-century offering, pay off the indebtedness resting upon all Methodist churches within the limits of the greater city, and then hold two immense jubilee services to offer thanks and to burn all of the mortgages. Two district conferences divide the city, but the proposed effort has not taken on conference lines. Plans are not matured, but present indications are that two funds will be raised, one from which to pay the indebtedness on all Methodist churches in the Borough of Brooklyn, and the other on all in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

In Manhattan and the Bronx the idea was suggested some little time since to the managers of the Church Extension Society and approved by them. Methods are under discussion, and it is fairly well settled that the plan will be taken up early this Fall. In Brooklyn it has already been launched, and a committee consisting of John E. Searles, Chairman; A. P. Sloan, R. M. Whiting, I. W. Beasley, J. F. Dettmar, Benjamin Moore, and the Rev. Dr. C. S. Wing, has been named to devise a plan. There is a larger committee of which this is an executive one, and October at the latest will see, it is said, Brooklyn Methodists actively at work.

The mortgage indebtedness resting upon all Methodist churches in Manhattan and the Bronx is approximately $650,000. This is about 11½ per cent. on a fair valuation of all Methodist property. It is not a high percentage of indebtedness, as compared with some others. The Lutheran percentage in the same boroughs is 17.50, Baptist, 10.50, Roman Catholic 23, Congregational 12, Protestant Episcopal 3, and Presbyterian 2.50. In the Borough of Brooklyn Methodist percentage is the highest of all, 16. Lutheran is 15.50, Roman Catholic 15, Baptist 14.50, Protestant Episcopal 9, Congregational 7.25, and Presbyterian 6.50.

Some Methodist churches in Manhattan having large mortgage indebtedness upon them are Calvary, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, which leads the list with $70,000; the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue, below Fourteenth Street, and the Olin Church, William's Bridge, have $60,000 mortgages upon them. Grace, in One Hundred and Fourth Street; Willis Avenue, in the Bronx, and Union Church, in Forty-eighth Street, have mortgages upon them exceeding $50,000 each. The Church of the People, in Park Street; the Park Avenue Church, at Eighty-sixth Street; St. James's, Harlem, and the Swedish people, who have just gone to Fifty-fifth Street, are in debt something above $30,000 each.

The Brooklyn Methodist Church with the largest mortgage debt is the New York Avenue, at Dean Street, which has $60,000. Janes, at Monroe Street and Reid Avenue, and the Embury Memorial, Decatur Street, near Lewis Avenue, have $30,000 each. Grace, Fourth Avenue, and Bushwick Avenue have debts exceeding $20,000 each. Out of fifty-two churches only fourteen in Brooklyn are clear of debt, and of sixty-four in Manhattan and the Bronx, twenty-nine are free.

In some quarters it is being urged that all Methodist institutions be included if located within the boroughs named, but argument against this is the fact that Methodists will do well if they raise the $1,100,000 needed to clear of the churches.

Methodists argue that if the indebtedness resting upon all Methodist churches in the greater city can be paid off there will be such a revival of religion, and especially of Methodist religious progress, as was never seen here. The date for completing the task is Jan. 1, 1901.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Aug. 20.

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SUBJECT—The River of Salvation.—Ezek. 47; 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely.—Rev. 22: 17.

Two weeks ago our attention was called to the promise of God's grace to His people in captivity. It was the promise of deliverance. Their sins should be blotted out and washed away by the sprinkling of "clean water," "a new heart," and "a new spirit" would be put within them, they should return to their own land and be filled with every blessing. (xxxvi., 16-38.) It was a glorious as well as a gracious promise, but how could it ever be realized? For many years they had been helpless captives in a strange land. The old home—from which they had been removed—was far away, and it was a scene of desolation. Its walls were broken down, its temple burned. And the people of the captivity had themselves become indifferent. They said, "Our bones are dried and our hope is lost; we are cut off for our parts." (xxxvii., 11.) It was a striking picture of the sinner separated from his God.

But last week the prophet told us how God would accomplish His gracious purpose. (xxxvii., 1-14.) It would be by the preaching of His Word and the breath of His Spirit. When the dead heard that Word and received that Spirit new life and new hope would be given to them, and they would stand up "an exceeding great army," ready to enter again into all that belonged to them as the children of God.

Now in this lesson—he bids us contemplate the result of this deliverance when the purposes of God's grace are accomplished in His people. It is more magnificent than the promise, for "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him." (First Corinthians, ii., 9.) The prophet, however, tells us of real things, which he saw distinctly and measured accurately. His account of what he saw begins with the fortieth chapter and closes with our lesson.

The instruction was given him, he says, "in the five-and-twentieth year of our captivity." (xl., 1.) His count is from the time of Jehoiachin, when he, with others, was carried to Babylon and took up his home "by the River Chebar," probably about thirty miles above that city. (Schaff's Dict.) But it was "in the fourteenth year after that the city was smitten." (Jeremiah, lii., 5-7.) Then, he says, "the hand of the Lord was upon me, and in the visions of God brought He me into the land of Israel and set me upon a very high mountain." (xl., 2.) As he sat upon this high pinnacle of observation, a wonderful scene stretched itself out before him. Some of the features of this scene evidently related to matters entirely historical—to events which not many years afterward were actually to occur in the experience of these very captives—or to events which will happen to their descendants in time to come. Others, just as evidently related to purely spiritual matters—to experiences and conditions belonging to the spiritual Israel in every age—and even that which is truly historical probably has a spiritual signification.

But to tell which is historical and which is spiritual—or exactly where the one passes into the other—is as impossible as it is to tell where each color in the sunset, or the rainbow, begins and ends. The colors themselves are distinct and easily discernible, but the line of separation no human eye or instrument can determine. The true interpretation of the vision, has, therefore, always been not only a matter of difficulty, but often of doubt. While, however, no man can separate the colors of the sunset or the rainbow, all men can rejoice in their glorious beauty. Separation is not essential to enjoyment or instruction.

A VISION OF JERUSALEM.

The first prominent feature of the scene presented to the prophet's eye was that of a great city. Its "frame"—or outline—lay at his feet. Being "in the land of Israel," it was evidently a vision of Jerusalem. It was surrounded by a wall strong and durable. This was pierced on each side by spacious gates through which men could pass in every direction. Beside each gate were "little chambers" reached by and arrangements for the slaying of "the "stairs" or "steps," and having "narrow windows" for light and observation. They were apparently intended as shelters for those who guarded the city. There were also chambers for "priests" and "singers," burnt offering, and the sin offering, and the trespass offering," (xl., 39-46.)

Within this city, as the next prominent feature of the scene, he saw "The Temple." (xli., 1.). The interior was apparently divided into two principal rooms, "the most holy place" and "the sanctuary," (xli., 4, 23). The description of its construction, and the arrangement of its chambers and furniture is very similar to that given of the Temple of Solomon. (First Kings, vi.; Second Chronicles, 3 and 4.) But in both the description is very obscure and the construction very indefinite, and they differ in many very important particulars.

But this Temple was not standing as a forsaken or unused building. As he gazed upon it, "behold, the glory of the God of Israel came from the way of the East, and His voice was like a noise of many waters; and the earth shined with His glory. And the glory of the Lord came into the house, and behold, the glory of the Lord filled the house." (xliii., 1-5). Then all of the services of the house were seen in active operation; the priests and Levites, duly cleansed by the appointed sacrifices and "clothed with linen garments," were fulfilling their ministry.

As the prophet saw all of these things, he was instructed: "Thou son of man, shew the house to the house of Israel, that they may be ashamed of their iniquities, and let them measure the pattern. And if they be ashamed of all that they have done, shew them the form of the house and the fashion thereof, and the goings out thereof, and the comings in thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and all the forms thereof, and all the laws thereof; and write it in their sight, that they may keep the whole form thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and do them. This is the law of the house: Upon the top of the mountain, the whole limit thereof round about shall be most holy. Behold, this is the law of the house." (xliii., 10-12.)

Evidently the whole scene, as described by the prophet, was intended to impress upon his listeners the blessedness of being restored to their own land and to fellowship with their God. Half a century later such a return began to be realized. The walls of Jerusalem were rebuilt, the temple was restored, and the people once more became a nation, with its own governor to rule over them as a "prince" of the Lord's appointment. (xliv., 3, and xlvi., 2-18.) Whether there is yet to be a fuller and grander historical fulfillment of it in the final restoration of all Israel to Jerusalem no one can now say with absolute certainty. But we may rest assured that if there is yet to be such a fulfillment, we may say with the Apostle, "if the fall of them be the riches of the world, and the diminishing of them, the riches of the Gentiles, how much more their fullness?" (Romans, xi., 12.) It is an anticipation full of blessed promise.

THE SPIRITUAL FULFILLMENT.

Its spiritual fulfillment, however, is always realized when the sinner returns to his God. This will be better understood if we consider very briefly the spiritual significance of "The Temple." Both it and "The Tabernacle," set up by Moses, marked God's relation to His people, but in different ways.

"The Tabernacle" was set up just after the great sin of the Golden Calf. Then God said, "I have seen this people, and behold, it is a stiff-necked people. Now let Me alone, that My wrath may wax hot against them, and that I may consume them." (Exodus, xxxii., 9, 10.) But Moses interceded for the people. Then God directed him to build the Tabernacle, and appointed it as the one only place where He could be approached. It marked His abhorrence of sin, and yet His love for the sinner. It was the significant type of Him who "was made flesh, and dwelt," or tabernacled, "among us." (John, i., 14.) It was designed especially for and f

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THE GOLD STANDARD IN INDIA.

The establishment of the gold standard in British India is an event of the happiest augury for this country if we may be permitted to assume that the curiously close relation between the Indian currency policy and our own is to continue. The fact that India, with her silver standard and her mints open to the metal, and the United States, with its Bland-Allison act and its Sherman act, were the greatest coiners of silver money, made all the world watch them narrowly as probable leaders in any movement to effect an agreement by which silver might come to have a stable value or by which it might be dropped altogether as standard money.

It was in 1834 that the law was passed under which the double standard was nominally maintained in this country, although in practice and effect gold has been the standard all the time. It was in 1835 that the silver standard was established in India. Commercial associations in India more than once petitioned for the establishment of a gold standard, alleging the bulk and inconvenience of silver for the growing commerce of the empire. The Home Government was asked to allow the double standard to be established in order to permit the free use of gold. But it was not until the rapid fall in the price of silver after 1875 had deranged Indian exchange and depressed the value of the rupee that the pressure for the closing of the mints to silver began to be agitated. It was at this time that we attempted to maintain the two metals at a stable ratio by the passage of the Bland-Allison bill. Our trouble was the same as India's. We sought the wrong cure.

When the Herschell committee in May, 1893, reported that the Indian mints ought to be closed to silver one of the arguments by which they supported the proposition was the statement that the United States might at any time discontinue coining silver, leaving India unprepared. It turned out the other way. The order closing the Indian mints to silver was issued June 26. From 81½ cents per ounce in this market silver at once fell to 77 cents, the lowest price ever known up to that time. Two days later the price was 67 cents. Throughout the month of June President CLEVELAND had been strongly urged to call an extra session of Congress to repeal the Sherman Silver Purchase act. The downward rush of the price of the metal left him no choice. Congress was at once called to meet on Aug. 7, and on Oct. 30 the repeal bill that had promptly passed the House also passed the Senate. Mexico remained the only commercial country whose mints were open to silver.

It has been many times reported that the mints of India were to resume the coinage of silver. The report has never been either true or probable. When the order of the Council was issued in 1893 it was said on authority that the gold standard would ultimately be established. There was nothing else to do. The currency unit of India is the rupee of the nominal value of 2s., or 48 cents. The actual value is determined in the London market by the sale of Council bills, that is, the drafts on the stock of silver rupees in the Indian Treasury which the Council sells to the highest bidder in London, where they are bought, for gold, by importers who have accounts to settle in India. When the mints were closed the Government announced that it would issue rupees for gold at the rate of 16d., or 32 cents, which is 16 cents below par value. But the price of rupees sank far below that figure, and exchange rates were disturbed and uncertain to an extent that really forced the Government to adopt the gold standard. There are about 115,000,000 rupees in circulation in India, and probably a much larger amount of silver hoarded and worn as personal ornaments. For the purpose of making the currency safe and convenient for trade, as well as for attracting capital to India, the Government has done the wisest thing possible.

If gold were not already the real standard of our currency we should now be forced to declare it the standard. The double standard is of course a fiction and an impossibility. If we did not do business on a gold basis we should be doing it on a paper basis with silver as the money of redemption. The action of India would then cause another violent fall in the price of silver and we should be face to face with a currency panic far worse than that of 1893. Every sensible American will indulge the hope that the Senate Currency Committee will by reason of the action of the Indian Council be forced or emboldened to drop politics and palaver and prepare a bill frankly establishing the gold standard for the United States. That ought to be the effect of India's course upon the friends of sound money in this country.

Upon the friends of unsound and dishonest money we cannot venture to predict what effect this disaster will have. We call it a disaster to them because silver-standard India has been the great bugaboo with which they have always sought to frighten us. They told us that we must sell our wheat in competition with the wheat of India, and that Indian wheat is grown and harvested by ryots who are paid in silver. It is impossible, they said, that we, who pay our farmers gold prices for their wheat, should be able to sell it in competition with the wheat of India, grown on a silver basis. That argument is dashed to pieces by the establishment of the gold standard in India. It is as dead as that other argument of the silver orators who insisted that the prices of wheat and silver were interdependent, so that if we treated silver despitefully and it drooped wheat would surely go down in sympathy and the Northwest would be ruined. But presently wheat rose to over a dollar a bushel and silver kept on its downward course toward 50 cents an ounce. Wheat and India have been forever removed from the list of stock arguments of the Bryanites.

COLUMBIA IN A BREEZE.

No good or bad American should be discouraged by the showing made by the champion racing yacht Columbia against the Defender in the run of the New York Yacht Club from Newport to Vineyard Haven on Thursday. It is not in the nature of things that she should beat the Defender at all times, and there are sure to be some conditions of wind and weather in which a vessel of the Defender type will beat an equally good one of the Columbia type. For it must be remembered that these two yachts are not of exactly the same type, and that this will account for some otherwise inexplicable differences in their relative performances.

When the two were pitted against each other in the run from Gardiner's Bay to Newport, the Columbia beat the Defender by some twenty-odd minutes, and at once there were wild shouts of delight, as indeed there should have been. That defeat, however, was administered in smooth water and with a fair, whole-sail breeze. Those are exactly the conditions for which the Columbia was designed, and in them it was to be expected that she would do her best. In the run from Newport to Vineyard Haven the two yachts had a strong wind, and, for a large part of the course, rough water. These conditions were distinctly unfavorable to the new cup defender, and they were more suitable to the old one. The result was inevitable. The new yacht won by a narrow margin.

Now, in spite of feeling disheartened that the margin was not larger, we should all be pleased that there was any at all. It has already been pointed out in these columns that the Columbia is in some essential respects a return toward the old skimming-dish type of yacht, and it is known to all yachtsmen that this type of yacht is fast only in light weather. The Columbia has a light and shallow body with a deep keel, which is in effect only a fixed centreboard. Her bilges are high and her beam is broad. The Defender is narrower and has a higher and easier bilge. She is therefore in the nature of things a better yacht than the Columbia in a bit of sea. The word "better" must be here understood as referring to the type, and not to the individual. The Columbia won, and that is sufficient evidence that in this case the merit of the individual was great enough to overcome the difference in types.

The lesson of the run as regards the races which are to be sailed off Sandy Hook next Fall is not one which need bring discouragement to any patriotic heart. The races for the America's Cup are usually sailed in light weather. Both the yachts which are to compete in them are light-weather yachts. The Shamrock was designed to meet the weather conditions which prevail in these races. If it should chance that one of the contests fell upon a day when old Boreas was in a blustering mood it would not be any worse for our champion than it would for the challenger. And the fact that the Columbia beat the Defender slightly in a breeze and a sea ought to make us hope that she will do all this, and even more, to the Shamrock.

THE WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.

The accounts of the hurricane in Puerto Rico are of a nature to make all Americans think pretty seriously. It is evident that the acquisition of the new territory in the West Indies which has recently been added to our possessions has brought with it some burdens of which no thought was taken at the outset. The West Indian hurricane is not a welcome addition to our subjects for anxious thought, but there it is, and we shall have to deal with it. That is clearly evident. We have made ourselves the protectors of the people of the islands of Puerto Rico and Cuba, the one permanently and the other temporarily. These peoples have many peculiarities which must give us food for reflection, and their manifest helplessness when overcome by an enemy too powerful to be met by ordinary human agencies is one of the most important.

The story of the recent storm is plainly not all at hand yet, but we have sufficient details to assure us that the destruction wrought was something appalling. It is said that in 1867 there was a storm in the islands which cost the lives of 6,000 persons, and it is asserted that when the statistics of the latest storm are in we shall find that more lives have been lost. The overflow of two rivers has practically destroyed the City of Ponce, and we are confronted with a disaster of greater magnitude than the famous Johnstown flood. That disaster was in the very centre of our own land, and its horror came home to us with terrifying force. The hurricane in Puerto Rico is further away, but its damage has fallen upon a people for whom we have made ourselves morally responsible. Their welfare is just as much our concern as was that of the ill-fated inhabitants of the Pennsylvania town.

The Government has acknowledged the burden which rests upon us by ordering the dispatch of a transport laden with supplies for the people of the afflicted town. It is quite beyond doubt that the great body of the American people, always ready and anxious to respond to the cry of the suffering, will not fail to follow the example of the National authorities. Meanwhile it seems not unlikely that we shall have some taste of the power of the hurricane ourselves, and this will perhaps suggest to us that we may make some good use of the new territory in improving our knowledge of the peculiarities of these hurricanes or cyclones. The general course of the West Indian storms is well known, but perhaps the necessity of taking care of the inhabitants of our new possessions will lead to the better understanding of the movements of these storms at or near the locality of their birth. It is likely that in the West Indies there will be some trouble in organizing a satisfactory system of storm warnings on account of the close neighborhood of the point of origin, but as Puerto Rico is well to the westward of what is believed to be this point perhaps it will be possible to arrive at some method of prediction which will render the repetition without due warning of such a terrible visitation an improbability if not quite an impossibility.

GEN. MERRITT AND THE PHILIPPINES.

That is really a most interesting suggestion that comes from Washington that Gen. MERRITT should take charge of the campaign in the Philippines, allowing Gen. OTIS to relapse into the Governorship General of Luzon, or the Governorship of Manila, as the case might be.

Of course, when a nation is engaged in a vexatious war, the consideration of anybody's private feelings, in comparison with the National success, is altogether aliunde. But we are so absurdly good-natured, as a people, that it is a consideration which is bound to weigh, in the popular sense. And if Gen. OTIS, whose devotion to his duty no American doubts, whose gallantry no man doubts, but whose judgment of this particular exigency which confronts us a certain number of American citizens have been led to doubt—if Gen. OTIS were to be "superseded," the human sympathy of the casual American man might outweigh his sense of the National advantages of a more aggressive campaign than Gen. OTIS, by his nature, seems to be carrying on.

We own that a younger General than Gen. MERRITT might be, by the fact of his juniority, better qualified than that General himself for making an "aggressive" campaign against AGUINALDO. But the appointment of Gen. MERRITT to take charge of the campaign in the Philippines could not ruffle the susceptibilities of any officer on the ground. Gen. MERRITT, by the mere fact of being sent there, would at once, in virtue of his seniority, take charge. And since, upon a report which we have some reason for believing to be incorrect, we have made some strictures upon the reported remarks of Gen. MERRITT upon a gentleman who was at one time Secretary of War, and since that gentleman is no longer a factor, or malefactor, in American politics, it gives this journal particular pleasure to say that the acceptance, on the part of Gen. MERRITT, on the eve of his retirement, of so honorable and onerous a post as the command of the United States army in Luzon, would be, considering all the circumstances, an act of high patriotic duty.

A SERVICEABLE EXPOSURE.

That was a session not devoid of interest which the Mazet committee held on Thursday. But at the same time it ought to be borne in mind by the committee and its counsel that the abuses at which the committee ought first to aim are the abuses to which the casual, promiscuous American citizen is awake and alive as soon as they are produced and explained. That is why the exposure of the Horgan & Slattery business is of an immense potential political advantage. The casual and promiscuous voter may not be aware of the absurdity of substituting Messrs. HORGAN and SLATTERY for Mr. WITHERS in the design of prisons, or of Mr. THOMAS in the design of monumental buildings. But the casual and promiscuous voter is entirely aware of the absurdity of substituting the same firm as specialists in the design of prison building to correct the possible errors of an architect who has made a specialty of prison building, and of monumental architecture to correct the architecture of a man who has made a specialty of that. The casual and promiscuous voter, when he is confronted with the Horganization and Slatterification of the design for the new Tombs, on the one hand, and of the interior decoration of the new Hall of Records on the other, must really, after a certain amount of scratching of his head and searching of his conscience, declare in effect that the same person or persons cannot do both.

This was the same fate that lay in wait for the old Tweed ring. WILLIAM M., from whom the ring took its name, was, in sober fact, an old "chump," as is commonly said now, but the locution was not born then. But PETER B., the next junior partner, was a circumspect and educated person of an entirely different order. We please ourselves to think that among his thoughts of personal aggrandisement there used, on occasion, to intrude the thought of the improvement and embellishment of the city. There was then no charter "condemning" him to take professional advice upon these subjects. He took it of his own accord, and because he was an intelligent and circumspect human being. The result has been that, although he personally has been discredited more or less by complying with the remarkable Boss, who was a kind of immoral "Oom Paul," his reputation for intelligence and public spirit was never smirched at all, and that we are now, twenty-eight years after, really indebted to the foresight and the circumspection of PETER B. SWEENY.

It were greatly to be wished that there were some Peter B. Sweeny in the present municipal "outfit," somebody who had the sense, when he was in doubt about some proposed municipal enlargement or embellishment, to take, and act upon, expert advice. We confess we can see no signs of such a thing among the various municipal rulers to whom the charter of New York has given "the power." They are all going in for the most rapid Horganization and Slatterification of the town. Apparently they are all Tweeds, and there is not a Sweeny among them. Because the general mass of voters did not clearly know what Horgan and Slattery meant, when it was first heard of, and were not at once aware what the project to Horganize and Slatterify the public improvements of this municipality really threatened, they seem to believe that the mass of voters will never find out. Wherefore we proceed to wish for the Mazet committee more discrimination about its "issues," and for Tammany Hall another Sweeny—at least one educated and intelligent member who can tell it when it is "off." We admit that at present we can perceive no such person.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A writer who has, we understand, a right of long growth to call himself, as he does, "a practical politician," discusses with marked ability in the last number of The Independent the questions whether the political boss is a necessity under our form of government, whether it is possible to destroy or abolish the power of such bosses, and, if so, how it can most easily and speedily be done. To clear the way for his answers, the writer distinguishes carefully between the political leader and the political boss, failure to do which is doubtless the reason why so many people despair of ever breaking the chains of these vulgar tyrants. The political leader, he says, is a man who, by ability, intelligence, and honesty of purpose and personality, is able to influence and direct public opinion for the good of the people as he understands it. Such men will always exist. The political boss, on the other hand, "is the ruler of a body of men who have formed a combination in order to carry out their personal aims, without regard to the interests of the people." The strength of the boss lies in his power to say who shall be nominated or appointed to office, and he will be helpless the moment that power is taken from him. The article we are paraphrasing suggests as the two simple requisites for doing this, first, that all possible offices be made elective, and that not only registration, but participation in primaries be required as a qualification for voting; and, second, that the civil service laws be extended to cover practically every appointive office. As to when the political boss will disappear, the essayist, addressing his readers, says: "To use a slang phrase of the day, 'it is up to you,' and he adds, in conclusion: "One of two things is evident: either the power of the political boss must be destroyed or this Government will cease to exist."

—Among the Southern Governors whose views on the lynching question were recently printed in THE TIMES was Gov. JONES of Arkansas, and in the course of his remarks he asserted, as a reason for moderating condemnation of the killing of negroes, that in his State lynchings were "generally" in punishment of heinous assaults upon white women. This statement is taken up, denied, and disproved by The Little Rock Democrat, a paper which is, of course, beyond the suspicion of voicing prejudice, or even oversevere justice, against Southerners or Southern customs. As a matter of fact, it declares, nothing like one-half the cases of lynching in Arkansas are due to the crime mentioned. Indeed, the records show that of the seventeen negroes who have been summarily executed in the State since Jan. 1, 1893, twelve were accused of murder, one of barnburning, and only four of "the usual crime." In other words, the Governor misstated the situation—unless "generally" can be applied to a minority of something less than a fourth. The Little Rock Democrat advises all thoughtful and right-minded citizens to consider these facts. It admits the existence of palliating circumstances when a mob avenges the honor of a woman, but it denies that even in such cases can resort to lynch law be defended. "The reign of the mob," it adds, "is anarchy pure and simple. The only safety is to stand against it in every case; to make the law the remedy for every abuse and every evil. Mob law is the letting out of the waters which sweep away dam and dike and leave devastation and ruin in their track. It is the undermining of the pillars upon which society rests." This, coming from the source it does, is an impressive answer to all the attempted justifications and half-hearted denunciations of lynching that ever were uttered.

—When THOMAS THOMPSON, an eccentric and philanthropical Bostonian, died in 1869 he left a fortune of half a million dollars and a will which gave the income of his estate to his widow for life, and after her death to the poor sempstresses and workingwomen of Brattleborough and Rhinebeck. It was at once asserted that an attempt to break the will would be made, but nothing was done in the matter, and Mrs. THOMPSON had until her recent death between $80,000 and $75,000 a year, which she spent chiefly on traveling and charity. There was something left over every year, however, and the value of the estate is now estimated at $3,000,000. The time having come to apply this great fortune as the testator intended, would-be heirs have appeared, and the lawyers are anticipating a highly enjoyable experience. One of Mr. THOMPSON'S peculiarities was a hatred of railroads, and all his riding, whatever the distance to be traversed, was done in carriages. In the two towns mentioned above he met with accidents while on journeys, and it was in gratitude for assistance and attention shown him on these occasions that he endowed "the poor sempstresses of those places." It was about the time when sewing machines were coming into general use and when many needlewomen were left without employment. It is supposed that his intention was to found homes for such women, and, though thirty years have passed since the will was made, it is just possible that the sempstresses will at last come into their fortune.

—Our soldiers in Luzon are learning to speak with authority in regard to the sounds made by bullets in their—the bullets'—flight through the air, and at least one of them describes what he hears in a way that gives a good deal of information. He is a volunteer from Rochester, this State, and in a letter to the old folks at home he writes: "A Mauser bullet at close range goes by with a z-z-sst, and at long range with a p-l-n-n-n-g. When a Remington goes by you imagine that you have heard somebody hit the top of a rainwater barrel with a stick." This ability to distinguish between the different projectiles is of no particular utility, however, and therefore is more interesting than valuable. "There is no use ducking," says the Rochesterian mournfully, "for when the bullets are heard they have passed." Still, there must be a sort of satisfaction in knowing just what it was that came near killing you and didn't.

GENERAL NOTES.

Senator C. L. Magee is to spend $25,000 to $30,000 in building a Casino in Highland Park, Pittsburg, Penn., and will present it to the city.

* * *

The gravestone over the burial place of John Foster, almanac maker, in the old burying ground at Dorchester, Mass., bears the inscription, which was dictated by himself: "Skill was His Cash."

* * *

The officers of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, just back from Manila, are to be presented with swords, and to every officer and private is to be given a medal made of metal from one of the Spanish cannon captured in the Philippines.

* * *

The State of Kansas now has 109 cities and towns with over 1,000 inhabitants each. Kansas City leads with a population of 46,219, and Topeka comes next with 35,365. Wichita is third, with 22,020, and Leavenworth fourth with 20,893. No other exceeds 17,000.

* * *

The State Library of Pennsylvania has just been thoroughly reclassified and catalogued by the card system. The library has been closed since early in June to facilitate the task, and fifty-four men and women of experience in the work have been employed, in addition to the regular library staff.

* * *

Opiates finally put to sleep Julius Mattas, who was taken to a Chicago hospital suffering from an apparently uncontrollable fit of laughter. He was quite recovered from the attack when he awoke the next morning. He was not able to give any explanation of the cause of the attack, which came on immediately after he had taken a drink in a saloon.

* * *

Mr. Henry Watterson said in Chicago the other day that the subtle intricacies of Kentucky politics are not for an alien (i. e., one not a citizen of the Blue Grass State,) to understand. He added: "Kentucky won't coin any National money, nor will her Legislature conduct the war. I support Goebel for Governor for State reasons, as I support McKinley for National reasons."

SUBSIDIES AS AN AID TO TRADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Tribune philosopher is laying an anchor to windward for subsidies preparatory to the next session of Congress. Now all this that he says is perfectly true, but how will subsidies help the situation unless they are paid directly to our manufacturers instead of to favored steamship lines?

"We are one of Brazil's best customers, but Brazil buys in return only 12 per cent. of its imports here, while Argentina, which sends us wool and hides in immense quantities, takes back only 7 per cent. of its imports from our market. Race prejudice does not explain this, but lack of attention on the part of our merchants to their future interests does. We cannot hope to sell goods if we will not make what a customer wants to buy. He will go somewhere else, and in the case of the South American, he has done so."

The trouble does not consist in the lack of transportation. A dozen steamships, of course, not under our flag, because we are not permitted to own them, are constantly advertised as on the berth for South American ports. Morover, it is not true that "the result has been to leave European lines a monopoly of the carrying trade and consequent control of the markets." They have, indeed, the monopoly of the carrying trade, such as it is that we have given them; that is to say, taking out few exports and bringing home large imports, but how does that give them the control of the markets? The business of ship owners in these days is to carry merchandise, not to buy and sell it, and it is of supreme indifference to them to what men or to what country the merchandise belongs.

With all my perseverance in the advocacy of free ships, I do not claim that if we had them, our countrymen would manufacture, import, or export a pound more of merchandise than they do now. All that we should gain would be the earning of freight money that we now allow foreigners to earn, and the employment of our own Captains and officers, and to some extent of our own sailors. Nor, if the same results that might thus be attained could be reached by subsidies, would there be a particle of difference in the ability of Americans to manufacture for those foreign markets in competition with Englishmen and Germans.

Repeating the words of our philosopher, "We cannot hope to sell goods if we will not make what a customer wants to buy." What can we do about it with the assistance of that great Republican panacea, Subsidy? Well, this, and this only: Subsidize manufacturing colleges to teach men in the various trades to make goods of the desired quality, and give them the money difference between the cost of their product and that of their foreign rivals.

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

THE CITIZENS' UNION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is rather surprising that Mr. Quigg's invitation to the Citizens' Union was not followed by a similar one from Mr. Croker or his representative. The reason probably is, however, that Mr. Croker thinks he can go it alone, while in Mr. Quigg's case experience points the other way. But, in view of the campaign of two years ago, a coalition with Tammany would be but a little less incongruous and mischievous than union with the Republican organization. The Republicans then had a candidate for Mayor, and the Citizens' Union had another, and these candidates stood on platforms of diametrically opposite political views. Beginning with the adoption of these declarations and continuing throughout the campaign the divergence between the two parties became wider and wider.

It is true that personalities entered into the question, but the real antagonism between the parties consisted in irreconcilable conceptions of municipal government. The Citizens' Union stood for independent consideration of municipal problems; the Republican Party declared that some National question was of transcendent importance.

It is probably true that seven out of ten supporters of the Republican candidate preferred Van Wyck to Low. Thus history does not contain much encouragement for union of these parties.

And what of the future? The Citizens' Union is composed of all those citizens of New York who believe that an honest and capable administration of city affairs is the most important consideration in a municipal election. At present they are in the minority, but if they persist they will eliminate bogus issues and bring the question in city elections down to the square issue of good and bad government. But they can do this only by preserving their party's independence. Dickering with an organization that holds opposing views may bring temporary success, but the principle for which it stands will be lost sight of, and its future career will be finished in three steps—assimilation, corruption, death.

AARON B. KEELER.

Ridgefield, Conn., Aug. 10, 1899.

ALLEGED BLUNDER BY DREYFUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. F. Hagemann, in to-day's TIMES, under the caption of "Dreyfus and the Kaiser," submits a few remarks about a blunder, or so alleged, to have been made by Dreyfus in his first day's examination at Rennes. Though I was taught French by Frenchmen for four years at the United States Naval Academy, and usually stood somewhere near the top of the class, I must confess that Mr. Hagemann's idea about the meaning of the French word "instruction" struck me as something just a little new. I did not understand Dreyfus to mean that he had gone to Mulhouse in order to be instructed—in what? Mulhouse is in German Alsace, hence Dreyfus could not have gone there for instruction as to his duties as a French officer.

There remain two other hypotheses: That he went there to get information from spies, or that he went there to impart information. Mr. Hagemann has chosen the latter hypothesis apparently. It only remains to test his opinion. According to Clifton & Grimaux (New French-English Dictionary), "instruction," a French word, means: (1) instruction: (a) the act of instructing; teaching; (b) tuition; education; (c) learning, knowledge, attainments; pl., information; (d) precept conveying knowledge; lesson; advice; counsel; (e) information, direction; (f) order, mandate, direction. (2) a law term. But Dreyfus used one other word: For. He went "for instruction." I take it that he said pour des instructions. This brings his answer under the meaning of going for information, since the meaning of "instructions" (pl. means plural in Clifton & Grimaux), is given above as "information;" hence, the translator went wrong and said "for instruction" when "for information" was meant by the witness.

If Dreyfus said "pour mes instructions" the case is all the stronger. Hence, we are rather to take the first hypothesis and to reject the second. U. S. N. A.

New York, Aug. 11, 1899.

DREYFUS AND THE EMPEROR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think F. Hagemann is way off when he attempts to criticise your editorial concerning Capt. Dreyfus. Emperor William long ago declared that the German Government never had any dealings with Capt. Dreyfus, while it is a fact that Esterhazy had furnished information to the German Military Attaché at various times previous to the arrest of Dreyfus.

Has Hagemann forgotten that the late Col. Henry confessed that he was the author of the main document sent to the War Department had against Dreyfus? Col. Picquart declined to invent evidence for the so-called secret dossier, so they dismissed him and afterward imprisoned him in order to hide the crimes of the General Staff.

What Dreyfus went to Mulhouse for has nothing to do with the case. The perjurers Mercier and his clique will have to prove whether Dreyfus has sold military secrets or not. The suicide of Henry, the flight of Esterhazy, and the arrest of du Paty de Clam shows that the present French Cabinet knows who the traitors are. M. LEVINE.

New York, Aug. 11, 1899.

THE FOREIGN-BORN CITIZEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am shocked to see the pernicious spirit of discrimination against the foreign-born citizen crop up in your letters anent the coming yacht races. If the foreign-born citizens did not "come over," the real natives of America might still be dodging behind bushes on the Bowery to save their scalps from their savage neighbors.

The "sports" who approve your editorial of Aug. 9 are flatterers. That editorial hit at "the Swedes, Micks, and Dagoes who manned the ordinary American racing yacht." For my part, I hope the Down Easters will be as successful, for the Yankee yacht has a glorious record.

There is a "Swede's" monument at the Battery, and a "Dago's" at the Central Park Plaza and Fifty-ninth Street, and a "Mick's" in the Broadway front of St. Paul's, in Broadway, between Fulton and Vesey Streets. Ericsson, Columbus, and Montgomery may be overlooked when the native is exploited and the citizen who had the good fortune to be born in some other land (like myself) and the good sense to choose America for his posterity because he believes it is of all lands the best.

We do not have to go back a century for such examples. They are at the front in every day's history of the United States. The Seventy-first Regiment had its ups and Downs (not foreign born) in Cuba, but its brave men found no braver man to lead them than "Rafferty of F," an Irishman from the same county Andrew Jackson's parents left to come here and give this country a soldier and a President who knew not fear nor failure.

The "Sport" who says "if Barr sails the Columbia he hopes the Shamrock will win" is un-American or unworthy to be American. The true citizen hopes America will win under any and all circumstances.

The counterfeit Shamrock, like Patrick, Duke of Connaught, is made in England and masquerading as an Irish yacht for luck, but that does not fool the Irish or Swedes or other foreign-born citizens who wish our yacht success. Our sailing slogan is "Hail Columbia." OWEN J. KINDELON.

New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

THE PURPOSE OF TIME SCHEDULES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without making pointless and unwarranted "deductions," let us come to the heart of this question of surface transit in a city. 1. Cars are run to carry passengers. 2. To leave at their respective destinations the greatest possible number of passengers in the shortest possible time it is essential to have time schedules, and to run by those schedules as closely as it can be done. 3. To secure this result it is necessary to have the co-operation of the managers and workmen of the transportation companies, the passengers, and the teamsters and pedestrians who help fill the streets. Interests are mutual and interchangeable. The slow passenger who to-day carelessly or with foolish selfishness delays one car or several, may to-morrow, when in a hurry, be the victim of some other similarly careless or foolishly selfish person. The passenger of one day may on some future day be a conductor or motorman. The driver or pedestrian who to-day needlessly blocks car transit may to-morrow be cursing some other driver or pedestrian for doing the same thing.

Where there are crossings at grade there is always great danger of accidents, and employes are rightly expected to use every possible precaution in handling their cars or trains. But the obligation of carefulness rests equally upon drivers and pedestrians. It is perfectly safe to say that not one accident, fatal or otherwise, in every twenty that occur would occur if the person whose person or property is injured were as careful as the motorman of the car that does the damage. How often when riding on a car do you see the motorman suddenly and frantically reverse the current and put on the brake to avoid running into a vehicle or person unexpectedly appearing on the track close to the car? Often this happens a score of times while you are riding but two or three miles, and in almost every case there is no excuse for the action of the driver or pedestrian. It was absolutely certain that if an accident was prevented it could be prevented by the motorman only, and that at the cost of a violent and otherwise needless stopping of the car. It seems to me to need no argument to show that, other things being equal, the larger and less easily stopped of two moving bodies should be universally conceded to have the right of way, as a matter alike of economy of time and labor product and of convenience and safety. This applies equally to an ocean liner and a rowboat in the harbor; to a farmer's wagon and a fast mail train on a steam road in the country; to a buggy and an electric car, and a pedestrian and a horse or power car or a truck. But a large part of the walking and driving public act upon a precisely opposite rule, just as a large number of persons take the left side of the walk, thus needlessly increasing traffic congestion in the streets and multiplying accidents twenty-fold. Two days ago I saw a woman with a little girl get off an Eighth Avenue car going north. The woman took the child by the hand and passed behind the car, and started to the southwest across the street, talking to some one she saw on the corner in the direction she was going. She did not give a glance to the down track, and had there been a car near, it would have been all the motorman could do to stop in time. Of such are the subjects of the Coroner. And so we see there is no contradiction between my statement that the cars go "irritatingly slow" and the fact that accidents occur. They occur even on lower Broadway, slow as the cars creep there.

It is true that a greater number of cars would decrease the speed of all, and for the reason that the closer cars run to each other the more the uncertain pace of one affects all that follow, but such increase of numbers would not necessarily decrease the danger of accidents, for the reason that there would be, just as now on Broadway, where so many cars are concentrated, a greater congestion of traffic and less opportunity for pedestrians and teams to pass between the cars. E. C. WALKER.

New York, Aug. 7, 1899.

THE ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for your recent article on "City Officers to be Elected This Fall." You well say:

"Under the charter the office of Alderman is one of some importance in this city. The demonstration of the powers of the Board of Aldermen for good or evil is pretty fresh in the minds of the people of New York, in fact, it is still going on. * * *

"How is it possible for the taxpayer to fail to take an interest in the election of Aldermen, who hold office for two years, and thus have power over two budgets and two assessments? * * *

"But if a lively and energetic canvass were made it would be possible, by combining the taxpayers in certain districts to get the better of the taxeaters."

It would be a great thing if we could redeem our Board of Aldermen. They have considerable power, and competent men would find more power and better use for it than the present incompetents, who, if a motion or resolution is unexpectedly thrown among them, scatter like sheep until they shall have instructions from Fourteenth Street as to what to do with it.

You speak of a combination of taxpayers. The best combination in sight that I can see would be a combination between the labor men, whose convention last Monday night declared against an alliance with either of the old parties, and the Citizens' Union, whose declaration of principles covers just about the objects for which the labor men are fighting. I refer to the Citizens' Union of 1897, and not the few impossibles who started a crazy State ticket last Fall.

The Citizens' Union have brains, organization, and money, and are just as weary of Messrs. Croker and Platt as the labor men can possibly be. Such a union could break both machines, just as the plain people of Toledo last Spring elected "that man Jones" by a majority of 2½ to 1 over both machines combined. CITIZEN.

New York, Aug. 11, 1899.

Objects to the Changed Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is beyond my understanding why and on what grounds you so persistently support the Kearny street innovation. I fail to see that you prop your argument with one deduction of benefit to anybody, whether pedestrian, driver, or rider in street car. I have in a matter-of-fact way tried all three ways of deriving benefit from this right-angled confusion, and in no instance has it lessened my difficulties. I do not want to know the name of the street I am on, but the one to which I am coming, and that is impossible under present conditions until nearly opposite the post. But why shall this, one of the most important cities in the world, in which it is computed there are daily at least one hundred thousand strangers, upset the custom of the whole world and expose itself to be dubbed queer by the stranger within our gates?

LET US BE RATIONAL.

New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

Change of Street Signs Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the matter of changing the street signs, Mr. Kearny gave as an excuse for committing the outrage that it was done for the benefit of those who can afford to ride—"the classes versus the masses." I unfortunately belong to the latter class, and if I walk up Broadway or Fifth Avenue and want a cross street I find the name of the street I happen to be on on three sides of the lamp and to discover the name of the side street I have to run the risk of being run over by walking out into the middle of the street. It seems to me that no Commissioner dressed up with a little brief authority has any right to move the names of streets. JIM THE PENMAN.

New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Defensive Measure.

"Why do you always talk so much?"

"It tires me less than to hear other people talk."—Chicago Record.

A Hard World.

Old Lady—Goodness! How dangerous it is to go up in a balloon.

Balloonist—Not half as dangerous as it is to come down, ma'am.—Chicago News.

An Inducement.

"What's that? Bigrich has renounced his American citizenship and become an Englishman? What did he do that for?"

"I don't know. Maybe he thought he had to do it if he wanted to marry some nice American girl."—Chicago Tribune.

Rarely Fitted.

"This young man," said the professor in the Transvaal, "simply lets me go on asking questions without attempting to answer them."

"So!" exclaimed Oom Paul. "I'll make a diplomat of him. He'll be a credit to the family."—Washington Star.

Faith Cure.

"My son," said the tall man with the iron-gray beard, who arose from a back seat at the Christian Science meeting, "was a grievous sufferer from fits. And then"—

The tall man paused.

"And then, brother," said some one.

"And then he began having his clothes made in dear old Lunnon, and hasn't had a fit since."—Indianapolis Journal.

A GOLDEN DREAM DISPELLED.

From The Denver Evening Post.

The poet wrote of the pretty flowers, of
the birds in the waving trees,
Of the butterflies on their gaudy wings that
spangled the passing breeze,
Of the hum of the bees in the sylvan dell,
of the sunlight's silvery sheen,
Of the liquid notes of the babbling brook
that threaded the meadow green,
Of a shaded path, like a flowery trail that
led to the Promised Land,
Of lovers, thrilled with ecstatic bliss, there
wandering hand in hand,
The dreamy cast of the tender blue that
tinted the maiden's eyes
Enhanced by the godlike words she heard
till it rivaled the azure skies.

A maiden fair as a painter's dream sat
reading the words inspired,
And her heart; scarce scarred by the shafts
of love, with admiration was fired,
And she pictured the poet half-man, half-
god, who lived with his head in the
skies,
With clear-cut features of marble tint and
pensive and dreamy eyes.
His raven hair o'er his shoulders fell like
a silk-finish cataract,
The dress that hid his Apollo form not a
shade of perfection lacked,
And she vowed she would meet with the
muse-ruled man, would enter his mys-
tic lair,
And bask in the light of his pensive smile,
for maybe her fate was there!

She handed her card to the office boy, he
took it with senseless grin;
She heard a voice from the inner room:
"I'm busy, but chase her in!"
And she gave a glance at the shirt-sleeved
man, at the collarless shirt he wore,
And then retreated, her dream dispelled,
like a meteor through the door!
The pungent fumes from the old cob pipe
he was pulling at made her sick,
His hair was clipped like a pugilist's, and
red as a fresh-burned brick,
And the soulful eyes she had dreamed
about had a sort of a squinty glare,
And the girl fell over herself three times as
she staggered adown the stair!

BOERS' ACTION DOUBTFUL

One Dispatch Makes Threats and Another Predicts Concessions.

COULD WRECK JOHANNESBURG

Determined to Ruin the Mines in the Event of Having a War with Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Boer organ in London, The Standard and Diggers' News, to-day publishes a Johannesburg dispatch threatening Great Britain, in the event of war, saying the Boers are determined to wreck the mines and irretrievably ruin the general body of shareholders by blowing up millions of dollars' worth of machinery, adding that war will mean the absolute ruin of Johannesburg, both as a town and as a mining centre, and saying: "While it will doubtless end in a victory for England, the price of that victory will be the ruin of thousands, who ought to consider the price they must pay before authorizing the Government to declare war."

Another Johannesburg dispatch, however, predicts further concessions, and says: "The reply of the Transvaal to the proposal for a joint inquiry is being delayed until the Government has prepared a scheme granting the Outlanders immediate and substantial representation, as the Transvaal will make every effort to avert intervention in the internal affairs of the country."

A special dispatch from Johannesburg says a meeting of Canadians there has passed resolutions expressing satisfaction and gratitude to the Canadian Parliament for its resolution of sympathy and announcement that, if necessary, practical aid will be furnished to the imperial Government in behalf of the Outlanders.

The German and French Consuls say they will protest to their respective Governments if their subjects are called on for compulsory service or forced to pay war taxes.

KRUEGER TO HAVE HOSTAGES.

Leading Reformers May Be Arrested in Case of Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I learn from a prominent ex-Reformer that the Transvaal Government has prepared warrants for the arrest of prominent Reformers whenever the condition of affairs at Johannesburg provides an excuse. The presumption is that President Krüger means to hold the leading Uitlanders as hostages the moment trouble arises."

JOHANNESBURG POLICE ACCUSED.

Trial for Maltreating the American, Turnbull, Postponed.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 11.—The three policemen who recently cruelly maltreated Turnbull, the colored blacksmith, an American citizen, who had protested against their abusive language when demanding that he show his pass, were charged with assault to-day before the Landrost.

Their counsel demanded the arrest of Dr. Matthews, to whom the American Consul sent Turnbull for medical treatment, and who subsequently harangued the people outside the exchange, appealing for justice and accusing Field Cornet Lombard of being concerned. A similar demand was made by counsel for the arrest of a local editor, on the ground that he had been guilty of contempt of court in newspaper references to the affair.

The hearing of the case was postponed.

Indian Troops for South Africa.

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.—Preparations are about completed for the dispatch of 12,000 troops to South Africa. A number of transports are in readiness in Indian waters, and, in the event of war, troops will be embarked simultaneously here, at Karachi, and at Calcutta.

War Stores for the Transvaal.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 11.—The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag has arrived here from Hamburg, Naples, and Mombasa, with 400 cases of cartridges and other war stores for the Transvaal.

LONDON THEATRICAL DULLNESS.

Swinburne's New Play, "Rosamund," to be Published in September.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Swinburne's new play, "Rosamund," will be published by Chatto in September.

With the exception of "El Capitan," "The Belle of New York," "The Gay Lord Quex," and "The Wild Rabbit," there is nothing doing in theatrical matters. The weather is too hot even for our country cousins.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN PORTUGAL.

Report of the Development of a Case at Oporto.

LISBON, Aug. 11.—An unconfirmed report is in circulation that a case of bubonic plague has developed at Oporto, capital of the Province of Douro, on the River Douro, 175 miles northeast of Lisbon.

The Official Gazette announces that cases of suspicious illness have been observed during the last two months at Oporto.

NEW SPANISH TRIAL ORDERED.

To Fix the Blame for Lack of Means of Defense at Santiago.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The Gazette to-day publishes the verdict of the Supreme Court-Martial, which, in addition to acquitting Gens. Toral and Pareja of surrendering Santiago de Cuba without having exhausted all means of defense, orders an additional inquiry to discover the responsibility for the lack of means of defense, which necessitated the capitulation of that place.

New Bedford Captain's Death at Sea

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The British steamer Persian Prince, Capt. Walker, which arrived at Genoa on Aug. 8 from New Orleans via St. Michael's, reported that on July 27, in latitude 38 north, longitude 33 west, she spoke the whaling bark A. R. Tucker of New Bedford, with a captured whale alongside. The Tucker reported that her Captain died on July 18.

Englishmen Buy Russian Oil Lands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Consul General Holloway reports to the State Department from St. Petersburg that it is said on good authority that English capitalists have recently invested $9,000,000 in petroleum lands in Russia.

American Released in Japan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The State Department has learned that John Kelly, the American who was confined in a consular jail at Yokohama, Japan, has been released, under operation of the treaty which recently went into effect between Japan and the United States and has left that country.

Rains Prevent Famine in India.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Specials from Bombay report rain in Allahabad, Madras, the Deccan, and Bengal, and showers in Bombay. The Government's anxiety in regard to the possibility of a famine is therefore relieved.

M. Delcasse Returns to Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—M. Theophile Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Paris this evening from St. Petersburg. He was immediately received by the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau. To-morrow he will lunch with President Loubet.

Peruvian Revolutionists Defeated.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 11.—The Government has received dispatches announcing the defeat of the revolutionists at all points. It is said that Vizcarra, the rebel leader, will have to seek refuge in Ecuador or give himself up.

An American Expelled from France.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—An American named Black, who has been residing in Epinal, capital of the Department of Vosges, has been expelled from France on suspicion of espionage. Ostensibly he dealt in photographs.

EQUITABLE LIFE IN LONDON.

Dinner Given by the British Branch to Celebrate the Fortieth Anniversary—Many Notable Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A dinner of the British branch of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the society, was given last night in the Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil under the Chairmanship of George T. Wilson, Third Vice President, who made the opening speech. James H. Hyde, Vice President, was present, and also made an address. Agents from all parts of the United Kingdom, over 200 in number, were present.

Among those invited were the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir George Newnes, Sir Edward Clarke, Lord Charles Beresford, the Lord Mayor of London, the Mayor of Portsmouth, Sir Thomas Brooke, Lord Hopetoun, E. H. Bayley, Lord Drogheda, the Earl of Kintore, T. P. O'Connor, M. P.; the Hon. William McMillan, M. L. C., of Sydney, representatives of the Bank of England, and other distinguished people.

Ambassador Choate was unable to be present owing to his absence from London. Sir Thomas Lipton telegraphed a cordial message before sailing with the cup challenger, the Shamrock.

Among the Americans present were J. Walter Earle, Chairman of the American Society in London; Hiram S. Maxim, Commander Colwell of the American Embassy, John Paton of London, John Sloane, D. H. King, Jr., and Alfred H. Smith of New York, Dr. Leslie Ward, Vice President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America; the Hon. John Franklin Fort of New Jersey, John Henry Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, and others.

Toasts to her Majesty the Queen, the President of the United States, and the Equitable were proposed and responded to with great enthusiasm.

The speeches teemed with sentiments expressive of friendship between England and America. Altogether the occasion was a notable one.

ARBITRATION A SLOW METHOD.

The London Times Comments on the Venezuela Boundary Case.

LONDON, Aug 12.—The Times, in an editorial this morning on the Venezuela boundary arbitration, complains that the proceedings are unnecessarily protracted and expresses a fear that the example thus set will "operate to prejudice the arbitral mode of settling differences." It says:

"Unfortunately this is a too common drawback to international references. Witness also the Delagoa and Bering Sea cases. If the system is not to break down tribunals must exercise a free hand in discounting the prodigies of physical energy in which modern advocates are too prone to indulge."

American Locomotives in England.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—At a meeting of the Midland Railway Company to-day the Chairman announced that the Locomotive Superintendent had reported that although the first ten American locomotives were by no means equal in finish to any English locomotives, they were doing their work satisfactorily. It was the company's custom, he said, to run engines a thousand miles and then to overhaul them, charging any defects to the makers. The same rule would be applied to American locomotives, and the company would then be better able to form a reliable opinion of their merits.

SUICIDE OF YOUTHFUL LOVERS.

Man of 21 and Girl of 15 Found Dead Together in Nebraska.

ARAPAHOE, Neb., Aug. 11.—Workmen repairing the High School Building to-day found the body of James Bloodworth, with a revolver tightly grasped in one hand. Lying partly across the body of Bloodworth was that of Miss Grace Cooper. Both had been shot through the temple.

Bloodworth was twenty-one years of age and Miss Cooper was fifteen. A note signed by both of them said it was a case of suicide and gave the opposition of the girl's parents to their love affair as the cause.

REDUCED STREET CAR FARES.

Detroit's Council Says People Shall Get Eight Rides for a Quarter.

DETROIT, Aug. 11.—The Common Council, at a special meeting this afternoon, adopted, by a vote of 24 to 1, the amendments to the ordinances of the Citizens' and Fort Wayne lines, changing the rate of fare from 5 cents to eight for a quarter.

There will be a hot legal fight over the plan to reduce the rate. The company will undoubtedly refuse to obey the ordinances, and mandamus proceedings will be commenced to force the company to show cause why it should not obey the enactments of the Council.

YACHT PURSUED BY SAVAGES.

Count Festetics Had a Narrow Escape in the Solomon Islands.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—The Count Festetics of Austria, who with the Countess has been cruising in the Southern Sea in the yacht Tolna, narrowly escaped death recently at the hands of savages. The Tolna had been visiting in the larger of the Solomon Islands, where the Count took many chances to secure photographs of head-hunting battles and cannibal feasts, until the savage models developed sudden and fierce hostility.

The Count and his party became aware of this just in time, and returning to the yacht were fortunate in getting a favorable wind. As it was, the canoes of the cannibals pursued them for many miles. The news was brought here by the Miowera.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN ALLIANCE

Meeting of Presidents May Be of Benefit to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The meeting of South American Presidents has not caused any surprise or apprehension at the State Department, which was fully advised some time ago that such a meeting would occur and that its purposes would be confined to strengthening the commercial bonds between South American countries. For this reason the authorities here do not share in the belief that the meetings have a deep political significance and are designed to bring about an alliance unfriendly to the United States.

On the contrary, one of our Ministers in a South American country, in apprising the State Department of the contemplated meeting, said that it would probably result not only in commercial arrangements mutually beneficial to South American republics, but that these benefits would probably be shared to a considerable extent by the United States.

N. R. HARRINGTON DEAD.

Was the Leader of Columbia University's Expedition to the Nile.

News has been received from abroad of the death of Nathan Russell Harrington, assistant in the Zoological Department of Columbia University and the leader of the university's expedition to the Nile. Typhoid fever was the cause of death.

Mr. Harrington was graduated from Williams College in 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. Since that time he had been connected with Columbia University in various capacities. He was a member of two Columbia expeditions sent to Alaska and Puget Sound.

About three months ago he left this city, in the best of health, for Naples, at the head of an expedition to explore the Nile region in the interest of zoology. The fund of $5,000 for this expedition was given by Charles H. Senff, Vice President of the American Sugar Refining Company. The party consisted of F. B. Sumner, and Dr. Hunt of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, and Mr. Harrington. Several weeks ago an encouraging report was received from the party.

Chicago Man Dies at Plattsburg.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 11.—George Henry Wheeler of 2,962 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, who has been stopping at the Hotel Champlain for several weeks, died suddenly here to-night. His son-in-law, L. A. Young, was the only member of his family present.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Julia Arthur Says Her Play Will Be Extremely Spectacular.

TO DEPICT A GORGEOUS ERA

"More Than Queen" Affords Rare Chance for Scenic Art—Jennie Worrell's Death.

Julia Arthur, who was in this city during the early part of the week on business connected with her new play, "More than Queen," by Emil Bergerat, returned to Boston yesterday. Before leaving she consented to make public some of her plans for the new production. She says if her hopes are realized the play will be spectacular in the extreme. The greatest care has been observed to have every detail of architecture and botany, furniture and jewelry, as well as swords and costumes, correct, and to this end all these accessories will be reproductions of those actually used in the time of the Empire.

As to the plot of the play Miss Arthur says it opens with a prologue, the action of which is on the 12th Vendemaire of the year IV., that is to say, the 4th of October, 1795. The scene is in the evening in a corner of the garden of the Palais-Egalète of the Palais-Royal. The first act shows a parlor in the Hotel Chautereine, the little house bought by Bonaparte from Mme. Talma, in the Rue de la Victoire on the 24th Vendemaire. The second act shows a charming picture of Malmaison in 1804 in the last days of the Consulate. The scene is the park of the Chateau and represents paths running toward different shadowy avenues with decorations of vases and statues.

The third act will be in two scenes, the first of which takes place at the Tuileries in 1804 and portrays the memorable 2d of December, the morning of the coronation, which takes place in the large parlors in the palace of the Tuileries, the Hall of the Marshals. This renowned room will be seen in all the grandeur of the epoch during which the world was compelled to acknowledge the glory of France.

The second scene of this act is a tableau in the Church of Notre Dame, which will be brilliant with greatness and ablaze with light. It will be imposing and spectacular, full of life and military pomp.

The fourth act will represent a drawing room in the Palace of Saint Cloud, where the human side of two wonderful personalities is brought out by means of several absorbing situations.

The fifth and last act will reveal a hall in the Palace of Fontainebleau in 1809, and it will be in this room that the superb creole in a rage flings the imperial crown to the ground and afterward signs the decree authorizing her own divorce, declaring herself to be now in very truth more than Queen—a woman.

JENNIE WORRELL IS DEAD.

Once Famous Burlesque Actress May Be Buried in Potter's Field.

Jennie Worrell died yesterday morning in the Kings County Hospital of the burns she received while asleep on the Coney Island meadows. She never recovered consciousness, and died while only strangers watched her last suffering moments.

The nurses and doctors at the hospital say that no one visited the unfortunate woman while she was there. If the body is not claimed to-day it will be buried in the Flatbush Potter's Field.

As was told in THE NEW YORK TIMES Thursday Jennie Worrell was one of the once famous trio of Worrell sisters, who thirty years ago were among the leading burlesque favorites in New York. They were the daughters of William Worrell, a circus clown, and Jennie, who was the youngest, was born in Cincinnati in 1850. The other sisters separated from Jennie long ago because of her habits. She married "Mike" Murray, who conducted a gambling resort. They were afterward divorced and for several years she lived at Coney Island, going from bad to worse.

ACTION ON COL. SINN'S DEATH.

Actors' Fund Resolutions—Mrs. Hoyt Will Not Talk of the Will.

Mrs. Isabel Hoyt, when seen yesterday in regard to the report that her father, Col. William E. Sinn, had left her the lease of the Montauk Theatre, refused to say anything about it.

"My father has been dead but a day or so," she said, "and his will lies sealed in the vault, where I put it some time ago. No one knows the contents of it except the attorney who drew it up and myself, and no one has the slightest authority for that report."

At a special meeting of the Actors' Fund of America, held at the headquarters in West Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted, and will be forwarded to the family:

Resolved, That we have learned with profound regret of the death of our esteemed co-worker and associate, Col. William E. Sinn, a trustee of the Actors' Fund since its foundation, and for several years its First Vice President, and we desire to give expression to the great loss that has been sustained through his removal by the dramatic profession and particularly by this institution.

Resolved, That in Col. Sinn's death the American theatre has lost one of its best managers and the Actors' Fund one of its truest and most devoted friends and supporters.

Resolved, That we tender to the family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and that a committee of the board be appointed by the President to represent the Fund at the funeral.

OLGA NETHERSOLE'S PLANS.

The Actress Has Arranged to Appear in London Next Spring.

Miss Olga Nethersole has cabled her New York representative that she has completed arrangements to appear next Spring in London. This announcement is in direct contradiction of the statement made prior to the closing of the season of the English actress in this country, when she said that hereafter it was her intention to make the United States her permanent home, and to appear only in this country.

During her London engagement Miss Nethersole says she will present Clyde Fitch's dramatization of "Sappho"; Pinero's play, "The Profligate," and "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Her répertoire will also include a new play which Mr. Pinero has contracted to write for her.

Actors Due on the St. Paul.

On board the American liner St. Paul, which is due to-day, are the members of Broadhurst Brothers' Company, who have recently closed a four months' engagement at the Strand Theatre, London, in "Why Smith Left Home." The company will take a two weeks' rest, and will then play a week on the road prior to opening at the Madison Square Theatre Sept. 2. George H. Broadhurst, the junior member of the firm, sailed this morning on the Campania for London, where he will direct the rehearsals of "The Last Chapter," which opens the regular season of the Strand Theatre Sept. 4.

Koster & Bial's Summer Season to End.

The Koster & Bial Music Hall and Roof Garden will terminate its Summer season after to-night's performance. Judson Wells, who represents the estate and who is at present directing the affairs of the house, stated last evening that it was necessary to close the house down at this time, as it required considerable overhauling. Mr. Wells was confident that the house would open again about Sept. 16 or 18.

Early Opening for Frohman's New Play.

An early opening of Charles Frohman's play, "The Girl from Maxims," at the Criterion Theatre, formerly the Lyric, may be looked for. Mr. Frohman has been rehearsing the company in the theatre, and it is said that they probably will go to Washington for a preliminary production and be brought back to this city for the first production on Aug. 28.

Gov. Roosevelt in a Western Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The National Park and Forestry Association, having for its object the reservation of several million acres in Minnesota for a National park, was organized here to-day. Cyrus Northrup was chosen President and Theodore Roosevelt First Vice President.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be a number of house parties at the various watering places and country seats over Sunday. The "exodus" began yesterday, and the Long Island and New Jersey trains were crowded. Golf will be the attraction at most of the resorts, with the usual bathing and fishing at the sea. This evening nearly all the hotels along the coast will have dances, and at Narragansett there will be the dance which takes place on Saturday evening.

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At Southampton this evening there will be theatricals, and there is a very great demand for seats. The tickets are selling at very high prices. The attraction is a minstrel show by the juvenile element. It will be followed by general dancing.

***

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren at the terrible affliction which she has just sustained. Mr. Dahlgren died yesterday at Colorado Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren were devoted to each other, and were both very young when they were married a few years ago. The death of Mr. Dahlgren will place the Drexel connection in mourning for a short period. Mrs. Eric Dahlgren, who was Miss Elizabeth Drexel, is living near Frederick and Miss Josephine Drexel. Mrs. Dahlgren's unmarried sister has been visiting friends in the country.

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The passenger lists on the various outgoing ships to-day do not show many well-known names booked for Europe. On that of the Campania are the names of Mr. and Mrs. Asa A. Ailing, Mr. G. S. Coddington, Mr. L. Averill Carter of Cooperstown, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Edson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Jenness of Detroit, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall of Brooklyn, Mr. George W. Smalley, Mrs. George Vernon Sims, Mr. and Mrs. P. Kane, the Baroness de Longueuil, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Milholland, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Roberts, Jr., Mrs. Moncure Robinson and Miss Robinson of Philadelphia.

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There are a number of well-known people who have taken cottages at Quogue for the Summer. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Heckscher, Mrs. Stuyvesant F. Morris, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Van De Water, Miss Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Craig, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Vernon Mann.

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A wedding of Wednesday will be that of Miss Dollie Bolton, the daughter of the late Samuel Bolton, and Mr. William Call of Stamford, Conn. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's mother, 208 Edgecombe Avenue. Mrs. George H. Stone, sister of the bride, will be matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Louise Van Court and Miss Louise Bates. Mr. H. Stover will be best man and Mr. Frederick Jollilon and Mr. J. Harper Hunt the ushers.

***

The St. Paul has booked on her list, returning from Europe, Mr. William K. Auchincloss, Miss Auchincloss, Frank Lawrence, Mrs. Thomas Mackay, the Misses Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Riggs, Jacob Wendell, Jr., ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Judge John Davis, and Mrs. S. E. Warren and Miss Warren.

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The Governor's ball at the Gladstone, writes a correspondent, brought out a large number of people, and was the excuse for a display of handsome gowns.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, wife of the Governor, wore pearl gray silk. The bodice was ornamented with point lace arranged artistically. Her gems were a necklace of diamonds.

Mrs. Walter R. Stiness, wife of Gen. Stiness of the Governor's staff, was gowned in pink silk embroidered with a white flower design.

Mrs. Richard Stearns was in black jet and lace, which was heightened by a large coiffure bow of deep rose ribbon.

Mrs. Joseph Bradley Read of New York, one of the patronesses, wore a charming costume of cream lace over silk. The skirt was edged with two deep flounces, and the simple corsage was ornamented with a dog-collar of pearls.

Mrs. William Haberle, one of Syracuse's prominent society women, was in white lace. An American Beauty rose in her hair gave an artistic touch to the costume.

One of the beauties of the ball was Miss Bertha Tanner of Providence, whose sweet girlish face holds hints of thoughtful womanliness. Miss Fannie wore a gown of cream silk figured with delicate pink. She has dark eyes, matching her hair, which is worn in pompadour fashion.

Miss Mary Reakirt, the belle of the Pier, whose auburn hair is combined with brown eyes and a good complexion, was stunningly gowned in gray passementerie, which fitted her willowy figure almost like armor until it curved out around the lower part of the skirt in billowy flounces of gray chiffon, over which fell points of the passementerie, each topped by a cluster of apple blossoms.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—The date of the wedding of Miss Dora Havemeyer and Lieut. Commander Winslow of the staff of Admiral Sampson has not been finally decided upon, but the ceremony will, according to present plans, occur at St. Mary's Church, here, during the early part of September. It is understood that Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, mother of the bride-elect, has applied for a special dispensation from Archbishop Ireland, so that the marriage can be celebrated at St. Mark's Church. A number of weddings have occurred at the same church under similar dispensations where the bride or the groom was of the Catholic faith and the other of the contracting parties was of another faith. In view of the fact that the family is still in mourning, it is stated by the family that the wedding will be quietly celebrated.

Something in the way of an original entertainment is what the ladies of the cottage colony are talking of, and from certain remarks heard it would appear that a subscription fancy dress ball will be the outcome. If the present plans are carried out, the fancy dress ball will be one of the largest affairs of the kind ever held here. One of the ladies has proposed that all the costumes used shall be of the time of Frederick the Great, yet the majority of the ladies will, when the meeting is held, vote for fancy costumes.

Again the damp weather and the rain this afternoon interfered with all outside entertainments, and the golf links were not in use. Bailey's Beach was deserted and the yachtsmen in the harbor rested under damp housed awnings.

Luncheons at the Golf Club as well as at the Casino were numerous during the afternoon. At the former place, Mrs. William Grosvenor entertained a party of guests at luncheon.

Mrs. R. S. Fowler entertained at luncheon at her cottage, Clover Patch.

This evening dinners were given by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hauteville, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Edward S. Willing.

Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained at dinner, changing for the first time from Saturday to Friday evening.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained at luncheon.

Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, who have given small dinner dances during the week, will repeat them next week.

Casino registers include Mrs. A. F. Sutherland, Mrs. Robert Howe, Count Rudolphe Meran, J. R. Barton Willing, and Lars Anderson.

Among those who will attend the tennis tournament games are Victor Sorchan, I. Townsend Burden, J. F. D. Lance, J. Ellis Hoffman, Robert W. Goelet, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., W. C. Livermore, John C. Bancroft, George B. Scott, B. Thew, Royal Phelps Carroll, R. L. Gammell, H. T. Proctor, Whitney B. Warren, F. P. Freeman, Judge John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Samuel F. Barger, J. De Forest Danielson, George Peabody Wetmore, A. Lanfear Norrie, E. L. Winthrop, James H. Beekman, Stuyvesant Fish, John W. Ellis, R. H. I. Goddard, Robert Sedgwick, Hamilton Fish Webster, Col. George R. Fearing, W. W. Sherman, Miss Wetmore, Miss Potter, T. M. Davis, F. S. G. D'Hauteville, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Miss Evelyn Burden, and others.

Mayor and Mrs. Osgood of Norwich are here on the yacht Lillie.

Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson are at the Dearham cottage, guests of Mrs. Anderson's father, Commodore Perkins.

Lispenard Stewart has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bronson of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Col. John Jacob Astor has returned from Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson on the Nourmahal.

Mrs. Hugh N. Norman has returned to Pomfret, Conn.

Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained at luncheon this afternoon at Pinnard Cottage No. 5.

Dr. James Dwight is the guest of Miss Florence Lyman.

Edward S. Buckley of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Carpenter of New York, Mrs. J. H. Brayton, Jr., of Fall River, John Arbuckle of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Barnes of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Alling of New Haven are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Col. Edward Morell and Mrs. C. A. Carroll entertained at dinner this evening.

Juna Morgan has returned from New York.

Arrivals from New York this evening include Senator Depew and Hugh Auchincloss.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills sailed from Europe Wednesday on the Majestic.

TOILETS AT NEWPORT.

Few White Costumes Were Worn at the Last Casino Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—Notwithstanding the inclement weather of Thursday, the attendance at the Casino dance was good, numbering almost fifty guests. Many beautiful gowns were seen, and there were fewer white ones than are usual at such a gathering.

Miss Fifi Potter wore a gown of crimson crêpe, cut en princesse, which fitted her figure closely, producing the serpentine effect now in vogue. The flare at the lower part of the skirt was finished with narrow folds. Straps of black velvet crossed the shoulders, and were fastened in front with pearl ornaments. At the left a rosette of the velvet was caught with a bunch of cherries, and a similar cluster nestled against her dark hair, coiffured in pompadour style.

Miss Daisy Post, who dances with as much enthusiasm as she exhibits in driving her automobile, was in pink gauze over silk. The pointed tunic of this was accordion plaited, and fell over a deep flounce edged with ruching. The bodice was full, and ornamented at the left shoulder with a spray of daisies. A pink butterfly was fastened in the front of her hair.

Miss Lily Oelrichs was gowned in gray silk. A deep flounce of cream lace edged the skirt, and a band of corresponding insertion was placed above. The corsage was made with a full front and brightened by a bunch of scarlet poppies. A band of narrow white satin ribbon was about the wearer's throat, fastened in the back with a diamond pin, and a gray butterfly completed her coiffure.

Miss Mabel Gerry wore white spangled net over silk. A single white rose ornamented the left shoulder of her corsage, edged with ruching, while a cluster of the same, mingled with pink, fell gracefully at the right, almost to the waist. The ruching about the skirt was brought up the left side, down which trailed a garland of the mixed roses. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Angelica Gerry was in pale blue silk, worn with a sash of flowered ribbon tied in a girlish knot at the back. The white silk tucked petticoat was revealed by the open skirt front. Cream lace was caught about the simple corsage, and a bow of velvet adorned her hair.

Mrs. John R. Drexel wore a gown of black lace and jet over light sapphire blue silk. A band of turquois and diamonds was brought across her left shoulder, and almost met an immense diamond sunburst which glistened directly in front of the bodice. Mrs. Drexel's hair was ornamented by a black aigrette and several turquois combs.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's pink brocade silk was fashioned with an entirely plain skirt. The Frenchy effect of the costume was produced by half of the corsage being of light blue silk. The short sleeves were of white lace, and a blue aigrette nodded in her hair. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. Henry Clews wore a smart gown of white satin, embroidered with pink roses at the right side of the skirt and in front of the corsage. The tunic effect was produced by an upward point, which revealed a flounce of deep cream lace. Pink roses were the flowers worn at the shoulder, and the same were in her coiffure.

Mrs. Charles Oelrichs was in pink satin simply made and trimmed with pearl passementerie about the skirt and corsage, which was ornamented with two natural white roses and their foliage.

Miss Kane wore white satin, with a touch of lace, and in her hair was fastened a black jet butterfly.

Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman wore a striking costume. The skirt was of apple green silk, and contrasted with the corsage of cream lace over the same shade of silk. Pink roses were caught over the shoulder and diamond ornaments gleamed amid the lace.

Mrs. Stanford White was in cream lace draped over light blue silk, with a deep chiffon flounce edging the skirt.

Mrs. F. D. Lanier was gowned in green silk opening over a petticoat of white silk. Clusters of small pink rosebuds were fastened at intervals down the front of the corsage.

Miss Virginia Gammell wore a blue and pink striped silk of severe cut. A band of turquois velvet encircled her throat, and her coiffure bow was of the same material and shade.

Prizes at Newport's Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—The Newport Horse Show has received from Lispenard Stewart a special prize of $50 for Class 27, ladies' single horse to be shown before carriage. This class bars professionals. E. L. Winthrop has offered a special prize for a phaeton and pair. N. Thayer, in Class 30, has offered a special prize for victoria and pair. W. W. Sherman, in Class 31, has offered a special prize of $100 for the best park team (four-in-hand) to be shown before drag. This class is also for amateurs. William Cutting has offered a special prize in Class 13, known as the novice class, for horses over fourteen hands which have never won ribbons at any recognized horse show.

A NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Chicago to Have a Branch of Ruskin Hall, Oxford, Giving College and Home Courses for Artisans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Charles A. Beard, who assisted Walter Vrooman of St. Louis to establish Ruskin Hall at Oxford, England, last February, and thereby inaugurated a new social movement, which has proved very successful, has arrived in this country, and is en route to Chicago, where he will establish the first branch of the movement in the United States.

Ruskin Hall is designed to supply a local college in which men of small means can pursue studies in economic and political sciences. It is also designed to give an opportunity for students to study at home under professors who are experts. The plan is to rent a dormitory here capable of accommodating 200 men, who would be charged a small amount, not to exceed $25 per week. Professors will be secured to give a part of their time to lecturing and editing papers for the men assembled. The course will consist of several years' residence and three years of home reading under the supervision of instructors. The curriculum will include history, civil government, political economy, and sociology, and will be adapted to the artisan class in particular.

The hall at Oxford which was started last Winter has now seventy members, who reside at Oxford and are devoting all their time to study, and 700 others who are taking instruction through correspondence.

Similar halls are being established at Birmingham and Liverpool.

LAWYER FINED FOR IGNORANCE.

To Pay $50 and Serve Thirty Days in Jail Because He Knew No Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Judge Chytraus imposed a fine of $50 and a sentence of thirty days in jail on John McCormick, an alleged attorney, who incurred the wrath of the Court and of the members of the Chicago Bar Association by a display of ignorance in a suit in which he had been acting as counsel.

The Judge took the occasion to say sharp things about incapable lawyers and "diploma mills." Deputy Sheriff Kiellander took McCormick to jail on the court's order.

McCormick showed that he knew no law when called upon to prove his claim that he was a graduate of a law college. He was not aware of the requirements of the Supreme Court in the matter of attorneys' licenses. He was acting as attorney for Annie Skall and others in defending a suit to foreclose a mortgage on real estate, and filed a document purporting to be a demurrer.

It was this instrument that got him into trouble, as it was irregular and not in proper form. The attention of the Bar Association was called to the matter, and Attorney Frank E. Johnson of the Grievance Committee appeared to prosecute the man. McCormick showed the Judge a diploma from the Union College of Law and a certificate of good character obtained at court some years ago.

Three Buildings Fired by Lightning.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 11.—During a severe storm at 4 A. M. to-day lightning struck the store of the W. H. Smith Hardware Company, a four-story building. In a few minutes the building was in flames and was destroyed. It was the largest hardware store in the State. Paulus Rep's and Berry's restaurants, both three-story buildings, had their contents destroyed. The loss will reach $150,000.

JOHN VINTON DAHLGREN DEAD.

Son of the Admiral Passes Away at Colorado Springs.

John Vinton Dahlgren of 20 West Fifty-sixth Street, this city, died yesterday at Colorado Springs, Col., whither he went several months ago in the hope of benefiting his health. Mr. Dahlgren was a son of Admiral John Adolf Dahlgren, United States Navy, who distinguished himself in the defense of Washington at the beginning of the civil war and in the naval operations against Charleston, S. C. Several of the Admiral's sons were conspicuous in this war. Col. Ulric Dahlgren was killed while making a gallant cavalry raid to liberate Federal prisoners confined in Richmond; Capt. Charles Dahlgren served with distinction in the navy under Admiral Porter and under his father. Lieut. Paul Dahlgren served in the army and was afterward United States Consul General at Rome, where he died in 1874. Eric B. Dahlgren was the fourth son and John Vinton the fifth and youngest. The latter two married sisters, daughters of the late Joseph W. Drexel of this city, a member of the banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

John Vinton Dahlgren was born in Valparaiso, Chile, April 22, 1868, and was graduated from the University of Georgetown, D. C., in 1889, and from the law school of the same institution two years later. He was admitted to the bar in 1892 and began to practice in the law office of Lord, Day & Lord, this city. In 1895-6 he was attorney to the Building Department of this city and compiled the Dahlgren Building Law Manual.

Both Eric B. and John Vinton Dahlgren were hardly out of college when they married, the former Miss Lucy Drexel, the latter Miss Elizabeth Drexel, and their wives were yet in their teens. The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren was a notable social event. It occurred in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue, and they lived in a handsome residence at 20 West Fifty-sixth Street. They entertained a great deal, and recently gave several elaborate dinners to Cardinal Gibbons, the Apostolic Delegate, and Archbishop Corrigan. Mrs. Dahlgren, because of her cleverness, is considered one of the notable hostesses of New York. Mr. Dahlgren was a member of the Catholic, Republican, and New York Athletic Clubs and of many literary and historical associations. Mrs. Madeline Vinton Dahlgren, the mother of John Vinton Dahlgren, is well known in the literary world. She has written a memoir of Admiral Dahlgren and other works.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Edmund Lafayette Hardcastle.

Gen. Edmund Lafayette Hardcastle died yesterday near Towson, Md., of apoplexy. He was born in Denton, Md., Oct. 18, 1824. He entered West Point Military Academy July 1, 1842, and remained there until July 1, 1846, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant, Engineers.

He immediately entered the service on the coast surveys, but was in the same year ordered to serve in the war with Mexico and was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, the skirmish of Amazoque, the capture of San Antonio, the battle of Cherubusco, the battle of Chapultepec, the battle of Molino del Rey, and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was breveted First Lieutenant Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, Mexico, and was breveted Captain Sept. 8, 1847, for a display of courage at Molino del Rey. For a display of courage at Molino del Rey, for a display of courage at Molino del Rey, for a display of courage at Molino del Rey, for a display of courage at Molino del Rey, for

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
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ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
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IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 6, 24, 42, 45, 49, 60, 61, 80, 100, 115, 175, 197, 211, 217, 221, 234, 295, 309, 324, 393, 405, 455, 550, 739, 749, 778, 790, 827, 888, 935, 936, 939, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1081, 1190, 1255, 1515, 1516, 1557, 1592, 1599, 1702, 1709, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 23, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1899, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

National Tube Company.

The Transfer Books and the Stock Ledgers of both the Preferred Stock and the Common Stock of the National Tube Company will, in accordance with a vote of its Board of Directors, be closed from two o'clock P. M. Aug. 18th, 1899, until ten o'clock A. M. Sept. 1st, 1899, for the purpose of exchanging the permanent certificates of stock for the temporary certificates now held by its stockholders.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Certificate No. 971 for 100 shares Common Stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. MILLS & ODELL, 2 Wall St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE LATE firm of ALSTAEDTER & COMPANY, formerly at 25 Whitehall St., was dissolved April 20th, 1899, and discontinued its business.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$3,000 Kanawha & Michigan Ry. 1st Mtge. 4s, 1990. Guar.
$2,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Genl. Mtge. 5s, 1935.
$2,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 1st 4-5s, 1951.
$2,000 New Amsterdam Gas Consld. 5s, 1948.
$3,000 Denver & Rio Grand Impt. Mtge. 5s, 1928.
20 shs. City Trust Co.
14 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
300 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
25 shs. Schermerhorn Bank of B'klyn.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 1st 4-5s, 1951.
$3,000 New Amsterdam Gas Consold. 5s, 1948.
$5,000 Denver & Rio Grande Impt. Mtge. 5s, 1928.
10,000 shs. Gilpin & Lincoln Mining Co.
5,000 shs. Jennie Blanch Mining & Milling Co.
21 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
15 shs. 9th National Bank.
100 shs. Trow Directory Print. & Bookbinding Co.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
100 shs. Wm. Cramp & Sons' Ship & Engine Building Co.
100 shs. Natl. Wall Paper Deb. stock.
25 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$26,000 Pecos Valley & Northeastern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
50 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
100 shs. United States Trust Co.
8 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
5 shs. Continental Trust Co.
12 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
18 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. State Trust Co.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Geishenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.
In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperiling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.
Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.
Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.
Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

Consumers' Gas of Jersey City,
BONDS AND STOCK.
Astor National Bank
STOCK.
CHARLES A. FRANK & CO.,
45 BROADWAY.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.
Checks will be mailed.
FREDERICK A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Compania Metalurgica Mexicana.
New York Office, 27 William Street,
July 28, 1899.
The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable September 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1st.
C. J. NOURSE, JR., Assistant Treasurer.

Park Steel Company.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899. The Transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Aug. 19th, at noon, and reopened on Friday, Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.
Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Aug. 31st, 1899. D. C. CLAPP, Secretary.

American Linseed Company,
100 William Street, New York, August 9, 1899.
The second quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable by check from Chicago, September 15th, to stockholders of record August 25th, 3 P. M. Transfer books reopen Sept. 16th.
G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. The transfer books will be closed from August 1st to 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Chicago Wheat is Strong.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Wheat got well above the 70-cent mark to-day, closing strong at an advance of 1⅝ cents. The bullish Government crop report was the main factor in the scramble for cover which took place, and which at one time advanced the price 2¼ cents. To add to the strength of the situation, reports from the Northwest told of serious and widespread damage by yesterday's hailstorms in the Dakotas and Minnesota, and Northwest receipts showed a marked falling off.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The American Linseed Company announces a dividend, details of which will be found in another column.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 11	395,287
To date this year	112,491,954
Corresponding date last year	61,323,768

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 11	$1,103,050
To date this year	$617,654,430
Corresponding date last year	$517,604,980

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

A. C. & F. pf	½	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Malting	½	Mex. Nat. cfs	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
Am. S. Hoop pf	1¾	Nat. Lead	⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Nat. Lead pf	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	1¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf	½
Col. & H. Coal & I.	⅞	Pressed S. Car pf	¾
Detroit Gas	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅛
Great North. pf	½	U. Bag & Paper	2
Hocking Val. pf	½	U. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Laclede Gas	¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Erie 1st pf	½
Am. Linseed pf	1¼	Federal Steel pf	¾
Am. Sug. Ref.	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. S. Ref. pf	½	Met. St. Ry.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	¾	Mo. Pacific	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Chi. Cons. Tract.	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	Penn. Railroad	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Pressed S. Car	½
Col. Coal & I. D.	⅞	Reading	½
Col. So. 1st pf	½	Reading 1st pf	½
Cont. Tob. pf	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Delaware & Hud.	½	St. L. S. W. pf	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

K. C., Pitts. & G. 1st 1½ | Stond. R. & T. inc. 1

Bond Declined.

New York, Susquehanna & Western general 1⅛

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Much depends upon the complexion of to-day's bank statement—so the lesser speculators of Wall Street are very sure. According to their view further substantial decrease in Clearing House reserves will warrant despondency. Their prophecies, moreover, are that such decreases will appear. They are merely guessing, of course—guessing without any reasonable bases upon which to found their forecasts. Being still for the most part short of stocks, they naturally prophesy bad showings. Were their market interests different there would be difference as well in their predictions.

But the advance calculations and the guesswork of speculative traders are no more a matter ridiculous than is the entire sentiment which persists in clinging to weekly Clearing House exhibits. The bank statement fetich is one of the curiosities of Wall Street. As a matter of fact this weekly bank statement is in no sense the sign or evidence or reflection that it has been so long proclaimed. To practical bankers, technically qualified, it has value and does show to such students of it what are (or what some days back have been) the relative situation of those leading banks of the city associated in New York's Clearing House. As a summary of financial or business movement it lacks essentials. The showing is not comprehensive. Included in it are none of the tremendous banking movements of the great trust companies nor is there any showing made in it of the financial undertakings, whether of distribution or accumulation, of the insurance companies, whose active part in current affairs passes that of many banks combined. So interwoven, too, are the relations of banks in the Clearing House and of institutions outside of the Clearing House that no actual trustworthy guide can be found in any exhibit made by one group without consideration of the other.

Still Wall Street will wait and will watch weekly for this partial exhibit of our affairs financial; and as Clearing House items may fluctuate Stock Exchange sentiment is likely to go also. And in a Wall Street mood as sensitive as that now prevailing there is in some quarters what practically amounts to acute nervousness over the uncertainties of Saturday's figures.

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One fact, though, has been made clear this week, and that is that extraordinary holdings of money are scattered throughout the country. When one day during this week it seemed for a time as if a 5 per cent. money rate might be for a time established offerings of funds came from practically every quarter. Bankers and brokers with out-of-town connections were fairly overwhelmed with orders to make loans for the account of interior clients. Not only the great cities like Boston and Chicago and Philadelphia showed ability and readiness to appear as loaners on a large scale, but the smaller towns of the country seemed almost to have ranged themselves in a row asking New York to become a borrower. Compared with times past this represents a revolution indeed.

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During the coming week conferences are to be held in this city whose results are likely to have important bearing upon the maintenance—and probably the advance—of railway traffic rates.

IRON TRADE PLANS.

Developments of exceptional importance are impending in iron trade affairs. Negotiations are under way looking to the merging of a number of smaller companies into one large corporation.

One plan supported by Pittsburg and Chicago financiers looks to the consolidation of the National Steel Company and the American Tin Plate Company.

Wall Street report has it also that the Hocking Coal and Iron property is to be taken over by the syndicate which lately acquired Senator Hanna's iron properties.

FOREIGN INTEREST.

London buying orders appear in this market. It is estimated that on balance over 30,000 shares of St. Paul have been taken by London this week, and there have been substantial purchases of Pennsylvania and New York Central.

A VANDERBILT SUGGESTION.

People close to Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt are credited with orders to buy New York Central, Northwest, and Omaha.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange, acting under authority from the Governing Committee, has added to the lists for dealings the following securities:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad $5,928,000 additional first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, issued in exchange for a like amount of Baltimore Belt Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and making the total amount listed $57,398,000. The committee is empowered to add further amounts to the list up to $6,000,000 upon notice that the bonds have been issued in exchange or payment for additional Baltimore Belt bonds The Baltimore Belt Railroad extends from Hamburg Street, near Camden Station, Baltimore, 7.16 miles, to a connection with the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad at Bay View. It is operated by the Baltimore and Ohio under a contract and lease dated Jan. 6, 1890, running for 999 years.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, $1,962,000 Central Division first mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1929, being part of an issue of $3,462,000. The bonds just listed have been issued for all the outstanding bonds of the St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad and in full payment for the conveyance of that company to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. The St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad is about 103 miles long and extends from Tapulpa, Indian Territory, to Oklahoma City. The remainder of the Central Division bonds ($1,500,000) will be issued in exchange for the like amount of Southwestern Division 5 per cent. bonds now listed on the Exchange.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of August to-day will cover thirty-three roads, and will show 15.27 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

1st week of August.	1899.	Increase.	Dec.
Ann Arbor	$27,489	$3,662	....
Buffalo, Roch. & P.	75,301	....	4,130
Canadian Pacific	519,000	51,000	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	239,606	....	572
Chi. & East. Illinois	106,500	19,900	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	762,296	137,539	....
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	38,891	9,411	....
Denver & Rio G.	106,700	9,300	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	7,461	521	....
Evans. & Terre H.	25,712	2,437	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	62,496	9,111	....
Hocking Valley	72,738	21,628	....
International & G. N.	53,596	4,871	....
Iowa Central	43,244	5,788	....
Kanawha & Michigan.	10,148	1,339	....
Lake Erie & Western.	80,286	16,938	....
Mexican Central	236,908	54,152	....
Mexican National	125,050	18,070	....
Minn. & St. Louis.	49,776	16,341	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	222,523	42,808	....
Mo. Pacific, Iron Mt.	481,000	23,000	....
Mo. P., Cent. Branch.	23,000	3,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	101,437	22,115	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	17,913	2,080	....
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie.	57,803	21,108	....
Rio Grande Southern.	9,771	447	....
St. Jos. & G. Island.	37,443	13,203	....
St. Louis Southwest.	99,500	8,200	....
Texas & Pacific.	123,017	13,548	....
Tol., St. L. & Kan. C.	42,833	....	1,820
Wabash	298,464	32,676	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	34,500	3,319	....
Wisconsin Central	114,105	23,496	....
Total (33 roads)	$4,414,959	$591,163	$6,522
Net inc., 15.27 p. c.	....	584,641	....

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of the trade, R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

After great expansion business hesitates. This year it is astonishing that the hesitation has been so slight. In one branch after another buying has halted, only to be followed by larger buying. The possibility of gold exports troubles some minds, but now the question is only whether gold imports will soon be necessary. Short crops were and are predicted, but farmers are more inclined to market their grain than ever. Collapse of industrial stocks was feared, but they hold their prices better than other stocks at present. Artificial tightness of money, in paper but not in gold, was feared for a time, but the Secretary has killed that fear by issuing gold certificates. Meanwhile, the volume of payments through the chief Clearing Houses in August thus far has been 27.8 per cent. larger than last year and 51.1 per cent. larger than the same part of 1892.

The output of iron furnaces in blast Aug. 1 was 269,032 tons weekly, 60.8 per cent. more than in 1892 and 27 per cent. more than last year. With a decrease of 27,367 tons in unsold stocks, nearly half in charcoal iron, the apparent consumption and exports do not exceed 1,210,744 tons, which barely equals the lowest report of production Aug. 1, and other furnaces have started since that date, with several more to follow. The supply appears to be at least equal to the demand, although new demands for the week have covered 2,100 tons for new buildings at Chicago, with much for bridges, and 4,000 tons for Eastern buildings at Pittsburg. In bars both East and West the mills are unable to take all orders offered, nor in plates can they take all orders anywhere, while in sheets the Western mills are overcrowded, though the Eastern demand is lighter. No change worth noting appears in prices, and the steadiness of quotations indicates that the supply is much more nearly meeting the demand.

The heavy lending of money by the interior banks, cutting down by more than half the New York lendings on commercial paper, means just what European reports indicate, that American banks may lend if they like almost any amount to tide over a European crisis, but may also wait for a good opportunity. The situation in London clearly indicates that the Bank of England is no longer hoping to prevent large exports of gold to this country, but is seeking to fortify by drawing from other countries in Europe. Failures for the first week of August have been $1,538,728 against $6,702,-506 in the same week last year, when the linseed oil failure for $5,000,000 was included, and manufacturing have been $550,411 against $5,551,791 last year, and trading $955,817 against $1,346,276 last year. Failures for the week have been 136 in the United States against 196 last year, and 29 in Canada against 18 last year.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

The iron and steel situation is particularly interesting at present. Though not specially active at Eastern market, Western advices are of heavy demand, scarce supplies of material, higher prices, and increasing volume of business booked for next year. The July production of pig iron was the largest ever known, but, in spite of this, stocks showed a decrease, and current production is easily at the rate of 14,000,000 tons a year. The annual railroad car famine is apparently about at hand, reports of insufficient transportation facilities being particularly prominent in the coke and coal industries. Hides, leather, boots and shoes are sympathetically strong, and at a convention of shoe manufacturers at Philadelphia this week a practical agreement to advance prices of the finished product was reached. Wool is firm on steady manufacturing demand, particularly for the finer grades of domestic, and advices from the manufacturing industry are generally favorable. Lumber is firm, as is also sugar, for which an unprecedented demand is looked for during the current canning season.

"Reports from leading markets tell of a further expansion in the Fall demand for staples, notably dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and clothing. Western markets almost uniformly report wholesale trade good and further activity anticipated. Specially good advices come from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and Kansas City, where corn-crop conditions are an important factor. Chicago reports a large number of retailers in the market as a result of reduced rates, and that Chicago bankers are making large loans in New York, and express themselves confident of handling the Fall crop movement without the aid of eastern money. Similar good trade reports come from the Northwest, where the outlook is regarded as very promising. A fair trade is doing on the Pacific Coast, and a liberal wheat harvest is anticipated in Oregon, where unskilled labor is in specially good demand on railroad building and crop harvesting. Business is good at Southern industrial centres, Birmingham reporting July shipments of pig iron in excess of production, and stocks further reduced. New Orleans reports large Fall orders booked, spot cotton in good demand and higher, and large sales of pine lumber to South Africa. Eastern dry-goods markets are opening up well and textile manufacturers are very generally busy.

Striking testimony to the volume of business doing in the country at large is furnished by the July report of gross earnings of leading railroads. A heavy movement of old wheat to market is indicated by the increased earnings of the Granger and trunk-line systems, while the increases on the central Western and coal roads point to unusual activity in iron, coal, and other industrial lines. The total earnings of 105 systems for the month of July aggregate $48,995,618, a gain of 17 per cent. over those of July a year ago, comparing with an increase of 13.6 per cent. in June and marking a progressive gain in gross receipts over corresponding months of July for a number of years past. An additionally interesting feature is the large number of heavy increases reported, and the widespread character of the improvement is further illustrated by the fact that fully four-fifths of all the roads reporting participate in the increases. For the seven months' period the earnings of 107 roads aggregate $298,337,782, an increase of 8.2 per cent. over last year, here again following succeeding and progressive gains for five years past.

Bank clearings for the week aggregate $1,516,470,040, a decrease of 5 per cent. from last week, but a gain of 24.3 per cent. over this week a year ago, of 31.4 per cent. over 1897, of 79 per cent. over 1896, of 70 per cent. over 1895, of 92 per cent. over 1894, and of 52 per cent. over 1892. Business failures for the week number 156, as compared with 156 last week, 157 in this week a year ago, 214 in 1897, 258 in 1896, and 195 in 1895.

SUGAR TRADE CONDITIONS.

Everything continues favorable in refined sugars for refiners and the trade. The weather is conducive to large consumption of sugar, and the deliveries under the guaranteed purchases are daily large. New business is a little slack, quiet preceding the rush which comes soon for the large September trade for which refiners are now preparing. On many grades of softs there are heavy oversales.

The American Sugar Refining Company has put the five-pound carton in a heavier paper and has reduced the number of packages in a case to 24, making the net weight 120 pounds. In other respects the package is identical with the previous five-pound carton.

The refined sugar market here has remained unchanged in shadings. We again advise our friends to keep a good supply on hand from their recent guaranteed purchases, and if they are not fully protected on these purchases to Jan. 1, 1900, we would suggest immediate purchases. We can fill orders on these guaranteed terms at lowest possible basis.—Willett & Gray.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Possibility of the election of S. H. Felton to succeed Mr. Harriman as President of the Chicago and Alton at the Directors' meeting in Chicago to-day.

Confirmation by local interests in the Oregon Railroad and Navigation and Union Pacic of a termination of the Clearwater controversy.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $1,000,000 additional Hocking Valley 4½ per cent. bonds and $2,000,000 Chesapeake and Ohio 4½ per cent. bonds.

Increase of $8,820 in Detroit and Mackinac's net earnings for June, making an increase of $20,290 for the fiscal year.

Statement from Chicago that it is expected there that the securities of the Chicago Union Traction Company will be regularly listed on the Stock Exchange here within a very short time.

Authority from Washington given the San Francisco Mint to draw on the Sub-Treasury in this city to pay for $1,250,000 gold from Australia.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $154,753,961; balances, $7,549,374; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $504,773.

Money on call in London, 2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and firmer. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82½ for sixty days, $4.86@4.86⅛ for demand, $4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@4.82⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5@5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16@94⅛ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par @5c. discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis, 10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, part to 50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, being favorably influenced by the advance in rentes, which were in good demand for investment. Internationals were higher. A feature of the day's transactions was active inquiry for Ottoman Bank shares, on a rumor of the conversion of the 5 per cent. custom bonds into 4½ per cents. Kafirs were strong. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 24½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 61.22½.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Internationals and Americans were steady, Argentines reacted on the rise in the gold premium at Buenos Ayres, and local shares were strong, owing to the speech made by Emperor William to-day at the opening of the Dortmund-Ems Canal. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 11.—On the Boerse to-day prices were steady, and local shares were more active.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—American securities opened better and improved somewhat. Later, however, the market eased off and remained quiet. The early improvement was due to a more buoyant feeling. At the close the tone was easy.

Consols, for money 105 7-16; consols, for the account, 105⅝; Atchison, 21⅝; Canadian Pacific, 100⅜; St. Paul, 135¾; Illinois Central, 118; Louisville, 77⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 79⅜; New York Central, 143; Erie, 13⅞; Pennsylvania, 70⅛; Reading, 11⅝; Erie first preferred, 38⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 80½; Grand Trunk, 8; Anaconda, £12.

Money, 2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £220,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.50; Madrid, 23.60; Lisbon, 35.50; Rome, 7.55.

Bar silver steady at 27 11-16d. per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 60⅛.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Fewer advances of importance were recorded yesterday in the market for outside securities than on the previous day, but the market continued strong, and there was confident buying of a number of stocks. The total of the day's business was not large, and in a number of more or less prominent issues there was practically no trading. This, however, was due rather to a light supply of stock at current figures than to the absence of demand, for in several issues the bids were substantially advanced without calling out any amount of stock. There was marked improvement in two or three issues which of late had had but a very poor market, and which for a number of days had been offered considerably below the figures bid for them yesterday.

The course of the Republic Iron and Steel stocks continued somewhat irregular, but at the close both issues showed a net gain for the day. The common stock sold up to 24, and after falling off 1 point, recovered to and closed at 22½ bid, showing a net gain of three-eighths of 1 point. The preferred stock gained seven-eighths of 1 point net, closing at 74 bid. Both of these issues were fairly active, and were probably traded in to a larger extent than any other stock.

The preferred stock in the last few days has advanced more sharply than the common, and there seems to be more disposition to sell the latter issue than is shown in the preferred stock. The declaration of a dividend on the preferred stock within the next few weeks is said by persons closely connected with the company to be practically assured, and, although there is at present no question of a dividend on the common, that issue is said to be earning a very satisfactory return.

In the electric stocks there was little or no trading, but attention was drawn to that group by a sharp advance in the bids for Electric Boat, the demand for which had been very light for a good while. The common was bid up to 15, and no stock was offered below 20. For the preferred stock 40 was bid, and it was offered at 42. The transportation stocks were firm at unchanged figures. The bid for Electric Vehicle common was advanced about 1 point, to 100 bid.

Early in the day Rubber Goods was in good demand, and sold up on the purchase of a few hundred shares. The stocks reacted later, and the closing bids showed a slight recession from Thursday's final figures. The common stock touched 32, and ended the day at 31¼ bid, and the preferred stock, after selling at 90, closed at 89¼ bid, a net loss of one-half of 1 point in each issue.

Brooklyn Ferry advanced early in the day, and reacted in the afternoon, closing at 39½ bid, a decline of one-half of 1 point. Union Ferry stock remained unchanged at 45½ bid. The rumor of a possible consolidation of these companies with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was said to have no other foundation than an effort which is being made to arrange a traffic agreement between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Union Ferry Company.

Chicago and Alton subscriptions were in better demand yesterday, and the bid which a few days before had dropped off about 1 point was advanced to 113, at which several lots of the subscriptions sold during the day. The St. Louis stocks and subscriptions were not in such strong demand, and all of these issues closed somewhat below the bids of the previous day. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	32¾	33¼
Amsterdam pf	58	60
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101	102
Bay State Gas	2	2¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25	26¼
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	78½	79½
American Wool Goods	28½	29½
American Wool Goods pf	83½	85
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf	81	82
Distilling Company of America	18	....
Distilling Company of America pf.	56	57
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf	40	42
Havana Commercial	28	29
Havana Commercial pf	69	70
International Power	....	77
International Pump	25½	27
International Pump pf	74	74½
National Gramophone, ex div	84	86
National Salt	44	45
National Salt pf	73	76
Otis Elevator

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 11, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¾	18	200	Am. Car & Foundry	18	18	18	18	.....
69½	67¼	940	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66	67¼	66	67¼	+ ¾
41¾	42	210	American Cotton Oil.	41½	41¾	41½	41¾	— ¼
93¼	94	185	American Cotton Oil pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	.....
...	37½	100	American District Tel.	35	35	35	35	—1
17	17½	230	American Malting Co.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ½
63	67	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	66⅞	66¾	66⅝	66⅞	.....
12½	12¾	445	American Linseed	13	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
56⅞	56¼	1,915	Am. Linseed pf.	57	57	55½	55½	—1½
60¾	61	22,085	Am. Steel & Wire	61	61½	60¾	61⅛	+ ⅞
99⅞	100	5,950	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	100	101	99¾	99¾	— ¼
163¼	163½	14,680	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	163½	163⅝	162½	163¼	— ½
119⅜	120¼	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119¾	— ½
41¾	41⅞	1,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	41⅝	42	41¼	41⅝	.....
88½	89	1,625	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88¼	88⅞	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅜
42¾	42⅞	1,914	American Tin Plate	42⅞	43	42½	42⅝	+ ⅜
88	88⅝	427	Am. Tin Plate pf.	88	88½	88	88½	+ ⅝
115¼	115⅞	8,980	American Tobacco	116	116	115	115¼	— ¾
141	144	100	Am. Tobacco pf	143	143	141½	141½	.....
37¼	37½	5,200	American Steel Hoop.	37	38	37	37½	+1⅛
81⅞	82	3,665	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	81	82	81	82	+1⅝
20⅝	20⅞	600	At., T. & S. F.	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
63⅝	63⅞	17,660	At., T. & S. F. pf.	64⅜	64⅝	63⅝	63⅞	+ ⅛
57⅜	57½	3,200	Anaconda Copper	58½	59⅛	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅝	700	Baltimore & Ohio	48⅝	48¾	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
72¾	72⅝	212	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ¼
114⅝	114⅝	7,565	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	114⅝	115¼	114¼	114⅝	— ½
18¼	18⅝	1,300	Brunswick City	18⅜	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	.....
32½	...	25	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	32½	32¾	32¼	32¼	.....
54¼	54⅜	1,350	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	54⅜	55	54½	54½	— ⅛
28⅛	28¼	1,362	Chesapeake & Ohio.	28⅜	28¾	28	28⅛	— ⅛
56	57	220	Chicago Con Traction.	56⅞	56⅞	56¼	56½	— ⅛
137	137¼	7,980	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	137¾	137⅞	136⅞	137¼	— ⅝
14⅞	15	3,780	Chicago Great West.	15	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
71½	72¼	410	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	71⅞	72⅝	71⅞	72¼	+ ⅜
36¼	37½	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	37⅝	37⅞	36¾	37	— ⅛
98¾	98¼	6,360	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	97	98¾	97	98⅜	+1⅛
9½	10⅛	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
131¾	131⅞	8,650	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	132⅜	132⅝	131⅝	131⅞	+ ⅜
118½	118¾	4,911	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119⅛	119¼	118¼	118⅝	.....
46	46⅜	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47	47	46⅝	46⅞	+ ⅛
57½	58	600	Ch., C., & St. L.	58½	58½	57½	57½	—1
37¾	41	50	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	.....
2	3½	100	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
52	52¼	3,670	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	52¾	52¾	51⅝	52	— ⅛
...	5	1,012	Colorado Southern	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
46½	47	276	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47	47	46½	46½	— ½
17	18	126	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
16⅜	16⅝	5,260	Col. & H. C. & I.	16⅜	18	16⅜	17	+ ⅛
178¼	180	1,237	Consolidated Gas	180	181	180	180¼	+ ¼
46	46¼	3,305	Continental Tobacco	47	47	45⅝	46	— ⅝
94	94¼	1,034	Continental Tobac. pf.	94	94¾	94	94	— ⅛
122¾	123¾	462	Delaware & Hudson.	124¼	124¼	123⅜	123⅝	— ⅝
177	177½	450	Del., Lack. & West.	178	178	176¾	176¾	— ¼
208	211	510	Denver & Rio Grande	21	21	21	21	.....
74½	75	25	Denver & R. G. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	.....
...	...	300	Detroit City Gas.	92	93	92	93	+2
...	...	300	Dul., S. S. & At.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
...	...	160	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
37¼	37⅝	500	Erie 1st pf	38⅛	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ½
39¼	40	18	Evans. & T. H.	39	39	39	39	.....
59⅝	60	2,300	Federal Steel	60⅜	60¼	59⅝	59⅝	— ¼
82¼	82⅝	1,820	Federal Steel pf.	82⅝	82¾	82¼	82½	+ ⅛
67	67½	240	Glucose Sugar Ref.	67	67½	67	67¼	+ ⅛
166	167½	400	Great Northern pf	167	167½	167	167¼	+ ½
114	117	10	H. B. Claflin Co.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	.....
61	61¼	2,220	Hocking Valley pf	60⅞	61⅜	60⅞	61	+ ½
114	114¼	600	Illinois Central	113⅞	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ⅛
42	42½	410	International Paper.	42⅞	43⅛	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
78⅜	79	515	Internat. Paper pf.	78½	78¾	78¾	78⅝	— ⅛
14½	16	25	International Silver.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
13⅞	14	300	Iowa Central	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅜	— ⅛
54¼	54⅝	400	Kansas & Texas	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	14¼	3,200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	14	14½	14	14	.....
57⅜	58	100	Laclede Gas	58	58	58	58	+ ⅜
21⅞	21½	300	Lake Erie & West.	21	21	21	21	.....
74⅞	75	3,055	Louisville & Nashville.	75¼	75¾	74⅜	75	— ⅛
117¼	117½	1,820	Manhattan Con	117¾	117¾	117	117¼	— ¼
208½	209	55	Met. St. Railway.	209¼	209¼	208¼	208⅝	— ⅛
134½	135	1,990	Met. St. Ry., rights.	135	135¼	134½	135⅜	+ ⅛
152	153¾	13,730	Mexican Central	153¼	155⅞	153¼	155⅜	+ ⅝
4½	4⅝	17,465	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅜	5	3⅜	4½	+ ⅛
65½	66	600	Minn. & St. Louis	67	67	66	66¼	+ ⅛
96	96½	175	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	12¾	13	12¼	13	+ ⅝
38⅜	38½	9,380	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	37¼	38½	37¼	38¼	+1¼
48½	49	1,210	Missouri Pacific	49	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅝
184	...	20	Morris & Essex.	184	184	184	184	.....
48	48¾	300	National Biscuit Co.	48	48¾	48	48¾	— ⅛
33	33¼	2,750	National Lead Co.	32⅝	33⅜	32⅞	33¼	+1⅛
112½	113	253	National Lead Co. pf.	112	113	112	113	+1
55⅝	56	3,440	National Steel	55⅞	56	55½	55⅝	.....
97½	98	1,125	National Steel pf	98	98¾	98	98	+ ⅛
117½	118¼	542	New Jersey Central.	118	118¼	118	118¼	— ¼
193	197	100	New York Air Brake.	195	195	195	195	—3
138¾	139	732	New York Central.	139	139	138½	139	— ¼
26¾	26¾	3,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26⅜	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
21¾	21¾	1,200	Norfolk & Western.	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ¼
72½	72¾	2,020	Norfolk & West. pf.	72½	72½	72¼	72½	+ ⅜
12¼	12¾	1,500	North American	13	13	12¼	12½	— ⅜
53¼	53¼	8,170	Northern Pacific	53⅜	53⅜	52⅞	53¼	— ⅛
77¼	77¼	100	Northern Pacific pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ⅜
7¾	8	100	Ontario Mining	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
45¾	46½	900	Oregon R. & Nav.	46⅜	46⅝	46	46	—1⅜
43	44	210	Pacific Coast	44¾	44⅝	44	44	.....
62½	63½	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	63½	63¾	63½	63½	+ ½
46¾	47	310	Pacific Mail	47	47	46¾	47	+ ⅛
136	136¼	2,416	Pennsylvania R. R.	136¼	136⅝	136	136	+ ⅛
120⅛	120⅜	3,442	Peo. Gas, Chi., ex div.	120¼	120½	119⅜	120⅜	+ ⅛
71¼	72	1,090	P., C., C. & St. L.	71	71½	71	71⅜	— ⅛
59¼	60	1,325	Pressed Steel Car.	59½	60	59	59	— ⅛
88¾	89¼	330	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89¼	89¾	89¼	89⅜	+ ⅝
158	159½	10	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	159½	159½	159½	159½	.....
2	3	200	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2	2	.....
20¾	22¼	600	Reading	22¼	22½	22	22	— ½
60¾	61	3,300	Reading 1st pf.	61¾	61¾	60⅜	61	— ⅝
32¾	34	300	Reading 2d pf.	34	34	33½	33½	— ½
11½	12	400	St. L. & San Fran.	12	12*	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
16⅞	17	1,255	St. Louis Southw.	17¼	17¼	17	17⅛	— ¼
39	39¾	425	St. Louis Southw. pf.	39½	39½	39	39	— ½
35¼	35¼	4,450	Southern Pacific	35⅝	35⅝	34¾	35¼	— ¼
11⅜	11⅝	80	Southern Railway	11¾	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	.....
52⅜	52¾	1,222	Southern Railway pf.	52½	52⅝	52⅜	52½	— ⅛
83½	83⅞	200	Standard R. & T.	83½	83½	83¼	83½	+ ¼
82⅜	82⅞	9,180	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	82¼	83½	82¼	82¾	+ ⅛
21¾	22	100	Texas Pacific	22	22	22	22	.....
44⅜	44½	3,070	Union Pacific	44¾	44¾	44½	44⅜	— ⅜
77½	77½	1,625	Union Pacific pf	77¾	77⅞	77¼	77¼	— ⅜
29¾	30	1,375	Union Pag & Paper.	29¼	30	29¼	30	+2
81½	82¼	575	Union Pac & Paper pf.	80½	81	80½	81	+1
9¾	9¾	96,143	United States Leather.	9⅝	10⅝	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
74⅜	75	13,655	U. S. Leather pf.	75¼	75⅞	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
51	51¼	100	United States Rubber.	51	51	51	51	— ¼
116	116½	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½	.....
7¾	8	100	Wabash	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
22⅝	22¾	200	Wabash pf	23¼	23¼	22¾	23	— ⅛
90	90¼	325	Western Union Tel.	91	90	90	90	.....
10	10⅛	950	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
24⅞	24⅞	400	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
Sales.		395,287						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½		U. C. R. pf.	105	...
2s, r., 1918	108¼	108⅜	Man. Beach	11	22
2s, c., 1918	108¼	108⅜	Md. Coal pf.	58	75
3s, 1918, sm.	108	108⅛	M. W. S. El.	100	...
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112⅝	M. W. S. El. 1st	15	15⅝
4s, c., 1907	113	114	M. W. S. El.	111	...
4s, r., 1925	129½	130⅜	of Chi. pf.	55½	57½
4s, c., 1925	129½	130⅜	Mich. Cent.	111	...
5s, r., 1904	111½	111⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	23	24½
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	64	66
D. C. 3-65s	117	...	Mob. & Ohio	45	45¼
Adams Exp.	113	115	Nat. Bis. pf.	101½	102¾
Alb. & Sus.	190	...	N. O. cfs.	2¾	3
Am. Cot.	140	160	Nat. Starch.	5	6
Am. Exp.	140	142	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Am. S. Mfg.	5	...	Nat. St. 2d pf.	31	35
A. S. M. pf.	...	30⅜	N. Y. C. & H.	215	218
A. T. & C.	100	104	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	14
Ann Arbor.	18	19	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	73
Ann Arb. pf.	41	41½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	35
B. & O. S. W. pf.	6	9	N. Y. & N. H.	215	218
B. & L. pf.	106½	...	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	73
B. Un. Gas.	137	140	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	35
B. R. & P. pf.	...	74¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. pf.	89	89¾
B., C. R. & N.	102	...	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	89¾
Can. South.	54	54½	Norf. & W.	69	...
Can. Pacific.	97½	98	Ore. R. & N. pf.	75	76
C. & E. Ill.	77	77½	P. C. 1st pf.	86	89
Chi. & E. I. pf.	127	127½	Penn. Gas.	37	...
C. I. & L. pf.	...	41	P., D. & E.	2	2¼
C. M. & St. P. pf.	...	43	P., D. & East.	4	5
C. & N. W.	173½	174½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	89	89¾
C. & N. W. pf.	160½	161½	Pitts. & W.	...	...
C. & N. W.	193	198	P., C., C. & St. L.	186	190
C., T. & T.	13½	14	P. & W. pf.	11	13
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98½	100	Quicksilver.	2	3
C., L. & W.	10	11	Quicksilver pf.	8	10
C. & P.	186	190	Rens. & Sar.	191	...
Col. Mid.	5	6	R., W. & O.	130	...
Col. M. pf.	16	17½	R. Gr. W.	30	58
Com. Cable.	179	...	R. G. W. pf.	75¾	79
Consol. Coal.	30	...	St. J. & G. I.	5	5¾
Consol. Ice.	39	42	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	52
Consl. I. pf.	85	90	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12	15
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	20½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	72	74
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38¼	38¾
Eighth Av.	400	...	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	50	57
Erie	13½	14	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	98	...
E. T. & T. pf.	95	98	St. P. & D.	50	...
Ev. & T. H. pf.	84	90	St. P. & D. pf.	100	101½
F. & P. M.	30	32	St. P. & Om.	112	114
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60	St. P. & Om. pf.	170	185
Gen. Elect.	123¾	124	Sav. F. & W.	200	...
Glucose pf.	109	110¾	Sil. b. certfs.	60½	61
Hock. Val.	24	25	Tenn. Ala. & G.	200	...
Homestake.	73	75	T. P. L. Tr.	12	13
Ill. Cent., I.	100	...	Third Av.	185	187
Joliet & Chi.	175	...	T. & O. C.	...	29
Kan. & Mich.	10¾	15	T. & O. C. pf.	...	49
K. & D. M.	3½	6	T. C. R. T. ex div.	65	67
K. & D. M. pf.	17	18	U. S. Exp.	50	75
Knick. Ice.	50	53¾	U. S. & B. R.	170	...
Knick. I. pf.	74	77	Wabash pf.	7¾	8
Lac. G. pf.	97	100	Wag. P. Car.	189	200
L. E. & W. pf.	78½	81	W. F. Exp.	127	130
Lake Shore.	...	...	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	55
Long Island.	65	71	Wis. C., w. i.	16	16½
Man. C. R.	150	...			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$273,497,897
Gold reserve	245,335,690
Net silver	4,719,694
United States notes in Treasury	15,763,656
Treasury notes of 1890	855,030
Total receipts this day	1,591,332
Receipts this month	18,154,179
Receipts this year	66,206,437
Total expenditures this day	1,985,000
Expenditures this month	21,526,000
Expenditures this year	78,087,090
Deposits in National banks	78,673,994
Silver bullion	823,275
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	238,201
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	850,352
Customs	717,718
Miscellaneous	14,769

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 11-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60½c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Alamo sold at .11, 300 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.35, 500 Castle Creek at .10, 1,000 Comstock at .05, 800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 200 Croesus at .01, 500 Leadville at .10, 300 Mexican at .63, 100 Portland at 2.00, 300 Phoenix at .11, 200 Sierra Nevada at .65, 500 Utah at .14, and 500 Work at .27.

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Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.95	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol.	.08	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Belcher	.03	Potosi	.02
Breece	1.75	Quicksilver	1.90
Brunswick Con.	.16	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Savage	.24
Challar	.22	Sierra Nevada	.64
Crown Point	.24	Standard	2.40
Chrysolite	.05	Small Hopes	1.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	Union Consol.	.30
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	1.—
Crescent	.15	Yellow Jacket	.30
Catalpa	.20	Argentum Juanita	.24
Deadwood Terra	.50	Alamo	.09
Eureka Consol.	.45	Anaconda	.46
Father De Smet	.42	Cripple Creek Cons.	.11
Gould & Curry	.5	Creede & Crip. Creek	.08
Hale & Norcoss	.30	Gold & Globe	.04
Homestake	65.00	Golden Fleece	.23
Horn Silver	1.35	Isabella	.87
Iron Silver	.50	Mollie Gibson	.23
Julia Consol.	.03	Mount Rosa	.23
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.16	Portland	1.85
Leadville Con.	.10	Specimen	.06
Little Chief	.13	Union	.32
Mexican	.50	Work	.24
Moulton	.23	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15¼
Ontario	6.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13½
Ophir	1.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12¾
Occidental	.18	Grey Forge	.12¾

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.008	Isabella	.89
Good Samaritan	.05½	Jefferson	.07
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.63	Justine	.01¼
Alamo	.09½	Mollie Gibson	.26
Anaconda	.50	Mount Rosa	.23½
Archoria	.72	Old Gold	.01⅝
Cr. Cr. Con.	.11¾	Parade Basin	.40
Cannon Ball	.006½	Portland	1.95
Copper Rock	.00½	Sentinel	.002½
Elkton	.92½	Union Gold	.34
Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.05	Waldorf	.01
Gar. Con.	.16	Work	.26⅝
Golden Fleece	.25	Rosario Honduras	5.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
5,350	Am. Sug. Ref.	163¾	163¾	162½	163
330	Am. Tobacco	115¾	115¾	114¾	115¼
2,300	Am. Steel & W.	60⅞	61⅜	60⅜	61
2,280	At. T. & S.F. pf.	64¼	64⅝	63½	63⅝
7,810	Brook. R. T.	115	115¾	114¼	114½
2,930	Chi., B. & Q.	137¾	138¼	137	137
2,780	Chi., M. & St. P.	132	132¾	131⅜	131⅝
560	Chi., R. I. & P.	119¾	119¾	118½	118⅝
40	Chi. Gt. West.	15	15	15	15
880	Cont. Tobacco	46⅞	46⅞	45⅝	46¼
720	Federal Steel	60¼	60¾	59⅜	59⅞
50	Fed. Steel pf.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
320	Louis. & Nash.	75¼	75¼	74¼	75⅛
470	Manhattan	117¾	117¾	117	117¼
250	Mex. Central	15¾	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
400	Mo. Pacific	49	49	48¼	48¼
40	Nat. Lead	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
20	N. Y. Central	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾
140	North American	12¾	12¾	12¼	12½
650	Nor. Pacific	53¼	53¼	52⅞	53
700	People's Gas	120¼	120¾	119¾	120¼
460	Reading	22⅜	22⅜	22	22
200	Reading 1st pf.	61⅜	61⅜	61	61
100	Southern Pac.	35½	35½	35	35⅛
10	Southern Ry. pf	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
1,348	Tenn. C. & I.	82¼	84	82¼	82⅞
320	Union Pacific	45⅛	45⅛	44⅜	44⅜
20	Union Pac. pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
2,019	U. S. Leather.	9½	10⅜	9¼	9⅝
1,330	U. S. Leath. pf.	75⅜	75⅞	75	75
35,387					

BONDS.

$7,000	Am. Gas 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup		Mo, K & T 2d	
2,000	108¼	12,000	66⅜
Adams Express 4s		2,000	66½
500	107	500	66
500	107	10,000	66¾
Am Cot Oil Co 5s		12,000	67
3,000	104¼	Mo, K & T of T 5s	
Am Spirits M Co 6s		4,000	91
1,000	91	8,000	91½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s		1,000	91
52,000	85½	Mo Pac 1st con	
4,000	85¼	5,000	118
Gen 4s		Mo Pac tr 5s	
5,000	101½	2,000	100
1,000	101⅜	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
34,000	101½	5,000	87
Atlantic & Danv 1st		N Y, Sus & West g m	
2,000	100½	1,000	98⅜
Balt & Ohio 3½s		Nor & West con 4s	
10,000	95¾	7,000	95
Balt & Ohio 4s		Oregon Sh Line inc A, 5s	
6,800	100½	1,000	97
15,000	100⅜	Inc B and col tr	
8,000	100⅜	5,000	76½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st con 5s		Peoria & East 1st	
10,000	123	1,000	85
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Reading Co gen 4s	
9,000	96¾	2,000	83⅜
6,000	96⅞	4,000	83½
Cent of N J gen 5s		Rio Gr South 1st	
5,000	121½	5,000	72
Ches & O gen 4½s		Rio Gr West 1st	
6,000	97½	1,000	98
2,000	97⅞	St L I M & So 4s	
1,000	97¾	9,000	85¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s		11,000	85¼
1,000	118¾	St L & I M gen 5s	
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		15,000	113¼
1,000	111½	2,000	113⅞
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s		St L & S F g m 5s	
7,000	102	1,000	109
Chi, Mil & St P, Chi & P W 5s		St L & San Fran g 4s	
1,000	122	2,000	85½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		St L & S F gen 6s	
1,000	94⅞	10,000	123¾
Col Fuel & Iron 5s		St L S'w'n 1st	
10,000	93	1,000	95¼
6,000	93½	14,000	95
5,000	93½	5,000	95¼
17,000	93⅛	9,000	95½
Col & South 1st 4s		St L S'w'n 2d inc	
5,000	86	18,000	65¾
Det, Mac & M g		12,000	66
5,000	20	5,000	66¼
Erie 3d mtge		5,000	65¾
2,000	116½	5,000	65
Erie gen lien 4s		St Paul & Dul 4s	
5,000	72¼	1,000	99
Evans & T H gen 5s		San A & A P 4s	
1,000	103	11,000	79½
Flint & P M 5s		South Pac of Cal 5s, con, stamp	
1,000	105¾	5,000	107⅝
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s		South Pac col tr 4s, when issued	
8,000	103¼	76,000	84
1,000	103⅝	10,000	84½
Hocking Val 4½s		5,000	84¾
1,000	101¼	10,000	84⅝
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s		35,000	85¼
1,000	110½	5,000	84
Kan C, P & G 1st		Standard R & T 6s	
10,000	70	5,000	84
8,000	71	Standard R & T inc	
10,000	70½	17,000	24½
5

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Beat the Louisville Team in a 1 to 0 Game.

NEW YORKS DID NOT PLAY

In a Pitchers' Battle, Kennedy Proved that His Month's Rest Did Him Good—Meakin Sold to Boston.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	62	33	.653
Boston	60	34	.638
Philadelphia	59	39	.602
Baltimore	56	39	.589
Chicago	53	42	.558
Cincinnati	52	41	.559
St. Louis	53	45	.541
Pittsburg	49	49	.500
Louisville	41	51	.446
New York	36	54	.400
Washington	32	62	.357
Cleveland	17	82	.172

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 0.
Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 0.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Washington.

The Brooklyns and the Louisvilles played brilliant ball at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, the former winning by a score of 1 to 0. It was a pitchers' battle throughout. Kennedy, the home team's pitcher, had the best of "Old Man" Cunningham of Louisville. Kennedy's work yesterday clearly demonstrates that the management has made a mistake in keeping him on the bench for more than a month and making Dunn and Hughes do the bulk of the work. He did some splendid pitching, particularly when bases were occupied. In one inning Louisville got a man as far as third base, with only one out, but nothing came of it, as the succeeding batsmen could not find Kennedy's curves. Cunningham was also caught in tight places at several stages of the game, but was equal to the occasion.

The Brooklyns scored the run that won the game in the second inning. Anderson began with a bunt hit. Dahlen was hit with a pitched ball. Casey came next with a sacrifice. This placed Anderson on third and Dahlen on second base. Farrell hit a grounder to Cunningham, who threw quickly to Zimmer, stopping Anderson at the plate. Farrell, meantime, started for second base, and Zimmer threw the ball to Ritchie. This started Dahlen for the plate. The ball was quickly returned, but too late to stop Dahlen, who scored what proved to be the winning run, by a praiseworthy slide.

The Louisvilles played a splendid fielding game. Dahlen easily carried off the fielding honors for the Brooklyns. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clark,lf	0	0	1	5	0	0	Jones,cf	0	0	1	5	0	0
Hoy,cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	Keeler,rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Leach,3b	0	0	1	4	1	1	Kelley,lf	0	1	3	0	0	0
Wagner,rf	0	1	3	0	0	0	Daly,2b	0	0	0	0	1	0
McAuley,1b	0	1	7	1	0	0	Anderson,1b	0	1	7	1	0	0
Ritchie,2b	0	1	3	1	0	0	Dahlen,ss	1	1	2	5	0	0
Zimmer,c	0	1	2	0	1	0	Casey,3b	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clingman,ss	0	0	1	2	1	0	Farrell,c	0	1	8	0	0	0
Cunningham,p	0	0	0	0	2	0	Kennedy,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	4	24	11	3	0	Total	1	5	27	7	1	0

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—1

Three-base hit—Wagner. Two-base hit—McKelly. First base on errors—Louisville, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Louisville, 4; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By Kennedy, 6; by Cunningham, 3. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Daly, Casey. Stolen bases—Hoy, Dahlen. Base on balls—Off Cunningham, 1. Double play—Zimmer and Ritchie. Hit by pitched ball—Dahlen. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Philadelphia's First Shut-Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The Philadelphias to-day sustained the first shut-out of the season. Leever had the local batters completely at his mercy. The fielding of both teams was perfect. Score:

Pittsburg	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 7. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever and Schriver; Philadelphia, Platt and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Wet Grounds Prevent New York Game.

The New York-Cleveland game, scheduled at the Polo Grounds yesterday, was postponed on account of wet grounds. Two games will be played at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, the first beginning at 1:30 o'clock. The Boston-Cincinnati game was also postponed.

BOSTON BUYS PITCHER MEEKIN.

New York Club's Action in Selling Him a Blow to the Brooklyns.

The New York Baseball Club yesterday sold the release of Pitcher Jouett Meekin to the Boston club. The sum paid for Meekin's release could not be learned, but it is thought to have been about $3,500, as Meekin is in good form and will be a great help to the Bostons in their attempt to land the pennant.

There was consternation among the faithful patrons of the game in this city when they learned the news. Meekin by his work against the Brooklyns last Monuay showed that he is in better condition than at any time this season.

The sale of Meekin also shows that the club is weakening its team when it needs strengthening. There is a rumor to the effect that the club sacrificed Meekin to help the Bostons win the pennant. Meekin's release to Boston certainly means a great deal to the Brooklyns, as on paper the Bostons now have the strongest pitching staff of any team in the League.

Meekin became a member of the New Yorks in February of 1894. The New York Club, which was then controlled by E. B. Talcott, gave to the Washington Club $7,500 and Pitcher Petty and Catcher McMahon for the release of Meekin and Farrell, who were then one of the star batteries in the League. Meekin reimbursed the club for its outlay, as his splendid pitching with Rusie as a side partner, helped the club into second place and also to win the Temple Cup from the Baltimores. It is said that the club made a profit of about $50,000 that season. Meekin, so many players claim, is still capable of pitching the game he did in 1894. During the past two seasons it has taken him a long time to get into condition, so that he has been best about the last two months of the season. Meekin this year was compelled to play for a reduced salary. He held out for a time, and did not get the full benefit of the Southern training trip.

NEWPORT TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Only Thirty-eight Entries for Coming Contests—Drawings in Singles.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—The entries for the National lawn tennis tournament, to be opened at the Newport Casino Tuesday, Aug. 15, were opened to-day. Contrary to expectation, there were only thirty-eight entries, the smallest list in many years. Last year there were sixty-two entries.

The drawings for the preliminary and first rounds were made by Dr. James Dwight and Mr. Richard Stevens as follows:

Preliminary Round—Deane Miller vs. Richard Stevens; Ford Huntington vs. R. D. Little; R. F. Huntington vs. Ralph McKittrick; W. S. Bond vs. W. Clothier; Payne Whitney vs. J. S. Bridges; G. P. Sheldon, Jr., vs. B. C. Wright.

First Round—J. A. Allen vs. W. H. Mundy; Holcombe Ward vs. C. R. Budlong; S. A. Freshman vs. Alfred Codman; Norman McLeod vs. L. E. Ware; M. G. Chase vs. J. P. Paret; W. A. Larned vs. H. E. Avery; H. W. Stines vs. winner of Miller-Stevens match; winner of Huntington-Little match vs. winner of R. P. Huntington-McKittrick match; winner of Bond-Clothier match vs. winner of Whitney-Bridges match; winner of Sheldon-Wright match vs. L. J. Grant; Beard vs. D. S. Rickers; D. F. Davis vs. H. G. Whitehead; G. L. Wrenn, Jr., vs. E. P. Fischer; J. H. Taylor vs. R. L. Willing; Thomas Sturgis, Jr., vs. Kreigh Collings; W. C. Grant vs. Ewing Stille.

THE SORRENTO TENNIS GAMES.

Paret Wins the Maine Championship and To-day Plays Hackett.

Special to The New York Times.

SORRENTO, Me., Aug. 11.—The final match in the Maine State championship lawn tennis tournament drew an enthusiastic crowd of spectators here to-day, and they were well repaid for coming, for Paret and Fischer, the two New York experts, played an exciting match of five sets. The speed and accuracy of the players kept the crowd in a state of constant excitement and the applause was kept up until the last stroke had been played.

Paret got the first by winning three straight games when the score had reached 4 to 3 against him. In the second, Fischer increased his speed somewhat, and his spurt lasted through the third set, which he also won. In the fourth Paret's play improved materially, and he kept a safe lead up to the end, winning by 6 to 3.

An exciting finish was looked for when the fifth set began, but Paret outplayed the metropolitan champion. He was constantly at net, and his smashing won him many points. In two or three of the games Fischer held a good lead, but each time Paret pulled out, and he finally won the last set by 6 to love. To-morrow Paret will meet Hackett, the Yale player, who won the State championship, in the challenge round for the cup. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—J. P. Paret beat E. P. Fischer, 6—4, 2—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0.

Championship Doubles.—Final Round—E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond beat J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson, 8—1, 6—2, 10—8.

Consolation Singles.—Final Round—E. G. Thatcher beat E. E. Capelle, Jr., 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Consolation Doubles.—Semi-final Round—E. G. Thatcher and A. R. Thatcher beat J. W. Rodgers and A. A. Capelle, Jr., 6—3, 6—3.

Final Round—E. G. Thatcher and A. R. Thatcher beat G. A. Cochrane and P. W. Whittemore, 6—0, 8—6.

Tennis Tournament at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 11.—The Atlanta Athletic Club has secured a sanction from the National Lawn Tennis Association to hold Aug. 23, 24, 25, and 26 a Southern inter-State championship. Trophies will be given to the winners of the singles and doubles.

SANTRY-DIXON FIGHT A DRAW.

Chicago Man Gave the Colored Boxer All He Could Do and the Decision Was Loudly Hissed.

George Dixon, the "colored wonder," who once ranked as the foremost featherweight of the world, had all he could do last night to stave off defeat at the hands of "Eddie" Santry of Chicago. The men met at the Broadway Athletic Club, managed by Tom O'Rourke, one of whose proteges is Dixon, and the decision was a draw. But there did not appear to be a man among the spectators who did not feel that Santry should have been declared the winner, and hundreds of them put their opinions into vigorous language.

The house was a good one, and a number of past and present pugilistic stars were among those who watched the fights. The preliminary bout was a red-hot one and produced nearly as much enthusiasm as the main attraction of the evening. It brought together "Tommy" Sullivan of Brooklyn and "Jimmy" Divver of Manhattan to fight for twenty rounds for the featherweight championship of Greater New York. The men weighed in at about 120 pounds. Sullivan was the stronger and forced the fighting. He cut Divver's left eye badly early in the fight, and at the fourth round many were predicting that Divver would last only a little while longer. But by a fine show of grit he hung on to the limit, making Sullivan work hard to beat him, and was more generously cheered than the victor.

Dixon and Santry met at 125 pounds for twenty rounds. They had met twice before, the first time Dixon getting the decision, the second occasion being a six-round draw which, it is said, showed Santry in the better light. Last night's fight was advertised to be twenty-five rounds, and the crowd hissed roundly when they learned that five rounds had been taken off. The popular impression seemed to be that the shorter fight favored the colored boy, and that the public had been "faked" to help him out.

While both men were in their corners the announcer took the opportunity to get Terry McGovern and Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," into the ring, and each was fittingly greeted. Gardner, it was announced, wanted to meet the winner of the coming bout. Then he called for John L. Sullivan, who sat in a box at the ringside, and, after a look with applause as the grizzled veteran bruiser clambered through the ropes and displayed a paunch which eloquently declared that he had turned his back on "the boxing business."

He has just opened an up-town saloon, and this was too good a chance to advertise it to be missed. "Gentleman," said he, "when I was in the boxing business I tried to do the best I could. However, I'm in a new business, and I've quit the arena, and if you'll come up to my place and drink some o' the booze I sell there, I'll guarantee it'll knock ye clean out." This announcement was uproariously received, and was followed by a speech from "Jim" Corbett and one from Sharkey, who was seconding Dixon, and announced that he had "come here to fight for the championship."

Dixon started in the first round with a rush, and found that Santry blocked him beautifully. From the first two or three rounds Santry had all the honors. Dixon's vicious left swings either missed entirely or overshot their mark, his arm curling harmlessly round the Chicago man's neck, and Santry smashed him repeatedly in the face, ribs, and stomach. Dixon landed some good blows, however, and went at his work eagerly to the end.

It was a fine exhibition of clever boxing, with Santry the better at the game, and Dixon did not mark him a particle. On the other hand the colored boy's left eye was badly cut in the fourth, and afterward Santry repeatedly landed on the injured member. Santry's blocking and leg work were hard to beat.

At the opening of the last round Dixon started in desperately to retrieve himself, and give "Johnny" White, the referee, a fair chance to call it a draw. The men mixed savagely, but Santry still had the better of it, and blocked Dixon's rushes and smashed him hard in the ribs. When a draw was announced, groans and hisses resounded all over the house, and shouts of "Robber! Robber!" freely arose.

PRINCETON FOOTBALL SCHEDULE.

Games with Carlisle Indians and Columbia Will Be Played Here.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 11.—The football schedule for games that the Tigers will play this Fall was completed to-day. One of the great disappointments that will be felt by the students is that so few games will be played on the home grounds, but if the out-of-town games tend to make the team stronger and more able to defeat the Yale eleven in the final contest they will feel amply repaid for having to witness most of the games away from the university. Following is the schedule:

Oct. 6, Maryland Athletic Club, at Baltimore; Oct. 7, United States Naval Academy, at Baltimore; Oct. 11, Lafayette College, at Princeton; Oct. 14, Columbia University, at New York; Oct. 18, Pennsylvania State College, at Princeton; Oct. 21, United States Military Academy, at West Point; Oct. 25, Lehigh University, at Princeton; Oct. 28, Cornell University, at Ithaca; Nov. 4, Brown University, at Princeton; Nov. 8, North Carolina University, at Princeton; Nov. 11, Carlisle Indians, at New York; Nov. 18, Washington and Jefferson College, at Princeton; Nov. 25, Yale University, at New Haven.

It will be seen that the games with the Carlisle Indians and Columbia will be played in New York. After the Yale game in 1896 the Faculty made a rule that no more games should be played in the metropolis, because so many young fellows wearing Princeton colors, and who were not Princeton men, were arrested. The rule will now be broken.

There seems to be very little hope of a suspension of the rule on athletic relations with the University of Pennsylvania, and this has caused great dissatisfaction among a number of the undergraduates who are desirous of having the two teams together again. It is hoped, however, that by next year a game with Pennsylvania will be scheduled.

MONTREAL BICYCLE RACES.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—Indications of rain kept down the attendance at the bicycle races to-day. In the first heat of the five-mile professional handicap Nat Butler made a world's competition record. Before the start in the second heat some one stuck a pin in the front tire of Major Taylor's wheel, and, although it was discovered, he started on the wheel; but had to quit after going a couple of miles. Summary:

Five-Mile Handicap; Amateur—Final heat won by Ben Goodson, Sydney, Australia, (scratch;) J. Caldow, Glasgow, Scotland, (scratch,) second; A. T. Merritt, Brantford, Ontario, (75 yards,) third; C. P. Boisvert, Montreal, (150 yards,) fourth. Time—13:33 1-5. The first heat in this race was won by Leister Wilson, Pittsburg, (50 yards,) in 11:16. J. F. Ingraham, Lynnfield, Mass., (50 yards,) took the second heat in 13:07 3-5, and Caldow won the third from scratch in 12:29 3-5.

Five-Mile Handicap; Professional—First five men to qualify in final to be run to-morrow.—First heat—Frank Butler, Cambridge, Mass., (100 yards,) won; Nat Butler, Cambridge, Mass., (scratch,) second; John J. Colgan, Trenton, N. J., (125 yards,) third; T. B. McCarthy, Toronto, (350 yards,) fourth; R. O Blaney, Brantford, Ontario, fifth. Time—10:44. Nat Butler's time, 10:44 2-5, (world's handicap competition record.) Second Heat—Alf Boake, Toronto, (375 yards,) won; Watson Coleman, Boston, (225 yards,) second; Harry Gibson, Cincinnati, (325 yards,) third; Hugh McLean, Chelsea, Mass., (425 yards,) fourth; Tom Butler, Cambridge, Mass., (25 yards,) fifth. Time—11:37 1-5.

One-Third Mile Amateur—Final heat won by J. Caldow, Glasgow; C. P. Boisvert, Montreal, second; Ben Goodson, Australia, third. Time—0:43 3-5. Among the other starters were A. E. George, South Africa; A. Taillandier, France; Earl Peabody, Chicago, and Nat McDougall, Milwaukee.

One-Mile Amateur Record Trial—Paced by motor to beat world's amateur record, 1:39—J. Drury, Montreal, 1:45 4-5. (Beats Canadian amateur record of 1:54.)

The features of the card to-morrow are the 100-kilometer professional championship of the world, the two-mile professional, the final of the five-mile professional, and the championship match between Summersgill of England, the mile amateur champion, and Major Taylor, the mile professional champion.

WILL UPHOLD BICYCLE PRICES.

It is expected that the bicycle combination known as the American Bicycle Company, recently organized with a capital of $40,000,000, will cause a change in the prices of wheels next year. One of the objects of the combination is to maintain a standard price for good bicycles. Dealers claim that the present season's bicycles have been sold at "ridiculously low prices," and they say that the market has been demoralized. None of the men interested in the company will speak of prices for next season. It is intimated, however, that there will be no reduction. At present the so-called "high-grade" bicycles are selling for $50 and $60. Two years ago the price demanded for these wheels was $75 and $100.

Officers for the company will be chosen next month. A. G. Spalding, who really founded the combination, is still slated for President. Col. Albert A. Pope announced last week that he will not accept the office of President, maintaining that A. G. Spalding is entitled to it. The options which A. G. Spalding secured on the different plants were extended until October.

Westchester Sidepath Commission.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Upon the petition of fifty resident wheelmen of Westchester County, Judge Smith Lent has appointed the following Board of Sidepath Commissioners of Westchester County: Stephen H. Sarles, Edward F. Hill, George H. Mairs, John Walker, S. Olin Washburne, William Porter Allen, and William P. Maynard. It will be one of the duties of these Commissioners to provide bicycle sidepaths where they may be needed, and the wheelmen of Westchester County have hopes now of great improvements in the facilities for bicycling about the county.

BEST BALL FOURSOME MATCH.

A "best ball" foursome that has attracted wide attention was decided yesterday on the Baltusrol Golf Club links. The contestants were Henry P. Toler, the champion amateur of the Baltusrol Club, and Willie Anderson, the club's professional, against Howard A. Colby, Captain of the Essex County Country Club, and John Park, the Essex professional. Park is a younger brother of Willie Park, Jr., the famous Scotch golfer, and, except for his having secured third place in a professional tournament at Carnoustie last year, yesterday's game was his first public appearance. He is under twenty years of age, and, judging from the skill he showed yesterday, young Park may yet be as distinguished in the game as his brother and father, both of whom have twice won the open championship abroad.

At the end of the morning play Colby and Park were three up, but at the twenty-seventh hole the match was all square. On the next green, Toler and Anderson were for the time being in the lead, but Colby and Park finally won out by 2 up and 1 to play. The best ball score was:

Colby and Park	5	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	3—38	
Toler and Anderson	6	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	3—38	
Colby and Park	4	3	4	5	4	5	6	3	4—36	74
Toler and Anderson	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	4	4—41	79
Colby and Park	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4—32	
Toler and Anderson	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	4—36	
Colby and Park	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	4—38	78—154
Toler and Anderson	3	4	4	5	5	6	5	5	4—41	77—156

The individual cards were:

MORNING.

Toler, out	7	5	4	5	7	4	3	5	3—43
Anderson, out	6	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—41
Colby, out	5	6	4	4	3	5	5	5	3—40
Park, out	6	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	3—39
Toler, in	5	4	4	5	5	6	6	4	4—46—89
Anderson, in	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	4	4—41—82
Colby, in	4	6	4	5	4	6	6	3	5—43—89
Park, in	4	3	4	5	4	5	6	4	4—39—78

AFTERNOON.

Toler, out	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	4—38
Anderson, out	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	4—41
Colby, out	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—45
Park, out	6	6	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—41
Toler, in	4	4	6	5	5	6	7	5	5—47—85
Anderson, in	5	3	4	4	5	5	7	5	4—42—83
Colby, in	6	5	3	6	5	7	6	6	*5—49—94
Park, in	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—41—82

*Approximated.

The grand totals were: Park, 160; Anderson, 165; Toler, 174; Colby, 183.

The second match will be played at the Essex County links a week from to-day.

Dates of Fall Golf Tournaments.

The following preliminary announcement of dates for tournaments in the Fall was made yesterday by the Metropolitan Golf Association: Sept. 21, 22, and 23, Westbrook Golf Club, open tournament; Sept. 28, 29, and 30, Tuxedo Club, invitation tournament; Oct. 5, 6, and 7, Nassau Country Club, open tournament; Oct. 12, 13, and 14, Ardsley Club, invitation men's foursome tournament; Oct. 19, 20, and 21, Wee Burn Golf Club, invitation tournament.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—The track was sloppy to-day as a result of the heavy rains, and the going was bad. Only one long shot won, Decimal in the first race, and in the fourth Ryan, on Lady Lindsay, fouled Filon d'Or and was set back, giving Donald Bain the race. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Decimal, 112 pounds, (J. Slack,) 12 to 1, won; Little Veronica, 107, (Turner,) 15 to 1, second; The Corinthian, 115, (O'Leary,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:03¼. Long Isle, La Vega, Herbert, Handicapper, Gratia, Golden Rattle, and Knight Banneret also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Dan Rice, 108 pounds, (Maher,) 2½ to 1, won; Meadowthorpe, 108, (Turner,) even, second; Strangest, 98, (R. Lewis,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:50¾. Hanwell also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Jinks, 107 pounds, (Turner,) 4 to 5, won; Diminutive, 107, (Clawson,) 3 to 1, second; Caoutchouc, 107, (Maher,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10½. Sparrow Wing, Oleska, and Queen Isle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Donald Bain, 108 pounds, (W. Martin,) 2½ to 1, won; Filon d'Or, 100, (Spencer,) 1 to 2, second. Time—1:45. Lady Lindsay also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One and a half miles, over six hurdles. Premier, 158 pounds, (Hogan,) even, won; Julius Cæsar, 148, (Sprague,) 3 to 1, second; Article, 133, (McInnery,) 2 to 1, third. Time—2:57. Becky Rolfe and Sanger also ran.

To-day's Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Gonfalon, 114 pounds; Elgin, 110; Precursor, Waring, His Excellency, Sakhrat, 107; Barney F., Pirate J., Oread, and The Corinthian, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Sir Christopher, 116 pounds; Utopia, Jerry Hunt, Nicholas, Red Spider, 111; Lightning Express, Hampden, Chappaqua, 109; Precursor, Passe Partout, 106; Cathedral, 104; Innovator, 103; Vendig, 97; Albonita, 85.

THIRD RACE.—The Saratoga Grand Prize, ($5,000;) One mile and a furlong. Banastar, 132 pounds; Ethelbert, 122; Tragedian, Don de Oro and Previous, 121, Azucena, 116.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Flamore, 105 pounds; Lady Massey, 102; Dear Heart and Miss Dede, 100; Doctress, 96; Little Veronica, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Full course. Doctor Catlett, 157 pounds; Wild Heather II. and Merlin, 155.

DEVON TEAM WINS AT POLO.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—The polo season opened here this afternoon, the attendance being small on account of heavy mist and rain. The contest was between Devon of Philadelphia and Point Judith of Narragansett Pier for the Newport cups. Devon won by a single goal in the last period. The game was a tie at the end of eight minutes in the last period, and after fourteen minutes of desperate playing Stevenson made the winning goal.

DEVON.		POINT JUDITH.	
1. Maxwell	Stevenson 3	1. H. A. Hazard	4
2. J. B. Eustis, Jr.	5	2. W. C. Eustis	6
3. C. G. Wheeler	3	3. G. P. Eustis	6
Back. G. McFadden	3	Back. P. F. Collier	3
Total	19	Total	19

FIRST PERIOD.

Team.	Made By.	Time.
Devon	Stevenson	8:00
Devon	Stevenson	5:00
Devon	Stevenson	5:10

SECOND PERIOD.

Point Judith	Collier	3:30
Point Judith	G. P. Eustis	2:30
Devon	Stevenson	2:30
Devon	Wheeler	4:00

THIRD PERIOD.

Devon, J. B. Eustis		5:00
Point Judith, W. C. Eustis		5:30
Point Judith, W. C. Eustis		2:30
Point Judith, G. P. Eustis		1:30

FOURTH PERIOD.

Point Judith, W. C. Eustis		8:30
Devon, Stevenson		14:00
Goals—Devon, 7; Point Judith, 6. Umpire—J. E. Cowdin. Referee—E. McCreery.		

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Amsterdam Avenue Corner Sold to Operators—Other Dealings at Private Contract.

Sonn Brothers have bought from the Carns estate the plot at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 100 by 200. Application has been made for the opening of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street at this point, which will necessitate the acquisition of a thirty-foot strip by the city, leaving a plot 100 by 200. Application has also been made for the opening of Washington Bridge Avenue along the rear of this plot.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the estate of Charles E. Tilford to an investor the front and rear five-story buildings 28 Greenwich Avenue, 25.7 by 211.8 by 34.5 by 101.

M. E. Hewitt & Co. have sold for Edward Bloch, for $18,000, the three-story dwelling 138 West Ninety-seventh Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have sold to Myer Hellman the plot northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 100 by 86.6.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from D. Levy the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 243 East Thirteenth Street, 22.6 by 69 by 103.8.

C. Gunther Miller has sold the twenty-foot five-story American basement dwelling 316 West One Hundred and Second Street for James Baird, to Henry O. Du Bois, at $35,000.

Herman Rosenblum has sold the five-story double flat 514 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9, to Mrs. Kate Johnson, who gives in part payment the three-story dwelling 948 Second Avenue, 20 by 70. John Peters was the broker.

Martin Metzger has sold to Thomas J. Jenkins the plot, 44 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 215 feet east of Park Avenue.

L. Schoenberger has sold for T. Schaeffler to Emanuel and George Doctor, for $11,700, 312 East Eighty-fourth Street; also, for L. Polaschek, for $18,250, the five-story flat, with stores, 427 East Seventy-first Street.

Burrill Brothers of Brooklyn report the following sales in that borough: For Walter L. Johnson, for $9,500, the three-story brick house 435 First Street; also, for the same seller, a frame dwelling on Eighty-third Street, near Thirteenth Avenue, Dyker Heights, for $8,500.

The University Real Estate Company transferred yesterday to Thomas Berkeley, for a consideration of $500, the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, 200.10 by 53. The buyer mortgaged the property to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for one year in the sum of $60,000.

There were no sales in the auction room yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 492 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a three-story brick store and lofts, 28 by 87.6; Hewlett & Baker, premises, owners; H. S. Baker, architect; cost, $11,000.

No. 128 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for a two-story brick electric light station, 20.1 by 98.5; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 211 West Eighty-fourth Street, for a two-story brick electric light station, 25 by 98; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $24,000.

Eagle Avenue, south side, 525 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a three-story frame stable, 27.6 by 82, and a two-story dwelling, 20 by 52; John Werle of 62 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $16,000.

Prospect Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 37 by 80; Luther S. Horne of 1,783 Sedgwick Avenue, owner; Joseph C. Cocker, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, southwest corner of Stebbins Avenue, for two three-story frame dwellings, with stores, 36 and 19 by 32 and 40; Luther S. Horne of 1,783 Sedgwick Avenue, owner; Joseph C. Cocker, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 85 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for five three-story frame flats, 18.3 by 63; Luther S. Horne, owner; Joseph C. Cocker, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,358 Broadway and 619 Sixth Avenue, to a two-story brick store and offices; E. H. Van Ingen of 9 East Seventy-first Street, owner; R. H. Robertson, architect; cost, $900.

No. 342 Sixth Street, to a five-story brick store and tenement; George Steiner, premises, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $450.

Nos. 58 and 60 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a two and one story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Mary Loughman, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to a two and three story frame store; August Kuhn of 141 Broadway, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $400.

No. 180 Cherry Street, to a two-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 245 Broadway, to a seven-story brick and iron store and lofts; E. O. Thompson & Co., lessees, premises; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $2,500.

Eighteenth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, to a two-story brick factory; Hockman estate of Red Bank, N. J., owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $1,000.

HOTEL FOR FAR ROCKAWAY.

May Be Built by a Syndicate, Including Messrs. Carroll and Guggenheimer.

Negotiations are in progress which may terminate in the building of an immense hotel, casino, and bathhouse at Far Rockaway. John F. Carroll and Randolph Guggenheimer are said to be interested in the project, and will spend half a million dollars.

Real Estate Agent A. McTague of Far Rockaway, acting for a syndicate, has options on the following pieces of property along the beach: The United States Hotel and its shore front property, at $200,000; Caffery's Hotel and shore front, at $175,000; Simmis's Hotel and shore rights, at $150,000; Lawrence outer beach, at $40,000; Bishop & Cronin's beach, at $40,000. It is believed that all this property will be purchased within a few weeks, and that the erection of a large resort will follow.

Controller Coler was also said to be interested in the project, but when seen at Far Rockaway last night relative to the report denied that he was in the deal. "There have been quite a few proposals made to me relative to purchasing property," he said, "but they had nothing to do with this Far Rockaway deal, which is all news to me. I have not any share in Far Rockaway property whatever."

At the completion of the proposed improvements in the Long Island Railroad system the site will be within half an hour's ride of the City Hall.

New Custom House Site Rentals.

John N. Golding, who was recently appointed as the Government's agent in looking after the Bowling Green Custom House site, has virtually become the lessee of that property. He has made an agreement with Collector Bidwell by which the Government will receive 90 per cent. of the rentals from the buildings. This arrangement holds only from month to month. The work of razing the buildings will be begun early next year.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 11.

PELL ST, 20, 22, and 24, n s; Obed H. Sanderson to Robert Kerr 22,500

BROOK AV, e s, 118 ft s of 169th St, 16.8x100.6; John B. Pine, referee, to John Toelberg 5,000

BROOK AV, e s, 134.6 ft s of 169th St, 16.8x100.6; John B. Pine, referee, to John Toelberg 5,000

BROOK AV, e s, 151.4 ft s of 169th St, 16.8x100.6; John B. Pine, referee, to John Toelberg 5,000

CLASSON AV, w s, 126.6 ft s of Beacon St, 26.6x102.11x6.6x104.6; Mary B. Briggs to Frank and Ephar Consel 2,550

EASTERN BOULEVARD, s w corner Pelham Bay Park lands, 16x355.6x irregular; Bronx and Pelham Parkway, or Fordham and Pelham Av, n w corner Pelham Bay Park lands, 462.1x140x irregular; also plot in Camps Ditch, 1,104.2 ft s of s w corner Bronx and Pelham Parkway, adjoining creek; Joseph Bird, trustee, to F. J. Southwell 35,525

LEXINGTON AV, 1,147, 32d88; Jane H. Wood to Emma M. Wood 1

PARK AV w s, extending from 49th to 50th St, 200.10x53; University Real Estate Company to Thomas Berkeley 100

PITT ST, 15, 25x100; Abraham Snydenberg to Joseph Berger and another 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 175, 23.11x79

EXCURSIONS.

New York's Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

LONG BRANCH.

☞ ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS. ☜

FAMOUS CAPE MAY STEAMER, and MAMMOTH STEAMER,

REPUBLIC and **COLUMBIA**

Leave Pier 10, E. R. (above South Ferry.)	Leave Long Branch.
8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.,	11 A. M., 5:00 P. M.,
10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.	1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey Coast Points.

The best service, by the best boats, ever given, which accommodates people who go for the quick sail down and back for the splendid view of the Bay, Harbor, the Forts, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and the cottage cities on the Jersey Coast, or the people who wish to spend a few hours, or a day, at the seaside.

The REPUBLIC that has so long been the "flyer" to Cape May, is a favorite with all who travel on her.

The COLUMBIA is celebrated as the Queen of Chesapeake Bay, and, with her large licensed capacity, a fitting sister ship to the REPUBLIC.

Both boats have immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, open at all times, and are built especially for excursion work, stanch, fast, and reliable for prompt service.

There are concerts and vaudeville performances on all trips without extra charge.

Nothing that can secure comfort and amusement to their passengers is neglected.

To travel on them is to know them. To know them is to like them.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq.

At the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum. All FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.45 M., 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 5.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 9 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St. South Brooklyn Ferry, daily, *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St. E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION ELEVATED R. R. week days leave Broadway 5:00, Bway 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave foot West 22d St., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.

Leave (new) Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

New Route to Rockaway Beach from BROOKLYN BRIDGE SUNDAYS.

Express trains between Brooklyn Bridge and Rockaway Beach via Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad and L. I. R. R. from Flatbush Av.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge, 10:10 A. M. and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning leave Rockaway Park 10:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St. and Flatbush Av. elevated stations. Exc. fare from Brooklyn 50c. From New York, 85c.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS

"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8 A. M.

" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "

" New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "

Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

KINGS CO. "L." BRIGHTON & L. I. R. R.

From MANHATTAN BEACH 7:30 A. M. and Half Hourly throughout entire Day until 12:00 o'clock midnight.

From BROOKLYN BRIDGE 7:45 A. M. and Half Hourly until 11:15 P. M.

Trains Stop Only at CITY HALL, FRANKLIN AV., CLARKSON ST. & SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

FARE 15 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC

Leave Pier 34, E. R.	Leave Rockaway.	Round Trip.
8:40 A. M., 1:35 P. M.	10:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M.	40c.
Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 1:45 P. M.	Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 8 P. M.	Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.
Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.		
Fulton St., Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M.		

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

CONEY ISLAND via CULVER ROUTE.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Hourly 9.20 to 12.20, then every 20 minutes until 6.20, then every 40 minutes until 10.20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

BOARD WANTED.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT; ROOMS, BOARD, gentleman, wife, young lady daughter, in a new house, second floor, private bath, upper west side; small family preferred; references required and cheerfully given. Room 522, Murray Hill Hotel.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair mattresses; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 6th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ASHER LEWINE, Bankrupt. No. 874.

Notice is hereby given that Asher Lewine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 11, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY T. THOMAS COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry T. Thomas Company of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Henry T. Thomas Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., City of New York, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 11, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT A. FOWLER, individually and as partner of the firm known as Benedict & Fowler, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,297.

To the creditors of Robert A. Fowler, individually and as partner of the firm known as Benedict & Fowler, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Robert A. Fowler, individually and as partner of the firm known as Benedict & Fowler, of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, August 7th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FRIEDMAN and MORRIS DEUTSCH, individually and as partners of the firm known as FRIEDMAN & DEUTSCH, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,329.

To the creditors of Louis Friedman and Morris Deutsch, individually and as partners of the firm known as Friedman & Deutsch, Bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Friedman and Morris Deutsch, individually and as partners of the firm known as Friedman & Deutsch, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Aug. 5, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Goldstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 11, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JULIUS MELAMED, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Melamed, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 11, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. TAYLOR and HOMER E. ELDERKIN, individually and as partners of the firm known as G. H. TAYLOR & CO., bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,826.

To the creditors of George H. Taylor and Homer E. Elderkin, individually and as partners of the firm known as G. H. Taylor & Co., bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said George H. Taylor and Homer E. Elderkin, individually and as partners of the firm known as G. H. Taylor & Co., of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 5th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES WAGNER, Bankrupt. No. 1,229.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Wagner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 11, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY T. THOMAS COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry T. Thomas Company of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Henry T. Thomas Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., City of New York, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 11, 1899.

SURROGATES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—TRIAL DEmired in the County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Harriet R. Lane, plaintiff, against MARY H. ABERT, Louis Lane Abert, Sarah Lane, his wife, William Prager and Hannah Prager, his wife; Aaron B. Harrison, Mary F. Stoughton, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, and the said Mary F. Stoughton, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Mary F. Stoughton, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 12, 1899. Trial desired in New York County. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Lillian E. Bates, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, dated the 21st day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at New York City, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated July 21st, 1899.

Yours, etc., CHARLES W. DAYTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

jy22-law7w8

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK: To all persons interested in the estates of CHARLES DE NEUFVILLE and AUGUST DE NEUFVILLE, individually and as copartners under the firm name of "de Neufville and Company," assigned to Philip Fluhr for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of Philip Fluhr, as assignee of Jules J. de Neufville and August de Neufville, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of such account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Martin [Seal.] L. Stover, one of the Justices of said court, this 18th day of July, 1899.

WILLIAM J. SUMMER, Clerk.

FREDERIC G. DOW, Attorney for Assignee, 192 Broadway, New York City.

jy22-law6w8s2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lauren Clinton Brown, George A. Bevins, Le Grand Bevins, Ann Carpenter, and Jane Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY L. CLINTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Elizabeth S. Clinton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry L. Clinton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surro- [L. S.] gate of our said County, the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy1-law5w3a

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

GEBHARDT, JOHANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to August Bleaker, Carl Bolder, Konrad Bolder, Franz Bolder, and Sophie Grunewald, the heirs and next of kin of JOHANNA GEBHARDT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward B. Amend of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Johanna Gebhardt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surro- [L. S.] gate of our said County, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAM J. AMEND, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy1-law6w8s2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy6-law6m8s

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 36 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS SHEAVER, Executors. CHARLES E. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 25 Nassau St., New York City. ap15-law6m8

EVANS, THOMAS W.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Rudulph E. Evans, Kate G. Miller, Charles F. Adler, Marion M. M. Heberton, Alma E. M. Heberton, Anna E. Miller, Juliette C. Henderson, Clara F. Davis, Katherine E. Whelen, John Roland Emos, Thomas L. Emos, Charles S. Emos, Horace Emos, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS W. EVANS, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Horace S. Ely of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated August 26, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, late a non-resident of the County of the State of New York, deceased: Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surro- [L. S.] gate of our said County of New York, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy1-law6w8s2

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARISON, Attorney for Executor, 18 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f25-law6m8

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy22-law6m8s

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George B. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE B. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan. ap22-law6m8

SCHRAG, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 264 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1899. EBERHARD FABER, Executor. FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Executor. m10-law6m8

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-law6m8

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au15-law6m8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HAROLD, M. SILL and THOMAS H. DOUGHERTY, as Trustees, etc., Plaintiffs, against MARGARET BARNES and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 25th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 423 West 49th Street, and said lot being known and distinguished on a map entitled "A Map of 198 Lots in the 12th Ward of the City of New York," being part of the estate late of Philip Webbers, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number 183, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, Beginning on the northerly side of Forty-ninth Street at a point distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Ninth Avenue and along the westerly side of Lot Number 184 on said map and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, thence westerly along the said centre line of the block being the rear of Lot Number 183 on said map twenty-five feet to Lot Number 182 on said map, thence southerly along the easterly side of the said last-mentioned lot one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

CHARLES DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 27 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 423 West 49th St.

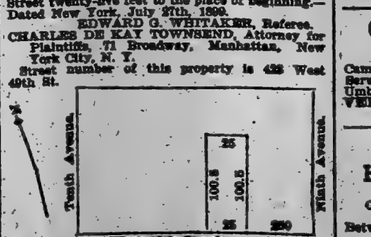

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixteen 87-100 ($21,616.87) dollars, with interest thereon from twentieth day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is paid by the purchaser is one hundred and ninety-five 85-100 ($195.85) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1899. EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY RAMSEY CALAHAN, formerly MARY CALAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title or or an interest in the real property herein as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, and running thence southerly in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 10, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:

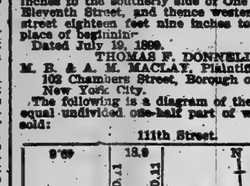

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 28, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 36 N. R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "

Landings at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence.

CONCERT—MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

LEAVE PIER 8, N. R.,

FOOT RECTOR STREET.

For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, week days at 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 7:45 P. M. For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, week days at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

THE NEW ROUTE

TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.

NEW HAVEN LINE.

NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 28, East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.

FOR PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.

Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAAT

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Mr. Kearny Tells of Street Railway Electrical Conduits.

R. T. ROKEBY AND MOSS CLASH

Italian Says He Paid $320 to a Politician for a Fruit Stand Permit—Recess Until Next Month.

The Mazet Investigating Committee took a recess yesterday until Sept. 12. This was done over the protest of Assemblyman Hoffman, the Tammany member, who insisted that the committee should remain in session continuously until its work was completed. The inquiry into the letting of contracts and the purchase of supplies by the various departments will, it is understood, be resumed when the committee meets again.

The testimony taken yesterday included Commissioner Kearny's explanation of why he allowed the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Railway Companies to lay so many electrical conduits for their change of motive power, a sharp passage between Counsel Moss and President Rokeby of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, and the story of an Italian fruit dealer, who claimed to have paid a Tammany politician $320 for a permit to run a stand on the new Harlem River Bridge.

Supplementing the evidence heard on Thursday of lax discipline in the police force, Mr. Moss offered a summary from the department records, showing, since Jan. 1, 1898, eighty-six policemen found guilty of intoxication, fifty-one cases of abuse of citizens, and twenty-nine cases of insubordination, where the delinquents had not been dismissed from the force. Between June 1, 1898, and July 31, 1899, there were 220 cases of policemen found off duty in the early morning hours or drinking in saloons in which the fines aggregated 560 days' pay.

Mr. Moss directed attention to the fact that the opium den raided by the police on Wednesday night was officially marked closed on the Chief's book of suspicious places, and that Patrolmen Sheehy and Patrick Keenan had been dismissed since the exposure of their records before the committee.

CITY STATIONERY SUPPLIES.

William A. Butler, Supervisor of The City Record, told of the purchase of stationery and blank books for the various departments. The contract for printing The City Record was let publicly, he said, to the Martin B. Brown Company as the lowest bidder. The contract for stationery supplies for all the city departments, except the Police Board, Board of Education, and Aqueduct Board, had been let on public bidding to the United States Trading Company and the L. W. Ahrents Company, but the Trading Company had afterward thrown up its share of the contract.

Supervisor Butler testified that, except where purchases were made by contract, he distributed the business among a number of firms. Under the Strong administration, he said, 90 per cent. of it went to one firm. He declined to name the firm at first, but finally admitted that it was the Martin B. Brown Company, which has done a great deal of city printing for twenty-five years.

Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, was asked about the purchase of book typewriters for the Register's office. He had bought sixteen from Elliott & Hatch, he said, at $175 each. It was a special invention for entering records, and the Register had asked for that particular machine.

"Did you give the Metropolitan Street Railway Company a permit to lay ducts alongside their tracks?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I did."

"How many?"

"I should say thirty-six on each side."

"Was that number necessary for the running of the road?"

"They said so. I believe so."

Mr. Kearny said that from five to ten wires might be placed in each duct. Similar permission to lay seventy-two conduits had been given the Third Avenue Company.

"Are you aware that these companies are preparing to sell surplus electricity to private persons?"

"No. I have seen such statements in the papers."

"Didn't you know that they were laying more ducts than they needed for railroad purposes?"

"It looked to me as if seventy-two ducts was excessive—about 50 per cent. in excess—but in my work as a Subway Commissioner I always made it a rule to put down 50 per cent. more than existing needs seemed to demand."

"Don't you realize that, by allowing a private company to lay 50 per cent. more ducts than they need, you were giving away a valuable franchise?"

AS TO EXTRA CONDUITS.

"No. As I looked on it, all the space taken up by these conduits was under their tracks. Nobody else could go there. If there were one or two too few ducts, it might prove a great inconvenience, while a few too many could do no harm. The space under the tracks might as well be filled with conduits as anything else. Nobody can say they don't need every duct they put in. I didn't want ever to have Broadway torn up again."

"The company having obtained the franchise to occupy the streets, I had no right to cut down the number of conduits, since they did not propose to occupy any space they hadn't a right to. If they had said they needed 100, 200, 500 ducts, I would have allowed them. I would have drawn the line only at the space they control under their tracks.

"I should say the Metropolitan will eventually double its capacity. I don't think the capacity of the Broadway line has been reached. I believe if they would turn the wagons off Broadway at certain hours the Metropolitan could run twice as many cars as they do now and run double-deckers."

Commissioner Kearny disagreed with Mr. Moss that the laying of extra ducts conferred a practical franchise. The companies could not sell electricity to private consumers, he said, and the illegal act would commence only when they undertook to do so. He would depend on "the opposition" and his Inspectors to know when the law was being violated. He said he had submitted the matter to several electrical experts before issuing the permit, and they had told him he would not be justified in assuming that seventy-two ducts were not needed for motive power purposes.

The Commissioner said his department had been paralyzed for months by the refusal of the Municipal Assembly to approve the rules and regulations prepared by him and the contracts for gas and electric lighting.

"What are you paying for gas now?"

"Nothing."

"What are you going to pay?"

"I don't know that we are going to pay anything. The old contract has expired, and we can't close a new one."

Officer Edward F. Kealey was put on the stand to tell about a conversation he was alleged to have had with Frank Farrell, in which he was said to have rebuked Farrell for having him taken from a clerical job at Headquarters and put on post. He admitted being a friend of Farrell and of Senator "Tim" Sullivan, but denied the reported conversation utterly. His testimony concluded the morning session.

MR. ROKEBY'S TESTIMONY.

In the afternoon R. T. Rokeby, President of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, was the first witness. His company was organized a year ago, absorbing the Litho-Carbon Rubber Company of Uvalde, Texas. Their asphalt comes from Cline, Texas. They had some $70,800 worth of asphalting for the Dock Department to date. He denied that ex-Senator Murphy was a stockholder in the company, and, after a protest, he read a list of the stockholders, among which the names of no politicians appeared.

Asked by Mr. Moss to tell how his company had come to get all the asphalt work for the Dock Department, Mr. Rokeby said that in 1892 he had come to New York and tried to interest Mr. Brookfield, then Commissioner of Public Works, in their asphalt. Mr. Brookfield had referred him to Chief Engineer North.

Mr. Brookfield told them he would give them a show if they would do the work for nothing. They offered to lay from one to five blocks free of cost to the city in order to introduce the material. He became convinced, he said, that Mr. North was not disposed to treat them fairly. When Gen. Collis became Commissioner, he said things were worse than ever. They were refused any chance to lay sample paving at all.

"Now, let me contrast that with the conduct of Mr. Keating—" Mr. Rokeby was saying, when Counsel Moss peremptorily stopped him. This seemed to annoy Mr. Rokeby.

"I am going to talk," shouted the witness. "You cannot put words into my mouth. You would put me in a wrong position in five minutes."

"Hold on!" shouted Mr. Moss.

"No, I won't. You have the reputation of browbeating witnesses, Mr. Moss, but you can't browbeat me. You are seeking—"

MR. MOSS APPEALS TO MR. MAZET.

"Mr. Chairman, will you stop the witness?" appealed Mr. Moss. Chairman Mazet told Mr. Rokeby that he would have a chance to say all he wanted to say, which assurance was reiterated by Mr. Moss. Mr. Rokeby insisted that he should be allowed to tell his story in his own way, and he objected to having words put into his mouth by the committee's counsel.

"As I take it," said Mr. Rokeby, "this committee is seeking to discredit the Tammany administration"—

Here he again was interrupted by the Chairman and the counsel, and cautioned to refrain from making speeches.

Mr. Moss asked a series of questions of the witness, intended to show that his company had never done any asphalt paving in any other city, that they did not own a plant, and that the paving they had put down for the Dock Department was already marked with the print of wheels.

At this point, a man sitting near Mr. Moss arose, and, stating that he was counsel for the asphalt company, protested against that line of questioning on the ground that it was intended to injure their business.

Mr. Rokeby said that while under the former administration they couldn't even get a chance to lay pavement for the city free, when he went to Commissioner Keating, that official had told him by all means to submit bids, since his only object was to get the best work at the lowest price.

Matthew H. Moore, Deputy Commissioner of Bridges for the Borough of the Bronx, testified to the fact that Thomas F. Kennedy had been Superintendent of Bridges in that borough under a temporary appointment up to July 10. He had appointed Kennedy because he "had a good head on him," though he had no special knowledge of bridges. He knew that Kennedy had been in the liquor business, but did not know that he was the man who used to run "The Ship," and who now has a saloon at 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

$320 FOR A FRUIT STAND PERMIT.

Elia Nucci, an Italian liquor dealer, took the stand. He told this story, in answer to questions by Mr. Moss:

"I wanted to start a fruit and flower stand on the new Harlem River Bridge. I see Mr. Hayes—Joseph Hayes, and ask him to see Mr. Kennedy about it. What business is he in? He say he in the politician business. He say I can get permit, but it cost me $1,500. I say that too much money. In about four or five weeks I see him again, and he say I can have the permit for $1,000. I say that too much. Then he tell me he will fix it up for me for $400. I went to work to have the stand built and I pay him $320.

"I met Mr. Hayes in Mr. Kennedy's saloon, the one with the poolroom upstairs. I give him check for $200 one time and $50 cash money another time. He took the money to Mr. Kennedy's saloon and give it to him. I ask him why I shall not make the check in Mr. Kennedy's name and he say it will be just the same in his. He told me that would give me the right to run the stand for four years and then if Tammany get in again for four years more.

"After I keep the stand three months, last September, October, and November, they close me up. Why? I do not know. I have paid $800 to build the stand."

Mr. Moss produced a brown paper slip purporting to be a permit signed by Isaac Hopper, the contractor for the Harlem Bridge, for the operating of the stand by Nucci and a letter on the official paper of the Department of Bridges, Borough of the Bronx, signed "Matthew F. Moore," saying that a permit to build and run such a stand had been issued to Joseph Hayes. Deputy Commissioner Matthew H. Moore went back on the stand and testified that the signature to the letter was not his, that he had never seen it before and that he had no authority over that bridge.

Nucci said that when he found the letter said that Hayes was to have the permit he asked Hayes why it was not in his (Nucci's) name. "He tell me," said Nucci, "that it will be better in his name, that he is a politician, while I am nobody, and he will take care of me."

WOULD RETURN THE MONEY.

A. D. Sugarman, Nucci's counsel, testified to receiving a call from Hayes, after having written to Kennedy, notifying him that action would be brought against them if the money paid was not returned. Hayes said Kennedy would be able to get a renewal of the permit, but that he couldn't return the $320.

The attorney said that he prepared affidavits and an order of arrest for Hayes and Kennedy, and submitted them to Justices Giegerich and Leventritt, both of whom refused to sign the order.

Commissioner of Highways Keating, who had been subpoenaed to produce a list of all contracts for over $1,000 let by his department after public advertisement, and of all contracts made without competition, appeared with half a dozen bulky tomes, which he said contained the records demanded. When Mr. Moss asked if he could supply a statement compiled from these books, Mr. Keating said: "You can send your clerks to the office to do that, Mr. Moss. The city pays my clerks' and my own salary; not the State. If this committee can afford to hire people to go out and get evidence about poolrooms, it can get its own evidence from my books."

Mr. Moss interrupted the witness here, and after further colloquy Mr. Keating agreed to supply the desired statement as soon as he could, though he said it would take one man a month to get it up.

James McKee Borden, Secretary of the Charities Board, said that it would be impossible to produce a list of all contracts let in that department, with all the bidders, the amounts of their bids, and the successful bidder, in less than three months. "Our force of clerks has been cut down to almost nothing by the new civil service law," he said.

All the departments have been called on for statements of this nature, indicating the line on which the committee expects to continue its work after the recess.

MR. YORK REPLIES TO MR. MOSS

Declares the Police Board Conducts Trials Better than Any That Has Preceded It.

President York of the Police Board yesterday had this to say in relation to the proceedings before the Mazet committee on Thursday, and the remarks made by Mr. Moss:

"Mr. Moss, before the Mazet committee at this session yesterday made a statement that he proposed to show that the demoralization of the Police Department was caused by the fault of the Commissioners in imposing lenient punishment on members of the force. For the purpose of, in part, proving this he summoned before the committee a large number of officers who, according to his statement, had previously been before the Commissioners to answer charges, and whose cases had been disposed of one way or another by the Commissioners.

"In this way he seeks to show that the Commissioners were lenient in their disposition of the cases. As well might he have summoned persons accused of offenses in any of the courts of the city and asked them what they thought of the Judges or jury who had heard their cases and inflicted a punishment upon them.

"From Mr. Moss's experience in the Police Department he knows as well as I that while a charge upon its face may appear to be serious in many cases, the evidence submitted in support of such charges changes very materially the seriousness of the offense, and while the charge against the officer may be that of intoxication, the evidence produced to sustain such charge may not be sufficient to justify the imposition of a dismissal from the force, in view of the decision of the court in cases of this kind.

"In December, 1897, Herman B. Gerow was tried before Commissioner Moss on two charges for intoxication, and the charges were dismissed. In September, 1898, Gerow was dismissed from the force by the present board on conviction of charges.

"The record of the trial room of the Police Department is open to the public, and the hearing and disposition of all cases are public and reported daily, and I think without fear of contradiction, that the disposition of cases by the members of the present Board of Police will bear comparison to the advantage of the present board with any Board of Commissioners that preceded it.

"The Board of Commissioners that preceded us dismissed a large number of men from the force upon trivial charges, and the records in those cases show that there was no justification for the imposition of a sentence of dismissal, and this is verified by the subsequent action of the court in reinstating such persons. Twenty-four patrolmen who were dismissed from the force by the preceding Board of Commissioners were reinstated by the action of the court, and a large number of cases are still pending before the court, and judging from the action in the other cases it is safe to assume that most of these will be restored.

"Cases were very carelessly tried by the previous Commissioners. This statement is made from an examination of the record. I claim to be able to try and determine any case that may be brought before me just as well as any other gentleman in the City of New York, whether he is an ex-Commissioner of Police or not; and when I try a case I am as capable of determining what is the proper punishment to mete out on the facts proved as Mr. Moss.

"There is no demoralization in the police force. Its efficiency is as good to-day, if not better, than it has ever been, and its action within the past sixty days has proved its efficiency and ability to cope with any situation that can arise within the city.

"Mr. Moss calls attention to the fact of diamonds and expensive jewelry having been purchased by policemen, and that the Police Commissioners, on complaint made to them, would not compel such officers to pay the debts created by reason of such purchases. I want to state now that if any one chooses to sell a member of the Police Department diamonds or other expensive jewelry on the installment or trust plan he will not receive assistance from a Commissioner in compelling the officer to pay any such debt. He has no right to sell that kind of luxury to a policeman unless he is willing to take the chance of collecting his money, the same as any other business man."

NEWS OF ROBBERY SUPPRESSED.

Police Told Flatbush Residents to Say Nothing of Their Loss.

The charges before the Mazet committee to the effect that the police make a practice of suppressing the news of robberies caused comment in Brooklyn yesterday, when a midday burglary, committed in Flatbush on Sunday last, became public. It is asserted that the police were informed of the robbery immediately, and that they cautioned the victims to keep quiet.

The house robbed was that of Charles M. Abbott, on East Twenty-third Street, near Avenue C, in a choice residential part of Flatbush. Mr. Abbott is connected with the Chemical Bank in Manhattan Borough. He and Mrs. Abbott made a call at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. They returned at 6 o'clock and found the house in disorder.

Thieves had forced an entrance through a rear door, and broken open bureau drawers, closets, a desk, and a sideboard in the dining room. They had removed all the silverware from the sideboard, but evidently had been frightened off while preparing to cart it away. A woman's gold watch and chain, a diamond ring, and some cash are said to be missing.

SHOT BY ENRAGED WOMAN.

Julius Siebert Narrowly Escapes Death at the Hands of Mrs. O'Donnell, Who Makes Charges.

A large, florid-faced woman of some thirty-eight Summers called twice yesterday at the office of General Manager Julius Siebert of the Westchester Land Improvement Company, at 146 Reade Street. The first time she was accompanied by her lawyer; the second time she came to look for her umbrella, and shot Mr. Siebert in the arm with a pistol. Later, after her arraignment in the Centre Street Police Court, where she gave her name as Mary H. R. O'Donnell of Bedford, Westchester County, she told Magistrate Brann that the trouble had been caused by misplaced love and confidence.

The woman had a bad cut and bruise over her eye, and other bruises on her head and body. The versions given by her and Siebert as to how she received the bruises and of the other troubles between them differed materially. She claimed that Siebert was engaged to her, while he grunted scornfully, remarking: "Look at me and look at her. Do you imagine I would get engaged to one like her? Ah, bosh!" Siebert is a tall, light-complexioned man of presentable appearance.

The charge was felonious assault, and the woman, who was greatly excited and almost hysterical, told Magistrate Brann that Siebert had frequently called on her when she was living in Mount Vernon, and had become engaged to her. She loaned him $5,000, and he had given her the deed of a house in Bedford for security. She said there was a question now as to whether she really had the deed of the house. She claimed that she had many witnesses to corroborate the statement, and that her lawyer, Judge Isaac N. Mills of the firm of Mills & Johnson of Mount Vernon, had all the papers in the case.

She went on to say that she had bought of Siebert on contract eighteen lots in Bedford, for which she had paid $3,750, and that she did not know whether she owned these lots or not. She and her lawyer called on Mr. Siebert to straighten matters out, and when she called the second time for her umbrella she was told to go into another room for it. As she was doing so, she said, Siebert rushed on her and beat and choked her, and finally she drew the pistol in self-defense.

Mr. Siebert denied the woman's statements, especially that he had been engaged to her or had ever made love to her. The $5,000 loan, he said, was pure fiction. He said that she bought some three or four lots of the company for $500, and succeeded in getting some of her friends to purchase additional property. She thus became acquainted with the officers, and was made caretaker on Drummond's Farm, a place in Bedford, where purchasers of property were entertained by the company.

"This was about a year ago or more," said Benjamin Franklin, counsel for Siebert. "No salary was fixed, and later there was some difficulty about it. She threatened the company saying that she would call to-day, and came accompanied by Mr. Johnson and also by Mr. Adams, her other lawyer."

Here Mr. Siebert took up the thread of the story. "Fifteen minutes later," he said, "she came in again for her umbrella, that she had left behind. I went into the adjoining room to fetch it, she following. Suddenly she shot me right here," and he showed the two holes made by the bullet in his sleeve. "I wheeled round just in time to prevent her putting a second bullet into me by seizing her hand. She is a very powerful woman, and fought like a tigress, and in the struggle she fell and struck her brow against the doorjamb."

The bullet from the woman's pistol had gone through the fleshy part of Siebert's arm, a little above the elbow. Magistrate Brann held her for examination until Monday, when she said her counsel, Judge Mills, would be on hand.

MISHAP ON BROOKLYN ELEVATED

Derailed Car at Bridge Terminal Loop Blocks Traffic for Two Hours.

Traffic was suspended for about two hours on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad yesterday morning during the rush time, as the result of a peculiar accident. A train was rounding the loop at the bridge terminal, at Sands and High Streets, when the third car struck the point of a switch and was thrown from the rails. The derailed car was dragged about seventy feet before the train was stopped.

The forward wheels of the car had rolled over the outer, or guard, rail, and the car was partly forced off the structure, the fore part hanging suspended over the street. A wrecking crew hurried to the scene, and after two hours of hard work succeeded in replacing the car on the rails.

The accident, happening at the end of the bridge loop, where the trains of the Fifth Avenue, East New York, and Ridgewood lines enter the terminal, traffic on these three lines was completely blocked, and thousands of people on their way to business in Manhattan were greatly delayed and inconvenienced. No one was injured in the accident, and the damage done was slight.

JOHN MEYERS AGAIN AT LARGE.

Reward Offered for Apprehension of Insane Brooklyn Lawyer.

For the second time within a week John Meyers, a Brooklyn lawyer, whose mind is said to be deranged, has escaped from the custody of those charged with his keeping, and a reward has been offered for his apprehension. Mr. Meyers made his home with his stepbrother, a Mr. Fraser, at 152 Halsey Street. His mind, it is said, has been unbalanced for several years.

Some time ago he was taken to an asylum in New Jersey. Last week he escaped from the institution, and a reward of $500 was offered for his apprehension. After being at large for four days, roaming about the country, he was picked up by several farmers, and was brought to Brooklyn by Mr. Fraser. On Wednesday last he escaped from the Halsey Street house, and a second reward of $300 has been offered for him.

It is thought that Mr. Meyers overheard his stepbrother talking over plans with the nurse for sending him to another asylum, and so fled from the house. He went away in his shirt sleeves, and was without a hat. Mr. Meyers is forty-six years old, and has long gray hair, which he wears parted in the middle.

Bad colds are often mistaken for Consumption, when they are in reality caused by Bronchitis. This disease, in its early stages, can always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Does Your Baking Powder Contain Alum?

Prof. Geo. F. Barker, M.D., University of Penn.: "All the constituents of alum remain (from alum baking powders) in the bread, and the alum itself is reproduced to all intents and purposes when the bread is dissolved by the gastric juice in the process of digestion. I regard the use of alum as highly injurious."

Dr. Alonzo Clark: "A substance (alum) which can derange the stomach should not be tolerated in baking powder."

Prof. W. G. Tucker, New York State Chemist: "I believe it (alum) to be decidedly injurious when used as a constituent of food articles."

Prof. S. W. Johnson, Yale College: "I regard their (alum and soluble alumina salts) introduction into baking powders as most dangerous to health."

In view of such testimony as this, every care must be exercised by the housewife to exclude the over and over condemned cheap, alum baking powders from the food.

Baking powders made from cream of tartar, which is highly refined grape acid, are promotive of health, and more efficient. No other kind should be used in leavening food. Royal Baking Powder is the highest example of a pure cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ARREST OF A FINANCIER

Charles B. Whitehead Accuses E. L. Packer of Swindling.

HAS LOST THOUSANDS, HE SAYS

Packer Closed Coney Island Bank—Connected, as Alleged with E. S. Dean Company.

Eugene L. Packer, a financier, who is said to have been engaged in many enterprises, the latest being a banking business at Coney Island, is a prisoner in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, by virtue of an order of arrest issued in a civil action brought by Charles Benton Whitehead. The plaintiff, who is a stock and bond broker of Denver, Col., accuses Packer of swindling him out of upward of $16,000 in July of the present year.

Whitehead recently brought a suit against Packer for the recovery of $16,120, with interest from July 8. Pierre M. Brown of 192 Broadway, attorney for Whitehead, then applied to Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court for an order of arrest. Robert A. Ammon of 99 Nassau Street appeared for Packer and opposed the application, but the order was issued, and on Tuesday evening Packer was taken into custody at his cottage, at Sea Gate, Coney Island, and lodged in Raymond Street Jail.

In his affidavit upon which the order of arrest was issued Whitehead alleges that Packer was introduced to him in Denver on July 5 as Edward Patton of Detroit, a Director of the Second National Bank of that city. Packer, according to the affidavit, told Whitehead that he was traveling for his health, and that he would want to buy and sell some stock occasionally. It is alleged that Packer then requested Whitehead to purchase for his account 100 shares of the stock of the New York Electric Brake and Coupler Company. Whitehead's affidavit continues:

I had never heard of said company and its stock could not be purchased in Denver, or, so far as I could learn, anywhere except in New York, and from a man named Weir, who, as I afterward learned, was an associate of defendant. I bought the stock and paid $6,800 for it, defendant depositing $1,000 as margin, and the difference being advanced and paid by me.

On July 7, 1899, under the same circumstances, I bought 100 shares more of said stock for $6,950, and on July 8, 1899, another 100 shares for $6,800, making a total paid by me of $20,650, and of which I received of defendant $3,000 and afterward the sum of $1,554 more. Defendant agreed with me that he would repay my advances on demand. I still hold said stock, and the same is of absolutely no value.

When defendant was introduced to me he told me that he was a wealthy resident of Detroit, and had lived there some years, and was a Director of the Second National Bank of that city. Immediately after I bought the stock I learned that the same was worthless, and called upon defendant to redeem his promise to take up the stock. He said he would go to Chicago and fix the matter up there.

Whitehead alleges that he went to Chicago with Packer, and spent some time negotiating with him there, and that the latter disappeared after promising to produce the money, leaving his baggage and papers behind. From an inspection of the latter, it is alleged, Packer's real name and address were learned. In conclusion Whitehead's affidavit says:

From the affidavits attached herewith I am informed and believe that the said defendant has been in New York for over a year at least and has been connected with the following so-called firms: E. S. Dean & Co., who were indicted by the Federal authorities for fraudulent use of the mails in connection with stock transactions; McMillan & Co., at Lord's Court Exchange Building, and Stewart & Paddock, 99 Broadway.

Lawyer Ammon, who represents Packer in the case, declared yesterday that there was no truth in Whitehead's charges, and said that the statement about Packer's connection with the E. S. Dean Company, which was the correct title of the concern which got into trouble in this city, was false. He said he expected bail would be furnished for Packer yesterday afternoon. It was not, however, and Packer was still in jail last evening.

Mr. Packer is short and thick-set, about fifty years old. He rented a pretty ten-room cottage at Sea Gate, near the house of the Atlantic Yacht Club, early in the year, moving in the middle of March. He has improved the grounds about the house since then. The rent of $700 a year he has paid in monthly payments promptly. The house is the property of Frederick Below, a Surf Avenue butcher. Mr. Below seemed much shocked when he heard of Mr. Packer's plight, and said that he had been a good tenant and prompt paying concerning his rent.

Mr. Packer opened a banking business on Thompson's Walk, Coney Island, between Surf Avenue and the Bowery, in the beginning of April. It was continued only three months, the business being disposed of in a perfectly regular way, and accounts closed with full settlements to all customers. The place occupied by the bank has been since tenanted by a druggist. The impression prevailed among dealers in the neighborhood that Mr. Packer had business interests in the city, and started the bank as an experimental side issue, and finding small custom had decided to wind up its affairs.

Mr. Packer's family consists of his wife and an infant child. His wife is much younger than he, and they have been married less than two years. Mrs. Packer, when seen at their home last evening, said that she could say nothing regarding her husband's affairs.

COST OF KEEPING A HORSE.

Hoboken's Mayor Thinks $100 a Month for Five of Them Too Much.

Mayor Fagan of Hoboken is trying to find out how much it costs to feed a horse. The city has five horses which are used in the Street Department. The bills for their feed are $100 a month, an average of $20 for each horse, which Mayor Fagan considers altogether too much. He refuses to audit the bills until he has thoroughly investigated the matter.

The city does not own the horses. They were loaned to the Street Department by men who had no immediate use for them, and who were willing to lend the animals to the city in order to save the expense of keeping them.

Mayor Fagan said yesterday that the horses used by the Fire Department are fed at a cost of $7 a month, and he could not see why there should be a difference of $13 a month between the two departments. The Mayor said he was a little more extravagant than the Fire Department, as his horses cost him $10 a month each for feed.

FAITHFUL DOG DIES OF GRIEF.

Starved Himself to Death After His Master Had Been Killed.

"Ted" was only a dog. But he was a faithful and affectionate animal, and he is believed to have died of grief for the death of his owner, John Gorman of West Hoboken. Gorman worked at the Weehawken coal docks. When Gorman went home at night there was always a race between Gorman's four children and "Ted" to see which should be the first to greet him. One day about two weeks ago Gorman met with an accident. He was crushed between two coal cars, and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, where he died.

When the body was taken home "Ted" sat at the head of the coffin, and refused to be driven away. When the body was taken to the church, "Ted" followed the funeral procession, waiting patiently outside the church. Then he followed his master to the cemetery. He remained there when the family went home, but returned to the house shortly after sundown.

Then he took the place he had occupied while he sat beside the coffin. The children, whose grief was no keener than his, tried to induce him to play, but he would not leave the place he had selected. He also refused to eat. Various kinds of meat were set before him, and he was also tempted with saucers of milk, but he would neither eat nor drink. On Thursday night he died, and Mrs. Gorman says he deliberately starved himself to death through grief for the death of his master.

Yesterday the four little Gorman children placed "Ted's" body in a box, and buried it in the garden under a tree.

HIS HONEYMOON IN JAIL.

Bridegroom Held for Stealing a Wedding Ring—The Bride Released.

There was a dramatic scene in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when a bride of a month and her husband were arraigned before Magistrate Kramer on a charge of stealing a wedding ring from the jewelry store of Samuel Ginsburg, at 51 Grand Street. The wife was discharged, but she pleaded to be allowed to go to jail with her husband, and had to be led from the court room, weeping bitterly.

The prisoners were John Nowe, twenty years old, of 924 Flushing Avenue, and his wife, who is of about the same age. The pair entered Ginsburg's store on Thursday night, and asked to see some wedding rings. Ginsburg placed a tray full of rings on the counter, but the Nowes failed to select one, and left the store.

After the pair had left the jeweler claims to have discovered that a brass ring had been substituted for one of the gold ones on the tray. He gave chase to the Nowes and caught them a block away. The young couple, however, broke away from him and ran down Grand Street. They were finally captured by Policeman Conroy and locked up in the Stanford Avenue Station.

In court both prisoners denied having stolen the ring. Mrs. Nowe said that they had been married only a month, and that they had entered the store to purchase a ring for her to wear. Magistrate Kramer told the husband to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Illustrated Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow will be an especially attractive number. Among the interesting features will be a full-page portrait of Justice Chas. C. Nourse of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, and a page of portraits of Justices Illustrating

GIRLS BAFFLE A BURGLAR.

Little Reine Nathan and Other Costumer's Assistants, with Needles for Weapons, Capture "Bill" Elliott.

When "Big Bill" Elliott goes on an expedition to rob again—if, indeed, his certain long term in Sing Sing doesn't cure him of the habit—he will use more discrimination in picking places to enter than he did yesterday afternoon.

Elliott, whose last place of abode was 98 Bowery, "panhandled" for an hour yesterday afternoon in West Thirty-sixth Street. He got so little that he decided to make a house-to-house appeal for alms. Inasmuch as "Bill" is six feet two in his stockings, brawny, and obviously able to work, his pathetic appeals were almost futile. As he wandered from door to door "Bill" kept his eagle eye open for any chance stroke of fortune, and he found it when he saw that the door leading from the area into the basement of 67 West Thirty-sixth Street was open.

"Bill" at once entered, and, making a hasty survey of the contents of the room, decided to take for his portion a handsome onyx clock that stood on a mantel.

The house is occupied by Mrs. Kate Sheppard, who conducts a high-class dressmaking establishment there. Mrs. Sheppard employs a score or more of pretty young women and two or three small girls to run errands. Everybody was upstairs attending to the needs of several patrons when the burglar got into the place.

Unfortunately for "Bill," a woman who happened to be on the other side of the street saw what he was up to, and she crossed quickly and gave the alarm. The effect was much the same as when one inadvertently strikes a nest of hornets.

Reine Nathan, fifteen years old, saw the thief emerging with her mistress's clock, and, with a piercing scream, she clung to his coat tails. The other girls came down the stairs much as if the house were on fire. Each had a needle or a pair of scissors, or some other weapon equally effective in an angry woman's hands, and one had a hatpin, almost as deadly as a stiletto. Commanded by Mrs. Sheppard, the young women deployed to right and left and quickly encircled the now thoroughly alarmed William.

"Lemme go," he cried to plucky little Reine, but she hung on with all her power. He finally got loose from the child, and, dropping the cloak he started to run. He went up against the girl with the hatpin.

"No, you don't!" she screamed. "Take that! And that!" and she gave the thief at least an inch of her steel weapon.

"Ouch! Ouch!" groaned the burglar, and then turned to go in the other direction.

"Take that!" cried a woman with a jab of her scissors.

"Yes, you brute, take that!" cried several others at once by one they darted at that side, which was unprotected and gave "Bill" a prod with a needle.

The big fellow was utterly cowed by the fierceness of his captors, and fearing to run the gantlet he submitted until some actors from the Lambs Club appeared and took him into custody until a policeman arrived.

Mrs. Sheppard declared her girls were just too brave for anything, and an hour later a well-known caterer's wagon drove up and unloaded a quantity of ice cream sufficient for twice as many girls.

While the young women feasted, luckless "Bill" pined in a West Thirtieth Street Station cell, and speculated as to what length of term he will get for the charge of burglary, which is entered on the blotter against him.

"I'd sooner let de cops club me than go up against a game like that," said "Bill" at the station house. "Youse won't know what it is until youse goes up against it. Live honest, that's my advice!"

Gypsy Queen a Bride.

Jennie Brewer, who claimed to be a gypsy queen, and Alfred Brewer, who said he was not related to the bride, were married by Justice Seymour of Hoboken on Tuesday night. They went to the Parole Hotel, where they remained until yesterday, when they departed for Cincinnati. It was not until just before their departure that Mrs. Brewer announced that she was a gypsy queen, but even then she refused to say where her tribe was located, why she had left them, or when she expected to rejoin her people. Her father, she said, was Timothy Brewer, an English gypsy, while her mother was Ellen Kelly, an Irish gypsy. Brewer said he was a son of Elias Brewer and Mary Worton, two well-known English gypsies. Further than that they would give no particulars.

LEGAL NOTES.

COMMITMENT OF CHILDREN.—Harry Cohn was committed by a City Magistrate, nearly two years ago, to the House of Refuge as a disorderly child, on complaint of his father, the object being to bring about by discipline and moral instruction a reformation of his habits of life. Recently Harry's parents applied to the Supreme Court for his release, it being claimed that they were entitled to terminate the imprisonment on proof that they deemed the boy sufficiently reformed. Justice McAdam has refused the application. "The purpose of the incarceration," the Court said, "being to reform young Cohn, it had to be left to a responsible body of men to determine when he had sufficiently reformed to justify his restoration to society without doing damage to it, and this duty was reposed in the Board of Managers of the institution to which he was committed, and, presumably, at least, the discretion will not be abused, but will be exercised as the interests of those concerned and the public good require. He was committed during his minority, and no court can increase the term of detention or shorten it." To permit parents to complain of their children, incarcerate them, and take them out at will would be destructful to all reformatory discipline or control and seriously interfere with, if not defeat, the beneficent purpose of the statute and the policy of the State in its laudable endeavor to make good men and worthy citizens of disorderly and incorrigible children."

***

HORSES LEFT UNATTENDED.—Edward Williams, a boy seven years old, was standing at the edge of a sidewalk in Brooklyn, by the side of a coal box looking at other boys playing in the street. There was a push cart in the carriage way, immediately in front. The driver of one of H. Koehler & Co.'s beer trucks left the truck and team standing unattended in the street, in front of a saloon near by, while he went to see a sick friend. In his absence the horses started, but after going a few yards were stopped by a stranger, who, in attempting to drive them back to the place where the driver had left them, drove the truck against the push cart, which, being overturned, threw the boy against the coal box, causing personal injuries, in a suit to recover for which, the boy got a verdict for $1,000. The Second Appellate Division has unanimously affirmed the judgment, holding, by Justice Cullen, that the driver's deviation from the direct route to the brewery constituted misconduct in his employment, and not an abandonment of it, and that it did not relieve the brewing company from liability for his negligence in leaving the horses unattended in the street. The Court held that the brewing company was responsible for the act of the stranger in driving the horses, and the driver's negligence in leaving them unattended was the proximate cause of the stranger's act and of the resulting accident.

***

TITLE THROUGH A DEVISE.—Michael Staff, who died in 1880, by his will, after devising his residuary estate, real and personal, to his wife, Sarah S. Staff, "to have and to hold the same to her, her heirs and assigns forever," stated it to be his wish that his wife should, before her death, by her will "give and bequeath the property herein given and bequeathed to her to my children hereinbefore named, share and share alike." Charles G. Street, who acquired title through testator's widow to certain real estate in Brooklyn, brought an action upon an agreed statement of facts to determine his right to the specific performance of a contract whereby he agreed to sell, and the defendant, John Gordon, to buy, this property. The Second Appellate Division, by Justice Cullen, decided that Mrs. Staff, the widow, took the testator's residuary estate absolutely, and a deed of land included therein, executed by her individually, conveyed a marketable title. The fact that the will conferred upon the widow, as executrix, the power to sell the real estate for the payment of the testator's debts, was held not to be inconsistent with the previous devise to her of the fee of the land.

Asks President Diaz to Jersey City.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday sent to President Diaz of Mexico an invitation to visit Jersey City when he comes to the United States in the Fall to attend the [illegible] of the formation of Chambers

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AUG 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
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Review of Books and Art,
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Topics of the Week.

It may be recalled that last Winter Charles Scribner's Sons brought out a volume of short stories by an author who wrote under the pseudonym of "Zack." The longest story, which gave the title to the book, "Life is Life," attracted considerable attention. These publishers now announce a complete novel by the same author, whose real name is Miss Keats. This will be called "On Trial." It is said to possess strong dramatic qualities and is a psychological study of moral cowardice. An unusual feature in Miss Keats is that she, a woman, occupies herself with depicting chiefly the actions and passions of men. She has been called an "inverted Richardson," for, just as Richardson is old-maidish and even more feminine than Miss Austen, so "Zack" is aggressively masculine.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will begin the publication of an important series on Sept. 15, in conjunction with William Blackwood & Sons of London. This will be called "Modern English Writers," or, in England, "Modern English Worthies." The first volume to appear will be on "Matthew Arnold," by Prof. Saintsbury. Possibly "Stevenson," by L. Cope Cornford, will be presented at the same time. The series is one of literary monographs, biographical and critical. Among other volumes arranged for early publication are "Tennyson," by Andrew Lang; "George Eliot," by Sidney Lee; "Froude," by John Oliver Hobbes; "Dickens," by W. E. Henley; "Ruskin," by Mrs. Meynell; "Huxley," by Edward Clodd; "Thackeray," by Charles Whibley, and "Browning," by Augustine Birrell.

Rudyard Kipling's "Stalky & Co.," which has been running in McClure's Magazine, will be presented in book form early in September by the Doubleday & McClure Company. The publication of this story has been given by Mr. Kipling. The author would show the formative influences which have shaped the strong, resourceful men upon whose shoulders rest the present political burdens of the empire; in other words, the bearers of "The White Man's Burden." The same publishers also have in preparation an illustrated edition of Mr. Kipling's "The Brushwood Boy." The pictures are made by Mr. Orson Lowell. It is said that the artist has been surprisingly successful in embodying in his work the elusive suggestiveness of the story.

M. Emile Zola has just read the last proofs of his "Fécondité," which will be brought out in America, probably next month, by The Macmillan Company, under the title of "Fruitfulness." He now turns his mind to casting his coming novel on the Dreyfus case, but he is also said to have in hand a novel on English life and character, the material of which was recently collected during his exile in London, which has been so well set forth by his English Boswell, Mr. Vizetelly, in "With Zola in England." So the great expounder of the Dreyfus case seems to have plenty of work on hand, and he is quite sure to give the lie to the adage about being an unsuccessful prophet in one's own country when the Dreyfus case shall be finally over and he assumes his position as a popular idol.

Attention has been called before in these columns to the revival of stories of Irish life and character. Mr. Seumas MacManus in his charming magazine stories has lent impetus to the movement that his volume, "Through the Turf Smoke," published by the Doubleday & McClure Company, did a great deal to bring about. The same publishers will shortly present "The Barrys," by Shan F. Bullock. This is a charming novel of Irish life by a young author of great promise, who is already known to certain readers through his tales of country life in Ireland. Nan, the heroine, is a figure whose strong and wholesome character presents at least one reason for the revival of Irish fiction. It may be remarked, by the way, that the tales by Mr. MacManus which are now appearing in various periodicals, together with other tales, will ultimately appear in book form from the press of the above-named publishers. The volume will be entitled "In Chimney Corners."

The tempest that Mr. Stephen Gwynn recently stirred up in London by his tirade upon Jane Austen goes merrily on. In The New Cornhill Mr. Gwynn replies to Messrs. Lang and Walkley. Incidentally Mr. Gwynn repeats the wish that he may not meet Miss Austen in Paradise. The audience is divided as to whether this is a neat score off Mr. Gwynn's critics or a sorry joke on himself. He writes, however:

> Mr. Walkley bids me beware of meeting her in Elysium, for in the next world she will still be formidable. I am sure that she would pass me with the calmest indifference, but I am not sure that Mr. Walkley would get off so lightly. I said she was unlovable; but I did not call her Jane, much less "the gentle Jane." I picture to myself Mr. Walkley presenting himself to her with this paragraph from his panegyric as a credential: "In an age of sensational headlines, cinematographs, motor-cars, and boomsters, we could do with a gentle Jane or two." In such an event the state of Miss Austen's panegyrist would probably be worse than that of her detractor.

"Les Romanesques," one of the earliest plays by Edmond Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," has been translated by Miss Mary Hendee for the Doubleday & McClure Company, and will be published under the title of "The Romancers," Sept. 6. It is an artistic little comedy, and an intimation of its nature may be gained from a phrase in the stage directions which reads, "The scene may be laid anywhere provided the costumes are pretty." Its movement and verve are of graceful delicacy and lightness. Its publication in America is with M. Rostand's sanction.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in preparation for early publication an important work by Cosmo Monkhouse. It is to be entitled "British Contemporary Artists," with many reproductions of famous paintings, portraits, and studies. The work will include material of the higest critical and descriptive value on Burne-Jones, Watts, Alma Tadema, Millais, Leighton, Orchardson, Poynter, and others. On its pictorial side every endeavor is being made to present the most sumptuous art work of the season.

"Maximilian in Mexico," by Mrs. Sarah Yorke Stevenson, will be presented in September from the press of The Century Company. Of course the work is not entirely unknown to the readers of The Century Magazine, but the material for the book has been carefully revised and is said to be presented in a thoroughly artistic manner. Mrs. Stevenson spent several years in contact with the Imperial Court in Mexico when Napoleon III. was trying the disastrous experiment of establishing a European government on American soil. The story is absolutely true, and yet no piece of fiction of supernatural romance can be said to compare in its [illegible]

AN AUTHOR NOT AT HOME.

Edwin Markham in the East—The Man and His Work Described.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

Col. Richard J. Hinton,

The Editor and Biographer of Richard Realf.

I did not find Edwin Markham—by the way, there is a disused "Charles" in the name—in his own home. Though to me the land of the poppy and gold-hued fields is as familiar as the streets of New York, it has not been my fortune as yet to meet this poet and seer in his Oakland environment. Knowing the locality, I can appreciate it, however, for I see again the far-reaching stretches of the bay, with the Golden Gate beyond; the distant, though hazy, outlines of rugged Mount Diablo, and the nearby beauty of the clustering garden-embowered dwellings. But the surroundings and the soul of the house wherein we did meet were both genial and befitting. In that Brooklyn home the memories of a great poet are found on all sides, for Walt Whitman was the household's genius and the long-time personal friend of the family. Portraits of the "good gray poet" are on all sides. Pictures, books, all evidences of taste and knowledge abound. The spiritualized face of the "Little Mother" bestows on you a blessing, and the cheery, human kindliness of the "Paters," welcome and speeding, too, were a fitting prelude to the greeting of this attractive guest. Days that followed have been filled with the music of song, "blown far—a thousand leagues"—as another and younger singer writes me, out of the arid browns and grays of Arizona land, where the pine and the cactus mingle. But that's another legend that will bear telling; not to be mingled with this one.

Edwin Markham has a friendly hand; you feel that at once. The clear, deep gray-brown eyes—they change in mood and tone—emphasize this, as they have looked at and into mine; clear, simple, steadfast, and serene in expression and aspect. It is a striking face you see; gentle, but with a touch of ruggedness. The glance is not inquisitive, curious, or absorbent, but sees clearly and gives you welcome. "I am glad to meet you, on equal terms." There is the "password primeval" in them. Comradeship! Nearly a week of days deepened intensely this first impression. His own quatrain fits:

> I built a chimney for a comrade old,
> I did the service not for hope or hire;
> And then I traveled on in Winter's cold,
> Yet all the day I glowed before the fire.

Mr. Markham is a teacher. And he reminded me of what an old acquaintance—a rugged civil engineer, not given to sentiment, said of an old college President we both knew: "Well, it must have been good to have been at college under him." I found in his personality, as well as in his poems, the genuine fraternal spirit. A contributor to THE SATURDAY REVIEW has already pointed that out as to the verse. Edwin Markham is in the early midsummer of life. His years have reached one-third of the passing forty-eighth. National and wider human recognition have come laggardly perhaps, but the acclaim is well laden and full. There must have been a "long foreground somewhere" to have all at once reached in the general mind the Parnassian heights. He is a poet's Poet beyond question. Stedman's ample recognition establishes that. The man himself is of sturdy, well-knit appearance and frame; in stature about 5 feet 9 inches; a good athlete, I guess. He has an easy pose and shows an out-o'-door grip. That he lives near to Nature, and enjoys it, is seen in his poems. But always there is the deep spiritual undertone; in outward joy, the sense of the "Cosmic Love." He tells of "Infinite Depths" he finds in—

> The little pool, in street or field apart,
> Glasses the deep heavens and the rushing storm,
> And into the silent depths of every heart
> The Eternal throws its awful shadow-form.

But speaking of his physique, it is not so much possessed of muscular power as it is of the capacity for bearing fatigue. He knows how to tramp the foothills or wander over the wild Sierra benches—the bee range as well as of the sheep—"The Joys of the Hills" is a natural chant—

> I ride on the mountain tops, I ride;
> I have found my life and am satisfied.
> * * * * *
> A bee booms out of the scented grass;
> A jay laughs with me as I pass.

Is there not an echo here of Wordsworth—a fair intonation from "Leaves of Grass"? But, after all, it is Markham's own. The shoulders are square and fairly broad; his chest is deep; the limbs are strong, alert, active. A good mountain-climber he; certainly he mounted unwearily the steep and stairwayed when we were looking up the slope of the Hebrew harmonic makers. He impresses one with [illegible] of manner; a swinging grace of movement, without [illegible] evidence of physical [illegible]

AUG

...features are massive and strong—a man who means to lead whatever "battle fight" in which he may engage, and to go as much a part of its...ham's expression. And yet there is a receding...look in the brow—keen, clear gaze, that seems to...trate beyond the...marvellings. His perceptives are full; eyes large, but deep set. The nose is masterful, strong at the base, wide-bridged at the centrils. Under the beard one sees the full, kindly, and warm-hued lips; the large, human, jocund mouth, that could be very grave when needed. The professor is not a precise dresser. He has the Western touch in his garb, but not one thought of the pedagogue goes with it. "Ah," an observant stranger would say, "An editor or lawyer—who is he?" This, too, with a rising inflection. The ensemble is picturesque and unconventional, healthy, human, and that of a gentleman; attractive and artistic in the better sense. Edwin Markham, known or unknown, is always a man to be noted; one the passer-by looks after.

Nothing has surprised the poet more than the widespread assumption that his famous poem, "The Man with the Hoe," was primarily designed as a sociological utterance, a plea for "discontent." It came on the deepest as well as the clearest of artistic lines, for it is the soul-song that recognizes a world type; a symbol of civilization—terrible, if you will, but true nevertheless. And that other puerility, that he intended as a picture of farm life, seems hardly worthy of a refuting note. He is by no means indifferent, however, to the fact that the assumption that his work was polemic, is, after all, one of the most marked of tributes to the depth and truth of the chords he struck and of the vibrations that answered. It is my recollection that Mr. Markham had never attended even a meeting of the "Society of Discontent" till after his poem had appeared, now some months since. Yet the Californian is certainly a Christian Socialist of advanced and convicted type. He is not, however, a seeker for public power or a platform debater, nor will he range himself with any school. He is, however, so much in earnest as to be wholly unlikely to avoid any responsibility that may await a plunge into this maelstrom. George D. Herron of Iowa, the Christian Socialist, comes the nearest to him, in all probability, of living advocates, and he himself draws nearest to the "Apostate" of Joseph Mazzini on the issues involved than to any other of the intellectual leaders of opposition to the competitive order. Mr. Markham says: "I believe profoundly in religion, though doubtful sometimes of religions." In the discussion between "individualism" and "collective" or "co-operative" organization, the California poet would probably define himself as "an Opportunist, seeking always a colgn of vantage," from which to move forward peacefully. He writes of the "Fraternal State." The words are often on his lips, always in his mind. He pleads for "social justice," demands the broadening ways and the spirit of "brotherhood," declaring that

——till it come, we men are slaves, and travel downward to the dust of graves.

He is affected to denial by the sight of "fraters" only in the hall, and "toilers" only in the field, that

So, with us, the sons of Time,
Labor is a kind of crime.

On nearly every page he is haunted by these problems, and is always urging that the way to joy and peace lies through the gates of social justice and by the path of fraternal life. There are two poems which most clearly, to my mind, express Edwin Markham to himself as well as to those who read him. He did not question this when they were named to him. One is the superb chant of reverential aspiration he terms "The Desire of Nations," and wherein the singer choruses the new advent of the Christ, as he sees Him—

Not as in that elder day
Comes now the King upon the human way.
He comes with power: His white! unfearing face
Shines through the Social Passion of the race.
He comes to frame the freedom of the Law,
To touch these men of earth with a feeling of Life's oneness and its worth,
A feeling of its mystery and its awe.

The other is the mystic poem, perfectly a-tremble with its rhythmical music and the fervor of its spiritual ecstasy and passion, the "Song to the Divine Mother." In no other expression does Mr. Markham rise to such Hebraic grandeur of expression.

Yet listen, Mighty Mother, to the child
Who has no voice but song to tell his grief—
Nothing but tears and broken numbers wild,
Nothing but woodland music for relief.

His song is but a little broken cry,
Less than the whisper of a river reed;
Yet thou canst hear it in the souls that die—
Feel in its pain the vastness of our need.

I would not break the mouth of song to tell
My life's long passion and my heart's long grief;
But thou canst hear the ocean in one shell
And see the whole world's Winter in one leaf.

How far all this is from the mere ecstasy of resistance at the "Martyrdom of Humanity" may be apprehended on reading the sad yet noble sonnet to

...of McClure's the poet presents his view of "Despair" is a...brief and striking numbers. But it must not be supposed that Mr. Markham's voice is always heard on "Mount Pisgah," for the poet's genius touches many chords and evokes many notes—human and woodland, of the hill and the mountain, as well as of the high or mystic inspiration of the spirit and the deep feelings of the soul. It is hard to quote from the "Lyric of the Dawn," (pp. 71-79,) but to me this excerpt breathes the freedom and the joy of the open in the rarest fashion—

Hark—
That rapture in the leafy dark!
Who is it that shouts upon the bough aswing,
Waking the upland and the valley under?
What carols, like the blazon of a King,
Fill all the dawn with wonder?
Oh, hush,
It is the thrush,
In the deep and woody glen!
Ah, thus the gladness of the gods was sung,
When the old Earth was young,
That raptures rang,
When the first morning on the mountain sprang;
And now he shouts, and the world is young again.

Or this from the "Song of the Followers of Pan," (p. 22)—

We break in music on the morns—
Sing of the flower to stirring roots;
Apollo's cry is in the horns,
And Hermes's whisper in the flutes.

Read "The Wharf of Dreams," "A Prayer," the "Whirlwind Road," where he sings that—

The dead doors of my being broke apart;
A wind of rapture blew across my heart;

Or, as to the poet's inspiration, that—

Comes like the hush and beauty of the night,
And sees too deep for laughter;
Her touch is a vibration and a light,
From worlds before and after.

And then write or talk of this sonorous, full-throated, deep-souled, and well-freighted singer from the shores of the Pacific as merely an "agitator." He walks serene on the heights, singing

The perilous music that he hears from the vortices of the spheres.

That Edwin Markham is a poet no one qualified to give an opinion will deny, unless it be the dilettante, who are always annoyed when their smirk ego is disturbed. He touches with a sure hand the living harpstrings, and gives, though always in the deeper cadences, of his sincere thinking, in many keys, of the spirit of life. Here is one under the title of "A Meeting," which illustrates the fact that a great singer is in the land—

Softly she came one twilight from the dead,
And in the passionate silence of her look
Was more than man has writ in any book;
And now my thoughts are restless, and a dread
Calls them to the Dim Land discomfited;
For down the leafy ways her white feet took,
Lightly the newly broken roses shook.
Was it the wind disturbed each rosy head?

God! was it joy or sorrow in her face—
That quiet face? Had it grown old or young?
Was it sweet memory or sad that stung
Her voiceless soul to wander from its peace?
What do the dead find in the silence—grace?
Or endless grief for which there is no tongue?

"The Man with the Hoe" is to the poet's mind—as he now talks of the poem—the embodiment of a terrible fact in civilization. The poem was long in gestation. Mr. Markham is mindful that the burdens remain on the toiler's back. No one can indicate that he is so narrow as not to widen the embracive range of the descriptive phrase. But Millet's "Man with the Hoe" and his own poem embodies a type that, in terrible actuality, though modified in exterior seeming, is in danger of being reproduced by "The Man with the Machine" in city sweatshop, on trolley car, or at the coal mine, competing with the electric cutter and the beetle-browed Slav. The struggle for subsistence, whereof he is reminded by the critics, does not, in nature's law, embody "the Masters" to him, and he answers the gibe that they did not produce the peasant by the historical Nemesis which has made Loubet, the peasant's son, President of the French Republic, and brought Galliffet, monarchical soldier and scion of slaveholders, to the service of its defense. He replies:

What remains of all your masterdom?
Only a cry of the crumbling mind.

No novice is this California singer, then—this American of the purest stock; nurtured on the Hebrew prophets, and filled with the philosophy of Plato, Hegel, Kant, and Swedenborg, the sociology of Mazzini and Herron, and breathing in an atmosphere all his own. We recall Wordsworth as we read, but it is only an echo. We are reminded of Whitman; still it is but the intonation of his nature-loving, out-of-door democracy. The fine melody of Tennyson is in these verses. The subtlety of Browning, without his cloudiness, are here also. The splendid music of the true sonneteer

...Edwin Markham. New York: Doubleday & McClure. $1.00.

...Bancroft Library of California, which is now being so splendidly enlarged and...endowed, side by the great place it must occupy on the shores of the larger world's new Mediterranean—the Pacific Ocean—by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, the widow of the whole-hearted Senator of that name. Mr. Markham brings to his profession, as to his poetic vocation, such issues of its range of service as elevates and ennobles. He would make education into a process of observation. He would teach therein the religion of service, the philosophy of fraternity. In his eyes every child belongs to a greater republic even than this, one that embodies the human race. He should be taught not to desire that for himself or for his country which he would not have others share and all enjoy according to capacity. He demands the largest of opportunity, and does not believe the fullest of education unfits any one for the obligations of labor. He says, "Money is made for man; not man for money." Security in life he assumes to be the basic law of order. In his reading he follows his own law. The Oakland home is rich in books. "Yes, I have a library; it is all my fortune," said the poet. "I buy books for the reading, not for their scarcity. I am a student; not a bibliophile. Yet I love fine, clear type, clean paper, good margins, and fair bindings. But my books are for use, not show. Some day I hope you will come and do as I do—browse among them."

So, as I last saw him and hear the echoes still of his clear, melodious voice, I fancy it may yet be appropriate to apply to the poet who has written "The Man with the Hoe," the ringing quotation which he has himself addressed to William Watson, after reading "The Purple East"—

That hour you put the wreath of England by,
To shake her guilty heart with song sublime,
The mighty Muse that watches from the sky
Laid on your head the larger wreath of Time.

RICHARD J. HINTON.

Shore Road, Brooklyn.

"COLLECTORS AND DEPARTMENT STORE BOOKS."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Having been on both sides of a book counter at large department stores, I can write from personal knowledge on that subject. Many amusing mistakes do occur. For instance—this is from my own knowledge: A customer asks, "Have you a 'Bow of Orange Ribbon'?" "Oh, no! You'll get that at the ribbon counter. We only sell books here." A friend went to a large store, asked to see a certain book, but, finding it too high-priced, said, "Have you this novel in pamphlet form?" "I don't know," replied the saleswoman "how would it be bound?"

The writer some years ago asked for Rosa Nouchette Carey's latest work. "Oh, yes, we have it. One moment, please." The girl went away, and after a short delay she returned with two books in her arms. Pleasantly she said: "Not knowing which was the latest, I brought two," exhibiting "Poems by Phoebe and Alice Cary."

Now here is where the fault lies: Every book department in a large store has two heads who understand the business. So far all is well; but both of these are allowed to be away at the same time, thus leaving customers to be waited on by willing but inexperienced salespeople. A book department is to be opened in the Fall in one of our largest dry goods houses, the Superintendent of which is a man who will have none in that department who is not familiar to some extent with authors and their works, thus securing as far as possible competent salespeople, and so making contented customers.

ANNA L. WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn, Aug. 8, 1899.

AN APPARENT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I return in September to Montclair, N. J., my home, where the rising of the sun and the arrival of THE NEW YORK TIMES are a synonymous occurrence—both equally valued, except on Saturday morning, when I am not sure but what I could do without the sun better than without THE TIMES. Very truly, W. S.

Fort Griswold House, Eastern Point, Conn., Aug. 8, 1899.

Edwin Markham is still in New York. He may remain a considerable time, if not permanently, as a field of literary activity is opening before him.

According to our friend The Bookman, "An unconscious humor crept into a recent advertisement of two books published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, through the misplacing of the comments attached to each book. Mr. W. J. Henderson, the musical critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was made to declare that the Hooligan Nights is 'one of the most important books on music that has yet been published.'" We fear that the editor of The Bookman looked at the advertisement through borrowed spectacles. Mr. Henderson's dictum referred of course to M. Lavignac's "Music and Musicians." What the printers call a "three-em dash" separated the two items.

1899

THE NEAR EAST.

William Miller's Volume Dealing with Politics as Well as Travel.*

William Miller has embodied in his volume entitled "Travels and Politics in the Near East" the observations of four trips to the Balkan Peninsula in the years 1894, 1896, 1897, and 1898. He is a keen observer, and, having thoroughly studied the Eastern question, is well qualified to select features which are of interest in a subject which has been the study of diplomats and authors for centuries. His contribution to the "Story of the Nations" series, entitled "The Balkan States," showed that he had an excellent understanding of the history and peculiarities of the remarkable people that comprise the population of that comparatively unknown section of Europe. To the average American, whether he be stay-at-home or tourist, the Balkan States are as little known as many parts of Africa. The stay-at-home is more excusable for his ignorance than the tourist, as the literature of travel in that section is comparatively limited, while the accessibility and the attractiveness of the peninsula should induce more travelers to investigate the interesting features of the Balkan States.

After a brief glance at the beautiful natural scenery of Istria and Dalmatia, their population, their politics, and interesting costumes and dress, the author passes to Montenegro. One of the most scholarly and admittedly the ablest of the Balkan sovereigns is Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, whose daughter, Princess Helena, a few years ago married the Prince of Naples, the future King of Italy. Until the Prince wooed and wed the beautiful Princess, Montenegro, despite her past glories and her almost unique form of government, was left to blush unseen save by a handful of travelers and diplomats. The Highland Principality has for five centuries maintained its independence against the Turks. While an eminently practical ruler, the Prince indulges in the old dream of the restoration of the ancient Servian Empire, which rose with Dusan and fell, undoubtedly forever, at the fatal field of Kossovo, five centuries ago. The occupation of the former Turkish province, Herzegovina, in 1878, by Austria-Hungary, practically put an end to the realization of such a dream, as the forces of that great power surround Montenegro on three sides, and their influence is so great with the Albanians on the other side, that Montenegro may be said to be pocketed by these rival neighbors, and could be starved out at will. The principality is a wild, mountainous region, and up to three years ago had no public conveyances of any sort, but, through Austria-Hungary paying a subsidy, a diligence is run daily between Cattaro and Cettinje.

Montenegro has a population of less than 200,000; its soil is barren, so barren, indeed, that an old Serb maxim says, "When God made the world, the bag which contained the stones burst, and the stones all fell upon Montenegro," and its products are so limited that practically no manufactured goods are sent out of the country. Yet it is a powerful State, and when Balkan political plans are under consideration, Montenegro is always consulted. But what will happen when the absolute Government, which Prince Nicholas has skilfully conducted for forty years, comes to an end, no one can say.

The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, by a provision of the Berlin Congress passed under the control of Austria-Hungary. These provinces have a population of over 1,500,000, about one-third being Mussulmans. The new Government has given the country better roads, excellent schools, an improved land system, a more equitable system of taxation, and scores of improvements over the conditions which existed under the Turkish misrule. The author calls it "the model Balkan State," and says, "For my part, I am convinced that the only form of government suited to an Oriental people, lately emancipated from centuries of Turkish misrule, is a benevolent autocracy. Of all forms of political folly the worst is to bestow full representative government upon an Eastern nation before it has had any chance of obtaining a training in public affairs. Disastrous as such a procedure has proved in Greece, in Servia, and to a less degree in hard-headed Bulgaria, it would be worse in Bosnia, because of the mixture of creeds in the latter country." The Austria-Hungary military forces are also, through the terms of the Berlin treaty, in possession of several strategic points in the Sandsak of Novi-Bazar, a district of European Turkey situated between Bosnia, Servia, and Montenegro. The presence of an Austrian military force in a country under Turkish civil government is anomalous, but it is a most beneficial thing for the peace of Europe, as the adjacent countries are all in a humor to extend their dominions. This peculiar condition of affairs is likely to continue until the next great rearrangement of the boundaries of the countries comprised in the Balkan Peninsula.

Albania is one of the Balkan Provinces over which the Turkish Government has merely nominal authority. It is a splendid country, with good harbors, and under an enlightened Government might become one of the most prosperous of the Balkan States. As things are, it is the most uncivilized portion of Southeastern Europe. Its people are probably the oldest inhabitants of the peninsula and have even been identified by some with the ancient Pelasgi. Travelers who enter the country take their lives in their hands, as about all Albanians carry a quantity of bullets and use them freely. Human life is of absolutely no value whatever, and will continue valueless until this province becomes an independent State or passes under the control of a civilizing power. The Albanians make good soldiers, and when found in other countries are industrious and reliable. At home they are practically under no governmental restraint except that exercised by local chiefs, whose word is about the only law in the country. In strong contrast to Albania is Corfu, of which the author says, "Of all the islands that swim in the blue Ionian Sea Corfu is by far the most delightful." The island was made forever celebrated by those two great bards, Homer and Horace. The island was for fifty years prior to 1864 under a British protectorate, and was handed over in that year with the remaining seven islands to the Hellenic Kingdom. The island has not been benefited by its change from British to Grecian control, and the inhabitants, while gratified by a realization of "the great Greek idea," have due reason, the author believes, to long for a renewal of the material blessings which followed in the train of Western rule. Of the other Ionian Islands but little is to be said. Lying to the west of Greece, they partake more of the influences of the mainland than do Samos and the island near the Syrian coast.

Greece and Turkey, their people and their condition, were the leading features in the latest great drama in the Near East, and naturally are leading topics for consideration in Mr. Miller's volume. In the chapter devoted to Greek politics he discusses lucidly and thoroughly the condition of society, the currency, the political leaders, the Government, and the monarch. After viewing Greece through the author's spectacles we confess that our enthusiasm for the Greek is greatly diminished. Of two evils, the rule says, choose the lesser, and while Greek currency is miserable, the condition of the people very unsatisfactory, and the form of government far from perfect, yet compared with the vile Turkish coinage system the odious misrule of the Sultan, which includes an entire absence of Parliamentary representation, and the condition of semi-slavery in which the Turkish people exist, Greek government is perfection itself. The author describes in a charming manner his visits to the old and new sections of Greece. We catch delightful glimpses of Olympia, Marathon, Athens, Piraeus, Delphi, Patros, Corinth, and Megaspelaion. In every line we note the work of a traveled student and a ripe scholar.

The Cretan question and the succeeding war are fresh in most minds, and are ably handled by Mr. Miller in an exhaustive chapter. In strong contrast to the anarchy and disorder prevalent in Crete, is the happy condition of affairs which prevails in a neighboring island of the Aegean—Samos. Since 1832 it has been an autonomous principality, under the guarantee of France, Great Britain, and Russia. Among other blessings the island possesses that unique one among all the principalities and powers of the world—the absence of a national debt. It pays the Sultan an annual tribute of about $25,000, and that being done, the Turkish Government has nothing further to say. It is well governed, the climate is remarkably salubrious, and its inhabitants contented. It has an excellent educational system and well-executed postal regulations. It may be truly said that autonomous Samos has been a complete success. Certainly the Samians have good cause to congratulate themselves on the happy position they occupy as a community.

Of Macedonia the author says: "All persons who have any knowledge of the Eastern question admit that, in spite of the recent success of the Turkish arms over a weak and ill-prepared antagonist, the rule of the Ottoman in Macedonia is drawing to a close. If any of the various competitors for 'the Sick Man's' Macedonian estate could make up their minds, his rule would be numbered by months rather than years." The ablest diplomats of Europe believe that at no distant date there will be a conflict in Macedonia between the rival nations of the Balkan Peninsula which may result in the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire in Europe. The result of such a conflict can easily be surmised. The Sultan would have to part with another portion of his property, as he was forced to part with Roumania, Servia, and Bosnia and the Herzegovina, but the trouble will be to decide to whom Macedonia will be allotted. To Bulgarian, Serb, and Greek alike, Macedonia is "the promised land," and neither nationality will willingly waive its claims in favor of a rival. Roumania, Albania, and Austria-Hungary also loom up as possible contestants for the possession of the Macedonian territory. The Macedonian population is made up of so many different nationalities that it cannot be said to have a people of its own. Turkey could not, for this reason, cede the territory to Macedonians, and the chances are that it will fall to the lot of Austria or some strong outside power.

During his visits to Constantinople the author consorted with all sorts and conditions of men, and the universal verdict was that of all existing administrations the Turkish is the worst. One of the most odious features of the Sultan's rule is the horde of political spies which dogs the footsteps of all people of prominence; they are the enemies of every man. The newspapers of Constantinople, which the Turks are very fond of reading, cannot be said to attempt to give free expression of public opinion. We quote the following as a sample of rigorous censorship exercised over the Turkish press:

Before the journal appeared two copies of it had to be sent to the censor, who read it through, and marked in each copy what he considered as objectionable. He then retained one copy for future reference, and sent the other back to the editor, who was then forced to take out the offending matter, and substitute something else, filling the exact amount of vacant space. The revised copy was then compared by the censor with his copy, and if the two did not tally the paper was not allowed to be sold.

This is a sample of the numerous bad features of Turkish government. It is almost impossible to secure satisfactory postal or telegraphic service, the currency system is about the worst in the world, and bakshish, a miserable tax on the industry and occupations of a people, has to be paid for all privileges. What better can be expected in a country where the sovereign's authority is unlimited, and who has no Parliament to check his policy and no press worthy of the name to criticise his acts? Nevertheless this autocrat lives in fear and trembling, as the following passage evidences:

But nowadays the "Shadow of God" fears the hand of the assassin far more than the "pestilence that walketh in darkness." Electric lighting is almost entirely forbidden here because some one told the Sultan that a dynamo would be necessary for the purpose, and the timorous monarch mistook the word for "dynamite." Fear of dynamite, too, has led him to close to visitors the famous cisterns of 1,001 columns which is one of the wonders of Stamboul. Every particle of food which he eats is first tasted by his tasters, and taken indoors in sealed vessels, which are opened in his presence. A vast army guards Yildiz Kiosk night and day, and, since once a week at Friday's Selamlik the lord of the Ottoman Empire goes forth to his devotions, fifteen thousand soldiers are detailed to protect him from his subjects as he passes in his carriage the hundred yards which separate his palace from the mosque, which is therefore the safest place of worship in his capital. I saw him one day at this function, riding in his carriage with old Osman Pasha facing him—the latter cool and calm as in the shot-riven battlements of Plevna; the former white as ashes, his quivering lip and nervous face betraying the constant fear in which he passes his life. As he drove past the long line of soldiers, all of whom carry loaded rifles for fear of treachery, he glanced uneasily from side to side, as if to detect the presence of some possible assassin.

Bulgaria furnishes the best example of an emancipated State among all which have been freed from the Turkish yoke. The southern half of the principality is a rolling plain, dotted with picturesque, flourishing villages, while the northern half is a magnificent mountainous region which is known as the Bulgarian Switzerland. Sofia, the capital, is a modern, well-constructed city of 60,000 persons, and contains a superb new Sobranje, or Parliament House. Prince Ferdinand is decidedly unpopular with his subjects, this being largely due to his ridiculous Court etiquette. His ambition is to secure the title of King, so that he may be on a social equality with the rulers of Servia and Roumania. His people believe that he would willingly sacrifice the material advantages of the country to the empty dignity of a royal crown. His subjects, mostly peasant farmers, are bitterly opposed to his lavish expenditures in display and state festivities. But while Bulgaria is no Utopia, when compared with Greece and Servia, the principality has certainly accomplished wonders as an independent State. Servia, one of Bulgaria's nearest neighbors, is now on the verge of a revolution. Ex-King Milan, a man whom no man can respect, upon his return to the country, was appointed Commander in Chief of the army, an act which caused grave apprehension, and which the present inflammatory condition of affairs seems to fully warrant. It is generally believed that the artful Milan is anxious to depose his son and return to the throne. Balkan rulers rarely end their days in the peaceful possession of their thrones, and the chances are that King Alexander will, in the course of events, be forced off his, and Belgrade will witness another brief spell of peace.

Mr. Miller has discussed the general as well as the unique features of Balkan politics, as well as the attractive items of travel, in a masterly manner. The volume is one which is not to be read in a day, and a careful perusal of its interesting contents will afford more instruction and entertainment than any work which has attempted to treat the subject of Balkan politics and travel.

*TRAVELS AND POLITICS IN THE NEAR EAST. By William Miller. With maps and illustrations. 8vo, pp. 470. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

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"Fanny" Loses Manuscripts.

A house in Sandisfield, Conn., was burned on Aug. 6 while the Rev. G. H. Alden of Philadelphia and his wife, who is known as "Fanny," were boarding with the family. They suffered severe losses. Mrs. Alden lost the manuscript of a number of poems, the value of which cannot be estimated. The job was carried by a match which the oldest son of the family had lighted to look for his mother, which he had dropped [illegible]

Middle Age the Period of Production in Works of Fiction.

It is a very common mistake to imagine that the most successful writers in fiction have attained their highest distinction while in the first flush of youth, inspired by the glow of youthful romance and passion. If we look back over the lives of our greatest novelists we shall find that this does not follow being the case.

Scott took thirty-three years—"Waverley" was given to the world. He had been known in the field of letters for years as a successful poet and writer for the reviews, but he did not turn to fiction until his light as a poet was beginning to be eclipsed by the more brilliant beams of Byron's genius. He wished by the reputation of the "author of Waverley" to restore the waning prestige of Walter Scott as a poet, and we know that he met with success beyond his wildest dreams.

Thackeray had reached middle age before "Vanity Fair" established his reputation as the first novelist of his day. His matchless style was not a gift costing nothing to its creator, but it was the culmination and crown of long years of labor.

Charlotte Brontë was thirty-one when she wrote "Jane Eyre," the book that made her name famous. She had passed through varied and bitter experiences, and all through the pages of that wonderful book we can feel the heart throbs of her strong personality, stirred and quickened by her profound knowledge of life and its sorrows.

George Eliot had been known in the realm of letters for more than twelve years as editor, essayist, and translator, when, at the age of thirty-nine, by the publication of "Scenes from Clerical Life" and "Adam Bede" she became the founder of a new school in fiction, for she as truly created the psychological novel as Scott did the historical.

Charles Kingsley led the life of a busy rector in his parish of Eversly until he was forty-one, when, inspired by the deep sense of the social and political wrongs of his day, he penned "Alton Locke," the first of his strong and brilliant series of novels.

Anthony Trollope, after a youth of poverty, hardship, and failure, earned for himself in middle life an honored name in English literature. Mrs. Oliphant turned to literature as a means of support for an invalid husband, and later for her fatherless children. She has left the world as an added legacy to her many charming stories the history of one of the bravest and most unselfish struggles that was ever fought by a woman single-handed.

When we turn to our American writers of fiction we find the same story repeated. Hawthorne had played at communism at Brook Farm, drudged in the Boston Custom House and as Surveyor of the Port of Salem, and edited The American Magazine for some years, before, on the sunset side of forty, he gave to the world the "Scarlet Letter," probably the greatest of American novels.

Mrs. Stowe, like Charlotte Brontë, entered the literary arena at thirty-one, when, by the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," she revolutionised a great Nation and loosened the shackles of America's slaves.

Holmes, the genial Autocrat, was a leader in his profession and had won a widespread fame as a poet and essayist before he wrote "Elsie Venner," at fifty-two. In connection with Holmes, we would mention Weir Mitchell, because there is a striking similarity in their histories. Mitchell, like Holmes, had won high distinction in the medical profession before turning to literature; he is, like Holmes, a poet; in his "Characteristics," one of his earlier prose efforts, he has followed very closely the style of the "Autocrat," and he, too, had reached middle life before "Hugh Wynne" gave him an assured place among the first novelists of his day.

Gen. Lew Wallace had spent nearly half a century in active military and diplomatic service before he took up his pen and gained a worldwide reputation by the production of "Ben Hur," proving certainly in his case that "the pen is mightier than the sword."

I could cite numberless instances along this line, but I think enough have been given to prove that the highest laurels in the realm of novel writing have not been lightly won, but that the great creators in fiction, like the great poets, "learned in suffering what they taught in song," and that

> "The heights by great men reached and kept
> Were not attained by sudden flight,
> But they, while their companions slept,
> Were toiling upward in the night."

SALLIE McGAVOCK LACY.

Fredericksburg, Va., July 20, 1899.

Our Illustrated Magazines.

Looking over the English illustrated magazines, with the notable exception of The Pall Mall, no other can compare in an art sense with the American ones. Taking the issues for this month—August—and classing

The Century, with its [illegible] of high commendation, still possesses the power of producing [illegible] of Dickens's [illegible] Century [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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STRAY TOPICS.

(Continued from Page 532.)

abounds with anecdotes and characteristic descriptions of the officers and men—containing many incidents which Col. Roosevelt's modesty compelled him to suppress in his story of the famous regiment—and is, in fact, one of the most interesting of the many books which have been written on the recent war between Spain and the United States:

I had gone down to the left with Col. Wood and F and D Troops. The first wounded officer I saw was Capt. James H. McClintock of E Troop. He was leaning, propped up, against the tree on the backbone of the hill, which was clearly defined and bare as the buttress of a cathedral. Two bullets had met in his lower left leg, and I have never seen a man suffer such pain as he did. Months afterward I saw him, the day after he was discharged from the hospital and from the army with a record of "half total ability." He seemed to be very cheerful that day at Las Guasimas, and was carefully explaining to Lieut. Nicholls that the place was altogether too hot for any man to stay in who was not obliged to. I shook hands with him and got his name and address, as I did those of the other wounded, and asked him if there was anything that I could do for him.

"Not a d—d thing," said McClintock, "except get out."

Since then he has told me about one of his troopers, who, after McClintock had been forced to lie down by exhaustion, came and lay close beside him. He talked cheerfully to him and tried to keep his spirits up.

"You'd better get out of this," said McClintock. "It's too hot."

"Don't worry, Captain," the man replied, "I'm between you and the firing line."

McClintock, touched as he was by this exhibition of the man's devotion, still wanted him to get away. He urged him to leave him. The trooper refused. Finally, McClintock said:

"I am your Captain and I order you to go; you are doing no good to any one but me, here; this is no place for a well man. I order you to go."

Then the man had to tell.

"I ain't no well man," he slowly admitted. "I'm shot."

"Where?" asked McClintock.

"Oh, it's only a scratch."

They lay there in silence for a long time. The fire began to come from the left. The soldier worked his painful way around until he was again between McClintock and the line of fire. McClintock was too weak from the loss of blood even to speak. Then a hospital man came and lifted McClintock to carry him back.

"Take him, too," McClintock managed to articulate.

"No use," said the hospital man, "he's dead."

The Possible Ophir.

The discoveries made in July last by Dr. Karl Peters of ancient ruins in a valley through which runs a branch of the Zambesi may be summarized as follows: Near the ruins rises the Fura Mountain, which is in Portuguese territory. Whether the cyclopean walls which encircle a hill were used for a building erected for metallurgical, commercial, or religious purposes, Dr. Peters has not yet determined. The walls are, however, of a distinctly Semitic character.

The evidences are that, whoever built these edifices, gold was the main attraction. It might be that the name Fura is the same as the Hebrew Ophir, the resemblance in sound being fairly close. Dr. Peters suggests, however, that Ophir means nothing but African gold. But how account for the entire dropping out of history of these gold mines, and the colonization of this African country? A clue, it is believed, is discoverable, accounting for this silence. If it were by the Phoenicians that these buildings were erected, they were built in order to keep the aboriginal races in subjection. When Phoenicia played no longer the role of a commercial people, and navigation was forgotten, the secret of the land of gold died out, for the knowledge of it had been carefully guarded and was never transmitted.

Up in Arms for Macaulay.

In The Atlantic Monthly Mr. H. D. Sedgwick sings a paean for Macaulay, and does it in clear, ringing tones. Where stand, he asks, Newman, Ruskin, Carlyle, Macaulay? "'Tract XC.' is already old with hoary age, 'Sartor Resartus' is powerless to arouse youth to-day, the period of Ruskin's tyranny is past, and still Macaulay's essays, although it is fifty years since they were first published, are read continually from London to Melbourne, from New York to Singapore." And what is the cause of this constant popularity? It is his "modesty, his honesty, his hate of sham, his carelessness of metaphysics, his positiveness," and positiveness is a sterling English trait, though Macaulay has been called "the cock-sure man."

Mr. Sedgwick tells us that Macaulay "is never afraid." He never says "perhaps," or "maybe," or "the facts are obscure," or "authorities differ." The "ifs," "buts," and "howevers" he eliminates as would be flats or sharps due to the uncertain fingerings of the instrument a musician uses.

Attack has been made on Macaulay on account of his prejudices. Heaven defend us from the skeptics who write history! Doubting everything, after all, fant de mieux, they fall back on their own ingenuity. Mr. Sedgwick tackles Froude, Motley, Leslie Stephen, and even doubts their absolute accuracy.

Is this a sentimental age, that Macaulay's lack of sensitiveness should be brought up against him? "There is one danger," writes Mr. Sedgwick, "into which Macaulay's critics often fall. In the picture of a man, in the narrative of an episode, they find an error in fact, and conclude that the picture is unjust, that the episode is false." Shall we reprehend but Homer had? May not the shade of Macaulay present a thing imperviously? May he not even make a city of his mind?

Rambling on, George Trevelyan, in one of the most inspiring biographies ever written, [illegible]

wrote this queer thing: "That it would be unjust to estimate Goldsmith by 'The Vicar of Wakefield' or Scott by the 'Life of Napoleon.'" What did Macaulay mean? Certainly much of Goldsmith's fame rests on his "Vicar of Wakefield," and the poorest of Sir Walter Scott's works is his "Life of Napoleon." What Macaulay intended to write was Goldsmith's "History of Greece," a penny-a-line production. How that blunder, which had escaped his notice in the proof, worried Macaulay! When it was printed and he saw it, his trouble was great, for he had to pose before the world for three mortal months in the character of a critic who thought "The Vicar of Wakefield" a bad book. If he had had his own way, he would have had a new edition of The Edinburgh printed. As it was, consuming his soul, he had to wait three months before his correction appeared.

Perhaps Mr. Sedgwick's brilliant defense of Macaulay will exert its influence more abroad than at home, for in the United States are to be found the stanchest admirers of one of the greatest English historians of the Victorian age.

Two Magazine Stories—One Bad.

To comment rather on what is good than what is bad discoverable in current magazine fiction has been the inclination of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. An exception to what might be called a good-natured optimism on our part is to find fault with a story of Mr. Marion Crawford, published in one of the magazines for this month.

It may be a pot-boiler, but if so, the mess is garnished with the sickliest kind of death's head. A man is dying, when comes a "curiously yellow cloud," and "the Summer light turned lurid, as if it had been suddenly poisoned and polluted by the foul vapors of a plague." It is an uncommonly bad man who at his last gasp brings about this meteorological claptrap. Then, as a portion of the machinery, there is an old nurse, whose memory goes back a century or more, and she comes to the bed of the expiring man, and she ding-dongs into the ears of the moribund over and over again "Tell the truth."

Gabriel and Evelyn are betrothed and are to be married. In the finale Gabriel, juggling with his father's skull as if it were a ten-pin ball, finds out that the man whose headpiece he fumbles with was the wicked sire of his Gabriel's betrothed, after his father had broken the hearts of not less than two mothers.

The disagreeable, the unnatural, the unnecessary, are developed in this story to their finite degree. The topic selected—the possible union of a brother and a sister, though it may be as old as Greek tragedy, is revolting to-day. Granting that Mr. Marion Crawford is endowed with great literary skill, a story of this kind is nothing if not detrimental to his artistic reputation, for it is a vulgar horror.

In Lippincott's for August there is a short story, "The Illumination of Lee Moy," written by Dr. C. W. Doyle, the author of "The Taming of the Jungle." It is worthy of mention that there has been more than one error committed with the name of Doyle. If there is an English Doyle there is an American one. This short story, "The Illumination of Lee Moy," shows exceeding talent. It is wonderfully dramatic, with a strange tenderness, and has the unexpected element in it. The motherly devotion of Suey Hep to her child must touch every mother's heart. The conclusion is of the saddest. Are we to understand that between the yellow race and the white there is a gulf which never can be spanned? Is education to give the "heathen" but a gloss of civilization, the consciousness of an increased potentiality with the loss of his better inherent or instinctive qualities? That is, we think, the problem Dr. C. W. Doyle presents in this truly remarkable fiction.

A Provençal Festival.

Haste ye, jongleurs, troubadours, players of viol d'amor and mandolins, from the North, South, East, and West and strum your preludes and sing your songs at Béziers, in the Department of Herault, France, for there meets this month the congress of poets. It is true that Béziers is to-day a kind of small Manchester, manufacturing fine hose and choice dimity, but what of that? Once on a time such famous minstrels as Arnaut de Maruell, Rambaut de Vaqueiras, and Piere Raimon de Toulouse sang their choicest songs in old Béziers. The "art de trobar" (dare we translate it "the knack of finding?") flourished when these provencal poets lived. Béziers is the Parnassus of the Department of Herault, for it holds within its boundaries Montpellier, Cette, and Narbonne.

We are then to hear once more tenson, partiment, and sirventes, and think of the fair ladies and chivalrous gentlemen who sang with joy in their hearts listened to the songs only five or six hundred years ago. Oh! a jolly time was it, but, nay, much more than that, for, descried by these poets, ironclad men, bent on counting spears and bowing with battle-axes, gave over their warware and had their first glimpses of peace. Do not, laugh, for to a measure it was a rapprochement.

An American public has to thank Mr. Janvier again for luring within ken of what is provencal past and present, to us. So let us trust that there will be a plenty to holiday at Béziers, and that troubled France may find peace and repentance there. This person of Provence is famous for its dialect, and wherein that dialect has its root, which

Saber" unless you have consumed force, saffron, and garlic.

Leave the French to get up a grand entertainment. Béziers is to put on the airs of its glorious past with the old costumes as Gustave Doré drew them and theatrical tailors will cut and garnish them. There are to be actors and actresses from the Odéon who will declaim. And may we not quote a stave from Mr. Edmund Gosse's sestine?

"In fair Provence, the land of lute and rose,
Arnaut, great master of the lore of love,
First wrought sestines, to win his lady's heart;
For she was deaf when simpler staves he sang,
And for her sake he broke the bonds of rhyme
And in this subtler measure hid his woe."

The "Lingua Anglica."

"Volapük!" Just as likely as not that sad name proposed for universal language killed it. The absurdity of trying to create a new language seems to be self-evident. As The Spectator has it, "The instrument for expressing thought must vary with the character, history, and mental range of those who have thoughts to express, and if all men spoke alike, 90 per cent. of them would speak stiffly—not using, that is, a natural and self-developed vehicle of expression."

Nevertheless, discarding Volapük, why should there not be something like the "Lingua Franca of the Levant"? Prof. Diels has been lecturing before the University of Berlin, showing the necessity for such a language, and, strange to say, for a learned German talking to an educated German audience, he advocates English. "Including, as it does, Latin and Teutonic words," it represents "two civilizations." But then, above all, English has "the widest diffusion."

Nearly 150,000,000 men talk English, and 400,000,000 more, black or yellow men, shape their speech in what they believe is English, and not an hour passes that there are not new business communications between the English-speaking white men and the men of color.

There are the Jews, a practical people, and the Russian, with his "Yiddish," expresses his wishes to his German co-religionist in New York. "The ruling classes in India, who are more separated by language than their rivals in Europe, talk and write to one another in Persian." The dullest African possesses a smatter of Arabic. It is perfectly possible for a man to talk in two languages, for are there not innumerable Canadians who are just as much at home in English as they are in French? Will not, in process of time, Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, and even the Philippines acquire English?

The most absurd thing we Americans could do would be to issue a ukase requiring the inhabitants of our newly acquired countries to drop their lingo and talk English only. But we are introducing English to these new infant classes of ours, which is a measure, insidious or not, which takes advantage of the situation. The process of Anglification will always be a slow one—not to be hurried.

Prof. Diels may be, then, somewhat before his time, but he certainly anticipates what is to take place in a century from to-day—a short period, certainly, when the everlasting apparent persistency of a language is considered. It will take long wrenching before the roots of any language are disturbed. Nevertheless, a newer top growth is possible.

Among the Folk-Lorists.

The Folk-Lore Society gave a dinner in London to Prof. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago, and, led by Mr. Andrew Lang, the folk-lorists in general had a most jolly time. In fact, discussions on folk-lore do lead to an unquenchable thirst—say, for knowledge. The Queen and the President of the United States were toasted, and then Mr. Andrew Lang followed with a clever speech. Mr. Lang said he had drunk the two previous toasts with such enthusiasm that he feared his remarks would be somewhat incoherent. Prof. Starr had penetrated into the heart of Mexico, and that presumably threw some light on the picture on the menu. That picture seemed to show some connection between the art of heathen Mexico and the art of the Lowther Arcade, for the creature represented powerfully suggested the familiar woolly lamb, though the wheels were omitted. Perhaps he would be better acquainted with the works of Prof. Starr if he did not spend so much time at St. Andrews, a city which was associated with a saint who used to live in a hut exposed to the northeast wind, and which was founded in the interests of what was called "golf" or religion. Chicago, whence the professor came, had undertaken, when it took up culture, to make things hum. Chicago, by the way, had never had a saint, Mr. Stead's stay there having been merely a temporary one. However, St. Andrews, unlike Chicago, had not a professor of archæology. He was in favor of international amity and reported that there was trouble with reference to the Newfoundland fisheries. As a measure he would suggest that all [illegible] had [illegible] should use the [illegible]. From American there came [illegible] during the human race [illegible] from Babel, the [illegible]. Prof. Starr had come [illegible] of crisis. Memory of [illegible] jam of jams and never [illegible] was applied. Prof. Starr was [illegible] and he [illegible] the Chicago [illegible] and [illegible] Chicago [illegible] Chicago [illegible] Chicago

WINCHESTER.

The History of That Great English Public School.*

This book, a history of Winchester College, is by Mr. Arthur F. Leach, late a Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, who was formerly a Winchester boy. In his preface, Mr. Leach states that it is a first attempt at a connected history of Winchester College and School "from the earliest times to the present day." Winchester being regarded as the origin and fountain head of the great system of public school education in England. As Mr. Leach says, "it is a hard task to compress the history of five hundred years into five hundred small pages." It is, perhaps, quite as difficult to do the book justice in the compass allowed by a short review. Perhaps the very fact that Mr. Leach was cramped for space is the reason that his book, while full of important facts and interesting stories as to Winchester, its history, past and present condition, and its influence on other schools, yet does not, at least from the present writer's experience, leave a clear impression on the mind.

The history of Winchester College is that of an institution that for five hundred years has occupied an eminent position. Mr. Leach says that Winchester has always been taken for a model for new school foundations. "In the fifteenth century it was the mother of Eton College, and the model for a goodly bevy of college schools like Higham Ferrars, Rotherham, and Acaster. In the sixteenth century it was the pattern after which Henry VIII. erected the new cathedral grammar schools, of which the King's School, Canterbury, and Westminster may be taken as the principle examples. It is said to have been usual when schools were replaced or restored in the days of Edward and Elizabeth, and for a time later on, to direct that the master should be a Winchester or a Westminster man, or that the teaching should be done in the Winchester or Eton manner.

Part of the seventeenth and all of the eighteenth centuries was a period of depression among public schools throughout all England, but "when the revival began, in the early part of the present century, its great development is coupled in popular reports with the names of Rugby and of Arnold, the inspired head master. But Arnold drew his inspiration from William of Wykeham and Dr. Goddard, and consciously and avowedly reformed Rugby after the fashion of Winchester."

Mr. Leach says the prosperity of Marlborough College dates only from the introduction of Cotton from Rugby—a Westminster boy, but one of Arnold's favorite masters and also a confessed Wykehamite. He also traces the present successful condition of Bedford School and Bradfield College to the adoption of the ideas and methods of Winchester College. Mr. Leach also points with evident pride to the fact which he claims to be characteristically English, that the oldest of the public schools, and the one in which the public school spirit was first to develop, should still retain its old supremacy, both in its success as a school and also in the more modern test of the cricket field.

Mr. Leach next undertakes to accurately define the term "public school," which is used so differently in England and America. After citing several commonly received definitions, which in their application exclude well-known schools, he finally decides that a public school "is an ancient endowed grammar school, mainly for boarders, and is of national celebrity," and further, "that it is an aristocratic or plutocratic school, wholly or almost wholly a boarding school; is under some form of more or less public control. * * * In other words, a public school is a 'boarding academy for young gentlemen,' which draws its pupils from all parts of the country."

The Venerable Bede writes that St. Augustine was the originator of grammar schools in England, one being well established in Canterbury before the year 631. About a century later Alcuin describes a celebrated cathedral grammar school at York, where he was educated, and where he afterward taught in the year 780. In 1137 there were three flourishing grammar schools in London, one of which—the Cathedral Grammar School—is still in existence and in a very prosperous condition. Mr. Leach thinks there was a good public school at Winchester as early as the year 673 a tenth century manuscript representing Alfred the Great as educating one of his sons at this Winchester Grammar School.

A public grammar school was an essential portion of every cathedral foundation; the schoolmaster—his later title being Chancellor—remaining one of its four principal officers. Mr. Leach takes up one by one and minutely describes the old school authorities, their duties and their compensation, the hours, the studies, the manners, and the general course of life in such institutions in those early days.

Mr. Leach also describes with considerable detail the events of William of Wykeham's varied career. As early as September, 1371, Wykeham, then Bishop of Winchester, was maintaining a school at that city, and in October, 1382, a foundation deed was executed at Southwark, at that time the town house of the See of Winchester, which is, in part, as follows:

"Lately erected and founded a perpetual college of seventy poor scholars, clerks, to study theology, canon and civil law, and arts in the University of Oxford." Wykeham next erects "a college of poor scholars, clerks, near the City of Winchester," which shall also consist of "seventy poor and needy scholars, clerks, living collegewise in the same, studying and becoming more fruitful and profitable in the said University of Oxford, and to be called Scholars of Wykeham."

Mr. Leach says: "The two colleges, aforesaid, though situate in different places, issue from one stem, and flow from one spring, and differ not in substance, having no diverse effect. They are next of kin and are called by one name."

Mr. Leach adds to the above:

It is difficult or impossible to say which was the object Wykeham had most at heart, to benefit Winchester school by sending its boys on to become Oxford scholars, or to benefit Oxford University by sending it Winchester school boys.

The account of these two closely related colleges during all the years which have elapsed since the end of the fourteenth century; the buildings which have been erected; the manners and customs of the two institutions and the accounts of the celebrated men connected with both, are, on the whole, most interesting reading. Underneath Hall, at Winchester, now called Seventh Chamber, is the only ancient school building of the fourteenth century still in existence. Both Winchester College and New College, Oxford, show the great scale on which Wykeham's plans were laid—but it is only when compared with other buildings of the same age that this becomes fully apparent.

It is impossible even to glance at Winchester and its progress during the years of its existence, its constantly changing customs, and its celebrated masters and scholars. Its buildings, old and new, are many of them exceedingly beautiful. For accounts of all these things our readers are referred to the book itself. Of the present Winchester school Mr. Leach says:

"It is a well-known peculiarity of Winchester that whether or no it is, according to a clever definition of a university, a place where some men learn everything, it is, at all events, a place where all men learn something. Every one is expected to do some work, or he is liable to find himself relegated to less pleasant haunts of the Muses. The standard of attainment is not, indeed, alarmingly high, and character is taken into account. Nowhere in all the world can boyhood be passed under happier auspices than at Winchester to-day. For a scholar in college merely to live in those antique chambers, to dine in that lofty hall, to walk in that picturesque court, steeped in the subtle influences of 500 years of continuous school life, with the proud consciousness that here alone can such privileges be enjoyed—is no small part of a liberal education. Commoners in Houses share in a scarcely less degree the charm of a historic past and a delightful present. In chapel and school, in meads and hills, in the visits, now much rarer than those of their predecessors, but not perhaps therefore less impressive, to the mighty Minister, full of the memory of the common founder, they equally fall under the spell of the genius loci, and feel its power. Our predecessors felt unmeasured devotion to Our Lady of Winchester, although her service was not without hardships. Life at Winchester now is the most comfortable as well as the freest of all school lives; passed in the most strenuous variety of work and play, amid the most charming surroundings of nature and art."

The book is well and fully illustrated with pictures of the old and modern buildings, most of which are of the greatest artistic beauty—as well as of historic interest, bits of the scenery; old portraits of the boys in the dress of the different periods, and charmingly executed interior views. Being the history of the oldest, as well as of one of the most important of the English public schools, it is also in great measure a history of England's progress in education, and, therefore, a distinctly valuable book. As has been said, Mr. Leach's style is not altogether attractive, his book being too much a collection of facts, instead of the coherent, picturesque whole it might so easily have been made.

*A HISTORY OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE. By Arthur F. Leach, M. A., F. S. A., formerly Fellow of All Souls, Oxford. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, importers. 1899. $1.50.

A New Stevenson Reprint.*

In exceedingly attractive form Stevenson's "Morality of the Profession of Letters" comes to us from "The Brothers of the Book." The essay originally appeared in The Fortnightly Review for April, 1881; has since been included in both the Edinburgh and Thistle editions of Stevenson's works, but has never before been issued as a separate reprint.

This essay has the true Stevenson flavor to an unusual extent, having been called forth by a discussion of "the profession of letters" which was at that time going on in the public press, "debated, to put the matter mildly, from a point of view that was calculated to surprise high-minded men, and bring a general contempt on books and reading."

Stevenson, as would be expected, takes up and vigorously defends the dignity of literature, presenting his case in a sane and impressive manner. The little book should be exceedingly interesting, both to the general reader and to the young writer, being full of the best possible advice to the latter:

"There are two just reasons for the choice of any way of life. The first is inbred taste in the chooser; the second, some high utility in the industry selected. Literature, like any other art, is singularly interesting to the artist, and in a degree peculiar to itself among the arts; it is useful to mankind. * * * I shall not say much about the wages. A writer can live by his writing. If not so luxuriously as by other trades, then less luxuriously. The nature of the work he does all day will more affect his happiness than the quality of his dinner at night."

Mr. Stevenson next expatiates upon the great importance of the daily press, its influence, and its privileges. Finally he takes up the question of payment for literary work, and the great influence it exerts upon the quality of the product. Throughout he takes the high ground that writers have a great responsibility, and that without the first of which is truth to the fact, combined with the cultivation of as good a style as is possible. "In every department of literature, though so low as hardly to deserve the name, truth of the fact is of importance to the education and comfort of mankind, and so hard to preserve that the faithful trying to do so will lend some dignity to the man who tries it."

The second duty Mr. Stevenson emphasizes is a moral one, and much harder to define—a kind of broad-minded sympathy for all that is good. His welcome Swinburne's attitude toward all good work as an illustration: "The admirable example set before all young writers is the width of literary sympathy displayed by Mr. Swinburne. He runs foeth to welcome merit, whether in Dickens or Trollope, whether in Villon, Milton, or Pope. This is in criticism the attitude we should all seek to preserve—not only in that, but in every branch of literary work."

Mr. Stevenson reminds us, too, that every bit of published writing passes, however swiftly, through the minds of some portion of the public, and, no matter how transiently, colors their thoughts to a greater or less extent. Therefore, he tells us, one "must express himself and his own views and preferences; for to do anything else is to do a far more perilous thing than to risk being immoral; it is to be sure of being untrue."

It would seem that all Stevensonians who are not subscribers to the English or American complete editions of his works will gladly welcome this little volume, which is by far the most important publication issued by the "Brothers of the Book."

The edition consists of 299 numbered copies, printed from type at the Adirondack Press. The book is extremely well printed, well paged, attractively bound in blue buckram, and altogether reflects great credit on its makers.

*THE MORALITY OF THE PROFESSION OF LETTERS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Gouverneur, New York: The Brothers of the Book. 1899. $1.

Bernard Capes's "At a Winter's Fire."

Under this cosy title have been collected eleven of Bernard Capes's short stories, including among them "Jack and Jill," "A Lasy Romance," "Dark Dignum," and "A Voice from the Pit." All of the contents of the volume, with the exception of Three articles, have been published in either The Cornhill, Macmillan's, Pearson's, or Sketch Magazine. The stories are varied in theme, the treatment, however, being quite similar. Not dependent upon the old story of love for their interest, they furnish a pleasing variety for the reader. What is weird and fantastic finds a place here. The descriptions of scenes and persons are excellent.

"The Moon Stricken" is the introductory tale. It deals with the loss of memory and derangement of the mind occasioned by witnessing some most extraordinary phenomena in nature, and the remarkable restoration of both upon rewitnessing the same phenomena. This subject has been so ably handled by numerous other writers, many of them celebrated, that this story is not of so much interest as are some of those which follow it.

"The Black Venn" is the talisman which decided the fate of two lovers. It was "a great mound of liss rolled up and inland, in the far sweep of the bay, from the giddy margin of the lower ruin of cliffs. These, mere compressed mountains of mud, blown by the winds and battered by the sea, were in a constant state of yawn and collapse," and "all along the middle slope of Black Venn itself a wide, deep fissure, dark and impenetrable, had stretched from ages unrecorded." Many years ago an iron box, the credited receptacle of great valuables, was lost in this fissure of the Black Venn. When later pretty Plancine de Jussac wished to marry, her father placed the conditions of the marriage upon the recovery of the lost box. Fate waved her hand in the young people's favor; the big mound cracked and fell, leaving a cliff some thirty feet to its base with a billowing mass of sand below. In this was discovered the long-lost box, disappointing in its contents, but sealing the possibility of the maiden's marriage, which soon was celebrated modestly, with the parent's consent and blessing.

"The Black Reaper" is a peculiar stroke of the imagination, and by far the best selection in the book. It purports to be a memorandum taken from an old register describing an occurrence in the year 1665, the year of the Great Plague, and is written in the style of old records. In brief, the story pictures the wickedness of mankind at that period and the sudden appearance of the pestilence, here described as an old reaper with his scythe. He mowed steadily, cutting down all who stood in his way, a vast number, till the people in their terror devised the plan of placing a line of children across the scourger's path. The scheme proved most efficacious. When the reaper came upon "the tender array, his scythe stopped and trailed in his hand, and for a full moment he stood like a figure of stone. Then thrice he walked slowly backward and forward along the line, seeking for an interval whereby he might pass, and the children laughed at him like silver bells, showing no fear, and perchance meeting that of love in his eyes that was hidden from us.

"Then of a sudden he came to before the midmost of the line, and while we drew our breath like dying souls, stooped and snapped his blade across his knee, and, holding the two parts in his hand, turned and strode back into the shadow of the dripping well. There arrived, he paused once more, and trident shook, almost as if he had come to us and vanished into blackness. But there were those who knew that he was not gone, and that it was a face radiant and beautiful as an angel's."

The verses which precede the "Black Reaper" are unique in sentiment and interesting. They form a fitting prelude to the story and bear the title of "Heaven's Nursery." They are as follows:

"'Sinner, sinner, whence do you come?'
'From the bitter earth they call my home.'

"'Sinner, sinner, why do you wait?'
'I fear to knock at the golden gate;

"'My crimes were heavy; my doom is sure,
And I dread the anguish I must endure.'

"'Had you ever a child down there?'
'One—but it died, and I learnt despair.'

"'Here you will find it, behind the gate.'
'God forbid! for I felt my hate—

"'Shrunk in the frost of my cruelties
More than the Judge's I fear its eyes.'

"'Hist! At the keyhole place your ear,
Sinner, what is the sound you hear?'

"'Is it ten thousand babes at play?
Heaven's nursery lies that way.

"'Through it to judgment all must fare,
It was God's pity placed it there.'

"The gate swung open; the sinner past;
Little hands caught and held him fast.

"'While you wait the call of the Nameless One,
There's time for a game at "Touch and Run"!'

"He played with them there in the shining place,
With the hot tears scorching his furrowed face—

"Played till the voice rang dread and clear:
'Where is the sinner? I wait him here!'

"Then, shouting with laughter one and all,
They pushed him on to the Judgment Hall;

"Stood by him, swarmed to the dais steps,
A jumble of gleeful eyes and lips.

"The Judge leaned stern from his judgment throne:
'I gave thee—where is thy little one?'

"Wildly the culprit caught his breath:
'Lord, I have sinned. My doom be death.'

"He hung his head with a broken sob.
There sprang a child from the rosy mob.

"'Daddy!' it cried, with joyful shriek;
Leapt to his arms and kissed his cheek.

"But he put it from him with bursting sighs
And looked on the Judge with swimming eyes:

"Stood abashed in his bitter shame,
Waiting the sentence that never came.

"From the Throne spoke out the thundered Word:
'This be thy doom!' No more he heard,

"For a chime of laughter from baby throats
Took up those crashing organ notes,

"Mixed with, silenced them, made them void—
And the children's laughter was unalloyed.

"'This be thy doom,' came a little squeak,
'To play with us at "hide-and-seek"!'

"Thrice did the Judge essay to frown;
Thrice did the children laugh Him down—

"Till at last He caught and kissed
The maddest of all and the merriest,

"Turned to the sinner with smiling face:
'They render futile the judgment place.

"'Sunniest rascals, imp and elf,
Who think they can better the Judge Himself.

"'Sinner—whatever thy sins may be,
Theirs is the sentence—Go from Me!'"

ALLISON.

*AT A WINTER'S FIRE. By Bernard Capes. Author of "The Lake of Wine," &c. 12mo. 303 pages. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

Early English Book Sales.*

The interest now taken by collectors in the history of book gathering, which has long centred about the auction room, has led to the writing of the latest volume in the series known as "The Book Lover's Library." In "Book Auctions in England in the Seventeenth Century," John Lawler, the compiler of the catalogues of the famous Sunderland and Ashburnham sales, has produced a readable little book which possesses much bibliographical interest. The average cataloguer of books is usually very much of a bore when he ventures into literature, but Mr. Lawler is both entertaining and instructive, and one wishes that he had made a larger volume and given us an account of the English book sales of the eighteenth century.

Book auctions were first introduced into Europe by the Elzevirs at Leyden and Amsterdam, and there is a record of a sale held by them as early as 1004—that of the libraries of George and John Donsa. It was not, however, until Oct. 31, 1676, that the first English book auction took place. William Cooper, who then began to disperse the library of Dr. Lazarus Seaman at the divine's house in Warwick Court, in Warwick Lane, London, prefacing the catalogue with this statement:

It hath not been usual here in England to make sale of books by way of auction, or who will give most for them, but it having been practised in other countreys to the advantage both of buyers and sellers, it was therefore conceived, (for the encouragement of learning,) to publish the sale of these books this manner of way.

There were 5,639 lots in the Seaman catalogue, only 1,247 of which were English. The sale, beginning Oct. 31; ended on Nov. 8, 1676, and the total realized was about £3,000. The collection was, of course, that of a learned theologian, and the two books most important, in a modern sense, were the Homer of 1488, which sold for 9 shillings, and Eliot's Indian Bible of 1663, which fetched 19 shillings.

Mr. Lawler notes that this method of selling books so commended itself to collectors

*BOOK AUCTIONS IN ENGLAND in the Seventeenth Century (1676-1700)," by John Lawler. N. Y. A. C. Armstrong & Son. London: Elliot Stock.

and persons desiring to dispose of their libraries that from 1676 to 1700 over 100 auctions were held, thus bringing into the book market about 350,000 works, a total of £250,000 being realized, or about $750,000 in money of the present time. Successful in London, the book auction system soon spread into the provinces, into such cathedral cities as Oxford, Durham, and Norwich, libraries of country clergymen were sold at their houses or at inns, and auctions were held in booths at country fairs. The first Scottish book auction was held by Andrew Anderson in Edinburgh on Nov. 12, 1688, and on July 7, 1698, the first Irish book sale occurred in Dublin, the eccentric bookseller, John Dunton, being the auctioneer. Not all the English book sales were those of collectors; frequently dealers in books took advantage of the auction method to dispose of their superfluous stocks.

It was soon evident, indeed, as Mr. Lawler points out, that the introduction of book auctions into England had given a great and important impetus to the spread of literature, and the increase of book buyers and of publications. With these facts Macaulay does not seem to have been familiar, and Mr. Lawler's exhaustive examination of the subject proves how ignorant he was of book auctions as a means of disseminating literature.

Though William Cooper, bookseller and publisher at the Sign of the Pelican, in Little Britain, London, was the first English book auctioneer, and occupied a prominent position from 1676 to 1688, the most eminent of those who sold books publicly was Edward Millington, who seems to have begun selling in 1680, his last sale being that of Dr. William Leving's library, dispersed in Oxford, June, 1698. Millington, who did more for the diffusion of literature than any other man of his time, introduced book auctions into the provinces, and traveled from town to town with books. John Dunton called him "a man of remarkable elocution, wit, sense, and modesty," and said that there was as much comedy in his "Once, Twice, Thrice," as in a modern play. Milton, it is said, lodged at Millington's house about 1670, and the auctioneer used to accompany the poet when he "went abroad." Oxford, Cambridge, Norwich, Stourbridge, and St. Edmundsbury fairs, St. Albans, Chelmsford, Abingdon, Hatfield, Tunbridge Wells, and other cities and towns were visited by Millington with consignments, and he must have disseminated in London and the provinces vast quantities of books. He was well known and well esteemed, and when he died Tom Brown wrote "An Elegy on the Death of Mr. Edward Millington, the Famous Auctioneer."

Mr. Lawler gives a chronological list of book sales in England in the seventeenth century, which will be found of value, and his descriptions of the libraries of Thomas Manton, William Castell, Francis Bernard, Richard Smyth, the Earl of Anglesey, Richard Maitland, fourth Earl of Lauderdale, Sir Kenelm Digby, William Cecil, Lord Burghley, and of Sir Edward Bysshe are most interesting. There is a good index, compiled by the author's son, A. J. Lawler.

Rhoda Broughton's Clever Story.*

"The Game and the Candle." Simply an astonishing performance, and just such as Rhoda Broughton is alone capable of producing. The morality of it? Ahem! Why did Jane, when she was barely seventeen, marry superannuated Henry Etheridge, and the man not alone famed in science and literature, but possessed of large estates? For seven or eight years Jane had lived with this old husband, and he not overparticular. But she had loved another. When the husband was dying he exacted of his wife that she should not marry John Miles. She might take any other man for her husband, but never this John Miles. At his last gasp Etheridge insisted on this. Did she refuse, he would leave his fortune to his sister.

Imagine a woman who declined assenting. And die he did, and Jane was turned out into the world, not quite penniless, for she had some small means of her own, just sufficient to live with in genteel penury. She rather gloried in her decision.

Then, after a year, comes back to England the man she had loved. He had been wandering over the world. He was handsomer than ever. Then she studied him. Irresistibly she discovered many minor, some major, failings in him. He was wanting in intellectuality. She would have been obliged to come down to his level and never read a book again, but what was terrible, and she had the ocular proof of that, he had a tendency toward indiscriminate kissing. Her idol was shattered. She finds "that the egoism of her own passion has scorched her," that she has been had on account "of 6 feet stature, a fine set of muscles, and a pair of blue eyes."

Then came the "black crisis." Miss Rhoda always keeps well in hand the situation. Her heroines never swoon or go off into hysterics. Of course, Mrs. Jane moistens many a cushion or pillow with her tears, but, as the author coolly remarks, "The girl who in five minutes will have fallen on the rocks beneath is picking daisies on its edge. The policeman who is going to be run over by the express has enjoyed his dinner more than usual." So while it lasted Jane has had a fairly amusing time of it.

Oh, but—but—why did not William Chesshire, her husband's secretary, the scientific man, who had stood up so bravely for Jane—he who had really saved her from all disgrace—who believed in her—who had literally kept her secret—he who had dared to love her, though he never dreamed it—proposed it—and she touched to her inmost [illegible]

oh, why, for pity's sake, is he left out of the plot at the conclusion?

Just here comes in Rhoda Broughton's fine art. The unfinished modulation the clever musician leaves to your imagination, and so in "The Game and the Candle" you may work out your own conclusion, as you please.

Those most important personages in a Rhoda Broughton romance—the dogs—the lady does not neglect. What a snob is Mouflon, the poodle, and what a spitfire is the Spitz, Elsa! There is good reason to admire Miss Broughton. Maybe it is because she never drones, but is always active, quick, and apt. Pathos! bah! that is not a quality this author cares a snap of her fingers for. But she can be impressive all the same, as she draws the comedy of human errors. Nobody writing to-day has what the French call "le mot juste" more at her command than has this clever writer.

American Village Life.*

Ward & Drummond have just published for George W. F. Birch, D. D., LL. D., a well-known New York pastor, a volume of a historical character. It will be welcomed among the increasing number of valuable contributions to local history from which the future student and historian will draw ample data for his twentieth century work. In this book Dr. Birch gives a picture of the church and social life in Western Pennsylvania in the forties and fifties. In the chapter on "Our Village Home" he grows eloquent over the rural life of the Keystone State. Claysville, named after the great orator from Kentucky, is situated on the Old National Road, which that statesman did so much to create. It was the highway over the mountains and into Ohio, and that mere wagon track, fringed with green, was once pulsing with the life of the Nation on its march westward.

When the doctor was a boy he saw day by day this mighty panorama streaming by his father's house and shook hands with statesmen and Presidents as they paused in their journey to and from the National capital to receive the greetings of the village. The author even "accommodates" the muse to do honor to the old road:

Where did it come from and where did it go?
That was the question that puzzled us so,
As we waded the dust of the highway that flowed
By the town like a river—the Old National Road.

Many a quaint description, rare anecdote, and twicetold tale that fell from the lips of the gossips in the village "store" finds an appropriate place in the book, and as a study and faithful portrait of American life it will interest many a reader.

The volume will find its way into our libraries and be a welcome guest in many a household.

The book also contains a history of the Claysville Presbyterian Church, and a number of interesting biographical sketches the subjects of which belong to that class in which a certain denizen of Plymouth, Mass., included his family. He was recounting the great ones of the town and their deeds, and the listener asked, "What have your people done?"

"We! Oh, we are just folks."

A Beautiful Story.*

Would you sip hydromel in the printed line and feel no cloying? Betake you, then, to that story of Mr. Marriott Watson's, "The Heart of Miranda," the first in his volume. Through it all pervades the faint perfume of the honeysuckle, it is warmed with the blush of the rose, and the ear in rapture hears the gurgle of the nightingale. Is it prose or poetry? Mr. Marriott Watson has made the very prettiest of love idyls.

It were a shame to dissect it, only to note that Miranda wanders fancy free through her garden, and wonders what it is to love; and she meets many and diverse kinds of men, as the fool, the popinjay, the gushing swain. Finally, of course, she stumbles across her fate. And how delightfully the author shows the obscurity of it all, that first faint glimmer of love, and how quickly it flares up and is all-consuming. Then there is, too, the true hypnotic idiocy of it, the absolute uncertainties as to the most positive of facts, brought about by mental aberration. "My wits have wandered. But is it Tuesday, or, surely, Wednesday to-day?" he vaguely asked. Miranda reflected. "It was Monday yesterday," she answered, thoughtfully. "Ah then," said he, eagerly, "it is Tuesday to day, and it will be Wednesday to-morrow." A dainties love episode it were difficult to write, and in this story, an allegory of life, Mr. Marriott Watson is at his very best. It is pure Elizabethan in its simplicity, and a model of English style at its prime.

But if in "The Heart of Miranda" there is honey, good, wholesome honey, in "The Dead Wall," "The Stone Chamber," "Zoraka on Route," "A Resurrection," there is verjuice, and your teeth are set on edge. Personages take poison, or try to blow their brains out, and do all kinds of uncomfortable things. The "Castle of Otranto" business is repeated. There is the old haunted house, and the ghosts are on the rampage and turn the brains of a recent occupant. Going to the Mast, Mr. Marriott Watson writes of the barqued and jealous Turk, and then follows the [illegible]

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as a romance maker, this question arises: Does he write creepy stories because there is a craving for such productions? Possibly there is, or he would not write them. Is the shudder under cultivation in England? We may tell our cousins across the water, despite Poe and even Hawthorne, that we are quite over the shiver and the shakes, and have become stolidly indifferent to such old inventions.

Return we then, with happiness to that most exquisite "Miranda," and as we read it over we ask whether "it is Tuesday today and it will be Wednesday to-morrow," and dwelling on Miranda's lisping lips we await her sweet, hesitating reply, and we would like to have her words set to music.

Southern Recollections.*

Mr. Powers tells in prose and verse the incidents of Virginia life, and it is Uncle Isaac, the faithful old man, who is the poet. The devotion of these old servants is barely expressible in words. It was a part of their lives. The honor of the white family they upheld. In quaint language they kept up the family traditions and imparted these to the white children. As the late historian of South Carolina tells us, the old butler was the Mentor, as far as manners were concerned, and the much-beloved mammy exercised the same cautionary ways. Listen to the dear old woman who chides her young mistress for some trivial fault:

"I cuarn't bar to see you stickin' yo' fingers in dat jar of 'serves, Miss Kate. I'm so sorry I'm mos' 'stressed dat I cotched you. Lordy, Lordy dat a chile ob yo' Mar should do such a thing. How cum you chilluns cuarn't larn de fashionables' manners what nat'rally belong to you?"

The effects of such a tirade, gravely imparted, never failed in correcting manners. The affection of the black mammy for her white "chile" had no limitation, and it was honestly reciprocated.

Uncle Isaac gives his recollections of the past and of the present, and tells of Christmas in the old time:

"Unk Jule would git a kercheefer, an' Andrew'd git a hat;
Ole Nancy'd git a apron, and dar was sump'n too fer Nat.
Unk Caesar'd hav' a pair of boots, an' Sis would git a dollar,
An' dem black folks would get so glad dey couldn't help but holler."

Then would come the dance. "Dar warn't no planners," but "music from de banjo an' a'jinin' to de fiddle."

"Ole John would sing 'O dearest May,' hum, hum, 'wid eyes so bright.'
'Now Balance all. Salute yo' partners.' Pang, pang: 'Ladies right.'
How dat ole banjo'd pink and ping, and how dat fiddle'd sing."

Old Isaac sings many a touching song, and lastly comes the lament of some one for their long-lost mammy, and very tender and sweet are those simple lines, for if there is a blessed rest for these faithful ones, Paradise is now their home. Mr. William Dudley Powers's "Uncle Isaac" is singular for its pathos.

Clever Scoundrels.*

Major Arthur Griffiths and M. Goron, authorities on English and French criminology, furnish us with what are the actual facts relating to thieves, bandits, and swindlers in business, as has Prof. Lombroso given us what are possibly their psychological or anthropological conditions. During the last five years the perfect rascal is occupying the attention of the maker of fiction, and we are largely increasing our stock of picaresque literature.

Mr. David Christie Murray's "A Rogue's Conscience" is another contribution to the "Rogues' Gallery," and the portraits of James Mortimer, Alexander Ross, and Daly, all thorough-paced scoundrels, are cleverly filled in. If there are the least traces of a generous feeling in the first two personages, Daly is a brute, and feels no compunction of conscience.

Mr. David Christie Murray is clever in the descriptions of the methods employed by his principals in their make-up. They are capable of all the changes, are protean artists in their way. At will James Mortimer becomes a French gentleman of the old régime or an officer in the English service. The author would have you believe that Mortimer has forged notes on the Bank of England merely for the fun of the thing. Mortimer is the Don Quixote of swindlers, and Ross is his Sancho Panza. With wonderful sharpness Mortimer eludes the detectives, though Daly, the American thief, has betrayed him.

Leaving England with a heavy swag, the two rascals came to the gold region of Northern Canada. At Gwyllim City, a little mining town, lives a Mr. Macquoid and his daughter Mary. It was Macquoid who had been ruined by their forgeries, and he is trying to rebuild his fortunes in Gwyllim City. As Mr. Murray assures us, the forgers were sorry for Macquoid. Anyhow, they enter into a legitimate business under the guidance of a strong-minded and honest Englishman—John Beech. Their business is to advance funds and subsistence to adventurous miners. If there are any profits arising from claims, all are sharers in the property.

There is an amusing Irishman, Mike, with "a brogue so thick and rich that it might have been spread with a trowel." He is sent into the wilderness to hunt for gold, backed by Ross, Mortimer, and Beech. He finds a huge nugget, but is hastening to Gwyllim City to report, when he comes across Macquoid, alone, very ill, and persisting with hardihood. Mike nursed him, believing the sick man to be Irish, and Macquoid his secret. The story develops in the latter third. Daly determines to [illegible]

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[illegible]

but he is not strong enough. Then Mike meets with an accident. He falls into a deep hole and Daly leaves him there to die. Then Mike, struggling for life with a broken leg, sets the woods afire, and is nearly burned to death. Daly comes to Gwyllim City and puts in his claim. But the sharp Mortimer recognizes Daly at once. John Beech rescues Mike when he is almost singed. Then Daly has a taste of lynch law—a decidedly strong one, for he is hanged; not so much because he tried to steal the claim, but because he had left his pard Mike in the lurch. John Beech loves Mary Macquoid. She tells the two rascals how her father has suffered. Mortimer is touched. He shows contrition by stealing all the money his partner Ross possessed. His idea is that that is the only method by means of which he can reform Ross. "If you want to enlighten a rogue's conscience, serve him as he served other people—rob him." Mortimer does, however, make restoration. He can afford it, since by his mining ventures he becomes a millionaire. Mr. David Christie Murray's story is specious to a degree, abounding with paradoxes, but is highly entertaining.

Poker Stories.*

The poker stories assembled by Mr. Curtis under the title of "Queer Luck" have the genuine flavor of the National game. They take the reader into a variety of fields where the game flourishes, from under the rude glare of the dripping lamps in the cabins of the West, through the primitive saloons of the great ranching sections, to the high-stake game which is so often found in the Middle West and on the Mississippi, and finally to the clubs and other scenes of poker play in the East. Here are related experiences in various phases of life, in which the extremes of society take hands or are persons in the drama. We hear all the familiar slang of the game; we see games with 25 cents limit and others without limit; we see jack-pots opened which finally lead to shooting and often to death; we behold all sorts of stakes wagered, from a seat in the Senate to a wife, and all of these stories are told in such an artless, yet realistic manner that the reader's interest never flags from the introductory tale, which tells "Why He Quit the Game," to the thirteenth and last, which depicts the stirring scenes which took place in "The Club's Last Game."

There are many devotees of the green table, who, as Balzac says, are "imperturbable as diplomatists, these plaster-cast faces of theirs betokened blunted sensibilities, and hearts which had long forgotten how to throb, even when a woman's dowry was the stake." In many details this will apply to expert poker players, but poker is the game of gentlemen as well as "cross-road" gamblers, and even many of the fairer sex find a wonderful fascination in it. It is the game of games with all who want to indulge in a game of chance which is not dealt or run by a professional, as are faro, rouge et noir, or trente et quarante.

Mr. Curtis's stories were popular when they appeared in newspaper form, and in their present attractive dress they should be most welcome to hundreds who want something of genuine diversion, something that smacks of excitement, and which might serve to tempt an anchorite from the practice of his devotions to seek a view of life as portrayed in the game of poker.

Cy Warman's Stories.*

The skill, the courage, the coolness, the endurance, the nerve required of the railroad engineer and, to a scarcely less extent, of his fireman have been the theme of so many of Mr. Warman's contributions to periodicals that he may almost be regarded as their apologist, if not their eulogist. How accurate he may be in details and how much coloring he may give to his pictures only the practical railroad man can judge, but he certainly impresses the general reader as one who knows his subject and who seeks to present it truthfully.

"Snow on the Headlight" is a story of the strike on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in 1888, and the effort is fairly made to do justice to both parties in the contest—the management of the company and the employes who went out. The grievances of each are told at length and the reasons for their failure to reach an agreement that would have averted the calamity. Throughout the book full credit is accorded the officials for their forbearance and even generosity to those who had left their service, as well as for the wise generalship that finally won for them the victory. The story, however, as a story, deals mainly with the fortunes of a few of the strikers. Its thread is slight—just sufficient to hold together the experiences of various types, such as are probably to be found in all similar movements embracing large bodies of men. The drunkard, the improvident, the slouch, the demagogue are portrayed not less faithfully than those illustrating opposite characteristics. The violent death from recklessness or ignorance and the suicide from despair following extreme privation are vividly depicted, and the still sadder picture is shown of the misery which inevitably comes in such a struggle to the innocent and helpless women and children. That, indeed, is the principal criticism to be made of the book—the lack of any pronounced cheerful element. While a strike itself is not pleasing and those directly involved cannot well be expected for the time being to look very favorably upon it, the author has not immediately connected its horrors and the gloom of the story as [illegible]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1898.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF BOOKS.

Reading the other day a book by a well-known English author, and one, too, who has written much about books and love of them, and whose reputation as a book lover is high, fancy the surprise with which the following paragraph was read:

> The literary man even at his desk, with text book from which he is quoting, though it be a passage of only a dozen lines, will find it far cheaper to sacrifice the printed book, cut out the bit and paste it in, than to spend a quarter of an hour in writing it out.

Think of a man who professes to be a book lover, and who frequently writes on bookish subjects, having so little regard for the sacredness of books as to treat them in such barbarous fashion; and, what is far worse, advises others to do the same. Further on in the same book this author (for it will not be necessary to mention his name) discourses charmingly about his own library, describes it in considerable detail, and tells us how he loves to watch, at the twilight hour, the play of the firelight on the books in his open shelves, and to dream over the contents of the many books standing there, waiting to be taken down at his own sweet will. Let us hope he does not practice what he preaches, and that few, if any, of his seemingly cherished volumes have been mutilated.

Surely, if so treated—the pages cut to save a few minutes of time—that man can have small understanding of the true friendship of books; nor can this feeling be thoroughly known to any save those who really love their treasures. The man who is simply fond of reading will never share those far higher pleasures enjoyed by the one who really makes friends of books.

All literature is full of the sayings of the book lover, which mean so much to those who can enter into the feeling and the mood the writer is expressing, sayings which sound so foolishly enthusiastic to others. The man who is able to follow Ben Jonson's precept: "In making thy friends books, and books thy friends," can thoroughly understand, and he only, the story Leigh Hunt tells of Lamb: "How natural it was in Charles Lamb to give a kiss to an old folio, as I once saw him do to Chapman's 'Homer'!" Hunt has, perhaps, written more than any other one man about the love of books. No one made friends of books more thoroughly than did Hunt, and it would be hard to find one who has written more charmingly about them. What could be more delightful than the whole introduction to his "Book for a Corner"? How well, too, what he has written of others applies to himself: "How pleasant it is to reflect that the greatest lovers of books have themselves become books! What better metamorphosis could Pythagoras have desired!" One could quote so many delightful bits from Hunt, because he dwells so constantly upon the friendliness of his beloved volumes. None but a true book lover could have written the following: "I like a small study where I am almost in contact with my books. I like to feel them about me. * * *. When I think of being in contact with my books—I mean it literally—I like to be able to lean my head against them." Then, too, it is only one's own books which eventually become one's friends. One could never have that feeling for the volumes to be found in great public libraries; nor in reading books lent. These books are tools only, or, in the case of a rare edition, a curiosity—to be looked at and left; or, at most, they serve to pass a pleasant hour or two. But one's own books, be they few or many, come to have a special interest. They become one's best friends, and one gets to love certain books in a particular edition, as one never could a much better copy, did it belong to some one else. As Bronson Alcott so well says: "My favorite books have a personality and complexion as distinctly drawn as if the author's portrait were framed into the paragraphs and smiled upon me as I read his illustrated pages. Nor could I spare these volumes from my table or shelves, though I should not open them for a twelvemonth."

Henry Ward Beecher has written much and lovingly of books, and yet in all his

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nothing was more characteristic, perhaps, than a letter to Dr. Peters, in which he gives his readers a glimpse of Dr. Peters's fondness for looking at the backs of books in well known, and probably the true book lover never fails to follow his example, finding, like Hazlitt, that "the sight of an old volume of those good old English authors on a stall, or the name lettered on the back among others on the shelves of a library, answers the purpose, revives a whole train of ideas, and sets the puppets dallying."

A book can never become one's real friend, in the full sense of the word, until it has been read and reread, loved and read again, and its contents so thoroughly mastered that it becomes a part of one's very nature, and the passages you want can be found without a moment's hesitation. True friendship for one's books, too, involves his being so well acquainted with the book's outward appearance that one can go in the dark and lay one's hand upon a desired volume without trouble.

Ruskin says: "A curious book will often afford you much amusement, but it is only a noble book which will give you dear friends." Dr. Johnson is said to have called books dull friends, but one would rather agree with the man who, commenting on this statement, adds: "But they are glorious companions," or as Stoddard puts it:

> "There are three over jolly companions,
> Men, women, and books."

The young man or woman who gathers together, for the love of the books themselves, a little collection quite his or her own—one, too, that probably no one else would have made of quite the same books, will be richly rewarded by the growing friendliness those volumes will develop. Launcelot Cross says: "The truest owner of a library is he who has bought each book for the love he bears it; who is happy and content to say: 'Here are my jewels; my choicest material possessions.'"

There is surely more beauty than sadness in the story of the last days of Southey, who, after a long life passed among his books, of which, although never a rich man, he had gathered together a goodly collection, came in time to lose his mind so thoroughly that he no longer had the power to read. Yet through it all he never lost his love for books, and spent his days wandering about his library, rearranging and handling his books, and even laying his head against them. Leigh Hunt, too, sums up his love of books and his realization of their friendliness in the following beautiful words: "I can keep the appreciation of them while I live, and love them till I die. * * * I may chance some quiet day to lay my overbeating temples on a book, and so have the death I most envy."

LITERATURE WHEN MEANEST.

Another writer has reached that pinnacle of popularity which involves the saddest of all penalties. Prof. Edward Markham pays the price of writing a real poem in seeing it parodied. "The Man with the Hoe" has been forced out of his niche in the newspapers by "The Man with the 'Load,'" "The Man with the Lawnmower," "The Woman Under the Heel of the Man with the Hoe," and by other literary burlesques.

At least the condition is indicative of intellectual facility. When anybody can write a parody in which the syllables shall flow as limpidly, the scansion be as perfect, the style as smooth or rugged, as in the lines that a poet has set unconsciously as model, there is no reason to despair of the common average of literary ability—no reason even to wonder at the magnitude of literary output and at the degree of its merit, judged from the standpoint only of workmanship. The parodies give the evidence that education is cheap, that people are grown bookish, and can write as well as read, and you feel that if, by chance, any one should have an idea he would not be hampered in giving it an irreproachable expression.

That is encouraging. But the parody is, of all things, concrete, and this has considered the device only in the abstract. Taken singly, the parody is a dreadful thing. It is irreverent, it is a literary wolf in sheep's clothing, and when it finds its subject in a fine,

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That is encouraging. But the parody is, of all things, concrete, and this has considered the device only in the abstract. Taken singly, the parody is a dreadful thing. It is irreverent, it is a literary wolf in sheep's clothing, and when it finds its subject in a fine,

[illegible] literary [illegible] high ideal purpose is a good thing, any more than a reliable jeweler will mat paste diamonds or a real artist stoop to chromos in his studio. The ideal remedy for the parody, then, would be the voluntary relinquishment of its manufacture, but as long as there is irreverence in the world and carelessness of another's feelings—think of a parodied author's sentiments!—the evil is one to be corrected by outside force.

Would it not be a good thing if a society of authors could secure legislation requiring that all parodies of copyrighted matter should be first submitted to the publisher of the subject parodied, his written permission being the essential preliminary to its publication? Then no newspaper would accept an unauthorized parody. We are not suggesting that authors be allowed to settle the fate of their own work's burlesque, for their opinions would be deficient in humor and not in prejudice. But the publisher could regard the matter in a more cold-blooded manner. If the parody could be expected to prove a good advertisement—there are perpetrators of them who excuse their crime on that ground just as one might think the victim's life insurance would pardon him in the dying eyes of the man he stabs—the publisher would see the advantage; if the parody were better than the original, a thing which has been known to happen, he would be apt to offer good terms for it himself; while if it were merely cheap wit, a heartless and inane production, he would withhold the authorisation and we should all be spared some of the cruelest pains that readers have, our literature would be purged of its meanest ingredient.

THOMAS À KEMPIS.

Despite the cramping effects of creed, the narrowing of that natural stream of love which should flow from a man's heart, there is one great book—the one Thomas à Kempis wrote—that neither Jew nor Gentile can read without the deepest reverence. Would you seek for rest, quiet, peace; it is here; you will find it.

Sir Francis Richard Cruise, in his volume "Who Was the Author of the 'Imitation of Christ'?" seems to settle this very much disputed problem. Claimants as to the nationality of Thomas à Kempis have been many. At times he has been represented as a Frenchman, an Italian, an Englishman. There have been even two rivals of Kempis presented. Sir Francis Cruise has devoted much of his life to the elucidation of the question, and has sifted all the evidence. There is no authority he has not studied. All the possible material facts he has weighed. The conclusion arrived at is that the author of the "Imitatio Christi" was "one Thomas à Kempis, German by birth and blood, Flemish by training and adoption, member of the 'Congregation of Common Life,' founded about the time of his birth, and under the spiritual direction of the Canons Regular of St. Augustine."

It were impossible that a volume of this character should be entirely restricted to the mere biographical details. No one may read this "Imitatio Christi" without expatiating on the grandeur of the text, for let it be said that the world in general has been appreciative of the book itself since it has been translated into all languages, even into Arabic, Armenian, and Japanese.

When Gordon knew that his days were numbered, he clung to his "Imitation," and this book of his is among the most sacred of his relics. Said Johnson: "'Thomas à Kempis's must be a good book, as the world has opened its arms to receive it.' It is said to have been printed in one language or another as many times as there have been months since it first came out." And there was Boswell, who spoke of "his favorite Thomas à Kempis," and he told how there was even in his time "sixty-three editions in the King's library." How thorough is George Eliot's appreciation of "The Imitation," for she says:

> I suppose that is the reason why the small, old-fashioned book, for which you need only pay sixpence at a book stall, works miracles at this day, turning bitter waters into sweetness; while expensive sermons and treatises newly issued leave all things as they were before. It was written down by a hand that waited for the heart's prompting; it is the chronicle of a solitary, hidden anguish, struggle, trust, and triumph—not written on velvet cushions—to teach endurance to those who are treading with bleeding feet on the stones. And so it remains to all time a lasting record of

"WHO WAS THE AUTHOR OF "THE IMITATION OF CHRIST?" By Sir Francis Richard Cruise, D. L., M. D. London: Catholic Truth Society.

Manikin Malay, with its superstitions, among the mystic, and is not in sympathy with mediæval ideals. But in Thomas à Kempis there is no mystic. His phrasing is clear, showing the intensity of his devotional feelings. What finer passage could there have ever been penned than this?

> Above all things and in all things, O my soul, thou shalt rest in the Lord always, for Himself is the everlasting Rest of Saints. Grant me, O sweetest and most loving Jesus, to rest in Thee above all creatures, above all health and beauty, above all glory and honor, above all power and dignity, above all knowledge and subtility, above all riches and arts, above all joy and gladness, above all fame and praise, above all sweetness and comfort, above all hope and promise, above all desert and desire: Above all gifts and favors that Thou canst give and grant to us, above all mirth and jubilation that the heart of man can receive and feel: Finally, above Angels and Archangels, and above all the Heavenly Host, above all things visible and invisible, and above all, O my God, that is not Thou!

Sometimes it has been urged that Thomas à Kempis did not write for the world at large, but for the sole edification of his fellow-clerics. This idea Matthew Arnold somewhat elaborates. Let this be as it may, the author of "The Imitation" only writ larger than he knew. If the grand book was appreciated in that narrow limit of time, included within much less than a century, for Thomas à Kempis, born supposedly in 1380, died in 1471. How wonderfully has the benign influence of the book spread since then. For so plain, so convincing are its pages that they fit the understanding of all humanity.

A NEW EDITOR OF THE ATLANTIC.

The Atlantic Monthly will soon have a new editor, Walter H. Page, who took charge of the magazine a few years ago, after editing The Forum for a number of years, having resigned. Mr. Page's successor is Bliss Perry, who for some time was Professor of Oratory and Aesthetic Culture in Princeton, and who has written "Salem Kittredge and Other Stories," "The Plated City," and "The Broughton House," and has edited selections from Burke and Scott.

Mr. Page's future sphere of usefulness is not yet definitely announced, but we have excellent authority for saying that he will return to New York. One of the current reports about him is that he will have charge of one of the publications of the allied houses of Harper & Brothers and McClure, and this we are assured is the case. Mr. Page's career in New York as editor of The Forum may properly be called memorable, and memorable, too, has been his more brief career in the editorial chair of The Atlantic, a periodical to which he has given new life and importance. Magazine literature in New York will be distinctly a gainer when Mr. Page once more is somewhere at the helm.

167 COPIES OUT OF 850.

Readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW scarcely need to be told that reviews of books are not printed in these columns for the purpose of making books sell. They are printed because THE SATURDAY REVIEW believes these notices are of genuine interest to its readers. But it must result that in consequence copies of the books will be sold; that is inevitable, and THE SATURDAY REVIEW is glad to know it, provided the book is a good one. The following letter to the editor from Mr. Elbert Hubbard of the Roycroft Shop, East Aurora, New York, illustrates to what extent THE SATURDAY REVIEW exerts this influence, an influence it has not made it its purpose to exert—one, so to speak, beyond its control:

> Dear Mr. ——:
>
> It may interest you to know that your mention of Irving Browne's "Ballads of a Book Worm" has brought us 167 separate orders up to last night. Sincerely yours,
>
> ELBERT HUBBARD.

This notice was printed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW on July 8, seventeen days before the date of Mr. Hubbard's note. The book is issued in an edition limited to 850 copies, and sells for $5.

Buffalo's Public Library.

Some months ago these columns noted the surprising growth of the Public Library in Buffalo, since it ceased to be half private and became truly public. Its advance in popularity, which has been not less remarkable relatively when compared to that of other similar institutions than it has been positively, has been accompanied by an increase in possessions that is extremely interesting when noted as that of an American municipal library of no pretense to special distinction and in a city of Buffalo's size. The latest important acquisition is that of 500 books to be added to the German section, in which there were already about 5,000 volumes. The invoice, which has been just received from Leipsic, gives a list of titles, some classic and some contemporaneous, that is of a high literary standard. The largest and most notable work is the Bücher Lexikon (Index to German Literature) of Kayser. It includes twenty-eight large volumes and an index of six volumes. The library's new collection includes, also, the literary work of Richard Wagner; and this generous development of a section of foreign literature is a pleasant and not very frequent spectacle. The latest circulation statistics from the institution are said to show a gain of 20 per cent. over what were considered the large figures of a year ago.

ELIHU BURRITT.

Love Letters He Wrote to an English Girl in 1855 Found in a Paper Mill.

The facts of a love romance in the life of Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," might have been lost permanently but for the chance recovery of a few letters, four in number, written by himself to the object of his idolatry. These letters, which were found some years ago in a mass of paper mill stock in the town of Manchester, now belong to Henry E. Rogers of that place. They show that the great advocate of peace of fifty years ago, who understood a score of languages and could write fluently in a dozen, was the master also of a language that few people in his lifetime ever supposed him capable of using. While he was in Europe in 1855 with his favorite niece, Miss Anna Strickland of New Britain, now deceased, he surrendered his heart to an English girl whom he intended in the end to make his wife. The first letter was written in London, Aug. 13, 1855, and is addressed to "My Own Dearest Emma." Mr. Burritt wrote:

And now I have saved only half an hour to-day before post time to say the thousand thoughts I would like to put on to you. What first? The precious title of endearment you gave me. I looked at it for a long while, new and delicious feelings thrilling through me as I contemplated the name. Do you know, darling, that although perhaps no man living ever had a larger circle of female friends and acquaintances than myself, I never before was addressed by a term so dear? But can you in your heart call me so? How can you? I wonder at it. How pleasant, how precious was the sound. I repeated it aloud to hear how it would sound in my own ears from my own lips.

In the letter which he had received calling forth these expressions of love were inclosed some fern leaves, which the young lady had gathered by the "laneside" during one of her morning rides, "cantering over hill and dale on 'Sheelah,'" Burritt said of them:

I will make Bible marks of them. Sometimes I read in three Bibles at once—the English, Hebrew, and Greek. So I shall have a leaf mark for each, of your own hand's gathering. It is a delight to connect the memory of a dear friend with every choice scene in nature, with every enjoyment, with every hope of heaven. It gives life a blessed reality to do this. Oh! my soul clings with all the tendrils of its faith to the belief that friends will recognize each other in heaven, and there resume an intimate companionship, though purified from all that is earthly in love. Oh, how joyful the thought that we may reach that "Homeland"!

In concluding the letter, this man, who had stirred two continents by his eloquence and learning, plans for a visit with his "Petite Autocrate" to the Crystal Palace. The last words are: "My Anna will do her best to welcome and entertain you." The second letter was written from Mr. Burritt's London lodgings, No. 35 Broad Street Buildings, Aug. 20. The initial passages are in French, expressing a thousand thanks for the two letters that had reached him that hour. He adds:

Si vous aviez été près de moi a cet instant de jouissance, je crois que j'aurais été tenté de vous prendre entre mes bras et de vous serrer étroitement contre mon coeur! Voyez ce que vous échapée en n'étant pas avec moi dans ce moment de surprise.

At the time this letter was written Mr. Burritt had been overworking on the articles which were to be dispatched for the September Citizen. The tonic which he needed came in the two messages for which he was expressing a thousand thanks in French and writing the most exquisite of love passages. Apart from the love, there is a world of playfulness in his lines. He is grateful for "the thoughttype likeness of your dear little self." The twently mile canter with "Sheelah" through forest and lane makes him exclaim "Why, what a gallant little trooper. But I laughed outright, over and over again, at your adventure at the 'Village Blacksmith's.'" The girlish lover had asked the profound linguist some questions, which he might have answered in English, but preferred the French. He writes:

Oui, mon coeur est ouvert. Venez, ma chère Emma. Vous êtes la bienvenue. Demeurez là aussi longtemps que vous voulez. Mais voulez vous y regnerez en petite autocrate—toute seule, et en faire sortir toute autre affection? Je vous ai aimé comme enfant; vous m'aves aimée comme un enfant aime; voulez vous que je vous aime comme dame comme femme.

In none of the letters is there any forgetfulness on the part of Mr. Burritt concerning the great work that is occupying his attention. He is writing for "The Bond and Slave," and is anxious that Emma shall write a "Leaflet of the Law of Kindness for Children," containing "about 1,000 syllables, any little incident illustrating and inculcating forgiveness, tenderness to man or beast."

There is a month's interval between the second and third letters. Meanwhile Mr. Burritt and his niece, Miss Strickland, had visited Paris. The message was written on the monogram paper of the Peace League, bearing the inscription: "Peace, Brotherhood, and Progress." The paper alone is a relic of singular interest. The apostle of peace speaks of the "peace house" of his English idol:

I thought of her when any scene of peculiar beauty presented itself to my eyes, and [illegible] ing them. I also wondered if she would ever stand with her arm in mine gazing at these scenes. If our Heavenly Father wills it; if He blesses our love, I hope she may thus admire with me these objects of interest in different lands.

And now I am as busy as possible, editing "The Bond and Slave" and preparing for our journey, preparing to leave this dear old England, now dearer to me than ever, because it seems to contain half my existence.

His last night in England during this visit in 1855 was to be spent at Brown's Temperance Hotel, Clayton Square, Liverpool. He asks that a letter may be sent to him there. "And will you," he continues, "inclose in it a letter for my dear Anna, that I may give her on the ocean, when the last green hill of Old England has gone down behind the waves?"

There was an interval of a month between the third and fourth letters, the latter being writen from New Britain Oct. 22, 1855. It opens with a charming idyl of the chestnut woodlands that surrounded New Britain half a century ago:

I thought how you would almost dance with joy to see the scenery stretching out in all directions, the hills, woods, and valleys so gorgeous in their autumnal dress. I have picked up a whole peck of chestnuts for you, and it has been a pleasure so sweet to do it. I have been so happy in bringing them home and treasuring them for my own dear darling. Last Saturday one of my neighbors—a young man, with his amiable wife—took me and Anna chestnutting near a neighboring mountain. We were gone all day, and a delightful time we had, indeed. How much I thought of you and wished you were with us. You would have been amused to have seen me lifting up great stones weighing 100 pounds and throwing them with all my might against the tall trunks of the trees. The chestnuts would come pattering down and bounce about among the leaves like hail. We got our baskets full, had a picnic on the grass, and returned home delighted with our trip.

After this description of the chestnutting the bachelor linguist writes:

You do not wonder, do you, that I often associate you with all these pleasant scenes and dwell upon happy hours with you in my own native land, should it be our Father's will? Do you not often think such thoughts, too, of visiting interesting places in different countries with one homely man you never saw until a few months ago? Yes, your heart home beats as warm and true in my native land as in yours.

The night after this letter was written Mr. Burritt was going to take an all-night ride to Boston to attend the National Cattle Fair. In concluding this letter he wrote:

And did dear Libbie say she liked me? I feared she would not and that she would laugh at you for liking such an old "homely man." Yes, I will love her because she is your darling sister. Will she let me love her as such, think you?

He urges Emma in these closing lines to write to the New York Olive Leaf Circle. The letter was not sent directly to the object of his adoration, but was inclosed in an envelope directed to Miss E. F. Maxwell, Birmingham, who "will post it" from that city. Mr. Burritt thought the correspondence would attract less attention if his letters were generally inclosed in this way and posted from different parts of England.

IRA E. FORBES.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 5, 1899.

Annals of the Valois.*

Frenchmen are the most industrious of historians, that is, when they discuss the events occurring in their own country some 300 or 400 years ago, and so their chroniclers of the Valois family are as many as they are trustworthy. Such material in English, not being readily accessible to us, Catharine Bearne's "Lives and Times of the Early Valois Queens" is of historic value.

The three personages presented by the author are Jeanne de Bourgogne, Blanche de Navarre, and Jeanne d'Auvergne et de Boulongé. All history has its romance, and one might say, would that France had had less of it. "The pages of her history repeat • • • dramatic contrasts. In the height of heroism and the depths of crime her records seem to surpass those of other nations. Saints and heroes, tyrants and monsters, pass before us as we read; scenes of pure unearthly heroism, or of blood and cruelty and licentious depravity, present themselves before us."

There is a certain fascination about the Valois family, for if the men did not amount to much, the women are represented to us as having had a certain charm of manner, as elegant, fond of the superboness of dress, some of them patrons of literature, and the most of them what we would designate today as fast.

Jeanne of Burgundy was married to Philippe, Comte de Maus, and the nuptials took place at Sens in 1313.

At the time of her marriage she could scarcely have entertained any serious expectation of ever becoming Queen of France. Philippe IV. was still living, and in the prime of life; three sons, young men about the age of her husband, were all married and children, and it was most unlikely that, even if Philippe de Valois were to survive them all, none of these would leave a son to succeed him.

It was a dissolute Court, as French Courts have mostly been, and the old King believed that there were plots directed toward the throne. As leaders in "the life of pleasure and dissipation were the Queen of Navarre and her sister-in-law." The King not on his sides, and the Queen of Navarre had the Comtesse de la Marche, were suspected. Even Jeanne was at first implicated. Marguerite and Blanche were sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, and the reasons given were "tant pour raison de la fragilité de leur sexe, aisé a séduire, que pour la grandeur de leurs maisons."

By a strange series of accidents, given at length by the author, when Charles IV. died in 1328, Philippe de Valois became King, and Jeanne de Bourgogne, his wife, was Queen. They were crowned at Rheims in May, 1328. Then came great festivities, with a state entry into Paris, on which occasion, in Chinese fashion, the new King and Queen set at liberty 2,400 birds. Some of the rights and privileges of the Queen of France of the fourteenth century the author presents. From the monks of Mazendy there was to come one pound of pepper. The first salmon of the Loire and the first lamprey were hers.

Dress at the Court of the Valois was graceful and magnificent. Kings wore velvet caps surrounded by a circle of gold and scarlet mantles lined with ermine, which were also worn by the peers of France. Philippe, who was tall, well made, and active, had his mantles made short, instead of the long ones hitherto worn. Ladies had long tunics called "cottes hardies," closed at the throat and wrists, to which those of royal blood added long mantles lined with ermine. Noble demoiselles had the arms of their houses embroidered on their dress. When they were married, their own and their husband's arms were embroidered on each side of their dresses and mantles. They had girdles of gold and jewels. Widows wore girdles of cord, like nuns, and sometimes white scapulaires with black tears.

The King and Queen lived at the Palais de la Cité or at the Louvre. Devoted to the chase, the hunting ground was the Abbaye Saint Maur des fosses, in the Parish of Fontenoy. Here there was a chateau, which had some centuries before been a convent.

Buried in the deep shade of its venerable trees stood the old castle, the huge oaks and beeches coming close up to the battlements. Many a troop of mail-clad warriors, with floating banners, ring of steel, and tramp of horses' feet, issued from these frowning towers, clattered across the hollow-sounding drawbridge, and disappeared along the road to Paris; many a gay hunting party of cavaliers and ladies rode out of those arched gateways to follow the chase in the green glades of the surrounding forests. Life then was a continual round of pleasure; banquets, tournaments, jousts, and fêtes of all kinds went on perpetually. It was the realization of the romance of chivalry and the tales of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table.

It was Jeanne's husband who was "King of knights and gentlemen." The bourgeoisie and peasantry he scorned. "Impatient of the slightest opposition, he was lavishly generous to his friends and favorites, and eager to outshine the whole world in magnificence."

Queen Jeanne had certain literary tastes, and encouraged men of letters. It was Jeanne who had Jean de Vignai translate into French "Le Miroir Historial" and the "Legende d'Or." Many were the lives of saints produced under her auspices:

Hitherto books had been generally written in verse, but prose had now become customary, at any rate for historical works and books of any length. All of the old romances of chivalry were put in prose. Allegories, satires, and even some works on art and sciences were still written in rhyme, and there were various poems on religion and morality, but even in these prose was often mingled with the verses. Joinville's "Life of Saint Louis" was, of course, a favorite book; and the travels of Marco Polo, the Venetian, which began in 1252. Another book on travels was that of Mandeville.

Froissart, if he were born in 1337, was not contemporaneous with Jeanne de Bourgogne. As a chronicler, he was, as the author puts it, a favorite of the party in opposition to Jeanne, which "sufficiently accounts for the hostile spirit he displays toward Queen Jeanne."

The author follows the vicissitudes of France, the inroads of the English, and the weakness of the handsome Philippe, and finally the defeat of the French at Crecy.

The country was now a prey to all manner of evils. The perpetual warfare and the constant passing to and fro of armed troops had made provisions dearer, the destruction wrought by the enemy had reduced multitudes to beggary, the want of proper food spread famine and sickness everywhere. Still, the splendor and extravagance of the Court did not diminish. • • • The Hundred Years' War, so unfortunately begun during the reign of Philippe de Valois, was perhaps the most calamitous period in all the history of France. There were rumors of a strange pestilence that had risen the year before in the Kingdom of Cathay. It was so infectious that it could be communicated by sight, and having made its way to Africa and crossed the Mediterranean was advancing with fearful strides toward the North of Europe. It was the Black Death, which at several different times and since has decimated the world, and it was a far worse visitation than the one of 1666, of which the horrible incidents are recounted by Defoe.

Many of the nobles died of the plague. The Queen, amid her grief for those of her family who had already fallen victims to the plague, established hospitals. Finally Jeanne was herself stricken by the plague, and died Aug. 11, 1348. "Her tomb was at St. Denis, but her heart was sent to Citeaux to be buried with her ancestors."

The lives of Blanche de Navarre and Jeanne d'Auvergne follow, and are carefully treated.

The history of the Valois is that of departed grandeur. The last representative of the race, who lived during the reign of Louis XIII., used to speak of the Bourbons as "ces oublois parvenus," and was [illegible] rather a scamp.

[illegible] Lippincott & McClure Company [illegible] he on Sept. 15 "The Story of Porto Rico," by Rev. J. [illegible] Jr. It is the author

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

(Copyright, 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Blackwood & Sons have in press "A History of Scotland from the Roman Occupation," by Andrew Lang; a new story of adventure by W. L. Watson, dealing with the rising of '45, and a history of wireless telegraphy is also in press, together with "Sermons: Biographical and Miscellaneous," by the late Benjamin Jowett; "Memoirs of the Duchess of Teck," the compiler of which is Kinloch Cooke; "The Yangtse Valley and Beyond," by Mrs. Bishop; "Eighteen Years in the Khyber Pass," by Col. Sir Robert Warburton, whose personal experiences with Indian frontier tribes are considered unique; two volumes of the Progression Science Series, entitled "Heredity" and "Ten Whales"; Col. Durand's "Experiences Among the Fanatics of Chitral," Sir William Crookes's "Presidential Address Upon the Wheat Problem," supplemented by two chapters on "The Future Wheat Supply of America," by Messrs. Wood and Davies of Kansas and Mr. J. Wood, Chief Statistician of the Agricultural Department in Washington; Prof. Tylor's "Natural History of Religion," Mrs. Milor's "Little Folks in Many Lands," being an account of pickaninnies, papooses, bambinos, and other children; W. J. Henderson's "How Music Developed," and "Notes on Ancient Monuments," by Alfred Maudslay.

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Messrs. Longmans will publish in October an account of the recovery of the Soudan by Mr Winston Spencer Churchill, whose "Malakand Field Force" made such a hit; "The Campaigns of Alexander Leslie," and a history of Spain from the earliest times to the death of Ferdinand, the Catholic, by Ralph Burke; Rider Haggard's "A Farmer's Year," Shaw's "The Church Under the Commonwealth," and Blackmore's "Game of Chess."

T. B. F.

Not All About Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

1. Perhaps Shakespeare wrote the line in Hamlet as follows:

"Unhouseled, unanointed, unaneled."

The phrase "he was not anointed" would be understood by any English-speaking Catholic the world over. The word "anele" carries the same meaning as "anoint." To couple two words having the same meaning, one Anglo-Saxon and the other Norman-French or Latin, (as is the case in the present instance, I venture to think,) was not uncommon in the last half of the sixteenth century.

2. As to the "iste" controversy. If your correspondent who criticises "Columbia's Latin" will read the hymn "Iste Confessor Domini," (in the Roman missal,)—which has been sung in the Christian Church time out of mind, and meditate thereon, he may be led to doubt the irreversibility of his judgment.

3. The phrase "insignia fortunae paria" means, I take it, that however varied the gifts of fortune, the signs or qualities impressed upon her favorites are the same, e. g., industry, fortitude, courage, &c.—the common indicia of success.

4. As there is a good deal of nonsense going the rounds about the d'Artagnan "histories," I beg leave to add a few words taken from Prof. Masson's preface to Vol. VII., French Classics, (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1876.) After referring to the "so-called memoirs" issued from the presses at Amsterdam, Leyden, London, and other large towns "professing to reveal the character of French politics, and to describe in their true colors Louis XIV. and his entourage," he goes on to say: "Sandras de Courtils may be named here as the best known of these imposters, and the late M. Alexandre Dumas borrowed largely from the 'Memoires de M. d'Artagnan' when he wrote his own 'Three Musketeers.' It is rather singular that while fiction thus endeavored to parade about under the garb of history," &c. It is as if a Frenchman should mistake De Foe's "Plague," or Poe's "Antarctic Narrative" for genuine historical narration.

M. HANDFORD.

New York, July 17, 1899.

A Bulldog Too Good to Live.

Those who found the bulldog in Mr. R. H. Townshend's novel of "Lone Pine" (Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons) too good to have ever lived may be interested in this description of his every-day traits, as given in a private letter from a friend of his master:

He was a brindled bulldog, with a small dash of terrier blood, and was brought up in Santa Fé as a fighting dog; and was said to be the best dog of his weight, which I should guess at forty pounds. He was hurt by a cart's going over him, and beaten in a fight, and was then given to my friend, who taught him to hunt. He would run down a wounded deer, throttle it, and then lay until we came up and found him. He was very thin-skinned, having been kept as a house dog, and always slept in the blankets at our feet. If he heard the [illegible] snorting at night, or any noise that [illegible] would bark to awake us without taking the trouble to turn out. For he hated gold; but if it were a beast, he was up and on his hind legs at once.

Bulldogs [illegible] speak [illegible] to them!

Chas. H. Co. of Boston says in [illegible] the Bulldog, in the [illegible] the New York [illegible] of Prof. Charles Mills Gayley's [illegible] Classic Myths [illegible] Ginn & Co.'s [illegible]

The Aims and Work of a Man Still Read With Interest, Writings Not Unknown

Boswell's "Life of Johnson" is, without a wealth of romance, a Mogul El Dorado. Everybody is supposed to have read this greatest of English biographies. Few biographies have been so eagerly read, and there are few, if any, of the voluminous records of human life and achievement so worthy of reperusal. Boswell, in his punctilious methods of narration, diligent research, and vigorous grasp of detail, is the Plutarch of the English race. The painstaking nature of the author's task may be judged from the fact, as he himself confessed, that he was "sometimes obliged to run all over London in order to fix a date," or add a stone to his monument. Confessedly, it is a monument of heroic proportions, a pyramid of laborious and patient construction built out of materials quarried and hewn by his own hand. Vain as he was, Boswell's vanity was tempered by good nature and warm sympathy, infused with such fervor of soul and devout homage to his hero that, in his own extravagant phrase, he "Johnsonised the land." The value of his work is evident not alone from its extraordinary sale, it having reached a sixth edition in 1811, but rather from its copious record and vitalising spirit, such as led Malone, in his advertisement to the fourth edition in 1804, viewing with a prophetic glance the widening horizon of Johnson's fame and influence, to write: "I cannot refrain from adding that, highly as it was estimated, it will, I am confident, be still more valued by posterity a century hence, when all the actors in the scene shall be numbered with the dead."

Johnson's grandiose style and pompous diction were greatly admired in Boswell's time, but his books are no longer read. As Macaulay trenchantly observes, their chief interest to the world of letters rests on their distinct and subordinate character as illustrations of Boswell's "Life of Johnson." Indeed, what library, however small and carefully selected, would be complete without this extraordinary and unique work? Where will we find a biography richer in the records of human experience, of the molding influences and moving events of the intellectual life? It brings an interesting epoch of past history vividly before us with an exhaustless charm. In reading it we are convinced of the sincerity of the author, and that, so far as it relates to the manners and customs of the period, it is like Evelyn's record and Pepys's diary, a faithful transcript of the times. But Boswell had peculiar gifts as a raconteur, a logical faculty as well as a power of concise statement, a sense of proportion and picturesque effect, that both Pepys and Evelyn might well have envied had they been his contemporaries. Boswell's "Johnson" contains a fullness of material, a wealth of detail, a masterful grouping of facts and events, and a continuous flow of narrative that none but a genius with an unfailing selective instinct and prodigious powers of memory could have so fused into a harmonious whole.

I am persuaded that Boswell was not the snob and sycophant as pictured by Macaulay. Though an excessively vain man, he was a gentleman by instinct, a man of quality, a scholar of refined tastes. Macaulay contemptuously calls him "one of the smallest men that ever lived." On the contrary, James Boswell was a sagacious, high-minded, well-bred man of the world, with no trace of meanness and no taint of priggishness in his nature. Of an engaging personality, and possessing no mean conversational gift, he naturally sought the best company, and became persona grata to the most exclusive circles in literary bohemia and in fashionable London life. "If general approbation will add anything to your enjoyment," wrote Johnson to Boswell, "I can tell you that I have heard you mentioned as a man whom everybody likes. I think life has little more to give." Like the average man, Boswell had his foibles, and in his "Life of Johnson," with no effort at concealment, he unconsciously etches his own portrait, warts and all. His fame has survived Macaulay's brutal attack. As much as I admire Macaulay—and, with high regard for Matthew Arnold's critical acumen, dissenting from his well-known opinion that Macaulay was merely a brilliant rhetorician, who "seldom penetrated beneath the rhetorical truth of things"—I rather incline to the view of Prof. George Birckbeck Hill of Pembroke College, Oxford, who holds that Boswell was merely a stumbling block to Macaulay, a character he would not study and could not comprehend. Says Hill: "I can never read Macaulay's famous article in The Edinburgh Review on Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' without a feeling of amazement that, with all its brilliancy, it could have been written by a man who was thirty years of age. In its gross ignorance of human nature it was scarcely worthy of a hopeful lad, a scholar of Balliol, or of Trinity College, Cambridge, in his freshman's year." With due consideration to the criticism it invites, and the personal sacrifice it involves, Boswellism is not an enviable faculty of mind. But would that more Boswells had enriched our biographical annals!

Emerson says that "the best of life is conversation." The charm of Boswell's "Life of Johnson" lies in the conversations which this extraordinary biography embalms for all time. Such was Johnson's fame as an oracle, so remarkable were his conversational powers, that his sayings were regarded as Orphic utterances.

*LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D. By James Boswell, Esq. In 6 v ls. 18mo. London: J. M. Dent & Co., Aldine House.

Dr. Johnson had attained the mature age of fifty-three when Boswell sought his acquaintance. By diligent inquiry he learned some of the facts of his early life. "From his earliest years," he writes, "Johnson's superiority was perceived and acknowledged. He was from the beginning Anax andron, a king of men." With no taste for athletic sports, he maintained a marked supremacy over his schoolfellows. In fact, three of his classmates, observing his indolence, used to carry him to school, with as much pride as the ancient Greeks bore on their shoulders a victor in the Olympic games. "His only amusement," Boswell writes, "was in Winter, when he took pleasure in being drawn upon the ice by a boy, barefooted, who pulled him around by a garter fixed around him; no very easy operation, as his size was remarkably large." After his matriculation, his struggles with poverty were severe. One night he and Savage, the poet, paced the streets together until dawn, not having the wherewithal to pay for a bed. By various makeshifts, however, he succeeded in keeping the pot boiling until a Government pension placed him above want. A strong element of his nature was an unconquerable will power that created circumstances in the face of obstacles and smoothed his path of fate. Though his learning was profound, his Dictionary was a notable achievement. It was an incredible feat. Dr. Adams found him one day busy in its compilation, when, as Boswell reports, the following dialogue ensued: "Adams—This is a great work, Sir. How are you to get all the etymologies? Johnson—Why, Sir, here is a shelf with Junius and Skinner, and others; and there is a Welsh gentleman who has published a collection of Welsh proverbs, who will help me with the Welsh. Adams—But, Sir, how can you do this in three years? Johnson—I have no doubt I can do it in three years. Adams—But the French Academy, which consists of forty members, took forty years to compile their dictionary. Johnson—Sir, thus it is. This is the proportion: Let us see; forty times forty is sixteen hundred. As three to sixteen hundred, so is the proportion of an Englishman to a Frenchman."

Johnson was a violent hater. He disliked Scotchmen and Americans. He reviled the Whigs. Whiggism, he hotly contended, was "a negation of all principle." He had no toleration for infidels like Hume and Foote. The players' art he regarded as a coarse buffoonery or an apelike gift of imitation. Indeed, he would allow no other merit in a great actor, like Garrick or Colley Cibber, than a cheap talent for mimicry. "Merit, Sir?" he observed arrogantly to Boswell, "What merit? Do you respect a rope-dancer or a ballad singer?" "No, Sir," replied Boswell, "but we respect a great player, or a man who can conceive lofty sentiments and can express them gracefully." "What, Sir," retorted Johnson, sharply, "a fellow who claps a hump on his back and a lump on his leg and cries, 'I am Richard the King'? No, Sir, a ballad singer is a higher man, for he does two things—he repeats and he sings; there are both recitation and music in his performance. But the player only recites." "My dear Sir," said Boswell, "you may turn anything into ridicule."

While Johnson, in a ripost style, with unfailing powers of mind and memory, could talk down an antagonist and score his point, he had a rigid regard for the truth. Exaggerated statement provoked him to severe rebuke. Broken faith was an unpardonable sin, meriting swift retribution. He honored the Duke of Devonshire, who was not a man of superior abilities, though strictly faithful to his word. "If, for instance," said Johnson, "he had promised you an acorn, and none had grown that year in his woods, he would not have contented you with that excuse; he would have sent to Denmark for it." His speech was seldom wanting in force and emphasis, though he punctiliously excluded profane words and coarse epithets. Before setting out for Scotland in May, 1778, Boswell says that Johnson "gave him some salutary counsel, and recommended vigorous resolution against any deviation from moral duty." "You would not have me bind myself by a solemn obligation?" queried Boswell. "What! a vow?" said Johnson, much agitated. "Oh, no, Sir; a vow is a horrible thing; it is a snare for sin. The man who cannot go to heaven without a vow—may go—" Here, standing erect in the middle of his library, and "rolling grand," as Boswell says, "his pause was truly a curious compound of the solemn and the ludicrous; he half whistled in his usual way, when pleasant, and he paused, as if checked by religious awe—methought he would have added—'to hell'; but was restrained.

[illegible] "What pleasant and [illegible] contrasted follies, what flashes of wit and follies as he bowled down his antagonists! At a dinner party he once observed: "Yes, Sir, I knocked Fox on the head without ceremony. Reynolds is too much under Fox and Burke at present. He is under the Fox star and the Dick constellation. He is always under some planet." "There is no Fox star," interposed Boswell. "But there is a dog star," replied the imperturbable Johnson. On another occasion a gentleman whom Boswell does not mention by name sought to argue Johnson out of his total abstinence principles by urging as a reason for tippling that drinking drives away care and makes us forget the disagreeable. "Would you allow a man to drink for that reason, Dr. Johnson?" "Yes, Sir," Johnson replied, "if he sat next to you." After one of his 1,001 nights of talk and tea-drinking, this time at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Boswell called on him in the Strand in the morning. He found him "highly satisfied with his colloquial prowess the preceding evening." "Well," said Johnson, "we had a good talk." "Yes," retorted Boswell, "you tossed and gored several persons." He also reports that on another occasion a certain gentleman had remained silent the whole evening in the midst of a very brilliant and learned society. "Sir," said Johnson, "the conversation overflowed and drowned him." Goldsmith was often the butt of his caustic wit, but when the epithet "bear" was applied to Johnson, the poet whom he had gibed thus defended his friend: "Johnson, to be sure, has a roughness in his manner, but no man alive has a more tender heart. He has nothing of the bear but his skin."

One Mr. Dunning observed, with much emphasis: "One is always willing to listen to Johnson." Mr. Orme, whom Boswell describes as "the able and eloquent historian of Hindustan," expressing great admiration for his talents, said: "I do not care on what subject Johnson talks; I love better to hear him talk than anybody." Then there is the German who, with an impatient gesture, silenced Goldsmith when he sought to be heard, showing Johnson meditating some pregnant saying, and blurtisg out: "Be sdill; Dr. Shonsing is going to say somedings." With our knowledge of Johnson's implacable Toryism and violent hatred and scorn of the Whigs, why should we feel resentful after this lapse of years because of his savage animadversions on the American colonists? "I am willing to love all mankind except an American," he burst forth once, with extreme violence. "They are rascals, robbers, pirates," adding that he would like to burn and destroy them. Miss Seward, "looking at him with mild but steady astonishment," observed: "Sir, this is an instance when we are always most violent against those whom we have injured." He was irritated still more by this delicate and keen reproach, and "roared out another volley, which one might fancy could be heard across the Atlantic."

We read that "everything about his character and manners was forcible and violent." He could not practice moderation. He fasted for days at a time, to eat voraciously at the end of his penance. Once he confessed he was so melancholy that "he would consent to have a limb amputated to recover his spirits." In his sombre moods he would retire from the company to a corner of the room and compose a prayer. He boasted that he had drunk three bottles of port at a sitting without being any the worse for it, but later in life abjured wine and became a teetotaler, abandoning himself to copious inundations of tea. He was superstitious and believed in omens. While fond of conviviality, he abstained from the Mitre and its glistening decanters, practicing austere self-denial and flagellating the flesh. "His figure," says Boswell, "was large, but well formed. His countenance was of the cast of an ancient statue; yet his appearance was rendered strange and somewhat uncouth by convulsive cramps, by the scars of that distemper which it was once imagined the royal touch could cure, and by a slovenly mode of dress." He was blind in one eye, but his visual perceptions were quickened by the defect in the diseased organ which the oculists could not restore. "So morbid was his temperament," writes Boswell, "that he never knew the natural joy of a free and vigorous use of his limbs. When he walked it was like the struggling gait of one in fetters; when he rode he had no command or direction of his horse, but was carried as if in a balloon. That with his constitution and habits of life he should have lived seventy-five years, is a proof that an inherent vivida vis is a powerful preservative of the human frame."

As a writer, Johnson is a magnum nomen, and little more. "A wondrous buckram style," says Carlyle, "a measured grandiloquence, but pompous, inflated, and bombastic—the most difficult, dreary reading." His letters are stilted and uniformly dull. We read a few and skim the rest. All lack the sinewy quality which distinguished his colloquial style. His sentences are awkward, his phrases formal; his mind became self-concentrated as he abandoned himself to the prose and commonplaces of everyday life. But Boswell treasured every scrap of his writings, the chips from his work-bench, the waste from his loom, odd shreds and fag-ends of correspondence; in fact, everything that bore his autograph. How unjust seems Carlyle's characterization of "Poor Bozzy"—"a mean, inflated, gluttonous creature." Partly atoning for this, however, he adds, later: "Boswell's admiration, on the whole, was well bestowed, inasmuch as he could have found no soul in England so worthy of bowing down before."

Posterity owes Boswell a great debt for having immortalized Johnson. Unlike earlier and later English writers, who have made our literature, Samuel Johnson could not have secured immortality with his own pen. As a writer he will be forgotten, but as a conversationist he will ever remain in the firmament of time a fixed star.

HAROLD VAN SANTVOORD.

Kinderhook, N. Y., July 25, 1899.

AUG

BUFFALO JONES

Forty Years of Adventure as a Hero of Pioneering in the Far West.*

This is one of those books likely to be of no interest whatever to the present literarian, whether he dwell in Boston or East Aurora, which, nevertheless, contains much crude material for the history and literature of the future. A perfect type of the best sort of Western pioneer—a worthy leader of honest and capable "rustlers"—has painted his own portrait with an unconscious fidelity for which the character students and historical critics of a century hence will sincerely thank him. It is true that Col. Inman stands sponsor on the title page, but wisely he has done as little as possible of "editing," letting the man speak for himself, with all that childlike joy in his own deeds and success which is the most engaging form of vanity and the most transparent of self-revealers. The biography of such a "hero" of pioneering illustrates the genius of the Anglo-Saxon, gayly taking for his own anything takable, regardless of previous claims, which he will fully respect after his control has been acknowledged; seizing lands and peoples with the debonair assurance that he is doing them the greatest favor in the world, and believing it, too, while he laughingly brushes aside every local custom, prejudice, or sentiment that happens to stand in his way.

In this royal way, peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must, urged by the genius of his nature, he has subdued or is subduing every bit of the globe outside the Old World quarter which got itself crystallized before he came upon the scene; and it is a question whether he won't find a resolvent for that before many generations have passed. It is of this spirit and type that "Buffalo Jones" gives us in himself a concrete example, and the self-delineation of it is worth having, apart from any value or interest the record of his adventures may possess.

Charles J. Jones was of Massachusetts-Virginia stock, but born in Southern Illinois, where his parents lived on the frontier of that day, and where the boy was bred in the stern school of the log cabin. His father became prosperous and a large amount of superintendence fell upon the boy, which taught him command of men, while his taste for studying and capturing wild animals was developed early. In 1866, after two years at an academy, he started West to seek his fortune, and finally became a farmer on the raw western edge of Kansas. During these pioneer years he had been foremost among the buffalo hunters, killing, mainly for the value of their hides, thousands of the bisons which then roamed in countless herds upon the plains about him. He hated this slaughter, but their destruction was inevitable and he felt as though he might as well take his share of the spoils. Twenty years of observation and experience taught him all there was to know about these wild cattle and impressed him with their valuable qualities; and at the end he saw their extinction at hand. Then the resolution came to him to preserve a living remnant of the vanishing herds not only as seed for the production of a future race, but to combine the bison with domestic cattle so as to make a possibly useful cross breed.

For several years subsequent to 1886 Mr. Jones devoted his energies to going into the Panhandle of Texas, where now almost alone were any bison to be had, and capturing living calves by running them down and securing them with the lasso. This meant in each case a long and expensive expedition, for a large herd of milch cows had to be driven along to provide food for the captives, and they were full of exciting and dangerous episodes, detailed in this book with too great verbosity. The result was the gradual accumulation at Mr. Jones's ranch near Garden City, Kan., (of which he was the founder,) of a large herd of young and growing buffaloes, tamed and treated like domestic cattle, where various cross breeds were experimented with in the hope of evolving a race (called catalo) valuable for farming or wool-producing purposes. How well this hope is finally to be realised remains to be seen. Meanwhile a Canadian gentleman had formed in Manitoba a small herd of captive buffaloes. These were purchased by Mr. Jones and taken to Kansas, and, since the nearly total destruction of the Government's band of ill-protected bison in Yellowstone Park, Jones's collection represents the only considerable band of the animals remaining in the country.

All this is worthy history, but it is not very interesting reading outside of Oklahoma, where, by the way, the indomitable "Colonel" was the first of the "boomers" to drive his claim-stake into the townsite of the capital-to-be, winning his race by literally riding two horses at once. This double dexterity in horsemanship was learned in his buffalo chasing, where he would unite two fast horses by a tie about three feet in length attached to their saddle-girths, and then swing himself from the back of one horse to that of the other without slacking speed whenever his animal showed signs of distress. By this relay method he could outstrip all rivals in speed and endurance, or both. It is a fair example of the resourcefulness of the man.

The Second Part of the book is the amusing story of how this same man, on impulse, in a few moments, as it were, started for the arctic regions and got there, literally without an overcoat!

All the buffaloes having been corralled, besides various other game animals, on his farm, and his celebrated "marble block" having ceased to be the marvel of Western Kansas, Jones took it into his head to go and get some young musk-oxen and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A Word in Behalf of Mr. Moulton-Barrett's Reader.

To the Editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW:

Why has not your many delightful reader permitted to enter a gentle protest against the opinion which has been universally expressed in regard to a recently much-discussed subject? The fact that the opinion referred to is universal naturally calls for a certain humility in any one opposing it; for though it is right, at most times, to "be bold" in the courage of one's convictions, I desire to "be not too bold" at any time, and must submit my protest in all deference to abler critics.

The animated discussion that filled the literary journals for a while, anent the publication of the Browning-Barrett love letters, and which was further intensified by the letter of Mr. Moulton-Barrett, seems to have died out almost entirely, and perhaps would be best left to drop into oblivion. But no human voice, so far as I know, has yet been lifted in a word of justifying sympathy for Mr. M. Barrett. Instead, his course has been widely and unsparingly condemned, even to the extent of painful and unsuitable personal accusations. I suppose that no one would dream of attempting to applaud his letter as a letter. It is unfortunate that he should have so "hidden the meaning with words," for certainly, to the many who never have and never will undertake the journey through the love letters, it will seem a letter inspired only by spite. It would have been better, perhaps, if he had never written it, as it would have been far, far better if the love letters had not been desecrated by publication; but, read in the light of these love letters, with their shocking revelations of home misery, it seems impossible not to understand the feeling that prompted the word of defense. "That kind, dear Stormie, with all his shyness and awkwardness," as his poet sister described him, has perhaps not found ease and eloquence with the years, but "the most loving heart in him" (to finish her description) alone, it seems to me, urged the attempted justification of his father. As such, it scarcely calls for so much condemnation.

Putting aside the rightness or wrongness of any one concerned in the matter, there are none, I think, retaining even a vestige of filial reverence in their hearts, who would not at least try to defend a father's memory, and there are not many fathers in this nineteenth century whose faults and failings have been laid bare to such a painful and shocking degree. Mrs. Browning herself, in her large lovingness of nature, would have been the first to grieve over such a revelation. We may deplore the fact that Mr. Moulton-Barrett appears to make a direct attack on Mr. Browning, but it seems to me this was not from personal vindictiveness, but with the idea that the view of the matter thus presented would explain his father's attitude. A careful reading of the letters will surely set him right as to Mr. Browning's absolute uprightness of conduct, which is one of the very few good things their publication will accomplish.

Is it not barely possible that this poet beloved, with her highly strung poet-nature and trembling delicacy of sensibilities—so weakened physically by suffering and seclusion as to "faint on listening to a loud voice saying cruel words," and feeling the painful peculiarity of her position, in her love and marriage, as only a woman can—may it not be possible that for these reasons she regarded her father at that time of her life with a judgment somewhat warped? Mr. Browning himself, with a man's greater generosity of understanding, seems in some instances to have divined him better. Is it conceivable, (to cite one instance where her convictions may have been thus exaggerated,) that her six brothers, all of them grown to man's estate, should have been so subject to the father's violent will that not one of them dared to so much as invite a friend to dinner, much less commit the awful crime of matrimony without waiting humbly for his consent, which, if refused, was as humbly submitted to? Was there no shadow of manhood among them all? Is it at all credible? And in regard to herself, we may remember that her father was not a poet—not of those who have the blessed wisdom of knowing that "love is best" at any time—and so we may find some things in him pardonable and understand why his son's indignation should rise in protest.

May I also quarrel just a very little, dear SATURDAY REVIEW, with your own editorial on this subject in the issue for May 13? You say, among other things, in speaking of her invalidism that "no doubt Mr. Barrett thought he was doing all that could be done for his child's welfare in so secluding her." In everything I have ever read relating to Elizabeth Barrett down to the latest from her own hand, the love letters, I have found no hint that her seclusion resulted from any desire of her father, nor anything except her own extreme fragility and shrinking from general society. When under the influence of love's sweet radiance she grew stronger, no impediment whatever seems to have been placed in the way of her walking and driving when she pleased. May we not absolve that unhappy father from at least this act of tyranny?

I had "projected" this much Monday, when the afternoon mail brought THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 8, and I read the second letter from Mr. Moulton-Barrett. Again he writes what is to be deplored, but at least we can truly believe what he clearly asserts that "his sole object has been the defense of his father." That Mr. Barrett Browning should have been so entirely regardless of the feelings of those living who had once been near and dear to his mother

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The next issue of "Short Stories," and the ebook of May have been [illegible] The book is now selling in the two editions at [illegible] thousand.

Mr. Winston Churchill's historical romance, "Richard Carvel," is now selling in the seventieth thousand, and the paper for another edition has already been purchased.

Rudyard Kipling's "The Day's Work," published by the Doubleday & McClure Company, is in its one hundred and second thousand. Mr. Kipling's "From Sea to Sea," presented by the same publishers, is in its thirty-fifth thousand.

The Century Company has made a great success of its "Thumb Nail Series" of books. Last year "Poor Richard's Almanack" had a very large sale. This season "Rip Van Winkle and the Legend of Sleepy Hollow," with an introduction by Joseph Jefferson, and "The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius," newly translated by Mr. Benjamin E. Smith, will appear in the little stamped leather bindings which have made the series well known.

"The Grandissimes," by George W. Cable, will shortly be produced by Charles Scribner's Sons, in a special limited edition of 204 copies, as well as in a uniform edition to correspond with Mr. Cable's "Old Creole Days." The volume will contain twelve full-page illustrations and eight head and tail pieces by Albert Herter, reproduced in photogravure. The cover is designed by the same artist.

Mrs. Voynich, whose novel "The Gadfly" is in its seventeenth impression at Henry Holt & Co.'s, arrived in this city on Aug. 2. The dramatisation of the novel will be given at Wallack's Sept. 16, with Mr. Stuart Robson as the Gadfly and Miss Marie Burroughs as the Amazonian Gemma. Mrs. Voynich brings with her numerous photographs and sketches of the quaint architecture and characteristic scenery of Italian life among which the story takes its course. Some curiosity is felt by people who have read the novel as to whether the play will end with the military execution or the cathedral scene. Among the other striking episodes of the novel likely to be reproduced on the stage are the passing of the mountebanks, the fight in the square of the mountain town, and the scene between father and son in prison.

Mr. Charles Dana Gibson's "Sketches in Egypt," which has been running in the McClure Magazine, is down for early appearance in book form from the press of the Doubleday & McClure Company. The recent important events that have turned all eyes toward the Upper Nile have not in the least disturbed the ancient composure and serenity of the land of the Pharaohs, as Mr. Gibson's forceful and suggestive drawings, reinforced by his written impressions, show.

"The Wind-Jammers," by T. Jenkins Hains, author of "Captain Gore's Courtship," recently published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, has gone into a new edition. The book has been adpoted by the United States Navy Department as a standard work of sea fiction, to be distributed among the libraries of the various men-of-war in the service.

Rinhold Schoener has just completed an elaborate work on "Rome," and Charles Scribner's Sons will present an American edition of it which will include 300 full-page illustrations by the best-known Italian artists. It is Mr. Schoener's particular desire to bring into close view of the untraveled admirer of Rome all the peculiar fascination, tradition, and history of the Eternal City.

A volume of short stories from the pen of Joseph Conrad is in press at the Doubleday & McClure Company's. The book is called "The Heart of Darkness," and is said to be in Mr. Conrad's most characteristic vein. Mr. W. L. Alden recently wrote in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW concerning Mr. Conrad, "From the little I have read of his 'Heart of Darkness,' now appearing, I am inclined to think that it will mark a very decided advance. At any rate, he has not yet done the best that is in him, and when this story comes to be published in book form the public may find there is more in Mr. Conrad than has hitherto been supposed."

Prince Kropotkin, the famous Russian revolutionist, has just presented a book, including two portraits of himself, to Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is entitled "Reminiscences of My Life," and is emphatically one of those true stories that are stranger than fiction—biographic, political, and social.

The author of "Bird Neighbors," Neltje Blanchan, has another superbly illustrated volume in press at the Doubleday & McClure Company. It is entitled "Nature's Garden," and is intended to aid the layman's knowledge of our wild flowers. The colored pictures are produced by the triple-plate photographic process. The flowers are classified according to color and also according to their months of blooming, while another list shows their preferred localities or habitats, and finally the division of the flowers is made in their proper families by the usual scientific classification.

"Legends of Switzerland," by H. A. Guerber, is being prepared for early publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. Miss Guerber has gained for herself a large following that should insure a welcome to a new book from her pen, especially as it is in her favorite department of legend and myth. The author's endeavor is to present her themes in popular form.

Probably the first week in September D. Appleton & Co. will present Anthony Hope's "The King's Mirror," which has been run-

[illegible] "Richard Carvel," which is said to be [illegible] small town, but is chiefly concerned by Anthony Hope, will be published [illegible] by the Doubleday & McClure Company. The book is by Mrs. Hesketh Prichard and her son, H. Prichard, who have lately been making for themselves a reputation as writers of very readable stories under the names of "E. and H. Heron."

The Macmillan Company is publishing "Specimens of Modern French Verse," edited with an introduction on the structure of French verse by H. B. Berthon of Oxford University; "Wild Life in the Hampshire Highlands," by George A. B. Dewar, in the Temple Classics, "Hesperides; or, the Works Both Human and Divine," of Robert Herrick, edited by Prof. Magnus; Volumes VII. and VIII. of North's "Plutarch," edited by W. H. D. Rouse, and "Landmarks in English Industrial History," by George Townsend Warner.

Prof. John Phelps Fruit's "The Mind and Art of Poe's Poetry" is announced for publication in September by A. S. Barnes & Co. Part I. deals with the poet's mental biography, drawn from an examination of his work; Part II. deals with Poe's art as shown by his methods of work by experiments in rhythm. Prof. Fruit's editions of Milton's "Lycidas" and Coleridge's "The Ancient Mariner" are poetry generally known to students of English poetry.

"Stories of the Railroads," by John H. Hill, is in preparation at the Doubleday & McClure Company's. Readers of McClure's Magazine will remember the exceptional reality of these tales by a former locomotive engineer on the Rio Grande Railroad.

A new edition of "Snow on the Headlight," being a story of the Great Chicago, Burlington and Quincy strike, told from the strikers' point of view, by Cy Warman, is announced by D. Appleton & Co.

Dr. W. E. Griffis's "The American in Holland" is in press at Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s. The author has made five visits to Holland and is well acquainted with all its eleven provinces. In his latest tour he witnessed the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina, which episode forms a particular feature of the book.

Appletons' Popular Science Monthly for September will contain an important article by Dr. Victor C. Vaughan on "Are We in Danger from the Plague?" M. Jacques Bertillon writes on "The Depopulation of France." The same number will also include a short article by Edwin G. Dexter, entitled "The Influence of the Weather on Crime," while James M. Rogers of the British Royal Navy writes on "The West Indian Poisonous Fishes."

One of the best expounders of the character of Murat, and of the relations of the French with South America at the time of the First Empire, has just died in France. He was the Marquis de Sassenay. His book on South America is really a biography of his own grandfather, a Marquis de Sassenay, who had as an émigré traded in South America, and who was consequently sent for by Napoleon after the return of the émigrés to France, and employed by him in South America, where his career was romantic in the extreme.

The much talked of "Strange Story of Hester Wynne," by G. Colmore, was published this week by D. Appleton & Co.

Henry Holt & Co. announce that Anthony Hope's "The Prisoner of Zenda" in the old Buckram Series has gone through forty-five impressions, and in the paper edition 100,000 copies have been sold. A sixth impression of the last form, with the Gibson illustrations, is now announced.

Although the anti-imperialists cry aloud that the Government is overstepping the bounds set by our Constitution, people still study that great commentary upon it, "The Federalist." Henry Holt & Co. are just printing for the second time Mr. Paul L. Ford's edition of that work, which the Hon. James Bryce calls "The far best I have seen."

Among the recent books received from Paris by Brentano's are "Le Marché Financier en 1898-99," by Arthur Raffalovich, a correspondent of several foreign institutes; "Brumaire," being historical scenes of the year eight, (1799,) by A. Edouard Noël; "Nos Actrices," an album, by L. Capletto, with a preface by Marcel Prévost; "La Russie d'Autrefois et la Russie d'Aujourd'hue;" "The Femme," by Camille Lemonnier; "Pierre Nozière," by Anatole France; "Marionettes," by Marie Anne de Bovet, and "L'Affaire Blaireau," by Alphonse Allais.

The plot of "The Sixth Sense" is strange in more than one respect. The question that naturally arises after reading Miss Margaret Sutton Briscoe's tale, published by Harper & Brothers, is, Can any one by fraudulent means become a member of this society, sharing its privileges of developing sympathy and familiar intercourse without being married? Anita Andrew's fraudulent entrance into the fraternity is certainly a unique subject for a story. "The Sixth Sense" is the title to a volume of short stories.

The Doubleday & McClure Company have inaugurated, in conjunction with The Chicago Record, a series of volumes for home study dealing with almost every department of knowledge. The innovation will be called a Home Study Circle, and is to educate those persons who, for any reason, cannot pursue their studies at school or college, and its twenty or thirty volumes deal not only with literature, biography, history, natural science, mathematics, but also with art and architecture, and commercial pursuits. The list of contributors to the literature volumes includes the names of Edward Everett Hale, Brander Matthews, Thomas Wentworth

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Rembrandt. By H. Knackfuss. 8vo. New York: Lemcke & Buechner.

The Santiago Campaign, 1898. By Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler. 8vo. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle. $2.50.

Who's Who in America? 1899-1900. By John W. Leonard. 12mo. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. $2.75.

Between the Ocean and the Lakes. "The Story of Erie." By Edward Harold Mott. 8vo. New York: John S. Collins.

China. By Robert K. Douglas. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Our Navy in Time of War. By Franklin Matthews. 1861-1898. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

College Days at Georgetown, and Other Papers. By J. Fairfax McLaurhlin, LL. D. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Old England on the Sea. By Gordon Stables, M. D., C. M. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

FICTION.

Doc. Horne. By George Ade. 18mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

The Bushwhackers, and Other Stories. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

In Castle and Colony. By E. Rayner. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone. $1.50.

The Game and the Candle. By Rhoda Broughton. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Letitia Berkeley, A. M. By Josephine Bontecore Steffens. 16mo. New York: F. A. Stokes Company.

The Naked Truth. By Albert Ross. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

The Slave of the Lamp. By Henry Seton Merriman. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

The Sacrifice of Silence. By Edouard Rod. Translated by J. W. Harding. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

Nathan Hale, the Martyr Spy. By Charles W. Brown. 16mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

A Military Belle. By Henry Clinton Parkhurst. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Rossalba: the Story of Her Development. By Olive Pratt Rayner. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

A Rogue's Conscience. By David Christie Murray. 16mo. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.

HISTORY.

Quaint Corners in Philadelphia. By Joseph Pennell and others. 12mo. New York: John Wanamaker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Plane and Solid Geometry. By Wooster Woodruff Beman and D. E. Smith. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

A Further Study of the Othello. By Welker Given. 12mo. New York: The Shakespeare Press.

Lain & Healy's Brooklyn Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1900. Brooklyn: H. C. Hallenbeck. $7.50.

Holy Baptism. By Darwell Stone, M. A. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

The First Book of Word and Sentence Work. By M. W. Hazen, M. A. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Twixt Daydawn and Light. By Gordon Stables, M. D., C. M. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50

1899

Higginson, Hamilton W. Mabie, Bliss Perry, Vida D. Scudder, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and John Ebenezer Bryant.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Dr. W. E. Griffis's "The American in Holland," soon to be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., comes none too soon to describe the land of the Peace Conference to Americans. Dr. Griffis beheld Queen Wilhelmina's coronation during the latest of his five visits to the kingdom.

"How Much Is Left of the Old Doctrines," the title of Dr. Washington Gladden's coming book, portends much discussion and possibly much anger. On the one side is a party quite sure that nobody believes anything, and on the other a party strongly convinced that it believes, and that everybody should, and as only the leaders can define the terms used by both parties, the contest is generally carried on in a fog of words. Dr. Gladden holds the balance too even to please either entirely. In the field of economics the Rev. N. P. Gilman appears with "A Dividend to Labor."

Two children's books, "A Jersey Boy in the Revolution," by Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson, and "The Little Fig Tree Stories," by Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, appear on the holiday list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The children have not had the good luck of having Mrs. Foote at their service in former years, but it is fairly safe to guess that her stories will make better citizens of the boys and better home makers of the girls.

In "Memoirs of the Sidney Family," by Mr. Philip Sidney, just published in London, William Browne is credited with writing the famous epitaph on the Countess of Pembroke, at one time attributed to Ben Jonson, beginning "Underneath this sable hearse," and the English papers seem to fancy that this is a discovery. More than twenty years ago Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., noted that although the epitaph appears in Jonson's works, it is in No. 777 of the Lansdowne manuscripts in the British Museum, a collection of Browne's poems, and further, it is included in Sir Egerton Brydges's edition of Browne. Wheeler, Underwood, Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," and "The Family Library of British Poetry," edited by James T. Fields and E. P. Whipple, attribute the verses to Jonson, but the authoritative affirmation of the Sidney memoirs is supported by a statement that Browne was the friend of "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother." The verses are the victims of a curious heteropheny, in the edition of Landor's "Imaginary Conversations," published in 1877 by Roberts Brothers. One of them is printed, "Pembroke's sister, Sidney's mother."

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. will publish a juvenile Revolutionary story during the holidays, the author being Miss Edith Robinson and the title "A Little Daughter of Liberty." The hero rides from Cambridge, Mass., to Kennebunkport, Me., in thirty-six hours, and the author vouches for the story as "preserved in family papers."

"The Making of Zimri Bunker," by Dr. W. J. Long, a clever Cape Cod story, related with much good feeling, will be the companion volume.

"For Thee Alone," a collection of English and translated love poems, with sixteen portraits after famous paintings of lovers, will be one of the smaller gift books of 1899. The publishers will be Messrs. Dana Estes & Co.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. will publish three novels this week besides a book of short stories by Mr. Oscar Fay Adams, entitled "The Archbishop's Unguarded Moment." These seven little tales scarcely exaggerate the strangeness of the mutual relations sustained by the Broad, High, and Low divisions of the Episcopalian communion, both in England and in this country, but it is to be feared that what is fun to the unconcerned outsider may be rather painful reading to Episcopalians. The "Archbishop" of the title is the victim of a malicious rival and a pig as mischievous as if of Gadarene descent, and his troubles are related with something very like French spirit.

"Lally of the Brigade," by L. McManus, tells the story of the year following the death of James II., when the Irish Brigade in the French Army was not only plagued by English spies working against King Louis, but also by a special set in the pay of the House of Hanover, eager to obtain Stuart secrets. The heroine, Juliyan MacMahon, is as brave as Lally himself, and the two carry on their love affair while serving King James. The book strongly resembles Mr. Weyman's novel. "Deficient Saints," by Miss Marshall Saunders, is not so good as "Rose a Charlitte" published last year, the characters being less clearly defined, and very seldom finding the golden mean between exaggerated feeling and coldness. The fourth book is a translation of Maurus Jokai's "Pretty Michal," with a portrait of the author for its frontispiece.

The September Atlantic, to be published Aug. 19, will contain a paper by Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, entitled "The Germans and the Americans," and intended to explain the two races one to another, declaring that only complete understanding is needed to make them mutually attractive, to show Germans that Emerson really represents Americans better than the yellow journals, and to show Americans that no people under the sun has more valuable liberal freedom than the Germans. The article is written in such a way that an unprincipled critic might easily find two series of passages in it, one conflicting Americans, the other condemning Germans, and it is highly probable that series of both kinds will be published, "in a dilettante way," for Prof. Munsterberg condemns the Chicago German attack upon the Anglo-American alliance, and those who resented that attack will do their best to have him misrepresented. For that reason it is well to urge both Germans and Americans to read the whole paper.

"The Soul in Fiction," by John Elmer Finsleter, is a humorous examination of the pre-supreme novels here but only the best, between Fates and Gates, one of the Fates must [illegible]

SALES.

Autograph Letters and Documents.

The Messrs. Sotheby recently sold in London: Four long and interesting letters covering sixteen pages, quarto, written by Wellington, 1810-12, from the Peninsula to Col. Gordon, £7 5s.; a series of letters, documents, signed, copies of petitions, &c., relating to New Hampshire, principally addressed to John Tomlinson, agent in London of the Province of New Hampshire, mostly written during the middle of the last century, £14; a long letter of four pages, octavo, from Charlotte Brontë, 1850, referring partly to the illness of Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth, and also to her surroundings at Haworth Parsonage, £8 17s; another from the same, signed "C. Bell," and dated Dec. 31, 1847, in which, referring to "Jane Eyre," she says, "I feel a sort of heartache when I hear the book called 'godless' and 'pernicious,'" £7; a long and interesting letter from Edward Gibbon, 1787, containing the literary gossip of the day, £10 10s.; and a letter from Charles Lamb to W. Marter, £8 15s.

Books and Manuscripts.

The Messrs. Sotheby sold recently a remarkable collection of books and manuscripts. The principal lots were: "The New Testament of Our Saviour Jesu Christe," 1552, Tyndale's version revised, a fine, tall, and clean copy—£4 10s.; T. Pennant, "Some Account of London," 1793, extra illustrated by the addition of upward of 300 plates—£9 10s.; J. De La Fontaine, "Fables Choisies, mises en vers," 1755-59, with portrait of La Fontaine and 275 fine plates by Oudry—£10 15s; J. H. Van Linschoten, "His Discours of Voyages into ye Easte and Weste Indies," 1598—£10 10s.; N. Salmon, "History of Hertfordshire," 1728, and P. Newcome, "History of the Ancient and Royal Foundation called the Abbey of St. Albans," 1795, extra illustrated by the insertion of about 100 scarce mezzotint and other portrait views, &c.—£25; an interesting series of early editions, &c., of the works of Dr. John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, including "The First Anniversarie: an anatomie of the world," 1612, first edition, portrait by Marshall inserted—£11 15s.; and "The Poems of D. J. Donne not yet imprinted," a contemporary manuscript of 440 pages octavo—£10—a full account of this manuscript was written by Sir John Simeon for the Bibliographical Society; the Rev. O. Manning and W. Bray, "History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey," 1802-14—£15 5s.; "Verbum Sempiternum," the Thumb Bible in rhyme, measuring about 2 inches by 1½ inches, 1693, rare—£9; "Missale secundum morem sancte Romane Ecclesie," Venice, 1496, rare, a leaf supplied in MS.—£10 10s.; "Büchleid; Die Neue Ehe," &c., Augsburg, 1476, excessively rare and remarkable for its wood-cuts in the late block book style, all in pure uncolored state—£10; B. de Breydenbach, "Dis buch is inhaltennd die heilige reysen gein Iherusalem zu dem heiligen grab," &c., Mentz, 1486, the the rare first dated German edition of this famous book, with all the folding plates and the scarce frontispiece—£12 10s.; and a copy of the fourth folio edition of Shakespeare, 1685, slightly defective, but generally a good sound copy—£21.

The Messrs. Sotheby recently sold the books and manuscripts belonging to the late Canon Manning, Canon Harford, and Dr. Hampden. The objects which attracted the most attention were: Rev. Gilbert White, "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne," 1789, fine uncut copy of the first edition, £19 15s.; Notes and Queries, complete set from the commencement in 1849 to December, 1897, £15 10s.; Sir John Davis, "Nosce Teipsum," 1619, first edition in original vellum, £10; W. Lynwode, "Constitutiones Provinciales," printed by Richard Pynson, £25; C. Dickens, "A Christmas Carol," 1843, presentation copy to "Douglas Jerrold from his friend Charles Dickens, January, 1844," £20; C. Dickens, "The Cricket on the Hearth," 1846, presentation copy to "Douglas Jerrold from his friend Charles Dickens, Dec. 18, 1845," £22.

Old Silver.

The London auction sales are now about closed. Among the latest ones was the disposal of the De Freville plate. The best pieces sold by Christie were a circular sugar-basin, repoussé with pastoral scenes, old Dublin, 6 ounces at 80s per ounce; a pair of [illegible] of repoussé pattern, chased with a shield under the lip, Dublin, 1755, 35 ounces at 21s 3d per ounce; a Queen Anne cylindrical sugar caster, the dome top finely pierced and engraved, and surmounted by a vase-shaped ornament, 9½ inches high, 1703, 17 ounces at 31s per ounce, and a two-handled silver-gilt vase and cover, of classical form, chased with bands of foliage, laurel festoons, &c., 23 inches high, 134 ounces at 32s 6d per ounce. A Louis XV. oval gold snuff box, chased with vases, festoons, and flowers, dewes, and lapis wreaths, in variegated gold, with two cameos, finely painted with a lady seated in a landscape, £170; an old Dresden figure of young man, holding a mask, 20 guineas.

Attendance at the British Museum.

The annual report upon the British Museum has been issued with the Parliamentary papers. The number of visitors to the museum in Bloomsbury in 1898 was 1,006,[illegible] the highest on record since the year 1876, [illegible] to a total of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Plain and Direct with Mr. Baxter.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I should like to ask Mr. Baxter a plain question and to receive a direct answer. How, Mr. Baxter, do you yourself define "unhouseled"? In your first letter to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW you gave, as its equivalent, viaticum, the Latin form for "the eucharist," with, I suppose, a particular reference to the time of its administration; viaticum being the Roman word for "a last meal taken just before leaving home for a journey." But, of course, the sacrament is the same, under whatever circumstances administered—at least, I hope you will admit this, since otherwise Shakespeare, who, according to your ex-cathedra assertion, was such a rigorous stickler for the forms of the Catholic Church, must have slipped up on this occasion. So much for your first letter. In your second, understanding me as quoting my definition of "unhouseled" from the Century, you say it goes far to show that "certain great lexicons are not above taking an occasional nap," implying of course that the definition was wrong. I replied that the definition was my own, not the Century's. And now, in this week's letter, you apologize to the Century for fathering this "extraordinary definition upon that learned compilation." I knew that, of course, the Century could furnish no other definition than the one I had given, but, as I do not own the book, I walked a mile to the nearest library to consult it—and found just what I knew I must find, "Housel," says the Century, "to administer the eucharist to." Your apologies to the Century would therefore seem misplaced. If any other definition can be found in any dictionary, glossary, or note to Shakespeare, or to any one of the many writers who have used the word, I should really like to have you tell me what it is; or, failing any printed authority, what do you yourself think it means?

C. C.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, Aug. 1, 1899.

As to "A Message to Garcia."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There is a little work in circulation entitled "A Message to Garcia: Being a Preachment by Elbert Hubbard," done into a booklet by the Roycrofters at the Roycroft Shop, which has been noticed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, attracted considerable attention.

The apparent design of the work is to show the great difficulty employers have to get specific work done properly and efficiently by their employes, and the sweeping assertion is made that no employer requiring the services of many hands but is often confronted and "well-nigh appalled by the imbecility of the average man." Stupidity and "dowdy indifference" of the workmen "seem the rule, and no man succeeds unless by hook or crook or threat he force or bribe other men to assist him; or, perhaps, God in his goodness performs a miracle and sends him an Angel of Light for an assistant."

From the prosperity of many of our great manufacturing establishments, the items charged to the "bribery account" must be many and large and the salary of the angelic foreman moderate.

In the booklet the conduct of Rowan is given as a model for employes in all cases, the pith of the merit being that he said not a word, but in silence took the letter for Garcia, strapped it over his heart, and departed, and did not ask "Where is he at?"

Whether the President was equally taciturn and in pantomime merely pointed to the door is not stated. The "preachment" continues: "By the eternal! there is a man whose form should be cast in deathless bronze and the statue placed in every college of the land. It is not book learning young men need, nor instruction about this or that, but a stiffening of the vertebrae which will cause them to concentrate their energies—do the thing."

As a support to the backbone of the employe in refraining from questions and in maintaining rigid silence, he shouldn't fail at the same time to "keep a stiff upper lip." The "preachment" of the booklet seems to be an endeavor to show that the employer is growing wrinkled and gray "before his time" in his struggle to counteract the depravity of his "help," as stupidity, imbecility, and the whole vocabulary of disparaging qualities attach to the "average man."

A statement of well-known facts concerning relations between employer and employe will show that these "preachments" are not realities, and in essential spirit have no base whatever.

Brave and laudable as was the achievement of Lieut. Rowan, it is hardly fair to say because he didn't stop to ask "Where is he at?" that he shows out like "Mars at perihelion," nor does his prompt action support the burden of the "preachment" that the average clerk or business employe is a stupid imbecile.

Our supremacy in commercial and industrial affairs disproves assertions that when asked to deliver "a message to Garcia" the average man will merely "look at you out of a fishy eye" and ask foolish questions. On the contrary, the great majority of young men attend to their tasks faithfully and with a desire to please their employers, anxious to have their services appreciated and suitably rewarded.

The estimate of value of work, clerical or manual, should be graded not upon some sporadic performance, but upon the record of daily routine results. By this standard of judging the young American clerk or workman will not be considered stupid nor "dowdy indifferent." If there be any remedy for this illness and affliction on the part of such employes as all that is asserted by the mock pitied employer, and that he is "in anxious search and crying out for such" on have them. Were his call limited to possession of these qualifications, it would meet with as prompt response as did the call for volunteers to aid Hobson sink the Merrimac.

RAYMOND C. KNOX.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1899.

The "Wardrobe" of Shakespeare and the "Wardrobe" of "It Was Marlowe"

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have had the pleasure of reading Wilbur G. Zeigler's romance entitled, "It Was Marlowe," and as the question of the authorship of the Shakespeare writings is a very interesting one to me, I found the book quite entertaining. I notice that the secret dwelling of Marlowe is fixed in the story at a place within the city known as the "Prince's Wardrobe," and this leads me to write you upon a question which has so far been unanswered, to my knowledge. In Shakespeare's will some real estate is devised which is located in Blackfriars, "near the Wardrobe," and the question is as to what building or location was meant, or what was known at that time as the "Wardrobe." Can you give me any information upon this point? If so, I shall be pleased to hear from you. The place may be fully identified by some author, but, if so, it has not come to my knowledge.

F. C. HUNT.

Stillwater, Oklahoma, July 12, 1899.

Mr. Zeigler sends us the following in reply to Mr. Hunt: "I find in Stow's 'Survey of London,' first published in 1598, the following description of the building in which I have centred some of the scenes of my romance, 'It was Marlowe':

"'From the Parish Church of S. Olave, to the North end of the Old Jewrie, and from thence West to the North end of Ironmonger's lane, and from the said corner into Ironmonger's lane, almost to the Parish Church of S. Martin, was (of old time) one large building of stone, very ancient, made in place of Jewes houses; but of what antiquity, or by whom the same was builded, or for what use, I have not learned, more than that King H. the 6 in the 16 of his reigne, gave the office of being Porter or keeper thereof, unto John Stent, for terme of his life, by the name of the Principall Palace in the Old Jewry. This was (in my youth) called the Old Wardrobe; but of later time, the outward stone wall hath been by little and little taken downe, and divers faire houses builded thereupon even round about.'

"The quotation is given in the quaint lettering and spelling of the old edition, with the exception of the old-fashioned letter S. This building was in Coleman Street Ward.

"The portion of the city known as the 'Blacke Friers,' and in which 'William Shakespeare of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the County of Warwick, gentleman,' bought a piece of property in 1612, was in 'Faringdon Ward within.' The 'Blacke Friers' was a liberty within four gates that were closed at 10 o'clock in Summer and 9 o'clock in Winter. None of the city officers had any control in this liberty, and its citizens were exempt from city taxation. Although several buildings are mentioned in Stow's 'Survey' as being within this liberty, there is no mention of a 'Wardrobe.' The building was possibly not of sufficient importance. It seems, therefore, that the 'Wardrobe' mentioned in the will, and the building of that title mentioned in 'It Was Marlowe,' were not one and the same."

Hamlet's Age and Madness.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The subject is somewhat hackneyed, and I don't know that I have any call to make it more so, but to me it seems very plain. Much has been written about the madness and the age of Hamlet. As to his madness, an intelligent reading of the play makes it plain that he was only mad for a purpose. It is not so plain as to his age, for the text of the play as it now stands makes Hamlet thirty years old, if we believe that the author of the play wrote the words put into the mouth of the gravedigger; but I cannot but think and believe, as we have been told, that the first actor who personated Hamlet—I do not recall his name—was fat and thirty years old or more, and certain lines were altered to suit his personality. This it is not difficult to believe, but whoever made these interpolations did not go far enough, or went too far, and has made of Hamlet an incongruous and improbable character. Let me quote a little to show that Hamlet was but a youth, or just verging on manhood. Horatio says in Act I., in the ghost scene, "Let us impart what we have seen to-night unto young Hamlet." The King says to Hamlet in Act I., "For your intent in going back to school to Wittenberg, it is most retrograde to our desire." Is it at all probable that a man of thirty and heir to the throne would be going to school? The Ghost says in Act I. to Hamlet: "But know thou, noble youth, the serpent that did sting thy father's life now wears his crown." Would the Ghost have thus addressed his son had he been a man of thirty?

In Scene 2, with King, Queen, Rosencrans, and Guildenstern, the King says: "I entreat you both, that being of so young days brought up with him, and since so neighbored to his youth and humor."

Hamlet says to Rosencranz and Guildenstern: "How dost thou, Guildenstern? Ah, Rosencranz! Good lads, how do ye both?" They were boys together.

All who read and admire this noble play

AUG

Convinced that Bacon Wrote the Plays.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have before me a book entitled "Bacon vs. Shakspere. Brief for Plaintiff, by Edwin Reed. Seventh Edition. Boston, 1897." I have read it with a great deal of interest, and it seems to me he proves his client's case. The very little that is known of Shakespeare, the absence of testimony in his favor from contemporary witnesses, the damaging nature of what is known about him, all this seems to go to prove "an alibi" in the authorship of the great plays and poems; while, on the other hand, the life of Bacon, the advantages he had of foreign travel and acquaintance with foreign and dead languages, his college education, and the great philosophical works he wrote, and curious but highly suggestive, the fact that he kept a private diary in which many of the thoughts and even words of Shakespeare are found—for instance, "it is a singular coincidence that the extraordinary word 'honorificabilitudino' found here occurs with a slight change of ending in Love's Labor Lost; also, the line 'revealing day through every cranny peepe' from the Shakespeare poem 'Lucrece,' appears among the scribblings"—point to him as the possible author.

Now I am loath to give up my Shakespeare, and I would like to ask, Mr. Editor, where I can find a reply to this book, which probably has very little in it that has not been stated before, only ingeniously grouped and reiterated so that the evidence seems very formidable. Let us not shut our minds to truth from whatever quarter or however great the idol it destroys.

W. R. W.

Point Pleasant, N. J., Aug. 7, 1899.

His Will Is Not His Own.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Guy Pehon says: "Why does Laertes say, 'His will is not his own,' &c., which is proof that he was a youth and it was this only that kept him from the throne to which he was destined when he came to proper age." Mr. Pehon has entirely misinterpreted the meaning of the line. The line, "His will is not his own," &c., means that his choice of a wife must be by the consent of the nation. Mr. Pehon asks: "If Hamlet were thirty, why did he not ascend the throne immediately upon the death of his father, even if the Danish monarchy were elective?" The late Rev. H. N. Hudson tells us: "Whatever there is of hereditary right belongs to the Queen, who is accordingly described as 'the imperial jointress' of this warlike state. She was the only child of the former King, and Hamlet's father was brought within the circle of eligibility by his marriage with her. Of course when her first husband died and she married a second, the second became eligible just as the first had done. So Claudius, the present King, holds the crown by the same legal title as Hamlet's father had held it." Therefore it is not Hamlet's youth that keeps him from the throne. Hamlet is the expectancy of the fair State, but he cannot ascend while his mother lives. When Ophelia says: "The expectancy and rose of the fair State," &c., she is not thinking of his age. She is bemoaning the downfall of his reason. His moralizing on the drinking habit, and his timidness about shedding blood is no proof that he is only twenty. Mr. Pehon says: "Why should a man of thirty and heir to his father's throne be just going back to Wittenberg, or college, when he should be graduated." The Rev. H. N. Hudson says: "School was applied to places not only of academical, but also of professional study, and in the olden time men were wont to spend their whole lives in such cloistered retirements of learning. So that we need not suppose Hamlet was 'going back to school' as an undergraduate." Shakespeare, in the player scene, (Act III., Scene 2,) distinctly fixes the marriage at "full thirty years," and in Act V., Scene 1, he again distinctly fixes Hamlet's age, thirty.

WILLIAM CHRYSTIE MILLER.

Cycle Path Clubhouse, Coney Island, Aug. 3, 1899.

Some New Book Auction Rooms.

Certain amateur book collectors in this city have long expressed the desire for a broader range of selection than the limited number of auction rooms offer. An attempt will be made to meet this desire by Mr. John Anderson, Jr., who some time in October will open auction rooms in the vicinity of Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street. Although particularly devoting his efforts to books, Mr. Anderson will also become the medium of exchange in other literary wares, such as engravings and autographs. He has spent fifteen years in the second-hand book trade, and he brings to his new business several ideas on the presentation of old and valuable imprints, which he hopes to put into practice. These include not only innovations in the shape of arrangements of shelves, but also in cataloguing and even in the method of "knocking the items down to the highest bidder."

SOURCE OF THE RUBAIYAT.

"But still a Ruby kindles in the Vine,"
Sang Khayyam, as with cup he sat
Pouring down the gushing jewel of the wine.
And that's where Omar got his Ruby at.

—Puck.

The increasing demands for space in THE SATURDAY REVIEW (so far as good reading matter is concerned THE TIMES might easily issue a twenty-four-page number each week instead of a sixteen-page one) make it necessary for the editor to beg readers who contribute to the Questions and Answers department to be brief and pointed and to write only on matters of real value and interest. It is impossible for them to realise how rapidly this department has been growing. The matter printed gives only a partial indication of the number of letters received. For example, during the day when this note was written these letters numbered twenty-six, and the range of topics touched upon was wide and varied—often interesting and vital, but sometimes, it must be said, trivial. Readers will also oblige the editor very much by giving their full names and addresses and by making their statements in such form that the facts may all be understood by any one who reads the paper.

F. E. M. of Flushing: "Having read THE SATURDAY REVIEW for more than two years, may I ask where to find a poem by the Rev. John W. Chadwick of Brooklyn on his father's quadrant? His father, I understand, was a sea Captain, and the poem I have heard praised."

Mr. Chadwick has published two volumes of verse, "A Book of Poems" and "In Nazareth Town and Other Poems," in one of which our correspondent should find these lines. They also appear in the beautiful memoir Mr. Chadwick wrote a few years ago of his father (also John White Chadwick) "for his family and friends." The title is "To My Father's Quadrant." One stanza in that poem reaches the high-water mark in the verse of this generation:

You were his guide on many a dangerous sea,
Through storm and darkness led him safely home;
As you to him, so he shall be to me,
Whatever seas I sail, or lands I roam.

Abraham Levy, 11 Rutgers Street: "Can you furnish me with a list of good novels dealing with Australian life? I would be obliged for such a list, no matter how small it might be."

A very extensive list, we find, could be compiled; the following books may be of interest, and the reading of them will suggest others: "Rolf Boldrewoode," (T. Alexander Brown) "Robbery under Arms," "Settlers and Convicts," "The Miner's Right," "A Colonial Reformer," "Sprinx of Eaglehawk," "The Squatter's Dream," "A Sydney-Side Saxon," "A Modern Buccaneer," "Nevermore," "Old Melbourne Memories," "The Sealskin Cloak," "My Run Home," and "Plain Living." Brown's latest novel, "War to the Knife," treats of New Zealand life. Marcus Clarke's "For the Term of His Natural Life," "Twixt Shadow and Shine," "Australian Tales of the Bush," "Stories of Australia in the Early Days," and "Heavy Odds." B. L. Farjeon's "The Sacred Nugget" and "Grif." Mrs. Campbell Praed's "An Australian Heroine," "Outlaw and Lawmaker," "Policy and Passion," "The Romance of a Station," "The Head Station," "Moloch," "Miss Jacobsen's Chance," and "Miss Tregaskiss." E. W. Hornung's "A Bride from the Bush," "The Boss of Taroombs," "The Rogue's March," "Young Blood," "My Lord Duke," "Tiny Tuttrell," "Some Persons Unknown," and "Dead Men Tell No Tales." "Tasma," (Jessie Fraser,) "Uncle Piper of Piper's Hill," "A Sydney Sovereign," and "A Knight of the White Feather." G. A. Henty's "The Final Reckoning" and "Maori and Settler." Henry Kingsley's "Geoffrey Hamlyn" and "Ravenshoe," Anthony Trollope's "Harry Heathcote of Gongoil," W. Fergus Hume's "Mystery of a Hansom Cab," "Madam Midas," and "Miss Mephistopheles"; Julius Vogel's "Anno Domini 2000," Mrs. A. Briks's "An Australian Millionaire," Kenneth Mackay's "Out Back," Mrs. A. Macleod's "An Australian Girl," Marriott Watson's "In the Spider's Web," Hume Nisbet's "Jolly Roger," "Ashes," "A Bush Girl's Romance," and "Bail Up"; Mrs. Helen Davis's "For So Little," William Sime's "Cradle and Spade," "Elizabeth B. Bayly's "Alfreda Holme," Thomas Henley's "The Girl at Birrell's," Arthur Ferres's "His First Kangaroo," Andrew Robertson's "The Kidnapped Squatter" and "Nuggets in the Devil's Punch Bowl"; John Boyle O'Reilly's "Moondyne," W. Carlton Dawe's "Pilgrims," Price Warung's "Tales of Australian Early Days," Ada Cambridge's "The Three Miss Kings," J. Middleton Macdonald's "Thunderbolt," A. Donnison's "Winning a Wife in Australia," J. D. Hennessy's "An Australian Bush Track," "The Dishonorable," and "Wynnum"; Mary Gaunt's "Dave's Sweetheart," Mrs. Pachett Martin's "Under the Gum Tree" and "Coo-ee," (a volume of tales by Australian women, edited by Mrs. Martin;) "In Australian Wilds," "Oak Bough," and "Wattle Blossoms," (all three collections of stories by Australian writers;) Henry Lawson's "While the Billy Boils," John A. Barry's "A Son of the Sea," Andrew Joanicki's "Tandra," Simpson Newland's "Paving the Way," and Margaret Parker's "The Desire of Their Hearts," "Ida Cameron," and "To Him Who Waits." This list is probably the completest yet published, as it has been based on the lists in Sonnenschein's "The Best Books," 1891; Percy Russell's "Guide to British and American Novels," 1894, and "Miss Zella Allen Dixon's "Comprehensive Subject Index to Universal Prose Fiction," and supplemented by a careful examination of the English catalogues for the last ten years.

We fancy the list will be quite long enough for our correspondent's uses, and commend to him the story of Carlyle sending Dickens a truckload of books on the French Revolution, with an offer to send another load when he had read the first.

"W. H. W.," Treadwell, N. Y.: 1. Where can a copy of Millet's "The Man with the Hoe" be obtained, within the reach of a slender purse? 2. Where can descriptive matter in reference to the painting be found?

Inquire of any dealer in prints and engravings—F. Keppel & Co., East Sixteenth Street, New York, for instance. 2. See Sensier's "J. F. Millet, Peasant and Painter." London, Macmillan & Co., 1881, 16s.; J. W.

Mollett's "The Barbizon School," London, Sampson Low, Marston & Co., 1899, 3s. 6d.; Champlin & Perkins's "Cyclopaedia of Painters and Paintings," London, 1886-9, &c.

Andrew Thompson, Newburg, N. Y.: "I have a book called 'A Fashionable Sufferer,' 1883, written and illustrated by Augustus Hoppin. Who was or is Augustus Hoppin? Is he still living?"

Augustus Hoppin, the writer and illustrator, was born in Providence, R. I., July 13, 1828, and died April 1, 1896. He studied law, but after practicing for a short time took up art, which he studied abroad, 1854-5. When he returned to this country he took up drawing on wood and became a successful illustrator. Among the books he wrote and illustrated are "Recollections of Auton House," 1881; "A Fashionable Sufferer," 1883, and "Two Compton Boys," 1884.

R. Freeman, 8 West Twenty-fourth Street: "Is there to be a complete edition of Mark Twain?"

An edition in twenty-two volumes is soon to appear simultaneously in England and this country.

"E. P.," New York City: "A. L. Wynne, 487 Madison Avenue, who inquires about the 'broomstick marriage,' marriage by jumping over a broom,' may be answered that the phrase means no marriage at all, when the parties dispense with any ceremony whatever and jokingly say they have jumped over a broom."

"J. L. M.," New York City: "What is the value of this book—James Cook's 'Voyage Round the World, from 1760 to 1780,' published by George William Anderson?"

Kindly write again, giving number of volumes, date of publication, and condition of the book.

"O K.," New York City: "What are the title and name of author of a novel published some eight years ago, which told of English high life—a young aristocrat's life is saved by a cowboy, and the two go to England together."

This novel was called "Aristocracy." It was published without the author's name in 1888 by D. Appleton & Co. "Expatriation," by the same anonymous writer, was published by the Appletons in 1890.

John Anderson, Jr., 99 Nassau Street: "The work from which A. O. Halsey's twenty-two plates were taken is the first American edition of Combe's 'Second Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of Consolation,' Philadelphia, H. C. Carey and I. Lea, 1822. The copy I have has twenty-three plates, etched on copper, or aquatinted, and not lithographic work. They were engraved by J. Drayton, an American, and the 'Aq.' after his name is the abbreviation of aquatinted. No lithographic work, in colors, appeared in America for nearly ten years after 1822, and but two or three specimens of the ordinary lithography had reached the light in that year. I have also a copy of 'The Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque, the second American from the second London edition, Philadelphia, William Charles, about 1814. The colored plates are by Rowlandson, and they are (presumably) engraved by Charles himself, as the frontispiece—a portrait of Dr. Syntax—bears the inscription, 'Wm. Charles, Sculp.' But few specimens of Charles's engraving are known. My copy has thirty plates, which vary in quality."

John H. Campbell, Philadelphia: "Kindly publish a sketch of Charles Frederic Nirdlinger, the author of the lately printed 'Masques and Mummers.' There are several of your Philadelphia readers who are anxious to know something about him."

Mr. Nirdlinger is a fairly well-known literary man of this city. For several years he was the editor of The Illustrated American, and is now editing a New York society paper. He has written several plays, and one of these (dealing, we believe, with Mme. Pompadour) was produced in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Miss Camille Solomon, Unionville, N. Y.: "What is the most authentic biography of Elizabeth Barrett Browning?"

See Mrs. Ritchie's article on Mrs. Browning in the seventh volume of "The Dictionary of National Biography," London and New York, Macmillan & Co., 1886.

"A. E. G." recently asked for a list of the works of Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and dramatist. The following has been compiled as carefully as possible:

"Nora," translated by Henrietta F. Lord. London: Griffith, 1882.

"The Pillars of Society and other Plays," edited by Havelock Ellis. London: W. Scott, 1888.

"Rosmersholm," translated by Louis N. Parker. London: Griffith, 1889.

"The Lady from the Sea," translated by Eleanor Marx-Aveling, with an introduction by E. Gosse. London: Unwin, 1890.

"Emperor and Galilean: a World Historic Drama," edited by William Archer. London: W. Scott, 1890.

"Ghosts; a Drama of Family Life." London: Griffith, 1890.

"An Enemy of the People," "The Wild Duck," and other plays. London: W. Scott, 1890.

"Inger, Vikings, Pretenders," edited by William Archer. London: W. Scott, 1890.

"The League of Youth, Pillars of Society," edited by William Archer. London: W. Scott, 1890.

"Prose Dramas." New York: United States Book Company, 1890. Two vols. Vol. I., "A Doll's House, and Other Plays," translated by William Archer and others, with a biographical and critical introduction by Edmund Gosse. Vol. II., "The Lady from the Sea, and Other Plays," translated by Clara Bell and others.

"Brand, a Dramatic Poem in English Prose," translated by William Wilson. London: Methuen, 1891.

"Hedda Gabler," translated by Edmund Gosse. London: Heinemann, 1891.

"A Doll's House," translated by William Archer with photographs. London: W. Scott, 1892.

"Peer Gynt," translated by William and Charles Archer. London: W. Scott, 1892.

"The Master Builder," translated by Edmund Gosse and William Archer. London: Heinemann, 1893.

"The Master Builder," translated by J. W. Arctander. Minneapolis, 1893.

"Brand," translated by C. H. Herford. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1894.

"Brand," in English and verse in the original metres, by F. E. Garrett. London: Unwin, 1894.

"Little Eyolf," translated by William Archer. London: Heinemann, 1894.

"John Gabriel Borkman," translated by William Archer. London: Heinemann, 1896. New York: Stone & Kimball, 1897.

"The Lady from the Sea," translated by Mrs. F. E. Archer. London: W. Scott, 1897.

"The Wild Duck," translated by Mrs. F. E. Archer. London: W. Scott, 1897.

"The Master Builder," translated by Edmund Gosse and William Archer. London: Heinemann, 1897.

"Pillars of Society," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] Doll's House," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] Ghosts," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] Enemy of the People," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] Wild Duck," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] League of Youth," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] Emperor and Galilean," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] Pretenders," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] Lady from the Sea," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] Hedda Gabler," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] Peer Gynt," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] Rosmersholm," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] Little Eyolf," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] John Gabriel Borkman," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] Brand," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] Brand," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] Prose Dramas," translated by [illegible]

[illegible] Master Builder," translated by [illegible]

the Bagford collection, in Part I. of his 'Hand Lists of English Printers,' 1895. He also records another W. de Worde edition, without date. In speaking of the price (£1,700) paid for the Shakespeare folio of 1623, it is said that this is nearly £1,000 more than any other previous record. But the late Mrs. Abby E. Pope of Brooklyn paid over $5,500 for her fine copy."

THE SATURDAY REVIEW has always endeavored to be accurate in matters of a bibliographical nature, and, on a re-examination of the facts, it has not seemed to the editor that THE REVIEW was in error in either of the foregoing instances. The "Helyas" was a vellum-printed copy, and is quite unique. Bagford, the eccentric, had in his collection (now in the British Museum) only a portion of one leaf. Again, there was no second Wynken de Worde edition, but, as William Roberts has pointed out, simply a reissue with the same types made about 1550 by William Copland. In the matter of the first folio Shakespeare, Miss Abby E. Hanscom (later Mrs. Pope) did not pay over $5,500 for her copy. In 1864 Ellis & White purchased at auction for our American Miss Currer a fine copy for which the sum of £750 was given. When commissions and other charges were added, it cost Miss Hanscom £795 9s. 6d. Previous to the recent sale in London, the highest auction record for a first folio Shakespeare was the $4,200 given in 1891 at the Ives sale, for the copy formerly in the Cooke, Robinson, and Tite collections. The copy that lately fetched £1,700 brought therefore "nearly £1,000 more" than any other previous copy. The exact sum is $4,300, but the writer of the note was speaking in round figures.

Albert Roy, 381 Fourth Avenue: "Has any one written a book on the life and works of Robert Louis Stevenson? Will you kindly print a list of his writings, and state which is considered the most popular?"

The best biographical account of Stevenson is that which Sydney Colvin wrote for the fifty-fourth volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography." Pages 245-254. Mr. Colvin has in preparation a fuller biography. Among Stevenson's most popular books are "Treasure Island," "The Child's Garden of Verses," "Kidnapped," and "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." He wrote "The Pentland Rising," 1866; "An Appeal to the Church of Scotland," 1875; "An Inland Voyage," 1878; "Picturesque Notes on Edinburgh," 1879; "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes," 1879; "Virginibus Puerisque," 1881; "Familiar Studies of Men and Books," 1882; "Treasure Island," 1882; "New Arabian Nights," 1882; "The Silverado Squatters," 1883; "Prince Otto," 1885; "The Child's Garden of Verses," 1885; "More New Arabian Nights," 1885; "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," 1886; "Kidnapped," 1886; "The Merry Men," 1886; "Underwoods," 1887; "Memories and Portraits," 1887; "Memoir of Fleeming Jenkin," 1887; "The Black Arrow," 1888; "The Wrong Box," 1888; "The Master of Ballantrae," 1889; "Ballads," 1890; "Father Damien," 1890; "The Wrecker," 1892; "Across the Plains," 1892; "A Footnote to History," 1893; "Island Nights' Entertainment," 1893; "Catriona," 1893; "The Ebb Tide," 1894; "Vailima Letters," 1895; "Fables," 1896; "Weir of Hermiston," 1896; "Songs of Travel," 1896, and "St. Ives," 1897. This does not include the little booklets printed at the Davos Press, and also leaves out several other privately printed curiosities.

James W. R. Collins, Philadelphia: "William Thom was born in 1799. He was known as the 'Inverury Poet'—not 'Inverary.' There's but a slight difference in the spelling of the two words, but there is a vast difference in the location of the two places, 'Inverury' being in Aberdeenshire, while Inveraray is in Argyllshire. Chambers's 'English Literature' gives 'Inverary' and '1798'—both wrong. In Thom's works (the 1844 edition) now before me, the poet says he removed with his family from Aberdeen to Inverury in 1841. For an excellent sketch of Thom, I would refer Mr. Williams to 'The Scottish Minstrel,' edited by the Rev. Charles Rogers. Edinburgh, 1872."

"Inquirer," Hackensack, N. J.: "Is there any money or other value to 'L'Histoire du Cardinal Duc de Richelieu. Par le Sieur Aubery, Advocat au Parlement et au Conseils du Roi.' With Portrait. Dated 'Rue a Paris, chez Antoine Bertier, Saint Jacques, a l'Ensigne de la Fortune. MDCLX'?"

It has merely a nominal value.

Daniel B. Thompson, 376 Fulton Street, Brooklyn: "The author of the quotation,

'Think that day lost whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand no noble action done,'

was Jacob Bobart. In Stamford's 'Art of Reading' Bobart is said to have been a German pianist, born in 1719." Answered also by M. A. Throckmorton, Jersey City, N. J.

"Per B. Quiller," 228 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street: "'Cousins' asked for by 'M.' and sent to you by several correspondents, was written by Winthrop Mackworth Praed, and is to be found in a collection of his poems edited by Frederick Cooper for the Canterbury Poets series. There was a collection of Praed's poems published in this city some years ago in two volumes, edited by the Rev. Derwent Coleridge. The [illegible] and all the poems [illegible] of the Canterbury edition. Answered also by H. V. F. Howe, Schenectady, Bridgeport, Conn.; E. P. C., Point Pleasant, N. J., and by C. V. Johnson, Hartford, Conn.

"A. S.," New York City: "Thomas Melville's 'Typee' was first published in New York and London in 1846 as a 'Diary.'"

Charles S. Ditt, 2 South Street, Middletown, N. Y.: "In your list of Capt. Mayne Reid's books you omitted 'The Poacher.' It is published by Routledge & Sons, and is probably a reprint."

S. O. Knox, New Brunswick: "In answer to F. J., I send you this address: 'Prof. John C. Van Dyke, George Street, near Seminary Place, New Brunswick, N. J.'"

Byron Hinkley, New York City: "I would like to have the old poem of 'Mercy' by the Rose Poet, beginning:

'As the sweet flower that scents the morning air
Is the most welcome and refreshing gale,'

I have a book of poems entitled 'Blossoms,' by Harwood. R. F. Coates, 1835, published by Harwood & Co. Can it be found?"

[illegible] Hinkley, but [illegible] you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUG 1899

THE WEEK IN ART.

It will be a great pity if the City Council should succeed in defeating the erection of the Memorial Arch at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street to celebrate the home-coming of Admiral Dewey in October next. There is an opportunity here for the beautifying of the city which has so appealed to artists and art lovers that they have devoted much time and attention to the preparation of plans, of which the arch will be an essential feature. It is to be hoped that some way will be found out of the difficulty.

Art shops and stores have become a feature of several of the leading Summer resorts during the past few seasons, and the enterprising dealers who have opened these shops at Newport, Narragansett, and Bar Harbor find themselves well repaid. They very wisely make a feature of etchings, engravings, water colors, and occasionally a few oils, having for their subjects Summer land or sea scapes, and where possible they obtain and display land and sea scapes of their separate localities. The Philadelphia painter Edmund Lewis has for many Summers visited Narragansett Pier, and his pictures of scenes on the Narragansett shore find a ready sale there. Some less-known painters are now displaying their pictures, bits of coast and inland scenery, at Mount Desert and Newport in the art stores at those two places, and their works find ready sale. This is significant and encouraging, for it shows that the public, instead of buying, as of yore, painted shells, souvenir spoons, and knickknacks to recall their Summer wanderings or outings, now prefers to secure original pictures in the lighter or heavier medium. There is a suggestion here also to some of the better American landscape, figure, and marine painters, for it is not to be doubted that if they would visit any of the larger resorts and place on sale there really good pictures of characteristic scenes at these resorts they would find purchasers for their canvases much more easily than in the Winter in the cities. People on their Summer vacations or sojourns have more time, also, to study pictures, and will often look at paintings more closely than at other times of the year. It is rather a curious fact that the scenery of Newport and Narragansett Bay has not been painted for many years by any of our foremost artists, and there are plenty of subjects for the figure painters in the social life of the fashionable resort. The tennis tournament at the Casino, the races of the thirty-footers in the bay, the coaching, the automobiles, the golfing, and especially the morning scene at Bailey's Beach afford daily subjects for a really good figure painter. J. G. Tyler and Edward Moran would have found this week splendid subjects for their brushes in the arrival and departure of the New York Yacht Club fleet at Newport, and Childe Hassam, Robert Reid, J. Alden Weir, and many of the younger men who delight in color and in movement; and who can paint landscape as well as the figure, should be at Newport this month. The social life of Narragansett and Bar Harbor would also furnish them and their fellows with subjects galore. The field would seem to be neglected by the better American artists, and there is a chance for an American Jules Stewart here.

Many of the artists are finding this an exceptionally busy Summer, for, in addition to their regular work, in preparation for the Winter exhibitions, they are also painting or preparing to paint the canvases which are to represent them at the Paris Exposition next year. Some of these canvases are already well under way. From all indications American art will be worthily represented at Paris next year.

According to a recent interview with Signor C. Turini, the equestrian statue of Bolivar, the liberator of Venezuela, which he completed by order of the Venezuelan Government two years ago, to take the place of the much criticised statue of the liberator now in Central Park, but which was declined by the city at that time, is soon to be set up, and the old statue removed. Signor Turini did not state in this interview how this result had been accomplished. If memory serves aright the new statue was protested against by the Sculpture Society. It is certainly a great improvement, no matter what its defects may be, over the present statue, and as the Venezuelan Government intended to do a gracious act by having it made and set up at its own expense, to satisfy the critics who objected, with reason, to the old statue, its declination two years ago did not seem a particularly courteous proceeding.

The design for a statue to Goethe made by Henry Baerer, the sculptor of the statue of Gen. Warren and of the bust of Beethoven in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, will probably, it is said, be accepted by the Goethe Monument Fund Association of Chicago. The statue, which is to be cast in bronze and placed in Lincoln Park, Chicago, is to cost $22,000. Only $4,000 of this sum has thus far been raised, but it is hoped that when Mr. Baerer's six-foot plaster model of the statue, which will soon be shipped to Chicago, is exhibited there, it will lead to the securing of the rest of the sum required. The model shows a lifesize figure standing on a pedestal holding in the left hand a manuscript and in the right the folds of a university gown which drapes the figure. Several of Goethe's best known characters are depicted in familiar scenes in relief on the base of the statue.

A Historic Survey of Every County in England.

The Victoria History, announced in England, will be a national historic survey of every county in England, which is designed to show the several conditions of these counties at this the end of the nineteenth century.

The various counties will be treated separately, and an attempt made to trace the story of England's growth from prehistoric times, through the Dark Ages, the settlement of alien peoples, and the gradual welding of these races into a great nation. All the phases of ecclesiastical history, changes in land tenure, records of historic and local families, the history of the social life and sports of the villages and towns, the development of art, science, manufactures and industries, are all to be treated by specialists, and the whole work is to be under the direction of a General Advisory Committee, composed of such men as the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, the Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Geographical Society, the President of the Royal Agricultural Society, the Keeper of the Public Records, the Director of the Geological Survey, many of the prominent Bishops and British Museum men, and professors of history and jurisprudence at the different universities. It is hoped that the great care taken will result in making the work very accurate and full.

The Queen has accepted a dedication and approved the title to the work, ordering a complete set for the Windsor Palace Library. The volumes going to make up the complete set will be issued under the general editorship of Mr. H. Arthur Doubleday, F. R. G. S., and Mr. G. Lawrence Gomme, F. S. A.

The general plan of the contents of the history of each county will be its geology and the influence of the latter on the present scenery; its natural history and botany; the prehistoric, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon remains; its ethnography, architecture, and topography; the Domesday Book and other records; family history; ecclesiastical, political, and maritime history; its ancient and modern sports, the agriculture, industrial arts and manufactures of each county, as well as sketches of its people prominent in art, literature, and science.

Great attention is to be paid to the illustrations, which will consist of hundreds of maps, thousands of coats of arms, printed in colors on Japan vellum; portraits and views of people and buildings, and characteristic sketches of the scenery of each county, all beautifully executed. Bibliographies of the literature of the county will also be added.

The first history to be published will be that of Hampshire, the others following as rapidly as possible.

The history of each county will be in four volumes, large imperial octavo, which are to be issued at the price of £6 6s. each, and will contain a full list of subscribers.

The publishers, Archibald Constable & Co., Whitehall Gardens, Westminster, from whom circulars can be obtained, claim that this will be the most sumptuous and complete historical survey ever undertaken.

Heights and Depths of Henry James.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In these "end of the century days," when every one expects criticism—and gets it—one ought not, perhaps, to be surprised at the vivid light thrown on the work of Henry James. These lovely, later, frost-picture pieces, "The Awkward Age," "What Maisie Knew," "In the Cage," may be imaginary, not moral, trifling as one may read them; they are surely unlike his earlier work, which had spacious corridors; but after all they are fine; they make the pulse quicken with the sense of intellectual life; they have heights and depths, one looks far up and down in the abysses, and may make one feel how good it is to be alive in the world of letters.

In any case, a new book by Henry James is an event to be thankful for in the reading world. Taking up one of those earlier stories, "The Portrait of a Lady," and looking over some of its pages the other day, I marveled anew, as I have often marveled before at the resemblance between its principal hero, Gilbert Osmond, and the hero of perhaps a more important English novel, Mr. Henley Mallinger Grandcourt of George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda"; though Mr. James had less fine material to work with, for Gilbert Osmond, though come from a family that was "very good," had not the importance inherited from a long line of noble ancestors which Grandcourt could boast of, was every whit as detestable as his English companion piece. He was "fine." He had the same power of devilish divination into his wife's mood, of making her shrink and tremble before his blighting touch of things. His mind was equally well furnished with the sense of what brutes his fellow-men were—equally his sense of self-importance. His nourished self-conceit made him hateful.

Fortunately for the reader's peace of mind, at the end of the English story Grandcourt is dead, while Gilbert Osmond is left very much alive and capable of further mischief. This character drawing, so much alike, is in no way a copy one of the other, but it is there, and it is very interesting to one who likes to "browse" among his books. The James stories are not meant for idle lounging. They are too vivid. They are not meant for rainy days. They are for the hot sunlight, the alert mind.

By the way, was rainy-day entertainment ever better given than by Ik Marvel in those letters of his from "My Farm at Edgewood," which we all read and enjoyed so much in The Atlantic Monthly? Was it—how many years, years ago?

MILLIE W. CARPENTER.

Stephentown, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1899.

Tobago Robinson Crusoe's Island.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read in to-day's TIMES an item regarding "goats from Crusoe's Island." Will you allow me to say that ex-Mayor Grace is entirely wrong, in common with many other people, in reference to the location of Defoe's immortal and wonderful book. Robinson Crusoe had nothing to do with Juan Fernandez.

In my careful searches for information for a new illustrated edition I shall shortly publish, I find William Lee, whose biography of Defoe is the best extant, says:

It is evident he acquired some incidents from Selkirk, who lived four years on Juan Fernandez, but the ever-varying events, the useful and improving moralities, and the fascinating style are all his own.

Defoe describes exactly the location of the island on Page 179 of "Robinson Crusoe," as follows:

In the gulf or mouth of the mighty river Oroonooko our island lay, which I perceived to W. and N. W. was the great island Trinidad, on the north point of the mouth of that river. I asked Friday a thousand questions about the country, its inhabitants, the sea, the coast, and what nations were there, but could get no other name but Caribs, from whence I easily understood that these were the Caribbees, &c.

Now, the correct island is Tobago, owned by Mr. Hope, an Englishman, of Trinidad. They show the cave and other interesting matters described in the book, but we know for a certainty that Defoe never was there, and the diverting episodes were the creation of his wonderful brain. But, regarding goats, (and they are in Tobago as well as in Trinidad,) they are exactly like the "tomato-can-eating Yorkville goat," whatever the goat is in Juan Fernandez, over 6,000 miles away. Cowper's poem, beginning

I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute, &c.,

has led many people to think that it refers to Robinson Crusoe instead of Alexander Selkirk. Mr. Grace is evidently one of the many, and for that reason I venture to trespass thus far and correct what is (at least to children) a serious geographical mistake.

LOUIS RHEAD

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1899.

Vulgarity Not Yet Downed by the Poster.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was interested in your diatribe on posters in the issue of July 8, and beg to call attention to some mistakes in names. These, to be sure, might have been mere typographical errors. Doubtless the writer is gnashing his teeth over the blunders of the horrid printer, because anybody who knows anything about posters would surely not be guilty of such mistakes.

I cannot agree with the writer that our "walls and fences" have become things of beauty by the influence of poster art in advertising. As a matter of fact, the commercial world of this country practically refused to accept the pictorial poster as a medium of advertising, and with the exception of the advertisements of the publishing houses and an occasional example from a stray business house, the pictorial poster has not been utilized. There has been a vast improvement in the theatrical poster, but the average still continues a gaudy horror. And to my notion, with the exception of some of Penfield's posters and those by Rhead and one or two others, including the single example by Abbey, we have never had produced in this country anything equal to the work of the English poster makers, who are mostly artists, and distinguished ones at that.

If I might dare at this late date, I'd venture the opinion that, after all, "Cynic" was nobody but the editor. Editors are but extraordinary creatures at best, and have strange and uncanny ways of amusing themselves. Anyway, if it wasn't you it must have been the giddy and ofttimes ghastly funny Harry Thurston Peck, who entertains picturesque views of the sex at so much per column. There's a trio of literary lights I'd like to see retired to some remote fastness and chained up—namely, to wit, viz, Harry Thurston Peck, John Kendrick Bangs, and Tom Hall. This is for publication or not, as you may wish. I think, however, it is time some one rose up and protested.

E. G. W.

Richmond, Ind., July 20, 1899.

These "Cynic" honors do not belong to the editor—not one of them. As to Prof. Peck; the editor does not feel that he has the liberty to speak for one who is quite able (and usually willing) to speak for himself.

French Books for Girls.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Permit me to suggest to "M. J. A.," who writes in your issue of July 15th, on French books for girls that the list of French fiction issued by the American Literature Association in 1898, and republished by you in the same year, was issued to meet the want to which allusion is made. I have recently received a work on the same lines, but much more extensive. Its title is "Repertoire Bibliographique, a l'usage des Bibliotheques paroissiales; comprenant plus de 2,000 ouvrages, examines sous le rapport du style, de l'interet, et de la diversite des lecteurs. 1863-1893. Par l'Abbe Signerin (Ancien Cure de Beaujeu) Chanoine Titulaire de Lyon."

It contains short references to 2,030 books with title and author indexes. A cursory inspection shows that the lines have not been drawn so closely as to exclude books by Berthet, Blard, Craven, Desiys, Dumas pere, Enault, Feval, &c. It is specially useful in giving a large number of translations in French from English authors, enabling teachers to give to their scholars for translation books which exist in both languages.

A LIBRARIAN,

New Orleans, La., July 29, 1899.

They Sell Books In St. Louis.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I notice in looking over your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW, Page 478, of the issue of July 15, that you say not a single copy of "Richard Carvel" has been ordered from St. Louis. Now, I don't know anything about anybody's business, but I know the St. Louis News Company has had 200 copies, and I think at least 400 more have been had or used by the other jobbing houses in St. Louis. St. Louis may not be as big as New York, but there are days when we do sell a book.

G. W. FLORSHEM,
Manager St. Louis News Company.

St. Louis, Mo., July 21, 1899.

MR. F. TENNYSON NEELY HAS PUBLISHED

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

Unsettled conditions; brisk winds, mostly northerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

FOREIGN.—The second public session of the Dreyfus court-martial resulted in a triumph for the prisoner. Gen. Mercier failed to produce any new evidence against him and ex-President Casimir-Perier testified strongly in his favor. Mercier was hissed by the spectators, while Dreyfus, who confronted him, was cheered. It is considered that the odds, which were 10 to 1 against the acquittal of Dreyfus, have been reversed. There was great excitment at Rennes last night. Several persons were injured, more than fifty were arrested, and arrangements were made for three duels to be fought to-day. Paul Déroulède, founder of the League of Patriots, was arrested yesterday morning in Paris and the arrest of a number of members of the league, with young royalists and anti-Semites, followed. The French Government claims that it is in possession of the details of a widespread treasonable plot which had for its object a coup d'état to accomplish a change in the form of government. W. H. Perot's affidavit in the habeas corpus proceedings in connection with the Perot abduction case was heard by Mr. Justice Lawrence, who adjourned the hearing until Wednesday. The English papers declare that the United States is learning the real meaning of the "White Man's Burden" in the Filipino war and the disaster in Puerto Rico. Opinion is still further inclined in London to the probability of a war in the Transvaal. The British Admiralty officials are delighted with the success of the wireless telegraphy experiments at the recent naval manoeuvres. The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall will succeed Dr. Fairbairn in the Haskell lectureship of Oxford University. Newspaper comment and popular feeling throughout Germany have been growing bitter on account of the attitude toward Germans in Austro-Hungary. There has been more fighting in Samoa since the departure of the Commissioners. Further indications have been given of the improved relations between Germany and France. A new type of warship combining the mobility of a cruiser with the strength of a battleship has been adopted by the British Navy. The United States has acquired from the Vickers & Maxim Company the right to manufacture a new style of rapid-fire gun for the navy. The engagement of Lady Randolph Churchill to Lieut. Cornwallis-West, brother of the Prince of Pless, is provoking pronounced opposition from both families. A Chicago man has been offering degrees to Europeans for $100 each. A London tailors' journal says Mr. Choate's face is like Napoleon's "after Waterloo." British trade returns are regarded as unsatisfactory. A letter received in London from St. Petersburg discloses that the late Czarowitch had contracted a morganatic marriage with a telegraph clerk and left four sons. Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, who was born in Brooklyn, will become a Turk, it is said. Sir Edward Frankland, the distinguished chemist and physicist, died yesterday in London.—Pages 1, 2, 7, and 15.

Page 1.

Mrs. David Pollock grappled with a burglar who broke into her flat early yesterday morning and tried to capture him. The man was powerful, but escaped only after a prolonged struggle.

Richard Croker, the Tammany leader, returned from England yesterday on the St. Paul. He at once announced, indicating a marked change in views, that the Democrats must repudiate imperialism.

The body of Mrs. W. P. Sands, who died suddenly on the United States cruiser New York Friday, arrived at her home in Glen Ridge, N. J., yesterday.

Page 2.

The West India hurricane reached the Florida Coast yesterday in the form of heavy gales, but no damage was done, as vessels had ample warning and were securely tied up.

It was said yesterday that Gov. Voorhees will insist on the retirement of Matron Eyler of the New Jersey State Industrial School, as a result of the investigation into the management of the institution.

Page 3.

The new American Ice Company will elect officers within a few days and inaugurate economies.

Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, conqueror of the Soudan, has signified his intention of visiting the United States.

Dr. Donlin yesterday performed an autopsy on the body of John Allan Campbell. The dead Christian Scientist's wife and daughter claimed his remains.

Thomas B. Reed returned from Europe yesterday. He refused to speak of politics absolutely. He said he had greatly enjoyed his European trip.

Page 4.

The middle-distance bicycle championship of America was won yesterday by Tom Linton, the Welsh crack, from Harry Elkes.

The appeal of the Secretary of War for aid for the Puerto Ricans who suffered from the recent hurricane met with a prompt response from all quarters. Large amounts of money, food, and clothing have been offered from this city. The Merchants' Association will make a shipment of clothing, &c., on the transport McPherson, which is to sail to-morrow.

Page 7.

Senator William Goebel, Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky, opened his campaign at Mayfield with a speech, in which he said the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company caused the loss of the State to Bryan in 1896.

Page 8.

In the bicycle races at Vailsburg, N. J., yesterday, John King of Newark covered ten miles in 19 minutes, beating Michael's record on the same track.

Of the 300 contestants on the Creedmoor rifle ranges yesterday 87 qualified as sharpshooters. The competition was for the benefit of Guardsmen who had not an opportunity to shoot with their regiments.

Page 10.

M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, sailed yesterday for France on La Champagne.

At the instigation of Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet committee, an alleged pool-room at 141 Fulton Street was yesterday raided.

Page 11.

The new schools of the National Academy of Design, on Morningside Heights, will open on Oct. 2. In the temporary building are excellent facilities for students.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Gossip.—Page 20.
New Corporations.—Page 19.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 19.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Society.—Pages 7, 12, 13.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

MRS. SANDS'S BODY AT HOME.

Funeral to be Held from the Glen Ridge Congregational Church.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Aug. 12.—The body of Mrs. William P. Sands, who died suddenly while visiting Admiral Sampson, on the United States cruiser New York, at Bar Harbor, yesterday, arrived here this afternoon. It was accompanied by Mr. Sands, his two daughters, and the Rev. J. Goodwin. The funeral will take place from the Glen Ridge Congregational Church tomorrow, and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Sands was President of the Glen Ridge Literary Society and a Director of the Glen Ridge Free Library Association. She was fifty-six years of age and is survived by her husband, William P. Sands, cashier of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and two unmarried daughters.

Capt. Mahan Sails for New York.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Cunard liner Lucania, which sails from Liverpool to-day, via Queenstown, will have among her passengers Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, (retired,) who was one of the American delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague, and Mrs. James Brown Potter, the actress.

Judge Hilton Slightly Better.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—Judge Henry Hilton, who has been very ill this week, while still in a serious condition, is a trifle more comfortable to-night.

Way Above the Summer Heat.

Mount Pocono, 1,900 feet; Water Gap, 1,800 feet; Lake Hopatcong, 1,027 feet. Fine hotels. Many trains. Lackawanna Railroad, 429 Broadway.—Adv.

CROKER RETURNS PRAISING BRYAN

Views Changed on the Question of Expansion.

ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT

Tammany Chief Declares That Democrats Must Repudiate Imperialism.

Politicians Comment on His New Attitude—Mr. Croker Says that He Did Not Order the Deposition of Sheehan.

Richard Croker, bronzed from exposure to sun and air and apparently in superb health, returned to the city on the St. Paul yesterday, ready to take up the game of politics where he left it two months ago. One of his first acts was to authorize an interview which appeared in an evening newspaper over the signature of one of his fellow-passengers, in which he repudiated his former utterances regarding William Jennings Bryan and declared that the Democratic Party, to be successful next year, must take a firm stand against imperialism. On the silver question Mr. Croker in his interview made a straddle, saying that it will be regulated in time and that Congress can be safely intrusted with the settlement of the ratio.

Tammany Hall made no formal effort to welcome the chief, but a number of his close friends, who had "pull" enough to get passes for the revenue cutter Calumet or the Health Officer's boat, met him at Quarantine and utilized the journey between that point and the American Line pier to acquaint him with the latest happenings in the local political field. If the news which came from these sources was pleasant or otherwise Mr. Croker did not betray his feeling, and to all inquiries as to specific cases he was either noncommittal or refused to talk.

The first person to greet the returning leader was Health Commissioner Cosby, Mr. Croker's private physician, who, with Senator Thomas F. Grady, went aboard the St. Paul from Dr. Doty's boat. Mr. Croker was standing on the promenade deck, talking with a friend, as the physician and the Senator came over the side, and the three men moved at once to the other side of the ship, where the little revenue cutter was preparing to make fast. On the cutter were Frank Croker, the leader's oldest son; his private secretary, Thomas F. Smith, and Andrew Freedman. Young Croker followed the Revenue Inspectors over the side of the ship, and walking rapidly up to his father, saluted him with a kiss—much to the surprise of the crowd of the Tammany boss's fellow-passengers. Mr. Croker placed his arm affectionately through that of his son and they paced back and forward for a few minutes before Mr. Croker noticed that a number of reporters were waiting to talk to him.

MR. CROKER ASKS FOR NEWS.

"Well, what's the news?" Mr. Croker inquired, anticipating the stereotyped inquiry to which he has so often been subjected. No one manifested a desire to gratify the chief's curiosity until Senator Grady in a spirit of mischief said, "Say something about the Mazet Committee, Chief."

"Why, what's it been up to lately?" Mr. Croker asked.

"Oh, they've adjourned for another month," Senator Grady replied.

"That's too bad," Mr. Croker exclaimed. "I'd like it to keep up right along. I'm sorry the committee adjourned, for it's been making 10,000 Democrats a day in the city and State, and the longer they keep it up the better it'll be for us."

Speaking of the Mazet Committee," Mr. Croker resumed, with a smile, "we had a Mazet investigation on board this ship on Thursday. They caught me, too, and fined me. Oh, it was a great joke—the best of the trip, I guess.

"You see, I was very lucky in guessing the day's run and on Wednesday and Thursday I won the pool. How much? Oh, that don't matter. The other passengers joked with me and said I must have used information to win two such pots twice in succession; so they decided to investigate me.

"Well, Conrad Schweitzer, the Chairman of the Republican Committee of Stark County, Ohio, was made Chairman. He took the place of Mazet, and he did it well, too. H. L. Chapman of Ohio, Hunter Wycks, 'Joe' Herbert, the actor, and James Creelman were the other members of the committee. Macklyn Arbuckle represented Mr. Moss, and Matthew B. Snyder was my counsel. George Barnum was the committee's detective.

"Barnum told the committee how he had followed me around and had seen me put bricks in the fire, so it wouldn't burn well. Then he said that he had watched me smash the propeller blades with a hammer so as to cripple the ship. The Secretary of the pools said that I had demanded the money before it was won, and everybody took a crack at me. It looked as if I was guilty, but Mr. Arbuckle settled it when he said that he had found that the firemen were all Tammany Hall men and that they did what I told them.

"My defense was that the barber had 'tipped' me to the amount of the run; my lawyer said the committee was illegal, and that I had been persecuted by Speaker Reed.

"Anyway, I didn't have a show, for I was found guilty of one-man power and condemned to pass the plate among the second-cabin passengers for the benefit of the Seamen's Fund. I did pretty well, for I got $170."

Although Mr. Croker did not say so, he himself contributed $100 of this amount.

ON MR. SHEEHAN'S FIGHT.

When he was asked what, if any, reply he had to make to the statements made by John C. Sheehan that he had ordered the fight against the latter's leadership in the Ninth Assembly District, Mr. Croker replied: "If I denied everything that isn't true, I'd not have time for my own business. My plan has always been to have Tammany Hall districts control themselves. If the people in a district don't want their leader, let them get some one else. That's home rule, isn't it?"

"But Mr. Sheehan's friends charge you with ordering his turn-down."

"That isn't true," Mr. Croker replied. "I won't talk about it. It's a district fight and the district can settle it."

"There are a number of other district fights," it was suggested.

"Are there?" Mr. Croker inquired, wonderingly. "Well, that's all right. Fights like them strengthen the organization. We don't fear them."

Mr. Croker positively declined to talk any further about politics, and as the ship was approaching her pier he turned away, followed by his admiring friends to prepare to disembark. Just before the pier was reached Mrs. Samuel E. Warren, Mr. Croker's sister, and her daughter, came up to bid him good-bye. As they did Mr. Croker cried out merrily: "They've got a basketful of shamrocks there. They came from our old home in Ireland, and they'll be given away to our friends as souvenirs."

When the ship was docked Mr. Croker walked down the gangplank plump into a throng of Tammany Hall men, who had long awaited his arrival. The first appearance of the chief was the signal for a cheer which, though not loud, was none the less hearty. In the party were Richard Croker, Jr., Lawrence Delmour, Assistant Corporation Counsel Kiernan, Tax Commissioner Grell, W. H. Burke, Daniel F. Martin, Peter J. Dowling, Lewis Nixon, Fire Chief Croker, Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy, Peter F. Meyer, Register Isaac Fromme, Water Commissioner William Dalton, Mrs. W. T. Jenkins, another sister of Mr. Croker, and a number of other friends.

Some one in the party had engaged a carriage, in which Mr. Croker was to have been taken to the Democratic Club. Instead of entering the carriage, however, Mr. Croker, with his sons, walked to his private office, at 111 Broadway. Later he went to the Democratic Club, where he met John F. Carroll and other leaders and discussed the political affairs of the city.

GREAT PRAISE FOR BRYAN.

During the evening Mr. Croker took occasion to affirm the authenticity of the interview alluded to. In this interview Mr. Croker said:

"Mr. Bryan's great strength lies in his sympathy for and knowledge of the plain people. No other American has ever been so close to the masses. He understands and feels for the toiler, and the toiler understands and trusts him. I consider him to be one of the greatest men America has produced.

"Within the coming year the Democratic Party must agree upon its National programme and prepare for the overthrow of trusts and imperialism. I believe that the party will be united and harmonious.

"Naturally I am principally interested in securing a National platform that will be a source of strength to the party in my own State. We hope to carry New York for the Democratic candidate next year. I am satisfied that nothing will be done by the next Democratic National Convention that will drive any good Democrat away from the party.

"This silver question will be regulated in time, and Congress may be safely trusted to settle the ratio.

"There never has been a time in my experience when the Republican Party has so clearly shown its unfitness to be in control of the National Government. Mr. McKinley has turned the war in the Philippines into a partisan scheme for his own re-election. The Administration has purposely dragged out the struggle, and is spending tens of millions of the people's money without making any serious effort to bring the war to a close this year.

"The Presidential election takes place next year, and the Republican managers are openly making preparations to use the war as a means of working up another outburst of popular enthusiasm just in time to sweep Mr. McKinley into a second term.

ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.

"But the people who are paying the war taxes are beginning to see through the plan. It is almost incredible that a President of the United States is willing to desolate and destroy thousands of homes and to shed the blood of the unfortunate Filipinos chiefly to keep himself and his friends in office; but the facts are plain to be seen by every right-thinking man.

"The situation is so shocking, so indecent from the ordinary American standpoint, that thousands of Republicans are turning away from McKinleyism in disgust. The strongest men in the party have turned their backs on the Administration.

"In New York City the party was never stronger. We will carry all before us this Fall. The metropolis is thoroughly Democratic. The cheap talk about machine politics has lost its force.

"Every great public improvement accomplished in New York—good streets, underground wires, extension of the dock system, the great Croton aqueduct, the new courts, new parks, low taxes, the Harlem Viaduct, the King's Bridge Bridge, the Speedway, the pleasure drives for the people—is the direct result of machine politics.

"I fail to see anything accomplished by the so-called reformers while they have been in power within the last fifteen years."

After giving his views on the duties of citizenship, Mr. Croker turned his attention to the charter, and said:

"The one great need of New York City just now is the right to govern itself. The charter under which the Greater New York was consolidated is a most defective law. The more experience we have of it the more plainly are its faults proved.

"The various departments of the City Government should be administered by single heads. That is the only sensible way of conducting the business of the city. It gives sufficient power to the head of a department to carry out his plans, and at the same time he cannot evade responsibility.

VIEWS ON POLICE CONTROL.

"Take the Police Department, for instance. The police force of New York is the finest body of peace officers in the world. But so long as we have a Police Board consisting of two Republicans and two Democrats the inevitable tendency is toward a struggle for patronage and party power, which wastes the time of the Commissioners and tends to demoralize the uniformed force.

"The splendid condition and economical administration of the Fire Department of the Greater New York, under the direction of a single Commissioner shows what can be done by common-sense methods. We should have a single Police Commissioner, with full power. But remember that, while I am in favor of single-headed Commissioners, I make one exception. The Bureau of Elections should be non-partisan. It is not necessary to give reasons—they are too obvious."

Mr. Croker's revulsion of feeling regarding imperialism caused genuine surprise among his friends, who remembered that only a week or two before his departure for Europe he had declared that the Democratic Party had always been the party of expansion and that in his opinion the majority of the people of the United States demand a plank favoring imperialism. At the time Mr. Croker made these statements he was eloquent and apparently sincere, and he led his followers to believe that Tammany would insist that the flag once up should not be hauled down. His change of heart was taken as an indication that he had not spent all of his time abroad in training racehorses, and that he was apparently anxious to throw a sop to the Bryanites, in the hope that the currency question might be minimized as a campaign issue. His encomiums of Mr. Bryan came strangely from the lips of a man who just before he started for Europe had said:

"Bryan is an admirable man in many ways, but he is not the man to lead the Democratic Party again in 1900."

Mr. Croker, when asked last night if he desired to make any statement explanatory of his change of heart, said: "No. Those are my views, and I don't care to explain them any further. They are plain enough."

Mr. Croker will to-morrow go to Long Branch, where he will visit ex-Senator Murphy, who is spending the Summer there. In all probability this visit will not continue more than one day, and then the Tammany leader will go to Saratoga.

BRYAN'S EXACT POSITION.

Says His Candidacy Depends on the Platform Adopted.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The following telegraphic correspondence yesterday passed between The Tribune and William J. Bryan:

Chicago, Aug. 11.

William Jennings Bryan, Petersburg, Ill.:

Correspondents at Pana and Lithis Springs, Ill., report you as saying you do not care whether you are the Democratic nominee for President one year hence or not, if the precepts of the party are carried out. Will you kindly wire The Tribune what you did say and your exact position in this matter?

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Petersburg, Ill., Aug. 11.

To The Tribune, Chicago:

Have not seen the report mentioned. Whether I shall be a candidate depends on the platform. The platform should fit the party and the candidate should fit the platform. WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Water Famine at Asbury Park Averted

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—The anxiety felt over the scarcity of water here has passed, and to-night there is sufficient water flowing through the pipes to avert a famine. The uneasiness was caused by the mains being corroded. To-day T. D. Preston and A. H. De Haven of the Ocean Grove Association met a committee of Asbury Park officials, and an arrangement was made to connect the water systems of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. To do this required 1,000 feet of pipe, which Mr. Bradley furnished.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES HURT.

Amputation of Left Leg Made Necessary by Being Thrown from His Horse—Condition Is Critical.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 12.—Anson Phelps Stokes was thrown from his horse to-day, and his leg was so badly broken that it was found necessary to amputate it this afternoon. The shock of the operation was great and he is now in a very critical condition.

Mr. Stokes came up to Lenox yesterday from New York with Mrs. Stokes and two daughters, who have just arrived from Europe. He and one of his daughters started out for a horseback ride this morning over one of his private roads. When a half mile from his house his horse became unmanageable and ran at such a rate of speed that Miss Stokes could not keep pace. When she came up to where her father was she found him by the side of the road almost unconscious and bleeding from his wounds. Miss Stokes hastened to procure aid and the men at Mr. Stokes's place came and took him to Shadowbrooke.

Physicians were summoned, and on examination they decided to amputate the left leg above the knee this afternoon. Shortly after the operation it was feared that he would not recover, but he is rallying tonight and hopes for his recovery are entertained.

FIVE PRISONERS TORTURED?

Attorney for Men in Hidalgo County Jail, Texas, Says They Were Horribly Used to Extort Confessions.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 12.—Gov. Sayers received the following telegram this evening:

"To Joseph D. Sayers, Governor Texas, Austin:

"In the name of law, justice, and humanity, I appeal to you for the protection of five citizens of Texas confined in Hidalgo County Jail, namely, Nicolas Casares, Margarito Casares, Lazaro Casares, Pedro Casares, and Marios Perez, arrested upon complaint of John Closner, Sheriff of Hidalgo County, confined in jail, denied communication with relatives or friends, and denied opportunity to give bail.

"The statements of four of them to me show that they have been taken out of jail at night by Sheriff Closner and his deputy, and terribly maltreated for the purpose of extorting confessions from them. Lazaro Casares was hung by the neck until nearly dead. Margarito Casares was hung by the neck and thumbs. Pedro Casares was hung by the neck. I was employed by their friends to defend them. After much trouble I succeeded in interviewing them yesterday in jail in fearful condition, their necks being torn and lacerated by being hung and otherwise being beaten and bruised.

"They have been held in confinement since their arrest last Monday without knowledge of the charges against them. For the sake of the lives of the prisoners send rangers from Brownsville to protect them from officers. Examining trial is set for Monday. For the sake of humanity and honor of our State I emplore you to protect these prisoners and send some one to represent the State who will see that the trial is held according to law. Am on way to Brownsville, my home. Will reach there to-night. W. N. Parks, Attorney for Prisoners."

Immediately upon the receipt of the above telegram Gov. Sayers ordered a detachment of rangers to proceed in haste from Brownsville to Hidalgo and protect the prisoners. He also wired District Attorney John I. Kleberg of Brownsville, as follows:

"Am advised that five American citizens of Texas, confined at Hidalgo County Jail, have been most cruelly maltreated while in custody. Their examining trial will be held Monday next. Please attend the court and take charge of the prosecution and see that the prisoners have the protection guaranteed them by the Constitution and law."

FIGHTING IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Twelve Hundred Insurgents Cross the Yaque River Under Fire—Eighteen Government Soldiers Killed.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 12.—Twelve hundred insurgents to-day crossed the Yaque River under the fire of mitrailleuses. In the engagement the Government forces lost eighteen men killed. There were no fatalities among the insurgents.

A dispatch from Banica announces that the entire Province of Neyba is ready to rise in favor of Gen. Jimines, Gen. Torribo Garcia is expected from Cuba to assume command of the revolutionary movement.

MURDER AT ASBURY PARK.

William Carson, Assistant Prosecutor of Camden County, Shot by Samuel Sheets, Who Tried Suicide.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—William Carson, Assistant Prosecutor of Camden County, was shot and instantly killed tonight by Samuel Sheets, employed as a bathing master at Belmar. The murderer then turned the weapon upon himself and fired two bullets into his head. It is thought he cannot recover.

Carson, accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law, was on the boardwalk when they met Sheets. The men were brothers-in-law, and Sheets claimed that Carson instituted divorce proceedings for Mrs. Sheets. The men had quarreled, and to-night Sheets threatened to shoot Carson. Finally Sheets slapped Carson in the face, and then, drawing the revolver, fired three times. He then placed the weapon to his own head and fired two bullets into his brain.

The noise of the shooting attracted a big crowd, and much excitement prevailed. Carson's body was removed to the home of his father-in-law. He had gone to Belmar to spend his Summer vacation.

Sheets was taken to the Long Branch Hospital.

DR. SIMPSON WILL EXPLAIN.

He Is to Address the Christian Alliance Camp Meeting, Answering Charges of Misuse of Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 12.—To-morrow is the closing day of a two weeks' camp meeting of the Christian Alliance Society, led by Dr. A. B. Simpson of New York City. The doctor has sent word to all members of the society who have thus far been unable to attend to be sure to be present to-morrow, as the annual collection will then be taken. This collection is made on the last day of the convention each year, and the money given in is used, Dr. Simpson says, for missionary purposes only. In 1896 $62,000 was collected. In 1897 the amount was a trifle over $85,000, and last year $105,000 was contributed in money, jewelry, stocks, and other negotiable collateral.

Since last year the charge has been made that the doctor has misused the funds given him, that little, if any, of the money has been used for missionary purposes, and that the leader has used the proceeds of the collections for his own benefit.

Thus far, since the charges were made, the doctor personally has made no reply, but his friends have vigorously denied them. To-morrow the doctor will state his position, making an address for that purpose at the 10:30 o'clock meeting.

The town to-night is filled with people who have come here expecting to be cured of disease by the laying on of hands by Mr. Simpson.

RAILWAY MATERIAL FOR CHINA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—The British steamship Puritan cleared to-day for China and Siberia with the largest cargo of railway material that has ever gone from any port in the United States. Her destination is Vladivostok and New Chwang. She will take out forty Baldwin locomotives and tenders and eighteen steel bridges for the Chinese Eastern Railroad, besides several thousand tons of miscellaneous cargo.

She will proceed via the Suez Canal direct to Vladivostok, afterward returning to New Chwang to complete discharging her cargo. The Puritan's load will be followed by an almost similar cargo, which the British steamship Uplands is now loading here for the Russian Black Sea ports.

A COUP D'ETAT IS FRUSTRATED

Wholesale Arrests of French Political Agitators.

M. DEROULEDE A PRISONER

Government Claims to Have Proof of a Widespread Plot.

Anti-Semites, Royalists, and the League of Patriots Involved—M. Guerin Barricades His House.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Paul Déroulède, founder of the League of Patriots and member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Angoulême division of Charente, was arrested at 4 o'clock this morning at his estate at Croissy, near Paris. M. Déroulède was taken into custody by four gendarmes and was driven to Paris. On his arrival here he was incarcerated in the Conciergerie Prison.

A number of anti-Semites and others were also arrested this morning. Altogether fourteen members of the Anti-Semite and Patriotic Leagues and the Young Royalists were taken into custody. Seventeen warrants were issued. Further arrests have been made in the Provinces.

When an attempt was made to arrest M. Guérin, President of the Anti-Semite League, he refused to surrender, and barricaded himself in his house. He says he is prepared to hold out for three weeks, having a good stock of food and firearms. The doors and windows of his residence are barricaded, and he announces he will blow up his house before he surrenders. M. Guérin, as this dispatch is sent, armed with revolvers and knives, still holds possession of his apartments, the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League, to which entrance is only possible after running the gantlet of a strong guard of Anti-Semites. The police have placed seals on the doors of the house. Measures have also been taken to prevent M. Guerin from communicating with persons outside his residence, and the water, gas, and telephone connections have been cut off.

The League of Patriots is organizing a meeting for Tuesday next to protest against the arrest of M. Déroulède.

A semi-official note, issued this morning, reads as follows:

"A certain number of arrests were made this morning, as the result of a Magisterial inquiry and by virtue of Article 89 of the Penal Code, regarding a conspiracy organized for the purpose of accomplishing a change in the form of Government. The persons implicated belong to the group of the Royalist youth, and the Patriotic and Anti-Semitic Leagues.

"At the trial of the Neuilly Barrack affair facts relating to that incident alone were used as the basis of the prosecution, but searches were then made and documents were seized which led to the discovery of an organization, dating back to July, 1898, and of a plot to seize the Government by force. The documents leave no room for doubt, either in regard to the existence of the plot or as to the chief actors therein.

"After very close watch, organized proof was obtained that the same groups were preparing for a fresh attempt at an early date, the proof being such as to enable the disturbances to be averted by immediate measures. The investigation of the affair is intrusted to M. Fabre, Examining Magistrate."

On the application of M. Fabre, fresh searches of various houses were made this morning, including the headquarters of the anti-Semites, where only unimportant papers were seized. M. Fabre began to interrogate Déroulède this evening.

It appears that the officials unearthed telegrams sent by the Duke of Orleans from Brussels at the time of President Faure's funeral, the first saying: "All our men are ready."

The second telegram was dispatched the following day, saying: "It is useless to come." The attempt at an insurrection against the Government had in the meanwhile failed.

Later, while the trial of M. Déroulède was pending, traces were discovered of a fresh plot, and of consultations at which the question was discussed whether the attempt should be made to change the form of government before or after the Rennes court-martial. The Government, thereupon, judging that the time for action had arrived, ordered a number of arrests to be made, all of which, apparently, have not yet been effected. The Ministry of the Interior declines to give the names of the prominent persons already captured, or who are to be taken into custody.

When arrested, M. Déroulède shouted: "It is a rascality on the part of the Government, which is trying to implicate me in the same affair as the Orleanists, whose adversary I am."

It is pointed out that when the arrest of Déroulède was made no outsiders knew that the partisans of the Duke of Orleans were mixed up in the affair. Curiously enough, Prince Victor Bonaparte has been closely watched by the Orleanists for several months, they fearing that he might disturb their schemes.

André Buffet, representative of the Duke of Orleans and Vice President of the Young Royalist League, was arrested on the frontier just as he was about to cross into Belgium. His house was searched and a number of papers seized. The arrest of M. Marcel-Habert is expected. The police have closed the offices of the Patriotic League, which are now guarded by gendarmes.

A Police Commissary called at 4 A. M. at the residence of M. Thiebault, on the Quai Voltaire, and a number of policemen surrounded the house, but M. Thiebault escaped by a balcony to an adjoining house.

The police have seized the Drapeau (newspaper) office.

M. Maillard of the Petit Parisian staff has been arrested on the charge of urging soldiers to join a plebiscite on the form of government.

At Nancy a man named Pisson was arrested on the charge of espionage, and has been condemned to three years' imprisonment, 500f. fine, and to be deprived of civil rights for a decade.

As the cells at Police Headquarters are all occupied several of the prisoners will be transferred to the Prison de la Santé.

According to rumors current in official circles the affair is likely to produce serious consequences. It is stated that the Government possesses precise and detailed instructions from the Duc d'Orléans to his agents.

MM. Déroulède, Chief of the League of Patriots, and Marcel-Habert, a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, were arrested on the evening of Feb. 23 last on the charge of inciting soldiers to insubordination in connection with the election of President Loubet.

On May 31, the prisoners, who had been on trial before the Assize Court in Paris, were acquitted, although in the course of the proceedings M. Déroulède admitted that he wished to lead a brigade to overthrow the Parliamentary Republic, that his action was fully premeditated, and that he would not cease his attempts to overthrow Parliamentarism. He acknowledged he was guilty of all the charges except the allegation that he wanted to lead the soldiers astray without a leader. He said: "I wanted a General at their head. I would have preferred the Commander in Chief. Unhappily, I had no choice." He finished his harangue by demanding a Plebiscitary Republic, asserting at the same time that he never intended to turn the soldiers from their duty, but only wished to carry Gen. Roget, who was in command of the troops, with him. M. Marcel-Habert also admitted that he wished to cause a revolution, but denied having incited soldiers to disobedience. He said he only sought to lead Gen. Roget to the Elysee Palace, and that the men with him had been merely following the officers.

WOMAN FIGHTS A BURGLAR.

David Pollock, who lives at 506 Sixth Avenue, reported to Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station House last night that two burglars had forced an entrance to his flat shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but were compelled to run away without securing any booty.

Pollock is an art dealer. His wife and daughter were with him in the flat. Pollock says a stout burglar entered the apartments while a slim one stood in the hallway on guard.

Mrs. Pollock, who is powerful and weighs about 200 pounds, saw the stout burglar ransacking the dressing case. He had a quantity of silverware piled on top of the buffet. She grabbed him and called her daughter and husband. The latter two ran to the windows and called for the police, but none came.

The burglar started for the doorway, the woman hanging to his coat collar. A desperate struggle took place, but the man succeeded in reaching the stairway. He started down the stairs, and when near the bottom threw the woman down. He and his confederate then escaped.

Mrs. Pollock was not injured, and is none the worse for her experience.

LIZZIE MacNICHOL DEAD.

The Singer Succumbed to an Attack of Appendicitis—Brave Conduct at a Fire.

Lizzie Macnichol, the opera singer, died of appendicitis at 7:30 o'clock last night at Chocorua, N. H. Miss Macnichol had been seriously ill for a week past as the result of her exertions at a fire that occurred in the village of Chocorua. A new house built there by Mr. Ropnells, the Chicago millionaire, caught fire and was destroyed. Soon after the blaze was discovered messages were sent to the hotels and boarding houses asking for more assistance. Miss Macnichol, on hearing what was needed, routed out all the women in her hotel and rushed them to the scene of the fire, where they began, under her management, to assist in the rescue of the furniture and movable valuables. Almost everything was saved, and it was said that Miss Macnichol's presence of mind was responsible for the greater part of the work. She was much complimented and became the village heroine, but the excitement proved too much for her nerves, and she had to take to her bed.

Lizzie Macnichol was the wife of C. L. Reitz. She was born in this city on a small farm in the vicinity of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. Her parents removed to Washington while she was a child. When she was fifteen years old she joined the choir of a small church, and it was then discovered that she had a fine voice. She knew nothing about music, and the organist offered to teach her free of charge if her parents would consent. They did consent. She took a liking to her lessons and made such rapid progress that she was soon singing at a salary in a larger church, and eventually came to this city, where she was engaged to sing at Dr. Eaton's church.

She then studied under Signor Agramonte, and made her début on the concert stage. Later she was heard in grand opera and opera comique in various cities, and for some years had been a prima donna of the Castle Square Opera Company of Boston, which has now established itself in popular favor at the American Theatre in this city.

Lizzie Macnichol was one of the favorites of the American Theatre audiences. She was a contralto and made her greatest hits perhaps as Buttercup in Gilbert & Sullivan's "Pinafore" and in the rôle of the Grand Duchess. She was thirty-six years of age and had been married for three years.

Actress Lillian Lewis Dead.

FARMINGTON, Minn., Aug. 12.—Lillian Lewis, the actress, is dead here of consumption. The interment will take place at her old home in Pennsylvania.

CZAROWITCH HAD FOUR SONS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A letter received here from St. Petersburg discloses the fact that the late Czarowitch, Grand Duke George, who died suddenly at Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, July 10, had four sons by a morganatic marriage with a woman who had been employed as a telegraph clerk, although she was a descendant of a royal Causasian house.

According to the letter, Czar Alexander III., father of Grand Duke George, hearing of the marriage said: "One must not deny a dying man anything." Even then it was thought the disease from which the Czarowitch was suffering was incurable. In conclusion the letter says that possibly the present Czar will make his morganatic nephews Counts.

BRITISH TRADE UNSATISFACTORY

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Board of Trade returns for July have been received with chastened satisfaction. While the totals indicate considerable progress, an analysis shows that the imports have not been swollen by raw material of manufactures. Moreover, a large percentage of the improving exports is accounted for by coal and other irreplaceable commodities and machinery, which go to swell the manufacturing interprise of rivals.

In short, it is useless to blink at the fact that the tendency is persistently against British commercial progress. The home market is more and more flooded with foreign wares, while the exports are about the same as they were a decade ago. The newspapers are comparing this situation with the bounding progress of the United States, and are using it as a text against "the inanities and fallacies of the one-sided free-trade system beloved of Cobdenites."

The report of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on Barbados shows that the trade with Great Britain has decreased during the past year £22,000, while it has increased with other countries to more than £74,000. The Secretary attributes this state of affairs to the increasing tendency to get all supplies from the United States, while more than half the exports of Barbados go to the United States.

British Westinghouse Company.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—At an extraordinary meeting of the British Westinghouse Company held recently it was decided to take over the Westinghouse Works in Manchester, hitherto a separate concern. The capital of the company has been increased by £250,000. The new works, as recently announced, will be quickly constructed, an American company agreeing to supply all the ironwork within four months. Reference was made at the meeting to the backward position of Great Britain in regard to the electrical industry, and it was said this company, combining American and British capital, is designed to wipe out this reproach.

German Cruisers to be Sent Here.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—It is learned at the Naval Department here that by the new year three small German cruisers and one large cruiser will be stationed on the east coast of the United States.

C. T. Hobart's Condition Improved.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 12.—The condition of C. T. Hobart, brother of Vice President Hobart, who was injured by a train yesterday, is improved to-day and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Arkansas's War Governor Dead.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 12.—Henry M. Rector, Governor of Arkansas from 1860 to 1864, died to-day, aged eighty-three.

At 3:30 P. M. every day but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Ad.

DREYFUS HAS A DAY OF TRIUMPH

Adverse Odds of 10 to 1 Are Suddenly Reversed.

MERCIER'S ATTACK FUTILE

The ex-Minister Fails to

of his strict self-control. The blood rushed into his face, and, starting to his feet, he cried: "But that is what you ought to say." This brought down the house, and the bar, the press, and the public applauded. Dreyfus stood while the "bravos" were repeated, quivering with anger. Then the cowed look returned, and he sat down rapidly in the square military position he thinks respectful to the court.

Gen. Mercier's deposition was in such contrast to the graphic, powerful story of M. Casimir-Périer, which had throughout the ring of truth, that the General was hooted as he left the stand. He and M. Casimir-Périer will be confronted on Monday. I pity him. Think of a sorry, spavined horse, only good for the knacker, set to fight a lion?

Monday's proceedings will be sensational; to-day's were thrilling—a sign that the tide is on the turn. Col. Jouaust, the President of the court-martial, who was so stiff with Dreyfus and ignored his salutes, to-day returned them.

ANTI-DREYFUSITES CONFUSED.

There were other depositions of great importance, though they were not sensational. Their importance lay in their covering the anti-Dreyfusites with confusion by nailing their lies to the counter. The evidence that Dr. Ranson, who is now in India, was said to be prepared with, was stigmatized in a letter from him as "futile inventions." He did not witness the search made of the person of Dreyfus for documents when the latter arrrived at the Isle de Re to be shipped for Cayenne, and he never heard of the search or the finding of concealed documents on him.

M. de la Roche-Vernet, a typical attaché of the Embassy, now serving at Berlin, had been greatly boasted about by the anti-Dreyfusites as able to smash M. Paleologue's testimony given on behalf of the Foreign Office before the Court of Cassation. Well, De la Roche-Vernet was summoned to Rennes as a witness for the defense. Everything he said confirmed M. Paleologue and confounded Gen. Mercier. His evidence related to interpretations sent to the War Office of Panizzardi's cipher telegram to the Italian Government about the arrest of Dreyfus: MM. De la Roche-Vernet and Paleologue were to-day confronted with the result of mutual confirmation.

Maitre Demange said a few words from time to time to prevent the witnesses from wandering. I liked to look at the counsel's bench. Maitres Demange and Labori and two more advocates were there. You could fancy Roentgen rays of intellectuality and strength of purpose to emanate from that bench. An advocate's profession, rightly understood, is a noble profession.

The military Judges look, as such, contemptible beside the wearers of the poga. They have each and all a something in them reminding one of Esterhazy. The minds of all move in the narrowest grooves and are bandaged up in a notion of military authority and conventions. The tone of the military bench is dull and unintellectual, and I prefer the treachery of a French civilian Judge to the blockheadism of the military. The former tries at least to worry the evidence out of a prisoner, but the military Judge disdains evidence, and he does not mind letting the prisoner feel at the outset that he thinks him guilty.

The officers who judge Dreyfus may have, for decency's sake, to acquit him, but they will do so reluctantly and with hearts filled with gall. They are not to be converted by the evidence, but it may, and I believe will, overbear them. EMILY CRAWFORD.

THRILLING SCENES IN COURT.

Gen. Mercier, Confronted by Dreyfus and M. Casimir-Perier, Excites the Anger of the Spectators.

RENNES, Aug. 12.—The second public session of the second court-martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus of the Fourteenth Artillery, which began in the Lycée here on Monday, opened at 6:30 o'clock this morning. The red and white façade of the Lycée was bathed in sunshine at 5:40 A. M., when Dreyfus crossed the Avenue de la Gare from his prison and entered the Lycée. The stringent police precautions observed every day during the week were again taken, but barely twenty persons gathered to witness the prisoner's appearance.

Col. Jouaust, President of the court-martial, and the other members of the court began arriving shortly after 6 o'clock. They were followed by Gens. Billot and Mercier, former Ministers of War, in uniform. The latter drove up in an open carriage, and the small crowd which had gathered by this time greeted him with cries of "Vive l'Armée!" and "Vive Mercier!" On alighting at the entrance of the Lycée Gen. Mercier looked very anxious, but immediately afterward assumed a smiling demeanor. He spoke a few words to the officers at the gate and laughed, but his laugh sounded false and his face, as he ascended the half-dozen steps and disappeared within the Lycée, again took on an expression of anxiety. M. Casimir-Perier, ex-President of France, arrived on foot shortly afterward, and was saluted by a crowd in waiting. Then came Col. Picquart of the Secret Intelligence Bureau of the General Staff, who has done so much to bring about a revision of the Dreyfus case. He was greeted with shouts "Vive Picquart!" which he smilingly acknowledged.

The curtain rose to-day on the same theatre-like scene as on Monday. The Judges, in uniform, were seated on the stage, behind the dark, cloth-covered table on which, in a row, were képis, with gay-colored plumes and heavy gold-lace bands. Every inch of room was occupied, in expectation of a sensational scene.

There were more women present than on Monday. The personage known as La Dame Blanche, (the White Lady,) who has attended every move in the Dreyfus affair, was again present to-day, wearing a superb set of pearls. Owing to the expressed objections of Col. Jouaust, she changed her conspicuous place, on the right, behind him, for a more modest, but still noticeable position in the body of the hall. There was a large sprinkling of uniforms in the audience, and a row of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, was again ranged at the bottom of the hall and rendered honors in the customary manner to the Judges as the latter entered or left the court.

PROCEEDINGS OPENED TAMELY.

The session of the court opened with precisely the same formalities as on Monday. Dreyfus entered the hall with the same quick, jerky step and his features were pale and rigid as he took a seat upon the platform. Dreyfus, on entering the court, saluted the President with the same soldierly mien as on Monday, and Col. Jouaust returned the salute, and said: "Sit down, Dreyfus!"

The chair of the prisoner was placed further to the right of the platform to-day. Instead of facing the Judges, Dreyfus sat with his back to the table of his counsel, thus looking across the platform, straight at the rail at which the witnesses stood.

The proceedings opened tamely, and the hopes of a sensational sitting began to flag as the morning wore on. Matters began to get tedious as the Casimir-Perier and Gen. Mercier depositions, which already known. But this was only the calm before the storm, and when the storm broke it carried every one in court with it into a whirlpool of the wildest excitement.

If Dreyfus be guilty he must possess superhuman nerve, for he listened to Gen. Mercier's pitiless arraignment this morning, until he approached the end of his deposition, with sphinx-like rigidity of features, but watching Mercier like a cat watching a mouse. No one would have suspected the volcano within Dreyfus, which burst forth when human flesh and blood could stand it no longer. The only sign of the fire within was his heaving bosom and the parching of his lips and palate, which he occasionally moistened with his tongue.

A casual observer might have missed these indications and have imagined that he was an image cut in stone, with the eyes fixed on Mercier. But when, at last, his feelings obtained the mastery and he sprang to his feet and faced his accuser, man to man, one appreciated the depth of his previously suppressed emotions, and Mercier, who, startled, had jumped to his feet at the ringing sound of Dreyfus's voice, from the chair in which he was seated while giving his evidence, recoiled before the terrible look Dreyfus threw at him and stood aghast, wondering whether the prisoner was going to spring upon him. Col. Jouaust and the other members of the court-martial in the meantime had risen and seized the two men, while the court rang with the cheers of the spectators.

GEN. MERCIER PROVED NOTHING.

Gen. Mercier, when he had finished his testimony, according to general opinion, had said really nothing, and had proved nothing. The overwhelming proofs he was to have thrown down before the members of the court-martial like a bombshell failed to appear, and he left the court discredited. Though the General was cheered by the crowd outside the court upon his departure from the Lycée, none of them had witnessed the scene in court or listened to Mercier's weak brief. Moreover, the inhabitants of Rennes have always been anti-Dreyfusard. Counter shouts of "Vive république" and "Vive la justice!" were raised by those leaving the courtroom, but the gendarmes quickly cleared the streets on both sides and dispersed the crowd quietly.

Mercier played the now well-worn war

"It is an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good."

That small ache or pain or weakness is the "ill wind" that directs your attention to the necessity of purifying your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then your whole body receives good, for the purifier blood goes tingling to every organ. It is the remedy for all ages and both sexes.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

scare to-day, but the effect must have been very discouraging to him, as his hearers listened, without stirring a muscle, to his story of how France was on the threshhold of a war with Germany. The anti-Dreyfusards have cried "Wolf!" too often.

Col. Jouaust, immediately after the court had settled down to work, opened the proceedings by saying to Dreyfus: "In January, 1895, the Director of the penitentiary of the Ile de Ré, in the course of duty, searched the clothes you brought from the prison. He found this document in an inside pocket of your waistcoat." The President here handed Dreyfus a paper, and asked: "Do you recognize it as having belonged to you?"

Dreyfus—Yes, my Colonel.

Jouaust—Whose was it?

Dreyfus—Mine.

Jouaust—Will you tell me how and under what circumstances this document came into your possession?

Dreyfus—It is a document I used during my trial. In order to discuss the value of the bordereau I wished to keep it.

Jouaust—The Military Code gives you the right to have a copy of the documents in your case. This document, therefore, was legitimately in your possession. Why did you wish to keep it?

Dreyfus—As a souvenir of the text of the bordereau.

Jouaust—That was not proper, and therefore it was taken from you. I merely wish to elucidate this point. That will do.

DREYFUS WEPT ON THE VOYAGE.

Col. Jouaust then asked Major Carrière if he had any observations to make in behalf of the Government. The Major replied by asking to have Dr. Ranson's report on Dreyfus read, which the Clerk of the Court did. The report dealt with the measures of surveillance over Dreyfus adopted during the voyage of the prisoner to Cayenne, and said among other things that he was seen on board seated on a stool and weeping.

[It was reported in April, 1895, that Dreyfus had confessed during his voyage to Guiana that he wrote the bordereau. At the time Dr. Ranson published a letter over his signature denying that Dreyfus made any confession to him or to any one else on board.]

M. de la Roche-Vernet, a Secretary attached to the French Embassy at Berlin, was the next witness called. Although he was scared, ther was no hesitation in his replies. He said he acted as the transmitting agent of the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the translation of the Panizzardi dispatch, which was a very minute and complicated matter. Several drafts, he explained, were first made, and finally an official translation was drawn up, which was the same as since published. [The original of this dispatch was in cypher. It was sent, Nov. 2, 1894, by Col. Panizzardi, Italian Attaché in Paris, to the Italian Headquarters Staff in Rome. Its true construction, which obviously establishes the innocence of Dreyfus, is: "If the Captain has had no relations with you, it would be well to instruct our Ambassador to publish an official denial, in order to avoid the comments of the press." The original has disappeared from the secret dossier But there exists a version given by du Paty de Clam "from memory," which reads: "Capt. Dreyfus arrested. The Minister of War has proof of his relations with Germany. All my precautions are taken."]

Questioned respectively regarding the draft and the translations he said they were purely hypothetical, the first draft only having two words, "Capt. Dreyfus," of which the translators were really sure, the sense being to the effect that Dreyfus had been arrested and that he had no relations with Germany.

M. Paléologue of the French Foreign Office was then called and disagreed to some of the preceding witness's statements. But the net result of the two witnesses' replies to MM. Labori and Demange was that never, in any translation, was there any question of relations with Germany. M. Labori, on eliciting this evidence, showed great satisfaction.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER CALLED.

The witness's rail was empty for a few moments, and then Col. Jouaust said solemnly: "Bring in the next witness."

An infantry Sergeant seated beneath Major Carrière's desk then walked to the middle of the court, where, in a crimson armchair, placed there for distinguished witnesses, sat M. Casimir-Périer, formerly President of France. The latter arose, and, conducted by the soldier, ascended the platform. He was dressed in a black frock coat, with the rosette of the Legion of Honor at his buttonhole, and light checked trousers, and carried a silk hat in his hand.

The witness stopped in front of the rail, presenting a dignified appearance. In response to the usual questions he said: "I am fifty-two years old. No profession. I was formerly President of the Republic."

Col. Jouaust then asked: "Did you know the accused prior to the acts with which he is charged?"

M. Casimir-Périer—No, M. le President.

Jouaust—Will you take the trouble to sit down?

M. Casimir-Périer—I prefer to remain standing.

Jouaust—You were President of the republic at the time of the arrest of Capt. Dreyfus. In this position you were able to have many particulars upon the circumstances and causes of his arrest. I beg you kindly to communicate them to the court.

A long pause ensued, and the drop of a pin could have been heard. Then M. Casimir-Périer, in a loud voice, said:

"Monsieur le President, you ask me to speak the truth and all the truth. I have sworn to do it. I will speak it, without reticence, without reserve, in its entirety. Whatever may have said in the past, whatever people may believe and say, which, unfortunately, is not always the same thing, that I alone am aware of incidents and facts which might throw light, and that I have not hitherto said all, justice ought to know that it is false. I will not leave this place without saying all. I intend to do this, not because I can add anything useful to what I have already said, but out of respect to my conscience and the Judges and to the opinion of men of good faith. I will not leave this place until I have left an unalterable conviction that I know nothing which might throw light on the case, and that I have said all I know." [When M. Casimir-Périer took the witness stand at the first Zola trial, the President of the Assizes, M. Delegorgue, bade him take the oath. The witness replied: "I cannot take oath to tell the whole truth because I cannot tell it."]

PRINCE HOHENLOHE'S DISPATCH.

The ex-President then, in a loud and distinct voice, repeated the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation. He leaned, while speaking, against the witness rail and referred to a scrap of paper which he held in his hand. The witness read the text of the dispatch received by Count von Munster-Ledenburg, the German Ambassador at Paris, from Prince Hohenlohe, the German Imperial Chancellor, which the former communicated to M. Casimir-Périer during a visit to the Elysée Palace. It ran:

"His Majesty the Emperor, having every confidence in the loyalty of the President of the republic and the Government of the republic, begs your Excellency to tell M. Casimir-Périer that it is proved the German Embassy was never implicated in the Dreyfus affair. His Majesty hopes the Government of the republic will not hesitate to declare so. Without a formal declaration, the legend which here continues to spread regarding the German Embassy would compromise the position of the representative of Germany."

[M. Casimir-Périer resigned the Presidency of the republic Jan. 15, 1895. Nov. 28, 1894, Gen. Mercier had inspired an article in Le Figaro which pointed to Germany as the power with which Dreyfus had had relations. The German Ambassador, Count von Münster, called upon the President for an explanation. The latter, being convinced of Dreyfus's guilt, owing to the representations made by Gen. Mercier, refused to make any. Finally, on Jan. 13, 1895, Von Münster made in the name of his sovereign a positive denial that Dreyfus had ever had any relations with his Embassy. The President again appealed to Mercier, who repeated his conviction as to the prisoner's guilt. Thus, it is said, that M. Casimir-Périer, rather than give the Emperor of Germany the lie, resigned.]

M. Casimir-Périer then recounted how he had expressed to the then Premier and Minister of War his astonishment and indignation at the interview concerning Dreyfus's alleged confession, which Capt. Lebrun-Renault gave Le Figaro on the subject of Dreyfus. [On the evening of Jan. 5, 1895, in the morning of which Dreyfus was degraded, Capt. Lebrun-Renault gave three persons who were with him at Le Moulin Rouge Music Hall an account of what had taken place in the courtyard of the Ecole Militaire. One of the three went off to the office of Le Figaro, and in the issue of the 6th appeared Lebrun-Renault's story of the degradation under the title "Récit d'un temoin."]

The witness then told of Col. Picquart's visit to the Elysée at the time of the trial in 1894 to inform him that M. Bertillon's demonstrations had little effect on the Judges. [M. Bertillon is the author of the Bertillon system of identifying criminals.] He added:

"I received M. Bertillion Dec. 14 and 15 at the instance of the Minister of War, who thought his demonstration very curious, interesting, and conclusive, but I must confess," said M. Casimir-Périer, amid a general titter in court, "that I judged them differently." He added: "All that was done and said among the Ministers was done without my knowledge."

NEVER RECEIVED A DREYFUS.

The witness then related the facts in connection with the futile efforts of M. Waldeck-Rousseau to prevent the first court-martial from sitting behind closed doors, and said he (the witness) had never received any member of the Dreyfus family. M. Casimir-Périer concluded this part of his statement by raising his voice and speaking very excitably, saying:

"For the honor of the Chief Magistracy, which I occupied, for the honor of the republic, I will not allow it to be said that I had exchanged a word with a Captain in the French Army accused of treason."

This statement caused applause in court, which Col. Jouaust speedily suppressed, threatening to clear the hall if there was any repetition of it. Many people in the courtroom thought M. Casimir-Périer was somewhat theatrical in this utterance, as he had turned and delivered as much of his statement to the audience as to the court. The ex-President ended his statement by saying:

"I affirm, before this tribunal of soldiers, that my resignation was not connected with the diplomatic incident concerning Germany. It pains me not to be able to second the court in the work of justice confided to it, for from this place must emerge at last, for the sake of the country, reconciliation and peace. I can do no more than tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. As Chief of State or when a citizen, I have always, in my respect for France, regarded her as free to make a decision as she is herself revered." [Applause, which was quickly suppressed.]

Various questions were then asked M. Casimir-Périer by the Assistant Judge and M. Demange on the subject of Capt. Lebrun-Renault's statement that Dreyfus had confessed to him, and the witness said, emphatically, that he never had from Capt. Lebrun-Renault any communication such as a confession during the Captain's visit to him. He added that he was not prepared to deny that Gen. Mercier had told Capt. Lebrun-Renault to communicate this alleged confession, but he affirmed that the Captain did not speak of it to him. [The text of the alleged confession was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Tuesday. Capt. Lebrun-Renault commanded the escort of the prisoner at the time of the degradation. The issue of Le Temps of Jan. 5, 1895, mentioned the rumor among officers that the prisoner had confessed. The rumor was traced to Lebrun-Renault. Gen. Mercier sent for him, heard his story, and ordered him to repeat it to Premier Dupuy and to President Casimir-Périer. The order was later canceled and Lebrun-Renault was told to keep his mouth shut about the matter. He made an entry in his diary of it, however, which was read out to the Chamber July 7, 1898, by M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War.]

THE AGREEMENT FOR SECRECY.

M. Demange then introduced the question of the letter which the anti-Dreyfusards asserted Dreyfus wrote to M. Casimir-Périer, and in which, it was claimed, he spoke of engagements entered into by M. Casimir-Périer respecting him. The witness emphatically replied that he had never entered into any such engagement, as alleged, and he asked that the letter, which was published by the Eclair of Paris, should be produced in court and that the whole matter be cleared up. M. Casimir-Périer ended this statement with a slap of his hand on the rail of the desk.

Col. Jouaust then asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say. Thereupon the prisoner arose and, accompanying his utterances with gestures of his right hand, said:

"My words have certainly been distorted, for I have no recollection of such a letter. The words the former President of the republic has just uttered are exact. I have never, even in my own mind, supposed there was any engagement undertaken by him and that he had not held thereto. I can well understand the indignation of M. Casimir-Périer, but such an idea never crossed my mind.

"Will you allow me to explain? M. Demange had asked me at the time of the trial, in conveying through M. Waldeck-Rousseau my request for a public trial, that this publicity should only be on condition that the question of the origin of the documents remained secret. I gave my word of honor not to raise this question, and in that I bowed before the superior interests of my country. In my mind it was with the defense and not with the President of the republic that the word of honor was given. I never had an idea that an engagement was made between the President and myself. Never! Never! Never!"

Jouaust—Then you declare false these letters in which it is said that the President of the republic entered into certain engagements with you?

Dreyfus replied: "In any case, the sense has been completely distorted."

M. Casimir Périer gave his evidence with a blanched face, but in the determined tone of a man who unalterably every word uttered, which inspired confidence in his words. The members of the court-martial listened to him respectfully.

When his testimony was ended, M. Casimir-Périer was conducted back to his seat by a non-commissioned officer, and all eyes were directed toward a door to the right. There was a moment of painful suspense, and then Gen. Mercier glided slowly into the courtroom and was conducted to the witness stand by a soldier. He lifted up his right hand before the crucifix and swore to tell the whole truth. The witness appeared to be in broken health. He spoke in a hoarse voice, coughed frequently, and asked to be allowed to be seated.

MERCIER'S NERVOUS WITNESS.

Mercier was attired in the undress uniform of a General—black tunic and red trousers—and wore on his breast the decoration of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. As he sat down he placed a brilliant crimson and gold képi on a shelf attached to the witness rail, where it remained, a striking patch of color, during the time he gave his testimony, which lasted from 8:10 A. M. until noon. He leaned forward while speaking, his hands sometimes resting on the rail, but more often he was nervously twitching his fingers and twisting a pair of white gloves, which he doffed on entering the court. Beside his képi he placed a black leather wallet full of papers, and he accompanied his remarks with a continual nodding of the head.

On a stranger his appearance and bearing produced a far from favorable effect. He gave the impression of shiftiness. His forehead was wrinkled, his eyebrows were contracted, and his eyes peered through slits between his puffy eyelids. His cheeks were sallow and he spoke almost inaudibly and in a weak, monotonous pitch of voice, which produced a soporific effect upon those who were not able to distinguish his words, but who were within hearing of his voice. This monologue, with hardly a break, except when the Clerk read the various documents Mercier presented to the court, lasted nearly four hours, with ten minutes' suspension at 11 o'clock, when there was a general feeling that the witness was going to prove, as the Dreyfusards predicted, an utter fiasco.

At the outset of Gen. Mercier's testimony he prepared the court for a war scare by declaring that the Emperor of Germany personally took an active part in organizing espionage, and then, later, when he defended his action in communicating the secret dossier to the court-martial of 1894, he said:

"I no longer have reason to keep silent and I am going to accomplish what I consider my duty. In 1894 the diplomatic situation was perilous. M. Hanotaux (then Minister of Foreign Affairs) has indicated this. M. Casimir-Périer has spoken before the Criminal Chamber about the unusual step taken by Count von Münster. He also exposed the somewhat unusual way by which he could double himself into an official personage and a private personage, later giving Count von Münster information that was at first refused him.

"But I, M. Casimir-Périer amended his deposition, saying he had not said that the same day M. Dupuy and myself remained from 8 in the evening till 12:30 o'clock in his private office at the Elysée awaiting the result of telegraphic communications between the Emperor of Germany and Count von Münster. We remained four hours and a half waiting to see whether peace or war would result from this exchange of telegrams."

CASIMIR-PERIER DISSENTS.

Here M. Casimir-Perier shook his head and hand in emphatic denial of Gen. Mercier's statement. [When President Casimir-Périer learned that Dreyfus had been convicted on secret evidence he asked to see this evidence. Premier Dupuy obtained the "ce canaille de D——" letter from Mercier to show him. "Who is D——?" he asked. "May it not as well stand for Dupuy or Delcassé (then Minister of the Colonies) as for Dreyfus?" Of course, the President was never told that when the letter had been read out to the court-martial the word Dreyfus was substituted for the initial "D." The latter continued:

"I had been warned during the afternoon that the situation was very grave. Count von Münster had an order from his sovereign to ask for his passports if his demands were not conceded. I was prepared to give the order for mobilization. You see, we were within an ace of war. It was only at 12:30 that M. Casimir-Périer notified me that Count von Münster had accepted the insertion of a somewhat vague note declaring the Ambassador was not involved."

M. Casimir-Périer here again made a repudiating gesture, and Gen. Mercier continued to explain that this was the reason for his action regarding the secret dossier.

While he was under examination, Gen. Mercier asked Col. Jouaust to allow him to present a document showing how an espionage system was organized in France by Colonel von Schwartzkoppen, the former German Military Attaché at Paris. The document referred to the fortifications of the Meuse. Gen. Mercier then entered into an explanation tending to prove that von Schwarzkoppen was at the head of the German espionage in France. The witness afterward had the clerk read the letter containing the words "Ce Canaille de D——." [This letter was written by Col. von Schwarzkoppen to the Italian Military Attaché, Col. Panizzardi. It was intercepted by the French Secret Intelligence Bureau April 16, 1894, was photographed, and allowed to go on its way. It formed a part of a long personal correspondence, and had no reference to the espionage. It was this famous letter that was read out to the Judges of the court-martial Dec. 22, 1894, so as to implicate the prisoner; it was also published with the name "Dreyfus" in full by du Paty de Clam in L'Eclair Sept. 14, 1896. [Here is the full text of the letter—the phrases in parentheses are believed to have been inserted by Henry: "I very much regret that I did not see you before my departure. However, I shall be back in a week. (I inclose twelve plans of the fortifications of Nice, which) ce canaille de D—— has (given me for you. He has) become too exacting. I told him you had no intention of resuming relations. He alleges that there has been a misunderstanding and that he will do all in his power to satisfy you. He says he was obstinate, and that you will not bear a grudge against him. I replied that he was mad and that I did not believe you cared to resume relations. Do as you like."]

In the meanwhile Dreyfus watched Mercier through his eyeglass, but apparently quite unmoved. The person who displayed the deepest interest was M. Casimir-Périer. Seated in front of a row of private seats, he leaned forward, with his hands on his knees, except when very excited, when he lifted his hands up in an expressive gesture of disgust or impatience. Mercier, who had his back turned to the ex-President, saw nothing of this, but after he had completed his testimony and had reiterated all the charges contained in M. D'Ormescheville's bill of indictment, Mercier presented a document to be read by the clerk, which proved to be the alleged Dreyfus letter concerning the engagement entered into with M. Casimir-Périer, which the latter had so hotly denounced.

GEN. MERCIER CONFRONTED.

The last breath had barely left the clerk's lips when M. Casimir-Périer jumped up and shouted: "That's the letter I read in the newspapers."

Gen. Mercier, startled, turned around and muttered excuses, saying he did not believe a President of the Republic would enter into such an engagement.

To this M. Casimir-Périer retorted, in a tone of the bitterest sarcasm: "Thank you, General, for this testimonial."

At the end of his evidence Gen. Mercier said he believed that the only motive of Dreyfus's treason was that Dreyfus had no feeling of patriotism. This utterance brought forth hisses from the audience, whose blood had been sent up to fever heat by the witness's savage attacks on Dreyfus.

Gen. Mercier, not heeding the hisses, closed by remarking: "If the least doubt crossed my mind, Messieurs, I would be the first to declare it to you and say before you, to Capt. Dreyfus, 'I am mistaken, but in good faith.'"

Then Dreyfus electrified the spectators. He jumped to his feet, as though the words had galvanized him into new life, and shouted with a voice which resounded through the hall like a trumpet note: "That is what you ought to say!"

The audience burst into a wild cheer, whereupon the ushers called for silence.

Gen. Mercier then stammered: "I would come and say, 'Capt. Dreyfus, I was mistaken, in good faith, and I come with the same good faith to admit it, and I will do all in human power to repair the frightful error.'"

The prisoner then shouted: "Why don't you then! That is your duty!"

At this there was another outburst of applause.

ACCUSER HISSED AND CURSED.

Gen. Mercier, after a pause, when the excitement had partially calmed, said: "Well, no. My conviction since 1894 has not suffered the slightest weakening. It is fortified by the deepest study of the dossier, and also by the inanity of the means resorted to for the purpose of proving the innocence of the condemned man of 1894, in spite of the evidence accumulated and in spite of the millions of money expended." [The witness refers to the "famous syndicate" which Scheurer-Kestner and Zola were accused of fathering. "There is a syndicate," wrote Zola at the time; "it is composed of all honest and intelligent persons throughout the civilized world, who have given careful study to this case, who believe in elementary justice, in law, and in the rules of evidence."]

Col. Jouaust then said: "Have you finished?"

Gen. Mercier replied: "Yes."

Col. Jouaust then announced that the sessions of the court-martial would be resumed Monday morning.

M. Casimir Périer thereupon arose and said: "After the deposition of Gen. Mercier I shall ask the court to hear me, and I would prefer it to be in confrontation with him."

[Here are two paragraphs from the judgment of the Cour de Cassation rendered June 3 last: "On the one hand President Casimir-Périer has declared that he understood from Gen. Mercier that the document containing the words: 'Ce canaille de D—,' then supposed to refer to Dreyfus, had been laid before the court-martial. On the other hand, Gens. Mercier and de Boisdeffre, on being invited to say whether the communication took place, refused to reply, thus tending to establish the communication as a fact."]

This announcement caused a sensation. Then followed a thrilling demonstration against Gen. Mercier. As he turned to leave the court the audience rose en masse and hissed and cursed him, those at the back of the court standing on chairs and benches in order better to hound him down. The gendarmes placed themselves between the General and the audience, which showed a strong disposition to maltreat the former Minister of War.

Gen. Mercier hurried out of the courtroom through a side door, his ears tingling with the fierce denunciations of the audience. On emerging into the street, the crowd outside cheered the General and cried "Vive l'Armée."

"Ah!" cried a spectator of the scene in court. "If they had heard the human monster speak they would not cheer him now."

One newspaper man in court was arrested for calling Gen. Mercier, as he passed by him, a murderer. But, later on, the man was released.

Dreyfus was hurried out by gendarmes, who immediately cleared the courtroom.

GERMANY AND FRANCE FRIENDS.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The elevation of Count von Munster-Ledenburg, the German Ambassador to France, to the rank and title of Prince von der Neburg, is attributed generally to his patient and successful endeavors to render the relations between Germany and France gradually more pleasant. Most of the papers approve the award. The Vorwarts alone says the time for the promotion was unhappily chosen, since it comes in the midst of the Dreyfus trial, and the anti-revisionist press will make it the occasion of a new chauvinistic calumnies and charges, and the even tenor of justice may thereby be expected.

A clear sign of the improved Franco-German relations is found in the fact that a commission of German and French army officers is now engaged in the geodetical measurement of the frontier for the purpose of bringing the official measurement of both countries into complete accord.

London Sympathy with Dreyfus.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—An enthusiastic meeting of 5,000 London Jews was held this evening for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Capt. Dreyfus. It was resolved, in the event of the acquittal of Dreyfus, to hold a meeting of rejoicing.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The meat curing establishment of John H. Michener & Co., in Philadelphia, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $25,000. The loss is covered by insurance. A defective flue caused the fire.

The grand stand of the Louisville Baseball Club was destroyed yesterday by a fire which originated from an electric light wire during a severe electrical storm. A temporary stand will probably be erected. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000.

BEREA, Ohio, Aug. 12.—A fire originating in the paint department of the Cleveland Stone Company's plant to-day destroyed a number of buildings filled with valuable machinery and a large quantity of lumber, all owned by the stone company. The fire burned over an area of nearly two and a half acres. The loss is estimated at more than $100,000; insurance unknown.

2,000 DROWNED IN PONCE DISTRICT

300 Bodies of Storm Victims Already Buried.

NO AMERICANS KILLED

Natives Uneasy and Cavalry Patrol Is Established.

VILLAGES DESTROYED

Widespread Ruin—Hospital Wrecked—New Alcalde for the City Appointed—Water Works Restored.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 12.—The terrific wind which accompanied the recent storm destroyed the crops and demolished a number of houses on the higher ground, while the floods destroyed bridges and houses and caused great loss of human life. A large number of cattle were killed.

The storm was most severe in the central part of the island and along the southern coast. Three hundred bodies have been buried in the City of Ponce, and it is estimated that 2,000 persons were drowned in the Ponce district. The number of the people of the lower classes lost is not known, but it is certain that there were few fatalities among the persons of the better class and none among the Americans. The work of clearing away the debris progresses slowly.

Señor Luis Gautier has been appointed Alcalde, the former incumbent of the office having been deposed on account of negligence.

Considerable unrest has been manifested among the people and a cavalry patrol has been established. The water supply has been restored.

During the progress of the storm the Municipal Hospital was wrecked, and its patients were removed to the Military Hospital.

Yabucoa, Adjuntas, and Humacao were devastated, and in some instances entire villages were swept out of existence. One hundred persons are reported to have been killed on a coffee plantation. Everybody is ruined, pestilence threatens, and money and work are needed, and a newspaper appeal has been made to the American people for relief. The calamity, with the commercial depression, has produced a terrible condition of affairs.

Both Americans and Puerto Ricans demand the immediate adoption of a definite, permanent policy on the part of the Government.

HURRICANE HITS FLORIDA.

Heavy Gales on the East Coast, but No Damage Done—Vessels Had Ample Warning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12. — Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, made the following statement to-night:

"The hurricane is on the Florida Coast south of Jupiter, and will probably move northward over Florida. Owing to the slow movement of the storm centre vessels sailing northward and eastward between Norfolk and Eastport will not encounter dangerous conditions during Sunday."

At 8:20 A. M. the observer at Jupiter, Fla., reported that the hurricane began on the hour. The wind was puffy and squally, and a moderately heavy sea was running. The tide remained normal. At 11:40 A. M. a bulletin was sent out that the hurricane centre was approaching Jupiter, and hurricane signals were ordered displayed as far north as Charleston. Special warnings were sent all through the South Atlantic States and all shipping interests were notified. It was reported from Savannah, Ga., this morning that all the shipping in that port was tied up, and that vessels from North Atlantic ports arriving there found good weather at sea.

JUPITER, Fla., Aug. 12.—The day has passed with no fiercer touch of the West Indian hurricane than a steady gale, which has not exceeded forty miles an hour. The wind freshened at 8 o'clock this morning, and under murky skies increased in velocity until a rate of about forty miles was recorded. At 8 o'clock to-night the speed of the wind is thirty-eight miles. The barometer registers 39.57.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 12.—The outer edge of the West Indian hurricane swept over Pensacola this evening. The wind reached a maximum velocity of forty-seven miles an hour, and was accompanied by a heavy rain.

Several vessels in the bay dragged anchors, but no damage was done by the storm, which was of short duration.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 12.—A heavy wind prevailed here all day. The steamer Olivette of the Plant Line did not leave on her regular trip for Havana, and is still in port. The steamer Lampasas arrived from Galveston and sailed for New York. Fears are expressed to-night that she will catch the West Indian hurricane, which is reported off Jupiter.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 12.—The vessels tied up in Savannah waiting definite advices regarding the hurricane are the following: Barkentine McGregor, lumber-laden, for Philadelphia; the Texas, for Baltimore; the Bettor and the Pembroke, two British steamships; the Ocean Steamship Company's Birmingham, scheduled to sail to-night, will be guided by later reports. The Tallahassee from New York, and the Essex, from Baltimore, arrived after safe voyages.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—After receiving to-night's report from the Southern States, Prof. Garrett, Chief Forecaster for the Weather Bureau, said he did not consider that the West Indian hurricane had yet reached the Florida coast. He regarded the high winds of to-day at Jupiter and other points in the southern part of the State as mere forerunners of the storm, which is yet to come.

He said it was evident that the centre of the hurricane would enter the coast somewhere south of Jupiter. He further expressed the opinion that the storm would curve upon hitting the coast, turning northward from the striking point. He expected the hurricane to be felt as far north as Jacksonville and Savannah to-night, and said that in all probability Cape Hatteras would be reached at least by the advance gales within the next twenty-four hours. It has not yet been thought necessary to display hurricane signals north of the South Carolina coast.

The usual track of West Indian hurricanes at this season of the year is up the Atlantic Coast and out to sea, but since 1878 two of them have continued on their way across the Gulf. Cable communication with Nassau has been interrupted since 10:30 o'clock last night, and nothing has been heard from the island since. The storm, of course, would not affect the cable, but the land terminus might be destroyed, as happened in several places on the island of Puerto Rico.

The hurricane has traveled about 1,200 miles since Monday, which is at the rate of about 400 miles per day. As a rule, while crossing the Gulf Stream, a hurricane increases in intensity.

The very high barometer at Bermuda has had the effect of keeping the hurricane off to the south and west, as these storms always follow the path of least resistance, and this is one of the reasons why the Weather Bureau officials are inclined to believe that the storm may continue on to the westward through the Gulf. The diameter of this hurricane, so far as can be judged from reports, is unusually narrow—not over 400 miles. This would indicate that it is of much greater severity than usual.

WEATHER CONDITIONS HERE.

Mr. Emery Says They Are in No Way Due to the West Indian Hurricane—Cable Lines Crippled.

Local Weather Clerk Emery said last night that the uncertain weather conditions prevailing hereabout were in no way due to the West Indian hurricane which was last night central off the Florida coast. The conditions here were attributable to the movement toward the ocean from the lower lake region of the area of low pressure which had of late prevailed over the northern part of the country to the West.

Although the late advices from Washington were to the effect that the storm centre last night on the Florida coast, south of Jupiter, would probably move north over Florida, Mr. Emery did not think that it could be safely predicted yet whether it would continue northward and to the west of New York or would curve around and move up the coast. The lowest barometer reported last night was at Jupiter, where it was 29.60. That the storm centre had moved as much northward as westward, Mr. Emery said was shown by the fact that the glass had fallen as much at Jacksonville as at Tampa. It was last night 29.80 at Jacksonville and 29.76 at Tampa. At Key West it was 29.72.

From information gathered at central cable offices in this city, it is apparent that the bulk of the land telegraph lines in the West Indies have recovered in a very slight degree from the effects of the hurricane. Messages to any interior point on many of the islands east of Cuba are accepted subject to delay, and the companies assume no responsibility for their delivery.

At the office of the Western Union Telegraph and Cable Company it was said the company's connecting cable lines were in a normal condition as far south as Demerara, British Guiana, the southern terminus, but the inland lines of Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico were prostrate, or practically in the same condition as they were immediately after the storm.

Superintendent Fitzgerald of the United States and Haitian Cable Company said his company had not suffered directly, as its lines were simply the connecting link between New York and Cape Haitien and consisted entirely of cable, which had not been harmed. The non-operation of the land lines, however, had its effect of course on the business of the cable.

Acting Manager Ronner of the French telegraph and cable system, had received but scant advice concerning the state of affairs to the south, but sufficient to indicate the gravity of the situation. The French system conn

KITCHENER COMING HERE

Conqueror of the Soudan Wants to See America.

ASKS ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES

His Talk with Capt. Falls of the Seventh Regiment at a Banquet in London.

Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, conqueror of the Soudan, will pay a visit to New York and other cities of this country as soon as the important military mission upon which he set out on Friday is accomplished and he is able to take a vacation. He made known his intention a few weeks ago, in the course of conversation with Capt. De Wit Clinton Falls of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N Y., who, with Capt. Landon of the same regiment, went to England to represent the National Guard of this State at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of the British volunteer system.

Capt. Falls returned to New York yesterday on the St. Paul, full of enthusiasm for Great Britain and the British and still overwhelmed with astonishment at the unexpected warmth and lavishness of the hospitality extended to him and to his brother officer.

The conversation with Lord Kitchener took place at a dinner given in honor of the General by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, one of the ancient and enormously wealthy corporations of the City of London. More than fifty officers who had served with him in the Soudan were present. Lord Kitchener observed to Capt. Falls that he had a "few little troubles" to adjust in the Soudan, and then intended to gratify his long-cherished desire to visit the United States. The few little troubles comprise the establishment of the College at Khartoum, the pushing forward of the northern end of the great Cape-Cairo Railroad, and an interview with the Khalifa, to which the latter will lend himself with reluctance. Lord Kitchener questioned Capt. Falls about the Philippines, but made no comment upon the campaign.

"The centennial review of the volunteers in London was a magnificent spectacle," said Capt. Falls. "It was witnessed by military representatives from all the Continental nations. Thirty-two thousand men were in line. They formed in Hyde Park and marched along past the Horse Guards, where the reviewing point was established. There was little in their appearance to distinguish them from the regulars. Their marching was perfect, and they were admirably handled. It only took two and a half hours for all the regiments to swing by. Of course it was impossible to judge of their military merit from appearances. I can make no comparison between them and our own militia now, because this will be dealt with in our report to the Governor.

"I am pretty familiar with the British regulars, because I have had occasion to become acquainted with them more than once. Four years ago I spent some time with them in camp at Aldershot. They are of finer physique and much smarter in appearance than the French. This is only natural, for they are picked men, whereas everybody in France must be a soldier. But I was in Paris a few weeks ago, and I found that the field equipment of the French soldiers is much superior to that of both the American and British Armies.

"We were invited by the Duke of Connaught to attend an interesting ceremony at Windsor Castle. This was the presentation by the Queen of new colors to the Scots Guards. They had carried their old colors since the time of George IV. The Guards were drawn up on three sides of a square. The fourth side was formed of about 5,000 privileged spectators of both sexes. Landon and I were accommodated in the centre of what was styled the royal inclosure, and were presented to the Queen. She looked well, despite her age. We were afterward entertained at tea at the castle by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

"The Duke of Connaught, by the bye, is one of the most unassuming, informal men you could possibly meet. He is every inch a soldier, but he doesn't give himself half the airs the average volunteer Lieutenant does. In fact, he doesn't give himself any airs at all. He always had been liked, but now he is one of the most popular men in England. His recent refusal of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha succession has made him solid with the whole nation.

"We visited Wellington Barracks and also many of the volunteer district headquarters, where the greatest kindness and courtesy were shown to us. Everywhere we found that the most fraternal sentiments toward Americans prevail. The British admire our soldiers, but it is the work of our navy in the late war that excites their greatest enthusiasm. Dewey is as popular a hero there as he is here. They are very anxious to have him visit them, and if he does will get a tremendous reception.

"We spent two days at Bisley, and saw some of the shooting for the Queen's Prize, but could not stop to see the finish, as we wanted to be present at the college games in London. Fully half the spectators were Americans. They gathered from everywhere. I remarked that Americans are more demonstrative than the British. They whooped and yelled and cheered themselves hoarse for the Oxford and Cambridge as well as the Yale and Harvard boys. If the latter had won their compatriots in the audience would have gone crazy. It was a beautifully arranged meeting. The games were cleanly contested, there was no hitch anywhere, and seemingly the best men won.

"We could not begin to accept the invitations that were showered upon us as representatives of the National Guard of New York, and I don't know how we should have got on, overwhelmed by hospitality as we were, had it not been for Sir Howard Vincent, who was indeed our guide and friend. Ambassador Choate, who seems to be very popular there, was also very kind to us. The freedom of all the principal clubs was extended to us. We were feted and banqueted on every hand.

"In this connection I would like to disavow some silly remarks that I understand were attributed to us by an American correspondent in London. We were, I understand, reported as having declared at a banquet that the Seventh would ever be found ready to take up arms for England and the Queen. Of course, no such remark ever was uttered. The whole story originated in the brain of the man who sent it. We were very careful in our remarks to confine ourselves to the expression of our thanks and to generalities."

Mr. Falls, who in private life, as is well known, is an artist, said he did not make any sketches while abroad. Capt. Landon is traveling on the Continent, and will not return for two or three weeks.

FRIENDS MEET GEN. SEWELL.

New Jersey Senator Returns from Abroad and Goes to Cape May.

Senator William J. Sewell of New Jersey returned from Europe on the St. Paul yesterday. A party of New Jersey politicians from all parts of the State left Jersey City on the steamboat Laura M. Starin at 7 o'clock A. M., expecting to meet Senator Sewell at Quarantine.

They were hardly in time to salute the St. Paul at that point and followed her to her pier at New York. There Senator Sewell and his family boarded the Starin, which made a short run up the Hudson. Luncheon was served. The Starin then ran back to Jersey City and Senator Sewell and his friends left on a special train at 1:23 o'clock P. M. for Cape May.

Among the party were Senator John Kean, John J. Gardner, E. A. Armstrong, E. A. Wakelee, Samuel E. Perry, Nathan Haines, William G. Nixon Col. S. D. Dickinson, Gen. F. F. Warner, B. F. Lee, and Francis M. Eppley.

Another Big Haul of Sharks.

The Fishing Banks steamboat Angler when she returned to the Battery pier last evening had in her catch six sharks which were hooked by the Foster brothers. All were of the common sand variety save one seven feet long, which was a hammer-head. The Fosters had put off in a small boat from the steamboat, and were fishing for blackfish when they hauled in the sharks. Drawing them up to the gunwale, the pairs were piled upon them till they were killed, and they were then taken aboard the steamboat and brought up to the city.

Watch for Capt. J. J. Reynolds.

Capt. James J. Reynolds, Chief of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, received a handsome gold watch last evening from the members of his staff. The gift was a token of the appreciation of the men for the kindnesses shown them by their Chief, particularly during the recent trolley strike. The presentation took place at the Hotel Argyle, and was followed by a dinner.

AUTOPSY ON MR. CAMPBELL.

Dr. Donlin Found the Christian Scientist's Body Much Emaciated—Dead Man Left a Wife and Daughter.

Additional interest developed yesterday in the case of John Allan Campbell, the Christian Scientist, who died in his apartments on the top floor of 118 East Ninety-second Street, Friday, under circumstances which atracted the attention of the police and the Board of Health authorities. The wife and daughter of the dead man reached the apartments early yesterday morning, having been informed of Mr. Campbell's death by his Christian Scientist friend Charles H. Giffin.

Mrs. Campbell has been estranged from her husband for the last fifteen years, having obtained a legal separation from him soon after he began to devote himself so earnestly to Christian Science. She has been living with her daughter on the west side of this city for some years.

These women, who, by the way, are not Christian Scientists, remained in the apartments at 118 East Ninety-second Street all of yesterday and last evening, as also did Miss Adelaide Giffin, the Christian Scientist who found Mr. Campbell unconscious on the floor of his room last Thursday morning. Mr. Giffin, the elderly friend of the dead man, who was summoned to the apartments the night before Mr. Campbell died, departed for his home in Montclair, N. J., yesterday afternoon.

Under instructions from Coroner Fitzpatrick the body of Mr. Campbell was removed to the Morgue yesterday afternoon. A message from the Coroner's office was sent to the Campbell apartments late Friday night that an autopsy would be made by Coroner's Physician Donlin some time yesterday. The dead man's family and friends expected that the autopsy would be made without removing the body from the house, and they were surprised when the dead wagon from Bellevue Hospital arrived and a demand was made for Mr. Campbell's body.

The dead Christian Scientist's friends objected to surrendering the body without a clearer understanding of the situation. The driver of the dead wagon proceeded to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station and asked for instructions. Police Captain Frers at once communicated with the Coroner's office and was asked to give an order to the dead wagon driver to take Mr. Campbell's body to the Morgue. This being done, there was no further trouble.

Dr. Donlin found Mr. Campbell's body much emaciated, and his heart four or five times its normal size. The autopsy showed that he was afflicted with acute pleurisy, with effusions, cerebral congestion, and cardiac dilatations, besides a few minor affections. Dr. Donlin found about three pints of pus in the right pleura. He said that had some competent physician been allowed to examine the sick man he might have tapped this pus, and thereby afforded much relief. Dr. Donlin did not, however, express the opinion that Mr. Campbell might have been cured. After the autopsy the body was turned over to the undertaker to be restored to the family. The body will be taken to Louisville, Ky., for burial in the family plot.

Mrs. Campbell would say nothing when asked about her husband's death. The police informed Miss Campbell unofficially that inasmuch as she was the natural heir of the dead man, she was entitled to take charge of her father's effects. It is believed that the Christian Scientist left considerable property.

REPLIES TO MRS. BARKER.

Mr. McKinley Answers Her Letter Telling Him His Portrait Is Used for Liquor Advertisements.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Mrs. Helen M. Barker, Treasurer of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, received a letter to-day from President McKinley in reply to the one she sent to him three weeks ago informing him that his name and portrait, together with the American flag, were being used to advertise a brand of whisky. So long had been the delay that Mrs. Barker had almost despaired of getting an answer to her communication, but the nature of the reply causes her great satisfaction.

The letter, signed by George B. Cortelyou, acting private secretary to the President, apologizes for the delay in replying to Mrs. Barker's communication, and says that this delay was caused by "the desire to institute some inquiry into the subject to which you refer."

The letter goes on to say that "It is impracticable to take notice of all public statements and advertising devices," notwithstanding the fact that embarrassment and objectionable actions are the frequent result of allowing such things full swing. The President then assures Mrs. Barker of his interest in and appreciation of her efforts, and concludes by trusting that the outcome will be satisfactory.

Mrs. Barker regards this letter as evidence that the President is about to take, if he has not already taken, action to prevent the use of his name and the Stars and Stripes in the liquor advertisements.

THE MUNICIPAL DEBT.

Controller's Figures Make the Net Funded Obligations of the City as $245,103,435.97.

The City Record yesterday contained a preliminary report of the transactions of the Department of Finance for the year 1898.

In this report, which is not required by law, Controller Coler states that on Dec. 31 last the gross funded debt of the city was $344,152,127.84 less two items of $76,215,866.68 and $15,869,678.81 held by the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the city debt and $6,970,746.38 for the redemption of the Brooklyn debt, leaving $245,095,835.97, which, together with $7,600 revenue bonds issued during the year, made the net funded debt $245,103,435.97. In addition to this there are bonds outstanding amounting to $1,601,142.53.

OIL TRUST IN NEBRASKA.

Attorney General Proceeds Against It Under the Recent Law.

OMAHA, Aug. 12.—Attorney General Smyth to-day began proceedings in the District Court of this county against the Standard Oil Company under the Nebraska anti-trust law. He asks that the company, which, he alleges, is a trust and controls the price at which petroleum and its products are to be sold, be ousted from the State and enjoined from doing business therein.

The petition not only names the Standard Oil Company as defendant, but a number of other firms and corporations which are alleged to be owned and controlled by it. The Attorney General announced his intention to bring similar action against other alleged trusts shortly.

NEW ICE TRUST TO RAISE PRICE.

American Company Ready to Elect Officers and Begin Economies.

Within the next few days the principal stockholders of the new American Ice Company will, it is expected, meet for the purpose of electing Directors and executive officers. The incorporators, it was explained yesterday, are merely temporary representatives of the real organizers of this $60,000,000 corporation. As soon as the details of organization are settled the new company will be in a position to work out certain changes and economies by the joint management of the Consolidated Ice Company of this city, the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Maine, and other ice properties that have been acquired.

Notices have already been sent out to small consumers in this city that the price of ice is to be raised from 25 cents per 100 pounds to 30 cents. This increase is made, it is explained, because many consumers of ice take such small quantities per day that there is no profit in their custom. An officer of the Consolidated Company said yesterday that the rate of 25 cents a hundredweight was made with the expectation that it should apply to deliveries of twenty-five pounds and upward per day. Recently this rate had been taken advantage of by customers who used only ten, twelve, and fifteen pounds per day, and in a large number of cases small quantities of ice were required to be carried up several flights of stairs. This increase in price, the officer of the Consolidated explained, was made for the purpose of equalizing matters, and giving the company a chance to get a profit on small deliveries of ice.

The American Ice Company, which has absorbed a majority of the shares of stock of the Consolidated Ice Company, with its $10,000,000, and a majority of the shares of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Maine, which is also capitalized at $10,000,000, will control practically all of the ice business along the Atlantic Coast. This company will be prepared to supply artificial as well as natural ice. Friendly relations exist between the organizers of this big combination and the persons in control of the two great companies absorbed.

THOMAS B. REED AT HOME

The Speaker Says He Greatly Enjoyed His European Trip.

HE TALKED WITH MR. CROKER

Intimates that the Tammany Leader Vainly Attempted to Discuss Political Affairs with Him.

Speaker Thomas B. Reed, with his wife and daughter, returned from Europe on the American liner St. Paul yesterday morning, and left at 1 o'clock for his home in Maine.

As the big liner came to a stop off Quarantine the Speaker, attired in a long frock coat and wearing a huge Panama hat, came out on deck and surveyed curiously the operations of the Customs Inspectors, who came aboard from the revenue cutter Calumet. When it came his turn to declare, the Speaker said to the Inspector, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "I guess I know something about this law."

"I'm quite sure you do, Mr. Speaker," the Inspector replied with a smile, which brought a hearty but low ripple of laughter from the man from Maine. Mr. Reed had no dutiable goods in the half dozen deal chests which he and his family traveled with, and his business with the Inspector was quickly transacted.

Reporters who attempted to engage the Speaker in conversation on affairs of National moment discovered that, in addition to his ready flow of wit, Mr. Reed is possessed of a sphinxlike ability to retain his thoughts. He would not talk politics; would not discuss the results of the Peace Conference; declined to say whether he would serve out his term in Congress or resign at once, and absolutely refused to be led into an admission that he would become a resident of this city when he begins practice with the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum. The only subject on which Mr. Reed would talk was his trip to Europe, which he said he had enjoyed immensely.

During the voyage to this country Mr. Reed several times engaged in conversations with Richard Croker and Senator Sewell of New Jersey. Mr. Croker is a comparatively recent acquaintance of the Speaker, but their relations were extremely friendly. Mr. Reed would not permit the Tammany leader to lead him into a political discussion, though he intimated that several times Mr. Croker made an effort to "talk shop."

HONOR FOR THE REV. DR. HALL.

Appointed by Oxford University to Deliver the Haskell Lectures in India in 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—It is announced that the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary of New York City, will succeed Dr. Fairbairn in the Haskell lectureship of Oxford University.

The Rev. Dr. Hall, who had been spending the Summer with his family at Westport Point, Mass., came to this city on Friday, and sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Cunard Line steamer Campania. He is going abroad on account of the honor which has been conferred upon him by Oxford University, although his duties in that connection will not begin until 1901.

Dr. Hall was invited several months ago to accept the Haskell lectureship of Oxford University in succession to the Rev. Dr. Andrew Martin Fairbairn, Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford. This is the second time in recent years that the honor has been bestowed upon an American, the predecessor of Dr. Fairbairn having been the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, now President of Oberlin College. The purpose of the lectureship is to have a learned theologian travel among the missions of India and deliver lectures on Christianity of a higher order than can be expected of the regular missionaries. The position is considered one of great distinction, and has been filled by many of the leading divines of England.

The acceptance of the lectureship by Dr. Hall will not interfere with his performance of the duties of President of Union Theological Seminary. Leave of absence for the trip to India in 1901, which will occupy about three months, has been granted to him by the Trustees of the seminary. His present trip is undertaken for the purpose of becoming familiar with the duties of the lectureship, and he is expected to return in time for the opening of the Autumn term at Union Theological Seminary, Sept. 27.

TO HONOR MARSHALL'S MEMORY

Illinois Lawyers Conceive a Plan to Celebrate the Day the Chief Justice Ascended the Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The Illinois State Bar Association has issued a circular containing the proposition unanimously adopted by it on July 7 for the celebration of "John Marshall Day," Feb. 4, 1901. The proposition is to be submitted by delegates of the Illinois Association for the approval of the American Bar Association at the next session of that body, to be held at Buffalo Aug. 28, 29, and 30.

The motion of Gen. John C. Black, adopted by the Illinois Association, was in part as follows:

"On Feb. 4, 1901, John Marshall took his seat in the Supreme Court of the United States as the third Chief Justice on a commission signed by President John Adams, dated Jan. 31, 1801. He sat in the court thirty-four years.

"The 4th of February, 1901, will fall on Monday, and I propose, as a member of the bar, that the legal profession of the United States celebrate Monday, Feb. 4, 1901, as "John Marshall Day," in order to commemorate the great event which gave to the people of the United States the powerful mind of Marshall and harmony and strength to the great instrument, the Constitution of the United States.

"The celebration of this day by the bench and bar of the United States will bring together the greatest assemblage of lawyers and Judges which the world has ever witnessed, and the dedication of the day will mark an event unexampled in the history of English-speaking lawyers and Judges."

It is proposed that the judicial department of the Governments, both State and National, shall be the principal actor in this National celebration; and it is also suggested that the executive and legislative branches of the Government shall participate.

FIGHTING ALGER'S ORDER.

Gen. Breckinridge Submits Statements to Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Inspector General Breckinridge had a brief interview with the Secretary of War to-day upon the subject of his bureau. An important feature of the interview was a statement by Mr. Root, bearing upon the order in regard to the Inspector General's department, which was signed by Gen. Alger on July 31. This order has not yet been promulgated, and Secretary Root said that it was regarded as "in proof," and not yet issued from the department, and that it is still subject to consideration before it was issued.

Gen. Breckinridge submitted to the Secretary a statement, which was in two parts. One showed the custom in other armies and what had been the custom in our army up to the present time, and the other made clear the position of Gen. Breckinridge in the matter of inspections, pointing out the methods he had adopted and making suggestions. He says he does not think that it will be necessary for other bureaus to forego the inspection of scientific and technical portions of the work, but that a general inspection should also be made. These views he has presented to the Secretary, who will take up the whole subject at a later date.

Dipped Cat Into Hot Tar.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—Justice of the Peace Rapp to-day issued a warrant for the arrest of "John Doe" on a charge of having dipped a cat into a pot of hot tar, and then thrown it from a high roof into the street. The cat's condition was such that it had to be chloroformed. The "John Doe" was a workman who was engaged in tarring the roof of the Columbia Theatre, and the cat belonged to Mrs. Eva Spratley, wife of the janitor. Had not the man disappeared it is likely he would have got a coat of tar by enraged persons who saw the cat when it landed on the pavement.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Proper Care of Children's Feet

Requires that they should be exactly fitted. The wrong size, or the wrong shape may result in life-long trouble.

Lasts of our own invention,
The greatest range of sizes,
And special study of the subject,

Insure a perfect fit in every instance, and it costs no more.

Tendencies toward toeing in, bow legs, weak ankles and flat foot, overcome entirely by specially constructed shoes—at moderate prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

A NEW TYPE OF WARSHIP.

Great Britain to Have One at Once—Mobility of Cruiser and Strength of Battleship Combined.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—At the moment Emperor William was telling Congressman Foss that the best peace conference is a strong navy, plans had just passed the British Admiralty for an entirely new class of warship. Great interest is taken in the new vessel, which was designed by Sir William White, Director of Naval Construction, who has given a representative of The Associated Press the following particulars:

"We believe she will be the greatest triumph in naval architecture, both for speed and fighting. She will cost, ready for sea, about a million and a quarter; her speed will be a knot in excess of any British battleship, and her guns, turrets, torpedo tubes, nets and booms will embody ideas which experience and experiment have proved to be far beyond anything yet attempted in this or any other country. Her guns will be, generally, of smaller calibre than those of the Bulwark, now building.

"She will be the longest and broadest warship ever laid down in a Government dockyard, while her draught will be shallow. Her breadth is designed to attain the maximum steadiness under fire, and from her new steering gear very excellent results are certain. Forward will be circular tops mounted with rapid-fire guns. Her total armament will be fifty-two guns. The details as to their calibre for the present must be kept secret. Six torpedo tubes will complete her equipment.

"Her protection of Harveyized steel will be less than on the ships now building. The Spanish-American war directed our attention to coal capacity, and nothing will be wanting in that respect. Her displacement will be 13,000 tons. The new vessel will be laid down in November at Devonport, immediately after the Bulwark is off the slip, and should be ready within a year. She will be the nearest approach yet attained to a perfect combination of the fighting capacity of a battleship, with the mobility of a cruiser of that type advocated by one of the highest naval authorities in the world, Capt. Mahan."

NEW RAPID-FIRE NAVY GUN.

United States Buys Right to Manufacture from the Vickers.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Lieut. J. C. Colwell, Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy here, recently shipped to the United States a new model of a six-inch rapid-fire centre-pivot gun on a mount made for the navy by Vickers' Sons & Maxim, Limited. The United States has secured the right to manufacture the gun, and it will be tested there.

The British Admiralty has ordered many of the new weapons, but they will be wire-wound. The same gun, with the exception of the wire-wound arrangement, will be made in the United States if the tests are satisfactory. Statistics there, says Lieut. Colwell, prove that equal results are being obtained by guns that are not wire wound. The special features of this latest weapon are a new breech mechanism and the non-use of a cartridge shell, thus avoiding the old-time delay in ejection and possible jamming. Cordite was used in the tests here and gave 2,800 feet initial velocity.

RAN DOWN A CAB.

Arrest of the Motorman of a Sixth Avenue Trolley.

The motorman of a Sixth Avenue electric car, which had nearly demolished a cab in West Broadway, between Thomas and Worth Streets, yesterday afternoon, was locked up in the Leonard Street Police Station.

He was William Allen, twenty-eight years old, of 162 West Sixty-first Street. He was charged by John J. Burns, a cab driver, of 165 East Thirty-fifth Street, with "willfully and deliberately running into his cab, No. 91," at the place named shortly before 2 o'clock.

The cab was badly broken, and Burns was thrown from his seat between the horse and the whiffletree, and sustained several wounds and contusions of his right arm and leg, and his back was badly strained and bruised. He refused medical aid and drove home in what was left of his cab, saying that he would have his own doctor attend him.

Burns was trying to cross the street behind a truck. The truck had just pulled out of the track, and Burns's horse was crossing the south-bound track, with the car going north close behind the cab, when Burns claims, the motorman deliberately put on his power, running his car into the cab and knocking it over on its side, smashing in the door and scratching the enamel off in several places.

Policeman Louis Rappold, who was on hand, ran to the spot and, seeing that Allen was clearly in the wrong, arrested him.

After considerable delay to a number of cars, the motorman of the following car took charge of Allen's car, and other motormen following were transferred until a new man could be secured.

Says Stevens Property Is Overvalued.

William A. Macy, one of the executors of the estate of Mrs. Martha B. Stevens of Hoboken, yesterday filed with the Board of Appeals a protest against the valuations placed upon the estate by the Assessors. Mr. Macy said that the valuation of the Castle Point property had been increased from $452,000 to $532,000. Mr. Macy said there was no reason for this, as property throughout the city had been reduced by the Assessors. He asked that the valuation should be reduced $80,000. Assessor Guisto objected. He said the valuation of last year was made in bulk and was too low. This year he had divided the property into plots, and in his opinion the property was worth all it was assessed for, if not more.

Telegraph Company Reduces Capital.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—A certificate of reduction of the capital stock of the Pacific Postal Telegraph and Cable Company of New York City from $1,000,000 to $100,000 was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The amount of the company's capital actually paid in is $1,000,000, and the liabilities are less than $5,000. Among the Directors are R. V. Dey, John W. Mackay, William H. Baker, Charles R. Hosmer, and A. B. Chandler.

New Alaskan Post Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Post Office nomenclature of America, which is fast becoming polyglot with the progressive annexation of islands and archipelagoes, was to-day enriched by the addition of two Post Offices named Afognak and Kushagak. Emil Christensen is to be Postmaster of Afognak and Samuel H. Rodd of Kushagak. Both offices are in Alaska.

RECHRISTENING OF MR. ROOT.

Washington Newspaper Calls Him Elihu B. Root—Journalistic Dislike of Names Without Middle Letters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—"Ah, here it is!" observed an Ebbitt House guest today, putting his finger with great satisfaction on a paragraph in a Washington newspaper. "My mind it at rest now; Root has received his newspaper christening."

"What in the world are you talking about?" asked his companion.

"About the christening which every public man has to receive at the hands of the newspapers, provided he has only two names. A public man with two names is the abhorrence of journalism, and the moment he attains distinction he gets baptized with a middle initial. I have been waiting with much impatience to see what initial Mr. Root would get, and here it is—'Elihu B. Root.'

"The funny thing about it is that when a man gets a free gift of an initial it sticks. Within a month Mr. Root will be referred to in half the newspapers of the country as Elihu B., and no one will substitute any other initial. He will never be Elihu J. or Elihu W."

"You are talking nonsense," observed the other, languidly, "but it is amusing nonsense."

"It is not nonsense," declared the first, indignantly. "I have made a study of this thing for years. Perhaps you think it is a trivial subject to make a study of, but it has always interested me. Theodore Roosevelt got on well enough without a middle initial until he was talked of as a candidate for Governor of New York. Then a newspaper in Brooklyn christened him 'Theodore B. Roosevelt,' and the name stuck. I watched the other papers to see the result. Ever since then political reporters and even editorial writers all over the country have been ringing in that superfluous B. The Rough Rider got his newspaper baptism when that original mistake was made, and he has never figured as Theodore R. or Theodore K. I have studied the progress of the blunder with great interest, for when a man's name is in the public mind as continuously as Roosevelt's, it seems that it ought to be easy to remember that he has no middle name.

"A curious thing about it is that a man usually does not receive his journalistic christening unless he gets an elective office or a Cabinet position. Richard Olney got along as plain Richard in Massachusetts. But when he became a Cabinet officer the initial 'F.' was planted in his name, and the other day, in a New York paper, I saw a casual reference to him as 'Richard P. Olney.'

"Roosevelt, as legislator, Police Commissioner, and Civil Service Commissioner, managed to escape the infliction. But as soon as he became a candidate for the elective office of Governor the B. was fastened on him, and when he dies there will be obituary notices of Theodore B. Roosevelt. Mr. Root has been in the public eye for many years, but it took a Cabinet portfolio to give him his fifth-wheel baptism, and he got it before he had been in office a fortnight. I tell you, I've got this thing down to a science."

"Your studies are all right, Colonel," said a third man, who had been attracted by the discussion, "but you haven't got it down to a science yet. The newspapers confer these honorary titles without regard to elective office. Dr. Lyman Abbott has figured in newspapers in every section of the country as Lyman J. Abbott, and he never was a rough rider. It is never any other initial—just J. And Jacob Worth had hardly landed in New York the other day before The Sun conferred upon him the title of Jacob M."

"Why do these initials stick?" asked one of the party. "Perhaps you can tell us that, Colonel, if you have made a science out of your theory."

"They stick because the name suggests some other name," replied the Colonel, promptly. "The Brooklyn paper conferred the initial B. on Roosevelt because it was thinking of a Brooklyn man named Theodore B. Willis. The name given Jacob Worth, to which the doctor refers, was given by a New York paper which has often been in the habit of printing the name of Jacob M. Patterson. And as to 'Lyman J. Abbott,' I do not know the facts, but I'm willing to make a bet that that name was originally given by some Chicago paper which had been printing frequently the name of Lyman J. Gage."

CHICAGO'S TRUST CONFERENCE.

New York and Boston Men Will Be Present to Discuss the Tariff.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The Committee of Arrangements for the conference on combinations and trusts, called by the Civic Federation to meet in Chicago Sept. 13-16, has decided to hold the regular sessions in Central Music Hall, with two night mass meetings at the Auditorium.

The Tariff Reform League of New York asked that a special session be devoted to the question of the relation of protective tariff to trusts. As representatives from the Protective Tariff League of New York and the Home Market Club of Boston will be present to represent the tariff side of the question, the Committee of Arrangements will recommend that the request be granted.

BABY MANSFIELD CHRISTENED.

The Ceremony Performed in a Grove of Trees at Norwich.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 12.—A pretty ceremony took place to-day at Pinehurst, the country home of Edward N. Gibbs of New York, when George Gibbs Mansfield, the one-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mansfield, was christened.

The baptism was performed in a grove of magnificent pine trees on Mr. Gibbs's place. Bryson Burroughs designed the altar, which was formed of woven pine branches, set off by garlands of sweet peas, and placed upon a platform under the branches of a splendid old pine.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Carroll Perry of Garrisons, N. Y. Mrs. George Barker Gibbs, after whom the child is named, acted as godmother and E. N. Gibbs and Capt. John Parker of the United States cruiser Vixen as godfathers. The latter was represented by proxy. Many presents were received, among them being an Indian charm, which, according to the old Mohegan belief, carries with it good luck. The charm is a perfect specimen and was found on Mr. Gibbs's grounds.

MR. VREELAND'S CLAMBAKE.

Metropolitan Railway's Employes Entertained at Brewster.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Aug. 12.—The heads of the executive, financial, accounting, legal, engineering, and operating departments of the Metropolitan Street Railway system were to-day given an outing and a Rhode Island clam bake by Herbert H. Vreeland, President of the company, at the grounds of the Tonetta Outing Club, near Brewster. Mr. Vreeland greeted the men as they alighted from the special cars attached to a train which reached there a little before 11 o'clock. With Mr. Vreeland were ex-Assemblyman Addis and the village officials. They entered carriages, and were driven to the grounds of the Tonetta Outing Club on the banks of a pretty lake.

The guests were entertained at the clubrooms for a time, after which they were invited to the grounds to partake of the clambake which had been prepared under the supervision of a professional caterer from New York. Then a sail on the lake was taken. The party then drove to Rest Awhile, the country home of Mr. Vreeland, three miles away. They were cordially received by Mrs. Vreeland, assisted by the Misses Crosby of Brewster. Luncheon was served and the men were shown about the house and grounds, a recent purchase by Mr. Vreeland. The return was made on the train, which left Brewster about 7 o'clock, and arrived at the Grand Central Station about an hour later.

Murderer Asks for Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Washington has never had a more self-assured criminal than Benjamin H. Snell, the Pension Bureau clerk who last Sunday walked into the house of a neighbor and cut the throat of a sleeping child. To-day Snell sent a request to the Pension Bureau that funds be supplied to his family. A fund has already been raised in the bureau, but not for Snell's family. It has been raised for the funeral expenses of the murdered child.

Crazed by Anger He Cut His Throat.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Patrick Horan, aged forty-five years, of this place, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind induced by intense anger brought on by a trivial family quarrel, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear last night. The impulse to end his life came on him all at once and, rushing to a closet, he seized a razor and nearly severed his head from the body. Death resulted almost instantly.

THROWN OUT OF A WINDOW.

Man Supposed to Have Fallen Out While Asleep Was Murdered.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The Coroner's jury in the case of George T. Decker, supposed to have fallen from the hotel window at Unionville on the night of July 4 while asleep, returned a verdict of "death due to foul means."

The Grand Jury will investigate the case.

BANK TELLER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Found Beside His Desk with a Bullet Wound in His Head.

MIDDLETOWN, Del., Aug. 12.—Leonidas Darlington, teller of the Citizens' National Bank of this town, was found dead beside his desk in the bank at about 6 o'clock this morning. The discovery was made by Cashier Crouch. There was a wound in his head, which, with a revolver lying on the floor beside him, explained the cause of death. There was no evidence of even an attempt at robbery, and it was plain that he had committed suicide.

Darlington's accounts with the bank are straight to the dollar and his domestic relations were pleasant. He has been in poor health for the past two or three years, and despondency over this, it is presumed, led to the suicide.

RELEASED BY AN ERROR.

Robert Smith Got Out of Jail Instead of Robert F. Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Robert Smith, who according to the best judgment of the District Attorney should be in jail, is now free, and Robert F. Smith, who should be at liberty, is in jail, all because they happen to have similar names and because of other coincidences.

Robert and Robert F. were committed to jail about a month ago—Robert for grand larceny and Robert F. for embezzlement. The complainants in both cases decided, after cooling off, that the two Roberts were not so bad after all, and simultaneously wrote to the District Attorney asking that the Roberts be set at liberty.

The District Attorney looked up the cases, and decided that the reasons for the release of Robert F. were sufficient. He recommended that it be done, and Robert was set free. He went away rejoicing, believing that the plea of the complainant for him had taken effect. Later the mistake was discovered. Robert F. will now be liberated.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

He Is More Free from Care than at Any Time Since His Election.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The close of the second week of the President's stay at Hotel Champlain finds both the President and Mrs. McKinley greatly improved in health and spirits. Mr. McKinley has been more free from care and worry during the last two weeks than he has been since he assumed the office of the President of the United States.

He transacts only such business as requires immediate attention, and spends his time in walking along the many shady paths around the hotel, driving with Mrs. McKinley along the pretty roads in the vicinity of Bluff Point, and in sailing on the lake on board Dr. Webb's yacht. Mrs. McKinley has thoroughly enjoyed every moment of her stay here, and her health is improving steadily day by day.

Next week will be a busy one for the President. To-morrow he will attend service at the First Presbyterian Church of Plattsburg, on Tuesday he will visit the grounds of the Catholic Summer School of America, where a reception will be held in his honor, and later in the week he will review the Twenty-sixth Regiment at the Plattsburg barracks.

Among those who called on the President to-day were Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg and Mrs. Nagle, President of the Alumni Association of Mount St. Vincent Academy, on the Hudson. Gen. L. H. Carpenter of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who has been stationed at Puerto Principe, Cuba, also called to pay his respects, and John H. Finley, formerly President of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., came to urge Mr. McKinley to visit Galesburg upon his Western trip. As the arrangements for the President's Western trip in October are still unsettled, he was unable to promise definitely that he would visit Galesburg, but he will do so if possible.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises...	5:08	Sun sets...	7:01
Moon sets..	10:08		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook.....	...	Gov. Isl'd..	...	H. Gate....	...
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook...	12:05	Gov. Isl'd..	12:14	H. Gate....	2:10

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, AUG. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
McPherson, (U. S. transport,) Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 15.

Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.

RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICANS

Prompt Response to the Appeal of the Secretary of War for Aid.

NEW YORK'S CONTRIBUTIONS

Transport McPherson, Which Is to Sail To-morrow, Will Carry the First Consignment to the Island.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Responses to the appeal of Secretary of War Root for aid for the suffering and destitute in Puerto Rico are coming in from the Mayors of the different cities in the most gratifying manner. Promises of money, food, and clothing are made, and it is said that the work of relief will be commenced at once and pushed with all vigor.

The War Department is already assured of having a full shipload for the McPherson, which sails next Monday. In addition to the rice and peas ordered by the Subsistence Department, the ship will be filled with donations that have been generously offered. The Secretary has designated the Bank of North America, New York, as the repository for funds, and Col. B. F. Jones, Chief Quartermaster, to receive supplies and provisions. His office is in the Army Building on Whitehall Street, New York.

The following telegrams were received by Secretary Root to-day:

New York, Aug. 12.

Your telegram received this forenoon. I will immediately issue an appeal to the citizens of New York for contributions for the sufferers of the cyclone in Puerto Rico.

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, Acting Mayor.

Buffalo, Aug. 12.

Responding to your appeal on behalf of the destitute Puerto Ricans I am directed by the Citizens' Aid Committee to authorize you to draw upon me as Chairman of the committee for $1,000, to be used under your direction for the purchase of supplies in accordance with the terms of your letter addressed to Mayors of cities. CONRAD DIEHL, Mayor.

Boston, Aug. 12.

In response to your appeal, meeting of representative citizens was held at the City Hall to-day, and a large relief committee has been appointed. Sixteen hundred dollars has already been raised. We are endeavoring to forward suitable supplies by steamer McPherson on Monday, and will send more by next steamer. Please give instructions for McPherson to receive our supplies if possible. Major Azrael Ames will represent our committee and will see to shipment Monday. JOSIAH QUINCY, Mayor.

Davenport, Aug. 12.

Please wire at once full information relative to raising funds for Puerto Rican sufferers.

GEORGE T. BAKER, Mayor.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 12.

Dispatch in hand. Will do all in my power to aid in raising funds, food, &c., for Puerto Rico.

WILLIAM T. MALSTER, Mayor.

New York, Aug. 12.

Steamer Evelyn of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamboat Company, sailing from this port on Friday, Aug. 18 for Ponce direct, will take all relief supplies we have room for free of charge. Steamer Mae, sailing Aug. 33 will do the same. MILLER, BULL & KNOWLTON.

Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 12.

Please draw on us for $1,000 for relief Puerto Rican flood sufferers.

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, Bible House, New York City.

New York, Aug. 12.

You may call on us for 10,000 pounds of potatoes at moment's notice for starving Puerto Ricans. Wire shipping directions.

STEINHART & KELLY.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 12.

The late Third Illinois Volunteers contribute $500 to the relief of the suffering at Arroyo and Guayama, and wish distribution made by Capt. Swift. Draft follows. FRED BENNETT, Late Colonel.

New York, Aug. 12.

May we ship by McPherson to our manager at San Juan quantity of provisions for distribution to sufferers? Telegraph authority.

SAN JUAN ICE & REFRIGERATING COMPANY.

New York, Aug. 12.

The wholesale clothing manufacturers of New York want to help the stricken Puerto Ricans. Shall money, clothing, or food be sent and to whom addressed? Please wire answer.

SAMUEL KNOPF, Editor American Clothier.

General Manager Everett E. St. John of the Seaboard Air Line wired Secretary Root from Norfolk offering to transport free of all charges over his road all supplies that might be forwarded to the stricken Puerto Ricans.

CITY TO AID PUERTO RICANS.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer Issues an Appeal for Sufferers and Responses Come Quickly.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday issued the following appeal for aid for the sufferers by the storm in Puerto Rico:

Reports from Puerto Rico show the most terrifying and devastating results from the fierce cyclone which visited that island on the 8th inst. Hundreds of lives have been lost; hundreds have been severely wounded. One hundred thousand families, it is now thought, were reduced to a state of absolute destitution. Food supplies have been destroyed and a vast number of the people of this new possession of the United States are facing starvation, illness, and death. The full extent of this fearful tragedy is as yet unmeasured. The appalling reports have been confirmed by the Governor General of Puerto Rico, and the Secretary of War of the United States, at the suggestion of the President, has called upon the Mayors of the large cities to appeal to the people for aid for the sufferers in this catastrophe. The need of the stricken people is great; the necessity is urgent. The opportunity is now offered the people to show their patriotism and their kindheartedness to the people of Puerto Rico who so willingly accepted the sovereignty of the United States and who were so glad to have their country share in the blessings of free government.

Now, therefore, I, Randolph Guggenheimer, Acting Mayor of the City of New York, do urgently appeal to the generous citizens of the metropolis to contribute to the fund for the relief of the sufferers in Puerto Rico, and do all they can to extend to the stricken people of that island material assistance and earnest sympathy.

Contributions should be sent to the office of the Mayor, whence they will be specially forwarded through the proper channels on their errand of relief and mercy.

Responses to this appeal came quickly. James Speyer of Speyer & Co., bankers, telegraphed the Acting Mayor during the day that he had mailed a check for $1,000 as his contribution to the relief fund, and William R. Corwine, Secretary of the Merchants' Association, notified Mr. Guggenheimer that the association had $1,100 which it was ready to contribute for the same purpose.

H. B. Hollins & Co. have started a relief movement in Wall Street, leading the subscription list with a check for $1,000.

NO FEARS FOR THE NEW ORLEANS

News Not Expected Until Storm Subsides—Other Vessels Safe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—No fears are entertained by naval officers for the safety of the cruiser New Orleans, which put to sea from Santo Domingo City last Monday in anticipation of the hurricane. No doubt is expressed as to her ability to ride out any gale with plenty of sea room. As a matter of fact, the full force of the hurricane was not felt south of Santo Domingo and Haiti. She may have cruised far to the southward, and in any event she would not again put into Santo Domingo until the storm had entirely subsided.

The Quartermaster's Department has received a cable message from Major Clem, at San Juan, saying that the lighters belonging to the department which were to be taken to Santiago, have been so badly damaged by the storm that they cannot make the voyage. The damage to the barracks and quarters in both San Juan and Ponce is fully as much as was first reported by the Quartermaster.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Aug. 12.—The United States transport Slocum was outside the storm and went before the wind in the direction of Santo Domingo. She lost an empty lighter, but sustained no damage. Capt. Thompson of the Slocum was confined to his cabin. Chief Officer Tingle was forty hours on duty. The vessel sailed Friday for Humacao and St. Thomas.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION ACTS.

Will Ship Clothing to the Puerto Ricans by the McPherson.

The committee of the Merchants' Association appointed a short time ago to cooperate with the Colonial Aid Society of the United States for the purpose of affording relief to the poor in Puerto Rico will make a shipment to aid the destitute there, on the United States transport McPherson, which sails from Brooklyn to-morrow with 600,000 pounds of rice and beans. The shipment consists of 250 dozen of men's undershirts, 300 dozen of women's vests, 50 dozen pairs of men's trousers, and an assorted consignment of needles, thread thimbles, &c., the total being about twelve cases, and of the value of about $1,000.

As soon as the Merchants' Association knew that the Secretary of War was moving in the matter of aiding Puerto Rico, it wired him assuring him of hearty co-operation on the part of the association in anything that he might suggest that would aid in the work. To this dispatch Secretary Root replied as follows:

"Do everything in your power to bring about effective committee organization in New York to raise money, food, and clothing for Puerto Ricans."

MRS. GUY V. HENRY'S APPEAL.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Since the recent tornado in Puerto Rico Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry, who are stopping at the Hotel Champlain, have been deluged with telegrams as to the advisability of sending assistance to these people. In reply Mrs. Henry asks The Associated Press to publish the following:

Appeal for Puerto Rico by Mrs. Guy V. Henry, President of the Colonial Aid Association:

In the midst of our work for the poor women and children of Puerto Rico, aided by the Merchants' Association of New York City, comes the sad news of the great distress brought upon that island by a recent tornado. This suffering, added to former poverty, appeals strongly to all for immediate aid for that poor, patient, suffering people. The Government, except by act of Congress, can do but little, and what they can do is far from all that is required. Puerto Rico, with its lovable, loyal people, devoted to the flag, is in great distress. Shall we stand back and fail to listen to their appeal for instant aid? They came to us with open hands and hearts as our first possession. They are our very own. Let us show them that American men and women never failed those in trouble. Let our thoughtful care of them in this dark hour be the means of attaching them to us by irrevocable bonds of brotherhood. May there be no standing back from a hearty and generous response.

MRS. GUY V. HENRY.

The Merchants' Association of New York, at Broadway and Leonard Street, has been asked to receive and forward all donations. The Secretary, William R. Corwine, will give all information and take necessary action.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS ACT.

Fund Started for Relief of Hurricane Sufferers in Puerto Rico.

The wholesale clothiers of this city took prompt action yesterday looking to compliance with the call of the Secretary of War for assistance for the hurricane sufferers in Puerto Rico. The following telegram was sent to the Secretary of War:

The wholesale clothing manufacturers of New York want to help the stricken Puerto Ricans. Shall money, clothing, or food be sent, and to whom addressed? Please wire answer.

Secretary Root replied as follows:

Thanks for prompt response. Pay money to Bank of North America, New York City, credit Puerto Rican Relief Fund. Ship clothing and food to Col. F. B. Jones, Army Building, foot of Whitehall Street, New York City, and consult him as to time of shipment.

A subscription list was then circulated among the clothiers. Saturday being a short business day, members of most of the firms were out of town. Samuel Knopf, editor of The American Clothier, headed the list with a subscription of $50, and considerable money in addition was subscribed. Checks are made payable to Benjamin Holzman of Holzman Brothers, 743 Broadway, Treasurer of the fund.

Jersey City to Aid Sufferers.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday issued a proclamation calling for contributions in aid of the sufferers in Puerto Rico. The money is to be sent to Mayor Hoos, who will transfer it to the hands of such Relief Committee as may be appointed at a meeting to be called for the purpose early in the week.

Puerto Rican Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The customs receipts for all of the ports of Puerto Rico for July were $155,688; internal revenue receipts for the month were $40,616.

FILIPINOS MAKE A STAND.

A Small Party of American Scouts Attacked at Angeles Retires—About Six Hundred Rebels There.

MANILA, Aug. 12—10:40 A. M.—Advices from Calulet, under date of Aug. 11, report that Gen. MacArthur took the Ninth Regiment, a battalion of the Twenty-second, and a detachment of the First Artillery from Calulet to Santa Rita, near Bacolor, on Friday morning. The entrance of the troops into the town was not opposed, the insurgents fleeing as the Americans approached.

The troops had a hard march of ten miles, in some places being obliged to wade waist-deep in water. Many were exhausted. The troops will spend the night at Santa Rita and proceed Saturday.

Lieut. Hazard of Gen. Wheaton's staff, with five scouts from the Iowa regiment, marched up the railroad into Angeles. A small force of rebels attacked the scouts outside the town, and Lieut. Hazard sent for reinforcements. Gen. Wheaton's orders, however, were that the Americans should not occupy Angeles, and a force of 600 or 700 rebels appearing, Lieut. Hazard retired.

Volunteer Regiments About Full.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The number of enlistments yesterday were 410, leaving 523 more to complete the ten regiments. It is expected the enlistments to-day will fill the quota. Four regiments have not yet been filled. They are the Twenty-ninth, at Fort McPherson; the Thirty-second, at Fort Leavenworth; the Thirty-third, at Fort Sam Houston, and the Thirty-fifth, at Van Couver Barracks.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS LIKELY.

Under Consideration by War Department—Five Battalions in Cuba to Return to United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secretary Root has under consideration the question of calling for volunteers. While he has not decided definitely to do so, preparations are being made for the call should it be decided to issue it when the thirteen regiments now being organized are completed.

It is said that additional troops may be needed to relieve those who have served some time in the tropical countries. It is also suggested that it may be deemed advisable to increase the army of Gen. Otis.

Secretary Root has under consideration suggestions from Gen. Brooke for bringing home some of the troops now in Cuba. It has been practically determined to have five battalions sent to the United States.

MANILA HEMP STILL RISES.

Reports of Closed Ports Cause Advance —London Dealers Believe the United States Must Buy There.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Manila hemp rose 10s. in London this morning, being quoted at £39 10s. Large quantities were brought at this price on the prospect of a further rise, in consequence of the resumption of hostilities and the belief that all the Philippine ports are or will be closed.

While the price in London is only £39 10s., owing to large stocks on hand and the quantities now in transit, the price at Manila is £49, the highest on record.

The United States is said not to be buying largely. London brokers are purchasing at high prices, partly in expectation of the United States being forced to buy here. The hemp dealers believe the military operations will drive the natives from the fields and that the world's supply will be practically cut off.

The recent trading here was done on the understanding that active American operations would not be resumed until October.

The Hemp Circular, just issued, says it is well known that the rebels obtained the sinews of war through the sale of hemp, and this, it is added, strengthens the belief that the United States has closed or will close the Philippine ports.

The stock of hemp in the Philippines was reported on Aug. 3 to be 95,000 bales, as compared with 135,000 bales in 1898.

ASKS FOR EMERGENCY RATIONS.

Gen. Otis Wants 100,000 to be Prepared in Case of Need.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Adjutant General yesterday called Gen. Otis asking if it was desirable to have an emergency ration issued for the Philippines. The reply came back in a dispatch from Chief Commissary Brainard at Manila to Gen. Weston asking for 100,000 emergency rations in wrappers.

It is probable that Gen. Otis thinks it well to have the ration on hand in case the army should move beyond the point of immediate transportation when the campaign in the Philippines begins.

TO ADOPT BRITISH METHODS?

Englishmen Think United States Will Use Their Colonial Policy.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—It is said here that the State Department at Washington has been making inquiries of the British Colonial Office regarding the government of the British colonies in the East, with the supposed view of the possible adoption of British methods in the Philippines.

The American policy there is being watched with interest by the British authorities. An official of the Colonial Office expressed the belief that the United States will have to reform its civil service before it can obtain any degree of success in the government of the Philippines.

NO PHILIPPINE SECRET SERVICE.

The Secretary of War Denies that He Has Considered One.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secretary Root was asked this afternoon concerning the establishment of a secret service for duty in the Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. He replied that he had no idea of such a project. No proposition looking toward the establishment of such a secret service had been submitted to him, and he was not thinking of establishing one.

The Secretary also said that he knew of no political conspiracies which were of a character to make necessary the organization of a secret service to watch them. There has been some talk in Washington about the advisability of creating a secret service in some of the dependencies, but it has heretofore rested upon alleged operations of counterfeiters, smugglers, and other criminals. There has been no intimation that a special secret service to look out for conspiracies was necessary.

Food for Troops in the Philippines.

A large quantity of provisions for the troops in the Philippines is to be shipped to-morrow from this city and Philadelphia, the route to be by way of San Francisco. The shipments include 200 tons of hard tack, 200 tons of codfish, and large quantities of deviled ham, string beans, and other provisions.

WORK ON THE DEWEY ARCH.

Sculptors Are Busy Modeling Noted American Naval Heroes.

Charles Rollinson Lamb, architect of the proposed "Dewey Arch and Colonnade," which the Sculpture Society has undertaken to erect, reports that his drawings are completed for all the constructional work and that he has a large force of draughtsmen at work on the architectural details.

The Secretary, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, reports that every sculptor who accepted a subject is at work on the scale model. The President of the society, J. Q. A. Ward, has ended his vacation to return and put in hand the "quadriga" for the top of the arch, which will symbolize "America's Triumph on the Ocean."

An idea of the size and scale of the work may be secured from this group, which will be 35 by 20 feet in plan by 25 feet high.

Daniel C. French, who is doing one of the four large pier groups, that of "Peace," is at work in his studio at Glendale, Stockbridge, Mass., and Philip Martini, who has the opposite group to this, "A Call to Arms," is at work in his studio on Long Island. The model for the eight "Victories," which will be placed in front of the eight piers of columns, is being made by Herbert Adams at Windsor, Vt. The American naval heroes, which stand four facing south and four facing north, are Paul Jones, Farragut, Commodore Hull, Decatur, McDonald, Perry, Cushing, and Admiral Porter.

Sculptors who are at work on portions of the arch are:

Henry Baerer and Caspar Buberl, on the medallions of Commodore Dahlgren and Lawrence; F. C. Hamann, medallion of Commodore Preble; H. R. Perry, on a set of spandrels representing the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; Isidore Konti, models representing the North and East River; F. Kaldenberg, models for the lions' heads; E. P. Proctor, the eagle which will surmount the keystone of the arch; Johannes Gelert, "Progress of Civilization," a relief to be placed on the east side of the arch; William Couper, panel for the opposite side of the arch, having for the subject "The Protection of Our Country," and Ralph Goddard, medallion of Commodore Bainbridge.

Dewey Leaves Naples for Leghorn.

NAPLES, Aug. 12.—Admiral Dewey, on the United States cruiser Olympia, sailed to-day for Leghorn.

CUBAN EDITORS PROTEST.

Ask that Gen. Ludlow's Act, the Suppression of El Reconcentrado, Be Investigated—Inquiry Ordered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Cuban editors Ricardo Arnanto and A. Cervantes, whose newspaper, El Reconcentrado, was suppressed by Gen. Ludlow, to-day succeeded in obtaining what they came to Washington to get—an investigation into the case by the War Department. After a conference with them, Secretary Root directed that Gen. Brooke be instructed to make a full investigation of the case and report to the War Department.

The editors charge Gen. Ludlow with terrorizing the press. They say that there were four newspapers in Havana which criticised his policy, the Discusion, the Comercio, the Reconcentrado, and the Guacamayo. The Guacamayo was seized, and the editor, Mora, and a reporter named Metros were sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labor. The Reconcentrado, which had formerly been suppressed under Spanish rule for supporting the patriot cause, was again suppressed by Gen. Ludlow. It was reported, so these editors say, that the Discusion would be next suppressed, and the editor, to protect himself, agreed to cease criticising the administration. Arnanto and Cervantes say its cartoonists and three of its editors and reporters were then employed in Government departments by Gen. Ludlow.

They further assert that there is no longer any such thing as liberty of the press in Havana. It is asserted that Gen. Ludlow, as a military man, does not take the view that would be taken of newspaper work by a civil magistrate, and offer as proof of this his alleged quotation that all that the Reconcentrado had been published in America its office would have been wrecked by a mob. That statement, they claimed, is absurd, and shows that Gen. Ludlow does not understand what is meant by liberty of the press.

The Cubans assert that the press was not more completely terrorized during Gen. Weyler's reign.

Discharges from the Volunteer Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The following officers have been honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States: Lieut. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate; Lieut. Col. Charles L. Potter, Chief Engineer Officer; Lieut. Col. J. W. Pope, Chief Quartermaster; Major John S. Mallory, Inspector General; Capt. Robert Sewell, Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. Fred E. Buchanan, Twentieth Kansas Infantry.

Officers Assigned to Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The following assignments of officers to regiments by the Secretary of War have been made:

Col. Abraham A. Harback, to the First Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, to the Thirteenth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, to the Third Infantry.

Major Thomas C. Woodbury, to the Nineteenth Infantry.

Major George Le R. Brown, to the Tenth Infantry.

Major Edward B. Pratt, to the Twenty-third Infantry.

Private Murray's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Gen. Merritt approved the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Private George Murray of the Ordance Department, recently found guilty, at Fort Adams, R. I., on the charge of desertion, but rebukes the court for its leniency. It sentenced Murray to a month at hard labor in addition to being dishonorably discharged from the service. The sentence was made exceptionally light because of the expressed wish of the accused to atone for his misconduct.

More Fighting for Col. Mulford.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Col. Mulford, First Nebraska Volunteers, who has just returned from the Philippines with his regiment, has accepted a Captain's commission in one of the volunteer regiments and will return to the Philippines.

Wreck on the Erie.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 12.—A wreck occurred at 3 o'clock this afternoon near Ramapo, thirty-five miles south of here. According to reports current here a coupling drawhead was pulled out of a freight train somewhere between Hillburn and Ramapo. Six cars were derailed and the railroad track was blocked for two hours. It is said no one was injured.

J. H. BONNELL A BANKRUPT

Action Taken by the Ink Manufacturer to Wipe Out Old Scores.

GAVE A FORTUNE TO CREDITORS

He Feels Now that He Is Entitled to Exemption—His Wife May Lose Valuable Real Estate.

J. Harper Bonnell, who has been for many years conspicuously identified with the printer's ink trade throughout the United States, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. This action was not precipitated by any recent reverses in business, it is explained, but is simply intended to wipe out the old scores left to Mr. Bonnell by the failure of the firm of J. H. Bonnell & Co., Limited, which until 1891 did a large business as manufacturers of printer's ink. Since this firm failed Mr. Bonnell has been associated with a new firm in the same business. He was President of the J. Harper Bonnell Company, in which his wife is principal holder of stock. This firm is not affected in the slightest degree, Mr. Bonnell says, by the bankruptcy proceedings.

While the peution in voluntary bankruptcy figures the total liabilities at $740,191.76, Mr. Bonnell explains that $390,000 of this amount is merely the face of a bond given by his wife with a mortgage to secure a loan upon property at Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, Mr. Bonnell signing the bond as a matter of form. The appraised value of this property is between $650,000 and $700,000, nearly double the amount of the bond to which Mr. Bonnell's name is signed, so he reckons it as a sort of fictitious liability, and says it was only put in with the other liabilities left over from the failure in 1891 because the law requires that the amounts of all bonds signed by a petitioner in voluntary bankruptcy shall be given among his liabilities.

Deducting this $390,000 from the total amount of liabilities shown in the petition, the remaining amount is $350,191.76, and Mr. Bonnell says this stands for the obligations of the old firm which failed in 1891. Since that time these obligations have been gradually reduced by payments until there remains, according to Mr. Bonnell, only about $150,000 of old debts, and it is for the purpose of wiping these out under the new bankruptcy law that the petition is filed.

According to the petition, there have been assets enough to cover the claims of the secured creditors and the names of such creditors are not given. The unsecured creditors were for the most part National banks, among them being the Western National Bank, $72,449.39. Which Mr. Bonnell says has been paid in part by transferring certain properties; the Chatham National Bank, $37,159.80, which Mr. Bonnell says has been paid in part; the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $10,154.44; the Washington National Bank, $939.26, and the National Shoe and Leather Bank, $1,016.82. There are several other banks having small claims, among them being the Bank of New York, the National Banking Association, the Market and Fulton National Bank, the Hamilton Bank of Brooklyn, the National State Bank of Camden, N. J., and the Second National Bank of Red Bank, N. J.

All of these are creditors of the old firm of J. H. Harper & Co., Limited, which has not existed for nearly ten years, and Mr. Bonnell says, severe as the blow was to him at the time, he has transferred all of his properties to the creditors, has paid all that was left in his power to pay, and now seeks exemption from further responsibility by petitioning for bankruptcy proceedings. He says, in the first place, all this indebtedness was heaped upon him by indorsing for others. He traces the history of the failure of the old firm as follows:

In 1891 the firm of J. H. Bonnell & Co., limited, failed. Mr. Bonnell himself had not been connected with the firm for several years, having sold out his interest, with the exception of a very few shares, for $150,000 to Theodore Haight and W. D. Harper, who continued to carry on the business. Mr. Bonnell left his name with the company, also his power of attorney, and accepted a mortgage for $150,000 on the Fletcher Harper estate for $75,000 of stock, showing that at the time he left the firm the stock was sold for $200, though it had originally cost but $100 per share. The business was rated at that time, he says, at $200,000 high. Mr. Bonnell went to England and lived several years near London, having completely retired from the firm that still passed under his name.

Despite all this, he says he assumed his share of the responsibility when the failure came a few years later, and with all the grace he could command set about the task of turning over his properties to the creditors mentioned above.

He made Robert L. Harrison his trustee and consigned to him for these creditors the mortgage of $150,000 on the Fletcher Harper estate, which had been paid him for his stock by his successors. He also consigned all the property he had in his name, including real estate at Seabright, and even went so far as to relinquish all rights to a trust estate bequeathed to him by his grandfather. At that time it was not in his possession, but subsequently upon the death of his mother the trust estate fell to him, and he transferred it to Robert L. Harrison along with the rest of his belongings, all to help pay the creditors of the old firm. From this trust estate, Mr. Bonnell says, Mr. Harrison has in bank $27,000 at present, which will probably be delivered to some of the creditors.

The present firm, known as the J. Harper Bonnell Company, and which does a thriving business in the printers' ink line of trade, Mr. Bonnell says is prosperous. It is owned by his wife almost entirely. It was found in such a prosperous condition by the promoters of the ink trust which is now forming that an offer of $150,000 for its plant was made, but upon these terms it may be absorbed by the trust later.

That part of the liabilities in the petition amounting to $390,000, and which Mr. Bonnell claims represents a bond made by his wife and signed by him, as husband, to accompany a mortgage on property at the corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue is significant in the part it may or may not say in the business interests of Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell in the near future. On April 13 last this real estate became the property of Mrs. Bonnell. It is a well-known site, the principal tenant being the Knickerbocker Trust Company. The property is under a twenty-year lease, which will expire in 1903.

When Mrs. Bonnell secured this property she at once obtained on it a loan of $390,000 through Frank H. Presby, acting as agent for a financiering syndicate, presumably. The loan was obtained at 4 per cent. and a mortgage was placed on the property and a bond given for $390,000, this being the bond Mr. Bonnell signed as agent. The interest was to be paid quarterly, and the first payment was due July 15.

The Bonnells had assigned the rentals, amounting to $3,750 per quarter, to their lawyers, Coudert Brothers, 71 Broadway, to pay the interest on the loan, with a check for $150 to make up the $3,900. When the rental fell due notice was served, but thinking he had thirty days and knowing the matter had been arranged for Aug. 1, Mr. Bonnell gave it no attention. The lessee's check for rental did not appear, and on Aug. 3 notice of foreclosure was served on Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell, it being shown that a twenty-day clause was inserted instead of a thirty-day clause of grace in the mortgage and bond. Mr. Bonnell hastily proceeded with a check for $39,000 to the agents of the holders of the mortgage, but they declined to accept it, saying one day over time was too late, and the proceedings for a foreclosure were in order. Thus an interesting contest for this conspicuous piece of real estate is expected to ensue.

CONVENTION OF BUYERS.

The Buyers' Association of America will hold its second annual convention in the Hotel Albert Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Retail buyers from all parts of the country will be in attendance. A discussion will likely take place on a proposition to admit wholesale buyers to the membership of the association.

An election of officers for the year will be held Wednesday evening. Following is a list of the nominess for election:

For President—G. M. Butler, resident buyer for Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee and Philadelphia, Penn.; First Vice President—Thomas F. Swift, with Journeay & Burnham, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Second Vice President—George M. Mittler, with The Fair, Chicago; Third Vice President—Edgar Fliegenheimer, with the Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; Fourth Vice President—J. L. Fletcher, with the R. H. White Company, Boston, Mass; Secretary—J. A. Kraus, publisher of The Buyer and Dry Goods Chronicle; Treasurer—E. M. Sostman, resident buyer for the May-Bernheimer Syndicate, Kansas City, Mo.

Executive Board—Charles G. Gregg, with John Daniell Sons & Sons, New York; Benjamin Braun, with Lord & Taylor, Grand Street, New York; Joseph Lewis, with Bloomingdale Brothers, New York; N. L. Kahn, with L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J.; L. J. Lauman, with the Siegel-Cooper Company, New York; T. J. Churchill, with Hahne & Company, Newark, N. J.; E. Friedman, with Herman Kahn & Co., New York; Charles L. Smith, with A. D. Matthews & Son, Brooklyn, New York.

Every Known Fabric

used in the exclusive or high priced trades can be found in our stock, and what is more, they are now marked 25% lower than regular.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

BOYS DESERT THE ST. MARY'S.

John Riis and Kenneth Clark Return from Gibraltar with a Story of Some Hardships.

Among the passengers on the steamship Victoria of the Anchor Line, which arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, were two boys of the crew of the schoolship St. Mary's, who left the vessel at that port without permission, and were sent home by the United States Consul. They were John Riis, son of Jacob A. Riis, and Kenneth Clark, son of W. J. Clark of Newtown, one of the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company.

Both of the boys went immediately to their homes. Young Riis, when seen at his father's residence, in Richmond Hill, last night, told the story of their experiences modestly enough. He is a bright boy of about seventeen, with a thirst for adventure which seems to have been largely satisfied by his short cruise on the schoolship. "I got enough of it going over," he said, "and I left the first chance I had."

The schoolship after sailing from Gardiner's Bay on June 9 passed down by Cape Hatteras, where she encountered rough weather, young Riis said, and the 120 boys aboard got their first experience of a real blow at sea. The ship expected to touch at Fayal, but did not do so, and her first port of call was Lisbon.

"Four of us had made up our minds to leave the ship when we got to Lisbon," said young Riis, "but there were no steamers there bound for home. They were all going the other way. So we decided to wait until we reached Gibraltar. One of the four did get sick leave, and come back by a North German Lloyd boat. We didn't like the whole business, and we wanted to come home. The food was abominable. We had no fresh bread, only hardtack and salt horse. The molasses barrel sprung a leak, and we didn't even have that delicacy to soften the hardtack. Stewed prunes were our chief dessert. Condensed milk was doled out in driblets for our coffee, which was awful."

Riis said that Capt. Reeder was a hard master. If the boys failed to study their lessons in navigation they were punished by being sent to the masthead, sometimes for six hours at a time. He had himself been kept aloft that number of hours in a steady rain.

After leaving Lisbon the St. Mary's touched at Gibraltar. Riis and Clark went ashore with one of the first "liberty parties" and staid there. "We met the Captain on the street several days later," said young Riis, "and he told us that we had better come aboard; that we would get left if we didn't. He knew we were going to leave, and tried to get the British Governor to order us aboard, but he wouldn't do it.

"At first we slept with the British soldiers in the garrison, and they treated us fine. They are jolly good fellows. Then, after the St. Mary's had sailed, we went to the United States Consul, Mr. Sprague, who put us in the Sailors' Home and kept an eye on us until the Victoria sailed."

The St. Mary's was to touch at Madeira, after leaving Gibraltar, and from there beat back to New York. It was the prospect of the forty-two days' homeward voyage on hard fare and rigid discipline, Master Riis said, that made him decide to quit the ship even at the risk of being hauled up for desertion.

BAYONNE HIGH SCHOOL ROW.

Public Hearing to be Held to Consider Dismissal of Miss M. J. B. Thomas as Principal.

The recent removal of Miss M. J. B. Thomas as Principal of the Bayonne (N. J.) High School, has been made the subject of a public hearing, which will be given in the City Hall to-morrow evening. Miss Thomas has declared she will take the matter into court and has engaged as counsel ex-Gov. Werts of New Jersey and Boyd McLean. The Board of Education has announced that Miss Thomas will not be reinstated no matter what the outcome of to-morrow's meeting may be.

Action removing Miss Thomas was taken at a meeting of the Board of Education on July 11. The causes given for her dismissal were "lack of discipline" and "unfitness for the service." Miss Thomas was ill in St. Barnabas's Hospital, Newark, at the time, and her friends say that the doctors would not allow her to be told of her removal for a week, so serious was her condition.

At the time it was said that politics had much to do with her discharge. It was pointed out that the position was soon to command a salary of $1,800 a year, although the pay now is $1,300. Miss Thomas's friends, led by the Bayonne High School Alumni Association, took issue with the Board of Education. To the complaint that no charges had been made, the board replied that all school appointments were made and annulled at the pleasure of the board.

A secret caucus of a majority of the board was held last Wednesday night, and it was decided to compromise by creating the position of Vice Principal and offering it to Miss Thomas at the same salary she received as Principal. Mayor Seymour and Charles McBride, a member of the Committee on Schools, then went to Summit, where Miss Thomas is spending the Summer, and told her of the decision of the board. Mayor Seymour said:

"If your resignation as Principal of the High School is placed in the hands of the Secretary of the board, the board will reinstate you as Principal. Your resignation will then be accepted, and the new position of Assistant Principal will be created for you at your present salary of $1,300 a year."

Miss Thomas said she could not accept the proposal, as the injustice done her had been so keen.

Schuyler L. Mackie, President of the Board of Education, said Friday night that the board would not recede one step from the position it has taken. "I will preside at the meeting to-morrow, and hear whatever Miss Thomas has to say in regard to her removal from the Principalship. We have no charges to prefer against Miss Thomas. Her removal was made necessary by a change in the policy of the High School, which is soon to be inaugurated. We did not believe Miss Thomas capable of carrying on the new work. A man will be appointed in her place.

"Politics did not enter into the removal of Miss Thomas. The School Board is to-day and always was clear of any suspicion of politics as affecting appointments. The change in Principalship is a matter which we have had under consideration for two years, and at the end of the past term we decided the time had come to act. A training class for teachers will be founded, and other radical changes in the school work made. I do not think Miss Thomas will carry the matter to the courts, as they could furnish her no redress."

Charles M. Davis, City Superintendent of Schools, refused to discuss Miss Thomas's removal, saying the time had not yet come to make public certain matters which might be brought out at the public hearing. Miss Thomas says some of members of the Board of Education have been prejudiced by falsehoods long and persistently circulated by a designing few. A petition signed by 1,158 citizens of Bayonne praying for the reinstatement of Miss Thomas has been presented to the Board.

CARMEL VILLAGE VS. NEW YORK.

City Notified to Abate an Alleged Nuisance on Its Property.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The little village of Carmel is determined that New York City shall abate a nuisance which it claims exists on the city's property there. Carmel is situated on Lake Gleneida. The City of New York, which draws on the lake for its water supply at intervals, has purchased a strip of a few hundred feet on the banks of the streams which supply the lake. The land was taken about two years ago and the dwellings and business property were removed. Then the city built catch basins around the banks of the lake. During warm weather the refuse which has gathered in the basins emits a powerful stench, the citizens claim, and attracts large numbers of mosquitoes.

The Board of Health of Carmel held a meeting on Thursday night and authorized Attorney George E. Anderson to serve a notice on the officials of New York to remove or fill these catch basins, or to show cause before the board on Aug. 18 why the nuisance should not be abated and the basins filled up at the expense of the city.

LINTON OUTRIDES ELKES

Wins the Hour Bicycle Race at the Manhattan Beach Track.

AMERICAN HAD TWO MISHAPS

Forced to Change His Wheel Once and Then Was Crowded Off the Track by His Pacemakers.

The middle-distance bicycle championship of America was won by Tom Linton, the Welsh crack, from Harry Elkes, the American champion, at Manhattan Beach yesterday.

The conditions were for an hour run, motor-paced race, for a $1,200 purse and a percentage of the gate receipts. Fully 4,000 persons saw the contest, which took place under well-nigh perfect weather conditions. The distance covered in the hour's run was 34 miles and about 440 yards. This is nearly 780 yards less than the record for the time made by Elkes.

The breaking of a cone in the American's wheel as the scorchers were going on their tenth mile brought Elkes off his cycle for a new mount. The delay thus occasioned lost him the race, his friends say. Linton took advantage of the accident to make a crashing spurt, gaining nearly a third of a mile. A few minutes later Elkes was crowded off the track by his pacemakers, and the Welshman shot ahead for another big gain, opening up a gap of nearly one and a half laps, which he increased to two laps by the time the referee's pistol announced the expiration of the hour.

It was an unlucky day for Elkes throughout, as an accident happened to his pacing machine directly after the start and before a mile had been covered, so the men were recalled. Elkes's mishaps, however, detracted nothing from Linton's performance. He clung to his pace magnificently, and elicited rounds of applause from the spectators. His pacemakers came in for a share of the applause, and in this respect bicyclists declared that the Welshman had much the best of the race. Frequently Elkes called on his leaders for more speed, but they failed to respond.

The day's racing began with two amateur events which called out many local favorites. These events were the Earl dash, at a quarter of a mile, won by A. T. Nye of the Greenwich Wheelmen, and the Wahrenberger Handicap, won by Edward Armbruster of Brooklyn.

At the conclusion of the amateur events the motor cycles came out on the track. The pacemakers for Linton were Miller and Warburton and

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

The Season's Greatest Shirt Waist Sale

Will occur to-morrow, when we will place on sale, without reserve or restriction, 600 dozen fine Shirt Waists, which we have just purchased from the well-known makers, THE STANDARD WAIST CO., of 394 Broadway, New York, consisting of the entire clean up of their season's stock, purchased at the lowest price that was ever paid for goods of such high quality. "AS WE BUY SO WE SELL," and we will therefore put this big purchase on sale to-morrow morning, divided into three lots, as follows:

Lot 1 **Contains Shirt Waists** made of White Lawn, with rounded dimity yoke, colored tucked lawns, fine tucked percales, &c., the manufacturing cost of which was from $9 to $15 a dozen; your choice to-morrow for **49c**

Lot 2 **Contains Shirt Waists** made of the finest of Cross-bar Dimities, sheer tucked lawns, embroidered colored lawns, &c., the manufacturing cost of which was from $15 to $20 per dozen; your choice to-morrow for **69c**

Lot 3 **Contains Shirt Waists** made of the finest white lawns, fancy white piques, pink and light blue chambrays, linon and lawn, all with deep tucks, deep bands of open-work embroidery, embroidered and tucked yokes; also fine white lawns, with excellent needlework, the manufacturing cost of which was from $20 to $30 per dozen; your choice to-morrow for **85c**

10,000 square feet of selling space. Plenty of saleswomen to serve you.

Taffeta Waists for Fall Wear.

On sale Monday morning, 250 of the Finest Taffeta Waists, at, each **3.90**

These waists are in the newest fall styles, with tucked fronts and backs, new style dress sleeves, and tucked stock collars. The quality in these waists is equal to that used in the highest cost garments, making them a particularly good bargain at the price named.

Gray Homespun Skirts--- A Special Sale.

Gray Homespun Skirts, with habit or plaited back, lined with gray percaline and faced with gray velveteen, an excellently shaped skirt, in the most prevailing style of the coming season, on sale to-morrow at the remarkably reasonable price of **2.90**

Golf Capes. Here are some excellent values:

Golf Capes, made of imported shawls, in dark colorings, with fancy plaid backs and hoods of plaid, shaped and made in the most approved fashion, at, each . . . . . **5.00, 6.90** and **7.75**

Tea Gowns and Skirts Reduced.

Here are some irresistible bargains for to-morrow, the like of which it would be difficult to find elsewhere:

Women's Tea Gowns, made of fine Woolen Cashmere and handsomely trimmed with lace or ribbons, 5 styles to choose from; regularly sold heretofore at from $7.50 to $12; to-morrow's reduced prices . . **6.65**

Women's Gray Mohair Skirts, made with umbrella flounce, full ruffle and velveteen binding, at the reduced price of **2.95**

Women's Silk Skirts, made with corded umbrella flounce, and velveteen binding; a fresh stock in all the popular shades at the low price of, each . . . **4.95**

Women's Grass Linen Skirts, extra wide body, finished with corded double umbrella ruffle or three small ruffles, set on umbrella flounce; sold heretofore at $1.25 each; here to-morrow at the reduced price of **95c**

Women's India Silk and Cashmere Gowns, in a variety of colors, lined throughout and trimmed with Valenciennes lace, at, each . . **3.95**

Women's One-Piece Percale House Dresses, at, each . **65c**

Millinery News.

We will place on exhibition to-morrow morning a full line of exquisitely trimmed Dress Hats, Bonnets and Toques for fall mourning wear, designed and executed by our great staff of millinery artists, the prices of which are extremely moderate. We'll be happy to have you call and inspect them, even if you do not intend to buy.

Golf or Bicycle Hats, of fine fur felt, have extra wide brims, neatly trimmed bands of ribbons, leather sweatbands and seagull feather; worth $5.50 each; at, each . . **4.25**

Golf or Bicycle Hats, of fine fur felt, in gray, blue, nutria and brown, trimmed with white surah and eagle quill; worth $3.95; at, each **2.50**

TRIMMINGS. We have reduced the prices greatly on everything in this line, and are offering some splendid bargains, as these prices will show:

Bluettes, daisies, cherries, roses, &c., the kind that were sold throughout the season at from 75c. to $1.25 a bunch, here to-morrow at the reduced price of **10c**

Third Week of Our Annual August Sale of Curtains and Upholstery.

Upholstery and Curtain Goods were probably never so cheap as you'll find them here during this sale. Orders placed long before the advance in prices on these goods make this possible. Look at this array of big values:

Ruffled Fish-Net Curtains, 3 yards long, value $2.50 per pair **1.25**

Scotch Guipure Curtains, Renaissance effect, actual value $3.00, per pair **1.55**

Nottingham Curtains, specially good quality and designs, value $3.50, per pair **2.20**

Saxony Curtains, magnificent filmy meshes, in charming real lace effects, superb values at $5.50 to $7, per pair, **3.95**

Irish Point Curtains, a little "Job" of 194 PAIRS IN 5 PATTERNS. You'd call them cheap at $7.00; while they last, per pair **4.90**

Irish Point Curtains, some better ones, well worth $7.50 and $11.00; at, per pair, $7.50 and . . . **5.75**

Tapestry Table Covers, 1½x1½ yds., reversible, heavy quality. 25 DOZEN SECURED AT A SACRIFICE. Regularly sold at $1.50; sale price, each **79c**

Figured Velours for Draperies, Furniture and Pillow Covers, 27 inches wide, in handsome colorings and designs, heavy grade, value $1.00, per yard **59c**

Silkolene, 36 inches, best quality, pretty patterns, per yard . **7c**
Curtain Swiss, fine quality, value 12½c. per yard; here at . **8c**
Oriental Cottons, in Bagdad, Daghestan, Bokhara and other designs; 25 designs and colors; regularly sold at 25c. per yard; at **19c**
English Cretonnes, the 18c. kind, per yard . . . **9c**
Oak Screens, 3 fold, silkoline filled, at, each . . . **1.19**

Druggists' Sundries.

All the best of their several kinds, and all at prices that will save you money on your purchases.

Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine . . **16c**
Witch Hazel, per pt., 15c.; qt. . . **27c**
Bland's Iron Pills . **9c**
Naphtha, per pt. . **10c**
Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine, with Cocoa . **39c**
Manhattan Egg Shampoo . . . **15c**
Violet Water, 4 oz. bottle, *21c*
Florida Water, 8 oz. . *25c*
Dental Foam, for the teeth, *12c*
Handkerchief Extract, all odors, per oz. (bottle free) . . . **10c**
Johann Maria Farina Cologne, 4 oz. . **25c**

Specials in Laces and Embroideries.

Torchon Lace and Insertings: A very special lot containing 50 different patterns in 2½ to 6 inch widths; the value of these goods ranges from 6c. to 12c. per yard; Monday, per yard **5c**

White Lawn Revere Tucking: 21 inches wide, a beautiful waist and skirt material, which has no equal in the market at our regular price of 35c. per yard; for Monday, special, yard . . . **29c**

Cambric and Swiss Edges and Insertings: A collection of finely finished close and open worked patterns, that should readily sell at 15c. per yard; Monday, per yard **10c**

6TH SEMI-ANNUAL TRADE SALE OF FURNITURE

The Third Week

begins to-morrow. The first two weeks' selling has exceeded our most sanguine expectation, and we desire to thank the public for the liberal support extended to us in our efforts to make this the greatest Trade Sale of Furniture ever held in this city. Visit this Big Department while the sale is in progress. You'll find 60,000 square feet of floor space, well lighted, cool and airy, packed with fine furniture, all purchased before the recent advance in prices; rare bargains at every turn, and a large staff of polite, intelligent salesmen to serve you.

$15.00 Mattress for . . . 7.75

This mattress weighs 40 lbs., is stuffed with good, clean, black mixed hair, and is covered with sateen or A. C. A. ticking. Can be had in one or two parts to fit any bed.

3-Piece Bedroom Suit for 14.75

This fine suit is neatly carved and well finished, has double drawers in dresser, three drawers and cupboard in washstand and bevel-plated Mirror, 28x22 inches.

$36.00 Brass Bed for . 20.75

This bed has 1½-inch posts, high head, full husks, heavy filling, and can be had in any size.

$20.00 Tufted Couch for . 11.75

This handsome, comfortable couch has a Turkish pillow head, spring edges all around, and is covered with the best grade of Belgian velvet or velour, in all the latest colorings and designs.

3-Piece Inlaid Mahogany Parlor Suit for $29.50.

This fine suit is covered with assorted high-grade damask or Roman plush; cost $42 to make.

$45.00 Oak Top Desk for . 29.00

This fine desk is 35 inches deep, has a curtain, and is well made throughout.

$8.50 Heavy Iron Bed for . 4.75

This bed has 1-inch posts, comes in fancy designs, and has strong, heavy filling; any size can be had.

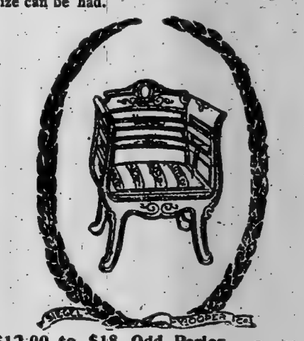

$12.00 to $18 Odd Parlor Chairs for . . . 8.75

(This cut represents one of these fine chairs.)

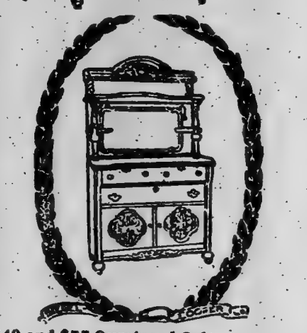

$40 and $55 Quartered Oak Sideboards for . . 25.75

(This cut represents one of these sideboards.) We have 6 different sizes and designs of these fine Sideboards, and from 6 to 12 of each size and design; none are worth less than $40.00, and some are worth as much as $55.00. They are beautifully hand-carved and piano polished, and have fine bevel plate mirrors.

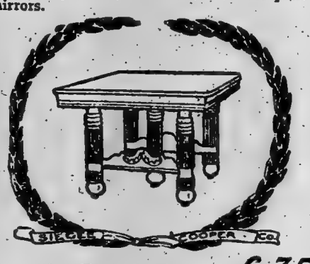

Extension Table for . . 6.75

This handsome table has 5-inch fluted legs, easy working slides, well finished, and extends to 6 feet.

$11.00 Heavy Round or Square Extension Table for 7.50

This table has 5-inch legs and measures 45 inches when closed and 72 inches when extended.

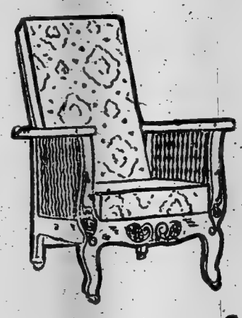

$12.00 Morris Chairs for . 6.75

These chairs come in either quarter sawed oak or golden mahogany, with reversible cushions, covered with Belgian velvet or velours. Back can be adjusted to 4 reclining positions. They are large, roomy and exceedingly comfortable.

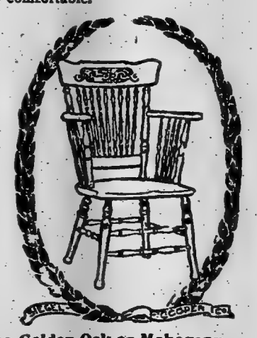

$3.50 Golden Oak or Mahogany Finished Rocker or Chair . 1.55

These are very comfortable chairs to sit in or to rock in. They have seats of wood or leather, high arms, and low backs. We sold just 1,400 of these rockers two weeks ago in one day! Have just received another 1,000 of them. Come early if you want one. Not more than two of these chairs will be sold to any one buyer.

Mail orders for furniture advertised by us will not be filled. Furniture packed and stored free of charge, if desired, for 60 days. We reserve the right to limit quantities sold.

An August Sale of Blankets and Bed Clothing.

An important announcement, and one that ought to be of interest to all who purchase for hotels, clubs, boarding-houses, homes, &c.

In connection with the other Semi-Annual or August sales now being held in the various departments of The Big Store who furnish household necessities for fall and winter use, we will inaugurate Monday a big sale of Blankets and Bed Clothing. Everything offered for sale will be found to be the best, the freshest and the cheapest on the market in the way of bedding necessities for the coming season. Study the following list carefully before deciding on where you will buy. It will save you money.

Blankets.

Eastern Wool Blankets, 10-4 size, bound with silk binding; worth $2.35, at, per pair **1.79**
Eastern Wool Blankets, 10-4 size, wide silk binding, worth $2.95, at per pair . **2.30**
Fine Wool Blankets, 11-4 size, all colored borders, would be cheap at $4.00, at, per pair **3.00**
Fine Wool Blankets, extra large size, regularly sold elsewhere at $4.50, per pair . **3.50**
California Wool Blankets, best value ever shown, 12-4 size, regular $6.50 Blankets, at, per pair **4.65**
California Wool Blankets, bought to sell at $8 per pair, cannot be equaled, at our price, per pair **5.45**

Down Comforts.

Full size, covered with fine French sateen, pure down filling, would be cheap at $4.00 each; our price **2.95**
Extra large size **Comforters,** filled with pure white cotton, fine fancy flowered effects, considered cheap at $2.45 each; Monday **1.95**

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Qualities High, Prices Low.

Sheets, 1½ yds. wide, at, each **24c**
Sheets, 2 yds. wide, at, each **36c**
Sheets, 2¼ yds. wide, at, each **44c**
Pillow Cases at less than the cost of material.
42 inches wide, at, each **4½c**
45 inches wide, corded near the edge, at, each **9c**
45 inches wide, hemstitched, special, at, each **9½c**
54 inches wide, plain hemmed, at, each **11c**
Bed Spreads, at, each . . . . . **74c, 88c & 98c**
The above are full sizes, hemmed and of various patterns, and are worth fully 25 per cent. more.

Feather Pillows. 49c

Feather Pillows, 19x26, each, **Feather Pillows,** 22x28 each . . . **72½c**
Pillows of pure white live goose feathers, extra picking, at, pair . . . **2.95**

The Hayes Dental Association (Incorporated).

Cool, private Parlors on Balcony, Main Floor, Rear.

Inquire About Us. Our Patients are everywhere, 70,000 of them, and every one a recommendation of our **Honest Dentistry at Honest Prices.**

Our Special Summer Rates continue this month only.

That Popular Full Plate, (including Painless Extraction, ... **8.00**

Free Consultation with our Specialists.
E. P. HAYES, D. D. S., Manager.

An Important Umbrella Event.

The Umbrella values offered at our recent sales have been truly remarkable, as thousands of pleased customers can testify to. To-morrow's values will be equally as remarkable, as we will place on sale another big lot of

1,500 High Grade Umbrellas at the low price of, each . . **1.29**

These **Umbrellas** have coverings of pure silk serge and fine Union taffeta silk, 26 and 28 inch sizes, made on Harvey Steel rods, with cases and tassels, with best frames and finely finished; an immense assortment of handles to choose from, suitable for either men or women, such as 7-inch pearl overlaid with silver, horn, ivory, Dresden, ebony, gold, and natural woods, both plain or silver mounted. The actual value of these umbrellas is from $2 to $4.50 apiece, yet you may have a choice of the entire big lot to-morrow at . **1.29**

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts Reduced.

$12.00 Baby Carriages for 7.00

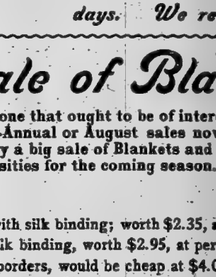

These fine carriages have full-sized reed bodies, strongly made and highly finished with shellac, upholstered with detachable Bedford cord and plush pillows, fitted with hardwood gears, rubber-tired steel wheels, patent handbrakes, adjustable parasol rods and parasols of fine quality, with lace edge or lace covers.

Go-Carts.

A new and attractive line just received. Assortment too large to quote prices thereon at present, but each and every Go-Cart is a big bargain at our low prices. Come and see them for yourself and you'll say so, too.

Men's Handkerchiefs at Half.

AN IMPORTANT ITEM.

We will offer for sale to-morrow 250 dozen **Men's Cambric Handkerchiefs.** These handkerchiefs have colored borders and are full size. The material is so fine that it would take the eye of the expert to distinguish it from linen; 20 very neat different patterns, ¼, ⅜, and 1 inch hems. Your choice, each **10c**

Jewelry and Silverware at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Some of the best bargains of the season will be on sale to-morrow, as will be seen by the following list:

Imported Buckles, handsomely enamelled with jewelled setting; worth 35c., reduced to **17c**

Imported Buckles, of English cut, silver or gilt; worth 35c., reduced to **10c**

An assortment of fine cut steel **Buckles,** the very latest novelties; your choice at the greatly reduced price of . . **35c**

Buckles, of very fine cut steel, gilt enamelled art steel, with jewel, rose gold, French gray and oxydized or gilt, 25 designs in all; worth up to $1.00 each, reduced to **48c**

Buckles. Odds and ends of fine imported and domestic Buckles, with jewel settings, handsomely enamelled, sterling, gilt, etc., worth up to $2.50 each, reduced to, each **75c**

Condensed Milk Holders, quadruple plated, and handsomely engraved, with extra glass, worth $1.25, reduced to, each **47c**

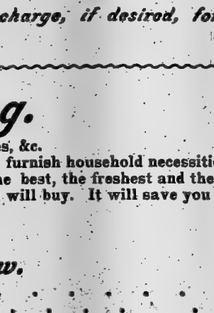

Hat Pins, the greatest bargain ever offered in fine cut crystals, amethyst or handsome hard enamelled flowers, choice of about fifty styles, worth 75c. each, reduced to **25c**

Cyrano Chains. Handsome imported crystal beads (pink, white and turquoise), with fine cut steel beads, worth 75c.; your choice at the reduced price of **25c**

Silver Plated Knives and Forks, manufactured by Landers, Frary & Clark, set of six knives and six forks, fancy handles, 12 pieces in a box, worth $2.25; reduced to **1.48**

Cutlery at Cut Prices.

At 33c each, your choice of 600 dozen **Pocket Knives,** pen and jack knives, 2, 3 or 4 blades, stag, bone and pearl handles; 25 dozen Wade & Butcher **Razors,** bone handles; 250 dozen of the well-known Seymour's **Scissors** and **Shears,** best quality of steel, scissors from 4 to 6½ inches; **Manicure** and **Pocket Scissors** and **Shears,** from 6 to 12 inches; **Barber Shears,** with adjusted patented bolt. *Every pair of shears and scissors warranted.*

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

In the Shoe Department.

Continuation of the Great Sale of 28,750 Pairs of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes at HALF PRICE.

This big purchase is rapidly disappearing, but in spite of heavy selling in all lines, styles, sizes, &c., are still fairly complete. Look at these superb values!

Shoes for Women

$3.50 Shoes for 2.20

These shoes are made of fine Vici Kid, have hand-sewed welt soles, and come in either lace or button styles. They are of the same grade as the well known Sorosis shoe, being made by the same manufacturer under the name of the "International."

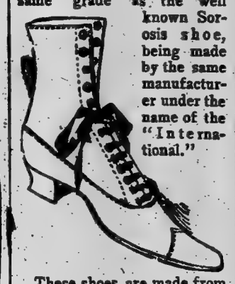

These shoes are made from fine Vici Kid, have hand-turned soles, and come in the popular light weights.

$2.50 Shoes for 1.40

These are box calf shoes, made with dull kid tops and extension soles.

$3.50 Shoes for 2.00

These shoes are made of fine Vici Kid, have kid tips and thin soles and come in the lace style only.

$2.50 Shoes for 1.50

These shoes are made of glace kid, in the lace or button style, have turned soles and patent leather tips.

$3.00 Shoes for 1.90

These shoes are made of fine Vici Kid, have kid tips, silk cloth tops and flexible soles.

$2.00 Shoes for . 1.30

These shoes are made of kidskin, in the lace or button style and have turned soles and kid tips.

$3.00 Shoes for . 1.90

These are box calf shoes and glace kid shoes, with hand-sewed welts and stout soles.

Misses' and Children's Tan Shoes, sizes 8 to 10½ and 11 to 2, regular $1.00 goods, for **50c**

Shoes for Men.

$4.00 Shoes for . 2.20

These are tan Harvard Calf Shoes, leather lined, with hand-sewed welts and heavy soles.

$3.00 Shoes for . 2.00

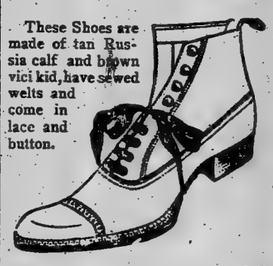

These Shoes are made of tan Russia calf and brown vici kid, have sewed welts and come in lace and button.

$2.50 Shoes for . 1.40

These shoes are made of tan and Vici Kid and have stitched soles.

Little Boys' Tan Goat Lace Spring Heel Shoes sizes 8½ to 13, regular $1.00 goods, for **50c**

Third Week of Our Annual Trade Sale of China, Glassware and Housefurnishing Goods.

Another list of big bargains is herewith presented. Study it carefully. Everybody can find something in it that they need now or will need some day in the near futuro. Buy it now when you can get it cheap. It will cost you more after this sale is over.

Housefurnishing Goods.

Disinfecting Powder or Germ Killer, absolutely odorless and positively non-poisonous, 2-lb. package, regularly sold at 25c.; special at . **3c**

Mesco's Dry Battery for Telephone, Door Openers, Burglar Alarms, etc., special to-morrow at . **15c**

Improved Patented Iron Box Bell, nickel plated and nicely japanned, regularly sold at 30c., special at . **22c**

Slaw Cutter of hardwood, with three large steel blades, special . **22c**

Tea Pots, of first quality gray steel enamel ware, 3-qt. size, special at . **19c**

Saucepans, of genuine gray steel enamel ware, first quality, 6-qt. size, special at **34c**

Garden Sets, of solid steel, consisting of hoe, rake and spade, special at . **4c**

Genuine **Helma Brand Putz Pomade** or Cream, regularly sold at 2c. a box, special per doz. **7c**

Blue Flame Model Oil Cooking Stove, guaranteed against odor, smoke and leakages, holding sufficient oil to burn for 16 hours without refilling, one burner style, special at . . **2.85**

2 burner style, special at **5.25**
3 burner style, special at **7.25**

Lawn Mowers, our 1899 special, guaranteed in every respect, 16-inch size, regularly sold at $3.00, special at . **1.55**

Model Refrigerators and Ice Chests, built of hardwood, high grade in material and superior in finish, have charcoal fillings and perfect circulation of air; No. 460, 28 inches wide, 20 inches deep and 54 inches high, special at **9.75**

No. 440, 35 inches wide, 21 inches deep and 50 inches high, special at . **12.50**

No. 492 Ice Chest, 28 inches wide, 19 inches deep and 20 inches high, special at . . . **3.80**

Buckets, of genuine first quality gray steel enamel ware, 2-qt. size, special at . **10c**

Large size **Carriage Sponges,** good quality, full size, special . . . **5c**

Tea Set of 56 pieces, newest shapes, finest quality of Lanternieres thin French china, richly decorated in floral decorations in natural colors and gold traced, imported to sell from $8 to $11, at . . . **4.50**

Water Tumblers, of finest thin lead blown glass, handsomely engraved in assorted styles, and lined and banded, regularly sold at 75c. per doz., special at . **40c**

Water or Lemonade Set, finest quality of Bohemian glass, assorted colors, decorated in colors and gold, large tankard or jug, 6 glasses and embossed tray, worth $1.50 to $2, special at . **95c**

China and Glassware.

Fruit and Ice Cream Saucers, of very fine imported china, richly decorated in colors and gold stippled, imported to sell at $3.00 per doz.; your choice to-morrow at . **9c**

Covered Dishes, of fine imported German, Austrian and French china, very elegantly decorated, handsomely gold traced, made to sell at $1.50 and $2.00, at **75c**

Bakers or Vegetable Dishes, of fine imported China, very artistically decorated and gold lined, made to sell at 75c. to $1.00, your choice at **35c**

Plates, tea and breakfast size, of fine thin china, handsomely decorated in colors and gold, imported to sell at $3.50 to $4.00 per dozen, special to-morrow each at . **10c**

Dinner Sets of finest quality thin imported china, 101 pieces, including soup tureen, with rich pink border decoration and handsomely gold traced, imported to sell at $25.00, special at **13.50**

Dinner Sets of fine quality thin Austrian china, 101 pieces, including soup tureen, with a very delicate blue spray decoration, handsomely gold traced, imported to sell for $24.00, special to-morrow at . . **13.50**

Third Week of Our Annual August Sale of Carpets, Rugs, &c.

This annual August sale has been highly successful thus far, as it deserves to be, for we are selling everything in this line at prices that are from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. less than other dealers are asking for them.

Carpets.

Beautiful Axminster Carpets, extra high pile, in all the new shades of blues, greens, reds and ecru grounds, with borders to match; after this sale we shall have to price these carpets at $1.25 per yard; you may buy them now for . . . **85c**

Handsome Tapestry Brussels Carpets, the double extra quality, suitable for rooms; also, hall and stair patterns, standard makes; regular value 85c., special at, per yard . . **55c**

200 Rolls Best Ingrain Carpet, strictly all wool, extra heavy, in select styles and colorings. The assortment is large enough to suit any one's taste. Next month you will have to pay 75c. for this quality of carpet; you buy them now at, per yard . **50c**

75 Rolls only of Hodge's Fibre Carpets, the ideal floor covering, cool, clean, handsome and inexpensive; sold regularly at 60c. per yard; special for Monday and Tuesday at . . **40c**

Rugs.

Double-Faced Smyrna Rugs, in select styles and colorings, copies of the Oriental, new goods, just from the manufacturer. Note the sizes and low prices quoted below:

6x9 feet, *5.25;* 7 feet 6 inches x 10 feet 6 inches, *8.25;* 9x12 feet, *11.25.*

500 Double-Faced Smyrna Rugs, fringed ends, very handsome, 10 styles to choose from, would be cheap at $1.50 each; to sell them in one day we have marked them at, each . **1.00**

AMATEUR ATHLETES MEET

New York Club Carries Off the Honors by a Wide Margin.

BROAD JUMP RECORD BROKEN

Championship Contests of the Metropolitan Association Attract a Crowd to Bergen Point.

The amateur championship meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union took place on the Knickerbocker Field, at Bergen Point, Bayonne, N. J., yesterday in the presence of 2,500 persons.

The New York Athletic Club carried off the honors by a large margin, securing 87 points in a total of 135, with twelve firsts, seven seconds, and six thirds. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club scored 14 points, Xavier Athletic Association, 12 points; Pastime Athletic Club, 11 points; New West Side Athletic Club, 8 points, and the Arbor Athletic Club of Albany, 3 points.

In the one-hundred-yard run, Wefers of the New York Athletic Club qualified in the first heat, but did not start in the final. Long of the same club, last year's champion, won handily, beating out Walsh of the Xavier Athletic Club easily.

Bray of the New York Athletic Club had no trouble in landing the 880-yard run, as he led his clubmate, G. F. C. Wood, by five yards at the finish. The 120-yard hurdle race was won by Krainzlein, the college champion, by eight yards. He also won the 220-yard hurdle race as he pleased.

The 440-yard run was almost a walkover for Long of the New York Athletic Club, who holds the Amateur Athletic Union record for the distance. He won with five yards to spare. He also held the association championship for the 220-yard run, but Walsh of the Xavier Athletic Club took it away from him yesterday. Walsh's time, however was two seconds behind Long's record.

There were only five starters in the one-mile run, which was won in hollow style by Alexander Grant of the New York Athletic Club. Grant did not start in the three-mile run, though he was picked as a sure winner. There were only three survivors at the end of this race, which was won easily by A. L. Wright of the New York Athletic Club.

But one Metropolitan Association was broken—the running broad jump, Kraenzlein clearing 24 feet 2⅝ inches. The record was 23 feet 8⅞ inches, and was held by E. B. Bloss of the New York Athletic Club, who competed yesterday, but finished second.

The pole-vault contest developed two ties. August Anderson of the new West Side Athletic Club, the winner on the toss, had never competed in a like event previously. The summary:

100-Yard Run.—First Heat—Won by Maxwell W. Long, New York A. C.; P. J. Walsh, Xavier A. C., second. Time—0:10 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Bernard J. Wefers, New York A. C.; Edward B. Bloss, New York A. C., second. Time—0:10 3-5. Final Heat—Won by Maxwell W. Long, New York A. C.; P. J. Walsh, Xavier A. C., second; Edward B. Bloss, New York A. C., third. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by John Bray, New York A. C.; second, George F. C. Wood, New York A. C.; third, Paul H. Christensen, Knickerbocker A. C. Time—1:59 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, New York A. C.; second, C. A. O'Rourke, New York A. C.; third, J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C. Time—0:15 2-5.

Four-Hundred and Forty-Yard Run—Won by M. W. Long, New York A. C.; second, R. McKinley, Pastime A. C.; third, T. B. Turner, New York A. C. Time—0:52 2-5.

Two Hundred and Twenty-Yard-Run—First Heat.—Won by I. Friedman, Pastime A. C.; second, P. J. Walsh, Xavier A. C. Time—0:24 1-5. Second Heat—Won by George H. Hoffman, Knickerbocker A. C.; second, Otto Ordwein, Pastime A. C. Time—0:23 4-5. Final Heat—Won by P. J. Walsh, Xavier A. C.; second, George H. Hoffman, Knickerbocker A. C.; third, Otto Ordwein, Pastime A. C. Time—0:22 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Alexander Grant, New York A. C.; second, Andrew J. Walsh, Xavier A. C.; third, William F. Ryan, Xavier A. C. Time, 4 minutes 33 4-5 seconds.

Two Hundred and Twenty-Yard Hurdle Race.—First heat won by C. A. O'Rourke, New York A. C.; second, Daniel M. Daly, Xavier A. C. Time, 28 3-5 seconds. Second heat won by Alva C. Kraenzlein, New York A. C.; second, Charles McClennan, Jr., New West Side A. C. Time, 27 4-5 seconds.

Three-Mile Run—Won by A. L. Wright, New York A. C.; second Gus Hahan, Arbor A. C.; third, Thomas O'Connor, Pastime A. C. Time, 15 minutes 43 3-5 seconds.

FIELD EVENTS.

Putting the Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., 45 feet ⅜ inch; second John Flanagan, New York A. C., 40 feet 6 inches; third, R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., 37 feet 5 inches; fourth, W. D. Henner, New York A. C., 37 feet 1 inch.

Throwing the Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—Won by John Flanagan, New York A. C., 159 feet 8 inches; second, J. E. Coffey, Knickerbocker A. C., 147 feet 5 inches; third, Charles Chadwick, New York A. C., 144 feet 2⅝ inches; fourth, W. D. Henne, New York A. C., 123 feet 5½ inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by I. K. Baxter, New York A. C., 6 feet 1 inch; second, A. C. Kraenzlein, New York A. C., 5 feet 10 inches; third, David Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., 5 feet 8 inches, after jumping off the with D. J. O'Sullivan, Xavier A. C., and A. M. Wilson, Knickerbocker A. C., at 5 feet 8 inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., 116 feet 3 inches; second, Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., 109 feet 10 inches; third, John Flanagan, New York A. C., 107 feet 11½ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, New York A. C., 24 feet 2⅝ inches; second, E. B. Bloss, New York A. C., 22 feet 1½ inches; third, J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., 21 feet 8⅞ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by August Anderson, New West Side A. C., 10 feet 6 inches; second, D. Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., 10 feet 6 inches. Anderson won on toss. I. K. Baxter, New York A. C., and S. K. Thomas of same club, tied for third place at 10 feet.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by John Flanagan, New York A. C., 33 feet 1½ inches; second, Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., 30 feet 8 inches; third, Dennis O'Connell, New West Side A. C., 29 feet 5 inches.

NORWOOD PARK HORSE SHOW.

Annual Event a Success from Every Point of View—Winners in the Different Classes.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 12.—The annual horse show of the Norwood Park Association was held to-day, and was a success from every point of view. The entries filled well, and the animals shown were all high class.

Vice President Hobart is President of the Association, John A. McCall and P. Sanford Ross Vice Presidents, B. Franklin Goodspeed Secretary, and Roland Ross Treasurer. The summaries follow:

Ponies under saddle. Won by Norma L. Munro's Coquette.

Single horses shown to depot wagons or vehicles suitable for station work. Won by Norma L. Munro's Lancaster.

Ponies under harness. Won by J. L. Lockwood's Sam.

Horses shown to exercising carts. Won by Miss G. B. Whitcomb's His Ribs, W. Watson's Queen second, Norma L. Munro's Jester third.

Pairs shown to appropriate traps. Won by W. Watson's Trilby and Glory, Mrs. F. K. Kohler's Forest Queen and Chappy second, Norma L. Munro's His Highness and Sensation third.

Single horses to runabouts. Won by W. Watson's King, Dr. H. B. Baruth's George second, G. A. Hobart Jr.'s Mack Hanna third.

Saddle horses over 14.3 hands. Won by Miss Brady's Billy Boy, J. B. Malone's Billy second, Miss M. W. Gray's Duchess third.

Pairs to victoria or cabriolet Won by W. Watson's Trilby and Glory, N. L. Munro's Walsingham and Yorkshire second, Mrs. T. K. Egbert's Captain and Duke third.

Single high steppers shown to appropriate trap. Won by W. Watson's King, Mrs. H. E. Fisk's Lady Algy second, Irving Brokaw's Starling third.

Harness tandems. Won by Mrs. Norman L. Munro's His Highness and Sensation, Leland H. Ross's Diamond and Coquette second.

Pairs of horses to omnibus or wagonette. Won by W. Watson's Faro and Roulette, Mrs. N. L. Munro's Walsingham and Yorkshire second, John A. McCall's Major and Nylic third.

Driving tandems; post entries. Won by Mrs. Norman L. Munro's His Highness and Sensation, Leland H. Ross's Drain and Coquette second, W. L. Beadleston's Pittle and Inaker third.

Hunters and jumpers. Won by E. A. Wilkinson's Brownie, Mrs. Good's Armiston second.

Driving pairs by coachman. Won by J. H. Farrell.

Single roadsters. Won by Mr. Simon's Dunellon; Thomas Egbert's Happy Jack second, H. B. Billings's Lady Welch third.

Pairs of roadsters. Won by Thomas K. Egbert's Lady George and Billy R.; Anthony Brady's unnamed pair second.

Four-in-hands. W. Watson's Trilby, Glory, Roulette, and Faro, first; Mrs. Munro's His Highness, Sensation, Walsingham, and Yorkshire, second; M. A. C. Lefy's Black, Crow, Skyrocket, and Jim, third.

KEBO GOLF HANDICAP.

Weekly Match Won by A. H. Hinkle, Jr., with a Net Score of 80.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 12.—The weekly handicap golf tournament at Kebo to-day was won by A. Howard Hinkle, Jr., with the net score of 80 and a handicap of 20. Young Hinkle is the promising young athlete who won everything at St. Mark's this year. He enters Yale in the Fall. The scores:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Arden Robbins	93	0	93.
A. D. Childs	94	2	92
Mr. McCord	95	3	92
T. G. Condon	95	7	88
G. Thorndike	106	12	94
Franklin Ellis	93	18	85
Hurlbut Jaques	99	10	89
W. H. Conroy, Jr.	108	12	96
S. Brigham	109	15	94
A. H. Hinkle, Jr.	100	20	80
Johnston De Forest	104	10	94
F. G. Guthrie	126	35	89
C. B. Pike	105	12	93

FOUGHT AGAINST RESCUERS.

Strange Conduct of a New York Man Who Was Being Carried Out to Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 12.—George Williamson, a visitor from New York, desperately fought against two life guards who sought to-day to save him from drowning in the surf. They succeeded in landing him on the beach, however, all three being greatly exhausted.

An unusually high surf was running, and during the day over forty bathers were rescued at various times. One of these was Williamson, who went in bathing with some friends. He ventured out twenty feet further than the rest, when the current caught him and was sweeping him out to sea.

Two guards swam out to his assistance with a life buoy between them and a lifeline connecting them with the shore.

Instead of seizing the buoy which the guards reached toward him Williamson pushed it aside. While one guard held the buoy the other tried to place the bather upon it. Williamson struck out violently at his rescuer and a struggle occurred in the sea, while hundreds of spectators ashore looked on. Leaving the buoy the second guard helped to subdue Williamson, and while each guard grasped his wrists they held to the buoy with their disengaged hands and other bathers pulled them ashore by the lifeline. Williamson was too greatly overcome to give a reasonable explanation of his strange conduct.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVENTFUL SALE. MATTHEWS EVENTFUL SALE.

GREAT FURNITURE EVENT

You can reap benefit from the Bigness of this Furniture Harvest. This sale offers to our patrons advantages and inducements that far excel any ever presented before.

It has taken us months to prepare for this event, but having direct connection with the manufacturers and by means of our great cash purchasing power and foresight we are enabled to present the following list of goods at from 25% to 50% below normal prices, and we WILL STORE all goods purchased now until October 1 free of charge.

Purchases of $5 and over will be delivered free of charge to railroad stations in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England States.

The improvements and enlargement of our Store, made in the last few months, make it possible for us to carry on more satisfactorily than ever our greatly increasing business.

The winds of competition only make our trade soar the higher, but our prices go lower, as the following list will show:

This sale will continue during the week. Owing to last year's experience, we shall ask some indulgence in the delivery.

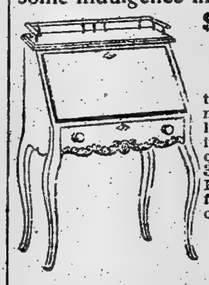

$13.50 Ladies' Desks, $7.69.

This is one of the best Desks made, thoroughly well finished inside and out, quartered oak, 30 inches wide, French legs, front and back, only twelve, at

$7.69.

Morris Adjustable Reclining Chair.

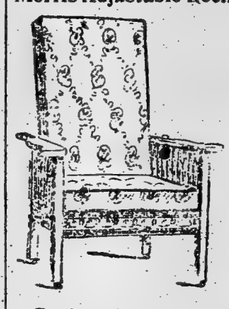

Solid oak and mahogany-finished frames, heavy, strong and well made, with reversible hair cushions, covered in fine velour, tufted and stitched, usual price $7.00; sale price,

$4.98.

Rockers, $1.98.

600 of these Fine Piano-polished

ROCKERS,

quartered oak, golden or mahogany finish, one to a customer—sale price,

$1.98

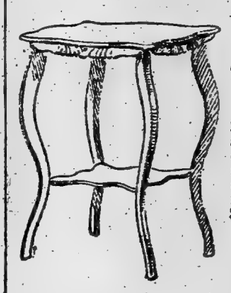

$4.50 Parlor Tables, $2.93

Parlor Tables, 24x24 inch top, all quartered oak, golden and mahogany finish, regular price $4.50; sale price,

$2.93.

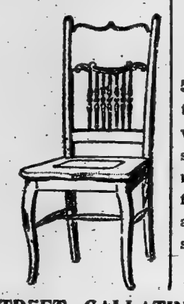

$2.50 Box Seat Chairs, $1.29.

Solid Oak Box Seat Cane Chairs, very strong and durable sale price,

$1.29.

$24.50 Sideboards, $17.84

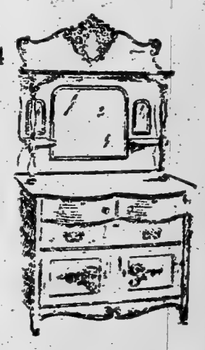

Handsome Sideboards, 48 inches wide, 78 inches high, serpentine swell top and drawers, three French bevel shaped plate mirrors, our special price has been $24.50; limited number only,

$17.84.

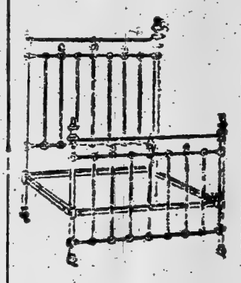

$30.00 Brass Beds, $19.98.

Heavy Brass Beds, French vases and knobs, 1½ inch posts, swell foot, limited number,

$19.98.

Woven Wire Springs, to fit all, steel gilt frames, $5.00 kind,

$2.98.

$17.00 Mattresses, $12.84.

Secured for this sale, 5,000 pounds special Black So. A. Hair; Mattresses made to order, any ticking and size desired.

4 feet 6—40 pounds.....$12.84
4 feet —35 pounds.....$11.50
3 feet 6—30 pounds.....$ 9.98
3 feet —25 pounds.....$ 8.25

$55.00 Parlor Suit, $38.75.

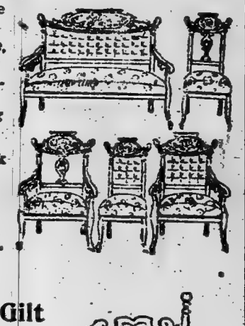

Five-piece Marqueterie Frame, Mahogany finish, Parlor Suit, best spring upholstered seats, tufted back covered in silk damask, sale price,

$38.75.

$5.00 Gilt Chairs, $2.99.

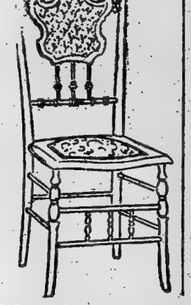

500 Gilt Reception Chairs, will not tarnish, seat and back upholstered in fine silk damask and tufted back, sale price,

$2.99.

$10.00 Couches—$6.98.

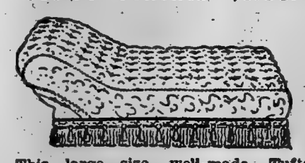

This large size, well-made, Tufted Couch, 68 tufts, spring edge, covered in fine velours, fringe all around, and velour on back of head, our special price has been $10.00, guaranteed every way; sale price.....

$6.98

$17.00 Bookcases—$12.75.

This Large Bookcase, quartered oak and mahogany finish, adjustable shelves, 48 inches wide, 60 inches high, divided partition in centre, carved top, fine finish, sale price,

$12.75.

BOOKS.

Our entire stock of paper novels will close out at lowest prices, 2½c., 3c., 7c., 8c., 10c., 14c., 15c., 18c., 20c., and..... 33c.

STANDARD ENCYCLOPEDIA, two volumes, cloth bound, publisher's price $2.50, our price per set..... $1.00

A line of cheap 12mos, by both popular and standard authors, cloth bound..... 25c.

"Bob, Son of Battle," by Alfred Ollivant, publisher's price $1.25; our price..... 88c.

"The Man with the Hoe," and other poems, by Edwin Markham, publisher's price $1.25; our price..... 88c.

"Lay of the Last Minstrel," paper, school edition, 12c; cloth 55c.

Book Department, first floor front.

STATIONERY.

Superior Cabinet Stationery, 120 sheets of paper and 100 envelopes, special 48c. per box.

Standard Linen Writing Paper, 12c. per box, two boxes for 23c.

Wynne Gray Writing Paper, 16c. per quire. Envelopes to match 16c. per package.

English Violet Stat. in all styles and sizes, our price, 25c.

Imported Figured Crepe Paper, 10 feet long, special, 9c. per roll.

Imported Plain Crepe Paper, 10 feet long, special, 3c. per roll.

Glazed Paper, in all colors, 2c. per sheet.

Gold and Silver Paper, 5c. per sheet.

WOMEN'S SHOES at $1.65 a pair.

300 pair of Women's Black Vici and Dongola Kid Button and Lace Shoes, opera and round toes, hand-welted and McKay sewed soles, patent leather and kid tips. This is a clean-up of all our Summer goods; most of them would be good value at $3.00, some of them $3.50. The sizes are broken, but if you can be fitted, you are getting a splendid bargain—to close them out promptly Monday..... $1.65

Odd Sizes Only.

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON AND SMITH STREETS, BROOKLYN.

"KING LEAR" IN HEBREW.

Mr. Adler's Representation Brings Tears in the Audience.

The woes of King Lear, the rôle played by Mr. Adler at the People's Theatre on the Bowery last night, not only brought tears to the eyes of a sympathetic audience but made some of the spectators weep aloud.

The People's Theatre, spick and span as fresh white paint, gilt, and green paper and new upholstering could make it, was formally opened Friday night as a Jewish play house by Messrs. Adler, Edelstein and Thomas Hefsky, the lessees and managers, when a Jewish version of "Hamlet" was performed. Yesterday "Jacob's Son," a melodrama, was given at a matinée, and in the evening, as already intimated, "King Lear."

The Shakespearian plays are not given as written. They have been adapted in Hebrew, modernized, the action taking place in Russia. King Lear, for instance, is a very picturesque resident of modern Vilna, and the gentle Cordelia dresses in latest New York fashion, with which the Russian peasant costumes of some of the other characters offer a queer contrast. The adaptation, however, which was made for Mr. Adler by J. Gordin, and seemingly has been very well done, is fully to the taste of the patrons of the theatre, and during the past five years has been performed nearly 400 times. It was capitally acted last night by the entire cast, which was as follows:

David Meisheles, (King Lear,) Mr. Adler; Chane Lee, his wife, Mrs. Manne; Tabelle, (Cordelia,) Miss Gudinsky, who replaced Mrs. Adler, who is ill; Charif, Mr. Goldstein; Ettele, Mrs. Edelstein; Moses, Mr. Manne; Gitele, Miss Weinblatt; Shamal, Meisheles's faithful servant, Mr. Tornberg; Jaffe, a teacher, Mr. Blank.

Mr. Adler acted his rôle under circumstances of great difficulty. On Friday, while riding his bicycle at Long Branch, he fell and injured himself very badly. He was suffering acutely last night from cuts and abrasions on his face and left arm, (which was bandaged,) but rather than disappoint his audience at the very outset of the season he decided to appear.

There are two official authors attached to the theatre, Mr. Gordin, who writes only for Mr. Adler, and Joseph Lateiner, who adapts for Mr. Hefsky, who alternates with Mr. Adler in the Shakespearian adaptations. A version of "King John" is being prepared, and will be produced during the present season.

KOSTER & BIAL'S CLOSED.

Not to Open Again Until Mr. Biel Takes Charge.

Koster & Bial's music hall in Thirty-fourth Street, closed last night, so far as the old management is concerned. Mr. Biel of Chicago, the new proprietor, will open the house Sept. 16 under the old name.

The curtain was delayed twenty minutes last night at the opening of the final performance by the artists and employes, who demanded back pay. Attorney Judson Wells, representing the widow of Mr. Bial, satisfied their demands, and the performance opened. Mr. Wells said that the remainder on the original mortgage and the accrued interest, aggregating $108,000, will be paid.

ARRIVALS ON THE UMBRIA.

Marie Engle Here on a Vacation—Players on Board.

Marie Engle, the opera singer, arrived yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Umbria. She said that she was here on a vacation, having finished her season with Manager Grau at Covent Garden. She will go at once to Chicago to see her father, who is ill there. Unless his health fails to improve she will make a concert tour during the Fall, and will join the Metropolitan Company probably at the beginning of the season.

Others on the Umbria were Mrs. May, the mother of Edna May, the actress, who was accompanied by her daughter. Miss Jane May of the "Belle of New York" Company, and Miss Helen Mora, who is to begin the season with Hyde's Comedians, in Brooklyn, Sept. 18.

Cotton Crop Damaged by Drought.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—The Times-Democrat's cotton reports from all centres throughout the belt indicate a pronounced damage to the crop. The long hot dry weather has caused bolls and squares to shed in many districts, and the plant is parched. Texas, Louisana, and Tennesee are the principal sufferers.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Still Greater Bargains in Men's Neglige Shirts.

There have been some very interesting sales of Men's Negligee Shirts here lately, but the offering which we've been able to prepare for to-morrow will eclipse them all. The makers of the celebrated "*Star*" Shirts have closed out to us the entire balance of their stock of Negliges at a figure which enables us to sell you

$1.50, 2.00 & 2.50 "Star" Shirts at 85c.

The superior excellence of the Star Shirts is too well known to call for any comment. It's only necessary to say that better made or better fitting shirts are not obtainable.

Those that we have secured are made of D. & J. Anderson's famous Scotch Madras in a variety of the nobbiest and handsomest patterns that were ever produced. Some of them have attached cuffs, others come with a pair of separate cuffs.

Even if there were not still five or six weeks of wearing time for these Shirts this year, it would pay any man to buy them at price for next year's use.

Just think of it, Shirts that were first class $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 values, going at eighty-five cents each!

Main floor, front, left.

A Silk Sale That Will Cause Quite a Stir.

There'll be a stirring time in the silk store to-morrow for we are going to give you some bargains that will prove irresistible.

Our entire stock of printed Foulard Silks, 24 and 27 inches wide, in Yale blue and white—navy blue and white, and black and white, all the very latest styles and the best quality made, our regular 95c. grade; will be closed out at..... 59c

1,200 yds. of 32 inch all silk black India Pongee, an excellent quality, with bright lustre and soft finish, at..... 49c

1,500 yds. of 24 inch black French Taffeta, strong, brilliant..... 59c

Main floor, New Building.

A Great Embroidery Sale—Prices Half and Less.

We've secured 30,000 of the finer grades of nainsook, swiss and cambric Embroideries—the sample line of one of the best St. Gall manufacturers—for selling at much less than the goods cost to make. The assortment comprises both edges and insertions in an endless variety of patterns, in widths from 1 to 10 inches. Ordinarily they'd be counted good values at 10c. to 40c. yd. —to-morrow you can buy them at..... 5c. to 15c.

Main aisle, center.

Sterling Silver Spoons, Forks, Etc.—A Sale of Importance.

There are over 1,000 pieces of this Sterling Silverware, and they have come to us for selling at

1-4 and 1-2 their Value,

just because they are last year's patterns—and the manufacturer has decided to replace them with something newer. They were prime favorites last year, however, and as far as beauty goes, the new designs can't be any more attractive.

Some of the pieces are richly ornamented, others are gold plated. Included in the assortment are, among other things:

Sugar Sifters.	Olive Spoons.
Ice Cream Forks.	Beef Forks.
Sardine Forks.	Sugar Spoons.
Bon Bon Spoons.	Orange Spoons.
Butter Spreaders.	Cream Ladles.

Take your pick of the collection at..... 69c

Court, New Building.

Medicinal and Toilet Preparations from Our Own Laboratory.

You can buy any of these preparations with the utmost confidence. They are the products of our own laboratory, and great care and skill are employed in compounding them. We guarantee the purity and excellence of every one.

Although at our regular prices these preparations are far cheaper than you can buy any similar articles of equal merit anywhere else, we have made special reductions in their prices in order to widen their already large circle of acquaintances. We want more people to know their goodness and their cheapness.

Pure distilled Extract of Witch Hazel, pint bottle, regularly 18c., goes at..... 10c

Pure Alcohol for toilet purposes, pint bottle, regular 47c., at..... 37c

Prophylactum, an antiseptic mouth wash, regularly 39c., at..... 21c

Bay Rum, excellent quality, 16-oz. bottle, regularly 49c., at..... 39c

Eau de Quinine for the hair, 4-oz. bottle, regularly 29c., at..... 23c

Tincture of Benzoin, 3-oz. bottle, regularly 19c., at..... 14c

Amber Lavender Water, 6-oz. bottle, regularly 37c., at..... 29c

Violet Toilet Water, 6-oz. bottle, regularly 46c., at..... 39c

Almond Meal, ½-lb. jars, sprinkler top, regularly 28c., at..... 19c

Essence of Peppermint or Ginger, in flasks, regularly 11c., at..... 8c

Dentifrica Tooth Powder, in tins, regularly 8c., at..... 5c

Dentifrica Tooth Powder, in glass bottles, regularly 12c., at..... 8c

Violet Talcum Powder, regularly 14c., at..... 8c

Carbolated Talcum Powder, regularly 9c., at..... 4c

Improved Mustard Plasters, ten in box, regularly 19c., at..... 15c

Improved Belladonna Plasters, spread on muslin, regularly 34c., at..... 24c

Main, front, right.

Something Unusual in Men's Night Shirts at 39c.

Here is unquestionably the best value in men's Night Shirts that you've had offered to you in many a day. These Shirts are well made of an exceptionally good quality muslin. They're cut extra full and long, have pearl buttons, fancy trimming down the front and they're finished with felled seams. In a word, they are first-class Shirts in every detail, and you'd never expect to buy them for the low price at which we're going to sell them..... 39c

Main, left, front.

Two Splendid Bargains in Women's Stockings.

Women's imported "Onyx" fast black Cotton Stockings, with double soles and high spliced heels and toes—go at less than cost of importation—per pair..... 12c

Women's fast black Cotton Stockings, with unbleached split feet, double soles, heels and toes, also some black with white polka dots—These Stockings were imported for selling at 25c, pair—Take them at..... 19c

Main, front, right.

A Rare Chance to Get a Beautiful Carpet at Much Below Its Value.

We've just received from the Lowell Carpet Mills 2,000 yards of the celebrated *Middlesex Axminster Carpet*, in eight handsome new Fall designs. This is one of the best carpets made, and we have never seen more beautiful patterns or richer colorings than are comprised in the selection we secured. The regular price of this carpet is $1.50 a yard, and with carpet prices jumping upward you'd hardly look for a special offering of it at this time. Yet we are going to sell these 2,000 yards at

$1.05 a yard.

We can get no more to sell at this remarkably low figure—and you may well understand that the quantity won't last any too long. To any one with a desire for a really superb carpet this offering presents a chance that can't be taken advantage of too quickly.

Third floor.

Distinct Bargains in China and Glassware.

You can always be sure of bargains in China and Glassware, etc., if you come here for these goods. With our own potteries and glassworks in this country and in Europe we are in a position to give values in these wares that no other concern can approach. These items serve as merely an instance of our continuous underselling:

A lot of Carlsbad china Dinner Sets, very neatly decorated with wild flowers and heavily lined with gold, complete service for 12 persons, regular $14.75 value, go at..... $10.98

100 Decorated Carlsbad china Tea Sets of 56 pieces, regularly sold at $5.75 per set, go at..... $4.19

English Porcelain Dinner Sets, your choice of five decorations, some of 115 pieces, others 118 pieces, sold regularly up to $14.97 set, all go now at..... $9.97

500 dozen thin blown glass engraved Water Tumblers, regularly sold at 60c. per dozen, go at, each..... 3c

Imitation cut glass ice cream Trays, square shapes, regularly sold at 29c. each, to go at..... 19c

Imitation cut glass ice cream Plates, to match the above tray, each..... 5c

—Bric-a-Brac Lamps, Etc.

500 pieces of Bisque Statuary will go on sale at actual cost of importation. They are all new good, just unpacked, prices range from..... 39c to $5.00

50 Brass Banquet Lamps, assorted patterns, best central draught burners, good value at $2.00 each, go complete with chimney and 9 inch etched globe at..... $1.29

25 Decorated Banquet Lamps, tall and squat shapes, all new and desirable patterns, with 10 and 11 inch decorated globes to match, central draught burners, about 12 designs to select from, value $5.00 to $7.50 each, go complete at..... $4.25

Marbleized Iron Clocks, assorted shapes and finishes, good value at $5.00, at..... $3.98

1,000 Nickel Alarm Clocks, every clock warranted a perfect timekeeper, go at..... 59c

Basement, New Building.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham & Flushing Aves., BROOKLYN.

SPECIALS.

China Department.

Mason's Fruit Jars SPECIAL.

Mason's Pint Jars, per dozen, 30c.
Mason's Quart Jars, per dozen, 35c.
Mason's Two-quart Jars, per dozen, 55c.

Jelly Tumblers, well finished and perfectly fitted tin covers, regular half-pint size, per dozen, 16c.

Gas Globes.

200 dozen at about half price, special, 10c.

Toilet Sets.

American porcelain, your choice of decorations, a complete set, special, 99c.

American porcelain, your choice of decorations, on new shape, gold traced, $1.98.

GENUINE "ROGERS'" KNIVES, GUARANTEED 12 DWT. OF PURE SILVER TO THE DOZEN, regular price $3.00 dozen; special, half dozen, 99c.

Housefurnishings Specials.

OVAL CLOTHES HAMPERS, white willows, value $2.50; special, at $1.48.

CLOTHES BASKETS, imported, whole willows, value 50 cents; special, at 35c.

BROOMS, good selected stock, extra special, 19c.

UMBRELLA STANDS, polished wood, folding, value 50 cents; special, at 29c.

PILLOW SHAM HOLDERS, fit any bed, value 40 cents; special, at 12c.

DISH DRAINERS, folding wood, special, at 15c.

STEP LADDER CHAIRS, folding combination, special, at 89c.

CHINA SALT BOXES, wood lid, special, at 23c.

COLANDERS, heavy tin, extra, special, 5c.

Gas and Oil Cooking Stoves

Must Go at These Prices.

Each stove includes a length of patent end, covered gas tubing, valued at 24c.

THE EAGLE, two burners, 23 1-4 inches long and 6 inches high, full nickel plated, and always sold at $2.25; sacrifice price, including tubing, $1.48.

THE EAGLE, 1899 design, full nickel, two burners, 19 1-2x6 1-4 inches, high, sacrifice price, including tubing, $1.35.

THE EAGLE, clover leaf shape top, three burners, plain finished, value $2.75; sacrifice price, including tubing, $1.89.

THE EAGLE, 4-hole top stove, equal to the work which can be done on a large range, and valued at $4.00; sacrifice price, including tubing, $1.95.

THE CHALLENGE Gas Range, with large oven and polished steel top, can be used for boiling, baking and roasting, all at the same time; very economical in use of gas; sacrifice price, including tubing, value $5.00; to go at $2.98.

Kitchen Coal Ranges.

Never before so low priced. We sell Coal Ranges on the same basis as we sell all our goods, which means a great saving over specialty stove dealers' prices.

Note This Grand Special.

Full size, No. 7, extreme size of top, 21x40 inches, with a 15-inch oven, and ornamental skirt; nickel oven shelf and nickel band on top; 5 or 6 holes on top; pipe collar, top or back; hearth shelf and top shelf; broiler door; end grate, as well as front grate; duplex anti-clinker grate and heavy fire linings. This range is equal to any sold at $14.00; our price, special for a few days only, $9.98.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

PRINTERS' INK TRUST MAY FAIL.

Trouble in Making Terms with George H. Morrill & Co. of Boston, the Largest Concern.

The Federal Printers' Ink and Supply Company, which was recently incorporated with an authorized capital of $20,000,000, and the purpose of which was to bring about the pooling of 85 per cent. of all the manufacturers of printers' ink in America, may meet with a serious setback at the very outset.

There is a great difficulty in the way, and some of the manufacturers who have signified a willingness to join the trust now say that the entire plan may fail.

The trouble is over the difficulty in making terms with George H. Morrill & Co. of Boston, which is the largest concern in the business. At the last conference of the promoters of the scheme to consolidate the factories the Morrill people demanded about $300,000 more cash for their interests than had at first been agreed upon, and this caused considerable hesitation and debate.

The original plan was to get in about twenty-five leading manufacturers of printers' ink, paying cash for the plants. This was soon found impracticable, and it was decided to pay 25 per cent. in cash or preferred stock and 75 per cent. in common stock; any manufacturer who agreed to take the 25 per cent. in preferred stock to have an extra 25 per cent. in common stock as a sort of bonus.

The interests of George H. Morrill & Co. were valued at $2,500,000, and under the plan of consolidation the owners were to receive $625,000 in cash and $1,875,000 in common stock. Subsequently the firm insisted on getting $1,000,000 in cash, and this proposition was what scattered consternation at the last meeting of the promoters. It is said, however, that rather than see the proposed trust go to pieces in the beginning the other members have about made up their minds to accede to the demands of the Morrill people.

WAR FEELING IN ENGLAND

Troops Start for South Africa Amid Scenes of Great Enthusiasm.

BOERS' ATTITUDE UNCERTAIN

Contradictory News Causes Excitement in London—Irish Sympathizers with the Transvaal.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The war feeling is growing stronger. Departing troops are madly cheered by tremendous crowds, and when the volunteers go into camp, just as volunteers do in the United States, their departure is witnessed by great numbers of people amid scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm. The contradictory news from the Transvaal creates excitement, which is spreading to all classes.

The mouthpiece of Krüger at Johannesburg warns England that the shareholders in all Transvaal properties will be tremendous losers in the case of war. It threatens that the mines will be blown up and utterly destroyed, and adds that if not pushed, the Transvaal will grant the five years' franchise provided that England does not interfere in its internal affairs.

Those in favor of a vigorous policy are delighted at the prorogation of Parliament, as it will give the Cabinet a free hand. It is thoroughly understood that the Cabinet in this case means Mr. Chamberlain. He will now have no unhandy questions to answer. It is but a short step from the momentous reference to the Transvaal in the Queen's speech and the final statement in the House of Commons of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the last Governmental utterance of the session, to a declaration of war, and it cannot now be long before the issue is known.

When a united Cabinet, speaking through the mouth of the Sovereign, declares that the position of the Queen's subjects in the South African Republic "is inconsistent with the promise of equal treatment whereon my grant of internal independence to that republic was founded, and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of my dominions in South Africa," it needs no soothsayer to explain that the Ministers therein explicitly declared the Transvaal must submit to the demands made in the Queen's name or accept the consequences. It is impossible to accept the suggestion of Michael Davitt and T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist members of Parliament, and others that the Ministers are merely conducting a great game of bluff, and it may be taken for granted that, failing the acquiescence of President Krüger to the British demands, they mean to compel acquiescence at the point of the sword.

A high official of the Colonial Office said to-day:

"Surely the Americans realize that their sympathy and interests are with Great Britain over the Boer question. There are large numbers of American Outlanders, and it is to their benefit as well as to the Britishers' that these reforms should be carried out. The case of John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, who was imprisoned in the Transvaal, ought to have brought the situation home to the Americans. We fully understand the underlying sympathy of the United States for all republics, but the protection of citizens' interests, whether American or British, ought to have nothing to do with the republic principle."

The Irish element in Parliament, some persons say, continues its best efforts to embarrass the Government negotiations in regard to the Transvaal. The United Irish League, at a meeting held in South Mayo, after a speech by Michael Davitt, passed resolutions of sympathy with the Transvaal "in its courageous opposition to the dishonest attacks of Rand capitalists and their allies in the British Ministry."

Meanwhile there are continual shipments of troops, and the opinion of the majority is that there will be war. All men on leave have been recalled, and every effort is being made to get the home troops in the fittest condition. Nightly alarms are the order at Aldershot, and as many as thirty thousand troops are aroused at unearthly hours and marched for two hours in order to discover any possibly weak spots in their organization. The soldiers are mad to get another chance at the Boers.

The latter are also preparing, and not a day passes that the papers do not chronicle the shipment of arms and ammunition from Germany to the Transvaal. The German papers seem to consider the attitude of England to the Transvaal as a corect one, and do not even complain of the preparations to ship twelve thousand troops from India. It has always been a question with Europeans whether it is proper to employ colored troops against whites. England has never felt any doubt on this point. She considers her Ghurkas and Sikhs equal to any troops in the world, and sees no reason why she should not use them. According to report the Indian troops are just as anxious as the Canadians, Australians, or Englishmen to be led against the Boers.

A rumor is current that the Government has secured a concession from Portugal providing that in the event of hostilities in South Africa Great Britain would be permitted to land troops at Delagoa Bay and march them into the Transvaal. This rumor, however, lacks confirmation, and is generally discredited.

Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The sessions of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission were resumed to-day. Prof. John R. Soley began his argument on behalf of the Venezuelan side of the case, treating of the period of the British possession of the Essequibo. He declared that up to 1856 Great Britain only possessed Moruca. The sittings of the commission will be continued on Monday.

Italians to Build Ships for Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Genoese newspapers announce that Spain has signed important contracts with several Italian shipbuilders to construct a powerful fleet for her.

Germany Wants No Artificial Wine.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The Imperial Government has prepared a bill for the reform of the manufacture and sale of wine. The bill in many respects is more stringent than the present law, and forbids outright the making of artificial wines.

WARNED OF THE UNITED STATES

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Commenting on the visit of President Roca of the Argentine Republic to Brazil as an event of quite peculiar significance, The Saturday Review, with its customary anti-American views, does not see anything improbable in the suggestion that an anti-North American alliance is contemplated. It says:

"The United States has absorbed Cuba and Puerto Rico, is hungering for Santo Domingo, and hopes shortly to see the English excluded from the Orinoco, and its own client, Venezuela, at Barina Point, Nicaragua is threatened, and there is every ground for the larger South American States to be forearmed. The Americans, though they pose as their protectors, are far from popular among their Latin proteges, and they have not yet in any sense absorbed the Texans."

SIR EDWARD FRANKLAND DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Sir Edward Frankland, K. C. B., is dead. He was born at Churchtown, near Lancaster, Jan. 18, 1825, and was formerly professor in the Royal School of Mines and Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society.

Sir Edward Frankland received his education at the Lancaster Grammar School, the Museum of Practical Geology, in London, and the Universities of Marburg and Giessen. He was successively appointed Professor of Chemistry in Owens College, Manchester; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; the Royal Institution of Great Britain, the Royal College of Chemistry, and the Normal School of Science, South Kensington Museum.

In 1868 he was one of her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the pollution of rivers. He was President of the Chemical Society in 1871 and of the Institution of Chemistry in 1877. In 1853 he was made a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1856 he was a corresponding member of the French Academy of Science. He was successively elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Bavaria, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Bohemia. He was the author of "Researches on the Isolation of the Radicals of Organic Compounds," and made other studies in organic chemistry, for which the Royal Society gave him a gold medal. He was also the author of "Researches on the Manufacture and Purification of Coal Gas," on the "Influence of Atmospheric Pressure on the Light of Gas, Candle, and Other Flames"; on "Winter Sanitariums in the Alps and Elsewhere," on "The Purification of Town Drainage and Other Polluting Liquids," and on "The Composition of Water Used for Drinking and Other Purposes."

In 1892 he delivered a lecture before the Royal Institution of Great Britain in which he suggested means for artificially modifying the climate of England.

THE CHICAGO AT CAPE TOWN.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Africa, July 15.—Cape Town has frequent visits from vessels of most of the European navies, but it is now six years since the Stars and Stripes have been seen flying from an American man-of-war in Table Bay, the last vessel of the United States Navy that called there having been the Newark, in 1893. The Chicago is exciting a great deal of interest. Her splendid band is eliciting praise on all sides. The people, accustomed as they are to the drunkenness so common among British "tars" when in port, are surprised at the quiet and orderly conduct of her crew. Some amusement they occasionally afford, as when, for instance, one of them, having a British sovereign, asked a policeman whether it was changeable in this Dutch town.

In the course of her voyage around the world for the purpose of displaying the flag in waters where it is seldom seen the Chicago is naturally arousing a great deal of interest among citizens of the United States who are resident at a distance from their native land, and the cruise of the vessel has so far been a most successful one, as well as thoroughly enjoyable alike to officers and crew. Leaving New York on April 18, she experienced a fairly rough voyage across the Atlantic, during which the ship behaved admirably. Arriving at the Azores, she proceeded thence to Gibraltar, where the British Channel Squadron, under Sir Harry Rawbone, was assembled. After calling at Tangier and Port Said, the vessel came through the Suez Canal to Aden, subsequently calling at Zanzibar and Delagoa Bay. From the latter port the Chicago steamed south along the coast of Africa to Mossel Bay, and thence to Cape Town. Although the voyage has up to the present been an uneventful one, the officers speak in the highest terms of the hospitable manner in which they have been received at the various ports at which they have called. On leaving Cape Town the ship will proceed to St. Helena, and thence to Rio de Janeiro.

On their arrival in Cape Town the officers of the Chicago paid an official visit to the Governor, Sir Alfred Milner, as well as to Gen. Butler, the commander of the British forces in South Africa. They were subsequently present at the French Consul's reception, July 14, and they also attended the opening of the Cape Parliament on the same day.

Rhodes's Reception at Cape Town.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Africa, July 13.—On his arrival at Cape Town, after an absence in Europe of seven months, Mr. Rhodes was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. Along the route from the vessel to his residence, at Grondebosch, the streets were profusely decorated, and from early morning to late at night he was the recipient of congratulatory addresses from all parts of South Africa. In the evening there was a tremendous gathering in the Drill Hall. No fewer than 500 seats at 5s. each had been reserved, and these were fully occupied by ladies and gentlemen in evening dress. Although the meeting was not to open till 8 o'clock, there was a large gathering of humbler enthusiasts outside the doors more than two hours before this time, and when these were admitted at 7 o'clock the hall was densely packed.

No More Bullfights for France.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The French Government has issued a prohibition of any further fights between bulls and wild beasts, owing to the brutal exhibition recently given between a bull and a lion.

Change in Chilean Ministry.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 12.—It is announced in Santiago, Chile, that a change of Ministry is daily expected.

NO COAL STRIKE IS LIKELY.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Aug. 12.—For the past week emissaries from the miners in the Wyoming coal regions have been going among the miners of the anthracite districts in Schuylkill County, Penn., for the purpose of learning what, if any, grievances the miners have. At some collieries, it is said there was more or less foundation for complaint, on account of unfairness on the part of some bosses in the amount of docking in wages done for slate found in the coal sent to the surface. On Aug. 1 the mine operators increased the prices of various sizes of coal at the mines from 15 to 25 cents a ton. The miners are supposed to be paid on a sliding scale, which increases or decreases according to the market price of coal. The basis of their wages is determined by the average prices of coal obtained by the different collieries in the district, and this basis is made about once a month. As there was an increase in coal prices Aug. 1, the new basis may be made next week. Until this is decided upon the miners would have nothing upon which to found a claim for higher pay.

The new basis may be thoroughly satisfactory to the miners or it may not, but until it is settled it is most improbable that any action will be taken. It is certainly improbable that the miners will demand shorter hours. For many months the mines were in operation but two and three days a week. Recently the miners in the Schuylkill regions have been working five days of eight and nine hours each, and at some of the mines these hours will be increased beginning next Monday. There is nothing at all to indicate that there will be any trouble among the miners.

The Fall trade is now starting in, and it is anticipated that the collieries will work at least five days a week indefinitely. During this week 1,750 large cars of anthracite were shipped over the Reading Road from the Schuylkill regions. The shipments to both Eastern and Western points are brisk, and considerable coal is being sent to foreign countries. This foreign trade in hard coal is growing from year to year. Anthracite coal can now be delivered in London nearly if not quite as cheaply as it can be transported by rail to some of the Western cities. It is said the interests that now control the Reading Company are determined to find an increased market for their output of coal, and they look to foreign countries to accomplish this. Those who have experimented with the hard coal in foreign countries report that it is more satisfactory than coke or bituminous coal.

ST. CLOUD MYSTERY SOLVED.

Woman, Who Was Jennie McCormack, Said to Have Been Wealthy and Lived at the Gilsey House.

The woman who was removed from the St. Cloud Hotel on Saturday last unconscious, and who died in Bellevue Hospital shortly afterward, has been identified as Jessie McCormack. She was thirty-five years old and unmarried. Her body was buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery yesterday by Undertaker Fitzpatrick of East Twenty-sixth Street.

The woman went to the hotel with a man on Friday, who registered as Frederick Welch and wife of Boston. At 5:30 o'clock the man went to a near-by drug store, at Forty-first Street and Broadway, and purchased two headache powders. He took them to the room and immediately left the hotel, not returning.

At 11 o'clock Saturday morning a bellboy answered a call to the room, and found the woman unconscious. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she died shortly afterward, not recovering consciousness. It was thought at the time that the woman had been poisoned, but when the autopsy was performed it was found that the woman had died from cancer. The woman was identified a week ago last night as Lizzie Jackson, but her body was still kept at the Morgue.

A well-dressed man visited the Morgue Friday last and looked at the body. He then went to Coroner Zucca and procured a permit for the burial of the remains. He gave the permit to Undertaker Fitzpatrick, with instructions to bury the body, ordering a handsome casket. He had the receipt for the casket and burial expenses made out in the name of Mr. Cash.

Despite the efforts of the Morgue authorities to keep the identification quiet it leaked out late last night. It is said that the woman had considerable money in her own name and that she lived in a suite of rooms at the Gilsey House.

It was also learned that the man who identified the woman was John J. Dixon, who has a place of business at 191 Front Street and who lives in Brooklyn.

At the Gilsey House last night it was said that Jessie McCormack may at some time have been a transient guest at that hotel. The night clerk said, however, that he did not know of any one by the name of McCormack who had lived at the hotel for any length of time.

SAMOAN FACTIONS FIGHTING.

Rival Kings Took No Part in a Pitched Battle—Several Killed and Many Wounded.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 12.—The trouble in the Samoan Islands did not end with the departure of the representatives of the powers from Apia, although they confidently thought that they had restored peace and brought the rival factions together.

F. S. Meade, who arrived here on the Miowera, after a trip through the islands of the South Seas, says the two factions were still at war very shortly after the Commissioners left, and that they engaged in a pitched battle. The rival Kings took no part, but the leaders of the parties were engaged. Several were killed on both sides and a large number wounded.

Mr. Meade says he got his information from an officer of the German cruiser Falke, which had been stationed at Apia during the recent troubles.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON SAMOA.

Says It Would Have Been Wiser to Give Up All Claims at the Start.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Samoa is still occupying a good deal of attention, and the press is full of comment, the bulk of the criticism, however, being directed against England. The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"Samoa per se is not an object of sufficient importance for Germany to make it a crucial point of her policy, but it is an object whereby she can measure how far political sobdarity is feasible with England."

The mouthpiece of the Agrarians, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, in a bitter editorial, charges both England and the United States with showing sympathetic animosity toward Germany in the Samoan difficulty, and from beginning to end attacks the Foreign Office for yielding every point to these powers, and says it would have been wiser to announce from the start all claims to Samoa, and to have insisted on equivalents elsewhere.

The Cologne Gazette, however, in an inspired article takes these fault finders severely to task, and ridicules the notion that Germany is making enemies of all the powers over every trifling difference. The paper claims that the Agrarians stir up trouble with the United States in order to render impossible the conclusion of commercial treaties—and this for their own selfish ends.

From semi-official reports it appears that the German claims for property destroyed in Samoa during the recent troubles are not nearly so large as hitherto believed—namely, 300,000 marks.

SEA LIONS TAKEN WITH LASSOES.

Herd of Forty on Its Way Here En Route to Trainer Hagenbeck.

A heard of forty live sea lions is expected to reach New York the latter part of this week. They were shipped from Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 5, and were caught by Capt. J. R. Mullett on the Island of Santa Cruz, off the coast of California. He lassoed the lions with the aid of expert vaqueros, who used ordinary rope in effecting the captures. The lions were landed with much difficulty, and then crated for shipment. This is said to be the largest single catch on record.

A San Francisco paper on Aug. 5 stated that the lions were to be sent under contract to the Zoo Gardens at Antwerp, Belgium, where they would be trained for public exhibitions. This story was denied last night by George Schwenger, one of Hagenbeck's men, who is waiting in Hoboken for the arrival of Capt. Mullett's herd of lions. Mr. Schwenger said that the sea lions were specially consigned from Santa Barbara to this city by way of Chicago, and that upon their arrival they will be taken direct to Hamburg by him, where they will be trained by Hagenbeck.

CLEVELAND BOMB THROWERS.

Gen. Axline Says Strikers Were Guilty of No Violence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Adjt. Gen. Axline of Ohio, who is at the Arlington, today said of the Cleveland street railway strike in which he was a prominent figure:

"The bulk of the outrages was perpetrated not by the strikers, but by a class of loafers and toughs who seize upon such occasions to vent their anarchistic passions. This element chiefly was responsible for the bombs that were placed on the tracks and for stoning the cars. They would have committed wholesale murder but for fear of the law. This element, I want to say, was largely composed of foreigners. Few Americans engaged in the more heinous and devilish acts that cast so much disgrace on the city.

"The chief weapon of the strikers was intimidation, that was carried to the extreme of the boycott. For a while it looked as if the boycotters had frightened the whole community out of its wits. The press newspapers reported how merchants and keepers of restaurants refused goods and eatables to the soldiers. When some of our men asked to buy five-cent cigars of a tobacconist they were told that those cigars were $1 apiece, and a druggist wanted $1 for a glass of soda water. Whenever such action on the part of the local tradesmen was reported, I gave them a chance to correct the wrong, and in this way did not find it necessary to prosecute any one. By a policy of firmness the stores that at first started out to boycott the soldiers soon changed their way, and eventually there was a general reaction against this abominable and un-American practice.

"Citizens who did not propose to submit to humiliation at the hands of the intimidators formed associations for self-defense. In the nature of things a boycott cannot long survive in the atmosphere of an American community. It is not in accordance with the character of our people and is at variance with our institutions. Besides, it punishes too many innocent people who are in no wise connected with the contention that brought about the boycott."

Strike in Big Hat Factory Over.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—All the employes in Frederick Cummings, Son & Co.'s hat factory in Orange Valley went to work this morning, the strike which was begun by the sizers a week ago, and which finally extended to all departments in the big factory, having been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Both sides made concessions.

THE KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN

Mr. Goebel Opens the Democratic Fight for the Governorship.

ATTACKS A RAILROAD COMPANY

Says the Louisville and Nashville Caused the Loss of the State to Bryan in 1896.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12. — Senator William Goebel, candidate for Governor, and Senator J. C. S. Blackburn formally opened the Democratic campaign in Kentucky with a big rally at Mayfield to-day. Mr. Goebel and his party arrived early in the morning. They were met by a committee and escorted to the Court House, where a short reception was held. At 11:15 o'clock a delegation came in from Paducah composed of members of the McCracken County Democratic Club, and a little later a large delegation arrived from Calloway County. The crowd was enthusiastic.

By the time Senators Goebel and Blackburn arrived at the stand a crowd of between 2,500 and 3,000 people had assembled. Mr. Goebel was the first speaker. He had just finished a discourse of the McChord Railroad bill and was about to speak on the subject of toll gates when he was overcome by heat and fell back against the table. He was caught by Congressman Charles Wheeler. Mr. Goebel lost consciousness only for a few minutes. Ice water was rubbed on his temples and he revived sufficiently to continue his speech. He denounced the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the policy of imperialism, and defended his election bill and the McChord Railroad bill. Speaking of the Louisville and Nashville, he said:

"In 1896 the most effective instrument that aided in fraudulently taking Kentucky's vote from Bryan and giving it to McKinley was the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. To-day the chief influence in endeavoring to repeat the foul work of 1896 is the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Now, as in 1896, the means employed to this end are the subsidizing of newspapers, the coercion and intimidation of employes and dependents, and an attempt to divide the Democratic Party.

On the silver question he touched as follows: "The Democrats of Kentucky declare that their faith in bimetallism has been vindicated by events; that the necessity for the restoration of the double standard was acknowledged by President McKinley and Congress when, in 1897, a commission was sent to Europe to entreat other nations to aid us in establishing bimetallism; that the failure of this commission to secure European co-operation establishes the fact that the free coinage of silver can come only through the independent action of the United States; that the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetallism can be restored, and that opposition to that ratio is confined to those opposed to bimetallism at any ratio, and to those who ignore the reasons which led the National Convention to adopt it."

In defending the present election law, which is of his own making, Mr. Goebel said: "The character of the opposition to this law is the best evidence of its necessity and wisdom. Every corrupt and malign influence in the commonwealth or out of it that concerns itself about elections opposed the enactment of this law, denounces it now, and demands its repeal. When the bill was pending the railroad lobby, the book trust lobby, and every other corrupt influence at Frankfort used every possible means to defeat it. Every influence and agency that fought the Democracy in 1896 and helped to steal Kentucky's vote opposed the enactment of this law and is against it now."

Senator Blackburn, in the course of his remarks, referred to the bolters as self-purificationists, and said he did not believe the bolting movement would succeed.

KENTUCKY WARNING TO BRYAN.

Congressman Berry Says He May Be Shot If He Goes There to Make Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—Congressman A. S. Berry of Newport, Ky., said to-day:

"I think it would be unwise for Bryan to stump Kentucky. Kentucky people are of quick passions, and they do not hesitate to use their revolvers, and a speaker like Bryan, who says exactly what he means, might be shot at. I saw Mrs. Bryan while in Washington, and told her what I thought. She agreed with me."

NEW CLUB IN HARLEM.

Assemblyman Redington Chosen President of the Organization.

A new club, known as the Tecumseh Club of Harlem, was organized in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District last night which may have some influence in the pending campaign. Over 100 members were enrolled, and it is expected the membership will be increased to over 500 in the next few days. The clubhouse is situated in the heart of the labor district on the east side, at 231 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Much enthusiasm was shown at the meeting.

The following officers were elected: President—Assemblyman Lyman W. Redington; First Vice President—John Whelen; Second Vice President—Carl J. Carlson; Financial Secretary—Louis Gonden; Recording Secretary—George E. Darby; Treasurer—Arthur Rooney; Sergeant at Arms—Philip Stokes.

PATTISON NOT A CANDIDATE.

Pennsylvania's ex-Governor Favors Bryan and Silver.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, who has been talked of lately as an available Presidential candidate for the Democratic Party, was at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday on his way to St. Paul, where he goes on private business. He said he knew nothing of his boom, and declared that in fact he was giving little attention to politics.

"It is the hope among Pennsylvania Democrats," he said, "that conservative counsels may prevail with the party. It is the belief that a common ground can be found upon which the different elements of the party can get together, and, thus arrayed, the chances of victory would be bright.

"It looks to me as if the platform of 1900 was likely to be reaffirmation of that of 1896, with Mr. Bryan again at the head. Mr. Bryan has a great following in our State, but as the fight is to be made along the same lines as in '96, there is likely to be little change from the verdict rendered in that year, and this is true all through the East."

NEW ORLEANS BOND DEADLOCK

Members Leave House of Representatives to Avoid Voting $14,000,000 for Drainage, but Return.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 12.—Public indignation ran high in New Orleans to-day. It was caused by the startling intelligence from Baton Rouge that nine of the New Orleans members of the House of Representatives had deserted their posts, and that the Cage bill, authorizing New Orleans to issue $14,000,000 bonds for sewerage and drainage, was in danger.

Sometime ago New Orleans property owners voted this tax and Gov. Foster was called upon to convene the Legislature in extra session for the purpose of authorizing the city to issue bonds to that amount. On account of deaths and resignations there was barely a quorum in both houses, and as the session was limited to fifteen days, there was difficulty in keeping the country members in line. Everything depended upon the New Orleans delegation.

When nine of them returned to the city, presumably to look after their political fences, the country members, who are not particularly interested in the bill, threatened to return to their homes.

The Sergeant at Arms was immediately instructed to go after and arrest the absentees. He secured for a special train, but by this time the news had been bulletined by the New Orleans papers and public indignation ran so high that the deserters caught the next train back to the capital city. The absent members were A. Brewster, L. P. Bryant, Fred Soudenheier, John Fitzpatrick, Charles A. Garvey, August Glaudot, Horatio Lemee, John R. Todd, and Fred Z. Engel. When interviewed to-night each gave a different excuse for his actions.

The people demand the passage of the bill by this session, in order that Mayor Flower, a man of known integrity, may appoint the Sewerage Commission before the term of office expires.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—Newport resumed its social gayeties this morning after the heavy rain, mist, and disagreeable weather of the previous two days. The Earl of Yarmouth is continuing rehearsals of the specialties for the amateur performances. A disappointment has already been met by the loss from the cast of Thomas F. Cushing and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, who were assigned to parts in the operetta, and who have given notice that it will be impossible for them to assume the rôles because they cannot be in Newport steadily for the rehearsals. The sale of voucher tickets has been extremely large, many having been sold by the Earl of Yarmouth, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, and Mrs. R. I. Gammell. The tickets have sold so well that it appears likely that a third performance will be necessary.

Every one went to Mrs. Drexel's musicale this evening, the second in the series. Wilhelm Heinrich, the tenor, who, with a reader, was brought on from Boston, and little Miss Elsig Moxter, who made her first American appearance, entertained the guests. The ballroom, balconies, verandas, and hallways were handsomely decorated with flowers and plants from the Drexel greenhouses and with colored lights.

With the arrival of the New York Yacht Club from New Bedford there were many dinner parties in the fleet this evening. Newport Harbor was ablaze with illumination whenever the fog lifted.

The naval officers of the Newport Naval Station gave a dance at the War College this afternoon which was very largely attended by the cottage colony.

At the Golf Club there were several luncheons, including one given by Mrs. Barger Wallach, while many of the ladies enjoyed tea. The foreign noblemen visiting in Newport were there in full force.

Dinners were very numerous this evening, several of the hostesses having provided music for their guests. Among those entertaining were Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, and Miss C. Ogden Jones.

During the afternoon luncheons were given by Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, and Mrs. William E. Carter.

Quite a number of theatre parties are being arranged by the cottagers for the minstrels at the Opera House Tuesday evening.

Every table at the Casino grill room has been engaged for to-morrow evening.

The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations of the Society of Colonial Wars is to-day observed the anniversary of the death of King Philip with a luncheon at the Hotel and a drive. Among those at luncheon were Dr. V. Mott Francis, L. F. Burrough, George C. Nightingale, Hamilton B. Tompkins, W. Watts Sherman, John P. Sanborn, Hugh K. Norman, Prof. Monroe, Lieut. Commander Murdock, and B. Hammett Tilley.

It is very likely that Mrs. Drexel's dinner dance will occur during Horse Show week, either at her villa or at the Golf Club.

Casino registers include James Dwight, William D. Hatch, H. G. Ware, L. Waterbury, Mrs. William Goddard, A. De Navarro, W. D. Sloane, F. W. Bartlett, P. F. Cullier, William A. Hazard, R. R. Remington, R. L. Agassiz, Count de Meran, and J. M. Waterbury.

At a meeting of the Casino Governors held this morning the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President—Cornelius Vanderbilt; Vice President—George P. Wetmore; Treasurer—George R. Fearing; Executive Committee—Edgerton L. Winthrop, John Clinton Gray, and Thomas F. Cushing.

Gope Whitehouse expects to leave Newport Aug. 25 for Buffalo, to attend the meetings of the American Bar Association and the International Law Association.

The largest dinner given this evening was that of Mrs. Potter Palmer, at Beaulieu, which was in honor of her guest, the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln. Mrs. Palmer had among her other guests Mrs. Astor, Mrs. James F. Kernochan, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mgr. De Wey, and Count de Meran.

Subscribers to the Newport Police Relief Association include Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Judge John Clinton Gray, John A. Pinard, Gordon McKay, Hugh L. Willoughby, Benjamin Thaw, George H. Norman, Mrs. Zabriskie, Mrs. John Carter Brown, George Peabody Wetmore, Miss Alice Ketchas, Francis R. Appleton, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Elbridge T. Gerry, Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Samuel F. L. Barger.

Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, with a party of guests, are contemplating a trip in European waters on the steam yacht Narada, on board of which a dinner was given this evening.

Columbus C. Baldwin is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.

Arrivals from New York this evening include Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Daniel D. Fearing, Mrs. William R. Travers, and Milton S. Barger.

William A. Hazard, Mrs. C. A. Day, Miss Stockwell, and Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury of New York, Mrs. A. F. Allen and C. H. Allen, Jr., of Cincinnati, and S. M. Fadden and C. Wheeler of Philadelphia are at the Cliffs Hotel.

S. Montgomery Roosevelt has returned to the Berkeley.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at the Vinland.

Among those registered at the Golf Club are Mrs. E. S. Willing, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, H. R. Taylor, Mrs. Walter L. Kane, Miss Elsie Waterbury, Lars Anderson, Dr. J. M. Acosta, Henry S. Hoyt, E. R. Francis, T. A. Howell, Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles, Miss Christine Penrose, Mrs. Irwin, E. F. Rogers, E. V. Burnett, and J. E. Denton.

ST. PAUL BREAKS A RECORD.

Ahead of Her Time from Cherbourg Over Two Hours.

The American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived unexpectedly early yesterday morning, broke her own record from Cherbourg, making the run in 6 days 18 hours and 54 minutes. This was 2 hours and 13 minutes better than she had ever made before on this route, her best transatlantic trips having been made from Southampton in 6 days 31 minutes.

The westward ocean record from Cherbourg is held by the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which made the run in 5 days 21 hours and 8 minutes.

RECEPTION ON THE NEW YORK.

Admiral Sampson Not Present—Races by the Ships' Crews.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 12.—With the reception on board the flagship New York this afternoon given by the officers of the fleet to the Summer residents of Bar Harbor the gayety of squadron week was brought to a close. The fleet will sail early to-morrow morning, as the fog was too dense to-night to put to sea, as had been planned. The Admiral came ashore this afternoon before the reception began dressed in citizen's clothes. He did not return until after the festivities on his flagship were over, as he feels the sad incident of yesterday, when Mrs. W. P. Sands fell dead on board the New York.

The flagship was crowded this afternoon from 3 to 6. The reception was entirely informal, and all the more pleasant for being so. The officers were all well known after the many receptions ashore and greeted their guests warmly as they came on board. The Captains of the different ships and the leading officers assembled on board the New York just before the reception hours.

The guests were able to watch the boat races of the ship's crews from the decks of the warship. The officials in charge of the races were Philip Livingstone, Commodore of the Canoe Club, referee, and a rowing committee composed of Lieut. J. Blish and Lieut. Mark L. Bristol from the fleet and L. B. Deasy and F. C. Lynam from the town.

Summary of race:

Sailing race for launches, prize $50, won by the Texas launch; sailing race for whaleboats, prize $20, won by the Massachusetts boat; rowing race, twelve-oared whaleboats, prize $35, won by the New York's boat; rowing race, ten-oared cutters, prize $35, won by the New York's boat; rowing race for four-oared dinglies, prize $25, won by crew from the Indiana; race for six-oared whaleboats, prize $35, won by a crew from the Indiana.

Ensign E. S. Bookwalter of the New York received orders to-day from Washington detaching him from the flagship and ordering him to report for special duty at Havana. He left on to-night's train.

DETECTIVE JAMES DUNNE DEAD.

He Was Employed by A. T. Stewart and in Many New York Hotels.

James Dunne, long a private detective in this city, died on Friday at his residence, at 35 Second Street. He was fifty-nine years old, and in his younger days was a saddler. Two of his brothers, Edward and John J., became policemen, and John J. became one of Superintendent Jordan's confidential detectives. James Dunne became a private detective in the service of A. T. Stewart, first in the Metropolitan Hotel, and later in the Broadway store, when it passed into the hands of Mr. Denning. Later he was private detective at the Park Avenue Hotel, at the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga, and at the Ponce de Leon Hotel in Florida. When the Plaza Hotel was opened Dunne was engaged as private detective there.

Manager Hammond of the hotel said that Dunne was exceedingly vigilant and faithful. He did not unearth any great robberies, because none were committed while he was there. He knew most of the crooks of the city, and many of those from other places by sight, and if any of them chanced to call at the Plaza Hotel Dunne would send them away. The funeral services will take place to-day, and the body will be buried in Calvary Cemetery.

DEATH OF NATHAN AMERICAN.

Bavarian Student and Merchant a Protege of Rich New Yorkers.

Nathan American, who was for many years a resident of the east side of this city, died on Friday at his residence, at 35 Second Street. He was eighty years old, and was born in Bavaria. When a young man he was engaged as a private tutor, and came to this country fifty-eight years ago. He settled in New York, and later engaged in the hardware business in the neighborhood of Third Avenue and Fifteenth Street. This part of the city was then fashionable, and many rich families were his customers and friends. Among them were Hamilton Fish, William M. Evarts, and the Stuyvesants. When his children grew up he placed one of his sons, Aaron, in charge of the store and retired from business. Another son is Dr. S. American, a physician, in San Francisco.

The sudden death of his favorite son, Aaron, about two years ago proved a great shock to Mr. American, and his health began failing immediately afterward, and the death of a grandson, who was just beginning to prosper in business in Mazatlan, Mexico, further affected him. He suffered a paralytic stroke last Winter, but retained his mental faculties to the end. He was a close student of history, and was familiar with all the great events that occurred in Europe and the United States during this century. Mr. American was a member of the Order of the Sons of Peace and of Lebanon Lodge, No. 9, I. O. B. B. The funeral services will be held at the house at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and the body will be buried in Union Fields Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Horatio N. Slater.

Horatio Nelson Slater, the well-known mill owner of Webster, Mass., died at Magnolia, Mass., yesterday. He was born in Providence in March, 1834, and was the son of the late John F. Slater. His grandfather was Samuel Slater, the first cotton manufacturer in this country, who founded the town of Webster. Mr. Slater completed his education at Brown University, but in later years read law at Harvard. He came into possession of his fortune through the death of his uncle, Samuel Slater, who bequeathed to him his entire wealth, thereby making him sole proprietor of four large mills, three located at Webster and one in Wilkinsonville. He was considered not only one of the largest individual mill owners in New England, but was equally prominent in the trade, and was probably the wealthiest man in Massachusetts. His wealth has been estimated at over $10,000,000. His Winter home was in Back Bay, Boston.

Mr. Slater was twice married, his first wife being Miss Elizabeth Vinton of Providence, by whom he had two children—Samuel, of Boston, and Mrs. Charles C. Washburn of Worcester. Mrs. Slater died in 1880, and in 1891 Mr. Slater married Miss Mabel Hunt. Four children were born, all of whom survive. The body will be taken to Webster for burial.

Edward Arthur Nichols.

Edward Arthur Nichols, who for many years was a manufacturer of hats in this city, died Friday evening at his home, 16 East Thirty-fifth Street, after an illness of several months. Mr. Nichols was seventy-eight years old, and was a native of Connecticut. He came to this city when a boy, and entered the employ of the hat manufacturing firm of Swift & Hurlbut, of which he afterward became a member. Later he helped to establish the firm of Sheather & Nichols, which conducted one of the largest manufactories of men's hats in the United States. Upon the retirement of Mr. Nichols, about twenty years ago, the firm name became Samuel Sheather & Co.

Mr. Nichols leaves a wife and five children. He was a member of the Union League Club. The later years of his life were devoted largely to unostentatious charitable work, in which he expended large sums of money. The funeral will be held from the family residence on T

AT THE CREEDMOOR RANGES

Men Who Did Not Compete with Their Regiments Shoot.

OPPORTUNITY GIVEN TO ALL

Of 300 Marksmen at the Butts, 87 Qualified as Sharpshooters, Among Them Lieut. Col. Treadwell.

About 300 contestants went to the Creedmoor rifle ranges yesterday. It was the second Saturday appointed for supplementary practice, which is held for the benefit of members of the New York division of the National Guard who have not had opportunity to compete on the regular days assigned to their regiments. Eighty-seven men qualified as sharpshooters, among whom was Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell of the Twenty-second Regiment. The number of qualifications for markmanship was 75, of whom twelve were in the pistol class and 63 in the rifle. Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, was in charge, and the firing lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until nearly sunset. The scores follow:

Pistol Practice.

MARKSMEN.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

	50 yards.	75 yards.	Total.
Capt. M. Lynch	42054—15	33423—15	30
Capt. E.F. McCrystal	44343—18	44445—21	39
Lt. W. T. Guyifoyle	34045—16	44403—15	31
Lieut. J. J. Henry	24442—16	43044—15	31

FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.

J. P. Holmes	33343—16	34344—18	34
E. Q. Hopkins	43553—20	53404—16	36
W. F. Laporte	44334—18	24323—16	34
C. Mulliken	44350—15	04344—15	30

SECOND SIGNAL CORPS.

Corp. C. T. Fowler	53434—19	33442—16	35

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Pay Yeoman C. S. Day	55144—22	43433—17	39

SEVENTEENTH COMPANY, SEPARATE.

Lieut. R. C. McCoy	34541—20	43432—16	36

SUPERNUMERARY OFFICER.

Capt. C. A. Conn	34443—18	35045—17	35

Rifle Practice.

MARKSMEN.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.
Corp. L. H. Cutter	33432—15	35457—22	37
H. H. Meeker	44444—21	33344—17	38
F. C. Pollard	34333—16	22454—18	34

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

H. Benjamin	33045—15	30444—15	30
D. Boyle	41702—15	33425—17	32
C. Herbst	33344—15	34243—16	31
W. McWorth	32302—12	23334—15	30
C. J. O'Malley	44304—15	43443—18	33
H. Perne	43532—17	42443—17	34

NINTH REGIMENT.

F. Austin	43334—17	42434—17	34
J. Cohen	45323—17	54254—20	37
F. P. Diamond	33333—15	34435—18	33
J. Dunn	24343—16	44343—18	34
J. J. Gilligan	43443—18	33333—15	33

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

M. H. Carey	25444—19	22455—18	37

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. A. Sternberg	42334—16	23344—16	32
L. F. Luedecke	44433—18	44304—15	33

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Corp. M. Gregerson	42433—16	23434—16	32
F. N. O'Neill	43433—17	33424—16	33
J. Walsh	32443—16	33244—16	32

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Sergt. H. Alten, Jr.	44323—16	53323—16	32
Corp. E. A. Berwick	44334—18	43444—19	37
Corp. F. R. Miller	44434—19	33443—17	36
Corp. R. S. Middlemar	33444—17	45444—21	38
L. G. Freeman	43252—15	33333—15	30
E. P. Hammerslough	23334—15	44430—15	30
C. Reynolds	43533—18	34333—16	34
A. Sternberg	32334—15	43333—16	31

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Sergt. S. M. Wood	42354—18	44343—18	36
H. P. Piers	33333—16	45425—20	36
G. E. Rollin	53424—19	23533—17	36
C. P. Sheppard	54243—18	44332—16	34
A. H. Sweeney	44443—19	23334—15	34
L. S. Taylor	33234—15	34342—16	31

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Corp. H. D. Thomas	54443—20	43345—19	39
W. F. Allen	43333—16	33343—16	32
C. L. Franck	30543—15	44444—20	35
C. Hemendinger	42333—15	33442—16	31
W. G. McComb	24423—15	42333—15	30
D. Riess	24243—15	40443—15	30
W. L. Sullivan	32434—16	32434—16	32

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

F. Bills	44334—19	44445—21	40
P. J. Brennen	43243—16	33425—17	33
J. Harty	32443—16	22434—15	31
J. E. Mitchell	33334—17	34443—18	35
J. F. Mullins	34454—20	34443—18	38
H. Powell	23333—15	32434—16	31
P. O'Hearn	43543—19	43535—20	40

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

E. F. Bernat	30453—15	33234—15	30
C. H. Gilbert	33333—15	43444—20	35
W. Gwinn	43443—18	44434—19	37
C. Knapp	45433—19	33333—15	34
F. M. McAllister	33433—16	33334—16	32
D. B. O'Malley	32443—16	34345—19	35
A. Suder	43433—17	53323—16	33
G. F. Suder, Jr.	43343—17	33432—15	32
D. Werdenschlag	42234—15	44422—17	32

SQUADRON A.

Sergt. W. D. Judson	34433—17	43433—17	34
Sergt. W. F. Smith	44433—18	33343—16	34
G. F. Bartholomew	53334—19	42334—17	36
W. Stephenson	44034—15	44332—16	31
A. L. Ward	23254—16	43334—17	33

SEVENTEENTH COMPANY, SEPARATE.

W. Zalme	44433—18	52234—16	34

SHARPSHOOTERS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Tot'l.
Capt. J. E. Schuyler	35555—25	34533—18	43
Lieut. G. W. Carmichan	55445—23	54433—19	42
Sergt. J. R. Stewart	55354—22	35454—21	43
Sergt. J. A. Bernard	54555—24	54342—18	42
Corp. E. M. Leask	53455—22	54453—21	43
Corp. D. W. Dean	53453—22	54453—21	43
Corp. C. W. Wood	44455—22	53435—21	43
Corp. A. V. Stout	55544—22	54453—21	43
Corp. H. L. Nalswald	54544—22	43455—21	43
A. R. Bunnell	45535—22	53545—21	43
A. W. Hankinson	54445—22	53545—21	43
F. C. Maston	55545—24	45544—22	46
W. M. Phillips	54355—22	53354—20	42
W. C. Rilyea	54454—22	43554—21	43
W. H. Senwiegler	44355—22	45534—21	43
A. W. Taylor	44554—22	54344—20	42

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Corp. G. Reyhing	45553—22	45245—20	42
F. R. Bowne	45544—22	35443—20	42
S. Van Beerkon	45445—22	53345—20	42

NINTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. J. C. Hegarty	55544—23	44454—21	44
Sergt. A. Ebbers	25555—22	35535—21	43
Sergt. E. Japha	54445—22	53554—22	44
W. Goldman	55545—24	25343—19	43
E. H. Mead	54555—24	45454—22	46
F. O. M. Piskors	54544—22	43554—21	43

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. J. P. Berkard	54434—22	53525—20	42
Sergt. P. A. De Lamb	55545—24	44444—22	46
Sergt. E. Lundy	55555—25	55545—24	49
Corp. H. Bruns	54554—24	54554—23	47
Corp. C. Hornberger	54554—24	54554—23	47
Corp. W. Wilson	54355—22	53545—22	44
A. B. Van Reiper	54544—22	44554—21	43

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. H. P. De Forest	54544—22	45444—22	44
Sergt. C. B. Graham	45444—22	53545—22	44
Sergt. G. Quallman	54556—24	54450—18	42
Corp. J. P. Conklin	53455—22	54454—22	44
Corp. A. Newman	45544—22	34454—20	42
A. T. Johnston	54445—22	45434—20	42
A. J. Kennedy	54445—22	54434—20	42
C. W. Vickers	55255—22	54355—22	44

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Capt. D. J. Murphy	55554—24	44544—21	45
Lt. Col. Treadwell	55453—22	52445—20	42
Lieut. C. G. Moses	54554—23	55045—19	42
Lieut. H. Garrison	54554—22	45553—22	44
Sergt. E. D. Jardine	55545—24	55344—21	45
Corp. E. A. Berwick	45445—22	45355—22	44
L. Well	55543—22	34445—20	42

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. F. A. Wells	45554—23	43555—22	45
Capt. H. D. Hamilton	55555—25	55443—21	44
Lt. H. F. Whitney	54545—23	45255—19	42
Lt. W. F. Mynotte	55555—25	54532—22	47
Lt. E. H. Barnum	55544—23	24454—19	42
Lieut. L. F. Buck	35455—22	55453—22	44
Sergt. F. F. Phillips	54545—23	54255—21	44
Sergt. E. Codet	55455—24	43344—18	42
Corp. H. L. Suydam	55554—23	43455—21	44
J. E. Gassin	54554—23	45542—20	43
J. Letzkins	44554—22	53444—20	42
C. W. Myer	55354—22	44525—20	42
A. M. Summers	55545—23	45435—21	44
C. P. Sheppard	55455—24	55444—22	46

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. J. B. Christoffel, Jr.	45554—23	54444—21	44
Sergt. G. W. Lent	45554—23	44554—22	45

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. H. E. Evans	55545—24	55554—24	48
Lieut. J. Henry	54445—23	54454—22	45
F. Bills	54445—22	45445—22	44
J. Mullins	45544—22	54444—21	43

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. W. R. Hill	45445—22	55444—22	44
Serg. W. F. Johnes	55543—22	34544—20	42
Sergt. J. F. Jenkins	54554—23	24545—20	43
Serg. J. List	43555—22	44554—22	44
Serg. A. J. Raburg	54454—22	34445—20	42
Corp. E. J. Flack	53545—22	45452—20	42
Corp. W. Sutton	44654—22	33545—20	42
C. Knapp	55453—22	44545—22	44
W. R. Oglesby	55444—22	54554—23	45
F. R. Potter	45555—24	55432—19	43

SQUADRON A.

Capt. L. G. Reed	53544—21	53345—20	41
Lieut. R. H. Sayer	45545—23	35443—19	42

ROWING ON THE HUDSON.

Hundreds Gather on Riverside Drive to Witness Bloomingdale Boat Club's Regatta.

Hundreds of people gathered in Riverside Park yesterday afternoon and had a grandstand view of the annual regatta of the Bloomingdale Boat Club, whose house is situated at the foot of West One Hundred and Second Street. It was the twenty-sixth annual regatta of the club, which is one of the pioneer rowing organizations of the city. The course for all races except the open four-oared-barge event was a half mile straightaway, starting at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and finishing at a point off the boathouse, so that those who had found comfortable, shady places in the park had an unobstructed view of the entire course.

There was no lack of enthusiasm, as the events were unusually well contested, close finishes marking each race. This was true of the goose chase, especially for the goose, which was landed more dead than alive and minus the majority of its feathers, after dodging its pursuers for over a half hour, to the great amusement of the spectators.

The first event, a double gig race, had two entries, the crews being composed of William Dyer, bow; John Salter, stroke, and George Bowe, coxswain. Frank Kunkel, bow; H. J. Lang, stroke, and W. McDonough, coxswain. Both crews got away together on the crack of the pistol, and rowed bow and bow until within 100 feet of the finish, when McDonough's crew made a spurt and crossed the line a winner by a length. Time—4:35½.

The junior quarter-mile swim had about a dozen entries, and was won after a struggle by A. Pieper. W. Dwyer was a close second, and J. Berger third.

The two following crews came to the starting line in the eight-oared barge race: G. Bowe, bow; A Unteed, No. 2; F. Raefle, No. 3; C. Zink, No. 4; W. Koch, No. 5; A. Pieper, No. 6; W. Dyer, No. 7; J. Salter, stroke, and C. Bersch, coxswain; A. Trostler, bow; J. Berge, No. 2; W. Holden, No. 3; D. Boyle, No. 4; F. Taylor, No. 5; Conrad Lang, Jr., No. 6; F. Kunkel, No. 7; H. J. Lang, stroke, and F. Malchow, coxswain.

Bersch's crew took the lead after a dozen strokes had been rowed, and held it to the finish, winning by half a boat length in 3:09¼.

The principal event of the day was the open four-oared barge race in which the following crews from outside clubs were entered: Active Boat Club of Hoboken—A. Bach, bow; O. Schaefer, No. 2; P. Lane, No. 3; M. Hopkins, stroke, and L. V. Hulse, coxswain; Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken—G. Van Sande, bow; E. Norman, No. 2; H. Deike, No. 3; G Meiners, stroke, and A. Heyne, coxswain; Hudson Boat Club—E. Lowenthal, bow; Thomas Firth, No. 2; H. J. Bohlman, No. 3; A. H. Hovey, stroke, and J. R. Waterhouse, coxswain.

All three crews caught the water together on the start, and went away rowing a very lively stroke. They pulled a very fast quarter, bow and bow, and then began to lessen their stroke. At the half the Hudsons were leading by a length, and they looked like winners until after the three-quarter mark had been passed, when the Actives made a spurt and won by less than a length from the Hudsons. Time—6:06½.

A reception and dance followed the races, and last evening the boathouse was illuminated and there was a display of fireworks.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—The steeplechase to-day was a fizzle, all the horses scratching out but Merlin, which went over the course alone, refusing every jump, and getting half the money. The other races, among them an added one, resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Oread, 104 pounds, (Maher,) 4 to 1, first; Sakhrat, 107, (Turner,) 6 to 5, second; His Excellency, 107, (Spencer), 3 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Precursor, Pirate J. and Edelon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Vendig, 81 pounds, (Wedderstraw), 6 to 1, first; Lightning Express, 109, (Turner), 4½ to 1, second; Jerry Hunt, 111, (Spencer), 2 to 1, third. Time—1:03½. Utopia, Innovator, Hampden, Albonita, Passe Partout, Sir Christopher and Nicholas also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Saratoga Grand Prize. One and one eighth miles. Don de Oro, 120 pounds, (Spencer), 1 to 3, first; Tragedian, 121, (Maher), 4½ to 1, second; Previous, 121, (Taral), 12 to 1, third. Time—2:00½. May Hempstead also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Dear Heart, 100 pounds, (R. Lewis), 4 to 1, first; Lady Massey, 104, (Maher), 6 to 1, second; Flamora, 105, (Bullman), even, third. Time—1:04½. Miss Dede, Little Veronica, and Doctress also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Handicapper, 110 pounds, (Sims), 6 to 1, first; Belle of Lexington, 107, (Hennessey), 2½ to 1, second; Kickumbob, 110, (Bullman), 20 to 1, third. Time—1:05. Pasig, Lady Algy, Golden Rattle and G. E. Weightman also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Merlin, 147 pounds, (McAuliffe), won. No betting.

Monday's Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Hail Mal, Belle of Troy, Exit, 111 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Tar Hill, Dunblane, 104 pounds each; Barney F., 101; The Creeper, Post Haste, The Rush, 98 each; Decimal, Miss Dale, 90 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and a furlong. Hanweil, Blueway, 110 pounds each; Meadowthorpe, 106; Beau Ideal, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. Seven furlongs. Stolair, 119 pounds; Kinnikinnic, 116; Hurly Burly, 112; Dr. Nembula, 109; Ben Hadad, Clomsilla, 108 each; Lady Lindsay, Star of Bethlehem, 107 each; Sky Scraper, 100; Mariti, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Mynheer, Francisco, Kickumbob, La Vega, Monometallist, Gulden, 102 pounds each; Her Ladyship, 99.

SORRENTO TOURNAMENT ENDS.

Hackett, by Defeating Paret, Retains Maine Tennis Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

SORRENTO, Me., Aug. 12.—The Maine State championship lawn tennis tournament was brought to an end here to-day with the challenge match for the State championship and challenge cup. Paret, the New York expert, who was the challenger for the title, was beaten by Hackett, last year's winner, after an exciting three-set match.

Although Paret was a strong favorite before the match, he was outplayed by Hackett, and only in streaks, once in the middle of the second and again in the third set, did he show the same skill as in the final against Fischer yesterday. Hackett, on the other hand, showed excellent speed and accuracy, and at times his passing strokes were unusually clever. The result of this match leaves the record for the cup: H. H. Hackett, twice; J. P. Paret, twice; R. D. Wrenn, once; and J. B. Read once.

The summary:

Championship Singles: Challenge Round—H. H. Hackett, holder, beat J. P. Paret, challenger, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Excursionist Drowned in the Bay.

Capt. Frederick Court of South River, N. J., reported to the College Point (L. I.) police yesterday afternoon that while taking a party of excursionists from Newark, N. J., to College Point on the steam launch Nana one of the party, John Ryan, fell overboard and was drowned. The boat was rounding Liberty Island at the time. Ryan's body was not recovered. None of the passengers on the boat, the Captain said, knew anything about Ryan.

Sea Cliff Yacht Club Election.

The annual meeting of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club was held on Thursday evening, and the following officers were elected: Commodore—T. H. Sheridan; Vice Commodore—C. E. Silkworth; Secretary—C. S. Chellbarg; Treasurer—C. S. Dunning. Mr. Silkworth was elected as delegate to the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association.

New Yorker Falls from a Train.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 12.—Jacob Stewart, twenty-one years old, unmarried, and whose home is on Forsyth Street, New York, was probably fatally injured here this morning. He was stealing a ride on a freight train and in some way fell off near the freighthouse. One of his legs was crushed below the knee, his right eye was injured, and he was seriously hurt internally. He was found lying beside the tracks unconscious, but partly revived after reaching the Elizabeth General Hospital.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Easily Defeat the Clevelands in Two Games.

BROOKLYNS WIN AND LOSE

Errors by Casey Cost the First Game at Washington Park—Boston Suffers a Double Defeat.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	63	34	.649
Boston	60	36	.625
Philadelphia	60	39	.606
Baltimore	57	39	.593
Cincinnati	54	41	.568
Chicago	53	43	.552
St. Louis	54	45	.545
Pittsburg	49	50	.495
Louisville	42	53	.442
New York	38	54	.413
Washington	35	64	.354
Cleveland	17	84	.168

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 13; Cleveland, 1, (first game.)
New York, 6; Cleveland, 2, (second game.)
Louisville, 7; Brooklyn, 6, (first game.)
Brooklyn, 6; Louisville, 2, (second game.)
Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 2, (first game.)
Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 2, (second game.
St. Louis, 9; Washington, 3.
Baltimore, 16; Pittsburg, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 0.

Game To-day.

New York vs. Louisville at Weehawken, N. J.

The New Yorks won two games from the Clevelands at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, and did not have to exert themselves to capture either.

The first contest was a walk-over for the locals. They made hits and runs almost as they pleased and made the Clevelands look like amateurs. The game became so tiresome for the spectators toward the close that they asked to have it called, and the second game began.

Bates, a young pitcher, faced the New Yorks, but about all the good he did was to help the locals better their batting averages. Doheny took his regular turn in the box for the New Yorks and, although he did not seem to be working hard, held the Clevelands down to four scattered hits. He would have easily blanked the visitors, but for a wild throw by Grady in the first inning, which enabled Dowd to reach third base, when he should have been retired. The latter scored on the next out. Grady, however, was not wholly to blame for the run, as Doyle could have at least partly stopped the wild throw had he half tried. The locals' fielding was fast and clean.

Three double plays were completed in three consecutive innings. Harley made the star play of the game, a brilliant running catch of Davis's fly to left in the seventh inning. O'Brien cut off a long drive of Tucker's in the eighth inning, Grady's batting was a notable feature. He came to the bat five times, making four hits, including two doubles, and scoring two runs. Doheny made three safe hits and scored three runs.

The second game was won as easily as the first, although there were not so many runs scored. Carrick, who pitched for the locals, was as steady as usual.

Schmidt, the only bona fide German in the league, and at present known as the Clevelands's winning pitcher—whatever that may mean—was in the box for the visitors. His appearance in the game kept the crowd, which now numbered nearly 4,000, from going to sleep. He was guyed and tormented by the local players, but he could not see where there was any joke, and pitched throughout with such earnestness that the crowd became amused and cheered him, whether he fooled a batsman or was hit. He had several arguments with the umpires. He probably escaped a fine because Umpire McGarr could not understand his mixture of English and German. Schmidt is the man who told a catcher in Baltimore that he was the deceiver, and the catcher the received. He was the pitcher who, when he first went upon the diamond, kept a "dope book" in which he recorded a list of curves with which he could fool the different batters.

Schmidt did fairly well against the New Yorks, and had he been supported better the locals would not have had so many runs to spare.

The New York Club has secured Hardesty, an outfielder, from the Atlantic League. He will be tried next week. The New Yorks will meet the Louisvilles at Weehawken this afternoon. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
VanH't'n,cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Dowd, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	Quinn, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0
Grady, 3b.	2	4	0	3	1	Harley, lf.	0	0	4	1	0
Davis, ss.	1	0	4	5	0	Sullivan, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	12	0	0	M'Allister, rf.	1	1	1	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0
Foster, rf.	1	3	1	0	0	Lough'd, ss.	0	2	3	4	2
Warner, c.	1	1	6	0	0	Sugden, c.	0	0	1	4	1
Doheny p.	3	3	0	4	2	Bates, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	13	18	27	16	3	Totals	1	4	24	12	3

New York	3	1	0	4	0	0	4	1	-	13
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	1

First base by errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cleveland, 8. Base on balls—Off Doheny, 6; off Bates, 7. Struck out—By Doheny, 5. Two-base hits—Grady, 2. Stolen base—Grady. Double plays—Grady, Davis, and Doyle; Davis and Doyle; Gleason, Davis, and Doyle; Harley and Quinn. Hit by pitched ball—Harley. Wild pitch—Bates. Passed ball—Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	0	1	3	1	0	Dowd, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	1	1	1	0	Quinn, 2b.	0	0	4	4	1
Grady, 3b.	2	1	0	2	0	Harley, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	3	3	1	4	0	Sullivan, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	18	0	0	McAllister, rf.	1	1	1	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	4	1	Tucker, 1b.	1	1	9	3	0
Foster, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Loug'hd, ss.	0	1	3	4	0
Warner, c.	0	0	1	2	0	Sugden, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Carrick, p.	0	0	0	6	0	Schmidt, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	6	9	27	18	1	Total	2	5	24	18	5

New York	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	-	6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	-	2

First base by errors—New York, 3; Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cleveland, 4. Struck out—By Schmidt, 1. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 1; off Schmidt, 4. Two-base hit—Tucker. Stolen bases—Grady, Davis, (2,) Doyle, Gleason, Warner. Double plays—Van Haltren and Doyle; Sullivan, Quinn, and Tucker; McAllister, Tucker, and Sugden; Quinn, Tucker, and Lough'ead. Wild pitch—Schmidt. Balk—Schmidt. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr. Attendance, 3,900.

BROOKLYNS WIN AND LOSE.

Errors by Casey Responsible for Defeat in the First Game.

The Brooklyns and Louisvilles broke even in yesterday's double schedule at Washington Park before a crowd of nearly 9,000 spectators. The Brooklyns were outplayed in the first, the Louisvilles putting up a fast game. Casey did poor work at third, his three errors letting in five runs. In the second game Wilhelm was batted hard in the first and third innings, while McJames was effective. The contest was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of darkness. Pitcher Hill, late of Baltimore, has been signed by the Brooklyns. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clark, lf.	2	2	5	1	0	Jones, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Hoy, cf.	1	3	0	0	0	Keeler, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Leach, 3b.	2	1	1	5	1	J. Kelley, lf.	1	3	0	1	
Wagner, rf.	2	2	2	1	0	Daly, 2b.	1	2	6	2	1
M. Kelly, 1b.	0	1	14	0	1	Anderson, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0
Ritchie, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	1	4	2
Powers, c.	0	1	0	0	0	Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	1	3
Clingman, ss.	0	1	1	4	0	*Jennings	1	0	1	0	0
Dowling, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Yeager, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
						Farrell, c.	0	2	2	4	0
Total	7	12	27	17	2	Dunn, p.	0	0	1	0	1
						Total	6	12	27	10	6

*Batted for Casey in the eighth inning.

Louisville	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	—6

Three-base hits—Wagner, J. Kelley. Two-base hits—Hoy, Powers, Daly, Dahlen, Dunn. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Louisville, 12. Struck out—Dunn, 2. Sacrifice hit—Dunn. Stolen bases—Leach, Wagner, Keeler, Daly. Bases on balls—Off Dunn, 5; off Dowling, 2. Double plays—Leach, Ritchie, and Kelly; Clingman, Ritchie, and Kelly. Hit by pitched ball—By Dunn, 1; by Dowling, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

SECOND GAME.

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clark, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Jones, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Hoy, cf.	1	1	0	0	1	Keeler, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Leach, 3b.	0	1	2	3	1	J. Kelley, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Wagner, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Daly, 2b.	2	1	2	1	1
M. Kelly, 1b.	0	0	7	1	1	Ander'n, 1b.	1	2	6	2	0
Ritchie, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	4	0
Zimmer, c.	0	1	3	0	0	Casey, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Clingman, ss.	0	0	2	1	1	McGuire, c.	0	1	0	0	0
Wilhelm, p.	0	0	1	2	0	McJames, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	7	15	9	4	Total	6	8	15	11	1

Louisville	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Brooklyn	3	0	3	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Leach, Anderson, Casey. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Louisville, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By Wilhelm, 1. Sacrifice hit—Daly. Stolen bases—Wagner, Zimmer, Clingman, Jones, Keeler, Daly. Bases on balls—Off McJames, 2; off Wilhelm, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

St. Louis, 9; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—St. Louis won to-day's game in the sixth inning when five hits, one a three-bagger, were made off Mercer. Score:

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	-	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	5	1	0	-	9

Base hits—Washington, 9; St. Louis, 13. Errors—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Duncan; St. Louis, Cuppy and Schreckengost. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer. Attendance, 200.

Baltimore, 16; Pittsburg, 2.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—Chesbro proved an easy mark for the Baltimores to-day, and as Kitson was pitching in fine form the contest was a procession around the bases for the home players.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business of a Quiet Week Confined to the Operators.

BUILDING ON FOURTH AVENUE

Latest Sales by Brokers — Proposed Changes in Auction Room Methods—This Week's Schedule.

The best that can be said of the last week is that its close brings the Fall season one week nearer. The market in all parts of the city has continued in its quiescent state, and with one or two exceptions the week's budget of news shows nothing that is worthy of repetition or comment.

The transfer of the old cyclorama site at Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street and the filing of plans for a new twelve-story structure to be erected thereon, although these events cannot be classed as a part of the week's actual business, were on many accounts its most interesting features. The future of what has been for several years an unsightly vacant lot has been determined. Whenever a fine corner not on an out-and-out business thoroughfare is under consideration, rumor invariably hits upon the apartment hotel as the most suitable form of improvement. It was welcome news, therefore, to those who have been interested in the neighborhood around Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street to learn of the transfer of this property and to know that the improvement of it will be in direct line with the development of that district into an important business centre.

The professional operators made fair contributions to the week's business in the shape of Henry M. Denton's trade of improved property at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street for an Amsterdam corner, and the purchase by Sam Brothers of a large plot at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street. On the lower east side the operators, after a period of light dealing, began to show something of their normal activity.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Foley & Sniffin have sold for a client to Laura E. Weiss, for $11,000, the three-story brick and stone dwelling, 246 East Fifty-third Street.

It is reported that Egan & Hallecy have bought from Martin Metzger the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-second Street, a plot 59.5 by 102.5, on which five-story flats will be erected by the buyers.

Isaac Meyer has sold to William Schuster three five-story flats, on the east side of Madison Avenue, 25 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, each 25 by 70 by 95.

C. J. Miller has sold for James Baird to Henry O. Du Bois, for $35,000, the five-story American basement dwelling, 316 West One Hundred and Second Street, 20 by 100.8.

Otto Pullich has sold for George Hessels the five-story flat 58 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 27.6 by 100. for $32,000.

Henry Rothschild has sold to Elkan Kahn the two five-story flats on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, each 25 by 95.

The Auction Room.

A revival of the project to conduct legal sales of realty at appointed times throughout the day instead of having them all begin at noon brought forth opinions from several representative auctioneers which show pretty clearly what they think of the proposed change, and which, it is safe to say, indicate what will be the unanimous verdict of the Auctioneers' Association if the matter ever comes before them as a body. The views of the auctioneers make it evident that the confusion and delay arising from the new scheme would more than outweigh any of its advantages. "Let well enough alone" may be a poor argument from a logical standpoint, but the statement of Philip A. Smyth that in twenty-five years' experience with real estate auctions in this city he has never known of an instance in which the present method of conducting sales has worked to the disadvantage of bona fide buyers, certainly shows that the need of a change is not so pressing as might be supposed.

With regard to reading the terms of sale there is apparently a chance for an economy of time. As at present conducted, the reading of the terms of sale consists in the rattling off of a mass of words, figures, and dates by the auctioneer's clerk at such breakneck speed that one can seldom understand them even if he takes the trouble to pay attention. If there have been any special conditions in the terms, the auctioneer, or the referee himself, invariably calls attention to them. In view of this, seldom does anybody listen attentively to the formal reading of the terms, and in nineteen cases out of twenty they are a bit of stereotyped jargon, which could readily be dispensed with, either by the distribution of printed forms or by the posting in some conspicuous place in the salesroom of an "official terms of sale."

Even to the sale of 95 and 97 Liberty Street under foreclosure to the plaintiffs, Flake & Dowling, the week's business at auction was without incident. The only event for this week which promises to occasion more than passing interest will be a partition sale on Tuesday of 26 Beaver Street, running through to Marketfield Street.

There were recorded last week 299 mortgages, for $3,838,973; of which 102, for $803,774, were at 5 per cent; 129, for $1,743,799, were at more, and 68, for $1,291,400, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 254 mortgages, for $2,599,476; of which 104, for $1,132,907, were at 5 per cent; 114, for $821,561, were at more, and 36, for $645,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 14.—By William Kennelly, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 156 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 49.6 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11; three-story stone-front flat; an undivided half interest in the foregoing.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 312 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,572.

TUESDAY, AUG. 15.—By Aryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 26 Beaver Street, south side, running through to Marketfield Street, 97.4½ feet west of Broad Street, 22.1½ by 58.6 by 23.4 by 56.3, four-story brick building. Subject to a mortgage for $30,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,203.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James W. Hawes, referee, 69 and 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,505.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 266 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.8½, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,528; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, R. W. G. Welling, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,982.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Cleveland, referee, 4,169 Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 30 by 100.6 by 80 by 98.3, three-story flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,771.

THURSDAY, AUG. 17.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 450 Cherry Street, 25 by 104, running through to and including 282 Monroe Street, 25 by 81.7, 125 feet east of Jackson Street, six-story brick tenement, with stores on either street. Due on judgment, $4,268; subject to other mortgages for $54,300.

FRIDAY, AUG. 18.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 240 East Eighty-third Street, south side, 127.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 24.10 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $21,532.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Kellas, referee, 346 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 158.4 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,838.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., David R. Daly, referee, Washington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 10.9 by 95, vacant. Due on judgment, $642.

On the premises, at noon, by the referee, Robert D. Paskett, Lot 29, on the map of South Washingtonville, East Chester, being on the southwesterly side of Kossuth Avenue, 36.4 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,124.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninetieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story brick warehouse; Charles R. Saul of 149 Columbus Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 2,861 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $40,000.

Garfield Street, north side, 106 feet east of Bridge Avenue, Bedford Park, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 46; M. A. Costello of 1,390 Stebbins Avenue, owner; J. Streifer of 4,171 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,400.

Sixteenth Street, north side, 305.3 feet east of Avenue C, for a two-story brick hospital, 65 by 84; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, 16,000.

Brook Avenue, west side, 73 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for three four-story brick tenements, 29.1 by 27.3 by 88.8; B. Havanagh of 129 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; B. and J. P. Walther, architects; cost, $27,000.

Ninth Avenue, 232, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 24.8 by 86.4; Benedict A. Klein of 125 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,500.

Classon Point Road, east side, about one mile south of Westchester Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 42 by 21; Frank Kuenzig, owner; Andrew Schott, architect; cost, $450.

Lenox Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for two seven-story brick and stone flats, 60 by 40.11 by 98 and 89.4; Marcus Hoffman of 23 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $170,000.

Allen Street, 137 and 139, for a six-story and basement brick tenement, 40 by 59.1; Benedict A. Klein of 125 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $32,000.

Alterations.

No. 107 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; L. Strauss, premises, lessee and architect; cost, $200.

Second Street, east side, 100 feet south of Main Street, Westchester, to a one-and-a-half-story frame carriage factory; Albert Kuhnemuth, owner; William M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $250.

No. 180 Madison Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Henry M. and Louis Bloch, owners; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $2,000.

Fourth Avenue, east side, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick and stone armory; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $100.

No. 36 East Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; George McCorkle, owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 2,422 and 2,424 Second Avenue, to two three-story brick dwellings, stores, and office; Samuel Williams, premises, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 59 to 67 West Tenth Street, to a four-story brick storage house; Henry Dazian of 26 Union Square, owner; York & Sawyer, architects; cost, $20,000.

More Plans by Horgan & Slattery.

Architects Horgan & Slattery filed plans yesterday at the Department of Buildings for a two-story brick and terra cotta administration building for the Willard Parker Hospital, to be erected on the north side of Sixteenth Street, east of Avenue C. The building will occupy a plot 65 by 34 and is estimated to cost $16,000.

The same architects also submitted plans for alterations to the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment. The improvements consist of the cutting of a new doorway on the Thirty-third Street side of the armory and a new wrought-iron gate. An elaborate set of drawings, showing the new doorway and the design of the gate, accompanied the plans.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 12.

CANAL ST, 351 to 355, and 4 Wooster St; Thomas T. Reed to Josephine A. Habershaw and another $1
CHARLES ST, s s, 187.6 ft e of Bleecker St, 37.6x95; William H. Smith and another, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 23,500
WEST END AV, e s, 60 ft s of 86th St, 42x125; Edward L. Parris, referee, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company 58,000
8D AV, s s, w ½ of Lot 575, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Hannah Hellman to Mary A. Shay 1
26TH ST, 325 East, 25x98.9; Louis Ellinghausen to Henry R. Wolters 10,000
47TH ST, 315 and 317 West, and 318 and 320 West 48th St; Frances M. Britton and another to William Brewster and another 1
69TH ST, s s, 107 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; Allen Bailey to Ulysses L. Boyer 1
79TH ST, 73 East, 12.4x102.5; Nannie J. Faulkner to Allela Weston 100
83D ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Henrietta K. Savage to Thomas J. Hodgkins 130,000
86TH ST, 7 West, 25x100.8; John C. Umberfield to James B. Brady 100
116TH ST, 166 East, 15.10x100.11; James H. Wood, widow, to Emma M. Wood 1
117TH ST, n s, 306.6 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.10; 1st St, s s, 116 ft e of the Bowery, 22.4x73.10x22.4x77.5; Alexander Wiegand and another to Davis Karp 1
145TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of the Boulevard, 100x99.11; Henry Nicholsburg to Ernestine Nicholsburg 1

Recorded Leases.

GALEWSKI, Bernard, to Virginia Sinese; 440 East 115th St, 3 years $420

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 7th Av, 344, w s, 19x64, 5 years 10,000
ARNOT, Peter G., to John H. Storer; 98th St, 44 and 46 West; 98th St, 35 West, demand, gold 4,000
AUSTEN, Anton, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 4th St, 264 East, 5 years 8,000
BOYER, Ulysses L., to Addison Gardner; 69th St, 204 West, 2 years 1,250
BREWSTER, William, and another to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 48th St, 318 and 320 West, 3 years 20,000
BREWSTER, William, and another to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 47th St, 315 and 317 West, 3 years 30,000
COCHRANE, Elizabeth M., to Amanda M. De Graaf; 121st St, n s, 320 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years 8,000
DEDERICK, Henry S., Jr., to Konrad Kromer; Eagle Av, w s, 62.6 ft n of 161st St, demand 1,000
ERICSON, Alfred, to Ida M. Murphy; Stebbins Av, s e s, at s s of Home St, demand 575
FITZSIMMONS, Johanna, to Hyman Sonn and another; Boulevard, n w corner of 107th St, demand $1,500
KARP, Davis, to George B. Christman & Co.; 1st St, s s, about 116 ft e of Bowery, demand 1,394
KATZ, Max J., to George B. Christman & Co.; 118th St, s s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av 2,000
KELLEHER, William, to Fitzgerald Brothers Brewing Company; 8th Av, n w corner of 148th St, demand 3,800
McCABE, John, to Jennie McCabe; 11th St, s s, 200.10 ft e of 6th Av, demand, gold 4,000
MOORE, Thomas K., to Abraham L. Jacobs and another; 110th St, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, demand 1,000
MOSES, Rosa, to Isidor Kaufman; 84th St, s s, 119.11 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years 2,200
ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Albert Erdman; 118th St, n s, 460 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 3,000
ROTH, John, and another to Ella O. Willits, Avenue D, n w corner of 3d St, 60x100x irregular; also interior lot adjoining, 3 months 18,000
WESTON, Allela, to National Savings Bank of Albany; 79th St, 73 East, 3 years 13,000
WOLF, Jacob, to William W. Vaughan; 132d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, demand 1,850
ZEMAN, Josephine, and another to Union Trust Company; Broome St, n s, 25 ft e of Willett St, 5 years 18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Charles Weinberg $1
KELLY, Thomas, executor, to Elizabeth O'Callahan 1
STEVENS, John W., to Nathaniel A. McBride 1

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 291, leasehold, &c.; Ernest Ochs against George Nussenblatt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.
OLIVER ST, e s, 55 ft n of South St., 40x50; Josephine Zeman against Lucy A. Quinn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.
95TH ST, s s, 379 ft e of 10th Av, 18x100.8; the Equitable Life Assurance Society against William J. Merritt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.
102D ST, n s, 132.6 ft e of Boulevard, 32.6x100; also 102d St, n s, 130 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30x100, (two actions;) Charles Frasier, as surviving partner, &c., against Annie H. Sturia and others, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney L. Campora.
102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30x100; Philip Dexheimer against Annie H. Sturia and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Campora.
118TH ST, s s, 180.3 ft e of 1st Av, 14.1x100.11x14x100.11; Amalia Mandelbaum against Fanny Symons, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.
118TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; also 118th St, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11, (two actions;) Charles M. Rosenthal against Abram Stone and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBIA ST, 87 to 91; Jacob N. Prudovsky against John Ross and — Fisher, owners and contractors $369
MADISON AV, 1,762 and 1764; Peter Schaeffler & Son against David L. Block and Jacob Lederer, owners and contractors 3,300
ST. PAUL'S PLACE, s e corner of Webster Av, 25x100; Joseph Bologna against John J. Murphy, owner and contractor 346
UNION AV, s w corner of Dawson St, 25x100; The Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against F. C. Burlingame, owner and contractor 118
WALTON AV, s e corner of 165th St, 100x100; Cornelius V. Driscoll against Hannah C. Doran, owner; Garrett Van Cleve, contractor 88
WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 70 ft s of 3th St, 44.1x55; William's Bridge; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Michael O'Connell, owner; Peter Sponheimer & Sons, contractors 48

1ST AV, n w corner of 84th St, 25x100; William E. Lyon against C. H. Steincamp, owner; Joseph Berraschell, contractor 65
140TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; F. C. Lomonte & Brothers against Meyer Beyer, owner and contractor 300
ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 107th St, 25x100; Philip Brunner on Samuel McMillan, to William A. Soles $540

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SAMUEL K. SCHWENK.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an execution against Samuel K. Schwenk, whose address was given as Ludlow Street Jail, in favor of Herman Heidelberg, for $1,185.

MARY A. AND JOHN A. O'CONNOR.—Deficiency judgment for $4,266 was docketed yesterday against Mary A. and John A. O'Connor, in favor of Jeremiah P. Robinson and Isaac R. Robinson, as trustees of the estate of Elizabeth De Witt Townsend, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 342 East Seventy-ninth Street.

ATLANTIC PARK BATHING PAVILION.—Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed James J. Neails receiver of the business carried on as the Atlantic Park Bathing Pavilion, at Hamel's Station, Queens County, in a suit brought by Jennie Schnur, one of the partners in the concern, against Samuel Kaufman and Samuel Gross, the other two partners, on account of a disagreement between them. The partnership was formed on April 15.

A. H. ZUNZ.—The Sheriff has received two attachments against A. H. Zuns, shirt manufacturer and commission merchant, of Boston, in favor of Gottlieb Brothers, for $1,200, and Solomon Horn, for $343. Both were obtained on the ground that he is a non-resident. The Sheriff levied upon some goods at 300 Monroe Street, which were being made up for him. He had most of his shirts, it is said, manufactured in this city. Deputy Coroner Hillman has also received two writs of attachment against him for about $1,400, in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company, and he also made a levy on the goods in Monroe Street. Mr. Zuns, it is stated, has been sick for some weeks past.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM A. Peters, manufacturer of perfumery at 540 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,104 and assets of $7,168, consisting of stock, $5,165; fixtures, $891; accounts, $1,109, and cash, $3. Mr. Peters has been in business since 1891, and used the style of the Standard Perfumery Works. In May last he offered to compromise with his creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, half cash and half in notes payable on Jan. 1, 1900, which if was afterward stated was accepted by the creditors.

Louis Rosenberg, cigarmaker of 331 East Seventieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,627 and no assets. The debts were incurred in 1893.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed Saturday, Aug. 12, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPLEBY, Katharine—Gus Gomprecht and another $224
BLAND, Thomas T.—John Larkin, administrator, costs 33
BRADY, Thomas—James Hayes 75
CHILL, Frank—H. Schmidt and another 92
CANAVAN, John T.—J. O'Keefe 61
FANSHAWE, Henry E.—Florence F. Ritchie 81
FIZZAUTH, Frank—H. Schmidt and another 92
FRANK, John—I. Hermann 23
GOLDBERG, Minnie—M. Groh's Sons, (incorporated) 929
HART, John L.—J. O'Keefe 61
HOOPER, Lida J. and William E.—the Second National Bank 540
HOOPER, Lida J. and William E.—the Second National Bank 488
KERR, Samuel—F. A. Watts 46
KENNY, Arthur—H. P. Townsley 1,512
KIDD, William C.—Hackett, Carhart & Co. 37
MORRISON, John W.—M. A. Freedman 383
MARPLE, Marcus M.—Hackett, Carhart & Co. 49
MOORE, Elric L.—N. T. Lawrence and others 119
McCHRISTIE, John—F. W. Schwiers 81
McCAULEY, Philip—John Burke and others 207
O'CONNOR, Mary A. and John A.—J. P. Robinson and others 4,366
RORRIG, William F. and Annie—German Exchange Bank 326
RUDEN, Jacob—Carter Medicine Company 261
SCHWENK, Samuel—H. Heidelberg 1,185
SHERMAN, Irving P.—I. Townsend and others 360
SEAMAN, Ludley F.—B. S. Morehouse 282
SULLIVAN, John—J. J. McKelvey and another 149
THOMPSON, Henry F.—William B. Chew 554
VAYDA, Anton—The Frank Brewery 800
VAN ORDEN, John—W. Wolf 47
WETTERER, Peter—W. Wolf 47
WORK, James H.—H. B. Berdman, executor, &c. 508
MESINGER BICYCLE SADDLE COMPANY—N. F. Kerr 1,415
PROSPECT PARK BREWERY—B. F. Kelley and others 145
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. J. Smith, $134.53; Edward Fleming, $215.25; John J. Henderson, $108; C. Schnitzler, $164.25.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Following are to-day's closing bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22½	23⅝	Penn. Mfg. ..	28	28½
Choctaw	42⅝	43	Phila. Trac. .	90¼	90½
El. St. Bat..	145	150	Union Trac. .	42½	42¾
El. St. E. pf.	150	154	U. Gas Imp.	168	170
El. Co. of A.	17⅛	18	Welsbach ..	53	53½
Lehigh Val..	27	27¼	W. N. Y. & Penn.	7⅛	7⅜
Marsden	15⅝	16			

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	9	10	9½	10
Anaconda	53	53½	51	52
Anchoria	72½	73	72½	73
Argentum	27	29	26	27
Battle	32	32½	32½	32½
Columbine	18	18½	17½	18
Consolidated	13½	13¾	12	12½
Damon	20½	20¾	20½	20⅝
Elkton	92½	96	82⅝	83½
El Paso	44	45⅝	45¾	47
Findlay	19½	19⅝	19	19½
Garfield	15⅞	16	15⅞	16⅛
Gibson	25	23½	...	...
Golden Fleece	25½	30	23½	30
Golden King	87	89	86	89
Gold Coin	206	215	205	220
Gould	22¾	23	22¾	23
Isabella	92¾	92⅞	91	91½
Independence	51¼	52	53¼	53⅞
Jackpot	46⅞	47	46¾	46½
Moon Anchor	105	109½	105	110
Matoa	33½	35	33⅝	33¾
Pinnacle	29	29⅞	26½	27
Portland	197	200	196	197
Rawlings	44	45½	45	46
Rosa	26½	28	25½	27
Union	34⅞	35	34½	34¾
Vindicator	112	115	107	115
Work	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS
New Private Houses,
20 to 30 feet wide,
FOR SALE.
NOS. 310 TO 326 WEST 107TH ST.,
BETWEEN RIVERSIDE DRIVE, WEST END AVENUE AND THE BOULEVARD.

All American basements, three tiled bathrooms, servants' stairs to third stories, electric light. No two alike. Smoking room, pantry, and bath-room extensions. Electric elevators.

Price $36,000; three-quarters at 4½ per cent.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR AUGUST.

Houses open, Sundays included. No permits required. Apply on premises or to

Charles Buek, Owner and Architect,
No. 109 West 42d St.

Choice Investment Properties
FOR SALE.

New fire-proof nine-story Store, Office, and Loft building in down-town business street; $25,000 cash will purchase.

A West End Avenue, 30-foot corner house, leased at $3,000; $13,000 cash will purchase.

Special inducements for prompt sales.

Particulars of owner,

CHARLES BUEK,
109 WEST 42D ST.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 8TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 12 WALL ST.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Take My Advice!
If You Wish to Invest a Few Dollars Profitably Purchase at

HEMPSTEAD GARDENS.

Selected and purchased by the late Austin Corbin as the ideal spot on Long Island for homes.

ACRE (CONTAINING 17⅖ LOTS) PLOTS
FOR $300 AND UPWARD.

Easy Monthly Payments Without Interest or a Liberal Discount for All Cash.
Hempstead Gardens is only one hour's ride from New York City Hall. Two stations on property. Commutation less than 20 cents per day.

We offer you this property at such a low figure to-day as to make it an absolutely safe investment, and, furthermore, any time in the future you may wish to convert it into cash you can readily do so, and at a handsome profit. No money invested at Hempstead Gardens will ever be tied up. Call or address for map and free tickets

H. C. RATH & CO., 11 JOHN ST., NEW YORK CITY.

MODERN HOUSES!
EASY TERMS!

Artistic designs, substantially built, with $500 cash; easier than the rent of an ordinary flat; more convenience; more room; within thirty minutes of Manhattan.

ELMHURST.

Charles Place, near Union Avenue, nine rooms and bath, two minutes station; one minute trolley, bridge or 34th Street Ferry; price, $4,200; ground 50x150.

FLUSHING.

Cypress Avenue, nine rooms; all improvements; steam heat; $4,600; 50x100.

Sanford Avenue, eight rooms; improvements; one block from Broadway Station; $3,600; 30x146.

WHITESTONE.

19th Street, near 7th Avenue, four houses, nine rooms; all improvements; $3,200.

FALKINBURG, Builder,
Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 431 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y. C.

PARTITION SALE.

Tuesday, August 15th, 1899, at 1:20 o'clock on the premises, at Cedarhurst, L. I. Rare opportunity for Investors to secure at their own price that very desirable property of about 50 Acres belonging to the Estate of Robert A. Hopson, deceased. Sale will be made in Plots, containing from 1 to 19 Acres; readily subdivided into Lots. For particulars inquire of WM. S. COGSWELL, Referee, No. 59 Liberty Street, N. Y. C., or of WM. F. WYCKOFF, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

2 AND 3 STORY
MODERN STONE HOUSES
(with Two-Story Extensions).

Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Avenue, the Lefferts estate, where the land is high and dry; fine shaded streets; surroundings the choicest; neighborhood restricted; two short blocks to the entrance of Prospect Park; 30 minutes to New York; also connecting line to all parts of the city and ferries.

Houses, 12 rooms, bath, halls, pantries and closets. Fronts of different colored stone in circular, octagon and square bow stoops. Interiors finished in hardwoods; saloon parlors or foyer halls, heavy beamed ceilings, hardwood mantels, open nickel plumbing, tiled bathrooms, electric calls, large closets, and all the latest improvements. Houses must be seen to be appreciated.

For further information apply to

W. A. A. BROWN, OWNER.
New York office, 149 Broadway, Room 1,230.
Brooklyn office, Cor. Flatbush Av. & Midwood St.
Open Sundays all day. Evening until 9.

Prices: $11,500 AND $8,000

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Deal, New Jersey.
An Ideal Site for a Summer Home.

In inspecting properties with a view to erecting a Summer home, one would naturally consider the following salient points:

Healthful location, beautiful scenery, diverting pleasures, accessibility, (including express train and boat service,) macadamized and graveled streets, sanitary sewerage, pure artesian water, illumination by electricity, congenial surroundings, social advantages, club life, restrictions from nuisances, clear titles, reasonable prices, and suitable terms.

With these points in view, we would be pleased to have you visit Deal, adjoining Elberon, N. J. In addition, we call attention to high ground forming a magnificent bluff along the entire ocean front, landscape architecture, 18-hole golf course, $10,000 clubhouse, and new railroad station, which is conceded the finest on the entire line of shore resorts.

Prices are low enough to guarantee safe and profitable investment.

To those who desire to build we are ready to make especially attractive terms.

We shall be pleased to meet visitors at the station by appointment.

Highest of references given and required.

For appointment or other information, address

ATLANTIC COAST REALTY CO.,
DEAL, N. J.

THE HOME PLACE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

Hackensack, N. J.

You demand healthfulness, convenience, beauty and good neighbors. Hackensack is almost ideal in these respects. It has the best schools in the State. Splendid opportunities for outdoor sports, including boating. Macadamized roads. Every residence street a shaded avenue. Seventy-two daily trains. Four stations.

We offer fine home sites on high land with beautiful prospect. All improvements. Reasonable prices and easy terms. Send for book.

HACKENSACK LAND CO.,
185 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

ELBERON AND MONMOUTH BEACH.
For sale, desirable residences, ocean fronts, best on Jersey coast; $7,500, $10,700, $23,500, $57,500. Particulars, WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch Station.

FOR SALE—MILLING AND PLANING PLANT of the late John M. Laight. Further particulars apply to Mrs. JOHN M. LAIGHT, Asbury Park, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE,
Exceptionally Large
STORE, BASEMENT and SUB,
containing over 40,000 square feet.
Nos. 514-516 BROADWAY.
Ceilings in store 16 feet high; basement, 12 feet high; sub-base, 9 feet high.
Superior light in all parts.
M. & L. HESS, 512 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ELMHURST, L. I.
12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.

COMMUTATION 6½c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS. NEIGHBORHOOD RESTRICTED, AND ITS CHARACTER ESTABLISHED.
HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER FROM PLANS. SEVERAL COMPLETED.

CORD MEYER & CO.,
Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William St., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

CONCERNING
The TOWERS APARTMENTS
A FIREPROOF BUILDING.
N. W. Corner NINETY-FOURTH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Spacious apartments in suites of eight to seventeen rooms, and four bathrooms and two servants' rooms. Servants' bathrooms, Butlers' rooms, Laundry, ironing and drying rooms. Servants' elevator. Commodious storerooms and cement closets. Dining rooms finished in mahogany and Flemish oak. Wainscoted eight feet high. Beamed ceilings. Hood mantels. Window seats. Ingle nooks. Electric light arranged for connection to dining-room tables. Plumbing fixtures of porcelain. Needle showers. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, kitchens and butlers' pantries tiled five feet high. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Refrigeration, ice, and ice water supplied. Telephone in each apartment. Mail chute. Elevator service all night. The most compact and luxuriously appointed apartment building yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people.

Apply at Building from 10-12 and 2-6, or to Globe Realty Co., 141 Broadway.

THE RUTLAND,
Broadway and 57th Street.

Superior housekeeping apartments to let, renovated and improved, large and small, for families or bachelors. Location unsurpassed.

Rents $1,200.00 and upwards; steam heat, hot water, free range fuel, gas ranges when desired, six elevators, ample hall service day and night.

The building is of fireproof construction, with stone and iron staircase both in front and rear, has two night watchmen on guard.

Now to let with immediate possession. One extra fine double apartment newly decorated and plumbed, consisting of 14 rooms. Rent $3,500.00. Two disconnected rooms will be omitted at a reduction of rent of $500.00.

One seven-room apartment, rent $1,400.00.

Full arrangements can now be made.

Address all communications to

THE RUTLAND,
BROADWAY & 57TH ST.
Telephone No. 717 Columbus.

AYLESMERE,
76TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

The cable and elevated cars are but a step away; Central Park is but a step further.

Both a seven and eight room housekeeping Apartment; electric light, steam heat; elevators running day and night; bicycle room, trunk rooms; uniformed boys in constant attendance.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

GRAMERCY PARK.

Unfurnished four-story English Basement House, rental $1,500.

For particulars, inquire of

A. J. Cammeyer, 6th ave. & 20th st.

RENT, $1,400.—Most attractive, new, 18-foot 4-story American basement; 2 baths. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or 251 West 98th St.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY TO LET.

FOR RENT, NUTLEY, N. J. 45 MINUTES.

Refined, attractive Home of 11 rooms; parlor, library, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, and laundry on first floor; Cabot stained shingle house; five minutes' walk of station; golf and field clubs; excellent wheeling; rent, $500. Illustrated circular. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, N. Y. Residence, Nutley.

FOR RENT, NUTLEY, N. J.

45 MINUTES VIA ERIE R

COLUMBIA WINS AGAIN

Leads Defender Into Newport by Over Eighteen Minutes.

RUN WAS TWENTY-TWO MILES

Weather Was Light, Each Yacht Losing the Wind, but the Victory Was Legitimate—Cruise Is Ended.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—The New York Yacht Club squadron is again at anchor in the harbor to-night, and so far as the club runs are concerned the cruise of 1899 is over. The last run of twenty-two miles today, from New Bedford to this port, was not much of an improvement over yesterday's flukiness, for, while the wind held on longer, the yachts ran into soft spots and five miles from the finish the entire fleet was becalmed for half an hour.

The Columbia kept up her record of victories of the week, not only leading all the yachts over the line, but defeating the Defender 19 minutes and 4 seconds elapsed time.

The actual distance, however, between the boats was less than two miles, for the old boat came up very slowly in the light air, besides being somewhat delayed by a short luffing match with the schooner Colonia, which finished about the same time.

A MARVEL IN LIGHT WEATHER.

The Columbia's victory was nevertheless perfectly legitimate, and she showed herself a marvel in light weather. The wind was light throughout, and at one time failed altogether, but it treated both boats alike, barring a short spell just before the finish, when the Columbia caught the breeze a few minutes before her rival. It was a spinnaker day almost from the start, and the yachts carried their light sails throughout.

Starting in a five-knot northeast breeze off New Bedford, the Defender 19 seconds in the lead, the yachts ran before the wind for the first six miles down Buzzard's Bay to the Hen and Chickens Lightship. On the way down the Columbia caught and passed the Defender, rounding the lightship 1 minute and 37 seconds in the lead, besides catching half of the fleet, which had started 20 minutes ahead. A few minutes after rounding, the wind hauled more to the eastward, and spinnakers, which had been taken off, were again hoisted for the run to the finish, sixteen miles away.

Half way to that point off Sekonnet Light the wind again hauled to the southeast, and the Columbia ran rapidly through the fleet, passing boat after boat until she established herself well in the lead of all the yachts. On the run to Sekonnet, under perfectly fair conditions as far as the wind was concerned, the Columbia gained rapidly, leading the Defender at the Light by 11 minutes and 28 seconds.

COLUMBIA IS WELL HANDLED.

The southeast breeze left both yachts about the same time, but when it came in again the Columbia picked it up first and crossed the line at 4:15:02, the Defender crossing at 4:33:47. But few mistakes were made on either boat and both were certainly sailed for all there was in them.

The Columbia's sails were shifted frequently to catch favorable breezes, and the men handled the great sheets of canvas more quickly than ever before. In fact, the new boat was very lively throughout the day, and seemed to have one surprising faculty of picking up a breeze and keeping it on all occasions. Much of this is, no doubt, due to her excellent handling, for throughout the cruise of five days, during which the breezes, with one exception, have been very baffling, she has always managed to find fortunate shifts, which have invariably put her far in the lead.

All this is very pleasing, not only to her owners, but to the yacht club in general, and in this respect the cruise has been eminently successful.

As for the other boats in the fleet, all had a hard day with the light, shifting airs, and for once the Vigilant was well in the rear of the fleet, although she beat out her only competitor, the Navahoe. At one time, however, it looked as if the latter had captured the lead during the shift of wind to the southeast, which left the Vigilant becalmed. But the Carroll boat could not keep the breeze, and the Vigilant slipped in ahead.

The Colonia again led the schooners over nearly the entire course, finishing well in the lead, with the Amorita a good second and winning in her class.

The yachts were so slow in finishing that a fog caught a good number, and the flagship, leaving the tug to take the time, ran into the harbor. Fortunately the Columbia and the Defender reached their moorings before the fog shut down, but to-night it is very thick and the fleet is enveloped in the mists. The thick fog was all that was necessary to complete the variety of weather since the cruise started Tuesday, and to-night the yachtsmen can say that all sorts and conditions have been met and in the end surmounted.

HOW THE START WAS MADE.

To-day's was rather a tame start. It was a light breeze from the northeast, a fair wind from Wilke's Ledge to Brenton's Reef that sent the fleet over the line in the following order: Sloops—Sayonara, Gloriana, Vigilant, Queen Mab, L. 20, Petrel, Navahoe, Hildegarde, Katonah, Mira, Hussar, Acushla, and Syce. Schooners—Latona, Ariel, Colonia, Uncas, Nearea, Iroquois, Alcaea, Emerald, Gevalia, Marguerite, and Quissetta. The sloops started at 11:15 o'clock, the schooners at 11:20, and the Columbia and Defender at 11:35. These two manoeuvred to the eastward of the line, with balloon jib topsails in stops on the stays.

At one minute before the signal the Defender's spinnaker boom was dropped to starboard. Almost at the same moment the Columbia dropped hers, and broke out her balloon staysail, reserving her big jibtopsail until twenty-five seconds after gunfire. The Defender's blossomed out thirty seconds before the gun.

The Defender crossed the line at its north end and the Columbia at its sound end, with less than ten seconds between them. Spinnakers were smartly set to starboard on both yachts in a few minutes, and they began their stern chase at 12:03 o'clock, when both were off Westport.

This is how they passed Hen and Chickens Lightship: Columbia, 12:44:25; Defender, 12:46. So they were just 1 minute 37 seconds apart at this point. Spinnakers came in on both as soon as they cleared the lightship and hauled up for the West Island Lightship, which was passed in this order: Colonia, 2:06; Petrel, 2:09; Amorita, 2:11:30; Columbia, 2:14:10; Acushla, 2:15:40; Latona, 2:15:45; Quissetta, 2:17; Queen Mab, 2:18:20; Navahoe, 2:18:30; Mira, 2:19:15; Katonah, 2:19:30; Defender, 2:25:38; Ariel, 2:25:50; Emerald, 2:26; Syce, 2:27.

COLUMBIA PULLS AWAY.

At this point the Columbia led the Defender by 11 minutes 28 seconds. From here to Brenton's Reef lightship, where the Corsair lay almost enveloped in fog, the wind proved light and baffling. The schooner Colonia gybed to starboard at 1:25, and the Columbia five minutes later. At five minutes to 3 the Columbia set her spinnaker to port, but only for a few minutes, for a new breeze was coming in from the south. She gybed again at 3:01, and again at 3:30. She crossed the finish line at 4:15:02, defeating the Defender by 19 minutes 4 seconds.

THE SUMMARY OF THE RACES.

SLOOPS, CLASS G.

Name	Start.	Finish.	Elaps'd Time.	Correc'd Time.
		H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Columbia	11:36:04	4:15:02	4:38:58	....
Defender	11:35:45	4:33:47	4:58:02	....
Vigilant	11:11:01	4:41:10	5:30:09	5:30:09
Navahoe	11:12:37	5:01:20	5:48:43	5:47:40

SLOOPS, CLASS H.

Hildegarde	11:12:48	5:24:52	6:12:05	6:12:05
Queen Mab	11:11:30	5:05:52	5:54:22	5:52:46

SLOOPS; CLASS J.

Gloriana	11:10:54	4:52:17	5:41:23	5:41:23
Sayonara	11:11:17	4:57:17	5:46:00	5:45:54
Petrel	11:11:37	5:12:35	6:00:58	6:00:33

SLOOPS; CLASS K.

Syce	11:10:00	5:09:08	5:54:08	5:54:08
Acushla II	11:14:56	5:08:31	5:53:35	5:53:35
Lotoward	11:12:00	5:33:56	6:26:56	.....

SLOOPS.—CLASS L.

Katonah	11:12:57	5:02:28	5:49:31	.....
Hussar	11:14:48	5:43:23	6:28:35	6:28:35
Mira	11:14:47	5:08:52	5:54:05	.....

SCHOONERS,—CLASS B.

Alcara	11:19:11	5:26:07	6:06:56	6:06:56
Colonia	11:17:08	4:32:30	5:15:22	5:14:50

SCHOONERS.—CLASS C.

Ariel	11:16:45	5:06:55	5:50:10	5:50:10
Marguerite	11:19:31	5:23:00	6:06:29	6:08:29
Iroquois	11:18:45	5:28:29	6:09:44	6:09:04

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Amorita	11:19:47	4:37:05	5:17:18	5:17:18
Latona	11:15:59	5:04:32	5:48:33	5:48:14
Katrina	11:19:29	5:06:26	5:46:09	5:44:50
Quissetta	11:20:00	4:48:36	5:28:36	5:26:09

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Gevalia	11:18:58	5:28:50	6:09:52	6:09:52
Nearea	11:18:42	.....	.....	.....
Uncas	11:18:37	5:20:21	6:41:44	.....

It is officially denied on the flagship to-night that there was a race or any thought of a race with the Kanawha yesterday on the run from Vineyard Haven to New Bedford.

SHAMROCK MEASUREMENTS.

Official Figures Show She Registers 135 Tons, Is 105 Feet Over All and 89 on the Water Line.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The following official measurements of the cup challenger Shamrock have been supplied by Secretary Hugh C. Kelly of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club:

Registered tonnage	135.00
Thames measurement	260.00
Length	105.50
Length on the water line	89.00
Breadth	25.55
Depth	10.55
Port of registry	Belfast

YACHT RACING OFF LARCHMONT

Light Wind for the Horseshoe Harbor Club's Regatta—Four Classes of Boats Entered.

A regatta held yesterday afternoon by the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club at Larchmont, in which thirty or more boats sailed, passed off smoothly, in spite of a light wind. Four classes of boats were entered, Class A, sloops, 36 feet and under; Class B, cats, cabin and open, 30 feet and under; Class C, knockabouts, 21 feet and under, and special 15-foot cats.

The yachts got away in their respective classes, five minutes apart, after what might have been made as pretty a start as is ever seen was spoiled by the clumsy jockeying of the craft. With but one or two exceptions, the boats missed stays or fore-reached slowly until past the stakeboats.

The course lay to the buoy off Execution Rocks, thence around the buoy off Whortleberry Island, and back to the finish line, making a triangle, with principally windward work, round which Classes A and B sailed three times and Class C twice, leaving all marks and buoys to starboard. There were no accidents or anything to mar the race, the only mishap being the dropping of Pyxie's mainsail, caused, probably, by the carrying away of her halliards. Handsome prizes in silver and cut-glass were given to the winners in each class.

The winners in Class A were: O Shima San, Alerian, Song and Dance and Crawler. Class B.—Occonee, Win or Lose, Fairy, Kazaza. Class C.—Bouncer, Nora, Spindrift, and Miriam. Walk-over prizes were given to O Shima San, Song and Dance, and Win or Lose, the two former being alone in their classes, and the latter's opponent dropping out on the third round.

THE KAISER'S YACHT WINS.

The Meteor Has Taken Every Contest Since She Left Kiel.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Emperor William has decided to offer another gold cup for a Dover-Helgoland race in 1900, with the important modification that the limit of tonnage for competing yachts shall be fixed at a minimum of eighty instead of fifty tons.

The German Emperor's yacht Meteor secured another cup at Ryde yesterday, thus winning with the greatest ease every event she has contested since she left Kiel. Her remarkable success is attributed, to a great extent, to the light weather that has prevailed, but regrets are keener than ever that no opportunity was found to try her with the Shamrock.

MANHASSET YACHTSMEN'S FETE.

Popular Actors Participate in a Theatrical Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The members of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club entertained their friends at the clubhouse here to-night. More than 300 persons, most of them Summer residents of Port Washington, Great Neck, and Bayside, assembled in a pavilion, where a dramatic and musical entertainment was held.

The first number was a farce-comedy written for the occasion by Clay M. Greene, who is Commodore of the club. The piece was entitled, "Cow Bay, Now and Then." The characters were Mr. Goldsby, a yachtsman for fashion's sake, Cyril Scott; Mrs. Goldsby, a yachtswoman for fancy's sake, Miss Maidi Craigen; Jack Halyard, a yachtsman for yachting's sake, Joseph Grismere. Following the comedy a vaudeville entertainment was given, with Van Rensselaer Wheeler of the "Jolly Musketeers," Ed Hoff of the Bostonians, Felix Haney of "Way Down East," and Mrs. Homans in the cast.

HUGUENOT YACHT CLUB REGATTA

Races for Prizes to be Sailed Aug. 19 Off New Rochelle.

The fifth annual regatta of the Huguenot Yacht Club will be sailed on Aug. 19 off New Rochelle. It will be open to yachts enrolled in any recognized club, and will be governed by the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. Prizes will be awarded in each class in which one or more yachts start, and second prizes in each class in which four or more start. Winners of first prizes will be invited to the annual dinner of the club.

Entries will be received by H. C. Ward, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, at 148 Woodland Avenue, New Rochelle, or by J. Nelson Gould, 150 Nassau Street. A temporary club station will be established on Whortleberry Island on the day of the race.

Entry of Shamrock's Equipment.

A communication from the Treasury Department to Collector Bidwell relates to the equipment of the yacht Shamrock, the cup challenger. It sets forth that David Barrie, acting for Sir Thomas J. Lipton, asked for the free entry into this port of part of the spars and racing rig of the Shamrock, which are on the Anchor Line steamship Furnessia, which left Glasgow Aug. 3 and is due here to-morrow. The communication adds: "You will be governed by the instructions of the Treasury Department of Feb. 2, 1894, allowing the free entry of part of the equipment of Valkyrie, this privilege being accorded as a matter of international courtesy."

OFFICER DE LOUGHERY'S TRIAL.

Denies He Held Up Passengers on a Coney Island Car.

Patrolman Patrick De Loughery, the Coney Island policeman accused of terrorizing the passengers on a trolley car with a revolver, was before Commissioner York at Brooklyn Police Headquarters yesterday. De Loughery, it was charged, boarded a Coney Island car at Gravesend on Saturday night a week ago, drew his revolver, and, as alleged, demanded money from one of the passengers, Joseph F. Trahan of 617 Lafayette Avenue.

De Loughery denied yesterday that he had intended to terrorize the passengers or that he had demanded money of any of them. He said that he had been given to understand that a gang of trolley strikers at Gravesend was planning to attack the motorman of the car, and that he had drawn his revolver to intimidate two men on the front seat who, he thought, were acting suspiciously. The case was adjourned until Tuesday.

Commissioner Abell did not attend the trial. He could not be seen during the day with reference to the reported trouble in the Police Board.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR SAILS.

M. Cambon Declines to Discuss the Dreyfus Affair.

M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, sailed for France yesterday on the French Line steamship La Champagne. On board to receive him and wish him bon voyage was a delegation from the French Chamber of Commerce, headed by President Pagnon. There were also present the Russian Consul General, M. Teplow; M. Bruwaert, the Consul General of France, and M. Thebaut, the Secretary of the French Legation.

"There are no diplomats in Washington just now," said M. Cambon, "so I am going to take a vacation of a couple of months."

M. Cambon declined to discuss the Dreyfus affair or French politics, but expressed great concern and sympathy at the fearful ravages of the recent hurricane in the West Indies.

Bad colds are often mistaken for Consumption, when they are in reality caused by Bronchitis. This disease, in its early stages, can always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

BATH FOR JERSEY FARMERS

Annual Salt-Water Day Fittingly Celebrated at Sea Girt.

CALICO FOR BATHING SUITS

One Woman in a Wrapper Furnishes Excitement—Fakirs and Green-Goods Men Do a Good Business.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 12.—The grayest head among the thousands of grangers who celebrated "Salt Water Day" at this place to-day could not remember the year when this remarkable institution did not exist. The vicinity of Wreck Pond—pronounced "Wrack Pond" by the farmers—where the annual scrubbing of Jersey cuticle took place, had the appearance of a sheet of fly paper on which the last victim struggles for a landing place. It was thought this year's outing, which to Monmouth, Ocean, and Burlington Counties means a sort of harvest home celebration, could not surpass that of last year in point of numbers, but all past years have been eclipsed.

From dawn until as late as high noon broad-gauge wagons, with tires wider than barrel staves, kept coming to the beach. They were laden with whiskered farmers, farmers' wives, daughters, sons, and relatives into the third generation. Sweethearts were more fastidious, and either came in special teams or plowed their furrows in the sand on tandems. Three wagons containing families from the interior of Burlington County came forty miles to spend the day by the sea.

The head of one of these households said he came very near not being present this year, but the temptation was too strong to be overcome. "I'm a-gittin' raythor old tew be travilin' so gosh-darn fur neow," he remarked to a neighbor from Lowe Squankum.

"Good fer yew, Uncle Ben," shouted an old stager. "I sort-a-knowed yew would come—cudn't stay tew hum on enny sech a day as this, hay, Uncle Ben?"

There were thousands of people from all along the shore on hand to see the first arrivals. Not only were sightseers present, but the sharpers, who have been having designs on the splendid profits reaped in tilling the soil since 1898, had already established themselves, as if they intended to found a permanent colony.

Gamblers from New York, Philadelphia, and other cities as far west as Pittsburg were seen conducting their operations openly. The green oilcloth, with its magic numbers, and the lamblike individual who presides most politely over the ancient game as he toys with chips and dicebox, was an attractive feature. Roulette wheels, common dice boards, and card machines were eloquently inviting good, honest, liberal patronage. And scattered over the chosen land and in the near-by woods were the three-card monte men, crap shooters, thimble riggers, and shaving-soap prize men.

In a large tent a continuous performance of vaudeville was in full blast. The portable merry-go-round had been lubricated, and was grinding out familiar airs. Near the pond a fakir from New York erected a tent and opened a museum, his live exhibits including "the sailor who fired the first gun in the battle of Manila Bay," "The Belle of the Philippines," and "Jack Nugget, the Man Who Discovered the Klondike." Everything, in fact, that schemers could devise was provided for the good-natured folk from the interior.

Green goods men and gold brick speculators were also in evidence. Mr. Green was, in fact, a very prominent man. He represented a great New York concern that "does business on a big scale," and to-day was his busy day, for a number of grangers were induced to purchase blocks of his preferred, non-assessable, 10 per cent. interest-bearing stock.

The inner man was also remembered by those solicitous for the pleasure of the Jerseymen. Peripatetic vendors were in evidence on every hand. Their wares were "All hots," crab sandwiches, peanuts, and fruits. There were also several "quick lunch" establishments situated in the woods, where "a square meal of four Delmonico courses" could be had for a quarter.

The day's pleasure began when the bathing hour arrived. It was just before 10 o'clock when disrobing began. A Jersey farmer has his own notions about a dip in the ocean. He is sure that water is intended for nakedness, and not for fashionable attires glued to the body. So, as far as it is possible for man and woman to mingle together on the beach and in the sea without becoming positively offensive to each other and Anthony Comstock, there was a decidedly negative quality about the preparations for the bath.

Blushing maidens from Asbury Park and Spring Lake looked at their farmland sisters askance. There was less abandon displayed than one is accustomed to seeing at Found'ee Bradley's resort, but it must be confessed that the lonely blue flannel suits serve a better purpose than did the calico dresses that were used as bathing suits to-day.

One woman was in serious peril. She got tangled up in a heavy breaker and the calico wrapper becoming shredded, acted as binders on her legs. For a while it threatened to throw the camp in an uproar. Excitement ran high, but a gallant laddie with a carrot-colored mustache made a beeline for the struggling milkmaid and saved her. But his work ended as soon as he had her on her feet. To have attempted more would have been to undo his heroic work altogether, for there were screams for Anna Bell, Susan, and Amantha, that they "fetch the tablecloth or sumthin'" to replace the kitchen wrapper.

The next great event in the day's doings was dinner. There were Spring chicken, roast turkey, Spring lamb, choice vegetables, berries, and drinks of all kinds, from sweet Jersey milk to bewildering "Jersey lightning." The last named seemed to be powerful to accomplish a much sought for end.

When the day began to wane and to-morrow's milking and hog feeding were remembered, there were hurried preparations for homegoing. Before 7 o'clock the beach front and the vicinity of Wreck Pond were deserted. The great Salt Water Day of 1899 had come to an end. Happy Jersey farmers went home again to where the odors of swine pens and cattle stalls will bring about another needed bath, to be taken on the same spot on the same day one year hence.

HAMBURG LINE'S NEW SHIP.

The Kaiser Friedrich Will Start on Her First Trip Here Oct. 1.

Emil L. Boas, American manager for the Hamburg-American Line, received a cablegram from the home office yesterday announcing that the big steamship Kaiser Friedrich is to enter the New York-Hamburg service of that company, starting on her first voyage from Hamburg Oct. 1.

The Kaiser Friedrich, which is about the size of the Campania and Lucania of the Cunard Line, was built for the North German Lloyd Company, and was to be half a knot faster than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. She was built on almost yachtlike lines by Schichau, the builder of speedy torpedo craft, but, while fast, she failed to meet the contract requirements and was not accepted by the company. Her engines are being overhauled, however, and her coming out again will be watched with interest by those who follow ocean records.

TURNPIKE OVER JAMAICA BAY.

Work on a New $1,000,000 Road Will Be Begun in Sixty Days.

The Co-operative Society of New Jersey yesterday filed in the office of the Queens County Clerk a lease of a strip of land 150 feet wide, extending from Long Point, a projection from the meadows into Jamaica Bay, to Far Rockaway, across Jamaica Bay about four miles. Patrick H. Flynn is to construct a turnpike road seventy feet wide over this strip, with proper drawbridges. Two toll gates will be established, one at Long Point and the other at Rockaway Beach.

The work, according to the agreement, is to begin in sixty days, and be completed in 300 days. Several hundred piles have already been driven. Over $1,000,000 will be expended. A double trolley track will extend down one side of the new road, and a driveway and bicycle track will occupy the remainder of the road. The privilege is also granted to lay gas and water mains and to erect electric light poles along the road.

It is said that the building of this road is only the first step toward the redemption of these half-submerged lands. Ex-Supervisor Dunton, who holds a lease of several thousand acres capable of development, says that there are a number of capitalists interested in building a Venice by the sea in Jamaica Bay.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday

Desirable Midsummer Specialties

at

Exceptional Prices

Ladies' Underwear Departments

Lawn Sacques, trimmed with Hamburg Edgings and Laces, at 75c & 93c

Kimona Sacques, of White and Colored Lawns, at 59c

Kimona Gowns, at 98c

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Of White Lawn, tucked and hemstitched, also with Hamburg Insertings, at 85c & $1.10

Cloak Departments

Golf Capes of Imported & Domestic Reversible Cloths, $6.50 & $9.75

Stern Bros

To-morrow, in their

Boys' Dep'ts

High-class Washable **Sailor Suits** of English Galateas, Linens and White Duck, sizes 3 to 12 years, 95c $1.35

Heretofore $1.98 to $4.98

Kilt Suits of Piques and Galateas, sizes 1 to 4 yrs., 88c $1.23

Heretofore $1.98 to $3.50

Sailor & Middy Suits of Navy Blue English Serges & Mixed Cheviots, sizes 3 to 12 yrs., at $3.75

Heretofore $5.98 to $7.50

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will offer Monday

in their

Misses' Dep'ts

Children's Dresses of Piques, Lawns and Ginghams, sizes 1 to 4 yrs., at 95c

Heretofore $1.75 to $2.95

A collection of Washable **Sailor & Eton Suits** also Guimpe & High Neck Dresses, sizes 4 to 14 yrs., $1.95

Heretofore $2.95 to $4.98

Silk Waists of Plain & Fancy Taffetas, sizes 14 to 18 yrs., at $2.95

Heretofore $4.98 to $6.50

West 23d St.

TACTICS OF GIRL STRIKERS.

Hold a Mass Meeting After Various Attempts to Coerce a Firm of Silk Waistmakers.

A mass meeting of striking girls who are employed as silk waistmakers by the firm of J. & M. Cohen of 187 Greene Street was held about noon yesterday at 165 East Broadway, and the girls listened to speeches by Joseph Barondess, Meyer Loudon, and other east side labor agitators.

There are about 900 girls and 100 men employed by this firm, and one day last week they discovered that they were not getting enough wages. So they got together, and decided to demand an advance of 75 cents per dozen waists. The firm refused to pay the advance, and most of the girls put on their jackets and hats and started a strike, but before the procession had got out into the street the firm yielded, and the girls returned to work.

Following this settlement several girls were discharged, the firm saying that they were not good workers, but the girls declared that they were discharged simply because they had led in the agitation to strike. A second strike was therefore inaugurated, and 300 girls went out to compel the firm to reinstate the alleged victims of the first strike.

Most of the girls, however, refused to go out. The strikers appointed a committee to act as pickets and to persuade those at work to go out. For some time the committee used "moral suasion," but that produced very little effect, and so they had recourse to some more persuasive arguments in the form of hairpulling and face slapping, and calling the recalcitrant girls "scabs" and other unpleasant names. Several policemen were sent for and threatened to arrest the pickets if they continued such tactics.

Then the strikers sent several of their number back to work with secret instructions to foment discord and dissension among the workers. The delegates who were sent on this delicate mission succeeded very well at the beginning, but they lost patience with some obstinate girls and called them names. This betrayed them and they were found out, but a large number of the girls followed them out. The girls say that formerly they earned $15 and $16 a week, but now they can hardly earn $8 a week.

THE ARREST OF E. L. PACKER.

Broker Weir Denies Knowing the Coney Island Banker.

In the suit brought by Charles B. Whitehead of Denver against E. L. Packer of this city to recover certain moneys paid by the former for stock of the New York Electric Brake and Coupler Company purchased on an order from Packer, J. C. Weir, a stock broker of 10 Wall Street, is named as the person who sold the stock to Whitehead.

Mr. Weir stated yesterday that he knew nothing whatever of either Charles B. Whitehead or of E. L. Packer, and had never had any dealings with either of them.

Mr. Weir said that he had traded on the curb in the stock of the company named, but that he had done so exclusively on orders received by him in the regular course from Stock Exchange firms. Mr. Weir added that in nearly all the transactions in this stock in which he had any part, he was the purchaser. The only sale of the stock which he made, he said, was not to Whitehead, but to a prominent firm of brokers, members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Packer is detained in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, as the result of an order of arrest issued in a civil action brought by Mr. Whitehead. Mr. Packer conducted a banking business for three months at Coney Island. The business was dissolved in a regular way last June. All accounts were settled in full.

Christian Endeavorers to Race Again.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 12.—Another trotting match between horses owned by Christian Endeavorers of Northville is announced to be run off next Saturday in this village. The race will be in mile heats, best three in five, owners to drive. The owners are the same who last week raced their trotters. Then Alice B., owned by John M. Hallock, won with ease as a dark horse. The race on next Saturday will be for a purse of $50. The entries are: Alice B., bay mare, J. M. Hallock; Olga D., bay mare, W. L. McDermott; Fannie, bay mare, Israel D. Luce; Mamie, black mare, F. J. Corwin, and Gypsy Queen, bay mare, John Reeve.

Better Lighting for Flushing.

Many important improvements in the lighting in the old town of Flushing will be made by the New York and Queens Gas and Electric Company. General Manager Bissel of the company said yesterday that the pipes would be replaced by an entirely new and modern plant, and that the old mains would be used only as a reserve. Ingleside, Whitestone, and College Point will all benefit by the contemplated improvements. It has not yet been decided whether or not the company will manufacture coal or water gas. The lighting plants of Flushing and Newtown will be at once consolidated.

Drowned in Atlantic City Surf.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—Amos McDonald, twenty-five years old, of 2,031 Wilder Street, Philadelphia, was drowned in the surf here to-day. McDonald ventured out too far beyond the life lines, and when his plight was seen, determined efforts were made to reach him. The surf was running high, and before he could be assisted, he was drowned. His body was recovered by Life Guard Joseph Stavin.

NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS CAUGHT

Four Men Rounded Up at Bridgeport Well Known to the Police—One an Alleged Murderer.

It has developed that the four men who on Friday night were arrested at Bridgeport, Conn., by Assistant Superintendent George S. Dougherty of the Pinkerton's National Detective Agency and Detectives Arnold, Cronin, and Hall of the Bridgeport department, are members of a notorious gang. One of them is an alleged murderer. The men, when arraigned yesterday at Bridgeport, gave their names as William Stanley, John Smith, George Brown, and James Curran.

Stanley was identified by the Pinkerton representative as Arthur Vaughn, alias William Thornton, alias Knight, alias "St. Paul Tip," the escaped convict and alleged murderer of Police Officer Hunt of the St. Louis Police Department. He is a native of Louisiana, has a strain of negro blood in him, and claims to be part Indian. He is an all-round criminal.

In December, 1895, he was arrested in San Francisco on the charge of highway robbery, with two others. On the day of the trial he succeeded in escaping from the courtroom. His associates were tried, convicted, and sentenced to forty years each in the San Quentin (Cal.) Penitentiary.

On the night of Nov. 15, 1897, three masked men entered a liquor saloon in St. Louis and ordered all present to throw up their hands. The cash drawer was then robbed. As the thieves were about making their escape three policemen, one of whom was Nicholas Hunt, arrived on the scene and attempted to arrest the men, but the youngest one of the thieves, who, it is said, was later identified as "St. Paul Tip," opened fire on the officers, killing Hunt instantly. All made their escape.

Under the name of Arthur Vaughn, "St. Paul Tip" served four years in the Walla Walla (Washington) Penitentiary for a safe burglary. He was also arrested at Baltimore, Md., on Sept. 18, 1896, for the Wilmington, Del., authorities, along with three other burglars. He was taken to Wilmington for trial, where he was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Newcastle (Del.) Prison. During December, 1896, he and one of his confederates escaped from the Delaware prison.

John Smith was identified by Mr. Dougherty as a New York burglar and pickpocket named "Sleepy John," whose correct name is said to be James Donahue, alias Clancy. He is well known to the Police Departments of the various large cities as a "panhandler," burglar, highwayman, and pickpocket.

George Brown was identified by the Pinkerton man as James Maxwell, alias "Milwaukee Red," a notorious pickpocket, burglar, and general thief. He is said to have been one of the men who were engaged in the hold-up of the employes of the Fairmount Traction Company of Philadelphia on the night of July 19 last. In this robbery five employes of the company were bound and gagged, and, after being relieved of all their money, the burglars blew the safe open with nitroglycerine.

James Curran was identified by Mr. Dougherty as "Troy Joe," one of the most expert bank and safe burglars in the country. He has lately been associating with hold-up thieves, who make a specialty of tying up watchmen, and then blowing open the safe with nitroglycerine. He is wanted in several large cities for Post Office burglaries, including Syracuse, where last Fall he and his associates committed a series of burglaries.

It is believed the men were also implicated in the robbery of the Massachusetts Electric Company's office in Boston on July 30.

TELEPHONE TO HIS RESCUE.

Clerk Locked in a Store at Noon Gets Out Five Hours Later.

"Hello, Central! I'm locked up and I want to get out. What's that; do I want a file? No, I want the police. No, I haven't had enough of them. What did you say; I'll get out in the Spring? Oh, that's better. Yes, I want 20 Spring—Police Headquarters. Thank you."

"Hello! Is this Police Headquarters?" said a voice to the telephone operator in the telegraph bureau.

"Yes," responded the operator.

"I'm David Waters, and I'm locked in at A. D. Juilliard's, 72 Worth Street. Please get me out. What am I locked up for? Nothing. No, I'm not one of Moss's clerks. No, I'm not a crook; I'm a clerk. How did I get there? Why, I work there. I have been three hours now. Send some one to get me out."

This interesting conversation took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Word was sent to the Leonard Street Police Station and a policeman went around to investigate. He found that David Waters, nineteen years old, a clerk in the employ of A. D. Juilliard, had gone into the basement to wash his hands just before noon, the firm's regular Saturday closing time. He fell asleep. When he awoke he found that all the clerks and members of the firm had departed for home.

The doors leading into the store were of such heavy material that his yells for help could not be heard. All communication with the outside world had to be done over the telephone. Word was at once sent to the manager of the concern, who lives in East Fifty-seventh Street. He luckily was at home, and the droway clerk, by this time thoroughly awakened, was released at 5 o'clock. His Saturday afternoon outing was spoiled.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

RIBBONS.—Without egotism we can fairly claim that our Ribbon sales have become almost an institution in New York. The Public waits for them. We would like to give these opportunities oftener, but cannot always secure values that we care to announce through the public press.

The sale arranged for Monday will prove more than ordinarily interesting.

10,500 Pieces of the highest class of Silk Ribbons—desirable, exclusive, uncommon. We cannot describe assortment or styles. About half will be sold at 5c. yard. The remainder from - - - - - - - - - 10c. to 29c. yard

They represent Black Colors and White Double-face Satins, White Moire Antique and Taffetas, Millinery Fancys, Lyons Satin back Black Velvets, Plaids, Romans, Cords and Stripes. The Black Satin back Velvets are less than half retail prices.

Men's Imported Socks (Special)—*10,000 pairs*

Manufacturers' Samples, comprising Black, Tan, Navy, Red, Unbleached, and a few Fancy Stripes, all full regular made and double soles, on sale Monday at - - - 15c. pair

Six pairs for 85c. Value 25c. and 35c. pair.

RAID IN FULTON STREET.

Mr. Moss Calls Attention to an Alleged Poolroom, but Apart from Excitement Nothing Results.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet committee, instigated a raid on an alleged poolroom at 141 Fulton Street yesterday afternoon, and from a doorway opposite watched the raid from its inception to its conclusion, when some twenty or twenty-five men, temporarily placed under arrest, were liberated. The raid created no little excitement, and several hundred curious citizens watched the developments with no small degree of interest. The place raided was an organization known as the Calumet Club, occupying the entire second floor of the building at 141 Fulton Street, which immediately adjoins the Bennett Building, in which Mr. Moss has his law offices.

It was shortly after 4 o'clock when Officer Loures of the Fifth Precinct, patrolling Fulton Street, was approached by Mr. Moss, who was accompanied by Detective Wood, employed by the Mazet committee.

"Do you know that there is a poolroom running a few doors from here?" inquired Mr. Moss of the officer.

"No," replied Loures. "This is my first day on this beat."

"Well, if I showed you it," said Mr. Moss, "would you do anything? Would you proceed against it?"

"Certainly," was the answer.

Mr. Moss—he tells the story himself—thereupon led the officer to 141 Fulton Street, and said: "Well, there it is, right above the Fulton Cafe; there!"

Loures thereupon whistled for a number of other policemen, who came running from Broadway, while at the same time, in company with Wood, he went up stairs to the alleged poolroom. There he found the doors locked, but they were opened to him after he had explained his mission. He then told the men in the room that they were under arrest.

In the meantime the sound of the policemen's whistles and the gathering crowd below had alarmed a goodly number of tailor girls, who were employed on the floors above, and, thinking that the building was afire, they made a rush down the stairs, screaming and shouting. At the second landing the progress was stopped by a group of excited clubmen, who were standing on the landing discussing the situation. These men, not exactly realizing what the feminine rush signified, in their turn became even more excited, and only a few cool minds prevented what might have been a dangerous dash down the narrow stairs to the street. Quiet, however, was restored, the situation was explained to the girls, and they returned to their work.

While this scene was going on within the building, without the excitement was becoming greater. A number of extra policemen had arrived, and the curious crowd had grown in number, Mr. Moss the while looking on, apparently more or less amused.

Finally, acting under instructions from headquarters, which had been communicated with, the wardman of the Fifth Precinct arrived on the scene and proceeded to investigate. When he asked what the complainant was, no one seemed to know. Finally he was referred to Mr. Moss, who declared that he was in no sense of the word a complainant; that he had simply called the attention of the police officer to the existence of the place, and suggested an investigation. Detective Wood, also, said he was not the complainant, as a result, with no specific charge, and no complaint against the men, they were released, and they soon appeared on the street a sadly disgruntled and highly indignant crowd. They protested that the raid was an injustice.

Loures, the officer who was first approached by Mr. Moss, when he learned that the arrest would not hold good, went over to Mr. Moss and explained the situation. Mr. Moss simply saying: "Well, if your wardman, who is your superior officer, decides to do nothing, it is for you to obey. Your responsibility ends there."

The Calumet Club formerly occupied quarters at 135 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, at the corner of Lexington Avenue, but on June 1 last the quarters were transferred to 141 Fulton

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August 13-1899

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

CHICAGO'S FAITH CURIST

Restores Health If He Is Paid, Impairs It If He Is Not.

THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM

Free Employment Bureaus Lead Domestics to Ask Higher Wages—An Astonishing Freak Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—A "divine healer," who has been placed in jail in this city, has, according to the complaints of persons who declare he has victimized them, a triple method of extorting money from dupes. First he plays upon their superstitions, say his accusers, then he impairs their health, and lastly, he actually does make some persons well—all without the aid of medicine.

The only visible auxiliary Divine Healer Joseph Wilhoff has is what he calls a magic mirror, and with this he is reputed to bring sickness upon men, women, and children or cure them at will. It is also asserted that he has threatened several families that he would bring down a pest upon them and even upon the domestic animals they owned if they did not give him money.

Two Lake View women are the principal complainants, and the story of one is typical of the rest. She became ill, and was induced to call in Wilhoff. He did not help her, but kept extorting small sums from her, she says, and finally, when she grew reluctant to pay, he said he would cause her husband also to become ill. The husband was prostrated with some minor ailment next day, and it was alleged that the divine healer's "magic mirror" had come into play. The family gave Wilhoff $40, and the sick man was restored. The police, in investigating the case, learned from men versed in hypnotism that a small mirror, if properly wielded, could influence a subject's imagination, and so they are going to prosecute Wilhoff as a common fraud, with some knowledge of the mesmeric art and a great deal of enterprise.

In a boat-building house on the lake shore near Highland Park there is a yacht, the owners of which claim it is the greatest freak that was ever launched. Its first test will be given in a few days, and members of Chicago's boating organizations will watch the initial sailing with interest—the yacht's owners say wonder. This new craft, it is claimed, will be able to out-evolute anything that floats; will twist and turn on the lake's surface like a watersnake, and will be swift as well. The owners say the boat will sail on its back, on its deck, on its bottom, or on either end, with a great stretch of canvas, which will be used only when the wind is ahead or nearly so. But most marvelous of all, when there is a stern wind, the builders of the yacht announce, three enormous box kites will be unloosened from the craft's prow, and will tow her along with the speed of the wind.

W. R. Cregier and L. O. Van Riper of Highland Park are the builders. They will allow no one to see the yacht, but her peculiar and intricate construction has been explained to a few friends. At the will of the navigators, the yacht, it is alleged, can be made to capsize, and as she turns over every mast, sail, spar, and rope can be caused to sink into the deck. If the craft be righted on her deck, the masts, sails, spars, and ropes can be shoved through her new deck, formerly her bottom, and she will keep on sailing fast. And this prodigy has not yet a name!

Judge Oliver H. Horton started on a vacation this week, and in order to give testimony to his appreciation of the pleasure of a rest from the duties of the bench he indulged in a unique form of charity. The result of his gift will probably be felt as widely in comparison as any donation ever made to any purpose by any philanthropist. Judge Horton set aside $1,000, and as each beneficiary will receive the equivalent of 5 cents, it will be seen that 6,000 persons will experience direct results. The Judge's idea is to have his money spent for street car rides for poor mothers and children by the various charitable societies that give outings as a part of their relief work. He did not specify any particular plan, and explained that he did not wish his charitable act to be considered in any other light than as a mere thanksgiving for his annual vacation.

The suburb of Lake Forest has made the most striking movement in the annexation campaign that has been epidemic in towns lying near Chicago. The Lake Forest people have a different reason for wishing to expand from any ever given before in this part of the country, and that is saying much, for there were many curious arguments used when the recent annexation fight was going on in Austion, Oak Park, and Harlem. A strip of land 700 feet wide and half a mile long, with not a building upon it, is to be annexed under an act of the Common Council this week, and this is to be done to prevent the locating of a cemetery in the tract involved. A party of Chicago capitalists has projected the burying ground, and has made an offer for the land near Lake Forest.

The idea has been fought most persistently by the swell Onwentsia Club, whose grounds lie just across a road from the proposed cemetery site. The members nearly overdid themselves, for at the Council meeting there was some talk of annexing the territory on which the club has its home, and that would bring the organization within the temperance belt. But the club was barely saved, and only the cemetery was knocked out, so that the Onwentsia people will continue to have one of the best sideboards north of the Government pier.

And now the housewives of Chicago have discovered that the servant girls who are not actually employed are on a strike. A suspicion of this state of affairs has obtained for some time, but the revelation did not come until the new State free employment agencies began to operate in full blast. The greatest demand at the bureaus is for domestics, and it is also true that the supply of servant girls is large. But for every application for help in which the wages to be given are set at $3 or $4 the responses call for wages of $5 or $6. Such a marked variance has but one invariable result—the would-be employers do not hire girls, pleading that they cannot afford to.

Officials of the employment bureaus declare that the girls are standing together, and that domestics who formerly were glad to work for $3 a week now unblushingly demand twice that sum. The servant girls simply contend that the demand exceeds the supply and that they can afford to be arbitrary. They are confident that the employers will be forced to come to time. For the present, however, the head of many a family is obliged to eat real home cooking.

With the completion of a short strip of street car track at Kenilworth this week there is now a continuous trolley line which runs the entire length of Chicago and projects many miles at each end, linking Waukegan, Ill., and Hammond, Ill. This is the longest chain of trolley lines in the world, the managers of the various companies using in its measurement its length is sixty-five miles. The trip can be made for less than a cent a mile, the actual fare being 60 cents, and the ride consumes a little more than ten hours, which is considered fast, more than twenty miles of the line running through the streets of Chicago, where stops and blockades are frequent, and where there is a speed limit of five and six miles an hour—not always observed, however.

One must change cars five times to make the trip, but there is almost no walking to be done, the aggregate distance allowed for breaks being only 250 yards. From Chicago to Evanston there is not much rivalry with the railroads, which give commuters a faster run and almost as cheap a ride as the trolley lines. But north of that suburb the new road is a formidable rival of the steam roads for suburban traffic, carrying passengers cheaper and not very much slower.

Burglars who are on the high road to being numismatists are being sought by the police. They are in possession of 100 rare coins that took J. R. Richardson of 1,671 West Congress Street the greater part of his life to collect. The coins likewise constituted all the booty the marauders apparently were after, for they did not molest silver plate or up-to-date money that was in the house. Mr. Richardson thinks that some coin collector, whose cupidity was aroused by his collection, either hired professional cracksmen to get his collection or undertook the midnight visit himself. Detectives are inclined to agree with this latter view, because the traces left by the thieves did not show that trained burglars had been at work.

R. B. P.

EDUCATION FOR WORKINGMEN.

What Is Being Done in the Evening Schools of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

The educational work and the evening schools of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America have met with gratifying success during the past year, as appears from the annual report just issued. Over 25,000 young men attended the evening classes conducted in 350 associations. They comprised office men, students, clerks, mechanics, and general tradesmen. From a classified enrollment of 18,000 the total number of mechanics and general tradesmen was 7,826, while there were 7,550 clerks and office men.

These facts of themselves demonstrate that definite educational facilities, such as those afforded by the associations, were greatly needed and are appreciated by the class of men they are designed to benefit. The utility of the work will be even better realized from the following statistics, the authority for which, however, is not given in the report:

"Of all the boys who have remained in school until twelve years of age four-fifths drop out before they are two years older. Of every 100 young men on the Continent only 5 are prepared and equipped by education for their occupation and business. Of every 100 grammar school graduates 8 obtain their livelihood in the professions and business, trained for their vocations by means of college and university privileges; the other 92 earn their living by means of their hands."

The courses of study in the association schools hitherto have been in arithmetic, bookkeeping, business law, civics, mechanical, architectural, and freehand drawing, electricity, algebra, geometry, physiology, English, and other fundamental subjects. The following subjects have been added for the 1899-1900 term: German, Spanish, stenography, typewriting, Anglo-American history and politics, and social economics. The standard of these courses is maintained by rigid examinations, held annually and simultaneously. The International Committee, through its examiners, passes upon the results. Certificates are given upon the satisfactory completion of the work, and are recognized by more than 100 colleges and universities as a sufficient qualification for the holder to enter these institutions without further examination. Last year 100 associations participated in the examinations, and over 950 certificates were awarded.

A TOWN WITHOUT GOVERNMENT

Loud's Island Pays No Taxes and the Inhabitants Have No Votes, but Are Perfectly Content.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., Aug. 12.—The State of Maine has a town within its borders in which live twenty-five families, where no one pays a State or town tax or casts a vote, and where there are no roads to be repaired when the Spring freshets work havoc on highways in other parts of the Commonwealth. There is no Custom House, no town lock-up, and no Government of any kind, yet all the inhabitants of the town are as contented as they could wish to be.

The settlement is on Loud's Island, near Pemaquid, in Hancock County, a few miles from Bar Harbor. Every Summer visitors on their return from a season of outing in Maine inform their friends that there is an ancient place of settlement southeast of Pemaquid where the inhabitants have a peculiar dialect, and are neither more nor less than Socialists. This is wrong, for the people of Loud's Island know nothing about Socialism, neither are they familiar with the principles of the Republican or Democratic Parties. They have never read the platforms adopted by any of the National Conventions, and if they were asked could not explain what a majority in an Electoral vote means. The first settlers came to Loud's Island after the passing of the famous Wawenock Indians and the coming of John Loud, the British man-o'-warsman, who deserted his ship when she was cruising in the waters off the coast of Maine to protect the King's interests. Reaching the shore, he cleared a place for a home near Marsh Harbor. It was also to this part of the coast that the English adventurers of early days came to hunt for sassafras and peltry, the extract from the root of the tree being at that time celebrated as a remedy for scurvy and other diseases.

In those days the hills were known as the Muscongus. Indians no doubt lived there, for in later years skeletons, tomahawks, and other articles used in Indian warfare have been dug up in pastures owned by Dexter Thompson, whose farm extends the whole length of the island, on the west side. Loud, who believed in government by the people for the people, brought, when he landed, no rights or privilege. On the mainland near what is now Bristol, Loud found among the Dutch and Irish settlers a woman whom he took as wife, and for years the couple struggled together in the wilderness of the island for a home. Here it was that Great Bashaba, chief of all the Indian tribes, had his headquarters, and he and Loud became fast friends. When finally Loud and his wife had prepared a home they commenced to earn a living by fishing, and, being successful both in fishing and farming, other families on the mainland joined them, until early in the present century the homes of a considerable colony were established on the island. In later years the island, which had been named in honor of the first settler, became forgotten when schemes of incorporation were effected.

Prior to the civil war those who lived on the island cast their votes with those cast in Bristol, but later on some one said that the votes from Loud's Island were illegal, that place not being in any county or town. The question was discussed in the only grocery store on the island, and opinion was divided. Some of the people were for being incorporated at once, but others favored the existing conditions. The upshot was that all went to their homes, content to conduct their own affairs and let the outside world do the same. The colony is prosperous, and there is no indication on the part of any one to have the island incorporated. The nearest Post Office is Round Pond, in Pemaquid. It is here, too, that a person would be confined if arrested for a misdemeanor on the island.

When the original Loud landed the timber on the island was principally hardwood, such as beech, ash, maple, hickory, hornbeam, and birch, but none of the ancient trees have been preserved. In their place have sprung up spruce and pine. The soil is a clayey loam, which does not bear many crops, as all look to the sea for the support of their families. The island is owned by those who live on it, and outside the patches for potatoes and corn the only crop to receive serious attention is hay. There is enough of this to feed the stock during the Winter months, as only two pair of oxen and one pair of horses are owned on the island. There being no direct tax, the poor of the island, when there are any, are cared for by subscription, each inhabitant giving his share to defray the expense of the unfortunate one. The poor, however, have never caused much worry, as each person has usually enough when he gets old to support himself. The schools are run on the same principle, the teacher being engaged from the mainland, and "boarding round" with the residents. There is a minister on the island and each Sunday he holds services in the hall over the only store in the place. The owner of the store is a descendant of one of the first settlers of the island.

DR. NAGLE'S CRIPPLED OFFICE.

Civil Service Leaves Him an Office Boy and Typewriter.

Dr. J. T. Nagle, Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics, published in The City Record yesterday a statement to the effect that the operation of the new civil service rules had reduced his clerical force to one typewriter and one office boy.

All the other members of the staff of the bureau were temporarily employes, whose dismissal was made necessary by the White act.

Pacific Coast Gold Transfers.

Bankers praise the system by which gold transfers are made from the Pacific Coast to this city by drafts which are liquidated in Sub-Treasury Clearing House transactions. Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan was yesterday notified to expect a call for $1,250,000 from the Superintendent of the San Francisco mint and received a transfer order from Secretary Gage and Treasurer Roberts which places this amount to the credit of the Superintendent, who will draw against it on account of Australian sovereigns received by him, and which will be minted into American gold coin.

THE NATION'S PROSPERITY

Business Everywhere Is on the Up Grade, Says Capt. E. A. Smyth.

FEW COMPLAINTS ARE HEARD

Chairman of Industrial Commission Sub-Commission on Manufactures Describes the South's Development.

Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Manufactures and General Business, chosen from the Industrial Commission organized last year under authority of Congress, said yesterday that his sub-commission has been engaged in a hunt for complaints and evils, and has found so few that the results will make a meagre report. He then talked freely of the development of cotton manufacturing in the South, of the labor question there and the negro in the cotton mills, of the relations of New England and Southern mills, of electricity as power in cotton manufacturing, and of the lynching habit.

Capt. Smyth is the President of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company of Pelzer, S. C., which has four mills, with 112,000 spindles, and of a new mill at Belton, S. C., near by, with 40,000 spindles. He represents as much cotton consumption as any man in the United States, his plants consuming 65,000 bales a year. He is the brother of the Mayor of Charleston, S. C., and the plant under his management has developed from a comparatively small enterprise to one with $250,000 capital.

"We were instructed," he said yesterday, speaking of the work of his sub-commission, "to investigate and report on evils in the manufactures and general business of the country. In New England and here we find a dearth of complaint. People are too busy to complain. The fact is, this commission was appointed to consider the conditions of two years ago, and they have passed away. We find everything on the up grade. The settlement of the money question has made everybody confident. Iron is a good barometer of business, and it is a fact that there is not now six days' supply of iron on hand in this country, and the demand continues."

"Does the growth of cotton manufacturing continue in the South?" he was asked.

"As for South Carolina," he replied, "there are 200,000 spindles now under construction in the State. Eighteen years ago there were 40,000 spindles, employing 1,200 hands. To-day I can count in the same radius 369,000 spindles, employing more than 11,000 hands. Of the 200,000 new spindles now under construction and to be in operation next year, 100,000 are within fifty miles of the same city. Spartanburg and Columbia will show like comparisons in growth.

"This development is bringing enormous changes in the industrial and social conditions of the South. The white renter class in several parts of my State is being drawn from the farms by the attractions of the mill towns and driven from them by the competition of the negro. The white man who does not own the land he works cannot compete with the negro, who lives largely on blackberries and other fruits, is docile and contented in conditions which the white man will not endure, and works his whole family—women, children, and all—in the fields. The average white tenant receives as much money at a mill in a month as he does on the farm in a year, and he handles cash for his labor every two weeks. His gregarious instinct is gratified, and he has school and church privileges such as he rarely finds in the country.

HARD PUSHED BY THE NEGRO.

"Yet the negro is pursuing him to the factories. The experiments with negro labor at Charleston, S. C., and Concord, N. C., are successful, and the negro demands only two-thirds of the wages whites receive. That is a question which in some time to come may be of interest here in the North as well as to the laboring people in the South. Southern manufacturers who use white labor shrink from the thought of substituting negro labor for it, and would make great sacrifices to avoid it, but the negro is there and ready with an inexhaustible supply of cheap labor to compete against the world.

"The two races cannot be worked together; we would not try to work them together. The idea of negro men and white women in the same mills is horrible to any Southern man. But the question of negro labor in the mills may be forced on the manufacturers some time—I hope a long time—in the future. Nevertheless, the negro as a laborer has a powerful effect on labor of every kind in the South. The standard for the wages of all labor in a country is fixed by the wages of the lower classes of labor, and the negro in the South can and does work, and is contented with wages on which white men doing the same labor cannot live.

"So far as the cotton mills are concerned our conditions in the South are as they were in New England sixty years ago. We are using native white labor practically exclusively, and a high class of labor. Our wages are probably less than those paid in New England, but our conditions are better, and the cost of living is much less. We work with open windows nine months of the year. Yet in several of the large New England mills we find only 15 per cent. of the working people of English or American parentage. The French Canadians drove out the Americans, and now the Greeks and Armenians are driving out the Canadians. That is a new fact to me."

"Is Southern cheap labor likely to injure the New England mills?"

"That fear has passed. The fact is, if it was not for the much dreaded Southern mills this country could not to-day supply the demand for its cotton goods. The reputation of American brands is so high, and the demand for them, especially from Africa and China, is so urgent, that all of us in New England and the South alike have all we can do, and are making money. As for the South, as a whole, it is more prosperous than it has ever been in its history. Again taking South Carolina as an instance, we made in the State, in 1860, 350,000 bales of cotton. Last year we made 1,000,000. Our crop of last year was sold at 5 cents, against 6 cents in 1860, but we are making cotton cheaper than we did then, and we spun last year 350,000 bales, as much as our total crop of 1860. In ten years of the State we spin more cotton than we can grow. Of course the profit and wages of the spinning stay with us instead of going elsewhere as formerly."

MILLS RUN BY ELECTRICITY.

"How has your experiment in running your mills by electricity resulted?"

"The Pelzer Company was the pioneer in that in the South, and we met many of the usual pioneer difficulties, but we are pleased with the results. We are on the Saluda River, and our first dam developed 2,000 horse power, which ran our first two mills comfortably. When we built No. 3 we put in a steam plant. Then we went to a fall on the same river three miles below and built another dam, and developed 5,000 horse power with electricity which we bring back on wire to Mill No. 4. We run No. 3 and No. 4 entirely with the electric power, and have 2,000 surplus horse power which we will utilize hereafter. We find the electric power gives us much more connective power than water power, as it avoids the large belts, pulleys, and shafting required in water power, and the resulting losses by friction. It is much cheaper than steam.

"The use of electricity for power for mills will, I think, be a puissant stimulant to manufactures in the South. We have there immense quantities of remote water power now going to waste. Now this can be led over wires to mills at railroad lines twenty miles away, and can be readily utilized, and, I think, will be. Forty or fifty mills in the country, including twelve in New England, are now run by electricity. The number using this power must inevitably increase fast."

"Has the race rivalry anything to do with the frequent lynchings of negroes in the South?"

"I think not. All thinking men in the South regret lynchings. Aside from other considerations we feel that they degrade those who take part in them, and tend to lessen the reverence for human life which all civilized people should have. Yet there are conditions which Northern people do not understand. When the Southern men went into the Confederate Army they left their women and children in the keeping of the slaves, and the slaves were faithful to their trust. No Southern white man forgets that, and the older negroes have claims on our gratitude and consideration which none of us forget.

"But the criminal classes of the negroes are not the former slaves. They are the younger men who have grown up since emancipation and who have none of the local or personal attachments the slaves had. Many of them are irresponsible nomads, from eighteen to forty years old, who roam from place to place seeking what they call "public work"—that is, work requiring large numbers of laborers. When they work at all they like to be in gangs. These people make it unsafe for women to drive about our country unattended, and make farmers afraid to go half a mile from home when they have wives and children.

"For the one crime of assault on women our people are practically unanimous in demanding or approving lynching. Each man naturally brings the case home to himself and appreciates the horror of it, and the need for short and complete vengeance and punishment. The thought of putting a respectable woman on the stand to tell the story of such a crime in court is a fearful one to us. Nevertheless, we understand the danger that lynching once begun easily goes too far, is extended to lesser crimes, and develops into brutality like that in Georgia. Yet I don't know that there is much choice between men who burn and slice negroes in Georgia and those who blow up street cars filled with white women and children, and club, cut, and maim men who are trying to earn an honest living in Cleveland.

"The truth is, none of us in this country have much reason to hold ourselves better than our fellow-citizens elsewhere. If you did not have a magnificent police force here in New York to keep the passions of your mobs in check, I rather think you would have 'horrors' of your own with which to fill the newspapers. There seem to have been some recent indications in that direction."

GOOD ROADS IN SILESIA.

Law Says Wagon Tires May Not Be Less Than Two Inches Wide.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—C. W. Erdman, United States Consul at Breslau, in discussing public ways and parks in Silesia in a communication to the State Department under date of May 31, says:

"The roads in Breslau are kept in good condition. In fact, what is said to be the finest promenade of Europe surrounds the old city, beside a stream of water known as the Stadtgraben, the former fortification ditch, which has been beautifully improved and which is about 200 feet wide. This is supplied with water from the River Oder and is well stocked with fish, which are sold at auction by the city administration once a year and bring a good revenue, which is used to keep the promenade in repair.

"The promenade is from 100 to 150 feet wide and about 12,000 feet long, and is well supplied with benches for seating purposes. The small parks of 400 to 1,000 feet square, through which the promenade runs, have flowers, fountains, &c. Numerous parks are scattered over the city. At intersections of streets small strips of land from 200 to 1,000 feet square are planted with fine shade trees and provided with benches.

"There are also other parks which the city has made from abandoned graveyards, the law being that when a graveyard is full and has not been used for the term of forty years for burying purposes, it becomes a public park. As they are planted with all kinds of shade trees, the abandoned graveyards make splendid parks at once.

"The Hebrew graveyards, however, are private property and can never be used for any other purpose unless the city should extend public ways through them, in which case those portions taken are condemned by a jury and paid for by the city.

"The turnpikes through the Province of Silesia are about 100 feet wide. Three-fourths of the width are macadamized and one-fourth is a natural dirt road. The roads are kept in a better condition than a good many macadamized streets that I have seen in the United States. A good reason for this is that the tires of the wheels are never less than two inches, and sometimes eight inches, wide, and the gauge of all wagons, whether carriage, truck, or farm wagon, must be one and a half meters (4.92 feet.) This law in regard to the width of the gauge and the tires of the wagons is strictly enforced. The tires of all farm wagons must be not less than four inches; of rock and heavy freight wagons, from six to eight inches.

"On each side of the public roads are pathways for foot passengers, which are kept in good condition. Along the inside of the footways and outside of the road are trees, planted about thirty feet apart; most of them are black, white, and red cherry trees, of a very fine quality, and plum trees known in the United States as the blue egg plum. These trees not only give excellent shade, but also return considerable revenue to the treasury of the various counties, the fruit being sold at auction so much per tree for a term of five years, the buyer binding himself to keep the trees well trimmed and free from insects, and whitewash the same in Spring up to the first limb.

"There is no toll collected on any of the public roads, either for vehicles or foot passengers, excepting when a new bridge is constructed. Then a toll of 10 pfennigs (equal to 2.38 cents) per horse is collected, until the construction is paid for.

"The roads and bridges are kept in repair by the county, which obtains revenue for this purpose from taxation of the realty adjoining the highway."

ACCUSED BY HIS MOTHER.

W. C. Shorter Arrested on a Charge of Forgery.

William C. Shorter of 241 Heyward Street, Brooklyn; was held by Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court, that borough, yesterday, for the action of the authorities of Sullivan County on a charge of forgery.

The complaint is made by the prisoner's mother, Mrs. Annie E. Shorter of Bloomingburg, Sullivan County. Shorter, it is alleged, secured $300 worth of goods from the Titusville Oil Company of Titusville, Penn., on an order to which he is claimed to have forged his mother's name. Shorter's alleged crime was committed a year ago. He left home at the time, and his mother, after a great deal of trouble, succeeded recently in locating him in Brooklyn. She had a warrant issued in Sullivan County for his arrest, and he was taken into custody by Brooklyn detectives. He is twenty-six years old and unmarried.

THE RAILROADS OF THE COUNTRY

Inter-State Commerce Commission Gives Interesting Statistics.

According to a compilation made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, there were 36,234 railroad locomotives in the United States last year. This number is larger by 248 than the previous year. Of these 9,956 were classed as passenger locomotives, 20,627 as freight locomotives, and 5,234 as switching locomotives, the remainder being unclassified. The total number of cars of all classes reported in the service of the railroads was 1,326,174, being an increase of 28,694. Of this large number 35,595 were used in passenger service, 1,248,828 in the freight service, and 43,753 in the service of the railroads themselves. There were used in the United States last year 28 locomotives and 718 cars per hundred miles of line.

In the country at large 50,328 passengers were carried for each passenger locomotive and 42,614 tons of freight were hauled by each freight locomotive. The number of persons employed by the railroads in this country last year was 874,558, which is equivalent to 414 employes per hundred miles of line. As compared with the number of employes for the previous year, there was an increase of 51,080.

The amount of railway capital outstanding on June 30, 1899, not including current liabilities in the term, was $10,819,854,661. This amount assigned to a mileage basis represents a capital of $60,935 per mile of line. It is stated that the aggregate number of passengers carried on all of the railroads in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1899, was [illegible]. The gross earnings of the railroads of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, were $1,367,[illegible], being greater by $125,235,[illegible] than for the previous year.

[illegible] at Central Park.

There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, by [illegible]'s Seventy-first Regiment Band up [illegible] P. M. the following is the programme:

"Star[illegible]
Prologue [illegible]
Song, [illegible]
Grand [illegible]
"Esp[illegible]
Fantaisie [illegible]
Grand [illegible]
quest[illegible]
Quartet [illegible]
Overture [illegible]
Our N[illegible]
"Ol[illegible]

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN

New Schools to Open in October with All Facilities.

THE DETAILS OF THE CLASSES

It Is Proposed to Make the Academy Equal to the Greatest Foreign Art Institution.

The new schools of the National Academy of Design, on Morningside Heights, will open on Oct. 2. In the temporary building recently erected at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue are excellent class rooms, well lighted and admirably equipped for the comfort and convenience of students.

The school course has been advantageously changed, the plan of the department being based on results obtained from the curriculum adopted at the Royal Academy School, in London; the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris, and the long experience gained during the period of seventy-four years since the doors of the academy schools were first opened. The most skillful instructors have been engaged for the various departments of drawing, painting, sculpture, engraving or etching, and the highest standards will be maintained. It is proposed to establish schools which shall be equal, if not superior, in advantages to any in the world, and all means will be taken to realize this aim. The different pavilions, lecture rooms, and studios of the academy's new home will eventually give the greatest opportunity presented in this country for a thorough art training to both women and men. It is hoped soon to add a department of medal and coin engraving.

The free antique schools of the academy will be open daily to male and female students from Oct. 2, 1899, to May 11, 1900, Sundays and holidays excepted. An important feature is that admission to all classes may be obtained only through the examinations held the first week of October, November, and February of each year. Applicants for these examinations must register at the office of the academy in the last week of September, October, or January. The antique rooms of the academy will be open morning, afternoon, and evening during the first week of October, November, and February, and all applicants will be required to make a drawing from the antique to be submitted to the School Committee for approval. The drawing must be made in one of the classes, without instruction.

For admission to special classes each applicant must fill the regular blank form and deliver it, with work submitted, to the School Committee for approval. If admitted to the life painting or still life classes the sum of $15, for the season for the life classes; $40 for the season, or $10 per month, for the painting classes; $30 for the season, or $10 per month for the still life class, and $10 for the season for the etching class will be charged, and is payable in advance. Income from this source is used in the payment of models and necessary expenses of the classes. Students are required to attend the lectures on perspective and anatomy.

Edwin Grannis, Superintendent of the Academy of Design, said yesterday that in the old Academy, in East Twenty-third Street, many students were lost on account of the poor lighting of the building. In the new schools there can be no obstruction to the north light, and the night classrooms will be well lighted by electric lights; about seventy-five in number. Five hundred students can be accommodated in the new building, which, excepting the administrative offices, has been erected expressly for the schools, as it is not desired that their work shall be interrupted while the Academy is awaiting the erection of its permanent home. About 250 applications have already been received from students, and Mr. Grannis is confident that the coming season will be an exceedingly prosperous one. Many of the students who have visited the new schoolrooms recently and have expressed their pleasure at the lighting and the facilities and accommodations for the various classes, including handsome lockers, &c.

In the special classes for the benefit of advanced students the instructors in the life classes, drawing from the living model, are George W. Maynard and Edgar M. Ward; in the painting classes, painting from head or living model, Edgar M. Ward; in the still life class, painting from still life, Francis C. Jones, and in the etching class, once every week, James D. Smillie. Frederick Dielman, President of the Academy of Design, lectures on perspective; George W. Maynard gives instruction in composition once every two weeks, J. Carroll Beckwith lectures on anatomy, and the instructors in the antique classes, drawings from casts, are Francis C. Jones and Edgar M. Ward. A sketch class, in which students pose in turn, is held daily. Awards will be made this year as follows: The Suydam and Elliott medals, in silver and bronze, for the best drawing in the life and antique schools, figure and head classes; the Cannon prize of $100 for the best oil painting from the nude, made in the schools; the Hallgarten prizes in painting and composition classes—painting, first prize, $60, and second prize, $40; and composition, first prize, $60, and second prize, $40—and the Albert H. Baldwin prizes in the etching class—first prize, $50, and second prize, $25.

BURGLAR SHOOTS BARTENDER.

Enters Garden Hotel Saloon, but Does Not Get Any Booty.

A burglar, detected in the act of robbing the till in the barroom of the Garden Hotel, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, shot Harry Wittkugel, 30 years old, the bartender. Wittkugel is on duty all night. A few minutes before the hour named he went into a room in the rear of the bar to partake of some milk and rolls. He had been in there only a few minutes when he heard a noise outside.

Entering the barroom he saw a man rifling the cash drawer. As soon as the burglar caught sight of him he shouted: "Throw up your hands or I'll shoot you."

Instead of obeying the order Wittkugel started to go behind the bar. He had made but a few steps when the burglar drew a revolver and fired at him. The bullet struck Wittkugel on the end of the chin and was deflected by the bone. It buried itself in the woodwork at the other end of the barroom.

The burglar then leaped over the bar and going through a window on the Twenty-seventh side jumped into the street. Thomas Lee and William H. Adamson, employed as watchmen on a new building in course of construction nearby, heard the shot and saw the burglar jump from the window and run down Madison Avenue, and then eastward through Twenty-sixth Street. A moment later Wittkugel staggered out of the door of the hotel, blood streaming from the wound in his chin.

Lee and Adamson, instead of following the burglar, went to the bartender's assistance. Wittkugel attempted to chase the thief, but fell after running a few feet. While Adamson went in search of a policeman Lee summoned Dr. De Piasse, who has an office in the neighborhood. The doctor found that Wittkugel's wound was slight, although painful, and he recommended his going to the hospital. After a long search Adamson found a policeman, who summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital.

The only description that Wittkugel could give of the thief was that he was a man about 27 years old, tall, without a hat, and wearing dark clothes. He did not succeed in getting any of the money in the cash drawer.

Seeking Margaret and Ella Sullivan.

The following letter has been received at the Bureau of Information at Police Headquarters dated Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1899: "Will you please, if you can, find out if Margaret and Ella Sullivan are living in New York City. Their sister Jennie died here last month and left a few hundred dollars, and I would like to find them so they could receive the money. They left here for New York about a year and a half ago and I have not heard from them since. They are servant girls and about eighteen and twenty years old. Please send me any information you can find out about them, and oblige.

DAN DONIVAN,
"80 South Avenue, Rochester, N. Y."

Horner's Furniture.

TO INTENDING FALL BUYERS.

In view of the certain advance in prices which will go into effect the coming Fall on all lines of Furniture, we suggest to intending buyers the importance of taking advantage of the low figures we are now quoting, by which a saving of from 10 to 20 per cent. will be effected.

To make room for Fall stock, many pieces have been marked down to secure their clearance.

Purchases made now will be held until wanted.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

BATHS WITHIN REACH OF ALL.

How to Make a Cheap and Handy Substitute for the Hat Bath—Other Aids to Cleanliness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Years ago there was a worthy lady among us who did much good and useful work through the news press of her day heedless of the scoffing philistines who sought, among other stupid and short-sighted methods of their kind, to cast ridicule on her reformatory efforts by mispronouncing her good Teutonic name of Swissheim as Swizzle'em. And, by the way, it is laughable to observe now often the monkeying with their would-be victim's patronymic becomes the dernier resort—being the only possible one—of those numerous philistines whose jealousy of a contemporary incites them to backbiting and mudslinging, but who, with all their nosing and scraping, can find nothing in one's record to rake up against one, and consequently no other target but the letters symbolizing one's name and twisted to their purpose at which to discharge their venom.

One of Mrs. Swissheim's press letters gave detailed instructions to those of her own sex whose only appliances for lavatory process outside of water and towel were restricted to a basin, but who were nevertheless as appreciative of that condition which ranks next to godliness and, though unversed in methods, as anxious to experience it in their own persons as their luckier sisters whose bathroom facilities were of the amplest and most expensive sort. The gifted lady, being very minute in her instructions as to the best way with their very limited material in which to apply the purifying element to the whole body, a fine opportunity was afforded for the wit which finds its more congenial field in salacious nuts than in lustral operations; but doubtless there were thousands of poor, hard-working women who blessed the writer and her medium of communication for putting them in the way of enjoying in privacy full baths at a little cost as that of washing their hands and face.

What has brought to my recollection Mrs. Swissheim's good letter in the cause of cleanliness, and its accompaniments of comfort and health, is that there has just been placed in my hands some copies of a printed sheet headed "Cheap Baths," which its author has arranged should be distributed gratis, and which, by the honor Mrs. Swissheim's minimum appliances can, at a cost of 50 cents, be extended to a sufficient substitute for the hat-bath which is every morning—or oftener—brought into one's bedroom or dressing room, for the exclusive use of each sleeper, in the finest country houses in England, and is filled to the required height with water for the use of the bather. This is done on the theory that a bath-tub confined to one person, and used in one's own room, (though it lacks what we are apt to consider the crowning advantage of providing for complete immersion,) is preferred by most people on the other side to waiting one's turn with others—sometimes at a considerable distance from one's room—for the long, fixed tub of our bathrooms. That this preference is not confined to transatlantic people is proved by the fact that one of the most recently built and one of the finest and costliest marine villas in Newport does not possess a single bathroom.

The author of "Cheap Baths" has long been a recognized authority in both hemispheres on questions of the planning, construction, aeration, sunning, ventilating, and sanitation generally, of congested urban districts, and the fact that he judges a home-made imitation, at nominal cost, of the house furnisher's metallic or India-rubber hat-bath worthy his serious consideration, as in line with his prolonged public-spirited efforts toward better housing and living, and that he has been at pains to give an elaborate description of and prescription for his invention, should, it seems to me, commend his sheet to reproduction or quotation, and to a good send-off at the hands of the press. I inclose a copy.

A. J. BLOOR.

Stonington, Conn., Aug. 8, 1899.

The pamphlet entitled "Cheap Baths," referred to in Mr. Bloor's letter is from the pen of E. T. Potter, and its purpose is to show that money is not requisite for a daily bath. Much useful information in regard to the construction of simple bathing arrangements is given, and an attempt is made to prove that such arrangements are not only less costly, but even more convenient, than the regulation six-foot tub and its many gallons of water.

The author begins by saying that "there are vast numbers in boarding houses, tenement houses, farmhouses, and when traveling, who do not bathe as frequently as they would like to do, because they suppose that 'sufficient bathing facilities are lacking.'" It is for such people, he says, that he has written the paper.

A description of simple bath pans, such are used by many rich people, follows. These pans are made of zinc and are about three or four feet in diameter. In them is placed an inch or two of tepid water, in which the morning's cleansing takes place, with the assistance of a sponge. The vessel is to be placed on the floor and each part of the body sponged and dried separately, so that when the feet are reached all the other portions are finished with. These zinc pans cost, Mr. Potter says, $2 or $3 each, and the traveling baths of like pattern, which are made of rubber, are put down at $7. In either case the bath is taken more conveniently, more cheaply, and in a shorter time than it would be in an elaborately appointed bathroom.

But as most people cannot afford an outlay of even the expense incurred in buying a regular vessel of the kinds described, a homemade outfit is described, which, the writer says, is easily constructed and within the range of any one's pocket-book. The description follows:

Buy at a "dry-goods" store a yard and a quarter of table oilcloth a yard and a quarter wide, (such as comes for covering kitchen tables, or to spread on the floor under a zinc bath, &c.,) and which costs about 20 cents a yard. Double it, the shiny side inward, then double it again. It will then be folded in "quarto," as the eight-page newspaper is folded. Fold over one of the four corners to different points anywhere along the adjoining fold, keeping the bottom point of the part folded over always at the same place. Mark a goodly number of places on one fold, to which the upper corner of the piece folded over comes when it is folded over much, or less, over little. Do the like all around. Connect the points so found and marked with a pencil, by sketching a pencil line roughly from one point to the other. Thus you will get a circle of the full size possible of your piece of oilcloth, marked out on it.

Cut off the corners or parts of the oilcloth outside of the circle line.

Buy a package of metal whalebones, such as women buy to sew on their garments. They come twelve in a package. The metal is covered by cotton cloth sewed or woven around them. The metal whalebones cost from 10 or 12 to 16 or 18 cents per package. The metal whalebones are about eight inches long. Lay down four bones, one at each fold of the oilcloth when folded in four.

Sew the end of each bone to the edge of the oilcloth, and with the length of the bone pointing toward the centre of the oilcloth. Then sew the other end of the bone to the oilcloth. The place for the bone being now firmly fixed, sew the whole length of the bone to the oilcloth by sewing through the cotton covering of the bone by the little lap along its side made for the purpose when the bones are to be s

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Daniel Frohman Returns Home and Tells His Plans.

THE PROGRAMME FOR DALY'S

At Wallack's a New Play Will Be Produced—Many Improvements at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Daniel Frohman arrived home from Europe yesterday on the American liner St. Paul. He spent his time while abroad in England, France, and Spain. Mr. Frohman said his trip was a most agreeable one. He visited Mr. and Mrs. Sothern in France, the Sotherns then going to Switzerland, where they are to spend the entire Summer.

Mr. Frohman said he had been hard at work during a great part of his time, and had secured some new plays. He was delighted that his brother had secured Daly's Theatre for him, as it has long been his desire to have a Broadway theatre. Now that he has one he will endeavor to keep up the standard set by the late Augustin Daly, he declares. Mr. Frohman, however, was most emphatic in saying that in his opinion no one can really replace Mr. Daly.

"While giving my attention to the affairs of Daly's Theatre," said Mr. Frohman, "the Lyceum will not be overlooked, and there will be sufficient plays of good quality to supply both houses. A permanent stock company will be located at the Broadway house, and during my stay in London I arranged to have Mr. and Mrs. Sothern play together as a permanent attraction. By this co-operation it will be possible to produce new plays, and these players will also be seen in Shakespearean productions."

The season at Daly's Theatre will begin September 11 with Mr. and Mrs. Sothern in "The King's Musketeers," in which Mrs. Sothern will for the first time play the part of Miladi. This production will be followed by a new romantic love story, written for the Sotherns by Leo Dietrichstein, and another romantic drama by Henry Hamilton, in which they will very likely be seen in the latter part of the season.

For the Lyceum Stock Company Mr. Frohman secured Mrs. Craigie's modern four-act society play, "The Ambassadors," and Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, "The Manoeuvres." These will be the first plays the company will be seen in. Mr. Jones's play will receive its first production in this country early in November. Other plays are being written for the company by George Broadhurst, Presbrey and Sydney Rosenfeld. These will doubtless be divided between the Lyceum and Daly's Theatre.

Mr. Hackett will continue for the early part of the season in "Rupert of Hentzau," while his principal production will be "The Pride of Jennico," dramatized by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss. During the latter end of the season he will have an opportunity to appear in a new romantic play by Richard F. Carroll. Other plays in prospect for both theatres are several new comedies, one by A. W. Pinero and one by R. C. Carton, whose present success, "Wheels Within Wheels," will be presented during the Winter at the Madison Square or Lyceum Theatre.

The principal members of the Lyceum stock company this year will include E. J. Morgan, John Mason, Charles Walcot, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Felix Morris, Grant Stewart, John Firdlay, Campbell Gollan, William Courtenay, Mary Mannering, Hilda Spong, Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Whiffen, Ethel Hornick, Grace Elliston, Alice Skipworth, and others.

Other passengers on the St. Paul were the members of the company which will present in the Madison Square Theatre "Why Smith Left Home," under the direction of the Broadhurst Brothers, and Miss Dorothy Usner.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.

Many Improvements in the Playhouse—Opening This Month.

When the Fourteenth Street Theatre is reopened to the public on Aug. 31 the patrons of the house will find a greatly improved playhouse. During the Summer months Manager Rosenquest has had extensive alterations made in the auditorium and on the stage. New decorations have also been supplied in the parquet, balcony, and gallery, and comfortable folding chairs have been placed in all parts of the house.

The initial attraction at the theatre will be J. K. Tillotson's local drama, "A Young Wife."

NEW PLAY AT WALLACK'S.

Stuart Robson's Great Production of "The Gadfly" Is Announced.

"The Gadfly," a new play which will be produced at Wallack's Theatre next month by Stuart Robson, who will have the title rôle, will be one of the largest productions Mr. Robson has ever participated in. There are more than thirty speaking parts and more than fifty supernumeraries will be required to faithfully carry out the stage picture devised by Mrs. Voynich, author of the play.

For the rôle of the Cardinal, Ernest Hastings has been secured, while Gemma, the heroine of the story, will be played by Marie Burroughs. The play will be put in rehearsal on Monday, Aug. 21, and the period of its stay at Wallack's is three weeks, beginning Monday, Sept. 18.

NOTES OF SUMMER SHOWS.

MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE.—Weber and Fields, with their entire burlesque company, open their first engagement to-morrow night in their play entitled "Hurly Burly," which, it is said, was secured through popular demand.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The management of the successful concerts at this place of amusement have decided to change their schedule of nights hereafter, and instead of Friday, Thursday night will be devoted to Wagner selections and Tuesday to symphonies.

TERRACE GARDEN.—No Summer season since Manager Hermann secured this house has been so successful as the present one. The nightly concerts by Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band continue to fill the pretty place with appreciative audiences.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The second week of the season will be inaugurated to-morrow with an elaborate bill, including the young woman's intercollegiate rowing match, Dan Rice's trained pigs, Jack Sonwell, the Edison Talking Machine, Lyons and Jones and a number of others.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—Miss Sallie Strembler again heads the bill this week. Miss Marie Stori, the soprano and violinist, will make her first roof garden appearance. The remainder of the bill consists of Miss Katharine Camp, Miss Katharine Rose, Sig. G. Bolli.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.—Oscar Hammerstein has an interesting bill for the present week. It includes M. Gautier, Bartho, Johnstone brothers, Miss Belle Davis and her Lilliputian pickaninny comedians; Rio brothers, Galletti, Signor Clementi, Miss Artie Hall, Drawee, Brothers Bright, Reno and Richards, and many others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Ching Ting Foo, the clever conjurer, will return to Keith's to-morrow with his family of contortionists, plate spinners and comedians. The balance of the programme will include the Rossows, Henri French, George Fuller Golden, Seymour and Deforce, Howard and Bland, Thomas E. Clifford and Farnum and Nelson.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Frederic Bond will be headliner this week, presenting the comedietta "My Awful Dad," assisted by Dallas Tyler and Eva Vincent. Among the others are Patterson Brothers, George C. Davis, Silvern and Emerie, Wesson, Walters and Simon, Gracey and Burnett, Military Trio, and Mathieu the juggler.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—An attractive programme has been arranged for the this week. Charles T. Ellis, the German yodler, will be seen in a new comedietta, assisted by his own company. Canfield and Carleton will present their latest operatic travesty. Others in the bill are Lina and Vani, Faulke and Lillian, Earl and Wilson, Anna Wilks, and many others.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—This evening's bill on the roof comprises Miss Lottie Gilson, Gus Bruno, and Polk and Kollins as specially engaged artists, who will be supplemented by Maggie Cline, James Richmond Glenroy, Willard Simms and Jennie Graham, Johnnie Carroll, Mattie Wilkes, Mlle. Erna and her musical dogs, Walton and his monkey gymnasts, the Manhattan Trio, and Violet Holls. These artists, with few exceptions, will be found in the week's bill commencing to-morrow night. "The Man in the Moon" in its original shape will be continued until Sept. 18, when an entirely new version, with supplementary comiques, lyrics, and characters, will be produced.

CASINO THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—"The Rounders" continue to attract large audiences at every performance, and the first week of September the management will begin their Wednesday matinée. All the principal members of the cast have contracted with Manager Lederer for the Fall road presentation of the piece. On the roof "The Maid in the Moon" is constantly being improved by the introduction of new material in the way of songs, jokes, and satires upon local topics and celebrities. The vaudeville features for the coming week include Augustus Sohlke and his pickaninnies; Claiborne and Austen in "Picket Duty," Maude Courtney, William English, Ruth White, and Hattie Welles.

Features of Sousa's Concerts.

Sousa has an attractive programme for both of his concerts at Manhattan Beach to-day, and will introduce two soloists, Misses Grace See Carroll and Clara Douglas Carroll, the former being the soloist for the afternoon and the latter for the evening concert. The afternoon concert will include Sousa's own suite, "Last Days of Pompeii," with scenes from "I Pagliacci"; Slavonic dances by Dvorak, and excerpts from the works of Wagner and Mendelssohn. In the evening, selections from Lisst, Verdi, Lassen, Rossini, a trombone solo by Arthur Pryor, and Puccini's finale to "Manon Lescaut" will be given.

Regiment Nights at Manhattan Beach.

"Ninth Regiment Night" will be celebrated with a special exhibit of fire in Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach after the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the battle of San Juan Hill on Tuesday. Set pieces of unique design will figure on the programme. Thursday will be Twenty-Second Regiment night, and Friday Brooklyn's Forty-seventh Regiment night. A large number of the officers of all three regiments have promised to attend.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

A writer in The Pall Mall Gazette says: "A second hearing of 'Messaline' at Covent Garden establishes definitely our very genuine admiration of its singular merits, its extraordinary power, beauty, and distinction. The last act is certainly one of the biggest and most impressive things that has been done in dramatic music for this many a long year, and repetition only makes the certainty of our judgment in this matter more decisive and more secure. Another point of some critical value is this: that though at first, as in the first hearing of all new work, there is the inevitable echo here, the inevitable echo there, of some predecessor, a growing familiarity removes all such impressions. They fade away, leaving the definite originality of the music unimpaired and unshaken. That is a very peculiar and very pointed test. Anybody who is familiar with the earliest English criticisms of 'Tannhäuser' will remember how strangely the same test has been applied to that opera, to which surely every critic would now allow almost an extreme of originality." Will Mr. Grau let New York hear this new work, or is he afraid that New York will stay at home if he announces it?

In the performance of "Die Meistersinger" at Bayreuth Kraus was entirely unsatisfactory as Walther, as any New York critic could have told the aged Cosima that he would be. The Eva, Frau Gadski, was so indistinct as to be at times unintelligible, and the part of Magdalene did not rest comfortably on Frau Schumann Heink. Herr Anton Sistermanns has a reputation from Frankfurt of being one of the first lieder and oratorio singers of the Fatherland, but his experiment in the rôle of Pogner was unsuccessful. The Hans Sachs, on the other hand, was thoroughly satisfactory. Leopold Demuth, who took the part, is the chief baritone star of the Vienna Opera House, and a new-comer to Baireuth. The favorable impression he made as Gunther in "Götterdämmerung" was fully confirmed. The David of Herman Schramm and the Kothner of Herr Peter Haidmann are both distinctly above the average. The overture and the introduction of the third act were, of course, given with Dr. Richter's usual breadth, but he seems to have fallen under the influence of the Felix Mottl reading, and in consequence to have lost some of his brisk spirit and energy.

For those who are interested in statistics and as an indication of the effect of the slower tempi adopted throughout, I reminisse juvat that the first act lasted from 4 o'clock till 5:10, the second from 6 till 7:05, and the third from 8 till 10, rather a long time, and especially so remembering that the change of scene in the last act hardly occupied more than one or two minutes.

It will be a surprise, we fancy, to those who are not inflated into the mysteries of artistic life when they are told that of all the intellectual producers musical composers reap the scantiest profits and have to wait for them the longest. Poets, one would have supposed, enjoy far less prosperity, immediate or deferred, than any other class of brain workers. In Germany, however, where the question ought surely to be understood, a different opinion prevails, and a bill is now before the Reichstag for the purpose of giving special copyright privileges to musical composers.

Under the existing law, the writers of music, like the writers of books, retain an interest in their productions for thirty years only. It is proposed to extend the period to fifty years in the case of music, and the arguments in support of the measure appear to commend themselves to the chamber. It will certainly be interesting to notice to what extent German music publishers' rates of payment to composers are raised as a consequence of the bill becoming law.

Don Lorenzo Perosi, composer of oratorios, is busy at work in his dwelling at Venice, composing "The Massacre of the Innocents," the newest oratorio to which he has set his hand.

He is an indefatigable worker. When his duties as Director of the Sistine Chapel recently brought him to Rome, he began the composition of this new work. And now he is seen sitting in his simple room, diligently working at it. On the walls are a few pictures, mostly of sacred subjects.

Van Rooy has been making tremendous impressions of Baireuth with his Wotan.

Mr. Grau will give two complete performances of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" at Covent Garden next season under the same conditions as those of last year. Meanwhile he has gone to Munich to study the methods which at that town have resulted in the brilliant Mozart cycles during the past three years. It takes a good deal of steady hammering to arouse any sentiment toward the best things of musical art in this country, but it is to be hoped that Mr. Grau may see his way toward renewing, in some dignified and complete manner, the acquaintance of our public with such pieces of dramatic music as "Die Zauberflöte," "Cosi fan tutte," and "Il Seraglio." Then it will be apparent, indeed, that the due and fit enthusiasm for Wagner is by no means incompatible (as some would pretend it is) with the due and fit enthusiasm for Mozart.

PRISONER WAS ROUGHLY USED.

Accuses Policeman of Clubbing Him and Case Will Be Looked Into.

Policeman George R. Cain of the Mercer Street Station brought a prisoner before a Magistrate yesterday who looked as though his head had been dragged through a thrashing machine. The prisoner said his name is Charles Evans, and that he lives at 369 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. Policeman Cain arraigned the man before Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Court, as a suspicious person. Evans, Policeman Cain said, had acted suspiciously near a showcase on Broadway.

The prisoner's head had been bandaged when he was arraigned, but the blood had oozed through the cloth, and had dripped upon his shirt front.

"How did this man get injured in this way?" the Magistrate asked.

"The cop did it," Evans broke in. "He did it without cause. I think he was partly intoxicated."

Policeman Cain, when asked to explain the reason for having used his night stick, said that the prisoner had proved himself very ugly, and that he had been compelled to use his club in self-defense.

"The Sergeant told him," the prisoner interjected, "that he had no business to club me in this way."

"I shall inquire into this case," the Magistrate said to Policeman Cain, "and if I find that you used your stick without good reason, I shall entertain a complaint of assault against you. I'm tired of this clubbing by policemen. You should have been able to handle this man without using your stick."

Evans was then held for a further hearing to-morrow, and was asked to bring any witnesses he might have.

Cain has been in similar trouble before.

Answer to Correspondent.

R. B. PRITCHARD, Middle Granville, N. Y.—The express companies have made it a uniform practice to charge the war revenue tax on the shippers. Their right to do so has been attacked, and the case taken to the courts, but no decision has been rendered.

MR. MATTHEWS' NEW PLAY

Peter Stuyvesant the Chief Character in the Piece.

MR. HOWARD IS JOINT AUTHOR

The Old Governor Depicted as Still Hovering Over and Guarding the Place He Loved.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 12.—Apparently taking things easy, but for all that one of the busiest men at the Pier this season is Brander Matthews, littérateur and dramatist. Just now Mr. Matthews is somewhat in the public eye, and it is thought he is likely to be more so in a few weeks, for his new play, written in collaboration with Bronson Howard, is shortly to be given to the public by William H. Crane. The work is entitled "Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam," and is now simply awaiting its preliminary rehearsal before being unfolded to the public. This work is not, however, Mr. Matthews's first work as a playwright. Some years ago he wrote a farcical comedy called "On Probation," which, by the way, Mr. Crane produced, and he later had a work produced under the direction of the gentleman who endeavored to place an independent theatre on a firm foundation in New York.

A great deal of interest has been taken in the new play ever since the announcement of its completion, and particularly by New Yorkers who trace their ancestors back to the early Dutch settlers on Manhattan Island. This interest has spread to others on account of the reputation and standing of its authors, and Mr. Matthews was asked to-day if he would not satisfy public curiosity and tell something about the work in advance of its production. The author demurred, but finally he consented to answer the following questions:

"How did you come to choose Peter Stuyvesant as the central figure of your play?" he was asked.

WHY HE CHOSE PETER STUYVESANT.

"As it happens, that is an easy question to answer," Mr. Matthews responded. "One day last Fall I met Mr. Joseph Brooks, the manager of Mr. Crane's company, and he asked me if I could not find a good historical character for Mr. Crane to personate. A few days later I had to lecture at Columbia College on Washington Irving, and I took down Knickerbocker's 'History of New York.' As I turned the leaves of the chapter in which the first of American humorists has described the career of the last of the Dutch Governors of New York, it came to me suddenly that here was the very character Mr. Crane was seeking. I recalled the comic force with which Mr. Crane had acted Sir Anthony Absolute in the famous all-star performances of the 'Rivals,' and I could not help thinking that 'Peter the Headstrong' was not so very unlike the irascible and peremptory figure that Sheridan had depicted with such masterly skill."

"Then you have adhered closely to the actual facts of history?"

"I cannot say that we have precisely," Mr. Matthews replied. "But I think that we have drawn Peter Stuyvesant probably very like the real man. Indeed, no dramatist could ask for a better character, at once humorous and pathetic, than the one-legged Governor. You may remember how his successor, Gov. Roosevelt, has described him? The Colonel of the Rough Riders calls the ruler of Dutch New York 'this whimsical and obstinate, but brave and gallant old fellow, the kindly tyrant of the little colony.' And Gov. Roosevelt also refers to the old story that 'the ghost of Peter Stuyvesant, the queer, kindly, self-willed old dictator, still haunts the city he bullied and loved and sought to guard.' In that last sentence you have the story of our play; we have striven to show the queer, kindly, self-willed dictator, bullying and loving New Amsterdam, and seeking to guard it."

"Have you followed the facts of history in the plot as well as in the character of the old Governor?"

"Not exactly," was the answer. "But we have followed Mark Twain's advice to Kipling: 'Get your facts first—and then you can distort them as much as you please.' I think I may say that the plot is extra-historical—in other words, it is outside of history. It is possible and probable and typical of those times; it might have happened, no doubt, but Mr. Howard and I have the best of reasons for believing that it did not really happen."

"What year of Stuyvesant's rule have you chosen?"

"The Winter of 1661-2," the author returned. "We have put the plot of the play in the brief space between the restoration of the Stuarts to the British throne in 1660 and the capture of New Amsterdam by the English in 1664. This period was filled with the intrigues of the New England Colonies against the Dutch here. It was a time of manifold anxieties for Stuyvesant and of unceasing effort. His difficulties were increased by British claims to ownership of parts of the Dutch colony he governed. One of these claims, that of Lord Stirling to Long Island, we have been able to utilize in the play. And what made Stuyvesant's position as a ruler all the harder was the variety of population in New Amsterdam; there were as many strange elements here in 1662 as there are now in 1899. It was a Dutch colony and the Dutch were in the majority, no doubt, but there were many English here, and French and Irish, too; and the number of negro slaves was very large. The period had a picturesqueness of its own; and the dramatist has only himself to blame if his play lacks color and variety."

MR. HOWARD'S COLLABORATION.

"You have told me how it was that you happened to choose Stuyvesant as your chief character," said the interviewer, "but you have not told how it is that Mr. Bronson Howard is your collaborator."

"That came about very simply," Mr. Matthews answered. "I heard that Mr. Howard believed in collaboration and was not unwilling to consider me as a partner. He is an old friend of mine; I have known him ever since the production of 'Saratoga,' nearly thirty years ago; we have served together on comittees of the Authors' Club and of the American Copyright League. So I went to him and told him what I thought about the subject and asked him to join me. He consented, and we have written the play together."

"You say Mr. Howard believes in collaboration," was the next question. "Do you?"

"In playwriting? Of course I do. Why? Because in the art of the dramatist so much depends on craftsmanship and on care and consideration and forethought and construction. Now in all questions of technique two heads are better than one. The younger Dumas (the author of the play known as 'Camille') once declared that the art of the dramatist was wholly an art of preparation—of making ready the minds of the spectators to see what is coming and almost to perceive it in advance so that they may welcome it eagerly when it does come. And the elder Dumas, the author of 'The Three Musketeers,' when asked for the secret of success on the stage, asserted that it depended on making the first act clear, the last act short, and all the acts interesting. And both the elder and the younger Dumas were frequent collaborators. The difficulties of the dramatist are not unlike those of the architect, and you know that the architects associated in firms more often than not. In fact, Messrs. McKim, Mead & White collaborated in designing the Madison Square Garden just as Mr. Howard and I have collaborated writing 'Peter Stuyvesant.'"

"Is it an impertinent question, then, to ask just what part of the play Mr. Howard wrote?" inquired the interviewer.

"Mr. Howard wrote it all," Mr. Matthews answered promptly.

"Then what part did you write?" was the natural query.

"Oh, I wrote it all, too," said Mr. Matthews. "We both wrote it all, for we wrote it together, and we could not separate our respective shares if we wanted any more than a father and mother can say which is the parent of their child."

"But don't you know what scenes you wrote and what scenes Mr. Howard wrote?" the interviewer asked.

"What if I did?" Mr. Matthews asked in return. "When two partners have discussed all the terms of an important business letter, it matters little which of them happens to take pen and ink to put it down in black and white. A scene which chanced to be in my handwriting might owe all its value to suggestions made by Mr. Howard before I wrote it, and to corrections made by him after I wrote it. In other words, if a collaboration is really complete, the result is not a mere mechanical mixture; it ought to be a true chemical union. And if either partner in a really complete collaboration wanted to make public the secrets of joint authorship he could not do it."

"But in the case where you and Mr. Howard may have disagreed as to what should be done," the interviewer persisted, "would you not remember which one had been forced to give way, and so be able to apportion the praise or the blame?"

"That might well be the case," Mr. Matthews responded, smiling. "If Mr. Howard and I had ever disagreed, even over a trifle. But we never have disagreed. We have worked in perfect unity, due perhaps in some measure to the fact that Mr. Howard's artistic code—if I may so term it—his body of principles, is almost exactly the same as mine. To our mutual delight we found that we approached a problem from the same point of view, and in the same way. Of course his experience is far greater than mine, and it is a pleasure for me to testify here how much I have learned about the playwright's art in these recent months of close association with the author of the 'Banker's Daughter' and 'Shenandoah.'"

THE PLAY AT WALLACK'S.

The New York public will see the play at Wallack's Theatre on Oct. 9, and it is to remain there until December. Of course the settings, properties, and costumes will have to be historically correct, and these have been designed by H. A. Ogden, an artist and a member of the New York Historical Society. It was Mr. Ogden's ancestors, John and Richard Ogden, who built the first stone church in New Amsterdam. Mr. Richard Marston painted one of the scenes, and the others are the work of Homer Emens. Previous to the New York opening the play will be seen on the road for a fortnight.

OUTDOOR LEAGUE NEEDS MONEY.

Officials Ask for Contributions in Aid of Poor Children.

The officials of the Outdoor Recreation League announce that the need of funds for the prosecution of the organization's work continues pressing. The league is now operating three gymnasiums and playgrounds—one at Fifty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, a second on Sixty-eighth Street, near the Boulevard, an a third at the intersection of Hester and Norfolk Streets.

These playgrounds are provided with swings, tracks, sand piles, and athletic apparatus, and they are supervised by kindergarten teachers and instructors. Funds are needed to pay these instructors and attendants, and in the Seward Gymnasium, on Hester Street, their number must be increased.

The object is to make happier the lot of the street and tenement children of the crowded parts of the city. Those who desire to aid in the work are invited to send their contributions to J. G. Phelps Stokes, Treasurer, at 45 Cedar Street.

Cable and Trolley Cars in Collision.

Car 219 of the Third Avenue line, with a trailer, smashed into Car 819 of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon, badly wrecking it. All the cars were filled with people, who were badly shaken up, some being thrown over the backs of seats into the next seat. One woman with a baby jumped out of the side of No. 819, in which she had been seated. She landed in the street, her baby falling into the gutter. She then got up, and picking up the child, ran to the sidewalk. She was slightly bruised, but the baby was not hurt. The motorman of Car 219 was flung over his dashboard into the lap of a woman in No. 819. Neither was hurt.

This week ends your chance of getting $30.00 or $40.00 suits for $14.00. Trousers, formerly $6.00 to $10.00, now $4.00.

It's clothes to suit or money back!

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14th Street, bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
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COOLER THAN ROOF GARDENS.
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Mons. Gautier, Mons. and Mlle. Passport, 3 Fortuni Bros., Sig. Galletti, Johnson Bros., Artie Hall, Mons. Drawee, 3 Rio Bros., Miss Belle Davis, Mlle. Bartho, Bright Bros., Reno-Richard, and others.
Begins at 8:30 P. M. Ends at 12 P. M.
In case of rain, performance in Music Hall.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to ALL
Big Bill. Continuous show from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Rice's Trained Pigs; Intercollegiate Rowing Contest; Edison Talking Machine; Jack Sonwell, rattlesnake king; Senecal, foot balancer; Lyons & Jones, plantation duo, and others. Theatre—2 Cons.; 20 Stars. 2 Little Fords. Gorman & West, Appleton & Allen, Sully & Moore, Sharpley & Flynn, O'Connell & Mack, Otto Ray, Prof. Glenfield, Nellie Sterlin, John Deschamp, and others. Sunday Concerts.

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Big new Bill, including MAGGIE CLINE & 50 others.
TOMORROW NGT! 10th week of Majestic Vaudeville
"Fashion Show" in Promenade de Luxe!

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CROWDED NIGHTLY. 40 MUSICIANS.
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League Baseball, Wee'ken, To-day, 3:30.
New York vs. Louisville. Adm., 50c.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

So fast has the Summer slipped away that it is difficult to realize the comparatively near advent of Autumn and the close of the Summer season of outing. And yet Sept. 1, which to the public means the end of the vacation period, is distant only a fortnight and a half from to-day. September also, even to the people of means and leisure whose doings and movements influence the world of society, is anticipated as a month of changing conditions and of the gradual substitution for Summer watering place life of the Autumn suburban season of sports and country house parties. This year the return of the fashionables from Newport, Narragansett, and Bar Harbor will begin at an unusually early date, for the suburbs offer exceptional attractions in their projected golf tournaments and hunt meets and dances, while the unwonted excitement of another yachting contest for the America's Cup in October's first week will bring back all the younger and older men of leisure, and many women also, to New York and its suburbs weeks earlier than for some years past. The Autumn or suburban season in and around New York promises therefore to be exceptionally lively and gay and to begin early.

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When the first bell for the curtain's near fall at Narragansett and Bar Harbor is rung, as it will be this week, and even if Newport and Southampton continue gay, Lenox lifts her voice and calls her wandering devotees to their Berkshire love. Lenox has endeavored with indifferent success to have a Summer season this year, but even the most devoted admirers of the Berkshire resort must admit that May and June, September and October, and not July and August, are the months for Lenox to be fully enjoyed, and when the place is really at its best. Especially are the weeks of late September and October those in which house owners or lessees and their guests can find the fullest enjoyment there, with woods aflame with color and winelike airs. All the great country houses in and around Lenox are to be filled with guests this Autumn, and the season there will be one of the gayest in the history of the resort. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are to leave Newport early next month for their place on October Mountain, and will there entertain a number of people now at Newport. In fact at least one-half of the present Newport Summer colony will be found at Lenox by September, and many of these coming visitors to the Berkshires will come to New York for the America's Cup race week, and will again return to Lenox to remain until October.

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The New York Yacht Club cruise, which virtually ended with the return of the fleet from New Bedford to Newport yesterday, began well at New London on Monday and continued enjoyable and successful until Newport was left on Thursday for Vineyard Haven. Then it degenerated into a disagreeable conflict with adverse weather conditions and two runs, one from Newport to Vineyard Haven, and a second from the Haven to New Bedford, in which only a fraction of the fleet took part and which sorely tried the patience and temper of both yacht owners and guests. The southeast gale and the accompanying rainstorm of Thursday, in which the run to the Vineyard was made, the dreary, rainy night in the Haven there, and the slow drift for it was little else—to New Bedford on Friday all combined to greatly mar the pleasure of the cruise. The yacht owner who succeeded in inducing Commodore Morgan and the Regatta Committee to make a stop at New Bedford was vigorously criticised by his fellows and their guests, all of whom would have preferred to return to Newport from Vineyard Haven. The social features of the cruise were wanting on both Thursday and Friday, no one cared to go ashore at Vineyard Haven in Thursday night's storm, and a dull evening at New Bedford was another annoyance. There was little or no visiting among the yachts at either Vineyard Haven or New Bedford, and the yachtsmen and their guests remained on their respective boats and whiled away the time as best they could in reading, chatting, and card playing. No is safe to say that New Bedford and probably Marthas Vineyard will not be on the schedule of the New York Yacht Club's cruise next Summer.

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It is to be assumed that Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, whose article on "The Basis of New York Society" in the August Cosmopolitan is being read with much interest at Newport and elsewhere, did not select the portraits of fair women which are scattered through the pages and which appear to be a "job lot," inserted without reference as a rule to their appropriateness to the subject. They will convey to the reader ignorant of New York society life and history the idea that their originals are representative New York society maids and matrons. Such is not the case with the exception of those of Miss Blight, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Morton, Mrs. Cruger, Mrs. Iselin, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Kemp, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Some of these portraits, notably of Miss Gill, Miss Madeleine Goddard, Miss Milmo, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Pease, Mrs. Richard Townsend, and Miss Bond are not those of New York women, others are of women not really known to New York fashionable society, and others still of divorced women who are certainly not representative. One looks in vain for portraits of Mrs. Astor, Sr., Ward McAllister, or even Mrs. Van Rensselaer's own mother, Mrs. Gracie King, who was a leader in her day. These evidently ignorantly selected portraits greatly mar Miss Van Rensselaer's interesting if somewhat too discursive and impersonal sketch of the history of New York society.

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New York in the middle of August is hopeless socially. The few men who are obliged to be in town daily flee to some near resort for the evening, even if it is only to go down to the sea in trolley cars. By Saturday evening the clubs are empty, and the only enlivening incident is the arrival of people from Europe, who usually get out of town just as soon as their luggage passes through the hands of the Custom House officials. The delusion that New York men attend roof gardens is one which comes from the rural districts. Once in a long while a familiar face may be seen, but since the these occasions grow rarer and rarer, especially when there is little other entertainment provided than trained animals and "Hello, My Baby."

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As will be seen from the notes from the various Summer resorts, an absolute tide of cakewalking has flooded the country. This seems to be in many places a logical sequence of a day of golf. Bar Harbor alone of the larger places has given an example of some originality, mingled with patriotism and appreciation. The fêtes in honor of Admiral Sampson and the officers of his ships have been a pleasing interlude from the humdrum of Summer life. It was hardly expected that the fashionable women—now crowded into a set numbering 100, with subdivisions at Newport—would have put themselves out in any way to do honor to the fleet. The secret lies simply in absolute indifference to any one out of their own set. The story has been told of a dinner given some two years ago by the wife of one of the wealthiest men in New York, and a woman who is one of the very fashionable set. She had asked five young women, the five who are considered the most brilliant talkers and the cleverest in society, to meet five great railroad magnates and powers from the West, each one of whom was a very cultivated man. The New York women had nothing to say, and the dinner was a failure; and yet any one of them could have talked intelligently on the subjects in which the man who took her into dinner was most interested.

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The Adirondacks and the mountain and lake regions possibly have shown a wider range of Summer amusements, although golf is played at many of them to the neglect of fishing and boating. At one place in the Adirondacks there is a revival of handball and racquets, and on Lake George they are racing in steam launches, and in the Thousand Islands there is to be a canoe regatta. Saratoga is yet waiting its annual floral fête, and there is some talk of a Venetian fête on the lake at Lenox.

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The most eccentric fads seem to be the most popular. Harry Lehr is responsible for appearing all the time without his hat and arranging his hair on the top of his head so that he will not be sunstruck, and Mr. James Stokes does likewise, and some of the gossips insist that it is he who has introduced this fashion this Summer at Newport. Last Summer two or three men, however, were conspicuous in the same manner. On the other hand, those who do wear hats have taken to enormous affairs of straw or of the sombrero variety. A form of indoor tennis called squash has also become the vogue, and everybody must play it, even if the automobile drive is sacrificed. All these whims and caprices appear at the other watering places, which take up the latest thing from Newport with avidity.

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Mrs. McK. Twombly introduced last season at Newport the French fashion of having a very dainty but not a long dinner in Summer. Four courses were considered to be quite enough. This year everywhere the long menu has come into fashion. It is an English idea taken from the banquets given by various fashionable people to the Prince of Wales. At the cold dinner given by Mrs. Oppenheim to the Prince, and mentioned last week, there were twenty courses, and there are stories of some recent stag dinners given at one of the watering places the menu of which would have put the chef of Lucullus—if he had a chef—to shame. There is a revival of the use of various wines with different courses, and the rarer and the more expensive the vintage the greater the glory. Thus champagne and Scotch whisky, which have held the favor of fashion for some years, are being relegated to the background or the wine closet.

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New York following so close upon London in these little matters of living, it is of some interest to know that the question of the moment in London society seems to be whether the Prince of Wales will go to Homburg after all. This important matter, of which comment was made last week, seems to be still unsettled. Marienbad is ready to receive him, and he will go through the strict rigors of the cure after his season of banquets, and his example is to be followed by the men and women in his set. Whether Homburg afterward is another question, but the hotel keepers are building up great hopes. His patronage of any place draws a large crowd of English and Americans, all of whose names are familiar in New York society.

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The 15th of August brings deer shooting in the Adirondacks. The stalkers are said to be busy in the Highland deer forests of Scotland. The English shooting season is divided into epochs. On the 1st of August it is wild fowl and snipe. On the 12th the shooting parties are on the moors for red grouse. September is partridge time, and October, or early November will commence the pheasant shooting. The house parties are arranged for these times. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are among the most popular of these country hosts. Mr. Martin allows shooting over his preserves all day, while at other great houses the time is limited to a few hours. The Prince has not as yet had any shooting at Balmacaan, but there is no doubt that this event will take place in the course of time, as Cadogan, the Viceroy of Ireland, is a cousin of Lord Craven and will be one of the party there this Autumn.

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The first great shooting party took place at the Hall, Bolton Priory, Yorkshire, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, on Friday. The Duke of York and Lady Randolph Churchill are of the party. Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke (Miss Paget) have taken Leadhills, a grouse moor in South Lanarkshire, and Mrs. Mackay has a large deer forest near the border, where she will entertain with numerous shooting parties.

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The fashionable week in England was at Cowes. The regatta is over, and the Isle of Wight is again deserted. The most splendid entertainments were give by the Count and Countess de Castellane, and Lady Randolph Churchill became their social sponsor. The Prince not only dined with them, as has already been cabled, but showed them a great deal of attention. Owing to the death of his nephew, the heir to the Russian thro

THE GOSSIP AND DOINGS OF PEOPLE AT THE VARIOUS SUMMER RESORTS

NEWPORT.

The chief events of the week have been the arrival of the New York Yacht Club fleet, the informal dance at Mrs. Gray's Tuesday evening, the dinner-dance given in honor of Miss Fell by Mrs. Drexel Wednesday evening, the Casino dance Thursday evening, the racing of the thirty-footer fleet, the visit of the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and the luncheon given him by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Potter Palmer's dinner on Friday evening, the rehearsals of the coming amateur theatricals directed by the Earl of Yarmouth, Senator Depew's dinner, the Dutch treat clambake at the Clambake Club, the large dinners given by Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and others, and the second musicale at Mrs. Drexel's.

The coming week will bring several dinner-dances and a number of interesting social functions. The Coaching Club's annual parade this season will be a very tame affair. There appears to be anything but a rush on the part of well-known whips to respond to the notice of the parade. The change of the hour for the coming parade from 1 o'clock to 4:30 does not meet with the general approval of the cottagers, and if the day set for the event could be changed from the last Saturday in August until a week later the parade would be a greater social success.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, with his First Secretary of the Legation, came quietly to Newport during the earlier part of the week, and after a few days' stay returned to New York. Mrs. Astor gave the Ambassador a luncheon at the Golf Club.

The wife of Admiral Baldwin has gone to the White Mountains for her health. It is feared that unless she improves she will not return again this season.

A fancy-dress ball is on the list of entertainments to be given this month, and will probably be a subscription affair at the Golf Club. The report was to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., would give this ball at Belvoir, but the report was unfounded.

The cottagers this season have adopted a system of checking household purchases. This has prevented the servants obtaining commissions as of yore. The changes of servants this season have been more numerous than ever before. A man is discharged to-day from one cottage and the very next week he is seen at another, acting in the same capacity. Many former butlers here are now engaged in serving dinners for the various caterers, make a good living thereby, and are, as they say, their own "bosses."

The New York Yacht Club at the Fall meeting of the club may decide to appropriate moneys for the erection of a small station at Harrison Avenue, or at some other point near Brenton's Cove, where a number of the large yachts anchor.

The hours for bathing at Bailey's Beach are now from noon until 2 o'clock. Every day during the week there has been bathing during the afternoon, and as late as 4 o'clock, and on one occasion a party of well-known men and women were bathing after dark. The Spouting Rock Beach Association has now arranged to keep an attendant at the beach until 7 o'clock. The cozy clubhouse of the Newport Clambake Club, on Easton's Point, has been in demand this week for private bakes at night, and the treasury of the club has been considerably increased by the renting of the place. Next week a Dutch treat moonlight clambake is to be given.

The new polo ground of the Westchester Club is acknowledged for its location and condition to be one of the best in this country. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., of the Westchester Club, one of the committee appointed to select the new ground, says that just as soon as the playing is over the club will further improve the polo field and build a handsome clubhouse from the plans of Whitney Warren, while the entire stretch of ground will be prettily laid out. The Westchester Club will not purchase the ground, inasmuch as the club has a lease for ten years, with an option for a longer term. The site is one of the most picturesque here.

Mrs. Fred D. Grant is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Potter Palmer, who has already given a large dinner in her honor. Mrs. Grant, with her daughter, will remain at Beaulieu for the remainder of the Summer and until Miss Grant is married to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia, who is now preparing for his trip to Newport. When the Prince arrives Mrs. Palmer will give a large dinner-dance in his honor, and then a round of dinners and luncheons will be given for him. The date in September for the wedding has as yet not been definitely decided upon.

Rehearsals for the amateur performance of the comedy "A Creature of Impulse" for the benefit of the Newport Hospital will begin next week under the stage direction of the Earl of Yarmouth, who is also playing the leading part.

Many of the beaus, maids, and matrons will take part, and those who are not on the stage will sell the programmes. The young men will assist as ushers as well, and the performance will be followed by a dance. The receipts will be turned into the treasury of the Newport Hospital, and everything used in the production of the play will be given free.

The cake walk is the latest fad among the cottagers, and was first introduced here on the yacht Narada, with Mrs. Pembroke Jones leading. At the Drexel musicale last Saturday evening Mrs. Drexel led the walk, in which there were thirty couples. At the second Drexel musicale this evening there will be a prize cake for the walkers, and it is rumored that Mrs. Drexel will lead with W. K. Vanderbilt, who is a clever cake walker himself. Every one is going to Mrs. Drexel's to-night from the other dinners, and the affair will be even more largely attended than was the first on Saturday evening last. Mrs. Drexel has again brought from New York colored vocalists and instrumentalists—the Eureka Quartet—who are the rage with the cottagers this Summer.

Winthrop Rutherford rented the last cottage for the season which could be had, and for the first time in the history of Newport there is not at the present time a single cottage to be leased. Messrs. De Blois and Eldridge have already rented no less than a dozen cottages for next season, and among the lessees are several Philadelphia families. Mrs. Carter of Philadelphia is considered the handsomest married woman here this season, and Miss Lily Oelrichs, the daughter of Charles M. Oelrichs, the handsomest of the younger women. She is to be the maid of honor at the wedding of her cousin, Miss Dora Havemeyer, to Lieut. Winslow, United States Navy, which is to take place during the coming month at the Havemeyer villa.

Yachting during the earlier part of the week was very dull, as the yacht owners here, with their guests, left to join the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. The fleet arrived here Wednesday and departed the following day, leaving some of the yachts here which are to remain till the Astor Cup races are over on Monday next. The yachtsmen expect to have plenty of fun here when the fleet returns at the end of the cruise. Many will remain here for the rest of the Summer, as there are to be additional races held by the Newport Yacht Racing Association.

Mrs. Burke-Roche, who has given several dinners and luncheons during the week, is completing her arrangements for the lawn dinner and dance for young people on Wednesday evening next at her father's cottage, Elms Court. Thirty young people will be seated at tables on the lawn under a large tent illuminated with small electric lights, and in another tent close by a Hungarian band will be stationed to play during the dinner and also for dancing afterward. A week later Mrs. Burke-Roche will give a dinner on the lawn for older people, at which Sidney Woollett and probably Miss Evelyn Harris will recite.

September is to be gay until its last week, when the weddings of Miss Havemeyer and Lieut. Winslow and of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant will take place.

In a few days the electric lighting plant at the Newport Golf Club house will be completed, and then it will be the Casino and the Golf Club at night for the large dinners by the cottagers who are all members or subscribers at both places. With the introduction of the electric light at the Golf Club some large dinner dances will occur, and Mrs. John R. Drexel will probably be the first to give one of these dances there.

Mrs. Robert Goelet, accompanied by her children, will return to England in late September, and on her steam yacht Nahma will cruise in the Mediterranean during the Fall and Winter.

THE SEASON AT NARRAGANSETT.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 12.—The second Sunday in August has become during the past few years the day of the Summer at this unique and popular resort, which its admirers so fondly call "the Trouville of America." Those Americans abroad who do not particularly fancy Trouville call the latter place "the Narragansett Pier of Europe." If the weather is fine to-morrow, the Pier, as it is better known to its habitues, will present a scene not to be found elsewhere in America, and some of its characteristics nowhere in Europe. Every hotel, boarding house, villa, and cottage is filled to its utmost capacity; many yachts, whose owners dare to risk the dangers of the open roadstead, are lying at anchor in front of the Casino, where their numbers will be increased ten times in the morning; every table at the Casino is taken, and in the hot ballroom up stairs hundreds of men and women are dancing, and hundreds of others are promenading on the broad piazzas and looking out over the foaming surf which dashes on the rocks below to the twinkling lights of the anchored yachts and the red-and white flashes of the distant lighthouses across the bay. The season here is at its very height, and after another week will begin to decline. It was probably due to the expressed desire of the members of the New York Yacht Club, whose fleet is now on its annual cruise, that Commodore Morgan arranged the schedule so that Sunday might be spent at Newport, which to the majority of yachtsmen means the Pier. With the largest fleet that has ever sailed on this annual cruise, it is not to be wondered at that the Pier expects the liveliest Sunday in its history.

Polo first and now the yachts have saved the season at this resort. It lagged decidedly until a fortnight ago, when the ponies and their riders who delight to chase the ball over the greensward arrived from Cedarhurst. Their coming revived matters and brought here a large and fashionable contingent, who have spent their money freely and have stimulated the social life of the place. Even the fashionable Newporters who in former Summers, while professing to despise the Pier, have been wont to sail or drive over here on Sundays and during the week whenever possible, have this year rather deserted their allegiance until the polo tournament began. This they attended frequently, and one could see the maids and matrons and beaus of Newport society watching the players with keen interest. Now, with the departure of the ponies and players for Newport and the holding of the annual tennis tournament there this week, the Pier will suffer a reaction, and so will prepare itself for the gradual declining of the season.

The present Summer has marked emphatically the change in the character of the Pier from a quiet family resort, where people of moderate means, well placed at home, could meet and enjoy themselves in an informal way, to an expensive, gay resort, attractive to the faster elements in the country, and which has been long impending. While, during the last fortnight at least, there have been as many, if not more, visitors here than at any time in the Pier's history, there have been at the same time fewer of the old habitués than in many Summers past. They have finally deserted, it is to be feared, the resort for quieter and more retired places, and a study of the hotel and boarding house registers of York Harbor, Northeast, and Winter Harbors, Me.; the Long Island Hamptons, and even Jamestown, would probably show where they have gone. The same colors of sea and sky, the same superb beach—unquestionably the finest for bathing on the Atlantic Coast—the same soft, cool airs, which first brought the place fame, still are here, but those who knew it in its earlier days, and those who, attached to it, have come here year after year, feebly, and at times vigorously, protesting against the new order of things, have evidently begun to find their struggles hopeless, and both as families and individuals are seeking "fresh fields and pastures new."

It is not difficult to discern the chief causes which have brought about this almost complete alteration in the social atmosphere and life of the Pier. It would have been impossible for the place to preserve its old-time atmosphere in any event with the opening of new lines of communication, the bringing of the cities nearer, and the gradual advance of the cottager who, except here and at Saratoga and the Adirondacks, is driving the hotel life of the country out of existence. It must be admitted that the cottager has been a benefit to the place. He has destroyed "rocking," but has dotted the cliffs with beautiful and attractive villas. He has taken away the crabbing party, the walk, and the horse-back ride of old, but has substituted two well-appointed country clubs—golf and polo. He has eliminated the afternoon hotel german, and the hotel hops, but he has brought in the pretty semi-weekly Casino dances and the formal dinner. He has, through the Village Improvement Society, made the place comparatively clean, and has erected a stone wall along the mile of water front against which the Atlantic swell breaks in impotent rage. He has, to be sure, made the life formal instead of informal, but he has bettered the atmosphere of the resort. For a time it seemed as if the cottager would be entirely triumphant, and that hotel life would cease here, for the old hotels which clung for many years to the old traditions, had become under the improved conditions of American social life merely boarding houses. To the cottager, also, is due the Casino, now no longer his, but which, for some years he lost money in cheerfully, so that it might benefit the place.

But the cottager was vanquished at the Pier—vanquished by Sherry of New York and the long-headed hotel proprietors who saw that the time had come at the Pier for the filling of their purses by the erection of large modern hotels. Sherry, after leasing the Casino two or three Summers, purchased it, put up its prices, and instituted the diner de luxe. He also saw the opportunity at the Beach—erected a handsome bathing pavilion, with every modern appliance, with an orchestra playing during the bathing hour, but which was burned down, it is hinted, by rivals who did not like the improvements. But Sherry, nothing daunted, rebuilt the pavilion, and gone further, erected a fine concrete walk and shops along half of the beach, where there had only been ramshackle bathhouses before. In all these improvements Sherry has been a benefactor of the Pier, but in giving these benefits and improvements to the place it was probably his idea that they would retain for it the patronage not only of the cottagers, but of the hundreds of well-placed men and women who have been its patrons for many years, and many of whom are his patrons in New York in the Winters as well.

He did not count upon the building of an iron pier and the landing of hordes of excursionists from the large Rhode Island cities upon the beach, to distribute themselves throughout the place; and did not count upon the new and large hotels which have attracted a class of visitors with long purses from sections of the country, who are new to the Pier, and to whom the old life there was not attractive. This element, which can afford to pay for expensive accommodations, has descended upon the Pier, has taken possession of everything visible, and before its advancing wave the cottager has withdrawn into his villa, and the old and refined habitué of more modest means has fled. This is the story of the alteration of Narragansett Pier from a quiet family resort to the "Trouville of America."

As to the Pier's future, let students of social evolution, and especially of Summer life in America, speculate. It is possible that the very element which now prevails there, when it finds it has driven out men and women which it has read about and has come to see, may tire of contemplating itself, and may also with more rigid restrictions on the part of the authorities as to prizefighting, slot-in-the-machine gambling, &c., take itself elsewhere. This has been the history of other resorts which have suffered from like invasions. It may seem paradoxical to say that large and expensive hotels, with modern comforts and appliances, are not of benefit to any resort; but thus far, while bringing profit to their owners, they have not aided in preserving the old charm and atmosphere of Narragansett social life. It is significant also that at the Pier the cottager—all conquering along the Atlantic Coast—has received a check, and a severe one at that. Five or six years ago one heard much at the Pier of villa and cottage life, and the matrons of the larger houses really led the social life of the place. Now one hears only of the hotel life and of the Casino. "Alas, the flying years!"

This has been a brilliant week at Narragansett. The final play in the series of the polo matches of the Point Judith Country Club took place at Wildfield farm Wednesday, thus bringing to a close one of the most successful polo tourneys of the country.

Almost every one is a polo enthusiast at Narragansett, and this year the outdoor sport has received a new impetus. The grounds at the Country Club have been thronged these fine afternoons with stylish traps and gay turnouts, and the array of handsome equipages on each side of the polo field has been extremely brilliant, the ladies giving picturesque coloring to the scene with their bright-hued, dainty parasols as they witnessed the battle of the polo teams for the trophies.

Some days the field has been crowded at least an hour before the opening of the game, so great has been the interest taken in the contests. A golf tournament will follow at the Country Club shortly, and then interest will be transferred from the polo field to the golf links. New links have been laid out at Point Judith this year, extending from the old grounds toward the sea and over a naturally pretty strip of country. An all-comers' handicap golf tourney took place Friday at the South County Golf Club, near Silver Lake. The novel part of this tournament was that it was played on links exclusively used by women, the participants in this tourney being men.

One of the picturesque events of the week was the lawn fête at Emdalar, the country residence of Mrs. J. P. Robinson of New York. The fête took place Tuesday afternoon, and was for the benefit of the local Episcopal church. Society drove in large numbers from the Pier to Emdalar Tuesday and visited the pretty booths presided over by some of the fairest of Narragansett maids, and thus aided in making the lawn festival a great success. One of the features of the fête was the book and poster booth, with posters of the latest design on view and books by Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, W. D. Howells, and John Kendrick Bangs, and signatures of the author on each book. Miss Bessie Robinson and Miss Brander Matthews of New York had charge of the poster booth, and it was well patronized during the afternoon. The novelty table was presided over by Mrs. Frederick Bull. All in all, over $800 was realized for the sake of charity. Almost the entire cottage colony of Narragansett visited the fête.

On Tuesday evening there was a continual round of entertainment at the Pier. At the Mathewson was the annual children's carnival and dance of the flags of all nations, which took place in the courtyard of the big hotel. Vari-colored electric lights illumined the scene, while on the lawn the children danced arrayed in the garb of society butterflies. Master Coogan and Miss Coogan of New York were among the prominent young people in the tableaux, and the English flags were represented by Mildred Booth and Clarence Edwin Booth Grossman. Miss Ida Mathewson and Miss Elizabeth Hoffman were arrayed in the flags of France.

The ball and reception tendered to Gov. Elisha Dyer and staff, which took place at the Gladstone, Tuesday evening, was an event of sufficient importance to attract a large number of the cottage colony and many of the guests from the large hotels. Miss Mary Reakirt of Philadelphia was the centre of much admiration, and danced with most of the military men present at the hop. Mr. and Mrs. James R. Hackett were among the dancers in the ballroom, which was, in fact, the main dining room, which had been cleverly transformed by means of floral decorations from the woods near by into a ballroom of rather limited dimensions. Notwithstanding this fact, a very jolly evening was enjoyed by dancers at the ball, and those in attendance included many of social note at Narragansett.

Governor's night was a successful occasion in every respect.

The plaza of the Casino was crowded with gay dinner parties on Wednesday evening. The evening was cool enough for light wraps, and very unseasonable for early August. Among those who entertained was Mrs. E. De Lacy Wickes, who gave a dinner to a party of twelve. The table decorations consisted of American Beauty roses. Mr. R. Beekmans gave a dinner to a party of twelve on the plaza. Mr. Henry Disston entertained a party of fourteen at the Casino and Mr. Milton Kirk of Chicago gave a dinner to a party of six. W. A. G. Williams dined a party of fourteen at the Casino Wednesday evening and Dr. Sullivan of Providence gave a dinner to a party of six.

Among the dinners of the week was that given by Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd at their cottage, Sunnymead, on Tuesday evening. The dinner was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Gwynne of Paris, and among the guests present were Mrs. and Mrs. J. F. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Leidy, and Miss Berwind. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd will give dinners Tuesdays during August.

Mr. W. A. Hazard entertained a party of sixteen at luncheon at the Casino Wednesday.

A children's fancy dress party took place at the Mathewson Friday evening, followed by a subscription hop to Mr. Oscar Duryea, master of ceremonies.

Congressman D. B. Henderson of Iowa, Mrs. Henderson, and Miss Henderson are among the prominent late arrivals at the Mathewson.

A. Zelenoy, Secretary of the Russian Legation, is a guest at the Mathewson.

Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett are at the Imperial.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 12.—Society experienced a slight reaction here after the recent golf and tennis tournaments, and, with the exception of a few dinner parties and the Friday night dance at the Meadow Club, there was practically but little entertaining. To-night, however, will be more lively, as an entertainment consisting of tableaux and an amateur theatrical performance will be given at the clubhouse for the benefit of the George Junior Republic. It will be a very fashionable affair, and society will attend in force. Tickets are selling at $2.50 apiece, and a large number has already been disposed of.

Last night's dinner and dance at the clubhouse were well attended. Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., had what was probably the largest table of the season, as it was set for forty covers. Mrs. B. Aymar Sands also had a large party, but her guests were not quite as numerous. Among those present at the dance were Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Francis C. Carley, Miss Tolfree, Nathan H. Lord, A. A. Bibby, Col. and Mrs. Henry May, George Hellen, Miss Ethel Post, the Misses Barnes, Chester Griswold, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Boardman, E. W. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Dyer, Miss Fanny Howland, Mrs. E. H. Talmage, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Miss Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. George G. De Witt, Miss Alice K. Sands, and T. M. Robertson.

The principal event of the week was the dinner given to Cardinal Gibbons by S. L. Parrish. This was the third dinner given by Mr. Parrish in honor of his Eminence, but in point of size it far exceeded the events of preceding years. The table was profusely decorated with cardinal flowers, which showed prettily against a white background. The stage at the end of the dining room was bordered with a large bank of ferns, sprinkled with red gladiolas and white floxes. In the remaining floral decorations throughout the room red was the only color used. As his Eminence dines early, the guests assembled at 6:30 P. M. The other guests were Bishop Foley, the Rev. William Kirby, Col. and Mrs. Henry May, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Abney, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hornblower, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Dr. and Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brice, Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Keyes, Miss H. H. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Dr. and Mrs. George A. Dixon, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Dorst, J. Hampden Robb, Dr. and Mrs. T. Gaillard Thomas, the Rev. Walter W. Battershall, Judge and Mrs. Morgan, J. O'Brien, and Mrs. Leonard Wood. Prior to the entertainment this evening a dinner of somewhat smaller size will be given to Cardinal Gibbons at the clubhouse by Col. Henry May. His Eminence was also entertained by Francis N. Hoffman at a small luncheon on Wednesday, and Dr. Edward L. Keyes gave a tea in his honor at Water Mill on Thursday afternoon.

Sir Roderick Cameron, who spent a few days in Southampton a few weeks ago, has taken what is probably the last available cottage of the season—a new house owned by James H. Pierson. The rental of the new cottage is owing to the illness of Miss Kitty Cameron, a daughter of Sir Roderick, who has been dangerously ill from appendicitis at the residence of Joseph Larocque. It was deemed inadvisable to remove Miss Cameron from Southampton, and the Pierson cottage was rented as a means of obviating the difficulty.

Not content with opposing the Southampton Electric Light Company by erecting his own electric plant, Mr. James L. Breese has seen fit to rival the Wyckoff automobile with one of his own, which has been haunting the streets of the village at all hours for the past week. The next automobile to be seen probably will be that of ex-Judge Alonzo C. Monson, who has announced his intention of importing one at an early date.

Society is at present deeply engrossed in the horse show, which is scheduled for the 24th inst. Many of the minor details have been settled and a long list of prizes has been offered. Many applications for boxes have already been received. The events on the opening day will consist of five pony races and five gymkhana games over a flag course. The 25th and 26th, as previously stated, will be devoted to the horse show proper. The polo games will be played on the lot adjoining the Meadow Club, while the horse show will take place on Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas's lot, in Old Town. Cups have been offered for first prizes in the different classes of the horse show. Among the donors are Harry McVickar, James L. Breese, Stephen Peabody, the Meadow Club, the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Charles Coster, James W. Barney, Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, William Manice, James L. Kernochan, and T. Wyman Porter.

The Horse Show Association is not to pass out of existence with the conclusion of the polo matches, but, on the contrary, it will be a permanent institution. A series of fox hunts and paper chases has been arranged to take place biweekly during the entire month of September. Tuesdays and Saturdays have been selected as the best days for the meets. Society will also have an opportunity to display its athletic prowess on Thursday of this week at a baseball game between two nines picked from the Summer residents. The object of the affair is to raise an amount sufficient to pay the deficit in the expenses of the newly laid-out bicycle path. The committee having the affair in hand includes Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, S. L. Parrish, J. Hampden Robb, Henry E. Howland, George C. Clark, Stephen Peabody, George R. Schieffelin, and J. Metcalfe Thomas.

BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 12.—The event of squadron week and of the season occurred here Wednesday afternoon, when a thousand Summer visitors from Bar Harbor and the adjacent resorts were the guests of the Mount Desert Reading Club, at a reception and dance in honor of Admiral Sampson and the officers of the visiting fleet. The event was characterized on all sides as the most successful affair ever given at Bar Harbor in honor of the navy. The reading room presented a beautiful scene, with its gay decorations of flags and bunting. Much of the paraphernalia used in decorating had been kindly loaned by the different ships. Tall palms and choice potted plants were banked here and there about the club rooms, and up stairs where refreshments were served there was a delicious odor of flowers. Patriotic airs, played cleverly by the Bar Harbor Band, kept the spirit of the company always at a high pitch.

Adjoining the club there was the dancing tent, which had been erected for the occasion. The decorations here were simple but in keeping, and after the reception had been on for an hour and dancing had begun, the scene was brilliant beyond description. Gold lace and brass buttons glittered on all sides. Men in uniform were, as usual on such occasions, the sole object of attention, while Bar Harbor's favorite Benedicts were forced to go unobserved, or take refuge behind picturesque ushers' badge, which gave them the right to demand some consideration, while they were engaged in introducing the anxious fair ones present to the Sons of the day.

At 4 o'clock promptly Admiral Sampson came ashore accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Flag Lieutenant, Lieut. Commander C. M. R. Winslow; Capt. Train, Capt. Sigsbee, Capt. Taylor, and Capt. Jewell.

Upon reaching the club these officers were received by the President, Johnston Livingston of New York, and took positions to his left. An Admiral standing under his own flag, which had been brought from the New York. As the different officers from the New York, Indiana, Texas, Brooklyn, and Massachusetts arrived they were introduced to the President of the club by Lieut. Commander Winslow. Behind the President and acting as part of the receiving party were the other members of the Committee on Arrangements, composed of Edward Coles, Vice President of the club; Gardiner Sherman, Secretary, and Robert Amory, William E. Dodge, Admiral Upshur, Edgar T. Scott, S. F. Bridgham, and Francis W. Lawrence.

As the ladies and other invited guests came in they were announced by Charles S. How to the Vice President, Edward Coles, who introduced them to Mr. Livingston and the Admiral and his staff. After leaving the reception parlors the guests passed out into the large tent pavilion. Dancing was in progress, the music being furnished by the Admiral's own band. The Committee of gentlemen who occupied themselves during the afternoon introducing the guests to the wearers of the brass buttons were Charles T. How, President Franklin A. Wilson, Dr. W. W. Seely, E. J. Curley, Capt. Thomas Bush, J. C. Mercer Biddle, Arthur C. Patterson, Henry S. Pattison, Mr. and Mrs. Gurnee, Arden M. Robbins, the Hon. Robert Adams, Harry Thorndike, Reginald Johnson, William Fisher Lewis, R. Hall McCormick, Herbert Parsons, Max Merryweather, and Carroll Brent Chilton. All Bar Harbor society was present at the reception, for the reading room was most liberal in sending invitations, and there was no sign of exclusiveness. The idea was to give Admiral Sampson the biggest and heartiest welcome possible, and this was done in a way which, it is safe to say, will not soon be forgotten by the officers in whose honor the reception was given.

The first event of importance given in honor of the fleet was the Canoe Club ball at the Malvern Monday evening. It was fair and away the best effort this organization has ever put forth, and was on a par with the naval balls of many seasons past. The ballroom was gayly decorated with flags and bunting and banks of palms. The Reception Committee included Mrs. Robert Amory, Miss Berry, Miss Christine W. Biddle, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. John J. Emery, Miss S. Furness, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Francis H. Johnson, Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. F. W. Lawrence, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Edward B. Mears, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. A. P. Peabody, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Mrs. Thomas A. Lord, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, and Mrs. Edward Snelling.

The ball was opened with a quadrille, Admiral Sampson dancing with the Countess Laugier-Villars, Capt. Chadwick with Mrs. Philip Livingston, Lieut. Winslow with Miss Christine Biddle, and Rear Admiral Upshur with Mrs. Henry E. Drayton. There were a large number of officers present, and these, in their rich full-dress uniforms, together with the brilliant dressing of the women, gave the ballroom a striking appearance when the gay dance music called for the opening figure of the quadrille.

Thursday evening the Newport was the scene of the ball. Upon the invitations issued for that evening's affair appeared the names of Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Van Nest, and Mrs. J. J. Emery.

Friday evening there was a ball given in honor of the officers at the Louisburg. The following ladies were in charge of this affair: Mrs. Bleecker Banks, Mrs. Barbey, Mrs. E. W. Bass, Miss Christine Biddle, Mrs. Chickering, Mrs. Robert Coleman Brock, Mrs. Camac, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler, Mrs. Charles H. Dorr, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Hinkle, Miss Furniss, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Abram R. Lawrence, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Miss Pendleton, Mrs. John Biddle Porter, Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. Myles Standish, Mrs. Sturgis, and Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike.

Thursday afternoon a number of the officers rode out to the Kebo Valley Club to witness the ladies' putting contest, and to sip tea in the reception tents on the green.

Tuesday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman of New York gave a reception in their new cottage, Keewayden, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore of New York. The affair was really one of the events in honor of the visiting fleet, for all the officers were present with the exception of Admiral Sampson and Capt. Sigsbee, who had gone to Ellsworth to spend the day with Senator Eugene Hale.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards of New York gave a large lawn fête Thursday afternoon in honor of the Admiral and other officers, about sixty of the latter being present. Eastcote, the pretty Summer residence of the Pierrepont Edwardses is at Hull's Cove, and the officers sailed up the bay in their launches. The private float at Edgecote was decorated with flags and bunting, and the grounds about the house were hung with red, white, and blue lanterns. Luncheon was served for over 200 guests at little tables in the woods of Eastcote, after which there was dancing on the green, and later in the ballroom at the house. Mrs. Edwards was assisted in receiving by her eldest daughter, Miss Julia Pierrepont Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton gave a large luncheon on the lawn at Bagatelle Tuesday afternoon, entertaining among others, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, the Austrian Minister Baron von Hengelmüller, and Baroness von Hengelmüller; Herr von Mumm, Count Ambrosy, Miss Nora Goelwin, Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Peter Marié, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Miss Dennison, Mrs. Richardson, Charles Fearing, and Mr. and Mrs. Lothrop Bradley.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles entertained at dinner Tuesday evening. Those present were Miss Coles, Miss Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar T. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. Ingersoll, Arden M. Robbins, and Peter Marié.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York entertained a small dinner party at Llangollen.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris of New York had their first August "at home" Monday at Bogue Chitto. Miss Jennings assisted in receiving. Among those present were Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Admiral Upshur, Mrs. W. P. Walley, Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Mrs. Van Bibber, Miss Palmer, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Edgar Scott, Miss Von Schweintz, Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Van Doren, Mrs. Carpenter, the Misses Morrill, Mrs. Pruyn, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Bleecker Banks, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. Luquer, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, and Mrs. Ripley.

One of the most enjoyable events of the week was a coaching party and picnic at Otter Creek, given Monday afternoon for Admiral Sampson, by R. Hall McCormick. The Admiral, Capt. Chadwick, Capt. Taylor, and Lieut. Commander Winslow were driven on Mr. McCormick's coach, and the party was joined at Otter Creek by Mrs. Jules Reynal, Miss Van Wyck, Mrs. Kortwright, Mrs. Henry Whelen, Mrs. George Lord, and Miss McCormick.

Mr. E. J. Curley gave a dinner at the Malvern Thursday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Davie, and on Friday evening of next week Mr. Curley will entertain Gen. and Mrs. Draper.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman of New York entertained at dinner Saturday evening, Aug. 5, and again on Thursday evening of this week.

Mrs. Howard Munnikhuysen gave a small dinner at the Newman cottage Wednesday evening.

Justice and Mrs. Edward Patterson of New York entertained at dinner Monday evening. Among those present were the Misses Patterson, the Misses Sims, Count Von Rosen, Baron de Strale, and Theodore Bjorksten. The Misses Sims of Philadelphia, who have been visiting the Pattersons, returned home this week.

A musical tea will be given in the palm garden at the Malvern by Mr. Theodore Bjorksten, Monday, Aug. 21. Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. Justice Patterson, and Mrs. Joy will have charge of the tables.

David Marvin Goodrich, who was one of the best known officers of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was in town this week. Goodrich was Captain of two varsity crews at Harvard and has just recently returned from Paris.

The coaching parade of Friday afternoon, although only four coaches were in line, was decidedly successful. The parade started from the Newport, taking the ocean drive to the tea house, where tea was served, and back again by the same route. The tally-hos in line were those owned and tooled by J. C. Mercer Biddle, R. Hall McCormick, S. Megaree Wright, and J. L. Ketterlinus. Mr. Biddle had as his guests Mrs. Henry Whelen, Miss Jessica Davis, Miss Frances Hinkle, Gist Blair, and Dr. Orville Horwitz. On Mr. McCormick's coach were Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell, Mrs. C. W. Bergner, Mr. Wright drove Miss Munnikhuysen, Miss Conover, Mr. Benjamin Chew, Reginald Johnston, and Mrs. Wright. Mr. Ketterlinus had with him Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Allison, Miss Seely, Montgomery Sellers, and Mrs. Ketterlinus.

LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 12.—It has been a delightful week for golf and boating. The temperature has been much below the normal for this season of the year, and the days have been as clear and bright as they usually are in October. Everybody has taken advantage of these favorable conditions and been industriously playing golf. The young women, especially, who have until Sept. 1 to contest for the cup given by Miss Maud Curtis, have been around the course every day this week. Miss Lila V. Sloane, who will soon make a two weeks' visit to her uncle, Cornelius Vanderbilt, in Newport, drives down from Elm Court nearly every morning about 10 o'clock. She usually drives a pair of dark bays to a natural-wood trap. Sometimes she drives a pair of high-stepping roans. She and Miss Marion Haven go around the course once or twice before returning to luncheon. The strife for the cup is very lively. Miss Stillman, Mrs. Lapham, Miss Rogers, and Miss Barnes do not propose to give up the cup without a struggle. While Miss Sloane seems to stand the best chance to be the victor, the contestants are so evenly matched that the members of the golf club have little private bets as to who will win.

Mr. David W. Bishop, Sr., has presented the golf club with a beautiful cup, to be called the Bishop Cup, which is to be contested for by the members of the Lenox Golf Club. It must be won twice by the same player in a thirty-six-hole match play. The qualifying round will be thirty-six holes medal play, the first eight to qualify. The winner will receive a gold medal and the custody of the cup. The player standing second to receive a bronze medal. The entries must be made to the Secretary of the club by Sept. 1, and the playing will begin the morning of Sept. 2. There is already much interest in this contest, as it will give cottagers and their friends some good sport before the annual tournament takes place. At the regular handicap match last Saturday Samuel Frothingham, scratch, won in 86. S. Parkman Shaw, with a handicap of 4, was only 1 point behind him.

The wind has been very favorable this week for sailing, and the new half-raters have been out on Mahkeenac Lake frequently. The young people take great delight in impromptu races. The Microbe is found to be the fastest of the new boats, and is usually the winner. Arrangements are being made to have a double entertainment on Mahkeenac Lake, with a regatta, consisting of an eleven-mile race with the sail boats, rowing races for the women, and a shell race for the younger men in the afternoon, and in the evening a floral boat parade with illuminated and decorated boats. The only drawback to having it all in one day is that some of the women think there will not be time

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BRASS AND AMBITION.

"Whether I am a candidate will depend largely on the platform," says W. J. BRYAN, in a telegraphic reply to a query from The Chicago Tribune.

This is a statement in which truth and impudence contend for the mastery. Nobody can deny that the principles set forth in the platform will predetermine, not his acceptance or declination, but his having the opportunity to accept or decline. If the Democracy kicks out the poisonous Populists and adopts a genuine Democratic platform, like that adopted by the National Democrats at Indianapolis in September, 1896, BRYAN will not be asked to stand on it. He will have to go off with his Populist associates, with the Socialists, the calamity howlers, and the discontented, and get them to put a suitable platform under him.

But with what an armor of triple brass this man clothes himself. It will depend upon the platform whether "I" shall be a candidate. This is the language of a man who thinks he owns his party. The views of the Democratic voters, the preferences of the delegates, the spirit of the convention, count for nothing. The question of his candidacy depends on whether he likes the platform. He is the arbiter and autocrat of the party.

We think that no aspirant for the Presidential nomination in either party ever penned or uttered so impudent and egotistical a statement of his intentions.

SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.

Away back in the good old days when THEODORE THOMAS conducted the Central Park Garden concerts it was the custom of the few devoted music lovers in this metropolis to go regularly to those entertainments. They were not many, they who stood beside the eminent conductor in those days, yet they were numerous enough to give the town a reputation for loving good music. In recent years all attempts to carry on such concerts have been found to be very expensive and not profitable, and the old reputation has suffered. Even when a conductor of such repute as the late ANTON SEIDL led the harmonic forces, the public soul was attuned to joyful sounds only in moderation. But at present there is a Summer concert enterprise which is making money, and the town is so surprised at this that the talk about it has invaded even the peaceful continent of Europe.

In the good old days to which reference has been made the musical public of New York was not much larger than the subscription list of the Philharmonic Society. Other musical organizations languished in a feeble existence, and the opera dragged a lengthening chain of debt at its heavy heels. The record of the Winter of 1898-9 in the matter of music is still fresh in the mind. Such a wealth of musical entertainment was never before offered to this town, yet there was nothing which did not reap a profit. The gains of the impresario of the opera were enormous, although his expenses were apalling. And now the Kaltenborn concerts at the St. Nicholas Garden, in spite of the fact that the conductor is a young man with no great reputation, are drawing immense audiences. It seems as if the people of New York could not get enough music.

Only one deduction can well be drawn from this state of affairs, and that is that the musical public of this city is a great deal larger than it was a few years ago. It has grown of late with a rapidity which can be called nothing but remarkable. The causes of this growth do not lie wholly on the surface. It is altogether likely that the quiet work of education in music which has been going on in the public schools has had something to do with it. Again, it is probable that the People's Free Singing Classes have been a factor of much influence. Furthermore the conscientious work of the many teachers of music in the city is bearing fruit in the dissemination of a knowledge of what is best in the tone art.

Another factor which has been of great power has been the so-called "Wagner craze." For the "music of the future," as it used to be dubbed, did make people think seriously about the matter. And thus it comes about that our opera, with all its empty show and its fashionable frivolity, has had an educational influence. Whether the present success of Summer night concerts of good music can be attributed to any or all of these elements, it is something on which the city may well congratulate itself. Whatever may be thought of the artistic value of music, there can be no doubt that the love of it is an evidence of gentleness and refined taste. And these are very good things to have in a city which is so frequently accused of a lack of sentiment.

WAS HENRY A TRAITOR?

The statement in The London Times that ESTERHAZY carried on his treasonable practices with the late Lieut. Col. HENRY for partner seems to have created some excitement in England. There is nothing new in the allegation. M. JOSEPH REINACH made it last Autumn and reiterated it in his letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES published last Sunday. Judge BERTULUS supported it with much circumstantial evidence before the Cour de Cassation.

Yet The Times speaks positively. The Paris correspondent of that journal, M. DE BLOWITZ, often does this. It has been noticed, however, that when he speaks ex cathedra he is quite likely to be wrong. He is very fond of forming foreign alliances. These, of late, have seldom materialized. A year ago he declared positively that Russia and not Germany was the power with which DREYFUS actually had dealings. A careful student of M. DE BLOWITZ's dispatches has discovered that positiveness with him is usually the sign of inaccuracy, and that the articles most worthy of respect are those which are tempered by the judgment of his American assistant, Mr. W. M. FULLERTON.

Nevertheless it must be admitted that the story of an Esterhazy-Henry partnership is not without some interesting foundation. ESTERHAZY dealt in War Office documents. How could he, a regimental officer, secure them except through his old comrade HENRY, who in 1894 was Col. SANDHERR'S assistant in the Secret Intelligence Bureau? Again, why should HENRY forge a budget of documents simply to confirm the guilt of DREYFUS if he did not feel himself to be in danger? When in 1897 Judge BERTULUS seized ESTERHAZY'S papers, HENRY, on an order from the Minister of War, immediately secured the custody of those documents which he decided might "endanger the public defense." His interview with the Judge, which the latter repeated before the Cour de Cassation, clearly shows that HENRY was certainly on intimate terms with ESTERHAZY. Moreover, the General Staff has always handled the case of the forger with the utmost gentleness. CAVAIGNAC having convicted HENRY of fabricating the letter of November, 1896, apologizes for him and calls it a "patriotic forgery." HENRY'S last recorded words at the time of the exposure are:

> It is I to whom the bordereau was brought. * * * It came in the ordinary way, together with the documents which you know, and the authenticity of which cannot be questioned. Any other version is contrary to the truth and materially impossible.

So there was another version—else why this digression? Had HENRY been ESTERHAZY'S partner the bordereau would at once have been suppressed. But suppose that HENRY did not speak the truth. Suppose that the bordereau came first to Col. SANDHERR. Only one other explanation is open to those who believe HENRY to have been the real traitor: The bordereau was written by ESTERHAZY for the express purpose of implicating DREYFUS and that it was introduced in the Secret Intelligence Bureau by HENRY.

There is a single cipher document in the secret dossier which Lieut. Col. GEORGES PICQUART has translated so that it implicates the late Lieut. Col. HENRY. It is possibly to this document that M. DE BLOWITZ refers. Still there is no proof that PICQUART'S version is the correct one. In fact, it was not so regarded by the Cour de Cassation.

We are not prepared to demonstrate that HENRY was not ESTERHAZY'S partner. We simply desire to show that the evidence tending to prove him such is purely circumstantial, and that nothing is more misleading than the coincidences of this great case. One thing is certain. The Supreme Court of Appeal, which did not hesitate to accuse Gen. MERCIER of crime, would not have shrunk from denouncing the forger HENRY as a traitor had there existed any legal evidence to support such a charge.

THE POWERS OF THE QUEEN.

We had occasion, a day or two ago, to point out to correspondents who had been discussing in our columns the powers of Queen VICTORIA, that the question was not so easy in fact as it might appear to be in theory. Nothing can be simpler than the theory of the Queen's position, or that of any constitutional monarch. It is involved in the maxim which BLACKSTONE quotes, but which is far older than BLACKSTONE, the maxim that "The King can do no wrong." This means, of course, that under a constitutional government the monarch is irresponsible. Now, since in every form of government short of a despotism there must be some way of holding somebody responsible for whatever goes wrong, the Ministers who are the advisers of the monarch must be held responsible. Power goes with responsibility, and so the power passes to the responsible advisers. The history of this transfer of power is the history of constitutional government under a limited monarchy. The last English monarch who was held "personally responsible" for misgovernment was CHARLES the First.

But the practice is not so simple as the theory. As we have said, the best authority upon the actual, practical working of the British Government is that of WALTER BAGEHOT in his work on "The English Constitution." This is a most careful inquiry into what really happens in the government of England. It by no means sustains the conclusion that the Queen is a mere figurehead, although undoubtedly the tendency is toward making the monarch more and more a mere figurehead. The evolution is going on all the time, and is far from being complete.

It is to be remembered that it is only a century since the King of England not only reigned but governed. GEORGE the Third made war upon the American Colonies in spite of his "responsible" Ministers. Lord NORTH was the "figurehead" in that transaction. Personally, he hated the war and would not have allowed it to be fought if he had had his own way. An English sovereign could not now repeat the conduct of GEORGE the Third, but an energetic and ambitious English King, who gave his mind to political business, could do much more in that direction than seems to be commonly believed. Even in our own time, the Queen has had her own way, when she chose to assert herself, and that in a matter about which Parliament might be supposed to be particularly jealous. There is nothing clearer, in theory, than that the government of England is "government by a committee of the House of Commons," and that the titular sovereign cannot choose but accept whatever advisers Parliament selects. It is doubtless true that, if the Queen had had her way, Mr. GLADSTONE would never have been Prime Minister. She did not venture to try. But she did, as everybody remembers, draw the line at Mr. LABOUCHERE, and she drew it with success. He had "served up" to a place in the Cabinet and he was on his chief's list, from which his name was struck off by the Queen by reason of her personal resentment of his course as a journalist. He complained, and with justice, that the royal action was "unconstitutional," but he did not succeed in entering the Cabinet. It would be hard to find a more conclusive proof that there is something still substantial in the royal prerogative.

BAGEHOT'S conclusion is: "It is wonderful how much the sovereign can do." He adds that if any one will look over the pages of a digest of English law, "he will find the Queen has a hundred powers which waver between reality and desuetude, and which would cause a protracted and very interesting legal argument if she tried to exercise them." But, says BAGEHOT, at least in a constitutional monarchy the sovereign has three rights; the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, the right to warn. And that these rights are actually exercised, he gives a very interesting proof in the royal memorandum which, as he says, "by a most instructive breach of etiquette," Lord JOHN RUSSELL read in the House of Commons in 1852. We do not see how anybody, after reading it, can say that the Queen is a mere figurehead, unless she chooses to be so:

> The Queen requires, first, that Lord PALMERSTON will distinctly state what he proposes in a given case, in order that the Queen may know as distinctly to what she is giving her royal sanction. Secondly, that, having once given her sanction to such a measure that it be not arbitrarily altered or modified by the Minister; such an act she must consider as failing in sincerity toward the Crown, and justly to be visited by the exercise of her constitutional right of dismissing the Minister. She expects to be kept informed of what passes between him and foreign Ministers before important decisions are taken based upon that intercourse; to receive the foreign dispatches in good time; and to have the drafts for her approval sent to her in sufficient time to make herself acquainted with their contents before they must be sent off.

PRIVATE PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Just now, when Mr. Moss and the Mazet committee are exposing such a tremendous amount of what may be called public private spirit in the government of this town, nothing could be more exhilarating than a display of what may be called private public spirit. And, for our encouragement, it happens that just at this time there are a number of displays of that character.

Nobody can take a walk through Broadway below Trinity Church without observing several of such displays, and some of them very recent. On the east side of the great thoroughfare in question nobody can help having his attention attracted by the four statues on the front of the office building called, we believe, Exchange Court, and erected and owned by a more or less esteemed exCountryman of ours, upon whose voluntary expatriation we have already commented. Never mind. There is, of course, no purer and simpler work of utility in the world, as there is also no more impressive monument of utility, than the modern office building. Like the modern battleship, it throws beauty overboard altogether, but, also like the modern battleship, it does "look like business," and this expressiveness has, in each case, its own impressiveness. When the owner of a skyscraper, however, goes to the expense of decorating the front with statues from which he cannot hope to derive any income, he deserves our thanks for his private public spirit, even though he has alienated himself from our citizenship. The selection of subjects seems to have been devised with a view rather to the Continent than to the city. GEORGE CLINTON, WOLFE, HUDSON, STUYVESANT—without doubt these are important names, although for municipal purposes GEORGE CLINTON might have been advantageously replaced by DE WITT, and WOLFE, to whom no doubt it is largely due that the Continent is English and not French, been dropped altogether, in favor of some "worthy" whom we are not prepared at the moment to name. But, nevertheless, the suggestion in these figures that New York has a municipal history antedating the Irish potato famine of 1846-7, was very well worth making, and we ought to be very much obliged to the owner who has made it.

Twenty years ago the only piece of decorative statuary in New York that was worth looking at was WARD'S impressive group in the front of the old Equitable Building, and why it has not been retained in front of the new we own we do not know. But these figures on the front of Exchange Court, though perhaps the subjects might have been better chosen, are executed, to put it moderately, in a manner not unworthy of the best tradition our native sculptors have attained. They do serve their purpose of reminding the contemporaneous New Yorker that his city is older than he is. And they do suggest that the thing to do with our tall and utilitarian buildings may be, not to make them appeal for their impressiveness by a display of "architecture" which must be more or less irrelevant and extraneous, but to make it by the addition of sculpture which shall be at once decorative and expressive.

But even a more striking example than this of "private public spirit" is afforded just below it and on the same side of the street by the tablet placed three days ago on the "Tower Building." Because this tablet indicates, not aesthetic outreachings, but local pride, and local pride is the thing that we all know we grievously lack. The modern "skeleton" construction of high buildings, that eliminates the walls, is equally known as the "Chicago construction." That the Society of Architectural Ironworkers, or any other society or individual should have been moved to controvert this claim, and even to nail a tablet to a Broadway front entirely contradicting and denying it, this is really a great triumph of "private public spirit," when we remember how torpid the town has been in all matters respecting its own corporate credit, how it has acquiesced, because of its bigness, in all manner of injurious imputations. If the sceptre of mere numbers should pass from us to Chicago, we are inclined to believe that it would be a very good thing for the honor, comfort, and safety of the dwellers in New York. It is true that the example of Philadelphia, to which that blessing in disguise happened about three-quarters of a century ago, is not wholly encouraging.

In the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeal of France, delivered on June 3 last, but more particularly in the light of yesterday's proceedings in Rennes, it may interest the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES to know that not quite one year ago—Sept. 3, 1898—this paper, in the most positive and categorical manner possible, accused Gen. MERCIER of having "secured the conviction of DREYFUS through criminal means." The foundation upon which this serious charge rested had been fully set forth on the preceding Thursday in an article entitled "The Case Against DREYFUS." THE TIMES was the first paper in America to hold the ex-Minister of War responsible, directly and criminally, for the monstrous error of justice.

GENERAL NOTES.

The People's Party of Pennsylvania is to hold a State Convention in Philadelphia in September to put forth a platform and nominate candidates for the offices to be filled at the election in November.

* * *

The American Agriculturist has gathered and compiled statistics which show that of 52,000 students in nearly 200 colleges and universities in this country, nearly 21,000 are from the agricultural classes. The farmer's boy still has a thirst for education.

* * *

The Savannah Cadets, the Atlanta Rifles, the Capital City Guards, also of Atlanta, and the Waycross Rifles are four Georgia military companies that are desirous to come to this city and join in the welcome to Admiral Dewey.

* * *

A Western paper notes that the shipments of pianos to farming communities in that section have never been greater than during the last few months, and it pertinently says: "Farmers do not buy pianos when mortgages cover their lands."

* * *

Michigan has a woman engineer, Mrs. J. H. Rowland, who runs the engine in a planing mill in the town of Lawrence, and has done so for several years. Her husband owns the mill, and when other aid is lacking, she attends to the planer, rip saw, or turning lathe.

* * *

It is said of a Western nominee for office that he is the best buttonhole campaigner in his district, his favorite plan being to crawl up on a fence beside some voter and whittle while he talks. If the conversation lasts over half an hour, says a correspondent, he will have the rail he is sitting upon whittled half in two and the voter surely fixed.

* * *

Public-spirited citizens of Eastern Georgia are uniting in an earnest effort to secure the establishment in Savannah of an agricultural and mechanical college, where the youth of that section may secure a practical education. They say that Savannah's large contributions in taxes to the State Treasury entitle the city to have her claims considered.

* * *

Four highwaymen put out the electric lights on the outskirts of Corry, Penn., the other night, and then, with drawn revolvers, leisurely robbed the crowds returning from a circus performance until the coming up of the police, when they fled with their plunder. For a while there was almost a panic, men dragging women and children up the road and over fences, and drivers lashing their horses and starting on a wild run.

"A WIDE-OPEN TOWN."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue entitled "Laying It on Too Thick" reminds me that we ought to be consistent as well as virtuous.

New York, as a great city, the greatest on this continent, and probably third in the world, must, to a certain extent, be "wide open" or "closed up." It is a cosmopolitan town in the strictest sense—it harbors guests from all sections of this country and all parts of the world. But it must be acknowledged that the complaints of this wide-openness generally comes from rural visitors who want to "see the elephant," and they don't have to travel far to get a full view of the coveted animal.

Any well-disposed man or woman can travel the streets of New York at any hour and be protected from insult and fraud as much as in the most sequestered village or country town.

It is the class of people who have read in the sensational newspapers of the "great wickedness of New York" that come to the city to see if this thing be true, and, verily, "if ye seek, ye shall find."

It has repeatedly been proven by our police records that "greengoods men," "disorderly houses," and "disreputable resorts" thrive upon that class of visitors who are "saints at home and sinners abroad."

Let any person who visits New York, London, Paris, or any other great city, attend strictly to their own business, and they will not be molested in their "rights, liberties, and pursuit of happiness." It is the vile person, who seeks vice, that generally finds it.

"Honi soit qui mal-y pense" is a valuable maxim for visitors to the great metropolis to take with them, as well as for everybody to carry through life. M. P. W.

New York, Aug. 11, 1899.

"GIVE US A REST."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article headed as above finds sympathy in many a tired, worn-out man and woman. The tout ensemble is well taken, but there are others, and I perhaps head the list when I say, "give us a rest" from the bicycle fiend. The wife and mother who all the week looks out for the comfort of her husband or son looks forward to Sunday, when she may have their society, only to find her well-cared-for home a mere League of American Wheelmen hotel. Breakfast is ordered for break of day, to get a good start. The customary Sunday noon dinner she so thoughtfully planned is kept waiting, or she eats alone, while the husband or son is making Long Island his guiding star. At close of day he returns to her, tired, dirty, with a wild bicycle stare, talks of his trip, of the good dinner he partook of at some country inn, of the fifty or seventy-five miles he has covered. He takes a hearty supper, a bath, retires early, self-satisfied. Sundays and holidays she sees him in his bicycle suit, which has been drenched with perspiration. All conversation is irksome to him, unless upon the subject of bicycles. He cannot accept the hospitality of a friend to spend Sunday at her country house unless he can ride part way upon his "bike." He wants to go in his bicycle clothes, and would sleep in his bicycle clothes if he could be as comfortable. So there are other fools besides women. Oh, man, man! a tyrant born and bred, how can you ever be an angel? No doubt there are other counties to be heard from.

New York, Aug. 12, 1899. W. G. N.

TOUCHING ELBOWS AT CHOWDERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The accompanying clipping is from The Jewish Daily News, an east side daily paper, printed in Jewish jargon, but having one page printed in English. The article is written by a contributor to the paper, who, under the nom de plume of "The Observer," comments on east side matters of interest several times a week. The inclosed clipping struck me as being well worth repeating in one of our large dailies, especially at this time of the year. I often think that Mr. Moss and the Mazet committee could find plenty of interesting material if they focused their searchlight upon the men "behind the firing line." B. A. G.

New York, Aug. 11, 1899.

THE OBSERVER.

OUTINGS AND CHOWDERS.

It is curious to notice what things some men do in their endeavor at bettering their condition. Some men, in order to make money, make fools of themselves by swallowing swords or tacks, or acting the part of a captured Fiji at some dime museum; other men enter into all sorts of peculiar alliances, business or matrimonial, with the same object ever in view; still other men, ever thinking of the personal equation, march through mud and dust, like the public highways behind a political leader, wearing a badge and carrying a cane as an evidence of faithful devotion to the man who walks just behind the band, flanked on either side by his devoted lieutenants.

In the Fall the political leader shows his strength by carrying elections; in Summer he does so by running an "outing," or a "chowder," and counting the number of voters that follow him and his band to the ferries, the barges, and the grove.

It is in these parades that we find food for interesting thought. The squad of police leads the way. Then comes the band, full of wind and military music, closely followed by the paraders.

At the head walks the man whose name the association or club bears as its standard bearer. He is usually a very popular man, easily approached for a "favor," and readily granting it, provided the applicant resides in his district and can reciprocate on the following election day.

The leader is all smiles. Often he wears a high hat, sometimes a plain derby—just to show his "democracy." On either side are his immediate lieutenants. To the right, ranging in order of superiority, there can be seen an Alderman or two (usually one of the number "to close the window," or who belongs to the "black horse cavalry,") hobnobbing with a Coroner or an Assemblyman, who in turn touches elbows with a Police Magistrate or a Civil Court Justice. On his left there may be another dozen luminaries, perhaps including a State Senator or two, a few Sewer Inspectors or Commissioners of Tunnels, and one or more Councilmen.

These dignitaries monopolize the front line. These men are in sight. Their place in the parade is a logical one. Being public officials, often dependent on the voters of the district for their positions, it is but natural that they exhibit themselves at least once a year to the admiring populace.

But it is the men behind the "firing line" that I wish you to observe when the next "outing" takes place. In the second row, wearing the badge and cane that make his position in the parade "solid," walks the man who builds houses on an extensive scale. He very often gets into trouble with the Department of Buildings, and he finds out by experience that it will pay him to march in the annual outing of the leader of his district, if he ever gets into trouble again. So you see him marching.

Alongside of him is the man who has "done time" for stealing lead pipe, but who has now reformed and is earning an honest living as the driver of a street-cleaning cart. Unless he wants to go back to his former occupation he feels it incumbent upon himself to march in the annual parade, "just to show himself."

In the next file is to be seen the lawyer, who often practices in the courts of one of the Judges marching in the "firing line." He wants the "Judge" to see him in the parade, and to remember that fact; so he puts on his best suit of clothes, takes his silk hat from its resting place and appears at headquarters ready to meet the rest of the "gang" on their way to the grove. And he marches, too. And so do hundreds, aye, thousands of others, all more or less respectable men, each with some material object in view.

Even the windows along the line of march add their silent testimony to the power of the man whose name is on every lip. Every lantern and flag has its own significance, and could it but talk what interesting tales of hopes and ambitions it could tell.

THE OBSERVER.

THOSE STREET SIGNS AGAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a high Commissioner who has an idea bright,
Of twisting all the street signs quarter way, from left and right.
He thinks 'twill make it easy, the cross-street names to see,
When he is riding round at night, upon the swift trollee.

He's made the change, or, rather, he the order for it gave;
The lamp men are to do the work, the town expense to save.
And he thinks the roving populace will surely like the scheme;
But, though he hears their voices, they're on a different theme.

For strong protests begin to rise from all about the town:
"Correspondents' columns" are overworked; the subject will not down.
As the cleaners do not "twist with care" his order to obey,
The street signs, as observers see, are pointing everyway.

Strangers in the city simply stand no show at all
Of getting 'round the place, unless they on the police call;
And when they do, 'tis ten to one, they'll still be at a loss
To glean instruction from police so busy gathering Moss.

Does the Commissioner do a thing to quell the merry din?
He makes no sign of hearing, though the Aldermen join in.
For as long as he can see the signs while he's riding out at night
He little cares what others think, his idea must be right.

Now just one thought occurs that may some consolation give.
The Commissioner, officially, may not always live,
And when he's out, 'tis hoped we'll quickly see
New York's street signs untwisted back to uniformitee.

L. I. N.

New York, Aug. 11, 1899.

A TRAVELER'S PLAINT.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

How soon is the management of the New York Central Road going to get rid of the smoke in the Fourth Avenue tunnel? At present every person who goes to New York over the Harlem, the Central, or the "Consolidated" Road is made to suffer from the neglect of this imperative duty. No matter how hot the weather may be, the brakeman comes along and shuts every window and ventilator, and the passengers are borne into the darkness and smoke in air-tight prisons. This is not because it has to be, but because the management will not substitute something else for steam as the motive power. Indeed, experts say that the mere use of coke instead of coal would remedy much of the trouble. But of course a change to electricity for the tunnel would be the complete and all-sufficient provision.

This would get rid of smoke, and would not only add to the comfort of the travelers, but would remove much of the present danger of the tunnel. There have been several dreadful accidents there, due to the presence of the smoke. No coal, no smoke, no danger, would be the easy elimination. And there would be some direct economies, too. Many of the engines have to run back beyond the Harlem River. That is where they are housed. When extras are wanted they have to run down to Forty-second Street, and there is more or less backing and filling all the time in that way, as every one sees who rides often on the line.

The application of electricity to such a work as drawing cars through the tunnel is practicable, and the public have a right to demand it.

A SEASONABLE GRUMBLE.

From The London Times.

The question "What to do with our holidays" is one which seems to be more and more embarrassing every year, until, to many people, the frequent recurrence of periods in which idleness is sanctioned by convention has become a source rather of annoyance than of gratification. The primitive instincts of mankind lead naturally to the devotion of unemployed time to pursuits calculated to give pleasure—pleasure, that is, of a different kind from any which arises from the consciousness of duty discharged or of difficulty overcome. The occupations calculated to fulfill the required conditions have not always been in their own nature laudable; and the bitterest of Voltaire's diatribes against the French clergy of his day were founded upon their alleged practice of forbidding, under pain of spiritual penalties, the performance of any useful work on festivals; while unlimited drunkenness and debauchery, if not positively encouraged, were at least not seriously condemned. The capacity for absolute idleness is a gift which nature has bestowed, in large measure, only upon the natives of some of the warmer climates of the globe, and which she may be said to have absolutely denied to the greater number of the members of the Anglo-Saxon race.

A young nobleman, who had lost his parents in early childhood, and had just attained his majority, inheriting great possessions, was introduced to an eminent prelate of the last generation, who took a kindly interest in him, and inquired, "What are you going to do?" "What am I going to do?" was the surprised reply, "I am going to do nothing." "Ah," said the Bishop, turning on his heel, "you will find it difficult to do that well." The simple words conveyed a profound meaning; for, while the serious occupations of life are mostly defined by education and circumstance, the pursuits of leisure have no similar restraint or guidance, and the successive periods available for them are seldom so related to one another as to lend themselves easily to any kind of continued effort. It is surely worth while to consider whether they are now commonly employed to the advantage of the possessor; and, if not, by what means a change in this respect might be brought about. The accepted theory of modern times is that we all work so hard at our several callings that we should infallibly break down if these were not constantly interrupted by periods of rest. The occupants of social summits set the example, and fly exhausted to "health resorts" of various kinds; the professional man requires an interval of rest at Easter, another at Whitsuntide, and a long one in the Autumn, while the clerk hastens to form part of a weekly procession of bicyclists which is practically continuous along every country road, and which has restored prosperity to the country publican. Is this indeed necessary, or even expedient; or is it little more than expenditure of force under the pretext of renovation?

The suggestion that workingmen, however employed, require a frequent succession of holidays is not borne out by the experience of the human race in general or by that of our portion of it in particular. The empire of the world has been to the strenuous, not to the lazy and the pleasure-loving. When the toil is merely physical, and the higher faculties of the mind are unemployed, it is certain that sufficient food and sufficient rest are all that is needed in order to preserve the human machine in full vigor and activity. Experience has shown that rest from labor during one day in seven is a valuable addition to the nightly sleep, and that time is not sacrificed by insisting upon it. Except for this, the railway "navvy," as long as he can obtain enough beef and beer, and enough sleep, does not require any other intervals of repose. Above him in the social scale are vast multitudes of people whose work is not purely physical, but to some extent, or even chiefly, although in a very humble sense, what might be called mental. As artisans they perform tasks which require a limited range of intelligence; as clerks they add and subtract figures, or conduct mercantile or legal correspondence upon known, familiar, and well-established lines; or as salesmen they decipher private marks, employ conventional patter, and inquire "what is the next article?" It cannot be said that any one of these pursuits is of an exhausting character, or is calculated to create a necessity for periods in which the mind may lie fallow until its energies are renewed. Any one of them may, of course, be so unduly prolonged as to produce physical exhaustion from standing or walking; or may be so insufficiently paid as not to afford, when other requirements have been supplied, a fund adequate for proper nourishment; but these are questions of a totally different kind.

If a man or woman be so circumstanced as not to obtain enough sleep and food to counteract the daily waste, however this may be produced, the necessary result will not be afforded by occasional brief intervals of rest from labor, especially if these are employed, as they often are, in voluntary labor of a still more exhausting kind. It is by no means improbable that the country trip, and the bicycle, and the meals away from home, may often involve expenditure which might be more profitably devoted to a supply of daily requirements by which the need for a holiday would to some extent be obviated. If we pass on to the consideration of work of a higher character, there can be very little doubt that our contemporaries, as compared with our forefathers, if by various mechanical contrivances they are enabled to do more within a given period, have yet, to an extent formerly unknown, surrounded themselves with other contrivances which have the effect of minimizing responsibility, and of thereby enormously diminishing real mental effort. A medical practitioner, whose first thought in a difficult case is to seek the aid of a consultant; a solicitor who will hardly venture to advise a client except under the shelter of "counsel's opinion," and a Judge of first instance who knows that innumerable opportunities of appeal are open to a dissatisfied suitor, are all of them likely to do their work less carefully, with less anxiety, and with less mental wear and tear than they would do if more depended upon them. The principle is of very wide application, and it will probably be found to compensate in a great degree for the often lamented pace at which modern life is carried on.

To whatever extent, however, holidays may be really necessary, and this is a point on which all who take them must, of course, judge for themselves, there can be no question as to the desirability of their being employed in the best way, or that this, as measured by the only proper test, the needs of the individual, may not be the particular way which, for the moment, is most in vogue with the class to which he belongs. The popular sentiment of to-day is a reaction from that of the early part of the century, when it was held that effectual mental rest could be obtained by a change of occupation, by passing from the perusal of a classic author to a problem in mathematics, or from the study of history to the pursuit of physical science. At present the great majority of young men, at least, are disposed unduly to glorify athletics, and, by devoting their leisure almost entirely to games, to entail upon themselves an amount of physical fatigue which is apt to disqualify them for pursuits which might in many ways be more advantageous. A mercantile clerk, for example, who comes into the city every morning by train from a suburb, and who uses his half-holiday in an exhausting game at football, might obtain the exercise necessary for health by walking to business, and might, in the course of a twelvemonth, learn to read and write a modern language in the half-holidays, thus adding to the value of his services and to the remuneration which he would be able to command. Many, probably the majority, would scoff at such a suggestion, but those who followed it would be of the class who, as the French say, will arrive.

The physical predominance of the Roman legionaries over their enemies was due, according to Vegetius, to their constant military exercises, and the moral predominance of our countrymen over many subject races has been no less due to the earnestness and the devotion to work with which it has been our custom to approach our duties. The nature of pendulums is to swing, and it need not afford matter for surprise that fashions tend in like manner toward their opposites. The holiday making of the present day would have seemed not only preposterous, but utterly indefensible, in the days of our grandfathers, who, too, were strong men in their generation; strong enough, at least, to bequeath to us as a nation a heritage which it would be a disgrace to lose. Is it not worth considering whether we do not spend too much of our time in play, and whether the rising generation fully realize how much this play costs them in the way of wasted opportunities? Rather more than a century ago, a peasant boy who had enlisted in an English regiment spent his halfpence in buying candles and other materials for nocturnal study. William Cobbett came to exert no small influence over public opinion, and died a member of the House of Commons, while his comrades, who had spent their halfpence at the canteen and had devoted their leisure to amusement, died as they had lived, in the ranks, or gravitated in their old age to the workhouse.

A Sweet Commercial Song.

From The San Francisco Call.

A song too often sung loses its charm, but there is a metallic ring and a suggestion of gold coin in the commercial ditty now being sung throughout the country which keep it fresh and sweet to the mercantile mind. To the merchant, farmer, professional man, and wage earner there is a certain charm in the reading week after week that business in the United States is better than ever before, and that the tide of prosperity that set in soon after the present Republican Administration came into power shows no signs of ebbing. All conditions indicate a continued volume of business far in excess of anything ever before seen. The weekly bank clearings still exhibit their unvarying increase over last year, the heavy gain in railroad earnings shows a free movement of produce and merchandise, while the activity in Fall orders for iron and steel, boots and shoes, woolen and cotton goods, lumber and metals, exceeds the midsummer records of the best previous year in the history of the country.

The local situation remains unchanged. Great activity is reported in provisions, lumber, farming implements, and the large and varied list of staples regularly exported from San Francisco to all parts of the world. The fruit season is so profitable that country merchants report the voluntary payment of old accounts previously given up as uncollectible, which gives the country merchant a most enjoyable sensation, a sort of champagne pleasure in doing business. As for money, there is plenty of it for solvent borrowers at moderate rates of interest. Not for years has San Francisco enjoyed such a lively Summer trade as that of this year, and the Fall demand bids fair to be proportionately heavy. This is a debt-paying year.

Gov. Stone and the Amendment.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post.

The veto by Gov. Stone of the Constitutional amendment to promote an honest vote and honest electoral results in Pennsylvania is denounced by the best intelligence of the State as no act of a Pennsylvania Governor has been criticised in a hundred years. The Governor's approval or disapproval of a Constitutional amendment can amount to nothing save to prevent the people voting on it. That is the sting of the outrage. There is not a syllable in the fundamental law about the Governor having anything to do with it, and the precedents, Federal and State, are against action on his part. A Federal amendment is between Congress and the States. A State amendment is between the Legislature and the people. Wisely, he gave no reasons for his veto. He could give none. The amendment raised no question on which people are divided. It has been demanded by all parties and all advocates of honest and true government. It simply proposed to make impossible the fraudulent registration of voters in cities, which is one of the curses and wrongs of our system.

A Candidate for Senator.

Ex-Congressman Henry M. Baker of New Hampshire has sent a letter to many prominent Republicans of his State announcing that he will be a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Chandler, and saying: "To justify my candidacy, I present such abilities as I possess, a life-long Republicanism, active service for our party on the stump and elsewhere, frequent contributions to the proper expenses of our campaigns, and the experience I gained in our State Senate in 1891-2 and in Congress from the Second District from 1893 to 1897. I invite your attention to the record of my public service. I have been informed that the people of our State generally commend it. If so, there can be no stronger evidence of my qualifications for the Senate or the Nation. Duty well done is the best promise that can be made as to the future. I have satisfactory assurances of hearty support and am confident of success. I ask your active and earnest aid in this regard, and hope you will assure me I shall have it. Let me hear from you from time to time, with suggestions and advice."

Admiral Schley.

From The Baltimore American.

Admiral Schley, in conversation with a personal friend, just after his return from his triumphal tour of the West, where the suggestion of political preferment had frequently been made, stated in the most positive way that nothing could induce him to become a candidate for any political office. As a sailor, Admiral Schley has had only the rarest opportunity to vote. Indeed, he has voted only once in his life.

NUGGETS.

Had Work Ready for Him.

Gabber—You ought to meet Dyer. Awfully clever imitator. He can take off anybody.

Miss Duncan (wearily)—I wish he were here now.—Brooklyn Life.

A Disputed Point.

"My long lost brother!" she cried.

"My long lost sister!" he cried.

"Now, look here!" interrupted the surprised witness of the happy reunion, "which of you was it that was lost?"—Philadelphia North American.

Inconsiderate.

"The Americans are most inconsiderate chaps," Aguinaldo pointed out.

"As to how?"

"They chase us along and make us fight in the rainy season, at which time we are accustomed to do nothing but issue proclamations."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Advantages of Emerson.

Bertha—But isn't there a good deal of Emerson's writings that you do not understand, Uncle Charles?

Uncle Charles—Of course there is. The great pleasure in reading Emerson is the opportunity it gives a man with a fertile imagination to think out meanings for profound passages.—Boston Transcript.

Practical Sentiment.

"She is very fond of flowers."

"She doesn't look a bit sentimental. She weighs all of 250, doesn't she?"

"A little more, I think. But I knew a 300-pound woman once who went into rhapsodies over sunrises."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. She knew it would soon be time for breakfast."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TO A CLAM.

Maude Rolfe Stackpole in Zion's Herald.

O thou who dwellest in the mud
Down by the salty sea!
Thou clam, whom all the poets slight,
I'll sing a song to thee.

What a marvel is the palace
Which thy lifelong home has been—
Walled with granite on the outside,
And with polished pearl within!

All unconsc

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Interest in the Marriage of a Negro to a White Woman.

THE "WHITE MAN'S BURDEN"

English Papers Say America Is Learning What It Means.

Mr. Whistler's Unwillingness to Sign His Autograph — Success of Wireless Telegraphy.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—To judge by the newspapers the topic occupying London, to the exclusion of the chances of war with the Transvaal and the records of a trial that may cause a revolution in France, was the marriage of an uneducated savage, an alleged son of Lobengula, with a white woman, of fair position in life, and worth a considerable amount of money, named Jewell. "Lobengula" tells how he was flogged in Africa for walking on the pavement with Europeans. In this country Englishwomen run after him in spite of the fact of his being already married, and he is made the hero of the hour.

This is, of course, largely a mere matter of ignorance as to the negro's comparative importance in his own country. The attitude of the English people toward blacks is not understood by Americans.

A common sight here is a black man walking with a white woman. The Times correspondent investigated "Lobengula's" case, and was unable to find any evidence of his marriage. One thing is certain; however, the woman has left the country with the man.

***

The news from Paris of the arrest of Déroulède has caused a sensation here. Nothing is known in London about the charge on which he has been taken into custody, but the arrest is considered a coup on the part of the French Government, as it was felt that he would go to Rennes and organize a demonstration.

***

Without any apparent reason the feeling is gradually growing stronger here that Dreyfus may not be acquitted. Esterhazy is still in London. Much to his disgust he is no longer a person of importance. He has affirmed and denied so often that his word is now of no value.

***

Everything American is in high favor. Southampton is swarming with bluejackets from the United States training ship Alliance, which arrived under Commander Albert Ross yesterday. The officers have been fêted by the civic authorities, and the townspeople are doing their utmost to spoil the efficiency of the sailors.

***

Some English papers are not altogether displeased at the slow work of the Americans in conquering the Filipinos and other difficulties. They say the United States is beginning to discover what the "White Man's Burden" means. One paper which may be taken as representative, says: "We are quite used to it here. A famine fund or hurricane fund is all in our day's work. But these things are new to America, and ought to have a healthy and refreshing effect on American politics. We have no doubt that they will rise to the situation, and we shall not be surprised to hear of America outdoing us in her generosity to her afflicted colony."

***

The Admiralty is highly delighted at the result of the trials of wireless telegraphy in the course of the recent naval manoeuvres. All who witnessed them are satisfied of the enormous value of the invention. Signor Marconi arrived in London to-day as the guest of Mr. Goschen. This means that the invention is to be adopted by the British navy.

***

James McNeil Whistler created considerable amusement at the American Consulate yesterday. He wanted to send a painting to New York, and received the usual papers to sign. He refused to do so on the ground that his signature was valuable. On being informed that if there were no signature no picture could be sent, he decided to sign, but under protest. Then he gave his patent laugh.

***

Thomas Morrison, the dispensing officer to the American deputation to The Hague Peace Conference, sailed to-day. There was an immense crowd at Waterloo railway station to say good bye to the New York passengers. Among the latter were Wendell Quillan Roche, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, and Miss Drew. Passengers for the American Line are booked weeks ahead, but the Lucania had a small passenger list.

***

The son of Clement Griscom, Managing Director of the American Line, received to-day the appointment of Second Secretary of the United States Legation at Constantinople. Both father and son are at Aix-les-Bains.

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Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley and his family of Washington are doing London.

***

George Gould and his family are still in London. Mark Hanna intends to spend a few weeks in and about Chamounit. He says he intends to travel as little as possible.

T. B. F.

MR. CHOATE LIKE NAPOLEON.

But "After Waterloo," According to a London Tailors' Journal.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A tailors' trade journal of this city, in an analysis of Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, and his clothing, discovers that he has an American type of face, somewhat suggesting Napoleon. It spoils the compliment, however, by adding, "after Waterloo."

Continuing, it says that the figure of Mr. Choate is a little peculiar, the neck being a minus quantity, or nearly so. It declares that the Ambassador's frock coat is not above criticism.

Kipling Goes to Scotland.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Rudyard Kipling has taken his family to Scotland. His residence overlooks Mr. Andrew Carnegie's estate at Skibo, so Kipling will secure a desired seclusion.

THE PEROT ABDUCTION CASE.

W. H. Perot's Affidavit in Habeas Corpus Proceedings Heard by Justice Lawrence—Case Adjourned.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice was the scene this morning of a second development in the case of Mrs. William Y. Perot, charged with the abduction of her daughter, following the dramatic serving of the summons of habeas corpus on Thursday, as Mrs. Perot was leaving the Bow Street Police Court.

Justice Lawrence fixed 10 o'clock as the time for hearing the affidavit which W. H. Perot, the father-in-law of Mrs. Perot, handed yesterday to Mr. Rose-Innes, counsel for Mrs. Perot. The affidavit refers to Mrs. Perot's domicile at W. H. Perot's house after her husband went to Demerara, and the request of her sister-in-law that she move, owing to the scandals she was creating. It also deals with her alleged extravagance and financial difficulties and judgment summonses against her for debts.

On account of the nature of other allegations in the affidavit the case was heard in camera, the only persons present at the proceedings being W. H. Perot, Detectives Gault and Collins, Solicitor General Richards, Mr. Rose-Innes, representing Mrs. Perot; Newton Crane, who appeared for W. H. Perot, and a reporter.

Mr. Rose-Innes, addressing the Court, said:

"I only received the affidavit in this case at 10 o'clock yesterday. Taking into account the fact that it is remarkably strong, tracing the career of my client since her marriage, and that it contains allegations of the worst character, I must ask you to adjourn the case to a convenient day, that we may have an opportunity of answering it. If I read to your Lordship Paragraph 7 you will see wherein lies the strength of my application. It states that 'whereas Letitia Perot has been leading an immoral life since 1892, and, during the past three years has been living with John Neptune Blood, Barrister, as his wife, and, further, has been residing with the same in company with the child Gladys, since her return to England, she is an unfit person to take charge and control of the child.'"

Continuing, Mr. Rose-Innes said:

"Now, may I point out that the whole of that paragraph is false. There is no 'John Neptune Blood, Barrister.' Mrs. Perot has been residing with her sisters all the time since she came to England. We want to answer this affidavit in extenso."

Mr. Newton Crane then urged there was no necessity to argue the case now. A writ, he added, may issue, and in that case it may be argued.

Justice Lawrence, in giving judgment, said:

"I shall order the child to remain in the custody of her mother until Wednesday, on the undertaking of Mr. Rose-Innes that the child is produced in court."

Mr. Rose-Innes gave the undertaking, and the proceedings ended.

Mrs. Perot was not present, nor were any of her friends.

GERMANY IS AGAINST MAGYARS.

Germans Feel Their People Are Being Persecuted in Austria-Hungary and Act in Retaliation.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Germany's relations with Austria-Hungary are the theme of much newspaper comment this week. The fact that Prince von Hohenlohe, contrary to custom since he became Chancellor, has not met Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, this year, to talk over the foreign policy of the two empires, and the further fact that Emperor Francis Joseph, in passing through Aussee, did not find time to get off the railroad train to welcome the German Chancellor, but contented himself with hurriedly greeting the Chancellor from the car and chatting with him only seven minutes, are regarded in political circles here as proof that the relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary, despite the continuing of the nominal alliance, have ceased to be really intimate.

Newspaper comment and popular feeling throughout Germany have been for some time most bitter because of the growing Slavic ascendancy in Austria-Hungary. It is asserted that Emperor William shares this view, since the persecution of the German element has become a part of the settled system.

A large and influential portion of the press this week has reiterated these sentiments; and the Government organs remain mute, and, while not confirming, do not refute the above statements. Several facts have come to the surface which tend in the direction indicated. Thus, the Prussian Government has forbidden the lengthy stay, especially in the frontier districts, of Czechs and other Austrian Slavs. The Austrian press protests against this measure.

The Saxon Ministry of the Interior has issued a decree that all communications sent to Hungary must bear only the German names of the towns to which they are sent. To this the Hungarian press strongly demurs, and is also much stirred up over the sending of Emperor William's Court Chapiain Rogge to unveil the German monument at Hermannstadt. The ceremony is regarded as a protest against the Magyarization movement in Hungary.

OFFERS DEGREES TO EUROPEANS.

F. W. Harkins of Chicago Will Graduate Them for $100 Each.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Truth says that F. W. Harkins of Chicago, who poses as "Chancellor of the National University of Chicago," and whose methods were exposed a few years ago, has broken out again, from 151 Throop Street, Chicago, offering degrees to musicians and others in Europe for $100. Mr. Harkins in a letter says:

"This university has proved a boon to non-resident scholars in the past, but this may not continue long. Our council expect to pass a rule soon that will require at least a year of resident work for all graduates, thus barring out all who cannot attend a year here in Chicago."

ASHMEAD-BARTLETT AS A TURK.

To Don the Fez, It Is Said—Rated a Good Friend of Islam.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—His fellow-Commoners have started a story that Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, (who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and who is the Conservative member for the Eccleshall Division of Sheffield,) contemplates residing in Turkey and donning the fez. Probably the story originated from the fact that he has just obtained concessions for an electric traction road from Smyrna to Salonica. It is understood some Americans will be interested in these concessions.

Commenting on the subject, the Constantinople palace organ, Ikdam, says Mr. Bartlett has been one of the most distinguished well-wishers of the Osmanlis for twenty years, and that all his speeches have testified to his sound impartial judgment and friendship for them.

GERMANS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Merchants Fear that Exhibits Will Foster American Competition.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The sending of delegates and models to the Philadelphia Exhibition has been discussed warmly in the press this week. A number of Chambers of Commerce of the Rhenish provinces, Brandenburg, and Saxony decline to participate, as have also a number of prominent merchants. The argument is that participation means the fostering of American competition. The Government, however, takes a different view and has taken pains to make it public.

The Liberal press assumes a friendly attitude. The National Zeitung insists that all the arguments against participation in the exhibition really tell in its favor, declaring that such an occasion for German commerce to get on a friendly footing with American merchants and importers will not soon return.

The Vossische Zeitung and other leading commercial papers express similar views and publish the names of a number of leading merchants who will attend the exposition.

Fatal Duel Between German Officers.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—A duel between two officers of the Tenth Uhlan Regiment, Count Solms and Count Schulenburg, was fought this week near Konitz, Prussia. Count Solms was mortally shot in the abdomen. The motive for the duel was jealousy. Both the participants were among the Emperor's favorites.

Papal Mission to St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—The Pope is sending Mgr. Tarnassi, the Inter-Nuncio of The Hague, on a special mission to St. Petersburg.

NEW SENSATION IN PARIS

A Girl Poisoned Because She Was Heiress to a Fortune.

THE ANTI-DREYFUS PRESS

Rochefort's Paper Says All Who Approach Dreyfus Have Ill-Luck and Hopes for Jos. Reinach's Turn.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—A "beau crime" always enlists attention the world over. The one that is to have its dénouement at Rennes in a few days has a strong rival among French readers at the present moment—a poisoning case, in which the motive for the deed is thought to be the desire to gain possession of an inheritance through the disappearance of the co-inheritor. Add to this motive and the mystery still surrounding the circumstances of the death of the victim the fact that the accused person is a young, handsome, and well-to-do woman, and you will have a few of the reasons why "The Crime of the Rue Camille Desmoulins" shares public attention with all the rumors about the Dreyfus case and all the unlooked-for events in the current novels in the various daily papers.

On Friday last a young girl of fourteen years, named Marie Louise Saintenoy, living at 13 Rue Camille Desmoulins, asked permission from her step-father, M. Blanc, to visit one of her school friends, whose home is on the Boulevard Richard Lenoir, in the same district. Marie Louise returned shortly afterward, and recounted that she had met in the Rue Pache her cousin, Mme. Conderc, who had given her a wafer to quench her thirst; the young girl added that her cousin had offered some chocolate drops to two of her young friends that were with her, Mlle. Guillet, aged nine years, and Mlle. Villemin, aged eleven years. Marie Louise further stated that her cousin, who was usually dressed in the height of fashion, had on an old cloak and wore shoes and stockings with holes in them. Her face was concealed by a thick veil—like a simple du Paty de Clam—and in the presence of the two young friends she even changed the tone of her voice. Half an hour after relating these facts Marie Louise Saintenoy was seized with what appeared to be an attack of epilepsy, and died shortly afterward. M. Blanc at once ran to the apartments of his step-daughter's two friends and received confirmation of Marie Louise's dying statements. A complaint was immediately entered against Mme. Conderc, and the examining Magistrate, after a rapid inquiry into the facts, ordered her arrest, which was made on the following morning at her apartment, in the Boulevard Haussmann.

These are the main facts. Now as to the alleged motive. Marie Louise Saintenoy's grandmother is also the grandmother of M. Conderc, husband of the accused woman. A part of the grandmother's wealth, which is said to be considerable, would eventually be divided between M. Conderc and Marie Louise Saintenoy. If the latter were out of the way the former would receive a larger part of the inheritance. Consequently, Mme. Conderc is supposed to have removed a troublesome heir. The reply to this supposition is that not only does M. Conderc earn some five thousand dollars a year as a wine agent, but his wife's father is a wealthy manufacturer, who indulges his daughter in all her caprices. Mme. Conderc's own answer to the serious charge made against her is that on the day and hour when she was said to have been in the Rue Pache she was in the Printemps dry goods store, and this assertion is corroborated by some of the clerks.

The examination of the victim's intestines shows that she was poisoned by strychnine, and the investigation indicates that this poison was really given by a disguised woman in the Rue Pache—a long way, I may add, from the Boulevard Haussmann. If the disguised woman is not Mme. Conderc, and the evidence thus far is favorable to the alibi presented, who is she? The judicial authorities are now on a new track and promise a surprise, which permits the saying: "To be continued in our next."

One of the saddest incidents of the moment is the very serious illness of Senator Scheurer-Kestner, the man to whose great moral courage is due in a measure the agitation in favor of the revision of the Dreyfus case. M. Scheurer-Kestner's life is fast ebbing away, and it is feared he will not have the supreme joy of hearing of the acquittal and rehabilitation of the man in whom he took so deep an interest without personally knowing him. M. Scheurer-Kestner is sixty-six years old, and was the first person to officially take in hand the cause of revision, after having satisfied himself of Dreyfus's innocence by a long private investigation. When he made known his discovery to Gen. Billot, who was then Minister of War, and to M. Méline, then President of the Council of Ministers, they both put off giving him a reply about governmental action until they had had time to warn the conspirators. As an indication of how high feeling runs in this matter, I may say that Rochefort's paper rejoices at M. Scheurer-Kestner's illness by asserting that every one who approaches Dreyfus has bad luck, and expresses the hope that it will soon be Joseph Reinach's turn.

M. Ferdinand Brunetière, who has a number of admirers in America, is tired of hearing Aristides called the Just; that is to say, he is annoyed at the growing idea among modern Frenchmen that the Anglo-Saxon is superior to the men of the Latin race. At Avignon last evening he delivered a long address on the Latin genius, and endeavored to show that the Anglo-Saxon race has its virtues they do not constitute all the virtues, and that the Latin race has its own peculiar qualities. These qualities, which, according to M. Brunetière, are predominant among the French, are: "The seriousness of their life, their compliance with the laws, the subordination of the individual to the community, military and civil energy, courage on the battlefield, in political struggles, and on the public square; devotion to country, humanity, and equal rights." Some readers will undoubtedly think that these qualities are not peculiar to the Latin race, or even to the French race—which is a mixture of various races—and that the developments of the past eighteen months give a singular denial to M. Brunetière's claim for his countrymen of a "devotion to humanity and equal rights."

It appears to be definitely settled that the Salon of the French Artists' Society will be held next year in a building specially erected for the society on the lot of ground belonging to the City of Paris situated in the Grenelle district and bounded by the Rue Pérignon, the Avenue Saxe, the Place and Avenue de Breteuil, the Rue Barthelemy, the Boulevard Garibaldi, and the Rue Belart. It is no secret in the public that not pressed in great crowds to the Salon since it was held in the machine gallery, which, besides its great distance from the centre of Paris, is not well arranged for the display of paintings. The building to be erected for the exhibition next year will be a little easier of access, and in point of view of light, general fitting up, and elegance, superior even to the old palace in the Champs Elysées. After the close of the Salon the building can be transformed so as to give means for representations of the antique theatre, while the sculpture garden can be arranged for the fashionable concours hippique, or horse show, where 10,000 persons can easily be placed.

The widow of M. Hériot, who was a brother of one of the founders of the great dry goods store, the Louvre, so much frequented by American ladies when they come to Paris, has announced her intention to give two hundred thousand dollars to the present company for the creation of a pension fund exclusively for those women employed in the store who by reason of age or infirmities can no longer work. Only those whose salary has not exceeded one thousand dollars a year can be candidates for this pension. Mme. Hériot was, I believe, herself employed in The Louvre before her marriage. She therefore knows by experience the benefit that such a pension fund would confer on a class of hard-working women.

SEYMOUR.

German Emperor's Gift to the Queen.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Emperor William has expressed a desire to furnish three sea views, painted by himself, for the decoration of Queen Victoria's new yacht, which is nearing completion. His Majesty's enthusiasm as a painter of marine subjects is well known. The imperial yacht Hohenzollern is adorned with a series of works by his hand, which include representations of great British naval victories.

Van Dyck Fetes at Antwerp.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A brilliant series of fêtes in honor of Van Dyck opened in Antwerp to-day. A superb collection of his pictures has been gathered from galleries throughout Europe, the works being loaned for the occasion. The streets of Antwerp are elaborately decorated with garlands and bunting.

RUSSIA SUSPECTS GERMANY

Lutheran Theological Seminaries Closed by the Police.

MANY GERMAN JEWS EXPELLED

Growing Power of Pan-Slavist Party Responsible for Troubles of Finland —Continental Combine Opposed.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The undeniable rapprochement, which has, of late, taken place between Germany and France, has been frowned upon in Russian political circles. The principal organs of the Russian press do not, it is true, openly blame the Government in this matter—the press censorship would prevent them from so doing—but, nevertheless, they cannot conceal their ill-humor. These leading St. Petersburg and Muscovite newspapers allow it to be clearly understood that the Russian Government has so far neglected the interests of France that the French people have finally come to the conclusion that they have absolutely nothing to expect from Russia, and that consequently the Franco-Russian alliance is worthless. It is Russia, and Russia alone, who is responsible for the Fashoda incident, so humiliating to France. An energetic attitude on Russia's part would have been sufficient at that time to make England back down instead of France.

A correspondent of the Novoie Vremia, who, after several years' absence, has returned to Paris, says that truth compels him to acknowledge, though with deep regret, that French public opinion has undergone a radical transformation, so far as Russia is concerned. Parisians and provincials alike, no longer favor the Russia alliance as formerly. The correspondent in question foresees that in the near future an anti-Russian campaign will be undertaken by the Radical and Socialist press, all powerful, for the time being in France.

The rapprochement between France and Germany is of a nature to heighten the prevailing anti-German sentiments of the Russian people. Everything goes to show that, notwithstanding the exchange of courtesies between the Czar and Kaiser Wilhelm, the hatred between Russians and Germans is as intense as ever. A special instance of this fact is to be seen just now in the renewed attacks by the Russian Government upon the Lutheran Church in Finland and the Baltic provinces. Personally the young Czar is known to be extremely tolerant in religious matters, but the pretext for the persecution of Lutherans is that under the cloak of religion the Lutheran clergy in Finland and Livonia are making use of their influence with the people to antagonize Russian rule, and to favor the spread of Pan-German sentiments in these provinces. According to the story which is now being circulated in the Russian press, Gen. Vannovsky, upon whom devolved the duty of examining into the causes of the recent university troubles, has discovered that the ringleaders in these disturbances were paid by German agents, either Lutherans or Jews, to promote discord between the students and professors. Some Russian sheets have even gone so far as to insinuate that the money paid by the agents in question was obtained direct from the secret service funds of the German Government. If the newspapers in question are to be believed, it is as much to foil the plans of these Pan-German agents as to prevent the spread of the Lutheran religion that such drastic measures have been taken by the Government in the Protestant provinces of the empire.

This story of German intervention in the interior affairs of Russia may, in all probability, be classed in the same category with similar yarns, published by the Chauvinist, anti-Dreyfus press in France some months ago concerning the supposed action of the salaried agents of Germany in France. It is astonishing to note how many otherwise level-headed Russians firmly believe this story of German intervention.

Popular feeling is just now strongly against all members of the Lutheran and Jewish Churches in Russia, and the Lutheran Theological Seminaries, which were opened in St. Petersburg a few years since, have now been closed by the police. On the other hand, a number of German and Polish Jews, residents in the capital, whose presence had been tolerated of recent years, notwithstanding the laws against the Jews,) have just been ordered to leave the town within a month.

Yet another explanation of the Government's action against the Lutherans is the increase in the number of conversions from the Orthodox Church to the Protestant faith. The all-powerful clerical and reactionary press in the empire has been raising a cry of alarm apropos of these conversions. To-day the Muscovite sheet, the Moskovskia Viedomosti, a favorite organ by the way, of the reactionary party, states with dismay that the spirit of Protestantism has made its appearance even in the Province of Pskov, which has always been considered a stronghold of the Orthodox creed. Besides Protestantism, various anti-Orthodox sects have lately sprung up in Pskov and other provinces. Many peasants have joined in the movement, and in several instances icones have been destroyed.

The above-mentioned Muscovite newspaper remarks, with great naïveté, that it is the most intelligent among the peasants of the better class who have abandoned the Greek Church, and expresses its great surprise at this fact.

FEAR OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

Russian Chauvinism is not confined to questions of religion and education. Lately a decided movement of opposition has sprung up against the numerous foreign industrial companies in the empire. The amount of foreign capital invested in Russia is much greater than is generally supposed. The following figures concerning these foreign enterprises are significant. The amount of Belgian capital invested in Russia amounts to about $150,000,000; next comes French capital, which figures up to $100,000,000. The German and English industrial enterprises rank next; the first with a total of $80,000,000, and the second with about $60,000,000 of invested capital. The French and Belgian industrial companies in Russia are particularly profitable, many of them paying a high rate of interest, as, for instance, the Dmeprovienne Company, founded by the Cockerill firm, which pays 100 per cent., and the shares of which are quoted on the market at from 8,000f. to 9,000f. The Russians view with deep displeasure the success of these foreign companies, which is in such marked contrast to the results obtained by Russian enterprises of the same kind. It is now said that an imperial ukase will shortly be published for the purpose of limiting the action of these foreign companies, as a first step toward their final suppression.

Recent events in Servia have produced a most deplorable impression in St. Petersburg. The proceedings taken against the leaders of the Radical Party are considered as being a mere explosion of personal revenge from ex-King Milan. The Russian press is unanimous in the opinion that Milan, who has already done his country so much harm, will bring about the downfall of the Obrenovitch dynasty. With the exception of a small clique, Milan is abhorred by Servians of every class and political party.

Milan has always been a persona non grata at the Russian Court; and the recall of Gen. Gronitch, the Servian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has deeply offended the Czar, who had not been informed beforehand of the fact by the Servian Government. That Gen. Gronitch should have been decorated by the Czar with the Order of St. George is most significant, and a direct "slap in the face" to Milan.

The announcement that the Czar has ordered that the three children left by the Grand Duke George, the late Czarowitch, should be legally recognized, and that each of these children should receive a title of nobility has surprised no one. These morganatic alliances are the rule, rather than the exception, in the Russian imperial family, and the children born of such marriages have generally been recognized by the Romanoffs, as, for instance, in the case of Alexander II.'s morganatic wife, the Princess Dolgorouki, whose children are received on terms of perfect equality by the Czar and his family.

It is in virtue of the famous ukase of Czar Paul I. (which alone excludes women from the throne so long as there remains alive a Prince of the Romanoff blood) that the heir apparent to the throne is to-day the Grand Duke Michel Alexandrovitch, youngest brother of the Czar. But little is known concerning the character of the new heir apparent; and it is well to note that his chances of ascending the throne are considered in Russia to be very slight; since, though the Czarina has as yet given birth only to girls, the advent of a son and heir to the imperial couple is probable.

THE SAD CASE OF FINLAND.

The full meaning of the imperial ukase in the matter of the Finnish Constitution can now be grasped: Finland has already ceased to exist as an autonomous self-governing principality, and has become, to all intents and purposes, a Russian province. Henceforth, the Emperor-Grand Duke is the only ruler of Finland. The Finnish Diet, from the legislative body that it was, has become a mere consulting committee. Final decision rests entirely with the Czar.

Public opinion abroad has been greatly exercised over this coup d'état in Finland, and much surprise has been expressed that the young Czar, so liberal in other respects, should have consented to the reactionary policy carried out in the Grand Duchy. In this instance the Czar has undoubtedly acted under pressure from a powerful political party, which only a man of a far stronger character than Nicholas II. could have resisted. This political faction is the Pan-Slavist Party, which for some time was put in the background by the rising tide of liberalism. It was this Liberal Party which favored the French alliance. Even to-day this party retains a certain amount of power, and among its leaders are Count Mouraviev, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Witte, the Minister of Finance. But, on the other hand, the Minister of War, Kouropatkine, is a rabid Pan-Slavist. The leader of this retrograde party is, however, the well-known Pobedenostzev, the Procurator General of the Holy Synod, otherwise the Minister of Finance. Pobedenostzev has never ceased to make use of his prestige as Procurator General to favor certain doctrines which are the fundamental basis of Pan-Slavism. These doctrines are those of the upper and lower clergy, and also of the great majority of army officers. Pobedenostzev has, from the beginning of his career, preached that all Western views of life are erroneous; that ignorance makes a people happy; that implicit obedience to the Government is the only salvation for a people; that ignorance must, at all costs, be maintained among the masses; that all imported foreign doctrines to the contrary must be stamped out!

In the eyes of Pobedenostzev the Finns are the "black sheep" of the Empire. Their Constitutional liberties and perfected system of education are so many points against the Finns, according to Pobedenostzev and his party of Pan-Slavs. Of late years, several Russian reviews and newspapers have been severely censured (and warned that a repetition of the offense would entail their suppression) for having praised the existing liberal institutions of Finland. The majority of Russian newspapers, however, inspired by the spirit of Pan-Slavism, have steadily attacked the free institutions of Finland. The best-known among Finnish statesmen, Senator Leo Mechelin, a talented author and orator, as well as an ardent patriot, having undertaken to become the champion of his country's institutions a few years since, was compelled to retire from public life, as a result of the hue and cry raised against him by the Chauvinist press, backed by a certain number of Russians, influential in Government circles.

Alexander III., who followed the advice of the Pan-Slav leaders in the matter of the Russification of the Baltic Provinces, resisted this same advice when Finland was in question. Nicholas II.'s resistance has, as is seen, been more easily overcome in this matter than that of his father. From the very outset, after his accession to the throne, the campaign against the Finns began with renewed vigor, and when in August last year Gen. Bobrikov was appointed Governor General of Finland, to succeed General the Count Heyden, who had resigned, the Finns expressed anxiety at the change, which anxiety has proved only too justifiable. But, though they expected to be compelled to fight for their liberties, they did not foresee the drastic measures to be taken by the Czar.

Gen. Bobrikov was the man chosen to "Russify" the Baltic provinces. Shortly after his appointment as Governor General of Finland he displayed his feelings of hostility to the people of the Grand Duchy, and, at the same time, the nature of the instructions which he had brought from St. Petersburg. He first asked the Senate for the sum of $16,000 to subvention a Russian newspaper, and then demanded that Russian churches be built in various towns of the Grand Duchy. The Senate flatly refused to accede to these demands. Then followed the famous proposal for a military law, drawn up by the Russian Government, and presented to the Finnish Diet by Gen. Bobrikov. This military law was made the occasion for the imperial ukase mentioned above.

The new military law is the best means that could be imagined to disorganize, ruin, and denationalize the Finns. Although the law in question has not yet been actually promulgated by the Emperor, there is every reason to suppose that it will be before long. According to the provisions of the law all able-bodied young men in Finland will be sent to the distant provinces and "Governments" of Russia—including the Caucasian provinces and Siberia—for five years' military service. In this manner about 6,000 young men will be removed, every year, from a country in which agriculture can only be successfully developed by the hard labor of the youth of the land. The new law will also entail the suppression of Finland's Military Academy and the bringing up in Russian military schools of those young Finns who intend to follow a military career. The law will cost the Finnish people two million dollars a year.

Until now the Finns had a small army of their own stationed in a few garrison towns. Military service in the Grand Duchy was only for a period of three years, and the young recruits remained in their native land. Under the former liberal régime about 1,000 Finnish peasants emigrated every year to the United States, but since the new law has been threatened already 8,000 emigrants have left for our country.

But further than this the existing privilege of a separate Post Office Department will be abolished in Finland on Jan. 1. Finally, to complete the ruin of the country, it is proposed to change the money standard. In this manner, owing to the low rate of exchange of the ruble—while the Finnish mark, which is worth exactly 20 cents, may be exchanged for its face value everywhere—the wealth of the country would be reduced by one-half.

Though the Finns have, until now, been unswerving in their loyalty to their Russian Grand Dukes, they are essentially a democratic people, and this fact explains, to a great extent, the action of the Pan Slavs. The progress of democratic ideas in Finland has been constant, during the present century, and the evolution of the Finnish people, in this respect, is identical with that of the Swedish people. Though the Provincial Diet is nominally divided into four orders—nobles, priests, bourgeoisie, and peasantry—this division is more nominal than real, and does not exist among the people, since no citizen enjoys any privilege by right of birth. A man can only attain a position of public trust in Finland by his personal merit.

A CONTRAST IN SYSTEMS.

This democratic state of affairs in Finland contrasts, in a most singular manner, with the social system of Russia. Education is widespread in the Grand Duchy, and is within the reach of the poorest citizens. To reduce illiteracy to a minimum great sacrifices have been made. Notwithstanding the fact that the province is sparsely populated, and that the 2,500,000 inhabitants are spread over a large extent of territory, public schools are as numerous as in Sweden and Norway, and the proportion of illiterates is as small as in these two countries, which, according to recent statistics, hold the first place among European nations as regards primary education, whereas Russia stands at the foot of the list.

Following is the most striking instance of the superiority of the Finnish people over the Russian, in the matter of education: Out of 1,000 army recruits in Russia, 750 on an average, can neither read nor write, whereas in Finland, out of the same number of men called upon for military service, and recruited from the same social classes, between 3 and 5 is the maximum of illiterates! These figures are, in themselves, sufficient to prove the incompatibility between the masses of the people in Russia and Finland, so far as their social life is concerned, and explains why the Finns have made such determined efforts to maintain their autonomy.

This question of local self-government in Finland was settled at the time of the act of union with Russia, in 1808, under the reign of Alexander I. According to the stipulations of this act of union, the Czar, who is an autocrat in Russia, is in Finland merely a Constitutional sovereign, with the title of Grand Duke. The Czar appoints a Russian Governor General to represent him in Finland, and the Finnish Legislature, on the other hand, is represented at St. Petersburg by a Secretary of State for Finnish affairs.

Certain institutions in the Grand Duchy have always been considered as forming the fundamental basis of the Finnish Constitution, recognized, in 1809, at the time of the act of union, and by each successive Russian sovereign on his accession to the throne. These institutions are the National Lutheran Church, the separate army department and monetary system, the customs tariff, the Treasury Department, and Post Office.

It now remains to be seen whether Nicholas II., by one stroke of his pen, will, oblivious to his oath, definitely suppress the Constitutional rights of his Finnish subjects.

President Loubet's proposed visit to St. Petersburg, in connection with the "entente cordiale," or new triple alliance, between Russia, France, and Germany against England, has been the subject of considerable comment in the Russian capital during the past week. If, as is generally taken for granted here, President Loubet really does go to St. Petersburg, it may be asked what the purpose of the visit will be—a mere exchange of courtesies between the Chief Executive of the French Republic and the Czar, or a meeting to discuss the feasibility of a combined action of the Continental powers against England? This latter hypothesis is the one generally accepted here, which hypothesis the Russians are all the more ready to accept, since the recent marked display of friendship by Emperor William to the French nation.

It is even reported in St. Petersburg that the German Emperor will, likewise, go to Russia, and so arrange his visit as to meet M. Loubet, either in the Russian capital or somewhere along the President's route. There is certainly nothing improbable in this report, and it is certainly fully in accordance with the Emperor's sensational manner of proceeding in such matters. It would be another small "coup de théâtre" on his part, and nothing more. The Russians, on the whole, are opposed to the proposed combined action of the great Continental powers, and argue that though they have been duped on many occasions by the English, that is no reason why they should now allow themselves to be duped by the Germans.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE SPECIAL DOSSIER OF EX-JUDGE DE BEAUREPAIRE MADE PUBLIC.—Since the court-martial at Rennes would not allow M. de Beaurepaire, the ex-President of the Civil Chamber of the Court of Cassation, to present his dossier before it, the ex-Judge decided to make it public on his own responsibility. He has done more than this; he has held a little Dreyfus trial by himself at his home, 4 Place Possoz, Paris, hearing witnesses and taking down testimony. The latest issue of L'Echo de Paris to arrive in this city contains the first installment of his dossier. At the outset the writer proclaims the motive that moves him to act. He divides his documents and testimony into five departments: First, "The true character of the campaign"; second, "The intrigue for the rehabilitation of a man who is known by its promoters to be guilty"; third, "Dreyfus's antecedents"; fourth, "Dreyfus's extravagance"; fifth, "Charges and presumptions directly connected with the treason." Under the first head the ex-Judge places the testimony of seven witnesses. One of the witnesses overheard a conversation between certain Jews which showed the part that the question of handwriting would play in the case. He heard a Jew say: "Dreyfus's innocence must be admitted or France must be broken." Two more witnesses say that some Jews remarked in their hearing: "He must be declared innocent, or, if not, we shall let loose a civil or a foreign war in France." The testimony of the other witnesses, belonging to this budget, is equally conclusive. In the second lot of documents allusion is made to sums of money which were alleged to have been offered to various persons concerned in the case. A great point is made from the fact that in certain cities of the United States the Jews held celebrations when revision was announced. The third lot of documents contains the testimony of a man who says he saw Dreyfus at the German manœuvres. In the introduction to the fourth set of documents M. de Beaurepaire says that he has four witnesses who can furnish detailed information regarding Dreyfus's gambling habits and his dissolute conduct. The fifth lot of documents comprises the opinions of various persons that the ex-Judge has clipped from the newspapers. Here may be read the statements made by French ex-Ministers in various interviews. Le Figaro, in discussing M. de Beaurepaire's dossier, says that if he

WOMEN RULE IN KANSAS

Men Lost All Offices in the Last Election in Beattie.

THE TOWN IS NOW REFORMED

The Men Ridiculed the "Broom Brigade" and "Mamma Ticket," but Must Do Just as They Direct.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 12.—Beattie, a little town of 800 people, in Marshall County, Kansas, is beginning to know what it is to be governed by women. At the April city elections this year the most prominent women of the place took a notion to run the municipal government for a year. When once aroused they prosecuted a campaign that resulted in a signal victory. All the offices of the little town are held by women. These include those of the Mayor, five Councilmen, and the City Clerk, and though the women never held office before, they have shown such a capacity to comprehend the public's needs and the ability to fulfill them as to assure them a long lease of power.

SUFFERED FROM GANG RULE.

The town, previous to the last election, had always been ruled by men, and in consequence had been cursed by the evils of greater communities. It had gang rule, which permitted the streets to remain dirty, the saloons and gambling houses to run in defiance of law, sidewalks that were only an apology, and a general laxity in the matter of improvements, although the yearly appropriations were ample. The respectable element of the men of the town, while deploring these conditions, lacked the moral courage and resolution to stop them, and they might yet have been running under the same disadvantages had not the idea of a woman's ticket been suggested. It was at first looked upon as a joke and occasioned much merriment among the male population, which exercised its wit upon the new movement by dubbing it the "Broom Brigade," the "Mamma Ticket," the "Soda Water Bottles," and other such derisive names.

The did not daunt the women. Once having enlisted in the struggle for a purer government, they moved ahead like veterans in politics. They adopted a platform which promised suppression of saloons and gambling dives, clean streets, good sidewalks, and the encouragement of general improvements. In Kansas, all women are entitled to vote at municipal elections, and, while the women were confident of victory, they did not neglect any means to secure it.

After much caucusing and deliberation this ticket was nominated: Mayor—Mrs. Elizabeth Totten; Councilmen—Margaret A. Sheldon, Lulu Smith, Elvira Watkins, Lettie Kirlin, and Mary E. Schleigh; City Clerk—Katie O'Neill.

From the day of the nomination the women never relaxed their endeavors. Husbands, brothers, sons, and sweethearts were coaxed and pleaded with by the fair sex. Women's Christian Temperance Union Church sewing circles and private needlework clubs were busy sewing up the fate and knitting the fortunes of the hurly-burly politicians who had run the town for years. Caucuses were held by day, and caucuses by night, under the guise of amusements.

POLITICAL TACTICS.

Election day arrived. The polls were in the main business street. Hardly did the sun peep over the Eastern horizon before the opposition crowd began to see women. They came from every direction, leading family processions, in which the husband and children brought up the rear. The town saloon did a big back door business that day. The men visited it regularly to get up courage, but with the only result that when they returned to the polls the women they saw were multiplied. The soberest of them said they never dreamed that there were so many women in the whole of Marshall County.

In the afternoon "Council Hill" began to send women to the polls in carriages in evening toilet. One or two attempts were made to challenge the fair voters, but the resolute face and flashing eyes of Mrs. Totten cowed them. She was on the picket line early and late. So were her running mates. During the afternoon there was an abatement of the female vote. The "wets" plucked up courage and skirried about to pick up reinforcements. An hour before the close of the polls everything had quieted, when down in the direction of the depot a black patch of men was observed moving toward the town. The "wets" cheered at the coming of their supposed reinforcements. It was a gang of section men, all "fixed" solid for the woman's ticket. Scowls and dark looks greeted them when it was learned they were for the women, but they were too formidable a force for any other expression of animosity to be attempted, and they plumped their votes without molestation. When the polls closed the women were overwhelmingly in the lead.

SALOONS CLOSED.

The first thing that Mayor Totten and the City Council did after assuming the reigns of government was to tell the saloons to close. They demurred, but obeyed. The men, when in power, had always declared that it was impossible to suppress the saloons. The women have shown them how to do it. The same thing was done with the gambling dives, and now the male residents of Beattie who want to drink red liquor or sit in a little game have to go to some other community to gratify their desires. The streets have been cleaned and are being kept in that condition. The women feel that they are on trial and are determined to justify their election.

In Beattie such terms as "Mayoress," "Councilwoman," and "Postmistress" are tabooed. The women ran on the ticket and were elected as Mayor and Councilmen. "So long as we hold office we are men in every sense of the word," is Mayor Totten's dictum.

One of the defeated men candidates was asked what feature of their whole overthrow galled them worst, and said:

"Well, the majority of these women in the Council were school teachers. It was humiliating enough to be beaten by women, but to be dictated to by school teachers is rubbing it in. You know what a school teacher don't know isn't worth knowing."

When Mrs. Totten heard of this she said: "School teachers know something of human nature. A man generally does not know what is good for him."

One of the things upon which the woman government relies for success is the fact that three-fourths of the Council own their own property and have ably managed their own affairs. "A woman can beat a man in matters of domestic economy, and we will prove she is his superior in political economy," said Mayor Totten.

THE FEMALE CROKER OF BEATTIE.

Mayor Totten is a serious-minded woman. She parts her gray hair in the middle, after the good old fashion of our grandmothers. Her husband, Charles Totten, operates a large farm near the little town. They have three children living. New York was her birthplace, and out of the natural genius of New York politicians she thinks that fate has led her to become the female Croker of Beattie. She removed when a young girl from New York to Illinois, and later to Kansas. She was a successful school teacher for twelve years. About her experiences and plans as Mayor of Beattie Mrs. Totten talked freely.

"My Council and I are a unit," she says. "The saloon and gambling den must go. The men made the prohibition law, which they break. They must respect it or the women will show them how it ought to be enforced. Already there is a radical change in the male population. The men in Beattie never got such a surprise in their lives as the election of last April. They were whipped so thoroughly that to-day there is not a meeker or more orderly set of merchants, lawyers, doctors, and farmers in Christendom. Now their wives and daughters smile on them encouragingly, and promise that before the end of their term Beattie will come to mean Beatitude. To one whose ears have cracked with former lawlessness, yet whose eyes have seen the unequaled subjugation of man in Beattie, the promise seems to have been almost realized.

"Houses have been burned in this town because people have dared to attempt the prosecution of the whisky element. I expect to be burned out of house and home before I finish my term of office. No saloons or gambling dives can run in Beattie while I am Mayor," and saying this the plucky woman stamped her foot to emphasize her determination.

THE TOWN'S RULERS.

Mayor Totten objects to any travesty on her administration. "I want you to say distinctly," she says, "that this election is not the result of a woman's suffrage movement. We are not suffragists. We are all plain, home-loving women, devoted to our husbands and families, and who regard our places as here at our hearthstones. I refused to accept the nomination three times before I finally yielded. I felt that I was too busy managing my own affairs. Then, all of us shunned the notoriety, but we have been thrust there by the men, and now we are upon our mettle and bound to make a record. This town has been going to ruin long enough. Our sons have been ashamed to let their fathers see them enter a saloon. Some time ago we did break up a gambling den conducted in the basement of a private house under the guise of an ice-cream parlor."

Councilman Margaret A. Sheldon is a widow, the most elderly of the Council, and the wealthiest woman in Beattie. "I never dreamed," she said, "that politics was the best cure for rheumatism. I can recommend them. Just get into politics by being nominated for office, and I guarantee a sure cure. The office sought me, I did not go after the office. And then I only consented after my friend, Mayor Totten, was won over. We have real nice times at the Council meetings."

Councilman Lulu Smith is a young married woman. She celebrated her election by moving into a new home on "Council Hill," where all of the woman power of Beattie lives. Councilman Smith was a school teacher before her marriage, and is a graduate of Baker College, at Baldwin, Kan. "Like all the rest, I was opposed to running," said she; "but my husband talked me into it, and I am going to do my duty regardless of consequences."

Councilman Mary E. Schleigh is a native Kansan, and the only woman of German parentage in the body of City Mothers. "A woman's kingdom is here," she said, indicating her home with a sweeping gesture. "The public office is not the province of woman, and therefore it is only her business relation with the world. She steps out of her domestic circle long enough to transact town business, and then returns to her motherhood."

There is a Mr. Schleigh, who conducts a general merchandise store, who points with pride to the career of his wife.

The youngest Councilman is Mrs. Lettie Kirlin. She was married two years ago to a traveling man. "I looked on the whole thing as a joke, and that is why I allowed them to use my name," she said. "I am too young to make laws. I just know I have not the experience, but I have put my foot into it, so I must stay. The men challenged me at the last election here, and I hold that against them. I am glad I can get even."

City Clerk O'Neill, who is also Assistant Postmaster, is the most unconcerned woman official in Beattie. "Oh, I have nothing to do but draw my salary," she said. "The salary is not princely, of course. It just about pays for the little clerical work I do in keeping up the minutes. I am not a bit elated nor am I depressed over my election. My family did not want to see me elected, and they voted against me. I just laughed and told them I did not need their votes. My uncle, F. W. O'Neill, who ran for Councilman on the man ticket, was defeated, so the four votes in my family were thrown away. They will never get over it, I fear."

AMONG THE POOR OF BROOKLYN

Interesting Experiences of the Red Cross Nurses—Clothes for Twins—Colored Women's Quaint Remedies.

If you want to see the seamy side of life take a trip with the Red Cross nurses of Brooklyn.

That is what the Red Cross nurses say themselves. They do not belong to the National organization of the Red Cross, but are working for a local organization of philanthropic people which keeps three trained nurses constantly at work in some of the poorestdistricts of the borough looking after the sick in it who have no means to assist themselves for the time being and teaching them to do as much for themselves as possible.

"It is in the Winter when you see people in the hardest straits," says one of the nurses. "When you find a family on a cold Winter's day, hungry and cold with nothing to eat and no fuel, then is the time that you feel a tug at your heart strings. There is one family that I went to see one day last Winter. The mother was sitting up on a rickety bench holding a baby less than a year old in her arms, while a poor little child, with spinal trouble and wearing braces, was in a chair. It was bitterly cold, the wind blowing through the rooms and they had nothing to eat.

"Those people were certainly suffering, but that was one of the cases, as I found afterward, where suffering could and ought to have been averted. The father was out of work, but it was very doubtful whether he cared much to get anything to do. The family had been on the lists of every charity in Brooklyn. We had to give them up, for it will not do to help people who will not help themselves, and the poor little children have to suffer from the laziness or apathy of the parents."

There are many pleasant incidents that come under the observation of the nurses, however, that they are always willing to recount in preference to the unpleasant ones, and experience goes to show that if there is a woman in most cases where there is trouble of some kind, there is generally a baby in any story a woman who has much to do with the people has to tell.

There were two babies in a story a Red Cross nurse related the other day. They were twins, and they came to a poor mother who lives on the top floor of a rear house on Front Street. They are splendid babies, one a boy, the other a girl. This story is told to illustrate the fact that there is nothing that the poor will not do for each other. The twins were, of course, a surprise. Twins always are. There might have been either the nice little boy or the sweet little girl, but the two together was a multitude of riches.

Such wealth appearing in a tenement house attracted as much attention as twins will attract anywhere, but particularly in a place where people live so close together that they know each other's affairs pretty well. The news spread like wildfire. There was a flutter in front and rear houses and the first thought in every mother's mind was that of course the little woman in the rear house would not have clothes enough for both the babies. So each one started an impromptu donation party. Clothes came from all quarters, from mothers who had lost their babies and mothers whose babies had grown up. One brought a little shirt and another a slip for which she paid ten cents. The latter was a pretty little garment with ruffles around the neck and sleeves and so cheap that it would not seem that any baby need go without clothes.

They are pulling down a great many of the tenements, but in Brooklyn at least, the nurses say, these houses are to be pleasanter and better than the houses in the front. It is not so aristocratic to live in a rear house, but the rooms are larger, better arranged, and there is more light and air.

The nurses find that among all those they visit, the colored people are the best mothers and nurses, and they all have quaint little old-fashioned remedies of their own that always seem to do the work they expect of them. The homes of the colored people are usually clean and cozy, and while there is occassionally a reckless family where none of the virtues of the race seem to be met such a household is not often to be met with. Perhaps the men in these families have no particular predilection for work, but that is a human failing.

There was one colored woman whom a Red Cross nurse came across who was lacking in the good nursing qualities of her race. There was a poor little boy with spinal trouble and catalepsy confined to his bed so long that the bones had worn quite through the skin, and his eyes as he lay there seemed to be popping out of his head. The mother had not the slightest idea as to what could be done for him, and the worn places in the skin needed constant and careful attention. The Red Cross nurse could give advice, but she could not spend the time to carry it out. So she went to a neighbor, another colored woman, whom she knew.

"Fanny," she said, "Why don't you go and help those people over there?" Then she told her about the poor little boy and the serum that had formed around his eyes, making him such a pitiful looking subject.

"Why," said Fanny, "do you know what to do for those eyes? You get some white rose leaves and you steam them and make a wash and bathe the eyes with it."

The remedies of the colored nurses are always simple; the Red Cross nurse is sure they will do no harm if they do no good; she never takes exception to them, and they often are effective. They were in this case. Fanny took upon herself the duties of a good neighbor immediately; the nurse admitted that she could not have treated the raw places on the poor little back better than Fanny did, and the white rose leaves had an almost magical effect. An application of heated cabbage leaves is another colored nurse's remedy, and the patient upon whom it was used recovered, but in that case no one knew whether it was due to the doctor's medicine or to the cabbage.

The manners of colored people are always everything that could be desired. The nurse paid a visit to one colored woman in a little rookery of a place high up in a building, but tidy and trim. She found her patient, or patient-who-was-to-be, not yet up.

"I hope you will excuse my negligée," she said, as she made her appearance in the room where her visitor was waiting, wearing her robe de chambre and with nothing but her own brown skin for slippers. "It is really very kind of you," she went on with a magnificent air, "to extend this courtesy to us. It is the first time we have ever been obliged to ask for assistance, and if my husband had employment it would not be necessary. He is quite willing to do anything," she added with some condescension. When the nurse had made arrangements for another visit the husband accompanied her to the door and bowed her out with a Chesterfieldian air that seemed much too big for the pocket of the place where the two lived.

They do not worry much, these colored patients of the nurses. The husband of another Fanny left word one day for the nurse to call upon his wife as soon as she could, but without giving a reason. The nurse was annoyed. There was no reason that she saw for her calling upon Fanny for some time, and she is too busy a woman to make useless calls, and there are many sick people who really need her.

"What do you want of me, Fanny?" she asked in an annoyed tone when she reached the house and found Fanny sitting on the bed waiting for her. "You know," she went on, "that I have a great deal to do. You shouldn't make extra trouble for me."

"There's a little baby here," said Fanny, meekly.

The nurse lifted the bed clothes hastily and sure enough there was a little baby very much in need of dressing, and she doffed her outside garments without another word and went to work.

The Red Cross nurses, like other people who work among the poor, refer constantly to the goodness of the people to each other. They will share their last crust, and if trouble comes to one of them, at no matter what time in the day or night, crowds of neighbors are ready to offer their assistance and do anything that is in their power.

"You may take my word for it," said a quaint little old woman at one place where the nurse had been called, "there is not a poorer family in Brooklyn to-day than we are." It was a pleasant little place, the floor scrubbed clean, bright lithographed pictures upon the walls, but the little old woman had spoken the truth, as the nurse found. There was only a crust of bread in the house, the remains of some food shared by one of these poor but sympathetic neighbors.

In that family of the little old woman there is a helpless bed-ridden woman of over seventy, the sister; the little old woman herself, who is seventy, and takes care of her and of the few rooms they have, and another sister, who has passed the half century mark, who gets an occasional day's work which, with the food for the sick woman that the nurse sends from the diet dispensary, enables them to get along. They have not given up hope or self-respect yet, and such families always keep clean and comparatively comfortable. The sister who keeps the house wears always a clean, neatly ironed print gown, and her sunbonnet when she goes to see the nurses, as she does sometimes, is immaculate.

The Red Cross nurses take all cases that come to them in the districts they cover except the contagious ones, but they have to include in their list whooping cough and measles, for those cases are so often found in the houses where there are other invalids that they can't escape them. Just now every child is whooping in the territory they cover, they say.

They do not find more sickness among the poor than among the rich. The prevalence of consumption among the poor the nurses credit largely to intemperance and colds caught through exposure. The people themselves do not admit that, but in looking for causes they find those most often at the foundation of the trouble.

The nurses have a small fund that they draw upon to relieve the necessities of the people they come across while they investigate the cases. For the sick they provide food through the diet kitchen of Brooklyn, and when there is need of a physician they call on the one nearest, and doctors are always very kind in responding to their call for free service. The Long Island Medical College students take charge of the maternity cases.

The need is so great for trained service among the poor and the nurses are so few and the money for carrying on the work is so little that only a few districts can be covered, though when there is a little lull in the troubles of the people in the districts the nurses answer calls from outside. They do a great deal of educational work among the mothers. They find the greatest difficulty in this among the Italians, probably because of their unfamiliarity with English. The little Italian the nurses have learned does not cover a sufficient vocabulary to be altogether effective.

The Italians have a childlike faith and fervent belief in medicines. There is no drug they will not take to effect a cure, nor common sense means they will not neglect in trying to bring about a change.

"Be very careful what you give this child to eat," the nurse will say to the mother of a little one who has stomach trouble, and the mother will assent, but meet the nurse upon the next visit with despair in her eyes.

"He no getta wella," she will cry with tears in her big, soft eyes.

The nurse is taken to see the baby, and she in turn is in despair. There is the child sitting on the floor, a cucumber in one hand, a raw tomato in another, a pile of peanuts in front of it, and a sad look on its little pale face.

The nurse gets accustomed to these things in time, and so, it seems, do the children, for they survive despite the continual infringement of all rules of common sense and hygiene.

18TH CENTURY COOKING.

Butter and Eggs Were Used by the Quantity—Buttered Oranges, Hogs' Ears, and Cocks' Combs Among the Dishes.

There is nothing that shows so plainly that the days of the gourmand have really passed as an old-time cookbook. "It was to eat" in the middle of the eighteenth century, and it is not strange that the housewives of those days did not bother about women's rights and had no time for clubs. If the old cookbook is to be trusted, the housekeeper had so much to do to see that the culinary matters of the establishment were well looked after that she had no time for other things.

It was in these days that "The Ladies' Companion" flourished, and an old copy of the book shows plainly why the housewife needed only a few devotional books in her library besides. "The Ladies' Companion," from which the following receipts are given, was published in its sixth edition in London in 1753. It contains 3,000 different receipts, is "four times the quantity of any other book of this sort," and contains 200 "different sorts of soops, pottages," &c., with the viands for other courses, besides the rules and directions for "setting out dinners, suppers, and grand entertainments." There are sketches for pies of different shape, and if all the variations of hearts, crosses, stars, circles, and other fancy figures were used the housewife might well have devoted the whole of her time to these alone.

Instead of giving bills of fare for individual days "The Ladies' Companion" gives appropriate dishes for the months in first and second courses. It is interesting to know what is correct to eat at dinner in 1753. For the first course the housewife who would set a good table was advised to choose "pottage of ducks, Spanish olio, forced chickens, partridges in gallimaufry, pigeons a la Crapeaudine, young ducks with orange sauce, civit of venison, lamb with rice, turkies stuffed with crawfish, forced mutton, Italian pudding, sallad and pickles, roast mutton with stewed cucumbers, leg of veal with bacon, ham and chickens, young pullets a la St. Menehout."

For a second course there was a choice from "young pigeons, artichokes the Italian way, cock's combs, eggs, with gravy; roasted or potted wheat ears, green pease, hogs' ears en gratin, anchovies in Canapé, peach tart, potted lobsters, amulet of eggs, fry'd clary, apple fritters, burnt cream, hedgehog cream, ducks' tongues, marinated roe-deer."

Some of the articles on the list do not sound attractive, but evidently the housewife was economical in neglecting nothing that could be utilized for the table. An explanation of some of the terms used in the book gives that of "en gratin" as "Any Thing that sticks to the Bottom of the Sauce-pan or Stew-pan." This gives a somewhat indefinite idea of the preparation of the hogs' ears given in the bill of fare.

There are many receipts for the preparation of "kitchen garden stuff," but many of them are somewhat vague. One of these is the "Blanched Beans." "Boil your beans so that the skin comes off; then fry some thin slices of ham or bacon, and some parsley to lay around your beans; toss up your beans with melted butter, and so serve hot."

Gourds the compiler of the Companion is uncertain about. "When your water boils put in your gourd," says the receipt, "and let it boil till tender; then scoop out the seeds and serve it up with melted butter and sugar if you like."

Here is an original way to serve potatoes: "To Broil Potatoes.—First parboil them, peel them, cut them in two, and dip them in the yolks of eggs beaten up with grated nutmeg, and broil them till they are brown on both sides, then lay them in the dish and pour melted butter over them."

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A BAVARIAN PEASANT GIRL.

Her Picturesque Costume and Her Very Interesting Manners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inclosed description of a peasant and her costume, in a letter received by me from a lady summering in the Bavarian Alps seems so good that it is worth publishing. If you think so, too, it is at your service. If not, let us contribute to the contents of your scrap basket. W. S.

I wish that you could see the maid who has just brought our tea up to us on our beloved balcony. She is an Oberammergauerin (to be accurate)—that is, a feminine member from the historic village of Oberammergau, and to-day being Sunday, she is clothed in a most fascinating and becoming peasant costume: Short, full black skirt, with a broad band of scarlet around the bottom; white apron, black velvet, low, silver-laced bodice over a thin white chemisette, which does not quite fit up around the throat, which is clasped by a neoklace. The sleeves, of thin white, are short and full, caught in a puff at the elbow. In her ears are enormous earrings.

But she herself is the best of all. She is tall and slender and graceful. An unusual type for this region, she is a decided brunette. She has black hair which falls in the dearest little curls about her face, which is brilliant in coloring and lighted up by a pair of the most beautiful, expressive eyes. Her features are all regular, and if one is more beautiful than the other, it is the mouth. This probably sounds very exaggerated to you, but the girl is really beautiful. I am sure you would think so if you could see her. What you would think of her is another matter. She is a perfect child of nature, and if the conversation is interesting to her when she is serving the meals she cannot resist the temptation to burst in occasionally. But we are only six at the table, so it does not matter, and a little gentle repression has its effect. She means no harm or impertinence by it. It all comes from the goodheartedness and kindly interestedness of these people, traits which I hope they may long preserve.

Southern Exposition Art Section.

Theodore Cooley of Nashville, Tenn., who was chief of the Art Department of the Nashville Centennial Exposition in 1897, has been appointed Chairman of the Southern Art Committee to gather and assume the management of the art exhibits for the Southern Exposition, to be held at the Grand Central Palace, this city, Oct. 31 to Nov. 25. The exposition authorities have been advised by the Southeastern Freight Association that freight rates will be charged on exhibits coming to the exposition, but that they will be returned over the same lines free.

New Home for the Blind at Newark.

Bishop Wigger will lay the cornerstone of the new St. Joseph's Home for the Poor Aged Blind, Newark, N. J., this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The address will be delivered by the Right Rev. Mgr. Seton of St. Joseph's Church of Jersey City. An appeal sent out by the Sisters who are in charge of the home asks financial aid for the purchase of building materials and beds for the wards when the building is completed.

THE DELIGHTS OF MADRID

One of the Chief Pleasures Found in Conversation.

AMUSEMENTS OUT OF DOORS

Lovemaking and Staring at Women the Occupation of the Dons—Many Interesting Beggars.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BIARRITZ, July 6.—Finding myself once again, though only for breathing space, in Biarritz, surrounded by glories of earth and sea, and, still more closely, by the quiet nobilities of this Gulick home—a spiritual beauty within a physical—I am surprised that my thoughts play truant to roam their old haunts in Madrid. The parting pang is a familiar ache, but I had not reckoned on it here. With Andalusia it was a matter of course. The last look at the Alhambra or the Giralda might well draw sighs from Moor or Christian, but why, not in the name of all the virtues, should anybody spend sentiment on Madrid?

It is the crown city of Spain, not by manifest destiny, but by decree of Philip II., who, as his nature was, better loved the tawny Castilian steppe, baked by Summer suns and chilled by treacherous winds, than the romantic sierras and gracious river valleys where earlier royal seats had been established. If in Madrid the desert blossoms like the rose, it is a leafless rose, for the city has no suburbs. It lacks both the charm of environment so potent in Granada and Seville and the charm of ancient story, which these share with those other-by-gone Courts—Toledo, Valladolid, Valencia, Saragossa. It is not a vital organ of modern European civilization, like artistic Paris or strenuous London. And yet it is more cosmopolitan and hence less distinctively Spanish than other cities of the peninsula. It is devoted to the bullfight and the lottery, abounds in beggars and prostitutes, does not take naturally to commerce, and is sadly behindhand with popular education. Why should any one be sorry to leave Madrid?

In the first place, the touch of the home-life lingers happily on foreign memory. Spanish households have a pleasantness quite their own. All the natural vivacity and kindliness of the people find free play at home, where servants sing and children prattle, ladies chatter, and gentlemen jest, all in an atmosphere of ease, leisure, and spontaneous sociability. The father is not preoccupied with business, the mother has never dreamed of belonging to a woman's club, the children have little taste for reading, and few books to read. So talking is the order of the day, and how they talk! Lingering half the morning over the desayuno of thick, cinnamon-flavored chocolate, into which are dipped strips of bread, two-thirds of the afternoon over the almuerzo, a substantial repast of meat and vegetables, fruit, and dulces, and all the evening over the comida, where soup and the national dish of puchero, whose principal ingredients seem to be boiled meat and garbanzos, are added to the noontide bill of fare, they chatter, chatter, chatter, like the teeth of Harry Gill.

Spaniards are temperate in food and drink. Drunkenness is rare. They use more water than wine, and although they have a grand appetite for sweets, they take them in comparatively simple forms. The national lack of enterprise is conspicuous even here, for dearly as the Spaniard dotes on chocolate and sugar, Madrid does not make her own chocolate creams, but imports them from Paris, to sell, when they are too hard to eat, at a price too high to pay.

SMOKING AND CONVERSATION.

But smoking and talking are indulgences which Madrileños carry to excess. Leaning out from the balcony, a gayly painted case of paper cigarettes at hand, they will pass hours in bantering their wives, whom they worship much as they worship the images of Mary, delighting to dress them in fine clothes and glittering trinkets, and expecting in return, it is said, their pardon for a multitude of sins. And when my lord saunters forth to "rest" in one of the iron chairs that line the promenades, or in a café window, or at an open-air table before one of the frequent stalls of cooling beverages, the women of the house flock together in some airy room, stitching away on their endless embroideries, and receiving with "a million kisses" and a chorus of shrill welcomes, the manila-veiled ladies who come to call.

If the afternoon is frying hot, it is just possible that the gallivanting don will bethink himself to send home a tray of horchata, a snowy, chilly, puckery refreshment, eaten by aid of wafers in the form of little tubes that look and taste much like wrapping paper. This treat gives fresh animation to the emulous tongues. The slightest neighborhood incident, as recounted in such a group, takes on a poetic vividness and a dramatic intensity, and, when it is all told over again at the dinner table, excitement waxes so high that long after the dishes and cloth have been removed the family may still be found seated around the board, flashing a thousand lights of suggestion and surmise on that dull bit of scandal. The husband cannot cease from discussion long enough to read the evening paper, nor the wife to send the little ones to bed, and midnight may find the three generations, from grandfather to four-year-old, still talking with might and main.

Accustomed guests come at once to the dining room, ready to contribute their share to the lively clash of voices or to take part in one of the characteristic games of a Spanish family circle, as lottery. In this favorite pastime victory, including a goodly handful of coppers, falls to him whose checked and numbered square of pasteboard is most quickly filled with beans. These are placed on the squares called by the bag holder, who draws numbers haphazard from his sibylline sack. When the small hours come in, the company may adjourn to the sala for dancing and music, but conversation under cover of these gushes on more impetuously than ever—the Castilian art of arts.

One of the chief graces of these tertulias consists in their informality—their frank simplicity. Even on a saint day—a day consecrated to the saint whose name some member of the family bears—while all the nearer friends drop in for congratulation, with perhaps a gift of flowers in case of a lady or sweetmeats for a child, the tertulia requires no further exercise of hospitality than an open door and a feast of words. There is more blithesomeness, for "hay santo en casa," (there is a saint in the house,) but no more parade, with its preliminary fret and fuss.

MADRID OUT OF DOORS.

The streets of Madrid, too, have a curious fascination. In the morning hours there is the picturesque confusion of the market. The donkeys are unladen here, there, and everywhere, and the sidewalks and squares promptly dotted over with bright little heaps of delicious Toledo cherries, Valencian apricots, Murcian lemons, and all the greens of the season. The peasant women, squatted among their lettuces and cucumbers, seem much more interested in gossiping with their neighbors than in securing customers. Babies tumble about, crushing the pinks and roses, and cabmen good-naturedly pick their way as best they can among these various vegetable and human obstacles. Vendors of books, too, like to pave the street with rows of open volumes, whose pages are soon dimmed with dust, and artisans, especially cobblers, set up their benches just outside their doors, and add the click of their hammers to the general din.

In the early afternoon the shady side of the street is lined with the outstretched forms of workingmen, taking the indispensable siesta. Some rest their black pates on arm or folded jacket or bag of tools, but plenty of bronzed laborers slumber peacefully all prone on the hot paving, with not so much as a cabbage leaf for pillow. Beggars lie along the stone benches of the paseos and parks, cabmen sleep on their cabs, porters over their thresholds, and I once turned away from a church I had come far to visit, not having the hardihood to waken the verger, who, keys in hand, was snoring like an organ, sprawled across half a dozen granite steps.

As the cool of evening approaches, the overcrowded houses of the poor pour forth entire families into the street, where supper is cooked and eaten and all manner of domestic operations carried on. Before every door is at least one black-eyed baby, in a little wooden cage, something like a churn, with rim running under the armpits, so that the child, safe from straying or falling, may be left to its own devices. As darkness deepens, out come the stars and the serenos. These latter no longer cry fair weather, but they hold the keys of the houses—an arrangement that I have not yet learned to take seriously.

Returning from visit or theatre in the evening, I found it difficult to say with requisite solemnity to the driver: "Would you be so kind as to shout for Celestino?" The driver promptly roars: "Sereno!" and twinkling lights come bobbing toward us from far and near, but no Celestino. "He's in the wineshop," suggests Isdro, whose charge begins three houses above. "He's eating iron," asserts Pedro, in the phrase describing those colloquies which a Spanish suitor carries on with his divinity through the grating. Then we all chorus: "Celestino!" and again: "Celestino!" and again: "Celestino!"

At this a cloaked figure comes running across the square, waving a lantern over his head and vociferating jocund apologies: "I regret it extremely. I am stricken with sorrow. But at the first call I was wetting my lips in the fountain, and at the second I was pausing to exchange four words only with the lady of my soul, and at the third I said 'Vamos!' and at the fourth—look you! I am here." So he unlocks the door and lights the stairway with his lantern until I have ascended the first flight, when he cheerily calls out, "Adios!" and shuts me into darkness which I am expected to illuminate for my further climb by striking matches.

HOW FANS GET BROKEN.

Madrid streets are by no means altogether delectable. Some are broad and well-kept, but others are narrow, dirty, and malodorous. Worst of all, to my own thinking, is the Madrid stare, which, hardly less offensive than the Paris stare, is more universal. It is amusing to see how fearlessly a matron of eighteen sallies forth alone, while many Madrid spinsters of fifty would not go a block unattended. Nor are annoyances confined to staring. Even in reputable shops a woman soon learns to be on her guard, when her attention is especially called to book or picture, lest it prove something of a disgusting sort.

"But why do you mind?" said a highly-bred Madrid lady to me with a puzzled look. "Men have their own heads full of these sillinesses, and they suppose women are as foolish as themselves. They are much more careful, too, with foreigners than with us." Another lady, who, under stress of family misfortune, was taking a few boarders, told me that she had never received Spanish gentlemen, because of her daughters. "Foreign gentlemen, the Germans, English, and Americans whom I have had here," she said, "are very strange about that, but it is much nicer. They treat the girls as friends, and show the same respect the last day as the first. Of Spaniards that couldn't be expected. Our young men are all for love-making and such nonsense. And my daughters have no father nor brothers to protect them."

That very fact ought to be their perfect protection with gentlemen, I said.

"Oh, Spaniards are gentlemen," she loyally hastened to declare. "They are the most gallant gentlemen in the world. The trouble is, they are a little too gallant."

Madrid is better than the cities of Andalusia and worse than the cities of northern Spain in its treatment of women. A young Spanish girl cannot walk alone, however sedately, in Seville, without a running fire of salutations—"Oh, the pretty face!" at home, where servants sing and children prattle, ladies chatter, and gentlemen jest, all in an atmosphere of ease, leisure, and spontaneous sociability. The father is not preoccupied with business, the mother has never dreamed of belonging to a woman's club, the children have little taste for reading, and few books to read. So talking is the order of the day, and how they talk! Lingering half the morning over the desayuno of thick, cinnamon-flavored chocolate, into which are dipped strips of bread, two-thirds of the afternoon over the almuerzo, a substantial repast of meat and vegetables, fruit, and dulces, and all the evening over the comida, where soup and the national dish of puchero, whose principal ingredients seem to be boiled meat and garbanzos, are added to the noontide bill of fare, they chatter, chatter, chatter, like the teeth of Harry Gill.

Spaniards are temperate in food and drink. Drunkenness is rare. They use more water than wine, and although they have a grand appetite for sweets, they take them in comparatively simple forms. The national lack of enterprise is conspicuous even here, for dearly as the Spaniard dotes on chocolate and sugar, Madrid does not make her own chocolate creams, but imports them from Paris, to sell, when they are too hard to eat, at a price too high to pay.

SMOKING AND CONVERSATION.

But smoking and talking are indulgences which Madrileños carry to excess. Leaning out from the balcony, a gayly painted case of paper cigarettes at hand, they will pass hours in bantering their wives, whom they worship much as they worship the images of Mary, delighting to dress them in fine clothes and glittering trinkets, and expecting in return, it is said, their pardon for a multitude of sins. And when my lord saunters forth to "rest" in one of the iron chairs that line the promenades, or in a café window, or at an open-air table before one of the frequent stalls of cooling beverages, the women of the house flock together

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Master of Life.

I am the plow,
Master of Life,
Where my sharp coulter leads
Ceases sterility;
And, by my largesses
Gladdened and satisfied,
Follow the peoples!

I, in the glimmering dawn,
Furrowing circlewise—
Leaving wide gaps where Death
Swung his black gates anon—
Traced the foundations where
Rose the proud battlements,
Bastions and walls round
The City of Life!

To me for charity
Come the worn mendicants,
Footing it painfully
Out from the darkness
Into the silence—
Here are my alms for you
Poured forth abundantly—
Yours while the earth knows
Summer and Winter,
Seedtime and harvest—

Eat and be glad!
Egypt and Nineveh,
Rome and Assyria
Were but my pensioners;
I am the permanent,
Still stand my kingdoms—
Still wave the cornfields—
Seeming but slave indeed,
Master of Life am I—
I am the plow!
—W. G. HOLE in the Spectator.

Mental Fatigue in the Schoolroom.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

Regarding the number of hours of mental application per day which may be safely expected of a pupil in school, investigations have tended to show that there is a danger of requiring too many. When pupils return to school morning after morning without having recovered from the previous day's labors, it is evident that too heavy drafts are being made upon their nervous capital. It may be said in reply that many factors conspire to produce this depleted condition, as insufficient sleep, inadequate nutrition, and outside duties; but the answer is that under such unfavorable circumstances less work may be demanded. As the curriculum is planned in many places, alike in graded and ungraded schools, the pupil is expected to be employed in the school for five or six hours a day, no matter what may be his age, and to this work should be added studies at home for the older students.

Now, as Kraeplin has justly observed, nature ordains that a young child should not give six hours' daily concentrated attention in the schoolroom, but, rather, she has taken pains to implant deeply within him a profound instinct to preserve his mental health by refusing to attend to hard work for such a long period. Consequently, in such an educational régime, the mind of the pupil continually wanders from the duties in hand. The most serious aspect of this is apparent, that when attention is constantly demanded and not given, or when a pupil is pretending or attempting to keep his thoughts turned in a given direction, yet allows them to drift aimlessly because he is practically unable to control them, he is acquiring an unfortunate habit of mental dissipation.

Drum Horses in the British Army.

From The Woman's Home Companion.

In the army of Great Britain the bands of cavalry are mounted, and the honorary position in these musical cavalcades is that of the bearer of the kettledrums. The horse selected for this high position is often piebald, but this particular coloring is not essential to the office; the animal may be pure white. At any rate, his appearance must be consistent with the show piece he is in the band. His education is severe and persistent, bringing him at last up to that point where his pride and intelligence make him a dignified and graceful bearer of the handsome trappings that surround his high calling. His nerves are severely tried by the booming of the enormous drums he is destined to bear, but in time he becomes as indifferent to the noise as do his brothers to the singing bullets. In the parade his rider has his hands full in the use of the sticks. He controls the steed by means of the reins which are fastened to the stirrup-strap near the foot.

The fame of the drum horse is often won on the field of battle. His duty classes him with the war horse, and in similar lines lies his path to glory and renown. The horse that wins laurels in the battlefield and carries himself with becoming dignity in the parades of peace will sometimes find himself in the line of promotion to the proud position of drum horse in the regimental band.

Dutch Cleanliness a Myth!

From The Pall Mall Magazine.

Dutch cleanliness! Another common fallacy! True enough, scrubbing and washing appear to be the sole occupation of the Dutch housewife; women and children are always spotless in their attire, bright and clean as far as their persons are exposed to the public eye; but in Volendam at least—I will not vouch for the rest of Holland—this cleanliness is only on the surface, so much so that artists are positively afraid of taking a model to their studio.

That sea water could be used for bathing never seems to strike the intelligence of the natives; at least, I do not think that their dread of water is merely due to their fear of getting in direct touch with the unpleasant things which are floating on the surface of the Zuyder Zee, among which rotten cabbage leaves are certainly not the most objectionable. And what is the use of washing and cleaning linen and household utensils from morning to night, if the water used for the purpose is of the nature of Volendam Canal—a stagnant pool, the receptacle for the refuse of the whole village? Milk cans, table linen, spoons and forks and plates are dipped indiscriminately into this evil-smelling, grimy liquid, which cannot but nourish the germs of typhoid fever and other infectious diseases. That is the much-vaunted Dutch cleanliness!

The Brothers.

From The Conservator.

My brother has his pocket and I have mine. Sometimes his hand is in my pocket. Sometimes my hand is in his. We talk fairly face to face and meanwhile surreptitiously commit our felonies. I do not attribute malice to him. He does not believe I mean him harm. Our pockets are enemies. Our hearts are friends. We travel together making love. And while we travel we plot in separate skulls for private advantage. What is the circumstance which involves life in such twists and contortions? Sometimes I seem all snarled and gnarled, mixed and knotty, a disenchanted mystery balked and damned in self-hypocrisy. I throw my neighbor down. I see him suffer—suffer by my hand. His day comes. I lie there at his feet, ingloriously defeated. There is no quarrel. Yet we fight. I rob him. Then I am the commercial genius. I succor him. Then I am the philanthropist. His rôle to me, as mine to him, alternates between theft and benevolence.

We have colored our coats according to their office—black for trade, red for the parlor, and white for worship. Having concluded that I come number one and my brother as a not too close second, I corral his belongings and leave him to starve in the desert. Leave him to starve—yes; and then pray that God may fend the defenseless. I ostracize, banish, even obliterate, social compassion, whether next door or at the end of the cable. The preliminary to my charity is exploitation. I offend a thousand times that I may once be given grace. In all my life I have never walked the streets of my city with the lofty Jesus. And yet Jesus has been the plaything of my lips and the toy of phrases and genuflections. Did it acknowledge Him once, the great world must acknowledge the possibility of a revolution. But to acknowledge the Jesus would be to walk down Chestnut Street or Beacon or Broadway with the next beggar in rags. I would rather be out in the jeweled battle, reducing broadcloth to homespun, or bestowing false values upon vanities and vices.

A Duel in Honduras.

From Donahoe's.

We were invited to witness a duel between two natives, one selected from each army. Hostilities were entirely suspended for the time being and both commanders drew up their forces in battle array to witness the conflict. With few exceptions the soldiers were a motley crowd, armed with all fashions of weapons, not more than 500 on each side carrying modern firearms. A few of the leaders were arrayed in gorgeous trappings, reminding one of the splendor of European commanders, without the power or wealth which sustained these.

The scene recalled the days of chivalry, though without its glamour, when some fearless knight met the mightiest champion of the enemy in the open plain, and the mutual hatred of the contending forces was, for the while, forgotten in admiration of unflinching valor.

At the sound of the trumpet two stalwart natives, naked to the waist, rushed into the open space between the two forces and commenced a most savage struggle. They were armed with short, blunt blades, something like the Bowie knife of the North American Indian. There was absolutely no skill in their use. Just mad, savage abandon, slashing each other in face, arms, and breast, till they fell exhausted from loss of blood, even then dragging themselves over the bloody ground to get one more slash even in the death struggle.

All this time both armies were shouting themselves hoarse, every man screaming for the success of his champion. When all was over they carried the men away in solemn procession, and a herald gave formal notice that in six hours hostilities would be resumed. Never was valor wasted in a more cursed cause; never the sacred tree of liberty watered with more wanton blood. Never can there be a healthful planting or outgrowth of freedom in such soil and with such cultivation.

That Vanishing Madeira.

From Blackwood.

It was in Scotland, and at dinner sherry and claret made their appearance on the table. I chose what I anticipated would be the lesser of the two evils and helped myself to the claret, a dark-colored, icy-cold fluid, for the introduction of which to many a hitherto blameless middle-class household the nation had lately become indebted to Mr. Gladstone. My host hardly touched any wine himself, but I noticed that his taciturn friend lost no chance at the sherry, filling and emptying his glass with the utmost regularity, and at last, imagining it would at all events contain a sufficiency of alcohol to counteract the ill-effects of the Bordeaux already beginning to lie very chill on my stomach, I determined to try it myself.

Imagine my astonishment when, in place of the liquid fire made in Hamburg I had anticipated, there glided over my palate what I can truthfully affirm to be the very finest, silkiest Madeira I have ever tasted, and, determined to make up for lost time, I incontinentally took a back-hander, only to find that but one glass remained in the bottle! My Amphitryon noted by approval of this and remarked: "I thenk yon's guid sherry. I hae but twarree [Anglicè, two or three] bottles of it left. It cam' to me frae my wife's uncle, whae was Captain o' an East Indiaman. Ye like the wine, do ye not, Laidlaw?" he added, turning to his silent friend, who, speaking for the first time since the ladies had left the room, replied: "Ay, it's guid wine, but it's no strang aneuch!" and again relapsed into silence.

I have many melancholy gastronomical recollections, but few sadder than this, when I think that I sat by and watched nearly a whole bottle of the finest Madeira I had ever tasted, or shall probably ever taste again, disappear down the gullet of a man whose only appreciation of it was that it failed to burn his whisky-hardened palate.

Parables.

From Good Words.

A few epitaphs are parables. Some of these liken life to an inn. In Mickleburst Churchyard:

Life is an inn, where all men bait.
The waiter Time, the landlord Fate;
Death is the score, by all men due;
I've paid my shot—and so must you.

In Melton Mowbray Churchyard:

This world's an inn, and I her guest;
I've eat and drunk and took my rest
With her awhile, and now I pay
Her lavish Bill and go my way.

In Langton (Cumberland) and Stratton (Cornwall):

Life's an inn; think man this truth upon.
Some only breakfast and are quickly gone,
Others to dinner stay and are full fed,
The oldest man but sups and goes to bed.
Large is his score who tarries through the day;
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.

At Barnwell—On an Innkeeper:

Man's life is like a Winter's day,
Some only breakfast and away;
Others to dinner stay and are full fed,
The oldest man but sups and goes to bed;
Large is his debt who lingers out the day;
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.
Death is the waiter, some few run on tick,
And some, alas! must pay the Bill to Nick!
Tho' I owed much, I hope long trust is given,
And truly mean to pay all debts in heaven.

Radiated Heat for Snake Bites.

From Forest and Stream.

The early application of radiated heat has been a long time known as an effective antidote to bites of snakes, insects, and to punctured wounds, as from fish fins and sharp inanimate bodies.

I cannot recall reading this fact anywhere, yet I think that it is well known, and like Wau-Kau-Mah, I mention it for the benefit of the readers of Forest and Stream. Even those who are "chained to business" may use it, as it is good for spider bites.

Dr. Constance Hering, a noted scientist, who died in Philadelphia in 1880, aged eighty-one years, was the first person I know of who had used radiated heat to antidote the poison of a snake bite. This he did in his own person, and successfully antidoted the virus of one of the most poisonous snakes of South America, the Lachesis trigonocephalus. It seems strange that although the fact that radiated heat is so generally known to be an antidote to all kinds of virus, it is so seldom used as such.

Those who hunt and fish usually have the means at hand to apply it. I have used a lighted cigar, a bunch of waste, a pine torch, the flame of a gasoline lamp, but best of all the glowing embers of the camp fire.

When the fin of a fish punctures the finger or the hand a sharp pain usually ensues, and may extend from the wound up the arm to the shoulder. This pain is often excruciating and sickening. Hold the wound close to a red-hot ember or anything giving off an equal amount of heat, and you will note that in a minute or two all the pain is gone and that it is seldom necessary to repeat the application of heat. Healing takes place without further attention.

When the face or other parts of the body are tingling and burning and itching from mosquito bites so that it is impossible to go to sleep, give the parts a dose of radiated heat, and you will go to sleep without further annoyance from the old bites.

A Prayer.

Lord, in thy abounding grace,
Give to me one little place
Where earth's beauties I may see,
With no man to envy me!

Let my children breathe in health;
Let them know the poor man's wealth—
To live free beneath the sky,
Shunning, dreading no man's eye.

Let the dear wife of my heart
Share with me the greater part
Of my hours, and grant that we,
Free of care, may worship thee.

To our own give us true claim,
Wronging none in right or name,
Loving all things to their worth
Till we leave thy blessed earth.

But if it should be thy will
We should strive and suffer still,
Give us grace to keep unstained
Till thy peace at last is gained.

Fame and wealth to others, then;
This to me and mine. Amen!
—TUDOR JENKS in The Outlook.

Blacks in English Service.

From The Cornhill.

Our blacks in the Soudan campaign were full of curious superstitions, with, strange to say, an implicit belief in their white officers' powers as averters of the evil effects of magic. Often have I known a stalwart Nafar (private) come before his commanding officer in the orderly room with the complaint that he had been bewitched, and go away quite happy with a letter to the Hakeem to give him some medicine to break the charm. Often was one told on the rifle range by a man that his rifle was bewitched, and one broke the supposed spell by loading it for him, or by firing a round or two one's self.

The Fertites were supposed by the other men to turn into hyenas at night and to dig up and eat the dead; and my old black servant used gravely to inform me, if sometimes I hazarded a remark as to the noise a hyena was making, "That is no hyena; that is the voice of Sabr Effendi," the said Sabr Effendi being a black Captain in the battalion. This same old servant was a great character, and quite doglike in his fidelity. Poor old man! the shaking about on a camel, and the wear and tear of campaigning, proved too much for him, and he developed a weak heart. I managed, however, to obtain a good post for him in Lower Egypt, and I hope that his shadow has increased since last I saw him. He had been in the old army, and had been stationed at Debba in the first days of Mahdism; had taken part in a great fight there, in which the dervishes were defeated with heavy loss, and returned there with me in 1896. One day he appeared before me in great excitement, saying, "I have found my daughter." "I didn't know you had one, Selim," said I. "Neither did I until today. She was still unborn when I left her here, and her mother died in giving birth to her." "Then how on earth can you tell that she is your daughter after all these years, and since you have never set eyes on her?" "By her resemblance to me!" This seemed to be such an extraordinary claim to kinship by two blacks who had probably neither of them owned a looking-glass and who were exactly like the rest of their fellows, that it left me speechless. However, the old man was perfectly pleased and satisfied, and eventually carried the girl north with him and installed her in his family.

After Supper.

(An Old Song Reversed.)

"When the bosom heaves a sigh,"
After eating pigeon-pie;
"When the heart o'erflows with grief,"
Veal and ham won't bring relief;
When the joys of life are fled,
Lobster-salad weighs like lead;
When you hate the world's cold ways,
After too much mayonnaise.

When fair Nature fails to please,
Thro' not stinting Stilton cheese;
When you find that love is vain,
Port don't mix well with champagne;
When this earth is all ajar
Thro' that beastly big cigar;
When each nerve appears to ache
Green Chartreuse is a mistake.
ENVOY.
To alleviate your distress,
Try a stiffish B. & S.;
Later, when your sorrows stop,
Eat a plain grilled mutton chop,
With a pomme au naturel—
Soon you will be feeling well.
—In Punch.

Beating the Bounds.

From Good Words.

"Beating the bounds" in Rogation Week is not peculiar to the City of London, but it is accompanied by ceremonial scarcely to be seen elsewhere. The church beadle, staff in one hand, a bunch of flowers in the other, with the ward beadle in his gold-laced gown, head the procession. The boys follow, sometimes decorated with rosettes, carrying willow wands. The parish officials come next. Each time a boundary mark is beaten the boys huzza. The "beating of the bounds" of St. Katherine Coleman includes a visit to Fenchurch Street Station. Some of the marks can only be reached from the line, and the traffic is delayed until the ceremony has been performed. The business of the day done, the boys are treated to ginger beer and buns, and given a new three-penny bit each.

"Beating the bounds" seems formerly to have implied beating the boys as well. The children of the parish had the boundaries painfully impressed upon them by a drubbing from the beadle, administered as they came to the marks. It was, too, considered the thing, when a stream cut the boundary line, to throw in a boy or two. All this gave an infinite zest to the proceedings, especially for the boys. The officials were very zealous in the performance of this ancient custom. In one instance a nobleman's carriage stood across the boundary line; the coachman declined to move out of the way, whereupon "the churchwardens and other substantial men" of St. George's opened the door and marched through the carriage, followed by a motley train of "sweeps, urchins, and scavengers." Thus was pride humbled to a fall. Parochialism and patriotism may, as it seems, have points in common. The oldest boundary mark in the city is dated 1615. It is fixed low down in the outer wall of Copthall Buildings, Coleman Street, in the Parish of St. Stephen's.

The French Feuilleton.

From Chambers's Journal.

Though the halfpenny journal feuilletoniste may not practice literature in its highest form, it is not the first comer who can hope to excel in the art. Men who have once caught the ear of their special public can command very large sums of money for their work, and find in their material prosperity consolation for the knowledge that their names will not go down to posterity. Their traducers maintain that the whole secret consists in terminating each installment in such a manner that the reader must wait with impatience for the continuation.

Ernest Blum, the author of so many rollicking farces, publishes the full recipe in his diary: "You may serve up whatever absurdity comes into your head, provided you terminate each installment something in this fashion: 'The assassin entered the room; the Countess shrieked. * * * (To be continued);' or this: 'Suddenly, in the doorway, a man's figure was outlined. Who was that man? (To be continued.)'" Blum also gives an example of an ending that missed fire: "The elephant seized Robert round the waist, and raised him high in the air! (To be continued.)" After reading this he waited, he says, with considerable anxiety for the morrow, as he had become deeply interested in Robert's welfare. When the next issue of the paper arrived, however, he read: "We will now leave Robert for some time in the grasp of the elephant; the reader is already quite sufficiently acquainted with our hero's energetic character to divine that, somehow or other, he will not let the elephant have the last word in the dispute." A good many readers, it is to be feared, like the diarist, then and there renounced all further interest in the energetic Robert.

For Scolds.

From Good Words.

Innumerable are the epitaphs sacred to the memory of overtalkative and scolding women. On a talkative old maid, 1750:

Beneath this silent stone is laid
A noisy antiquated maid,
Who from her cradle talked till death,
And he'er before was out of breath.

Here lies, returned to clay,
Miss Arabella Young,
Who on the First of May
Began to hold her tongue.

Against scolding wives:

Here lies my wife; here let her lie:
She's now at rest—and so am I!

Here lies my wife, and Heaven knows
Not less for mine than her repose.

Here snug in grave my wife doth lie:
Now she's at rest, and so am I.
—At Old Grey Friars, Edinburgh.

Here rests my spouse; no pair through life
So equal lived as we did;
Alike we shared perpetual strife,
Nor knew I rest till she did.

By Burns, on a henpecked country squire:

As Father Adam first was fooled,
A case that's still too common,
Here lies a man a woman ruled,
The devil ruled the woman.

In Essex:

Here lies the man Richard,
And Mary his wife;
Their surname was Pritchard,
They lived without strife;
And the reason was plain—
They abounded in riches,
They had no care or pain,
And his wife wore the "breeches."

Neapolitan Bandits, 1830.

From The National Review.

We were going along a straight wide road between vineyards, when, all of a sudden, Harriet uttered a shriek, and we beheld a man standing on the back of the carriage behind my parents. Three other men surrounded the carriage, one on each side and one at the horses' heads. Meanwhile the servants had been ordered to descend, which they promptly did, and lay flat on their faces on the ground. The man next to me was the most gentle, and had no dagger. The man behind had seized my father by the collar, and was brandishing a stiletto, which gleamed in the moonlight. Of course, they summoned us to give up whatever we had; but we had neither money nor jewelry. My father had some difficulty in getting at his pocket, being incumbered with a cloak over his greatcoat, and the man threatened him with his dagger—probably thinking he was fumbling for pistols—at which my mother, who was a tall, powerful woman, sprang up, seized the stiletto by the blade, and struggled with the man. By this time my father had got out his watch and purse and handed them over, coolly telling the man in Italian that he would be found out by means of the watch. Among other coins in his purse there was a double napoleon.

The brigands felt our feet to discover if we had any shoe buckles, and our ears for earrings, but in vain. We had a duvet covered with black silk and they took that. Harriet was waving her handkerchief frantically, crying out: "Niente di piu! Niente di piu!" whereupon they took that also. A scruple of conscience came over me as I remembered that I had on a watch which my eldest brother had given me just before we left England, and which I valued very much. The man felt me all over and I thought he must have discovered it, but the carefully pinned shawl defeated him. We made no resistance and did not cry out, except Harriet's first warning shriek. But during this time all sorts of thoughts crowded into our minds. At last the brigands said we might go. The coachman and the laquais de place sprang into their places, and we set off at full gallop as hard as we could go. And then we began to be very much afraid, for we thought what if we should encounter more of these men and have nothing to give them? We had to stop at the inn at Ponte della Madalena to water the horses.

The men were afterward caught, and the man who threatened us was sentenced to imprisonment for life. The watch and the double napoleon were recovered; the duvet, too, all slit up. Some time afterward, in some negotiations between England and Sicily on the subject of sulphur duties, the Neapolitan Government desired favorable consideration on the score of its activity in bringing these brigands to justice.

Fishing in Samoa.

From Forest and Stream.

It is impossible to tell what fish were taken. They looked like odds and ends of the rainbow for variety of color, and their shapes were as grotesque as a Chinese puzzle. To be sure, they all had Samoan names, but that leaves one not at all the wiser, for they have not yet passed under the study of Jordan or Gilbert and Bean, who know the fine points of fishes. It is enough to say that they took to bait and fly as greedily as if they had been brought up to the white man's fishery. Fishing until weary, there was a large catch, and with very few duplicates.

One of the fish taken on the back of the surf had a curious little story. It despised the bait, and any one who has seen these sea worms will not blame any fish for rejecting them. But this was a dainty fish, with the clean lines of the mackerel, yet only half as large. It responded promptly to a small fly put together of two green feathers and one red one from the head of the common parrakeet. It was just a little dash of color. There is not an insect in Samoa that has that coloration, but it attracted the fish and that is all that is needed. The fish was very dainty fawn color, faintly spotted on the sides and belly, with steel blue dots regularly though sparsely placed. Just behind the gill cover on each side was a spot the size of a dime of deep indigo. When Pakele had lifted it out of the landing net he looked at it with as much interest as the fisher, and then put it in the basket with the others. The native girls promptly took it out, and put it in another basket, which they kept. Pakele took it back, and the girls repeated their performance. When he reclaimed it once more the girls refused to give it up, which led the old priest to give them a scolding for their discourtesy. But the girls and women who joined the party scolded back in turn. They said that Pakele was a man and must not have the fish. It turned out that there has always been a taboo on this particular fish; it is always the property of the women, and men are forbidden to keep or eat it. There is no penalty for breaking the taboo, but, none the less, not a single male Samoan will confess to having tasted the forbidden delicacy. And it is a delicacy, for there is no other fish in the South Sea so finely flavored.

Our Campo Santo.

Murray Seasongood in Harvard Advocate.

It was Louis XIV. who moved from the castle at St. Germain, because he could see from one of the windows in it the burial place of his predecessors at St. Denis. Too many of us, here in Cambridge, look on the graveyard between the First Parish and Christ Churches in the same way—seeing in it merely the evidence that dead people are there; but if we regard it as we should, striving to remember what manner of men lie there, we shall feel that the inclosure is holy ground.

The tombs in themselves are not lovely; they are, for the most part, slabs of dull leaden-blue slate, bordered with conventional daffodils. The arched top is covered, now by a skull with hourglass or crossbones beneath, or else by a Puritanic angel, to whose neck is yoked an uncomfortable looking pair of wings, from between which peers a face, with curls so prim and a countenance so little joyous, as to make one fear heaven is, after all, rather an abode of sanctity than of bliss. A few modern horrors stand out flashily, and near them—as if to point out and rebuke the vanity of it all—are some of the graves most cracked and worn, bereft of their inscriptions by that same resistless nature which erected them. Rectangular brick or granite sepulchres, somewhat larger than the rest, also help to discriminate between "these heirs to six feet of sod"—mark the resting place of a great man or a rich one; a college President, honored with the regulation "doggerel dirge and Latin epitaph" or a merchant. One of the finest of these—as if to show nature's varied resources in destroying traces of the individual—is completely smothered with ivy.

Nor are the epitaphs exceptional; most of them recite the obvious fact that he who lies beneath was born and died; and, as in most graveyards, the number of his virtues increases with the size of the tombstone. The moral suggests, usually in very bad taste, that "to die is gain," and "how soon the grave will be your lot." The much-sung brownstone table, whose fine legs are becoming shaky, has carved on it a roguish-looking sun, and no simple inscription, to Col. John Vassal, d. 1747."

Away over near the railing of Christ Church, though, and almost hidden by the bushes, is a much more impressive tomb—a very plain, small stone, with placid angel head and the inscription:

"Mr. John Stearns, only son of the Rev. Mr. David Stearns. He died in the service of his country."

"Aug. 22, 1776, and in ye 23d year of his age."

Still, it was not of these I had intended to speak; the old churchyard is the "Memorial" in the earliest period of Harvard's history. That it is not exclusively Harvard's serves only to enhance its value by recalling a time of small beginnings, when the infant college shared gladly with the town a church and sorrowfully a churchyard.

From the start public commencements and all solemn inaugurations were held in the church. At prayers, students occupied the gallery, but (it is recorded sorrowfully) they contributed little save their presence, until a regular charge was placed on their term bills. The connection between the church and the college lasted until 1816, so that the adjacent graveyard marks a definite period, approximately the first two centuries of Harvard's life.

We of the present are too apt to consider as our great men of olden times—if, indeed, we think of them at all—John and Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Otis, Quincy and Warren. But they belong rather to the century than to Harvard; they are great to us only because they served their country. But in the old churchyard lie "ministers all of unambitious good," without whose patient, unselfish toil the Revolutionary heroes of a much later time, would never have been able to come to Harvard.

First and noblest of these is Henry Dunster, who died in 1659. The first President set an example to the college that can never be surpassed. He lavished on the infant college, all he had; the kindliness of his nature contrasted strangely with the quick and passionate temper of the master. Eaton, who had preceded him; he builded a President's house, "out of love for the college, and under conditions very damageful to himself," and at added and purely voluntary inconvenience suffered the college printing press to be run in it. But "Undank ist der Menschen sohn" was as true then as now. President Dunster once expressed himself in public against paedobaptism, and the holy men about—Harvard, at the time was thought liberal—decided he must be removed. The President's petition, in which he begged a respite until March, that his wife and sick child might not be exposed to the cold of dead Winter, was grudgingly granted.

But even after his unkind exile, Dunster's devotion to the college did not cease, and his dying wish was to be interred near the scene of his labors. His tomb, restored early in this century, stands in the centre of the churchyard. It is consonant with the character of the man; a stone of severe white.

The next President Chauncy, who lies near him, was of like stuff. His sufferings were as many and as bravely borne. Perhaps the surest witness of his self-imposed poverty is the tombstone of his wife, which I stumbled on quite by accident. It is one of the poorest of all, perfectly plain, but for the rudely carved lettering: "Mrs. Catherine Chauncy, d. 1687."

Increase Mather furnishes like evidence. "He could not have subsisted if he had not received supplies from England, out of estate he left there." In 1663 he petitioned the General Court for succor, saying "he had been compelled to expend his own estate, and besides had been brought greatly into debt; that the provision for the President was not suitable, being without land to keep either a horse or cow upon, or habitation to be dry or warm in." The petition was dismissed by a sharp "The Magistrates consent not thereto."

At the time of this rebuff President Chauncy was over seventy years of age; yet did he "not bate one job or heart or hope, but steered right onward" in the service of the college until his death, nine years later, in 1672.

Of those Presidents who followed, acting "as ever in their Great Taskmaster's eye," the tombs of Hoar, Oakes, Leverett, Wadsworth, Willard, and Webber—the last two sharing a slab—are still easily discernible. With the names of others, however, time has been more impatient. In the case of Moses Titcomb—he died 1763—wind and rain have swept away and dirt has quite filled up the catalogue of his virtues, sparing only the words, "Universitatis Harvardianae." So may the name of the college continue to stand out long after we too shall have ceased to be.

Any graveyard can cause a sentimental sigh. Only this one, though, can remind us of the unwavering devotion of our predecessors in this ancient corporation. With them, "Death has done all that death can." What if their tombs are falling into decay? They need not "the labor of an age in piled stones * * * or star-pointing pyramid." Their monument is the university.

Jim Crow.

Oh, say, Jim Crow,
Why is it you always go
With a gloomy coat of black
The year long on your back?
Why don't you change its hue,
At least for a day or two,
To red or green or blue?
And why do you always wear
Such a sober, sombre air,
As glum as the face of Care?
I wait for your reply,
And into the peaceful pause
There comes your curious, croaking cry—
"Oh, because! 'cause! 'cause!"

Oh, say, Jim Crow,
Why, when the farmers sow,
And the corn springs up in the row,
And the days that once were brief
Grow long, and laugh into leaf,
Do you play the rascally thief?
I can see by the look in your eye—
Wary and wise and sly—
That you know the code in vogue;
Why will you then, oh, why
Persist in the path of the rogue?
I harken for your reply,
And into the empty pause
There rings your graceless, grating cry—
"Oh, because! 'cause! 'cause!"

And say, Jim Crow,
With all of the lore you know—
Lore of the wood and field,
Lore of the night and the clear
Depths of the atmosphere,
To our duller ken concealed—
Why is it you ever speak
With a mingled squawk and a squeak?
You, with your talents all,
And your knowledge of this and that,
Why must you sing like a squall,
And talk like a perfect "flat?"
I listen for your reply,
But in the lapse and the pause
All I hear is your impudent curse—
"Oh, because! 'cause! 'cause!"
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in The Woman's Home Companion.

Smoke—To Twig.

From Notes and Queries.

This was far from being an unusual word with the Elizabethans:

In some I smokt
Both privy tremblings, and close vent of tears,
In him yet not a soft conceit of theirs
Could all my search see.

Chapman's "Homer's Odyssey," Book xi., ll., 712-15.

In our school games of hiding and finding, of which there were several, the expression "I smoke him!" was constantly used, and this meant that the hiding place of the hider was "twigged," or "found"; in fact, "twig" was used quite as much as "smoke." We often asked, "Dost smoke?" —understand; and the reply often was, "Ah! Ah, tumble tow'!!" Later, when some of us began to know a little French, the phrase became "Twiggy-voo?"

Indian Native Correspondence.

From "Notes from a Diary." Sir M. E. Grant Duff.

I have now on my table a petition addressed to

"The Almighty God,
Care of
The Right Honorable
Mountstuart E. Grant Duff,
Governor of Madras,"

from market people at Trichinopoly, dissatisfied with the decision of their municipality upon a small matter, with which the Government was unable to interfere.

Mr. Buck gave me the following:

"Office Note.

"Office cat, by reason of death of rats, daily growing lean. Will Superintendent please increase the contingent allowance for her restoration to stoutness?"

And this appeal against a fine by a native Christian:

"Your Honor may be right, I may be wrong: I may be right, Honor wrong; let Honor give me back the fine, and then at day of resurrection, when all hearts will be open, if I am wrong, I will most gladly, Sir, return your Honor the money."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

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For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

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For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all parts East. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

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Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany."
Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
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Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R. foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

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Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Also Saturdays, Steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS
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EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Sept. 11, Dec. 4
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For Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Sat., at 3 P. M., and Sat., at 4 P. M. H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

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Conducted Parties will leave New York August 17.
Nova Scotia Tour, occupying eleven days, $49.
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All Expenses Included.

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Our last party of the season to this delightful resort will leave by the S. S. Trinidad August 19. Eleven-Day Tour.
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Railroad and Steamship Tickets and Sleeping car accommodations anywhere and everywhere, for individual travelers, at lowest rates.
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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, S'HAMPTON, BREMEN.
†Kaiser W.de Gr. Aug. 16 Seale.....August 29
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††Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
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Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 17, Noon
Prins Reg. Luitpold.....Thurs., Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
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Sailing at 11 A. M.
Ems.....Sept. 9 Aller.....Sept. 23
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), H'mburg
F. Bism'ck, Aug. 24, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Sept. 7, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 14, 10 AM | Columbia, Oct. 12, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Patricia, Aug. 19, 3:30 PM | Penn'lva., Sept. 2, 3:30 PM
Phoenicia, Aug. 22, 6 AM | Palatia, Sept. 9, 8 AM
Waldeck, Aug. 26, 9:30 AM | Pretoria, Sept. 16, 2 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Paul.....August 16 St. Paul.....Sept. 6
New York.....August 23 New York.....Sept. 13
St. Louis.....Aug. 30 St. Louis.....Sept. 20

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Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
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*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
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National Bank of Commerce
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Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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71 Broadway, New York.
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FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 23d day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

National Tube Company.
The Transfer Books and the Stock Ledgers of both the Preferred Stock and the Common Stock of the National Tube Company will, in accordance with a vote of its Board of Directors, be closed from two o'clock P. M. Aug. 15th, 1899, until ten o'clock A. M. Sept. 1st, 1899, for the purpose of exchanging the permanent certificates of stock for the temporary certificates now held by its stockholders.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

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TO SPECULATORS.
Know one stock on which thousands can be made. Am in a confidential position with Broad St. house. Want to meet party who will carry it on percentage. F. C. F., Box 168 Times.

FINANCIAL FORECAST.

Several correspondents have asked what P., C., C. & St. L. stock will be worth after the United States courts have forced the Pennsylvania Railway Company to fulfill its obligations. It seems conservative to estimate that legitimate repairs for that remarkable property can be provided for, with cost of operation included, for 60% of its gross earnings. It is also conservative to estimate the gross earnings for the near future at $19,000,000 per year. If the corporation saves 40% of this amount it will have net result after paying fixed charges, say $4,700,000, which is 10% on all the stock. Under any reasonable allowance the Pan Handle stock will become an 8% stock. Fort Wayne stock 7% guaranteed is eagerly sought for by the Pennsylvania Company at 200. Pan Handle stock will have one advantage over the Fort Wayne stock, which cannot pay more than 7%. As years go on the Pan Handle Company will be able to pay ten or twelve per cent. or more. Even if the articles of incorporation are ignored, Pan Handle stock is worth more than Omaha, and will ultimately sell higher. Under the most conservative methods of calculation, with the obligation of the Pennsylvania Railroad in force, the value of Pan Handle stock will range above 200. Several corporation lawyers of National renown who are under professional engagement, and several other corporation lawyers who have become interested in this stock simply as investors, have given unanimous and unmodified opinion that it is not possible for the United States courts to ignore this agreement of record. The minority stockholders of the J., M. & I. bridge have just defeated the Pennsylvania Railway Company, although they have no such contract of record to protect them. Under the circumstances, this stock may be safely regarded as the most remarkable investment which has yet developed in connection with American Railways. The friends of this column may rely upon this conclusion, and buy the stock without reference to temporary prices.

ARE STOCKS TOO HIGH?

We think stocks are relatively low. Mr. Keene is reported to have said: "Market prices of stocks fully discount present conditions and prospects." Such statement from such source is surprising. It will profit little to balance one opinion against another, but it will certainly interest our readers to know that among all the prominent men in Wall Street whose views are known to the writer, there is not one who will indorse this bold, unmodified, one-sided statement. One certain method of justifying opinion with reference to values, and especially with reference to "prospects" of values, is the tendency of the rates of dividends. There is not one dividend-paying railway stock which now gives indication of going to a lower rate of payment before it goes to a higher level. Certainly Pennsylvania, St. Paul, Louisville & Nashville, and Union Pacific preferred will pay more before they pay less. This is true of nearly every railway company. If these important railroads were located in England, their stocks would be selling at more than 50% advance of our prices. Yet this country is growing more rapidly than England. These railroads cannot be duplicated. It is the opinion of this column that the better class of railway shares will increase their rates of dividend, from time to time, and their shares in the market will pivot, from time to time, at higher levels, and ultimately pass out of the speculative arena. Mr. Keene says, "Extensive liquidation must inevitably come, for it is the only means in sight to reduce the distended loan accounts of banks and trust companies." Almost all the brokers have made sufficient contracts for time money to protect themselves in their operations. Under such circumstances the brokers naturally advise their customers to retain their holdings, and their demands for call money will be correspondingly reduced. There is no better basis for a bull market, as far as money is concerned. Outside of the City of New York there are about three hundred million dollars more money in the United States than was held in similar manner one year ago. A large portion of this money is owned by the farmers and deposited in local banks. It is reasonable to conclude that higher rates of money in New York will bring such funds from all parts of the United States. In the absence of public alarm and distrust increased rates of interest will always call money to the locality where it is needed. Mr. Keene expects "extensive liquidation." The indications are unmistakable, as shown by the records of the transfer offices of all important railroads, that the American public is absorbing securities at this time. In the absence of some great National or international alarm the American investing public will continue to absorb sound securities. It is our belief that there is no "extensive liquidation" in sight, and there is nothing in view to undermine public confidence sufficiently to create such liquidation. The net earnings do not justify liquidation. Even the industrial combinations are earning so much money that, while we may guard our friends against them in speculation, we can safely encourage the investing public to buy them for permanent holdings. This is the second time we have taken issue with Mr. Keene's bearish views. On the former occasion the market had conspicuous advance.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Last week we gave the opinion that when London stops selling Pennsylvania Railway stock its market price on the New York Stock Exchange will be rapidly advanced. Already we see less disposition on the part of foreign holders to sell this stock, and believe that the immediate future will lift the load with which foreigners have held this security down. As President Cassatt comes to understand the mistakes of his predecessor in dealing with the equities of that system he will change the methods of the company in its relations to others, and thus improve the financial tone and reputation of the corporation. It is the absence of confiding reliance upon the management of the Pennsylvania Railway Company on the part of investors which has caused that stock to sell relatively lower than New York Central. Investors do not risk their money in the purchase of a high priced stock unless they have confidence in the morality of the management.

NOT ANOTHER RICHMOND TERMINAL.

There has been growing conviction in Wall Street that either the Southern Railway Company or the Plant Railway system will acquire the Brunswick property. Each of these railroads has a terminus in Brunswick, and neither of them can permit the other to obtain full ownership of this important port. Wall Street must change its mind and consider whether the Brunswick Company will not become owner of the railroad. The Richmond Terminal was not well planned, nor fairly executed. The managers of the Brunswick Company are thinking men and upright men. They have a stock which is listed, well distributed, and low priced. They have a part of great importance in its relations to Southern developments. If there is a Brunswick Terminal Company it will be a great move for the stockholders. Whatever its directors do will be done for the benefit of the property. Our readers may depend upon it they will do much.

IMMEDIATE MARKET.

The writer has recently been specially observant of two stocks, and in view of the remarkable orders which seem to be passing for execution we think we can speak with reliance upon immediate quotations as far as these stocks are concerned. So also in the general market, as stated one week ago, we expect the general market to develop into a strong upward movement under the leadership of St. Paul. Brunswick stock is being sought for and will advance. Pan Handle is urgently sought for. It will not sell below present prices. It will cross par before it sells under 71. If its market movement is measured by its merit the rise will cover a hundred points and then it will continue to advance.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000
FIRST MORTGAGE 5%
50-Year Gold Bonds of
The Michigan Lake Superior Power Co.

OFFICE, WEST END TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated under the Laws of Michigan. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st, at THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO., Philadelphia, Trustee.
Bonds in Denominations of $1,000 and $500
Price PAR and accrued interest.

OFFICERS.
E. V. DOUGLAS.....President. F. S. LEWIS.....Treasurer.
F. H. CLERGUE.....Vice-President. W. P. DOUGLAS.....Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
T. C. SEARCH.....Treasurer of John B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia, and President of National Association of Manufacturers of America.
HARRY A. BERWIND.....Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., Philadelphia.
JOHN PITCAIRN.....President of The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Philadelphia.
JAMES BUTTERWORTH.....President of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia.
HON. LYNDE HARRISON. New Haven, Connecticut.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.....President of The Provident Life & Trust Co., Philadelphia.
JAMES S. SWARTZ.....Treasurer of International Navigation Co., Philadelphia.
COUNSEL.
HON. LYNDE HARRISON..New Haven, Connecticut.
HON. H. M. OREN.....Attorney General of the State of Michigan, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS.
ALFRED P. BOLLER.....New York, N. Y. ALFRED NOBLE.....Chicago, Ill.
JOHN BOGART.....New York, N. Y.

These bonds, all of which have been underwritten, are **ALL THAT REMAIN UNSOLD OF A TOTAL ISSUE OF $3,500,000**, secured by a first mortgage on all of the real estate now owned, or which may be hereafter acquired in the City of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, by the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company, and also upon the hydraulic development of Sixty thousand (60,000) horse-power, now under construction upon a portion of the aforesaid real estate. Also upon all rents, revenues, and franchises accruing to the said Company. Maps of real estate, showing Hydraulic Canal, are on file with the undersigned for inspection.

The proceeds of the entire issue of $3,500,000 of bonds herein referred to are being used in payment for real estate, and to cover the cost of completion of construction of the extensive hydraulic power development of sixty thousand (60,000) horse-power, which is to be fully completed next spring—1900.

The Company has already leased to entirely responsible tenants for a period of twenty-five (25) years, with the privilege of renewal for like periods of twenty-five (25) years at the option of the tenants, all of the power from this development, which will yield the Company annually **the sum of $537,500.**

AS ADDITIONAL SECURITY TO THE BONDHOLDERS, and to insure the payment of interest, one of the contracts above referred to, **YIELDING AN ANNUAL RENTAL OF $200,000,** has been assigned to The Provident Life and Trust Company, Trustee, for this issue of bonds.

From the foregoing it will be seen that existing contracts for the lease of power will yield an income considerably in excess of three times the interest on this bond issue.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Bond issue	$3,500,000
Revenue: Rental arising from contracts executed with responsible tenants, annually	$537,500
Interest on bond issue, 5 per cent. per annum	$175,000
Operation and depreciation	50,000
	225,000
SURPLUS AFTER PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND EXPENSES	$312,500

The Company will also receive substantial returns from the development of its large real estate possessions in the City of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, not occupied by its canal and powerhouse. Also from the rental of its wharves, which are extensive, offering superior facilities for shipping.

This is without doubt the cheapest and most reliable water power in existence. Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world, is the "Mill Pond," its only outlet being through the St. Mary's River (which is the navigable channel between Lake Superior and the lower lakes), and all of its waters being consequently available for the creation of power at Sault Ste. Marie. The head of water at all seasons of the year is perfectly uniform, not being subject to fluctuation at different seasons, as is the case with most water powers. On account of its very advantageous geographical location, the property mortgaged to secure these bonds will be sure to continually appreciate in value, and the perpetual use of the power is assured by the existence of the great natural resources of timber and minerals surrounding this location, which require in their manufacture the use of great power. Application will be made to list the bonds of the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THESE BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED UNTIL 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON OF AUGUST 15TH.

Price par and accrued interest. Check for 10 per cent. to accompany each subscription.

Allotments will be made as promptly as possible. The right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscriptions earlier than the said time, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

Subscriptions Will Be Received By
ORVIS BROTHERS & CO.,
AND UPTOWN, BY 44 BROADWAY.
THE COLONIAL BANK,
COR. 83D STREET & COLUMBUS AVE.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.
Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON, and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter.
Up-town Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall. Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent. Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, Aug. 8th, 1899.
Pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of this Company, proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the Company of shares of its Preferred Stock at a price not to exceed the par value thereof, exclusive of the dividend payable Sept. 1st, 1899.
The Company has on hand the sum of $214,519.48 of net proceeds from Lands and Stumpage applicable to the purchase of its Preferred Stock after providing for the payment of seven per cent. dividend upon its outstanding Preferred Stock for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899. Proposals must be made in writing, subscribed by the stock owner, stating his or her address, the number of shares offered, and their price, and will be considered as conferring the right to purchase the whole or any part of the offered shares, unless otherwise specified.
They must be addressed to F. S. Rollins, Assistant Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposal for sale of Preferred Stock," and must be received at the Company's office, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before Aug. 21st, 1899, at noon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. SOMERS HAYES, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage 5% Bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company:
Default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon due May 1st, 1899, on the above bonds, the owners of a majority of said bonds have requested the undersigned, acting as a Committee, to take such proceedings as shall seem necessary for the full protection of themselves and such other holders of said bonds as may join with them.
The Guaranty Trust Company, No. 30 Nassau St., New York City, will act as depositary, and will issue negotiable receipts to depositors.
All deposits must be made on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.
Copies of said agreement may be obtained from said Trust Company, or upon application to counsel to the Committee.
Dated New York, Aug 10, 1899.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel, 32 Liberty St., New York.

B. R. T.
WILL FALL TO 50.
Expert analysis of Brooklyn Rapid Transit earnings show there can be nothing left for its stockholders after fixed charges, rentals, and taxes are paid; honest information mailed free. Address TRUTHSEEKER, 429 Herald.

DIVIDEND! CUT?
Send your name and address to us to-day if you want information on
SUGAR.
Jno. H. Kimball & Co.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—Stock Brokerage business; $3,000 required; large profits; references exchanged. LARGE PROFITS, Box 126 Times Office.

MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTgage on Manhattan real estate at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Principals only. Call on MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine Street.

WANTED
National City Bank Stock
G. Sidenberg,
BANKER & BROKER,
NO. 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Telephone No. 2738 Cortlandt.

DIVIDENDS.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.
Checks will be mailed.
FREDERICK A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

Park Steel Company.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899. The Transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Aug. 19th, at noon, and reopened on Friday, Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.
Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Aug. 31st, 1899. D. C. CLAPP, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $6,284,775. The banks now hold $14,395,375 in excess of legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Changes.
Loans	$753,080,500	$746,685,300	†$6,395,200
Deposits	849,903,200	849,918,500	*15,300
Circulation	13,755,800	13,902,700	*146,900
Legal tend'r	55,011,600	54,911,400	†100,200
Specie	167,574,800	171,963,600	*$6,388,800
Reserve	220,586,400	226,875,000	*$6,288,800
Res. requir'd	212,475,800	212,479,625	*$3,825
Surplus	8,110,600	14,395,375	*$6,284,775

*Increase. †Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,203,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	30,732,025	35,809,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,825	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	*2,437,050	51,838,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	26,688,450	55,665,980
Feb. 25	30,334,900	32,969,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,523,500	55,536,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,883,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,657,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,066,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,066,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,065,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,661,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,816,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,329,525
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,008,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,015,550	41,384,575
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,575
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,066,900
July 22	12,055,900	48,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,893,900	41,002,125
August 12	14,395,375	33,111,850	38,582,725

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$14,395,375	1894	$67,002,860
1898	33,111,850	1893	*16,545,375
1897	38,882,725	1892	15,774,450
1896	9,400,175	1891	17,617,225
1895	41,268,625	1890	655,725

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 12, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1899.	1898.	P. C.
New York	$755,383,028	$636,453,126	+12.4
Boston	98,610,425	79,318,051	+24.2
Philadelphia	87,852,756	66,967,274	+21.2
Baltimore	14,167,699	11,854,241	+19.4
Chicago	97,234,575	76,158,015	+27.9
St. Louis	30,634,965	21,690,582	+22.9
New Orleans	4,900,389	4,257,961	+12.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,045,070,197	$835,662,250	+18.0
Other cities, 5 days	166,097,962	155,774,286	+ 3.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,218,168,059	$1,041,276,536	+14.5
All cities, 1 day	340,808,461	196,498,154	+32.5
Total, all cities, for week	$1,458,971,520	$1,237,874,692	+17.5

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 5 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, an increase of 32.6 per cent., with the same week in 1897, a gain of 37.6 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 81.8 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898, was 25.4 per cent., as compared with 1897, 28.3 per cent., and with 1896, 52.4 per cent.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has been trying very hard to have a spasm over money market matters. But every time the professionally disconsolate ones have seemed about to be perfectly happy by proving everything perfectly hopeless some unfeeling factor has come along to afford money market relief. What Secretary Gage determined upon in a new issue of gold certificates was exceedingly disappointing to the gloomy contingent; but toward the close of the week just ended they found still further and greater reasons to be dejected over the disappearance of much courted financial clouds. What the Treasury did a week ago was small beside what later the public has done.

As money market rates worked stiffer during the week there seemed for a time some likelihood that an oppressive stringency might develop. The demand for funds has reached record-breaking extent; and naturally so, for there is record breaking in practically every field of American commerce and industry. It is active business that makes an active money market; it is prosperity that gives profitable use both to cash and to credit. We are in phenomenal times. And there has been nothing curious in the fact that calculating business men have in conservative way been somewhat apprehensive of money market disturbance—have even been prepared to witness temporarily pinching conditions.

Such phases in the situation appeared, indeed, some days ago to be imminent. So close the crisis seemed that bear jubilation was in evidence. And, then, not one dire result predicted came to pass. The moment that Wall Street began to bid up funds there appeared, as if in answer to an awaited signal, offers of money in vast volume—not from ordinary sources, not for the account of ordinary lenders—offers from out of town, the little banks and the big banks of the whole country seeming of a sudden ready to compete in lending assistance to Wall Street. After months of worry and flurry as to how Wall Street was to be able to finance Western crops the West serves notice that it is prepared to do its own financing, and not merely that but more—to exhibit a surplus wherewith actually to help out Wall Street.

And forthwith violent predictions of money market corners disappear.

Aside from the fact that during the past two or three years Western progress has been extraordinary, a single season's crop returns making farmers more than independent, only close observers in the financial world have kept within sight what at this juncture makes practically every Western city rich in ready cash.

It has for months past been the continuing Wall Street lament that an epidemic of corporation consolidations, the formation of "trusts," was absorbing New York, Boston, and Philadelphia financial resources. This "argument" has done much service as bear ammunition.

On that account a disclosure is effective that the very money which was in such volume taken away from Wall Street seems largely now ready to return as Wall Street has need for it. The iron companies that have been consolidated, the carmaking plants that have been brought together, the wiremaking mills that have been merged, the rubber goods factories that have been combined, the copper properties, the foundries, the smelters, the tin plate projects, the tobacco corporations—all the long list of industries unified—all were largely heretofore owned outside of New York, having no important direct Wall Street relationships. Financing them here was a drain quite as severe as any of the pessimists have been proclaiming.

But Wall Street paying St. Louis and Carolina for their tobacco properties, paying the West for smelters and tin and copper, paying Pittsburg and Chicago and Duluth and Cleveland for what they owned in iron and metal making—Wall Street paying out almost limitless treasure to all the rest of the country—has not been extinguishing money. The West and the South and New England have been made rich in cash surpluses beyond all example. When there is talk of congestion in Wall Street they are able to relieve it. When profitable interest rates are offering they show readiness to take them. And thus—naturally—within the week Wall Street has had offerings of funds from practically every business town of the land.

An extraordinary chapter this makes in American financial history. It reflects conditions exceptionally inspiriting.

One fact indisputable is that those interests which are most influential in Wall Street, when choosing to be active, are confident now that business conditions throughout the country have only favorable aspects. From convictions of this sort in quarters of such character market advantages are bound to proceed.

In a card to the public, quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. James R. Keene says:

I hold the same opinion to-day which I have held for two months past, that market prices of stocks have fully discounted present conditions and prospects. I am not buying stocks at this level, nor do I intend to. Money here and in Europe is in great demand; there is not enough to warrant further bull speculation, even if facts justified it, which, in my judgment, they do not. I think extensive liquidation must inevitably come, for it is the only means in sight to reduce the distended loan accounts of banks and trust companies now out of all proportion to cash resources.

Mr. Keene's opinion, "held for two months past," is the opinion which has been held by all the lesser speculators of Wall Street during the same period. They have been in distress continually. And all this time the stock market had been subject to the nagging tactics of their campaigning. Wherefore there is interest in what has come to pass during these two months, and here is the record as to more than two score representative stocks:

	June 12	Aug. 12.	Adv.
Anaconda Copper	52¾	58	5¼
Atchison pf	66½	64	7½
Bur. & Quincy	133¾	137½	3¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	55	57½	2½
Ches. & Ohio	25½	28¼	2¾
Cotton Oil	37	42	5
Colorado Fuel	45½	52¾	7¼
Delaware & Hudson	120	123¾	3¾
General Electric	119½	124½	5
H. B. Claflin Co	108	115¾	7¾
Illinois Central	113¼	114¾	1½
Kansas City, P. & Gulf	9	14	5
Louisville & Nash	67¾	75	7¼
Manhattan	114¾	117¾	3¼
Mexican Central	14¾	15¾	1¼
Mexican National	3¾	4¾	¾
Minn. & St. Louis	53¼	67	8¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	34¾	38½	3¾
Missouri Pacific	43¾	48¾	5¾
National Steel	49½	56	6¾
N. J. Central	117¼	118¼	1
N. Y. Central	132¾	139	6¼
North American	11⅞	12⅝	¾
Northern Pacific	48	53½	5½
Panhandle	57½	71½	14
Pressed Steel Car	51½	59½	8¼
Rock Island	114¼	119¾	5
St. L. Southwestern	13	17	4
St. Paul & Omaha	99¾	114	14¼
Smelting & Refining	39	41½	2½
Steel Hoop	27¾	39	11¼
Southern Pacific	32½	35½	2⅞
Southern Railway pf	50⅝	52⅜	1¾
Sugar Refining	158½	163½	5⅜
Tennessee Coal	64⅜	86	21⅝
Tin Plate	38	42½	4½
Tobacco	98½	116⅝	18⅛
Union Pacific	41¾	44¼	2½
U. S. Leather	6	9⅜	3⅜
U. S. Leather pf	71¾	74⅞	3⅛
Wabash pf	20⅝	22⅝	2

This exhibit does not make it quite look as if the "banks and trust companies" were really the ones in need of sympathy. Bear opinions "held for two months" in the face of such general advances seem a little more heroic than profitable. Such "opinions" are for very luxurious Wall Street tastes.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 12	202,197
To date this year	112,694,151
Corresponding date last year	61,500,638

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 12	$722,500
To date this year	$618,377,130
Corresponding date last year	$518,626,030

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	½	Cont. Tobacco	¾
Am. Linseed pf	½	Detroit City Gas	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Federal Steel	¾
Am. Steel & W. pf	¾	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Manhattan Con	½
Am. Steel H. pf	1	Minn. & St. Louis	¾
Am. Sugar Ref	1⅛	Nat. Steel pf	1
Ann Arbor pf	1	New Cent. Coal	1¼
C. G. W. pf., A	1¾	Penn. Railroad	½
C. G. W. deb	4¾	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Un. Bag & P. pf	1¼
Consol. Gas	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & Fdy	½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	⅝	Wabash	½
Del. & Hudson	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

K. C., P. & G. 1st	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
R. G. South. 1st	1¼		

Bond Declined.

Chicago Terminal Trans. 4s.....1

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement yesterday came in the nature of a surprise and a disappointment to those knowing ones who had been confidently predicting another heavy shrinkage in the surplus and a further loss in cash holdings. Indeed, the showing made was far more favorable than even the most conservative had expected. Instead of the anticipated falling off in the reserve there was an increase of $6,284,775 and a net gain in cash holdings of $6,288,800.

The loan item showed a decrease of $6,395,200 and net deposits for the first time in weeks recorded a meagre change, increasing but $15,300. The actual reserve now stands at $226,875,000, and the surplus at $14,395,375, the best showing since June 24 last.

A GOOD TIME TO WAKE UP.

Stock Exchange commission houses of consequence are almost uniformly outspoken in expressing confidence in the healthfulness of business conditions, and with but few exceptions they advise clients to buy and hold good securities, despite the fact that now, as for a long time past, Wall Street has to listen to loud bear lamentations. In recent activity and strength the most important orders in the market have been executed by brokerage houses representing general outside interests. This discloses encouraging elements, for in a satisfactory market it is the activity of the "public" which counts best.

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Suggest

the grain will be out of harm's way before there is a dangerous touch of frost. It will be a good year all around. Evening-up prices for wheat are fair, the railroads are crowded to a car-famine point with grain-carrying and other business, and harvest hands command wages that will carry thousands into the Winter with money for necessaries. In Minnesota and the Dakotas common harvest hands get $2.25 to $2.50 a day and transportation, and there are at present no stalwart unemployed lounging in Chicago and other cities where idleness drifts. Of old wheat, the drift of reports is that it is all cleaned out. The "hold your wheat" plan does not appear to be in operation this year.

The course of the leading wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and New York markets during the past week is shown in the following tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Aug. 5.	Aug. 7.	Aug. 8.
Wheat—			
September	69¾	69	68½
December	71 9-16	71¼	70⅞
Corn—			
September	30 9-16	30⅝	30⅝
December	28 9-16	28⅝	28½
Wheat—	Aug. 9.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 11. Aug. 12.
September	69½	68⅞	70⅝ 70⅞
December	71⅞	71⅞	73⅛ 73⅜
Corn—			
September	31⅛	30⅝	30¾ 30¾
December	28⅝	28⅛	28¼ 28½

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Aug. 5.	Aug. 7.	Aug. 8.
Wheat—			
September	74⅝	74⅝	74
December	77 8-16	76⅞	76⅝
Corn—			
September	36¼	36½	36⅝
December	34⅞	35	34⅞
Wheat—	Aug. 9.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 11. Aug. 12.
September	74⅝	74¼	76¼ 76⅛
December	77	76¾	78⅝
Corn—			
September	37	36½	36⅞
December	35⅛	34½	34⅞

At Chicago yesterday the range of the September option was 70¼c to 71¼c, and of September corn 30⅝c to 30¾c. The New York market's range was: Wheat, 75⅝c to 76¼c, and corn 36⅝c to 36⅞c. On the local post-market curb September wheat privileges were: Puts, 75½c; calls, 76 13-16c.

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McIntyre & Wardwell's grain letter of Thursday said of wheat:

It seldom falls that on days when an important Government report is issued that we do not have a dull and dragging market such as we had today. The pit showed little disposition to trade, and the few bullish features fell flat and were not influential enough to hold the prices made in the beginning of the session. The features that we regarded as bullish were the higher cables from Liverpool, a little advance in Paris, and steadiness in other foreign centres. At home there was the Michigan crop report, suggesting but 13,000,000 bushels for the State and a crop of 20,000,000 less than in 1898. Reports of further hailstorms in one of the best counties in the Northwest and a suggestive barometer for disturbance in that quarter were favorable to an appreciation that failed to appear. The market is very small, and the price attracts no outside attention. Exporters took 200,000 bushels, including some late business yesterday. Higher rates on lake and sea are unfavorable for outward movement. Indications so far indicate a lessening of the visible supply next Monday, principally because of the light movement from primary points. The Cincinnati Price Current stated nothing to affect the market.

Their circular of Friday evening said:

The Government report issued yesterday afternoon on Spring wheat stated a lower condition than was generally expected, and has had a favorable effect on prices. The condition of 83.6 suggests a crop of 240,000,000 bushels. Our recent report estimated the probable crop at 239,000,000. There has been damage since Aug. 1. The hail storm in Cass County, North Dakota, yesterday fell in the finest wheat area in the Northwest—the finest in the world—Cass County has an acreage of over 500,000, and raises nearly 15 per cent. of the crop of the State. It will take until Sept. 1 to conclude harvesting operations in the Northwest. Advices from there express much impairment of quality. When it rakes ten berries to equal what seven berries may have been had the heat made no injury the cause of this year's shortage is well explained. The cables were not influential, and not much change was given the foreign markets. Weather fine abroad. Cables continue to come expressing large dependence on this country for supplies the coming year. One we had to-day put 184,000,000 as the minimum to be taken from the United States. Argentina reports 900,000 shipments in past week, and port stocks of 8,280,000. Danubian shipments were none. Minneapolis stocks will decrease 900,000. Large part of holdings in Toledo elevators is in ownership of the shippers from primary points.

Snow's crop report dealt with weather conditions and the relief that came with rain. It added:

The situation in Kansas is not so satisfactory. For ten days there has been a marked absence of rainfall in the counties of the southern and southeastern districts, important in corn production, and as a considerable portion of the same period has been marked with temperatures approaching 100, there has been serious shrinkage in crop prospects. The general assumption that the Kansas crop is beyond danger of damage from future weather conditions is incorrect. Earliest fields in southern Kansas are ripened and some few are cut, but a very large part of the crop there is now passing through its critical stage in development. Moisture conditions in the central and northern counties practically insure good yields in those districts, but any further experience of drought in the southern counties will reduce the State crop aggregate to very moderate figures.

Spring wheat harvest will be in full blast in the fields of the extreme north during the coming week. The week passed has brought little in the way of positive developments. Thrashing has begun in a limited way in the southern part of the belt, and, though interrupted by rains, some progress has been made.

Returns show a rate of yield smaller, and quality lower than was expected. A large part of the complaint is that the heat forced premature ripening, and that as a consequence the heads failed to fill perfectly. The Government report this week reflects the general feeling in the Northwest that the crop is badly hit, but it will be well to bear in mind that the data upon which this report was based, were returned just at the time the alarm over the hot weather was immediate, and it is possible that the cooler conditions which have prevailed since Aug. 1 may warrant a little raising of the averages in the official document.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $170,101,617; balances, $8,625,232; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,193,264.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82½ for sixty days, $4.86@$4.86½ for demand, $4.86⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16@94⅛ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅜ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5@2½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Prices were undecided at the opening of the Bourse to-day on the announcement of the arrests made by the Government in connection with the conspiracy against it. Business was depressed and the market closed quiet. Rentes were maintained. Ottoman Bank shares and Rio Tintos were steady. De Beers Mines were firm on London buying. Kafirs were quiet, but were maintained. Three per cent. rentes 99 francs 92½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 25 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 61.12½.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet. Italian securities hardened. Argentines were depressed and Americans were easier, in sympathy with New York. Exchange on London 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 12.—On the Boerse to-day business was dull. Ottoman banks were firm in response to Paris advices.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—American securities were dull and weaker in most cases to-day. Operators were inactive and the market closed dull with little doing.

Consols for money, 105⅝; consols for the account, 105 13-16; Atchison, 21¼; Canadian, 100¼; St. Paul, 135¼; Illinois Central, 117¼; Louisville, 76⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 79½; New York Central, 142; Erie, 13¾; Pennsylvania, 69⅝; Reading, 11⅝; Erie 1st preferred, 38¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 79⅝; Grand Trunk, 8; Anaconda, 11⅝.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £35,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.30; Madrid, 23.80; Lisbon, 35.50; Rome, 7.57. The gold premium at Lisbon has advanced to 37.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 60¾.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The dullness that prevailed all week in the market for outside securities continued yesterday, and the morning passed without active trading in a single issue. But strength was well maintained, and a number of issues showed some improvement over Friday's closing figures. In fact nearly all the net changes that occurred during the day were on the side of gains, and in one or two stocks advances of several points were recorded. Electric Boat was again a prominent issue, and both common and preferred stock rose sharply above the figures established for these stocks on Friday. The common stock closed at 19 bid, a net gain of 2 points, and the preferred stock, which sold up to 45, closed at 44 bid, showing a net gain of 4 points. No news to account for the sharp advance in these stocks was made public, but it is said by persons closely connected with the company that announcements in regard to the progress of the company's business may be made very shortly.

A feature of the close was a sharp advance in the bid for National Gramophone stock, which on one sale rose from 85 to 87. The amount of this stock in the market is relatively small, and the price advances easily on any increased demand for the stock. The only sale of the stock made yesterday was a lot of ten shares, which changed hands at 86. Later 87 was bid for the stock, but none was offered below 90. The stock gained 3 points net for the day.

Several other stocks made substantial net gains on very light transactions. Havana Commercial common gained 1 point net and the preferred stock advanced fractionally. Two or three sales of American Woolen Goods common were made at 29¾, and this issue showed a net gain of 1 point, closing at 29½ bid. Standard Oil gained 1 point net, and minor gains were made in some other issues.

New Amsterdam Gas common on the sale of a few hundred shares lost 1 point net, closing at 31¾ bid, against 32¾ bid on Friday. The preferred stock and the bonds, however, remained unchanged and were in fairly strong demand. There is apparently no change whatsoever in the local gas situation, and there is at present little feature to the market for the New Amsterdam issues.

Several hundred shares of Amalgamated Copper changed hands during the day, but no net change occurred in the stock, which closed at 98 bid. British Columbia Copper was bid up to 11⅞, closing at that figure, and showing a net gain of about one-half of 1 point. The other copper stocks, including Tennessee Copper, remained unchanged and were dull.

A decline of 2 points occurred in New England Gas and Coke stocks, which sold down to 29½ and closed at 29 bid. This is the first reaction of any moment that has occurred in the stock since it began to advance, about two weeks. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	31¾	32
Amsterdam pf	58	59
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101	101½
Bay State Gas	2¼	2¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25	28½
American Agricultural Chemical pf	78½	79½
American Wool Goods	29½	30
American Wool Goods pf	84½	85½
Beet Sugar	30½	31¼
Beet Sugar pf	71	72½
Distilling Company of America	18½	19¼
Distilling Company of America pf	56	57
Electric Boat	19	20
Electric Boat pf	44	46
Havana Commercial	29	30
Havana Commercial pf	69¼	70
International Power	77	77
International Pump	25	26
International Pump pf	73½	74½
National Gramophone, ex div	87	90
National Salt	45	46
National Salt pf	73	76
Otis Elevator	32	34
Otis Elevator pf	93	95
Republic Iron & Steel	23½	23⅝
Republic Iron & Steel pf	74½	75
Royal Baking Powder pf	99	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	31	31½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	89	90
Standard Oil Trust	472	474
Standard Oil of New Jersey	468	470
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf	69	70
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	98	98¼
American Air Power	70	74
Asphalt Company of America	14	15
British Columbia Copper	11⅞	12
Chicago & Alton subs	112½	113
Chicago & Alton 3½ (new), w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	100	102
Electric Vehicle pf	118	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2½	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	24⅝	25
General Carriage	34⅝	37½
Illinois Transportation	5¼	6½
Marleen Copper	9⅝	10
Mexican 5s	100⅝	100⅝
New England Transportation	10	10½
New York Transportation	2¼	2½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	22½	23½
St. Louis subs	131⅝	132¼
St. Louis common, when issued	27	29½
St. Louis preferred, when issued	89	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	93	94½
Tennessee Copper	20	20¼
Trust Company of America		297
*Union Copper	25	32

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	246½	247½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	103
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103¾
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	103
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	100	102
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	62¼	64
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
Kings County Elevated 4s	93½	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	119	120
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
Nassau Electric 5s	115	
New Orleans Traction (new)	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	97	99
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	36	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Sixty-ninth Railroad stock	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	208	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	14
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Shuckleberry)	110	115
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	104	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	33	35
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	38	40
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p c., with int	95	95½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53½	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45½	46½
Union Ferry Bonds	103	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	84
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106½	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	43	45
Fort Wayne Gas		65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	107	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Co		65
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	53
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	280	290
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	29	29½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	81½	82½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	108
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	145
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		82
Western Gas	99⅜	101½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	110

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	49	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	26
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Tramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	
General Chemical pf	98	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	45	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	97
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	115½	117½
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¾	107½
Standard Coupler	35	37
Trenton Potteries	7	12
Trenton Potteries pf		55
Union Typewriter	25	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf	122	124
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	65
Universal Car Bearing		80

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 12, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17⅜	18½	165	Am. Car & Foundry	17½	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
67⅝	68	755	Am. Car & F. pf	67	67⅝	66¾	67⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	42	200	Am. Cotton Oil	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
..	..	300	American Linseed	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
41	..	630	American Linseed pf	55¾	56	55¾	56	+ ⅛
..	41⅜	900	Am. Smelting & Ref	41½	41⅝	41	41¼	— ⅛
89¼	89½	1,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	89½	89⅝	89	89½	+ ⅛
66	67	110	Am. Malting pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	..
5¼	8	200	Am. Spirits Mfg	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
61⅞	62	13,720	Am. Steel & Wire	61¾	62	61¾	62	+ ⅛
100½	100⅝	370	Am. Steel & Wire pf	100	100½	100	100½	+ ⅛
163⅜	163⅝	10,270	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	162⅝	166⅞	162	163⅞	+ ⅛
38⅝	39	1,490	Am. Steel Hoop	37⅞	39	37⅞	39	+ 1⅛
82¾	83	1,720	Am. Steel & Hoop pf	82	83	82	83	+ 1
42¼	42⅜	1,020	Am. Tin Plate	42¼	42½	41¾	42½	— ⅛
116⅞	116⅝	18,390	American Tobacco	115¼	117	115¼	116⅝	+ 1⅛
57⅝	58	1,210	Anaconda Copper	58	58	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
41	42	100	Ann Arbor pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ 1
20⅝	21	400	Atch., Topeka & S. F.	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
63¾	64	15,580	Atch. Top. & S. F. pf.	63½	64⅜	63½	64	+ ⅛
114⅝	114⅞	11,225	Bklyn. Rapid Transit	114½	115	113⅝	114⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	18⅝	625	Brunswick City	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	..
54⅞	54⅞	900	Cen. Pacific, asst. pd.	54½	54⅞	54	54⅞	..
28	28⅛	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	28½	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛	..
137⅜	137⅝	4,612	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136⅞	137⅞	136¾	137⅞	+ ¼
56½	56⅝	725	Chi. Cons. Traction	56¾	56⅞	56½	56⅞	..
14⅜	14⅝	4,200	Chi. Gt. Western	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
73¼	74	1,225	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	72¾	74⅜	72¾	73⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	37⅜	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	37	37⅝	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
103	104	6,200	Chi. Gt. Western deb.	98¼	103¾	98¼	103¾	+ 4⅝
132	132½	4,975	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	131¾	132¾	131	132⅞	+ ⅛
173½	174⅞	70	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	174¾	174⅝	174½	174½	..
161	161½	11	Chi. & Northwestern	160½	160½	160½	160½	..
119	119¼	2,124	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	118¾	119¼	118¾	119¼	+ ⅛
14½	15⅛	300	Chi. Term. Transfer	13¾	14½	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅛
45	46	100	Chi. T. Transfer pf	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
57⅛	58¼	100	C., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
52⅞	52⅝	1,550	Colorado Fuel & Iron	52	52⅝	51¾	52⅝	+ ⅛
110½	..	13	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	110	110	110	110	..
4½	5	15	Colorado Southern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
16⅜	17⅛	980	Col. & H. Coal & Iron	16¾	17⅜	16⅜	17⅛	+ ⅛
180⅜	180⅞	800	Consolidated Gas	179⅝	181	179½	181	+ ¾
46¾	46⅞	2,200	Continental Tobacco	46	46⅞	45⅞	46⅜	+ ⅜
93¾	94	635	Continental Tob. pf	94	94	94	94	..
123½	123⅝	250	Delaware & Hudson	123¼	123¾	123¼	123½	— ⅛
63	63½	20	Del., Lack. & West	177½	177½	177½	177½	..
74⅞	75	75	Denver & Rio G. pf	75	75¾	74½	75¼	..
94	95	100	Detroit City Gas	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
13¾	14	200	Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
37	37¼	800	Erie 1st pf	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
60¼	60¼	1,000	Federal Steel	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
82¼	82½	1,598	Federal Steel pf	82¼	82½	81¾	82¼	+ ⅛
67¾	68¼	260	Glucose Sugar Ref	67½	67¾	67½	67½	+ ⅛
109½	111	10	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf	109	109	109	109	..
167½	168	800	Great Northern pf	168	168	167	167¾	+ ⅛
114	117	20	H. B. Claflin Co	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ⅛
23	25½	300	Hocking Valley	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
60½	61	125	Hocking Valley pf	60⅞	60⅞	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
42	42½	310	International Paper	42½	42½	42½	42½	..
12⅞	13	325	Iowa Central	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
54	54½	50	Iowa Central pf	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	..
13¾	14	2,350	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	14	14¼	14	14	..
57	57⅜	400	Laclede Gas	57½	58	57½	57⅜	— ⅛
74⅞	75	2,440	Louis. & Nashville	74⅞	75¼	74⅞	75	..
117⅞	118	1,220	Manhattan Con	117⅝	118⅝	117⅝	117⅞	+ ⅛
209	209½	400	Met. Street Railway	209	209½	209	209	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	1,852	Met. St. Ry. rights	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	..
15⅝	15⅞	2,270	Mexican Central	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
4½	4¾	400	Mexican National ctfs	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	..
15	15½	300	Met. W. S. El. of Chi	15	15	15	15	..
..	..	25	Michigan Central	111	111	111	111	..
66⅜	67	1,610	Minn. & St. Louis	65	67	65	67	+ ¾
96	96½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	13	2,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	..
38⅜	38⅝	3,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	38⅜	38⅝	38	38¼	..
48¼	48⅝	1,710	Missouri Pacific	48¼	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
45	46	160	Mobile & Ohio	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
48¼	48¾	630	National Biscuit Co	48¼	48¾	47⅝	48	— ⅛
32⅜	33	394	National Lead Co	32⅜	33	32⅜	33	— ⅛
112	114	119	National Lead Co. pf	112	113	112	113	..
55⅞	56¼	2,380	National Steel	55⅞	56	55	56	+ ⅛
98⅝	99¼	1,450	National Steel pf	98⅝	99	98⅜	99	+ 1
38⅝	40	100	New Central Coal	38⅝	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	+ 1½
117⅝	118¼	900	New Jersey Central	117⅝	118¼	117½	118¼	..
138⅝	139¼	1,574	New York Central	138⅝	139¼	138½	139	..
26⅜	26⅝	2,000	N. Y., Ont. & Western	26⅜	26⅝	26½	26½	..
72⅛	72⅝	950	Norfolk & Western pf	72⅛	72⅝	72⅛	72⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	12⅞	100	North American	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
52⅞	53¼	3,495	Northern Pacific	52⅞	53¼	52⅝	53⅛	..
77⅛	77¼	135	Northern Pacific pf	77⅛	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜	..
47⅜	47½	450	Pacific Mail	46¾	47⅜	46¾	47⅜	+ ⅜
135⅞	136	5,700	Penn. Railroad	135¼	136¼	135¼	136⅛	+ ⅛
120⅛	120⅜	3,895	People's Gas, Chicago	120¼	120⅝	119⅝	120⅛	+ ⅛
71¼	71¾	5,600	Phila., Chi. C. & St. L.	71¼	72	70⅝	71½	+ ⅜
59⅛	59⅝	440	Pressed Steel Car	59	59⅝	59	59⅞	+ ⅛
88	89½	300	Pressed Steel Car pf	89	89⅝	89	89½	— ¼
158	159½	15	Pull. Palace Car Co	159⅜	159⅜	159⅜	159⅜	..
21⅞	22¼	200	Reading	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
61	61¼	4,180	Reading 1st pf	60⅝	61¼	60⅜	61	..
11⅛	12	100	St. Louis & San Fran	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	..
38	38⅜	150	St. L. & San F. 2d pf	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
17	17½	300	St. Louis Southwest	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
38⅜	39	1,700	St. L. Southwest pf	38⅜	39¾	38⅜	39⅜	+ ⅞
55	56	25	St. Paul & Duluth	55	56	55	56	..
34⅜	35⅛	3,825	Southern Pacific	34⅜	35⅛	34½	35⅛	..
11⅜	11½	300	Southern Railway	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅝	2,600	Southern Railway pf	52¼	52⅝	51⅝	52⅜	+ ⅛
86½	86¾	7,600	Tenn. Coal & Iron	83	86	82⅞	86	+ 3¼
21⅛	21⅞	500	Texas Pacific	21⅛	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
44	44⅜	4,225	Union Pacific	44	44⅞	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅝	400	Union Pacific pf	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	30	640	Union Bag & Paper	30	30¼	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
81½	83	150	Union Bag & Paper pf	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ 1¼
50	55	75	United States Express	50	50	50	50	..
9⅝	9⅞	6,848	U. S. Leather	9⅝	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
75	75½	995	U. S. Leather pf	74⅝	75	74⅝	74⅞	+ ⅛
116	116½	100	U. S. Rubber pf	116⅝	116⅝	116	116	..
7⅞	8	100	Wabash	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	100	Wabash pf	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
128	130	125	Wells-Fargo Express	128	128	128	128	..
89¾	90¼	220	Western Union Tel	89¾	90	89¾	90	..
10	10¼	300	Wheeling & L. E	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	..
50½	55	20	Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf	50	50	50	50	..
23⅝	24¼	800	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	..
54⅜	54½

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Reaction in Favor of Low Gears Apparently Setting In.

LONG ISLAND CLUBS' BIG MEET

The Bicycle Section at the Paris Exposition—Downey to Try to Lower New Jersey Records.

The cycling public is prone to fickleness as regards gears, or, in other words, the size of the sprocket. Last year every one seemed bent upon getting a high gear on his machine, and it is not an uncommon sight to see a rider on the road with his machine geared to about 100. It also became a fad with women. At present there seems to be an inclination to return to the low gear. It is agreed that high gears (above 77) are best for speed, either on the track or on hard and level roads, while lower gears are better for those who wish to get the benefit of cycling as an athletic exercise, for general road work, particularly in hilly sections. A low gear is particularly useful for riding amid the traffic of city streets, or wherever quick and full control of a bicycle is necessary. No sound argument, experts claim, can be advanced in opposition to the low gear, about 70 to 74, when healthful exercise is a leading consideration. So far as easy control of a wheel is concerned the lower gear is the proper thing. There will always be the rider who wants full racing equipments, such as a high gear and the ram's horn handlebar, but local dealers contend that there is pretty sure to be a reaction as regards gears.

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The rider with the low handlebar, who bends over until he resembles an interrogation mark, is not so frequently seen on the roads as before. This improper style of riding is no longer a fad, and the cyclist who equipped his machine with the ram's horn handlebar, simply because he thought people considered him a racer, is beginning to realize the foolishness of riding in a cramped position. Eight out of every ten machines seen on the road at present either have upturned handlebars or a bar that is straight. The grips are about on a level with the saddle. This enables the rider to assume the proper position, one that gives the lungs and heart full play to do their work. With the handlebars in this position the rider bends slightly forward. The machine is also more easily controlled.

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The United States bicycle and automobile exhibit at the Paris Exposition, says Major Brackett, Secretary of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition, will be located in the building at the Bois de Vincennes, provided for the housing of the railway exhibits of all countries. A space of 8,000 square feet has been secured for the American bicycle building. It is in conjunction with a special bicycle track for showing the bicycles in operation. A track two miles in length, running around the Lake Daumesnil, in the Bois de Vincennes, has also been provided for showing automobiles and motor vehicles of all kinds in operation. A space of 4,300 square feet in the automobile building has been secured for American exhibitors. According to indications every manufacturer of vehicles with the coming method of locomotion will be represented. The great interest shown in this subject in foreign countries at the present time will certainly make this one of the attractive features of the Paris Exposition.

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With the promise from Park Commissioner Brower that the cycle paths will be put in the finest possible condition before the contest, and 250 policemen to patrol the course on the day of the great event, and with scores of entries and many prizes, the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island feel that their efforts to make the twenty-five mile handicap on the Coney Island paths on the morning of Labor Day a success are progressing nicely. A grand stand is to be erected at the finish of the race, which is to be at Caton Place. It was suggested to the Commissioner that it would make a very fine finish to the race if upon the last leg the riders turn out from upon the cycle path to the newly macadamized surface of the boulevard at the first crossing south of the bridge, or about one-third of a mile from the finish. This would give a clear sprint of a third of a mile on a slightly down grade to the tape and on a road eighty feet wide. The Commissioner agreed and granted permission to do this in regard to the reports of bad spots on the paths Commissioner Brower invited the Race Committee to meet the Engineer and go over the paths with him, pointing out those places that need repairing.

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The New York Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen and the Associated Cycling Clubs are taking an active interest in the improvement of the city streets. A joint committee appointed at a recent meeting will give attention to new pavements where they will be most useful to wheelmen and the public generally. The committee has prepared a list of streets that need improvements.

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"Joe" Downey, the sixteen-year-old Bostonian, who is reported to have a paced record mile of 1:16 2-5, will make his first appearance in this vicinity to-day, when he appears at the Vailsburg track, Newark. Downey will attempt to lower all the New Jersey State records up to five miles. He will be paced by Miller and Judge on the electric tandem recently brought here from France. Downey weighs but 103 pounds, yet he pushes a wheel geared to 138. The former records, held by "Jimmy" Michael, were established at the same track and have stood for three years. A big card of professional and amateur events will also be decided.

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This season has been notable for the size of its century runs rather than their frequency. Two runs have been held which have been larger than any others in recent years. The third of this series, and one which bids fair to rival both the others in extent and importance, will be the century run of the New York Firemen's Cycle Club, to be held on Sunday, Sept. 10. This event will be managed by Capt. C. P. Staubach, Eighth Regiment. Two years ago the New York Firemen's Cycle Club made a century run with over 800 riders. Battalion Chief John Castles, Road Captain of the New York Firemen's Cycle Club, is issuing entry blanks at his headquarters, 133 West Ninety-ninth Street, where all entries are to be sent. The run is open to all, and is one that any experienced road rider can take part in, as the pace will not be too fast.

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The members of the Knights of Columbus are organizing a bicycle club similar to the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen. John J. Delaney of the Christopher Council has already received 200 names of members who will join. A meeting will be held next Thursday at Pierrepont and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, when the club will be formally organized.

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A new law adopted by the Connecticut Legislature requires all dealers in second-hand bicycles to take out a license and keep a book of record, explaining of whom and when the bicycle was purchased and fully describing the wheel. The law does not apply to those who take second-hand wheels in trade, but these dealers must keep a book giving a description of such bicycles. The penalty for non-compliance with the law is a fine and three months' imprisonment. The intention of the law is to keep a lookout for stolen bicycles and to identify any one dealing in them.

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A motor-carriage race will be one of the attractions at the National meet in Boston, which begins to-morrow, Mr. Metz of the Waltham Company having accepted the challenge of F. O. Stanley. It will be practically the first race of importance between this type of machines in this country. There will be no question of the series of heats which constitute the race being fought to the tape.

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The following is the weekly road report compiled by the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen:

LONG ISLAND.—The heavy rainstorm of Thursday tended to make the country roads a little soft, and in some places gullies were formed; the macadam roads are hard and dry. On most of the country roads the sidepaths are firm, and will afford good riding; cycle paths are in fair shape. The South Shore (Merrick Road) is reported in good condition through to Brookhaven; road and sidepaths over Shinnecock Hills poor; Riverhead Road through Wading River good; Wading River to Port Jefferson fair; Port Jefferson to Smithtown good; Smithtown, by way of Comac and Glen Cove, to Huntington good; Huntington to Roslyn, by way of East Norwich, good; Roslyn, by way of the turnpike, through Flushing and Jamaica, good; road to Valley Stream and Far Rockaway fair; Rockville Centre to Hempstead good; road from Hempstead to Freeport good; College Point, Whitestone, and Bayside roads fair; road to Great Neck from Port Washington fair; Oyster Bay roads in good condition.

CYCLE PATHS.—Riverhead-Westhampton, good; Riverhead-Quogue, fair; Port Jefferson-Patchogue, excellent; Southampton-Bridgehampton, good; Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor, good.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

Amateur oarsmen are looking forward with great interest to the Middle States Regatta, to be held on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, on Labor Day, and the present indications are that it will come close to equaling the National Regatta in number of entries and prove a financial success—which the National did not. Local clubs which have announced entries for the event are sparing neither time nor money to perfect their crews, and close finishes are looked for.

Every evening the Harlem River is alive with oarsmen. In fact, it is livelier at present than it has been at any time this season. This is due to the fact that, in addition to those crews training for the Middle States Regatta, there are a number of crews training for club regattas, the majority of which take place next month.

The Hudson Boat Club of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and the Hudson River has a double crew rowing on the Harlem every evening in a Wyanoke Boat Club gig. It is said it will be entered in the Hoboken regatta next Saturday.

The Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn will hold its annual regatta over the Bay Ridge course on Saturday, Sept. 16. The Regatta Committee has decided upon the following events: Junior single gigs, novice single gigs, senior single gigs, senior double sculls, senior four-oared gigs, and six-oared barges. Prizes will be awarded in each event, and a reception will follow the regatta.

Among the latest of the crews announced for the Middle States Regatta is a Dauntless Boat Club junior four-oared gig crew composed of Goldstone, Nord, Mulcahy, and Kafka. Capt. Mulcare, who is training the men hard, has considerable faith in their powers.

Fred Plaisted, the professional oarsman, has been engaged by the Hudson Boat Club to train its four-oared gig crew for the Middle States Regatta. The crew is composed of Dardis, bow; Delamater, No. 2; G. Kunz, No. 3; W. Hopper, stroke, and Colwell, coxswain. It is proposed to enter the crew, which is said to be rowing in unusually good form, in both the junior and intermediate events.

Local oarsmen are elated over the fact that the Philadelphia management of the Middle States Regatta has decided that all races, except in the case of the eight-oared shell event, shall be one mile straightaway. This is quite an important concession, as a mile and a half is the favorite distance for Philadelphia oarsmen, while local oarsmen row only a mile.

There is some talk of striking the senior four-oared barge event from the card of the Middle States Regatta and substituting a senior quarter-mile dash. From present indications, there is very little chance of the senior four event filling, while the dash would prove an interesting event and bring out some of the crack oarsmen such as Juvenal, who has won this event in the Harlem Regatta, and Hedley, who is looked upon as a dark horse in the coming regatta.

The Detroit Boat Club has applied for membership in the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen. At the last regatta of the association the Detroit carried off the honors in the senior pair-oared shell event.

Two additional open events have been added to the card of the Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association's annual regatta to be held on Aug. 19 over the Guttenberg course. There are now four open events, as follows: Senior single gig, senior double gig, senior four-oared barge, and senior eight-oared barge. President Burfiend says that he believes it is policy for the association to have all the open events possible, as it attracts oarsmen from outside clubs, and in this way new clubs may become interested and join the association.

P. M. Cassidy and "Jack" Nagle are coaching the Harlem Rowing Club's junior eight, which is entered in the Middle States. "Jack" Nagle says that the crew is a little ragged in its work as yet, but that he believes he has the material for a strong crew. The club will also enter a junior four-oared gig crew made up of Jordan, Schultz, Nonenbacher, and Fitzpatrick. With the exception of the last named, this crew rowed in the intermediate event at the National Regatta. Its chances of winning were spoiled by the breaking of an oar.

Julius D. Mahr, one of the oldest members of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, has resigned.

The First Bohemian Boat Club has entered a senior eight-oared barge crew in the Hoboken Regatta on Friday. It is composed principally of the seniors who were defeated in the Decoration Day Regatta. As yet the club is undecided about Middle States entries. The idea of rowing a senior eight has been given up entirely, but the club may enter a senior four barge crew if the eight in the Hoboken Regatta makes a good showing.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club will hold its annual club regatta on the Harlem River on Saturday. The races will be rowed over the regular Harlem River mile straightaway course. One of the principal events of the day will be the junior eight-oared shell event, for which there are four crews training. Great rivalry exists among the men, and the race should be a very lively one.

The Union Boat Club has junior and intermediate eight-oared shell crews in training for the Middle States. Both crews are on the water every evening, and there are some lively brushes.

The Long Star Boat Club will hold single gig scratch races on Saturday for those members who have never rowed in similar races. The object of these races is to determine the handicaps which each is entitled to in the single gig event of the club regatta to be held on Aug. 26.

Max Hirsch, the junior single sculler of the Wyanoke Boat Club of Harlem, has challenged Vandebung of the Wahneta Boat Club of Long Island to a match race of a mile straightaway. Hirsch and Vandeburg met in the junior single event of the Long Island Regatta, and there is still some doubt as to who finished first.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's senior eight-oared-shell crew, which was defeated at the National Regatta by the Pennsylvania Barge Club crew, is still anxious for another race with the champions. An effort is being made to get both crews to row in the Middle States Regatta. E. C. Villevarde has resigned as coach and coxswain of the crew, and Harry Brennan, who was Captain of the Atalanta Boat Club a few years ago and coxswain of several of its winning crews, will be the Knickerbocker coxswain for the remainder of the season.

The Staten Island Boat Club has announced that it will make an entry in the junior eight event of the Middle States. It is said that Rumohr, the Canadian sculler who won the senior single race at the National this year, will row double next year with J. E. Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club. Nagle is a very fast sculler, and the combination would undoubtedly prove a strong one.

President James Pilkington of the Middle States Regatta Association says that the Philadelphia clubs alone will make over forty entries in this year's regatta.

Buffalo Exhibition Sport Carnival.

An international carnival of sports, at which it is expected many of the crack athletes of this country and Europe will compete, is scheduled as one of the chief features of the Pan-American Exposition, which is to be held in Buffalo in 1901. There will be a race course on the lines of the old Roman Stadium, on which to hold the games, and it is proposed to make this course and the buildings adjacent to it among the handsomest to be erected for the fair. Roy Crandall of Buffalo is the chief promoter of the athletic feature of the exposition. Prizes and purses valuable enough to induce the best foreign athletes to enter for the games will be offered.

Coming Polo Tournaments.

Prizes will be given by the Myopia Hunt Club of Hamilton, Mass., and the Dedham Polo Club of Dedham, Mass., in the polo tournaments to be held at the Myopia Club from Aug. 21 to 26 and at the Dedham Club Aug. 28 to Sept. 2. The Myopia entries close to-morrow and the Dedham entries Friday.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Baltimore Country Golf Club's Open Championship Meeting.

ENGLISH CRACKS MAY COMPETE

New Courses Being Opened All Over the Country—Nassau Country Club's Fine Links.

The most important golf news of the last week is the announcement of the dates and conditions of the open championship meeting which will take place on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, at the Baltimore Country Club. The purse money has been increased to $800, divided into eight purses, and this, with the number of side matches which are talked of for that week, should bring out the greatest array of professionals that have ever gathered for a tourney in this country. In addition to such American cracks as Fred Herd, the present open champion, Willie Smith of Chicago, Laurence Auchterlonie of the Glen View Golf and Polo Club of Chicago, Willie Dunn, Dave Hunter, Willie Anderson and George Low, invitations have been sent to Harry Vardon, the English open champion, who is considering an offer to come to this country in the Fall; Jack White, James Braid, Willie Park, Jr., Alex Herd, Willie Auchterlonie, and James Robb. Of the amateurs from this side, the accident to ex-Champion Findlay S. Douglas will leave Harriman, the present title holder, and Walter Travis fighting it out for the amateur honors. But there will probably be a number of others to prevent the "pros" from having it all their own way. The conditions of the tournament are as follows:

First, $200 to the winner of the championship, of which $50 shall be expended in a gold medal and $150 given in money to a professional, or in plate to an amateur, golfer, the winner to have the custody of the plate, but he must, if required, give security for its safe keeping; second, $150; third, $125; four, $100; fifty, $80; sixth, $70; seventh, $50; eighth, $25; the last seven prizes shall go to professionals only.

The competition shall be medal play and shall consist of seventy-two holes, thirty-six to be played on Thursday, and thirty-six on Friday.

The entrance fee shall be $5, and must be received by the Secretary of the association not later than 6 P. M. Thursday, Sept. 7. All entries are subject to approval of the Executive Committee of the association, whose decision is final.

Any person paying his entrance money shall be considered thereby to have submitted himself to the rules of the association both as to restrictions enjoined and penalties imposed. On these conditions alone he is entitled to enjoy all the advantages and privileges of the competition.

Willie Anderson, the well-known professional, who has been for a year or more with the Baltusrol Golf Club, will very shortly give up his berth there, although he has not as yet announced where he will be in the future. Another change interesting to golfers who frequent the old St. Andrew's course is that Thomas Phelan will in the future be steward at the Fairfield County Golf Club.

Metropolitan golf during the past week has been as dull as is usual at this time of the year, but everywhere along the coast and in the mountains and, in fact, at every Summer resort from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it is gaining devotees daily. Scarcely a day goes by that new courses are not opened somewhere, and two were thrown open this week which bid fair to become important factors in local golfing circles. The chief of these two links is that of the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, L. I. This organization is an outgrowth of the well-known Queens County Golf Club, and the members have spared no expense to make their course the ideal golf links of the country. The distances of the course are noble, and a man must be a long, straight driver as well as deadly with mashie and putter who wishes to make anything like bogie figures for a round. But it is the perfect arrangements of the hazards which call out the warmest praise when the golfer first sees the links, for apparently not a place has been overlooked where a man could make a poor shot and not be penalized, nor is there a single hole where a player can foozle and yet by a good second shot make the hole as well as though both shots had been good ones.

In the Fall the club will hold an open tournament, and next year it will probably make a strong bid for the amateur or open championship meetings. In the meantime the greatest care is being lavished on the turf through the fair green and on the putting greens, and that they are wonderfully good is shown by the fact that on the opening day Walter J. Travis made a round within one stroke of the bogie figures, which is, of course, the record for the links. A summary of the distances of the holes, the bogie figures, and the course record will be interesting to golfers who are thinking of competing in the club's open tournament, and will give them a line on what they must expect to find arrayed against them. The figures are as follows:

Travis	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—	43
Bogie	4	6	4	5	5	5	3	5	5—	42
Yards	315	500	317	318	367	382	161	385	375—	3,100
Travis	5	4	5	4	5	7	4	3	4—	41
Bogie	4	5	4	4	5	6	3	5	5—	41
Yards	400	188	395	300	390	473	360	150	280—	2,936

Travis's total, eighteen holes..... 84
Bogie's total, eighteen holes..... 83
Total number yards, eighteen holes..... 6,036

The accident last Sunday to Findlay S. Douglas, the ex-amateur champion, who was thrown from a carriage while driving from the links of the Fairfield County Golf Club, and so badly injured that he will not be able to play again for several months, is much regretted in golfing circles. Of course he will not now be able to meet the new champion, Herbert M. Harriman, this year, as had been hoped. Many believe that the game which Douglas has played since his defeat at Chicago would vanquish Harriman, but now the test is out of the question, and Harriman will undoubtedly lead home the amateurs, at least in the open event. His most dangerous amateur competitor will be Walter Travis, who is a much better medal than match player.

John Du Fais, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, has promised to announce the list of dates for the Fall tournaments in the M. G. A. district as soon as a couple of knotty points regarding a clash in dates between two clubs can be straightened out. The announcement was to have been made last week, but will be done now probably on Monday or Tuesday.

There has been a great deal of talk recently among professionals about the question as to whether or not a club should pay the expenses of its representative to the open meeting. It is the custom for the Chicago clubs to do so, and their liberality has caused a number of Eastern "pros." to say they will not go to the expense of playing in the event this year unless their club will defray the cost. They claim that as much honor, should they be prize winners, goes to their club as to them, while the prize, should they win one, no more than makes up for the loss of time attendant upon competing. On the other hand, the club claims that as a professional receives a salary in proportion to his celebrity the chance of winning fame as the best man in the country should be sufficient inducement for him to pay his own way. Another point over which the professionals are disgruntled is the selection of the Baltimore Country Club for the meeting. The course is a comparatively new one, and although it in time will become very fair, yet this year is not at all in the same class with Owentsia, Garden City, Shinnecock, Morris County, or Nassau, and the professionals say that on such a course luck will be altogether too prominent a factor, and consequently the best man may not win.

The caddies at the Harbor Hill Golf Club who struck last week for an increase of their fees from 30 to 40 cents for a round of eighteen holes, and who resorted to violence toward the members and destruction of club property when their demands were refused, are still holding out, and endeavoring to prevent boys who are willing to work for the old fee from doing so. The indications are, however, that the strike will be over in a day or two, for yesterday a number of boys reported for work. The strikers were brought to their senses when Otto Hackmeyer, the club's Captain, hauled a half dozen of the leaders to court the other day on a charge of destroying club property.

At Long Beach yesterday a golf course was opened which is destined to occupy during the Summer at least the position which the Garden City course held prior to its being taken over by the new Garden City Golf Club. Since that time there has been no course within an hour's ride of New York where one could go and play golf for a certain fee per day, and the lack of such a place has been keenly felt. At Long Beach, however, the course will be open to any one for a small sum per day. John Duncan Dunn laid out the course, which is nine holes. Dunn returned Friday from a six weeks' trip throughout the West, during which time he visited all the courses surrounding Chicago, as well as those at Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, Detroit, and Troy.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Rare Chance in Cotton Dress Goods.

Section C, Extreme Rear.

Here's another case of where our achievements in the past have brought you another better opportunity. Goods that have been diverted our way because of your immense buying during the Summer. Just the fabrics you want.

AT 5c. FOR THE 10c., 15c. AND 19c. KINDS—Broken Assortments of high-class goods in Organdies, Dimities, Zephyrs and Galateas. Good designs and colorings.

AT 7c. FOR THE 10c. GOODS—30 inch "Ondine Muslinettes" in the popular navy and white and black and white designs.

SHIRT WAISTS, Less Than Cost to Make.

Here's a new arrival of Shirt Waists that in actual prettiness, tastefulness and good tailoring, linked with the prices we ask for them, surpass even our exceptional offers of the past. The collection is very extensive and includes all kinds of stylish materials you will like. As for the prices they hardly pay for the making.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 98c.—Fine White Lawn Waists with 3 rows of embroidery, bias front. Also in this lot extra fine Waists, with dotted Swiss front, colored dots, blue, pink and lavender.

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF $1.25.—Fine White Lawn Waists with solid tucked front, Bayadere effect of 30 tucks.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59 AND $1.79.—A choice collection of fine White Waists in 5 styles, shirred tucks, made Bayadere effect, tucked and hemstitched, bias front. Also some prettily trimmed with embroidery.

AT $1.29 INSTEAD OF $1.98.—Very fine white of the celebrated Geisha make. Made with 4 rows of fine insertings.

AT 29c. INSTEAD OF 69c.—An assorted lot of Percale and Lawn Waists in stripes and figures, detachable collar.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 98c.—Fine Percale and Fancy Lawn Waists in lavender, pink, blue stripes, assorted styles, all of the best makers, an exceptional good lot.

AT 69c. INSTEAD OF $1.45.—Extra Fine Percale Waists in lavender, pink, blue, made bias, tucked front, 16 rows of tucks.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.75 AND $2.25.—Fine Ginghams, Madras, fancy Lawn and Percale Waists, assorted styles in a variety of dainty designs, broken styles.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98.—175 Corded Kai Kai Silk Waists in checks and plaids, lavender, blue, black and rose effects, yoke back with pleats, full front.

A Best Shoe Opportunity.

$2.50 for our Women's New Shaped Shoes.

These Shoes will bear out the reputation of our Shoe Store. They are Shoes that are leaders with us, and that means they are made on the new shaped, high arched instep lasts; neat, dressy and fashionable. A combination of comfort and style that we are sure you will say cannot be equaled. Note the detail.

Another Striking Book Offer.

Just another forerunner to the opening of our new book store early this fall, bargains gotten up not for the sake of any immediate profit to us, but as an advertisement. The goodness of these books at the money will surprise you; they are artistically bound in cloth, tasteful designs on sides and back, good readable type, clearly printed on good, strong, attractive paper, size of page about 4x6 inches; very convenient to hold, about 400 pages of reading matter and

Every Book is Illustrated. 14c. a Volume.

We append a list of fifty titles; cutting this out and marking off the books you want may save you some time to-morrow, as the demand is sure to be very large. Not sent C. O. D.

Evangeline. Longfellow.
Frankenstein. Mrs. Shelley.
Japhet in Search of a Father.
Jesus Only. Sel. Texts.
Keeping the Heart. Flavel.
Liberty. J. S. Mill.
Lalla Rookh. Moore.
Lucile. Meredith.
Lady of the Lake. Scott.
Marmion. Scott.
Midshipman Easy. Marryat.
Mosses of an Old Manse. Hawthorne.
Madame Sans Gene. Sardou.
Scarlet Letter.
Twice Told Tales.
My Friend the Murderer. Doyle.
Mystery of Cloomber. Doyle.
Man in Black. Weyman.
Abide in Christ. Murray.
Aesop's Fables.
Barrie, Window in Thrums.
Barrie, Auld Licht Idylls.
Barrie, My Lady Nicotine.
Barrie, Tullymas Scandal.
Brooks, Addresses.
Black Box Murder. Maartens.
Blind Musician. Korolenko.
Longfellow's Poems.
Childe Harold. Byron.
Drummond's Addresses.
Lafontaine's Fables.
Devil's Pool. George Law.
Francois the Waif. George Sand.
Departmental Ditties. Kipling.
Pleasures of Life. Lubbock.
Paradise Lost. Milton.
Princess. Tennyson.
Paul and Virginia.
Peep o' Day.
Line Upon Line.
Precept Upon Precept.
Royal Commandments. Havergal.
Reveries of a Bachelor. Mitchell.
Ruskin. Crown of Wild Olives.
" Ethics of the Dust.
" Queen of the Air.
Story of an African Farm. Shreiner.
Dreams. Olive Shreiner.
Treasure Island. Stevenson.
Undine. Fouque.

Clearing Sale of Men's Shirts.

Which means a general clipping of the prices on all our Negligee Shirts, a cutting in many cases of more than half. And then there are other things too that you can buy double the quantity of, for the regular price of one.

AT 75c.—Men's $1.50 Negligee Shirts made of Madras, Oxford Cloth and Percale, some with 2 collars and 1 Pair of Cuffs.

AT $1.00.—Every Shirt selling for $2 or more is in the dollar lot, including Madras, Cheviots, and a very few silks. About 50 dozen of Madras with 2 Collars and 1 Pair of Cuffs. All at $1.00.

10 and 12½c. TIES, 8 FOR 25c.—String ties of pure silk, Madras, Cheviot and fancy Pique. Usually 5c., 10c. and 12c. Now 8 for 25c.

$1.00 HANDKERCHIEF SQUARES, 50c.—A little lot of 700 genuine English Bandanna Handkerchief Squares a trifle exactly half the usual asking prices.

50c. SUSPENDERS 25c.—400 more pairs of those famous 50c. light weight suspenders we have been selling so many of lately.

Men's $2.00 & $2.50 Bathing suits $1.15. Plain navy blue and black, sizes, 34 to 40 only.

The Extraordinary in Underwear & Hosiery.

Half the Regular Prices.

And our regular prices are always below the average; then cut them in two and you have some opportunities to buy the very kind of garments you want at less than they can really be made for.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 25c. Women's extra quality Richelieu Ribbed White Cotton Vests, low neck, no sleeves, handsomely trimmed at neck and arm, sizes 4, 5, 6.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 35c. Men's extra fine Colored Balbriggan Shirts, French necks, pearl buttons and long sleeves with Drawers to match, sizes Shirts, 34 to 44; drs. 30 to 40.

At 3 FOR $1.00 INSTEAD OF 75c. Men's extra quality genuine French Balbriggan Shirts with long sleeves, also drawers in broken sizes.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 29c. & 35c. Women's extra quality Colored Cotton Hose. Have high spliced heels and double soles tan and stainless black, also men's stainless black half hose.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 39c. TO 65c. Children's extra fine Colored Lisle thread and Cotton Hose, tan, sky, pink, and black, plain and ribbed, in broken assortments.

AT 75c. INSTEAD OF $1.50. A small lot of Men's medium weight English Natural Wool Drawers with spliced seats in broken sizes.

A Best Trunk Offer.

Our large Trunk selling this Summer has attracted a number of very special offers from manufacturers, one of which we seized for your benefit to-morrow. The prices are ridiculously low; in fact, if you want any kind of a thoroughly good trunk at the price of a poor one have a look at these to-morrow; you'll never regret it.

Sweeping Reductions on Refrigerators.

Last week's sale thinned out our forest of Refrigerators pretty thoroughly, but there are still left some of the very best that we used as stock samples. They have been more or less scratched on the outside, no practical harm except that we can't ask you to pay our regular prices. We will give a good big discount on every Refrigerator in our store that you buy to-morrow, and you'll find some of the very best boxes made. We can please you both in the box and the price.

A Carriage for the Baby.

And it won't cost you much either. An exceptional lot of them at an exceptional price. We haven't space to tell half the good about them, but the bodies are of selected imported reed, highly finished and upholstered in the best materials—every carriage complete, including parasol and fittings. While the quantity lasts you may have your choice, at $10.00 each.

Economical Helps for the Housekeeper.

CEREAL COOKERS with inside receptacle, 2 sizes, choice at 39c.
BISSELL'S SWEEPERS, four wheels, limited quantity, at 98c.
PARLOR BROOMS, hand made, selected corn, 3 sewed, 2 for 35c.
Only two to a customer.
AMMONIA, ½-gallon jug, 10c.
ACORN SOAP, made by Lautz Bros., Buffalo, 15 cakes for 25c.
CELLULOID STARCH, requires no cooking, package, 10c.
CANDLES, "Household Brand," no grease, no smell, per box, 12c.
CLOTHES WRINGERS, family size, white rubber rolls, 98c.
WOOD FIBRE PAILS, full size, 49c.
BREAD BOXES, oak, nicely decorated, family size, 30c.

BASEBALL NEWS AND NOTES.

The uncertainties of baseball were never better illustrated than during the past two weeks. Previous to that time it looked as though the Brooklyns would win the much-coveted championship easily, but since then Boston, by consistent playing, has cut down Brooklyn's lead to a few points. Philadelphia is also making a strong bid, and the club is dangerously close to the two leaders.

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The sudden falling off of the Brooklyns came as a shock to the "rooters" across the bridge. They had all along counted on winning the pennant easily. The club still has that chance, but the team will have to do better playing than during the past two weeks to keep Boston out of first place. The Brooklyn team seems to have gone stale, as they say about athletes and oarsmen. They have gone through a hard season, being in the lead most of the time. The pitchers, who, by the way, are mainly responsible for the Brooklyns' drop, have given out. It looks as though Dunn and Hughes have been overworked. Dunn was the star of the League for nearly four months. Then came a sort of collapse. It will be remembered by the Brooklyn enthusiasts how Dunn and Hughes went along early in the season, winning game after game. They pitched games twice a week, and besides were often sent in to relieve a pitcher when defeat seemed imminent. All this, it now appears, had a demoralizing effect. There are other pitchers on the team, but according to Manager Hanlon they can not be relied upon. Kennedy is in good shape, but McJames and Maul, the latter a much-overrated pitcher, are not in condition. Yeager is in pretty fair shape. The team as a whole is not hitting the ball as hard as it did early in the season. The slump in the pitching department has caused Manager Hanlon a great deal of worry. The club will do all in its power to assist Hanlon in strengthening the team. It will place money at his disposal to purchase the necessary players; that is, if they can be secured. At present there does not seem to be a surplus supply of pitchers on hand. The clubs that have good pitchers are not willing to part with them unless fabulous sums are offered.

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In Boston a different state of affairs prevails. The club's three best pitchers—Nichols, Willis, and Lewis—who worked rather inconsistently early in the season, have come around in fine shape, and are now in condition to take regular turns at pitching. Then there is Milliken to help out. All the regular players are working, and the team has shown a big improvement in batting.

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The Philadelphias lost a lot of ground because of the absence of La Joie. The latter is one of the best batters and a good all-around player. Had La Joie been able to play during the past two weeks it is safe to say that the Philadelphias would be at least 15 points closer to the leaders.

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Grady, who was called up to cover third base for the New Yorks, believes he was intended for a third-baseman instead of a catcher. Grady was assigned to cover third because there was no other player available at the time. He has played the position well, and scoops up everything in the line of bounders and hard line hits as well as the best third-basemen. His throwing to first base is as fast and accurate as that of any baseman in baseball. Mere chance—that is, where a player has to play a strange position—has developed many players for new positions. McGraw and Collins, at present the leading third-basemen, were both outfielders at one stage of their career, but, like Grady, were called upon to play third because there was no other player available.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In commenting on the court-martial proceedings of Lieut. W. E. Bryde of Company F, Ninth Regiment, who has been dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, Adjt. Gen. Andrews says:

The first charge is defectively drawn in that it includes two separate and distinct offenses, namely: conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. It does not appear, however, that the accused filed any demurrer or made any specific motion for a separation of these offenses. Upon the other hand, the accused pleaded guilty to the specification to the first charge in so far as the fundamental facts were concerned, namely, the false impersonation of Sergt. Bodamer and Corp. Reidy by Privates Betts and Hahn before the Board of Examination. The first part of the specification, to which the accused plead guilty, sets out facts which, if proved, might properly sustain a conviction for either one or both of the offenses alleged in the first charge. The plea of "not guilty" as to the latter part of the specification must necessarily be disregarded in view of his former plea that he knowingly permitted the false impersonation. While, therefore, the form of the charge must be distinctly disapproved, the findings of the Court upon this specification, in view of the plea of the accused and the admissions upon the record, are approved. The same defects exist in the form of the second charge; but as the Court has found the accused "not guilty" under this charge, no further comment is necessary. The proceedings in the case, except as herein stated, and the findings and sentence are hereby approved, and will be carried into effect.

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Major William G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment was among the guests on the yacht Hildegard during the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. Company I has unanimously elected Lieut. Alexander S. Williams to the Captaincy made vacant by the resignation of Capt. Meeks, who accepted a commission in the United States Volunteers. Capt.-elect Williams is known as a very competent officer. He was a volunteer during the war, and made quite a record at San Juan. He is a nephew of ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams, after whom he is named. In size and physical vigor he greatly resembles his uncle. Capt. Williams is one of the crack shots of the regiment, and his experience at Creedmoor proved of great value before the attack on Santiago in giving much-needed instruction to the men of his command ill the trenches, many of whom were recruits and had never fired a gun.

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During the past week 200 members of the Twelfth Regiment were supplied with new uniforms, and several hundred more will receive the new clothing within the next two weeks. Adjt. J. M. Wainwright, who has been traveling in Europe for several months, has reported again for duty. In Company I there are two vacancies for Lieutenants, which will be shortly filled. The candidate for the First Lieutenancy is T. M. T. Raborg, who served as a Lieutenant in Company I in the volunteer regiment, and later in Company D. The candidate for Second Lieutenant is First Sergt. George W. Preece, who has been in the regiment a number of years, and is known as an exceptionally well-posted non-commissioned officer. The regimental rifle team, under the direction of Lieut. Stebbins, has begun its practice at Creedmoor, and will be selected from among the following: Lieut. Col. C. J. Selter, Major W. Content, Lieut. W. E. Downs, Lieut. S. S. Stebbins, Sergt. Corry, Sergt. T. J. Dolan, Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Sergt. C. M. Smith, Sergt. Tragot, Sergt. Laughlin, and Privates Van Heusen, Dardinkiller, Hassler, Daut, and Ahrens.

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Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment has assigned officers of his command to be at Creedmoor on the following dates to look out for the rifle shooting interests of the regiment: Capt. Thomas Jackson, Aug. 19; Capt. Frank Mayer, Aug. 26; Capt. H. P. Baldwin, Sept. 4; Lieut. George L. Bennett, Sept. 23; Lieut. E. W. Rockefeller, Sept. 30; Lieut. J. A. Doremus, Oct. 7; Capt. E. E. Janicky, Oct. 14; Lieut. M. B. Andelfinger, Oct. 21; Lieut. C. E. Maxfield, Oct. 28, and Capt. John Henry, Oct. 31.

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Company B, Ninth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Tompkins, has received a prominent recruit in the person of State Senator John Ford, who has joined the company as a private. He is a personal friend of Capt. Tompkins, and desires to gain a knowledge of the military service, commencing at the foot of the ladder. Company E, commanded by Capt. Pickard, has been doing some lively recruiting, and has enlisted seven new men within the past few days. Company D, Capt. Walton, will meet at the armory next Thursday night, to make the final arrangements for its camp at Van Cortlandt Park from Sept. 2 to 4. Company F, commanded by Capt. Marks, has lost some of its best members by enlistment in the United States Volunteers. Sergt. William McMonigle has joined the Twenty-sixth Infantry. He was formerly a member of the Fourth New Jersey, and also served three years in the navy. He is well known as an athletic instructor in the Young Men's Christian Association. Other members of the company who are in the volunteers are Privates Rafferty, Boylan, and Callan, who are now serving in Company B of the Thirteenth Infantry in the Philippines. Privates William Comings and Charles Heuston are with the Eleventh Infantry in Puerto Rico. William Munson, who joined the Twenty-second Infantry, was killed at Santiago, and Corp. Frank Nash, who joined the Seventh Infantry, lost a leg while serving in Cuba. Privates John Webb and Joseph Hawley are

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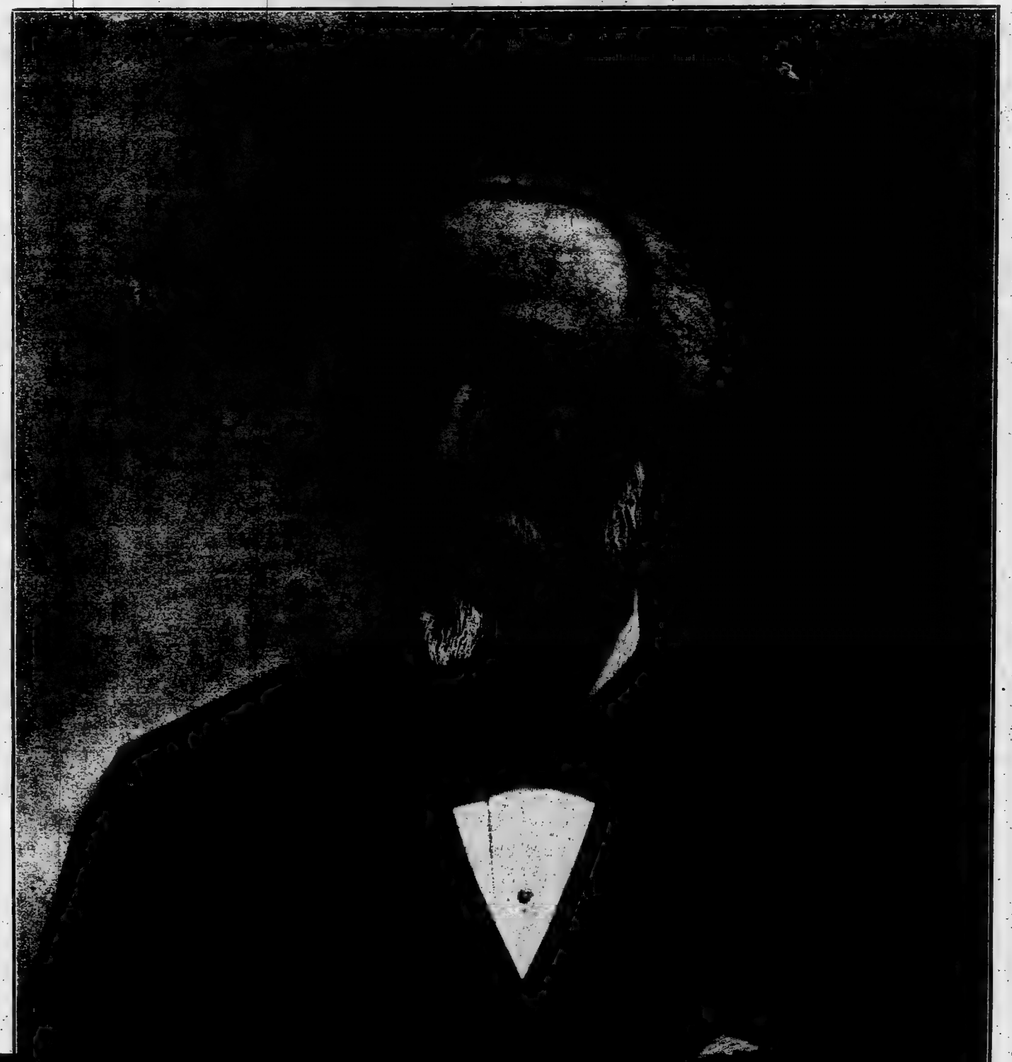

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

AUGUST 13, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

A Londoner once remarked that if the last trump should be made to sound at different times in different parts of the world it would last be heard in Scotland. It certainly seems as though Scotland is the very last to adopt modes and customs of other civilized countries. What is hailed as a new mania by Edinburgh ladies has received some attention in The Scotsman of that city. It is a fancy to learn to cook. Emphasis is given to the announcement from the fact that several of the leading confectioners of the town advertise "Cooking Taught," and are having large kitchens and bakeries fitted up for the purpose. Apparently the vogue of society cooking schools has not yet penetrated the Land o' Cakes, but the present signs are encouraging. It is seriously stated that until recently only the young ladies who would find use for the practice of cooking when they became wives and mothers had sought to acquaint themselves with the art. Of late, however, the desire to achieve wonders in the culinary department has spread to those who, in all probability, will never see the inside of their own kitchens when they come to rule a household; and, according to The Scotsman, "it is a pleasant sight to see these dainty damsels put off their silk attire, their rings and their adornments and don linen dresses and white aprons and become for the nonce amateur cooks." One confectioner even goes to the length of having blouses prepared for his students exactly similar to the costumes worn by eccentric artists. Verily the ways of Edinburgh are curiously remote.

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The recent Russian edition of Prayer Books and Hymnals authorized by the imperial Government for the use of Protestants and Catholics is likely to excite much criticism not only in Rome but in the Lutheran and Anglican Churches as well. According to the Cologne Gazette the books contain important falsifications which have been introduced by the official translators with the object of bringing all Christian denominations as near as possible to the Russian Orthodox faith. Passages which treat of those doctrines in which Protestantism and Catholicism differ from the Orthodox faith are altered in such manner as to prove on the contrary that there is no appreciable difference between the three persuasions. In the Lutheran Church in Moscow a new Russian Psalter has been introduced, instead of Luther's translation of the Psalms, which bears the title "A Present for Orthodox Christians." According to the Cologne Gazette these falsifications are severely blamed by many and described as a manoeuvre which must greatly disgust both Protestants and Catholics.

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The unfortunate man who for a length of years has been obliged to depend upon the surface cars as a means of conveyance to and from his place of business must have noticed a singular and expressive alteration in the manner of his fellow-creatures toward women. Everybody remembers that, a few years since, it was a rare thing to see a woman standing in a car unless all the seats were occupied by her own delightful sex. Nowadays, nothing is more common than to see a dozen or twenty stalwart men placidly retaining their seats while two or three ladies are clinging convulsively to the back of the seats in front of them, or, if the car be a closed one, to the hanging straps, and colliding with each other every time the car stops or begins to move on. The ladies totter and frown or laughingly make the best of it, as their mood may be. And the gentlemen sit comfortably reading their papers or staring unconcernedly at nothing. The defense has been made for these gentlemen that they are tired out with their day's labor, and, as the natural breadwinners of families, are quite entitled to repose. But there is another theory regarding the change of manners, which has not, we think, been put forward before. It is that the men are no longer protectors in the foreign and knight-errant sense of the word, and since the women will have it so, the men are willing that they should "rough it" like the rest of us. This theory seems altogether too humiliating to the sterner sex, and yet it seems quite as feasible as the explanation of fatigue. One thing is sure, however, foreigners who ride in our surface cars will think twice before they repeat the off-told criticism that Americans spoil their women.

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We doubt if ever the realism of the stage was more adequately rewarded for its efforts than by an honest countryman who recently sat at a play in the Theatre of Toulouse. Everybody knows with what diabolical ingenuity the snowstorm in a melodrama will follow an unfortunate woman with a child in her arms from one side of the stage to the other, while a few feet away from her not a bit of snow falls. The countryman saw all this in silence. Then the scene changed to an interior. At this point one of the personages in the drama precipitated himself on to the stage, shaking his cloak and crying, "Mon Dieu! what a terrible hailstorm has arisen!" This was too much for the peasant. He made his escape from the theatre, groaning aloud, "Mon Dieu! what will become of my poor vines! And I thought it only a light snowfall from the mountains." Still—they may have modern up-to-date "press agents" even in France.

GEORGE C. BARRETT.

AD not a discriminating fate decreed that George C. Barrett should grace and honor the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, the American literary firmament might have gained a new and brilliant star. Early in his life this scholarly man and upright Judge developed a fine literary taste with uncommon felicity of expression in composition. He still has the fine literary taste and still possesses the felicity of expression, but the exacting duties of the bench have curbed his imaginative qualities and have restricted his talents of composition almost too closely to the prosy field of the law.

For his own satisfaction and recreation, and because he is by nature a student and a lover of the poetic and the beautiful, Justice Barrett keeps up his literary studies and diversions. Such respite and rest as he gets from his arduous judicial work is in the nature of student recreation. He is a constant reader of the literature of the day, and keeps pace with the best of the current productions, not alone in the English language, but in the German and French as well. He has been a zealous student of the languages from his boyhood, and his knowledge of French is particularly thorough.

In the main George C. Barrett is self-educated. He was thirteen years old when his father died in Canada—where the elder Barrett had gone from Ireland as a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Oneida Indians. The future Justice was brought to this city, and began his studies in the Columbia Grammar School. Subsequently he took a course in Columbia College, but did not graduate. He had his own way to make in the world, and when a favorable opportunity to study law was offered him he felt that it was his duty to accept it. He accordingly left college and began the study of the law in the office of Van Cott, Cady & Smales, in this city.

It was while pursuing his law studies that young Barrett got into the habit of writing for the newspapers and other publications. His early efforts at composition were so acceptable to publishers that he was encouraged to continue them. His reading, other than his law books, was of the best kind, and as he stored his mind with the choicest things in literature his tastes became developed in that direction. His chosen companions were young men of keen wit and restless ambition. One of his closest friends in those days was Charles G. Haspine, who subsequently won fame as "Private Miles O'Reilly." The young Irish student—for Judge Barrett was born in Dublin on July 28, 1838—made gratifying progress both with his law and with his journalistic and literary work. At the age of twenty-one he impressed his elders as being a young man of ability and excellent promise.

In his youth he did not find the pleasure that most other boys do in athletic sports, fishing, hunting excursions, &c. He preferred his books to the rod and reel, and he derived more enjoyment from a quiet stroll or a horseback ride into the country than he could find in the chase or on the ball field.

"I never shot a bird and I never killed a fish," said Judge Barrett to the writer not long ago, "and what is more, I never played baseball or golf. I love nature, am fond of exercise, and enjoy horseback riding."

Justice Barrett's judicial career began when he was twenty-five years old. At that age he had acquired political acquaintance and influence as well as a remunerative practice. He was elected Justice of the Sixth Judicial District of this city, in which capacity he served for four years. Subsequently he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas to fill a two years' vacancy. He served in this court with Charles P. Daly and John R. Brady, and upon the expiration of his short term he again took up the practice of the law. His interest in politics and municipal affairs never flagged. Inspired by a high sense of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, he gave freely of his time and ability to the work of improving local political conditions. He became President of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association, and took an active part in the fight against the Tweed ring.

When the Committee of Seventy was appointed by the citizens' mass meeting, held in September, 1871, George C. Barrett was selected to act as counsel to that committee. In that capacity he obtained from the Supreme Court an order enjoining Richard B. Connolly ("Slippery Dick") from acting as Controller. He appeared subsequently before Judge George Barnard and argued in support of the injunction. The opposing counsel were William O. Bartlett and Richard O'Gorman. Persons familiar with the history of those exciting times will recall that Connolly's resignation and the appointment of Andrew H. Green followed speedily. All through that memorable anti-Tweed campaign George C. Barrett was foremost in the advocacy of municipal reform. Because of his ability, dignity, and sincerity his public utterances had great weight.

Mr. Barrett's fitness for the bench was recognized by his political associates as well as by his personal friends. On Oct. 19, 1871, he was nominated by the Apollo Hall Democrats to succeed Josiah Sullivan as a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the nomination was indorsed by the Committee of Seventy, both wings of the Republican Party, and the Municipal Council of Reform. Thomas H. Ledwith, a Police Justice, was placed in nomination by Tammany Hall, and Barrett defeated him by more than 40,000 majority. Thus at the age of thirty-four years Justice Barrett took his seat on the Supreme Court bench. His judicial associates at that time were Daniel P. Ingraham, Presiding Judge; Albert Cardozo, George C. Barnett, and John R. Brady. Bringing to the discharge of his new duties a well-stored and well-trained mind, a sturdy honesty of purpose, and methodical habits, Justice Barrett speedily established a reputation as an able and fair-minded Judge. The end of his first term, which occurred Dec. 31, 1885, found him so firmly grounded in public esteem that there was no thought of interposing partisan obstacles to his renomination and re-election.

It was Richard Croker who personally named George C. Barrett as the candidate of Tammany Hall for the Supreme Court Judgeship in the Fall of 1884. This nomination was successively indorsed by the County Democracy, the Republicans, and by Irving Hall. This popular Judge's only opponent was a Prohibitionist named Marshall, who received 857 votes, while Barrett got 197,857. During his long period of service on the Bench Justice Barrett has presided over many noted cases, both civil and criminal. He was the Presiding Judge in the noted Coppers case, in which suit was brought against the Trustees of Calvary Cemetery for refusing burial to Mr. Coppers in his own burial plot because he was a Mason. In the Abraham Wood will case and in the proceedings brought by the architect of the new Court House against the city, Judge Barrett was the trial Judge. Another celebrated case that came before him was that of Richard Croker, who was charged with having killed a man in an election day quarrel, but was acquitted.

The trial of Jacob Sharp for bribery in buying the votes of Aldermen for the Broadway Street Railway franchise was before Justice Barrett, as also were the other "boodle Aldermen" cases. Sharp was convicted, but the Court of Appeals set aside the verdict of guilty. This was the first criminal case ever tried before Justice Barrett that was reversed. Henry W. Jaehne, an Alderman, was convicted of taking a bribe in the Broadway franchise matter and sent to Sing Sing. Justice Barrett was the trial Judge in the case of Ferdinand Ward, the young "Napoleon of Finance," who wrecked the firm of Grant & Ward, in which Gen. Grant was a partner, and who helped to wreck the Marine Bank, of which James D. Fish was President. Fish was also tried and convicted before Judge Barrett. In all the cases that have been tried before this busy and upright Judge his charges to the jury have been even-tempered, deliberate, lucid, and freighted with the wisdom of the law. The following extract from his charge in the first of the election fraud cases is a fair sample of the tone of his judicial utterances:

"In weighing evidence, you do not weigh it by avoirdupois. It is not the number of witnesses which necessarily governs. It is the quality and character of the testimony. If you find on the one side self-interest, or a manner of testifying which does not appeal to your sense of veracity, you have the right to say so. When you have looked over the witnesses and considered the probability of their stories, whether their testimony be credible or incredible, whether they are testifying from a high public motive, or otherwise, you finally decide as to what you believe the truth."

One of the most noted murder cases tried before Justice Barrett was that of Charles Giblin, charged with shooting and killing Madeleine Goelts, in an east side bakery. Giblin was poor and unknown, and appearances were against him. He was accused of attempting to pass a counterfeit bill prior to the murder. His plea of self-defense failed to impress the jury, and he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Persons who became interested in Giblin and his destitute family believed that he was innocent of intent to kill, and interceded in his behalf with the Governor of this State. A reprieve was secured, but on a review of the case the Governor decided that he could not pardon the man, and a second date for Giblin's execution was fixed. A few hours before the time for the execution Gov. Hill commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. Giblin went to Sing Sing, and soon was stricken down with consumption. His faithful wife and two infant children were left in this city, dependent on charity. The wife soon broke down and died with a prayer on her lips that her children might see their father a free man.

A few persons, mainly King's daughters, whose belief in Giblin's innocence of intentional murder had become strengthened as their investigation progressed, made an earnest effort to secure his pardon. Many influential persons lent their aid, but Gov. Flower, to whom the first appeal was made, could not see his way clear to grant the pardon. He was sympathetic, and said to Giblin's friends: "This case was tried before Judge Barrett, and, after a careful review by my predecessor, the verdict was pronounced a just one. I cannot interfere."

Then it was that the idea of appealing to Justice Barrett occurred to the King's Daughter who had been most active and persistent in her efforts to secure Giblin's release. She wrote to the Justice requesting an interview and stating her purpose. An immediate and kindly reply was sent to her, and in the two or three interviews that followed Justice Barrett patiently went over the Giblin case and weighed certain facts and circumstances that had been brought to light since the trial. Partly in consideration of the new light thrown on the case and partly because of Giblin's hopeless illness and the desire to save his children from the stigma of convict parentage, Justice Barrett wrote a letter to Gov. Morton clearly indicating that, in his judgment, the cause of justice would not suffer if Giblin was pardoned. That letter was the pivotal point on which Gov. Morton's judgment turned, and the pardon was granted.

One day this King's Daughter remarked to Justice Barrett: "I was advised not to come to you on this mission. Some of your friends told me that you were a stern man, and that once having passed judgment on a case you would not change your mind."

"Ah, that is a very hard thing to say about any man," replied Justice Barrett, earnestly. "To be sure, I endeavor to so discharge my judicial duties as to leave as little chance for errors of judgment as possible, but, inasmuch as I expect to be judged myself some day, I certainly would not refuse to listen to any statements of fact that might lead me to alter an opinion once formed. The truth and justice are what I desire above all things."

But one opinion prevails among lawyers regarding Justice Barrett's character as a Judge. He is universally respected for his rigid honesty of purpose as well as for the high order of his abilities. Never has there been an intimation from any source that his decisions are influenced by anything except a desire to mete out exact and impartial justice. He is a fair-minded and exceedingly conscientious man, with all of the essential qualities of a just Judge and all of the attributes of a gentleman. On the bench his courtesy is unfailing, being extended with as much deference to the obscure lawyer as to the practitioner of worldwide fame. His judicial dignity is never marred by irritability.

With the formation of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court after the adoption of the new State Constitution, Justice Barrett became a member of that division. Within recent years he has given much thought and study to the subject of improving the jury laws in order that jurors can be obtained in a more satisfactory manner in important criminal cases.

Justice Barrett's love of literature, of art, and of music has made him the associate and friend of persons of genius and talent. His warmest friends are among highly cultured persons, and both in this country and in foreign capitals he has been on terms of cordial friendship with masters of art and literature. His own pen has produced things which have received warm praise from intelligent critics. His writings have a depth and finish which reflect the mind of an accomplished man. One of the plays which he has written, entitled "An American Marriage," was produced at Wallack's Theatre, in December, 1883, and its literary and artistic merits were widely recognized. Justice Barrett is passionately fond of music and is a frequent patron of the opera and of concerts where good music can be heard.

No man could be more sensitive regarding the dignity of his judicial office than is Justice Barrett. This sensitiveness was manifested in a measure by his withdrawal from the Nineteenth Century Club in 1888. He resigned from that organization because he did not want to be held responsible, even by implication, for sentiments expressed by Courtlandt Palmer, the President, and also by other officers of the club, in criticism of the sentences of the Chicago Anarchists who were convicted of inciting the Haymarket riot.

Another title than Justice has lately been conferred on this distinguished member of the judiciary, and that is "Commodore." For many years Justice Barrett's has spent his Summer vacations on Fisher's Island, a quiet, health-giving resort at the eastern end of Long Island Sound, about six miles from New London. Not long ago he chartered a little yacht, and is now able to go about in his own boat. His old friends and neighbors in that breezy vicinity made haste to accord him all of the nautical honors possible.

E. D. E.

A POET'S RUIN.

"Really," said a printer recently, "gentlemen should not place unlimited confidence in the eyesight of our hard-worked and half-blinded readers of proofs, for I am ashamed to say that we utterly ruined one poet through a ludicrous misprint."

"Indeed! And what was that unhappy line?"

"Why, Sir, the poet intended to say:

"See the pale martyr in his sheet of fire!

Instead of which, he was made to say:

"See the pale martyr with his shirt on fire!

The reviewers, of course, made the most of so entertaining a blunder, and the poor poet was never heard of more in the field of literature."—Ways and Words of Men of Letters.

Brigadier Gen. A. E. Bates,
The New Paymaster General of the Army.

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A DIP INTO THE SEA.

A DUCKING VICTIM AT CLOSE RANGE.

TAKING AN ELECTRIC SHOCK.

A DUCKING PARTY.

A VISIT TO THE FORTUNE TELLER.

AN OCCASIONAL SCENE AT THE BEACH.

CRISTOBAL COLON CEMETERY AND ITS OCCUPANTS.

SEVERAL things in connection with this famous cemetery have impressed me deeply, and more especially because they occur in our time and are so repugnant to all our preconceived ideas of decency in regard to the treatment of the dead.

The better class of people in Havana display an unusual amount of outward respect by having a gorgeously appointed funeral; a richly gilded hearse with towering plumes of red and yellow leads the procession; its sides of plate glass render plainly visible the coffin, with its profusion of wreaths and crosses of artificial flowers tied with bands of broad satin ribbon of royal purple on which are inscribed in large gilt letters the names of the donors. This magnificent hearse is drawn by teams of fine horses—sometimes ten or twelve—richly caparisoned with gold-plated harness and heavy black netting, which, with its numberless tassels of red and yellow, almost sweeps the ground, the heads of the horses being decorated with huge pompons of the royal colors. A number of flunkies in rich scarlet satin coats, yellow knee breeches, cocked hats, and white wigs run along by the side of the horses, while the driver and his assistant, perched on a high seat, are even more extravagantly attired, if such a thing could be possible. As no women ever attend a funeral in Havana, the numerous carriages which follow the hearse contain only men, who smoke their cigars comfortably as the procession trots merrily along the wide Paseo de Tacon on its way to the cemetery.

But with the poorer classes of Cubans the disposal of their dead becomes a far more serious matter. One of the most pathetic scenes I ever witnessed was the funeral procession of a poor Cuban—six black men were carrying on their shoulders a cheap pine coffin (with no covering over it) along the dusty road in the glare of the sun, while six others walked by their side to occasionally relieve them of their burden. The coffin contained the remains of some one who had loved and been loved, yet there were no mourners to follow their dead to its resting place—only a motley number of men and boys, who smoked their cigars and chatted together as they toiled along the highway to the cemetery. This in itself is pathetic, but it becomes horrible when it is known that the silent occupant of the coffin is removed on reaching the cemetery, laid in a shallow grave and covered with quicklime, while the coffin—which was hired for the purpose—is taken back empty, to be used by some other unfortunate on a similar occasion!

The Church owns the cemetery, and disposes of its burying privilege to the highest bidder, who exacts to the utmost centavo the amount charged for interment and the annual rental. If this is not renewed on the very day it is due, what then? I will tell you.

On the right of the main entrance and inside the grounds, about two hundred yards from the gate, are to be seen the high stone walls of an inclosure of some sort with no apparent opening. Being on horseback, I was enabled from my height to look over this wall, and there before my very eyes were skeletons complete and in fragments, numberless skulls with the hair still growing on them, and the various bones of the human form—all heaped up and thrown promiscuously into one huge pile! Thousands! Yes, thousands of them! The whole inclosure was a vast pit thirty feet deep and some hundred feet square, which was nearly full of the horrible remains of what in years long gone by had been forms of strength and beauty! It has been estimated that the bones of two hundred and fifty thousand human beings lie there exposed to the gaze of the passer-by! For many years the collection has been added to by the remains of the unfortunates whose relatives were unable to meet the extortionate demands of the human ghoul who owns and controls the resting (?) place of the dead in this strange city of Havana.

A recent rumor which seems to be based on truth is to the effect that this charnel house of grinning skulls is soon to be removed from the gaze of the curious public! Why? Because it offends the sense of decency in a Christian community? No! It is simply a business proposition! These days of unrest and strange events have brought to these shores some uncanny business man with a single eye to the main chance, who has ascertained that human bones make an excellent kind of charcoal, and this "treasure trove" is needed for business purposes in connection with the running of sugar! Imagine it!

A few words in closing about this famous cemetery. A magnificent arched entrance of stone, beautifully carved and of fine architectural design, presents an imposing appearance as one approaches it; the coloring of the stone, which has been softened and mellowed by age and the effect of the climate, is of a rich terra cotta, which greatly enhances the effect of a huge bas-relief over the main arch, of the raising of Lazarus from the dead.

A few of the monuments are of unusual grace and beauty, and deserve more than a passing mention.

The largest marks the resting place of thirty-eight firemen who lost their lives in a serious conflagration in the city in 1890 by a powder explosion which occurred in one of the buildings.

This beautiful monument, which was erected by public subscription, was made in Genoa, and is said to have cost $70,000.

At the top of the graceful shaft is the figure of an angel, with extended wings, bearing in her arms the figure of a man who has apparently become unconscious from the effects of fire and smoke; the figures are of heroic size and are exquisitely carved in pure white marble, and the pitying expression in the eyes of the angel, gazing down on the upturned face of the man, is most realistic in its effect on the mind of the spectator.

Another remarkable monument commemorates the sad ending of eight young students of the university—representatives of some of the best Cuban families, who were shot to death by order of the acting Captain General of Cuba in 1871 under the following circumstances:

It was during the ten years' war, in November of that year, while Gen. Balmaceda, the Captain General of the island, was absent and Gen. Crespo was acting in his stead, that the Civil Governor, in an attempt to obtain money for his own benefit, accused the students belonging to the freshman class of the university of having disfigured the tomb of a Spaniard who was noted for his hatred of the Cubans.

Owing to the influence of Dr. Cubas, the freshmen were not imprisoned, but the sophomore class, composed of forty-five boys, were arrested and thrown into a dungeon, though later two of them were released—one of them on account of his belonging to the Spanish volunteers, and the other owing to his English nationality.

The remainder were tried by a military court-martial, and in the absence of convincing proof lots were cast among them and eight unfortunates were marched to the Punta, placed with their faces against the walls of the prison and their bodies riddled with bullets! And all the rest of the class were condemned to hard labor in a convict stone quarry.

In 1885, after fourteen years' imprisonment, these young men were declared innocent by the Spanish Government and released; the son of the Spaniard submitting a certificate that his father's tomb had not been disfigured by students; and the Government permitted the removal of the eight bodies (which had been buried in a trench outside) to the interior of the cemetery, and this exquisite monument, which was designed and made in Carrara, Italy, at a cost of $50,000, was paid for entirely by subscription among the Cubans.

Every year on the 27th of November religious ceremonies take place in the Mortuary Chapel of the cemetery, the university in the city is closed, and all the students attend the exercises in a body.

At the opposite end of the long main avenue is the deadhouse, where the remains are taken and laid in shallow troughs of stone and covered with quicklime to hasten decomposition before being placed in the tomb.

In the poorer part of the cemetery the whole soil looks as if it had been recently upturned, and a number of empty shallow graves bear mute evidence that the former occupants have been added to the gruesome pile in the boneyard for lack of money to pay their rent, and are now silently waiting to be used again.

By far the most interesting place to Americans is the plot in which lie buried the "Victims of the Maine"; a tall black cross with the foregoing inscription tells the mournful story.

The loving hands of the American ladies in Havana have made the plot a refreshing oasis in this city of the dead. It has been well sodded, and several beds of beautiful flowers and choice plants have been carefully tended, in strong contrast to the condition of the rest of the cemetery.

Now that Congress has passed an appropriation for a suitable monument, many suggestions have been made; but by far the most striking is a proposition to use the "fighting topmast of the Maine"—which still rears its lonely head over the wreck of the battleship in the waters of the harbor—as a shaft resting on a heavy pedestal of American granite, bearing the names of the victims and a metal bas relief of the ship.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH WOOD,
Lieutenant Colonel, United States Volunteers.

FIREMEN'S MONUMENT, COLON CEMETERY.

GRAVES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE MAINE DISASTER, COLON CEMETERY.

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PRESIDENT McKINLEY AND HIS PHYSICIAN RESTING UNDER THE PINE TREES.

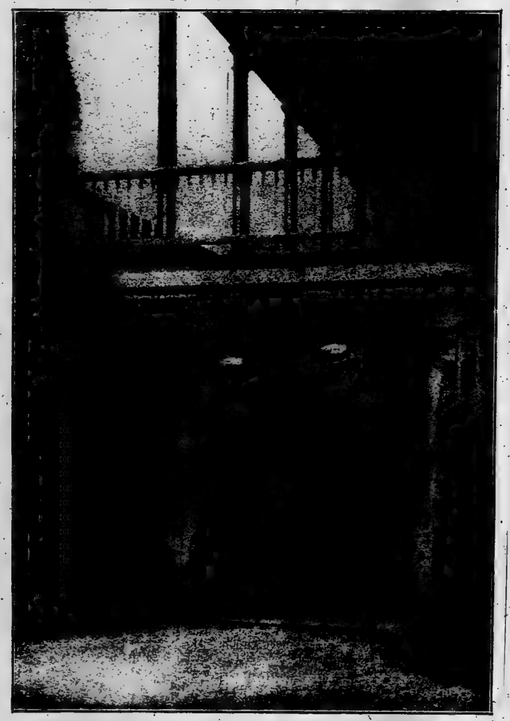

THE PRESIDENT STARTING OFF FOR A MORNING WALK.

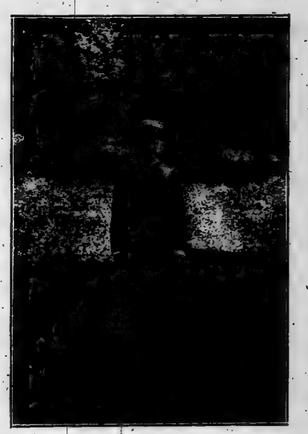

THE PRESIDENT ON THE "GREEN DRIVE," BLUFF POINT.

A FAVORITE WALK OF THE PRESIDENT'S NEAR THE HOTEL.

MR. McKINLEY AND HIS PHYSICIAN, DR. RIXEY.

KWAKIUTLS OF NORTH AMERICA

THE Smithsonian has done much to preserve for the science of the future a great deal that relates to the appearance, language, habits and customs, and mythology of the North American aborigines, but there are private persons who are helping most efficaciously in that useful work. Among them there is scarcely one who deserves more consideration for what he has accomplished and is in process of effecting than Mr. Jesup, the President of the Museum of Natural History.

Just at present he has Bandelier at work in Peru and Lummis in Mexico. Two Russians are exploring at his expense among the Tschuktsches in northeastern Asia; in Autumn Mr. Saville of the museum will go to Yucatan, and Dr. Franz Boas will probably return to the scenes of his former labors on the northwest coast of our continent.

Some of the materials Dr. Boas and Mr. George Hunt collected formerly in British Columbia may be mentioned here; they are a mere fragment of a vast quantity of things which will be eventually shown in the American Museum of Natural History.

The tribes on the northwest coast studied by Boas and Hunt are apt to be thickset, broad-faced people, rather long-bodied, and sometimes bearded. They are divided up into (1) Tlingits of Southern Alaska, (2) Haidas of Queen Charlotte Islands, (3) Tsimshian of the Nass and Skoena Rivers, (4) Wakashan of Vancouver's Island and the mainland near by, and (5) Salishan of Southern Vancouver's Island and the coast down to Washington and eastward into Idaho and Montana. The Kwakiutls fall under group 4, or Wakashan, and belong chiefly between Rivers Inlet and Cape Mudge, B. C.

The Kwakiutls are a tribe of light-colored Indians whose faces and expression readily recall those of the lower class Japanese and Koreans across the Pacific. They differ from other coast Indians by having very high-bridged, often hooked, noses, and very long faces. The shape of their heads is artificial. Like our own Flatheads and some tribes in Mexico and South America, they deform the head in infancy, so that the upper forehead, which we consider a sign of intellect, is depressed perhaps in order to obtain an approach to the skull of a beast or bird. What the object of this intentional malformation is forms one of those problems that appeal to the imagination of the archaeologist. A collector of antiquities in Mexico has made a specialty of these deformed skulls, and is said to argue that they are attempts to produce a head like some four-footed beast, the coyote or raccoon, for which the ancestors of the tribes in question had a special reverence, perhaps in the nature of totem worship. Dr. Franz Boas has not found any record among the Kwakiuth of British Columbia which points to any specific worship of this kind; but the pronounced reverence for animals which is shown in the beast, fish, and bird masks used in ceremonial rites and the dances of their secret societies might encourage such a view. The habit of malformation has persisted very much as the bandaging of the feet of Chinese women has persisted and is only now giving way before the changes introduced by the whites. One of our illustrations, showing a Kwakiutl woman weaving a blanket, introduces the papoose bound in its cradle. The method of flattening the forehead can be seen at the Museum of Natural History in the family group modeled by Caspar Meyer the size of life, which is exhibited on the ground floor. It is said that the practice gives little or no pain to the papoose.

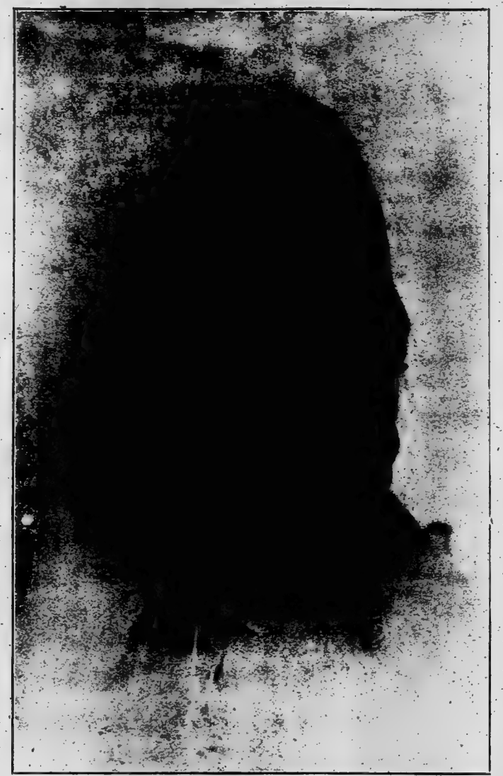

KWAKIUTL WOMAN.
(Full-face.)

The heads of a man and a woman of this tribe, given front face and in profile, exhibit the results of this early training of the bones of the head. Whether it occasions pain to the child or not, there is a general agreement that it has no effect upon the intelligence of the people to whom it is applied. They are much more intelligent than the passing traveler would imagine. The investigator who comes among them with some knowledge of their beliefs and rites obtains their confidence and finds them, if not remarkable specimens of intelligence, still by no means lacking in wits. In his publications for the Smithsonian and the Museum of Natural History Dr. Boas opens up a very extraordinary glimpse into their manners and customs. Among these are the potlatch feasts given by chiefs to uphold their authority, in which they distribute largess in a very mediaeval fashion, consisting of blankets and big copper tokens which have a fictitious but relatively enormous value, the object of the largess being to prove by their princely generosity that they are both richer and more lavish than some rival chief.

Another and often very disgusting ceremony is the initiation of a new member into a cannibal society. The novice returns emaciated and in a state of frantic ecstasy from the woods, bringing pieces of old corpses, skulls, or bones, which he chews in order to strike awe into the hearts of the spectators. He enters the lodge by the hole in the top or some other unexpected way, after the whistles of his fellow-cannibals and his own shrill cries have been heard without for some time, and he indulges in the pleasant pastime of biting people. Such practices readily recall the loathsome masses which have always formed part of the witch and wizard outfit in Europe down to the present century, like the objects that go to make the hell-broth of the witches in "Macbeth." The purpose seems to be the same, namely, to frighten the unsophisticated by showing a daring in the handling of disgusting objects which proves the superiority of the professional and the power of his or her guardian spirits to protect the shaman or medicine man from what would be injurious to the ordinary person.

The Kwakiutls and other tribes of the northwest coast are tremendous sticklers for family pedigree, and some of them hang their coats of arms or the insignia of their ancestry on the outer wall in a way that seems to obtain nowhere else in quite so spectacular a fashion. The ancestor is represented by his totem, while other beasts, monsters, and figures represent the tribe, and hence arises a chain of totems to represent the family tree. The illustrations give two totem poles in place before Indian houses at Rivers Inlet, British Columbia. They are carved from the trunk of a tree, elaborately painted, and set up in proof of the standing of the chief who owns them. What is very odd, and certainly not without analogies in European heraldry, a chief can buy the right to use a totem from another tribe, and also the patent to sing certain songs belonging to that tribe. The seller may never use totem or song again. If he does, that constitutes a grievance which is apt to result in bloodshed.

Again, with a reasoning we find late in the Middle Ages in Europe, the chief who kills another chief may assume the dead man's name and privileges, so that the totem post may include captured as well as bought heraldic signs, in addition to the general sign for the clan or tribe and other figures that represent some very remarkable event in the life of himself or his maternal grandfather. Descent of rights is through the woman; sometimes the father-in-law makes a grand potlatch (feast) and formally transfers his rights to his son-in-law. These rights, however, are held by the son-in-law in trust for his son. The great number and variety of insignia on these heraldic posts are thus explained.

What is chiefly notable in these representations of demons, men, monsters, and birds, beasts, and fish is the pronounced taste for a conventional image. These Northwest Indians are perfectly capable of imitating creatures exactly with the means at their command, wood of various colors, bark, grasses, seaweed, furs, and feathers; but from this they carefully abstain in their carved work.

The earliest travelers who describe their dances mention the exactness with which they imitated birds and beasts, having dressed for the part. Thus they appear

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as crows and imitated the gait and other movements of the bird exactly; and so of wolves and bears. But when it comes to carvings for permanent embellishment of the house like the totem-posts, or for occasional use in dances and other rites like the complicated masks representing deities of the air, earth, and ocean, only the strongest characteristic of each is seized. The long bill of raven or heron, the eagle and owl, with their curve beaks, are recognizable at once. But the bear is changed from its natural look, the wolf's jaws are tremendously lengthened, while creatures like the thrasher shark or "killer whale" and giant squid have still greater liberties taken with them. The same trait in the animal effigies discovered in the mounds of Ohio misled the first explorers into all sorts of conjectures as to the derivation of the mysterious peo-

Kwakiutl Woman.
(Profile.)

ple who built the mounds. Thus certain shapes in the mounds themselves and certain carvings of pipes led them to believe that elephants and parrots were intended, while the evidence collected since is conclusive that the artists intended to represents beasts and birds which belong to that part of America where the mounds are formed.

The Kwakiutls have a great fear of images as embodiments of what they represent. Thus a chief will have a post carved to represent a rival and submit the effigy to some ignominious treatment in the belief that the pride and rank of the enemy will suffer. This is the Kwakiutl way of "turning the portrait to the wall." Boas speaks of one instance where a man avoided for several years the duty incumbent on him to turn his house and possessions over to his daughter's husband, thus passing them on, according to the marriage contract, to his grandson. The son-in-law carved an image of his wife, asked a company to a feast, placed a rope about the neck of the image, and sunk it in the sea. The idea was that the ignominy visited on

Kwakiutl Man.
(Profile.)

the wife would react on her father and destroy all respect for him, so that he could be a chief no longer.

In former times the Indians of the Northwest coast lived in underground houses called kickulie houses, which emerged only like a mound from the surface of the ground, following a fashion that existed in Great Britain and Ireland down to the tenth century, and is known to have obtained in Northern Europe and Siberia. Such dwellings are described by Herodotus and were found in the early part of the present century within what is now Russian territory. The illustration shows one of these old kickulies near Spence's Bridge, British Columbia. The bough, bark, and turf covering of the roof has fallen away in places, showing the rafters with cross pieces tied to them. Another picture shows one of the main posts of a house belonging to Bella Coola Indians at Bella Bella, B. C., with demon or totem masks carved on it, and

MAIN POST OF HOUSE BELONGING TO BELLA COOLA INDIANS AT BELLA BELLA, B. C.
With Demon or Totem Masks Carved on It.

one end of a native boat. Sometimes all the posts within a house are decorated in this substantial fashion. It can hardly be maintained that tribes which are so clever at boatbuilding, mask carving, and the production of totem poles are devoid of brains.

KWAKIUTL WOMAN WEAVING NET.

They have four or five different kinds of boats for different purposes, and their houses are quite as elaborate as those of the oldest inhabitants of Japan, the so-calle "hairy" Ainos of the north.

In addition to his reports published by the Smithsonian and the Berlin Anthropological, the same observer has published two memoirs in the series issued by the American Museum of Natural History as part of the results from the Jesup North Pacific expedition, one on the facial paintings of the Indians of northern British Columbia, the other on the mythology of the Bella Coola Indians.

The object of the Jesup expeditions is to collect materials for the study of the old problem: Did the Indians of

RUINS OF KICKULIE HOUSE, EXTINCT FORM OF UNDERGROUND DWELLING.
Located at Spence's Bridge, British Columbia, ten miles from Nicola Valley.

America come from Asia? It is proposed to submit the natives on both sides of the North Pacific to such an exhaustive examination, so far as antiquities and present habits and customs, tribal and racial characteristics are concerned, that the elusive truths shall be at last firmly grasped. Whether the question can ever be definitely settled or not, there is a certainty of such a collection of materials for the museum, and such an amassing of information regarding tribes which must soon disappear, that the man who sends out these expeditions cannot fail to earn the thanks of the public.

CHARLES DE KAY.

ROMANCE OF THE STEEL PEN.

A few years ago it was publicly stated that "there is more steel used in the manu-

Kwakiutl Indian.
(Full-face.)

facture of pens than in all the sword factories in the world"—which is good news, adds a writer in Good Words, for those favoring universal disarmament.

"What becomes of all the pens?" The Pontifical pen, with which the Pope signs encyclical letters, Papal bulls, appointments to Bishoprics, and such like important documents, is said to have been in use for forty years, but then it is not steel but a white-feathered quill, supposed to have been taken from the wing of a dove; ordinary steel nibs are not kept so long, and as they cannot all go to the German hospital, said to be entirely supported by the sale of old steel pens and nibs, which are eventually made into watch-springs, razors, knives, and—who knows?—possibly bayonets, the question as to the eventual destination of the pens of the last two generations remains unanswered. Perhaps they lurk together with the pins of centuries, whose hiding place no man knoweth.

A COMPOSITOR'S BLUNDER.

Some years ago the following apologetic explanation for a compositor's blunder ap-

Kwakiutl Woman.
Showing Development of Head.

peared in a leading weekly literary journal published in London:

"In our last number, as we discovered unfortunately too late for correction, we announced that Mr. John Stuart Mill's inaugural address lately delivered before the University of St. Andrews had since been republished by him 'in the form of a five-shilling elephant.' Even the most ardent believers in Mr. Mill's powers among our readers will probably have received this announcement with some incredulity. The fact is that by an error of the press the word 'elephant' was substituted for 'pamphlet'; and the mistake—although the proof was read and re-read—unluckily escaped the corrector's eye."

Plenty of It.
From The Chicago Post.

"Has she a voice of much volume?"

"My dear boy, it's a three-volume voice, illustrated and printed in colors."

THE ELECTRIC CAB AT HOME.

IN the dawn of an age of electric cabs it behooves the wise citizen to learn something of electricity's A B C. Even those who lay no claim to skill with the whip and ribbons know a little of driving, and can discourse on the horse more or less sensibly. At all events, no one fails to have ideas on the handling of the "friend and companion of man." The horse may not, indeed, be near the end of his day, but at least he has a new rival. The locomotive banished him from the post roads; the automobile is forging ahead by his side on the pavements of New York. Is not, then, the proper study of mankind—for the nonce—storage batteries?

The new motor cab that bowls so pleasantly over New York thoroughfares is, when all is said and done, little else than a storage battery. Once you have the idea of the storage battery firmly fixed in your mind you have mastered the electric cab. One long handle, grasped by the new electric coachman on his box, controls the current, "transmitting" it into one of the three rates of speed the cab can make. Another handle is the steering gear, twisting, now this way, now that, the rear wheels, which are not on an axle, as wheels commonly are, but are "hinged" to a stationary axle. With a kick of his foot, the coachman of volts and amperes can instantly shut off the current. His foot can, as well, when applied to another bit of metal, reverse, for, like the crab of natural history, these vehicles can go backward, at a speed, however, that a syndicate of crabs could not attain.

That is the electric cab in its completeness. The current that lies tamed in this storage battery rouses to life the motor, which in turn moves a mechanism that is too technical to describe, and is of little real interest. The fascinating thing about the electric cab is the mysterious force that is hidden in a black, coverless box weighing two-thirds of a ton, the tireless metal "horse" of a new day and era—in other words, the storage battery, an almost living mass of cells.

How these cells are made; how these black boxes are loaded, and, despite their great weight, moved here and there about the "electric stable" of the Electric Vehicle Company of New York, upon the touch of the finger of a single man; how the black boxes are taken out of and put aboard the cabs in a minute and a fraction, in less time than any horse could be unharnessed; how the cab, but a second before an inert mass, now becomes a force that, by itself, can run over twenty miles at a high speed, a full thirty at a more moderate pace—all of this will be told in the succeeding paragraphs.

THE "ELECTRIC STABLE."

A very curious modern marvel is this "electric stable" on upper Broadway, just below Fifty-third Street. Electricity is commonly thought of to-day as traveling along endless lengths of wire. But here electricity is measured out, as it were, handed out in almost precise quantities, as if over a counter. The new electric cabs have no more striking feature than this, and it is the loading aboard of these batteries and the "filling up" of them with a fresh supply of current that chiefly fascinates the layman.

Perpetual motion has not been invented yet, and, like the horse of flesh and blood, the storage battery must be fed, its energy renewed. Like the wornout living animal, it must stop, after a time, for recuperation, and the cab then is a thing inert. The horse may be watered and fed without being taken out of the shafts, and so, too, the battery, still remaining in the cab, may be recharged and its cells revitalized. Without removing the battery, a fresh current of electricity flows in upon the mere attaching of a wire. Some day in the future there will be "recharging stations" at many points in New York, where electricity in large or small quantities may readily be obtained. But now, at the beginning, each cab, when at the end of its electrical rope, and often even before, returns to the "stable" to change its metal steed for a fresh one, a new "horse" of chloride accumulators with thirty good miles of energy in him.

LOADING A BATTERY INTO AN ELECTRIC BROUGHAM.

If you wish to gain an idea of this "electric stable" picture a huge room, the entire interior of a large building, used once as a skating rink, again as a bicycle academy. One-third of it is divided into two floors, to the upper of which cabs out of service are hoisted. Underneath this place of storage is the "battery room," where in a space of only 37 by 100 feet all these novel processes go on. Along its ceiling moves the electric crane, a remarkable piece of mechanical adjustment. Swung from this crane and moving up and down the room's centre aisle is the controller platform, standing on which a youth, by touching sundry levers and keys, without any aid, can transfer the many batteries, lift them from their tables, drop them on other tables, take them out, and push them into waiting cabs.

THE BATTERY ROOM.
The Batteries on the "Tables" Are Being Recharged.

HOW THE CAB IS LOADED.

A hansom or a coupé, its supply of electricity well-nigh exhausted, as the man on the box knows from the distance he has traveled, the speed he has gone, the way the cab responds to the touch of his controller, rolls into the station. If a coupé or a brougham, (some of these vehicles being really miniature broughams,) it comes straight to the "table"; if a hansom, it backs up. The door that covers the end of the battery compartment has first to be removed, the coachman gives a smart pull to a rope that swings over his head. Thereafter all is automatic, the work of machinery, regulated by the single man on the controller platform.

The cab up at these transfer tables, now rests upon two platforms of wood, one supporting the front, the other the rear wheels, also called tables. The pulling of the rope mentioned above releases these wooden supports. To get the cab in precisely a certain position, true to the fraction of an inch, that on the moment the heavy battery may be easily pulled out and another put in its place is the problem. A lever is moved, and horizontal bars on either side grasp the rubber-tired wheels and push them in an instant to their proper spot. These "plungers" besides hold the cab taut and firm while "changing horses." Yet another lever is moved, and a little trap door in the second wooden table opens, and a metal mass comes sliding up. The cab is now properly adjusted for withdrawing or receiving batteries. Held firmly as in a vise, supported at one end by this structure of metal that rests on a brick foundation below, the vehicle that is so made up of springs and gives so readily at other times, will not rise the one hundredth of an inch when relieved for an in-

TESTING THE SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF THE ACID IN A STORAGE BATTERY.

A New Test That Is Greatly Interesting Scientific Men.

stant of its 1,400 pounds of battery or fall back on its springs when 1,400 new pounds are suddenly pushed within it.

Here is the first of the mechanical wonders to be witnessed at the moment these New York electric cabs are loaded and unloaded. And it is only the beginning of their fairyland of machinery that seems to move with self-intelligence. Not alone the layman admires, however, but electrical experts of every sort are quite as enthusiastic regarding these unique labor-saving devices, which are the work of a single man, the company's engineer, G. Herbert Condict. So perfect is the mechanical adjustment that between 100 and 200 batteries are recharged daily, loaded into and unloaded from the cabs, moved here and there, and new batteries made up, all with a force of half a dozen or so men.

Once the cab is by these devices held firmly on its two platforms, the man on the controller platform seizes another lever. From out of a mass of metal glides a hydraulic ram. A long cylinder of steel moves slowly across the transfer table and jars against the battery. On the instant two jaws or hooks on its end fall, dropping into two handles of the battery. A reverse movement on the part of the operator on the controller platform, and the ram starts back, hauling the battery with it, the 1,400 pounds moving as easily as a bag of feathers over a polished floor.

Just as this withdrawn battery centres on the transfer tables there is heard a sharp click. Automatically the battery has attached itself, and now has become for the time a part of this. Yet another lever moves the transfer table with the battery aboard of it, the hydraulic ram sliding back into its original place. The transfer table continues to move until another battery—this charged and ready to go out—brought here in anticipation, is exactly opposite the cab. The ram again slides out, its two fingers or hooks engage the new battery's handles, it pushes instead of pulls, the battery slips inside, the compartment's door is put on, and the levers controlling the two platforms being handled, the cab is in a few seconds free and moving away. The battery, at the instant it was shoved in, made by its weight a point of contact at each corner with the motor.

Thus, simply, in less time than it has taken to read how it is done as set down here, is a New York electric cab unloaded and loaded. Even a horse of the Fire Department would find it hard to equal this time in actual harnessing up. And what is more curious, the youth whose manipulation of a score of keys and levers on the controller platform does practically all of this is not an expert electrician at all. He is simply a keen young fellow, who was until a few months ago in some other trade, and all he has needed to learn is what each switch, key, and lever will do.

The story has been told of how the cabs are loaded and unloaded. It remains—and this is possibly the most interesting part—to follow the batteries through the battery room, to take note of their recharging, shifting and putting together, and finally, after all, to see what this sort of battery really is.

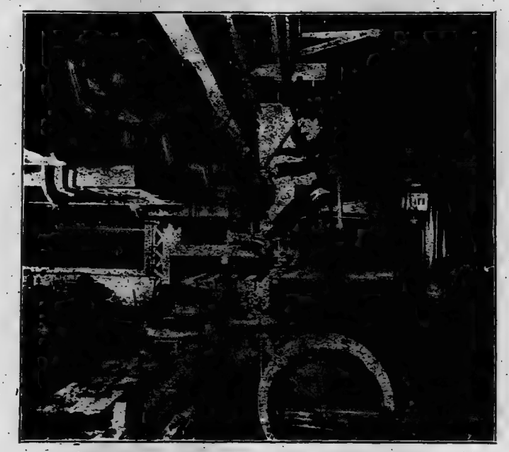

REMOVING A BATTERY FROM AN ELECTRIC CARRIAGE.

TRANSFERRING THE BATTERY.

But first some more exact account of what the transfer or traveling table is needs to be given. In the picture entitled "Removing a Battery from an Electric Carriage," on this page, this transfer table is plainly to be seen to the left. The discharged battery has already been pulled half way upon it. It is, in brief, a metal platform raised several feet above the floor, on which two endless chains run. Every few feet there is an appliance, moving with these chains, for gripping a battery and carrying it along.

Over this transfer table hang eight pairs of grips or hooks, each on a line with a row of battery standards, also called tables, extending far down the room. The youth has received orders from the Superintendent of recharging batteries just where this one is to go. He starts his transfer table along how the batteries look, of what nature the "tables" are, and in general of just how a battery is recharged. The wires shown here on every hand, all leading to one battery table or another, convey the electric current brought in from outside—the ordinary street current. There are appliances for regulating this, of course, with each battery, once it is placed on its table, and for transforming the electricity. As the grips that have carried this black, coverless box from the front finally drop their burden on the proper table the weight of the box, by a clever electrical device, makes contact at its four corners, and instantly, without waiting for the turn of a key or the touch of a hand, the current commences to flow and the battery to be charged.

It needs only the manipulation of yet another lever, a key or two to cause the controller platform and the grips bearing a battery to travel slowly back adown the battery room to the point desired. So readily and so excellently does the moving of these weighty objects work that the crane is not alone used for the moving of batteries from cab to charging table, and vice versa, it is as well brought into play throughout the day for shifting the heavy black boxes about from one table to another, as found necessary, accomplishing it all without the straining of a human muscle. Each battery has its number painted on its side; each has thus its own individuality, and record is kept of its performances.

By itself, the controller platform is a highly interesting piece of mechanism. Four levers hang from its top directly in front, and are known as "controllers." One of these is a brake, two more controlers of the motor moving the platform itself. On a level with the operator are four dials, two on a side, controlling the grips that raise and set down the batteries. As the controller platform moves grimly along, in an aisle in the centre of the room, four rows of battery tables on either side, two ghostly electric lights gleam in front of it.

CHLORIDE BATTERIES USED.

"Setting up the batteries," "assembling them," to speak technically, is no light task. Those used in the electric cabs of New York are chloride accumulators. Three negative plates of chloride and two positive plates of ribbon lead with separators between each of hard rubber, are crowded in a long, narrow, coverless box of hard rubber—a jar—a cell. A battery has forty-eight of these cells. When the cell is made five more separators are crowded in—"hairpins"—and they are literally hairpins of gigantic size. These plates have little round excrescences in thick and regular order, known as buttons, or pellets. On the positive plates these are of oxidised lead, on the negative chloride.

The forty-eight cells are locked together in a "tray" (the black box frequently spoken of here) in two divisions, twenty-four each. Then thin strips of lead are laid over the top, joining each cell to its fellows. To "seal the battery up," however, this lead must be burned. A man stands at hand with a curious flame.

It is a flame of hydrogen blast, a long, thin flame that shoots out in a strange way and has a tinge of heliotrope in it. A boy pumps away into a great jar at the workman's side to keep up this supply of hydrogen. This flame, thin and puny as it seems, has great strength. It gives forth a heat of surprising intensity. It can melt brass or copper.

For two hours this man goes over the battery, "lead burning." The lead over the tops of the corners of the jars runs together. It has become a solid mass. Now the acids may be poured in. And for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours the new battery must be charged.

A switchboard informs the superintendent of charging just what current each battery now taking on electricity is getting. Red and green lights on this switchboard tell the story in part. But this is electrical science, and has no place here. Better worth explaining are the tests to determine when a battery, especially a new battery, is sufficiently charged. Expert electricians depend much on an eye test. They say that the edge of the negative plates, as seen through the bubbling acids which come up nearly to the top of the box, should be a velvety blue, the edge of the positive plates a dark chocolate. Until properly charged the former is a gray blue, glazed; the latter a light chocolate. Of course the eye that is unused to the sights of electricity detects no difference. Another test is that of the voltmeter. A third, new but held in high esteem by scientific men, is the testing of the specific gravity of the acids.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

THE CEDAR TREE.

Many a good old year ago
When travel was dangerous and dear,
A Woolwich gentleman traveled far
To where the Lebanon cedars are,
And he brought home cedars, taught them to grow,
And set them up in a prim dark row
On guard in the garden here.

He lived and he died, and quiet he lies
Where the roots of the live things creep;
And Summer and Winter, and sun and snow,
Have watched his cedars greaten and grow
O'er the smooth green lawn, that old age makes wise
With a quiet wisdom no hot sun dries,
No wild rains drown to sleep.

And I sit in the cedar shade and think,
As I empty the cider bowl,
Of the traveled gentleman long ago,
Who taught my beautiful cedars to grow,
And I sigh with content, and fill to the brink
The bowl, and lift, and lovingly drink,
To the Woolwich gentleman's soul!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Sandy's Dream.

From The Chicago News.

"Billy," said Sandy, "de other night I dreampt I wus sleeping under de roof of a palace."

"Dat must have been pleasant."

"Yep! but de funniest part of it wus dat I woke up an' found myself on de roof of a Pullman palace car."

In Luck.

From Jewish Comment.

"Mamma, do animals know what they are called?"

"No."

Jack uttered a sigh of relief and remarked: "It would have been so unpleasant for the donkey, wouldn't it?"

WITH NAPOLEON IN RUSSIA.

IN 1896 there appeared in La Nouvelle Revue Rétrospective of Paris some memoirs said to have been written by an officer of Napoleon's army, and which gave a graphic description of the Russian campaign of 1812-13. These memoirs had been drawn from original manuscripts discovered in the municipal archives at Valenciennes. The author was Adrien Jean Baptiste François Bourgogne. Bourgogne had been an uncommissioned officer in the corps of the Vélites of the Guard. The memoirs attracted considerable attention, for historians at once recognized their authenticity, while their vivid and intimate description of army life during that most disastrous campaign awakened the keenest interest throughout France. They were ultimately brought out in book form, and a translation has recently appeared in this country from the press of the Doubleday & McClure Company. The book is entitled "Memoirs of Sergeant Bourgogne."

Bourgogne wrote with a peculiarly graphic pen, and his style, although not that of a trained littérateur, is thoroughly expressive and human. Like the soldiers in the ranks and like his superiors, he regarded Napoleon as a god, and his impressions of the Emperor conform to his hero worship. He does not deal with the plans of campaign or discuss military strategy; his narrative simply concerns himself, the persons whom he met, the triumphs that he won, the sufferings that he endured, and the scenes of action in which he played an important part. He does not attempt to moralize or to explain things, but simply describes what happened, and leaves the reader to draw his own conclusions. The task imposed upon the reader is particularly significant in the pages that describe the awful retreat from Moscow, and the most harrowing scenes of suffering become mere incidents of the march—almost commonplace to the author—but which cannot fail to move the sensibilities of the reader.

Here is a mere scene on the route from Almeida to Moscow: "I had just placed my men on the road leading to the château when a Polish servant, whose master was on the Emperor's staff, passed near us leading a horse laden with baggage. The horse was worn out, sank down, refused to get up again. The servant took the baggage and went off. He had hardly left us when the men, who were hungry, killed the horse, so that all night we were busy eating it, and cooking for the next day. Soon afterward the Emperor passed on foot, accompanied by Murat and a member of the Conseil d'Etat, on their way to the high road. I made my sentries present arms. The Emperor stopped in front of us and near the horse, which filled up the road. He asked me if we were eating it. I replied, 'Yes.' He smiled and said, 'Patience; in four days we shall be at Moscow, where you will have rest and proper food—however good the horse may be.' His prediction was fulfilled. Four days afterward we arrived in that city."

This incident is properly made quite significant by the author, and yet, later on, even the slaughter of men meets with less notice. Here is how the capital of Russia first appeared to the French troops: "At 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 14, after passing through a great forest, we saw a hill some way off, and half an hour afterward half the army reached the highest point, signaling to us who were behind and shouting, 'Moscow, Moscow!' It was indeed the great city. There we should rest from all our labors, for we, the Imperial Guard, had marched more than 1,200 leagues without resting. It was a beautiful Summer's day. The sun was reflected on all the domes, spires and gilded palaces. Many capitals I have seen—such as Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, Vienna, and Madrid—had only produced an ordinary impression on me. But this was quite different. The effect was to me—in fact, to every one—magical. At that sight troubles, dangers, fatigues, privations, were all forgotten, and the pleasure of entering Moscow absorbed all our minds. To take up good quarters for the Winter and to make conquests of another nature—such is the French soldier's character; from war to love, from love to war! While we were gazing at the city, the order was given to appear in full uniform."

The author then describes what he saw as he marched along with the advance guard on the route to the Kremlin. "We were astonished to not see any one come out—not even a lady—to listen to our band playing 'La Victoire est à Nous.' We could not understand this total silence, and we imagined that the inhabitants, not daring to show themselves, were peering at us from behind their shutters. Here and there we saw a few servants in livery and some Russian soldiers. After marching for an hour we got to the first inclosure of the Kremlin. Turning sharp to the left, we entered a larger and finer street than the one we had left, leading to the Place du Gouvernement. Just as we stopped we saw three ladies at a ground-floor window. I happened to be on the pavement and near one of the ladies, who gave me a piece of bread as black as coal and full of long pieces of straw. I thanked her, and in return gave her a bit of white bread which I had just got from Mère Dubois, our cantinière. The lady blushed and I laughed; then she touched my arm—I cannot tell why—and I went on my way."

From "Memoirs of Sergeant Bourgogne." Copyright, 1899, by Doubleday & McClure Company, New York.

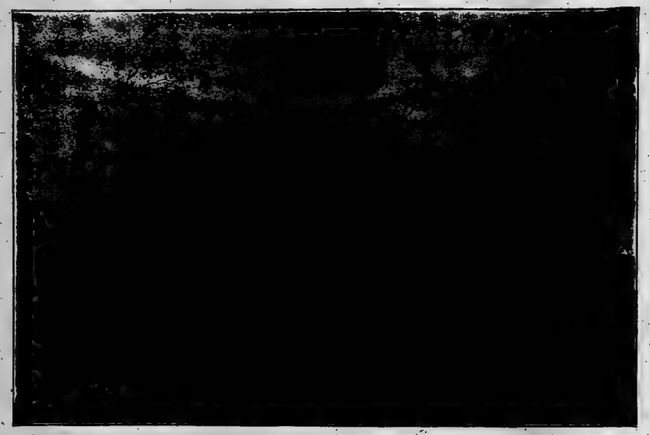

ON THE HIGH ROAD FROM MOJAISKA TO KRYMSKOÏE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1812.

From a sketch made at the time by an officer of Napoleon's army.

From "Memoirs of Sergeant Bourgogne." Copyright, 1899, by Doubleday & McClure Company, New York.

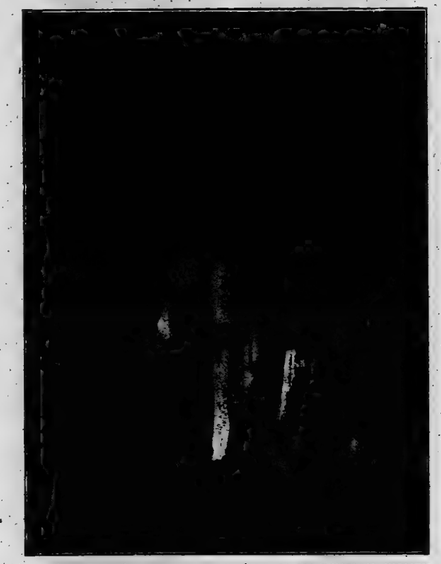

THE FRENCH RECEIVING HOSPITALITY FROM RUSSIAN WOMEN.

From a sketch made at the time by an officer of Napoleon's army.

From "Memoirs of Sergeant Bourgogne." Copyright, 1899, by Doubleday & McClure Company, New York.

BESIDE THE ROAD, NOT FAR FROM PNÉWA, NOVEMBER 8, 1812.

From a sketch made at the time by an officer of Napoleon's army. The Emperor stands in front of the fire, which is made of broken wheels and bits of gun-carriages.

It was after the advance guard had been dispersed among the palaces to look for food that the memorable fire at the Kremlin broke out. Here the author makes a philosophical digression which should interest historians. He says: "Many people who were not in the campaign have said it was the fire at Moscow that ruined the army. I, and many others, think just the contrary. The Russians need not have set fire to the town; they might have thrown all the provisions into the Moskowa and wasted the country for ten leagues around—an easy thing to do, as a part of the country is a desert already. Had this been done we should have had to leave in a fortnight. After the fire there were still houses enough left to shelter the army, and even supposing all the houses had been burnt, there were cellars remaining."

It has never been clearly understood whether regulars of the Russian army concealed themselves in the town for the purpose of harassing the French troops, or whether only a species of freebooters remained, who carried on guerrilla warfare and who set fire to the town not for the purpose of destroying the Winter quarters of the French but with the intent of committing robbery and outrage in the confusion that must ensue. For several days the French carried on warfare with these marauders, and apparently the same scene was enacted that took place a little more than half a century later when the army of Versailles fought for the possession of Paris with the terrible Communards. The fate of both opposers of the regular French arms met the same fate—they were shot or bayoneted almost on sight.

The pages which deal with Bourgogne's sojourn in the Russian capital are replete with adventures of various sorts. In one palace that he entered he found two Muscovite women, who had been left behind in the flight of the noble proprietors of the place. For these women the clothes presses, filled with costly Russian gowns, were ransacked, and, rigged out in the finery which had belonged to their mistresses, they were made to wash and mend for the French officers. Although evidently servants they were unaccustomed to such menial work. On one instance Bourgogne writes: "I went into the room where we had left our women and found them at the washtub, and making but poor work of it. This was very natural, however, as they were wearing some silk dresses belonging to a Baroness. But for want of anything better one had to put up with it."

While the Russian troops and freebooters were harassing the French outposts about the city, the soldiers settled down to pass the Winter as pleasantly as possible. The men of the regiment to which Bourgogne belonged gave a ball. "A real carnival, as we were all disguised. First of all we dressed up the Russian women as French Marquises; as they knew nothing of the business, Flament and I superintended their toilette. Our two Russian tailors were dressed as Chinese. I as a Russian boyar, Flament as a Marquis—each of us in different costume, even our cantinière, Mère Dubois, who wore a beautiful Russian national dress. As we had no wigs for our Marquises, the regimental perruquier dressed their hair. For grease he used suet, and flour for powder. They looked splendid, and when every one was ready, we began to dance. * * * Just as the music struck up Mère Dubois advanced with our Quartermaster; our Marquises, excited no doubt by the music, began to jump like Tartars, flying from right to left, swinging their arms and legs, falling backward, getting up, only to fall again. They seemed to be possessed by the devil. There would have been nothing extraordinary had they worn Russian clothes, but to see two French Marquises jump about like lunatics made us nearly die with laughter, and the flute player was obliged to stop playing, the drum filling up the pauses by sounding the attack. The Marquises began again with redoubled energy until exhausted they sank upon the floor. We lifted them up and applauded them, and then we went on drinking and dancing until 4 o'clock in the morning."

On the announcement being made that the Russians had broken the armistice, the Emperor at once gave the order for a general retreat. Disease had already broken out among the troops, and no proper preparations had been made to supply them with provisions on their return march. All the terrors of a Russian Winter were fast closing in upon them. The military critic may come to the conclusion from the facts that Sergt. Bourgogne presents that the order to retreat was the most deplorable blunder ever committed by the commander of an army. This fact is emphasized in the description that the author gives of the amount of food that was left behind, and the strong fortifications that were evacuated, which could certainly have protected

AUG

1899

From "Memoirs of Sergeant Bourgogne." Copyright, 1899, by Doubleday & McClure Company, N. Y.

BIVOUAC NEAR MIKALEWKA, NOVEMBER 7, 1812.

From a sketch made at the time by an officer of Napoleon's army.

the French army until the following Spring. But never one word of blame for the Emperor, who caused all the death and misfortune that fell upon the grand army, ever creeps from the pen of Bourgogne. It was the same with other soldiers and officers—not a word of accusation is even whispered against the sole cause of their tortures. They remain loyal and devoted soul and body to the Emperor, convinced that he was playing a part and knew exactly how to save his army and take a mighty revenge. It is truly astonishing that even years afterward Bourgogne could not meditate on the true state of the case, even though he had unlying figures before him—his regiment, which had left Moscow with over 1,000 men, entered France with 26!

When the army had proceeded a few leagues southward, the horrors of the situation began to dawn upon the men, and it is interesting to note that the author's pen concerns itself less and less with what, under ordinary circumstances, would be regarded as serious misfortunes. It is only the serious calamities that move him now, and the terrible sights that form the vision of every day's march. "On that same day a report went round that a French grenadier had been found lying on the battlefield. He had both legs cut off, and was sheltered by the body of a horse, whose flesh he had eaten to keep himself alive. His drink was the water from a stream full of the dead bodies of his comrades. I heard that he was saved—and no doubt for the time it was true—but afterward he would be left behind like so many others. That evening many whose store of provisions had come to an end began to feel hungry. Up till then every one contributed his share of flour for the soup; but now, seeing that some did not contribute, men began to hide what they had to keep it for themselves. The soup made out of horseflesh—which we had eaten for the last two days—was all we had to eat in common. On the following day we passed near a convent used as a hospital for many of our wounded in the great battle. Many of them were still there, and the Emperor gave orders for them to be taken away on any of the carts, beginning with his own; but the canteen men, who had care of these unfortunate people, left them for one pretext or another on the road, in order to keep all the booty they had brought from Moscow, which filled their carts."

Here is another episode of the march that occurred a few days further on: Bourgogne finds an old chasseur of the guard prostrate from fatigue and suffering. He causes three men to be sent to his aid. They soon after return supporting the chasseur. "They said they had left many others, who would have to be carried, and that in the meantime they had put them near a large fire. The old chasseur had nearly all his toes frozen, and had wrapped them up in sheepskin. They led him near a fire, where he sat down, and then he began to curse Alexander, the Emperor of Russia, the country, and the God of Russia. Then he asked me if brandy had been given out. I said 'No, not yet; there does not seem much chance of it.' 'Then,' he said, 'I had better die.' A young German officer, on seeing the veteran suffer so terribly, could resist no longer, and, drawing a bottle of brandy from his pocket, he gave some to him. 'Thanks,' he said, 'you have saved my life; if I ever have an opportunity of saving yours at a cost of my own, you may be sure I shall not hesitate a moment. Remember, Roland, Chasseur of the Old Guard now on foot, or, to be exact, on no feet just at present. I had to leave my horse a few days ago and blew out his brains to put an end to his sufferings. I cut a piece off his leg afterward, and am going to eat a little now.' Saying this, he unfastened the portmanteau he had on his back, and, taking

From "Memoirs of Sergeant Bourgogne." Copyright, 1899, by Doubleday & McClure Company, New York.

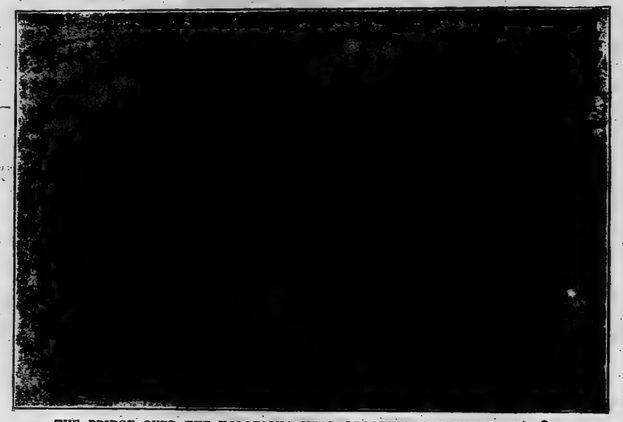

THE BRIDGE OVER THE KOLOTSCHA NEAR BORODINO, SEPTEMBER 17, 1812.

From a sketch made at the time by an officer of Napoleon's army.

out some horseflesh, he offered some first to the officer and then to me. The officer gave him the bottle of brandy and begged him to keep it. The old chasseur was grateful beyond all words."

As the army advanced southward, it passed through the region desolated by the Cossacks who fought the French at every opportunity. Here the real horror of the retreat began, and here it is for the first time that the imagination of the sufferers lends distortion and a certain gruesomeness to the horrible scene. Bourgogne, separated from his regiment, finds himself near a desolate ruin surrounded by dead and dying Cossacks. Near by is a wagon, which had been left in the march. The Frenchman listens for strange noises, and the scene assumes a supernatural import. He imagines he hears in the distance the trumpets of the Cossacks, whom he believes to be advancing. "I turned round, and to my horror I saw the wagon opening like a tomb, and coming out of it an enormous individual, white as snow from head to foot, like the commander's ghost in the 'Festin de Pere,' holding up the top of the wagon with one hand, and having a drawn sword in the other.

"I looked silently at this spectre, walking a few steps backward, and drawing my sword while waiting for it to speak first. It was trying without success to unfasten the great white cloak it wore with the hand which held the sword, as the other was engaged in holding up the top of the wagon. At last, breaking the silence, 'I asked in a trembling voice, 'Are you a Frenchman?' 'Yes, of course I'm French! What a d——d silly question! There you stand like a church candle. You see what a fix I am in and you don't attempt to help me out of this coffin. I seem to have frightened you, my good fellow.' 'Yes, you did frighten me, but I thought you might be another of these beauties'—pointing to the man at the fire. I helped him out as I spoke, and he threw off his cloak. Imagine my surprise and delight when I recognized one of my old friends of the Grenadiers of the Old Guard. A comrade called Picart—Picart by name and Picard by nation—whom I had not seen since the Emperor's review at the Kremlin. He and I had made our first campaign together; we had been at the battles of Jena, Pultusk, Eylau, Tilsit, and later, in 1809, at Mora, on the Spanish frontier, and other campaigns since then, although not in the same regiment. Picart scarcely knew me again; I had altered so much and looked so miserable. We gazed at each other in astonishment—I to see him looking so clean and well, and he to find me so thin and looking, as he said, like Robinson Crusoe."

As the decimated army neared the German frontier, although they had left the Cossacks far in the rear, new dangers menaced the starving troops. Even the women of the towns where they sought shelter were quite able to refuse them food with no danger of reprisals being taken. At length the detachment of which Bourgogne formed a part arrived in Heilsberg. "We first repaired to the Burgomaster for our billets. We were lucky enough to find ourselves all told off to the same house, where we were fairly well received. Six Chasseurs of the Guard were already there. They gave us soup, meat, a quantity of good potatoes, and beer. We asked for wine, which, of course, we paid for. They provided us some at a thaler (4f.) a bottle, which was good and not dear. Before lying down to sleep on some good straw, we asked our hostess to have something ready for us by 5 o'clock in the morning, for we had a long stretch between us and our next halting place. The next day, Dec. 22, we rose early. A servant appeared, bringing us a candle. When our meal was over we prepared to set off. The sledge was ready, and we were bidding good-bye to the woman, when she suddenly said: 'This is all very well, gentlement, but before leaving don't forget to pay me.' 'What, pay you? We are billeted on you. You have to feed us.' 'Yes,' she answered, 'that holds good for yesterday, but for what you have had to-day I must have two thalers.' I declared I would not pay, but when the woman saw that we were getting ready to leave without giving her any money, she ordered the door to be shut, and a dozen big Prussian rascals entered, armed with big sticks the thickness of my arm. It was not a case for discussion. We paid and went away. Autre temps, autre moeurs. Now we were the weaker."

At length, in March, 1813, Bourgogne entered his own country. For his services in the Russian campaign he was made Sub-Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth of the line. He was then sent off again to Prussia. He was wounded at the battle of Dassau, and made a prisoner. It was during the leisure hours of his captivity that he recalled the terrible experiences of the previous Winter, and set down impressions in the form of notes. These and the letters written to his mother served later to form the memoirs. On the first return of the Bourbons he sent his resignation on the pretext of helping his parents to support their numerous family. He threw himself into an industrial enterprise in which he lost most of the money that had come to him as a result of his campaigns. In his middle age he devoted himself to the education of his daughters, and inspired them with his own love of art. His collection of paintings, curiosities, and other souvenirs of his campaigns brought many visitors to his house. The Cross of the Legion of Honor was finally given to him, and he secured a Government position, first at Brest, and later at Valenciennes, where to this day his services to the community as Adjutant de Place are remembered. He died an octogenarian on April 15, 1867.

The terrible hardships through which he had passed did not seem to have shortened his life. The excellent preface written by Paul Cottin, which accompanies the volume before us, contains much that is interesting concerning this hitherto unknown hero of the Russian campaign. W. L.

EDWIN MARKHAM, THE POET, IN THE LIBRARY OF HIS HOME IN CALIFORNIA.

The Author of the Volume of Verse, "The Man with the Hoe," Which Is Attracting Much Attention in the Literary World.

An Idyl.

From The Detroit Journal.

Sprinkle, sprinkle, sprinkling cart!
How I wonder that thou art
Big enough to hold the lake
Which you at the crosswalk make!

No Longer a Mystery,

From The Boston Transcript.

It is said that it costs the Prince of Wales $5,000 a year for postage stamps, stationery, and telegrams. This is one of the reasons why we never could consent to be the Prince of Wales.

OLD LONG BRANCH AND NEW.

WHEN Henry Hudson, on an early September day, 290 years ago, sailed in from the Atlantic and brought his vessel to anchor inside of what is now Sandy Hook, he studied the surroundings, with the Highlands loking down at him, in a horseshoe-shaped bay, and a river winding itself away around the foot of the mountain, and another one, following back of the strip of sand, leading into possible discovery and possession. But Hudson had already skirted the coast up to where is now the beautiful New England, had found a haven in a harbor where now is Maine, and then, seaward and southward, had explored Delaware Bay, followed a mysterious-looking coast line, and then sailed up through the Narrows and explored the river that now bears his name.

The service which he did for his employers, the Dutch East India Company, should have been appreciated—probably was if we take records for their true value—and the scene that gladdened the hearts of the British sailor and his crew is just as welcome to the people who sail in from over the sea and crowd the decks of the steamers that bring them back from a trip abroad, or open to their view a scene as full of beauty as it was of mystery to Henry Hudson.

The waterways to New York need no romancer, although Irving has storied the Hudson and woven his legends over the rushing tideways of Hell Gate, and Cooper has clothed the region of Sandy Hook with his sea-tale fancy. There is a panorama of sea and shore, full of life and interest, to please an artist or entice a poet. You strike the evidence of commercial value when the Sandy Hook Lightship is passed and away off in the distance the Highlands loom up as a frame to the picture, and Sandy Hook looks like a white ribbon to measure the water line, and adown the coast toward Long Branch, there is a dotted line of cottages and steeples.

There may be grander views away off in foreign lands, under the lazy sunlight, on the Old World's storied places, but New York Bay and Harbor ask no favors on the points of scene and shore that lead up to the great city, with its towering buildings looming up beyond the intervening Governors Island, with its modestly suggestive Castle Williams, and away up the East River the Brooklyn Bridge, binding the used-to-be twin cities with its iron bands that are as a bracelet, linking them together.

Staten Island fills its place in the scene, with Fort Wadsworth as its sentinel always on duty, and Long Island spreads its shore with its line of cottages on the bluff, and Fort Lafayette and Fort Hamilton apparently on sentry duty also, while old-time and new-time Coney Island stretches away as a punctuation mark in the description, and seems pointing toward Sandy Hook as a neighbor with whom it is on good terms, but not on visiting acquaintance.

Down the New Jersey coast, for a distance of 127 miles, marked by Sandy Hook Light on the north and Cape May Light on the south, there is a line of Summer resorts, and a line of beaches with shifting sands, and there are bays that entice the sportsman and give a variety of scene and value that no similar distance affords anywhere on the Atlantic Coast.

Near-by Long Branch is so easy of access that it seems almost to belong to New York. The railway trains that speed away through the thrifty villages of their share unfailingly, the swift Monmouth and Sandy Hook are always on the go to the Atlantic Highlands, and it is a short ride by rail from their landing place. Red Bank and other places on the Shrewsbury have their steamers, as of old; there are boats running to Pleasure Bay, within four miles of the Branch, and the route to the Iron Pier as an out-at-sea trip is covered by the steamers Republic and Columbia.

With all the flutter of the Summer butterflies that make the season at Long Branch, where the Summer girl is at her best, and there are enough young men to make flirtation easy on the plazzas or on the beach, and the thousands of cottage residents that find their haven of rest or their hour of pleasure all the way from Seabright, Rumson Road, Monmouth Beach, and down along the shore to Belmar and other places, there is a representation of fashion and gayety, money making and money spending, that shows how, within easy remembering distance in time, facilities for travel have made the New Jersey coast important.

But what Long Branch is to-day and what it was within the remembrance of some of the old residents is quite a contrast. Old-time travelers and old-time residents may have found a little more comfort when there was more elbow room, back in the fifties, and been satisfied with the means of reaching the Branch; but they have taken kindly to the change, and remembrance is pleasant, always. But the pretty girl who wraps the light shawl about her pretty shoulders when the ocean breeze is damp, and looks out seaward at the ruffled breast of dear old ocean when a southeast wind is blowing, takes Long Branch of the present, and the young man in the golfing suit who whispers his Summer-time devotion when the moonlight plays with the surf line on the beach, or who lounges on the sands during the bathing hours, lets somebody else think of the old times and knows that the cottages and their fashion are merely an advancement that others have paid for and he is privileged to enjoy.

In the early days (and not so many years ago, either,) Long Branch was known as the Tavern Houses. There were two-story hotels, and few of them, each with its regular visitors from New York or Philadelphia, and farmhouses were scattered just back of the shore, and wide fields of grain were in open view from the road along the bluff, and it took time and patience to reach the Branch. There was some fun mingled commendably with the patience after the trip across the bay on light-draught steamboats, that often had tempestuous voyages from New York to the landing places at the Ocean House or at the Highlands. Competition was lively, and the opposition boats raced away in defiance of the cross seas that tumbled them about at will, and the time occupied in the trip depended on the tide in the river. Once aground, (and that by no means seldom,) it meant at least four hours of delay, and rival steamboats were often hard and fast on the sand within biscuit-throwing distance of each other, just at the turn of the river around the point of the Highlands, while the passage up on the branch following the beach to Pleasure Bay or Eatontown Dock was according to the depth of water off "Jumping Point."

All this was before the railroad era, which began with the opening of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, with a steamboat landing at a mile-long slender pier at Port Monmouth, and a spur of the main line, extending from Eatontown Junction to Long Branch—a spur built by subscription by Long Branch people—and the first train ran over it on June 18, 1860. Another line was built soon after under the Camden and Amboy control, from a landing place near Sandy Hook, with an eight-mile stretch of single-track road, known as the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad. The passengers on the boat to Port Monmouth could see the boats landing at Sandy Hook, and there was some tight racing between trains, each landing within whistling distance of the other at Long Branch. The steamboats did their best on the water, and the engineers drove their locomotives as fast as steam could send them, without much thought of the shaking up of the passengers in the cars behind them.

But it was jolly for everybody, and a new era of advancement was opened to Long Branch when the railways were built. It was a good-bye to the means of transit that for so many years had been acceptable. When stage riding from the Ocean House (situated on the river side of the beach nearly where the Hotel Normandie now is at Seabright) was in vogue there was usually an exciting race up the beach in the broad-tired wheeled stages, the four-in-hands having the best of it, generally but everybody good-natured, despite the fight during the six-mile drive with sand flies and mosquitoes, till Harry Wardell's old red barns were visible. The road along the bluff began at his farmyard gate, leaving the sand dunes and the "salt marsh" behind.

A ride of seven miles from Red Bank or five miles from Eatontown Dock was another means of reaching the Branch, and the small boats that ran to these places carried many people. Philadelphians had a long trip of it. They came by what was known as Rue's "Mail Line"; staged it for eighteen miles from Freehold, the nearest rail connection from the Quaker City. All the Philadelphia people went to "Howland's," and it is an accepted tradition that, year after year, the same families had their rooms, and were as an extended colony in their one special hostelry. Green's Bath Hotel, Conover's, the Mansion House, and "Governor" Sam Morris's Pavilion were some of the old houses, and then the National Hotel and Congress Hall, each of these houses making an end, and an intervening lot being built up to make the Continental. In its time each was noted, and when the Stetsons, in 1854, bought the Conover property and built the Stetson House (now the West End) and banished the proverbial second-floor galleries, it created a sensation. This was the southern end of the hotel line, and the Metropolitan had ten years of popularity at the northern end from 1855 until it was burned. Just at the corner of the road where there is a fish

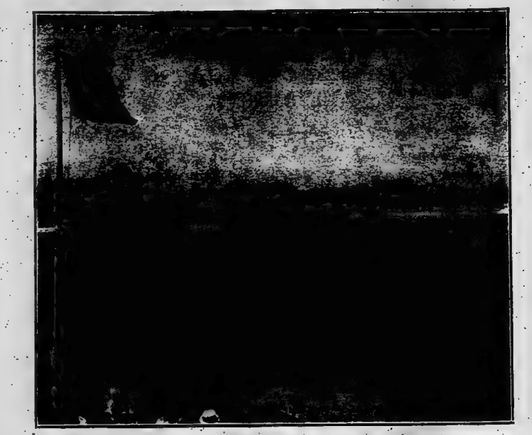

THE LONG BRANCH PIER.

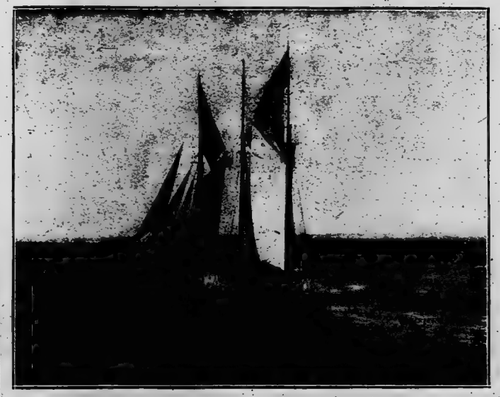

OFF LONG BRANCH, BOUND SOUTH.

GOVERNORS ISLAND AND THE EAST RIVER, LOOKING NORTH.

1899

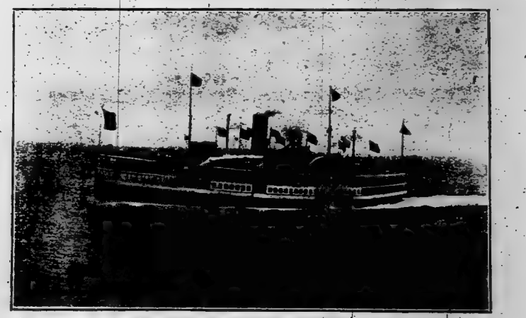

STEAMER COLUMBIA.

FORT WADSWORTH, STATEN ISLAND, FACING THE NARROWS.

market, as shown in our beach-line picture, with open fields about it, this hotel stood, and its guests enjoyed the "fish landing," as the Jerseymen called it, an event of the day, with some excitement and possible accident.

Antiquity at Long Branch dates back so far that the place seemed to stand still, satisfied with what it had, for many years. Cottages sprang up along the bluff—not extensive, but pretty and comfortable, and for a long time the Stockton cottage was the most imposing. Then, on the high ground beyond Green's Pond, (now Lake Tackanasse, on the Hollywood property,) H. M. Alexander's cottage, and the Rhodes cottage opposite it were the beginners, and farming lands extending down toward Great Pond (now Deal Lake) were looked after, but sparsely settled. Elberon grew up, taking its name from L. B. Brown, who bought largely for speculation, and the settlement of Ocean Grove, on the other side of Great Pond, began to turn the white sand roads and the scrubby fir trees into something like a base of operations or a shelter.

'Twas a long stretch of sandy road from Ocean Grove to Shark River, now dignified by the pretty name of Belmar. Long Branchers used to make up "oyster parties" and ride down to Tucker's—to find as pretty a place as could be found anywhere and enjoy rural simplicity while the coachmen looked out for the horses under the old-fashioned sheds—and the fires of the clambake were seen on the river's bank by night and day.

The budding of Asbury Park, on the better ground near Great Pond, was a matter of comment, and when Founder Bradley started in to make the place acceptable he spent money freely, and enjoys the reward—if the crowds who go there nowadays, and the trolley cars, and the board walk, and the hotels, and the cottages count for all they should.

But old Long Branch had its best side, and was not selfish of it. There were objective points in interest in Pleasure Bay and Portau-Peck that were always agreeable, and there was an old-fashioned degree of comfort, even with the sandy roads and the woodland. Monmouth Beach grew up upon the apparently waste land when the railroad people put on top dressing, and the Torreys laid it out in lots and found some purchasers at low prices; then the fishing village of Nauvoo, near the Hook, gave way, and Seabright began to crowd it from the north, and so it went along, this progression of the coast line improvement, and the New Jersey Southern Railroad, the successor to the Sea Beach, gave access to lands that were eagerly taken up and rapidly improved.

Old-time Long Branchers saw that the clock hands were moving forward. The men who had made Thompson's Atlantic Pavilion—nestled just under the Highlands, and the steamboat landing its feature—their headquarters, when the Neptune Club, just around the point, was noted for its clambakes and its boats, saw things change on the sand beach between them and the sea. The Ocean House became a remembrance, not a fact, and the fishermen on the river wondered what it all meant. They told old stories over, as they opened their bait after a hard day's work; told how there used to be an inlet across the "Hook," and boats ran through it; how the wreck of the old North America had gone out of sight; how the inlet filled up, no one knew just why—and then, after all their talk, trudged homeward with their baskets at a steady, swinging gait, and got up at 4 o'clock next morning and started out for a "catch," to be sent to New York markets by the early boat. They had their own way of thought and living and were satisfied.

Palmy days they were at the Branch thirty-five years ago. There were the Wallacks—J. W. Wallack, Sr., known as the "Governor," at his cosy cottage The Hut, where Lester and his sons were living also; and Brougham, Walcot, Holland, and all the rest were visitors and genial Harry Montague was the heartily welcomed guest everywhere. James Wallack lived at Hopefield Villa, and Mrs. Wallack, stately even as old theatregoers remembered her, dispensed hospitality with grace and good cheer; Edwin Adams lived in Sea View, which he bought from W. R. Blake; William Henderson had Rosedale Farm, on Cedar Road; J. W. Albaugh, Matt Canning, Mary Anderson, Maggie Mitchell, J. H. McVicker, at Meerschaum Villa; F. S. Chanfrau, at The Nest; W. R. Floyd, Edwin Booth—all were there, and John Hoey occupied the old Bowyer house, known as Buttonwood Mansion, before he bought his large estates, christened them Hollywood, and began the improvements that were famous on Cedar Road and stretching toward the sea.

SEA NYMPHS.

When Peggy Wardell's tavern stood at the end of the road leading down to the Fish Landing, and half a hundred boats went to sea in the morning and braved the surf in landing every day, the men who would take to their boats and row down to a wreck at Deal or elsewhere were characters to be studied, open handed, open hearted, ready for danger and willing to face it.

When the present Allenhurst was Abner Allen's farm and his boarding house and Hathaway's were the noted ones at Deal there was snipe and plover shooting over beaches and around the ponds and over their fields. There was a high bluff along the hotel and cottage front, with a good, wide roadway, and a post-and-rail-fence and room for grass and "Summer houses" between it and the sea. When there was a "break" in the bluff it was filled in with cedar bushes and the ocean invited to send its sand up and fill it in. Then the ocean rebelled, and the bluff gave way with the Winter's frost and the ocean's fury, and money was freely expended to build bulkheads.

"Sea Day" was an event each year, when the country people from away back came down in their old-fashioned "bolster wagons" to look at the sea, "trot hosses" with the Long Branchers, and show some of the city people what speed could be made without a fancy turnout—and the hotel men made the salt-water outing a gala day all around.

And now the grain fields are no longer visible. A city has sprung up and roads have become avenues and streets. The times when President Grant lived there and the place was called the "Summer Capital," and Tom Murphy was in his prime, and bluff Hugh Hastings and Gen. Arthur, and the statesmen and politicians swarmed like bees about a hive at the West End, and the gayety began early and ended late in the season, are talked of, and the wit and humor of many who have passed away are as an old play that cannot be well cast with new people.

The comedy and the drama of everyday life goes on as usual, and the City by the Sea, with its wealth of fashion, its men of mark and women of beauty, rejoices in its present, and its future makes its own story every year. It has had its eras of political ascendancy, and its Jim Fisk era, when the four-in-hands were numerous and the heirloom steamer Plymouth Rock was running to the railroad pier; it has made its own record of finance and fashion; it has had its Monmouth Park era, with the great race between Longfellow and Bassett, and the grand stand crowded with thousands of people, who shouted themselves hoarse and women threw their purses at the jockey who dismounted from the winner, as old John Harper, who owned Longfellow, hugged the horse and then hugged the jockey; and Long Branch still clings to its old associations while it makes new history.

C. C.

Steamer Republic.

THE FRENCH POSE.

In England all notion of pose is limited and severe; in France to live is to pose, says a writer in The Spectator. The distinction helps to explain the existing contrast between the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races.

Walk along the streets of Paris, and you will see a hundred simple citizens tricked out in such a guise as in sober London would make them ridiculous.

Is a man a poet? Then his hair is instantly long; his clothes are shabby and fantastic; his hat, with its flat brim, recalls the fashion of 1830. Is a man a painter? Then his clothes proclaim that he inhabits Montmartre, and that he wanders up and down under the skinny trees of the Boulevard Rochechouart. Is a man a journalist? Then he is what is called épatant, and dines, for a reduced price, at the Café Anglais. Is a man a Deputy? Then the imagination refrains from a formula; he has a brougham, and he is decorated; but beyond this the eye of dogmatism cannot penetrate. Yet, whoever he be, he dresses the part; he separates himself from the bourgeoisie by a trick of costume and gesture; and though no man ever possessed so brilliant a genius as the young Frenchman assumes, his love of acting instantly marks him out, and the world is so wisely accustomed to his antics that a man who would be mobbed in London marches up and down Paris unobserved. It is an astonishing distinction.

Crushing the Old Man.

From The Somerville Journal.

Purse-proud Father—Can you support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?

Complacent Young Man—I could if I were contented with it, but I hope to give her something better.

The Thousand-Dollar Bill

A Mystery of the United States Treasury

By Leonard Outram.

THEY were out on the veranda in the cool of the evening, old Caleb Loring in a rocking chair, smoking his corncob pipe; Bertha, his daughter, swinging in a low hammock, and her husband, Edmond Hackett, who was perched upon the wooden balustrade. Wilton Loring was there, too, lounging in a canvas chair and smoking a "domestic" cigar. The veranda ran around three sides of a modest frame house, all painted white with the exception of its bright green shutters. Edmond and Bertha, recently married, lived there in the outskirts of Washington with the head of the family. Wilton had run down from Philadelphia, where he was cashier of the Ranchers' National Bank. They were all grumbling over their meagre incomes.

"Uncle Sam," remarked Edmond Hackett, a quiet, steady-going sort of fellow, well advanced toward middle life, "Uncle Sam is not generous to us boys and girls of the civil service. We handle between us nigh upon a million dollars every working day, and give our lives to the mill-horse business for a bare subsistence."

"Since I've been cashier of the Ranchers' National," said Wilton Loring, "I've had enough money pass through my hands to make me crazy with thirst for it. It's like being—"

"Don't like to hear you talk like that, Wilt, my son," remarked old Caleb, with a quick shake of the head, as if a mosquito had settled on him. "Thoughts of that kind sometimes materialize into deeds you'd be sorry for."

"Humph! I'm not so sure I shan't one day try to pinch something," pursued Wilton, with a wink at his sister. "But big steals are the sort to succeed nowadays. To make a corner in something or other; to float a salted mine, or a bogus building society. That's the game."

"Tut, tut!" protested the elder Loring, with a fierce expectoration; but Bertha mischievously took up her brother's humor.

"There's a fine chance now I've got into the counting division at the Treasury," said she. "Say, now, why not make up a family combination? You, Wilton, are cashier at the Ranchers', and you're constantly having old bills to send into the Treasury for redemption. You 'pinch,' as you call it, a thousand-dollar greenback, and forward the packet to the Treasury indorsed as containing one more bill than it actually does. That packet comes to me to be counted and examined. I just pass it as containing the number of greenbacks specified. On it goes to Edmond, my husband, whose duty it chances to be to check my count. Smart Edmond finds one bill short; but, seeing his Bertha's initials on the wrapper, he just winks a little, and the packet, with, say, 99 bills instead of 100, goes into the macerator, Uncle Sam thinking he destroys 100 bills against the new ones to that value which he sends back in exchange to the Ranchers' Bank through the Division of Issue. See?"

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Edmond Hackett, disposed to enter into any joke conceived by his adored little wife. "How we could bleed Uncle Sam, and help ourselves to the salaries he ought to pay us!"

"Have done! Have done!" burst out the old man. "If I believed my son and my daughter and my daughter's husband were capable of such roguery I'd fetch out my gun and fill you full of holes, every one!"

He meant it. His usually placid features were distorted and purpled with indignation, and the stem of the pipe he held snapped in the angry grip of his fingers. Wilton flung himself back in a fit of hearty laughter, but Bertha perceived that the joke had gone too far.

"Father! dear father!" she exclaimed, soothingly. "You know us all better than that, sure. We were just poking fun; weren't we, Edmond? Besides, such a combination as I figured out couldn't be, anyway."

"Quite impossible!" averred Wilton, getting over his mirth.

"Well, I reckon it's improbable in the last degree," said Edmond Hackett.

"So, as opportunity makes the thief, and we shall have no opportunity," added young Loring, "the whole three of us'll have to be honest, will we, or won't we."

"You know, father," urged Bertha, to calm the old man, who muttered and protested still, and seemed to have taken fright at the very thought of a breach of trust, "there are nine ladies in the Counting Division besides myself, and Wilton's imaginary short packet might go to any one of them instead of to me."

"And if Bertha did get it and pass it," remarked Hackett, to clinch the argument, "there are plenty of fellows in the Secretary's office who check the counts besides me, and one of them would spot her 'oversight.' Even if the short packet came to me, it would be useless for me to wink, for I should only have one-half of the bills. They are cut longitudinally," he added for Wilton's information, turning to his brother-in-law; "one-half—the lower section—comes to the Secretary and the upper one goes to the office of the Register, to be checked there."

"We should need another confederate in the Register's," put in Bertha. "The steal would be caught to a certainty in the Register's office."

"Unless—by Caesar! we've the whole bag of tricks. The combination you figured out is not only possible, it is here in our hands. Dad is the senior counter in the Register Division. The big bills go to him. This is marvelous. If fortune is disposed to do us a good turn, here's the method all ready, cut and dried: I nobble a thousand-dollar bill at the bank, and send a packet of ninety-nine in to the Treasury indorsed as 100, Bertha passes it through the Counting Division, Edmond gets the lower half in the Secretary's office, notes his wife's initials, and swallows the shortage with connubial submission; and Mr. Loring, who spots the game in the Register's, out of respect for—"

"His trust, his country's confidence, the honor of his name," burst out the old man, "reports the matter instantly. Yes, gives the lot of you away, to ruin, to disgrace, to the hulks. No words about it! That's what I should do, mind that!"

Wilton laughed lightly.

"The bundles of rubbish; ninety-nine or a hundred bills; what would it matter to Uncle Sam? And I should send each of you $250. Think it over, Dad."

"Think it over? I shall never forget this talk of yours, Wilton. A crime conceived is half executed. May I never hear more of this combination of yours, in joke or in fact, will be my prayer from this day to God in heaven."

And shaking his head angrily the father strode into the house.

* * * * * * * *

A few days after this conversation Bertha Hackett sat in the office of the Redemption Division assisting Mrs. Lawson, the senior lady of the department, to count a package of "big bills." Greenbacks of large denomination were allotted to the senior lady in the ordinary course, and the juniors would take it in turn to work with her for the sake of becoming accustomed to every kind of note, and by such familiarity detecting any forgery that might fall into their hands. Bertha was serving her apprenticeship in this department, and that day she sat at Mrs. Lawson's desk to learn all that this good lady could teach her.

Now, among the packets of old bills sent in from all parts of America to be canceled and exchanged for new currency, it was not unusual for the Ranchers' National Bank of Philadelphia to contribute to its quota. Bertha's bright gray eyes took a sidelong glance at the heap of parcels before her companion, wondering whether chance would so far realize their fancied combination as to bring into her hands a consignment from her brother Wilton. Like a pestilent tune that keeps echoing in the brain, that family talk of a conspiracy to defraud Uncle Sam could not be dismissed from her thoughts. These slips of dirty paper authorizing the payment to bearer of large sums of money, what a pity they should all go to the macerating machine to be ground into pulp! One more or less would make no difference to the wealthy Nation, but would work wonders for an underpaid official who found it hard to make both ends meet. She told herself it was horribly wicked to think of misappropriation, but she could not control her thoughts, and they pictured for her persistently the staff of the three departments reduced to herself, her father, and her husband, and figured out the fortune they might accumulate by the aid of sticky fingers. While thus musing, she was startled by a remark from Mrs. Lawson, as that lady placed before her a heap of thousand-dollar bills which she had been critically examining with a magnifying glass. "That's a big charge from the Ranchers' National—a hundred bills of a thousand each. I make them right, but you go over them again one by one, count them in two packets of fifty each, and bind them with a paper band in the usual way for me to initial and pass forward."

Mrs. Lawson proceeded with another packet, so absorbed in her work that she did not notice how strangely young Mrs. Hackett stared for a moment at the task before her. With the heap of bills lay the paper band that had inclosed them when they came from the Bank at Philadelphia. It was indorsed with the number and denomination of the notes, and bore the signature, "Wilton Loring, Cashier." Mrs. Lawson vouched for them as correct, and yet Bertha's fingers trembled as she turned them over. She counted half of them backward, from 100 to 50, and made a packet of them, as instructed, and the other half she counted in the usual way, beginning one, two, three, four, and so on. When she came to the end of this count she paused, and counted this second half again backward. Then she slowly fastened a band around the packet.

"You're not very smart at present, my girl," remarked the elder lady, observing her sluggish action. "I have to hunt for counterfeits, but I should never get through if I took so long as you have done with that simple check. But maybe you reckon to find I've passed a wrong count?" she added, with a little touch of irony. "After thirty-four years at this work, my dear, the bills that have passed through Rosina Lawson's hands can be taken as right if she says so."

Mrs. Lawson was rather tetchy, and had a good conceit of herself, born of long infallibility. Bertha in silence wrote her own initials on the wrappers of the two packets, and this action mollified the senior lady, for by thus taking responsibility for the correctness of the packets Mrs. Hackett seemed to convey an expression of confidence in her. But something else was in Bertha's mind, for she muttered to herself as the packets were taken away to the cutting machine to be further checked in the offices of the Secretary and the Register, "There is just a chance!"

* * * * * * * *

An hour later Edmond Hackett sat at his desk in the department of the Secretary of the Treasury, counting and recounting a packet of one-thousand-dollar bills. They were old and frayed, ragged and discolored, and belonged to the issues of long ago. They were only half-notes, moreover—the lower halves; and each fragment of paper had two big holes punched in it by a blunt instrument, totally destroying the signatures which had made it money, and at the same time reducing the half-note to the merest remnant.

One by one Edmond turned over these morsels of dirty paper, counting them most carefully.

"Forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine! There are not fifty here! And yet they've been passed as fifty in the Redemption Office, Humph! Awkward for one of those clever ladies. A thousand-dollar bill missing. Poor Mrs. Lawson! Infallible Mrs. Lawson! It must be she who's in for this."

Taking up his pen to make out the report, he glanced at the wrapper upon which appeared the number of bills it was supposed to contain and the initials of the lady examiner who in the Redemption Department had counted and made herself responsible for the packet's accuracy. "What!" The pen dropped from his fingers. "B. H. Great heaven!" That was the signature of his own wife.

Now this error would mean more than discredit and a consequent check to Bertha's future promotion. It was a rule that the examiner who overlooked a counterfeit or missing bill should make good the value of it. To make good $1,000 would pretty well ruin the Hacketts and old father Caleb into the bargain. But it was his duty to make his report instantly to the Secretary, and with painful reluctance he filled up the prescribed but seldom requisitioned form. With slow, dragging steps he proceeded with it to the Secretary's private room, but halted with his hand on the door. Suddenly that frivolous gossip on the veranda rushed into his memory. Had Wilton Loring—had Bertha herself stolen the missing bill? What then? Should he turn conspirator and cover the fraud? No, no; his duty was clear. He would not allow himself to hesitate, but knocked at the door and entered.

But there was respite for him and for his wife. The Treasurer himself was closeted with the Secretary.

"One moment, Mr. Hackett! I'm engaged," was the sharp, peremptory dismissal, and he perforce withdrew, postponing the declaration. As he returned stupefied to his desk a clock struck the hour of his luncheon interval. It was the custom of the family to meet at home for their midday meal. He locked up the report, and rushed out of the Treasury. Flying home on a cable car, he found his wife there before him. Bertha sat at the table like one in a dream. She did not raise her eyes from the food that stood untouched before her. Edmond himself could not swallow a morsel, but furtively watched his wife while the negress who waited on them carried in the room. The moment they were alone he leaned across the table and whispered hoarsely:

"You passed a packet to-day—a packet of thousands."

The young wife looked up with a start of surprise. The fear that was written in her troubled face gave way to a flash of desperate hope.

"It came to you?"

"One bill is missing."

"Thank God you can pass it!"

No word of denial. She instantly assumed his power and his willingness to save. She caught his recoiling hand across the table.

"For my sake—for your Bertha's sake—you will, you will!"

Edmond Hackett raised his other hand to his damp forehead.

"Impossible, child!—impossible! You must be saved another way—if it be not too late. Find the missing bill among some papers, as if an accident had placed it there. But, whatever you do, put it forward instantly, instantly!"

"I cannot, Edmond, I haven't the bill."

"You did not steal it? Oh, forgive me! Heaven be thanked for that! It's an oversight, then? Bad enough, but not beyond repair. Make out your report at once, and send it in. You are a novice, the delay and irregularity may be overlooked."

"I cannot do that, Edmond. It would cast suspicion upon the cashier who forwarded the bills to the Treasury."

"That is his affair. If the packet was short when you counted it—"

"Edmond, why will you not ignore the shortage? By a miracle it is in your power to prevent the discovery."

"It is not in my power."

"How not in your power? The packet will go from your hands to the committee, which does not count it again; and by it it will be deposited in the macerator, to be ground into pulp. It would never be known that forty-nine instead of fifty bills had been destroyed."

"Bertha, you forget the other half! I have only a portion of the bills. The upper section of your packet went to the Register's office, to be counted there."

Bertha Hackett grew white as death, and hot tears sprang in her eyes.

"We are ruined!" she cried, "unless, unless—" Her glance from the window perceived Caleb Loring entering the house. "Here is father! He will find out who had the count at the Register's."

But the old man knew already. They read it in his face as he confronted them, closing the door. Whatever hope he had cherished on his homeward way that he might find Bertha unconscious of the storm that threatened was dashed to the ground the moment he perceived her and her husband's agitation. The memory of that evening on the veranda burned in his mind, and in a fury of rage he demanded fiercely:

"Daughter, what infernal thing is this you've been doing? Are you mad? Have you turned thief? Is Esmond in it? Or has Wilton— No, no! For God's sake don't tell me it is my son!"

Then Bertha, to her husband's amazement and dismay, fell down at her father's feet and confessed that she, she had yielded to temptation and stolen the missing bill. She hurriedly stated the miraculous chance that had put Edmond in a position to save her, and, inferring from her father's knowledge of the affair that the man who had detected the shortage had confided to him his daughter's responsibility, with a view to screening her, besought him to accept the friendly overture.

But the stern Caleb spurned her from him.

"I would permit no man's dishonor for the sake of me or mine," he declared. "For what you have done you must pay the penalty. Your impossible combination has actually come to pass. As the counter-check came to your husband in his department, so it has come to me in the Register's. It was I myself who caught the short packet which you had signed for."

Bertha clasped her hands in thanksgiving.

"Then, father, you alone know?"

"I—and one other."

"One other?" repeated Bertha, aghast. "Who in your department should know besides yourself?"

"My chief!" replied the old man, with a face of adamant.

"You have reported it, knowing that your own child—"

"Certainly. Fraud or oversight; yours or your brother's; it was not for me to consider. I am, first of all, a servant of the State."

They went back to the Treasury, where Edmond at once delivered his report.

Bertha found Mrs. Lawson impatiently awaiting her. The Treasurer had sent for the head of the Redemption Division to investigate an error in one of the packets which Bertha had made up. Mrs. Lawson was highly indignant.

"I counted the Ranchers' packet myself," said she. "I am positive there were exactly a hundred bills."

"If one is missing," began Bertha, but the senior lady interrupted her.

"Missing? No, nothing is missing at all. There is said to have been one too many."

So many miracles had happened that day that poor Bertha could only gape at her in astonishment. It was an anomaly in arithmetic that one taken from one hundred should leave one hundred and one. There came another summons to the Treasurer. Another report had come in of an error from Mrs. Lawson's desk. The old lady was almost in tears, but she carried it off with a show of joconsity.

"Either there must be some conscience money knocking about or Mrs. Bertha Hackett brings a mascot to the Treasury," said she. "Is this another surplus thousand-dollar bill, Sir?"

"But this was the shortage which Edmond and Mr. Loring had reported, and it was happily met by the excess in the other packet. So, beyond an admonition tempered in mercy for the manifest distress of the girl, Bertha got into no trouble. She held stoutly to a theory of the intervention of Providence when discussing the matter at home, but her husband swept the pious fancy away.

"I reckon Providence don't supply cheating clerks with thousand-dollar-bills," said he. "You divided the packet of 100 into two of 50, as you thought. But you counted the first backward, from 100 to 50 inclusive, and that left you only 49 for the second packet. But why didn't you tell Mrs. Lawson you made one short?"

"Fact is, Edmond, that combination chatter of ours had got into my brain. I thought Wilton had pinched a bill, and I reckoned to do more for my brother than Daddy would do for his little girl."

"Ha!" observed old Caleb, filling his pipe. "Duty first, family afterward, and roguery never at any time, under any circumstances."—Black and White.

Much Misunderstood.

From The Washington Star.

"How did it happen that the American young woman who led the demonstration in Paris wasn't compelled to be quiet sooner?"

"It was a mistake all round. The English people thought she was speaking French, and the French people thought she was speaking English."

Beyond Expectations.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"How did your picnic pan out?" was asked of the cynic, who had gone against his will.

"Great! Never so well satisfied in my life. I counted on rain, but we had hail and a young cyclone in addition."

THE WORLD OF SPORT

HERE AND THERE.

TAKING it all in all, this has been a remarkable year for accidents to yachts in the championship classes. Particularly is this the case in respect to the Shamrock and Columbia, each of which has been peculiarly unfortunate. Shamrock has had three accidents; one at the time of the launching, when she came in collision with a barge anchored immediately in front of the ways; another when she ran aground, and a third on the day that she sailed for this country, when a slight mishap occurred to her bowsprit. Columbia has had a like number of mishaps, including also a grounding shortly after her launching. Of course, the worst accident of all was when her steel mast snapped off Newport, carrying with it rigging, sail, and all. The wonder is that the boat did not suffer a greater strain than she is reported to have done. The grounding of the Constance in the fifth race at Point Claire, Quebec, with Glencairn III., is another instance of the accident "fever"; while in the recent races in and about New York many of the boats have suffered in one form or another.

* * *

Speaking of Shamrock and Columbia, if all goes well New Yorkers should have a chance to see the America's Cup challenger in something like ten days. Yachtsmen give the boat anywhere from twenty to twenty-five days to cross, provided the weather is at all favorable. Having sailed on the 3d, therefore, it may be that she will appear next week, unless indeed she should meet with counter winds and stormy weather—which all lovers of sport hope she will not. The less strain she is put to during the voyage the better showing will she make in the races. One result of her appearance here will undoubtedly be that the odds which are now offered on the Columbia will be lowered, and perhaps in due time even money on the results will be had. The Britishers are coming over here prepared to win, and it is not unlikely that a few at least of Sir Thomas Lipton's many guests will have some money to back up their opinions as to the outcome of the contest.

* * *

As for the recent race between the Constance and Glencairn III. at Lake St. Louis for the Seawanhaka Cup, it is a matter of particular regret that the final race should have been the fiasco that it was, and that the cup should have been retained by the Canadian yacht on a walk-over. Admittedly Mr. Duggan was well within his right in sailing over the course and claiming the race, just as in the Defender-Valkyrie III. races the Defender had the right to claim one of the races on a foul, as she did, but that does not remove the regret, nevertheless. The chances are, it is true, that the Canadian boat would have won, for, though she had simply broken even in the four races sailed, it seems to be the opinion that Mr. Duggan did not handle her as well as he might, for various reasons. However, that is only here and there. The fact remains that it is rather galling to the Americans to lose the cup on a fluke after making so valiant a fight for it, and rather a hollow victory to the Canadians to win on a "no-contest" basis.

* * *

Already the football men are beginning to talk of their plans for the coming season. Princeton has finally decided on her coaching list, which includes Lea of '95 as head coach, and "King" Kelly, D. M. Balliet, and "Fred" Smith as assistants. Yale is rather at sea in the matter of her Fall coaching list, but it is certain there will be a change from last year. Harvard will, the chances are, have as strong a team as ever, while Pennsylvania and Cornell expect some promising new material. Coach Stagg of the University of Chicago has already begun trying new candidates, and he says he will have an exceptionally strong team this year. Columbia has about completed her schedule, which shows that the opening game of the season will be played with Rutgers at New Brunswick.

* * *

It is scarcely to be denied that New York this season has the poorest baseball team it has had in years. Whatever the reason of it, and notwithstanding the fact that the club has some good strong individual players, the team, one or two "winning streaks" being excepted, has played wretched ball from almost the very beginning of the season, and it is not surprising that the club now finds itself numbered and classed among the poorest of the tail-enders. Exactly what effect the sorry showing of the team will have on the financial exchequer of the management is not at present quite certain; but it is only to be expected that the people will not spend their money to see a second-rate team play—especially when the Brooklyn players are so near at hand. It will be well worth noting the financial results at the end of the season and contrast the earnings of the Brooklyns with those of the New Yorks. That will be fairly good proof of the difference in patronage bestowed upon a good and upon a bad team.

* * *

By the remarkable record of Hanson, who rode one thousand miles in 92 hours and 44 minutes, this country has added another to its long list of world's records. The previous best time for a thousand miles was held by T. A. Edge of England, who had covered the distance in 105 hours and 19 minutes. Hanson, it will be seen, lowered this record by no less than 12 hours and 35 minutes.

* * *

If the present plans of the wheelmen of Connecticut, aided by interested farmers and horsemen, do not fail, that State will have a highway which will be second to none in the country. The intention is to build the road to run the entire length of the State from east to west, so that it may be used all that distance both by wheelmen and by carriages—the bicycle path being along the side and finely laid out. The projected cost is about $3,000,000. A surprising fact about the plan is that the farmers of the State are enthusiastic for it, at last realizing the value of good roads.

* * *

The victory of B. H. Howell in the race on the Thames for the Wingfield Silver Sculls and the championship of the Thames, in which he defeated the well-known English oarsmen Blackstaffe and Fox, shows clearly that the American has genuine champion stuff in him. It is not by chance that he has twice won at the Henley Regatta in the diamond sculls race, and again in the Wingfield contest. What an interesting race it would be between Howell, Ten Eyck, and the other single scullers who competed in the recent Charles River regatta at Boston!

* * *

It is not improbable that the rowing enthusiasts in this vicinity may be given an opportunity to see the Argonauts of Toronto, who took part in the recent Henley regatta, row in a competition race. It is unofficially stated that a special match race has been arranged between the Canadian crew and the senior eight of the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia, the race to be rowed for a cup worth $1,000, donated by John Wanamaker, and to be a feature of the Middle States regatta on Labor Day.

* * *

The Athletic Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, not content with sending a number of its athletes and swimmers to the recent Canadian championship games, now announces that next month it will send both of its cricket teams for a tour through Canada, with the object of meeting not only all the best city teams, but also the college teams. The Canadians have only a few good city teams that will give the Knickerbocker teams a hard fight, while not one of the college teams can be accounted first-class. Both of the New York teams, therefore, are likely to come home with a goodly majority of their games won.

From a Photograph by West & Son, Southsea, Published in the London Yachtsman.

THE SHAMROCK OUT FOR A SPIN.

SUPERSTITIOUS SCOTCH FISHERMEN.

The old Scotch fishermen are intensely superstitious, as fishermen in past ages were all the world over, says Chambers's Journal, and a catalogue of their beliefs in "the uncanny" in various shapes would fill a volume. They firmly believe in the evils of cock crowing shortly before midnight, ghosts, sounds before death, and visions of people immediately before death. Two marriage parties meeting on the road she stung to defend herself, like the wasp, it would be easy. It must be her brutal passion for blood that prompts her to attack helpless human beings. She cannot get this craving by inheritance, for the chances are that none of her ancestors as far back as William the Conqueror ever had a taste of human blood, and yet, sit out on your front stoop of an evening, and a mosquito, not half an hour out of the water, will make as straight for you as if she had been born for that purpose. When one thinks of the great clouds of these torments that live and die in swamps where no warm-blooded animal ever comes, for fear of being mired, one can easily believe the estimate of entomologists that not one in a million ever samples red blood.

WOMEN WITH MONEY.

There are few women who would prefer a comfortable competence to great wealth, says The National Magazine. The reason for this mistake in judgment can easily be traced to a prevailing ignorance of the trials and tribulations surrounding a life of affluence. A rich woman is in many respects to be pitied; not entirely because she runs an especially poor chance of getting into the Kingdom of Heaven, even as the camel does in entering the eye of a needle, but principally bcause she is by right of her inherited or acquired wealth the centre of multifarious, perplexing affairs, and the object of considerable persecution. The very rich woman seldom knows a restful, irresponsible hour, unless it comes in sleep. In America there are three distinct varieties of rich women—the one that spends money socially, the one that spend philanthropically, and the one that does not spend at all.

THE STRAIN ON LANGUAGE.

David Swing once expressed the fear that through excess in the use of adjectives our generation would lose all sense of proportion and symmetry in the statement of facts, says a writer in The Ladies' Home Journal. He noted that the adjectives most loved by our age are in themselves gross exaggerations. In studying the history of language he found that very early men began to say that "the sun went down in a bed of gold; the moon turned all things to silver; the eye darted forth flames; the face was brighter than the sun." Having used such expressions for twenty years, man awakens to find himself a habitual liar.

Natural Caution.

From The Washington Star.

The eminent naval officer who was taking a vacation looked intently at the wall and then summoned the landlord.

"Is that a speaking tube?" the naval officer asked, apprehensively.

"Yes," was the affable answer. "All the modern conveniences—heard you were coming and made special preparations."

"Well, you'll have to plug it up with putty or else give me another room. I might talk in my sleep, and I don't propose to be interviewed again if I can help it."

For Woman's Rights.

From The Boston Transcript.

Fuddy—How is it you manage to have your wife do all the lawn sprinkling at your place? Doesn't she object?

Duddy—Not a bit. I told her it was work that was not fit for a woman to do; that it was man's right. The result is, she insists upon giving the lawn a sprinkling every evening."

Elysium.

From The Boston Transcript.

If we could make our own children behave as well as we think we could make the children of other people behave, what a quiet, agreeable world this would be to live in!

MOSQUITOES.

When a man hears for the first time that it is the female mosquito that does all the biting it makes him feel right glad, says a writer in Ainslee's Magazine. Further comfort is afforded by the knowledge that the male mosquito has probably the keenest musical sensibilities of any of his class of animals.

That is about all there is to the male mosquito, though, except that he cannot bite for the sufficient reason that he has no apparatus with which to saw through the skin. But the female is thoroughly equipped for getting through even a politician's hide. The only mystery is what possesses her to want to bite at all. How does she come by her hankering for blood? The scientists give it up. If she laid her eggs in the wound, like the carrion fly, it would be easy to answer the question, but she doesn't. If

Benjamin L. Richards,

The New President of the American Whist League.

AUG 1899

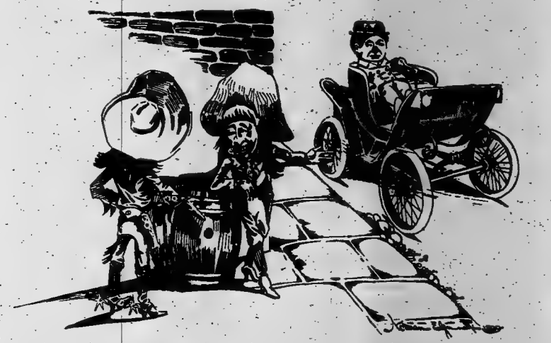

ONE DISADVANTAGE.

Alkali Ike—I don't like the notion of a hossless kerrige.
Cactus Kit—The thing might be all right.
Alkali Ike—But think of stringin' a feller up fer stealin' one o' them.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

An old lady, a resident of Baltimore, one of the school children who sang odes to Lafayette upon his arrival in Norfolk in 1824, tells the following story in Harper's Magazine, illustrative of the complacence which was so salient a characteristic of his conduct during his progress through the States.

Locks of hair instead of autographs were then fashionable as souvenirs; and as the pupils of a certain female seminary passed in review before him, a little girl ventured timidly to say: "Gen. Lafayette, will you please give me a piece of your hair?"

In an instant the auburn wig was in his hand, but the terrified suppliant to whom he would have presented it, alarmed for the safety of her own scalp, had escaped in the crowd.

An Obtrusive Personage.

From The Washington Star.

Oh, wherefore, Aguinaldo, do you thus monopolize
The time and the attention which all thoughtful people prize?

The world's a stage, 'tis true, but you have had your hour to strut,
And people languidly remark "pish," "tush," likewise "tut tut."

Why do you keep performing when you've had so much to say,
That the audience is yawning while it looks the other way?

You've turned your little somersault; you've said your little cue.
Don't wait for harsh reminders that your exit's overdue.

The Way of It.

From Tit-Bits.

Magistrate—Do you mean to say such a physical wreck as he is gave you that black eye?

Complaining Wife—Shure, yer worship, he wasn't a physical wreck till he give me th' black eye.

Perfection Itself.

From Tit-Bits.

Artist (showing picture)—Now, my dear Gilmer, give me your candid opinion of my wood nymphs.

Gilmer—Perfect, my dear boy. One would actually think they were made of wood.

Those Proverbs.

From Brooklyn Life.

"There is nothing so good for the inside of a man as the outside of a horse." This looks well in print, but the Klondike explorer began to have his doubts as he helped himself to his boots for the third time!

CYPRESS LEAVES.

(PARIS, 1792.)

"See, Vergniaud, let me scatter, ere you drink,
These rose leaves—may they be of Peace a sign!"
The crystal flashed to meet the petals pink
And Madame Roland smiled above the wine.

A hush, as each Girondin from his place
Leaned eager for the toast to Liberty;
When lo! a saddened look on Vergniaud's face,
As he arose and faced the company:

"Not rose leaves, madame, should we quaff aright,
But rather leaves of cypress in our wine;
For, drinking to this blood-bought cause to-night,
Who knows? perchance we toast your death and mine.

"A votre santé! Madame—for me, I vow
With my life blood did yonder goblet reek,
To Liberty I'd drain it, then as now,
And, dying, shout 'Vive! Vive, la République!'"

Exultant rang the cheers when Vergniaud ceased,
For hope lives ever in the hearts of men.
Ah! had they known—a spectre at the feast,
Death stood, with cypress garland, even then.

—ROSEDITH MILLS POWERS, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

An Old Custom.

From The Chicago News.

"Do you employ electricity in the execution of criminals out West?" asked the Eastern tourist.

"Sure," replied Judge Lynch of Arizona. "We have used telegraph poles ever since I can remember."

Senator William Lindsay.

Who Will Deliver the Principal Address at the Meeting of the National Bar Association at Buffalo, Aug. 21.

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CASTORIA

Where His Heart Is.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Have you heard from your son in the Philippines, Mrs. Parkins?"

"Oh, yes, indeed, Mrs. Jones; he writes regularly."

"And is his heart in this war?"

"I don't exactly know. I judge from what he says that it is in his boots most of the time."

Might Be Worse.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I should think life would be a constant torture to you," remarked the sympathetic visitor at the dime museum.

"Oh, no," responded the ossified man. "One gets hardened to it."

On the Wrong Track.

From The Chicago News.

The Statesman—What do you think of the race problem?

The Rounder—Can't say. Haven't seen to-day's entries.

They Never Race.

Ocean liners never race. They only see which will get there first.—Boston Transcript.

The various brands of whiskies come and go

Here to-day, and gone to-morrow, but the old-timer, the stayer, is
OLD CROW RYE,
the tried and true, made the same way it was in the early days of this century. *It has never been equaled.*
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THE WEATHER.

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TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

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FOREIGN.—The political bearings of the Dreyfus case are shown by the arrest in Paris of Paul Déroulède and his alleged partners in a conspiracy against the French Republic. The contest is said to have reached a point where neither side can surrender until utterly routed. The meeting of Gen. Mercier and M. Casimir-Périer to-day before the court-martial is awaited with the greatest anxiety. Further arrests have been made in Paris in connection with the reported conspiracy, among the men taken into custody being M. Godefroy, President of the Young Royalists. The Transvaal Government is awaiting the approval of the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony Ministry before replying to Mr Chamberlain's proposal to submit the franchise controversy to a joint commission. The British Government has been warned that the first shot fired in the Transvaal would be the signal for a general native rising. War preparations are going on at Pretoria. Crowds passed the Presidential palace at Rio de Janeiro last evening, shouting for union between Brazil and Argentina. Charles Page Bryan, United States Minister to Brazil, in a communication to the Argentine and Brazilian press, declared that the United States asked nothing of South America but trade and harmony. It is proposed to open an exhibition of American goods either at Moscow or St. Petersburg, for the purpose of extending American trade with Russia. There was serious rioting yesterday at Londonderry, growing out of a Protestant celebration. The Russian Government has given warning that students who instigate disorder will be drafted into the army. It is reported that the Archduke Francis, imperial heir presumptive of Austria, is betrothed to the Grand Duchess Helene Vladimirovna of Russia.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The mast of the yacht of Richard L. Young of Philadelphia snapped off at Atlantic City and the vessel, which had a party of guests on board, drifted on the bar. A passing yacht refused help, but another went to the stranded craft's assistance.

Page 2.

Congressman Henderson of Iowa, candidate for Speaker, called on Senator Platt yesterday.

The bolting Democrats in Kentucky have announced their intention to adopt Bryan's picture as their voting emblem, and intimated that he will lose votes next year if he attempts to restrain them.

Richard Croker declared yesterday that he had nothing to add to his interview indicating a change of view on the question of imperialism, except that he had found that he was in error originally, and was glad to acknowledge his mistake.

Page 3.

An Arizona recruit at Fort Logan, Col., killed two Denver policemen and made his escape.

The Brooklyn trolley cars put in another busy day yesterday providing work for ambulance surgeons and undertakers.

Three members of the Board of Managers of the Perth Amboy (N. J.) Savings Institution have resigned.

John Gafkin of 429 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was killed in a peculiar manner yesterday by a Coney Island trolley car.

Dr. J. M. Henderson, pastor of the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, last night denounced the leaders of his race who are preaching the gospel of despair and said the future of the negro in this country was never more hopeful than to-day.

The Afro-American Council of Colored Men, which will meet in Chicago next Wednesday, is expected to pass resolutions denouncing President McKinley for not using the Federal forces to prevent lynchings in the South. The resolutions will be opposed by the Washington men.

Page 4.

The oppressive atmosphere yesterday did not affect the attendance at the "Glad Tidings" Gospel tent.

Page 5.

The New York Baseball team defeated the Louisvilles yesterday by a score of 9 to 5.

Joe Downey, the sixteen-year-old bicycle rider, lowered all the New Jersey State records for from one to five miles yesterday at the Vailsburg track.

Page 7.

The Rev. Aloise Russell Nevins of the Paulist Fathers died yesterday.

Page 10.

Mrs. Anna Grasser of 130 East Houston Street and four guests were seriously poisoned yesterday by eating freely of "mushroom" stew.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 8.

GAS EXPLOSION AT HARTFORD.

Damage to the State Capitol—Watchmen Injured.

HARTFORD, Aug. 13.—Escaping gas at the State Capitol caused Night Watchman James Keefe of this city and Assistant Night Watchman George A. Cooper of New Haven to investigate the leakage to-night. With a lighted lantern they went into a vault under the stone steps on the north side.

On opening a door a tremendous explosion occurred, blowing out several tons of the stone stepping and moving the steps two feet from their foundation for a distance of about fifty feet. The two large lamp posts also were moved from their foundations.

Watchman Keefe was injured seriously and may not recover. Cooper also was hurt badly.

AGAINST THE ICE TRUST.

Dealers and Harvesters Decide to Form an Association.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—An organization of ice dealers and harvesters is being formed here to oppose the American Ice Company, which has absorbed all the big ice firms from Maine to Philadelphia.

At a meeting held yesterday, which was attended by representatives of over forty ice dealers, it was resolved to unite in an association for mutual benefit and protection. The following committee was appointed to draw up a plan of association to be submitted at a meeting to be held some time in September; J. K. P. Pine of Lansingburg, Walter Mead of Troy, Theodore Every of Athens, E. A. Smith of New York, and J. H. Feroe of Tivoli.

NEBRASKA AND THE TRUSTS.

Attorney General Smythe to Fight Them to a Finish.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 13.—The fight started by Attorney General Smythe against the Standard Oil Company, and his assertion that he would in turn proceed to have every trust in the State expelled or dissolved, has been the source of considerable animated speculation among all classes of business men. Mr. Smythe says he has spent many months securing evidence against the oil trust and other similar organizations which come under the anti-trust law of 1897.

It is said he will shortly file cases against every known trust in the State, the Smelter Trust, Linseed Oil Company, National Mining Association, the insurance companies, the Biscuit Company, the National American Distilling Company, and even against a number of big brewing concerns, which are said to be operating in violation of the law. The insurance people ostensibly abolished their pooling association when the law against that kind of thing was passed, but since then their Secretary, C. Hartman, continues to conduct in Omaha an insurance rate bureau, in which he says he sells to all companies a rate sheet, which they are necessarily not bound to observe, but which as a matter of fact, they do observe the same as they did his rate sheets when he was their paid Secretary.

$120,000 RAISED BY DR. A. B. SIMPSON

Christian Alliance Leader Breaks the Record for Collections.

ONE DAY'S MISSIONARY GIFTS

Remarkable Scenes at Old Orchard Beach Meeting.

Ushers Could Hardly Carry the Money Rained Into Their Baskets—Children Bring Their Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Aug. 13.—This has been the most remarkable day in the life of Dr. A. B. Simpson of New York, leader of the Christian Alliance Society. It was the closing of the two weeks' convention, and the annual collection was taken. Both Dr. Simpson and his assistants positively refuse to state the amount received, but it is generally understood that it is nearly if not quite $120,000. The doctor also replied to charges recently made to the effect that he misused the money annually collected by him. While his reply caused no sensation, there was much talk by the Elders.

People commenced to arrive last night to be present at the great meetings to-day. Early morning excursion trains came from all parts of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Massachusetts also sent train loads. It is estimated that 20,000 people were in town at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Last night Dr. Simpson, with his assistants, held a long vigil of prayer, asking that their efforts to break all previous records at money collecting be successful. At 5 o'clock this morning the first service of the day was held. There was an unusually large crowd present for a meeting before daybreak. As soon as the little bell in the tower on the northeast corner of the Tabernacle in the grove had ceased ringing, Dr. Simpson came on the speakers' platform, and dropped to his knees in prayer. For half an hour praying was continued, one brother commencing as soon as another had finished.

THE FIRST COLLECTIONS.

When all who desired to do so had offered supplication Dr. Simpson asked the congregation to join in singing "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow." The echo of the last words of the chorus had not died away when Dr. Simpson announced that it was the day of the annual missionary offering, and called upon his congregation in the name of God to give freely. Young men and women took little wicker baskets, and went through the aisles. When they had finished they returned to the speakers' platform and passed up the baskets. They were laden with bank notes of all denominations, checks, drafts, jewelry, and other collateral of value. It is estimated that $1,500 was taken in. The ushers passed to their respective seats, and waited until the benediction had been said.

Dr. Simpson announced that another meeting was to be held at 7 o'clock, and many remained in their seats until after the service at that hour. The Rev. William La Lourache led the service, Dr. Simpson not appearing on the platform until nearly time to close the service. Then he again told about the collections of money each year, and asked the ushers to pass among the people. Another stream of silver and paper flowed into the baskets, and when at 8:15 the service was closed there was $3,000 more.

At 9 o'clock the Sunday school session was held. Summer residents commenced to appear from the village, and it was easy to see even at that early hour that the attendance would exceed previous records. The excursion trains also had commenced to arrive then, and their human freight started for the grove as soon as it was discharged from the cars. At that hour testimonials from some of those who had been cured of disease and infirmities were given. This had a tendency to unloosen pocketbooks, for at that service over $16,000 was taken. The doctor announced that at 10:30 o'clock he would reply to charges made against him by his enemies. Around and through the grove there was a dense mass of humanity, and as soon as a seat was left by one man it was taken by another. Far back there was a surging crowd, each one in it trying, in the sweltering heat, to get closer to the front.

DR. SIMPSON DENIES CHARGES.

When Dr. Simpson offered prayer at 10:30 A. M. there were fully 12,000 persons within hearing of his voice. His prayer was short, but forceful. He depicted the scenes in foreign lands among the heathen, and asked God to inspire his hearers to give freely to help along the cause of converting the ignorant. When he had finished every one joined with the choir in singing a hymn, and then a chapter of Scripture was read. One of the brothers made a few remarks, and then Dr. Simpson again came on to the platform. Stepping to the front he raised his hands above his head, and closing his eyes, offered a short prayer. He held in one hand a newspaper, and when he commenced speaking he referred to the charges, and in a talk of less than two minutes disposed of his subject. He denied that there was ground for any allegations against him, and said that if requested he would give an itemized account of all the money ever given into his keeping. Then he asked his audience not to let the reports circulated about him have any effect on their liberality. As he said this there was a shouting of "Amen" in all parts of the grove. Then the doctor preached a short sermon, and closed by asking all to join in singing.

USHERS CANNOT CARRY THE MONEY.

Almost before singing had stopped the signal was given to the ushers, and they started down the aisles. It was with difficulty that they made their way to the crowd back of the seats. Twice they were obliged to return to the platform and leave the heaped-up baskets. They were fully half an hour making this collection, and how much they secured is unknown. Good judges, however, say that the total of offerings at this meeting must have been $60,000. Hand baskets were brought into use, and it was after the noon hour when the benediction was asked.

Another service was to be held at 1 o'clock, and no one was willing to take the chance of losing his seat by going down town. While the people were yet waiting for the afternoon meeting to commence, many of the converts passed through the crowd describing wonderful cures that had been made during the two weeks' session of the society. A woman who had suffered from childhood with a deformed leg had prayed and the limb was straightened. A man who for many years had been a drunkard had come to the meetings, prayed, believed, and now had no desire for drink. A woman who had been thrown from a carriage by a horse running away said that one of her ribs had been broken and driven into her lung. Doctors were of no avail, their treatment had done her no good, but after coming to Old Orchard last year she had asked the Great Physician to relieve her, and she was now well. Scores of other remarkable cures were mentioned.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY CHILDREN.

When the 1 o'clock meeting commenced there was a still larger crowd present. Another collection was taken, but the amount fell off apparently. At the children's meeting little tots gave up their pennies and in several instances brought the little banks which for years had sat on the shelf at home to receive the pieces, one by one. Parents took rolls of bills and gave them to the children that the little ones might add to the great collection. One of the leaders said after the service that undoubtedly this offering was the greatest ever made by children.

The next service had hardly commenced when a heavy thunder shower began and rain fell fast. One of the speakers cried out to the audience to keep their seats as a little rain was needed for the good of God's fields, and that while water could injure the clothing it could not harm the soul. Cries of "Amen!" rang through the crowd, and few people left the grove. The shower was soon over and the wicker baskets again went through the crowd. Money rained into them almost as fast as the water had fallen during the thunder shower. Intense excitement prevailed in the grove, men with rolls of bank bills, handfuls of silver or holding checks between their fingers and waving them frantically at the ushers, were seen on all sides. Six more heaping baskets were nearly filled, and the meetings were closed until 5 o'clock. The attendance fell off noticeably at that hour. The excursion trains had commenced to take the visitors home, while others went to their hotels to seek rest. This evening another service was held and another collection was taken.

A man who is interested personally with Dr. Simpson was asked how much had been collected to-day. He would express no opinion until he had consulted his chief. Dr. Simpson said that he had decided not to give out any figures. "But," he added, "the collection was quite large; in fact, I think it is far ahead of any previous year." At 9 o'clock it was said that the amount would reach $120,000.

"FAITH CURE" IN THE SOUTH.

First Case in South Carolina Results in the Victim's Death—Investigation by the Coroner.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 13.—The first case of "faith cure" in South Carolina is reported from Darlington. James Lide and his wife have been practicing it in that town, Mrs. Lide doing most of the practicing, while her husband engaged in business. Three weeks ago Agnes Lide, the twelve-year-old daughter of the couple became ill. No medicines were given, and no doctor was called.

A neighbor, knowing the condition of the girl, urged his physician to call at the Lide house and offer his services. The doctor was allowed to enter the sick chamber but not to administer to the sufferer, whom he found to be critically ill. Last evening the girl died, having had no medical attention.

The death was reported to the Coroner, and to-day when the funeral cortège was starting for the cemetery the Coroner interrupted it, and had the coffin taken back to the Lide residence where the body was inspected by the jury. To-morrow evidence will be taken, and a verdict of criminal neglect probably rendered. One faction in the town strongly condemns this interference.

HOPE FOR ANSON P. STOKES.

Doctors Attending the Millionaire Injured at Lenox Satisfied with His Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 13.—Anson Phelps Stokes, the New York millionaire, who was thrown from his horse and seriously injured yesterday, is resting comfortably tonight. He has not been in great pain during the day and has slept a good deal of the time. The physicians, Dr. Charles McBurney, Dr. F. K. Paddock, and Dr. Armstrong, held a consultation this afternoon and are well satisfied with the progress that Mr. Stokes is making. There has not been time yet, however, for complications.

Mr. Stokes said to-day that he remembered nothing about the accident. He simply remembered being on the horse, but did not know how or when he was thrown from it. The physicians examined the amputated leg to-day and found that the bones were crushed even worse than they supposed, and the arteries torn asunder. It would have been impossible to save it.

All the members of the Stokes family have arrived at Shadow Brook, with the exception of Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, who is abroad. The Baroness Halkett, Helen Stokes, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., and Harold Stokes arrived from the Adirondacks this afternoon, and James Stokes and W. E. D. Stokes came from New York. Mr. Stokes has two trained nurses and one of the physicians constantly with him. The family feel encouraged to-night to hope for his recovery.

NEGRO WITH TWO HEARTS.

Dr. John H. Lawrence of Brooklyn Describes What He Believes to be a Remarkable Case.

Dr. John H. Lawrence of 347 Jay Street, Brooklyn, had a visitor a day or so ago who astonished him. The visitor, the doctor declared, was a man with two hearts. He was William King, a negro, eighty years old, whose home is in Boston. Dr. Lawrence says that the case is the most remarkable one that has ever come to his notice, and that he has never read or heard of one exactly like it.

King is staying in this city, and called upon the physician to be treated for some slight ailment. While the doctor was prescribing for him the aged negro told him that he had two hearts.

"I'm not joking," said King; "just put your ear to my chest."

Dr. Lawrence did as he was requested, and distinctly heard the beating of King's heart on the left side. Then the negro asked him to put his ear to the right side. There, apparently, was another heart, beating as actively as the first one. Then King, by some peculiar contraction of his muscles, moved one of his hearts down in his body, while he held the other one in its normal place. Finally he reversed the positions of the organs. Dr. Lawrence in each case, he says, distinctly heard the beating of what he believed to be King's two hearts.

King told the physician that he had exhibited himself in museums on several occasions.

RIOTING AT LONDONDERRY.

Protestant Celebration Leads to a Clash with the Police.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 13.—The Protestant celebration of the anniversary of the relief of Derry, besieged by James II.'s army in 1689, led to riotous scenes here to-day. An excursion party, composed of 400 members of a '98 club, arrived from Belfast, but the police refused to allow the excursionists to enter the city. The appearance of a Nationalist band to meet the party caused disorders and stone-throwing. Both mobs attacked the police. Finally the Riot act was read and the Mayor of Londonderry called out the garrison. Eight constables were seriously injured.

The rioting was renewed this evening on the departure of the excursionists, in the vicinity of the railway station. The police made repeated baton charges and several persons were injured.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN AN HEIRESS.

Miss Bessie Colby Was Stage Struck and Left Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Miss Bessie Colby has unwittingly thrown away a chance to become heiress to the millions of John A. Colby, the wealthy furniture manufacturer of Chicago. She is nineteen years old, and strikingly handsome. She was adopted by a brother of Mr Colby at Exeter, N. H., and after his death was reared by his second wife. She was recently graduated from a Maine academy, and became stage struck. Mr. Colby of Chicago not knowing this asked her to visit him, his idea being to bequeath to her his wealth.

When she discovered that her theatrical ambition would not be fostered by Mr. Colby she left the house last Friday, and the family has not seen her since. She wrote a note saying that she had secured employment. She applied at McVicker's Theatre, but the manager communicated with Mr. Colby. She suspected the trap, and failed to keep her appointment. The police are searching for her.

Another afternoon train for Saratoga by the New York Central leaves New York at 4:00 P. M., arrives Saratoga 9:25 P. M. Through coach New York to Saratoga.—Adv.

MAITRE LABORI AMBUSHED

Counsel for Dreyfus Receives a Wound in the Back, but Is Still Alive.

RENNES, Aug. 14.—Two men ambushed Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, and one shot was fired, hitting Labori in the back. M. Labori fell in the roadway.

He is still alive.

AN AUSTRO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Reported Betrothal of the Archduke Francis to the Grand Duchess Helene Vladimirovna.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.—It is reported that the imperial heir presumptive of Austria, the Archduke Francis, is betrothed to the Grand Duchess Helene Vladimirovna of Russia, who was formerly affianced to Prince Maximilian of Baden.

The heir presumptive to the sovereignty of Austria-Hungary, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is the son of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig, brother of the Emperor-King, and Princess Anunciata, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples. The Archduke was born at Gentz, Dec. 18, 1863.

The prospective bride of his Imperial Highness is the daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir-Alexandrovitch, uncle of the Czar, and of the Duchess of Mecklenburg, who was married to the Grand Duke in 1874. The Grand Duchess Helene was born in 1882 at the palace of Tsarskoie-Selo.

YACHT'S PERILOUS TRIP.

Mast Snapped Off and She Drifted on the Bar at Atlantic City—Another Yacht Refused Help.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 13.—While leaving the inlet this afternoon the private yacht of Richard L. Young, a member of the Malta Yacht Club of Philadelphia, had her mast carried away. The accident almost capsized the boat and greatly frightened Mr. Young and a party of twelve friends on board. The mast without warning snapped short off close to the deck, carrying all the rigging overboard. As the sail hung in the water the yacht all but overturned and began drifting toward the breakers which were dashing over the bar. Mr. Young called to a passing yacht to take his friends aboard. The Captain refused. He even declined to lend an anchor, fearing to endanger his own boat, that was crowded with passengers. Mr. Young did not recognize the yacht or her Captain.

The disabled boat then drifted rapidly upon the bar. Meanwhile the ladies were placed in the cabin while the men cut the rigging loose and dragged it upon deck. Capt. Henry Monroe's sloop yacht was on the point of leaving the wharf and at once went to the stranded yacht's assistance. Capt. Monroe succeeded in pulling Mr. Young's yacht from the bar and towed it to the dock, where the party disembarked.

The members of the party, who were thoroughly drenched, refused to give their names.

GAMBLERS ON A STEAMBOAT.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The excursion steamer Chief Justice Waite was boarded by a squad of detectives late last night as it touched the dock, and Capt. Byron, his crew and 100 men and women passengers, were put under arrest as inmates of a gambling house. When Byron was arrested he signalled the engineer to pull out into the river, and at the same time whistled for Clark Street Bridge to open.

"Turn this boat back," called Detective Dodds.

"Not on your life," said Byron. "I'm going to give you a trip on the lake."

But he didn't, for Clark Street Bridge would not turn for him, and he was obliged to return to the dock. A great many complaints have been made to the police that gambling has been going on upon some of the steamers running out of this port. The police have warned the Captains, but the latter have defied them. This is the first time that arrests have been made. One of the latest complaints was made by a woman who said she lost $27 in a shell game on such a boat. Ten patrol wagons backed up to the dock and took the weeping and swearing passengers to the station, from which they were after a long delay released on bail. All the crew save the engineer were arrested, and the police carted off a large number of gambling paraphernalia.

DISTRESS ON ATTOU ISLAND.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 13.—A private letter from Capt. Slamm of the revenue cutter Grant, now with the sealing patrol in Bering Sea, relates that the inhabitants of Attou Island were found by him in straitened circumstances, but in no danger of starvation. The inhabitants, numbering 72—23 men and 50 women and children—were in a pitiable condition. Many of the children were partially naked, and the women were but little better off. All were depending for bodily warmth upon the common practice of huddling five or six together in their "barabasiers" or native huts.

The only fuel on the island is a scant supply of dry wood. The crew of the Grant gave the people all their spare clothing. The people are suffering from a lack of salt. This resulted in much sickness, and the physician of the Grant was kept busy dispensing medicines. The Grant furnished the inhabitants rations. They have a good supply of fish, roots, and berries.

Attou island has in times past been famous as a source of blue fox skins, and fortunes have been made in the traffic, but the traders, and not natives, have made the money. The foxes have been all killed, and the population is diminishing. The remainder are, strange to say, quite contented with their lot, never having known anything better, and cling to the bleak, frozen island, which hardly affords them a means of sustenance, and which is often the scene of furious earthquakes and landslides.

While cruising in Bering Sea the Grant had two objects in view—a search for any possible survivors of the lost steamer Pelican, and the study of ocean currents in Bering Sea and vicinity, for which purpose bottles were thrown overboard containing instructions to the finders to forward them to Washington.

Ten sealing vessels were on the ground when Capt. Slamm wrote, and the arrival of about ten more was expected.

CHATTANOOGA STRIKERS RIOT.

Street Cars Stoned and Derailed—Policemen Disperse Mob.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 13.—A mob of sympathizers with the locked-out union employes of the electric street railway tonight at a secluded point on the road attacked with rocks a car containing a number of passengers. Windows in the car were broken, and the motorman was struck. One woman in jumping from the car was struck by a big stone and seriously hurt. The motorman drew a revolver and fired into the mob. A posse of policemen were sent to the scene and dispersed the mob.

At another point on the road a car was stoned, but no one was hurt. The tracks of the electric road were greased at various points to-day, impeding and delaying travel. A piece of iron was put in the frog of a switch at an important railroad crossing, and a car was derailed, injuring several passengers. Officers were stationed at every quarter of a mile along the route to prevent violence.

The mob at the mountain end of the line at 11 o'clock turned over and completely wrecked the company's depot.

President Warner of the electric road addressed his men this morning and thanked them for their loyalty and promised them the protection of the company. No additional men have left the road and all the cars were running on schedule time, but they carried few passengers.

DREYFUS FIGHT THICKENS

Its Political Bearings Shown by the Arrests in Paris.

NEITHER SIDE CAN SURRENDER

A Desperate Contest, in Which One Party or the Other Must Be Utterly Routed.

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RENNES, Aug. 13.—The battle has begun in earnest. Its political bearings are shown in the arrest of Paul Déroulède, the Deputy and poet, and twenty-three of his numerous Royalist and Bonapartist allies, who have pooled with him against the republic. As in the Boulangist conspiracy, the pool would be of little consequence but for the military caste, which has found representative men in Gen. de Negrier and some other Generals having great commands. It is strange how the fight thickened around the shadowy and emaciated red-haired Jew, whose uniform of an artillery Captain so ill fits and befits his figure and physiognomy.

Last Monday's sitting of the court-martial and the subsequent non-public sittings were the first skirmishing operations; but yesterday was a field day, in which the two hostile forces into which France is divided, and has been since the Revolution, set themselves in array of battle and drew the first blood. Each side stands committed to a certain course, and has burned its ships. The actual Dreyfus trial is a trial of strength. I cannot see a possibility of its ending in a drawn game. It is now a "neck or nothing" combat—a desperate fight in which neither side will give in unless utterly routed.

The moral situation of the forces engaged reminds one of that of the armies of the French Revolution, and those they had to fight. The Dreyfusites have the brains, the forward impulse, the dash and the flexibility. At the same time they are raw recruits, gathered spontaneously from the four points of the compass. Hatred of the military caste, and, it may be, the secret hope of rewards, have made them homogeneous.

The Nationalists have social and other prestige, numbers and organization. Their centre is composed of the majority of Frenchmen and French women; their left wing is formed of 22,000 officers; and their right wing consists of the Church. All profess respect for legality, but only from the lips out.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS WON.

One side is just as unscrupulous as the other; but the more active and less numerous side does really fight for the cause of humanity, justice, and truth. The Dreyfusites have, at any rate, won belligerent rights, and they are sure of the friendly neutrality of the Government. Their adversaries can no longer make use of the rope that hung Lemercier Picard, or the razor that cut Henry's throat. The Minister of War could not, if he wanted to, read a forged document in Parliament. It is impossible now to stuff the dossier with fables fit for Mother Goose's tales. But organization, numbers, prestige, and wealth mean staying power.

Doubtless the Dreyfusites are supplied with Jewish funds without accepting M. de Freycinet's estimate of 25,000,000 francs. The sums subscribed by English and German Jews must be enormous; but, like wealthy Gentiles, rich Jews are fond of the pomp and vanities of life and the titles of aristocratic society. Many of them are already frightened at the onward pace of the Dreyfusites.

Gen. Mercier's deposition yesterday was inaudible unless to the Judges and shorthand reporters. It fell flat, his voice and delivery being bad. But we have it now in print. It has qualities for which we did not give it credit during delivery. They are easy, flowing statements, with plausibility and the art of lulling suspicion. As the deposition appears in full in the reports it will everywhere be read with delight by those already persuaded that Dreyfus is a traitor. They will not see what was Pecksniffian, what was of feline perfidy. Figuratively speaking, the deposition, which was really a speech for the prosecution, shows Mercier to be a flautist of the highest order. He never loses his way in the most intricate variations and keeps in view the motif, namely, that Dreyfus is a cool, calculating, well-informed traitor.

The immediate issue of the fight is the freedom of Dreyfus; but yesterday's incidents and episodes are the beginning of a struggle of far-reaching consequence. I must give the Nationalists credit for having, from the very beginning, foreseen what revision would lead to. They, in many things, showed blindness. They accepted the madman Quesnay de Beaurepaire as their spokesman. But they had a keen instinct for the ultimate trend of the revisionist movement.

CASIMIR-PERIER OFFENDED.

Dreyfus is generally unfortunate in the use of the pen. He lacks artistic sensibilities and cannot dissociate himself from his ego to enter into the feelings of others. One sees this harsh egotism in his correspondence with his wife. He was never more unfortunate than in the letter complaining that M. Casimir-Perier did not keep a promise to him. It exasperated Casimir-Perier, who treated as a foul libel the assertion that he, as President of the republic, entered into a pact with an officer accused of treason. Casimir-Perier has a habit of thinking morbidly. He has taken deep offense at several assertions of Mercier's, and will try conclusions with him to-morrow. We expect fur to fly—in Casimir-Perier's case canine; in Mercier's feline.

Some of Countess Marie von Muenster's letters in the secret dossier were to Mlle. Lucie Faure. They may be forgeries. I cannot imagine that she gave them to the Minister of War as proof that the family of the German Ambassador took an interest in Dreyfus. The Schwartzkoppen letter, speaking of the impetuous intervention in the affair of the German Emperor for reasons unknown even to Hohenlohe, is believed to be genuine.

In this connection it is said in military circles that a lady in whom Emperor William took a deep interest had fished out for him Dreyfus as a person competent to inform his Majesty on French military questions. This lady, it is said, was a relative of the late Jacques Saint Cere of the Figaro, who was condemned to thirteen months' imprisonment for blackmailing the late millionaire Max Lebaudy. She came to Paris as a pictorial artist, as the story goes, and exhibited in the Salon. There was such a lady, but I should be sorry to declare her the mistress of the German Emperor and the temptress of Dreyfus. What the officers say about her may be another lie which should be nailed to the counter. Military credulity is boundless.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

CASIMIR-PERIER VS. MERCIER.

Dramatic Scene Expected When They Meet in Court—French Attack on Foreign Newspaper Men.

RENNES, Aug. 13.—To-morrow's session of the Dreyfus court-martial is awaited with the greatest anxiety and expectation, in view of the confrontation of Mercier by Casimir-Périer, when the former will virtually be in the prisoner's dock. A dramatic scene is inevitable.

It is understood that even a more thrilling incident than that which ended yesterday's session was expected by the counsel of Dreyfus, and would have occurred but for Gen. Mercier's prudence. Dreyfus intended and had actually declared his determination to slap Mercier's face before the whole court if he brought up the story of the relations of Dreyfus with Mme. B., who, some newspapers have asserted, acted as go-between for Dreyfus and the attaché to whom he is alleged to have made treasonable revelations. Mercier abstained from all reference to the story, but, despite this, the people in the court thought for a moment that Dreyfus was about to strike Mercier until a Captain of gendarmes took him gently by the arm and pushed him back into his seat.

The Petit Journal and some other papers, including those published here, accused the foreign press men present in the court of being the authors of the demonstration against Mercier when he left the court. The accusation is ridiculous, and was prompted by the obvious desire of the anti-revisionists to exclude foreign newspaper men from what they maintain is a purely French matter. It was even stated that measures would be taken against the foreign correspondents.

About sixty of the latter met this evening to protest against the charge. In the course of the proceedings Mme. Severine, the famous woman journalist, came on behalf of a committee of the French judiciary press, which had just held a meeting on the subject, and communicated the fact that no measures against the foreign press would be taken or were contemplated, and that should the press be excluded from the courtroom French newspaper men would be treated exactly the same as foreigners. The meeting thereupon decided to treat the attacks of a certain section of the French press with silent contempt.

MERCIER RIDICULED IN BERLIN.

The Semi-Official Papers Say There Was Never Any Idea of War.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The statements of Gen Mercier before the court-martial at Rennes yesterday regarding the imminence of war between Germany and France excite only ridicule here. The general opinion is that the former War Minister ought now to be judged from a pathological viewpoint.

The semi-official newspapers declare that there was never any idea of war and that even had Count von Munster, the German Ambassador in Paris, been recalled, a Chargé d'Affaires would have been left to carry on the Embassy business.

CONSPIRACY ARRESTS IN PARIS.

M. Godefroy, President of the Young Royalists, in Custody—M. Marcel-Habert Still at Large.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Demonstrations occurred this evening outside the offices of the Anti-Semite League, where M. Guerin, President of the League, and M. Max Régis, the former Jew-baiting Mayor of Algiers, against whom orders of arrest were issued yesterday on charge of conspiring to bring about a change of government, are still besieged by the police. Fifty Anti-Semites took up a position in a restaurant opposite, and M. Guerin harangued them from a window. Finally the police closed the thoroughfare to prevent the demonstration becoming serious.

In the course of the evening M. Godefroy, President of the Committee of the Young Royalists, was arrested, and a dispatch from Saint Lo, capital of the Department of Manche, announces the arrest of M. Le Menuet, Secretary of the League of Patriots. It appears that the report of the arrest of M. Marcel-Habert, member of the Chamber of Deputies for Rambouillot, and a high official of the League of Patriots, was incorrect. He is still at large.

Out of thirty-seven warrants issued, some twenty-five have been executed.

Those already arrested include Comte de Sabran Ponteves, Comte Chevilly, M. de Monicourt, Secretary of the Young Royalists, and M. de Frechencourt, Vice President of the Oeillet Blanc, or White Carnation Society.

Comte Chevilly was a former friend of the Comte de Paris, and is now a fervent partisan of the Duc d'Orleans.

The situation is believed to be less dangerous than is pretended. The arrests serve to turn attention from the Dreyfus affair, while the seizure of papers may enable the Government to make further examples among the superior officers of the army.

A reporter of the Temps, who obtained admission to the offices of the Anti-Semite League, found the place a veritable fortress. The grand hall contained twenty Winchester repeating rifles and plenty of ammunition, revolvers, and side arms.

M. Godefroy first came into prominence on June 5 last, when, with other members of the Young Royalists, he made a demonstration against President Loubet at the Auteuil race course. He was arrested together with MM. de Clermont Honnère, de Rémusat, de Beaumont, de Villiers, de Neuville, de Panisse, de Ferry, and de Mun, son of Comte Albert de Mun; the well-known Royalist Deputy from Finistère. According to revelations recently published in La Gazette de France, M. Godefroy was seriously implicated in the attempt of M. Paul Déroulède, made on Feb. 23 last, to incite the troops at Neuilly to a coup d'état. It was charged that a conspiracy had existed between the Royalist leaders and M. Déroulède, the head of the Patriotic League, to seize the Government. The presence of the 50,000f. that were found on M. Déroulède at the time of his arrest was explained in this way.

Monarchist Interpellation Promised.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—M. Denys Cochin, Monarchist, and one of the Deputies for the Seine Department, has written to the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, announcing his intention to interpellate the Government, when Parliament reassembles, regarding its general policy.

TWO KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—George Grauers, aged eighteen, and Tony Rixes, aged twenty-one, were killed by lightning to-day.

They were residents of Baltimore and were on their way to a stream called Herring's Run, just outside the city, to go swimming when the storm overtook them.

They sought refuge under a large tree. Almost instantly there was a blinding flash and a terrific peal of thunder, and both boys were seen to fall to the ground. When the bystanders reached them both were dead. Their clothes were torn to shreds, but beyond minute black spots on their forehead and at the ankles there were no marks on the bodies.

BIG MINING SUIT DECIDED.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 13.—The case of the St. Louis Mining Company against the Montana Mining Company, or the famous Drum Lommon Mine, owned by the Rothschilds, which was on trial all last week in the United States court, went to the jury yesterday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict for the St. Louis Company, awarding damages in the sum of $23,266.

The suit was originally brought for $250,000 for ore claimed to have been taken from the complainant's ground, but during the progress of the trial a number of the contentions of the complainant were eliminated, so that when the case went to the jury the damages asked were about $30,000.

A number of complicated legal propositions are involved in the suit, especially in reference to extra lateral rights where a vein passes in and out of the lines of a claim. The case is considered of great importance to the mining men, who will await with interest the ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals upon some of the intricate points.

MIDNIGHT BATH NEARLY FATAL.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 13.—While taking a midnight bath close to Young's Ocean Pier last night three men were nearly drowned. B. M. Kelly of Pittsburg, a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria, who was awakened by their cries for help, and three hotel porters launched a lifeboat in the darkness and saved them. A physician worked over one of the men, named Bristol, for an hour before he succeeded in restoring him to consciousness.

The three men went in about 11 o'clock along with some other bathers, but staid longer than the rest. Mr. Bristol was seized with cramps and cried out for assistance. His companions swam to him and reached him as he sank, and then shouted for help in turn. The few promenaders on the board walk could just make out their location from shore, and were looking helplessly on, when Mr. Kelly and the porters rushed to the beach, rolled the lifeboat to the surf, and rowed out to the men, who were just able to hold Bristol above the surface. The three porters were Henry C. Kennedy, Louis Chevillier, and Joseph Hoey. Mr. Bristol to-day gave them a reward.

100,000 DESTITUTE IN PUERTO RICO

Governor General Davis Makes Another Appeal for Aid.

HOUSES AND CROPS DESTROYED

May Be Several Thousand Killed by Falling Walls.

Gen. Davis Wants 1,000 Tons of Food Every Week for Some Time—Clothing and Medicine Also Needed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Two dispatches from the Governor General of Puerto Rico, giving additional details of the fearful havoc wrought by the hurricane of last week, were received at the War Department to-day. Gen. Davis reported that one-fifth of the dwellings in the island were dest

signals. The storm is now on the east coast of Florida, and the latest reports from Jupiter, dated at 4 o'clock this morning, indicate a severe gale at that place. There has been a slow northward movement. The bureau has had no wire reports from south of Titusville, Fla., some distance below Jacksonville, since last night, and nothing from Nassau, Bahama Islands, since Friday afternoon. The following message has been sent to the Philadelphia and New York Maritime Exchanges and to other shipping points:

"Storm still central in Florida, but with decreased strength. Conditions safe for vessels sailing north at all points from Wilmington, N. C., northward."

REPAIRING THE DAMAGES.

Puerto Ricans at Work—Many Business Failures Looked For—Two Steamers Wrecked.

PONCE, Aug. 13.—Although the disasters which followed the hurricane have not been overestimated, the people are peaceful and endeavoring to make the best of the situation. Dead bodies are buried where they are found. Food supplies are being distributed, and repairs to bridges and roads are being pushed forward under military supervision, with daily payments to the workmen.

It is gathered from interviews with merchants and planters, some of whom owe European houses, that there will be numerous failures.

The steamship Australia, with cargo, was wrecked during the hurricane off Arroyo, on the southeast coast, and the Vasco off Arecibo, on the north coast.

AID SENT FROM NEWPORT."

Cottagers There Give Orders for Shipments on the McPherson.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—A number of the cottagers here have sent orders to New York grocers and provision dealers for goods to be shipped on the United States transport McPherson, in aid of the destitute Puerto Ricans.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and Senator Chauncey M. Depew were among the first to respond to the call for help. Other cottagers have done likewise.

ESCAPED THE HURRICANE.

The Cameron Steamship Company's steamer Erna arrived yesterday from Haiti, and Capt. Goetz reports that, although he did not encounter the recent hurricane, he had ample warning of its approach, and took every precaution to keep clear of its track. On the 8th inst., at Port De Paix, the barometer became so unsteady that at times it changed a tenth within an hour. The wind was a strong southeast trade one, but died down later, the sky becoming threatening in character, showing every indication of a hurricane.

Steam was kept up on the Erna, and everything made secure and ready to run out of port, as the harbor is open and dangerous in a blow. The Erna sailed on the 8th, and proceeded to Inagua, at which place a brief stop was made, sailing thence on the 9th. From this port to San Salvador an enormous swell followed the steamer, which gradually hauled to the eastward. The barometer then arose and became steady. Capt. Goetz says that he is sure he barely cleared the track of the hurricane, which passed to the south.

THE NEW ORLEANS IN PORT.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 13.—The United States cruiser New Orleans and the gunboat Machias returned here this morning. The former put to sea on the morning of the 8th, to avoid the expected hurricane, and the latter left the previous day for Punta Maceris.

The storm on the 9th did comparatively little damage in the City of Santo Domingo. The barometer at 6 A. M. that day registered 28.62. The wind, which was accompanied by a heavy rain, lasted thirty-six hours, causing the river to overflow and carrying away half of the bridge at Ozama.

At Macoris there was not much damage done on the shore, but the rise of the river caused the loss of many lighters.

No reliable news has yet been received from the interior, the telegraph lines having been interrupted. It is known, however, that everywhere throughout the country the rivers overflowed their banks, stopping communication and drowning many cattle.

The steamer Carib, from New York, July 28, arrived to-day.

COST DOUBLE TO SEE VENUS.

It was evident he was a stranger in the city. He stood on the corner of Broadway and Nineteenth Street last night surveying his surroundings with an air of quiet interest. Then he turned complacently to the telescope man, who had his machines aimed skyward.

"Peep at Jupiter, 5 cents," called the telescope man, as he beckoned the stranger forward. "Beautiful night to see Jupiter, Sir. Constellation Venus on the small glass, Sir. Not a cloud to obstruct the view, Sir; rare chance to scan the heavens in their glory."

The stranger regarded the telescopes with somewhat of suspicion while their owner piped forth his succinct call: "Peep at Jupiter, 5 cents, Sir."

The smaller telescope was nearer the stranger and he stepped gingerly up to it, took off his hat and putting two fingers over his left eye, placed the other to the lens and stared hard with mouth agap.

"It's the constellation Venus you now behold," explained the telescope man, in a sing-song voice. "Forty million miles from earth; the most beautiful satellite of the astral bodies."

The stranger looked long and searchingly at "the most beautiful satellite," then straightened up, produced a nickel, and tendered it to the telescope man.

"Ten cents, please, Sir. Constellation Venus further away than Jupiter, Sir. Extra charge for distance; 5 cents, Sir."

"But—" protested the stranger as he brought out another nickel.

The telescope man heeded not, but resumed his "Peep at Jupiter, 5 cents," while the stranger disappeared down the street.

Brunswick Expecting the Storm.

ATLANTA, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Brunswick says: "The barometer has been falling slowly since 4 o'clock. At that hour dense clouds rolled up, and there were heavy winds which continued for some time, sending clouds of dust in every direction. The people are somewhat alarmed. Everything portable has been put where the least damage can be done, and shipping is held in port. It is believed the storm will reach here some time to-night."

POLICE STATION WIRE CUT.

"Hello, hello!" shouted Acting Sergt. Wilbur at the Oak Street Station over the telephone last night, after switching the wires from Police Central Office direct to the station house stables in hopes of being able to reach the crew of the patrol wagon. He yelled in vain, and hanging up the receiver said something inaudible. Then mused.

Then he called up Police Headquarters, and asked them to telegraph to the stable direct for the patrol wagon to go to the City Hall Police Station for a load. The load consisted of seven pushcart peddlers who had infringed on the fifteen-minute privilege, and had been arrested. They were to be conveyed to the Oak Street Station, to be locked up.

Then the Acting Sergeant waxed wroth, and sent all the detectives he could gather to find out what was the matter with the "stable wire." After hunting about the roofs of all the buildings and dark alleys in the neighborhood Detective Snydecker saw a boy playing with the end of a wire on the sidewalk in front of 25 Oak Street. On the roof of that building he found four men who live there.

He also discovered that the police wire over the roof had been severed and at once took all four men to the police station, where they were charged with disorderly conduct. They were Thomas and James Healey, eighteen and twenty years old respectively, and Patrick Murphy, twenty, and Patrick Dwyer, twenty-four years old. The men protested their innocence, but were locked up, and the police lineman was notified to repair the break.

Bicyclist's Injuries Fatal.

John Newman, twenty-one years old, of 485 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday from a fractured skull which he received in a peculiar way on Tuesday. He was riding a bicycle, returning from work, when he came into collision with a man who had just stepped from a Madison Avenue electric car at Eighty-seventh Street and was thrown from his wheel.

Coroner Zucca's Wife Dead.

Coroner Zucca's wife died Saturday night at Far Rockaway, where she had been passing the Summer. Mrs. Zucca had been in poor health for some time.

MR. CROKER LOOKS AHEAD

Changed Views a Bid for Recognition in 1900.

THE COMMENT ON HIS WORDS

For Himself, the Tammany Leader Says He Made a Mistake About Imperialism for America.

Richard Croker spent his first day after his return to New York in his own domain, the Democratic Club, which he left only to go to mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral in the morning, and to take a drive with a friend in the afternoon. In relation to his plans for the immediate future, Mr. Croker said that his trunks had been packed for his visit to ex-Senator Murphy at the latter's Summer home near Long Branch, but that he might not leave the city until to-morrow. He explained that his visit would not have any connection with politics, either State or National, and that it might extend over a week, and possibly two weeks. His intended trip to Saratoga, he said, would be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Croker was disposed to be even more than usually reticent when asked questions touching upon politics.

"I think I talked enough on politics yesterday," he said, "and I can't see now what I could add."

"In view of the fact that some months ago you expressed yourself as being in favor of expansion, there is considerable surprise at your utterances on this subject on Saturday," Mr. Croker was told.

"I was at first in favor of expansion," the Tammany leader replied, "but if expansion means imperialism I am against it. Since I have been away I have had an opportunity of learning something about imperialism, and I am convinced that we do not want it. I was mistaken at first and I am sorry for it, but I am not afraid to say that I have changed by mind."

"Do you think that Mr. Bryan will be renominated at the next convention?" Mr. Croker was asked.

"I have given my views on Mr. Bryan as a man and I have nothing to add to what I have said. I am not pledged to any particular candidate, and I do not believe in forestalling the work of any convention. The next Democratic Convention will nominate a man for President who will receive the general support of the Democratic Party."

Mr. Croker manifested a desire not to discuss National politics any further, and he was asked if, in view of his asseveration that the fight against John C. Sheehan in the Ninth District was entirely a district matter, Mr. Sheehan, in the event of success, would have the disposition of the patronage in that district.

"That is a matter for the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall to decide," Mr. Croker replied, with a grim smile which betokened that there is little chance of any of Mr. Sheehan's supporters getting employment from the city.

What Mr. Croker said in relation to imperialism caused a great deal of comment in Tammany circles yesterday, especially as he had on several occasions previous to his trip abroad taken issue with Mr. Bryan on this subject. On these occasions he had expressed himself not as an individual, but as the head of a great organization, and the associate leaders of that organization were ready to go into the next campaign with imperialism as one of the principal planks in the platform which they hoped to have adopted in the National Convention of 1900.

The indorsement by the rank and file of the organization of the speech of ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas at the Tammany celebration of the Fourth of July, in which imperialism was denounced, however, showed that there was a disposition to overrule the ruler, and it is said by many of those who know Mr. Croker best tha that was the date when he became convinced of his error. In other words, it is said, Mr. Croker is a leader who leads his followers in the direction in which they want to go, and the cheers that greeted ex-Gov. Hogg were only the straws which showed the trend of Tammany sentiment. With these cheers ringing in the ears of his deputy, John F. Carroll, it was easy for Mr. Croker to change his mind about the benefits of an expanded territory. The metamorphosis was made all the more easy by his absence, and his return to this country gave him a chance to express his new views in a more dramatic manner, and with better effect than he could if he had remained in America. Besides, it relieved him of the onus of a charge of subserviency to popular clamor.

As to his latest remarks about Mr. Bryan it was pointed out yesterday that on other occasions Mr. Croker had expressed his appreciation of the Nebraskan as a man, though he never did it in such complimentary terms. The correspondence between Perry Belmont, the President of the Democratic Club, and therefore Mr. Croker's representative, and Mr. Bryan in regard to the latter's declination of an invitation to the Jefferson dinner of the club showed how Mr. Croker felt in regard to National issues and the choice of a leader to represent them.

Mr. Bryan, it will be recalled, was asked to attend the dinner as a National guest, the club reserving the right to require him to eliminate from his speech all references to topics of National interest, which would place him before the people as a leader and practically commit the club and the Tammany organization to his support. Mr. Bryan's indignant response, in which he quoted liberally from his scrapbook, showed that he was not disposed to take the back seat to which he was invited, and the acceptance of this reply by the club indicated that Mr. Croker, its leading spirit, was satisfied to leave Mr. Bryan out of consideration as a leader and as a possible candidate. From that moment the local organization began its advocacy of the candidacy of Augustus Van Wyck, and there are Democrats a plenty in New York who think that Mr. Croker in his last address to his followers, in "making a play" which will leave him free to join his fortunes to any man who may become the leading candidate before the convention.

The silver Democrats are inclined to view Mr. Croker's utterance regarding Mr. Bryan as a compromise offer, so as to enable Tammany to get a footing in the National Convention. They have the assurance, they say, of the real National leaders that no man who does not uphold the theory of free coinage will get into the convention, and as Mr. Croker and his intimates have already been denounced as opponents of the Chicago platform, they are anticipating no trouble in keeping these so-called traitors out of their seats. They say that Mr. Croker is anxious to "get in out of the wet," and that there is no intention of permitting him to do so until he first avows his loyalty to the platform of 1896 and proves the earnestness of his conversion by more than mere words.

PULPIT WAR ON TAMMANY.

Calvary Church's Associate Pastor Declares It Is Satan's Stronghold, Whose Grip Is on the City.

The Rev. Dr. F. M. Morse, associate pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, occupied the pulpit last night in the absence of the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, who is spending his vacation with his family in Maine.

Dr. Morse took his text from the first book of Peter, v., 8, and argued on the question, "Is not the devil the greatest worker in Greater New York to-day?"

Dr. Morse declared his belief that the world is growing wiser, but not better. Since the introduction of electric cars, for instance, he said, Sabbath desecration had increased 50 per cent. and drunkenness 25 per cent. On all sides were proofs of the increased wisdom of the world, but he could find little proof that it is growing better. This he laid to the unfailing industry of the personal devil. He said in part:

"There are lions which roar and do no harm because they are caged. It is the lion that runs at large that does the mischief. Satan is free, goes everywhere, and uses his seductive arts. He has a grip on Greater New York such as he never had before.

"The biggest thing which Satan runs on the American Continent is Tammany Hall. Here he is showing great generalship. Here he is achieving marvelous feats. His organization is complete, and its working is as efficient as it is destructive. Here is a chartered inequity as black as it is monstrous, as defiant as it is successful. It moves at the dictation of its founder, and does its hellish work according to his plan. Do not say again that Tammany Hall is run by a political boss. It is controlled and inspired by the devil. He owns it. Every agent he employs to further its ends is his own child.

"In every department of our City Government his influence is felt. He controlled the election which put men into its official positions and the dishonesty practiced, the jobbery carried on by fraud, the thefts committed, all the base schemes for personal enrichment, all the protected licentiousness, which, as dry rot, reduces to ashes womanly beauty and manly strength, all the hotbeds which hatch the venomous brood of robbers and rioters, all the chicaneries which play in the realm of political ambition, all the revelry which stultifies brain and heart—all these things are from Satanic influence.

"Under the manipulations of the archfiend, even the defenders of justice are transformed into Felixes waiting for bribes. The saloon and the den of infamy alike belong to his majesty, and he exacts vast revenues from them to support his political organization."

HENDERSON SEES PLATT.

Candidate for Speaker Grateful for New York's Support—His Opinion of Croker's Views of the War.

Congressman David B. Henderson of Iowa, who will be the nominee of the Republicans of the House for the Speakership, to succeed Thomas B. Reed, was at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday. He called upon Senator Platt and expressed his gratitude for the support of the New York members of the House in his candidacy.

Gen. Henderson's attention was called to the charge made by Richard Croker that the Republican Party is using the Philippine campaign for selfish purposes, and that it was being protracted in behalf of Mr. McKinley's candidacy for renomination. "That's what Croker says, is it?" Gen. Henderson asked.

When the Tammany leader's remark was repeated the Iowa Congressman replied with a laugh, "Well, if that is the way he talks he is most appropriately named. The same charge was made against Abraham Lincoln, I might add, by men who were too small in their ideas to take a great man's measure."

"Do you think that Bryan will be named by the next Democratic Convention?" Gen. Henderson was asked.

"He may be," was the reply, "but if he is he will get a much smaller vote than he did three years ago. The Granger States, which in 1896 voted for Bryan, entered the Republican column in 1898. They will be found there in 1900."

BRYAN IN KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Bolting Democrats Threaten to Use His Picture and Warn Him Not to Restrain Them.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 13.—Democratic leaders at headquarters say that William Jennings Bryan probably will come to Kentucky within a short time to take steps to prevent the use of his picture as the voting emblem of the bolting Democrats of the State. This is due to the report that the leaders of the movement for the Lexington Convention, to be held Wednesday, will try to have adopted by that body a resolution in favor of the use of Bryan's picture as a voting emblem. The rooster was adopted by the Louisville Convention which nominated Goebel.

Mr. Bryan is expected to enter a protest against an apparent sanction by him of the movement for a new ticket, and by legal process may seek to restrain the confiscation of his picture by the bolting convention. The anti-Goebel Democrats say they will use Bryan's picture, and intimate that if he seeks to restrain them it will cost Mr. Bryan many votes in Kentucky if he is nominated next year for President.

BOLTING KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

Programme of the State Convention to be Held on Wednesday.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 13.—The returns from the different county meetings held yesterday indicate that the State will not be as fully represented as was expected at the anti-Goebel State Convention here on Wednesday, but there will be small delegations from nearly all the counties.

It is conceded that the State ticket will be headed by ex-Gov. John Young Brown and Major P. P. Johnson for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively. The resolution will reaffirm the Chicago platform, indorse Bryan and free silver, and denounce the Goebel election law and its author, and the action of the Louisville Convention.

BRYAN'S SAFETY IN KENTUCKY.

Gov. Bradley and Senator Blackburn Say He Can Come Without Danger.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 13.—Gov. Bradley, discussing the interview with Congressman A. S. Berry of Newport, in which the latter declared that Bryan might be shot if he persisted in coming to the State in the interest of Goebel, said: "I cannot think Mr. Berry made the statement attributed to him. In any event, such a statement is an insult to Kentucky and wholly without foundation or excuse. Mr. Bryan would be in no more danger in Kentucky than in any other State in the country."

Ex-Senator Blackburn also discredits the statement and insists that "it is so idiotic that 'Al' Berry never said such a thing."

THE DEMOCRATS OF IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 13.—Iowa Democrats who are now arriving for the State Convention, which meets Wednesday, will on Tuesday evening hear an address by W. J. Bryan. Everything is at sea regarding the ticket and platform. Three men are mentioned as candidates for the nomination for Governor. The Rev. H. H. Basher of Waterloo is an active candidate, and he will probably be nominated. He is for free silver at 16 to 1.

Cato Sells of Vinton, who will be temporary Chairman and deliver the main address, is also being pushed by his friends for Governor, but it is said he does not want the nomination, and the tone of his speech will have much to do with his success as a candidate. Judge M. J. Wade of Iowa City has been brought out in the last few days as a Gubernatorial candidate.

It is believed the Chicago platform and Bryan will be indorsed. There will be several contesting delegations from various counties. The platform will be anti-expansion and anti-trust.

FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Chairman of Michigan Democratic Committee wants Carter Harrison.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—Mayor Harrison is favored as a Vice Presidential candidate next year by Chairman F. A. Baker of the Democratic Committee of this State. He says:

"Had the City of Chicago in 1896 done for the Democratic ticket what it was claimed it would, the electoral vote of Illinois would have been in our column. I consider that the nomination of Mayor Harrison for Vice President is the strongest that we could make. It would have a powerful effect in the place where we wish to make the best impression."

TO WASHINGTON'S MEMORY.

A great National movement has been started for the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. The Sons of the Revolution of this city are already at work on the details of the plans for the observance here. Plans are being studied out as to how the event can be most appropriately observed by organizations allied to the Sons of the Revolution, and everything points to a great Washington observance in nearly every city in the country.

The New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution will hold its observance in St. Paul's Church. There is a pew in the church that is known as Washington's pew. Washington occupied it on several occasions. All the patriotic societies will participate in the exercises at the church.

The societies of Colonial Dames, the Society of the War of 1812, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Aztec Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and kindred organizations will shortly be invited by the Sons of the Revolution to take part in the St. Paul's Church portion of the observance. Of course each society will have a programme of its own for the day, besides the St. Paul's Church portion of the observance. President McKinley will, it is believed, issue a suitable proclamation for the day. There will also be a number of commemorative tablets erected by the patriotic organizations in various parts of the country.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

OUR SAILORS' CLOTHING

The Government Will Establish Two New Factories.

GOOD WORK DURING THE WAR

In Spite of the Limited Facilities There Was Always an Ample Supply For the Entire Navy.

Another improvement is to be added to the navy, and when the work is completed it will materially increase the efficiency of the department. This will consist of two clothing factories, where most of the clothing worn by the enlisted men, stewards, and servants employed on board the vessels of the service will be manufactured, and where the cloth and all other materials used in making the sailors' wardrobe will be examined and tested before being accepted and sent to the ships. One of the new factories is to be established in the Mare Island Navy Yard at Vallejo, Cal., while the other is to be erected and operated in conjunction with what is now termed the clothing factory at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Plans for both these plants have been completed and passed by Secretary of the Navy Long, and the work of construction will be carried on rapidly. The cost of the buildings when completed and equipped with the necessary machinery will be in the neighborhood of $150,000. About three months will be necessary to make them ready.

The scheme to erect buildings to be used exclusively for clothing factories and store houses, to keep the materials in, is not a new one. For several years past each successive Congress has been asked to appropriate sufficient funds for the construction of such plants, one to be erected on the Pacific Coast and another on the Atlantic. It was not, however, until the war with Spain was well advanced that the necessity of such institutions was brought forward forcibly. When the appropriation was made there were matters of more importance that needed immediate attention, and the work was delayed.

The only factory (and it is an apology for such) that the Navy Department possesses is located in one of the oldest buildings in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The quarters allotted to this branch of the Bureau of Supplies are cramped, and there is not sufficient room in which to turn out the needed supply of clothing when the country is at peace, to say nothing of the increased demands made upon the factory when the navy is placed on a war footing.

This department was badly hampered, not only by the lack of room, but by work which it was compelled to give out by contract. Yet, before the war had been in progress a month nearly every ship in the service had a full supply of all kinds of clothing, and there was sufficient to fit out the Naval Militia. It is one of the few bureaus connected with the Navy Department that met every demand made upon it, and still kept a reserve stock on hand. Clerks, seamstresses, and tailors were kept at work night and day, and clothing worth millions of dollars was sent to all parts of the world.

WILL AVOID DELAYS.

With the new factories in operation the department will have no delays, and the establishments will be capable not only of meeting every demand made upon them, but will be able to supply a reserve stock for just such emergencies as it has undergone.

The work on the new building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was begun some time ago. Most of the excavation for the cellar and foundations has been completed. The structure will occupy the plot of ground below Trophy Park, on Main Street, facing the river, and directly across from the old clothing factory and general storehouse. It will have a frontage on Main Street of 189 feet, with 31 feet on the thoroughfare facing the river. The side facing the old factory will be 175 feet long, and the upper end will be 102 feet in length. The building will be three stories high, and unlike most of the other structures in the yard, will be nearly fire-proof. The walls are to be of pressed brick, with granite window and door copings. The girders and floor beams are to be of steel. A glass skylight will run the entire length of the room.

FITTED WITH THE BEST DEVICES.

The building is to be fitted with the latest type of machinery for the manufacturing of clothing, with the exception of sewing machines. All the sewing will be done by seamstresses outside of the yard, as is done at present. The ground floor will be used for storing the clothing when it has been packed and is ready to be sent to the ships. The materials from which the clothing is made will also be stored here until needed. There will be three cutting machines and twelve cutting tables. The cutting machines will have a capacity of several hundred garments an hour. Twenty garments are cut at one time, and several bolts of cloth are used at once in supplying these machines. Part of the second floor will also be used as an examination and testing room. This is one of the most important parts of the factory. Every piece of material sold to the Government is given a rigid examination and is thoroughly tested before it is sent to the operating rooms.

Uncle Sam is very particular what kind of material is put into the sailors' uniforms. He pays good prices and demands the best quality of goods. Contractors have received some rather costly lessons in trying to pass off inferior or damaged goods on the Government.

The third story is to be used for preparing the material, such as sponging and shrinking, before it is sent to the floor below to be cut into garments and worked up. Several large vats and shrinking cases will be installed on this floor. There will also be several large tables fitted with automatic measuring instruments, which will record the amount of cloth in each roll as it is placed on the tables. The building will be lighted throughout by electricity, and the same power will be used to operate the elevators. A new device for ventilating the building is to be installed. The entire structure is to be cooled during the warm weather and warmed during the Winter by a newly invented apparatus. The work of construction will be under the supervision of Capt. Peter C. Asserson of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

THE MARE ISLAND FACTORY.

Little is known concerning the factory which is to be erected at the Mare Island Navy Yard on the Pacific Coast. It is known, however, that the site has been selected and the money with which to construct it made available.

The placing of a naval clothing factory on the Pacific Coast will not only add to the efficiency of the department, but will also afford a much needed relief to the one now in operation at the navy-yard at this station, and will also save the Government considerable money. The cost of sending large quantities of clothing across the continent has been considerable. One of the officers who has done duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and is in a position to know whereof he speaks, said:

"Building a clothing factory on the Pacific Coast will be one of the biggest things done for the Navy Department in years. It will give them a chance to supply the ships and stations quickly and at less cost to the Government than at present."

The sailors are allowed so much money a year as a clothing account. They draw their clothing, and it is charged up to them by the Paymaster. The enlisted men are required to have several kinds of clothing, and must always be prepared for all kinds of weather. While some of the sailors are doing duty in the North where overcoats and heavy flannels are comfortable, others are basking in the tropic sun. In hot climates or hot weather the men wear white duck clothing, while in cooler temperatures they wear the regular blue flannel. When at work the men have clothing of coarse white material.

HOW THE CLOTHING IS SHIPPED.

When a ship is being fitted out for a cruise the clothing supply is sent on board to be stowed in the storerooms. The different kinds of clothing are packed in oil-cloth bales, each having twenty-five garments. They are marked on the outside in white letters, which give a description of the bale's contents and the sizes of the garments. Shoes are packed in cases of twenty-five pairs, while 100 caps will be found in each bundle.

Some idea of the enormous amount of work turned out by the clothing factory during the war can be had from the following figures. It must be remembered that just previous to the breaking out of hostilities there was only a very limited supply of clothing on hand. The first supplies of clothing sent from the factory at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to be used for war purposes was in March, 1898. Then enough clothing to supply 25,000 men was got ready and distributed at Key West, Norfolk, Va., and to the Mare Island Navy Yard, in California. In the latter part of April a large supply of clothing was sent to the ships in command of Admiral Dewey at Manila, and before the first shot was fired in the battle of Santiago more than 1,000,000 garments had been shipped to the various vessels and stations. These were for the use not only of the regularly enlisted men of the service, but also of the large number of men who comprised the Naval Militia and those from the revenue cutter service. Nearly 2,000,000 yards of cloth were used in making these clothes, and the cost was about $1,500,000.

A change has been made in part of the uniform as far as the underclothing is concerned, and this work is all done by contract. The present output of the factory is about 10,000 garments a month, which includes overcoats, regular uniforms, and working clothes. In addition to this there are about 500 "special" clothes for stewards and servants turned out a month.

There are at present stowed away in the storehouse about 200,000 garments of all kinds, besides 25,000 pairs of shoes. This is about what is usually carried in stock, but with the increase in the forces and the placing of some of the new ships in commission this surplus will soon be wiped out.

THE COMING L. A. W. MEET.

Large Delegations of Wheelmen Arriving in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The great League of American Wheelmen Meet, the twentieth in the history of the organization, will begin in this city to-morrow. The trains arriving to-day were filled to overflowing with wheelmen. Large delegations arrived Saturday, and more are expected Monday. It is probable that at least 7,000 visitors, mostly League of American Wheelmen men, will be here during the week. The races will be held Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, Friday evening, and Saturday afternoon at Charles River Park.

To-morrow the riders who competed at the international meet at Montreal will arrive in town, and the entry list for the great races will be announced. Chairman Gerlach of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board will act as referee.

BLISSVILLE'S SHORT, SHARP RIOT

The police of the Seventy-fifth Precinct were called on yesterday to quell a riot in the Blissville section of Queens. The police were notified of the affair by telephone, but when a patrol wagon arrived at the scene everything was quiet, and no one knew who had taken part in the affair.

The fight, it is said, started at Beebe Avenue and Academy Street, between a couple of families, and in a minute the whole neighborhood was involved in the shindy. Men, women, boys, and girls mixed up in the affair without regard to sides, and, according to eyewitnesses, there was about five minutes of lively battling.

The trouble ended as suddenly as it began when somebody yelled that the police were coming, and when the latter reached the scene the neighborhood was unusually calm for a Sunday afternoon.

Girl Run Over by a Bicyclist.

Antonia Garosia, eleven years old, of 459 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street was run over last night at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Park Avenue by Nell Hughes of 451 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, a negro bicyclist. The girl was knocked down and was unconscious when picked up. Her injuries are internal and serious. She was taken to the Fordham Hospital, but later, at the request of her parents, was sent home. The bicyclist was arrested and locked up in the Morrisania Station.

His Coasting Ended in Disaster.

Ernest Lanu of 816 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street undertook yesterday afternoon to coast down the hill at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Gerard Avenue. The result was a bad fall and the destruction of his wheel. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. He then went home.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:15 A. M.—20 Prince Street; owner unknown; no damage.

2:10 A. M.—Pelham and Middletown Roads; Aleck Alexander; damage, $100.

8 A. M.—96 Ludlow Street; Harris Platkin; damage, $25.

11:30 A. M.—70 West Third Street; R. B. Raymond; damage slight.

3:20 P. M.—375 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—A two-story wooden building in the yards of the Boston Fire-proof Brick Company, South Boston, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $50,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Capt. H. F. Kendall, United States Army; Judge Adam A. Goodrich, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—G. W. Phillips, United States Navy; Dr. D. J. Brown, Springfield; the Rev. J. F. MacCall, Worcester; Dr. S. Reily Beecher, Lebanon, Penn.

MURRAY HILL—Count Odazio, Milan, Italy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; M. S. Smith, Detroit.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cooler, fresh northerly winds.

The hurricane storm is still central in Florida, but with decreased strength, and conditions are therefore safe for shipping sailing northward from ports as far south as Wilmington. Storm signals have been lowered from Wilmington to Norfolk, but are still flying to the southward, and also on the Gulf Coast as far as New Orleans. During yesterday there were showers and thunderstorms east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio Rivers, and over various other scattered localities. The high pressure area over the north has caused moderate temperatures generally, except in the Middle Atlantic and Southern States and extreme Northwest. In the Pacific Coast and plateau States generally fair weather has prevailed, with lower temperature over the northern portions. For to-day showers are indicated in the South Atlantic and Middle and East Gulf States, with moderate temperatures. Moderate temperatures will also continue to-day north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi Rivers, with fair weather. The low pressure in the Northwest will cause a rise in temperature which will reach the Ohio Valley and upper lake region by to-morrow, and it will also probably cause showers in the extreme Northwest. On the Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk northerly winds will prevail, except on the Southern coast, where they will likely be high.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	69	70	71
6 A. M.	69	70	73
9 A. M.	71	76	82
12 M.	76	83	89
4 P. M.	77	85	86
6 P. M.	76	82	84
9 P. M.	74	80	80
12 P. M.	71	73	77

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80¼
Weather Bureau	77¼
Corresponding date 1898	72⅝

The maximum temperature yesterday was 86 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 91 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 76 per cent.

Wm Vogel & Son
Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings.
Everything for Men's Attire.
Broadway and Houston St.

Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

The Saturday Evening Post
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

LABOR'S PART IN POLITICS.

Central Federation Hears a Plea for Independent State Action—Attack on Governor Roosevelt.

Daniel Harris of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 was yesterday elected by the Central Federation of Labor as its delegate to the convention of the Workingmen's State Federation that will be held in Albany in September.

As soon as the election was announced, Delegate Rubin of the Waiters said:

"The federation has hitherto indorsed the nominations of such candidates of the two dominant parties for the Legislature as pledged themselves to support labor measures. At the labor political convention held last week the Central Federated Union and the Knights of Labor adopted a resolution not to support any candidates for the Legislature unless they are nominated by the political conference.

"This action would absolve the members of the Legislature of the two parties from all obligations to us. But they have been helping us right along, and I suppose they will continue doing so as far as their bosses will permit them. These Assemblymen and Senators know that the labor laws that they pass do not necessarily help us, and the responsibility lies with those who administer the laws. We have against us the contractors and the Corporation Counsel, and some of the laws have been decided as unconstitutional by the courts. The corporations have violated the laws and no efforts are made to call them to account, but on the contrary, some officials have shown anxiety to help them. There is Gov. Roosevelt, who, when the strike took place in Brooklyn, did not try to call the railroad company to account for the accidents on the lines, but summoned Gen. Andrews to consider the advisability of calling out the militia to suppress the strikers. As to the Democrats, when they were in power they consented to an extradition treaty with the Czar."

"You are out of order," said the Chairman, bringing down his gavel. "We have nothing to do with all those things now. What instructions have you to give to our delegate to the Workingmen's State Federation?"

"If you want to succeed," said Delegate Rubin, "you must get the Workingmen's State Federation to take the same action that we have taken here, and to withdraw from both political parties. Let us workingmen all over the State concentrate our energies and power and get up a campaign on our own account."

Delegate Harris in reply said: "I wish to tell Delegate Rubin and the other delegates that at the last convention of the Workingmen's State Federation the delegates from the various unions were asked to ascertain from their unions whether they wanted to go into independent political action. If it shall be found that a majority of the unions are in favor of independent political action the convention will so act. You can give us whatever instructions you wish, but until we know the verdict of the unions we cannot introduce such a resolution."

Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers said: "I move that the sense of this body be that the delegates to the convention of the Workingmen's State Federation be requested to vote in favor of the proposition submitted by the last convention in relation to independent political action."

The motion was passed unanimously, and then Delegate Robinson of the clothing salesmen asked whether the delegate of the Central Federated Union to the convention was to vote for independent political action.

"Certainly," replied the Chairman.

CENTRAL UNION'S PROGRAMME.

A Discussion Over Advertisements—Question of Bartenders' Union.

The Central Federated Union is to have a handsome programme for its Labor Day picnic this year. The old Central Labor Union had decided to discontinue its Labor Day journal on account of abuses that had crept in. The publication of the journal was generally given to some member who paid the union $700 or $800 for the privilege, and got back his money with a margin of profit from business advertisements which he secured. It was charged that many business men were practically coerced into giving their advertisements, and the journal was discontinued.

The programme for this year, it is said, will contain the names of some fifty business men who will pay from $50 to $100 each to buy prizes for the games of the day.

Delegate Rubin remarked at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union that a journal and a programme were one and the same thing. He objected to the printing of any advertisements, but if business men wanted to give anything for the prizes, well and good.

"If you have a journal with paid advertisements in it," remarked Delegate M. Brown, "you will have the same trouble that you had with the journal."

"I meant to have only enough advertisements to pay for the publication of the programme," said Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan musicians.

Delegate Meisel of the bartenders complained that the bartender who served drinks at the labor political conference was a non-union man.

"The man has paid in his initiation fee for admission to your union," said Delegate Daly of the metal polishers, "but he does not know when and where the bartenders meet, and no one else seems to know. I think the matter is serious enough to be investigated to ascertain whether there is really a bartenders' union, or whether the delegates represent only themselves."

Delegate Meisel then said that his union met at 414 Fifth Street.

LABOR'S SERIOUS COMPLAINT.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union discussed yesterday the serious subjects of non-union horseshoes, beer, and cigars.

One delegate said that a few days ago while he was looking at a noble team of horses drawing a carriage one of the horses dropped a shoe. He picked it up, and failed to see the union label on it.

"The hrose knew that a good union man was watching, and flung away its shoe on purpose to show that the driver was betraying his union," said another delegate.

Then complaints were made against the members of the Coach Drivers' Assembly that is attached to District Assembly No. 220 of Brooklyn that they had their horses shod in non-union shops, and smoked and drank non-union cigars and beer.

A committee was appointed to ask District Assembly No. 220 why it allowed its members to do such things.

Girl

A BATTLE WITH FILIPINOS

Americans Triumph After Having 3 Killed and 13 Wounded.

THE FIGHT WAS NEAR MANILA

San Mateo Taken After Considerable Resistance — Twenty-three Rebels Known to Have Been Killed.

MANILA, Aug. 13.—A reconnoissance yesterday by troops of Gen. Samuel B. M. Young's brigade, with the object of discovering the whereabouts of the enemy near San Mateo, northeast of the San Juan Reservoir, about ten miles from Manila, resulted in the occupation of San Mateo.

The American loss was three killed and thirteen wounded, including a Lieutenant of the Twenty-first Infantry. The Americans approached San Mateo in three columns. Major Cronin, with fifteen men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry advanced from Novaliches, five miles west of San Mateo. Capt. Rivers, with 100 men of the Fourth Cavalry, and Capt. Parker, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth New York Volunteer Regiment, with 280 men of the Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Infantry and the Fourth Cavalry, approached in two column: from the south.

Major Cronin experienced many difficulties, arising from the condition of the country, and failed to effect a junction with Capt. Rivers west o. San Mateo, as had been planned. Capt. Rivers, advancing, took an outpost of the enemy two miles southwest of San Mateo. He then encountered strong resistance among the hills, the enemy firing from excellent positions.

Having failed to connect with Major Cronin and seeing that the town was already occupied by the Americans, Capt. Rivers withdrew, covering his withdrawal by heavy volley firing. He lost a Sergeant, killed.

Capt. Parker, on advancing, found the enemy strongly intrenched on the far side of some rice fields, about a mile wide and covered with deep mud. Pushing forward rapidly, he routed the Filipinos after forty minutes' fighting, and then continued the march upon San Mateo, which he entered without serious resistance about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Major Cronin entered the town about 4:30 o'clock. The Americans still occupy the place. The Americans were exhausted by the heavy marching. Twenty-three of the enemy are known to have been killed. This is the first action in which Col. Burt's colored troops participated. They behaved well, their leaders having difficulty in holding them back.

Gen. Young accompanied Capt. Parker's column, and was under fire throughout the engagement. It is estimated that the enemy numbered between 300 and 400 men.

LIEUT. GILLMORE HEARD FROM.

With His Men at Vigan, on the West Coast of Luzon—All But Two Are Well — Has a House.

MANILA, Aug. 14—8:30 A. M.—Word has been received from Lieut. J. C. Gillmore of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who, with fourteen members of the crew of the gunboat, was captured by the insurgents last April near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon.

The message, which comes through Spanish prisoners, is to the effect that the officer and his men are at Vigan, in the Province of South Ilocos, on the west coast of Luzon. All but two are well.

Lieut. Gillmore is allowed a house and a servant and is fairly treated.

MORE FILIPINO TREACHERY.

Lured Troops on by Flag of Truce and Fired on Them.

MANILA, Aug. 14—8:30 A. M.—While the Seventeenth Infantry, during last Tuesday's battle, was approaching Callulut along the road, the troops saw a group of fifty Filipinos outside the town under a flag of truce. Some, who were in white clothing, held up their hands to signify that they were unarmed.

Capt. Hart, with a detachment, advanced cautiously to a point within 200 yards of them, when the Filipinos picked up their guns and fired a volley.

The Americans dropped into the bushes unhurt on the first movement and returned the fire. At this the Filipinos ran off.

ATTACKS BY INSURGENTS.

They Are Assuming the Aggressive on the Line of the Railroad.

MANILA, Aug. 14, 8:30 A. M.—The insurgents have taken the aggressive in the neighborhood of the railroad. Saturday night they unsuccessfully attacked San Luis, on the Rio Grande, near Calumpit, which is garrisoned by two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry. The American had one man, a Sergeant, killed, and two privates wounded.

Yesterday morning a similar affair took place at Gringua, four miles west of Malolos, where another small garrison is seationed as a safeguard against a possible attack upon the railway. A special train took reinforcements to Malolos and Guiguinto, just north of Bulacan.

MANILA CASUALTY LIST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Gen. Otis reports the following additional casualties:

KILLED.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.—Near San Fernando, Aug. 9, Corps. Louis J. Wagner and Andrew Wilson.

WOUNDED.

Fourth Infantry.—Near Novaleta, Aug. 11, Clem W. Wougntel; leg slight.

Twelfth Infantry.—Near San Fernando, Aug. 9, Corp. Albert Beryow shoulder, slight.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Near San Fernando, Aug. 9, Celestine Botin; elbow, severe. Nicholas Nolan; chest very severe. John J. Woods; forearm, moderate. John Hammel; arm, severe. John W. Raymond; thigh, slight. Edward Woods; thigh, severe.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—At Deposito, Aug. 9, Corp. L. B. Price; foot, moderate.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.—Near San Fernando, Aug. 9, Major John Hugh A. Traden; knee, slight. Capt. Robert P. Abernethy; forearm, slight. Matthew E. Hann; arm, severe. James F. Higgins; thigh, slight. Michael McCarthy; knee, slight. John H. Kay; knee, slight.

Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.—Near San Fernando, Aug. 9, Peter J. Hariff; chest, severe.

COMMANDER ST. JOHN MISQUOTED.

British Naval Officer Denies that He Criticised Gen. Otis.

BANFF, N. W. T., Aug. 13.—Lieut. Commander Percy St. John of Her Majesty's ship Peacock, who was a passenger on the Empress of Japan from Asia, is taking the baths at the Canadian National Park.

He is indignant on account of the criticism of Gen. Otis and the Filipino campaign attributed to him. American papers containing the reported interviews at Victoria have made the Commander furious. He denies the correctness of the interviews, and through his attorneys has demanded to be set right.

TRANSPORT CENTENNIAL HERE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The United States transport Centennial arrived here from Manila to-day after a very exciting trip. She narrowly missed a couple of typhoons, was ashore on a coral reef, where the entire crew barely escaped capture at the hands of the Filipinos; one of the sailors was killed by a parting hawser, and one of the Quartermasters was stabbed by a colored cook.

Because of the stabbing, Charles Wilson, one of the Centennial's galley staff, arrived here in irons, while Herman Brevey, the transport's Quartermaster, must go to a hospital.

During the lightening process necessary to get the Centennial off the reef near Manila, on her outward trip, a quantity of Government stores to the value of $13,000 had to be jettisoned, and were eagerly appropriated by the Filipinos, who swarmed about the reef and made more than one attack for the purpose of capturing the vessel and crew.

Uron her return trip to this port the Centennial brought a number of invalided officers and men from various regiments. The wives of officers are also on board. Major B. Lockwood, Capt. W. H. Kell, and Lieut. Hawkins are invalided home. Lieut. Parker has been promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the Sixth Cavalry, and comes back to join his troop.

Lieut. J. B. Harbeson was wounded in the leg at Paranaque. Lieut. A. W. Yates was the victim of sunstroke, and is paralyzed on one side. Lieut. W. S. Overton was wounded in the leg. Dr. F. N. Kemp has been ordered to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. The sick were in charge of Surgeon J. B. Darling, and Capt. J. F. Evans is commissariat.

Capt. C. F. Spear of the Minnesota regiment started from Manila on the transport, but left the ship at Nagasaki. Besides those named the Centennial brought Major J. W. Hannay, Third Infantry, and James S. Parker, Sixth Cavalry.

SECRETARY ROOT'S METHODS.

Studying the Philippine Problem Like a Legal Case—Work of the War Department Systematized.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Secretary Root is beginning to get a firm grasp on the administration of the War Department. At the outset Mr. Root set about familiarizing himself with the more important details of the department, much as a lawyer prepares a statement of facts as a basis for legal analysis.

From Adjt. Gen. Corbin he secured data giving a broad outline of the army in the field. From the Quartermaster General he learned the number of transports, their capacity and readiness to carry troops, and the exact status of stores, clothing, and equipment, particularly as to Gen. Otis's forces in the Philippines. The Commissary General was asked just how many rations were in actual stock at Manila. How long the supply would last, how quickly it could be replenished, and whether there was ample margin for every emergency. The same information has been gathered as to ordnance, medical and hospital supplies, and engineering and signal equipment. Each bureau officer submitted a tabular statement, supplemented by a personal talk with the Secretary. Not only the officials here, but those at Manila and Havana, have been consulted by cable whenever it has been necessary to add to the information at hand here.

While getting in hand the administrative machinery Mr. Root has made inquiry into the military situation in the field. A military map is now being prepared by the Adjutant General's office for the use of the Secretary, showing the advance of the troops from day to day, their position and movements on different occasions, the retreat of the enemy, and its position and force from time to time. Dates will be written in to show the position of the army as the campaign proceeded, and as nearly as possible it will convey to the eye an idea of the scope of the military operations in the Philippines up to date. The preparation of this map is in charge of Major Simpson, Chief of the Bureau of Military Information, who has been giving his undivided attention to it.

While all over the military phases of the work the Secretary has conferred with the Commanding General and with Gen. Merritt, who is second in command, on the military problems presented, and has secured co-operation between the executive head of the War Department and the ranking officers of the army.

Reports were set afloat before Mr. Root's appointment that he would confine his attention to Cuban affairs, leaving the Philippines to "the military authorities," but these have not been borne out by the developments. On the contrary, the military exigencies in the Philippines have had careful attention. Concerning Cuba and Puerto Rico, the detailed administration of affairs, with its multitude of minor issues, has been left largely with assistants and chiefs of divisions. When former Premier Rivera urged yesterday that an order be speedily issued for municipal elections in Puerto Rico, the Secretary replied that he hoped these elections would occur as soon as the present unhappy and storm-swept condition of the island would permit. When it was suggested that the desolation in Puerto Rico made opportune a remission on articles of prime necessity, the Secretary said he was already conferring with the Governor General of the Island to that purpose.

Mr. Root has little time for the crowd of callers with small requests. It is his habit to concentrate his attention on important work from 10 in the morning until 11 at night, usually without the distraction of meals. He has been making his studies at home during most of the evenings since he has been here.

THE OLYMPIA AT LEGHORN.

Salutes Are Fired and Officials Call on Admiral Dewey.

LEGHORN, Italy, Aug. 13.—The United States cruiser Olympia arrived here at noon to-day from Naples and was received with salutes and a cordial welcome.

The commander of the Italian cruiser Tripoli and the Captain of the Port visited Admiral Dewey on board.

LOTTERY TICKETS IN MAIL.

Letters of a British Subject in Cuba Cause Contention.

HAVANA, Aug.—13.—An interesting argument has developed in official correspondence between Director of Posts Rathbone and Mr. Griffith, the British Consul General, regarding letters belonging to Señor Morales, which the former has detained on the ground that they were found to contain lottery tickets. Morales, who is a Jamaican, claims British citizenship, and, through Mr. Griffith, wants damages for the opening and holding of his mail, in violation of existing law. At one time he was engaged in selling stamps here, and he signed a sworn acknowledgment of the supremacy of the United States in the island.

This, the Director of Posts, claims prevents him making any demands as a British subject. On the other hand, Mr. Griffith maintains that any one could sign an acknowledgment of a fact without denationalizing himself. There is a new law, General Order 115, which covers the case. The Director of Posts says it is applicable; but Mr. Griffith, acting on the advice of Señor Capote, Secretary of Government, denies the applicability, on the ground that the order has not yet been published in The Official Gazette. It so happens that General Order No. 115, which has been some time in the process of translation, will appear in the Gazette to-morrow. According to Mr. Griffith and Señor Capote, the proper course would have been to deliver the letters to Morales and, after he had opened them, to arrest him for having lottery tickets in his possession. This would be covered by General Order 118, duly promulgated.

Prisoners' Terms Reduced.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Inspector of Police Martinez recently requested Captain Pitcher, the Police Magistrate, to reduce the sentence of all prisoners in Vivac, the Tombs of Havana, by three days, in honor of the anniversary of the signing of the protocol between the United States and Spain. Capt. Pitcher acceded to the request.

MEXICAN INDIAN TROUBLES.

Posse Going to Rescue an American Miner at Bonaneita.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, Aug. 13.—Col. A. H. Moore from New York and a mining expert named Johnson of San Antonio have gathered a guard and gone to the relief of an American named Cook, who is in charge of a mine at Bonancita, near the Yaqui River. No word has been received from him since the latter part of July, and it is feared he has fallen a victim to the Indians. The party started for Bonancita yesterday over a trail known to be infested with Yaquis.

A miner who has reached here says that 400 Yaquis are encamped ten miles west of Torres, a station on the Sonora Railroad, on their way to join the rebellious Indians along the river. Report from Torin says one of the Yaqui chiefs was killed while on his way to the Mayo River to organize a branch of the Mayo Indians, who were to join the Yaquis in their fight against the Government.

The steamer Jelisco has left Guaymas for Medano with troops for Gen. Torres.

Batavia Man Drowns in a Cistern.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The body of Dr. Damon Palmer of this place was found floating in the cistern in his cellar this morning. Whether his death was accidental or not is not known. He was seventy-eight years old, and had been in poor health for some time.

Wine Coasters

and Bottle Holders in Sterling and Plate, with wooden bottoms for holding decanters and carafes.

Our Book, "Before and After Dinner Beverages and a Few Sandwiches," mailed upon receipt of two cents in stamps.

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MAY BLAME THE PRESIDENT

Afro-American Convention to Pass Resolutions on Lynching.

IT WILL MEET IN CHICAGO

Washington Men to Oppose Any Declaration Reflecting on Mr. McKinley—To Discuss Emigration.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—A convention of the Afro-American Council of Colored Men will be held at Bethel Church, beginning Wednesday, and lasting until Saturday evening. This convention will probably be one of the most important gatherings of colored men that has been held for some time. It is expected that a fight will result over the resolutions, which is promised will be introduced, denouncing President McKinley for not using the Federal forces to prevent lynchings in the South. There is no doubt that resolutions of this import will be brought before the convention, and both sides are already lining up for the fight.

The faction which will support the resolutions will, it is understood, take the ground that the broad humanitarian line should be drawn, that lynchings should not be tolerated either in Georgia or Illinois, and that when the State authorities are unable to prevent such crimes, the strong hand of the National Government should be used, no matter whether the victim be white or black. From Washington are coming Congressman George H. White of North Carolina, the only negro member in the present House of Representatives; Judson Lyons, Registrar of the United States Treasury; John P. Green, United States Stamp Agent; H. P. Cheatham, Recorder of Deeds. They will, it is said, stoutly oppose resolutions censuring the President.

Among other questions to be taken up is that of emigration. There is a growing belief, it is said, among the leading colored men of the country that if 500,000 negroes were taken from the South and scattered through the Northwest the conditions in the South would be ameliorated to a great extent. The revised State Constitutions of Mississippi, Alabama, North and South Carolina, and Louisiana, will also receive careful consideration, and funds will be raised to get the questions involved squarely before the United States Supreme Court. The colored men claim that the Constitutions mentioned permit the white people in those States to disfranchise the colored voter.

Another question that will come up for discussion is the separate-car law in vogue throughout the South. The constitutionality of that law will be tested if possible. On these questions the convention expects to hear from such men as Booker T. Washington, Bishop H. M. Turner of Atlanta, Bishop B. W. Arnett of Ohio and Bishop Alexander Walters, the President of the Council. The wives of many of the delegates to the convention of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, and are now in the city, attending the two conventions.

Saturday evening a banquet will be given the visiting delegates at the Sherman House by the local committee.

BIDS THE NEGRO TAKE HEART.

Dr. J. M. Henderson, the pastor of the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, surprised his congregation last evening, and evoked much applause, by his caustic arraignment of the Afro-American Bishops and the leaders of the negro race, who, he said, through their conferences, assemblies, and by petitions are preaching the gospel of despair to the colored people of America. He declared that African emigration schemes, co-operative colonies, and the establishment of new Eldorados are simply money making schemes, and the advocacy of them was creating much unrest among the less intelligent negroes of the South.

The pastor said that the declarations that there is no future for Afro-Americans in America are dangerous and mistaken. He said that they had caused the colored people in certain sections to break up their homes, abandon their ambitions, blight the future of their children, and some to be wanderers in a strange land. Amid demonstrations of approval, Mr. Henderson said:

"Stop this cry of despair; cease sounding the alarm of danger for the negro here. There never was a day in the history of the negro in America when the outlook was so hopeful or so bright as to-day. When you hear the hiss of the bullets or the clash of the bayonets there is indication of a war, but you cannot tell by the whistling of the bullets or the clashing of the bayonets on which side victory will come. So, in these terrible times, with the lynching, burning, and merciless murdering of our brothers in the South, you cannot tell who will be the victor. God is His own interpreter, and He will make it plain.

"The reason why there is so much alarm is because the negro is going forward. If he was going backward there would be no danger signals sounded. The thing that has caused so much disturbance in the South is the fact that the negro is progressing—the more he is persecuted the more marked is his progress.

"The negro can produce cotton at four cents a pound and live and be happy, fat, and prosperous on such results, while no other people in that section can do it. The result is the negro is owning cotton plantations and establishing cotton factories and business enterprises. This has created a feeling of fear and envy. Then, the negroes are growing morally better. There is less of wrongdoing among them every day. The schools and the churches are doing the work, and the future for the race is hopeful.

"But there is more danger in the toleration of lynch law in the South than there is in miscegenation. There is a great lack of self-respect in the South, and the great enormity of the prevalence of this spirit may be seen when it is noted that William J. Bryan, one of the most prominent candidates for the election to the Presidency of the United States, is warned against going to certain sections of the South for fear that he may be murdered. This spirit cannot much longer exist, and when there dawns a new era the poor persecuted negro will be benefited. The negro, then, must go ahead and outlive his present persecutions, and although we may not reach a promised land here, our children and our children's children will.

"There will come a time when this country will awake like an aroused lion. Justice and right will reign. God has a destiny for us here. If we sin we shall suffer. There is a better day for us. All we ask is that we receive a man's chance, and if we do not get it we will make it. We shall succeed, for God is behind us, right is underneath us, and we will succeed. We must not give up hope. If we do, we will fail, and great will be our failure."

Dr. Henderson is at the present time the foremost candidate for election to the editorship of The Christian Recorder, the official organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the senior Bishop of which is Dr. H. M. Turner of Atlanta, Ga., the apostle of negro emigration to Africa, and who declares that there is no manhood future for the negro in this country.

PASTOR ON THE RACE PROBLEM.

Dr. Broughton Would Eliminate the Ignorant Negro from Politics.

The Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Atlanta, Ga., whose church was partially wrecked by vandals as a result of his severe denunciation of the lynching of Southern negroes, preached last evening in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn. The subject of his sermon was "Christian Citizenship."

In the course of his sermon he called for the absolute elimination of the ignorant negro of the South as a political factor. This, he declared, would be necessary before the race problem could be settled. He would have the negro's right to vote taken away and not restored until the negro was qualified from an educational and moral point to exercise the franchise.

Dr. Broughton further declared that the negro was most happy and prosperous in the State of South Carolina, where, he said, there was no lynching, and to which there was a steady exodus of negroes from other States in the South. This condition of things in that State, he said, was due to the fact that the negro was not a political factor in South Carolina.

He asserted that most of the negro voters of Georgia were wholly without a political conscience; that their votes were sold to the highest bidder without hesitation. Matters in this respect, he said, would be no better there until the negro could be brought to understand the true value of citizenship.

Dr. Broughton, when seen after the service, said that he believed that if the ignorant negroes could be eliminated from politics in the South the people of that section would be agreeable to a redistricting of the Congressional districts according to the votes actually cast, thus largely reducing the number of Democratic districts. The great question in the South since the civil war, he said, had been the race question, and he gave it as his opinion that as soon as this problem was in a way of being settled the white vote would be about evenly divided between both parties.

ASBURY PARK EXCISE VIOLATION

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Col. H. J. Bly, proprietor of the Plaza Hotel and café in this city, was arrested yesterday by Sheriff Fields of Monmouth County, charged with the illegal sale of liquor. The warrant was issued by Justice White of Freehold on complaint of County Detective Applegate. Col. Bly was held in $500 bail. Other warrants are in the hands of the Sheriff and will be served this week.

There is some criticism of the local police authorities for their failure to prosecute the alleged open violations of Asbury Park's liquor laws. Founder Bradley is Chairman of the Police Committee.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES ATTEND

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—The twenty-seventh annual reunion of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was begun to-day, the society being in charge of the services. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. F. Gougher of India.

Representatives of many of the missionary fields attended the services. Among these were Miss A. N. Raiddisell of India, Miss Mansa of Cores, Miss Pegrin of Corea, Miss Sparks of India, and the Rev. J. O. Spencer of Japan. This afternoon several thousand persons attended the beach meeting.

BANK MANAGERS RESIGN.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 13.—Three members of the Board of Managers of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution resigned at a meeting yesterday. Deputy Commissioner of Banking Thomas Johnson was present and authorized the statement that the bank will probably reopen within a few days and be in perfect running order before Sept. 1.

The retiring members of the board are J. T. Watson, J. G. Wilson, and R. H. Barnes, and their places are taken by J. H. Gregory, John L. Lund, and Garret Broadhead. The notices of withdrawal filed by depositors now amount to nearly $150,000.

DOUBLE MURDER AT READING.

READING, Penn., Aug. 13.—Solomon Quinter, a well-known citizen and former railroad employe, shot and instantly killed his wife, Annie, aged forty-eight years, and Edward H. Kitzmiller, aged twenty-eight, at an early hour this morning. Quinter objected to the attentions Kitzmiller was paying Mrs. Quinter. He sent two bullets into his wife's brain, and an instant later turned the weapon on Kitzmiller. Quinter surrendered to the authorities and was committed to prison.

The tragedy was enacted in the yard of Quinter's residence. Quinter and his wife had frequent quarrels because Mrs. Quinter was often in Kitzmiller's company. Kitzmiller came here from Shippensburg, Penn., about a year ago, and for a time was employed as a railroad hand.

NEW JERSEY CONVICTS ESCAPE.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 13.—William Spear, alias "Buck," and Daniel Holden, escaped from the State prison some time last night, and have not been heard of since. The absence of the men was discovered at roll call this morning. Soon afterward fifty constables, officers of the prison, and detectives, were scouring the country in search of the men.

Investigation showed that the men, who occupied the same cell, had got out by means of a false key. They crawled through a register used for ventilating the boiler room, where they changed their prison suit for citizens' clothes, which had been smuggled to them by friends. They then broke a heavy chain that holds the ladder in the boiler room, and with the ladder and a coil of rope got to the rear prison yard through a coal hole and scaled the outer wall at a point where there is no watch, and concealed the rope and ladder a block away.

Head Keeper Moore thinks the men got out about 9 o'clock, while the prison choir was rehearsing. A reward of $50 was offered for the capture of the men. Spear was serving a ten-year sentence, and Holden a five-year sentence.

SAMUEL SHEETS NOW DEAD.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Samuel Sheets, who last night shot himself after shooting and killing his brother-in-law, William H. Carson, Assistant Prosecutor of Camden County, did not survive his victim long and died a few hours after the shooting at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, in Long Branch. Carson's body will be removed to Camden to-morrow. That of Sheets, which is at the Morgue in Long Branch, is still unclaimed. Mrs. Sheets and her family have refused to have anything to do with it, and no answer has come as yet from a brother and sister of Sheets who live at Haddonfield.

Sheets and Carson married sisters. They were both young men of great promise. Sheets was already wealthy, but squandered his fortune. Carson became a successful lawyer. Mrs. Sheets engaged her sister's husband as her counsel to obtain a divorce for her, and because of his acting as counsel for the wife Carson was shot. Sheets appears to believe Carson was responsible for his wife separating from him.

A story told by a friend of Sheets would indicate that it was not his intention to kill Carson, at least not at first, for he asked this friend if he would go on his bail if he should be arrested. What he intended to do was not stated, but it is now believed that he first planned to give Carson a beating, and that out of this idea grew the one that he would kill the lawyer.

Sheets spent several hours yesterday afternoon in a shooting gallery practicing firing at a target. Policeman Hoppick, who it was said had been told by Sheets that he intended to shoot Carson, now denies that Sheets told him anything of the kind.

NO SUCCESS AT WHALING.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 13.—Advices from the Arctic whaling fleet brought here to-day by the schooner J. M. Coleman, twenty-five days from Port Lawrence, are not encouraging. The season, it is stated, has been a complete failure. The Captains of the whalers Jeanette, Kariuk, and Alexander report it the worst during the past twenty years.

The Jeanette succeeded in catching one whale, while the Kariuk and Alexander failed to capture any, and are devoting their attention to trading. Other whalers spoken early in the season report no success whatever. The Coleman brought several tons of whalebone and furs from Port Clarence, which will be shipped from here to San Francisco.

"Anglo-Saxon Review," edited by Lady Randolph Churchill. Single copies, $6. Order from Brentano's, Union Square, N. Y.—Adv.

COLORED SOCIETY PELTED.

A brick, stones, and pieces of coal, among other things, interrupted the devotions yesterday afternoon of the Mount Gilead Baptist Church, a small society which every Sunday meets in a small rear hall at 104 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, under the guidance of Pastor Benjamin H. Walker. The members are all colored.

For several days past a revival has been in progress, and the enthusiasm of the little band rose to a high pitch. Some of the neighbors objected to the continuous singing of hymns, and a crowd of boys and young men yesterday undertook to put a stop to it. According to the pastor, they gathered in the rear of a cigar store on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a building which backs on the one where the services are held. Pastor Walker was in the midst of his sermon when stones, a brick, several pieces of coal, &c., crashed through the windows. The preacher left his pulpit to reconnoitre, and avers that several white young men were looking through the windows of the cigar store and laughing at him.

"I just asked them to stop and let us alone," said the Rev. Mr. Walker, "when my appeal was cut short with a rotten egg that landed on top of my head."

He thought this was too much, and asking the indulgence of his congregation for a brief space he went into the street and sought a policeman. He found Policeman Schaeffer of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who succeeded in catching the man the pastor accuses of throwing the egg. The prisoner gave his name as James O'Donnell of 131 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He denied the accusation, and said he never before saw the preacher. Mr. Walker says he will be present in the Harlem Court this morning to prosecute the charge to the "fullest measure of justice." A score of his brethren also announced that they would be present.

BROOKLYN'S TROLLEY BUSY

Furnishes More Work for Ambulance Surgeons and Undertakers.

CAR CRASHES INTO A TRAIN

Neither Was Going Fast, However, and None of the Passengers Was Hurt —Others Less Fortunate.

The Brooklyn trolley cars put in another busy day yesterday providing work for ambulance surgeons and undertakers. In addition to a man killed on Gravesend Avenue, about a dozen persons were injured as a result of trolley accidents during the day. One accident, which was remarkable for the fact that no one was injured under the circumstances, occurred at Rockaway Avenue and Avenue G, Canarsie. Car 796 of the Canarsie line was on its way to that resort when it ran into a train of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad.

The trolley car was nearing the crossing at Avenue G when the train pulled out of the station at Canarsie Village, several hundred feet south of Rockaway Avenue. The motorman of the trolley car either did not see the signals of the flagman at the crossing or misunderstood them. He failed to stop, and ran his car into the side of the train as it was crossing Rockaway Avenue.

Fortunately neither the car nor the train was moving fast at the time, and both were stopped before any serious damage had been done. The fender of the trolley car was torn off, and one of the cars of the train was slightly damaged. Mrs. Ann Popp of 39 Delaware Place, a passenger on the trolley car, fainted when the collision occurred. The passengers on the trolley car had a narrow escape, for if the car had been traveling at a little faster pace it would have gotten on the crossing and been struck and probably wrecked.

Car 485 of the West End Division, on its way to Coney Island, struck John Carara, thirty-seven years old, of 409 Myrtle Avenue, at Gravesend and Fort Hamilton Avenues, and threw him several feet. He escaped, however, with a lacerated wound of the forehead.

While on its way to Bergen Beach car 4,042 of the Flatbush Avenue line ran into a truck at Flatbush Avenue and Avenue N. Gerard Cairio, the driver of the truck, whose address was not learned, was thrown to the street and received injuries to his right hip. Mrs. W. E. Crocker of 138 Patchen Avenue, a passenger on the car, was thrown out and received contusions of the arm.

Car 452 of the Fifth Avenue line was returning from Coney Island, when at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street the electrical controller exploded. The passengers were thrown into a panic, and several of them jumped from the car. James Hickman, forty-seven years old, of 363 Grand Avenue, fell to the street and was cut about the face. Isaac Rafelson, twenty-six years old, of 248 Broome Street, Manhattan, was slightly shocked by electricity.

Michael McVetty, thirty-one years old, of 160 East Thirty-first Street, Manhattan, was getting off a car of the Marcy Avenue line when he was thrown to the pavement and received contusions of the face and head. The accident happened at Ocean and Emmons Avenues.

John Dudley, thirty-two years old, address not given, was injured about the head by falling from a Fifth Avenue car at Fifteenth Street.

KILLED BY CONEY ISLAND CAR.

John Gafkin, First Seen on Northbound Track, Got on Other Rails in a Mysterious Way.

John Gafkin, twenty-two years old, of 429 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was killed in a peculiar manner at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning by trolley car No. 216 of the Hamilton Avenue line. The car left the Hamilton Ferry at 12:30 o'clock, bound for Coney Island, and on Gravesend Avenue, between Coney Island Creek and Eighty-sixth Street, the motorman and conductor saw Gafkin lying across the north-bound track with his neck on one rail.

The car continued on its way south to Van Sicklen Station, about 2,000 feet further on, where an approaching north-bound car was flagged and the motorman warned of the man lying on the track. The motorman of Car 216 reversed his lever, and the two cars, side by side, ran back to the point where Gafkin had been seen.

When the cars reached the spot, however, Gafkin was nowhere to be seen on the track. Instead, his body was found wedged underneath Car 216, literally ground to pieces. In some mysterious way he had got on to the south-bound track, and the crews of both cars, keeping a sharp watch on the other track, neglected to see him lying there. Gafkin's body was wedged under the car so tight that a wrecking car had to be summoned, and it was not until an hour and a half after the accident occurred that it was released. An ambulance surgeon who was called said Gafkin had been instantly killed.

Thomas Lester of 318 Eighth Avenue, the conductor, and John Banta of 213 Sixteenth Street, the motorman, of Car 216 were arrested and arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court on a charge of homicide. Magistrate Nostrand released them under $1,000 bail each.

Banta said that when he discovered Gafkin lying on the north-bound track he saw a negro sneaking away in the darkness from the spot. The detectives, however, could not verify this. Gafkin's clothes were soaking wet, showing he had been in the water a short time before he was found on the track.

Assaulted by a Motorman.

Richard Dick, a motorman on a car of the Calvary Cemetery line, was held yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, on the complaint of John Ward, who accused him of having brutally assaulted him late on Saturday night, with the brass power handle of his car. Ward lives at 189 Greenpoint Avenue. He boarded Dick's car at the Greenpoint Ferry to go to his home, and got into an argument with Dick. The latter struck Ward several times on his head with the brass handle, and did not desist until Ward fell. Policeman Meehan, who had heard the disturbance, arrested the motorman and summoned an ambulance surgeon, who bandaged Ward's head. At the Greenpoint Police Station there was found in Dick's possession a loaded revolver. He was held on two charges.

YOUNG HORSE THIEVES TAKEN.

Yonkers Boy Had New Clothes and His Mother Was Suspicious.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Thomas Mulvahill, eleven years of age, of 34 Riverdale Avenue, and James Wilson, nine years of age, of 28 Riverdale Avenue, are under arrest charged with stealing a horse. James J. Wall is under arrest charged with receiving stolen goods. He purchased, it is alleged, the horse from the boys.

The boys received the horse from a blacksmith to take to the stable of David B. Smith. Instead of doing so they disappeared. The loss of the horse was reported to the police late Saturday night. Officers started to look up the two boys, and when they were approaching the Mulvahill lad's home they saw him emerge with his mother. The officers followed them. The Mulvahills boarded a Mount Vernon car and went to William's Bridge. There they obtained the horse from Wall and started back. Wall and another man accompanied them. As soon as the four and the horse reached the Yonkers line they were arrested.

It seems that the Mulvahill boy appeared at home last night with some new clothing and his mother tried to find out where he obtained the money to buy it. He finally confessed and she made him accompany her to William's Bridge to get the horse. She promised, it is said, to pay Wall what he had paid the boy.

The Wilson boy was then taken into custody and also locked up. The Mulvahill boy says they received $2.90 for the horse. He kept $2.50 and gave Wilson 40 cents.

Will Again Try to Oust Mr. Widdemer.

ASBURY PARK, N J., Aug. 13.—Another attempt will be made to-morrow night to oust the Rev. H. T. Widdemer from the pulpit of the First Congregational Church. A breezy meeting is anticipated. A recent vote to accept the resignation he offered was defeated by a small majority, and his opponents are now confident they can muster a sufficient force to carry their point. Both sides are working tooth and nail to win the supremacy. The call for the meeting to-morrow was read this morning.

GERMAN VETERANS IN CHICAGO.

Great Parade Heralds the Opening of the Reunion of Men Who Fought in Germany's Wars.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—One hundred thousand German-American citizens participated to-day in the celebration incident to the opening of the fourteenth annual convention of the Krieger Bund and the twenty-fifth annual reunion in America of the Deutscher Krieger Verein. The former includes veterans of the German Army and the latter veterans of the Franco-Prussian war. The day signalized the opening of the conventions, and the paying of tributes by German-Americans to the men who made possible the present greatness of the German Empire.

The pageant was large and imposing. The cordial relations between the German-Americans and their fellow-countrymen were made manifest in the enthusiastic cheering that greeted on every hand the two young women who represented Columbia and Germania, and in the singing by a multitude at Sharpshooters' Park of German and American National aithems.

The day began with the arrival of trains bearing delegations from all parts of the country. As each train slowed up at the stations, committees stepped forward to welcome the visitors. It was not a formal reception of strangers, but a reunion of old friends. Many of the arrivals were recognized by members of the committees as former messmates on the battlefield, and the welcome extended was a hearty one.

Among the visitors were vereins from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Elgin, Milwaukee, Dubuque, and many other cities. To-morrow the business sessions of the convention begin.

SOLDIER A DOUBLE MURDERER.

Arizona Recruit at Fort Logan Kills Two Denver Policemen and Makes His Escape.

DENVER, Aug. 13.—Two policemen were killed here at 1 o'clock this morning by a recruit belonging to Company L, Thirty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, now stationed at Fort Logan. Three soldiers had been raising a disturbance in Louis Klipfel's saloon, at the corner of Market and Twentieth Streets, during the night, and Policeman Thomas Clifford was notified of their action and asked to keep his eye on them. He followed them for an hour or so and came upon the men at the corner of Blake and Twentieth Streets.

He was about to accost the soldiers when one of them turned on him and, placing the muzzle of a revolver to his breast, sent a bullet through his heart. Clifford died almost immediately. All three of the soldiers then started to run, but two were overtaken and captured. The one that did the shooting, however, continued running, with Policeman W. E. Griffith on a bicycle, in pursuit. The fleeing man dodged through alleys and open lots for several blocks. Griffith keeping on the streets. On Sixteenth Street the officer saw the man making for a viaduct. He shot at him twice, the soldier returning the fire, mortally wounding Griffith. The latter died a few minutes later while being conveyed in an ambulance to the station.

The entire police and detective forces of the city were sent out after the man and the country for miles around has been patrolled to-day, without the discovery of any trace of the double murderer, except that a man answering his description was seen on Fifteenth Street a few moments after Griffith was shot. His two companions, who are now in the city jail, deny any knowledge of the murder. But from other recruits who saw the three together last evening it has been learned that the name of the man who did the killing is Wellington C. Llewellyn, and that he came from Globe, Arizona. A reward has been offered for him, dead or alive. There was talk of lynching should he be taken alive, but this seems to have subsided.

POCKETBOOK GAME FAILED.

Italian Who Tried to Work It on a Compatriot Is in Jail.

John Cordello, an Italian, who said he was a "laborer," and lived at 64 Main Street, Long Island City, tried to work the pocketbook game on a fellow-countryman named Peter Almaischin of 82 Forsyth Street, in City Hall Park, last evening.

Almaischin was walking through the park when his eyes fell on a well-filled wallet lying directly in his path. He was not long in picking it up, but Cordello was soon at his side, and they peered into the wallet at the same moment. A green piece of paper, which turned out to be a $50 Confederate bill, met their

The Wanamaker Store

A Great Day In a Remarkable Month

HERE are columns of facts, each one of present, pecuniary, vital importance. They are stated with force because they are themselves dynamic;—bluster and blow about them are as unnecessary as otherwise objectionable.

If evidence were needed of the singular advantages of August as a month for retail purchasing, it could be found below in irresistible conclusiveness. But it is merely cumulative;—the facts have already shown to your obvious satisfaction in the day-to-day news of the past two weeks.

This has been a remarkable month at Wanamaker's, and this will be one of its greatest days.

The Upholstery Sale Some handsome goods that have been here since Spring, and that now must make way for Fall arrivals. Lingering beauties that should be brightening the homes of others; among them, curtains and couch covers, and hangings in the prettiest effect we have had to show. The hint that they've outworn their welcome with us is given in these price-reductions—such savings as should guarantee them a cordial greeting from you:—

LACE CURTAINS
Brussels lace curtains at $7.50 to $19; were $9.75 to $25.75.
Tamboured lace curtains at $3 to $9; were $4 to $13.50.
Irish point curtains at $3 to $13.50; were $4 to $19.

RUFFLED NET CURTAINS
All with lace edge and insertion, ten kinds at $1.75 to $5.50; were $2.25 to $7.25.

TAPESTRY CURTAINS
Also used as couch covers. Numerous qualities and various handsome patterns; now $5 to $10; were $7.50 to $17.

TAPESTRIES AND DAMASK
All 50 inch goods. Suitable for furniture coverings; wall hangings and curtains. Some silk and cotton; others silk faced, $1 to $4.50 yd.; were $1.50 to $6.50.

TABLE COVERS
Of tapestry, in the usual sizes, at $1.75 to $5; were $2.50 to $7.50.
Of German and French Velour, at $2 to $12; were $3 to $18.
English print covers; are imported mostly, at 50c. to $1.50; were $1.25 to $4.50.

Third floor.

Table Service,—Silver And Heavy Plated Tasteful table-fittings reinforce the appetite. Like these,—all popular articles of service, established necessities and fads of the moment. Sterling silver and quadruple plate in richest patterns. Workmanship faultless; styles new and favorite. Prices seductive:

STERLING SILVER
Lemonade Spoons, 75c. each.
Gravy Ladles, $2.25; gold lined, $2.50.
Salad Forks and Spoons, $5.25 set; gold lined, $5.75.
Open Salt Cellars, gold lined, $1 each.
Bon Bon Dishes, $4 each.
Tea Spoons, set of six, $2.
Salt and Pepper Shakers; glass with sterling-silver tops; 25c. each.

QUADRUPLE PLATE
Crum Sets, $1.50 each.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1.50 each.
Nut Bowls, $2 each; reduced from $4.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, 15c. each.
5 Piece Tea Sets, hand-engraved, $12.
Tomato and Pea Servers; extra plate, $1 each; reduced from $1.50.

Chamber Toilet Sets Nearing the end of our recent offering of these. "Seconds," but the best we have ever offered, very nearly perfect, and if they had not the almost undiscoverable faults that class them as "seconds," they would be selling at double.

$7—Set of 11 pieces, with jar.
$5—Set of 11 pieces, with jar.
$2.75 and $3.50—Sets of 9 pieces.

Basement.

Perfumery Fragrance that is crisp, clean, refreshing. Delicate perfumes, luxurious toilet waters in full variety. Your present choice or its successor must be here. The ever-welcome Queen Mary extracts hold court with royal retinue. Prices distilled:

Almond Meal, 19c. box.
8 oz. bottle Bay Rum, 10c.
8 oz. bottle Florida Water, 10c.
Queen Mary Perfumes by the ounce—Violet Water, Lilac Water, and Eau de Cologne, 5c. an ounce.
Queen Mary Extract by the ounce—Violet, Crab Apple, Heliotrope, Jockey Club, Stephanotis, White Rose, Lilac Apoponax, 25c. an ounce.
Pinaud's Extracts by the ounce—Peau d'Espagne, Violet, White Rose, White Heliotrope, Wood Violet, Jockey Club, Lily of the Valley, 20c. oz.

Tenth street.

Shakespeare and Kipling Wonderfully low-priced editions. Shakespeare, complete in 10 volumes, pocket size, $1.50.

Rudyard Kipling's Works, the authorized edition, with all the famous author's poems and stories, including his now much-talked-of "From Sea to Sea." 15 attractively bound books in the set, $8.95.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

A Visit Among the Linens.

Never without interest and profit to the particular shopper, the Linen Store to-day will be found unusually attractive now. It's a store that deals only in pure linens. There's a point to remember. And there are occasions when these high-grade linens are offered at prices as low as, or lower, than those asked elsewhere for flax-and-cotton mixtures and other inferior grades. This is just such an occasion. Reasonable prices originally, and now reduced as follows:—

75c. yd., 450 yds.—German, bleached, Double Damask Table Linen; 2 yds. wide: our regular $1 kind.

$1.25 doz.—100 doz. Bleached Scotch Dinner Napkins; 22x22. Exceptionally low at $1.50.

$2.50 doz.—100 doz. Bleached Double Damask Dinner Napkins; 26x26. Would be very reasonable at $3.50.

12½c. each—100 doz. German Fringed All-linen Doylies, in solid colors; blue, pink, gold and salmon; sizes 20x20 and 22x24 in.; this quality sells usually at 35c. to 45c. each.

19c. each—90 doz. bleached Huckaback Towels; soft finish; hemmed ends; blue, red and plain white borders: 23x45 in.; low-priced at 25c.

25c. each—100 doz. German Bleached Damask Towels; 23x50 in.; knotted fringe; blue, red, pink, gold and plain white borders; usually sold at 45c.

This Is of Dress Goods

Dollar-a-yard goods for 25c. and 37½c. a yard! Could you spell "Bargain" any better than that? And the best is not told in the mere saving in price, for the goods are eminently and presently useful, will be of practical value for months to come, and are choice and pretty.

Six thousand yards in the offering. A great many of the sorts and styles are precisely those that you would pick from a whole stock, even in the Fall, for school dresses. The rest are good for all wear except Midwinter's.

At 25c. yd.—Silk-and-wool Fancy Suiting; designs principally in figured bayadere silk stripes over medium and dark colored grounds; 40 designs to choose from; 42 in. wide.
At 37½c. yd.—Silk-and-wool Check Suiting, in medium and dark colored combinations; 12 designs to choose from; 45 in. wide.
At 37½c. yd.—Corded Poplin Velours, in self-colors and two colored combinations; dark colorings; 13 designs to choose from; 46 in. wide.

Tenth St. Aisle.

All the above are regular dollar-a-yard goods.

Then here are Cotton Dress Goods

At Eight Cents a Yard

Eight thousand yards of these, and all Piques,—striped and plaid,—the prettiest 30c.-a-yard goods we or any one can show. You will remember this chance with regret next season even if you can't see a channel for its application just now.

Fifth Floor Shoe Talk

It seems never to grow wearisome. We get new readers for it every time, and hold all the old ones. What wonder when such news as this is given! There's no attraction like that of self-interest and, this means money to *you*. The Fifth Floor Store is an acknowledged dispenser of bargains,—nothing else is permitted there. Such bargains as these, for example:—

Women's brown kid Boots; 1,612 pairs. Fresh, new, fashionable, made in accordance with our own rigid standards for $2.50 and $3 lines. Choose at

One-Forty a Pair

Women's neat brown and black kidskin Oxfords, with flexible sewed soles; straight tips, military heels. A peculiarly trim, stylish, expensive-looking shoe. Only 500 pairs of these.

One Dollar a Pair

On the Main Floor

All brown and tan shoes for women, girls and boys; have had large slices cut from the prices; a half in most cases. Three months wearing time ahead for you, but we must now prepare for your Winter's choosing.

Women's $4 and $5 brown shoes

Two-Seventy a Pair

Women's $3 brown shoes

One Dollar Ninety a Pair

Spring heel brown shoes for girls and small boys; were $2 to $3.50; now $1.40 and $2. May be a size out here and there, but most feet can be fitted.

For Correspondence To make letter writing doubly pleasant. All sorts of dainty writing requisites. First, club-vellum note paper, cream-colored, fashionable, in four popular sizes,

10c. a Pound

Envelopes to match 15c. a hundred. Then

Satin-wove and Irish linen, 60 sheets and 60 envelopes, 18c. box.
Our "King's Bond," blue or white, four sizes: 125 sheets 50c.; 125 envelopes 50c. And a full line of box note paper, all shades; prices from 10 to 50c.

Gold pens, penholders and pencils, at 1-3 regular prices.

Broadway.

Men's Suspenders, 50c. Here's a new proposition in men's suspenders—one that you'll doubtless approve. In the first place, they're most attractive, being made of "barathea" silk, in light blue, lavender, maroon, oranges, black and white. Besides, they're durable. The kid-ends and triple plated trimmings are made particularly strong. And, finally, the suspenders are really a dollar quality, though the price is but half.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

This Is of Silks.

This is by way of introduction to the new Fall silks, now arriving. As a manner of celebrating the coming of the new conquerors, we slaughter their former rivals,—the silks of the Spring. It's a merry war, and all the "loot" is for you.

Nearly fifteen thousand yards of Spring and Summer silks dispute the succession of the Fall goods. This will dispose of them, and, with fair skies to-day and to-morrow, the newcomers will arrive on a vacant field.

This is one of the times when we advise the anticipation of needs, although there is ample opportunity for the use of any of these goods in the immediate present. You don't get such silks at HALF PRICES every day, nor every month, nor more than once a season.

At 25c., instead of 45c.
Japanese Stripes; all-silk; great variety of colorings.

At 60c., instead of $1.25
Rich Plaid Satins; two kinds; on colored grounds.

At 65c., instead of $1
Fall shades of Taffeta with canalle stripes, in cameo effects; 4 kinds.

At 65c., instead of $1
24-inch Pekin Striped Taffetas; three kinds.

At 70c., instead of $1
Black and white Striped Taffetas, with small satin bars running across; giving a rich and beautiful effect.

At 70c., instead of $1 to $1.35
Braided Taffeta Stripes and Cords, with pompadour figures; 60 kinds.

At 75c., instead of $1.25
Beautiful Satin Plaids; bright colors on black and colored grounds.

At 75c., instead of $1.25
30-inch Pekin Striped Taffetas; three kinds, including black and white.

At 75c., instead of $1.10
Heavy Roman Striped Taffetas, on watermelon and blue grounds.

At 85c., instead of $1.25
Black Taffeta Faconne; 5 kinds; delicate, neat designs.

At 85c., instead of $1.50.
Rich Plaid Silks, cerise, turquoise, leghorn, lavender, navy blue and green; all on white grounds; with small black hair-line check.

At $1.25, instead of $2 and $2.50
Rich Black Satin Duchesse.

Main aisle and Rotunda.

Furniture Miscellany

Third week of the Furniture Sale, and previous totals for the month have "gone a-glimmering" already.

We have been trying to give you particulars out the vastness, by taking a few items from a certain line every day. But at that rate we will never get through,—there are 125,000 pieces to be told about. So this morning we go a little further, detailing a miscellaneous kind of richness that ought to make good reading, in spite of its severe brevity.

Morris Chairs, Music Cabinets, Rocking Chairs, Bookcases, Sideboards;—there's a list! And never were good pieces cheaper. The Morris Chair, for example, that is now offered *complete* at $5—cushions and all—is the same for which in ordinary times we ask $6 for *cushions alone*. The Music Cabinets are 100 in number, and they cannot be duplicated at these prices. Take these, or pay more.

25 at $5, instead of $7.50.
25 at $5.75, instead of $8.75.
25 at $6, instead of $9.
25 at $7, instead of $10.50.

Other detail:—

$5, instead of $6.50—50 golden oak bookcases.

$6, instead of $8—25 golden oak bookcases, open front.

$3, instead of $4.50—Golden oak Morris chair frame; hair filled; denim covered cushion; complete; cheapest we know about.

$6.50, instead of $9.50—Golden oak Morris chair frame. Hair filled, velour covered cushions to fit, $4, instead of $5.50.

$10, instead of $14—Golden oak Morris chair frame. Tapestry covered cushions to fit, $6.50, instead of $9.50.

$11, instead of $16—Mahogany finished Morris chair frame. Hair filled, velvet covered cushions to fit, $5.50, instead of $8.

$11.50, instead of $17—Mahogany finished Morris chair frame. Hair filled, velvet covered cushions to fit, $4.50, instead of $6.50.

$2.50, instead of $3.50—Mahogany finished rocking chair; upholstered spring seat covered in silk damask.

$2.75, instead of $4—Golden oak rocking chair; upholstered spring seat covered in silk damask.

$3.75, instead of $5.25—Golden oak framed rocking chair; upholstered spring seat.

$5, instead of $7.25—Mahogany finished rocking chair; saddle wood seat.

$5.50, instead of $8.50—Golden oak rocking chair; upholstered spring seat.

Whole Ninth Street Aisle of fancy rocking chairs.

Note This of Dinner Ware

Several handsome open-stock patterns in English Porcelain are to be closed out. It's an extensive variety,—although not so large in quantity as we could wish it to be,—but there are in the collection all of the many single articles of dinner ware so frequently required. Half prices mostly, though many are even less than half.

Dinner Sets

$10—American and English Porcelain in five handsome patterns; four of them are filled-in decorations of flowers and gilt, the others are exceptionally attractive border patterns. Values of these sets are up to $15. The quantities are limited, and it behooves sharers of this advantageous offer to be prompt.

Basement.

Fine Embroideries Half Prices Embroideries are established in popularity. If the demand be criterion, they know no season limits. The public's edict is our duty. Cambric and nainsook edgings of rare quality, as pretty as any we have been selling—that means much. Goods are all perfect, fresh and white. Widths vary from 4 to 8 inches; patterns vary without restraint. Price-reductions uniform,

Just Half

And former prices were low enough.

Broadway.

Bed Clothing About medium-weight sorts, suggested by recent cool nights and Fall's near approach. There's another incentive to supply your needs now that will be readily noted in the price changes following:

75c.—Silkoline comfortables; $1 quality.
$1—White bedspreads; cheap at $1.25.
$1.75—White-wool blankets, cotton-warp; $2 kind.
$2.25—Same as above, full size; were $2.75.

Third floor.

The Grape Juice Inn Where Grape Juice, cool, invigorating, delicious, may be sampled without charge. Unfermented, non-alcoholic.

Half pints, 15c.; pints, 25c.; quarts, 50c. each.

New Styles In Golf Capes New Bargains In Silk Capes The new Fall Golf capes are shown for the first time to-day. You will note marked difference in patterns over those of last season, but otherwise the styles have changed little, and the wholesome practicality and comfort of the garment changed not at all. Prices are $5.50 to $20.

There are a few of the black silk shoulder capes remaining from the offering of a rainy day last week. Half prices and less on exquisite goods. Trimmed with jet and lace.

At $20; were $40 and $43.
At $15; were $30 and $35.
At $25; were $47 to $50.
At $35; were $52 to $56.

Second Floor, Broadway.

A Magnet Among the Gloves One that must attract many appreciative shoppers. Women's gloves—Tyrol suede. They are ideal for traveling and shopping, and will give perfect satisfaction to particular women. A well fitting glove, and durable. In red, tan and slate shades. Fifty cents a pair, though their equals are difficult to find at less than double.

Tenth street.

Big Reductions In Girls' Skirts. These are so pretty and stylish and so decidedlp cheap that even though it's August there'll be willing wearers of them during the Summer weeks yet remaining.

50c.—For kinds that were up to $2; crash, duck and pique; braid trimmed; 6 to 16 years.
75c.—For qualities that were up to $3. "They are of linen and pique; lawn or insertion and braid trimming.
$1.50—Values in this collection are up to $7.50. Exquisite skirts of linen and pique. 34 to 38 in. lengths.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Exit,—The Shirt-Waist The closing sale. Stragglers from every company of favorites. Broken sizes and odd-lots, of course. August is not half over, there's still a long stretch of Summer,—and prices *average half*.

50c., were $1 and $1.25—Figured and striped percales; striped lawns; full front. Some with plaits.
50c., were 85c. and $1—White satin-striped madras; lawns, drop stitch; plaid or plain; some with plaited fronts.

White Lawn Sacques $1 Comfortable in the boudoir at all seasons. Sheer-white lawn, soft and delicate, well-finished to a thread. Sold without pause at $1.50; to be cleared out

One Dollar Each

Two Styles—First, with yoke of plaits; front and back; lace trimmings on sleeves and collar. Second, with yoke of fine plaits in front; box-plaits in back; embroidery trimmings.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

'Kerchief Scarfs Otherwise known as border scarfs. Fifty dozen of these in newest patterns, bright and dark colors, are here to-day. They are for men and women, and in good favor with both. 50c., and the best value at the price we have seen for many a day.

Reductions in The Jewelry Store For desk and toilet-table, sterling-silver and glass in ingenious patterns. Real art, real skill, real fashion. The kinds that will remain popular. For personal adornment; hat-pins, belt-clasps and brooches that define the term "exquisite." *Reductions half and more than half.*

Nail Files, Tooth Brushes, Curlers, Cuticle Knives, Ink Erasers, Seals, etc., with sterling-silver handles, 25c. each; reduced from 50 and 75c.
Tooth Powder, Tooth Brush Bottles, and Hair Pin glass with sterling-silver tops; 40c. each.
Salve Jars, glass, with sterling-silver tops; 50c. each.
Silver Deposit Cologne Bottles; $2 each.
Sterling-Silver Belt Clasps, 50c.; reduced from $1.
Sterling-Silver Belt Clasps, $1.25 each; reduced from $1.75, $2, and $2.25.
Brooches and Hat Pins, in new designs; Miniatures, Cameos, and Enameled Wreaths; 25c. each.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

REV. MR. MORGAN'S PRAYER.

London Clergyman Invokes Blessings on the Two Nations.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of New Court Congregational Church, London, conducted the services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday. Mr. Morgan is attending the Northfield Conference, and was invited to occupy the Fifth Avenue Church pulpit yesterday by Dwight L. Moody, who has undertaken to provide preachers for the church during this month. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Morgan will give a series of Bible lectures at Northfield. He is well-known as a missioner in Great Britain and other countries. The present is his fourth visit to the United States. Before returning to London in November he probably will preach in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, and other cities.

He is a preacher of great forcefulness, and possesses a fine voice, with perfect enunciation. A large number of members of the Fifth Avenue Church came to town especially to hear him yesterday, and there was some talk of a call to the vacant pastorate being extended to him, despite the fact that he is a Congregational minister. Very few officers of the church could be found, and these declared that the matter of calling Mr. Morgan had not been officially considered. Mr. Morgan himself said that he had not been approached on the matter by anybody, and the idea of a call being extended to him had never entered his mind. He said that apart from the fact that he was a Congregationalist, he had a very large church to look after in London, and had laid all his plans for his Winter's work.

In his invocation yesterday morning Mr. Morgan prayed for blessings upon England and America, and that the two nations, one in heart and purpose, might ever lift up their voices in unison for truth and righteousness in the councils of the nations. He prayed also for the union of the Christian Church "which is divided only by ecclesiastical differences."

A West Hoboken Church Dedicated.

The new Roman Catholic Church, St. Anthony of Padua, in West Hoboken, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Wigger. The exercises were preceded by a parade, in which delegations from all the Roman Catholic Churches of Hudson County took part, with visiting delegations from New York and Newark. The dedication was followed by a high mass, with the Rev. John Bandinelli as celebrant. The interior of the church is not entirely finished, but the stations of the cross have been put in place, and all the statues but two.

A SERMON IN THE CRYPT.

J. H. Canfield Speaks on the Spread of Christian Effort.

The congregation of the Church of the Archangel, of which the Rev. George C. Pratt is rector, has for several weeks past been holding service in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights. Yesterday morning, in the absence of the rector, James Hulme Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, who recently received his credentials from the Bishop as a lay reader, occupied the pulpit. The subject of Mr. Canfield's discourse was "The Simplicity and Reasonableness of Christianity," suggested by the first and second lessons of the day, which spoke of the Ten Commandments and the revelations of the teachings of the disciples. He said in part:

"It was intended that the commandments should be a message to be understood by all. Most of us walk in the darkness, and it would seem that some walk in it, by choice. But let me say that there was never so much light, so much breadth of vision, so much generosity and goodness as there is to-day. Thousands of men and women are making and building up Sunday schools and churches and are laboring in great fraternal works. Such an unselfish effort there has never been in the world.

"The spirit of God is moving on the troubled waters. He is in this world ministering to the wants of His children. It sometimes happens that a man may live a long life and a successful one, although not a good one, apparently forgotten by God, but you must remember that God does not pay every Saturday night. There is something down in our hearts that tells us that that which is good and just will endure, and the great question is whether you will work as hired men or whether you will enter into a copartnership with God and labor for Him and for His."

ST. JOHN'S GUILD WORK.

The two floating hospitals of St. John's Guild are daily taking the sick babies and children of New York out of the hot streets and houses and giving them new life and vigor in the fresh air of the lower bay. Over 36,000 cases have already been received and cared for on these hospitals, where over 10,000 salt water baths have been given. Many very serious cases have been taken to the Seaside Hospital, at New Dorp, Staten Island, for prolonged treatment.

Two floating hospitals rendering double the service of former years, necessarily means double operating expenses in this branch of the guild's work and increased expense at the Seaside Hospital. The Trustees, therefore, appeal to all the friends of sick children for immediate aid to carry on this work. Checks should be drawn to the order of William R. Warren, Treasurer, and sent to 501 Fifth Avenue.

Among the recent contributions are the following: C. F. Hoffman, Jr., $10; Henry D. Dickson, $1; Mrs. Louis Hasbrouck and children, $10; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $25; David A. Ausbacher, $10; A. B. Jenkins, $50; W. H. Parsons, Jr., $10; J. B. Haggin, $25; proceeds of a fair held by six little girls, through L. G. Martin, $5.53; Mrs. R. H. J. Goddard, $15; C. M. Hyde, $100; Miss J. M. W., $5; Julie and Esther, $10; S. Neustadt, $100; A. A. Housman, $250.

ACTOR'S FIGHT FOR QUIET.

Terrance J. McGann of 110 East Eleventh Street, who is in middle life and infirm with rheumatism, and James Redfern of 142 East Thirteenth Street, sixteen years old, were arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning by Policeman Livingston of the East Fifth Street Station on a charge of fighting in the street.

The fight occurred in front of the house where McGann lives. He is an actor performing under the name of Fred Mackley at a Hoboken theatre. The story he told to the Magistrate was that on Friday night Redfern and about twenty other boys of the same age gathered, according to their custom, in front of the house, and with their noise and shouting annoyed the people in the neighborhood. His landlady, he said, was dying, and he went out to remonstrate with the young men, but was met with jeers and abuse. He called a policeman, who dispersed the crowd and told them not to congregate there again. Saturday afternoon, McGann said, as he was on his way home Redfern and a number of his gang met him and threw brown paint at him, completely ruining his clothing. Later in the day, as he left the house, in company with his wife, Redfern called him vile names, and when he caught hold of him to hold him until he could get a policeman the young man and his followers attacked him.

Redfern admitted that he had been warned by the police to keep away from the neighborhood of the house where McGann lives, but said that he had simply ridden up on his wheel on Saturday night and stopped to speak to a friend when McGann attacked him, clutching him by the throat and nearly strangling him. McGann said: "It was my wife, Judge, who caught him by the throat, as my hands are so enfeebled by rheumatism that I cannot use them." Magistrate Mayo imposed a fine of $5 upon Redfern and discharged McGann.

CROWDS AT GOSPEL TENT

Heat Did Not Affect the Religious Fervor of the Audience.

REV. DR. PIERSON ON HYMNS

Condemns the Incorporation in Church Books of Cowper's "Oh! for a Closer Walk with God."

The sun beat fiercely yesterday afternoon upon the great white Gospel tent "Glad Tidings," set up behind the advertisement-covered boardings of the vacant lot at the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. Not a breath of air was stirring; the atmosphere was oppressive almost to the point of making people gasp; but these adverse conditions did not affect the attendance at the service or the religious fervor of the great audience that overflowed from the tent on to the grass or wherever else in the inclosure they could find convenient accommodation. It was a typical revival audience that listened eagerly to the words of the clergyman who addressed it, that sang its favorite hymns with the greatest vim, that ejaculated "Amen!" in season and out of season with emphasis and conviction, and that fanned itself vigorously with fans, pocket handkerchiefs, hats, and newspapers throughout the proceedings.

A service of song preceded the service proper. Both were conducted by the Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, who is in charge of the tent. When the vast audience had been worked up to a high pitch of enthusiasm and receptivity by the singing, he read, amid sobs and murmurs of "God help them!" letters from a mother asking the prayers of the evangelist for her wayward boy; from a daughter imploring his spiritual help for a drunken father who otherwise is all that a fond parent should or could be, and from a woman in a churchless, pastorless logging and mining camp in Montana, where dancing halls usurp the place of a house of worship.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson preached the sermon, in which he took occasion to condemn as shameful the incorporation in the Church hymn books of Cowper's famous "Oh! for a closer walk with God"—the first hymn of the poet's Olney series.

The particular verses to which Dr. Pierson takes exception are the second and third, which read:

Where is the blessedness I knew,
When first I saw the Lord?
Where is the soul-refreshing view
Of Jesus and His Word?

What peaceful hours I once enjoyed!
How sweet their memory still!
But they have left an aching void
The world can never fill.

The hymn, as the preacher reminded his hearers, was written by Cowper when in a condition of morbidness bordering on insanity, which condition in fact was the precursor of his second attack of madness. "Cowper never intended that it should be sung in a Christian Church," said Dr. Pierson. "I do not know just how a void can ache, but if anybody is suffering from such a spiritual void he had better get it filled at once.

"I feel ashamed of my fellow-Christians when they talk in and feel that way, and I am sure God feels ashamed of them too. Any one who has experienced the blessedness of seeing the Lord, who has enjoyed the refreshing view of Jesus and His word, ought not to be regretting the memory of them. They ought never to have lacked them, and if they do they ought to lose no time in seeking and finding again that peace which passeth all understanding. I have not sung the words of this hymn for years. I never will sing them again in this world, and I certainly do not expect to be called upon to sing them in the next."

Another hymn that is all wrong, said Dr. Pierson, is the one reading:

On Jordan's stormy bank I stand
And cast a wistful eye,
To Canaan's fair and happy land
Where my possessions lie.

The doctor observed emphatically that his possessions did not lie in Canaan, and that those who confounded Canaan with heaven did so through ignorance. Neither did Jordan represent death. Canaan was a land of wars, of enemies, of apostasies, and the Lord of Heaven Himself was crucified there.

A wrong interpretation on the exodus has been made by many writers, he continued. God led the Israelites out of the land of Egypt, which represents the flesh, into Canaan, the land of promise, our present inheritance, which is a fuller possession of God, the laying hold of God's promises. Heaven is the place where we get when we see God's promises fulfilled and enjoy full possession of God. The Red Sea symbolized regeneration and the Jordan consecration.

Dr. Pierson gave an interesting review of this wonderful epoch of Jewish history, and commenting upon the ingratitude of the Israelites after they were delivered from bondage, and of their propensity to question even the existence of God at each and every difficulty that beset their path, remarked epigrammatically: "You ought to see your circumstances through God, never God through your circumstances."

CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.

Thousands Attend the Different Services Under the Trees.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 13.—What was perhaps the largest crowd that ever gathered at the camp meeting grounds here assembled to-day. This year the facilities for reaching the ground have been improved by the addition of a trolley line from the village, and the cars carried thousands. They were run as rapidly as possible, and at as short intervals as the number of cars owned by the company and the switching facilities of the road would allow, but even then their capacity was overtaxed. Passengers clung to the side steps, the bumpers, and some even enjoyed a thrilling ride on the roofs.

From the country districts the residents drove in to the camp grounds in carriages and wagons. In some cases a whole neighborhood arrived in a body, using big trucking wagons, with side seats set in temporarily, as means of transport. The majority of the country people, however, came in family groups in their carriages. These are the people who have been coming here for years, while the majority of those who rode down in trolley cars had never been at the camp grounds before.

The morning meetings were well attended. The first of the day—that at 6 o'clock—the campers and the regular residents of the camp had to themselves. This meeting was led by Samuel C. Haight. The next meeting of the day—the holiness meeting—was held at 8 o'clock. At that early hour a few outsiders, mostly residents of Sing Sing and near by, attended.

The grand rush into the camp meeting grounds began about 9 o'clock, and continued until late in the afternoon, and this evening many arrived in time for the evening meeting. Fully 5,000 persons were in the grove this afternoon. More than half of these attended with the idea of spending the whole day, and had arrived before the morning sermon was over.

The holiness meeting was led by Samuel E. Tompkins. The principal meeting of the morning was the sermon at 10:30 o'clock. This was addressed by the Rev. Dr. W. McKendree Darwood of New York. This afternoon's sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Julius A. Ward. This evening the Rev. Dr. W. T. Furgueson, President of the Hackensack Collegiate Institute, preached.

Camp Meeting in Jersey City.

A union camp meeting of the Afro-American churches of New Jersey, which will continue until Aug. 27, was begun yesterday at Glendale Park, Jersey City, under the auspices of the Jersey City churches. The morning exercises were conducted by the Rev. W. H. Green and the Rev. J. W. Ross of Jersey City, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. D. H. Johnson of Philadelphia. The afternoon service was conducted by the Rev. R. G. Wynn of New York. The evening sermon was delivered by the Rev. I. D. Butler of Red Bank, N. J. A special praise meeting will be held on Thursday, under the direction of Bishop Walter and Mrs. Florence Randolph.

Child Dies of Heart Disease.

Maggie McVey, seven years old, of 2,432 Eighth Avenue, was taken suddenly ill at her home at 2 A. M. yesterday, and died before medical aid could be summoned. She had been in her usual good health at bedtime on Saturday night, but awoke and aroused her parents, complaining of pains about the heart. A policeman summoned an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, and Dr. Campbell, who responded, gave it as his opinion that the child had died of heart disease.

Entertainment at the Y. W. C. A.

There will be a Musical Flower Party this evening in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street. Admission will be free.

ASTOR CUP RACE TO-DAY

Columbia and Defender to Sail in the Contest Off Newport.

RIVALRY OF THREE SCHOONERS

Colonia, Amorita, and Quissetta to Fight Out the Question of Supremacy.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—If it were not for the fact that both Columbia and Defender have entered the race to-morrow for the Astor Cups the event would be almost featureless, for to-night, out of a fleet of over sixty sloops and schooners, the owners of only three of each class have signified their intention of entering the contest. The presence of the cup defender will make the race interesting, and it will be a great disappointment if she does not fulfill the tradition and win. Puritan took the cup in 1885, Mayflower in 1886, Volunteer in 1887, and Vigilant in 1893, but Defender failed to win through an accident five miles from the finish, when she had a winning lead. A victory for Columbia is expected, and over a course of thirty-eight miles, a lead of five or six minutes will satisfy everyone.

The contest, called this year for the second time the Astor Cup race, was instituted many years ago by Ogden Goelet, who offered two cups, one for schooners and another for sloops. Col. John Jacob Astor came forward two years ago, after the death of Mr. Goelet, and offered cups in order that the event might be perpetuated.

There should be a good race to-morrow, not only between the two big ships, but in the schooner class, between Colonia, Amorita, and Quissetta. The rivalry of these three yachts has been very great during the entire cruise, while that between Amorita and Quissetta has been carried through a number of seasons. Amorita succeeded in capturing the Vice Commodore Cup, offered for the schooner winning the most club runs of the cruise, but Colonia took two of the races, and is one of the fastest yachts in the fleet.

The club has two courses for the race, depending on the wind. In both cases the yachts will start and finish off Brenton's Reef Lightship, and each course will be thirty-eight miles long. No. 4 is the Block Island course, so called, and is usually sailed in a southwest breeze, which gives the yachts a beat to the windward of about fourteen miles to the whistling buoy northwest of Block Island, a run before the wind of eighteen miles to West Island, and a reach back to the finish of six miles. Course No. 6 is usually sailed with the wind from the east, and carries the boats around the Vineyard Sound and Hen and Chicken Lightships, each seventeen miles from the start and about four miles apart. To-night the wind is from the southwest, and it looks as if the first-named course will be the one selected.

The start will be made at 10:30, the sloops being sent away first, with the schooners following five minutes later. The yachts will sail with time allowance, and there is no time limit on the race.

On Tuesday the wind-up cups will be contested for, Columbia and Defender also sailing, and on Wednesday, after the Owl and Gamecock colors have been fought for by the crews of the fleet, the squadron will disband.

After five days of all kinds of racing and weather, necessitating the frequent handling of light sails, the yachtsmen enjoyed a rest to-day, nearly all coming ashore. It was fortunate that it was not a racing day, on account of the fog, which lifted for a few hours about noon, but shut in again toward night. Better conditions are looked for to-morrow.

FUN ON AND IN THE HUDSON.

Lively Aquatic Sports Amuse the Guests of Hudson River Yacht Club on Ladies' Day.

The spacious house of the Hudson River Yacht Club, at the foot of West Ninety-second Street, presented a gala appearance yesterday. It was decorated with flags and bunting of many colors, while the fleet of boats which lay at anchor were decked with private signals, ensigns, and club colors. The occasion was the celebration of ladies' day, which is one of the principal events of the season with the members.

An interesting series of races were arranged for the amusement of the guests, consisting of swimming contests, tub races, duck chases, spar climbing, and canoe races. A sail up the river had been planned by Commodore Edward J. Ranhofer, but this was abandoned, owing to the lack of wind. The first event of the day, a 100-yard swimming race, was won by L. McMillan. There were fourteen entries in the tub race, which necessitated three heats and a final, the distance being thirty yards. Clifford Peets won the final in 1:05, with W. Tyburg a close second. E. Costello won the barrel race, covering the distance—thirty yards—astride a barrel in 44 seconds. There was a tug of war that proved very amusing between R. Harrington and J. Smith. Both men were in skiffs, which were tied together with twenty feet of rope. Harrington, however, handled his oars the better of the two and in inside of a minute had pulled his opponent twenty feet.

The principal event of the day was the duck chase, in which about twenty-five swimmers participated. The duck, which had been obtained in New Jersey, proved a very lively bird, and the instant it was liberated made straight for the New Jersey shore. It was headed off, however, but managed to elude the swimmers for over twenty minutes by diving every time one of them made a grab for it. Finally it was driven close in shore and cornered by D. Thompson, who had considerable trouble in keeping hold of it, as the duck was livelier and fresher than the swimmers were by far. The spar climbing contest was won by E. Stigeleder, who climbed a thirty-foot mast in 20 seconds; E. Stahl second, 22⅕ seconds, and F. Wilson third, 24⅘ seconds.

During the afternoon L. McMillan gave an exhibition of life saving, showing how the body should be brought ashore, and Dr. Spencer, Fleet Surgeon of the club, showed the method of resuscitation. Prizes were awarded in each of the events.

Sloop Nautilus Aground.

WOOD'S HOLL, Mass., Aug. 13.—The sloop yacht Nautilus is hard and fast on the rocks here and full of water. She grounded at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Nautilus, formerly the Carrie May and originally the Cute, according to the Marine Register, is owned by John J. McCue and hails from this port. She is 35.9 feet long. She was launched in 1883.

Plate for the Columbia's Steel Mast.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 13.—A carload of steel plate for the Columbia's new steel mast, arrived this afternoon by express from Philadelphia. It is evident that no time will be lost in getting the defender fitted with a steel mast again.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Many Oarsmen Turn Out for Spins Despite the Heat.

Harlem River oarsmen were unusually active yesterday, considering the warm weather, but what rowing was done was for pleasure, the favorite resort being College Point, where a swim and dinner were enjoyed. About every club on the river had either an eight or a six-oared barge at the Point, while there were any number of single and double-gig crews.

One of the first crews to launch its boat and reach the Point was the Metropolitan Rowing Club's four, composed of A. Johnson, bow; M. Slater, No. 2; C. Pennyfeather, No. 3; M. Murphy, stroke, and A. J. Johnson, coxswain.

At the Harlem Rowing Club's house the boats were in great demand, and during the afternoon the club's new eight-oared shell, which it recently purchased from Yale, was launched and manned by the following crew, which will probably row in the junior eight-oared shell event of the Middle States regatta on Labor Day: Grode, bow; Jordan, No. 2; Mangin, No. 3; Lennon, No. 4; Burkhardt, No. 5; Schultz, No. 6; Nonenbacher, No. 7; Lloyd, stroke; G. Thompson, coxswain. The boat has been rebuilt and strengthened, and looks like a new one. She was built by Clasper, the famous shell-boat builder of England, and is said to be a very fast boat.

The Nassau Club had a number of boats on the water, including a four-oared gig, manned by W. H. Toop, bow; C. M. De La Vergne, No. 2; A. D. Crew, No. 4; A. P. Vosburg, stroke, and G. W. Pyn, coxswain. Mehrhoff, the club's junior sculler, and the Powers brothers, the club's junior double gig crew, were also out. The latter crew are improving in their work daily, and many Harlem River oarsmen look upon them as probable winners in the Middle States regatta.

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Team B of the Knickerbocker A. C. Leads in the Metropolitan League.

The race for the cricket championship of New York has undergone another change, for Team B of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has now assumed first place, and it is its intention to make a mighty struggle before it yields it up. All six clubs entered for the competition will be engaged next Saturday, and the Manhattans will then wind up their series with a game against Staten Island at Prospect Park.

Paterson still keeps well ahead of the clubs of the New York Cricket Association, and unless something unlooked for should happen, its Team A will gain the pennant. Manhattan II. and Kearny should have a good fight for second place, the first named having still four games to play. The records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lst.	Dr'wn.	P.C.
Knickerbocker, T'm B	8	6	1	1	.857
Knickerbocker, T'm A	7	5	1	1	.833
Manhattan	9	4	3	2	.571
New York	7	3	4	0	.428
Staten Island	6	2	4	0	.333
Newark	7	0	7	0	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lst.	Dr'wn.	P.C.
Paterson, Team A	5	5	0	2	1.000
Manhattan II.	6	2	1	3	.666
Kearny	8	3	3	2	.500
Brooklyn	9	5	4	2	.428
Kings County	9	3	5	1	.285
Paterson, Team B	6	1	4	1	.200

The contest for the individual trophies underwent many changes by the games of Saturday. J. Adam advanced from twenty-first to twelfth place, and he became third in the matter of aggregate runs. G. A. Gittens improved his average from 17.57 to 23.62, and C. S. Moore advanced from 11.60 to 22.60.

Newport Tennis Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—The rush has begun for seats for the tennis tournament at the Casino, and the grand stand will have more cottagers seated upon it than ever before in the history of the Casino tournaments. The stand is already erected and the courts are in readiness for the practice which will begin to-morrow.

Chance for Newport Women Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—The Newport Golf Club has changed one of the rules relating to the handicap matches, so that women can enter and play in Class B hereafter.

"GOLDEN PATERA OF RENNES."

Eventful History of the Treasure, Made in the Reign of Geta, Dug Up on March 26, 1774.

The people of Rennes appear to be a stolid, self-contained, unemotional people, impassive beyond the popular idea of Germans and little resembling the excitable Parisians, who stand, in the American fancy, for the whole French people. But although even a Dreyfus trial cannot shake their stolidity, there was one occasion when the people of Rennes were thrown into great excitement by something which occurred within the limits of their town.

On March 26, 1774, masons were demolishing one of the chapter houses of the cathedral, when they found, five feet below the surface, a golden treasure of strange design, evidently very valuable. They took it to the abbé, who submitted it to the proper Government officials. It was a round plate of gold, ornamented with figures in relief, and several Roman gold coins, while attached to it were three chains of gold and ninety-four pieces of Roman money.

The treasure had had an eventful history. It had seen exciting times, when an empire was being torn asunder, and finally, to save it from destruction, it had been buried in the wilds of Brittany; and there it had lain for nearly sixteen centuries.

"The Golden Patera of Rennes," as it is now known, was first made, in all probability, for some member of the family of Antoninus, about the year 210 A. D., during the reign of Geta. The coins upon it are of Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina, Marcus Aurelius, Faustina the younger, Commodus, Septimus Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, and Geta. The main design represents Hercules and Bacchus in a drinking contest, in which the God of Strength is worsted.

This patera was made in the stormy times following the attempt of Geta and Caracalla to reign together. It remained in some Roman temple for nearly two centuries, during which the Christian religion gradually rose to supremacy in the Roman Empire. Then, in 391 A. D., Theodosius decreed the destruction of all temples and altars erected or dedicated to pagan deities. There was a general rush to save what could be saved, and archaeologists agree that the golden patera was hurriedly rescued from its doomed dwelling and hastily buried in the Breton sands. Whoever buried it, trusting to come back and get it when the Christian heresy should have died away and the old religion come to its own again, was disappointed. There it lay for a millennium and a half, and the Christian religion waxed stronger; and some centuries after its burial, a Christian cathedral rose within two feet of its burial place, and remained there until it was itself pointed out to strangers as of great antiquity.

When the patera at last saw the light again there was a fierce contest for its possession. Although it was not within the church building, the church claimed it. So did the Government, while the workmen who had found it also set up a claim. Rennes wanted it for her own, and the quiet little Breton town was in a furor of excitement for some time. It ended in a graceful surrender by the church to the King, for of course these had been the only contestants of any real consequence, and the Golden Patera of Rennes went to Louis XV., who deposited it in the Cabinet of Medals and Antiques at Paris.

But this was not the end of its eventful history. It had been the cause of covetous warfare among men in Rome, in Rennes, and was to become so even in its secure resting place in Paris. It remained in the Cabinet for nearly seventy years, during which a kingdom fell, and was succeeded by an empire, which fell in its turn. Then, on the night of Nov. 6, 1831, the Cabinet of Medals and Antiques was entered by a daring gang of burglars and the treasure was carried away. After its long and venerable career, the Golden Patera of Rennes was about to meet the vulgar fate of being melted down like any other stolen piece of gold and sold to some Parisian "fence."

But the excitement occasioned by the robbery proved the undoing of the robbers. A continual hue and cry was kept up for eight months, during which the burglars were so closely hunted that they had no chance to dispose of their booty. At last, one night in July, 1831, detectives burst into their last retreat, captured the gang, and found evidence which led them to dredge the Seine under the bridge of Tournelle. In this way the patera was recovered. The robbers, three in number, were sentenced, one to forty, one to twenty, and one to ten years' imprisonment.

The Golden Patera of Rennes has remained in the Cabinet ever since, a subject of wonder and admiration for its richness of design and delicacy of execution, and a testimony to the luxury of the ancients and to the costliness and magnificence of their appointments. But it seems marked for adventure, and may yet pass through episodes as exciting as that in which it has already figured before it meets its end in some future century.

AUTOMOBILE RAILROAD CARS.

They Will Be Operated on a New Line in France.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—United States Consul Skinner, under date of Marseilles, July 12, writes as follows in his official Consular report:

"I am advised that the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Company, headquarters at 88 Rue St. Lazare, Paris, has undertaken the construction and operation of an electric railway between Fayet and Chamounix, at the foot of Mount Blanc. The line is to be in operation within twenty months, and it is to be presumed that the company will be interested in propositions for machinery and equipment. Power is to be furnished by the River Arve. The cars are to be automobiles, each supplied with its own dynamo. The contract for building the road proper and providing the water power has been divided into two parts and awarded to Garner & Frères of Annency, and Richard & Meynard of Avignon."

Senator Ross of Vermont.

From The Morrisville (Vt.) News.

We are reliably informed that Senator Ross will not enter into any contest whatever to receive a two years' extension of his term by the Legislature, and it is very doubtful if he asks any one to do anything whatever for him in this direction. He says he is too old to make a fight, but he would like to fill out the late Senator Morrill's term if the people have sufficient regard for and confidence in him to retain his services. That is his exact position, as we understand it.

FAST RACING AT VAILSBURG

Joe Downey Lowers All New Jersey Bicycle Records to Five Miles.

FORMER ONES WERE MICHAEL'S

Fourteen Riders in a Five-Mile Handicap Go Down in a Bunch—Half-Mile Race an Exciting Event.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—At the Vailsburg track to-day over 4,000 persons saw Joe Downey, the sixteen-year-old bicycle racer, lower all the New Jersey State records for from one to five miles, which were made by Jimmy Michael on the same track on Oct. 14, 1897. Downey's riding was almost of the phenomenal order. He clung to his pace throughout like a veteran, and turned the mile in 1:46 4-5, and the five miles in 8:58 4-5. A storm of applause greeted his magnificent work. He was paced by Charles Miller, the long-distance rider, and J. W. Judge on a French motor tandem.

The exhibition was given as a feature of the regular Sunday race meet on the board track. Five events, in which amateurs and professionals contended, furnished an interesting card. Aside from a spill in the five-mile amateur handicap, in which fourteen of the twenty-seven racers were strewn along the far turn, and the upsetting of Downey's wheel as he flashed over the finish line, the afternoon's sport was unmarred by accident.

Excitement in the half-mile amateur handicap was keen. Eight riders qualified for the final. The hopes of the local contingent were centred on Clinton Ayres of Newark. At the flash of the pistol Ayres jumped to the lead, but almost immediately fell back and let G. C. Schrieber of New York set the pace for the first quarter. The field was bunched, however, over the whole distance, and when the time came for the sprint Ayres was equal to the task and drove his wheel over the line a winner by a yard.

The quarter-mile novice brought out some shifty youngsters, who made a game race in the final. A blanket would have covered the four leaders at the finish. In the half-mile open (professional) the heats were run in a laggardly manner until the final spurt, which detracted from the interest, but the final proved a crashing sprint from the start, and when Jay Eaton, a New Jersey boy, drew away from his companions at the close and finished lengths ahead there was vociferous cheering.

In the mile handicap (professional) the handicapper placed the scratch men under such heavy penalties that in not a single instance did one of them get within striking distance of the contenders. Such cracks as Lawson, E. D. Stevens, and F. A. McFarland gave up the struggle in the heats after the first half mile, and did not attempt to qualify for the final. Downing, the Californian, captured the event in the fair time of 1:56 4-5.

Twenty-seven riders accepted the issue in the five-mile handicap. The first division maintained the lead for a sixteenth of a mile, the second division drew up at the third mile. While riding on the fourth mile, when the field was bunched, the disastrous spill occurred. One of the leaders went down at the far turn, and over him bumped men and wheels in a mix. Thirteen managed to steer clear of the mass and continue the race. The winner turned up in J. P. Jacobson of New Haven, a 150-yard man.

Downey's work was watched with the keenest interest. Once he lost his pace, but regained it in an instant. As he crossed the finish line his wheel swerved and he was thrown. He jumped up uninjured, however. Following is Downey's time as compared with Jimmy Michael's:

Miles.	Downey.	Michael.
1	1:46 4-5	1:50 2-5
2	3:36 3-5	3:43 4-5
3	5:25 3-5	5:38
4	7:00 3-5	7:33 1-5
5	8:58 4-5	9:27 3-5

Events and winners were as follows:

Quarter-Mile Novice.—First Heat—Won by Jacob Wier of Newark, L. Di Matteo of Newark, second. Time—0:35 3-5. Second Heat—Won by W. F. Gehrig of Newark; J. Hemlein of Brooklyn, second. Time—0:34 4-5. Third Heat—Won by E. Rosengren of Brooklyn; John Woods of Kingsland, N. J., second. Time—0:34 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Ben Turton of Newark; Arthur A. Eichells of New York, second. Time 0:34 4-5. Final Heat—Won by E. Rosengren; John Woods, second; Ben Turton, third. Time—0:34 1-5.

King Half-Mile Amateur Handicap.—First Heat—Won by J. H. Lake, Port Richmond, S. I.; G. McGuire of Newark, second. Time—1:01 1-5. Second Heat—Won by W. E. Moeher of New York; G. C. Schrieber of New York second. Time—1:01 1-5. Third Heat—Won by Clinton Ayres of Newark; R. T. Stites of Summit, second. Time—0:59 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Jack Jasper of Bayonne; E. E. Ware of Kearny, second. Time—1:04 1-5. Final Heat—Won by Clinton Ayres; G. C. Schrieber, second; J. H. Lake, third; Jack Jasper, fourth. Time—0:58 4-5.

Good-Will Half-Mile Open, Professional.—First heat—Won by F. A. McFarland of San Jose, Cal.; B. B. Stevens of Philadelphia, second. Time—1:08. Second heat—Won by Bob Walthour of Atlanta, Ga.; O. V. Babcock of New York, second. Time—1:14 2-5. Third heat—Won by Owen Kimble of Louisville, Ky.; Jay Eaton of Lorraine, N. J., second. Time—1:11⅘. Fourth heat—Won by H. B. Freeman of Portland, Ore.; Charles McGue of New York, second. Time—1:30. Fifth heat—Won by Hardy Downing of San Jose, Cal.; D. A. Kreamer of Chicago, second. Time—1:04 2-5. Extra heat for second men—Won by Jay Eaton of Lorraine, N. J. Final heat—Won by Jay Eaton, Bob Walthour second, Owen Kimble third, F. A. McFarland fourth. Time—1:02 3-5.

Daredevil Five-Mile Professional Handicap.—First heat—Won by G. T. Kraemer of Chicago, 120 yards; F. D. White of Lyndbrook, L. I., second, 120 yards; Hardy Downing of San Jose, Cal., third, 100 yards; B. B. Stevens of Philadelphia, fourth, 120 yards. Time—2:04. Second heat—Won by W. F. Neville of Newark, 140 yards; D. A. Kreamer of Chicago, second, 140 yards; H. S. Ireland of Newark, third, 160 yards; L. T. Allen of New York, fourth, 160 yards. Time—2:00 1-5. Third heat—Won by Jacobs Brothers of Readville, Penn., 140 yards; W. J. Hufstetler of Orlando, Fla., second, 140 yards; J. W. White of Newark, third, 100 yards; John Zimmerman of Philadelphia, fourth, 40 yards. Time—2:06 1-5. Final heat—Won by Hardy Downing, G. T. Kraemer second, B. B. Stevens third, F. D. White fourth. Time—1:56 4-5.

Speedwell Five-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by J. P. Jacobson of New Haven, 150 yards; J. H. Hunter of Newark, second, 150 yards; Thomas Adinets of Passaic, third, 200 yards; Henry Welsing of New York, fourth, 300 yards. Time—11:51 2-5.

A Single Flower.

From The Buffalo Express.

A single flower is sometimes better than two. One pansy has been known to brighten a whole house. A young woman in town who takes delight in giving flowers to her friends confines herself as a rule to just one. If the friend is ill she gets one luscious rose, a spray of lilies, one perfect chrysanthemum, or some other such flower. Of pansies, sweet peas, nasturtiums, &c., she takes a small bunch.

"I would not like to take so few," a friend remarked to her thoughtfully one day.

"No?" she replied. "Sometimes I am thought stingy, I suppose; but I have learned that ordinarily I get more enjoyment out of one flower or a few than many. There is propriety in all things. I would not think of sending a single flower or a tiny bunch to a debutante, for instance; I would get the biggest my purse would afford, but when it is merely a token of remembrance, and 'I think of you and wish you well,' of one woman to another, I prefer a few. If it is a formal affair the many must rule. It is the informal sweetness of it that I like for one thing and for another the beauty of the flowers themselves. I have a vase at home that holds a single pansy. I revel in that vase with its posy. Two would spoil it."

Graphite from the Adirondacks.

From The Saratoga Saratogian.

There is a likely prospect that in the near future a graphite mine will be opened in the Adirondacks, from which there will be a large output. Conductor Phil Whitaker and his trainman, Ford Towner, of the Adirondack Railroad, have leased a belt of land near the glen, extending over about three miles of country. There is every indication that the graphite beds are of a splendid quality and that there is plenty of the mineral in the belt leased. Both Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Towner have taken an active interest in the geology of the Adirondacks for several years. Mr. Whitaker knew of the existence of the graphite belt which he now proposes to work about twenty years ago. At the time he sent specimens to an assayer, which were pronounced splendid, but there was not a market for the mineral at that time, as the output exceeded the demand. Now the demand for it is great, and its price has advanced 150 per cent. since twenty years ago.

TENEMENT HOUSE EXHIBITION.

Will Be Held in December and Illustrate the Tenement House Problem in All Its Phases.

A tenement house exhibition will be held in this city in December next under the auspices of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society. The exhibits will include a number of models representing a block of existing tenements taken from some block in the city, a block of tenements as it would appear if each house were built on the present "dumb-bell" plan, and a number of blocks of model tenements scientifically planned.

Each class of models will have appended a statement of the percentage of land occupied, clear rentable area, cost of building and land, expenses of operation, rentals, profits, &c.

The exhibition will also include a comprehensive and exhaustive study of existing model tenements in the different cities of the United States, illustrated by a series of plans, diagrams, charts, photographs, &c. In this connection it is proposed to hold a special competition, open to all architects, for an average city block (200x400 feet) of model tenements made up of independent units, the object being to obtain a plan for a model unit which will embody advantages of economy of construction, convenience of plan, good light and ventilation, cheerful outlook, and as great as possible a concentration of light and air space. And when repeated or combined in block form these advantages will be obtained even to a still higher degree.

There will also be a study of existing model tenements in foreign countries illustrated by a series of plans, diagrams, photographs, and tables of statistics, a study of suburban tenements and working people's cottages, at home and abroad; a study of model lodging houses and hotels for wage-earning men and women, a study of public parks and playgrounds, libraries, baths, cooking schools, laundries, recreation piers, &c., and a study of tenement house conditions showing density of population, death rate, nationality of tenants, their occupations, incomes, expenditures, recreations, pleasures, overcrowding, dangers from fire, health conditions, &c., illustrated by charts, maps, statistics, photographs, and reports.

It is proposed to hold coincident with this exhibition a series of conferences and public discussions of the questions involved. It is intended to hold the exhibition both in the residential and tenement house districts of this city, and if practicable to repeat it in Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, and possibly other cities, and to send a part of it to the Paris Exhibition of 1900 as part of the exhibit of this country in the Department of Social Economy. It is also expected that the exhibition will find a permanent place in this city.

BRONX POET'S GRAVE MENACED

Street Improvements in the Borough May Efface the Tomb of Joseph Rodman Drake.

The grave of Joseph Rodman Drake, better known as "the poet of the Bronx," is threatened with desecration by the march of improvements in the Borough of the Bronx. In order to prevent this, and, if possible, preserve the spot, the aid of the Society of American Authors has been enlisted. The remains lie in a neglected cemetery on Hunt's Point, facing Long Island Sound. Many improvements have been made in this vicinity of late, and among the proposed street extensions is that of Whittier Street eastward. This street line runs directly through the cemetery, taking in the poet's monument and grave.

The little graveyard where Drake is buried was at one time the private cemetery of the once numerous and wealthy Hunt family, to whom Drake was related on his mother's side. The land for thousands of acres in the vicinity belonged to the Hunts, who, as a family bearing that name, are now nearly extinct. There have been no interments in the graveyard for nearly half a century. No one is buried there who was not connected with the Hunt family. The headstones bear only half a dozen different names, the majority of them those of Hunt, Tillyou, and Williams. The inscription on the stone and column which marks the poet's grave reads:

Sacred
To the memory of
Joseph R. Drake, M. D.,
Who Died Sept. 21,
1820,
Aged 25 years.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

Several years ago the grave was discovered neglected and overgrown with weeds by members of the Brownson Literary Union of the Borough of the Bronx. They had a new foundation built under the shaft, cleared away the weeds, and had an ornamental iron fence placed about the grave. On the new foundation was cut the inscription, "Renovated by the Brownson Literary Union, July 25, 1891." This was considered a piece of impertinence by some of the remaining Hunts, for the inscription is lettered fully as large as anything else on the stone. Henry Balch Ingram, writing on the subject, said:

In the near future the pick of the Italian digger may be expected to be stuck into the grave, and among the bones of the great poet of the American Flag and the Culprit Fay. It seems a sacrilege to allow this to happen. A most appropriate disposition of the remains of Drake would be to create a circle at the intersection of some of the new streets and avenues in the neighborhood of this old cemetery and reinter the remains therein, placing over a noble shaft over them, placing the spot in the charge of the Park Department. At least, a safe resting place for the remains should be secured in this very neighborhood where his boyhood days were passed, and where his relatives lived, and a fitting memorial reared over them. Here is more work for the Authors' Guild, which has made such herculean efforts to preserve the cottage at Fordham once occupied by the melancholy poet, Poe. What will they do in remembrance of the poet Drake, who was the very antipodes in disposition and character to Poe, loving his fellow-men, seeing the glory and joy of God in every creature and thing, and joyous and happy because he was one of God's creatures himself, and dying away from a fit of the blue devils, but in the full vigor of manhood, with an abiding faith in salvation through his blessed Redeemer, whom he loved so well?

Drake was the author of the poem on the Bronx River, which forms a feature of Bronx Park. But he is best known to fame for that soul-stirring ode to the American flag, with which every child that attends public school is familiar:

"When Freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
She striped its pure, celestial white,
With streakings of the morning light;
Then, from his mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land."

THE POUND OF GERMANY.

Largely Used as a Weight Measure—Equals 1.1023 American Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—In compliance with a department instruction, Consul Brodowski, under date of July 7, transmits the following explanation regarding the continued use of the pound as a weight measure in Germany and the relative values of the German and American pound:

"The metric system of weights and measures was introduced into Germany shortly after the Franco-German war, but the Germans in general in their everyday dealings continue the use of the pound almost exclusively, especially older people, who in their younger days were accustomed to this expression. All my bills here for meat, groceries, &c., are made out in pounds; and a scale of the newest construction, which I purchased to verify the weights of goods delivered, indicates both kilograms and pounds.

"One kilogram is exactly two former German pounds, and such German pound therefore equals 1.1023 American pounds. If a German firm, especially a smaller one, which cannot afford to employ an English-speaking clerk, writes its letter to the United States in German and orders its goods in pounds, meaning German pounds, and the American firm makes its estimate in American pounds, the result will be trouble and misunderstanding.

"It is well, therefore, for our people in their correspondence with German firms to make a note of the difference between the German and the American pound."

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Defeat the Louisvilles on the Weehawken Grounds.

PHILLIPPI'S PITCHING POOR

Only Occupied the Box for Five Innings—Foster Drives the Ball for a Home Run.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	63	34	.649
Boston	60	36	.625
Philadelphia	60	39	.606
Baltimore	57	39	.593
Cincinnati	54	41	.568
Chicago	53	43	.552
St. Louis	54	45	.545
Pittsburg	49	50	.495
Louisville	43	54	.438
New York	39	54	.419
Washington	35	64	.354
Cleveland	17	84	.168

Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Washington.

The game between the New Yorks and Louisvilles at Weehawken yesterday did not bring out a large crowd. The 2,500 persons that turned out, however, were treated to a fine batting contest, in which the New Yorks took a very prominent part. The Louisvilles used Phillippi, the pitcher who shut out the New Yorks without a hit early in the season. Sunday, however, is Phillippi's unlucky day, and yesterday was no exception. During the five innings that he pitched the New Yorks hit him safely eight times, including a home run over the left-field fence by Foster, the first made on these grounds; two three-baggers, and a brace of doubles. Wilhelm, who was recently secured from the Lancaster Club, finished the game, but he was not much of an improvement.

Seymour pitched a good game at times, but at other stages he was unsteady. The New Yorks fielded good, bad, and indifferently behind Seymour, and it was only heavy and timely batting that saved the day.

Davis began the New Yorks' second inning with a pretty single to left, and stole second. Doyle fouled out. Gleason hit into centre field for three bases, scoring Davis. Foster followed with a single to left, scoring Gleason. Warner, the next batter, hit into right for three bases, and Foster raced home. Seymour tried to hit the ball out of the lot, but could only hit to Clarke. The out, however, enabled Warner to come home.

The Louisvilles got a run in their half of the third on Clingman's two-bagger and outs of Phillippi and Clarke. Louisville got two more runs in the fourth inning. Wagner got a base on balls, and when Grady allowed Kelley's grounder to get away, Wagner reached third and Kelley second. Seymour hit Ritchey with the ball, filling the bases. Zimmer fouled out to Doyle. Clingman hit a grounder which Gleason missed. Wagner and Kelley raced home, but Ritchey was caught at third on Van Haltren's quick throw after recovering the ball. Clingman had reached second in the meantime, but was left, as Phillippi struck out.

The New York straightened out Phillippi's curves some in their half of the fourth. After Doyle went out Gleason hit past first for two bases. Foster then set the crowd cheering with a home run hit over the left-field fence. Warner was out on a fly to Hoy. Seymour hit into right for two bases. Van Haltren got a base on balls. O'Brien hit safely and Seymour scored.

Ritchey led off for Louisville in the sixth with a hit to centre. Zimmer struck out. Clingman hit into left for three bases, Ritchey scoring. Davis made a bad throw to third in a foolish attempt to catch Clingman, and this allowed the latter to score.

Although the New Yorks only made two hits in the sixth they got two runs, a wild throw to the plate by Kelly and good base running after Van Haltren's sacrifice doing the damage. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	1	6	9	0
Grady, 3b.	0	1	1	4	1
Davis, ss.	1	2	1	0	2
Doyle, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	2	3	7	1
Foster, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
Warner, c.	2	3	8	1	0
Seymour, p.	2	2	1	2	0
Total	9	13	27	17	4

LOUISVILLE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clarke, lf.	0	0	1	4	0
Hoy, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
Leach, 3b.	0	0	2	3	4
Dexter, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Kelley, 1b.	1	0	6	0	1
Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	4	1	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	4	3	0
Cling'an, ss.	2	2	1	0	0
Phillippi, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Wilhelm, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	5	5	24	10	1

New York	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	—9
Louisville	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	—5

First base by errors—Louisville, 3. Left on bases—New York, 5; Louisville, 10. Bases on balls—Off Seymour, 4; off Phillippi, 3. Struck out—By Seymour, 3; by Phillippi, 1; by Wilhelm, 1. Home run—Foster. Three-base hits—Gleason, Warner, Clingman. Two-base hits—Gleason, Seymour, Clingman, Davis, Warner. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Davis. Hit by pitched ball—Clarke, Ritchey. Umpire—Messers. Manassau and McGarr. Attendance—2,500.

HOW MAINE GOT BIRCH TREES.

Constables Burned Homes of French Squatters, Spreading Fire Destroyed Pine, and Birch Grew In.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., Aug. 13.—Since the paper makers commenced to build big sulphite mills in the Maine woods the price of spruce timber lands has doubled, and in some cases trebled. Next to spruce, the timber in greatest demand is clean and thrifty white birch, which is sawed into bars and sent by the shipload to Scotland to be used for thread spools. Nearly all the factories in the United States, and more than half of those in Great Britain, obtain their spool stock from Maine.

According to A. A. Burleigh of Houlton, Me., who has spent the best part of his life in the woods as a lumber operator, Maine's birch trees are due to the spiteful conduct of two employes of the Maine Land Office. Some French Canadians in 1820 squatted on State land near the Penobscot River and defied all efforts to eject them. Finally, in 1825, two special constables were sent to the place from the land office in Augusta, with instructions to make a clean job of evicting the Frenchmen. The constables, after turning the families out, set fire to the houses and haystacks. Twelve hours later the French village was a smoking mass of ashes and the biggest forest fire ever known in the State was sweeping north, burning off more than fifty townships of old-growth pine and doing more than $10,000,000 damage to the State lands.

Many square miles of hackmatack timber were also burned over, the fire eating 10 feet into the black peat logs that had been accumulating for years and years. It is a tradition that, after crossing Aroostook County, the fire leaped the St. John River and swept over New Brunswick, terminating in the destruction of Miramichi, where 120 persons perished. The survivors were forced to flee into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where they stood neck deep in the water for two days and a night, while deer, caribou, moose, bears, and wolves swam around them, seeming to seek protection from their enemies.

After the fire had burned itself out and the land had absorbed the alkali of the ashes, about 5,000,000 acres came up to wild cherry and white birch saplings. For more than ten years the two species struggled for control of the territory. Then the black knot, which had been imported from Europe, killed off the wild cherry trees, giving the birches the right of way.

About 50,000,000 board feet of spool bars are now shipped out of Maine every year, and the supply is still large.

Two of the Name.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Tuesday, after an absence of some weeks at a sanitarium, Major A. Lalande, the Guatemalan Chief of Police, took rooms again at the Hotel Denechaud, in this city, and wrote his name across the register. Immediately behind him came Col. A. Lalande of Assumption

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THE VIEWS OF RICHARD CROKER.

Mr. CROKER went to England an advocate of expansion and an opponent of BRYAN. He returns an anti-imperialist and a convert to the belief that BRYAN is "one of the greatest men that America has produced."

It is shameful, it is humiliating, that the people of this city, of this State, and of this Nation must take account of the opinions of a man whose convictions hang upon him as loosely as an old coat and are as easily put off when it suits his interest or his whim to garb himself in other colors. But however much we may detest his views or question his competence to have and express views on grave public questions, we must admit that this man has great power, very great power. He is the chief and leader, the autocrat, of an organization that controls the votes of something like two hundred thousand American citizens. While he is by no means the illiterate and ignorant man that some of his most abusive opponents represent, he has no qualification, either native or acquired, to sit in judgment upon the great National questions that divide public opinion in this country to-day. It is grotesque that the reporters should go down the bay to board the steamship upon which RICHARD CROKER comes home from his horse-racing season in England in order to obtain for publication his views upon the questions of the day. His mind is not of a grade and quality to give any value to his judgments; his education has not been of a character to vest in him the right to instruct the public or to make the public curious to learn what he thinks about the policies of the National Government. There is another and more conspicuous defect in RICHARD CROKER'S equipment for the rôle of statesman and guide. We mean the moral basis, the integrity, the unswerving love of truth and principle that give worth and substance to opinion on public questions. When that quality is lacking the opinion is contemptible.

CROKER goes to England with his pockets full of the dirty money which has come to him through his power of control over the government of this city, a power which he has publicly confessed that he exercises. He holds one set of opinions when he goes away. He races horses for six weeks. He comes back and his opinions have completely changed. BRYAN is one of the greatest statesmen the country has ever produced; MCKINLEY is an arch knave who has got up a war in the Philippines to secure his own re-election, and it is the duty of every patriot to oppose his wild and murderous policy; as for the silver issue, why, that will be regulated in time and "Congress may be safely trusted to settle the ratio." The blank, barren, absolute ignorance of the man about the questions upon which he solemnly expresses his views is, of course, exhibited by this remark about Congress and the ratio, since if there is any one thing that is clear about the silver question it is the fact that it can never be settled by any change in the ratio.

Yet this man has power—let us not forget that. There are bankers and laborious students of finance who could really instruct the public and lay down sound fundamental principles that would aid the voters to arrive at just conclusions in regard to the use of silver as standard money. But which one of them could hope to influence the votes of two hundred thousand American citizens? It is a hideous travesty on republican institutions and government by the people that the common mind, ignorant and destitute of principle, should be a more powerful factor in public affairs and in guiding the people than the able, the instructed, and the qualified students of the acts and policies of the Republic.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER.

It is impossible to read the testimony of ex-President CASIMIR-PERIER before the Rennes court-martial without the question arising, Why did he not speak before?

Let us glance back at the period following the first Dreyfus court-martial. M. CASIMIR-PERIER was then the hope of the republic. As the Chief Executive of France, he had the great body of the respectable bourgeoisie at his back. Like most Frenchmen who arise to eminence from that class, he had great respect for existing principles and time-honored traditions. He ignored the individual. Owing to diplomatic complications with Germany, he was obliged to inquire into the circumstances of DREYFUS'S conviction. His Minister of War, Gen. MERCIER, thus explained the matter to him: To be sure, DREYFUS had been convicted illegally, but there was no doubt of his guilt. "Ce canaille de D—" referred to the prisoner. There was absolutely no doubt about it. MERCIER did not explain that the name of DREYFUS had been read out to the court-martial. It was then that the President of France should have spoken and denounced the illegality.

MERCIER had committed a criminal act. He and the members of the court-martial had violated Article 101 of the Code de Justice Militaire. M. CASIMIR-PERIER knew it. His silence was ignoble, criminal. It matters not if he believed the prisoner guilty a thousand times. His indifference was supreme. Count VON MUENSTER declared in the name of his sovereign that DREYFUS had never had any relations with the embassy. M. CASIMIR-PERIER became blasé and resigned the Presidency.

Three years pass. M. CASIMIR-PERIER is summoned as a witness to the Zola trial. On being pressed to swear to his testimony he says to the President of the Assizes: "I cannot take oath to tell the whole truth because I cannot tell it." Again he refuses to expose the illegality. He becomes the "grand muet" of the Zola trial as he had been of the Dreyfus court-martial. His whole inaction from beginning to end marks him as utterly indifferent to the truth. DREYFUS innocent or guilty—it is all the same to him.

But the "grand muet" finds his tongue at Rennes. Circumstances had so combined as to impeach his personal "honor" in a certain way. In some accounts we learn that he speaks now "in defense of an innocent man." This seems most extraordinary and utterly at variance with the rest of his testimony and his, until now, continued silence. He speaks at this moment simply because he deems that his personal "honor" requires it. That is all.

However, it does not particularly matter. To-day he is to be confronted by his sometime Minister of War. Between them the full truth is likely to come out. The silence of sixty months has been broken. That is the main point. Afterward the ex-President of France should be invited to explain his remorseless silence before a high court of justice.

WALLOTT THE GERMAN ARCHITECT.

Architects may be interested to learn that Herr WALLOTT, who is perhaps the most prominent architect in Germany, has come to America to act as a juryman in a competition of designs for buildings to suit the needs of the University of California. He will proceed soon to San Francisco, where the contest is being held.

Herr WALLOTT was an eminent architect in Dresden when he was chosen to design the Reichstagsgebäude, in Berlin, a building that was to be a great improvement on that smuffy old meeting place of the German Parliament, where BISMARCK used to show his livid, furious face, and try to cow his tormentors in his own savage fashion. The Saxon architect had his way in Berlin as little as did BISMARCK, but his chief opponents are said, with a good deal of certainty, to have been within the circle of the Count. Here his plans were dreadfully mangled; nevertheless his reputation in Germany rests more on this building than on any other, although others there are in which he has been allowed a freer hand, buildings which therefore represent him with greater fairness to the artist.

The Schloss at Berlin is a great mass of building with two large courtyards and a small, copper-covered dome that tells the place of the chapel royal underneath. WALLOTT'S proposition for the house of the German Parliament was to raise a grand pile in the Thiergarten, or Central Park, at the western end of the famous Avenue Unter den Linden, therefore far away from the Schloss, the arsenal, the museums, and the future cathedral. It seemed to him proper that the assembly room of the Reichstag for debate should be indicated on the outside by a dome. But that is where he failed to reckon with a Hohenzollern.

The old Emperor lent a ready ear to the suggestion, if indeed it did not spring from his own conceit, that the people of Germany were not sovereign, and therefore their legislative chamber should not be marked by a dome, which would be more prominent than any other thing rising from the flat plain of the Spree and Havel. Now that the cathedral is erected, the mistake on the Emperor's part becomes more apparent, for the decorative skylight, or cupola, of iron and glass which tells the whereabouts of the chief legislative chamber is a poor substitute for Herr WALLOTT'S original dome, which would have corresponded well with the distant dome of the cathedral.

It is hard for us to conceive of the power of an Emperor of Germany in matters of the arts, because we continue to regard the Germans from a false point of view. We think nothing of NAPOLEON allowing HAUSSMANN to tear whole sections of Paris to pieces, but we have been taught so thoroughly at school and college that the Germans are the great freedom-loving people of antiquity and the present that we take what is taught us without looking at the evidence. The Germans do not love liberty; otherwise they would not have lain down in 1830 and 1848 and allowed their few liberty-loving members to be coerced and exiled, they would not have allowed BISMARCK to saddle a Hohenzollern on them as an Emperor while engaged in combat with their hereditary foe, nor would they permit the Executive to ride roughshod over the legislative part of their Government. Viewed in this way, it is not surprising that Berlin is treated by the Prussian Kings as a captured place; those who defend them can say with great truth that Berlin owes its existence and prominence to the presence of its electoral Princes and Kings, as few places this side of Tartary.

In a contest with such a patron, Herr WALLOTT had no chance; he had to yield the principal feature of his design. Ever since the Reichstag has held possession of the building, in certain Berlin circles there has been evidence of ill-will toward him and his building. This reached a crisis a little time ago, when the guilds of architects and artists in Germany took up cudgels in his behalf. The artists at least wished to protest against the present Emperor's assumption that because he paints in water colors and knows a lot about pretty much everything under the sun, therefore he must be a judge of art.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The report of Capt. MACKENZIE of the Prairie on the work of the first detail of the Naval Militia of this State during its recent cruise on that vessel will undoubtedly astonish and disappoint many who have long held the belief that this was one of the crack militia organizations of the State. Six officers were in attendance during the cruise, and of these only one was rated as good. The discipline of the detail of the First Naval Battalion was said to be bad, while that of the Rochester division was rated as good. The drills were damned with faint praise, except in the case of target practice, in which the men rated as very good. All along the coast, wherever the Prairie has gone on her errand of instruction, the naval militia organizations have been left covered with the deep scars of naval condemnation. This was to be expected in the cases of the raw bodies in the Far South, but it was not what was looked for in the organization which manned the Yankee and the Nahant, not to speak of a dozen smaller vessels.

But for this, as for most things, there is an explanation. It appears that the Navy Department, with that keen, penetrating insight into the nature of militia organizations which has made it of inestimable help to the still young and struggling Naval Militia, selected the present year to make a test of the efficiency of the entire body, with a view to determining its future usefulness. Now, most persons are aware, and the Navy Department with particular and proud reason, that last year there was a war. To that war the Naval Militia of this State sent some twelve hundred men. The existing organizations were, by the exigencies of the service, completely disrupted. Their men were widely separated, and as known to the powers at Albany, the organizations practically ceased to exist. After the war a large number of the men took their discharges. The record made by the body in the war brought in a great many recruits in the year following. These recruits are as yet incompletely instructed in their duties. The annual practice cruise of the militia was counted on to give them invaluable instruction.

The recruits were, of course, eager to go to sea in the man-of-war generously provided by the Navy Department for the Summer work of the present year. Most of the men who had served for four months last year could not leave their business this year. The result was that the Naval Militia went to sea with green crews. It is beyond dispute that the First Naval Battalion of this city was not ready to furnish a satisfactory test of its efficiency. Yet that was what the Navy Department expected it to do. It was with that idea in mind that Capt. MACKENZIE made his report. There can be no reasonable ground for doubt that in the circumstances the report was perfectly fair. The Commander of the Prairie reported on what he saw. But he did not see what the Naval Militia of this State can do. This is a pity, and it is all the greater pity that his discouraging report should come on the heels of the splendid record made by the body last year. But that does not afford ground for public dissatisfaction with the Naval Militia as an institution. It proves only that there was some misunderstanding between the department and the State authorities as to the purpose of the cruise of the present year. It also proves that the Navy Department was not wise in choosing the present year for a test of the efficiency of the organization. Next year the recent verdict will undoubtedly be reversed.

THE MONKEY IN MAN.

It is the season of the sea serpent, but for one reason or another, perhaps because of the ravages of temperance among our hardy coast population, none has been signaled from the Atlantic or the Pacific. But it is also the season of the land snake. Reports are coming in from New Jersey, Western Pennsylvania, and other haunts of the marvelous, concerning giant snakes that pursue the veracious countrymen or select the cradle of the baby for their night's rest. Useless to object that snakes rarely slumber at night in Summer, since that is the time when they slide about for food, and that the fiercest snake known to man avoids him if escape is possible. Fish are sad perverters of the otherwise upright; but when it comes to snakes 'tis only then the god of lies has his big innings.

Poor snake! English literature has dubbed him with the right adjective; for the hand of every white man, woman, and child is against him. Because a very small minority of his kind can resent impertinences put upon him by injecting virus with his bite, every one seems to feel magnanimous if with stick, stone, or heel, the life of the poor creature is ground out of him. The very persons who know perfectly well that aside from rattlesnake, moocasin, copperhead, adder, and blacksnake—the last named not venomous—there is no snake that can defend itself this side of Florida, will destroy each specimen encountered and feel a glow of righteous joy in their senseless work.

The naturalist who told his wife one morning in a sleepy tone not to touch his boots because there was a rare snake in one of them could hardly conceive of the frame of mind in which she regarded them. Her abhorrence of that marvelous creature which can walk, run, spring, climb, swim, and all but fly, seems to be shared by pretty much everybody except those savages who regard everything alive in the light of food and know from experience that broiled serpent is a dry but very palatable dish. There is an innocent reptile in the seaboard States called the hog-nose, or blowing adder, which attempts to save itself from two-legged monsters by writhing in a terrible way on the ground, inhaling air till it is like to burst and expelling it again with the noise of steam escaping from a valve. The pine snake makes a yet louder noise in hopes that the universal destroyer will go about his business. Neither has a drop of venom in his teeth; but both are ruthlessly destroyed. The black snake is of a quick and choleric nature and will attack if pursued; but, after all, the only thing it can do is to give one's leg or arm a firm squeeze.

Because literal people have taken an allegory of the Bible as a fact in natural history, the balance that Nature establishes between wild creatures and insects noxious to crops and vegetation is upset. It is not only the birds that keep the hordes of slugs and caterpillars and grasshoppers within limits, but the night-roving snakes, which are preserved from utter extermination only by their nocturnal habits and their way of finding out holes and crannies in which to hide by day from their ruthless pursuers. Their usefulness to the crops is very little known, especially to farmers. Indeed, one may say of the farming classes what Lieut. BULLEN in his fascinating "Cruise of the Cachalot" says of sailors as a class, that few things are more surprising than their ignorance and indifference regarding the wild creatures they see every day.

It would be well if snakes were given to children to keep as pets in order to teach them that they are harmless and useful in their lowly way. They are not interesting pets in the sense of furry animals, soft to the touch and more or less aware of kind treatment, more or less attachable to one person. But they have a rare beauty of movement and the study of their habits might lead people to grant them a right to live. The instinct to destroy any and every snake smacks of that arboreal ancestry which most men now acknowledge. It is a survival of the monkey in man.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Curiously persistent ill-luck must have pursued the members of the Board of Health, else would the search which President MURPHY says they have been making for the past eleven months after a case in which the "Christian Scientists" have violated the laws governing the practice of medicine would have been rewarded long ago. Exponents of the Quimby-Eddy cult are neither rare nor hard to find, and every one of them is a professional contemner of all laws, including those of common sense and common decency, and earns a living more or less comfortable—usually more—by committing, as many times a day as possible, acts in avowed and glaring contravention of the admirable statute which penalizes the assumption of the doctor's dignity and the acceptance of the doctor's fee by ignorant or vicious individuals whose only qualification for healing the sick is a distaste for manual labor. All this being true, and true almost to universal knowledge, it does seem strange that the Health Board should have had any difficulty in finding its desired "specific instance," but it has discovered one at last in the death of the man CAMPBELL, and if a vigorous and successful prosecution of the case immediately follows it will be easy to forget the mysterious preliminary delay. The episode is clearly a typical one, and while the attendant circumstances are not such as to excite the angry horror which the doings of these charlatans often produce, still they are sufficiently outrageous to win public attention and to make plain the need for severe and speedy action. Thanks to some remnant of conscience or reason, these particular "scientists" called in two reputable physicians when their own exorcisms failed, and by so doing accumulated and made available much valuable testimony against themselves and their system of how not to heal. We found no great hopes on the coming investigation, but it will at least let new light in on the squalid mysteries of "Christian Science," and only light is necessary to destroy a fungus in time.

—As decidedly striking evidence that people not much unlike in most things can hold opinions as far apart as the poles, it is worth while to note the way in which The Nashville American looks at the course of Secretary ROOT in sanctioning the participation of United States soldiers in the reinterment of the men who died while fighting with JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry. The American resents, and says that the people of the South join it in resenting, the presence of National troops while ceremonies are performed in honor of "a cut-throat band," and it characterizes BROWN'S raid into Virginia as a lawless attempt to incite civil war, to inspire the slaughter of slaveowners by their slaves, and to introduce a reign of terror. It declares that the Secretary of War has made a great and unpardonable mistake, and it urges the President to countermand at once his order to the troops. "The people of the South," we read, "are loyal, they are patriotic, they sustain the supremacy of the flag; they have ceased to 'kick' because the Government took from them millions of property in slaves, but they have the right to protest against the official recognition of JOHN BROWN and his murderous raiders by the General Government, and the paying of the honors of war to a lot of cut-throats and brigands by the War Department. JOHN BROWN and his raiders were simply lawbreakers, and for the Government of the United States to pay military honors to a lot of insurrectionists simply because the negro figured in the case is unpardonable and an insult to Southern people." Now, even in the North there is more than doubt about the wisdom of JOHN BROWN of Ossawatomie, but he is regarded in this part of the country as a picturesque and heroic figure, and the excellence of his intentions, the nobility of his aspirations, are never questioned. It is, therefore, surprising, and even shocking, to learn that elsewhere he is considered a murderous criminal who well deserved death on the gallows.

—According to present accounts, the people of Ponce received no warning that a hurricane was on its way toward them, though a good part of the rest of the world knew all about the path of the storm for several days before it reached Puerto Rico, and the result was that the city took no precautions whatever against the hurrying disaster. This, if true, is a very serious matter, and the officials of the Weather Bureau, instead of expressing astonishment at the failure of Ponce to get the information which millions in no need of it obtained, might well be taking vehement measures to find out just who it was that neglected a very plain duty. The West Indian Weather Service was not established for the purpose of supplying scientists with material for discussion, but to save lives and property on land and sea. As for the houses and shops at Ponce, there is not much that could have been done to protect them, however timely the warning might have been, but the inhabitants of the town could have profited greatly in personal safety from the news they did not get. Somebody blundered, and the more quickly his identity is discovered the more certain will it be that no more such blunders can be made.

—In Massachusetts it has just been decided that the sanitary condition of picnic grounds and Summer resorts in general is not all that it might be, and with a view to improving it the State Board of Health has undertaken to make a careful examination of all these places. Special attention will be paid to the sources of water supply, and it is believed that by suggesting, and when necessary by enforcing, a general cleaning up, the number of typhoid fever cases among people returning from vacations can be materially decreased. The idea is obviously an excellent one, for ignorance and carelessness combine to render many Summer resorts far from the healthful abodes they are supposed to be by a trusting public. Every Fall the mortality rate of cities is raised by deaths the seeds of which are sown scores or hundreds of miles away.

—A Boston banking house is in a quandary of a kind which, though many people would be glad to assist in solving, is still somewhat difficult—for the bankers. While the war with Spain was going on the Volunteer Aid Association of Boston raised a lot of money for the relief of our wounded soldiers. Much of it was spent for this purpose, but now the war which the donors had in mind is over, and the men wounded in it are mostly either dead or well. The question therefore arises of the proper disposition of the funds still on hand. They amount to some $65,000. Just why it cannot be used in the Philippines is possibly more obvious in Boston than it is anywhere else.

GENERAL NOTES.

A funny typographical error happened in The Baltimore Sun. A letter to the editor was headed "A Simple Cure for Joking," while the letter gave a cure for choking. Possibly the former is the more needed in these days, though it may never have been discovered.

* * *

Of course, the horseless vehicles must have a newspaper to set forth their claims and capacities, and The Automobile, a monthly publication, has been put forth by the E. L. Powers Company of this city to take up the work. It is illustrated and neatly printed.

* * *

A newly married couple in Portland, Me., who are both deaf, and are trying housekeeping without a servant, have devised an ingenious arrangement for their door bell, by which a caller, when he presses the button, lights the lamps and thus makes his presence known.

* * *

"That young man has a fine army career before him," Congressman Calderhead of Kansas reports President McKinley as saying the other day, speaking of Gen. Funston. He interred from it that the General was likely to receive a permanent appointment in the army.

* * *

The Louisiana division of the Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Association has taken up the work of raising a fund by volunteer contributions to rebuild the home of Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, recently destroyed by fire. All Confederate camps throughout the South are invited to assist.

* * *

Natives of London, Ontario, now residing in Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, and other places have held a meeting in London and formed an Old Boys' Association, with Sir William Ralph Meredith as honorary President, and J. J. Ward of Toronto as President. Annual reunions will be held. It is said that 424 were present from Chicago.

* * *

Dr. William N. Hill has written a letter formally accepting the Union Reform Party's nomination for Governor of Maryland. He says: "We of the Union Reform Party desire the extinction of Government by party, and will joyfully attend the funeral obsequies of all parties, including our own, with the inauguration of direct legislation."

* * *

There is a very lively struggle going on in the Eighth District of Missouri for the seat in Congress made vacant by the death of Richard P. Bland. There are three candidates in the field—Judge Dorsey W. Shackleford, Democrat; William J. Vosholl, Republican, and W. R. Hale, Populist. "Silver Dick" Bland carried the district last November by about 2,800 plurality.

* * *

Secretary F. D. Coburn of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture says that the false reports sent out of ravages by caterpillars are a crime against the State, and the guilty persons ought to be punished severely, because intending immigrants are scared away by them. Kansas, he says, seems likely to suffer more at the hands of such untruthful persons than from insects of any or all sorts.

QUESTIONS FOR CAPT. CODMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our venerable friend Capt. John Codman, to whom the word subsidy is as aggravating as is a red rag to a bull, never misses an opportunity to pass without recording himself in opposition to such an "iniquity" and to blow a clarion blast in behalf of free ships—all of this anent his reappearance in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day in opposition to the suggestion of the need of subsidies to encourage steam communication between the United States and South America under the American flag.

Capt. Codman ought to be informed that a few months ago one of our Consular officers in Brazil stated that, because of a combination between the owners of existing (British) steamship lines operating between Brazil and the United States, freight rates were abnormally high, with the effect of discouraging American exportation to South American countries, especially Brazil. The lines in question carry British manufactures to Brazilian ports, Brazilian products to American ports, and American products to British ports, a triangular trade that is highly profitable and which would be seriously disturbed should Americans succeed in exporting to Brazil the equivalent in value and bulk to our importations from Brazil. This we pay in London for what we buy in Brazil, and help sustain London as the world's clearing house.

Capt. Codman has probably forgotten that at the Pan-American Congress the republics of South America agreed, in the resolutions finally adopted, to join the United States in subsidizing American-built steamships, if running in direct trade between United States and South American ports. The unwillingness of our Government to accept that offer has restricted the development of our export trade to South American countries, and has held in abeyance the revival of our merchant marine in the foreign trade, this latter constituting our chief weakness as a great Nation.

Capt. Codman is such an advocate of free ships that he ought to be willing to inform the public—and I suggest through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES—just what American owners of foreign-built ships he represents. Are there any American owners of foreign-built ships who desire American registers for them? What advantage would they gain in our foreign carrying trade by having American registers? Would he admit as officers, firemen, and seamen aliens on his free ships with American registers? If he will answer these questions, with your permission I may ask him some more.

ALEX. R. SMITH.
New York, Aug. 12, 1899.

NEW SKIPPER FOR COLUMBIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of your correspondents object to the Columbia being sailed under a British Captain, and they are right. That both Captains will do their best to win there is no doubt, but the fact remains that the victorious vessel will owe its success, so far as skillful handling goes, to an Englishman.

The Columbia should have an American Captain certainly. If Capt. Barr brings her off victorious in the match we English may say it was because she had an English Captain, and should she lose Americans might say the same. The match, to my mind, as it stands has no significance as an international contest, but dwindles down merely to an ordinary affair of this kind—of more interest to the yacht owners than the general public. Granted that each vessel represents the highest skill in yacht building obtainable in the respective countries, it seems an absurd oddity that the Columbia should compete with the Shamrock, except Captained by an American.

To make this match more interesting and sportsmanlike I would suggest the Columbia has an American Captain, who shall represent his country as to skill in handling and working a yacht, and after one trial against the Shamrock the two Captains and their crews change boats, the Captain and crew of the Columbia taking charge of the Shamrock and sailing again over the same course, so that the superiority of the yachts and the skilfulness of the men sailing them may be judged. By this method, it seems to me, the forthcoming contest would interest hugely Americans and Englishmen alike and the match assume an international importance.

A MAN FROM LONDON.
New York, Aug. 13, 1899.

The Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The street signs have given the opportunity for many to cast slurs at Tammany Hall, for others to praise many things inaugurated under a Tammany City Government, and afforded many others an amount of amusing reading. Why not try and have the Commissioner improve on the old order and have the names of both streets at each crossing and the lot numbers, thus:

191 Broadway. 1 Dey.	1 Dey. 191 Broadway.
165 E. 31st. 448 3d Av.	448 3d Av. 165 E. 31st.

This would help the traveler on his way.
Brooklyn, Aug. 12, 1899. A. D. M.

HELEN KELLER AT RADCLIFFE.

From The Boston Transcript.

Miss Helen Keller, having completed under the tutorship of Mr. Merton S. Keith her preparation for college in three years instead of in the four which had been assigned by some of her friends for the purpose, went to Cambridge in June last to take the regular entrance examinations for Radcliffe. She had successfully given the usual subjects at the preliminary examination two years ago, and these remained for this entrance examination: Geometry, algebra, elementary Greek, advanced Greek, and advanced Latin.

It is quite certain that no person ever took a college examination with so heavy a handicap—we may say with so many kinds of a handicap—as Helen Keller's on this occasion. As all the world knows, she could not see the examination papers nor hear the voice of an examiner. The natural method of communicating the questions to her would have been to make use of the fingers of her old-time "teacher" and interpreter, Miss Sullivan. Miss Sullivan does not know Greek or Latin or the higher mathematics, and while she is able to serve Helen by communicating to her printed Greek and Latin letter by letter, she could not have given her the slightest assistance in answering the examination questions. But it was deemed best by all concerned to avoid even the remotest suggestion or possibility of assistance. A gentleman was found—Mr. Vining of the Perkins Institution, who had never met Helen Keller and who was quite unknown to her and unable to speak to her—who could take the examination papers as fast as they were presented and write them out in Braille characters, the system of writing in punctured points now much used by the blind. The questions, thus transcribed by him, were put into Helen's hands in the examination room, in the presence of a proctor who could not communicate with her, and she wrote out her answers on the typewriter.

There, however, came in one of the additional points of Helen's handicap. There are two systems of Braille writing—the English and the American. There are marked differences between them. Helen Keller has been accustomed to the English system, in which nearly all the books which have been put into Braille are printed. As the arrangement with Mr. Vining was completed but a day or two before, and as it was not known to her that he did not write the English Braille, it was impossible to make any other arrangement. She had to puzzle out the unfamiliar method of writing. To add to her difficulties, her Swiss watch, made for the blind, had been forgotten at home, and there was no one at hand, on either of the days of examination, to give her the time. She worked in the dark with regard to the time which remained to her as she went along from question to question.

But she passed the examination triumphantly in every study. In advanced Latin she passed "with credit." In advanced Greek, which her tutor regarded as her "star" study, she received a "B," which is a very high mark. Yet here, the time and the Braille difficulty worked most heavily against her. What her marking was in the other studies is not known; it is only known that she passed them.

Helen Keller is now ready for matriculation as a student of Radcliffe College. Her passing of the examinations is in itself a wonderful achievement. No particle of its severity was abated for her because she is deaf, dumb, and blind, and no precautions were remitted because she is known to be incapable of deceit. She sat in total darkness and alone, without the touch of any friendly hand. A slip pricked with unfamiliar characters was put before her, and her typewriter clicked out its quick and true response to the hard questions.

The question may well be asked, Will Helen Keller now take the regular college course? Who will interpret to her the lectures in foreign languages which she cannot hear? No one can do this. No lecture, even in English, can be translated to her in the manual alphabet as rapidly as it is spoken. Her usual interpreter knows no foreign tongue. Who will read to her all the required matter of the courses of reading, none of which has been put into raised print? It is beyond mechanical possibility to give her all this through her fingers. The obstacles appear insurmountable. But that is the principal reason why Helen Keller is inclined to surmount them.

"GET IT."

From The Electrical Review.

In 1875, when Prof. Alexander Graham Bell was in Washington, he called on Prof. Joseph Henry, the veteran scientist, who was then Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Bell explained to Henry his idea of a telephone, and later wrote to his parents in Canada as follows:

"I felt so much encouraged from his (Prof. Henry's) interest that I determined to ask his advice about the apparatus I have designed for the transmission of the human voice by telegraph. I explained the idea and said:

"What would you advise me to do, publish it and let others work it out, or attempt to solve the problem myself?

"He said he thought it was the germ of a great invention, and advised me to work it out myself instead of publishing.

"I said I recognized that there were mechanical difficulties in the way that rendered the plan impracticable at the present time. I added that I felt that I had not the electrical knowledge necessary to overcome the difficulties. His laconic answer was:

"'Get it.'

"I can not tell you how much those two words encouraged me. I live too much in an atmosphere of discouragement for scientific pursuits. Such a chimerical idea as telegraphing vocal sounds would, indeed, to most minds seem scarcely feasible enough to spend time in working over. I believe, however, that it is feasible, and I have got the cue to the solution of the problem."

Mr. Choate and Mr. Laurier.

From The Montreal (Canada) Witness.

We have more than once referred to it as a good thing that the American spirit was introducing more openness into the customs of diplomacy, doing away with some of the mystery which pervades international discussions, and taking the public more or less into confidence by informing it how matters are going. It is possible, however, for even an Ambassador to have too long a tongue, and he has that when his utterances go beyond his information on matters on which he is naturally looked to as an authority. This seems to have been the case with Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador at London, unless he also has been misrepresented by a reporter, which is very possible. In an interview Mr. Choate is represented as assuming the truth of the story so diligently promulgated by the Washington syndicate of slander, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had made some threat of war if the Canadian demands were not granted in connection with the Alaska boundary question. * * * When Sir Wilfrid Laurier used in Parliament the word "war" it was in an argument to show that a reasonable solution of the question must be peaceably reached. There were, he said, only three possible solutions—either war, diplomacy, or arbitration—and as war was out of the question it was clear that a conclusion would be reached by one of the other methods. Of course, there was implied in this an exclusion of the one other alternative, which some think to be the one aimed at by the United States, and which seems to be favored in a great deal of the talk in that country on the subject—namely, to let the matter hang as it is, with no more recognition of Canadian demands in the future than there has been in the past.

Bryan and the South.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News.

Bryan has never done anything to show his friendship for the South or for Southern interests. The section he represents is today more intensely anti-Southern than any other part of the United States. It has less commercial interest in the South and we have less in it than elsewhere.

The South and West alliance is a myth. The West has quit the South and gone back to the Republicans. It is time for the South to cut loose from Bryan and ally itself with its true friends in the East—friends who buy its products and furnish it capital for industrial development, and whose interests are common with our own.

NUGGETS.

Happiness.

New York Man—I have three daughters, all happily married.

Chicago Man—I have three, all happily divorced.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

A Terrible Vow.

Jennie Peacock—He made the most horrible threat when I refused him.

Jack Goldbons—What did he say?

Jennie Peacock (sobbing)—He said he should never propose to me again.—Judge.

Both Shy.

They both were too shy for to marry,
Perhaps you think that rather funny.
But, you see, Nell grew quite shy of Harry
When she found he was so shy of money.
—Catholic Standard and Times.

Had a Sure Thing.

"I got even with Smith."

"How?"

"Ten minutes after he had asked me how my health was I bet him $5 that he couldn't tell me what I had answered."

"Could he?"

"Here's the $5."—Chicago Record.

Perils of the Pasture.

Fair Maiden (a Summer boarder)—How svagely that cow looks at me!

Farmer Hayseed—It's your red parasol, mum.

Fair Maiden—Dear me! I knew it was a little out of fashion, but I didn't suppose a country cow would notice it.—New York Weekly.

To Cleanse Them.

"Henry," she said to her troubled husband, "you know I have joined that new Progressive Club and I mean to take some intelligent part in its discussions. What do you think would be the quickest and surest way of purifying politics in Michigan and the entire country?"

"My dear, I should most certainly urge the propriety of a second deluge."—Detroit Free Press.

AN OLD MAID'S REVERIE.

Albert Doyle in Boston Pilot.

If some forlorn old maid like me,
Should gaze across the western sea
And view a white ship sailing in,
Would it, I wonder, be a sin
To weave an idle, wasteful dream?

To dream the ship came sailing down
From some far Polynesian town,
Laden with balms and silken veils,
And gold, and gems, and spicy bales;
To dream that on its decks should be
A lover speeding home to me!
The Captain, hearty, gruff, and old;
The first mate, wild, and dark, and bold;
The second—best of all the three—
Light-haired and reckless, fond and free.
A perfect man God made of him,
So deep of chest and long of limb,
With manly mouth and dimpled chin,
And eyes with deep fires drowned within—
Beloved by master, mate, and crew,
Who well his kindly merits knew.

Speed on, O ship! your course is clear;
Bring him to one who holds him dear.
A young lass waits him at the quay.
Can it be I? Can it be I?
One moment of ecstatic bliss,
When heart greets heart and kiss meets kiss!

Ah, loneliness! I am afraid
You've planned a very queer old maid.
A word of love I never knew;
Yet, gazing out upon the blue,
I weave this idle, wasteful dream.

To dream a ship from Afric's port
By storm and sea long made the sport—
Beset, bespoiled with fever's germs;
The cargo gnawed by rats and worms;
The Captain lying where he died,
The first mate very close beside.
The second, dearest of the three,
Lies with them—ne'er to come to me!
The pale crew, weak of heart and hand,
Work slowly toward the welcome land;
The listless colors, drooping low,
Respond not as the breezes blow.
They tell the maiden on the shore
Her love she never will see more.
"But ah! his tender memory
Harsh time can never take from me!"

Alone, alone, I ne'er can know
Such sweetened heartaches and such woe.
I never had a love who died,
I never for a lost one cried,
And never for a dear one sighed!
No one who e'er spoke tenderly,
No one of fragrant memory,
No one who e'er came wooing me,
A most sedate and seeming staid,
Unloved but lovable old maid—
A weaver of vain, wasteful dreams.

Sing mating birds in yonder tree—
I wish some one would sing to me.
In confidence I tell to you—
If strange it seems, then strangely true—
I wish some one would sing to me
Love songs of tender melody.
Vain things comparing teeth or eyes,
The first to pearls, the last to skies—
Describe my mouth's curved cupid bow,
My cheeks where roses come and go,
My forehead whiter than the snow,
My grace, queenlike, and queenly slow.
E'en though these things may not be so.
I wish some one would sing to me.

CHAOS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Advice Asked About the Reply to Great Britain's Demands.

NATIVE UPRISING THREATENED

Imperial Government Warned that the First Shot Would Be the Signal for Rebellion.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government is awaiting the approval of the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony Ministry before replying to the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain to submit the franchise controversy to a joint commission of inquiry. I am in a position to assert that the first draft of the Transvaal's answer was a refusal. The second was an acceptance, conditional on the independence of the South African Republic not being impugned.

"This dependence on Bloemfontein and the Dutch Cabinet at Cape Town is proof of the chaos reigning in Pretoria. The leading members of the Raad are opposed to war, and accuse President Krüger of being responsible for the crisis. More than this, despite the war preparations, the Transvaal generally is averse to a conflict."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"I am convinced that the first shot fired in the Tranvaal would be the signal for a general native rising. The imperial Government, I can assert positively, has been warned accordingly, and is postponing the enforcement of the new Basuto hut tax."

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times says:

"The Germans and Americans are especially excited over the new commandering decision. Many who had retained a lingering sympathy with the Transvaal Government are now alienated because of this measure."

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 13.—A meeting of prominent Afrikander leaders here to-day advocated acceptance by the Transvaal Government of Mr. Chamberlain's joint commission proposal.

WAR MEASURES AT PRETORIA.

Arrangements to Mobilize Troops and Detain the Outlanders—Portuguese Hold War Material.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 13.—The Transvaal Government, it is reported, has provisionally arranged with the Netherlands South African Railway Company for mobilization on the shortest notice if required. Immense stores of provisions and war material have been collected at Pretoria. It is rumored that orders have been issued to mobilize the artillery reserve.

It is alleged from Boer sources that the Government proposes to introduce a passport law, aiming to prevent Outlanders from leaving the country without permission in the event of war.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 13.—The Portuguese have detained the steamer Reichstag, from Hamburg June 29, at Delagoa Bay. She has on board 15,000 rifles and other war material consigned to the Transvaal Government.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Times this morning, in a special article on the Transvaal situation, says:

"In the event of war, in addition to 12,000 troops from India, 30,000 will be sent from England, making the total British force 55,000. It would be idle to ignore the fact that, should we, unwilling, be driven to obtain by force that which justice should accord, an entirely new South African situation will have been created."

According to a dispatch from Durban, Natal, the Liverpool regiment, which recently left Cape Town, will be sent to form a camp at Laing's Nek.

SOUTH AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

United States Minister to Brazil Announces that All This Country Wants Is Trade and Harmony.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 13.—Charles Page Bryan, United States Minister to Brazil, in a communication to the Argentine and Brazilian press asserts that the United States wants nothing of South America but trade and harmony.

Immense crowds, representing the laboring classes and schools, have been passing the Presidential palace this evening and cheering Dr. Campos Salles, the President of Brazil, and his guest, Gen. Roca, President of Argentina. The people have been shouting for union between the two governments.

To-night the President of Brazil gave another reception and banquet, followed by a ball. At the banquet the Argentine Minister, Senhor Portela, toasted "The Eternal Union of Argentina and Brazil."

MONTE CHRISTI BESIEGED.

Dominican Revolutionists Surround the Town—No Provisions There—Jiminez Movement Progresses.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 13.—Monte Christi is now besieged by the insurgents and the town is without provisions.

Gen. Pepin, Governor of Santiago Province, has telegraphed Gen. Cordero, Minister of Public Works, now at Monte Christi, to return and assist in organizing for the defense of Santiago de los Caballeros, as he is not able to oppose the revolution.

The village of Juana Nuñez, situated between Macoris and Moca, has risen in favor of Jiminez.

GEN. JIMINEZ CONFIDENT.

Expects News of the Collapse of the Dominican Government.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimines, the aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, says he has received reports of numerous recent successes of his partisans.

He declares also that he has all the money he needs, as well as a thousand men under arms. At an early date he expects to receive news of the utter collapse of the present Dominican Government.

After that, he added, he will go to Santo Domingo as soon as his partisans, who, he says, are a majority of the population, desire it.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS WARNED.

Those Who Instigate Disorder Will be Drafted Into the Army.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"It has been decided by the Government that hereafter any university or high school student creating or instigating disorders shall be forcibly drafted into the army and compelled to render from one to three years' service.

"It would be interesting to know whether the new regulation will be applied to foreign students. For instance, last year, during the university troubles, an American student complained to the United States Embassy of ill-treatment at the hands of the police."

AMERICAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Plan to Open an Exhibition with a View of Extending It.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"It is proposed, after the close of the Paris Exposition next year, to open an American exhibition either in Moscow or St. Petersburg, to consist chiefly of American exhibits from Paris, with a view of extending American trade."

Political Disturbance in Guadeloupe.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from the Island of Guadeloupe reports a trial there of the ringleaders of an agrarian riot, involving the wrecking of a plantation and plant, and a murderous attack on three Englishmen, by 600 men, in which the Correctional Tribunal attributed the outrage to "the prevailing unwholesome excitement fomented by Socialistic propaganda."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

MORE BULLFIGHTS IN FRANCE.—In spite of the fact that M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier of France, has said that no more bullfights would be tolerated, Señor Mazzantini, who keeps the ring in Roubaix, and M. Bidel, the Paris menagerie man and lion tamer, have bidden people to come to Roubaix on Sept. 3 next to see another lion-bull encounter. The Prevention to Cruelty to Animals Society, with M. Uhrich at its head, is calling upon the Government, through many provincial and Parisian papers, to intervene. However, the Government has so far issued no prohibition. M. Uhrich, on being refused an audience by the Premier the other day, said: "It cannot be admitted that the right to violate a law exists on condition that the fine fixed by law is paid after the offense. Therefore the Government has the power to prevent even simple bullfights, and its duty is to suspend or dismiss Mayors who permit the law to be disregarded. The Government is, therefore, well armed, and if it does not use its weapons the reason is to be found in electoral considerations." Similar opposition was organized by humane persons a few years ago in order to put down bullfighting and bullbaiting in Nimes, Toulouse, Marseilles, and other towns in the South of France. Electors in the south had then to be reckoned with, as it is the case now in the matter of the northern patrons of bull and lion fights. Quite recently the new bull arena opened in Marseilles was partially burned down by an infuriated populace, and the manager narrowly escaped lynching by the mob. The crowd, however, had not been moved to violence through humane motives. It seems that the manager's two crack toreadors, Quinito and Algabeno, had not been paid, and refused to enter the lists until the arrears of their salaries were settled. The spectators waited half an hour, and then began to smash things and set fire to the benches. The Mayor of Marseilles has determined to order the two bullfighting arenas, of which one has been partially destroyed, to be kept closed until further notice. A fortnight ago the Mayor of Bayonne presided at a Sunday bullfight at which nine horses were gored to death in the presence of several Deputies. M. Uhrich declares that one of the simplest methods for putting an end to the cruel exhibitions would be the immediate expulsion from the country of the Spanish bullfighters who infringe the law.

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EMILE ZOLA AS A PHOTOGRAPHER.—During the sessions of the Rennes court-martial Emile Zola will remain in his country house in Médan. He is said to divide his time between writing and developing the photographic plates that he obtained while in England last Winter. His collection is said to be varied and interesting. He has hotels, bridges, public houses, and an assortment of tatterdemalions and castaways who are, he says, very common in London. M. Zola laments that he lost several snap shots, notably one of a flower shop, where he bought bouquets every morning for his wife when she was ill. As to the Dreyfus case, the novelist is reported to have said that there was no room to cry victory yet, as the Captain was still in prison. On this account M. Zola has asked his friends to deposit in the Crédit Lyonnais the gold medal offered to him, as he cannot accept it until Dreyfus is free once more. The medal, besides having on its surface a basrelief of M. Zola, has the legend: "La vérité est en marche et rien ne l'arrêtera plus." (Truth is on the way, and nothing can obstruct it.) Le Siècle says that the author of "J'Accuse" disclaims any intention of working the Dreyfus affair for literary or dramatic purposes, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. That, he considers, would be low and base. He is ready, however, to write his personal impressions during his trial and his exile as contributions to the lurid history of the case, which, as he practically says, is tragic enough as it rolls off the reel.

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M. DE BLOWITZ ON EX-JUDGE DE BEAUREPAIRE.—A story related by M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The London Times, is going the rounds of the pro-Dreyfus press of Paris. M. de Blowitz relates it apropos of ex-Judge de Beaurepaire, who is curious anti-Dreyfus dossier is now being published in L'Echo de Paris. "In my youth," says M. de Blowitz, "I visited a madhouse, where the director introduced to me a quiet, serious-looking man who interested himself keenly in the origins of languages, which was also a hobby of my own. We had a long conversation, in which the man surprised me by the variety and richness of his acquaintance with his subject. Finally, much impressed by his attitude and learning, I said to him, 'Do you know where we are?' 'Certainly I do,' he replied; 'we are in an asylum for the insane, where my relatives have had me placed on the pretext that it was dangerous to let me manage my own affairs, which are considerable. They have given me luxurious apartments, as you see. I am permitted to drive out whenever I like on condition that I take a man with me and a guardian on the box seat. It is monstrous. All who have seen me here have promised to take up my defense, and no one as yet has kept his promise. You will do the same.' I protested, and we were about to part. He accompanied me to the door. I gave him my hand and was about to cross the threshold, when I uttered a cry of indignation. He had just poured over me a big bucket of cold water, drenching me from head to feet. I turned round furiously. He looked at me with a quiet, affectionate air. 'I have just done you,' he said, 'an immense service. Your head is too big for your body. You must be made to grow by a violent longitudinal washing down, for that lengthens out the nerves from the feet upward. Your stature will increase by six inches and you will come back to thank me.' M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire belongs to this class. His Dreyfus inquiry is the bucket of water of my mad friend. It betrays the monomania in the corner of the brain."

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TELEPHONING WITHOUT WIRES.—For the last few weeks a party of Italian naval officers has been experimenting with wireless telephones in the Gulf of Spezia. The experiments are said to have been successful beyond anticipation. The apparatus employed was invented by Signor Rousso d'Asar, a naval engineer, and is based on the principle of Signor Marconi's. It is reported that if a ship furnished with the apparatus be passed by another, even at a distance of eighty kilometers, the receiver gives an exact reproduction of the rhythms of movement, while another part of the apparatus shows in what direction the ship is going. It was proved at Spezia that by means of the graphic Morse apparatus communication can also be established between two vessels at the above distance without difficulty. Herr Schaffer, the Hungarian electrician, has now succeeded in telegraphing without a wire between Trieste and Venice, a distance of sixty-five kilometers. Further experiments have been carried on in Hungary with a system of rapid telegraphy invented by M. Pollak and Virga, the Hungarian electricians. The length of wire used was 650 kilometers, and, both in fine and wet weather, a tension of twenty volts sufficed for the dispatch of 70,000 words an hour. The apparatus employed is said to be wonderfully simple, and does not get out of order, while the signs of the Morse alphabet, which are photographically reproduced, are more legible than those produced by machines hitherto in use. In this system the telegram is not transmitted direct from the original message, but, by means of a typewriter, is stenciled on slips of paper.

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M. HANOTAUX ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—Le Journal of Paris publishes an article by M. Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the Peace Conference. The ex-Minister, while recognizing that the problems brought before the conference offered striking difficulties, expresses the opinion that the delegates might have adhered to solemn declarations, which, on being submitted to public opinion, would have acquired great force. The delegates should have done their work in the full public view. M. Hanotaux concludes his article as follows: "The attempt to secure an obligatory convention in favor of arbitration has failed, and that is what strikes the public. But the appeal to public opinions remains a fact. We have now a course of procedure open to us which it will be difficult to ignore. Neutrals have been recognized as possessing certain rights which will have to be taken into account. There are certain kinds of projectiles which cannot be used without some embarrassment to those who employ them, and some deplorable doctrines proclaimed aloud behind the scenes did not dare show themselves in the full light of the plenary sitting, thus losing their strength in a peculiar degree. In spite of all, therefore, real progress has been achieved."

Bubonic Plague in China.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.—The bubonic plague has appeared at Niu-Chwang, in the Province of Leao-Tong, on the River Liaou, near the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li.

Severe Earthquake at Lisbon.

LISBON, Aug. 13.—About 9 o'clock this evening a severe seismic disturbance, lasting five seconds, was felt in the City of Lisbon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—The Casino concert was largely attended this evening by the cottagers and the townspeople, every seat about the piazzas and lawns being in use.

At the grillrooms the night was a beautiful one, the cottagers taking every available table and entertaining at dinner. The gowns of the ladies were superb, and the merry gatherings and the music were well worth seeing and hearing. Among those entertaining were Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Franklin A. Plummer, Marquis de San Vito, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, William Cutting, Jr., Mrs. George von L. Meyer, Mrs. George L. Rives, Douglass Grant, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a luncheon on the Narada.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs entertained a large party of guests at luncheon at the Train villa.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

The Newport Golf Clubhouse enjoyed the busiest day of the season to-day, and from noon to darkness there were many of the cottagers who enjoyed the pleasure of the club. W. Forbes Morgan entertained Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. George D. De Forest, Mrs. Burke Roche, and Bronson Winthrop there.

Mrs. James T. Woodward, Jr., entertained at luncheon at Pinard Cottage No. 1 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict this afternoon.

Percy Chubb is registered at the Golf Club.

Miss Paulding, niece of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, entertained at luncheon to-day at Pinard Cottage No. 4. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Miss Stone, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mr. Humphreys Ownee, Miss Hattie Gammell, Mrs. Barger Wallach, R. R. Remington, Franklin O. Plummer, and Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

The Earl of Yarmouth has invited Miss Little to take one of the characters in the amateur theatricals to be given at the Casino Theatre for the benefit of the Newport Hospital.

Robert L. Gerry has returned from his trip across the continent with Alfred C. Vanderbilt and his party, who are touring the world.

W. K. Vanderbilt arrived from New York City early this morning on the Valiant.

MEADOW CLUB'S FETE.

A Benefit Entertainment Followed by a Brilliant Cotillion.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 13.—The entertainment given at the Meadow Club last evening, for the benefit of the George Junior Republic, was, from a social point of view, a brilliant success. Society seized it as a favorable opportunity to show itself in force. Those of the Summer residents who did not attend were few, and the large theatre of the clubhouse was crowded. The night was oppressively hot, and after a few numbers of the programme had been finished, the entertainment was left to the fair sex, the men seeking the cooling breezes which were felt on the piazza. Critically speaking, the performance was with one or two possible exceptions very dull even for an amateur affair. There was some praise for the tableaux vivants.

The entertainment was followed by a cotillion which for gayety far outshone all similar events of the season. Many of the very young set indulged in what was probably their first big dance in Southampton's social world. Although there was no apparent dearth of women who dance, T. Wyman Porter was forced to lead the cotillion alone, achieving a huge success despite the disadvantage under which he labored. Festivities concluded shortly after midnight.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, the Misses Edgar, George C. Clark, George C. Clark, Jr., the Misses Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Charles A. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hornblower, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, S. L. Parrish, James C. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Lee, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Miss Nathalie Henderson, E. W. Godfrey, H. F. Godfrey, Miss Helen Morris, Miss Ellis, the Misses Hollins, Mrs. T. N. Talmage, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Charles T. Barney, the Misses Barney, the Misses Cryder, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Miss Barclay, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Dr. Walton W. Battershall, Miss Josephine Russell, and George R. Sheldon.

POLICEMAN HELD FOR MURDER.

A Negro Prisoner Killed in Custody at Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 13.—The police are to-night busy with a mysterious murder which occurred in the station, and in a room next to where a dozen officers were congregated. J. A. Smith, a colored vocalist, was the victim. Anton Inda, a policeman, who had Smith under arrest at the time, is locked up charged with the murder. Smith and a companion were arrested for loud talking on the street. While passing down the corridor of the station on each side of Officer Inda, Smith jumped back and struck at the officer, and received, according to the officer and the other prisoner, a punch in the face for his trouble. He struck a bench and lay unconscious. He was taken inside, but could not be revived. When the City Physician arrived the man was dead. A small wound four inches deep extending into the base of the brain was found. The doctor thought he could feel a bullet, and at first was confident a bullet made the wound. If the officer shot the man and the other prisoner and officers are shielding him, but others around the station heard no shot. It was suggested that the wound was made by a stiletto, which the officer used to jab his prisoner, but if so, the other prisoner failed to see it, or has been intimidated.

RESCUED BY "OLD NICK."

Nicholas Smith Pulled Another Man Out of the Harlem River.

John Kelly, twenty-seven years old, of 609 Avenue A, drank too freely yesterday, and along toward night had acquired a sufficient store to make him decidedly top-heavy. In this condition John walked down East One Hundred and Twentieth Street and into the Harlem River.

He was sinking for the second time with excellent prospects of drowning when Nicholas Smith, a well-known Harlem river front character, appeared. Smith is better known as "Old Nick," and is at home almost as much in the water as ashore. He dived after Kelly and brought him up. He had a struggle with the drowning man before he got him out of the water. Kelly was sent to the Harlem Hospital.

"Old Nick" declined to give his address, saying he had done nothing worthy of mention. His friends say he has pulled a score or more of drowning persons back to life in his time.

Wheelman Stabs Another Many Times.

John Henning, twenty-two years old, of Hoffman Boulevard, Long Island City, is in St. John's Hospital, that place, suffering from nine stab wounds in the arms and shoulders. None of the wounds is serious. He claims to have been stabbed by George Gansett of 366 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn. Both men were riding in Hillside Avenue, in Long Island City, late on Saturday night on bicycles. Gansett is said to have had no lantern, and Henning upbraided him for this. They fought, and, it is alleged, Gansett used the knife. The injured man will be able to leave the hospital in a day or so. Gansett is locked up on a charge of assault.

Postal Thief at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—United States Inspector C. F. Lewis of Washington to-day arrested James P. Murray, a clerk at the stamp window in the Post Office. The complaint, which was made by Postmaster Argersinger, on Murray's confession, charges him with having embezzled some $650 of Government money. Of this amount about $55 has been loaned to other employes of the office and will be paid back.

Passengers on the Rotterdam.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, were Mr. and Mrs. Park Benjamin, Miss Gladys Benjamin, Baron and Baroness Taets van Amerongen, and Count E. Odazio.

Five French Sailors Drowned.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The French schooner Pauleboto was sunk in collision to-day off Lowestoft by the steamer Hercules, and five persons were drowned. The steamer rescued the remainder of the crew.

Smelter Strike Settled.

DENVER, Aug. 13.—The smelter strike was declared off to-night.

DEAD BODY IS IDENTIFIED

Frank H. Shaw of Bay Ridge Victim of Supposed Murderers.

NARRAGANSETT PIER MYSTERY

Had Been a Brooklyn Street Car Inspector, and There Is a Rumor that Strikers Killed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 13.—The body of the man found off Scarborough Beach, Narragansett Pier, last Friday morning, apparently the victim of a murder, was identified this morning as that of Frank H. Shaw, thirty-eight years of age, formerly an Inspector on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railway, living at Seventy-second Street and Second Avenue, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. He was the son of the late Capt. Richard Godfrey Shaw, United States Army, and a nephew of Gen. James Shaw of 107 Governor Street, Providence.

The body was identified by Robert H. Thomas of Brooklyn, a brother-in-law of the deceased. Shaw lived with Thomas, and his continued absence led the latter to entertain fears for his safety. When he read the description of the body found at the pier he saw that some portions of it fitted Shaw, and telegraphed to the pier authorities for a more detailed description. The description they sent in reply convinced him that the body found was that of his brother-in-law.

When he visited the pier this morning and saw the body all doubt disappeared. Further proof of the positiveness of the identification was given by Gen. James Shaw of this city, an uncle of the deceased. Gen. Shaw returned from the pier to-night and began making arrangements for the funeral, which will take place in this city. Frank Herbert Shaw was for a number of years Chief Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, resigning that position to become an Inspector with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

He left his home last Monday morning at the usual time, intending to call on some friends. During the afternoon of the same day he called on a business friend in Brooklyn. Since then he had not been seen or heard from until his body was found floating off Narragansett Pier. The timing evidence so far obtained would indicate that Shaw was murdered in Brooklyn on or a day after the Monday he was last seen, for the body had been in the water but twenty-four hours. Yet life had been extinct for so long a period that the body decomposed rapidly after being taken from the water. The ropes tied to his body would indicate that it had been weighted down when it was thrown into the water.

Robert H. Thomas, who identified the dead body found by the Point Judith life saving patrol on Scarborough Beach, Aug. 11, as that of his brother-in-law, Frank H. Shaw, had not returned to his home, Seventy-second Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, at a late hour last night. He went to Narragansett Pier on Saturday as soon as he had received a description of the dead man.

Frank H. Shaw was the son of Capt. R. G. Shaw of the Fifth United States Artillery, who was stationed at Fort Hamilton and died nine months ago. The son was employed until last Monday as Inspector on the Third Avenue surface line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. He had been in the company's service about two years. He worked as usual on Sunday, Aug. 6, but did not report for duty next day. Instead a letter was received by the company through the mail from him resigning his position.

At the Third Avenue line depot, corner of Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, last night Division Superintendent Bolin said that he had neither heard nor seen anything of Shaw since Aug. 6.

There were several rumors afloat in Brooklyn last night to the effect that Shaw had been killed by enemies among the strikers. One of these rumors was that he had knowledge of the dynamite explosion on the Fifth Avenue surface line, and that it was feared he would become a witness against the guilty parties.

Superintendent Bolin, however, said he did not believe in these rumors. He did not know of any enemies of Shaw among the railroad strikers or employes.

AGREEMENT WITH THE CROWS.

The Indians Are to Give Up 1,000,000 Acres of Land for $1,000,000.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 13.—A dispatch from the Crow Indian Agency, Mon., says that the Government Commissioners have effected an agreement with the Crow Indians which will become a treaty when ratified by Congress. The session lasted five days, but the subject has been under consideration for months against formidable opposition.

About a million acres of land will be purchased on the northern side of the Crow reservation from Fort Custer to the Yellowstone River and from Prior Creek to the eastern boundary of the reserve, embracing the lower Big Horn and other smaller streams. This leaves the Crows two and a half million acres and will furnish homes for thousands of civilized people.

The price to be paid is about a dollar per acre in installments. A considerable part of the land is arable and most of it is excellent for grazing with timber on the streams. The Northern Pacific Railway runs along the northern border and the Burlington passes diagonally through it from east to west.

WHITE CAPS IN MONTANA.

Possible Witness in Assault Case Driven Out of the Country.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Great Falls, Mon., says that George Henson of Paradise Valley, near Chinook, on Milk River, is the victim of the first White Cap outrage in Montana. He was to have been a witness in an assault case at Chinook Saturday morning. Seven men masked in white called about midnight Friday at his house, enticed him out, and beat him severely.

They then put a rope around him and threw him into the river, dragging him out again and again until he promised not to testify. They then left threatening to kill him if he appeared at the trial the next day.

When the case was called and Henson failed to appear, investigation brought out the story. Henson has apparently left the country for good. Chinook is in the centre of the cattle country containing many lawless characters, and it is likely the matter will be dropped.

Stabbed in Mulberry Bend Park.

The few loiterers in Mulberry Bend Park last night were treated to a stabbing affray in which two Italians were wounded, and after having their injuries dressed at Hudson Street Hospital went home. Alfonso Sarapeago, twenty-six years old, a laborer, was the offender. He was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station. Sarapeago went into the park, and while looking for some one with whom to fight met Angelo Berotti. Floro Velenambro of 15 Leonard Street was with Berotti, and the men were soon in an angry conversation. The two friends were against Sarapeago; who, finding that he could not fight them both, pulled out a knife and slashed right and left. Berotti was cut in the palm of his right hand while warding off the knife and Valenambro's left arm received a long gash. Neither wound is serious.

Princeton's Entering Class.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 13.—According to Registrar H. N. Vandyke's report completed last night Princeton's entering class will be smaller in number than last year's by twenty-four, the decrease being in the academic department. The higher standard entrance requirements are the cause of the decrease and not any loss of popularity, for more students tried entrance examinations this year than ever before. Pennsylvania contributes more students to the entering class than any other State, New Jersey being second, and New York third. The foreign countries represented are Brazil, Canada, Egypt, England, Germany, India, Japan, Korea, and Syria.

Mail Robbery at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—Discovery of a bold robbery of a mail pouch en route from Chicago with Northwestern mail for Canadian points was made this afternoon by a Grand Trunk porter. The pouch, with a quantity of opened letters, was found under the platform at the railway station. The bag was stolen, it appears, Friday night while in a mail wagon on the way from the Michigan Central to the Grand Trunk station.

THE REV. FATHER NEVINS DEAD

Brought Up for the Ministry of the Episcopal Church, in Early Life He Became a Roman Catholic.

The Rev. Aloise Russell Nevins of the Community of the Paulist Fathers died yesterday morning at the home of his physician, Dr. H. Robinson, at 352 West Fifty-eighth Street. Born in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and brought up for the ministry of that Church, he at an early age became convinced that the Roman Catholic was the true Church, joined it, and became a zealous missionary in its service for the remainder of his life. He succeeded in winning over several of his early friends in society, and even his mother, who at his conversion showed much opposition to his action, and felt great distress, was gradually won over, and was baptized into the Catholic Church when on her deathbed.

His family is an old one, and his father claimed descent from Sir William Nevins, who shot King William Rufus in Epping Forest, and then had to flee to Galway, where the family settled. From that place other ancestors came to this country, and were associated with Sir William Penn in forming the colony in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, David Nevins, was of Puritan stock in Norwich, Conn., and took part in the American Revolution, and attained the rank of Captain.

Father Nevins was born in Philadelphia Feb. 11, 1863, and was educated in the schools there. His name was Hubbard Russell Nevins, but on joining the Catholic priesthood he adopted the name of Aloise. He received his early education in Philadelphia, and was then sent to the Protestant Episcopal Seminary at Annandale, N. Y., to study for the ministry. He was a diligent student, and while there he formed a close friendship with one of the professors, and together they studied and discussed the works of the early fathers of the Church. Gradually they came to the conclusion that the Roman Catholic was the true Church of God on earth. They reared a small altar in his room, and in secret they performed their devotions according to the ritual of the Catholic Church, and kept as much aloof as possible from the other students.

Both went to Albany in the Spring of 1875, and were there publicly received into the Roman Catholic Church. The following Autumn Father Nevins went to Troy to enter the Roman Catholic Seminary there, but had to leave for a while, on account of his health breaking down. The next Summer he came to New York, to the Paulists' community, and carried on his studies here, and was ordained a priest in 1879.

During the early years of his priesthood he was connected with the Parish of St. Paul the Apostle, and then he devoted ten years to missionary work in the United States and Canada. In 1890 he was appointed Superior and Novice Master of St. Thomas's College, in Washington, and there he remained four years. His health gave way, and he returned to parish work in New York. His health did not improve, but, on the contrary, kept declining, and his physicians advised a change of climate to San Francisco, where he went last Summer. At San Francisco he pursued his labors with zeal.

He returned East last March, staid two weeks in this city, and was advised to go to Siasconset, on Nantucket Island, where his brother and family were summering. But he continued sinking, and nearly five weeks ago he made his final return to New York. Here he rallied slightly, and then came a change for the worse. He had a stroke of paralysis, and toasted away. He was an authority on the rubrics of the Catholic Church and preached many sermons.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue. The office for the dead will begin at 9 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. The funeral will be private.

TWO WOMEN TAKE STRYCHNINE

Substitute for Headache Powders Taken by Mistake Kills One and the Other May Die.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Samuel Sagarin, aged twenty-two, and Mrs. George Gasper, aged thirty-eight, of Adams, took strychnine in mistake for headache powders last night, and as a result Mrs. Gasper died three-quarters of an hour afterward and Mrs. Sagarin's condition is critical.

Mrs. Gasper was visiting Mrs. Sagarin, and as each woman complained of a headache Mrs. Sagarin procured the supposed powders, a quantity of which she had in the house. A few minutes afterward a neighbor noticed the illness of her companions and the mistake was discovered. Doctors were summoned, but Mrs. Gasper was dead before any of them arrived. She had only been in the town a short time, having returned from Burlington, Vt., where her husband deserted her. She leaves a daughter eight years old.

WEDDING GOWNS BURNED.

East Side Belles Faint at Destruction in S. Leinhardt's Shop.

A lamp exploded last night in the two-story building at 234 Delancey Street and caused a property loss of $600. For a while it was rumored that a watchman had been burned to death and there was much excitement.

I. Goldsmith, a manufacturer of pine coffins, occupied the first floor and basement of the building. In strange contrast to this industry was the one on the floor above where S. Leinhardt, the "Worth" of New York's east side, the maker of all the wedding outfits of that part of the city's belles, had his shop.

Jacob Crul, a watchman employed by Goldsmith, was in the basement and overturned his lamp. The blaze spread rapidly, and the flames, shooting out of the basement, set fire to several adjoining awnings. The rumor started that the watchman had been burned and a great crowd collected.

The firemen made a thorough examination of the basement after putting out the flames, but found no trace of Crul. They found the rear door open, and it is believed he made his escape after causing the fire.

The news that "Leinhardt's" was on fire spread through the neighborhood, and for blocks with marvelous speed and from all directions came running prospective, sorrowing brides. Two young women who are to be married to-night fainted when they saw the destruction, and had to be carried away. Others having gowns in all stages of manufacture surrounded the firemen and begged that their particular outfit be rescued.

The loss to each is comparatively heavy, as none was insured, and it is unknown whether the dressmaker had taken any steps to protect his patrons in such an emergency.

Young Man Killed by Lightning.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 13.—George H. Barber of Peru, eighteen years old, was killed by lightning in last night's thunderstorm. He was standing in a barn.

The Revival of Coral.

From The Jewelers' Circular.

Coral beads used to be considered the correct and necessary thing to wear with muslin gowns and other pretty, old-fashioned toilets appropriated by the present fashion. Perhaps, also, if there be one color in jewelry as to the beauty of which all tastes, from the least cultivated to that of the connoisseur, accord, it is for red in its various tones. Its revival began in the favorite old form of beads. It has found its best field again in the fashionable long chains, and it is in this line that jewelers make their principal display. Next to chains in extent of display come brooches and pins. A dainty new fancy noted is the combination of pearls and coral in one or two fine brooches, the design being a crescent inclosing a star. An establishment catering to the finest trade reports coral unequivocally as "coming in," and displays a variety of chains and some new designs in pins and brooches.

Prospective Relationship.

From The Portland (Me.) Courier.

A bright-eyed little girl sat a few seats in front of me in the new belt line car last night. She was accompanied by a young woman, evidently her mother, and a young man who was very attentive to the latter. The car was crowded, and the young man held the girl on his knee. She waved her hands about aimlessly, and as the car stopped with a jerk she knocked the young man's hat into the lap of a woman behind. The woman handed it back.

"Take care, little one," she said, playfully, "you'll spoil papa's hat."

The child looked up and answered in a shrill, piercing voice that nobody in the car could pretend not to hear:

"He ain't my papa, but he's going to be."

Only one thing in the car was redder than the mother's cheeks. It was the young man's face.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. H. H. Birkins.

The Rev. H. H. Birkins, sixty-five years old, pastor of the West Farms Methodist Episcopal Church, died Saturday in St. Luke's Hospital after a lingering illness. Death was due to gangrene poisoning, brought about by a complication of internal troubles. Mr. Birkins was born at Fishkill, N. Y., and was educated in the schools and academies of Dutchess County. At an early age he evinced a liking for the Church, and at the age of twenty was licensed to preach, his first appointment being in Germantown, N. Y. While in charge of this church he married Miss Amanda Reeves, who died about fifteen years ago.

After remaining several years in Germantown he received appointments in Massachusetts, and later in various towns along the Hudson River. He was at one time pastor of the Thirtieth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Lexington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Of late years, however, his health had been poor, and he had been appointed to the smaller churches in suburban towns. Last April he was appointed to the pastorate of the West Farms church, but had not occupied the pulpit more than a dozen times when his health failed him. In June he went to Greenwood in order to recuperate. He failed continually, however, and was threatened with gangrene.

On Thursday last he was brought to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ackerman, 369 Lenox Avenue, and a consultation was held. It was decided to send him to St. Luke's Hospital, where the surgeons, finding that gangrene had set in at the ankle of the right foot, decided that the only chance to save his life was to amputate the right leg above the knee. This was done Thursday afternoon, and he continued to improve until Saturday noon, when there was a change, and he sank rapidly, dying at 5 o'clock, the poison having permeated the system. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Susan Ward of Sing Sing, N. Y., whom he married several years ago, and six children, the eldest of which is Dr. Ernest R. Birkins, Principal of Public School No. 10. Funeral services will be held to-morrow in the Germantown Methodist Episcopal Church, in Germantown, N. Y.

John O'Donnell.

John O'Donnell, for many years a prominent figure in Republican State politics, died on Friday, from diabetes, at his home, at Eighty-sixth Street and Bay Twentieth Streets, Brooklyn. He was seventy-one years old, and was born in Washington County. In early life he was a tailor, and then a builder at Lowville, N. Y., and subsequently founded The Lowville Times. He was elected to the Assembly in 1863, and two years later became a State Senator, serving four years. He was credited with being the father of the local option policy. He became Internal Revenue Collector for his district in 1869, and Clerk of the Assembly in 1872. Mr. O'Donnell was, perhaps, best known as State Railroad Commissioner. He was appointed in 1883, on the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, the Board of Trade, and the Anti-Monopoly League. His confirmation was bitterly opposed in the Senate by certain railroad companies, but he was finally confirmed, after a contest lasting several weeks, by a vote of twenty-six to two. He located in New York about five years ago, and became President of the O'Donnell Steel Track Company. He was a friend of Roscoe Conkling, and was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He was twice married, his second wife being Martha B. Dickinson, prominent in temperance work.

Nicholas Botassi.

Nicholas Botassi, son of the Greek Consul General in this city, died in Wiessenburg, Switzerland, on Thursday of pneumonia. He was born in New Orleans, La., thirty-three years ago. At the age of twelve he was sent to Athens, Greece, to complete his Greek studies, and having gone through college, he went to Paris and entered the school of civil engineers in the Ecole Centrale, a Government institution. He was graduated with high honors four years later, and taken at once as chemical engineer

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

THOMPSON, TENNEY & CRAWFORD.
BANKERS.
35 NASSAU STREET.
Investment Bonds

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK.
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 286 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
BANKERS,
45 and 47 Wall St., N. Y. 89 State St., Boston.
Specialists in Investment Securities and monthly dividend paying Zinc Stocks.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight.
We do not buy or sell stocks on a margin. Accounts of investors solicited.
Write for List of Desirable Investments.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 5 to 5 per cent. margin.
1,000 bushels and upward, 3 to 5 per cent. margin. WHEAT
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Branch Offices } 621 Broadway. 30 West 23d St.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

Office of the Mississippi River Bridge Co.,
CHICAGO, Ill., July 28, 1899.
Owners of bonds of the Mississippi River Bridge Company are hereby notified that the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered: 97, 94, 197, 232, 277, 360, 414, 477, 552 and 668 to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of sinking fund payment due October 1st, 1899.
Said bonds to be redeemed at the office of Messrs. Guyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine street, New York city.
Interest on bonds designated as above will cease October 1st, 1899.
H. E. R. WOOD, Treasurer.

National Tube Company.
The Transfer Books and the Stock Ledgers of both the Preferred Stock and the Common Stock of the National Tube Company will, in accordance with a vote of its Board of Directors, be closed from two o'clock P. M. Aug. 15th, 1899, until ten o'clock A. M. Sept. 1st, 1899, for the purpose of exchanging the permanent certificates of stock for the temporary certificates now held by its stockholders.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000
FIRST MORTGAGE 5%
50-Year Gold Bonds of
The Michigan Lake Superior Power Co.

OFFICE, WEST END TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated under the Laws of Michigan. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st, at THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO., Philadelphia, Trustee.
Bonds in Denominations of $1,000 and $500
Price PAR and accrued interest.

OFFICERS.
E. V. DOUGLAS.....President. F. S. LEWIS.....Treasurer.
F. H. CLERGUE.....Vice-President. W. P. DOUGLAS.....Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
T. C. SEARCH.....Treasurer of John B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia, and President of National Association of Manufacturers of America.
HARRY A. BERWIND.....Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., Philadelphia.
JOHN PITCAIRN.....President of The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Philadelphia.
JAMES BUTTERWORTH.....President of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia.
HON. LYNDE HARRISON. New Haven, Connecticut.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.....President of The Provident Life & Trust Co., Philadelphia.
JAMES S. SWARTZ.....Treasurer of International Navigation Co., Philadelphia.

COUNSEL.
HON. LYNDE HARRISON..New Haven, Connecticut.
HON. H. M. OREN.....Attorney General of the State of Michigan, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.
ALFRED P. BOLLER.....New York, N. Y. ALFRED NOBLE.....Chicago, Ill.
JOHN BOGART.....New York, N. Y.

These bonds, all of which have been underwritten, are **ALL THAT REMAIN UNSOLD OF A TOTAL ISSUE OF $2,500,000**, secured by a first mortgage on all of the real estate now owned, or which may be hereafter acquired in the City of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, by the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company, and also upon the hydraulic development of Sixty thousand (60,000) horse-power, now under construction upon a portion of the aforesaid real estate. Also upon all rents, revenues, and franchises accruing to the said Company. Maps of real estate, showing Hydraulic Canal, are on file with the undersigned for inspection.

The proceeds of the entire issue of $2,500,000 of bonds herein referred to are being used in payment for real estate, and to cover the cost of completion of construction of the extensive hydraulic power development of sixty thousand (60,000) horse-power, which is to be fully completed next spring—1900.

The Company has already leased to entirely responsible tenants for a period of twenty-five (25) years, with the privilege of renewal for like periods of twenty-five (25) years at the option of the tenants, all of the power from this development, which will yield the Company annually **the sum of $537,500.**

AS ADDITIONAL SECURITY TO THE BONDHOLDERS, and to insure the payment of interest, one of the contracts above referred to, **YIELDING AN ANNUAL RENTAL OF $200,000,** has been assigned to The Provident Life and Trust Company, Trustee, for this issue of bonds.

From the foregoing it will be seen that existing contracts for the lease of power will yield an income considerably in excess of three times the interest on this bond issue.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Bond issue		$2,500,000
Revenue: Rental arising from contracts executed with responsible tenants, annually	$537,500	
Interest on bond issue, 5 per cent. per annum	$175,000	
Operation and depreciation	50,000	225,000
SURPLUS AFTER PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND EXPENSES		$312,500

The Company will also receive substantial returns from the development of its large real estate possessions in the City of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, not occupied by its canal and power-house. Also from the rental of its wharves, which are extensive, offering superior facilities for shipping.

This is without doubt the cheapest and most reliable water power in existence. Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world, is the "Mill Pond," its only outlet being through the St. Mary's River (which is the navigable channel between Lake Superior and the lower lakes), and all of its waters being consequently available for the creation of power at Sault Ste. Marie. The head of water at all seasons of the year is perfectly uniform, not being subject to fluctuation at different seasons, as is the case with most water powers. On account of its very advantageous geographical location, the property mortgaged to secure these bonds will be sure to continually appreciate in value, and the perpetual use of the power is assured by the existence of the great natural resources of timber and minerals surrounding this location, which require in their manufacture the use of great power. Application will be made to list the bonds of the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THESE BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED UNTIL 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON OF AUGUST 15TH.

Price par and accrued interest. Check for 10 per cent. to accompany each subscription.

Allotments will be made as promptly as possible. The right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscriptions earlier than the said time, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

Subscriptions Will Be Received By
ORVIS BROTHERS & CO.,
AND UPTOWN BY 44 BROADWAY.
THE COLONIAL BANK,
COR. 83D STREET & COLUMBUS AVE.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
Capital Paid In.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 500,000
ALLOWS interest on deposits.
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Registrar and Transfer Agents.
Collects incomes for persons residing in foreign countries.
FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES for the Island of Cuba. Branches at SANTIAGO and HAVANA. CUBAN EXCHANGE and COLLECTIONS.
OFFICERS:
ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....President
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JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
ST. PAUL BUILDING.
222 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
OFFICERS:
JOHN B. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne.	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dumar.
Percival Kane,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown.	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard
	W. Seward Webb.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
To the holders of the securities of above-named and its terminal companies:
Your Committee deem it essential for the preservation of value of your securities:
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all of the securities aected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
AUGUST HECKSCHER (New York.)
EDW'D WAGNER (Berlin, Germany.)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Sinking Fund Mtge. Bonds
OF THE
Braddock Gas & Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated February 1st, 1893, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Sinking Fund Gold Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
BRADDOCK GAS & LIGHT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated February 1st, 1898, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par, accrued interest, and a premium of five per-centum on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered 251 to 400, both inclusive.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
McKeesport Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated May 1st, 1893, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of the said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

Bond Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City of Williamsport, Pa., until Thursday, August 17th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon for the purchase of $500,000 refunding coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, free of all taxes to be dated September 1, 1899, redeemable on and after September 1, 1906, and payable September 1, 1929. Proposals will be received for the whole or any portion of said amount to be issued, the city, reserving the right to reject any or all bids. A certified check payable to Edward L. Taylor, City Treasurer, of one per cent. of the amount bid for, must accompany each bid to guarantee bona fides of bid.

Proposals must be sealed and addressed to "Bond Committee of Councils, Williamsport, Pa."

H. C. KEEFER,
J. B. EMERY,
H. G. TROXELL,
Bond Committee.

July 28, 1899.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1335 Franklin.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

One indication appears of changing dispositions upon the part of the professional speculative contingent on the Stock Exchange—an indication reflected by the suddenly developed industry of forming pools. Traders who have been ramming and jamming the market for months past without much profit to themselves are taking the other side by the process of joining in these pools which have for their object efforts to advance market quotations.

Almost every group of securities on the Stock Exchange has or is likely soon to have its own pool of booming speculators; and in some stocks two, three and more are at work or preparing.

Especially in the industrial list is this new evidence of Wall Street interest. In that part of the market appears also what in some quarters is rated as of extraordinary importance—the active cooperation of conspicuous Standard Oil magnates. The same capitalists figure also in a number of the lower-priced railroad stocks, notably those of properties which during recent years have been reorganized.

***

It is one of the problems over which Wall Street philosophers love to argue in abstractions—as to whether or not the operations of such pools are helpful or hurtful to the market. It is by objectors urged that they tend to create an artificial situation, that they subordinate natural elements, that they are continually inviting setbacks and collapse; that they do not represent purchases reflecting any investment sentiment whatsoever; that they are simply efforts to work up quotations utterly careless of whether or not stability follows; and in the end, so the adverse argument runs, the successful pool has for its chief boast the fact that through adroit management it has been able to "work" the public, by unloading at prices made possible only through manipulation and which, of course, are not calculated to stand subsequent natural tests.

As against this view they who form pools and run them do not offer much that would sound well in a primer of advice to the young; but they do urge that nothing else in Wall Street quite so easily makes money for those who participate—provided, of course, that the pool's purpose is accomplished, which quite frequently it is not.

Logic and morals aside—and participants in pools can sometimes forego both—one certainty there is: The average pool makes activity. To the broker it offers exceptional commissions; it induces other speculation; it helps sentiment, promotes confidence—makes Wall Street much satisfied with itself. As to the factor of activity so contributed there can be no doubt. As to the lasting quality of general market helpfulness more room appears for debate. But while the logicians proceed with their pros and cons it seems just now to be the probability that Wall Street will have illustrations in practice. Not in many a day has the tendency toward pools been so pronounced.

Not in years have there been such substantial business foundations for buyers of stocks—whether in pools or out of pools.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Welsbach Commercial Company announces a dividend, details of which will be found in another column.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	77
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38
Oats, No. 2 mixed	27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	6½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5¾
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K., prime	24
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	27.75
Tallow, prime	4⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	6⅝
Lard, prime	5.57½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	20.50
Butter, Western creamery	19½

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Flour—Winter patents, $3.45@$3.55; Straights, $3@$3.25; Spring specials, $4.10; Spring patents, $3.30@$3.60; straights, $2.70@$3.10; bakers, $2.20@$2.50; No. 2 Spring wheat, 69¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67½@69¼c; No. 2 red, 70½c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31½@32½c; No. 2 oats, 21@21½c; No. 2 white, 23@23¾; No. 3 white, 22¼@23¾; No. 2 rye, 54½@55½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.01; Northwest, $1.03½; prime timothy seed, $2.25@$2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $7.50@$8.30; lard, per 100 lb, $5.10@$5.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.80@$5.10; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.30@$5.35; clover, contract grade, $6.30@$6.35.

COTTON.—All the bull factors which have been recently controlling the cotton market were in full force again Saturday. Indeed, advices from the southwestern division of the cotton belt, especially the accounts from Texas, were, if anything, still more bullish. At the best point prices showed a gain of 8 points on the closing figures of Friday, or an advance of about 50 since the advance originated. October prices declined from 6.15 to 6.02, and January from 6.31 to 6.18. The market was finally steady at a net decline of 3@5 points.

Contract prices in the local market ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.91	5.92	5.91	5.86@5.89
September	5.93	5.95	5.85	5.85@5.90
October	6.11	6.15	6.02	6.06@6.07
November	6.20	6.23	6.08	6.11@6.12
December	6.26	6.27	6.13	6.16@6.17
January	6.31	6.31	6.16	6.20@6.21
February	6.35	6.35	6.31	6.24@6.25
March	6.36	6.36	6.24	6.27@6.28
April	..	..	..	6.31@6.32
May	6.42	6.43	6.34	6.36@6.35
June	6.44	6.46	6.44	6.37@6.39

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—Spot cotton strong; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 19-32d. Futures opened irregular; sellers at 1-64d advance; closed irregular and unsettled at 2@2¼-64d net advance. January-February, 3.28½b; February March, 3.29b; March-April, 3.30b; April-May, 3.30¼b; May-June, 3.31½c; June-July, 3.32b; August, 3.34b; August-September, 3.33s; September-October, 3.31½s; October-November, 3.30v; November-December, 3.29s; December-January, 3.28½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	75⅝	76¼	75⅝	76
December	78	78¼	78	78¼
May	80⅝	81⅜	80⅝	81⅜
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	36⅜
December	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
May	35	35	35	35

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70⅝	71½	70¼	70⅞
December	72⅝	73¼	72⅜	73¼
May	76⅛	76⅝	75⅛	76⅛
Corn—				
September	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝
December	28⅞	28⅝	28½	28½
May	29½	29⅝	29½	29½
Oats—				
September	19⅝	19⅝	19 9-16	19⅝
December	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
May	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Another excited covering movement by local shorts took place Saturday morning, with a prompt effect on prices. Aside from this the market, while quite steady as a whole, did not develop any particular feature of interest. It opened somewhat weaker in sympathy with disappointing Liverpool cables, and after the advance referred to eased off somewhat, so that wheat closed prices were unchanged from Friday night. No. 2 red wheat quoted 75½c, elevator, 77c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¼c, free on board, afloat.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 71c. Rye—No. 1, 54c. Barley—No. 2, 41@41½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 74c; September, 72¼c; December, 72½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 71¼c; September-December, 71¼c; May, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 67½c; No. 3 Spring, 64½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 37½c, elevator; 36½c, delivered, and 38c, free on board, afloat. On the curb September ranged from 36¾c to 36¾c, closing 36¾c at 1 o'clock.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 27c; No. 3 oats, 26½c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; track, mixed, 27@28½c; track, white, 27@35c; No. 2 white clips, 29c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 60¼@60½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 59¾@60c, spot; State rye, 55½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 37½@38½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 45@55c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.80; Spring clears, $3@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.50; no grade, $17.50@$18, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.10; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.30. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 73@74c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $14.25@$14.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $14@$14.25; sacks, spot, $14.85; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$16; latter white; fine, $14.50@$14.75; middlings, $15@$17; city feed, $15.50@$16.50; hominy, chop, $15, bulk; oilmeal, $24.50@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 12.—Flour higher; first patents, $3.75@$3.85; second patents, $3.55@$3.65; first clear, $2.55@$2.60; bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.50; family, $11@$12; short clear, $11@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $8; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$27@$28.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¼c; 160 lb, 6⅞c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7⅞c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; Western, S. P., 10¼@10½c; city, 10@10½c. TALLOW—City, 4½c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.57½; city lard, $5.20; refined lard, South American, $6.75; Continent, $5.80; Brazil, kegs, $7.45; compound, city, 5c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12, 1:30 P. M.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 53s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 29s 3d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 29s. Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good, 68s. Cheese—American finest, white, 46s; American finest, colored, 47s. Tallow—Prime city, 23s 6d; Australian, in London, steady, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined. Turpentine—Spirits, 37s. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Linseed Oil, 22s 9d.

COFFEE.—Some of the day's business showed an advance of 10 points on Friday's closing bids. For the entire session but 2,000 bags were sold. There was an exchange of September for January at a difference of 55 points. The warehouse deliveries were moderate, and spot demand very slack, with prices, in the open market, nominally unchanged; No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 5¾c., and jobbing parcels, 6¼c.

Contract prices in the local market ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	4.35@4.45
September	..	..	..	4.40@4.45
October	..	..	..	4.45@4.50
November	..	..	..	4.50@4.55
December	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.85@4.90
January	..	..	..	4.90@4.95
February	..	..	..	4.95@5.05
March	..	..	..	5.00@5.10
April	..	..	..	5.10@5.15
May	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
June	..	..	..	5.20@5.25
July	..	..	..	5.25@5.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average, Santos, 6000; receipts, 38,000 bags; stock, 741,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 3,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady at ¼f advance; at 12 M. unchanged; sales, 5,000 bags. January, 33.50; February, 33.75; March, 34; April, 34.25; May, 34.50; June, 34.50; July, 34.75; August, 32.50; September, 32.50; October, 32.75; November, 33; December, 33.25. Rio—Holiday. Receipts, 18,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 9-16c; muscovado, 4c. Molasses, 3⅝c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $20.50; Iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $18.75; steel rails, $30; pig iron warrants, $15.12½; lake copper ingot, $18.50; tin, $31.37½; exchange lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.75.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.80, and in bulk, $5.30; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.75, and in bulk, $5.25; refined cases, New York, $8.80; crude naphtha cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 20¼c; off Summer yellow, 25½c; butter grades, 30@31c; prime white, 29½c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 58c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.75; tar oil, barrels, $4.50; spirits of turpentine, 50¼@57c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2; M, $2.30; N, $2.80; W G, $3@$3.10; W W, $3.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 12.—Turpentine, 46c; resin, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 12.—Spirits turpentine, 48½c; resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 12.—Spirits turpentine, 47½@48c; resin, unchanged; crude turpentine, unchanged; tar, $1.80.

LIVE STOCK.—CALVES—Veals, 9@11½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.50; extra wethers, $5.25; lambs, $4@$7.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions

1—Beers vs. Inslee.
2—Mitchell vs. Bloom.
3—Matter of Snyder.
4—Charleton vs. Charleton.
5—Gerstenberger vs. Gerstenberger.
6—Klein vs. Wieland.
7—Flanagan vs. Brennan.
8—Boyd vs. Behimer.
9—People ex rel. Burns vs. Coler.
10—Matter of Burns.
11—Kanuth vs. Cinque.
12—Matter of Wilkins Place.
13—Matter of E. 138th St.
14—Matter of Public Pl. at 138th St.
15—Matter of Hunt's Point Road.
16—Matter of Concord Av.
17—Matter of W. 171st St.
18—Asch vs. Asch.
19—Matter of Elm St.
20—Matter of Public Pl. at Cortlandt St.
21—Matter of Marion Av.
22—Matter of Webster Av.
23—Matter of E. 176th St.
24—Matter of Brooke St.
25—Matter of Cody.
26—Matter of Simonds Furnace Co.
27—Middlebrook vs. Haviland.
28—People ex rel. Carroll vs. Coler.
29—Matter of Bavarian Sick Benefit Co.
30—Van Planck vs. Godfrey.
31—Moran vs. Freund.
32—Ray vs. Adams.
33—Matter of Dahlman.
34—Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Seidenberg.
35—November vs. Littman.
36—Worms vs. Tonhill.
37—Bachman Brew. Co. vs. Fielbig.
38—Lanier vs. Worther.
39—Matter of Arion Cabinet Co.
40—Matter of Marsteller.
41—Aldrich vs. Held.
42—Abrahams vs. Abrahams.
43—Maitland vs. Cassidy.
44—Maitland vs. Kinkele.
45—Eckhardt vs. Kammar.
46—Matter of Leonard.
47—Matter of Davis.
48—Matter of Doherty.
49—Shaw vs. Watkins.
50—Matter of English Enamel Paint Co.
51—State Nat. Bank of Denver vs. Holden.
52—Lietze vs. Corliss Steam Engine Co.
53—Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Clason.
54—McCauley vs. Siebenborn.
55—Traband vs. Traband.
56—Cameron vs. Fleisch.
57—Roby vs. Sullivan.
58—Campbell vs. Dickson.
59—Deisbly vs. Deisbly.
60—Vettle vs. Vettle.
61—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Markeen Copper Co.
62—Matter of Heckler.
63—Greenberg vs. Murray.
64—Clark vs. James.
65—Josephson vs. Gelm.
66—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
67—Grau vs. Lieber.
68—Cain vs. Weiller.
69—Fried vs. Zuckerman.
70—McCloskey vs. Scurich.
71—Bridgewater vs. Dempsey.
72—Adolff vs. Lutjes.
73—Whitehead vs. Packer.
74—Vaughan vs. Mandelstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills

EXCURSIONS.

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Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,)	Leave Long Branch,
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Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:06, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 8:50, 9:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

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Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 8:50, 9:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:00, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.

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DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M. and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15 P. M. Desbrosses St., Brooklyn, 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 3.00, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.00, 11.00 A. M., for East 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 2 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3.45, 5.30, 6.45, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 9:40 "

" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "

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ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:00 P. M. Bridge, Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

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WANTED—Contractors to "hem" handkerchiefs. Apply at the Imperial Mfg. Co., 106 Franklin St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49 No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executore. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. jy30-law6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adam Emmerich, William Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of John Emmerich; Frederick M. H. Emmerich, Elisabeth Emmerich, Henry Klein, Carl Klein, Emma Brennan, Daniel Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of Daniel Emmerich; Carl Emmerich, Elisabeth Ohl, Adolph Emmerich, Elisabetha Emmerich, and John Emmerich, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Jacob C. Goebel of Longers, Rockland County, in the State of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Buttner, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy31-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 84 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 84 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-law6mM

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1w6mM

LIMAN, GEORGE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Liman, Max Liman, Hugo Liman, Paul Liman, Oscar Liman, the heirs and next of kin of GEORGE LIMAN, otherwise known as GEORGE W. LIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Marie Liman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George Liman, otherwise known as George W. Liman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au7-law6wM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 19, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:

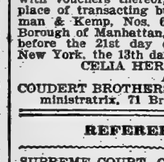

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIA A. VALENTINE, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. VALENTINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1898, and amended by order dated February 24, 1899, and as further amended by order dated June 27, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, on said day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment and orders to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and known and designated by the numbers 14 and 15 on a map entitled "Map for partition sale of property belonging to the estate of Daniel Valentine, deceased, situate at Fordham, Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. C." made by Dougal Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 1st, 1899, said lots taken separately being bounded and described as follows:

Lot Number 14—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of E. 195th St. and Webster Avenue, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Webster Avenue 25 feet; thence westerly at right angles to Webster Avenue one hundred and 61-100 feet to the easterly line of lot Number 15 on said map, thence southerly parallel with Webster Avenue along the easterly side of lot Number 15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 75-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all buildings and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:

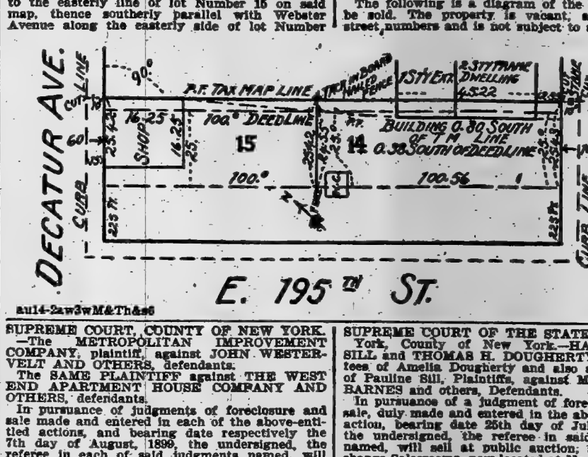

au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —The METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT AND OTHERS, defendants.

The SAME PLAINTIFF against THE WEST END ASSOCIATION AND BRENT HOUSE COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in each of the above-entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet and eleven (11) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block, seventy (70) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue, eighty-eight (88) feet and nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches; thence westerly, on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, ninety-two (92) feet five and one-eighth (5⅛) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet two and three-quarters (2¾) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 31st, 1899.

RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

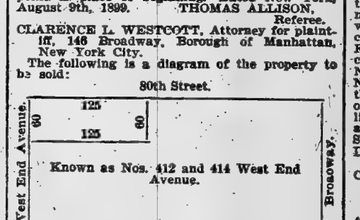

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $27,430, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,183.54. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the property is $25,000.

RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy21-2aw6wM&Th&au21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-law6mM

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. THACHER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—1,843.

To the creditors of William A. Thacher of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said William A. Thacher was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 43 Pine Street, New York City, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 12, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DANIEL A. VALENTINE, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. VALENTINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1898, and amended by order dated February 24, 1899, and as further amended by order dated June 27, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, on said day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment and orders to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and known and designated by the numbers 14 and 15 on a map entitled "Map for partition sale of property belonging to the estate of Daniel Valentine, deceased, situate at Fordham, Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. C." made by Dougal Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 1st, 1899, said lots taken separately being bounded and described as follows:

Lot Number 14—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of E. 195th St. and Webster Avenue, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Webster Avenue 25 feet; thence westerly at right angles to Webster Avenue one hundred and 61-100 feet to the easterly line of lot Number 15 on said map, thence southerly parallel with Webster Avenue along the easterly side of lot Number 15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 75-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all buildings and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:

au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —The METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT AND OTHERS, defendants.

The SAME PLAINTIFF against THE WEST END ASSOCIATION AND BRENT HOUSE COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in each of the above-entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet and eleven (11) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block, seventy (70) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue, eighty-eight (88) feet and nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches; thence westerly, on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, ninety-two (92) feet five and one-eighth (5⅛) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet two and three-quarters (2¾) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 31st, 1899.

RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $27,430, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,183.54. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the property is $25,000.

RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy21-2aw6wM&Th&au21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. THACHER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—1,843.

To the creditors of William A. Thacher of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said William A. Thacher was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 43 Pine Street, New York City, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 12, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DANIEL A. VALENTINE, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. VALENTINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1898, and amended by order dated February 24, 1899, and as further amended by order dated June 27, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, on said day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment and orders to be sold, and therein described as follows:

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Lot Number 14—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of E. 195th St. and Webster Avenue, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Webster Avenue 25 feet; thence westerly at right angles to Webster Avenue one hundred and 61-100 feet to the easterly line of lot Number 15 on said map, thence southerly parallel with Webster Avenue along the easterly side of lot Number 15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 75-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

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Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all buildings and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:

au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —The METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT AND OTHERS, defendants.

The SAME PLAINTIFF against THE WEST END ASSOCIATION AND BRENT HOUSE COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in each of the above-entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet and eleven (11) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block, seventy (70) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly

DE LA SALLE CANONIZED

Saint's Crown for the Founder of Christian Schools.

HIS WORK FOR EDUCATION

Many of the Most Enlightened Methods Used by Him—British Parliamentary Indorsement.

John Baptist de la Salle, the celebrated founder of the community of Brothers of the Christian Schools, is now a saint. The decree of canonization issued by the Congregation of Rites in Rome has been affirmed by the Pope. This fact has been made known to the Christian Brothers throughout the world, and there is universal rejoicing in the community in consequence. Abbé de la Salle had been declared blessed by Pope Leo XIII. in February, 1888. The ceremony of canonization is expected to take place in Paris next year, and Christian Brothers from every country will participate in it, for the great educational work initiated by de la Salle has grown to such proportions that there is scarcely a Catholic community to be found which has not its Christian Brothers' school, and many important colleges are conducted by the order, including the Manhattan College in this city and St. John's College, in Washington.

John Baptist de la Salle was born in Rheims on April 30, 1651. He was of noble lineage. At the age of twelve he received the tonsure; at sixteen he was named canon of the Cathedral of Rheims, and at nineteen was graduated from the university in that city, and was sent to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Paris, to pursue his theological studies. On the Feast of Pentecost, 1672, he received the order of sub-deaconship; three years later that of deaconship, and on Easter Sunday, 1678, that of the priesthood.

The Venerable Père Roland, theologian of the Chapter of Rheims, was Abbé de la Salle's spiritual adviser. He had founded a sisterhood for the education of poor girls, and feeling his end near he charged his young friend with the care and protection of the rising institute. Scarcely had he assumed the management of the sisterhood when an appeal was made to him to open a school for poor boys. He did so, but in a short time his teachers left him. Thereupon he resolved to give up his canonry, and devote his life to the education of the poor. With his purpose ever before him he traveled through France, mostly on foot and sleeping on the bare ground, but he succeeded in establishing schools not only in his own diocese, but in the dioceses of Paris, Rouen, Avignon, Chartres, Laon, Troyes, St. Omer, Boulogne, Marseilles, and several other towns.

About this time many miracles are ascribed to him. One of the Christian Brothers who was in extremis expressed a wish to see him. Abbé de la Salle undertook a long journey to gratify the dying brother's wish. When he reached his bedside he embraced him, and the sick priest immediately recovered his health. Brother Timothy, who at a later day became General, was sick. He requested Abbé de la Salle to make the sign of the cross over him. This he did and Brother Timothy arose from his bed well and able to work. On one occasion when his community had no bread he went to the chapel, knelt before the tabernacle, and said: "Lord, we have no bread." At that very instant the bell rang and a basket of bread, it is said, was found at the door.

Whatever his power for working miracles may or may not have been, Abbé de la Salle's system of education was far in advance of his time. Lucard, in his work on education, says: "Lancaster, Uhland, Pestalozzi, and Jacolot deserve well of the people; but de la Salle, in his 'Government of Schools,' will be found to have introduced all that is good in their methods and much more that their experience never discovered."

A committee in its report to the British Parliament some years ago said: "Had we known the system of the Christian Brothers, Lancasterian methods would never have been tolerated in our schools." De la Salle insisted upon the value of object lessons as far back as 1687. De la Salle first seriously studied the question of normal schools in 1683. The saint died on Good Friday, 1719.

OUTINGS FOR "LITTLE MOTHERS."

Funds Needed to Carry on the Work of the Aid Association.

The "Little Mothers'" Aid Association appeals for funds to provide outings for the class which the association is specially designed to assist. "Unless," writes Mrs. J. H. Johnston, the President, "we have immediate assistance we must deprive hundreds of the patient toilers of their one anticipated holiday of the year."

Only one requirement is made by the association of those whom it provides a day's outing. They must be veritable "Little Mothers" in their homes, and therefore have no opportunity for a holiday unless special arrangements are made. These arrangements the association looks after, and the baby whom the older child takes care of, is either sent to a day nursery or provided for in some other way. Seven hundred and eighty-two "little mothers" have already enjoyed a day's outing in Pelham Park this Summer, and hundreds more are expectantly awaiting their turns. But the money necessary for their car fare and food is lacking, and the officers of the association are compelled to appeal to the public.

Contributions may be sent to the President at "Happy Day House," 304 East Twenty-first Street, or to the Treasurer, George P. Hall, Bank of New York, 48 Wall Street. The outings are given on Tuesdays in May, June, September, and October, and on Fridays in July and August. Visitors are cordially invited to the holiday house in Pelham Bay Park.

NEW HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Cornerstone of the Building Laid with Appropriate Ceremony.

The cornerstone of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Home for the Blind, in Pavonia Avenue, near Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City, was laid yesterday by Bishop Wigger, assisted by several priests attached to the local churches. Delegations from all the Roman Catholic societies of Hudson County took part in the exercises. Addresses were delivered by Mgr. Sexton, Fathers Petit and O'Neill, Mayor Hoos, Joseph M. Noonan, and ex-Fire Commissioner John J. Cone.

The building will be five stories high, of brownstone and buff-colored brick. There will be a roof garden, which may be inclosed with glass in unpleasant weather. On the ground floor will be a chapel. The building will be of the Renaissance style, and will accommodate 200 patients. It will cost $35,000, and will be finished about Christmas. It will be in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who will give especial attention to the education of blind children.

REAL ESTATE AGENT FAILS.

Andrew Semmesena, Jr., Files a Petition—Liabilities, $138,254.81.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Andrew Semmesena, Jr., who haidled a large amount of real estate in this city, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $138,254.81 and his estimated assets $134,585.37.

There are judgments against him amounting to $78,716.81, divided as follows: Henry Congar, $54,754.44; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Greene, $6,914.01; Essex County Bank, $7,342.98; German National Bank, $5,078.08; North Ward Bank, $2,561.45; Second National Bank, $1,068.42, and National Newark Banking Company, $1,007.43. Most of these judgments are for money loaned on notes indorsed.

Mining Expert in Bellevue.

Ruggles W. Clapp, seventy-two years old, married, a coal mining expert, who has lived of late at the Sturtevant House, walked into Bellevue Hospital yesterday, saying he had been drinking hard and wanted a chance to straighten up. Clapp is a "forty-niner," and made enough money on the gold coast to place him in easy circumstances. Later he came East and became a developer of coal mines, and here, too, was successful.

Brooklyn Naval Militia Return.

The Brooklyn Naval Militia, comprising about 250 men, under Commander Forshew, arrived yesterday on the United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie. The Prairie left here about a week ago with the reserves for target practice and drill instruction. She anchored yesterday in the upper bay.

POISON IN "MUSHROOM" STEW.

Mrs. Grasser and Four Guests Have Narrow Escapes—Thinks Huckster Sold Her Toadstools.

Five persons, a hostess and her four guests, were seriously poisoned yesterday at 130 East Houston Street, by eating freely of "mushroom" stew. The victims were Mrs. Anna Grasser, forty years old, living at the above number; Jane Robbins, twenty-seven years old, and Annie Klein, twenty-three years old, dressmakers; Rose Cohen, twenty years old, a trimmer, and Louis Ullman, forty-two years old, a tailor.

One of the dishes upon which Mrs. Grasser placed great reliance to make an impression upon her guests was the stew aforesaid, and events proved how successful she was. Soon after eating the mixture—which all at first declared to be delicious—the visitors became ill, and Mrs. Grasser then succumbed. They were unconscious when a neighbor discovered their plight and hastily called in a policeman.

A physician who came from Gouverneur Hospital, in response to an urgency call, discovered obvious symptoms of poisoning, and he applied heroic measures, giving antidotes and using the stomach pump. Mrs. Grasser revived first and told what had caused the trouble. With this knowledge the physician found it easier to cope with the other cases, and in two hours had all out of danger and able later to go home.

Mrs. Grasser explained that she purchased the "mushrooms" from a street huckster. She said she got a big basketful for ten cents, and bought them because they were cheap. The physician took some of the mixture to have it analyzed. While not positive, he said that his opinion was that the stuff was made up of the poisonous fungi known as toadstools.

The police say there have been several similar cases of less seriousness in that neighborhood of late. They believe some unscrupulous person is selling the poisonous stuff knowingly. If such proves to be the case and he is caught he will get a term in Sing Sing.

The house where Mrs. Grasser lives is a rear tenement. She is a poor woman and all her guests are in similar circumstances. To avoid the notoriety that would come to her friends, Mrs. Grasser declined to give their addresses. She said all had fully recovered and gone home.

"But, oh, my!" she exclaimed. "No more mushrooms for me. Next time my company gets meat and potatoes. And maybe a little pie!"

POLICEMAN CAIN EXONERATED.

Charge of Unwarrantably Clubbing a Prisoner Not Sustained.

Policeman Cain of the Mercer Street Station, who was charged by a prisoner, Charles Evans of 369 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, with clubbing him while arresting him early on Saturday morning, was examined by Magistrate Cornell yesterday morning and exonerated.

Cain found Evans loitering about the doorway of a small jewelry store near Broadway and Astor Place at 2:30 o'clock Saturday morning. He accosted him and asked what he was doing. Evans replied that it was none of his business, as he had a right to walk in the street. Cain told him he would lock him up if he did not give an account of himself, and Evans said that he was well known at a restaurant which was open near by. Cain took him there, and found that nobody knew him. Then he took him to the station house, but on the way Evans suddenly attacked him and threw him in the gutter. Cain used his stick, and the result was that when Evans appeared before the Sergeant he had two serious scalp wounds.

In court on Saturday Evans charged the policeman with abusing him, and Magistrate Cornell said he would investigate the clubbing and hold the policeman if Evans's charge was sustained. He had Sergt. Isaac Frank, who was at the desk when Evans was locked up, summoned to court yesterday. Sergt. Frank said that he questioned Policeman Cain about Evans's condition when he brought him in, and the policeman told him that Evans had suddenly assaulted him, getting one scalp wound by failing against the curb and the other from his nightstick, which he used while they were rolling together in the gutter, at Waverley Place and Broadway. He had Evans attended to, and was satisfied by the evasive replies that Evans gave that Cain was right in arresting him. Cain was a good policeman, it was stated, who had no charges against him and had done good work in the department.

Evans told the Magistrate that Sergt. Frank had said, when he was brought in, "I've been longer on the force than you have, but I never had to use a man like that," and that Cain replied, "Well, you never had such a —— —— case as this to bring in."

Sergt. Frank said that Cain made no such remark. He said that Evans was no doubt taking advantage of the questions he asked Cain about the prisoner.

Policeman Cain told the Magistrate that while he was wrestling with Evans in the gutter he jabbed at him with the stick, which he held in his hand, but did not club the man after they were up.

Evans told the Magistrate that he was a plasterer and had a job near the Battery, and was on his way there when Cain arrested him. He said he worked from 7 till 6, and explained his walking in Broadway at 2:30 o'clock in the morning by saying that he had been overcome by heat the day before and had slept during the afternoon.

Magistrate Cornell said that Policeman Cain's story had been the same all along, and Evans was evidently lying. He didn't believe in clubbing, but Cain had some excuse for using the club as he did. He discharged the prisoner, who had been held as a suspicious person.

THIEVES TACKLED WRONG BOY.

Robbed Him of $25, but Were Caught After a Lively Chase.

Francis Actis, a sixteen-year-old boy of 56 Macdougal Street, who looks two or three years younger, was the complainant in Jefferson Market Court yesterday against Jacob Weiss of 1,642 Madison Avenue, and Leo Gerofski of 132 Allen Street, seventeen and sixteen years old, respectively, who robbed him of $25 which he had got by cashing a check on the East River Bank for his employers on Saturday.

Actis works for John F. Wilhelm at 144 Wooster Street. The two boys were standing outside the bank when he went in, and he noticed that they waited for him and followed him when he came out. He went across Bleecker Street, putting his bankbook in his trousers and the money in the small pocket of his coat.

He saw the boys were still following him when he got to Mercer Street, so he ran and jumped on a truck that was going his way. Weiss and Gerofski ran and jumped on the truck, too. One got on each side of him, and then they pretended to get into a fight with each other. While they were at it Actis, who knew what they were up to, felt Weiss reach into his pocket and get the money. Then both jumped off and ran up a side street toward Houston Street.

Actis ran after them shouting that they were thieves, and a crowd followed. They ran as far as Houston Street, where they caught a westbound car. They were so excited that one of them sat down in a woman's lap, and another passenger told them he would throw them off the car if they didn't look out.

Gerofski gave the conductor a half-dollar, and at the same time asked Weiss if he had got the money. Weiss said he had. Before the conductor gave back the change Actis caught up with the car and the thieves jumped off.

Sigmund Stern of Far Rockaway was on the car and saw what was up. He ran and caught Weiss, while Policeman Muller of the Macdougal Street Station got the other after a chase.

Actis told a straight story to the Magistrate. Stern was also present as a witness. Weiss waived examination, and both prisoners were held for trial.

Gas Main Explodes in New Street.

The explosion of a gas main in front of 17 New Street yesterday afternoon, was followed by the ignition of the gas in some unknown manner, and Policeman Driscoll, who was nearby, ran to the quarters of Engine No. 16, in Stone Street, and turned in a still alarm. Two firemen put out the blaze in a few minutes, the loss being confined to a tearing up of a small section of the street.

Answer to Correspondent.

HENRY VALK.—Taxes for 1899 are due and payable on Sept. 1 at the offices of the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, in the various boroughs. In the Borough of Queens this office is in the Long Island City Hall. The rate in the Borough of Queens is $3.27445 on each $100 of assessed valuation.

GROWING TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Disposition Manifested There to Buy All the Goods Possible from the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Japan and her new tariff, treaties, and relations to foreigners are the subjects of a monograph just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

No other nation has experienced such a remarkable growth in its commerce with Japan as has the United States. Japanese official figures give the importations from the United States in 1893 at 6,090,408 yen and in 1898 at 40,001,097 yen. Meantime her importations from England increased from 27,929,628 yen to 82,707,572 yen; those from Germany from 7,318,134 yen to 25,610,961 yen; those from France from 3,305,277 yen to 6,979,982 yen, and those from China from 17,095,975 yen to 30,523,350 yen, while the only part of the world which has experienced an increase at all to be compared with that of the United States is the British East Indies, whose increase has been from 8,679,029 yen, in 1893, to 40,764,244 yen, in 1898.

Japan's importations have grown enormously in the last five years. In 1893 they amounted to 88,257,172 yen, and in 1898 to 277,502,166 yen. Meantime her exports have grown from 89,712,864 yen, in 1893, to 165,753,752 yen, in 1898. Thus the exports have doubled and the imports have trebled in the period under consideration. The disposition of Japan is to look to the United States for a constantly increasing proportion of its supplies. In 1893 the United States furnished less than 7 per cent. of the imports into Japan, and in 1898 14.4 per cent., while England, the principal competitor in the markets of the East, which in 1893 furnished 32 per cent. of Japan's importations, in 1898 furnished 22.6 per cent. Not only have the producers and exporters of the United States developed in the last few years a disposition to push their sales in that country, but Japan herself is showing a disposition to make her purchases from the nearest markets—those of the United States—and has recently established steamship lines connecting with United States ports.

Japan, by reason of recent events, is the nearest neighbor to the United States, aside from those whose territory is actually contiguous—Canada and Mexico. Her comparatively recent exchange of mainland territory to Russia for the line of islands stretching northwardly from her central group brings her territory within about 500 miles of that of the United States in the Aleutian chain of islands, while at the south her newly acquired Island of Formosa lies within less than 200 miles of the Philippines. Thus not only are the United States and Japan neighbors territorially, but their insular possessions combined stretch along the entire Pacific Coast of Asia from arctic to equatorial waters.

AMATEUR SWIMMER'S FEAT.

Jumps from a Ferryboat to Show His Skill.

A somewhat exciting impromptu swimming exhibition was given in the Hudson River, near Jersey City, yesterday by Dr. Philip Stahl. He arrived from Germany on Saturday, intending to make his home with Charles Otto of 195 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J. Mr. Otto was to have met him on his arrival, but failed to do so.

Dr. Stahl telegraphed to Mr. Otto that he would go to Brooklyn and visit some friends there, and would be ready to go to Newark on Sunday. Mr. Otto went to Brooklyn yesterday, and he and Dr. Stahl afterward went to Central Park. They took passage for Jersey City by the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Chicago at 5:30 o'clock P. M. Dr. Stahl and Mr. Otto stood in the bow. When in midriver Dr. Stahl said he was an expert swimmer, and could beat the boat to Jersey City. His friend laughed, and Dr. Stahl said he would prove his statement. Mr. Otto tried to restrain him, but Dr. Stahl sprang to the guard rail and jumped overboard. He struck out lustily for the Jersey shore, but the boat was stopped and a rope was thrown to Dr. Stahl. He at first refused to grasp it, saying he could easily swim to the shore, but finally yielded to the solicitations of Mr. Otto and was hauled on board the boat.

When the Chicago reached Jersey City Dr. Stahl was given into the custody of the police. He was taken to the Gregory Street Police Station, but as there was no one present to make a charge against him he was released. He was advised to go to a hotel and dry his clothing, but he insisted on going at once to Newark. He said a wetting would not hurt him.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Programmes This Evening for Washington Square and Corlears Hook.

There will be music at Washington Square Park by Halle's Military Concert Band today at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

"Hail Columbia."
March, "Columbia Forever".....Halle
(New.)
Overture, "Count of Essex".....Mercadante
Descriptive, "A Bicycle Ride".....Jaxone
Synopsis.—Bugle Call—Muster—The Start—A Merry Spin Over Rough Roads—Complications—Breakdown—Lamentations—Halt at an Inn—The Maiden with the Blue Eyes—Love at First Sight—Tender Parting—Matters Mended—Start Afresh—A Close Race—A Rapid Ride Home.
Popular Melodies.....Boettger
Patrol, "Guard Mount".....Ellenberg
Cake Walk, "Rusty Dusty".....Mullen
Cornet Solo.....Selected
Mr. R. L. Halle.
Excerpts from "Maritana".....Wallace
a.—Intermezzo, "Love in Idleness".....Macbeth
b.—"My Ann Eliza".....Williams
Wedding March from "Midsummer's Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
"Star-Spangled Banner."

At Corlears Hook Park A. Camera's Military Band will give this programme:

Prelude, "Star-Spangled Banner".....Key
Overture, "Colombo," (new).....A. Camera
Waltz, "La Carmela".....Frank Witmark
Grand Fantasia, "Cavalleria Rusticana," (by request).....Mascagni
Chorus from "I Lombardi".....Verdi
"My Old Kentucky Home".....O. Langey
Bells Solo, Selected.....Brow, William C.
"Midnight in the Country".....Carlini
Grand Fantasia, "Faust".....Gounod
Czardas (No. 1) Airs Hongroise.....Micheles
Popular Medley, Songs of the Day.....Beyer
"Home, Sweet Home."

RUN DOWN BY A WOMAN.

Bicyclist's Carelessness Causes Serious Injury to Joseph Rebhan.

The police of the Hamburg Avenue Station, Williamsburg, vainly tried yesterday to establish the identity of the woman who on Saturday night, while riding a bicycle in Bushwick Avenue, ran into Josef Rebhan, thirty-two years old, of 268 Troutman Street. Rebhan is in St. Catharine's Hospital with a fracture of the skull. The woman was riding at a high rate of speed when she ran him down. Both fell, but the woman was quickly on her feet, remounted her bicycle, and rode off. Rebhan was stunned, and after being assisted to the sidewalk he was helped to his home, where he complained of pains in his head.

Dr. Berlenback of 9 Stuyvesant Avenue, who was summoned, discovered that Rebhan's skull was fractured, and advised his removal to the hospital. Rebhan was unable to give the police a description of the woman, save that she seemed to be very young.

Arrivals on La Bretagne.

Among the passengers on the steamship La Bretagne, which arrived from Havre yesterday, were Mgr. José Homobons Anaya, Mgr. Falcon, the Rev. Fathers Luis Quinteros, Hilario Navarro, Benjamin Gonzales, Jésus Carillo, P. Gervais, and Patrick Kearns, Abbé Balland, Abbé Prévost and Mlle. Prévost, Lady Abben Pynsent, Prof. Schoenenberger, Baron H. Dard, and Bishops Ignacio Dias, Atenogenes Silva, and Francisco Campos. The Bishops, who are from South America, attended a council at Rome, which lasted six weeks. Another passenger was Thomas M. King, President of the Pittsburg and Western Railway, who had been to visit his children at school in France.

Old Lackawanna Employe's Suicide.

Henry Strubel, sixty-five years old, of 55 Griffith Street, Jersey City, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid. He was a carpenter, and had been employed in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad shops for twenty-eight years. He was discharged in April last, before the change of management took place. His wife died a year ago after a long and painful illness, from cancer of the stomach. He had spent all his money—about $1,000—in vain efforts to cure her, and after her death he told his son William, with whom he made his home, that he had nothing to live for and might as well kill himself. No attention was paid to this threat, as he was well provided for by his sons and daughters.

Whoever wants to "bag" a new pair of trousers should know that the prices of 50 different patterns have been cut 50 cents to $3.

Same unfriendly treatment to some men's fancy sack suits saves you $2 to $6.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CARPETS.

ROYAL WILTONS.

(The Best Wearing Carpets Made.)
In exclusive designs and colorings.
The finest assortment ever shown!

SPECIAL SALE OF

New Hartford Rugs.

Equal in Effect to an Oriental and Very Durable.
Woven in One Piece.
CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE IN THE CITY.
(In Carpet Sizes.)

Summer Furniture and Furnishings;

Consisting of LACE AND SWISS CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.

AT ABOUT ½ REGULAR PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

For Nervous Exhaustion
there is no remedy equal to
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
4 & 7 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P.M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.
9 P.M. WEBER & FIELDS | HURLY BURLY
AND ENTIRE COMPANY.
Matinée Saturday at 4.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all!
NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard
The Man in the Moon!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe!
Vast Vaudeville. 150 artists. MAGGIE CLINE! LOTTIE GILSON! FOLK & KOLLINS! LOTTY! Etc.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 40 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS 25c. 50c.
Tues., Dvorak's New World Symphony.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.
Greatest Place and Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, perf. in Music Hall
The Cr'ded Yet Cool CASINO'S Wittiest Girl! The Rounders!
ROOF TO-NIGHT! "MAID in the MOON!" Rice's Summer Nights!

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO!
Rossows, Henri French, Golden, Biograph, etc.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. & Western Boulevard
High Class Conc'ts. Squadron "A" Band

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M. CLEVELAND vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

THREE BUGGIES IN A SMASH-UP.

Runaway Horse's Wild Dash Results in Injury to Three Men.

Three buggies came together on the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct yesterday afternoon with disastrous results. James O'Brien of 1½ Beach Street, the occupant of the rig, was thrown out and received a scalp wound. William Monsky of 38 Carmine Street, the occupant of the second, was hurled from his rig, and his right leg was seriously fractured. Peter Wilkins of 418 Fourth Avenue was thrown from his seat in the third vehicle, and badly bruised.

It was the latter's horse that caused all the trouble. Mr. Wilkins had been on the Speedway in a buggy and was returning home, when, after turning out of the Speedway into the viaduct, his horse took the bit and bolted. Just by the elevated station of the Eighth Avenue line, and also going home, were Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Monsky. Their horses were walking, and their rigs were not more than five feet apart and about abreast. Wilkins's horse came down the rather heavy grade on the jump, and dashed between the two vehicles, and instantly there was a tangle of horses, men, and buggies.

Policeman Hildenstein and several passers by caught the horses. Others looked after the injured men, and a hurry call was sent to the Manhattan Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Campbell, who responded, dressed Mr. O'Brien's wounds, and a friend took him home in his carriage. Mr. Monsky's injuries were the more serious, and he was taken home in the ambulance. Mr. Wilkins managed to gather enough of his vehicle together to make the homeward trip. The horses were more or less scratched.

May Be Drowned Off Lackawanna Pier

An old and well-worn suit of clothes, consisting of gray sack coat and trousers; black derby hat, lace shoes, and woolen socks was found on a freight float of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Hoboken, at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday. In one of the pockets was found a piece of a postal card, on which was written the name "Jack McCarthy." It is supposed the owner of the suit was drowned while taking a bath. No such person as Jack McCarthy is known to any of the railroad employes.

New Lakewood Hotel Management.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Arrangements were concluded yesterday whereby Gen. M. C. Wentworth will assume control this Fall of the Lakewood Hotel, at Lakewood, N. J. Gen. Wentworth is the proprietor of Wentworth Hall, in the White Mountains, and the manager of the Raymond and Lapintoresca Hotels, in California, and the New Frontenac, at the Thousand Islands. Gen. Wentworth will have associated with him James W. Berry, who is now acting manager of Wentworth Hall.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

A Stirring Sale of Furniture.

The scope, character and conduct of this sale claim the close personal attention of all buyers. Uncommon opportunities are presented. Measured by precedents and current standards the achievements we record are doubly wonderful.

The Third, Fourth and Fifth Floors of the Annex will be the trade-centres of this matchless occasion.

The leading American Furniture manufacturers have been exhibiting samples of their products in this city. These annual private exhibitions are designed to facilitate and expedite business. They afford retail dealers a chance to see all that is new, elegant and desirable in Furniture without the inconvenience and cost, in time and money, of visiting factories that are located throughout wide-lying distances.

The Source of Our Great Bargains.

Vast stocks are ordered from the samples on view, and when the exposition ends the samples are sacrificed. It would be absurd and extravagant to pack and ship them back to the factories. It is because we were large purchasers of such samples that this sale is a prominent feature of our August merchandising.

The furniture involved is obviously perfect. Each piece was brought to this town to represent the skill and superiority of rival manufacturers. Each piece was expected to win the blue ribbon. Under the circumstances, do you think a mill-owner would enter any but the choicest results of his organization? He knew his goods would be placed side by side with the products of competitors, all eager for the honors of patronage. He knew the trained buyers of retail stores would examine, compare and criticise with merciless disinterestedness. You may rely upon the strength, finish, grace and beauty of every item. The prices are fully a third less than regular rates.

A Few General and Direct Quotations.

$2.24 to $18.99 for Morris Chairs.
$2.24 to $22.49 for Rocking Chairs.
$3.99 to $25.21 for Hall Settees.
$4.49 to $59.99 for Hall Racks.
$3.19 to $44.86 for Women's Desks.
$4.49 to $53.34 for Bookcases.
$9.99 to $66.74 for China Cabinets.
$10.99 to $44.21 for Combination Bookcases.

Among the Parlor Suits.

FOUR-PIECE PARLOR SUITS, handsomely inlaid, mahogany finished frames, upholstered with satin damask, worth $45; our price 32.99

PARLOR SUITS, over fifty designs to select from, including mahogany and gold finish, at prices ranging from $44.99 to 213.99

Among the Bookcases.

BOOKCASES, mahogany finish, turned post ends, glass door, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, 4 ft. 4 in. high, worth $8.50; our price 5.99

BOOKCASES, highly polished mahogany finish, turned post ends, glass door, 4 ft. 3 in. high, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, worth $11, at 7.99

BOOKCASES, solid quartered oak, swell ends; shell-shaped top, two glass doors, 4 ft. 9 in. high, 3 ft. 7 in. wide, worth $15, at 11.49

BOOKCASES, highly polished mahogany finish, dragon-head top, two glass doors, 5 ft. 1 in. high, 3 ft. 9 in. wide, worth $17.50, at 13.99

Among the Dining Tables.

DINING TABLES, solid quartered oak, with highly polished top, four feet square, opens out to eight feet, five heavily carved six-inch legs, worth $20; our price . 14.99

Among the Sideboards.

SIDEBOARDS, solid quartered oak, swell top drawers, two large cabinets, carved heads on post, French plate mirror, size 18x38 in., worth $35; our price . . 25.89

Among the China Cabinets.

CHINA CABINETS, solid quartered oak frames, swell glass ends, 5 ft. 7 in. high, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, worth $20; our price 14.99

CHINA CABINETS, solid quartered oak frames, swell glass ends, 5 ft. high, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, worth $20; our price 14.49

CHINA CLOSETS, solid quartered oak frames, full French plate mirror back, swell glass ends, 5 ft. 6 in. high, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, worth $25, at 19.99

CHINA CLOSETS, all quartered oak, heavy twisted posts, large swell glass ends, 5 ft. 4 in. high, 3 ft. 7 in. wide, worth $30, at 22.97

Among the Dining Chairs.

DINING CHAIRS, solid quartered oak frame, high back, embossed leather seat, finished in golden oak, worth $3.50; our price 2.67

DINING CHAIRS, made of solid oak, with strong high braced backs, finely woven cane seats, worth $1.00; our price . . . . . 69c.

DINING CHAIRS, solid quartered oak, high banister backs, heavy box seats, hand-woven cane, worth $2.75, our price 1.99

MORRIS CHAIRS, solid oak frames, brass rod, reversible cushions, may be adjusted in four different positions, at from $2.24 to 18.99

Among the Chiffonieres.

CHIFFONIERES, made of solid oak, pattern-cut top, well finished throughout, five deep drawers, 4 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 9 in. wide, worth $5.00; our price . . . 3.74

CHIFFONIERES, all quartered oak, French plate mirror, size 12x24 in., 5 drawers, hat box, cast brass trimmings, 4 ft. high, 2 ft. 9 in. wide, worth $12.00, at . . 9.67

CHIFFONIERES, solid oak, bevel French plate mirror, size 14x24 in., with carved frame, fine deep drawers, 3 ft. 11 in. high, 3 ft. 4 in. wide, worth $10.00, at . . 7.99

CHIFFONIERES, solid quartered oak, French plate mirror, size 16x24 in., six large drawers, solid cast brass trimmings, 4 ft. high, 2 ft. 7 in. wide, worth $13.50, at 10.67

CHIFFONIERES, highly polished, mahogany finish, French plate mirror, size 24x24 in., 5 large drawers and hat box, 4 ft. high, 2 ft. 9 in. wide, worth $12.00; our price is only 9.67

CHIFFONIERES, highly polished, inlaid mahogany, French plate mirror, size 18x22 in., full serpentine front, cast brass trimmings, 4 ft. 2 in. high, 2 ft. 8 in. wide, worth $22.00, at 16.67

Important News Concerning Carpets.

The cost of all Carpet wools has been bounding. Labor is receiving more liberal pay. These two influences have affected prices of all Carpets. Manufacturers, individually and as an association, have notified the trade of a material and justifiable advance. Newspapers have given the facts widespread notoriety. The Carpet market is a cheerful phase of brightening industrial and economic conditions. Higher prices are the forerunners of prosperity. The change caught us with an immense and well-bought stock. We haven't revised prices. Until the last yard of our present collection vanishes we'll adhere to old rates. New markings, consistent with current values, would net us a snug profit. But that principle is opposed to our policy. We seize every opportunity to serve the public. The Carpet bargains are splendid complements to the furniture bargains. The final culmination is striking and positive money-saving for all who buy now.

EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN CARPETS, every thread wool; looms never wrought finer designs and color combinations; worth 80c; our price . . . . . 49c.

EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN CARPETS, plain colors that are so much in vogue as backgrounds for rugs, best all-wool grades, their cheapness is apparent . . . . . 64c.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, probably the quickest sellers of them all; patterns and tints that are admirable from every view-point.

The 60c. kind at 39c.
The 75c. kind at 54c.
The 85c. kind at 69c.

Don't hold the thought that these offerings will continue. You'll be disappointed and chagrined. When this lot is sold we see no possibility of selling similar qualities at the prices that control now.

AXMINSTER CARPETS, best goods of the most famous mills, elegant designs and colorings; worth $1.35; our prices 89c. and . . . . . 79c.

AXMINSTER CARPETS, the qualities are without flaw, but the patterns are not of the newest, worth $1.15; our price . . . . . 69c.

WILTON VELVET CARPETS, authentic copies of Turkish and Persian effects. They are popular for halls and stairs as well as rooms.

The $1.00 kind at 72c.
The $1.25 kind at 88c.
The $1.60 kind at $1.24.

In addition to the beautiful Asian styles we are showing many charming French floral conceptions. They are peculiarly appropriate for reception and drawing rooms. Prices are the same.

All-Wool Ingrain Art Squares.

An immense variety of designs and colorings. You've never seen more beautiful Art Squares—never before had the chance to secure them for so little money. These quotations will bring a great crowd.

Size 3x2 yds., at $3.89
Size 3x2½ yds., at $4.49
Size 3x3 yds., at $5.39
Size 3x3½ yds., at $6.28
Size 3x4 yds., at $7.18
Size 3x4½ yds., at $7.99
Size 3x5 yds., at $8.98
Size 4x4 yds., at $9.58
Size 4x4½ yds., at $11.49

Oilcloths and Linoleums.

We keep these stocks free from trash—absolutely free—as we do all others. You'll find nothing here but strong, fresh, dependable goods. The vile kind is plentiful elsewhere. Be careful. Examine deeper than the gloss and color. Frauds are fond of brilliant surfaces.

Linoleums . . . . . 31c., 39c. and 49c. | Oilcloths . . . . . 15c., 19c., 26c., 34c. and 49c.

Add 25 per cent. to each of the foregoing figures and the sum will indicate the respective values.

Hints of the Upholstery Bargains.

THIRD FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.

The home-coming from Summer resorts emphasizes various interior needs. They'll gradually dawn or suddenly pop into your mind as you notice their absence. We've been thinking of them for weeks. Have anticipated the decorations and utilities you'll want. Here are items that suggest the diversity and economy our enterprise has compassed.

PRINTED CAMBRIC, suitable for cushion covers and light draperies, worth 15c., our price . . . . . 10c.

NOTTINGHAM VESTIBULE CURTAINS, 27 in. wide, real lace design, worth 18c. per yard; our price per yard . . . . . 12c.

SILK EDGINGS, large assortment of solid and mixed colors, worth 10c. per yard; our price . . . . . 7c.

SATEEN MANTEL LAMBREQUINS, knotted fringe, worth $1.00; our price . . . . . 63c.

COLORED ORGANDIE CURTAINS, with frills to match, three yards long, per pair . . . . . 79c.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, well covered with embroidery in pretty designs, worth $4.00 per pair; at 2.99

ORIENTAL TAPESTRY PORTIERES, reversible and two-toned effects, handsome colorings, fringed top and bottom, worth $5.00, at 3.49

SNOWFLAKE CURTAINS, with colored cross-stripes, fringed at one end, worth $2.00 per pair; our price, 1.57

SILK ARMURE TAPESTRY PORTIERES, reversible and two-toned effects, worth $12.00 per pair; our price 7.74

COUCH COVERS, made of extra heavy reversible Armure tapestry, fringed all around, worth $3.00; our price 2.99

REVERSIBLE CHENILLE TABLE COVERS, heavily fringed, 2x2 yards, worth $2.50, at 1.89

HEAVY FURNITURE TAPESTRY, 50 inches wide, Oriental and domestic designs, worth $1.75 yard, at 89c.

JAPANESE SCREENS, four panels, black cloth embroidered with tinsel, 5½ feet high, worth $4.50; our price 3.39

MOSQUITO NET BED CANOPIES, turn-over umbrella frames, single bed size, $1.49; three-quarter size, $1.74; full size . .

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 12..	2,108,620
Same week last year.....	2,535,976
Stocks to date this year....	112,694,151
Corresponding date last year.	61,500,638
Bonds for the week.....	$8,375,550
Same week last year.....	$22,348,450
Bonds to date this year....	$618,377,130
Corresponding date last year.	$518,626,030

Money rate range for week; Collateral loans on call, 2½@4; at three months, 4; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

A NERVOUS MONEY MARKET

Expected Bank of England Rate of 4 Per Cent. Did Not Materialize—Stringency in Germany May Lead to a Panic, and a Crisis May Occur in France at Any Time—British Trade Improved.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, Aug. 13.—Perplexity still haunts our money market, rendering business difficult. In the early part of last week New York exchange frightened us, and led to talk of gold going to the United States. The Bank of England rate would be sure to go up on Thursday, so gossip ran, to protect the reserve against this danger. So the bill brokers quoted 3¾ per cent. as their rate for three-months bankers' acceptances, and refused to accept less except subject to an additional charge should the bank rate advance. The bank itself only took sixty-day bills at its minimum, and asked 3¾ per cent. for longer dated paper. It also resumed borrowing surplus balances from the market, offering 3 and 3¼ per cent. for money into September. In this move it was not successful, other bankers declining to part with their funds for so long, but all this strengthened the belief that the rate would be advanced to 4 per cent.

Thursday came, and no change was made, so the market at once began to work at or under the 3½ per cent., the bank itself ceasing to get any bills. But it still went on borrowing for a week or fortnight, as lenders consented, at 2½, 2¾, or 3 per cent., and perplexity again laid hold of the market. Also the news leaked out that the bank Directors would have gone to 4 per cent. but for the fear that 5 per cent. might become inevitable later in the year. Their argument was: "If we make the rate 4 per cent. now, there would be nothing between us and a 5 per cent. rate should we have a revival of German or appearance of American demands on our gold in October. Better, therefore, wait a little and go on trying to make the open market stiff. The market did once more stiffen, and sixty-day bills again sought the Bank of England, and other joint stock banks also, because brokers refused to work under 3⅝ to 3¾ per cent. for any dates. On Friday this cautious disposition was strengthened by the export of 400,000 sovereigns to South Africa, and we began the Stock Exchange settlement with distinctly uncomfortable feelings. Money yesterday was 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. on Australian mines. Yet the sending of gold to the Cape meant nothing, because, having no mint, the colonies there now and again exchange bars for coin.

We, however, must have dearer money soon. The Bank of Germany had to go to 5 per cent. last Monday, and the stringency there was but beginning. As I have always said, the Germans are wrestling with monetary difficulties as the fruit of reckless trading and finance, and I cannot yet discover how the Empire will be able to surmount the trouble without a good old-fashioned panic. In France, too, the position grows every week more precarious in spite of the skill of the Bank of France in collecting gold. Business on the Bourse is so dead that partners in a large arbitrage house here which I visit have become diligent attendants at cricket matches, having no orders to execute. The calmness presaging a storm hangs over France, but when and how the crisis may come I am unable to foretell. The army rottenness is alone sufficient to let hell loose in that unhappy country. The proof that militarism and true democracy cannot coexist causes enough gloom.

Turning to brighter subjects, our foreign trade is now going ahead in a manner unknown for these many years. It is even improving with you, and the deliverance of the Spanish West Indies has wrought an immense change for the better in our business there. With Central and South America also we are doing an increased trade, and China is nobly spending the money she borrowed from us. Most parts of the world continue freely to absorb our machinery, particularly that for textiles, which fact some never-contents moan over as proving that all the world and her looms and spinning jennies will soon be able to do without our tissues.

It is a curious fact that our imperial possessions over which we strut so, partake but moderately of this general revival. Canada is doing better by us in some things, but not all around; Australasia is still backward, and South Africa, as might be supposed, is down right bad. Indian trade wears a forced, not to say glutted, appearance. Our most improving customers are newer foreign nations, even paper swathed Brazil showing well in the returns. As for poor old Europe, it has hard work to maintain its old levels, but Spanish orders are better. All-round prices have more to do with enhanced totals than quantities. Our domestic trade is still far more flourishing than the foreign, as the railway returns for the past half year prove. The gross receipts increased £2,256,000 in English lines alone, and aggregated £36,753,000, the passengers giving about a quarter of the increase. A. J. W.

Money Market Evolution.

So much out of the ordinary were last week's developments in the money market that theorists along old lines can hardly hope to make trustworthy forecasts. No calculation is worth attention that leaves out the effectiveness of new western financial conditions. The West takes now in its National relationships much the same situation that the United States has been able to assume relative to the finance of the rest of the world. The United States has become a creditor nation. The West has ceased to be a debtor section. The likeness is not only close, but it is suggestive of vast new influences operative in as well as out of Wall Street. And old calculating bases are outgrown—new conditions insist on new measurements, force new conclusions.

Wall Street's professional speculators and wiseacres, putting aside the evidences of this evolution, were undone in their prophecies and their trades last week when of a sudden threatening stringency was dissipated in easy offhand fashion by these very Western agencies. It has pleased the Wall Street veteran to count upon Western money needs of urgent sort at this season of the year as not merely natural but altogether certain—unescapable and troublesome. Thus the burden of recent crowding lamentation has been that most interests financial must expect for some time to come to be embarrassed and hurt, if not undone, by the drain of funds from the East. Not the little fellows and babblers of the Street comprised the worriers; even in high conservative circles the seasonable apprehension has been displayed; and many an important interest has slackened pace in prudent deference to the sentiment that has come with every July and August for generations.

Of course everybody has known of the West's enrichment, or professed at least, to recognize it—talked of it, anyhow, and more or less based business confidence upon it. But actually there has been more effusion than realization, so far as Wall Street has been concerned, for as a matter of fact the Wall Street idea of how the West has advanced has fallen far short of what the reality is. It has been known that mortgages have been extinguished, that farming has ceased to stand for financial destruction, that the West has even become a buyer of importance in Eastern markets, and that, as an outcome of betterment, confiscation politics has lost its grip in granger territory. Still, nowhere in Wall Street has there been readiness for the disclosure that the West has grown financially strong enough to be quite at ease, independent, amply powerful of itself to handle every one of its own harvest interests, to meet every one of its harvest liabilities. So much is revolution. But it is only a part. It has within the week of record that the new strength that the West can display goes much beyond independence—has reached the point where even to Wall Street it can lend assistance, offer succor from the very money market threats that old lines of theorising were attributing to Western necessities.

As an alert Stock Exchange observer expressed it in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday: "This would seem to be a good time to wake up."

Certain it is that henceforth brokers and bankers and investors and speculators must take cognisance of the new facts that can so attest themselves, their power and their influence. Money market conditions embrace new elements, Money market calculations must broaden. And there are consequent relationships demanding recognition, too, in security markets. In every way financial growth is becoming assertive.

Outside Securities.

Though transactions in the market for outside securities during the past week were on a very much smaller scale than during the previous week, the upward movement of prices was sustained and further net gains were recorded in a number of issues. There was good buying of several prominent issues, including some of the industrials, and this buying furnished the most natural explanation of many of the advances, but in some of the stocks that ended the week at considerably higher figures than on the previous Saturday, manipulation seemed responsible for at least part of the gains made. This, however, was true of relatively few issues, and there was in many quarters of the market evidence of confident buying of stocks by persons who intend to hold them for some time to come. The market showed very satisfactory strength, and in very few issues were recessions of any importance recorded. One of the features of the week's trading in the industrial stocks was the strength of the preferred stocks compared with the common stocks. In most of the prominent industrials advances were made in both the common and preferred stocks, but the gains in the latter were in several cases much greater than the advances enjoyed by the common stocks. It seems to be recognized that nearly all the preferred industrial stocks now being traded in on the curb are fairly promising investments, but there is less unanimity of opinion in regard to the future of the common stocks. During the recent period of great activity in the organization and consolidation of industries of all kinds so many stocks were issued, and such a large proportion of the enterprises were over-capitalized that prudence suggests that great care be exercised in the purchase of these stocks, especially of the common stocks, which in some cases seem to have been issued against no tangible assets.

The past few weeks have seen general and substantial betterment in the prices of these securities, but even at present figures many recent issues of stock show considerable loss to the orginal subscribers. The greater activity that many are confidently predicting for next month, and for the balance of the Fall, may well lead to renewed enthusiastic buying of many stocks that of late have been much depressed, but it will be well if greater attention is given during the coming activity to the actual merit of stocks than was given during the exceptionally active market of last Spring. Some of the common stocks new selling at relatively low prices seem to have very great possibilities and to promise large dividends in the not distant future, and this, of course, makes them very attractive. Discrimination, however, remains none the less important.

Republic Iron and Steel continued the

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 12, 1899

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat. Aug. 12. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales-Week Ended Aug. 12, 2,108,620.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended Aug. 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Aug. 12, 1899.
21¼ May 25.	15 June 15.	17¾	18½	— ½	American Car & Foundry Company	$20,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¼	18¼	18½	17	17½	...	4,095
68¼ August. 1.	56⅝ June 16.	67⅛	68	+ ⅜	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	23,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¼	67½	67⅝	66	67⅝	...	5,748
50 April 20.	35 July 6	41	41¼	+ ⅞	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000			41⅝	42⅝	41	41⅞	...	3,244
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	89¼	89½	+ 2¼	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000			87½	89¾	87	89¾	...	7,395
150 July 27.	*130 February 8.	146	150	— 1	American Coal Company	1,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	6	144	144	144	144	...	200
43⅝ August 2.	33⅜ March 6	41¼	42	— ¼	American Cotton Oil	30,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	2	40¼	41¼	40	40	38⅝	2,495
95 May 9.	85¼ January 5.	95¼	94	— ¾	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,196,800	June 1, '99.	3	93½	95⅛	93½	93½	88	295
41¼ May 3.	24 May 24.	38⅝	39	+ 4⅝	American Steel Hoop Company	15,000,000			34½	39	34½	39	...	12,225
85½ May 4.	70 May 25.	82¾	83	+ 5¾	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,400,000			78½	83	78½	83	...	9,695
146 January 9.	123 June 19.	140	143	— ...	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	141	141	141	141	133	146
37½ January 24.	15 July 27.	17	18	— ⅝	American Malting Company	14,800,000			17	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛	21½	1,450
67½ January 26.	61 July 20.	66	67	— ⅜	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	67	67	66¾	66¾	80¼	385
15¼ July 22.	8¾ June 20.	...	...	+ ¼	American Linseed Company	12,000,000			13	13	12	12½	...	1,200
67½ August 10.	44¼ June 20.	...	...	+ 4⅜	American Linseed Company preferred	18,000,000	June 15, '99.	1½	66	67½	62	62	...	4,250
83¼ March 3.	53 January 3.	57½	...	...	American District Telegraph	2,944,100	May 15, '99.	1	55	55	55	55	...	100
73 May 4.	45 February 8.	*63⅛	65	+ 2⅜	American Steel & Wire	67,100,000			60	63	59	63	...	2,203
109¾ March 13.	85½ February 8.	100¾	100¾	+ 2¾	American Steel & Wire preferred	35,150,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	97½	101	97½	100½	85¾	12,668
15¾ March 13.	6¼ July 20.	6¾	8	— 3	American Sugar Manufacturing Company	17,998,800			6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...	200
123 March 30.	123¼ February 4.	125¾	127¾	+ 2¾	American Sugar Refining Company	25,000,000	July 1, '99.	4	126¾	126¾	125¾	125¾	113¾	125,870
121 March 20.	110 January 16.	119	120	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	35,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	119	119¾	118¾	119¾	114¾	629
105 April 18.	90¼ March 2.	100	101	...	American Telegraph & Cable Company	10,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	97	355
62¾ April 6.	38 May 24.	42¾	43	+ ⅜	American Tin Plate Company	24,000,000			42	42¾	42	42¾	...	1,200
30¼ February 8.	21 June 1.	27	28	+ 1	American Tin Plate Company preferred	24,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	27¼	27¾	27	27¾	...	1,000
117¾ April 5.	95¼ June 21.	115¾	117¾	+ 1¾	American Tobacco Company	25,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¾	115	117	115¾	115¾	115¾	1,200
120 March 6.	122 January 4.	115	117	+ 1	American Tobacco Company preferred	25,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¾	114	115	114	114	114	1,200
45¼ May 22.	28 May 5.	38	39	+ 1	Ann Arbor preferred	5,000,000			38	38	38	38	...	100
20 February 28.	17 May 1.	18	19	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	70,000,000			18	18	18	18	...	100
67 February 28.	51 January 3.	63	64	+ 1¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	70,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	63	64	63	64	...	1,000
70 April 24.	54¼ March 13.	68	69	+ 1¾	Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company	50,000,000			68	68	68	68	...	100
87¾ April 12.	75 June 21.	85	86	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio	100,000,000			85	85	85	85	...	100
112 January 27.	103 June 21.	110	111	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	50,000,000			110	110	110	110	...	100
19¾ April 10.	12 January 3.	15	16	+ 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	60,000,000			15	15	15	15	...	100
31 August 14.	24½ May 1.	28	29	+ 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	10,000,000			28	28	28	28	...	100
70 January 4.	57 March 13.	68	69	+ 1	Canada Southern	25,000,000			68	68	68	68	...	100
94 January 24.	80 June 21.	90	91	+ 1	Central of New Jersey	12,500,000			90	90	90	90	...	100

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 12, 1899—Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat. Aug. 12. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week ended Aug. 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Aug. 12, 1899.
70 January 22.	50½ June 2.	54	55	— ½	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1 '99.	1	54	55	53½	53½	54¼	227
55 August 1.	45¾ May 9.	54½	54½	+ ½	Central Pacific—Amount paid	65,379,000	Jan. 8 '98.	½	54½	55	53½	54½	...	9,410
81¼ February 2.	23¼ May 31.	26	28¼	+ 6	Chesapeake & Ohio	49,538,400	.....	..	27¼	28¼	27½	28¼	35	11,306
69¾ April 25.	56½ August 11.	56½	56⅞	+ ⅛	Chicago Consolidated Tractions	15,000,000	.....	..	57	57½	56½	56½	...	1,345
140⅜ February 18.	124¼ January 7.	137⅝	137⅞	+ 1½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	83,779,900	June 15 '99.	1½	135¾	135¾	135¼	135¼	114⅜	57,770
79¾ May 1.	69¾ January 4.	77	77	+ ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	8,197,500	July 1 '98.	3	75	77	75	77	65¾	500
24 January 23.	13 June 1.	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,236,000	.....	..	14⅜	15¼	14½	14⅝	14⅜	15,285
74⅜ August 12.	59⅜ January 5.	73½	74	+ 2½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,894,000	July 31 '97	2	70¾	74⅜	70¾	73⅝	41¾	3,155
37½ August 2.	23 June 26.	36¼	37⅜	..	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,498,100	.....	..	37	37½	35¾	37⅜	29¾	3,230
106⅝ August 12.	89¾ January 3.	103	104	+ 1⅞	Chicago Great Western debentures	18,478,000	July 15, '99.	2	95⅞	103⅞	95	103⅞	...	12,870
12½ April 25.	7¾ January 6.	9	10	+ 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,509,000	.....	..	8¾	10¼	8¾	10¼	8¾	2,150
49¾ March 6.	31 January 4.	40½	43	— ¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	9,000,000	Mch. 27, '99.	1	41	43	40½	40½	35	800
135⅞ August 1.	130¾ January 4.	132	132¾	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	49,994,200	Apl. 20, '98.	2½	130¾	133½	130¾	132¾	106¾	45,535
175¾ August 1.	166¼ January 3.	173½	174½	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,595,400	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	174	174	174	174	154½	380
161 March 29.	141¾ January 4.	161	161½	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	June 6, '99.	2½	161	161½	160½	161½	133¾	761
122¾ January 27.	107¾ May 13.	119	119¾	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¾	117¾	119¾	117¾	119¾	102¾	26,061
114 August 5.	91 February 8.	112	114	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '98.	2½	112¾	114	112¾	114	89¾	585
25¼ March 27.	7⅞ January 6.	14½	15½	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	14½	14½	13½	14½	7¾	710
56¾ March 27.	36½ January 4.	45	46	— ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	45¾	47	45¾	46	30	1,906
63⅞ April 10.	42½ January 4.	57½	58½	+ ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	26,000,000	Aug. '93.	1½	57	58½	56½	57¾	44¾	2,610
100¾ January 26.	94 May 10.	98½	100	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, '99.	1½	99½	99½	99½	99½	86¼	210
16⅜ January 25.	9 July 5.	8	11	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	3,000,000	.....	..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	14¾	160
45 April 26.	37¼ June 22.	37½	41	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1½	38	38	38	38	...	150
5⅝ April 21.	1½ January 17.	2½	3¾	— ⅝	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	8,500,000	.....	..	3	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	...	1,400
8¼ April 21.	2 April 14.	...	...	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Development pf	500,000	.....	..	6	6	6	6	...	200
55 April 21.	30½ February 8.	53¾	54⅜	+ 3½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	49	53⅜	49¼	53⅜	24	27,275
115 May 11.	88 January 6.	110½	...	+ 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	109	109	109	109	...	213
22¼ January 9.	15½ July 14.	16	17⅛	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,954,800	.....	..	15	15	15	15	15	10
8⅜ January 6.	4½ July 12.	4¾	5	— ⅜	Colorado & Southern	30,986,000	.....	..	5¼	5¼	4¾	4¾	...	3,047
58⅛ March 17.	41⅞ June 16.	46¾	47	— ½	Colorado & Southern first preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	47	47	46¾	46¾	...	728
25 March 22.	16 June 2.	17	18	— ¾	Colorado & Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	...	261
65⅞ April 17.	36 June 21.	46⅜	46⅞	— ¾	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,700	.....	..	47	47¾	45	46⅜	...	47,600
98¼ March 15.	78 June 29.	93¾	94	..	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	.....	..	94¼	94⅜	92¼	94	...	17,210
18 April 19.	6½ February 5.	16¾	17½	+ 1¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	15⅝	16	15	17¼	...	8,600
223¼ March 11.	163 June 6.	180⅜	180⅞	+ 6	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	175	181	1.41½	181	199⅜	8,114
50½ January 31.	40½ August 10.	39	41	— 2¼	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '99.	1	40½	40½	40½	40½	89½	125
125⅞ April 20.	106½ January 3.	123½	123⅝	+ ⅜	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1½	122½	124¾	122	123½	109	4,329
181 August 2.	157 January 7.	176¾	177½	— 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '99.	1½	176½	178	175¼	176⅝	152¾	3,663
25⅝ April 27.	18½ January 7.	20⅞	21¼	..	Denver & Rio Grand	35,000,000	.....	..	21	21¼	21	21	13¾	1,410
80 April 27.	66¼ January 11.	74⅜	...	— ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	74¼	77	74¼	74⅜	52⅞	1,570
23½ January 3.	13¾ June 1.	20	21	— ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	20	20	20	20	18¾	400
94 August 12.	63 January 4.	94	95	..	Detroit City Gas	4,818,000	.....	..	85	94	85	94	...	1,000
5⅞ August 9.	3 April 14.	4½	5¼	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	5	5⅛	5	5¼	...	1,610
14 April 22.	7⅞ January 4.	12¼	13½	+ 2	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	11½	14	11½	13⅜	...	5,210
16¾ January 19.	12¼ June 23.	13⅜	14	+ ⅜	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14	400
42 January 24.	33½ June 21.	37	37¼	..	Erie first preferred	42,344,000	.....	..	37⅛	37⅜	37	37	35⅝	2,432
22⅛ January 30.	16½ May 8.	...	...	+ ⅛	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	18¼	18¾	18¼	18½	18½	100
41½ June 9.	36 March 28.	39½	40	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug. '93.	1½	40¼	40¼	39	39	...	28
85 June 13.	70 January 7.	84	90	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,224,000	Apl. 15, '99.	3	85	85	85	85	...	200
75 April 3.	46⅝ February 8.	60¾	60½	+ 1½	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	†July 20, '99.	1¼	59¼	60¼	59	60½	...	13,870
93½ April 3.	72½ May 13	82¼	82⅝	+ ¼	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,100	July 20, '99.	1½	81½	82¾	81	82½	...	7,688
25 January 5.	14 August 9.	...	...	— ½	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '96.	2	14	14	14	14	...	120
30 March 28.	14 February 1.	21	25	— ⅛	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	24	24	24	24	14	100
125¼ August 3.	95¼ January 3.	123	124	+ ½	**General Electric Company**	18,276,000	July 15, '99.	1½	123⅞	125	123	124½	...	1,541
76⅝ March 20.	63½ April 7.	67⅝	68¼	+ 1⅜	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1½	66	67½	65⅝	67½	...	3,129
110 January 12.	106¾ May 31.	109½	111	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1½	107¾	109¼	107¾	109	...	133
195 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	167½	168	+ ⅜	Great Northern preferred	89,401,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¾	167	167¾	166¼	167⅜	131	1,254
117½ July 13.	97 January 3.	114	117	..	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	July 15, '99.	2	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¾	...	65
29 April 27.	22 July 12.	25	25½	+ ½	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	.....	..	25	25	25	25	...	351
61⅜ August 11.	54½ May 13.	60¾	61	+ 1	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	60	61¾	59½	60¾	...	5,765
74⅛ June 30.	60½ February 10.	73	75	..	Homestake	12,500,000	July 25, '99.	50c.	72	73	72	72	...	10
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	114	115	— ¼	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	114½	114⅝	114¼	114¼	105½	1,903
68¼ January 23.	35 May 13.	42	42½	..	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	42¼	42¾	40	42¾	...	5,455
93 January 5.	75½ July 27.	78½	79	+ ¼	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,100	July 1, '99.	1½	78¾	78¾	78	78⅝	...	2,519
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	14½	17½	..	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	...	25
13¼ April 28.	10¼ March 7.	12⅞	13	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	8,488,900	.....	..	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13	9⅝	1,735
54⅞ August 10.	42¼ May 31.	54	54½	+ 1½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,000	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	52	54⅞	53	54⅜	35½	2,345
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	13¾	14	+ ⅜	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....	..	12¾	17¾	12¼	14	17	44,906
18 July 5.	16 May 2.	17	18	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Apl. 15, '99.	½	18	18	18	18	...	100
58 July 28.	51 March 4.	57	57¾	+ 1	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	56¾	58	56	57¾	53¾	1,570
22¾ January 27.	14⅜ June 9.	21½	21½	..	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	21	21½	21	21	15¼	1,250
81⅛ July 27.	60 January 15.	79	81	— ⅝	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	80	81⅜	80	80	72¾	2,100
85 April 4.	56¼ January 5.	68	72	+ ¼	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	70	70	70	70	55½	100
76 July 29.	63 March 6.	74⅞	75	+ ¼	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 10, '99.	2	75	75¾	74½	75	55¼	21,935
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	117⅝	118	+ ½	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	117	118⅜	116⅜	117⅝	103¾	12,850
269 March 28.	187⅜ January 11.	209	209½	+ ½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	207	211	207	209	158	7,785
14⅜ July 21.	13⅜ August 7.	13¾	13⅝	..	Metropolitan Street Railway Rights	.....	.....	..	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	...	1,772
17⅛ April 27.	9 January 7.	15⅝	15⅞	+ 1½	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	14⅝	15⅞	14¼	15⅞	...	20,002
5 August 11.	1 January 6.	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜	Mexican National certificates	33,330,000	.....	..	3⅝	5	3⅜	4½	...	18,865
116 January 24.	112 January 13.	111	...	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, '99.	2	111	111	111	111	...	25
16 May 5.	14 April 25.	15	15¾	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,500,000	.....	..	15	15	15	15	...	370
68¾ August 9.	35¼ January 6.	66⅝	67	+ 1⅞	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	50½	68¼	59½	67	27½	14,523
97⅜ August 9.	76½ January 10.	96	96½	+ 2⅞	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	93½	97¾	93½	96⅝	61	7,290
14⅞ January 30.	11⅜ May 10.	12⅜	13	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	12¾	13	12⅝	13	12	4,000
42½ April 3.	30½ May 31.	35⅝	38½	+ 2⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	36	38⅝	36	38½	35½	15,690
52½ April 4.	38¾ June 1.	46⅜	46⅞	+ ⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	43	49¼	47⅜	48⅝	37⅜	20,250
49¾ April 17.	32 January 3.	44½	46	+ ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,530,000	Feb. 28, '98.	1	44¾	45½	44¾	45	28	510
135 August 4.	176 January 3.	183½	184½	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '99.	3½	185	185	183	185	174	150
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	47¾	48½	— ¼	**National Biscuit Company**	29,000,000	.....	..	48	48¾	47¼	48	33¾	3,520
107½ January 18.	97½ July 7.	*101..	103	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	101¾	101½	101½	101½	96¾	370
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	32¾	33	+ 2¼	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	30¼	33⅜	30¼	33	37	9,619
115 January 21.	110¼ June 14.	112½	114	— ½	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	112	113	112	113	112¾	632
8½ January 7.	2 July 13.	2⅜	3¼	..	National Linseed Oil certificates	.....	.....	..	2¾	3	2½	3¼	...	530
63 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	55⅝	56¼	+ 1⅜	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	54	56	53⅝	56	...	13,485
99⅜ August 11.	85 May 15.	98⅜	99¼	+ 4⅛	National Steel Company preferred	28,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	95¼	99⅜	95¼	99	...	6,425
42 January 25.	37¼ April 4.	37	40	..	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apl. 3, '99.	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	...	100
122⅜ April 22.	97 January 3.	118	118¼	+ 1¼	New Jersey Central	27,063,800	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	116½	119	116½	118¼	92¼	6,018
230 July 19.	112 January 3.	193	197	— 3	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	195	200	195	195	77¾	990
144¾ March 20.	121¾ January 3.	139	139¼	+ ½	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '99.	1	138¼	139¼	138¼	139	119¾	12,262
222 April 20.	196 January 19.	215	218	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,600	June 30, '99.	2	214	214	214	214	194¼	40
28⅞ March 27.	18⅜ January 3.	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	25⅜	26⅜	25⅜	26¼	15⅞	16,762
22¾ April 27.	17⅜ March 17.	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	21¾	21⅞	21½	21⅞	15¼	4,915
72⅜ August 12.	61⅜ January 6.	72½	72⅝	+ ⅞	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	.....	..	71¼	73⅜	71½	72⅝	55⅝	6,443
13⅜ August 8.	6⅞ January 6.	12⅜	13¾	+ ½	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	12½	13½	12½	12⅝	6¼	32,620
53½ February 10.	42⅜ January 7.	53	53½	+ 1⅞	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3 '99.	1	51¼	53¾	51¼	53¼	34½	159,795
81½ February 23.	73 June 1.	77¼	77¼	+ ½	Northern Pacific preferred	75,020,000	June 5, '99.	1	77¼	78½	77¼	77⅝	73⅜	9,688
10¾ April 27.	6 March 23.	7⅜	9	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31 '97.	75c	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	...	100
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	45½	46½	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2 '98.	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	46⅜	53¼	3,643
77 July 6.	63¾ June 16.	75	76	— 1	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 11, '99.	2	75	75	75	75	74	200
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	42	44	+ 5	**Pacific Coast**	6,899,800	Apl. 17, '99.	1	39¾	44¾	39	44	38	1,870
67¾ February 21.	58½ July 5.	62	63	..	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,911,400	Apl. 17, '99.	2	60	63½	60	63½	38	2,024
55 January 26.	42¾ January 4.	47	47½	+ ½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 30, '99.	1½	47	47⅝	46¾	47⅜	33	5,464
142 January 23.	122¼ January 3.	136¾	137	+ ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '99.	2½	133¾	137	133	136⅝	118¾	24,120
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	120½	120⅝	+ 2½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	May 25, '99.	1½	120¼	122¾	119⅞	120½	100⅞	32,262
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2	2¼	½	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	...	100
7 January 10.	4 May 27.	4	5	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	5	5	5	5	4¾	150
102 March 3.	85 July 24.	...	...	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	85	85	85	85	44¾	302
88 January 23.	49 May 11.	71	71¼	+ 3½	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	69	72	68	71¼	66	21,635
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	89	89¾	+ 2¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	89¼	89¾	89	89¾	...	1,900
60 August 11.	43¾ June 1.	59½	59¾	+ 2¾	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	.....	..	58	60	57	59½	...	5,935
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	88	89½	+ ¾	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	July 10, '99.	1¾	88¼	89½	88¼	89½	...	3,249
14 July 28.	7 May 18.	11	13	..	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	11	11	11	11	...	55
164⅞ January 4.	156 January 21.	158	159½	..	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	157⅝	158	157⅝	158	190	480
4 April 13.	2 August 9.	2	3	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	2	2¼	2	2	2	300
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 13	22¼	22¾	+ ⅞	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	20½	22⅝	20⅜	22¼	18	15,920
68½ April 4.	51⅜ January 7.	61	61¼	+ 1½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	59¼	61⅜	59¼	61	42¾	45,840
38¾ March 22.	26½ January 7.	33⅜	33⅝	+ 1½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	30	34	30	33½	21¾	10,985
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	50	51⅜	— 2	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st pf	5,491,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	49	49	49	49	30⅜	100
17¼ January 9.	9 June 1.	14	15⅜	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500 000	.....	..	13½	14	13½	14	20	50
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	11⅝	12	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅝	8¼	1,718
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	71½	73	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	72	74	73	73	66	94
44¼ January 31.	33¼ January 5.	37⅜	38¼	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,535,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	38	39½	38	38	31¾	1,285
18¾ August 3.	6¾ January 4.	16⅞	17	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500 000	.....	..	17¼	17¾	17	17	6	4,425
40⅜ August 3.	17 January 3.	39⅜	39⅝	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	39½	39⅞	38⅝	39⅝	12¼	12,167
58 July 1.	36 January 5.	56¾	57¼	+ 2	St. Paul & Duluth	4,060 200	July 5, '87.	3	55¼	57¼	55¼	56¾	27	625
106 January 23.	98½ January 5.	100	103	+ ¼	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,000,600	Mch. 1, '99.	3½	101	101	101	101	90	130
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	33	35¼	+ 1	Southern Pacific	126,527,900	.....	..	34⅛	35¼	34⅛	35¼	21⅞	37,840
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	119,300,000	.....	..	11⅛	11⅜	11	11½	9¾	2,815
56 April 25.	40⅝ January 24.	52¼	52⅝	+ 1⅛	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	51¼	53¼	51¼	52⅝	33½	12,271
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	...	...	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	6¾	870
86 August 12.	36 January 9.	86¼	86¾	+ 6½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	79	86	77¼	86	27¾	37,720
25⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 7.	21⅝	21¾	..	Texas Pacific	36,706,700	.....	..	21¾	22¼	21½	21⅝	13¾	1,425
15½ January 17.	11¼ June 19.	11	12	..	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	13	13	13	13	...	100
50⅜ February 21.	38¼ June 20.	44½	44⅝	+ 1½	**Union Pacific**	87,845,500	.....	..	43¼	45¼	43¼	44¼	20¾	41,365
84⅛ January 23.	72 June 1.	77½	77⅝	+ ⅜	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	77⅝	78½	76⅜	77⅝	63¾	16,582
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	29¾	30	+ 2¼	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000	.....	..	27⅞	30¼	27¼	29⅝	...	4,150
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	81½	85	+ 3¼	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	1¾	79¼	82¼	78⅝	82¼	...	1,032
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	50	55	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	50	50	50	50	...	75
10¾ August 11.	5⅝ June 21.	9⅝	9¾	+ 3½	United States Leather	61,598,900	.....	..	6½	10⅜	6¼	9⅜	7⅜	243,619
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	75	75½	+ 2½	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	July 1, '99.	1¼	72½	75¾	72	74⅞	70	37,280
57 April 5.	42⅝ January 5.	51	51¼	..	United States Rubber	23,668,000	July 31, '99.	2	50⅝	51⅞	50¼	51	44⅜	2,005
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	116	116½	— 1	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, '99.	2	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	102⅝	500
8⅞ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	7⅝	8	— ⅜	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	8	8	7¼	7¼	7⅜	900
25¼ April 3.	19 May 24.	22⅝	22¾	..	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	22¾	23	22¾	22⅝	20¼	2,685
*131 June 30.	*125 February 10.	127	130	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	128	128	128	128	...	227
120 August 8.	120 August 8.	...	...	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	May 15, '99.	1¼	120	120	120	120	93¼	100
98¼ January 24.	87¼ June 1.	89¾	90¼	+ ¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	May 15, '99.	1¼	89¾	90¼	89¾	90	94	2,093
11½ May 9.	8¼ June 1.	10	10¼	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	9¾	10¾	9¼	10¼	...	4,350
64 January 30.	50 June 9.	50½	55	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	2,500,000	.....	..	50	50	50	50	...	20
23¾ May 15.	21½ June 23.	23¾	24¾	+ ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....	..	23¼	24¼	23¼	24¼	...	1,445
17⅛ August 7.	13½ May 24.	16	16½	+ ⅛	Wisconsin Central, when issued	.....	.....	..	16¼	17¼	16¼	16½	...	7,705
55 June 13.	48¾ May 26.	54⅜	54½	+ ½	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..	53¾	54¾	53¾	54⅜	...	3,894

Note—The highest and lowest

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 12, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 12. $8,375,550

	Week Ending Aug. 12. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	106⅞	107½	106⅞	107⅞	8
American Cotton Oil 8s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	3
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	91	91	91	91	4
American Tobacco scrip	104	104	104	104	1½
Ann Arbor 4s	96	96	96	96	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101⅞	101⅞	101¼	101¾	167
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85½	85⅝	278
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96	96	95⅝	96⅞	205
Balt & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	94¼	94¼	93½	93½	35
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼	157
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	123	123	123	123	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	11
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	101	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	28
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	7
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108½	108	108½	4
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110	111½	110	111½	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96½	96½	67
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	41	42	41	42	19
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	118	118	117½	117½	6
Central of New Jersey general 5s	120½	121½	120½	121⅛	24
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	100	100	99⅛	99⅞	44
Central Pacific ext. 5s, Speyer certfs	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	6
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	86	86	85½	85½	20
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118½	118⅝	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97⅜	97½	97¼	97½	79
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	23
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	114	114	113¾	113¾	6
Chi., Gur. & Quincy, Denver Division 4s	102	102½	102	102	10
Chi., Bur. & Q., Chicago & Iowa Div. 5s	105	105	105	105	10
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	106¾	106¾	106⅜	106⅜	11½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114½	115	114½	115	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅝	116⅝	2
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	143½	143½	143½	143½	3
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	112¾	112¾	112½	112½	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	7
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107¼	107¾	106½	106⅞	103
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	138	138	138	138	1
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton consol. 7s	129	129	129	129	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	99	99	99	99	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis general 4s	95	95	94¾	94¾	16
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	90½	93⅝	90½	93½	110
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	71	71	71	71	10
Colorado Southern 4s	86½	86¾	86	86⅝	53
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	95	95	95	95	11
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	105½	105½	105	105	16
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100	100	99	99	16
Detroit & Mackinac 4s	70	70	70	70	11
Detroit City Gas 5s	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98½	30
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	110
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Erie 3d extended 4½s	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Erie prior lien 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	3
Erie general lien 4s	72	72¼	72	72	36
Erie 1st consol. 7s	144	144	143¼	143¾	5
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	103	103	103	103	7
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	105	105½	105	105⅝	30
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	78½	78½	78½	78½	5
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103¼	103⅜	103¼	103⅜	57
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	105	105	105	105	10
General Electric debenture 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	20
Green Bay debenture A	39	39	38	39	1
Rocking Valley 4½s	101	101⅜	101	101⅜	23
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	88¾	88⅞	88¼	88¼	25
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110¼	47
Houston, East & West Texas 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Int. & Great Northern 1st 6s	124½	124½	123½	124½	4
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	65¼	65¾	45¼	65¾	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	70	74	67	72½	1,945
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	5
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5s	98	98	96	98	2
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	7
Lake Shore 3½s	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	1
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	109⅝	109⅝	109¾	109¾	1
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113¾	113¾	10
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	99⅞	100½	99½	99⅝	57
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	99⅝	100	99½	100	131
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	131½	131½	131¼	131¼	4
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	116	116	116	116	12
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Alabama 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	11
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atl. 1st 6s	113	118	113	113	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	17
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	118½	118½	118	118	14
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120½	120½	120¼	120⅝	6
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	4
Mexican Central 2d income	12¼	12½	12	12¼	32
Mexican International consol. 4s	87	87¼	87	87¼	63
Michigan Central consol. 7s	111	111	110⅝	110⅝	8
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	141½	141½	141½	141½	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	98	99	98½	98½	10
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	99	99	99	99	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	91	91½	91	91¼	13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93½	93½	93	93	19
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66¾	67½	65¾	67½	226½
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	96½	96¾	95¾	95¾	27
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118	118½	118	118	40
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100	100	100	100	32
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86½	87	86½	87	8
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	131	131	131	131	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	107¼	107½	107¼	107¾	5
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	100	100¾	99½	100¾	84
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	112	112	112	112	3
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	3
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	16
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98½	98½	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	94⅝	95	94½	95	50
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67	67	66⅝	67	79½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	103⅛	79½
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	80¼	80¼	80	80	6
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101½	101½	101	101¼	32
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	113	118	112½	112½	10
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	5
Oregon Short Line Income A	96½	97	96¾	97	7
Oregon Short Line Income B & coll. trust	75	76½	75	76½	95
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104	105	104	105	22
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	107	107¼	107	107¼	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st	85	85½	85	85	19
Pittsburg & Western 4s, trust receipts	89¼	89½	89½	89¼	85
Reading general 4s	88	88½	87½	88¼	256
Rio Grande Southern 1st 5-4s	72	73½	72	72½	8
Rio Grande Western 4s	96	96	96	96	34
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	129	129	129	129	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	¼
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	86¾	86	85¾	85¾	152
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	112⅝	113⅝	113¼	113¾	20
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	124¾	124¾	122⅝	122⅝	17
St. Louis & San Fran., Central Div. 4s	95	95	95	95	20
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	85½	85¼	85½	85½	6
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	109	109	108¾	109	14
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	95¼	95¼	95	95	149
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	85¾	86⅝	85¾	85¾	44
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	99	99	99	99	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	1
St Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	116½	117	116½	117	13
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	122	122	122	122	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	80	79½	79½	28
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix 1st 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107¾	107¾	25
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	106½	109	106½	109	21
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100¼	100	100	100	10
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	106	106½	107¾	107¾	44
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	85¼	94¼	93	93¾	6677
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	112½	113⅝	112¾	112¾	23
Southern Railway 5s	100¼	100¼	100	100	12
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	84	84	84	84	6
Standard Rope & Twine income	24½	26	24	26	40
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	28
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	109	110	109	110	12
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Third Avenue 5s	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	10
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104	104	104	104	37
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105	9
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	115	116	114⅝	116⅜	40
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	5
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Union Pacific new 4s	105¼	105¼	104¾	104¾	3011
United States Leather Co. 6s	119	119	119	119	4
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped	115	115	115	115	5
Wabash 1st 5s	117	117	115⅞	115⅞	22
Wabash 2d 5s	100½	100⅝	100	100⅛	22
Wabash debenture, Series B	37	37½	36¾	37½	46
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	21	21	21	21	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	68	68	68	68	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	4
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76¼	138
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	94½	94½	94¼	94⅝	153
Total sales					$8,310,550

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 12, 1899.

	Week Ending Aug. 12. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	11
United States 3s, coupon	106½	106½	106½	106½	53½
United States 3s, coupon, small	108	108	108	108	½
Total sales					$65,000
Grand total					$8,375,550

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101½	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 29	111	Mar. 2	112⅝	Aug. 4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	113½	Aug. 1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅝	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130½	July 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June. 2	128	Feb. 10	130½	July 28
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111½	Aug. 3	111½	Aug. 3
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111⅝	Mar. 8	112⅝	July 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	106⅝	Feb. 23	108¼	Aug. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109½	July 11	106½	Jan. 5	108	Aug. 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	June. 5	106½	Jan. 4	106½	July 31

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899 ..... 102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s .... 118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112¾	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108⅜	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	June 30	98¼	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	95¼	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	6	July 18
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan 27	82¼	Jan. 3	86¼	July 31

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small ..... 105 Aug. 10 | Alabama, Class C ..... 104 Nov. 28
Alabama, Class B ..... 108 Sept. 26 | North Carolina 6s, 1918 ..... 128 Feb. 23

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine pf	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Aug. 21
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf	1	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Chestnut Hill	1¾	Sept. 4	.....	.....
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf	3½	Aug. 21	.....	.....
Cleve. & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 2
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 2
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Illinois Central	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 4
Norfolk & Western pf	2	Aug. 24	Aug. 14	Aug. 24
North Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Aug. 25	Aug. 9	Aug. 21
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 10	Aug. 21
Rome, Water. & Og. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 1
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d pf	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
St. Paul & Duluth pf	3½	Sept 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 2

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Boston Elevated	3	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Chicago Union Traction (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 15
Philadelphia Co. (Pittsburg) pf	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 26	Sept. 2
South Side El., Chicago	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Twin City Rap. Tran. Com	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 11	Aug. 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 16
American Raditor pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	Aug. 16
Bethlehem Steel	50c	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Cambria Steel	60c	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Compania Metallurgica Mexicana pf. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 15	Aug. 1	Sept. 16
Consolidated Car Heating Co	1½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Consolidated Car Heat Co. (extra)	1	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Consolidated Ice common	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 3	Aug. 16
Consol. Rubber Tire pf. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 2
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Sept. 3	Sept. 13
Empire State, Idaho, M. & Dev. (monthly)	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1	Aug. 14	Aug. 5	Aug. 14
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 1
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 1
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal pf	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 4	Aug. 16
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Park Street pf. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
People's G.L. & C. of Chi. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 25	Aug. 15	Aug. 26
Procter & Gamble common	6	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman's Palace Car (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining	$6	Aug. 15	July 20	Aug. 1
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Standard Con. Mining	10c	Aug. 24	Aug. 10	Aug. 24
Standard Oil, N. J., (quarter)	5	Sept. 18	Aug. 16	Sept. 19
Torrington Co., Class B	5	Sept. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Welsbach Com. pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 8	Sept. 1	Sept. 9

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Chicago & Alton	.....	.....	Sept. 7	Special
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Aug. 31	Sept. 25	Sept. 22	Annual
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Special
Little Chief Mining	.....	.....	Aug. 14	Special
New York Air Brake Co	July 31	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Special
North American Trust	.....	.....	Aug. 21	Special
Southern Railway	.....	.....	Aug. 31	Special
Toledo & Ohio Central	Aug. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Annual

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 10, 1899	£23,417,026	.....
Aug. 11, 1898	24,513,093	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Aug. 10, 1899	78,904,573	143,965,787
Aug. 11, 1898	78,308,462	48,715,478

BANK OF GERMANY.

Aug. 10, 1899	27,416,000	14,124,000
Aug. 11, 1898	24,575,000	14,560,000

RUSSIA.

Aug. 10, 1899	89,230,000	5,445,000
Aug. 11, 1898	119,020,000	4,530,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Aug. 10, 1899	33,974,000	12,781,000
Aug. 11, 1898	36,976,000	13,614,000

SPAIN.

Aug. 10, 1899	12,900,000	12,900,000
Aug. 11, 1898	10,000,000	9,800,000

ITALY.

Aug. 10, 1899	15,520,000	1,792,000
Aug. 11, 1898	14,792,000	1,504,000

NETHERLANDS.

Aug. 10, 1899	2,743,000	5,052,000
Aug. 11, 1898	4,284,000	6,879,000

BELGIUM.

Aug. 10, 1899	3,065,000	1,533,000
Aug. 11, 1898	3,031,000	1,515,000

Total for the week	£204,133,472	£193,291,787
Total preceding week	203,042,274	193,447,523
Corresponding date last year	316,089,554	97,023,475

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 13.—The market is strong all around. Business is not particularly large, but this is merely because sellers are very independent. Western India was checked somewhat by the rain failure, but since a copious fall is reported the demand has returned, with fair sales of light goods, good shirtings, and wide cloths. The China demand has been active, but business is restricted by heavy engagements and the consequent long delivery required. The minor markets, including South America and the Levant, have been good.

The position of the manufacturers throughout is very healthy, with prices still rising. Yarns are one-eighth dearer, 32s doing a fair business.

Advices from France report active markets and rising prices. Germany is still suffering from overproduction, but trades there are rather freer.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Aug. 12, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	102¾	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	98	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	97¾	Jul 28	87¾	May 10	96	Aug 10	96	96¼
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	109¾	May 31	99¾	Apr 7	101¾	Aug 12	101¾	101¾
Do., registered	102¾	Jan 28	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 29	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	85¾	Aug 4	78	Jan 6	85¾	Aug 12	85¾	85¾
Do., do., registered	85¾	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 6s, 1950	112	May 19	100½	Jan 19	100½	Aug 11	100½	..
Baltimore & Ohio								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100¾	May 26	95¾	Aug 8	95¾	Aug 12	95¾	96
Do., mtg. gold 4s, 1948	102¾	May 25	100¼	May 12	100¼	Aug 12	100¾	100¾
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1900	106¾	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	106¼	July, 93	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	106½	Jan 11	111	June 5	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	95	Jan 19	95	Jan 19	95	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	..	..	..	107¾	Jul 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	111	Feb	107¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1908	94	Jan 28	93¾	Jan 28	94	Jan 28	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32¼	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32¼	Jan 11	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	13¼	Jan 26	10¾	Jan 18	12	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11¼	Feb 10	11¼	Feb 10	11¼	Feb 15	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¾	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128¾	May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	128¾	May 24	126	Mar 15	128	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	108	Jan 30	105	Mar 17	103¾	Aug 2	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	105	Apr 28	102¼	Feb 25	105	June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	112	Jan 30	108¾	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	99	Feb 4	99	Feb 4	99	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	115½	Jul 14	102¼	May 13	115¼	Aug 9	114½	115
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	..	..
Bkyn.Q.Co. & S.1st con.gtd.g.5s,1941	108¾	Apr 20	103¾	Jan 4	107½	Aug 3	..	..
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104½	Jul 8	100½	Aug 2	100¾	Aug 12	100	100¾
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74	Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107½	Jan 7	110	Aug 4	109	111
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jan 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	June 28	127	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	130¼	Jul	6	129	May 15	130¼	July 31	129	130¼
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	130	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southeast. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101¼	Feb	8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109¼	May 15	106	Jun 10	108	Aug 8	107¼	109
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117¼	May 10	111	Jan	7	116¼	July 20	116½	..
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R. I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan	6	105	Jan	6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108	Jul	5	108¼	Aug 9	108¼	108½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109	Mar	6	111½	Aug 10	110	111½
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93¾	Jan 31	89	Jul	25	89	July 25	..	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 29	116½	Mar 28	117¼	Aug 7	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	91¾	Jan 31	95½	Aug 12	96¼	96¾
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44	Feb 23	38	Feb	8	42	Aug 10	41	41¾
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	12	Aug 3	12	13
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7⅛	Feb 27	6	May 31	6½	July 28	6	6½
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 11	105¼	May 3	110	June 6	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	110	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122¾	Jun 24	113¼	Jan 4	121¼	Aug 12	120¾	121¼
Do., do., registered	121½	Jul 22	112½	Jan 7	121½	July 22	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s, 1900	102½	Apr 1	99	Aug 2	100	Aug 4	..	100¾
Do., 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¼	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	116¼	Aug 2	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s' Ser. A, B, C, D, 1898	..	..	..	..	103	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	100	Jun	6	103¼	Mar 20	103½	Aug 7	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	106¾	Mar 11	105¾	Feb 23	106¾	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¾	Jun 15	112¾	Jun 19	112¾	June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125¾	May 27	112¼	Feb 16	123½	July 20	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¼	May 27	120¼	May 19	122¼	May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104¼	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	109½	Jun	2	105¼	Apr 15	108⅞	July 7	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	..	..	..	105¼	De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119¼	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119¼	June 14	..	121¼
Do., g. 6s, 1911	123	Aug	2	118¾	Mar	2	123	Aug 2	..	123¾
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¼	Jan 3	118¾	Aug 11	118½	119
Do., do., registered	118¼	Mar 15	117	Jan 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., g.m. g. 4½s, 1992	97¾	Jul 25	90¾	Jan 4	97¼	Aug 12	97	97¾
Do., do., registered	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jun 27	104	Jan 21	104	Aug 5	104	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	..	95¾	May 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr	29	101	Apr	28	101¼	Apr 29	..	..
Ellis., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Feb	7	101¾	Apr	7	103¾	Aug 2	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s,1903	110¾	Apr	19	108	May	5	109	June 12	108	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan	6	104	Feb	1	104	Feb 1	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb	24	105¾	Feb	24	106¾	Feb 24	103	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1912	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun	29	113¼	Jul	20	115¾	Aug 12	113¾	114¼
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar	16	104¾	Feb	15	105	Mar 16	103¾	104¾
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr	24	100¼	May	10	111¼	Aug 11	110	112
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151½	Feb	18	125¼	Jan	6	138	July 25	138	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116¾	Jun	12	111¾	May	1	116	June 12	110	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	107	Jul	26	103	Feb	27	107	July 28	106¾	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May	26	101¼	Jan	26	102	Aug 11	102	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb	2	100	Apr	11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	105	Aug	9	105	Aug	9	105	Aug 9	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113¾	Aug	8	105¾	Jan	3	113¾	Aug 8	113¾	..
Do., do., registered	111½	Jun	2	111½	Jun	2	111½	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	131	Jul	6	120	Jan	3	124	July 6	123	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar	24	105¾	Apr	27	106¾	Aug 10	106¾	..
Chi. & East. Ill 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s,1907	116½	Apr	3	114	Jul	5	114¾	Aug 3	115	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	138	Jun	30	134	Jan	23	137¼	July 31	136½	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½	Jun	13	109¼	Jan	16	115	Aug 8	..	115½
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	102¾	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb	23	107	Feb	23	107	Aug 12	106	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun	9	114½	Jan	17	116¾	Aug 4	116	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	103¾	May	17	92	Jan	16	100	Aug 9	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½	Jun	9	104	Jan	4	113	July 7	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	111½	Jun	9	100¾	Jan	7	110¾	July 25	109	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	103¾	Apr	10	103¾	Feb	16	103¾	Apr 10	103	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	170	Aug	4	160¼	Jan	10	170	Aug 4	169	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½	Jun	9	160	Jan	3	170¼	Aug 3	169	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171	Jun	17	161	Jan	11	170	July 6	169	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun	8	113¾	May	13	121¾	July 5	120	..
Do., 1st La. C. & Dav. 5s, 1919	120	Aug	2	120	Aug	2	120	Aug 2	120	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¾	May	12	118¾	Jan	11	120½	Aug 8	120½	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132¾	May	25	120	Jan	19	132½	May 25	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	109¼	Dec 7, 98	112	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May	2	121½	Feb	24	123	May 2	121¼	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May	26	118¾	Jan	3	122	Aug 11	121½	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125¾	Jun	16	116½	Jan	19	123	Aug 1	121	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112½	Apr	18	110	Mar	14	112	Aug 3	112¼	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122¼	Jun	1	122¼	Jun	1	122¼	June 1	119	..
Do., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s, 1921	123	Jun	19	119	Apr	8	123¾	July 17	120	125
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¼	May	18	115	Feb	6	118¼	May 18	113	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	137½	Jul	18	137½	Jul	18	137½	July 18	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	104	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118¼	May	12	112¼	Feb	9	115¼	July 17	114	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114¾	May	4	103¼	Jan	11	112¼	Aug 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	105¼	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun	10	121	Jun	10	121	Jun 10	121	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1913	126	Jan	30	125	Jul	10	125	July 10	125	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145¾	Jul	11	142¾	May	4	143¼	Aug 10	143	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May	24	111¼	Jun	3	112½	Aug 9	112¾	..
Do., do., registered	114	Apr	14	113	Jan	13	114	Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar	13	116	Jan	6	118	July 17	..	120
Do., do., registered	118	Jun	14	116	Jan	6	116	June 14	..	120
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110½	Mar	10	106¼	Apr	12	109	July 21	109½	110¾
Do., do., registered	109	Feb	3	105¾	Mar	28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan	30	121¼	May	4	122¾	Aug 7	122	123
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 6s, 1909	111½	Mar	28	106	May	12	110	July 10	..	110¾
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	106¼	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb	9	117¼	May	22	118	July 18	..	121
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109	Feb	1	106	Apr	7	109	July 31	106	109
Do., registered	108¾	Feb	20	106¾	Feb	20	106¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¾	Jun	24	102½	Jan	3	110	July 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	107¾	My 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	..	..	102¼	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun	19	124	Jun	19	124	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb	8	117½	Feb	6	117¼	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	113	Jan	3	111	Jan	5	113	Aug 8	113	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr	24	113	Apr	24	113	Apr 24	114	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143	Jul	7	139¼	May	3	141¼	Aug 9	140	143
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	105¾	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s,1929	125¾	May	23	117¾	Feb	1	124	July 24	..	126
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	De 13, 98	..	145¾
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146	Jul	6	140	Mar	6	146	July 6	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114¾	Jun	17	114¼	Jun	17	114¼	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136¼	Jun	27	131¼	Jan	10	138	July 7	133½	..
Do., registered	124½	May	19	132	Jun	6	132¼	June 13	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May	17	104¾	Jan	4	106¾	Aug 10	106½	107
Do., do., registered	107¾	Apr	6	103¾	Mar	7	107¾	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr	27	93	Jan	9	98¼	May 1	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	86	Jul	20	83	May	9	86	July 20	90¼	99
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May	18	98½	May	18	98¼	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr	25	109½	Jan	12	114	June 27	112	114
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	136	Jan	9	138	Aug 10	138	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	126	Mar 27	124¼	May	8	124¼	June 21	126	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	124	Jan 12	121	Apr	18	122¾	July 7	121	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar	23	140	Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & Wn. 1nd. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	..	106	Sat 22,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1933	125	May 4	120½	Jul	11	123	July 25	..	126
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun	5	98¾	Jan	3	99	Aug 12	99	99¾
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	95¼	Jun 26	90¾	Jun 26	90¾	Jun 26	90¾	June 26	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	127	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	..	103¾	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	113	May	5	112	Feb	9	113	May 5	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	..	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan	25	91¼	Aug 2	91¾	94
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	96	Jan 26	87¾	Jan	12	94¾	Aug 11	94¾	96
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jan 30	95¾	May	27	97	June 20	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103¾	Feb	3	99¾	Jan	7	102	July 31	102	103
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May	4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	..	87	Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb	21	96¾	Apr 24	96	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104	Jan 27	102	Jan	3	104	Aug 4	104	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Cev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1923	118½	May 31	116¼	May	31	118¼	June 14	115	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½	Apr 29	103¼	Apr	29	103¼	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr	7	85	Aug 11	86	95¾
Do., Income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	22	Jan	3	29	Aug 4	29	30
C., C. C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914	138¾	Jul	6	135¼	May	11	138¾	July 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½	Jun	23	134½	Jul	6	134½	July 18	135	137
Cin. & Sp'd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s, 1901	106¾	Feb	10	106¾	Feb	10	106¾	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	108¾	Jul	20	108	Jul	11	108¼	July 31	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun	16	128	Feb	15	134¼	June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	78	Jan	6	68	Jul	11	68	Aug 3	66	68
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan	12	70¼	Mar	18	71	Aug 10	70	72
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun	13	85¼	May	13	86¾	Aug 12	86	95¼
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126¼	Jun	15	126¾	Jun	15	126¾	June 15	127	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124¾	Jun	7	121½	Jun	7	121½	June 7	124	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan	26	142	May	4	142	June 17	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	..	109	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108¼	May	3	108½	June 28	108	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 3	143	Jan	20	143¼	July 18	139	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142½	May 18	138	Feb	9	138	July 17	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr	5	117	Feb	8	118¾	Apr 5	..	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923	108½	Jun 20	108¼	Jun 20	108¼	Jun 20	108¼	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	..	108	Aug 1,98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	..	..	..	..	148	Sep 13,98	146	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120¼	Apr	21	120¼	Apr 21	..	124½
Do., registered	122	Jun	6	122	Jun	6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May	2	116	June 9	116¾	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 28	114½	Apr	17	116½	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153	Mar 20	150½	May	31	150¼	May 31	150	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	99	Aug	10	99	Aug 10	99¼	100
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	105¾	May	4	105¾	May 25	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102¼	Jan	3	105	Aug 10	104¼	105¼
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112¾	Jun 13	106¾	Jan	3	110¾	Aug 1	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan	19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr	25	108	Apr 27	..	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995	70	Jan 20	68	Jul	12	70	Aug 9	68	75
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1d. g. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17¾	Mar	25	20	Aug 12	19	20
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	112	Aug	3	105	Jun	13	112	Aug 8	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
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	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
L. & N. L., C. & L.x. g. 4½s, 1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 Ja 18, 98	..	..
Louis. & Jef. Bridge gtd. g. 4s, 1945	96½	Jul 19	97¾	Jul 25	97¾ July 28	96	98
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112⅜	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	100½ Aug 8	109¾	110
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121⅝	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	118 Aug 11	..	..
Do. 2d 6s, 1899	102⅜	Apr 1	100⅝	May 1	101⅞ July 21	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	115⅝	Jan 3	120⅝ Aug 11	120½	121
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125⅝	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	123 Aug 11	122⅞	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123⅜	Jan 3	126½ July 20	126½	127½
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s.1993	127½	Jul 31	124	Mar 2	127⅝ July 31	126½	127½
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	77	Jun 23	68¾	Jan 4	77 June 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25½	Apr 27	16½	Apr 3	21 Aug 3	20	21
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	13	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	12¾ Aug 12	12	13
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	85¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	87¼ Aug 12	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14 Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150 Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	115⅝	Aug 11	110¾	Jan 18	115⅝ Aug 11	115¼	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	98⅛	Aug 11	98	Jul 27	98¼ Aug 11	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121 July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127 Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 De 12, 98	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	105¼	Feb 16	103¾	Feb 4	105¾ Feb 16	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	93 Aug 12	93	93¼
Do. 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	65¼	May 31	67¾ Aug 12	67	67⅝
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	91¼	Apr 27	82	Jan 19	89 Aug 12	88	89
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	91¼	Aug 11	88	Jan 19	91¼ Aug 12	90¼	91¾
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 3	79 July 26	75	77
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	95	Feb 27	85	Jan 21	95 Aug 10	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	107¼	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	105⅞ Aug 8	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 3	118 Aug 11	113	118¼
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 3	116 July 27	115	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	100½	Jul 14	91¾	Jan 3	100 Aug 12	99¼	100
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	93¼	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	95¾ Aug 12	95¼	96½
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	107¾ Aug 3	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	111⅛ July 10	111⅛	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	106¾	May 20	105¼	Feb 6	106 July 24	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	108¾ July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106⅝	Apr 6	103⅝	Jan 16	108⅜ Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	114⅜	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	113⅞ Aug 12	113⅜	113⅝
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111½ July 5	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	127½ July 31	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾ June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88	Feb 27	82¼	Jan 4	87 Aug 11	86½	87½
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	100¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	103 July 28	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132⅜	Feb 14	131	Aug 7	131 Aug 7	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	105⅝ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108⅜	Mar 28	105¼	Apr 22	107¼ Aug 5	107½	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 Mar., 98	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115 Mar 22	114	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	.....	.....	.....	.....	108¾ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	112	Aug 8	112 Aug 9	111⅜	113¼
Do., do., registered	117⅜	Jan 30	112	June 27	112 Aug 12	111⅜	113¼
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¼	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109 Aug 7	109	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jan 26	113½	Jan 28	113½ Jan 28	109	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	108½ Fe 21, 98	109	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103½	Jun 28	103¾ June 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	104⅝ Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅜	Feb 2	103	Aug 1	103 Aug 1	..	..
Do., registered	102⅞	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾ Aug 1	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¾	Jun 12	110¼	Jan 12	110⅝ July 31	110	111
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111¼	Feb 17	112⅜ Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	102	Jan 28	96	Jan 6	100¼ Aug 5	99	100
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100 May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¼	Jan 4	100⅝ Aug 10	99	100¼
Do., registered	103	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	100 Aug 3	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	117⅜	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	114 Aug 5	..	114¼
Do., registered	115⅜	Jun 15	109⅜	Jan 4	111½ Aug 4	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 No 5, 98	..	..
Do., registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do. registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104 July 11	104	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104 June 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128½	Apr 12	129 Aug 10	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1915	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113 Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 Au 13, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123 July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123 June 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¾	Jul 3	103⅝ Aug 4	103⅝	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	105¼	Jan 3	105¾ June 15	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 20	114½	Jun 20	115 July 18	114½	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114¼	Jun 3	114¼ June 15	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅝	May 5	106	Jan 3	110¼ Aug 9	109⅝	110¾
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	103	Jan 5	111 Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	108¾ Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 Oct 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	109	May 1	110⅝ Aug 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106	May 6	103	May 6	103 May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	122 Fe 25, 98	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	.....	.....	.....	.....	121½ Jne 21,98	130	..
Do., do., registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	125¾ Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108	Jan 26	105¾	Apr 3	107⅛ Aug 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	105¼	Apr 19	106½ July 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	111	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	187½ Aug 5	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	184	Apr 20	172	Jan 19	184 Apr 20	..	189
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	.....	.....	.....	.....	126½ Au 28,98	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	.....	.....	.....	.....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	117⅜	Jul 6	117⅜ July 6	117⅜	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113 July 29	113	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. let. g. 5s, 1939	108⅞	May 25	106	Jan 4	108⅜ May 27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106⅞	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	106⅞ Aug 12	106¼	106⅝
Do., do., registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	101½ No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119⅝ Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112 July 20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼ May 15	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132 Jul 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106⅜	Jun 14	101⅜	Jan 5	102⅞ Aug 12	102⅜	102½
Do., registered	104¼	May 12	102	Jul 14	103⅝ Aug 1	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	66¾	May 9	68¾ Aug 12	66½	68¾
Do., do., registered	66¾	Jun 17	65¼	May 16	66¾ June 17	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95 May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	119	Apr 21	113	Jan 6	113½ July 27	..	..
Nor folk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107⅝	Jun 22	107¼	May 25	107¾ June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135 June 19	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 No 25,98	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	.....	.....	.....	.....	117¾ Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 Fe 23, 97	106	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	100 Aug 9	100	..
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96	Mar 27	88½	Jan 7	95 Aug 12	94⅝	95¼
Ogden. & L. Chamn. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	.....	..	.....	94 Apr., 98	..	..
Do., do., small	..	.....	..	.....	82 Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	.....	..	.....	102¼ Ja 28, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	.....	..	.....	85 De 17, 97	85	87
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	80 Aug 7	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1900	114	Apr 28	100	Feb 10	112¾ Aug 9	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100¾	Jan 3	101½ Aug 9	101	101¼
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	133¼	Jul 13	128	Mar 1	129½ Aug 3	..	130
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 Jne 18,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	116	Jun 28	108	Jan 7	112¾ Aug 12	112	113
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	96½	Aug 3	85	Jan 7	97 Aug 11	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	76½	Aug 11	65¾	Jan 4	76¾ Aug 11	76	77
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	103	Jul 26	105 Aug 10	104	105
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	101¼ Dec., 99	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	116	May 22	114¼	Feb 15	115¾ July 27	114½	..
Do., do., registered	115⅛	Mar 9	115⅛	Mar 9	115⅛ Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Jul 14	114¼	Apr 13	118 July 14	117½	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	118	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118¼ June 30	117½	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 No 23,98	113	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 De 30, 98	107	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅛	Jan 6	105½	Mar 15	105⅞ Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	109½ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	141 Mar 29	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140¼	May 1	140¼	May 1	140¼ May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135 Jun 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	110¾ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	106	Apr 19	106	Apr 19	106 Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121 July 5	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	June 2	113¾ June 2	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	.....	..	.....	108 My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	.....	..	.....	107 Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¾ June 29	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	.....	..	.....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	97	Jan 28	95½	Apr 3	94½ July 19	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	.....	..	.....	17 My 23,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	.....	..	.....	20 De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	123	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126 Apr 28	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100½	Jul 15	100	May-98	100¾ July 15	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	.....	..	.....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	.....	..	.....	107½ Oct 24,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	.....	..	.....	110 No 28, 98	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	.....	..	.....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	.....	..	.....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90 June 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116 July 29	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	.....	..	.....	96 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	105	May 24	98	Jan 5	100 June 8	99¼	100
Do., 4s, J. P. M. certificates	100¾	Jun 28	99½	Jan 21	99¾ Aug 9	99¼	100
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91⅜	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 7	88¼ Aug 12	85¾	88¼
Do., do., registered	89½	Jun 29	86¼	Jun 1	88¼ July 11	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¾	Jan 30	91	Jan 4	98 Aug 11	96	98½
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	98¾	May 11	87¼	Apr 20	98 June 27	..	97¼
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104⅞	Jan 24	102¾	Feb 3	104 May 2	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 4-4s, 1940	74½	Jun 20	72	Aug 11	73¾ Aug 12	73	74
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 4-4s, 1947	84½	Aug 2	72¾	Jul 13	84½ Aug 2	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114⅝	Mar 2	112⅜	May 9	114 July 17	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112¼	May 5	114 July 26	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	114 July 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	.....	.....	.....	.....	113½ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	128¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	123⅝ Aug 11	123¼	124
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112¼	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	109 Aug 11	108⅜	109¼
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100½	May 23	101 June 23	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	85½ Aug 11	85	85½
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100 July 8	..	..
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	95	Aug 11	95	Aug 11	95 Aug 12	94	96
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96½	Jul 8	84¾	Jan 4	95 Aug 12	94¾	95¼
Do. 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	65¾	Aug 4	46¾	Jan 4	65¾ Aug 12	65½	66
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	112	Aug 4	108	Mar 7	112 Aug 4	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122¼	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120 Feb 8	119	..
Do. 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113½ July 7	113	116
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	99	Aug 11	99 Aug 11	99	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	122 June 7	121	122
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122	Jul 21	122 Aug 8	121	124
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146¾	Jan 21	138¼	Mar 8	143¼ Aug 2	142	145
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾ Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119¼	Jun 29	112¾	Jan 5	117 Aug 9	115½	116½
Do., do., registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	106½ My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108¼	Apr 14	104½	Jan 25	105½ Aug 10	104¾	106
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104 Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	.....	.....	.....	.....	122¼ Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	137¼ Jun 23	..	..
Do., fin., registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 28	113½	Jan 24	117½ June 28	..	122
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¾	Mar 2	110¼	Apr 17	111½ July 10	111¾	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120 Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107¾	Aug 9	85	Mar 13	107¾ Aug 9	107	109
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125¾	Feb 15	125¾	Feb 15	125¾ Feb 15	128	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112 Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	.....	.....	.....	.....	104¾ Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	113¼	Jun 6	113¼ June 6	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110¼	Feb 3	110	Feb 27	110 Feb 27	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	103⅜ Aug 11	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do. 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	111¼ Aug 11	110¼	111⅝
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111 May 31	112¼	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	88¾ Aug 12	88	89
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul 6	138 July 13	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	110	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105 Mar 23	99¾	102
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	80	Feb 28	77¾	Jan 6	79½ Aug 11	79½	80
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	108¾ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106¾	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	104 Aug 11	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	109¾	Jan 3	112¾ Aug 12	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122 Apr 20	110¾	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	.....	.....	.....	.....	102¾ No 11, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1906-37,stpd	109¾	Apr 21	104	Jan 3	107¾ Aug 12	107¼	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	97¾ July 26	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	113¾ No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val.,Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	105¾	Jul 21	104¾	Jun 30	105¾ Aug 2	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103¾	Jan 3	109 Aug 12	109	109¼
Do., do., registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 Oct 31,98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110¼	Jun 13	107¼	Jan 4	110¼ June 13	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 4	110 July 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	.....	.....	.....	.....	112¼ Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	118¾ June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅝	Jan 12	104¼	Feb 1	105⅞ June 12	98¾	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118¼	Jun 28	114¾	Jan 14	116¾ Aug 8	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	120	Jul 14	115	Jan 6	119¾ Aug 3	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry

Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 1.

most active of the industrial stocks. Its course was somewhat irregular, and within the range of about 2 points the prices of both the common and preferred stocks fluctuated a good deal. In the latter a net gain of more than 2 points was shown by Saturday's closing bid, but only a fractional advance was made by the common stock, which closed at 23½ bid. The preferred stock ended the week at 74 bid. Inside buying and the prospect of an early dividend on the preferred stock were responsible for the advance in that issue. It is said that application will soon be made to list these stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

None of the electric stocks was active, but several of these issues advanced several points. The largest gain among these stocks was made by Electric Boat common, which showed a net gain of 6 points for the week, closing at 19 bid. The preferred stock also had a much firmer market, and closed at 44 bid, while on the previous Saturday it had been offered at 45 without a bid. The transportation stocks were all quiet, and remained unchanged with the exception of New York Transportation, which gained one-quarter of 1 point. Both issues of Electric Vehicle advanced, the common closing at 100 bid with a net gain of 2 points, and the preferred stock at 118 bid, a net gain of 3 points.

No change has occurred in the local gas situation, and in the absence of any definite information in regard to the gas war the course of New Amsterdam Gas was irregular within a narrow range. At the end of the week the common stock showed a net loss of 1 point, but the preferred stock advanced slightly, and the bonds also showed some improvement. In all of these issues transactions were very light, and traders seemed disinclined to take any decided stand in regard to these issues. Friends of the stock continue to predict an early settlement of the very unsatisfactory conditions that exist at present in the local gas industry, but just what the form of the settlement will be seems as yet very much in doubt.

Amalgamated Copper ended the week with a net gain of 1 point, and an equal gain was made by Tennessee Copper, which closed at 20 bid. British Columbia Copper sold up to 12 and closed at 11⅞ bid, a net gain of 2⅜ points. It is more or less generally expected that a dividend will be declared on Amalgamated Copper during the present week. At the meeting of the Directors to be held it is expected, to-morrow, it is though that the first quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. will be declared. Amalgamated is naturally looked upon as the leader of the copper stocks, and it is expected that renewed activity in that stock would bring about a large increase in transactions in the other copper stocks.

The St. Louis securities and subscriptions were dull and somewhat irregular. On very small transactions the common stock advanced about 6 points to 30, and the preferred stock, about 4 points to 90. Reactions followed, and the common stock closed at 27 bid, and the preferred at 89 bid. The bonds declined a full point, and the price of the subscriptions declined one-half of 1 point. The Chicago and Alton subscriptions were dull, and the price declined fractionally. They sold at 113 and closed at 112½ bid.

American Air Power was made prominent by a sharp advance to 76½, but this figure was not well maintained, and at the close 70 was the best bid for the stock, which showed no net change for the week. The sharp advance in this stock seemed almost entirely the result of manipulation. New England Gas and Coke stock sold up to 31⅞, and closed at 29 bid, a net gain of 4 points. The bonds gained 2 points net, closing at 81½ bid.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2½@4 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £303,425 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 43.89, became 44.78 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,975,000f. gold and lost 3,900,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@ for sixty-day bills, $4.86@4.86⅛ for demand, $4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 94 1-16@94⅛, and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39¾ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅝c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; 50c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c discount.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 6s	119	125
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 6s	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 6s	95	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	210
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	108
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	246½	247½
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103¾
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	160	163
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	116	..
Central Crosstown	260	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	120	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	165	167
Coney Island & Brook. stock	350	..
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	106
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	65	67
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	114
Columbus (Ohio) stock	100	102
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	111	115
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	150	165
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & 6th N. Av. 2d	89	92
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	93½	94
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn)	115	..
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	21	22
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	97	99
Ninth Avenue	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	36	37½
North Jersey Street Ry. 6s	94	95
North Shore Traction, com	15	16
North Shore Traction pf	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	20	24
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	110
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s	110	113
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Twenty-third Street	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	104	105
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114¾	115½
Worcester Traction common	33	35
Worcester Traction pf	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	53¼	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	15/16
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	38	40
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	95	95½
Union Ferry	45¼	46½
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	215	225
Atlantic	200	225
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	415	..
Central	1990	3010
City	375	385
Colonial	415	..
Continental	310	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1435	1460
Fifth Avenue	395	..
Franklin	310	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	640	..
Hamilton	205	..
International Banking & Trust	160	175
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	225	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	850	..
Metropolitan	420	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	600	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange, (new stock)	200	210
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	225	..
State	400	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	405
Trust Company of America	..	297
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	510	..
United States	1600	..
Washington	300	..
Williamsburg	220	230

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	105
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	210	230
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	115	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	445	..
American Exchange	165	..
Astor National	300	..
Bowery	395	405
Broadway	344	..
Butchers & Drovers	95	..
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	305	315
Chemical	1700	..
Citizens'	140	..
City	1975	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	160	..
Commerce	265	275
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	360	380
East River	155	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	191	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	375	..
Gansevoort	85	95
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	730	..
Hide & Leather	117	..
Home	135	..
Importers & Traders'	535	..
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	225	..
Mechanics'	200	..
Mechanics & Traders'	..	161
Mercantile	195	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	415	..
Mount Morris	240	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	330	..
New Amsterdam	420	..
New York	245	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	180	..
Oriental	190	205
Pacific	170	..
Park	700	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	107	114
Plaza	450	..
Produce Exchange	130	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	245	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York	125	135
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	325	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	101	102½
Amalgamated Copper	98	98¾
American Air Power	70	74
American Bank Note Co.	49	52
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	7
American Press Association	85	95
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	49	51
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Asphalt Company of America	14	15
Barney & Smith Car	22	26
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	106	107
Beet Sugar	30½	31¾
Beet Sugar pf.	81	82
Bliss, E. W.	132	140
Bliss, E. W., pf.	128	130
British Columbia Copper	11⅞	12
Carter-Crume pf.	89	90
Celluloid Company	68	95
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	57	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	350
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton subs.	112½	113
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	..
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	81	85
Distilling Company of America	18¾	19¼
Distilling Co. of America pf.	56	57
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Boat	19	20
Electric Boat pf.	44	46
Electric Vehicle	100	102
Electric Vehicle pf.	118	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2½	2⅝
Empire & Bay State Tel.	76	..
Erie & Western Trans.	85	95
Flemington Coal & Coke	24½	25
General Carriage	34¾	37½
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	98	100
General Electric Automobile	19	19
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	116	120
Havana Commercial	29	30
Havana Commercial pf.	69¼	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	94	97
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Illinois Transportation	5¼	5½
International Power	..	17
International Pump	25	26
International Pump pf.	73½	74½
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Lanston Monotype	90	95
Lorillard pf.	115½	117½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	9⅝	10
Mergenthaler Linotype	293	296
Mexican 5s	100½	100⅝
Michigan Pen. Car bonds	106¾	107½
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Grammophone, ex div.	87	90
National Salt	44	45
National Salt pf.	73	76
National Wall Paper deb. stock	98	99
New England Transportation	10	10¼
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	113½	114
N. Y. Transportation	34¼	34½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	189	190
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship	99	..
Otis Elevator	32	34
Otis Elevator pf.	93	95
Penn. Salt Mfg.	109	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	133	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22¼	23¼
Pratt & Whitney com.	4¾	5
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	370	380
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel	23½	23⅞
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	74	74½
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	..
Royal Baking Powder	89	90½
Rubber Goods	31	31½
Rubber Goods pf.	89	90
Safety Car Heating & Light	145	155
St. Louis subs	131¾	132½
St. Louis com., when issued	27	29½
St. Louis pf., when issued	89	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	93	94½
Simmons Hardware com.	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.	525	575
Standard Coupler	..	30
Standard Oil	472	474
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	..
Swift & Co.	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108	110
Tennessee Copper	20	20¼
Texas & Pacific Coal	62	66
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	110	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	12
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	55
Trow Directory	55	65
*Union Copper	25	32
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	70
Union Typewriter com.	25	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	122	124
United Shoe Machinery com.	37	37½
United Shoe Machinery pf.	26	26½
United States Envelope 1st 6s	111	112½
United States Glass	33	35
United States Glass pf.	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾
Westinghouse Air Brake	440	450
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67⅞	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	2¼	2½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	82	84
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Central Union Gas bonds	106½	107½
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	106	106
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103½	104
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	..	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s	118	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	100	105
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	43	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	..	65
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	76	79
Grand Rapids stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	48	52
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 5s	67	70
Indianapolis stock	107	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	..	65
Lafayette 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	48	52
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	290	310
New Amsterdam	31¾	32
New Amsterdam pf.	58	59
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	101	101½
New England Gas & Coke	29	29½
New England G. & C. bonds	81½	82½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	135	145
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 5s	..	82
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	99¾	101¼
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	108	110
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	215	218
Delaware & Pound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse	200	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	275	276½
Valley of New York	112	..

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 12, total transactions included 2,108,620 shares of stock, $8,310,550 bonds, with $65,000 Government and no State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.	Aug. 13,'98.	Aug. 12,'99	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$2,535,976	$2,108,620	$427,356
Banks	75	.....	75
Mining	100	425	*325

*Increase.

BONDS.	Aug. 13,'98	Aug. 12,'99	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$21,241,150	$8,310,550	$12,930,600
State	149,400	.....	149,400
Government	957,900	64,800	839,100

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	2½	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Steel Hoop	4½	Mexican Central	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	3½	Minn. & St. Louis	7½
Am. Linseed pf.	4½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Am. Steel & Wire	4½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	2½	Nat. Lead	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	3½	Nat. Steel	1½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Nat. Steel pf.	6½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	N. J. Central	1½
Anaconda Copper	2½	Northern Pacific	1½
Brunswick City	2½	Pacific Coast	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	3½
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	2½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	2½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. & Northwest.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	St. Paul & Duluth	2
Consol. Ice	3½	Southern Pacific	1
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Col. & Hock. Coal	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	6½
Consol. Gas	6	Union Pacific	1½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	2	U. S. Leather	3½
Federal Steel	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
Illinois Central	2½	Union Bag & Paper	2½
Hocking Valley pf.	1	Union Bag & P. pf.	3½
Iowa Central pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

American Coal	1	O. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Consol. Ice	3½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
N. Y. Air Brake	3		

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Erie 1st	1½	O. S. Line, Inc. A	1
C., I. & L. ref. 5s	3	O. S. Line, Inc. B	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	2½	Pacific Coast 1st	2
Int. & Gt. North. 3d	1½	Tenn. C. & I., B. 6s	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st	2½		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. 4s	1	Wabash 1st	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1½
Den. & R. G. 4s	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1½
Mo. Pacific coll. 5s	1½		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 14.

Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.

Little Chief Mining Company—Special meeting.

Norfolk and Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, Aug. 15.

American Radiator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Boston Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.

Cambria Steel Company—Dividend payable.

Chicago Union Traction Company—Dividend payable.

Consolidated Car Heating Company—Dividend payable.

Consolidated Ice Company—Dividend payable on common.

Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.

Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Mexican Northern Railroad—Books close.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.

People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Books close.

Proctor & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on common.

Pullman's Palace Car Company—Dividend payable.

Quincy Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company—Dividend payable.

St. Paul Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Dividend payable.

United States Envelope Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Boston and Maine Railroad—Books close.

Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

New York Air Brake Company—Special meeting.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—Books close.

Friday, Aug. 18.

Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Aug. 19.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Park Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $6,284,775. The banks now hold $14,395,375 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $6,395,200, an increase in specie of $6,388,800, a decrease in legal tenders of $100,200, an increase in deposits of $15,700, and an increase in circulation of $146,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 12,'99.	Aug. 5,'99.	Aug. 13,'98.
Loans	$746,695,300	$753,090,500	$680,411,300
Specie	171,963,600	165,574,800	168,224,400
Legal tenders	54,911,600	55,011,800	57,078,100
Net deposits	849,918,500	849,902,800	760,754,600
Circulation	13,902,700	13,755,800	14,231,100

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 12,'99.	Aug. 5,'99.	Aug. 13,'98.
Specie	$171,963,600	$165,574,800	$168,224,400
Legal tenders	54,911,600	55,011,800	57,078,100
Total reserve	$226,875,200	$220,586,600	$225,302,500
Reserve required against deposits	212,479,625	212,475,687	190,188,650
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$14,395,575	$8,110,900	$35,111,850

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,630,375	$22,394,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,985,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,663,675	31,275,200	57,047,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	36,619,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,575	34,781,525	54,580,050
Feb. 11	35,511,425	32,457,050	51,435,225
Feb. 18	34,372,525	29,038,450	50,595,100
Feb. 25	30,234,900	25,984,225	47,530,975
March 4	24,579,125	20,423,500	50,5[illegible]
March 11	23,268,000	22,726,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,077,175	26,005,100	48,104,975
March 25	18,837,425	28,951,475	48,[illegible]
April 1	15,494,950	29,739,800	47,[illegible]
April 8	15,018,825	30,720,800	47,[illegible]
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,[illegible]
April 22	24,173,900	43,725,100	49,[illegible]
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,017,825
May 6	29,361,850	43,914,475	44,085,975
May 13	27,187,625	45,967,250	44,403,550
May 20	24,621,225	50,715,250	43,998,925
May 27	23,933,725	53,704,600	46,676,100
June 3	22,710,600	53,949,700	45,230,625
June 10	20,323,100	53,641,100	47,801,475
June 17	20,008,300	50,272,800	45,580,900
June 24	25,697,800	52,262,200	44,297,150
July 1	14,374,550	49,913,825	41,594,875
July 8	8,062,475	52,845,350	41,841,875
July 15	10,696,750	49,362,825	44,096,300
July 22	12,695,600	45,017,625	41,262,875
July 29	10,611,125	41,704,475	45,726,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,888,000	41,006,125
August 12	14,395,375	39,111,850	43,982,775

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$14,395,375	1894	$47,592,650
1898	39,111,850	1893	24,543,375
1897	43,982,775	1892	13,774,450
1896	9,408,175	1891	17,617,325
1895	41,998,625	1890	653,725

*Deficit.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—On the Stock Exchange last week Americans showed little change until yesterday, when a general reaction ensued, due to realizations. Among the declines were Louisville and Nashville Railroad shares, which fell ½; Central Pacifics, ¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ¾; Erie firsts, ¾; New York Central and Hudson River, ¾; Denver and Rio Grande, ⅝; Illinois Central, ⅞ and Reading firsts, ⅞. Other American railroad securities fell from ⅛ to ⅝ points.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 11, '899	$6,598,632
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898	7,507,548
From Jan. 1, 1899	218,563,581
From Jan. 1, 1898	270,653,122

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 8, 1899	$6,139,474
Week ended Aug. 9, 1898	7,635,239
From Jan. 1, 1899	275,573,740
From Jan. 1, 1898	302,398,591

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	$4,705
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898	1,054,617
From Jan. 1, 1899	6,742,480
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,416,508

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	$7,425
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898	12,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	24,850,767
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,766,827

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$17,685,286

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	$97,280
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898	1,072,617
From Jan. 1, 1898	65,716,000

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	$65,705
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898	6,326
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,255,935
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,493,720

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	$782,906
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898	895,493
From Jan. 1, 1899	29,577,586
From Jan. 1, 1898	27,413,953

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug 11, 1899	$717,101
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898	889,963
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,021,708
From Jan. 1, 1898	25,920,233

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	120,410
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898	1,061,943
From Jan. 1, 1899	11,089,374
From Jan. 1, 1898	71,910,228

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	$790,331
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898	907,493
From Jan. 1, 1899	55,175,430
From Jan. 1, 1898	33,116,550

Total Net Exports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$43,409,226

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	$653,969
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898	153,952
From Jan. 1, 1898	39,794,672

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 67¾@68.

Bar silver in London declined 1-16d during the week to 27 11-16d per ounce, but recovered again on Saturday to 27¾d. In New York the quotation fell from 59⅛c to 57⅝c, rallying again to the higher figures. Mexican dollars were 46c bid.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 12 Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
113	115	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1899	2	118¾	Feb. 28	108¾	Jan. 16	*115	Aug. 4, 1899
190	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	3,500,000	July, 1899	3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11, 1899
..	..	**American Bank Note**	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*43	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**American Spirits Mfg. pf.**	6,866,000	.....	..	47¼	Mar. 13	29	June 1	*27½	July 20, 1899
..	..	**Ann Arbor**	3,250,000	.....	..	18	July 19	14	Apr. 20	18	July 10, 1899
..	..	**At. & Charlotte Air Line**	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
8	9	**B. & O. Southwest. pf., tr. r.**	19,767,300	.....	..	9½	Apr. 12	7¾	June 23	8¾	Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,685,000	July, 1899	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
104¾	..	**Boston Air Line pf.**	1,425,000	July, 1899	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
137	140	**Brooklyn Union Gas Co.**	15,000,000	June 1, 1899	3	160	Mar. 17	135	June 5	*141	Aug. 2, 1899
..	..	**B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.**	5,000,000	.....	..	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	**Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern**	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899	4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
..	..	**Canadian Pacific**	65,000,000	Apr. 1, 1899	2	90¼	May 31	84⅝	Mar. 15	*88	Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1899	75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 23	*92	May 26, 1899
..	..	**Central Coal & Coke**	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	**Chicago & Alton**	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
..	..	**Chicago & Alton pf.**	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	*190	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*193½	Feb. 15, 1899
127	127½	**Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.**	5,830,700	July 1, 1899	1½	135	Aug. 2	112¾	Jan. 3	128	Aug. 2, 1899
193	198	**Chi. & Northwestern pf.**	22,395,600	July 6, 1899	1¾	200	June 27	188	Jan. 19	196	July 29, 1899
..	..	**Chicago Stock Yards**	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	**Chicago Stock Yards pf.**	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	June 4, 1898
186	190	**Cleveland & Pittsburg**	11,243,700	June 1, 1899	1¾	*183¾	June 28	184⅝	Mar. 6	*183¾	June 28, 1899
5	6	**Colorado Midland**	3,420,200	.....	..	8¾	Jan. 7	7	Feb. 6	*8	July 27, 1899
..	..	**Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.**	336,700	.....	..	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30	June 9, 1899
179	..	**Commercial Cable**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¾	180	Jan. 26	163	Jan. 26	158	Jan. 26, 1899
50	54	**Consolidation Coal**	10,250,000	Feb., 1899	2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52¼	May 1, 1899
85	90	**Consolidated Ice pf.**	3,500,000	July 15, 1899	1½	97	Mar. 13	87	July 5	87½	July 31, 1899
105	125	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899	7	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110	June 20, 1899
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1899	3¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*361½	Oct. 3, 1898
95	98	**Erie Tel. & Tel.**	5,000,000	May 15, 1899	1	99	July 5	*92⅝	Jan. 14	97½	July 15, 1899
30	32	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	.....	..	32¼	May 15	17	Jan. 4	29	July 27, 1899
57	60	**Flint & Père Marquette pf.**	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 3	58	July 26, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	July, 1899	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**Green Bay & Western**	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf.**	2,800,300	Aug. 1, 1899	1¼	*101	June 6	*99½	Jan. 31	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 2d pf.**	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1899	1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	**Harlem**	8,633,650	July 1, 1899	2	*280	Mar. 14	*280	Jan. 25	*280	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	.....	..	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105	May 20, 1899
102	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899	2	*103	July 13	*99¾	June 12	*102	July 24, 1899
10½	15	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	15	Mar. 22	7¾	Jan. 13	*9½	July 27, 1899
3½	5½	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	26,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Feb. 1	3	May 8	3½	June 20, 1899
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
50	53¼	**Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)**	4,000,000	July 1, 1899	1½	63½	Feb. 23	45	Apr. 7	50	Aug. 3, 1899
74	76	**Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899	3	84	Feb. 17	72	June 24	75	Aug. 3, 1899
95	100	**Laclede Gas** of St. Louis pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1899	2½	102¼	May 18	95	Mar. 9	98½	Aug. 5, 1899
201½	210	**Lake Shore & Mich. Southern**	49,466,500	July 28, 1899	3½	208	Jan. 24	196½	Jan. 5	201¾	June 30, 1899
10	22	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	39	Apr. 25	5	Feb. 25	16	June 29, 1899
58	75	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	July 1, 1899	2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60	Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype**	10,000,000	June 30, 1899	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
75	88	**Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.**	9,000,000	.....	..	58	June 6	44½	May 5	57	Aug. 3, 1899
23	24½	**Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.**	11,000,000	.....	..	37½	May 18	8⅝	Jan. 24	24	Aug. 2, 1899
64	66	**Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.**	7,000,000	.....	..	72	May 18	30	Feb. 10	64½	Aug. 5, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
5	6	**National Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	.....	..	9¼	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½	June 9, 1899
5	6	**National Starch Mfg.**	5,000,000	.....	..	8⅜	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	*5½	May 9, 1899
50	60	**National Starch 1st pf.**	8,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	50	Mar. 18	43	April 20	43	Apr. 20, 1899
10	20	**Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf.**	2,500,000	Jan., 1896	6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15	Apr. 4, 1899
..	..	**N. Y., Lack. & Western**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¼	133	June 7	122½	Jan. 27	*131	July 27, 1899
..	..	**New York Mutual Gas**	3,500,000	July 10, 1899	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*250	Nov. 16, 1897
13	14	**N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis**	13,000,000	.....	..	19¾	Jan. 23	12	June 29	13	July 18, 1899
65	75	**N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.**	5,000,000	Mar., 1898	2	79	Jan. 23	65	Mar. 7	68	June 29, 1899
31	35	**N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.**	11,000,000	.....	..	41	Jan. 23	23½	May 4	34½	Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	**New Jersey & New York Tel.**	5,000,000	July 15, 1899	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
69	..	**Norfolk & Southern**	2,000,000	July 10, 1899	1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½	June 2, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	*5	May 26	*5	May 26	*5	June 26, 1899
86	89	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	Apr. 17, 1899	2½	90	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	*83	July 18, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*96	Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	**Park Steel Co. pf.**	5,000,000	June 1, 1899	1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110	June 26, 1899
375	..	**Pennsylvania Coal**	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1899	4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	**P. Lorillard pf.**	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
186	190	**Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago**	19,714,200	July 1, 1899	1¾	*188½	June 9	180	Jan. 10	*188½	June 9, 1899
..	..	**Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.**	4,000,000	July, 1899	3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
8	10	**Quicksilver pf.**	4,291,300	May 15, 1899	½	14	Apr. 13	8	Jan. 7	*11½	July 26, 1899
191	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193	June 28, 1899
30	38	**Rio Grande Western**	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898	2	45½	Feb. 3	25½	Jan. 4	*36	May 3, 1899
76	79	**Rio Grande Western pf.**	6,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899	1¼	80	June 8	66	Jan. 3	79	July 24, 1899
130	..	**Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.**	10,000,000	May 15, 1899	1¼	130½	Jan. 26	129⅝	Mar. 1	*131¼	June 5, 1899
5	5⅝	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	.....	..	6	Jan. 9	3⅝	June 24	6	Aug. 4, 1899
170	185	**St. Paul & Omaha pf.**	12,046,800	Feb. 20, 1899	3½	182	June 29	170	Jan. 16	182	June 29, 1899
60½	61	**Silver Bullion certificates**	.....	.....	..	65	Apr. 27	60	Apr. 21	60¾	June 29, 1899
200	..	**Sixth Avenue**	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	**Standard Dis. & Dis.**	16,000,000	.....	..	25½	Jan. 14	12½	June 2	*13	July 20, 1899
..	..	**Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.**	8,000,000	July 10, 1899	1¾	82½	Jan. 10	67½	June 28	61	July 12, 1899
..	..	**Standard Gas.**	5,000,000	June 30, 1899	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	**Standard Gas pf.**	3,721,100	June 30, 1899	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*144½	Jan. 28, 1898
..	..	**Southern & Atlantic Tel.**	550,525	July, 1899	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.**	1,000,000	July 15, 1893	1	145	Mar. 28	111	Jan. 4	*140	Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,049,400	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	**Texas Central pf.**	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*80½	Feb. 8, 1897
185	190	**Third Avenue**	12,000,000	May 31, 1899	1¾	242	Feb. 27	168½	Jan. 25	*185½	Aug. 3, 1899
..	20	**Toledo & Ohio Central**	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20	Apr. 4, 1899
..	40	**Toledo & Ohio Central pf.**	3,500,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	42	Mar. 27	35	Jan. 23	42	Apr. 3, 1899
65	67	**Twin City Rapid Transit**	15,010,000	.....	..	73	Apr. 17	38	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 4, 1899
..	..	**Twin City R. T. pf.**	2,602,200	July 1, 1899	1¾	141	Feb. 24	117½	Jan. 6	*138	July 24, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	**United N. J. R. R. & Canal**	21,240,400	July 10, 1899	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	**Utica & Black River**	2,223,000	June 1, 1899	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
189	200	**Wagner Palace Car**	20,000,000	.....	..	*188½	July 31	181	July 17	*188½	July 31, 1899
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	**Western Union Beef**	13,000,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	**Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.**	5,813,096	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*8	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	**Western Gas**	4,000,000	July 20, 1899	2	96½	Jan. 24	93¾	Mar. 8	*98	Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	**Wisconsin Central 2d in. paid.**	8,067,900	.....	..	8¾	June 27	6¼	June 27	8¼	June 27, 1899
..	..	**Wisconsin Central pf., t. r.**	2,549,200	.....	..	5	Mar. 15	1⅞	May 26	3	June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

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TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 12th day of August, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$159,419,954.25		
Gold bullion	129,063,172.58		
		$288,483,126.83	
Outstanding gold certificates	$57,606,419.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	15,300,450.00		
		42,306,969.00	*$246,176,157.83
Standard silver dollars		$408,255,965.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$407,740,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	4,325,311.00		
		403,415,193.00	4,840,772.00
Silver bullion		.....	758,493.74
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,100,098.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	83,786,182.00		
		$92,886,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	92,800,280.00	
United States notes		$36,017,524.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$20,405,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	400,000.00		
		20,005,000.00	16,012,524.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$824,522.00		
National bank notes	3,349,521.34		
Fractional silver coin	5,258,340.91		
Fractional currency	81.41		
Minor coin	216,141.31		
Deposits in National banks	77,390,835.13		
Bonds and interest paid	3,705,455.69		
		$91,244,900.79	
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	$9,169,044.76		
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,518,335.18		
Disbursing officers' balances	64,192,247.79		
Post Office Department account	4,191,391.88		
Miscellaneous items	2,239,582.23		
		85,311,201.84	5,933,698.95
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$273,721,646.52

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$576,125.68	$8,691,102.23	$25,662,556.44
Internal revenue	720,705.81	9,828,830.04	28,151,405.64
Miscellaneous	72,304.39	1,022,382.54	3,782,611.68
Total receipts	$1,338,135.88	$19,542,315.71	$57,596,573.76
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	535,000.00	4,701,000.00	18,204,389.81
War	250,000.00	6,125,000.00	25,416,080.06
Navy	50,000.00	1,700,000.00	6,790,245.40
Indians	135,000.00	915,000.00	1,186,754.88
Pensions	700,000.00	8,355,000.00	21,290,674.85
Interest	200,000.00	1,900,000.00	7,078,845.38
Total expenditures	$1,870,000.00	$23,396,000.00	$79,957,090.33
Excess of expenditures over receipts	481,864.12	3,853,684.29	12,360,516.57
Receipts last year—			
Customs	677,507.21	6,933,048.09	22,108,729.05
Internal revenue	754,925.46	11,022,968.53	37,193,985.82
Receipts from all sources last year	1,441,702.67	18,740,549.53	62,587,658.11
Expenditures last year	1,643,000.00	25,188,000.00	99,451,475.44
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	90,000.00	274,500.00	1,210,820.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	31,955.00	501,958.00	1,704,803.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$537,531,738.00	$100,500,256.00	$638,031,994.00
This fiscal year	2,078,122.00	989,564.00	3,067,686.00
This month	571,700.00	329,856.00	901,562.00
This day	56,618.00	65,105.00	121,723.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12 act July 12, 1882.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 12	$893,780,544	$47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,023,893,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,949,085	57,345,529
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,896,402	63,965,319
July 8	1,026,944,353	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,408
June 24	945,738,333	62,452,896
June 17	1,157,462,946	66,004,470
June 10	1,039,293,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,317,888	56,274,097
May 27	1,237,015,611	69,039,009
May 20	1,245,202,450	69,891,513
May 13	1,334,835,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,985	76,952,493
April 29	1,201,119,359	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	71,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,265	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,248,839,167	90,915,694
March 25	1,247,937,625	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,325,750	67,781,543
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,090,599	74,090,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,251,495	80,287,272
*Feb. 18	965,177,922	50,357,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,998	54,866,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,298	70,245,719
Jan. 28	1,494,429,835	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	80,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,904,889	72,624,549
Jan. 7	1,100,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,380,235	50,824,052
Dec. 10	954,913,136	54,514,971
Dec. 3	1,061,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,664,457	39,902,257
Nov. 19	1,095,708,461	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,393,571	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	783,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,985,370
Oct. 8	889,955,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	51,909,208
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,325
Sept. 17	951,162,633	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,586,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,228
Aug. 20	843,316,562	44,982,582

*Five days.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Linseed closed at 56¼, the fraction being the gain over the opening. It sold to 55½ during the day. Tin Plate preferred closed at 80, having opened at 88¼; the common closed at 42½, representing the loss of half a point during the day. Match, on a few sales, advanced from 136½ to 139¾ at the close. Biscuit was in demand at yesterday's prices.

Import of Specie Port of New York Aug. 5 to 11 inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Curityba	Savanilla	$200
American Silver Coin—		
Advance	Colon	200
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Advance	Colon	200
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	2,700
Advance	Colon	2,000
Andes	Aux Cayes	200
Andes	Port au Prince	5,100
Andes	Jeremie	802
Andes	Cape Haitien	850
Finance	Colon	2,540
Gold Bullion—		
Patria	Hamburg	4,614
Menominee	London	37,966
Adirondack	Cartagena	550
Alleghany	Cartagena	300
Finance	Colon	10,515
Silver Bullion—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	3,808
Patria	Hamburg	1,015
Menominee	London	34,620
Silver Ore—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	4,233
Advance	Colon	2,247
Total		$120,410

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 7 to 12 inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
Aug. 8	Lahn	London, S. B.	$39,520
Aug. 8	St. Louis	London, S. B.	246,550
Aug. 9	Irrawaddy	Port Spain, S. C. (Mex.)	1,131
Aug. 9	Advance	Colon, S. C. (U. S.)	500
Aug. 9	Aug. Victoria	London, S. B.	18,450
Aug. 11	La Champagne	Paris, S. B.	89,000
Aug. 11	Campania	London, S. B.	202,450
Aug. 11	Adirondack	Port Limon, G.C. (U. S.)	2,000
Total			$649,671

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

July 8	Auchenarden	Port Natal, S. B.	$708
Aug. 4	Etruria	London, S. B.	127,335
Aug. 4	Etruria	London, S. C. (S. A.)	3,600
Aug. 4	Maranhense	Manaos, S. C. (Peru)	4,700
Aug. 5	Olinda	Vita, G. C. (Fr.)	4,925
Total			$790,939

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INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas, 92½; Fern. Coal Co., 15.00; Journeay & Burnham, 5.00; Journeay & Burnham pf, 25.00; Marshall Mill, .65; New York Biscuit bonds, 110½; Retsof bonds, 75; Retsof stock, 15.

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THE WEATHER.

Rain and increasing northerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,475. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38½c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The American Line steamer Paris left Falmouth, England, under her own steam, aided by several tugs, bound for Milford Haven for repairs. Earthquake shocks are reported in Portugal. In the regatta off Southsea Emperor William's yacht Meteor carried away her foresail gear and had to withdraw from the race. At a meeting of the French Cabinet the Minister of Foreign Affairs referred to the growing friendship between France and Russia, and the Minister of Justice declared that the conspirators against France would be punished. Congressman Foss arrived in London and tells of his interview with Emperor William. The situation in the Transvaal is very critical. The Standard and Diggers' News says that the Boers are convinced that there is nothing for it now but the arbitrament of arms. It is said President Krüger's answer has been received at London and that it insists that the independence of the Transvaal shall not be impugned. In the cricket match between England and Australia, England at the close of yesterday's play had scored 435 runs for four wickets down. The Countess of Warwick announces that she has embraced the Socialist faith. It is said that the plague now raging in Portugal is the bubonic plague. Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, has been appointed Apostolic delegate to Ireland in order that he may preside at the National Synod of Irish Bishops in 1900.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The condition of Anson Phelps Stokes continues to be favorable, and the doctors are hopeful of his recovery.

Richard Croker last night gave out a statement regarding the recent bond hold-ups in the Municipal Assembly and hinted that some of the Tammany Councilmen and Aldermen may be punished.

Mayor James G. Woodward of Atlanta has promised the City Council that he will stop his indiscretions and drinking, and as a result the impeachment proceedings against him have been dropped.

Residents of Far Rockaway will ask Gov. Roosevelt to remove Sheriff Baker of Queens County for his alleged failure to close a gambling house.

Page 3.

In the races for the Astor Cups yesterday Columbia defeated Defender over a thirty-eight mile course by thirteen minutes seven seconds. Amorita won in her class. Both winners made a remarkable showing.

The racing spars and running gear of the Shamrock, the yacht that will try to win the America's Cup from the Columbia, arrived yesterday on the liner Furnessia. The greatest secrecy was observed in handling the pieces, and all persons were warned away. All the paraphernalia came through free of duty.

Page 4.

A force of 500 Filipinos was routed and severely punished near Quingua. It is believed it was trying to tear up the railway at Bocave and Bigaa.

The army transport McPherson sailed with a cargo of supplies for the hurricane sufferers in Puerto Rico. Many subscriptions were made to the various relief funds.

Page 5.

Gov. Roosevelt will leave his home at Oyster Bay to-day and go to Yonkers to address the firemen's convention.

Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court remarked casually yesterday that he believed the Ahearn law to be unconstitutional.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana said yesterday he could not understand Richard Croker's change of front regarding expansion and Col. Bryan.

A three-day convention of the New England Bimetallic League will be held at Providence, R. I., next month. W. J. Bryan will be among the speakers.

Page 7.

It is reported from Santiago de Cuba that Gen. Maximo Gomez is directing operations against the Santo Domingo Government. The revolution is gaining ground. Gen. Jiminez asserted that he had received news of a decisive victory by the revolutionists, near Monte Christi.

Page 10.

The annual struggle for the National championship at lawn tennis will begin on the courts of the Casino at Newport to-morrow

An alleged conspiracy to flood Boston, New York, and other cities with worthless English sight drafts has been unearthed at Boston.

The New York baseball team defeated the Clevelands at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the Brooklyns won from the Louisvilles at Washington Park.

Page 12.

Frank Moss said that there was no intention of abandoning the Mazet investigation.

Retail dealers in meat in this city yesterday advanced prices about 2 cents per pound on the various grades.

Mary H. R. O'Donnell, who on Friday shot Julius Siebert, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The trial of Patrolman William H. Duggan of the Bronx Park Station, on the charge of having induced Mrs. Bridget Sheedy to pay $400 to have her husband appointed on the police force, was begun before President York.

A diamond robbery which the police are endeavoring to keep quiet took place in this city on July 17 last. A list of the stolen goods has been furnished to the pawnbrokers of the city. The robbery, it is understood, occurred in a private family.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

QUICK BANK LIQUIDATION.

At End of Two Weeks Stockholders Receive 100 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14.—The Bank of Louisville established a record in liquidation this afternoon by declaring a dividend of 100 per cent. to its stockholders. The liquidation was determined upon only two weeks ago, and in this short space of time $710,000 was realized out of $750,000 worth of assets.

Letters were sent out notifying the stockholders that they would be paid in full at once. The bank's capital was $390,000. Its remaining assets will have to be turned into cash slowly, but there will be enough to make the stock worth about 125. The quick liquidation was effected without cost to the stockholders by selling out the assets and business to the Southern National Bank.

BICYCLE TIRE EXPLOSION FATAL

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 14.—Emile Swarbeau was riding a bicycle on the street this morning, when the pneumatic tire in the rear wheel exploded, throwing the rider several feet into the air. He was dashed to the sidewalk, and rendered unconscious. A physician was summoned, and the rider was found to be in a dying condition. The report of the explosion was heard for a great distance.

An Indiana Schenck Baby.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 14.—A Schenck baby was born in this city to-day. The parents of the baby are Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Strong. Both Strong and his wife read a great deal about the theories of Dr Schenck, the Vienna specialist, and decided to make a practical demonstration of the theory. Mrs. Strong began to diet herself seven months ago. Cornmeal cooked in various ways, string beans, and other coarse vegetables were the staple articles in her diet. She ate nothing like pies and sweetmeats.

CROKER ON BOND HOLD-UPS

Hints that Some Tammany Assembly Members May Be Punished.

TO THOROUGHLY SIFT MATTER

Tammany Chief Will See ex-Senator Murphy To-day—Coming Out for Bryan a Slap at Sheehan.

Richard Croker gave out a statement last night at the Democratic Club relative to the bond hold-ups in the Municipal Assembly. The statement was made after Mr. Croker had held a conference with Controller Coler, Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and Councilmen Oakley and Martin Engel.

"Since my return from Europe," said Mr. Croker, "I have been investigating the recent bond hold-ups in the Municipal Assembly. I have so far been unable to fathom the matter, but I shall continue to give the question more serious attention, and later on I will give out another statement.

"If it is proved that any Tammany members of the Assembly have knowingly violated any law, they ought to be punished. I am convinced that there is a 'nigger in the woodpile,' and I propose to pull him out."

Mr. Croker will go to Long Branch to-day to visit ex-Senator Murphy. He declared yesterday that this visit would be purely a social one, without political significance, and he expressed the hope that he would be allowed to make it without being pursued by reporters.

Mr. Croker spent most of yesterday at his real estate office at 111 Broadway. If he went there to attend to private business, he must have found little opportunity, however, for most of his time was taken up by prominent Tammany men who called, presumably, on political matters. Among these callers were Dock Commissioner Murphy, who was on the stand several times at the recent session of the Mazet committee; Assemblyman Hoffman of that committee, and Senator Featherson.

Although many of the Tammany leaders are out of town, there was a considerable gathering of them at the Democratic Club last evening, attracted by Mr. Croker's presence. Among the number were Corporation Counsel Whalen, Police Commissioner Sexton, Commissioner of Correction Lantry, Mr. Coler, and Mr. Guggenheimer.

Politicians, Tammany and otherwise, speculated at great length during the day concerning Mr. Croker's unexpected change of front on the questions of Bryan, free silver, and expansion. A strong belief was developed that this was induced, indirectly at least, by the fight in the Ninth District. Mr. Sheehan, it is recalled, stood for Bryan and the Chicago platform in 1896, when many other prominent Tammany men were fighting the ticket. This gives Mr. Sheehan the advantage of "regularity."

By declaring his admiration for Bryan and abandoning his opposition to free silver, Mr. Croker, it is pointed out, takes from Mr. Sheehan his strongest card, disarms him of his most effective weapon. Mr. Croker can now, it is urged, say to all the followers of Sheehan, "I stand for the same things he does. I am as regular as he. If you stand by him it must be because you are against the organization."

It is not doubted also that the news of the reception given ex-Gov. Hogg's Fourth of July Bryan speech in Tammany Hall was an influential factor in bringing about Mr. Croker's change of heart. That demonstration, it is known, was described and interpreted to him by his lieutenants, and it is believed to have convinced Mr. Croker that he would not be able to hold the rank and file of Tammany in line against Bryan, and, preferring to seem to lead while really following, he promptly reversed his attitude.

As to Mr. Croker's friendliness to Bryan in the face of the so-called Van Wyck boom, it is said on excellent authority that that boom has never existed in reality. Ex-Justice Van Wyck, his closest friends say, has never taken it seriously, and has never had any idea of being a Presidential candidate.

MR. CROKER'S CONVERSION.

One View in Washington Is that the Tammany Chief Is a Convert of ex-Speaker Reed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The impression here is that Croker is a convert of ex-Speaker Reed on the expansion question. Mr. Reed is one of the original anti-expansionists, beginning with opposition to the annexation of Hawaii.

The new views attributed to the converted Croker are in line with those of Reed, his argument bearing the earmarks of the Maine man. Coming back to America on the same steamer and being thrown together, as both confess they were, to a greater or less extent, it is not regarded as surprising that Reed should impress the New York "boss" with his views. This impression might be the more easily made by reason of the fact that Croker probably sees in Reed a man destined to be a power in New York politics in the near future.

Croker's declaration for Bryan, however, can hardly be credited to the influence of Mr. Reed. This, however, is new only in its public character. Several months ago he declared to some very earnest supporters of Bryan that he regarded Bryan as a great man and was as friendly to him as any one. Since that on several occasions he has declared privately his loyalty to Bryan and intimated that Bryan would get the New York delegation at the Democratic National Convention. The Bryan people, as a rule, have not put much faith in these protestations, and they still have their doubts. The most generally accepted theory is that the Tammany boss recognizes that Bryan is going to be the nominee and that regularity will mean loyalty to Bryan.

Mr. Croker's change of heart, to whatever cause it is due, is said to have had a disheartening effect on the Democrats now assembled at Saratoga, who are there for the express purpose of devising means to defeat Bryan for the nomination. Before Croker's interview was put forth everything was going swimmingly. The leaders of the anti-Bryan movement have been exhibiting pledges which insure over $1,000,000 to the campaign fund if Bryan is not nominated, and the free coinage of silver is ignored.

The contributors are men of great wealth, who have hitherto been associated with the Democratic Party, but who lost all interest in it when the silver question came to the front. These Democrats believe that their party has a most excellent show of winning the next election if the financial issue can be sidetracked, and the effort which they are taking to defeat Bryan is based upon this hope. They are anxious to force the anti-expansion issue to the front, seeing a change in public sentiment, and while they credit Bryan with being an anti-expansionist, they know that his nomination nails the silver flag to the mast. Just what the final effect of the interview on the gathering will be it is impossible to say at present.

Another theory of Mr. Croker's conversion to Bryan and anti-expansion has been suggested here, rather in opposition to the foregoing. It does not find favor with most of the Bryanites, who are highly pleased with Mr. Croker's unexpected accession to their ranks and ready to take it at its face value. Most of the Southern Democrats here take the view that Mr. Croker has never been really hostile to Bryan at all, and that he has now recognized the inevitable, and decided to secure a good position on the band-wagon.

But the minority view, while it does not yet find many supporters, is much more interesting. It is now recalled that ever since the Saratoga conference began, statements have been made, especially in this city, which have apparently had for their object the giving of the impression that the Van Wyck boom is not a Tammany movement. Every effort has been made to convince these Southern and Western Democrats who shy at the very name of Tammany Hall that the Van Wyck movement is a Southern one, and that it is not popular in Tammany.

The latest statement of the kind did not emanate from Washington, but from Saratoga, and came from Judge Willett on the very eve of Croker's arrival in New York. It was that if Croker supported Van Wyck, Willett would have nothing to do with the movement. That seemed a mysterious statement at the time, especially when coupled with the widely published statement that John F. Carroll and the other Tammany leaders would have nothing to do with the Saratoga conference. It is now pointed to by the Democrats who do not believe Mr. Croker's conversion as confirmation of their theory, which is, briefly, that an industrious effort is being made to popularize the Van Wyck boom in the South and West by giving the impression that Croker is opposed to it, and that the Tammany chief himself is a party to it.

The Washington statements, the proclamation of Judge Willett, the refusal of Mr. Carroll to go to Saratoga, and finally the pronouncement of Mr. Croker immediately upon his arrival are pointed to as parts of the scheme to work up a boom for Van Wyck in which Tammany is to play a silent and pretendedly hostile part. It is argued that Croker has not declared for Bryan, but has merely taken the neutral attitude of a man who was not particularly interested in Mr. Van Wyck's candidacy.

CHICAGO OPINION OF CROKER.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld Says His Help Is Not Wanted—National Committeeman Gahan Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—Opinions differ among Chicago Democrats as to Richard Croker's sudden espousal of the cause of William J. Bryan.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld says he does not want Croker's help. "The Democrats cannot afford to compromise with such men as Croker," he says. "The party is united now, and ready to fight. We want no corruptionists in our ranks. They will only prevent the success of the party. It is a power for good to humanity, even though it is not in power.

"For instance, it forced the McKinley Administration to interfere in behalf of Cuba, and drove the Spaniards, with their mediaevalism and corruption, off the Western Hemisphere. If the Democratic Party continues to move forward on the lines of high ideals, it can and will help the whole human race, but if the party leaves this high plane and flies the flag of compromise with corruptionists it will be deservedly defeated."

"It should stand for anything to help humanity. It will win next year if it retains the confidence of the American people, but if it compromises for the sake of being elevated to power, as the trimmers, traitors, and tricksters fondly hope, it will be spit upon, as it ought to be."

National Committeeman Thomas Gahan says: "Mr. Croker intimated to me a year ago that the New York Democrats were for Bryan for President. Frank Campbell, the New York member of the Democratic National Committee, told me when he was here attending the meeting of the committee that the New York delegation would go to the Democratic National Convention ready to vote for Bryan, no matter what the platform said about the ratio.

"He added that if those words, meaning 16 to 1, were dropped from the bimetallis plank the New York delegation would come to the convention in 'fine shape,' as he put it, and New York Democrats would contribute generously to the campaign fund. So I know that Mr. Croker is saying just what he believes."

Isaac B. Craig of Mattoon, a former Democratic leader of the House, says: "The Democrats of Illinois are Bryan men. They are not 16-to-1 Democrats. To be sure they went out and supported the party platform, but they knew the 16-to-1 ratio never would have been in the platform had it not been for John P. Altgeld and 'Buck' Hinrichsen. I travel over the State a good deal and I find the Democrats believe they can win if the financial plank is modified, with Mr. Bryan as the nominee, and they cannot win, even with Bryan, if 16 to 1 is retained in the platform. The Illinois Democrats should meet the New York Democrats half way."

J. W. Murphy of Milwaukee, an ex-member of the Wisconsin Senate, says: "Croker may be playing shrewd politics, but he is right."

Ex-Representative Ross Hall says: "If we can unite with the East on Bryan we can do something."

A. VAN WYCK LEAVES SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck left Saratoga to-night and it is announced that friends who have been interested in the presentation of his name as a candidate before the Democratic National Convention for the Presidency of the United States, will meet at the Hoffman House, New York City, instead of the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, a conference having been called, to be held at the Hoffman House next Friday night. This conference, it is announced, will be presided over by Judge Joseph J. Willett of Alabama.

LADY WARWICK A SOCIALIST.

Progressive Forces of England Receive an Agreeable Addition by the Countess Joining Their Ranks.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The progressive forces in this country have received an agreeable addition in the person of the Countess of Warwick, who announces she has not merely been converted from Toryism to Liberalism, but, further, has now embraced the Socialist faith. It is The Essex County Chronicle which conveys the most definite intelligence on this point. It was not true, her Ladyship stated, that she contemplated attending Liberal meetings, but she acknowledged that she had changed her views.

"I never attend political gatherings," she observed. "I connect myself with no party because it would do harm to other matters in which I am interested.

"I may have been largely responsible for my husband's return as Conservative Member of Parliament for Colchester in 1888, but I was quite young then. For the last ten years, during which I have taken deep interest in educational and social matters, and since I have been brought more into contact with the people, I have become a Liberal—nay, more than that, I may now tell you, I am now a Socialist."

Lady Warwick has been for years a close friend of the Prince of Wales, and still holds that relation with him.

DR. A. B. SIMPSON'S SUCCESS.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD ORCHARD GROVE, Me., Aug. 14.—The Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson's two weeks' convention of the Christian Alliance Society closed to-night.

It was given out to-day that among the contributions received were three of $5,000 each, two of $2,000, two of $8,000 each, one of $2,500, two of $1,500, five of $500 each, and many ranging from $100 to $500. There were several checks for $2,000 each, besides others scaling down to $800.

A small basketful of rings, watches, and lockets was gathered up yesterday, and to-day the list was increased.

THE PLAGUE IN PORTUGAL.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The bubonic plague has reached Portugal, which shows that the British Medical Journal was correct, in a measure, when it said a month ago that it was only a question of time before the plague would reach Europe and thence America.

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Oporto, Portugal:

"The suspicious disease which broke out here recently has become epidemic. Its symptoms are identical with those of the bubonic plague. The doctors disagree as to its precise character, but admit that it must be allied to the dreaded Eastern malady. Sanitation and the water supply here are bad, and the wildest rumors are current. The authorities, however, are taking energetic measures."

Deaths from the Plague at Hongkong.

HONGKONG, Aug. 14.—There were twenty-three deaths from the plague during the past week and twenty-five new cases were reported.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR

Far Rockaway Men to Ask Him to Stop Gambling There.

WANT THE SHERIFF REMOVED

Accuse Queens County Official and New York City Police of Neglect of Duty.

The citizens of Far Rockaway, who for several weeks have been trying to close a house in that section of the Borough of Queens which they allege is a gambling establishment, will present the case to Gov. Roosevelt and ask him to remove the Sheriff of Queens County and take such other action as in his judgment may be proper. A committee composed of James Harper of Harper & Brothers, William Woodhill, and Frederick Mott of Far Rockaway, and J. Rufus Terry of Long Island City, with John B. Merrill as counsel, will try to meet the Governor to-day on his way from Oyster Bay to Yonkers, and, failing in this, will wait upon him on his return from Yonkers.

The committee will file with the Governor a number of papers, the principal one of which is an affidavit made by Mr. Mott, setting forth in detail the efforts that have been made to close the place. This affidavit recites that on July 23 Mr. Mott went before City Magistrate Healey, at Far Rockaway, and swore to a complaint against Moses Mann, the apparent manager of the alleged gambling house. The warrant was issued and handed to Policeman McGloin to serve. Mr. Mott asserts that the warrant was handed to the policeman at 9:45 o'clock, and that at 10:30 he saw Mann leaving Far Rockaway in a great hurry. The affidavit alleges that Mann remained away for a short time, but recently has been at Far Rockaway daily, arriving in the evening and leaving in the morning.

The affidavit then tells of the notification of President York of the Police Board, and of Sheriff Baker of Queens. The Sheriff, it is alleged, paid no attention to the notification, except that William Metnven, the Under Sheriff, in the company of Mr. Woodhill, went through the house and saw there things which should have convinced him that it was a gambling house, but nothing was done.

The notification of President York was sent to him on Aug. 3, and on Aug. 7 there was an answer. The answer said Mr. York was sorry he was out of town when the notification was received. It asked that Mr. Mott send him the name of the Magistrate and of the policeman concerned. These were sent. On the day following the receipt of the answer from President York, the affidavit says, Mr. Mott met Capt. Kreusch, commanding the Far Rockaway Station, at the railway station, and the Captain asked Mr. Mott if it was a fact he had sent a letter to Mr York, and if he was willing to make an affidavit to its contents. Mr. Mott replied that he had President York's receipt for the letter in his pocket, and that there was no need of an affidavit.

The affidavit then details the efforts made to close the place, including the visit of Inspector Grant and other officers to the house. It is alleged that they reported that they could find no evidences of gambling, although for weeks the games had been played in the building without even the precaution of drawing the curtains, so that the players could be watched from the street.

The house in question is located in the finest part of Far Rockaway. It is close to the residences of prominent men, and since the beginning of the season has been run openly. A former State official is said to be interested in it, together with a man from Chicago, well known in that city in connection with gambling houses.

MR. STOKES'S CONDITION.

It Continues Favorable and the Doctors Are Able to Dress the Wound.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 14.—The condition of Anson Phelps Stokes continues to be favorable. His doctors dressed the wound this afternoon for the first time since the accident. They found it doing well, and are very much encouraged at the outlook. They see no immediate danger, but are watching for any complications that may set in, having one physician and two trained nurses in constant attendance. Besides these, Mrs. Stokes remains at the bedside much of the time, leaving it only long enough for the required amount of sleep.

Mr. Stokes bears up bravely. He has to remain in one position constantly. The physicians say that his general health is so good that the chances of his recovery are excellent.

EX-SLAVE PENSION FRAUD.

Post Office Department Stops the Mail of One Concern in It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—It is due to the efforts of Pension Commissioner Evans that the "ex-slave" fraud has been checkmated by the Post Office Department. The extent to which the scheme has been worked is surprising. Its ramifications, according to Harrison J. Barrett, Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, extend throughout the entire South.

Men calling themselves the Ex-Slaves' Petitioners' Assembly have been sending letters to ignorant negroes in the South, representing that pensions can be secured for former slaves, and asking contributions to get a bill through Congress for the purpose. Of course, there is no possibility of any such legislation, but the assertions of these men were readily believed by the uneducated negroes, to which class most of those who have been slaves belong, and the projectors of the scheme were reaping a harvest.

Commissioner Evans discovered the plan, and asked the Post Office Department to cripple the scheme by forbidding the use of the mails to those concerned in it. Mr. Barrett rendered an opinion that this should be done, and an order was issued accordingly.

THE REPUBLIC STEEL COMPANY.

Reincorporated in Illinois with $1,750,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 4.—The Republic Iron and Steel Company, which was recently incorporated in the State of New Jersey with $55,000,000 capital, was to-day licensed to do business in the State of Illinois, with a capitalization of $1,750,000.

The incorporation in this State represents the company's holdings in Illinois, which consist of several iron and steel mills, including the plant at Springfield. That step makes it liable under the Illinois laws for the amount of its capitalization here and subjects it to such restrictions as are placed on all Illinois corporations. That so large an amount was fixed indicates that the company expects to do a heavy business in Illinois.

LARGEST COTTON CROP KNOWN.

A Total of 12,000,000 Bales Predicted for 1899.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 14.—Henry M. Neill, the cotton-crop expert of this city, who predicted the enormous crops of 1894-5, 1897-8, and 1898-9, is out with a forecast indicating that the crop now maturing will exceed any of these, and may reach the unprecedented total of 12,000,000 bales. In the course of a circular, issued to-day, he says:

"For the present crop I am satisfied that, on the average, the promise per acre is fully equal, if not superior, to that of last year at this date. The temperature has been perfect, and the rainfall generally sufficient and most opportune, with alternations of fine weather, so that the crop is now very far advanced and so heavily fruited that with ordinary weather, a large crop is assured in every State.

"Texas, with the exception of the long in the Brazos Valley, (which will hardly reach 100,000 bales,) has been peculiarly favored with alternate rain and sunshine, and now promises the best crop to the acre ever known.

"The rapidity with which the crop has advanced, over the whole country, and the enormous fruitage, will soon make it independent of future weather, and make a great crop certain, no matter how early a frost should come. We shall doubtless hear of much shedding; the fruitage is so immense that no plant could ever carry it all to maturity.

"It must be borne in mind that while the past crop (1898-9) will sum up the largest on record, its possibilities, but for the dreadful weather of December, January, and February, were vastly greater than the crop realized, and it is from this vast possibility, which now exists for this year also, that any trifling loss from decreased acreage, or any subsequent deterioration, must be deducted."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE FAILURE.

Child Dies of Diphtheria—Woman Who Attended Her Said She Used Christian Science Methods Only.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Fay Conover, eleven years old, died at the home of her parents, 473 Champlain Avenue, yesterday of diphtheria. She was unattended by a physician. The Conovers are Christian Scientists, and during the child's illness she was under the ministration of Mrs. May V. Blaine. It was not until the day before her death that Dr. Eaton was called. He was asked to diagnose the case, as Mrs. Blaine was unable to determine the nature of the malady. He pronounced it diphtheria, and reported the matter to the Health Department. Dr. Springer conducted an investigation, and found that no warning sign had been displayed on the house. He ordered the premises immediately fumigated.

Deputy Coroner Reynold held an inquest this afternoon. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the finding of Dr. Springer earlier in the day, but no one was censured. Mrs. Blaine, the Christian Scientist who attended the child, testified that she knew the patient had a sore throat, but she was not aware it was diphtheria, or a contagious disease. She said she had no license of any kind, and that she never prescribed any medicines for either external or internal use. "I use Christian Science methods only," said the witness.

George W. Conover, father of the child, is a commission merchant. He said that his daughter had been a firm believer in Christian Science, and would not let a medical doctor treat her. She had been ill, he said, about three weeks.

MR. WOODWARD SWEARS OFF.

Promises Atlanta Council He Will Stop His Indiscretions—Impeachment Proceedings Dropped.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 14.—Mayor James G. Woodward, against whom impeachment proceedings had been contemplated for some time by the City Council and whose resignation had been asked for by that body, made a solemn promise to the Councilmen and Aldermen at a meeting this afternoon that he would not take another drink during his term of office. He further stated that he would cease his indiscretions, and if he did not sustain his promises he would resign.

Acting upon these avowals, the City Council dismissed the committee appointed to investigate the Mayor's conduct, and all differences between them have been righted.

The Mayor presented a written statement to the municipal body in which he said:

"Consulting my own comfort alone, I would resign. The duties of the office are onerous, its responsibilities great, and its temptations many. Besides this my official life has been embittered by a system of annoyances and persecutions inaugurated and carried on constantly and persistently by political and personal enemies who could not use me.

"Newspaper articles and slanders otherwise whispered into your ears, and the public ear have only been surface manifestations of the deeper and crueler humiliations heaped upon me."

The Mayor was charged with drunkenness. He says: "In all honesty and frankness, I have committed some indiscretions. Possibly this is too mild a term for them, but judging them by the standard set by the world, they were simply indiscretions."

He promised as follows: "As my indiscretions offend, they shall cease. This promise made by myself may be construed also as a promise to your body and to my constituents at large. I make it deliberately, solemnly, with full confidence in my strength and a full knowledge of my weakness."

RACINE WATER PRESSURE POOR.

Manufacturing Company Installs Its Own Fire Department.

Special to The New York Times.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 14.—On account of the seeming inability of the Racine Water Company to furnish direct pressure when called for, the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world, has decided to put in a paid fire department of its own. This action was made necessary by the water company failing to give the pressure called for, when their annual test was held July 26.

The Case Company, in addition to this have increased their insurance from $300,000 to $900,000. Fire Chief Abessor is charged with neglect of duty and with working hand in hand with the water company.

BROTHERS-IN-LAW USE KNIVES.

Well-Known Residents of Illinois Fight on Street and One Will Die.

Special to The New York Times.

LA SALLE, Ill., Aug. 14.—News comes from Sheridan, a small town near here, of a street battle between Henry Barber and Joseph Armstrong, prominent citizens of the village and high in county political circles. The men are brothers-in-law, Barber marrying a daughter of the late J. S. Armstrong of Ottawa. The trouble arose over the division of the property of the dead man.

This morning the men met on the main street, and a quarrel arose, which ended in a fight. Armstrong drew a knife and began to use it. Barber drew a knife also, but before he could inflict any wound on Armstrong he was severely injured. Physicians say he will die.

Armstrong is well known on the Chicago Board of Trade.

WRECKAGE OFF NANTUCKET.

Perhaps from the Macedonia, Which Sank in June.

Special to The New York Times.

NANTUCKET, Aug. 14.—A large quantity of wreckage has been washed ashore on the south side of this island, and several passenger trunks, numerous cases, chests, &c., have been seen off in back of the breakers, but have been carried to the eastward by the tides.

Charles E. Snow has found a lot of electric bells, wiring, and fixings, which were fastened to parts of the wreckage; a saloon couch, several chairs, and several other articles which indicate that they came from some steamship. He also found the stern to a yawlboat, marked "S. S. Macedonia—Hamburg."

The German steamship Macedonia was sunk off the Jersey coast in June, and this wreckage evidently comes from her.

Lobengula Has Not Left England.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The press of London manifests much disgust because the uneducated negro who claimed to be a son of Lobengula, and whose alleged marriage with a white woman of respectable family caused a great stir, has not yet left the country. He and Miss Jewell, the woman he is said to have married, have been living under assumed names for weeks, but it is now said that the authorities have made their proposed marriage impossible.

Mountain Resorts Now in Favor.

See for yourself at Water Gap, Mount Pocono, Lake Hopatcong, or many others, on LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Information, 429 Broadway.—44t

MAITRE LABORI AN ASSASSIN'S VICTIM

Dreyfus's Chief Advocate May Be Fatally Wounded.

A CIVIL WAR IS FEARED

Paris Newspapers Regard the Situation as Critical.

BAD DAY FOR DREYFUS

He Displays More Nervousness Than Before.

M. Cavaignac's Evidence Against Him Makes an Impression—Arrest of Gen. de Negrier Said to be Imminent.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 14.—To-day's sitting of the Dreyfus court-martial was most dramatic. An immense sensation was caused by the announcement of the attempted assassination of Maitre Labori. Mme. Séverine, the well-known writer, was so upset that she broke a blood vessel and had to be removed. Not, however, before she had addressed some insulting expressions to M. Arthur Meyer, the anti-Semitic editor of Le Gaulois, who was thereupon set upon by M. Marcel Prévost, the well-known author, whose language was most animated. The police, fearful of disorder, rushed forward and deprived all present of sticks and parasols.

The sitting of the court was briefly suspended on the reception of the news of the Labori outrage, but the panic was so intense that a reporter who lit a match to look for a lost shirtbutton was instantly arrested. He was supposed to be lighting the fuse of an infernal machine. He was released only after an elaborate explanation.

On the whole, it was a bad day for Dreyfus.

M. Cavaignac's evidence contained nothing new, but it was delivered with so much art and emphasis as to cause an evident impression on the Judges. Dreyfus himself showed greater nervousness than usual and less self-command. The anti-Dreyfusards are confident that the prisoner will be recondemned. The revisionists, however, are equally convinced of the contrary. The betting is now about even.

Gen. Mercier's visit to Maitre Labori is much commented on. This is regarded as Mercier's surrender.

The population in Rennes is becoming excited, because, owing to police arrangements, a large number of shopkeepers are cut off from their customers for the best part of the day, and are rapidly being ruined.

Esterhazy is expected to send to-morrow supplementary explanations as to the bordereau. It is further rumored that serious evidence against Dreyfus is yet to be produced, which may secure a verdict against him. This report emanates from among the intimate friends of M. Casimir-Périer, who are alarmed at the prospect, without knowing what the evidence may be worth.

Gen. Mercier's effort to see Maitre Labori personally was unsuccessful, owing to the condition of the invalid, which is now fairly satisfactory. The bullet has not yet been extracted. No fewer than three doctors tend him. The house is guarded by a strong force of detectives hidden in an old market opposite.

Maitre Labori has received a number of telegrams, notably from Premier Waldeck-Rousseau and Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau and from all the Ministers. Mme. Labori has received hundreds of sympathetic telegrams.

I hear to-night that Gen. de Négrier's arrest for complicity in an alleged plot against the Government is imminent.

ROWLAND STRONG.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT.

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RENNES, Aug. 14.—The drama at Rennes grows tragical. This long-becalmed town is being stirred into a more violent passion than Paris. The Parisians are uproarious. The Bretons are silent and passive by their belief or idea, whatever it may be.

This morning at 6 o'clock a well-nigh successful attempt was made to kill M. Labori, who defended Zola last year, and who came here to defend Dreyfus, with Maitre Demange. The would-be assassin was evidently a crank, and looked like a workman. His weapon was a revolver, the theatre of the crime the Quay Richemont. It was while Labori was going to the court, with Col. Picquart and the latter's cousin, M. Gast.

When Mme. Labori came up she was sent to fetch a doctor, but, not knowing the town, she lost a good deal of time. At last she thought of going to the court and asking there for a military surgeon. Drs. Vidal and Reclus were at hand, and at once accompanied her. They had the presence of mind to send gendarmes to the barracks for an ambulance with a stretcher and bearers.

With deep thankfulness, they found that M. Labori could move his limbs at will. The spine, therefore, was not injured. The ball had entered at the sixth vertebra, behind the thorax. It might be imbedded in the muscles of the back or have penetrated deeper, injuring the lungs. However, the thing was to bear the wounded advocate to the pretty and gay-looking villa he had hired for use during the trial, a villa adorned with gree slabs of faience, bright with flowers, and in the airy part of Rennes.

But why go further into details? The lesson of the event was foreshadowed in my cable last evening. The two opposite forces are in line of battle. Fanaticism has been appealed to and has answered the call.

Col. Picquart describes the would-be murderer as swarthy and thickset, resolute, and intelligent looking. He thinks the man might be a southron. If so, he must have known the country around Rennes. It is a country of small, patchy fields, separated by hedges, which he was evidently familiar with. Apparently he knew places in the thicket into which he could dive, and in doing so remain concealed for some time from a pursuer. The gendarmes that Col. Picquart met joined in the pursuit, but fleet running and knowledge of the locality enabled the would-be murderer to escape.

M. AND MME. LABORI.

Maitre Labori is young, fair, handsome, and full of lusty life and high spirits. His talents as a speaker are not of the highest order; but no other member of the Paris bar knows better how to use law to defeat its object. He can drive a motor car through the code. Until he pleaded for Zola his luck was uninterrupted. He then had an attack of typhoid fever, which greatly weakened him and forced him to neglect business. The Zola affair was a great advertisement, but it brought him no direct profit and created for him endless enemies. He refused the handsome fee the novelist offered; nor does he accept pecuniary reward from Dreyfus.

Labori is proud of his wife's beauty. She is equally proud of his good looks and forensic talents, and loses no opportunity to hear him plead. She is an Australian, and received her education as a pianiste in London. She became a player at concerts and made the acquaintance of the deformed but highly gifted Russian pianist Pachmann, married him, had two children, and then fell in love with Labori. The passion was mutual. She and Pachmann were divorced, and then she married Labori. The children live with her and find a devoted stepfather in him.

Mme. Labori has attended all the public sittings of the Rennes court-martial. Her beauty is beyond dispute. She is a striking blonde, and though her path has not been always strewn with roses, she expresses the joy of life in splendid health and a satisfied heart.

What a bolt from the blue sky the morning's event has been to her! She seemed the happiest woman alive when she set out this morning. In less than ten minutes her life was blighted.

Labori, not long convalescent from typhoid, is in a bad state to receive a ball entering the thorax through the back. He is now in a high fever, and there may be dangerous complications later.

SCENE IN THE LYCEE.

I heard of the attempted assassination shortly after 6 o'clock this morning, as I was entering a corridor leading to the Hall of Justice in the Lycée. There I saw Mme. Labori rushing from the opposite direction, pale as death, with a surgeon in military uniform beside her, and a following of other persons. All had an air of intentness. Their thoughts certainly did not run on the Dreyfus case. Then officers and police rushed out of the guard room and ran in the same direction.

"What is the matter?" I asked. "Labori has been wounded by a p

raised himself and dropped his head in her lap.

A number of laborers, who were unloading a barge of stones beside the river, heard the shouts of "Murder!" "Stop him!" raised by the pursuers, and one of them placed himself in the way of the assassin, who, covering him with a revolver, shouted, "Let me pass! I have shot Dreyfus!" The man was so taken aback that he drew aside and allowed the would-be assassin to proceed.

The latter ran across the fields until he reached the railroad. He crossed the embankment and followed the track until he arrived at the level crossing. A train was just arriving at full speed, and he dashed across the line in front of the train and toward the woods in the direction of the village of Chantepie, where he was lost to view.

Col. Picquart and M. Gast pursued the assassin for some distance, but as they were both heavy men they were unable to continue the pursuit, and so returned to the side of the wounded man, leaving the chase to a number of laborers and peasants, who declare they heard the man say, when crossing the marshy fields before he reached the railroad: "If I can't get away, I will go for them."

A gardener named Delahaye got near enough to the man to clutch him by the shoulder, but the fugitive shook himself free, and, turning to his pursuer, exclaimed: "Begone, or I will kill you! I still have five shots left in my revolver, and they will be for you!" Delahaye, being quite unarmed, recoiled, and allowed the man to escape.

The shot had been heard 200 yards away from the Avenue de la Gare, where a crowd had gathered, as usual, to witness the arrival of the principal personages connected with the court-martial. These spectators ran in the direction of the spot where the shooting had occurred, followed by gendarmes on horseback.

The shot was also heard at the St. George's Barracks, across the river, where it was soon known that M. Labori had been attacked.

ARRIVAL OF MME. LABORI.

When Mme. Labori arrived a few moments after M. Labori was shot, Col. Picquart and M. Gast were pursuing the murderer. Mme. Labori ran into the Lycée, gave the news that her husband had been shot, and ran back with the perspiration pouring from her face. She sat down on the ground beside her husband, and took his head in her lap, fanning him with a newspaper. Before she arrived M. Labori, thinking himself mortally wounded, said to a bystander:

"If I die, tell my wife my last thoughts were for her."

After Mme. Labori was with him the wounded man lay perfectly still. Not a groan came from his lips. As she fanned him with her right hand, Mme. Labori caressed him with her left, and watched his upturned face. He tried to smile back the tears which glistened in his wife's eyes, and she, mastering her feelings heroically, did everything possible to ease her husband's agony.

It is reported that the famous lawyer said, as he lay on the ground:

"I may die from this, but Dreyfus is saved."

The wounded man had in the meantime asked to have a carriage called to convey him to his residence and to have Dr. Recius summoned. When the physician arrived, he knelt beside M. Labori, putting a bottle of smelling salts to his nostrils. Around these central figures were grouped the spectators, all deeply affected—some, indeed, crying like children. But a little distance was gathered another group, the central figure of which was the Commissary of Police notebook in hand, taking down the testimony of the eye witnesses of the affair.

The scene of this picture was a dusty high road the dark, green, slow waters of the River Vilaine on one side, and on the other side scattered houses, with a gap just opposite the spot through which could be seen a green meadow with a stream flowing through it, and beyond that the backs of a row of houses. The road that M. Labori had followed tapered away back from the scene of the tragedy, with a row of trees along the border of the Villaine, under whose leafy shelter M. Labori had walked.

A cordon of mounted gendarmes was drawn up as quickly as possible about fifteen yards apart, in the space within which were the two groups described.

THE WOUNDED MAN TAKEN HOME.

An ambulance which had been summoned arrived, with four attendants of the Military Hospital, bearing an ordinary stretcher, on which was placed a blue and white striped mattress. On this M. Labori was tenderly laid, and the stretcher was borne by friends of the injured man and some newspaper men, with Mme. Labori walking beside it.

The only cry that M. Labori gave after his first groan was when he was lifted to the stretcher, when the pain caused by the movement drew from his a moan.

The party proceeded slowly, in the middle of the roadway, to M. Labori's temporary residence. It is situated in a somewhat deserted neighborhood, the place on which it is located leading into the main road running to Rennes.

At 8:20 o'clock the following bulletin was issued:

"Maître Labori was shot from behind, the ball penetrating the posterior region of the thorax on the right side at the height of the fifth or sixth dorsal vertebra. The heavy flow of blood prevents for the moment exploration of the depth of the wound. The undersigned doctors hope that the ball is lodged in the muscles enveloping the vertebral column. They must, however, maintain to-day full reserve respecting the integrity of the lung and spinal cord."

The bulletin was signed by four physicians—Drs. Renaud, Reichis, Brissaud, and Vidal.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSASSIN.

Accounts of the shooting related by eyewitnesses differ considerably, especially respecting the appearance of the would-be murderer, of whom the following is the official description:

"Twenty-five to thirty years. Flat, peaked hat. Dressed like a workingman, in a blue blouse."

A force of gendarmes, headed by M. Hennion, Sub-Chief of the Secret Police, was sent to scour the country in search of M. Labori's assailant, and a company of infantry was dispatched to surround and beat the wood wherein the man was supposed to be hiding.

An almost incredible feature of the outrage is the alleged fact that several passers-by saw M. Labori shot, and passed on indifferently, neither offering to help the victim nor join in the pursuit of the assassin.

Still more incredible is the fact that an individual who went to the side of M. Labori as he lay wounded on the ground is said to have searched the pockets of the wounded man on the pretext of ascertaining his identity, and to have stolen the contents.

At 10:45 o'clock one of the doctors said that M. Labori was bearing the agony he was suffering with marvelous fortitude. The doctor added:

"He has been put to bed, and is being watched by his wife. He has spoken, but not of himself, always about the trial. We have strong hopes that he will pull through, and have sent an optimistic telegram to his family. It will be forty-eight hours, however, before we can speak with certainty of his condition. We have to thank the military surgeon for almost the first attention given to the sufferer. He came on hearing the news, without hesitation. But a deplorable length of time elapsed before the ambulance arrived. M. Labori lay on the ground half an hour, with the sky menacing a storm, which came within a few minutes after he reached home."

At 2 o'clock this afternoon M. Labori was suffering great agony, and the physicians, who had left the house, were hurriedly summoned.

Col. Jouaust called after the close of the session of the court-marial, and was allowed to see M. Labori. He expressed his deepest regret at the occurrence.

GEN. MERCIER CALLS.

Gen. Mercier followed, but the doctors declared that M. Labori could not bear such an interview in his present state, and so the General was obliged to go away without seeing the wounded man.

At 4:15 P. M. it was said that Mme. Labori was still watching by the bedside of her husband, whose conditon had grown worse. His agony had increased, and a fever had set in. The doctors in attendance were very anxious, and feared that, even if he recovers, M. Labori's left leg will be paralyzed, as he has been unable to move it since he was laid in bed. He was conscious, and, it was said, talked to his wife freely. Mme. Labori was bearing up wonderfully.

At 10 P. M. the following bulletin was issued:

"Temperature, 37.05 (centigrade.) No fever. Condition stationary."

There had been, therefore, a slight improvement.

M. Labori's mother arrived here this evening. She had believed her son dead, and a most affecting interview ensued.

Later M. Labori received Matthieu Dreyfus, brother of Capt. Dreyfus. There is some talk of Albert Clémenceau, the younger of the two brothers, coming as a substitute for Maître Labori. The question will be definitely decided to-morrow. M. Clémenceau was one of Zola's counsel, and has followed the Dreyfus affair very closely. He is extremely skilful in cross-examination.

THE RESULT OF A PLOT.

The attempt made upon the life of M. Labori was evidently the result of a plot. A letter was sent to the Commissary of Police this morning, warning him that it was intended to make an attempt upon the life of Gen. Mercier. Consequently the police and detectives surrounded the General and left the other principals in the Dreyfus affair unprotected.

Besides this, M. Labori received only yesterday two letters threatening that he would be shot. He treated them, as he had treated others of a similar nature which he has received frequently for months past, with contempt.

It is said that the last anonymous letter received contained the following words:

"Nous allons bruler votre boite et votre dossier Dreyfus." ("We are going to burn your box and your Dreyfus dossier.")

The outrage is the sole topic of conversation in Rennes, and abhorrence of the deed is expressed by friends and foes of the wounded man alike. The local papers are issuing frequent editions containing the latest details in regard to the affair.

A proclamation signed by M. Lajat, Mayor of Rennes, and M. Le Hérissé, Deputy for the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine, in which Rennes is situated, has been issued. It commences:

"An abominable outrage, the author of which cannot claim to belong to any party, has just dishonored our dear Town of Rennes," and concludes with appealing to the population to remain calm and to resist provocations from whatever party they may emanate.

A dispatch from Le Mans, 130 miles southwest of this city, received this afternoon, said a Commissary of Police had arrested at the railroad station a man named Gallan, a marine engineer, whose appearance corresponded with the description of the man who attempted to assassinate M. Labori. Later, however, it was learned that Gallan was able to prove an alibi and was liberated.

The police here, however, believe they have a clue to the assassin, and that police officers are now on the track. He is believed to be in the direction of Fougeres, to which place he doubled back after taking refuge in the forest.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

The Labori Outrage Causes Loss of Interest at First—Anti-Dreyfus Testimony.

RENNES, Aug. 14.—The shooting of Maître Labori, leading counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, the second week of whose second trial by court-martial on the charge of communicating important French military documents to the agent of a foreign power, opened in the Lycée to-day, took all the life out of this morning's session, and, but for the sympathy the attempt is certain to excite throughout the country for M. Labori and Dreyfus, the deprivation of the former's invaluable services from the prisoner would be a severe blow to the latter's prospects.

The murderer apparently chose to-day for the attempt because it was known that Maître Labori would crush Gen. Mercier, the former Minister of War, with his cross-examination.

The news caused an immense sensation in the court-room, where the usual audience had assembled, awaiting the entrance of the Judges. M. Laborl's absence had just been noticed, when M. Jaunay, Syndic of the Judiciary Press, rushed into the room and shouted:

"M. Labori has been shot!"

All present gave a gasp of horror and surprise, and then every man jumped to his feet, and a volley of questions was hurled at M. Jaunay, who, crying "That is all I know," rushed out of court again, followed by a number of his hearers. It appears that Mme. Labori herself informed M. Jaunay of the crime, having rushed from her husband's side to the court crying for a doctor, and shouting that M. Labori had been shot.

Most of those present were compelled to remain, as the proceedings were about to commence, and they excitedly discussed the crime and vigorously denounced the authors.

On the opening of the court, M. Demange, in a few words, officially informed Col. Jouaust of the attack on M. Labori, and requested a suspension of the sitting, to which Col. Jouaust unhesitatingly agreed, adjourning the court until 7:15 o'clock.

Dreyfus must undoubtedly have been profoundly moved by the attack on his champion, who, for all he knew, might be dead or dying, yet the prisoner maintained the same immovability as hitherto, and did not give the slightest indication of his emotions.

DISORDER DURING THE RECESS.

In the course of the short suspension of the proceedings M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, who was in court, remarked that the arrests made in Paris had for their sole object to forestall a St. Bartholomew's massacre of the Dreyfusards, and that the attempted murder of M. Labori was one of the acts of the projected massacre.

Others in the audience engaged in violent altercations over the attempted murder. M. Mercier, editor of the Gaulois, expressed the opinion that all the newspapers ought to regard themselves as responsible for the outrage, whereupon Mme. Séverine loudly protested, saying: "No. It is you who ought to be held responsible for what has happened!" The clamor finally become so violent that gendarmes were forced to separate the combatants and take away the sticks of all those present.

On the resumption of the sitting Col. Jouaust referred to the outrage, and declared he was personally deeply moved.

M. Demange announced that though his colleague's wound was not so serious as at first supposed it would be impossible for Maître Labori to participate in the proceedings.

The President of the Court then announced that in consequence of the applause and other expressions of opinion on Saturday, he had decided that if there was any further interruption the court would be cleared.

Gen. Mercier was then confronted with M. Casimir-Périer, the former President of France. The latter declared that Mercier's story, told on the witness stand on Saturday, of the imminence of war between Germany and France in 1894, was grossly exaggerated, and complained of Mercier's action in moving 60,000 troops to the frontier without consulting him.

When Gen. Mercier was recalled, in reply to the President of the court, he reiterated his belief that Major Count Esterhazy, in spite of the latter's own declaration, was not the author of the bordereau, which, the witness claimed, was written on tracing paper, and was found in an embassy.

EVIDENCE FOLLOWED LISTLESSLY.

M. Casimir-Périer was then called to the witness stand, but the thoughts of every one in court were directed to the outrage on M. Labori, and the evidence was followed listlessly.

Moreover, Maître Labori was not there to kindle the hidden fires in both men, and they, in addition, were weighed down by the tragedy which had just occurred. This was especially the case with M. Casimir-Périer, whose attitude was quite subdued when compared with his heated indignation of Saturday. As it had been Maître Labori's intention to take Gen. Mercier in hand and Maître Demange, associate counsel, was quite unprepared for the task, the few questions the latter put were practically of little effect, and Gen. Mercier escaped cheaply. M. Demange also was deeply affected by the attempt to assassinate his colleague, and was quite unable to do himself justice.

The President of the court asked M. Casimir-Périer to explain the circumstances of the confession Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Capt. Lebrun-Renault. M. Casimir-Périer persisted in his statement of Saturday that he had never received any confidences of this character from Capt. Lebrun-Renault. He added that M. Dupuy, the then Premier, was present when Capt. Lebrun-Renault called at the Elysée, Paris. "Moreover," said M. Casimir-Périer, "here is a letter from M. Dupuy, which I ask may be read."

The letter asserted that Capt. Lebrun-Renault, when questioned by M. Dupuy, replied that Gen. Mercier had sent him to the President to receive a dressing down for his indiscreet disclosures to the Figaro. [As was stated in THE TIMES of Sunday, Le Figaro of Jan. 6, 1895, the day after the degradation, contained an account of the tragic event of the preceding day, which Capt. Lebrun-Renault had given to a reporter at Le Moulin Rouge. Le Temps, an evening paper, published on Jan. 6, a rumor that Dreyfus had confessed just after his degradation. Early or the morning of the 6th, Gen. Gonse took Lebrun-Renault to Mercier, where it is said the Captain asserted that Dreyfus had confessed to him. Mercier told him to relate the story to M. Dupuy, the Premier, and to President Casimir-Périer. Mercier afterward canceled the order, and told Lebrun-Renault to keep his mouth shut. This was owing to the unexpected call of the German Ambassador on the President noted below.]

Gen. Mercier here interposed, saying:

"Capt. Lebrun-Renault spoke to me in regard to the confessions in the presence of Gen. Gonse, who will testify thereto. It was then that I ordered him to go to the President of the republic."

Regarding Gen. Mercier's declarations on Saturday on the witness stand, M. Casimir-Périer said:

"Gen. Mercier had no right whatever to intervene in a diplomatic conversation. I would have prevented such interference. It was I alone who conferred with the Minister, and I declare that the impression I derived from that conversation was one of complete calm, otherwise the incident would not have been closed by the framing of a note. We had no telegram from Berlin that evening. If there had been any news in regard to the matter on the evening of the 6th we should not have waited until the 8th to publish the note. There was not a dispatch addressed to a friendly power relative to the incident. The incident has been magnified. Besides, in the event of diplomatic complications, the President would have communicated with the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Gen. Mercier replied that he went to the Elysée Palace as Minister of War. He said Gen. de Boisdeffre could testify in regard to the orders received.

M. Demange seized upon this declaration and insisted that Gen. Mercier repeat the statement that he had given orders to Gen. de Boisdeffre on the 6th relative to mobilization. [Gen. de Boisdeffre was actually out of Paris on Jan. 6, 1895, for on that day Gen. Gonse wrote him to inform him of Lebrun-Renault's tale about Dreyfus's alleged confession. The letter is dated Sunday, Jan. 6, 1895, and begins: "Mon Général, je m'empresse de vous rendre compte que j'ai conduit moi-même le Capitaine de la Garde Républicaine, Capitaine Lebrun-Renault, chez le Ministre (Mercier) qui la envoyé, après l'avoir entendu chez le Présidente," etc.]

GEN. MERCIER REPROACHED.

M. Casimir-Périer, resuming his testimony, said he did not desire to reply to certain of Gen. Mercier's insinuations.

"I do not wish to answer them," said the former President; "the circumstances are too sad and too tragic for me to desire to envenom the discussion. I am master of myself and of my conscience. I would only state that Gen. Mercier has made every effort to mix me as deeply as possible in this affair. But I have remained aloof."

The former President then complained of the incorrect behavior of his subordinate toward the Chief of the State. "As an instance," he said, "Gen. Mercier undertook to shorten the term of service of 60,000 men without consulting me, thus lacking in the respect he owed to the Chief of the State."

M. Casimir-Périer next protested against the assertions made by Gen. Mercier in regard to the rôle adopted by the Chief of the State in this affair, whereupon the General interjected the statement that he had spoken of the attitude assumed by M. Casimir-Périer because he had sworn to tell the whole truth.

M. Demange asked Gen. Mercier if he had explained to the Cabinet how he reconciled the relations of cause and effect and the patriotic emotion aroused by the treason with the communication of the secret documents to the court-martial? [The fact that Gen. Mercier conveyed "Ce canaille de D—" letter secretly to the first court-martial was established by the Cour de Cassation. Mercier and the members of the court thus violated Article 101 of the Code de Justice Militaire.]

The General, in reply, repeated his statement of Saturday as his hypothesis of the situation.

M. Demange then asked M. Casimir-Périer if on the 6th an understanding had not been reached between France and Germany on the subject of Dreyfus. [The German Ambassador had actually called on the President on Jan. 5, 1895. This was a highly abnormal proceeding. Count von Münster insisted that an official démenti be published of the allegation that the German Embassy was mixed up in the Dreyfus affair. Another interview was fixed for the following day. On the morning of the 6th Dupuy and Mercier prepared for the Agence Havas an official denial that Lebrun-Renault had made any communication to any organ or representative of the press. Later Col. Risbourg reprimanded Lebrun-Renault for talking to reporters.]

M. Casimir-Périer replied that before his interview with the German Minister on the 6th the question of Dreyfus had never been raised between France and Germany.

M. Demange asked Gen. Mercier why he had not included in the dossier of 1894 the doubtful translation of the telegram of Agent "B" to his Government, under the date of Nov. 2. [This is the Panizzardi message sent to the Italian Headquarters Staff in Rome, Nov. 2. The real translation of it, together with the false version made by du Paty de Clam, were published in THE TIMES last Sunday.]

In reply, Gen. Mercier said not one of the translations of the telegram was communicated to the Judges because there still existed doubts in his mind. M. Demange remarked that the text was communicated to Sandherr as official, and therefore doubts were impossible.

M. Demange then asked that M. Paleologue of the Foreign Office be recalled in order to state that only a single version of the telegram was given to him, as he understood Gen. Mercier's uncertainty was aroused by the receipt of a semi-official draft of the telegram.

At this point Major Carrière, the representative of the Government, asked that it be clearly shown that two versions of the telegram were given, one official and one semi-official.

M. Demange said that in communicating the official text on November 2, Sandherr emphasized its official character.

Counsel next asked Gen. Mercier why the explanations of the secret dossier were not included in the dossier relating to the revision.

The General replied that he considered these explanations were given for his personal use, and that was why he destroyed the document. At this M. Demange expressed a sense of astonishment, and asked Gen. Mercier if he did not have reasons for suppressing the document.

The witness repudiated the suggestion.

EXPLANATION BY DREYFUS.

Dreyfus at this point rose from his seat and asked leave to explain in regard to the assertion that he had traced on a card the itinerary of a certain journey of the General Staff. Both the itinerary and journey, he asserted, were purely fictitious.

M. Casimir-Périer then said he desired to reiterate that he had never promised anything to Dreyfus, adding that it was with M. Waldeck-Rousseau (then one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate) alone that he had spoken in regard to the condemned man. M. Casimir-Périer reiterated his protests at the letters of Dreyfus referring to negotiations.

This caused M. Demange to explain how Dreyfus came to say that M. Casimir-Périer had promised him a public trial. After M. Demange had asked M. Waldeck-Rousseau to intervene with M. Casimir-Périer (then President of France) to obtain publicity, M. Waldeck-Rousseau reported that the President appeared favorable to the suggestion, and counsel therefore thought he might communicate the fact to Dreyfus.

M. Demange added that it must be remembered Dreyfus wrote the letter four years after the occurrence, and his recollection of the facts naturally lacked precision. M. Demange expressed regret at the fact that the letter had been published, and apoligized to M. Casimir-Périer, who thanked the counsel for his expression of regret and explanation.

Gen. Billot, former Minister of War, was the next witness. [In reply to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies on Nov. 18, 1896, Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, invoked the phrase "chose jugée" to close all parliamentary discussion regarding the Dreyfus case.]

He was in uniform, sat with crossed legs, and gave his evidence in a conversational manner. He said he would be seventy-one years of age to-morrow. Like everybody else, he added, he had some knowledge of the Dreyfus affair before taking the War portfolio. While feeling deeply on the subject, he remained aloof from the matter until he returned to the Cabinet. In the early days of his Ministry, the witness continued, M. Scheurer-Kestner (a former Vice President of the Senate) asked him whether he ought not to investigate the Dreyfus affair. M. Scheurer-Kestner, the General pointed out, had made similar representations to M. de Freycinet, and received the same reply from both, that neither of them was very conversant with the affair. [M. Scheurer-Kestner secured proofs of Esterhazy's guilt both from de Castro, the traitor's stockbroker, and from M. Leblois, Picquart's lawyer. He laid them before Gen. Billot Nov. 10, 1897. Gen. Billot refused to consider them. On Nov. 14 M. Scheurer-Kestner wrote a letter to Le Temps in which he gave an outline of the interview, but withheld Esterhazy's name. On the following day Mathieu Dreyfus publicly accused Esterhazy of being the author of the bordereau. This was done in an open letter to the Minister of War.]

Gen. Billot dwelt at length upon the action taken by M. Scheurer-Kestner, to whom he said he recommended prudence. M. Scheurer-Kestner finally communicated to Gen. Billot his conviction of the innocence of Dreyfus, but the General found the evidence insufficient, and asked him to investigate the matter further.

BILLOT PRAISES PICQUART.

Gen. Billot then dwelt with the rôle of Col. Picquart, whom he said he holds in the highest esteem. "He is intelligent," said the witness, "and gave me valuable information about the organization of a neighboring army and its artillery. This information showed the necessity of continuing the reforms in our artillery, commenced by that great initiator, Gen. Mercier."

"I, who am neither an engineer nor an expert in handwriting," added Gen. Billot, "saw the grand work he accomplished in that direction."

After this Gen. Billot referred to Col. Picquart's proposition to entrap Esterhazy, whom he suspected, but Gen. Billot forbade this. He added that Col. Picquart always acted without authorization. [Lieut.-Col. Picquart, Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, received the petit bleu May 1, 1896. It was addressed to Esterhazy and was in the handwriting of Schwarzkoppen. It revealed to Picquart that Esterhazy had relations with the German Embassy. On July 6 he acquainted de Boisdeffre and Gonse with his evidence against Esterhazy. His letters to Gen. Gonse up to the time that he was removed from his post show that he conducted his investigation by orders, although he was constantly warned to proceed cautiously.]

The former Minister of War next referred to the eminent services which Col. Picquart rendered to the army, leading to his being intrusted with a confidential mission to the East, and afterward to Tunis. He energetically protested against the allegation that he had desired to send Col. Picquart to a place from which he would never return. [Picquart reached Tunis Jan. 13, 1897, and found orders from Paris awaiting him to proceed at once to the frontier. His immediate superior, Gen. Leclerc, knowing that such orders meant certain death, revoked them.

SHAMROCK'S SPARS ARRIVE

Challenging Yacht's Racing Poles and Gear on the Furnessia.

GREATEST SECRECY OBSERVED

The Pieces Wrapped in Canvas and All Persons Warned Away—Custom House Has No Jurisdiction.

The first installment of the wonderful craft which Britishers count upon to recover the America's Cup arrived yesterday on the Anchor Line steamship Furnessia from Glasgow. The installment consisted of eleven of the Shamrock's racing spars and forty-nine pieces of running gear, blocks, and deck fittings. There were besides 116 ballast blocks. All of these things were admitted at the Custom House free of duty, being part as they are of a foreign craft not destined to remain in this country.

The remarkable secrecy that has characterized the building, launching, and handling of the new cup challenger abroad marked also the arrangements for the handling of the freight which came yesterday on the Furnessia. The steamship arrived at her pier, foot of West Twenty-fourth Street, at 8:30 A. M., and a Merritt & Chapman lighter was at once sent to remove the precious stuff, but it was found that the lighter was not long enough adequately to support the whole length of the longer spars, and instructions were accordingly given for a longer lighter. It was 6 P. M., however, before a suitable lighter reached the Anchor Line pier, and the transfer of the Shamrock freight was therefore postponed till this morning, when it is to be taken to Erie Basin, where the Shamrock will fit out on her arrival.

Of the materials which arrived yesterday, the greatest interest attached to the spars, which were jacketed in packing and canvas so that even their outlines were not distinguishable as spars, but might, from appearance, have been great tubes or rolls of oilcloth or other articles of commerce. They were piled on the deck, forward, on the port side, three or four deep and three or four high, filling the deck space between the bulwarks and the hatches and reaching from the break of the amidship superstructure to the break of the forecastle. Filed up, they reached more than half the height of the bulwarks. In this position they were securely lashed and rode out the voyage without injury.

No representative of Sir Thomas Lipton accompanied the materials on the Furnessia, but a quartermaster was detailed to keep watch over them and no one was permitted to inspect them closely. Even a customs officer who boarded the vessel was asked to remain at a distance, and after the vessel reached her pier a special man was detailed to watch them. No newspaper men were permitted aboard the vessel, and David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's New York representative, said that he could not say of just what spars the lot consisted.

From inquiries made of officers of the vessel and of a passenger who had succeeded in rapping with his cane one of the two biggest spars, and making out that it was metal, it appeared that the spars consisted of a steel mast fitted with masthead bands, and designed for carrying the topmast in the ordinary way and not the telescopic; a steel boom, and the following wooden spars: One gaff, one spinnaker pole, one bowsprit, two club topsail yards, two club topsail clubs, and two top masts. An officer of the Furnessia scouted the idea that any unusual composition entered into the construction of the mast or that it was built of a series of layers of veneers of wood fibre. The passenger referred to said that to a rapping of his cane the mast gave out the sound of a metal tube, not a solid. Under the canvas, which was sewed about the spars, was a packing, and it was only in spots that this test could be applied. The packing was designed to save the spars from having their smooth surface scratched or otherwise injured in handling.

The steel spars were said to be of smooth exterior and not as in the case of the Valkyrie III.'s boom, strengthened by exterior flanges of angle iron. They were also said to be painted a buff color. As to length, no estimates were ventured, but it was thought that the mast at the thickest point was about two feet in diameter.

Mr. Barrie said that he expected more spars on the American Line steamship New York, due next Saturday. The New York is also bringing over the racing canvas, for the Shamrock, all of the sails having been made by Ratsey. Sir Thomas will sail himself on the Campania, on Aug. 26. His steam yacht Erin, which is convoying the yacht over the ocean, has but one passenger, the Chevalier de Martino, Marine Painter to the Queen, who will take advantage of his opportunities to put on canvas the cup contestants of 1899.

Mr. Barrie has chartered the Port Jefferson steamboat Nonowantuck to serve as tender to the Shamrock until Sept. 15, on which date the steamboat Plymouth, of Boston, which was chartered some time ago, will be ready. The racing yacht's crew will be quartered on the tender, while the tug James A. Lawrence will serve as utility boat, and Mr. Barrie will meet the Shamrock, when she arrives, on the Lawrence. The name Killowen, which it was reported was to be given to the tender, is to be the name instead of the 30-foot alco-vapor launch building for Sir Thomas at Communipaw.

As the Shamrock had not yet been reported as arriving at the Azores, where she is to stop, Mr. Barrie said yesterday that he would not look for her arrival here before August 25.

YACHT OWNERS ENTERTAIN.

Many Guests on the Various Boats at the Races for the Astor Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—Many of the yacht owners entertained guests on board at to-day's races. On Mr. Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal were Mr. and Mrs. Astor, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Harry Payne Whitney, the Hon. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. Landenburg, Mrs. E. S. Willing, Mrs. Whitney Warren, the Misses Wetmore, the Misses Morton Miss Willing, Miss Morgan, Miss Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Miss Mason, Miss Burden, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Reginald Ronalds, F. Lawrence, Victor Sorchan, Stanley Mortimer, Lispenard Stewart, W. C. Eustis, John Boit, Harry Lehr, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Max Muller, Fernando Yznaga, Charles Munn, Gordon Fellows, H. Hoyt, Reginald Tower, Richard Peters, R. Williams, A. Denavarro, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Winthrop Rutherfurd, H. Mortimer Brooks, Hamilton Carry, and Miss Sands.

On the Columbia were Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Woodbury Kane, and Herbert C. Leeds. On the Defender were Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Ralph N. Ellis, James A. Stillman, and Reginald Brooks. On the flagship Corsair, Commodore Morgan entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Appleget, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Gambriel, Mr. Buchanan Winthrop, H. Roger Winthrop, and John Whipple. On the Susquehanna were Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Messrs. Stanford White, Potter Palmer, Robert T. Lincoln, and Commodore C. C. Perkins. Miss Fell, on the steam yacht May, entertained Mrs. Fred D. Grant and J. Harriman.

Commodore Gerry of the Electra had as his guests Senator Depew, Senator Wetmore Congressmen Bull and Capron, Major Lockwood, Hon. Daniel B. Fearing, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William Post, Belmont Tiffany, William P. Thompson, W. W. Watts Sherman, James H. Beekman, James V. Parker, Prescott Lawrence, J. Deforest Danielson, Judge John Clinton Gray, Edward J. Berwind, R. L. Gerry, and J. Ellis Postlethwaite. In the Sultana, John R. Drexel has his family and Mr. Neilson on board.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones had on the Narada Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., I. Townsend Burden, George De Forest Grant, and M. V. B. Davis.

Pastor Locked Out the Trustees.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 14.—There was no clash of the factions of the German Lutheran Church here to-night. Both Boards of Trustees—the old and the new—went to a meeting in the church, and it was expected there would be trouble.

The Rev. Mr. Zwinger avoided this by locking the church and refusing to allow either faction to enter. No meeting of the new board was held. The old board assembled in Schultz's hotel and decided to employ more counsel. It was determined to fight the matter out until Pastor Zwinger is ousted.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN EXPORTS

Our Competition Feared by Industrial Circles in Germany—Quality of Goods Must Be Maintained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Louis Stern, Commercial Agent at Bambers, under date of June 26, writes as follows in regard to United States exports to Germany:

"Those who read the German press cannot entertain the slightest doubt that German industrial circles look upon the enormous development of the industries of the United States, during the last few years, with apprehension. Several meetings of representatives of industrial branches have taken place in Germany within the last few days, and the main point of their discussion was, in every instance, the ever-growing exports of the United States.

The meeting of German manufacturers of tool-making machines which was held at Düsseldorf last week asks for protection against the increasing American importation; so does the convention of German shoe manufacturers which took place at Breslau a few days ago. The association of German cycle manufacturers means to fight American competition even more keenly than the representatives of the branches just named. The agrarians, as is well known, would like to exclude American grain, meat, and fruit.

"I am of the opinion that our exports to Germany will continue to increase if we take the trouble to study the wants of these people; and, above all, if we maintain the quality of our goods. Whoever enters a shoe store in Germany where American goods are to be had knows that he there gets the best, the most comfortable, and the most elegant shoes that are to be obtained; and, knowing this, he willingly pays a higher price than for the German article. To keep this reputation is of the highest importance to American exporters. Quantities of cheap and unreliable American shoes thrown upon the German market would do endles harm to our exports in this article.

"The same is true of machinery and tools, in which branches of manufacture our country stands unrivaled at the present day, and it applies with still more force to cycles. It lies entirely in the hands of our export firms to make such efforts unsuccessful, by withholding inferior goods from the German market.

"The way to introduce articles into Germany has often been pointed out to the intrested parties, viz., send experienced representatives, familiar with the customs and language of this country, establish sample stores, and prepare catalogues giving necessary details in German. The latter point cannot be repeated often enough, for the numerous pamphlets and catalogues in English received at the Consulates day by day are of no use whatever for German business.

"At the present time, when the German machine industry is so busy that people have, in many cases, to wait twelve months for machines that have been ordered, our manufacturers should gain a firm rooting on the German market. It can be done by sending the proper men over; by conforming to the German usage of giving credit; and by carrying out orders promptly and well."

McCOY TO BOX AT CHICAGO.

Son of a Wealthy Clothier Will Be His Partner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Norman Selby, better known as Kid McCoy to folks who are familiar with ring matters, wanted to come to Chicago, and, being desirous of exercising with the padded gloves in a decorous and gentle manner, wired his friends of the Griddle Club that it would give him much pleasure to add to the amusement they had planned for Saturday evening.

It was some time before a boxing partner was secured, but finally H. George Lytton, son of Henry C. Lytton, a wealthy clothier, offered to stand the test. Mr. Lytton is a young, strong, and a crack amateur athlete. His friends look for an interesting go.

MATTHEWS OUTBOXES KERWIN.

Fitzsimmons Sees the "Chicago Mystery" Solved at Coney Island.

"Matty" Matthews of this city solved the "Chicago Mystery" last night after nearly sixteen rounds of fighting at the Coney Island Sporting Club.

"The Mystery," otherwise George Kerwin of Chicago, fully lived up to his reputation, for he presented one of the most peculiar styles of boxing ever seen in this city.

George Edwards acted as referee.

In a preliminary round Otto Sieloff of Chicago and Harry Lemon of Niagara Falls, a negro, met. Sieloff went at his man hammer and tongs, and in the third round the negro weakened under punishment and laboriously fell to the floor to escape it. His seconds jumped into the ring, thus disqualifying him, and giving the bout to Sieloff.

Matthews and Kerwin met at 140 pounds for 25 rounds. "Bob" Fitzsimmons and "Yank" Kenney watched the fight from a box.

The striking thing about Kerwin is a trick of turning his back on his opponent and sidling in toward him with a disconcerting motion which often precedes a quick and businesslike swing. He put the crowd into roars of laughter when he tried it last night, and at first it plainly bothered Matthews. The latter became used to it eventually, and smashed Kerwin pretty nearly as he pleased.

Kerwin's grit was the admiration of the crowd. In the sixteenth round, after tottering around a while, he was again floored, and when he rose he was so weak that the fight was stopped and the decision given to Matthews.

"Young Griffo" Is Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Albert Griffiths, the pugilist, better known as "Young Griffo," is dying at the Dunning Insane Asylum. He began drinking very heavily a year or so ago, and was arrested several times for trying to "clean out" saloons, and attempting to whip policemen. He served two or three terms in the Bridewell, but the punishment seemed to have no effect in the direction of a reformation. Finally repeated drunkenness undermined the pugilist's mind, and some four or five months ago he was sent to the Dunning Asylum. He has failed steadily since that time.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain and increasing northerly winds.

The tropical storm is still central near the Georgia coast, moving northward with somewhat increased energy, and storm signals have been extended northward to Atlantic City. The high area in the North still dominates the weather from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward, and comparatively low temperatures prevail as a result. The low area in the Northwest has caused a rise in the temperature throughout the West, and a maximum temperature of 106 degrees was reported from Phoenix, Arizona. Rain in the Middle and South Atlantic States has also caused a moderation in temperatures in those districts. In the Pacific Coast and plateau region fair weather has continued, except rain in the northern portion. Rain is indicated for to-day in the Atlantic States, Upper Ohio Valley, and east lower lake regions, probably continuing Wednesday from North Carolina northward and northeastward. Showers are also indicated in the extreme northwest. It will be warmer to-day in the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi Valley, and middle slope, while moderate temperatures will continue throughout the East for the next two or three days. On the Atlantic Coast northerly winds will prevail, high on the middle and southern coast, and becoming high to-night on the northern coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	69	70	71
6 A. M.	67	67	70
9 A. M.	71	69	73
12 M.	73	68	73
4 P. M.	75	69	76
6 P. M.	74	70	71
9 P. M.	71	69	71
12 P. M.	71	69	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73¼
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1898	72
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 75 degrees at 12:30 P. M.; the minimum was 67 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 74 and at 8 P. M. 67.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—A fire which started about noon yesterday destroyed twenty-one houses in the business section of Berea, a village fourteen miles southwest of here. They were mainly two-story frame structures. The fire started from an explosion of gasoline in a bicycle repair shop. Loss, about $100,000; no insurance.

RACES FOR ASTOR CUPS

Columbia Defeats Defender at Newport by Thirteen Minutes.

AMORITA WINS IN HER CLASS

The Showing of Both Winners Remarkable—Columbia Starts Over Three Minutes Behind Defender.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—The new cup defender Columbia added another victory to her already splendid record to-day by defeating Defender, champion of 1895, thirteen minutes seven seconds, over a thirty-eight-mile course, and the slippery little Amorita defeated Colonia, Quissetta, and Ariel in the schooner class, finishing twelve seconds ahead of Colonia, which was second boat, and winning the race by one minute fourteen seconds, corrected time.

These races, which brought together the fastest sloops and schooners on this side of the water at last, were given in conjunction with the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, and nearly all the steam and sailing vessels which comprise the squadron taking part in the cruise were outside Brenton's Reef Lightship to witness the sport. The prizes were two magnificent cups, valued at $500 and $1,000 each, for the sloop and schooner classes, respectively, which were offered by Col. John Jacob Astor.

Columbia sailed a splendid race, and showed that in light air she is many minutes faster than the boat that defeated Valkyrie III. in 1895. On every leg of the course she made great gains over Defender, and this was more noticeable on the first leg, which was a spinnaker run of 13½ miles. On the second leg, which promised to be at the outset a dead beat to windward of eighteen miles, Columbia showed again that she could both outfoot and outpoint the older boat.

The wind shifted several points at a time until it had swung from northwest to almost southeast. This did not materially affect the positions of the racers except on the windward work, and then a sudden change from about northeast to east illustrated what a great difference a sudden shift will make as regards the position of the leader. After rounding the Block Island mark boat Columbia started to beat to West Island mark boat with a lead of two minutes and forty seconds over Defender. Columbia immediately tacked to port, and headed in toward the Point Judith shore. Defender taked in Columbia's wake, and followed her for over half an hour. In the meantime the four schooners had rounded the leeward mark and stood out to sea on a port tack.

The boats encountered a favorable shift of the wind after they had been sailing about thirty minutes on that hitch. Then the schooners tacked to starboard, and, to the amazement of every one, Amorita and Colonia, which were leading that class, would have crossed Columbia's bow had she not come about to leeward of Colonia. One can judge from the fact that Amorita did not round the mark until fifteen minutes after Columbia what a great advantage they gained by standing out to sea.

COLUMBIA RAPIDLY CLOSES UP.

Defender was about six minutes behind Columbia when she tacked under the lee of Colonia. But, instead of following her fast rival, Capt. Rhodes stood out to sea, and found that there was some advantage to be gained by so doing.

When Defender finally came about on the starboard tack it was seen that she had lessened the distance between herself and Columbia by about two minutes. Later on this leg of the course she got another favorable shift which helped her immensely. Columbia made the greatest speed with sheets flattened, and at the West Island mark had added 3 minutes 5 seconds to her lead.

On the run home Defender tried to carry a spinnaker, but when Capt. Rhodes found that in order to keep it full he would have to head away off the course he dropped it below decks in a hurry. Columbia, on rounding the weather mark, set her big balloon jib, and it pulled splendidly, but in addition to this Capt. Barr set a balloon staysail, which helped wonderfully.

In the schooner class the race was a hot one between Amorita and Colonia. The latter started over three minutes behind Amorita, but the run before the wind was so much to her liking that she rounded the first mark close behind Amorita in second place. It was give and take all the way up to West Island, but the little Amorita managed to reach it first by a few seconds' margin.

Off the wind Colonia pulled out to weather of her rival and ran by, but Amorita duplicated the performance. All the way to the finish the two chooners alternated in getting the lead, and as they swept up toward the line Colonia had her rival under her lee but to no avail, for just before the finish was reached Amorita pulled through, crossing a little over her length ahead of Colonia.

FINE WEATHER FOR THE START.

The weather was clear as a bell when the fleet of steam and other yachts assembled off Brenton's Reef Lightship to see the start. Out of the north a light breeze was blowing, and the weather sharps predicted that it would not last the day out. It did last, but it canted to the eastward four points, making it northeast. Signals from the flagship Corsair at 10:45 announced the Block Island course, which is from Brenton's Reef Lightship, 13½ miles to a markboat anchored off Block Island, thence 18½ miles to a markboat anchored two miles off West Island, thence to the finish, 6½ miles.

The big sloops were out at the lightship long before the flagship. Capt. Barr either forgot about the shortening of the interval between the preparatory and the starting signals from ten to five minutes or he intentionally held Columbia back, for that sloop was a long way east of the line at gunfire. Defender, with her No. 1 jibtopsail set and sheets eased well off to port, crossed the line ninety seconds after the gun. Columbia, by making a short sweep to the eastward was able to get splendid headway before reaching the line. She crossed 3 minutes 29 seconds after Defender. Her balloon forestaysail and balloon jibtopsail were set just before crossing. Spinnaker booms were dropped to starboard at once, for the wind soon promised to be dead aft.

At the signal for schooners, given at 11 o'clock, Amorita was first away; Ariel followed in ten seconds, Quissetta in three minutes, and Colonia last with her great balloon jib topsail and main topmast staysail set, saving her handicap by thirty seconds.

Twenty-three minutes after the start the wind came square out of the northeast. Defender set her spinnaker and balloon jib topsail. Columbia followed suit a minute later. The new sloop was steadily gaining on the old. At Point Judith whistling buoy they were timed—Defender, 11:47:30; Columbia, 11:48:37—showing that Columbia had already gained two minutes thirteen seconds on her rival, leaving only one minute seven seconds of her lead at the start to cut down. At 12:12, just twenty-three minutes twenty-three second later, Columbia had caught and passed Defender. The Block Island markboat was now in plain sight ahead.

At 12:05 the schooners, still led by Amorita, all jibed to starboard and shifted spinnakers to port. Columbia's crew took in her spinnaker at 12:50 and jibed her a minute later. Defender jibed at 12:52:30. Both boats rounded in their main sheets smartly as they approached the mark, and this is how they luffed around it: Columbia, 12:51:05; Defender, 12:53:51; Amorita, 1:08:50; Colonia, 1:09:14; Quissetta, 1:10:19; Ariel, 1:11:03.

COLUMBIA'S GREAT GAIN.

By this it will be seen that Columbia's lapsed time to this mark was 1:51:50; that Defender's was 1:58:06, showing that Columbia had beaten her six minutes eighteen seconds, actual time, in covering thirteen and one-half miles.

Besides the club steamer Warwick and several excursion boats there was the largest fleet of steam yachts ever seen off the Block Island mark as the yachts rounded it. They included the Nourmahal, owned by Capt. John Jacob Astor, who, with a large party, had come out to see the yachts race for his cups; the Corsair, Kanawha, Sultana, May, Marion, Tide, Clermont, Susquehanna, Dungeness, Ballymena, Indolent, Elsa, Tillie, Stellar, Vergana, Margaret, Artemis, Intrepid, Augusta, Electra, Polyanthus, Nirrada, Enterprise, Felicia, Squib, and Oneida. The United States torpedo boats Gwynn, Dupont, and Mackenzie were also at the mark.

Sloops and schooners were all on the port tack when they rounded the Block Island mark. Columbia tacked first, at 1:06:10; Defender twenty seconds later. This placed Columbia on Defender's weather quarter. Columbia made five tacks and Defender four in the next fifty minutes, the new sloop gaining on every board, up to that time. On the last hitch to port, she crossed the schooner Colonia's bow and a few moments later Amorita's wake, for these two crack racers had actually beaten Columbia in the windward work thus far. They accomplished it by standing off shore toward the east end of Block Island, where they caught the first of a new breeze from about southeast, which enabled them and Defender to almost lie their courses. Columbia tacked to starboard at 2 P. M., on Amorita's weather quarter, and passed her soon after.

The situation at 2:07, when Defender tacked in Columbia's wake, was like this: All the sloops and schooners, except Quissetta, were on the starboard tack, Columbia was leading Defender by two miles. The schooners Colonia and Amorita, sailing beam and beam for miles, the Amorita to windward, were having the hottest kind of a fight for the lead. First one would be ahead, then the other, but the big schooner never got clear away from the little one.

AMORITA'S FINE WORK.

The work of these two yachts developed into the feature of the day's race. Yachtsmen forgot the big sloops in their astonishment at the sailing of Amorita. She rounded the West Island mark 35 seconds in the lead, and to do her level best Colonia was unable to catch her in the six-and-a-half-mile reach to the finish. Although forced to remain under Colonia's lee all the way over, Amorita fairly jumped out a clear length ahead five minutes before the finish. She crossed her adversary's bow and finished first by 12 seconds. Her owner, W. C. Brokaw, did a war dance on the quarterdeck, for he had won the $1,000 Astor cup.

Ariel had been following along to leeward. She had split tacks with the other three and had gained something thereby, but Quissetta had lost in that same game a chance, as will be seen by the figures at the West Island mark, which was jibed around as follows: Columbia, 3:18:17; Defender, 3:24:08; Amorita, 3:38:11; Colonia, 3:38:35; Ariel, 3:39:40; Quissetta, 3:47:40; Columbia's elapsed time here was 2:27:13; Defender, 2:30:21—a gain of 3 minutes 5 seconds for Columbia between marks. In this same eighteen miles of windward work, Colonia had gained only 2 minutes on the Amorita. The latter yacht was 2 minutes 35 seconds ahead of her at the Block Island mark. In the six-mile reach to the finish Columbia and Defender tried spinnakers to port for a few minutes, but finding they would not stand took them in and trimmed down their balloon jib topsail sheets. Columbia made a splendid picture as she swept across the finish line between the old lightship and the flagship, Corsair. She had won the five-hundred-dollar cup for sloops, offered by Mr. Astor. Experts, who figured out her time say that she had beaten the Defender at the rate of twenty seconds for every mile of the course sailed.

Columbia gained on the first leg 6 minutes 15 seconds, on the second leg 3 minutes 5 seconds, and the third leg 3 minutes 47 seconds. Columbia won by 13 minutes 7 seconds.

The Amorita won from the Colonia by 1 minute 14 seconds. The Amorita and Quissetta are tied for the cup for squadron runs, as they will sail a race off to-morrow, when any yacht belonging to the club which has made any of the squadron runs may sail in cruising trim for the "wind-up cups."

There will be a prize in each class for first, if two or more start. Columbia and Defender will sail in racing trim.

On Thursday the boat races for the Owl and Gamecock colors will be rowed.

The summary follows:

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Columbia	10:58:49	3:57:08	4:58:19
Defender	10:55:20	4:06:46	5:11:26

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Time Allowance.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ct'd Time.
Colonia	11:04:07	4:18:55	5:14:48	5:14:48	
Ariel	7:58	11:00:31	4:21:55	5:21:24	5:13:26
Amorita	16:18	11:00:32	4:18:43	5:18:11	5:01:53
Quissetta	20:21	11:02:28	4:25:56	5:23:28	5:03:07

Racing measurements of schooners—Colonia, 93.07; Ariel, 83.53; Amorita, 74.86; Quissetta, 71.17.

TIME ON MARKS.

Name.	First Mark.	Second Mark.
Columbia	12:51:05	3:18:17
Defender	12:53:51	3:24:08
Colonia	1:09:14	3:38:45
Ariel	1:11:03	3:39:48
Amorita	1:06:50	3:38:11
Quissetta	1:10:19	3:47:40

ALBERTA ON HER TRIAL TRIP.

New Steam Yacht Makes Twenty-three Miles an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 14.—On her trial trip to-day, the new twin screw steam yacht Alberta, designed by Gardiner & Cox, made twenty-three miles in a one-hour run, the time being taken by her owner, A. Edward Tower. The Alberta, which is one of four steam yachts built this year at Chester, is 185 feet over all, 163 feet on the water line, 21 feet beam, 11 feet depth and 8 feet draught. She has triple expansion engines with eight cylinders and has four Almy water tube boilers. She was originally reported as being designed to make nineteen knots.

Richard Stevens's Aileen, J. G. Cassatt's Eugenia, and Eugene Tompkins's Ideal are the three other craft from designs by the same firm, built at the yards of the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works.

The Scythian Arrives at Portland.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 14.—The steam yacht Scythian, owned by Miss Susan De Forest Day of New York, arrived here to-day. Miss Day is a member of the New York Yacht Club.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

9:30 A. M.—138 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, John Spencer; damage slight.

1 P. M.—34 Laight Street, Nicholas Pierre; damage, $100.

1:10 P. M.—42 Sheriff Street, Samuel Glance; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—2 Cornelia Street, William Hosner; damage slight.

2:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Second Avenue, Mary Lang; damage slight.

3:50 P. M.—750 Greenwich Street, Timothy Shea; damage, $50.

4:15 P. M.—847 First Avenue, C. Reull; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—320 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Walter Leary; no damage.

6:45 P. M.—45 Division Street, Herman Miner; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—136 Norfolk Street, Morris Abelson; damage slight.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Attorney Robert S. Murphy, Johnstown, Penn.

ASTOR—Capt. Larsen; Copenhagen; William Aire, Glasgow, Scotland; J. C. Nolan, London.

BUCKINGHAM—O. B. Brown, Berlin, N. H.; Baron C. de Vaux, Paris; Arnold Hague, Newport.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indiana; F. T. Hearne, Vice President of the Seven Pipe Trust, Wheeling, West Va.

GILSEY—Russell D. Hill, Chicago; Ben L. Wagner, Philadelphia; A. F. Bettinson, London.

GRAND—A. B. Smith, Liverpool; John Lind, Stockholm; Dr. Julian J. Wright, Richmond.

GRAND UNION—Ex-State Secretary John Palmer, Albany; Woolsey Aspinwall, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Getbin Jones, Liverpool.

MURRAY HILL—G. A. Hasselman, Holland; Sydney A. Solwyn, Bournemouth, England.

MANHATTAN—William Gibson, Valparaiso; C. A. Field, Montreal; Maxwell Todd, Boston; Dudley Newton, Newport; Prof. Henry W. Farnam, Bridgeport; Ponsonby Ogle, London; C. F. K. Manwaring, England.

NETHERLAND—Ex-Lieut. Gov. John C. Underwood, Kentucky.

SAVOY—L. Reichenbach, St. Gall, Switzerland.

WALDORF—Gordon Shillito, Paris; John H. Perry, China; Walt Birch, London; H. M. Duncan, London.

WESTMINSTER—Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society; E. Clare, Panama; Ezra Prince, Ecuador.

A better time

cannot be selected for the purchase of an extra pair of trousers or a lounging suiting—especially so as you now secure the high grade goods at twenty-five per cent. reduction.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardner, art goods and jewelry; Mrs. E. Gillies, infants' wear; Miss Snyder, ladies' underwear; E. T. Lloyd, handkerchiefs; Mrs. Farrell, silks; 113 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Witzleben, upholstery goods; W. H. Manchester, waists; 104 Worth Street.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. New, cloaks and suits; 467 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Mayer, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. T. Campbell, laces, embroideries, and ribbons; 450 Broome Street; Gerard Hotel.

McAlpin, George W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. A. Davidson, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. A. Myers, trimmings; 51 Leonard Street.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. A. Clairmont, domestics and linens; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; C. H. Bacon, domestics, dress goods, and cloaks; Plaza Hotel.

Wright, W. H., & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; P. T. Wright, cloaks, linens, and laces; 38 Crosby Street; Stuart House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. Maloney, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss A. Mansfield, underwear; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Katz Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Weil, notions, cloaks, and silks; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Evans, Munsar, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Munsar, notions and corsets; 452 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

Kilpatrick, T. & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. F. Baxter, domestics and cloaks; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Myers, cloaks; 467 Broadway; Gilsey House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. H. Coppell, upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces, embroideries, and dress trimmings; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Williamson, E. S., Lancaster, Penn.; S. W. Shumaker, cloaks, suits, and housefurnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; B. P. Connelly, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. H. Allen, millinery; 2 Walker Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Frear, William H. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. K. Hoyt, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Curlin, T. T., Union City, Tenn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rothschild, Levi & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, workers; Broadway Central Hotel.

Allen, G., Philadelphia, Penn.; white goods, laces, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits, waists, &c.; Miss McKibben, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Goldsmith, J. G., & Son, Trinidad, Col.; M. J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; Ortenyo, furnishing goods; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Gavigan, gloves, parasols, knit goods, and zephyrs; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hill, McLean & Rankin, Binghamton, N. Y.; F. E. Brooks, dry goods; William McLean, dress goods, laces, furnishing goods, domestics, cloaks, and carpets; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. A. McLeod, handkerchiefs, ribbons, and jewelry; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Sturm, G., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. H. Sturm, tailors' trimmings; 292 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Cadillac.

Sloman, S. A., Detroit, Mich.; woolens; Hotel Cadillac.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; S. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Kempler, R. J., Eau Claire, Wis.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Cadillac.

Trankia, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Trankia, notions and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 32 Franklin Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; F. W. Ransom, dry goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Emersosn, furs; Murray Hill Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. E. Force, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. Cook, flannels; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hummell, S., Rochester, N. Y.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Regenstein, J., Atlanta, Ga.; J. W. Oldknow, notions; Hotel Albert.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; W. H. Boyd, cloaks; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; F. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Bernd, J. D., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. M. Rose, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Harrison & Harrison, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; J. I. Harrison, dry goods; H. H. Leland, notions; Hotel Normandie.

Dinkelspiel, A., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Dinkelspiel, clothing and tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stern, clothing and tailors' trimmings; J. Michaels, cloths; H. Stern, woolens; 760 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Binswanger & Rice, Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Rice, clothing; Hoffman House.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aaronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aaronson, clothing; Hoffman House.

Wile Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.;

The Wanamaker Store.

A Good Story, Continued

YESTERDAY'S was an August story;—one of many we have printed in the last two weeks. Scarce a price in it was greater than half what it was originally fixed. Many of its chief features are continued in the story of to-day. Other important facts are added and more will follow.

August prices and an August selling beyond experience, but it isn't the calendar that makes the sale. The mere month doesn't make bargains. It is the month, plus merchandising;—the opportunity of buying, plus the power to buy;—August, plus Wanamaker's.

That combination effected, such phenomena as these follow quite naturally:—

Furniture Figuring

SINCE the beginning of the month a little over one hundred wagons have been kept busy every week-day carting furniture from our stores to your homes.

When you think leisurely of the 125,000 pieces offered in this sale, and conclude that there is no need to hurry, consider those one hundred wagons making two and three trips a day at the same time.

These offers are not for all time, nor, at the present rate of selling, for a very long time. The end is not yet, but it is coming, and when it comes it will undoubtedly reinstate here, as elsewhere, the normal condition of furniture prices. That normal condition is *higher by one-half than our average figures to-day*, and is increasing.

That's by way of hint and warning. Particulars to-day on Bedroom Suits and Iron Bedsteads:—

IRON BEDSTEADS

$7.50, regularly $11—3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. widths; best quality woven wire spring; brass knob mounts and enameled finish.

$9.50, regularly $14—3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. widths; bow footboard; heavy brass top rail; brass mounts and brass rings; enameled finish.

$8, regularly $8—3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. 6 in. widths; bow footboard; heavy brass knob mounts; enameled finish.

CHAMBER SUITS

$12.50, regularly $16.50—Golden oak; bureau, washstand and bedstead; best quality bevel plate mirror and 3 drawers in bureau; cast brass trimmings.

$16, regularly $18.50—Golden oak; bureau, washstand and bedstead; latter nicely carved; best bevel plate mirror and 3 large drawers in bureau.

$16.50, regularly $21—Golden oak; bureau, washstand and bedstead; top of bureau and bedstead nicely carved; best quality of bevel plate mirror in bureau; cast brass trimmings.

$19, regularly $25—Golden oak; bureau, combination washstand and bedstead; large bevel plate mirror and 3 drawers in bureau; bedstead nicely carved.

$25, regularly $35—Golden oak; bureau, combination washstand and bedstead; large bevel plate mirror and 3 drawers in bureau; bedstead nicely carved.

These are one-of-a-kind chamber suits, and cannot be duplicated.

$16, regularly $24—Imitation quarter sawed oak; 3 pieces.

$30, regularly $45—Mahogany; 2 pieces.

$80, regularly $120—Solid mahogany; 2 pieces.

$100, regularly $142.50—Mahogany; 2 pieces.

$100, regularly $150—Mahogany; 2 pieces.

$130, regularly $190—Mahogany; 2 pieces.

$150, regularly $210—Mahogany; 2 pieces.

Fourth floor.

Curtains, Couch and Table Covers We predicted yesterday that these generous offerings of upholstery goods would be keenly appreciated. The prediction was verified so quickly that the early morning hours found us almost unable to properly attend to the many comers. There is still a good supply of the handsome hangings and coverings, and all are bound to go. Their Fall successors are on the way:

LACE CURTAINS
Brussels lace, at $7.50 to $19; were $9.75 to $25.75.
Tamboured lace, at $3 to $9; were $4 to $13.50.
Irish point, at $3 to $13.50; were $4 to $19.

RUFFLED NET CURTAINS
All with lace edge and insertion, ten kinds at $1.75 to $5.50; were $2.25 to $7.25.

TAPESTRY CURTAINS
Also used as couch covers. Numerous qualities and various handsome patterns; now $5 to $10; were $7.50 to $17.

TAPESTRIES AND DAMASK
All 50 inch goods. Suitable for furniture coverings; wall hangings and curtains. Some silk and cotton; others silk faced. $1 to $4.50 yd.; were $1.50 to $6.50.

TABLE COVERS
Of tapestry, in the usual sizes, at $1.75 to $5; were $2.50 to $7.50.
Of German and French Velour, at $2 to $12; were $3 to $18.
English print covers; are imported at 50c. to $1.50; were $1.25 to $4.50.

Third floor.

Linens But One Day More Yesterday we reminded you of linens, always pure and beautiful, and quoted a few thunderclap bargains. All day you proved your appreciation; and the bargains went like lightning. There'll be another storm of good selling to-day. Such a downpour cannot last long, however; all will be cleared by evening. Best linen, remember, at prices that usually buy linen and cotton mixtures. Read:

75c. yd.—German bleached, Double Damask Table Linen; 2 yds. wide; our regular $1 kind.
$1.25 doz.—Bleached Scotch Dinner Napkins; 22 x22. Exceptionally low at $1.50.
$2.50 doz.—Bleached Double Damask Dinner Napkins; 26x26. Would be very reasonable at $3.50.
12½c. each—German Fringed All-Linen Doylies, in solid colors; blue, pink, gold, and salmon; sizes 20x20 and 22x24 in.; this quality sells usually at 35c. to 45c. each.
19c. each—Bleached Huckaback Towels; soft finish; hemmed ends; blue, red, and plain white borders; 23x45 in.; low priced at 25c.
25c. each—German Bleached Damask Towels; 23x50 in.; knotted fringe; blue, red, pink, gold, and plain white borders; usually sold at 45c.

Fourth avenue.

Another Day in Silks

This is a silk selling to remember. It is *our own stock* that we have offered,—our own carefully picked styles for Spring selling, choice, novel, generally exclusive. We have added in special purchase only such really high-class goods as were worthy associates.

But full assortments will remain no longer than to-day. If such goods at such figures ever linger unsold, it will be when there ceases to be attraction in beauty and when a bargain becomes unprofitable. And that's never.

At 25c., instead of 45c.—Japanese Stripes; all-silk; great variety of colorings.
At 60c., instead of $1.25—Rich Plaid Satins; two kinds; on colored grounds.
At 65c., instead of $1—Fall shades of Taffeta with canalle stripes, in cameo effects; 4 kinds.
At 65c., instead of $1—24-inch Pekin Striped Taffeta; three kinds.
At 70c., instead of $1—Black and white Striped Taffetas, with small satin bars running across; giving a rich and beautiful effect.
At 70c., instead of $1 to $1.35—Braided Taffeta Stripes and Cords, with pompadour figures; 60 kinds.
At 75c., instead of $1.25—Beautiful Satin Plaids; bright colors on black and colored grounds.
At 75c., instead of $1.25—30-inch Pekin Striped Taffeta, three kinds, including black and white.
At 75c., instead of $1.10—Heavy Roman Striped Taffetas, on watermelon and blue grounds.
At 85c., instead of $1.25—Black Taffeta Faconne; 5 kinds; delicate, neat designs.
At 85c., instead of $1.50—Rich Plaid Silks, cerise, turquoise, leghorn, lavender, navy blue, and green; all on white grounds; with small black hair-line check.
At $1.25, instead of $2 and $2.50—Rich Black Satin Duchesse.

Main aisle and Rotunda.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits
Lowered Prices

For late Summer and early Fall. Stylish and attractive, shapely and good-fitting, well-tailored and long-wearing, in colors and designs most favored. Many are imported; all were shown with pride at their original markings. Those still left us are to go, *some at one-third, all at less than half prices.*

$7.50, values up to $16—Nearly all navy blue serge; natty jackets, gracefully hanging skirts.
$10, values up to $25—Mainly blue cheviots and serges; many silk-lined.
$20, values up to $30—First quality cloths, in the fashionable shades, skillfully tailored, lined with silk throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dollar Goods for Twenty-five Cents You took half of these goods yesterday, and will probably take the balance to-day. We don't know when another such a chance will come,—not this year probably,—it's a typical August bargain.

These are not Summer goods,—they are woolen that you can wear right up to really cold weather. They were choice goods of the early Spring and their price was a dollar a yard. But this is August,—consequently,—

At 25c. yard—$1 silk-and-wool Fancy Suiting; designs in figured bayadere silk stripes over grounds of medium and dark colorings; 42 in.
At 37½c. yard—$1 silk-and-wool Check Suiting, in pleasing combinations of medium and dark colorings; 45 in.
At 37½c. yard—$1 Corded Poplin Velours, in dark colorings of self-color and two color combinations; 46 in.

Tenth street aisle.

And this cheviot chance,—a year-around fabric. Made from a high-quality wool, in a deep, rich, navy blue. Fifty inches wide. You might match it at 75c. a yard,—certainly for no less. We'll sell it for 50c. a yard.

Advantages In Leather Our leather store is an authority. It is sensitive to every moment's fancy and responds to the slightest change of style. Pocket-books, bags and pouches, fashionable, in perfect taste; made of rich heavy leather, finished with skill. At prices that would be reasonable for goods of far less merit:

Combination Pocket Books; Monkey or Seal; double inside clasps; calf lining; sterling silver rims; $1.25.
Combination Pocket Books; Real Seal or Morocco; sterling silver corners; 45c.
Chatelaine Bags; Real Seal; full size; leather covered frames; 75c.
English Coaching Pouches; Pig Morocco Seal; 45c.
A full line of brass initials.

Broadway.

For Boys—Sailor Suits And Trousers Here's a very important table on the main aisle,—a perfect treasure ground for people with boys to clothe. It holds washable sailor suits, linen crash, duck and Galatea. Trimmed with effect, well-cut, constructed for service.

Suits at $1
Trousers at 25c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Black Taffeta Waists For Fall Novel effects in solid black—not an easy thing to achieve. Rich taffetas, plain, plaited or corded in styles that are new this Autumn. Pretty as well as new, well-made, and long wearing. Without superiors at these prices:

$5—Full fronts; points made of cording; fitted back; bottom of sleeve and collar corded; ripple cuff.
$6—Rich heavy taffeta; full front; pointed yoke; plaits back; collar plaited and stitched; ripple cuff.
$8.50—Heavy taffeta round yoke; front corded and finely plaited; box plait and cording in back; corded collar; ripple cuffs.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Handkerchiefs for Men and Women Though only Mid-August, the new foreign creations in handkerchiefs for Fall and Winter trade, are beginning to arrive. There's not sufficient room for them. Excellent qualities now filling the much-needed space might better be in the pockets of other owners, as well as the savings to be made through these new prices:—

FOR MEN
$2 a doz.—Tape border, linen handkerchiefs.
$2.50—All-linen, hemstitched; 1,700 fine.

FOR WOMEN
$1 a doz.—Hemstitched and initialed; purest linen.
$2.15 a doz.—Hemstitched and embroidered.

Spachtel Scarfs And Shams These are all entirely new in design, and experts pronounce them exceedingly pretty. Yet they're not expensive—not even as high-priced as equal qualities have been. That is owing to the *time* in which we placed our order, *and* the large quantity we purchased. We think you'll like these,—all the better, too, when you see how moderate the cost:—

Scarfs in sizes 18 in. x 36 in., 18 in. x 45 in., 18 in. x 54 in.; at 50c. and up to $2 each.
Shams, 32 in. x 32 in., at $1 and up to $5 a pair.

Broadway.

Reductions In Men's Clothing Like most last chapters in the season's story, this is entitled "Reductions." And it lives up to its title in every line. Most prices are half their former selves, many are less than that. Clothing that in material, workmanship and fashion was unsurpassed at the original markings. For instance:

Men's blue and black serge suits, at $8.50; were $10, $12 and $15.
Men's linen suits, at $2.50; were up to $10.
Men's linen trousers, at $1; the $2 kinds.
Men's bicycle trousers of linen crash and white duck, at $1; were $1.50 and $2.

Japanese Rugs Cheap enough, ever, for such handsome and practical things, but with their prices reduced now to keep the Carpet Store in harmony with the general August movement. These are the high-class Japanese Rugs, and their patterns are choice and excellent in variety.

9 x 15, $11.25; formerly $15.
10 x 14, $11.75; formerly $15.50.
12 x 12, $12; formerly $16.
12 x 15, $15; formerly $20.

Extra Heavy Art Squares Two hundred and fifty of these in the extra thick and firm quality. Bought last season. We reduced their prices in deference to this season's purchases now arriving, with which we also make comparison in figures.

2½ yds. by 3 yds., $5.25; new goods, $6.75.
3 x 3 yds., $5.50; new goods, $8.10.
3 x 3½ yds., $6.50; new goods, $9.50.
3 x 4½ yds., $8.25; new goods, $12.25.
3 x 5 yds., $9; new goods, $13.50.
4 x 4 yds., $9.50; new goods, $14.50.
4 x 5 yds., $12; new goods, $18.

Third floor.

Mattresses, Pillows, Springs It's a two-fold satisfaction to buy bed-fittings here. We make them, and guarantee the quality. Then, too, prices are the kind generally approved. Here are some of that sort of prices made still lower:—

$11—Mattresses of clean, carefully selected hair; 40 lbs.; one or two parts as desired; plain or fancy tickings. These were $14.
$1.25—Pillows of fine, deodorized goose feathers; 2½ lbs.; 20x30 in.; formerly $1.50.
$4.25—The best woven wire springs that we know. They were fairly priced at $5.

Fourth floor.

Women's Fall Neckwear Just from Paris "Dainty" is a word much abused. Here it is the culmination of appropriateness. The most beautiful of fabrics in neckwear, the best French models; new and prettier than those of any preceding season. They'll be copied soon, but never with the distinguished, exquisite grace of the originals.

Shoulder capes of silk Point d'Esprit, with lace applique; rhinestones; narrow velvet ribbons; gold braid; embroidered taffetas, $75 and $90.
New long boas; chiffon; liberty silk, with silk fringe or beautifully lace trimmed; $9 and $12.
Stocks with Persian scarfs; in brilliant color effects $4. And other beauties innumerable.

Tenth street.

More Flannelette Petticoats Another lot of comfort for the coming cool weather. Pretty flannelette petticoats in attractive colors; silk-finished, well-hanging, light-weight and warm. Bound to go like their forerunners at these prices:

50c.—Striped very full deep hem; three wide plaits.
65c.—Striped; deep ruffle; scalloped; silk-edge.
75c.—Solid color; pale-blue and pink; yoke band; scalloped silk embroidered edge.
85c.—Striped or in solid colors; deep ruffle; Van Dyke points; lace trimmed.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HELP FOR PUERTO RICANS

Army Transport McPherson Sails with a Cargo of Supplies.

MANY RESPONSES TO APPEALS

Liberal Subscriptions to the City, Merchants' Association, and Other Relief Funds.

The army transport McPherson sailed at 4 o'clock yesterday with the first lot of relief supplies for the hurricane sufferers in Puerto Rico. The provisions consisted of the 1,200,000 pounds of rice and beans sent by the War Department and a portion of the private contributions from this city and Boston. The transport was to have sailed at noon, but was held so as to include in her cargo as much as possible of the contributions from private sources. She carries also a large quantity of materials for rehabilitating the damaged or destroyed barracks, including 18,000 feet of lumber, and a general cargo of hay and grain for the army posts in both Cuba and Puerto Rico.

A portion of the regular cargo, which was to have gone on the McPherson, was left behind, and from the way contributions were arriving yesterday it was apparent that there would be another good cargo of relief supplies on hand as soon as a vessel could be made ready. The transport Kirkpatrick is expected to-day and she probably will be dispatched within a few days. The transport McClellan is undergoing repairs at Erie Basin, and there seems to be some uncertainty as to when she will be ready. The Burnside is scheduled to sail next, but the time of sailing is not fixed.

The New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company yesterday sent the following message to the Secretary of War:

Steamer Evelyn of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, sailing from this port on Friday, Aug. 18, for Ponce direct, will take all relief supplies we have room for free of charge. Steamer Mae, sailing Aug. 31, will do the same.

The Secretary of War accepted the offer. These vessels will take from 200 to 500 tons of supplies each, and instructions have been issued that the shipments for them should be marked "relief supplies," and should be packed properly and delivered at the pier of the company, Empire Stores, Brooklyn, on or before noon to-morrow.

Col. F. B. Jones, Superintendent of the Army Transport Service, announced yesterday the following contributions: San Juan Ice and Refrigerating Company, 20 barrels and 3 boxes of split peas, oatmeal, &c; Merchants' Association of New York, $1,100 worth (16 boxes) of miscellaneous clothing; Steinhard & Kelly, 10,000 pounds of potatoes; Puerto Rico Relief Association of Boston, (through Mayor Quincy,) several thousand dollars' worth of provisions, including a lot of salt fish; Waterman & Co., 10 barrels of potatoes and 20 sacks of turnips.

The donation from the Merchants' Association is in addition to eleven cases sent Saturday, the entire contribution to date amounting in value to $2,500, and including 900 dozen women's undershirts or vests, 300 dozen men's undershirts, 120 dozen women's wrappers, 150 dozen men's trousers, and a consignment of needles, thread, thimbles, &c.

When the appeal was received, the Merchants' Association had in hand $1,100, which had been contributed for the fund for the flood sufferers in Texas. The association telegraphed Gov. Sayres of Texas saying that many Texans now in this city had suggested that, as the flood situation was well in hand, the money be used for the Puerto Rican sufferers, and asking the Governor if he were willing it should be so used. The Governor replied by wire that any disposition the Merchants' Association might make of the money would be satisfactory. This money was therefore turned into the association's Puerto Rican fund, which now stands as follows: Previously acknowledged, $1,165; State of Texas fund; $1,100; The H. B. Claflin Company, $1,000; Tefft, Weller & Co., $200; Arnold, Constable & Co., $100; W. & J. Sloane, $50; auxiliary society of Quogue, L. I., of Colonial Aid Society of the United States, $80; Miss Catherine Duryea, Bellport, L. I., $10; J. D. Sheldon & Co., $10; total, $3,755.

Bloomingdale Brothers, who offered to contribute men's, women's, and children's clothing to the amount of $500 wholesale, received the following reply from Secretary Root:

Thanks for prompt and generous response. Please communicate with Col. F. B. Jones, Army Building, foot of Whitehall Street, New York, as to shipment of supplies.

President Lester W. Beasley of the Maritime Exchange, yesterday appointed a committee of seven to receive contributions of money and donations of supplies for the sufferers. The committee consists of Henry T. Knowlton, Ernest C. Bliss, Frederick R. Rohl, A. S. Lascelles, Charles F. Armstrong, Henry Boste, and Hugh Kelly. Checks should be drawn in favor of Henry T. Knowlton, Chairman, and sent to the Maritime Exchange.

After the McPherson sailed yesterday afternoon Col. Jones announced that such contributions of food and clothing from the Puerto Rico Relief Committee of Boston as had not been shipped on the McPherson would be carried by the steamship Evelyn. Col. Jones has arranged for the receiving of all other contributions at the Government pier, No. 22, Brooklyn.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, at the hour the City Hall closed yesterday, made the following statement of the contributions for the Puerto Rican sufferers which had reached him up to that time: James Speyer, $1,000; Harvey Fisk & Sons, $1,000; Liebman's Sons' Brewing Company, $100; Mrs. Alexander M. Bruen, $100; Bird S. Coler, $100; Josenn Loth & Co., $100; Randolph Guggenheimer, $200; S. Oppenheimer, $1; Charles J. Siebert, $1; "M. D." (cash,) $5; Cash, 20 cents; Albert Arndt, $1; Alfred L. Simon & Co., $25; "A Sympathizer," $2; Thomas Reilly, $10.

It was announced by the banking house of H. B. Hollins & Co. that the subscription list they opened on Saturday with a subscription of $1,000 amounted to $1,713, the additional subscriptions being: J. & W. Seligman & Co., $500; J. B. Hoyt, $100; "Cash," $1; "Mc.," $1; Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, $50; Charles A. Dards, $10; J. H. King, $1, and Henry D. Calmare, $50.

The National Bank of North America having been appointed by Secretary Root depository of the Puerto Rico relief fund, announced yesterday that it was prepared to receive contributions.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNORS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Secretary of War this afternoon issued the following appeal to Governors of States for aid for the storm sufferers in Puerto Rico:

Sir: I inclose herewith copies of two telegraphic dispatches received last evening from the Governor General of Puerto Rico, by which it appears that the devastation wrought by the recent hurricane in that island is even greater than was at first supposed. It is evident that a great multitude of people rendered utterly destitute by this awful calamity must be fed and cared for during a considerable period until they can have the opportunity to produce food for themselves. Enormous quantities of supplies of the kinds indicated by the Governor General must be procured.

The magnitude of the work to be accomplished leads this department to supplement the appeal already made to the Mayors of the principal cities of the country by a more general appeal, and I beg you to ask the people of your State to contribute generously to the relief of the people of Puerto Rico.

Swift steamers have been provided to leave the port of New York to carry the supplies directly to Puerto Rico as rapidly as they can be collected.

Contributions should be either in supplies of the character indicated or in money, in order that the supplies can be purchased. The supplies should be sent to Col. F. B. Jones, Army Building, foot of Whitehall Street, New York City, in packages plainly marked "Puerto Rican Relief," and he should be consulted as to time of shipment. Money should be sent to the National Bank of North America, New York City, which has been designated as a depository for the relief fund. Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen to-day wrote Secretary Root that the navy desired to co-operate in every way it could in rendering assistance to the storm-stricken people of Puerto Rico, and tendering a warship to be placed at the disposal of the War Department if it was desired to convey supplies to the island. The offer doubtless will be accepted, as every available means is being adopted to hurry along the great stock of supplies, which is imperatively needed. Mr. Allen is in telegraphic communication with several naval stations with a view to having a ship ready as soon as the War Department wants it.

Secretary Root received the following dispatch to-day:

Grand Mere, Quebec, Aug. 14.

I forward you to-day $100 for Puerto Rican relief fund. R. A. ALGER.

Secretary Root replied:

"Thanks for your generous contribution to Puerto Rican relief. I trust you are rapidly regaining your health."

The committee organized in Washington to secure and forward relief to the people of Texas have decided to give way entirely to the Puerto Ricans, and will solicit no more aid for Texas.

Gen. Weston, Chief Commissary, is establishing supply stations at Savannah, Atlanta, New York, and Chicago for the purpose of receiving and caring for relief stores.

The following order has been issued:

Washington, Aug. 14.

By direction of the President all relief supplies sent to Puerto Rico will be admitted to all ports of that island free of duty.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Assistant Secretary of War Melklejohn has placed bovine animals for immediate consumption, and all agricultural machinery on the free list for the Island of Puerto Rico.

NASSAU HURRICANE-SWEPT.

NASSAU, New Providence, Aug. 13—(Delayed in transmission.)—The hurricane which broke here at 7 o'clock Friday night and continued with great severity is ended, the centre passing west yesterday afternoon. The shipping in the harbor has been much injured, and many small vessels were lost.

The American steamship Cocoa is safe.

The Post Office is partly unroofed, the Government house is damaged, Johnson's preserving factory, Adderlie's new sponge warehouse, and many light buildings have been destroyed. The fruit trees and crops are badly injured, but there is little loss of life reported.

No news has been received here from the adjacent islands.

HURRICANE IS DWINDLING AWAY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The West Indian hurricane which for almost a week has been raging in the West Indies has modified in intensity and is now designated as a tropical storm. It appears to be moving up the Atlantic Coast, and the Weather Bureau has directed that storm signals be extended northward to Atlantic City, where by to-morrow morning the wind may reach thirty miles an hour.

To-day at Savannah it blew forty-four miles an hour, and at Charleston forty miles, while in Florida, over which the disturbance is slowly passing, the wind fell below fifteen miles. The storm is central to-night near the Georgia coast and may at any time pass out to sea, but the officials of the Weather Bureau think it will continue up the coast, going perhaps to New York and beyond.

TEXAS FLOOD COST $7,414,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—E. S. Holmes, Jr., an expert of the Statistical Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, has just completed a report to Chief Statistician Hyde of that department, embodying the results of a tour of the flood-devastated region of Texas and making a careful estimate of the damage done, the aggregate of which he places at $7,414,000.

The report states that the greatest damage was in McLennan, Falls, Milam, Robertson, Brazos, Burleson, Grimes, Washington, Waller, Austin, Fort Bend, and Brazoria Counties. The number of farms submerged is estimated at 8,100, with a total area of about 1,380,000 acres. Of this area at the time of the flood there were about 503,000 acres under cultivation, 339,000 acres being in cotton, 124,400 acres in corn, 10,800 acres in sugar cane, and 28,600 acres in other crops.

Although nearly 90 per cent. of the total loss occurred in the destruction of or injury to growing crops, the damage to farm property and the losses of live stock, &c., amount to $844,000. The land itself is damaged by washing and gullying to the extent of over $200,000, but of this loss about one-half is estimated as offset by the increased future productiveness resulting from the alluvial deposit left by the flood.

Mr. Holmes says that the exact effects of the flood upon this year's crops are difficult to estimate. While the crops over a very large area were practically destroyed, the effect of the rains in the uplands will be highly beneficial and should, he thinks, result in a large increase in yield throughout the entire central part of the State and in so much of the western part as is under cultivation. He adds, however, that a conservative estimate of the actual destruction includes about 227,000 bales of cotton, representing, at an average price of 4½ cents per pound, about $5,100,000; 4,400,000 bushels of corn, worth, at 20 cents per bushel, $880,000; sugar cane to the value of $335,000, and other crops estimated at $235,000, a total loss to standing crops of $6,570,000. The addition to this amount of the loss to farm property raises the total to $7,414,000, or about $74 per capita of the population of the district, which is estimated at 100,000, most of whom are negroes.

CUBAN VIEW OF PUERTO RICO.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—Much comment has been caused by an editorial in El Diario de la Marina regarding the Puerto Rican administration. This reads in part as follows:

"Prior to the hoisting of the American flag in Puerto Rico that island was the most prosperous in the West Indies. Now all is changed and seriously disturbed by the radical and sudden modifications in the local customs. Puerto Rico is refused a political organization by her new masters. She is not allowed even the autonomy that existed under the old regime. The cyclone that has devastated the island is a symbol of the just wrath of God toward the American occupation."

HOBSON SUBMITS A REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson was heard from by the Navy Department to-day at length for the first time since he was assigned to duty in charge of the Spanish ships raised from Manila Harbor, and now undergoing repairs at Hongkong. His report is unusually interesting, dealing in general questions, such as the need of a large dockyard in the Orient, the increasing shipping at Manila, and the prospect that Manila will succeed Hongkong as the emporium of the East, the value of Chinese labor in all branches of industry, &c. He says also that the three Spanish ships which were recovered will be worth to the Government about $610,000, and that he contemplates trying to raise three more Spanish vessels now at the bottom of Manila Bay. The letter is addressed to Rear Admiral Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and is dated at Hongkong, July 17. He says:

In compliance with the bureau's directions I inclose a special report on the raising and repairing of the Spanish vessels sunk in Manila Bay. The three vessels under reconstruction, the Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and Don Juan de Austria, are at about equal stages of completion, which I estimate to be about 80 per cent., compared with the vessels fitted out ready for sea. The batteries and electric plant, which have not arrived, will doubtless be the last items. I estimate that the time of completion will be about six weeks after the arrival of armament and electric plant.

I estimate the value of these vessels when completed, exclusive of armament, to be about as follows:

Isla de Cuba—Hull, fittings, and outfit, $140,000; machinery, $75,000; total, $215,000.

Isla de Luzon—Hull, &c., $140,000; machinery, $75,000; total, $215,000.

Don Juan de Austria—Hull, &c., $125,000; machinery, $55,000; total, $180,000.

Total estimated value for all three vessels, $610,000.

He then shows that the raising and refitting have cost about $304,000, making a net gain to the Government on the three vessels of $306,000. He gives full credit for this result to Naval Constructor Capps, who made the contracts. Mr. Hobson speaks of the general good condition of the vessels, and says:

This is particularly the case with parts that remained completely submerged. Thus the large engine parts were scarcely injured at all. This feature has an important bearing upon the wrecks still in Manila Bay, which I expect to examine with divers, when the vessels now in hand are completed. The longer period that they have been immersed may not have seriously injured the principal parts, and there may be similar advantage to the Government in further salvage, particularly as to the Don Antonio de Ulloa and the Velasco, sister ships to the Don Juan de Austria, which, from all accounts, suffered less damage than those that have been raised.

Mr. Hobson then urges the desirability of a well-equipped United States dockyard in the Far East, as, he says, the cost of private work is very high. He adds:

There would be great advantage to the Government in the establishment in the Philippines of a yard thoroughly equipped with docks and a plant capable of doing all the work of docking and repairing of the navy. The British Government is undertaking such an establishment here, though at great cost, involving the making and reclaiming of a large part of the land required.

Attention should be called, however, to the fact that the success and advantage of such an establishment, as indeed the success of any industrial establishment in this part of the Orient, would necessitate the employment of Chinese labor. This labor is not only unlimited in supply, but it is equal to practically all the requirements of modern industry.

FILIPINOS AGAIN ROUTED

500 of Them Severely Punished and Driven Off Near Quingua.

TRYING TO TEAR UP RAILWAY

Troops Sent Out to Strengthen the Railroad Guard—Gen. Wheaton Has a Brush with the Enemy.

MANILA, Aug. 14.—A force of United States troops from Quingua, four miles northeast of Malolos, and from Baliuag, near Bustos, about six miles northeast of Quingua, encountered a body of insurgents, estimated at about 500, half way between Bustos and Quingua. In the engagement that ensued the Filipinos were severely punished and scattered.

The Americans lost one man, who was killed.

The insurgent force is believed to have been under the command of Gen. Pio del Pilar, and to have had in view an attempt to tear up the railway at Bocave and Bigaa, about three miles northeast of Bulacan.

A battalion of the Twenty-first Infantry will be sent to those points this afternoon to strengthen the railroad guard and to reconnoitre the country in the direction of Norzagaray and on the Dustos road.

Gen. Wheaton, with the troops at Calulut, made a reconnoissance on Angeles, about four miles to the northwest, where he found 500 of the enemy. He silenced their fire and then returned to Calulut.

NEWS OF GILMORE CONFIRMED.

Admiral Watson Reports the Officer and Thirteen Men Safe at Vigan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day received the following from Admiral Watson at Manila:

"Escaped Spanish prisoners report Gilmore than thirteen other Americans—eight sailors and five soldiers—confined at Vigan, July 27. Four sailors in hospital with sore legs. Gilmore well treated. Supplies sent by Admiral never reached.

"WATSON."

MUTINY ON TRANSPORT WARREN.

Her Crew of Twenty-four Men Struck and All Were Court-Martialed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—From advices brought here by the transport Centennial, it is believed the Warren, bringing the Colorado regiment, which sailed from Manila July 16, and which was expected to arrive here on Wednesday next, will not reach this port earlier than next Friday.

After leaving Manila the Warren encountered a typhoon, which battered her up considerably. There was also mutiny among the men. As a result twenty-four of the crew underwent trial and were sentenced for terms varying from three months to two years. The Warren is sailing for San Francisco with a green crew of Filipinos.

The mutiny was brought about by one of the men, who claimed that he was sick, and refused to work. He was placed in irons. The crew then quit work, and declared they would not resume until their comrade was released and sent to the hospital. They were all court-martialed and senteneed as above indicated.

13,010 Enlistments for New Regiments

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—There have been enlisted for the ten regiments of infantry for the Philippines 13,010 men, leaving but eighty more to make the regiments complete. It has been determined to send 400 recruits of those raised to the Philippines for the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Regiments.

Spanish Prisoners in Philippines.

MADRID, Aug. 14.—Premier Silvela announces that measures for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines are proceeding, though no result has been obtained.

DEWEY ILL AT LEGHORN.

He Remained on Board the Flagship and Received No Visitors—An Attack of Fever.

LEGHORN, Italy, Aug. 14.—Admiral Dewey to-day remained on board his flagship, the United States cruiser Olympia, which arrived here at noon yesterday from Naples, being ill with fever. The Captain of the vessel received the visits of officials and others in his place.

James A. Smith, United States Consul at Leghorn, accompanied by Edward C. Cramer, the United States Consul at Florence, visited the Olympia to-day for the purpose of taking leave of Admiral Dewey.

The newspapers Gazette Livornese and Il Telegrafo of this place have published biographies of the "Victor of Cavite."

DEWEY AND VON DIEDRICHS.

Lieut. Kehrl of the German Navy Says the Admirals Were Good Friends.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Lieut. Kehrl of the German Navy, who is touring America for pleasure, is at the Auditorium Annex. The Lieutenant was an officer on the Gefion, Admiral von Diedrichs's flagship in the Philippines during the war with Spain. He said:

"There was a misunderstanding between Admiral Dewey and Admiral von Diedrichs over harbor regulations, but the affair has been much exaggerated. The Admirals were good friends, and frequently dined together. The stories of the bitterness of the feeling between them come from English sources. The English people wish to impress upon the American mind the aid they rendered this country in order to pave the way for the alliance they seek with the United States. England would like nothing better than to see the United States and Germany go to war so that she might get control of that much more commerce of the world. The feeling said to have grown out of the Manila incident does not exist in Germany."

ADMIRAL DEWEY LIKED TRIESTE.

He Expresses His Gratification in a Letter to the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Navy Department to-day received the following letter from Admiral Dewey:

United States Flagship Olympia,
Trieste, Austria, Aug. 1, 1899.

Sir: Leaving Trieste to-day, I desire to bring to the attention of the department the uniform courtesy and kindly feelings shown not only to me, but to the ship and its whole personnel, as representing our country, by the officials and people of Trieste and Austria. The Austrian Minister of Marine arrived from Vienna to welcome us officially, and remained several days awaiting us, but was obliged by his duties to return before our arrival. The naval, military, and civic officials stationed here have been most cordial.

The people also have exhibited a most friendly feeling toward our Nation and have visited the ship in large numbers. It is estimated that 40,000 people attended the funeral of Rask, an electrician, who died in the hospital, and they showed many marks of sympathy.

Naval Constructor Capps, who visited the dockyard at Pola, was shown every courtesy there, and also at the naval and private shipyards of Trieste.

GEORGE DEWEY,
Admiral, United States Navy.

Dewey Home Fund, $18,550.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The contributions to the Dewey home, so far, amount to $18,550. Encouraging reports are arriving at the department from several large cities where popular subscriptions have been opened, and it is expected that the amount will be materially increased before the Admiral's arrival.

Olympia Going Into Dry Dock Here.

It was said at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday that the cruiser Olympia, soon after her arrival here with Admiral Dewey on board, will be sent to the yard for general repairs. The famous craft, it was said, will be placed in dry dock and receive a thorough overhauling.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Acknowledges Honorary Election to Chicago Sunday School.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Admiral Dewey has written a letter to the Sunday School of the United Presbyterian Tabernacle of Ravenswood in response to a notice sent to him that he was elected an honorary member of the school when it celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Manila Bay. The letter, framed, was hung in the church yesterday, and reads as follows:

Flagship Olympia, at Sea, June 29.

Mr. J. P. Tracy, Superintendent:

Dear Sir: Your letter of May 9 has been received, in which you inform me that I have been elected an honorary member of your school. Will you kindly thank the members and express my appreciation of their action? Thanking you for the personal sentiments you express and with best wishes for your school, I am, very truly,

GEORGE DEWEY.

DEWEY CELEBRATION FUNDS.

Sub-Committees Will Be Asked Amount of Money Each Will Need.

At a conference held in the Mayor's office yesterday between Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, Controller Coler, and Gen. Daniel Butterfield, the Chairman of the Dewey Executive Committee, it was decided to call upon the Chairmen of the various sub-committees for reports as to the exact amount of money each will need to carry out the plans. This action was deemed necessary in order that the appropriation of $150,000 might not be exceeded.

The resolution permitting the Dewey Committee to expend its appropriation without public letting will come up before the Board of Aldermen to-day. In case it is defeated by the obstructionists, the Executive Committee will advertise for bids for the erection of the triumphal arch, according to a form of contract prepared by the National Sculpture Society.

President and "The White Squadron."

A sub-committee of the Dewey Testimonial Committee, composed of John S. Wise, Henry Clews, Hugh Bonner, ex-Senator George W. Brush, and ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, left yesterday for the Hotel Champlain to see President McKinley and learn on what date it will be possible for him to attend the performance of "The White Squadron," to be given for the benefit of the Dewey Home Fund. The President already has signified his desire to be present, and it is proposed to arrange the date of the presentation to suit his convenience.

GEN. GARCIA HOPEFUL OF CUBA.

He Says Cubans Are Not Beggars, and All They Ask Is Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Gen. Carlos Garcia said to-day that he did not agree with the statement attributed to Clara Barton, that if the reconcentrados were not cared for war would follow. He said:

"The Cubans are not beggars. We are not asking for rations, and I am opposed to almsgiving, as advocated by Mi

SENATOR FAIRBANKS HERE

Cannot Understand Richard Croker's Change of Front.

BRYAN'S NOMINATION ASSURED

Sees a Brilliant Future for Alaska—Abundant Evidence of Prosperity in the West.

Fresh from an extended sojourn in Alaska and a tour of the Pacific Coast, United States Senator C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana arrived in the city yesterday in excellent health and spirits and talked freely on public questions at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "Yes, I read Richard Croker's interview," he said. "I take it for granted that it is authentic, especially as it has not been denied.

"Truly, his change of front is something I do not quite understand. In sporting parlance it would be termed a peculiar reversal of form." Then the Senator smiled significantly.

"Mr. Croker went away," he continued, "a pronounced expansionist and returns a declared foe of expansion and a devoted adherent of William Jennings Bryan. His action reminds me of the widow in moderate circumstances with one boy, of whom she was excessively proud. She wanted him to appear well, but her means would not permit her to buy him more than one pair of trousers. He was a wild sort of youth, and his pantaloons soon bagged. The widow tried to remedy these things, and in a little while there had been so many baggings of the garment that with the changes it was hard to tell, at a distance, whether the boy was approaching or going away.

"I know nothing of the Van Wyck boom, but certainly Mr. Croker's change of front will not help it along. Among the Democrats in Indiana, and on the Pacific Coast the sentiment is largely in favor of the renomination of Mr. Bryan. But there is quite an element that is doubtful that he is the profound and sagacious statesman they pronounced him two or three years ago, when he declared that no prosperity was possible in this country until the free coinage of silver was assured. But prosperity is here under a gold standard, and they find it hard to conclude Bryan's prophecy with existing facts.

"Everywhere I have been I have found evidence that Mr. Bryan is making an energetic canvass for the Democratic nomination, and I think his selection by the National Convention seems assured. The Administration of Mr. McKinley seems to give satisfaction and I have no doubt of his renomination.

"Yes, I went to Alaska as Chairman of the American branch of the Joint High Commission. Many questions of boundary, the fisheries, in all thirteen different questions, were submitted, but it would be improper for me to discuss any of them for publication. The date and place of the next meeting of the commission have not been determined, and I can't say that any report will be made at the next session of Congress.

"Developments in Alaska are very interesting and that country has a very excellent future, especially the southeastern portion. There is a vast quantity of gold there. While the quartz is of low grade, the quantity is sufficiently large and the cost of production so reasonable that good profits are assured.

"Alaska is a unique and interesting country; there is none other like it. The fisheries interest is very important and there are numerous and extensive canneries. I am told there is a large amount of copper in Alaska. It is claimed that extensive and rich deposits have been found on Prince of Wales Island and on the main coast west of the Porcupine district.

"Juneau, Sitka, Douglas, Deya, and Skaguay are flourishing. The White Pass and Yukon River Railroad is in operation from Skaguay to Bennett, a distance of forty miles, where there is connection with safe water transportation. The building of the road has overcome the greatest difficulties in the way of safe and easy access to the gold fields.

"On my return from Alaska I made a tour of the States of Oregon, Washington, the Puget Sound district, and portions of California. Everywhere I found abundant evidence of general prosperity, and I was somewhat surprised to find Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, and Spokane such thriving and enterprising centres of commercial activity. Many of the buildings there compare favorably with the best structures in the East. About Spokane prosperity is to be noted everywhere, and much of this is due to the large development of mining properties in tributary territory. There is no idleness anywhere.

"In a word, the West was never more prosperous. Everybody is busy, and if there is dissatisfaction anywhere it did not come under my observation."

Senator Fairbanks will leave for his Indiana home to-morrow. He did not see his colleague, Senator Beveridge, during his travels.

ROOSEVELT GOING ON A TOUR.

He Will Address the Firemen's Convention at Yonkers To-day.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 14.—Justice A. S. Sewell, who was recently appointed to the Supreme Court from Delaware County, visited Gov. Roosevelt here to-day.

This was practically the last day the Governor will spend here for some time. He leaves here with Mrs. Roosevelt on the 11:15 o'clock train to-morrow morning and will go to New York. He will lunch at the Union League Club and afterward take the 2:55 train for Yonkers. On arriving there he will address the firemen's convention. He will then return to New York and remain overnight.

On Wednesday morning he will go to Olcott, Niagara County, to address the county fair there. He will travel over the Erie Railroad. For Thursday the plans are unfinished. On Friday he will be at Silver Lake as the guest of Senator Humphrey. While there he will make an address before the Silver Lake Assembly.

Saturday he will be at Chautauqua, and from there he will go to Plattsburg. He is expected to spend two or perhaps three days there. Meanwhile he will address the Catholic Summer School, which adjoins the hotel grounds at which President McKinley is staying.

Mrs. Roosevelt will accompany her husband on all except the trip to Yonkers. William Lowe, Jr., the Governor's stenographer, who is acting as his private secretary owing to the illness of Secretary William J. Youngs, will also be of the party.

MORE PEQUOD CLUB MEMBERS.

Thirty Elected Last Night—Sheehan Refuses to Reply to Croker.

The Pequod Club held a meeting last night, at the conclusion of which it was announced that thirty new members had been elected. This, it was stated, made 156 additions to the membership of the club since May 30 against 22 resignations. John C. Sheehan's friends pointed to this as an indication of the way the fight in the Ninth District is going.

Regarding Mr. Croker's statement that, if Sheehan should carry the primaries in the district, it would rest with the Tammany Executive Committee to say whether or not he should control the patronage, members of the Pequod Club pointed out last night that there practically is no more patronage to distribute; that nearly all the places now are under the civil service law, which takes it out of the power of the Executive Committee or of the district leader to dispose of them. This effect of the new law appears to be particularly pleasing to Mr. Sheehan's friends, who declare it to be beyond question one of the most beneficent laws ever put upon the statute books.

John C. Sheehan refused yesterday to make any comment on Richard Croker's remarks concerning the Ninth District contest.

IOWA DEMOCRATS GATHERING.

Cato Sells, Sound Money Candidate, May Be Nominated for Governor—Bryan's Support May Be Asked.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 14.—The leaders of the Iowa Democracy are gathering here to-night in anticipation of the Bryan meeting to-morrow, and the State Convention Wednesday. Cato Sells of Vinton, who is the State Committee's candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, was among the first arrivals. One of Mr. Sells's friends said to-night:

"We will not present Mr. Sells's name unless we are confident he will be nominated. We now believe confidently that he will be, but the situation may change."

John S. Murphy of Dubuque is regarded by the Sells following as the man who holds the key of the situation. If he, the acknowledged 16 to 1 leader of the State, will agree to accept Sells, who is considered conservative on the money question, Sells will undoubtedly be nominated. It is rumored to-night that Mr. Bryan, who will be here to-morrow, will be asked by the State Committee to use his influence in favor of Sells. Judge M. J. Wade of Iowa City is now considered out of the race, and the fight is between Bashor, the ultra-silverite, and Sells, leaning toward sound money views.

Both Democrats and Populists will hold conventions Wednesday. The State Committees of both parties wish merely to reaffirm the Chicago platform and then adopt vigorous planks in opposition to trusts and imperialism, and make the whole fight on these two questions and State issues, leaving entirely out of consideration the money issue.

GOEBEL'S CHANCES NOT GOOD.

To-morrow's Convention of Bolting Democrats May Be the Largest Ever Held in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 14.—The Wednesday convention of bolting Democrats promises to be one of the largest ever held and will doubtless be the largest meeting of factionalists ever held in Kentucky. Capt. James Barclay of the committee for the State at large said to-night that he expects about eighteen hundred men here. He adds that 500 from Louisville and Jefferson County have engaged quarters, and that 250 from Bowling Green and a number of smaller bodies have already taken rooms.

Up to this morning ninety-seven counties had held conventions, and to-day delegates were selected from some twenty other counties. It looks now as if every county in the State will be represented, and that the showing will be so large that the Goebel managers will try to induce the regular nominee to withdraw. In fact, Capt. Clay received a telegram to-night which indicates that the Goebel men are polling every county with a view of ascertaining their real strength, and it is said, if Goebel is found wanting votes he will be induced to withdraw. The opposition is determined to have a fair count, and the Goebel Force bill can do little toward counting its author in if he has not the votes.

The Lexington and Fayette County Convention to-day brought out about 100 men and drafted resolutions and selected delegates for the State Convention. Matt Rose, who has been a supporter of Mr. Bryan, has drafted and will introduce a resolution asking that no outsiders come to Kentucky this Fall to meddle with the affairs of the Democrats here. It is aimed directly at Mr. Bryan and other speakers who have announced that they will stump the State for the regular ticket. Goebel and Blackburne spoke at Wycliffe to-day, but had no big crowds to hear them.

NEW ENGLAND BIMETALLISTS.

Three-Day Convention to be Held at Providence Next Month.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14.—The Executive Committee of the New England Bimetallic League, at its first regular meeting in this city to-day, decided to hold its big mass meeting and convention at Crescent Park, Sept. 2, 3, and 4. It is expected that over 1,000 delegates from all sections of New England will be in attendance, and the gathering will be addressed by William J. Bryan, Arthur H. Sewall, ex-President B. Benjamin Andrews of Brown University, George Fred Williams, and others.

MEN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Remarkable Imprint Left on the Body of One of Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Three employes of the Washington Navy Yard took refuge from a thunderstorm yesterday afternoon in an old barn. The building was struck by lightning, and all the men were rendered unconscious. They were revived with great difficulty. On the back of Charles Ward, one of the men, is the clear imprint in red of the branch of a tree, the leaves and twigs being distinctly marked.

GOVERNMENT STEAMER ASHORE.

Vessel Supposed to be the Hooker Aground on Corregidor.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Lloyds has received a dispatch from Manila saying that a United States Government steamer is ashore near the mouth of Corregidor Harbor, at the entrance to Manila Bay. The dispatch gives the vessel's name as "Smoker," which is an error in cabling.

It is possible that the Government steamer referred to in the foregoing dispatch is the United States cable ship Hooker.

$5,000,000 OF TELEPHONE BONDS.

Chicago's Opposition Company Votes to Issue Them.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The stockholders of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company, the new antagonist of the Bell Telephone Company in this city, met to-day and voted an issue of $5,000,000 of 4½ per cent. thirty-year gold bonds and an increase of the capital stock from $250,000 to $5,000,000.

Four more Directors were elected, making a board of seven. The names will not be given out, however, until the closing of the negotiations for the control of the company. President Wheeler says he is now assured of the success of the venture, but will not give out the details until the construction work is actually under way.

President Wheeler adds that arrangements are now being made whereby a New York trust company will receive subscriptions to the issue and give interim receipts, to be exchanged for the bonds and certificates as soon as they can be printed and delivered.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE SHAMMING.

Reinold, a New Yorker, Who Shot Himself, Pretended to be Dumb.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Georgetown University Hospital has not in some time had a more interesting patient than the young New York Jew, whose name is now said to be Abraham Reinold. Two weeks go he shot himself, and has since lain in the hospital paralyzed, and, for most of the time, entirely dumb. Every effort was made to ascertain his name, but Reinold was unable to talk and seemed anxious only for death.

He improved rapidly, however, and for some days it was supposed that he was again able to talk. He still maintained his dumbness to all appearance, however, but he was watched and was heard to speak jokingly to another patient. Even after this, Reinold kept up his pretense of dumbness. He was finally induced to spell out his name on a printed alphabet, and to admit, in a way, that he lived in New York. He is not yet able to talk so as to make himself understood easily.

He said something which indicated that he had shot himself because of unrequieted affection for a young woman, and gave his address as 3,816 Park Avenue.

A reporter of THE TIMES went to 3,816 Park Avenue last night, and found it to be a vacant lot. No one in the neighborhood knew Mr. Reinold.

$1,000 FOR ANTI-IMPERIALISM.

Andrew Carnegie Sends it "to Enable You to Carry on the Good Work."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Secretary Winslow of the Anti-Imperialist League, received the following letter to-day from Andrew Carnegie, dated Skibo Castle, Aug. 2:

"I have asked my cashier to send you another $1,000 to enable you to carry on the good work. I am greatly pleased with your reply to those who denounced true patriots as traitors. It is they who trample American principles under foot who are traitors, not we who stand for the doctrines of the fathers."

Mr. Winslow laughed heartily when asked if the Anti-Imperialist League intends inviting Admiral Dewey to a banquet in Boston when he reaches this country.

"It is simply a joke of some newspaper man," said Mr. Winslow. "I said in a joke to Gamaliel Bradford or some other member of our committee that now that the Home Market Club had given up its intention of banqueting Dewey and had postponed its banquet, the Anti-Imperialist League ought to invite him. That was all there was to it, and I suppose the newspaper man heard of it.

"I have no knowledge of what Dewey's views on imperialism are, beyond what has already been published. Many expressions of Dewey's opinion have been printed in the literature we are sending out."

In support of the claims that Admiral Dewey is an anti-imperialist, the league offers official correspondence between the various American Consuls and the Admiral.

CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY FORMED

Mayor Jones of Toledo One of the Incorporators.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 14.—The Brotherhood Company of Toledo was incorporated to-day by Mayor S. M. Jones and others. His associates are John B. Morrill, Byron A. Case, James S. Ingalls, and Joseph Asbury Johnson. The capital stock is $100, in shares of $1 each. The purpose is the co-operative production of wealth to provide for the collective use of mines, and producing and distributing the same.

The company also proposes to secure the equitable distribution of the products of its industries; to engage in all kinds of production, in mining and manufacturing, in buying and selling personal property, and generally to engage in any kind of trade or business necessary or desirable to carry out the object herein set forth.

FOUR KILLED ON THE CENTRAL.

Southwestern Limited Struck a Wagon at Canastota.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—William A. Ainsworth of Fabius, his two sons, fifteen and eighteen years of age, and Robert Hall, also of Fabius, were instantly killed by the Southwestern Limited at Canastota, twenty-five miles east of this city, on the New York Central Road, at 7:35 this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth and their family of three daughters and three sons were moving from Fabius to Clarke's Corners, near Utica, to live. Their household goods were piled on two wagons. Mr. Ainsworth, the daughters, and a young son rode on one of them, driven by William M. Branch. This was crossed Main Street, in the village, as the train, going nearly forty miles an hour, whistled. The other, carrying the four people killed, followed.

Hall whipped up his horses, endeavoring to cross, but his wagon was struck full in the side by the engine.

The train was stopped 1,200 feet down the tracks, with the mangled bodies of the two boys on the cowcatcher. The men were thrown fifteen rods. Mrs. Ainsworth saw her husband and children killed, and is in a precarious condition as the result of the shock.

Coroner J. W. Knapp and a jury will investigate the accident.

The airpipe of the train was broken by the sudden stop, and the train was forty minutes late in reaching this city.

HOTEL THIEF SENTENCED.

Took Perfumed Baths and Cashed Worthless Drafts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—M. Wormser, alias M. C. Weilly, the aristocratic hotel thief, who swindled the Grunewald Hotel of this city out of $500 a short while ago, was to-day sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary at hard labor. Wormser pleaded guilty to the charge in order to escape with a light sentence.

He is unquestionably the cleverest crook who has plied his criminal trade in the South in many years. He is a man of unusual education, a brilliant, fluent, and entertaining talker. His tastes are exquisite in their refinement. During his stay at the Grunewald, his perfumed baths, taken at regular hours during the day, created considerable comment among the guests.

The crime charged against Wormser was that of defrauding the hotel by securing cash on worthless drafts. He was arrested in Baltimore. His arrest grew out of his fastidious taste in beefsteaks, which caused a row in the restaurant.

It was claimed at the time that Wormser was a black sheep, relative of the New York bankers of that name, and the story was never contradicted. When he first came to New Orleans he represented himself as a wealthy planter from Cienfuegos, Cuba; was introduced at the clubs and entertained at some of the best homes in the city. He is known to have defrauded others in New Orleans.

McADAM ON THE AHEARN LAW.

Supreme Court Justice Calls the Measure Unconstitutional.

Justice McAdam, who is sitting in Part I., Special Term, of the Supreme Court, remarked casually yesterday that it was his belief that the Ahearn law—which has threatened a run on the City Treasury by allowing legal expenses to city officials against whom charges were brought and not sustained—is unconstitutional. The Judge made the remark incidentally and it has no official significance, further than to show that there is more than one Supreme Court Justice who doubts the constitutionality of the law.

Ex-Police Capt. Doherty made an application before the Justice through his lawyer, Nelson Smith, for the appointment of a referee to pass upon his claim of something like $5,000 for expenses incurred during his trial. An adjournment was suggested by one of the counsel and Justice McAdam remarked: "You might just as well put it off. The application may just as well not be argued at all, in my opinion. It is my opinion that the Ahearn Act is unconsitutional."

"SOUBRETTES" DID NOT AGREE.

Their Evidence Not Convincing in a Coney Island Arson Case.

Magistrate Nostrand, of Coney Island, last night discharged Robert Sauer, who was charged with causing a $65,000 music hall fire June 27 last. It was the longest criminal trial ever held at Coney Island, and only the side of the prosecution was heard. The prosecutor put on a dozen "soubrettes" and several others as witnesses. When they had consumed two days and all of last evening testifying the Magistrate said that the evidence was contradictory and conflicting and that there was nothing upon which to hold the prisoner.

Sauer was a confidential clerk for Herman Koster, a Coney Island Bowery music hall owner. The night of June 27 the hall burned down. About two weeks after the fire occurred Sauer was arrested on the information of Louise Walby, a music hall singer. She alleged that the clerk was on the second story of the building just before the fire started and that he was lighting matches. Another "soubrette" saw wood shavings on the second floor, where the fire started. On this evidence the prosecution based its case and upon it the witnesses built many lengthy but widely varying statements.

The attorney for Sauer said after the acquittal of his client that he would bring a civil action against Herman Koster.

New Line to La Plata Countries.

The arrival here yesterday of the steamship Hermes, of 3,400 tons, marked the opening of a new service between New York and La Plata Countries under the name of the Houston Line. Barber & Co., of the Produce Exchange, are the agents of the new line, which is owned by R. P. Houston & Co. of London and Liverpool, who have concluded to operate a line between New York, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and Rosario. The Hermes will sail on Aug. 20; the Honorius, just launched, on Sept. 2, and the Hyanthes on Sept. 28. Other ships are being built for the service.

Floating Hospital in a Collision.

While moored to the West Fiftieth Street pier, waiting for her day's passengers, yesterday morning, the Emma Abbott, Floating Hospital No. 1, of St. John's Guild, was run into by the barge Moonlight, towed by the tug East Chester. The stem of the Abbott was injured so that she will have to lay up for a few days, but she made her trip yesterday despite the accident, temporary repairs having been made.

Run Over and Killed by Bicyclist.

Joseph Rebhan, a bricklayer of 268 Troutman Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday, in St. Catharine's Hospital, from a fractured skull received in an accident on Saturday night at Flushing and Hillside Avenues. Rebhan had been working on Saturday at Glendale. On his way home down Flushing Avenue he started to cross the path to get out of the way of a club of bicyclists when he was struck and knocked down. He was helped to his home, where, after telling his wife that he had been run down by a woman on a bicycle, he became unconscious. The only description he could give of the person who ran him down was that she was about sixteen years old and wore a white waist. He leaves a wife and three children.

Loss of the Steamer Resolute.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Calcutta says that the surveying steamer Resolute was sunk in collision with the British steamer Scindia, last reported from Calcutta July 9, for Bombay. Several lives were lost in the disaster.

FATHERS STRUCK TWO BABIES.

One Wanted for Murder and Another Under Arrest for What May Prove a Similar Crime.

The West Forty-seventh Street Station police are searching the city for Michael Spaad. They want him for the murder of his baby, Winifred, sixteen months old. Spaad, his wife, Mary, and two children lived in a basement at 546 West Fiftieth Street. The children were Thomas, six years old, and the baby, Winifred. Three others are in an institution at Sparkhill, N. J., whither they were sent by the Gerry society. On Saturday the man received $12 for his week's work as a hod carrier, and went to a saloon. When his wife found him later he gave her a dollar. He came home late that night, and the next morning went out again.

He returned at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and when Mrs. Spaad asked him for 50 cents he picked up a large stone, used to keep the door shut, and hit her in the breast with it. The baby, Winifred, was sitting in a chair, and, seizing the stone a second time, the father threw it at the baby, striking her on the head. Mrs. Spaad grabbed the child and fled into the street. She ran toward the river, but had gone only a short distance when the baby died in her arms. When she came home her husband was gone. Thinking she would shield him, she told a policeman the baby had died of Summer complaint, but he was suspicious, and Dr. O'Hanlon was sent from the Coroners' office to investigate. Mrs. Spaad at first insisted that the child's death was due to natural causes, but Dr. O'Hanlon saw she was concealing something, and, when pressed, she finally told the story. The baby's body is now in the Morgue, and an autopsy will be held this morning.

Peter Rutkofsky, a truckman, and his wife, Mary, who live on the third floor of 133 Cherry Street, celebrated Sunday the christening of their three-weeks-old son, John. A number of neighbors participated in the festivities. When they were departing, at 11:30 o'clock, Rutkofsky insisted on buying another can of beer. His wife objected, and, with the baby in her arms, she put herself in the doorway to prevent her husband's exit. This angered Rutkofsky, and he aimed a blow at his wife's head with the can. Mrs. Rutkofsky dodged the blow, which fell on the head of the baby, fracturing its skull. The child was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where it is not expected to live. In Essex Market Court yesterday Rutkofsky was held without bail by Magistrate Hogan to await the result of the baby's injuries.

THE CLEVELAND BOYCOTTERS.

To Be Prosecuted by the Business Men's Committee.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—The business men's anti-boycott committee which was appointed as a result of the meeting held the other day met this afternoon and decided to hire lawyers to prosecute merchants and others who violate the civil rights law in compliance with the demands of the boycotters.

They also agreed to employ detectives to hunt down and arrest dynamiters who have been placing explosives under street cars. The business men have pledged a fund of $10,000 to meet the expense of the crusade against the violators of the law.

GIRL STRIKER ARRESTED.

Slapped a Boy in the Face and Paid $5 for the Privilege.

The girl pickets who had been yesterday assigned to watch the Cohen silk waist factory in Greene Street to prevent girls from going to work there in the places of the strikers found their way into Jefferson Market Police Court. One of their number, Augusta Kleinmann, sixteen years old, had been arrested on complaint of a boy of eighteen, who charged her with slapping his face and feared that she would do him bodily harm.

The boy, who gave his name as Rudolph Werner, said that the Cohens had put up a sign in the window which read: "Girls wanted." The sign disappeared, and so did another that was put in its place, and the striking girls were suspected of having stolen both signs. So the Cohens put up a third sign, and stationed Werner to watch it. While doing so Werner said Augusta came up and tried to remove the sign, and when he wanted to prevent her she struck him a sounding slap in the face. Then Werner said she threatened to twist his neck.

When Augusta was asked what she had to say, she replied by giggling: "This is no laughing matter," said Magistrate Cornell. "You have no right to interfere with any one who wants to work in that place. You can leave if you don't like the conditions, but you must not interfere with others."

"He struck me first," said Augusta. The other girls testified to the same effect. Magistrate Cornell, however, fined Augusta $5, which was paid by the girls, who took up a collection.

Nixon Strikers to Return to Work.

Considerable dissatisfaction is reported among the striking boiler makers and iron shipbuilders in New Jersey with the management of the strike. Some sixty men who struck in Nixon's ship yards in Elizabeth did so more out of sympathy with men in other establishments who had grievances than because they had anything to complain of themselves. Several of them were non-union men, and they complain that they have not received any strike benefit. Others who were members of the Elizabeth union, who were compelled by order of the District of Boiler Makers of the Atlantic Seaboard to go out on a sympathetic strike, are also dissatisfied at having had to stand out so long, and they say that they will try and have their charter so changed as to be out of jurisdiction of the New York Lodge. The strikers at the Nixon yards went on an excursion up the Hudson yesterday, and have determined to return to work to-morrow.

College Point Strikers Outwitted.

The proprietors of the Myhneppo Silk Mills, at College Point, yesterday outwitted the strikers and dealt a death blow to the strike, which has existed for thirteen weeks. About forty weavers were secured in Paterson. They were taken to Long Island City and were met by police. When the strikers learned of this move, half a dozen of them took up their old work. The proprietors took into the mills a load of cots. The men will sleep there. The strikers considered last night a proposition to abandon the strike.

BIG DEFICIT IN COOK COUNTY.

Will Have from $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 Less than the Sum Required.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The array of figures which has been brought to bear on the revenue situation in Cook County in the last week shows beyond all reasonable doubt that the returns under the new revenue law will fall from $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 below the $23,000,000 in taxes needed by the county next year; that a deficit is inevitable in the county treasury by Sept. 1, and that the county officials will be obliged to issue scrip in payment of its obligations, as they did in December, 1886.

From court records compiled by Chief Clerk Kingsley of the Board of Assessors it also appears that the county court has within the last few weeks given judgments against 115 assessees in the First Ward on account of the tax levy of 1898 being 7.93 per cent. less than was levied by the County Clerk.

Tod Sloan Settling His Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Blouser of this city, the foster parents of Jockey "Tod" Sloan, have a letter from the diminutive turf wonder, who is now in New York, expressing regret that time will not permit him to visit them. He will sail Tuesday morning for London, to remain in England indefinitely. His ten days in America are to close up his business affairs, his largest interests being in New York and St. Louis. Last week Mr. Blouser, acting as his foster son's agent, disposed of $20,000 worth of bank stock at St. Louis at par or better, and Tod is now negotiating for the sale of $60,000 in railroad securities in New York. He will retain his American citizenship.

Sheep Trail Post Office Now Pyramid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—One of the signs of the passing of the wild West is the petition of Sheep Trail, Arizona, to the Post Office Department to have its name changed. Sheep Trail is a name suggestive of the period of bowie knives and short prayers, and the inhabitants regard it as conveying an impression of lawlessness which deceives the Eastern tourist and makes him feel, when he arrives at the place, that he is not getting his money's worth. They have therefore asked that the Post Office be named Pyramid, and their request was granted to-day.

THE CREMO 5c CIGAR

IS A GOOD SMOKE FROM BEGINNING TO END.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT. NEW YORK.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL SHORT OF CARS

Increased Business All Over the Line—Much Grain Expected.

President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central system scanned the detailed report of earnings submitted to him yesterday morning, with much interest. "The earnings at each station on our line for last week show a large increase over the same week a year ago. The indications are that this will be a good month for railroad business. The fact is, we are short of cars. Since I have been here this company has bought 6,000 new freight cars, but it is a difficult matter now to get cars enough to move the freight that is offered.

"The increase of $1,000,000 in New York Central earnings last month was a remarkable showing. That, together with the outlook this month, indicates a good condition of business all over the United States. The three or four good crops that this country have had seem to have started up every branch of industry. I believe that we are going to have a first-rate Fall business. The freight that is moving now consists of general merchandise. Passenger traffic is also very heavy, and in that department, too, we have experienced difficulty in getting enough coaches for our trains."

Freight Traffic Manager Samuel Goodman of the New York Central said he expected that a great deal of grain would be brought East over that line this Fall. Asked about rates, he replied: "Oh, they are keeping up very well, both east-bound and west-bound."

New Burlington and Missouri Branch.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down an order authorizing Albert R. Ledeux, receiver of the Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling and Manufacturing Company to sell 100,000 railroad ties cut from trees not fit for lumber on the land of the company, and also to convey to the Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company the right of way to construct a railroad from Addie Mine spur to Keystone, S. D., a distance of seven miles, and to compromise a claim of the railroad company against the Harney Peak Company on such terms as the receiver shall decide proper.

Reading's Western Freight Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company today announced the appointment of Richard C. Campbell as General Western Freight Agent, with headquarters at Chicago. He is to have jurisdiction over export and through freight traffic, and takes the place of F. W. Fowkes, who has resigned. Mr. Campbell is a native of Davenport, Iowa, and is the son of Judge J. D. Campbell, General Solicitor of the company. The appointment becomes effective to-morrow.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL SCANDAL.

Trustee Cook of the Trenton Girls' Institution Will Not Resign—Case of Sadie Weisman.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 14.—Gov. Voorhees, who spent Sunday at Tarrytown, N. Y., reached his office this morning. He said that while passing through New York he met Managing Trustee Cook of the Girls' Industrial School. The Governor told Mr. Cook he had received Mr. Fitzgibbon's resignation as a Trustee, and asked Mr. Cook what he intended to do in the matter. Mr. Cook replied that he did not intend to resign, but, instead, to stick the affair out to the end.

This determination appears to be a decided disappointment to Gov. Voorhees, who expected Mr. Cook to follow the example of Trustees Fitzgibbon, Stokes, and Parker. It is known that the remaining two Trustees are ready to hand in their resignations. This leaves Mr. Cook alone in refusing to take this course. With the resignations in hand Gov. Voorhees could end the whole scandal easily by naming an entire new board and leaving this body to remove Mrs. Eyler and any one else it saw fit.

The Governor, when asked what he would do if Mr. Cook refused to resign, said: "I am not prepared to discuss that feature of the matter yet. I trust he will see his way clear in the matter before long, and when he finds the others have got out he will probably also do so."

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 14.—Sadie Weisman, one of the girls whose treatment at the hands of Mrs. Eyler, the matron of the State Industrial School for Girls at Trenton, has resulted in the present scandal at the school, lives with her mother at 164 East Main Street, this city. Mrs. Welsman visited Arthur Bishop of the Children's Society this morning to see if there was not some way of getting redress from the State, as she said Sadie had become a confirmed invalid in consequence of the cruel treatment she received while under Mrs. Eyler's charge.

Sadie is now nineteen years old. She is thin and frail in appearance. Her friends say she was a strong girl before she was sent to the school. "It is not true," the girl said to-day, "that I have been an inmate of an insane asylum, although I was a fit subject for one when Mrs. Eyler got through trying to get the 'devil' out of me, as she called it. I was sent to the hospital, but the matron was too sharp to send me to an asylum. She got scared at last over my condition, and sent me home to become a burden on my mother. When I was sent to the school I could lift a boiler of clothes from the stove and do a day's washing, but now I can hardly lift an empty boiler. Our doctor says my constitution is ruined, and I hope no girl will ever have to endure what I did at Mrs. Eyler's hands. It was terrible, and I hate even to think of it."

Miss Welsman told her story very much as it has been sworn to by Miss Frances Day, one of the teachers in the school. She says she was kept in the dungeon for six days at a time on bread and water, and that she was repeatedly beaten by Mrs. Eyler, and once was struck in the stomach by one of the men whom the matron called in to help her. She says Miss Day's testimony, as given to Lawyer Backes, is true in every particular.

MRS. LINCOLN'S SISTER DEAD.

She Was Mrs. Francis J. Wallace of Springfield, Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Francis J. Wallace, the only remaining sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and one of the most prominent early settlers of Springfield, died here to-day, aged eighty-two years.

She is survived by two sons, William and Edward, and one daughter, Mrs. Mary Wallace Baker, wife of Major John P. Baker of the regular army. She also leaves two half-sisters Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm, wife of Gen. Helm of the Confederate Army, Elizabethtown, Ky., and Mrs. Margaret Kellogg of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Actress Dies in Hospital.

Tina Gordon, twenty-seven years old, an actress, living in Canada, who was admitted to the Charity Hospital on Aug. 10, died in that institution yesterday. Her body was taken to the Morgue last night. When admitted to the institution the woman gave the name of Mrs. Wittchen, 76 East Forty-second Street, as her best friend.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

Judson Lyons Advises Calm Utterances in Respect to Lynchings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Judson Lyons, Register of the Treasury, who was reported as among those who were to be present at the Afro-American Council in Chicago, said to-day that he would not attend. He said that he did not think any resolution condemning the President for not using Federal authority to suppress lynching would be seriously urged.

"I think," he said, "it would be a good idea to pass a resolution urging the States to invite the assistance of the Federal Government in the suppression of lynchings and all manner of organized violence. It would put the case clearly if it would say that when the State authorities cannot cope with lynchings the Federal Government ought to interfere.

"Now, above all other times, is the season for calm, deliberate utterance. I trust the wise men who may assemble there will suggest a remedy that will appeal to the great body of sober-minded and law-loving class of American citizens; for it is the duty of every man to uphold the law. If he does not, he may perchance fall a victim himself to violence to-morrow. All that civilization has accomplished may be in danger if the mob is allowed to go unchecked. The mob is now without respect to persons in its murderous work. A majority of the victims are colored, but a big minority are of other races.

"Let every man understand that it is his duty to join with every other man in suppressing mob violence."

CHICAGO HEALTH REPORT.

Rate of Infant Mortality Relatively Low This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—According to the Health Department, the one satisfactory feature of the public health situation continues to be the low relative rate of infant mortality. At this season of the year the deaths under one year of age usually average more than one-third the total deaths. During the week ending July 15—the second week of the volunteer medical work among the young of the congested wards—the total deaths were 559, of which number 216, or 38 per cent., were under one year of age. In the succeeding weeks the proportions have been as follows: Week ending July 22, 36 per cent.; week ending July 29, 31 per cent.; week ending Aug. 5, 29 per cent. Last week out of the total 490 deaths there were 134 under one year, or only 23 per cent. of the total.

It is suggested by the department that these figures furnish a measure of the value of the labors of the volunteer physicians, and a conclusive argument for making these midsummer sanitary and medical inspections a permanent feature of public health work.

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths reported to the Health Department last week, the total being 490, or 25 more than during the previous week.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises..5:10	Sun sets...6:58	Moon sets..11:40		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook..1:07	Gov. Isl'd...1:11	H. Gate....3:07		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...1:56	Gov. Isl'd...2:10	H. Gate....4:06		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 15.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chalmette,	New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Cymric,	Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois	Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,	Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas,	Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Servia,	Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.

Chaucer,	La Plata	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lisbonense,	Ceara, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Comal,	Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance,	Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic,	Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington,	Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Patria,	Naples		
Pretoria,	St. Kitt's	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca,	Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul,	Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 17.

Bremen,	Bremen		12:00 M.
Saratoga,	Nassau, Santiago, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 18.

Evelyn,	Pu

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE GOLD CERTIFICATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will oblige at least one of your readers and admirers by kindly explaining how will the issue of ten million dolars' worth of gold certificates by the Treasury Department produce the results intended, that is, increase the money in circulation and facilitate payments for the movement of crops. As I see the matter, these certificates for gold owned by the Government would not reach the hands of the public except in the regular payments of the Government, and as these are regular payments, and as gold certificates have no power superior to that possessed by other lawful money, I do not see that the situation is changed. The only advantage I find in this measure is the advantage which certificates always have over the things which they certify, the convenience of handling and transporting. Is this all this measure is to accomplish? K.

It is not by paying its obligations with the gold certificates that the Treasury gets them into the hands of the people, or rather of the banks. It receives deposits of gold coin for which it issues the certificates in denominations of $20 and upward; and it offers to issue them not to the amount of $10,000,000, but to any amount that may be demanded.

For a long time the issue of gold certificates against deposits of gold coin has been suspended, as the Treasury has feared that the certificates might be used in times of threatened stringency to draw out gold for hoarding or export. This was not a very intelligent measure of protection, for greenbacks are just as good as gold certificates for getting gold out of the Treasury. Nor is the present offer to issue certificates a very large-minded proceeding.

There is a scarcity of paper money. Just at this season of the year, when the purchase and transportation of the wheat crop requires a great deal of paper currency, much of it in small denominations, it was feared that some embarrassment would result from the shortage. The banks have plenty of gold. The New York banks alone held $172,000,000 in gold coin last Saturday. But gold is of little help in moving the crops, because, except on the Pacific Coast, the American people are disinclined to accept payments in gold. The Treasury thought that the banks would readily exchange their gold for certificates, and this process would add to the stock of paper money, the gold certificates either passing directly into circulation or being used for the reserves of the banks, thus releasing legal tenders—greenbacks. The Treasury seems to have thought that its move would at once add millions to the paper currency in circulation, and so supply the country's need.

There are several considerations which prevent this issue of gold certificates from taking rank as a fiscal operation of great brilliancy. In the first place, the banks are not very anxious to reduce their present stock of legal tenders. The New York banks had only $55,000,000 of them last Saturday. If they do not give up their gold for the new certificates, and use them in their reserves, releasing legal tenders, the moving of the crops will not be specially facilitated. The denominations of the certificates are too large to make them directly available. Another consideration is the fact that the New York banks are more than holding their own, notwithstanding the demand for money to move the crops. This shows that the banks of the interior are able to meet the demand out of their own resources; in fact, Western banks are loaning money in New York. The report that only $10,000,000 of certificates were to be issued was an error. Treasurer ROBERTS explains that there was no such absurdly narrow limitation. The Treasury can issue $150,000,000 or more if they are needed. Up to Aug. 10 it had issued less than $10,000,000. This does not indicate a strenuous demand.

It is the business of the banks, not of the United States Treasury, to meet special demands for currency. The Treasury ought not to be in the banking business; the country ought not to look to it to relieve sudden stringencies or regulate the volume of the currency. If it were made easy for banks to increase their circulation when there was a demand for more money and to contract it when money was a drug, the needs of business would be met almost automatically, and the Treasury would be left to the performance of its proper functions.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Perhaps the most significant item in the latest budget of news cabled from the Cape to London is the announcement that, after the Government of the Transvaal had refused to submit the controversy to arbitration, it consented to do so on the condition that "the independence of the Transvaal should not be impugned."

It seems clear that the acceptance of this condition offers a reasonable hope of adjusting the whole controversy between the Transvaal and Great Britain, or, rather, between the Transvaal and modern civilization, without resort to arms. And it is equally clear that neither party desires war. Doubtless there are a few reckless and revengeful British Jingoes who have not forgotten Majuba Hill, and who still desire and demand that the Boers shall be "punished" for their gallant and successful resistance to invasion. But it is inconceivable that the clamors of these people can make any serious impression upon English public opinion. On the other hand, there may be a great many stupid and ignorant Boers who believe that the result at Majuba Hill foreshadows what would happen if the British Government undertook to use its whole available force to compel them into "the white man's way." But their President, at least, knows better. He must be anxious to have his republic last his time, and he must know that it would not outlast a serious conflict with the British power.

But meanwhile we may be sure that Lord SALISBURY'S Government does not look forward to a war with the Transvaal, as LOUIS NAPOLEON'S Prime Minister professed to look forward to the war with Prussia, "in gayety of heart." They would not doubt the ultimate issue of such a war, but they would know that it would be frightfully costly, in blood and treasure, and that it might be long. England would fight a brave people, who are the equals of her troops, man for man, at a great disadvantage, by reason of their remoteness and almost inaccessibility. And there is almost a certainty that the Boers would not fight alone. The whole Dutch element in South Africa would be, actively or passively, on their side. And it seems that the more warlike of the native tribes, though they used to hate the Boers heartily enough, have lately been led to transfer their active hatred to the English. The road to the Transvaal, under such conditions, would be a very hard road for the British troops to travel. And imagine what the road back again would be, if the first British force sent in should prove to be less than absolutely overwhelming!

The demand of the Boers for a recognition of their independence must mean an abandonment of the British claim of "suzerainty." It seems absurd for the British to stickle on that point when, by their very offer of arbitration, they put the Transvaal on a footing of equality. We quoted a few weeks ago from Mr. SIDNEY BROOKS'S article in The North American Review what seemed to be a demonstration that the alleged suzerainty was of no practical value to Great Britain. Since the abandonment of the pretense of it is of great sentimental value to the Boers, and since they will arbitrate all other and more important causes of difference when this cause of difference is removed, why not abandon the pretense of suzerainty? That is a question which the British Government would find it hard to answer, if their insistence upon an abstract right should lead to war with the Republic of the Transvaal, as a like insistence led, a century and a quarter ago, to war with what is now the Republic of the United States.

THE WORK OF THE FRENCH GUITEAU.

Events crowd upon each other in France. A plot to overthrow the Government is frustrated and arrests are made. Maître LABORI is shot down. An ex-President of the republic practically gives the lie to his sometime Minister of War. From this distance affairs seem to have assumed a very serious aspect. Fortunately the Chamber is not in session, and we are spared the dangerous vociferations of the Deputies. The Cabinet, as secure as legal means can make it, acts fearlessly and with decision. Apparently the Constitution and the laws will prevail. But it is all very horrible, tragic, pitiful.

One cannot for the moment believe that the hand that leveled the revolver at the bravest lawyer in France was inspired by any person directly connected with the Dreyfus case. We are not even disposed to think that the would-be assassin is typical of the class whose heads have been turned by "the military spirit." It is to such persons as ROCHEFORT, DRUMONT, JUDET, that the inspiration belongs. It is the "yellow journalism" of Paris—L'Intransigeant, La Libre Parole, Le Petit Journal—which has constantly preached violence and assassination, that is undoubtedly responsible for the shocking deed in Rennes.

It is also these instigators of bloodshed and treason that have deluded DEROULEDE and his supporters into believing that the great mass of the French people would welcome revolution; that the army desires rehabilitation by the overthrow of the only Government that can save France from the complete contempt of the world. Respectable, intelligent, patriotic Frenchmen must know this. They should in the most unmistakable manner possible dissociate themselves from the Rochefort, the Drumonts, the Judets, the Déroulèdes, and the contemptible agents of the Duc D'ORLEANS. The world is watching them.

In the shadow of a painful tragedy the court-martial in Rennes resumed its sittings. M. CASIMIR-PERIER and Gen. MERCIER could not escape its baleful influence. But to the latter it meant relief. LABORI was not there to wring from him as he had wrung from Gen. PELLIEUX at the Zola trial the criminal secrets of the General Staff. Naturally, the confrontation of the ex-President with his sometime Minister of War lost its dramatic force. Possibly the quiet insinuations of one and the ridiculous denials of the other served the right purpose. Then came BILLOT, CAVAIGNAC, and ZURLINDEN, all ex-Ministers of War, who put the finishing touches to the ridiculous nature of the case by conjuring up phantoms that had long since been laid to rest by the Cour de Cassation. Who can wonder that the prisoner marveled at their monstrous, unfathomable credulity?

But the air is now cleared. The phantoms that for a moment flitted about the Lycée have sought their several retreats. There remains for the prosecution the same old absurdity to establish. We may be sure that Maître DEMANGE will prevent it from becoming anything else. But how people will miss the great legal triumph that the resourceful junior counsel had in store for them!

TOO HIGH.

The cartoon which our contemporary The Herald has published depicting the Island of Cuba helpless in the serpent coils of the Western Union cable monopoly is an impressive composition. The Western Union Company's control of the island seems to be complete and exclusive. There is no place along the shore where a modest landing party carrying the end of a Mackay-Bennett cable could hope to escape the notice and the deadly embrace of the monopolistic serpent.

But why waste the cartoonist's art on the little Island of Cuba when underneath the Atlantic Ocean the cables lie as thick as spaghetti at the bottom of the soup, and each and all of them urgently demand remedial treatment from the pencil of the cartoonist and the goose-quill of the brevier writer?

We are paying old-fashioned prices for cable communication with Europe, and they are much too high. The transmission of dispatches by ocean cable is far more speedy and much less costly than it was fifteen years ago, yet we go on paying the old prices. Land tolls have been reduced. The rates charged by the railroads for passengers and freight have come down wonderfully. We are living in an age of low and lower prices—except for cable dispatches.

Twenty-five cents per word to London for business and personal dispatches and 10 cents per word for press dispatches are very high rates. We talk about annihilating time and space. It is only for the few that the ocean cable has shortened the time of communicating with friends or business houses in Europe. Yet nothing so fosters and promotes a mutual understanding and a community of sentiment and interests as cheap, speedy, and convenient communication. At the time of the Trent affair we nearly got into a war with England through the lack of cable communication. Next to having no cable at all is a cable with exorbitant charges. The rates should be reduced to a degree that would make it unnecessary for a business house to await the slow process of the mails for any message as to which time was of moment or for any newspaper to receive by steamship letters or dispatches of news value. A serious reduction of the rates would enormously increase the volume of the business. The cable rates are too high. They ought to come down.

THE GENTLE ART OF KISSING.

In his "Polite Conversation" Dean SWIFT has the exclamatory remark: "Lord! I wonder what fool it was that first invented kissing." The fallacy in this saying is the attributing of the invention to a fool, for if he was a fool he was a very wise one indeed to invent a thing for which so many men have paid so much. Only the other day an estimable young man of Paterson, N. J., a town noted for its peaceful and commercial ways, fell upon the neck of a passing maiden and, much to her surprise and dismay, kissed her three times on the mouth. The young woman, who placed a secret value on the privacy of her lips, had the young man seized by a minion of the law and haled before a Justice on a charge of assault and battery.

And at this point the young man made it appear that he had sinned, if sinned he had, with deliberation and, well, it can hardly be called malice, but something or other aforethought. He said that he had carefully calculated that, if he kissed that girl without telling her that he was going to do so, he would be arrested. He furthermore said that he had calculated that he would be fined $5, and he had also calculated that it would be worth the money. But he argued that it was not assault and battery. He held that at the worst he was guilty only of disorderly conduct. The young lady, however, adhered to her contention that it was assault and battery, and the learned Justice agreed with her, and fined the young man for that. But the fine was only $5, and in so far the young man may be said to have triumphed.

The case establishes a dangerous precedent. In the first place there is not a girl in the land who will agree with that eminent New Jersey Justice that $5 is a fair price for three of her kisses, even when taken by assault. Cynics may argue that a girl ought to be willing to let them go at that price so long as she had the opportunity to pose as giving unwillingly that which she was glad to have taken. But the truth is that the average girl prefers to give a kiss freely. The Judge ought to have decided that the kisses were worth not less than $10 each, and that the act of preventing the girl from giving them was worth at least double that. Such a decision would have discouraged the practice of kissing the passing maiden unawares. It would also have encouraged the gratuitous bestowal of kisses.

It might also have suggested to the young man the utter uselessness of his misdemeanor. Is Paterson a town in which there are no girls willing to be kissed? Out upon the thought! Paterson is in New Jersey. And even if it were in Massachusetts, there would still be hope. But no well-ordered girl is going to stand by and see her kisses taken at three for $5 and disorderly conduct. The conduct is the addition of insult to injury. If that young man had gone about it in the right way it is probable that the kisses would not have cost him a red cent. Let us suppose, however, merely for the sake of argument, that he could not in any circumstances have kissed that particular girl with her consent. What a goose he was to admit that he had calculated that three of her kisses were worth any fixed sum of money! Now his chances are gone with all the other girls in Paterson, and about the only thing left for him to do is to change his name and go to live in Hackensack.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even more impressive than the statistics by which The Arkansas Democrat proved the inaccuracy of Gov. JONES'S assertion that lynchings in the South are "generally" the result of infamous attacks by negroes on white women, is an interview with Sheriff W. H. FURLOUGH of Calhoun County, copied in the same paper from one in St. Louis. It seems that in 1893, ALLEN MARTIN, a prominent citizen of the county, was murdered by a negro named WILEY BUNN. The crime caused much excitement, and while this was at its height one negro, supposed to be BUNN, was shot, and two others, suspected of complicity in the murder, were hanged. Two weeks ago WILEY BUNN surrendered himself to the police in St. Louis and confessed that he killed MARTIN, but denied that he had any accomplices. Sheriff FURLOUGH was sent after the criminal, and while passing through Little Rock he discoursed on the case and lynching in general with truly amazing cheerfulness. He said that after the death of MARTIN "there was a movement to catch and hang the murderer." This "movement" took the shape of dispatching small parties of men in various directions, not for the purpose of arresting the suspected negroes, but to kill them. One of these parties consisted of a nephew of the murdered man, a Deputy Sheriff, and a third person, Mr. J. E. WORTHINGTON. "They went over into Drew County," continued the Sheriff, "and WORTHINGTON and the deputy saw a negro run out from the swamp. They thought it was BUNN and shot him." Then they called young MARTIN to see if they had made a mistake or not. The youth looked at the mutilated face, said it looked like BUNN, and the three went home and collected the $400 that had been offered for the murderer, dead or alive. Meanwhile two other negroes had been hanged on the ground that they had lent BUNN the gun with which he killed MARTIN. Of this the Sheriff is quoted as saying: "They were hung sort of on general principles. You see, they were smart, pert negroes, and we don't stand for that kind of negroes down there. We kill five or six of them every year, and that makes the others behave tolerable well." Sheriff FURLOUGH was of the opinion that BUNN would be hanged quite soon after arriving in Calhoun County, a prospect which he—the Sheriff—faced with entire equanimity. "That's a way we have of doing things down our way," he said, and the interview closes with this grotesquely tragical touch: "WILEY seems to be badly in love with his wife yet, and made me promise I would give her his things when he is gone. I haven't told him about it, but she married JIM WOODS, a likely negro, just two weeks ago to-night. I guess I won't tell WILEY about that, because he is pretty badly worried now." Which shows that a man can approve of lynching as a substitute for law in general and still be a person with some delicacy and kindheartedness. If this interview had appeared in a negro paper or in a Republican paper, its authenticity might be questioned, but The Arkansas Democrat cannot be suspected of trying to make the case worse than it really was.

—Who, pray, is "C. MELVILLE of London and New York"? The London Chronicle contains a letter with that somewhat large signature, and it is a letter well calculated to arouse American interest in its author's identity. For, after commending The Chronicle's severe treatment of Gov. ROOSEVELT'S book on the Santiago campaign, "C. MELVILLE of London and New York" proceeds to expatiate at great length and with much enthusiasm on the illustration which both Cuba and the Philippines have supplied of the tendency, universal in the United States, toward boastfulness and mendacity. All our officers, this mysterious but doubtless high authority declared, basely maligned the poor Cubans, and our war correspondents manufactured lies about them by the wholesale, "apparently for the purpose of facilitating the task of self-glorification so ably carried out by those who took the smallest part in the fighting, the writers of the innumerable magazine articles of the past year, not to speak of the modest records of heroes of the stamp of ROOSEVELT, HOBSON, &c., who were determined that the public should not readily forget their deeds of valor." It seems that we captured Santiago "after a series of blunders unparalleled in the history of modern warfare," and then we "not only jealously disallowed the Cubans any share in this result, but went so far as to accuse them of cowardice and theft, which charges have been since completely refuted." All for the sake, of course, of getting an excuse to seize the island. "To those acquainted with all the inner workings of the campaign"—one of the "those" being "C. MELVILLE of London and New York"—"it is well known that the Cubans rendered inestimable services to the Americans, both before and during the siege." In the Philippines our subordinate officials promised independence to the Filipinos, and after the latter had whipped the Spaniards for us they "found themselves bought from Spain like so much cattle for a certain sum." This, The Chronicle is informed, is "how the Americans make war," and "C. MELVILLE of London and New York" looks forward with hopeful impatience to that "next war," said to have been prophesied by Admiral DEWEY, for then we will have "plenty of opportunity of learning how to make war as Europeans understand it." Again we ask, Who, pray, is "C. MELVILLE of London and New York"?

—Judging from a letter which Lieut. HOBSON has sent to a friend in Baltimore, and from which The Sun of that city prints a few passages, the young officer has been grieved but not discouraged by the way in which a small portion of the American press treated his so-called kissing exploits. "As to those wretched newspaper reports," the Lieutenant writes, "they were the grossest forms of exaggeration and misrepresentation. There were incidents in Chicago and Kansas City, and only in those places, but they were nothing like what was reported, and all those interviews with me were pure fabrications. I gave out but a few lines in Denver and San Francisco to testify to the pure and patriotic impulses of the schoolgirls and ladies who were concerned, and as for myself, I would have cut off my right arm rather than to offend one of them." Continuing, the Lieutenant declares that the kissing episodes, what little there was to them, were entirely beyond his control, and that, as his own heart and conscience are clear, he does not fear the consequences. "Criticism based on error," he adds, "and misrepresentation and the drawing of conclusions that I know to be at utter variance with fact can never endure. I have not considered it even necessary to take public notice of them. They shall interfere in no wise with my own steadfast purpose for future service." It might have been just as well if Lieut. HOBSON had preserved complete silence on this wretched work of sensationalism helped out by jealous malice; but if he had to speak at all he could not have done so to any better effect. He has been cruelly abused for what, admitting everything that has been charged against him, was only an indiscretion. His proved heroism was not affected by it in the slightest degree. Now he will be criticised again for writing in a fashion that shows how seriously he takes himself, but it should be remembered that he was not writing for publication, and that very possibly he will not be overpleased with the friend who put his letter into print.

—Whoever can should immediately picture to himself what would have happened if M. GUERIN had tried in New York instead of in Paris the experiment of barricading himself in a house and defying the police to arrest him. The consequences would have been intensely exciting for M. GUERIN and intensely interesting for everybody else in the city. But would our policemen have hesitated to attack the gentleman's fortress? Would they have seated themselves before it and undertaken a siege according to the regulations of war? We think not; indeed we are sure not. They would have snaked M. GUERIN out of his fortress with much velocity, and have mussed up his hair in a way to surprise him.

GENERAL NOTES.

Judge Ferris of Cincinnati has ruled that the costs incurred in contesting a will cannot be ordered paid out of the inheritance. This is likely to make some of the Cincinnati lawyers weary and wary.

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It is intimated in Boston that Mayor Josiah Quincy may reconsider his determination and consent to run once more for Mayor, to avoid a possible factional fight in the Democratic Party. He is now in his second term.

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Hancock Row, one of Boston's historic and narrow byways, but of late years one of the dirtiest in the city, has been deprived of its honored name by the Street Commissioners, and hereafter will be known as Public Alley 102.

* * *

The City of Toronto, Ontario, has a new City Hall that has cost $2,400,000, and the Mayor and the Board of Control are at odds whether $400 or $2,000 shall be spent on a formal opening of it. The Mayor objects to $400 as an insignificant sum, and says it would be unworthy the city to have it go on record.

* * *

The survivors of the battle of Wilson Creek celebrated its thirty-eighth anniversary in Leavenworth, Kan., last week. They adopted resolutions congratulating the soldiers from Kansas who participated in the war with Spain and in the struggle now going on with Aguinaldo and his tribe of Filipinos.

* * *

Baltimore sets aside eight days for the registration of voters for the State election in November, the first this year being as early as Sept. 19, and the last, which is for revision of the lists only, Oct. 17. It is claimed that the elections in Baltimore are now much more honestly conducted than they used to be.

* * *

St. Paul Lodge, No. 3, the first Masonic lodge organized in Minnesota, is to celebrate its golden anniversary on the evening of Sept. 8. It numbers among its members some of the first settlers of St. Paul. The lodge, although the first organized, did not secure the premier number, because lodges organized at Stillwater and St. Anthony (now East Minneapolis) secured their charters first. The St. Paul Lodge was organized by special dispensation from Ohio and has been in continuous existence since.

THE QUESTION OF SUBSIDIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am always ready to answer Mr. Smith's questions, and have already contributed to the demolition of his crazy scheme of differential duties, which he and his party have been forced to abandon as utterly impracticable.

He has now fallen back on the old idea promulgated by John Roach, whose patriotic desire to obtain business for his own shipyard led him to stuff Congressmen and some other people with the notion that England had built up her carrying trade by paying subsidies for the promotion of shipbuilding, and that every maritime nation should follow her example, which is equivalent to the claim that subsidizing the building of mail stages in the olden time would have promoted the building of wagons, drays, and all other wheeled vehicles in general.

It would appear, too, that the Pan-American Congress, to which reference is made, may have entertained the same opinion when the South American republics intimated their unwillingness to contribute to a subsidy for American-built ships.

Mr. Smith ought to know by this time that I have never opposed the payment of mail contracts whenever and wherever they are necessary, as England pays them without any regard to the locality where the ships carrying her mails are built. This is sufficient evidence to show that the promotion of shipbuilding is not the object of her subsidies.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company, for instance, is at perfect liberty to employ Mr. Cramp to build its ships if he will offer to do so on better terms than those of British shipbuilders.

My contention is that, whereas not 3 per cent. of British vessels are subsidized, the building of those few does not build up her general commercial marine of independent lines and tramps engaged in the carrying trade all over the world. Mr. Smith is in error when, after the exceedingly doubtful statement made on the authority of "one of our Consular agents in Brazil," that the South American British lines have formed a combination against American manufacturers, he tells us that they are all performing a triangular service.

If he will consult The Journal of Commerce of to-day he will find that there is only one such line, consisting of four steamers, advertised, while under the head of "South American" there are ten other lines of twenty-two steamers, all doing a direct trade between the United States and the east coast of South America, and that there are three lines doing a direct trade between the United States and countries around Cape Horn.

Besides these, from time to time numerous tramps are laid on the berth.

These ships, one and all, are as ready to carry American as British products, and it is surprising that a gentleman of Mr. Smith's ability should seriously maintain that the business people, like the owners of these ships, should make any distinction as to the nationality of fabrics, or that they should not consider one man's money as good as that of another, without reference to his race or color.

I will now proceed to answer the questions proposed to me:

First—"What American owners of foreign-built ships do I represent?"

I do not represent anybody, and I am not, and never have been, in anybody's pay, but I am not a protectionist and am opposed to the continued protection of foreign ship owners by allowing them to collect $200,000,000 of freight money which should go into the pockets of our own people.

Second—"Are there any American owners of foreign-built ships who desire American registers for them?"

I should say that, with some possible exceptions, there are virtually none.

I have always opposed the propositions of the late Capt. R. B. Forbes and others looking in that direction. Nothing would be gained by such ship owners unless they could be admitted to the privilege of the coasting trade.

In that case they would be very glad of the opportunity to make the change.

I am pleased to agree with Mr. Smith in one thing at least—"Would he admit, as officers, firemen, and seamen, aliens on his free ships with American registers?"

I would sail these foreign-built ships precisely as we sail our own, with American Captains always, with American officers if we can get them, and with sailors and firemen wherever we can pick them up in the dens of the landlords, who, unfortunately, own them.

What next, Mr. Smith? I am at your service. JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Aug. 14, 1899.

"ORDER" AND "INSTRUCTIONS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent signing himself "U. S. N. A." is very erudite in regard to the French language, and I cannot but compliment him on his article as a French scholar; but I must, in justice to myself and your numerous readers, explain categorically that in French, as well as in English, military vernacular there are two distinct meanings in the words "order" and "instructions," which may be synonymous to any civilian, or to an attorney, if he is not a Philadelphia lawyer. I am a landlubber of the worst kind, a great deal of my sailor's life amounting only to six weeks' coasting in a sloop off the northwestern coast of North America, where I was skipper, yet not the master—my sole companion being an old salt acting as Captain while I performed the duties of the man before the mast—besides several voyages on ocean steamers over one section or another of this globe. Hence my knowledge of naval matters is very limited, indeed, and I cannot meet the objections of "U. S. N. A." in the proper spirit.

To obviate this, however, I assume that an old naval officer having served either on board ship, on land, and especially on court-martials, knows the exact meaning of the two words which to any military man of experience are not convergent. Dreyfus being a military man by all means, his early education having made him such, he is not apt to confound either word. To an old soldier "order" means anything to be executed, whether it be police duty, such as carrying water, cutting wood, cleaning the streets, barracks, &c., or field duty, such as grand guard, picket duty, the evolutions in battle, &c., while "instruction" conveys to him the idea of education, and, I may add, voluntary education; if in barracks, there are such instructions as manual of arms, company, battalion, or regimental drills for the soldier of every rank, but frequently in the field the commissioned officers may be summoned to a council of officers, when the commanding officer tells them what to do in certain emergencies.

"U. S. N. A." was perhaps graduated too recently to make those nice distinctions, but he will make them when the polish of education has worn off and the stern realities of life only remain. When once familiar with court-martial business he will be surprised how often and how nice the distinction of Orders vs. Instruction is made by the accused.

V. HAGEMANN.

Brooklyn, Aug. 12, 1899.

FOREIGN-BORN YACHT CREWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's TIMES I read a very interesting letter from Mr. Owen J. Kindelon, in which he stated that he was shocked at the pernicious spirit of discrimination against foreign-born citizens forming part of the crew of our cup defender Columbia. I must say that I am surprised to think that Mr. Kindelon had taken any notice of such miserable, narrow-minded, un-American claptrap as was expressed and printed in THE TIMES by the unsportsmanlike "Sport No. 2." However, I cannot see how this anti-foreign sentiment flattered THE NEW YORK TIMES, for the article of Aug. 9 distinctly stated that the principal reason why the Columbia's down-East crew did not like Capt. Barr was due to the strict discipline which he maintained on board the yacht, rather than to the fact that he was a foreign-born man. The article also stated that Capt. Barr was fully capable of developing every particle of speed that our beautiful boat possessed. But there was a written and an unwritten law that the President of the United States and the Captain of the yacht representing the United States in an international contest should be Americans by birth.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have had "the good fortune" to be born in Ireland, where on one occasion I had the pleasure of witnessing the start of the Cambria-Dauntless ocean race. Since then "I had the good sense of choosing America" for the self-same reasons as Mr. Kindelon, and since my arrival here I have had the good luck of seeing at least one race of every series of international yachting contests that have taken place in the vicinity of New York. I merely mention these facts to show that I am interested in the sport, and have read pretty nearly everything that appeared in the daily press about yacht racing, including the article in THE TIMES of Aug. 9, and in that particular article I failed to see anything that reflected upon the integrity, ability, or seamanship of the "Swedes, Micks, or Dagos" in any kind of a contest.

In conclusion, would say, when I read the article contained the quoted objectionable ferm, I took it that THE TIMES wanted to show the inconsistency of the Columbia's owners in going down East for an all-Yankee crew and coming to New York for a foreign-born Captain. MICK.

New York, Aug. 13, 1899.

CLUBBING BY POLICEMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was pleased to read in an evening paper last Saturday that Magistrate Cornell had expressed the opinion that there was too much unnecessary clubbing done by the police of this city, and that he proposed to investigate the case to which his attention had been called.

It is, indeed, time that something was done in this direction, and I can conceive of no reason for the forbearance of the people of this city in regard to the abuse of power on the part of the police except the fear that open protest might result unpleasantly to themselves. Time and again have I seen policemen strike men for no other cause than that they did not move on the instant they were told to do so.

The other evening I saw a helplessly drunken man lying on the sidewalk on Broadway. A crowd had gathered, and, as I approached, a policeman appeared. There was nothing for him to do but wait for a patrol wagon to arrive and carry the man away. While waiting, however, the policeman seized the man, who was lying as quiet as a child, by the collar and began to jerk him about. Pretty soon he had him aroused, and the man tried to pull the policeman's hand from his collar. That was enough for the policeman, and whack! whack! whack! went his club on the helpless man's arms and body.

A bystander had the courage to ask: "Why do you club that man?" "For resisting an officer," was the reply, and whack! went his club again. It was an exhibition of brutality and a scene which it ought not to be possible to witness in this or any other civilized city.

The fact of the matter is that many of the members of the police force have no proper conception of their real duties or their relations to the public. They have a "pull," and, as a result, are a law unto themselves.

What right has a policeman to cuff and punch even an Italian fruit vendor who does not instantly obey the injunction to "get out of here!" as I saw one do to-day? This is such a common occurrence, however, that one might infer that policemen were instructed not to arrest street vendors, but to chastise them at will.

Some time since I was walking through a street where there were a number of cheap hotels. It was night, and three men were standing in the doorway of one of these houses, quietly talking. Just as I came up, a policeman came along—he wasn't even on duty—stopped in front of them and ordered them to "move on." One of the men had the temerity to say that he lived there. Immediately the policeman jumped on him, dragged him to the middle of the sidewalk, and deliberately kicked him into the street!

Having thus asserted the majesty of the law and taught the man a lesson for daring to answer an officer back, he proceeded on his way. Only the other day there was a letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES [illegible]

that the Central Park police had driven a crowd of men, women, and children from the shelter of a music stand into a furious rainstorm—a shelter to which the policemen themselves had retreated—and for no apparent reason whatever. Similar instances might be multiplied, but to what purpose?

Why should the Police Department be any better than the Government which organized and runs it? When the people of this city want the right kind of Government they can have it, and with it will come a good police force—composed of men, "servants of the people," in the best and highest sense. O. B.

New York, Aug. 14, 1899.

MR. ROOT THE RIGHT MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am pleased to read in your paper that the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, has taken hold of the War Department in the right manner by making all the departments harmonious. I am glad that he has restored to Major Gen. Miles his proper position as head of the army.

I predict for Secretary Root a bright future, for he will be the Secretary in himself.

President McKinley has made a good selection, and the country would be in a better mood if Mr. Root had been selected before. I am glad that the new Secretary believes in a strong offensive campaign, as is proved by his adding 15,000 more troops. We had better have enough and to spare. A discount for sickness must be seriously considered, for all armies are weakened by sickness. The Filipinos are a rebellious race. They rebelled against Spain and are now in rebellion against the American Government. If the rank and file of the Filipinos knew the American character for justice and freedom they would not now be in rebellion. The Administration is in favor of a civil government by the natives when they have been educated under the American system. We will have to keep a standing army there, as they are a treacherous race and cannot be trusted.

I would suggest that each regiment should have one company of sharpshooters, marksmen that could pick off the enemy in the trees, as we have lost many soldiers by these murderers. I have served my country for four years as an officer, so I speak from experience. VETERAN OF '61-'65.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1899.

LIKES NEW STREET SIGN PLAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of late there has been a great deal of comment on the method adopted by our Street Commissioner with regard to the street signs on the lamp posts. Now, if our New York residents would only be a little more impartial and not so hasty in their judgment, it would be better and more agreeable for all concerned. There are some individuals who grumble at almost anything, be it good or bad, and they particularly delight in doing so, if by so doing they can have the pleasure of seeing their names in print.

Simply because the old system has been so long in use is no reason why, when a better one presents itself, it should not be adopted. Let our dissatisfied friends board a north-bound electric car and he will notice at each street crossing the advantage the present system has over the old; it does away with the uncomfortable and unnecessary stretching of necks.

The change does our Commissioner credit. Mr. Commissioner, see how many more credits you can earn.

JOSEPH G. GRAUER.

New York, Aug. 14, 1899.

Van Wyck on the Kentucky Fight.

Saratoga Letter to Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is some politics here, but not much. Judge Augustus Van Wyck, who gave Teddy Roosevelt such a close race for Governor last Fall, is here, as is his brother Bob, the Mayor of Greater New York. They are both clever, genial gentlemen, and make good companions. Judge Van Wyck is the best of the two. He is polished, learned, and conservative, and is as good an old-fashioned Democrat as one would care to meet. He was a student of Democracy as taught by the late Samuel J. Tilden, and that is all the introduction one need have to a Democrat. He remarked to me the other day:

"I see you have the same old fight in Kentucky this year."

"What's that?"

"Why, the people against the corporations. It is simply another Louisiana lottery case that the people down there had to fight for years before they could throw the yoke off their necks. It will be the same thing in Kentucky, only there the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is the Louisiana lottery."

"Judge, how did you come to size it up so well?"

"Why, that situation in Kentucky sizes itself to all outsiders. It is the clearest case I ever saw of a corporation bent on putting men in office that it can absolutely control, and using its power to keep out of office those that will not obey its command. This is perfectly clear to me, and I will be surprised if the people do not resent at the polls such an unwarranted and outrageous interference with their rights as citizens."

"Can I quote you upon this subject?"

"Yes, if you care to. I don't know anything about your factional quarrels there, but I do know that a corporation is attempting to defeat the Democratic State ticket for its own selfish purposes. We have had the same kind of fights in New York, and whenever I see the hand of a corporation in politics I know exactly what it means."

A Breakfast Suggested.

From The Philadelphia Times.

To make the event more redolent of what happened at Manila instead of a dinner to Dewey, why don't they in New York make it a breakfast?

NUGGETS.

All the Same After They're Eaten.

"I had some French partridge for luncheon to-day," said Dobson.

"What are they?" asked Mrs. Dobson.

"Well, translated into English, I think they are robins," said Dobson.—Harper's Bazar.

Worth His While to Flatter.

Art Critic—Your portrait of Snaggins, the multi-millionaire there, has fine technique, but it doesn't look the least like him.

Fashionable Portrait Painter—Hush! How could I ever get $2,500 for it if it did?—Boston Transcript.

No Home Remedies for Her.

Nell—Nothing in this country seems good enough for Mame. She goes to Europe for gloves, gowns, hats, and everything she wears.

Belle—Yes; she even goes abroad for her health.—Philadelphia Record.

Unappreciated.

"I did my best to be entertaining," said the young man in a voice of sorrow.

"Did you succeed?"

"I'm afraid not. I recited Hamlet's soliloquy. She looked at me reproachfully for several seconds, and then exclaimed, 'I don't think that's very funny.'"—Washington Star.

Just as She Thought.

"Doctor, what do you think is the matter with my husband?"

"Well, from the indications, I should say that it was an unmistakable case of gastritis."

"I knowed it; I told him he'd get sick foolin' with that gas-meter."—Richmond Dispatch.

THE BOY AND THE TOY.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

One day before a window
There stood a little boy,
Who gazed with earnest longing
Upon a pretty toy—
Who thought with its possession
Would come earth's greatest joy.

Day after day he saw it—
He sighed day after day—
And trembled lest some other
Might carry it away;
Day after day new splendors
Were centred where it lay.

He gazed into the future—
Life's story was begun—
He stored his little earnings
And when the days were done
His sleep was full of visions
Of treasures to be won.

There came a day of triumph,
He carried off the prize,
And lo! at once its splendor
Died out before his eyes!—
The little boy was foolish;
[illegible]

BOERS PREPARE FOR WAR

Now Convinced, It Is Said, that Resort to Arms Is Inevitable.

WARLIKE FEELING IN LONDON

Reported that Transvaal Field Cornets Are Supplying All Burghers with Rifles Gratuitously.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 14.—The Standard and Diggers' News says to-day:

"The Boers are convinced that there is nothing for it now but the arbitrament of arms."

All sorts of warlike rumors are in circulation. It is alleged that the Field Cornets have received orders to supply all unarmed burghers with rifles gratuitously and to substitute Mausers for Martini-Henrys, wherever the latter are still in use.

EXCITEMENT IN PRETORIA.

Crowds Besiege Military Offices Demanding Rifles and Ammunition.

PRETORIA, Aug. 14.—The Volksraad has amended the Grondwet, (Constitution of the South African Republic,) compelling persons who are not burghers to co-operate with them in the defense of the national territory and the suppression of rebellion.

Gen. Joubert, Vice President of the Republic and Commander in Chief of the Transvaal forces, denies that the burghers are loading their rifles and preparing for war.

Despite Gen. Joubert's denial, it is reported that the Government made large purchases of mules last Saturday.

To-day a crowd besieged the office of the Field Cornets, demanding rifles and ammunition on account of the war scare.

PRESIDENT KRUEGER'S ANSWER.

Said It Has Been Received and Insists on Transvaal Independence.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—President Krüger, according to a dispatch from Johannesburg, has sent a reply accepting the proposal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to submit the franchise controversy to a joint commission of inquiry, on condition that the independence of the Transvaal shall not be impugned.

WAR FEELING GROWS IN LONDON.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The war feeling has grown stronger on account of the mobilization of the Boers and the large purchases of ammunition by the latter.

THE SITUATION IN CAPETOWN.

Field Cornets Said to be Distributing Arms, and Many Purchases of Arms Reported.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, says that at a farmers' meeting called there to consider the defense of the colony, it was resolved that the duty of every loyal, able-bodied colonist, able to carry arms, was to aid in the defense of the colony against invasion, and it was announced that volunteers would be sent to the frontier in the event of war, and that the rifle associations would be left to defend their own districts.

The reported shipment of £400,000 from London banks is believed to be due to the enormous purchases by the Transvaal Government of ammunition, provisions, and forage, the supplies exceeding those of many European nations.

The Field Cornets are distributing arms to the burghers.

It is reported that a former officer of the British Army is now recruiting among the volunteers here, with the object of forming an irregular corps for the protection of Bechuanaland.

Major Gen. Sir William Francis Butler, in command of the British troops in South Africa, against whom there is much feeling because of his alleged Boer sympathies, will be transferred, it is understood, to England.

BRITISH OFFICERS SOUTH.

It Is Said They Are in New Orleans to Buy Mules and Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 14.—Four British officers are now here on a secret mission. They have arrived separately. The last came in to-night. Two of them are veterinary surgeons. It is believed they are here for the purpose of purchasing mules and horses for use in South Africa. The officers are Major Scobell of the Scots Greys, Capt. Marsham of the Seventh Hussars, and Major Fenton, and Capt. Smith of the Veterinary Corps. They have been making inquiries among the stock dealers.

GEN. JIMINEZ CLAIMS VICTORY.

Asserts that Revolutionists Won Decisive Battle Near Monte Christi —Wants No More Recruits.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, has received, it is reported, news of a decisive victory of the revolutionists near Monte Christi, which place is now besieged. The garrison there may offer some resistance, as the Governor last year shot six adherents of Jiminez after the revolution that failed.

The Discusion publishes to-day a statement emanating from Jiminez, who says he is firmly resolved to observe the laws of the country, and he asks all that are offering their services to stop doing so, as he is not recruiting. The statement goes on to declare that, despite all the rumors put in circulation by his enemies, the people of Santo Domingo are ready to support him, and that, if he were not a just man, they would not turn to him at a time when weary of the cruelties of Heureaux, but would look to some one else.

La Lucha having published a report that Gen. Jiminez had started for Haiti, he replies to-day that he cannot understand how such stories get currency, unless it is that there are those who wish the United States to take over Santo Domingo and, on that account, are trying to discredit him in the eyes of the American people.

GEN. GOMEZ A FILIBUSTER?

Reported to be Directing Operations Against Santo Domingo from Cuba —Revolution Gaining Ground.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 14.—The military authorities here have almost positive evidence that the Santo Domingo revolutionists, through their agents, are organizing expeditions in this provnce. Some of them, it is confidently asserted, have already left with a large amount of military supplies.

Gen. Maximo Gomez is reported to be directing the organization of the filibusters. Representatives of Gen. Juan Isidro Jimines are now in the Holguin District, where they are understood to be recruiting men.

Gen. Leonard Wood, the Military Governor, has sent the gunboat Baracoa and an armed tug to patrol the north coast.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 14.—The people here are in wild panic. The revolution against the Government is gaining ground.

The situation is considered bad for the Government forces. Surgeons and drugs have gone from here to Monta Christi.

TRIP OF ARGENTINE OFFICIALS.

President, Senators, and Deputies Royally Received in Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 14.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies met together to-day to receive the Argentine Senators and Deputies who accompany Gen. Roca, the Argentine President, in his visit to Brazil. An unusual function passed off with the utmost cordiality.

A ball was given this evening at the Grand Casino, at which Dr. Campos Salles, the Brazilian President; Gen. Roca, the members of the Brazilian Cabinet, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and some forty Generals, Marshals, and Admirals were present, together with many prominent people of the capital.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

M. Delcasse Refers to the Growing Friendship Between the Countries —The French Conspiracy.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—At a Cabinet meeting this morning, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, related his visit to St. Petersburg and told of the cordial welcome extended to him. He said:

"This welcome and the toasts exchanged were the outward manifestation of the solidity of the bonds, always strengthening, which, to the advantage of both, unite France and Russia."

The Minister of Justice, M. Monis, declared an investigation had been ordered into the recent conspiracy against the Government, and said it would be carried out with the utmost celerity. But, he added, owing to the absence of persons wanted by the police, the necessary searches were not yet completed.

CONGRESSMAN FOSS IN LONDON

He Tells of His Interview with Emperor William—Suggests a Naval Policy Board for This Country.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Congressman George Edmund Foss of Chicago, Ill., was asked to-day about the interview which he had with Emperor William of Germany on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, at Kiel, Aug. 2. He said that his Majesty, in the interview referred to, had not made the remark that German-Americans would not permit an aggressive policy on the part of the United States toward Germany, and that nothing of this kind had been mentioned. However, it was gathered from the conversation with Mr. Foss that the remainder of the interview with Emperor William, as published in a German newspaper and cabled to the United States, was correct.

Mr. Foss said he regarded the conversation with his Majesty as confidential, and would not give any of it out for publication, except to say that Emperor William expressed the kindliest feeling toward the United States, and was in no way influenced by the newspaper reports in regard to the Dewey interview and other matters.

Mr. Foss expressed great admiration for the Emperor, and said that his keenness in the matter of naval questions was remarkable.

Mr. Foss has already visited the navy yards of Denmark, Sweden, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy. He expects to be here for a fortnight, and intends to inspect the British naval stations. He says he has received the greatest courtesy and has been afforded every opportunity to see everything of interest. He is much impressed with the naval activity of Europe. He has been over ships in course of construction, and has discussed many naval points with leading European Admirals.

"My belief," said Mr. Foss, "is that the most important legislation of Congress for a decade will be on naval matters. We are just beginning our naval existence. From my experience on the Continent, I believe we should have a permanent Naval Policy Board, with, say, Admiral Dewey at its head, composed of leading naval officers. The Cabinet could then decide on a naval policy on broad lines, which the board could carry out in detail. The recommendations of such a board would be bound to be heeded by Congress more than those of a civilian Secretary, however able. This policy is followed in France, but it is not that I wish to adopt European principles that I set forth this fact. We want a distinctly American naval policy, but we want the best of everything that other nations have, and, most of all, we want a permanent naval policy. This is to be achieved by such a board. The Spanish War has given us a wonderful prestige in Europe. On all sides I hear good words for the American Navy.

"I met ex-President Harrison in Paris. He expects that the sessions of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission will be over by the end of Autumn."

Mr. Foss said that United States Senator Mark Hanna was in Geneva at present; that he was well, and that he expects to return to the United States this week.

THE PARIS LEAVES FALMOUTH.

Under Her Own Steam the American Liner Starts for Milford Haven.

FALMOUTH, England, Aug. 14.—The American Line steamer Paris, recently pulled off the rocks near Coverack, left here under her own steam this morning, aided by several tugs. She is bound for Milford Haven, where she will be docked for repairs.

Divers have been working on her day and night for weeks past sheathing and caulking the damaged portions of her hull.

The Anglo-Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission Prof. John R. Soley, in continuing his presentation of the Venezuelan case, discussed the question of military control and jurisdiction, neither of which, prior to 1850, he said, had extended west of the Essequibo River.

Peru's New President.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 14.—At the close of an exciting session to-day the Peruvian Congress formally approved the recent Presidential elections and proclaimed Senhor Eduardo Romana as President and Senhores Alzamora and Bresani as First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively.

Accident to the Kaiser's Yacht.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Aug. 14.—The Royal Albert Yacht Club regatta, off Southsea, to-day, opened with a race between the yachts Bona, Rainbow, and Emperor William's Meteor. While trying to weather Bona, Meteor carried away her foresail gear and gave up the race.

Stole Austrian Government Secrets.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.—August Kosetig, a Government railroad official, has been arrested for stealing the emergency mobilization plans, which he delivered to a man named P. R. Ziboworski, who is said to have communicated them to agents of France and Russia.

Apostolic Delegate to Ireland.

DUBLIN, Aug. 14.—The Nation to-day announces that the Pope has appointed Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, Apostolic Delegate to Ireland, for the purpose of presiding at the National Synod of Irish Bishops to be held in 1900.

Rise in Buenos Ayres Gold Premium.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 14.—The reports, which are gaining ground, of the conversion of the paper currency at the ratio of 2½ paper to 1 gold dollar, on the return of President Rosa, are causing a rise in the gold premium.

Weyler Denies He Is a Republican.

MADRID, Aug. 14.—Gen. Weyler has denied the report that he is a Republican, but he thinks Federalism is theoretically acceptable. He also says he would be an Absolutist if a King worthy of the name existed.

English Lad Killed in the Alps.

BERNE, Aug. 14.—Hamilton Smith, an English lad, sixteen years of age, while descending the Otemna Mountain, fell 500 feet down a precipice recently. Accompanied by two companions, he had climbed the mountain, without a guide, from Chaurion.

Death of a Bostonian at Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 14.—G. W. Linesay of Boston, bound from Santiago de Cuba to New York, died in Quarantine here to-day from fever.

Earthquake in Portugal.

LISBON, Aug. 14.—Earthquake shocks, accompanied by torrential rain, are reported from the central portion of Portugal.

Insurance in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 14.—All the ousted insurance companies have paid the fines of $1,000 each assessed against them under the anti-trust law except the Commercial Union, the Law, Union and Crown, the Victoria Fire and Marine, and the Citizens' of New York. The time expired to-day, and, as these failed to pay, they are forever barred from doing business in Missouri.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Mr. Lederer Severs His Relations with Messrs. Kerker and Morton.

HAS MADE NEW ARRANGEMENTS

Francis Wilson Begins Rehearsals for "Cyrano de Bergerac"—For Drama in Italian.

George W. Lederer of the Casino, New York, and Shaftesbury Theatre, London, who has collaborated with Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker for the past four years in the production of plays which have been commonly known as reviews, has severed his relations with the composer and librettist. In the future, it is said, the words and music for all productions which will be made both in this country and England under the direction of Mr. Lederer will be written by Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander.

It has been known for some little time that the relations existing between Lederer, Kerker, and Morton have been somewhat strained, due, it is said, to the interference on the part of the two since they have taken up their residence in England in Mr. Lederer's business affairs. When Mr. Lederer left this country for London the latter part of July he was determined that an end should be put to their relations, and immediately upon his arrival in London a conference was held, when it was mutually agreed upon to discontinue their connection.

At the Casino last night Business Manager Herman Oppenheimer, when asked as to the report that Lederer, Kerker & Morton had severed their relations, said he had no doubt by this time that such was the case, as it was Mr. Lederer's intention to take that action upon his arrival in London. Mr. Oppenheimer further said that, notwithstanding Kerker & Morton had turned out good work, Mr. Lederer had an agreement with Harry B. Smith for three-quarters of his time during the year, and about the same arrangement with Ludwig Englander.

The co-partnership of Lederer, Kerker and Morton, which has been responsible for many of the Casino reviews, has existed since 1897, when in the Spring of that year "In Gay New York" was presented. During the Summer of that year "The Whirl of the Town" was produced; then followed in the Fall "The Belle of New York," which did not prove successful, and after a short season was withdrawn. During the Winter of 1897-8 "The Telephone Girl" was their next piece, and in the Summer of 1898 "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

In the production of "The Man in the Moon" at the New York Theatre, Mr. Kerker was induced to come over to this country and assist in putting the play on by taking charge of the musical end and writing several of the numbers. This was Mr. Kerker's last work for Mr. Lederer.

"CYRANO DE BERGERAC" TO MUSIC.

Francis Wilson Begins Rehearsals at the Knickerbocker.

Francis Wilson and his company began active rehearsals at the Knickerbocker Theatre yesterday for the new opera comique by Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert, which is entitled "Cyrano de Bergerac," and which will be produced the early part of next month. Considerable interest has been manifested in Mr. Wilson's forthcoming piece as to what particular way he proposes to make the production, whether from a serious point of view, which would be the first effort of the kind he has ever made, or will deal with Edmond Rostrand's romantic drama from a humorous standpoint.

Manager Ariel Barney, in speaking about the production, yesterday, said that he had not as yet thoroughly familiarized himself with the opera, having just returned from the country. From the result of a conference he had with Mr. Wilson, however, he thinks it is the comedian's intention to follow the original book quite closely, particularly for the first and second acts, which will have interwoven in the serious lines humorous situations which are peculiarly fitted to Mr. Wilson's style of acting. In the first act the dueling scene will be retained. This will give Mr. Wilson an opportunity to show his ability as a swordsman, having won the amateur championship under the emblem of the New York Athletic Club in 1887.

It is proposed not to follow the book as closely in the third act as in the two previous, Mr. Barney said, but to divide the balcony and battle scenes, and instead of showing Cyrano in his dotage he is described as a rollicking young man, who subsequently is married to Roxane. The company will be the same that appeared with Mr. Wilson last season, Miss Lulu Glaser playing the rôle of Roxane.

WILL OPEN AN ITALIAN THEATRE.

Society Named After Duse Hopes Its Plan May Succeed.

The Italians of this city are talking of making another effort to open an Italian theatre here, and the initiative in this direction is given by the Society Circolo Artistico Eleonora Dusé. The members say that Dusé has not only lent her name to the society, but has promised to aid the movement should her contracts permit her performing for its benefit, with the members of the company as her support.

All the movements that have heretofore been made to have an Italian theatre in New York have been unsuccessful. The better class of Italian residents, who in Italy were in the habit of frequenting theatres, live far away from the thickly settled Italian quarters, where a theatre would be likely to be opened, and the attempts of Italians from the southern part of Italy to play serious parts have not been well received, it is said, often on account of their peculiar accent.

The society, of which E. Antolini is President, intends to open the theatre some time in the Fall, but the date and place have not yet been determined upon. The prices for seats will be low enough to suit the pockets of the thousands of Italians of moderate circumstances living in this city and vicinity. The society will be supported by two other Italian dramatic societies, one in Hoboken and another in Paterson.

"HURLY BURLY" AT THE BEACH.

Big Audience Present at Weber & Fields' Opening Night.

Weber & Fields opened their engagement at Manhattan Beach last night, presenting their last season's burlesque, "Hurly Burly." The cast has been changed in two particulars, Fay Templeton being succeeded by Lulu Nichols as Cleopatra, and the part of Clorinda McCann, formerly taken by Mabel Fenton, having been entirely cut out.

A big audience enjoyed the clever sallies of Weber, Fields, Dailey, Warfield, and Kelly.

The visit of Weinschoppen, Bierheister, and Yankle, (Weber, Fields, and Warfield) to Egypt "several thousand years before they were born" is humorously conceived and well sustained. Pete Dailey's parodies, especially the one on "Trelawny of the Wells," are very catching, and John T. Kelly's "Little Old New York Is Good Enough for Me" retains its popularity.

Bessie Clayton, who appears as an incidental attraction in the first act, dances well, and performs some remarkable acrobatic feats. The burlesque improves as it progresses, and the chief criticism to be made is that the opening scenes fall far short of the standard of humor and spectacular effect which distinguish the rest of the performance.

Lizzie Macnichol's Funeral To-day.

Miss Lizzie Macnichol, the prima donna of the Castle Square Opera Company, who died Saturday at Chocorua, N. H., will be buried to-day from her parents' home, 105 C Street, N. W., Washington. The body was brought from Boston last night in charge of Henry W. Savage, proprietor of the Castle Square Opera Company, who will take charge of the funeral. All the members of the company who are in the vicinity of this city will go to Washington to attend the services. Many floral pieces have been sent to Washington by friends and admirers of the prima donna.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The programme offered more than comfortably filled the garden last evening. It was obviously selected with the object in view of satisfying the musical tastes of all. To-night the second symphony concert will be given.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—There was the usual series of crowded houses yesterday. The bill offered included J. D. Rice's troupe of educated pigs, the rowing contest, Jack Sonnewell, the rattlesnake exhibitor; the Edison talking machine, and Lyons and Jones.

LION ROOF GARDEN.—The programme last evening consisted of instrumental and vocal numbers. Miss Sallie Stembler, as the leading soloist, introduced some of the recent popular songs, assisted by the Diamond Comedy Quartet of brass instruments. Miss Marie Starl, the soprano, made her first appearance.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VENETIAN TERRACE.—Gautier and his fine horses, Belle Davis and her pickaninnies, Rio Brothers, the strong men of the rings; the Johnstone Brothers, bicycle tricksters; Galletti and his comical baboons, Miss Artie Hall, "Drawee," the juggler, and the Brothers Bright continue to amuse the audiences with their respective specialties.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN AND THEATRE.—The merry and tuneful burlesque, "The Maid in the Moon," is as acceptable as ever and the audiences that attend the evening entertainment show their approval by liberal applause. The vaudeville offerings for this week include Augustus Sohlke and his pickaninnies, Claiborne and Austen, and Maude Courtney. "The Rounders" continues to please the patrons of the Casino.

NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN AND THEATRE.—The new features in the bill this week in the upper part of the house include the Sisters Bell, Fanny Fields, Carmelita, Bruno and Gehrue, Pearl Hight, the Sisters Ronay, Kelly and Ashby, La Petite Adelaide and Mlle. Lotty in same new poses. "The Man in the Moon," with its satire upon local personages and happenings, continues crisp, witty, and thoroughly amusing.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Ching Ling Foo received a hearty welcome by both the afternoon and evening audiences when he made his return appearances yesterday. He went through his wonderful feats of conjuring with the same cleverness as when seen here before. The Rossow Midgets, as usual, performed their comic boxing bout and Charlie Rossow sang. Others on the bill were George Fuller Golden, Seymour and Durforce, Howard and Bland, Thomas E. Clifford, and Farnum and Nelson.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society was interested yesterday in the water and the yachts which sail thereon. This was particularly the case at Newport, where the races for the Astor Cup were being held. To-day will see practically the last of the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, as to-morrow the disbanding will occur. At Bar Harbor the festivities in honor of the fleet continue. Other places were devoted to simple sailing and bathing, and up in the North again to regattas of other than sailing craft. This week will take place the event of the season for Lake George in the launch races and at Thousand Islands in the canoe contests.

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The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Julia Irving Graham, the stepdaughter of Col. Alexander Chisolm, to Mr. Keitt Pinckney Walker. Miss Graham is the granddaughter of the late Gen. Richard L. Schieffelin. Mr. Walker is a grandson of the late H. Pinckney Walker, formerly her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, S. C. Miss Graham has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Lester del Garcia, at Islip. Mr. and Mrs. del Garcia were married last Spring, and Mr. Walker was best man at the wedding.

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The flitting of people hither and thither gives rise to much confusion. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and Col. John Jacob Astor continue to ply between New York and Newport and intermediate landings on their yachts. At the Oriental Hotel this last few days were registered Chauncey M. Depew, Frank J. Gould, Henry Clews, Jr., and Mrs. J. D. Archbold, Miss Archbold, and J. W. Wadsworth of Geneseo.

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Yesterday morning fortunately dawned clear and bright at Newport, with a cool, strong northwesterly wind, which effectually dispersed the clammy fog of Sunday. The transformation scene that this unexpected and delightful change of weather brought was interesting and effective, and Bellevue Avenue was alive at an early hour with automobiles, traps of all kinds, and bicycles carrying men and women to the yacht club station, where they were to board the yachts in the harbor to witness the Astor Cup race. The scene on the balconies and platforms of the pretty little station for nearly two hours before the last party had boarded their launch to go out at the Barracouta, was a most attractive and interesting one, and the average milliner and dressmaker, had they been present, would have gone wild with delight. Such a study of gowns! Such colors, and such bewildering variety of styles. As the women stood in groups, and chatting with each other and their escorts, launch after launch puffed its way up to the landing stage, received its gay freight, and puffed away; white-winged yachts were veering and tacking in the crowded harbor; huge steamboats picked their way among the fleet; cannon boomed, and the cool wind whistled under a sky of deepest blue.

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All this scene was repeated for two hours in the afternoon when the yachting parties returned and were again landed at the club station to board their traps, automobiles, and whirl away to dress for the afternoon drive, again to return to dress for the dinners in the evening. Some very stunning costumes were seen yesterday. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who took out a large party on Nourmahal, wore white duck, as did also her sister, Miss Willing. Mrs. Astor is looking remarkably well this Summer, and was at her best yesterday. Mrs. William R. Travers wore a most becoming gown of lavender chiffon, very close fitting. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was in white pique, with lace insertion, and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer was in gray pique trimmed with mauve. The unmarried women, for the most part, wore white. Among other women who attracted attention by their good looks and their gowns were Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, who was in a most fetching costume of white pique; Mrs. Edward Kelly, who wore an extremely effective mourning gown of black chiffon; Mrs. Frederick Benedict, who was in white duck, and the Misses Wetmore, who were in white pique. All these gowns, as well as those worn by other women who were on the yachts, represented the latest of English and French styles in Summer yachting costumes, and the interest and comments that they excited among the other women may well be imagined. Astor Cup day, which has taken the place of Goelet Cup day, is the yachting day par excellence of the Newport season, and on it all land sports are suspended. Not only did every steam yacht and most of the sailing yachts of the fleet take out large parties, but many well-known people witnessed the race from the club steamboat Warwick. Narragansett Pier and Jamestown sent their quota of fair women and their escorts to the race, and as these landed from the morning boats from both resorts, they made their way to the club station and joined the gay throngs already there.

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The most notable parties of the day were given by Commodore Morgan on Corsair, Col. Astor on Nourmahal, Harry Walters on Narada, John P. Duncan on Kanawha, Joseph Stickney on Susquehanna, Frederick Benedict on Vergana, A. Van Rensselaer on May, Wesson on Enterprise, and Edward Kelly on Barracouta, while the larger sailing yachts which were not in the race, notably E. D. Morgan's Alcaea, Vice Commodore Ledyard's Montauk, George Welds's Hildegarde, Percy Chubb's Vigilant, and William Iselin's Emerald, all took out parties. It was indeed a gala day, and the wind and weather combined to make it not only a good one for the racing boats, but an enjoyable one to the guests on the fleet of steamers and sailing craft that went outside to see it.

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To-day will bring another race for the "wind-up" cups, as they are called, which will be again witnessed by many parties. To-morrow morning the launches will race; there will be rowing contests among the crews of the fleet for the owl and gamecock colors, respectively, and then on Thursday morning the fleet will formally disband, and the memorable cruise of the New York Yacht Club for the present year will be over. The arrival of the yachts at Newport greatly stimulated social movements there, largely because it brought a much-needed addition to the comparatively small number of young men who are at Newport this Summer. This impetus will now carry on for a fortnight. The annual tennis tournament—still a great event in Newport—begins at the Casino grounds this morning, and the men that this event will attract will take the place to some extent, of the departing yachtsmen, so that from all indications there will be enough beaus to go around for the first time this Summer.

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Narragansett Pier had its most successful Sunday of the season day before yesterday, and the resort was crowded to such an extent that no accommodations for late comers could be had. Numbers of the visiting yachtsmen of Newport went to the Pier and tested the insufficient means of communication between the two places at a sore trial of their patience and temper. The scene at the beach at the morning bathing hour, and later on at the Casino, was a gay and lively one, and one that for two or three hours justified the appellation now bestowed on the Pier of "The American Trouville." The belles of the Pier season, Mrs. Coudert Brokaw, Mrs. Stephen Brown, Mrs. Hackett, Miss Kaye, and Miss Reakirt, were all in evidence, and were all surrounded by throngs of admirers, while there was a constant procession of beautifully gowned women and men in mufti up and down the board walk of the beach and along the Casino piazzas for some hours. Several elaborate luncheons were given at the Casino, while the afternoon hours were filled with driving and calling. A heavy fog which hung over the water most of the day prevented the sailing yachts from coming over from Newport, but a small fleet of steam yachts lay anchored off the Casino all day.

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The Sunday night Casino dinner and concert at Newport was the most brilliant thus far of the season. Every table in the Casino restaurant was occupied by a gay party, and the large audience at the concert, seated on the lawn below, divided attention between the music and the handsomely gowned women in the restaurant.

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The Prince of Wales has at last reached Marienbad, and the cable is busy telling the details of his cure. It seems that he is a docile patient, taking the waters without a murmur and getting up at 6 in the morning and running down mountain sides and going through all the rest of the treatment. He has only asked to be let alone, and Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel and Mr. and Mrs. Willie James have decided not to go to the baths. He has the famous raconteuse, M. de Savorel, who is said to resemble Mephisto in personal appearance, as a companion to brighten the very gloomy hours and prevent his being bored, and the Marienbad people have promised him immunity from those who stare and crowd around. Homburg will see him later.

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The famous musical "Japs" seem to have been one of the great attractions at Cowes during the regatta week. They sang at the Royal Yacht Squadron one evening, and were engaged to conclude the entertainment given by Count and Countess Boni de Castellane to the Prince of Wales on the yacht Valhalla. The troupe consists of three ladies in Geisha costume and one man in evening dress with knickerbockers. While they sing all lights are turned out so that the audience are in complete darkness, and brilliant calciums in a great blaze are thrown upon the singers, who are masked. The songs and choruses were unique, and in several of the latter royal voices were heard to join, especially in the stirring ditty of "Mary Was a Housemaid." They are said to be well-known in society, and only sang for the Countess de Castellane at an enormous price to be devoted to a charity. During the days of the regatta the sands were crowded with mountebanks and minstrels, and at night there were fireworks. It was as much of a carnival as could be looked for in an Anglo-Saxon atmosphere.

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Ostend is just now a favorite watering place for Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White have been passing some time there before going to the Vosges Mountains, and last week Mrs. Mackay was among the arrivals. So vexed has Lady Randolph Churchill become at the reports of her betrothal to young Cornwallis-West that she has canceled many of her social engagements in England and fled to the Continent, and Ostend will be one of the places which she will visit.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—This evening Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a large dinner at her villa, after which a number came in and enjoyed informal dancing. Mrs. Drexel has the little English dancer Miss Moxley, and her guests were delighted with the child's performance.

Miss C. Ogden Jones held her customary reception during the afternoon, and Mrs. Henry Clews entertained at dinner, as did Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on the Narada.

Two years ago Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Mrs. William Binney, and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, as a committee appointed to restore the interesting old home occupied by Bishop Berkeley while in America, began raising subscriptions to that end. Up to date $1,858 has been subscribed by the Society of Colonial Dames and the following named persons: Mrs. E. G. Hartshorn, Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Mrs. Emma W. Bullock, Mrs. William Binney, Mrs. John Carter Brown, Mrs. Theodore Gibbs, Mrs. Mary Adelaide A. Bell, John Nicholas Brown, W. P. Sheffield, Mrs. Weedin, the Rev. John Cornell, Mrs. Emily E. Corliss, Mrs. Robert Ives Goddard, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, W. C. Schermerhorn, Alexander Agassiz, Miss Anna Hazard, Miss E. F. Mason, Miss Ida Mason, Mrs. Mason Jones, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Mrs. G. Hazard, Prof. C. W. Shields, George Gordon King, Mrs. Henry Rassella, Bishop Lawrence, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Roscoe S. Washburn, D. B. Updike, Mrs. John T. Campbell, Mrs. J. P. Swan, W. W. Sherman, Louis B. McCagg, Mrs. M. B. Bookstaver, J. H. Powell, W. F. Williams, Mrs. Charles Steadman, Mrs. A. L. Coleman, Harold Brown, Mrs. William Goddard, John R. Wright, J. C. L. Clark, Mrs. Samuel Colt, Mrs. Albert H. Sherman, Mrs. William Grosvenor, J. Van Alen, Mrs. and Miss King, Mrs. S. E. Baldwin, Francis H. Close, the Rev. William M. Chapin, William Gammell, Mrs. Florence Bishell, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Hamilton Tompkins, and Frederic Tompkins.

Rear Admiral Rodgers, United States Navy, is a visitor here.

Mrs. Sampson will join her husband, Rear Admiral Sampson, here on Thursday.

Frank L. Polk of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan have as their guest George Hellman of Philadelphia.

R. R. Remington, who is passing the season here, will entertain at the Casino Grill Rooms in honor of Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

Princess Adolphe de Wrede of Paris and A. G. Azzendo of Brazil are registered at the Cliffs Hotel, as are M. Lecomte and wife of Marseilles.

Over 200 persons dined at the Casino Monday evening, the largest number in the history of that place.

Registrations at the Casino include Deane Miller, R. B. Van Courtland, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, J. M. Waterbury, William P. Thompson, Woodbury Kane, Raymond D. Little, E. E. Preshaw, Thomas Strugus, Jr., R. P. Huntington, Willis McDowall, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Deane Miller of New York is here for the season.

R. B. Van Courtland of New York is a guest of Mrs. Admiral Baldwin.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Keeney of Brooklyn are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Smith.

The Hon. Bourke Cockran of New York is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce.

Mrs. De Koyen of Chicago is the guest of Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey.

The Misses Emmons of Boston are visiting Mrs. G. W. Wales.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton are entertaining a house party, including Mme. and Mlle. J. N. de Machado of Paris and Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Redwood of Baltimore.

F. P. Garretson is receiving subscriptions and forwarding supplies to the Puerto Ricans who are destitute as a result of the recent hurricane.

Mr. Osgood entertained at dinner on his yacht, the Narwhal, this evening, and had the Clover Club, a clever colored quartet, play and sing for his guests.

W. K. Vanderbilt entertained at luncheon this afternoon in honor of his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Winfield Scott Hoyt at the Golf Club.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Leary arrived at her cottage on Touro Park West this evening, and will remain until quite late in the Autumn.

Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn entertained at dinner this evening, as did Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, in honor of Clarke Cockran.

Mrs. Gerry has cards out for a large dinner party to-morrow evening.

The first ball of the season is to be given by Mrs. John R. Drexel early next month, and will probably take place at the Golf Club.

AMATEUR ACTORS AT NEWPORT.

Miss Hunter and the Earl of Yarmouth Rehearse for Next Month's Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—While the cottage colony was afloat viewing the yacht races the Earl of Yarmouth for over two hours rehearsed with Miss Hunter the vaudeville features they are to present with the amateur theatricals at the Casino next month for the Newport Hospital. Some of the catchy and pretty portions from "The Runaway Girl" were rehearsed, and both the Earl and Miss Hunter showed familiarity with the music. The Earl has a good voice, which he uses to advantage, and Miss Hunter sings well. As Miss Hunter has been forbidden by her physician to dance her character dance, it will be executed by a professional, whose coming the Earl is now expecting.

The sale of seats for the opening performance began to-day, and almost the entire house has been disposed of through the efforts of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Ladenberg, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. R. L. Gammell, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Forhall Keene, and the Earl of Yarmouth. The sale for the second night has already been very large, and it appears as if the performances would be repeated three times, instead of twice.

A report has been started here that the Earl of Yarmouth intends to take up the stage professionally. It is without any basis.

DINNER TO GEORGE VANDERBILT

Given at Bar Harbor by Miss Pendleton—Canoe Club Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 14.—Miss Charlotte Pendleton, the well-known writer, gave a large dinner to-night at the Malvern in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, who arrived last Friday night. The return of George Vanderbilt to his Summer residence at Bar Harbor, after an absence of three years, has been a source of much satisfaction to society here, and plans are being made to give him and his wife a most cordial welcome.

The guests at the Pendleton dinner to-night were Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. John Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Pendleton, Miss Coles, Miss Gray, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Beatrice Jones, Miss Barbey, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Rodgers, Miss Redmond, Miss Jessica Davis, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Livingston, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Miss Mason, Miss Woodworth, Miss Alice Leffingwell, Miss Edith Taylor, the Danish Minister, M. Brun; George B. Dorr, Count von Rosen, M. de Strale, Powell Mason Stimson, Charles Fearing, Peter Marie, Robert Adams, Mr. Ludlow, Arden Robbins, Mr. Ingersoll, Amos Pinchot, Baron Ambrozy, Harry Thorndike, Benjamin Chew, and Gouverneur Morris.

After the dinner, which was given in the new palm garden, the guests adjourned to the ballroom. It was undoubtedly the most enjoyable dinner-dance Bar Harbor has seen for many years, as the guests present represented the ultra exclusive set at this resort.

The Canoe Club parade on Frenchman's Bay this afternoon was a great success. About twenty canoes and boats, all gayly decorated with bright-colored streamers and flowers, formed in line above the bar, and proceeded up the bay to the Acadia Landing. Tea was served on the lawn of the Biddle place. Philip Livingston, Commodore of the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 292 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 2.
Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DATED JULY 1, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty (20) First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

20	113	223	374	423	516	646
44	133	266	410	507	528	761
103	156	363	413	508	637	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
NEW YORK, July 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the twenty bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATE, SAID MENTIONED BONDS WILL BE PAID AT THIS OFFICE ON OR AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1900, AT 110 PER CENT., TOGETHER WITH THE COUPON MATURING JANUARY 1, 1900. ($1,125 PER BOND.)
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY OF BRADDOCK, PA.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.
The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 101 to 250, inclusive.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By George Sherman, Vice President.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 4, Chapter 639, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York.
April, 1893.....G. W. Cross, New York..$68.37
May, 1893.....Estate of Thomas B. Tweedie, New York..... 74.98
December, 1889..F. D. Hump, New York.. 78.45
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1899.
G. F. KRAPP, (62,) Notary Public, N. Y. City.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

National Tube Company.
The Transfer Books and the Stock Ledgers of both the Preferred Stock and the Common Stock of the National Tube Company will, in accordance with a vote of its Board of Directors, be closed from two o'clock P. M. Aug. 15th, 1899, until ten o'clock A. M. Sept. 1st, 1899, for the purpose of exchanging the permanent certificates of stock for the temporary certificates now held by its stockholders.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$3,000 Kanawha & Michigan Ry. 1st Mtge. 4s, 1990, Guar.
$2,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Genl. Mtge. 5s, 1935.
$2,000 Bklyn. Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5s, 1951.
$2,000 New Amsterdam Gas Consld. 5s, 1948.
$3,000 Denver and Rio Grande Impt. Mtge. 5s, 1928.
25 shs. Schermerhorn Bank of B'klyn.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
$5,000 B'klyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5s, 1951.
$3,000 New Amsterdam Gas Consold. 5s, 1948.
$5,000 Denver & Rio Grande Impt. Mtge. 5s, 1928.
10,000 shs. Gilpin & Lincoln Mining Co.
5,000 shs. Jennie Blanch Mining & Milling Co.
21 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
15 shs. 9th National Bank.
100 shs. Trow Directory, Print. & Bookbinding Co.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
100 shs. Wm. Cramp & Sons' Ship & Engine Building Co.
100 shs. Natl. Wall Paper Deb. stock.
25 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$26,000 Pecos Valley & Northeastern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1948.
50 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
100 shs. United States Trust Co.
8 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
5 shs. Continental Trust Co.
12 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
18 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
$10,000 Atlantic & Pacific Inc. Bd. Recpt. (West Div.)
$613.33 Spanish Indemnity Scrip, dated Jan'y, 1893.
25 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
$50,000 Albany & Susquhanna R. R. Consl. Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1906.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$6,000 Baltimore & Potomac R. R. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 6 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1911.
$2,000 Oregon & California R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
12 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
12 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$19,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R. (West Div.) Inc. Bds., 1910.
100 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Ave. R. R.
$1,000 Edison Elec. Ilu. Co. of B'klyn 1st Consl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 1939.
100 shs. Coney Island & B'klyn Street Ry.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO,
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
200 shares Peoria & Eastern R. R. Co.; $100 each.
50 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL. . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DOYALD,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	GEORGE BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C. SCHAEFFR,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,	

Pittsburgh & Western Railway
PREFERRED STOCK.
A large number of the holders of the Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have appointed the undersigned a Committee to represent and protect such shares and, if practicable, secure proper recognition therefor in any scheme of reorganization of said Company. A very large majority of the preferred shares have been depositd with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to the order of the Committee under such protective agreement. The holders of all outstanding Preferred Stock of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company are invited to deposit their certificates with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway New York. To enable them to participate in any benefits to be secured by the Committee for such Preferred Stock, deposits must be made on or before AUGUST 15, 1899. Certificates now listed on the Stock Exchange will be issued for such deposits.
Each deposit will be subject to an assessment of not to exceed 25 cents per share to meet the necessary expenses of the Committee, such assessment to be paid from time to time as called for by the Committee.
The Committee will cause a thorough examination to be made of the physical and financial condition of the property and its earning capacity, and will then formulate and present to depositing stockholders some scheme of readjustment which will afford protection to the valuable equity which the preferred stockholders have in the property.
New York, July 11, 1899.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS,
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
CHARLES W. BAKER,
Committee.
WM. B. RANDALL,
66 Broadway, Secretary.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Counsel.

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, Aug. 8th, 1899.
Pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of this Company, proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the Company of shares of its Preferred Stock at a price not to exceed the par value thereof, exclusive of the dividend payable Sept. 1st, 1899.
The Company has on hand, the sum of $214,519.48 of net proceeds from Lands and Stumpage applicable to the purchase of its Preferred Stock after providing for the payment of seven per cent. dividend upon its outstanding Preferred Stock for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899. Proposals must be made in writing, subscribed by the stock owner, stating his or her address, the number of shares offered, and their price, and will be considered as conferring the right to purchase the whole or any part of the offered shares, unless otherwise specified.
They must be addressed to F. S. Rollins, Assistant Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposal for sale of Preferred Stock," and must be received at the Company's office, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before Aug. 31st, 1899, at noon.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. SOMERS HAYES, President.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL, . . $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9,000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
Joseph H. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston, Dodson & Co., Miners & Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlett, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 10% on application, 90% on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.
This Company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.
Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this Company will be $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $900,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.
This company will pay 1% monthly dividends and carry a large amount to surplus that will be divided quarterly among its shareholders.
Full engineer's reports and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.
COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
40 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.
Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON, and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter.
Up-town Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company.
Default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon due May 1st, 1899, on the above bonds, the owners of a majority of said bonds have requested the undersigned, acting as a Committee, to take such proceedings as shall seem necessary for the full protection of themselves and such other holders of said bonds as may join with them.
The Guaranty Trust Company, No. 30 Nassau St., New York City, will act as depositary, and will issue negotiable receipts to depositors.
All deposits must be made on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.
Copies of said agreement may be obtained from said Trust Company, or upon application to counsel to the Committee.
Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel, 32 Liberty St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 12, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.
On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.
Checks will be mailed.
FREDERICK A. SEAMAN,
Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

American Linseed Company,
100 William Street, New York, August 9, 1899.
The second quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable by check from Chicago, September 15th, to stockholders of record August 25th, 3 P. M. Transfer books reopen Sept. 16th.
G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, New York, August 15, 1899.
For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held on Wednesday, the 27th of September next, at one o'clock P. M., the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 25th inst., and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 1st of September next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

JULY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States, issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, shows that during the month of July the imports of merchandise amounted to $59,925,178, of which nearly $26,000,000 was free of duty. The increase as compared with July, 1898, was about $9,000,000. The exports of domestic merchandise during July amounted to $92,958,468, an increase of over $20,000,000. During the seven months of the last calendar year the dutiable imports of merchandise exceeded those of the corresponding period in 1898 by nearly $33,000,000, and the domestic exports were nearly $8,000,000 less than for the corresponding months in 1898. The gold imports for July amounted to $2,894,469 and the exports to $2,587,257. For the seven months the exports exceeded the imports by nearly $4,000,000.

The silver imports during July aggregated $2,731,796 and the exports $4,008,482. For the seven months the exports exceeded the imports by nearly $14,000,000.

More Gold Certificates Received.

The Sub-Treasury received yesterday $1,280,000 in gold certificates, principally of the denominations of $50, $100, and $1,000. They had been pre-empted by banks which had not received any of the bills or had only secured small amounts of them. It is likely that during the week $5,000,000 more certificates will come from Washington and that part of the new twenty-dollar issue will be among them.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 14	462,124
To date this year	113,156,275
Corresponding date last year	62,056,217

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 14	$2,664,500
To date this year	$621,041,630
Corresponding date last year	$552,537,530

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	½	Cont. Tobacco pf	1½
Am. Express	1	Den. & Rio Grande	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	3½	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	2½	Detroit City Gas	2
Am. Tin Plate	½	Erie 1st pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2½	Federal Steel pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Glucose Sugar pf.	2½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Homestake Mining	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	Illinois Central	½
Brunswick City	1½	Int. Silver	1½
Chi. Gt. West	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	5%
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1%
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	National Steel	1
C., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	2½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	2
Col. Coal & I., Dev.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	People's Gas, Chic.	1½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	5½	P., C., C. & St. L.	3½
Col. Mid. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½
Col. Southern	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	3½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Un. Bag & P. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Kan. City, P. & G.	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	2
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Morris & Essex	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	½	National Steel pf.	½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1½	N. J. Central	½
Brooklyn Union Gas	4	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	½	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Chi. Great West. deb.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Consolidated Gas	4	St. Paul & Omaha	2
General Electric	½	Texas & Pac. L., tr.	½
H. B. Claflin	⅝	U. S. Leather	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Denver & Rio Gr. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T., inc.	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	⅝	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 4s	4		
St. L. & S.	1		
Cent. Div. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	Colorado Mid. 1st	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Yesterday's security market did not much please the professional pessimists. Instead of going all to pieces, as their programme had mapped, quotations generally rose. Advances compared with declines were as four or five to one.

Commission houses were busy. Indeed, relatively, they figured so largely in the market that their transactions were dominant. The outside public is showing clearly its long-time watchfulness of the course of affairs; and it is showing at the same time its appreciation of the fact that prosperity evidences grow and grow and grow. Professional speculators may temporarily be deluded, regard trade and financial developments as insignificant, put aside all the proofs of business betterment, but the public is doing no such foolish thing. The public shows by the test of actual transactions in the security market full and thoroughgoing recognition of the revolution that throughout the country works commercially and industrially.

***

Money market conditions improve clearly and substantially. All the recent crowding hopelessness is put aside. Speculators seem finally to be disposed to accept the views of bankers who have throughout been confident in their belief that nothing like disaster could come through money market disturbance. The volume of Western money offered here increases rather than grows less.

What seems sure early to be a matter for discussion is as to what may be the aggregate of gold brought here from abroad.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London bought about 20,000 shares in this market yesterday. Early cables reported a higher range for Americans, and throughout the first two hours the arbitrage houses were active on the buying side. They took large amounts of Louisville, and were purchasers of Northern Pacific, Southern Railways, Union Pacific, and Chesapeake and Ohio. About the only sales for London account were of Kansas and Texas common, which was put out on the advance. It was the first day—contango day—of the London fortnightly settlement. American shares were carried into the new account at 6 per cent.

AS TO GOLD CERTIFICATES.

United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts yesterday stated that newspaper comments and the requests of some banks manifest a misconception of the attitude of the Treasury Department with reference to gold certificates. It is complained that the department provides for only $20,000,000, and that such a sum is wholly inadequate. No such meagre provision was made. On the contrary, when the issue of gold certificates was resumed the department held, not in its cash, but available for immediate use, $88,240,000 in various denominations, and of these $14,540 000 were smaller than $1,000 each. In addition, the department held $51,000,000 in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000, to be issued to order, and $30,500,000 for special use in New York of like certificates. This is a total of $170,240,000. As the demand may run on certain denominations beyond the supply, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is engaged in preparing further sums of $48,000,000.

By cities the issue is distributed as follows:

Washington, $642,280; Baltimore, $1,711,500; New York, $4,620,000; Philadelphia, $706,800; Boston, $10,000; Cincinnati, $19,600; Chicago, $1,000,000; St. Louis, $365,000; New Orleans none, and San Francisco none.

Treasurer Roberts states that about $2,500,000 in addition has been issued, but the detailed distribution is not yet in hand.

SOME RAILWAY FIGURES.

According to figures compiled by the Inter-State Commerce Commission there were 36,234 railroad locomotives in this country last year, an increase of 248 over the preceding year. Of these 9,958 were classed as passenger locomotives, 20,637 as freight locomotives, and 5,234 as switching locomotives, the remainder being unclassified. The total number of cars of all classes reported in the service of the railroads was 1,328,174, being an increase of 28,894. Of this large number 33,595 were used in passenger service, 1,243,828 in the freight service, and 43,753 in the service of the railroads themselves. There were used in the United States last year 28 locomotives and 718 cars per hundred miles of line.

The number of passengers carried for each passenger locomotive was 50,328, while an average of 42,614 tons of freight was hauled by each freight locomotive. The number of persons employed by the railroads in this country last year was 874,558, which is equivalent to 474 employes per hundred miles of line. As compared with the number of employes for the previous year, there was an increase of 51,082.

The amount of railway capital outstanding on June 30, 1898, not including current liabilities in the term, was $10,818,554,061. This amount assigned to a mileage basis represents a capital of $300,343 per mile of line. It is stated that the aggregate number of passengers carried on all of the railroads in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1898, was 501,086,667. The gross earnings of the railroads of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, were $1,247,325,621, being greater by $125,295,843 than for the previous year.

STEEL AND WIRE PROFITS.

A statement of the assets and liabilities of the American Steel and Wire Company which Wall Street has been promised many times and which has caused much disappointment by its non-appearance, was published yesterday and was said to be the exhibit which the company will submit to the Stock Exchange. The figures given in the statement were unauthenticated, and officers of the company refused to stand as sponsors for them; but as they came through channels that have been heretofore made use of by the speculative interests who are in control of the property, there was but little question as to their correctness. The statement as published is as follows:

ASSETS.

Plants, &c.	$75,446,614
Outside real estate	6,019
Stocks, investments, &c.	5,338,242
Cash	1,436,902
Bills receivable	253,139
Accounts receivable	7,229,281
Inventory	7,587,445
Furniture and fixtures	55,000
Total	$97,355,694

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$90,000,000
Bonds and mortgages (holders refused; offered payment)	180,656
Accounts payable, since paid	3,082,990
Profit	$4,382,448
Less dividend	700,000
	4,192,448
Total	$97,355,694

According to this exhibit, which covers six months, the Steel and Wire Company has earned for its $90,000,000 stock at the rate of more than 10 per cent. per annum—a fact which, superficially considered, might be taken as a bull point on the shares. It must be remembered, however, that these profits came from the conversion and sale of raw material which cost the company very much less than prices now prevailing. In other words, the company got its material cheap, but received the advantage of the advance in iron prices in the sale of its finished products. It is not, therefore, likely that American Steel and Wire will be able to show such profits when it has to replenish its stock of raw material at current high prices—as it will have to replenish, not being an owner of crude ore.

The report, as published yesterday, is meagre and gives but small chance of estimating the company's business.

TOBACCO STOCKS STRONG.

Renewed buying of the American and Continental Tobacco stocks by the same brokers who were active in the shares when they were sensationally buoyant a short time ago, brought them into prominence again yesterday. The group showed strength, American selling up to 118¾, Continental common to 47¾, and Continental preferred to 96. The character of the buying indicated that the pool of insiders was again at work, and inquiry in these quarters disclosed more bullishness on the immediate future of the shares than has been professed for several days. People close to inside interests were predicting a continuation of the upward movement began some time ago, and intimated that announcements of importance are shortly to be made and used as the basis for a prolonged bull campaign. The short account in the stocks, particularly in the Continental shares, is said to be very large and unwieldy, and the programme is to drive this interest to cover.

PEOPLE'S GAS PROGRESS.

Flower interests were again yesterday heavy buyers of People's Gas, and their activity was responsible for the advance in the stock to 122¾. During the day there were vague intimations of an impending announcement, and in the late afternoon these were borne out by the statement that the company has purchased the property and privileges of the Pullman's Gas Company of Pullman, Ill. Insiders consider this a most important acquisition, but declare that it is by no means the only development in the company's affairs to be looked for. There are renewed rumors that an alliance is being arranged with the Chicago Edison Electric Company, and others state that the purchase of the Ogden Gas Company, the only competitor of the People's, is likely to be completed within a short time.

Regarding the acquisition of the Pullman's Gas Company, the New York News Bureau yesterday said:

"The purchase of the Pullman's Gas Company property by the People's Gas Company is regarded as a peculiarly fortunate transaction for the latter. Under the recent decision of the courts, the Pullman's Company was compelled to go out of the gas business, and a given time was fixed within which the company could dispose of its gas property. The Pullman's Gas had a well-appointed plant, with two holders, and furnished the gas for the Pullman's Company, and for the town of Pullman also. It had mains, meters, and all the paraphernalia of a complete gas company. The company itself used about 17,000,000 cubic feet of gas last year or over and above what the town of Pullman consumed. The purchase does not require the outlay of cash, but the furnishing of gas to the Pullman's Company for a definite time at a stipulated cost. The People's Gas Company will at once connect its mains with the Pullman mains, and furnish gas from its own works in the city. It will dismantle the Pullman works, retaining only the two holders. The machinery, &c., will be removed and utilized elsewhere or sold.

"Between the present outlying district of the People's Gas Company toward the south of Chicago and the town of Pullman lies the sparsely settled district in which the Cook County Gas and Coke Company declared its intention to operate. The acquisition of the gas business of the town of Pullman by the People's Company places the latter in a position to compete for every inch of the Cook County territory at a decided advantage. The latter company has not yet begun operations, and the new change in the situation may mean its ending before it ever begins."

BRUNSWICK AND SOUTHERN.

Brunswick sold above 20 yesterday for the first time in the history of the present stock. It ran up from 18¾ to 20¾ on light transactions, the buying coming chiefly from commission houses and from brokers, who were also active in the Southern Railway stocks. The carrying out of the latter's plans in the city of Brunswick is expected to largely increase the value of the Brunswick Company's assets and its earnings. Insiders are very confident on the stock and are strongly advising their friends to take advantage of the substantial advance which they expect.

The fact that interests who have recently been heavy buyers of the Southern Railway stocks have also been active in Brunswick is looked upon in some quarters as indicative of a plan to carry the latter up in the bull campaign, which is believed to have been arranged for the Southern Railway shares. It is understood that much of the recent buying of Southern common and preferred has been for the account of a new bull pool, which includes several important European interests. Southern common sold at 12 yesterday and the preferred at 53.

CHESAPEAKE'S DIVIDEND.

Wall Street had a rumor yesterday that a dividend of 1 per cent. will be declared on Chesapeake and Ohio to-day if a quorum can be secured for the scheduled Directors' meeting.

SMELTING SHARES ACTIVE.

Reports of the final settlement of the smelters' strike in Colorado led to marked activity and strength in the American Smelting stocks and other Colorado shares, such as the Denver and Rio Grandes. Smelting preferred sold at 92 and gained 2¼ points net, and the common touched 45½ and gained 3½ points. The stocks were for a time features of the market. At the local office of the company it was said that no confirmation of the settlement report had been received from Denver, but the character of the buying of the stocks—much of it was by Seligman and Wormser brokers—was looked upon as confirmatory. Denver and Rio Grande preferred gained nearly 2 points and the common more than 1 point on buying prompted by the telegraphic advices regarding the ending of the strike.

TENNES

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 14, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¾	18¼	2,675	Am. Car & Foundry	18	18⅝	18	18	+ ½
67⅜	68¼	1,390	Am. Car & Found. pf.	67¾	68⅝	67¾	68	+ ⅛
141½	143	136	American Express	142	142	142	142	+1
41½	42	520	American Cotton Oil	42	42	41¼	42	.....
93½	94	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	.....
12¼	12⅜	150	American Linseed	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
55¾	56¼	1,600	Am. Linseed pf	56⅞	57	55½	55½	— ⅛
16½	17½	20	American Malting Co.	17	17	17	17	.....
66	68	320	Am. Malting Co. pf	67	67	66¾	67	+ ¼
5¼	7	250	American Spirits Mfg.	6	6	6	6	— ¼
61⅝	61⅝	25,525	Am. Steel & Wire	62¼	62¼	61¼	61¼	— ⅜
99	99⅜	4,100	Am. Steel & Wire pf	100½	101	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
163½	163⅝	13,957	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	163½	164⅜	162¾	163½	.....
45	45½	13,094	Am. Smelt. & Ref	42	45¾	42	45	+3½
91½	92	3,598	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	89½	92	89½	91¾	+2½
42⅞	43	2,360	American Tin Plate	43	43¼	42¾	43	+ ½
90	90½	440	Am. Tin Plate pf	90½	91	90½	91	+2⅞
117½	118	46,202	American Tobacco	117½	118½	116¾	117¾	+ ⅛
39½	39⅝	5,800	American Steel Hoop	39	39⅝	39	39½	+ ½
84⅜	84⅞	3,340	Am. Steel Hoop pf	83½	84⅝	83¾	84⅝	+1¼
57½	57⅝	1,850	Anaconda Copper	58	58¼	57	57⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	21	1,300	At., T. & S. F.	21	21	20⅞	21	.....
63¾	63⅞	10,970	At., T. & S. F. pf	64⅜	64⅜	63¾	63⅞	.....
47⅞	48½	000	Baltimore & Ohio	48¾	48⅞	48	48	— ⅜
72	72½	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	— ⅜
113½	113⅝	14,329	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	114½	114⅞	113¼	113⅝	—1½
.....	.....	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	—4
19½	20	3,900	Brunswick City	19¼	20⅝	18¾	20	+1¼
53¾	54¼	30	Canada Southern	53⅞	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	.....
54½	54⅝	100	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	54½	54⅝	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
28⅝	28½	7,240	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅛	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
136⅝	137	5,580	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	137½	137¾	136¾	137	— ⅛
15½	15⅝	10,775	Chi., Gr. Westerny	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	— ⅛
75⅝	76½	1,810	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	73½	78¼	73½	76	+2⅞
37½	38	3,006	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	37⅜	38⅝	37½	38¼	+1⅛
101½	101⅝	3,750	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	102	102⅛	101	101⅝	—1⅞
9	10	110	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
131⅝	131¾	5,120	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132½	132⅝	131⅝	131⅝	— ⅛
160½	161¼	200	Chi. & Northw	161	161	161	161	— ⅛
118½	118⅝	2,450	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119¼	119¼	118¼	118¼	— ⅛
15	15¼	8,100	Chi. Term. Trans.	15	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
47½	48	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	46½	48	46½	48	+2
58¼	58½	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58⅜	58	58	— ⅜
37¾	40	150	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	+2½
2⅝	3	300	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
54½	54¼	9,050	Colorado Fuel & Iron	53¾	54⅞	52½	54	+1⅝
113½	115	200	Colorado F. & I. pf	112½	114¼	112½	114¼	+5¼
17	18¼	200	Colorado Midland pf	17	17½	17	17½	+ ½
5¼	5¾	2,450	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
47	47¼	500	Col. Southern 1st pf	47	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¾
18¼	18½	700	Col. Southern 2d pf	18	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
17	17½	1,020	Col. & H. C. & Iron	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
176	177	1,500	Consolidated Gas	179¾	179¾	176	177	—4
47¼	47¾	12,640	Continental Tobacco	46¾	47⅜	46¼	47⅜	+ ⅛
95¾	96	6,441	Continental Tobac. pf.	93½	96	93¼	95⅝	+1¼
123½	124	600	Del. & Hudson	124	124	123¼	123½	+ ½
176	177½	700	Del., Lack. & West	176¾	177	176¾	177	+ ½
22	22½	2,400	Denver & R. G.	21½	22¼	21½	22⅛	+ ⅛
76⅜	76¾	4,430	Denver & R. G. pf.	75½	76⅞	75½	76½	+1⅜
20¾	21	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	20	20	20	20	.....
94	96	200	Detroit City Gas	95	96	95	96	+2
37⅛	37⅜	200	Erie 1st pf	37½	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
60⅜	60⅞	12,465	Federal Steel	60½	61¼	60½	60¾	+ ½
82¾	83	1,300	Federal Steel pf	82½	83	82½	83	+ ⅛
123½	124	100	General Electric	124	124	124	124	+ ½
67¼	68	85	Glucose Sugar Ref.	67¼	68	67¼	68	.....
109	112	125	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	110	110	110	110	+2½
166	167½	310	Great Northern pf	167½	167½	167½	167½	— ⅛
115	116½	120	H. B. Claflin Co	115	115	115	115	— ⅛
24	25	540	Hocking Valley	25	25	24½	24½	— ½
60¼	60¾	950	Hocking Valley pf	61	61	60½	60½	— ⅛
74	75	200	Homestake	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
114¾	115	100	Illinois Central	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ⅛
42	42¼	140	International Paper	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
78	79	100	Int. Paper pf	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
15½	16	125	International Silver	16	16	16	16	+1⅛
13	13¼	225	Iowa Central	13	13	13	13	.....
55	57	725	Iowa Central pf	54	55	54	55	+ ½
13½	13⅝	1,600	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	14	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
57¼	57⅜	650	Laclede Gas	57¾	57¾	57¾	57⅜	— ⅛
.....	.....	100	Lake Erie & West	21½	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
75¾	76	5,850	Louisville & Nashville	75½	76	75⅝	75⅞	+ ⅛
117¾	118	3,176	Manhattan Con	118	118¾	117¾	117¾	+ ⅛
206	207	1,000	Met. Street Railway	209	209½	207	207	—2
133¼	133⅞	1,788	Met. St. Ry., rights	13⅜	13½	13¼	13¼	.....
15⅜	15⅝	5,000	Mexican Central	16	16	15¾	15⅞	.....
4⅝	4¾	1,000	Mexican National ctfs.	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	.....
66¾	67¼	1,070	Minn. & St. Louis	67½	67⅝	67	67	.....
96¾	97	1,050	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	96½	97	96½	96¾	+ ⅜
26	28¼	1,225	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	24	26¾	24	26	+2
68¾	70	1,922	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	65¾	69⅞	65¾	69⅞	+5⅝
12⅜	13	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13½	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
38⅝	38⅞	18,695	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38¾	40⅜	38¾	39⅞	+1⅜
48⅝	48⅞	2,875	Missouri Pacific	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	.....
182	184	100	Morris & Essex	183¼	183¼	183¼	183¼	—1¾
47½	48	525	National Biscuit Co	48¼	48½	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
101½	103	139	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	102¼	.....
33¼	33½	1,050	National Lead Co	33½	33⅜	33	33¼	+ ⅛
112¾	113	290	National Lead Co. pf	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅛
56¾	57	3,630	National Steel	56½	57¼	56½	57	+1
98	98¾	1,090	National Steel pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅝
117½	118¼	700	New Jersey Central	117½	118	117¾	118¼	— ⅛
193	195	100	New York Air Brake	195	195	195	195	.....
138¾	139¼	525	New York Central	138¾	139¼	138¼	138¾	.....
14¾	15	730	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14	15	14	15	+2
33½	35	150	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	34½	35	34½	34½	+2¼
26½	26⅝	810	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
21¾	22¼	5,080	Norfolk & Western	21⅞	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ⅛
71	71¼	1,095	Nor. & West. pf., ex d.	71	71⅜	71	71⅜	— ⅛
12¼	12½	1,800	North American	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
53⅜	53½	6,750	Northern Pacific	53⅜	53⅝	53	53⅜	.....
77	77⅞	500	Northern Pacific pf	77⅛	77⅞	77⅜	77⅜	— ¼
7¾	8½	15	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9	.....
46¾	47	1,035	Pacific Mail	47	47¼	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅝
136¼	136½	5,090	Pennsylvania R. R.	137	137	136¼	136¾	— ⅛
121⅞	122	26,780	People's Gas, Chicago	120⅜	122¼	120½	122	+2¼
75	75¼	9,000	P., C., C. & St. Louis	73	75⅝	73	75	+3½
92	92¼	2,250	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	94	90	92	+2¼
60¼	61	2,410	Pressed Steel Car	60	61	60	60⅝	+ ½
89½	90	1,235	Pressed Steel Car pf	89¾	90	89¾	90	+ ½
11	13	45	Pitts. & Western pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
158	159	10	Pull. Palace Car Co	159	159	159	159	.....
22	22¼	200	Reading	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
60¼	60¾	3,700	Reading 1st pf	61½	61½	60½	60½	— ½
32⅝	33	400	Reading 2d pf	33¼	33¼	33	33	— ½
37½	37½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	38	38	38	38	.....
16¾	17	400	St. Louis Southw	17¼	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
38⅜	39	2,200	St. Louis Southw. pf	38¾	39¼	38⅝	39	— ⅛
54½	56	100	St. Paul & Duluth	56	56	56	56	— ½
111	112¾	100	St. Paul & Omaha	112	112	112	112	—2
34⅝	35	3,970	Southern Pacific	35	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
11⅞	11⅞	4,000	Southern Railway	11½	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
52⅜	52⅞	6,100	Southern Railway pf	52¾	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	.....
8¼	8⅜	100	Standard R. & T.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
89½	90	20,485	Tenn. Coal & Iron	87½	92¾	87½	89¾	+3¾
22	22½	100	Texas Pacific	22	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
12½	14	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
44¾	44½	3,960	Union Pacific	44¾	44⅞	44¼	44¼	.....
77¼	77½	1,115	Union Pacific pf	77⅜	77⅜	77¼	77¼	— ⅜
29⅜	30	1,150	Union Bag & Paper	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
83	84	710	Union Bag & Paper pf.	83½	83½	83	83	+ ⅛
9	9¼	13,560	United States Leather.	9¾	9¾	8¾	9	+ ⅛
75¼	75¾	4,424	U. S. Leather pf	75¼	75½	75	75¼	+ ⅛
50½	51	900	United States Rubber	51	51	50⅞	50⅞	— ¼
.....	.....	11	U. S. Rubber pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	.....
7⅜	8	200	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
22⅝	23	550	Wabash pf	22⅞	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	.....
89¾	90	316	Western Union Tel	90	90	89½	89⅝	.....
10⅛	10½	800	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Sales		462,124						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	..
3s, r., 1918	108½	109
3s, c., 1918	108½	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	112¾	112¾
4s, c., 1907	114	114
4s, r., 1925	130	131
4s, c., 1925	130	131
5s, r., 1904	111½	112
5s, c., 1904	111½	112
D. C. 3-65s	117	..
Adams Exp.	113	115
Alb & Sus.	190	..
Am. Coal	145	160
Am. Tel.	34	36½
A. S. M. pf.	..	30⅝
A. S. R. pf.	120	122
A. T. & C.	100	103½
Am. Tob.	141	145
Ann Arbor	18	19
Ann Arb. pf.	40	42
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	8	9
B. A. L. pf.	106¾	..
B., R. & P.	32½	..
B., R. & P. pf.	74½	..
B. C. R. & N.	102	..
Can. Pacific	97	98
Chi. C. Tr.	..	56½
C. & E. Ill.	..	77
Chi. & E. I. pf.	127	127½
C., I. & L.	40½	43
C., M. & St. P. pf.	173½	174½
C. & N. W. pf.	193	198
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98½	99¾
C., L. & W.	9	11
C. & P.	186	190
Col. Mid.	5	6¾
Consol. Coal	50	55
Consol. Ice	39	42
Con. I. pf.	85	90
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125
D., S. S. & A.	4½	5½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12½	13½
Eighth Av.	400	..
Erie	13¼	14
Ev. T. & T.	95	105
Ev. & T. H.	99¼	40
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	99
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60
Ft. W. & R. G.	22½	24
Ill. Cent., L.	103	..
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15
K. & T.	3½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	17	18
Knick. Ice	50½	53¼
Knick. L. pf.	74	77
Lac. G. pf.	95	100
Lake Shore	214½	216
Long Island	67	71
Man. C. R.	150	..
Man. C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach	11	20
Md. Coal pf.	58	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi.	15	15½
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	55½	58½
Mich. Cent.	113	..
Mob. & Ohio	44½	45½
N. L. O. cfs.	2½	3
Nat. Starch.	5	6
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	..	10
New Cent. C.	37	39
N. Y. & N. H.	214	218
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
Norf. So. pf.	69	..
Ore. R. R. & N.	45½	46½
Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	75	76
Pac. Coast	42	48
P. C. 1st pf.	86	89
P. C. 2d pf.	62	63
Penn. Coal	370	..
Peo. & East.	4	5
Peo. & E. pf.	..	21¼
P. C. C. & St. L.	188	190
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	184	..
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksil'r pf.	8	10
Rens. & Sar.	151	..
R. W. & O.	130	..
R. Gr. W.	30	35
R. G. W. pf.	76½	78
St. J. & G. I.	5	6¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50¾	52
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14½	15¾
St. L. & S. F.	11½	12
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71½	73
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70	101½
St. P. & Om.	170	185
St. P. & Om. pf.	169	181
Sil. b. certs.	60¾	61
South Av.	200	..
Third Av.	185	195
T. & O. C.	..	20
T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
T. C. & R. T.	64	61½
U. S. Exp.	50	55
U. & B. R.	170	..
Wag. P. C.	188	190
W. F. Exp.	127½	130
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50¾	55
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	25
Wis. C., w. i.	16	16¼
W. C. pf., w. issued	54½	54½

Another New Trust Company.

Wall Street heard yesterday of the formation of yet another financial institution to be organized under the New Jersey corporation laws, and to be known as the Empire Trust Company. According to unconfirmed reports this latest company will begin business with capital and surplus of about $3,000,000. It is said that the parties back of the new company are for the most part engaged in the foreign exchange business in the financial district, where the new company is to be located.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅝d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 315 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 2.17@2.00, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .13@.14, 2,000 Croesus at .01, 300 Adams Consolidated at .15, 900 Leadville at .10, 500 Pharmacist at .05, 300 Phoenix at .11, 200 Sierra Nevada at .64, and 200 Standard at 2.75.

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Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Belcher	.25	Potosi	.40
Best & Belcher	.65	Quicksilver	1.90
Breece	1.75	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Brunswick Con.	.16	Savage	.22
Caledonia E. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.64
Chollar	.26	Standard	2.60
Crown Point	.23	Small Hopes	1.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	Union Consol	.33
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.11
Com. T. Co. bonds	.35	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Yellow Jacket	.32
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.23
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.08
Deadwood Terra	.60	Anaconda	.50
Eureka Consol	.40	Cripple Ck. Cons.	.12
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Crip. Creek	.08
Gould & Curry	.40	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.32	Golden Fleece	.24
Homestake	65.00	Isabella	.88
Horn Silver	1.30	Mollie Gibson	.23
Iron Silver	.50	Mount Rosa	.24
Julia Consol	.03	Pharmacist	.08
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Portland	1.85
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.06
Leadville Con.	.09	Union	.32
Little Chief	.19	Work	.25
Mexican	.55	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15½
Moulton	.40	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13½
Ontario	8.90	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.13
Ophir	1.10	Grey Eagle	.13
Occidental	.18		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

A. G. M. & M. Co.	.10	Golden Fleece	.25
Gold Magnet	.01	Isabella	.90
Good Samaritan	.05½	Jefferson	.11
Gregory Gold	.05	Justine	.01
Jennie Blanche	.57⅞	Mollie Gibson	.27
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.58	Mount Rosa	.25
Pilgrim	.002	Old Gold	.01
Rocky Mountain	.01	Pande Basin	.50
Alamo	.09	Sentinel	001¾
Cr. Ck. Con.	.11¾	Work	26¾
Cannon Ball	.006	Rosario Honduras	8.00

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balances	$273,986,573
Gold reserve	245,858,254
Net silver	5,323,826
U. S. notes in the Treasury	15,985,345
Treasury notes of 1890	777,301
Total receipts this day	2,096,989
Total receipts this month	21,039,905
Total receipts this year	66,693,563
Total expenditures this day	1,859,099
Total expenditures this month	25,256,000
Total expenditures this year	81,516,060
Deposits in National banks	78,202,226
Silver bullion	746,457
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	214,542
Government receipts:	
From customs	542,309
Internal revenue	1,195,891
Miscellaneous	358,792

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup		1,500	108⅝
U S 5s, registered		10,000	111½
Am Cot Oil Co 5s		3,000	104½
Atch, Top. & Santa Fe adjust 4s		7,000	85⅜
		5,000	86⅞
		20,000	85⅝
		7,000	85½
		5,000	86⅛
		16,000	86⅝
Denv & Rio Gr 4s		5,000	86
East Tenn., Va. & Ga Div 5s		1,000	116½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		1,000	111½
Ellis, L & B Sandy 5s		1,000	102⅜
Evans & T H gen 5s		6,000	102½
		2,000	102½
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s		5,000	108⅜
Hocking Val 4½s		1,000	101½
Int & G N 1st		2,000	125
Kan C, P & G 1st		10,000	71⅜
		23,000	72¼
		10,000	71⅜
		10,000	72½
		20,000	71½
		43,000	71⅞
		10,000	71⅜
		2,000	72¼
		39,000	71⅜
		15,000	71½
		20,000	71½
		1,000	72¼
		7,000	72¼
		20,000	71⅜
		1,000	72⅜
		22,000	71⅜
		10,000	71⅜
		5,000	72
		46,000	72¼
		15,000	72⅛
		5,000	72
		20,000	72¼
		30,000	72¼
		20,000	72⅜
		15,000	72⅞
		23,000	72¼
		12,000	72¼
		10,000	72
		2,000	72¼
		30,000	72½
		5,000	72½
		20,000	72½
		50,000	72½
		10,000	72⅝
		5,000	72½
		40,000	72½
		30,000	72½
		15,000	72⅝
Mex Cent 1st inc		35,000	21¾
		15,000	21¾
		50,000	22
		10,000	21¾
		5,000	21¾
Mex Cent 2d inc		43,000	12½
		10,000	12¾
		40,000	13
		30,000	13½
		80,000	13½
		100,000	13½
		5,000	13
		20,000	13½
		2,000	13
		15,000	13½
		30,000	13
		15,000	12¾
Mex Inter 1st 4s		7,000	87⅛
Minn El Ry & Lt 5s		5,000	107
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		2,000	93¼
		5,000	93
		2,664,500	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
5,050	Am. Sugar Ref.	163⅝	164½	162¾	163⅝
100	Am. Cotton Oil	42	42	42	42
2,010	Am. Steel & W.	32½	32⅝	31½	31½
10	Am. Steel Hoop	39½	39½	39½	39½
580	Am. Tobacco	117⅝	118¼	116¾	117½
1,600	A., T. & S. F. pf.	64½	64½	63⅝	63⅝
6,200	Brook. Rap. Tr.	114½	114¾	113¼	113⅝
160	Chs. & Ohio	28½	29	28¼	28⅝
2,420	C., Bur. & Qy.	137⅝	137⅞	136¾	136⅞
70	Chi. Gt. West	15½	15½	15½	15½
3,840	C., M. & St. P.	132½	132½	131¾	131¾
180	C., R. I. & Pac.	119⅜	119⅜	113½	118½
2,030	Cont. Tobacco	45¾	47¼	45¾	47¼
100	Del. & Hudson	124	124	124	124
3,760	Federal Steel	60⅝	61¼	60⅜	60⅝
90	Fed. Steel pf.	82½	83	82½	83
410	Louis. & Nash.	75⅝	76	75¾	76
680	Manhattan	118	118¾	117⅝	117⅝
240	Met. Street	16	16	14⅞	14⅞
20	Minn. & St. L.	68	68	68	68
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼
480	Mo. Pacific	48¾	49¼	48⅞	49
20	National Lead	33½	33⅝	33½	33¼
200	N. Y. C. & St. L.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	North American	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
100	Nort. & W. pf.	71	71	71	71
270	Nor. Pacific	53⅝	55⅝	53½	53¾
70	Pacific Mail	47	47½	46½	46½
1,740	People's Gas	120⅜	122¼	120¼	122¼
60	P., C., C. & St. L.	73¼	74	73½	74
540	Reading 1st pf.	61⅜	61⅝	60¾	60¾
40	Southern Pac.	35	35	35	35
20	Southern Ry.	12	12	12	12
280	South. Ry. pf.	33⅛	33¾	32⅜	33⅛
2,540	Tenn. C. & I.	88	92	88	90¾
610	Union Pacific	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44⅝
390	U. S. Leather	9¾	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞
450	U. S. Leather pf.	75½	76½	75	75½
$8,280					

BONDS.

$12,000	Am. Gas 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101	101
100,000	K. C., P. & G. 1st	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
$112,

NO LIGHT ON SHAW MYSTERY

Idea He Was Killed by Brooklyn Trolley Strikers Scouted.

LIKED BY THE MEN UNDER HIM

His Brother-in-Law Calls on Deputy Chief Mackellar—No Steamboat Passengers Missed.

The case of Frank Herbert Shaw, the young Brooklyn man whose body was found on Scarborough Beach last Friday, still mystifies his relatives and the police. So far, not the least clue has been obtained. Of rumors there are many, but none of them furnishes the police with evidence strong enough to warrant an arrest.

That Shaw was murdered there now seems to be no doubt. His brother-in-law, Robert H. Thomas of Seventy-second Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, is convinced of it. Mr. Thomas, who fully identified the body as that of Shaw, has returned from Narragansett Pier. Yesterday he talked about the case with Deputy Chief of Police Mackellar and Capt. Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau.

To Chief Mackellar he said: "I cannot throw any light on the death of my brother-in-law. I have not heard of his being seen with any one after he left the house on Aug. 7. He had not been drinking. He had very little money, and no jewelry that would tempt any one to rob him. We saw little of him at home, owing to the hours he had to keep while employed on the railroad.

"He was anxious to get a better-paying position, and that is the only reason we can assign for his resigning from the company. He had a number of warm personal friends in Providence, and also relatives living there. He was brought up in that city. His going to Providence, therefore, is not strange."

The suspicion that Shaw was murdered by some persons whose enmity he had incurred during the recent surface railroad strike in Brooklyn is not supported by the statements of the officers and employes of the company. They all speak of Shaw as one who, while loyal to the company and strict in the performance of his duties as an Inspector, had the reputation of dealing fairly by the men under him. General Superintendent McCormick of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said Shaw had previously worked for the traction company in Newark, N. J.

When he first was employed by the Brooklyn company he acted as a motorman. As he had had experience as an electrician, he soon was made an Inspector on the bridge. Then he was appointed Inspector on the Sea Beach Road division. His references were first class, including letters from Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Capt. D. P. Wheeler of the United States Army. Shaw's qualifications, said Superintendent McCormick, fitted him for a higher place than that of Railroad Inspector.

The same comment was made last night by a conductor on the Third Avenue line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. "I know Mr. Shaw well," he said. "He was a hard-working, faithful employe. He did his duty, and he expected every one else to do the same. He never made complaints except when they were deserved. He was a strange man to be content with the job of an Inspector. He was fitted for better work than that."

There is no truth in the story circulated yesterday that the letter of resignation received by the company from Shaw on Aug. 7 was a forgery. He wrote the letter, and had apparently what to him were good reasons for so doing, although he did not explain them in his resignation.

Division Superintendent Bolen of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, under whom Shaw was employed, said he was one of the most loyal men on the line. He worked overtime during the strike, and did all in his power to keep the cars running on schedule time. On Aug. 2 he was so exhausted by his hard work that he asked for a two-days' leave of absence. He said that he was in need of a short rest. As the road was short of men at the time Superintendent Bolen had to deny his request.

On Sunday night, Aug. 6, the last time Shaw worked on the road, he reported one of the conductors as having failed to reverse the fare indicator. Shaw, however, had forgotten to take the number of the car, and this seemed to annoy him. He then left the railroad depot saying that he would get the car number. He did not return. Next day his resignation was received. The brown satchel in which he carried his luncheon was left at the car depot, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, and he did not draw his last week's salary.

The officials of the Providence and Fall River steamboats and of the New Haven line, which also runs boats to Providence, were asked yesterday if any of their passengers were missed on trips made between Aug. 6 and and Aug. 10. They answered that no one was missed. There was no disturbance of any kind, they said, on any of their boats during the period named. A person going to Narragansett Pier from Providence, it was said, would probably take a steamboat named the Mount Hope, which makes a daily trip between those points. If Shaw was killed on the water while going from Providence to Narragansett Pier, the crime might have been committed on one of these smaller boats.

Shaw's body will not be brought to Brooklyn, but will be buried to-day at Providence, R. I., where his uncle, Gen. James Shaw, lives. So far as can be ascertained, Shaw was in good spirits when he left his brother-in-law's house on Aug. 7. No one has been found who can tell anything about his movements since then.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 14.—Coroner Burns of this place requested Acting Attorney General Stearns to-day to sanction an inquest on the death of F. H. Shaw of Brooklyn, whose body was found Friday morning on Scarborough Beach. Mr. Burns said this afternoon that a private inquest would probably be held on Wednesday. He stated that, in his opinion, Shaw was killed on some passenger steamer, as it would be very difficult to carry and cast overboard a body on any other craft.

Stillman Wilson of the Point Judith Life-Saving Station, who found the body, stated to-day he believed Mr. Shaw was tied and weighted, because his murderers feared that life was not wholly extinct. It is apparent that more than one man had a hand in the deed, or at least had known of it, and detectives will begin an investigation immediately.

A DARING STEEPLE PAINTER.

Big Crowd Watched Ward, Who Has Survived Three Falls.

Hundreds of persons gathered in the vicinity of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue yesterday and watched a man who was gilding the cross on the steeple of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. The cross surmounts a spire, and is 217 feet above the level of the street. The man looked like a bird perching on the cross. The painter was Clarence E. Ward of Dayton, Ohio, one of the most noted steeple painters in the United States. He is about forty years old.

Ward has had but three falls in the twenty-three years he has been painting steeples. In 1887 he fell from the roof of a church in Brazil, Ind., forty-five feet, but escaped with a few bruises. At Loveland, Ohio, he fell sixty-five feet from a church steeple. He broke through two platforms, but was not seriously injured. In 1895, at Dayton, Ohio, he fell from the top of St. Elizabeth's Hospital to the street below, a distance of ninety feet. He landed hands foremost, and broke both arms, but saved his life.

Reforms in City Institutions.

An investigating committee from the New York Prison Association has been making a tour of New York City institutions for the purpose of acquiring information looking to reforms, to be presented at the convention of the National Association in Hartford, Conn., on Sept. 23. Reports were yesterday forwarded to Gov. Roosevelt. While no information relative to these reports could be obtained at the rooms of the association, at 135 East Fifteenth Street, it was rumored that affairs in some of the institutions were conducted in a way that would call forth sharp criticism.

Ask Aid for a Poor Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 wherewith to provide shelter for a poor widow, a foreigner, whose impaired eyesight hinders her from making more than the barest living for herself and two little girls. If the money asked for be furnished the little family can be kept together, and by the help of those as poor as themselves life can be made endurable. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

WORTHLESS ENGLISH DRAFTS.

Alleged Conspiracy Unearthed at Boston to Flood That City, New York, and Other Places with Them.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—An alleged conspiracy to flood this city, New York, and other cities with worthless English sight drafts appearing to have been accepted by a London commission firm, has been brought to light as a result of the arrest of Frank E. Holliday of Turner's Falls, Mass., who, it is claimed, is the principal operator here. Holliday was released in the local police court to-day on a charge of forging the name of the firm of James Wilson & Co. of London, but was rearrested by the United States Post Office authorities for illegally using the mails. Later he was held under $1,000 for a further hearing Thursday before United States Commissioner Fiske.

The alleged plot was brought to light by the stock brokerage firm of Searles & Co. of this city, who on July 3 received by mail a letter from Holliday dated Turner's Falls, Mass., inclosing an English sight draft for £200, dated June 14, 1899, which apparently had been accepted by James Wilson & Co., commission merchants, 21 Harp Lane, London, and payable at the Cheque Bank, London. Holliday asked the firm to place the draft to his credit for $900, with the understanding that he would not draw on it until it had matured.

Searles & Co. were suspicious of the proposition and called upon Chief Watts, who communicated with the London police and learned that Wilson & Co., a small firm, had no account at the Cheque Bank, and that they denied having any transactions with Holliday.

Later it was learned that Paine, Webber & Co., C. H. Cameron & Co., and F. A. Rogers of this city had received drafts by mail bearing date of June 14, and all stamped "Accepted" with requests for credit in various sums.

Holliday was arrested at Turner's Falls. When examined by Chief Inspector Watts he showed a number of letters from Wilson & Co., in which Holliday was instructed to purchase a rubber stamp used for accepting drafts bearing the name of the firm, and that Wilson & Co. were to have a commission on all transactions. When questioned, Holliday admitted that the paper was worthless.

Chief Watts states that he is reasonably certain that a large quantity of this paper has been circulated in New York.

THE PRESIDENT GOES YACHTING.

Spent the Whole Day on the Elfrida and Enjoyed Himself.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 14.—The President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Private Secretary Cortelyou, Chief Clerk Foster, and others left Bluff Point Wharf this morning at 11 o'clock on the Elfrida. They did not return to the Hotel Champlain until 5:30 o'clock this evening. The party had luncheon on board the yacht, and, as the day was a charming one, the long ride on the lake was much enjoyed.

To-morrow morning the President will visit the Summer School grounds, and in the evening Secretary of State Hay will arrive here for a conference with him.

Among those who called upon the President to-day was John Martin, who has been Special Deputy Commissioner of Customs, District of Champlain, for thirty years.

BANNER FROM THE KAISER.

Emperor William's Gift to the Krieger Bund, in Session at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—"Hoch, hoch, hoch der Kaiser!" This was the shout of thousands of Germans at Sharpshooters' Park when Henry Hachmeister, President of the Veterans' Society of the German Army, read the dispatch from the Acting German Ambassador to the Bundes Krieger Verein that Emperor William had presented a banner to the society. The dispatch, dated "Bar Harbor, Aug. 13, 1899," was written in German, and was signed "Von Mumm, Acting German Ambassador." The following is a translation:

"It is a great satisfaction for me to notify you, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor and King, that he has presented to the central organization of the German soldiers in America a banner, and his order that the same is to be held one year in succession by the societies of the Krieger Bund. The banner will be sent as soon as made, and will be in Chicago inside of two months."

Since 1895, when the Germans in Chicago celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Franco-Prussian war, no such large gathering of Germans has taken place in Chicago. Delegates are present from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Denver, Kansas City, Cleveland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Pittsburg, St. Joseph, Mo.; Columbus, Ohio; Little Rock, Portland, Oregon, and many other cities.

WOMAN GORED BY A COW.

Animal Fell Upon Her, Pinning Her to the Ground.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Annie Yorke of Riverside was gored by a cow this morning, and received painful injuries which, however, it is thought will not result seriously. Mrs. Yorke entered the field in which a cow was grazing with a young calf, and approaching the calf fed it and petted it. The cow apparently thinking that some harm was likely to come to her calf became infuriated and charged upon Mrs. Yorke. Mrs. Yorke heard the animal approaching and started to run, but was overtaken and knocked down by the cow, one of whose horns entered Mrs. Yorke's scalp, making a wound several inches long. The cow stumbled over Mrs. Yorke as she lay upon the ground and fell upon her breast with considerable force, badly bruising her.

Neither Mrs. Yorke nor the cow was able to rise as the cow's hoofs were tangled in Mrs. Yorke's skirts as it lay upon her. Mrs. Yorke's screams attracted the attention of two men, who held the cow by the horns while some one else pulled Mrs. Yorke out from under it. Mrs. Yorke was taken to her home and a physician was summoned. The cow has always been gentle and inoffensive.

May Be Charged with Kidnapping.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Samuel Peterson, a farmhand, aged sixty years, was arrested on the Albany Street bridge this morning. Peterson was trying to compel a six-year-old boy named Paul Kane to accompany him. Citizens tried to interfere, but Peterson told them it was all right, and, drawing a revolver, threatened to shoot anybody who interfered with him. Patrolman Faulkner disarmed and arrested him. Peterson was sent to jail for thirty days, charged with carrying concealed weapons. It is said the boy's parents will make a complaint against him for attempted kidnapping.

A Gateman Held for Woman's Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—George Miller, gateman at the New York Avenue crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where Mrs. Therese A. McMurdo was killed last night while driving to her home, was arrested to-day and is detained at Police Headquarters pending an investigation. Miller is eighty-two years old, and is much affected by the tragedy. He claims that when he saw the woman driving toward the crossing he waved her back, but that she paid no attention to him. The authorities claim that he was criminally negligent in not lowering the gates.

Fatally Stabbed in a Fight.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—Peter Morris, a workman employed by the New Jersey Zinc Company, died here in a hospital to-day of stab wounds received in a fight with two Hungarian brothers last Thursday over a pail of beer. Peter and his brother Edward tried to take a pail of beer away from the two Hungarians, whose name is supposed to be Sagastics, and in a fight which followed Peter Morris was badly stabbed in the throat and his brother Edward was stabbed in the breast. Edward may recover. The Hungarians have escaped.

Newark Woman Fatally Burned.

NEWARK, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Jane Harding, fifty years old, of 440 Mulberry Street, was badly burned this morning, and will die of her injuries. Mrs. Harding had built a fire in a small stone furnace out of doors and was engaged in the task of making soft soap, when her clothing caught fire.

Death in a California Hotel Fire.

RED BLUFF, Cal., Aug. 14.—The hotel at Tuscan Springs, near here, has been destroyed by fire. One life was lost and the property was damaged to the extent of about $40,000.

LOOKS LIKE A MURDER CASE.

The Lower Portion of a Man's Body Washed Up on the Sound Beach at Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 14.—A portion of a man's body was washed up on the beach of the Sound north of this place this morning. It is suspected that the man was murdered, and the Coroner has summoned a jury and adjourned the hearing until Friday night in the hope that something may develop in the meantime.

The section of the body found is that from the waist down. It had been in the water some time, and was badly decomposed. Judging from the section found the man weighed about 165 pounds. The body appears to have been well nourished, and what little clothing remains seems to indicate that the man was well dressed. There is a pair of Russia tan shoes on the feet. The socks are of fine texture. They are a dark plaid, the body of the goods being black and the stripes red and green. On one leg there is a section of the leg of a pair of balbriggan drawers. With the exception of the shoes, socks, and the piece of underwear the portion of the body found was nude. Tied to the left leg there is a piece of clothesline. Its free end appears to have been chafed off, as if it had rubbed against a rock. The body appears to have been cut squarely off at the waist. This might have been done by the paddles or screws of passing steamers, but the fact that the trousers are missing is taken as indicating that the body must have been handled after death.

There is little hope that the identity of the man will ever be discovered. Decomposition has reached such a stage that any marks that existed have disappeared. The rope about the leg is taken as one of the chief indications of foul play. It is thought this was used to fasten a weight to the leg and that when decomposition set in and the body floated the action of the water worked the rope against a stone until it was cut in two. So far as can be ascertained there are no marks of violence.

MAY SOLVE A MURDER CASE.

Body Found Near Jamesburg Probably that of Patrick Cronin.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Detectives connected with Prosecutor Voorhees's office have been busy for some time looking up various clues to the identity of the man whose body was found in a cranberry bog near Jamesburg some months ago. It is now believed that the body was that of Patrick Cronin of Millstone. Cronin has been missing from his home since January last.

Cronin was the stepfather of Reuben Strickland, who, with George Day, is now serving a term in State prison for burglary. It is alleged that Strickland has hinted that he could make some startling disclosures about the body that was found in the swamps. Cronin had considerable money. The skull of the body found near Jamesburg had been crushed, and there is no doubt that the case was one of murder.

Mastodon Bones Found Near Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Some bones of a mastodon were unearthed to-day on the farm of Fred W. Schaefer, three miles from Newburg, while workmen were digging a ditch through marl and blue clay. The skull, with huge teeth, a tusk seven feet long and eight inches in diameter, a number of ribs and parts of vertebræ, have been uncovered. Workmen will make further search. The bones are in a fair state of preservation. A number of similar specimens have been found in Orange County, the finest being discovered near this same place in 1845.

Sing Sing Convict Attempts Suicide.

SING SING, Aug. 14.—A New York convict in the State prison, serving a term of four years and six months for grand larceny under the name of John Doe, but whose real name is Arthur Michaels, attempted to commit suicide by hanging in his cell last night, but was discovered, and is now in the hospital at the prison, and will recover. Michaels is serving his second term here, and has been despondent for some time.

An Historic Church Being Demolished

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—One of the oldest churches in this section is being demolished to make room for a new edifice. It is known as the Old Methodist Church of Oxen Hill, situated a few miles from the city, in Princess George County, Md., and has been regarded as a landmark for more than a century. It was constructed of brick brought from England through the efforts of the planters of that section. In ante-bellum days a portion of the church was set aside for slaves.

Costly Musical Instruments Lost.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 14.—The house occupied by Verdi Beyos, a Norwegian composer, and containing many valuable instruments and manuscripts, was destroyed by fire with its contents this morning. A grand piano, valued at $1,000, two harps, each worth $1,000, and a valuable violin, were burned, besides a lot of music. Mr. Beyos was with Sousa for two seasons.

Chicagoan Kills His Wife and Himself

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Thomas Houlihan, cashier for a packing house, shot and killed his wife early to-day, and committed suicide. Jealousy is believed to have been the cause.

ACCUSED OF HORSE STEALING.

Young Man, Who Said He Was the Son of A. H. Brownell, Arrested.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—A well-dressed young man known as W. E. Davis is under arrest here accused of horse stealing. Three weeks ago he turned up in the interior of Dutchess County and obtained work on a farm. He told his employer that he was the son of the Secretary of the Sterling Manufacturing Company of Elizabeth, N. J., and communicated with H. Brownell, 429 Morris Avenue, Elizabeth, who sent him clothing and money. A week ago, his employer says, he stole a horse and wagon, sold it in Poughkeepsie, and disappeared.

He was arrested at the Grand Central Station, New York, Saturday night on a telegram from the Elizabeth police. Since his arrest he denies all that he told his employer, and says he would rather go to prison than disclose his family connection.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 14.—A. H. Brownell, Secretary of the Sterling Manufacturing Company, was seen this evening at his residence, 429 Morris Avenue, relative to the young man under arrest at Poughkeepsie who said he was his son. Mr. Brownell said the young man was not his son, to the best of his belief. The young man gives his name as W. E. Davis. Mr. Brownell said the case was a surprise to him. He has three sons. Two of them were in the house. The third, who is troubled with a spinal disease, is traveling for his health. He is well supplied with money. Where this son was at present Mr. Brownell said he did not know exactly, as the young man traveled from place to place. Mr. Brownell said it was unlikely that his son would steal a horse, not only because he was not that kind of a young man, but also because his spinal trouble made it unlikely. Mr. Brownell will go to Poughkeepsie to see who the young man is.

A GREAT CRICKET GAME.

England Scores 435 Runs for Four Wickets Down in Australian Game.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The London papers are full of praise for the stand made by the English against the Australians in cricket.

The fifth and last test match began to-day at Kensington Oval, in the presence of 30,000 spectators. The weather was fine. England won the toss, went to bat, and, when an adjournment was made for lunch, had scored 149 runs with no wickets down.

At the close of play England had scored 435 runs for four wickets down.

Remarkable Feat at Cricket.

One of the most extraordinary feats ever accomplished in a cricket match was performed recently in England, when two brothers—W. L. and R. E. Foster—each scored two separate centuries in the same match. The game was between Worcestershire and Hampshire, and was played at Worcester. In the first innings of Worcestershire W. L. Foster scored 140 and R. E. Foster 134, and in the second innings W. L. Foster made 172, not out, and R. E. Foster 101, not out. This performance is without precedent in the whole history of the game.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Won from the Clevelands at the Polo Grounds.

VISITORS LED FOR A TIME

Ohioans Hit Gettig in the Fifth—Brooklyn, Boston, and Philadelphia Are Also Victorious.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	64	34	.653
Boston	61	36	.629
Philadelphia	61	39	.610
Baltimore	58	39	.598
Cincinnati	54	42	.563
Chicago	53	44	.546
St. Louis	54	45	.545
Pittsburg	49	51	.490
Louisville	42	55	.433
New York	40	54	.426
Washington	35	64	.354
Cleveland	17	85	.167

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Cleveland, 6.
Brooklyn, 4; Louisville, 2.
Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 3.
Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 3.
Baltimore, 14; Pittsburg, 9.
St. Louis-Washington game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Louisville in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Washington.

The Clevelands made things interesting for the New Yorks in the last inning of the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, and came within one run of tying the score. This was probably due to a little overconfidence on the part of Gettig, the locals' pitcher. He settled down after three consecutive hits were made off his delivery.

The game until the last inning was dull. The locals went about their work as if it was only a question of how many runs they would win by, and, on the other hand, the Clevelands acted as though they knew a defeat was inevitable. The few hundred spectators who could work up enough interest to watch Cleveland try to play ball seemed to be in a trance. This lasted until the Clevelands took it into their heads to make a bluff at least. The bluff woke up the crowd and set the local players to playing real baseball.

Hughey, who pitched for the Clevelands, had an abundance of speed, but that was all. Gettig, except in the last inning, kept his opponents' hits well scattered. Errors by Davis and O'Brien helped the visitors to most of their runs in the fifth inning, and enabled them to take the lead for awhile. These two players, however, fully redeemed themselves by timely hitting and clever baserunning. O'Brien batted in one run and scored three himself, being helped across the plate each time by Davis's batting. Harley and Dowd came into collision in the eighth inning, but aside from a shaking up, escaped uninjured. Parke Wilson, the New York catcher, assisted Umpire Emslie yesterday. McDonald, Umpire Emslie's assistant, failing to appear. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n,cf.	1	1	4	0	0	Dowd, cf.	1	3	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	3	1	2	0	1	Quinn, 2b.	1	1	0	5	0
Grady, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	Harley, lf.	1	1	1	0	1
Davis, ss.	0	0	3	4	1	Sullivan, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0	M'Allister,rf.	0	0	0	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Foster, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	Lockh'd, ss.	0	1	3	3	1
Warner, c.	0	2	4	0	0	Sugden, c.	0	0	5	3	0
Gettig, p.	0	1	1	5	0	Hughey, p.	2	3	0	1	1
Total	7	11	27	14	2	Total	6	11	24	16	3

New York ..... 1 0 0 1 1 0 2 3 .—7
Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6—6

First base by errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Left on base—New York, 6; Cleveland, 4. Base on balls—Off Gettig, 3; off Hughey, 4. Struck out—By Gettig, 2; by Hughey, 3. Three-base hit—Gleason. Two-base hit—Dowd. Sacrifice hit—Grady. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, O'Brien, Foster. Double plays—Quinn, Lockhead, and Tucker; Sugden and Lockhead. Passed balls—Sugden, 2. Wild pitch—Hughey. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Wilson.

BROOKLYNS BEAT LOUISVILLES.

The Home Team Won 11 of 14 Games Played With the Kentuckians.

The Brooklyns won their last game of the season with the Louisvilles at Washington Park yesterday, after a close struggle. The Brooklyns won eleven of the fourteen games played with the Louisvilles. Umpire Swartwood made a peculiar decision in the sixth inning. Farrell hit a fly that Clark held momentarily, but he dropped the ball in starting to throw. Swartwood allowed the out. The Brooklyns scored the winning runs after that, so that the decision did not affect the result. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Jones, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Clark, c.	0	0	2	0	1	Keeler, rf.	1	3	2	0	0
Leach, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0	Kelley, lf.	0	2	4	0	0
Wagner, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	2	4	2	0
Ritchie, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0	Anderson, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
M. Kelly, 1b.	0	0	5	0	1	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	2	3	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	1	3	0	Casey, 3b.	1	2	2	2	0
Cling'n, ss.	1	0	2	3	0	Farrell, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Cun'ham, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	5	24	9	3	Total	4	12	27	10	0

Louisville ..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Brooklyn ..... 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 .—4

Home run—Leach. Left on bases—Louisville, 7; Brooklyn, 7. Struck out—By Kennedy, 4. Sacrifice hit—Cunningham. Stolen bases—Wagner, Anderson. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 4; off Cunningham, 1. Double play—Clingman and M. Kelly. Hit by pitched ball—Jones. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and McDonald.

Baltimore, 14; Pittsburg, 9.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The Baltimores made a grand rally against the Pittsburgers to-day in the third inning, when, with the score 7 to 0 against them, they batted Tannehill out of the box. Sparks did not fare much better. Score:

Pittsburg ..... 3 3 1 0 2 0 0—9
Baltimore ..... 0 0 8 5 1 0 .—14

Base hits—Pittsburg, 14; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill, Sparks, and Schriver; Baltimore, McGinnity, McKenna, Howell, and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The Chicagos outbatted and outfielded the Philadelphias to-day, but an unlucky inning in which the visitors made two errors and the locals three hits allowed Philadelphia to win. Score:

Chicago ..... 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 2 .—6

Base hits—Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Donahue; Philadelphia, Bernhard and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Phillips, the visitors' pitcher, became unsteady in the seventh inning to-day after two were out, and gave two bases on balls, which, with two singles and Duffy's double, clinched the game for Boston. A lightning triple play in the first prevented Boston from scoring. With three on bases, Steinfeldt brought down Collins's liner, touched third, and threw to McPhee, retiring the side. Score:

Boston ..... 0 0 0 3 0 0 5 0 .—8
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3

Base hits—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Cincinnati, Phillips and Peltz. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

SARATOGA RACING RESULTS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—To-day's races resulted:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Mat, 111 pounds, (Spencer,) even, first; Exit, 111, (Maher,) 5 to 1, second; Belle of Troy, 111, (H. Evans,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:43⅘. Halo also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Tar Hill, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, first; Decimal, 90, (J. Daly,) 4 to 1, second; Post Haste, 96, (R. Lewis,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16⅘. The Rush, Dunblane, Miss Dede, and Barney F. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-eighth miles. Meadowthorpe, 106 pounds, (Burns,) 6 to 1, first; Blueaway, 110, (Maher,) 1 to 2, second; Beau Ideal, 108, (Bullman,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:55. Hazwell also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Kinnikinnic, 116 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 10, first; St. Clair, 119, (Maher,) 9½ to 1, second; Sky Scraper, 100, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:25⅘. The Star of Bethlehem, Clonsilla, Doctor Nombula, and Ben Hadad also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Grubis, 105 pounds, (Maher,) 3 to 2, first; Mynheer, 102, (Kuhn,) 10 to 1, second; Frandee, 108, (Burns,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:03⅘. Layega, Monometallist, Kickumboh, and Her Ladyship also ran.

Entries for Tuesday.

Following are the entries for Tuesday's races:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. L'Alouette, 112 pounds; Azucena and Hurly Burly, 109 each; Souchon and Lady Lindsay, 103 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Five and a half furlongs. Sardine, Handicapper, and Laureates, 107 pounds each; Miss Shanley and The Amazon, 106 each; Innovator and Lignite, 105 each; Boundice, 104; Pirate J., Angle, and Federalist, 102 each; Flamora, 101; Maple, 99; Ciales, 97; Fleeting Moments, 94.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Athanasa, 116 pounds; Nearest and Mariti, 111 each; Sun Up and Cabrillo, 103 each; Bob White and Trianon, 108 each; Red Spider, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Eugenia Wicks and Lady Mitchell, 107 pounds each; The Banphin, 106; Meehanus, 105; Pearsall, 104; Utopia and Judge Wardell 106 each; Tyran, 102; Nicholas, 101; Miss Marion and Chivalrous, 100; Our Breezy and Princess Margaret, 97; Rinaldo and Decide, 94; Dolly Welchoff, 91; Winepress, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—Kensington Hurdle Handicap. Two miles. Premier, 156 pounds; Adolph Spreckles 152; Semper Ego and Forget, 148 each; Ben Eder, 147; Three Forks, 143; Julius Caesar, 140; Horseplay, 130.

LAWN TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Play for the National Championship to Begin on the Casino Courts To-morrow—A Good Entry List.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—The annual struggle for the National championship at lawn tennis opens here to-morrow morning on the courts of the Casino. All day to-day the experts, with rackets under their arms, have been gathering from every direction, and the Mecca of all good lawn tennis players is rapidly filling up with the best talent the country affords.

Although the entry list is smaller this season than usual, the draw includes the names of all the crack players of the country, with the single exception of the famous ex-champion, "Bob" Wrenn, who had been expected to play up to within a week or two. The physical weakness that has resulted from his constant relapses from the Cuban fever he contracted last Summer during his experience with the Rough Riders will prevent his playing any tennis matches this season.

A disappointment waited for the enthusiasts here this afternoon, however—the announcement that Larned would not play, although his name was entered and drawn. He, too, was with Roosevelt's men in Cuba, and whether from that or some other cause, he has been suffering for several weeks with rheumatism in his knees, and it has grown worse within the last few days, so that he has decided not to play again this season. Without either Larned or Wrenn, however, the entry list this year is even stronger than last season, and the matches promise quite as good sport, if not better.

Besides all the leaders who have been prominent in the last few seasons, Huntington and Chase, the two veteran experts, are entered again. Dwight Collins, who is rated by many to be the strongest player in the West, Bond and Collins, the two Chicagoans, arrived to-day, as did almost all of the crack Eastern players.

Another disappointment is caused by the recent accident to Allen, the Yale champion, who fell on the court in practice last week, and sprained his ankle. Allen is one of the Yale team that won the Western championship in doubles last month, and he and Hackett were expected to meet Davis and Ward, the Eastern champion pair, in the final match to-morrow to select a pair of challengers for the National championship. In fact, a notice had already been posted saying that the East vs. West match would be played to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, but later in the afternoon the programme was altered by Dr. Dwight, the official referee. Allen telegraphed on, asking to have the match postponed until Friday morning, and Dr. Dwight agreed to make the change. According to the present programme, the challenge match between Ware and Sheldon, last year's winners of the championship, and their challengers, will be played on Saturday.

Everything is in readiness for the opening matches, and play will begin to-morrow morning in the preliminary and first rounds of the championship singles. The most important matches to be played in these rounds are those between Wright and Sheldon, Fischer and George Wrenn, Paret and Chase, Budlong and Ward, and Huntington and McKittrick. The veteran Chase has asked to have his first match postponed until Wednesday, and he will meet Paret then, but all of the others will play to-morrow morning.

The Casino turf never looked to be in better condition, and the players who were practising on the courts there this afternoon declared that they were in far better shape than last season. A second grand stand has also been built to accommodate the crowd of spectators expected, and every preparation has been made for a week of good sport.

Swedish-American Athletic Union.

An organization which, it is expected, will develop into a powerful union of athletes of Swedish nationality, has been formed in Brooklyn, and named the Swedish-American Athletic Union of the United States. It has been organized chiefly through the efforts of Henry Staberg, a member of the Swedish Sporting and Athletic Club of Brooklyn, who has been in correspondence with the different Swedish athletic clubs in the country for several months. The organization was effected at meetings of delegates from a number of these clubs, held Saturday and yesterday at 535 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Staberg has been elected President.

Golf Contest for Cup at Englewood.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 14.—In the putting and approaching contest for association members, eighteen holes, for the Captain's Cup, held at the Englewood Golf Club Aug. 9, the following scored third, second, and first points, respectively, toward the cup: Miss L. D. Smith, 29, 26—55; Mrs. J. A. Wells, 27, 31—58; Miss M. Barber, 29, 32—61.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Business of Interest at Private Contract—One Partition Sale in the Auction Room.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for Miss Annie Reynolds to George P. Wilson, for about $40,000, the four-story dwelling, with extension, 138 West Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

It is reported that the Phipps estate has sold 289 Madison Avenue, a four-story dwelling, with extension, on lot 25 by 100, for about $75,000. The last transfer of the property was to Mary A. Phipps in 1861 for $35,000.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the two four-story tenements 134 and 136 West Nineteenth Street, on a plot 43 by 100.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly, 156 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 16.9 by 100.11; three-story stone-front flat, an undivided half interest in the foregoing; partition sale to the plaintiff, Margaret Cahill, $5,900.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ST. JOHN, WAVECREST AND CEDARHURST.

35, 37, 39 & 41 E. 50TH ST.

Elegant, well lighted and ventilated and handsomely decorated Apartments, containing seven rooms and bath; equipped with every modern convenience; steam heated and hall service; rents, $40 to $65 per month.

JANITOR, ON PREMISES.

LUXURIOUS APARTMEMTS.

NINE ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.

FIREPROOF BUILDING (NEW).

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.

Central Park West, Corner 86th Street.

$2,000 TO $2,400.

APPLY TO SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M. and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R. week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village. A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum. All FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland" "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M., Bo. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 10.00, 10.45 P. M. 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for 23d St. EXCURSION BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Leave foot W. 22d St., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.

Leave (new) Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M. " New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

KINGS CO. "L," BRIGHTON & L. I. R. R. From MANHATTAN BEACH 7:30 A. M. and Half Hourly throughout entire Day until 12:00 o'clock midnight.

From BROOKLYN BRIDGE 7:45 A. M. and Half Hourly until 11:15 P. M.

Trains Stop Only at CITY HALL, FRANKLIN AV., CLARKSON ST. & SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

FARE 15 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Week days, Round Trip. 40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock, leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

CONEY ISLAND via CULVER ROUTE.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Hourly 9.20 to 12.20, then every 20 minutes until 6.20, then every 40 minutes until 10.20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

DRY GOODS.

THE LIBERT PERFUMES ARE STANDARD of excellence. We have lots of new creation, most delicious, lasting, chic, and characteristic, at decidedly lowest prices. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By practical, working gardener; large experience in all branches of gardening, including laying out and planting of new place; Scotch; married; no children. Gardener, Box 3, Little Silver, N. J.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 6th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

MASON.—Edward Regan, mason contractor; boiler and engine setting a specialty; storage for machinery. 366 West 15th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

WANTED—A first-class architectural draughtsman; must be a good designer and colorist. Address Ohio, care E. G. Soltmann, 119 Fulton St., New York.

WANTED—An experienced collector for New York and Brooklyn; bond required. Address, stating age, experience, and references, C. D., Box 197 Times.

WANTED—Two pattern makers; good wages. Apply Edison Laboratory, Orange, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOHN B. SMITH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,351.

To the creditors of John B. Smith of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said John B. Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the first day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and, transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 15th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL BACH, Bankrupt.—No. 1,123.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Bach, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, August 14, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CONRAD STOEVER and FREDERICK DIEDRICHS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Conrad Stoever and Frederick Diederichs, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated Aug. 14, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH KRAU, Bankrupt. No. 1,220.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Krau, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 10, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, Aug. 14, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—AFROM KWATT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Afrom Kwatt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated Aug. 14, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEWIS GOLDSMITH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis Goldsmith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated August 14, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY M. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against HARRIOT E. SPRAGUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the south side of Seventy-fourth Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue, (formerly Eleventh Avenue,) and running thence northerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the rights, privileges and easements contained in a certain agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,994 of Conveyances, at Page 478.

Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed recorded in the said Register's office, in Liber 1,110 of Conveyances, at Page 405, and to the provisions of a certain agreement recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 1,949 of Conveyances, at Page 221.

The premises above described lie in Section 4, in Block 1,166, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 29th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

No. 257 West 74th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,780.65, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $882.30, with interest from July 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $606.20, and interest.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—FANNIE FALK, plaintiff, vs. CARRIE M. VERMILYA and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street distant thirty (30) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street with the easterly side of Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street; and thence westerly seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 32 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

No. 474 West 144th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above-mentioned premises are to be sold is $12,916.67, with interest thereon from the 8th day of August, 1899, and $850.47 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 9th day of August, 1899. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and croton water rates, which are to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $295.54.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

au14-2aw4wM&Th

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paulus & Sykes, No. 45 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. HEIDERMANN, Executors. PASKUS COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-law6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap18-law6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal C. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1899. HARRY MERZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway. ap4-law6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-1aw6mTu

HOWELL, WILLIAM E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin Howell, Amelia Garson, Charles Howell, Catherine B. Howell, Henriette Howell Burbridge, Edward B. Henderson, Gerald H. Gray, Frederick Gray, and Elizabeth Gray, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM E. HOWELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edwin Howell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William E. Howell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 27th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au15-1aw7wTu&s1

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-1aw6mTu

JONES, GEORGE A.—The People of the State of New York to Elizabeth C. Jones, as executrix of the will of GEORGE A. JONES, deceased, and individually; William P. Jones, Frances E. Jones, Philip Hoffman, Henry Harburger, Wright Dairy Company, a domestic corporation; Henry C. Kirby, assignee of the Johnston Jewelry Company, a domestic corporation; William W. Walker, James McCreery, J. Crawford McCreery, and Thomas Rosevear, composing the firm of James McCreery & Co.; William H. Bonynge, assignee of H. T. Wilhelm; Richard Batting, Henry F. Hession, Samuel D. Styles and Alexander Cash, composing the firm of Styles & Cash; Frederick Schuler, Intelligencer Association, domestic corporation; Henry C. Ross, Tyson Company, a domestic corporation; Cauldwell Fraser, Alfred D. Montebello, Charles Thorley, Thomas Thedford, Moses Huntoon, John E. Huntoon, Louis Mohrman, Joseph Young, Elizabeth Jones, Merrit B. Haviland, John B. Knapp, Henry W. Pennoyar, Judson G. Wells, Mary H. Hubbard, executrix of S. T. Hubbard, deceased; Barnard S. McKean, receiver United Life Insurance Association; Ellen L. Demorest, Joseph J. Little, and to all other persons entitled to share in the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of George A. Jones, deceased, whose names cannot be ascertained, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a decree distributing, as if it were the proceeds of decedent's real property sold pursuant to decree, the sum of 33,265 33-100 dollars, surplus moneys arising upon the sale of the decedent's real estate in foreclosure, paid into the Surrogate's Court, should not be made.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 27th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au15-1aw7wTu&s1

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Sheparo & Prentiss, attorneys, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. EDWARD C. McHENRY, Executor. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executor, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-law6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 62 Wall Street, New York City. my2-law6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York. my9-law6mTu

STEVENSON, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. STEVENSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. JOSEPH N. GOLDBACHER, Executor. DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Attorney for Executor, 220 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. mar31-law6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.

WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the will annexed. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap26-1aw6mTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

SMITH'S SONS, WARD B.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of WARD B. SMITH'S SONS, assigned of William J. Underwood, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 20th day of September, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William J. Underwood, assignee of the above-named Ward B. Smith's Sons, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Seal. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Justice of the said court, this 14th day of August, 1899.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

ARTHUR NEVILLE, Attorney for Assignee, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au15-law3wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder. —Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OSWALD J. MARTIN, plaintiff, against JOHN S. LEES, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York City, July 3d, 1899.

AMBROSE H. PURDY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office No. 74 Elm Street, New York City.

To the defendant named in the within summons:

Take notice that upon your default judgment in this action will be taken against you for the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars, with costs.—July 10th, 1899.

AMBROSE H. PURDY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 74 Elm Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To John S. Lees:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, without the State, pursuant to an order of Martin Stover, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AMBROSE H. PURDY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 74 Elm Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy11-law6wTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamers from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

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For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PILGRIM and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 15 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

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For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:00 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.

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For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M. " Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 " " West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "

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Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.

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Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

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Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

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Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

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Umbria...Aug. 19, 2 PM Etruria...Sept. 2, 2 P. M.
Lucania...Aug. 26, 9 AM Campania...Sept. 9, 9 AM

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DORIC.....Sept. 2 RIO JANEIRO.Sept. 19

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EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Sept. 11, Dec. 4
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MIOWERA.....Aug. 24 WARRIMOO....Sept. 21

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OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort,

POLICE BRIBERY CHARGED

Officer W. H. Duggan Accused of Inducing a Woman to Pay $400.

PRESIDENT YORK'S NAME USED

His Alleged Brother-in-Law Said to Have Promised Roger Sheedy a Position on the Force.

Patrolman William H. Duggan of the Bronx Park Station was tried before President York of the Police Board yesterday afternoon on a charge preferred by Mrs. Bridget Sheedy of 352 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street that he made an arrangement last year with her to get her husband, Roger, appointed on the police force through a man named Hart for a consideration of $400. The case was to have been tried last Tuesday, but Mrs. Sheedy and her husband failed to appear, and sent a letter saying that they wished to withdraw the complaint. A detective went to their home yesterday and accompanied the couple to Headquarters. After they arrived there Sheedy and his wife made one of two attempts to leave the building, but President York had several policemen watching them, and they were prevented from going.

Mrs. Sheedy was the first witness called. At first the woman was unwilling to testify, and repeatedly told the President that she wished to withdraw the complaint. Mr. York's persistent questions, however, brought forth answers which told the story as alleged by Mrs. Sheedy in her original affidavit. She said that Duggan told her at first that he could get her husband on the police force for $300 through the man Hart, who, he said, was a brother-in-law of President York. Duggan visited her a second time, she testified, and said that she would have to pay $400 to get her husband on the force. Mrs. Sheedy said that after she had been to Headquarters to complain the first time a man claiming to represent Hart called upon her and declared that Duggan was innocent, and that Hart would make good the money she had paid, and also pay her for her trouble if she would not press the complaint. Mr. York was anxious to find out who the man was, but she said she did not know him.

The woman said that her husband had been an applicant for a place on the force at another time, but was rejected on account of defective teeth. Duggan, she said, declared that he would get him appointed if he did not have a tooth in his head. Duggan, she said, told her that Hart was an officer in the Seventy-first Regiment.

When Lawyer Rouss, who defended Duggan, began to cross-examine Mrs. Sheedy he asked questions which tended to discredit her statements. Mrs. Sheedy became angry, and declared that she would not permit Duggan or his lawyer to "make a liar" out of her. She said that she could straighten out the facts, and proceeded to do so, repeating her charges against Duggan with more detail than before. She declared that on May 18, 1898, she drew $400 from the Bank for Savings at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, and by arrangement met Duggan and her husband at Sixty-third Street and Ninth Avenue. She said she gave the $400, which was in $50 bills, to her husband in Duggan's presence, and then Duggan and her husband left her and went into the house at 161 West Sixty-third Street, where Hart lived. When they came out, she said, Duggan told her that she had made a good investment, and that President York would take good care of her husband.

When Roger Sheedy was called to the stand he also was inclined at first to say as little as possible, but Mr. York told him he would have to tell his story and that he would keep him at Headquarters until he did. He corroborated his wife's statement as to receiving $400 from her in Duggan's presence. He said that Duggan took him to Hart and that he paid the money over to Hart while Duggan was in the room in Hart's flat. Hart, he said, told him that he would have a special examination and would be appointed in about two months. Sheedy said he was convinced that Hart and Duggan would get him on the force.

Louis J. Horowitz of 60 Liberty Street was the owner of the flat at 161 West Sixty-third Street in May of last year. He testified that a man named Hart was one of his tenants and he understood that Hart was connected with the Police Department. Hart, he said, had given him that impression. Sergt. McCarthy testified from the blotter that on May 18 of last year Duggan had a day off. An accountant of the Bank for Savings testified that Mrs. Sheedy drew $400 from the bank on the 18th of May.

Duggan then took the stand. He declared that he did not meet Sheedy and his wife on the 18th of May and declared that he was at an outing at City Island on that day. He admitted having talked with Mrs. Sheedy about getting her husband on the force. He said:

"I met Mrs. Sheedy while I was up to my father-in-law's house and she told me about her husband having been rejected when he tried to get appointed. Knowing that I was a policeman she asked me if I couldn't do something for her. As she was one of my father-in-law's tenants I was anxious to be of some service to her and I said that I knew a man named Hart who might be able to help her. Hart kept a roadhouse at One Hundred and First Street and the Boulevard. I made his acquaintance while driving one day. A lot of politicians frequented his place, and I understood that some of the clerks of the Civil Service Board were in the habit of going there. I said that Hart, with his acquaintance with these people, might be able to help Sheedy and that he could probably get the civil service clerks to give him some points.

"Sheedy and his wife wanted to be introduced to Hart, and as he was seldom at his place in the daytime I agreed to take them to his house. This was on the 6th of May. I took Sheedy up stairs, introduced him to Hart, and Hart said he would see the civil service 'boys' and get them to help Sheedy along, so that he would get a good percentage. There was no money paid—not a cent. Money was never talked of between the Sheedys and myself. I simply introduced Sheedy to Hart because he was my father-in-law's tenant and I wanted to help him along."

Mrs. Sheedy produced a letter which she received from Duggan in February of this year, in which Duggan wrote that she should not worry, that Hart was all right and that her husband would soon be called for examination. Duggan admitted having written this letter, but denied that he had told any one that Hart was Mr. York's brother-in-law.

Duggan's brother-in-law, Mr. Converse, testified that on the 18th of May of last year Duggan was with him on an outing at City Island.

Mr. York wanted to know where Hart was, and Duggan said that he had been unable to find him and understood that he was in an asylum in New Jersey.

The case was adjourned until this afternoon, when two more witnesses for the defense will testify.

MAZET WORK NOT ABANDONED

Frank Moss Says Mr. Croker and the Other Democratic Leaders Will Be Called to Testify.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet committee, said yesterday that there was no intention of abandoning the investigation or of allowing it to die by degrees. "The committee will resume its sessions on Sept. 12," he said, "and it will continue to sit until it has accomplished the task it set out to do. Mr. Croker and the other leaders of the Democratic Party will be called to testify later on."

The staff of detectives and clerks at Mr. Moss's office was busily at work yesterday classifying and arranging material for the further prosecution of the inquiry. It is Mr. Moss's intention to devote special attention to the contracts let by the various departments, privately and after public letting, and the tables of his office are loaded with the books and records produced from different city officers in response to the committee's subpœnas. The Dock Department, which was under fire at the recent sessions of the committee, is the only one whose contracts have been gone into very thoroughly. At the forthcoming sittings, it is expected that the other bureaus will be put through a similar test.

Mr. Moss purposes using Capt. Vredenburgh's failure to follow up the raid on the poolroom at 141 Fulton Street on Saturday as material for the Mazet committee. He sent a note to the Captain, he said, asking if he would go with the bearer to a poolroom then in operation. Capt. Vredenburgh, Mr. Moss said, told the messenger: "Just tell Mr. Moss I won't do it." Then, after Officer Louris had raided the place, Capt. Vredenburgh's ward man, Hahn, had the men captured in the place released. "I told them I was prepared to supply complete evidence against the poolroom," said Mr. Moss, "but though I waited for hours in my office, I received no communication from either Hahn or the Captain."

Mr. Moss said the raided poolroom had resumed operations as soon as the police withdrew.

MISS O'DONNELL HELD.

Magistrate Brann Will Let Grand Jury Hear Case of Woman Who Shot Julius Siebert.

Mary H. R. O'Donnell, who shot Julius Siebert, general manager of the Westchester Land Improvement Company, on Friday at his office, 146 Reade Street, was held by Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury. Siebert testified that he accompanied her to a room in his office, and that she shot him without warning while his back was turned. The prisoner testified that she shot him in self-defense.

Siebert said he had known the prisoner for three years, had become interested in her, and had secured her a position as caretaker of a house belonging to the company in Westchester; that at one time, being threatened with the execution of a judgment obtained against him, which was afterward vacated by the courts, he had deeded over the house and grounds to her, and that she had then deeded them back to him. Having recently disposed of the property, and having no more use for a caretaker there, she was notified that her services were no longer required.

The complainant alleged she had once before threatened his life, and that he had taken the pistol away from her, but had given it back to her. When he went to Bedford on business he always lived at the house. In closing up their affairs, in addition to offering her a sum of money for her services as caretaker, he also offered her furniture worth about $800 and twenty shares of stock of the company worth $2,000, the latter consideration being offered her as a settlement of all claims against him, she having threatened to bring suit for breach of promise of marriage. When the papers were ready for signature she refused to sign them.

Miss O'Donnell claims that he had been engaged to her and that she had broken the engagement on account of something she had heard about him, and that the house in Bedford was really hers, having been deeded to her by Siebert for security for the loan of $5,000 in cash. She said she was a professional nurse and had come from England ten years ago, having at that time $1,000 in cash, which she had increased to $5,000 while acting as a nurse at Mount Vernon.

As to what happened just previous to the shooting, only the two principals know, as they were in the room alone. There were a number of witnesses in behalf of Siebert who testified to the subsequent events, which had no particular bearing upon the point at issue as to whether the shooting was in self-defense.

VICTORY FOR A. E. PALMER.

Board of Education Must Not Remove Him Except for Cause.

A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary of the Board of Education, has won his fight to be retained in that position by the board. Justice Stover of the Supreme Court yesterday granted Mr. Palmer's motion for the continuation of an injunction against the Board of Education to restrain it from removing him from office because of his political opinions or affiliations and from removing him except for cause, and then only by a three-fourths vote of all the members of the board.

Justice Stover decides that the contemplated removal of Mr. Palmer is an illegal act and that the injunction against the board is continued, pendente lite. The Court maintains that Secretary Palmer's place is legally protected by the charter of the greater city.

WELCOME FOR C. D. BELDEN.

Stock Exchange Members Celebrate His Return from a Vacation.

Charles D. Belden of the Stock Exchange went a month ago on a vacation trip to Duluth and the great lakes. Mr. Belden is good natured, enjoys horse play within reasonable limits, and in his career of twenty-nine years as a member of the Exchange has endeared himself to all of his associates. Some of the younger element heard that he would be on the floor again yesterday and prepared to demonstrate their delight.

Chairman McClure did not interfere when at the opening of the Exchange a procession of Mr. Belden's admirers swept over the floor and on the Rock Island post hung a pillow of yellow immortelles adorned with gladiolas, on which in purple immortelles was "Welcome Home."

Mr. Belden's entry on the floor was the signal for uproarious enthusiasm, and it was some time before he was able to transact business.

FREE CONCERTS FOR THE PUBLIC.

Music This Evening in Mount Morris and Tompkins Square Parks.

There will be music at Mount Morris Park by Lederhaus's Squadron A Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

Star-Spangled Banner.
a.—Two-step, "Dinah from Carolina"....Keiser
b.—March, "The Mississippi Side Step."Berliner
Overture, "Libussa"....Smetana
Potpourri, "Huguenots"....Meyerbeer
Waltz, "The Spanish Beggar Girl"....A. Orth
Selection, "The Idol Eye"....Herbert
Cornet solo, Selected....
Mr. A. Beringer.
Overture, "Oberon"....C. M. v. Weber
Medley, "Sounds from Everywhere"....Burald
Fantasia, "Carmen"....Bizet
March, (new,) "Pride of the Nation"....
J. G. Boehme

At Tompkins Square Park Philip Wagner & Son's Military Band will give this programme:

Star-Spangled Banner.
March, "Empire City"....Boehme
Overture, "Concert"....Helmsdorf
Waltz, "New Vienna"....Strauss
Selection, "The Telephone Girl"....Kerker
Concert solo, selected....Finkelstein
Mr. Finkelstein.
a.—Serenade, "The Soldier's Dream"....Ripley
b.—Intermezzo, "Salome"....Lorraine
Reminiscences of the War....Beyer
Mazurka, "La Czarina"....Ganne
Potpourri, popular airs....Chattaway
Characteristic march, "A Warm Reception," (new.)....Anthony
Home, Sweet Home.

"GREEN GOODS" DUPE'S STORY.

A Nashville Man Tells How He Lost $2,000 in New York Last Year.

J. P. Williams of Nashville, Tenn., who in August, 1898, came to this city to purchase $30,000 in "green goods" and was fleeced out of $2,000, and who last week identified Joseph Barnett, under arrest on a charge of sending "green goods" circulars through the mails, as the man who met him at the Astor House, told his story before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. He said that on his arrival in this city in August of last year he met Barnett. He crossed the ferry in his company and went to a hotel on Flushing Avenue. There he met two other men. A tin box such as is used to hold checks and bills was shown to him. The box was opened in his sight, and appeared to be filled with good bills done up in packages. These were then placed in the box, which was locked.

He paid over the $2,000 he had brought with him, and, taking the box, in which he believed he had seen the money placed, came back to Manhattan. Barnett accompanied him as far as the ferry, he said. He was instructed not to open the box until he reached Nashville, and he followed these instructions. The box, when opened, was found to contain only packages of paper cut to the size of bank bills, with four ten-dollar bills and three one-dolar bills on the outside of the packages.

After Abraham D. Rose, counsel for Barnett, had asked the witness a few questions about his business record in Nashville the examination was adjourned until to-day.

Lackawanna Engine Derailed.

As the Montclair accommodation train of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was entering the station yard at Hoboken at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the engine jumped the track and bumped over the ties for a distance of 100 feet before the engineer could bring it to a stop. The five coaches forming the train kept the rails, and none of the passengers was injured. The accident was caused by the breaking of the cowcatcher.

Albert E. Saams Discharged.

Magistrate Hogan, in the Essex Market Court yesterday discharged Albert E. Saams from custody. Saams was arrested Saturday night on suspicion of knowing something regarding the sudden death of Mrs. Annie Mulville of 6 Delancey Street. As her face and body were bruised, foul play was suspected. An autopsy showed that the woman died from natural causes.

PRICE OF MEAT STARTS UP

Advance of About Two Cents a Pound on the Various Grades.

RETAILERS CANNOT HELP IT

Say They Have to Meet Advances of Wholesalers—Foreign Demand for Beef in Part Responsible.

Retail dealers in meat in this city advanced prices yesterday about 2 cents per pound on the various grades. This advance will affect all consumers except those who have contracts with the wholesale dealers. The retailers say that they are obliged to increase prices to meet the frequent advances made by the wholesalers within the past three weeks.

A Washington Market butcher who has a large retail trade said that the big meat concerns like Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Swift & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company, had begun to put up prices nearly a month ago. "First it was an advance of only one-eighth of a cent a pound," he said. "Next it was one-fourth of a cent.; then another eighth, then another quarter, and so on, until, including the last advance of one-fourth of a cent, an average of two cents a pound has been added to the wholesale price of meat.

"The retail butchers stood the advance without putting it on their customers as long as they could. We cannot afford to stand 2 cents a pound, however. In times past the price of meat has fluctuated more or less, and we naturally felt, when the first advances in prices were made, that as soon as the supply increased the figures would go down again. But there seems to be no immediate prospect that the supply will increase, or at least that the big dealers will admit that it has increased."

Wholesale dealers assert that they have not formed any combination to force the price of meat up. The advance, they declare, is due entirely to trade conditions. The price of meat in the East is based on the selling price of cattle in Chicago. Recently there has been a comparative scarcity of cattle in the West, and wholesale prices for beef in Chicago have consequently gone up. This shortage in cattle is partly explained on the theory that in view of the enormous supplies of corn in the West many farmers have been accumulating the lighter cattle and holding them back for fattening purposes. Such withdrawal of the lighter grades from market naturally enhances the value of the other cattle.

Following is a comparative table showing the increase in prices in this city on a first-class grade of meat:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Sirloin steak	20	22
Round steak	16	18
Prime rib roast	18	20
Chuck rib	12½	14
Leg of Lamb	16	17
Veal cutlets	23	23
Leg of mutton	12½	12½
Corned beef	12½	14
Beef for stew	8	10
Lamb for stew	8	9
Bacon	10	12
Salt pork	10	10
Fresh pork	11	12

The consumers of all grades of meat will feel this advance. Persons whose circumstances compel them to buy the cheapest kind of meat will be doubly affected, for, according to the Washington Market dealers, the quantity of low-grade meat that comes into this market is growing less and less each succeeding month. It is the generally accepted belief in the trade that the growing scarcity of the lower grades of meat in the markets of this country is due to the large demand from the Philippines and Cuba. Representatives of some of the big wholesale houses say that the unprecedented foreign demand for American beef is in a large measure responsible for the general scarcity of meat and for the increased price.

Retail dealers say that the large meat concerns are crowding them so closely that there is no longer any profit in the retail trade if conducted honestly. The retailers in former years supplied the hotels and restaurants. Now the large wholesale houses make contracts direct with hotel and restaurant keepers, and in some instances, it is alleged, give them better terms than the small retail dealers get. The "last straw" with many retail butchers is the seven-day rule of payment just made by the wholesale houses. This rule took effect on Aug. 7, and it requires that all bills for purchases made during the week must be paid on or before 11 o'clock the following Monday morning, no matter on what day in the week the purchases are made. If the Monday morning settlement is not made all credit stops.

From the wholesaler's standpoint, this rule is going to be a good thing for the retailer, for it will weed out the unscrupulous and the unworthy. From the point of view of the retailer, the rule means the arbitrary cutting off of their credit, which they claim they ought to have. They say that each retail dealer is obliged to give a week's or a month's credit to some of his customers, and few retailers have enough capital to do this and be able to square up with the wholesale dealer every Monday morning.

TO COLLECT REGISTERED MAIL.

New Plan for the Convenience of the Public Is Proposed.

A letter was received by Postmaster Van Cott yesterday from Edward C. Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster General, requesting his opinion on Assistant Postmaster General Heath's proposed plan for the collection of registered mail from private houses and places of business. The Assistant Postmaster General believes that it would be practicable for letter carriers to collect parcels and letters which are to be forwarded in the registered mail pouches, and intends, if possible, to give the plan a trial, first in cities and afterward in country districts.

Mr. Van Cott said yesterday that he considered the plan an excellent one, provided that more letter carriers could be added to the service. In New York City the men have, he said, all that they can do to deliver and collect the mails on time, and the collection of registered letters would, unless the force were increased, add to their duties to such an extent as seriously to interfere with the work.

The plan of the officials at Washington is to provide each letter carrier with a receipt book similar to those carried by the men who deliver special delivery mail. Persons on the route may hand a letter or package to the letter carrier, who will state the amount of postage necessary, and upon payment of this, with the added registration fee, he will give a receipt and take the letter or package to the Post Office. It will not be convenient for the carrier to have weighing scales with him, and he will have to guess the amount of postage necessary. If he collects too much, the surplus will be returned; if not enough, he will collect it on his next journey. The receipts will be written in duplicate, one being handed to the sender and the other to the registry clerk at the Post Office.

It is likely that the plan will be tried first in cities smaller than New York.

Mr. Van Cott Invited to Chicago.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday received a formal invitation to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the new Government building in Chicago on Oct. 9 next. This invitation bears the signatures of Gov. John R. Tanner of Illinois, Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, Charles A. Gordon, Postmaster and Chairman of the General Committee of Ceremonies, and others.

Quarrel of Mutes May End Seriously.

Henry Zenwick, twenty-four years old, of 89 Henry Street, was held for examination on a charge of assaulting Jacob Kesselman of 160 Bleecker Street, who is lying in the St. Vincent Hospital in a critical condition, by Magistrate Hogan, in the Essex Market Court yesterday. Both men are mutes. On Sunday they met in front of 274 Cherry Street and had a quarrel over a woman. The defendant is alleged to have knocked the injured man down, and in falling he struck his head heavily on the sidewalk. The prisoner said that Kesselman seized him by the throat, and when he pushed him away he fell.

Three Burned by Benzine Explosion.

Mrs. Rosa Nochenson, fifty-six years old; her daughter Celia, twenty-four, and her son Jacob, twenty-two, were severely burned yesterday by an explosion of benzine in their apartments, at 647 Columbus Avenue. The mother's dress had taken fire from the explosion while she was cleaning the wainscoting, and the son and daughter hastened to her aid, and their clothing also took fire. The mother and son were taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

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Made from Grape Cream of Tartar.

Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MYSTERY IN DIAMOND ROBBERY

Police Send Out List of Stolen Goods Valued at $5,000, but Deny Knowledge of the Matter.

A diamond robbery, which the police of this city are trying to keep quiet, occurred in New York on July 17 last. Nine articles, none of which has been recovered, were taken. The complete list of the stolen articles, as furnished to the police, is as follows:

One double ring, heavily carved, set with two diamonds, 4 carats each, and with a large turquois in the centre. Marked inside with initials "C. M. H." and "A. H. H."
One large turquois ring, set with diamonds.
One three-stone diamond ring, each stone 3½ carats.
One three-stone diamond ring, similar to above; diamonds a little smaller.
One ring set with an emerald and two large diamonds.
One ring similar to foregoing, but with smaller diamonds.
One twelve-stone diamond and ruby ring, set diagonally.
One ring set with two solitaires in the centre, on one side an emerald set in diamonds and on the other side a pearl set in diamonds.
One large square-cut emerald ring, set with diamonds.

This list was at once sent out by the police to the different pawnbrokers of the city, with, it is understood, strict instructions that under no circumstances was it to be made public, or was anything to be said of the matter. To ward off suspicion as to the facts of the case, the list was marked "Lost or Stolen," not "Stolen" alone—though it now appears that the matter evolves itself, and indeed, at the time was known to the police, as an out-and-out robbery.

Exactly in what part of the city the robbery occurred is not known, all information on the subject being refused at Police Headquarters yesterday, where both the Deputy Chief and the Detective Bureau denied knowledge of any robbery, or, indeed, of any list having been sent out. The list, however, was seen on the files of a number of the well-known pawnbrokers of the city.

At one establishment, where the employes seemed to have less regard than at other places for the strict injunction of silence placed upon them by the police, it was stated as a belief gathered from sundry remarks of police detectives, that the robbery had taken place in the private house of some prominent family, and that, fearing developments might implicate some friend of the family, it was desired to keep the matter as quiet as possible. This, however, the clerk in the pawnbroking establishment in question was careful to say was rather an impression on his own part than precise information.

No value was set upon the jewelry, but it is said to total over $5,000.

DIVORCE SUITS A LUXURY.

Vice Chancellor Says Men Who Bring Them Should Be Able to Pay.

"A man should not indulge in luxury of a divorce suit unless he is in a position to furnish his wife with means to make the defense to which she is by law entitled," said Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Chancery Chambers at Jersey City yesterday.

The case that called forth the remark was the application of Mrs. Lulu M. Waer of Dover, N. J., for alimony and counsel fees, her husband, George Waer, having brought suit for divorce on statutory grounds. Vice Chancellor Pitney gave Mrs. Waer $25 for counsel fees, and said he would determine the question of alimony when the case came up for trial. He said that he had only decided one such application adversely since he had been a Vice Chancellor.

REDFIELD MAY GET HIS LIBERTY

Has Been Confined as a Lunatic More Than Fourteen Years.

After having been confined as a lunatic more than fourteen years, W. B. Redfield, formerly of Metuchen, N. J., will appear today before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court to have his mental condition determined judicially. Redfield at one time conducted a small hotel in this city. In May, 1885, he was committed to the Manhattan State Hospital, having been an inmate of a private sanitarium on Long Island a year, and having been formally declared insane by Dr. Allan Fitch and Dr. W. L. Hardy. He was then thirty years old.

A year ago he saw in a newspaper a mention of Miss Mary W. Board, who is interested in mining operations in the West. He remembered that she had lived in the house adjoining his at Metuchen, and that they had been playmates, and wrote to her, asking her to aid him to regain his liberty. She became interested in his case and, after visiting him, employed Lawyer George Phoebus, who brought proceedings.

Justice Leventritt yesterday, after hearing brief argument from Mr. Phoebus and from George Austin, counsel for the Manhattan State Hospital, decided to conduct the examination of Redfield to-day. He did not refer the case to a referee, as Redfield has an estate of only $1,500, in which the expenses of reference would eat a large hole.

The hospital authorities say that while Redfield has improved, he is incapable of self-control, and would probably relapse as soon as he was at liberty, but if the Court will take the responsibility of ordering his release they will be glad to obey. The members of Redfield's family have taken no interest in him. He has had little or nothing to do with them in years, and before he became insane was dissipated and irregular in his habits.

Arrested for Theft Committed in 1896.

After having been sought by the police of the Clymer Street Station, Brooklyn, for more than three years in connection with the robbery of the tailor shop of Michael Lillienthal, at 66 Gerry Street, Detective Dolan yesterday arrested William Schults of 459 Manhattan Avenue, who, the police say, was the third and last member of the gang. Lillienthal's shop was broke into on the night of Jan. 16, 1896, and property valued at $300 was stolen. Two of the gang, Joseph Cropp and Magnus Steers, were arrested at the time and sent to prison. Schults was held for examination in the Lee Avenue Police Court.

Young Women's Entertainment.

One of the most delightful programmes of the free Summer course of entertainments given at the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, was rendered last evening. The entertainment was entitled a "Musical Flower Party." The programme was varied with songs, the piano, recitations, and fancy drills in costume, the climax being the crowning with a garland of flowers the queen of the "rosebud garden of girls."

Kronman Sees Capt. McCluskey.

Nathan Kronman, who is under $10,000 bail in connection with the death of his wife Annie on Aug. 7, in their home at Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, called at Police Headquarters yesterday morning with his counsel, Abraham Levy. They had a long talk with Capt. McCluskey of the Detective Bureau, about the murder. The police said there were no new developments in the case.

SILKS ATTACHED FOR DEBT.

Four Cases That Figure in S. J. Brenner's Suit Against M. L. Weisman Valued at $9,000.

A case to establish the value of five boxes of silks that were attached by the Sheriff in a suit of Samuel J. Brenner of Montreal to recover $2,500 from M. L. Weisman, also of that city, came up yesterday afternoon before a Sheriff's jury. Weisman opened a large factory for the manufacture of silk goods and women's underwear in Montreal about two years ago, and also did business as an importer of laces.

According to the statements of Arthur Merklein, of Charles Heidelberg's detective agency, and Lawyer Maurice Meyer, Weisman formed the acquaintance of Samuel J. Brenner, who owned a restaurant and hotel near by, and the latter often accommodated him by cashing checks for him, and occasionally indorsing his notes. On May 5 last Weisman gave Brenner a note for $825. There were other notes, making Weisman's total indebtedness to Brenner about $2,500, and some time later Weisman promised to settle on July 8 or 9.

Weisman's affairs seemed to be prospering, and he was carrying a stock of $50,000 in his store. A few days before the date for settlement came around Weisman told Brenner that he was going into the country for a few days, and asked him to do him the favor of cashing some checks if they were presented during his absence, and introduced his confidential clerk, Spitz. Several days later Spitz called on Brenner and borrowed $80 from him. On July 10 Brenner went to the store and found it empty. Goods, machinery, and clerks had all disappeared and so had Weisman.

Several cases of goods were traced to New York, consigned to Eugene Spitz, Weisman's confidential clerk, and Detective Merklein found five large cases of goods in the freight depot of the New York Central. Suit was begun against Weisman, and Lawyer Meyer obtained an attachment on the goods. But these were in bond, and the United States authorities refused to recognize the attachment. Spitz had the cases removed secretly after paying the duty.

The case was traced to 75 First Avenue and the attachment was served. Three other cases were found and attached before Spitz learned of it. Then he brought in a third-party claim, saying he had bought the goods from Weisman in Montreal and had sold them to Adolph Klein, his brother-in-law. Before the Sheriff's jury yesterday Spitz swore that the four cases which had been attached cost him $6,000 including the duty. The jury valued them at $9,000. Meyer will serve Weisman by publication.

EASTERN PEACH CROP LIGHT.

Frost and the Yellows Have Wrought Havoc in the Orchards.

Not in many years has the peach crop in the East been as light as it is this season. Veteran fruit dealers in this city say that from some peach-growing sections usually prolific there will be no yield at all. The State of Delaware is not expected to produce more than one-tenth of its usual supply of peaches this year, and in New Jersey the crop will be much smaller than usual. Of all the peach-growing counties in New Jersey, Sussex and Huntington are the only ones that now promise a fair quantity of fruit.

From some of the old-time peach sections of Delaware and of Maryland there is information that the fruit disease called the yellows, which has been known to peach growers for a century, has caused much destruction in the orchards. Wherever a peach tree is attacked by the yellows it is ruined, and the fruit grower can do nothing but take the tree up by the roots and burn it. In the region where the yellows has appeared, it is estimated that there will not be more than one-eighth of the usual crop of peaches.

The main cause of the depletion of this year's peach crop, however, was frost. The biting cold wave that swept over the country last February destroyed a large proportion of the peach trees in Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Delaware, and Michigan. The peach orchards that were so situated as to be protected from the severity of this cold wave were spared, but in a great majority of cases in the States named whole orchards were "frozen to death." Not only were the buds frozen, but thousands of peach trees were frozen so that they burst.

One of the leading wholesale fruit dealers of New York said last evening that when the peach trees began to blossom this season there was not throughout the entire country one-third of the usual growth of buds. Many sections of the country which ordinarily send large quantities of fruit to the New York market will send nothing this year. The New Yorkers have been eating California peaches chiefly. The best of the New Jersey product has not yet come into market.

Harper's Monthly Reduced in Price.

Announcement is made by the publishers of Harper's Magazine that, taking effect with the September number, the price of that monthly will be reduced from 35 cents to 25 cents per number. This reduction in price is made on the threshhold of the one hundredth volume (fifty years) of the magazine. There is to be no reduction in size, and the public has the assurance of the publishers that there will be no reduction in quality. More, not less, is promised for the reduced price. It is intended to increase the attractions of the magazine both in letter press and illustrations, and "the ideal which was the fundamental keynote of the first prospectus will be followed and augmented." Henry Mills Alden, who for thirty years has guided the destinies of Harper's Magazine, remains the editor.

Domestic Accused of Arson.

Mary Burke, a domestic, twenty-two years of age, was held without bail by Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon on the charge of arson. The girl, whose home is at 2,040 Seventh Avenue, was discharged yesterday morning by her employer, Mrs. Spence of 138 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. She is charged with having made a threat on Mrs. Spence's life as she departed. Soon afterward Mrs. Spence discovered a fire in the room recently vacated by Miss Burke. An alarm was given, and the fire was extinguished with little damage. Mrs. Spence informed the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and soon afterward the girl was arrested.

Fire Panic in Brooklyn Tenement.

A panic followed the discovery of a fire early yesterday morning in a large double, four-story brick tenement house at 131 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn. The fire was in the flat of Stanislaus Kibasmercki, on the second floor, and was caused by the upsetting of a lighted candle in a bedroom which set ablaze some of Kibasmercki's clothing. Kibasmercki was awakened by the smell of smoke, and after arousing his family, he attempted to put out the fire. He was not successful, and then his cries and those of his family alarmed the other tenants. Men, women, and children rushed wildly down the stairs, and but for the presence of two policemen some of the tenants might have been hurt. The fire did only $100 damage.

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QUEEN LAVINIA'S NEW WALTZ.

She Wants the City's Coat of Arms Above ex-Mayor Strong's Picture on the Title Page.

Whether or not the coat of arms of the City of New York may be used on the title page of a waltz dedicated to ex-Mayor William L. Strong without offending the law is a question that is perplexing the composer of the music, Miss Lavinia H. van Westervelt-Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames. After composing the music Miss Dempsey obtained a picture of ex-Mayor Strong for the title page, and in fancy lettering, sweeping gracefully across the page, inscribed, "Dedicated by permission to Hon. William L. Strong, ex-Mayor of New York. The Mayor's Waltz, by Lavinia H. van Westervelt-Dempsey, Queen of the Holland Dames." Then Miss Dempsey ordered the engraver to put the coat of arms in a vacant space left for the purpose above the ex-Mayor's head. Her dismay was very great when the engraver shook his head and asked: "Have I the right to use the official heraldry of the city in this way?"

Miss Dempsey went to the City Clerk's office yesterday, but could get no satisfactory answer to the question from the deputy clerk whom she saw. She will make another visit to-day to the office of the Clerk, when she hopes to see that official in person.

This is not the first musical composition by Miss Dempsey that has been dedicated to a celebrity. "The Queen's Waltz," which she says is one of her best productions, was dedicated to "Her Majesty, Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Queen of Holland."

NASSAU COURT HOUSE BONDS.

Justice Stover Denies Motion to Continue an Injunction.

Justice Stover of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has denied the motion to continue a temporary injunction obtained by S. F. Hewitt, a taxpayer, restraining the Supervisors of Nassau County from issuing $100,000 in bonds for the erection of a county Court House, and transferring them to W. F. and Edmund Seymour, bankers in Manhattan, and enjoining them from receiving the bonds. The reason for the decision was not handed down by Justice Stover.

It was alleged that the Seymours bid $101,670 for the bonds; that Thomas J. McKenna bid $102,350; that his bid was shown to the Seymours, who thereupon raised their bid to $102,400 and were awarded the bonds.

STEEL MILLS BEHIND TIME.

Railroad Work Delayed on Account of Inability to Get Material.

The inability of the steel mills in this country to turn out their product fast enough to supply the demand has caused the postponement of a number of important railroad construction plans. One small road in the East was to have relaid its entire track in steel this year. The Directors voted the money to purchase the steel, but the President of the road could not get a guarantee from any steel manufacturer that the steel would be supplied in time for the work to be done within a year.

Work on the remodeling of the ground floor of the Grand Central Station in this city was to have begun immediately after July 4. The necessary steel was ordered in ample time, but it has not yet been delivered, and the contractor is obliged to wait for an indefinite period before beginning his work.

WANTED HIS SISTER'S PICTURE.

Bayonne Man Accused of Attempting to Shoot a Photographer.

L. J. Berger, editor of The Wheel, a New York publication, is alleged to have attempted yesterday morning to shoot J. J. Hunt, a photographer, at Bayonne, where both men reside. He was arrested and held by Magistrate Lazarus in $500 bail for trial.

Berger has a pretty sister, Florence, aged sixteen, who is a member of the choir of the First Baptist Church. On Sunday Florence and two companions visited the photograph gallery of Hunt, who is a young unmarried man, and after an hour of skylarking, consented to have her picture taken with her companions. Several negatives were obtained by Hunt, and then Florence donned his coat and hat and was photographed in the act of taking a drink from a glass.

Berger heard of the affair and visited Hunt's place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, armed with a revolver. He demanded that the negatives be handed over to him at once. Hunt refused and ordered Berger out of the gallery. The latter refused to go, and, Hunt says, attempted to shoot him. A scuffle followed, in which the revolver was thrown to the floor, but was not fired. Two policemen heard the noise of the fight and arrested Berger.

Berger lives at 554 Avenue, Bayonne, and has always taken a great brotherly interest in the welfare of his sister Florence. He said yesterday that the picture to which he objected was fit for nothing better than publication in one of the flashy weekly papers in New York. All Bayonne is deeply interested in the matter, and it promises to result in church and social rupture.

GAVE HIS WIFE 6 CENTS A DAY.

Then Epstein Wanted a Divorce and the Woman Landed Him in Jail.

Jacob Epstein, who lived at 51 Henry Street, is languishing in Ludlow Street Jail. His wife had him put in jail because he failed to provide for her and her little ones, and because she suspected that he spent all his money in presents to a younger and prettier woman.

Mrs. Epstein, whose name is Yetta-Leah, was sent to the Sheriff's office to file an affidavit.

"We were married in 1879," she said, "and I bore Jacob four children. Oh, they were all so nice and good! He was a good man first, but by and by he said I was growing old and there were many nice young women about. Would I not take a divorce?

"I said to him: 'Jacob, you remember when you said I was the prettiest girl? but he answers, 'Dat was a long time ago.' So I says to him: 'Jacob, what would you say if I wanted to get a nice young man?' And he laughs and says: 'Yes, Yetta-Leah, you take a divorce from me and marries your nice young man, and I marries my nice young woman, and we will all be happy.'

"I know dat I can't get a young man, but he has a young woman already. So I says to him: 'I will see you in der ground first as I will give you a divorce,' and then he beats me, Shudge."

Mrs. Epstein said that Jacob frequently beat her. He gave her less and less money for her household expenses, until he reduced the amount to 6 cents a day. Finally, she said, he drove her from the house.

Jacob was arrested and locked up in default of $1,000 bail.

Mining Company's Capital Reduced.

The stockholders of the Little Chief Mining Company voted yesterday to reduce its capital stock from $10,000,000 in fifty-dollar shares to $200,000 in one-dollar shares. The vote was almost unanimous. The reduction in stock was due to a desire to adjust the capitalization of the company to the present value of the property.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Rain; northeasterly winds, becoming gales on the coast.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c.; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—The physicians attending Maître Labori, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, were last evening hopeful of his speedy recovery. The court-martial is expected to adjourn until Monday, by which time it is thought Maître Labori may be able to attend. It is not doubted now that the attempted assassination was the result of a conspiracy. The man who fired the shot is still at large. Yesterday in Paris was a day of excitement. The Bonapartists at a banquet received a telegram from Prince Victor Napoleon and shouted "Vive l'Empereur!" M. Guérin, President of the Anti-Semitic League, continued to defy the police, but it is expected that he will submit as the result of a compromise. The Transvaal Government has not yet made reply to the British proposals. Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Walker has been appointed to the command of the British forces in South Africa, which is regarded as proof of the gravity of the situation. Mrs. Lily Langtry was married privately July 27 to Hugo Gerald De Bathe, eldest son of Sir Henry Percival De Bathe, Bart. The Czar announces that Ta-lien-wan, China, which recently came under Russian control, will be made a free port for the merchant ships of all nations and that a new city will be built in that neighborhood. The extradition proceedings against Mrs. Perot in London are likely to be abandoned, she surrendering her child, Gladys, whom she abducted from Baltimore. There have been twenty-six cases of bubonic plague and eleven deaths from the disease at Oporto, Portugal. The Dominican insurgents have been defeated in a battle with the Government forces and arms and ammunition intended for the revolutionists have been seized in Cuba.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

J. J. Willett said yesterday at Birmingham, Ala., that he believes Mr. Croker came out for Bryan because he never liked Van Wyck, and because of a threat made by ex-Gov. Stone

The anti-Goebelites, the bolting Kentucky Democrats, will hold their convention at Lexington to-day They are determined to defeat the regular nominee, and will name a full State ticket.

The first direct charge of corruption in the Municipal Assembly in connection with the holding up of bond issues was made yesterday. Two Aldermen and one Councilman are declared to be involved.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday referred to the Law Committee resolutions providing for an investigation by the Municipal Assembly of the law and other departments of the city under a section of the charter.

Page 2.

A big street railway deal, involving all the roads in Albany and Troy, is well under way.

The Washington Weather Bureau yesterday sent notice to the local office here that the wind would increase to a strong northeast gale off the New Jersey Coast.

Infantile paralysis caused the death of a child at Poughkeepsie yesterday. An autopsy showed that the disease was not due to malaria germs and that the spinal cord was affected.

Page 3.

Gov. Roosevelt has left his Summer home, at Oyster Bay, L. I., and will make a quiet tour up the State.

President McKinley was induced to make a speech at the Catholic Summer School by the warmth of the welcome he received. He talked on patriotism.

Page 4.

The price of meat was still further advanced yesterday, and dealers say it will go still higher.

Huge ice floes blockade the entire coast of Labrador, increasing the difficulties of navigation for ocean liners and injuring the codfishing industry.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the resolution permitting the Dewey Executive Committee to expend its appropriation without public letting.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee assumed the direction of affairs at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He predicts Republican success this Fall.

William J. Bryan addressed two large audiences at Des Moines, Iowa, last night. Democrats from other parts of the State who are in the city for the State Convention crowded two halls to hear him.

Representative Warner said yesterday in Washington that he believed Mr. Reed would remain in Congress, and only declined the Speakership because he wished to advance views contrary to the Administration's policy on the floor of the House.

Page 5.

Senator Hayward of Nebraska was stricken with apoplexy at a picnic at Brownville, that State, yesterday morning, and he is in a precarious condition.

The Louisvilles defeated the New Yorks yesterday on the Polo Grounds, and at Washington Park the Brooklyn Baseball team won from Cleveland.

"Tod" Sloan, the jockey, and "Eddie" Bald, the crack outlaw wheelman, sailed for England yesterday, and American turfmen think they have a big betting scheme on hand.

Senator-elect Hayward of Nebraska was stricken with apoplexy yesterday as he was rising to address a gathering at a picnic. He had received consciousness last night, but his condition s still serious.

The Columbia again defeated the Defender at Newport yesterday by 8 minutes and 52 seconds, in a light breeze, in which the new yacht excited the admiration of all yachtsmen. Capt. Barr outjockied Capt. Rhodes at the start and blanketed the old boat.

Page 7.

Joseph Jewkes, a real estate broker, died in a trolley car in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, while on a pleasure trip.

Dr. Jacob G. Schurman of the United States Philippine Commission, who arrived Monday night at San Francisco, said that the greatest problem of the Orient is how to maintain the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and that to this end Great Britain and Japan look to the United States for aid.

Page 9.

The organization of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company was completed yesterday.

The stockholders of the People's Telephone Corporation held a meeting yesterday. Its Secretary said that the company would not merge with other interests, and that its object was to lower rates.

Page 12.

First Lieut. Charles I. Debevoise has been elected Captain of Troop C.

The Italians in this city yesterday celebrated, as in their own land, their beloved Feast of the Assumption.

Anna Sundwig, ten years old, is waiting at the Barge Office to be claimed by her mother, to whom she was sent from Europe.

John Mohl, who says he was shot while undergoing initiation, wants damages in $15,000 from Anawanda Tribe, No. 320, Improved Order of Red Men.

Justice Russell of the Supreme Court has decided that creditors have no claims on a trust fund. The case was that of a bank in Plainfield against John Mortimer.

The heirs of Henry M. Taber, the millionaire agnostic, have secured the plates of his book, "Faith or Fact," in order to suppress it. A Chicago editor, however, may republish it.

E. H. Harriman, the New York financier, returned home yesterday from an important trip to Alaska, to which Territory he was accompanied by a number of well-known scientists. The results of the expedition are declared to be most satisfactory.

A Dominican Junta has been formed in New York to aid the revolutionary party of Santo Domingo. Friends of Gen. Jiminez in this city yesterday expressed faith that the insurrection was certain to succeed, and that in such success lay the sole salvation of the island.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 3.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

Another afternoon train for Saratoga by the New York Central leaves New York at 4:00 P. M., arrives Saratoga 9:25 P. M. Through coach New York to Saratoga.—Adv.

CITY ASSEMBLYMEN ACCUSED OF CRIME

Bribery Said to be Behind Bond Hold-Ups.

OFFICIALS GET EVIDENCE

Aldermen and a Councilman Declared to be Involved.

Hall of Records and Paving Contractors Approached—Council Again Delays Big Issues.

The first direct charge of corruption in connection with the holding up of bond issues in the Municipal Assembly was made yesterday, when a city official acknowledged that an investigation was under way looking to the proving of the charge, which, it is said, affects two Aldermen and one Councilman, all of whom are from Brooklyn. Two officials have offered $1,000 reward for information which will corroborate the evidence already in their hands. Neither of them, however, has much hope that this corroboration will be forthcoming, as the persons who can give it are reluctant to take part in the effort to bring the guilty persons to justice.

As the story was told at the City Hall yesterday, the accused Councilman, either by himself or through an emissary, endeavored to get John Peirce, the contractor for the Hall of Records, to "put up" in order to insure the passage of the bond issue of $2,100,000 authorized by the Board of Estimate for that purpose. The contractor refused to permit himself to be bled in this way, and, acting on the advice of the members of the Board of Estimate, he brought suit for mandamus, which finally became successful, after the court had threatened to send the obstructing Councilmen to jail. This same Councilman, according to the story, also tried to force two asphalt companies to give a bribe, saying that he could insure the passage of the two-million-dollar repaving bond issue if $100,000 was paid for the votes. The asphalt concerns, however, declined to entertain this proposition, and eventually the Councilman came down to $40,000, and finally $20,000, as the price.

The asphalt people who were approached, it was said, admitted that an effort had been made to get them to pay for the votes, but declined to give evidence that could be used in the courts, because they felt that it would be better to leave the repaving bond issue to be passed without calling in the aid of the law.

Of the Aldermen whose names have been dragged into this charge, nothing definite could be learned, except that they, too, had made an effort to get money from the asphalt companies. The repaving resolution, it should be said, has already passed the Board of Aldermen.

According to a city official who is interesting himself in the matter, the minutest details are in the possession of certain officials, and there will be no let-up, providing corroborative evidence can be obtained, until the guilty men are in jail. For obvious reasons the names of the persons concerned will not be revealed until it is decided to begin criminal action.

Yesterday's session of the Council furnished abundant proof that the bond hold-up "combine" is as strong as ever it was and that municipal credit is of no moment to the men who made a futile effort to defy the Supreme Court in the matter of the issue of bonds for the Hall of Records. Three bond resolutions—those for the Harlem River Driveway, $305,000; the repaving of streets in all boroughs, $2,000,000, and the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, $570,000, were defeated with an equanimity born of long practice, despite the fact that the first is a debt long overdue, and that the last has been affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. On all three issues, Councilmen Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, Ebbets, French, and Murray voted in the negative. These six men have been at the bottom of every bond hold-up that has occurred in the Council since the body was created.

The Speedway bond issue, which has for its object the payment of $305,000 to James D. Leary for extra work done in completing the Speedway, was called up by Councilman Ryder.

Councilman Cassidy began the attack on the measure in a short speech, in which he quoted the charter as requiring a unanimous vote on the resolution, because it was for work done in excess of a contract.

"I understand that it is a dead steal," exclaimed Councilman Hart, the Tammany leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District.

Mr. Cassidy wanted the resolution recommitted to the committee for further information, though the resolution has been before the Council for over a year.

In support of this motion, Mr. Lelch said that it should be referred, so that he could learn about "the nigger in the woodpile." This allusion to a quotation used by Richard Croker raised a derisive laugh among the members, who proceeded at once to defeat Mr. Cassidy's motion. The bond issue was also defeated, by a vote of 11 to 12.

No speeches were thought necessary to insure the defeat of the two-million-dollar repaving bond issue, which received only fifteen votes in the affirmative to eight in the negative, the eight being Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, Ebbets Leich, French, Murray, and Williams.

When Mr Brice called up the resolution appropriating $570,000 for the purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant, Councilman McGarry, in an impassioned speech requested his colleagues to vote for the resolution and end the hold-up. "I know that the men behind this hold-up are powerful politicians," Mr. McGarry said, "but you should cease to be slaves. Throw off the collar and vote for this measure."

Mr. Cassidy gave as his most cogent reason for opposing the appropriation that "his borough has no interest in the matter." He said the price was too high, anyway, and made the assertion that the plant was fit only for junk.

"Would you vote for it if the court made the price $100,000?" Mr. McGarry inquired.

"No," responded Mr. Cassidy.

Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, Ebbets, French, and Murray voted against the resolution, defeating it.

The only measure the Council passed was the appropriation of $2,500 for outings for the poor children of the public schools, and this was made possible only through the vote of Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, who was hastily sent for.

The Council adjourned until Sept. 5.

ASSEMBLY MAY INVESTIGATE.

Board of Aldermen Wants an Examination of Mr. Whalen's Office and Other City Departments.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday developed a severe case of investigation fever, in the course of which they set under way two inquiries, which threaten to rival those of the Mazet committee and Richard Croker.

Alderman Sherman (Cit. Union) fathered the first, which was directed against the city's law department. Mr. Sherman wanted a committee of three members of each body in the Assembly to sit in judgment on Mr. Whalen.

Mr. Sherman made a speech in support of his resolution. In the course of his remarks he said: "The Corporation Counsel, in the mandamus case, was guilty of unprofessional conduct and should be investigated."

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, said that in view of the fact that there is one investigation on foot in the city, it might look as though the Municipal Assembly were trying to steal the Mazet committee's thunder. "However, I think the Corporation Counsel ought to be investigated," McCall added.

"I suppose Mr. McCall thinks that because a certain individual came to town on Saturday this is an opportune time for an investigation," Alderman Woodward exclaimed. "If we don't pass this resolution now," he added, "we may find ourselves in jail soon."

On the roll call Alderman Glick, one of the Tammany members, said that he believed that the investigation was necessary, but being convinced that it was opposed by his party he would vote against it.

Mr. McCall jumped up and indignantly denied that the measure was opposed by the Democratic organization, whereupon Glick changed his mind and moved to refer the resolution to the Law Committee. This was done.

Alderman Burleigh, a Brooklyn Republican, was responsible for the other investigation scheme. He offered the following resolution:

Whereas, By Section 44 of the Charter of Greater New York it is the duty of the Municipal Assembly to see to the faithful execution of the laws of the city and to inquire into, examine, and report whether there are unnecessary, inefficient, or unfit employes or persons engaged in violation of law, or excessive salaries or compensation paid in any department of the City Government; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Municipal Assembly, That a committee, consisting of four members of the Board of Aldermen, be appointed by the President of the Board, and three members of the Council, be appointed by the President of the Council, said committee of seven to be known as the Investigating Committee of the Municipal Assembly, and the said committee shall inquire into the conduct of the various departments of the City of New York, and shall have access to the books and records of the city, or of any department, or officer thereof, and generally shall possess all the powers that can be conferred on any such committee under the provisions of said Section 44 of the Greater New York Charter.

This, too, was referred to the Law Committee.

The Aldermen next took up some appropriation measures. The first was to authorize $1,417,000 in bonds for paying for land taken for the Twelfth Ward Park. This was passed. The application of the Park Department for permission to expend $60,000 for cases for the care of private collections loaned to the American Museum of Natural History without public letting was defeated.

An appropriation of $150 to pay for engrossing a resolution of sympathy with the Emperor of Austria on the death of the Empress was passed without a dissenting voice.

The Controller was authorized to pay out of the contingent fund $562.50 for the expenses of the funeral of Alderman Siefke.

MR. STOKES STILL IMPROVING.

His Physicians Announce that He Is Making Steady Progress—They Will Dress His Leg Again To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 15.—The condition of Anson Phelps Stokes was considerably improved to-day.

His physicians announce that the change for the better is marked, and that he is steadily making progress toward recovery.

They will again dress his leg on Thursday.

PEROT ABDUCTION COMPROMISE

The Extradition Proceedings May Be Dropped Upon the Surrender of the Child to Her Grandfather.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Perot extradition case still remains a puzzle. The case was called this morning in Bow Street Police Court, only to be postponed again for a week.

When Mrs. Perot, dressed in pale-blue and white, was ushered into the dock none of the lawyers was present, but after a few moments' delay Newton Crane, who appears for the grandfather of the abducted child, Gladys Perot, rushed in, and, addressing the Magistrate, said that he and counsel for the woman had been in consultation when they were informed that the woman was placed in the dock. As he had hopes that some good would result from further consultation, he asked the Magistrate to allow the woman to slip out of the dock in order that counsel might resume their negotiations. The Magistrate consented.

The Embassy authorities say that both parties to the extradition proceedings are sick of them. What the grandfather wants is the custody of the child. He does not particularly desire to have the mother taken to America and prosecuted, but if that is the only way to get possession of the child he will see the matter through.

He has begun a civil action on a writ of habeas corpus, which calls upon the mother to prove to-morrow her right to the possession of the child. This will be tried in the High Court. If the grandfather succeeds, he will be satisfied to drop the criminal proceedings, and of course the woman will be equally glad to have them dropped.

Taking this view of the matter, when the case was recalled, after counsel's consultation, all parties were agreeable to a week's adjournment. The embassy authorities believe the parties will do their best to induce the Governor of Maryland to ask the Secretary of State to instruct the embassy to withdraw the extradition proceedings. That is the only way in which they can be stopped.

Capt. Blood and the woman's sister took charge of the daughter while she was in court.

Among the spectators in the courtroom to-day was Judge Phelps of Maryland, whom Magistrate Lushington invited to a seat on the bench.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 15.—George D. Penniman of Baltimore, counsel for William H. Perot, received a cablegram this morning from his client, asking that the indictment against Mrs. Perot, which forms the basis for the extradition proceedings, be dismissed, as a preliminary step toward compromising the case in London. Mr. Penniman applied to State Attorney Duffy to have the indictment quashed, but the latter declined, on the ground that such a course would make it appear that the machinery of the criminal courts had been put in motion for the sole purpose of serving private ends. He referred Mr. Penniman to Gov. Lowndes.

Gov. Lowndes this afternoon had a long conference with Mr. Penniman, at the conclusion of which he announced that he had written a letter to the State Department at Washington expressing his willingness that the extradition proceedings against Mrs. Perot should be discontinued. The Governor said he took this step with the understanding that Mrs. Perot should deliver the child Gladys into the custody of her grandfather.

MR. FISH SUES FOR TAXES.

Asks the Newport Court to Award Amount Paid Under Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—In the District Court this morning there was entered the suit of Stuyvesant Fish vs. the Tax Collector of Newport, which was brought to recover a balance alleged to be due the plaintiff for excess taxes paid by him under protest.

The declaration of the plaintiff sets forth that he paid $344.10 on the property in question, when there was legally due only $179.44. He further alleges that on Feb. 28, 1898, when the property was assessed, it belonged to the Newport Hospital, and so did for a long time thereafter. At that time Mr. Fish had no interest in the land in question, and the deed was not delivered and recorded until March 14 of the same year.

Therefore it is contended that the tax assessed is illegal and void.

On Aug. 30, 1898, the plaintiff tendered to the Collector of Taxes what he claimed was legally due, and it was refused, the amount being $179.44. The declaration further sets forth that on Aug. 1, 1899, the plaintiff, under protest and for the purpose of preventing a sale of his property, paid the collector $344.10, there being legally due only $179.44. The case was continued to Aug. 22.

SKELETON CONSTRUCTION.

Chicago Builders Claim the Process Was First Used in That City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Architects and builders of Chicago who have made this city famous for its skyscrapers contradict the claims put forward by the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers, a New York organization, that the Tower Building in Gotham is the earliest example of skeleton construction.

The claim is pronounced a plain attempt to steal the thunder of Chicago, for it was well established by an exhaustive discussion of the whole subject in The Engineering Record a few years ago that W. L. B. Jenny of Jenny & Mundie, the architects, was the inventor of the skeleton construction, the first use of it being made in the Home Insurance Building, erected in 1883 and 1884.

Because of this invention, Mr. Jenny was honored by the Bessemer Steamship Company, which gave his name to one of its vessels.

WHITECAPS WHIP NEGROES.

Scores Have Been Attacked Near Phoenix, South Carolina.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 15.—Within the last few night negroes in the vicinity of Phoenix, Greenwood County, have been cruelly whipped by the score. It is said the poorer whites are trying to drive them out of the country, so the lands can be bought cheap. Two hundred from the country slept in the streets of Greenwood last night. Fifty houses have been visited by whitecaps, and the negroes are in a state of terror.

The Governor was asked to-day to go to the scene of the trouble in person. He was unable to do so, but ordered the Sheriff to draw a posse sufficiently large to enforce the law. The military company was asked for.

SUES THE PRUDENTIAL.

Former Agent Asks Chicago Courts for $100,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—George F. Schilling, former Cook County Agent for the Prudential Insurance Company of America, but now living in Pennsylvania, brought suit here to-day asking for an accounting and a receiver for that company.

He alleges that he became agent in February, 1895, and signed a contract, which, since the trouble, he says, the officers have repeatedly tried to get him to surrender, failing in which, he alleges, that they have continued to persecute him and make his work a burden to him until he left the position in December last.

He claims to have been largely instrumental in building up the company's business in the Middle West, but that the action of the officers has lost many customers to him, and he was deprived of commissions. He places his damages at $100,000 and his lost commissions at an additional sum.

BOMB POETRY FROM BOSTON.

An Anonymous Production Found on the Statue of Samuel Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—A policeman found this poem pinned to Samuel Adams's statue in Adams Square this morning, and promptly confiscated it:

"Here stand I in conscious pride,
Samuel Adams, deified.
'Twas I who taught men to be free—
The Gospel of sweet liberty.

"They placed me here this space to fill,
From here he'll look on Bunker Hill.
This spot, 'tis only just and fair,
Henceforth is known as Adams Square.'

"Well done well said: thou seest my plight,
Not Bunker Hill—by Adamsight."

"PASQUINO."

CHASE AGAIN SEEKS HIS SON.

The Father Has a Conference with the Boy and Uncle and Aunt.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., Aug. 15.—It is believed that there will shortly be new developments in the recent alleged kidnapping of Moses Fowler Chase in Michigan.

His father, Frederick Chase of Lafayette, Ind., accompanied by his attorney, arrived at Poland Spring last night and to-day had a long conference with the boy and his aunt and uncle.

Young Chase, who was left a fortune by a relative, had been committed to a Michigan sanitarium by his father. One day in June he was taken from the institution by his aunt, Mrs. M. V. H. Duhumes, and with her and her husband proceeded to New York, followed by detectives in the employ of the boy's father.

In Newark a temporary agreement was made between the father and the uncle and aunt, and the party came to Poland Spring.

None of those interested will divulge the nature or result of the conference.

CHICAGO MERCHANT RESCUED.

Mr. Hecht, with a Student's Aid, Saves a Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 15.—Charles Hecht, a Chicago merchant, and Frank Flaveille, a University of Pennsylvania student, to-day saved Mrs. Elisabeth Simons from drowning at Longport, where they are occupying Summer cottages.

Mrs. Simons had been bathing, and went upon the dock, when her seven-year-old daughter asked her to swim for her amusement. Thinking the water shallow, Mrs. Simons dived into fifteen feet of water. She could not swim and called for help. Flaveille was near by in his yacht and sailed in her direction. Hecht plunged in fully dressed, reached her first, and held her up until the yacht arrived, when he helped place her on board.

Mrs. Simons was completely exhausted.

THE BRIGGS HABEAS CORPUS.

Judge Refuses to Confirm Report Giving Child to the Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Justice Scripture to-day refused to confirm the report of Referee E. L. Stevens of Rome, awarding to Mrs. Dr. Edward C. Briggs of Boston the custody of her daughter Dorothy. The referee decided against Dr. Briggs, who sought to secure possession of the daughter on the ground that the mother was a person unfit to care for her.

Mr. Cookinham, counsel for Dr. Briggs, objected to confirming the referee's report. He said the referee had erred most flagrantly in deciding against Dr. Briggs, and claimed Mrs. Briggs was cruel, inhuman, and immoral, reading extracts from the evidence of witnesses to the effect that Mr. Holmes of Milton, Mass.; Mr. Crompton of Boston, Mr. Lisk of Clinton Springs, and Edward Caldwell of New York would, in an action of another nature, be named as co-respondents. Incidental to his argument counsel read a letter from Caldwell found in Mrs. Briggs's desk. It teemed with such terms of endearment as "honey" and "beloved."

Justice Scripture will appoint another referee to-morrow, and the case will be retried. Dr. and Mrs. Briggs, the latter formerly being Lou Lord of Utica, were married in 1887, and they have two children, a son now in the custody of Dr. Briggs, and Dorothy, the child involved in this action. Dr. Briggs is a professor in Harvard. There is a suit for divorce pending against Mrs. Briggs in Massachusetts.

A Brooklyn Wire Walker Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—W. H. Hill of 35 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., a slack rope performer now with Pain's Fall of Manila showing opposite Shenley Park, fell from the slack wire, a distance of thirty-five feet, breaking his arm and otherwise injuring himself. He was taken to the Mercy Hospital. Doctors stated that he was hurt internally. When he fell he was hanging from the wire by a neck strap, which broke.

FRENCH ROYALIST PLOT UNEARTHED

An Orleanist Conspiracy Against the Republican Government.

BONAPARTISTS ALSO ACTIVE

They Shout "Vive l'Empereur" on Hearing from Prince Victor Napoleon.

M. Guerin, President of League of Anti-Semites, Still Holding the Police at Bay.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Matin asserts that M. Fabre, the Magistrate, now has proofs of a conspiracy against the Republican Government, and that the Orleanist Party has expended considerable sums in nationalist propaganda.

At the annual banquet of the Bonapartists to-day, M. Mignot presiding, a telegram from Prince Victor Napoleon was read, saying he relied on the various committees to act energetically under the present grave circumstances. The reading of the telegram was greeted with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Guerin!"

The Young Royalists also assembled at a banquet at St. Maur in honor of the name day of the Duchess of Orleans. Violent attacks were made on the recent measures of the Government.

The warrant for the arrest of M. Guerin, President of the Anti-Semite League, who, with sympathizers, has been barricaded since Saturday in the offices of the league, has been placed in the hands of Magistrate Fabre. Guerin is now regarded as an outlaw in a state of rebellion since his notification of the issue of the warrant. He cannot claim the right of the citizen of exemption from arrest from sunset to sunrise, and the persons garrisoning the headquarters of the league, numbering about forty, are in the same box.

Strict orders have been given to arrest every one attempting to enter or leave the building. Three of Guerin's friends who attempted to leave the place this morning were arrested. They all carried six-chambered revolvers and hatchets, and what Frenchmen designate as "American knuckledusters"; otherwise, brass knuckles.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau conferred several times during the day with M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, and, in consideration of the fact that a recourse to force in the arrest of M. Guerin might lead to a useless sacrifice of life, entailing still graver demonstrations at the obsequies of the victims, the Premier decided not to expose the life of any man, soldier, policeman, or firemen, but leave M. Guerin a choice between self-imprisonment and arrest. Meanwhile it looks as though the affair would have a rather tame ending.

The friends of M. Guerin are busying themselves to rescue him from an impossible and foolish position. Mr. Stevens, son of the well-known artist, obtained to-day from the Government a permit to enter M. Guerin's house, and advised him to surrender at discretion, assuring him that no one doubted his courage, but that he ought not to compromise his friends and the cause by placing human life at stake. M. Joseph Lasies, anti-Semite Deputy for Gers, who received a similar permit, visited M. Guerin at 9 o'clock this evening and conferred with him for three-quarters of an hour, making every effort to persuade Guérin and his associates that further resistance was vain and dangerous. About 10:30 o'clock M. Lasies went to see M. Waldeck-Rousseau. In the Premier's absence he was received by his Chief of Cabinet.

In the course of an interview afterward M. Lasies denied that he was in charge of any negotiations or represented either side. He said he was simply acting on his own responsibility, because he was anxious to avoid strife. "I believe," M. Lasies continued, "that the matter will be arranged to-morrow. M. Guerin and his friends are overexcited. They are exhausted by sleepless nights and the momentary expectation of a police coup. I have succeeded in obtaining an assurance from M. Waldeck-Rousseau that they will not be disturbed to-night and may get needful repose. To-morrow I shall see the Premier and arrange terms. M. Guerin and his associates constitute themselves prisoners. The Premier is not intractable, and will doubtless grant their wish to be treated with indulgence, and M. Guerin's request to be allowed to surrender at the Police Depot instead of being arrested in the Rue Chabrol. I may say that I have spoken not only in my own name, but also in that of M. Drumont."

The Assistant Chief of Detectives at 4:20 o'clock this morning went to the House of M. Guerin with a warrant for his arrest. He rang the bell several times, and finally M. Guerin appeared at a window, but refused to open the door, saying: "If you want me come and take me." Thereupon the detective withdrew, M. Guerin calling after him: "You want to fight? Well, we will fight. Permit me to tell you, you are doing very dirty business." Then, turning to his friends, he exclaimed loudly: "Come, comrades; let us die. They will only take me dead." Some of the spectators of the scene shouted "Vive Guerin!"

M. Guerin this evening displayed an anti-Semite tricolor flag on the roof of the Anti-Semite headquarters. On the flag was a motto reading, "France for Frenchmen."

There was considerable excitement, accompanied by demonstrations and scuffles in the Rue Chabrol in the course of the evening. The police made several arrests. As an Anti-Semitic group was standing at the corner of the Faubourg St. Denis and the Rue de Valenciennes, some passers-by cried out "Down with the Jesuits!" A supposed Anarchist then fired several revolver shots, wounding three men. One of them, named Camille, was taken to a hospital, seriously wounded. The alleged Anarchist was arrested.

The leading Jews of Europe are arranging for a meeting in Switzerland in order to form an international association for their defense against the crusade of the anti-Semites and to protect the Jews in France after the Dreyfus court-martial is ended.

INDIANA IRON WORKS BOUGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. Aug. 15.—The Republic Iron and Steel Company, through District Manager Clark, has bought the Ohio Falls Iron Works of New Albany. The plant originally cost $175,000, but its machinery, though in good condition, is old-fashioned. The sale was made by Peter Ahlund, who has held an option on it for eight months. The purchase price was $70,000.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company announces that it will open the plant at once and operate it, going both day and night, as it is taxed for orders far beyond its capacity.

McLean's Canvass for Governor

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—John R. McLean will soon return to Cincinnati to assume personal charge of his campaign for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. He has leased the Shoemaker homestead, in Pike Street, for a period beginning Aug. 20 and ending Nov. 20, and full often will the door swing open in the interim to admit politicians from corners of the State.

The announcement that Mr. McLean had taken the house until Nov. 20 would indicate that he has assurances of the nomination and will actively and personally conduct his Fall campaign. The Duckworth Club has chartered a hotel at Zanesville and will go to the convention 300 strong to shout for McLean.

Canada Excursions.
Canada's great Exposition, Toronto, August 28 to September 9, one fare, return, on all lines. For programmes address H. J. Hill, Toronto.—Adv.

ANTI-GOEBELITES ARE FIRM.

Bolting Kentucky Democrats Hold Their Convention To-day.—Will Name a Full Ticket.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 15.—Delegates to the anti-Goebel State Convention of Bryan Democrats are pouring into town on every train. The convention will be called to order in the Chautauqua Auditorium tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock by Major P. P. Johnston, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee prior to the recent Louisville convention, provided he is well enough to get here from Buffalo Lithia Springs.

This afternoon a conference was held by leading delegates from twenty counties, and it was decided that a full State ticket should be nominated, for the reason that Goebel and his entire ticket were named by fraudulent methods, and the party is in no wise bound to respect its mandates.

Col. Tom Turner of Montgomery County, the man who called the first anti-Goebel meeting in the State, said in conference that he wanted to offer a resolution in the convention asking all the new nominees to withdraw provided Mr. Goebel and the men on his ticket withdrew, and then to call another convention and nominate a ticket on which the entire Democracy of Kentucky could agree, thus making the State safely Democratic.

He declared he did not think the Goebel men would accept the proposition, but he wanted to place the blame for the election of a Republican State ticket on them, for he sees no chance for the Democrats to win should the three tickets remain in the field.

Letters and telegrams from every county in the State say large delegations will be here, and the Reception Committee is preparing to care for 2,000 visitors all told. Several special trains will be required to bring them, and all the regular trains to-night are crowded.

No slate has been made up. Ramsey Washington, a Newport attorney, has been favorably mentioned for permanent Chairman. John C. Droeg, a wealthy ironmaster of Covington, has been mentioned as good timber for Treasurer. Col. Tom Turner of Montgomery County has been spoken of for Attorney General.

The delegates already here come from widely separated portions of the State, and they all tell a similar story regarding the revolt against Goebel in their respective districts and counties. They say the disaffection is among that element of the Democratic Party of Kentucky which can be neither bought nor bulldozed, and that every man who has so far made up his mind to vote against Goebel will do so though the heavens fall.

They declare neither Bryan nor Blackburn can influence them to vote for Goebel. The opposition is not only growing in volume but in earnestness. The leaders of the opposition are happy to-night. Many of them think Goebel will withdraw after he sees the strength developed in to-morrow's convention.

The large number of ex-Confederates arriving has created consternation among Goebel's friends, for this is the strongest faction of the revolt against him.

EXPLAINS MR. CROKER'S STAND

J. J. Willett Suggests that the Tammany Leader Yielded to ex-Gov. Stone.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 15.—J. J. Willett of Anniston, who is fostering the Van Wyck boom in this State, when asked to-day to explain the indifference of Mr. Croker to Mr. Van Wyck, said it was easy enough to do so.

According to Mr Willett, Van Wyck has always belonged to the Brooklyn Democracy, and has never been a Tammany man. In 1884 Van Wyck as Chairman of the Kings County delegation to the National Convention, under the unit rule swung that delegation and thereby the whole State delegation to Grover Cleveland and against Roswell P. Flower, who was Tammany's and Mr. Croker's choice.

Mr. Willett also says he believes Mr. Croker's coming out for Bryan was due to ex-Gov. Stone's oft-repeated threat to throw Mr. Croker out of the window of the next National Convention if he should come there, and that Mr. Croker thinks the best way to keep his seat is to support Bryan.

Mr. Willett says he heard ex-Gov. Stone say that he would make Mr. Croker eat his words of last April, viz., that "Bryan cut no ice and Perry Belmont's views of expansion were correct," and he thinks it appears as if Stone had made his threat good.

MR. CROKER LEAVES THE CITY.

Starts on Mr Nixon's Yacht and Lunches at Brighton Beach.

Richard Croker left the Democratic Club about 10 o'clock yesterday morning in company with Bridge Commissioner Lewis Nixon. Later, with Mrs. Nixon and Mr. Croker's private secretary, they boarded Mr. Nixon's yacht Loudoun, which was anchored in the East River. The yacht then proceeded to Gravesend Bay, where the party landed and went by trolley to the Brighton Beach Hotel, where they were guests at luncheon of Assemblyman Roche. After luncheon Mr. Croker had a conference with Mr. Roche, but neither of them would say what it was about.

Mr. Croker and his party then went to Manhattan Beach and attended Sousa's afternoon concert. Upon its conclusion they returned to Gravesend Bay, and went on board the Loudoun, the yacht immediately putting out to sea. It is understood the yacht was bound for Long Branch, Mr. Croker having announced his intention to visit ex-Senator Murphy at his home there.

At the Democratic Club and at Mr. Croker's real estate office, it was stated that he was not expected back for a week or ten days.

MAKES BRYAN A UNANIMOUS CHOICE.

Ex-Gov. Stone Takes That View of the Croker Interviews.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Ex-Gov. William J. Stone had the following to say to-day regarding the purported interviews with Richard Croker:

"If it is true that Mr. Croker really favors the nomination of Mr. Bryan, Tammany will certainly follow him, and there will be practically no opposition to Mr. Bryan in the convention. The hearty cheers which greeted ex-Gov. Hogg's speech in New York on the Fourth of July would rather indicate that Mr. Bryan is not lacking supporters in the Tammany organization. With Tammany supporting him, there will be but little opposition in the East to Mr. Bryan.

"A statement has been made purporting to come from Mr. Croker that what he said complimentary of Mr. Bryan was not intended as an indorsement of his candidacy for the Presidency, but merely for the purpose of paying a tribute to a deserving public man. Still, it may be that Mr. Croker sincerely thinks that the party could do no better than to nominate Mr. Bryan."

KANSANS ARE AGAINST EVANS.

Republican Congressmen Ask the Removal of the Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—Five Republican members of the Kansas Congressional delegation have joined the Kansas Department of the Grand Army of the Republic in its fight on the retention of the present Commissioner of Pensions. To-day a demand for Evans's immediate removal by the President was signed by United States Senator Baker and Congressmen Calderhead, Miller, Curtis, and Bowersock, and forwarded to Gen. Kay at Brooklyn, who will personally deliver the document to President McKinley at Plattsburg. Commander Coulter of the Grand Army and other leading ex-Union soldiers join in the demand for Evans's removal. All are active Republicans.

Chicago Boy Shoots Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Charles Dottol,

WARNS SHIPS HEREABOUTS

Weather Bureau Predicts a Gale Off the New Jersey Coast.

GOT TASTE OF THE HURRICANE

Steamers Beverly and Harald Had a Lively Time with the West Indian Storm—Ward Liner Overdue.

The West Indian storm, which is moving up the South Atlantic Coast, made but little progress northward yesterday. The lowest barometer shown in the Weather Bureau's morning reports was at Charleston, where the glass registered a pressure of 29.62. The night report gave Wilmington, N. C., as showing the lowest pressure—29.66. The storm centre was well out to sea, but its exact location had not been determined. The wind was blowing at Charleston in the morning fifty-six miles an hour, and the Weather Bureau reports last night were to the effect that the storm's violence had not increased.

The Washington office sent notice to the local bureau here yesterday instructing it to notify all interests concerned that the wind would increase to a strong northeast gale off the New Jersey coast during the night and to-day, causing high tides and dangerous seas. Northeast storm signals were accordingly displayed hereabout and there was no change in the instructions up to midnight. The conditions here were said not to be due to the storm off the southern coast but to an independent area of high pressure which might serve to hasten the arrival of the southern storm unless it should meantime be shunted off to sea. The glass here and along the coast north of the Virginia Capes remained stationary yesterday.

Some of the vessels arriving here yesterday got a taste of the West India blow. Capt. Nickerson of the fruiter Beverly said that he sailed from Port Antonio, Jamaica, at 9:30 A. M. on Aug. 8. He had received word of the approaching storm, but as he had perishable fruit aboard he decided to get ahead of it if possible. He was rounding Cape Maysi at 1:45, A. M., of the 10th when the glass showed that he was "in for it," as he expressed it.

It had been gloomy and threatening, and the wind coming from northwest was getting constantly fresher. He decided to run for Castle Island and entered the Crooked Island passage to get into the open sea if possible, believing that he would thus get outside the storm's track. The hurricane was too quick for him, however, for he had not gone more than ten miles beyond Castle Island when it overtook him.

It would be difficult, the Captain said, to exaggerate the violence of the wind. He had been in storms on every ocean, but this was the worst. The windows in the chart house were blown in by the pressure of the wind. The sea was tumbled up into a chaos in short order, and the waves swept the steamer's deck and stove in her cabin doors. The blow lasted twenty-four hours, and during that time the Captain considered himself fortunate in being able to keep steerage way enough to keep the steamer's head up to the sea.

The steamer Harald, also from Port Antonio, which arrived yesterday, was in the storm between Cape Maysi and Castle Island. Capt. Utne called it a cyclone. He was in it for nineteen hours on Aug. 10, the wind blowing from west-southwest first and then chasing all around the compass. The blow was accompanied by a terrific downpour of rain and tremendous seas. The steamer was hove to for twelve hours, when she broke her steering gear and for the remaining seven hours she was flung about at the storm's mercy, shipping seas continually and suffering some damage about decks.

Capt. Long of the Atlas Line steamship Alene, which arrived from the West Indies, reported that he stopped at Fortune Island to land some laborers on Aug. 11. He learned while off that port that the island had been visited the night before by a hurricane, which had destroyed a large number of houses and other property, and driven several small vessels ashore. He could not learn whether there had been any loss of life. Other vessels which arrived yesterday and which encountered the storm were the steamship Themis, which was struck by the hurricane off Castle Island on Aug. 10, and the steamship Isis, which encountered it on the 9th.

A dispatch received yesterday from Havana said that some concern was felt there at the non-arrival of the Ward Line steamship Vigilancia, which sailed from New York last Wednesday and was due there on Sunday. At the office of the Ward Line yesterday it was said that no anxiety was felt for the vessel, as she had doubtless run out of her course to get out of the track of the storm.

RELIEF FOR TORNADO VICTIMS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The War Department has arranged to send two more shiploads of supplies to Puerto Rico. The steamer Evelyn of the New York and Puerto Rico Line will sail from New York next Friday with a full cargo of supplies. The use of the vessel was tendered by the steamship company, free of expense. The Government transport McClellan is scheduled to leave New York for San Juan Wednesday, Aug. 23. The auxiliary cruiser Resolute will also be utilized in case it is found necessary.

Secretary Root has received the following dispatch from W. L. Guillaudeu, New York: "I have read with sincere regret of the devastation wrought in Puerto Rico by the recent hurricane; also note your call for aid addressed to Mayors of cities, and in this connection beg to say that if you will designate a responsible representative to whom such contributions shall be consigned, the Old Dominion Steamship Company will most cheerfully transport such contributions over its line free of all charge."

J. M. Emerson, Traffic Manager of the Atlantic Coast Line, has tendered through District Passenger Agent Reed, the use of that system for free transportation of relief supplies. Secretary Root accepted the offer with a letter of thanks.

The Secretary of War was to-day notified by the West Virginia Steel Company that it has forwarded a carload of corrugated iron to New York City, for use in building operations in the devastated districts of Puerto Rico. The iron was accepted, with thanks, and will be shipped at the first opportunity. More contributions of money for the benefit of the Puerto Rican sufferers were received at the War Department to-day, among them $400 from the National Relief Association of the Colonial Dames of America.

Col. Jones, in charge of the army transport service, announced yesterday that all of the remaining contributions received up to date for the relief of the Puerto Ricans will be forwarded on the steamship Evelyn on Friday.

A quantity of the materials already enumerated reached the Quartermaster's Pier, No. 22, Brooklyn, yesterday, and Col. Jones had a number of men at work checking off the various pieces, which included a lot of fish from the Mayor of Boston. Four big cases of clothing for women and children were also received yesterday from Mrs. A. C. Ames and Miss S. C. Ames of Providence, R. I. Of contributions not heretofore enumerated which were sent on the McPherson were twenty packages of compressed foods from the American Compressed Food Company.

There are about 300 tons in the lot going by the Evelyn. The transport McClellan will sail on Aug. 23, and the Mae of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company on Aug. 31, and there will in the meantime be dispatched the vessel to be loaned by the Navy Department.

Mrs. Horace See, Treasurer of the Colonial Aid Association, and Mrs. George R. Sullivan, the widow of an army surgeon, who did active work in behalf of the soldiers during the war, are both active in collecting relief supplies for the Puerto Ricans, and are to have an office to work in in conjunction with the Merchants' Association.

AID FOR PUERTO RICANS.

The following responses to the appeal for aid for the Puerto Rican sufferers made by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer were received yesterday:

M. Guggenheim Sons	$500.00
Cash	25.00
Mrs. Mary Naylor and daughter	1.25
J. D Walton	4.00
Obe-meyer & Liebmann	100.00
C. H. T. Collis	25.00
Abram S. Hewitt	100.00
W. J. Humphreys	25
Albert Arndt	1.00
H. J. Young	1.00
Frederick J. Nott	25.00
Gen. Daniel Butterfield	100.00
"O. M."	10.00
Hotel Kasterskill, contributed by guests, by John A. Bodkin, Manager	50.60
Cash	10.00
Through New York Tribune—	
Thomas J. Jones	5.00
William L. Andrews	20.00
Daniel Van Pelt	5.00
Cash	2.10
Previously acknowledged	$2,655.21

Gov. Roosevelt has accepted the Chairmanship of the Relief Committee appointed by the Merchants' Association, and has written to William R. Corwine, Secretary of the association: "I will do anything I can to help along what you suggest." In addition of the $3,755 already reported, the Merchants' Association has received from Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co. $250, and from C. F. Heineman $25.

H. B. Hollins & Co. have received the following additional subscriptions for the benefit of the Puerto Rican sufferers:

Mrs. Laurens Joseph	$5.00
S. J. & J. H. Emerson	7.50
Thomas J. Hurley	5.00
Willett & Gray	5.00
F. W. Beers	5.00
Total	$27.50
Amount previously received	1,712.00
Grand total	$1,739.50

The National Bank of North America, 25 Nassau Street, designated by the Secretary of War, has received the following amounts:

The Christian Herald, New York City	$1,000.00
D. E. Thompson, Lincoln, Neb.	100.00
John J. Donaldson, Millbrook, N. Y.	100.00
Nathan Bijur, 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.	100.00
New York Sun, New York	5.50
City of Davenport, Ia., through Hanover National Bank, N. Y.	1,000.00
City of Buffalo, N. Y., Conrad Diehl, Mayor	1,000.00
Larz Anderson, Cincinnati, Ohio, through War Department, Washington	250.00
R. S. H., Baltimore, Md.	1.00
Samuel N. Hoyt, 1 Broadway, N. Y.	100.00
D. O. Mills, 15 Broad Street, N. Y.	950.00
Through the Mayor of the City of New York	2,412.70
Cash	300.00
J. Jewett	5.00
C. B. Trube	10.00
Henry H. Cook, 100 Broadway, N. Y.	100.00
Generous Friend, through Elizabeth M. Hall	20.00
E. H. Stoothoff	2.00
J. W. Kurtz	10.00
G. H.	100.00
G. E.	100.00
Total	$7,086.20

Wholesale Clothiers' Subscriptions.

The subscriptions to the New York Wholesale Clothiers' Fund in aid of the Puerto Rican sufferers which have been received and forwarded to the Bank of North America by the Treasurer, Mr. B. M. Holzman, are as follows:

The American Clothier, by Samuel Knopf, editor	$50.00
Holzman Brothers	50.00
Kohn, Rindskopf & Co.	50.00
L. Bippmann & Sons	25.00
Max Ernst	25.00
Davis Marks & Sons	25.00
Cohen, Goldman & Co.	25.00
Cane, McCuffrey & Co.	25.00
I. Gallaud's Sons	25.00
John S. McKeon & Co.	20.00
F. B. Q. Clothing Company	10.00
Cash	10.00
M. Sampter & Sons	10.00
Ivan Frank & Co.	10.00
Hays, Levi & Co.	10.00
Cohn, Brown & Co.	10.00
William Lauterbach	10.00
G. Lippmann & Sons	10.00
Swartz, Jerkowski & Co.	10.00
Herman Heidelberg & Co.	10.00
A. L. Werner & Co.	10.00

Wholesale clothiers who wish to send clothes should address their packages to Col. F. B. Jones, Army Building, Whitehall Street.

WESTCHESTER CHURCH BURNS.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Edifice Practically Destroyed This Morning.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Westchester, of which the Rev. F. M. Clendenin is the pastor, was practically destroyed by a fire, which broke out at 1:10 o'clock this morning. How the fire started is unknown. Policemen Nicholas Turner and Charles Conley were passing the place at that hour when they noticed an unusual illumination within the building.

A moment later one of the great stained glass windows fell with a crash and smoke and flames leaped out in great quantities. Conley ran to the nearest alarm box and tried to turn in a call for the engines but found the apparatus out of order. Conley then ran to a citizen's house and with great difficulty succeeded in arousing the inmates and telephoning for the engines.

In the meantime Policeman Turner had aroused the people in the Hotel Hepfer, just across the street, and Proprietor Hepfer gave him a bicycle to go for the engines. He was on his way when the clanging of the gongs informed him of their approach.

By this time the fire had gained great headway. Policeman Conley and some citizens ran to the sales and tried to batter in the doors to save some of the valuable church records, but the heavy oak panels withstood their work for many minutes.

Isaac Butler, the aged sexton of the church, who for many years has had charge of the place, was finally found wandering around in a dazed condition, and he was induced to get his keys and let the firemen and policemen into the building. There were some heroic efforts made to save the books and other things as would be taken out, but only a small part was rescued.

At 2:15 o'clock the entire structure and some of the outbuildings were ablaze, and the firemen said the church would be entirely destroyed. They placed the loss at $200,000.

Dr. Clendenin and his family are out of the city at Lake Chautauqua on their annual outing.

St. Peter's Church has been the house of worship of the most aristocratic citizens of Westchester, and the parish is very old.

The pastor, Dr. Clendenin, obtained widenotoriety during his controversy with Bishop Potter over the ordination to the Anglican priesthood of Dr. Briggs.

Bishop Potter announced that he would ordain Dr. Briggs at a certain time in St. Peter's Church. The Bishop and the Episcopal Church world generally were rather startled when Dr. Clendenin wrote refusing positively to permit ...e ceremony to take place in his church, and he was sustained by his parishioners almost unanimously.

European Privileges of the L. A. W.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—At the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen to-day it was announced that, after negotiations which have extended over several years, the League of American Wheelmen has succeeded in securing for its members free or extra cost privileges in Europe similar to those enjoyed by the Cyclists' Touring Club of England. Among these privileges is the free entry of American wheels through the Custom Houses of Continental countries.

Judge Hilton Unconscious, but Rallies.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Judge Hilton had a sinking spell this morning and was unconscious for some time, but rallied, and this afternoon was resting comparatively easy.

For Cooling Drinks

Jugs, Cut Glass, Sterling Mounted, for Champagne and Claret Cups.

Tankards In Rookwood and English hand-painted Pottery, with Sterling Mountings.

Long-handled Sterling Spoons, for Champagne and Claret Cups.

Our book "Before and After Dinner Beverages and a Few Sandwiches," mailed upon receipt of two cents in stamps.

Meriden Company, SILVERSMITHS, Int'l Silver Company, Successor.

Madison Square, 208 Fifth Ave.

"A Gentle Wind of Western Birth"

Tells no sweeter story to humanity than the announcement that the health-giver and health-bringer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, tells of the birth of an era of good health. It is the one reliable specific for the cure of all blood, stomach and liver troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

BIG STREET RAILWAY DEAL

Albany and Troy Lines to be Consolidated and Others Acquired.

ANTHONY N. BRADY INTERESTED

Plan Gives Company Monopoly of Street Car Traffic from Albany to Lake George and Bennington, Vt.

Another great street railway combination is well under way. It involves all the roads in Albany and Troy. Anthony N. Brady, at the Hoffman House yesterday, admitted the truth of so much of the report. He would not discuss the other points involved. According to the story, which comes from excellent authority, the consolidation of the Albany and Troy systems will be followed by the absorption of the Troy and New England Road and the taking in of railways in Saratoga, Rensselaer, Washington and Warren Counties, and in Vermont, which will give the consolidated company a monopoly of street car traffic from Albany to Lake George, on one side of the Hudson, and between Troy and Vermont resorts on the other, to say nothing of the competition of a belt line between Troy and Albany by building a short strip from the southern boundary of Troy to Rensselaer (formerly known as Greenwich and East Albany.)

The Troy City Railway is capitalized at $4,000,000, of which $2,000,000 is in 5 per cent. gold-bearing bonds. The Albany Railway has $2,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, and $1,750,000 in common stock. The Troy and New England Road is capitalized at $500,000. Troy stock is quoted at 80, and the bonds at 112. Albany stock is held at 175, and the bonds at 117. The Troy and New England stock is rated at 10, and the bonds at 96.

Under the terms of the consolidation Albany shareholders will receive 8¾ shares of the consolidated stock for one of Albany, and the Troy stockholders 1 4-5 for their shares. Mr. Brady said that this part of the arrangement had not been definitely determined.

"Operations looking to a consolidation," said Mr. Brady, "have been going on for some time, and I have no doubt of the early consummation of the plan. Many of the terms have yet to be arranged, but a consolidation of interests is certain. I have nothing to say concerning the other roads mentioned."

It is also reported that those organizing the consolidation propose to purchase the bridges over the Hudson at Congress Street, Troy, between Cohoes and Lansingburg, and from Lansingburg to Waterford. Each of these is used by one or more of the railroad companies interested in the consolidation, and the annual tolls amount to many thousands of dollars. The bridges are owned by private corporations, Thomas A. Knickerbacker, a Troy banker, being the largest holder of bridge stock.

It is understood that there is some opposition in Troy to the consummation of the deal, but those promoting it are said to have already secured a controlling interest in each of the roads directly involved. Clark, Dodge & Co. of Wall Street have had much to do with the coming combination, and the Central Trust Company is also largely interested.

Whitestone and College Point Road.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the New York and North Shore Railroad yesterday, in Flushing, the President and Secretary of the corporation were authorized to execute a lease for all the franchises, rights, and appurtenances of the Whitestone and College Point Railroad for the term of 999 years. The New York and North Shore Railroad is to pay the stockholders of the Whitestone and College Point Road $4,500 for the first near and a nominal sum after that. The franchise of the Whitestone and College Point Road is a perpetual one granted by the former village Trustees of College Point and Whitestone. It authorizes the building of either a single or a double track from Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue, College Point, through Whitestone to Willets Point.

MAKES A FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 15.—William A. Cox, who is detained in prison here on a charge of being a fugitive from justice from Havana, Cuba, this morning, through his attorneys, laid the groundwork for a fight against being taken back to Cuba. He seeks his liberty by means of a writ of habeas corpus which he has applied for.

Cox was arrested some days ago by request of the Havana authorities. Later a Havana newspaper clipping giving alleged details of the charge against Cox was sent to Acting Chief of Police Journee. Since that time nothing has been heard from the Havana authorities. It is believed, however, that they will send the necessary papers and an officer to this city.

The Havana paper alleged that Cox had embezzled $1,500. In his petition for release the prisoner avers that he is being illegally held.

COMBINE TO FIGHT GULF LINE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Radical means are to be used to bring the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road to time in the matter of freight rates. Several of the more prominent roads running southwest from Chicago have decided to cut off all relations with the Gulf line. All divisional arrangements will be discontinued, and the Gulf line left to shift for itself in the matter of through connections.

The question was brought to a head at a meeting of the freight officers of the Western roads in Chicago to-day. The conference was a stormy one, officers of several roads advocating a straight boycott of the Gulf. While this was not agreed to, the result will be practically the same.

The trouble was started by the Gulf line putting in a rate of 80 cents on first-class freight from New York to Southwestern points. This is the same rate as is charged from Chicago to the same Southwestern points.

Officers of the Gulf Road say their road, on account of its roundabout route, cannot get business at the rates demanded by the lines east of the Missouri River.

Seaboard Air Line Plans a Branch.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—The Seaboard Air Line has started a surveying party from Augusta to run a line to its road at Athens, shortening the distance between this city and Augusta. Next week the application for charter will be advertised in each county through which the road will run. The name of the line will be the Chattanooga, Augusta and Charleston Air Line.

TRANSVAAL DELAYS TO ACT

Reply to the British Proposals Not Yet Forwarded.

WAR TALK ABSORBS PRETORIA

In Spite of Preparations It Is Said There that Alarming Rumors Have No Foundation.

PRETORIA, Aug. 15.—The reply of the Government of the South African Republic to the proposal of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to refer to a joint commission of inquiry the effect of the franchise reforms upon the status of the Uitlanders has not yet been sent to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa.

The Executive Council concluded its session to-day at 12:30 P. M., when orders were issued to the Field Cornets to give out Mauser rifles in exchange for Martini-Henry rifles. A great crowd gathered to receive the arms. The possibility of war with Great Britain is about the only subject discussed, and it is generally felt that Burghers should be consulted before extreme measures are adopted. It is said here, in spite of the war preparations, that the various alarming rumors in circulation are without foundation.

President Krüger has issued a brochure, supporting his proposal regarding the removal of religious disabilities. It is characterized by a free use of scriptural text. He argues that the exclusion of the Jews from citizenship intensifies their hatred for Christianity, and he urges that the full franchise should be given to "all who believe in the revelation of God through His Word in the Bible."

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 15.—No reply has been received here up to the present from the Transvaal Government, on the subject of the latest British proposals for a peaceable settlement of the questions in dispute, and a dispatch from Pretoria says the reply, when sent, will be disappointing, and that it is feared the result will be the breaking off of negotiations. Great anxiety prevails at the capital of the Transvaal.

A NEW BRITISH COMMANDER.

Grave Situation Indicated by the Sending of Lieut. Gen. Walker to South Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Gen. Sir William Francis Butler, who, it was announced yesterday in a dispatch from Cape Town, would be relieved as commander of the British troops in South Africa, as a result of his alleged Boer sympathies, has been recalled, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Walker has been appointed to replace him. Gen. Walker is regarded as one of the ablest men in the army. His appointment, therefore, is taken to indicate that the situation is graver. Gen. Walker will come to London on Thursday to receive final instructions.

The Daily Chronicle, which regards Gen. Butler's virtual dismissal as "an indication that the country is being hurried into war," says: "His offense was that he spoke rough words of truth about that precious organization, the South African League. We are convinced that he acted for the honor and clear interests of the empire."

Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick William Edward Forestier-Walker, K. C. B., Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, is the eldest son of the late Sir Edward W. Forestier-Walker, K. C. B., who married Lady Mabel Ogilvie-Grant, daughter of the sixth Earl of Seafield. He was educated at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and entered the Scots Guards in 1862. He served in the Kaffir War of 1877, and was Military Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere in 1878 and 1879. In the latter year he served in the Zulu campaign, and was Quartermaster General in Bechuanaland in 1884. He commanded the 1st infantry brigade at Aldershot in 1889 and 1890, and commanded the troops in Egypt from 1890 to 1895. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1894, and a year later was appointed to the position which he has held up to the present time, that of Lieutenant General Commanding the Western Military Division of Great Britain. In 1887 he married Miss Mabel Ross, daughter of Lieut. Col A. E. Ross.

Transvaal Reformers Not Alarmed.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, who confirms the report that warrants have been prepared for the arrest of 147 members of the Reform Party in the Transvaal, of which 22 are urgent, says the date for executing the warrants is uncertain, and that the whole thing is regarded as a bluff.

British Volunteers for South Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Daily Mail says that Gen. Lord Garnet Wolseley, the Commander in Chief, has sanctioned 100 volunteers of the London Scottish Rifles going to South Africa in the event of war.

Transvaal Government Buying Mules.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 15.—The Transvaal Government is purchasing all the mules possible, paying as high as £20 for each animal.

VON MIQUEL NOT TO RESIGN.

Prussian Finance Minister on Good Terms with Emperor William.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"I am in a position to deny the rumors of a disagreement between Emperor William and Dr. von Miquel, (Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Prussian Minister of Finance.) The stories that the Minister intends to resign are without foundation. He was absent from the fêtes that followed the opening of the Dortmund-Ems Canal simply because he did not have his uniform with him.

"With reference to the Agrarian attacks on the Canal bill the Kaiser is said to have exclaimed indignantly, 'If I had retreated before this attack I might as well abdicate at once.'"

Samoan Report Only a Stop-Gap.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The correspondent of The Times at Apia, Samoa, in a letter which appears this morning, expresses the opinion that the report of the commission offers the best security ever afforded for good order in Samoa and a maintenance of good relations between the three powers; but he says he cannot believe that this or any other scheme, which depends for its success upon the absence of domestic and foreign international intrigue, can serve any purpose but that of a stop-gap.

France Takes a Chinese Island.

HONGKONG, Aug. 15.—A newspaper published in Macao, the Portuguese seaport at the southwest entrance of the Canton River, reports that France has occupied the Island of San-chau, west of Macao, as an assertion of her right to the Province of Kwang-Tung in the event of the partition of China.

Russian Royalty to Visit Victoria.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that Emperor Nicholas and the Empress will visit Queen Victoria about the end of the present month.

Printers' Wives Form an Auxiliary.

A Women's Auxiliary League of the Allied Printing Trades Council was formed last night by the wives and sisters of the members of the Typographical Union and other allied trades. The meeting was held in the rooms of the Social Reform Club, at 45 University Place. About fifty women were present. Mrs. John W. Bogart was chosen temporary Chairman and Miss M. B. Comin permanent Secretary. Committees were appointed.

To Organize a State Bryan League.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Calvin E. Keach of Lansingburg, Chairman of the Chicago Platform Democrats of Eastern New York, with Thomas D. Salmon, Secretary, and E. F. Hunting, Treasurer, to-day sent out an invitation for a conference to be held at the Town Hall in Saratoga on Aug. 22 for the purpose of organizing a "Bryan League of the Empire State." The call disclaims emphatically that it is intended to create discord in the Democratic Party.

NO NASTY YELLOW FINGERS WHEN YOU SMOKE

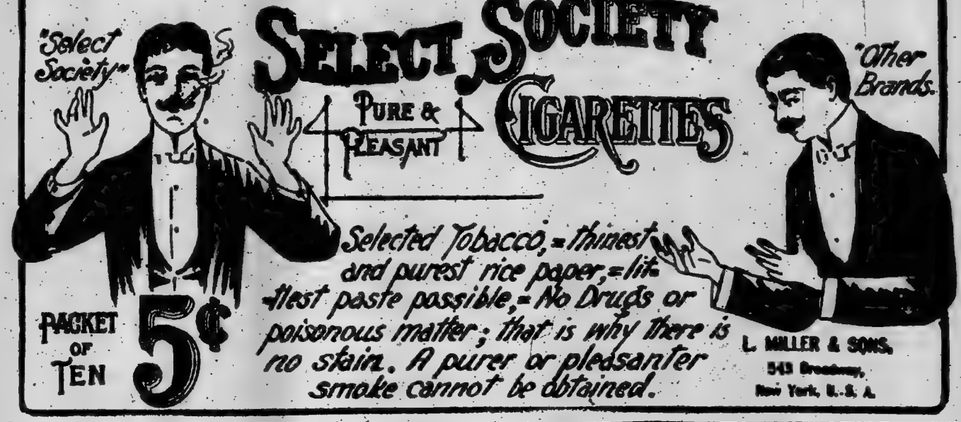

INFANTILE PARALYSIS KILLS.

A Child Dies at Poughkeepsie After Being Ill Two Days—Autopsy Is Performed.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 15.—A death from infantile paralysis occurred this morning, the victim being John Sokalski, aged four years and nine months.

The case has aroused wide interest as all the symptoms were pronounced, and the child died within two days. It was taken ill Sunday with convulsions after having partaken liberally of watermelon. Prior to that it was in good health.

Monday Dr. D. M Sheedy was summoned and he at once saw that the child was afflicted with poliomyletes. Paralysis affected one leg, contracting the foot. This morning the little sufferer passed away.

The case was reported to Coroner Frost, who authorized Dr. Sheedy to make an autopsy. Dr. Sheedy telegraphed to Prof. Brooks of the New York Post Graduate School and Hospital, who arrived in Poughkeepsie this afternoon and the two doctors spent the whole afternoon in making a thorough examination.

The organs of the body were found in a normal condition. The spinal cord, however, was affected. Prof. Brooks took a section of the cord to New York with him for examination. About one month must elapse before a report will be made. Dr. Sheedy said that he thought the autopsy exploded the malaria theory, as the spleen was normal and malaria has a tendency to enlarge it.

The existence of poison in the intestinal tract is suspected. This is the only supposition which fits the varying conditions of all the cases. Dr. Sheedy condemns the common use of fruits by children and also tomatoes and watermelons. His objections to fruit and to the vegetables named are that the animal heat of the body forces their early decomposition, thus forming poisonous gases.

PECULIAR CONEY ISLAND DEATH.

Frank Bunts, a piano player at Martin McDonald's music hall on Tilyou's Walk, Coney Island, died last night under suspicious circumstances. There was a cakewalk in the music hall, and it is said there was a fight over one of the women walkers.

About 10 o'clock the Coney Island police were notified that Bunts had died in a room in the hotel, without medical attendance. Dr. Cochrane went to the hotel with an ambulance and viewed the body. He did not see any marks of violence and gave a certificate of death from natural causes.

About midnight the police learned that there had been a fight, and that Bunts had been kicked in the stomach. Dr. Cochrane with Dr. Pierce again examined the body, which had been removed to the Morgue, but they could not find any marks of violence. There was a swelling on the back of the neck, but it would be almost impossible, the doctors say, to tell what caused it.

The police are making an investigation, and some arrests may be made to-day. The dead man was twenty-five years old, and came from 905 Cherry Street, Philadelphia.

OPPOSITION TOBACCO COMPANY.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—Campbell, Wild & Co., bankers, received information to-day that the incorporation of Buchanan & Lyall, a tobacco company of Brooklyn, with $4,000,000 capital, meant that a combination had been formed to fight the American Tobacco Company. The new trust will deal directly with the retailers of the country, and it is learned that the latter are being notified of the new combination. Heretofore the retailers have been forced to handle the trust brands of tobacco, because the jobbers could furnish them with no others. The jobbers, it is asserted, have been controlled by the American Tobacco Company.

The new combination is composed of leading hitherto anti-trust manufacturers. The members of the combination are as follows: Cameron & Cameron, T. C. Williams Company, R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company, W. F. Hancock, John Cullingsworth, and J. G. Dill, Richmond; Venable Tobacco Company, Zimmer & Patterson & McGill, and David Dunlap, Petersburg; Nall & Williams, and Harry Weissinger, Louisville; Wilson & McCall, Middletown, Ohio; Shelby Tobacco Company, Cincinnati; Beck & Co., Chicago; Bloch Brothers, Wheeling; S. F. Mess, Rochester; D. H. McAlpin, New York City; Globe Tobacco Company, and Bagley Company, Detroit.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, northeasterly winds, becoming high, with gales on the coast.

The storm centre off the Atlantic Coast has moved slowly northward since yesterday morning, and was central last night off the South Carolina coast. At Charleston a maximum velocity of thirty-six miles from the northeast was reported, but at 8 P. M. the velocity had dropped to twenty-four miles per hour. Storm signals have been extended on the Atlantic Coast as far as Portland, and advisory messages issued to all concerned that northeast gales will prevail to-day along the Middle Atlantic Coast, causing high tides and dangerous seas.

There has been rain in the Middle and South Atlantic States, except Florida, and thunderstorms in the Gulf States. There were also thunderstorms in Colorado. The high pressure area in the North has caused a continuance of the moderate temperatures in the North and East States, while throughout the West they have been high under the influence of a marked low pressure area, central last night in South Dakota. Maximum temperatures of 102 degrees occurred at Abilene, Texas, and Phoenix, Arizona. In the Pacific Coast and plateau States generally fair weather has prevailed, except showers in the North Pacific States Monday night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1898.	Weather Bureau. 1899.	THE TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	69	67	67
6 A. M.	67	61	62
9 A. M.	75	65	70
12 M.	75	68	74
4 P. M.	78	74	76
6 P. M.	73	72	73
9 P. M.	70	67	68
12 P. M.	69	66	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1898	72
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOCKHAVEN, Penn., Aug. 15.—A sawmill, shingle mill, and planing mill, together with a large quantity of shingles and dressed lumber at Flinton, Cambria County, owned by Charles Kreamer of this city, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $15,000.

Wm Vogel & Son

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings. Everything for Men's Attire. Broadway and Houston St.

An Old Nurse for Children.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—R. S. Wortley, Stamford, Conn., (son-in-law of Admiral Schley.)

ASTOR—Dr. Brown Torne, Philadelphia.

BUCKINGHAM—H C. Van Schaack, Denver.

EMPIRE—M. Laernoes, Flushurg, Holland.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Nelson Parker, Boston.

GRAND—James Baker, Havana; Dr. A. B. Hartinger, United States Army; Joseph R. Holmes, England; H. A. Douglas, Havana.

GILSEY—P. H. Brereton, United States Revenue Cutter Service.

HOFFMAN—Daniel S. Lamont, Millbrook, N. Y.; J. F. Piggott, Montreal; ex-Mayor George E. Green, Binghamton.

HOLLAND—L. T. Michener, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Huntly D. Gordon, Scotland; Terrence V. Powderly, Washington; Gen. A. G. Greenwood, Havana.

MANHATTAN—William W. Farnam, New Haven, Conn.; M. B. Ryan, London; David Belasco, New York; S. B. Grundy, Toronto; C. R. Joy, Yokohama, Japan.

MURRAY HILL—C. B. Tucker, Bermuda; C. B. Hibbard, Ottawa; W. Lawrence Gill, England.

NETHERLAND—John Byrne, Buffalo.

PLAZA—Mink Cornish, Durango, Mexico.

SAVOY—F. T. Charles, Albany.

STURTEVANT—The Rev. W. O. Shepard, D. D., Chicago.

WALDORF—Sigismund Kutnow, London; Dr. Alexander Williams, United States Army; M. E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four," Cincinnati; S. B. Elkins, Jr., West Virginia; Henry Fletcher, London; Macdonald Beaumont, London.

WESTMINSTER—Alphonso Delgado, New Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Atwood, A. E., De Kalb, Ill.; J. E. Atwood, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Andrews, M. T., Milan, Mo.; dry goods; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Appleton & Edge, Lexington, Ky.; C. H. Edge, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Butler, J. H., Fayette, Mo.; R. H. Henley, dry goods and notions; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Boyd, T. B., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. Richardson, men's furnishing goods; Imperial Hotel.

Brenkle, William, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. J. Grange, 408 Grand Avenue.

Bush & Bull Company, The, Williamsport, Penn.; Arthur R. Baker, dry goods; 340 Broadway.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Bear, G. H., York, Penn.; C. A. Mester, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Browning, King & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. N. Bayless, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Brockschmidt & Hohit, Brenham, Texas; William Niepuhr, general merchandise; Hotel Belvedere.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Breslin, carpets and rugs; Grand Hotel.

Barber, George D., Pomona, Cal.; general merchandise.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, dress goods, ginghams, and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. T. Gately, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Blumenthal, woolens; Westminster Hotel.

Blass, G., & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, notions, clothing, and furnishing goods; E. Cohen, fancy goods and jewelry; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Bushway, F. M., Chatsworth, Iowa, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Cincinnati Woolen Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Grever, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

Carl, Knott & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. S. Carl, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Carson, Z. T., Louisville, Ky.; hardware.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Kreitmeyer, prints and ginghams; 115 Worth Street.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. L. Clark, pianos; Mr. Guthermuth, cloaks, suits, and waists; 115 Worth Street.

Crockell Dry Goods Company, Crockell, Texas; C. L. Schivers, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carter, L. M., Shreveport, La.; jewelry; Hotel Rivers.

Clayton Dry Goods Company, Clebourne, Texas; E. F. Clayton, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Cole, M.

GOVERNOR EXTOLS FIREMEN

Short But Stirring Speech to the State Delegates.

THE CONVENTION AT YONKERS

Town Gayly Decorated in Honor of the Association — Notable Collection of Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, Aug. 15.—To-day is a red-letter day for Yonkers, and as Mayor Sutherland observes, marks the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the "Queen City of the Hudson," which, although the seventh city in the State in point of population, has heretofore been content to share the reflected glory of the metropolis instead of launching out on her own account. But to-day Yonkers has leaped into prominence as the place in which the State Firemen's Association is holding its twenty-seventh annual convention. She feels that the eyes of the State are upon her, and has risen equal to the occasion. Not only has she got out her best bib and tucker, she is resplendent in brand new gala attire, has donned a veritable Joseph's coat, and appears to the astonished visitor in a bewildering blaze of color by day and of light by night.

Even that most conservative of individuals, the oldest inhabitant, is for once fain to confess that the decorations are the most elaborate Yonkers has ever displayed. Tradesmen and residents have vied with each other in artistic ingenuity, with the result that the town from the railroad station upward and downard is a revel of vivid flags and bunting, in which the national colors of every country, seemingly, have joined. Most conspicuous among these emblems, however, after the ever-glorious Stars and Stripes, are the flags of Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Germany. More conspicuous still are presentments of red-shirted, blue-trousered fire laddies painted on big squares of canvas and adorning the fronts of buildings. What these pictures lacked in excellence of draughtsmanship they made up for in the brightness of their hues and the heartiness of such devices as "Welcome to the Gallant Firemen," "Honor the Brave," "Hello! Bill!" "The Town is Yours," &c. And there were not a few portraits of Dewey, "the greatest fireman of them all," as it was explained underneath some of them.

But Yonkers's crowning glory, the pride of Yonkers's heart is a triumphal arch on Getty Square. This is an imposing structure of plaster and white painted wood. It is flanked by four Ionic columns, each of which is topped with a white sphere, and around the shaft of which tricolor bunting is entwined. The arch itself is gayly decked with flags of all nations. In the opinion of Yonkers this arch is a marvel of art, a thing of surpassing beauty, and there is general regret that it will not remain unto the town a joy forever.

Over 300 delegates attended the first session of the convention to-day, which was honored by the presence for a brief space of Gov. Roosevelt. It was opened in the Music Hall this morning at 10 o'clock, when Thomas O'Connor of Waterford, President of the association, called the meeting to order. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Allison of the Day Spring Presbyterian Church offered prayer, after which sixty boys and girls sang "The Stars and Stripes Forever" to the accompaniment of Murray's Military Band. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Leslie Sutherland, to which President O'Connor responded. Addresses were also made by Francis P. Treanor, President of the Board of Police Commissioners; John F. Brennan of the Board of Education, and G. B. Eggleston, a Trustee of the State Firemen's Home at Hudson. Secretary Thomas Honahan next read the annual report, which showed that the association was financially prosperous, notwithstanding the defalcations committed some time ago. At the afternoon session J. F. Schlosser, a Trustee of the home at Hudson, read a report from the committee appointed to investigate the alleged abuses at the home. The committee found that there was no real ground for the charges, and the report was placed on file.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived on the 3:31 train. He was met by a reception committee and by Company A, First Regiment, National Guard. He took his seat in a carriage beside the Mayor, and, escorted by the committee and Guardsmen, was driven through the principal streets and under the triumphal arch to a stand that had been erected in front of the Soldiers' Monument in Manor Hall Park.

Here the Governor was formally welcomed by John Mulligan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and in return made a few remarks to the enthusiastic crowd that had assembled, expressive of the pleasure it afforded him to visit Yonkers.

He was then conducted to the Music Hall hard by. The session of the convention was immediately suspended, and the Governor was wildly cheered. Here also his address was very brief.

"I felt drawn in a very peculiar manner to your organization," he said in the course of his remarks, because I have been a volunteer myself. I have watched from close range the war which you wage on your enemy, and know what it is to be a fireman, and the nerve and courage and physical endurance which is necessary to do the work you have to perform. When we are about to feel melancholy and have not enough strife in ordinary affairs, I think it does us good to consider three or four professions in which men during time of peace lead a life quite as dangerous and as sure to evoke the same nerve and courage as is required of the soldier in time of war. Among such I find that the fisherman on the banks of Newfoundland, and a first-class railroad man, are such as have the qualities needed in a good soldier, and in like manner the qualities needed in a volunteer fireman.

"Yours is a noble service. It is not only that you save property and at times life, but you hold up to every one a high type of citizenship by rendering disinterested service to the public."

The Governor left Yonkers for New York again shortly after 4 o'clock.

At 7 o'clock there was an exhibition of hook and ladder work at the Getty Hotel by the Life Saving Corps of the Yonkers Fire Department.

This evening a vaudeville performance in honor of the delegates was given at the Music Hall.

The convention will end on Friday, when there will be a grand parade, with 100 companies in line, followed at night by a brilliant pyrotechnical display on the Hudson. Over eighty special prizes, many of which have been contributed by local tradesmen, will be distributed after the parade. These include prizes for the tallest, shortest, stoutest, thinnest, oldest, and youngest men in the parade, a prize (box of perfume) for the fireman with the youngest wife, another (barrel of flour) for the one with the largest family, and a special one, consisting of a picture, for the man with the largest mouth and longest tongue.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S MOVEMENTS

To Make a Quiet Tour—May Take Up the Complaint of Far Rockaway Citizens.

Gov. Roosevelt brought his season of retirement at Oyster Bay to an end yesterday. He spent the day in this city and at Yonkers, and this morning he will leave on a short trip into the interior. He does not expect to spend much more time at his Summer home this season.

The Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, reached the city shortly after noon. He proceeded to the Union League Club, where he lunched with the Rev. Josiah Strong. At 2:55 o'clock P. M. he took a train for Yonkers, where he went to address the State Firemen's Convention. He returned at 5 o'clock.

Last evening Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Chairman Odell were the guests of Congressman Lucius N. Lithauer at dinner at the Holland House.

The Governor will go up the Erie Road to-day to Olcott, Niagara County, to make a speech at a county fair there. He will go in a private car, but the trip is to be made much more quietly than his famous swing around the State just before the election. Mrs. Roosevelt will be in the party. On Friday the Governor will speak at Silver Lake, and Saturday at Chautauqua. From there he will go to Plattsburg for a stay of several days, in the course of which he may pay a visit to President McKinley at Bluff Point.

Concerning the complaint of the citizens of Far Rockaway, who appointed a committee to ask him to remove the Sheriff of Queens for failure to close up a gambling place, the Governor said that if the matter reached him he would take it up with the Attorney General. He could not, he said, interfere directly without first having a thorough investigation made through the regular legal channels.

The committee from Far Rockaway was expected to be at the Grand Union Hotel while the Governor was in the Grand Central Station, but they failed to make connection.

FAR ROCKAWAY CITIZENS WIN.

While James Harper, William Woodhill, and their associates on the committee of Far Rockaway citizens which has been endeavoring to close an alleged gambling house in that section were hunting for Gov. Roosevelt yesterday to lay before him complaints against Sheriff Baker of Queens County and the police officials of New York City because they would not close the place, vans drove up to the house and within an hour the house was stripped.

A crowd gathered to watch the removal of the furniture from the house, and to them a man who is said to have been connected with the place said that within a few days the residents of the neighborhood would wish the old tenants back, for the house was to be let as a colored boarding house.

BODY OF A MAN FOUND.

Lying in the Morgue at Jamaica is the body of an unidentified man, about fifty years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighing about 150 pounds. The body was found at 7 o'clock yesterday morning by the side of the road at Whitepot, town of Newtown. The body is dressed in a workman's suit. A cap, size 7½, marked "Stitch," was found. In the pockets were found two pawn tickets in the name of J. J. Friell, 987 Mrytle Avenue, Brooklyn, and a time book marked "H. Althoss, 1,673 Third Avenue, Manhatton."

At the above address it was said last night that no person of that name lived there.

SERIOUSLY HURT AT A FIRE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—The City of Talladega, Ala., was visited by a $60,000 fire this morning. Four brick blocks, which cost $20,000, and large stocks of merchandise were destroyed.

W. F. Handley fell from an awning while fighting the fire, and was seriously injured. During another fire some hours later the residence property of Dr. B. B. Simmons was burned. Insurance unknown.

The records of the Alabama Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias were burned, and a grand lodge meeting will have to be called to replace them.

PENNSYLVANIA FERRY SHED.

Some time in the near future a handsome new ferry house is to be erected at the Desbrosses Street ferry station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The new building will be two stories high, with a copper front. The second story will be for passengers using the upper decks of the ferryboats and the ground floor for vehicles and baggage as well as passengers.

When completed the building will be 215 by 200 feet, and similar to the ferry house at West Twenty-third Street. Double-decked ferryboats will be put on as soon as the company has the new building up and ready for use.

The company will abandon the south slip as soon as the new one is completed. It will be the largest in this city, the side which is already finished being 765 feet long, extending from the dock line to beyond the pier bulkhead.

STEAM YACHT ARIA LAUNCHED.

E. H. Blake's new steam yacht Aria was successfully launched yesterday afternoon from the works of Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Morris Heights, and was christened by Miss Piske of this city. Mr. Blake was represented by F. W. Goodwin of Bangor, Me., Mr. Blake's home. W. H. Blake will be the Aria's master.

The Aria's engines, machinery, fittings, and hull, which has four steel water-tight bulkheads and coal bunkers of large capacity, are all of the most improved modern design. Her contract speed is to be sixteen knots, but her builders expect, from her fine lines and powerful engines, at least a knot over that.

The accommodations are very commodious and elegant, the main saloon being finished in ivory and gold. Mr. Blake expects to go up to Newfoundland in her this Fall for the caribou shooting, and has a Southern trip in view for next Winter.

INDIANA AXLEMAKERS STRIKE.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—The axlemakers at the Steam Forge Milling Company, in New Albany, Ind., on the Ohio River opposite Louisville, went out on strike yesterday, because their demand for a 15 per cent. increase in wages was refused. The company is a branch of the Republic Steel and Iron Company. It is said the company offered an advance of 10 per cent., which was refused. No attempt will be made to replace the strikers with imported workmen, and it is thought an arrangement will be shortly reached.

There is also a strike threatened in this city among the men employed by the Louisville Steam Forge Company, similar to that in New Albany. This company is not in the big trust. Members of the company say they are willing to compromise, but that the volume of business does not justify the advance in wages demanded. The axlemakers have no union, but preliminary arrangements for organization are under headway.

IDENTITY OF A BODY DOUBTED.

Lying at the Morgue inclosed in a sealed metallic coffin is the body of a man which the authorities say is that of William Stemmler. The friends of Stemmler are not sure of this, and as the authorities will not open the coffin or allow it to be opened they have refused to accept the body, which arrived from Potter's Field Saturday, where it was disinterred. Unless it is claimed today it will again be taken to Potter's Field and reinterred.

Stemmler was an upholsterer, who lived with his wife at 1,245 Park Avenue. He was seventy-five years of age. Several months ago he was in ill-health, and went to the Presbyterian Hospital. An operation was performed. He grew worse and was sent to the German Hospital, thence to Bellevue, and to the City Hospital. Mrs. Stemmler, with two women, who live in the same house, called at Blackwell's Island and found her husband in Ward 12, and was told he was too ill to be seen. She informed the people in charge that she would bury her husband if he should die, and under no circumstances did she want his body sent to Potter's Field.

Mrs. Stemmler waited a week, and on Aug. 3 sent a friend, Mrs. Rodenbaugh, of 1,245 Park Avenue, to the hospital at Blackwell's Island to see her husband. The woman was told that he had been dead several days. He had, in fact, died July 27, and had been buried in Potter's Field. Then Mrs. Stemmler after much trouble induced the authorities to have the body exhumed. On Aug. 11 she received a letter from Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue informing her that the body of her husband was at the Morgue awaiting her disposition. Mrs. Stemmler's friends called at the Morgue Saturday and asked permission to see the body to ascertain whether it was that of her husband or not. This was refused, as the State health laws require a disinterred body to be inclosed in a metallic casket and not to be exposed. Mrs. Stemmler wants to be sure that the body is that of her husband. She claims that the body has been dissected. This the authorities deny.

Commissioner Keller will be appealed to in the matter to-day.

Automobile Club of America.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—The Automobile Club of America, with principal offices in New York City, was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State. It purposes to maintain a social club devoted to the sport of automobilism and to its development throughout the country. The club will arrange for pleasure runs, and encourage road contests of all kinds among owners of automobiles. The Directors are Frank C. Hollister, Charles R. Flint, George Moore Smith, Winslow E. Busby, Whitney Lyon, George F. Chamberlin, Homer W. Hedge, and William Henry Hall of New York City, and Everit Macy of Scarborough-on-Hudson.

Myriads of Butterflies in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Myriads of butterflies filled the air in the vicinity of the Pullman residence when the first rays of the morning sun glinted across the lake. With the coming of the day the visitors started to fly away. At 11 o'clock the numbers were greatly diminished. The butterflies had come the night before and settled in swarms around the residence, till the building seemed to be alive with the beautiful insects. They lit on the trees and shrubs and vines in such numbers that the leaves were almost obscured from view.

Canadian Railway Station Robbed.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Seven thousand dollars in bank bills were stolen from the Canadian Pacific Railway Station at Joliette, Que., last night. This is the third time within three years that the station has been robbed. On the first occasion the safe was rifled of $6,000. The second time $3,200 was taken, and the station burned to cover the crime.

CHEERS WIN THE PRESIDENT

He Rewards Them with a Speech at Catholic Summer School.

PATRIOTISM IS HIS SUBJECT

Pretty Decorations and a Warm Welcome Prepared in Honor of the Nation's Chief Magistrate.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 15.—President McKinley, accompanied by Private Secretary Cortelyou, left the Hotel Champlain this morning at a few minutes past 11 o'clock and was driven down to the auditorium on the grounds of the Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain.

A triumphal arch of evergreens interlaced with American flags had been erected at the entrance to the grounds, and the auditorium and many of the cottages had been decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the President's visit. The road from the hotel to the Summer School grounds was lined with people anxious to get a glimpse of Mr. McKinley. As the President entered the auditorium the spectators arose and sang the following song, composed for the occasion and set to the music of Donizetti's "El Puritani":

Welcome, our Nation's leader; welcome to fair Champlain;
Proudly we hail thy coming, and greet thee with acclaim.
Hail to the Chief of our Nation, loyal and brave and true;
List to the song of welcome gladly we sing to you.
Faithful to God and country, forever pledged and true;
Oh, guard our starlit banner of the red, white, and blue.
All hail, our noble President, all hail with loud acclaim!
God bless thine every effort and crown thy worthy name.
Hail to the chief, &c.

The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, President of the Catholic Summer School, then introduced President McKinley. Father Lavelle's speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and when, during the course of his remarks, he predicted that "the many millions of people recently brought under our protectorate would make American citizens as loyal, as sturdy, and as true as those that are here to-day," the audience cheered. Father Lavelle said, in part:

"Two years ago we were honored by a visit from the well-beloved Chief Magistrate of our Nation. He was then at the beginning of his Administration, for which we augured the greatest possible happiness and prosperity, to himself and to every portion of the United States.

"During these two years our country has gone through one of the most remarkable wars in history, and the royal red and the loyal white and the azure blue of the Stars and Stripes have floated victorious over every field and on every sea.

"We know what American victory means; it means not to oppress; it means not to tread upon the necks of the fallen; it means to lift them up to place them upon their feet, and to do all that is in our power to extend civilization and comfort and happiness and prosperity to all mankind.

"This war has brought under the dominion and protectorate of the Stars and Stripes many millions of our Catholic people, far removed some of them from the American Continent, but we predict for them unhesitatingly but they will make American citizens as loyal as sturdy and as true as those that are here to-day, Mr. President, and no man could ask more."

As President McKinley arose the audience applauded, cheered, waved flags, handkerchiefs and parasols until he made a motion for them to desist. He had not intended to speak, but the warmth of the greeting evidently caused him to change his mind. He said:

"Father Lavelle, members of the Catholic Summer School, Ladies and Gentlemen: I had not intended to say a word, but cannot sit in silence in the presence of this splendid demonstration of your good will and patriotism. I cannot forbear to give expression to my very high appreciation of the gracious welcome you have given me here to-day, and the more than gracious word of commendation uttered by your President.

"Whatever the Government of the United States has been able to accomplish since I last met you here has been because the hearts of the people have been with the Government of the United States. Our patriotism is neither sectional nor sectarian. We may differ in our political and religious beliefs, but we are united for one cause.

"Loyalty to the Government is our National creed. We follow, all of us, one flag. It symbolizes our purposes and our aspirations; it represents what we believe and what we mean to maintain; and wherever it floats, it is the flag of the free, the hope of the oppressed; and wherever it is assailed at any sacrifice it will be carried to a triumphant peace.

"We have no more flags here than we ever had before. They are in evidence everywhere. I saw them carried by little ones on your lawn, and as long as they carry these flags in their little hands there will be patriotism in their hearts. That flag now floats from the homes of the millions; even from our places of worship; it is seen from our school houses; from the shops and the factories, and it waves from the camp of the pioneer in the distant outpost, and on the lumberman's hut in the dense forest.

"It is found in the home of the humblest toiler, and what it represents is dear to his heart. Rebellion may delay, but it can never defeat its blessed mission of liberty and humanity. I thank you again for this most cordial and gracious greeting."

At the close of the President's speech the audience joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then formed in line and filed across the stage and shook hands with Mr. McKinley. The President and Father Lavelle then left the building and inspected the grounds, followed by the crowd. Then the President and Mr. Cortelyou were driven back to the Hotel Champlain.

Among those who were present at the reception were ex-Fire Chief Hugh Bonner, Judge Beach, and John H. Spellman of New York; Gen. Guy V. Henry, Col. Edmund Rice and Lieut. Duvall; Congressman Sibley of Franklin, Penn.; Senator George Chahoon of Ausable Forks, N. Y.; Gen. Stephen Moffitt of Plattsburg, Judge Ryan and Judge Maurice J. Power of New York City, Senator Graney of Dobbs Ferry, and the Right Rev. Mgr. James Laughlin, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

TO ENTERTAIN THE PRESIDENT.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 15.—A committee consisting of Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, Robert L. Pitcairn, and E. M. Bigelow of Pittsburg, Penn., arrived here to-night to invite President McKinley to attend the reception to be tendered the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment in Pittsburg upon the return home from the Philippines on Aug. 28.

The President accepted the invitation, and will leave here Saturday evening, Aug. 26, arriving in Pittsburg Sunday evening.

There will be a review and the entire State militia of Pennsylvania will be in Pittsburg on the occasion.

Secretary Hay Visits Mr. McKinley.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Secretary of State Hay, accompanied by his son Adelbert H. Hay, arrived here this evening, coming by steamer from Burlington, Vt. He had a short talk with the President this evening. He will return to his Summer home, at Newbury, N. H., to-morrow afternoon.

Chicago Brickyard Strike Over.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—After an enforced idleness of three weeks, all of the workmen in the South Side brickyards will resume work to-morrow, in accordance with an agreement drawn up to-day between representatives of the manufacturers, and a committee from the strikers. The workingmen secure no new concessions, and return to work under precisely the same conditions that they left them. While President Carroll of the Building Trades Council will not concede that the strike was lost, he confesses that he is unable to mention any material gain.

Royal Jewels for Mrs. David Moffat.

While in Europe recently David Moffat, the Colorado millionaire, purchased some of the royal jewels which the Queen Regent of Spain surrendered to the public Treasury at the time of the war with the United States. Mr. Moffat's purchases included a diamond necklace, for which he paid $80,000, and a diamond tiara for which he gave $40,000. Mr. Moffat is a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and on the occasion of a little gathering of friends yesterday presented the necklace to his wife and the tiara to his niece.

"Anglo-Saxon Review," edited by Lady Randolph Churchill. Single copies, $5. Order from Brentano's, Union Square, N. Y.—Adv.

MURDERER GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Fred Eastwood, Who Tried to Kill Five Persons, Attempts Suicide, and Then Surrenders.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Aug. 15.—Fred Eastwood of Greenfield, N. J., who shot and instantly killed Frank Fenn, his brother-in-law, and attempted to murder Mrs. Eastwood, Mrs. Marietta Brown, Mrs. Frank Fenn, and Edgar C. Brown at East Middlebury last night, surrendered to Deputy Sheriff William Cobb to-day.

Before the man gave himself up he attempted to commit suicide by shooting, but probably will recover.

Of the five persons besides Fenn whom Eastwood attempted to kill, Mrs. Eastwood is the only one whose injuries are dangerous.

Family troubles are said to have led to the tragedy. Mrs. Eastwood had not been living with her husband since March. They were married eleven years ago, and frequently had serious quarrels. Mrs. Eastwood and her relatives had heard very little of the man until yesterday, when he arrived here.

Hiring a team last night, he drove to East Middlebury, where his wife lived, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Marietta Brown. He entered the house without ceremony. Mrs. Eastwood and her mother were there, and almost before they realized who their visitor was, he drew a revolver and began firing.

A bullet struck Mrs. Eastwood, penetrating the lung. Mrs. Brown was struck in the breast, and a bullet grazed one arm. The women dashed out of the house, and Eastwood made no attempt to follow them, but pocketing his revolver, re-entered the carriage and drove back to Middlebury.

Then he paid a visit to Frank Fenn, his wife's brother. Eastwood called Fenn outside, and without warning fired and killed him instantly.

Then the murderer ran into the house and fired at Mrs. Fenn, wounding her under the right ear.

Eastwood's next visit was to the residence of Edgar C. Brown, another of his wife's relatives. He called to Brown several times, but the latter was suspicious, and refused to leave the dwelling.

Eastwood drove away, and disappeared. A search was instituted, but no trace of him could be found.

Early this morning, however, Eastwood appeared at Deputy Sheriff Cobb's house and told him that he was wanted for shooting several people, and that he came to give himself up. He was badly wounded, having shot himself in the left side, just below the heart. His injuries are not fatal.

CHURCH FLAG IN DELAWARE.

It Will Fly from Bishop Coleman's Residence.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 15.—Bishop Leighton Coleman of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Delaware has secured a handsome Church flag, the first of its kind in the country, which he will fly from a pole fifty feet high at his residence, Bishopstead, on notable days in the Church's history.

The flag is of bunting, with thirteen alternating red and white bars. In the centre is a white space, in which is a purple cross of the Church. The flag is 9 feet 6 inches square.

CHICAGO MUSICIAN DROWNED.

Was on His Way to the Klondike with His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—News has been received in Chicago of the drowning in Otter Lake, British Columbia, last May, of Albert Harmon, a well-known musician, who during the last eight years had lived in Chicago. Mr. Harmon was the organizer of the American Musicians' Union, and the leader of the American Exhibitors' Band during the World's Fair. He started out for the Klondike last Fall with his wife and two sons, and in May the party arrived at Otter Lake.

Mr. Harmon was fifty years old, and was born in New York State. During his lifetime he had amassed and lost two fortunes.

A FAITH CURIST INQUIRY.

Board of Health Will Investigate the Chicago Healers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Attorney John A. Barnes, counsel for the State Board of Health, said to-day that he would begin an investigation of the circumstances connected with the death of eleven-year-old Fay Conover, who died of diphtheria last Sunday afternoon while undergoing the ministrations of a Christian Scientist. Mr. Barnes added:

"The most forcible point against these people is that they will go into a room where a child lies ill with diphtheria or scarlet fever, pray for a long time, get their clothing full of the germs of contagion, and then, wholly unfumigated, go straight to the sick room of some other person suffering from a different trouble.

"This case, as well as many others, will be thoroughly looked into."

TO SUE CHICAGO FAITH HEALER.

Dr. Dowie of "Zion" Must Reply to a Lawyer's Charges of Libel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Because Dowie said in his wrath that Attorney Joel W. Stevens was a man without regard for the truth, not to mention several other things, the "doctor of divine healing" who presides over "Zion" may have to pay damages for criminal libel.

Mr. Stevens has announced that he will file a suit against John Alexander Dowie, claiming damages for remarks which emanated from the lips of the "emissary of the Lord," who from the pulpit denounced the attorney, so he says, "as a liar, the traducer of a widow, and a scoundrel."

"My suit will be the precursor of a number of others," said Mr. Stevens. "A combination is being organized which its promoters are confident will effect the expulsion of the 'divine healing' institution from the city."

WANT GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Chicago Banks Make a Large Demand for the New Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Assistant United States Treasurer W. P. Williams had a cramped hand long before the close of office hours to-day from signing the hundreds of gold certificates and "to order" certificates presented by Chicago banks under the recent order of the Treasury Department. The expected instructions had been received from Washington, and Mr. Williams issued the first lot of the "to order" certificates.

The banks were not long in finding out about the new issue, and the Assistant Treasurer had signed hundreds of the instruments long before noon. One lot presented by Cashier Russell for the signature of Mr. Williams represented a deposit of $150,000, and there were several others equally large.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The amount of gold certificates paid out at the several Sub-Treasuries up to the close of business yesterday in exchange for gold coin was $14,418,870, with San Francisco and New Orleans yet to be heard from. The amounts taken at the several Sub-Treasury cities are given as follows: Washington, $993,910; Baltimore, $1,831,740; New York, $6,380,000; Philadelphia, $1,119,950; Boston, $635,000; Cincinnati, $210,200; Chicago, $1,497,010; St. Louis, $1,651,000.

Gored by a Vicious Bull.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 15.—Levy J. Branin, a farmhand employed on a farm at Chairville, near here, is in a serious condition as a result of injuries received last night by being gored by a bull. With other farmhands he started to drive a large herd of cows to the barns, where they were to be milked. When the other men reached the barn they missed Branin and, going back over the route, they found him lying in a field, where a vicious bull was trampling upon him. After a hard fight they succeeded in driving the animal away. Branin was carried to the farmhouse, where it was found that he had received a deep scalp wound, and that his spine was seriously injured. Paralysis has set in, and his limbs are now useless.

New Orleans Leaves Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 15.—The United States cruiser New Orleans has left Santo Domingo Harbor for Puerto Rico. The United States gunboat Machias is still here.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

A New Play This Season Will Be "Arizona," by Augustus Thomas.

IT IS TO BE PRESENTED HERE

Trouble Expected Before "A Runaway Girl" Is Produced Again in This City—Miss Rehan's Plans.

One of the notable new plays of the forthcoming dramatic season in New York will be "Arizona," by Augustus Thomas. This piece was acted for the first time in Chicago June 12, and has been running profitably ever since, though many changes have been made in the cast, which was originally composed of actors who had previously made other engagements for this Fall and Winter. Mr. Thomas has been in Chicago lately superintending rehearsals made necessary by these changes, and attending to various preliminaries of the Winter tour.

"Arizona," like "Alabama" and "In Mizzoura," Mr. Thomas's other successful plays, is full of local color, and while the mere story is of a long familiar pattern, and the passions of love, hate, anger, and jealousy are put to use in sufficiently conventional way, the denouement of types and traits of character is said to be particularly fresh and graphic. In the State of Arizona the ranchman, the soldier, and the "greaser" are the dominating types. Inevitably therefore these are the principal figures in this new play. Now the ranchmen and "greasers" of our stage have been dreadful bores, like nothing in nature, taken crudely and clumsily from feeble and mistaken imitations of Bret Harte's idealizations. It is said that Mr. Thomas has reformed all this and gone directly to nature for his models. His peccant heroine and seductive villain, his falsely accused and long-suffering hero may, indeed, be creatures of the old stock of melodrama. Of a melodramatic quality, it seems, are nine-tenths of the plays that gain popular approval in this hour. But the vitality of this new piece depends upon the deft blending of positive truth, of concrete human nature, drawn from first-hand observation of life, with the artifice of the stage.

In "Arizona," the play of humor is said to be as effective as in any of its author's earlier works, while the "love interest" is decidedly stronger than usual in Thomas's plays and the emotional scenes are all vigorously wrought and splendidly effective. Such, at least, is the prevailing opinion in Chicago.

There are four acts in "Arizona" and the action involves sixteen personages. Of these, Canby, the ranchman; Tony Mostano, the vaquero; Kellar, the Sergeant; Mrs. Canby, the ranchman's socially ambitious wife, are perhaps the most striking. Theodore Roberts, Vincent Serrano, Walter Hale, and Mattie Earle "created" these rôles in Chicago. Highly effective characters of a more conventional pattern were acted by Olive May, Robert Edeson, Mabel Bert, and Arthur Byron. Negotiations looking to an early production of this drama in New York are now under way.

"A RUNAWAY GIRL" FIGHT.

William Gray and J. C. Duff, Jr., Each Claim Rights to the Play.

The probabilities are that before the musical play "A Runaway Girl," which was one of the successful productions of last season, is presented again in this city or any other part of the United States considerable trouble is likely to occur. It was said in theatrical circles yesterday that William Gray, a manager of this city, held a proprietary right to the production of the piece, likewise J. C. Duff, Jr., a brother-in-law of the late Augustin Daly, and that both gentlemen are going ahead with their plans, securing companies and intend holding rehearsals the early part of next week, absolutely without any regard for the legal right of either to the possession of the piece.

Mr. Gray, it is said, purchased the rights from Mr. Daly shortly before the latter's death, and that his contract entitled him to the production, and he intends to proceed with his plans and stand on his legal rights.

J. C. Duff, Jr., claims that in the transfer of Daly's Theatre and plays the musical productions were turned over to him, and among them "A Runaway Girl," and that under these circumstances he is justly entitled to its production. The situation, as far as the ownership of both companies are concerned, is somewhat amusing, and has been the cause of many disputes on the Rialto as to whether the members were identified with the "right" company, each claiming that they were.

Mr. Lederer Engages Kitty Loftus.

A cable received yesterday from Manager George W. Lederer informs his representatives in this city that he has engaged for the Aerial Magnolia Grove Miss Kitty Loftus, a sister of Miss Cissie Loftus. The young woman is regarded in England as the English Yvette Guilbert, and whom native managers have been unsuccessful in securing. Miss Loftus will sail to-morrow, and make her first appearance on the New York roof Aug. 23.

Miss D. Eloise Morgan Re-engaged.

Miss D. Eloise Morgan, who last Winter sang the principal rôles in the Castle Square Opera Company's productions of "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" and "The Barber of Seville," alternating with Miss De Treville as Marguerite in "Faust," has been re-engaged as a prima donna with the organization. Louis Casavant, a basso who last year was a member of the Francis Wilson Opera Company, has also been added to the opera company's force.

Henry Miller's New Play.

Henry Miller, who has played one of the most successful stock company engagements, consisting of fourteen weeks, ever known on the Pacific Coast, will terminate his season in San Francisco next Saturday night, and immediately start for this city and prepare for his appearance in the new play entitled "The Only Way," which will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre Sept. 18.

Miss Rehan's Plans Not Arranged.

In a communication from Miss Ada Rehan, the actress says that her plans will not be arranged until she reaches the city the latter part of next month. Immediately upon her arrival here she will go to her home at Montauk Point. Miss Rehan says she has received many applications from prominent theatrical managers who are desirous of directing her affairs.

John Drew's Coming Season.

John Drew, who has been in Europe since the close of his season, will leave England for the United States next Saturday. Shortly after his arrival he will begin preparations for the production of his new play, "Tyranny of Tears," which will mark the opening of the Empire Theatre on Sept. 11.

Leading Soloist Engaged.

Some of the leading soloists who have been engaged to make their appearance in this city next Winter with the New York Philharmonic and Boston Symphony Orchestras are: Alexander Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist; Mark Hambourg, the pianist, and Miss Leonora Jackson, the violinist.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Cold Spring Co-operative Creamery Association of Roxbury; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. H. Bartram, George Bouton, and A. T. Dean, Roxbury.

Madison County Celery Company of Chittenango; capital, $1,000. Directors—Harlan L. Gay, Lake McHenry, and George C. Clark, Chittenango.

Emerald Stock Company of Cortland, to deal in real estate and personal property; capital, $6,000. Directors—Michael T. Cleary, Henry Corcoran, and E. H. McNiff, Cortland.

Saratoga Water Company of Schuylerville; capital, $20,000. Directors—John A. Dix, Thompson; George R. Salisbury, William S. Ostrander, Charles H. Doolittle, Edwin S. Harris, and Philip A. Allen, Schuylerville; Harvey M. Geer, Ballston.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 15.—The Aerated Paper Company of New York was chartered at Dover to-day, with a capital of $30,000.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

Supreme Council in Biennial Session in This City.

The Supreme Council of the American Legion of Honor is in biennial session at the Murray Hill Hotel. Supreme Commander F. O. Downs of Massachusetts is the presiding officer. The Supreme Council is the governing body of the order, which is a fraternal, beneficial association, organized under the laws of Massachusetts.

The reports of officers and standing committees were received yesterday and referred and an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-day. Officers for the next two years will be elected to-morrow, and the council expects to conclude its business on Friday.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	5:11	Sun sets	6:57	Moon sets	...

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	2:20	Gov. Isl'd	2:20	H. Gate	4:16
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	3:02	Gov. Isl'd	3:19	H. Gate	5:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chaucer, La Plata	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lisbonense, Ceara, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	...	...
Pretoria, St. Kitt's	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	

THURSDAY, AUG. 17.

Bremen, Bremen	...	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Santiago, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, AUG. 18.

Algonquin, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.
Evelyn, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	...	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ella, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Helca, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem IV.,

Wanamaker's

Furniture:

Chapter XX.

THIS is the twentieth chapter of the Furniture Story, and its title is "For Parlor and Hall." At the twentieth chapter we are but beginning the task of detailing the

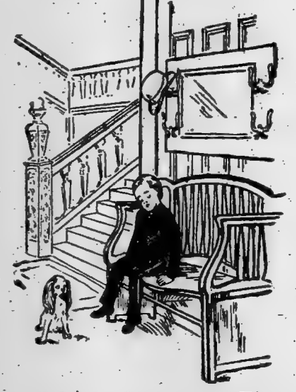

facts of this furniture event. Twenty times twenty chapters would find us still unfinished, if none were of greater length than this.

We want to impress on you the *size* of this offering as well as its cheapness, although, of course, the two go together. It is because it is so big that it is so advantageous. It is because there were 125,000 pieces bought for the sale that the prices are a third and even a half less than regular furniture prices are to-day.

We can't tell all the facts,—we can but pick at them daily. This is to-day's pick:—

PARLOR TABLES.
$5, regularly $6.50—Bird's-eye maple.
$6.50, regularly $9.50—Imitation mahogany.
$7, regularly $10.50—Bird's-eye maple.
$13, regularly $20—Solid mahogany.
$17, regularly $34—Solid mahogany.
$20, regularly $40—Solid mahogany; Empire design.

LIBRARY TABLES.
$7, regularly $10—Antique oak.
$12, regularly $16—Antique oak, office.
$15, regularly $23—Golden oak.
$20, regularly $30—Golden oak.
$22, regularly $33—Flemish oak.
$27, regularly $40—Antique oak.
$38, regularly $55—Flemish oak.

CHESS, WORK AND TEA TABLES.
$4, regularly $5.50—Golden oak tea table.
$7, regularly $10.50—Mahogany finished tea table.
$13, regularly $19—Mahogany tea table, with marqueterie top.
$15, regularly $22.50—Mahogany tea table.
$11, regularly $16—Solid mahogany work table.
$17, regularly $26—Solid mahogany work table.
$19, regularly $28—Vermilion chess table.

HALL BENCHES—Of antique oak.
$9, regularly $13. $16, regularly $23.
$9, regularly $13.50. $30, regularly $45.
$10, regularly $14. $30, regularly $48.
$10, regularly $18.50. $32, regularly $48.
$44, regularly $65.
Also one of Flemish oak at $19 instead of $18.50. Another, of solid mahogany, at $13, instead of $19.

HALL RACKS—Antique oak.
$4, regularly $5.75. $21, regularly $31.
$5, regularly $6.50. $23, regularly $34.
$5, regularly $6.75 $100, regularly $175.
Also one of Flemish oak at $35, instead of $53. Another, of golden oak, at $5, instead of $6.75.

Imported Whipcord Covert Cloths These are of that quality that should bring $1.25 a yard, —doubtless does sell for that. But not here; 75c. is our price for this lot. In Mid-August thoughts are turning to Autumn gowns. Here's the opportunity for material for a stylish tailor-made costume that shall not cost much. This morning's showing is of these excellent coverts in 18 attractive Fall colorings.

75c. yd., instead of $1.25

Tenth street and Broadway.

Straw Mattings If you are likely to be in want of mattings within a year, we decidedly advise you to buy *now*, and our advice is given with knowledge, and disinterestedly. We shall ask and receive higher prices for mattings after these 656 rolls are gone.

Meanwhile, choose among them. Chinese and Japanese, and the best of their kinds. Forty yards to each roll.

79 rolls at $7; were $9.
37 rolls at $7.50; were $10.
134 rolls at $5; were $8.
28 rolls at $9; were $12.
44 rolls at $10; were $15.
130 rolls at $12; were $15.

Third floor.

Embroidered Chiffon, 50c. a Yard A signal opportunity. Finest, ethereal tinted chiffon, richly embroidered in the most beautiful designs. An assortment to please every possible taste—if it's a judicious taste. And—here's the crowning point—the goods are regularly $3, $4 and $5 a yard. You couldn't buy the background for less than $1. This chance to-day at

50c. a Yard

Broadway and Tenth street.

Tyrol Suede Gloves, 50c. Soft, snug, comfortable, shapely. Comely gloves for daily wear, most satisfactory for traveling. Effective shades,—smart red, fashionable tan, and dull, distinguished slate-color. Going—and one dollar would leave no margin beyond value—at

50c. a Pair.

Tenth street.

The Last White Shirt-Waists As long as Summer lingers the shirt-waist reigns. There'll be weeks yet of wearing-time. And if there were not, waists like these would be worth saving a season. Odd sizes and broken lots in the best kinds of shirt-waists. 85c. to $1 a while ago.

50c. Each To-day

Satin striped madras and lawns; drop-stitch or plain. Some with plaited fronts. All well made.

Main Aisle.

WANAMAKER'S

For the Boys—Shirts and Collars Wonderfully Cheap These have long tables all to themselves on the Ninth Street Aisle to-day. They deserve all the prominence we can give them, and the boys and their elders who shop for them must have plenty of room to make their selections:—

35c.—Boys' shirts, negligee and stiff bosom; best madrasses and percales. Prices were 75c. to $1.25. Now 3 for $1.
50c. doz.—Boys' collars, imported; all sizes from 12 to 14; formerly $1.75 a dozen.

Japanese Vases and Novelties of Many Sorts There's an interesting display of handsome Oriental goods on the main aisle, near Broadway. There are curious Indian carvings, quaint vases from Japan, and strange specimens of Chinese handiwork, all effective in home decoration. Some are priced a third below normal figures, others are but half, while many more are even less than half fair valuation. Illustrative of the sort of bargains in this main aisle show, as well as in the Japanese store in the basement, are the umbrella jars:

$1.75 kinds are now 90c.
$2.50 kinds are now $1.50.
$4 kinds are now $2.

Two Bargains in Women's Shoes More double reports of good shoe needs. They come regularly, and interest in them is unflagging. In the two shoe stores,—the main floor store and the fifth,—the new season's styles; the best manufacture. Good to see, good to wear, little-priced to buy. These two particularly:

FIFTH FLOOR.
$1.50 a pair—Women's tan and brown oxford shoes; were matchless at $2 and $3 pair; nearly all sizes.
MAIN FLOOR.
$1.90 a pair—Women's black and tan kidskin laced boots; welted oak leather soles; especially comfortable; recently $3.

Men's Underwear Here's an incomplete lot of balbriggan shirts and drawers in brown, light blue, flesh color and white-striped lavender, and your size, whatever it be, is in one or another of these colors. They are well-made, neatly-finished goods that are easily worth 38c. a garment. To close, 25c. each.

Women's And Children's Hosiery Only one kind for each is quoted here. They are exceptionally good qualities for so low a price, of course. But there are many other high-grade kinds here that are low-priced, always:

10c. pair—Children's fine ribbed black cotton stockings; double knees; elastic and durable; excellent for school wear. Value 20c.
38c. pair, 3 for $1—Women's plain black lisle thread stockings; double soles; high spliced heels; white tipped heels and toes. Not to be matched anywhere at less than 50c pair.

Broadway.

Framed Pictures—Small in Sizes Smaller in Prices Pretty little specimens of lithography. Copies of water colors,—all in ornamented gilt frames. They'll be found on the first floor, main aisle, to-day, and you may take your preferences at 25c. and 60c. Until to-day they were 50c. and $1.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

COAST IS BLOCKADED BY ICE.

Condition Of Labrador Is Unprecedented—Codfishing Industry Is Injured and Ocean Liners Are Delayed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 15.—The mail steamer Labrador, from Labrador, which arrived here to-day, reports that the entire coast is blockaded with ice floes from the northern extremity south to the Straits of Belle Isle.

The Labrador reached this port five days behind her usual time. The condition on the coast is unprecedented. It will not only seriously injure the codfishing industry, but greatly increases the difficulties of ocean steamers making the passage by way of the Straits.

HAITI MADE AMPLE APOLOGY.

Minister Powell Explains the Arrest of a Newspaper Man at the American Legation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The State Department has received several dispatches from the United States Minister in Haiti, Mr. Powell, detailing the circumstances of the recent attempted arrest of Du Vivier at the United States Legation, and also touching upon the political agitation in that country.

Owing to the unsettled and rather depressed financial conditions prevailing, he says, the political opponents of the Government have become active, and have held meetings to express their discontent.

This has led to arrests on suspicion, although it does not appear that any arrests were upon a charge of treason.

In one dispatch Mr. Powell says that there were sixty-nine persons in jail, several having been discharged. He distinctly states that the Government authorities have adopted no summary methods, and that none of those arrested on suspicion has been shot.

Concerning the affair in the United States Legation, Mr. Powell explains that the lower floor of the Minister's residence is used for the Consular office, and it was here that the incident occurred. Du Vivier, a local newspaper writer, was among those suspected of treasonable motives. He was followed by a body of soldiers, and, having entered the hallway of the building, the soldiers followed him and attempted to place him under arrest.

Minister Powell appeared on the scene and protested against this invasion of the United States establishment. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Saint Victor, chanced to be passing as Du Vivier was brought out. Mr. Powell at once appealed to him, and he rebuked the soldiers and bade them release the prisoner. Mr. Saint Victor speedily followed his personal rebuke to the soldiers by a note to Mr. Powell expressing sincere regret for the occurrence.

CHICAGO CAPITAL GOES SOUTH.

Syndicate Has Option on All Electric Railways of Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 15.—A Chicago syndicate, which already owns large interests in the South, has secured an option on all the electric railway systems and two inclines in Chattanooga, and, it is claimed, will buy at once.

FIRST DEWEY RECEPTION

Washington Hopes Its Celebration Will Precede New York's.

THE ADMIRAL MUST DECIDE

Suggestion that He Be Taken to the National Capital as Soon as He Reaches This City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—All of the preparations for the reception in Washington of Admiral Dewey are pointing to a thoroughly National celebration of his visit, and that fact is to be presented to Admiral Dewey at the earliest possible moment, evidently to give him the opportunity to decide, without formal pressure, whether he will accept his first reception here, at the hands of the President and the Secretary of the Navy, supported by the local committees, or at New York, from the municipality.

The suggestion that the dispatch boat Dolphin, the President's favorite transport, is to be sent out to meet the Olympia, and afterward to be used, if the Admiral so decides, to convey him to the Pennsylvania station at Jersey City, is in furtherance of a plan to be adopted by the Washington committees after later information has been obtained from Admiral Dewey regarding the order of the receptions. At the Navy Department it is asserted that no constraint will be exercised to lead Admiral Dewey to select the Washington reception to be held first, but the Committee on Transportation will be prepared to meet him in Jersey City with a special train, either before or after the New York reception, bring him to Washington and return him to New York, in one of the finest trains that the Pennsylvania Railroad can arrange for the purpose.

The intimation from the President of his intention to take part in the Washington reception and his avoidance of a decision regarding the New York reception will undoubtedly be conveyed to Admiral Dewey. The impression at the Navy Department is that the Admiral's sense of official etiquette will lead him to choose first to report to the Secretary of the Navy and to call upon the President before accepting the attentions awaiting him in New York. It is not yet certain how long the ceremonies of reception here will last, but it is possible that they will be all over in a day, or two days at the outside. The committee purposes bringing over the staff of the Admiral and some of the officers of the Olympia, together with a number of the seamen of the flagship. These men will be treated with all the attention and receive all the admiration that is everywhere expressed for "the men behind the guns." A lavish use of bunting and fireworks is promised, and the committees that are arranging for the reception are drawing upon every available supply of material to help out the scheme of adornment of the streets and public buildings.

THE WELCOME TO DEWEY.

Aldermen Adopt the Resolution Permitting the Executive Committee to Expend Its Appropriation Unhampered.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday by a vote of 53 to 3 adopted the resolution permitting the Dewey Executive Committee to expend its appropriation of $150,000 in amounts to suit without public letting. Two of the three opponents of the measure indulged their propensity to talk.

Alderman Wafer of Brooklyn led the onslaught on the resolution with a speech in which he advocated the abandonment of the arch project in favor of a continuous free grand stand from the Battery to Fourteenth Street. Mr. Wafer, however, failed to explain in whose interest he wanted a stand in the territory mentioned, inasmuch as the parade will not pass either terminal of his proposed structure. In conclusion Mr. Wafer said: "We ought to do as Dewey would do, and vote according to the dictates of our consciences."

Alderman Okie bewailed the fact that the entire celebration had not been left in the hands of Mr. Wafer instead of to a committee composed of the leading men of the city. He also alluded to the scandal attending the Columbian celebration in Brooklyn, and expressed the hope that no one would get arrested in consequence of this one.

This speech touched a sore spot in Mr. Wafer's breast, and he retorted when it came his turn to talk again by saying: "When these stands are built the committee ought to get Alderman Okie to do a song and dance on one of them."

Alderman Byrne of Brooklyn, who also opposed the resolution, said that Dewey was "entitled to all he could get." The Brooklyn man argued for more stands, and said the two stands contemplated by the committee were intended to make some favored contractor rich.

During the roll call a number of the Aldermen took advantage of the opportunity to explain their votes. The speechmaking led Mr. Okie to remark: "If Dewey had spent as much time in talking at Manila as we have here to-day there would not have been any occasion for a celebration."

The men voting against the resolution were Byrnes, Wafer and Helgans, all Democrats and all of Brooklyn.

The Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey Executive Committee will meet to-day, and many of the plans already outlined will be definitely decided upon now that the appropriation is available.

ADMIRAL DEWEY STILL SICK.

His Departure from Leghorn for Florence Has Been Postponed on Account of His Illness.

LEGHORN, Aug. 15.—Admiral Dewey is still indisposed, and in consequence his departure for Florence has been postponed.

Various officials visited the Olympia this morning.

INVITES THE PRESIDENT.

Dewey Committee Asks Mr. McKinley to Come to New York.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Entertainment Committee of the Dewey Testimonial Fund, consisting of ex-Gov. John S. Wise, ex-Fire Chief Hugh Bonner of New York, Dr. Brush, and Secretary Shottwell, arrived here this morning and invited the President to attend a grand performance to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The President promised to be present if possible, but said he could not give a positive answer. Before giving a final decision the President said he would have to consult Secretary Long, who is expected here next week.

JEWS AID THE DEWEY HOME FUND.

They Make Up at Least One-fourth of the List of Contributors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Ellis H. Roberts, the Treasurer of the Dewey home fund, has received a letter from Mrs. Lizzie A. Cohen, Treasurer of the Womans' Democratic Club of Salt Lake, Utah, inclosing a contribution of $10, made by resolution of the club.

The total of the Dewey fund to date is $18,550. A fact of considerable interest in connection with the fund is that a large proportion of the total has been contributed by Jews. From the first they have taken a great interest in the matter and have contributed liberally.

At least one-fourth of the names making up the list of contributors so far are Jews.

IN FILIPINO PRISONS.

Report in San Francisco Says the Yorktown's Men Wrote Letters Telling of Hardships Endured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The Bulletin publishes a startling story from the Philippines regarding Lieut. Gilmore and the party from the Yorktown, who were captured by the Filipinos and who have been reported from official sources as being well cared for and well treated.

It appears that when the Americans reached San Isidoro, where the Yorktown members and some soldiers and civilians had been imprisoned, they found the names of the prisoners scratched on the walls of the jail. Some letters from the men were found secreted under stones, and a Spaniard, who had been intrusted with several, presented them to Gen. Lawton. The letters told of the hardships the men were compelled to suffer, and begged that aid be sent to them. The men complained that they had been starved, beaten, and bound, and, moreover, were in rags. One of the letters, signed by Albert Lowenshon, said that the Spaniards had been treated very badly, worse than the Americans, and that hundreds were dying of dysentery and other diseases, and that the Government took no notice of sickness prevailing.

In his letter Lowenshon, who was formerly of the steamship Zealandia, gave the list of prisoners held by the Filipinos, as follows:

Prisoners from Yorktown: J. C. Gilmore, W. Wilson, P. Vandovil, W. Ellsworth, S. Edwards, S. B. Brisoloz, A. Pearson, F. Anderson, captured April 11; A. D. Brice, E. Henneman, Nevada cavalry, captured Jan. 30; A. Bishop, Third Artillery, April 12; H. H. Huber, Hospital Corps, and J. O'Brien, civilian, Jan. 27.

LIEUT. JOSEPH B. MORSE DEAD.

Relative of the President Succumbed to Typhoid Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Gen. Otis has reported the death of Second Lieut. Joseph B. Morse, Ninth Infantry, of typhoid fever, which occurred to-day. Lieut. Morse was appointed May 1 this year. He was in Manila at the time of his appointment, and was chosen from the First California Heavy Artillery.

Lieut. Morse was distantly related by marriage to President McKinley. He married Miss Ida McKinley, daughter of David McKinley, the President's brother.

MULES FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The Animals Are to be Used for Transporting Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The problem of transportation in the Philippines has been under consideration by the War Department for some time. It is expected that at the end of the rainy season it will be necessary to move the troops some distance from the railroad, and at the present time the means of transportation are now sufficient for a large army and extensive operations. The difficulty has been met by sending mules to Manila in large numbers. The Quartermaster's Department has already shipped about 600 of these animals, and will send 800 more very soon. There are nearly 2,000 more owned by the department which will be sent if needed.

These animals will not only be used for transporting supplies in wagons, but it is intended to organize a pack train for carrying guns and equipments where teams cannot be utilized.

The indications are that the campaign after the rainy season is to be conducted not only along the railroad, where Gen. Otis has confined most of his operations, but that the interior of Luzon will be penetrated.

CANNOT FLOAT THE HOOKER.

It Is Thought the Transport Must Remain Stranded Off Corregidor.

MANILA, Aug. 15—6 P. M.—The United States warships Baltimore and Concord have made an unsuccessful attempt to tow off the United States cable ship Hooker, (formerly the Panama,) which grounded in the north channel off Corregidor Island a week ago. It is now believed it is impossible to refloat her.

Philippine Regiments Are Filling Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The number of enlistments for the Philippine service yesterday was 444, making a total of 13,454. All regiments being raised in the United States, except the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fifth, are filled, and with the extra men in other regiments there is enough to complete them. It is the intention of the department, however, to see if the regiments can be recruited in their respective districts, as the surplus can be used for the regiments now in the Philippines.

MR. ROOT AND THE CUBANS.

Gen. Brooke to be Called from Havana to Confer with the Secretary—Col. Kennon Makes a Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Gen. Brooke will be called to Washington to consult with Secretary Root concerning affairs in Cuba. The Secretary desires to have the benefit of Gen. Brooke's knowledge of the condition of things in the island before he reaches any definite conclusions as to a future policy for Cuba. No date has been fixed for Gen. Brooke's visit, but it will no doubt be determined by the developments of the situation and before the Secretary begins his annual report to the President.

Col. Kennon of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, recently appointed, but who has been on duty at Havana as Assistant Adjutant General, had a long conference with Secretary Root to-day. Col. Kennon so impressed President McKinley with the information he brought from Havana, that the President thought it advisable he should talk with Secretary Root. Col. Kennon assured both the President and Secretary Root that the course which Gen. Brooke was pursuing met with general approval, and was of that careful and conservative nature required by the conditions in the island. It was necessary to make radical changes, but the policy of the General has been to make the old fit the new with as little friction as possible.

As to the elections in Cuba, Col. Kennon told the Secretary that he thought the time when they could be held to advantage was still somewhat distant. By a provision in the peace treaty the Spanish residents in the island were given one year from the date of exchange of ratifications in which to declare their preference as to citizenship. In justice to this class, elections could not be held, he said, until after the year elapsed. The desirability of leaving the matter open was apparent, said Col. Kennon, because a large proportion of the property was owned by Spanish subjects, and if it could be demonstrated to them that their interests were in becoming Cuban citizens, it would be better for the future of the island.

Col. Kennon said that the people of Cuba were fast coming to the conclusion that the interests of all would be best subserved by these people accepting Cuban citizenship, and by Spaniards and Cubans acting in harmony. While they do not mix well at present, the feeling of irritation is wearing away. The matter of suffrage is one, the Colonel said, that must be carefully considered. The disadvantages which a great proportion of the people have been under and which have prevented them from being educated, will make it extremely hazardous to grant universal suffrage when the time comes for holding an election.

Secretary Root was very much gratified with the information which Col. Kennon conveyed.

The Secretary has been receiving a great mass of documents and data upon Cuba and Puerto Rico. Some of the alleged facts are diametrically opposed to each other, and the Secretary is now trying to reconcile the differences and sift the truth.

Major R. H. White, Retired, Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The resignation of Major Robert H. White, United States Army, retired, has been accepted by the President. Major White was in the Medical Department and retired in July, 1898, at his own request, after thirty years' service. He was appointed from Virginia. No reason is given for his resignation, though he insisted upon its being accepted. It is unusual for a retired officer to resign, especially as he relinquishes the pay, amounting to three-fourths of the rank he held at the time of retirement.

Col. Savage Retired by His Request.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Lieut. Col. Egbert B. Savage, Thirteenth Infantry, has been retired on his own application after thirty years' service.

LEG BURNED OFF BY HOT WIRE.

Workman in Trenton Iron Works Meets with Peculiar Accident.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 15.—Joseph Moody, forty-five years of age, had his right leg burned off in the works of the Trenton Iron Company this morning. He was engaged in receiving red hot wire as it came through a pair of rollers. In trying to catch the end of the piece as it came through his tongs slipped and the wire fell to the floor and began to coil up, as a snake.

It wound around his right leg just above the knee, and burned the flesh and bone. He was taken to the hospital and may die from shock. He lost little blood, as the hot wire seared the stump of his leg and closed the veins.

MEAT GOES STILL HIGHER

Dealers Predict that the Advance Is Not Yet Ended.

RICH AND POOR ARE AFFECTED

The Retail Dealers Alarmed at the Conditions—Talk of Beef Combination and Other Causes.

An additional advance in the price of meat was made by the retail dealers in this city yesterday. In the larger markets the butchers added one-quarter of a cent a pound to the two cents increase announced last Monday, and the retail meat dealers throughout the city put up prices according to the localities and conditions. Butchers with well-to-do patrons are now charging from 2 to 4 cents a pound more than formerly, while butchers in the tenement districts have advanced prices from 1 to 2 cents a pound only on their best grades of meat.

Although the large wholesale concerns have made a general advance of about $1.50 on each 100 pounds of beef and lamb, there are many retail butchers who do not dare to ask their customer to pay the entire advance for fear of losing their trade. Persons of very small means who under old conditions have been buying the cheapest quality of meat that the market affords will be obliged to cease eating meat, it is said, if they are required to pay more than they have been paying. The butchers on the lower east side of the city, therefore, declare that they see no profit in the business for them if the present high prices of meat are to prevail.

A prosperous butcher in Columbus Avenue, in the neighborhood of Seventy-second Street, advanced prices on his choicest cuts of beef and lamb yesterday 3 cents a pound, and on the more common grades from 1½ to 2 cents a pound. "I must get even by putting the increase on the parts that will stand it best," he frankly said. "We retailers are compelled to pay from 1½ to 1¾ cents a pound more than formerly for a whole carcass. There are certain parts of a beef carcass that we cannot sell for one-half the price we pay for it. For other parts, of course, we get more than we pay. In a case like the present, however, where the wholesale dealers make an arbitrary advance on each 100 pounds, no matter what is included, we retailers are placed at a great disadvantage, for we cannot get our customers to pay anything extra for the undesirable parts, and must charge accordingly for the choicer cuts. I am afraid that prices will go still higher, for there is no doubt a scarcity of beef cattle in the West."

A meeting of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association was held in Terrace Gardens last Monday night, at which a general understanding was reached for an increase in the price of meat. George H. Shaffer, President of this association, made this statement yesterday: "It is necessary for us to increase the price of meat in order to make a living. This has become necessary because of the recent action of the wholesale dealers in advancing prices. The big concerns have increased the price of beef $1.50 per 100 pounds, and that compels the retailer to raise his prices, especially on joints. In consequence of the waste in the retail business our increase must be greater than that of the wholesaler."

President Shaffer did not think that the advance in the wholesale price of meat was because of the organization of a "meat trust." He regarded the situation simply as the outcome of the natural workings of the old law of supply and demand. On this point he said: "When the Spanish-American war broke out there was a sudden and very heavy demand for meat. Better prices were offered for cattle, and large numbers of farmers sold all the cattle they had, or at least more than they would have sold in an ordinary season. There are, therefore, fewer cattle left for breeding purposes, and it will be several years before a normal condition of things is restored. In my opinion two or three years must elapse before the price of meat comes down again.

"Then there is another thing to be considered. The high price of wheat of late has induced farmers to devote more attention to the raising of that staple. The natural result is that fewer cattle are being raised on the farms. In addition to the two reasons I have given for the scarcity of beef the increase in price finds partial explanation in the increased demand. Iron and steel have gone up, and so have cattle. For one thing England has taken 25 per cent. more meat from us of late than ever before. That circumstance raises prices in the home markets. For these reasons I do not think the trusts have anything to do with the matter. But the prices of meat must go up if the retailers are to make a living. And it is possible that the prices may go still higher. The whole situation is exactly the reverse of that which lowered the price of horses when the building of trolley roads began."

The membership of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association numbers between 800 and 900. The great army of retail butchers who do not belong to this association, will, it is expected, act in harmony with the organization in advancing prices. The increased rate made by the wholesale dealers affects all retailers. "There is no use trying to fight against this advance in the price of meat," remarked the proprietor of a large retail meat shop in Third Avenue. "The wholesalers control the situation both ways. They are practically in a position to fix the prices that they will pay for cattle, because there is no competition, and they can fix the price to the retailer because the retailer cannot buy meat anywhere else. Of course if a retailer has capital he can go out into the country and buy cattle direct from the farmer. But he will find that the railroad freight and the cost of killing will amount to more than he can possibly save below the price charged by the big concerns. It is a fact beyond dispute that the meat supply business of this country is in the hands of less than half a dozen big concerns."

A representative of one of the largest wholesale meat houses in the country said yesterday that there was no truth that the big companies had formed a combination to put up prices merely to increase their profits. The latest advance in prices, he declared, was due solely to trade conditions. Beef cattle were comparatively scarce, and becoming scarcer. The cattle raisers were demanding more for their stock, and the wholesale dealers were obliged to make their prices conform to the changed conditions.

At Washington Market several of the meat dealers said yesterday that prices would probably continue to advance gradually, and that all classes of people, the very poor as well as the rich, would feel the effects of the advance next Winter. The poorest quality of meat will be the last to feel the force of the upward movement.

DEALERS TO THE PUBLIC.

The Retail Butchers Formally Advance Reasons for Their Action.

The Executive Committee of the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association, composed of Louis Wagner, President; George Loeser, Vice President; Sebastian Stock, Secretary; Charles Lehrman, Recording Secretary, and Alfred Meisel, Treasurer, held a meeting at 915 Eighth Avenue last evening, to perfect arrangements for meeting the advance in prices of meat made by the wholesalers. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the retail butchers of New York, in order to make an honest living, and to meet the large increase in the wholesale prices of meat, ask the retail butchers of the City of New York to advance at once the price of all cuts of meat at least 3 cents a pound. To the general public we would say that the retail butchers of New York City are losing large sums of money weekly, that they are paying at the present time from $20 to $25 more for each steer than they did four months ago, and we are therefore compelled to raise our retail prices at least 3 cents a pound.

It was also decided to hold a mass meeting on Friday evening next at Bloomingdale Hall, 915 and 917 Eighth Avenue, and to send out circulars to all the retail butchers of this city, calling their attention to this meeting and urging them to attend whether or not they are members of the association.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

STATE CAMPAIGN OPENS.

Chairman Odell Takes the Reins at Republican Headquarters—Nominations Up the State.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee appeared at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and formally opened the headquarters there for the Fall campaign. It was the first time the Chairman had been at his desk since his return from Europe, and he found a mass of correspondence accumulated there.

"The headquarters will be open from now until the close of the campaign," said Mr. Odell. "I shall be here practically every day, and I expect very soon to be in touch with every County Chairman in the State. We expect to carry the Assembly, of course, but as to majorities it is too soon to make predictions."

The only State campaign this year is that for members of the Assembly, of which 150 are to be elected. The Republicans of several up-State counties have chosen their candidates. In Allegany, Almanzo W. Litchard has been renominated. In Cattaraugus, W. E. Wheeler has been named in the First District, and Albert P. Fancher, an old member, in the Second. Chautauqua County renominates Speaker S. Fred Nixon and J. Samuel Fowler. Assemblymen Charles D. Roberts and Morgan Bryan have received reindorsements in Jefferson, Madison Republicans will try to send R. J. Fish back. The present members from Oswego, Thomas D. Lewis and Thomas M. Costello, have been chosen to run again. In St. Lawrence, Ira C. Miles has been retired in the First District, Charles S. Plank being substituted. Benjamin B. Babcock will be returned from the Second District. Frank C. Platt, who is said to be no kin to the Senator, is the chosen candidate of the Republicans of the First District of Steuben, while Hyatt C. Hatch secures a renomination in the Second. The Genesee convention renominated John J. Ellis.

Other nominations, all of new men, are: Clinton, Charles E. Johnson; Franklin, H. D. Stevens; Fulton and Hamilton, William Harris; Orleans, W. W. Phipps; Washington, S. B. Irwin.

Reports from Ontario say that Jean L. Burnett, who was in the last Assembly, will again be the Republican candidate there. Marvin I. Greenwood of Wayne, who was Chairman of the Excise Committee in 1898 and 1899, is said to have been "turned down" as a result of a disagreement with State Committeeman Barnet H. Davis and a new man will take his place.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Ernest G. Treat of Weedsport was to-day nominated for Member of Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Cayuga County.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—E. N. Moulthrop of Stafford has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of Genesee County.

LABOR PARTY NOT INDORSED.

One Assembly Charges that It Is a Republican Scheme.

Local Assembly No. 2,234 of the Knights of Labor, or the Americus Labor Club, as it is known, which is composed of mixed trades, has decided not to send delegates to the new labor political party. Many of the members said they believed that the new party was nothing more than a Republican scheme designed to split the Democratic vote on the eve of the Presidential campaign, rendering the election of William Jennings Bryan impossible. Some of the delegates to the new party were said to have grievances against Tammany Hall for having refused to give them Assembly nominations in the past. It was charged that less than half of the delegates who helped to form the new party have really been delegated by their respective unions.

General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor came in for a share of criticism. He was charged with hobnobbing with trade union leaders, who have not yet ceased making war against the Knights.

It was reported yesterday that District Assembly No. 49 had withdrawn its delegates from the United Workingmen's League, a labor party of Chicago Platform Democrats, and that the league is to be supplanted by the new labor party. Some of the strongest unions in the city have not yet sent delegates to the new party, and among them are the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Brotherhood of Plumbers, the Amalgamated Painters, the stone cutters, bricklayers, and laborers.

SOL. BERLINER'S FAREWELL.

His Post and His Hopes in the Canary Islands.

Sol. Berliner, United States Consul to the Canary Islands, will sail for his post to-day on the White Star steamer Germanic. He will take with him his laugh and the wishes of a wide acquaintance that his term of service will be long and prosperous.

Mr. Berliner has long been a picturesque figure in local politics and while his appointment has seldom been taken seriously the appointee has smiled at the jokers who made him a butt and paved the way to make money in the Canaries. It is conceded that the fees, the only emolument received at the hands of the Government, are quite meagre, but that fact has not deterred Mr. Berliner from accepting the post.

He goes to Teneriffe not only as the representative of the United States Government but as the personal agent of about every trust and monopoly that produces goods that ought to find a ready sale in the Canaries.

Sol. Berliner likes money and knows how to make it and it would not be at all surprising if on his return to this country he has accumulated sufficient to keep him in independence. Many friends will bid him godspeed at the wharf to-day and perhaps he will be presented with civic and military regalia befitting his office.

TO ARRANGE FOR PRIMARIES.

Meeting Called of the Executive Body, Republican City Committee.

Secretary George R. Manchester sent out a call yesterday for an important meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee, to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday, Aug. 21.

The committee will arrange for the primaries at which the new City Committee is to be chosen, and apportion the delegates thereto, and call the Aldermanic Conventions and apportion their delegates.

It is expected that it will also take action indorsing the proposed union of the regular Republican, Independent, and Citizens' Union elements on anti-Tammany Aldermanic tickets, wherever possible.

GOODWIN MEN CONFIDENT.

Believe They Have Croker's Influence Against Mr. Sheehan.

The Goodwin faction of Tammany Hall Democrats in the Ninth District held a meeting at their headquarters last night, at which reports of the progress of the fight against John C. Sheehan's leadership were received from the election district Captains. These reports, it was stated, were highly encouraging.

The Goodwin men think that Mr. Croker's influence in their favor will become stronger from now on, and they are correspondingly confident.

TAMMANY'S DISTRICT FIGHTS.

Friend of Croker Contests Martin's Leadership in the Fifth.

The latest district fight to loom into prominence in the Tammany organization is in the Fifth District. Ex-Police Justice Bernard C. Martin's leadership there is to be contested at the coming primaries, it is said, by Thomas C. Dunham, a wealthy paint dealer of 68 Murray Street. Mr. Dunham is a member of the Democratic Club, and is reported to enjoy the personal friendship of Richard Croker.

The fight against Mr. Martin is alleged to be based on the fact that the district doesn't get its share of patronage because he is not in favor with the Administration.

BRYAN SPEAKS AT DES MOINES.

Thousands of Democrats Assembled for the Iowa State Convention Eager to Hear Him.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 15.—The city is full of Democrats to-night to attend the Democratic State Convention and to listen to William J. Bryan, Gen. W. B. Weaver, and others expound their views.

Two great meetings were held this evening, the main one at the Auditorium, where William J. Bryan spoke to 5,000 people, and the other at the Tabernacle, where Gen. Weaver held forth for an hour until Bryan came from the first meeting. About 15,000 persons congregated at the Tabernacle, and the two buildings were not large enough to accommodate the throng.

Concerning the action of the Democratic Convention, which meets to-morrow morning, but little can be said with accuracy. The friends of the various candidates for the nomination for Governor have been hard at work all day, and to-night the winner cannot be correctly forecasted.

Cato Sells, who will be temporary Chairman and deliver the main convention speech, is the candidate of the conservative element, and the Rev. S. H. Bashor of Waterloo, the candidate of the radical silver element.

In case the convention is unable to choose between them on the first few ballots, there is talk of former Congressman Fred White as a compromise. The names of M. J. Wade of Iowa City and Mayor Baker of Davenport may also be considered.

For Lieutenant Governor the names of B. P. Holst of Boone and Ed K. Stall of Mount Pleasant are mentioned, and Holst is also mentioned as candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. For Railway Commissioner and Supreme Judge no names have as yet been mentioned.

REED MAY NOT QUIT CONGRESS.

Congressman Warner Thinks He Declined Speakership Because He Disagrees with Mr. McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Since T. B. Reed permited the announcement to be made that he would not be a candidate for re-election as Speaker at the beginning of the next Congress the assumption has been generally entertained that he intended to resign his seat and to retire from the House and from political life. This impression has even been entertained at his home, and several candidates for Representative from his district have been announced. Among them was Mr. Reed's former private secretary, Mr. Allen.

Representative Warner of Illinois, who is in Washington, does not assume that Mr. Reed is to retire from Congress. On the contrary, he believes Mr. Reed is simply taking a "back seat" because he cannot be Speaker and carry out the policy of the Administration. "I do not pretend," he said, "to any information on the subject. I give it merely as my guess that Reed will stay in the House. I believe that, finding himself out of harmony with the sentiment of his party with respect to some important questions—expansion and so forth—he decided that, as a man of a high sense of honor, he could not retain the Speakership and be free to advance his own views on these questions, and that he therefore decided to take his place on the floor and do the best he can to advance the views he holds.

"Of course if he does this, his strong personality and great intellectual power will give him an influence, but the Republican Party is in favor of expansion, and he will not be able to overcome that sentiment. I regard Reed as the biggest man in America, but I do not agree with him on the expansion question, and would not yield my views to his, nor would other Republicans on the floor. He would have to maintain his position against very general and very active attack in trying to fight expansion.

"I do not know how your people in the East feel about the matter, but the Western sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of taking what we can get and holding what we take. The Western people are expansionists. While they respect Reed and adore him, they would not be influenced by him to change their position on this question."

DEMOCRATS HOPE FOR UNITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 15.—Former Democratic National Chairman William F. Harrity of this city, who has just returned from Saratoga Springs, N. Y., when asked as to the reported political conferences of representative Democrats now at that place, said:

"I att

COLUMBIA'S FINAL VICTORY

Keeps Up Her Record by Again Defeating the Defender.

RACED IN A LIGHT BREEZE

Under This Condition the New Yacht Is a Marvel—The Defender Was Blanketed at the Start.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—Under the clearest of skies, and in as fine a topsail breeze as one could desire, the Columbia put the finishing touch on her series of trial races against the Defender, in the presence of the New York Yacht Club fleet to-day, winning the twenty-one-mile race by 8 minutes and 52 seconds. The weather was the finest imaginable which greeted the throngs of yachtsmen on board the big fleet in this harbor. For once, however, the spectators were disappointed, the fickleness of the breeze being the cause of it all, and the contest, which looked at the start as if it was going to be a splended one, developed into a lazy drifting match. For hours the pleasure craft floated about, while those on board watched the two big sloops, the Columbia and the Defender, creep along at a snail's pace.

COLUMBIA'S GREAT SPEED.

There were just three redeeming features in to-day's race, the wonderful start that both big sloops made the hotly fought luffing match between the Quissetta and Amorita, and the surprising speed which the Columbia showed when there was scarcely a capful of wind.

The race was given by the New York Yacht Club as a wind-up to the annual cruise, so far as racing is concerned, and cups which were designated as wind-up cups were offered as prizes for the competing yachts. In addition to the races between the schooners and sloops, all the thirty-footers in these waters had a little match of their own, the trophy being a handsome silver cup offered by Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club. Then there was considerable interest in the schooner class, in which the Amorita and Quissetta competed. Each of these fast yachts had won the same number of squadron runs during the cruise and to settle the tie, their owners decided to call to-day's race the sail-off also.

Of course the Columbia won from the Defender, and it appears that the people down this way are getting rather tired of seeing these big single-stickers race, for the fleet that witnessed the contest was not nearly as large as yesterday.

The Amorita won easily from her rival, the Quissetta, but for a time it looked like a good, close match. However, the former seemed to like the light air the better, and she soon dropped the Quissetta away astern.

The thirty-footers had a good time by themselves, sailing a fourteen-mile course, and it was through the skillful work of the Carolina's skipper that she won out.

CAPT. BARR'S WORK.

The start made by the Columbia and Defender has never been equalled by such large boats in any race. A bare two seconds separated them when they tore over the line, carrying clouds of canvass aloft, and they were only 27 seconds later than gun fire in crossing. Ten minutes before the time to start both skippers began jockeying for the better position, and Charlie Barr proved once more what a great head he has by placing the Columbia just to weather of Defender, less than fifty feet away. It is no discredit to Capt. Rhodes, however, that he was under the new boat's lee, for one of the two had to be there in such a start as to-day's, and it fell to him to be the unlucky one.

Time was getting short when Barr jibed the Columbia's mainsail to starboard, and swung the fine ship around for the line. The Defender was already steering that way, and down they both came for it, breaking out jib topsails and hoisting balloon staysails as they did so.

For a few seconds they held along on exactly even terms, but the Columbia, having the weather berth, cut off the Defender's wind just enough to check her a little, and as they both crossed almost one-quarter of the Columbia's hull was showing by the Defender's bow. In a minute more the Defender was astern and the Columbia heading for the flag mark off Point Judith with a lead of a good length. From there on it was simply a steady gain for the new boat, except when the wind died out almost entirely after she rounded the second mark and was coming for home under spinnaker and balloon jib. The Defender seemed to hold the breeze after she rounded, closing up the long gap a bit, but it was only for a few minutes, then she got into the soft spot, too, and under equal conditions the Columbia rapidly drifted away from her.

THE SCHOONER RACE.

In the schooner class Quissetta led across the line, well up to the weather end, and Amorita crossed third, a half-minute later. Once clear of the lightship, both skippers began to pinch up to windward as much as their balloon jibs and main topmast staysails would allow. Amorita made up the distance between her and her rival soon after the start, but for a long time could not get through her lee. The luffing match carried the two boats away off their course, and finally when Amorita got the lead they were able to carry their spinnakers down to the first mark, when it would have ordinarily been a reach.

To add to the interest, the small sloops sailed a pretty race over the same course, the Syce winning from the Kestrel by a comfortable margin.

It was distinctly a light-weather day from start to finish. When the course was signaled from the flagship just before 11 o'clock the wind was from the eastward and very light, scarcely sufficient to straighten the flags out. At 11:10, when the sloops started, the breeze had freshened a bit. Capt. Berry of the Gloriana sent that sloop across the line a few seconds after gun-fire. The Sayonara, Kestrel, Hussar, Syce, Queen Mab, Nina, and Hildegarde followed in that order, and at 11:15 the schooners got away. They were led by the Quissetta, the Uncas, Amorita, and Marguerite following in that order. All had sheets eased well off to starboard and balloon jibtopsails set, as it was to be a reach with the wind nearly abeam to the first turning point—the whistling buoy off Point Judith; thence to the next mark, seven miles away, it was windward work, and a reach of seven miles more to the finish.

No sooner had they cleared the line than the schooners Amorita and Quissetta began one of their celebrated luffing matches. If it had not been for a tow of barges which they met three miles to the southeast of their course they might have been luffing yet. When they agreed to keep off, both had to set spinnakers for the mark, which the Marguerite had rounded thirty-three minutes before.

The Columbia and the Defender made one of the prettiest starts in their racing career. They carried clubtopsails, being in racing trim. All the rest were in cruising trim. Skippers Barr and Rhodes had a neat little skirmish for the weather berth at the start, and Barr came out a winner.

CROSSING THE LINE.

At one minute before the signal the Columbia, lying in the wind, north of the line, filled away to starboard. She gathered headway, her balloon staysail and big jibtopsail were broken out and trimmed down, while Barr pointed her for the stern of the lightship. The Defender had executed the same manoeuvres, but Rhodes, finding himself close under the Columbia's lee beam, tried to luff out across the other's bow. He did crowd the new sloop to wind some, but she was traveling nearly two feet to the Defender's one. They crossed the line almost beam and beam, the Columbia at 11:35:25, the Defender at 11:35:27.

Five minutes after the Columbia was a clean length ahead, and the Defender had luffed out across her water. From that time on, to the seven-mile reach to the Point Judith mark, the Columbia gained steadily. The Defender tried a jibtopsail a size smaller than the Columbia's. This is how the first mark was rounded: Gloriana, 12:01:45; Queen Mab, 12:02:10; Syce, 12:02:35; Kestrel, 12:03; Sayonara, 12:03:35; Marguerite, 12:06:25; Hussar, 12:09:15; Uncas, 12:09:30; Myra, 12:10:45; Hildegarde, 12:11:50; Columbia, 12:14:30; Defender, 12:18:33; Amorita, 12:33:15; Quissetta, 12:35:20.

The Columbia's gain had been 4 minutes 3 seconds to this point. Her elapsed time was 39 minutes 1 second. The Gloriana had held her own, the Syce had passed the Kestrel, and the Queen Mab had overhauled them both.

Seven miles of windward work was before them now, and very little wind to work in. The Columbia's first tack, from port to starboard, was made in 6 minutes after rounding the mark. She made one of 2 minutes, and seven others; the last was at 1:16, when she could fetch the next mark. The Defender meanwhile had made one tack of 34 minutes and four others, which brought her to a position about two miles in Columbia's wake.

The windward mark was made in this order: Columbia, 1:51:47; Defender, 1:37:29; Syce, Kestrel, Queen Mab, and Gloriana. The rest could not be distinguished. The Columbia was 5 minutes 42 seconds ahead at this mark.

COLUMBIA INCREASES HER LEAD.

Balloon jibtopsails and spinnakers were in order from here to the finish. The Columbia was slower in getting hers out than the Defender, the latter having hers broken out the moment she was on her course. The wind, which had been very light and from the south-southeast since 1:15 o'clock, now seemed to strengthen a bit. The Defender getting it first began to overhaul her rival, but at no time was there any danger of her being passed. It took the Columbia 1 nour and 37 minutes to cover the last seven miles. She had covered the first seven in 39 minutes, or at the rate of eleven miles an hour. She crossed the finish line a winner by 8 minutes 52 seconds.

The Amorita and Quissetta had a hard fight in the light breeze to complete the course and to decide which should have the squadron cup in the class. The Amorita won it by 47 minutes and 51 seconds.

In the race for the Commodore's Cup for thirty-footers, the start was made at 11:45, over a course of fourteen miles. The Carolina won.

Besides winning the Astor Cup yesterday and another to-day, the schooner Amorita wins a Vice Commodore's Cup for the runs from New London to Gardiner's Bay, and from Wilke's Ledge to Newport. The Quissetta wins a cup for the runs from Newport to the Vineyard, and from the Vineyard to Wilke's Ledge. The Katrina wins a cup for the run from Gardiner's Bay to Newport. The Vigilant has won Rear Commodore's Cups for the runs from Newport to the Vineyard, and from the Wilke's Ledge. The Syce wins a cup for the first day's run from New London to Gardiner's Bay; the Kestrel wins a cup for the run from Gardiner's Bay to Newport, and the Gloriana wins a cup for the run from Wilke's Ledge to Brenton's Reef. All these cups are for the best corrected time in the class over the various courses.

SUMMARY OF THE RACES.

SLOOPS—CLASS G.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Columbia..	11:35:25	3:20:00	3:53:35	....
Defender.	11:35:27	3:37:54	4:02:27	....

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

Hildegarde.	11:13:02	....	Did not finish.	
Queen Mab.	11:13:52	4:03:23	4:39:41	4:48:03

SLOOPS—CLASS J.

Gloriana.	11:10:43	4:03:23	4:52:40	4:52:40
Sayonara.	11:10:50	4:05:46	4:54:56	4:54:50

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Syce..	11:12:56	3:57:14	4:44:18	4:44:18
Kestrel.	11:11:33	4:01:44	4:50:11	4:50:11

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Mira.	11:14:07	5:00:08	5:40:01	5:40:01
Hussar.	11:12:15	Not timed.		

SCHOONERS—CLASS C.

Marguerite.	11:27:38	4:31:12	5:18:34	....

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Amorita	11:16:36	4:22:38	5:06:02	5:06:02
Quissetta	11:15:56	4:29:07	5:13:11	5:10:53
Uncas	11:16:02	Not timed.		

COMMODORE'S CUP FOR 30-FOOTERS.

Start at 11:45; course, 14 miles.

Name.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina	1:54:05	2:09:05
Wawa	1:15:30	2:10:39
Dorothy	1:56:06	2:11:06
Pollywog	1:56:24	2:11:24
Vaquero III.	1:57:43	2:12:43
Asahi	1:57:50	2:12:50
Raccoon	1:59:32	2:14:32
Iiera	2:00:30	2:15:30
Puck	2:01:04	2:16:04
Veda	2:03:16	2:16:16
Esperanza	Not timed.	

The Caroline won by 2 minutes 12 seconds.

SHAMROCK'S SPARS REMOVED.

Racing Poles of the Cup Challenger Taken to Erie Basin.

The spars of the yacht Shamrock, which arrived Monday on the Anchor Line steamship Furnessia, were transferred yesterday on the Merritt & Chapman lighter Reliance to Erie Basin. The Reliance has a powerful derrick, and this was used in lifting the spars from the deck of the steamship to that of the lighter. All but the mast and the boom fitted in between the stern rail of the lighter and the deckhouse forward. The two long, steel spars extended alongside the deckhouse nearly to the lighter's bow, and reached over the stern some fifteen feet.

On reaching Erie Basin the lighter was towed into a berth close up to the Van Brunt Street bulkhead next the dry dock pier, and where the spars could be plainly seen from the street. The mast was lifted on to the pier at once and rolled into the brick storehouse at the foot of the pier. The other pieces were allowed to remain on the lighter over night, a watchman being in charge. From the closer inspection obtainable yesterday it was apparent that the list of spars as given by those who had seen them on the steamer would have to be revised. Although covered with canvas, still it was possible to tell pretty well what the spars were. The lot apparently consists of a mast, a topmast, a boom, a gaff, a bowsprit, a spinnaker pole, two spreaders, a club topsail yard, and two club topsail clubs.

The mast and the boom are of steel, and it is not at all certain that the gaff is not also of steel. All of the other pieces are apparently of wood. All of the spars will be stored in the brick storehouse to await the arrival of the Shamrock.

WENT MAD OVER YACHT RACE.

Mount Vernon Woman Thinks She Has a Million-Dollar Bet on Columbia.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Driven to despair by the fear that she would lose the million dollars which she imagines that she has bet on the cup defender Columbia, Mrs. Jane Coleman became violently insane late last night, and it took five policemen to drag her to a cell in the police station. She is thirty years old and the wife of a railroad brakeman, and lives at 303 East Third Street, this city.

Mrs. Coleman has read every line published about the racing yachts since the keel of the Columbia was laid, and a short time ago, when she read that the steel mast of the Columbia had broken, she first displayed the symptoms of her malady. That was the first time that she spoke of having money bet on the American yacht. Her husband joked with her about it at the time, but when she insisted that she had a million dollars staked on the result of the race, he became at first annoyed and then alarmed.

She recently remarked at the dinner table that the man in the closet would gain nothing by listening to her talk about the yacht and that he had better go away. She explained to her husband that Supreme Court Justice Keogh had lately got into the habit of entering the closet in their house and then listening for her to accidently give away a good tip on the coming yacht race. She went to the closet, and, upon finding it empty, expressed great surprise that the Justice could have made good his escape when she knew that he was in there a few minutes before.

She was taken before Judge Schotts this morning and sent to the Poughkeepsie Asylum for the Insane. She offered to give the Judge a good share of her winnings when the Columbia won if he would order Justice Keogh to stop hiding in her closet.

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORDS GO

Linton Breaks Two and Everett Ryan One at the Waltham Meet—Cooper Wins a Championship.

WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 15.—There was an attendance of over 10,000 people to witness the grand circuit meet of the National Cycling Association at the Waltham Bicycle Park to-day, three world's records being broken.

Tom Linton won the twenty-five-mile motor paced race—time, 42:41 1-5—breaking the world's record held by Elkes by four-fifths of a second.

Linton continued around the track after making this record for a sixty-minute run, making 34 miles 1,633 yards, which breaks the world's record by 410 yards.

Everett Ryan of Waltham defeated Farnham of the Metropolitan Wheelmen in a ten-mile paced race, breaking the world's record, held by himself, by 1 4-5 seconds.

The two-mile championship professional race was won by Tom Cooper and the one-mile handicap professional race by Earl Kiser. Summary:

Twenty-five-Mile Motor-Paced Race.—Tom Linton first, Harry Caldwell second, Burns Pierce third, W. Stinson fourth. Time—42:41 1-5.

Two-Mile N. C. A. Championship.—Tom Cooper first, F. A. McFarland second, Earl Kiser third, Owen B. Knight fourth. Time—4:13 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Earl Kiser first, Earl Stevens second, Ben Monroe third. Time—2:05 4-5.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Doheny's Poor Work Spoiled the New Yorks' Chance to Win.

WILD THROWS TO FIRST BASE

Home Team Discouraged and the Louisvilles Prove Easy Victors—Brooklyns Capture a Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	65	34	.657
Boston	61	37	.622
Philadelphia	62	39	.614
Baltimore	58	39	.598
Cincinnati	55	42	.567
St. Louis	55	45	.550
Chicago	53	45	.541
Pittsburg	49	51	.490
Louisville	43	55	.439
New York	40	55	.421
Washington	35	63	.350
Cleveland	17	86	.165

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Louisville, 9; New York, 5.
Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Washington, 3.
Pittsburg-Baltimore game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Washington.

What chance the New Yorks had of winning the game from the Louisvilles at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon was lost through the indifferent work of Doheny, their pitcher. He was the sole cause of the local's defeat, although at one stage of the game they had an excellent opportunity to win. Doheny has always had a record as an erratic pitcher, but in yesterday's game he fairly eclipsed his own record in this line. He pitched good, bad, and indifferent ball. His good work is shown by the eight strikeouts credited to him. Dowling, the visiting pitcher, struck out five times. In the fifth inning he retired Dowling, Hoy, and Clarke. All this good work was done, however, after he had made a crazy throw to first that enabled the Louisvilles to score two runs. Doheny's throwing to first, by the way, was the worst ever seen on the grounds. Five times he threw wildly to first after recovering bunt hits. In three of these cases it was entirely unnecessary to throw the ball, as it was too late to stop the runner. In addition to all this poor work, Doheny gave seven bases on balls and hit one batsman, so that his day's work figures up considerable of a record.

Doheny's bad work dated from the very first inning, and when the locals tied the score in the second he should have been replaced by some other pitcher who had better control. The work of the pitcher was not of the kind to encourage the team, and there was some very loose fielding at times. This, with the slowness with which the players took their positions after each inning, made the game long drawn out and uninteresting.

The Louisvilles gave a fairly good exhibition of fielding. Dowling pitched a steady game after the first inning and cleverly worked his curves on the local batters. One of the best fielding plays of the game was Van Haltren's throw from centre field to the plate in the sixth inning. It stopped a run.

In the third inning Ritchey was accidentally spiked by Davis and after a delay of nearly ten minutes the game continued, Ritchie remaining in his position. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	0	1	1
O'Brien, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Grady, 3b.	1	1	0	3	1
Davis, ss.	1	2	3	5	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	7	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	6	1	0
Foster, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Warner, c.	1	1	9	0	0
Doheny, p.	0	1	1	3	5
Total	5	11	27	15	9

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hoy, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Clarke, lf.	2	0	1	0	0
Leach, 3b.	3	2	1	4	0
Wagner, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	7	1	1
Kelly, 1b.	1	0	6	0	0
Power, c.	1	1	6	0	0
Clingman, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Dowling, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Total	9	9	27	9	2

New York	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—5
Louisville	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0—9

First base by errors—New York, 1; Louisville, 7. Left on bases—New York, 8; Louisville, 11. Base on balls—Off Doheny, 7; off Dowling, 2. Struck out—By Doheny, 8; by Dowling, 4. Two-base hits—Warner, Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Davis. Stolen bases—Warner, Grady, Kelly. Hit by pitched ball—Kelly. Wild pitch—Dowling. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Clevelands Tied Score, but the Home Team Easily Forged Ahead.

The Clevelands tied the Brooklyns in the sixth inning of the game at Washington Park yesterday, but in the same inning the home team again took the lead and won out easily. McJames pitched a steady game against the visitors. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	1	0	0	1
Quinn, 2b.	1	0	1	4	0
Sullivan, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
McAll'r, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0
Lockh'd, ss.	0	0	1	4	1
Sugden, c.	0	2	7	1	0
Knepper, p.	0	0	1	4	0
*Hemphill	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	5	24	14	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Kelley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Daly, 3b.	1	1	0	4	2
And'n, 1b.	1	1	16	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	3	2	3	2	0
Casey, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
McGuire, c.	0	2	5	2	0
McJames, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	6	7	27	9	3

*Batted for Knepper in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—6

Three-base hit—Dahlen. Two-base hits—McGuire, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By McJames, 5; by Knepper, 5. Stolen bases—Sullivan, Jones, Kelley, Daly, (2.) Dahlen. Bases on balls—Off McJames, 1; off Knepper, 3. Double play—Dahlen, Daly, and Anderson. Hit by pitched ball—By McJames, 2; by Knepper, 1. Wild pitch—Knepper. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Meekin made his first appearance with the Bostons to-day, and was a trifle nervous in the first inning, being hit for three singles, filling the bases. McBride scored what proved to be the winning run on an attempted double play. Boston managed to get one or more men on bases in every inning except the eighth. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Boston, Meekin and Bergen; Cincinnati, Gaylor & Peitz. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—It was a pitchers' battle to-day, Platt having a trifle the better of it. Garvin was very steady. Two singles, an error, and a sacrifice hit gave the home team its game. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—1
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Chicago, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Garvin and Donahue; Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

St. Louis, 8; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—St. Louis easily took to-day's game, on account of errors by the Washingtons. Dineen's pitching was good, but one of his errors gave the visitors two runs. Two games were scheduled for to-day, but the second was postponed on acccount of rain. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0—8

Base hits—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and Duncan; St. Louis, Young and Schreckengost. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

JOURNAL NINE IN FIRST PLACE.

Victory Over The Herald Team Places it in the Lead.

The Journal team scored an easy victory over The Herald nine in a game in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League series at Prospect Park yesterday. The Journal team is now in first place for the championship. Score:

Journal	1	3	5	7	0	7	2	2	2—27
Herald	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4

The following is the standing of the teams:

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Journal	8	2	.800
Herald	8	3	.727
World	5	4	.556
Times	4	5	.444
Tribune	2	7	.222
Sun	1	6	.143

TENNIS ON NEWPORT COURTS.

No Doubles Played in the Casino Tournament—Ward Defeats Budlong and Fischer Loses to Wrenn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—All society was at the Casino to witness the starting of the tennis tournament to-day, and about the grand stand and on the sides of the paths near by groups of cottagers were seated, and held informal receptions during the morning. The disappointment in the non-appearance of the players in the doubles between the East and West was fully made up by the playing between Ware and Budlong.

All of the faithful were out in full force long before the game started. Miss Julia Dent Grant arrived late, escorted by Potter Palmer, Jr., followed to their seats by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Stanford White. Along the rows of seats in the grand stand were to be seen among the many cottagers Col. Astor, I. Townsend Burden, Capt. Robley D. Evans, with a bevy of pretty girls about him; Miss Burden, Miss Taylor, Major Gibbs, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Stuyvesant Le Roy, James A. Swan, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, the Misses Wetmore, Prince Lubomirski, Col. Anthony Dyer, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., the Misses Potter, Miss Fifi Potter, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Miss Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Miss Proctor, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mrs. Barger Wallach, Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Francis F. Freeman, the Misses Gerry, Mrs. M. E. Carter, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, and a host of others who remained for the match, and during the intermissions joined the little gatherings about the lawns until the playing was resumed.

All of the twelve courts on the Casino lawns were given over to the singles, and the crowd scattered among them, no one match holding the attention of all, as is customary on the opening days when the big double matches for the championship are played.

In front of the grand stand on the championship court were Budlong and Ward, but their match attracted little more attention than the Huntington-McKittrick and the Wren-Fischer matches, in progress on the other courts. From the start, the Orange expert seemed to have the best of the struggle, but only by a narrow margin. Budlong fought for every game, but Ward's puzzling service bothered him greatly, and the Orange expert's method of lobbing high up into the air and running in under the ball to volley the return also proved very disconcerting.

In the first set Budlong had a splendid chance to tie the score at five-all, but Ward's steadiness gave him the set, and in the second, with 4—1 in his favor, it looked easy for Budlong, but again Ward pulled out the set by careful up-hill play and clever volleying at the net, taking five straight games and the set by 6—4.

The third was even closer than the first two sets, and it was anybody's until finally Budlong pulled out two close games in succession, giving him the set by the same score. In the fourth, however, Ward had an easy time of it and Budlong made only a weak resistance, getting just two games.

"Bob" Huntington, the famous old-time veteran, who has re-entered the tournament arena this season, was pitted against Ralph McKittrick, the young Harvard player, who gave Larned such a close tussle at Longwood a few weeks ago, and Huntington rose to the occasion in good style. His long, low drives and wonderful reach at the net kept McKittrick constantly in difficulties and the veteran held the whip hand throughout. Only in the second set was the score close, and then Huntington finally won out by 8-6.

In the meantime, George Wrenn and E. P. Fischer, the metropolitan champion, were having a battle royal on an adjoining court. This furnished even more excitement than the Ward-Budlong struggle Fischer had the best of a very close match during the early part, his speed exceeding that of Wrenn, and his passing strokes being more deceptive. But the New Yorker's strength gradually oozed out of his play, and toward the end of the third set he was playing more on the defensive, instead of forcing the play at every opportunity as earlier in the match. Once on the defensive it did not take Wrenn long to beat him, and the end came quickly in the fourth set.

Richard Stevens, the Hoboken crack, won his first two matches by default, neither of his antagonists turning up to play against him. Ware, Avery, Little, and Wright also won from their first opponents by default, while Paret's first match against Malcolm Chace, the second veteran entered, was put off until to-morrow morning. Bond and Collins, the two Western cracks from Chicago, won their opening matches easily, Collins, who made his début on Eastern courts to-day, having such an easy antagonist that he had no opportunity to show what he could do.

Young Kent Willing, the brother-in-law of John Jacob Astor, who has played in most of the Newport tournaments of other seasons, played a long and exciting match against J. S. Taylor, another Newport player, and was finally beaten after a hard struggle.

Another change in the programme was announced to-day. It was intended yesterday to postpone the East vs. West match in the final championship series of double matches until Friday on account of the injury to Allen's ankle, but this morning Dr. Dwight decided that the Western team would have to play to-morrow or default, and a telegram from Allen soon settled this question, as his doctor forbids him to play before Friday, and Ward and Davis were given the match by default. The latter pair will meet Ware and Sheldon to-morrow morning in the challenge match for the championship in doubles. The betting to-night is 5 to 4 on the Eastern challengers. The scores of to-day's matches follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Richard Stevens beat Deane Miller by default; R. D. Little beat Ford Huntington by default; R. F. Huntington beat Ralph McKittrick, 6—2, 8—6, 6—4; W. S. Bond beat W. J. Clothier, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; J. S. Bridges beat Payne Whitney by default; B. C. Wright beat G. P. Gardner, Jr., by default.

First Round—N. H. Mundy beat J. A. Allen, by default; Holcomb Ward beat C. R. Budlong, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; L. E. Ware beat Norman McLeod by default; Richard Stevens beat H. W. Stiness by default; B. C. Wright beat L. J. Grant, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1; C. N. Beard beat D. S. Ricker, 6—2, 6—2, 8—6; D. F. Davis beat H. G. Whitehead, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0; G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat E. P. Fischer, 5—7, 8—6, 7—5, 6—2; J. S. Taylor beat K. C. Willing, 5—7, 8—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; Kreigh Collins beat Thomas Sturgis, Jr., 6—3, 6—1, 6—1; W. C. Grant beat Ewing Stille by default.

Interscholastic Championship Singles.—Final Round—Beals C. Wright (Harvard) beat Wylie C. Grant, (Columbia,) 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.

HOMBURG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

International Championship Games Attract a Brilliant Gathering.

HOMBURG, Aug. 15.—In spite of the oppressive heat there was a brilliant gathering to-day at the international lawn tennis tournament, which opened yesterday. The Duke of Cambridge was among those present.

R. F. Doherty beat A. W. Gore in the second round of the European championship match. H. Mahoney defeated the Yorkshire and Scotch champion, E. D. Black, after forty-four games. The Countess von Schulenberg beat Miss Cooper in the ladies' single handicap, Miss Cooper owing forty.

English Cricket Record Broken.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In the fifth and last test cricket match between Australia and England, begun at Kensington Oval yesterday, England in the first innings to-day was all out for 576 runs. The score of the English cricketers beats the previous record in a test match, namely—551 runs, scored by Australia in 1884. At the close of play to-day the Australians in their first innings had scored 220 runs for five wickets down.

Ladies' Golf at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—At the Newport Golf Club this afternoon, the weekly handicap match for ladies was played in two classes. The winners and the scores were as follows: Class A—Miss Sands, gross, 109; handicap, 2; net, 107: Class B—Miss Brooks, (scratch,) 113. The cups won were offered by the Newport Golf Club members.

Palmer-McGovern Fight Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—W. B. Gray, manager of the Westchester Athletic Club, wires George Siler that the match between Pedlar Palmer and Terry McGovern has been postponed from Sept. 1 to Sept. 11.

"Skeets" Martin Wins a Race.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—At the first day of the Stockton meeting to-day, "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey won the Wynard Plate on Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Bettyfield. Nine horses ran, five furlongs. Marconi was second and Mr. John Musker's Our Grace was third.

SLOAN AND BALD GET AWAY

The Jockey and the Wheelman Sail for England.

BIG BETTING SCHEME ON FOOT

American Turfmen Think There Is a Plan to Attack the English Bookmakers' Bank Rolls.

"Tod" Sloan, the American lightweight jockey, who made a flying trip to this country while under suspension on the English race tracks, sailed away again for England yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The jockey was apparently glad to quit the shores where he first gained fame as a rider, for as he and his companion, "Eddie" Bald, the crack outlaw wheelman, passed up the gangplank the diminutive jockey smiled and looked longingly in the direction of the ocean.

Sloan was set down from riding in England for impertinence at the post to the starter, Mr. Coventry, and he thought the period of his suspension might be put to good use by making a flying trip to this country. He had a number of investments here that he was anxious to settle up, some of them in the West, and these he disposed of while here. His Western bank stocks were disposed of for him by his foster father, Daniel Blouser of Kokomo, Ind., from which town the jockey hails, and Sloan attended to his Eastern matters while in this city.

When his business matters were settled Sloan made a quick trip to Saratoga to meet some of his old racing friends, and while at the Summer resort he made several bad investments at the roulette wheel. But this was not his only disappointment at the spa. He found there that he was not greeted with the hearty enthusiasm with which he was formerly greeted on the American race tracks, for his expression of opinion at various times on racing and turf management in general in America has had the effect of lessening the jockey's popularity on this side of the ocean.

He arranged while at Saratoga to give William C. Whitney and his racing partner, Sydney Paget, second call on his services in England, for the Whitney colors will be seen frequently in England hereafter. Sloan also purchased a few American horses for an English racing man and shipped them to England, but he would not discuss the matter, nor would he disclose the name of the Englishman, although he admitted he had purchased the horses.

There were a few of Sloan's friends at the dock as the steamer sailed, but a larger crowd of Bald's friends. The cyclist declares that his trip abroad is a business venture, and that he will race in France and Italy. His suspension by the American cycling authorities, however, will probably bar him from riding in Europe, and his friends here believe that he has quit cycle racing for good, in order to follow Sloan's directions in England.

American turfmen believe that Sloan has a gigantic betting scheme on hand, and that Bald will be his commissioner or partner in the English betting inclosures. Bald, who has been somewhat of a plunger at the local racetracks this Summer, made a hurried trip to Buffalo before he sailed, and he is known to have taken consid

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TWELVE PAGES.

GOOD FOR THE SOUL.

A Democratic newspaper published in Texas having declared that it was the evident purpose of The Sun to persuade the Republican Party to hedge and evade the silver issue, our neighbor avows its purpose with the courage of a man and the candor of an angel, and by occasion makes a frank exposure of the policy of its party:

> The "evident purpose" of The Sun is, as its columns show, to prevent only the introduction of the issue between gold and silver into the proceedings of the coming session of Congress.
>
> So far from desiring to persuade the Republican Party to evade it in the next Presidential campaign, The Sun insists that the Democrats ought to declare for silver in that campaign, and the Republicans for gold, and thus bring the issue again squarely before the people.

The Republicans are not such fools as to kill this silver goose that every four years lays them the golden egg of victory. If they should enact a bill making gold the standard measure of value in our currency system the silver issue would disappear. On the other issues now before the people and germinating in their minds their party might not win. What Republican leader would swap that one sure, victorious campaign issue for a lot of nascent and nebulous questions as to which the voters might make up their minds the wrong way? Not HANNA, not T. B. REED, not even the exemplary and pious GEORGE F. HOAR, not our neighbor The Sun; we fear that the President himself would disapprove a change of policy which might be disastrous to his ambitions.

The business interests of the country, its good name, its good faith, demand the immediate establishment of the gold standard. The spurious bimetallism we maintain will never cease to be a source of peril until it is discarded. But the Republican motto is, "Our party first, our country next."

There is an appreciable danger, moreover, that the Republican Party, even though it make its campaign as the champion of gold, may be defeated on other issues. That would put a free silver Populist in the White House and another at the head of the Treasury.

If the Republican Congress and the Republican President fail to destroy the silver issue by establishing the gold standard this Winter, and then a month after the nominations the canvass is seen to be going wrong, with all the signs pointing to a Populist and free-silver triumph, terror will seize upon the manufacturers, merchants, importers, and bankers of the country, confidence will be destroyed, and business will go to smash. Let nobody try to comfort himself with the foolish assurance that a free-silver President can do no harm so long as there is a sound-money Congress. The dominant fact that the country had been carried for free silver coinage and repudiation would possess the minds of men, and in their alarm they would look forward with dread not only to the immediate bedevilment which the executive power could accomplish, but to the continuance and completion of it when the legislative power also should fall into those dangerous hands. Men do not reason deliberately or always correctly when the big black clouds of disaster are whirling toward them.

As a recipe for getting up a panic next Summer that will kill business and check the prosperity of the country for four or five years, the policy which The Sun pursues and avows is first rate. It would be impossible to devise a better. It is impressed with a large, Satanic recklessness and a fearless, selfish partisanship that put it beyond competition, in lonely pre-eminence. But what a good thing for our neighbor's soul it must be to have made this frank confession.

NEUTRALIZING THE MANIACS.

We doubt that any national calamity menaces the French Republic. Paris, the scene of the rise and fall of the Commune, presents an absorbing paradox. That is all. We see a few men, rendered insane by the army fetich, lost to all sense of justice and respectability, vociferously clamoring for the perpetuation of a monstrous judicial error. We see the usual elements of passion lying dormant, or darkly insinuating that they will hold certain citizens as hostages for the crime at Rennes. The lineal descendants of the Communards have beheld the tyranny of militant power exposed, its chiefs disgraced. The drama of 1871 is curiously modified.

Surely, it is not fear on the part of the Government, whose Minister of War is DE GALLIFFET, that causes it to refrain from smoking the Jew-baiter GUERIN out of his hole. Certainly, it is not through any sense of delicacy that the Government, which includes the Socialist MILLERAND, pauses at the threshold of the anti-Semitic League. We must not suppose M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU and his colleagues to have lost all sense of the irony of the situation. They succeeded in arresting certain irresponsible persons. They are content to have others arrest themselves. The main thing is to keep them off the streets, and with as little fuss as possible. After justice has done its complete work in Rennes the impounded anti-Semitic leaders will need all their artfulness to disabuse the minds of their deluded followers that they had any dealings with the Orleanists or the Bonapartists. Unfortunately for the leaders the proof is pretty conclusive that such dealings were had. Explanations will be difficult. Too stringent and fierce measures against Messrs. GUERIN, DEROULEDE & Co. would have tended to elevate them. Now they are rendered simply ridiculous.

Of course, a real danger would have entered into the situation could the various "patriotic" leagues look to the army for support. The 16,000 troops at the Mount Valérien barracks and neighboring citadels, under the direct command of the Governor General of Paris, could easily seize the Government. Gen. LE MARQUIS DE GALLIFFET knew this. Before the court-martial convened in Rennes, there was a grand cleaning out. Now there is no fear of an army coup d'état.

The Waldeck-Rousseau Government stands upon firm ground. It is legal ground. It is the ground plotted by the intelligence, the honesty, the love of justice of the vast undemonstrative masses of the Republic. It is the only ground for which the outside world can have respect. And the great heart of France, usually so indifferent to the emotions of others, is at last conscious of the fact.

LYNCHINGS AND THE PRESIDENT.

While every good citizen, North and South, will sympathize with the desire of the colored people in the United States to prevent the murder of men of their race by mobs, it is much to be hoped that their representatives will not injure their cause by proposing remedies obviously impracticable. Such a proposition would be that which it is to be declared will be introduced at the "Afro-American Council of Colored Men" to be held in Chicago this week. It is announced that the President will not only be called upon to "prevent" the lynching of colored men, but that he will be "denounced" for not having prevented it already.

It is extremely unlikely that any attempt will be made to do the "denouncing." That would be too obviously absurd. But it would not be more intrinsically absurd than the proposition that the President shall "prevent" such crimes hereafter. Prevention in the literal sense is quite out of the question. That would imply that the Federal Government should maintain watchmen throughout all the States, who should ascertain and give timely warning to Washington, when a colored man was about to give mortal offense to his white neighbors, by means of "the usual crime" or otherwise, and when his white neighbors were wrought up to the point of lynching him. The force required for this purpose would be far beyond the largest estimate of the force required to put down overwhelmingly the insurrection in the Philippines.

It must be supposed that the colored advocates of the "prevention" by the Federal Government of lynching mean only to advocate, or demand, the swift and sharp and exemplary punishment by that Government, of the crime which they justly resent and deplore. But have any of them considered what they really mean? The President derives all his powers from the Constitution and the laws passed in accordance therewith. One of these is to cause the laws of the United States to be faithfully executed. One of these is not to cause the laws of the different States to be faithfully executed. He is empowered to do that only when the machinery of the State Government, by the confession of the Legislature, or of the Governor when the Legislature is not in session, has broken down. President CLEVELAND went a step further than that, with the approbation of all good citizens, and when a lot of rioters had a Governor of Illinois of their own way of thinking at their head, interfered to restore order. But his occasion was that the United States mails were stopped and that thus the laws of the United States, which his duty was to enforce, were violated.

Let us consider what would be necessary to justify the interference of the National Government to "prevent" or to punish lynching. In the first place, an amendment, or two amendments, to the Constitution giving Congress power to pass laws and the President to execute laws concerning, in the first place, "the usual crime," and in the second place riotous proceedings to avenge the usual crime. Then juries, not "of the vicinage," and hence not sympathetic with the rioters. Finally, a garrison in every district of regular troops strong enough to take the place of the "posse comitatus," which does not work, and to detect, hunt down, capture, and arraign the whites suspected to be guilty of lynching.

To state these conditions is to show how absurdly impracticable they are. It is to be hoped that no "Afro-American" will make a fool of himself by suggesting such impracticabilities. And it is to be noted with satisfaction that the Register of the Treasury, Mr. JUDSON LYONS, who is one of the most conspicuous and apparently one of the most sensible of the Afro-Americans, has already expressed himself strongly against the bringing of the "council" and the race into general contempt by the introduction of such nonsense.

THE PROPOSED PRINTERS' PARADE.

It is to be hoped that the Police Commission, before issuing a permit to the printers to parade, will insist upon an alteration of the proposed route of the procession so that it shall not pass "through Park Row."

Of course a parade of printers, or of the members of any other trade whose members can afford to take a day off for the purpose of parading, is an entirely proper and legitimate performance. But then the first Monday in September is set apart by law as the day upon which all organizations of workingmen who desire to "show their power" or to show themselves shall have full oportunity to do so. A single trades union which desires to anticipate "Labor Day" by a fortnight, and to parade on its own account, cannot be said to be doing a particularly "timely" thing, and may naturally be suspected of some ulterior motives.

This suspicion is greatly strengthened in the actual circumstances of the case. Everybody knows that there has lately been a "labor trouble," either a strike or a lock-out, in the office of an important newspaper, and that there are one or more other offices which are technically known as "rat" offices. It is not uncharitable to assume that the object of this parade just at this time is to exert an influence upon the labor trouble in question. And this assumption is greatly strengthened by the designation of the proposed route of the procession past the building in which the "trouble" is lodged.

We do not wish or mean to be understood as taking sides in the trouble, or as expressing any opinion whatever about the merits of the case. We speak simply in the interests of public order. And, so speaking, we point out what is evidently the fact, that the passage of the parade of a trades union past a building in which "rats" are housed would be a distinct provocation to a breach of the peace. It seems to be the clear duty of the Police Commissioners, in giving the permit for the parade, to require that the route of the procession shall be so changed that the parade shall not be liable to provoke a breach of the peace. And this should be done even though it were true that, after the route was changed, a majority of the paraders would take no further interest in the parade.

THE BOGEYS AND BUGABOOS.

THE TIMES is suffering morally from a case of blind staggers, and has been ever since it went in with the syndicates to extend their trade and profits through fire and blood.—The Springfield Republican.

The country wit that adorns this paragraph would evoke grins of admiration in the highest agricultural circles of Agawam and Indian Orchard. But what can be said of the soul and substance of the assertion? We do not refer to our moral sufferings and the blind staggers or even to the charge that we have gone in with the syndicates, but to the declaration that syndicates exist that are trying to extend their trade and profits through fire and blood. Our Springfield contemporary here intends to have its readers believe that the war in the Philippines is actually carried on for profit, to subjugate the Filipinos, so that the syndicates can trade with them on safe and advantageous terms. This implies that the war was not begun as an act of necessity, to maintain order and fulfill our obligations, but wantonly and solely for business. The next necessary step is the charge that President MCKINLEY was influenced or controlled by the syndicates insomuch that he gave the orders that resulted in the outbreak of hostilities at Manila.

With what food and drink are the anti-imperialists nourished that they have these terrible nightmares and see so many spectres? GORMAN'S patriotic American heart quails within him as he thinks of the great standing army overriding the will of the people and becoming the tool of some Caesar in the White House. BRYAN, and, since Saturday, Mr. CROKER, too, sees in the Filipino insurrection merely a Republican trick to carry the next election. ATKINSON sees nothing but "hell" and "criminal aggression." The syndicate spook is easily the flimsiest scarecrow of the lot.

The wonder is why the anti-imperialist newspapers impose this silly stuff on their readers. Do they take them for fools? Or do they find it fatiguing to keep up the anti-imperialist fight with facts and reasonable arguments, and so invade the realm of the fanciful and fantastic, invoking therefrom these spectral things that jump about so queerly in their appeals and arguments?

THE SHAMROCK'S DIMENSIONS.

There was printed in the newspapers of this city on Sunday a dispatch from England of the most interesting nature. It was in regard to the dimensions of the Shamrock, the yacht which is now on its way across the Western Ocean to compete for the America's Cup. We have waited patiently for the publication of some comments on these dimensions by the unfailing experts, but to our surprise, the experts have maintained a silence which in the circumstances may be either dignified or cautious. It may be, too, that some of the experts are of the opinion, which we are not far from sharing, that these dimensions are not so authoritative as they appear to be on their face. If they are correct there is a conclusion to be reached, but it is not time to reach it yet.

For the sake of the refreshment of memories let us here reprint these uncommon dimensions: Length over all, 105.5 feet; water line length, 89 feet; breadth, 25.55 feet, depth, 10.55 feet, and tonnage registered, 135. These figures are very different from those given by the London Daily News some time ago as authentic. In those the length over all of the yacht was placed at 132 feet 4 inches, which seems much more likely to be true. For the fashion of building yachts to-day is devoted to the long overhang, and it seems hardly probable that any designer would throw away the chance to make his vessel much longer when sailing on her side than when standing up straight to be measured. The advantages of the present fashion of constructing racing yachts to beat the measurement rules are so well known that it is hard to believe that WILLIE FIFE of Fairlie would deliberately design a yacht in which the difference between the water-line length and the length over all was only 16½ feet. If the figures which have been printed as those of the dimensions of the Columbia are correct she is 42 feet longer "over all" than she is on the water line.

The least instructive of the measurements as given by the dispatch referred to is that of the depth. The figure given for this dimension is 10.55 feet. If this meant the extreme depth of the yacht, it would signify that she was a centreboard vessel. But that is so utterly improbable that we are forced to the conclusion that the figures refer to the depth of hold. This is an item usually given with the dimensions of a vessel, but it has been the custom to give the draught of the cup challengers and defenders. Why this coyness on the part of the amiable Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, who gave out the dimensions? Perhaps it is here that we shall some day discover the great mystery in the construction of the Shamrock, which has been so carefully guarded. But after all it really does not make much difference what the secret is, unless the challenger wins. And if her upper body is really only 16½ feet longer than her underbody, most of us will cherish many delightful doubts of her ability to carry away that homely old mug which has reposed safely in the lockers of the New York Yacht Club for nearly half a century.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—On first noticing, in Mr. ERVING WINSLOW'S latest announcement of the country's impending ruin, his use of the phrase "planetary policy," we were strongly moved to congratulate the ululating Bostonian on the invention of a really effective, and therefore really admirable, substitute for "imperialism" and "expansion," both of which have been cruelly overworked in the past few months, and are now showing pathetic evidences of wear and tear. Something restrained our impulse, however, and this was well, for, on further consideration of the pretty phrase, there came the conviction that novelty was not one of its merits, and that Mr. WINSLOW deserved congratulation, not for his ingenuity, but for the excellence of his memory and for the readiness of his skill in adopting and adapting to his own purposes the products of other minds. Fully ten years ago THE TIMES employed the words "Planetary Politics" as the heading for an editorial article on the new phase of activity upon which the powers of Europe were then entering in both Africa and Asia. The expression won immediate favor, and for some months thereafter frequently was to be found in the columns of our American and English contemporaries. Then it disappeared, to be seen no more until Mr. WINSLOW resurrected it this week, modified—by himself or the passing years—into "planetary policy." It's the same old phrase, despite the change, and naturally we take a fatherly interest in it. While rather out of sympathy with the cause to which Mr. WINSLOW has devoted our alliterative exploit, still we don't mind telling him that it will serve his purpose to an easily appreciable extent. "Planetary policy" is resonant, dignified, impressive, and alarming. To charge the Administration with the adoption of a scheme like that is to hit it in a tender spot, and many people who only laughed at "imperialism," and rather gloried in the thought of "expansion," will be made seriously uneasy when the President and the planet are presented to their minds at the same moment. For, though the President is a large man, yet he is not quite large enough for that, and undoubtedly will squirm uneasily under the suggested comparison.

—Not only does Lieut. KEHRL, the German naval officer now in Chicago on his way from Manila, where he served on the Gefion under Prince HENRY, deny that Admiral DEWEY and Admiral VON DIEDERICHS had anything more than a temporary misunderstanding, but he strongly intimates both that the American was in the wrong and that it was he, and not the German, who backed down when the crucial moment came. The Lieutenant is a discreet—or cautious—individual, and he refuses to reveal just what the German version of the famous quarrel is, but he does say that Admiral VON DIEDERICHS, after he had been ordered out of the way, and to cease what were considered annoying tactics, steamed toward the American fleet with guns cleared for action, and reached his chosen position without anything happening. "The whole trouble," declares Lieut. KEHRL, suavely, "was cleared up when explanations were forthcoming. Admiral VON DIEDERICHS was somewhat nettled at the orders given by Admiral DEWEY, as he understood them, and, I guess, this was the cause of his taking his fleet out to sea and subsequently returning and inquiring what Admiral DEWEY meant. Admiral DEWEY'S explanation was entirely satisfactory, and the incident closed then and there, and with it all bad feeling between the men and officers of the two fleets." All this in exact contradiction of every story of the affair that has come from American sources, and just a bit trying to one's credulity, but it might easily be worse, and, after all, the incident was closed some time ago, and it may be just as well if both sides are allowed to claim a victory. What's the odds so long as you're happy—and the peace of the world is undisturbed?

—A truly frightful state of affairs exists, or is going to exist, in Eastern Oregon; does, or will, that is, if one may believe a letter which the editor of The Vancouver Register has received from a relative of his who is now sojourning in the region mentioned. "You would be surprised," declares this respectable and disinterested authority, "you would be surprised, to see how well satisfied the average Republican is with the political condition of things. They will go barefooted and naked to the polls in 1900 to vote for MCKINLEY and 'honest money,' believing that if they do not they will have to pay their debts in gold coin, and that there will be no gold." Here is, indeed, a far-sighted observer. He sees a people living in pathetic contentment under the soothing but pernicious influences of a wave of prosperity, wholly unmindful of the fact that within a year or so they will all be Oregonian editions of Miss Flora McFlimsey, and subject to arrest, to say nothing of chilliness, when they go to vote! It's something, of course, that Oregon is all right at the present moment, with lots to wear, and confident of the future, but the relative of a Vancouver editor is not to be deceived by the specious smiles of fickle Fortune, and therefore he is getting ready for the blushing he will have to do in 1900.

—Barbering and surgery, once closely allied, are not likely ever again to be united, but in the Province of Quebec, at least, tonsorial mysteries are soon to recover a considerable portion of their ancient dignity. A law that goes into effect there in September forbids any barber to practice his trade—or art—who has not passed a searching examination before the Graduate Barbers' Union, and received a certificate from the Barbers' Association. This association has been regularly incorporated and endowed with powers by no means insignificant. Every candidate who appears before it must first prove that he has served an apprenticeship of three years, then an orthodox doctor must vouch for the aspirant's physical innocuousness, after which he must give a practical demonstration of his ability to shave and to cut hair in a scientific manner, and last of all, he must answer satisfactorily some rigid questioning as to the hygienic precautions which ought to be observed in a well regulated barber's shop. It is a little difficult to treat this matter quite seriously, and yet there is nothing whatever absurd about it, and every detail of the Quebec scheme is eminently sensible. Not only have our neighbors acted wisely, but their example might well be followed all over the civilized world. The only difficulty would be in getting examiners judicious as well as competent, and in preventing the tests from degenerating into a means of enforcing trades' union rules. Men who accept tips are hardly the men to intrust with control over others.

—Several of our correspondents who happen to be of foreign birth have made the mistake of assuming that, because we see reasons for criticising the selection that has been made of a commander for the Columbia, we would also object to the employment of other than native-born Captains on other yachts. Of course, we have no such idea. The Columbia is unlike other yachts, in that she represents America in an especial way. Suppose she had been bought abroad; she might have been a very good yacht, but she could not have won the world's attention.

GENERAL NOTES.

"America, the Land of the Man," was the comprehensive title of an address delivered by ex-President Sylvester Scovel of Wooster University, at Chautauqua, the other morning.

* * *

The call for the Nebraska Republican State Convention recommends that no proxies be admitted and that the delegates present from any county be authorized to cast the entire vote to which that county is entitled.

* * *

Being dared by a girl acquaintance, William Crow, a young man of Louisville, Ky., dived from the Big Four bridge, ninety feet into the Ohio River, on Sunday afternoon, and was uninjured. A week ago Sunday Thomas H. Havey made the plunge and was killed.

* * *

The New Orleans Picayune attributes the reluctance of Southern youth to enlist in the new regiments for service in the Philippines to "the lack of recognition shown the Southern troops" and "the studied efforts of the Administration to keep Southerners in the background" during the war with Spain.

* * *

Complaints were made in Seattle, Washington, recently that the fire-alarm system of the city was working very badly. Investigation of the boxes showed that "yellow jackets" had clogged many of them by deposits of clay, which had hardened. The wasps had crawled through the keyholes and built their fire-proof houses.

* * *

Several letters from England have lately reached the Orphans' Court in Baltimore in which the writers claimed to be kinsmen of one Stephen Bromley, who, as they believed, lately died in Baltimore and left an estate of several millions of dollars and no will. Examination of the records showed that his possessions at the time of his death were valued at $600.

* * *

Librarian E. H. Anderson of the Pittsburg Carnegie Library claims that the children will have in its new extension the finest reading room in the world. He also claims that the library is growing faster than any other in the country, and that it buys more new books than any other, with the possible exception of the free library of Boston. The Pittsburg library opened with about 16,000 volumes less than four years ago, and now has about 75,000.

* * *

The Salt Lake (Utah) Herald says that the Mormon Church revenues from tithes alone were $900,000 in the year ending Dec. 1 last, one-third of the amount being cash and two-thirds produce, which was distributed to the poor or paid as salaries to church employes. For the present year it expects a large increase, its estimate being $700,000 cash and $800,000 in produce. Two years ago President Snow could not borrow any money from local or Eastern banks, and an issue of $1,000,000 twenty-year bonds was made. Every bond being taken and the interest duly paid, President Snow now predicts that the bonds will all be redeemed within five years.

"ORDER" AND "INSTRUCTION."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hagemann in this morning's issue of your paper is somewhat sportive in his compliments to the writer, and I take pleasure in accepting them in the spirit in which they are offered, but I would still like to lift my now squeaky voice to point out that Mr. Hagemann seems to have argued himself clear out of court. The question was, I believe, as to the nature of the thing that took Dreyfus to Mulhouse, in German Alsace. Did he go to spy out, or did he go to betray France? My impression was that Mr. Hagemann took the latter view, and it was that view that I combatted. As he does not now attack my position or defend his own, but skillfully shifts the issue, it is fair to conclude that he sees the error of his ways—whether repentantly or not does not appear. His reply is that there are two words, "order" and "instruction," having meanings not convergent, and proceeds to bow himself out by giving a meaning to "instruction" that eliminates all idea of the giving of information by Dreyfus while he was at Mulhouse, which appeared to have been his original idea. But I cannot help admiring the skillful and graceful way in which Mr. Hagemann bows himself out and softly closes the door. U. S. N. A.

New York, Aug. 15, 1899.

AFRICAN MORALS IN CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letters published in your columns anent the lynchings in the South. Through you I would like to ask the exponents of lynch law a few questions:

First—Why is it when a white man assaults a colored girl the case is treated as an ordinary incident, and if the girl's parents try to obtain justice they are browbeaten and otherwise maltreated?

Second—How is it, in the West Indies, where in some localities the negroes outnumber the whites twenty to one, such a thing as assault is never heard of? I have now two maiden aunts who live in the rural districts, with no protection in shape of a man, and with no other neighbors but negroes all around them, and up to the last mail they had not been assaulted. It is singular, to say the least, that the negroes of the South should be addicted to such an atrocious habit, and yet, under similar conditions, those of the West Indies have never been guilty of committing such crimes. Can any one tell me what causes this difference?

HENRY KNIGHT.

New York, Aug. 14, 1899.

SHIPPING RATES TO BRAZIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Capt. Codman does not know of any American owner of foreign-built ships who desires American registers for them, and since he has admitted that nothing would be gained by admitting such ships to American registry unless permitted to engage in the coasting trade—from which latter foreign ships are absolutely excluded by our present laws—and since Capt. Codman agrees with me in preferring American officers and seamen to foreign on board American ships, I have no further questions to propound to him, and am delighted to find that we agree so well.

As to the Brazilian trade, permit me to quote from "Consular Reports" for April, 1899, on Page 661, under the caption of "Hindrances to Export Trade with Brazil," the report of Eugene Seeger, United States Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, under date of Dec. 24, 1898, as follows:

"I regard it my duty to again call attention to a serious obstacle in the healthy development of our trade with Brazil, viz., the conditions created by the combination of the foreign transportation companies whose steamers are plying to and from the ports of Brazil.

"These companies are Lamport & Holt, Liverpool; Prince Line, Newcastle; Norton Line, Liverpool; Sloman Line, Hamburg, and Chargeurs Reunis, Havre.

"These lines, which constitute a trust, had in August last reduced the freight rates on coffee (almost the only return cargo of the steamers plying between the United States or Europe and Rio de Janeiro and Santos) to 10 cents per bag, in order to drive out of Brazilian waters the transatlantic steamers whose owners did not enter into the above-mentioned agreement. About six weeks afterward, when the "tramp steamers" (so called by the trust) were hunted down and the refractory coffee shippers brought to terms, freight rates were increased again to 30 cents a bag, which rate is charged at present. One of the results of this practice is that there is not enough freight room available at present for the export trade of the United States with Brazil, and those who want to import merchandise into Brazil before the date on which the increased tariff goes into effect (Jan. 1, 1899) are frustrated to a very large extent.

"Another serious obstacle to our competition in Brazil with European exporters is the fact—complained of by Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo importers of American goods and probably traceable to the same combination of non-American ship owners—that freight rates to Brazil are (unnecessarily) higher from the United States than from the European ports. A Rio de Janeiro commission merchant told me not long ago that he made an additional profit on flour bought in New York by shipping it via Hamburg, and the head of a well-known Sao Paulo house of importers and manufacturers of agricultural and coffee machinery told me last week that in buying a large quantity of pig and cast iron he could not avail himself of the lower prices offered by American houses, as against European competition, on account of the higher freight rates from New York. From the manifest, I saw that a cargo of flour recently arrived here from New York paid 85 cents a barrel, while the scheduled steamer freight of flour from Hamburg to Rio de Janeiro or Santos is 30 marks ($7.14) per ton, (of eleven barrels.)

"In this connection, I may say that the published freight tariffs of the different steamer lines can hardly be taken in evidence in regard to the freight actually charged against different shippers, as the representative of one of the members of the steamer trust has assured me, stating that transatlantic freight rates are, in all cases of importance, the subject of specific agreements.

"The above described are among those conditions which ought to be taken into consideration by those who try to understand why the United States is not having its fair share of the import trade of Brazil."

I have no desire to take further issue with Capt. Codman, but should be feel inclined to question the accuracy of the statements made by our Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, then, of course, his issue is with a Government officer on the spot, accessible to accurate information and desirous of helping to increase the trade of the United States with Brazil, especially our export trade. Perhaps, however, Capt. Codman has some interesting and hitherto unpublished facts on this subject.

ALEX. R. SMITH.

New York, Aug. 15, 1899.

THE TARIFF AND FREE SHIPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am, and have been for many years, a great admirer of your correspondent Capt. John Codman. I enjoyed greatly his reply to Mr. Alexander Smith's letter, printed in your issue of yesterday.

In asking your permission to put a question to Capt. Codman through your columns, I beg to say to the venerable Captain that I do so in a far different spirit from the one which evidently prompted Mr. Alexander Smith when he says: "Capt. Codman is such an advocate of free ships that he ought to be willing to inform the public just what American owners of foreign-built ships he represents."

Mr. Smith is evidently one of that large class of "practical men" built on the lines of our "statesmen-politicians," of which the "Hon." Mr. Richard Croker, by his own recent testimony before the Mazet committee, is a shining example, whose every idea is "founded upon the rock of self-interest," and who cannot understand how anybody but a crank can leave the "ego" out of sight and devote his time to what he honestly believes "public interest." Would to God we had more, many more, men of the stamp of Capt. Codman and many less of the other class!

Capt. Codman stands most prominently before the public as the advocate for "free ships." What I would like to ask him is: Can we sail free ships in competition with the foreigner in whose bottoms most of our trade is carried? What is the expense of sailing American ships as compared to the English, Norwegian, and the Italian? Is it not rather the hire of officers and crew, their food and other inevitable outlays than the first cost of the vessel that prevents us from competing with the nations mentioned and makes the shipping business, as it was understood before the war, unprofitable, if not impossible?

Can we, who are "protected" by a McKinley or a Dingley tariff, which taxes not only the goods we do import, but increases the cost of living to such an extent that everything required by man on sea, as well as by the man who has never seen the sea, is correspondingly increased in price, and therefore "raises our status of living," as our protective tariff admirers call it—can we, I say, expect to compete in sailing ships with nations not so blessed?

No doubt the tariff, as enacted to meet the expenses of the most costly war, has enabled a great many of our people to accumulate wealth; in fact, it commended itself to a part of our population to such an extent that after the war necessities were over our soldiers, who had been consumers, had become producers again; that the clamor for more tariff legislation became more crying than before; "our home industries" needed the fostering care of Government, needed protection. Well, we got "protection," and as the result we all know, or we ought to know, "we prospered."

That it worked most efficaciously cannot be denied. Have we not high authority for what I, for one, have always held, long before even Mr. Havemeyer's testimony was ever thought of: That the daily springing up of industries with enormous capitalization are due to the protective tariff?

These industries popularly called by the beautiful name "trusts," try to foster and confine the "home trade" still more; in fact, it seems to me as if they intended to confine it to their own particular home, factory, or corporation, to the exclusion of the "small fry," which we all know has no raison d'être; that at the same time it has incidentally pilled off or driven away our carrying trade, which obliges us to pay something like $200,000,000 to the hated foreigner, whom we have compelled "to pay the duty" on the goods he wickedly persuades us to buy of him. Well, what is the difference? The amounts about equalize.

The plea some people make—I greatly think Capt. Codman is one of them; if not, he ought to be—that by losing our shipping trade we also have lost the material—the class of sailors who will man our ships and defend our country when in need. How silly! Did we not "smash" the Spaniards, and is not ours the "finest navy" that floats? To be sure, there seem to be a good many foreign names in the navy lists we have seen which sound like Irish, Danish or Swedish names. But what of that? Did they not all fight as if they had been born in or around Salem or New Bedford?

AN OLD FOGY.

New York, Aug. 15, 1899.

HINTS FOR FAITH HEALERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the superstition and belief in supernatural power for ill or good which characterized the Middle Ages has not died out is well illustrated by the case you report from Chicago in your Sunday edition, where a whole family was duped and threatened by a rogue whose specialty consists of a "magic mirror" and an unlimited belief in the credulity of his victims. It seems incredible that any person nowadays can be found who will submit to the extortion of money under the threat of causing a disease to descend upon one of a family. Verily a man with a stock of assurance can yet

"Confound the ignorant and amaze, indeed
The very faculties of eyes and ears."

All through the ages past men have taken advantage of the superstitious and credulous ignorant to make money in an easy way, and blackmailing by working upon the fears and imaginations of the weak minded was probably an old game when the priests of Isis gulled the wondering Egyptians with a fake talking idol and other dime-museum novelties. But these up-to-date professors of magic healing, faith curing, and others of their tribe lack the mysterious paraphernalia which throws such a romance upon the doings of their brethren in the past. The magicians of the Middle Ages gave their victims a better show for their money. They professed the belief that perfumes and some of the more odoriferous substances were capable in their hands of producing a mystic link between the earth and the inhabitants of the planets; for instance, a mixture of musk, saffron, amber, cloves, and incense to which was added the brain of an eagle and the blood of a cock, was used in their invocations to the sun, and a supernatural connection with the moon was supposed to be brought about by mixing together white poppy, camphor, the eyes of a bull, and the blood of a goose, and to make the charm work properly it was necessary to ignite some of the mixture in the skull of a frog. To produce a supernatural sympathy with Mars required sulphur mixed with various magic herbs, such as hellebore and euphorbium, to which was added the blood of a black cat. It was necessary occasionally for these magicians to show the pull they possessed with the devil and his imps, and for this purpose they burned a combination of coriander, parsley, hemlock, giant fennel, red sandalwood, and black poppy. These things, burned within the mystic circles at

"The witching time of night
When churchyards yawn and graves give up their dead,"

accompanied by incantations enough to freeze the marrow in the bones, the caldron which the witches in "Macbeth" urged to "double, double, toil and trouble," might almost be an excuse for raising not only demons but the very devil himself. I would suggest to these faith healers a study of the literature of the past masters in the art of extracting hard cash from the superstitious and ignorant with a little stage management they might be worth something in a Bowery show.

PHARMOS.

New York, Aug. 14, 1899.

Wants a Big Bond Issue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot $10,000,000 in bonds be issued this year to relieve this enormous taxation that to-day stares us in the face, and be repaid next year, when franchises will be taxed and Brooklyn gets into line with her taxes? Many will have to borrow to meet this demand, and the city can borrow for 3 per cent, while taxpayers will have to pay at least 5 per cent., so it will be a money-saving scheme all around. It is the taxpayers who have to foot the bills who deserve the greatest consideration.

R. B. BURTON, M. D.

New York, Aug. 15, 1899.

Dewey "Must."

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Indianapolis News begins an editorial regarding a matter in which we all are interested in a strain that we cannot help deploring when it says: "Admiral Dewey writes to the Entertainment Committee of Chicago that he cannot be present at the proposed welcome to him in that city, as calmly as if it were an ordinary case of declining an invitation to dine." But it immediately steadies itself and exhibits true Western loyalty for this metropolis. "He will have to come to Chicago," it says. "It is all right for him to decline an invitation from Philadelphia. Philadelphia is in the East, and under the wing of New York. But Chicago is another matter. Chicago is the great city of the West. The West must be allowed to honor Dewey and be honored by his presence. A man that does a signal service belongs to his country. His character becomes part of the life of his time, and his personality is necessary to emphasize and mark the progress of his day and generation. We can let the Admiral off from visiting smaller places, like Indianapolis, (though he will miss it greatly by not coming here,) but he must come to Chicago." This is the right spirit. It means that to all good Westerners Chicago is the West, as to all good Frenchmen Paris is France.

NUGGETS.

Of Course, Never Maliciously.

The average man never thinks it is time wasted to hunt another man and point out where he has made a mistake.—Atchison Globe.

Likely to Keep His Word.

"Graphter says he will run his office in the interest of neither the rich nor the poor."

"Well, you know Graphter is neither rich nor poor."—Indianapolis Journal.

No Justification.

"President McKinley didn't go to church Sunday," said Mr. Snaggs, at the breakfast table.

"I suppose you think that satisfies your conscience," added Mrs. Snaggs. "I tried to get you to go, and you wouldn't budge."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Wisdom in the Pen.

"Here, here!" cried the city editor; "what do you mean by saying 'the prisoner laughed aloud for mercy'?"

"That's exactly what he did," replied the star reporter. "The Judge had just made a silly joke at his expense."—New York Weekly.

The Parisian Audience.

"Were you present when that witness testified in the Dreyfus case?"

"Yes. It was inspiring. His enunciation was good, his gestures superb, and his costume appropriate."

"But did he tell the truth?"

"Why—you don't expect one to notice everything, do you?"—Washington Star.

MY OLD WOMAN AND I.

From The New York Weekly.

We have crossed the bridge o'er the middle of life,
My old woman and I;
Taking our share in the calm and strife;
With the travelers passing by;
And though on our pathway the shadows are rife.
There's a light in the western sky.

Some losses and crosses, of course, we've had,
My old woman and I;
But, bless you! we never found time to be sad,
And a very good reason why.
We were busy as bees, and we weren't so mad
As to stop in our work to cry.

On our changeable road as we journeyed along,
My old woman and I,
The kindly companions we met in the throng
Made our lives like a vision fly;
And, therefore, the few that imagined us wrong
Scarcely cost us a single sigh.

The weak and the weary we've striven to cheer,
My old woman and I;
For each of us thought that our duty while here
Was to do as we'd be done by,
In the hope to exhibit a balance clear
When the reckoning day is nigh.

RUSSIAN PLANS IN CHINA

Czar Issues an Order Declaring His Intentions.

TA-LIEN-WAN AN OPEN PORT

New City to be Established in That Neighborhood — Value of the Siberian Railway.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—Emperor Nicholas has issued the following imperial order to the Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte:

"Owing to the great possessions of Russia in Europe and Asia, it has been possible, with the help of God, to effect a rapprochement between the peoples of the West and East. Through the friendly attitude of China we have succeeded in attaining our historic aim, having obtained the use of two Chinese harbors, Ta-lien-wan and Port Arthur, with a large territory, whereby an outlet for the Siberian Railway to the Yellow Sea is secured.

"Thanks to the wisdom of the Chinese Government we shall through railways in course of construction be united to China, a result which gives all nations the immeasurable gain of easy communication and lightens the operations of the world's trade.

"In our unwearying care for the general weal we have deemed it necessary, after completing the railway, to declare Ta-lien-wan a free port during the whole period of the treaty for the merchant ships of all nations and to build a new city in the neighborhood of the said port."

CHINESE ROBBERS VICTORIOUS.

Government Force of Five Hundred Men Almost Wiped Out in a Fight with Ten Thousand.

CANTON, Aug. 15.—Five hundred soldiers were surrounded at Cotkon, on the Wert River, by 10,000 robbers, and a desperate fight occurred, ending in a victory for the robbers, who have hoisted their flags upon all commanding points and occupied the villages in the vicinity. Two hundred and fifty soldiers were killed and 100 wounded. Two thousand more troops left Canton yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The dispatch from Canton is in line with apprehensions expressed to the State Department in a recent report from Consul Wildman at Hongkong, who gave an account of the prevalence of piracy and brigandage. It was said that large towns along the river were headquarters for these piratical parties, and that they practically dominated the navigation of the river. The intimation was given that as the Chinese were powerless to cope with the evil, "it would seem that it will have to be overcome by British gunboats."

DR. SCHURMAN TALKS OF CHINA

How to Insure the Integrity of That Empire Is the Great Question in the Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 15.—Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, President of the Philippine Commission, who arrived here on the China last night after being absent in the Orient since January, was asked for his views regarding the Philippines and the work of the commission.

He declined to say anything about the islands before making his report to President McKinley.

"As I said, however, to one of the great statesmen of Japan," he continued, "after I had seen something of the Orient, it seems to me that the great question there is not Formosa nor the Philippines, but China.

"Englishmen out there, and Japanese as well, feel that to hold China intact is the thing of overshadowing importance.

"It is feared, now that Russia has taken Manchuria, it will try to encroach gradually on some or all of the other eighteen provinces of China, and when it gets them it will do as that country has done hitherto—put a duty on all foreign goods.

"Englishmen and Japanese feel that America should stand with them in preventing the dismemberment of China. It is believed that almost anything is liable to happen in the Orient in the next half dozen years. It is a momentous situation.

"Englishmen there feel that their own Government is not quite as strong at the present time as it should be, nor as it used to be. There is undoubtedly a fear of Russia.

"I met Marquis Ito, the greatest man in the Orient. I was also with Count Okuma. He has been Prime Minister of Japan. I also met Viscount Aoki, who is the Minister of Foreign Affairs now. I was with Admiral Count Kabayama, their Dewey, in the Chinese-Japan war, who was afterward the Governor of Formosa, and who is now in the Cabinet.

"Everywhere and at all times with these statemen it was recognized that the future of China was the one overshadowing question. China, it was agreed, should maintain its independent position, but its doors should be kept open. It means much to England and Japan and not less to America. There is a hope in the Orient among reading men that China itself may become aroused so that it may itself hold its domain intact. But it is not yet sufficiently awakened. That is the sad phase of it.

"The Chinese are a patient, industrious people. They can live in any climate, away in the arctic or far south in the tropics. They can make money anywhere. Such a race, it is felt, ought to arouse itself in this dilemma, but we shall see. Nobody can tell what will happen."

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL GUILTY.

Admits He Sold Mobilization Plans for the Use of France and Russia.

VIENNA, Aug. 15.—August Mosetig, the Government railroad official who was arrested here, charged with stealing emergency mobilization plans and delivering them to a man named Ziboworski, who, it was alleged, communicated them to agents of France and Russia, has fully confessed.

Mosetig says he sold the plans for 200 florins to Ziboworski, who fled without paying for them.

ZIONIST CONGRESS AT WORK.

Mrs. Gotthelf of New York Presides at the Women's Meeting.

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 15.—The third congress of Zionists assembled here to-day. There were 300 delegates present, including a number of Americans and Englishmen. Dr. Herzl presided. In his inaugural address he declared that one of the primary objects of the movement was to acquire a charter from the Turkish Government authorizing settlements in Palestine. He added that Emperor William's reception of a Jewish deputation at Jerusalem placed the legality and loyalty of the Zionist movement beyond question.

The congress of Zionist women is being held simultaneously, under the Presidency of Mrs. Gotthelf of New York.

BRITISH CO-OPERATIVE WORK.

Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of Boston Presides at the Annual Congress.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The annual congress and festival of the Co-operative Society of Great Britain opened at the Crystal Palace yesterday. The principal feature was the delivery of the Presidential address by the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of Boston, who has the honor of being the first American chosen President of the society. He succeeded Earl Grey. The address was heartily applauded. Dr. and Mrs. Lorimer afterward held a reception.

One feature of the congress of the Co-operative Society of Great Britain is an exhibit of the products of a number of the co-operative societies throughout Great Britain. The congress will continue its sessions through the week. On Saturday the prizes will be presented by Dr. Lorimer. His inaugural address, delivered on Monday, had for its subject "The Emancipation of Industry," and dealt with the needs of this emancipation and the forces making to that end, incidentally alluding to trusts and combinations as hindrances.

Germans Must Not Honor Rebels.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden has forbidden every demonstration proposed in honor of the victims of the unsuccessful rebellion of 1849, when the Democratic Party, under Brentano, took possession of Carlsruhe and held it until the Prussian forces effected the restoration of the Duke. The proposal to erect a monument in the cemetery of Rastatt, where the rebels made their final stand, has also been vetoed.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN PORTUGAL.

Oporto Reports Twenty-six Cases and Eleven Deaths—Rigid Quarantine Measures.

OPORTO, Aug. 15.—Since the outbreak of the plague here there have been twenty-six cases and eleven deaths from the disease.

CADIZ, Spain, Aug. 15.—Quarantine has been declared against all Portuguese ports on account of the suspicious sickness at Oporto.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The Gazette to-morrow will announce a quarantine on everything arriving from Portugal. Sanitary posts have been established on the frontier for the inspection of travelers.

PONTA DELGADA, Azores, Aug. 15.—All communication between the Azores Islands and Portugal has been interdicted on account of the seeming cases of bubonic plague, which have been discovered at Oporto. No vessels, merchandise, or mails from Portugal will be admitted at any ports of these islands.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 15.—All of Egypt is infected with the foot-and-mouth disease. There have been 1,827 cases reported since July 18.

TWIN BODIES NOT SUNDERED.

Unsuccessful Attempt in Brazil to Separate Two Joined Girls.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 25.—Two young girls, Rosalina and Maria, very similar to the Siamese twins, born united by a strong membrane joining the upper abdomen, were July 20 presented to a full meeting of the Medical College of Rio de Janeiro. After a careful examination it was resolved that a surgical operation should be performed for the purpose of separating the two girls whose organs were proved to be perfect and independent one of the other.

July 22 at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of Dr. Alvaro Ramos, in the presence of Dr. Domingos Goes, Dr. Miguel Conto, Dr. Rodrigues Lima, Dr. Miguel Pereira, Dr. Pacheco Leao, Dr. Candido de Andrade, Dr. Augusto Hygino, Dr. Pedro Magalhaes, Dr. Francisco Farjado, and other eminent physicians and surgeons, chloroform was administered to the two girls. At the end of twenty-five minutes the first incision was made in Rosalina, in order to separate the membrane in case it was found that the organs were detachable, which proved, however, not to be the case. The two kidneys were found so united that it was impossible to perform the operation. The two abdominal cavities were so curiously and solidly joined that any successful operation was considered out of the question.

The two girls are bright and lively and promise to recover rapidly from the incision.

SUBSCRIBED FOR A WARSHIP.

But Portugal's Queen Wants to Use the Money to Cure Consumption.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 25.—Some months ago the Portuguese Minister at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Camello Lampreia, initiated a patriotic subscription among the Portuguese residents in Brazil to buy or construct a cruiser for the home Government, which reached about 500,000 milreis—not enough to buy a gunboat, but enough to please the 20,000 subscribers and to obtain decorations for the principal subscribers.

Now Queen Amelia of Portugal suggested that if the money is applied to the cure of consumption it would be of more use than in buying a war vessel. This idea, however, does not suit some of the original subscribers, who want to be consulted about the disposition of their hard-earned money, and they are making some very forcible objections in the Journal do Commercio.

WANT BRAZIL TO PAY UP.

English Holders of Bonds Are Made Impatient by the Delay.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 25.—The London Financial News and other English papers have come in for some columns of abuse from all the Government organs here. It seems that these British newspapers are anxious for Brazil to begin to pay interest, if not any of the capital, on the enormous loans contracted during the last fifty years.

Since the foundation of the Government in 1822 it would be difficult to point out one year in which "Lord Deficit" failed to rule. For this reason it is not strange to find such as the following in the papers:

"Brazil to spend more money!"

"More ships for Brazil in the next two years, in spite of the promise to begin payments of capital, as well as interest, on her £80,000,000 of debts!!!"

Even the London Times has begun to growl, saying:

"The holders of Brazilian bonds have more desire to see the color of their money than to hear of the increase in the Brazilian Navy."

The Times also says:

"Brazil enjoys perfect peace at home and abroad, and there are no questions likely to cause foreign complications. Brazil has, besides, a sufficiently numerous navy, especially if it be true that the ships are never moved out of port, to save coal, during the whole year."

But, the Journal do Commercio, Noticia, and others of the same ilk continue to follow the policy laid down for them by the statesmen in power.

GERMANY'S PLACE IN SAMOA.

Wants the Presidency If She Cannot Possess the Islands.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The National Zeitung, commenting upon the report of the Samoan Commission, doubts that a satisfactory settlement of the Samoan question will be arrived at by the three powers while the tripartite condominium lasts. It considers that the best solution would lie in a transfer of the group to Germany.

If this be impossible, the paper says, then Germany should elect the Governor, thereby gaining two votes, while the English and American interests should not be changed, one vote from them being necessary to form a majority.

British Samoan Consul Honored.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred upon Mr. E. D. S. Maxse, the British Consul at Samoa.

AMERICAN BIDS THE LOWEST.

Glasgow Tramway Committee Awards a Large Contract for Engines.

GLASGOW, Aug. 15.—By a vote of 7 to 6 the Glasgow Tramway Committee to-day accepted the tender of the Edward P. Allis Company of the United States for the engines to supply electric power. The figures of the successful tender are £114,544.

Harvey & Williamson of the United States were the next lowest bidders at £160,000.

BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA.

Exercises at Rio Janeiro Evoke No Popular Enthusiasm.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 15.—The medals, two of gold, thirty of silver, and fifty of copper, struck at the mint here in celebration of the visit of President Roca of the Argentine Republic, were distributed today. They are similar to those distributed in honor of Admiral Walker of the United States Navy.

The statue to the Duke of Caxias was unveiled to-day and there were a number of picnics and matinees at the theatres, while the warships took part in the inauguration of a central railroad station. Everything, however, is of an official character and there is no popular outburst of enthusiasm.

Venezuela Boundary Argument.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Prof. John R. Soley continued his argument at the session to-day of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, in behalf of the Venezuelan side of the case, claiming that English jurisdiction never extended beyond the Essequibo River. After to-morrow's session an adjournment will be taken until Aug. 25.

The Paris at Milford Haven.

MILFORD HAVEN, Aug. 15.—The American Line steamer Paris has arrived here from Falmouth in order to be docked for repairs.

MRS. LANGTRY WEDS AGAIN

The Wife of Hugo Gerald De Bathe, Eldest Son of a Baronet.

TITLE AND WEALTH IN VIEW

Will Not Leave the Stage and Plans to Visit This Country with Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Lily Langtry, the actress, was married July 27 at the Island of Jersey, to Hugo Gerald De Bathe, twenty-eight years of age, the eldest son of Sir Henry Percival De Bathe, Bart., a retired General, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Scots Guards and a Crimean veteran.

The ceremony was quite private. Besides the officials the only person present was the bride's daughter, Jeanne Langtry. The Prince of Wales, who was in the confidence of the happy pair, at once sent telegrams and letters of congratulation.

This marriage will not interfere with the bride's forthcoming theatrical season at the Haymarket Theatre. Both she and her husband desired to cancel the engagement, but having regard to the interests of Sydney Grundy, who wrote the play expressly for her, and of the members of the company who have already been rehearsing, it has been decided to run through the season, which under any circumstances must have been limited to six weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Debathe are both now in London.

The marriage took place on the day Mrs. Langtry's horse Merman won the Goodwood Cup, and she promptly named the small house which she had taken in Jersey, "Merman Cottage."

Mrs. Langtry, in an interview to-day, said:

"Yes, it is quite true, I am married to Mr. De Bathe. The wedding occurred very quietly at my old church, St. Saviour's, Island of Jersey, where my dear old father officiated so often. It was pretty much in the nature of a runaway match, as we kept it to ourselves, hoping it would leak out gradually. I see the papers put me down as forty-seven years old. Well, a few years either way does not matter. But I am only thirty-nine, for the old clerk at St. Saviour's took my age from the church register of births.

"I know nothing of Hugo's estates. Indeed, I have not been there yet. The newspapers, as a rule, do not spare me, and have often criticised me when I did not deserve it. The very idea of newspaper comment makes me nervous. I hope the newspapers will speak nicely of our wedding now that the news has leaked out.

"The Prince of Wales was, as he always is, thoughtful. He remembered us kindly by congratulations. But I am sorry his name was mentioned, as what he did was privately and out of pure friendship.

"Mr. Frohman is arranging with me for an American tour ere long to go, for I love the people of that country. Of course my husband will accompany me."

Emélie Charlotte, known from childhood as Lily Le Breton was born at St. Helen's in the Island of Jersey, in 1853. She is said to claim that she was not born until 1860, but as she was married in 1874 to Edward Langtry her claim can hardly be accepted. Her father was a Dean of the Church of England, a Shakespearean scholar, and an able reciter. He was, however, comparatively poor, and his daughter's marriage to Mr. Langtry, who was well to do as fortunes are measured in Jersey, was perfectly satisfactory to him.

It was soon after her marriage that Mrs. Langtry's beauty first attracted comment. The story goes that some young English aristocrats, members of "the Prince's set," visiting Jersey, saw the "Jersey Lily" and made her promise to go to London. At any rate, the Langtrys moved to town, and Mrs. Langtry became one of the first of the series of professional beauties. The Prince of Wales was introduced to her at the house of a millionaire named Freake, who began life as a bricklayer, but was afterward made a Baronet, and his Royal Highness became a great admirer of her. Fashionable life proved too expensive for Mr. Langtry, and he disappeared from London in 1881 after a financial smash. His wife refused to return to Jersey with him and went on the stage.

Since that time Mrs. Langtry has been more or less before the public. Her dramatic debut was made at the Haymarket Theatre in 1881, but she did not adopt the stage regularly as a profession till the following year. After many legal delays and various unsuccessful attempts, she obtained a divorce from her husband in May, 1897, from a California court. Edward Langtry is said to have idolized his wife until his death, which occurred in an insane asylum in England on Oct. 15 in the same year as the divorce.

Mrs. Langtry has made several dramatic tours in the United States, from which she derived handsome profits. When she was in this country the first time, Frederick Gebhard was looked upon as one of her admirers. It was subsequently reported that Sir George Chetwynd and the Marquis of Lonsdale had had a fist fight over her. Others whose admiration resulted in the linking of their names with hers were Sir Robert Peel, Lord Rosslyn, and "Squire" Abingdon Baird. The last named left a handsome fortune to her. In 1897 it was reported that she was about to marry, or had been married, to Prince Esterhazy, the head of the famous noble Austrian family.

Mr. De Bathe is the eldest son of Sir Henry Percival De Bathe, the fourth Baronet of the line created in 1801. The title, however, is in reality one of the oldest and noblest in England. The first Hugo De Bathe known to history accompanied Earl Strongbow in the latter's expedition to Ireland in 1183 and received grants from King Henry II. of manors and lands in the Counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, and Drogheda, which at the present time the family still owns, and for which it pays a quit rent to the Crown. The De Bathe Knighthood existed until the seventeenth century, and in 1666 a Baronetcy was conferred on Sir Lucas De Bathe of Athame. This title became extinct shortly afterward, but was revived in 1801. The name of the first Baronet of the present line was Bath, a corruption of the original name, but he was allowed to change it to its older form by sign manual.

The De Bathes, although their income has suffered recently on account of the agrarian depression in Ireland, are still very wealthy, and Sir Henry possesses two country houses and estates in England, to which his eldest son is heir by right of entail, besides the properties in Ireland. Sisters of Mr. De Bathe married Harry McCalmont, the well-known stock broker; Henry Lawson, and Sir Savile Brinton Crossley.

CROP PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

Some Rain Has Fallen, but General Conditions Are Unsatisfactory.

BOMBAY, Aug. 15.—Rain has fallen in many districts, but the crop prospects are most unsatisfactory. In all parts of the Deccan rain is badly wanted, and the outlook there is gloomy. The standing crops are withering, and transplantations and sowings are checked. Guzerat and Kathiawar have received practically no rain, and the cultivators are selling their cattle at two rupees each.

Bengal has had an excessive rain. An opportune break in the drought has occurred in the northwest provinces, and in the Punjab the standing crops are doing well, but rain is wanted to prevent the damage in the affected areas spreading to the central provinces. The damage is not irreparable if rain comes speedily.

MORE RIOTING IN IRELAND.

Serious Religious Disturbances at Londonderry and Belfast.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 15.—The rioting begun here on Sunday is continued. An Irish party wrecked a Methodist church here last evening while its opponents stoned the Catholic chapel. The Mayor has issued a proclamation empowering military officers to act as Magistrates and additional soldiers and police have been called out.

There was an attempt to renew the disturbances this afternoon, but it was checked by the police and military, who paraded the streets in large bodies. The municipal authorities sent out a cart to collect the loose stones from the roadways, but this was stoned and emptied by the women.

BELFAST, Aug. 15.—There was considerable rioting in the Catholic quarters of the city this evening. The police were stoned, and windows and street lamps were smashed.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The delightfully cool weather has made itself felt all over the United States, and there seems to have come with it a promise of much entertaining for the remainder of the watering place season. The New York Yacht Club cruise has taken away many of the men from the clubs, and the gossip of the fashionable world just at this time comes almost entirely from the different Summer resorts. There are many predictions that the season at most of these places will be very long. September will be quite gay at Newport, and those who are fondest of Bar Harbor like it best just when the leaves begin to turn and there is frost in the air.

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Ships are coming and going, and there are still a few names on the passenger list which show that European travel continues more or less irrespective of Newport or New York. Mrs. Ogden Mills is expected to return to-day, and she will go direct to Newport, where she will remain until late in September. Others on the Majestic list—on which ship Mrs. Mills is booked—are Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ballantine, Miss Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harper, H. W. S. Pell, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Mrs. Astor's son-in-law; Mrs. Quintard, and Lewis Butterfield.

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The Germanic, which sails to-morrow, has booked Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, Mr. A. J. Arnot, and Mrs. F. Godell. On the St. Paul's list are Mr. Washington Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Edgar, and the Hon. J. W. Wadsworth of Geneseo. On the Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails to-day, are Mr. Edward J. Cooper, Mr. J. M. Ellsworth of Watkins, N. Y., Prof. and Mrs. Farnam and the Misses Farnam of New Haven, the Count von Meran, Lieut. von Bleich, J. S. Newbold of Philadelphia, and the Count Leo d'Ursel of Paris.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are being very handsomely entertained at Bar Harbor. Mr. Vanderbilt passed many of his bachelor years at his residence there and the place has always been endeared to him. There is quite a little settlement of his favorite nieces, namely, the daughters of the late Col. Shepard, at Bar Harbor and Mrs. Vanderbilt has a host of friends there also. The dinner and dance given in honor of the Vanderbilts by Miss Pendleton was one of the most notable of the season.

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The same old story has cropped up again concerning the purchase of that famous site on the Wheatley Hills, and this time it is said that John Mackay has bought it and is going to build for his son Clarence one of the most magnificent country seats in the vicinity of New York. Another version is that it is a wedding present to Mrs. Clarence Mackay. Neither rumor has been confirmed. It is needless to say that the place is the renowned Harbor Hills. It was the same property which William K. Vanderbilt was said to have purchased, and also William C. Whitney. There seems to be more foundation in the rumor of the Mackay purchase than in that of the others.

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From late Indian correspondence the following items have been gleaned: Lord and Lady Curzon's health continues good, and contrary to the usual custom the malarial fever which gave Lady Curzon such a lot of trouble in the cold weather, has not returned with the advent of the rains. Lord Curzon looks quite five years older since he arrived in Calcutta in January last. The Misses Leiter have been with their sister, but are going to take a tour in India. The absurd stories published in New York and, strange to say, copied by some of the kitchen maids' journals in England concerning the dissatisfaction expressed by the people of Simla concerning the arbitrary measures taken by Lady Curzon and backed by Mrs. Leiter, her mother, are absolutely untrue. Mrs. Leiter is not in Simla, and Lady Curzon has made no difference in the etiquette of the Court. She is unaffected and simple, and has made herself a universal favorite.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer are coaching in Wales, and letters recently received from Mr. Tailer state that they have had a most interesting and enjoyable trip. They were at Llandudno on July 30. On their way to Wales they spent four days at Chester, during one of which they took a coaching trip on the "Old Times," driven by James Turbett, a veteran of sixty-nine years, to Shrewsbury, forty-two miles. Since their arrival at Llandudno, Mr. and Mrs. Tailer have taken the "Loop Tour," fifty-six miles, on the coach "Prince of Wales" via Conway and Penrhyn Castle through the Nau-Iffran-con Pass. This drive is one of the most famous in the United Kingdom. The road leads by easy descent after the pass is traversed, through wild country to Capel Carig, thence all down hill to Bettws-y-Coed through charming woodland scenery, giving a peep on the way of the Swallow Falls and the Miners' "Bruyl" across the River Llagy. The return is made along the Derbyshire side of the River Conway through Glen Conway. Gen. John Gill of Baltimore with a party and Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe of New York are also in Wales, taking these same coaching trips.

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The first day of tennis at Newport brought also the last day's racing for the "wind-up" cups by the yachts of the New York fleet, so that again, with beautiful weather, the Newport society world was rather divided in mind to know whether to enjoy the day on water or on land. The land finally conquered, probably because the Newport fashionables had had a day on the water on Monday, and not only were they tired, but sailors, chefs, and waiters on the yachts were also in need of rest. Comparatively few parties went out in consequence, with the result that the Casino tennis tournament was all the more interesting and attractive. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kelly took a party of guests to Narragansett Pier on the Barracouta. Mr. and Mrs. John P. Duncan followed the racers with quite a party on the Kanawha, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer entertained several guests on the May. The withdrawal of the Colonia and the comparatively few entries for the race made the interest centre all the more in the contest between Columbia and Defender, but the fleet of attendant yachts was not one-tenth the size of that which accompanied the racing boats on Moncay.

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Reginald Ward and his guest, the Earl of Donoughmore, returned from Mexico, where they went to inspect some mines in which they are mutually interested some weeks ago, on Monday, and are now in Boston. They had expected to visit Newport, but it is doubtful whether they can now do so, as they are obliged to sail for England on the Majestic next Wednesday. Lord Donoughmore may, however, run down to Newport for a day or two. Mr. Ward's eyes are improved in condition, but may still necessitate a visit on his part to Wiesbaden for treatment.

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Tennis will be all the rage at Newport the week through, and although the number of entries is comparatively small this year, the interest in the game seems to be as great as ever. The first day never brings out the crowds that are present when the more important matches are played later on in the week. It seemed yesterday as if every member of the Newport Summer colony was on hand on the beautiful Casino grounds. It was interesting to notice the change in costume from Monday on the part of the women. White duck and pique were the prevailing materials worn for Monday's yachting, but yesterday organdies and muslins, and these of the most varied colors and bewildering styles were the vogue. The picture made by hundreds of well-gowned women and men in mufti on the green Casino sward in the mellow August sunlight was one long to be remembered, and recalled some canvas by Kaemmerer's brush. Mrs. Astor, Jr., Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Travers, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Ladenburg, and Mrs. Whitney Warren were the most notable figures among the matrons, and Miss Morgan, Miss Morton, Miss Christine Penrose of Philadelphia, and Miss Pierson among the maidens. The games were over early and then came luncheon, and in the evening a large number of dinners, the most notable of which was given by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

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Bourke Cockran has arrived at Newport, and is visiting Lloyd S. Bryce. With Senator Depew and the young Earl of Yarmouth he forms a trio of men who in the absence of other notables are now the most conspicuous in Newport. Mr. Cockran is constantly in evidence, and seems to be even more of a social lion than last Winter in New York.

Gen. Miles also arrived at Newport yesterday, and is visiting Mr. Colgate Hoyt on the latter's yacht, Tide.

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The members of the old Newport Reading Room will probably decide at a meeting to-day to build a new, large, and handsome club house on Bellevue Avenue, either on the site of the present house, or very near to it. The older and conservative element in the club is said to be opposed to the erection of a new building, preferring the coziness and comfort of the old-fashioned house which the club has occupied for so many years. It is probable, however, that the younger members, who are in favor of a new house, will carry the day. The Newport Reading Room is one of the oldest and richest clubs in the country, and its history is full of interest. To it have belonged at various periods statesmen, authors, and prominent men of all professions who in years past made Newport their Summer home. For the past twenty years it has been more a millionaire's club than even the Metropolitan of New York, and under its roof during July and August every year there meet daily the representatives of more wealth than can be easily computed. Col. Edward M. Neill, formerly United States Consul General at Mexico, is now President of the club. Col. Neill was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert Goelet.

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Miss Little, who has been added to the cast of the "Yarmouth theatricals," as they are now called at Newport, is the daughter of Lieut. William McCarty Little, the United States naval officer who went to Spain in 1892 and superintended the building of the caravels which were sent here in the year of the Columbian Exposition by the Spanish Government. Her mother was Miss Chartrand, and from her mother Miss Little inherits the French verve and esprit which make her an admirable selection for her rôle. She sings the chansonettes of the French stage admirably. The rehearsals for these theatricals are progressing satisfactorily, and the young Earl of Yarmouth is devoting his entire attention to them.

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW PRIZES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—Col. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia and Newport has offered a special prize of $50 in Class 14 at the Newport horse show for hackney or half-bred hackney stallion, mare, or gelding, any age, by full-registered hackney sire. Attached to his prize is the silver medal given by the American Hackney Horse Society.

In Classes 33 and 36 Senator George P. Wetmore has given a special prize for best saddle horse up to carrying 150 pounds. In Class 36 John R. Drexel gives a similar amount to best saddle horse up to carrying 175 pounds, and H. McK. Twombly, in Class 37, has also given the same amount for best saddle horse up to carrying 200 pounds. Cornelius Vanderbilt has given a special prize of $50 for ladies' saddle horse, and to encourage amateurs the horse show has made the condition that if ladies will ride their own horses they will be allowed 20 per cent.

Arthur T. Kemp has also offered a prize for a novice class of saddle horses that never won a ribbon at any recognized horse show.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—Next Saturday the Executive Committee of the Newport Country Club will hold its annual meeting and elect a President. Among certain gentlemen who are equally interested in the Newport Golf Club and the Newport Casino, there is a feeling that as all their interests are identical in both organizations it would be a good scheme to consolidate the two bodies and to have tennis, golf, and the horse show, as well as polo, under one management.

Dinners were numerous this evening, large affairs being given by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Gerry, and Mrs. Berwind. Mrs. Astor still clings to the American Beauties for her table decorations, with gardinas for the ladies. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. F. S. G. d'Hauteville, Miss Anna Sands, the Marquis de Sassenay, Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr., J. P. Cushing, Fernando Yznaga, Lispenard Stewart, Max Muller, and Harry Lehr.

Casino registers include Col. H. Sawyer, Emmett Harris, D. S. Harris, Mrs. J. W. Henning, Miss Susan Henning, Miss Henning, Mrs. S. E. Henning, Miss M. E. Jones, Miss G. E. Jackson, Miss Frances Rogers, O. De L. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. George Lord Day, Louis Rodney Berg, W. H. Lewis, René La Montagne, S. M. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Frank McLaughlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop C. Winslow of Boston, Rene La Montague and Lemuel Jacobs of London, J. P. Howard and Miss Howard of Boston, Mrs. William E. Brayton, W. B. Rockefeller and Mrs. W. G. Roelker of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Briggs of England, Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Witt of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. John Scott of Detroit, are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce and the Hon. Burke Cockran returned to New York to-day.

P. A. B. Widener arrived to-day on his steam yacht Josephine, with William Elkins of Philadelphia, on board.

A. H. Burney of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones at The Cloister.

Miss C. Ogden Jones has as her guests Mrs. Loring, Miss Mabel Lewis, Miss Mary Anderson, and Miss Hildreth of New York.

Julian Potter has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are entertaining Charles A. Munn of New York.

Miss Carroll is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.

H. L. Cottennet of New York is the guest of Thomas F. Cushing.

Edward Kelly of New York is visiting here.

Frank C. Lawrence of New York has arrived at the Mason Cottage for the remainder of the Summer.

Col. Anthony Dyer is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell.

Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard entertained at dinner this evening.

Ernest Harris and D. S. Harris of New York are the guests of Miss Gilbert.

Miss M. E. Jones and Miss G. E. Jackson of Chicago are at the Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lord Day arrived today on the steam yacht Fleur de Lis.

Roland King has returned from a fishing trip at Frenchman's Bay.

W. H. Lewis is the guest of William Post.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have gone to the White Mountains for a week's rest.

A. C. Dulles has returned from Philadelphia.

Mrs. Braddin Hamilton gave a luncheon at the Cliffs Hotel this afternoon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Schermerhorn, and this evening gave a large theatre party.

MESSENGER BOYS WIN STRIKE.

All the Demands of the Boston Youth Conceded by the Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The messenger boys have won their cause, and the strike is over Yesterday for a time it looked as though the result might be different. The boys grew restive because of the delay in acting on their ultimatum, and it took the most earnest efforts of the members of the State Board of Arbitration to prevent them from striking again.

They were persuaded to meet Superintendent Grant H. Yetman of the Boston District Messenger Company in the presence of the board to-day, through a committee, and the result was a victory for the boys in every particular.

Strike at Nixon's Yard at an End.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 15.—The strike of the boilermakers at Nixon's shipyard is at an end, and the men will go back to work to-morrow. This was decided upon this afternoon at a meeting of the Elizabeth union, which decided to ignore the orders of the Central Union and go back to work.

Hoboken Iron Works Tied Up.

The Fletcher Iron Works in Hoboken are now almost completely shut down owing to the strikes there. The boilermakers have been on strike for some time past for shorter hours. Now the blacksmiths and machinists have gone out in sympathy with the boilermakers and tied up the works. The strike of the blacksmiths and machinists is purely sympathetic, and the result of a conference between the three unions.

Child—Van Meter.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Miss Lydia Van Meter, daughter of Rev. Dr. John B. Van Meter, Dean of the Woman's College, was married to-day at high noon to Charles Manning Child, assistant professor in biology at the University of Chicago. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Van Meter in Roland Park, a suburb of Baltimore, in the presence of about fifty friends of the family. The bride's father, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, President of the Woman's College, officiated. There were four attendants.

MORMON ELDERS SENT TO JAIL.

Refused to Pay Poll Taxes, Claiming Exemption as Preachers.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Two Mormon Elders were arrested in Taylor County, Ga., for refusing to pay poll taxes. The Elders claimed they were preachers and exempt, but the Judge of the Supreme Court refused to recognise them as such and assessed a fine. The Elders had no money and were started off to jail, but succeeded in getting the jailer to accept their watches as security until they could send for money to pay the fines.

President Rich of the Southern Mormon Society says he will proceed in the courts against the Taylor County Judge.

PROTEST FROM ROCKEFELLERS.

Claim Property in Westchester County Is Assessed Too High.

The Assessors in some of the towns of Westchester sat yesterday to listen to grievances from property owners who think their properties assessed too high. In Mount Pleasant the Assessors sat in Judge Armstrong's office. A protest was filed on behalf of John D. Rockefeller against his assessment. It is placed at $585,575, which is $100,000 less than last year. Mr. Rockefeller wants it reduced to the amount fixed for last year by the Supreme Court, $303,492.

William Rockefeller's property is assessed at $238,175, which is the amount set by the courts, and against this he makes no protest. He has since last year added forty acres to his holdings, and this tract is assessed at $20,000. He wants this cut in half.

John Brisbané Walker asked that his valuation of $222,450 be reduced to $163,700. William H. Douglass wanted his valuation of $38,000 reduced to $30,000. Sixty petitions in all were presented. None was acted upon.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lorenzo Power.

Lorenzo Power, fifty-three years old, a member of the firm of Power Brothers, plasterers and builders, of 1,764 Broadway, died at his residence, 260 West Ninety-ninth Street, Sunday, after a brief illness. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis which he sustained on Wednesday last. Mr. Power was born in Ireland, and came to this city when a child, receiving his education in the public schools. He learned the trade of a plasterer and builder, and in 1857, with his five brothers, organized the firm of Power Brothers.

They employed a large force of men, and some of the work they were employed upon was the interior of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Dakota flats, Temple Emanu-El, and the Windsor Hotel, burned on March 17. He was the fifth son, and the fifth son to die. A month previous to his death he lost a son. This is believed to have had much to do with bringing about the paralytic stroke which proved fatal.

The only surviving member of the firm is ex-Alderman Robert Power. Funeral services will be held to-day at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway, at 10:

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $3,000,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
17 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
1,000 bushels and upward, 3 to 5 per cent. margin. WHEAT
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Branch Offices } 621 Broadway. 30 West 23d St.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS.
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-six 88-100 dollars, ($52,226.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

National Tube Company.
The Transfer Books and the Stock Ledgers of both the Preferred Stock and the Common Stock of the National Tube Company will, in accordance with a vote of its Board of Directors, be closed from two o'clock P. M. Aug. 18th, 1899, until ten o'clock A. M. Sept. 1st, 1899, for the purpose of exchanging the permanent certificates of stock for the temporary certificates now held by its stockholders.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
No. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
(By order of Trustee.)
12 shs. Hanover National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$3,000 Kanawha & Michigan Ry. 1st Mtge. 4s, 1990, Guar.
$2,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Genl. Mtge. 5s, 1935.
$2,000 Bklyn. Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5s, 1951.
$1,000 New Amsterdam Gas Consld. 5s, 1948.
$3,000 Denver and Rio Grande Impt. Mtge. 5s, 1928.
20 shs. City Trust Co.
14 shs. Bond and Mtge. Guarantee Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
300 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
25 shs. Schermerhorn Bank of B'klyn.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
$5,000 B'klyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5s, 1951.
$3,000 New Amsterdam Gas Consld. 5s, 1948.
$5,000 Denver & Rio Grande Impt. Mtge. 5s, 1928.
10,000 shs. Gilpin & Lincoln Mining Co.
5,000 shs. Jennie Blanch Mining & Milling Co.
21 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
15 shs. 9th National Bank.
100 shs. Trow Directory, Print. & Bookbinding Co.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
100 shs. Wm. Cramp & Sons' Ship & Engine Building Co.
100 shs. Natl. Wall Paper Deb. stock.
25 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
20 shs Trust Co. of America.
$26,000 Pecos Valley & Northeastern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
50 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co
100 shs. United States Trust Co.
8 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
5 shs. Continental Trust Co.
12 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
18 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
$10,000 Atlantic & Pac. Inc. Bd. Recpt. (West Div.) $613.33 Spanish Indemnity Scrip, dated 1893.
25 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
$50,000 Albany & Susq. R. R. Consol. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1906.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$6,000 Balt. & Potomac R. R. 1st Stg. Fd. 6 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1911.
$2,000 Oregon & Cal. R. R. 1st Guar. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
12 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$19,000 Atlantic & Pac. R. R. (West Div.) Inc. Bds., 1910.
100 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Ave. R. R.
$1,000 Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of B'klyn 1st Consl. 4 p. c. Bd., 1939.
100 shs. Coney Island & B'klyn Street Ry.
150 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. pfd.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
200 International Banking & Trust Co.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each,
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston, Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlett, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.
This company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.
Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill, $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.
Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.
COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
To the holders of the securities of above-named and its terminal companies:
Your Committee deem it essential for the preservation of value of your securities:
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
The consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all of the securities aected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
AUGUST HECKSCHER (New York.)
EDWD WAGNER (Berlin, Germany.)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.

Mayer & Whitehouse,
11 WALL STREET,
BUY AND SELL
BONDS AND STOCKS
OF THE
SLOSS IRON & COAL CO.
OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, the seventh day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon. Stockholders may obtain, at the office of the Transfer Agent, Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, copies of a circular stating the objects of said meeting.
For the purposes of such meeting the transfer books of said Company WILL CLOSE, at the close of business on THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1899, and will be reopened on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1899.
Dated New York, August 15, 1899.
The Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.
By W. W. COTTON, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September.
JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SAINT PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 35.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1899.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ p. c.) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 1, 1899. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Aug. 10, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September, 1899.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The second preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.
Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on Sept. 2, 1899, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, of record on the books of the Voting Trustees, at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.
Checks will be mailed.
Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.
Checks will be mailed.
FREDERICK A. SEAMAN,
Secretary.

ALARM AMONG THE BROKERS.

Business was partly suspended on the Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange and in many brokers' offices yesterday morning by gas igniting in a New Street excavation in the rear of the Commercial Cable Building.
Workmen who were making a street connection for the Mutual Gas Light Company with the service pipe of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company Building were careless with a plumber's furnace, and gas which was escaping caught fire and blazed fifteen feet above the pavement. There was a rush from the Stock Exchange and to the windows of every building in the neighborhood, but the show was of short life, as the escaping gas was smothered with a few shovelfuls of earth. The workmen escaped and no damage was done.

WHOLESALE GROCERS MEET.

The Executive Committee of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of the United States was in secret session in the Banquet Hall of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Nearly every State was represented. J. F. Grinstead of Louisville presided, and William Judson of Grand Rapids acted as Secretary.
The purpose of the committee is to see that there is no cutting of rates, and the members are allotted territory, for which they are held responsible. Some look after sugar prices, others those relating to other articles sold by wholesalers.
Their expenses are paid by an assessment on members of the association. A price list was submitted, but, according to one of the gentlemen, who refused to give his name, it varied very little from that adopted last year. It is to maintain this list of prices that the Executive Committee was created.
It was reported that business throughout the country is in a very satisfactory condition.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Following is the Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:
Very favorable weather conditions prevailed during the week in the Ohio Valley, and generally in the Middle, South Atlantic, and East Gulf States, throughout the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain districts and on the Pacific Coast.
Drought prevails in the lower lake region, Northern New England, and portions of the Central and West Gulf States, while the Lower Missouri, Red River of the North, and Central Mississippi Valleys have suffered from excessive rains, severe and destructive hailstorms occurring in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota.
Rainfalls amounting from one-half to more than one inch, remarkable for the season, occurred in Washington and Oregon, and, although retarding harvesting in Oregon, and causing some damage to oats in Washington, were generally beneficial.
This has been another very favorable week for corn. Except over Southern Missouri, Central Kansas, and in Central and Western Nebraska, where it needs rain, the crop has made decided advancement. It is estimated that early corn in the principal corn States of the central valleys will be safe from frost by Sept. 15, and the late crop by Sept. 30.
Stacking and thrashing of Spring wheat have been generally delayed by rains, and violent hailstorms in the Red River Valley have caused a loss estimated at 2,000,000 bushels in North Dakota and about 50 per cent. of the expected yield of 50,000 acres in Minnesota, while high winds have lodged and shelled considerable ripe grain in the first-named State.
Oats in shock have sustained some damage from moisture in Missouri. Harvesting of this crop is now practically complete.
In nearly all sections cotton is opening rapidly and picking is in general progress. While complaints of shedding continue general, they are somewhat less numerous than in the previous week over the eastern half of the cotton belt. Rust is, however, still prevalent, and is increasing in the central and eastern districts. In the north, central, and western portions of the cotton belt the condition of cotton is decidedly less promising than at the close of the previous week.
The reports concerning tobacco continue favorable in nearly all tobacco States. The crop has, however, sustained some damage from storms in New York and from too much rain in Southern Indiana, and has suffered from drought in Pennsylvania. Cutting is in progress in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, and will be general during the coming week in New York.
Under the favorable conditions of the past month plowing for Fall seeding is exceptionally well advanced.

Chicago Wheat Sells Down.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Weak cables, absence of cash demand, and good Spring wheat crop prospects broke wheat badly to-day, sending the September price down 1⅝ cents from yesterday, while deferred futures were even weaker.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters at its regular monthly meeting today will pass the semi-annual assessment for fire patrol and other expenses. The meeting will be held at 11 o'clock instead of noon, and in Room 907 of the Mutual Life Building, because the redecoration of the assembly room of the board has not been completed.
The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange at its meeting yesterday adopted a resolution declaring in effect that all temporary brokerage certificates must be surrendered for regular licenses on or before Sept. 1, or be revoked. The companies will be notified in regard to this action to-day. In view of this resolution a number of pending violation charges will be acted upon when the brokers affected apply for their regular licenses. Only one certificate was revoked yesterday.
It was reported yesterday that several licensed fire insurance brokers are now contemplating consolidation with other brokerage interests or permanent retirement because of the effect of the new rule of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange requiring the cancellation of all policies upon which the premiums have not been paid to the companies within a specified time. It is expected that the enforcement of this rule will establish a distinction between brokers of good financial standing and their competitors.
The grave situation now facing the Governing Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) as a result of the controversy over the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger risk at Kansas City is being discussed cautiously in "inside circles," and in the absence of further definite information yesterday there was some speculation as to whether either the Governing Committee or President Cram had assumed a position which would prove to be untenable when the semi-annual meeting of the union is reached next month.
Caesar Berthau, the Pacific Coast manager of the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company, of Germany, has written a letter to the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents protesting against the position in which his company was placed by the issuance of the association's list of companies pledged against the practice of "overhead writing." He states that his company objected merely to the form of the pledge, on the ground that it wished to be free to continue the management of its reinsurance business in accordance with the methods practiced by all fire insurance companies on the Pacific Coast.
New York fire insurance managers are commenting upon the continual receipt of evidence that the excessive fire losses in the United States during 1899 are being paralleled in other countries. The Review, an English insurance journal, contains the following item in its last issue concerning losses in Russia: "Two Russian market towns in the Province of Kovno, Poshwitin and Dobelko, have been destroyed by fire. Altogether more than a hundred houses have been burned to the ground, including the Communal Buildings. There was some loss of life, and the damage done to property represents a very considerable sum."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 15	585,113
To date this year	113,741,388
Corresponding date last year	62,743,589

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 15	$2,857,000
To date this year	$823,898,630
Corresponding date last year	$556,109,530

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	6	Iowa. Cent. pf	2½
Balt. & Ohio	½	M. & St. Louis	½
Cent. Pac. ass. pd.	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Col. Mid. pf.	½	Nat. Bis. pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Hock. Val. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Iowa Central	1	Union Bag & Paper	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅝	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Linseed Co.	⅝	Kanawha & Mich.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Manhattan Con.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	3	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Sug. Ref.	1½	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Nat. Steel	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. S. Hoop pf.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Northern Pacific	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Transit	5	Ore. R. R. & N.	1
Canadian Pacific	1½	Pacific Coast	2
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
C., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅛	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Rio Gr. W. pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	2
Del., L. & W.	1	Texas & Pacific	1
Federal Steel	½	Union Pacific	½
Federal Steel pf.	1	Western Union Tel.	⅝
General Electric	1	Wis. Cent. pf., w.	1.1⅛
Glucose Sugar	1		
Int. Paper	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	2
Iowa Central 1st	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1
Kanawha & Mich. 4s	2	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1⅛
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1⅛		

Bond Declined.

St. J. & Grand Island 1st 1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Wall Street had yesterday illustration of the vigor and adroitness of speculators on the short side. The whole market was under pressure, and many quotations were pushed down. Not a single new disturbing factor was disclosed, but the whole market was raided on the theory, apparently, that it ought to sell off because so much good news was known. Outside the circle of Wall Street logicians, views like these would carry overwhelming humor, but in Wall Street such "arguments" are sometimes effective—and yesterday they who used them counted upon such effectiveness.
It happened, however, that prices put down did not stay down. Only in two or three conspicuous instances were market values affected substantially. The local traction stocks were especially under attack, Brooklyn Rapid Transit being chief of favorites for bear assault. The short interest in that stock has for a long time past been large, and yesterday it was much further extended. Wall Street was treated to a variety of sensational misrepresentations of the property and its conditions. Much fresh talk was heard of the dreadful exactions which the Ford taxation law will impose. Meanwhile, there have seemed to be indications of a disposition upon the part of insiders to let the speculators toy for a time with quotations as preliminary, probably, to one of that variety of surprises which in this particular stock is not new to Wall Street. The bear talk in local traction stock is quite universal enough to be dangerous.

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Of money market troubles nothing more is heard. The talkative little fellows of the Street seem finally persuaded that they are really not controlling. Practically in every part of the banking world is expectation that loan-market conditions will work into an easier situation. The West is still heavily a loaner here, and practically nothing more is heard of pressure upon New York to help the West harvest and move its crops.
In international money market relationships marked improvement shows in favor of this country. It seems now to be merely a matter of determination here as to the extent to which gold shall be imported.
A dispatch yesterday received in Wall Street from Denver ran in this wise: "With exchange drooping Denver will give an order to bring over foreign gold before the end of this month."
Such a promise is more than what, ordinarily, Wall Street would expect to materialize; but these are not ordinary times; current conditions are not ordinary ones, tendencies in operation are uniquely of consequence enough to warrant even such a forecast as this which Denver makes. It would represent the breaking of every record, but record breaking has become a performance rather insignificant.

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Samuel Hoar, counsel for the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, has written to President Bliss a letter replying to the opinion against the lease of the road to the New York Central, recently given by ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney.
In his opinion Mr. Olney made the point that the Boston and Albany Directors took for granted, and made it a basis of a business bargain, that the New York Central must continue to have stability and prosperity for a thousand years in order that the stockholders will have "a security which will be relieved of all risk of loss from physical disasters and from commercial depression, and they are assured their regular dividends as long as the lease endures." Replying to this, Mr. Hoar says that he believes the New York Central to be one of the best guarantors, and points out that the property of the shareholders, so long as the lease endures, is not subject to loss to them from railroad accidents or disasters, nor from commercial depression; all such risks and losses must fall on the New York Central and be borne by it.
Mr. Olney furthermore stated that the lease puts the lessor, as a possible creditor, in an unusually disadvantageous relation to the lessee's assets, because by Article 10 the lessor's possible claims are made subject to the prior charges and due payment of the bonds issued by the New York Central and Hudson River Company in payment for and secured by the deposit of the whole stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company and of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and he adds, "there is no explanation, so far as I know, of this discrimination against the lessor in the proposed lease." Mr. Hoar says that, at their request, he personally explained this point to two of Mr. Olney's committee a week before his letter came out, and an inquiry of any of the railroad officers with whom he is associated or at the offices of dealers in railroad securities could have discovered to Mr. Olney that the New York Central contracted, when it issued the Lake Shore and Michigan Central collateral trust bonds, that it would make all its subsequent obligations subordinate thereto, and therefore that any lessor to the New York Central since the date of that contract must make its lease on that basis.
Mr. Hoar disputes Mr. Olney's opinion that the provisions that the lessee is not to "assign this lease nor underlet the demised premises as a railroad system without the consent in writing of the lessor," and that the lessor's existing leases of railroads are to be renewed only if the lessee so request, and at the termination of the lease that the lessee is to "return the demised road and property with all improvements and additions thereon to the lessor as a railroad between Boston and the Hudson River, with its branches," would seem to be drawn for the sole advantage of the lessee and without due regard to the interests of the lessor, because, however soon or late the lease may end, all the lessee is bound to return to the lessor is the line between Boston and the Hudson River.
Concluding, Mr. Hoar's letter says:
"Our great protection and security is this: That under the laws of Massachusetts, at present no bonds of the Boston and Albany can be issued until the Railroad Commissioners first determine, after public hearing, that it is necessary and proper that they should be issued.
"I thoroughly believe in the substance of this lease, and that it is for the great and permanent advantage of our stockholders. I am convinced that only our competitors and rivals will be benefited by its rejection. The records seem to show that the signers of the dissenting circular sent out to our stockholders were the owners of about as many shares of our two principal rivals as they own in our own company. How far this divided interest may have affected their view it is impossible to state, yet it must have done much to induce some of them, at least, to prefer the present status."

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—A committee of seven members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has been appointed by President Robinson to consider what action that organization should take with regard to the proposed lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York Central.
It is thought that the deal will affect the future commerce of the city.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

As was natural, in view of the European political disturbances and the fear of a revolt in Paris, London was a seller of stocks in this market yesterday, putting out about 15,000 shares. These sales were heaviest in St. Paul, Louisville, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific common, and Union Pacific common. Around 11 o'clock many of the arbitrage houses received orders to cease cabling, as the dullness abroad gave no chance of profitable trading.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Bear traders, led by Keene brokers, made a concerted attack upon Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday and succeeded in bringing about a 5-point decline in the stock. Except for a few vague and seemingly unfounded rumors, there was no news to explain the stock's weakness. It was said that there had been considerable liquidation by an important interest, that the assessors are at work estimating the value of the traction companies' franchises according to the Ford bill, and impending labor troubles in Brooklyn were also hinted at. These stories had the appearance of having been invented by the rumor mongers and by bearish interests. Credit for the slump in the stock was given to Mr. Keene, who is believed to be heavily short, and some observers thought that that operator covered considerable stock on the decline.
Brooklyn was given very little support by insiders until it had dropped several points. Around 110 there was rather heavy Flower buying, but these orders were withdrawn again in the last hour when renewed raiding put the stock down to 108⅝, its lowest price.
Manhattan was adversely affected by Brooklyn Rapid Transit's weakness and by professional selling, but received good support around 116. Metropolitan was inactive and made only a fractional loss for the day.

TOBACCO BUOYANCY.

The Tobacco stocks were again the leaders of the market yesterday, and were strong throughout the smashing raids of the afternoon. American reached 123⅝, and closed within a fraction of that price, with a net gain of 6 points. Continental common sold up to 49⅝ and the preferred to 99½. The heaviest buyers of the stocks were the same prominent commission houses who have recently been active in that way, and who are believed to be acting for the pool which is engaged in advancing the group. There was some covering by frightened shorts, but the greater part of the buying was for the long account, many outside purchases being induced by the continued strength of the shares.
The advance in the Continental stocks was accompanied by an unconfirmed report that the company has secured control of the property and business of the Buchanan & Lyall concern, which is regarded as an important competitor. There was no news on American Tobacco, but interests identified with the company persisted in their intimations of "impending developments."

STEEL AND WIRE WEAK.

Steel and Wire common jumped around in erratic fashion yesterday, declining from 61½ to below 59 in the first few minutes of the trading, rallying several times subsequently and finally getting down to 58¾, a loss of 3 points for the day. The preferred was inactive, only a few shares changing hands at 98½, a decline between 1 and 2 points. The Street generally seemed to be disappointed over the company's statement as published or Monday, and undoubtedly there was considerable long stock thrown on the market during the day. Many bulletins were issued by news agencies, and through other channels of information, attempting to show that the report for the six months was all that had been expected. It was evident, however, that the speculative community did not regard the figures as any too good.
The decline in Steel and Wire affected all the other steel stocks, the bears arguing that what was true of the former company's business must also be true of the other steel manufacturing combinations. Federal Steel common was knocked down to 59¾, and the preferred to 82. National Steel dropped to 55¾. Tin Plate was sold down to 42½ by traders, but was well taken on the decline. Interests identified with all the steel properties continue to talk confidently, not only upon earnings themselves, but upon the outlook for higher prices for the shares.

IOWA CENTRAL'S STRENGTH.

Iowa Central shares came into prominence yesterday and were notably active and strong. The preferred ran up sharply from 55 to 59⅛, and, although suffering somewhat in the general decline at the close, held about 3 points of its gain as a net advance. The common advanced at the same time, selling as high as 15⅛. The buying of the shares was excellent in character, Flower & Co. and other prominent commission houses taking blocks of both stocks. The selling was scattering, coming chiefly from traders. The advance in the shares was evidently based on anticipation of a 1½ per cent. semi-annual dividend which the Directors were expected to declare at their meeting after the close of the market. The declaration of such a dividend—which makes 3 per cent. for the year—is looked upon as indicative of the management's confidence in continued large earnings and as foreshadowing a higher dividend rate next year—perhaps 5 per cent. Iowa Central interests have for some time past been talking with much confidence on their preferred stock, and are said to have added largely to their holdings during the past few weeks.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC BUYING.

Southern Pacific developed new strength in the late trading yesterday, being advanced to 36¾ on aggressive buying by prominent commission houses. The buyers intimated that their renewed activity was based upon anticipation of the pending exchange of Southern Pacific for Central Pacific stock, which will complete the absorption of the latter property.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

It was stated in Wall Street yesterday that the meeting of Chesapeake and Ohio Directors will be held in this city before noon to-day. Mr. Morgan is expected to attend, and the plan to pay a dividend of 1 per cent. will, in all likelihood, be voted upon.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Indiana and Eastern capitalists seeking the right of way for an electric road from Lafayette to Fort Wayne, Ind.

Shipment of 210,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Statement from Philadelphia that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio has been called to take action on the proposition to construct a line in West Virginia tributary to the Greenbrier River.

Meeting to-day of Burlington's Directors to take action on dividend.

According to President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western, the grain crop along the line of that road is probably the largest in quantity and the best in quality for years.

Deficit of $86,892 shown by Mexican Central for the six months to July 1, a decrease of $185,050 as compared with the same period last year.

Increase of $1,752,387 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $1,267,747 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on American Coal Company's stock in addition to the regular semi-annual payment of 4 per cent.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases:

Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis	$22,532
K. C., Memphis & Birmingham	4,405
Total increase, two roads	$26,937
Increase previously reported	901,880
Total increase, fifty roads	$928,817
Decrease, seven roads, previously reported	12,620
Net increase	$916,197

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.
Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.
Clearing House exchanges, $178,058,965; balances, $9,476,988; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $813,056.
Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	17¾	820	Am. Car & Foundry..	18	18	17¼	17¼	— ¾
67	67½	925	Am. Car & Found. pf.	68	68¼	67½	67½	— 1
11½	11¾	330	American Linseed	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
54½	54¾	1,420	Am. Linseed pf	55½	55½	54¼	54¾	— ¾
37½	37½	100	American District Tel.	35	35	35	35	.....
141	143	210	American Express	142	142¾	142	142⅝	+ ⅝
17	17½	100	American Malting Co.	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
66¼	67	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	6½	100	American Spirits Mfg.	6	6	6	6	.....
23	30¾	30	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	27¼	27¼	27½	27¼	.....
58¼	58¾	34,360	American Steel & Wire	61⅛	61½	58½	58½	—3
98¼	99	270	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98¼	98½	98½	98½	—1⅜
161½	161⅝	17,627	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	163⅝	163¾	160¼	161⅝	—1⅝
120	121	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	.....
44	44½	12,415	Am. Smelting & Ref..	45¼	45¾	44	44	—1
91	91¾	4,350	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	92	92¾	91	91	— ⅛
42¼	43	2,157	American Tin Plate....	43¼	43¼	42¼	42½	— ⅞
90	90¼	800	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	91	91	90½	90½	— ⅛
123	123¼	81,295	American Tobacco.....	118	123⅝	118	123¼	+6
38	38½	2,720	American Steel Hoop..	39¼	39½	38	38	—1½
83¼	83½	2,320	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	84½	84½	83	83½	—1½
56½	57	1,330	Anaconda Copper	57⅜	57⅝	56½	56¾	— ⅞
20¾	20¾	3,000	At., T. & S. F.....	20¾	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
63⅝	63¾	10,910	At., T. & S. F. pf....	63⅞	64	63½	63⅝	— ⅛
48¾	48¾	1,010	Baltimore & Ohio....	48	48⅞	48	48¾	+ ⅝
72⅝	72⅝	318	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	72⅜	72⅞	72⅜	72⅝	.....
108½	108⅝	82,837	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	113¼	113½	108¾	108⅝	—5
19⅝	20	3,100	Brunswick City	19½	20¼	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
95½	95¾	800	Canadian Pacific	95⅜	95⅝	95½	95½	— ⅛
54¾	55	5,950	Cent. Pac., ass't pd..	54⅜	55⅜	54⅜	54⅞	— ⅛
27¾	28	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio....	28⅜	28½	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
55½	56¼	500	Chicago Con. Traction.	56	56	55½	55½	—1
136⅝	136⅞	10,410	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	136⅞	137	136¼	136⅜	— ¼
76	77¼	100	Chicago & East. Ill...	77	77	77	77	.....
15¼	15¾	5,820	Chicago Great West..	15⅜	15⅞	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
75⅞	76¼	600	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	76¼	76¼	75⅝	76⅛	— ⅛
37¼	37¾	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	37¼	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	— ⅛
101⅝	101¾	540	Chi. Gr. West. deb....	101¾	101¾	101¼	101½	— ⅛
131¼	131⅝	7,770	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	131½	131⅝	131¼	131⅝	— ⅛
161¾	161¾	557	Chicago & Northw....	160	161	160	161	.....
193	198	30	Chi. & Northw. pf....	193	193	193	193	.....
118	118¼	3,825	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118½	118¾	117⅞	118	— ⅛
14½	15	400	Chi. Term. Trans.....	15⅛	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅛
46	47	405	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47½	47⅝	47	47	—1
57¼	58	45	C., C., C. & St. L....	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	.....
2¾	3¼	200	Colorado C. & I. Dev..	3	3	3	3	.....
53	53¼	6,660	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	54½	54½	53¼	53½	— ½
18½	18¾	875	Colorado Midland pf..	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	5¼	550	Colorado Southern	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
46¾	47	210	Col. Southern 1st pf..	47¼	47¼	47	47	— ½
17¾	18¼	110	Col. Southern 2d pf...	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	.....
16⅝	17	550	Col. & H. C. & I.....	17	17	17	17	— ½
176	176⅝	3,630	Consolidated Gas.....	175	177	175	177	.....
48¾	49	51,725	Continental Tobacco..	47¾	49¼	47¾	48¾	+ ⅞
96	97	10,445	Continental Tobac. pf.	97	99½	97	98½	+2⅜
123	124	16	Delaware & Hudson	123	123	123	123	.....
175¼	176	520	Del., Lack. & West....	176	176	176	176	—1
21¼	21¾	490	Denver & Rio Grande.	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
76	76¼	700	Denver & R. G. pf....	76¼	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜	— ⅛
59¼	60	7,050	Federal Steel	61	61⅜	59⅜	60¼	— ⅛
81⅜	82	556	Federal Steel pf.....	82¾	82¾	82	82	—1
123½	124	100	General Electric	123	123	123	123	—1
66¼	67	355	Glucose Sugar Ref....	67	67	66½	66½	—1
24¼	25	40	Hocking Valley	25	25	24	24	.....
60	60¼	1,440	Hocking Valley pf....	60⅜	61¼	60⅛	61	+ ⅛
114½	114¾	160	Illinois Central	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	— ⅛
42	42¼	300	International Paper....	42⅝	42⅞	42⅛	42	— ⅛
78½	78¼	510	Internat. Paper pf....	79	79	78½	78½	— ⅛
15½	16	10	International Silver..	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
14	14¼	7,950	Iowa Central	13¾	15⅛	13¾	14	+1
57⅜	58	12,450	Iowa Central pf.....	55	59¼	55	57⅞	+2¾
10⅝	11	200	Kanawha & Michigan..	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13	13¼	2,500	K., C., Pitts. & Gulf...	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
55⅛	57⅝	525	Lac. Gas Co. of St. L.	58	58	58	58	.....
75	76	8,725	Louisville & Nashville.	76	76⅛	75⅛	76	+ ⅛
117¾	116¾	19,565	Manhattan Con	117¼	118	115½	116	—1⅝
206¾	207	2,830	Met. Street Railway ..	208	208	206½	206½	— ½
.....	.....	1,800	Met. St. Ry. rights...	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
15¼	15½	1,010	Mexican Central	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¾
4	4¼	150	Mexican National ctfs.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
67	67¼	650	Minn. & St. Louis....	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
96¾	97¼	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	97¼	97½	97½	97½	+ ¼
25⅞	26	200	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26⅜	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
59⅝	60	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅛
12¾	13	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	13	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
39⅞	40	10,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	40¼	41	39¾	40	+ ⅛
48	48¾	4,875	Missouri Pacific	48¾	49	48¾	48	— ⅝
45	45¾	50	Mobile & Ohio.....	44½	44½	44½	44½	.....
47¼	48¾	690	National Biscuit Co....	47	48¼	47	47½	— ⅛
101	102	310	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	102¼	103	102	102	+ ⅛
32¾	33	715	National Lead Co.....	33	33½	33	33	— ⅛
53⅞	54	3,805	National Steel	55¼	57¼	55¾	55⅞	—1¼
97	98¼	420	National Steel pf.....	98¼	98¾	98	98⅜	.....
117¾	118	480	New Jersey Central...	118¼	118¼	117½	117½	— ¼
187	189	800	New York Air Brake...	193	193	189	189	—6
138	138¼	2,410	New York Central	138½	138½	138	138	— ¾
14	15	700	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	.....
33	34	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
26¼	26¾	805	N. Y., Ont. & West....	26½	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
21⅝	22¼	1,000	Norfolk & Western....	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
70¼	70¾	300	Norfolk & West. pf....	70¼	71¼	70¼	70¾	— ⅝
12¾	12¾	1,100	North American	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
52¾	52¾	6,630	Northern Pacific	52⅞	53⅛	52¼	52⅝	— ⅛
76½	76¾	625	Northern Pacific pf....	77	77	76¾	76¾	— ⅜
44	46	100	Oregón R. & Nav.....	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	—1
74	76	10	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	74	74	74	74	.....
41	42¼	100	Pacific Coast	42	42	42	42	—2
62	63	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf...	61¼	62	61¼	62	—1½
46¾	47	410	Pacific Mail	46⅞	47	46¾	46¾	.....
135⅝	136	4,395	Pennsylvania R. R....	135⅝	136⅝	135⅝	136	— ⅛
120⅝	121	19,425	People's Gas, Chicago.	122¼	122¾	120	120¾	—1¼
2	2¼	200	Peo. Dec. & Evans....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛	.....
73	73¼	5,340	P., C., C. & St. L....	75	75¼	74⅝	75	.....
92	92¾	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	92	91	91	—1
59½	60	1,315	Pressed Steel Car....	60¼	60½	60	60	— ⅝
89	89¼	530	Pressed Steel Car pf..	90	90	89¼	89½	— ½
21⅝	22	1,250	Reading	22	22	21⅝	22	.....
60¼	60¾	4,300	Reading 1st pf	60⅝	61	60¼	60⅝	— ½
32¾	33	1,400	Reading 2d pf.....	33	33¼	32½	32¾	— ⅛
76½	78	100	Rio Grande West. pf..	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	—1¼
50	50¾	215	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	50⅞	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	+1⅞
14½	15¾	86	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	.....
38	38¼	110	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	38½	38½	38¼	38½	+ ½
38⅝	38¾	600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	39¼	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ¼
110	114	560	St. Paul & Omaha....	110	111	110	110	—2
35⅝	35¾	34,435	Southern Pacific	34¾	36¼	34½	35⅝	+ ⅝
11⅞	11¾	3,290	Southern Railway	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
52½	52¾	2,852	Southern Railway pf..	52⅝	52⅞	52¼	52¼	— ⅜
89¼	89⅜	16,870	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	89¾	92¼	88¼	89⅝	.....
21	21¾	3,100	Texas Pacific	21⅜	21⅝	21	21	—1
44	44¾	5,125	Union Pacific	44⅜	44⅞	44	44	— ½
77	77¼	1,330	Union Pacific pf	77½	77½	76¾	77¼	.....
31	31½	1,615	Union Bag & Paper....	30⅝	31	30	31	+1
82	83	10	Union Pag & Paper pf.	83⅜	84⅛	83	84⅛	.....
51	53	10	United States Express.	53	53	53	53	.....
8⅞	10	10,105	United States Leather.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
74¼	74⅜	3,745	U. S. Leather pf.....	74¼	75¼	74¼	74⅜	— ⅛
50	50½	400	United States Rubber.	50½	50¼	50¼	50½	— ⅜
115¾	117	12	U. S. Rubber pf.....	116	116	116	116	.....
22⅜	23	250	Wabash pf	22¾	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
132	131	130	Wells-Fargo Express..	130	130	128½	128½	.....
80	80¾	1,545	Western Union Tel....	79¾	80¾	80	80	— ¾
10¼	10¼	400	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
24½	24⅞	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf.....	24¾	24¾	24⅝	24⅞	.....
.....	.....	200	Wis. Cent., all in. pd..	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
53¼	53½	900	Wisconsin Central pf..	54	54	53½	53½	—1⅛
Sales.....		585,113						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	...
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109
3s, c., 1918	108½	109
3s, 1918	108¼	108
4s, r., 1907	112⅜	112⅝
4s, c., 1907	112⅜	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	130	131
4s, c., 1925	130	131
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112
D. C. 3-65s	117	...
Adams Exp.	113	115
Alb & Sus.	190	...
Am. Coal	140	160
Am. C. Oil	41¼	42
A. C. O. pf.	93¼	94
A. T. & C.	101	103½
Am. Tob. pf.	141	144½
Ann Arbor	18	19
Ann Arb. pf.	41	42
B. & O. S. W. pf.	...	9
B. A. L. pf.	106	...
Bklyn Un. Gas	136	140
B. R. & P.	32½	...
B. R. & P. pf.	...	74¼
B. C. R. & N.	...	102
Can. South.	53¾	54¼
Cap. Tract.	93	96
Cal. & E. L. pf.	...	127
C. I. & L.	9	10
C. I. & L. pf.	...	41
C. M. & St. P.	173½	174½
C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	100
C. L. & W.	9	11
C. L. & W. pf.	...	...
Chic. Junc. pf.	89	91
C. & P.	188	190
Col. Mid.	6	6¾
Consol. Coal.	50	60
Consol. Ice	39	42
Con. Ice pf.	85	90
D. L. & W.	20	21
D. S. S. & A.	...	4½
D. & S. S. & A. pf.	...	12½
Eighth Av.	400	...
Erie	13¾	14
Erie 1st pf.	37	37½
E. T. & T.	95	98
Ev. & I. H.	29¼	40
Ev. & T. H.	...	12½
Ft. W. & R. G.	85½	89
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	...	...
Glucose pf.	108	113
Gt. Nor. Ir. ctfs.	166½	168
H. B. Claflin.	114	117
Ill. Cent., l.	100	...
Adict & Chi.	175	...
K. & D. M. pf.	...	17½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit Bonds	110
Binghamton Gas 5s	92½
Fern. Coal Company	15.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf	25.00
Marshall Mill	65
New York Biscuit bonds	112
Retsof bonds	76
Retsof stock	16

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $7,888,861, against $6,136,474 in the preceding week and $9,156,608 in the corresponding period last year. Total since Jan. 1, $283,764,601, against $304,442,190 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cot Oil Co 5s	104¼	Mo, K & T M	
A. T. & S F adj 4s	86	28,000	69⅞
500	86	23,000	70
500	86	6,000	69⅝
30,000	86⅛	10,000	69⅞
Gen 4s	...	2,000	69⅝
70,000	101¼	20,000	69⅝
500	102⅛	15,000	69⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s	...	26,000	69⅝
15,000	96	25,000	69
1,000	95⅞	12,000	69⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s	...	13,000	69¼
5,000	100⅝	10,000	69⅜
Bklyn Un Elev 1st	...	11,000	69⅝
5,000	100¼	15,000	69⅝
Canada So 1st 5s	100½	87,000	69⅝
3,000	106½	5,000	69⅝
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	...	5,000	69⅛
5,000	97	Mo, K & T ext 5s	
Cent Pac 1st, w i	...	20,000	93⅝
16,000	100¼	10,000	93⅞
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	...	7,000	93⅞
12,000	97½	1,000	93⅝
3,000	97⅝	Mo, K & T of T 5s	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	110	1,000	93
8,000	115	8,000	93½
C, R I & P gen 4s	107⅛	1,000	94
1,000	107⅛	Mo Pac trust 5s	
56,000	107	1,000	100
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	...	5,000	99⅞
25,000	94⅞	2,000	100
10,000	94⅞	1,000	100⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 5s	94⅞	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
53,000	95	8,000	95⅞
5,000	94¼	2,000	96
Col Midland 2-4s	...	N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s	
25,000	63	10,000	100⅜
10,000	62⅞	12,000	100
10,000	63	Mich Cent col 3½s	
5,000	62⅝	2,000	100
Col & So 1st 4s	...	N Y C & H 3½s	
10,000	86⅞	5,000	110½
20,000	86⅞	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	95	1,000	106¾
3,000	95⅛	Nor Pac gen in 3s	
Det City Gas 5s	98½	5,000	66⅛
3,000	...	5,000	66⅝
Erie as prior bonds	...	1,000	66⅝
5,000	91¼	N P prior lien 4s	
Erie gen lien 4s	...	4,000	103
6,000	72¼	Ore S L 1st con 5s	
31,000	72½	3,000	112
H & T Cent gen 4s	...	6,000	112⅛
7,000	88¼	4,000	113
3,000	88⅝	1,000	113¼
Hock Val 4½s	...	Inc A 5s	
2,000	101¾	3,000	97
Int & Gt Nor 1st 5s	...	Inc B & col tr	
5,000	125	15,000	78¾
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	115	2,000	78
8,000	115	5,000	78⅞
Kan & Mich 4s	...	26,000	76¾
2,000	88	Read Co gen 4s	
K, C, P & G 1st	...	32,000	88¼
50,000	78½	10,000	88⅜
40,000	20F 73	10,000	88¼
45,000	73¾	11,000	88¼
15,000	20F 72½	15,000	88¼
20,000	72¼	87,000	88
10,000	20F 72⅛	Rio G W 1st	
3,000	72⅛	3,000	98¼
35,000	20F 72⅜	St J & G I 2-3-4s	
15,000	73	1,000	83¼
3,000	72¾	St L I M & So 4s	
25,000	20F 72⅝	9,000	85
10,000	20F 72¾	St L & I M gen 5s	
10,000	73⅛	3,000	113¾
25,000	20F 73	10,000	113½
20,000	73⅜	St L & S F G M 5s	
38,000	73½	5,000	109½
22,000	73½	1,000	109¼
1,000	73¾	St L S W 1st	
10,000	73¼	4,000	95¼
10,000	20F 73½	St L S W 2d inc	
10,000	20F 73½	28,000	65⅜
10,000	20F 73⅝	17,000	65¼
40,000	74	5,000	65¼
60,000	20F 74	8,000	65⅜
15,000	74¼	4,000	65¼
10,000	74⅛	6,000	65¼
40,000	20F 74¼	10,000	65⅜
51,000	74	5,000	65¼
5,000	20F 73½	10,000	65⅛
20,000	74¼	10,000	65⅜
30,000	74½	10,000	64⅞
20,000	20F 74⅝	5,000	65
1,000	74⅜	S A & Ar Pass 4s	
5,000	74⅜	5,000	70⅜
18,000	74⅜	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
10,000	74⅛	6,000	113⅛
20,000	74½	So Pac of Cal 5s con, stamped	
10,000	74½	2,000	108½
5,000	74½	10,000	108¼
2,000	74⅜	So Pac col tr 4s, w i	
27,000	74⅜	25,000	83⅜
10,000	74⅜	6,000	83⅞
23,000	74	14,000	83¾
42,000	74½	50,000	83⅝
10,000	74	15,000	83¾
18,000	73⅞	1,000	84
40,000	74	35,000	83⅝
14,000	20F 74½	25,000	83½
30,000	74½	Stand R & T, inc	
10,000	74¼	11,000	26½
47,000	74	Tex & N O con 5s	
90,000	20F 73¼	1,000	106¾
45,000	74¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Ken Cent 1st 4s	...	1,000	115
1,000	98	T, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs	
L, E & St L gen 4s	...	4,000	115½
5,000	6	Union Pacific 4s	
L & N unified gold 4s	...	1,000	104⅜
1,000	90¾	500	104½
6,000	90½	Wabash 1st 5s	
Mex Cent 2d inc	...	7,000	116½
17,000	12¾	3,000	30F 116½
Mex Int 1st 4s	...	4,000	103
8,000	87¼	Wabash deb, Ser B	
M & St L 1st & ref 4s	...	20,000	37
10,000	98½	10,000	38
Mo, K & E 1st	...	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
2,000	105¾	2,000	76¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	...	Wis Cent 1st 4s, w i	
9,000	93¼	10,000	94¼
10,000	93⅞	12,000	94
7,000	93½	10,000	93⅝
4,000	93⅜	8,000	93½
Mob & Ohio gen 4s	...		
3,000	87¼		
Total sales		$2,857,000	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
6,770	Am. Sugar Ref.	163½	164	160½	161⅝
2,490	Am. Steel & W.	61⅛	61¾	58¼	58½
50	Am. Cotton Oil	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
2,990	Am. Tobacco	118	123½	118	123½
10	At., T. & S. F.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
1,190	A., T. & S.F.pf.	63¾	64	63½	63½
200	Brunswick	20	20	20	20
43,140	Brook. Rap. Tr.	113½	113⅝	108¼	108⅝
600	Central Pacific.	54½	54½	54¼	54½
70	Ches. & Ohio.	28¾	28½	27¾	27¾
2,650	Chi. B. & Q.	136¾	137	136¾	136¾
280	Chi. Gt. W.	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜
4,470	C., M. & St. P.	131½	131¾	131¼	131⅝
530	Chi., R. I. & P.	118¾	119⅛	118	118½
10	Consol. Gas	175	175	175	175
7,350	Cont. Tobacco	47⅞	49⅝	48⅝	49½
1,830	Federal Steel	60⅜	61	59¾	59⅝
10	Fed. Steel pf.	82⅝	82⅝	82½	82⅝
1,310	Louis. & Nash.	76	76¼	75¼	75¾
2,240	Manhattan	117⅞	117⅞	115¾	115⅝
900	Mo. Pacific	48⅝	48⅝	47⅞	48⅛
140	Mo., K. & T. pf.	40	41	39¾	41
50	Mexican Cent.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
50	So. Central	138½	138½	138½	138½
30	N. Y. O. & W.	26½	26½	26½	26½
30	North Amer.	12½	12½	12½	12½
640	Nor. Pacific	52⅝	52⅞	52½	52⅝
1,970	People's Gas	122⅝	122⅝	120⅞	120⅝
10	Pacific Mail	47	47	47	47
30	P., C. C. & St. L.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
20	Reading	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
290	Reading 1st pf.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
20	Reading 2d pf.	33	33	33	33
370	Southern Pacific.	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35¼
40	Southern Ry.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
50	South. Ry. pf.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝
1,940	Tenn. C. & I.	90	92¼	88½	89⅝
190	Union Pacific.	44½	44⅝	44	44¼
30	Texas Pac. pf.	77	77½	77	77¼
260	U. S. Leather.	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
20	U. S. Leath. pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
110	West. Union	83⅜	83⅜	89	89¼
200	Wheel. & L. E.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
85,429					

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	101	101	101	101

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
1st week Aug	$97,739	$75,207	.....
From Jan. 1	2,785,958	2,908,001	.....
KANSAS CITY, MEM. & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week Aug	$23,635	$19,230	.....
From Jan. 1	840,820	870,627	.....
BOSTON

ADMITS A CHARGE OF PERJURY.

William Kelley Was Not on the Trolley Car Which Went Over the Trestle Near Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 15.—At the reconvening of the Coroner's jury which is investigating the causes of the trolley disaster on the Shelton Street Railway Company's bridge at Peck's Hill Pond, Sunday, Aug. 6, William Kelley, the young man who testified before the jury last week, was brought into the courtroom under arrest, charged with perjury.

In his testimony last week Kelley said that he was a passenger on the car at the time of the accident, and described in detail the scenes just before the car fell and the efforts of the motorman to stop the car.

Patrick J. Clark, however, testified that Kelley was not on the car at all, and in court this morning Mr. Clark and his son, John H. Clark, told substantially the same story—that Kelley was sitting in a carriage on the highway at the time of the accident.

Kelley on the stand admitted that he was not on the car, and that he did not fall from the bridge. He offered as an excuse for his story before the Coroner's jury that he was greatly excited. Kelley is held a prisoner at police headquarters.

Hiram A. Fletcher a Suicide.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 15.—Hiram A. Fletcher, aged forty-nine, senior member of the law firm of Fletcher & Wanty, and one of the best known attorneys in Western Michigan, died to-day, the result of cutting his throat with a razor yesterday. Mr. Fletcher had long been in poor health. He was very despondent over his physical condition. Mr. Fletcher had been prominent in Democratic politics of the city and State.

Fire Ruins a Summer Resort Hotel.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—This morning at 3 o'clock fire was discovered in the kitchen at the Seneca Point Hotel, Seneca Point, on Canandaigua Lake, and the structure was destroyed. The hotel was rebuilt only a few years ago, and was valued at $65,000. Little insurance was carried. Forty guests in the house at the time all escaped, though many lost their property.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Large Dealings in Vacant Property—McCreery Plot in West Forty-second Street Again Reported Sold.

Max Marx has sold through Julius Scott to Edward F. Robinson the plot on the north side of Lawrence Street, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 56.4 by 167.7 and irregular, taking in part payment the five-story flat 1,970 Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Oppenheimer & Hamershlag the plot of eight lots, 200 by 100.10, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, to Peter Wagner, who will erect ten high-class dwellings on the site. This transaction completes the sale of the entire block bounded by West End Avenue, Riverside Drive, One Hundred and Fifth, and One Hundred and Sixth Streets, purchased by Oppenheimer & Hamershlag last Spring.

John Peters has sold for D. Levy to Mandelbaum & Lewine, 243 East Thirteenth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 22.6 by 103.3; also for Samuel Tuska, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, 245 East Thirteenth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 22.6 by 103.3, and for C. C. Vallette, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, 247 East Thirteenth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 22.6 by 103.3

It was again reported yesterday that James McCreery had sold his plot of five lots, fronting 50 feet on Forty-second Street and 75 feet on Forty-first Street, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue. This parcel has been the subject of frequent rumors since Mr. McCreery bought it in 1891. At one time it was looked upon favorably by Oscar Hammerstein as a site for his Olympia. Last February it was reported sold to E. William Wagner, who, indeed, filed plans for an eight-story building to be erected upon it. No purchaser's name is mentioned in connection with the latest deal, but it is said that the buyer makes a large building loan and will erect a six-story mercantile structure on the plot. Mr. McCreery returned from Europe only a few days ago and was out of the city yesterday. At the office of his attorneys, Dunning & Fowler, the report that he had sold the property in question was not credited.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Henry Muller through George G. Hallock's Sons 7 Goerck Street, 20.3 by 100.

Leopold Hutter has sold a plot, 42 by 100, on the west side of Fulton Avenue, just south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, to a Mr. Baumann, who will erect thereon two five-story flats.

Charles & Losere have sold for David Fofeller the five-story brick double flat on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 84 by 100, to Mrs. M. Bergan, who gives in part payment the four-story double flat 419 East Seventy-ninth Street, 26 by 65 by 102.2.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

26 Beaver Street, south side, running through to Marketfield Street, 22.1½ by 56.6 by 53.4 by 56.3, four-story brick building; petition sale, to the plaintiff, Conrad L. Peters.....$43,000

By James L. Wells.

69 and 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Hyman and Henry Sonn.....43,300

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 266 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 17 by 100.8½, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,528; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, R. W. G. Welling, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 379.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,982.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Cleveland, referee, 4,169 Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 30 by 100.6 by 30 by 98.9, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,771.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 133 and 135 East Seventy-third Street, for a five-story brick dat, 34 by 87.7; M. F. Cusack of 396 Broadway, owner; W. H. Birkmire, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Wales Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 45; Catherine McManus of 993 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Moore & Landseidel of 2,861 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $4,500.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 110 feet east of Lexington Avenue, for two five-story brick tenements, 25 by 83.8; Carrie Gault of 485 Columbus Avenue, owner; F. J. Dessau of 60 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $36,000.

Audubon Avenue, east side, 63 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 32 by 90; F. T. Kee of 661 West One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Henry Fouchaux, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 253 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a two-story brick electric light station, 18.9 by 98.3; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 32 Horatio Street, for a two-story brick electric light station, 25.1 by 85.4; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $23,500.

Alterations.

Rockfield Street, north side, 275 feet east of Anthony Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame and stone dwelling; Jennie F. Michelena, owner; Gustav Schwarz, architect; cost, $1,500.

Wales Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, rear, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Catherine McManus, owner; Moore & Landseidel, architects; cost, $800.

No. 142 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Charles C. Nadel of 129 East Seventeenth Street, owner; Haydel & Shepard of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

First Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement and store; Ferdinand Sulzberger of 21 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; C. E. Huntley, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,180 Madison Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Mrs. A. G. Holloway, premises, owner; D'Oench & Simon, architects, cost, $400.

Third Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Islip Corporation, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; Goelet estate of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; John Hurley of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect and builder; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 125.9 ft n of 98th St, 14.6x84.2x17x84.2: Edward H. Fallows, referee, to Union Dime Savings Institution.....$15,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 150.11 ft n of 109th St, 25x96.6; William Cuming, Jr., and wife to Hermann Drewes..... 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 36 ft s of 185th St, 18x50; Cornelia Pierce to the Deane Realty Company..... 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 36 ft s of 185th St, 18x50; Josephine Haas and another to Cornelia Pierce..... 1

BROADWAY, w s, 80 ft s of 101st St, 60x100; Le Grand E. Pettit to Herbert Donegan..... 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 263.5 ft s of Jefferson St, 22.9x87.8x22.9x87.7; Victor Gerhards to Anna B. Breen..... 100

COLUMBIA ST, n w corner of Delancey St, 80x25; Morris Berger and wife to Jacob Sommer..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 259.10 ft n of 145th St, 24.11x100; Ann M. Deen, to David L. Osborne..... 1

FORDHAM to William's Bridge Road, w s, Lot 1, map of land of Josiah Briggs, runs n w 350.6x n e 440.6x s e 123.6x s 340x s w 16x s w 159x s w 60x s w 140.9; Richard L. Howell to William Nolan and another..... 1

FOREST AV, w s, 26.6 ft n of Home St, 21.2x96.11; Pauline Rose to Louis Wagner and another..... 7,900

GREEN LANE, or Av, n w corner of St. Raymond Av, 25x101.6x25x101.8; Hudson P. Rose to Anna K. Doerr..... 1,000

HILLSIDE ST, Lot 135, map of Isaac Dyckman; Max Danziger and wife to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank..... 1

HUDSON ST, 915, w s, 24x½ block; Mary M. Cross to Agnes G. Boyd..... 5,500

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Monroe St, 89.6x75x irregular; Rebecca Cohen to George Dellon and others..... 1

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Monroe St, 89.6x50.1x irregular; Louis Eicke to Rebecca Cohn..... 100

LOT 40, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 25x100; Anna B. Breen to Victor Gerhards..... 100

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, or Aqueduct Av, e s, 150 ft n of 190th, or St. James, St, 665x230.6x642.5x225.9; George W. Bowers to Harriette S. D. Momeyn..... 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 106th St, 75.11x27.6; Peter Vorrath and wife to John H. Rohrs..... 35,000

RUTGERS PLACE, 4, s s, 36x89.6; Michael Fay and another to Harris Levy and another..... 35,000

ST. JOHN'S AV, e s, 50 ft s of 188th St, 150x87.6; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, to Ernest Schepeler..... 3,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 50 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Thomas E. Ford and wife to Magdalena G. Salzman..... 1

1ST AV, s e corner of 125th St, 25.6x75; Robert L. Knaggs to Jacob Cohen..... 1

5TH AV, 1,391, 24.11x100; Robert Ferguson to John J. Duffy..... 100

9TH ST, n s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 30x92.3; Jacob Sommer to Berry E. Simons and another..... 1

13TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3; Jacob H. Henry and others to Josephine Lazarus and others..... 1

22D ST, 166 West, 18.6x85.6; Emma Barrenechea to Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.. 1

82D ST, 318 East, s s, 25x102.2; Michael Wieland and wife to Emanuel Sisterhood. 10,650

34TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Elizabeth C. Duffy to Robert Ferguson..... 100

35TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9; 35th St, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Mary Goodwin to Martha J. Goodwin.... 25,300

53TH ST, s s, 266 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Annie E. Reynolds to Charlotte T. Wilson..... 38,000

82D ST, 320 East, 25x102.2; Franz Schmidt and wife to Emanuel Sisterhood..... 10,500

85TH ST, s s, 82 ft w of Avenue B, 16.8x84.9; John Klee to Henry Haerteiss.. 6,000

89TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; George Schreiner and others to William Holbein and wife..... 100

93TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.8; Thomas Addison and others to Carrie Gault..... 29,000

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 2/0x100.11; Joseph Hamershlag and others to Peter Wagner..... 1

27TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 50x99.11; John H. O'Donovan to Timothy I. O'Connell..... 1

211TH ST, s w s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 50x99.11; Timothy I. O'Connell to John H. O'Donovan..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BLOCH, Belle, to Max Deutsch; 2d Av, 126, 5 years..... $1,685

CLARK, William E., to John Wagner; 5th St, 230, 3 years..... 1,080

DONOVAN, Daniel J., to May Sherrick; 125th St, 132 East, 3 years.....$720 to 900

SHERMAN, Mary M., to A. D. Livingston; 22d St, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.8, 21 years..... 430

FREUD, Hannah, to M. L. Morgenthau; 6th Av, 266, 4 8-12 years..... 6,000

BOYD, Robert, to Elizabeth Winters; 82d St, 344 to 352 East, 3 years..... 3,000

BOYD, Robert, to Elizabeth Winters; Doyers St, 19, and 19 Pell St, 10 years..... 1,800

MacNUTT, Margaret V. C., to Harry N. Banks and others; 21st St, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 21x91.11, 21 years..... 300

MacNUTT, Margaret V. C., to Harry N. Banks and others; 21st St, s s, 196 ft e of 9th Av, 20x91.11, 21 years..... 400

PRINCE, L. Bradford, and another, trustees, to United States of America; Broadway, 428 to 432, and 37 Howard St, 5 years..... 12,000

BENDHEIM, Zacharias, to Joseph P. Farley; Columbus Av, 955, s e corner of 107th St, 1 year.....1,450 to 1,500

ENTELMAN, John, to Emil Blum; Brook Av, 911, n w corner of 162d St, 5 years.....900 to 1,140

DECKER, David H., to Charles Naardin; 55 Whitehall Street, 5 5-6 years..... 6,000

HUTCHINS, Ruthy B., individually, and another, executors, to Sophie May; 28th St, 50 West, 5 1-6 years..... 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AXELROD, Rachel, to New York Life Insurance Company; 93d St, s s, 137.6 ft w of West End Av, 5 years.....$72,500

ANDERSON, Mary A., to Robert S. Anderson, trustee; 12 West 127th St, 1 year..... 4,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to New York Life Insurance Company; 93d St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 72,500

BACHRACH, Louis, to Abram Bachrach; 329 and 331 East 2d St, installments.... 6,000

BASEL, Thomas and Margaretha, to Lillie Neuhaus; 3,067 Webster Av, 5 years. 4,000

BLISS, Harriet W., to James Pyle; 37 West 32d St, 1 year..... 2,500

BORTLIK, Frank and Louisa, to Samuel L. Berrian; Lot 15, map of property of Benjamin Richardson estate; near King's Bridge, 5 years..... 450

BLUM, Emil, to David Mayer Brewing Company; Brook Av, 911, saloon lease, demand..... 1,500

CODDINGTON, Maria, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; King's Bridge to West Farms Road, e s, 50 ft s of Powell Place, 3 years..... 5,000

COHEN, Isidor, to Nathan and Michael M. Abrahams and Maurice Schwarz; 2d Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 43d St, 6 years..... 2,000

COOGAN, John J., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 2d St, s e s, 125.1 ft s of Washington Av, 1 year..... 2,150

CROXSON, William S., to Mary A. Gwyer, executrix, &c.; 391 Bleecker St, 3 years. 9,000

DEUTSCH, Max, to William L. Flanagan, as managing director; 126 2d Av, lease, demand..... 556

DEVOE, Emma, to Ann R. Delnoce; Marion Av, proposed, e s, 151.9 ft s of proposed Travers St, 2 years, (rerecorded).. 1,800

DUFFY, John J., to Edward P. Comerford; 1,391 5th Av, 1 year..... 2,500

FELT, Emily L., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 114th St, 1-3 year..... 10,000

GAULT, Carrie, to Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Slone; 95th St, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 10,000

GAULT, Carrie, to Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Slone; 95th St, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 22,000

GOODWIN, Martha J., to Mar— Goodwin; 35th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years. 24,300

HAERTEISS, Henry and Elizabeth, to John Klee; 85th St, s s, 82 ft w of Av B, 5 years..... 5,000

HELLINGER, Leopold, to American Mortgage Company; 2,495 2d Av, 1 year..... 6,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to John C. Barr; Dawson St, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, 1 year..... 4,500

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Stephen R. and Samuel L. Hewlett; Dawson St, n s, 97.8 ft e of Beach Av, 1 year..... 4,500

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Ruth A. Congdon; Dawson St, n s, 117.8 ft e of Beach Av, 1 year..... 4,500

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Rowe F. R. Merritt; Dawson St, n s, 97.8 ft e of Beach Av, 1 year..... 4,500

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Rowe F. R. Merritt; Dawson St, n s, 157.8 ft e of Beach Av, 1 year..... 4,500

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Simon Dansiger and another; Dawson St, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, demand.. 2,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, and Samuel Parnas to the State Bank; Rivington St, n e corner of Attorney St, 1 year..... 18,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, and Samuel Parnas to the State Bank; Grand St, n s, 25 ft w of Attorney St, 1 year..... 18,000

JACOBS, Simon, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 14 Clinton St, 5 years..... 23,000

KARP, Davis, to Charles Adams; 117th St, n e s, 306.6 ft e of 1st Av, demand..... 5,000

KARST, John D., Jr., to Harriet Boas; 436 West 29th St, 5 years..... 23,500

KARST, John D., Jr., to Mary W. Rogers; 29th St, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 22,500

KARST, John D., Jr., to Mary W. Rogers; 29th St, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years. 22,500

KOHLER, John F., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Manhattan Av, n w corner of 104th St, 3 years.... 16,000

KOHLER, John F., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Manhattan Av, w s, 19.11 ft n of 104th St and three adjoining lots, (four mortgages,) 3 years, each..... 3,000

LEIBER, Charles and Elise, to William C. Leiber; 51st St, s s, 127 ft e of 1st Av, demand..... 1,500

LEIBER, Charles and Elise, to Albert P. Lieber; 51st St, s s, 127 ft e of 1st Av, demand..... 1,500

LEVY, Joseph, to Annie Beck; 263 Stanton St, installments..... 600

MARKS, Morris, to Bradley & Currier Company; Fulton Av, w s, 126.11 ft s of 174th St, ½ year..... 7,000

MORGENTHALER, Peter, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Washington Av, w s, 75 ft n of 8th St, 3 years..... 3,000

McNAMARA, Nora, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 51st St, n s, 376.8 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 20,000

PINCHBECK, Joseph and Joseph A., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Central Park West, s w corner of 94th St, 3 years..... 200,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Bergen Av, s e s, at n s of 148th St, 116.3 ft to s w s of Henry St, closed, 1 year..... 7,644

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to the German Savings Bank; College Av, s e corner of 143d St, 1 year..... 25,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to the German Savings Bank; 148th St, s e corner of Bergen Av, 1 year..... 4,000

SCHEPELER, Ernest, to Henry D. Cochrane, executor, &c.; St. John Av, e s, 50 ft s of 188th, or Bayard, St, 2 years..... 500

STANTON, Elisabeth H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 30 East 54th St, 3 years..... 12,000

SOMER, Jacob, to Julius Sieradski; 9th St, n s, 213 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year... 4,000

SOMMER, Jacob, to Morris Berger; Delancey St, n w corner of Columbia St, 1 year..... 10,300

TABER, Margaret S. and Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 160 East 127th St, 1 year..... 14,000

THE SALVATION ARMY to American Mortgage Company; 82d St, n s, 279.7 ft w of 2d Av, (correction mortgage,) 3 years..... 7,500

TOWNER, Charlotte, to Lena Keck; Fulton Av, w s, 269 ft s of Pelham Av, 3 years..... 500

UNGRICH, Henry, to George M. Miller and another, trustees, &c.; 7th Av, e s, 88.3 ft n of 30th St, 5 years..... 15,000

VOGEL, John and Hattie, to Joseph Philippe; 178th St, n s, 119.9 ft e of Daly Av, 1 year..... 8,500

WAGNER, Peter, to Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer; 106th St, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year..... 90,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer; 106th St, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, ½ year.... 90,000

WESER, John, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 524 to 528 West 43d St, 2 years, rerecorded..... 28,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Jacob Kottek; 28 Perry St, ½ year..... 11,000

WOLERSTEIN, Solomon, to Mary I. Simpson; 136th St, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 10,000

WOOD, Charles B., to City Real Estate Company; 225 to 239 East 74th St; 412 to 420 East 86th St; 1,607.10 to 1,613 Lexington Av; 257 and 1,793 3d Av, and property in Kings County, 1 year..... 200

Assignments of Mortgages.

CRANE, William N., to Continental Trust Company, (assigns four mortgages)..... $100

HERZIG, Samuel, general guardian, to Sophia Meyer..... 20,089

HUTCHINSON, Ruthy B., executrix, &c., to Ruthy B. Hutchinson and others, trustees, (assigns two mortgages)..... 12,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to the State Bank..... Nom.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to George Riegel..... Nom.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to George Riegel..... Nom.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Charles H. Mayer..... Nom.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Amy Quigley and George Riegel..... Nom.

PETTY, John P., to Gustav Mayer..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, 13 and 15; Mattie Liguori against Abraham Silverson, owner; Wiegand & Hollweidel, contractors..... $157

BOULEVARD, 661; George J. Benner against Theresa Reinhardt, owner; Henry Reinhardt, contractor..... 249

BROOME ST, 165 and 167; Charles A. and Jacob Pomeranz, owners and contractors..... 615

CALDWELL AV, w s, 175 ft s of 156th St, 150x100; Charles Edel & Son against Charles Peterson, owner and contractor.. 60

COLUMBIA ST, 87 to 91; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Ross & Fisher, owners and contractors..... 11

COLUMBIA ST, 87 to 91; George Dellon against John H. Ross, owner and contractor..... 4,250

COLUMBIA ST, 87 to 91; Karl Mathiasen against John H. Ross, owner and contractor; Gottlieb & Cohen, owners.. 725

GRAND ST, 415½ and 417; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Ross & Fisher, owners and contractors..... 99

HOUSTON ST, n w corner of Manhattan St, 37.2x67.3; Hyman Belinsky against Marcus Hoffberg, owner and contractor.. 107

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 125x100; George Rushon against John J. Ottstadt, owner and contractor..... 114

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554.2 ft s of 156th St, 110.6x95; Louis Lubcker against Eustach and Frieda W. Sieber, owners and contractors..... 389

WASHINGTON AV, 1,111 to 1,115; Julius Rosenberger against Vincenzo Bonaghue, owner; Califano Brothers, contractors..... 25

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 95x100, irregular; Robert A. Mahoney against Emil Goldner, owner and contractor..... 3,850

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 95x150; August W. Zang against Emil Goldner, owner and contractor..... 150

5TH AV, n w corner of 133d St, 50x100; Anton Reitmayer against Samuel W. B. Smith, owner and contractor..... 1,008

125TH ST, 207 West; Charles Sulzer against John Hurtig & John Seaman, owners; John Bresslau, contractor..... 49

140TH ST, s e corner of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; George Rushon against Meyer Beyer, owner and contractor..... 92

153D ST, 572 and 574 East; Joseph Mattoni against Frank J. Graffe, owner; Emil Haenschen, contractor..... 23

153D ST, 572 and 574 East; Frank V. Ganesa against Frank J Graffe, owner; Emil Haenschen, contractor..... 22

153D ST, 572 and 574 East; Emerico Grimaldi against Frank J. Graffe, owner; Emil Haenschen, contractor..... 82

153D ST, 572 and 574 East; Michael Figola against Frank J. Graffe, owner; Emil Haenschen, contractor..... 25

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS FILED UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

PERRY ST, 28; Jacob Kettek, with Charles I. Weinstein, 10 payments.....$11,000

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 200x100.11; Joseph Hamshlag and David E. Oppenheimer, with Peter Wagner, 10 payments..... 90,000

Lis Pendens.

GREAT JONES ST, 47; Jacob Paskuss against Henry A. Jackson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Paskuss & Cohen.

THOMPSON ST, 67; Raffaele De Rago and another against Emma L. Cuche, (action for damages and to establish party wall;) attorney, W. E. Cook.

51ST ST, 226 East; Leon Abbett against Margaret Dorsey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. F. Alexander.

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8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.
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RECEIVER'S SALE.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE UNION Pacific Railway Co.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, 2d, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. et al., defendants.

The undersigned hereby give notice that, pursuant to the terms of an order entered on June 20, 1899, in the court and cause aforesaid, they will sell at a public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1899, at half past two in the afternoon, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, the following described property on the conditions and terms stated:

$4,957.50 in Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $17.

25,000.00 in Leavenworth Depot & Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

1,000.00 in Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $150.

50.00 in Solomon Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.

145,000.00 Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal five per cent. bonds, Reorganization Committee Certificate, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $181,250.00.

12,000.00 in Rattlesnake Creek Water Company stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.

55,000.00 in Topeka Iron Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.

33,300.00 in Wood River Improvement Co. stock, (eighty per cent. paid,) no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $33.50.

Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. Certificate of membership in, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $10.

Note of Michael Donovan, March 18, 1893, payable ninety days after date, with interest at seven per cent., $248.16, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.00.

Notes of Le Grande Young, dated May 19, 1892, carrying interest at seven per cent., as follows:

Payable in one year from date	$1,000
Payable in two years from date	1,000
Payable in three years from date, $1,230, less payment thereon, $300	930
	$2,930

no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $30.

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, amounting on the face of the account to $83,669.47, including the claims of the Receivers, as Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co. in this cause, against said Missouri Pacific Railway Co., no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $41,834.74.

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Omaha Belt Railway Co., amounting on its face to $27,361.01, including the claims of the Receivers, as Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co. in this cause, against said Omaha Belt Railway Co., no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $18,680.51.

A certain book account or claim against the Wood River Improvement Co. amounting on its face to $47,526.06, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain receipt for a deposit made by W. J. Galloway with the Salt Lake & Ogden Electric Light Co., amounting on its face to $25, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.

A certain book account or claim against the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co., amounting on its face to $1,092,124.68, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $5,000.

A certain book account or claim against the Kansas Central Railroad Co., amounting on its face to $1,136,882.50, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

A certain book account or claim against the Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Co., amounting on its face to $113.49, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain book account or claim against the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railway Co., amounting on its face to $159,330.67, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $10.

A certain book account or claim against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co., amounting on its face to $1,041,471.24, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,500.

A certain book account or claim against the Salina & Southwestern Railway Co., amounting on its face to $35,228.61, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain book account or claim against the Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co., amounting on its face to $296,137.40, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

Certain terminal property known as the Spokane Union Depot, property at Spokane, Washington, the title to which was acquired by the undersigned as Receivers under an order entered in the above cause as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of Spokane, County of Spokane, and State of Washington, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Sprague Avenue, distant 100 feet easterly from the intersection of the said southerly line of Sprague Avenue with the easterly line of Division Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Division Street 300 feet; thence easterly and parallel with Sprague Avenue 200 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Division Street 300 feet to the said southerly line of Sprague Avenue; thence westerly along the said southerly line of Sprague Avenue 200 feet to the point of beginning.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,265 60-100, with interest thereon from February 20th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $262.55, with interest from February 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of this sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $496 75-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

jy25-2aw3w&au16.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. FREEMAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue distant 111 feet 6 inches south from the southerly side of 167th Street, and running thence easterly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the centre line of the block between Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street; thence southerly through the centre of said block 21 feet 6 inches; thence westerly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the easterly line of Intervale Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Intervale Avenue 21 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

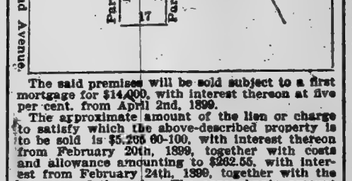

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $4,198, with interest thereon from the 10th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $140.25, with interest from August 14th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $148.95 and interest.—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER, Amelia Thompson, Jacob Schwartz, Thomas F. Lynch, Dwight H. Corwin, Alois Kramer, George Murphy, the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, United States Photographic Supply Company, James W. Christopher, and James J. Neally, as receiver of the property and effects of Jacob Schwartz, a judgment debtor, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this court, dated the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and entered herein on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and in pursuance of another order of this court duly entered in said action on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, hereby require each person not a party in the action, who at the said date of the order first herein above specified had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine (1899,) at my office, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and State of New York, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof to which time and place the reference in said action has been adjourned.

The premises are described in the complaint in the above cause as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street, in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by the street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said Borough and city, and bounded and described as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the southerly corner by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Stack, (now deceased.)

Dated New York, July twenty-fourth, 1899.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy26-1aw1w

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM PART I., OF THE Supreme Court, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 8th day of June, 1899. Present, Hon. Miles Beach, Justice. In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of HOWARD LOCKWOOD & COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

On reading and filing the petition of L. Alers-Hankey and Carrie Alers-Hankey, a majority of the Directors of Howard Lockwood & Company, a domestic corporation, and the schedule annexed to said petition, which petition and schedule were verified June 7th, 1899; and on proof of due service and notice of this application, and of a copy of said petition and schedule and of this order as proposed upon Hon. John C. Davies, Attorney General, and on motion of Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the petitioner,

It is ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Augustus C. Brown, Esq., Counselor at Law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the said 11th day of September, 1899, in The Albany Evening Journal, a newspaper printed at Albany, N. Y., and also in The New York Law Journal and New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

MILES BEACH, J. S. C.

au16-1aw5wW&s6

CASSIDY & ADLER.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Honorable Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the 1st day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Patrick Cassidy and I. Richard Adler, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of Cassidy & Adler, or against Frank X. Sadlier, receiver of said late firm of Cassidy & Adler, that they are and each of them is directed and required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the said receiver, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 West 55th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 25th day of October, 1899.

Dated Aug. 1, 1899.

FRANK X. SADLIER, Receiver.

WILLIAM J. MORAN, Attorney for Receiver, No. 59 Nassau St., New York City.

au2-1aw6wW

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the ninth day of August, 1899.—Present: Honorable David Leventritt, Justice.—In the matter of the application of ISAAC CHARLES SCHACHUT for leave to assume another name.

Upon reading the petition of Isaac Charles Schachut praying for leave to assume the name of Isaac Charles Troy, and on motion of Mortimer W. Solomon, attorney for petitioner, and the Court being satisfied by the petition that there is no reasonable objection to the petitioner assuming the proposed name,

It is hereby ordered that the said Isaac Charles Schachut be, and is hereby, authorized to assume the name of Isaac Charles Troy on the 11th day of September, 1899, and thereafter. And that this order and the papers upon which granted be filed within ten (10) days from date in the office of the County Clerk, and that a copy of this order be published within ten (10) days from the entry thereof in The New York Times.

DAVID LEVENTRITT, Justice N. Y. Supreme Court.

Enter.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—OSCAR KUNATH et al. against AUGUSTE BREMER et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action and dated May 19th, 1899, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 24th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"A certain lease dated November 22nd, 1878, made by John J. Astor to Philip Sauer and others, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York on October 30th, 1883, for 20 years from May 1st, 1878, at an annual rent of $350 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, and a certain lease dated August 26th, 1898, made by William W. Astor to Auguste Bremer, and recorded in said Register's Office on October 25th, 1898, for 20 years from May 1st, 1898, at an annual rent of $750 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, of the premises in the 17th Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, being and lying on the southerly side of 5th Street, 175 feet easterly of the easterly line of Avenue A, running thence southerly, parallel with Avenue A, 98 feet 2 inches; running thence easterly, parallel with 5th Street, 25 feet, running thence northerly, parallel with Avenue A, 98 feet 2 inches, to the southerly line of 5th Street, and thence running westerly, along the same, 25 feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions and distances more or less; together with the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging and all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand in law or equity, in said premises granted by said leases, subject to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in said leases provided for.

The following is a diagram of said property:

No. 512 5th Street.

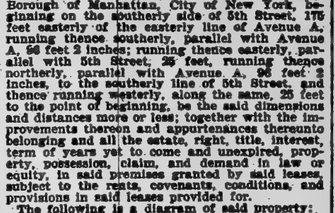

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. from April 2nd, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,235 60-100, with interest thereon from February 20th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $262.55, with interest from February 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of this sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $496 75-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

jy25-2aw3w&au16.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. FREEMAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue distant 111 feet 6 inches south from the southerly side of 167th Street, and running thence easterly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the centre line of the block between Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street; thence southerly through the centre of said block 21 feet 6 inches; thence westerly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the easterly line of Intervale Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Intervale Avenue 21 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

167th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $4,198, with interest thereon from the 10th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $140.25, with interest from August 14th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $148.95 and interest.—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER, Amelia Thompson, Jacob Schwartz, Thomas F. Lynch, Dwight H. Corwin, Alois Kramer, George Murphy, the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, United States Photographic Supply Company, James W. Christopher, and James J. Neally, as receiver of the property and effects of Jacob Schwartz, a judgment debtor, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this court, dated the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and entered herein on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and in pursuance of another order of this court duly entered in said action on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, hereby require each person not a party in the action, who at the said date of the order first herein above specified had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine (1899,) at my office, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and State of New York, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof to which time and place the reference in said action has been adjourned.

The premises are described in the complaint in the above cause as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street, in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by the street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said Borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the southerly corner by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Stack, (now deceased.)

Dated New York, July twenty-fourth, 1899.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy26-1aw1w

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899.

JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6wW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the executors, Pier No. 46 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. BELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 208 Broadway, N. Y. C.

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY L. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, DUNCAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William Schwenstein, No. 219-229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH BAIZ and CHRISTINA BAIZ, EMILY M. BAIZ, Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Allen, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-1aw6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1899. REEVES E. SELMES, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-1aw6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 1 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-1aw6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-1aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Schwenstein, No. 219-229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-229 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-1aw6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-1aw6mW

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899.

ADAM RIEDEMANN, AUGUST C. KREISER, Executors.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 256 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899. Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 256 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-1aw6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR., JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY, GEORGE E. TURNURE, Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. jy14-1aw6mW

ZITZLSPERGER, ANTON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katherine Schielle, Maria Langbein, Anna Reichardt, Martin Zitzlsperger, Theresa Hermesdorf, Francisca Zitzlsperger, Joseph Zitzlsperger, Maria Zitzlsperger, Ludwig Zitzlsperger, Johann Zitzlsperger, Franz Zitzlsperger, and Theresa Zitzlsperger, heirs and next of kin of ANTON ZITZLSPERGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mathilde Zitzlsperger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 24th, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anton Zitzlsperger, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Proponent, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy12-1aw6wW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 36 N. R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE
LEAVE PIER 8, N. R.,
FOOT RECTOR STREET.
For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch week days at 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 7:45 P. M. For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, week days at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.
FOR PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville connect

E. H. HARRIMAN RETURNS

Pleased with Alaskan Tour and the Railroad Outlook.

UNKNOWN REGIONS EXPLORED

Important Results Obtained by Scientists Attached to Alaskan Expedition—No Anti-American Sentiment.

E. H. Harriman, the New York financier, who is now one of the powers in the railroad affairs of this country, returned home yesterday morning from an important scientific trip to Alaska, and a tour of observation through the northwestern part of this country. Mr. Harriman has had an influential voice recently in shaping the relations and policies of certain Western railroads. He is at the head of the syndicate that acquired the Chicago and Alton Railroad property, and he is the President of that road, as well as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was in the offices of the last-named company, in the Equitable Building, that he spent a few busy hours yesterday, and there he found time to say just a few words about his trip.

"The railroad situation in the Northwest is first rate," he remarked. "Conditions are favorable for a good business this Fall. The dispute over the Northern Pacific's interest and rights in the Clearwater territory is in abeyance. Nothing will be done in that matter for at least six months."

Mr. Harriman said that the work on the Chicago and Alton plan of improvement was going steadily forward. Grades are now being reduced, and there will be no delay in putting that property in the best possible shape. Asked if there was any truth in the statement that a deal had been practically completed by which the control of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf would pass to the Alton syndicate, Mr. Harriman replied, "There is nothing in it." He also said that it was not true that the Alton syndicate had acquired the control of the Chicago Terminal and Transfer Company.

Of the result of the scientific expedition to Alaska Mr. Harriman had not time to speak at any length. This expedition, which was Mr. Harriman's own idea, left Seattle on the 31st of last May for the purpose of investigating the actual condition, resources, and possibilities of Alaska. The trip was made in a vessel chartered by Mr. Harriman, and the party included, among others, C. Hart Merriam, scientific expert of the Department of Zoology at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; Dr. William Haley Dall, conchologist of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. William Trelease, director of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, in St. Louis; Prof. Gillen, the Government geologist; Frank M. Chapman, ornithologist, and John Rawley, taxidermist, of the American Musem of Natural History, in this city; Prof. Daniel G. Elliott of Chicago, Prof. C. H. Gilbert of the Leland Stanford University, in California; Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris, Dr. George Bird Grinnell of this city, E. S. Dellenbaugh, an artist of New York; Prof. Henry Gannett, topographer and geographer, of Washington, and Prof. W. H. Brewer of the Yale University.

Mr. Harriman said that the Alaskan trip was a serious and practical exploration of exploration and inquiry. The results were matters for the scientific men to formulate, and within the next six months an authentic narrative of the expedition would be published, and in about a year another volume giving the conclusions of the scientific members of the party would appear.

This exploring party reached Skaguay, Alaska, on June 6, and from there went over the White Pass to the headwaters of the Yukon. Returning to Skaguay, the party proceeded to Glacier Bay, where several days were spent studying the glaciers and making collections. Next Sitka was visited, and three days passed in examining that old town and climbing some of the neighboring mountains. From there the explorers went to Yakutat Bay, penetrating to the extreme head and examining and mapping the glaciers about it. Several days were devoted to the exploration of the slightly known Prince William Sound, many of whose deep fjords and great glaciers had never been seen before. The next place visited was Cook Inlet, and subsequently on its way westward the exploring party left some of the scientists on the Alaska Peninsula at Kukak Bay, north of Kadiak Island. Up to that time Kadiak Island had never been visited by naturalists. From Kadiak the route was northward by way of the Shumagin Islands—where a party of naturalists was left until the return of the vessel—going through Unimak Pass into the Bering Sea to Unalaka, to the Pribilof Islands by way of Bogoslof Volcano, and thence to Plover Bay, in Siberia. From Plover Bay the party crossed to Port Clarence, on American soil, and from there went to St. Lawrence Island, steaming around King Island on the way, and later visiting Hall and St. Matthew Islands, returning to Seattle over nearly the same route followed on the journey northward. The expedition covered about 9,000 of navigable miles, and during most of the time the weather was fine. Large collections were made in vertebrate and invertebrate zoology and in botany, geology, and ethnology. Many birds and mammals hitherto thought to be rare were found in considerable numbers.

Prof. W. H. Brewer of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, is quoted by Portland (Ore.) newspapers as saying that the expedition accomplished far more than it hoped to. Prof. Henry Gannett of Washington said:

"We entered many new waters, previously unexplored, studied and mapped many glaciers, and the coast line of inlets and fjords. A large fjord was named in honor of Mr. Harriman, and the glacier pouring into it in several different streams was named the Harriman Glacier."

With regard to the alleged desire of some of the residents of Alaska to sever their connection with the United States, Mr. Harriman said that he found no anti-American feeling among the people whom he met in Alaska. On the contrary the sentiment was altogether the other way.

ANNETTE ISLAND INDIANS.

Senator Fairbanks Describes Alaskans, Formerly Cannibals, Who Are Intensely Loyal to the United States.

United States Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, who is Chairman of the Committee on Emigration, yesterday had a long conference at the Barge Office with Commissioner Fitchie and Deputy Commissioner McSweeney. He was seeking information that may be of use in shaping coming legislation. Just what this legislation may be the Senator would not discuss. But, turning to the reporter, he said:

"When talking with you yesterday I meant to tell you of the remarkable tribe of Indians that occupy Annette Island, in the southeastern portion of Alaska. They number about 1,200, and persecution induced them to leave their former home, in British Columbia.

"They have built a town called Metlakatlah, and it has one of the finest churches in the territory, two schools, several sawmills, and many canneries.

"Fifty years ago these Indians were cannibals, and the Rev. William Duncan, who has lived among them more than forty years, was an eye witness of a cannibalistic feast, which induced him to begin missionary work among them. He and his two servants are the only whites on the island.

"Under the ministrations of Dr. Duncan, the tribe has become Christianized and fairly well educated. The large majority of them speak English and are intensely loyal to the United States. While under American rule, they have a government unto themselves. They pay a per capita tax of $3 annually, and this is expended in municipal improvements.

"The Indians of Annette Island are temperate, orderly, and very industrious. They show the highest development of the Indian to be found. I visited the island on July 4, and found them celebrating Independence Day.

"These Indians, who are the offshoot of many different tribes, were very glad to see me. They catalogued their grievances, and claim they have suffered much at the hands of unscrupulous gold prospectors and poachers on their fisheries. They want legislation that will insure them from further trouble in these directions.

"They speak what is known as the Tsimpsion language, but frequently converse in English. For the edification of my companions and myself, they sang 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' and 'America' in excellent style. They are natural musicians. The great progress they have made has been due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Duncan, who is revered by every man, woman, and child on the island."

Senator Fairbanks left for his home in Indiana last night.

LITTLE ITALY'S FETE DAY.

The Celebration of the Feast of the Assumption—The Ancient Society of Pierno.

Little Italy which really consists of a number of Little Italies scattered in various quarters of the city, was en fête yesterday. The Feast of the Assumption takes rank in the Latin countries with Christmas and Easter, and the Italians in New York are extremely tenacious of their customs, though the storekeepers did not shut up their shops yesterday. Their reverence of the established institutions of their people fell just short of that. But in every other respect the day was as faithfully observed as in the sunny land across the sea.

Mulberry Street, Elizabeth Street, Mott Street, and the other thoroughfares which have been appropriated by Italians were decorated with a profusion only equaled in Chinatown on the Celestials' New Year's Day. There were American and Italian flags galore; paper lanterns hung from windows and fire escapes, and festoons of little glass lamps were strung across the streets. The effect, especially after nightfall, was an extremely picturesque one. The decorations, with very few exceptions, were of the cheapest character, but a few cents spent in bunting and colored paper go a long way, and many an elaborate and costly "color scheme" has been less successful in its result.

The great event of the day, however, took place in the morning, when the members of the "Congrega Assunta di Pierno" marched in procession from Pearl Street to the little Italian Church at Tillary and Lawrence Streets, Brooklyn. The Society of Pierno is one of the most venerable institutions in existence. Founded in that tiny town hundreds of years ago, it has branches in every city in Italy and others all over the world. The New York branch is one of the largest, and among its members are the rank and wealth of the Italian colony here. It has a wonderfully embroidered banner, said to have cost $500, on which is pictured the ancient town of Pierno, with its white walls and background of olive crowned hills. The procession was headed by a band, and those who marched in it wore costumes almost as gorgeous as the banner itself. The route was through Mott Street, Broome Street, Mulberry Street, Baxter Street, Canal Street, back to Mulberry Street, and then across the Bridge to Brooklyn.

DUGGAN FAILS TO APPEAR.

President York Is Indignant and Orders His Detention.

Policeman William E. Duggan of the Bronx Park Station, who is on trial for entering, as alleged, into an agreement with Mrs. Bridget Sheedy to get her husband a position on the police force, was not on hand yesterday when President York called his case, which had been adjourned from Monday.

President York was very indignant and sent a policeman to Duggan's house. It was learned that he had left home in the morning and he could not be found. President York then ordered the Captain of the Bronx Park Station to detain Duggan when he finds him and to produce him at Police Headquarters at noon to-day.

CHILD AWAITS HER MOTHER.

Anna Sundwig Watches at Barge Office for Parent to Claim Her.

Ten years old, golden haired, and with big blue eyes, little Anna Sundwig, who arrived on the American Line steamship St. Paul on Saturday, awaits at the Barge Office the coming of her mother, to whom she was tagged through, in care of the stewardess, from the other side of the ocean.

The tags on her garments were lost, and the only recollection as to her destination that can be obtained is that she was to go to Brooklyn.

The immigration officials hope that her mother will learn of her arrival and call for her. Meantime the little girl sits quietly all day long in a corner of the bureau's main room playing with a rag baby.

WATER DUEL WITH HOSE.

Union Hill Fireman Challenges a Rival to a Novel Combat.

Charles Ward and Frank Otway are members of rival companies belonging to the Union Hill Fire Department. Ward is the recognized pipe man of Pioneer Hose Company, and Otway holds the same position in Columbia Hose Company.

Ward yesterday sent Otway a challenge to meet him in a water contest for $50 a side, each man to do his best to drench the other. Each man is to have three lengths of hose attached to a hydrant so that they may not be more than twenty feet apart. Then, at a given signal, the water is to be turned on at each hydrant, the one that gives way first to forfeit the money.

Otway was out of town yesterday, but his friends say that he will accept the challenge.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION DISBANDS.

The Society Connected with Sts. Peter and Paul's Church Thirty-two Years.

After an existence of thirty-two years, the Young Men's Union, connected with the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, has disbanded. This step was taken at a special meeting of the Board of Governors held on Monday evening. When the announcement was made public yesterday, surprise was expressed, as the society was thought to be in a flourishing condition.

The trouble dates back a year ago. The new $250,000 parish house, the Henry McCaddin Memorial, was opened last October, and the club moved into it. Quarters were assigned to it on the main floor, opposite the Sylvester Malone Library. From that time its membership decreased. Previous to moving into the new parish house, the club occupied a spacious three-story-and-basement brick house on South Second Street. It was then found that only two small rooms had been allotted in the new quarters, with no furniture save chairs, a large card table, three pool and one billiard table, for which a monthly rental of $40 was exacted. The members became further dissatisfied when they learned that the auditorium, for entertainments and sociables, would have to be paid for extra, the rate often being $40 to $50 each night.

The manager, Sylvester L. Malone, a nephew of Father Malone, said he could do nothing, as he was only carrying out the orders of the Board of Trustees. The society is in a good financial condition, and its surplus will be distributed among its members.

Father Malone, who is in feeble health, did not celebrate the fifty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood in his church, that of Sts. Peter and Paul, as expected, yesterday. He spent the day at Wainwright's, Seaside, Rockaway Beach, where he has been stopping for the past six weeks.

OUTWITTED THE CITY MARSHAL.

John Thompson Cleverly Gets Possession of a Long Island City Hotel.

The complications arising out of the closing of Cavanaugh's Hotel, on Borden Avenue, Long Island City, continue to multiply. On Tuesday last the place was closed by City Marshal Conrad B. Dietschell on a judgment of $200 secured by the Long Island City Electric Light and Power Company on account of an unpaid bill for lighting. A notice was at that time posted on the door announcing the sale of the hotel on Saturday. Shortly after this act on the part of Marshal Dietschell his troubles began.

A man named John Thompson appeared and declared that he was the rightful owner of the hotel, and brought suit against the Marshal for $8,000 for damaging the hotel business. Thompson says that he has a license to prove that he is the owner, and shortly after the Marshal closed the place a license appeared in the window bearing Thompson's name. The Marshal is puzzled to account for this, as he declares that it was not there when he closed the hotel, and that to the best of his knowledge no one but his own men has had access to the place since.

Thompson appeared at the hotel yesterday morning just as Marshal Dietschell opened the place to take formal possession. He was accompanied by a lawyer. Acting under advice from his lawyer, the minute the door was opened Thompson jumped in and running to the back of the bar announced to the astonished Marshal that he was in possession, and that the best thing that the Marshal could do would be to either buy the drinks for the crowd or to go out into the world.

The Marshal left Thompson master of the situation for the time and withdrew to consult ex-Corporation Counsel of Long Island City William E. Stewart. Mr. Stewart is also counsel for the Long Island City Electric Light and Power Company that secured the judgment which is the primary cause of all the trouble. Mr. Stewart told him that as Thompson had by a clever move gained possession, the case would have to be again taken into the courts before the Marshal could make another move.

NO LIEN ON A TRUST FUND

Justice Russell Decides that Creditors Have No Claims on It.

INTENT OF TESTATRIX UPHELD

Bank in Plainfield, N. J., Brought Action Against Estate Left to John Mortimer by His Mother.

Justice Leslie W. Russell, in Special Term, Part VI., of the Supreme Court yesterday, dismissed the complaint in an action brought by the First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J., against John Mortimer and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, to impose a lien on both the principal and income of a trust fund of $50,000 held by the trust company for the benefit of Mortimer. The plaintiff, a creditor of Mortimer, contended that the trust fund was bequeathed to him in such a manner by his mother, Frances R. Mortimer, that it is subject to the claims of creditors and that the income of $2,400 is more than sufficient for the needs of himself and family. Mrs. Mortimer's will, besides giving her son the income of the fund for life, gave him power of appointment. The plaintiff argued that the combination of the enjoyment during life of the income and the power of disposition at death, gave to Mortimer, in the theory of the law, the absolute estate, at least so far as the claims of creditors are affected.

In his opinion, Justice Russell says:

"But it must be remembered that the devolution of estates, transmissible through the execution of uses and trusts and powers, is now governed wholly by the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, so far as this State is concerned. It must also be remembered that the effort of the courts of this State is to ascertain and effectuate the intent of the testatrix, who has the power of disposition accorded to all owners of property, and construe the provisions of her will in accordance with such intent, unless they transgress some rules of public policy. She had the power to say that John Mortimer, her son, should receive no part of her estate. She was, however, mindful of the situation of a son brought up in an affluent family in the City of New York, accustomed to the liberal receipt of money for his own uses, and at the time of making her will with a wife and three children dependent upon him for maintenance. Knowing him full well, she may have had entire confidence in his intention to honorably conduct his life, and make a just disposition of the property she gave, to take effect at his death, while at the same time she may not have felt the same assurance of his capacity to deal with business judgment, and a wise provision for the future, as to the corpus of the estate during his own life, and may have felt that, whatever resolutions he might form, the cause of obtaining credit, if in possession of considerable property which he was at liberty to deal with in life as he pleased, might insensibly bring obligations, not presently felt because distant in redemption, but which might ultimately eat up all that her bounty gave to him and leave himself wife and children in poverty, thus wholly and absolutely destroying the benefits of the provision she made for him and them, without any willful or even reckless intent on his part to accomplish such a result.

"She, therefore, wisely provides for him and his family for life out of the net income of her own property; and, perhaps as wisely, assures him of her confidence in his sense of justice by leaving to him the power of disposition of the principal fund by an instrument to take effect only upon his death. Our statutory law has recognized the wisdom of allowing a father or a mother to provide for a son or daughter, so that son or daughter shall get an assured income during life, and may have a power of appointment of disposition at death, and the old rule of the common law that this property forms a part of the assets of the child and is subject to the claims of creditors is now abolished, both as to personalty and realty, the article on powers being a complete and exclusive code on that subject, so that here the beneficial life trust is isolated from the efficacy of the power. * * * The trust estate of $50,000 furnishes to the defendant, John Mortimer, for the support of himself and family the modest income of $2,400 per year. That is a very limited income to one brought up by his parents to luxury, and perhaps expensive habits. In considering the exigencies of life, the occasions which bring sickness and expenses which may not be foreseen or calculated to a nicety, the requirements to some extent of social obligations, and the right to consider for a moderate extent the claims of charity and benevolence as a part of even the necessities of life, in addition to those expenses necessarily incurred to clothe the body and feed it, and afford even a narrow education to the children, it is utterly impossible for a court to draw with any degree of accuracy a line of the limit of proper expenditures for living which shall place any portion of this income beyond the boundary.

"And the very fact that, without evidence of extravagant expenditures by Mortimer or his family, debts have been incurred beyond the income received, which are represented by the claims of the plaintiff, well illustrates the difficulty of a decision by the Court that the income afforded by the trust fund is so large as to justify placing its forcible hand upon the surplus, and handing it to creditors who have trusted the recipient of that income with proper opportunity of knowing what his legal claims to property were. Nor does the fact of a surplus at any given time not drawn from the trustee of a few hundred dollars indicate that the income is too large for the wants of the beneficiary. Such surplus is temporary, and the evidence shows that it may have been, and perhaps should have been, devoted to payment of obligations for the necessaries of life. The power of attorney authorizing the cashier of the plaintiff to receive the income, while it shows the willingness of the debtor, at that time at least, to pay his obligations or provide for their payment adds no force to the claim of the plaintiff here.

"If John Mortimer could not by any instrument surrender his right to that income and violate the wishes of the mother who created the bounty, he could not give an irrevocable power of attorney which would accomplish such a result. No interest in the trust could be assigned by him or recognized by the trustee. (L. R. 8., 730, Sections 63, 65; Graff vs. Bonnett, 31 N. Y., 12.) The complaint is dismissed."

A PARADE OF PRINTERS.

Demonstration and Mass Meeting of Typographical Union No. 6.

A mass meeting and parade, under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 6 and allied trades, are to be held on Saturday evening in order to protest against "the lock-out of the old employes of The Morning and Evening Sun."

The organizations are to assemble at Battery Park at 6 o'clock, and the line of march announced by the organizers of the parade is up Broadway to Park Row, through Park Row to Centre Street, to Chambers Street, to Broadway, to Seventeenth Street, to Fourth Avenue, and to Cooper Union, where the meeting is to be held.

At the headquarters of the Typographical Union it was said yesterday that there would be at least 15,000 men in the parade and that fourteen bands had already been secured. Among those who would take part would be every typographical union in the city and the local assemblies of District Assembly No. 49, including stereotypers, the German Typographical Union, the cigarmakers, and many other trades. Those who marched in the parade would be strictly enjoined from disorderly conduct while passing the Sun office. The bands would play the Dead March in "Saul," but that would be all.

It was ascertained at Police Headquarters that no application for a permit to have a parade on Saturday has yet been filed. Six hours' notice is sufficient, and if the parade is one of orderly persons and does not interfere in the line of march with another parade the permit is granted as a matter of course. It was added, however, that the playing of the Dead March in front of The Sun office would probably not be allowed, as it would come under the head of acts designed to cause irritation and the possibility of trouble.

Among the speakers announced for the meeting at Cooper Union are Samuel Gompers, John N. Parsons, and Ernest H. Crosby.

Bad colds are often mistaken for Consumption, when they are in reality caused by Bronchitis. This disease, in its early stages, can always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

JEFFERSON CLUB'S OUTING.

Members of the Association Enjoy the Day at College Point—Well-Known Democrats Present.

Not since the beefsteak dinner at the clubhouse, celebrating jointly the anniversary of City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan's birth and St. Patrick's Day, have the members of the Jefferson Club of the Eleventh Ward had such fun as they had yesterday at Witzel's Point View Hotel, at College Point, L. I. The occasion was the annual outing of the club. There were chickens, lobsters, clams in all styles, eels, cutlets, and watermelons, and although big, froth-topped pitchers held the only beverage that was used to wash down the dinner while at the table, there was such a popping of corks in the wineroom afterward that champagne should really be classed as the beverage of the day. Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal supplied the eloquence. Judge Newburger, Assemblyman Benjamin Hoffman of the Mazet committee, ex-Assemblyman David Gideon, William Hanna, and a number of others well known in Tammany Hall assisted in keeping the crowd in good spirits.

The outing was the largest, in point of attendance, the club has ever held, for a steamer and a barge which started from the foot of East Fifth Street at 8 o'clock A. M. were crowded, and in the afternoon 500 visitors came over on the College Point ferryboats. The members of the club carried chowder canes and wore big red badges. Derbys and straw hats were discarded for the white felt hats that were distributed on the steamer and barge.

A big breakfast was served when the hungry excursionists landed at the grove, and in order that all might be able to get up another appetite for dinner, which was served at 5 o'clock, several footballs were brought out and there were rushes up and down the field after them that would have set football patrons in a fever of excitement. Half a dozen baseball nines were gotten up, and as many umpires found themselves in trouble on questionable decisions, and some of the members of the party sought the beach, where there was good bathing.

After dinner the return trip to the city was made, and after dark the district for a radius of half a mile around the clubhouse was lighted up brilliantly with fireworks.

AGNOSTIC BOOK SUPPRESSED.

Heirs of Henry M. Taber Secure Plates of "Faith or Fact," but a Chicago Editor May Republish It.

The heirs of Henry M. Taber, the millionaire cotton merchant, have gained possession of the plates of his book on agnosticism, "Faith or Fact," and will discontinue the publication of the work and probably destroy the plates. The plates were obtained from the publisher, Peter Eckler of 35 Fulton Street.

Mr. Taber was one of the most conspicuous of Robert G. Ingersoll's converts to agnosticism. He was enthusiastic in his new belief and was anxious to propagate its principles. He published, in 1897, his work entitled "Faith or Fact." The book appeared for sale shortly before Mr. Taber's death, in February, 1898. The author contented himself with a brief introduction, while Col. Ingersoll wrote for it an extensive and fervent preface, which is, an eloquent presentation of the case for agnosticism.

Mr. Taber never assailed Christianity save by dispassionate argument. His wife was a devout believer, and he went with her to church regularly.

When he brought out his work he offered to pay all the expense of its extensive advertisement; but this Mr. Eckler would not permit. Mr. Eckler published only a few thousand copies.

At Mr. Taber's death his heirs, who were of the Christian faith, did not like to have their father's memory linked with a work aimed against their own belief. One of the sons had accepted his father's views, but he was dead. Last year the heirs began an effort to obtain the plates and suppress the publication of "Faith or Fact." Mr. Taber had given a half interest in the copyright of his work to C. P. Farrell, the son-in-law of Col. Ingersoll, which he still held, and the publication interest was held by Peter Eckler. Mr. Farrell's interest was obtained in February of this year, and then Mr. Eckler was asked to give up the plates.

Mr. Eckler said yesterday that he did not wish to do this, as he had gone to considerable expense and trouble in publishing the work. However, he said, when he was threatened with a lawsuit he yielded, as he did not think the plates valuable enough to offset the worry of a prosecution. This was about Feb. 15 of this year. The copyright and the plates are now, therefore, in the hands of the heirs of Henry M. Taber.

The friends of Mr. Taber are not satisfied with this result. They say that the millionaire left his money to his family, but he bequeathed his thoughts to the world. There is some indignation over the matter and some talk of issuing the book in another form. Indeed, the editor of The Free Thinker of Chicago has announced that he will bring out the book in altered form. This can be done, as much of the substance of the work was originally contributed to the columns of The Free Thinker, and can be used again, as that journal holds the copyright on these articles.

It is not at all likely, therefore, that the heirs will succeed in their efforts to suppress the work. The publisher still holds something like a thousand copies, more than a thousand have been sold, and a number more are on sale by booksellers in this city and elsewhere.

Col. Ingersoll, in his preface, says of the author:

"He was raised in an orthodox atmosphere, was acquainted with many eminent clergymen, from whom he endeavored to find out what Christianity is, and the facts and evidence relied on to establish the truth of the creeds.

"The author of this book looked and listened, became familiar with the questions raised, the arguments offered, and the results obtained. For this work no premium could be found. He has no prejudice, no hatred. He is by nature candid, conservative, and just."

It is in this preface also that Col. Ingersoll delivered that now familiar opinion, which made such a sensation at the time: "God is a guess."

LONG ISLAND TRAIN ON FIRE.

Firemen Called to Put Out a Blaze Caused by an Overheated Journal.

The Flushing Fire Department was called out yesterday to extinguish a burning passenger train on the Long Island Railroad. When the train that leaves Long Island City at 5 o'clock reached Corona, it was discovered that the woodwork under one of the passenger coaches was burning fiercely. It had been ignited by an overheated journal. All efforts to extinguish the blaze were unavailing. Conductor George Nelson, who was in charge of the train, decided to telegraph to Flushing, the next station, for help. He notified the agent, and he called out one of the hose companies.

In crossing the Flushing meadows a strong breeze that was blowing fanned the flames into a big blaze, and the car was in danger of being entirely consumed. The firemen and the station agent laid a line of hose through the station, and soon had a stream on it. It was found necessary to tear up part of the floor of the car before the flames could be extinguished. The damage was several hundred dollars.

SUES HER FOSTER MOTHER.

Novel Action Brought Against Mrs. Julia T. Shea of Jersey City.

Sheriff Alexander McLean of Hudson County yesterday served on Mrs. Julia T. Shea of 283 Second Street, Jersey City, widow of Bartholomew Shea, notice of a suit brought by Isaac F. Goldenhorn, on behalf of Marie A. T. Shea, otherwise known as Marie Kirkland, for $10,000. At the same time, Mr. Goldenhorn notified Judge Blair of the Orphans' Court that he would oppose a motion pending for the distribution of Shea's estate until the suit he has brought in the name of Miss Shea or Kirkland is decided.

The suit, which will be heard in the Supreme Court, is of a novel kind. Miss Shea, in her affidavit, says that her parents died when she was a child, and she was found in a New York street when she was five years old and sent to the New York Foundling Hospital. That was in 1877. On Nov. 29 of that year she was indentured by the Sisters of Charity, who had charge of the hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Shea, and after that was known as their daughter. She further alleges that Mr. and Mrs. Shea did not bring her up properly and permitted her to become wild and wayward, even encouraging her in her downward course, until finally she entered upon an immoral life, though she has since reformed and is now living respectably in Newark.

Mrs. Shea has thirty days in which to file her answer. She has not yet secured counsel. She declined to talk of the matter yesterday, but denied all Miss Shea's statements except that she and her husband had adopted the girl. She also claimed that they had done their duty by her until she left home, in 1895.

'Tisn't strange that men want to look their best when "on vacation;" nor that late-goers worry knowing their clothes have lost their early freshness.

Late buyers are the lucky ones: new suits cost little now; many of our best are marked down—so are shoes, hats, hosiery, scarfs and lots of things.

An example: 2000 $1.50, $2 and $2.50 negligee shirts are now $1.

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569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DOMINICAN JUNTA AT WORK

Revolution in Santo Domingo Is Being Aided from New York.

JIMINEZ'S POWERFUL FRIENDS

Insurrectionary Leaders Declare in Their Party Lies the Sole Salvation of the Island.

Work of great importance, according to the men interested, is going on in this city in connection with the revolutionary movement in Santo Domingo. A junta has been formed which has no official headquarters as yet, but whose members are in conference almost constantly, and are supposed to be communicating daily by cable with Gen. Juan I. Jiminez. The latter, who is still in Havana, is directing the work of the revolutionary forces, and arrangements are understood to be in progress for the sending of expeditions from points in the West Indies, and possibly from the United States, to aid in the overthrow of the existing Government.

The rebellion, which began with the assassination of President Heureaux, was not a movement of sudden origin. About fourteen months ago Adriano Grullon, an intimate friend of Gen. Jiminez, came to New York as the representative of the revolutionary party and established close relations with the Dominicans in this city, who number only about forty. There are also a few natives of Santo Domingo in Boston and Philadelphia whose interest has been enlisted in the cause. About a week ago Mr. Grullon's cousin, Maximilian C. Grullon, arrived here from Havana on a secret mission from Gen. Jiminez. Both men hold the most confidential relations with the revolutionary leader, and the one who arrived recently from Havana is said to have acted as his private secretary.

The Rev. Father Charles Philip Morales, a brother of the late Gen. Morales, whom President Heureaux caused to be executed a year ago, arrived here from Santo Domingo about the first of the present month, and has since been staying at the Colonnade Hotel. Gen. Abelardo A. Moscoso, a Dominican who has resided in this city several years, lives at the same hotel. The Messrs. Grullon, Father Morales, and Gen. Moscoso have had several meetings and are understood to be in charge of the work which is being done in this country in aid of the schemes of Gen. Jiminez.

Maximilian C. Grullon, when seen yesterday by a reporter, refused to discuss the plans of the revolutionists. He admitted that meetings had been held since his arrival here, but declared that it would be improper for him to divulge the action that had been taken. When his attention was called to articles published in two papers purporting to be based on interviews with Gen. Moscoso and Father Morales, he declared that those gentlemen might talk if they wanted to do so, but that he considered it his duty to remain silent. The publication of the interviews appeared to have irritated him exceedingly.

Adriano Grullon was almost equally uncommunicative regarding the plans of the revolutionists, though he was willing to discuss the situation in Santo Domingo and the objects which Gen. Jiminez hopes to attain. He also seemed to be displeased because Gen. Moscoso in particular had talked so freely of his plans.

"I see," said Mr. Grullon, "that Gen. Moscoso is quoted as saying that he has received a letter from Gen. Jiminez telling about the prospective success of our movement. Perhaps he has, but I have received no such news. Gen. Moscoso says he is going to lead an expedition. You should know that everybody in Santo Domingo is a General if he wants to be, just as I understand everybody is 'Colonel' in some States of your country. I could call myself a General if I wanted to do so. I could lead an expedition and fight, but you see I am plain Adriano Grullon.

"My cousin, who has come here on a confidential mission, and I have been lifelong friends of Gen. Jiminez. We are in this movement because he is at the head of it, and because we believe he is the only man who can give to Santo Domingo a safe and stable Government under which the people can enjoy liberty and the opportunity to make a living. Gen. Jiminez has been engaged in business enterprises since 1875. He is not a professional revolutionist. He is well known in New York, and in the principal cities of Europe, especially in Paris and Hamburg. He is a wealthy man, and is educated and patriotic. The people of Santo Domingo believe in him, and nearly all of them are in sympathy with the revolutionary movement. I am more than hopeful that it will succeed, and that the country will soon have a decent Government, with Jiminez at its head. I know of no basis for the talk of Gen. Gomes as President or leader of the revolution. Gen. Jiminez is the only man who has been thought of in that connection.

"We hope to form a Government modeled after that of the United States as closely as conditions will permit, and to give the people the liberty of which they were deprived under Heureaux. That was a Government in which one man was supreme, and on account of the misfortunes which it brought on the country many Dominicans have gone to Haiti, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Venesuela, and elsewhere. Most of them are anxious to return to Santo Domingo, and will do so if the revolution succeeds.

"The country in its present condition offers no attractions. Business is paralyzed, the currency is so depreciated that $100 in American gold will buy $2,200 of the Government paper money, and there is no guarantee of personal safety."

NO FILIBUSTERING FROM CUBA.

Arms Intended for Santo Domingo Seized by the Authorities.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—Lieut. Schaum, Collector of Customs at Baracoa, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, has seized 143 carbines and 18,000 rounds of ammunition that were evidently intended for Santo Domingo. Twenty-five men—Cubans and Dominicans—arrived there last Friday on board the Mortera. They have been kept under close watch, as they are apparently planning to take arms to Santo Domingo. Those already seized are not believed to be all that are secreted there.

Major Gen. Brooke is making every effort to check filibustering. There is no truth in the report, recently circulated in the United States, that 400 men left the island not long ago for Santo Domingo in one expedition. As a matter of fact, almost every man who is gone is known. The entire number is thirty-seven. Not one carried more than his personal outfit.

All the Collectors had been duly notified from Havana to keep a close watch upon the twenty-five men who left this port on the Mortera. Consequently when the landing was made at Baracoa it was no surprise to headquarters here. No attempt will be made to prevent them leaving Baracoa, if they do not try to carry arms with them.

DEFEAT FOR REVOLUTIONISTS.

Dominican Government Forces Win a Battle Which Is Claimed to Be Decisive.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 15.—The Government forces commanded by Gen. Escobozo have defeated the insurgents. The rout was almost a massacre. The wounded on both sides are numerous. The engagement is considered by the Government as decisively ending the Jiminez uprising.

The Government plan for the gradual withdrawal of paper money from circulation has established confidence. Short-term bills of exchange on Europe sell for 300 per cent. silver. The Dominicans almost without exception are for the use of American money.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 15.—According to Government officials, tranquillity reigns throughout the country. The assassins of President Heureaux are still at large, but measures have been taken for their capture. It is said that the band numbers sixteen.

Although the rate for drafts is falling, and there are some signs of returning confidence, business continues dull, and imports are very limited. The financial situation is bad. The problem of taking up the paper currency has not yet been solved, as the people in general do not wish it taken up. This is the real cause of dullness in business. Once the matter has been arranged, affairs should take on a different aspect.

SUES ORDER OF RED MEN.

John Mohl, Shot While Undergoing Initiation, He Says, Wants Damages in $15,000.

Word has gone out that the 600 braves of Anawanda Tribe, No. 320, Improved Order of Red Men, must come from their reservation in Harlem to the camp of the palefaces in the County Court building and answer a suit for $15,000 damages brought by John Mohl.

Mohl is in private life bartender for M. J. McGrath, at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. He says that he encountered disaster to the value of $15,000 in the process of initiation and while being changed into a Red Man. He tells a vivid and picturesque story of his experiences, which were encountered on the thirteenth march of the ninth moon, which means in paleface language the 13th of September of last year. He says he was blindfolded and compelled to ride an obstacle race on what he was told was a goat, but believes to have been one of the Central Park buffalo; that he was then led, still blinded, through a hall with 15,000 chairs in it, on each of which he left a sample of the skin from his shins, and as a final test of his endurance was tied to a stake. A knife was jabbed against him in unexpected places and he was given as his Indian name "Mole-That-Can't-See-the-Point." He also heard a speech to the effect that his heart was warm and his words sincere.

Then there was shooting, dancing, and howling, and Mohl fell down. When he got up he found three eagle feathers in his hair and a bullet in his left leg just above the knee. He was told that the feathers were placed by purpose and the bullet by accident. He took no trouble to himself, and did not even tell his mother the facts, although he was laid up eight weeks. After thinking it over several months, however, he concluded that the Red Men had had so much fun that they could afford to pay for it. Therefore he brought the suit for $15,000, making Grand Sachem Church of Binghamton and Andrew Madden, Treasurer of Anawanda Tribe, defendants.

Anawanda Tribe is one of the strongest in the order. Mr. Madden said yesterday that something of the kind Mohl described might have occurred outside the lodge, when somebody undertook to conduct some burlesque horse play at his expense, but that no such thing had occurred or could occur inside the lodge, the ritual of the order being simple and dignified, and so ordered that nobody could possibly be hurt in the course of initiation.

PLANS FOR SHOOTER'S ISLAND.

Reported Townsend & Downey Will Established a Big Shipyard There.

It was reported yesterday that Shooter's Island, at the entrance to Newark Bay, between Elizabethport and Bergen Point, N. J., had been purchased by the shipbuilding firm of Townsend & Downey of Brooklyn. The firm, it was said, planned to establish a big shipyard on the island in the near future. The area of the island is about sixty acres. It was reported a short time ago that the Cramps of Philadelphia were negotiating for the purchase of the island, but this was later denied.

No confirmation of the report of the purchase of the island by Townsend & Downey could be obtained yesterday. Mr. Townsend would neither affirm nor deny the report. "I have nothing to say about the matter," he said, in answer to all questions.

DEBEVOISE CAPTAIN OF TROOP C.

Men Will Take Part in Long Branch Military Tournament.

First Lieut. Charles I. Debevoise has been elected Captain of Troop C, Brooklyn's crack cavalry organization, to succeed Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, who was recently chosen to the Colonelcy of the Fourteenth Regiment. By Lieut. Debevoise's advancement, Lieut. Crooke McLeer, son of Brig. Gen. McLeer, becomes the ranking Lieutenant in the troop. Lieut. Debevoise is an original member of the troop. He served with the organization in Puerto Rico, has an excellent military record, and is popular with the members of his command.

Troop C has accepted an invitation to take part in the military tournament at Long Branch on Aug. 24. The Brooklyn troop is said to have been selected in preference to Squadron A and the Essex Troop of Orange, N. J.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED.

MAHOGANY BEDROOM

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER

Fair; brisk easterly to southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,477. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅜c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—Mrs. Perot yesterday surrendered the child Gladys to her father-in-law, and the habeas corpus proceedings will be withdrawn The kidnapping charge is still pending, and Mrs. Perot may yet have to stand trial. The situation in the Transvaal remains unchanged. It is said the reply to England is ready, and that Mr. Chamberlain's proposal will be rejected, another having been prepared by the South African Government. The Boers desire peace, but England continues to prepare for war. Great Britain and Spain are taking precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague from Portugal. Four people were killed in a motor car accident in Berlin. Major Jameson, the representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, who arranged the cup races, was injured in a carriage accident, and may not be able to witness the contests. Brazil, Argentina, and Chile representatives are indulging in festivities in Rio de Janeiro preparatory to consummating the alliance of their countries, which, it is asserted, is mainly directed against the United States. Dock Commissioner O'Brien of this city has left London for Trouville. Prof. Robert Wilhelm Eberhord Bunsen, the distinguished chemist, died at Heidelberg yesterday.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

William Neufeldt of 92 Goerck Street was arrested last night and charged with the murder of Mrs. Kronman. He admitted he had pawned the jewelry that belonged to the woman and which was stolen when the crime was committed.

Six of the Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvements made an effort yesterday to force the city into a forty-year contract with the Ramapo Water Company involving over $5,000,000 annually, but were forced to postpone action owing to the determined opposition of Controller Coler. Bridge Commissioner Shea, and other non-Tammany members.

Page 2.

The New York Federation of Zionists celebrated at Cooper Union last night the opening of the third annual session of the International Zionist Association now in session at Basel, Switzerland. Incidentally, they listened to a message to the American people from the wife of Capt. Dreyfus. Sympathy was declared for Dreyfus, and resolutions against anti-Semitism and for the rejuvenation of Zion were passed.

Page 3.

Material progress was made yesterday in the direction of organized effort for the relief of the suffering Puerto Ricans.

The Red D Line steamship Philadelphia, which reached port yesterday, brought the first arrivals from the storm-stricken Island of Puerto Rico.

Sexton Butler of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, which was badly damaged by fire early yesterday morning, believes the blaze was started by an incendiary.

The anti-Goebelites, the bolting Republican-Democrats, held their convention at Lexington, adopted a platform, and nominated ex-Gov. John Y. Brown for Governor.

A patrol wagon containing three officers and a prisoner was struck and overturned by a Second Avenue car at Twenty-second Street last night. All the occupants were more or less injured, but none seriously.

Governor General Davis reported yesterday that the deaths from the hurricane in Puerto Rico will reach 2,000 and that many are dying daily from injuries and privations. The supplies on the McPherson will arrive in time, but interior points cannot be reached before next week.

The State Democratic Convention at Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday indorsed the Chicago platform in its entirety and nominated a ticket of straight silver men. The Populist Convention accepted the ticket and the resolutions, which condemn the Philippine war and strongly denounce the trusts.

Page 4.

A scheme to unite the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railway is under way.

Controller Coler suggests that the Dewey celebration be extended over three days instead of two, and comprise a monster civic parade.

Congressman Daly of New Jersey yesterday addressed the Hunterdon County farmers, denouncing the trusts and the war against the Filipinos.

It is reported that Gen. Jiminez will leave Cuba to-day to assume command of the Dominican revolutionists. He claims that the reports of reverses at Monte Christi were false and were put out to discourage recruits. The status of Gen. Jiminez is under consideration by the State Department, and it may be determined that the United States may be responsible for allowing him to leave. The insurgent General, Gurero, and thirty men, with arms and ammunition, were captured at Baracoa. A United States vessel is watching a suspicious schooner near the same place.

Page 5.

The four greatest pacers in the world are matched in a race on the opening day of the Empire City Trotting Club track.

The New York baseball team easily outplayed the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the Brooklyns vanquished the Clevelands

Thomas M. Siddons of Harrison, N. Y., recently wrote Gov. Pingree of Michigan, saying he would kill him on sight, but last night declared he had no intention of doing it.

Page 7.

Prof. Robert Wilhelm Eberhard Bunsen, the distinguished chemist, died yesterday at Heidelberg, Germany.

Page 9.

A prominent operator said yesterday that the price of bituminous coal will be advanced shortly.

Justice Stover yesterday rendered a decision involving the right of a broker to the use of two stock tickers.

Page 12.

A petition to adjudge the Prospect Park Brewing Company an involuntary bankrupt has been filed in Brooklyn.

The golden jubilee anniversary of the landing in this city of Father Mathew was celebrated by the members of the Total Abstinence Union of America.

It is said that Richard Croker has taken in hand the charges of bribery against members of the Municipal Assembly, and will make a thorough investigation.

Clinton L. Rossiter declared yesterday that he intended to retain the Presidency of of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Directors passed resolutions indorsing him and his management.

J. F. Pierson, a stockholder of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, took action in the Supreme Court yesterday looking to an increase in the price of gas, as he says at the present figures the company cannot make enough money to meet fixed charges.

The assertion attributed to Dr. Sheedy of Poughkeepsie that fruit, tomatoes, and watermelons are dangerous to children, inasmuch as they generate poisonous gases in the stomach, is not shared by prominent physicians in this city, who scout the idea of such a thing.

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Postmistress to Become a Nun.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 16.—Considerable surprise was expressed in this village today, when it was learned that Miss Margaretta Burns, the Assistant Postmistress, who resigned her position a few days ago, had renounced the world and entered the Convent of the Sisters of the Precious Blood in Brooklyn. Miss Burns is twenty years of age, and has always been a leading spirit in Catholic affairs.

Outings in the Mountains.

Try Mount Pocono, Water Gap, Lake Hopatcong, three of many on Lackawanna Railroad, 429 Broadway. Fine hotels. Fishing. Sports.—Adv.

COLER BLOCKS PLAN TO FIX WATER DEAL

Attempt to Rush City Into Contract with Ramapo Company.

OVER $5,000,000 FOR 40 YEARS

Lively Fight at Meeting of the Board of Public Improvements.

Tammany Men Forced to Give Controller Time to Look Into Most Astounding Proposition, He Says.

Six of the Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvements, under the leadership of President Maurice F. Holahan, made a determined effort yesterday afternoon to force the city into a forty-year contract with the Ramapo Water Company for an additional high pressure water supply, at an annual rental of over $5,000,000. Though the matter has been before the board since its first meeting, the contract, which has the approval of the Commissioner of Water Supply and the Corporation Counsel, was sprung in a most unexpected manner and every effort was made to jam it through without consideration and without regard to the financial ability of the city to meet its terms. But for the stubborn opposition of Controller Coler and Bridge Commissioner Shea and other non-Tammany members of the board the plan would have carried, and it was only through their most strenuous efforts that the matter was postponed for two weeks.

The fight over the proposition to enter into the contract with the water company was the fiercest of the many which have taken place in the board since its inception. Open charges of undue secrecy were made during the discussion, and Controller Coler, on several occasions, declared that the scheme was nefarious and would involve the city in a contract beyond its ability to meet. The only thing that prevented President Holahan and his five colleagues from succeeding in their efforts was the fact that their opponents numbered six, and that Controller Coler took a firm stand in demanding time in which to prepare a statement showing the city's financial condition and to have the contract examined by the engineers of the Finance Department.

THOSE AT THE MEETING.

Those present at the meeting were President Holahan, Highways Commissioner Keating, Sewer Commissioner Kane, Water Commissioner Dalton, Bridge Commissioner Shea, Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies; Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Gibson, Controller Coler, President Coogan of the Borough of Manhattan, President Haffen of the Bronx, President Bowley of Queens, and President Cromwell of Richmond. Those who opposed the plan pointed to the fact that the contemplated action was deferred until President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn had left the city for Europe and that President Coogan, who is living at Narragansett Pier, had come to the meeting straight from a train in order to help rush the scheme through.

Commissioner Dalton precipitated the fight by presenting a long report in which he set forth the present condition of the water-supply of the city and the necessity of providing for the future. In Brooklyn, the report said, the daily supply of 93,000,000 gallons is the same as it was five years ago, despite the increase in population. In order to bring the Brooklyn supply up to the standard in Manhattan Island at the same rate per capita, it would be necessary to increase the supply 57,000,000 gallons a day. In Queens the conditions are worse. The supply of 3,500,000 gallons daily ought to be increased to 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 gallons. When the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens are connected by bridges, Mr. Dalton said, the population of the latter borough will increase with great rapidity, and an increase in the water supply will become imperative.

MANHATTAN ISLAND SUPPLY.

On Manhattan Island, the report said, the demand for high-service supply grows at a constantly increasing rate, thus compelling the Department of Water Supply to make plans to increase the pumping capacity of the machinery. In less than five years from now, the report said, the water supply for Manhattan and the Bronx will be deficient in quantity, as well as in pressure or in elevation of delivery. The average daily consumption for the past six months was 265,000,000 gallons, and the maximum during the hot days of June and July was 286,000,000 gallons, which is an increase of 30,000,000 gallons over the maximum consumption last year, or nearly 12 per cent.

The combined capacity of the old and new Croton aqueducts and the Bronx River conduit, which are now the only means of conveying water to these boroughs, is 400,000,000 gallons per day. Therefore, at the present rate of increase in consumption the limit of capacity of the present water system will be reached in four years or less, and on an increase of 10 per cent. per annum it will be reached in less than five years.

In a table given in the report, Mr. Dalton figures out that the total needed increase in the four boroughs mentioned will be in four years 177,597,000 gallons daily, and in ten years 640,559,000 gallons daily. He then tells of a tour of inspection of reservoir sites of the Ramapo Company, and says that they promise to more than meet the demand for many years to come. Passing to the proposition for the city to construct its own additional plant by bringing water from points up the State, he cites the difficulties, the first of which, he says, is the obtaining of appropriations through the Municipal Assembly. He says that the cost would be immense and the delay almost interminable.

NO EXPENDITURE NECESSARY.

Mr. Dalton then goes on to say: "It is not necessary that the city commit itself to a bond issue in this case or that it shall incur any expenditure." Private capital stands ready to construct the works and furnish the water without obligation or cost to the city except to pay for the water when delivered. A proposal has been presented by a responsible company, through its President, Silas B. Dutcher, to furnish the needed water supply at a pressure due to an elevation of 300 feet, or more, if needed, above tide level.

"By act of the Legislature this company is authorized to contract with the City of New York to furnish such a water supply. The proposal is to deliver to the city at its northern limit not less than 200,000,000 gallons of water per day within five years from the date of the acceptance of the proposal, at $70 per 1,000,000 gallons.

"The company has taken all necessary legal steps to secure this water supply, and such additions to it as the city will need above 200,000,000 gallons per day as the watersheds of the Hudson Highlands and part of the Catskill Mountains, already described, can yield. I am satisfied of the competency and reliability of the company to carry out this proposal, and I am also satisfied that under the existing conditions, as herein stated, it will be advantageous to accept the proposal.

"The lowest rate at which this city sells water to consumers by measurement is the Brooklyn meter rate of 7½ cents per 100 cubic feet, or $100 per 1,000,000 gallons. This leaves a quite sufficient margin between the price asked by this water company and the lowest rate charged by the city to consumers to more than pay for the cost of distributing the water to consumers through the mains and collecting water rents.

"The company is not seeking a municipal franchise. It does not propose to sell water to the residents of this city. It will deliver the water to the city and the city will distribute it through its mains in the same manner as the public water supply in the several boroughs is now distributed, and the city will collect the water rents as heretofore."

SHEA AND COLER PROTEST.

When President Holahan had finished reading this report, Bridge Commissioner Shea asked that the matter be laid over for a month, as he had never heard of it and wanted a chance to investigate it.

President Holahan replied, saying that the matter was urgent. "We have been recreant in our duty," Mr. Holahan continued, pounding the desk with his fist. "The papers are attacking Tammany Hall for its delay. We've already wasted nineteen months in settling this question."

Mr. Shea was evidently nettled by the President's vigorous tattoo on the desk, and he answered that he had not come there to discuss the matter at length. "I don't know what people are behind this scheme," he exclaimed. "I don't know whether they are honest or not. It is well enough to go on in the old way of municipal ownership."

Controller Coler then entered into the discussion. "I am astounded," he said, "at this proposition. It is unfair to the elective officers of this city, and I demand that more time be given to this matter."

"It is impossible," shouted Mr. Holahan, growing red in the face.

"Why do you say that?" Mr. Coler inquired. "You are trying to shut off my engineers from investigating this subject. You don't dare to give them the chance."

Mr. Holahan made an angry but inarticulate reply, and then the form of contract was read. This contract, which has been approved by the Corporation Counsel, provides, briefly, that the company shall furnish not more than 200,000,000 gallons of water a day, with a gravity pressure from an elevation of 300 feet, at $70 per million gallons. The company is to furnish its own pipe lines to connect with the city's service pipes at the northern boundary. The supply is to be turned on five years after the contract is signed, but the time may be extended on account of accidents or strikes.

BROOKLYN HAS NO VOTE.

"I see no reason why we shouldn't postpone this matter. The President of the Borough of Brooklyn isn't here and he is interested," said President Bowley.

"The Borough of Brooklyn has no vote in the matter," Mr. Holahan replied curtly.

"Then it's time for us to throw up our hands," Mr. Bowley rejoined.

"This means $14,000 a day for forty years, to the city," Mr. Shea said, getting down to figures, "and I am informed that there is no need to enter into this contract if we will go on and tap the inexhaustible supply on Long Island."

"Under this contract we pay for only what we use," Mr. Holahan retorted.

"I only want the public to know," Controller Coler exclaimed, "that the President of the Board of Public Improvements wants the financial officer of the city to pay out $5,000,000 a year without giving him a chance to investigate."

Mr. Shea contended that the city ought to go on and provide its own supply instead of giving itself into the hands of a private corporation, and this led President Holahan to declare that the debt limit would prevent this.

"The debt limit don't apply to water supply improvement," Mr. Coler rejoined.

"I know," Mr. Holahan wrathfully retorted; "but we will have to stop all other public improvements if we do this ourselves. What is the debt margin now?"

"I can't give the figures off-hand," Mr. Coler answered.

"You won't give the figures?" Mr. Holahan asked.

"Not unless you give me a month's time," Mr. Coler replied.

"You ought to be able to give a report on the entire State in two days," Mr. Holahan exclaimed.

"This is the most astounding proposition I ever heard of," the Controller said, resuming his seat.

Mr. Bowley, seeing the coast clear, then entered the fray, saying: "It seems strange that these contracts all come at once. It has happened before."

President Holahan again grew red, and muttered that the last time it occurred it had been to the benefit of the Borough of Queens.

"The Borough of Queens never got a thing from the board, and you know it," Mr. Bowley replied.

FIGHT OVER POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Cromwell then moved to postpone the matter for a month, and that it be referred to the Controller for a report on its feasibility and the ability of the city to stand the expense. This motion was decided lost, the vote being a tie of 6 to 6. Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Coler, Gibson, Kearny, Shea, Bowley, and Cromwell, and those in the negative: Messrs. Holahan, Dalton, Keating, Kane, Coogan, and Haffen.

Commissioner Dalton thought the time was propitious to end the matter, so he had read his resolution giving him the power to enter into the contract. When the objection was made to the wording of the resolution, Mr. Holahan explained that it only said "may" enter into the contract.

"The Commissioner of Water Supply can be forced to make that contract," said Mr. Shea angrily.

After some desultory remarks, President Holahan, who said that the jamming process could not succeed, inquired: "Why couldn't the Controller do this work in two weeks?"

"It took nineteen months to get this report up," Mr. Shea responded, "unless I misunderstood your pounding on the desk."

Mr. Dalton insisted on his resolution being put, but Commissioner Kearny, who had not taken part in the controversy, exclaimed: "I will vote against this resolution. It is indecent to rush this matter through."

A proposition to lay the matter over for three weeks was defeated, and then the board unanimously decided to give the Controller a fortnight to prepare his report.

Previous to the meeting, Mr. Coler told Commissioner Dalton that he considered the scheme an outrage, and declared that, rather than take part in such proceeding, he would resign.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, last night made the following statement about the proposed contract between that company and the city:

"A large amount of money has been expended in securing property and in doing the preliminary work, and we are ready to commence construction; but the company has never made any attempt to force a contract upon the city. We knew that New York must obtain a water supply adapted to its future needs and that we were in a position to furnish it, without asking the city to spend a dollar beyond paying for it when it is delivered."

BELIEVE CHILD WAS KIDNAPPED.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Much excitement prevails here and at Kingston over the mysterious disappearance of Carrie Snedecker, the little daughter of Frederick Snedecker, a well-known farmer residing near Kingston. The little girl went out to play at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and an hour later was missed by her mother.

As the little one could not be found, the neighbors were notified, and a general search was begun at once. Cornfields were carefully looked through, wells and cisterns examined, the canal, which is not far from the house, was dragged, and every place into which the child might have wandered was searched, but no trace of her could be found.

The hunt was resumed this morning, and dynamite was exploded in the canal in the hope of raising the body if it were there, but the efforts failed, and now the farmers and parents all believe the little girl has been carried off by kidnappers. The Kingston harvest home was held yesterday, and so many people being there a good opportunity for kidnapping was afforded.

A band of gypsies passed through this vicinity three days ago, and this, too, adds much to the belief that the child has been kidnapped. The farmers have declared that if the child has been abducted they will lynch the kidnappers if they catch them.

The police authorities are trying to solve the mystery, and detectives from Trenton are here working on it. The child is two years and four months old, wore a pink dress and pink sunbonnet, black shoes, and black stockings. She has light hair, and was especially attractive in appearance.

CLUBMAN BRUTALLY BEATEN.

Calumet Man Says a Policeman Clubbed Him—With a Companion He Is Locked Up.

C. A. Murphy, thirty-three years old, a book publisher, living at the Calumet Club, and his friend, Harris D. C. Thornton, forty years old, a broker in Wall Street, were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at 1:45 o'clock this morning on the charge of disorderly conduct.

When brought to the station Murphy's head was a mass of bruises and cuts where he had been clubbed by Policeman Patrick Carmody, who made the arrest. Mr. Murphy and his friend, according to their claim, had been skylarking at Seventeenth Street and Fifth Avenue when they were approached by Carmody and ordered to move on.

Both said they were sober and resented the policeman's talk, when he attacked Murphy, clubbing him in a brutal manner. He then called assistance, and both men were dragged to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Murphy's wounds were so serious that he had to be taken to the New York Hospital, where they were dressed. Thornton was taken to the station house by Policeman Gilligan. After his wounds had been dressed Murphy was returned to the station house and locked up. After he had returned to the police station blood was oozing through the bandages around Murphy's head, and also through his mouth and ears.

Carmody, the policeman, who, it is alleged, assaulted the man, denies that he used his club at all, or even used his fists. He said that the men were fighting, and Murphy attempted to assault him. He shoved the men away, and Murphy, in trying to cross the street, fell and received his injuries.

In the station house, after Carmody had told his story to Sergt. Carson, Murphy asked the Sergeant if he could send for bail. The Sergeant refused, saying that he believed the policeman's story, and ordered the men locked up for the night.

HALE CALLED OTIS A COWARD?

Colorado General's Orderly Writes of a Quarrel Which Caused His Chief to Come Home.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 16.—In a letter received to-day from Henry Kerr, orderly of Gen. Hale, the latter is reported to have been recalled from the firing line during an engagement with the Filipinos and ordered to report in person to Gen. Otis.

Gen. Hale was in the act of winning a great victory, but he obeyed, withdrew the brigade from the fighting line, and rode to Gen. Otis's headquarters.

This is the conversation that is said to have ensued:

"Gen. Hale, you shall not disobey me while I am in command of this army. I want you to explain why you made that movement with your brigade," said Gen. Otis, with venom in his tone.

"I did not disobey any orders," replied Gen. Hale, "and well you know it. I came here to fight, and if that is not your policy, I want you to understand that it is mine. I saw an opportunity to make a successful attack to-day, and tried to accomplish it, but you interfered and caused me to fail."

"This matter will go to Washington," said Gen. Otis, "and you shall suffer for it."

"If it does I shall prefer charges against you for cowardice," Hale retorted.

"How dare you suggest such a thing? You are an inferior officer, and if you don't retract I will place you under arrest," roared Gen. Otis.

Gen. Hale made no retraction, but he drew forth from his pocket a set of army regulations and referred Otis to a section stating that any subordinate officer had the right to cause the arrest of a superior officer for cowardice.

The war of words between the Generals was continued on these lines for over half an hour, it is said. Gen. Hale had the better of the argument, and Gen. Otis finally gave up the job of bulldozing, dropping the case entirely.

Gen. Hale up to three months ago intended to remain in the service, and was laying his plans to stay in the Philippines. The friction between Gen. Otis and himself, however, caused him to change his intention, and he applied to be mustered out. He is now on his way home.

ROBBERS DISGUISED AS WOMEN.

They Terrorize a Chicago Family and Get Money and Jewelry.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Disguised as women, with dresses worn awkwardly, and shawls over their heads to make identification impossible, two robbers entered the home of Michael Deacey, 3,738 La Salle Street, last night, and after terrorizing Mrs. Deacey and her three small children, robbed the premises.

Deacey is employed by the Chicago City Railway Company and was absent attending to his duties. The robbers secured $42 in cash and a number of rings and a watch.

OHIO MAYOR FINES HIMSELF.

Ordered Constable to Arrest Him for Assault and Battery.

Special to The New York Times.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The Mayor of Arlington, south of this city, fined himself yesterday for assault and battery. The Mayor is Dr. J. R. Travinger, the village physician, and is built somewhat like Champion Jeffries. Saturday morning he quarreled with John Haudeshell, a prominent hardware merchant, over a bill, which he claimed was excessive. The dispute became furious, and blows were struck.

The Mayor at once arrested Haudeshell and himself and had the constable take them to the Mayor's office. Here he fined both Haudeshell and himself $5 each on the charge of assault and battery. Haudeshell, who was badly used up, considers the fine as but adding insult to injury, and threatens to bring the case before the Grand Jury.

MAY RAISE ANOTHER REGIMENT.

President McKinley Said to be Pleased with Col. Rice's Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 16.—The President has intimated that he would like to have Col. Rice raise another regiment just like the Twenty-sixth. This comes from Hotel Champlain this morning. He has been very much pleased with Col. Rice's regiment, and has watched its growth since his stay here with deepest interest.

He has expressed the wish for just such another earnest New England regiment, and there is felt to be little doubt that one of the coming five regiments will be from New England in Rice's brigade.

New orders may be anticipated from Washington before long to reopen recruiting for this regiment in New England and Northern New York.

CO-OPERATIVE CITIES PLANNED.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The Brotherhood Company, a Toledo corporation organized by Samuel M. Jones, the "Golden Rule" Mayor of that city, and incorporated yesterday with shares of $100 each, intends to establish co-operative colonies and to build cities after the manner of the Ruskin and Rugby Colonies of Tennessee. The first of these colonies will be established on Lake Erie, a short distance from Toledo.

It is understood that the money necessary to start the scheme has been subscribed by Toledo men. The Brotherhood will distribute stock over the country in small amounts and the investors will be protected by a co-operative life insurance adjunct. The plan includes educational work, and co-operative schools are to be established.

Commissioner O'Brien Leaves London.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Dock Commissioner O'Brien of New York to-day left London for Trouville, where he will remain a week.

KRONMAN MURDER SUSPECT

William Neufeldt Arrested and Charged with the Crime.

HAD PAWNED WOMAN'S JEWELS

Police Caught Him in a Houston Street Cafe—Samuel Greenbaum Also Locked Up.

The police believe that they have at last cleared up the Kronman murder. William Neufeldt was arrested last night in Applestadt's café, 284 East Houston Street, on the charge of committing a robbery on Houston Street, near Attorney, but when confronted with the charge of committing the Kronman murder confessed to have pawned for $185 the crescent pin containing fifteen diamonds which Mrs. Kronman is supposed to have been wearing at the time she was murdered. He said he had pawned the other jewelry at different places on the east side. The arrest was made by two Central Office men and Detective William J. McCormick and Policeman John J. Barnes of the Union Market Station.

The police who were at work on the case were informed yesterday that Neufeldt could be found at Applestadt's café. They went to the place last night and were rewarded by seeing their man sitting at a table counting some money. The policemen rushed in and captured him. He did not resist and quietly went with his captors to the station house.

When he asked why he had been arrested he was told for a robbery which it was said he committed on Houston Street near Attorney Street a few weeks ago. At the station house the prisoner said he is twenty-five years old and lives at 92 Goereck Street. When searched he had $42.38 in his pockets.

Barnes left the station house and soon returned with Samuel Greenbaum, twenty years old, who was arrested at 352 East Houston Street and locked up as a suspicious person. It is believed that Greenbaum knows something of the murder. Greenbaum's father, M. Greenbaum, conducts a restaurant at 354 East Houston Street.

After he had given his pedigree Neufeldt was formally charged with committing the murder, and when asked what he had done with the jewelry, said that he had pawned it all. He said that $185 had been obtained in a pawnshop on Houston Street on the crescent pin. J. Spielberger of 302 East Houston Street, he said, had offered him $150 for it. The two prisoners were then taken to Police Headquarters and locked up.

Policeman Barnes said that Neufeldt had been suspected of the crime ever since it was committed. For some days past complaints had been made to the police that a man with a black mustache had been making the rounds of the east side pawnshops for several days, trying to dispose of some valuable jewelry at cheap prices. The description given answered that of Neufeldt and a watch had been kept for him. When arrested he wore a black suit and a black derby hat.

Detective Sergeant Morris, who was in charge of the Detective Bureau at Headquarters, gave out the following statement concerning the case:

"In December, 1892, Neufeldt was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the Joliet Prison for a burglary committed at the Marquette Club, Chicago. After serving five years and three months he was discharged and came to this city. He has since been working for different firms up to six weeks ago.

"We have secured a great deal of the jewelry, and expect to get it all. Neufeldt has admitted having pawned the diamond crescent for $185 on the 10th inst. He claims that he received it from a negro named Lace, whom he met in Chicago in 1892, prior to his going to prison. He says he met the negro on the morning of the 10th inst. at Clinton and Stanton Streets. It was the first time he had met him since the time they met in Chicago.

"When asked whether Kronman was a relative of his, Neufeldt said he knew Nathan Kronman, and believed that he was a relative of his mother. He said I visited him for the first time two or three months prior to July 11 in company with my brother and the lady who is now my sister-in-law, but who was not at that time married to my brother. I was introduced to the Kronmans by my mother. The object of the visit was to notify them of the engagement of my brother. We never met before or since."

Detective Morris says there is not the slightest doubt of Neufeldt's guilt. He says that the Central Office detectives have had their eyes on Neufeldt ever since the murder was committed, although his name has not been mentioned in the case. He declares the police have sufficient evidence at the present time to convict the man of the crime. Greenbaum will be held as a witness.

Soon after midnight two men and a woman entered Police Headquarters and were escorted to a private room. Shortly afterward some one was heard to shout, "That's the man!" It is not known who the persons are, but it is thought that one of the men is Kronman.

Morris Jacobs, a brother-in-law of the murdered woman, arrived at Police Headquarters at 1 o'clock this morning. He was quickly followed by Capt. McClusky, who had been summoned from his home. Some one was heard sobbing in the private room where the two men and the woman were taken. It was said that it was Kronman, but this could not be learned to be positive.

M. Greenbaum, the father of the man who is being held as a witness, said this morning that his son had not been home for over a year, and he knew nothing of his doings. He said that the son was a wild boy. Spielberger, the man who is said to have offered $150 for the diamond crescent, would make no statement in regard to the case.

Max Southeimer, an intimate friend of the Kronsmans, and who lives at 66 East Seventh Street, said that he had heard the Kronman family speak of a man named Neufeldt. He did not know if the man arrested was the same party.

Detective Morris early this morning told how it was that Neufeldt was suspected of the crime. He said that on the day of the murder Detective Carey found in the house a memorandum book with red leather covers and a rubber band. On the fly leaf of the book, among other addresses was that of Nathan Neufeldt of 92 Goerck Street. It was known that Nathan Neufeldt's son had visited the Kronmans and his record was looked up, with the result that he was arrested and charged with the crime.

YERKES AGAIN RAILROADING.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company, held to-day, John M. Roach resigned his position as President, and was succeeded by Charles T. Yerkes, and Warren F. Furbeck resigned his position as Vice President, and L. S. Owsley was elected to succeed him. Mr. Roach, D. H. Loudeback, and C. H. Marlowe resigned from the Directorate, and their places were taken by John R. Walsh, B. B. Lamb, and Harvey T. Weeks.

Mr. Roach's resignation is due to the fact that his duties as General Manager of the Chicago Union Traction Company require so much of his time that he finds it impossible to give the attention to the Consolidated which the duties of the President's position require. Mr. Yerkes will take active charge of the company's affairs.

EFFECT OF JAPAN'S TREATIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—There are 10,000 foreigners residing in Japan, and fully 5,000 of them will be affected by the stipulations of the treaties that have just taken effect, and under which Japan withdraws extra-territorial powers from foreign representatives and requires the submission of all contentions arising in Japan to the native courts.

Of the foreign residents to be affected by the treaties, more than 1,000 are citizens of the United States, 2,000 are English, and about 1,000 are German and French. About half the entire number of foreign residents are Chinese.

Nearly 50,000 Japanese reside abroad, and of this number 7,640 live in the United States. As 27,354 live in Hawaii, nearly two-thirds of the Japanese who are away from home are under the jurisdiction of the United States. There are 13,000 Japanese in Corea and 5,500 in England. There are 2,178 Japanese students in the United States and only 120 in Germany, 46 in England, 10 in France, and 47 in Russia and Russian colonies.

GUERIN OFFERED TO YIELD.

But Waldeck-Rousseau Declined to Accept His Terms—Would Rather Starve Now.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—President Guerin of the Anti-Semitic League still defies the representatives of the majesty of French law and justice, and his latest declaration, made to-night after repeated conferences with emissaries from his besiegers, was that he would not surrender under any conditions. He would rather starve than capitulate.

To-night it is rumored that an attack will be made on M. Guerin's fortress at dawn.

Gendarmes surround the offices of the Anti-Semitic League, in which the chief is barricaded and to-night every avenue by which he could secure supplies to continue the siege had been cut off.

Early to-day M. Joseph Lasies, Anti-Semite and Anti-Revolutionist Member of the Chamber of Deputies for Gers, and M. Massard, manager of the Patrie, held a consultation with Premier Waldeck-Rousseau's secretary in behalf of M. Guerin regarding terms under which the latter would surrender.

The secretary said it was essential that the law should be upheld, but that the Government was as anxious as the mediators to effect a bloodless arrest.

Further conferences were held, during which M. Lasies carried to the Government a proposition from M. Guerin that he would surrender on this condition:

He insisted upon the right to leave his fortress and proceed at leisure to the Palace of Justice, where he would surrender himself.

Owing to the excited condition of the public mind, the Government refuse to permit this, as it would undoubtedly attract a great procession of followers.

After further consultations with M. Waldeck-Rousseau and other officials, who declined to negotiate, M. Lasies returned to M. Guerin's house and reported to M. Guerin that his negotiations were likely to prove fruitless unless Guerin would make concessions. This Guerin refused to do, and gave out his ultimatum that he would never yield.

After an hour's consultation M. Lasies reappeared, exclaiming:

"It is all over. These men are so impressed with the idea of death that it is impossible to do anything with them."

Efforts will now be made to have their Socialist colleagues and the leaders of the Anti-Semite League call upon M. Guerin and his comrades and endeavor to persuade them to surrender.

Provisions were supplied to M. Guerin this afternoon from the scaffolding of a neighboring house, but police were afterward stationed on the scaffold to prevent this being repeated.

Great crowds still surround the house, but the street is now barricaded to prevent traffic.

FRENCH LEAGUES IN THE PLOT.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Journal des Debats declares that the investigation of the cases of alleged conspiracy to change the form of government in France has resulted in the discovery of a concerted plan of modification, to be carried out by the various leagues.

M. Fabre, the Magistrate who has the matter in hand, is said to be engaged with a heap of correspondence the police have seized, sent by the Duke of Orleans to his trusted representatives here.

The persons now in custody on charge of being involved in the conspiracy will be tried under the articles of the code which were put in force against Gen. Boulanger.

SHOT DOWN BY ANTI-SEMITE.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Droits de l'Homme says a locksmith named Bonnet has been shot in the abdomen by an unknown assailant who saw him in a street and called out: "He looks like one of those dirty Jews." The man then fired at the locksmith and escaped. Bonnet was taken to a hospital, seriously wounded.

PULLMAN INHERITANCE TAX.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—A check for $158,282.04, signed by Norman B. Ream and Robert T. Lincoln, as executors of the estate of the late palace car magnate, George M. Pullman, was paid into the County Court this afternoon to cancel the lien against the estate established by the inheritance tax law.

This is the largest tax of the kind that has been paid in Illinois since the passage of the law several years ago.

LAUNCHING OF THE MAUNA LOA.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The last launch of the year at the South Chicago ship yard will take place next Saturday afternoon, when the steamer Mauna Loa will slide down the ways into the Calumet. The big ship will be christened by Miss Daisy Kernochan of Albany, N. Y., sister-in-law of General Manager W. I. Babcock.

The Mauna Loa will belong to the Minnesota Steamship Company and will be one of the largest ships on fresh water.

KLONDIKER SUES RAILWAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Van S. Dresser, who is associated with Postmaster Charles U. Gordon in the real estate business, has begun a suit in the Superior Court against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for $1,900 damages.

He claims that amount for the loss of time and the hardships which he asserts he suffered while attempting to reach the Klondike in an unsuccessful search for a fortune for himself and to stake out claims for numerous friends, among whom, it is said, Chicago's Postmaster was numbered.

NEW CHAIR FOR BEREA COLLEGE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The will of George F. Clark of West Acton was filed for probate at East Cambridge to-day. It contains a bequest looking toward the founding of a professorship in Berea College for teaching young men and women the dangers of the alcoholic and tobacco habits. The testator says:

"Having for many years been witness of the terrible demoralizing effects and almost endless amount of suffering and wretchedness caused by the use of alcoholic drinks, and having seen the baneful and stupefying influence of tobacco upon the human system, and also because I feel the need of having in every college a professor whose duty it should be to warn young men and women therewith connected of the great injury they do their own bodies and to humanity by the use of these poisons, I have for some years been saving what little money I could from my small salary, with the hope that I might some time be instrumental in the providence of God of preventing the moral and intellectual wreck of some able and gifted young man or woman."

Langtry's Father-in-Law an Actor.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The father of Hugo De Bathe, who married Mrs. Langtry, was at one time one of the most accomplished amateur actors in England, and is still a member of the "Old Stagers," who occupy a theatre at Canterbury during Cricket Week there.

Englishmen to Sail for Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Sir Henry Strong, Sir J. Scott, and Joseph Walton, Q. C., sail to-morrow on the steamer New England for Boston.

Sir Charles Tupper in London.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Sir Charles Tupper is here attending the meeting of the British Columbia New Gold Fields Company.

DREYFUS'S CASE HURT BY ROGET

Hostility of the Witness Seems to Affect the Judges.

NO STRONG EVIDENCE GIVEN

Accusers Merely Repeated Old Unprovable Charges.

PROTEST BY PRISONER

He Makes a Pass

dorsal muscle. There is, however, no fever, though he chafes dreadfully at losing the opportunity to tackle the military witnesses.

It has been remarked that the Dreyfus case brings him no and bad luck. Since he first concerned himself with it he has been attacked with pleurisy and typhoid fever, and now he is shot in the back.

HOPED FOR AN ADJOURNMENT.

The seriousness of his state was hidden in the hope that the trial might be adjourned pending his recovery. It was a rather unreasonable expectation, however desirable from the view point of the defense.

Maitre Demange's application for an adjournment to-day was roughly dismissed. Mme. Labori, to show that her husband was recovering rapidly, attended the session. She was sorely disappointed at the news she had to convey, and she said her husband would be even more so.

To-day's witnesses were M. Guerin, who was Colonial Minister at the time Dreyfus was sent to Cayenne; Mme. Henry, widow of the suicide, and M. Lebon, who was Colonial Minister for more than two years, who ordered the palisade, or high fence, to be placed around in hut on the Ile du Diable, and Gen. Roget.

Guerin is a provincial attorney in Carpentras, where they know nothing of the Dreyfus case, except what they have learned from the papers. I happen to know that he was acquainted with the prisoner's late father, who was naturalized a Frenchman in 1873 at Carpentras, where two of his three daughters have since married. This possibly accounts for the tone of kind feeling in M. Guerin's deposition.

Mme. Henry, dressed in deep mourning, came from the convent where she is staying. She says her age is twenty-six. She is commonplace, and shows, in her figure and complexion, that she shared the good cheer of which the late Lieut. Henry was so fond. There was very little in her evidence. I noticed two lies. One was that she saw Henry one night at the dining-room table pasting the bordereau on a sheet of gummed paper, and that it was torn in small fragments. Now, the photograph I was shown of it—the photograph which was done for the Intelligence Department—shows it was simply torn half way across and was not in fragments.

The other lie was that Esterhazy was not known to Henry before the Picquart duel; but she afterward admitted that Henry knew Esterhazy many years previously in Tunis. She was scarcely audible; but it hardly mattered, as she delivered herself of a lot of fustian about Henry's patriotism and devotion to the army.

Gen. Roget, like all the other Generals who preceded him, came as a witness; but he acted as a public prosecutor. He and they reminded me of a devil's advocate, but a devil's advocate in good earnest. Roget was set against the unfortunate Dreyfus, who must have been tortured while the General went on with statements, deductions, innuendoes, and suggestions that were jam to all officers present.

JOUAUST CONVINCED BY ROGET.

If Roget was not speaking in good faith, his statement was infamously wicked. But he made a point. Major Hartmann, who testified before the Court of Cassation about the gun mentioned in the bordereau, said it had been tested in 1880, and that every one knew all about it in 1894. This Roget denied, and the President of the court-martial, who is an artillery officer, seemed to indorse him.

According to Roget, the gun had been tested in 1894 only, and only spoken of in one journal, The Yacht, the editor of which, Capt. Weyl, was then an intimate friend of Esterhazy.

"Who was this Weyl?" said Roget. "He was the uncle by marriage of Mathieu Dreyfus." The accused quivered with rage, like one half-impaled, and, starting up, he protested at having to sit still for two hours while tortured by a witness who tore his very heart out.

Col. Jouaust's manner had relaxed on the two previous days, but when the circumstance of Weyl's making the revelation about the gun was mentioned, it hardened into the utmost severity.

What is very strange is that Weyl's relations with Gen. Pellieux and Esterhazy were never probed, although they were much taken up. Weyl was sent to coventry by the Nationalists for having written articles favorable to England in the Journal des Debats. He was at the same time excluded from the offices of the Ministry of Marine, to which, as editor of a nautical journal, he had had free entrance.

I thought, at the time of the article in the Journal des Debats, that they were fairly well written, and creditable. He must have known Alfred Dreyfus, since he was Mathieu's uncle-in-law. There are many Nationalists who regarded him as a spy of England, and denounced him to the Marine Minister, but the Nationalists are always rabid.

M. Lebon brazened out the charges that he had sent barbarously cruel orders to Devil's Island. At the same time it looks from his evidence as if a serious plan for enabling Dreyfus to escape was on foot. Had he escaped in 1896, M. Lebon would have been to all France an accomplice of the "traitor." The former Minister of the Colonies seemed inspired merely by the instinct of self-preservation—our guardian angel in the material, but never in the moral order.

Lebon's evidence told more against himself than against Dreyfus.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

VIEWS OF THE PARIS PRESS.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The refusal of the court-martial to comply with the request of Capt. Dreyfus and Maître Demange for an adjournment is variously commented upon by the Paris evening papers.

The Droits de l'Homme declares the decision "dastardly," and protests, in the name of the accused, against an act that "diminishes his chance of justice."

The Temps says: "One cannot suppose that the Judges are unanimously unfavorable to Dreyfus. Their unanimity rather proves that they are guided by considerations of public order."

The Journal des Debats says: "It would have been extremely regrettable had the trial been interrupted, as a termination of the present situation is of the highest importance for peace and order."

BERLIN CRITICISES THE COURT.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The refusal to adjourn the Rennes trial pending the recovery of M. Labori is severely commented upon here. Capt. Dreyfus is compared to a man in the stocks—at the mercy of anybody choosing to pelt him and without means of self-defense.

The German press, hitherto reserved and moderate, now expresses its feelings strongly on the subjects of the evidence of Gens. Mercier and Billot. Keen analysis and criticism characterized every comment.

The references by Gen. Mercier to Germany are denounced as "inaccurate, mendacious, and puerile." They will not be officially contradicted, "because Germany cannot be held responsible for the casuistry of French Generals."

It is equally improbable that Mercier's statement will be denied in the Reichstag, or that any steps will be taken which would impiy interference in the domestic affairs of France, beyond what has already been done in the name of humanity to prove that Capt. Dreyfus had no connection with Germany. The press of Berlin is practically unanimous on this point.

PREDICTS SECOND CONVICTION.

Sir John Bridge Thinks Dreyfus Will Be Made the Scapegoat of the French Army.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Sir John Bridge, the Chief Police Magistrate of London, has just resigned. When asked what he thought of Mercier's evidence in the Dreyfus case he said:

"The blackguard is not much of a recommendation for commissions from the ranks, is he? Distinctly bucolic, one of the papers described him. I should think so! And I don't see that he has brought forward a single damaging fact against Dreyfus, do you?"

The Chief Magistrate added: "They are bound to put a stop to the charges that are being leveled against the army. They have gone on too long already."

"Do you mean that they must convict Dreyfus?"

"I mean that they are bound to convict him. If they acquit him the French Army will be ruined in the eyes of Europe forever, with or without reason. The conviction is growing stronger here day by day that Dreyfus will be convicted and then pardoned. Nothing apparently is inconsistent in France."

Labori's wife was Margaret Oakley, formerly the wife of Vladimir de Pachmann, the celebrated pianist. She was divorced from him in Canada. She is a gold medalist of the Guildhall School of Music.

TESTIMONY IN DREYFUS CASE.

Yesterday's Proceedings at the Trial in Detail—Gen. Roget the Star Witness.

RENNES, France, Aug. 16.—The trial by court-martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus was continued this morning, Major Carriere, the representative of the Government, having refused to agree to the adjournment of the case until Monday, applied for, by M. Demange and Capt. Dreyfus, owing to the murderous attack upon Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defense.

To-night it is understood that Maître Lemange will to-morrow repeat the application for an adjournment, in consequence of a hint that the Government Commissary, Major Carriere, has received instructions not to oppose it.

The feature of the day's proceedings was the story of the sufferings of Dreyfus on Devil's Island. Dreyfus wept in court when the Clerk read a document recounting the details of his incarceration.

The proceedings opened with the application of M. Demange for an adjournment. This was followed by the deposition of M. Guerin, the former Minister of Justice, who, however, only repeated the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation.

M. Lebon, the former Minister of the Colonies, then testified in justification of his instructions to treat Dreyfus rigorously, declaring that the extreme stringency only dated from the time he thought an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoner.

Col. Jouaust, President of the court martial, asked Dreyfus if he had any questions to put to the witness, and he replied in an emotional voice:

"No, my Colonel. I am here to defend my honor. I do not wish to speak here of the atrocious sufferings, physical and moral, which, for five years, I, a Frenchman and an innocent man, was subjected to on the Isle du Diable."

M. Demange asked that the official report of the treatment of Dreyfus on the Isle du Diable, which was published in the newspapers last week, should be read. The Clerk of the court did so, and, in a sympathetic tone, recounted the harrowing tale of Dreyfus's mental and physical sufferings and inhuman treatment.

Deep-drawn breaths of indignation came from the hearers as the reading proceeded. Dreyfus at first watched the faces of the Judges with his usual composure; but gradually, as the story proceeded and incidents of his awful existence were brought up before him, his eyes grew dim and tears glistened in them, and then slowly trickled down his cheeks.

CALM YIELDS TO TEARS.

Dreyfus could stand it no longer, and, for the first time during his trial, gave way to such emotions and silently wept. The faces of those in the audience expressed sympathy with the prisoner's emotion, and even the Captain of gendarmes sitting beside Dreyfus turned and gave him a look of unconcealed compassion.

Gen. Mercier, who, with M. Lebon, was seated in the front row of the witnesses' seats, listened to the reading of the report unmoved, while Col. Jouaust followed it with an air of bored tolerance.

M. Lebon afterward returned to the stand and added a few more words in justification of his conduct, and then Col. Jouaust ordered the next witness to be brought in.

All eyes were turned toward the door on the right of the stage, and a moment later the form of a woman, dressed in deep mourning, appeared in the doorway, and, accompanied by a non-commissioned officer, advanced to the platform.

It was the widow of Col. Henry, the French officer who committed suicide in prison after confessing to forging certain documents in the case. With pale face and hand upraised before the crucifix, she took the oath to tell the truth. Mme. Henry is of medium height, and has a plain cast of features. She at once put herself at ease, leaning forward with both hands resting on the rail of the witness stand. In an attitude of complete self-possession she gave her evidence, accompanying the words with frequent gestures.

Her evidence, however, was of little weight. She admitted the frequent visits of Esterhazy to her husband, and declared her husband told her he had forged one document "in order to save the honor of the country." She gave her evidence in a very matter-of-fact way, and was in nowise the sympathetic figure the anti-Dreyfusards have tried to make her.

Gen. Roget, in undress uniform, followed. His evidence was a vitriolic diatribe against Dreyfus from beginning to end.

Col. Jouaust asked Dreyfus if he wished to say anything, and the prisoner, who, during the time of Gen. Roget's fulmination against him, several times made a movement as if to rise and retort, but was waved down by Col. Jouaust, rose, and, in that voice which is not agreeable in ordinary times, but, when strangled with emotion, as it was to-day, had a thrilling effect on his hearers, he cried:

"No, my Colonel. It is frightful that, day after day, for hours, I should thus have my heart, my soul, and my very entrails torn without being permitted to reply. It is a terrible torture to impose upon an innocent and loyal soldier. It is a frightful thing! Frightful! Frightful!"

The audience, profoundly stirred, began to applaud, but the applause was quickly suppressed.

M. Demange then announced that he would question Gen. Roget to-morrow, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

THE EVIDENCE IN DETAIL.

The following is the evidence in detail:

Ex-Minister of Justice Guerin, the first witness, said he knew absolutely nothing of the facts in the case, but could repeat surrounding circumstances, which he had already related before the Court of Cassation, if the court-martial desired.

Col. Jouaust having explained to the witness that the court-martial had no cognizance of previous proceedings, M. Guerin proceeded to repeat his evidence, saying, that at the end of October, after a Cabinet council, the Premier invited him to his room, where Gen. Mercier joined them, and explained that for some time past documents had been missing from the headquarters staff, and that, in consequence of inquiries made, suspicion had attached to Dreyfus.

Gen. Mercier, the witness continued, added that he was convinced Dreyfus was the culprit. He said he founded his conviction on three facts:

First, the bordereau, the author of which was undiscoverable until Col. Fabre, on returning from the manœuvres, immediately after he saw the document, exclaimed:

"Why, it is Dreyfus's handwriting."

Secondly, the nature of the documents enumerated in the bordereau, in conjunction with Dreyfus's employment in the different departments, proved exclusively, according to Gen. Mercier, that Dreyfus alone had cognizance of all these papers, and he alone could have disclosed them.

Thirdly, the dictation test and Dreyfus's perturbation at the time.

This refers to the dictation given by du Paty de Clam to Dreyfus a few moments before his arrest. The dictation contained certain phrases from the bordereau. It has been said that it would have been natural for Dreyfus to scent a plot against him, and to have exhibited some degree of agitation. The French War Office has never produced the copy of this dictation to prove that the writing was not normal.

Gen. Mercier, M. Guerin then said, in consequence of these convictions, declared his intention to ask the Cabinet to authorize the prosecution of Dreyfus. A special Cabinet meeting was held on Nov. 1, 1894, to consider the matter. The witness forgot whether M. Casimir-Perier or M. Dupuy presided. Gen. Mercier handed the Cabinet nothing but the bordereau. After the Minister of War had related his reasons for his suspicions the Cabinet unanimously authorized the prosecution of Dreyfus.

Dreyfus was arrested Oct. 15, 1894, by Lieut. Col. (then Commandant) Henry and M. Cochefert, chef de la sûreté, in the office of du Paty de Clam. The bordereau was found at the German Embassy about the middle of September of that year and taken to the Secret Intelligence Bureau. Mercier, then Minister of War, placed the investigation in the hands of du Paty de Clam. Suspicion against Dreyfus was first aroused because his handwriting bore a vague resemblance to that of the bordereau.

M. Hanotaux alone made some reserves or diplomatic objections, based on the place where the document was found. But it was agreed that in the event of court-martialing Dreyfus measures should be taken to prevent mention of the name of any power.

From that day the witness had learned nothing whatever of the case, personally, as it was in the hands of the military authorities. M. Guerin, at that time, had never heard of the secret documents, and none was ever communicated to the Cabinet. He only learned of the existence of the alleged secret documents during the Zola trial, and only learned of the alleged confession of Dreyfus to Capt. Lebrun-Renault from the newspapers. Gen. Mercier never mentioned the confession to the Cabinet.

[Mercier swore before the Court of Cassation that Lebrun-Renault told him of Dreyfus's alleged confession on Jan. 6, 1895, the day after the degradation. It is perfectly true that the "confession" was never communicated by Mercier to any of his colleagues in the Cabinet, notwithstanding the case was exciting so much public interest; nor was it mentioned by either Gonse or de Boisdeffre to Picquart in 1896, when he was conducting investigations concerning Esterhazy.]

JOUAUST QUESTIONS GUERIN.

Col. Jouaust then questioned the witness, saying: "M. Gobert, an expert, has declared you summoned him to your office to give you information about the Dreyfus affair. Do you remember the occurrences? Did he not say, on entering, pointing to the clock: 'Monsieur le Ministre de Justice, I fear lest at this hour a grave mistake is being committed'? Is it not a fact that you commended him to observe extreme [illegible] as the Government was desirous of the treason secret, dreading partiality discretions upon the part of the press and above all, upon that part of the Libre Parole as the suspected officer was a Jew?"

During the Summer of 1894 the Clerical and the Radical press of Paris made a continued attack on Gen. Mercier. After the arrest of Dreyfus, and when it became known that the suspected prisoner was a Jew, the attack was redoubled.

"To-morrow," wrote Henri Rochefort, in L'Intransigeant of Nov. 5, 1894, "no doubt they will applaud the Minister of War when he comes and boasts of the measures which he has taken to save Dreyfus."

On Nov. 8, however, Rochefort struck a new key. In his article for that day Mercier, along with de Boisdeffre, was extolled as a "patriot and the enemy" of all traitors like Dreyfus."

M. Guerin replied: "I cannot affirm whether or not I received M. Gobert, but what I can affirm is that if he came I did not employ the language mentioned, and I made none of the statements he attributes to me."

M. Lebon, former Minister of the Colonies, was then summoned to testify regarding his treatment of the prisoner. He said that when the Cabinet was asked to intervene in favor of a revision he thought the Executive should not interfere with the judiciary.

"On my soul and conscience," declared M. Lebon dramatically, "I say I regard the measures I took relative to the prisoner on the Ile du Diable as warranted, and if I had to repeat them I would not hesitate."

[On Oct. 9, 1896, Dreyfus was put in irons and kept in them for two months. At night a lamp was lighted over his head that the jailer might watch the expression of his face. Myriads of tropical insects were thus attracted, which nearly drove the prisoner insane. When Dreyfus learned that he was to be placed in irons he wrote to the Commandant of the Iles Saint Pentientiary, in which he said, among other things: "I would be grateful to you to let me know of what fault I have been guilty since I have been here. I thought I had conformed rigorously to all the rules. I carried out every order to the letter."]

M. Lebon then explained the reasons for the rigorous measures against Dreyfus. He said a certain telegram sent to French Guiana disappeared. It was traced out of France, but immediately it reached the English lines it disappeared, showing, the witness said, that efforts were being made to enable the prisoner to evade the regulations. Rigorous, even painful measures were therefore taken to prevent his escape. M. Lebon therefore issued orders that, if necessary, the prisoner was to be fired upon.

[In October, 1896, a sham attempt was made by the officials of the Guiana police to rescue Dreyfus. When their boat reached the Ile du Diable a loud noise was made. Dreyfus awoke. His jailer immediately leveled his revolver at the prisoner's head. Dreyfus turned his face to the wall and lay very still.]

Continuing, M. Lebon said he also issued orders that only copies of the letters addressed to the prisoner should be delivered to him, the originals being retained. The witness was informed later that an American vessel passed the Iles du Salut, and orders were then issued that Dreyfus was to be shot on the slightest alarm.

Referring to the Weyler forgery, M. Lebon said he frankly admitted that he believed in its authenticity, as did Col. Picquart, until long after its production. M. Lebon next referred to the numerous rough drafts the prisoner made of his letters before finally dispatching them.

At this point, M. Demange interrupted the witness and said: "I passed from surprise to surprise. Yesterday it was a witness playing the part of prosecutor. To-day, one witness defends himself by saying his conscience is tranquil. He is welcome to a tranquil conscience. But, ask him if he finds it surprising that this man, alone out there on a lost island, should have poured out his soul in his papers? Ask again, why you allowed the forged Weyler letter, in which a handwriting was indicated, to reach Dreyfus?"

LEBON TRIES TO EXPLAIN.

To this M. Lebon replied:

"We could not give up the original. But the idea never occurred to any agents of the Administration to subject Dreyfus to the savage and atrocious treatment which has been spoken of."

Col. Jouaust, addressing Dreyfus, asked: "Did you receive the letter just referred to?"

Dreyfus replied: "Yes, my Colonel."

"What impression did it make on you?"

"I understood nothing of what it contained," answered the prisoner.

The Weyler letter referred to above was intended to convey the impression that Dreyfus was in communication with outside sympathizers.

At this juncture some time was occupied in reading a long report from the Minister of the Colonies to the Minister of War, giving the various reports of the Governor of French Guiana. Passages describing the effect the prisoner expressed to the doctors when he feared he was losing his reason caused an immense impression. Tears were even seen to glisten in the eyes of Gen. Billot, the former Minister of War.

At the conclusion of the report M. Lebon asked leave to explain. He said:

"I do not dispute the accuracy of the report, but it is partial. Reference has been most carefully made to the precarious health of the prisoner. But the doctor never made a communication to me on the subject. I do not hesitate to say that if he had done so I should have given orders to have the prisoner treated as all invalids should be treated. It is with deliberate intent that I have been treated as an executioner."

Col. Jouaust, turning to Dreyfus, then remarked: "Have you anything to say in regard to this deposition?"

Then the prisoner made the vehement reply that he was not there to complain.

The remarks of Dreyfus caused intense excitement in court. The prisoner uttered the words in a loud voice and with tremendous energy.

The audience had not recovered from the emotion caused by this scene when Mme. Henry, in deep mourning, appeared in court and entered the witness box amid profound silence.

Col. Jouaust, addressing this witness, said: "We thought, Madame, that your life in common with your husband has placed you in a position to give interesting information. I beg you to tell the court what you know."

Mme. Henry deposed that toward the end of September, 1894, after dinner one evening, her husband told her a very important paper had been handed him. The witness added:

"As he did not return, I retired about 11 o'clock, and I asked him, when he returned, why he was later than usual. He undid a narrow, transparent roll of paper, and said: 'There is a serious matter here, which I have been requested to investigate this evening.'

"Shortly afterward he re-entered the room, holding papers and a letter, which he had just pieced together. He placed them all in his hat, in order not to forget them in the morning. He left on horseback, as customary, the following morning, saying he had to see Col. Sandherr as soon as possible."

"What was his impression on seeing the bordereau?" asked Col. Jouaust.

The witness replied that he, Col. Henry, did not know the author of it, but said perhaps Col. Fabre or Col. D'Abeville knew. [Henry was an assistant in the Secret Intelligence Bureau in 1894, when Col. Sandherr was chief. It is said that the bordereau was first brought to him. On several occasions Henry made a point of emphasizing this fact. For this reason Joseph Reinach and others have assumed, on the presumption that Henry was Esterhazy's partner in treason, and that the bordereau was not first brought to him or he would have suppressed it.]

HENRY PITIED DREYFUS.

Continuing, Mme. Henry said: "When my husband returned from the Cherche Midi Prison, after taking Dreyfus there, I asked why he was on duty, and he answered:

"'I have just carried out the most painful task an officer can have. I have taken to the Cherche Midi an officer accused of the frightful crime of treason.' Without naming Dreyfus, he added, 'I beg you not to speak of it for some time. He is an unfortunate fellow.'"

"In the last letter your husband wrote you before his death," said Col. Jouaust, "he used the words: 'What a misfortune to have met such a wretch.'"

To this the witness replied: "No. He did not say that. He said: 'You know very well in whose interests I acted,' meaning that he acted in the interests of the country. He used to say to me, 'For thirty-three years I have never acted except in the interest of the country.'"

Mme. Henry then remarked: "You know his sentiments, gentlemen. He committed forgery on account of Col. Picquart's proceedings, and it was in order to save the army, compromised by the dishonesty of its enemies."

"Did you ever hear," Col. Jouaust asked, "of a letter Col. Henry is said to have addressed to Major Esterhazy?"

"Never," replied Mme. Henry.

Before concluding her testimony she returned to the subject of the forgery. She evidently thought she could exonerate her husband by saying he believed he was justified, in the interests of the country, in inserting in the existing dossier new and convincing material, proof of which had reached him verbally a few days before.

Turning to M. Demange, the witness added: "You understand what I mean?"

"No," promptly replied counsel for the defense.

In answer to a question of Col. Jouaust, Mme. Henry declared she did not know the name of the person who had given her husband this verbal information.

GEN. ROGET ON THE STAND.

Gen. Roget followed. He traversed the old ground, giving his reasons for his conviction of the guilt of Dreyfus. He declared there was no charge against Esterhazy, with the exception of the resemblance of his handwriting to that of the bordereau. Moreover, the witness added, there had been a new fact since the judgment of the Court of Cassation, namely, Esterhazy's confession that he wrote the bordereau. But, he added Esterhazy advanced and withdrew his confession intermittently. If Esterhazy had rendered services to the Intelligence Department there would have been traces of them in the books. But no money had been paid Esterhazy, though even supposing he worked out of pure benevolence, he would have been paid. Yet there was no trace of such payments.

Esterhazy had said he wrote the bordereau under the orders of Col. Sandherr. [Esterhazy first confessed that he wrote the bordereau by the orders of Col. Sandherr to a representative of The London Observer. The confession was published in that paper Sept. 25, 1898. Later he made a signed confession, which was published in The Daily Chronicle of London, and later still, he confessed to Le Matin in Paris. It was not the fact of the confession that the Court of Cassation deemed a "new fact," but because Esterhazy possessed paper identical to that on which the bordereau was written and because his handwriting was identical with that of the bordereau.]

"But," declared Gen. Roget, "I, who knew Col. Sandherr well, declare that is false. Col. Sandherr was absolutely incapable of such an order. I add that it is inadmissible because Col. Sandherr was the last person to know of the existence of the bordereau, which was received in the ordinary way. This bordereau was handed to Col. Henry and was brought by him to the Intelligence Department. It was shown to others by Col. Henry after he had pieced it together. Col. Sandherr only saw it later.

"Esterhazy has also said that document was stolen from an embassy and brought by a porter. It is false to say the Intelligence Department ever had any relations with a porter of that embassy. It is possible Esterhazy is preparing some surprises for us between now and the end of the trial. They won't disturb me any more than other surprises."

Referring to the question of the complicity of Henry and Esterhazy, the witness said: "If Henry had been the accomplice of Esterhazy, how can it be admitted that he himself brought the bordereau, which might have caused him to be suspected, to the Intelligence Department?"

[Those who believe in Henry's guilt advance two answers to this question: First, that Henry lied when he said that he was the one to whom the bordereau was first brought; second, he received it knowing that it had been fabricated by Esterhazy to implicate Dreyfus.]

ROGET'S TESTIMONY A SPEECH.

Gen. Roget while testifying constantly turned toward the prisoner to see the impression made by his deposition, which was virtually a speech for the prosecution. The General discoursed lengthily on the famous scene with Col. Henry in the office of M. Bertulus, the examining Magistrate, and said M. Bertulus asked Henry to inform the witness that he, M. Bertulus, was a friend of the army, and begged the witness to call and see him, when he would communicate the result of his investigations into the "Blanche" and "Speranza" forgeries.

"In reply," said Gen. Roget, "I said: 'When you see M. Bertulus, you will thank him in my behalf. Tell him the investigation does not interest me in any way.' I added that I was rather distrustful of this proposal, which, I pointed out, was perhaps a trap."

The General added that M. Cavaignac (then Minister of War) approved of his, the witness's, course toward M. Bertulus.

The General next dealt with the seizure of papers at the house of Mme. Pays, on which M. Bertulus largely founded his conviction of the guilt of Henry, owing to the mention in them of the name of a spy, "Richard," at Cuers and Basel, where it was well known spies were in the habit of meeting.

Then the General tried to refute M. Bertulus's statements declaring Henry brought three of these documents to the War Office, and that they did not contain the mention of Basel or Cuers, as stated by M. Bertulus. The latter, however, has already shown before the whole Court of Cassation that, while he was mistaken in saying the words appeared in those documents, they did appear in other papers seized at Mme. Pays's residence.

[When Judge Bertulus seized Esterhazy's papers at the house of Mme. Pays, Henry at once secured an order from the Minister of War to claim any documents that seemed to concern the "national defense." At that interview, according to Bertulus, as testified to before the Court of Cassation, Henry acknowledged that the authors of the telegrams signed "Blanche" and "Speranza" were Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam. Bertulus then said to him: "This is not all. Esterhazy and du Paty are guilty. Let du Paty blow his brains out to-night, and let justice take its course with Esterhazy, forger, and not traitor. But there is still a danger, and this danger is you." The Judge then accused Henry of supplying papers to Esterhazy. Henry was much overcome. "Finally," says Bertulus, "Henry left the room, then coming back, he asked me to walk out with him arm-in-arm, so that it should be seen that he was not under arrest." It was not until the following day that Henry secured the papers that are said to incriminate him.]

At this point the General thought it desirable to make a declaration that he did not desire it to be said that he questioned the good faith of some of the witnesses who had been heard. He added:

"I make this statement so that there shall be no misunderstanding and in order that my words be not misinterpreted. Nevertheless, their testimony is open to criticism, even as our utterances are criticised."

Continuing, the witness said: "M. Casimir-Périer deposed before the Court of Cassation that an Ambassador called to demand an official denial of the statement that important documents were found at his Embassy. The Ambassador, however, knew it was a fact. But, admitting that he did not know it, there is nothing surprising in the occurrence, in view of the facility with which Attache "A." (I do not mention his name as the Minister has forbidden it) allowed compromising letters to lie around. I read one such letter which was very compromising to a person whose name I cannot mention. Why, therefore should not the bordereau go astray?"

ACCUSES GERMANY AND ITALY.

The General insisted upon the truth of the statements that Military Attachés "A" and "B," under which letters he referred to Col. Schwartzkoppen of the German Embassy at Paris and Major Panizzardi of the Italian Embassy at the French capital, at the time worked together almost daily, and he quoted a passage from a letter exchanged between them as follows:

"M. Hanotaux, the sly fellow, is glad at the Embassy denying. The Embassy must deny."

In the same document, declared Gen. Roget, was a name written twice, and the name, he asserted, was that of Dreyfus. The name of Esterhazy, he added, was not found in any of the documents, none of which could be ascribed to him, with the exception of the petit bleu, "which Col. Picquart discovered in such an extraordinary manner."

The witness said he then felt great uneasiness in regard to the document containing the words "Ce canaille de D—." [The complete text of this letter was published in THE TIMES of last Sunday.]

A certain Military Attaché, the General said, later informed Col. Sandherr that there was some one who imitated his handwriting perfectly. The name of Dubois, the witness further said, was found in the correspondence of the military attachés.

Dubois, the General explained, was an "unfortunate," who tried to sell the secret of the smokeless powder used in the French Army. "If," said Gen. Roget, "no other person can be found to whom the initial 'D' can apply, to whom does it then apply?"

As he made this remark the witness faced about and looked fixedly at the prisoner, who, however, merely shrugged his shoulders.

"No," continued the General, "the explanations furnished on this point by M. Trarieux, (former Minister of Justice,) troubled me somewhat, but I do not insist." Here Gen. Roget paused, the excitement under which he was laboring being almost uncontrollable. In a thick, choking voice, he continued:

PLEADS THAT HE BE BELIEVED.

"And yet, in the presence of disinterested testimony like mine, you will not allow preference to be shown to the evidence of persons who have benefited by treason."

At this point the General broke down and tears streamed down his cheeks.

Resuming his testimony, the General set to work in the effort to prove the guilt of Dreyfus. He declared there were traces of treason in every paragraph of the bordereau, and that Dreyfus alone, not Esterhazy, could be acquainted with the plans it contained. He criticised the deposition of Major Hartmann of the Twenty-second Artillery in regard to this point.

Commandant Hartmann, an artillery expert, deposed before the Court of Cassation that Dreyfus could not have written the bordereau because there were blunders in the terms used, which Dreyfus, also an expert artillerist, could not possibly have made.

The witness then traversed the old ground, trying to prove that Dreyfus alone was aware of the secrets of the new artillery guns, of the plans for the concentration of troops, and of the contents of the Firing Manual. He then endeavored to show that Col. Picquart had recourse to fraudulent methods, with the intent of incriminating some one other than Dreyfus, and declared Picquart spent 100,000 francs with the object of organizing a campaign of surveillance "of an unfortunate officer who was guiltless." This 100,000 francs, he added, was a reserve accumulated by Col. Sandherr, by strict economy, from the funds at the disposal of the War Office. This reserve had entirely disappeared.

In response to gestures of contradiction from M. Demange, Gen. Roget admitted the figures quoted were perhaps exaggerated.

The witness next accused Col. Picquart of suppressing documents tending to compromise Dreyfus.

As the General was evidently greatly fatigued, Col. Jouaust suggested that he continue his testimony to-morrow. The Colonel then addressed the prisoner, asking him if he had anything to say in reply to Gen. Roget.

Then came the sensational outburst from Dreyfus, as quoted above, which so profoundly stirred his hearers.

Col. Jouaust pointed out to Dreyfus that he had been given an opportunity to speak at the end of every deposition, and that the Court would continue to do so.

Gen. Roget spoke for three hours without adducing any new facts, only reiterating in the most forcible terms what has been bandied about in the anti-Dreyfus press for a year past.

The most interesting part of his testimony was his attack on Col. Picquart, which will, undoubtedly, lead to the confrontation of the two men.

He treated Dreyfus without mercy, both in words and in attitude. In fact, it seemed at times as though he would provoke the prisoner into striking him. The General's manner was most passionate. In his outburst at the end of his testimony he uttered the most ruthless attacks with the air of one delivering a pleasant Sunday school address, leaning over the front of the witness rail, sipping from a glass of water, wiping his lips and mopping his brow with perfect self-satisfaction.

HE POINTED AT THE PRISONER.

But again and again he would half turn in his chair, and, pointing his finger at Dreyfus, would repeat some cruel accusation, at the same time fixing his eyes on the accused man.

Dreyfus, however, was not hypnotized and steadily returned his gaze, sometimes throwing a glance at the President of the court, as though appealing for permission to reply. Once, when Gen. Roget had flung one of these darts, he stopped and deliberately paused.

One could see the fire in Dreyfus's eyes, and in his tightly clenched jaws could be divined the struggle that was going on within him. The Captain of gendarmes, seated beside Dreyfus, watched him closely. The seconds passed like hours, and the spectators held their breath. Gen. Roget seemed purposely to prolong the silence in order to make a deeper impression. It was a perilous moment.

But Dreyfus won the battle over his passions, and when Roget's voice was at length heard again, every one knew the danger was past, and a deep-drawn sigh of relief came from the audience.

The court then adjourned.

As the prisoner passed out in front of the seats assigned to the representatives of the press his face was pale but animated. He seemed to be in a state of great nervous excitement and in a furious temper.

The general impression left by to-day's proceedings is unfavorable, owing to the absence of such cross-examinations as M. Labori would have submitted M. Lebon, and M. Guerin to, and owing to the fact that Gen. Roget's arguments received no reply. This, however, it is hoped, will prove damaging when M. Demange cross-questions him to-morrow, although M. Demange cannot be said, up to the present, to have shown up to any great advantage.

Maître Mornard, who represented Mme. Dreyfus in the revision proceedings before the Court of Cassation, has been summoned to replace Maître Labori until the latter is able to return to his post. M. Mornard is expected to appear in court to-morrow. He is, however, a weak substitute for Labori.

MAITRE LABORI IS IMPROVING.

Bullet Has Been Traced by Means of X-Ray Photographs—Zola Sends a Message.

RENNES, France, Aug. 16.—M. Labori passed a better night. He had some sleep and his condition was more reassuring, but this morning the wounded lawyer was worse. A slight fever had returned.

However, at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon, the following bulletin was issued:

"The condition of the patient is satisfactory in spite of slight fever. The X-ray has shown the bullet traversed the skin, sub-cutaneous cellular tissue, and muscles around the spinal column, flattening against the right side of the fifth or sixth dorsal vertebra."

The bulletin was signed by the four doctors in attendance upon M. Labori.

M. Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of Capt. Dreyfus, visited the wounded man this morning. Finding him to be progressing favorably, M. Dreyfus said:

"Well, mon brave! the revolver does not seem to have done you much harm."

"Oh!" replied M. Labori, smiling, "revolvers are no use against me. I am too big. It needs a cannon shot to do me much harm."

This is a striking illustration of M. Labori's pluck and cheerfulness in spite of the agony he is undergoing.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has telegraphed to the sufferer expressing his sincere grief and expressing hopes for his recovery.

Emile Zola has telegraphed to M. Labori, saying:

"On learning of the outrage I send you the expression of my indignant anger. My heart is full of tenderness and admiration for you."

Mme. Labori is beginning to feel the effects of the nervous shock of fatigue and nursing.

M. Hild, secretary of M. Labori, said it had not been thought advisable to inform the patient to-day of the refusal of the President of the court-martial to adjourn the sessions in view of the counsel's condition.

M. Demange had a long consultation with Mathieu Dreyfus this afternoon respecting to-day's session of the court-martial, the gravity of which is fully recognized. Demange is much upset by the loss of the assistance of his colleague, particularly as the latter had prepared a special set of questions for Gen. Roget, and the absence of these, together with the fact that M. Labori's secretary was compelled to be away, put M. Demange to a great disadvantage. Counsel for the defense, however, will take Gen. Roget in hand the first thing to-morrow. The great preoccupation of the Dreyfus family and M. Demange, however, is the refusal of the court to adjourn when applied to this morning. This is considered of grave significance and is taken to be an indication that the members of the court-martial have already made up their minds unfavorably to Dreyfus.

In Dreyfusard circles the decision has created a very bad impression and pessimistic predictions are being made as to the outcome of the trial. It is pointed out that the decision of the members of the court not to adjourn being unanimous shows that not one of the Judges is well-disposed toward the prisoner.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The correspondent of The Times at Rennes, who speaks of a relapse noted by the doctors after the X-ray examination of M. Labori's wound, says:

"This was probably due to the fact that his inability to attend the court-martial while Dreyfus was being subjected to a grand inquisition at the hands of Mercier, Roget, and others preys upon Labori's mind. The official bulletin pays too little importance to this relapse."

IS A WARM CHAMPION OF DREYFUS.

Special to The New York Times.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Aug. 16.—Capt. Dreyfus has in Anton Weiss of this city a great admirer and personal friend. Mr. Weiss during 1879 was identified with the Transatlantic Steamship Line at Havre, France. At that time Capt. Dreyfus had charge of the artillery department of the post in Havre. There were only a few Jews in the city, and they had no place of worship. On feast days Capt. Dreyfus, who was greatly respected on account of his extensive knowledge of the Church forms, took the place of rabbi and held the services.

According to Mr. Weiss's statements, Capt. Dreyfus was a mild-mannered man and a perfect gentleman, held in high regard by all Havre. The life he led was one of quiet simplicity. Quite frequently Mr. Weiss had seen Dreyfus superintend the manœuvres of the heavy artillery on the sea coast.

Capt. Dreyfus, so Mr. Weiss thinks, was too zealous a patriot and too proud a man to have committed the deed of which he is accused.

BIG MEETING OF ZIONISTS.

New York Federation Cheers for Dreyfus in Cooper Union—Message from Mrs. Dreyfus.

The New York Federation of Zionists celebrated at Cooper Union last night the opening of the third annual session of the International Zionist Association which is now in session at Basel, Switzerland. They adopted resolutions against anti-Semitism and for the rejuvenation of Zion, while the Dreyfus case came in for considerable attention.

Incidentally, the meeting listened to a message from over the sea, to the American people, from the wife of Capt. Dreyfus. This message was delivered by the Rev. D. A. Bloom of the Congregation Hand-in-Hand, who has just returned from a trip to France. After telling of his meeting with Mrs. Dreyfus

DAVIS REPORTS 2,000 DEAD

Many Puerto Ricans Die Daily from Injuries and Privations.

McPHERSON'S CARGO IN TIME

Army Stores Will Last Until Her Arrival—Interior Points Cannot Be Reached Before Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The appalling conditions existing in Puerto Rico were made more fully known to the War Department by Governor General Davis in a dispatch which says that the deaths outright in the island will reach 2,000, while many are dying daily from injuries and privations. Gen. Davis adds:

"Dry split peas very acceptable. Canned peas involve too much transportation in proportion to nutriment, but can be used near seacoast, although there is much destitution in the interior and deaths are occurring from lack of food. Will not be possible to reach these points with packs before next week, for in many cases the roads and trails are so destroyed that only men on foot can get to and from those districts.

"The stores coming on McPherson will be in time, for I am supplying most pressing needs at all accessible points with stores now on hand. So great is destruction of roads that there is no communication yet with one-third of island. The commanding officer at each of the twelve posts is Inspector of Relief for his district, and he has remained in each municipality collecting data and relieving most pressing needs.

"I have furnished each Inspector with similar funds and given the authority to issue food from army supplies. One soldier died of injuries; other injured will recover. A great many wagons overturned and broken, but all being repaired. Many thousands private cattle and horses drowned. Larger part of deaths of natives from drowning."

By direction of the Navy Department, the auxiliary cruiser Panther, now at the League Island Navy Yard, has been temporarily transferred to the War Department for use in the transportation to Puerto Rico of relief supplies collected in the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia. The vessel will be loaded at Philadelphia and will proceed direct to San Juan.

HURRICANE'S WORK IN BAHAMAS.

Much Damage in Island of Andros—150 Bodies Washed Ashore.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 16.—Advices received in this city are to the effect that the West Indian hurricane visited the Island of Andros of the Bahama group, inflicting great damage to property and completely wrecking the sponging fleet.

It is said that 150 bodies were washed ashore.

At Nassau some damage was done, but the extent of it is not stated.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH RELIEF.

Jamaican Newspapers Comment on Promptness of the Former.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 6.—The newspapers here draw a sifignificant parallel between the American and English methods of meeting colonial emergencies.

The Telegraph cynically observes that while England is about to raise a fund to assist the Leeward Islands, the Americans have already dispatched supplies for the unfortunate inhabitants of the cyclone-stricken people of Puerto Rico.

The Gleaner heartily compliments the Americans on their promptitude.

Boston's Relief Fund $10,065.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The Puerto Rican relief fund in this city to-day reached $10,065.

Anxiety for Transport Burnside.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Some anxiety is felt at the War Department on account of the failure to secure any information concerning the transport Burnside. The ship left New York a week ago to-day, and was due at Matanzas last Monday. It is said that she may have gone out to sea to ride out the storm of last month at some port for safety and failed to report.

Cyclone Strikes Montevideo.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 16.—A cyclone swept over this part of the country yesterday, causing much damage to property. Several fatalities have been reported.

BALTIMORE'S MAYOR IN A HUFF.

Will Not Send Puerto Rican Aid on Same Ship as Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 16.—Baltimore has raised by subscription $2,200 for the destitute Puerto Ricans. Mayor Malster asked the Government to supply a vessel for shipping provisions to the island, and an answer was received that the auxiliary cruiser Panther would load at Philadelphia with contributions from that city and Baltimore.

The Mayor is angry, and says that not a pound of stuff shall be shipped unless it goes from here direct. He wants Baltimore to receive the credit, and says that he expects to raise $15,000, although that amount appears visionary to others.

HELP FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Gov. Roosevelt Issues a Proclamation to the People of the State—Money from All Quarters.

Material progress is being made daily in the direction of organized effort for the relief of the suffering Puerto Ricans. Gov. Roosevelt, who is chairman of the committee appointed by the Merchants' Association to solicit aid, yesterday, while en route to Niagara, telegraphed to Secretary Corwine of the Relief Committee to prepare an address appealing for aid. The following appeal was issued later in the day:

To the People of the State of New York:

More than one hundred thousand people of Puerto Rico are dependent upon the charity of this country. They have been in a moment reduced to complete destitution. Their homes have been swept away, their business prostrated, their occupations stopped. Hundreds of families are without roofs, without clothing, without food. They have no means of subsistence or protection. The usual resources of the island are paralyzed. They cannot help themselves, and I appeal to the people of the great State of New York to lead in giving them the relief so urgently needed.

The calamity which has befallen the people of Puerto Rico is one of the greatest disasters of modern times, and many thousands will die from exposure, disease, and famine unless the generosity of our countrymen comes promptly and largely to their relief. By request of the Secretary of War, the Merchants' Association has undertaken this work, and I appeal to all patriotic citizens to show to the suffering people of our new possessions that the extension of our flag over their territory is to be of immediate material as well as moral benefit to them.

Large amounts of money are necessary to purchase food, clothing, and medical supplies immediately, which will be distributed under the supervision of the United States Army officers. Checks may be made payable to A. Mead, Treasurer Puerto Rico Relief Committee, the Merchants' Association of New York, 346 Broadway, New York City.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Chairman.
WILLIAM R. CORWINE, Secretary.

The appeal is signed also by the members of the committee. The list of the members of the committee was yesterday increased by the addition to it of the following names: Robert C. Ogden of John Wanamaker, A. S. Frissell, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank; Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank; James McCreery of James McCreery & Co., Nathan Straus of R. H. Macy & Co., Edward P. Hatch of Lord & Taylor, and Col. Daniel Appleton.

The committee issued a report yesterday announcing the following additional contributions to the relief fund: Charles Broadway Rouss, $1,000; Auxiliary Aid Society of Ridgewood, N. J., of Colonial Aid Society of United States, $325; Horace White, $50; J. Spencer Cullen, Shenandoah, Penn., $5, and G. T. Matthews, $2. The fund now amounts to $5,612.

The mail from Puerto Rico yesterday brought a letter from Mrs. Hoff, the President of the Woman's Aid Society of San Juan, saying that they had been appealed to for money, and asking that some be sent, so that they can hire shelter in extreme cases until more permanent arrangements may be made. The Merchants' Association Committee will cable Mrs. Hoff some money out of the fund in hand, the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company having agreed to get a message through without cost.

"The money which our committee has in hand," said Secretary Corwine yesterday, "less what will be sent to Mrs. Hoff, will be invested in clothing and medicines to go by the steamship Evelyn of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. This vessel sails on Friday, but we were informed by the War Department to-day that all goods must be on board by to-morrow afternoon. As soon as we learned this we started in purchasing goods. We have already given orders for a large quantity of men's undershirts, women's undershirts, women's calico wrappers, men's trousers, and youths' trousers. Medicines we will arrange for early in the morning."

The Maritime Exchange Puerto Rico Relief Committee received the following additional contributions yesterday: American Sugar Refining Company, $500; Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, $250; Lanman & Kemp, $250; D. A. De Lima & Co., $250; Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau, $100; Kunhardt & Co., $100; Reid & Duff, $100; Baker, Carver & Morrell, $100; B. J. Hall & Sons, $100; Henry Beste, $100; James E. Ward & Co., $50; Hugh Kelly, $50; Bowerman Brothers, $50; José E. O'Kelly, $50; Funch, Edye & Co., $25; Barber & Co., $25; Smith & Schipper, $25; A. A. Raven, $25; Comancho, Rolden & Van Sickle, $25; Rothfield & Weygandt, $25; Bowring & Archibald, $10; F. A. Parsons, $10; John Kramer, $5; J. Frederick Lohman, $5, and J. P. Wuppermann, $25. Fifteen hundred dollars of Tuesday's collections were cabled to Puerto Rico yesterday. The total sum collected by the Exchange is $4,040.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer received the following additional contributions for the relief fund: J. Merriam Wheeler, $10; Samuel Riker, $100; "A. H. B.," $1; Thomas A. Buckner, $25; Helen C. Irving, $5; Mrs. John W. Auchincloss, $25; G. Sidenberg & Co., $50; Benjamin F. Blair, $10; Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, (collections,) $60; "C. E.," $10; Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, $100; H. Yhalmer, $10; "A.," $1; Emanuel Alexander, $5; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $250; Gen. Howard Carroll, $25. Previously acknowledged, $3,630.41.

H. B. Hollins & Co. received the following additional subscriptions to their Puerto Rico fund: "Helping Hand," $2; "A Friend in Summit, N. J.," $100; "Cash," $10; Mrs. H. J. G., $5; "C. H. M." $25; "Cash," $5; Bruce & Cook, $100. Previously acknowledged, $1,740.50; total, $1,987.50.

The National Bank of North America, as depository, designated by the Secretary of War, has received the following amounts: Previously reported, $7,066.20; R. B. Woodward, 26; Pilot Street, New York, $50; cash, $102; cash, St. Louis, Mo., $25; Third Illinois Vol., Joliet, Ill., $500; H. D. Dorman, Steubenville, Ohio, $10; A. Lanfear Norrie, Newport, R. I., $100; Osage City Commercial Club, Osage City, Kan., $25; National Relief Association, per Elizabeth B. Nicholas, National Treasurer, N. S. C. D. of A., Washington, D. C., $400; Frederick Werner, Frostburg, Md., $5; C. B. Martin, 168 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York, $10; M. C., Yonkers, New York, $50; Mrs. F. B. Carter, West Hampton Beach, New York, $10; Floris Ferrverda, West Hampton Beach, N. Y., $3; cash, $2; A Friend, New Britain, Conn., $1; T. E. M., New York City, $15; Hanson & Green, 91 Bleecker Street, $25; D. G. Cooper, Pequabuck, Conn., $5; M. H. Adams, Nashville, Tenn., $5; F., Philadelphia, Penn., $1; cash, Carnegie, Penn., $1; J. M. Speers, 14 West Twenty-third Street, $10; W. F. Havemeyer, 32 Nassau Street, $100; John D. Crimmins, 36 Wall Street, $100; through Mayor, City of New York, $1,003; S. H. Wales, Southampton, N. Y., $25. Total, $9,649.20.

Puerto Ricans, resident in New York, at a meeting on Tuesday night at the Hotel Muro, discussed measures for the relief of their fellow-countrymen. Dr. Zeno Gandia, Puerto Rican Commissioner, acted as Chairman of the meeting. Appreciation of the timely aid which the American people is extending to the stricken island was expressed, but the feeling prevailed that this aid could be but temporary.

The main points discussed were: The free admission into the United States of the principal products of the island; the establishment of agricultural banks to loan money to the planters at a moderate of interest; and that the insular Government should be empowered to grant concessions for the introduction of all needed public improvements. A committee headed by Dr. Gandia, was appointed to carry a statement to the President at Lake Champlain.

It has been decided by the subscribers to the Monmouth County military tournament and athletic games, to be held at Long Branch on Aug. 25 and 26, that all the proceeds shall be turned over to aid the hurricane sufferers in Puerto Rico.

Col. Jones, of the Army Building announced yesterday that by order of the Secretary of War the following subsistence stores now located at Savannah, Atlanta, St. Louis, Chicago, and New York, will be concentrated in New York, with a view to shipment to Puerto Rico for the relief of the inhabitants: Peas, 460,481 pounds; hard bread, 257,000 pounds; flour, 3,798 pounds; rice, 266,834 pounds; canned corned beef, 2,344 one-pound cans, 20,000 two-pound cans; canned roast beef, 1,265 two-pound cans; beef tongue, 540 two-pound cans; 15,000 pounds of oatmeal.

Col. Jones yesterday acknowledged the receipt of 44 cases of hats from C. Callmann of 594 Broadway. All goods received up to to-night will go by the steamer Evelyn, and they should be sent to Pier 2, Brooklyn. After that they should be sent to Pier 22, the Government pier, for shipment on the McClellan on Wednesday next. They should be marked, "Relief supplies, care of Depot Quartermaster."

BROWNELL MAY BE INSANE.

Elizabeth Man Who Stole a Horse Suffering from Melancholy.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 16.—William Brownell, the youth from Elizabeth, who is in jail here for stealing a horse, will probably go to an insane asylum with his father, Willis L. Brownell of the Sterling Manufacturing Company, who is here awaiting the outcome of his son's troubles.

This morning the young man was examined by Dr. Powell and Dr. Courtney of the State Hospital, who said that they thought he was insane from incipient melancholy.

BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—Warrants were issued this afternoon for the arrest of W. Weir, the President; F. W. Smith, the Chairman of the Board of the Directors, and Herbert Le Mieux, Teller of the suspended Bank of Ville Marie. The warrants were issued at the instance of one of the Directors, and charged that false monthly statements of the affairs of the bank were made to the Government. Investigation since the suspension of the bank showed a considerable overissue of bank bills.

It is now believed that depositors will not receive more than 10 per cent. of their deposits. Weir and Smith were arrested at their residences this evening.

Th legal punishment may be two years in the penitentiary. Weir has aged, and is a physical wreck.

Ex-Judge Prendergast Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Ex-Judge Richard Prendergast, who has been for weeks at the Chicago Hospital in a dying condition, and to save whose life five ounces of blood was vainly yielded by a friend recently for the experiment of transfusion, sank rapidly this evening, and his death was expected before morning. His six small children, three boys and three girls, are at his bedside, with Judge Edward J. Dunne and others of the dying man's intimates.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, brisk easterly to southerly winds.

The Atlantic Coast storm was central last night beyond the North Carolina coast, where northeast gales prevailed yesterday, extending to the Virginia Coast. Kitty Hawk and Cape Henry reported maximum velocities of fifty-two miles per hour from the northeast. There have been rains on the Virginia and North Carolina coasts and showers and thunderstorms in the Middle and West Gulf States and in Colorado. Temperature changes were unimportant except in the upper portion of the middle slope, where there has been a fall of 10 to 12 degrees due to thunderstorms. Abilene, Texas, reported a maximum of 104 degrees. In the Pacific Coast and Plateau States fair weather has been general, except rain on the North Pacific Coast. Fair weather is indicated generally for to-day and to-morrow east of the Mississippi River, except showers to-day in the extreme East Gulf States, and thunderstorms to-day or to-morrow in the middle slope and Lower Missouri Valley. It will be somewhat warmer in the central valleys and upper lake region, and continue warm in the West to-day. The temperature will rise in the Eastern States to-morrow. High northerly winds will prevail to-day on the Atlantic Coast from Southern New Jersey to Virginia. On the North Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk easterly winds and on the south coast fresh to brisk northerly to easterly winds will prevail. Storm signals are displayed from Delaware Breakwater to Atlantic City.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—1898.	1899.	—TIMES.—1898.	1899.
3 A. M.	68	64	64	64
6 A. M.	68	63	65	65
9 A. M.	72	69	70	70
12 M.	78	73	74	74
3 P. M.	78	72	76	76
6 P. M.	78	68	73	73
9 P. M.	77	67	68	68
12 P. M.	76	65	67	67

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69¾
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1898	74
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was 77 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 62 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 73 per cent.

VIEWED HURRICANE'S WORK

First Arrivals from Storm-Stricken Island of Puerto Rico.

PONCE WAS BURIED UNDER MUD

Dr. F. K. Sidley Was in the City at the Time of the Storm and Lost All His Belongings.

The Red D Line steamship Philadelphia, which reached port yesterday, brought the first arrivals from the storm-stricken island of Puerto Rico. The Philadelphia touches at Puerto Rican ports on her regular route north from Venezuela and entered the harbor of Ponce on the morning of Aug. 10. Capt. Warren M. Hopkins, formerly a Captain in the Red Line, was one of the passengers, and he described what he saw in the sail up the harbor and a trip up to Ponce.

"We saw the evidence of the storm's severity immediately on entering the harbor," said he. "All the buoys were gone, we at once discovered, and then, as the scene opened up to our view, we saw that all of the craft in port were ashore. There was an American schooner—the Race Rock—two Spanish brigs, one big sloop, three or four coasting vessels, and a lot of lighters, while a good many more lighters had been sunk.

"We landed in a small boat and drove through Ponce Playa. All the storehouses were flooded and the big stores of sugar were dissolved. All business houses had been ruined. The buildings had been demolished and stocks destroyed.

"The road to Ponce led along the river, through a devastated tract of country. The buildings, mostly one story, some of wood and others of brick, were in various stages of demolition, roofs gone or walls fallen in or out, and sometimes there was only a heap of wreckage to mark the spot where a building had stood.

"We went to the plaza or market place at Ponce, and we found there United States cavalry drawn up to quell a riot, the people being set upon wreaking vengeance upon the head of the Alcalde or Mayor for his apathy. He had been among those who had suffered the least from the storm, yet it seemed had undertaken nothing to relieve the distress of the people. They knew that there were several thousand dollars in the town Treasury which was available, but nothing had been done by the Alcalde.

"The water supply had been cut off, and the populace was therefore suffering from thirst as well as hunger, while left without shelter, and little to cover their bodies. The market place was filled with the wreckage of the buildings that had surrounded it, while side streets were impassable. The theatre had been unroofed, and the market, a long, low building, with cement floor, was filled with mud and wreckage. The water had at this time receded.

"The stories of the manner in which persons had met their deaths were on every tongue. One woman had both legs cut off by the edge of a sheet-iron roof which had been torn away and was carried along on its downward course with the swing of a diving kite. A man was seen to be thrown by the wind against a wall with such force that his head was mashed flat."

Dr. F. K. Sidley, formerly of Chicago, one of the Philadelphia's passengers, was in Ponce at the time of the storm. The doctor located there last October, and is returning to renew his outfit, all of his belongings, including surgical instruments, having been lost.

FIRE AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Sexton Butler Believes the Blaze in Westchester's Historical Fane Was Started by an Incendiary.

Sexton Isaac Butler of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westchester, which was burned early yesterday, declared that he firmly believed some one had intentionally set the edifice afire.

"I do not think," he said, "that the fire was due to crossed electric wires. I have carefully examined the woodwork in which the wires were encased and found that it was not burned as it would have been if the fire had started there. Moreover, the church wall, along which the wires run, is not blackened like the other walls. That is one of my reasons for suspecting incendiarism, but I know of something else which strengthens my belief that the fire was not accidental. One of the windows of the vestry room I found broken. It was through this same window that a burglar entered the church some time ago. The window has a chain which pulls down a lock and allows the window to be raised. There is a wire netting outside. This has been forced apart wide enough to enable some one to get through. The piece of glass removed from the window pane is sufficiently large to admit of a man's arm or even head. I believe the glass was broken to get at the chain which draws the lock. The window was found unlocked. None of the fire fighters, so far as I have been able to learn, broke that glass or entered the church by that window."

The total loss is variously estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000. The fire was first discovered about 1:15 A. M. yesterday by Patrolman Nicholas J. Tonner, and the alarm was quickly responded to by the Westchester fire engine, by other companies from Tremont and William's Bridge, and the police reserves were also soon on the scene. Among the civilians who were active in rendering aid were Sexton Butler, Reau Arnow, Hotel Keeper Hefter, Veterinary Surgeon Meares, Court Clerk Thomas Cowan, and John Tilley.

Issac Butler is seventy-four years old. For forty-three years he has been sexton of St. Peter's. When he heard that the church was afire he quickly dressed himself, crossed to St. Peter's, and unlocked four of the doors before the firemen arrived. He also carried out through a rear side door a lot of religious pictures, vestments, and other church property, including such of the communion service as was in the burning building. He found that the fire had its origin in the organ room, off the chancel. Next to this was the choir room. This seemed to be filled with escaping gas. Dense smoke filled all the church. Butler closed the doors opening into the choir, chancel, and vestry rooms, and then, going around on the outside to the main entrance, climbed up stairs and closed the door leading to the steeple, to keep the flames from the $3,000 clock presented to St. Peter's by Mr. William Watson.

In the church was a famous old Bible, printed in 1781 at the Clarendon Press by W. Jackson and A. Hamilton, printers to the University of Oxford, England. It weighs about seventy-five pounds, and is a fine specimen of the printer's art. It had been stolen twice and recovered from pawnshops. It had been through three church fires, and had each time escaped damage. It was the gift of Queen Anne to St. Peter's. She also gave a communion service to the church, consisting of an alms basin, two plates, two pattens for bread, and several goblets, all of silver. All these things, with the exception of the Bible, were in the safe in the sexton's house.

Roundsman Lockwood dashed into the burning building and groped around for the precious book, but could not find it. John Tilley then climbed through a window on the eastern rear side of the church, about six feet from the ground. In a few minutes he reappeared with the Bible in his arms, and was helped down amid the cheers of the crowd. Mr. Tilley is the Superintendent of St. Peter's Sunday school, and at least twenty-four years old. Next Sunday he is to be ordained Deacon.

By 3 o'clock the fire was under control. While the church from the outside seems little damaged, inside the scene is one of a perfect wreck. The chancel organ, which cost about $5,000, and was presented by John C. Furman, was completely burned. The gallery organ, valued at about $7,000, and presented by Mrs. Annie Caswell in memory of her father, William Watson, was ruined by water. Three stained-glass windows, presented by Mr. and Mrs. De Zerega in memory of their daughter, Lady Charlotte Franklin, who died in France, and was buried in Woodlawn, were also destroyed. They were valued at about $5,000. Another window, presented by Mrs. John H. Screven in memory of her daughter, Mrs. Mary H. Johnston, was cracked and has a small hole in it. The altar, which cost about $5,000, and was presented by Mrs. John H. Screven, is ruined. The insurance on the church is $70,550, distributed among seven companies.

Repairs will be begun as soon as the insurance companies permit. Until the church is ready again for use services will be held in the little chapel. Mr. Clendenin, his wife, who is a daughter of Horace Greeley, and their two little girls, are spending the month of August at the old Greeley farm at Chappaqua. Dr. Clendenin yesterday paid a hurried visit to Westchester to survey the ruins of his church.

St. Peter's parish was formed by act of the Provincial Assembly, Sept. 21, 1693. Its first church, a small wooden structure, was erected in 1700, and was burned about 1787. The second church, also wooden, was built in 1790, and was also burned about 1854. The third church, a brick building, was erected in 1855, and was burned in 1878. The fourth and present church, a Gothic structure of stone, was built in 1879.

SILVER MEN WIN IN IOWA

Democratic Convention Indorses the Chicago Platform.

POPULISTS ACCEPT THE TICKET

Also the Resolutions—Spanish War Indorsed, Philippine War Condemned—Strong Anti-Trust Plank.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 16.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—FRED E. WHITE of Keokuk County.

Lieutenant Governor—M. L. REVIS, Montgomery County.

Judge of the Supreme Court—A. VAN WAGENEN, Woodbury County.

Railway Commissioner—W. H. CALHOUN, Marshall County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—B. P. HOLST, Boone County.

The Populist State Convention also met and indorsed the above ticket. All the nominees are Democrats except Calhoun, who was the Populist candidate. The Chicago platform was indorsed in its entirety, and the Democratic State Committee was empowered to fill any vacancies caused by death or otherwise.

Cato Sells could have been named for Governor, but was not acceptable to the Populists and withdrew, throwing his strength to White. Fred E. White was the candidate on the fusion ticket two years ago, being defeated by Gov. Shaw, who is the Republican candidate again. The convention was very turbulent throughout, and the business was transacted with difficulty, but the results are satisfactory to the radical silver elements which was in control. It is not probable, however, that the sound-money element will make an attempt to maintain a separate organization this year.

The platform, after indorsing the Chicago platform "in the whole and in the detail," expresses admiration for and loyalty to William J. Bryan, and favors him for the nomination in 1900. The platform continues:

We rejoice in the exalted sentiment and motive that prompted the Government of the United States to take up arms in defense of the down-trodden, oppressed people of Cuba, and in the successful termination of the war with Spain; its patriotism, and the unsurpassed bravery displayed by our soldiers and sailors on land and sea. War for liberation of the tyranny-cursed island was worthy of the greatest Republic and the most civilized nation that has flourished in the tides of time, but for the same reason we glory in the successful war against Spain, we deprecate and condemn war against the Filipinos. One war was for the emancipation of a people, the other for the subjugation of a people, and if war against Spain was right, and it was, that against the natives of the Philippines, who have committed no offense save to love liberty, and to be willing to fight and die for it, is wrong. The attempt, unauthorized by Congress, to conquer the natives of Oriental islands is a repudiation of the American doctrine of consent affirmed in the Declaration of Independence, and in conflict with the principle which George Washington and his fellow-patriots of the Revolution made sacrifices to establish.

We condemn the war against the Filipinos, believing it to have been inspired by Great Britain for the purpose of producing conditions that will force an Anglo-American alliance, and we not only protest against the war and demand its termination by extension to the Filipinos of the same assurance given to the Cubans, but we record our deep-seated antagonism to an alliance with Great Britain or any other European power, and express our detestation of the attempt made in British interests to disrupt the friendly relations which have uniformly existed between the United States and Germany. We oppose conquest of the Philippines because imperialism means militarism, because militarism means government by force, and because government by force means death of government by consent, destruction of political and industrial freedom, and the obliteration of equality of rights and assassination of Democratic institutions.

We view with alarm multiplication of those combinations of capital commonly known as trusts, that are concentrating and monopolizing industry, crushing out independent producers of limited means, destroying competition, restricting opportunities for labor, artificially limiting production and raising prices, and creating an industrial condition different from State Socialism only in the respect that under Socialism benefits of production would go to all, while under the trust system they go to increase private fortunes.

These trusts and combinations are the direct outgrowth of the policy of the Republican Party, which has not only favored these institutions, but has accepted their support and solicited their contributions to aid the party in retaining power, which has placed the burden of taxation upon those who labor and produce in times of peace and who fight our battles in time of war, while the wealth of the country is exempted from these burdens. We condemn this policy, and it is our solemn conviction that the trusts must be destroyed or they will destroy free government, and we demand that they be suppressed by repeal of the protective tariff and other privilege-conferring legislation responsible for them by the enactment of such legislation, State and National, as will aid in their destruction.

The platform concludes with denunciation of letting convict labor by contract, urges a careful study of the existing liquor laws, and condemns the administration of Leslie M. Shaw and the Republican Party of Iowa.

The Populist Party resolutions are similar. The Populists met in State Convention this morning, with only about fifty delegates present. After the Democratic Convention adjourned they indorsed the nominees and resolutions of the Democrats, and then adjourned also.

ALTGELD ON BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Doubts that the Democratic Leader Said He Was Willing to Relegate Silver to the Rear.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—W. J. Bryan's speech in Des Moines and the action of his caucus to build a platform upon which all Democrats could stand was eagerly discussed by the few Democratic politicians in Chicago during the dog days.

There was one man who would not recognize that Mr. Bryan had changed front or shifted positions, and that was ex-Gov. Altgeld. He was unwilling to enter upon any discussion of the speech until he had read it in some other form than disjointed newspaper paragraphs.

"It is all fudge," he said, "to infer that Bryan has abandoned the silver question. There is nothing to bear out the comment that he is willing to relegate silver to the rear. In fact, parts of his speech quote him as declaring his allegiance to the Chicago platform.

"I can see nothing different from his past utterances. I never imagined he wanted to ignore the questions that have arisen during the year. His speech in Chicago last month was along the same lines as that in Des Moines."

"Mr. Bryan's declaration," said a member of the State Committee, "was an answer to the declaration of Mr. Croker. He has met the New York Tammany chieftain half way. To me it is the potent sign of a unified party."

THINKS REED IS OUT FOR GOOD.

Representative Bankhead Says He Might Otherwise Be a Thorn in Somebody's Side.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—"Unless Mr. Reed has changed his mind and wants to worry somebody, I hardly think he will remain in Congress," said Representative Bankhead of Alabama this afternoon. "It may be, however, that the gentleman from Maine has decided to reconsider the matter and retain his seat in the House. Of course if he does he could not hope to be elected Speaker again, because the various State delegations have in caucuses pledged themselves to Gen. Henderson.

"Mr. Reed could make it very interesting should he conclude to remain in Congress. He has a strong personality, and would prove a thorn in somebody's flesh."

Representative Bankhead said he was surprised to read in the Washington papers that he had attended an anti-Bryan meeting in Saratoga. "I haven't been in Saratoga," said he, "and it is well known that Alabama is a Bryan State. We will send an instructed Bryan delegation to the next National Convention. Bryan is the logical candidate, and he will be unanimously nominated, and will be elected, too."

TILLMAN DEFENDS NEGROES.

South Carolina Senator Advises Constituents to Kill White Caps and Tolberts.

GREENWOOD, S. C., Aug. 16.—The second day of the Farmers' Institute was enlivened by a speech from Senator Tillman. At the beginning of his talk Senator Tillman attacked the whitecappers who have been terrorizing a portion of this county for the last ten days and whipping inoffensive negroes.

The Senator called them white cowards, and said they were a disgrace to the county. He thought if the Tolberts, the Republican Party leaders in this section of the South, were still stirring up the negroes, they ought to be severely dealt with.

"If you want to uproot this evil and kill the snake, go kill the Tolberts, but don't abuse the poor, innocent black wretches," said the Senator in an outburst. "The Yankees are watching us closely, and the eyes of the whole world are now on the race problem in the South. They will take advantage of everything of this kind to abuse the South. You are just playing into the Yankees' hands. They are wanting to cut down our representation in Congress because of our new election laws, but otherwise there is little bitter feeling now between the two sections. This sort of thing, if continued, will arouse bad feeling."

Senator Tillman then talked on agricultural affairs, denounced the war in the Philippines, and closed with some choice invectives against newspapers.

In imported fabrics

we offer an Exceptional chance to secure the finest productions at a reduction of 25% from regular prices.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ANTI-GOEBELITES NOMINATE.

Kentucky Bolters Name John Young Brown as Their Candidate for Governor.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 16.—From every county but nine of the 119 in the State one of the most remarkable gatherings of Kentuckians ever assembled in the interest of any political cause met to-day, in accordance with the call of Chairman F. P. Johnston of the State Anti-Goebel Democratic Committee, for the purpose of nominating a full ticket to oppose the ticket nominated at Louisville in June, and headed by William Goebel.

Over 3,000 persons were seated in the convention hall, of whom over 900 were delegates. At 1:55 o'clock in the afternoon Phil Thompson, Sr., called the convention to order. John W. Greene of Owen County, Temporary Chairman, subsequently made Permanent Chairman, made a strong speech on taking the chair. While the committees were out ex-Congressman Owens of Scott, Capt. Sweeney of Marion, and Theodore Hallam of Kenton made addresses.

The resolutions adopted declare that the Louisville nominees are not the nominees of the Democratic Party, and demand the enactment of a law giving force and effect to Section 151 of the State Constitution, which provides for the deprivation of office of any person who to secure his nomination or election has been guilty of the unlawful use of money or other things of value, or has been guilty of fraud or intimidation, bribery, or corrupt practice, &c. They indorse the principles and platform of the Chicago Convention of 1896, and Bryan for President in 1900; denounce the Goebel election law; favor the regulation of railroads so as to prevent extortion; demand the abolition of the Chinn Book bill, and condemn Mr. McKinley for the alleged advancement of the interests of trusts.

Theodore Hallam of Kenton, nominated John Young Brown for Governor, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

ACCUSES GOEBELITES OF FRAUD.

Edward Huber Makes Affidavit that Votes Were Purchased.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 16.—A story of the recent Democratic Convention in Louisville purports to show how the Goebel men secured just enough votes to win.

Edward Huber makes affidavit that he signed a statement that he had held a convention in Campbell County when, in fact, he was three miles away when the convention was held. After the county's vote had been cast for Goebel, Huber says, the same vote was also cast for Gus Coulter, candidate for Auditor, for a consideration of $150. The money was never paid and Huber, becoming incensed, has made the charges.

It is charged in the affidavit that the false statements were prepared in this city at the Galt House by Judge Hodge.

PAINE FOR MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Candidacy Strengthened by His Admiration of Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Although the Robert Treat Paine, Jr., boom for Mayor is a very little one, it is said to be gathering headway. One of the stories circulated to-day is that Martin M. Lomasney, William S. McNary, and P. J. Daly are credited with holding the balance of power.

It is said that they are not entirely satisfied with Murphy as a candidate, because he is not sufficiently radical in his views, while Paine is a sincere, consistent, outspoken advocate of William J. Bryan.

POSTMASTER WILSON HITS BACK.

Replies Sarcastically to Senator Platt's Remarks About Him.

Postmaster Wilson returned to Brooklyn yesterday after a brief stay in the Catskills, and signified his return by making another attack on Senator Platt. While Mr. Wilson was away Mr. Platt was quoted as saying that the Brooklyn Postmaster was a political meddler, and a disturber of the peace of the party in the borough over the bridge.

"If Senator Platt's failures should be balanced against his successes in politics," said Mr. Wilson yesterday, "he would have to go into political bankruptcy. I see that he is quoted as saying that I ought to attend to official business and let politics alone. The Senator, like myself, is a Federal office holder. If the time he devotes to the duties of his Senatorial office is a fair criterion for the pay of a Federal officer then my salary, based upon time of service, would, I fancy, be increased tenfold."

GOV. ROOSEVELT AT OLCOTT, N. Y.

OLCOTT, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived at this place to-day, and addressed probably 15,000 people at a meeting here. He spoke at considerable length on the work of the pioneers, the hardships they had endured and the manner in which they had contributed to the upbuilding of the country. He alluded also to the civil war and to the manner in which the war with Spain had brought all sections of the country together.

Continuing, he said: "None of us wanted to go into a war of conquest. Last year we had to resist what Spain was doing or hang our heads in shame as freemen. Now that we have started the work we can't skimp it. We're there. You can't run away unless you make every man in the civil war and whose ancestor was a pioneer ashamed to claim kinship with us."

Gov. Roosevelt is to stop at Niagara Falls to-night. To-morrow morning, as the guest of his Harvard classmate, Herbert P. Bissell, Vice President of the Gorge Road, he will be taken around the International belt line, through the Niagara Gorge, and across the new suspension bridge to Canada. W. Carly Ely, President of the International Traction Company, and other railroad officials will accompany the party.

CLUB MAN'S REPORTED SUICIDE.

Edward Ray Thompson Said to Have Taken His Life in Paris.

Edward Ray Thompson committed suicide yesterday in a Parisian hotel, according to a report current in this city last night.

Mr. Thompson was the youngest son of John L. Thompson, who amassed a large fortune by the manufacture and sale of eye water. He owned the largest drug house in Troy, N. Y., and the business is continued by his sons John I. and William A. James L., the Rev. Walter T., and Edward Ray were his other sons.

Edward Ray Thompson was well known in New York society. He was a member of the Union Club, which has his New York address. He was also a member of the Grolier and Univerality Clubs. His Troy address was 24 First Street.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

MASSACHUSETTS INDUSTRIES.

The State Has 4,701 Factories—Output in General Increasing, but Textile Goods Show Decrease.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 16.—The Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts has issued the "Thirteenth Annual Report of Statistics of Manufactures" in the State for 1898. The number of establishments considered in the report is 4,701, as against 4,695 in 1897, and 1,027 in 1888, when the first report was made.

The value of goods made and work done during the year in the nine leading industries scheduled was $885,619,185, made up as follows: Boots and shoes, $131,162,578; carpetings, $5,982,870; cotton goods, $90,986,069; leather, $25,907,780; machines and machinery, $34,797,770; meals and metallic goods, $40,426,780; paper and paper goods, $28,685,537; woolen goods, $30,359,533; worsted goods, $25,684,722. Particular attention is given to the textile industries. A condensed historical review of these industries is presented from the establishment of the manufacture of textile goods in

The Wanamaker Store.

Furniture:—Chapter XXII.

PARLOR SUITS, Davenport Sofas, Couches and Parlor Chairs. That's the text for to-day's sermon on the Joys of Economy.

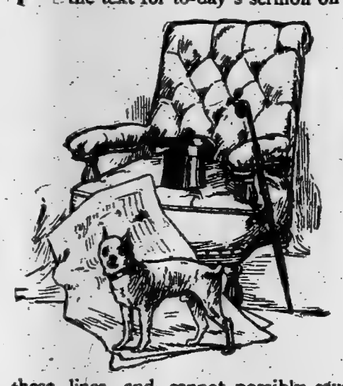

These lines have stood the heaviest attacks of all, since the opening of this sale, and it has been necessary to send them constant reinforcement. We have been fortunate in our ability to do so up to now, but we can't do it much longer. To-day, however, the assortment is even stronger than it was at the opening. The 125 styles in Parlor Suits of August 7th are the 137 styles of August 17th, but will be the less-than-a-hundred styles of to-morrow if your approval follows our announcement as it has done hitherto.

You can save a half on many of these lines, and cannot possibly save less than a third. The detail that follows is necessarily scanty in comparison with the full truth, but may serveas suggestion:—

PARLOR SUITS
$35.50, regularly $52.50—Solid mahogany; 3 pieces.
$39, regularly $60—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$35, regularly $50—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$45, regularly $70—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$50, regularly $78—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$55, regularly $77—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$70, regularly $100—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.

COUCHES
$11.25, regularly $18—Mahogany finished; velour cover.
$15.50, regularly $24—Sloping head box-couch; velour cover.
$16, regularly, $22.50—Box-couch; roll head.
$16.50, regularly $25—Oak framed; velour cover.
$30, regularly $45—Reading couch; velour cover.
$33, regularly $44—Oak framed; velour cover.
$45, regularly $67.50—Leather covered couch; mahogany finished frame.

EASY CHAIRS
$16, regularly $23—Oak framed Howard chair.
$20, regularly $33.50—Tapestry covered fireside chair.
$22, regularly $33—Turkish chair; inlaid frame.
$25, regularly $39—Oak framed Munks chair.
$25, regularly $36.50—Mahogany framed fireside chair.
$30, regularly $40—Iron framed Turkish chair.
$40, regularly $56—Solid mahogany easy chair.
$45, regularly $60—Solid mahogany easy chair; inlaid frame.

DAVENPORT SOFAS
$22.50, regularly $34—Over-stuffed.
$22.50, regularly $35—Over-stuffed.
$40, regularly $60—Mahogany finished.
$80, regularly $112.50—Solid mahogany.

Fourth floor.

Black French Granite Suiting A worthy, always-in-favor fabric. There are 1,000 yards of an excellent quality of it here that we took from an importer anxious to close. His anxiety brings the goods to your notice at 55c. a yard, and you have our positive assurance that the next lot will be not less than 75c. It's a deep rich black suiting, of good weight, and 41 in. wide.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

About Handkerchiefs Facts, hard and interesting, are these that relate of this Handkerchief Store,—a store the offerings of which concern men and women alike. We've told often, but it bears repeating, of our strict rule to handle nothing but pure linen goods. That's important. Hardly less so is the fact of moderate prices here always—exceptionally low, frequently. Here's an instance of the latter:

Women's, embroidered, at 12½c., that would be reasonable at 18c. Another sort at 18c., which is really half value.

Then here's a list of brand-new kinds,—made especially for us, and the styles therefore exclusive:

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS FOR MEN
Unlaundered and hemstitched; neat, plain letter; $1.25 doz.; with elaborate open-work, $1.50 doz.
Three styles, laundered and hemstitched, $3 doz.
Two styles, very fine, laundered hemstitched, $6 doz.
One style, fine French linen, fancy initial, $12 doz.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS FOR WOMEN
Unlaundered and hemstitched; open-work letter; $1 doz.
Unlaundered and hemstitched; neat, plain letter; $1.25 doz.
Two styles, laundered and hemstitched, $1.50 doz.; three styles, $3 doz.; one style, $6 doz.

Broadway.

New French Veiling A Parisian importation. Undotted fancy meshes, the season's pre-destined leaders, are prominent in this collection. Most of the weaves are novelties, all are becoming and of great beauty. A variety by no means limited; choice is as unrestrained as prices are held down. 25c. to $1.25 a yard.

Broadway.

White Dressing Sacques About to Retire The last offering this Summer,—that's a warning. There will be more next year of course, but at much higher prices. These sacques are of best lawn, trimmed with lace, small plaits and embroidery. We called them bargains when their price was half as high again; you echoed the expression. Going quickly now at $1 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

See What 25c. Will Do in The Jewelry Store Both men and women will find interest in this Sale of Jewelry and adjuncts for the writing-desk and dressing table. A long table on the Tenth Street Aisle is filled with these articles for personal adornment and practical use, and the uniform price is 25c. each. Value of some is 35c., many more should be 50c., and not a few are actually worth 75c. each. In the collection are:

Gold plated brooches, scarf pins, links, hat pins, chain bracelets with lock and key, lorgnette chains, cuff pins, pin sets of 3 in set. Some of the foregoing also in sterling silver.
Imitation shell, Empire, pompadour and side combs.
Neck and belt clasps
Silver mounted erasers, seals, emeries and waxers, glass salve jars, tooth powder, tooth brush and hair pin bottles with sterling silver tops, nail files, shoe horns, shoe hooks and curlers with sterling silver handles.

A quarter for choice of anything on the table.

Tenth street.

Shoe Prices Humbled Perpetual motion discovered in our shoe reductions.

Yesterday's stories were big enough for one week's telling. But—our activity is ceaseless—they are far surpassed to-day. Once again a reminder. The shoes are best in style and shape and durability. Prepare for pleasant surprises and read of these:

WOMEN'S SHOES—Best grade black; buttoned or laced; 317 pairs; all sizes in the lot, though not all sizes in each style, $5 shoes for

Two-fifty a Pair

SMALL BOYS' SHOES—Black calfskin or coltskin; spring heels. Some have sold at $2—all now

One Dollar a Pair

BEDROOM SLIPPERS—Tapestry with carpet soles; men's and women's; 20c. a pair.

Fifth floor.

Wool Waists for Fall A precedent cast aside,—price for a coming season as low as if the season were passing. And on goods that merit full consideration. New wool waists in fetching, original styles, destined for universal favor. Seasonable for Autumn, pretty, comfortable, lined or unlined as you will. Some styles and prices:

$1—Plaid wash flannel, light in weight and color; full fronts of fine plaits; yoke and plaited back.
$2.25—Solid colored cashmere; full front; yoke and plaited back; detachable collar.
$2.75—Solid colored cashmere, red or blue; full fronts of fine plaits; yoke back; detachable collar.
$3.75—Solid colored French flannel, unlined; black, red, and blues; full front; yoke and clusters of fine plaits in back; detachable collar.
Others in cashmere and flannel up to $5. Beautiful velveteens at $6.50 and $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons Three points of excellence. Good quality, snowy-white unblemished lawn, made faultlessly. Liberal proportions; broad, long and full, with deep hems and wide sashes. Little prices:

25c.—Very full; deep hem; broad sash.
35c.—Trimmed with bows of drawn work; deep hem.
40c.—Fine lawn, very wide; deep hem; bib front; bretelles edged with embroidery.
50c.—Full and extra fine; 9 fine plaits; deep hem; wide sash.
65c.—Large apron; deep hem; bib front and bretelles; hemstitched.
75c.—Plain lawn; deep hem; bib front with two rows of insertion; embroidery ruffle over shoulder.
$1—Best lawn; deep hem; 5 fine plaits; straps over shoulders; edged with embroidery.
Gingham aprons, 18c., 25c. and 40c.
Maids' caps, 8c. to 35c. Nurses' caps, 15c. to 75c.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Women's Stockings There are just 1200 pairs in a certain lot that should be, according to valuation everywhere, at least 25c. a pair. By to-night there should be few if any left. They're to be sold at 15c. Sizes 8 to 9½. Imported fast black cotton, fine guage, light-weight, double soles, high-spliced heels, full regular made.

Broadway.

Men's Clothing Here's the way short stocks are treated when clearing-up time begins:

All the $12 and $15 blue and black serge suits, at $8.50.
A collection of coats and vests, at $5 for both. The cloth in any of these is worth more than the price of the garments.
500 fine all-wool trousers; all neat effects; sold many at $5. This remaining lot at $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Mudge Canner If there's still preserving to do,—peaches, pears, tomatoes, and so on,—you mustn't miss seeing this admirable contrivance. Demonstrations to-day; morning at 10, and afternoon at 2. You'll endorse our claim,—the best, cheapest, simplest canner on the market.

One cylinder canners, $3, $3.50 and $5.
Two cylinder canners, $5 and $8.
Three cylinder canners, $5.
Four cylinder canners, $6, $7 and $12.
One adjustable jar holder and Book of Recipes with every canner.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

STEEL COMPANY WILL BUILD.

Five Hundred Residences and Stores to be Erected for Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 16.—David J. McComb, President and General Manager of the Ensley Land Company, and Albert Buchman, an architect and builder, both of New York, arrived in Birmingham yesterday. Mr. McComb has assumed charge of the affairs of the Ensley Company, which owns several hundred lots in the new steel town of Ensley, and Mr. Buchman, under his direction, will at once prepare plans for the erection of 500 stores and residences, to be ready for occupancy by the time the steel plant and rod mill commences operation next October. There will be a demand for every house that is built by employes of the two plants.

FILIPINOS LOSE ANGELES

2,500 Insurgents Defeated with a Loss of Two Hundred.

AMERICAN LOSS IS SMALL

Insurrection Is Gaining Strength in Negros and Cebu, Hitherto Considered to be Most Friendly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Another sharp engagement between MacArthur's command and the insurgents was reported to the War Department to-day in the following dispatch from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Aug. 16.

Adjutant General, Washington:

MacArthur's troops occupy country from Candalia to point near Angeles, thence toward Porac, taking within this line Santa Rita, Guagua, Bacolor; Col. Smith, with ten companies, Twelfth Infantry, and two guns, First Artillery, attacked to-day enemy in intrenchments, outskirts Angeles; estimated at 2,500, driving them north, and inflicting upon them reported loss of 200 killed and wounded; our loss 2 killed and 12 wounded. On 11th inst. Gen. Young's troops, consisting of detachments of Fourth Cavalry, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Infantry, drove insurgents northeast of Manila through Mariquina, San Mateo, into mountains, returning following day; column of insurgents, 500 strong, descending road east of Baliuag, for the purpose of taking railway; driven by our Baliuag and Quinga troops and routed yesterday; this force in full retreat northward, carrying number of their officers. Angeles will be permanently occupied at once. OTIS.

MANILA, Aug. 16.—It is officially announced that Col. Smith, with ten companies of the Twelfth Regiment, and two guns of Battery E, of the First Artillery, under Lieut. Kemley, this morning attacked 2,500 strongly intrenched insurgents at the southern approach to Angeles, around which place they had been concentrating for two days, and drove them back after a sharp fight, the American troops losing two men killed and twelve wounded. The insurgent loss was estimated at 200 men.

Our force will hold Angeles.

About 200 insurgents appeared this morning in front of Dolores a short distance north of Porac, but they were driven off by one company of the Twelfth Regiment, under command of Capt. Anglum. One American was wounded.

Major Kirkman, on entering Santa Maria and Depanay to-day with a reconnoitring party, learned that after the fight with Gen. Pio del Pilar's men near Bustos, about 330 insurgents retreated northward, carrying many wounded, including five officers.

Arrivals and mail advices from Negros and Cebu agree that the insurrection is gaining strength remarkably in both these islands, which had hitherto been counted as the most friendly in the archipelago, and which, at the time of his memorable tour, received Prof. Schurman, President of the United States Advisory Commission for the Philippines, with the greatest cordiality.

Outbreaks are feared, particularly in Cebu, where some of the leading men have gone over to the insurrection. Many of the wealthy inhabitants are preparing to leave the island.

Señors Llorente and Melliza, Supreme Court Justices from Negros and Cebu, have gone thither from Manila to use their influence against the insurrection.

The results of the autonomist Government in Negros are disappointing. Insurgent bands are operating there as they did in Cuba, destroying much plantation property, claims for which are being presented to Gen. Otis.

Officers of the United States gunboat Wheeling, which has returned here from a cruise along the northern coast of Luzon, report that the insurgent forces occupy every village.

MORE FIGHTING NEAR CALULET.

Twelfth Infantry Encounters 1,500 or More Filipinos This Morning—Drives Them from Trenches.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—8 A. M.—The Twelfth Infantry left Calulet at sunrise to-day and advanced up the railway. Capt. Evans's battalion deployed to the right of the track, and Capt. Woode's to the left. Two companies remained on the track with the artillery.

The insurgents were found well intrenched in front of the town, their trenches having been dug within a few days and since the occupation of Calulet.

At a distance of 1,500 yards the Filipinos opened fire. Their force was estimated by Col. Smith at 1,500, although the residents afterward said it exceeded that number by a thousand.

The enemy sent heavy volleys against the whole American line. Most of their shooting, as usual, was high, but they concentrated their heaviest fire down the track upon the artillery.

Col. Smith kept the whole line moving rapidly, with frequent rushes. The insurgents attempted to flank Capt. Evans, and, therefore, two companies were sent to the right and drove them back. Unable to stand our continuous volleys, the Filipinos abandoned the trenches and retreated through the town northward.

It appears that they had only received their supply of ammunition this morning. Had they been attacked sooner, they could have made little resistance.

The intense heat caused much suffering among the Americans.

A reporter of The Manila Times, who was accompanying Col. Smith, was shot in the head, probably fatally. One American officer received a slight wound in the face.

Lieut. Howland of Gen. Wheaton's staff, who knew the country thoroughly as the result of reconnoissances, and who assisted in directing the movement, received a volley while riding across a field close to the trenches, but he escaped unharmed.

NAPIDAN'S CREW TRANSFERRED

It Is Asserted the Men Looted Buildings in Paete After the Recent Bombardment of the Town.

MANILA, Aug. 16.—The bombardment of Paete, on the east side of Laguna de Bay, by the Napidan, whose commander was under the impression that the town had been reoccupied by the insurgents, aroused strong resentment among the natives of the whole lake region. It is asserted there that the officers and crew of the gunboat landed and looted the best buildings after the bombardment.

The crew of the Napidan has been transferred to other duty.

379 Men Were Enlisted Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The number of enlistments yesterday was 379, making a total of 13,833.

CIVIC PARADE FOR DEWEY.

Controller Coler Suggests that One Be Held and the Celebration Extended Over Three Days.

Controller Coler will to-day suggest to the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Reception Committee that the celebration extend over three days instead of being limited to two, and that a civic parade be one of the features of the affair.

"While the committee," Mr. Coler said yesterday, "was casting about for means to construct the triumphal arch and it was found that the Board of Aldermen would not pass the resolution to permit the committee to expend the appropriation made without public letting, many prominent business men offered to subscribe any money needed. It seems to me that in view of the spirit shown by these offers there should be a third day of the celebration devoted to a civic parade. The expenses can be defrayed by public subscription.

"We are going to have a naval parade and a land parade. Now, as the land parade is to be confined to the military and the naval parade to the navy, why not give civic organizations who would like to honor the Admiral a chance to parade? The civic parade could be made attractive by floats illustrative of the industries and trade of New York.

"Over 1,000,000 strangers will be in the city for the celebration. The civic day would be as enjoyable to them as either of the two other days, and the civic parade would do more for the business interests of New York than the other parades combined. It will be easy to raise by popular subscription all the money. Of course, the $225,000 appropriation by the city and the State will be wanted to carry out the plans already arranged, but I am satisfied that the business men of the city will cheerfully contribute all the means necessary to make the civic day a success."

BEWARE of Imitations of

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Look for this exact signature in Blue on the wrapper: Justus Liebig

IS ANXIOUS FOR DEWEY'S DECISION.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—Realising that the time is short in which to complete arrangements for the reception to Admiral Dewey, the Washington authorities and the local committees are pushing plans and preparations as rapidly as possible.

The absence from the city, on vacations, of many persons appointed to assist in the preparatory work is considered unfortunate, but it is expected that many of those selected to act will return as soon as the nature of the business upon which they are required becomes known.

New suggestions are being made daily. The idea of sending the Dolphin out to meet the Olympia, to give Admiral Dewey an opportunity to decide whether he will be received first in Washington or in New York, seems upon reflection to be not altogether satisfactory. The hope is that for the convenience of all who are making arrangements, the Admiral will indicate his preference from Gibraltar or some other European point.

It is supposed that the New York committee is quite as anxious as those in Washington to know the precise dates to be named for the respective receptions. If the decision is left until Dewey's approach the United States, it is now suggested, that a vessel like the Dixie or the Resolute, instead of the Dolphin, big enough to carry members of the New York and Washington committees, shall go out to meet the Olympia, and afford the Reception Committee time in which to settle the programme for each place.

To add special interest to the Washington parade it is now suggested to the Committee on Decorations that it will be very interesting and attractive to get out the Betsy Ross flag, displayed by Paul Jones on Le Bon Homme Richard, and now in the care of the National Museum, to be carried in the parade in honor of Admiral Dewey and his Manila victory. The flag may also be reproduced in miniature in the ribbon of the badge to be struck for the occasion.

Some doubt is expressed about the willingness of the museum people to allow the flag to be used even on so great an occasion, as it is greatly venerated as a relic of the Revolution. There will be less reluctance to permit the display of the two guns captured at Manila and now to be seen by all visitors to the National Museum.

ADMIRAL DEWEY CONVALESCENT

LEGHORN, Aug. 16.—Admiral Dewey, who had been suffering from a fever, is now better, and this morning he remained on the deck of the Olympia. It is believed the Admiral will give an official reception before leaving for Florence.

Dewey's Cousin Dies at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 16.—Elmore C. Dewey, a first cousin of Admiral George Dewey, and one of the oldest inhabitants of this section of the State, died at his home in Durham to-day, aged ninety years. The cause of his death was old age.

TWO PINTS OF WHISKY KILLED.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Ind., Aug. 16.—Whisky caused a strange death here to-day. John Bush, a farmer aged about fifty, was stung on the tongue by a bee while eating watermelons. Some one told him to take whisky.

He got four half pints and drank it all within half an hour, and died three hours later in a saloon. He was not addicted to the drink habit.

HE DUG FOR TREASURE 60 YEARS.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 16.—Valentine Kelly, a farmer, eighty years of age, who, for the past sixty years, has been living at Clarksville, Ind., was run down and killed yesterday afternoon at 4:40 o'clock by a train near the Silver Creek Bridge.

Kelly married the great-granddaughter of the Indian Chief, Black Hawk. Some time after marrying, Kelly's wife conveyed to him a secret that had come to her from her Indian ancestors. It was that a hundred years or more ago a French pirate, Lanitte, buried at Clarksville, on the river bank, a treasure valued at many thousands of dollars. Since hearing this story the old man had labored year after year, digging for the hidden gold.

BESSEMER MILL TO RESUME.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bessemer Rolling Mill held to-day, at which were present security holders from New York, Baltimore, Natchez, and Charleston, it was finally agreed to reorganize the company and resume operation at the long idle plant. Morris Adler and associates arranged the details.

A Superintendent has been chosen, and resumption of operations will occur within the next six or eight weeks. The plant is said to be absolutely certain of disposing of every pound of finished iron at the best prices prevailing in years, the Birmingham and Gate City Rolling Mills being unable to meet the demand, and foregoing the usual Summer vacation on account of press for the product.

COMPANY MUST REPAIR CAR.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Aug. 16.—A precedent has been established here by the Board of Control, acting as a Board of Health, which, if followed throughout the country, will do away with the flat-wheeled street cars.

When an electric car is stopped suddenly, sliding the wheel along the track, a section of the periphery is ground off, and the flattened portion thereafter pounds violently and noisily when the car is being operated. Such is the condition of one of the wheels on Car 5 on the Hamilton and Lindenwald Electric Transit Line. The Board of Control last night ordered this car to be taken from the track forthwith.

This action was taken in response to a petition from residents in Heston Street who complained that the car with its defective wheel makes so much noise that babies are awakened in the night, the sick are harassed, and the dogs are set to barking and howling. All this being inimical to health, the board assumed jurisdiction and No. 5 will go to the repair shops for a new wheel.

JEALOUS MAN SHOOTS AND KILLS

Special to The New York Times.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, Aug. 16.—At 1 o'clock this morning Albert Myers of this city, in a fit of jealousy, shot his wife through the heart, and then shot and painfully wounded Miss Lib Cordrey, aunt of the dead woman, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the right temple. Mrs. Myers was twenty-four years of age, and handsome. She was married to Myers, who is about twenty-six years old, about a year ago, but they have not lived happily together. Yesterday Mrs. Myers filed a petition for divorce.

When Myers learned this he became despondent, and last night drank heavily. He was under the influence of liquor this morning. After drinking a glass of beer in a saloon, he bade a friend good-bye, saying, "I may never see you again." He went down to Miss Cordrey's home and found his wife in a rocking chair. Myers pleaded with his wife to come back and live with him, but she refused to do so. Thereupon he shot her and her aunt. He carried his dead wife from the chair to a bed that was in the room, and placed a pillow under her head. Then, kneeling beside her, he sent a bullet through his brain. He was dead when the neighbors arrived at the house.

W. D. DALY SCORES TRUSTS

New Jersey Congressman Talks at a Farmers' Picnic.

SAYS FILIPINO WAR IS UNJUST

Denounces the Present Administration and Refers to Bryan as the Next President.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—The eighth annual picnic of the Hunterdon County Farmers' Alliance opened here to-day. About 100,000 persons were present. Amusements of various kinds occupied the attention of the women and young folks, while the men were discussing the political situation. Prof. E. B. Voorhees made the opening address. Congressman William D. Daly of Hudson County was the principal speaker of the day. After a few humorous remarks, he took up politics, and said, in part:

"I believe the time is ripe for united and harmonious action against certain evils which are becoming increasingly apparent in National affairs, and which are portentous in their effects as any question that has lately arisen. Look all around you and you see greedy combinations of capital forming to control the production and price of every article needed and desired by the people.

"It is the old story of history repeating itself. The men who decried slavery before the war were fanatics, and the men who but a short time ago proclaimed their views about the growth of trusts to the electors and to Legislatures, were looked upon as demagogues. But eventually the theory resolved itself into a real condition—the same to-day as it did in '61.

"The new century finds us arrayed in conflict, this time against trust domination and for industrial freedom. Like wolves in sheep's clothing, these combinations of capital under the present Administration have descended like an avalanche and tightened their grip upon all pursuits that they should prey upon.

"It might not be out of place to remind you that it was the great Democratic leader, William J. Bryan, in his letter of acceptance, who first boldly pointed out to the American people the power and danger of combined capital, when he said: 'Corporations are the creatures of law, and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them. They are permitted to exist on the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.'

"But what do the trustmakers care for this doctrine? It does not suit their conception of the powers they assume and exercise, and they propose to ignore it. Once launched upon their career 'to advance the public weal,' they crave, by stifling competition and by corruption, secured a commanding position, where the 'public weal' is not half so dear to them as large private dividends.

"Within the past few days the Chicago Beef Trust has increased the price of meat to the consumer from 1 to 3 cents per pound, as if their profits were not enormous enough now. As a result American dressed beef to-day is good for 3 cents a pound less in London than in the City of New York, or here in your home town. This perhaps is in furtherance of the oft-repeated desire to establish an Anglo-American alliance.

"At this point it might not be amiss to remark that John W. Griggs, who abandoned the position of Governor of this State to become supreme defender of trusts in his capacity of Attorney General of the United States, has said that 'it would be an invasion of State rights' for the Federal Government to interfere in the management of our combinations in restraint of trade. The 300 trusts now in operation in this country are working in beautiful harmony. Not a single instance is known of a trust reducing prices except where it was trying to kill off some competitor.

"Not content with enslaving the middleman and workman to the trust, the Republican Party is going 10,000 miles across the sea to subjugate a people who are, after throwing off the oppressive yoke of Spain, seeking to establish a Government of their own. In total disregard of the Declaration of Independence, the Monroe Doctrine, and the teachings of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, we are carrying on a war of conquest against the Filipinos.

"You cannot get away from that fact, or from the fact that it is the most unwarranted war, and least justifiable, that we have ever been engaged in. Let the history of this war of oppression be written, and those responsible for the killing of innocent Filipinos and brave American soldiers will blush with shame. Leave them to freedom, which they had already wrested from Spain, and which our representatives practically recognized, and we will be keeping faith with them and the world.

"Subjugate them, as we are able to do by virtue of brute force alone, and the whole world will accuse us of bad faith and insincerity in our professions of love for democracy and freedom. We cannot but applaud them in their struggle for independence, for that is what our ancestors fought for, and we never cease to glorify their deeds.

"It is for you, then, who are supporting this war by paying the direct tax laid therefor, and who have sent your brothers and sons to uphold the Stars and Stripes, to seriously ask yourselves whether you believe the policy of the Administration is right and just, and then to vote as your reason dictates."

In referring to the failure of Congress to act on the money question, Mr. Daly said: "I believe this procrastination must soon end. The people will demand from you Republicans your reasons for refusal to act, and if I judge the times right, you will be rebuked in the election of that courageous statesman, William J. Bryan, the next President of the United States."

New $20,000,000 Steel Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Articles of incorporation of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, with an authorized capital of $20,000,000, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The company will manufacture steel and iron, &c. One-half of the stock is preferred with 7 per cent. cumulative dividends. The incorporators are: John B. Summerfield, Samuel B. Lawrence, Ansel L. White, and George E. Spencer of New York, and Adrian H. Larkin, Nutley, N. J.

New Era Machine Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—The New Era Machine Company filed articles of incorporation here to-day. The capitalization is $500,000. Three thousand dollars is paid in. William H. Bogert, Philip Miller, and Benjamin C. Pratt are named as incorporators. The charter of the company gives it the right to manufacture, sell, and deal in almost any kind of products of the earth.

To Make Incandescent Lights.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—The United States Incandescent Light Company, which is to manufacture incandescent lights and burners of all kinds, has filed articles of incorporation here. The capitalization is $200,000, of which $2,000 is paid up. Raymond G. Spaulding of this city, Frank M. Hill and M. L. Butterfield of New York are the incorporators.

An Office for Miss Portia Sprague.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has given a twelve-hundred-dollar position in the Treasury Department to Miss Portia Sprague, a daughter of the late Kate Chase Sprague, and granddaughter of Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury during the civil war. The position is a temporary one in the office of the Auditor for the War Department. Her appointment was made in special recognition of the great service rendered the country by her grandfather.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Vick Publishing Company of Rochester; capital, $15,000. Directors—Fred H. Beach, F. H. Beach, Jr., and James Vick, Rochester.

P. Kelly Photo Stock House of New York City; to deal in photographic supplies; capital, $3,000. Directors—Elmer F. Kelly, Brooklyn; S. H. Faulkner, Westfield, N. J.; E. L. Kelly, New York.

Halfmoon Light, Heat, and Power Company of Mechanicsville; to manufacture gas and electricity; capital $20,000. Directors—Herbert O. Bailey, Fred H. Ferris, E. H. Strong, John C. Duncan, and G. B. Tripp, Mechanicsville.

Granville Specialty Company of Granville; to manufacture and sell machinery, mechanical apparatus, hardware, cutlery, tools, and general supplies of all kinds; capital, $50,000. Directors—James T. Sparkman, Charles L. Spencer, and Henry L. Olden, New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 16.—The Santa Clara Refrigerating Ice Company of Cuba, a concern made up of Washington ice manufacturers, who propose to operate a plant in Cuba, with a capital of $25,000, was chartered at Dover to-day.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD DEAL IN THE SOUTH.

Plan to Unite the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern.

A scheme for the consolidation of the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railway is well under way. To permit of its legal consummation the Atlantic Coast Line will be an interested party, so that a Constitutional provision preventing the Southern from acquiring a direct lease of the Georgia Railroad, a necessary link, may be overcome.

The Louisville and Nashville extends from Cincinnati to New Orleans; the Southern from Washington to Atlanta. Included in the system are the Memphis and Charleston and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroads. This will give the consolidation nearly all the business east of the Mississippi River, with the Illinois Central as about the only competitor for business to New Orleans and the Gulf.

All Tuesday and during the greater part of yesterday stockholders of the roads in question were in conference in Room 865 at the Waldorf-Astoria. Among them were J. B. Culp and Nathan Morris. One of them was seen in the office of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday and said:

"I will tell you that our meeting had nothing whatever to do with the Gulf rate war, but not a word will I tell you about what we did do."

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., says that the highest authority there confirms the reports, but that the details will not be made public at this time.

CUT RATE TO CHICAGO.

Will Remain in Force Only During the Grand Army Encampment.

A Wall Street bulletin yesterday announced that the Erie Railroad Company was "slashing" rates by announcing a Chicago-New York rate of $18.45. At the office of the railroad company it was explained that the rate was one open to all trunk lines and was authorized at the April meeting. Then all were authorized to put in a special Chicago-New York round trip rate during the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Philadelphia, Sept. 1 to 4.

The rate was understood by the Passenger Association and will cease after the encampment. It equals the special rate, $16.45, plus $4 excursion rate to Philadelphia and allowing for the differential, $2, so that it stands:

Erie rate	$16.45
Philadelphia, regular	4.00
	$20.45
Less differential	2.00
	$18.45

BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S NEW POLICY.

An Industrial Agent Appointed to Advise Manufacturers.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has decided to foster and encourage local industries along the line. That decision has taken definite form in the appointment of W. W. Wood of Baltimore as Industrial Agent. It will be his duty to advise manufacturers and others desiring good locations for their plants with detailed and accurate information concerning the peculiar advantages of territory and towns adjacent to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Now that the road is rehibilitated and in a position to handle traffic, the management sees the great advantage in developing the hitherto latent resources along the line. Mr. Wood's headquarters will be in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Several important promotions for meritorious services in the freight department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were announced to-day, to take effect Sept. 1. Andrew Stevenson, Assistant General Freight Agent at Baltimore, goes to Philadelphia with entire charge of traffic and the division between Philadelphia and Herring Run. Edward H. Davis, Division Freight Agent at Cumberland, becomes Assistant General Freight Agent at Baltimore in charge of traffic on the main line and branches east of the Ohio River. James R. Bell, Chief Clerk of the Freight Department, succeeds Mr. Davis at Cumberland. James Mosher, General Eastern Freight Agent, at New York, is promoted to be Assistant General Freight Agent, with the same headquarters, at 434 Broadway.

Change on the Jersey Central.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 16.—Charles J. Register of Wilmington, Del., has been appointed Superintendent of Bridges on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He succeeds Mayor R. J. Swackhamer of Dunellen, who was retired recently. He had been Superintendent for twenty-five years.

Albany and Schoharie Road to Build.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—The Albany, Helderberg and Schoharie Railway to-day filed with the Board of Railroad Commissioners a petition for permission to issue a mortgage for $1,200,000 for the purpose of construction.

C. O. HEUSTIS IN BELLEVUE.

Father of Actress Worried Over Her Quarrels with Her Husband.

Family troubles and the desertion of his daughter by her husband overstrained the nervous system of C. O. Heustis, and he is now in Bellevue Hospital suffering from nervous debility, and refuses to talk to any one. Mr. Heustis is the father of Carolyn Minerva Heustis, an actress, who played with Lillian Russell and on last New Year's day was married to Frederick Rufus Graves, son of one of the proprietors of the Hotel Cadillac. Graves left his wife on Aug. 1, and she has neither seen him nor heard from him since.

Mrs. Graves said yesterday that Graves's father offered to give them a flat, for which he would pay the rent, $35 a month. The father of the bride went to live with the young couple.

Graves and his wife lived happily together at first, Mrs. Graves said, and then they had a few quarrels, which irritated Mr. Heustis, and he began to grow melancholy, and Mrs. Graves noticed that Graves's father was trying to estrange her husband from her.

"One day," Mrs. Graves said, "my husband came in and exclaimed, excitedly: 'My father says we must pack up and leave this flat, and you are to go away,' and then he rushed out. A few days later he went out of the house and I have not seen him since. I made a great sacrifice when I left the stage to marry him, because I was getting a good salary and had a bright future before me. I sought my father-in-law to ask about my husband's whereabouts. He would not see me, and after Fred disappeared my father utterly broke down."

NEW ORLEANS COINER ACCUSED.

Treasury May Investigate Charges of Cruelty to Women Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 16.—An afternoon paper to-day publishes startling charges against Mayer Cohn, coiner of the New Orleans Mint. Mr. Cohn is a recent appointee of President McKinley, and has some fifty women employed in his department. Among other published interviews is that of a woman employed in the mint, which is as follows:

"From the first day he took charge Cohn has been uncivil and inconsiderate, I might say, positively brutal. One of the ladies being ill one day, went to him and stated that she was too ill to work any longer that day, and asked for permission to go home. To this he replied:

"'Sick, sick! That's a pretty excuse to get a half day off. Go back to your place; you are not any more sick than I am. No, you cannot go home!' Yet the woman was burning up with fever, and any one could have seen it. She went back to her seat and broke down entirely and began crying hysterically. Cohn simply looked at her and smiled.

"Cohn speaks to the ladies in a tone of voice and manner which, if you did not know whom he was addressing, would make you think he was talking to a lot of negro convicts. There are two ladies in the department where machinery is used against whom he seems to have a special grudge. He walks around them making such remarks as:

"'Why don't you quit? You know you are not wanted here, and you ought to get out. I want these positions for somebody else, and I'm going to have them.' This was said in a most insulting manner."

These are fair samples of the numerous charges made. THE TIMES's correspondent called at the mint this afternoon and interviewed a number of the women employes under Mr. Cohn, but they had no complaints to make. On the contrary, one lady who has been an employe of the mint for years stated that Mr. Cohn had done several things to make the women more comfortable. Mr. Cohn denies in toto the charges made. It is likely the Treasury Department will investigate.

GEN. JIMINEZ TO LEAVE CUBA

To Assume Command of the Dominican Revolutionists.

TIME IS NOW RIPE, HE SAYS

Assertions that Government Troops Won Battle of Monte Christi Were Made to Discourage Recruits.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimines, the aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, will probably leave Havana for Santo Domingo to-morrow, going by a south coast steamer from Batabano. He will be accompanied by two friends and will travel unarmed.

In his judgment, the time is now ripe for him to place himself at the head of the movement in his favor.

The dispatch which Pedro Lluberas, former Dominican Minister of the Interior, sent from Santiago to the revolutionists, emphasizing the importance of denying the prosperity of the Jiminez movement, the latter interprets as merely intended to check the horde of Cuban and American adventurers who are eager to embark for Santo Domingo.

On the same principle, he explains a telegram received to-day telling of the defeat of the revolutionary forces. This report, he said, is probably false, as the advices he has received personally from his representatives tell of nothing but successes. Stories to the contrary are put out, he is satisfied, in an endeavor to injure his cause and to prevent his friends from co-operating with him.

He declares that, had he consulted only his personal wishes, he would have started long ago; but he has been guided entirely by his friends, who have felt that the best policy for him was to remain in Havana. Now that his presence is needed at the scene of action, he has cabled his intention of leaving Cuba, and, unless he hears to-night to the contrary, he will start to-morrow.

STATUS OF GEN. JIMINEZ.

United States May Be Responsible for Allowing Him to Leave.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The status of Gen. Jiminez, who is figuring prominently in connection with the Santo Domingo uprising, has been under consideration by the State Department for some time. It was brought up in an official manner by the Government of Santo Domingo prior to the assassination of Heureaux, when Jiminez s

THREATENED GOV. PINGREE

T. M. Siddons Told Him He Would Kill Him, but Didn't Mean It.

WANTS CHARACTER VINDICATED

Grandson of Famous Actress, Punished Unjustly, He Says, Seeks Help of Michigan's Executive.

HARRISON, N. Y., Aug. 16.—In a comfortable little frame cottage, not far from the railroad station here, lives Thomas M. Siddons, who has every appearance of being a quiet, inoffensive man, and who is fifty-eight years of age. He is the source of a great deal of anxiety, however, from all reports, to Gov. H. S. Pingree of Michigan, from the fact that he has threatened to shoot him the first time he sees him.

Siddons has lived here only a few years, going away at times to do work in other places. A couple of years ago he married the widow Burger, who had a family of three daughters and a son. Siddons, before that, was an old bachelor, and the reason why he was a bachelor has, according to his story, a good deal to do with Gov. Pingree.

When Mr. Siddons was seen this evening, his wife said she would probably have to do all the talking, as this was a subject upon which Mr. Siddons becomes very excited and cannot talk. She told the following story of the trouble while her husband sat near her and assented to all she said:

Mr. Siddons, a British subject, having been born in Nuneaton, Warwickshire, England. He is a son of Fessie Siddons, his grandmother was Sarah Siddons, the famous actress; his father was a relative of Cardinal Newman. Mrs. Scott-Siddons, the actress, was a cousin. He was graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge, and subsequently from the Military College at Woolwich. He then came to America and became a bank clerk.

After a six months in the United States he returned to England and entered the Life Guards. After a stay in the Guards, he was discharged by purchase, and then went to Africa in the mounted police, and was stationed at Cape Town. He then entered a line regiment of the British Army and fought in the Zulu war. He bears the marks of several wounds received in that campaign, and was made Brevet Major. At the close of the war he went to the diamond fields. From there he wandered all over the world, visiting India, China, Australia, and many other countries.

He finally brought up in Canada, having been provided with a place there through the influence of Mrs. Scott-Siddons. He left Canada and went to Grand Rapids, Mich. While there he gave lessons in boxing. He next entered the employ of a man named Nelson as a trainer of horses. He claims that he put $454 in the hands of Nelson, and that part of this he has never gotten back, owing to subsequent events.

Siddons had fallen in love with one of his employer's daughters, he says, but while in California, as he tells the story, he learned what he considers facts which killed his love, and he decided to be a bachelor. He wrote what he claims he learned in California to Nelson, who, instead of taking it kindly, had him arrested in Kansas City for slander, and a fine of $50 was imposed.

Siddons says he had to work out his fine on the roads chained to a negro. He claims not to have known at the time what he was arrested for, that he had no trial, and was sentenced off-hand by a Justice of the Peace without a hearing. He has since been trying to vindicate himself. He has written to Queen Victoria, being still a British subject, to President McKinley, and to Gov. Pingree.

He received a reply from Attorney General Maynard of Michigan telling him he should get a lawyer. President McKinley's Secretary wrote him to call the attention of the State authorities to the matter. The British Ambassador's secretary advised him to get a lawyer and prosecute the case. Mr. Siddons wants Nelson brought into court, and his grievance against Gov. Pingree is that he does not bring this about.

Two weeks ago Gov. Pingree wrote Siddons a letter, saying: "You are either too poor to employ a lawyer or have no case." To this Mr. Siddons replied that he was too poor to employ a lawyer, that all the State officials of Michigan were corrupt, that they had been bought off, and if the Governor did not bring the case into court, he would put a bullet into him the first time he saw him. On Aug. 12, Siddons received another letter from Gov. Pingree, telling him that if he had a case it did not come under the jurisdiction of Michigan, and advising him to consult the Attorney General of New York.

Mr. Siddons says he had no intention of shooting Gov. Pingree at any time. He says he had been told that one could only get the Governor to act by hitting him on the head with a club, and he thought his threat to shoot would have the same effect as a blow on the head with a club. Mr. Siddons has not yet laid his case before the authorities of this State, and does not know that he will. He says he does not want damages from Nelson, but only a vindication of character.

LITTLE ROCK HUNTS NEGROES.

Five Attacks on White Women, All Within 24 Hours, Cause Intense Excitement—Rewards Offered.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 16.—Five brutal attacks by a negro on white women have occurred in Little Rock in the past twenty-four hours. It is generally believed that all these crimes were committed by the same man, but three suspects have been arrested, and if the right man can be positively identified he may receive summary punishment. The victims are all highly respected white women of this city. Their names are Mrs. Belle Aiken, 7,114 Chester Street; Mrs. Milton Young, 2,401 State Street; Mrs. Kennedy, Fourteenth and Jones Streets; Miss Emma Longcoy, 1,420 Booker Street, and a young woman at Twentieth and Cross Streets.

All the crimes were committed in the suburbs. The first was the attack on Mrs. Aiken, which occurred yesterday afternoon. As she was passing Twenty-first and High Streets the negro seized her, dragged her to the woods. She resisted and cried for help. A passer-by frightened the negro away after he had severely beaten his victim. Officers at once began a search for the assailant, but failed to find him.

At 9 o'clock this morning, a few blocks from the scene of the first crime, Mrs. Young was assaulted in almost the same manner. The negro knocked her down with such force that a rib was broken, causing internal injuries of a serious nature. He choked and beat her about the head and on the side, inflicting very serious injuries. The negro finally seized her purse and disappeared in the woods. Mrs. Young, who is a frail woman, is in a precarious condition from her wounds and the shock.

An hour later Mrs. Kennedy was attacked at her home, near West End Park. She was knocked down, beaten, and choked. Her child ran for assistance, and the negro fled. Mrs. Kennedy's injuries are very painful.

About 11 o'clock Emma Longcoy, the eleven-year-old daughter of a grocer, was attacked and beaten by a negro half a dozen blocks from West End Park. She escaped from her assailant. City and county officers, together with a large number of citizens, were by this time scouring the vicinity for the negro. The greatest excitement prevailed and the anger of the citizens in the neighborhood was thoroughly aroused.

The fifth assault occurred early this morning on a well-known young woman at Twentieth and Cross Streets. She was likewise knocked down and badly beaten. Her face was swollen and discolored from the effect of the blows.

These occurrences were brought to the attention of Governor Jones, and he at once offered a reward of $100 each for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties. Judging from the temper of public sentiment, the officers will find it difficult to protect their prisoners, should the right men be captured.

ARDSLEY STATION AGENT GONE.

His Wife, a 16-Year-Old Girl, and Another Man Also Leave Town.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Clarence Frick, twenty-four years of age, who was station agent at Ardsley, on the New York and Putnam Railroad, has been missing since Monday evening. A temporary agent is in charge of the station and an auditor is going over Frick's accounts. When Frick went away, Robert Lefurgy, a teamster for Quimby & O'Dell also disappeared.

This morning Mrs. Frick and Emma Lent, sixteen years of age, a daughter of Mrs. Andrew Lent, left town. It is said they have gone to join Frick and Lefurgy. Lefurgy is credited with telling friends that he was going to marry Mrs. Frick, as her husband was securing a divorce from her, and that Frick was to marry Miss Lent.

DISLIKE SANDY HOOK COURSE.

Managers of the Columbia and Defender Will Try to Have Cup Trial Races Sailed Off Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—C. Oliver Iselin of the Columbia and W. Butler Duncan of the Defender are in favor of holding the America's Cup trials here, and if they can impress their ideas upon the Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club, the official races to select a cup defender will be held off this port, and not off Sandy Hook, as announced in the official programme of the club's season.

Both Mr. Iselin and Mr. Duncan express aversion to racing at Sandy Hook unless compelled to do so, practically on account of the long distance the yachts have to be towed to the starting line and the inconvenience and hardship resulting therefrom.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 16.—The anchor which was lost in this harbor last week by the sloop yacht Defender has been recovered and will be forwarded to the yacht at Newport.

LIPTON'S AGENT HURT.

Major Jameson Injured in a Carriage Accident—Kaiser Wilhelm's Crew Will Help Sail the Shamrock.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Major John Eustace Jameson, Nationalist, member of Parliament for the West Division of Clare, who had recently been in the United States attending to the interests of Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the cup challenger Shamrock, has been badly hurt in a carriage accident near Dublin. Mr. Jameson, however, hopes to recover in time to accompany Sir Thomas Lipton to America to witness the races for the America's Cup.

As Emperor William's yacht Meteor has finished her racing season, Capt. Ben Parker, the skipper of that craft, and eleven members of her crew have received permission from his Majesty to start for the United States immediately in order to help sail the Shamrock in the cup races.

NEW YORK FLEET DISBANDS.

Annual Cruise Is Closed with Dinghy and Launch Races.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club was brought to a formal close this afternoon at 1 o'clock, when the fleet disbanded at the close of the races for the Owl and Gamecock colors, and the contests of the naphtha launches.

There was little interest in the events, only two boats being in either the race for two-oared dinghies, in which the Owl colors were the trophy, or that for four-oared gigs for the Gamecock colors.

Dinghies from the Syce and Crusader rowed over a mile course, and the latter won out easily. The gig race, at the start, promised to be a good contest between the boats from the Ituna and Fleur de Lis. The Ituna had the better boat, but the Fleur de Lis men appeared to have more muscle. The Itunas got hard a length's start, but when one hundred yards had been covered and the other boat was even, George Peterson, stroke of the Fleur de Lis crew, broke his oar, and the boat was withdrawn.

The naphtha launches covered a two-mile course, which was to a spar buoy on Tracey's Ledge and return to Brenton's Light. Launches from the Iroquois and Wauchuset started in the race for two-horse-power boats, and the Iroquois finished 11 seconds ahead.

A race between a six-horse-power and a two-and-one-quarter-horse-power launch, in which the larger boat gave her rival 2 minutes over a two-mile course, was won by the latter on time allowance.

Carolina Wins the Narada Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—The fleet of thirty-footers raced to-day for the Narada Cup, offered by Henry Walters, owner of the Narada.

The boats were for the greater part sailed by their owners, save in the case of the Carolina, which won the race, and the Dorothy. Mrs. Duryea accompanied her husband on the Vaquero III., and on the Esperanza Mrs. W. Butler Duncan accompanied her brother, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.

The course was that of Dyer's Island. There was a light breeze from the South and the start was made at 3:40 o'clock. The race was one of the prettiest of the season. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, Fembroke Jones	5:42:40	2:02:40
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	5:42:54	2:02:54
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5:43:32	2:03:32
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:44:19	2:04:19
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:44:38	2:04:38
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:45:01	2:05:01
Hollyrood, A. H. Pagel	5:45:17	2:05:17
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:46:10	2:06:10
Raccoon, John R. Drexel	5:47:17	2:07:17
Acahi, Lloyd Warren	Did not finish.	

Run Away and Dash Away Matched.

There will be a match race next Sunday between the larks Run Away, owned by Capt. Joseph Finnegan, and Dash Away, owned by Capt. Walter T. Sands. The boats will start from Monahan's float, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, East River, at 9 o'clock A. M., and the finish line will be at Whitestone, L. I. The crew whose craft sails the slowest will entertain the victorious boat's crew at dinner. The Run Away is the boat upon which Mr. Finnegan was working when he saved the life of a girl a few weeks ago.

TEST CRICKET GAME DRAWN.

English and Australian Teams Fail to Finish Their Contest.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In the fifth and last test cricket match between Australia and England, begun at Kensington Oval Monday, the Australians, in their first innings, were all out to-day for 352 runs. England, in the first innings, yesterday, was all out for 576 runs, this score of the English cricketers beating the best previous record in a test match—namely, 551 runs, scored by Australia in 1884.

The Australians in their second innings scored 254 runs for five wickets down, and the match was declared drawn. The Australians are now champions, having won the only match game finished.

A Match Factory for Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 16.—Levi W. Ewing, President of the National Match Company of Chicago, who has been here looking over the field for several days, has decided to equip a factory in Lansing at once. An available plant has been secured and the necessary machinery will be installed with a view to beginning work with 100 hands within ninety days. The company claims to own patents which will enable it to manufacture matches at an extraordinarily low price.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Joseph Seep, Managing Director of the Standard Oil Company at Titusville, Penn.; R. G. Irwin, Vice President of the Plant Railway System, Hartford.

ASTOR—G. H. R. Garcie, Sunderland, England; T. H. Cowes, West Hartlepool, England; M. Neudeck, Kiel, Germany; W. Gathmann, Caracas.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Hermann, German Embassy, Washington; Baron Franz Koenig, Stuttgart; Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Dawson Yukon Territory.

EMPIRE—Judge F. C. Longhelm of Buffalo.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Jacob La Fevre, New Paltz, N. Y.; Alfred S. Hardy, Athens Greece; W. S. Hoare, London.

GILSEY—W. Drake, London.

GRAND—Dr. Charles M. Emmons, Washington.

HOFFMAN—D. B. Russell, Guadalajara, Mexico; Charles H. Rowe, London; A. A. Hayward, Halifax; R. G. Abreu, Cuba; T. Reynell Lane, London; A. G. Rowand, Hankow, China.

HOLLAND—Harry Simmons, Manchester, England; Edgar Watts, London; W. A. Hill, Torquay, China; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington.

IMPERIAL—J. H. Pelletier, St. Johns, Quebec; Alexander Wallace, Scotland; Clarence Britton, Avery Island.

MANHATTAN—Walter Matheson, Prince Edward's Island; C. H. F. Heathcote, Buxton, England.

MURRAY HILL—A. F. Miller, Liverpool; E. G. Smith, Birkenhead, England; A. B. Evans, Montreal.

PARK AVENUE—J. C. Bennett, United States Navy; A. Reicke, Dresden.

PLAZA—John L. Rayner, Paris.

STURTEVANT—James H. Higgins, Cornwall, England.

WALDORF—Harry Wrightson, London; Sereno E. Payne, Auburn, N. Y.; A. M. Lage, Rio de Janeiro; Percy N. Furber, London; George Gerogeson, Cork; W. Broderick Cloete, London; Tudor H. B. Quare, England; E. W. Allison, Cork; L. Sackville West, London; G. A. Ballantine, Paris; Richard F. Yeo, London; Wolverly A. Fordham, Ashwell, England; Capt. Dundas, Edinburgh, Scotland; James Craig, Belfast; E. Wolkoff, Russia; P. K. D. Macklayan, Edinburgh, Scotland; W. J. M. Rapple, Edinburgh, Scotland.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The New Yorks Outplay the Cincinnatis at All Points.

CARRICK'S GOOD PITCHING

Clevelands a Mark for the Brooklyns and Hughes Has the Visitors at His Mercy—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	66	34	.660
Boston	62	38	.620
Philadelphia	63	39	.618
Baltimore	59	39	.602
Cincinnati	55	43	.561
St. Louis	55	46	.545
Chicago	53	46	.535
Pittsburg	50	51	.495
Louisville	44	56	.440
New York	41	55	.427
Washington	35	66	.347
Cleveland	17	87	.163

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 2.
Brooklyn, 13; Cleveland, 2.
Louisville, 3; Boston, 0. (first game.)
Boston, 12; Louisville, 4. (second game.)
Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 5.
Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 1.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Washington.

The New Yorks outplayed the Cincinnatis at every point of the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and easily defeated the team that made a record for consecutive games won. It was a fine exhibition of baseball throughout. There was good batting, clever pitching, and some well-judged base running.

Carrick's pitching was the most notable feature of the game. He had excellent control. For four innings his mixture of slow and fast curves baffled the Cincinnati batters, not one of them reaching first base in that time. In the three following innings he was hit safely six times. In the seventh and eighth innings the outlook was squally for Carrick, but he never lost his nerve.

Next to Carrick's pitching a noteworthy feature was the batting of Foster. He helped to score four runs. He led in batting, with a double and a three-bagger. The latter should have been a home run, but Van Haltren, who never was a success on the coaching lines, held him at third base. The team, as a whole, did some timely batting.

Hahn, who is one of Cincinnati's successful pitchers, had not the curves with which to fool the locals. They hit the ball almost when they pleased. Gleason found him for three hits, which is an unusually large number of hits in one game for the New Yorks's Captain.

The local team, with the exception of Warner, fielded well. Warner's throwing to second was poor. Davis and Gleason played brilliantly, particularly the former.

Grady did all that was required of him at third base and incidentally made two hits, sending in a run each time.

The visitors were handicapped by the bad fielding of Steinfeldt. Corcoran played a sharp game at short. In the first inning O'Brien's double, singles by Grady and Davis, and Doyle's long fly to McBride, netted the locals two runs.

The visitors made their two runs in the fifth inning on hits by Selbach, McPhee, and Steinfeldt, and an error contributed by O'Brien.

Gleason's single, followed by Foster's double, yielded the locals a run in the sixth, and a wild throw by Steinfeldt, after he had recovered O'Brien's grounder, followed by Grady's hit, netted the locals another run in the seventh.

Steinfeldt's fumble, hits by Doyle, Gleason, and Warner, the two former making a double steal, and Foster's three-bagger, gave the locals their last runs in the eighth.

Two games will be played at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The extra game is one that was won by the New Yorks from the Cincinnatis on May 30, but on the latter's protest it was ordered to be played over again. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
W'H'lt'n,cf	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	McBride,cf	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
O'Brien,lf	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	Corcoran,ss	0	0	0	4	2	1	0
Grady,3b	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	Smith,rf	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Davis,ss	0	1	1	1	7	0	0	Beckley,1b	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
Doyle,1b	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	Selbach,lf	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Gleason,2b	2	2	1	1	0	4	0	McPhee,2b	0	1	2	1	1	3	0
Foster,c	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	Steinfel't,3b	0	1	2	3	0	2	1
Warner,c	0	1	4	2	2	0	0	Peitz,c	0	1	0	2	1	1	0
Carrick,p	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	Hahn,p	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	7	14	27	14	3			Total	2	7	2	8	9	4	

New York	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	x	7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

First base by errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 5. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 1; Strike out—By Carrick, 6; by Hahn, 5. Three-base hit—Foster. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Van Haltren, Foster. Stolen bases—Doyle, Gleason, Smith, Steinfeldt. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Brooklyns Beat Clevelands.

The Visitors Proved No Match for the League Leaders.

The Clevelands, who, by the way, are not strong enough to beat a team of semi-professionals, were a mark again for the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday. Hughes had the "Exiles," as they are now known, at his mercy. Donovan pitched the last inning, and they managed to get two runs. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Jones, cf	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Harley, lf	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b	0	1	3	2	0	3	0	Kelley, lf	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Sullivan, ss	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	Daly, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	2	0
Hemphill, rf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	And'son, 1b	1	2	1	1	0	1	0
M'Al'r, rf	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	Dahlen, ss	2	1	4	3	0	0	0
Lock'd, ss	0	1	3	7	1	0	0	Casey, 3b	1	1	1	1	2	5	0
Tucker, 1b	1	2	10	1	0	0	0	Farrell, c	1	2	3	2	0	1	0
Sugden, c	1	2	9	2	1	2	0	Hughes, p	0	2	1	0	0	1	0
Bates, p	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	Donovan, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	*23	15	5			Total	13	13	27	15	2		

*Farrell out, interfered with batted ball.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Brooklyn	2	2	0	2	0	2	9	1	x—13

Three-base hit—Keeler. Two-base hits—Dahlen and Hughes. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Brooklyn, 9. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Donovan, 1. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Stolen bases—Lockhead, Keeler, Daly, and Anderson. Bases on balls—Off Bates, 9; off Hughes, 3; off Donovan, 1. Double plays—Lockhead, Tucker, and Sugden; McAllister and Tucker; Keeler and Anderson. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

Bostons Win and Lose.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Philippi proved a puzzle in the first game to-day, Boston only getting three hits. In the second game both Woods and Wilhelm were easy, while Hickman, the Boston's pitcher, gave enough bases on balls to lose three ordinary games. Nichols relieved him in the ninth.

FIRST GAME.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

Base hits—Boston, 3; Louisville, 8. Errors—Boston, 1. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Clarke; Louisville, Philippi and Powers.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	1	0	5	4	0	1	0	0	1	—12
Louisville	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Boston, 14; Louisville, 4. Errors—Boston, 1; Louisville 5. Batteries—Boston, Hickman, Nichols, and Bergen; Louisville, Woods, Wilhelm, and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 5.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Overconfidence on the part of McFarland and errors by the Washingtons gave Pittsburg the game to-day. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0—5
Pittsburg	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0—7

Base hits—Washington, 7; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Washington, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Washington, McFarland and Duncan; Pittsburg, Leever and Schriver. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 1.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Cogan's wildness lost the game for Chicago to-day, as his nine bases on balls cut a big figure in the result. Neither he nor Kitson was hit to any extent. Score:

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Baltimore	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	x—6

Base hits—Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Cogan and Donahue; Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—A triple, two doubles, and two singles in the fifth inning gave the Philadelphias to-day's game. Powell, the visitors' pitcher, had been effective up to that time. In the seventh McBride took his place. Fraser kept St. Louis's hits scattered. Score:

St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	4	2	2	0	—9

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, Powell, McBride, and Schreckengost; Philadelphia, Fraser and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

GREAT PACERS WILL MEET.

Star Pointer, John R. Gentry, and Two Others Matched for the Opening of the Empire City Track.

When the Empire City Trotting Club opens its first meeting on Labor Day at the new trotting track, which ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark has built between Yonkers and Mount Vernon, there will be present the greatest collection of light-harness horses ever gathered on the Eastern tracks. There will be events rich enough to draw together the best trotters and pacers on the American Continent, but there will be one event, which was arranged two days ago by Sidney S. Toman, the Secretary of the association, which will draw spectators from as far West as California.

This will be a race between Star Pointer, 1:59¼; John R. Gentry, 2:00½; Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, and Searchlight, 2:03¼. These four horses are the fastest pacers in the world, and the first-named holds the world's championship.

The conditions of the race, as arranged, will be free for all, pacing, the best two in three heats, and a purse of $4,000 will be hung up for the contenders. This will be divided between first, second, and third, at 60, 25, and 15 per cent.

The race has been scheduled for Wednesday, Sept. 6, and it has been agreed by the owners that this will be the only time this year when the four horses shall all appear in the same race.

Until Star Pointer wrested the championship from him John R. Gentry's record of 2:00¼ stood as the fastest record in the world for pacing, and since the two-minute mark was passed by the champion, Mr. Tewksbury, the owner of Gentry, has been anxious to have his great pacer retrieve his lost laurels. His horse is in better condition now than ever before, and his speed is on edge. His great exhibition at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, where he defeated Joe Patchen and Searchlight in two straight heats, shows that he is a dangerous rival to Star Pointer, for the first heat was paced in 2:03½. Gentry won easily enough, and in making the mile in 2:03½ broke the track record, or 2:04½, made by Hal Pointer.

Star Pointer has not yet shown in public on the Grand Circuit this season, but he is scheduled to make his first appearance at Charter Oak Park on Aug. 31, in an attempt to break his own record.

The 2:04 pace, to which entries close on Monday, has been changed to a 2:05 pace, and the race put over to Sept. 9. The 2:11 trot has been transferred to Sept. 7, and the Bronx Stake will be trotted on Sept. 8.

The trolley line from Mount Vernon, which is about half a mile from the track, will be double tracked in time for the meeting, and a spur will run into the club grounds. The time between the Grand Central Station and the track will be not more than forty minutes.

For those who will drive up to the track from New York City, Jerome Avenue, which has a smooth, comfortable roadbed, and which extends through a pleasant stretch of country, will be found most convenient.

GENTRY BEATS HIS RIVALS.

The Old Pacer Wins in Straight Heats at Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 16.—John R. Gentry's winning two straight heats in to-day's great pacing races was a surprise to many of the old horsemen who looked for Searchlight, the younger stallion, to win. The betting was also strongly in Searchlight's favor, odds of 100 to 60 being offered by the bookmakers before the first heat. The weather was ideal for the event, and fully 10,000 people were in attendance.

President Archer, who acted as starter, had some difficulty in getting the fliers off. After five attempts W. Y. Andrews, Gentry's driver, nodded for the word with his horse fully two lengths back. Patchen at the pole, and Searchlight on the outside, were neck and neck in the lead until the three-quarters, when, by a wonderful drive, Andrews forced his horse to the front. The finish was very close, Searchlight losing by a neck.

In the second heat there was a much better start, but Searchlight broke soon after getting the word, being twenty yards back upon recovering. Although he regained much of the lost ground, he was unable to finish better than third. Patchen hardly seemed in his usual form, although his owner and driver, Haws, seemed confident of winning before the race. Searchlight had a remarkably easy stride, but seemed very unsteady. Summary:

Special Stallion Race.—Purse, $3,000.

John R. Gentry, b. s., (Andrews)	1	1	
Joe Patchen, blk. s., (Haws)	2	2	
Searchlight, br. s., (McCarthy)	3	3	

Time by quarters—First heat, 30½; 1:01; 1:32; 2:03½. Second heat, 31; 1:01; 1:34½; 2:04¼.

GLENS FALLS HARNESS RACES.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—To-day's harness races resulted as follows:

2:28 Class—Trotting; $2,000.

Paul Pry, gr. g., by Nantucket, (Van Meter)					
	2	1	2	1	1
Venus Second, b. m., (McHenry)	1	2	5	3	4
Princess, b. m., (Doble)	5	5	4	2	2
Volo, b. g., (Cheney)	4	4	3	5	3
The Queen, blk. m., (Geers)	3	3	3	4	dr

Time—2:11¼; 2:11¾; 2:15; 2:14¾; 2:15½.

2:04 Class—Pacing; $2,000.

Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, (McHenry)	1	1	1		
Frank Bogash, b. h., (Bogash)	3	2	2		
Chehalis, blk. s., (O'Neill)	2	3	3		
Borough Park, b. h., (Starr)	4	4	4		

Time—2:05¼; 2:04¾; 2:05.

2:24 Class—Trotting; $1,500.

Owyhee, b. s., by Charles Derby, (McHenry)	1	1	1		
Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Ecker)	2	2	7		
George Carney, b. g., (Lockwood)	5	3	2		
Royal Baron, b. h., (Spear)	3	4	3		
Brandywine, gr. g., (Burdam)	8	6	4		
Gold Lace, b. g., (Doble)	4	8	6		
Shedd Wilkes, ch. m., (Allen)	6	5	6		
Helen Simmons, b. m., (Dickerson)	7	7	5		

Time—2:11¾; 2:13½; 2:11½.

2:15 Class—Pacing; $1,500.

Blaze Boy, ch. g., by Merrilles, (Hudson)	6	1	1		
Helen R., blk. m., (Dickerson)	1	2	3	2	4
The Shah, gr. s., (Allen)	2	3	4	4	2
Maximilian, br. h., (Walker)	4	5	2	3	5
McShedd, ch. s., (Curry)	5	4	5	5	3
Gyp Walnut, br. g., (O'Neill)	3	dis.			
Scapegoat, b. g., (Castle)	7	dis.			

Time—2:12¾; 2:10½; 2:11; 2:11¾.

2:30 Class—Trotting; $1,500.

Betty Hamlin, b. f., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	1
Lenora, b. f., (Ecker)	2	2

Time—2:33½; 2:31¼.

Harness Races at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The attendance at the second day's meeting of the Central New York meet in this city was large and the races were unusually exciting. Summaries:

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Dora Highwood, ch. m., (Miller)	1	1	2	2	1
Henry F.	2	3	3	7	4
May Wilkes	6	6	4	3	2
Uncle Sam	3	5	5	4	3
Niel Alcyoner	7	2	6	1	ds
Bessie A	4	4	6	5	dr
Fred H.	5	7	7	6	dr
Harry P.	ds				

Time—2:15½; 2:14¼; 2:14¼; 2:15½; 2:16½.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Centric, b. g., (Van Anken)	4	1	2	2	1	1
Frank McGraw	4	2	6	1	2	2
Etecka Maid	1	1	2	3	7	3
Saricinesca	2	3	4	4	3	ro
Peruno	3	7	5	5	4	ro
Dominion	5	5	3	8	6	ro
Turk Russell	9	4	8	6	5	ro
Francis B.	10	9	9	7	dr	
Geraldine	7	10	10	dis		
B. Wilder	6	8	8	dis		

Time—2:19¾; 2:19¼; 2:20½; 2:22¼; 2:22½; 2:26; 2:28½.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Bonnie L., b. m., (Custer)	1
Princess Dora	2
Mystery	4
Sapphire	3
Tommy W.	7
Black Diamond	5
Susie I.	6
Beinac	8

Time—2:18½; 2:18½.

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TWELVE PAGES.

NO PLAIN STEALING!

After the revelations of the Mazet committee, there seems to be something queer and incongruous in the announcement that Tammany is investigating with all its might the charges that two or more members of the Municipal Assembly have been offering their votes for money. Whether or not they have got money for their votes, cynics of the educated classes, which, by the way, are the only classes that nourish cynics, will snicker to each other and say that the investigation of stealing by Tammany is not genuine, but collusive.

But the cynics will be, as usual, wrong. There is no reason to doubt that the investigation will be not only genuine, but thorough. Furthermore, there is no reason to doubt that the behavior of members of the Municipal Assembly who have sold their votes, or offered to sell their votes, for money, arouses the indignation and disgust of the persons "'way up" in the councils of Tammany, and that there is, in those upper circles, we may not be able to say, an honest, but at least a sincere and real desire to make examples of the men who are thus not only betraying the public but disgracing "the organization."

Not, of course, that it is expected that a member of the Municipal Assembly shall live on his salary. There was once, in the old days, a cheerful Alderman who explained, to some predecessor of the Mazet committee, how absurd it was to expect an Alderman to live on his salary, when in fact he had to pay out the amount of it for election expenses. At this disclosure of human depravity we seem to remember that the then already venerable DORMAN B. EATON, who was present in some capacity of counsel, was "all broke up" with horror. But what would he? It was a fact that an Alderman's salary would not more than pay his election expenses. It was also a fact that an Alderman, barring an occasional sporadic reformer, is not in politics for his health. It was a third fact that in those days crude methods of reimbursement prevailed which would no longer be tolerated.

It is the attempt to revive these crude methods that now excites the horror of the men of light and leading in Tammany. "Evolutions never go backward," and we have passed far beyond the simple and direct methods of old days, in which, when a man needed some legislation for use in his business, he just went to the legislators and bought it C. O. D. That can no longer be tolerated, and that is what Tammany means to show the unfaithful Municipal Assemblymen and the people in general. If an Alderman or a Councilman finds it impossible—as of course he does—to live on his salary, it is his business to find how to "beat the punch." What he must not do is to resort to direct larceny, of the kind that might be expected from a green barkeeper but that is altogether unworthy of a "proprietor."

That is the impressive moral of this tale. See how far the political evolution has gone since the days of the old ring, since even the later days of "JAKE" SHARP. It is the substitution of "pull" for theft. Mr. CROKER has explained on the stand how he makes money out of pretty much every department of the City Government. The methods of the old ring were primitive and Scriptural. It told the public creditor, when the city owed him $40, to take his bill and sit down quickly and write fourscore. What was the consequence? TWEED died in jail, and even the astute SWEENY found himself forced to "give up" certain large amounts of money which he was afraid his deceased brother had irregularly absorbed. What is the consequence of the improved method? Mr. CROKER, who has not done a day's work in thirty years, is richer than all the old ring put together. He is not within reaching distance of the State Prison, and on the stand he even makes a plausible "bluff" at respecting himself. It is when matters are in this pleasant and promising condition that these unintelligent municipal legislators are charged with trying to get money for their votes instead of trying to get in on the ground floor of the great scheme to Horganize and Slaterify this municipality. No wonder it disgusts the leaders. Faugh!

MERCIER AND ROGET.

What a wonderful performance that is which passes in France for the administration of justice! Especially of military justice. When we are daily confronted, in the report of the Dreyfus case, with the proceedings of a French court-martial held in the "naked and open daylight," what are we to infer about the previous proceedings of a French court-martial held "in secret"? Certainly not that those proceedings were more circumspect, more careful, more impartial, than these. The thing is awful.

It is not "Anglo-Saxon" tradition alone; it is primitive, fundamental, human notions, not only of justice but of decency, that are being outraged every day and every hour in this travesty of a court. The "evidence" against DREYFUS, in any plausible sense of the term, seems to be about one pennyweight to one hundredweight of so-called testimony. Every Frenchman who has a stump speech to make against the man who has already been frightfully punished, even if he had been guilty, is invited to come and make it, not from a "tribune," but from the witness stand, when, in a legally civilized country, he would not be allowed to go on for two sentences without having his testimony objected to and ruled out.

There have been two particularly and conspicuously irrelevant and outrageous witnesses, MERCIER and ROGET, one an ex-Minister of War, the other a General high in rank. They are not alike, except in their outrageousness and irrelevancy. In one of WALTER SCOTT'S novels there is a conversation reported of a soldier and a lawyer about two scoundrels, concerning whose comparative demerits they differ, whereupon the soldier says: "I suppose it is in the nature of our respective professions that I should sympathize with the ruffian and you with the sneak," or words to that effect.

ROGET is the ruffian. MERCIER is the sneak. Bad as MERCIER'S "testimony" was, however, it was not so bad as ROGET'S. Fancy this brute, as we see him in the report, attempting in every sentence to exasperate beyond his self-control a necessarily tongue-tied man. If DREYFUS had drawn a pistol and shot him where he lied, DREYFUS would have been enthusiastically acquitted in Kentucky or in Texas, in either of which somewhat or sometimes lawless commonwealths there is more elementary human sense of justice than in the French Republic.

What is the French Army, one gallant officer and gentleman like PICQUART and another gallant officer and gentleman like MARCHAND alone visibly excepted? It seems, on the record of the Dreyfus case, to be a band of forgers and perjurers and suborners of forgery and perjury. Can the showing be true that "the great goddess Lubricity" has wrought such disaster upon what, only a century ago, was described as "a nation of gallant men, of men of honor and of cavaliers"?

GOOD SAILORS GONE WRONG.

It seems a pity that the young men who ran away from the schoolship St. Mary's should be permitted to be lost to the merchant service for which they were preparing. They ought to be reclaimed, for they evidently possess high qualifications for the sailor's calling. It is said that the true seaman is a born grumbler, and these young men seem to have acquired the objecting instinct at some very early period of their existence. They ran away from the ship on the other side of the ocean, and the burden of their complaint was that the food was bad and the treatment not pleasant.

It was the First Lord of the Admiralty in "H. M. S. Pinafore" who said:

I hold that on the seas,
The expression "if you please"
A particularly gentlemanly tone implants.

It may be remembered that his views were received with high disfavor by that erudite philosopher, Dick Deadeye, who declared that, when people had to obey other people's orders, equality was out of the question. Now it is likely that if Capt. REEDER, the Commander of the St. Mary's, had to send the runaways aloft he did not say "If you please, go aloft and reef the topsail." And it is also probable that, if the young gentlemen did not tumble up with much celerity they heard from the Captain in terms more vigorous than complimentary. This may have been what they regarded as unpleasant treatment.

As for the food, it is not likely that the young men were invited to feast on pâté de foie gras or turkey. But it is not to be doubted that they were offered the sort of food which is fashionable on the forecastle table, and if they were some times summoned to a banquet of "dog" they should have eaten of it with thankful hearts. On the other hand, it may be possible that their complaints as to the food were not ill-founded. The St. Mary's is not a regular cruiser of the navy, nor is she a merchant ship. She is a State schoolship, and is under the direction of the Board of Education of this city. She is commanded by a naval officer, who is assigned to this duty at the request of the State authorities. Hitherto there have not been any serious complaints as to the treatment of the boys on board of her, and for that reason the present complaint will be received with some incredulity in those quarters where action on it might be taken.

One thing seems pretty safe to say, and that is that, if the complaints of these runaway boys are well founded, their chances of substantiation are very small. The charges would have to be brought against Capt. REEDER, who is a naval officer, and therefore not amenable to any discipline on the part of the Board of Education. A formal complaint to the Navy Department would probably evoke only a smile, for charges against naval officers, unless brought by other naval officers, are not likely to be taken seriously by the department. Three runaway boys making charges of ill-treatment against a naval commander are likely to get an answer in the words of CARLYLE: "The thing a lie wants, and solicits from all men, is not a correct natural history of it, but the swiftest possible extinction of it, followed by entire silence about it."

REVIVE RIFLE SHOOTING.

Several appeals have been made recently for a revival of the international rifle matches, which were at one time a source of intense interest to the people of the United States and Great Britain. The history of these matches is not known to many of the younger persons now living in this city, but it is none the less a glorious one. The traditions of the days of the Western backwoodsman and his wonderful markmanship were well preserved by the doughty handlers of the Creedmoor rifle in the time of BODINE and GILDERSLEEVE. Those who are acquainted with the amiable Judge may know that he was once a terror at long range, but the general public probably knows him better as a dispenser of justice than of lead. The names of the other famous riflemen of his day have faded from the public mind and, as has been justly complained of lately by one of the old shooters, Creedmoor, which they made known to the civilized world, is now known only to the National Guard.

It would indeed be a good thing if these rifle matches could be revived. We have always prided ourselves on being a nation of rifle shots, and in our early days the pride was well founded. It may well be doubted whether we can produce now as many sharpshooters outside of the ranks of our militia as we could twenty-five years ago. It may be that we can, but we do not demonstrate the fact. In the days when we sent our famous teams to Wimbledon, and the British sent theirs to Creedmoor, there was a wide and vigorous public interest in one of the finest of all sports. The newspaper accounts of the matches filled as much space as the accounts of the yacht races do in the present days, and the fac similies of the targets made by the crack shots were scanned with great eagerness and were understood by the great mass of the people. They acted as an incentive to amateurs to cultivate one of the finest of the arts of the hand and the eye. And the practice of rifle shooting encouraged steadiness of life, for only with a clear head, a clean sight, and well-balanced nerves can a man shoot the rifle with skill.

We Americans like to beat other nations at sports, and this is one in which we ought to excel. Whatever may be the cause of it, the American seems to have a natural talent for rifle shooting, and he ought to cultivate it. And when the time comes, as it does occasionally in our history, for the serious employment of this talent, it is well to have it at its best. The navy last Summer showed the immense value of sharpshooting, and it is likely that if the art of shooting the rifle had been assiduously cultivated in all parts of the country there would be fewer Filipinos for our cavalry to chase in Luzon. By all means, if there is any way in which it can be brought about, let the series of international rifle matches be resumed.

PUBLIC GOLF COURSES.

The experiment of a public golf course at Van Cortlandt Park has shown that a large number of persons who do not belong to golf clubs have taken up the Scotch game and are zealously sticking to it. Such public contests as have been held on this, the only free course in this neighborhood, have developed a very fair measure of skill among golfers quite unknown to fame on club links. The need of public golf courses, therefore, has been sufficiently demonstrated, and as the popularity of golf is obviously on the increase it is likely that another public links will be required before long. With the large tracts of park lands now unused, there seems to be no good reason why this demand should not be supplied, but the establishment of a series of absolutely free golf links is out of the question.

It is doubtful even if the present public course would not be a greater boon to the true golfer—the player who loves the sport and pursues it with the proper reverential spirit, if not always with the best of skill—if a small fee were charged for playing over it. Golf is not a cheap game, nor is a public golf course a necessity like a free bath house or a small park in a densely populated neighborhood. Nor are the men and women, young or old, who play golf often of the sort who cannot afford to pay a small fee for the privilege. To the multitude golf will always seem but a dull pastime, and this lack of taste in sport is due, in this instance, to the cost of the outfit and the continual drain the practice of golf entails upon the purse of the golfer. Wherefore, considering the cost of clubs and balls and caddy bags, and the hire of caddies and the other small incidentals which count up so largely, the exaction of a fee from every golfer to pay his share of the expense of keeping greens and teeing grounds in good condition would not so greatly increase the cost of playing as to deter any well-constituted golfer from using a public course, though the charge might happily serve to keep away the pestilential dubbers who block the links and chop the turf with borrowed clubs.

As a matter of fact, a free golf course is as little needed as a free ground for polo or a riding academy conducted at the public expense, but the Park Commission will do well to take under consideration the desirability of establishing at least one new course of full length, laid out with the best possible skill, over which any person may play if he pays a small fee and observes "the etiquette of the game." In Pelham Bay Park there are 1,756 acres of hill and dale all but unused, and a modest hundred acres of this, with fine views of the sail-dotted waters of Pelham Bay and the Sound from the uplands, and the salt breezes to temper the heat on the warmest day, would serve the purpose admirably. Such a golf course as could be laid out there would not only stimulate the growth of golf, which is beneficial alike to body and mind, but would help also to make the finest public park in the world known to the people who own it, and for whom it was laid out—"to walk abroad and recreate themselves." A few small boys of Pelham and New Rochelle now go swimming at Hunter's Island; a few fishermen, a few picnickers know the waters and the woods, and that is all. Golf can be, nay, has been, used to develop private interests in real estate. Here is a good opportunity to put it to the test as a means of development of a great public property.

As for the cost of laying out the links and putting them in playing order, that, in the circumstances, will be money well invested. Doubtless the links would soon be self-supporting for three-quarters of the year, and the fee for playing, while small, would serve to keep the course in better playing condition than a free course is every likely to be in, no matter how much care is bestowed upon it, for the miscellaneous dubber who takes golf as a joke works havoc.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Far, very far—whole miles, in fact—be it from us even to intimate that the meat dealers, big and little, are intentionally economical either of frankness or of accuracy in their explanations of the present rise in prices. Of course, they desire and intend to tell the exact truth and the whole of it, and yet—and yet—well, somehow it is difficult, not to say impossible, for those of us who are not in the provision business to accept these explanations at their face value. Especially hard to understand is the one most frequently presented, the one to the effect that cattle have become scarce owing to the suddenly increased demand for meat that followed the breaking out of the war with Spain. This is an excuse that excuses, if you think only of the immense purchases of flesh foods which that war has forced the Government to make, but its adequacy is seriously impaired as soon as you recall these indubitable facts: The meat supplied to our soldiers in camp and in the field was certainly not greater in amount, and very probably was considerably less, than would have been eaten by the same men if peace had been unbroken and they had all remained at home. We did not hire and feed a lot of foreigners to do our fighting for us, and therefore the army demand was only the ordinary demand coming from a slightly changed direction. Then, too, how ridiculously small has been and is our army in comparison with the entire population of the United States! When the volunteers were most numerous, they and the regulars together would not have made a second, or even a third, rate American city, and the resources of this country would not fluctuate noticeably if half a dozen such cities were added to it or taken away. Nay, nay, that war explanation will not hold water. As for the theory that vast numbers of our stock raisers have been tempted by the advance in wheat to beat or otherwise transmute their cattle into plowshares, there may just possibly be a little something in that, but we gravely doubt the sufficiency of the little something to carry the weight which has been laid upon it.

—European novelists have long been fond of enlivening their stories by bringing into them the picturesque, or grotesque, American millionaire, a long, lank creature who talks queer English and queerer everything else, and who nonchalantly spends dollars by the dozen or the hundred or the thousand to satisfy whims which a civilized being, a European, that is, would consider at once absurd and expensive excuses for the outlay of a shilling or a franc. Much ingenuity has been used in the elaboration of this type, but though its ludicrous inaccuracy is less thoroughly appreciated abroad than it is here, the chances are that the people to amuse and amaze whom the gold-raining American millionaire was invented have their doubts about his readiness to treat real money as carelessly as the romancers pretend. It would be interesting, therefore, to know how the incidents of the little dinner given by Mr. DAVID MOFFAT in this city Tuesday evening will strike the Continental mind. For between the courses of that repast Mr. MOFFAT presented to his wife a necklace that cost him $80,000, and to his niece a tiara for which he gave the smaller but still impressive sum of $40,000. And these were not ordinary jewels, without associations or other than commercial value, but they had recently been sacrificed by a Queen to save, or at least to succor, an ancient nation on the brink of ruin. Yet this American millionaire, whose name is unfamiliar to a very large majority even of his own countrymen, transferred the historic gems from his own keeping to that of his women folk without any ceremonies whatever, and this paragraph is probably the most extended comment that the episode will receive on this side of the ocean. The foreign novelists ought to note with care the quality of these gifts and the manner in which they were made. By so doing they will be able to vindicate the wildest flights of their imaginations, and get credited as facts what hitherto have passed for humorous exaggerations.

—A resident of this city, while in Paris recently, had a talk with M. JOSEPH REINACH, and of course the Dreyfus case was one of the topics of conversation. The American asked M. REINACH to tell him the real meaning of the tragedy; to explain, not it, but its possibility. After pondering a moment, the host, probably out of respect to Yankee tradition, answered with a question. "Did you ever read 'Alice in Wonderland'?" he asked. The reply was affirmative, naturally, and M. REINACH added: "Well, that book should give you the clue to the Dreyfus case." Then the subject was dropped, and ever since the traveler and several of his friends have been puzzling their brains to discover just what relation there is between the adventures of Alice and the unfortunate Captain of artillery. One of yesterday's press dispatches threw some light on the enigma by saying of the trial at Rennes: "It is like the scenes behind Alice's looking glass. The witness stand in a French court is really a prisoner's box, where all accused persons go to defend themselves without the slightest regard to the question nominally before the court." It is enlightening, too, that a member of the Chamber of Deputies could preserve a reputation for sanity after saying, as one of them did on Tuesday: "M. GUERIN and his friends are overexcited. They are exhausted by sleepless nights and the momentary expectation of a police coup. I have succeeded in obtaining an assurance from M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU that they will not be disturbed to-night, and may get needful repose." Surely it is a looking-glass country, a country where everything is turned end for end, in which a speech like that can be gravely uttered by a man intrusted with the making of laws.

—As all our soldiers are supposed to be vaccinated before they start for the wars, the strange people who oppose the protection of themselves and others from smallpox by this immeasurably beneficent operation are raising a delighted outcry over the few cases of the once dreaded disease that have appeared in the home camps and foreign stations. So tiresome did these silly and malignant yelps become in England that the Jenner Society has been to the trouble of securing, through the British Ambassador in Washington, a report on the subject from the Acting Surgeon General of the United States War Department. The report admits that there have been occasional cases of smallpox among the troops, but declares that the vindication of the trustworthiness of vaccination has nevertheless been most striking. When the war broke out the disease prevailed to a considerable extent among the negroes of the South and in Cuba. The medical officers who were present at the mustering of regiments raised in the Eastern States, and who expected to be camped in the South, and to see active service in Cuba and Puerto Rico were probably more careful in carrying out the provisions of the army regulations than the medical officers of Western regiments, who did not have in anticipation immediate exposure to infection. At all events, scarcely a case occurred among the troops in Cuba or Puerto Rico. The regiment which occupied the Holguin district during the stamping out of the disease, which at the time was decimating the native population, did not have a single case, although its members were constantly exposed to infection during the aggregation of the sick in extemporized pest houses and the disinfection or destruction by fire of vacated houses. The Western troops sent to the Philippines, among whom there were at first quite a number of cases of smallpox, have been practically immune since they were carefully and thoroughly vaccinated. The "antis" will get no comfort whatever from this report.

—These are unhappy days for the dogs of New Rochelle, for a sudden activity has developed among the officials of that small city, and they are making, or allowing to be made, a vigorous attempt to enforce laws as to muzzles and leading strings that had been forgotten for years and years. The result of the awakening has been the seizure of a large number of dogs found on the streets enjoying their ancient liberties, and a material addition to the dog catcher's financial prosperity. For, does he select for capture the bad dogs, the dogs without homes, the dogs ill-cared for, and therefore likely to be dangerous? By no means. He takes the dogs of value, the dogs whose owners will pay ransom.

IN FAVOR OF LYNCHING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Capt. E. A. Smyth in your last Sunday's issue is a just and true account of the state of things in the South regarding negro labor and negro lynchings. I wish every man and woman in the North could read it, for Northern people have no idea of the real "status" of the South and of the relations between the whites and the negroes. The former come South with minds prejudiced. They spend a few months and go back and write up the South without having mastered the situation at all.

The feeling between the old slaves and the whites is one of mutual respect and confidence. As Capt. Smyth says, crime is never heard of among the old slaves. It is confined to the "new issue, the negroes who profess to be educated." Solomon never uttered a wiser proverb than Pope did when he said "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

Let every man in the North bring home to himself a case of assault on women. Is there one who would not appreciate the horror of it, and demand instant punishment? All thinking men condemn lynching, but experience has taught us that it is the only redress. There are corrupt, unprincipled lawyers who argue the cases, if the criminal is brought to trial, and ignorant jurymen who render a verdict acquitting.

There was a horrible case of assault not three months ago near this town. The criminal had a trial and was acquitted. The public are indignant, and predict that if another case occurs lynching will follow.

A state of things exists here and throughout the South never known before! Men are afraid to trust their wives and children out alone, or to leave them alone at home. The towns are filled with idle, impertinent negro men and boys, and they tramp through the country doing fiendish acts.

Our National Congress is pushing forward a war, and upheld by half of the Republic, (so called,) to civilize and Christianize the heathen Filipinos, when crime and corruption are rampant right here among us, both in the North and South, that would make a heathen blush. The most thoughtful and prudent legislation is demanded to bring about a radical change in the South. The whites cannot stand insult and dangers constantly threatening their thresholds. Idleness is at the bottom of a great deal of the crime. Their idea of liberty is to do nothing. And it is very true that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

S. M. W.
Lexington, Va., Aug. 15, 1899.

THE WEST INDIAN NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct an evident error which appears in to-day's issue of your usually correctly informed newspaper. I refer to the communication of Mr. Henry Knight, which you entitle "African Morals in Cuba." Mr. Knight does not refer specially to Cuba, but speaks of the "West Indies" in general. It is a well-known fact that the African race predominates in Santo Domingo, but in Cuba the proportion is fully 70 per cent. Caucasian, the balance being negroes and mulattoes.

I believe I can satisfactorily answer Mr. Knight's concluding query. In the West Indies the negro race, as a whole, is looked upon the white people an an inferior one, and is so always held, consequently the negro keeps aloof and is made to feel the difference. In the United States the negro is looked upon as the equal of the white man, and there is nothing that delights the negro so much as to "show the white man that he is his equal."

I hope you will publish this communication to correct the evident error in the heading of Mr. Knight's article. V. VIDAL.
New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

GIVE US PLENTY OF MONEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform me what it is you mean by the term "honest money"? Do you mean gold money? When you say "an honest dollar," do you mean a gold dollar? During the last Presidential campaign Mr. Bryan, while addressing a very numerous audience, inquired if there was any one there that had any gold money in his pocket. There was no response. How very sad! In all that immense audience of fifteen or twenty thousand people not one of them had a single "honest dollar" in his pocket.

I had the impression that money was a matter of law; that the law made and fixed money. It seems that I was mistaken. It is money that makes law, and everything else in this country.

It does seem to me, Mr. Editor, that we made a great mistake when we made money scarce, because when it is so scarce everybody is after it, and will sell their souls to get it. If we had sufficient gumption to make money so plentiful that it would be a drug in the market, why, then, some of our legislators might possibly think more of some other things, which are not money. Money is now on top of the people! ! ! During the late civil war a certain cavalry regiment was fording a swollen river. By some means the horse which an Irish Sergeant was riding got one of his hind feet into the stirrup. As the Sergeant turned in his saddle, realizing the situation, he exclaimed: "Be jabers, if you are going to get on, I'll get off."

I saw posted up in somewhat of a public place the other day, over the picture of a dead dog, this sentence: "Poor Trust is dead; bad pay killed him." Too much trust will be the ruination of this country. It is the foundation upon which you have erected the gold standard. If Manning had been Secretary of the Treasury during Cleveland's last Administration, Lombard Street and Wall Street would have been unable by their endless chain of greenbacks to have drained the Treasury of its gold, because the reserve force would have been doubled, and there would have been "coin" enough to have met the demand, and we would have escaped the issue of several hundred millions of bonded indebtedness.

EDWARD M. LEES.
Westport, Conn., Aug. 16, 1899.

PROF. LAUGHLIN'S SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will no doubt agree that all good citizens should as far as they conscientiously can encourage suggestions tending toward an honorable peace in the Philippines, and, indeed, you are yourself striving for it in the way you think right; but have you not mistaken the way?

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin (with others) has suggested that we "grant independence to the Filipinos under our protection, as we have to the Cubans," as likely to end the war.

In your "Criticism and Responsibility" (Aug. 10) you, on the contrary, assert that the war "would begin, and without hope of ending, the moment we entered into an arrangement so absurdly impossible", but as independence under our "protection" actually has maintained peace and law and order in Cuba, the burden lies with you to prove that it would not also do so in the Philippines.

You perhaps hold your view because you believe that the Filipinos are less fit for self-government under our protection than the Cubans; but if so you are in opposition to such a competent and level-headed observer as Admiral Dewey, who, while on the spot, declared them better fitted for it.

Apparently you only offer as proof of your contention the assertions that Aguinaldo is a "light-headed cut-throat and treacherous faction leader" and that the "open-minded reader of newspapers and official reports and the more deliberate writings of impartial observers * * * cannot fail to condemn Prof. Laughlin's suggestion."

The writer, however, after wide reading, has found Representative Johnson, (Republican,) Messrs. MacCauley, Salter, Wallace, Barrett, Williams, Calkins, and other well-known competent authorities distinctly supporting Admiral Dewey's and Prof. Laughlin's favorable opinion of the Filipinos and Aguinaldo, and has found none but American adherents or defenders of our Administration supporting your unfavorable views.

It is safe to say that every trained foreign official, experienced in international questions and familiar with Orientals, thinks it a mere matter of course that we could best carry out our "National duty and obligation" in the "true interests of the people" of both countries concerned, by means of a temporary protectorate such as we have begun in Cuba. It is more likely than any other way to bring an honorable and lasting peace, and unselfishly and ably managed would eventually leave us the acknowledged protectors of the Filipinos in their international relations.

The writer respectfully believes that in principle Prof. Laughlin is completely right and you completely wrong; that he is helping and you, contrary to your good intentions, are harming our country.

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.
Northeast Harbor, Me., Aug. 14, 1899.

THE DREYFUS OPERA BOUFFE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The trial of Dreyfus has now been in progress for some days, and one cannot but wonder when the taking of evidence is to begin. So far not a particle of proof has been offered touching the question under consideration. One so-called witness after another has harangued the court in a grandiloquent manner, declaring his hatred of the prisoner and his conviction of his guilt, but not one of these gentry has condescended to tell of a single relevant fact.

From an Anglo-Saxon standpoint the whole proceeding has been mere opera bouffe, the absurdity of which nobody but a Frenchman could fail to appreciate. As to the army officers who have figured in this monstrous matter, the less said the better. Suffice to say that the easy defeat of the French in their late war with Germany is now fully explained. Such men could not lead an army to victory. K.
New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial entitled "The Transvaal" touches the vital point of the republic's dispute with Great Britain, or vice versa. It is the fear, based upon many acts, official and otherwise, that the ultimate purpose of Great Britain is to annex the Boer Republic that has produced the present really onerous conditions imposed upon the Outlanders. The latter's numerical preponderance, joined to the persistent attempts to strengthen the so-called British suzerainty into political dependence, has been and is the cause of the harsh political conditions imposed by the burghers upon the non-Boer inhabitants.

Now, as you suggest, let Great Britain relinquish this shadow of suzerainty, this cloud upon the hard-earned independence of the pioneers and citizens of the republic, and, in addition, give assurance of good faith in respecting that independence, and at once all danger of war will disappear and a just grant of political rights be given by the Boers to the non-Boer population. Such a grant might be made a part of the stipulation of settlement.

But so long as Mr. Chamberlain, through the Queen's speech, reverses the facts and speaks of "my grant of internal independence to the republic," and maintains the unjust attitude of treating the Boers practically as rebellious subjects, or at least as material for further encroachment, so long will the Boer, as a measure of self-defense, whether justly or unjustly, maintain his onerous and exclusive attitude toward the "strangers within his gate."

JOHN J. ROONEY.
New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

MORE NOISY PEDDLERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I reside in West One Hundred and Third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. From noon until late afternoon peddlers occupy the street, two, three, frequently four, shouting their wares simultaneously, in tones that would shatter the nerves of a "spike machine." Is there no remedy, no law to prevent this Babellike confusion? It is not my purpose to put an obstacle in the way of any person endeavoring to make an honest living, but let the effort be made without disturbing the peace. The fathouses have speaking tubes for each apartment, which are placed there for the purpose of communication between merchant and tenant. Why cannot the peddler make use of them and let us have peace? JOB.
New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

LET US LOVE SNAKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of your valuable paper I notice with satisfaction that finally an advocate has sprung up for the rights of that poor, downtrodden, yet beautiful animal, the snake. Although not a scientist, I have been keeping snakes for years as pets, and know that even the most poisonous ones are no more treacherous than the average dog or cat, and why should they be? Nature did not provide the snakes with teeth formidable enough to hold and kill their prey, but gave them other means instead. Some are able to construct and crush their prey in their coils, as, for instance, the boa and all large snakes. Others kill their victim by lying down upon him and squeezing him against a stone, a piece of wood, or the bare ground. To this class belongs the blacksnake, who, although his scientific name indicates that he is a constrictor, will never under any circumstances make an attempt to crush his prey in his coils, simply because it is beyond his power to do so.

The poisonous snakes such as rattlers, copperheads, or moccasins, are provided with venom to kill their prey, and will use their terrible weapons in defense only when they are cornered and forced to either fight or die. As long as they see a safe chance to get away and hide they will always prefer flight to making a stand against their foe.

As to your suggestion to give snakes to children as pets, I cannot indorse it because the poor animals probably would be maltreated, and no doubt unintentionally killed by their little masters. I think a better way to get children as well as grown people accustomed to these now dreaded animals would be to keep collections of at least those snakes that are found in and around Greater New York in places easily accessible to the general public. The most natural places, of course, would be the managerie in the Central and Bronx Parks, and furthermore the Aquarium at the Battery. At this latter place an objection under the pretense that snakes are not fish hardly could be made, because frogs and turtles are kept at the Aquarium at present, and snakes are just as much water-loving animals as either one of the two named.

A collection comprising the blacksnake, found in the Palisades; the common American water snake, which I have caught in the Bronx River and little brooks in the outskirts of Jersey City; the garter snake, and the ribbon snake, which are plentiful all around New York; the yellow-spotted blowing adder, inhabiting sandy spots where hoptoads, on which he feeds exclusively, are abundant, would give a good collection, to which could be added the copperhead, the only venomous snake that I ever found around New York.

It would also be easy to feed such a collection. The blacksnake will eat birds, frogs, fish, and if he can get them, other snakes, even his own brethren, for which reason it is advisable to keep him in a cage all by himself. The water snake feeds on fish, frogs, and birds; the little garter and ribbon snakes devour small frogs, toads, fish, and worms. The copperhead eats mice and the greenwood frog, and the only specimen of the collection that would give any trouble, so far as his bill of fare is concerned, would be the adder, because he depends on hoptoads, and will starve himself to death amid hundreds of frogs, although he would attack a hoptoad the moment he is put into the cage. JOHN KUHLKEN.
New York, Aug. 14, 1899.

Make the Columbia Typical.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Columbia is Yankee from stem to stern, from topmast to keel, inclusive. Now, exclude anything and everything that is foreign in, about, or on her. We want neither "Swedes, Micks, Dagos," Scotch, English, Canadians, or any other foreign nationality to be in the employ or command of our Yankee boat. All hail! the spirit of our naturalized citizens, but in this particular case everything must be American—born, created, bred, and fed—for she represents that so dear to the heart of the true Yankee. Man never made and nature never produced anything more beautiful than the American flag. AN OLD TORONTO BOY.
Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1899.

Copyrights and Patents.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

There has been a great deal of ill-tempered rubbish written about the United States copyright law, but nothing worse than Mr. W. D. Howells's reference in a current periodical to the "strange fact that under a Constitution which mainly exists to be violated, in spite of a Supreme Court which exists to maintain its purity, a man is guaranteed the perpetual right to his lands, houses, hereditaments, and possessions of every sort, earned, begged, borrowed or stolen, while he is guaranteed the right to the book he has written, to the thing which he has absolutely created, and which without him would not be in the world, for forty-two years only." It is very far from true that the Constitution "mainly exists to be violated." The Constitution says that "Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." This expressly provides that patent laws and copyright laws shall be for "limited times." Congress has exercised its discretion in the matter without violating the Constitution, and as patent rights cover only seventeen years, while copyrights cover forty-two years, it does not appear that authors have much reason for complaint. As long as Mr. Howells can enjoy the exclusive proceeds of his novels more than twice as long as Edison or any other inventor can the proceeds of his brain work, why should he attack the laws of his country?

The South and Its Annals.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Our veterans ask for histories, that the schools may not misread the past, and honest men differ as to the record of simple facts, but it is not in the light of battles and laws and proclamations that a truthful knowledge can most safely be gained; the modern historian has learned that wars and Kings and Governments are creations of conditions, and seldom make history. If, then, the Southern people are to be understood and appreciated as they were during the crucial times that most interest the world, the personifications of their dreams and aspirations are to be studied rather than their deeds, and for this we have the works of three men—all poets, whether they wrote poems or not, all personifications more truly than they were individuals. Nelson Page shows the world how we endured the tribulations and humiliations of the period of reconstruction; Father Ryan mourns with the South in the bitterness of defeat and in the Valley of the Shadow of Death; Henry Timrod voiced the exultation of the South triumphant, its dreams and its hopes while yet these were with us. We have Southern histories, but none of them shows us as we were so distinctly as these three, who wrote of what was in their hearts; we have studied accounts of events, but these have given us pictures of glowing life—the poets show us the hearts of people that did live and can never die from their pages.

NUGGETS.

Severe on the Doctors.

"Doctors have a hard time in Summer."
"How's that?"
"Patients who go away owing them money come back in so much better health."—Chicago Record.

His Claims.

A North Georgia candidate says: "We want the office because we think we deserve it, and we deserve it because we have lived here ten years and have never had anything except the opportunity of running for it."—Atlanta Constitution.

Used to It.

"Great heavens! What's the cause of all that yelling around the corner? Come! Let's hurry, there may be a murder."
"Stay! Don't get excited. We're used to that. We hear it every day. There's a painless dentist's office around there."—Chicago Times-Herald.

No Credit for Good Intentions.

"Some people," said the boy, "never thank ye, no matter what ye do fur 'em. A feller put a bent pin on the teacher's chair th' other day, an' when the teacher was about to set down I pulled the chair out from under him to save him from the pin. An', by George, he licked me fur it!"—Chicago Tribune.

THE EVENING RAINBOW.

Nellie E. H. Simrell in The Examiner.

Where have they vanished?—all the glow
of morning,
The roseate colors of the dawning light,
The splendorous hues that, in their rainbow warning,
Say to the mariner, "Tempest comes ere night?"

Erstwhile the skies were lit with gold and crimson,
Portentous of the storm, yet fair as day.
Now vanished from our sight that morning splendor;
We seek it vainly—all the sky is gray.

And, lowering darkly o'er the distant mountains,
The storm-cloud gathers all its black array,
And howling winds arouse the tempest fury,
That in its madness comes ere close of day.

So shone Life's morn, with sunrise beauty gleaming;
But ah! no more its deep-hued colors glow!
Their brightness was a portent, fair but fleeting,
Of sorrow's storm that, ere the noon, should blow.

We seek in vain for all their early radiance;
The storm assails us, and the skies are gray.
We did not dream that those bright morning visions
Could bring to us the long tempestuous day.

And yet the weary struggle will be ended,
The long, wild storm of life at last will cease,
Another banner shine from heaven above us,
The evening rainbow, herald of our peace.

MRS. PEROT NOT YET SAFE

Has Returned the Child but May Still Be Extradited.

CHARGE IS STILL PENDING

United States Embassy Officials in London Think She Must Stand Trial for Kidnapping.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—William Y. Perot has at length got possession of his granddaughter.

This result was arrived at by private negotiations.

When the case was called before Justice Hardy in the High Court this morning, Mr. Rose-Innes, the barrister who has charge of Mrs. Perot's case, told the Judge that there would be no need to trouble his Lordship with the matter, as it had been agreed by the mother to deliver the daughter into the charge of the grandfather.

Mr. Rose-Innes asked his Lordship's permission to withdraw the case, and Newton Crane, for the grandfather, also asked leave to withdraw.

The fact of the matter seems to be that the mother had no real desire to be possessed of her daughter. She kidnapped the child, hoping from England to negotiate with the grandfather for the return of the child. When she and her friends found that the scheme did not work, but instead the grandfather did not hesitate to use the full force of the law to obtain possession of his ward, she, in haste, began to use her best endeavors to get out of the scrape her actions had led her into, and by returning the child to induce the grandfather to drop the criminal proceedings.

The United States Embassy officials think, however, that the move comes too late. The matter has passed into the hands of the British law officers. They began action at the solicitations of the Secretary of State through the embassy.

The action being for childstealing, it is not a sufficient answer to the charge to return the stolen child, although that may mitigate any punishment that the United State's courts may think fitting for the crime, should Mrs. Perot be extradited. But the child has nothing to do with the case on this side of the water.

The embassy believes that criminal prosecution cannot now be stopped without putting them in a false position.

The grandfather took the child to Southsea and placed her in charge of his sister, who is married.

Detective Galt, who brought the requisition papers, said this evening that, although he had not seen Mrs. Perot to-day, he did not believe it possible that she had left the country or would fail to appear at the extradition hearing next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Solicitor of the State Department, Judge Penfield, is considering the advisability of vacating the extradition proceedings against Mrs. Perot. While the department has no desire to push proceedings when the State authorities do not desire them, still there is considerable hesitation in making such formal proceedings as those of international extradition subject to the private arrangements of parties, as this procedure may tend to make extradition an instrument to enforce private and civil rights.

After a conference between Acting Secretary of State Adee and Solicitor Penfield, the latter stated that no decision would be made at present as to the course of the department. This was due mainly to the uncertainty which had arisen as to the conditions existing at London, as an unofficial report had been circulated that Mrs. Perot had disappeared with Gladys, and had gone beyond British jurisdiction.

The State Department had no confirmation of this report, but it was felt better to defer action until the exact status of affairs could be learned. If Mrs. Perot has departed with the girl the conditions are entirely changed, and it may be necessary to begin extradition proceedings de novo, as those already in operation will not apply beyond Great Britain.

BRITAIN FEARS THE PLAGUE.

Takes Measures to Prevent Entry of Bubonic Pest from Portugal—Trains Cannot Pass the Frontier.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Local Government Board has been officially notified of the existence of the plague at Oporto, and has ordered all necessary precautions against the introduction of the disease to be taken at the various ports of the United Kingdom. Orders have also been given for the royal mail liners to cease calling at Oporto.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from the United States Consul at Lisbon:

"Bubonic pest at Oporto; few cases in Lisbon. No trains can pass the Spanish frontier. No more clean bills of health issued to vessels."

SPAIN TAKES PRECAUTIONS.

Urges Spaniards to Remain in Portugal—Microbes Identified.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—The Spanish Government urges all Spaniards now in Portugal to remain there, with a view of preventing the propagation of the plague in Spain.

LISBON, Aug. 16.—Experiments made at the Pasteur Institute here identify the Oporto epidemic microbes as those of the bubonic plague.

ZIONIST SESSIONS CONTINUE.

Rabbi Gotthelf of New York Addressed the Meeting Yesterday.

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 16.—At the continuation to-day of the sessions of the Third Congress of Zionists, which began here yesterday, Rabbi Gotthelf of New York described the progress of Zionism in America.

A BERLIN MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

Widow of the Anti-Semite Heinrici and Three Others Killed.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The widow of the anti-Semitic leader Heinrici was killed and three other persons were seriously injured to-day by the overturning of a benzine motor car while it was being driven around a sharp corner.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON SAMOA.

The London Times Says Its Comments Are Ridiculous.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Times editorially protests to-day against the comments of the German press on the report of the Samoan Commission, and says "they are ridiculous, misplaced, and cannot in any way be encouraged by the German Government."

FESTIVITIES IN BRAZIL.

Col. Bryan Assists in Entertaining the Argentine Delegation.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 16.—The Brazilian Congress banqueted the visiting Argentine delegation, headed by President Roca, at the Casino to-day. Among those present were President Campos Salles, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the civil, naval, and military dignitaries, and others.

During the day a regatta took place in Botafogo Bay. At night about 80,000 people took part in a Venetian festival.

Col. Charles Page Bryan, the United States Minister, was a prominent figure at the entertainment, coming immediately after the President's family.

The Senate and House of Argentina have cabled congratulations to President Campos Salles, and the latter has received congratulatory messages from all the Governors and district commanders of Brazil.

Venezuela Boundary Court Adjourns.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, Prof. John R. Solely, in continuing his argument in behalf of the Venezuelan case, made a general attack on the case of Great Britain. He then quoted evidence as to Venezuelan influence in the same territory. The court adjourned until Aug. 23.

BOERS' REPLY IS READY.

The South African Government, It Is Said, Will Reject England's Proposal, but Wants Peace.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 16.—The Government's reply to Mr. Chamberlain is ready, and will probably be delivered to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, before the end of the week.

The Star says the Government will reject the proposal of the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to submit to a joint commission of inquiry the franchise controversy, but has prepared a new scheme.

According to the same authority the Transvaal is anxious to preserve peace, and expects Great Britain to meet it in a certain way.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Times says:

"The ultimate adoption of Sir Alfred Milner's proposals is considered certain."

VOLKSRAAD PLANS A CHANGE.

No Religious Qualification for Judiciary—Days of Prayer.

PRETORIA, Aug. 16.—The Volksraad has resolved to eliminate from the Grondwet (Constitution of the South African Republic) the religious qualification for nomination to the judiciary.

The Executive has issued a proclamation appointing Aug. 20 and Aug. 27 as days for national humiliation and prayer.

Rigorous press censorship is enforced throughout the country as well as censorship of dispatches coming and going.

MONEY GOES TO PRETORIA.

One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sent on an Urgent Demand.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, who criticises the "partial attitude of the Cape Ministry in affording every facility for arming the Orange Free State," says:

"The Cabinet a few days ago sanctioned the removal of a million cartridges from the Cape to Bloemfontein, and last night (Tuesday) the Standard Bank dispatches 100,000 sovereigns to Pretoria in response to a very urgent demand."

ENGLAND PREPARING FOR WAR.

20,000 Soldiers Soon to be Ready to Go to South Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Sir William Butler, who was recalled from South Africa, owes his dismissal to his sympathy with the Boers. Walker, who succeeds him, has seen service in South Africa and is a great admirer of Joseph Chamberlain.

Alarmist reports from South Africa are rife here, though all apparently emanated from official sources. There is continual dispatch in arranging for fresh troops to go to the Cape, and a company of London Scottish volunteers, which offered their services were instructed to enlist so as to make their services available. Their Colonel is a brother of Arthur Balfour.

The situation is unchanged, according to all obtainable official information, but the continued delay of the Boer answer to Great Britain's demand for a joint inquiry is to the effect upon the Outlanders of the proposed franchise reform measures makes matters look more serious.

The War Office has completed its preparations for an emergency force of 20,000 men to be ready to leave within a week. Fast steamers for their transport are waiting orders. It is said that the Grenadier Guards, now at Gibraltar, and the Twenty-first Lancers, now in Egypt, may be sent to South Africa, in addition to the other regiments which have already been ordered there.

PRETORIA, Aug. 16.—The British agent here denies the stories that fresh communications have been addressed by Great Britain to the Transvaal Government or that there have been any modifications of the British demands.

Kruger Wins in Dynamite Dispute.

PRETORIA, Aug. 17.—The report of the Dynamite Commission is a victory for President Kruger. It advises a reduction in the price, but practically ignores the question of the cancellation of the monopoly.

PROF. BUNSEN DEAD.

Distinguished Chemist Passes Away in Heidelberg—His Valuable Contributions to Science.

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Aug. 16.—Prof. Robert Wilhelm Eberhard Bunsen, M. D., the distinguished chemist, died here to-day in his eighty-ninth year.

Prof. Bunsen was born on March 13, 1811, at Göttingen, where his father was Professor of Occidental Literature in the theological Faculty. He studied in the university of that town, devoting himself particularly to physical and natural sciences. On leaving the university he went to Paris, Berlin, and Vienna to complete his education, studying a year in each of these capitals.

Having, in 1833, taken his degree as a teacher of chemistry at Göttingen, he was in 1836 appointed to succeed Wöhler as Professor of Chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute of Cassel. Two years later he was appointed assistant professor in the University of Marburg; in 1841 he became titular professor and subsequently director of the Chemical Institute. In 1851 he went to the University of Breslau, and in 1852 passed to the University of Heidelberg, where he constructed a great laboratory and founded one of the most celebrated schools of chemistry in Europe. In 1877 the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment to the chair of Experimental Chemistry was solemnly celebrated at the university. Some years ago he declined a call to Berlin which he received at the same time as Prof. Kirchhoff. In 1853 he was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences, and in December, 1882, was made an associate member. The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred upon him in February, 1875.

He made many important discoveries. His investigations on the organic compounds of arsenic, kakodyl, &c., in the early forties attracted much attention. He invented important pieces of apparatus, several of which bear his name. Among these the best known by the general public are the Bunsen battery, gas burner, filter pump, and photometer, which are in use in every laboratory. But his most brilliant discovery was that of spectrum analysis and the spectroscope, made in conjunction with Kirchhoff. That instrument established a new era in astronomy and led to many valuable discoveries in chemistry. By its aid Prof. Bunsen discovered the new alkaline metals caesium and rubidium, and it enabled Crookes and Lamy to find thallium and Riche and Richter indium. He also devised a new system of analysis by flame reaction.

In 1840 he attended a meeting of the British Association at Glasgow, and made known his discovery of kakodyl and his method of nitrogen determination. Four years later he went to Italy to investigate the volcanic phenomena of that country. In 1846 he undertook a journey to Iceland, during which he made a special study of the geysers, examining the waters, the sedimentary deposits, and the gases which issue from the springs. The results of his journey are embodied in a letter to Berzelius, written after his return, and subsequently in a volume entitled "Voyage to Iceland." In 1836 he had published, in conjunction with Berthold, his important research upon the hydrated oxide of iron as an antidote to arsenic. Other well-known works of his are "On a New Volumetric Method," "A Treatise on Gas Analysis," and "Chemical Analysis by the Spectroscope."

He contributed a large number of papers to the scientific journals, among the most important being those on cyanogen compounds, examination of the gases of blast furnaces, improvement in galvanic batteries, photo-chemical researches on specific gravity, gas absorption and diffusion, and the preparation of magnesium, aluminium, chromium, and lithium.

Russian Warships Delayed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—As a result of the difficulty in obtaining iron and steel, the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company has asked the Russian Government for a short extension of time on the cruiser Variag and also for an extension on the battleship Retvizan, now building at the yard. The request has not gone through the various channels of the Russian Government, so that no decision has yet been reached as to whether the extension will be granted.

An American in the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Mr. Alfred Behrend, an American exporter, has been created a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

The Story of "The Only Way," Henry Miller's New Play.

HIS ROLE OF SIDNEY CARTON

A Friend of Miss Rehan Believes Richard Dorney Will Direct Her Tour —A. H. Canby's Projects.

"The Only Way," the new English play which Henry Miller will produce at the Herald Square Theatre Sept. 18 under the management of Charles Frohman, is a dramatization of "A Tale of Two Cities," by Freeman Wills, the brother and biographer of the late W. G. Wills, who wrote poetical plays in a prosaic age. There have been other stage versions of Dickens's story of the French Revolution, but they are not remembered because the playwrights tried vainly to compress within the brief two hours' traffic of the stage too many of the incidents of the book. Consequently Sidney Carton, the actual hero of the tale, has not until lately figured very prominently in the theatrical repertory, although Hugh Trevor, in "All For Her," by Merivale and Simpson, a character avowedly founded on Carton; Amos Clark, in "The Bar Sinister," by Watts Phillips, and other similar rôles suggested to enterprising playmakers by Dickens's hero, have helped to establish the fame and fortune of many actors.

In "The Only Way," however, most of the difficulties which have vexed the adapters of Dickens's plot seem to have been overcome. Mr. Wills has embodied in a quickly moving preliminary scene the important incidents narrated in the later chapters of the book as the subjects of Dr. Manette's memoir, which is brought to light by Ernest Defarge to condemn Charles Darnay before the Republican tribunal. The brother of Ernest Defarge, murdered in a pretended duel by the betrayer of his sister, Darnay's relative, is an important character in this prologue, and the arrest and incarceration of the physician after he has ministered to the wants of the dying youth are exhibited with sufficient clearness to give to the spectator that key to the action which is always so necessary to his enjoyment of a play.

Mr. Miller should find in Carton a congenial and effective rôle, while the dual part of the Defarge brothers should well suit his chief associate actor, Mr. E. J. Morgan. The Vengeance figures in the drama, and the lightly but beautifully sketched character of the little seamstress, who goes to the scaffold with the self-sacrificing Carton, has been developed into a personage of considerable dramatic importance, and will be acted by Margaret Anglin.

Hitherto plays relating to the French Revolution have not been very favorably regarded by either theatre managers or the public. But the production by Sir Henry Irving of Sardou's "Robespierre" seems to have changed all that. To be sure, Irving once revived "The Dead Heart," and acted Robert Landry, another of the theatrical counterparts of Carton, but the revival was not so well received as to encourage him to put it in his American repertory. We shall see "Robespierre" at the Knickerbocker Theatre in October, but before that the guillotine and the sans culottes will figure in "The Only Way."

DORNEY TO MANAGE MISS REHAN

Friend of the Actress Says She Has Intimated This Plan.

Many reports have been current in theatrical circles regarding Miss Ada Rehan's plans, but nothing definite has been obtainable from Miss Rehan.

In a communication received yesterday by an intimate friend of Miss Rehan, the actress writes that she feels keenly the recent developments in the affairs of Mr. Daly's estate, and she intimates that it is extremely doubtful if Klaw & Erlanger would manage her in this country, and that in selecting some one to direct her business affairs sentiment will figure very prominently.

Miss Rehan's friend further said that, notwithstanding it is true she has not stated to any one what her definite plans are, it is thought that Richard Dorney, business manager of Daly's Theatre under Mr. Daly, will undoubtedly direct her tour, which will be short.

A. H. CANBY'S FRENCH PLAYS.

Miss Arthur's ex-Manager Will Buy Several New Comedies.

A. H. Canby, who last season directed the business affairs of Miss Julia Arthur, has been in Europe for the last three months, and during his stay in Paris he purchased the rights for an entirely original French farce-comedy, which has never been played, entitled "How, When, Where?" Mr. Canby has also bought two additional French plays, of which he speaks very highly and which will be brought to this country.

At present he is in London, where he is awaiting the consummation of a deal whereby several other plays will come into his possession, after which he will return to America. He expects to arrive here about the middle of September.

"THE CHOIR INVISIBLE'S" CAST.

Manager Fleming Engages Support for Henry Jewett.

Manager Clarence Fleming yesterday engaged Lester Lonergan, Meta Maynard, and Alice Hunt for the parts of Charles O'Bannon, Amy Falconer, and Kitty Poythress, respectively, in the dramatization of James Lane Allen's novel, "The Choir Invisible," which Henry Jewett will present in this city in the early Fall. Jewett last season played John Storm in the Boston production of "The Christian," and he has also played principal rôles with Miss Julia Marlowe. In the production of the above play he will assume the rôle of John Grey.

"The Choir Invisible" deals with a romance of old Kentucky, just after the Revolutionary War, the story passing in and about Lexington. Jilted by a frivolous Kentucky belle, Grey, a young country school master, is in constant conflict between his loyalty to a friend and a secret and stormy love for the friend's ill-mated wife.

WEBER & FIELDS'S NEW PLAY.

To Sell Seats for Opening Night at Auction for Puerto Ricans.

While the management of Weber & Fields's Broadway Music Hall wishes to accommodate the patrons of the theatre with good seats for the opening night, which will occur the early part of September, no definite date has yet been fixed when the new piece, "The Whirligig," will be produced.

No seats will under any circumstances be reserved except the press seats, and at a date to be announced later an auction sale will take place, after which the surplus amount received over the regular box-office prices will be contributed to the Puerto Rico sufferers.

Col. Sinn Left All to His Daughter.

Ex-Judge Troy, who was the late Col. Sinn's legal adviser, said yesterday that the dead theatrical manager had left a will by which he bequeathed all that he possessed to his daughter, Mrs. Isabella Hoyt, who is also named as his executrix. Mr. Troy said that William T. Grover would manage the Montauk Theatre for Mrs. Hoyt, which had its attractions all arranged for the season some time prior to the death of Col. Sinn.

Success in Wireless Telegraphy.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Signor Marconi in his experiments with wireless telegraphy at Dover to-day met with complete success, the messages passing through several miles of cliff upon which Dover Castle stands and twelve miles across the sea.

Egyptian Cotton Crop in Danger.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 16.—The extreme lowness of the Nile threatens the cotton crops and the natives have been warned to sow early. The upper highlands will suffer the most, and it is feared that the loss of revenue will be considerable.

Belgian Electoral Measures Adopted.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16.—The Chamber of Deputies, to-day, adopted four out of six of the Government's Electoral proposals.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills arrived on the Majestic yesterday and went direct to Newport. Mrs. Mills, as has already been stated in this column, has been detained abroad on account of the alarming illness of her twin sister, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck. The latter, however, is much improved in health, and has gone to Harrowgate, an English spa, for the rest of the Summer. Mrs. Maturin Livingston, her mother, remains in England for the present. Among the fellow-passengers of the Millses was Mr. Lionel Sackville West, whose father was British Ambassador to the United States. Mr. Samuel Riker, Jr., Mr. W. Dundas, Mr. E. N. Van Courtlandt, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Baintine, Miss Ballantine, Daniel Ripley, and Mr. Lewis Butterfield.

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This afternoon Southampton will have its amateur baseball game. It will be for the benefit of a fund to raise money to pay the expenses of the laying out of a new bicycle path. A small admission fee will be charged, and on the Committee of Arrangements are Mr. J. Hampden Robb, Mr. J. Metcalf Thomas, Mr. Samuel L. Parrish, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, Mr. Henry E. Howland, Mr. George R. Schieffelin, and Mr. Stephen Peabody. There is no other social event of importance on the programme for the week. To-morrow evening there will be the dance at the Meadow Club, and there have been an unusually large number of tables engaged for the dinners which precede it. Every one at Southampton is much interested in the Horse Show, beginning on Thursday next, and which it is expected will rival the one at Newport. Fox hunts and paper chases will take place under the auspices of the Horse Show Association every Tuesday and Saturday through September.

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Several engagements have been announced. One of these is that of Miss Fanny Walton Ogden, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ogden, and a cousin of the late Robert Goelet, to Mr. Joel Nott Allen. Mr. Allen is a well-known artist, and has just completed a portrait of his fiancée. The engagement is also announced of Miss Edith Lawrence Black, the daughter of Mrs. Charles N. Black, to Dr. Pierce Bailey. Miss Black is a niece of Mrs. Anson Attenbury and Mrs. Ethelbert Smith. Her mother was Miss Mary K. Lawrence. She is at present with her mother at their country seat in New Jersey. Miss Agnes B. Brown, the daughter of Mrs. Clarke L. Brown of Morristown, N. J., and Signor Vianelli of Marseilles, France, have announced their engagement. Miss Brown is a niece of Mrs. William Tilden Blodgett.

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The season will open at Lenox with golf week. This will be the 11th of September. Mr. W. D. Sloane, Mr. J. W. Burden, Mr. Samuel Frothingham, and Mr. S. Howland Robbins compose the committee. In fact, there is not any longer what can be called a Lenox season, but September and October are the two most attractive months in the Berkshires, and this year there will be extra efforts made to have this time as gay as possible. There is talk of a tub parade and a Venetian fête on the lake. The sad accident to Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes has, of course, cast a gloom upon the Lenox cottagers, as the Stokeses are among the leading entertainers in the Berkshires. In fact, they and the two houses of Sloane and the de Heredias are practically leaders. The John Sloanes are abroad this Summer, and will not return until very late in the Autumn. The W. D. Sloanes hope to have with them Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt after they have closed their visit to the Breakers.

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The cable each day brings news of the progress of the cure of the Prince of Wales at Marienbad. In fact, every incident there is faithfully reported and given each morning to an anxious world. The last bit of thrilling news is that he has ordered nine Tyrolean hats to be made for him at Homburg, and that he intends to go there as soon as Marienbad shall have reduced his weight. The fact is that he is somewhat subsidized to Homburg. For several years the proprietors of a mineral water there have entertained him lavishly, and he had his picture taken with the two maiden ladies who have inherited the spring and factory, in the act of drinking the water. This work of art appeared in a number of illustrated newspapers, and was much criticised at the time. His set, Mr. and Mrs. Willie James, Mr. and Mrs. Keppel, and Lady Randolph Churchill, and Mrs. Arthur Paget, will meet him at Homburg. An automobile is being constructed for him, and he will give royal exhibitions of driving it at the latter spa.

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The little Maine coast resort of York Harbor, where are assembled this Summer numbers of the Philadelphians and Bostonians and Baltimoreans who for many Summers were to be found at Narragansett Pier and Bar Harbor, but who prefer a more informal country life than is now possible at these last resorts is really in its way gayer than either Bar Harbor or the Pier. Following the theatricals of last Friday night, which were extremely successful, and in which Miss Mildred Howells, daughter of Mr. W. D. Howells, in the one-act farce "The Game and Candle" and Miss Serena Townsend in the charming little one-act melodrama "Roseberry Shrub Sec" bore off the honors in the rôles of Ruth Darrah and Hannah Dewey, respectively, came a lawn party and loan exhibition on Tuesday on the grounds and in the cottage of Mrs. Newton Perkins of New York. This was largely arranged by Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, and Mrs. Perkins's clever daughter, Miss Elizabeth Perkins. The programmes were written and printed in old-fashioned style, and the affair was entitled "Ye Old York Garden Party." The programme included "A piece for ye Spinet and Fiddle," a "Readinge by Mister Howells," a "Tune on ye Fiddle," a "Readings by Mister Fox," "Ye Song of ye Leather Bottle," a "Readinge by Mister Thomas Nelson Page," and "A Village Lilt." The entire entertainment was exceptionally clever and amusing, and was thoroughly well carried out. The authors, Howells, Fox, and Page, seemed to enter into the spirit of the affair with as much zest as the amateurs who took part.

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Yesterday at Newport was a repetition of Monday and Tuesday in weather and consequent life and gayety. The morning hours were devoted to the second day of tennis at the Casino, and by the yachtsmen and a number of fair guests to witnessing the races between the naphtha launches and rowing boats of the New York Yacht Club fleet from the flagship Corsair. At the conclusion of these the Captains of the vessels remaining in harbor met on the flagship, and after a brief address by Commodore Morgan voted to formally disband the cruise. Several of the sailing yachts and a number of steam yachts left for the westward during the day, but notwithstanding these departures Newport Harbor has never been as crowded with graceful craft of all kinds at the conclusion of the annual cruise. The yachting season will end unusually early this year in consequence of the America's Cup races in October's first week. The late date on which these will be held and which may bring weather too cool for yachting makes it unadvisable for the majority of yachtsmen to undergo the expense of keeping their boats in commission for the event. There has been in addition so much yachting this Summer that many owners will put their boats out of commission on Sept 1, and those who have leisure will spend two or three weeks in the mountains.

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Coon songs and cake walks continue to be the rage among Newport entertainers, and the several artists whose work is of a higher order, and who went to Newport expecting to have many engagements this Summer, find themselves without occupation. The well known minstrel company which appeared in Newport on Tuesday evening at the Opera House probably chose their date with the realization of the Newport taste this season, with the result that the Opera House was crowded to the doors with fashionables, and Washington Square before and after the performance presented the appearance of Broadway on a Winter evening in mid-season. The minstrel company never had a more appreciative and enthusiastic audience, and Dockstader made almost a sensation with his hits at prominent people and local allusions. Newport society for once abandoned formality and took a night off at this affair. About the middle of the performance a bat flew in and dived for the women's aigrettes, amid shouts of "Look out for the kissing bug!" It was amusing to see the dignified matrons duck their heads.

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The Princess Adolph de Wrede has arrived at the New Cliffs Hotel, at Newport, and will probably be heard at several private entertainments there during the next fortnight. Her arrival was rather a surprise, as when she left New York last March it was not thought that she would return to America. The Princess has attracted much attention from her good looks and her handsome gowns.

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The young Earl of Yarmouth does not find it plain sailing with his preparations for the amateur theatricals which he has organized. He has had sufficient experience on the stage to realise the value of careful rehearsals, and several of the young men and girls whom he has impressed into service have begun to rebel at being asked to rehearse two or three times a day, and are dropping out of the cast. The Earl, however, shows no sign of discouragement and drills his players with persistent and consistent energy. He has give up all social engagements himself and devotes himself entirely to arranging for the theatricals.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—The event of the evening and one of the most elaborate dinners of the season, was given by Mrs. Burke-Roche at Elms Court. It was a dinner served on the veranda with music by the Hungarian band on the lawn. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard, Senator Depew, Col. Morrell, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Marquis de San Vito, Edgerton L. Winthrop, Charles A. Munn, William Cutting, Jr., Fernando Yznaga, Miss Willing, Mr. Waldstein, Honore Palmer, Mrs. Gammell, Miss Wetmore, W. K. Vanderbilt, and Miss Burden. At the southerly end of the cottage is a broad piazza facing an extensive lawn. The guests were seated at three round tables, each bearing a simple bouquet of cottage garden flowers. Simplicity and natural effect was the general scheme undertaken and successfully carried out.

Mrs. Burke-Roche received in the white and gold drawing room. The novel style of floral decorations for this occasion was wonderful in its execution. Rare combinations of colors and the natural arrangement of the several selected varieties was pleasing and decidedly effective, being blended with tiny electric lights of corresponding or harmonizing colors. There were panels of hollyhocks of five new varieties so fixed as to suggest the side of an old-fashioned garden, with great clusters of black-eyed "susans," apparently looking down from either side. The golden banded lillies of Japan graced the newel posts of the steps leading to the lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills were met by a number of the cottagers on their arrival to-day. They will remain for the remainder of the season.

Count de Lusknof of Hungary has arrived at the Muenchenger-King cottage for a stay of several weeks. He is visiting this country for the purpose of studying the customs of the American people.

W. K. Vanderbilt will give a dance on his steam yacht Valiant during the coming week.

Casino registers include Herman B. Duryea, Holcomb Ward, Francis Walker, J. F. Hendrick, Richard Stevens, Malcolm Chase, Fernando Yznaga, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bergen, Miss Crompton, Consul General of Brazil Carlos Rohl, C. F. Fearing, and Hartman Evans.

Robert L. Gerry and G. P. Messervey have completed an extensive survey of the lands in Jamestown suitable for the next paper chase, and have located a chain of suitable roads, with obstacles, for the chase which is to be given Friday.

It is very difficult matter to obtain a quorum at the various social organizations this week, as was again demonstrated to-day when a meeting was called at the Newport Reading Room for the purpose of electing four Governors to serve three years and to consider other matters. As there was no quorum, the four Governors, whose terms of office have expired, will serve for another term. They are L. L. Lorillard, Edward M. Neill, F. P. Sands, and Lispenard Stewart.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray this evening gave a dinner for young people, after which there was dancing.

W. Rogers Morgan, Jr., gave a children's dance and dinner at his cottage in Rhode Island Avenue.

Mrs. H. A. Johnson entertained at dinner to-night.

At the Golf Club luncheons were given by F. O. Beach, Mrs. James H. Beekman, Mrs. Astor, Winthrop Rutherford, Victor Sorchan, and C. Devivier.

Mrs. S. B. Stitt has rented her cottage in Bellevue Avenue to W. D. Hatch of New York for the remainder of the season.

Col. Anthony Dyer and Benjamin Chew are visiting Mrs. R. I. Gammell at Ocean Lawn for a week.

Commodore Gerry and a party of friends have gone to New York on the Electra.

Col. Astor has sailed for Rhinebeck on the Nourmahal.

Mrs. J. J. Hunker, wife of Commander Hunker of the Training Station, who is spending the Summer at Put-in Bay, will join her husband at the station next month.

Miss Barbey is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

Miss Hattie Gammell, who was in the runaway accident Monday, is rapidly recovering from her sprained arm and the general shaking up she received, but has not yet been seen on the avenue.

Mrs. Bull, who has been confined to Dudley Place since her arrival from New York, is now able to drive out on pleasant days, and made her first appearance to-day.

Unless all signs are misleading, another international engagement, that of a Newport heiress to an Englishman, will shortly be announced. All the cottagers are talking of it, yet the lady most concerned, as well as her relatives, states that "there is nothing in the report."

A victoria automobile has arrived for Arthur B. Kemp.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmett of New York are the guests of Miss Josephine Johnson.

Consul General Carlos Rohl of Brazil, who is stationed at New York, is the guest of Daniel B. Fearing, as is C. F. Fearing of New York.

Count von Rosen of the German Embassy is at the Berkeley.

Miss Blight of Philadelphia is registered at the Robinson.

BAR HARBOR'S WEEKLYN DANCE.

Round of Dinners Preceded the Regular Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 16.—The regular weekly dance at the Malvern to-night was very well attended, and all that was lacking to make it equal to that of last week was the presence of the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Preceding the dance, dinners were given by Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Hadden, Mrs. Gordon Shillito, and Miss Christine Biddle.

Mrs. Draper entertained Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Miss Van Nest, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Peter Marie, Gen. Thomas, and Harold Fitzgerald.

Miss Biddle had as her guests De Grasse Fox, Miss Sylvia De Grasse Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Miss Laura Whelen, Mr. and Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Newbold, Benjamin Chew, Miss Taylor, and John Cadwalader Roland.

Among those present at the dance were Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scott, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Bleecker Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. James Potter, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Robert Adams, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mr. Baldwin, Miss Nita Alexander, Miss F. McLane, and Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus gave a large luncheon at Bide-a-While to-day.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Call—Bolton.

Miss Carrie West Bolton, daughter of the late Samuel Bolton, was married last evening at the home of her mother, Mrs. Mary E. Bolton, of 208 Edgecombe Avenue, to Mr. Ray Call, son of William Call of Stamford, Conn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue. The bride, who wore a gown of white organdie, trimmed with real lace, was attended by her sister, Mrs. George H. Stover, acting as matron of honor, and two bridesmaids, Miss Louise Bates and Miss Louise Van Cott Clarke. Mr. George H. Stover, the bride's brother-in-law, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. J. Harper Hunt and Mr. Frederic M. Poillon. A reception followed the ceremony. The couple will make their home at the residence of the bride's mother after a long wedding tour.

Fettretch—Forrest.

Miss Marguerite Forrest was married to Henry Malcom Fettretch on Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Williams. They live at 241 East Fifty-eighth Street. Miss Ethel Knapp acted as bridesmaid, and Alfred Day Fettretch was best man.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Schurman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fettretch, Major and Mrs. Whittle, Robert Wallace, Jr., Mrs. James Fettretch, B. Franklin Fettretch, Robert Roberts, Jr., Dr. F. W. O'Brien, Miss Ethel Gardner, Miss Madge Schurman, Miss Maurlene Curtis, Miss Mabel Day Fettretch, Miss Adel Gardner, Miss Lucie Prestin, and Miss Maud Harned. The bride and bridegroom will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

Thomas—Varnum.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The marriage of Dr. Hiram W. Thomas, pastor of the People's Church of Chicago, and Miss Vandelia Varnum, the well-known lecturer, occurred at the home of the bride's father to-day. The wedding was very quiet. The Rev. G. W. Varnum, an uncle of the bride, officiated.

BRAVE SAILORS GET MEDALS.

An Impressive Ceremony Took Place on the Gunboat Nashville at Boston Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—It was sailors' day on the United States ship Nashville to-day. It was the day when the twenty men who had worked for three hours and a half at Cienfuegos cutting cables under a galling Spanish fire received the medals of honor which testified to a Nation's recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty.

The occasion was made as impressive as possible. Many officers of the navy witnessed it from the quarterdeck, and not a few women were there. The red-coated Navy Yard band was loaned to the ship, and the only thing that marred the event was the absence of Admiral Picking.

The marines who received medals were Frank Hill, Joseph F. Scott, Joseph H. Franklin, Philip Gaughan, and Michael L. Kearney. The seamen who were honored were Ernest Krause, Austin Durney, John J. Johnson, Benjamin F. Baker, David D. Barrow, Hudson Van Etten, Willard Miller, Robert Blum, Robert Vais, Albert Beyer, G. W. Dwight, William Meyer, Harry H. Miller, John Egilt, and Gustave A. Sandquist.

Pomeroy Parker, marine, and J. P. Riley, Lauritz Nelson, Thomas Haban, and John W. Gibbons, seamen of the Nashville, also will receive medals for gallantry at Cienfuegos, but they are not now aboard the ship.

BROOKLYN MARINE TO BE HONORED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Navy Department has issued a general order awarding a medal of honor to Corp. MacNeal of the Marine Corps, for gallantry aboard the Brooklyn during the fight with Cervera's fleet.

Corp. MacNeal climbed out on a six-pounder gun under the forecastle, and cleared it of a jammed shell after several other men had failed. This feat was performed during the heaviest part of the action.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Mullally.

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Mullally, wife of the Rev. Francis P. Mullally of 318 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, died yesterday at the Mothers and Infants' Hospital. She had been ill about a month. The

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.

No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, Aug. 8th, 1899.

Pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of this Company, proposals are hereby invited for the sale to the Company of shares of its Preferred Stock at a price not to exceed the par value thereof, exclusive of the dividend payable Sept. 1st, 1899.

The Company has on hand the sum of $214,519.48 of net proceeds from Lands and Stumpage applicable to the purchase of its Preferred Stock after providing for the payment of seven per cent. dividend upon its outstanding Preferred Stock for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899. Proposals must be made in writing, subscribed by the stock owner, stating his or her address, the number of shares offered, and their price, and will be considered as conferring the right to purchase the whole or any part of the offered shares, unless otherwise specified.

They must be addressed to F. S. Rollins, Assistant Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposal for sale of Preferred Stock," and must be received at the Company's office, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before Aug. 31st, 1899, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. SOMERS HAYES, President.

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee. 6% Certificates.
On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.
JOHN GREENOUGH, E. G. STODDARD, JAMES BROWN POTTER, } Committee of Reorganization.
New York, June 28th, 1899.

Mayer & Whitehouse,
11 WALL STREET,
BUY AND SELL
BONDS AND STOCKS
OF THE
SLOSS IRON & COAL CO.
OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of August, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCES, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Certificate No. 971 for 100 shares Common Stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. MILLS & ODELL, 2 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlett, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1323	1811	2112	2339	2595	2842	3156
145	1426	1820	2162	2348	2605	2888	3162
157	1465	1838	2185	2367	2622	2902	3195
162	1469	1842	2198	2372	2633	2935	3216
168	1496	1897	2230	2391	2635	2976	3226
201	1516	1906	2253	2423	2680	2989	3229
339	1575	1920	2258	2459	2698	3001	3242
346	1626	1989	2262	2463	2705	3005	3280
377	1708	2004	2275	2487	2727	3052	
385	1728	2014	2278	2501	2731	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2523	2742	3122	
424	1759	2081	2325	2551	2786	3124	
470	1775	2092	2334	2553	2792	3143	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial and Travellers' Credits Available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young . . . . . President
Luther Kountze . . . . . Vice-President
James Timpson . . . . . 2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull . . . . . 3d Vice-President
Clark Williams . . . . . Treasurer
William P. Elliott . . . . . Secretary
Richard M. Hurd . . . . . Asst. Secretary
Calvert Brewer . . . . . Asst. Treasurer
Alexander Phillips . . . . . Man'g For'n Dept
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel, Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze, C. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis, Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy, Charles D. Dickey, Theodore Morford, William P. Dixon, Robert Olyphant, Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt, G. G. Haven, Jr., James Timpson, Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas, George W. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY.
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate.
Collecting Interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid off proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
HERB'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Treas.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK

of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884	$86.18
Chas. Carew, March 11, 1883	335.62
Estate P. Fullmer, May 26, 1894	95.30
G. M. Hofman, April 14, 1894	93.91
Estate Catherine O'Neill, February, 1896	61.84

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1899.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public Kings Co., Certificate filed in New York Co.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperiling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.

Checks will be mailed.

FREDERICK A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, Aug. 2, 1899.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after Aug. 24, 1899, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders, as registered at the close of business Aug. 14, 1899.

The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. Aug. 14, 1899, until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 24, 1899.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
New York, August 15, 1899.

A dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared payable at the fiscal agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 23 Pine St., New York City, on and after September 15, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business August 19, 1899.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close for that purpose on August 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 8, 1899.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Office Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET.
NEW YORK, August 15th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 271.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for July, payable at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 272) of Twenty-five (25) Cents Per Share, payable at the same time and place. Transfer books close on the 19th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Iowa Central Railway Company.
New York City, August 15th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared on the preferred shares of this Company, payable September 1st to stockholders of record of August 21st, 1899.

For the purposes of the above dividend and the annual meeting, the stock transfer books will close August 21st, at 3 P. M., and reopen September 11th. GEO. R. MORSE, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

American Linseed Company.
100 William Street, New York, August 9, 1899.

The second quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable by check from Chicago, September 15th, to stockholders of record August 25th, 3 P. M. Transfer books reopen Sept. 16th.

G. E. HIGELEY, Sec'y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 2, 1899, to October 4, 1899.

JOSEPH GASKELL, EDWIN HAWLEY, Secretary. President.

FEW GOLD CERTIFICATES ARRIVE

Supply at the Sub-Treasury Not Equal to One-tenth of the Demand.

Only $380,000 in gold certificates was received at the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday. It was expected that at least $1,000,000 of them would come from Washington, and the small supply was not equal to one-tenth of the demand.

Among the notes was a fair amount of twenty-dollar certificates in packages of $4,000, indicating that the new issue of this denomination is likely to arrive in large sums before the week ends.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The issue of gold certificates to date, in exchange for gold coin, is $16,260,230.

COLLECTIONS ON CHECKS.

Circular Issued by the Clearing House to Prevent Violation of Rules.

The Clearing House Committee issued yesterday the following circular to prevent violation of the new rules in regard to check collections in a roundabout way:

Your attention is respectfully called to the following decision, made by the Clearing House Committee at a meeting held August 8, 1899:

Items on banks not located at a discretionary point, stamped collectable through the Clearing House at a discretionary point, are subject to the rules and charges must be made thereon. In order to permit the waiving of charges on such items, they must be made payable at a bank located at a discretionary point.

The decision was aimed chiefly at circumlocutory methods observed in Massachusetts transactions. Checks on Springfield banks, for instance, have turned up here stamped "Collectable through the Boston Clearing House;" the device being to avoid the charge of one-tenth of 1 per cent. due on the collection of Massachusetts items. Such a system, if allowed to continue, would be an evasion of the New York Clearing House rules.

Air Brake Capital Increased.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the New York Air Brake Company yesterday in Jersey City the resolution recommended by the Board of Directors that the stockholders increase the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 was unanimously adopted. Only $1,250,000 of this stock is to be issued at this time, the balance to remain in the treasury.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 16	586,027
To date this year	114,327,415
Corresponding date last year	63,629,037

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 16	$2,210,500
To date this year	$826,109,180
Corresponding date last year	$560,215,080

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Iowa Central	⅛
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Lake Erie & West. pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Nat. Steel	⅞
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	½	N. Y. Central	⅛
Am. Steel & Wire	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Nor. Pacific pf.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	¼	Pacific Coast	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅜	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1¼	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Cent. Pac. ass't pd.	1⅛	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	2	U. S. Leather	1½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Un. Bag & Paper	1½
Gt. Northern pf.	⅛	Wis. Cent. pf., w. is.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tin Plate pf.	⅝	Hocking Valley pf.	⅝
Am. Sug. Ref.	3⅝	Int. Paper	1
Am. Steel Hoop	⅞	K. C., P. & G.	⅝
Can. Southern	⅝	Met. St. Ry.	2½
Chi. Gt. Western deb.	⅛	Minn. & St. L.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	⅛	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Chi. N. W. pf.	1	Nat. Steel pf.	⅞
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Penn. R. R.	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2½	People's Gas	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	St. P. & Duluth pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Consol. Ice	9½	U. S. Express	1
Consol. Gas	1	U. S. Rubber	⅛
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	West. Union Tel.	1
Glucose Sugar Ref.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mex. Central 4s . . . . 1½ | Stand. R. & T. 6s . . 1

Bonds Declined.

Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s . . . . 1 | K. C., Pitts. & Gulf 1st 1½

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Rather violent squabbles between two or three groups of third-rate traders furnish Wall Street some midsummer interest; but importance attends very few current Stock Exchange transactions. Local traction stocks are jammed, Sugar and some of the other trust stocks are suddenly marked down, there is much exclamatory hysteria—but little is done that is really of consequence. Big men still waiting, the market waits with them.

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Meanwhile, in substantial ways, in many important quarters, progress is made; and business interests are daily advanced.

We are hearing less now than a little while ago to the effect that the public is overloaded with stocks. Such assertions do not count for much in the face of the calmness with which investors have withstood, practically ignored, the smashing campaigns which the bear traders of Wall Street have been so strenuously attempting. For each share of investment stock recently scared out of the hands of the public it is probably within bounds to estimate that there have been four or five times as many sold short by the speculative crowd. The short interest is not only extended, but seems to reach into every part of the market.

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Signs appear of industry upon the part of numerous new pools which are carefully preparing to be active and aggressive as soon as the market broadens in a way to indicate that improvement is to be substantial and lasting. Many of these pools are in stocks that have lowest market value. One, for example, is in Leather Trust common shares, another is in Hocking Coal and Iron, and yet another in Southern Railway common—the last-named having much the most important interests identified with it.

Incidentally, it seems likely that there will soon show a pronounced disposition in the financial world to look with new favor upon Southern properties generally. The extraordinary accomplishments recorded in the market for Tennessee Coal and Iron are suggestive to Wall Street of probability that many another Southern property has been going at lower than warranted quotations. Evidences of Southern prosperity do not have to be much searched for. They abound, and they are consequential.

It is probably a moderate confidence which induces believers in the South's progress to regard Southern Railway as occupying in the South much the same position which Atchison has in the West. Many points there are of likeness in the two systems, in their condition, their rejuvenation from bankruptcy, their steady progress in prosperity.

FACTS TO FOLLOW FABLES.

There was exposure yesterday of a variety of current falsehoods about the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Such crude stock jobbery has not been attempted in Wall Street for some time past. The origin is, in Wall Street opinion, rather easily traceable.

A financial statement of the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will, it is reported, be officially issued, and it is stated that it will be in sufficient detail to give the owners of the company's securities ample opportunity to judge of the property's value, its progress and its prospects.

BETTER RATES AHEAD.

Proofs of the new amity in Northwestern Railway circles will probably soon appear in official action by the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads. It is not improbable that the roads in the Northwest will be the first to move in bringing about better transportation rates. Mr. James J. Hill is credited with saying that a mere trifle added to freight traffic charges will mean double dividends in the Northwest.

MANHATTAN-METROPOLITAN.

Wall Street persists in giving attention to reports that Mr. Russell Sage is to get out of the Manhattan Elevated Board of Directors. And the continuing rumors do not change in forecasting the entry of friends of the Metropolitan Street Railway into the same board. Mr. Sage denies such statements, but interests credited with being close to Mr. George J. Gould are credited with indorsing the prediction that Mr. Sage's anti-Metropolitan policy is to be followed by something very different.

A SUGAR TRUST RAID.

Room traders enlivened transactions on the Stock Exchange just before the close of business yesterday by suddenly falling upon Sugar Trust stock, knocking the price down three or four points. They did not profess to have any "news" to warrant the attack. They merely found the stock unprotected and proceeded to jam away at it. Upon the bull side of the stock, by the way, there has not been for almost a week any announcement that the Sugar Trust war is over.

WONDERFUL ST. PAUL.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week in August were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregated $729,271, and showed the following comparisons with the same period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$106,064
Increase over 1897	142,277
Increase over 1896	195,040
Increase over 1895	205,930
Increase over 1894	217,847
Increase over 1893	222,878
Increase over 1892	109,737

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So far this month St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with the corresponding period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$348,608
Increase over 1897	904,103
Increase over 1896	407,091
Increase over 1895	451,355
Increase over 1894	435,802
Increase over 1893	410,732
Increase over 1892	213,704

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For the fiscal year to date St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$1,092,887
Increase over 1897	975,187
Increase over 1896	1,246,342
Increase over 1895	1,525,592
Increase over 1894	2,041,053
Increase over 1893	1,200,855
Increase over 1892	725,597

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Mr. C. P. Huntington is to spend a month in the Adirondacks, during which time his representatives here will complete the arrangements which are to round out the Southern Pacific "deal." Results of progress already made were shown in yesterday's market, Southern Pacific securities scoring a substantial advance. Some enthusiastic friends of the property are predicting that Mr. Huntington will be able to show before New Year's that the Southern Pacific is earning a dividend equal to at least 6 per cent.

THE GULF ROAD'S FUTURE.

Advances in Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf bonds—there having been a rise of several points—are taken by Wall Street to count for more than do semi-official denials that there are important deals impending. Opinion still divides, however, as to whether it is the Chicago and Alton Railroad syndicate or the Standard Oil owners of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad which will obtain control of the property. Upon one point there is agreement—that in the hands of strong financial interests the Gulf system can be quickly made prosperous.

SOME SEASONABLE MELTING.

Consolidated Ice was supposed to be worth $40 per share when the stock market opened yesterday morning. Somebody had 300 shares to sell. For the first hundred 30 was obtained. Then 30 was the best that could be had for the second hundred, and hundred No. 3 went at 20. Later, what is called "inside support" appeared, and 100 shares were taken at 31, showing thus a net loss of only about 10 points on the 400 shares, which made up total transactions for the day.

Wall Street seemed disposed to be jocular over the incident, but to a good many Tammany politicians there was almost as much real life in the performance as anything that has been contributed by Mr. Maxet.

IRON STILL SOARS.

In a review of trade conditions The Iron Age to-day will present additional evidences of the extraordinary production and price movement whose maintenance is so marvelous. It will say:

The iron markets have gained in strength, and the feeling is growing rapidly in the trade that the next year will be one of exceptional prosperity, all doubts as to the maintenance of present prices for the balance of this year being dispelled, if indeed higher figures will not have to be paid in some lines to secure prompt delivery.

What everybody is watching for with the keenest interest is for evidence that present values are checking consumption. It would be idle to deny that instances of this character do not crop up, but it is noticed, too, that often those who protest most loudly quietly buy later on. While it may seem premature to discuss 1900, it is a fact that makers and consumers are deeply interested in the problem of what course to pursue, and that an increasing tonnage of sales is finding its way into the order books.

It is not so long since that leading men in the industry had apparently settled down to the conviction that $25 for steel billets and about $26 for steel rails would be a satisfactory basis for 1900 from the standpoint of the maker as to fair profits, with the assurance of a full consumption. It looks now as though the figure will be considerably higher. As a pointer in that direction come the reports of purchases in the West of 40,000 tons of steel rails by the Chicago and Northwestern and 20,000 tons to the Rock Island Road at $29 for 1900 delivery. These reports are not officially confirmed, it being represented that the Western rail interests want $31. So much seems certain, however, that the basis of negotiations is much higher than was considered possible only a short time since.

It is certain that in certain lines, notably in pig iron, the engagements for 1900 have already been heavy. One Southern interest is reported to have over 150,000 tons on its books, while a large interest controlling a very important industry has orders for over 200,000 tons of material secured.

It must not be forgotten, either, that a good deal of tonnage which cannot be delivered in time will be carried into next year. In steel alone this is variously estimated at 400,000 to 500,000 tons.

There has been a good deal of talk of purchases of steel in Europe for shipment to this country. It is true that large inquiries are in the market, but it is difficult to see how the business can be put through. Steel billets, ex-ship, would cost at least £6 10s., and, adding the duty of $8.96, the cost would be about $41.50, which is out of the question, except for manufacturing in bond, for export, under draw-back arrangements. We have not learned that anything of this kind has been done.

On the other hand, we know of one case in which negotiations are pending for the sale of 25,000 tons of American material to go to Europe to relieve the extraordinary scarcity there.

An interesting incident is the capture by the Pencoyd Iron Works of orders for forty-five double-track lattice-girder spans and eleven single-track pin-connected spans for the Imperial Government railways of Japan. The order calls for about 7,000 net tons of material, for delivery during the middle of next year.

That the prospect of paying high prices is not scaring capitalists is shown by the report that J. J. Hill is considering the building of fifteen steamers of 8,000 to 10,000 tons each for a new Pacific line.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Probability of a consolidation of a number of small railroads in the South as a preliminary to the formal consolidation of the Seaboard Railway Company, which will include the Seaboard Air Line system, the Georgia and Alabama Railway, and the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad.

Half interest in the lease of the Georgia Railroad secured by the Atlantic Coast Line from the Louisville and Nashville.

Application made to the courts by a stockholder of the New Amsterdam Gas Company for an inspection of the company's books.

Admission to dealings on the Stock Exchange of Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's $24,000,000 common and $11,000,000 preferred stock, replacing the voting trustee's certificates.

Increase in capital stock New York Air Brake Company from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. Only $1,250,000 of new stock to be issued at present.

Incorporation at Trenton of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company with a capital of $20,000,000.

Surplus of $61,993 shown by Lake Erie and Western for June, an increase of $49,932, making an increase of $72,967 since Jan. 1.

Atchison's statement for July, due next week, expected to show a radical reduction in operating expenses, with a correspondingly heavy increase in net earnings.

Declaration of a dividend of $3 per share on Chicago and Alton preferred stock.

Increase of $23,189 in net earnings of the Chicago Terminal Company for June, making an increase of $15,237 for the fisc

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17½	1,200	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17¾	17	17¾	.....
66¾	67½	180	Am. Car & Found. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
41¼	42	300	American Cotton Oil.	41½	41¾	41½	41½	+ ⅛
93	94	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
11¼	12	50	American Linseed	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
54¼	54⅞	525	Am. Linseed pf.	54⅞	55¼	54¾	54⅝	.....
16¾	17	250	American Malting Co.	17	17	17	17	.....
5½	6½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
37½	38	1,855	Am. Steel Hoop	38	38	37	37½	— ⅛
82½	83¾	1,650	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83	83½	82½	83¾	— ⅛
58¾	59	8,275	Am. Steel & Wire	59	59	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
99	99¼	800	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98½	99½	98½	99⅛	+ ⅛
158¼	158⅝	51,595	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	161½	162¾	157¾	158¼	—3⅛
44¾	44⅞	2,602	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	44¾	45	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
91¼	91⅜	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	+ ⅛
42¾	42⅞	950	American Tin Plate	42⅝	42⅞	41¾	42⅜	+ ⅛
89	89½	100	American Tin Plate pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
122¾	123	55,995	American Tobacco	123	123	122⅞	123	— ⅛
21	21¼	5,060	At., T. & S. F.	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
64¼	64⅝	35,685	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅜	64⅞	63⅜	64⅞	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅝	1,110	Anaconda Copper	55½	56⅞	55½	56⅛	+ ⅛
48	49½	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	49	49¼	48⅝	49¼	+ ⅛
72	72¼	1,020	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72¼	72½	72	72	— ⅛
108¾	109¾	62,635	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	109¼	111	108¼	109⅝	+1⅛
19½	19⅝	185	Brunswick City	19¾	19¾	19¼	19⅜	.....
53	54½	200	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
95½	95⅝	100	Canadian Pacific	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	+ ⅛
56¼	56½	10,100	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	55	56⅜	55	56⅛	+1⅛
27⅜	28⅜	7,095	Chesapeake & Ohio	28	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
135⅜	136⅝	13,250	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	135¾	136⅞	136	136½	+ ¼
76½	77¼	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	77	77	77	77	.....
15⅜	15⅞	6,200	Chicago Great West.	15½	15⅝	15¼	15½	.....
76	76½	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	76⅜	76⅝	75⅞	76½	+ ⅛
37⅞	38¼	1,000	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	37⅜	38⅜	37⅜	38⅛	+ ⅛
100¾	100⅞	230	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	101½	101⅝	101	101	+ ⅛
9¾	10	250	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9½	9¾	9¼	9⅝	.....
131⅛	131½	5,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	131⅛	131⅞	131⅛	131¼	— ⅛
174	174	85	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174	174	174	174	.....
160¾	161¼	100	Chicago & Northw.	160¾	160¾	160¾	160¾	— ⅞
195	200	300	Chi. & Northw. pf.	195	195	195	195	—1
117⅞	118	4,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118	118⅝	117⅞	118	.....
14	15	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
45	45¼	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	46½	46½	45¼	45½	—1⅛
57½	57½	120	C., C., C. & St. L.	57½	57½	57½	57½	.....
57⅜	41	300	Cleve., Cin. & W. pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	—2⅝
52¾	53	3,425	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	53¼	53⅝	52⅝	53	.....
17½	18	100	Colorado Midland pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	.....
5	5½	150	Colorado Southern	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
45¾	47	540	Col. Southern 1st pf.	46½	46½	46	46	—1
17¾	18¼	30	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17¼	17½	17½	17½	.....
16⅞	17¼	500	Col. & H. C. & I.	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
48⅞	48⅞	40,575	Continental Tobacco	49	50⅜	48⅜	48⅝	+ ⅛
97½	98¼	6,248	Continental Tobac. pf.	98¾	99¼	98	98	+ ½
176	177	200	Consolidated Gas.	176	176	176	176	—1
36	40	460	Consolidated Ice	39	39	20	31	—9¼
12 1/4	123⅞	460	Delaware & Hudson	123¼	123¾	123¼	123⅞	+ ⅜
175½	176¾	2,20	Del., Lack. & West.	176½	176½	176	176	.....
21¼	21⅝	270	Denver & Rio Grande.	21⅜	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
76	76¾	1,035	Denver & R. G. pf.	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
36¾	37½	100	Erie 1st pf.	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
100	100	300	Erie 1st & Ext.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	+2
86	89	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	86	86	86	86	+1
590	595	1,425	Federel Steel	59½	60¾	59¼	59⅝	+ ⅜
82	82½	500	Federal Steel pf.	82¼	82¾	82	82	.....
64½	65	2,010	Glucose Sug. Ref., ex d	64⅜	64¾	64	64½	— ⅛
165¾	168	400	Great Northern pf.	168	168	167¾	168	+ ½
24	24⅝	150	Hocking Valley	24½	24½	24½	24½	.....
60½	60¾	540	Hocking Valley pf.	60¼	60¼	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅛
114½	114⅝	293	Illinois Central	114½	114½	114½	114½	— ⅛
41	41¼	600	International Paper	41¼	41½	41	41	—1
78¾	78⅞	100	International Paper pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78⅝	— ⅛
14½	14⅝	1,666	Iowa Central	14¼	14¾	14	14½	— ⅛
57½	57⅝	1,005	Iowa Central pf.	57¾	58	57¼	57⅜	— ⅛
12	12½	1,500	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	13	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
74	77	178	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	76¾	76¾	75	75½	— ⅜
57½	57⅜	250	Laclede Gas	57½	57¾	57½	57¾	+ ⅜
80	80½	1,040	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80¾	81	80¾	81	+1
77¼	77⅜	10,565	Louisville & Nashville.	76⅝	77⅝	76	77¼	+1⅛
116	116¼	6,503	Manhattan Con	116	116½	115⅝	116¼	+ ⅛
202	204½	2,880	Met. Street Railway	203½	205½	201¾	204	—2¼
15⅜	15⅝	2,900	Mexican Central	15¾	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	4½	950	Mexican National ctfs.	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	.....
66½	67	300	Minn. & St. Louis	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
12¾	13	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
39¾	40	4,675	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	40¼	40½	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
47⅜	48	7,250	Missouri Pacific	48	48⅜	47½	48	— ⅛
47⅞	48⅜	1,110	National Biscuit Co.	47	48	47	47½	.....
101	102	182	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	—1
22¾	22⅞	200	National Lead Co.	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
112	114	922	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	112½	113	112½	113	+ ⅛
56	56½	2,650	National Steel	55⅞	56¾	55½	56½	+ ⅛
97	98	250	National Steel pf.	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
191	195	100	New York Air Brake	189	189	189	189	.....
138¼	138½	950	New York Central	138¾	139	138	138½	+ ⅛
214	218	160	N. Y., N. H. & H.	216	216	216	216	+1
14½	15	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
26½	28⅜	712	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26½	26¼	26	26¼	— ⅛
21¾	22	1,075	Norfolk & Western.	21¾	22	21¾	22	.....
71	71	850	Norfolk & Western pf.	71	71	71	71	.....
12¾	12⅝	1,100	North American	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	52⅞	5,550	Northern Pacific	53	53¼	52¾	52⅞	+ ⅛
76½	76¾	1,000	Northern Pacific pf.	76½	77	76½	76⅝	.....
43	46	10	Oregon R. & Nav.	46	46	46	46	.....
43¾	44	705	Pacific Coast	41⅞	43¾	41⅞	43¾	+1½
62	63	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	62½	62¼	62½	62½	+ ⅛
46¼	46¾	1,060	Pacific Mail	46⅜	46⅞	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
135¾	135⅞	8,650	Pennsylvania R. R.	135⅜	136	135	135	—1
120⅝	120⅞	3,765	People's Gas, Chicago.	120¼	121½	120¼	120¾	+ ⅛
75¼	75⅝	3,015	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	75	76	75	75¼	+ ⅛
90¼	91	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	92	92	92	+1
59¼	60	10	Pressed Steel Car.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	.....
89	89½	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89½	89¾	89½	89½	.....
157½	159	150	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	157⅝	157⅝	157⅝	157⅝	— ⅜
21¾	22	600	Reading	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
60¼	60¾	650	Reading 1st pf.	60¼	60¼	60	60¼	+ ⅛
32¼	33	100	Reading 2d pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
78	79	200	Rio Grande West. pf.	78	78	78	78	— ⅛
50	50¾	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
38	38¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
16¾	16⅞	310	St. Louis South'w.	16⅝	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅜
38⅝	39	1,270	St. Louis Southw. pf.	38½	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
54	56	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛
36¾	37	61,850	Southern Pacific	37½	37	35¼	37	+1⅜
11⅞	12	11,100	Southern Railway	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅜
53	53¼	23,220	Southern Railway pf.	52¼	53⅝	52¼	53⅛	+ ⅞
89	89¼	10,910	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	89⅜	90¼	88½	89	— ⅜
	50		Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	145	145	145	145	.....
20¾	20⅞	1,500	Texas Pacific	21	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
13	14	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+1¼
44¼	44¾	2,650	Union Pacific	44¼	44⅝	44	44¼	+ ⅛
77	77¼	1,648	Union Pacific pf.	77⅜	77⅜	77	77	— ⅛
32¼	32¾	3,360	Union Bag & Paper.	31⅜	32¼	31	32½	+1½
81	83	420	Union Bag & Paper pf.	83¼	83¼	82	82	—1
52	55	160	United States Express.	52	52	52	52	—1
104½	104¾	31,567	United States Leather.	8⅞	10¾	8⅞	10¼	+1¼
74½	74⅝	8,230	U. S. Leather pf.	74⅞	75½	74¼	74⅝	— ⅛
40¼	50	1,210	United States Rubber.	50	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅞
87⅜	88¼	3,419	Western Union Tel.	89	89¼	87⅜	88	—1
10	10¼	250	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10	.....
2	24⅞	10	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝	.....
16	17	600	Wis. Cent., when iss.	16½	16½	16¼	16½	.....
53½	54	1,200	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	53¼	54	53	54	+ ½
Sales.		586,027						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg. 1891	100½	100
3s, reg. 1908	108½	109
3s, c. 1918	108½	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	108
4s, reg. 1907	112½	113
4s, c. 1907	113	114
4s, reg. 1925	130½	131
4s, c. 1925	130½	131
5s, reg. 1904	111½	112
5s, c. 1904	111½	112
District 3-65s		

Adams Exp.	113	115
Alb & Sus.	190	
Am. Coal	150	
Am. Express	141	143
Am. Malting Co. pf.	66¾	67
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	28	30½
Am. T. & C., exchy.	98	102
Am. Tob. pf.	141	144½
Ann Arbor	18	19
Ann Arb. pf.	41	42
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	9
B. & L. E. pf.	106½	
B. Un. Gas	136	140
B. R. & P.	32	
B. R. & P. pf.	74	76
B. C. R.		
N.	102	
Cap. Tract.	92	95
Chi. Con. Tr.	55	58
Chi. & E. I. pf.	127	127½
C. I. & L. pf.	41	43
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	
C. L. & W.	9	11
C. & P.	186	190
C. C. & I. R.	2⅞	3¼
C. F. & I. pf.	114	
Col. Mid.	6	6¾
Consol. Coal	50	56
Con. Ice pf.	80	90
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	21
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125
Det. C. Gas.	94	97
Eighth Av.	400	
Erie 1st pf.	13¾	14
Ev. & T. H.	39¼	40
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60
Ft. W. & R.	22	24
Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	107½	112
H. B. Claflin	114	116
Homestake	73	75
Ill. Cent.	1 100	
Inter. Silver	15½	16½
Joliet & Chi.	175	
Kan. & Mich.	10½	12
K. & D. M.	3½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	18
Knick. Ice	50	51½

	Bid.	Asked.
Lac. Gas pf.	96	100
L. E. & W.	21	22
Lake Shore	201½	210
Long Island	67	71
Man. Beach	11	20
Md. Coal pf.	58	75
Mich. Cent.	111	
M. St. L.		
2d pf.	96	97
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	25½	26
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66	69
Mob. & Ohio.	45	45¾
M. & Essex.	182½	
N. L. O. cfs.	2½	3½
Nat. Starch.	5	6
N. Y. Air Brake pf.	50	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
N. Cent. C.	37	40
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	34
Norf. So.	72	
Ont. Mining.	7¾	9
Ore. R. & N. pf.	73	76
P. C. 1st pf.	85	88
Peo. & East.	4	6
P. C.	136	190
P. & C. sp.	180	
P. & W. pf.	10	13
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilv. pf.	8	10
Rens. & Sar.	131	
R., W. & O.	130	
R. Gr. W.	30	38½
St. J. & G. I. 1st 5s	5	5¾
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	15¾
St. L. & S. F.	11½	12
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	73
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	54	56
St. P. & Om.	113	
St. P. & Om. pf.	172	185
Sil. bull. ctfs.	60½	61½
S. R. T.	8¾	8¾
Third Av.	185	195
T. & O. C.	20	
T. & O. C. pf.	49	
T. C. I.	61	67
U. S. Rub. pf.	115½	117
U. & B. R.	170	
Wabash pf.	22¾	24
Wells-F. Ex.	128	132
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$274,191,466
Gold reserve	246,086,697
Net silver	2,490,275
United States notes in Treasury	16,461,277
Treasury notes of 1890	694,392
Total receipts this day	1,944,601
Total receipts this month	24,936,283
Total receipts this year	72,990,491
Total expenditures this day	2,275,000
Total expenditures this month	29,215,000
Total expenditures this year	85,776,090
Deposits in National banks	78,084,625
Silver bullion	756,594
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	214,672
Government receipts:	
Customs	1,017,615
Internal revenue	900,000
Miscellaneous	35,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅜d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,000 shares of Adams Consolidated sold at .10, 500 Anaconda Gold at .56, 3,000 Croesus at .01, 200 Creede and Cripple Creek at .10, 200 Mollie Gibson at .24, 500 Potosi at .06¾, 47, 200 Phenix at .12, 500 Savage at .22@.23, 100 Standard at .2.65, and 225 Yellow Jacket at .34.

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Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Plymouth	.08
Adams Consol	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Belcher	.35	Potosi	.40
Best & Belcher	.60	Quicksilver	2.00
Breece	1.75	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Brunswick Con	.16	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.70
Challenge	.20	Standard	2.40
Crown Point	.22	Small Hopes	1.20
Chrysolite	.05	Union Consol	.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.15	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Yellow Jacket	.32
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Argentum Juanita	.24
Crescent	.13	Alamo	.06
Calapa	.20	Anaconda	.64
Deadwood Terra	.60	Cripple Ck. Cons	.12
Eureka Consol	.40	Creede & Crip. Cr.	.09
Father De Smet	.10	Cresus	.01
Gould & Curry	.40	Gold & Globe	.04
Hale & Norcross	.30	Golden Fleece	.24
Homestake	65.00	Isabella	.02
Horn Silver	1.35	Mollie Gibson	.23
Iron Silver	.80	Mount Rosa	.25
Julia Consol	.03	Pharmacist	.04
Kingston & Pemb	.15	Portland	1.85
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.11
Leadville Con	.09	Union	.32
Little Chief	.19	Work	.26
Mexican	.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15½
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13½
Ontario	7.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.18
Ophir	1.05	Grey Forge	.13
Occidental	.15		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Burt Gold	.05½	Gar. Con	.15
Gooli Samaritan	.05½	Golden Fleece	.25½
Gregory Gold	.05½	Isabella	.02
Gilpin & Lincoln	.44⅝	Jefferson	.10
Jennie Blanche	.57⅛	Justine	.01
Montreal Cop. com.	2.00	Mollie Gibson	.25½
Morenci Con. pf.	1.67	Mount Rosa	.27½
Pilgrim	.002	Old Gold	.01
Alamo	.00½	Pande Basin	.37½
Anaconda	.54	Portland	1.98½
Anchoria	.72	Sentinel	.002
Cr. Cr. Con	.12¼	Union Gold	.32
Cannon Ball	.006	Waldorf	.01
Elkton	.93	Work	.27½
Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.05	Rosario Honduras	5.00

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	110
Binghamton Gas 5s	92½
Fern. Coal Company	15.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25.00
Marshall Mill	65
New York Biscuit bonds	112
Retsof bonds	76
Retsof stock	16

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, the Iowa Central Railway Company, and the Homestake Mining Company, details of which will be found in another column.

American Steel and Wire Co.'s Stocks.

The application of the American Steel and Wire Company to have its stocks taken from the unlisted to the listed department of the New York Stock Exchange was filed with Secretary Ely yesterday afternoon. It may be acted on this week at a special meeting of the Committee on Stock List.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, coup		Louisv & Nash	
1,000	108¾	unified gold 4s	
500	108½	4,000	99⅝
U S 4s, coup, 1925		10,500	99⅞
2,000	130¼	9,000	99⅞
		1,000	99⅞
Albany & Sus 6s		1,000	98¾
6,000	116½	Mex Cent con 4s	
Atch, Top & Santa		1,000	78½
Fe adjust 4s		Mex Cent 1st inc	
30,000	86½	20,000	21⅞
43,000	86⅝	Mex. Cent 2d inc	
1,000	86½	10,000	12¼
12,000	86⅝	Mex Inter 1st 4s	
Gen 4s		5,000	87¼
10,000	101⅞	5,000	87⅝
160,000	102	Met W S E, Chi. 4s	
2,000	101⅞	18,000	96¼
10,000	102⅛	Minn & St L, 1st	
15,000	102	and refund 4s	
10,000	101⅞	3,000	98½
Balt & Ohio 5½s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
20,000	95⅞	2,500	93¼
Balt & Ohio 4s		10,000	93¼
10,000	100⅝	2,000	93⅜
2,000	100⅞	Mo, K & T 2d	
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n		5,000	69½
Div 3½s, when		3,000	69½
issued		10,000	69¾
30,000	93½	10,000	69¾
Broadway & 7th		2,000	69½
Av 1st con 5s		5,000	69½
1,000	122⅝	5,000	69
B'klyn Un El 1st		Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
9,000	100⅜	9,000	86⅞
2,000	100½	N Y Cent & Hud.	
Canada South 1st		Lake Sh col	
5s		3½s	
1,000	108½	5,000	100¼
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		N Y Cent & Hud.	
4,000	96⅜	Mich Cent col	
1,000	97	3½s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		3,000	100
10,000&20F	120⅝	N Y & Harl 1st,	
Cent Pac 1st, when		coup	
issued		1,000	104
10,000	100	Norf & W Ry con	
Ches & Ohio gen		5s	
4½s		1,000	95
5,000	97½	10,000	94¾
17,000	97¾	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
Chi, Ind & Louisv		3,000	66⅝
refunding 6s		1,000	66⅝
1,000	110	4,000	66¼
Chi, Mil & St P,		47,000	66⅜
Chi & P W		1,000	66⅜
Div 5s		1,000	66⅞
3,000	122	5,000	66⅜
Chi, R I & Pac		Nor Pac Ry prior	
gen 4s		lien 4s	
2,000	106⅝	9,000	103
20,000	106¾	1,000	103¼
30,000	106½	500	103⅜
Chi, St L & N O		9,000	103½
5s		Ore R R & Nav 4s	
2,000	128	2,000	101
Chi Term Tran 4s		Ore Sh Line 1st	
15,000	99	con 5s	
C., C., A. & St. L		13,000	112½
gen 4s		Peoria & East 1st	
4,000	94⅜	1,000	85
65,000	93	2,000	85¼
30,000	94⅜	Peoria & East inc	
Col Fuel & Iron 5s		10,000	28
1,000	94¼	Reading Co gen 4s	
50,000	95	12,000	85¼
Col Midland 2-4s		20,000	83
5,000	63	25,000	81⅞
Col & South 1st 4s		7,000	88
5,000	86½	Rio Grande W 1st	
1,000	86⅞	5,000	98½
Denver & Rio Gr 4s		Rome, W & O con	
3,000	100	1,000	128½
Detroit City Gas 5s		St L & San Fran	
5,000	98½	4s	
Erie gen lien 4s		10,000	85¼
10,000	72¼	St L & S F g m 5s	
Erie 4s, prior bds		2,000	109⅜
1,000	91⅝	St L S'w'n 1st	
23,000	92	4s, 2d	95
Evans & T H gen		St L S'w'n 2d inc	
6s		5,000	65
1,000	103	10,000	64¼
Gal, Har & San A,		45,000	65
Mex & Pac		500	65½
Div 5s		3,000	65¼
8,000	103¾	10,000	65
4,000	103⅝	St L I M & So 4s	
Hocking Val 4½s		5,000	84⅞
1,000	101⅜	5,000	84⅞
Housatonic con 5s		58,000	84⅞
1,000	103	10,000	84⅞
H & Tex Cent g m		22,000	84⅞
4s		2,000	84⅞
6,000	88	St Paul & Dul 4s	
6,000	88¼	4,000	99⅝
Inter & G N 1st		St P & Sioux City	
10,000	124½	1st	
Inter & G N 2d		1,000	122
3,000	98	San A & A P 4s	
Inter Paper Co 6s		4,000	79⅝
2,000	108⅞	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		6,000	113¼
7,000	115	South Pac of Cal	
Kanawha & Mich		5s	
4s		1,000	107
1,000	88	con, stamped	
Kan C P & G 1st		3,000	108¼
30,000	73¼	South Pac col tr	
13,000	73⅝	4s, when is-	
10,000&20F	73½	sued	
40,000&20F	73¾	5,000	83¾
15,000&20F	73⅝	85,000	83¾
10,000	73¾	25,000	83½
25,000&20F	73¾	South

ELOPING WIFE AND STABLE BOY.

Found at a Chautauqua Meeting—Woman Will Not Release Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

OCONTO, Wis., Aug. 16.—Mrs. J. C. Kester, wife of a wealthy man of Kenton, Mich., and J. S. Cooper, a stable boy, who eloped several days ago, were located today at Marinette, where they have been attending the Chautauqua Assembly.

As soon as the news reached the deserted husband he sent detectives with an offer of $10,000 if the wife would sign papers releasing him from all further obligations. The proposition met with a firm refusal.

Cooper is twenty-one years of age, 6 feet tall, and weighs 125 pounds. Mrs. Kester is fifteen or twenty years his senior, and is short and fat. The couple are well supplied with money, which they are spending lavishly.

ROPE SAVED JEALOUS GIRL.

Caught Her Foot as She Leaped from a Pier After a Quarrel.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 16.—Miss Nellie Farrington, the fiancée of Edward Kershaw, a traveling salesman of Philadelphia, attempted to drown herself before a great crowd of people because the man to whom she was engaged had been attentive to another girl. They went driving together this afternoon, during which they quarreled so loudly as to attract attention.

Miss Farrington leaped from the carriage, ran to the end of a wharf near Garner's bath, and jumped into the ocean. Kershaw and a dozen men hurried to the end of the pier, where her foot had caught in a rope. She was rescued with difficulty.

ALIVE WITH A VISIBLE LUNG.

Peculiar Case of a Coal Miner in Iowa Twenty-three Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

CENTERVILLE, Iowa, Aug. 16.—An examination of a man with a visible lung was made here to-day through a life insurance application, and R. Bernard, a bone expert, says that science has a new problem to discuss. James Rankin, a coal miner, twenty-three years old, was born in Le Salle, with eleven and one-half muscles and parts of five ribs on the right side missing. He also has a cavity in his chest through which the lung protrudes like an inflated balloon at every inspiration.

The man's pulse ranges from 36 to 134 beats to a minute without apparent inconvenience. The lungs are sound.

OVER 10,000 SALOONS IN OHIO.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 16.—A statement, completed by the Auditor of the State yesterday, shows that there are 10,874 saloons, a gain of 698 since the July statement of last year.

The total revenue from the saloons is $548,116.69 per annum. The beer and whisky license in Ohio costs $250 a year.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES BETTER.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 16.—The physicians report that the condition of Anson Phelps Stokes is as favorable as they expected it would be on the fourth day after the amputation of his leg.

One of the doctors who saw him this afternoon stated that there were no indications of fever or any other complication, and that everything indicated that, when they dressed the wound to-morrow, they would find it getting on well. Mr. Stokes is cheerful, and has a good appetite.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—Rumors of a Big Broadway Sale—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

McVickar & Co. have sold for the William P. Howell Company to a client the four-story warehouse, 206 Front Street, 21.1 by 72.

A rumor in circulation yesterday had it that John T. Williams had sold his eleven-story building, 377 and 379 Broadway, southwest corner of White Street, for about $1,000,000. Mr. Williams declined to discuss the rumor.

Mr. Kayser has sold for Edward V. Loew to August Oppenheimer the plot, southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, 100 by 100, and has resold the property for Mr. Oppenheimer to a builder for immediate improvement with six-story apartment houses.

John V. Signell has sold the five-story flat, with stores, 1,408 Fifth Avenue, 23 by 87 by 100, for about $40,000.

The New York Investment and Improvement Company has sold a triangular plot, 82 by 43.3 by 69.9, on Morningside Avenue East, 36.8 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteen Street.

Julius Scott was the broker in the trade reported yesterday involving the flat 1,970 Seventh Avenue and a plot running through from Lawrence Street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, west of Columbus Avenue.

Anna A. Bradford and others as trustees by a deed recorded yesterday transferred 22 Cortlandt Street to the New York Telephone Company for a consideration of $185,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

255 West Eighty-eighth Street, 17 by 100.8½, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Patrick S. Treacy $17,260

By John T. Boyd.

4,169 Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 30 by 100.6 by 30 by 98.9, four-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America 31,748

To-day's Auction Sales.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 450 Cherry Street, 25 by 104, running through to and including 282 Monroe Street, 25 by 0.7, 125 feet east of Jackson Street, six-story brick tenement, with stores on either street. Due on judgment, $4,266; subject to other mortgages for $54,300.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Canal Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 50 by 25; J. P. Duffy of 430 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; John Sexton, architect; cost, $5,000.

St. Raymond Street, south side, 125 feet east of Lafayette Street; for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; James Conway of 749 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; L. C. Vanecek of 3,269 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, southeast corner of Westchester Avenue; for a one-story frame shed, 18 by 13; F. Rappe, premises, owner; G. S. Springsteel, architect; cost, $25.

Simpson Street, west side, 285 feet north of Westchester Avenue; for a three-story brick tenement, 21 by 52; Mary Lally, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

Brown Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Sagamore Street; for a two-and-one-half story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Gordon & Gillingham, owners; W. C. Dickerson, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 45 and 47 Avenue D; for a six-story brick flat, with store, 44 by 66.1; M. Levinson of 338 East Fifty-third Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 987 Fifth Avenue; for a five-story and basement brick dwelling, 25.6 by 67; W. W. and T. M. Hall of 11 East Forty-second Street, owners; Welch, Smith & Provot of 11 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $90,000.

Ninety-second Street, south side, 225 feet west of First Avenue; for a two-story brick stable, 25 by 98.8; J. E. Jetter of 109 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; A. Rothermel, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 165 feet west of Brook Avenue, two-story frame dwelling and store; Charles Boll, Jr., of 720 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; L. F. J. Weiher, Jr., architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 216 Greenwich Street, to a six-story brick store; H. J. S. Hall of 444 West End Avenue, owner; H. M. Smith & Son, architects; cost, $2,750.

No. 739 Second Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; William Kane, Forty-sixth Street and the East River, owner; C. P. Johnson, architect; cost, $750.

No. 1,339 Webster Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; A. J. Wyrtzack of 727 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $200.

Cross Street, northeast corner of Main Street, City Island, to a two-story frame dwelling; Edward Flynn, City Island, owner; cost, $350.

No. 65 Nassau Street and 28 John Street, to a ten-story brick office building; estate of M. Wilkes of 64 Cedar Street, owner; E. E. Payne of 76 William Street, architect; cost, $700.

TOWER BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

First Example of Skeleton, Not "Cage," Work, the Architect Says.

The special dispatch from Chicago, published in yesterday's TIMES, to the effect that the Tower Building in this city was not the earliest example of steel skeleton construction, but was antedated by several Chicago skyscrapers, was shown yesterday to Bradford Lee Gilbert, the architect of the Tower Building.

Mr. Gilbert said that the discussion had arisen through a failure to make a distinction between the skeleton construction and what is known as the "cage" construction. It is not denied, he said, that buildings were erected before the Tower Building, both in this city and Chicago, on the latter principle by which the iron framework carries only the weight of the floors and is surrounded by the self-supporting walls.

In the skeleton plan, on the other hand, of which the Tower Building is the earliest example, the framework transmits to the foundations not only the floor weight but also that of the walls.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 79th St, 102.2x100; Joseph L. O'Brien and wife to Henry M. Denton $1

ANTHONY AV, w s, at n e s of Bush St, 44.5x86.2x42.2x100; Anthony Av, w s, 63.9 ft n of Bush St, runs n 35.2 to Burnside Av e n w 25.9 x n w 46.10 x s w 43.5 x s e 80.2; William J. Marshall to George W. Flagg 1

AUDUBON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 25x100; Frank Greene to Eliza M. Dorsett 1

BARETTO ST, s w corner of 169th St, 29.7x83.5x irregular; William Donlon to May Benson 1

BATHGATE AV, Lot 159, map of Central Morrisania, 50x120; Mary A. J. Talton to Louisa Mainardy 9,000

BROOK AV, s w corner of 145th St, 25x90; Elizabeth Hayden to John O. and Carl H. Peterson 1

BROOME ST, 127 to 131, 60x60; Jacob Fischel to Harris and Tinie Gettinger.. 1

CAULDWELL AV, e corner of Cedar Place, 25x100; Sylvanus O. Phelon to William H. Ebling, Jr. 4,500

CORTLANDT ST, 22 n s, 22.3x137.7x22.3 x137.8; Anna A. Bradford and others, trustees, to New Telephone Company 185,000

CROTONA AV, n a, 164.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 50x100.9x50x101.1; Margaret A. Sheridan to Herman Schoene 1

DECATUR AV, e s, 45 ft n of 194th St, 50.2x86; William J. Marshall to George W. Flagg 1

DECATUR AV EAST, corner of Cole St, 25x100x irregular; William J. Marshall and another to Ellen Anderson 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, 19.11x99.4; F. Bailey and wife to Paul Faust and wife 10

EAGLE AV, w s, 394.11 ft s of 156th St, 19.11x99.4; F. Bailey and wife to Mary M. Toohey 10

FOREST AV, e s, 42.6 ft n of 161st St, 29x135; Alphonso Rinschler to Phillipp Herrlich 1

FORT WASHINGTON BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 248.10 ft from Lot G, map estate of Lucius Chittenden, runs w 248.10x w 71.2 x s 103.9x e 270.2 to road x n e 102; Arnold H. E. Schramm to Yerailla Valisneri and others 45,000

FULTON AV, e s, 82.4 ft s of 170th St, 20.2x79.2x20.2x79.4; Lellie Moore to Michael Wieland 5,300

GOERCK ST, 9, w s, 17.6x100; Elizabeth Chesebrough to Isaac Goldman 5,750

GOERCK ST, 9, w s, 17.6x100; Isaac Goldman to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.. 6,400

GOERCK ST, 60, 25x99x25x99.3; Daniel Levinsky to Simon Baer 1

GOUVERNEUR St, 39, w s, 49x62.5x49x61; Harris Friedman and others to Max Wolper 1

HOUSTON ST, n s, 45 ft w of Avenue B, 20x80; George Gossman, executor, to Bakeslee Barnes 13,500

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 124th St, 100.11x40; Henry M. Denton and wife to Joseph L. O'Brien 1

LIBERTY ST, n s, 237.9 ft w of Broadway, 30x119.1x irregular; William H. Willis, referee, to New York Realty Company 121,700

LOT 15, map of property near King's Bridge, estate of Benjamin Richardson; Samuel L. Berrian to Frank and Louisa Bortlik 800

MADISON AV, 1,714, 16.8x70; Georgina W. Nell to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.... 1

MARION AV, n w corner of 187th St, 4.10 x117.3x20.10x116.8; Sarah J. Percy to John P. Dunn 500

MARION AV, n w corner of 187th St, new line, 4.10x117.2x20.10x116.8; Sarah J. Percy, executrix, &c., to John P. Dunn.. 800

PARK AV, s w corner of 102d St, 100.10x 181; Samuel M. Cohen to Globe Realty Company 100

PARK AV, s w corner of 102d St, 100.10x 181; James Seligman, executor, &c., to Samuel M. Cohen 23,750

PITT ST, 57 and 59, w s, 31.11x100.10x irregular; Barnett Hamburger and another to Julius Salzstein 45,250

RUTGERS PLACE, (Monroe St.) s s, 51.4 ft e of Jefferson St, 52x89.1x52x89.5; Michael Fay and another to Adolph Shapero 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 135th St, 25x98; Magdalena Fischer to Louise S. Friess 1

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 116.8 ft n of 180th St, 16.8x90; Charles H. Thornton and others to John Barry 1

TIFFANY ST, w s, 172.11 ft n of 167th St, 20x125; George R. Schober to Edward Baldinger and another 1

VYSE AV, w s, 18.1 ft n of Freeman St, 25x75; William J. Marshall to George W. Flagg 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 209 ft n of 173d St, 50x121x50x125; Louise S. Friess to Magdalena Fischer 1

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 173d St, 94.6x28.2x irregular; Gertrude Abrahams to Moses Mendelsohn and another 100

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 173d St, 94.6x28.2x irregular; Albert L. Lowenstein to Gertrude Abrahams 1

2D AV, 200, 17x120; Julius Dreyfus to Louis Minsky 1

5TH AV, s w corner 19th St, 27.10x100; Alfred W. Hearn and wife to the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company 1

67TH ST, 307 East, and 195 Lewis St; Angelo F. Ghiglione and wife to A. F. Ghiglione Maccaroni Company 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 27th St, 34.8x68.11x 34.8x68.2; 7th Av, w s, 34.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.5x27x68.11; 7th Av, w s, 61.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x69.8x25.3x69.5; 27th St, n s, 68.2 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 86.2x25x86.11; 6th Av, n w corner of 58th St, 100.5x71.6; 28th St, n s, 272.1 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.8; 44th St, n s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 16x200.10; Charles H. Klinge and wife to the Nassau Realty Company 17,342

9TH AV, e s, 74.1 ft n of 38th St, 49.4x 100; the minister, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to Benedict A. Klein 36,500

27TH ST, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, 24.6x98.9; Robert L. Askey and wife to Marguerite Heilman 1

34TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of 10th Av, 19.4x 88; Charles J. Knapp to William S. Morgan 5,000

52D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x 100.5; Mary A. Foley to Ellen C. Eustace 1

61ST ST, 54 East, 19x100.5; Max Nathan to Settie N. Loeb ..... Gift

69TH ST, 305 East, 25x100.5; Charles Beckmann to Max Friedmann and another 1

72D ST, 45 East, 50x102.2; William E. M. Zborowski to Edwin B. Stanton 1

72D ST, 36 East, 21x102.2; Max Nathan to Alfred Nathan ..... Gift

72D ST, 34 East, 21x102.2; Max Nathan to Lilly N. Stine ..... Gift

84TH ST, 312 East; William F. Cunningham to George Doctor and another.... 1

104TH ST, n s, 87 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.11; Philip Hauseman to Harvey S. Johnston 1

114TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.10; William McKenna to Joseph S. Marcus 1

117TH ST, 433 East, 25x100.10; Susan A. Burchill to Marcus Baumann 1

124TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Robert L. Askey to Eugene C. Emil 1

134TH ST, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to L. W. Tindale 10

137TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Augustus F. Gardner to Herman Scheidebein 175

137TH ST, 622 East, 25x100; William J. Marshall to George W. Flagg 1

137TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 55x100; Petty, Bullard & Walker Realty Company to Charles Juangst 1

147TH ST, s s, 40.6 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11; Gustav Deisler and wife to Carl Neuendorfla 1

161ST ST, s s, 172 ft e of Broadway, 193x 99.11; August Oppenheimer to Jay S. Heisler 1

170TH ST, 916 East, 18x63x19.6x55.5; Charles G. Jorgensen to Anna A. Lange. 100

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to John H. Klatthaar and another; 5th St, 506 East, 24.11x96.2, 20 years $750

FITZSIMONS, Thomas P., to J. Otis Dutton; 7th Av, 582, 3 8-12 years 3,000

LAU, George, to Christ Huch; 41st St, 216 East, 3½ years 1,200

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Thomas J. Sullivan; Bower, 223½, 2 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum to George Starke; St. Ann's Av, s w corner 158th St, 98.1 year $6,500

ALTIERI, Antonette, to Abraham Nelson; Pleasant Av, w s, 67.7 ft s of 119th St, demand 350

BACHRACH, Louis, to Abram Bachrach; 229 and 231 2d St, demand 14,000

BAKER, Edward, to Bowery Savings Bank; Washington Av, s e s, at s w corner of Lot 40, map of Village of Morrisania, 1 year 9,000

BAER, Simon, to Daniel Levinsky; 60 Goerck St 3 years 2,500

BALDINGER, Edward and Susanna S., to George R. and Emma J. Schober; Tiffany St, w s, 172.11 ft n of 167th St, installments 4,000

BARNES, Blakeslee, to John M. Bowers, trustee, &c.; 238 Houston St, 1 year..... 11,000

BARRY, John, to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton; Tiebout Av, w s, 116.8 ft n of 180th St, installments 200

BENDHEIM, Minnie and Berthold, also Fannie Schuster, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 981 Columbus Av, 5 years 30,000

BRAINERD, Harriet L. H. and Judson S., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 23 West 24th St, 2 years 15,000

BRANDT, Louis and John, to Park Mortgage Company; St. Ann's Av, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 1 year 2,000

CUMMINS, Lucy A., to Charles J. Richter and another, trustees, &c.; 51st St, n s, 162.6 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 12,000

DENTON, Henry M., to Joseph L. O'Brien; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 79th St, 1-3 year 40,000

DENTON, Henry M. and Millicent S., to Maria N. Anderson; 32 West 125th St, ½ year 12,000

DENTON, Henry M. and Millicent S., to Maria N. Anderson; 124th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, ½ year 12,000

DOCTOR, Emanuel and George, to John M. Powers, executor, &c.; 312 East 84th St, 1 year 8,000

DOCTOR, George and Emanuel, to Louis Lese; 312 East 84th St, 1 year 2,750

DUTTON, J. Otis, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 562 7th Av, leasehold, demand..... 2,000

EBLING, William H., Jr., to Sylvanus O. Phelon; Caldwell Av, e corner of Cedar Place, ½ year 1,000

EUSTACE, Ellen C., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 52d St, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 4,500

FAUST, Paul and Elizabeth, to Fred Bailey; Eagle Av, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, 2 years 1,600

GALLAGHER, Patrick, to James H. Aldrich and another, trustees, &c.; 118th St, n s, 436.8 ft e of Pleasant Av, 3 years 6,000

GALLAGHER, Patrick, to Robert L. Harrison, trustee; 118th St, n s, 436.8 ft e of Pleasant Av, 1 year 500

GETTINGER, Harris and Tinie, to Jacob Fischel; 127 to 131 Broome St, installments 11,000

GLOBE REALTY COMPANY to Louis Josephthal and others, executors; 102d St, s w corner of Park Av, 2 years..... 13,000

GLOBE REALTY COMPANY to Louis Josephthal and others, executors; 102d St, s s, 52 ft w of Park Av, 2 years..... 10,500

GLOBE REALTY COMPANY to Samuel M. Cohen; 102d St, s s, 102 ft w of Park Av, 2 years 16,500

GOLDMAN, Isaac, to Elizabeth Cheseborough; 9 Goerck St, 3 years..... 5,000

GOODWIN, Matilda E., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 358 to 364 Bleecker St, 5 years 68,000

HALPIN, Bernard, to Empire City Savings Bank; Ferry Av, e s, 58.4 ft n of Ozark St, 1 year 8,000

HEISLER, Jay S., to August Oppenheimer; 161st St, s s, 172 ft e of Broadway, 10 months 36,128

HEISLER, Jay S., to August Oppenheimer; 161st St, s s, 172 ft e of Broadway, 10 months 78,000

HOULAHAN, John J., to Louisa Nolan; 6th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, ½ year 6,000

HUGHES, Henry, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 3d Av, 1,564, 5 years 9,000

JOHNSON, Thomas M., to American Mortgage Company; 8th Av, n e corner of 14th St; 8th Av, s e corner of 38th St; 6th Av, s e corner of 21st St; 8th Av, e s, 54 ft s of 17th St, and Broadway, n w corner of 21st St, 1 year, part, 1 year.. 5,000

KEMMER, John, to Thomas Scott; Morris Park Av, n s, 349.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 2 years 395

KLEIN, Benedict A., to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 9th Av, n s, 74.1 ft n of 38th St, 1 year 25,000

KOCH, Frank, to John J. Tower, trustee; 158th St, s s, 550 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 12,000

KOCH, Frank, to John J. Tower, trustee; 158th St, s s, 550 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year 1,000

LESSER, William, to Solomon Wertheim; 16th St, n s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year... 10,000

MAINARDY, Louisa, to Jacob and William E. Ruta, executors, &c.; Lot 159, map of Central Morisania, 3 years 3,000

MENN, Howard, to the German Savings Bank; Union Av, as widened, s w corner of 166th St, 1 year 9,000

MONTAGUE, Peter J., to Eleanor Shearwood; Valentine Av, s s, 105.8 ft w of Suburban St, 3 years 4,500

MULHALL, Margaret, to the German Savings Bank; Eagle Av, w s, 372.8 and 397.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year, (two mortgages,) each 20,000

NASSAU REALTY COMPANY to Charles H. Klinge; 7th Av, n w corner of 27th St; 7th Av, w s, 34.8 ft n of 27th St; 7th Av, w s, 61.8 ft n of 27th St; 27th St, n s, 68.2 ft w of 7th Av; 6th Av, n w corner of 58th St; 28th St, n s, 272.1 ft w of 7th Av, and 44th St, n s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 16x200.10 to 45th St, demand 15,000

OLMSTED, Daniel H., to Elizabeth W. Burke; Fox St, e s, 347.11 and 367.11 ft n of Home St, 3 years, (two mortgages,) each 3,250

OPPENHEIMER, August, to Maria M. Knapp, executrix, &c.; 161st St, s s, 172 ft e of Broadway, 1 year 21,000

PETERSON, John O. and Carl H., to Mary Conlon; 744 East 145th St, 2 years 2,800

PETERSON, John O. and Carl H., to Frederick J. Mander; 744 East 145th St, 2 years 950

SALZSTEIN, Julius, to Barnett Hamburger and another; 57 and 59 Pitt St, 2 years 5,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to District No. 1 of the Independent Order Benai Berith; 302 East 92d St, 5 years 12,000

SELJE, Fritz, to John C. Handte; 168 St. Ann's Av, 1 year 3,000

STANTON, Edwin B., to Ensign O. Beale; 75th St, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 4 years 120,000

STANTON, Edwin B., to Thomas J. Brady; 72d St, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, demand 5,000

SULLIVAN, Thomas J., to Jacob Ruppert; 223½ Bowery, leasehold, demand..... 1,000

TINDALE, Leavens W., to Isabella Bates; 134th St, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 1,650

TOOHEY, Mary M., to Fred Bailey; Eagle Av, w s, 394.11 ft s of 156th St, 2 years 1,500

VALISNERI, Tersella, and others to Arnold H. E. Schramm; Fort Washington Ridge Road, w s, 248.10 ft from s e corner of Lot G, map of the estate of Lucius Chittenden, installments..... 13,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEACH, Laura D., to Kate M. Smith.. Nom.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to Newburg Savings Bank.. $30,000

CLAUSEN, George C., to the Park Mortgage Company 9,000

CLAUSEN, George C., to the Park Mortgage Company 7,000

FITZGERALD, David A., to Thomas F. Howley 1,000

FRANK, Samuel, to Moses Schloss..... 1,000

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and another to Martin Storz 5,000

KAUFMANN, Babetta, and Joseph Fox, executors, &c., to Herman Mendel..... 13,000

LAWRENCE, Robert W., and others, trustees, &c., to Mary A. O'Mella..... 1,000

LEE, Alleine, to Anna F. Churchill.... 8,859

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Emanuel Arnstein..... 1,900

LYONS, Bertha G., to Mathilde Loeb... Nom.

MEYER, George H. A., to Henrietta Wunderlich 3,000

MEYER, Clara J., administratrix, &c., to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 17,342

SCHMITT, Lizzie, individually and as administratrix, &c., and others to John J. Schmitt 7,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Trustees of St. Stephen's College 8,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Trustees of St. Stephen's College 8,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company of New York to John Paret, Jr., and others, trustees, &c..... 45,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Robert W. Cooper..... 6,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane. 100

WINSLOW, Edward, to W. Franklin Brush 100

WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane, (assigns four mortgages)..... 100

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 179th St, 25x100; Hahn & O'Reilly against John Shea, owner; Emil Goldfuss, contractor.. $83

ANTHONY AV, n e corner of 178th St, 94.6x100; the Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against William H. Schmitz and Gustav Eulenstein, owners and contractors..... 3,815

AVENUE C, 183 to 187; Hastings & Blohm against Baker & Fine, owners and contractors 5,500

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 25x100; Isaac Feldmar and Samuel Weinstein against John Newfield and John Cohn, owners and contractors..... 250

BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 25x 100; G. W. Martin & Co. against William M. Hyne & Co., owners and contractors. 7,000

CEDAR AV, w s, Lot 7, on map of lands of Henry P. Christie, 25x100; Harry Rolph against Leon W. Belcher, owner; Frank E. Foster, contractor..... 58

COLUMBIA ST, 87 to 91; William T. Youngs & Brothers against John H. Ross and Gottlieb & Cohen, owners; Ross & Fisher, contractors 247

DEVOE ST, s s, whole front from Ogden to Nelson Avs, 200x100; William McPherson against E. Osborne Smith & Co., owners; Charles Reid, contractor..... 105

HAMILTON ST, 14 and 16; J. Simon & Co. against Frederick Sackett, owner; Thomas Brodie, contractor 150

PARK AV, 442 and 444, and 83 and 85 East 56th St; Henry C. Worthington against the German-American Finance Company, owner and contractor..... 275

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554 ft s of 156th St, 110x100; B. Kreischer & Sons against E. Sieber, owner and contractor..... 670

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 147th St, 74.11x125; H. Bauschard & Co. against Walter Fox, owner and contractor 4,761

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 147th St, 74.11x125; William E. Pruden against Walter Fox, owner and contractor..... 780

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 127x100; Maria W. Dittmar against Maurice Polk, owner; S. La Grasse, contractor 295

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 91x150; S. Pizzutiello & Sons against Emil Goldner, owner and contractor 4,330

35TH ST, 418 and 420 West; George Spaeth against Joseph F. Doyle, owner; A. Doyle, contractor..... 75

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94.6x100.11; Henry C. Babcock, Jr., against Edgar Coles, owner; William R. Ball, Jr., trustee and contractor 1,062

106TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 50.11; D. Amore & Co. against Joseph W. Wellens and Morris Evens, owners and contractors 270

142D ST, 310 West; Alexander Mendelson against John C. Lankenau and John F. Menke, owners; George Heesman, contractor 21

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, FILED UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

161ST ST, s s, between Amsterdam Av and Boulevard, 193x99.11; August Oppenheimer with Jay S. Heisler, 12 payments.$78,000

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, 186 and 188; Louis Isaac against August Ruff, (specific performance, &c.;) attorney, A. Finelite.

LOTS 13 to 17, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 34th Ward; Daniel Rosenberg against Emil Goldner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Meyer.

RIVINGTON ST, 95; Lexington Av, n e corner of 34th St, 23x80; 35th St, n s, 162.6 ft e of 2d Av, 21.9x96.9; 6th Av, w s, 100 ft s of 48th St, 25.2x100; 6th Av, w s, 99.6 ft s of 48th St, 0.6x80; 41st St, s s, 141 ft e of 2d Av, 16x 88.9x17.6x81.6; 56th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x103.4; 119th St, s s, 260 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 94 block; Benson St, s s, 150 ft e of Court landt Av, 50x106.6; also parcel in Yonkers; Anna A. White and another against Martha M. Shrady and others, (partition;) attorneys, Brownell & Patterson.

ROBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 150x100; Matteo Capobianca against John J. Ottsbadt and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, D. W. Rockmore.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 525 ft s of Scribner St, 50 x72.11x50x73.5; Michael J. Egan against Frank Abate and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Egan.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x29.4x166; Frederick M. St. John against Dominikus Schneider and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Dillenbeck.

93D ST, s s, 80.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 19.2x 100.8; Abraham B. Odell, executor, &c., against Terence Kiernan and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

113TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Y. Everit Macy against Thomas Angiesey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. and G. F. Chamberlin.

118TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 81x100.11, (four actions;) Edward Oppenheimer and another against Manhattan Improvement Company and others, (foreclosure of four mortgages amended;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

120TH ST, 221 East; George F. Johnson against Mellon F. Holmes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Graff & Blauvelt.

125TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; United States Life Insurance Company against William B. Smith and another, executor, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Touney.

144TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Convent Av, 75x99.11; Theodore and William Kilian against Harry W. Powell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

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Laundresses.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LESLIE PELL-CLARKE, plaintiff, against ORLEANA R. E. PELL, Henrietta Pell-Clarke, wife of Leslie Pell-Clarke; Duncan C. Pell, and Annie Pell, his wife; H. Archibald Pell and Sarah Pell, his wife; A. Mercer Pell and Mary Pell, his wife; Clementina B. Le Roy and Edward A. Le Roy, her husband; Newbold Le Roy and Ada H. Le Roy, his wife; Archibald Le Roy, Otis Le Roy, Cornelia Miller and Andrew Miller, her husband; Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., and Catherine N. Le Roy, his wife; Lucinda Ely Street and William A. Street, her husband; Alice Lee Post and Alfred S. Post, her husband; Clementina Le Roy and Herman Le Roy, her husband; Charles Morgan, Annie Pell, Clara Pell Townsend and Thomas G. Townsend, her husband; Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward Davis Townsend, Annie Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Herbert C. Pell and Katherine Pell, his wife; Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Clarence C. Pell, Emily Pell Coster and Charles H. Coster, her husband; Emily Pell Coster, Jr., Helen Coster, Maud Coster, Charles H. Coster, Jr., Alfred Pell, Frances Pell, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Caroline E. Pell, Rodman C. Pell, Florence C. Waring, Howland Pell Haggerty, and Mary Haggerty, his wife; Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., Francis S. Haggerty, William Howland Pell, Stephen H. Pell, Theodore R. Pell, Mary D. Pell, Lita Pell Wright, and Eben Wright, her husband; F. Livingston Pell, James Duane Pell, Walden Pell, 3d, Sophia G. Pell, Lita Pell Wright, Eben Wright, Melissa A. Pell and F. Livingston Pell, as trustees under the last will and testament of Walden Pell, 2d., deceased; Margaretta B. Pell, George Augustus Campbell, Arthur Charles Hammersley, Howland Pell and Rodman C. Pell, as executors and trustees under the will of Mary Pell Haggerty; Charlotte Pell, Clara Morgan, wife of Charles Morgan; Antoinette G. Pell, wife of Rodman C. Pell, Pierre Waring, husband of Florence C. Waring; Adelaide Pell, wife of William Howland Pell, and Melissa A. Pell, individually, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Thomas G. Townsend, Clara Pell Townsend, Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward D. Townsend, Annie Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Rodman C. Pell, Antoinette G. Pell, Howland Pell Haggerty, Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., and Mary Haggerty:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1899, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of August, 1899. The verified amended complaint was duly filed with the said Clerk of the County of New York in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au17-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased; Smithsonian Institution, Carl Schaettler, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.

Dated August 2nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.

au3-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased; Smithsonian Institution, George Schaettler, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 22, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.

Office and Post Office address No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.

Dated August 2nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.

au3-1aw7wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York, Place of Trial.—JOHN G. HASSARD, plaintiff, against UNITED STATES OF MEXICO and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1899.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address No. 317 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, United States of Mexico and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2nd day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899.—Dated August 3rd, 1899.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address No 317 Broadway, New York City.

au17-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Desmond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executors and Executrix. LOGAN, DESMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. sa9-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. fr23-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKETT late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, &c. mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER, GEORGIANNA MacFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York. au17-1aw6mTh&f15.

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, nee Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-1aw6mTh

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au3-1aw6mTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 805, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

WATROUS, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. WOOLF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIA A. VALENTINE, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. VALENTINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1898, as amended by order dated February 24, 1899, and as further amended by order dated June 27, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on said day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment and orders to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and designated by the numbers 14 and 15 on a map entitled "Map for partition sale of property belonging to the estate of Daniel Valentine, deceased, situate at Fordham, Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. C.," made by Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 1st, 1899, said lots taken separately being bounded and described as follows:

Lot Number 14—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of E. 195th St. and Webster Avenue, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Webster Avenue 25 feet, thence westerly at right angles to Webster Avenue one hundred and 61-100 feet to the easterly line of lot Number 15 on said map, thence southerly, parallel with Webster Avenue along the easterly side of lot Number 15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any flats:

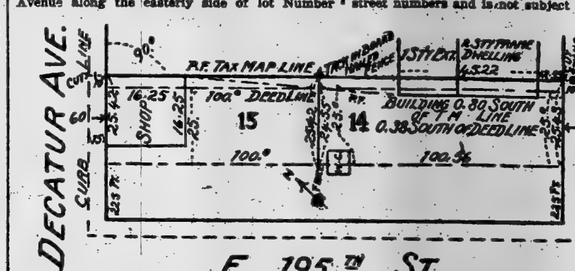
DECATUR AVE.
E. 195TH ST.
WEBSTER AVE.
P.F. TAX MAP LINE
195TH STREET
4 STY FRAME DWELLING
4522
100.0° DEEDLINE
BUILDING 0.30 SOUTH OF N. LINE
0.38 SOUTH OF DEEDLINE
15
14
16.25
SHOP
100.5±
100.0°
25
60
100
25.5
25.5
25.5

CROKER TO PROBE CHARGES

Said to Have Evidence in the Alleged Bribery Charges.

OKIE DEMANDS INVESTIGATION

Hyland and Cassidy Offer Reward for Proof of Attempts by Councilmen to "Squeeze" Contractors.

Members of the Municipal Assembly who called at the City Hall yesterday were strenuous in their denials that any attempt had been made to extort money from city contractors. They even declined to believe that such rumors were rife, and expressed their confidence that the people would trust them to prevent the city from being placed at the mercy of contractors. In fact, those who discussed the matter at all talked as if the members of the local lawmaking body were even above suspicion of corruption.

Alderman Okie, the Citizen's Union member from the Nineteenth District of New York County, however, regarded the charge as being sufficient reason for an investigation, and he called upon the Acting Mayor and asked him to summon the Assembly in special session for the appointment of an investigating committee.

"Supposing such a committee found the charges true," Mr. Guggenheimer asked, "what would you do then?"

This was a poser for the Alderman, who withdrew, leaving the matter where it had stood, without a suggestion of how to prove or disprove the charges.

Mr. Guggenheimer, when asked if he had heard anything of the charges, said: "I have no personal knowledge of the alleged facts, and of course I don't care to make any comments. I think Mr. Croker is going to investigate the matter fully, and if these things exist he is the man to find them out."

Controller Coler said that, although he had heard the rumors, he had no definite knowledge of them. "It is next to impossible," he said, "to get any information of this kind, owing to the fact that it would incriminate any one who took any part in such matters."

Councilmen Ebbets, Cassidy, and Hyland called on Acting Mayor Guggenheimer late in the afternoon. Mr. Cassidy, in conversation with Mr. Guggenheimer, said he was going to ask the United States Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition to prevent the Controller from getting any of the Hall of Records bonds.

"Well," said Mr. Guggenheimer, with a smile, "I hope you'll leave your address. We may need you to go to jail as a result of the Long Island Water Supply mandamus case."

Both Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Hyland offered to give $500 reward for evidence to show that any Councilman had tried to squeeze money out of contractors.

Abram J. Rose of the law firm of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, counsel for John Peirce, the Hall of Records contractor, said yesterday:

"Mr. Peirce never told me, nor, so far as I know, Mr. Kellogg, that he had been approached in that way, and I do not believe it. I think that the action of the Councilmen was inspired by political motives. The Councilman from Blissville, for instance, may have wanted some paving done in his part of the city, and he has said: 'Unless you vote for what I want, I won't vote for your bond issues.' If he carried his point, why, his constituents would consider him a big man. I don't think there was any attempted bribery. At the same time I am not in a position to say that it isn't possible."

It can be said on excellent authority that at least a part of the evidence in the attempted bribery cases is in the hands of Mr. Croker, and that every possible effort is being made to induce those who can corroborate it to tell what they know. Although certain city officials deny any absolute knowledge of the matter, it is positively known that they are concerned in the efforts making to uncover the corruption. In the case of the asphalt companies who were approached, it is said that they fear to make revelations because they are hopeful of getting contracts which the Municipal Assembly would have to ratify, and while there is little hope of making the chain of evidence against the guilty men complete, it was said yesterday that the inquiry would be prosecuted to the end by the two city officials who have offered rewards for the proofs against the suspected men.

Payment of Interest on City Bonds.

In furtherance of his plan for improving the methods of the Finance Department, Controller Coler has determined upon an important change in the method of paying interest on city bonds. Hereafter checks for interest will be mailed when due to the holders of such bonds or their duly authorized representatives. Formerly it was necessary for bondholders to call in person or by representatives at the office of the Controller of the City Chamberlain to receive the interest due them on their bonds.

FATHER MATHEW JUBILEE.

Anniversary of His Landing in This City Widely Celebrated.

The golden jubilee anniversary of the landing of Father Mathew, the Capuchin friar and temperance advocate, in this city was celebrated by all the branches of the Total Abstinence Union of America in this borough and Brooklyn yesterday with a mass in the churches with which they are connected and in the evening by festivals.

This organization now has a membership of 80,000 in the United States, and the event was celebrated in all the large cities. The Rev. Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Community delivered a lecture on "The Life of Father Mathew" in Convention Hall, Chicago. Father Mathew is said to have devoted $500,000 to the cause of temperance.

FATHER MALONE CELEBRATES.

Fifty-fifth Anniversary of His Ordination as a Priest Observed.

The Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, State Regent and rector of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, in Brooklyn, celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as a priest at the Sea Side House, Rockaway, Tuesday night. When he entered the dining room for dinner the guests applauded him. The table at which he sat was handsomely decorated. In the centre was a large floral piece containing fifty-five American Beauty roses. American flags were arranged on the walls and a large one was thrown over Father Malone's chair. His portrait also rested on the table.

To add to the patriotic sentiment of the affair, Head Waiter Frank Williams, who was in front of Santiago as a member of the Tenth United States Cavalry, arranged the napkins so as to represent the intrenchments around Santiago in the recent campaign. While the dinner was in progress a band played National airs.

HER PURSE STOLEN IN CHURCH.

Tuxedo Park Resident Refuses to Prosecute the Suspected Thief.

While kneeling in prayer in a pew in Trinity Church yesterday, Miss Nannie Ling of Tuxedo Park was relieved of her purse, and a neatly dressed young man was arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court, charged with being the thief. Miss Ling told the Magistrate that she placed her purse on the seat behind her and a second later heard a sound, and looking around quickly, saw that her purse had disappeared and a young man making a rapid exit from the church.

She hurried from the church and upon reaching Broadway saw the young man she was following running down Wall Street, and requested an officer to arrest him. The only means she had of identifying him was that he wore a light suit of clothes. The policeman followed the young man in the light suit, and after a chase of two blocks, caught him, but failed to find the purse in his possession.

The policeman, however, looked in the doorway of the building near the place where he made the arrest and found the purse, where it had evidently been thrown by some person. The young man stated that his name is Robie S. Sterns, and that he had worked at 493 Third Avenue for several months, having come to this city from Nova Scotia. Miss Ling identified the purse, and when it was returned to her, refused to further press the charge against the young man.

In discharging him, Magistrate Brann said: "My boy, you have had a very narrow escape from jail, and I advise you to be more careful of yourself in the future. As to whether you are really innocent or guilty, you alone know. But take my advice and try and keep out of trouble."

McKEE'S PET CALF PUZZLE.

Animal Developed Into a Full-Grown Cow in His Back Yard—Could Not Be Got Out Again.

A problem which had caused James McKee of 14 Oakland Street, Brooklyn, many a sleepless night and worried him into a state bordering on nervous prostration was happily solved yesterday. The Pigs in Clover puzzle was an easy proposition compared with the one which bothered Mr. McKee, and which was also a difficulty with relation to live stock. The problem concerned the removal of a cow that had been domiciled as a calf in McKee's back yard and had grown too big to be taken out by the way it had been brought in or by any other avenue of egress from the premises.

McKee bought the calf about a year ago from a butcher who was leading it to slaughter. Goats were common in the quarter, and McKee calculated that the calf would prove an innovation in the way of a pet. So he led the little animal home and installed it in the back yard, to the delight of his own children and the envy of those of his neighbors. He took the calf through the front door of the house and the hallway, which is the only manner of getting into the yard in the rear.

This back yard is bounded on all sides by tall tenements, and there is not so much as an alleyway leading from it to the street. But the situation of the yard never entered into McKee's calculations with respect to the future of his new pet. It had been easy enough to get the calf in and he gave no thought to the matter of eventually getting it out. The calf grew, as all calves will grow when as well fed and cared for as was the pride of the McKees, and in due time it had developed into a fine big cow. A month ago McKee decided that he would sell the animal. Its appetite had increased with its size, and McKee had come to find himself in a situation similar to that of the man who had an elephant on his hands.

A German butcher from Hunter's Point called to look the cow over. The animal was fat and sleek and the butcher decided to buy it.

"But how I get her owid?" he asked of McKee, seeing only the narrow hallway leading to the street through the house.

Then for the first time a realization of the situation dawned upon McKee.

"Holy smoke, but I never thought of that!" he gasped, gazing helplessly about.

The butcher shrugged his shoulders. Suddenly, however, a brilliant idea struck him. He procured a tape measure, took the measurements of the cow, and then measured the width of the hall door. Then he did some expert figuring. Finally he reached a conclusion in the matter. He decided that if the cow could be reduced in avoirdupois to a certain degree she might be shoved through the front door. So he gave instructions that the cow was not to be fed for several weeks, and then left.

Then the neighbors took a hand in the game, and many and divers were the suggestions made to McKee for getting the cow out of the yard. One proposed that a tunnel be dug under the house, another that a balloon or a derrick be pressed into service, and still another that the house be moved out of the way. But McKee acted upon none of these brilliant ideas. The butcher had bought the cow and insisted that his view concerning its extraction from the yard be carried out. Yesterday he called for the animal. The Board of Health would not permit of the cow being killed on the premises, so the butcher had stuck to the starvation idea as the only solution of the difficulty.

The cow had lost much weight, and was led through the back door without trouble, but it was still too big to pass through the front door, and there it stuck. The butcher on the outside pulled and tugged until he got red in the face, and the McKee family on the inside pushed until they were exhausted, but the cow held fast in the doorway. Finally the butcher got an axe and chopped away on either side of the cow, and the animal at last was squeezed through.

"The next calf that I buy," remarked McKee, wiping the sweat from his brow, "will be a rabbit."

LEGION OF HONOR PROSPEROUS.

Despite Defections of Members, Claims Are Settled in Full.

The Supreme Council of the Legion of Honor continued in session at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, when it discussed, without reaching a conclusion, a new table of rates submitted.

The order, which a few years ago had 62,000 members, has now a membership of 18,600, one-third of which is in this State. This great reduction is due, the Supreme Secretary told a reporter for THE TIMES, to the fight made against the order by the old line insurance companies, and by the unusually heavy losses at the time of the flood in Johnstown, Pa., and from sunstrokes during the Summer of 1896.

"Nevertheless," he said, "we are in a flourishing condition. We have a reserve fund of $565,000 deposited with institutions in Massachusetts, and we pay all claims on demand. We paid out $1,500,000 in death benefits last year. Until a short time ago we took risks ranging from $1,000 to $5,000; now they run from $500 to $3,000."

Officers of the Supreme Council will be elected at to-day's session.

LIVES IN TERROR OF A WIDOW.

Diamond Says Lovelorn Mrs. Toye's Attentions Make Life a Burden to Him.

Pursued by a relentless fate in the person of Mrs. Annie Toye, a widow, Owen Francis Diamond, whose occupation is that of a dry goods clerk, has—according to a story which he told Magistrate Mayo, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning—been leading a life so troubled and so burdensome that to escape it he has on numerous occasions seriously thought of enlisting in the army and going to the Philippines to shoot Filipinos by way of rest and recreation.

Mr. Diamond lives at 263 Avenue B, and is twenty-five years old. Mrs. Toye is forty-seven years old, and, according to the police court story, is employed in the Murray Hill Hotel. Tuesday morning she appeared before Magistrate Mayo, declared that Diamond was her husband, and through her sobs told such a pitiful tale of woe that the Magistrate was moved to grant a summons against him.

As a result Mr. Diamond appeared in court yesterday morning to answer a charge of desertion. He was there ahead of time, but early as he was, Mrs. Toye was there before him. When Diamond entered she at once made a move to get to his side. Mr. Diamond thereupon made a move to escape, but Mrs. Toye was not to be balked. Wherever he stationed himself in the courtroom, there also sidled the widow. The policemen snickered and the spectators laughed, but it was no laughing matter for Diamond, and finally he appealed to the Sergeant, who instructed Mrs. Toye to hold her allotted place.

When the case was called Diamond, whose suppressed indignation could no longer be restrained, cried out:

"Judge, I don't know what this woman wants with me."

She said you abandoned her and treated her cruelly," said the Magistrate.

Diamond looked dumfounded. "But I'm not married to her," he at last said. "She lives in my neighborhood and knows my people. For the last couple of years she has nearly driven me to drink, pestering me with her attentions. She has asked me to marry her a thousand times. If I am eating dinner she bounces in and says, 'Oh, Owney, will you have me?' If I am playing billiards she does the same thing. If I am riding a wheel—and it's the only way I can escape her, for she can't ride—she lies in wait for me when I return. No matter who is around she makes love to me. She's a perfect terror, and I don't want anything to do with her."

When Mrs. Toye came to tell her story she said she had been married to Diamond last October. "I think it was Oct. 28," she said, "in a church in Sixteenth Street. We were married by a minister who is dead, and there were no witnesses. Look at this, Judge!"

The widow handed Magistrate Mayo a certificate from the Board of Health which she evidently thought told of the marriage. Instead the certificate declared that there was no such marriage on record. Magistrate Mayo thereupon discharged Diamond, who beat a hasty retreat, followed by the widow.

No Part of the City, but in It.

An act was passed last Winter cutting off that part of the territory of the Borough of Manhattan known as Inwood and Foster Meadow, and incorporating it once more into the territory of the Town of Hempstead, from which it was separated at the time of consolidation. Under the terms of the act it is alleged no change in the county lines is provided for, and that this territory, while outside of the City of New York, is still a part of the County of Queens, and does not become a part of Nassau County. The question now arises whether this omission will result in the revival of a Board of Supervisors for Queens County or whether the section will have a Supervisor who will be the only one in the county and be the sole member of the board.

DOCTORS' VIEWS ON FRUIT

Differ Upon the Question of Its Value as Food.

SOME SAY IT IS DANGEROUS

Others Scout Dr. Sheedy's Theory that It Generates Poisonous Gases in the Stomach.

In Poughkeepsie last Sunday a four-year-old child was seized with convulsions after eating watermelon. Infantile paralysis supervened, and on Tuesday it died. Thereupon the physician, Dr. D. M. Sheedy, announced, according to the dispatches, that it is dangerous for children to eat fruit and tomatoes and watermelons. His objections to fruit and to tomatoes and watermelons, as given in the reports, are that "the animal heat of the body forces their early decomposition, thus forming poisonous gases."

Such a theory as that proclaimed by Dr. Sheedy always creates a certain degree of consternation. If children cannot eat fruit and tomatoes, say the mothers of a million children, what can they eat with safety? Almost every article of diet has been, in turn, condemned in the name of so-called science. Dr. Sheedy's alarming theory adds a long list to the forbidden good things of life.

Prominent physicians of this city do not, however, acquiesce in the theory of Dr. Sheedy. Of more than a dozen who were asked for their opinions, all with one exception opposed the view of their Poughkeepsie colleague. They agreed that fruits and vegetables are not only good foods, but are among the best foods. This, they say, is the verdict of universal experience since the Garden of Eden, and they also agree that such a verdict is of far higher authority than the opinion of any specialist. As one physician expressed it:

"Children have come down the ages eating fruit of every kind. It is man's natural food. You see children wherever you go, in every country and in every clime, eating fruit, and frequently such kinds of fruit as the family physician would interdict if he knew of its consumption. Do they die because of it? You hear of children having stomachache from eating green apples, green or old watermelons, or bad fruit, and it is a joke from one end of the world to the other. But they don't die. If they had died there would not have been a fruit-bearing tree left on the earth by this time."

Specialists in medicine and related sciences, physicians, and chemists, treated the question in the same way. Most of them declared that Dr. Sheedy must have been incorrectly reported, as they could not conceive of a skilled physician holding such a theory. Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, the veteran chemist, would not consider the matter seriously, but said that either Dr. Sheedy was jesting or some one was jesting for him or about him. He even quoted Solomon's song, which says, "Comfort me with apples," to sustain his view that the fruit-eating habit is venerable and absolutely safe as well as pleasant. Dr. William H. Porter, however, made the alarming declaration that fruit and several kinds of vegetables are dangerous not only to children, but for adults as well. The opinion of various specialists and physicians are given below.

DR. H. T. BROOKS'S VIEWS.

Dr. H. T. Brooks, Adjunct Professor of Pathology at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, the physician who was called from this city to Poughkeepsie by Dr. Sheedy for consultation when the autopsy was held in the case of the child John Sokalski, who died from infantile paralysis, said:

"I believe Dr. Sheedy did not quite make himself clear to the reporter who quoted him. I fail to see how paralysis could possibly be caused by a child's eating fruit or vegetables. I know there are those who do oppose fruits and certain vegetables as being a dangerous diet for children, but I never heard before that any poisonous gases were generated which may be the cause of infantile paralysis. There are many physicians who believe fruit is not wholesome because of the fermentation or putrefaction, as they sometimes call it, which the fruit undergoes in the intestinal canal.

"It is claimed that the laxative power of the fruit upon the bowels is dependent upon this fermentation, which causes nature to revolt at its unnatural presence there, and thus throws it out. Of course, if such a theory be correct, and if the eating of fruit be persistently continued while nature has started a campaign within in manifest revolt against it, we can see how the intestines may reject all sorts of food. After the intemperate indulgence in a fruit diet we may thus account for many cases of diarrhea and such other bowel diseases due to irritation. This, however, is not to be considered seriously in connection with infantile paralysis, in my opinion.

"My view as to the cause of infantile paralysis is that it is due directly to some infection, some germ, some specific poison which may be taken into the system like the germs of any other disease, that is to say, through the mouth, nostrils, or in any other way.

"Infantile paralysis is by no means a new disease, although practically nothing is known of its cause. In 1894 an epidemic occurred in Rutland, Vt. There were 190 cases and 18 deaths, nearly 10 per cent. of the cases proving fatal. In this epidemic 85 of the 190 patients were children under six years of age.

AN ELUSIVE GERM.

"Now, physicans and bacteriologists have given the matter the closest study trying in every way possible to locate the germ, if germ it be. The reason I think there is a germ at the bottom of it is because the disease known as infantile paralysis acts on certain parts of the spinal cord—the anterior horns, as they are known in a scientific sense. These anterior horns are affected in a strange way—little blood vessels burst in them causing the nerves to be cut off from their proper supply of nutrition, and when these nerves are thus shattered they cause that part of the body to lose control of its muscles or become paralyzed.

"The bursting of these little blood vessels may affect muscles or a set of muscles. If the bursting occurs at that part of the spinal cord near the shoulders the arms are liable to be paralyzed; if near the hip joints a leg, or both legs, may be paralyzed. In nearly all cases of infantile paralysis it is an arm or a leg that suffers; rarely the body.

"With such a running account of the disease you may see how difficult it would be for the cause to be traced to fruit in the stomach. No; it is a germ; but nobody has ever discovered that germ. Scientists are working on it and may eventually find it. If we can discover the thing that bursts those little blood vessels in the spinal cord we will have the problem solved."

When asked if this germ may not be taken into the system in fruit, Dr. Brooks said: "No. That isn't plausible."

DR. DOREMUS AMUSED.

Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, Vice President and Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the New York City College, was found sitting in his laboratory of that institution amusing himself by polishing up a cornet which he said he was going to take to a tally-ho party to which he had been invited. When asked if he thought fruit and tomatoes and watermelons should be kept away from children the doctor turned from his work and said:

"Is this some joke you're springing on me?"

He was assured that the question had been seriously raised by Dr. Sheedy of Poughkeepsie.

"I have just returned from a fruit lunch myself," said Dr. Doremus, "and I should dread to be told that anything serious was going to happen. Break the news gently," and the jovial man of science laughed heartily at the humor of his own remark.

He would not consider the matter seriously for a moment, and went on polishing his cornet. "I am a strong advocate of ripe fruit taken in moderation," said he, "and I have scriptural authority for it, for doesn't the Bible say, 'comfort me with apples: for I am sick of love?'

"I have no faith in the theory that in the action of digestion paralysis can result from eating fruit. I don't know of any 'poisonous gases' that can arise from fruit in the bowels. I know that sometimes nitrogen gas is formed within us, sometimes carbonic acid gas; sometimes sulphide of hydrogen; but, mercy on us, are these poisonous? Don't we drink carbonic acid gas in champagne and soda water?

"Green apples give boys colic sometimes, true; but, there is no poison about that. Nearly everybody has had colic. Just think of the many parts of the world where the people from childhood up—particularly in the tropics—live almost entirely on fruits. Of course, there are some unfortunates who are unable to partake even of strawberries or oranges, but there is only one case in millions. Must we, therefore, say to the rest of the world, 'Thou shalt eat no fruit?'"

WHAT OTHER EXPERTS SAY.

Dr. John S. Billings, who is assistant bacteriologist for the New York City Board of Health, said:

"The question as to whether the eating of fruit by children is dangerous in that it may cause infantile paralysis is not ripe yet from a bacteriological point of view. In the first place those who claim that infantile paralysis is caused by a germ have never yet discovered the germ for bacteriologists to inspect and study.

"While there are many features connected with the epidemic of infantile paralysis which suggest that the disease is infectious, yet the existence of any micro-organism as a cause has not been shown. We know that when fruit is not in good ripe condition it has a tendency to cause diarrhea and similar irritations of the bowels, but so far as bacteriology is concerned it is not yet prepared to say this can result in paralysis by any micro-organism."

Dr. T. A. Jenkins, who is acting house physician at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, 671 Lexington Avenue, said:

"I do not believe that fruit is good for children. It upsets their bowels, frequently resulting in diarrhea and fever attendant upon such irritations. I agree with Dr. Sheedy that fruit and tomatoes and watermelons should not be given injudiciously to children. As to their causing infantile paralysis I know nothing. I don't see how they could cause it by any poisonous gas arising, and if paralysis sets in, it must be from the general debility that sometimes follows an aggravated case of diarrhea laying the child's system, in its weakened condition, open to the inroad of disease."

A prominent specialist, who was formerly a Health Commissioner, said, when asked for his opinion of fruit diet:

"It is the most general and perhaps the best of all diets. It is what almost every one, whether child or adult, eats most willingly and with best results. It is a bare and bold assertion for a physician to make to say that the eating of fruits and vegetables by children is dangerous. He should be able to substantiate his theory, and I doubt if he can adduce a fact to sustain his view. Good, ripe fruit, in good preservation, is a palatable, wholesome, harmless, nourishing diet."

Dr. Ralph Waldo said that the chief question with reference to the eating of ripe fruit by children is a question of teeth. It would not do, he said, to give any solid food to children until they have properly developed teeth; but, with this exception, he did not see what possible objection there could be found to allowing children to eat fruits and vegetables. "Any good ripe fruit is a wholesome and good diet," he said. "Tomatoes I regard as the most valuable of our vegetables. They are easily digested and are very nutritious."

DR. PORTER'S OPPOSITE VIEWS.

Dr. William H. Porter, whose specialty is intestinal diseases and Bright's disease, however, declares most positively that fruit is dangerous not only for children but for adults as well. In fact, he includes in his list of "food stuffs to be avoided" all fruits, either cooked or raw, all cereals and breakfast foods, nuts, sweets, and pastry of all kinds, potatoes in all forms, onions, tomatoes, turnips, parsnips, carrots, celery, radishes, cabbage, egg and oyster plant, and corn.

"Fruits should be avoided," said Dr. Porter, "first, because they are usually picked before they are fully ripe; second, because they are in a state of partial putrefaction and are often covered with bacterial life when eaten, and are often taken in excessive quantities. Having reached the alimentary canal in this state, they excite undue putrefactive fermentation of proteid constituents contained within the intestinal canal, and thus prevent the perfect digestion and assimilation of the proteid elements of the food.

"This proteid molecule is a very complex body. Putrefactive fermentation such as fruit gives rise to in the alimentary canal splits the proteid molecule into innumerable compounds which may or may not be toxic or poisonous, in their nature. If toxic and absorbed into the system they may give rise to a variety of symptoms and even cause death by poisoning the victim. That is the danger of fruit."

Dr. Porter said he knew of no way infantile paralysis could be caused, however, by eating fruit.

THE DROWNING OF DUFEK.

Alleged that Little Effort to Rescue Him Was Made—Dead Man's Father to Investigate.

The parents of George Louis Dufek, a plumber of 245 Rush Street, Williamsburg, who was drowned on Sunday from the sloop yacht Fawn at Glen Cove, L. I., while out sailing with friends, incline to the belief that little, if any, effort was made to rescue him. Information to this effect was imparted to the elder Dufek yesterday and caused the father to go to Glen Cove in order that the matter could be investigated.

Dufek was twenty-four years old, and lived with his wife Mamie and their four-year-old daughter Frances. Adolph Hoffman, a machinist, boarded with them, and in the same house lives Lawrence Rice, owner of the yacht. On Saturday Dufek, Hoffman, Rice, Joseph Newburger, and John Murcott set out in the yacht from Bowery Bay to sail in her up Long Island Sound. They reached Glen Cove in the evening, where they remained over night, and on Sunday afternoon the Fawn was started on her return to her anchorage at Bowery Bay. Just off Glen Cove Point some of the ropes holding the mainsail parted, and Dufek, who had about 125 feet of line in his hand, was thrown backward into the water. The Fawn had proceeded about forty yards before the yacht's yawl put off with Hoffman in it to rescue Dufek. In the meantime Dufek, who was unable to swim, had made frantic efforts to keep his head above water. A fisherman near shore also had set out to save him. It was this fisherman, according to the story told by Dufek's mother yesterday, who conveyed the intelligence to Mrs. Dufek and her husband that Hoffman made only a very poor effort to save the drowning man.

Hoffman has denied this, and he said last evening that he did all that was possible to save Dufek. Other men who were in the yacht corroborated Hoffman's statement. Dufek's widow said last evening that she was sure Hoffman made every effort to save her husband.

NO AIR PIPES ON ELEVATED ROAD

Reported Concession to the Auto-Truck Company Denied.

Joseph H. Hoadley, President of the New York Auto-Truck Company, declined yesterday to discuss a rumor that an agreement had been reached between the company and the Manhattan Railway Company by which Auto-Truck pipes to conduct compressed air will be allowed to be strung on the elevated railway structures.

At the offices of the Manhattan Railway Company the story was derided. President George J. Gould is in Europe, and it was remarked that such a transaction could not be effected without his taking part in it. Vice President Alfred Skitt said that he had never heard of any negotiations to this end. Secretary and Treasurer D. W. McWilliams said that the story was news to him, and that he knew of no steps having been taken to come to any such arrangement. Ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck said that as the Auto-Truck Company was his client, he could not discuss its affairs in any way.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

There will be music at Madison Square Park by Berndt's Military Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Parsifal" ..... Wagner
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Waltz, "Unsere Frauen" ..... Farbach
Characteristic, "On the Chattahoochee" ..... Johnson
Cornet Solo, "The Surf" ..... Steinhauser
Mr. Hugo Schmidt.
Potpourri, "Heart and Hand" ..... Lecocq
Cake Walk, "A Hot Time in Mobile" ..... Carter
Medley, "The Right Kind" ..... Smith
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
Two-Step, "American Victory" ..... Lind

At East River Park Boswald's Military Band will give this programme:

The pride of our Nation—"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Débutante," (new) ..... Mallach, Jr.
Music from the Opera, "The Runaway Girl" ..... Caryll
Cornet Solo .....
Mr. Kenele.
Selection, "The Jolly Musketeer" ..... Edwards
Fantasia, "Here, There, and Everywhere" .....
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Medley Overture, "Songs of the Day" ..... Stern
a. Song, "The Moth and the Flame" ..... Witt
b. Humoresque, "Chinese March" ..... Cailis
Concert Galop, "Jockey Club," (first time) ..... Beach
Lover Reveln, "An Afro-American Case" .....
Hop" ..... O'Hare

WOULD RAISE COST OF GAS

New Amsterdam Company Stockholder Appeals to the Courts.

ASKS TO SEE CONCERN'S BOOKS

J. F. Pierson Says that at the Present Rate It Cannot Make Enough to Meet Fixed Charges.

The first appearance in the courts of the movement on the part of stockholders of the warring gas companies to force their Boards of Directors to put the price of house gas up to the old figures was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice McAdam. It was the application of Gen. J. Frederick Pierson, owner of seventy-five shares of stock in the New Amsterdam Gas Company, for a writ of peremptory mandamus directed against the company to produce all its books, records, contracts, and papers for the purpose of examination.

The application says the company is selling gas at such a low rate, 50 cents a thousand, that the company cannot be making a profit, and not only that, but it cannot be receiving sufficient income at this figure to meet its fixed charges. While the applicant can make no allegations of fact, the only way, he says, the company can be meeting its fixed charges is by selling bonds or stock.

Treadwell Cleveland appeared for Gen. Pierson and John C. Tomlinson for the company. Mr. Cleveland told in detail of the consolidation of the Equitable and the East River Gas Companies last year into the New Amsterdam Gas Company. Gen. Pierson had been an owner of Equitable stock and consented to the consolidation. Up to the time of the consolidation Gen. Pierson was getting a 12 per cent. dividend on his stock. Since the consolidation, in March, 1898, he says there has been no dividend.

In the last report of the gas company the debts of the new company, he alleges, are stated to be $38,950,000, while the debts of the two old companies merged into the new amounted to only $18,000,000. A like increase in the assets, he alleges, is reported, while the assets of the old companies amounted together to about the same figure as their debts.

Gen. Pierson expressed an inability to understand the rise in assets and debts, as there was to be no increase in the capital stock on consolidation, but merely a union of the companies and a transfer of stock. Mr. Cleveland also told of the issue of new bonds lately, which are quoted at a high figure in the market, and said that Gen. Pierson wanted to know why these bonds were kept ahead of his bonds.

The significant part of the argument, however, for the application was the statement that on April 1 last, "arbitrarily, and without any reason known to the applicant, the company reduced the selling price of its product" from $1.10 to 50 cents. "At that rate," said Mr. Cleveland, "gas cannot be manufactured and delivered, and Gen. Pierson believes the company is not only making no profit, but is not even making its fixed charges."

He went on to suggest the meeting of the latter by issues of bonds and stock, saying that the applicant did not allege this was being done, but the only way it could meet the deficiencies that the applicant knew of was by such sale of bonds and stock. The General wanted to see the books of the company to find out, if possible, where he stood. His application to the company to be allowed to see the books had been denied.

Mr. Tomlinson, in reply, started out by saying that the application did not appear to him to have been made in good faith and to gain information, but for some ulterior purpose. In regard to the right of a stockholder to examine the books of a company, he said, the Supreme Court had held that it could compel the production of such books, but had always used the power with the greatest care.

Gen. Pierson, he said, had no right to complain of the dividends of the new company The preferred stock of the new company was issued with the plain understanding that the stock should not be preferential for a year. In spite of this, Gen. Pierson had already been a gainer by the consolidation. Taking into account the market values of the New Amsterdam stocks today as compared with his Equitable stocks, he was a gainer by $800.

Mr. Tomlinson said that the applicant had given no adequate reason why he should be allowed to examine the books. The only allegation of fact was that he wishes to find out from the books whether gas can be manufactured at the figure complained of at a profit. The city was full of experts, he said, who could give the information. Gen. Pierson had never received a technical refusal to see the books. He had called at the office of the company on a day when the President and other officers were out of town.

"Mr. Cleveland says that we reduced the price of gas arbitrarily," he continued. "Had we done that I have no doubt that we would have been publicly applauded, instead of coming in for our share of abuse. But we didn't do it of our own motion."

Mr. Tomlinson then read from the affidavit of the Secretary denying the company is making any long-term contracts for supplying gas at the fifty-cent rate. The affidavit says that there are four gas companies in the city—the Consolidated, the New Amsterdam, the Mutual, and the Standard, all in competition.

On May 1 the Consolidated reduced the price of gas from $1.10 to 80 cents, and the agents of the Consolidated were actively soliciting the customers of the New Amsterdam Company. This necessitated a reduction, in order to hold the customers, an a reduction to a price below that of the Consolidated in order to get back a large number of the New Amsterdam customers who had already gone over.

Justice McAdam gave the counsel until to-morrow to submit further papers in the case.

COL. WARING'S ASHES.

Will Be Kept at Swinburne Island Until Widow Directs Otherwise.

The attention of Health Officer Doty was called last night to a published statement that the ashes of Col. Waring were unclaimed at Swinburne island, with the ashes of paupers who had died of yellow fever. Dr. Doty said:

"It is true that the ashes of Col. Waring are in the same vault on Swinburne Island with the ashes of other yellow fever victims. After the remains of Col. Waring were cremated I communicated with Mrs. Waring and asked her what disposition should be made of the ashes of her husband. She replied that she desired them kept at Swinburne Island. Accordingly, the ashes of Col. Waring will remain at Swinburne as long as Mrs. Waring desires them kept there.

"I might also say that the ashes of all the yellow fever victims are being cared for in a decent and proper manner. We make no distinction whether the victim was a prominent person or a pauper."

CURRAN NOT SET FREE.

Justice Leventritt Says Man with Dynamite Was Held Properly.

Francis J. Curran, who was arrested during the strike against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for having in his possession a dynamite cartridge, that being a violation of Sections 385 and 675 of the Penal Code, has been remanded back to jail by Justice Leventritt, before whom he was brought on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. Curran's release was asked for on the ground that Section 195 of the Penal Code was not complied with, in that the witnesses for the people were not examined in his presence. Justice Leventritt says:

"It appears, however, from the course of the proceedings before the Magistrate that the defendant's counsel accepted the depositions contained in the information as the direct examination of the witnesses. As soon as the witnesses were presented he forthwith, of his own motion, without any direction or suggestion, proceeded to cross-examine them. He might rightfully have insisted that the witnesses be orally examined, but he waived it.

"The relator further urges that even accepting the contents of the depositions as the direct examination, their force and effect were nullified by the cross-examination. I do not find this to be the fact. It is undisputed that the defendant had about his person dynamite with detonating fuses. The Magistrate properly concluded that a crime had been committed. He was, therefore, properly held."

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

Trousers have a very unpleasant habit of fraying at the bottom, of bagging at the knee, of collapsing generally—and the fit usually takes them just about now.

Interesting, therefore, to know that we have a splendid assortment of just those neat styles that most men prefer; sufficiently sprinkled with gay ones, so as to interest all kinds of legs.

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

PRICE OF MEAT STILL RISING.

Extra Quarter and Half Cent a Pound Charged on the Best Grades—Position of Retailers.

Still the price of meat goes up. The market butchers and the retail dealers throughout the city put on an extra quarter and half cent a pound on the best grades of meat yesterday, making the gross increase since last week from 3 to 4 cents a pound. The best beefsteaks which retailed at 24 and 25 cents a pound last week are now sold at 28 and 29 cents a pound. Medium steaks which formerly sold at 18 and 20 cents a pound are now held at 20 and 23. An additional advance of 1 cent a pound has been made on the higher grades of pork and lamb since last Monday.

Reports from Chicago yesterday that the prices of meats were bound to go still higher before cold weather sets in were discussed by the retail dealers here with many an ominous shake of the head. Some of these dealers are already complaining of a falling off in their trade in consequence of the increased prices and they are fearful of the results of putting retail prices still higher. Their customers, they say, are deserting them to trade with the big department stores which, notwithstanding the wholesalers' advance in prices, can still afford to undersell the retail dealers.

According to the stories told by many, the lot of the retail butcher is not a happy one just now. "It is only a question of time," said a Third Avenue dealer whose big establishment bespeaks past prosperity, "when we retailers will all be forced out of business. We are hemmed in between two powerful forces. The big concerns which control the market in this country are making us pay more for meat than we can get, and the great department stores which are able to buy meats in wholesale quantities are ruining us with their competition. I see no chance for the retail butcher unless he is able to own a farm and raise his own cattle, sheep, and pigs."

Another east side retailer commented with some bitterness on the recent requirement of the wholesale concerns that the retail dealers must in most instances "pay the freight" on their purchases. "Not only must we come up with the cash every Monday morning," said this dealer, "but we must pay all the expressage on the meats that we order from the wholesalers."

West side retail butchers are striving to make the mass meeting which is to be held in Bloomingdale Hall, 915 and 917 Eighth Avenue, to-morrow night a large and representative gathering of the trade. They desire the public to thoroughly understand their position and also hope, in the language of one of the leaders of the movement, "to arouse public sentiment in behalf of retail meat dealers as against monopolies."

The New York representatives of the large wholesale meat concerns—Armour & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., Swift & Co., and the Cudahy Company—say that they have nothing to do with the fixing of prices in this city. The headquarters of the wholesale meat traffic of this country is in Chicago, and questions of policy and price are determined there. The New York representatives, however, insist that there is no meat trust but that the advance in prices is the natural outcome of a largely increased home consumption, an unprecedented foreign demand for American meat, and an unlooked for shortage in the supply of cattle.

AN OPINION ON CHICAGO BEEF.

Large Shipments of Cattle Due to High Prices Will Effect Only a Temporary Reaction in Price.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—It was said in Packing Town to-day that a drop in the prices of prime and medium grades of beef, recently raised, might be expected to-morrow. Some reaction is almost certain to follow the high prices of the last week, as the natural influx of cattle, due to the high prices, will bring it about.

Whether the reduction will be lasting is doubtful. The country has been going for several years on a low consumption of meat, and breeders of cattle, farmers, and Western ranchers have lowered their stocks accordingly. It is estimated that it will take a year or

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; high northeasterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—Counsel for Mrs. Perot, in London, admits that the extradition proceedings will not be dropped. He looks for important developments. Drought has ruined the Winter and Spring wheat crops in Southwest Russia. The report that the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and Germany are to meet in Poland early in October is denied. Walter Wellman, the leader of the polar expedition and explorer of Franz Josef Land, landed at Tromsoe, Norway, Wednesday. He is permanently crippled through falling through a crevasse. The entire party suffered many hardships. A storm on the Scotch coast wrecked several vessels. Three hundred fishing craft are in danger. The President of Brazil says it is the desire of the republic to maintain peace and a good understanding with all nations. The insurrection in one of the States of Venezuela was quelled by the defeat of the rebels in an eighteen-hour battle. Sir Charles Tupper, now in London, says of the Alaskan boundary difficulty that if the United States believed her claims to be just she would submit to arbitration of all differences. The lower house of the Prussian Diet yesterday voted against two of the pending canal bills. Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, will start on his trip to Washington next week. The Chamber of Deputies of Peru passed a resolution asking for the reasons for the order closing the English schools at Callao. Correspondents of English papers say that the Boers in their reply to England's proposals agree to grant a five-year simple franchise and allow the gold fields a one-fourth representation in the Volksraad. This is more than was asked.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The freight locomotive designed and built by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is claimed to have great practical value and, it is said, may revolutionize this class of machine.

The chief topic of discussion among city officials yesterday was the attempt to jam through the Board of Public Improvements the Ramapo Water Company's contract. It was thought that since the publicity given to the scheme success was impossible without causing a scandal that would overwhelm the present municipal administration.

Page 3.

It is reported from the West that a pronounced shortage of cattle has prevailed for some time on the ranges. Not a herd is left in Nevada and Utah. The grass there is a complete failure this year.

A new Faith Cure Society has had a remarkable success at Shiloh, Me. A great meeting is to be held next Sunday to dedicate the last of four buildings, worth $100,000. The cures are effected by prayer.

Arthur W. Bishop, President of the Passaic County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, announced that he would bring criminal proceedings against Mrs. Eyler, Matron of the State Industrial School for Girls, at Trenton, and the Trustees of the institution.

Gen Jiminez, who is at the head of the Dominican revolutionists, says he will unite the whole Island of Santo Domingo under one Government. He left Havana yesterday. His departure as a private individual will probably absolve the United States from responsibility.

Page 4.

At a meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope yesterday important details of the Dewey reception were arranged, and the scheme of the celebration may be said to be well under way.

Clothing and medical supplies will be shipped to-day to the Puerto Rican hurricane sufferers on the steamship Evelyn. Many more subscriptions were made yesterday to the various relief funds.

Page 5.

The convention of the new labor party last night adopted a platform and the name "The Independent Labor Party."

The boom for ex-Justice Van Wyck as the Democratic candidate for President in 1900 will be formally launched in this city to-day when conferences will take place at the Hoffman House. Joseph J. Willett charges a Bryan-Croker combination against him.

There was a meeting of Gleason and anti-Gleason men in Long Island City last night to protest against the management of affairs in the Borough of Queens under the present Government. It was declared that Tammany men conducted matters so as to line their own pockets.

Page 9.

Directors of the Electric Storage Battery Company yesterday accepted the resignation of President Rice and elected George H. Day in his stead.

Page 12.

Major Benno Behrendt, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, was accused of stealing surgical instruments.

Mrs. Catherine M. Stone of New Brighton was found guilty of cruel treatment of her imbecile daughter and fined $250.

Magistrate Crane declared in the Harlem Police Court yesterday that gas companies would take the life blood of a man.

Capt. John Watt of the Jersey City Fire Department was overcome by smoke at a fire and died shortly afterward of heart disease.

Frank J. Gould is organizing a trust company. His brothers, his sister, and other members of the family will be the chief stockholders.

Extensive forest fires are burning in the northern part of New York, and much damage has already been done to the timber there.

Mrs. E. Kane, wife of Dr. Charles R. Kane, either jumped or fell from the roof of the five-storied flat house at 12 West One Hundred and Fourth Street yesterday.

The Continental Match Factory at Passaic, recently sold by Edwin Gould to the Diamond Match Company, has been closed, and the 200 hands have been discharged.

A lively row occurred recently in the Seventy-first Armory between ex-Capt. Stoddard and Corp. Tabbart. The Corporal charges injustice at the hands of the commissioned officer.

The pawnbrokers to whom Neufeldt pledged Mrs. Kronman's jewelry and Mrs. Innes, the woman whose bell he rang, identified him yesterday. The police claim the evidence that he murdered Mrs. Kronman is complete.

The vessel sighted off Jupiter Inlet, on the Florida coast, on Wednesday was probably the Mexico, not the Vigilancia. The Ward Line officials express no anxiety as to the safety of the latter vessel, though she is five days overdue.

Mrs. Mary Kilcunnon, twenty-four years old; her husband John, twenty-eight, and their only child Peter, two, were severely burned yesterday morning in a fire in their home at 409 West Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Kilcunnon died later in the hospital. While waiting for an ambulance she lay on the sidewalk, practically nude, for a full three-quarters of an hour, suffering greatly.

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"BATH HOUSE'S" COAT IS GONE.

A Chicago Drummer Decamps with the Emerald-Hewd Garment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Alderman John J. Coughlin has again been heard from. A telegram from the "Beau Brummel" of Chicago to Secretary Ed. Lahiff to-day announced the arrival of the Alderman at Boston, but also stated the loss of the green coat, with which "Bath House" has been startling the East in his triumphal tour. The telegram follows:

"Arrived safely in the home of culture. A Chicago drummer stole my green coat yesterday afternoon. He started for Chicago last night on the Michigan Central. Tip this off on the quiet to Capt. Colleran."

Capt. Colleran is in the East, but if any of the officers discover a Chicago drummer in a green dress coat they have orders to take him at once to the Central Station, where the emerald-hued garment will be held pending the arrival of the new satellite in the society whirl.

PLATT AND HOBART IN RAMAPO SCHEME

Alleged Deal with Croker to Call Off Mazet.

SECRECY OF DESIGN PROVED

Water Company Scandal May Overwhelm Van Wyck Administration.

Tammany Men Admit Publicity Has Retarded the Plan—Controller Coler's Condemnation of It as Dishonest.

The unsuccessful attempt of a coterie of Tammany officials to jam through the Board of Public Improvements a contract binding the city to buy $5,000,000 worth of water a year from the Ramapo Water Company was a topic of general discussion among city officials yesterday. While most of them viewed the effort with complacency, all of them agreed that its progress was retarded, and that it cannot be pushed through at all without creating a scandal that will engulf the entire Van Wyck administration.

A well-backed rumor that a deal had been made between Republican leaders and Richard Croker was also current. This deal, according to a man who is known to be in the confidence of the moving spirits in the company, contemplated the calling off of the Mazet committee from its investigation into city affairs in return for the passage by the Board of Public Improvements of the contract.

The man from whom this information emanated is one whose dealings with Republican leaders and corporations seeking legislation are of the most confidential character. This man said yesterday that it was known in Albany, where the Ramapo Water Company has been a frequent applicant for favors, that the influence of Senator Thomas C. Platt was freely exerted in its behalf. Latterly, however, Edward Lauterbach had appeared as its counsel, instead of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, the senior member of which firm was at one time the President of the company.

According to the informant of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Senator Platt, Vice President Garret A. Hobart, and Mr. Lauterbach are among the real backers of the concern, whether or not they hold stock in the corporation. The Directors of the company elected at its last annual meeting, which was held here in February last, are Silas B. Dutcher, William J. Jenks, Charles H. Truax, Guillaume Rensen, William H. B. Pratt, Stephen Kelly, and Hiram H. Lamport. Mr. Truax is a Justice of the Supreme Court and a member of the Democratic Club. Mr. Dutcher is President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, and Mr. Kelly is President of the Fifth National Bank of this city.

CROKER HAS THE VOTES.

As to the stoppage of the Mazet committee's investigation in return for the granting of the two-hundred-million-dollar contract to the water company, the same man said that there was abundant evidence that Mr. Croker could force the contract through if it were made worth his while. He pointed out that the best the opponents of the scheme could hope for would be the vote of President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, who is in Europe, in addition to the six they had on Wednesday, whereas those who favor the contract could gain two votes by inducing the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel to vote with them.

A third additional vote for the contract could be secured in case Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney were present to take part in the affair, instead of his Deputy, Capt. F. M. Gibson, who is a hold-on from the reform administration. This, THE TIMES's informant said, was proof that Croker was able to carry out his part of the deal. On the other hand, no one has yet had the temerity to dispute the influence of Senator Platt over the Mazet committee, whose sudden adjournment last week, when its attorney was ready for a protracted session, indicated that "orders" had gone forth from some quarter for a discontinuance, temporary, perhaps, but permanent if need be, of the inquiry. THE TIMES's informant further stated that the scheme of forcing the city into purchasing water from the Ramapo Company was freely talked of during the last session of the Legislature, and he hinted that the Mazet committee in very truth was organized more for the purpose of making the compact possible than for any other purpose.

SECRESY OF THE MOVEMENT.

One of the worst features of the attempt to place the city in the character of a buyer of its water supply from a private corporation was the secrecy in which the entire matter was enveloped. The men who led the opposition to the scheme—Controller Coler, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies—yesterday charged Water Commissioner Dalton and President Holahan of acting in bad faith in not giving them notice that their action was in contemplation. None of these men had heard of the matter until it was unexpectedly sprung. Mr. Dalton declined yesterday to discuss the subject, and Mr. Holahan explained it only by saying that he had requested the members of the board to be present at Wednesday's meeting because "something important would come up."

Controller Coler said that he would go on with his investigation at once, and that in addition to his own engineer staff he would enlist the services of several of the best men in the profession. In regard to the matter, Mr. Coler further said:

"I do not intend to stand for any plan that binds the city to the purchase of water from a private corporation. This idea is repugnant to all ideas of municipal government and I will not countenance it under any circumstances.

"That contract makes no provision for the purchase by the city of the plant at any time after the expiration of forty years, in forty years, supposing the supply is absolutely necessary, the City of New York will be forced to continue buying water at the rate the company demands.

DECLARES IT DISHONEST.

"There is nothing to prevent the city from going ahead and buying this watershed itself. I am sure it could be done for far less money than the amount of this contract. If the money were available, the work could be carried out within the time when the company is bound to deliver the water to the city. I can see no reason why it could not be done under existing circumstances, for with a constantly expanding debt limit, the city's ability to construct its own additional water supply cannot be doubted. If the proposition were made right now we could go on, without stopping other needed improvements. Paving and rapid transit would not have to wait, for it would be impossible to expend more than $10,000,000 a year in acquiring the watershed from which the company proposes to furnish us our supply. At that rate sufficient progress could be made in a few years to avert all danger of a water famine on Manhattan Island. As for the boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn, I am assured that there is an adequate supply which may be tapped without trouble.

"I see no need of our entering into such a sweeping contract. It isn't fair, it isn't decent, and it isn't honest. Alongside of it the Broadway railroad steal is a mere shoplifting case."

Early in the day the Controller called upon President Holahan and asked him for permission to see the original contract. Mr. Holahan, however, emphatically refused, but instead gave the Controller what purported to be a copy of it. No certificate of the genuineness of this alleged copy was attached to it, so the Controller may or may not be in possession of reliable information regarding the water company's proposition.

From another city official, who forbade the use of his name, it was learned yesterday that there is considerable question as to whether the powers lies in the Board of Public Improvements to enter into such a contract as the one proposed. Certain contracts, the charter provides, must be concurred in by the Municipal Assembly, and it is held that this is one. In the case of the lighting of public streets and buildings, the Corporation Counsel has rendered an opinion that the concurrence of the law-making body is unnecessary. This matter is now before the courts, and until a decision is made the powers of the Municipal Assembly in regard to contracts will remain somewhat indefinite.

President Holahan declared that he was satisfied with the terms offered the city by the company. The price, $70 a million gallons, he said, was less than Croton water was costing the city. He said there was no intention of rushing the matter through, despite the evidence against him, and reiterated his oft-repeated statement that the matter had been delayed too long already. When asked if he would assist the Controller in his investigation, Mr. Holahan declared in emphatic terms that he had no such intention.

Bridge Commissioner Shea, at Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, called attention to the fact that the date of the contract was "this — day of — 1899," and yesterday he remarked that the company apparently had been confident at that time that it would get its contract through. President Holahan, however, declared with violence that the contract had been drawn up within a week. A copy of the contract, which was shown to the reporter of THE TIMES, however, proves that the President was mistaken, as the figures are absolutely plain and the writing has every evidence of age.

MR. FTELEY REFUTES DALTON.

In his report, which accompanied the contract, Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply, went into great detail to show the present and future need for an increased supply, and the ability of the Ramapo Company to fill this demand. In this report, he recurred at great length to the possibility of a serious water famine in the two boroughs on Long Island, besides giving figures to show the enormous increases in the demand on Manhattan Island. His deductions are at variance with the views of Alphonse Fteley, the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct and admittedly one of the best-informed men on the subject in America. Mr. Fteley, in speaking of the matter, said yesterday:

"The situation in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, may be serious, if one goes into the future, but there can be no question that there is plenty of water on Long Island, east of Brooklyn.

"According to the figures of the Department of Water Supply," Mr. Fteley continued, "the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx use daily 265,000,000 gallons. The capacity of the Croton watershed, in a dry year, is 280,000,000 gallons daily. The Croton watershed extends as far north as Pauling, Dutchess County, and we cannot go beyond that without a special enactment of the Legislature. If the city wanted to get another watershed, it could condemn that of the Ten Mile River, which carries off 210,000,000 gallons daily and empties into the Housatonic River. With this supply, and by stopping extravagant waste of water, we would have an adequate supply for many years.

"According to Mr Dalton's figures, the city is now using 120 gallons per capita a day, whereas in July, 1890, when the Croton Aqueduct was opened, it was using only 75 gallons daily per capita. If the demand should continue to increase in this proportion for the next ten years, the city would then require 600,000,000 gallons daily. The amount of the Ramapo supply, 200,000,000, however would not satisfy the demand, as it, with the Croton supply, would give only 480,000,000 gallons a day.

HOW TO AVERT A FAMINE.

"The best solution of the difficulty, in my estimation, is to keep the waste down."

Edward Lauterbach, the counsel for the water company, refused to discuss the matter in any way.

It has been stated in many quarters that the revivification of the Ramapo Water Company's project so soon after the arrival at home of Richard Croker is no mere coincidence. That the contract is approved by the Tammany leader is not doubted, as his followers in the Board of Public Improvements, by their votes to take snap judgment Wednesday, proved. Controller Coler and Bridge Commissioner Shea declare positively that there is no politics back of their opposition to the scheme, but it is known that their course has the indorsement of the Brooklyn organization. The matter may, therefore, result in a serious split between the Democratic organizations of the two cities.

Henry P. Schmidt of Brooklyn yesterday called on Controller Coler and complimented him on the stand he had taken against the proposal. Mr. Schmidt offered to help arouse public indignation by calling mass meetings and urged the Controller to enlist the people on his side if he was desirous of averting the danger of putting the city at the mercy of a private concern.

AN UNDERWRITER'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to file my protest, as an underwriter and as a citizen, against the Ramapo water scheme, which came so near being approved by the Board of Public Improvements yesterday. It is a stupendous and bold attempt to burden the taxpayers of a great city for the enrichment of private individuals.

The prospectus or proposal of the projectors bears upon its face evidence of insincerity, in that it employs studious phraseology which would be misleading to any one not understanding hydraulic engineering and is intended to convey the impression that the water is to be delivered under a pressure at the New York hydrant of over 100 pounds to the square inch. Why do these men not employ definite engineering language in stating what they propose to do, if they understand their own undertaking?

Every great city should own its own water supply, and not be dependent upon private individuals. Moreover, New York, it can be shown, already has enough water, if the harbor or river water be used, by a comparatively inexpensive pipe-distribution system, for extinguishing fires, flushing sewers, and sprinkling streets, for which such water would be better than reservoir, or potable, water.

More than a year ago I addressed a letter of warning to his Honor, Mayor Van Wyck, a similar one being sent to President Guggenheimer of the Council. I feel sure neither of these gentlemen would favor the scheme. I also submitted a communication to the Board of Public Improvements, and I received from President Holahan a reply.

I believe if the taxpayers fully realized what this Ramapo scheme means they would rise en masse to protest against it. Surely this great city ought not to be delivered into the power of a private corporation and forced to pay, year by year, an exorbitant rental for its water supply.

FRANCIS C. MOORE.

New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

A PROPHECY FOR BUDDHISTS.

College President Predicts Their Conversion to Christianity.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—A prediction that the Buddhists of Asia will become Christians because of a dying statement by Buddha, interpreted as a prophecy of the coming of Christ, was made in Kent Theatre at the University of Chicago by President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin College last night.

Dr. Barrows then related the story of how Buddha predicted that a greater than he would follow him, thus foretelling the coming of Christ.

PLAYED FOR A DYING MAN.

Vincent Also Asked the Band to Play at His Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Aug. 17.—The town band this afternoon played a series of airs at the home of Howard Vincent, where Fred Vincent, a former member of the organization, is dying from consumption.

It was at young Vincent's request that the concert was given, and when it was ended, although scarcely able to speak, he asked them to play at his funeral.

ALGER OUT OF POLITICS.

Quoted in Montreal as Saying So Explicitly—Says American Newspapers were Severe on Him.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—A special to The Tribune from Montreal quotes Gen. Alger as follows:

"I am absolutely out of politics."

Gen. Alger called at the Bank of Montreal to see General Manager Clouston. He said he was grateful to the Canadian press for its courteous tone during the recent controversy.

"The American newspapers," he added, "were severe," but he thought it better not to discuss this question further at the present time.

"And you have really abandoned active politics?" he was asked.

"Absolutely out of it," said he, and this was uttered in a tone that left no room for doubt.

ENGINE BUILT BY VANDERBILT.

Cornelius, Jr., Has Designed One That, It Is Claimed, May Revolutionize Freight Locomotives.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., had the satisfaction of riding in the cab of a locomotive of his own design and construction on last Wednesday. This locomotive contains certain features which are radically new in locomotive engineering and which represent changes that had not been made since the days of Stephenson.

Mr. Vanderbilt's new locomotive is designed especially for freight service. It is numbered 947, and was built in the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad machine shops, at West Albany. It was made entirely from ideas of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

The boiler is wholly different from those at present used on locomotives. In this new design the boiler and firebox are harmoniously cylindricated, doing away entirely with the necessity for staybolts. At present the great trouble in all locomotive boilers is caused by staybolts, which break, and leaks result. The modern boiler has from 1,200 to 2,000 of these staybolts in each firebox. The firebox, having the requisite strength by having a cylindrical corrugated body, meets the objections found in the old style of construction, the new firebox being held in place by slingstays from the top of the boiler. The small-sized cylindrical fireboxes are used almost exclusively in marine boilers. With few exceptions, every ship in the United States Navy has them. This firebox arrangement has never before been satisfactorily worked out for a locomotive boiler.

Mr. Vanderbilt, in speaking of his invention, said:

"After I had worked out the original design, I found that the idea of a cylindrical firebox for locomotive boilers had been attempted in Germany, but had failed. Since my design has proved to be practicable, it may be well to say that it differs in several points from the German attempt. I think I have overcome the difficulties which the Germans encountered. The general design of my boiler, in my opinion, insures its success."

Any person familiar with locomotive construction, looking closely at the new engine, cannot fail to see that there is a great difference in construction. The boiler surface of the new engine is cylindrical; the large diameter of the back portion being joined to the smaller ring in front by a conical wagon top. Mr. Vanderbilt's engine is of the ten-wheel type; the cylinders being 20 by 28 inches, and the weight being 113,300 pounds on the drivers and 46,700 pounds on the trucks, making a total of 160,000 pounds.

In the tests that have been made of this engine, it was demonstrated that if Mr. Vanderbilt's invention was not more efficient than the ordinary standard locomotive, there was an enormous saving in maintenance. There are 1,000 locomotives in the service of the New York Central Railroad, and it is claimed that if Mr. Vanderbilt's invention is adopted, the expenses of the system will be reduced by several hundred thousand dollars.

The first trial of Mr. Vanderbilt's locomotive was had on Aug. 15. The new engine, which came out of the shop at a cost of between $13,000 and $14,000, was attached to a train of fifty freight cars, mostly empty, on the Mohawk division of the road. The trip was from West Albany to Syracuse, about 138 miles. The new engine accomplished this trip in ten hours, stopping often in consequence of delays caused by passenger traffic. Mr. Vanderbilt was in the cab, and to a large extent directed the operation of the engine. It steamed remarkably well, no difficulty of any kind being experienced in its operation. The locomotive came back, and with only three hours' rest the same crew started back from West Albany with sixty-three freight cars. This run was made in 8 hours and 15 minutes, there being the usual delays.

It was demonstrated that with a clear track Mr. Vanderbilt's freight locomotive could run on an average, without being forced, at twenty-five or twenty-six miles an hour.

Several miles were made at a speed of thirty miles an hour, the locomotive frequently blowing off both safety valves. This trial is much more exacting than is usually given freight engines on their first coming out.

Mr. Vanderbilt's engine is now in service on the Mohawk division, and will be used until its practicability is completely demonstrated. James Buchanan, the Superintendent of the West Albany shops, who accompanied Mr. Vanderbilt on these trial trips, says that he regards this invention not only as practical and useful, but that probably it will be adopted by all railroads for freight service.

Mr. Vanderbilt more than a year ago designed an engine which embodied ideas other than those found in this later one, which has been in operation ever since on the New York Central Road. He also recently prepared plans and specifications for new engines, pumps, and all necessary machinery for two up-to-date ocean tugs in the New York Central fleet.

Young Mr. Vanderbilt, having spent some time in the motor power department of the New York Central Road, is now in the civil engineers' department giving his attention to matters which the ordinary railroad man seldom concerns himself about.

TUPPER DISCUSSES ALASKA.

Says United States Would Agree to Arbitrate Boundary Dispute If She Believed Her Claims Just.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Sir Charles Tupper left London to-day for a brief stay in the country. He came across to attend, as Chairman, the annual meeting of the British Columbia New Gold Fields Company, which, after only two years of active work, declares a dividend of 20 per cent.

Sir Charles is enthusiastic about this latest developed gold field. The Velvet Mine, which is the most important, and the one nearest being fully developed, he believes to be the centre of a vast region of gold-bearing lands situated in a congenial climate, and adjacent to railway facilities. He is urging British capital to exploit the district fully.

Although his visit is in no way official, he has given the interested authorities his views on the Alaskan boundary difficulty.

Sir Charles says he has always tried to keep on the most friendly terms with the United States, but that in diplomacy it is a difficult matter. If America were either just or believed her claims just, he thinks that the whole question would be referred to arbitration unreservedly. He believes the Washington authorities will have some difficulty in satisfactorily explaining any opposition to arbitration to people whom he is sure want only what is just.

If arbitration is not to be had, he firmly believes that by running a railway through British territory exclusively to Dawson, any hope that Americans may have of establishing a great shipping trade to the Klondike region will be shattered. In fact, he is not certain, arbitration or none, that it would not be a good policy for Canada to build the railway, although many hundreds of miles must pass through inhospitable desert.

He looks forward to the next Canadian general elections to place the Conservatives in power, in which case a vigorous Canadian policy is promised. He sails for Montreal Sept. 7.

EXPLOSION SHAKES BRONX AND HARLEM

Dynamite or Giant Powder Causes Havoc on Brook Avenue.

CASUALTIES TO TEN PERSONS

No Fatalities Are Reported, but Many Buildings Are Damaged.

Police Arrest a Watchman, and Are Looking for the McLaughlin Brothers, Contractors.

A terrific explosion of either dynamite or giant powder in a vacant lot on the west side of Bronx Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, at 8 o'clock last night, injured nearly a dozen persons, more or less seriously, shook houses in the neighborhood to their foundations, and shattered the glass in windows of houses and stores for blocks around. Ceilings were loosened so that they became dangerous. So far as the police could learn up to a late hour, however, no fatalities had resulted.

Frederick Carlson of 752 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a watchman employed by E. McLaughlin's Sons, contractors, who were improving the property on which the explosive was stored, was arrested by Capt. Martens of the Alexander Avenue Station and locked up on a charge of criminal neglect. The members of the firm are Timothy J. and Thomas J. McLaughlin.

Detectives Enright and Pender were sent by Capt. Martens to the home of the McLaughlin brothers at 393 Brook Avenue to place one or both of them under arrest. They were not there, however, and had not returned up to 1 o'clock this morning.

All that part of Harlem and the Bronx which lies within two miles of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street was shaken by the explosion. A fire alarm was sent in, which brought engines to the spot, but aside from caring for the injured persons, the firemen had little to do.

LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

Two ambulances from Harlem Hospital rushed to the scene on a hurry call, and Drs. Towell and Muller cared for the injured. Their names are as follows:

CAPELLI, ALPHONSO, twenty-six years old, of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, back cut; went home.

CARLSON, WILLIAM, six years old, of 752 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; hands and face cut by glass; taken home.

COX, MARGARET, forty-seven years old, of 837 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; hands and face cut; went home.

CRAIG, MARGARET, forty years old, of 835 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and her daughter Annie, nine years old; ears and face cut by glass; taken home.

GASTRUWITZ, LYDIA, eight years old, of 837 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; head cut; taken home.

GOLDSTEIN, SAMUEL, thirty-four years old, of 758 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; cut in back and head; taken home.

LYNCH, JEREMY, thirty years old, of 818 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; both hands cut by glass; removed to Harlem Hospital.

WEISS, OSCAR, of 143 Brook Avenue, six years old; scalp wound.

WHITE, EDWARD, six years old, of 143 Brook Avenue; several scalp wounds, face cut; taken home.

A feature of the accident was the narrow escape from instant death and annihilation of a dozen boys who were playing near the magazine, and who are believed to have caused the trouble.

The damage visible at present is placed at $15,000. This amount may be exceeded largely if the fears of the police are realized. They think several of the surrounding houses have been irretrievably damaged and may have to be razed.

SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The explosion occurred in the centre of a rectangular excavation bounded by St. Ann's Avenue on the east, Brook Place on the west, and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street on the south. On either corner the earth had been taken out, leaving a rocky centre fifteen feet or more in height. It was on the summit of this that the shanty for the tools was erected, and in this building the explosive material was stored.

An earthquake could have done little more damage, apparently, and certainly would not have more frightened the people. There are several stories of just what happened, but everybody agrees that it was all over in a moment and that the neighborhood had a decidedly wreked appearance afterward. The two most reliable witnesses appear to be Joseph Metz and Edward Tavery of 718 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. Policeman Merritt of the Alexander Avenue Station tells a story in the main corroborative of that told by Metz and Tavery.

Metz says he and his friend were standing on the southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street when the neighborhood was suddenly made light as day by a blinding flash, and a pillar of flame shot into the air from the shanty on the rocky ledge for a distance of a hundred feet or more. A terrific roar was heard almost simultaneously, and the two men were thrown from their feet to the pavement.

PEOPLE BADLY FRIGHTENED.

The men say the ground rocked under their feet, and they thought the buildings were falling. The neighborhood was filled with the sound of breaking glass, and the shrieks of the frightened people. Metz says he and Tavery realized what had happened, and while one ran to call the fire engines the other went to the nearest Willis Avenue drug store and sent in a call for ambulances to the Harlem Hospital.

The explosion shook the Alexander Avenue Police Station, three blocks away, with such force that every man in it was aroused. Capt. Martens and Sergt. James Riley at once turned out the forty-four men on reserve, and they went at a double quick pace for the scene. Fire Engines Nos. 44 and 60, and Truck No. 17, under Battalion Chief Short, arrived about the same time, but were unable to get through the dense mass of people that packed the street from side to side.

Following the explosion the tenants fled from their homes in mortal terror. Some fell on their knees and prayed, while others shrieked and wept.

Scarcely a pane of glass in a house between the scene of the explosion and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and the Southern Boulevard escaped. Bric-a-brac and dishes on the tables, and even the furniture, were demolished in many flats. The surrounding houses are all on the same ledge of rock and the walls were shaken from foundations to roofs. The police managed, after much hard work, to restore partial order, and formed a cordon about the vacant lot, while a systematic search was made for any victims, either dead or injured.

HEARD A PISTOL SHOT.

Mamie Nagle, fifteen years old, of 758 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was looking out of the kitchen window toward the vacant lot a few minutes before 8 o'clock when she heard a pistol shot, and almost immediately saw flames bursting from the box on top of the rock. She ran to her father, Henry Nagle, and told him the dynamite was on fire. Nagle ran to the window with his daughter, and had just peered out when the explosion occurred. Both were hurled to the floor and stunned. Mrs. Nagle, who is an invalid, was thrown out of bed and seriously injured.

In the basement of 758 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street is a saloon, kept by Charles Kriser. Five plate-glass windows in the place were shattered into small pieces, the glasses on the bar were blown to the floor, and the mirrors were broken. Other tenants in the house whose furniture was broken and in whose rooms the ceilings were torn loose are W. H. Edwards, F. Brookes, J. A. Waters, S. Goldstein, R. M. Faircloth, and M. Schwarz.

The effect of the explosion was rather peculiar. Instead of blowing the glass and furniture into the houses, there was a terrific reflex action that drew the broken fragments into the street in a terrific shower, much of it falling upon the hundreds of persons who were either walking there or sitting on the stoop. Window shades were torn from their hangings and tied fantastically on telegraph wires, while doors were torn from their hinges like so many paper sheets and smashed into firewood. Fortunately, there were no houses on one side of the explosion.

BOYS IN THE EXCAVATION.

About three minutes after 8 o'clock Policeman Merritt reached Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street in the course of his patrol, and noticed several fires burning in the excavation and some boys throwing stones. One fire appeared to be within a few feet of the tool house. Merritt never thought of the possibility of an explosion, but started after the boys on general principles. They broke and ran, throwing stones at him defiantly. They had not proceeded more than a hundred feet from the top of the stone hill and shanty when the explosion occurred. In the excitement that followed Merritt forgot all about the boys.

Capt. Martens at once started an investigation. He learned from Policeman Merritt that the excavation was a favorite playground for the boys of the neighborhood. They had been in the habit of building bonfires, throwing stones, and otherwise making themselves obnoxious. The policeman thought it possible that the boys set fire to the shanty and thus caused the powder to explode. He said also that a stray stone might have struck the box containing the powder and detonated it. There is no way of telling how much of the explosive was stored in the place. Capt. Martens says there may have been twenty-five pounds, and possibly double that amount.

STORY OF THE WATCHMAN.

When the watchman, Frederick Carlson, was arrested, he said he did not know there was any explosive stored in the place. He is the sexton of the Bethany Presbyterian Church in One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. As he lives just across the street from the place where the McLaughlins were excavating, he accepted their offer of $10 a month to guard their tools and drills from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock. He said nothing had ever been said to him about giant powder or any other kind of powder, and he did not know anything of it until the explosion took place. He said he was within fifty feet of the tool house when the powder exploded, and was thrown from his feet. Capt. Martens said he did not believe the man, and declared that he was not at his post of duty.

Policeman Neville said last night that he had two days ago asked the McLaughlins if they kept powder stored there, and they answered in the affirmative. He asked for their permit and found it regular in every way. The neighbors say that boys burned a toolhouse two weeks ago and that there was wonder then why the powder did not explode. It is believed, however, that no powder was then stored there. Where the shanty or toolhouse stood there is a saucer-like excavation about 10 feet in diameter and 2 or 3 feet in depth. The rock is very hard, and to make such a hole required a large quantity of powder.

FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION.

Some idea of the potentiality of the explosion may be had from the fact that a weight used to give stability to one of the steam drills, and of not less than 250 pounds, was picked up and hurled 200 feet, crashing against the wall of a house opposite. The effect on the house was not unlike that of a projectile from a small gun.

Lawyer Frank Oliver, a brother of ex-Assemblyman Oliver, was sitting with Mrs. Oliver on the stoop of their home, 676 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. Oliver says the force of the explosion was so great that it threw him from his chair, and completely dazed him for a moment. The inmates of the Manhattan Hospital, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, on the other side of town, distinctly felt the force of the explosion, and thought an earthquake had occurred. The shock was felt along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the Harlem River not having broken its force perceptibly.

When the posts were relieved at midnight Capt. Martens instructed his men to make a thorough search for the remains of any person who may have been killed. Capt. Martens has also notified the Building Department to send a corps of men the first thing this morning to examine the walls of the houses. Many of the tenants last night declared their intention of moving out to-day.

GUERIN SITUATION NOW ACUTE.

French Cabinet Will Meet To-day to Discuss the Siege of the Anti-Semite Leader.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Guerin situation has become acute. The siege is still on and Republican Guards now surround the house.

To-morrow the Cabinet will meet to consider the situation. All attempts to effect a compromise have failed.

Gen. Jacquey and Gen. Lague, who interviewed M. Guerin this evening, say that he declared he would resist to the death.

Another attempt made by M. Lasies to mediate between M. Guerin and the Government has failed.

M. Guerin is holding out at the headquarters of the League, though eight of his compositors came out of the barricade this morning and surrendered themselves to the authorities.

They were taken to a police station. There were a few slight demonstrations in the streets in the neighborhood, but they were easily quelled.

Demonstrations in the Rue de Chabrol this evening led to several conflicts, but otherwise there had been no change in the position up to a late hour.

Barricades have been erected at both extremities of the Rue Chabrol to-day and the police are constantly engaged in repulsing crowds.

M. Guerin frequently appears at a window, earnestly regarding the approaches, as though expecting a rescue.

A band of anti-Guerin demonstrators was followed and roughly handled by a band of anti-Semites, whose enthusiasm for Guerin is becoming so fanatical that they are making a list of all who dare to insult him. The latter's lives are considered to be endangered.

The compositors who left M. Guerin's printing office were examined this afternoon by M. Fabre, the Magistrate, and on giving evidence of good faith, were released.

Priest Arrested as Revolutionist.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Villefranche announces that a priest named Vial has been arrested there charged with being connected with a plot to change the form of Government.

Want the Deputies Reconvened.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—M. Lasies, anti-Semite, Deputy from the Condom District of the Gers, has consulted with his colleagues of the National Defense group at the Palais Bourbon, and has decided to send a circular to all the Deputies asking them to join in a demand for the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies.

EX-JUDGE H. HILTON IS DYING.

Late Last Night His Condition Was Reported as Extremely Critical.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Ex-Judge Henry Hilton is in an extremely critical condition at a late hour to-night, and it is believed that he is surely approaching his end.

At 3:30 P. M. each week day but Saturday and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M. the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State Express time; luxurious service; all Wagner cars.—Adv.

BRIGHT

late Col. Henry, who resorted to forgery to strengthen the legend of the guilt of Dreyfus."

The Cologne Gazette's article will be construed by many as practically official. It will be regarded as indicating that the men who know all the facts of the alleged treasonable acts said to have been committed by Dreyfus wish to save the innocent victim by indicating the real traitor. It will impress many as an admission on the part of an interested foreign power that it was the late Col. Henry who sold the information.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The London press this morning took a gloomy view of the prospects of Capt. Dreyfus, particularly The Daily Telegraph, whose correspondent at Rennes wrote that unless the German Government reveals the name of the real traitor it is quite on the cards that the same verdict will be rendered as in the previous court-martial.

It is believed by many here that the article in the Cologne Gazette of to-day, pointing to Col. Henry as the real traitor is equivalent to an official explanation on the part of Germany.

It is pointed out that Germany could not announce in so many words that it had bought information from Henry, and that the Cologne Gazette article is as far as Germany could go in the matter.

LONDON PREDICTS ACQUITTAL.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The correspondents of the London morning papers are unanimous in the opinion that the tide has finally turned in favor of Dreyfus. The evidence yesterday (Thursday) was so favorable to him that even some of the anti-Dreyfusites would fain admit that the scales were falling from their eyes.

Mme. Henry's dramatic characterization of M. Bertulus as Judas failed of the intended effect, because he immediately handed Col. Jouaust, President of the court-martial, an anonymous letter that he had received, proving the whole scene prearranged.

All the correspondents remarked also the grateful demeanor of Dreyfus on hearing, for the first time, witnesses in his favor.

The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle predicts that Dreyfus will be recondemned, and that the sentence will be immediately commuted, through fear of excitement and uprisings incidental upon an acquittal. He believes that the latitude allowed the Generals in court points to submission to what in France is a sacred image, "Reasons of State."

The correspondent of The Times comments upon the change that came over the aspect of affairs when Maitre Demange began tentatively to cross-examine the witnesses, his questions leaving General Roget utterly disconcerted. He remarks, too, upon the fact that Col. Jouaust failed to confront Roget with Bertulus, whose evidence, therefore, had its full effect.

A dispatch to The Morning Post from Rennes indicates the activity of the censorship there. Gen. Mercier's insulting references to Emperor William and certain allusions to the secret dossier were suppressed, while Gen. Roget's utterances were toned down.

The Rennes correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "The court was quite hypnotized by the evidence of M. Bertulus. No more dramatic story was ever told in a court of justice, and its effect was heightened a hundredfold by the soft, sweet-toned voice and gentle manner of the witness who recorded such infamous deeds.

"Gen. Roget, meanwhile, sat on pins and needles. His face grew livid; his hands clutched at his clothing convulsively, and his facial muscles quivered as if with a nervous attack. Presently, with a sound such as an adder might cause, he rose to his feet, steadied himself for a moment, and then dragged himself outside.

"Later, when he had recovered his equinimity in the open air, he spoke to an artist who had been sketching him, and said: 'You have been very unlucky to-day. Another time I will pose better.'"

PANIZZARDI MAKES A DENIAL.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Figaro has received from Col. Panizzardi, formerly Italian Military Attaché in Paris, a declaration denying Gen. Roget's statement in his evidence at Rennes that he (Panizzardi) addressed a report to Signor Ressman, formerly Italian Ambassador to France, to the effect that Col. Schwartzkoppen, former German Military Attaché in Paris, had relations with Dreyfus.

Panizzardi adds that he never heard the name of Dreyfus until the latter's arrest, and that he made this declaration through an official channel on his honor as a soldier and gentleman.

POINTS SCORED FOR DREYFUS.

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RENNES, France, Aug. 17.—Gen. Roget, M. Bertulus, the investigating magistrate, the widow of the late Lieut. Col. Henry, and Col. Picquart were on the stand to-day.

Mme. Henry, after M. Bertulus had deposed, asked leave to speak. She stood up in a stagey manner, raised her left hand and said, "Je demande la parole." (I ask to be heard.) She wanted to contradict what Bertulus had said regarding the friendship of her husband and Esterhazy.

What she said was a tirade learned by heart and scarcely evidence. It, however, was not wide of some points that Bertulus brought out. She wanted to show that Bertulus could not possibly have wrung an avowal from Henry that he and Esterhazy formed an association of traitors.

Her story coincided with what Gen. Roget said on this subject. So far from Bertulus appearing to suspect Henry and crushing the latter with words of suspicion, she said her late husband had described that magistrate as "charming." She said Bertulus even embraced Henry when the latter was taking his leave, a circumstance which struck the wife, who she heard of it, as boding no good. She jumped to the conclusion that falsehood lay behind the kiss and that Bertulus was a Judas.

This idea she then developed in a passionate peroration that seemed a lesson learned by heart. Mme. Henry was very like the late Mlle. Agar, the actress, as she indulged in this piece of dramatic vengeance.

Bertulus felt that it would never do to argue with her, for tears were standing in her eyes, and the Judges were looking sympathetic. So he said that he preferred saying nothing to a lady whose grief he respected and whose angry excitement he pardoned.

GEN. ROGET A GREAT LAWYER.

Gen. Roget again to-day showed extraordinary forensic ability. I do not know what the military worth is of the Generals who are acting here as witnesses, but I do not wonder at the old Judges of the Court of Cassation being jealous of their argumentative capacity, their skill in turning a case inside out, in puzzling innuendo, in casuistry, and in elegant verbal facility.

Mercier is wonderful in these respects. Billot is not inferior to him, but Roget is the superior of both in forensic skill, acumen, and suggestiveness. Roget is a very able man. He is the son of a gendarme in the Pyrenees, and obtained his commission by passing the examinations. He is fair, rather English-looking, regular in features, and cold and deliberate in manner. He speaks distinctly and rather slowly, but does not fail into the defect into which Mme. Henry fell, of making every syllable a long one.

Dreyfus was under Roget as an outsider at the General Staff, and seemed tortured by his arguments, and the points he made, points that went home to the military Judges, and were intended to poison their minds. Finally he could stand it no longer, and starting up, his eyes gleaming with anger, he cried:

"You deal only in argumentation. I have listened to you for hours without hearing a single fact!"

There were, nevertheless, some facts to-day, but they were adduced to destroy the credit of Col. Picquart who was represented when head of the Intelligence Department as playing a crooked part, and keeping back every piece of information unfavorable to Dreyfus.

DEMANGE SCORES MANY POINTS.

Maitre Demange made many happy points in putting questions to Gen. Roget, who dodged them with presence of mind and address and, when in a corner, with cool impudence. Still, Roget had the ear of the court. He knows how to speak to specialized military minds.

The evidence of M. Bertulus was, on the whole, favorable to Dreyfus, in the judgment of civilian listeners. Unfortunately, his reputation is blown upon. He belonged, when at Nice, to the South Railway gang, and, as the Magistrate sent out to investigate their swindle, played into their hands. Roget alluded to this and to other doings of Bertulus and showed that he did not respect him. M. Bertulus seems to me a fair and truthful witness, and his deposition must affect the public. Col. Picquart will be heard again to-morrow.

M. Labori's assailant is still undiscovered. At a convent near Rennes the brothers vainly searched for him. This has won sympathy for the Clerical Party, as it was thought a brotherhood might shelter him.

A hypothesis that seems nearer to truth is that he is a soldier, who was given a suit of clothing and told where to exchange it for a uniform, which he could again dispose of as soon as Labori was shot. I can imagine a Breton soldier, brimful of hatred to the Jew and of "that traitor Dreyfus," taking his life in his hands and going resolutely to kill Labori.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

DREYFUS'S DEFENDERS HEARD.

Testimony of Picquart and Bertulus—Maitre Demange Corners and Angers Gen. Roget.

RENNES, France, Aug. 17.—With the usual attendance and without any noteworthy incident the trial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus was resumed this morning.

The session opened with brighter prospects for the prisoner, as M. Demange, of counsel for the defense, evidently came primed with questions and subjected Gen. Roget, who resumed his deposition on the opening of the court, dealing with the theft of Esterhazy's letters from Mlle. Pays, to a warm cross-examining fire. A number of counsel's shots struck the bull's-eye and made the General squirm in his seat.

Unfortunately M. Demange is not yet in a position to go thoroughly over the whole ground of this witness's deposition. But Gen. Roget will probably be recalled to the stand later on.

Gen. Roget to-day was unable to conceal his annoyance and anger when M. Demange scored. The ends of the witness's fingers twitched nervously and he frequently turned for consolation toward Gens. Billot and Zurlinden, former Ministers of War, who were seated on the witnesses' seats behind him. The General also threw glances of savage resentment at the audience when, as happened several times, suppressed titters went round the courtroom when M. Demange cornered him.

Finally Gen. Roget became quite red in the face and answered M. Demange in a hollow voice, contrasting strangely with his confident tone of yesterday.

Then came a witness who proved to be a splendid reinforcement for Dreyfus. It was M. Bertulus, the examining Magistrate who received the late Lieut. Col. Henry's confession of forgery.

In almost inaudible tones, owing to hoarseness, M. Bertulus gave his testimony, which was a veritable speech for the defense. Coming from a man of the high legal reputation of M. Bertulus, this evidence raised the hopes of the Dreyfusards immensely, as it apparently made a deep impression on the members of the court.

M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, who was among those present in court, remarked, on the conclusion of the Magistrate's testimony:

"This is the first time the truth and the whole truth has been told before the Judges."

Dreyfus displayed the keenest interest in the statements of M. Bertulus. The prisoner appeared completely absorbed in his words, straining forward to catch every syllable.

After a brief confrontation of M. Bertulus and Mme. Henry, widow of Lieut. Col. Henry, Col. Picquart, former Chief of the Intelligence Bureau of the War Office, was called. He gave his evidence in a loud, resonant voice and created a profound impression.

DETAILS OF THE TESTIMONY.

The following is the testimony in detail:

Gen Roget, on resuming his testimony to-day, criticised the surveillance inaugurated by Col. Picquart over Lieut. Col. Henry. This surveillance, he said, lasted several months and included the interception of letters addressed to Esterhasy. There had also been searches of Henry's house during his absence.

[When Picquart took charge of the archives of the Secret Intelligence Bureau he found there the photographic copy of a cipher dispatch which had been sent from the German Embassy to a foreign agent with respect to plans of fortification. There was also the reply to this dispatch dated early in January, 1895. Of this reply several versions are to be found in the secret dossier. Picquart's belief was that the dispatch referred to and implicated Henry. When he arrived at this conclusion he at once placed his subordinate under surveillance.]

All these measures, the witness asserted, were carried out without the authorization of the Minister of War, who was not even informed of them. Moreover, he asserted, the investigations were carried on at the expense of the Secret Service Fund. The witness also objected to Col. Picquart's methods of watching Mlle. Pays.

In regard to Esterhazy, Gen. Roget admitted the former was a gambler and an immoral character. But, he asserted, "while I have acknowledged his little failings, I nevertheless maintain he has been the victim of abominable persecution."

Gen. Roget next spoke of the arrest at Belfort of Guenelli, declaring Picquart "doctored" the allegations of spying against Guenelli in order to attract to himself the approval of his superiors.

The witness then dwelt upon the alleged devices of Dreyfus to procure information from the various bureaus in regard to the mobilization and concentration of the troops, pointing out that while intelligent and industrious, Dreyfus was "far too inquisitive in matters which did nor concern him, to the detriment of his proper duties."

Replying to a question of the Court, Gen. Roget said that, so far as he knew, Dreyfus had only once been given an imaginary task as a test.

The prisoner listened intently to the witness, whose self-control contrasted markedly with his excitement of yesterday.

ROGET SHIELDED DU PATY DE CLAM.

M. Demange asked Col. Jouaust, President of the court-martial, to request Gen. Roget to repeat the explanations which he had given before the Court of Cassation in regard to the part played in the affair by Major Du Paty de Clam, whereupon the witness traversed the old ground in regard to Du Paty de Clam's steps to warn Esterhazy of the campaign said to be organizing against him.

The General said he believed the forged "Speranza" letters were either written by Du Paty de Clam or instigated by him. Witness said he had not acted against Du Paty de Clam because he saw nothing culpable in what he had done to save Esterhazy.

With reference to the "Document Liberateur," which, it is perhaps necessary to explain, was a document forged in order to secure the release of Esterhazy when he was court-martialed, Gen. Roget said he only knew how it reached the Ministry of War, adding that its disappearance from that Ministry was a mystery. But, he said, doubtless Du Paty de Clam could explain the matter.

[As a matter of fact, this document was the "Ce canaille de D—" letter. When, in the Autumn of 1897, the General Staff was using every effort to shield Esterhazy, this document was secured from the archives and given to Esterhazy by Du Paty de Clam. Esterhazy made it the subject of a note to the Minister of War. He said it had been given to him by a veiled lady, (the famous dame voilé,) who had explained to him that she had stolen it from Picquart, whose friend she had been. She knew of the plot to ruin Esterhazy, and was overcome with pity for him. By the scheme of the "document libérateur," Du Paty not only desired to implicate Picquart, but also to draw attention to the "innocent" Esterhazy, who was being "persecuted by the syndicate of treason." The plan succeeded. Gen. Billot was completely deceived.]

Counsel for the defense here wanted to know how, under such circumstances, Du Paty de Clam's intervention in behalf of Esterhazy could be explained. But the witness could only attribute it to Du Paty de Clam's "moral conviction of Esterhazy's innocence."

"In any case," said the General, "the General Staff must be entirely disassociated with the part played by Du Paty de Clam in this matter."

"Certainly," replied M. Demange.

"I attach great importance to this point," was the General's next remark. M. Demange agreed to this, but added:

"What I would like to know is, how an innocent man like Esterhazy was thought to need this kind of help?" [Laughter.]

"It is certain I should not have done it," answered the witness, which caused renewed laughter.

Gen. Roget then added that, although he would not have intervened himself to save Esterhazy, he did not consider the course followed as being reprehensible.

GEN. ROGET FEIGNS IGNORANCE.

M. Demange then questioned the witness as to what he thought of Esterhazy's attempt to obtain from an agent a declaration that he had nothing to do with the affair, to which the General replied that he knew nothing of such an attempt.

But when M. Demange read Gen. Renouard's report on the subject, Roget admitted that Esterhazy's attempt was "certainly a curious proceeding" for an innocent man to undertake.

Counsel thereupon invited the special attention of the court-martial to the witness's reply. Then he took the General to task for playing yesterday the part of general accuser, particularly toward Col. Picquart.

During the course of his remarks M. Demange referred to the document known as the petit bleu and the erasures in it. The General admitted the erasures might have been made with the view of giving the document a suspicious appearance. But, he intimated, Picquart made the erasures and re-inserted the name of Esterhazy after taking the photograph exhibited before the Court of Cassation.

[The text of the "petit bleu" and the story of its discovery will be found below. The photographic copy shows an erasure with the name "Esterhazy" written over it. Microscopical examination, however, reveals that the name erased was also "Esterhazy." It is believed that it was tampered with by Henry, who wished to make it appear that Picquart had inserted Esterhazy's name where another had actually been.

Counsel insisted the falsification occurred after the petit bleu left Picquart's hands and demanded further explanations from the witness. The General, however, said he was unable to testify as to who falsified the document or as to why it was done. But he did not think it was done with the view of compromising Picquart.

At this juncture there was a little sparring bout between M. Demange and Major Carrière, the representative of the Government in the case. The former desired information in regard to the espionage meeting at Basel, Switzerland, and the recall, on account of peculation, of an agent named Lajoul, who was corresponding with a certain foreign agent.

Major Carrière objected to the discussion of the subject at this stage, for, he said, it would be contrary to the spirit of discipline for the General to discuss these details. The President of the court upheld the protest of the Government representative, and M. Demange continued his examination of Gen. Roget.

HE TESTIFIED TO HEARSAY.

"How was it you knew," counsel asked the witness, "that 000,000f. was offered to Esterhasy if he would confess to being the author of the bordereau?"

"I heard it," the witness replied, "from the Court of Enquiry which tried Esterhasy, and from Esterhasy himself."

"Ah!" exclaimed counsel. "It was Esterhasy who said it. Just so." [Laughter.]

"Why was his residence searched," M. Demange then asked, and the General answered:

"Esterhasy, at one time, had the document containing the words "ce canaille de D—" in his night, therefore, have had others."

"You admit, then," asked M. Demange, "that he might have had other interesting documents?"

"When one is conducting an inquiry," said the witness, "one must expect anything and search accordingly."

"Admitting," counsel then said, "that Esterhasy was the agent of the Dreyfus family and that he had agreed to assume, as suggested, the prisoner's guilt, how do you explain the fact that Esterhasy upon several occasions wrote statements calculated to compromise the case of Dreyfus?"

"With Esterhazy," replied Gen. Roget, "one can never be sure of anything. [Laughter.] He is such an extraordinary fellow. I do not know what he may be doing to-day, nor what he will do to-morrow."

These statements of the General convulsed the court with laughter and seemed to irritate the witness, who was growing nervous under the searching examination of counsel.

Turning to Dreyfus, Gen. Roget cried, in a loud voice:

"I know very well that if I was accused of an act of treason which I had not committed I should find arguments with which to defend myself."

This assertion evoked murmurs, but the General shouted: "Why does he deny even the most obvious things?"

M. Demange shrugged his shoulders and ejaculated: "Ah!"

DREYFUS DENIES CHARGES.

The prisoner, however, arose and emphatically denied pointblank some of the General's evidence. He said he never traced on a map any plan of concentration or mobilization, nor never had any knowledge of the details of these movements, nor of the plan for the distribution of the various units throughout the departments.

"Let us," added Dreyfus, "understand one another in regard to what is meant. I assert that I did not know in its details the plan of concentration. In regard to the circumstances dwelt upon before you yesterday, there was nothing precise stated. There was another but argument."

The audience here gave vent to expressions of assent and dissent.

M. Bertulus, the examining Magistrate, was the next witness. There had been lively anticipations of an interesting confrontation. The Magistrate inquired into the charges made against Esterhasy by his cousin, Christian, and it was expected M. Bertulus would be confronted with Gen. Roget, who so bitterly criticised the Magistrate yesterday. [These charges refer to the plot against Picquart, which is explained below. Christian was used as a medium through which his cousin could communicate with Du Paty de Clam.] But the President of the court invited M. Bertulus to proceed with his deposition.

court invited M. Bertulus to proceed with his deposition.

The witness spoke in a low, husky voice which was almost unintelligible to the court and counsel. He was ineffectually urged to raise his voice.

M. Bertulus described how Major Ravary asked his assistance in examining the secret dossier at the Cherche Midi Prison, and how, after he had learned the contents of the documents, he declared to Major Ravary that there was a flaw in the dossier which would occasion the collapse of the whole case.

The witness explained that he meant the petit bleu. It must be proved, he told the Major, that the petit bleu was a forgery and was the work of Col. Picquart, and that as long as that was not proved the case could not hold.

BERTULUS TELLS HIS STORY.

Continuing, M. Bertulus recapitulated the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation, his investigation into Du Paty de Clam's connection with the "Speranza" and "Blanche" telegrams, and the favorable impression he had acquired of Col. Picquart's honesty during the course of the inquiry.

Witness repeated the story of Col. Picquart's dismissal from the army and Picquart's denunciation of Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam, and dwelt exhaustively on his laborious inquiry into the charges against Esterhazy, describing the papers found at the residence of Mlle. Pays, where Esterhazy sought refuge.

M. Bertulus then related the notable interview between himself and Lieut. Col. Henry July 18, 1898, shortly before he committed suicide. This naturally was a painful recital for Mme. Henry, the widow, who was much distressed and wept silently as the dramatic scene when Bertulus and Henry proceeded to seal up the seized papers was depicted. The Magistrate repeated the whole story with emphasis, and it had a great effect upon the audience.

[As was shown in THE TIMES of yesterday this interview between Judge Bertulus and Henry occurred when the latter came to demand the seized Esterhazy documents which might serve with "the national defense." What took place at the interview, according to Judge Bertulus's tesjimony before the Cour de Cassation, was also printed in these columns yesterday.]

After recapitulating his other evidence before the Court of Cassation M. Bertulus energetically affirmed his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. He declared the bordereauwas in three pieces, and not in little bits. He also said it did not reach the War Office by the ordinary channels.

M. Bertulus said his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus was also based on documents in the secret dossier which he had seen. But what, above all, perturbed the witness was the entire absence of a motive which could have tempted Dreyfus to commit such a crime.

"Without motive," emphatically declared the experienced Magistrate, "there was no crime."

The earnestness with which M. Bertulus insisted upon the innocence of the accused created a profound impression upon his hearers.

ASSERTS DREYFUS'S INNOCENCE.

"You have been told," he said, "that Dreyfus is guilty. For myself, I believe, and believe profoundly, in his innocence. If I come here to tell you so, you will understand that it is because my conscience tells me that in so doing I am performing a duty, an absolute duty.

"The Court of Cassation has declared the bordereau to be the work of Esterhazy. Now, the Court of Cassation is the supreme authority in all matters of justice in France!"

At this juncture there was a brief suspension of the session. When it was resumed, M. Bertulus, whose testimony had notably impressed every one, even the members of the court-martial, was recalled. But he had little to add of an interesting character.

When the prisoner was asked if he desired to put any questions to the witness he answered in the negative.

Mme. Henry then ascended the platform, and, standing beside M. Bertulus, she said:

"On July 18, the day my husband called on M. Bertulus, the Colonel, in the course of a conversation that evening, told me he had a friendly and charming reception. He described how the Magistrate advanced to meet him and held out his arms.

"I said to my husband: 'Are you sure of this man? Are you sure he is sincere? I am very much afraid that his kiss was the kiss of a Judas.'"

There was a great sensation in court at this statement.

"I was not wrong," she continued, amid the breathless interest of the court; "this man is indeed the Judas I imagined."

Referring to the papers which arrived at the same time as the bordereau, Mme. Henry said:

"These papers were not all torn in a thousand pieces. I was able to note that personally. Letters often came entire. M. Bertulus has maintained that everything arrived in pieces. That is false."

The court here resounded with exclamations of surprise, and Mme. Henry concluded with saying: "I have nothing more to say."

M. Bertulus said he did not desire to reply to Mme. Henry, adding: "She is only a woman."

"I am not a woman," exclaimed Mme. Henry, furiously; "I speak in the name of my husband."

"How shall I reply to Madame?" asked M. Bertulus. "She is defending the name of a dead man and that of her child."

After gazing steadfastly at M. Bertulus, who was greatly moved, Mme. Henry descended from the platform and took a seat beside Gen. Zurlinden, and M. Bertulus forthwith left the court.

COL. PICQUART ON THE STAND.

Col. Picquart was then called to the witness stand. He protested most formally against all suspicion of having caused the disappearance of any document relating to Dreyfus. Documents, he added, had disappeared, but he was not connected with their disappearance. He also replied with scorn the assertion that he had endeavored to put another officer in the place of the real author of the bordereau.

"It is true," the witness continued, "that the name of Capt. Dorval, being mentioned to me as a dangerous man, I had him watched, and do you know, gentlemen, by whom Dorval was denounced? By his own cousin," continued Picquart, "Major Du Paty de Clam."

Col. Picquart then next proceeded to reply to the various attacks made upon him.

"These tactics," he said, "are evidently pursued with the object of lessening the value of my testimony."

The Colonel next outlined his connection with Dreyfus at the Military College, and afterward at the Ministry of War, where, owing to the anti-Semite prejudices of the General Staff, he first appointed Dreyfus to a department where probationers had no direct cognizance of the secret documents.

He then described the consternation in the War Office when the treason was discovered and the relief experienced when it was thought the guilty person had been discovered. It was then the witness discovered the similarity between the handwriting of Dreyfus and that of the bordereau, and he had recourse to Du Paty de Clam, "who was supposed to have geographical knowledge." [Laughter.]

WITNESS CRITICISES MERCIER.

Then the witness described what he characterized as "the irregular steps" taken by Gen. Mercier to accomplish the arrest of Dreyfus.

Referring to the dictation test, the witness earnestly and emphatically affirmed that he saw no signs of perturbation in the handwriting of Dreyfus on that occasion and, moreover, shortly afterward Du Paty de Clam admitted he had not found a fresh charge against Dreyfus.

"Beyond the bordereau," added the witness, "there was nothing against Dreyfus—absolutely nothing."

His impression during the investigation, continued Col. Picquart, was that the accused's acquittal was probable, as the evidence was insufficient. The witness believed he had even told the Minister of War that the condemnation of the accused could not be secured unless the court-martial had been shown the secret documents which it had been agreed to submit to the court.

The Colonel next declared that in 1894 he did not know the contents of the secret dossier. But he believed, like all other officers, that it contained frightful proofs against the prisoner. But when he became acquainted with its contents he found that his "earlier impressions were entirely wrong."

Picquart then recalled the vehement protests of innocence which the prisoner had not ceased to make during all phases of the degradation. The witness declared he was quite ignorant of the confessions Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

Continuing, Col. Picquart defended himself against the charge that he had always directed his efforts toward the rehabilitation of Dreyfus. He said he had only directed the investigations made to that end when he became aware that the writings of Esterhasy and the bordereau were identical, and that consequently the charges against Dreyfus no longer existed.

During the course of his deposition, Col. Picquart asked to be confronted with Major Du Paty de Clam, and to be permitted "to deal with some of his peculiarities" when Du Paty de Clam is in the witness box.

SAYS DREYFUS DID NOT KNOW.

Next, the Colonel examined the bordereau and declared Dreyfus could not have disclosed part of it.

Regarding the Madagascar note, the witness disputed its value, and said he did not believe it was a confidential note. He added that if Dreyfus, in his capacity of a probationer, had asked the witness for the note, he would have handed it to him immediately. Therefore, he [Picquart] was unable to understand the sentence in the bordereau reading: "This document was very difficult to obtain."

[Picquart's last statement does not refer to "A note relative to Madagascar," but to "The project of a firing manual for field artillery, (March 14, 1894,") which continues the bordereau, "is extremely difficult to procure, and I can only have it at my disposal during a very few days." This is one of the reasons advanced by Commandant Hartmann, the artillery expert, before the Cour de Cassation to show that Dreyfus could not have written the bordereau. To obtain the firing manual would have been an easy thing for him to do, as he was in the War Office while Esterhazy, a regimental officer, could only have obtained it for a limited time, and then only through the connivance of some one in the department.]

Col. Picquart declared he had never seen Dreyfus copy the smallest document in the War Office. In the opinion of the witness the department where the bordereau was discovered ought to have been searched when the discovery was made. This, he explained, was the department in which Du Paty de Clam worked and that was the department which was working on the plan of the concentration of the troops and the Madagascar expedition. He added:

"It was in Major Du Paty de Clam's department that the search should have been made, or rather, in his private room, where he worked quite alone." [Sensation.]

Du Paty de Clam, continued the witness, had been guilty of grave imprudence in having, contrary to the regulations, had confidential documents copied by simple secretaries, non-commissioned officers, and even private soldiers, whereas the custom was that such work was done solely by officers.

Later on the witness said he wondered if it was not to avoid the risk of punishment that Du Paty de Clam advanced the date of the reception of the bordereau at the Intelligence Department, so as to make it prior to the date of his, Du Paty de Clam's, arrival in the Third Department? [Sensation.]

A few minutes later the court adjourned for the day.

Col. Picquart was magnificent to-day as he marched into court, tall and strongly built, dressed in a frock coat and wearing the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his buttonhole. His first words sounded through the courtroom like a trumpet blast, as he replied to the questions of the President, giving his name, &c

His advent was like a fresh breeze, clearing away the foul atmosphere of the previous sittings. The Colonel began his deposition in the high, resonant voice of a man determined to abide by every word uttered. He was pale, but had a look of grim determination on his face. He looked the members of the court-martial straight in the eyes and immediately assumed a bold demeanor toward them, giving Col. Jouaust, the President of the Court, just such deference as the latter could demand, but not a bit more.

PICQUART NOT AWED BY JOUAUST.

The strength of character of Col. Picquart and the attitude he intended to adopt in court was shown at the outset when, having been already stopped by Col. Jouaust from entering into certain explanations, he came to the reasons why he entered the War Office, and declared:

"I am going to explain why I entered the War Office in few words," adding, in a resolute tone, "and that will not be much."

Picquart spoke, palpably, under the influence of strong emotion. But throughout he maintained complete mastery over himself. He accompanied his statements with energetic gestures and with an intonation of voice that brought out every point he wished to make, and he made many, as the incessant murmurs of approval from the audience showed.

From beginning to end the testimony of the Colonel was given without hesitation, and his facts were arranged and submitted in lucid, unequivocal language. He was very effective with some simple phrase, as, when repeating the late Lieut. Col. Henry's theatrical denunciation of the Dreyfus court-martial, he turned toward Dreyfus, and, pointing to him with his finger, said:

"Henry said it just as I am saying it now."

And every one in court to-day had the scene at once before their eyes.

The strongest point made by Col. Picquart was undoubtedly against Du Paty de Clam, on the latter's motives in altering the date of the bordereau.

Picquart's arguments and courageous attitude undoubtedly impressed the members of the court-martial, and they elicited a continual ripple of admiration from the audience. But there was no demonstration either on his entering or leaving the court. On the other hand, very great precautions were taken to prevent any attack upon Picquart. Cavalry and mounted gendarmes kept the public a quarter of a mile from the court, and the streets were swarming with policemen and detectives.

Mme. Henry made a poor impression in confrontation with Magistrate Bertulus, and, from the tone of her voice and the absence of emotion, it was plainly seen that her intervention was prearranged, and that she simply repeated what she had committed to memory.

PICQUART'S PART IN THE CASE.

Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart was attached to the General Staff of the French Army in 1890, and on Dec. 15, 1894, was ordered by the War Office to watch the proceedings of the first Dreyfus court-martial for the Government. At that time his sympathies were entirely anti-Dreyfus.

He had listened to the Minister of War, Gen. Mercier; to Gen. de Boisdeffre, then Chief of the General Staff; to the exposition of the documents of the dossiers by du Paty de Clam, Henry, and the Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, the late Col. Sandherr, and he believed without hesitation that Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau, and was therefore a traitor.

Lieut. Col. Picquart succeeded Sandherr as Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau June 1, 1895. In May of the following year a spy brought to him from the office of Col. von Schwarzkoppen, in the German Embassy, the fragments of a "petit bleu." A "petit bleu," so called from its color, is a messenger card of the pneumatic tube service of Paris.

Picquart had the fragments pasted together and the card photographed. The message read as follows:

"More than all, I await an explanation more detailed than the one you gave me the other day on the pending matter. Hence, I beg you to give it to me in writing, that I shall be able to judge whether or not I may continue my relations with the firm of R. C."

The message was directed to "Monsieur le Commandant Esterhazy, 27 Rue de la Bienfaisance, à Paris."

Picquart had never heard of Esterhazy, but he at once instituted an investigation concerning him. He found that he bore a bad reputation in the army as a gambler and libertine. In the course of the investigation certain letters by Esterhazy, written to his commanding officers, were sent to Picquart. The latter was at once struck with the strong resemblance of the handwriting to that in the bordereau. He immediately reported his suspicions to his commanding officer, Gen. Gonse. The General was stupefied, but ordered Picquart to continue his investigations.

In July, 1896, the chief of the General Staff was made acquainted with the matter. From that moment Picquart met with obstacles in his investigation. He was admonished by Gonse "to proceed slowly," to employ "the utmost caution." Once Gonse wrote to him: "The continuing of the inquiry from the point of view of the handwriting has the disadvantage that it obliges us to take fresh people into our confidence."

Again about the 1st of September, during an interview, the General remarked, "If you say nothing, nobody will be any the wiser."

To which Picquart replied, "I cannot carry this secret with me into my grave."

PICQUART'S SUSPICION CONFIRMED.

On Sept. 14, 1896, on the very day that Du Paty de Clam's article containing the first account published of the circumstances of Dreyfus's arrest, a garbled version of the bordereau, and a forged copy of "Ce Canaille de D—," appeared in L'Eclair, Picquart wrote to his chief: "The article from L'Eclair, which I inclose, is a confirmation, and a distressing one, of my opinion. I shall try with all care to find out who could have launched this bombshell. (The author of the article was not then known.) But I think it my duty to assure you once more that it is necessary to act at once."

Picquart's hand was effectually staid. The General Staff believed that he would not be able to hold his tongue in the event of pending disclosures. Four days before M. Castelin made his interpellation in the Chamber (Nov. 18) Picquart had been ordered on a mission to the East of France, which eventually took him to Africa, to Tunis. Lieut. Col. Henry succeeded him as Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau. Incidentally, Henry took Du Paty de Clam into his confidence and a plot was laid to ruin the absent officer.

The scheme was to prove to the War Office that Picquart had "sold himself to the Jews" and was engaged with the Dreyfusards in a conspiracy to substitute Esterhazy for Dreyfus as the author of the bordereau.

For a time the plan was successful. Orders were given to the Post Office to intercept Picquart's mail. Letters implicating him in an alleged Dreyfusard conspiracy were forged and were taken at once to Henry, who in due time showed them to Gen. Billot.

One letter, misdirected, got through the line and reached Picquart. He at once scented a plot. In June, 1897, he made a flying trip to Paris and consulted his lawyer, Maître Leblois. He placed in the latter's hands, to be used should he be done away with, sealed documents proving the guilt of Esterhazy and the existence of a plot against himself.

When Esterhazy was finally forced before a court-martial, owing to the charge made by M. Mathieu Dreyfus, Picquart was summoned to Paris as a witness. At the court-martial he, not Esterhazy, was treated as the real defendant.

Esterhazy was acquitted "by orders," Jan. 11, 1898.

DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

On the following day Picquart was arrested, charged "with communicating to an unauthorized person (Maître Leblois) documents of the bureau." A committee of investigation was appointed. Picquart was found guilty and was dismissed from the army.

But ere this, at the Zola trial, Feb. 11, 1898, he publicly repeated his testimony given before the Esterhazy court-martial.

When Cavaignac paraded the Henry forgery in the Chamber on July 7, 1898, in order to confirm the guilt of Dreyfus, Picquart at once denounced the letter as a forgery. Cavaignac was enraged. He discovered that, as a citizen, Picquart was still amenable to law. He had him arrested on the same charge on which as a soldier he had already been tried, together with Maître Leblois, and lodged in a civil prison.

Picquart's trial before the Sixth Tribunal of the Correctional Police Court was set for Sept. 20. In the meantime the Henry forgery had been confessed to, Cavaignac had resigned the war portfolio, and had been succeeded by Gen. Zurlinden, Governor General of Paris. As Minister of War, Zurlinden made out an order for the arrest of Picquart, charging him with the forgery of the "petit bleu." When Zurlinden, after holding for eleven days the war portfolio, resigned, he prepared at once to execute the order as Governor General of Paris.

On Sept. 20, Picquart had no sooner entered the Sixth Tribunal, than an officer from the Headquarter Staff arrested him. The Correctional Judge was obliged to surrender the prisoner to the military authorities. It was on this occasion that Picquart made the memorable announcement which his friends declare, saved his life.

"To-night I shall perhaps sleep in the prison of Cherché-Midi. But I want the people to know, if there be found in my cell the rope of Lemercier-Picard (one of the forgers of the War Office who was found strangled in his room) or the razor of Henry, that I have been assassinated. I am not the sort of man to commit suicide."

Zurlinden's plan concerning Picquart was soon made evident. No sooner had the latter given his testimony before the Court of Cassation in the revision case than the Governor General of Paris ordered a court-martial to assemble to try him on the charge of forging the "petit bleu." The object was to secure a conviction that would thus tend to discredit Picquart's testimony before the Court of Cassation. But at this point, for the first time in the history of the Third Republic, the Supreme Court of Appeal interfered with military procedure. It ordered the Picquart court-martial indefinitely postponed. Later Picquart was surrendered to the civil authorities and placed in the Prison de la Sante.

About a month ago proceedings against him were suspended, and he was released on parole. Whether he is reinstated in the army depends, of course, on the outcome of the trial in Rennes.

LABORI IS NOW CONVALESCENT

His Physicians Predict that He Will Again Be in Court Next Monday.

RENNES, France, Aug. 17.—M. Labori, counsel of Dreyfus, who was shot on Monday, is now progressing most satisfactorily.

The doctors, after their examination of the patient to-day, declared that unless complications occur he will be able to be present in court at the beginning of next week. M. Labori was able to leave his bed for three hours to-day, and even walk thrice across his room.

The wounded lawyer is in excellent spirits, especially after reading an account of to-day's proceedings, of which a verbatim stenographic report was sent to him immediately after the conclusion of the session.

Mme. Labori has received a number of menacing letters. One that came to-day said the writer was sorry that the would-be assassin had not killed not only Labori, but his wife and children.

Labori was slightly worse this morning and his fever continued to increase, but his condition quickly changed for the better later in the day.

The doctors intend to leave the bullet where it is, unless it induces fever.

Maître Monard, counsel for the Dreyfus family before the Court of Cassation, in the trial revision, has been summoned to replace M. Labori until such time as the latter is able to resume conduct of the case. M. Monard is expected to appear in court to-morrow. Although he is a weak substitute for the brilliant, energetic Labori, it is hoped his presence will strengthen the defense.

The friends of Maître Albert Clémenceau prevented the latter from coming to the assistance of Dreyfus, as planned immediately after the attempted assassination of M. Labori.

The would-be murderer of Labori is still at large and seems likely to remain so.

DR. DEPEW ON DREYFUS.

Relates a Story to Show Absurdity of Certain Testimony.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew is watching the progress of the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes with keen professional interest. Upon his return from Europe a few weeks ago he diagnosed this case as one of acute hysteria on the part of a large proportion of the French people. He excited criticism in some quarters by declaring that among certain classes of Parisians Dreyfus's offense was only aggravated by the disclosure of facts tending to prove his innocence.

"Is not the spectacle presented by the trial at Rennes a remarkable one?" interrogated Dr. Depew in his office

NEW FAITH CURE SOCIETY

It Has Had a Remarkable Success at Shiloh, Me.

GREAT MEETING NEXT SUNDAY

To Dedicate the Last of Four Buildings Erected, Worth $100,000—May Have New York Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LISBON FALLS, Me., Aug. 17.—Next Sunday on the sand top of Beulah Hill, a building will be dedicated as the Temple of Truth, by a religious society. This is the last of four large buildings set in the form of a hollow square, that have been erected with money given in answer to prayer. The exercises will mark the closing of an eight days' convention on the hill, the express object being to convert the world.

The cures reported by members of the society as effected by prayer, are a remarkable feature of its work. There are no excursions to Shiloh, but every day people come here suffering from some trouble of long standing, and after praying for a time, announce that they are cured, and that they will remain to help in the work started by Mr. Sandford. Cures of those addicted to the liquor and morphine habits are reported every day. A woman suffering with a deformed back has been cured. A man suffering from rheumatism was cured very quickly. Mr. Sandford approached him, and placing his hand on the shoulder of the sufferer, said: "In the name of Jesus Christ I command you to come out of him," and in less than an hour the man was working with the others.

The leader of the society, the Rev. Frank W. Sandford, who has had charge of the erection of the buildings, is enthusiastic over his success in the matter, and points to the structure worth over $100,000 as an indication of what prayer can do if offered in the right spirit and for the right purpose. It is but three years since the first of the four buildings were commenced. At that time Mr. Sandford had few followers in his belief, and he was obliged to commence digging the foundation alone, but as soon as the neighboring farmers saw that he was in earnest they offered assistance of all kinds, tendering the use of teams and giving their services to help make Beulah Hill a place that would be talked about for generations to come. Up to to-night over 300 people have worked on the temple for the past three weeks.

The Holy Ghost and Us Society, as the organization is termed, was formed in Concord, N. H., in 1893. A convention was held at that time, and the society took the name of "The World's Evangelization Crusade of Apostolic Principles," and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. Frank W. Sandford attended their meetings and took a deep interest in their work. Afterward he was ordained as a Free Baptist preacher. When the Crusaders again came to Maine Mr. Sandford resigned his pastorate and followed them.

One night soon after joining, he arose in the meeting and stated that he had been called by God to prepare for a long journey. He added that he had but 10 cents in his pocket, but as God had promised that he should be provided for he gave no thought to financial matters. The following morning when Mr. Sandford went to his door to get the milk can he found a check tucked under the can cover. It was for $3,000. Mr. Sandford hastened to New York, whence he sailed to London and went direct to the Holy Land. There he was told to prepare on arriving home to commence the evangelization of the world. Upon his return he told his followers that God had been directed by the Lord to ascend Beulah Hill and commence work on a building for the use of those who wished to study the Bible and had not the money to pay for the privilege.

All were eager at first to assist in the work, but when the leader told them that it was purely a work for God, and that there would be no payroll for those who labored, the list of volunteers dwindled until not one was left. The leader, having faith, purchased a wheelbarrow, a hoe, and a shovel and went up the hill to commence work alone. He was unused to such labor, yet he kept bravely at it. The farmers went up to see what was doing. This was exactly what Mr. Sandford wanted. In less than a week after he commenced work alone he had fifty assistants.

It is a matter of almost everyday occurrence for some one to sell all his goods and give the money to the society. A man named Higgins, living on a farm in Levant, near Bangor, sold his farm and gave the money to Mr. Sandford, but was told that to receive the full blessing of God he must sell all his goods and sack and give the money over. He returned to his home and completed the sale, with the exception of a fine herd of swine. The "Holy Ghosters" believe that these animals are unclean, and they will not receive them as gifts, neither is money received from their sale acceptable. Mr. Higgins accordingly drove the swine, which were valued at $300, to a nearby swamp and slaughtered them, burying their carcasses in the mud. Higgins commenced to hold meetings at Levant, but the neighbors objected, and finally an attempt was made to burn him at the stake, after he had been tarred and feathered. The attempt failed because the tar would not take fire, but the society was held to be primarily at fault for the disgraceful scene, as it had given Higgins wrong ideas.

This accusation is denied by those in authority at Shiloh. They claim that each man has the right to preach the doctrine as he thinks best and that Higgins acted on his own impulses and not with the sanction of the society. Mr. Higgins is now a prominent worker at Shiloh, and has given several interesting testimonials at the convention during the past two weeks of his experiences in the hands of the mob. Twenty alleged members of the assaulting party have been arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury at Bangor, and the trials will take place next month in that city.

The closing scenes of the convention Sunday will no doubt be remarkable. People have come from all parts of the world to attend this meeting, and the services will commence at 5 o'clock in the morning and last through the night. Testimonials from those who have been cured will be given and a collection will be taken to assist in the work of evangelization. Another party of students are soon to be sent across the water to join forces with those who went about two months ago. Four young men and two women left here in June, taking with them a white chariot, that they may more easily attract attention.

The society recently purchased a large house in Boston and has made it into a home for those who have no place to go and who wish to lead a new life. A place of like character is soon to be opened in New York City, and to-morrow Mr. Sandford will unfold his plans of crusading in both cities.

AN AUTOMOBILE AMBULANCE.

Sick Man Taken Rapidly to Bellevue in an Electric Cab.

An automobile was used last night as an ambulance in this city. Its occupant was John C. Hammond, twenty-eight years old, who lives at 6,758 Union Avenue, Chicago.

Hammond was leaving a saloon on Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-third Street, when he fell in a heap in the vestibule. In front of the place was an automobile. Fred Black, living at 111 West Thirty-second Street, saw the man fall, and, rushing out to the curb, asked the motorman of the automobile if he could use his vehicle as an ambulance. The motorman replied that he did not care what it was used for so long as he received his pay. Hammond was lifted into the cab and the ride to Bellevue Hospital began. Black accompanied the sick man. Hammond was bleeding from the nose and ears, and Black told the motorman that it was a race between life and death.

The motorman ran his vehicle into Broadway, and then turned on all power and began to ring his bell. Arriving at Twenty-sixth Street the electric cab was turned into that thoroughfare and it made record-breaking time toward the hospital. Several bicycle policemen called to the motorman to stop, but he paid no attention to their commands. Black stuck his head over the side of the cab long enough to call out that there was a sick man inside who was being taken to the hospital. Upon hearing this the policemen stopped following the ambulance.

At Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue the automobile had a narrow escape from being smashed by a Second Avenue electric car, but luckily reached the other side of the avenue just as the car passed. When the hospital was reached Hammond was found to be unconscious, but, after he was placed in a bed, revived long enough to give his name and address. He is suffering from hemorrhages.

THE PLANS OF GEN. JIMINEZ.

Says He Will Unite the Whole Island of Santo Domingo Under One Government—He Leaves Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—Gen. Jiminez, who aspires to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, left here at 6:30 this morning for Batabano. There he will take a steamer for Santiago de Cuba. It is said he received cable dispatches from friends in Santo Domingo previous to his departure. He was accompanied by two friends, and all were unarmed. A private yacht, which had been placed at the disposition of Jiminez, will meet him at or off Santiago, but Jiminez would not give the name of her owner.

Gen. Jiminez says he will unite all the Island of Santo Domingo under one Government, which will be greatly to the advantage of all parties, as it will mean the formation of a strong administration. He adds that there are plenty of honest and competent men to fill the posts under him. Jiminez asserts that the present state of affairs in Haiti, which country is bordering on a revolution, lends itself to the idea.

Jiminez's son will remain in Havana in order to wind up his affairs. If his father is successful in his Santo Domingo expedition he will soon join him there.

It appears that, during the last few days, Gen. Jiminez has received American credits amounting to nearly $1,000,000, which were much needed to further his plans.

JIMINEZ EXPEDITION IN CUBA.

Report that One Has Been Organized at Baracoa.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 17.—President Figueroo of Santo Domingo has received a dispatch informing him that a Jiminez expedition has been organized at Baracoa, Cuba.

The Government is also in receipt of information that a party of 150 insurgents purchased arms in Haiti, but the weapons were confiscated by the Haitian Government.

NEUTRALITY LAWS NOT VIOLATED.

Gen. Jiminez's Way of Leaving Cuba Will Absolve United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—It is said that if the reports from Havana are correct, that Gen. Jiminez will leave Cuba in a private capacity and without apparent purpose to engage in a hostile demonstration against Santo Domingo, it will be exceedingly difficult to bring him within the operation of the United States neutrality laws. These laws deal with overt acts, and according to reports from Cuba, Gen. Jiminez is carefully shaping his movements to keep himself outside the pale of the laws.

WHALEBOAT FOR SAMOAN CHIEF.

Navy Department Rewards Seaman for Saving Americans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Capt. Miller of the naval transport Badger, which arrived at San Francisco with the Samoan Commission aboard on the 6th inst., has made a report to the Navy Department, in the course of which he recounts an interesting incident in connection with one of the native chiefs named Seumau. Seumau rendered very valuable service in saving the life of American seamen during the great hurricane of 1889, and in recognition of this service the American Admiral presented him with a whaleboat.

During the hostilities between the Mataafa and Malietoa factions, Seumau was a firm adherent of the Malietoas, who were being backed by the English and American naval officers. Seumau's boat was captured by the Mataafas and wrecked. Capt. Miller reports that the boat was repaired by him but not having oars or oarlocks to supply, he recommended that the department recognize the loyalty of the native chief by sending him an equipment for the boat.

Capt. Miller says the Badger was cheered by the British and German warships as she left the Harbor of Apia with the commission on board.

CUBAN EDITORS STILL FIGHT.

El Reconcentrado Files Suits in Havana—Gen. Brooke to Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The two editors of the Havana paper, El Reconcentrado, Messrs. Aranuto and Cervantes, are waiting in this city for a report from Gen. Brooke concerning the suppression by Gen. Ludlow of their newspaper.

They understand that a complete investigation of the action, and the causes for it, will be made by Gen. Brooke, and they add that suits have been filed by their counsel in Havana against the men who influenced Gen. Ludlow to make the suspension.

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING IN HAVANA.

Wife of Former Lieutenant of Police Dies from Ill-Treatment.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—A small riot occurred in Havana this evening, growing out of an attempt to lynch one Villegas, a former Lieutenant of Police, who had treated his wife in the most atrocious manner. Villegas has been in Vivac, the "Tombs" of Havana, for several days. This afternoon his wife died, and shortly after sundown a crowd of a thousand people met on the Plaza, and, after listening to fiery addresses,, began to march on Vivac.

A detachment of artillery met the mob and the latter promptly dispersed.

TO RELIEVE CUBAN TROOPS.

A Few Regiments at a Time to be Brought North to Recuperate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—United States troops now serving in Cuba are to be brought home for the purpose of giving the men a change of climate and an opportunity to recuperate. All the regiments will not be returned at once, but arrangements will be made so that a battalion of the different organizations may be absent at one time.

When they have remained what is deemed a sufficient period in this country, they will be sent back to relieve their comrades in the regiments, this practice being kept up until the entire body has enjoyed a rest in this country. The authorities intend to keep an adequate number of troops in the island to preserve order.

The movement is to begin at once, although to what camps the men will be sent has not been definitely determined.

Examinations for Enlisted Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Orders were issued to-day for competitive examinations, to be held in each geographical department of the army, Sept. 15, for the promotion of enlisted men who desire to become Lieutenants.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The transport Grant, with the Wyoming troops, has arrived at Nagasaki on her way to San Francisco.

The Burnside has arrived at Matanzas.

The Princeton has sailed from Shanghai for Taku, China.

DUMB IN A TORONTO HOSPITAL.

Man Supposed to be from Elmira Can Give Only His Name.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 17.—The Toronto general hospital authorities are perplexed over the case of a man named Charles Johnston, said to be a butcher of Elmira, N. Y. The man was arrested on Saturday for drunkenness, but was discharged and sent to the hospital under the impression that his mind was affected.

Since he has been in the institution he has not spoken a word except to say twice that his name was Johnston. He has quite a sum of money in American currency on his person, and some articles of clothing are stamped "Yonkers, N. Y."

The doctors would like to hear from his relatives.

Strike at the Roebling Works.

TRENTON, Aug. 17.—The eight "roughers" in the wire department of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, who went on strike last Friday, have forced about 100 laborers and helpers into idleness. The roughers were formally discharged this morning, when they refused an advance in wages ranging from 5 to 25 per cent., according to the work. The roughers demand an advance of from 20 to 50 per cent. Several other employes left the works today, and they threaten to bring about a sympathetic strike. About 3,000 men are employed at the works.

Mr. Mills Did Not Have Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—Mr. Mills, the stenographer at headquarters, who was supposed to have the yellow fever, is now said by the doctors to have an altogether different disorder. At all events, he is out of danger.

A SHORTAGE OF RANGE CATTLE.

Western Country Depleted—Not a Herd Left in Nevada or Utah—Failure of Grass There.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—In spite of the denial of the packers that there is a shortage in the available beef supply, persons who have traveled recently through the Western country report that cattlemen say they have few beef cattle on hand. They say also that cattle raisers in the range country declared a month ago that the price of beef was bound to soon take a big jump upward, and that the supply would be unable to meet the demand.

Their reasons for this belief were the great demand of the Government during the war and the complete failure of grass on the ranges throughout Nevada and Utah, and in much of Montana, Arizona, and New Mexico. Two weeks ago, within the boundaries of these States, it was said that not one herd of cattle was left in either Nevada or Utah.

The cattlemen kept up their courage until last Spring, when those nearest the East drove the remnants of their herds into the better feeding lands of Colorado and Eastern Montana. The others shipped to market, and got what price they could. The moving of the cattle restricted the bounds of many of the eastern ranges, resulting in a deterioration of the condition of many herds which hadn't suffered from the drought.

HIGH PRICES OF MEAT.

Advance in the Cost of Lamb Alarms the Retailers.

Persons who are fond of lamb chops will have to pay considerably more for that particular kind of meat hereafter than heretofore. The price of lamb has increased to an extent that causes much anxiety among the retail butchers. One of the Third Avenue butchers said yesterday that he felt more concern about lamb than he did about beef, so far as the recent advance in price was concerned.

"People must have beef in some form," he said, "but lamb is, to a certain extent, a luxury. That is, it is a meat that people can do without. The price of lamb now, in consequence of the action of the Chicago wholesalers, is higher than it ever was before in the Summer season."

INQUIRY INTO SHAW'S DEATH.

Coroner at Narragansett Pier Will Probe the Mystery.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 17.—The inquest in the case of Frank Shaw, the Brooklyn railroad inspector whose body was picked up off Scarborough Beach with marks of violence upon it, will be held either to-morrow or Saturday, and will be secret.

The Acting Attorney General has sanctioned the inquest, and Coroner Burns stated to-night that it would be held in the Rockingham Hotel.

KNOCK-OUT BLOW WAS FATAL.

Pugilist Franey Dies—McConnell and Several Others Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—"Jim" Franey, the pugilist injured in a fight last night, died this afternoon at 3:10 without having recovered consciousness. He was knocked out in the foufteenth round before the National Athletic Club by Frank McConnell.

As soon as the critical condition of Franey became manifest the police arrested the following, who participated in the glove contest in various capacities: Frank McConnell, principal, who delivered the knock-out blow; "Tim" McGrath and John Murphy, McConnell's seconds; Hiram Cook, referee, and Frank Marston, "Danny" Needham, and A. G. Tweedle, seconds and trainers of Franey. All of these are detained at the City Prison.

Officers have been sent out for J. D. Gibbs and J. J. Groom of the National Athletic Club, promoters of the fight, who will also be taken into custody. The unexpected sequel of the fight has caused much excitement among sporting men, who admit that there will be a strong revulsion of public sentiment against prize-fighting in this city.

SAILOR STABBED AND DROWNED.

Fatal Ending of a Quarrel on a Wharf at Burlington, N. J.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 17.—Carroll Mays, aged twenty years, a deck hand on the steamboat John A. Warner, which plies between this city and Philadelphia, was stabbed this afternoon by Amos Robinson. After being stabbed Mays fell into the river, and was drowned.

Robinson is twenty-one years of age. He is employed by his father, William Robinson, local expressman. This afternoon while the Warner was tied up here loading for Philadelphia, Mays was engaged in wheeling freight on board. Robinson happened to be in his way and by accident or design Mays ran the truck against him. Robinson became angry, and a quarrel resulted.

Robinson asked Mays when he meant, and in reply Mays slapped Robinson's face. Robinson then drew a large clasp knife and stabbed Mays over the heart. The fight took place just as the steamboat was about to leave the dock. After Mays was stabbed it was expected he would remain here, so the steamboat cast off. Mays saw this and ran for the boat, although he was so weak from loss of blood that he could hardly walk. He sprang for the steamer's rail at the paddle-box and caught it, but was too weak to hold on, and dropped back into the river. Before he could be rescued he was drowned. The body was recovered. Robinson was arrested, and held without bail to await the Coroner's action.

PRISONERS BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

Two Negroes Attack Keeper of New City Jail—One Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Aug. 17.—A daring and partially successful case of jail breaking occurred at the county jail at New City at noon to-day. Sheriff Blauvelt being called away, left Keeper Blanche in charge of the jail, in which about sixty prisoners were confined. When Blanche opened the inner door of the jail to pass in the prisoners' dinner he was attacked and nearly murdered by John Thompson and William Blackwell, two negro prisoners held on the charge of murder.

When Blanche opened the door the two negroes were lined up one on each side, and one of them struck him on the head with a blackjack and made a dash for liberty. Blanche, however, grabbed Thompson, and although a terrible fight ensued, succeeded in holding him until help arrived, when he was overpowered and carried back into his cell almost lifeless. Blackwell made good his escape, and is still at large, although it is thought he will be captured, as the whole county seems to have organized itself into an armed posse and is out searching for the negro.

From a confession made by Thompson to Justice Redmond of Haverstraw this afternoon, it is learned that the escape is one that had been planned by friends of the prisoners' here at Haverstraw, the plan being that after escape was made the men were to meet at a house of a negro known as "Foll's Eye," where they were to get a sum of money and go to Chicago. Thompson has been one of the most unruly prisners Sheriff Blauvelt has ever had in charge.

Keeper Blanche, who is about sixty years old, is in a very critical condition from the struggle with the negroes.

Ex-Minister Baker Very Ill.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Belleville, Ill., says that Jehu Baker, who represented the Twenty-first District in Congress three times, twice as a Republican and last as a Democrat-Populist, and was eight years Minister to Venezuela, is critically ill at his home here. Mr. Baker, who is seventy-eight years of age, was taken sick last Friday with a virulent type of malaria. The attack would not have been serious but for the development of complications of the stomach and heart. Since returning from Washington his blindness has been almost complete.

Accused Bookkeeper Discharged.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 17.—Frederick E. Bent, bookkeeper for the Chicago Beef Company, who was arrested on July 10 for the alleged embezzlement of $1,000, was arraigned before Justice Ira Hall to-day and discharged honorably from custody, it having been shown that the company's system of keeping books was the cause of the apparent shortage. Mr. Bent threatens to bring suit for damages for false arrest.

British Steamer Karthogo Grounds.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Advices from Biserta, Tunis, report the British steamer Karthogo, Capt. Breckwaldt, from Pensacola for Venice, ashore near that town. She is jettisoning her cargo.

PROSECUTION OF MRS. EYLER.

Alleged Cruelty in the New Jersey Industrial School for Girls May Lead to Criminal Proceedings.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 17.—Arthur W. Bishop, President of the Passaic County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, intends to bring criminal proceedings against Mrs. Myrtle B. Eyler, Matron of the State Industrial School for Girls, at Trenton, based on the testimony taken at the recent investigation. He will make charges before a Justice of the Peace in Trenton, founded on the case of Sadie Weisman. Mr. Bishop said this morning:

"We propose to push this case to the end. Complaints will be made against Mrs. Eyler, the Matron, her assistants, and probably the Trustees. Our society is the only body that can proceed thus. Under the provisions of our charter we are to enforce by all proper means all laws governing cases of cruelty to children. The complaint will probably be made at Trenton before a Justice of the Peace. As these offenses occurred in Mercer County, the complaints must be made there. That matter is in the hands of Lawyer Backes of Trenton. I don't know how soon the complaints will be made.

"How are the Trustees to be included in the complaint? Why, the law says that any person having the care, custody, or control of any minor child, who shall cruelly illtreat, abuse, or inflict unnecessary cruel punishment upon the same, shall be guilty of misdemeanor."

TRENTON, Aug. 17.—Counselor John H. Backes said to-day that he had received a letter from President Bishop of the Passaic County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, instructing him to prepare the necessary complaints against Mrs. Eyler and her associates for atrocious assault upon Sadie Weisman and Louisa Stokes. Mr. Backes said that, not having been retained by the society, he did not fully understand his status at the present time, and he had written to Mr. Bishop to meet him in Trenton next Tuesday, when, if Mr. Bishop desired, definite action would be decided upon and taken toward the arrest and punishment of Mrs. Eyler and those concerned with her in the alleged brutal treatment of the children. Mr. Backes said further that he thought Mr. Bishop desired the criminal proceedings to be against Mrs. Eyler and Managing Trustee Cook.

FOR THE "CONFEDERATE MOUND"

Congress to be Asked to Maintain the Burial Place of 4,039 Men.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—For the maintenance and ornamentation of "Confederate Mound," where 4,039 followers of the Southern cause lie buried, Congressman Mann of the Third District, Chicago, will at the next meeting of Congress ask for an appropriation.

The men who are buried under the "Mound" were prisoners of war at Camp Douglas. The bill provides that the Secretary of War be authorized to expend $3,850 in raising the mound above adjacent graves, planting trees, and seeding it for grass.

SHE SWALLOWED SILVER SPOONS.

Autopsy Also Revealed Fifty Cambric Needles in Her Stomach.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 17.—Eliza Day, colored, aged sixty years, and a patient at the Columbus State Hospital, who was received from Marion, Ohio, ten years ago, died yesterday from peritonitis, and an autopsy today revealed in her stomach the handles of five silver spoons and fifty cambric needles, and in the bowels nearly fifty more needles.

About a year ago the woman told an attendant she had swallowed several spoons, but an examination failed to disclose the presence of any foreign object in her stomach. The woman never appeared to suffer any pain.

The bowls of the spoons are supposed to have been coroded by the acid of the stomach.

STORM ON THE SCOTCH COAST.

Several Vessels Wrecked—Three Hundred Fishing Craft in Danger.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Aug. 17.—A terrific storm swept over the Scotch coast last night. At Fraserburgh, a town thirty-seven miles north of this place, on the northeast coast, three hundred fishing craft were caught in the gale, and a lifeboat went to their assistance.

The crew of the Disdem of Cullen, a town on Cullen Bay, (North Sea,) were saved by the gallantry of James Brown, a discharged Dargal hero, who swam to the boat with a line. When this line had been fastened to the endangered craft the spectators, who had gathered on the shore, dragged the Diadem through the surf and landed her crew safely.

The schooner Pioneer, bound from Sunderland to Banff, a town thirty-eight miles north of Aberdeen, with a cargo of coal, is ashore, and it is feared that she will become a total wreck. The Life Saving Brigade succeeded in rescuing the crew.

The railroad passenger steamer Red Gauntlet has been wrecked off Pladda Light, south of the Island of Arran. The passengers and crew of the vessel have been landed at Whiting Bay.

The greatest fears are entertained for the safety of the fishing fleet.

STATE FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

Winners of Prizes in the Contests at Empire City Park.

YONKERS, Aug. 17.—The firemen's tournament, in connection with the annual convention of the New York State Firemen's Association, was held to-day at Empire City Park, midway between this and Mount Vernon.

The hose companies began the contests. There was a 300-yard run for them, the prizes being $300 to the fastest, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third. The winner of the first prize was Forrest Hose Company of Ithaca. The F. B. Peck Hose of Waterford was second, but a protest was entered against it, because it was alleged there was a non-member at the rope. The judges reserved decision until later, and second and third prizes were not awarded.

In the hand engine contest the first prize was $250, the second $150, and the third $100. The winners were: first, Ocean Engine Company of Green, which threw the stream 141 feet 7½ inches; second, M. B. Little Engine and Hose Company of Glens Falls, which threw the stream one and one-half inches less; third, Exempt Firemen's Association of Brooklyn, which pumped a stream to 140 feet.

In the prize drill the prizes were $300, $200, and $100. The first prize was won by Elizabeth Hose of Corinth, which attained a percentage of 94. Fountain Chemical Company of Binghamton was second with 87 per cent., and Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of Athens was third, with 85 per cent.

The firemen's parade will take place to-morrow. One Hundred companies will be in line.

$250,000 DISTILLERY SEIZED.

Revenue Men Arrest the President and Secretary at Hermann, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—George C. Starck, President of the Stone Hill Wine Company of Hermann, Mo., one of the largest wine making concerns east of California, was brought to this city to-day by United States Marshal Bohle, who had arrested him on the charge of defrauding the Government by making and disposing of brandy on which the revenue tax had not been paid. The arrest was made at Hermann at midnight, and the distillery, wine cellars, and plant, valued at $250,000, were seized by a representative of the United States Internal Revenue Department. It is not yet known by the Government officials how much was realized by the alleged sale of brandy on which the tax was not paid.

Mr. Starck said: "I know absolutely nothing about the rectifier, who caused all the trouble. We have been rectifying but three years, and my son attended to that end of the business altogether. I had no idea there was any trouble until I learned that the revenue officers were here looking over our books and plant. I did not pay much attention to it then." He denied emphatically that he had been a party to any attempt to defraud the Government, or that he knew of any such attempt.

C. G. Starck, Secretary of the company, was arrested on the same charge as that preferred against his father.

Commissioner Gray, at the conclusion of the preliminary examination, held each in bonds of $5,000 to the Federal Grand Jury. Bail was furnished, and the prisoners were released.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

FORCED TO ASSIST LYNCHERS.

Georgia Farmer Confesses that He Was the Tool of the Mob That Killed Si Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Taylor Hamilton, a farmer of Mayesville, Jackson County, has made a full confession of his complicity in the lynching of Si Smith, which occurred in the jail at Gainesville several weeks ago, and has implicated Henry Towrey, Brice, Bell, Tanner, Freeman, and John Tanner, all prominent citizens of Gainesville and Mayesville.

Smith was imprisoned, charged with the murder of an Atlanta drummer named Bell. Hamilton states that on the day preceding the lynching he was approached at Mayesville by Bryson and Campbell, and after they had plied him with whisky until he was intoxicated he was forced to acquiesce at the point of a pistol, and was masked and otherwise disguised.

The trip to the jail was then accomplished, and afraid for his life Hamilton was pushed across the threshold as a prisoner whom the bogus Sheriff of an adjoining county had brought to Gainesville for safekeeping. The mob rushed in behind him, and in a few moments had shot Smith to death.

Hamilton received $20 for his share in the affair.

YERKES SUES FOR REAL ESTATE.

An Accounting for Lots He Bought for $140,000 in 1887.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Charles T. Yerkes, in a bill filed in the Superior Court to-day, asks for an accounting on a contract between himself and S. E. Gross, real estate man and author. The statement is made that in 1887 the defendant sold to the street car manager over eight blocks of property in Gross Park for the sum of $140,000.

According to the agreement cited in the bill filed Mr. Gross was to sub-divide the property, and to take charge of the sale of all the lots. Mr. Yerkes alleges that the defendant refuses to account to him for the property sold, and further refuses to inform him as to which lots have been sold and which have not.

THEIR EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

Austro-Hungarians Hold a Banquet in Honor of the Anniversary.

About thirty Austro-Hungarians of this city attended a dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night "in celebration of the birthday of his Imperial and Royal Majesty Emperor and King Francis Joseph of Austro-Hungaria." Among those present were the Austro-Hungarian Vice Consul, Dr. Freyesleben; L. Fleischmann, who presided; Dr. Joseph H. Senner, the Rev. J. A. Schumach, Emil S. Fischer, Emil Nyitray, E. Hochsnadl, L. Kaczander, Dr. H. Wald, Carl Schlagenhofer, Heinrich Conried, Julius Stern, Capt. Campacci, J. Nyiri, Herren von Pechy and Lindenthal, and Dr. Waltner.

Several speeches were made in response to toasts. The Vice Consul, Dr. Freyesleben, spoke to the toast, "The Emperor and King," Dr. Senner spoke on "The President of the United States," the Rev. J. A. Schumach on "The Colony of Austrians and Hungarians," Emil S. Fischer, an Austro-Hungarian now resident in Shanghai, on "The Austrians and Hungarians in the Whole World," and Emil Nyitray on "The Hungarian King."

A telegram was sent to Kaiser Franz Josef, congratulating him on his seventieth birthday, which occurs to-day.

HAS NO FAITH IN AUTOMOBILES.

Gen. Anderson Doubts Their Utility for Army Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Gen. Anderson, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has no great amount of faith in the utility of the automobile as a means of transmitting army dispatches across the country. He doubts whether horseless wagons can supersede the telegraph and the mounted messengers.

Gen. Anderson expressed this opinion today in referring to the projected journey of Charles B. Shanks and Alexander Winton of Cleveland from Chicago to New York in an automobile which Gen. Miles has sanctioned for the purpose of testing the value of the machine as a dispatch bearer in time of war.

Will Not Let Automobile Carry Mail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Acting Postmaster General Shallenberger, in a letter to Postmaster Dewstoe of Cleveland, has declined to authorize the carrying of a mail pouch by an automobile from Chicago to New York. Mr. Shallenberger says that while the department watches with interest the development of the motor carriage, it cannot lend its official indorsement to such a test.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Generally fair high northeasterly winds.

The tropical storm approached somewhat closer to the North Carolina coast during yesterday, and as a consequence dangerous northeast gales have prevailed in that section and on the Virginia coast, moderately high winds reaching as far north as Atlantic City. Cape Henry, Va., reported a maximum velocity of 68 miles per hour from the northeast. Storm signals have been extended northward to New York, and advisory messages have been sent to all concerned from Boston to Jacksonville that dangerous northeast gales will probably prevail on the Middle Atlantic Coast to-day. During the past twenty-four hours rains have continued in the vicinity of the coast storm, and there were also showers in the Gulf States and portions of the West and Northwest. High temperatures will prevail generally, except in the Middle Atlantic States, in the extreme Northwest, and the southern portions of the Middle Slope. In the Pacific Coast and Plateau States fair weather has continued in the southern, while there were light showers in the northern portions. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow except rain to-day on the Atlantic Coast in the vicinity of the storm, and scattered showers in the southern portions of the Northwest. The temperature changes will not be marked. Northeast gales are indicated on the Atlantic Coast to-day from New York to North Carolina, increasing easterly winds on the New England Coast, and fresh northerly winds on the southern coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	73	63	63
6 A. M.	75	63	64
9 A. M.	82	73	70
12 M.	86	80	78
3 P. M.	74	82	79
6 P. M.	72	76	76
9 P. M.	70	73	72
12 P. M.	70	70	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71½
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1898	78
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 84 degrees at 3:50 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 67 per cent. and at 3 P. M. 43 percent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

9:25 A. M.—904 West Fifty-third Street, John Kilculloms; damage slight.

10 A. M.—1,580 Avenue A, John Abrahams; damage, $25.

2:30 P. M.—106 Goerck Street, M. Galne; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—190 East Third Street, Frank Knizek; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—53 First Avenue; Samuel Gottenburg; damage, $200.

7:25 P. M.—550 Cortlandt Avenue; Frank Matoronzo; damage, $10.

7:25 P. M.—310 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Ettel Tond; damage, $10.

8 P. M.—348 West Fourteenth Street; Samuel Hall; damage, $50.

8 P. M.—1,921 Second Avenue; Louis Mellen; damage, $25.

8:20 P. M.—241 West Eighteenth Street; Joseph Glacon; damage, $50.

8:55 P. M.—484 Seventh Avenue; Timothy Cusick; damage, $25.

10 P. M.—123 Pitt Street; Mary Kardy; damage, $200.

10:10 P. M.—49 Delancey Street; Simon & Co.; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, Aug 17.—A fire which started in the rear of the Salamanca Laundry, at Salamanca last night caused a loss of $14,000.

SARTOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—At Corinth, Saratoga County, to-day, fire destroyed two blocks owned by Hector Greene of Evansville and Thomas Costello of Saratoga. Loss, $10,000; partly insured.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Fire in Castorland last night destroyed Bier & Sorg's general store, the Post Office, and four dwelling houses. The loss is estimated at $15,000 and is covered by insurance.

DR. SHEDDY EXPLAINS.

Says Infantile Paralysis May Be Due to Intestinal Poison.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Dr. D. M. Sheddy said to-night, referring to the opinions of doctors, given in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, scouting his theory that fruit generates poisonous gases in the stomach, that his position on the subject was sustained by cases that he met almost daily in his practice. He referred to the sickness which is noted every Summer among children from the free use of fruit and vegetables. Dr. Sheddy named two patients now in his care who are seriously ill from too free indulgence in watermelon, both having high fevers.

Concerning the possibility of infantile paralysis being caused by a germ in fruit or vegetables, Dr. Sheddy said he did not mean to be understood as proposing such a theory. The idea he intended to convey was that there may be a poison in the intestinal canal which paralyzes the nerve centres, and thus affects the spinal cord. Dr. Sheddy renewed his condemnation of fruits and certain vegetables, and further said that all forms of pork, including ham and bacon, were unfit for human food.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Henry May, Washington.

ASTOR—George M. Rowell, Cleveland.

BUCKINGHAM—O. W. Stanton, Montreal; Alice Everett, London.

EMPIRE—Adam Boeck, St. Louis.

INDICOTT—T. A. Grunfeldt, New Mexico.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. Gov. W. M. Crane, Massachusetts; J. Ross Robertson, Toronto; R. L. Fox, Secretary Republican State Committee, Oneonta; L. G. Fisher, President of the National Paper Bag Trust; Congressman R. S. Henry, Connecticut; Alfonso A. Rutis, San Pedro, Brazil; Gus Sachs, Rio de Janeiro.

GILSEY—E. S. Carruthers, San Lucia, W. I.

GRAND—Capt. J. A. Goodin, United States Army; Jerome De Witt, Mayor of Binghamton; F. L. Frederick, United States Navy; Major Axel Ames, Puerto Rico.

HOFFMAN—C. Underwood, Brentwood, London; A. G. Hancock, Washington.

HOLLAND—Edward Wagner, Berlin; Major Gen. James N. Forsyth, United States Army; Howard Crosby Butler, Rome, Italy.

MAJESTIC—Heinrich Schniewind Commissionrath, Elberfeld, Germany; Conze Geheimrath, Berlin, Germany.

MANHATTAN—H. Graham, Montreal; Percy B. Weston, London.

MARLBOROUGH—A. C. Blount, Jr., Pensacola, Fla.

MURRAY HILL—F. M. Wright and A. K. Uland, Scotland.

NETHERLAND—Leo A. Guiterman, St. Paul.

PLAZA—William K. Ross, Chicago.

SAVO

The Wanamaker Store.

The first of the authoritative Fall styles in costumes and wraps are on view here. Our feminine public will require little emphasis on the importance of this announcement. The styles are of our own choice, are selected from the best efforts of the leading designers of New York, London and Paris, and may be relied upon with absolute assurance of accuracy, authenticity, excellence and exclusiveness which this store has become known for giving.

Further details of the showing will be given at an early date. It is not yet immensely large in extent, but is representative in variety and as an object lesson in Fall styles its importance is not to be overstated.

The Biggest Bicycle Value Ever Attained

YOU may thank the proposed Bicycle Trust for this chance, although with decided indirection. We have a thousand wheels from one of the biggest and best of wheel-builders, who found it necessary to clear up his unsold product before closing with the Trust agreement. You must not ask us for the name, although you may recognize the wheel when you see it. We have changed the name, played havoc with the price, and it is now

The Pennsylvania Flyer,—$13.50

Both Men's and Women's Models

You know what our guarantee is. We guarantee this wheel in the strongest fashion as the biggest bicycle value at its present price we have ever known. We do not like, and do not sell untrustworthy wheels. This is a mount you may *trust*, and it is the Wanamaker Store that tells you so.

Thirteen Dollars and a Half, but New York's share is only 500 wheels, and you will have to be prompt.

A Correction

Above everything, we desire that our advertising shall be accurate, straightforward and fair. The most rigorous supervision is exercised over it, and the infrequent errors of mind and type that creep into it receive prompt and cheerful adjustment with any customer misled thereby.

However, on the 5th inst., a mistake occurred that can justly be rectified only by formal retraction. We announced that Major Taylor, the bicyclist, had, on the previous day, lowered the world's record for a mile to 1:22 3-5 on an ORIENT bicycle, a make sold by us. Our statement was in good faith and excusable, but turns out to be entirely erroneous. The record was made by, and credit for it should be given to, the STEARNS wheel, to which make Taylor had transferred his allegiance without our knowledge.

There's no doubt, however, as to the hour record made by Linton day before yesterday, 34 miles, 1663 yards. This was made on an Orient, all right.

Friday in the Men's Furnishings

Four items for the vast army who look regularly for these end-of-the-week announcements from the Men's Furnishings Store:—

First—About 100 dozen ties—puffs, tecks, Ascots, imperials, four-in-hands. Stylish colorings and combinations. There's not a scarf in the lot worth less than 50c., others were $1. Some $1.50. From this collection of elegant neckwear you take your choice to-day at 25c.

Second—Negligee shirts of flannel and percale. A rare chance for the large men, but not for them exclusively. All sizes up to 20 in. neck-band. The fancy flannel shirts are to be worn with white collars. Some of the percales have two detachable collars. There are shirts in this gathering that are good 75c. values, and plenty more that were moderately priced up to $1.25. Pick them out at 50c. each.

Third—Bathing Suits. Full regular made, many with wool and silk stripes, all the product of one of the best known manufacturers—a popular style-maker. Sizes 36 to 46. Values $3.75, $5 and $5.50. Price $2.50.

Fourth—225 dozen pairs of cuffs, both link and straight. Good-looking, well-wearing, quick-selling cuffs, that should be double the price,—12½c. pair.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Golf Capes and Women's Jackets

The picturesque golf cape in every style and coloring, including some effects unique and characteristic. Light or dark, long or short, medium weight or heavy. Fringed hooded, stitched, plaid or plain—every correct mode in which golf capes are made. All of rich double-faced cheviot. And jackets for Fall, black or colored, in an all-embracing assortment. Jackets at *half prices;* many imported. Index:

Golf Capes, $5.50, $6.75, $7.50, $9, $12, $13.50.
Jackets, $7.50, were up to $15; $10, were up to $20; $15, were up to $30; $20, were up to $40; $25, were up to $50.
Second floor, Broadway.

Shoes on the Fifth Floor

In the fifth floor store shoes that keep underbidding their predecessors. For women and boys this time. Good-looking, soft, flexible shoes for women, and sturdy, comfortable, shapely shoes to stand the boyish onslaught. Prices just as you have learned to expect them:

Boys' Titan-calf, laced shoes, firm, and fine leather; solid oak leather soles; full toes with tips. Sizes 9 to 13½, spring heels; 13 to 2, with heels. All $1.25 a pair. Sizes 2½ to 5½, with heels. $1.50.

And a lot of regular lines of children's black shoes, mostly narrow widths; usually $1.50 and $2; sizes 8½ to 10½, 75c.; 11 to 2, $1 a Pair

Women's dark brown kidskin laced boots; considered extra value at $2.50; now $1.40 a Pair

Men's Striped Flannel Suits

The most fashionable, as well as the most comfortable warm-weather clothing. Might add, also, that these suits have been the most popular. A surprisingly large number of these coat-and-trouser suits have been taken away by men who know good style. Six kinds are shown here, at $8.50 to $15. Those prices are at least a third less than those asked by custom tailors generally.

Men's Bicycle Clothing

There are linen trousers at $1, though $2 was their former low price. And suits of linen at $2, for which you'd readily pay double. The latter have trousers in "riding breeches" style.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dining-room and Bedroom Chairs And Summer Furniture

The news of to-day from the August sale of fine furniture relates of "Odd Lots." Considering the immensity of this collection of high-grade goods, the announcement of broken lines coming so soon tells its own story of the selling that has marked the past fifteen days. These chairs, in some styles, are still in fairly good supply. Most of them are only one of a kind, but there's over a hundred styles. There are chairs in the lot at $1.75 that sell regularly at $3.50. The highest priced are $10 each, but $14 is what you will pay for equals when these are gone.

Veranda Furniture

Out of 12,000 pieces there remain a scant 200. Porch settees, comfort and small rocking chairs, and heavy substantial arm chairs. Some of these pieces are now 50c.; 75c. would be cheap for them. Others at 65c., $1.25, $1.75, $2 and $2.75, instead of $1 to $4.

Silk Remnants, Reductions Reduced

The recent August silk sale, an offering of beautiful Spring and Summer silks at half and two-thirds values, went by like a comet. It leaves a brilliant trail of remnants in its wake. All short ends, all exquisite, every kind of silk, for many purposes. Prices now reduced, not from the original markings, but to *half and two-thirds of the reduced sale prices.*

Rotunda.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs, 12½c.

Some of these are 16c. sorts, some are 75c. sorts, most are 25c., 35c. and 50c. grades. They are marked 12½c. because the Belfast examiners say they are "seconds." We can't find the imperfections—see if you can.

Men's Bicycle Hosiery at Half

Black lisle thread bicycle stockings, with feet. One word stamps them "fast black," the same word stamps them "best,"—Wanamaker's. Cuffs in effective black-and-colored designs, all at the acme of popularity. Were so at $1,

50c. To-day

Broadway.

Boys' Early Fall Clothing

There are two new styles of suits now ready for the 8 to 16 year boys. The wearing-time is not far off. The buying-time is right now. These prices will explain:—

$3.50—Double-breasted jacket and knee trouser suits of all-wool, attractive materials; they have double warp linings, double seats and knees, double silk-stitched seams, and buttons sewed on to stay. A good $5 quality.

$5—Norfolk jacket suits; fine domestic and imported goods. They are stylish suits, will wear satisfactorily, and were rightly priced at $8.50 and $10 a suit.

Boys' Bicycle Suits and Washable Trousers

Of the former there's a lot, comprising sizes 7 to 13 years, of fancy cheviot suits. All good styles, and fair $7 to $11 values. Now $5. Just a few 18 and 19 year sizes at same price.

1,000 Washable Knee Trousers, 3 to 16 year sizes, 25c. They were moderate enough at 35c. and 50c.

Soap Dishes and Perfumery

A refreshing bit of news. About dainty soap dishes in heavy plate, with ornamental filagree drain. And about Queen Mary, the ideal collection of perfumes, and other collections almost as delightful and rare. About small prices, too.

Pretty soap dishes, 50c. each.

QUEEN MARY
Toilet Waters: Violet and Eau de Cologne, 5c. oz. Triple extracts, all odors, 25c. and 45c. a bottle.
Triple Extracts sold by the ounce: Violet, Crab Apple, Heliotrope, Jockey Club, Stephanotis, White Rose, Lilac, Opopanax, 25c. oz. We furnish bottles.

PINAUD'S
Triple Extracts by the ounce: Peau d'Espagne, Violet, White Rose, White Hawthorne, Wood Violet, Jockey Club, Lily of the Valley, 29c. oz. Quintessence of Carnation, Pink, 50c. oz.

Main Aisle.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

TEN REGIMENTS MORE CALLED FOR

The President Orders Additional Troops for Otis.

TO QUELL THE INSURRECTION

Enlisting and Equipping to Proceed Without Delay.

Secretary Root Says Further Calls Will Be Made If Necessary—Officers of the New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—An order was issued to-day directing that ten additional regiments of infantry volunteers be organized for service in the Philippines. The regiments will be numbered from Thirty-eight to Forty-seven, and will be organized at the following places, in the order named: Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Crook, Neb.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; South Framingham, Mass., and Camp Meade, Penn.

"The policy of the War Department," said Secretary Root, to-day, "is to furnish Gen. Otis with all the troops and supplies that he can use and which are necessary to wind up the insurrection in the Philippines in the shortest possible time."

DEPARTMENTS ARE ACTIVE.

The Secretary was speaking of the ten regiments which were called out by order of the President. He said that no delay would be allowed in enlisting, equipping, and supplying the new regiments, or in transporting them, as well as the other regiments already organized, to the Philippines as soon as they were needed for active operations. If the present number of transports is insufficient, more will be procured. The men already enlisted for the Philippines service will be sent at once, and the new regiments will be forwarded as fast as they are organized and needed.

While there has been some suggestion that the new regiments will be used as a reserve force, it may be stated positively that these regiments, as well as more, if they can be used, will be sent to reinforce Gen. Otis.

Secretary Root sent a copy of the order of to-day to the various departments of the army, and they at once began preparations for supplying the new organizations. Within half an hour the Ordnance Bureau had sent orders to the different arsenals directing that complete outfits of arms and ordnance supplies for each regiment be sent to the rendezvous where they are to be organized. The Quartermaster's Department gave orders for supplying tents, clothing, and other equipments furnished by that department, while the Commissary Department ordered a sufficient supply of rations to be on hand to feed the troops as fast as they arrive. The Medical Department was also directed to see that supplies were sent.

The regiments will be recruited with the same care as was exercised in enlisting the first ten regiments. The districts which were not very thoroughly covered in recruiting for the first regiments will be visited by the officers in the new organizations. It is the intention of the department to have the regiments give more attention to firing than any other feature of the drill. The men will be armed, as are the regular infantry regiments, with the magazine army rifle.

OFFICERS MUST BE EFFICIENT.

The selection of the Majors and company officers for the regiments is now occupying the attention of the Secretary, and the men are being chosen from among the volunteers who were called out in the Spanish war. The officers will be chosen as equably as possible from the different States, but the efficiency records of the men will govern to a great extent in their selection.

It appears from the orders that the new regiments are to be mainly recruited in New England and the Middle and Central Western States. Kansas and Pennsylvania have apparently been selected as the best field for recruits. It is said that no special effort is to be made to secure recruits in the Southern States. This is due, it is said, to the experience of the officers who operated in that quarter for recruits for the ten volunteer regiments just organized. The only places where difficulty was experienced in securing men was in Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas, the Gulf States, and the two Northwestern Pacific States.

VOLUNTEER QUOTA ALMOST FULL.

To-day's action will add 13,090 men to the enlisted strength of the army and increases the strength of the army to 95,045 men. The total number of volunteers called into service is 30,170 men, being only 4,893 men short of the total authorized volunteer establishment of 35,000. It is stated at the department that the number of volunteers already called into service is regarded as amply sufficient to meet all possible needs of the army, and that there is no possibility that the remaining 4,893 volunteers will be called for.

Yesterday's recruiting for the volunteer army amounted to 289 men, making the total to date 14,122, or 1,032 in excess of the number required to complete the ten regiments organized under the orders of July 5. All of these regiments have secured their full quota except the Twenty-ninth at Fort McPherson, Ga.; the Thirty-third at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and the Thirty-fifth at Vancouver Barracks. These three regiments will be filled by the use of the overflow from the more successful regiments. The remainder of the excess will be used in filling the volunteer regiments being slowly organized in the Philippines, which are about 1,900 men short.

TO COMMAND NEW REGIMENTS.

The Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels of the new regiments are announced as follows:

Colonels—Thirty-eighth, George S. Anderson, Major Sixth Cavalry; Thirty-ninth, R. L. Bullard, Captain, Subsistence Department; Fortieth, E. A. Godwin, Captain Eighth Cavalry; Forty-first, E. T. C. Richmond, Captain Second Artillery; Forty-second, J. M. Thompson, Major Twenty-fourth Infantry; Forty-third, Arthur Murray, Captain First Artillery; Forty-fourth, E. J. McClernand, Captain Second Cavalry; Forty-fifth, J. H. Dorst, Captain Fourth Cavalry; Forty-sixth, W. H. S. Schuyler, Captain Fifth Cavalry; Forty-seventh Walter Howe, Captain Fourth Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonels—E. B. Pratt, Captain Twenty-third Infantry; C. J. Crane, Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry; —— Byrne, Captain Sixth Infantry; J. S. Mallory, Captain Second Infantry; E. H. Crowder, Major, Judge Advocate; James Parker, Captain Fourth Cavalry; Francis Michler, Captain Fifth Cavalry; W. E. Wilder, Captain Fourth Cavalry; J. H. Beacom, Captain Sixth Infantry; John Bigelow, Jr., Captain Tenth Cavalry.

The new regiments will be organized under the general instructions issued at the time the first ten regiments were called out. In the list of Lieutenant Colonels announced it is not known whether Bernard A. or Charles Byrne is intended. Both are Captains in the Sixth Infantry. Gen. Otis has been cabled for the full name, as the officer was designated by him.

THE OFFICERS' RECORDS.

The records of the men who have been appointed Colonels of the volunteer regiments authorized to-day follow:

Edward A. Godwin was born in and appointed from West Virginia, and is a graduate of the Military Academy. He has served continually with his regiment since 1870 in New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, and South Dakota.

Ephraim T. C. Richmond was born in and appointed from Maryland to the Military Academy; has served at various posts on the Atlantic seaboard and at several stations on the Pacific Coast; was on duty in Alaska in 1868 and 1869, and again in 1871 and 1872; has also served two details on college duty; is a graduate of the Artillery School.

J. Milton Thompson was born in and appointed from New Hampshire; served as a private in New Hampshire Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Captain of colored troops from Nov. 7, 1861, to Jan. 31, 1866. He has been with his command in the Western and Southwestern States and Territories since 1867; was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious service at James Island, S. C.

Arthur Murray was born in and appointed to the Military Academy from Missouri; has served at some of the principal posts on the Atlantic Coast and at the Presidio of San Francisco, on the Pacific Coast. He has been on duty at the Military Academy for five years, and was Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Missouri from 1887 to 1891; was the honor graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1889, and is the author of a "Manual for Courts-Martial."

Walter S. Schuyler was born in New York and appointed to the Military Academy from that State. He has been on duty with his regiment in the West and Southwest since graduation, and served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Crook for about six years; has also been detailed on college duty and at the World's Fair in 1893. He has been brevetted First Lieutenant and Captain for gallantry in actions against Indians.

Edward J. McClernand was born in and entered West Point from Illinois. He has been stationed with his regiment in Montana, California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Kansas; has served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Gibbon from 1885 to 1890, and was on duty at the World's Fair in 1893. He has been honorably mentioned for gallantry and conspicuous services in letters and orders by Gen. Miles in 1878 and 1879; was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallantry in pursuit of Indians and action against them in Bear Paw Mountains, Montana, and was awarded a medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action against the Nez Perces Indians at Bear Paw Mountains. He was Adjutant General for Gen. Shafter in Cuba.

Joseph H. Dorst was born in Kentucky and appointed to the Military Academy from Indiana, and was on Gen. Wheeler's staff during the Santiago campaign. He had command of the Gussie expedition, which tried to land arms on the Cuban Coast.

George S. Anderson was born in and appointed to West Point from New Jersey. He has been on duty with his regiment principally in the Western and Southwestern States. He was also on duty in charge of the Yellowstone National Park from 1891 to 1897. He was the first cavalry officer to teach his troopers to throw their horses and fire over them.

Robert L. Bullard was born in and appointed from Alabama. Since graduation from West Point he has been on duty with his regiments in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. He served as Military Instructor for a time in the North Georgia Agricultural College.

Walter Howe was born in Indiana and appointed from New Mexico. He has served continuously with his regiment since graduation, with the exception of three years' college duty at Cornell College, Iowa, the officials of which recommend him very highly for his excellent work, and three years at the State College, Centre, Penn. He was graduated from the Artillery School in 1873.

The records of the newly appointed Lieutenant Colonels follow:

Edward B. Pratt was born in Virginia and appointed from Michigan. He has served with his regiment since 1878. He was appointed Captain of the Twenty-third Infantry in 1891.

Charles J. Crane was born in Mississippi and appointed from Texas. He became Captain of the Ninth United States Colored Volunteers June 15, 1898, and was appointed Captain of the Twenty-fourth Infantry July 4, 1892.

John S. Mallory was born in and appointed from Virginia. He was appointed Captain of the Second Infantry Dec. 8, 1897.

Enoch H. Crowder was born in and appointed from Missouri. He has been Second and First Lieutenant of the Eighth Cavalry. He was made Judge Advocate Jan. 11, 1895. He served four years at Omaha under Gen. Coppinger.

James Parker was born in and appointed from New Jersey. He become Captain of the Fourth Cavalry Oct. 2, 1898. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he gave up his position as Instructor of Tactics at West Point to become Major of the Twelfth Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers Oct. 1, 1898.

Francis Michler was born in New York, and appointed from Pennsylvania. He has served with the Fifth Cavalry since 1870, and was appointed its Captain May 23, 1888. He became Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers May 17, 1898.

Wilber E. Wilder was born in and appointed from Michigan. He has served with the Fourth Cavalry since 1877. He was appointed its Captain Feb. 25, 1891. On May 6, 1898, he was appointed Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry, and was honorably discharged Oct. 27, 1898.

John H. Beacom was born in and appointed from Ohio. He has served in the Eighteenth, Third, and Sixth Infantry. He was appointed Captain April 26, 1898.

John Bigelow, Jr., was born in and appointed from New York. He has served in the Tenth Cavalry since 1873. He was made Captain April 15, 1893. He is a son of John Bigelow, and served under Gen. Miles in the campaign against Geronimo.

FILIPINOS ATTACK ANGELES.

Eight Hundred Insurgents Driven into the Mountains by the Twelfth Regiment—The American Loss.

MANILA, Aug. 17, 6:15 P. M.—Eight hundred insurgents attacked Angeles this morning, but the Twelfth Regiment drove them into the mountains. Three ditched locomotives were captured. None of the American troops was injured. The insurgent loss is not known.

The reporter of The Manila Times, killed yesterday during the fight at Angeles, was C. T. Spencer of Kentucky.

MORE SUPPLIES FOR MANILA.

Two Transports with Medicines and Nurses to Sail Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The hospital ship Relief, belonging to the Medical Department of the army, will sail for Manila about the 26th of this month with a full load of medical supplies and twenty female nurses. The hospital ship Missouri, which is now being refitted in New York, will sail about the end of this month, by way of Suez, for Manila. She also will carry a big cargo of medical supplies, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps, numbering 150 men.

Surgeon General Sternberg said to-day that medical officers in the Philippines and the hospitals at Manila now have the greatest abundance of medicines and supplies on hand.

The two hospital ships will continue in service and bring back to New York and San Francisco men whose condition necessitates their removal to another climate.

CAPT. P. B. STRONG RETURNS.

Arrives with the Colorado Regiment on the Transport Warren.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The First Colorado Regiment Volunteers, which came back yesterday from the campaign in the Philippines, returns with 46 officers and 924 men, about 250 less than the number who sailed from San Francisco last year. Just before the regiment departed from Manila thirty-five of the First Colorado enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Volunteers which was formed in the Philippines. Two deaths occurred after the Warren left.

In addition to the Colorado regiment, the Warren also brought from the Philippines 110 discharged soldiers, comprising fifty from the Sixth Artillery, Light Battery; fifty from the Engineer Corps, and twenty-nine stewards and nurses from the various hospital corps. About forty of the men on board are suffering from dysentery.

Among those returning on the Warren are former Major Young of the Utah Battery now one of the Associate Chief Justices of the Philippines, and Capt. P. B. Strong, who was on Gen. MacArthur's staff, and who is a son of ex-Mayor Strong of New York. His father and brother came here to meet him.

The men appear to be in fine form and good spirits; their appearance indicating a better state of health than any of the regiments previously returned, with the exception of the Pennsylvania boys.

Changes in the Asiatic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The following changes and assignments to duty on the Asiatic Squadron were announced to-day:

Assignments.—Assistant Paymaster D. Tiffany to naval station at Cavite; Assistant Paymaster J. R. Sanford to duty as Paymaster of Marine Battalion; Assistant Surgeon T. H. Lippitt to the Baltimore; Assistant Surgeon F. M. Furlong to the Oregon; Lieut. G. H. Matthews to the Monterey.

Changes.—Assistant Surgeon D. C. Beebe from the Monadnock to the Bennington; Capt. J. McGowan from the Monterey to command of the Monadnock; Ensign J. H. Holden from the Oregon to the naval station at Cavite; Commander E. H. C. Lentze from the Monadnock to command of the Monterey; Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson from the Baltimore to the Castine.

The following naval officers on the Asiatic station have been ordered home: Assistant Surgeon W. M. Wheeler, Surgeon J. D. Wilson, and Surgeon L. W. Atlee.

THE RECEPTION TO DEWEY

Committee on Plan and Scope Arranges the Details.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORTS

Estimates Exceed the Appropriation, but These Will Be Pruned—Where the Admiral Will Stay.

The reception to Admiral Dewey began yesterday to assume definite form when the Committee on Plan and Scope considered the allotment of funds to the various sub-committees charged with the details of the celebration. Although these sub-committees have been working independently of each other, the total of their estimates was only $38,500 above the appropriation of $150,000 made by the Municipal Government. This discrepancy will be rectified by a special committee which was appointed to prune the estimates down so that they will come within the appropriation. Altogether the results of the meeting were such as to meet the approval of the committee, and the celebration many now be said to be well under way, although none of the details is complete.

At the opening of the meeting Gen. Daniel Butterfield, the Chairman, read this cable message, which he had received from Admiral Dewey:

Leghorn, Aug. 14.
Gen Butterfield: Letter of Aug. 1 received. Will reach the lower bay without fail Friday, Sept. 29. Ready for parade on Saturday morning. DEWEY.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Chairman of the Committee on Land Parade and Decorations, reported that provisions had been made for quartering 35,000 visiting troops. He thought that the $20,000 which had already been set aside for feeding the troops of other States would not be enough, as the caterers demanded 50 cents a meal. He asked for an additional $10,000. He could give no idea of the number of troops from other States who would attend, so no action was taken on Gen. Roe's request.

For decorating the city, according to the plans of the Society of Mural Painters, Gen. Roe asked for $35,000. This included the decorating of fifty stands in cross streets, which are not contemplated by the Committee on Stands, and the draping of the other stands. Inasmuch as the Committee on Stands had included in its estimate the decorations of these structures, Gen. Roe's estimate was reduced to $20,000. The arch, he said, would cost $26,500, and this amount was agreed to.

FOR THE WATER PARADE.

Gen. Howard Carroll, for the Committee on Shipping, Harbor Decoration, and Water Parade, asked for $21,000. The committee had decided to charter six steamboats, one from each of the principal lines represented in the harbor, at a cost of $15,000. One of these boats is to be used by the Mayor, one by the Governors and officers of States, one by the General Committee, one by the Municipal Assembly, one by the heads of city departments, and another is to be used for other guests of the city and visiting members of the press. In addition, the committee recommended that two floats, decorated, respectively, with "staff" figures of Victory and Peace, and carrying singing societies, be provided at an expense of $5,000, and that twelve tugs be engaged to police the Harbor, at a cost of $1,000.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer objected to the charge of $2,500 each for steamboats, saying that it was exorbitant.

Gen. Carroll, in reply, said: "One has to go on his knees to get a boat at such a time. Prices are up."

"Well, they only cost $1,000 at other celebrations," Mr. Guggenheimer replied, "and I don't see why we should pay so much when the Starin Company will furnish them at $1,000."

"I'll do my best to get them cheaper," Gen. Carroll said, "and if I can't I'll use my influence with my father-in-law, Mr. Starin, to see if he will not furnish all the boats at $1,000, only I believe we ought to give every one of the companies an equal chance."

The Committee on Fireworks and Music, of which Lewis Nixon is Chairman, asked for $43,000. Mr. Nixon said that the nine displays contemplated by the committee would cost either $19,000 or $29,000. In his estimate he had taken the former figure. He wanted $500 for a red-fire display along the coast from Rockaway to Long Branch on the night the Olympia comes in, and $5,000 for the electric illumination of the City Halls in Manhattan and Brooklyn. In addition, he asked for $1,500 for the illumination of Grant's Tomb and $5,000 for the decoration of the Brooklyn Bridge, according to the plan devised by Chief Engineer Martin of that structure. This plan provides for displaying on the bridge in incandescent lights the words "Welcome, Dewey" in letters thirty-six feet long, extending over 800 feet in length.

The music, according to the committee, will cost $2,000.

The Committee on Badges and Printing, of which Park Commissioner George C. Clausen is Chairman, asked for $3,500, of which $1,000 is for invitations and the balance for badges. The latter have already been contracted for.

ERECTION OF STANDS.

John P. Kane, Chairman of the Committee on Stands, reported that his committee had decided to erect five stands, with a seating capacity of 20,000, at a cost of $30,000. This includes the decoration of the stands.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, for the Committee on Refreshments, said that the money needed could not be stated in exact figures until it was known how many persons would be accommodated on the six steamboats. He thought that $15,000 would go a good way. This would include the breakfast at the Claremont, to which 350 persons will be invited, and a smoker for the Olympia's crew.

The total of the estimates amounted to $188,500, and on the suggestion of the Acting Mayor the Controller, Gen. Carroll, and Mr. Nixon were named as a committee to confer with the Chairman of the sub-committees in regard to a horizontal reduction in the amounts asked for.

Controller Coler raised a small storm by offering a resolution providing that in cases where expenditures exceed $250, no contract shall be made, except after competitive bids have been received from at least three reputable firms.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer resented this resolution, which he said was a reflection on the members of the committee," and Maurice F. Holahan observed that "if it is passed it will prevent us getting the best kind of work."

"It will also prevent the playing of favorites," Mr. Coler retorted.

"This isn't a favorite-playing committee," Mr. Guggenheimer rejoined. "The Controller mistakes the committee."

Before the resolution was put to a vote, Gen. Butterfield moved the approval of these contracts: For triumphal arch, $26,500; for loving cup of gold, $5,000; for badges, $2,500; for miscellaneous expenses, $1,000. The resolution, amended so as to allow the letting of contracts, "when not impracticable," was then adopted.

A letter from the management of the Waldorf-Astoria, offering the committee, free of expenses, the apartments of George C. Boldt, the proprietor of the hotel, for the use of Admiral Dewey and his staff, was then read. Mr. Holahan was in the act of moving the acceptance of the offer, when Gen. Butterfield remarked that he had received a letter saying that Admiral Dewey had already accepted the courtesies of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE ADMIRAL'S QUARTERS.

"Admiral Dewey is at the disposal of this committee," Mr. Holahan broke in, "and I believe we should signify our acceptance of this most gracious offer."

The offer was then formally accepted, Mr. Holahan remarking that the Admiral could go where he chose.

Considerable discussion was caused by a resolution offered by Controller Coler providing for a three-day celebration, so that a civic parade could be held on the day between the dates of the naval parade and the military parade, and charging the Land Parade Committee with arranging all the details.

Mr. Coler said that he felt that inasmuch as one day was to be given to the army and one to the navy, a third day should be provided for the citizens of New York to show their regard for Admiral Dewey. Mr. Holahan agreed with this plan, but Gen. Butterfield discountenanced it, saying that the celebration would be extended too far, and that public interest in it might flag.

Gen. Carroll objected that there would not be time, as the Admiral would arrive on Friday, the water parade would occupy Saturday, and the land parade take place on Monday. As the yacht race for the America's Cup would take place on Tuesday, he thought that no date could be found for the civic demonstration, unless Sunday was designated for it. The matter was finally referred to a special committee.

Gen. Butterfield, Mayor Van Wyck, and John H. Starin were appointed as a committee to wait on President McKinley and find out his pleasure in regard to the details of his entertainment during the celebration. This committee will call on the President to-morrow.

THE OLYMPIA'S MOVEMENTS.

NICE, France, Aug. 17.—It is announced that the United States cruiser Olympia, now at Leghorn, will arrive at Ville-France, two miles east of here, Aug. 22.

DEWEY TESTIMONIAL FUND.

The Dewey Testimonial Fund is now ready to receive subscriptions. After much hard work in digging channels through which popular enthusiasm may flow, Col. Abraham Gruber, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and his associates are confident that the testimonial will prove a success and popular with everybody. The Dewey Home Fund is the way most people put it, and subscriptions to it may be sent to George H. Shotwell, Assistant Secretary, 585 Broadway, and checks made payable to the order of Edward C. Schaefer, Treasurer.

SONS OF VERMONT TO HONOR DEWEY

In All Parts of the Union They Are Subscribing for a Statue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The Sons of Vermont residing in this city are called upon to contribute $1,500 toward the erection of a statue of Admiral George Dewey, to be placed on the porch of the Vermont State House at Montpelier.

The Society of Sons of Vermont, formed to raise $10,000 to $15,000 for this statue, has sent out a circular appealing to all the sons of Dewey's home State residing outside of Vermont to make up the sum necessary.

A local committee has been organized, including prominent sons of Vermont residing in this city. Similar organizations have been formed in many Western and Eastern States, and the work of raising subscriptions has been begun.

AID FOR THE PUERTO RICANS.

Clothing and Medical Supplies to be Shipped To-day—Additions to the Relief Funds.

The Puerto Rican Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association will send by the steamship Evelyn of the New York and Puerto Rican Steamship Company, which will sail to-day for Ponce, 2,184 pairs of men's trousers, 3,936 men's undershirts, 4,608 women's vests, and 3,360 women's cotton dresses, making a total of 14,088 pieces. The committee will also ship 1,200 ounces of quinine, made up into 174,000 tablets of three grains each. It will also send 300 pairs of men's trousers, seven coats, and thirty-six waistcoats, suitable for wear in tropical climates, donated by C. Kenyon & Co. of Brooklyn, and ten ounces of antipyrine donated by H. A. Metz, President of the Victor Koechl Company. Part of the goods to be shipped were purchased out of the fund in the hands of the committee, and part out of the fund in the hands of H. B. Hollins & Co.

The following subscriptions were received by the Merchants' Association yesterday: Vermilye & Co., $500. H. A. Batjer & Co., $100; Robert J. Mix, $5; Alfred Bamberger, $3; R. G. Dun & Co., $250; Frederick T. Adams, of P. T. Adams & Co., $100; Phelps, Dodge & Co., $1,000; "L. G.," $1; "K. F.," $3; George W. Hugo, $10; Arthur Santiago, $2; Robert A. Kinkele, $5; C. A. Vail, $25; Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co., $50; Maitland, Coppel & Co., $250; previously acknowledged, $5,612; total, $7,916. The committee yesterday received an offer from the Upjohn Pill and Granule Company of this city to supply it with such drugs as might be needed, at cost.

The following letter was received by the committee yesterday from the Secretary of War:

I have asked Gen. Roy Stone to confer with you upon the following subject, namely: He says that well-to-do citizens of Puerto Rico, while without money, are willing to contribute large quantities of Puerto Rican coffee of the highest grade, provided it can be sold in the United States and turned into money. This might produce large additions to the relief fund and at the same time serve as a means of introducing Puerto Rican coffee. I hope that you will be able to arrange with Gen. Stone for such proceeding—that is, the sale of a suitable quantity of Puerto Rican coffee for the benefit of the fund. It seems to me that this being advertised widely would lead to a ready market and have a very beneficial effect. If this can be done we will arrange for bringing back the coffee on our transports as they return from Puerto Rico.

Ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss and Louis Stern of Stern Brothers were yesterday added to the committee. In response to the letter received from Mrs. Hoff, President of the Woman's Aid Society in San Juan, the committee yesterday cabled her, through H. B. Hollins & Co., $250, that firm having agreed to transmit the money without charge, and the Western Union Telegraph Company sending the message without cost.

The Maritime Exchange Puerto Rico Relief Committee collected the following additional subscriptions yesterday: B. H. Howell, Son & Co., $250; William A. Nash, President Corn Exchange Bank, $100; Charles P. Armstrong, $100; Hamburg-American Line, $100; J. Winant, $100; J. A. Pauli & Co., $50; Richard C. Veit, $50; F. Harmony's Nephew & Co., $50; Simmons Brothers, $50; Harvey & Outerbridge, $50; Rahtjen's American Composition Company, $50; W. H. Addoms, $25; Croton Water Company, $25; L. W. Beasley, $10; W. de la Motte, $1; James McDermott, $1. Previously reported, $4,040. Total, $5,052.

President Barrows of the New York Produce Exchange has appointed the following committee to act in conjunction with the Relief Committee of the Maritime Exchange: James R. Turner, Chairman; E. H. Dougherty, Russell E. Johnson, James S. Carney, William Knight, Lloyd B. Sanderson, William Loes, Walter Moore, C. P. Armstrong, Henry T. Knowlton, Frederick T. Rohl, and Ernest C. Bliss. The committee is authorized to collect funds and supplies and send them to the sufferers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $4 for the Puerto Rican sufferers. This sum has been turned over to Acting Mayor Guggenheimer's fund, which received yesterday the following additional contributions: Lazard Freres, $1,000; George Ehret, $150; Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, $50; Charles F. Daly, $50; Joseph F. Sheahan, Church of the Magdalene, Pocantico Hills, N. Y., $25; Joseph Obermeyer, $25; Lewis S. Wolff, $50; Albert Albert, $2; S. S. Pielbach, $1; Martin J. Collier, collection at Branch Post Office, Station S, $1.25; cash, (through The Brooklyn Eagle,) $2; Edward Barnes, $1; Sympathiser, $1; Charles A. Hess, $25; India Wharf Brewing Company, by Louis B. Schram, general manager, $100; previously acknowledged, $4,317.41.

The National Bank of North America, as depository designated by the Secretary of War, has received the following amounts: Previously acknowledged, $9,049.90; Seward, Guthrie & Steele, $250; Siegel-Cooper Company, $100; "W. F. S.," $5; Arnold, Constable & Co., $500; Clothiers' Association, $455; "N. Y.," $2; F. Hurlbut, Willets Point, N. Y., $5; H. F. Taintor Manufacturing Company, $25; American Whiting & Putty Manufacturing Company, $50; "A. H. A.," $10; Harry P. Huse and others, through The New York Sun, $10; W. W. Osgoodby, Rochester, N. Y., $5; William A. Stone, Harrisburg, Penn., $100; T. W. Markley, $50; through The Providence Journal Company, Providence, R. I., $65; H. A. Batchelder, Pannsoftkeo, Fla., $25; F. B. Hoffman, $25; Christian Church, Quaker Street, $15; "A Little Boy," New Brighton, S. I., $1; Mrs. M. Corey Keach, Brooklyn, $1; William G. Low, Brooklyn, $100; J. J. Given, $5; "W. A. S.," $50; J. H. Bloodgood, $50; R. W. Weston, New Haven, Conn., $10; Mrs. Edmund Titus, Scarsdale, N. Y., $25; George S. Perry, Cadiz, Ohio, $2; R. A. Alger, Detroit, Mich., $100; J. H. Davis, Angelo, Wis., $2; W. A. Ford, Columbia, S. C., $5; cash, $1; N. W. Harris, $250; through Mayor of the City of New York, $1,807.25; total, $12,958.04.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City has received contributions amounting to $500 for the sufferers.

Col. Jones, Superintendent of the Army Transport Service at the Army Building, yesterday acknowledged the receipt of the following contributions for the relief of the Puerto Ricans: Edward J. Leary, Boston, four cases, and three barrels of clothing; Daughters of the American Revolution, 200 pounds of rice; Lavi, Blumenstiel & Co., 1,000 pounds

VAN WYCK THEIR CHOICE

Ex-Justice's Friends Charge a Bryan-Croker Deal.

WILLETT TALKS OF INTRIGUE

Declares Bryan Shelves Free Silver in Return for the Tammany Chief's Anti-Expansion Views.

A number of Democrats from various States who favor the nomination of Augustus Van Wyck of New York for President began to gather in this city yesterday. To-day the conferences in the interest of the ex-Justice's candidacy, which were to have been held at Saratoga, will take place at the Hoffman House.

Joseph J. Willett of Anniston, Ala., who proposed Van Wyck's name at the Tammany Fourth of July celebration, and who since has been his most active and conspicuous advocate, was an early arrival. Mr. Willett registered at the Hoffman House, and soon afterward gave out an interview in which he charged a deal between Richard Croker and W. J. Bryan, and set forth the reasons for the belief of Judge Van Wyck's friends that he is the strongest candidate the party can pick.

Mr. Willett is by general consent accepted as the leader and spokesman of the Van Wyck movement. He is earnest and enthusiastic, and, however lightly the boom for the New Yorker may be regarded in some quarters, his interest in it is apparently entirely serious.

Other Democrats from outside the State who are here to participate in the conferences are W. F. Harrity of Pennsylvania, ex-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Fleming G. Du Bignon of Savannah, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Georgia; Gen. W. H. Jackson of Nashville, owner of the famous Belle Meade stock farm; Major Henry Ames of St. Louis; Capt. C. A. Johnstone and Col. Charles Dudley of Mississippi; G. H. Wilson and A. G. Weil, representing the commercial travelers; ex-Congressman William E. English of Indiana; D. B. Hamilton, a capitalist of Rome, Ga.; C. R. Woods, a cotton merchant of Savannah, and M. R. Welborn, a banker of Anniston, Ala.

SUPPORTERS OF VAN WYCK.

Mr. Willett said that he found some fifty letters and telegrams awaiting him here. Some of these were from business men of this city, he said. Others were from the South. All offered support for Judge Van Wyck's candidacy.

Mr. Willett was asked what effect Richard Croker's declaration for Bryan and Mr. Bryan's apparent retirement of silver as the leading issue would have on the movement to nominate Van Wyck.

"This is not a Tammany movement," he said. "We are for Van Wyck because he is a clean man, a strong man, a broad man. There is nothing narrow or sectional about him. He was born in the South, he was educated in New England, he lives in New York. As to Tammany's not being for him, it is a historic fact that Tammany has not picked the winner in a Presidential campaign in twenty-five years. The fact that Tammany does not indorse Judge Van Wyck would help him outside of New York. The people of the South never have taken much stock in Tammany, and the organization has generally opposed the candidates the South favored.

"Mr. Bryan, I understand, has been negotiating with Richard Croker since early last May. Oliver H. P. Belmont first conducted these negotiations.

BRYAN-CROKER COMBINATION.

"I was here early in May last, when I met one of Mr. Bryan's most trusted friends at the Waldorf one night and had a little side conversation with him. He told me—not in confidence, however—that Mr. Bryan had written a letter to him for the purpose of having it shown to Mr. Belmont. In this letter Mr. Bryan stated what he was willing to do, and that practically is what he has just done in his Iowa speech—that is, to subordinate the silver issue. In return for this he expected the support of Mr. Croker, and that Mr. Croker would alter his views on the question of expansion to conform to those of Mr. Bryan. The information in this letter was to be sent to Mr. Croker, who had just sailed for England.

"At the same time, the Committee of One Hundred of the Dollar Dinner, through Mr. Quinby, Mr. Bryan's official representative in this city, was, I am informed, to make a combination with Mr. John C. Sheehan. It was at this time that Mr. Sheehan declared war upon Mr. Croker. Belmont prevented the Committee of One Hundred from adding Mr. Sheehan to their forces, and postponed any action until Mr. Croker could be heard from.

"This influence of Mr. Sheehan's, as well as that of Charles W. Dayton, had been solicited to join the Bryan forces with Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, the general manager of the movement in the State. The opposition was to have been made when the Democratic committee met in St. Louis at the time of the anti-trust dinner, on the 20th of last May.

MR. CROKER ACCEPTS.

"Just before that word was received by Mr. Belmont from Mr. Croker, so I am informed, and conveyed to Mr. Bryan, that the Tammany Chieftain was willing to accept Mr. Bryan's principles, and that he would declare himself on his return from Europe. In the meantime, through Norman E. Mack and Mr. Belmont, Mr. Bryan was to cut loose all connections with Sheehan. Thinking that everything was fixed, ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri visited this city and solicited Judge Augustus Van Wyck to attend the anti-trust dinner, which he declined to do.

"When I came into possession of these facts, a number of warm admirers of Judge Van Wyck met in the Lawyers' Club of this city, and we decided that, if this condition proved to be true, we were to declare ourselves in favor of the great New York Democrat who is beloved all over the South.

"There was already a very strong feeling throughout the South against Mr. Bryan because it was reported and believed by many that he had refused to vote for the late Speaker Crisp in the Democratic caucus on the ground that the Georgia statesman had been an ex-Confederate officer.

"Judge Van Wyck, in my opinion, will receive the solid support of at least five Southern States in the next National Convention. The Southern people will not support a man who has already dropped the silver issue and is now intriguing with Richard Croker to deliver a blow at Augustus Van Wyck, who is one of the most popular men in the South, and who is looked upon as a Southern man. He was born there and educated there, and we have watched his career with affectionate interest.

"Altgeld's recent interview favoring the side-tracking of silver was a part of this scheme between Bryan and Croker. It was to serve as a kind of breakwater to prepare the country for Mr. Bryan's Des Moines speech abandoning silver.

"It was fear of Augustus Van Wyck that forced Bryan to negotiate with Croker. Early in May the commercial travelers began circulating Van Wyck's anti-trust speech all over the country, and they are continuing to do so. The commercial travelers seem to have adopted Van Wyck as their favorite. Several of the leading commercial travelers all over the South have already called on me and assured me of the deep interest the commercial travelers had in the cause of Van Wyck.

"A great many of the Bryan leaders in the South candidly admit in private that there is no earthly chance of his election if he is nominated. When asked why they still support him, they reply with a wink that the masses of the people will not find it out, and will not believe it until after the election in 1900, and that in the meantime all the State, county, and municipal officers in 1897 and 1898 depend upon 'standing in' with the Bryan organization. I cannot believe a cause as weak as that will stand the strain of ten months' discussion and argument."

MR. HARRITY TALKS.

William F. Harrity of Pennsylvania, formerly Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was at the Hoffman House yesterday. Conversing with a representative of THE TIMES, he said:

"I am on my way to Saratoga. I have been in hopes that the conservative element in the Democratic Party could get together and name an acceptable candidate for the Presidency."

"Do you mean some one other than William Jennings Bryan?" the reporter asked.

"I did not say that," replied Mr. Harrity, "and I guess I will say no more. Beautiful weather, isn't it?" And Mr. Harrity walked away.

"I am not prepared to make any statement relative to the Presidential outlook," said Fleming G. Du Bignon, Chairman of the Georgia Democratic State Committee, to a reporter for THE TIMES.

"I have attended no conferences. I shall be in New York again in a few days and then I shall be glad to meet you and express my views if you want them."

Mr. Willett and ex-Justice Van Wyck dined together by appointment last evening at the Lincoln Club in Brooklyn.

It was said at the Hoffman House last night that some sort of organization for furthering the Van Wyck movement probably will result from Mr. Willett's talks with the various Democrats whom he meets here. There will be no formal meeting, it is said; simply a series of conferences.

GEN. STEWART ON BRYAN.

Calls Him the Only Possible Candidate —Mr. McKinley's Prospects.

Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada dropped into the Hoffman House yesterday while a dozen Democrats were standing around talking of the Van Wyck Presidential boom.

"There is no use talking about anybody but Bryan," said Senator Stewart. "He is the only possible candidate.

"The campaign of 1900 all depends on what happens at Manila. There must be positive and signal successes there during the next dry season, or the Administration is doomed. Without such successes, McKinley won't even get a renomination."

Senator Stewart said that the trouble with President McKinley was that he got all his reports from the Philippines through official sources, and the officials were all interested in making them rose colored. Otherwise, the Senator thought, the President long ago would have seen the wisdom of a change of commanders there.

Citizens' Union Branch Organized.

The organization of a branch of the Citizens' Union in the Twenty-third Assembly District was perfected at a meeting held last night at 2,044 Amsterdam Avenue, when permanent officers were elected as follows: President—J. T. Newcomb; Secretary—E. M. Caffall; Treasurer—Benjamin F. Hamilton. A resolution was adopted declaring that the meeting favored "the fullest conference and consultation in the selection of candidates this year with all persons and organizations in the district seeking better municipal government in the municipality."

Hudson Boulevard Engineer Out.

Judge Lippincott of the Supreme Court yesterday made an order at Jersey City abolishing the position of Chief Engineer Harrison of the Hudson Boulevard. It is understood that the order was made to prevent the Freeholders from entering upon the construction of what is called a western loop of the boulevard, to run to Harrison, which cannot now be done until new legislation is obtained authorizing the appointment of an engineer to supervise the work. Mr. Harrison had held the position for ten years, the salary being $4,000 a year.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Visits Canada—Inspects Site of the Buffalo Exposition—To Hurry Up State Action on It.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—Gov. Roosevelt covered much territory in and around Buffalo and Niagara Falls to-day, and was greeted everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm.

At 9 o'clock this morning, in company with Superintendent Welch and Commissioner Porter, he visited all points of interest, in and about the State Reservation at the Falls. Then the party, which comprised the Governor, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Roberts, wife of the President of the Erie Railroad; Miss Roberts, and the officials of the International Traction Company, took a special trolley car and made a trip around the international belt line, crossing the bridge to the Canadian side of the river, riding down the Canadian side as far as Queenston, and then crossing again to the American side and back to the Falls over the Gorge Road.

At 2 o'clock the special car was again called into requisition and the party started for Buffalo. When passing through Tonawanda the Governor's attention was called to a banner reading, "Col. Roosevelt—Governor now, President next." Arriving at the outskirts of the city, the car was switched and a stop was made at the site of the proposed Pan-American Exposition. Here the Governor was welcomed by Mayor Diehl, Secretary Fleming, J. N. Scatcherd, and others of the Pan-American Executive Committee.

The Governor's attention was called to the fact that the State appropriation of $300,000 was not available until the subscribers of the Pan-American fund had paid in $800,000, and it was pointed out that this might result in the State Building being behind. The officials of the Exposition Company said that they would willingly advance the money to the State in order to facilitate work on the State Building, to be repaid later. The Governor approved of this plan, and agreed to call a meeting of the State Commissioners at once in order to have the plans advanced. The Governor also promised to be present when the first sod was turned.

After leaving the exposition grounds the Governor drove to Fort Porter, where a short stop was made. Then the special car was again called into use, and the party returned to the Falls. This evening the Governor held a reception at the International Hotel, shaking hands with over a thousand people.

At 7 o'clock to-morrow morning the Governor leaves for Silver Lake, where he speaks in the afternoon. Friday night will be spent at Lakewood, and on Saturday the Governor is to speak at Chautauqua.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN 1904.

Republican Politicians Not Inclined to Speculate on the Suggestion.

Republican politicians of prominence here were generally loath yesterday to discuss the prediction made by Col. Dick, Senator Hanna's manager in Ohio, that Gov. Roosevelt will be the Republican nominee for President in 1904.

In a dispatch from Columbus, Col. Dick was quoted as saying: "I think Gov. Roosevelt will be the Republican candidate for President in 1904. A friend of mine who traveled through the West tells me that west of the Mississippi no man is more popular than Roosevelt, excepting the President."

When this was shown to Senator Depew, he said: "I think it is highly probable."

When Senator Platt's attention was invited to it, he said: "I am not prepared to speculate about the campaign of 1904."

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee was equally unwilling to grow enthusiastic over the suggestion. "It is too far off," he said.

VICE PRESIDENCY IN 1900.

Gov. Roosevelt Says He Will Not Be a Candidate.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—The News says:

"Recently a statement was published that Roosevelt would be McKinley's running mate next Fall. The Governor was shown this statement. According to his usual custom he asked not to be quoted directly in the matter, but he made it so emphatic in his talk with close friends that no one who heard him talk can believe that he could be induced to take the nomination for the Vice Presidency under any conditions.

"In fact, he said that he and all his friends were for Vice President Hobart, and that he would probably be nominated; but that if for any reason he were not nominated, he (Roosevelt) could not be induced to take the nomination."

FORMING ANTI-TRUST LEAGUES.

Plan Is to Boycott the Industrial Combinations One at a Time.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 17.—A. B. McIntyre of Michigan is organizing anti-trust leagues in the counties of this part of the State. He is one of a score or more farmers who are working on this line. An anti-trust league, according to his plan, will be organized in each school district. The league proposes to try its power on the coffee combine first.

Beginning next October every member of the league is expected to discontinue the use of coffee and to continue to abstain until the combine in coffee is willing to reduce prices. The league will then exert its force against some other commodity trust.

SAULSBURY FOR SENATOR.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 17.—It has been reported that Gov. Tunnell, Democrat, of this State would appoint Willard Saulsbury, Democrat, United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the last Republican Legislature to elect owing to the fight over J. Edward Addicks.

The Governor, while here to-night, declared he would not appoint any one to fill the vacancy unless the Senate seated Col. Quay of Pennsylvania, or others who had been appointed by Governors.

LABOR PLATFORM ADOPTED

Advocates Municipal Ownership and the Referendum.

CANDIDATES TO BE PLEDGED

A Resolution Against the New Ramapo Water Company Contract Adopted in the Convention.

The convention of the new labor political party met again last evening at Clarendon Hall and adopted the name "The Independent Labor Party."

While Secretary Bohm was reading the draft of the report on by-laws, he came to a clause stating that if a delegate was disorderly, from intoxication or otherwise, he should be called to order, and if he didnot heed the admonition, he was to be ejected from the meeting.

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers immediately moved to strike out the clause as unnecessary, and another delegate offered an amendment that no intoxicated delegates should be admitted. After some warm discussion it was decided to change the word "ejected" to "removed."

A communication was received from the Central Federated Union inviting the delegates to its picnic on Labor Day. The invitation was accepted, and then speakers were appointed to make addresses on the occasion.

Delegate Hawkes of the Concord Labor Club said he had a resolution in regard to the strike on The Sun. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which reported favorably on Delegate Hawkes's suggestion, condemning the action of the newspaper.

The report was adopted.

Joseph Barondess then read the draft of the platform as prepared by the Platform Committee. It started by declaring that the institution of Democracy had been undermined by greedy corporations who have misguided the people and made the Government one of injunctions and corporations, and that monopoly was intrenched in every one of its branches. It declared that workingmen had been reduced to the condition of wage slaves, that Legislatures and the judiciary have been turned into instruments of private profit, and that citizens witnessed the private use of the army by corporations for the overthrow of civil government and its substitution by military despotism, and that even municipal police were used to terrorize organized labor in the exercise of its rights of association. It declared that the right of free speech is abridged by injunctions of the courts making the mere attempt by a workingman to persuade another not to take away his bread and butter an offense.

Coming down to State and municipal affairs the platform condemned the State and city officials for neglecting to enforce the laws enacted in the interests of the people, especially those passed for the protection of labor. It proceeded to call upon all citizens of the Greater New York, who are in sympathy with the movement to sever connection with existing political parties and unite with them in the upbuilding of an independent, honest political party.

The platform continued that the party will require all its candidates for the Legislature and municipal and judicial offices to pledge themselves to certain measures, the municipal ownership and operation of street railways, telephones, gas and electric plants and other public utilities; to the initiative and referendum system; to an honest and practical system of civil service reform; to eight hours' work on all public works; to the strict enforcement of all labor laws; to the abolition of the contract system on public works; to the use of the union label on public printing; to liability of employers for injury sustained by workmen in course of employment; to the abolition of the sweating system; to home rule in taxation, and to the immediate construction by the city of the underground rapid transit system.

Delegate Patrick Close immediately moved to adopt the platform as read, and Delegate Parsons offered an amendment to discuss it by sections.

"I withdraw my motion in favor of the amendment," said Delegate Close, who is a good Knight of Labor, and anxious to please his General Master Workman.

"You cannot do so without unanimous consent," said Chairman O'Brien.

"I move to refer the platform to the various unions," said Delegate Issing of the Modelers' League.

"They might not report back until after election," remarked Chairman O'Brien.

"That does not matter," retorted Issing. "It is the principle I am insisting on."

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers did not like the almost exclusive reference to labor interests in the platform as flavoring of class movement, and moved to strike out the clause demanding the enforcement of all labor laws. "We should demand the enforcement of all laws," he said.

"Do you mean the enforcement of the conspiracy laws?" asked Delegate Barondess.

"Yes," replied Daly, "and if they are not good then repeal them."

"I don't agree with you," said Barondess, and he launched forth into another long speech.

The platform was finally adopted as a whole.

When the Credentials Committee was reading credentials from new unions a protest was made against Local Assembly 1,955, or the Lyric Assembly, and the credentials were referred back to the committee. Then Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers objected to the admission of Local Assembly 1,563 of the Knights of Labor. He said: "The last delegate from that local assembly, Martin, was rejected, and they simply sent another. This is a labor movement, and we do not want people who have been contaminated by the old political parties and have held jobs; and, therefore, I protest against L. J. Daly as a delegate. I move that the credentials of Local Assembly 1,563 be referred back for further investigation."

"If a single delegate is not straight," said Delegate Fitzgerald of the letter carriers, "well and good, but Delegate Brown should not attack the entire organization. We have all been in the old political parties."

The credentials of this local assembly were finally received.

A resolution was offered protesting against the effort made to force the city into a contract with the Ramapo Water Company, and, after reference to the Committee on Resolutions, was adopted.

Some excitement was caused toward the end of the session when Delegate Daniel Harris moved to adjourn. Delegate Daly, who was in the chair, said he had something to state in executive session, and when Harris insisted on adjourning Mr. Daly said that he had paid for the rent of the hall and needed the money.

"That's not the business of the convention," said Harris. "I move to adjourn."

"I have been out of work seven weeks and need the money. If I had not paid it the proprietor would not have opened the doors," said Daly.

Delegate Harris still insisted that it was not the business of the meeting, but Delegate Fitzgerald said it was, and that it was a disgrace not to reimburse a man who was out of work.

General Master Workman Parsons, who had promised to raise $100,000 a few days after the starting of the labor political boom, did not come forward with any money, but $10 had been taken in as dues, and Mr. Daly was allowed to reimburse himself out of that.

MRS. PAGE LOSES DIAMONDS.

Worth $5,000, and Atlantic City Police Think Thieves Took Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 17.—Mrs. C. E. Page of Cincinnati lost a pair of diamond earrings and three handsome opal and diamond rings worth, it is said, $5,000, on the Boardwalk this morning on her way to her hotel from the bathing grounds. Mrs. Page is staying at The Dennis with her husband, who is the Western Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

After taking a surf bath she sat on the bathhouse porch until dinner time. The jewels, some of them gifts from her family, were inclosed in a small black case, which she placed in her lap while conversing with friends.

When the dinner bell sounded she hastened to the hotel across the lawn and did not miss the jewels until entering the dining hall. The police were notified and think it is a case of robbery.

CHICAGO BONDS ARE POPULAR.

Highest Premium Ever Offered is Secured for 3½ Per Cent. Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The highest premium ever offered for City of Chicago bonds was obtained to-day for $228,000 of 3½ per cent. refunding bonds, for which $241,363.28 was offered.

The premium was $106.119 for each $100, which is a shade higher than the figure obtained for the last issue of $700,000 of refunding bonds a month ago. The investment will net the purchaser 3.089 per cent. a year.

GOEBELITES BEGIN THE FIGHT.

First Attack Is a Personal One Made on ex-Gov. Brown, the Bolters' Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17.—The Goebel Democrats are already beginning their campaign against ex-Gov. John Young Brown, the nominee of the bolting Democratic State Convention held yesterday at Lexington.

Dr. McCluskey of Selbyville comes out with a sworn statement regarding a conversation which he overheard between Brown and R. F. Peak after the Louisville Convention. Asked if he would speak for the ticket, Brown, it is claimed, said:

"I intend to go to St. Louis shortly to visit my daughter and on my return shall make some speeches in October in that part of the State where I can do most good."

Other prominent politicians say that ex-Gov. Brown had promised his support to Goebel.

The Baptist Association Conventions all over the State are denouncing Goebel in the most scathing terms because, they say, he is the champion of the liquor traffic. At the Davis County Association Convention at Owensborough last night the Rev. J. H. Boyet, speaking of the Louisville Convention, said: "I am a Democrat, and have never scratched a ticket, but I am a man and not a slave, and I will not be led like a dog in leash to indorse that which is corrupt and damnable and brutal and wrong in the sight of God and man."

COL. WATTERSON TALKS.

Declares that the Election of Goebel as Governor Is Certain—His Views on Bryan.

"The election of Mr. Goebel as Governor of Kentucky is as certain as anything this side of the unknown."

That was the declaration made to a reporter for THE TIMES by Col. Henry Watterson of The Louisville Courier-Journal at the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

"What will the anti-Goebel movement amount to?" the reporter asked.

"The anti-Goebel movement," replied Col. Watterson, "is the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Outside of that there is nothing to it whatever. As a matter of fact there is no diversion in Kentucky whatever of the regular Democratic vote, and it will be rather increased by the John Y. Brown movement.

"I repeat that the Goebel ticket is as sure of its election as anything in nature."

"And what is your position, Colonel?" THE TIMES reporter inquired.

"I am," he answered, "supporting the regular ticket simply as a fact. It is one machine against another machine. I simply support the Democratic machine. I have no stock either in Louisville and Nashville Railroad or in the Democratic organization of Kentucky. I have heard of the proposed consolidation of the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railway, but that has nothing to do with the political fight on hand."

"Is there any anti-Bryan movement in Kentucky?" Mr. Watterson was asked.

"There is not," he rejoined, "the least anti-Bryan movement in Kentucky. I am seriously thinking of discounting Mr. Bryan's peculiar views with respect to silver and going in with Mr. Croker in proclaiming him the greatest of living Americans."

During the evening Col. Watterson was visited by Senator Stewart of Nevada, J. J. Willett of Alabama, Col. Bryan of Virginia, and other Southern Democrats. Col. Watterson's family is at Spring Lake, whither he will go to-day.

VETERANS' UNION TO STRIKE.

Gen. Dyrenforth Says Action Will Be Taken to Prevent Neglect of Old Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—According to Gen. R. G. Dyrenforth, Commander in Chief of the Union Veterans' Union, a sort of strike by that order is to be declared at the annual encampment to be held at Des Moines beginning Aug. 22.

Dyrenforth, by the way, is the man who summoned all the veterans of the United States to join hands to secure the election of Gen. Henderson as Speaker and to threaten their future opposition at the polls to all members of Congress who would not vote for Henderson. This led to his denunciation by the Grand Army post of which he is a member. It ought to be stated, further, in order to indicate the purposes of the man, that he has been one of the promoters of the movement instigated by the pension attorneys for the removal of Pension Commissioner Evans.

The objects of the coming encampment, as set forth by Gen. Dyrenforth, may be easily understood by anybody.

"Very energetic action may be taken at Des Moines," said Gen. Dyrenforth to a reporter to-day, "looking to the prevention of any further neglect of the Union soldier and his kin. There are still some 500,000 battle men, and they will unite to do such work as will insure attention for them. The veteran now finds that the time has come when, regardless of partisan politics, he must assert himself, and, joining in with his comrades, vote only for men who practically stand by him.

"This matter will be discussed at the encampment. We will provide for sending out mustering officers in every State and in every county in the Union. We will organize as many new commands as possible, and I shall personally go over the country to explain to the members of the order what course it is thought best for them to pursue. We are tired of being treated as back numbers. There are thousands of exceedingly vigorous men in our ranks, and we will give evidence of that fact in the way we stand up for our rights."

Explaining further the demands that will be made by the Union Veterans' Union, Gen. Dyrenforth said he did not know that any new pension legislation would be asked for, but he wanted to see Section 1,754 enforced strictly. This statute provides for giving preference to Union veterans in the matter of employment by the Government, and he wished that that section amended so that veterans would be given preference in the matter of promotion in the Government service with the restriction now in force, which provides that they shall be promoted, "other things being equal." He wanted veterans to receive preference for promotion if they are fit for promotion.

There is a general feeling among members of the Union Veterans' Union, according to Dyrenforth, that they are not treated with the consideration they should be as a result of their service to their country during the war, every one of them having been in at least one battle. Some of them fear that this lack of consideration grows from an idea that they are "back numbers," and not able to make themselves felt in the great play of politics.

BUREAU ASKS FOR $35,000 LESS.

Record and Pension Work Waning, Force to be Reduced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The heads of the different bureaus are now at work as required by law preparing their estimates for the next fiscal year. These will be submitted to Congress at its opening for the Appropriation Committee. Most of the departments will show but little change other than in the line of increase of employes.

One bureau of the War Department, however, will be different, and in reporting a reduction of forces and a consequent saving of expenses it will be consistent with its record since 1888, when the present head of the office took charge. The Record and Pension Bureau, of which Brig. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth is Chief, will probably report to Secretary of War Root that with the beginning of the next fiscal year he will be able to dispense with about thirty employes, and will require $35,000 less to run his office than was asked for for the current fiscal year.

This gain is partly the result of the adoption of the card-index system in the office, and is partly attributable to the absorption by the Record and Pension Office of the work of publishing the records of the rebellion. The Rebellion Record office has disappeared, and as the volumes proposed to be published are now nearly all completed very little force will be needed to close up that work. The addition of the records of the Spanish war to those already held by the Record and Pension Offices will not greatly burden the bureau.

Mr. Knauer's Staff Complete.

Edward A. Knauer of Astoria, L. I., who was recently appointed Commissioner of Jurors of Queens County, has completed his office staff by appointing H. Homer Moore of Flushing as Deputy Commissioner and Howard Sutphin of Jamaica as clerk. The salary of the Deputy will be $1,200, and of the clerk $1,000 per annum. Moore is the brother of Judge H. S. Moore, one of the officials who appointed Knauer, and Sutphin is a son of County Clerk Sutphin, another member of the commission who appointed Knauer.

GLEASON RISES IN PROTEST

Ex-Mayor of Long Island City Says Queens Is Being Robbed.

TAXES HIGH; NO IMPROVEMENTS

Citizens Meet and Declare Tammany Officials Run the Borough to Line Their Own Pockets.

About 250 citizens of Long Island City, representing both the Gleason and anti-Gleason factions, met last night to hear and indorse protests against the management of affairs in the Borough of Queens under the consolidated Government. The complaints were that taxes there were unjustly high and improvements unjustly few; that Controller Coler and others are using city funds to advance their own interests, that Queens is under carpet bag government, and that Long Island City is now made a refuge for dissolute women from every other part of New York.

E. H. Leahy presided over the meeting, which was held at the old Court House. There were but two speakers—ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason, with his diamond-studded battle axe on his breast, and Winfield S. Overton, formerly one of his bitterest opponents. Mr. Gleason talked nearly two hours, and concluded by saying that the Court House would be kept open as a clubroom until after the November elections. He said his heart and throat were both bad, but that he intended to disregard the doctors and speak in every ward and precinct in the borough. He also said that he was a penniless bankrupt, but produced a five-hundred-dollar bill from his waistcoat pocket and waved it before his awed auditors, offering to bet it that the water company could not deliver the amount of water for which it was collecting from the borough.

He was warmly received and frequently applauded, an enthusiastic elderly Irishman beginning the proceedings by dancing a jig in the space before the speaker's platform to the music of the band. Mr. Gleason said:

"There is a gathering here of my old friends and enemies, but we are all together now. In my day I filled every office with my friends and tried to get more to fill with them, and chopped off the heads of my enemies as fast as I could get to 'em. [Cheers and cries of 'Good boy, Paddy!'] Now I've no friends or enemies here, but am for the people of Long Island City and Queens Borough. After two years of marriage to the great City of New York we are tired and we want a divorce, and the further we get the more we'll want it."

He read a list of acts intended to get over $3,000,000 of improvements for Long Island City which he had approved and his Board of Aldermen had vetoed. If they had become laws Greater New York would have had to pay the bills and Long Island City would have something to show for her money, like Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica. As it is, he said, the former city has been allowed $130,000 for highway improvements and nothing for new schools. The improvements consisted of a strip of asphalt for bicycles on Jackson Avenue and a lot of contracts let out by piecemeal along Thompson Avenue so as to bring them under the one-thousand-dollar clause and keep them out of competition. This work, he charged, was intended to benefit property really owned by Controller Coler and Commissioner Kearny of New York, but not held in their own names.

Of the salaries paid in Queens Borough, he declared, $200,000 a year went to men who live in Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.

"We are ruled," he shouted, "by a lot of carpet-baggers whom Tammany Hall couldn't find places for at home and sent over here on us.

"Now, I've sued the City of New York for a reduction of 1.05 in our tax rate, and I hope to win that, as I have the others."

He gave an entertaining account of his visit to Lakewood, where he met Mr. Croker and Mayor Van Wyck. They wanted him to join Tammany, but he declined.

Mr. Gleason then talked of the alleged attempt to rob the people by the contract with the Ramapo Water Company, "which does not own five acres of land or one gallon of water in New York State," he said, "but proposes to take five millions a year to supply water. I say now that from $30,000 to $50,000 a year is being stolen from this borough in water. We are paying for half a million gallons of water a day and here is a five-hundred-dollar bill to bet that they can't put that much water through their six-inch pipe with the five and ten pound force they have. I don't want any Mazet committee here, but under the new law we'll have an honest Grand Jury and I intend to bring this water swindle to its attention. [Applause.] We people of this borough will say to Tammany Hall and everybody else, 'We want low taxes and our share of improvements, and, d—n you, we'll have 'em.'" [Much applause.]

Mr. Gleason took occasion to say that while under his administration there were, he supposed, some poolrooms and some prizefights—which he knew of because he went to see them—there never had been a time when disorderly houses were run there.

Mr. Overton spoke warmly on the same subject, and then gave his attention to the figures of the tax budget, and to illustrations of their formidable character. He said that the Surrogate's office for the whole County of Queens used to cost $8,000 a year. Now, for the borough—only four towns of the county—it costs $16,000. Like Mr. Gleason, he asserted that instead of the deficiency of $990,000 charged against the borough by the Controller, Queens really has a balance in her favor of nearly $1,000,000. The deficiency was put in, and would be put in, he said, to make Queens pay the $18,000,000 of debt she had which the city was supposed to assume. He concluded by urging a fight at the September primaries, and if necessary, at the November general election.

PSEUDO ARMOUR IS IN JAIL.

Benjamin Aubry, Who Poses as a Member of the Rich Chicago Family, Is Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 17.—Benjamin Aubry of this city, alias B. Addison Armour of Chicago, was arrested here to-day on the charge of robbing the rooms of the Yale students in Vanderbilt Hall last Spring. Society pins, watches, and clothing that were taken then have been traced to him.

Aubry is a very well dressed young man, who has posed for some time as a member of the Armour family of Chicago. He claimed that he was at college and received many letters at the local Post Office from young women whom he had met while posing as an Armour of Chicago. It is alleged that he has written to the Vanderbilts at Newport under that name.

When leaving the city at different times he has requested local papers to state that B. Addison Armour of Chicago was out of town. Aubry has appeared in a number of amateur theatrical performances here, and is now suspected of perpetrating many dressing room thefts that occurred during the presentation of the plays in which he took part.

COLUMBIA-DEFENDER TRIALS.

Cup Committee Has Not Yet Decided Whether to Hold Them at Newport or Off Sandy Hook.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The general opinion here among prominent officials and members of the New York Yacht Club is that the official trial races between the Columbia and Defender will be held off this port. The whole matter, however, rests with the committee in charge of the cup races, sometimes called the Challenge Committee, and as yet the members of that body have reached no decision.

Mr. S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, in reply to a question as to whether the Columbia would be selected to defend the cup, without further trials with the Defender, said that it was probable that the matter would be decided in a few days, but that it rested entirely with the Cup Committee.

Shot on an Excursion Barge.

St. Mark's Lodge of colored Odd Fellows of Jersey City went on an excursion yesterday on the barge Haskett to Oriental Grove, L. I., and on the return trip a general fight occurred, in which James Moore of 101 McDougall Street, Manhattan, was shot in the back by John Reeves of 97 Sackett Street, Long Island City. The wounded man was removed to Fordham Hospital and the assailant was locked up in the Westchester Police Station. Several of the excursionists were locked up for participating in the affray.

SAYS CROKERISM IS GOOSEISM.

Mr. Stalnaker's Opinion—Democratic Party Has No Use for Croker—South Does Not Want Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 17.—Randolph Stalnaker of the Gold Democratic National Committee returned from Saratoga to-day. He said no conference was held, but he met many leading and silver Democrats, such as Judge and Mayor Van Wyck, &c. Col. Stalnaker says Van Wyck is not contemplating a Presidential nomination, but that he is a strong man of the Tilden school, and would have carried New York against Roosevelt but for the treachery of Croker. He adds that the Democratic Party has no use for Croker and Crokerism in either the silver or the gold wing.

"Crokerism," he said, "is a good deal like gooseism. You know a goose eats everything in front of him, and destroys everything behind him."

"Were the people of Saratoga looking for Mr. Croker to turn up there?" was asked.

"Not that I know of," replied Mr. Stalnaker. "The truth is I never heard his name mentioned outside of New York City. The people are not concerned about what Mr. Croker says or does, or how many times he may change his mind. I want you to keep your eye on Mr. John Sheehan. He has not done with Mr. Croker yet."

"Do you think Bryan will be renominated?"

"If the convention should be held now, he would, but in a year lots of things may happen. Bryan has hurt himself very much in the South since it has become known that he refused to vote for Judge Crisp for Speaker because the Judge was an ex-Confederate. Why, even the old Democratic Federal soldiers supported him without a protest, yet Mr. Bryan would not. Naturally the Southern people do not like feeling carried to that extent.

"The South has no natural affiliations with the West. When the people of the South want capital they never think of going West, when they want to buy they never go West; when they go on a pleasure trip they always go East. Who would ever think of going to Nebraska for money for any enterprise? A year is liable to bring many changes, but if Mr. Bryan should be renominated on the 16 to 1 Chicago platform, he will be badly beaten."

BIG FIRE AT JAMESTOWN.

Believed that the Loss Will Exceed $250,000.

JAMESTOWN, Aug. 17.—Between 6 and 10 o'clock last evening the cane seat chair factory on Taylor Street, the livery stable of Swanson Brothers the factory of the Jamestown Axe Company, a branch of the American Axe and Edge Tool Company, and the Brooklyn Flouring Mills were burned to the ground. Two dwelling houses opposite were also consumed. The factories of the Jamestown Desk Company and Olson & Co., table manufacturers, were badly damaged, and the Humphrey House was damaged by heat and water. The axe company employed 200 men, the cane seat chair company 75 men, and the flouring mills 15 men.

The losses are estimated as follows: Jamestown Axe Company, $180,000; Cane Seat Chair Company, $100,000; Brooklyn Flouring Mills, $10,000; Olson & Co., $5,000; Jamestown Desk Company, $1,000; William Briggs, on livery building, $6,000; Mrs. Helen Brown, $1,500. Total minor losses by heat and smoke, $1,000.

During the fire Charles E. Gifford, one of the owners of the chair factory, and three firemen, were injured.

SUPPOSED DEAD MAN APPEARS.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The appearance of Frank Ackerman of Hackensack, N. J., here establishes a strange case of mistaken identity. About three years ago Ackerman disappeared from home, deserting his bride of a month and leaving behind numerous creditors. Some time later he was heard from in Baltimore.

On Oct. 30, 1897, the mutilated body of a man was found on the Erie tracks near West Junction and was buried a few days later, being identified as that of Frank Ewing of Bradford, Penn. But Ackerman's father-in-law came to this city from Hackensack and saw the body, which was exhumed. He positively identified it. Three weeks later Mr. and Mrs. David Ackerman arrived here from Hackensack and also identified the body as that of their son. It was taken back to Hackensack and buried.

Ackerman has now appeared here and the photographs left by his relatives are perfect likenesses of him. He says that he has been in the West since he left home. His cousin identifies him.

HURT IN A TROLLEY CRASH.

Mrs. Rice and Her Daughter Hurled from a Car in Brooklyn.

Mrs. K. Rice of 302 East Seventy-fourth Street was seriously injured last night in a trolley car collision in Brooklyn. She was removed to her home, and it is feared she has concussion of the spine. She is seventy-five years old.

She was returning from Brooklyn to Manhattan with her daughter in a Fifth Avenue trolley car, and at Sands and Adams Streets it came into collision with a Flushing Avenue car. Mrs.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE LOYAL DEMOCRATS.

Returning to his home in Philadelphia from a sojourn at Saratoga, where he denies that he engaged in political conferences, WILLIAM F. HARRITY tells in these words the prevailing feeling among the Democrats he met:

> The uppermost thought in the minds of those whom I casually met there was the hope that the Democratic National Convention of 1900 would pursue such a conservative course that all Democrats and citizens generally of independent tendencies might cordially and enthusiastically support the platform and the candidate.

Mr. HARRITY is loyal to the ancient faith of his party. As Chairman of the Democratic National Committee he presided over the opening session of the Chicago Convention of 1896, and until the madmen who controlled that convention had seized upon the organization he did what he honorably could to defeat the schemes of the Populist leaders and save his party from ruin. Although greatly embarrassed by the amazing behavior of ROBERT E. PATTISON, the candidate of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, to whom his delegation was pledged, who insisted that his name should be presented and voted on even after the infamous platform had been adopted, Mr. HARRITY, while unable to take the wise course taken by the New York delegation in declining to vote, continued the then hopeless struggle against the untried and unsafe men who had suddenly become the leaders of the Democratic Party. Even after he had been violently and lawlessly deprived of the privilege of representing his State in the National Committee he remained a Democrat, a high-minded, true, and sterling Democrat, loyal to the principles of his party, and not without hope that the control of its organization might some day be wrested from the unsteady, dishonoring hands into which it had fallen at Chicago.

Mr. HARRITY is still hopeful, but we do not think he can be confident. The "uppermost thought" in the minds of the Democrats with whom he discussed politics was the "hope" that the Democratic Convention of 1900 may pursue such a conservative course that the platform and candidate may be supported by a reunited and enthusiastic party. We fear this is like hoping that Tammany office holders may sometime be angels and wear wings. Before that can happen there must be a wondrous transformation in either the nature of angels or the nature of Tammany office holders. It is unthinkable that the former should fall or the latter be exalted through the whole interval that now separates them; the hypothesis is not helped by the assumption that they may meet half way, for even when thus impartially divided the distance to be traveled is still inconceivably prodigious.

We do not assert that the honest-money Democrats are angels. We claim for them only loyalty to principle, the principle of honesty. That they cannot, they will not, abandon. But what do the words a "conservative course" mean when used in making a forecast of the work of the next Democratic National Convention? We do not assert or imply that Mr. HARRITY used them with a conscious sense of their import; he merely expressed a hope not formulated in language. But in practical politics the words "conservative course" as applied to the work of the Democratic Convention of 1900 by those who hope for party unity can mean nothing else than compromise, concessions made by the party of honest money to the silver-standard Bryanites, and vice versa. But how is it possible to compromise on matters of principle? There might be concessions in respect to expansion, the trusts, the tariff, pensions, internal revenue taxes, the income tax, even, that while promoting unity would not involve sacrifice of principle. But ex vi termini the principle of honest money admits of no compromise. The Bryanites cannot say to the honest-money Democrats: "We will concede that the platform shall declare for a currency that is half-way honest or three-quarters honest" with any hope that their offer would interest the sound-money wing of the party. In the actual writing of the platform this compromise would be attempted, we suppose, through some wretched muddle of phrases about that old humbug, international bimetallism, or by adopting Mr. CROKER'S perfectly ignorant and barren suggestion of leaving the ratio to be fixed by Congress. All these tricks are vain. The honest-money Democrats cannot move the distance of one barleycorn from the solid rock upon which they planted themselves in 1896, the rock of the gold standard.

To climb from the fens they now inhabit to that high place is a feat not to be expected of the Bryanites. They, too, have their convictions and their resolves, which it is not reasonable to expect them to abandon altogether. They might climb half way, but the honest-money wing must descend to meet them there, and that descent, we have seen, is a moral impossibility. The angels and the Tammany office holders are separated by no greater span, nor by a road harder for each to travel.

The initial difficulty, of course, would be to determine what policy to adopt in regard to the Chicago platform. There is a powerful element in the party, we fear it will be a majority of the convention, that will demand the readoption of the Chicago platform, or at least a reaffirmation of its principles, which is the same thing. All the compromise fat will be in the fire the instant that detestable body of Populist doctrine is indorsed. No honest-money Democrat can remain in the convention and vote after that fatal step. That is not conservatism. That is not compromise. It is radical and dangerous. It is complete surrender to the Bryanite mob.

The nominations made and the platform adopted by the Iowa Democrats, which are typical fruits of the spirit that rules the party throughout the South and West, show that the hope of a wise convention, safe leadership, an acceptable candidate, and a reunited party are illusory. The multitude of devils that entered into the Democratic Party three years ago have not been driven out. They are the dominating spirit of the organization, and throughout the greater part of the Union, of the rank and file. We cannot expect that any political miracle will expel them within the few months that now remain before the delegates will be chosen. They must be crushed out by repeated disaster, burned out by the fires of defeat, drowned out by immersion in the upper waters of Salt River, choked out by abundant donations of rope.

To those in whose minds hope is uppermost this will seem to be a somewhat pessimistic view of the future of the Democratic Party. But why blink the facts and cheat ourselves with illusions? The party is in a shocking condition, worse than in 1860 or 1872. Nothing is to be gained by refusing to recognize the desperate nature of its trouble and the extremely unfavorable prognosis that must be made.

OUR EXPORTS AND OUR IMPORTS.

There were two items of news in the papers two days ago which were interesting and gratifying, each by itself, but which became very remarkable when they were produced in "confrontation." One was the announcement that the contract for an electric plant, about to be installed in Great Britain, had been given to an American bidder. The other was the announcement that so many thousands of tons of steel had been bought in Great Britain for the United States.

What a tremendous transformation in the world's industries do these two items indicate, when they are confronted with each other. The "steel" of commerce is not a raw material. On the contrary, as compared with its own raw material at the previous stages of the manufacture, it is a highly finished product. "The finished product of one industry is the raw material of the next." And so, as to a completed and installed electric plant, steel ingots, or steel billets, or whatever the proper technical term may be, are "raw material." And, as to these particular transactions, and a great many other transactions of like import, the evident fact is that we are importing the raw material and exporting the finished products of refined industry.

That is the moral of these interesting facts. Our good President has of late been so much interested in "abroad" that it would be almost indecorous to call him home, and request him to give his views upon a measure in which, at one time, he was very warmly interested, and which was known as the McKinley tariff, or upon another and subsequent and still more absurd measure, which was enacted and which now prevails, in which his interest was not personal but partisan, and which was and is known as the Dingley tariff. Each of these powerful measures was highly productive of revenue, if not to the Public Treasury, at least to the party campaign fund. Each of them was based upon the assumption that all we could hope to export was the rawest of raw materials, and that what it behooved us to keep out, in the interest of "home manufactures," was the product of refined industry. We have been acting upon that principle ever since the original "Morrill" tariff. And although it has steadily been growing more and more inapplicable to our conditions, it is only of late that the ingenuity of our inventors and the enterprise of our manufacturers have contrived to set it in its true light.

Its true light is that of an antiquated superstition, which may have had some validity in the seventeenth or eighteenth or the first half of the nineteenth century, but which is obsolete and absurd when confronted with the actual industrial condition of the United States at the end of the century. The President has had his attention taken up so much of late with foreign affairs that he may not have been able to pay his normal quota of attention to domestic. We strongly suspect, however, that, in addition to the hypnotism exercised upon him by the able Russian Ambassador, at the time when he allowed the State Department, then under the charge of Judge DAY, to issue that famous declaration that American interests were not involved in the struggle between Russia and England in the Far East, there was somewhere at the back of his head, and in his regions of unconscious cerebration, some dim notion that the sacred principle of McKinleyism was involved, and that that principle was attacked by the British contention. All that is quite true, but when the President gets a day off, and is able to study our recent industrial development, he will agree that the further away he gets from the McKinleyism of ten years ago, the better it will be for the country, and, incidentally, for himself.

CONTROLLER COLER.

Some weeks ago, in noticing Mr. COLER'S very noteworthy article in The North American Review, we had occasion to say that there were two municipal office holders who had gained reputation by taking municipal office. One of them, of course, was Mr. COLER himself; the other was Mr. GUGGENHEIMER. The independence and boldness of these two men have reflected great credit upon themselves, and have been of distinct benefit to the municipality of Greater New York.

The main, or a main, point of the incumbency of these two officials is that there is a considerable "school" of political critics who hold that all association with "Tammany" is necessarily defiling, and that a good citizen ought to submit, albeit with sneering, to any extremity of municipal misgovernment rather than to ally himself with the "forbidden and abhorrent forces" of the actual government of the city. Mr. COLER and Mr. GUGGENHEIMER, luckily for all the rest of us, have taken a different view. They are not "in politics" and by no means dependent upon their salaries for a living. They have already made it abundantly evident that they are not "on the make," but that they have accepted office as a means of doing public service and winning good and wide repute. If they had been priests and Levites, and "passed by on the other side," as the able critics would have had them do, the city would be a great deal worse off than it is now. Considering the number of inconsiderable persons who derive their livings from the Public Treasury in the capacity of members of the Municipal Assembly, it took a political courage which no professional politician could possibly have attained to demand the abolition of the "Municipal Legislature" which the Charter Commission, in a temporary triumph of hope over experience, had absurdly advocated, and looked upon, when, to our injury and shame, it was finally enacted, with a fatuous complacency.

The Controller's latest public service has been marked by an equal courage. There is reason to believe that the Rampo job was a job of both organizations. It will never be carried out. The Controller's opposition and exposure have made that certain. When he defines the job by saying that "the President of the Board of Public Improvements wants the financial officer of the city to pay out $5,000,000 a year without giving him a chance to investigate," he then and there kills the whole job. But if the Controller had not been there the job would have gone through smoothly. And yet there are critics who are still prepared to denounce Mr. COLER because he holds office under a Tammany Government, and who even find it feasible to discuss the job at length, upon the information derived from him, without the slightest intimation that he has been rendering an important public service. This strikes us as rather nauseating. Pharisaism may be carried too far.

CABS AT THE THEATRES.

That is an excellent idea which Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN announces his intention to put into practice this Winter, of providing a special cab service at the theatres after the play. Mr. FROHMAN announces that, with the very beginning of the new dramatic season, a number of cabs will be in readiness at four of the theatres on Broadway he controls every night; that a cab may be engaged at the box office at any time; that these cabs will belong exclusively to this new service, and that the prices charged for the use of them will be fixed and reasonable.

The extortions of the cabmen who roam about in the night have long been a source of annoyance to those theatregoers who can afford to pay reasonable sums to be taken home after the play, while, on the other hand, the audacity and impudence of the fellows who seem to think the streets were made solely for their own use, has not only ruffled the temper but frequently threatened the limbs if not the life of many a citizen who has forgotten for the moment, perhaps under the influence of the picture of ideal life in the play he has just seen, that the tyrant on the box seat knows no law but his own sweet will. The anger and fear for their personal safety of the men and women who do not habitually use cabs, however, are of much less influence in a practical community like this than the just wrath of the men and women who have been swindled, time and again, by the predatory cabmen. These have now rebelled to some good purpose.

When the theatres themselves own the cabs in which some of their frequenters go homeward at night, it will naturally follow that the managers of the theatres will have something to say about the conduct of their drivers and the prevailing cab nuisance is likely to be somewhat abated. The plan, which Mr. FROHMAN has developed from some sensible editorial suggestions in The Herald, involves the employment of the theatres' cabs only to take people to their homes, but if it is successful in practice this Winter, doubtless its scope can easily be broadened to include a call service from the house to the theatre. The charges for hansoms will range from 50 cents to $2, while an extra charge of $1 will be made for any wait for supper on the way. Nothing more reasonable could be asked for.

That the experiment will soon blossom into a full-grown enterprise, and that the system will be soon applied to all the first-class theatres we do not doubt. That the management of the Opera may be induced to take note of it we sincerely trust. It ought to be, in more ways than one, a blessing to this community.

THE FRIGHT OF FRANCE.

We wonder if sober-minded Frenchmen are conscious of the absurdity of the cry of the anti-Semites in Paris, "France for Frenchmen"? Do the perpetrators of the noise imagine they are arousing the emotion of fear? The cry has been heard before, but never a phantom has put in an appearance. Why do MM. DEROULEDE, GUERIN, DRUMONT, and their friends take themselves so seriously? Do they imagine other people seriously reflect on their vociferation? In October, 1891, this same M. DEROULEDE started the cry in the Chamber of Deputies. In the same debate M. FRANCIS LAUR demanded the expulsion of the Rothschild family. Later still the cry was raised by M. REGIS in Algiers. In this instance the absurdity was not lost on the Deputies. They meditated on the fact that, of the 3,224 Municipal Councilors, 287 were French by birth, 314 were naturalized Frenchmen, while only 39 were Jews, the remainder being Spaniards and Italians.

In France, in a population of thirty-eight million, there are about eighty thousand Jews. Here the absurdity is just as vivid and even more incomprehensible. A singularly thoughtful man was JULES SIMON, but he failed to understand it, for he wrote concerning the anti-Semitic demonstrations in 1891: "Here are people not given to provoking others, men neither sanguinary nor violent, but who as often as not are too good-natured toward their enemies. Yet they eagerly welcome the calumnies heaped on the Jews, for whom they have neither justice nor pity."

"In the army," said Minister of War DE FREYCINET in the Chamber in 1892, when replying to an interpellation caused by a challenge addressed to Jewish officers by "MORES and his friends," "in the army we know neither Jews, Protestants, nor Catholics." Yet, two years later we find La Gazette de France declaring that the proportion of Jewish officers in the army must be cut down. It is, indeed, somewhat singular that the proportion, one five-hundredth, should be so significant, when one reflects that the profession of arms is so ill-paid by the republic, that the examinations are hard, and that particular obstacles have been placed before Jewish cadets in the Ecole Polytechnique and Saint Cyr.

Not only by the Jews in the republic, but by their kindred all over the world France has been held in the utmost reverence and affection. There was reason for this. While Spain, Portugal, and Russia were mutilating themselves by expelling the Jew; while even England kept him in the Ghetto, France, through the instrumentality of the Revolution, emancipated him and placed him on an equal footing with other Frenchmen. The Jew at once set about repaying the debt. Requitement became a creed with him. The gifts of his intellect, the fruits of his toil, a spirit of enduring patriotism, he placed at the service of France.

It would seem that the debt of 1793 had been fully paid. No one would now blame the debtors if they for the first time were to balance accounts. Yet, look at it as one may, the explanation of the cry "France for Frenchmen" is more remote than ever.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Repeated appearances in the public prints of stories of citizens who complain that they have been the victims of the policeman's club make it impossible to doubt that the ancient pernicious activity of the lawful weapon of offense has been revived. Usually, it appears, when the victims of these clubbing outrages are arraigned in court, that they were beaten by the policeman for speaking impudently to him. Sometimes they are beaten because they do not go willingly to jail. It is the rarest thing in the world to find any evidence, even in the policeman's own story, that he was obliged to use his club in order to overcome the prisoner. The evidence almost always shows that the policeman, being annoyed at the rude language of his prisoner, then and there constituted himself Judge, jury, and executioner, and pounded the hapless outrager of his brass-buttoned dignity till he was incapable of further impudence. There is a law which makes it an offense to lash with the tongue a policeman, but that law does not place the punishment of the transgression in the policeman's hands. He has only one right and one obligation; and that is to arrest the offender. A Magistrate is the proper person to mete out the punishment. But the truth is that any citizen who takes it upon himself to object to brutal conduct on the part of a policeman runs the risk of being well clubbed for his impertinence to the square-toed dignitary. For a long period there was little or no clubbing. Lately it has broken out again. The Magistrates should watch this thing, for the police authorities are generally club-blind.

——It was said of old that the wind bloweth whither it listeth, and it seems that this was an enduring truth. On Tuesday the weather probabilities for this port read: "Rain and increasing northerly winds." On Wednesday they read: "Rain; northerly winds, becoming gales on the coast." On Tuesday the wind, indeed, was northerly, but it refused to increase beyond a fair breeze, and as for rain, the atmosphere was never freer from humidity. On Wednesday there was as lovely a late Summer day as the mind of poet could conceive, and one might have dreamed that there never was such a thing as rain. And such was the success of the weather experts in foretelling the progress of the only kind of storm whose laws are supposed to be fully known. It really does seem at times as if WIGGINS and the fellow out in New Jersey were just as clever as the men with the anemometers and the wet-bulb thermometers and the reports from all over the country. But they are not. They are guessing, and the others are trying to use scientific methods. In the end the scientific men will beat the guessers, but just at present every old schooner Captain who foretells the changes in the weather by his rheumatism thinks he knows as much about it as Gen. GREELY.

——The punitive effect of fines bids fair to be ruined by persons without a sense of humor. Only the other day a young man in Paterson committed a misdemeanor after having calculated that he would be fined a certain sum, and that the deed would be worth that to him, and now comes the Mayor of an Ohio town who has fined himself for thrashing another man in a fair fight. The weak spot in his case is that he fined the other man, too, and to the same amount. The other man fails to see the point, and threatens to bring an action against the Mayor. Now, if each of them could realize that he had $5 worth of fun out of the fight the whole matter might end in a laugh, but the effect would not be to increase the public respect for a fine as a means of punishment.

——Not for all the wealth of Ophir and of Ind would we venture to hint that the Mayor of the good City of Baltimore is seeking for ground on which to erect for himself a boom. Neither would we insinuate that the shipping interests of Baltimore are in need of the aid of charity to support them. We do not like insinuations or hints, and so we will content ourselves with saying that any Mayor who refuses, as he of Baltimore has, to send relief supplies to the Puerto Ricans in the same ship as the Philadelphians send them, and who demands that Baltimore shall have a ship all to herself in order that she may get all the credit, is only obeying in his own impressive way the antique injunction, "Let your light so shine before men." Of course, one reason why we do not say anything more pointed is that one of our own Aldermen is urging that we have a civic parade in honor of Admiral DEWEY, and is giving as a good argument in its favor the fact that over 100,000 strangers will come to the city, and it will be a fine opportunity for us to advertise ourselves. There is a vast amount of public private spirit in this community, and perhaps we need not throw any stones at Baltimore, after all.

——An electrical journal tells of a new electric lighted buoy which, it is asserted, will go far toward lessening the number of lives lost in calamities at sea. This buoy has a contrivance which turns on a strong electric light the moment the apparatus is thrown from the deck of a ship into the water. The buoy itself is large enough to hold two persons inside and has ropes for several others to cling to. It may well be doubted whether any such instrument will accomplish in actual practice that which is expected of it. It will, indeed, do all that is set forth in the description, but this is not enough to save human life at sea unless the water be smooth. In heavy weather persons would be washed away from such a buoy just as readily as they would from any other sort. The effort to improve life buoys, however, is commendable, and this one has the excellent feature of light by which a lifeboat may be guided to the rescue of the unfortunates in the water. What the passenger steamers on the Atlantic need most, however, is a system of navigation which will prevent such disasters as those of the Paris and the Mohawk. It is ever so much better to keep the passengers out of the sea than to have numerous inventions for saving after they are in it.

——An article recently printed in The Ticonderoga Sentinel repeating the old story that CHAMPLAIN, after the battle at Crown Point, pursued the Iroquois as far as the outlet of Lake George, and thus discovered that body of water, called forth a reply from no less a person than L. E. CHITTENDEN. Mr. CHITTENDEN adduces much presumptive evidence to show that CHAMPLAIN never saw Lake George. He never mentioned it in his writings, nor did any one else mention it for more than sixteen years after the publication of CHAMPLAIN'S book. In fact, according to Mr. CHITTENDEN, "there is no authentic account of the discovery of Lake George. Its name, Saint Sacrament, which first appears in the Jesuit 'Relation' for the year 1627, plainly indicates its Jesuit origin. The Jesuits were as faithful missionaries as ever carried the cross to the heathen, and several of them suffered martyrdom in this locality. They are entitled to the credit of the discovery of Lake George." All of which may or may not be true. If Mr. CHITTENDEN really desires to know who discovered Lake George, it was FENIMORE COOPER. At any rate, it was unknown before he peopled its shores with his "accursed Mingoes" and his brave Delawares.

——Persons who expended much good American money in visiting Baireuth last month are now returning with the unfailing tales of the general inferiority of the performances and the many petty extortions to which all visitors were submitted. These stories have been told for some years past, and it is pretty well known that the Baireuth game is maintained wholly as a source of income to the arrogant relict of the famous composer of "Parsifal." At present, also, an impudent attempt is made to impose the son, SIEGFRIED, on the world as a fit successor to his father. This attempt would come nearer to success if the young man could be prevented from composing. Meanwhile, it is altogether likely that the Baireuth excursion resort will be well patronized next Summer. There is a saying in Europe that only millionaires, Americans, and fools travel first class. It will eventually be said also that only these same classes of persons go to Baireuth. Let us hasten to add that it will not be said in this place, for large numbers of English and French go to the shrine of the endless melody.

——Two or three thoughts are suggested by the opinion of a Poughkeepsie physician that fruits, tomatoes, and watermelons are not good food for children. One is that there is no matter of eating, drinking, or even sleeping on which it is not possible to obtain widely differing opinions from doctors. Whose opinion to accept is what will puzzle the millions to whom the natural growths of the earth seem the direct offerings of a bountiful Providence. It is a comfort to know that so many physicians disagree with the learned pundit of Poughkeepsie. But if he were right in his views, there would be nothing strange in the fact. For if the list of old ideas about the right way of living which have been exploded in late years could be compiled, it would fill more columns than this department of THE NEW YORK TIMES does. Probably when all educated persons are living according to the new methods, there will arise another race of physicians, who will tell us that these, too, are all wrong.

GENERAL NOTES.

Counterfeit coins, especially half dollars, have been freely passed at the recent camp meetings in Delaware.

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To The Kansas City (Mo.) Star nothing seems to have shriveled up in Kansas this year but the delinquent tax lists.

* * *

The Cincinnati Zoo refuses to sell any more bisons, and its Directors expect to have in a few years the largest herd of buffaloes in the world.

* * *

Gov. Tyler of Virginia has made his first speech of the campaign, and in it took strong ground in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people, condemning the present Constitutional method as "a weak place in the armor of defense between the rights and liberties of the people and the grasping selfishness of corporate power."

* * *

Two firms in Scotland—one in Glasgow and the other in Kilmarnock—have contributed $10 each to the fund for the erection of a monument to Robert Burns in Toronto, Ontario.

* * *

Alexander Henderson of Syracuse is of the opinion that he has acted as pall bearer at more funerals in the past half century than any other man in Onondaga County. He is 6 feet 2 inches and "looks well."

* * *

A preacher in Minneapolis Sunday told the congregation that not more than seven out of a hundred church members were real Christians. It made no trouble. Every man who heard him felt that he was one of the seven.

* * *

Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia claims that his State leads the Union in the production of oil and lumber, and that it is second in coke and third in coal. And he says that the State is "just beginning to grow."

* * *

Mississippi is without a bureau of statistics or any board of the kind, and consequently the State officers are much hampered in their efforts to give adequate replies to persons wishing to settle or make investments in the State.

* * *

Gavels made from wood from the sills of the old home of Thomas A. Hendricks are to be used by the President of the Ohio Democratic State Convention. They are to be presented by citizens of Zanesville. Hendricks was a native of Ohio, being born in a log cabin in Muskingum County.

* * *

A Cincinnati policeman's bees swarmed in a tree in his absence on duty the other day, but the policeman's wife was a resourceful woman. She summoned her neighbors, donned a suit of her husband's clothes, covered her face with a veil and her hands with thick gloves, and then climbed the tree, and while the other women beat tin pans at its foot she captured the bees in a market basket. When her husband returned home he found the bees attending to business in a heretofore unused hive.

* * *

Creighton M. Foraker, the Ohio Senator's brother, went out to New Mexico in the early eighties for his health. He recovered his health, speedily became popular and prosperous, and two years ago was appointed United States Marshal. Since then he has won a great reputation for successfully running down thieves, especially train robbers. "Foraker is a dead shot with either rifle or pistol," says a correspondent, "and he can rope and throw a cow or horse in a jiffy. He stands 6 feet 2 inches, and can toss the average-sized man over his head without effort."

AGUINALDO AND BRYAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be possible to drop, or modify, your adjectives in discussing W. J. Bryan and Aguinaldo? W. J. Bryan may be mistaken in the course he is pursuing; but it ought to be remembered of him that he is an able American citizen of irreproachable character, who departs in no way from the legitimate paths open to the high-minded modern, or, if you like, old-time statesman to bring about the changes in National politics which he believes, and surely millions with him, to be for the good of his country; and neither ridicule nor contumely is justified or deserved in your discussing his acts.

Aguinaldo seems to be the object of particularly strong language. I have seen no reliable statements which justify the "treacherous," "cut-throat," and other unusual characterizations. Had Aguinaldo been treated as you would have expected to be treated were you in his place, this "trouble" would never have occurred. History will tell of the stupidity that made the regrettable war in the Philippines possible; that prolongs it, and history will not entirely condemn Aguinaldo. In judging Aguinaldo it may be well to remember Admiral Dewey's words; and in gushing over our anxiety to "restore order in the Philippines" is it not wise to remember that out of about 1,200 islands in the Philippine group, in only the two or three occupied by United States troops is there order to restore? Elsewhere perfect order seems to obtain without our assistance.

In yesterday's (Aug. 15) issue your editorial on the Transvaal is based on the assumption that Great Britain had offered to "arbitrate" the difficulty with the Boer Republic. This you say places Great Britain and the Transvaal "on an equality," and you proceed to waste a great deal of space and ability in discussing the question from this point of view. This is entirely erroneous if I have read your news columns aright. Great Britain has never, that I have seen, waived her position as suzerainty over the Boers, and this the British would have done by even officially suggesting "arbitration." What consistent action England did take was to suggest the appointment of a "joint commission" to inquire into what would be the effect of the proposed franchise extension law now before the Volksraad. The reply of the Boers is a reported willingness to join in such a commission "if their independence is recognized." The report is probably incorrect, for the wily Oom Paul knows well that such a condition will not receive consideration by a British Ministry.

H. J. H.

New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

MR. SAGE IN ANOTHER LIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see that THE TIMES has not joined in the general newspaper sneers at Russell Sage. It has tried to treat him with some sort of justice. I scarcely know him personally, having met him but once or twice, but my impressions and information do not agree with the current newspaper talk.

The explanation of the two descriptions is this: Several years ago Russell Sage loaned a considerable sum of money to a friend, who had a scheme to make the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad part of a great through line. The scheme did not go. Mr. Sage found that he had been deceived as to the security, and he was forced to take the road. It does not pay expenses, but he keeps it going because it accommodates a considerable section of country, and gives employment to a number of men. Possibly he may also be influenced by pride, and does not like to give up any business venture as a failure. I do not know anything about that, but I do know that he is a good many thousands worse off than he would have been if he had torn up the rails and sold the whole outfit for junk. Still he keeps it running. One of its adjuncts is a picnic ground at Upton Lake, a dozen or so miles out, which is a very pleasant resort, and once a year he gives all the poor children of this city who want to go a free ride out there and back. The two stories tell about the ride yesterday.

Of course this doesn't really cost Russell Sage a great amount of money—possibly he may get it back in making Upton Lake popular. But it is mightily appreciated by the children and their parents, and you may possibly find in it a glimpse at Russell Sage somewhat different from that of the stingy, hard-featured man who cares for nothing at all but making money.

JOHN I. PLATT.

Poughkeepsie, Aug. 17, 1899.

A LITTLE PROPHECY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The business interests of the country, its good name, its good faith, demand the immediate establishment of the gold standard. The spurious bimetallism we maintain will never cease to be a source of peril until it is discarded. But the Republican motto is, "Our party first, our country next."—NEW YORK TIMES Aug. 16.

And yet, if McKinley and Bryan are the candidates, respectively, of the Republican and Democratic Parties, THE TIMES will probably be found shouting as earnestly as ever for McKinley.

C. M. M.

New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Interesting Question as to a Governor's Powers Respecting Them.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle Telegraph.

The very interesting question whether a Governor can block or obstruct the proceedings involved in submitting amendments of the Constitution to the people has arisen in Pennsylvania, and has approached one step nearer settlement or solution by the decision of a Common Pleas Court, which sustained Gov. Stone's right to veto a proposition to amend.

The plain language of the fundamental law of the State is that "Every order, resolution, and vote to which the concurrence of Senate and House shall be necessary, except on the question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Executive for his approval." Under this Judge Weiss decided that the proposed amendment had to have the consent of the Governor in its progress for admittal for adoption or rejection by the people through their votes.

This Judge's opinion will now be submitted to the Supreme Court of the State, and this final authority, some lawyers claim, will rather look for the practice of the country at large than to the line of action recognized by Judge Weiss. It is said that of the fifteen amendments that have been instituted to the Federal Constitution only one proposition of the kind was signed by a President. This was the feverish attempt to avert civil war by a paragraph perpetuating slavery, signed by James Buchanan, who had rather queer views as to the powers of the Executive, anyhow.

In 1798 it was held that the negative of the President applied only to ordinary cases of legislation. Other incidents point in a similar direction, and the most curious is that which happened in 1865, when the amendment abolishing slavery was submitted to Lincoln, who inadvertently signed it. The Senate passed a resolution that such approval was unnecessary.

Gov. Stone's view will rouse the attention of future Constitution constructors in the country, no matter whether the State Supreme Court sustains him or rejects his views.

Survey of Pennsylvania.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch.

Pittsburg is 714 feet above the sea level at Sandy Hook, N. Y. This fact has been established by a party of engineers, who are making a topographical survey of Pennsylvania under the direction of the United States Geological Survey. The engineers have just concluded the southern line of precise levels running from Sandy Hook by way of Grafton, West Va., to this city, which has been selected as the point of intersection with the northern line of levels. The northern line has been run from Sandy Hook in a semi-circle through Northern New York to Emlenton, and it is to be brought into Pittsburg to intersect the southern line, and one will be used as a check upon the other. The result of the work on the two lines will be watched with interest by engineers, as the elevation shown by the different lines at the point of intersection will be of significance in demonstrating the degree of accuracy of the work. Three parties of surveyors are operating on the topographical survey of Pennsylvania, which is to be followed by a geological survey. It is expected that about fifteen years will be required to complete the work. The expense is to be borne equally by the State and Federal Governments, $40,000 having been appropriated by the Legislature as the State's share for carrying on the work for two years.

Separate Country for the Negroes.

From The Staunton (Va.) News.

We cannot say whether it is practical, but the suggestion to assist the negroes to another country where they may make their home has our sympathy. Pope Brown, President of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, in addressing that body, took strong ground in favor of the negro's removal, and his suggestions met a hearty echo. We would like to see the negro possessed of a country of his own, where he might live unmolested by whites. Some of the brainiest and most influential negroes are striving for this. Why not meet them half way?

Missouri's Mineral Wealth.

From The St. Louis Republic.

There is a renewed promise of further adequate development of the natural wealth of Missouri in the great activity prevailing in the new lead and zinc mines of Franklin County, within easy reach of St. Louis. This great mining industry, the full possibilities of which are being so splendidly illustrated in the output of the Southwestern district, is one in which Missouri now leads the world, and the future benefits of which are well-nigh incalculable. One of the greatest advantages pertaining to the working of these mines is that they are open to men of moderate means. A capitalization of millions is not the first necessity.

No Idle Men in Kansas.

From The Topeka (Kan.) State Journal.

Encouraging prosperity statement by Lee Johnson, Secretary of the State Society of Labor and Industry:

"If there are idle men in Kansas it is their own fault. There is plenty of work to be done at fair wages. Of course the laboring men will continue the effort to secure higher wages because many of them are not receiving as much as they should, but at this time there is plenty of work at a fair price."

NUGGETS.

Object to the Process.

It is reported that individual ice dealers are to fight the new ice trust. They object to the attempt to freeze them out.—Bangor Commercial.

The Policeman.

How sensitive is official instinct! When a park policeman yesterday heard a gentleman on one of the seats refer to the children gamb'ling on the green he quickly turned and walked in the other direction.—Denver Post.

Precious Liberty.

New Cook—Then I am not to wear your bonnets when I like?

Mistress—No, but think how large your wages are!

New Cook (haughtily)—My liberty is not for sale!—Detroit Journal.

Too Late.

Man in Hard Luck—I am reduced to the painful expedient of asking you to buy the diamonds in my wife's jewelry and to replace them with imitations.

Jeweler (examining the jewels)—Your wife evidently has preceded you in evolving that clever plan.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Still a Hero.

"Wasn't it brave of Chollie to rescue that child from drowning in the creek?"

"Brave? The water wasn't more than four feet deep anywhere, and Chollie knew it."

"Yes, but that was deep enuogh to utterly ruin the crease in his trousers."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE PRAYERS.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

A man fell on his knees:
"God give me grace," he prayed;
"God bless mine enemies,
And O, if I have strayed
Out of the rightful way,
I pray Thee set me right—
God guide my steps by day
And guard my sleep at night.

"I ask no great reward
For coins that I have thrown
Unto the blind, O Lord,
Nor grace I may have shown
To those who cried for bread!
Lord, let me give for love,
For love of men instead
Of for rewards above."

Another knelt and prayed
Unto the Lord on high:
"God bless me! I have made
A beggar cease to sigh!
I gave him alms to-day,
As Thou, O Lord, didst see:
Therefore prepare, I pray,
A home above for me.

"Lord, Thou hast seen how I
Have kept aloof from sin,
And therefore, when I die,
I pray Thee take me in;
I neither steal nor cheat,
As Thou dost know, O Lord;
So let a favored seat
Above be my reward!"

One prayer was heard above,
And which one, do ye say?
One man did well for love,
One for a crown some day.
One thought of his reward,
Love was the other's word—
Which of them pleased the Lord,
Which of the twain was heard?

WELLMAN BACK, A CRIPPLE

He Was Permanently Injured in His Arctic Explorations.

SAVED BY BRAVE COMRADES

They Carried Him 200 Miles on a Sledge by Forced Marches—He Fell Into a Crevasse.

TROMSOE, Island of Tromsoe, Norway, Aug. 17.—Walter Wellman, and the survivors of the polar expedition led by him, arrived here this evening on the steamer Capella, having successfully completed their exploration in Franz Josef Land. Mr. Wellman has discovered important new lands and many islands.

The expedition brings a grim story of arctic tragedy. In the Autumn of 1898 an outpost called Fort McKinley was established in latitude 81. It was a house built of rocks and roofed over with walrus hide. Two Norwegians, Paul Bjoervig and Bert Bentsen, the latter of whom was with Nansen on the Fram, remained there.

The main party wintered in a canvas-covered hut called Harmsworth House, at Cape Tegethoff, on the southern point of Hall's Island, latitude 80.

About the middle of February, before the rise of the sun to its Winter height, Mr. Wellman, with three Norwegians and forty-five dogs, started north. It was the earliest sledge journey on record in that high latitude.

On reaching Fort McKinley Mr. Wellman found Bentzen dead, but Bjoervig, according to promise, had kept the body in the house, sleeping beside it through two months of arctic darkness. Notwithstanding his terrible experience, the survivor was safe and cheerful.

Pushing northward through rough ice and severe storms, with a continuous temperature for ten days between forty and fifty degrees below zero, the party found new lands north of Freedom Island, where Nansen landed in 1895. By the middle of March all hands were confident of reaching latitude 87 or 88, if not the pole itself.

Then began a succession of disasters. Mr. Wellman, while leading the party, fell into a snow-covered crevasse, seriously injuring one of his legs and compelling a retreat.

Two days later the party was roused at midnight by an icequake under them, due to pressure. In a few moments many dogs were crushed and the sledges destroyed. The members of the expedition narrowly escaped with their lives. They managed to save their precious sleeping bags and some dogs and provisions.

Mr. Wellman's condition became alarming. Inflammation set in and the brave Norwegians dragged him on a sledge by forced marches nearly 200 miles to headquarters, arriving there early last April.

Mr. Wellman is still unable to walk, and will probably be permanently crippled.

After reaching headquarters other members of the expedition explored regions hitherto unknown, and important scientific work was done by Lieut. Evelyn B. Baldwin of the United States Weather Bureau, Dr. Edward Hofma of Grand Haven, Mich., and A. Harlan of the United States Coast Survey. The expedition killed forty-seven bears and many walruses.

The Capella arrived at Cape Tegethoff in search of the expedition on July 27 last. On Aug. 9 she met the Stella Polar, bearing the expedition headed by Prince Luigi, Duke of Abruzzi, which had sailed from Archangel to reconnoitre Northwest Franz Josef Land, and to meet if possible the Wellman expedition.

Mr. Wellman and his companions found no trace in Franz Josef Land of the missing aeronaut, Prof. Andrée.

PLANS OF WELLMAN'S EXPEDITION.

He Intended to Travel 550 Miles in About 110 Days on Sledges.

The Wellman expedition was started in June 1898, and is the second which Walter Wellman has led in search of the north pole, the first one having taken place in 1893 and 1894.

Mr. Wellman was for many years a newspaper man in Washington, and for a long time as a side issue made a study of arctic exploration. On his first attempt Mr. Wellman's ship, the Ragnoald Jarl, was crushed in the ice, but he came back undaunted and determined to make the trial again.

Mr. Wellman went abroad in 1897 and laid his plans for the second expedition before Nansen, the explorer. He unfolded the details of a sledge trip of 110 days for 550 miles to the north pole by way of Franz Josef Land, which lies almost north from Nova Zembla, and had previously been explored as far as latitude 82, and said that he intended to establish a supply station at Cape Flora, in latitude 80.

Nansen approved the plans, and after Mr. Wellman had returned to this country he also secured the approval of the National Geographical Society, of which Prof. A. Graham Bell was President, and that organization, as well as the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the United States Weather Bureau, co-operated with him in the scientific preparations for the enterprise.

Lieut. Baldwin, who was formerly a companion of Peary, and Dr. Hofma, and Mr. Harlan, a physicist from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, accompanied him. The whole party, which included Norwegians experienced in arctic work, numbered ten.

The vessel in which the expedition left Tromsoe, the Fridtjof, sailed on June 27, 1898. While the Fridtjof was at Archangel, Russia, where she touched before starting northward for good, seventy-five sledge dogs from Siberia were taken aboard.

On Aug. 30, 1898, the Fridtjof, which was one of the stoutest and best ice steamers obtainable in Norway, returned to Tromsoe and reported having landed the Wellman party at Cape Tegethoff, and that Mr. Wellman had established a supply house near Cape Flora. It was Mr. Wellman's declared intention before he sailed to have the Fridtjof go back to Tromsoe after carrying him to Franz Josef Land, and then return for the party the next Summer. The news of the return of the expedition in the first intelligence of it which the world has had since Aug. 30, 1898. Some anxiety for the fate of the party has been felt since then.

Mr. Wellman's general plan was to reach the pole by a sledging expedition over pack ice. Leaving two or three men in charge at Cape Flora, he was to push on north with half a dozen others, taking small canvas boats, sledges, and dogs, and after passing Cape Fligely, latitude 82, (reached by Payer in 1874,) to build a hut to winter in, shooting bear seal and walrus for food. He planned to wait there till Spring and then when the light returned, to set out in earnest upon a sledge journey to the pole if conditions were favorable.

Mr. Wellman is a native of Ohio, and has a family of five daughters.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN ALLIANCE

Brazil Desires to Maintain Peace with Every Country.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 17.—The visiting Argentine Congressmen in taking leave of the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-day received unusual honors. All the high Brazilian officials paid a visit to the Argentine warships San Martin, Buenos Ayres, and Patria, which accompanied President Roca on his visit to this country.

At a general reception given in honor of the Argentine visitors President Campos Salles of Brazil made an important speech. Addressing President Roca, he said:

"General, your visit is timely, coinciding with the exact moment that Brazil is desirous of maintaining the peace and harmony of her international relations, not only with neighboring nations of similar origin, but also the good understanding and mutual guarantees with every other country."

These remarks are considered to signify the approaching formation of a Latin Republic which will be without prejudice to other countries, especially to the United States.

Gen. Dionysio E. de Castro Cerqueira, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Vice Admiral Manoel J. Alves Barbosa, Minister of Marine, will resign their portfolios. The latter will return to his old post as Brazilian Minister to Switzerland.

President Campos Salles is preparing for a voyage to Buenos Ayres, where he will meet President Errazuris of Chile early in January.

Baron Fava to Return to His Post.

ROME, Aug. 17.—Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, will sail next week from Havre for the United States, accompanied by his wife.

THE BOERS REPLY TO ENGLAND

Offer to Grant Five-Year Simple Franchise and a One-fourth Representation to the Gold Fields.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I learn that, instead of replying to the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, to refer the franchise controversy to a joint commission of inquiry, the Transvaal Government will intimate its willingness to grant a five-year simple franchise, retrospective and unclogged by restrictions, and that the representation of the gold fields will be extended to one-fourth of the Volksraad, thus exceeding the fifth demanded by Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner for South Africa, and rendering an inquiry into the present franchise law unnecessary.

"Nothing will be demanded in return for these concessions; but a suggestion will be made that the Imperial Government should grant something reciprocal.

"This apparent surrender must, however, be received with caution. Unless the new laws are properly secured by effectual guarantees they may only be intended to grant the shadow of reforms, with the object of gaining time and placing Great Britain at a disadvantage."

The correspondents of The Times and The Standard at Johannesburg confirm the statement of the correspondent of The Daily Mail asserting that the new scheme of the Transvaal executives is said to be the result of deliberations between Pretoria, Bloemfontein, and the African politicians of Cape Town. The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"It is stated on all sides that the Boers in the outside districts are threatening that in the event of war they will murder all the Englishmen and outrage their women.

"All the burghers in the Krugersdorp District were warned yesterday to be ready to take the field at a moment's notice."

PEROT CASE WILL PROCEED.

The Extradition Proceedings Are Not to be Dropped—Police Are Still Watching Mrs. Perot.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Mrs. William Y. Perot of Baltimore, Md., is still here awaiting extradition proceedings on the charge of abducting her daughter, Gladys, from the care of a Maryland court. These proceedings, it now appears, are not to be dropped, but will be continued on Tuesday next.

Counsel for Mrs. Perot said to-day:

"No reply has been received to the cabled request for a stay of the extradition proceedings. The case is not ended yet. I expect important developments."

The police are still watching Mrs. Perot and would arrest her if she attempted to leave the country.

Detective Gault of Baltimore said that Gladys is at Bournemouth with her grandfather and Mrs. Perot's sister. He expects the extradition of Mrs. Perot to be carried out in spite of the settlement of the case to the extent of the child being given over to the custody of the grandfather by mutual agreement between the contending parties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—State Department officials stated to-day that nothing further relating to the Perot case would be made public by the department, as the ends of justice as well as the courtesy due the Maryland officials who initiated the extradition proceedings would be subserved by leaving to Gov. Lowndes's discretion what features in the case should be made public. From this it is inferred that Gov. Lowndes's wishes as to the proceedings to be taken will be carried out.

EMPERORS' MEETING DENIED.

Rulers of Germany, Austria, and Russia Not to Hunt in Poland.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The report telegraphed from St. Petersburg to The London Daily Telegraph, that the Emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria will meet at Skiernewice, in Poland, early in October, is authoritativeyl denied.

Emperor Nicholas has arranged no hunt for that time and place, which, it was said, would be used as an opportunity for serious political discussion.

MORE HONORS FOR HERKOMER.

The Artist Is the Recipient of a German Decoration.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Hubert Herkomer, the artist, has been appointed a Foreign Knight of the Order of Merit for Arts and Sciences.

Hubert Herkomer was born in 1849 at Waal, in Bavaria. His father, a skillful woodcarver, emigrated with his family in 1851 to the United States, but in 1857 removed to England and settled in Southampton. At the age of thirteen Hubert entered the Art School at Southampton, where he won a bronze medal. In 1863 he went to Munich and was aided in his studies by Prof. Echter. He afterward attended the schools at South Kensington and Southampton, and subsequently went to London and occupied himself successfully with water-color painting. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1879, and in the same year was elected an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Vienna. In 1890 he obtained at the Berlin Exhibition one of the "Great Gold Medals" for art. He was created an Officer of the Legion of Honor for his services in connection with the Paris Exhibition in 1889, and the honor of Royal Academician was conferred on him in 1890.

VENEZUELA REBELS DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—United States Minister Russell, at Caracas, reports to the State Department that the insurgent faction in the State of Los Andes, Venezuela, under Gen. Citriano Castro, was completely defeated by the Government troops in a bloody battle which lasted eighteen hours.

The loss of the insurgents is placed at 800 killed and wounded, and that of the Government at 300. This is the end of the disturbance in that section, which is the only one affected.

Peru Deputies Want English Schools.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Deputy Velez made a motion that a note be addressed to the Minister of Instruction requesting an explanation as to why the Council had decided to close the English schools at Callao. The motion was adopted.

Emperor William Goes to Metz.

CASSEL, Prussia, Aug. 17.—Emperor William started this evening for Metz.

AN OUTRAGE IN HONDURAS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 17.—Walter W. Pears brings information from Honduras of an outrage perpetrated upon a Frenchman named Amadeo Du Bois, at San Pedro. Du Bois formerly ran a hotel in partnership with another Frenchman, who shot him while the two were quarreling one day. The man was arrested, but was subsequently released without any effort on the part of the authorities to punish him.

Du Bois was indignant, and did some indiscreet talking. Manuel Bonilla, the commandant at Tegucigalpa, made preposterous charges, and the old Frenchman was arrested while bathing in the river. Heavy irons were placed on his wrists and ankles, he was beaten and maltreated by the soldiers and treated with every indignity. A brother of Bonilla deliberately spat in Du Bois's face.

At the time the French Consul was very ill in a distant town, but P. Meyer, the German Consular Agent, immediately took up Du Bois's cause and forced the Honduran authorities to treat him with consideration. He will make a full report to the French Government. Mr. Pears says the occurrence will prove disastrous to Bonilla's career.

New Mica Works in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Mica from South Dakota mines is to be cut and ground within the next thirty days by the Chicago Mica Mining and Milling Company in a local factory. The plant in Chicago will be the only one west of Richmond, Va. The thin sheets will be flaked off from the large blocks. Then they will be made ready for stove doors, lamp chimneys, &c., by a new process. The ambition of the local company to compete with the combined works is said to be the purpose of the venture.

Flouring Mill Burned in Medina.

MEDINA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Weld & Hill flouring mill was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss will reach $50,000.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Charles Frohman to Establish a Special Cab Service.

RATE, ABOUT 50 CENTS A MILE

Patrons Can Buy Carriage Coupons at Box Offices When They Get Their Tickets.

Charles Frohman is to establish a system of cab service in connection with his theatres, by which his patrons will be relieved of the present exorbitant prices imposed by liverymen and street "cabbies." The plan will be put into effect at the Empire Theatre a week from next Monday night.

Arrangements will be made by which a cab may be ordered when a ticket is bought. The purchaser may have the vehicle call for him to take him to the theatre and bring him back, or he may order it any time during the performance or after it is over. The rates will be about 50 cents per mile for hansoms and coupés, and $1.25 for carriages. If the plan proves successful, it is intended to put in electric vehicles later on. Mr. Frohman will procure the cabs and carriages by special arrangement with cab companies.

Mr. Dingwall, Jacob Litt's manager at the Broadway Theatre, said yesterday that Mr. Litt was much pleased with the idea of running a line of cabs in connection with the different theatres, and was giving it serious consideration.

"The plan," said Mr. Dingwall, "will prove of as much pecuniary advantage to the manager as to the theatregoer. We think that if all the managers go in for it it will be a fine idea for all parties concerned."

The "cabbies," however, have a different view of the matter. They say their labor unions can "do a thing or two" to put a stop to the proposed reductions. They also claim that a large number of hotel guests have the habit of asking the driver's advice as to "which is the best show," and that in this way they can divert patronage.

RIGHTS TO A PLAY SETTLED.

No Legal Fight Over "A Runaway Girl"—Mr. Powers as the Jockey.

All difficulty over the proprietary rights for "A Runaway Girl," which threatened the production of the play with a legal battle, was avoided by disposing of the property by mutual agreement between Mr. Gray and J. C. Duff to Ben Stevens and Edwin H. Price. This was brought about through the intervention of Klaw & Erlanger, who state that they have no interest in the play other than the booking of the attraction. The rehearsals of the company, which was secured by Mr. Gray, will begin Monday and the season inaugurated on Sept. 18 at Troy, N. Y.

James T. Powers, who played the part of Flipper, the jockey, has been secured to continue in his old rôle, which will be materially altered to bring Mr. Powers out more prominently, thereby starring him in the piece. As his support he will have Miss Ethel Jackson, Bella Ashland, Marguerite York, Isabel Hall, Beth Marr, Hester Armstrong, May Fiske, Jane Schenck, and Cecelia Garrick.

SHIPLOADS OF ACTORS COMING.

Many Prominent Theatrical Persons Due in Port To-morrow.

Many prominent theatrical persons are due to arrive at this port from Europe to-morrow by various steamship lines. Among them are Miss Viola Allen, who is accompanied by her mother, Mrs. C. Leslie Allen; John Drew, who has been abroad since the close of his season, and the entire English company engaged to appear in the English comedy, "A Little Ray of Sunshine," beginning Aug. 28, at Wallack's Theatre, under the management of Smyth and Rice.

The organization includes twenty persons, among whom are Miss Janet Alexander, Miss Adeline Stuart, Miss Lorna Lawrence, Miss Grace Dudley, and William Elton, who will play the principal comedian rôle, which was originated in London by W. S. Penley.

Miss Kidder in a Winter's Tale.

Managers Wagenhals and Kemper have decided to make one of the features of the James-Kidder-Hanford combination's forthcoming tour an elaborate production of "The Winter's Tale," in which Mr. James will be seen as Autolycus, Mr. Hanford as King Leontes, and Miss Kidder in the dual rôles of Hermione and Perdita. The other characters will be represented by Barry Johnstone, Collin Kemper, Norman Hackett, Thomas Coffin Cooke, Mrs. Henry Vandenhoff, Miss Helen Singer, Harry Langdon, and John A. Elsler. The production will be seen in this city during October.

"The Greek Slave" to be Produced.

Although no official announcement has been made as to what disposition was made of "The Greek Slave" by the executors of the Daly estate, and which was intended to be the opening musical production promised this season by the late Augustus Daly, it was said yesterday that Klaw & Erlanger had secured the piece. It is understood that they will make an early production of it this season.

Charles Frohman's Latest Purchase.

Charles Frohman has bought the American and English rights of the German farce called "Lodge Brothers," which was produced successfully last season at the Irving Place Theatre. Mr. Frohman announces that he will produce the play in both the United States and England this season.

Empire Theatre's School of Opera.

William Furst, musical director of Charles Frohman's theatres, and Thomas Karl, formerly leading tenor and manager of "The Bostonians," will be the directors of the new school of opera which has been organized in connection with the Empire Theatre Dramatic School.

RUSSIAN CREED NOT CHANGED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Baron Schilppenbach, the Russian Consul at Chicago, declares the Russian fifth commandment has not been changed to read: "Honor thy father and thy mother, the Emperor and his officials, that their days may be long in the land."

He states that none would dare to alter the Russian orthodox creed in any particular, as apart from the religious significance of such a step, he would by such action become the laughing stock of the world.

WARSHIPS AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—The flagship New York arrived here this evening with the Indiana, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn. The Texas will rejoin the fleet to-morrow. Since the ships left Bar Harbor Sunday morning they have been engaged in fleet manoeuvring and target practice. The fleet will remain until next Thursday, when it will go to sea for further drill, returning later to Newport.

This morning the ships had torpedo practice in the Seaconnet River at a target floating about eight hundred yards from the ship. The flagship and the Indiana and Massachusetts each fired one torpedo, while the Brooklyn fired two. The shots were very good, especially the one fired from the Indiana, which went through the target.

The topedo boat flotilla left the torpedo station this afternoon with Commander T. C. McLean in command of the W. T. Dupont as the flagship, followed by the Porter, Morris, Winslow, Mackenzie, and Gwin. Under easy steam pressure they ran over to Block Island, going through a number of fleet tactics en route. On the homeward trip the fleet manoeuved in single column and double column formations and executed the many tactics known to torpedo boat warfare in a satisfactory manner.

When the flotilla entered Newport Harbor, the North Atlantic fleet was sighted, and immediately the signal "form wedge" was hoisted, and the signal pennants on each of the other torpedo boats were hoisted, and as the signal from the Dupont was lowered, the evolution was splendidly executed, and the big warships were supposedly attacked and are now assumed to be at the bottom of Narragansett Bay.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The tennis tournament at Newport, the golf games, the preliminaries for the horse show at Southampton, and the weekly dance and the customary golf, the golf and the dances at all the shore and inland watering places, have taken away again the male population—from a modish standpoint—of the town. The next few days will be utter blanks socially as far as New York is concerned. Even the ships arriving have very few passengers of note aboard. All eyes turn to Newport for the last items concerning the very fashionable set. Last evening the weekly dance at the Casino seemed well attended, and there are rumors of a fancy ball to be given at the Golf Club early in September, which seems now the month of promise.

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Among the promised arrivals this week from Europe is that of Mrs. Brown Potter. Generally her advent has had only a theatrical significance, and her arrival or departure would have no place in this column. But Mrs. Potter has chosen to cultivate society again, and society—in London—has been very gracious to her. She has not only the cachet of the set of the Prince of Wales, but she has been entertained at many houses where that set is looked upon with some disfavor. Miss Potter, her daughter, and Mr. James Brown Potter, have been at both Newport and Narragansett this Summer. Mr. Potter has very properly denied the absurd rumors that his daughter would take part in the theatricals arranged by the Earl of Yarmouth. Miss Potter has never professed to have any histrionic ability.

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In the White Mountains there has been quite a succession of dances, and the bal paré seems in favor. Among the well-known New Yorkers who are summering there are Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles Colgate, and Mr. Charles Stewart Smith. Next week there will be a golf costume ball at the Maplewood.

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Lake Champlain and the Hotel Champlain and the country around have been much in the public eye since the stay of President and Mrs. McKinley. Neither the President nor his wife has entered into many of the social pastimes. They have enjoyed riding and yachting in their quiet way. The McKinleys will remain until about Sept. 1. Their presence has drawn quite an official circle around them, and among these are Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. John Hay and the Misses Hay, and Attorney General Griggs and Mrs. Griggs. Mrs. Theodore Hageman is one of the New York women who have been conspicuous at the hotel for their handsome gowns, and among other New Yorkers and well-known people are Mrs. John Morgan, Mr. Robert Olyphant and family, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Secretary to the Governor General of Canada; Major Gen. Hutton and Mrs. Hutton of Montreal, and Mrs. F. F. Jones and Miss Jones.

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Miss Susan De Forest Day is cruising in the Scythian, and from last accounts she was off the coast of Maine, en route for Bar Harbor, where she has many friends, and where she will entertain. Miss Day has a large party on board, and the cruise will continue until late in the Autumn. Her book has just been published, and she is one of the several in society who have been added to the list of writers. Others this month have been Mr. C. V. V. Sewell and Mr. Leonidas Westervelt, both of whom have written novels of New York life.

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Few remember that Madame Labori, whose husband was shot on Monday on his way to the defense of Dreyfus, whose counsel he was was Mrs. Vladimir de Pachmann. Mr. and Mrs. Vladimir de Pachmann were in New York about six years ago, when de Pachmann gave his Chopin recitals. He was a pianist of remarkable brilliancy. She is a very pretty woman, who is also a pianist of renown. The de Pachmanns were received and entertained by the musical set and Mme. de Pachmann left a most pleasing impression. Since then she has divorced de Pachmann and married the young advocate who has been the victim of attempted assassination in France.

***

Seabright goes along quite gayly with its sailing parties and its little dances at the hotels, and, above all, its golf. At the links, which are crowded every day, may be seen Miss Dominick, the Misses Wylie, the Misses Fitzgerald, Mrs. W. S. Strong, and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood. French and English lectures have been quite successful in the mornings. Mrs. Castinger has been giving conferences with much success, and Mrs. John Sherwood read to a large audience at the cottage of Mrs. W. W. Shippen on Wednesday.

***

Mrs. Roswell G. Hitchcock has taken a second journey to the mining district, this time not to the Klondike, but British Columbia, and unaccompanied by Miss Van Buren. Mrs. Hitchcock has been stopping at the Cambridge, and has some wonderful adventures to tell of, by mountain and plain. She has traveled by train, dog-sled, and sleigh, and had with her a maid and a man. She will write a second book treating of her adventures, and will visit for a short time her daughter, Mrs. Harriman, who is living at Staten Island.

***

Already there are some signs of the breaking up of the Newport season. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have sent word to their place on October Mountain that they will be at Lenox next week, and that they will remain in the Berkshires some time. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have left Newport for the mountains, where they will stop some weeks. These are two from one little coterie of newly married couples, and there is no doubt that others will follow their example.

***

The announcement that W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., will give a large dance on his steam yacht Valiant at Newport on Monday night next has been hailed with joy by the large number of young people at the resort, who rather paradoxically have not had the opportunity to enjoy a ball or large dance there this Summer. It will be remembered that last Summer was not a dancing one at Newport, due to the fact that the larger houses were not thrown open in consequence of the war then in progress. It had been thought therefore that this Summer would be all the more a dancing Summer, and the surprise is great that August's third week will have closed without a single notable dancing entertainment. There has been some informal dancing at Mrs. Drexel's and other houses, and the very young boys and girls have had some dances, notably one given by Mrs. Burke-Roche for her daughter and sons on Wednesday night.

***

Entertaining is contagious at Newport, and Mr. Vanderbilt's starting the ball will probably result in several other large dances in the near future. Mr. Vanderbilt is still devoting himself largely to the entertainment of what is called the new Philadelphia element at Newport, which is led by the three pretty young matrons, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Joseph Widener, Jr., and Mrs. Clarence Dolan.

***

The thick fog of last Saturday night and Sunday led to several narrow escapes from loss of life and vessel belonging to the New York Yacht Club fleet. Those yachtsmen whose boats as well as their own and their guests' lives were in danger are reticent regarding their experiences, but stories of this and that accident and this and that narrow escape are beginning to be told. One well-known schooner of the fleet bound to Newport from Martha's Vineyard, and which had a party of four or five on board, including three ladies, almost went on the rocks at West Island on Saturday night. Finding himself among the breakers the Captain let go a kedge anchor which held the boat within a few yards of the rocks until the light breeze of the early morning enabled her to wear off. Bonfires were lighted on shore where the country people gathered, expecting to see the yacht go to pieces in the breakers. The boats were at one time lowered and the owner and his guests spent a night of much anxiety. Another well-known schooner with a party of men on board drifted in the thick fog of Sunday night all night between Point Judith and Beavertail, and had a narrow escape from being run down by a Fall River steamer. From all accounts from twenty to twenty-five sailing yachts and two or three steam yachts were in danger several times during Saturday night and Sunday. It quite frequently happens that the Captains engaged to navigate yachts during the cruise of the New York Club are not familiar with the coast east of New London, and charts and coast pilot books cannot be entirely depended on in case of thick fog which often prevails along these coasts in August, with the many and varied tidal currents that there exist. It is a wonder that there are not more accidents and that boats are not more often lost in consequence.

***

The display of beautiful gowns at Newport thus far this week has exceeded that of any previous season, and yachting and the tennis and polo tournaments have brought out some costumes that have caused universal and admiring comment. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, at polo on Wednesday, wore a gown that was remarkable not only for its effectiveness, but for its simplicity. It was of heavy cream lace over silk of the same shade. The hat was fashioned with a high crown, and was trimmed with pink roses, relieved by a bunch of black velvet. Mrs. John Jacob Astor's yachting gown is of white piqué cut in Eton style, the heavy lace on the jacket arranged with pointed effect. The open front reveals a yellow silk lace, and she wears a biscuit colored hat, trimmed with white taffeta ribbon tied in a large bow in front and fringed at the ends. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish wore, at the tennis on Wednesday, an embroidered blue batiste jacket over a petticoat of pale lavender silk, the revers of the corsage edged with cream lace. A wreath of parma violets ornamented the sailor-shaped hat and bunches of these flowers were tucked beneath the brim in the back. Miss Pomeroy, who was with Mrs. Fish, wore figured black and white mousseline de sole, the yoke of the bodice was formed of cream lace, and ruchings of black chiffon were used as a finish. Her hat was of black tulle.

***

Organdies and linen suits are especially popular with the Newport women this Summer. Miss Paulding on Thursday was in a white linen Eton suit trimmed with black and with a hat to match. Miss Mabel Gerry was in rose organdie. The flowers were scattered gracefully over the ground of a lighter shade of pink. A deep flounce of cream lace edged the skirt, and the same in narrow width completed the corsage. A long sash of pink chiffon fluttered from the waist in the back and a feather boa of the same color accentuated the fluffy effect. The Leghorn cream straw hat held its share of pink roses and the parasol carried matched it. There were several other smart pink organdies in evidence, among them those worn by Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence. Mrs. Drexel's skirt was trimmed with numerous small ruffles divided in several groups. Her bodice was ornamented with white lace and her hat brightened by pink roses. Mrs. Prescott Lawrence's rose costume was relieved by a yoke of cream lace. She wore a large white hat. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was gowned in white crepe with entre deux of heavy Irish lace on both the bodice and skirt. The hat that she wore was large and trimmed with pink roses. Mrs. Arthur Kemp looked extremely girlish in an Eton costume of white pique, with which she wore a large black and white tie and patent leather opera slippers revealed by a short skirt. A black and white hat completed this costume.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug 17.—Lispenard Stewart entertained at dinner last evening, at White Ledge, in honor of Mrs. Astor. The guests who met Mrs. Astor were Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Josephine Johnson, Richard Peters, and Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Miss Egerton L. Winthrop.

Others entertaining last evening included Mrs. C. Ogden Jones, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, W. R. Morgan, Jr., and Thomas F. Cushing.

Mrs. Fowler entertained at luncheon today.

While the date of the wedding of Miss Dora Havemeyer, daughter of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, to Lieut. Commander C. McR. Winslow, United States Navy, has not been definitely set, it is thought the ceremony will occur Sept. 16, at St. Mary's Church here. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father Meenan, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Father O'Farrell of New York.

W. K. Vanderbilt will give a dinner dance at the Golf Club Aug. 25. The air is filled with rumors of engagements among the cottagers, and the gossips say two such affairs are certain to be announced soon.

Robert L. Gerry drove a party of young people over the ferries to the Narragansett Pier this morning on his coach. Mrs. John R. Drexel occupied the box seat, and among the guests were Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Gerry, Miss Winthrop, H. Roger Winthrop, and Potter Palmer, Jr.

The Coaching Club's annual parade set for Aug. 26, will be a larger affair than was expected. Among those who will tool coaches are Frederick Bronson, Harold Brown, W. Watts Sherman, W. Forbes Morgan, Robert L. Gerry, Ogden Mills, George Von L. Meyer, and Prescott Lawrence.

H. Thurston See, the artist, has arrived for the purpose of having Miss Julia Dent Grant make her final sittings for her miniature portrait.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have decided to remain at their cottage here for six weeks, and on every side there are indications of a very late season. Cards for social functions are out as far ahead as Sept. 5.

Registered at the Newport Golf Club are Miss Leary, William B. Lawrence, Miss Morgan, J. Rufus Eddy, J. W. Barney, and W. D. Hatch.

The statement that the date has been set for the wedding of Miss Grant to Prince Cantacuzene, which is to occur here, is emphatically denied.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden entertained this evening at dinner for young people. Among the guests were Miss Gerry, Miss Morton, Robert L. Gerry, Miss Anna Bands, Miss Fish, Miss Swan, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Potter Palmer, Jr., Miss Clapp, Miss Kane, Miss Wetmore, J. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Elsie Clews, Henry Clews, Jr., Ralph N. Ellis, Reginald Brooks, H. O Havemeyer, Jr., Miss Fifi Potter, Miss Elsie French, and Miss Morgan.

M. Thiebaut, Charge d'Affaires of the French Embassy at Washington, is at the Riggs Cottage, where all the business relative to legation affairs will be attended to.

At the annual meeting of the Redwood Library Henry G. Marquand was elected President, Arthur B. Emmons Vice President, and Daniel B. Fearing, Theodore K. Gibbs, George Gordon King, Stephen B. Luce, Louis B. McCagg, and Frederick Tompkins were elected Directors.

Henry Avery gave a luncheon at the Casino this afternoon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton.

Miss Potter has returned from Bar Harbor.

Frederick H. Allen returned from Bar Harbor last evening.

C. W. De Lyon Nichols, formerly Vicar of St. Luke's Church, New York, arrived to-day for his annual visit. Mr. Nichols will shortly sail for London to visit family connections in Windsor Park. Later he will make an extended tour of the Continent.

Casino registers include James S. Speckham, A. S. Barrington, Miss Carr, Harry D. G. Carroll, Mrs. Charles A. Carr, Mrs. John J. Kunkel, Mrs. Howard Gibbs Chase, Isaac Townsend Smith, and H. Anthony Dyer.

Mr. Rossiter of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is a guest of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Miss McAllister, daughter of the late Ward McAllister, is visiting the cottagers.

Ira Richards, Jr., is the guest of Eben Knowlton, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Willoughby of Chicago, Mrs. and Miss Dahlgren, Mrs. and Miss Cook, Mrs. G. R. Parsons of Providence, and J. C. Haydon and Miss Haydon of Philadelphia, are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Richard K. Irwin of New York is the guest of Mrs. Robert Garrett.

Dr. and Mrs. Appleton of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest at Pinard cottage No. 5.

The Casino dance this evening was the best attended of the season. The balconies, too, were filled, and the weather for dancing was perfect. Among the many seen on the floor were Mrs. R. L. Hammell, Miss Gammell, Anthony Dyer, Miss Whiting, the Misses Gerry, Robert L. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, Cope Whitehouse, William Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Potter Palmer, Jr., Honore Palmer, Henry A. C. Taylor, Frank W. Andrews, Jr.

Fernando Yznaga, J. Ellis Postlethwaite, Richard Peters, Grafton Cushing, Henry Clews, Jr., John Bert, Thomas F. Cushing, Franklin A. Plummer, K. Stanley Mortimer, E. Rollins Morse, Miss Daisy Peirson, Miss Little, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hatch, Miss Burden, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Miss Gray, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Swan, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Fifi Potter, Miss Madeline Goddard, Gammell, Jr., the Misses Stone, the Misses Wetmore.

Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mrs. William R. Travers, Miss Elsie French, Miss Edith Clapp, W. Hude Neilson, Miss C. Ogden Jones, H. A. Havemeyer, J. B. Stokes, Miss Cushing, Miss Ladenburg, Stuyvesant Leroy, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Walter L. Kane, Miss Kane, Miss Morse, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradden Hamilton.

Among the beautiful gowns worn at the dance was that of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. This was a heavy salmon-pink satin, with close-fitting waist ornamented with cream lace, as was the tunic. Knots of black velvet were fastened in several places, and bands of velvet were worn about the throat. A silver-spangled butterfly glittered in her hair, and diamonds gleamed amid the lace of her bodice.

Miss Mabel Gerry wore a costume of light blue silk draped with silver spangled net. Two tips of the same shade ornamented her hair. Mrs. William E. Carter was gowned in heavy tet, fitting in close habit style. The right shoulder was held with a twisted fold of pale blue chiffon.

Mrs. John R. Drexel was clad in white chiffon embroidered in black. A quantity of narrow black-edged ruffles extended upward from the edge of the skirt to where they met the scalloped tunic. Her coiffure held an aigrette of white tipped with black and her corsage ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Morton wore mauve mousseline de sole trimmed with white lace appliqué. Miss Daisy Post's gown was of light pink-spangled gauze over satin. Miss Virginia Gammell wore blue satin trimmed with cream lace and chiffon.

"KODAK FIENDS" AT NEWPORT.

Protests Against Their Practices About the Cottage Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—If the laws of this State can reach the "kodak fiends," some of the married men of the cottage colony will take the cases into the courts, and action will be brought against the aforesaid "fiends" and their employers. All over the avenue the women are constantly brought face to face with a kodak and snapped, and a few days afterward the newspaper sending the kodak operator here, prints the alleged pictures, which, in some cases, have not been flattering. According to common report one of the cottagers went to his lawyer this morning to ascertain if the laws were so fram

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Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

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Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
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CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
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Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
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Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
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Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
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Member New York Stock Exchange.

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BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
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37 William St., New York. 286 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

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N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the Terminal Companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, from which full particulars and details can be obtained.

Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new Company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds	$30,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative	$20,000,000
Common Stock	30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows:—

Bonds:	
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds	$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.	3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company	9,000,000
Total	$30,000,000
Preferred Stock:	
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds	$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock	3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company stock	2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements	4,437,500
Total issue	$20,000,000
Common Stock:	
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above	$24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent.	1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements	4,812,500
Total issue	$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the Terminal properties by the issue of a three and a half per cent. Terminal Bond, secured upon said Terminals, and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new Company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said Terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,850,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above-named may become parties to the Reorganization Agreement by depositing their securities in either of said Trust Companies ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, for which negotiable certificates of deposit in usual form will be issued.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE, EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the Committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositaries or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.

WM. F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York,)
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York,)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago,)
MAX PAM (Chicago,)
Committee.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

We desire to buy
Bank of America,
Western Natl. Bank,
Nat'l Bk. of Republic.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1899, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-six 88-100 dollars, ($52,226.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

OFFICE OF GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company guaranteed 3½ per cent. Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1st, 1897.
SECOND PURCHASE OF CERTIFICATES FOR SINKING FUND.
TO HOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.
Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Penna., and will be received until Thursday, August 31, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM N. ELY, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 5, 1899.

6½% B. R. T.
WILL FALL TO 50.
Expert analysis of Brooklyn Rapid Transit earnings show there can be nothing left for its stockholders after fixed charges, rentals, and taxes are paid; honest information mailed free. Address TRUTHSEEKER, Times, 1,242 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
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Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Chauncey S. Hamilin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlett, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
W. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 15% on allotment, 80% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,877,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
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Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

The New York Air Brake Company,
No. 66 Broadway, New York, Aug. 17, 1899.
$1,250,000 stock of this Company will be issued at par to stockholders of record of September 1st, 1899, in the ratio of one share to each four shares of their holdings. Rights to subscribe will be issued September 1st, and will be good and assignable until and including September 11th.
The transfer books will be closed from three o'clock P. M., August 31st, until ten o'clock A. M., September 12th, for the above purpose.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Comp'y.
Dividends for the half year ended 30th June, 1899, have been declared as follows:
On the Preference Stock, two per cent.
On the Common Stock, two per cent.
Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about 2d October to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books in New York and London, respectively.
The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Monday, October 2d, to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books, at the Company's London Office, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.
The Common Stock transfer books will close in London at 3 P. M. on Friday, 25th August, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, 8th September. The Preference Stock books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, 1st September.
All books will be reopened on Tuesday, October 3d.
By order of the board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, 14th August, 1899.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.
Checks will be mailed.
FREDERICK A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
New York, August 15, 1899.
A dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared payable at the fiscal agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after September 1, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business August 19, 1899.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close for that purpose on August 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 8, 1899. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.,
40 Wall St., New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Sept. 8, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 8th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Ice Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 2, 1899, to October 4, 1899.
JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

NEW JERSEY BANK TAXATION.

Allan L. McDermott, Corporation Counsel of Jersey City, yesterday sent to the Tax Commissioners an opinion relative to the new tax law passed by the Legislature at its last session. Mr. McDermott says:

"The act of 1899, in so far as it attempts to provide a scheme for the taxation of National and State banks, is void. As to the taxation of stock owned by residents of New Jersey, the scheme of the old law is continued and such stock is to be assessed where the owner resides. As to stock owned by non-residents, the provision is that 'the bank shall be assessed to the amount of such shares owned by non-residents in the manner now provided by statute in the case of other corporations.'

Mr. McDermott says the adverb "now" deprives this provision of all force because there is no existing legislation for the taxing of the stock of other corporations, and it therefore follows that under the act of 1899 all bank stock held by non-residents is practically exempted from taxation. This is in violation of the Constitution, which requires all property to be assessed under general laws and uniform rules at its true value. Mr. McDermott concludes by advising the board to ignore the act of 1899 and to assess bank stock owned by non-residents according to the rules established by the board in the past.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 17	632,945
To date this year	114,980,358
Corresponding date last year	64,327,774

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 17	$1,989,700
To date this year	$828,048,830
Corresponding date last year	$564,831,530

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Louisv. & Nash	2½
Am. Sugar Ref	1½	Met. Street Ry	2
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Minn. & St. L	3½
Am. Steel Hoop pf	¾	Missouri Pacific	½
At., Top. & S. F	½	Mobile & Ohio	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	1	National Biscuit	½
Anaconda Copper	½	N. J. Central	½
Baltimore & Ohio	2⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	2½	Norf. & West. pf	1½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr	1½	Northern Pacific	½
Central Pacific	1½	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi., Bur. & Qy	¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P	¾	Pacific Mail	1¾
Chi. & Northwest	2½	Penn. R. R	1
Chi. & N. W. pf	¾	People's Gas, Chi	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac	¾	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1
Col. & Hock. C. & I.	1½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	5½
Consolidated Ice	9	Pullman Car	¾
Consolidated Gas	8⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del., Lack. & West	¼	St. L. Southwest	½
Detroit City Gas	2½	St. L. S. W. pf	¾
Evans. & T. H	1½	Southern Pacific	2⅝
Evans. & T. H. pf	2½	Southern Ry. pf	1
Fort W. & Rio Gr	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
General Electric	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Hocking Valley	⅝	Western Union	½
Iowa Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Foundry	⅝	Cont. Tobacco pf	⅝
Am. Linseed pf	1⅝	Delaware & Hudson	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	International Paper	1
Am. Tin Plate pf	⅝	Kan. C., P. & G	½
Am. Tobacco pf	½	Laclede Gas pf	½
Buff., Roch. & P	3	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West. deb	4	Minn. St. L. & S. S. M.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1	Lehigh Valley Term. Ry. 1st	1½
Detroit City Gas 6s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I., De. 6s	2½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I., Cah. Coal 6s	5
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st	1		
Int. & G. N. 2d	1		

Bonds Declined.

K. C., Pitts. & G. 1st	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1½

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Even the most violent Wall Street bears seem finally to have become convinced that money-market stringency is not to cut much further figure as an influence against security values. Call funds are down to 2 and 3 per cent. again, and even the biggest of the money lenders are talking of permanent ease. While it lasted the money-market bugaboo was worked for much more than it was worth, and reaction from the scare-crow campaign is due naturally.

Action by the Bank of England yesterday—no advance in the discount rate being made—is influential in important financial circles here, but of greater consequence is it as an index of the disappearance abroad, or certainly the material decrease there, of monetary apprehensions. And one effect of this showed yesterday in buying orders here for the account of Europe. At no time recently has foreign interest been so manifest. Practically bare of American stocks, Europe is likely to become a buyer on an extensive scale if her buying begins at all. Were London alone to take back stocks which in volume would approach American holdings there before the Baring panic, the effect upon market values would be far greater than any superficial view will estimate—for the truth is that our home market is itself almost bare of offerings of standard stocks. Never before in Wall Street history has there been so small a proportion as now of securities carried on margin in brokers' offices, speculatively, ready to be marketed. The American fashion has come to be for Americans to own American stocks outright. And this reflects a development so extraordinary that past rules and precedents are practically valueless as measures for what may and must result in any substantial broadening of our market.

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One fact sure to be conspicuous as the market grows will be the favor into which stocks of the highest class will move—stocks like St. Paul and Rock Island, Burlington and Northwest, Pennsylvania and New York Central. The earnings which such properties are making grow more and more phenomenal. Their marvelous records are, moreover, likely to become still more wonderful. Their managers speak of this not as a likelihood but as a certainty beyond question. Such better earnings are an assurance of better dividends. Every property of this class earns much more than it disburses, and finally the time seems to be reached where even the most ultra policies of conservatism do not require continuing extraordinary expenditures for betterments as a charge against operating expenses.

And it will be helpful for the security market to have the leadership of the stocks of such properties.

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What has been going on in local traction stocks recently—and some of those performances have been remarkable in more ways than appear on the surface—bids fair to have surprising sequels shortly.

THE TON-MILE RATE.

Commenting upon the fact that the Chesapeake and Ohio annual report shows an average freight rate on coal shipped to seaboard of 2.21 mills per ton-mile, The Engineering News says:

"We respectfully commend this average bulk freight rate of 2.21 mills per ton-mile to the consideration of the commission which is to advise the Governor of New York what the State had best do with its canals. The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt has caused no small commotion among the ardent canal defenders by bluntly confessing that he has seen a great light and has come, much to his own surprise, to be convinced that the railway can haul freight at less cost than the canal. 'No one could have believed it possible,' says he, 'for the cost of railroad transportation to be reduced to 3 mills per ton-mile; yet this figure has undoubtedly been reached, and there seems good reason to expect that further economies will bring the cost down to 2 mills per ton-mile.'

"It will be seen from the above figures from the Chesapeake and Ohio report that Mr. Hewitt was looking a very short distance into the future when he prophesied a reduction from 3 mills to 2 mills. More than three-fourths of this reduction had already been made on a railway system more than a thousand miles in extent before Mr. Hewitt's recent statement was written.

"In view of this record, who would set 2 mills per ton-mile as a limit to the reduction in the cost of hauling freight in the future? Surely larger cars, more powerful locomotives, more permanent and durable track, with all the economies and improvements that future inventors may bring forth will carry the record much below the two-mill rate which Mr. Hewitt regarded as the ultimatum, but to which we are already closely approximating."

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London reversed its position and bought stocks in this market yesterday, taking about 30,000 shares. The failure of the Bank of England to raise its discount rate and the better complexion of political affairs on the Continent were responsible for the improved sentiment abroad. Prices ruling in London before the opening here showed a considerable advance over the New York closing of Wednesday, and throughout the first two hours of business the arbitrage houses took round lots of Southern Pacific, Southern Railways, Louisville, Northern Pacific common, Union Pacifics, Atchison preferred, and Chesapeake and Ohio.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Urgent covering of shorts was yesterday responsible for most of the advance in Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The stock touched 112¼, an advance of 3 points over Wednesday's closing figures. Insiders seemed to be quite satisfied with the way in which he shorts ran the stock up and did practically no buying to help the advance. There were absolute denials of the several bearish rumors that have been used against Brooklyn during the past few days. Mr. Keene, whom the bears still consider their leader in the stock, was out of town. It is expected that within a few days the company's annual report will be published and bulls on the property say that the exhibit of the road's finances will prove most encouraging.

The other local traction shares were also strong. Metropolitan gained 2 points, selling above 206. Manhattan enjoyed buying of excellent character and got up close to 117. Gossip on the latter stock was bullish and insiders were quoted as predicting an early upward movement.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC BUOYANT.

Southern Pacific made a new high price for this movement yesterday, touching 39½ and gaining more than 2 points net for the day. Inside interests, who are believed to have pooled their interests, and buying orders for mutual benefit, bought the stock heavily, their brokers being active and aggressive, especially toward the close. Confidence in what can be accomplished in Southern Pacific's financial affairs seems to increase, even among insiders, as the time for the exchange of Central Pacific stock draws near, and friends of the property are intimating that dividends are nearer than is generally realized. The exchange of Central Pacific for Southern Pacific stock will probably take place about a month hence.

LOUISVILLE AND SOUTHERN.

Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railway shares advanced simultaneously yesterday on consolidation reports received from the South. The scheme to have the Atlantic Coast Line control the lease of the Georgia Railroad, now held by the Louisville, was regarded in Wall Street as altogether probable, and although no confirmation of the Southern-Louisville combination plan could be secured, it received much attention in high quarters. The coincident strength of the stocks convinced Wall Street that something quite out of the ordinary is pending in the affairs of the companies. The buying of Louisville and the Southern Railways was chiefly by brokers who were believed to be acting for a pool of insiders. Louisville sold above 90, Southern Railway preferred at 54⅝, and the common at 12¾.

ATCHISON'S STRENGTH.

Atchison preferred was a feature yesterday, running up a point to 65¼ on heavy buying by Housman & Co., Strong, Sturgis & Co., McIntyre & Wardwell and other representative commission houses. Boston interests were also quite active, and advices from that city reported sentiment among well informed people to be strongly bullish on the stock. Conservative estimates of the increase to be shown in the July net were lower than recent wild hopes telegraphed from Chicago in the form of predictions, but they calculate $700,000 as the minimum figure. Wall Street interests close to the management say that their present buying is based not upon past earnings but upon the prospects of coming increases.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

New York Central showed new activity and strength yesterday on buying by several Vanderbilt houses. Inquiry in these quarters failed to disclose any actual news, but brought out intimations of impending developments of wide importance. It was said that Vanderbilt interests have just been able to complete a plan which they have had in mind for a long time past, but which has heretofore been held back by obstacles only now overcome.

SUGAR TRUST ERRATIC.

Heavy selling of Sugar Trust yesterday morning put the stock down as low as 156⅝, and for a time it was the conspicuous weak spot in the otherwise strong market. The Street was at first inclined to regard the selling as coming from Mr. T. W. Lawson of Boston and from Standard Oil interests, but subsequent developments led close observers to believe that the decline was only the result of a bear raid. When Sugar broke 158, support was given by brokers often employed by inside interests, and this buying, which kept up until the close, brought about a sharp rally that put the stock up to 160 and closed it with a substantial net gain for the day. The buyers had apparently unlimited orders, and their aggressiveness was decidedly disconcerting to the shorts.

ICE STOCK RECOVERS.

Consolidated Ice recovered yesterday from its artificial slump of Wednesday, jumping up 9 points to 40 on sales of a few 100-share lots. The way in which the stock advanced made it evident that the previous day's decline was unwarranted and significant of nothing in the company's affairs.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £951,000; circulation decreased £272,000, bullion increased £678,939, other securities decreased £498,000, other deposits increased £406,000, public deposits increased £36,000, notes reserve increased £1,005,000. Government securities decreased £10,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 46.34 per cent. Last week it was 44.78 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged at 3½ per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale at foreclosure of the Lebanon Springs Railway for $100,025 to parties acting for W. C. Roberts of this city, who recently bought a large amount of the tax claims against the company.

The $1,250,000 new stock of the New York Air Brake to be issued at par to stockholders in the ratio of one share to each four shares of their holdings.

Aggregate shipments of coal from the Cumberland region from Jan. 1 to Aug. 12 148,590 tons in excess of the same period last year.

Offers made for the stock of nearly all the seventy print cloth mills at Fall River by capitalists of this city interested in forming a great print cloth combine.

The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad accused by Eastern connections of issuing tickets at less than authorized rates.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Surplus of $113,290 shown by the Fitchburg Railroad for the quarter ended June 30, an increase of $93,653, and making an increase of $78,538 for the fiscal year.

Declaration of regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on National Lead preferred stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¼@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $176,755,298; balances, $7,966,602; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $429,345.

Money on call in London, 2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent. for short and 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and easier. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅞ for sixty days, $4.86¼@$4.86⅜ for demand, $4.86⅝@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¾ less 1-16@5.22¾ for long and 5.18¾ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 30c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Prices on the Bourse today, influenced by the easy rates of contangos in London and especially favorable advices regarding the Transvaal difficulty, were firm. Spanish 4s and Portuguese securities reacted, the former closing at 60.57½. Kafirs were in good demand, large purchases being made on London account. Three per cent. rentes 100 francs for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 25 centimes for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 29,725,000 francs; Treasury accounts current increased 1,325,000 francs; gold in hand increased 2,675,000 francs; bills discounted decreased 4,950,000 francs; silver in hand decreased 2,550,000 francs.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Foreigners were steady. Americans recovered. Canadian Pacifics were weak, owing to local speculative selling. Local shares were firmer. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 17.—Business improved on the Boerse to-day, being encouraged by the news from other Boerses. Spanish 4s and Italians were harder.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—American securities opened firm, and remained so all day, with Louisville leading the advance. The close was firm.

Consols for money, 106 3-16; for the account, 106⅝; Atchison, 21⅞; Canadian Pacific, 98⅝; St. Paul, 135½; Illinois Central, 117½; Louisville, 80½; Union Pacific preferred, 79¼; New York Central, 142; Erie, 15⅞; Pennsylvania, 69¾; Reading, 11¾; Erie first preferred, 38⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 78¾.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3 11-16; for three months' bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £54,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.00; Madrid, 23.07; Lisbon, 44.00; Rome, 7.60.

Bar silver steady at 27 13-16d. per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 59¾.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases:

Ann Arbor

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 17, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¾	17¾	610	Am. Car & Foundry..	17	17	17	17	— ⅝
67	67¾	110	Am. Car & Found. pf..	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
44½	44¾	1,368	Am. Smelt. & Ref.....	45	45¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
91	91¾	1,630	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91¼	92	91	91½	— ⅛
41¾	42	400	American Cotton Oil..	41¾	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
93½	94¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	94	94	94	94	.....
35	37½	100	Am. District Tel.....	35	35	35	35	.....
10¾	11½	10	American Linseed	12½	12½	12¾	12¾	.....
52½	53½	800	Am. Linseed pf.....	54½	54½	53	53	— 1⅜
67	69	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	67	67	67	67	— ⅜
5⅝	6¼	125	American Spirits Mfg.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
58⅝	59	5,155	Am. Steel & Wire.....	59⅞	59½	58½	58⅞	+ ⅛
99	100	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
159⅜	160	55,572	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	158½	160	156⅝	159⅝	+ 1⅝
38	38½	530	Am. Steel Hoop	38	38½	38	38½	+ 1
84	84½	1,100	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	83⅜	84½	82¾	84¼	— ⅜
42¾	42½	1,080	American Tin Plate...	42½	42½	41¾	42¼	— ⅜
89	90	1,400	American Tin Plate pf.	89½	90	89	90	— ⅜
122⅜	123	26,025	American Tobacco	122½	124	120	123	— ⅜
142	144	100	American Tobacco pf..	143	143	143	143	— ¾
57¼	57½	1,200	Anaconda Copper	56⅝	57¼	56⅝	57½	+ 1
21⅝	21¾	10,670	At., T. & S. F.	21½	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	63⅝	31,777	At., T. & S. F. pf....	64⅜	65¼	64½	65¼	+ 1
52⅛	52¾	13,070	Baltimore & Ohio	50	52½	50	52⅛	+ 2⅜
74	74½	16,945	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	72½	74½	72½	74¼	+ 2¼
8	9½	511	B. & O. S. W. pf., t. r.	9½	9½	9	9	+ 1⅛
111	111¼	35,627	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	110⅜	112¼	110¼	111	+ 1½
19	19⅜	1,210	Brunswick City	19¼	19⅝	19	19½	+ ⅛
32	32½	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	32	32	32	32	— 3
74	76	20	Buff., Roch. & P. pf..	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
53⅜	54	200	Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
96	96¼	100	Canadian Pacific	96	96	96	96	+ ⅜
58⅜	58⅝	10,660	Cent. Pac., ass't pd....	57	58½	57	58⅝	+ 1⅞
28¼	28⅝	3,493	Chesapeake & Ohio....	28⅜	28½	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
137¼	137⅝	6,480	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	136⅝	137⅝	136⅝	137¼	+ ¾
15¼	15⅜	3,400	Chicago Great West...	15⅞	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
75⅝	76	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	76	76	75¾	76	— ⅛
38	38⅝	650	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38¾	39⅛	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
96¾	97½	951	Chi. Gr. West., deb....	98¼	98¼	97	97	— 4
94	98	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	97	98	94	98	+ ⅛
131⅞	132	8,955	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	131½	132¼	131½	132	— ⅛
174	175	225	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	173¾	173⅜	173⅜	— ¼
162	162½	1,900	Chicago & Northw.....	160½	162⅜	160¼	162⅜	+ 2¼
195	200	1,300	Chi. & Northw. pf.....	198	198	198	198	+ 3
118¼	118⅝	3,106	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118¼	118⅝	118¼	118⅝	— ⅛
44	45	1,510	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	45	45	44	45	— ⅛
57½	58	900	C., C., C. & St. L....	57	57¾	57	57¾	.....
99	100	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	— ⅜
52¼	52½	3,385	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	52⅜	52⅝	51⅜	51⅝	— 1⅛
5⅜	5½	200	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾	.....
46	47	500	Col. Southern 1st pf...	46½	46½	46	46	.....
17½	18	482	Col. Southern 2d pf...	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
17¼	18¼	800	Col. & Hock. C. & I...	17¼	18	17¼	18	+ 1⅛
47½	48¾	19,210	Continental Tobacco ..	49	49¾	47½	48½	+ ⅛
97⅜	97¾	4,670	Continental Tobac. pf.	98	98	96¾	97½	+ ⅛
179½	179¾	3,275	Consolidated Gas	177½	180¾	177½	179¾	+ 3¾
38	38½	650	Consolidated Ice	37½	40	37¾	40	+ 9
123	123⅝	100	Delaware & Hudson	123	123	123	123	— ⅛
175¾	176½	230	Del., Lack. & West....	176½	176½	176¼	176½	+ ⅛
21⅜	22¼	100	Denver & R. G.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
76	76¼	2,130	Denver & R. G. pf....	76⅛	76⅜	75⅞	75⅞	+ ⅛
20	21	400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
96	98½	300	Detroit City Gas.....	97	98½	97	98½	+ 2½
37	37¼	27	Erie 1st pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	.....
41¼	41½	1,400	Evans. & T. H.	40	41¾	40	41¾	+ 1⅜
83	89	682	Evans. & T. H. pf....	80	88½	80	88½	+ 2⅞
59½	60	865	Federal Steel	59¼	60½	59¼	59⅝	— ⅛
81⅜	82⅜	665	Federal Steel pf.....	82	82	82	82	.....
24¼	25	200	Ft. Worth & Rio Gr...	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
124	125	400	General Electric	123½	124	123½	124	+ 1
168	168¼	210	Great Northern pf....	167½	167¾	167¼	167⅝	— ⅛
116	116	10	H. B. Claflin Co.....	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ⅛
61	61¾	300	Hocking Valley pf....	61	61¼	61	61½	+ ⅛
114½	114¾	725	Illinois Central	114½	114¾	114½	114¾	.....
40	40¼	2,910	International Paper ..	41	41¼	40	40	— 1
78	79	500	Internat. Paper pf....	78½	78¾	78¼	78¼	— ⅛
15¾	16¼	200	International Silver ..	16	16	16	16	.....
14¾	14¾	1,100	Iowa Central	14½	14¾	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
58¾	59	2,150	Iowa Central pf	57½	58¾	57¾	58¼	— ⅛
12	12¼	1,100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	12½	12⅝	12	12	— ½
9	12	100	Kingston & Pembroke.	9	9	9	9	.....
96	99	196	Laclede Gas pf.....	96	98	98	98	— 1½
201½	210	17	Lake Shore	201	201	201	201	— 1½
78	79¾	22,460	Louisville & Nashville.	78	80⅞	78	79¾	+ 2½
110¾	116¼	5,830	Manhattan Con	116¼	116⅞	115⅝	116¼	.....
205	205¾	1,417	Metropolitan St. Ry....	204½	206¼	204	206	+ 2
15¼	15½	1,110	Mexican Central	15½	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
4½	4⅝	1,500	Mexican National ctfs.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
70	71	2,900	Minn. & St. Louis.....	66½	70	66¼	70	+ 3¾
96¼	97½	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	96½	96½	96½	96¼	— 1
67	67¾	500	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	68⅜	67	68⅜	— 1
100		100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	.....
39¼	39¾	5,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	40	40	39	39½	— ⅜
48¾	49¾	2,310	Missouri Pacific	48	48¾	47⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
45¾	46	1,280	Mobile & Ohio	45	46¼	45	45⅞	+ ⅛
47½	48¼	280	National Biscuit Co...	47¾	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
32½	32¾	375	National Lead Co....	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	+ ⅛
113	113½	60	National Lead Co. pf.	112	112½	112	112½	.....
56¼	56½	900	National Steel	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56½	— ⅛
97	97¼	110	National Steel pf....	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
118	118½	1,200	New Jersey Central...	117½	118¼	117½	118½	+ ⅜
138¾	139	9,520	New York Central....	138½	139¾	138	139	— ⅛
14	15	290	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	.....
26¼	26¾	1,550	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	26¼	26¾	26	26½	— ⅛
22	22⅛	1,525	Norfolk & Western....	22	22½	21¾	22½	+ ⅛
71¾	72	6,085	Norfolk & West. pf....	71¾	72⅜	71¼	72¼	+ 1¼
12⅝	12⅞	900	North American	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	.....
53½	53⅝	26,930	Northern Pacific	53¼	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅜
76¾	77	1,360	Northern Pacific pf..	76⅜	77¼	76¼	77	+ ⅛
44½	45	340	Pacific Coast	44	44¾	44	44¾	+ 1¼
63¼	64	618	Pacific Coast 2d pf...	63	63½	63	63¾	+ ⅛
47¼	47½	3,425	Pacific Mail	46¼	47⅝	46	47⅛	+ 1¼
135¾	136	3,450	Pennsylvania R. R....	135¼	136¾	135¼	136	+ 1
120¼	121	3,850	People's Gas, Chicago.	120	121¼	120	120⅞	+ ⅛
2⅜	2½	110	Peo. Dec. & Evans....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
76	76¼	2,330	P., C. C. & St. Louis.	75½	77	75¼	76½	— 1
97¼	98	4,525	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	92¾	100	92¾	97½	+ 5½
186	190	35	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi..	186¾	186¾	186¾	186¾	— ⅛
59	60	560	Pressed Steel Car.....	59½	59¾	59	59	— 1
89½	89¾	250	Pressed Steel Car pf..	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¼	.....
157¼	158¼	123	Pullman Pal. Car Co..	158¾	158¾	158¾	158⅝	— ⅛
60¾	60⅞	3,200	Reading 1st pf	60¼	60¾	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅜
32⅝	33⅛	630	Reading 2d pf	32¾	33	32¾	32¾	.....
78	79	100	Rio Grande Western..	78	78	78	78	.....
50	52	49	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	.....
15	15¾	17	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
38	38¾	210	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½	+ ¼
17¾	17½	1,100	St. Louis Southw.....	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ¾
39¾	39¾	5,400	St. Louis Southw. pf..	38¾	39¾	38¾	39¾	+ ¾
111½	113	10	St. Paul & Omaha.....	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ⅛
39¾	39¾	87,325	Southern Pacific	37½	39½	37½	39¾	+ 2¾
12¼	12½	8,426	Southrtn Railway	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	22,770	Southern Railway pf..	53¼	54⅝	53¾	54½	+ 1
90⅞	91	8,160	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	89¾	91½	89¾	91	+ 2
21	21¼	1,000	Texas Pacific	21	21¼	21	21	+ ¼
44¾	45	8,655	Union Pacific	44¾	45¼	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅜
77¼	77½	1,945	Union Pacific pf.....	77	77¾	76⅝	77¼	+ ⅛
32½	33	1,850	Union Bag & Paper...	32¾	32¾	31¾	32⅝	— ⅛
81	84	515	Union Bag & Paper pf.	83½	83½	82	82½	+ ⅛
152	154	10	United States Express.	153	153	153	153	.....
10¼	10½	27,158	United States Leather.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
74½	75	2,130	U. S. Leather pf.....	74¾	75¼	74¾	74⅞	+ ⅛
49⅛	50	250	United States Rubber.	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
22⅝	23	650	Wabash pf	22¾	22⅞	22½	22¾	.....
88¾	89	755	Western Union Tel....	88	88¾	88	88½	+ ⅛
10¼	10½	1,175	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10¼	10¾	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
24¾	25	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
53½	54	100	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	54	54	54	54	.....
Sales.....		630,842						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½		M. C. R. pf.	105	
4s, r., 1925	108½	109	Man. Beach	11	20
3s, c., 1918	108½	109	Md. Coal pf.	58	75
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	M. W. S. El.		
4s, r., 1907	112½	113	of Chi.	15	15½
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114	M. W. S. El.		
5s, r., 1925	130¼	131	pf.	56	58
5s, c., 1925	130¼	131	M., St. P. &		
5s, r., 1904	111⅝	112½	S. S. M.	25	26
5s, c., 1904	111⅝	112½	M. & Essex	182½	184½
D. C. 3-65s	117	...	Nat. Bis. pf.	101½	102
			N. L. & T. r.	2½	3
Adams Exp.	113	115	Nat. Starch	5	6
Alb. & Sus.	190	...	Nat. St. 1st		
Am. Coal	150	170	pf.	50	60
Am. Exp.	141	142	Nat. St. 2d		
Am. M. Co.	16¾	17½	pf.	10	20
Am. Spirits			N. Cent. C.	37	40
Mfg. pf.	28	30¾	N. Y. A. B.	191	195
Am. S. R. pf.	120	121	N. Y. & N.		
Am. T. & C.	99	101½	H.	214	218
Ann Arbor	18	18¾	N. Y. &		
Ann Arb. pf.	41	42	St. L. 1st	65	75
B. & L. E.	106½	...	N. Y. C. &		
Br. Un. Gas.	136	140	St. L. 2d pf.	31	34
B. C. R. &			Norf. So.	72	...
N.	102	105	Ont. Mining.	7¾	9
Cap. Tract.	92	95	Ore. R. R. &		
Chi. Con. Tr.		56	N.	43	46
C. & E. Ill.	70½	77	Ore. R. R. &		
Chi. & E. I.			N. pf.	73	76
pf.	127	127½	P. C. 1st pf.	86	88½
C., I. & L.		43	Peo. & East.	4	6
C. T. & T.	14	15	Phila. Co.	82	90
C., L. & W.	9	11	Pitts., Ft. W.		
C., L. & W.			& C. sp.	180	...
pf.	39	41	P. & W. pf.		
C. & P.	186	190	Mar.	10	13
C. C. & I.			Quicksilver	2	3
Dv.	2⅝	3	Quicksil'r pf.	8	10
Col. Mid.	6	6½	Reading	21½	22
Col. Mid. pf.	17½	18½	Rens. & Saratoga		...
Consol. Coal	55	75	R. W. & O.	130	...
Con. Ice	86	89	R. Gr. W.	30	38½
D. M. & Ft.			St. J. & G.		
D. pf.	105	125	I.	5	8¾
Eighth Av.	400	...	St. L. & S.		
Erie	13¾	13⅞	F.	11½	13
Erie 1st pf.	98	100	St. L. & S.		
Glucose Sug.			F. 1st pf.	70	73
Ref.	64¾	65	St. P. & D.	55	56½
Glucose Sug.			St. P. & D.		
Ref. pf.	110	113	pf.	100	101½
Hock. Val.	24¾	24¾	St. P. & Om.		
Homestake	74	76	pf.	175	185
Ill. Cent., l.	100	...	Sil. bull. ctfs.	60½	61½
Joliet & Chi.	15	...	S.	200	...
Kan. & Mich.	10½	12	T. P.	13	14
K. & D. M.	3½	5	Third Av.	185	195
K. & D. M. pf.			T. & O.		20
pf.	17½	18	T. & O. C.		
Knick. Ice.	50	52	pf.		45
Knick. L. pf.	74	77	T. C. & I.	64	67
Lac. Gas.	57¼	58	U. S. Ex.	115½	118
L. E. & W.	21	21½	U. S. & H. R.	170	...
L. E. & W.			Wabash	7¾	8¼
pf.	80¼	80¾	Wag. P. Car.	188	200
Long Island.	67	71	W. & L. E.		
Man. C. R.	150	...	1st pf.	50	55

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$273,488,635
Gold reserve	246,221,304
Net silver	4,632,475
United States notes in the Treasury..	749,911
Treasury notes of 1890	1,795,030
Total receipts this day	26,731,284
Total receipts this month	74,785,522
Total receipts this year	2,205,109
Total expenditures this day	31,420,000
Total expenditures this month	87,981,090
Total expenditures this year	77,989,214
Deposits in National banks	767,110
Silver bullion	
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	203,698
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	890,924
Customs	763,591
Miscellaneous	140,514

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum sold at .25, 100 Best and Belcher at .70, 450 Consolated California and Virginia at 2.20@2.15, 200 Creede and Cripple Creek at .09, 400 Mexican at .61, 200 Mollie Gibson at .25, 400 Phoenix at .12, 300 Sierra Nevada at .77@.78, 500 Syndicate at .09, 1,000 Utah at .13@.14@.12, and 200 Work at .28.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Plymouth	.09
Adams Consol	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11
Belcher	.33	Potosi	.37
Best & Belcher	.23	Quicksilver	2.00
Breese	2.25	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Bruns. Con.	.16	Savage	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.70
Challar	.20	Standard	2.40
Crown Point	.20	Small Hopes	1.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.05	Union Consol	.28
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.38	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Yellow Jacket	.32
Crescent	.15	Argentum Juanita	.20
Catalpa	.20	Alamo	.09
Deadwood Terra	.09	Anaconda	.53
Eureka Consol	.40	Cripple Creek Cons.	.11
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Crip. Cr.	.09
Gould & Curry	.40	Cresaus	.01
Hale & Norcross	.40	Golden Fleece	.24
Homestake	45.00	Isabella	.03
Horn Silver	1.15	Mollie Gibson	.23
Iron Silver	.50	Mount Rosa	.24
Julia Consol	.03	Pharmacist	.04
Kingston & Pemb.	.16	Portland	1.90
La Crosse	.10	Specimen	.10
Leadville Con	.09	Union	.33
Little Chief	.20	Work	.28
Mexican	.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15½
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15½
Ontario	2.85	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.13
Ophir	1.05	Grey Forge	.13
Occidental	.15		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. C. S. Con.	.10½	Isabella	.03
Gold Magnet	.009	Justine	.01
Jennie Blanche	.58	Little Gem	.00½
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.70	Mollie Gibson	.25
Alamo	.09½	Mount Rosa	.26
Anaconda	.52½	Old Gold	.01
Anchoria	.72	Pande Basin	.35
Cr. Ck. Con	.12	Portland	1.95
Cannon Ball	.006	Sentinel	.00¾
Elkton	.04	Union Gold	.33
Gold Coin, Cr. Ck.	2.05	Work	.25
Gar. Con	.15	Rosario Hondurus	5.00
Golden Fleece	.25		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	110
Binghamton Gas 5s	92½
Fern. Coal Company	10
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf	25
Marshall Mill	95
New York Biscuit bonds	112
Retsof bonds	76
Retsof stock	16

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend is announced by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, details of which will be found in another column.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, reg. 1907		Minn & St L 1st	
500	112¾	and refund 4s	
U S 3s, coup		6,000	96½
1,500	106½	2,000	96⅝
Small bonds		Minn & St L con 5s	
700	106¾	2,000	116
Adams Exp 4s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
1,000	107	1,000	98¾
Am Spirits M Co 6s		Mo, K & T 2d	
1,000	91½	23,000	68½
Atch, Top & Santa		10,000	68⅝
Fe adjust 4s		10,000	68½
4,000	86¾	20,000	68¼
19,000 \$100F	86¾	Mo, K & T of T 5s	
2,000	86¾	1,000	93½
2,000	86½	1,000	94
13,000	86¾	2,000	94½
Gen 4s		3,000	94½
1,000	101½	Mo, K & T ext 5s	
500	101½	10,000	96¾
6,000	101¾	Moh & Ohio gen 4s	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		4,000	86⅝
20,000	96	N Y Cent & H 3½s	
22,000	96½	12,000	110¾
60,000	96¾	N Y, Chi & St L	
1,000	96	4s	
20,000 \$20F	96¼	2,000	107½
20,000	96½	N Y, Ont & West	
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n		refunding 4s	
Div 3½s, when		1,000 \$20F	106½
issued		4,000	106¾
10,000	85¾	Nort & W Ry con	
Balt & Ohio 4s		4s	
25,000	100¾	1,000	95
500	100½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
500	100¾	58,000	66¾
1,000	100¾	Nor Pac Ry prior	
22,000	100¾	lien 4s	
17,000	100¾	2,000	103½
10,000	100¾	45,000	103
40,000 b3	100¾	10,000	103½
3,000	100¾	Registered	
12,000	100¾	4,000	103½
7,000	100½	Ore S L & Nav 4s	
Cahaba Coal 1st		3,000	101¾
1,000	108	6,000	101½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Ore Sh Line 6s	
2,000	97	1,000	129
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc		Ore Sh Line inc A,	
1,000	6¼	5s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		2,000	96½
2,000	97¾	Inc B and col tr	
23,000	97¼	10,000	76¾
Chi, Ind & Lou Ry		Pac Coast 1st 5s	
Denver Div 4s		2,000	104½
10,000	102½	2,000	104¾
Chi & Erie 1st		People's G & C.	
1,000	116¾	Chi, 1st con 6s	
Chi, Ind & Louisv		5,000	130¾
refunding 6s		8,000	131
1,000	111	Peoria & East 1st	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		2,000	85
2,000	106¾	5,000	85¼
5,000	107	Reading Co gen 4s	
Chi, & St L & N O,		2,000	88¼
Memphis Div		3,000	88
1st		Rio Gr West 1st	
1,000	106¾	3,000	95½
Chi Term Tran 4s		St L, I M & So 4s	
10,000	90	4,000	84¾
C, C, C & St L gen		13,000	84¾
4s		15,000	84¾
11,000	94¾	10,000	84½
Col & South 1st 4s		St L & S F g m 5s	
2,000	88¼	25,000	109¾
Detroit City Gas 5s		St L S W'n 1st	
4,000	98¼	5,000	95½
8,000	98¾	3,000	95
60,000	99	St L S'w'n 2d inc	
5,000	99¼	3,000	65½
5,000	99½	2,000	65¾
10,000	99¾	2,000	66
Edison El Ill Co of		3,000	65¾
N Y 1st 5s		2,000	65¾
2,000	112½	5,000	65¾
Erie gen lien 4s		5,000	65¾
5,000	72¼	5,000	65¾
Evans & T H gen		1,000	65¼
5s		St P, M & M con	
2,000	108	6s	
Flint & P M 5s		1,000	142
6,000	105¾	St P, M & M, Mon	
5,000	106	Ext 4s	
Ft W & D C 1st		10,000	105
7,000	79	San A & A P 4s	
8,000	79½	2,000	79
Gal, Har & S A,		So Pac col tr 4s,	
Mex & Pac		when issued	
Div 5s		10,000	82¾
5,000	103¾	5,000	83¼
5,000	103¾	7,500	83¼
Ga Pac 1st 6s		25,000	83¼
2,000	120	87,000	83¼
Hocking Val 4½s		20,000	83¼
1,000	101¾	46,000	83¼
9,000	102	5,000	83¼
1,000	101¾	67,000	83¼
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st		5,000	83¼
25,000	107	10,000	83¼
Int & G N 2d		2,500	83¼
28,000	93¾	15,000	83¼
7,000	93¾	100,000	83¼
5,000	94	30,000	83¼
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		2,000	83¼
1,000

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win a Double Victory from the Cincinnatis.

TWO WELL-PLAYED CONTESTS

The Clevelands Get a Bad Beating in Brooklyn—Philadelphias Now in Second Place.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	67	34	.663
Philadelphia	64	39	.621
Boston	63	39	.618
Baltimore	60	39	.606
Cincinnati	55	45	.550
St. Louis	55	47	.539
Chicago	53	47	.530
Pittsburg	51	51	.500
Louisville	45	57	.441
New York	43	55	.439
Washington	35	67	.343
Cleveland	17	88	.162

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 13; Cincinnati, 4, (first game.)
New York, 5; Cincinnati, 4, (second game.)
Brooklyn, 20; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 7; Louisville, 6, (first game.)
Louisville, 2; Boston, 1, (second game.)
Philadelphia, 12; St. Louis, 6.
Baltimore, 13; Chicago, 5.
Pittsburg, 5; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Washington.

There were about four hours of real, live baseball yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds, where 3,000 persons had the pleasure of seeing the New Yorks score a double victory over the Cincinnatis. In both contests the visitors were clearly outplayed.

The local team looked to have only a slim chance to win when the afternoon's programme began. The team was badly crippled through the absence of George Davis, who hurt his hand in Wednesday's game. To make matters worse, Warner was compelled to retire after playing one inning, because of a bad arm. Doyle left his position at first base and went behind the bat. He received an ovation when he donned the "harness." He was formerly the New Yorks' star catcher, and he worked behind the bat yesterday for the first time in about a year. He has lost none of his cunning as a catcher. Hardesty, a new player, took care of first base, and did well, although his regular position is in the outfield.

A notable feature of the game was the batting of the local players. They hit the ball at the right time and ran bases cleverly. They put plenty of life in every play, and never failed to take every chance offered to advance a base. Gleason did some remarkable baserunning. Hawley was unable to stop the home team's batting, and he was relieved by Phillips after the third inning. The latter was no improvement over Hawley. He was hit frequently, and gave a wretched exhibition of fielding. Seymour had excellent control of his curves, and also did some good batting, his three-bagger in the third sending in two runs. The New Yorks made a large number of errors, but they redeemed themselves by their good playing at critical stages of the game.

The second game, too, the first, was won through clever base running and timely batting. Gettig, who pitched for the New Yorks, jeopardized the game at several stages, but sharp fielding saved the day. Van Haltren figured in two double plays, one of which had much to do with the visitors' defeat. In the first inning he made a fine throw to the plate, after catching Smith's line drive, stopping Corcoran from scoring a run that would have caused a tie in the eighth inning.

Taylor, the visitors' pitcher, did not begin to show his effectiveness until the fourth inning, when it was too late, the locals having obtained a winning lead in the third on three singles, a sacrifice, and a fine three-base hit by Foster. Doyle made a timely three-base hit in the first inning, that sent in two runs. The Cincinnatis played a clean fielding game, but could not hit at the right time. Steinfeldt made a couple of sensational catches around third base. The home team's only misplay was charged against Wilson, and it yielded a run for the visitors. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	0	4	1	0	McBride, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	2	1	0	1	Corc'ran, ss.	1	1	0	3	0
Grady, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1	Smith, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	1	2	1	3	Beckley, 1b.	0	1	14	1	0
Doyle, 1b-c.	2	1	9	0	1	Selbach, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	1	1	4	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	0	0	5	0
Foster, rf.	3	2	2	0	0	Steinf't, 3b.	1	1	0	0	1
Warner, c.	0	0	1	0	0	Peitz, c.	0	0	1	3	0
Hardesty, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0	Hawley, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Seymour, p.	0	2	1	2	1	Phillips, p.	0	0	1	1	2
Total.	13	15	27	12	8	Total.	4	5	24	14	5

New York	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	—13
Cincinnati	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

First base by errors—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 6. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Seymour, 4; off Hawley, 1; off Phillips, 2. Struck out—By Seymour, 6; by Hawley, 1; by Phillips, 1. Three-base hit—Seymour. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Wilson. Stolen bases—O'Brien, Gleason, (2,) Grady, Steinfeldt, (2,) Pietz. Double play—Beckley, (unassisted.) Hit by pitched ball—Grady. Wild pitches—Seymour, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	4	2	0	McBride, cf.	0	0	4	2	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	Corc'ran, ss.	1	0	2	2	0
Wilson, ss.	1	2	1	3	1	Smith, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, c.	0	2	5	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	1	2	5	0	Selbach, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Foster, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	2	3	1	0
Hardesty, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0	Steinf't, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0
Gettig, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Wood, c.	2	1	2	1	0
						Taylor, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	4	12	27	9	1	Total.	4	10	24	7	0

New York	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4

First base by errors—Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 8. Base on balls—Off Gettig, 4. Struck out—By Gettig, 3; by Taylor, 2. Three-base hits—Boyle, Foster. Two-base hit—Van Haltren. Stolen base—Grady. Double plays—Van Haltren and Doyle; Van Haltren and Hardesty. Hit by pitched ball—Grady, Selbach. Passed ball—Wood. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and Emslie.

THE BROOKLYNS WIN AGAIN.

Cleveland Team Makes a Poor Showing at Washington Park.

The Clevelands never had a chance against the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday. After the Brooklyns had obtained a safe lead Manager Hanlon did some experimenting, Hill going in to pitch and Jennings playing at first. Both did good work. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf.	0	0	4	0	1	Jones, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	2	3	1	0	Keeler, rf.	3	2	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	0	3	5	1	Kelley, lf.	2	1	2	0	0
Hemphill, rf.	1	0	1	1	0	Jennings, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0
M'Allister, 3b.	1	1	0	3	3	Daly, 2b.	4	3	2	5	0
Lockh'd, ss.	0	2	2	4	0	Ande r s c lb., lf.	2	2	9	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	7	1	1	Dahlen, ss.	3	2	3	5	0
Sugden, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Casey, 3b.	2	2	0	4	0
Schmidt, p.	0	0	0	2	0	McGuire, c.	2	3	0	1	0
Cauliff'er, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Dunn, p.	1	1	0	0	0
						Hill, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total.	2	5	24	19	6	Total.	20	19	27	16	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	3	0	1	5	1	2	4	1	3	0	—20

Home run—Dahlen. Three-base hits—McAllister, Daly, Dunn, Hill. Two-base hits—Harley, Casey, McGuire. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By Cauliflower, 1. Sacrifice hit—McGuire. Stolen base—Daly. Bases on balls—Off Dunn, 4; off Hill, 1; off Schmidt, 3; off Cauliflower, 1. Double plays—McAllister, Quinn, and Tucker; Harley and Sugden; Casey, Daly, and Anderson; Daly, Dahlen, and Jennings. Hit by pitched ball—By Schmidt, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

Louisville and Boston Break Even.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Boston and Louisville each won a game to-day. Nichols became unsteady in the seventh inning and nearly lost the first game, but Boston won out by opportune hitting in the ninth. Stupid base-running and Bailey's wildness lost the second game for Boston. The second game was called at the end of the seventh on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—7	
Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—6	

Base hits—Boston, 9; Louisville, 10. Errors—Boston, 5; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Clarke; Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1		
Louisville	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2			

Base hits—Boston, 7; Louisville, 2. Errors—Boston, 2; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Boston, Bailey and Bergen; Louisville, Dowling and Powers. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Pittsburg, 5; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Pittsburg took another game to-day by opportune hitting and errorless fielding. Chesbro was hit hard, but the Washingtons failed to bunch their hits. Score:

Washington	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Washington, 11; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Washington, 2. Batteries—Washington, Carsey, Weyhing, and Roach; Pittsburg, Chesbro and Schriver. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Philadelphia, 12; St. Louis, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—St. Louis played a ragged game in the field, which accounts for the Philadelphias' victory. Cross of St. Louis was compelled to retire owing to an injury to one of his fingers, sustained while stopping a hot grounder from Delehanty's bat. Score:

St. Louis	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	3	5	1	0	.	—12

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Cuppy and Criger; Philadelphia, Donahue and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Baltimore, 13; Chicago, 5.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—The Baltimores made hits as they pleased to-day, and easily defeated the Chicagos. Score:

Chicago	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—5
Baltimore	0	5	0	3	3	0	1	1	.	—13

Base hits—Chicago, 9; Baltimore, 19. Errors—Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Donahue; Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

DAVIS AND WARD, CHAMPIONS.

Win the National Title from Ware and Sheldon in Straight Sets—Huntington Defeats Stevens.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—Dwight Davis and Holcomb Ward won the championship of America in doubles at the Casino here to-days after a clever three-set match with Leo Ware and George Sheldon, who had held the title for two years. Every one expected a long and stubbornly contested struggle, but Sheldon and Ware both showed their lack of practice, Sheldon being particularly unsteady. Davis and Ward, on the other hand, were plainly trained to the hour and put up a splendid exhibition of careful play, combined with the most perfect team work.

At first the challengers seemed a little unsteady, but after they settled down the result was foreshadowed at once, and Ware and Sheldon were unable to stave off the defeat, finally losing in straight sets by 6—4, 6—4, 6—3. The match opened with Sheldon serving, and the champions won the first game so easily that their friends immediately became overconfident of the result. Davis served the second game, and, after deuce had been called several times, his side finally evened up the score. Each side got another game, and then Ward and Davis shot into the lead by taking the fifth game against Sheldon's service.

The champions evened matters up immediately after by beating Davis on his service and then regained the lead with the seventh game. The challengers were not to be denied, however, and with constantly improving play they took the next three games in quick succession, and the first set was theirs. The second set began immediately after, and at first it looked like a runaway race. Ward and Davis again beat Sheldon on his own service by directing their attack at him, and then they captured the second and third games against Ware's splendid service after forty-love had been called against them. The fourth game went the same way as the other three, and the crowd began to wonder if a love set was in store for the champions. But Ware and Sheldon pulled themselves together at this point and by the steadiest kind of play, aided by several wild smashes from Davis and an occasional net from Ward's racket, they pulled out the next two games and got a substantial lead on the seventh. After a deuce and vantage struggle, however, the challengers won the seventh game, giving them a lead of 5—2, but Ware and Sheldon came back with two more in succession and a deuce set seemed likely to follow.

The Eastern champions set a fast pace in the tenth game, and won it, giving them the set by 6—4 and a big lead at two sets to love. The third set found the advantage still strongly in favor of the challengers. They got the first two games in succession, again winning the first against Sheldon's service, and then the games again alternated, the score slowly rising to 3—1, 4—2, and 5—3, when Sheldon's service game came round again and the challengers took the set by 6—3 and the match by three straight sets.

In the meantime several exciting matches were going on in the other courts. There were five of the championship singles disposed of during the day, but the three easy ones were postponed until afternoon, and the Huntington-Stevens and Bond-Wright matches were put on at the same time as the double final. The two veterans had the court in front of the Casino Theatre, and a crowd of enthusiasts followed their play even more closely than they did the double match on the championship court.

Stevens was in his same old reliable form, and his ground strokes had all their accuracy and most of their accustomed speed. Huntington, however, though he could beat the great base-line player at his own game, did not try to run in to volley until after he had lost the first two sets. Then he changed his tactics, and success followed the shift at once. Stevens did not seem able to get the balls out of his reach, and Huntington repeatedly smashed the balls into impossible corners of the court, scoring game after game in his favor. The games added up into sets, and slowly Huntington pulled out of the hole. Stevens could not turn the tide in his favor again. The third and fourth sets were Huntington's, and then the fifth came to him even easier than the other two, the Hoboken expert getting only one game.

W. S. Bond, the Western crack from Chicago, and Beals Wright, the interscholastic champion, had another exciting five-set struggle on the next court. From start to finish this was a heart-breaking struggle. Both men rushed to the net constantly, and each tried to outlob and pass the other, with about even results. Wright took the first set, but Bond evened matters up by winning the second with a similar score.

In the third Wright seemed to have a winning lead, but Bond came on strong at the finish, and finally pulled out from 4—1 against him, winning by 7—5. The fourth found the conditions just reversed, for Wright pulled out from 4—2 against him, and won by 6—4. In the fifth, however, Bond was too steady for the young expert, and he won out by 6—3.

The third round will be played to-morrow, and the eight survivors of to-day's play will be narrowed down to just half that number. Leo Ware will meet Holcomb Ward, Paret will play Huntington, W. S. Bond will have Dwight Davis for his opponent, while George Wrenn will be opposed by Kreigh Collins. Ware, Huntington, Davis, and Wrenn are the favorites, but all the matches are considered close, and the four men to earn places in the semi-final round might be just the other quartet.

The games drew a fashionable gathering, and it can be said that never before in the history of the sport were there so many cottagers present.

In the grand stand were noticed Mrs. Potter Palmer with her sister, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Fernando Yznaga, G. P. Messerver, Miss Gerry, Miss Burden, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton, Mrs. Gambrill, Col George R Fearing, Mr and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Henry Clews, Jr., Mrs. George Kidd, Miss Kidd, Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Miss Willoughby, Miss McAllister, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Swan, Mrs. Chadwick, Lispenard Stewart, Miss Post, the Misses Taylor, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss McCalla, Franklin A. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Miss Elen Mason, Harry Lehr, Humphreys Owen, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Douglass Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Miss Neill, and Henry Walters. Mrs. John Jacob Astor was seated well up in the grand stand, and on an improvised grand stand sat Daniel B. Fearing with George B. De Forest and the Consul General of Brazil at New York.

Jamestown sent over fully four hundred of the Summer residents, and the boat from Narragansett Pier carried a large number of the visitors. The gowns of the ladies were superb. It was generally remarked they were the handsomest seen at any outdoor affair this Summer. Mrs. Palmer wore a cream-colored gown with a black hat with white trimmings; Mrs. Grant, turquoise blue silk; Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, pale blue; Miss Gerry, white, over blue organdie; Miss Morton, pink, with a black picture hat; Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, yellow silk with mousseline de soie; Mrs. John Jacob Astor, white lace over blue, with a large white hat; Miss Anna Sands, yellow and black, with black hat; Mrs. Fish, figured organdie, with a red sash hanging at the side, with a small hat with blue trimmings. Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, white figured organdie, with black lace trimmings and a blue tinted hat.

Championship Doubles—Challenge Round—Dwight F. Davis and Holcomb Ward, (challengers,) beat Leo Ware and George F. Sheldon, Jr., (Lolders,) 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Championship Singles.—Second Round—Holcomb Ward beat N. H. Mundy, 4—6, 10—8, 6—2, 6—0; J. P. Paret beat H. E. Avery, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3; R. P. Huntington beat Richard Stevens, 2—6, 8—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1; W. S. Bond beat B. C. Wright, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3; D. F. Davis beat C. N. Beard, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—R. D. Little beat Ralph McKittrick, 6—2, 6—0; H. E. Avery beat L. J. Grant, 6—2, 6—1; E. A. Freshman beat H. G. Whitehead by default; Thomas Sturgis, Jr., beat J. K. Willing, 6—4, 6—2; J. S. Bridges beat D. C. Ricker, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; E. P. Fischer beat M. G. Chace by default; W. J. Clothier beat W. C. Grant by default.

Second Round—Thomas Sturgis, Jr., beat J. S. Bridges, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2; E. P. Fischer beat W. J. Clothier, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Americans Win at Tennis at Homburg

HOMBURG, Aug. 17.—At the international lawn tennis tournament here today the second round for the Homburg Challenge Cup was won by R. F. Doherty. Clarence Hobart, the American player, defeated Gore in the same contest. In the gentleman's doubles, second round, H. S. Mahoney and W. V. Doherty beat A. K. Kronin and H. G. Leighton, and Clarence Hobart and E. L. Black beat H. S. Schurs and A. Martins.

COLUMBIA LEAVES FOR BRISTOL.

Goes to Have Her Steel Mast Restepped.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—The sloop Columbia and tender St. Michael sailed this noon for Bristol, where the Columbia will receive her new mast. Nearly all the boats of the New York Yacht Club squadron have left the harbor.

THE SHAMROCK'S NEW SAIL.

Challenger Will Use a Larger Club Topsail than Heretofore.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—It is learned that the America's Cup challenger Shamrock will carry a much larger club topsail than when she was racing with the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia.

New spars for this topsail have just been completed by William Fife, Jr., the designer of the boat. These, it is thought, will obviate the stiffness shown by the yacht in her recent races.

The new yard is about eight feet longer than the one previously used.

GLENS FALLS HARNESS RACING.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—To-day's events on the third day of the Grand Circuit meet here have furnished the most exciting races and closest finishes of the meet. The track is in splendid condition and remarkably fast, as is shown by the result of the second heat in the free-for-all trot, when Bingen, driven by Titer, went the mile in 2:06¾, bettering his own record by half a second, and going the fastest mile any horse has trotted this season on any track. The summary:

2:10 Class.—Pace. Purse $1,500.

Ace, b. h., by Delmarch, (Allen)	1	1	1
Flirt, blk. m., (Renick)	2	4	3
Silavonic, gr. g., (Cheney)	5	3	2
Silvanway, b. m., (Spear)	4	5	4
Ambulator, b. h., (Frazer)	3	2	ds

Time—2:13¾; 2:06; 2:13.

Free-For-All Trot. Purse $2,000.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, (Geers)	1	2	1
Bingen, br. h., (Titer)	6	1	5
Monterey, ch. g., (McDowell)	3	4	2
Kentucky Union, ch. m., (Ecker)	2	5	4
Eagle Flanigan, b. g., (Hudson)	4	3	6
Directum Kelly, b. g., (McHenry)	5	6	3
John Nolan, b. g., (Foote)	Dis.		

Time—2:09; 2:06¾; 2:09¾; 2:08¾.

2:28 Class.—Pace. Purse $2,000.

Coney, blk. g., by McKinney, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Toboggan, b. g., (Dickerson)	3	2	3
Lizzie Wilkes, b. m., (Davis)	2	3	2
Annie Thornton, b. m., (Wilson)	7	8	2
Fire Gilt, ch. g., (Oneil)	4	7	4
Eagle Medium, gr. g., (Norton)	5	5	7
Mace, b. g., (Middleton)	6	4	6
Wandering Jew, br. g., (Walker)	Dis.		

Time—2:07¾; 2:09¾; 2:09¾.

Harness Racing at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Good time and racing was had at the meeting of the Central New York circuit in this city to-day. Summaries:

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Bonnie L., b. m., (Custer)	1	2	1
Princess Dora	2	1	6
Black Diamond	5	5	2
Sapphire	3	7	5
Susie I.	6	6	3
Mystery	4	3	7
Tomey W.	7	4	4

Time—2:18¾; 2:18½; 2:18¾; 2:18¼.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)	1	1	1
Red Weed	2	5	2
Gold Standard	4	2	3
Kinster	3	4	4

Time—2:17¼; 2:19; 2:17.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Philipe, b. g., (Hendrick)	2	3	1
Irene	1	5	5
Annihilator	5	1	4
Jennie Merriman	4	2	2
Dot Miller	3	4	3

Time—2:17¾; 2:21½; 2:19¼; 2:18¼; 2:21; 2:22½.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Gecto, blk. g., (Van Auken)	1	8	3
Lucy Posey	2	1	2
Tatler Burns	3	5	5
Devarus	5	2	4
Coebreus	6	7	8
Ondray	8	9	7
Belle Canon	7	2	1
Grover G.	8	6	6
Kenneth	9	3	4

Time—2:18¾; 2:18¼; 2:18¼.

Saratoga Racing Results.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—The race for gentlemen riders to-day resulted in a victory for Buela, on which Mr. Paget had the mount. Clawson was set down for two days for "impudence at the post." The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Chacornac, 106 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 5, first; Cobourg, 106, (O'Leary,) 12 to 1, second; Colonel Roosevelt, 109, (Sims,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:00¾. Bramble Rose, Strathmaker, Kickumbob, Ghetto, Waldeck, and Firelock also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Jinks, 97 pounds, (Burns,) 3½ to 1, first; Firearm, 124, (O'Leary,) 11 to 10, second; Ben Hadad, 105, (Clawson,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:00¾. Filon d'Or also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Buela, 161 pounds, (Mr. Paget,) 4 to 5, first; Sir Hubert, 149, (Mr. H. W. Smith,) 8 to 5, second; Governor Russell, 159, (Mr. Monteith,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:45¼. Utopia also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—G. H. Mumm Handicap; six furlongs. Sakhrat, 111 pounds, (Turner,) 7 to 1, first; King's Courier, 119, (Hennessy,) 4 to 1, second; Sam Phillips, 116, (Burns,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Teddy, Vesuvian, Hansborough, Mister Jersey, and Tar Hill also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase; full course. Woodpigeon, 160 pounds, (Finnegan,) 5 to 1, first; Wild Heather, 137, (Brown,) 6 to 5, second; Becky Rolfe, 135, (McInery,) 6 to 1, third. Time—5:58¾. Merlin and Doctor Reed also started.

The Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Galathea, Gen. Mart Gary, Compensation, Oseary, Leando, Brigade, 106; Chivalrous, 103; Dolly Welthoff, Alice Nise, Exit, 101.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; five-eighths of a mile. Knight Banneret, 110; J. H. Sloan, Ghetto, 106; Gratia, 105; Little Veronica, Fleeting Moments, Battle Royal, 103; Golden Sceptre, 101; Albonita, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; mile and a quarter. Adolph Spreckels, 113; Approval, Jefferson, 112; Meadowthorpe, 111; Howard, Sea Lion, 108; Dutch Skater, 104; The Devil, Bon ino, Beau Ideal, 102; Sir Hubert, 100; Charagrace, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Maurice, 111; Judge Wardell, 109; The Dauphin, Athanas, Weiler, Wolhurst, Estaca, Chappaqua, 107; Beans, 100; Mariti, Nearest, 99; Frohman, 98; Sister Alice, 94; Wine Press, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Flax Spinner, Dan Rice, Sen Hadad, 108; Myth, 105; Bardella, Star of Bethlehem, 103; Alpen, 95.

Martin Wins Another Race.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—At the third day of the Stockton 1899 meeting to-day Martin, the American jockey, won the Durham County Produce Plate, 1,000 sovereigns, on Mr. J. E. Platt's Sweet Marjorie. Seven horses ran one mile and two furlongs.

DEAL TEAM WON AT GOLF.

To Play Norwood Now for a New Jersey Championship.

The Deal golf team defeated the Spring Lake team on Wednesday by the following score:

Deal—Lynch, 4; Ballard, 6; Harvey, 0; Conklin, 0; Reinhart, 0; Murphy, 6; total, 16. Spring Lake—Runyon, 0; Townsend, 0; Worrall, 2; Jamieson, 2; Miller, 0; Patterson, 0; total, 4.

In the qualifying round for the women's championship of the Deal Golf Club on Wednesday there were twenty-three contestants. The following four best scores for eighteen holes qualified: Miss M. Murphey, 126; Miss V. Murphey, 126; Miss C. E. Brice, 135; Miss Anna Barbour, 138. Other scores were: Miss Helen Bray, 148; Miss Helen Rolston, 151; Miss Anna Reinhart, 161; Mrs. J. A. Woodland, 186.

In the qualifying round for the Deal Golf Club championship medal, presented by Col. G. B. M. Harvey, there were forty-six contestants. The following eight best scores for thirty-six holes qualified: C. H. Murphey, 194; Burdette O'Connor, 195; Jasper Lynch, 196; F. O. Reinhart, 196; S. M. Allen, 200; L. H. Conklin, 206; C. E. McCann, 206; Blaud Ballard, 206.

The latest match in the series of games for the $500 championship cup of the North Jersey Shore League will be played at Deal on Saturday between Deal and Norwood. Norwood has won every match to date, and Deal has lost but one. Col. Harvey, Captain of Deal, has announced his team to be: Jasper Lynch, Burdette O'Connor, Blaud Ballard, S. M. Allen, C. H. Murphey, and L. H. Conklin.

Manhattans Win at Cricket.

There was a well-contested cricket game yesterday at Prospect Park between teams representing the Manhattan and Kings County Clubs. Manhattan won by 11 runs. A. G. Shingler and E. Boddington batted well for Manhattan. For Kings County G. A. Storm and C. T. Toddings were the chief contributors. H. Nothsur and H. Martin bowled well for Manhattan, and C. T. Hole and A. Nugent for Kings County. The totals were: Kings County, 54 and 62; Manhattan, 65.

BOAT HAWSER PARTED, SIX DEAD

Carriage with Two Women and Four Children Thrown Into a River.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Aug. 17.—A carriage containing six persons was precipitated into White River last night as it was being driven aboard a ferryboat and all were drowned.

The dead are Mrs. Albert Hensel, the four Hensel children, and Miss Amy Dillon.

The horse had just stepped aboard the ferryboat when the hawser parted and the boat swung out, dropping the carriage with its occupants into the river.

POLITICIAN DIES ON A TRAIN.

George H. Thomas of Middleville Expires Near Albany.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—While en route to New York on a New York Central train last night, George H. Thomas of Middleville was stricken with apoplexy. He was put aboard a returning car at Albany and died on the train five minutes after leaving that place. He was a prominent Republican politician, and one of the leaders of the Platt-Sheard organization in Herkimer County. He conducted a large tannery at Middleville, and was engaged in other extensive industries. He was fifty-seven years old.

EVENTS AT OCEAN GROVE.

Children's Outing at Allenhurst—Camp Meeting to Begin To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 17.—One thousand boys and girls enjoyed an outing to-day at Allenhurst, at the expense of the Trustees of the Ocean Grove Association. Several hundred of the children were taken to the picnic grounds by the trolley. The Boys' Rough Rider Brigade, 400 strong, in command of Major I. B. Holt and Capt. Kilmer, marched from Ocean Grove to Allenhurst, a distance of four miles. The youngsters elicited much praise from the crowds along the route.

The camp meeting will open to-morrow and continue ten days. Hotel proprietors at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove say that the arrivals of visitors for this camp meeting exceed by 20 per cent. those in any previous year in the history of the Grove.

BRIDGEPORT MOTORMAN GUILTY.

Jury Also Censures Company in the Peck's Mill Pond Accident.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 17.—The jury which has been holding an inquest into the causes of the trolley car accident on the Shelton Street Railroad Company's bridge at Peck's Mill Pond Sunday afternoon, Aug. 6, resulting in the loss of many lives, rendered its verdict just before noon to-day.

The finding is that the motorman, George S. Hamilton, who was in charge of the ill-fated car, was guilty of criminal carelessness, and that the Shelton Street Railway Company was very negligent in allowing the roadbed to be in the condition existing on the day of the accident, and in not enforcing the order for slow speed and constant inspection at the point where the accident occurred.

The jury also recommended that the Governor call a special session of the Legislature for the passage of laws requiring the use of inside and outside guard rails on all trolley car bridges, the licensing of motormen by a competent board, the reduction of the number of working hours of motormen and conductors, and the establishment of a State board to have supervision of the construction and operation of all trolley roads.

Carrie Snedecker's Body Found.

PRINCETON, Aug. 17.—The body of Carrie Snedecker, the two-and-a-half-year-old daughter of Frederick Snedecker, who disappeared from her home on Tuesday, and who was thought to have been kidnapped, was found this morning in the bottom of a limestone quarry about 400 yards from the Snedecker home, near Kingston. The body was found face down in a large pool of water. Many of the farmers still believe that the child was kidnapped, and that the kidnappers

INSTRUCTION.

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☞ALL CLASSES HEREAFTER LIMITED TO 12 BOYS.
Remodeled buildings—with newest sanitary arrangements—perfect light (east, south, and west,) indirect steam-heating; double system of ventilation by electricity. Separate new armory, gymnasium, and swimming pool. All pupils have the use of Berkeley Oval. 42 BOYS WERE PRESENTED SUCCESSFULLY for College in June—many with honors.
Preparatory School for Berkeley, Miss Mary Grace Owen, Principal. Ages 5 to 9; three classes, limited to 12 each. Separate building upon opposite corner; also with light on three sides. Use of gymnasium and swimming pool. Separate military drill and manual training. Address JOHN S. WHITE, LL. D., Head Master.

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These terms include all the studies.
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Thorough preparation for all colleges.
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Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

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20 EAST 50TH STREET,
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This school reopens Wednesday, September 27th. Mr. Cutler will be at the school house after September 10th. Summer mail forwarded.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY. On Bound Brook R. R., convenient to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
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SUMMER RESORTS.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Jacquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.
6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 9:50 A. M. daily, for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:15 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C. for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.
8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND. Leave N. Y. G. C. S., 7.20 A. M., 9.35 A. M., and 7.20 P. M.; arrive 3.32 P. M. and 5.15 A. M.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BABETHA BARUCH, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Babetha Baruch, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 17, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of DONALD FLETCHER, Bankrupt. No. 1,354.
To the creditors of Donald Fletcher of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, as bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Donald Fletcher was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Esq., 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the first day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 18th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN KAPLAN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Nathan Kaplan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of MARCUS RITTER, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Marcus Ritter of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Marcus Ritter was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROSE WILLNER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Rose Willner, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 15th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rastus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-1awdmF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. apl5-1awSu

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis B. Goebel, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS B. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 61 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. s4-1aw6mF

DUNDON, ARTHUR R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR R. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Rhodes G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. ELLEN DUNDON, Executrix. ELDRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mF

JACKSON, EMILY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Cassin, Lydia Cole Jackson, Edith Maya, and Percy W. Sherman, heirs and next of kin of Emily Jackson, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, William W. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Emily Jackson, late of the County of New York, deceased, and that letters of said will and testament of Getta Schole, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, United Relief Works of Society of Ethical Culture, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, San Francisco Hebrew Orphan Asylum, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the sixth day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Martin Herman, Melville J. Scholle, and Albert W. Scholle, as executors of the last will and testament of JACOB SCHOLLE, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
P. H. ADEE, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York. jy28-1awSu F&s2

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip L. Britt, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-1awdmF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. apl1-1awSu

SCHOLLE, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Melville J. Scholle, Gustave Scholle, Albert H. Scholle, Florentine S. Sutro, Pauline S. Bier, Mildred Scholle, Robert Scholle, Adolph H. Scholle, Florence S. Sutro, Gertrude Scholle, Lionel Sutro, and Florentine L. Sutro, the executors and executrix of the last will and testament of Getta Scholle, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, United Relief Works of Society of Ethical Culture, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, San Francisco Hebrew Orphan Asylum, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the sixth day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Martin Herman, Melville J. Scholle, and Albert W. Scholle, as executors of the last will and testament of JACOB SCHOLLE, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioners, 20 Broad St., New York City. au15-1awSu F&s29

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-1awSuF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-1awSuF

WISENDANGER, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HEINRICH WISENDANGER and BARBARA GRAFF WISENDANGER, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Wirth and Johann Gottfried Wirth, her husband, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Barbara Trunniger and Rudolph Trunniger, her husband, residing at Faellanden, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Johann Martin Wisendanger and Pauline Winkler Wisendanger, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Felix Alfred Wisendanger, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Anna Barbara Merki and Johannes Merki, her husband, residing at Neunuenster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Heinrich Schibli and Anna Schibli, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Meier and Jacob Meier, her husband, residing at Neumuenster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Hans Rudolph Wisendanger, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Elizabeth Wisendanger, or Wiesendanger, residing in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York; Annie Goerlitz, residing in the City of Scranton, State of Pennsylvania; Henry Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; Philippine Lieberman, residing in the City and County of New York; William Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; the People of the State of New York; the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of HENRY WISENDANGER, whose names are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, send greeting:
Whereas Philippine C. Wisendanger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1876, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Wisendanger, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the Twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 15th day of July, 1899.
J. FAIRFAX McBAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City jy31-1awTuF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Verdon DeDavis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERDON DeDAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy30-14w6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY M. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. SPRAGUE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Henry Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the easterly corner of Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue, (formerly Eleventh Avenue,) and running thence northerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the rights, privileges, and easements contained in a certain agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,994 of Conveyances, at Page 478.
Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in certain deed

ALL IDENTIFY NEUFELDT

Pawnbrokers and Mrs. Innes Recognize Him.

RELATED TO THE SLAIN WOMAN

Police Say He Was Surprised While Stealing Mrs. Kronman's Jewelry and Then Killed Her.

The case against William Neufeldt, accused of the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman in her flat at 268 West Thirty-fifth Street on Aug. 7, is complete, in the opinion of Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau. Neufeldt's mother is the second cousin of Mrs. Kronman, and the murdered woman's purpose to help her relative caused her tragic death.

The detectives proceeded on the theory that she had been killed by somebody who knew that she owned valuable jewelry. Their first inquiries, therefore, were directed to learning of Mrs. Kronman's relatives and acquaintances. The Neufeldts were overlooked. Their kinship was so distant and their contact with the Kronmans was so rare that nobody thought of them. In looking over a red morocco diary belonging to Mrs. Kronman, however, the detectives found the address, "William Neufeldt, 92 Goerck Street."

They found that last Easter Neufeldt had called with his brother, the young woman to whom his brother was engaged to be married, and other relatives, to formally announce the engagement. Mrs. Kronman was looking about for a husband for her niece, Annie Bach. She called William Neufeldt away from the others and mentioned the matter to him, and offered to give something in the way of a dowry. Neufeldt was again at the Kronman flat on July 12, at his brother's betrothal party. Mrs. Kronman then wore all her jewelry, and Neufeldt, with others, was present when she took it off, replaced it in a silk bag, and put it in the opening beneath her washstand, to which there is a door. This reticule was found in her room, without a stain on it, indicating to the detectives that it had been rifled before the murder was committed.

The Neufeldts were well known in their neighborhood of the east side. Mrs. Neufeldt, mother of William, is janitress of the tenement at 92 Goerck Street. Her husband worked in a tailor's shop, and William Neufeldt went by the name of "Charley from the West." The detectives learned that he was not only dissolute and idle, but had been convicted in Chicago of burglary and robbery committed at the Marquette Club there in 1896, and sentenced to eight years in prison. He served five years and three months, and returned here seven months ago. Since his return he has been employed by Holzman Brothers, clothiers, and as motorman on the Greenpoint division of the Brooklyn trolley system, and has kept a little cigarette and candy store at Goerck and Stanton Streets.

While Neufeldt's record was being looked up the detectives learned that jewelry was being pawned which filled the description of that taken from the Kronman flat at the time of the murder. Mrs. Kronman's gold watch and chain were found in the possession of Benjamin Korn of 337 Park Avenue, Brooklyn. Korn said he had bought it in the saloon of Weiss & Paul, 310 East Houston Street. One of Mrs. Kronman's diamond earrings was pledged in Simpson's pawnshop at Delancey Street and the Bowery, where $125 had been advanced on it. The ticket was sold for $10 to Herman Wasser, who changed the trinket to a scarfpin. This earring was pawned the day after the murder. Its mate was pawned with Friedman, 314 East Houston Street, for $100. Mrs. Kronman's diamond brooch was pawned at Baruch's, 249 East Houston Street, for $180.

Capt. McClusky assigned Detectives Carey and McCafferty to arrest Neufeldt. They had comparatively little trouble in finding him. He was arrested Wednesday evening in a cafe at 284 East Houston Street.

He was told he was "wanted" for a robbery, and went to Headquarters peaceably. There he was questioned about the jewelry he had pawned, and after a little hesitation confessed that he had pawned it, but said it had been given to him by a negro named "Luce," with whom he had been in prison in the West. Several pawn tickets and $46 in money were found on him.

Witnesses were sent for and were gathered in a room at Headquarters, and then the prisoner was led out. He is twenty-five years old, strongly built, with retiring forehead, narrow, furtive eyes, a long, ill-shaped nose, and an ugly projection of the lower jaw. He wore a light check suit and a pair of new tan shoes, and his hair was closely cropped. His mustache had been shaved off.

Korn, who had bought the watch and chain, and Weiss & Paul, the men in whose saloon they were sold, identified Neufeldt as the man who sold them; one of Simpson's clerks identified him as the man who pawned the earring the day following the murder; Wasser said that was the man from whom he bought the ticket; Friedman pointed to Neufeldt as the man who had pledged the other earring with him.

Neufeldt listened stolidly to all this, for he had evidently expected it when he told the story of the negro. He had also told Capt. McClusky that he had forgotten about the Kronmans, and that the newspaper stories of the murder had not attracted his attention because Mrs. Kronman's relationship to him had passed from his mind, and that he had not been near them since July 12. He was taken into the assembly room, where were twenty detectives in plain clothes. Then Mrs. Innes was led in. She is the woman who occupies a flat in the same building in which the Kronman rooms were, and who had told the police that on the day of the murder a man in black rang her bell and inquired for Mrs. Kronman. She looked about the room, and as soon as she saw Neufeldt she pointed him out without hesitation.

"That's the man!" she said. "I'd know him anywhere. He has shaved his mustache and changed his clothes, but I know him."

"It's all up with me," said Neufeldt sullenly, throwing up his two hands with an involuntary gesture of surrender.

After that he was silent, refusing to answer any questions.

It was 2:30 A. M. when he was led into the main hall on his way back to a cell. Kronman, the husband of the dead woman, who is now under $10,000 bail to answer the charge of murdering her, had been sent for. He was in the hall, and as he caught sight of Neufeldt dashed at him, shouting an oath, and struck him twice in the face. He was caught and pushed back.

Neufeldt was taken to Jefferson Market Court yesterday, yet sullen and silent, and there formally charged with the murder. He was remanded to Police Headquarters at the request of the detectives. Later Capt. McClusky was notified that Howe & Hummel had been engaged as counsel for the prisoner.

Neufeldt's mother seemed to be indifferent to his fate, saying he was old enough to go his own way and look out for himself. She told the police that he went home the night of the day the murder was committed, and changed his clothes, and that she had not seen him but once since. Then she met him in the street and spoke to him of the murder of their relative, Mrs. Kronman, but he made some indifferent answer and passed on. Detectives yesterday searched his room, and found there a suit of black clothes and a well-worn pair of shoes. These will be examined for blood stains.

Neufeldt is a man of low intelligence, but with the sharpness characteristic of his class. He can read and write. The detectives' theory is that he went to Mrs. Kronman's flat on pretense of talking over the proposed match with Annie Bach, watched his chance, and stole her jewelry, and that, being detected, he seized the hatchet, the nearest thing at hand, and struck her dead.

One bit of evidence obtained is that of the barber who took off Neufeldt's mustache. He says it was done a few days ago, while Neufeldt had told Capt. McClusky that it was months ago.

A man named Greenbaum, who was arrested because he was with Neufeldt, will be dismissed, as there is no suspicion against him.

Passenger Dies on the Trave.

William Huch of Hanover, Germany, who was a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, died Sunday night from heart disease. His wife, who was with him, refused to permit him to be buried at sea. The body was embalmed and brought to Hoboken, where the Trave was docked yesterday. Mr. Huch was coming to this city to embark in business. The body will be taken back to Germany for burial.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

VIGILANCIA NOT SIGHTED.

Vessel Seen Off Jupiter Inlet Probably the Mexico, Now at Havana —No Fears Expressed.

The arrival of the Ward Line steamship Mexico at Havana yesterday leads to the belief that it was the Mexico and not the overdue steamship Vigilancia which was seen off Jupiter Inlet on the Florida Coast on Wednesday.

The Mexico is one of the company's latest additions to its fleet, and one of the most powerful vessels in the coastwise trade, yet she arrived at Havana two days late, having encountered the West Indian hurricane. She reported having passed the overdue steamship Vigilancia on Monday, but a cable received here yesterday by the agents did not give any particulars, and it is not known what the Vigilancia's position was at the time she was sighted. It is assumed that she was not at that time disabled, or she would have asked for assistance from the Mexico. The Vigilancia takes a day longer than the Mexico in making the trip to Havana under ordinary conditions, but she sailed on Aug. 9, or three days before the Mexico, and should have arrived at Havana, where she was to stop en route to Mexican ports, on Sunday, while the Mexico, making a good weather passage, should have arrived there on Tuesday. The Mexico was, therefore, five days making the trip, and the Vigilancia has been nine days out, and is five days overdue.

As yet, however, the officials of the line express no fears for her safety. There seems little doubt that she ran well out of her course to weather the storm which swept up the Florida coast, and there is a possibility that after she was spoken by the Mexico she became disabled through the derangement of machinery or steering gear. In that case she might be several days more at sea making temporary repairs or towing slowly to port. She is an able craft, and Capt. Reynolds enjoys the reputation of being one of the most careful masters who sails out of this port. He has not only never lost a ship, but he has never had an accident, yet he is one of the oldest skippers who navigates the coast.

The steamship Antilla was several days overdue on a voyage between this port and Nassau during a storm last Fall and turned up all right, having run to sea to get out of the storm's track.

The late storm has delayed all shipping to the south.

The Mexico's sister ship, the Havana, which sailed from Havana for New York Sunday, was due here Wednesday, but was not reported up to yesterday.

The Spanish Line steamship Manuel Villaverde arrived at Havana yesterday, two days overdue. The San Augustin of the same line, due here from Havana, is three days overdue.

The officials of the Ward Line refused yesterday to furnish a list of the passengers of the Vigilancia, saying that its publication could only result in creating anxiety, and there was nothing in the situation to cause any fear. Shipping men generally are of the same opinion. There are said to be sixty passengers aboard her, and her cargo is of general merchandise. Manager Barrett said that he could not say what the value of the cargo was.

JERSEY CITY FIREMAN DEAD.

Capt. John Watt, Overcome by Smoke, Expires of Heart Disease.

Fire was discovered to-night in a one-story frame building at 537 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, occupied jointly by John Stratford as a grocery and Edward Thompson as a tinware shop. The first engine on the scene was No. 6, John Watt, Captain of the company, was the first man to enter the building. He was almost overcome by smoke, but managed to make his way back to the street, where he fell unconscious. He was placed in a police patrol wagon and sent to St. Francis Hospital, but was dead when it arrived there. The physicians attributed his death to heart disease, to which he was subject. The body was removed to his home, 276 Sixth Street. The fire that caused his death did less than $50 damage.

Capt. Watt was forty-five years old. He had been a member of the Fire Department for twenty years. Ten years ago he was a Republican member of the Street and Water Board. Capt. Watt leaves a wife and one son.

ELECTRIC ELEVATED TRAINS.

System Extended on the Fifth Avenue Line, Brooklyn.

The third-rail electric system which was recently introduced on the Fifth Avenue line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad was put in operation for the entire length of that line yesterday The new system had been operated from the bridge as far as Thirty-sixth Street for some time, but the work of laying the third rail, which carries the electric current which propels the motor cars the whole length of the line, was not completed until Wednesday. The system is now operated from the bridge to the Sixty-fifth Street terminal of the road.

The power from the third rail did not prove satisfactory on the trial yesterday morning. It was not strong enough to operate all the cars in use on the line, and as a result there were many delays, and the passengers on their way to business in Manhattan who were caught on stalled trains delivered themselves of opinions anything but complimentary regarding the new system. The difficulty caused by the weak current was obviated by an increase of power, and the trains were soon running without trouble.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST WAS ILL.

Youthful Street Lecturer Taken Home in an Ambulance.

When Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street was thronged with people about noon yesterday a well-dressed young man collected a crowd about him by delivering an incoherent lecture on Christian Science. He seemed educated, and his face was that of a student.

A policeman interrupted the discourse just as a handsomely dressed girl was about to speak to the lecturer.

"He's ill. Why don't you call an ambulance?" she asked the policeman.

"Ill, madam? No, indeed. I am never ill. Nor are you ever ill, madam. If you think you are ill all you have to do is to pray, and you will be cured. Just pray." the young man said.

An ambulance was called from the New York Hospital. The surgeon declared the young man was suffering from epilepsy. Some medicine was given him, which he took. He said he was Henry Caney, and that he lived at 46 West Thirty-sixth Street. He protested that he was not ill, but the surgeon took him to his home. At 46 West Thirty-sixth Street last night the servant refused to admit callers, saying that Henry Caney was ill.

SUIT FOR A FALL DOWNSTAIRS.

Frenchman Brings an Action Against the New York Telephone Company.

Joseph Keller, a resident of France, has brought suit through Coudert Brothers for $26,500 damages against the New York Telephone Company because of a fall downstairs at 100 Broadway after using a telephone at the company's pay station.

In his complaint, filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Mr. Keller alleges that there are two doors leading from the telephone booth, one for egress through the hall, and the other leading down a flight of stone steps to the basement. It was through the latter door and down the steps he fell, receiving injuries, he asserts, that confined him to his bed for nine weeks, and cost him $1,500 for medical treatment. Mr. Keller also avers he is injured permanently.

WOMAN'S FALL TO DEATH.

Wife of Dr. Kane Believed to Have Committed Suicide.

Mrs. E. Kane, thirty-six years old, wife of Dr. Charles R. Kane, either jumped or fell from the roof of the five-storied flat house at 12 West One Hundred and Fourth Street yesterday, and received injuries which resulted in her death at the J. Hood Wright Hospital a few hours afterward. All the circumstances carry out the belief that the woman leaped from the roof, though there is an absence of any motive for the act.

The woman evidently had been washing. On the roof were found several articles of clothing which she had strung on a line, and the door leading to the stairway was open. There is a brick coping more than four feet high rising from the wall, protecting those on the roof from falling off.

Mrs. Robson, the janitress, said that Mrs. Kane for several months had been suffering with a nervous affection.

ROW IN THE 71ST ARMORY

Ex-Capt. Stoddard and Corp. Tabbart Exchange Blows.

VICTORY CLAIMED BY BOTH

The Corporal Charges that the Commissioned Officer Had Done Him a Serious Injustice.

There was a lively row at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory a few nights ago between ex-Capt. Charles Herbert Stoddard of Company E and Corporal Peter Tabbart of the same company, in which blows were struck and some blood flowed freely. Capt. Stoddard resigned some time ago during a dissension in the company, and at a stormy meeting just before his resignation Corp. Tabbart threatened he would punch the Captain, because the latter, he claimed, had not put a proper indorsement on his discharge from the Seventy-first Volunteers. Corp. Tabbart had been on duty with the regiment during its campaign in Cuba, and performed meritorious service.

A few days ago Capt. Stoddard went to the armory to get his uniform and give up his keys. He walked up stairs to his old company room, never dreaming that Tabbart was there in charge of two carpenters making some alterations to the rooms.

Capt. Stoddard entered the company room, and walked toward his old locker and proceeded to open it, when he was hailed by Tabbart.

"What are you doing in this room, and by whose authority do you come here to open lockers?" demanded Tabbart.

"That is none of your business, and I do not care to have anything to say to you on the subject, except that I want to get my personal property," replied the Captain.

"Well, you get out of this room on the double quick, or I'll put you out. I'll show you whether it is none of my business or not," Tabbart is reported to have said.

As to exactly what followed there is a wide difference in the accounts. There were sounds of angry voices, scuffling feet, and a crash of glass, which caused the armory help to rush up stairs to investigate the trouble.

Capt. Stoddard when seen said: "I regret that it should be necessary to mention this little matter, as it really amounts to nothing. You see, I went to the armory to get my uniform and return my keys, when this man Tabbart disputed my right. I did not care to bandy words with him and so informed him, and got my uniform. He then became abusive and threatened to throw me out of the room. I warned him to keep his hands off me or he would get into trouble. Tabbart was bent on looking for trouble, however, and found it. Calling to his two assistants, he made a rush for me and pushed me, when I, in self-defense, hit him on the neck, which knocked him off his feet, causing him to fall through a glass window. His assistants at once turned their attention to getting him on his feet and attending to the cuts made by the broken glass on his head. All the fight was out of Tabbart, although he had two men to help him. That is all there is to it."

"Are you not afraid Tabbart may try and get even with you later?" was asked Capt. Stoddard.

"Not much," replied the Captain, "the man when I have met him in the street has almost invariably sought shelter in some saloon, as if I were after him. All I wish is to be let alone. I am not looking for trouble, and regret that it should have been necessary for me to punish this man as I did."

Corp. Tabbart laughed when asked if he had to go to a hospital to get his wounds dressed. "The facts are," he said, "that Stoddard, who is no longer a member of the Seventy-first, came to the armory to open a locker in the room in which I, with two assistants, was working. He had no authority to go there, and I told him so. He became impudent in his talk to me, and I told him to get out or I would throw him out. He did not move quickly enough, and attempted to go to his locker, when I threw him bodily out of the room. In the scuffle a glass window in the door was broken. I did not need the assistance of my two men, and after Stoddard was outside the room in a heap, I got his uniform and threw it out over the railing on the gallery, where it dropped to the drill hall floor, some fifty feet below, and Stoddard went down stairs after it, and left the armory.

"He treated me very unfairly in signing my discharge from the volunteer service not long since, and I was glad to get an opportunity to get a little even. I was not backward in giving him several punches on his face for luck. He is a duffer, and hardly worth putting hands on, but if he bothers me any more he will get hurt. He saw me coming across the street the other night and he ran into a drug store."

At the armory no one would admit that there was any row in the building.

MAJOR BEHRENDT ACCUSED.

Member of Eighth Regiment Hospital Corps Charged with Theft.

Major Benno Behrendt of the Eighth Regiment Hospital Corps stood in the Harlem Police Court yesterday accused of theft. He said he was a merchant and lived at 78 East Ninety-sixth Street. He is thirty years old. He was charged with the theft of four sets of surgical instruments belonging to the regiment and valued at $150. His accuser was Surgeon Major Lewis K. Neff of the corps.

George Ochsen of 79 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a member of Company F of the regiment, said Major Behrendt had asked him to pawn two sets of surgical instruments for him. He complied with the request and gave the tickets for the articles to Major Behrendt, he said, supposing the instruments to be the Major's property. Major Behrendt redeemed the two sets, it is said, and it is claimed that all four sets were found in his room. Magistrate Crane held Major Behrendt in $1,000 for further examination to-day.

CRANE SCORES GAS COMPANIES.

Magistrate Declares They Would Take the Life Blood of a Man.

Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, listened to a case in which the Standard Gas Company was concerned. This is the company in which Russell Sage is interested. It furnishes slot machines to customers, and in them a quarter may be deposited for a supply of gas. Some are in a big apartment house at 434 East Eighty-sixth Street, of which Charles Litling is janitor.

The company officials believed that somebody was robbing these machines, and decided to take the meters out. John Mooney, an inspector of the company, went to take them out of the Eighty-sixth Street house. Litling would not let him in, and Mooney caused his arrest.

When Litling was arraigned Magistrate Crane became indignant.

"These gas companies," he said, "are the greatest kind of institutions for taking a man's life. They take the lifeblood of a man. They would take the hair off a man's head if they could, and off his family's heads. The man is discharged."

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

There will be music at W. H. Seward Park this evening, furnished by Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band. The following is the programme:

"Hail Columbia."
March of the "First" ..... Brooks
Overture, "Light Cavalry" ..... Suppé
Waltz, "Moonlight on the Hudson" ..... Herman
Popular medley, "The Right Kind" ..... Smith
Patrol, "Guard Mount" ..... Eilenberg
Selections from "Maritana" ..... Wallace
Cornet solo, selected.....
Paraphrase, "In a Deep Cellar" ..... Lovenberg
Mazurka, "La Czarine" ..... Ganne
"A Cluster of Gems" ..... Boettger
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

F. L. Halle.

At Battery Park Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will play the following numbers:

Prelude patriotic, "The Star-Spangled Banner," ..... Key
March Militaire, "Hands Across the Sea" ..... Bonna
Overture, "Maritana" ..... Wallace
Intermezzo, "Bonheur Perdu" (Lost Happiness) ..... Arr. Godfrey
Solo for tenor trombone, selected ..... Gillet
E. L. Brodeur.
Paraphrase Grandiose, "America" .....
Reminiscences of Verdi ..... Victor Herbert
Meditative devotional canto, "The Holy City" ..... Adams
Ballet music from "Faust" (Suite No. 1) ..... Gounod
a. Barcarolle, (Song of Venetian Gondoliers) ..... Rheinhold
b. Aux (S) Suisses ..... Bonnschope
Celtic delineation theatricale, "Romance of Athlone" ..... Chauncey Olcott

FATAL FIRE IN A HOME.

Mrs. Kilcunnon, Her Husband, and Child Suffer from Explosion and Fire—The Woman Is Dead.

Mrs. Mary Kilcunnon, twenty-four years old, her husband John, twenty-eight, and their only child Peter, two, were severely burned yesterday morning in a fire in their home on the ground floor of 409 West Fifty-third Street, caused by an explosion of oil. Mrs. Kilcunnon's injuries were fatal and she died at 7 o'clock P. M. in the hospital, to which she had been removed. Those of the child are serious, but not necessarily fatal, while the husband's burns were superficial and he was able to leave Roosevelt Hospital after treatment.

For a full three-quarters of an hour after the accident Mrs. Kilcunnon lay on the sidewalk outside of her house waiting the arrival of an ambulance and suffering much pain. Roosevelt Hospital had been telephoned to, but of its two ambulances one was in the repair shop and the only available one was out on another call. The Assistant Superintendent telephoned to the West Forty-seventh Street Station for a patrol wagon, but was told that the wagon was broken. Finally the Presbyterian Hospital, at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, was communicated with and at once sent an ambulance.

In the meantime Mrs. Kilcunnon's neighbors had done what they could to alleviate her pain, but apparently not one of them thought of having the injured woman removed indoors, though her clothing had been torn or burned from her body and she was practically nude. A policeman, however, removed the husband to the Roosevelt Hospital on a car, while two women carried the screaming child to the same institution, at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, where their injuries were promptly attended to by Dr. Crawford. The child was terribly burned about the face, head, arms, and body, while the man was painfully burned on the arms and head.

The fire occurred shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the kitchen of the flat on the ground floor occupied by the Kilcunnon family, the front part being set aside for a grocery store kept by Kilcunnon. Mrs. Kilcunnon, with her son in her arms, was lighting the kitchen fire when a can of kerosene which stood on a mantelpiece over the stove was upset. An explosion followed. The woman's dress caught fire, and then the child's. The woman shrieked and endeavored to put out the flames, but in vain.

Her cries and those of the child were heard by the husband in the front of the store and he rushed back and began to tear off the burning clothing of his wife and child. In the effort his own clothing caught fire and all three were ablaze. Kilcunnon then seized his wife, who still held the little one, and they rushed to the street. The wind fanned the flames, making them the greater, and the three unfortunates fell to the pavement in agony.

People on the street, astounded at the sight, for a moment lost their presence of mind, but only for a moment. The next instant a number of men and women had rushed up and with coats and other articles extinguished the flames.

The fire in the house caused by the kerosene explosion was extinguished with little or no damage.

Children Burned, One Fatally.

As the result of burns received yesterday afternoon, little Mary Kinizek, two and one-half years old, who lived with her parents on the fourth floor of 190 East Third Street, died in Bellevue Hospital last evening, and her sister, Annie, one year old, is suffering from slight burns at her home. The two children were left in their home by their mother, who went out shopping. Shortly after 5 o'clock Policeman Rothschild of the East Fifth Street Station saw smoke coming from one of the windows of the building and sent in an alarm. He then ran into the rooms of the Kinizeks and found the clothing worn by the children to be on fire, as well as a lace curtain. The policeman threw a heavy rug about the children, and after extinguishing the flames, sent for an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. The damage caused by the fire to the household articles amounts to $10. The children got a box of matches from a shelf and were playing with them and ignited them.

COURT REBUKES POLICEMAN.

Magistrate Cornell Fines Officer Sheridan for Arresting a Man Without Just Cause.

Magistrate Cornell of the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning fined Policeman Rennie Sheridan of the Macdougal Street Police Station $10 for arresting Dionisio Faguale, an Italian workman, for loitering on a corner, and told the officer that he hoped the Police Commissioners would dismiss him from the force.

The Italian is employed in the clock factory of Oppenheim & Collins, 88 Forsyth Street. He was standing near the street door of the factory smoking about noon yesterday, when Sheridan ordered him to move on. He moved into the door of the factory, and remarked in broken Italian that he had a right to stand there. Sheridan, evidently not knowing that the man was employed up-stairs, arrested him. He claims that the citizens about that neighborhood complain of loafers around the street. Two Philadelphia drummers saw the arrest and followed the case to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they testified in the Italian's favor.

When Magistrate Cornell heard the evidence he became indignant, and ordered the policeman arrested and brought before him. There was some delay in the process of formally charging him with disorderly conduct, and the Magistrate threatened to fine one of his clerks. After fining and reprimanding the policeman, he dismissed the Italian. The policeman did not have $10, and it is said that the policemen in the court made up the amount.

Acting Captain Murtha of the Macdougal Street Station said last night that he had not had sufficient time to investigate the case and would not, therefore, like to say anything that might be construed as a criticism of the Magistrate. He said he should thoroughly investigate the case and probably prefer formal charges against Sheridan to the Police Commissioners, as the regulations require.

Several of Sheridan's brother policemen were outspoken in their denunciation of the Magistrate.

MAN ACCUSED OF SHOPLIFTING.

Goods Found on an Akron Buyer's Person and at His Hotel.

Andrew J. Lewis, forty years old, who says he is a buyer for Herritt & Son, wholesale dealers in crockery and glass of Akron, Ohio, was arrested yesterday afternoon in a Sixth Avenue department store on the charge of shoplifting. When arrested there were found on his person a quantity of cuff buttons and pipes, a pair of bracelets, two knives, and one pair of eye glasses, all valued at $6.43. He said he was staying at the Imperial Hotel, and begged to be allowed to pay for the articles, showing a large roll of bills.

Lewis was taken to the hotel, where it was found that he had been occupying a room for several days. In his room were found goods worth $25, which the police say were stolen from the store in which he was arrested. He confessed to having stolen the goods, saying that he couldn't help it. The man was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and will be arraigned in court this morning.

FIRE WAGON IN COLLISION.

Driver of a Ninth Avenue Horse Car Probably Fatally Injured.

The tender of Fire Engine No. 30, stationed on Spring Street, ran into a Ninth Avenue horse car last night while going to a fire, and Joseph Kennedy, driver of the car, was probably fatally injured. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, and is in a critical condition.

The tender, driven by Cornelius Collins, was following its engine to a fire at breakneck speed, being behind hand, and at the corner of Spring and Greenwich Streets it struck the car, knocking the latter off the track and throwing the car driver out and under one of the heavy car wheels. Some bystanders lifted the car off the man's chest almost immediately, but he was badly crushed. The pole of the tender was broken and one of the horses was knocked down, but the driver escaped uninjured. No one was arrested, because the accident was to a large extent the fault of the injured car driver, who waited for the engine to cross his track and then tried to drive on, probably not hearing the approaching tender.

Receipt of Gold Certificates.

Gold certificates to the amount of $880,000 were received from Washington at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. They were rapidly distributed to banks that had pre-empted them. The demand for them has not abated, and when the $10,000,000 of $20 gold notes now printing is received the entire issue will be rapidly absorbed. A few old $20 notes were received yesterday.

GOULD FAMILY'S VENTURE

Frank J. Gould Is Organizing a Fiduciary Corporation.

THE FEDERAL TRUST COMPANY

His Brothers, His Sister, and Other Members of the House to be Chief Stockholders.

Frank J. Gould is organizing a fiduciary corporation to be known as the Federal Trust Company of New York, and his brothers, his sister, Miss Helen M. Gould, and others members of the family are likely to be the chief stockholders of the company. It will be incorporated in this State, and the capitalization, as at present arranged, is to be $1,000,000, with a surplus of $500,000. Of his brother's venture, Edwin Gould said yesterday:

"Frank promoted the company and is attending to details. He thought he would like to engage in financial business in addition to his railroad business, and I and my sister, Miss Gould, and my brothers will be interested as stockholders. It will, in a certain sense, be a family corporation. The details are not yet complete and officers have not been chosen, nor has a headquarters for the company been decided on."

In the Wall Street district Mr. Gould's new business plan was favorably spoken of. Several trust company officers remarked that there was room for more. It is understood that the legal details of the Federal are in the care of Davies, Stone & Auerbach. The new company, it was stated, will not in any sense be competitive, while it will receive a large share of business from the various Gould interests. Frank J. Gould has just been elected a Director of the Trust Company of America, of which Ashbel P. Fitch is President. It is not likely that any of the stock of the Federal will find its way into the open market. Its 10,000 shares were subscribed for early in the Summer.

Some of the minor shareholders of the concern may be Russell Sage, Giovanni P. Morosini, and John M. Dillon, but the majority interests will be controlled by Frank J., George J., Edwin, and Howard Gould and Miss Gould. The company, it was predicted, will start with great advantage through the prestige of the control of it by the Gould family. Its scope will include railroad, financial, and commercial interests, and its officers are likely to include able business men, while it will have a picked working staff.

GOULD MATCH FACTORY CLOSED.

Two Hundred Employes Discharged from the Passaic Establishment.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 17.—The Continental Match Company's factory in this city has closed its doors. Ever since Edwin Gould sold his interests to the Diamond Match Company it had been expected here that the factory would shut down.

Manager Charles D. Shrady, Mr. Gould's brother-in-law, received word last night to close the factory at once, and the 200 hands were discharged. Mr. Shrady will not say that the factory will be closed permanently, but it is not expected here that it will be opened again. Mr. Gould recently sold his factories here and in Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Kankakee, Ill., to the Diamond Match Company. He received $1,000,000, and was made a Director in the trust.

BRIDGE PASSENGERS STONED.

William Wagner, from the Dizzy Height of the Brooklyn Tower, Satisfies a Strange Whim.

The Bridge police had what they viewed as an uncanny mystery on their hands yesterday. For a time it appeared to be something new in the way of meteorological phenomena—a stone storm.

The apparent phenomenon was first observed by the conductors on the trolley cars. As a car approached the Brooklyn tower stones fell about it, coming from no one could understand where. It was clear that the stones could not be thrown from the street below nor from craft in the river, and the conductors were sorely puzzled. They made an appeal to the police, but for a time these officials could throw no light on the mystery.

Finally, however, Policeman Courtney, who had been actively dodging stones for about an hour, unexpectedly discovered the explanation of the supposed phenomenon. He happened to glance up at the Brooklyn tower, and fancied that he saw a man high up on the ladder leading to the top. Just then a stone fell on his helmet, and Courtney became convinced. He didn't fancy climbing the spider web of a ladder, but he knew his duty, and bravely made the ascent. On the ladder, at the top, he found a man who greeted him with a cheerful smile. He even offered to assist the puffing policeman up the last few rounds of the ladder.

"What are you doing here?" demanded Courtney, looking nervously down from the dizzy height.

"Oh, just having a little fun," returned the man unconcernedly from his cyrie perch.

"Well, you come down out of that or I'll pull you down," declared Courtney, but not, however, with any show of carrying out his threat. The stranger smiled derisively, but he came down, and Courtney led him away in triumph to the Adams Street Police Court, in Brooklyn.

To Magistrate Brenner the prisoner described himself as William Wagner, thirty-three years old, and said that he lived sometimes at the Waldorf-Astoria and at other times at the Hoffman House. He had his pockets filled with stones. He would offer no explanation of his strange behavior, and was fined $5 for disorderly conduct.

HAD HIS LAWYER ARRESTED.

Bradshaw Had Lost Money in Stocks and Wanted the Remnant Back.

William R. Bradshaw of Flushing, formerly editor of The Decorator, published in this city, appeared before Magistrate Brann in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday as complainant against Henry G. Harris, a lawyer of 66 Broadway, charging him with the conversion of $150. Mr. Bradshaw's story, as told through his attorney, J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy, was to the effect that Mr. Bradshaw had had some dealings with Louis Tewksbury, a broker of this city, and had a claim against him of $700. Some time ago he saw an advertisement placed in a morning paper by Harris, asking all persons who had lost money in stock transactions to communicate with him. He wrote to Harris, and placed his claim in his hands for collection, but stipulated that he should not settle with Tewksbury for less than $200.

According to Mr. Bradshaw, Harris did not follow these instructions, but instead settled the claim for $150, and then used the money in Broker J. J. Kelly's office, at 45 Broadway, in speculating in Sugar. This speculation, Mr. Bradshaw asserts, was without his knowledge or consent, and upon learning of it he caused the lawyer's arrest. Harris told the Magistrate that he had been authorized to invest the money in margins on Sugar. He admitted collecting the $150, $75 of which, he said, belonged to him and $75 to Mr. Bradshaw. The broker with whom the $150 was placed testified that the account was in Harris's name, and that Mr. Bradshaw's name did not appear upon his books.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

NEW MEXICAN TRAIN HELD UP.

On the Colorado and Southern Near Folsom—Attempt Foiled.

TRINIDAD, Col., Aug. 17.—As passenger train No. 1 on the Colorado and Southern was proceeding south, between Folsom and Des Moines, at 9:30 last night, train robbers attempted to hold up the train, but were frustrated. The first warning the trainmen had of the attempt was when the engineer was ordered to uncouple the engine and baggage car from the train. The conductor, suspecting trouble, immediately went forward and opened fire on the robbers. They returned the fire and shot the express messenger, Fred Bartlett, through the left side of the face, shattering the jaw bone. Frank Harrington, the conductor, also received a slight wound in the fleshy part of the arm. A special train left Trinidad to-day with the Sheriff and a posse for the scene of the attempted hold-up, and found one man a few rods from the track badly wounded. He acknowledged that it was he that made the attempt, adding that he was alone, and that it was his first venture in that business.

He gave his name as George Stevens, and said he lived in the Pan Handle. He will be brought to Trinidad.

Pop and away they go.
$1.

269 men's bicycle breeches, that were $4.50 to $9—mostly big sizes.

116 men's bicycle coats, that were $5.50 to $13.

120 young men's bicycle breeches, that were $3.50 to $8—sizes 32 to 34.

70 young men's bicycle coats, that were $4.50 to $10.

$1.

Leonard and Prince Street stores only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THOUGHT HE OWNED HIS WIFE.

Michael Ferry Told the Magistrate that He Beat Her and Gave Her Only $2 a Week.

Mary Ferry of 46 Mulberry Street had her husband, Michael Ferry, arrested yesterday afternoon for non-support. She told Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Police Court, that they had been married eight months, and that for a few months he allowed her $2 a week, but recently cut her allowance down to 14 cents a day. She said that when he came home nights, which was at irregular intervals, he generally misused her, and that several times he had threatened her life.

The husband, when asked to explain his conduct, said that he was a tailor and earned $20 per week, and allowed his wife $2 a week and paid $11 a month for rent. He startled Magistrate Brann by asking: "What more could she want than that, Judge?" The Magistrate promptly answered the question by telling him that he would have to give bonds to pay his wife $5 a week, at the same time asking the wife if she would be satisfied with that amount.

She said she would be satisfied with even $3 if her husband did not beat her, at which the prisoner exclaimed: "Yes, Judge, that's right. I beat her any time I want to because she needs it. I want to be a man. I'm her husband. I have a right to whip her and make her do just as I say. She don't treat me as a wife should treat her husband, and I tried to make her by beating her."

To this the Magistrate said: "You Italians seem to forget that you are in America, where a married woman is not her husband's slave or his private property to be used as a common cur. You must think that you're still living in Italy." With that he increased the allowance for the wife to $6 a week.

The prisoner was then taken over to the clerk's desk to give his pedigree, his wife standing beside him and a policeman behind him. The policeman saw the man place his hand in his hip pocket and the next moment saw a big bulldog revolver emerge from under his coattail. It is not known whether the prisoner drew the revolver with the intention of shooting his wife or not, as the policeman seized it immediately. An examination of the weapon showed that it was fully loaded. It was confiscated and turned over to the property clerk.

The prisoner then asked his wife if she would live with him again, and she emphatically refused. He then demanded the furniture in the rooms they had occupied, and this she said he could have. She told the clerk that he continually beat her with his fist, choked her, threw her down on the floor, and kicked her. There was some question as to whether the man should not be prosecuted on these charges, but it was decided that it would be better to allow him his liberty if he could furnish bonds to pay his wife the money allowed her by the court. He was committed to the Tombs pending the arrival of a bondsman.

HOMICIDE AT CONEY ISLAND.

The Proprietor of a Hotel Held on the Charge of Killing His Bartender.

Mortimer Radford, a bartender in the hotel of Herman Brown, Surf Avenue and Old Iron Pier Walk, Coney Island, died in the Kings County Hospital Wednesday of a fractured skull, and Brown is held by the police on a charge of homicide, without bail.

It is believed that Radford came to his death from blows received in a fight in Brown's hotel Tuesday night, about the same time that Frank Buntz, a piano player in another Coney Island hotel, is supposed to have been kicked to death. The police think they will be able to prove that there was a double murder at Coney Island Tuesday night.

Mathew McFadden, a waiter; Kate Roche, a chambermaid, and Henry Fraze, a bartender in Brown's hotel, claim that Radford was kicked by the proprietor, Brown. He was removed to the hospital, and at first it was supposed he had Bright's disease. After he died an autopsy developed the

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Generally fair; brisk northeasterly to easterly winds.

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WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c.; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—At the unveiling of the memorial monument to the First Guards on the St. Privat battlefield, at Metz, yesterday, Emperor William spoke of the bravery of the French soldiers who fought on the field, and referred to the monument as the guardian of the brave soldiers of both armies. Sir Charles Tupper, in London, said that the United States was purposely delaying the settlement of the Alaska dispute to benefit miners and coast cities. Lord Dunboyne, the twenty-fourth Baron of that name, is dead in London. The reply of the State Department to the request that extradition proceedings against Mrs. W. Y. Perot be dropped has been sent to the British authorities. It is said that the English Sewing Cotton Company will acquire the common stock of the American Thread Company. The Argentine delegation left Brazil yesterday. It is believed that the efforts to form an alliance were not successful. Germany's action in barring the importation of fresh beef from Belgium is intended as a blow to the United States, following the removal of restrictions on American beef by Belgium. It is admitted that the bubonic plague exists in Oporto. Thirty-nine cases have been reported. Women may vote in Western Australia. Gen. Jiminez was arrested yesterday on a steamer about to leave Cienfuegos and taken back to Havana, where he is held for further orders from Gen. Brooke. President Krüger has asked the Portuguese Government to allow arms and ammunition to go through Delagoa Bay. An explosion in a Welsh colliery killed twenty-five miners.—Pages 1, 4, and 7.

Page 1.

At the dedication of the new temple of a religious society at Shiloh, Me., yesterday there were strange emotional scenes among the thousands present. A feature of the meeting was the faith cures effected. Large amounts of money have been received by the society from mysterious sources.

Page 3.

Many denials were made yesterday of an understanding between Republicans and Tammany Democrats by which the Ramapo water scheme was to be pushed through by the city authorities.

Business men of this city regard the recent development of the steel and iron industry as one of the most remarkable as well as most encouraging signs of the present year.

The Van Wyck boomers were very much in evidence at the Hoffman House yesterday. Joseph J. Willett said that there were many Democrats who cared little for Tammany or the chief.

Page 4.

The steamship Evelyn sailed yesterday for Puerto Rico with a cargo of clothing and medical supplies for the hurricane sufferers.

Railroad and steamboat companies are stimulating interest in the reception to Admiral Dewey, and will make reductions in rates.

The Board of Police Commissioners has denied the right of Col. Michael J. Dady of Kings County to withdraw any of the names on the original lists of election officers.

Page 5.

The Yellow Fever Commission of the Marine Hospital staff has reported that the dread disease is not nearly so difficult to control as was supposed. The bacillus is very susceptible to disinfectants and a stronger anti-serum than Saranelli's may be obtained.

Page 7.

Oswald Ottendorfer returned from his European trip yesterday. He said that his health had not been improved. He declared that the course of the Administration in the Philippines had given Europe the impression that Americans were a nation of land-grabbers.

Page 8.

The fire insurance rate war, it is feared by agents, may demoralize business in the Oranges and may extend throughout New Jersey.

Page 10.

The New York baseball nine won again from the Cincinnatis yesterday at the Polo Grounds, and the Brooklyns fattened their average at the expense of the Clevelands.

Page 12.

James T. Hyde was examined yesterday before Magistrate Brann on the charge of perjury preferred by Charles F. Bates.

As a result of a ruling by Commissioner Scott, transfer of stock certificates can be conducted with less expense than formerly.

John Riley, seven years old, found a flask of whisky in his home in Brooklyn. He drank the liquor and died a few hours later in convulsions.

William Neufeldt, accused of the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman, was yesterday remanded to the Tombs to await the inquest to be held Tuesday.

C. O. Heustis, father of Carolyn Minerva Heustis, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday from melancholia caused by his daughter's marital unhappiness.

Company K of the Seventy-first Regiment has chosen ex-Capt. D. L. Hough of the First Regiment of Engineers, United States Volunteers, as the successor of Capt. Keck.

An engine attached to a heavily laden train on the Second Avenue line of the Manhattan Elevated Railway jumped the track yesterday and caused a panic. No one was injured.

The question of the invention of skeleton construction, out of which has been evolved the "skyscraper," has been brought to the front by the placing of a tablet on the Tower Building.

Justice McAdam heard argument yesterday on the motion to show cause why a mandamus should not be granted compelling the City Council to issue bonds for the payment of the Long Island Water Supply Company awards.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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JUDGE HILTON IS SINKING.

He Has Been in a Comatose State Since Thursday—Hope Given Up.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Judge Hilton, at a late hour to-night, was still in a comatose state, and believed to be gradually sinking. There is no hope of his recovery.

CHICAGO COMPANIES TO UNITE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The consolidation of the electric railway, lighting, and automobile companies is accepted by the financial interests of Chicago as a settled matter.

Mr. Yerkes, the local manager of the New York interests in the Chicago Union Traction and Consolidated Traction Railway Companies, is in New York, where the negotiations are pending. President Samuel Insull of the Edison and Commonwealth Electric Lighting Companies and of the Illinois Electric Vehicle Company left for New York to-day. President Jesse Spalding of the Union Traction Company is also in the East.

On the street about the Stock Exchange the rumor that the consolidation will be effected was accepted without question.

Thomas L. James Much Better.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 18.—Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank of New York, who has been ill at his home here for several days with congestion of the lungs, is much better, and will be able to sail for Europe on Wednesday next.

SHAMROCK IN PORT AFTER QUICK TRIP

Cup Challenger and Her Consort, the Erin, Come Unexpectedly.

TOWED ONE-THIRD OF THE WAY

Voyage Made in 14 Days 19 Hours and 54 Minutes.

Both Boats Anchor Off Tompkinsville and Will Go Into Dry Dock—Not as Graceful as Columbia.

The cup challenger Shamrock has proved a surprise to America in her introduction. Expected not earlier than some time next week, she came in past the Hook early yesterday morning, fourteen days, nineteen hours, and fifty-four minutes out from Fairlie, Scotland. It was a record-breaking trip for a cup challenger, in that she was towed about a third of the way. It was appropriately wet and foggy, after English Channel fashion, when the Shamrock and her consort, the steam yacht Erin, came up the lower bay and through the Narrows, but the harbor was awake, and the steam craft gave the challenger a royal welcome with their whistles.

Yachtsmen who expected to get a line on the boat which seeks the honor of taking back across the waters the famous America's Cup must have been disappointed, for, with her mongrel jury rig, of the yawl type, and her hull deep laden with provisions for a month of possible voyaging at sea, she looked anything but the craft she is expected to look when in racing trim. Her hull is painted a light green, and this and her rig and her snub nose are the features which distinguished her yesterday from any other craft in these waters.

The yacots were met twenty-five miles east of Sandy Hook Lightship by the tug Robert Hadden, cruising off shore for a tow. The tug James A. Lawrence, chartered for a utility boat for the Shamrock by David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's agent, was not on hand, for Mr. Barrie did not suppose that the yacht had as yet reached the Azores, or if she had passed the Azores without being reported, that she would be here before Aug. 25.

ARRIVAL OF THE YACHTS.

The yacht was under sail when she loomed out of the fog within vision of the Hadden, and without stopping to make a bargain, she came up into the northeast wind that was blowing and arranged to tow. Capt. Tucker of the tug said that she was walking through the water like a phantom. She got in her jigger and her topsail and head sails. From her main truck flew the private signal of her owner, a green shamrock on a yellow ground bordered with green. From her jigger mast she flew her signal letters, "S. H. M. K."

The Erin, a fine, big steamer, with high clipper bow, two rakish pole masts, and a funnel of the same rake, formerly the property of the Count Florio, from whom the United States Government sought to buy her for a gunboat before the late war, followed astern as the Hadden got a line to the yacht. She carried the Shamrock flag at her main and the flag of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club at her taffrail. The Shamrock was saluted by the Marine Observer at the Hook and dipped her colors in response.

The craft passed in at the Hook at 8:14 and arrived at Quarantine at 9:45. They were boarded by Deputy Health Officer L'Hommedieu and, also, Capt. Hogarth of the Shamrock and Capt. Matthews of the Erin reported all well, they were passed at once and proceeded to an anchorage off Tompkinsville. Mr. Barrie, who had received word at Seabright of the yachts' arrival, had come at once to the city and he met the Shamrock below Quarantine.

The Erin anchored well inshore off the station of the New York Yacht Club and the Shamrock somewhat further out. The Shamrock has fifty-five men aboard according to Mr. Barrie, including Capt. Archie Hogarth, Capt. Wringe, and Navigator Hamilton. On the Erin there was but one passenger, the Chevalier de Martino, marine painter to the Queen, who was here on the occasion of the last cup races and has many friends in this country. He was at work in the cabin yesterday finishing up a drawing of the Shamrock in her yawl rig.

NEED PAY NO PORT CHARGES.

Under a recent ruling of the Treasury Department the Shamrock and her consort would have been liable for port charges, the ruling having been made as a retaliatory measure because of American yachts having been made subject to light dues on the other side. The rule on the other side, however, was directed against certain trading vessels sailing as yachts, and has never been enforced against American yachts.

Mr. Barrie said yesterday that the Secretary of the Treasury had extended not only to the Shamrock and the Erin, but to Sir Thomas Lipton and the guests who are to arrive here with him on the Campania, leaving Liverpool on Aug. 26, all courtesies of the port. There will therefore be no charges of any kind against vessel or the members of Sir Thomas's party.

The early arrival of the yacht led at once to inquiries as to how extensively she had resorted to towing. There is no record of the exact distance the Shamrock towed, but from a log kept on the Erin it would appear that she had towed about one-third of the distance. She was towed all of two days and on parts of seven other days.

The question of towing, however, has never been a source of any concern to any one acquainted with the facts. After the expediture of hundreds of thousands of dollars, it was not to be presumed that Sir Thomas Lipton would render his yacht ineligible to race by violating the agreement under the deed of gift. As a matter of fact, under the mutual-agreement clause towing was permitted by the New York Yacht Club Committee, as recently officially announced.

In accordance with instructions, all hands on the Shamrock yesterday observed a strict reticence. No person was allowed on board the cup challenger, and Capt. Hogarth politely informed all those who approached the boat that they would have to get their information from the Erin.

When pressed for some information as to the passage of the sloop across the Atlantic, Capt. Hogarth said: "The Shamrock behaved beautifully. I am more than satisfied with her. In fact, I am delighted, because my most sanguine anticipations have been more than realized. But I will say this, that gleeful as I am with the behavior of the boat, I was more than surprised with the generous reception which she got from the time that we were abreast of Sandy Hook."

THE LOG OF THE ERIN.

Capt. Matthews, aboard the Erin, was too busy setting things shipshape to talk, but the following abstract of the Erin's log was obtained through Mr. Barrie:

First Day, Aug. 4.—Light winds; towing the Shamrock; made 203 miles; latitude at noon 53.10 north, longitude 4.52 west.

Second Day, Aug. 5.—Fresh breeze from northwest; Shamrock sailing; made 263 miles; latitude 51.03 north, longitude 10.02 west.

Third Day, Aug. 6.—Fresh breeze, cloudy weather, with lightning at intervals; Shamrock sailing; made 282 miles; latitude 48.13 north, longitude 16.25 west.

Fourth Day, Aug. 7.—Moderate breeze; Shamrock sailing; made 223 miles; latitude 46.28 north, longitude 21 west.

Fifth Day, Aug. 8.—Moderate breeze, thick weather; heavy sea running; Shamrock sailing; made 183 miles; latitude 44.20 north, longitude 24.36 west.

Sixth Day, Aug. 9.—Light breeze, Shamrock sailing; made 190 miles; latitude 42.20 north, longitude 27.49 west.

Seventh Day, Aug. 10.—Fresh breeze, sighted Carvo (Azores) at 9:35 A. M. Shamrock sailing and towing; made 243 miles; latitude 39.43 north, longitude 31.21 west.

Eighth Day, Aug. 11.—Shamrock sailing and towing; light breeze and calms; made 263 miles; latitude 39.13 north, longitude 37.10 west.

Ninth Day, Aug. 12.—Light winds and calms; Shamrock sailing and towing; made 231 miles; latitude 38.44 north, longitude 42 west.

Tenth Day, Aug. 13.—Fresh breeze, northnortheast; Shamrock sailing; made 266 miles; latitude 38.13 north, longitude 47.31 west.

Eleventh Day, Aug. 14.—Light airs and calms; towing Shamrock; made 200 miles; latitude 38.52 north, longitude 53.41 west.

Twelfth Day, Aug. 15.—Light to fresh breezes; Shamrock sailing and towing; made 258 miles; latitude 39.16 north, longitude 59.05 west.

Thirteenth Day, Aug. 16.—Light to fresh breezes, heavy swell; Shamrock sailing and towing; made 210 miles; latitude 39.23 north, longitude 63.36 west.

Fourteenth Day, Aug. 17.—Light airs and calms, heavy swell; Shamrock in tow; made 265 miles; latitude 40.07 north, longitude 69.14 west.

Fifteenth Day, Aug. 18.—Light airs and calms, heavy swell; Shamrock in tow; made 216 miles to Sandy Hook Lightship.

Total number of miles covered, 3,596.

This is, to all intents and purposes, the log of the Shamrock, for the Erin lost sight of the yacht for only a few hours during the passage across the Atlantic. By day the international code of signals was used to communicate with the Erin, by night a special code of signals.

TOWED TO MAKE TIME.

The statement that the Shamrock was towed one-third of the distance is based on the figures of the two days that she was towed and half the distance covered on the days during which she was towed part of the time. The principal object in towing was to get the yacht here so that she would have ample time in which to be put in shape and to tune up.

When she was sailing, according to Dr. F. Reid Mackay, the physician aboard the Erin, the Shamrock outran the steam yacht. While the Erin is credited with being a seventeen-knot boat, she could not of course do anything like that on a voyage of over 3,000 miles without recoaling, and it was explained that at such times the Shamrock was reeling off about 11½ knots.

Although there was squally weather this side of the Azores, the Shamrock proved herself a remarkably accommodating craft to the elements, and as one of the Erin's crew expressed it, she seemed to throw the water aside. She did not take it aboard, though of course at times he was pretty wet. It was a fair wind, generally speaking to the Azores, and from there the wind was abeam or a little forward of the beam—a leading wind, in fact, for that part of the voyage, excepting one day, when it was a head wind.

Only two vessels were spoken before reaching these waters. One was the vessel which reported her in tow, a day out, off Tuscar Light, in St. George's Channel, and the other was a ship showing the signal letters Q. D. J. R., on Aug. 14, in latitude 38.41, longitude 52.50, and requesting to be reported all well. They passed within ten miles of Corvo, the most northerly of the Azores, but were not reported there. That was at 9:35 A. M. of Aug. 9.

Off Tompkinsville the Shamrock was the centre of a small fleet all day yesterday. Besides her consort, the Erin, there were the Erin's steam launch and the Shamrock's own boats, of which there were three, of the collapsible kind, covered with canvas. There was also a fleet of other small boats which put off from shore with sightseers, while all steam craft bound up or down the bay shifted their courses to get a view of the famous craft.

APPEARANCE OF THE SHAMROCK.

All eyes centred on the green yawl. She is certainly, as reported, snub-nosed. That does not contribute to her appearance. Then her overhang forward is much shorter than conserves proportion, and leads one to wonder why it is so. It does not seem to be more than fifteen feet. The bow is full both from the bobstay bolt up and from the stem aft. The fine outlines of the Columbia's bow are much prettier. The sides of the Shamrock are straight up and down where the Columbia's tumble home a bit, and there is very little sheer, the line of the deck being almost straight.

Forward she is immersed to about her intended draft, the bobstay bolt being two or three inches above the water, as it appears in the pictures of her taken when she was in racing rig and trim. Aft, however, she is very deep, doubtless due to her bountiful supply of stores, taken with a view to a possibly long voyage. Her counter, in her present trim, does not seem to be more than twenty feet. It has a slight incurve and a very flat floor. Allowing for a load water line length of 90 feet, her overall length might be estimated to be from 126 to 128 feet.

Her jury mainmast, stepped where the racing spar will be, is about one-third her length abaft the stem, while her temporary bowsprit extends outboard only about six feet, and inboard about twelve feet. She carried, counting over, a free-footed mainsail, or without a boom, and provided with a bonnet instead of reefing points, and her foresail was similarly provided. She carried, besides a topsail, a jib-headed jigger, and a jib. A boom was also rigged, to strengthen the spars, from the main to the jigger mast.

Her sides rise about six inches above her deck, forming a rail, which is capped with wood. Her metal deck is also sheathed with wood. The plates of her underbody appear to be of manganese bronze where they show above the water forward, while the plates of her topsides, where the paint has been worn off, show bronze in places, and in other places a silvery color. These are the plates which are supposed to be of nickel steel, and they are first plated with bronze and then painted.

Of course all information on questions of materials as well as on the length of spars and spread of canvas are guarded as strict secrets, and, in fact, Mr. Lipton's agent says positively that he is not himself informed on these matters.

BOATS GOING INTO DRY DOCK.

Mr. Barrie said that on Monday the Erin will go into dry dock at Erie Basin. She needs dry docking, for her sides about the waterline are covered with seaweed. She will be generally overhauled and painted and be in readiness for Sir Thomas when he arrives.

The Shamrock will go into dry dock after the Erin comes out. Her racing spars will not be put into her until after she leaves the dry dock. Asked if she would wear petticoats when docked as she did when launched to keep her lines a secret, Mr. Barrie said that she had brought no petticoats over with her, and she was not being provided with any wardrobe of that sort in this country. Her racing sails are expected to arrive with some additional spars on the American Line steamship New York, due here to-day. The Shamrock will remain painted green.

While there is said to be not much Irish about the Shamrock beyond her name and her owner's signal, there was a tinge of the old sod aboard both the yachts yesterday. Each carried several pots of growing shamrock. There was also a suggestion of England's colonial empire in the steward's department of the Erin in the shape of two Sengalese, very picturesque, of a dark brown color, with hair in coils, one very tall, called Erin, and one very short, called Shamrock.

The distinguished passenger on the Erin, the Commendatore Edouardo de Martinc, is one of the best-known marine painters of Europe, his work being notable for its scrupulous exactitude in all details as well as for color and atmosphere. He is a native of Italy, and was educated at the Naval College at Naples, afterward becoming an officer in the Italian Navy.

He resigned from this service in 1867, and for some years pursued an adventurous career in South America, taking sketches throughout several of the campaigns frequent at that period. In 1875 he went to England, where he has since remained, dividing his time for the most part between his studio and his yacht. The Commendatore is a member of the Royal Victorian Order, marine painter in ordinary to Queen Victoria and the Royal Yacht Squadron, and a member of the Imperial German and Royal Temple Yacht Clubs and the Institute of Naval Architects.

Sir Thomas will have with him as his guests on the steamship Campania Sir Lord Charles Russell, Lord Chief Justice of England; possibly Lady Russell, a Mr. Connell, son of a leading Clyde shipbuilder, and William Fife, Jr.

STORY OF THE VOYAGE.

Dr. Mackay consented to give an account of the voyage across, as Capt. Matthews of the Erin turned in for a sleep as soon as he got things to rights, having been up for nearly forty-eight hours on account of the fog. The doctor, an Edinburgh University man, showed that he knew something of the sea, and he outlined the trip with more color than the abstract of the log contains.

The Shamrock left Greenock, where she fitted out, he said, Aug. 2, and dropping down the Clyde waited a day for the start. Favorable winds were in evidence, and the Shamrock went past the Isle of Man with all sails set, and rounded the south coast of Ireland. Brow Head was signalled that all was well aboard. The reply was "Success to you."

The Shamrock, with mainsail, topsail, forestaysail, and jib, came on, on her Western course, at a ten-knot gait, and everything went smoothly until Aug. 6. Then the weather became cloudy and unsettled, and sheer lightning that was blinding prevailed that day.

Up to the 8th moderate seas prevailed, but then heavy weather set in, accompanied by a fog in which the Erin lost sight of the Shamrock. Heavy seas swept over the decks of the Erin, and it was afterward learned that Shamrock was equally deluged. On the morning of the 9th the Erin picked up the Shamrock, and Capt. Matthews figured that they were then 225 miles from Corvo, in the Azores.

When the Shamrock was overhauled she had her jib set, and, after exchanging greetings, it was found that all was well aboard the sloop. Before sailing arrangements had been made for both vessels to call at Fayal in case they lost each other. After the exchange of greetings the Shamrock signaled, "Do you intend to call anywhere?" Capt. Matthews immediately answered "No," and the sloop sailed on with all sails set.

Pleasant weather was experienced that evening and during the night. At 9:35 o'clock on the morning of the 10th both vessels sighted Corvo, at a distance of ten miles, but did not signal the land. At this time the navigator on board the Erin calculated that his vessel had gone about 1,559 miles. Both vessels were going at about the rate of 11½ knots an hour. On the 11th a dead calm was experienced, followed by head winds.

THE SHAMROCK IN TOW.

The Erin took the Shamrock in tow, and during part of the 11th, 12th, and 13th of August she towed the sloop, which, however, carried all her sails. A slight breeze from the north-northeast was then in evidence, and this continued until the 15th. At noon on that date the Shamrock was leading, and the navigator calculated that they were about 641 miles east of Sandy Hook. A steady wind prevailed, and the cup challenger was going steadily at a ten-knot gait. On the 16th a heavy swell made both boats roll a good deal.

On the following day, Thursday, their approach to this shore was marked by the passing and signaling of out-bound craft, one of which was the America of the National Line. Early yesterday morning the Fuerst Bismarck was sighted, notwithstanding that a thick fog prevailed. At 7 o'clock Pilot Crocker boarded the Shamrock, and Pilot Bigley climbed aboard the Erin. From this until the vessels came to anchor nothing of any moment occurred with the exception of a rousing reception from all passing craft. Besides Capt. Matthews, the Erin carries a first and a second officer, a chief engineer, and a crew of 58 men.

In connection with the time of the Shamrock's voyage, the following figures, showing what other cup challengers have done crossing the ocean, are recalled: Sir Richard Sutton's Genesta, sailing from Queenstown June 23, 1885, crossed in twenty-two days; Lieut. W. Henn's Galatea, sailing from Plymouth June 30, 1886, and thirty-one days to Marblehead, Mass.

Commodore Bell's Thistle, leaving Gourock July 25, 1887, arrived in twenty-two days. Returning she made it in seventeen days. Valkyrie II. was 29 days 18 hours coming to New York and 28 days returning in 1893. Valkyrie III., sailing July 27, 1895, was 22 days coming west.

Royal Pehips Carroll's Navahoe crossed in 18 days 19 hours. The old America crossed from New York to Havre in July, 1851, in 21 days; the Sappho, from New York to Falmouth, in 1868, in 14 days; the Henrietta, from New York to the Needles, in 1869, in 13 days 21 hours 55 minutes; the Cambria, in 1870, from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook, in 22 days; the Livonia, in 1871, in 29 days; and the Vigilant crossed in 14 days 13 hours 44 minutes, in 1894, to the eastward, and 17 days 18 hours 50 minutes to the west in 1895.

SAY THEY RAN INTO THE SHAMROCK

Crew of the Belle Horton Report a Collision, but It Is Denied.

Passengers on the steamboat Belle Horton, which plies between Newark and Midland Beach, and the crew of the Horton say their vessel was in collision with the Shamrock last night. The anchor watch of the Shamrock, when questioned, however, said nothing had hit the cup challenger.

According to the story of those on the Horton, Capt. Baker, her commander, ran her close to the Shamrock to give the passengers on board a good look at the racer. To do this it was necessary to go very close, owing to the darkness. There was a southeast wind, and the tide was running flood strongly.

The Horton was running under just sufficient speed to give her steerage way. She should ordinarily have passed the Shamrock safely, but she was caught, it is said, by the tide and the wind, and swung around suddenly and hit the Shamrock a glancing blow on the stern. No damage, it is said, was done either to the Shamrock or to the Horton.

COMMENT ON SHAMROCK'S TOWING.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial expressing regret that the Shamrock, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup, had to be towed so far as the cabled advices indicate, says:

"Sir Thomas Lipton is disinclined to believe the statement that the towage was protracted, but he has no doubt that the sportsmanlike spirit which has actuated both sides will prevent the slightest friction arising therefrom."

A WAGER ON THE COLUMBIA.

A Newport Cottager Offers £2,000 to £1,000 on the American Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—A cable message was sent from here to England this afternoon by a cottager placing as a wager the sum of £2,000 against half that amount that the Columbia would defeat the Shamrock in the international yacht races. The identity of the sender of the money is kept secret, but the name of W. K. Vanderbilt is mentioned as the one who wishes to make the wager on the American boat.

Woodbury Kane stated this evening that it was practically settled that the first of the trial races would occur off this harbor and very likely early next month or the latter part of this month.

IMPORTED WIVES FOR EMPLOYES

Company Which Replaced Strikers with Negroes Gives Them Mates.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 18.—The negroes imported at Weir City to fill the strikers' places became dissatisfied for want of company, so some negro women were imported to become wives of the men, and this plan was successfully executed.

The Rev. Mr. McCreary, an old colored preacher, was called in, and at one service married sixteen negro women to sixteen negro men, who were total strangers to each other.

Others were married in single and double couples, and the Rev. Mr. McCreary boasts that he has married more people in a brief time than any preacher in the United States.

Irwin to be Minister to Portugal.

Special to The New York Times.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 18.—John N. Irwin of this city, who was the most popular Mayor Keokuk ever had, will accept the appointment of Minister to Portugal tendered him by President McKinley, and is preparing to leave on his mission. He will be accompanied by his family. He was Mayor for several terms, is an ex-member of the Iowa Legislature, and was twice Territorial Governor by Presidential appointment—once of Idaho and another time of Arizona.

STRANGE SCENES AT SHILOH

Dedication of the New Temple of a Religious Society.

FAITH CURES A FEATURE

Large Amounts of Money Received from Mysterious Sources—Thousands of Persons Present.

Special to The New York Times.

LISBON FALLS, Me., Aug. 18.—Within the past forty-eight hours remarkable scenes have occurred at the Holy Ghost and Us Society's headquarters, on Beulah Hill, in Shiloh. Last night over $3,000 was due the carpenters and other workmen employed on the building, and this noon not only had every man received his pay in full, but the leader of the society had a check for $20,000 to deposit in the bank in Lewiston. Where this money came from is a mystery; only Mr. Sandford knows, and he refuses to tell.

Since day before yesterday prayers have been offered with great fervor from the tower in the northwest corner of the Temple of Truth. Last night Mr. Sandford went to the tower himself, and remained there until late this afternoon, taking no time for meals or refreshment of any kind. When at last he did come down, he announced to his co-workers that he had had a long conference with God and that during the day a check for $20,000 would be received. While the afternoon service was being held to-day, one of the brethren entered the courtyard, and, going to the speaker's desk, passed to the leader of the society a telegram. Mr. Sandford, after he had finished reading it, announced that the Lord had not deserted the society and that before midnight a check for a large sum of money would be received. Cries of "Amen!" rang through the crowd, and then the Elder asked all to pray for a continuance of the good work. Just then a woman walked up to the speaker's desk and passed him a quarter of a dollar. "This is all I have," said she, and she returned to her seat in the crowd. Mr. Sandford jumped to his feet and cried that this was not the first bit of money he had received during the day. "This morning," said he, "while I was in the tower a woman sent word to me that she wished to see me. I asked her to come up. When she arrived in the Tower of David she laid a cent in my hand, and said, 'I have now given all the money I have for the good of this cause; bless it.'" While the service was on this afternoon the leader of the society drew the cent from his pocket, and, placing it on the desk in front of him, prayed that there might be much good come to the society for the giving of that little piece of money.

"I was told by the Lord to-day," continued Mr. Sandford, "to prepare for another journey to the Holy Land, and shall leave here next week on the first steamer from New York. I shall take this cent with me, and ask all the nations of the earth to give something to keep it company, and when I return I shall erect another building." Then Mr. Sandford asked the choir to sing.

REMARKABLE CURES REPORTED.

During the afternoon a man with a severe attack of sciatica from which he had suffered for twenty years was brought to the Temple of Truth in a hayrack. He ascended to the tower in the northwest corner of the building, and in an hour's time came down to the court yard saying that he was well. He had prayed and had been prayed with. That was the greatest event of the day. A woman who had for years suffered with a cataract of the eye came to the Temple last night about 9 o'clock and remained until noon in one of the towers. When she came down to the meeting at 3:30 o'clock she said her eyesight had been restored. A man came to the grounds this morning on crutches, prayed, believed, sought aid and prayers from all, and tonight his crutches are on Beulah Hill, and he has returned to his home in Durham declaring himself free from trouble. Other alleged cures equally remarkable were recorded during the day.

The dedicatory exercises brought the people together by thousands in the great courtyard of the temple, where there are many small birches that gave some shelter. Surrounding the courtyard are verandas, on which others arranged themselves. The sermon of the day was delivered by Mr. Sandford. In it he reviewed briefly his work and his struggles, and explained how God had given him instructions to go ahead with his gigantic task, and then had remained with him in the prosecution of the toil. As he talked he made his interpretation of God sound very real, for all about him were the evidences of what he had been able to accomplish, beginning without a cent and with scarcely a friend. The audience was very deeply impressed not only by his relation of his trials and successes, but also by his exhortations to accept the Gospel that he was promulgating.

Many people announced their determination to follow him in his faith. It is very simple, as he explained. All that is necessary is to "Live the Bible" in so far as modern conditions will permit. The singing of the assembled multitude was an especial feature of the day. Most of the songs of the Shiloh Colony are particularly arranged to correspond with their faith. After the exercises of dedication the audience repaired to the grove, and the camp meeting was continued. Many came forward and asked for the prayers of the people, and there were several who asked especially for prayers of healing. The meetings continued all the afternoon. The camp meeting will remain in session another week.

FINISHING THE BUILDING.

The morning session in the chapel of the temple developed some scenes of great interest. The room was packed with people at 9 o'clock; both floor and galleries were full. The sunshine streamed in at the windows, and through those windows came a clamor from the laboring hundreds, who were putting forth every effort to complete the building ready for its dedication. The hour had been fixed for 2 P. M. There was still an almost insuperable amount of work to be done, but a hundred men were working away with hammers. Women were flying around with paint pots and brushes, applying a coat of white to the building. In the temple a score of people were prostrated on the floor, others knelt, and still others sat with bowed heads. Mr. Sandford was on the platform on his knees beside the desk. Prayers and songs intermingled.

At the commencement of the meeting the leader announced that it had been shown to him that "God must be trusted this day for $20,000," and a gasp went up from the assemblage. "I don't know yet," continued Mr. Sandford, "just how much all the bills will be. No man can tell now. There is some of the work to be done yet before the bills are due. But this morning God told me that $20,000 would be needed. He wants everything cleaned up. If I had supposed yesterday that we must trust God for this amount to be ready to-day I should have grown gray-headed, but it does not worry me a bit to-day. I know it's coming. It made some of the ministers curl up when I told them the amount at first, but, bless God; they're not afraid now; not one in this room is afraid. We all know that God will do as He says. We need to do only our parts."

"Write it down," cried he to the reporters. "Write it down with all the vigor you can put into it, that this building will not be dedicated until the $20,000 is ready. And the building will be dedicated to-day. Aug. 18." "Bess God!" came in fervent tones from the assemblage. "Yes, the building will be dedicated to-day and that $20,000 will be here, sent by God's own hand. I wouldn't give a copper cent for that $20,000," cried Mr. Sandford with beaming face. "I'm sure that God has it for us to-day. Be firm. Pray! it's coming, sure. You announced the other day," he declared to a reporter, "that this building would be all free from debt when it was dedicated. You told the truth. You strengthen my faith. I said, if that man can put in the paper a statement of his belief that all the bills will be paid, then not a tremor, not a doubt, not a bit of apprehension should be in my mind."

Mr. Sandford then grew stern. He advanced with brandished finger toward the reporters, who sat in a group. He shouted what he had to say: "Don't you dare to put pen to paper and say that Sandford is doing this. Don't you dare to do it. The other day a paper said Sandford works wonders. It's a lie! Sandford isn't working wonders. Sandford cannot work wonders if he tries. It is God himself who is doing this. He is working the wonders. This is his temple. Don't you dare to say otherwise!" and he stamped upon the platform with an energy that brought dust in clouds from the carpet.

Several men and women came forward and pressed various sums into the palm of Mr. Sandford as he stood there talking. A woman came forward with face bathed in tears. Her features were working with emotion, and sobs came from her lips. She reached out her hand, and there was the clink of coin as she grasped the hand of the evangelist. She sobbed out: "There is every cent of money I have in the world, but I give it all freely to God. My only regret is because it is not more." She continued with still greater emotion: "All I have left now is a house. I want that to go to God. He shall have it just as soon as I can sell it," and she went away weeping.

Killed Pigs Possessed of a Devil.

Special to The New York Times.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 18.—John Paul, a farmer recently returned from Chicago, where he took treatment at the Dowie Institute, yesterday drove seven fine shoats to the woods, shot them, and cremated the carcasses. He had been offered a good price for the pigs, but refused to sell, declaring that they were possessed of a devil and must be sacrificed.

Child Dies Under Faith Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Dr. Dowies's "Zion," the faith healing resort which has been under the fire of public criticism for some time past, was again brought to notice today through the death of Ilma Smith, nine months old. The child was under treatment according to Dowies's peculiar methods, and, although suffering from severe intestinal disease, was given no medicine. The Coroner's physician issued a burial permit. There will be an investigation.

HUNDREDS DIE IN A STORM.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 18.—According to a Miami dispatch to The Times Union and Citizen, the town of Red Bay, on the Island of Andros, twenty miles southwest of Nassau, was swept away in the recent tropical hurricane and about 300 lives lost.

An eye-witness estimates the loss of life on the island at fully 600. Scattered through the wreck of houses at Red Bay after the storm subsided, he said, were hundreds of corpses of persons of all ages and classes.

Capt. Dillon of the steamer Cocoa, who first gave the information to the correspondent, says the wind blew at the rate of ninety miles an hour at Nassau, with occasional gusts which reached a velocity of 105 miles an hour.

LETTERS REGISTERED AT HOME

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—"The proposition to register mail matter through the carrier while on his route delivering mail is meeting with a hearty indorsement from all the Postmasters," said the Third Assistant Postmaster General to-day. "Letters are coming in by every mail from all parts of the country commending the scheme.

"Even the few letter carriers who were at first disposed to criticise and complain are now satisfied, for they see in the scheme additional approval of the free-delivery system, the extension of which means more letter carriers.

"Before making the announcement of registering letters from the homes of the citizens we carefully considered every objection the carriers might raise, so that when the scheme was sprung there was practically no objection to be made. The necessary blank and receipt books are now being prepared and before many weeks it will be in full operation in the large cities."

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18.—A. S. Berry, Democratic Congressman from Newport, Ky., in an interview here to-day, said:

"I believe McKinley will call a special session of Congress for October. In view of the fact that he will be a candidate for reelection next year, it is but natural to suppose that he will make an effort to bring about some change in the Philippine situation. He can do this by submitting the question to Congress; that is, that he can shift the responsibility from his shoulders to Congress.

"This Government should establish a protectorate over the Philippines as soon as the conditions warrant it. By that, I mean, that I am fully in accord with the policy the President is now pursuing. I believe in territorial expansion for commercial purposes, and the only way to bring about commercial expansion is to expand our territory. I am opposed, however, to giving the Philippines representation in our Congress.

"I stood by President McKinley in his Hawaiian policy, and I think that the conditions which prevailed then prevail now, in regard to the Philippines. Men like Edward Atkinson cannot be too loudly condemned for their efforts to impede the work of the soldiers in our new possessions."

ENGLISH WILL BUY SHARES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—It is said that an English sewing cotton company will acquire all the common shares of the American Thread Company, and it is added that the American vendors have subscribed for £125,000 on the new common shares in the English concern.

AGAINST AMERICAN BEEF.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Consul General Mason at Berlin has made a report to the State Department on Germany's latest restrictive measure against the United States in decreeing that fresh meat shall not be imported from Belgium to Germany. Mr. Mason says it was at once evident that this decree was in reality aimed at American beef and was occasioned by Belgium's recent removal of the restrictions on American cattle, but hesitated from fear that Germany would shut out Den

laughed at everywhere. His best friends call him a donkey, and his enemies rejoice.

PANIZZARDI FOLLOWS SUIT.

Col. Panizzardi trumps Col. Schneider's denial of his alleged letter by writing and branding as a forgery the report that Gen. Roget said he (Panizzardi) wrote to the late Signor Ressmann, the Italian Ambassador, regarding the relations of Col. Schwartzkoppen with Dreyfus.

Col. Schneider sends his contradiction to the Figaro from Ems, and Col. Panizzardi makes use of that paper in telegraphing from Rome to give the lie to the whole of Roget's statement so far as it dealt with the alleged report to Ressmann. The Figaro at once telegraphed both communications to Rennes where they were posted in the hotels for the edification of the patrons.

The Austrian and Italian Embassies attest the genuineness of the Schneider and Panizzardi dispatches. Mercier feels that he has thrown the fat into the fire, and he looked depressed and out of countenance to-day. So did Roget, who is a stronger man, notwithstanding the tears he shed at the close of his deposition yesterday. But both were tired and pale throughout the humiliation.

Gen. Mercier had laid aside his fine uniform and wore this morning a shabby alpaca suit. He looked a wretched creature without his fine belongings. Roget, however, came with all his gold lace and plumes.

Col. Picquart was again a witness. He was allowed to sit in an armchair with which the Generals had been successively accommodated. Picquart's figure is younger than his face. He is clean built, lithe, tall, graceful, and more the figure of a tall circus woman than of a man, though he is quite manly in his appearance, bearing, and address. His voice is pleasant, indeed melodious and sonorous. His diction is good, the emphasis never too emphatic and the gesticulation seldom overdone. He gives the impression of one who goes in for the sober and unadorned. His face is strong but not unpleasing. The aquiline nose is far too long. The eyes are blue and of poetic expression, but the heavy, drooping lids give them a triangular shape. The prevailing expression of his countenance is sad. Still it shows mental serenity.

PICQUART ON THE DEFENSIVE.

His defects are diffuseness, too great facility, and a drawn-out style. He does not force conviction in swift, strong flashes. He is not graphic, and never goes direct to the root of the matter. But he is not tedious. The beautiful voice saves him from that. It makes the listener patiently follow him through the mazes of argument, deduction, and demonstration.

His arrangement of arguments is cumulative. The presiding Judge rubbed him often against the grain, and often begged him not to be diffuse, not to speak so much about his own concerns, but to keep to the Dreyfus affair. Picquart respectfully accepted these reproofs, saying that he only spoke of his own concerns in order to vindicate his character and to prove himself a credible witness. He spent two hours yesterday and five to-day in giving evidence, and remains the guardian angel of Dreyfus, standing between him and his implacable enemies, who sit in the front seats.

In this row are Gens. Mercier and Roget, and many field officers, who are still unbeaten. How bitterly ard hatingly they eyed Picquart to-day!

Gen. Billot, however, did not apparently share in their ferocious feelings. He seemed unruffled by Picquart's statements. Billot was on the staff of Bazaine in Mexico, and escaped from Metz. He is a born politician, and is always guided by the instinct of self-preservation.

But he is not a bad man. He took from Metz to Tours in 1870 a commission as Colonel, which Marshal Bazaine had signed, showed it to Gambetta, and then tore it up. Gambetta at once confirmed it, and then promoted him a peg higher.

He is a type of the old, retired Sergeant one might see playing cards in a provincial café, with a pipe and a glass of absinthe. Those who do not know his history are amazed to think he was twice a Minister of War and is a life Senator.

The Dreyfusites greatly fear for Picquart's life. The stalwarts among them now guard him. He looks a man with an unpropitious star, and he has always been unlucky, unless in having that peace of soul that passeth understanding.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

Say Esterhazy May Testify.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—There are rumors that after all Esterhazy will go to Rennes to testify.

The Figaro enumerates altogether eleven documents thus far discovered in the Dreyfus affair.

PICQUART GIVES HIS EVIDENCE.

For Five Hours He Details the Plots Against Dreyfus and Confronts Roget and Mercier.

RENNES, France, Aug. 18.—When the trial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus was resumed, at 7:25 this morning, Col. Picquart, former Chief of the Inteligence Department of the War Office, was called to the witness stand and continued his deposition, which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court.

The Colonel gave his testimony in the same loud, fearless tone of voice. He commenced by declaring that he thought it necessary immediately to reply to Gen. Roget's veritable arraignment of him while the latter was on the stand.

At the outset of Col. Picquart's remarks Roget interposed and said he would reply to them.

Continuing, Col. Picquart proceeded to discuss the secret dossier as being the mainspring of the condemnation of Dreyfus. He took up the documents successively, referring to the writers and addresses of the letters as A and B.

Col. Picquart practically occupied the whole of to-day's sitting with a masterful presentation of his side of the case. He spoke for five hours, and his voice at the end of that time began to show signs of fatigue.

His testimony was followed with the closest attention by the members of the court-martial and by the audience, and during the brief suspension of the court Gens. Mercier, Roget, Billot, and de Boisdeffre and other witnesses sauntered together up and down the courtyard of the Lycée or gathered in little groups, animatedly discussing Picquart's evidence, which, although it contained but few new facts, was so cleverly placed before the tribunal and was spoken so effectively that it could not fail to repeat the impression he made yesterday.

DREYFUS EAGERLY ATTENTIVE.

Dreyfus, naturally, drank in all the witness's words, which came as a balm to the wounds inflicted upon him by Mercier and Roget, and the prisoner frequently and closely scanned the faces of his Judges, as though seeking to read their thoughts.

From the standpoint of the spectators, the session was the most monotonous one since the opening of the trial. Even the confrontation at the end lacked the dramatic force of the similar incidents which have marked almost every previous sitting.

Picquart's deposition was a fine performance. He spoke without notes, and, in view of the mass of facts adduced, it must be ranked as a feat of memory.

The members of the court-martial took copious notes during Picquart's testimony, and it was quite evident that several of the explanations he gave came as fresh light.

Then, when Picquart concluded, both Gen. Roget and Gen. Mercier jumped up and asked to be heard contradictorily. Col. Jouaust asked Gen. Roget to speak first. He thereupon faced Col. Picquart, who replied promptly to his questions, which the General delivered in a theatrical manner, and with frequent gestures.

Gen. Mercier adopted a quieter demeanor. Neither, however, said anything which could be described as damaging to Col. Picquart's evidence.

Among those present in court were Gens. Zurlinden and Billot, former Ministers of War.

Maître Mornard, who argued the case, in behalf of the Dreyfus family, for the revision of the prisoner's sentence, before the Court of Cassation, was present this morning to assist M. Demange of counsel for the defense.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

The following is the evidence in detail:

Before resuming his deposition, Col. Picquart said: "I think it necessary to say a few words with reference to the veritable speech for the prosecution delivered by Gen. Roget when referring to the Quenelli case."

The President of the court, Col. Jouaust, here interposed, saying: "Is it a personal matter?"

"I shall be very brief, Colonel," replied Picquart. "I am, moreover, ready to reply to all questions the Court may ask on the subject.

"For the moment, I shall confine myself to the following explanation: The Quenelli case occurred between May 30 and July 17, 1896, at which period, on account of a family bereavement, I was able to pay very little attention to my official duties. In my absence, Col. Henry acted for me. Moreover, I devoted most of the month of July to a journey of the Headquarters Staff, which also prevented me from attending to my ordinary duties.

"I was, therefore, able to give only very intermittent attention to the Quenelli case. Besides this, Quenelli was a returned convict, who had contravened a decree of expulsion, and had been caught red-handed in another criminal act. The case was, at first sight, a not particularly interesting personage."

At this point Gen. Roget arose and said: "I wish to be allowed to reply."

"You shall," said Col. Jouaust.

PICQUART ENTERS A PROTEST.

Col. Picquart, continuing, said: "I protest absolutely against the allegation that I consented to the communication of secret documents to the members of the Dreyfus court-martial without the prisoner's knowledge. I never ordered such communication, and if it was done it was not with my cognizance.

[Picquart as has been said, was detailed by the War Office to watch the Dreyfus trial for the Government in December, 1894. In a letter dated Sept. 14, 1898, Picquart, writing from prison to M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, said: "Any counsel would have shown up this dossier in a moment. * * * When was the secret dossier shown to the Judges? Assuredly when the hearing of the arguments on both sides was finished. For I had to report to Mercier the general impression made on the Judges, and I told him it was favorable to Dreyfus."]

"I hasten to add that in my opinion it would have been an insult to the court to believe its members would lend themselves to such machinations.

"I am ready, I repeat, to reply to every question. I will only point out that all Gen. Roget has recounted in detail was published in general terms in the Gaulois Jan. 7."

"Having thus explained certain matters I will continue my deposition."

Then the Colonel proceeded to discuss the phrase occurring in the bordereau, "I am going to the manoeuvres." He said there was no question of probationers going to the manoeuvres in September. This, he pointed out, would have curtailed their period of probation in an entirely unusual manner. It is for this reason that D'Ormescheville, who drew up the acte d'accusation or indictment against Dreyfus in 1894, changed the date of the bordereau from September to April. When, however, it was discovered that Dreyfus knew as early as March that he would not attend the Spring manoeuvres, the correct date was resumed. Later this was found untenable, and so, in their testimony before the Court of Cassation, Gens. Mercier, Gonse, and de Boisdeffre reassumed the date of the bordereau to have been April.]

After dealing with the testimony of the experts at the court-martial of 1894, Picquart proceeded to examine the secret dossier, a close analysis of which, he asserted, was particularly necessary "owing to the weight the document had with the members of the court-martial in 1894."

EXPLAINS THE SECRET DOSSIER.

"This dossier," continued the witness, "may be divided into two parts. The first contains three documents:

"One—A document known as the d'Avignon document, the terms of which are about as follows: 'Doubt. Proof; service letters; situation dangerous for me with French officer; cannot personally conduct negotiations; no information from an officer of the line; important only as coming from the Ministry; already somewhere else.' [This is a literal translation of a cipher dispatch in German, which was intercepted early in 1894. It was sent by Schwarzkoppen in reply to a message which had been intercepted Dec. 29, 1893, and which contained the words: "The documents; no sign of the General Staff." "Service letters" in the reply is translated from the German original "patente," i. e., an officer's brevet. Both dispatches have been paraphrased by Picquart as follows: "The documents received. There is no evidence that they come from the War Office." To which the reply was: "You doubt? My proof is that my informant (Esterhazy) is an officer. I have seen his brevet. True, only a regimental officer; but I assure you he brings his information, every bit of it, from the Intelligence Bureau. I cannot communicate directly with Henry.]

"Two—The document containing the words, 'Ce canaille de D—.' [The full text of this document was printed in THE TIMES of last Sunday.]

"Three—A document which is nothing but the report of a journey to Switzerland, and made in behalf of a foreign power.

[This is a letter in Esterhazy's handwriting, which will be found described further on in the story of the proceedings.]

REST OF DOSSIER SUPPLEMENTARY.

"The second part of the dossier," continued Picquart, "consisted partly of a supplementary review of the first. It contained the gist of seven or eight documents, one of which—'Ce canaille de D—,' will serve for the purposes of comparison. It also contained the correspondence of Attachés 'A' and 'B.'

These initials, it should be borne in mind, represent Col. von Schwarzkoppen, formerly German Military Attaché at Paris, and Major Panizzardi, the former Military Attaché of Italy at the French capital.

At this juncture, the Colonel said, it would facilitate his explanations if he were permitted to see the secret dossier, adding: "I have already had it in my hands, but I fear my memory may fail me on some points."

"What you ask," replied the President of the court-martial, "is impossible. The Minister's orders are absolute. The secret dossier can only be examined under certain conditions."

"I regret it," answered Picquart. "But I will try to refresh my memory."

The witness next explained why Major Du Paty de Clam's translation of the d'Avignon document, which has been classed as idiotic, was open to doubt, and why the document, if it had any meaning whatever, was as applicable to Esterházy as to Dreyfus.

[Du Paty de Clam's translation or paraphrasing reads as follows: "You say the documents do not bear the mark of the General Staff. There are doubts; proof is therefore necessary. I will ask for 'la lettre de service,' but, as it is dangerous for me personally to conduct the negotiations, I will take an intermediary and tell the officer to bring me what he has. I must have absolute discretion, because the Intelligence Bureau is on the watch against us; there is no good in having relations with a regimental officer. Documents are only of importance when they come from the Ministry; this is why I continue my relations."]

NOT A SPY, BUT A FRIEND.

Regarding the correspondence of the military attachés, the witness demonstrated the insignificance of the information asked for. While Du Paty de Clam regarded the correspondence as convincing and as clearly indicating an officer of the Second Bureau, Picquart maintained that the terms of the correspondence indicated that the writer intended to ask a friend, and not a spy, for the information desired. Many headquarters' officers, he pointed out, were on cordial and absolutely legitimate terms with the foreign military attachés.

Col. Picquart then took up the "Ce Canaille de D—" document. He called the attention of the court to the fact that it was addressed by Schwartzkoppen to Panizzardi, and not vice versa, as long believed.

After giving his reasons for believing Dreyfus was not the person referred to in that document, Picquart showed how Du Paty de Clam endeavored to ascribe the authroship of the document of Panizzardi with the view of establishing a connection which in reality did not exist between the various documents in the indictment against Dreyfus.

The document referring to the French agents' journey to Switzerland, of which Schwartzkoppen is said to have been informed, was only slightly commented upon by the witness, as he did not attach importance to it. The minute detail with which the Colonel dealt with the evidence, the clearness of his language, and his deductions had great effect upon the audience, and elicited general admiration.

The former Chief of the Intelligence Department concluded his examination of the first portion of the secret dossier by saying:

"May I be allowed to express deep regret at the absence of Major Du Paty de Clam. It seems to me indispensable that this officer, who wrote the commentaries on the secret dossier, should be summoned to give evidence here. He would give us his reminiscences, and I would help him." [Laughter.]

STOLEN FROM HIS DEPARTMENT.

"But," added Picquart, "since I am dealing with this question of the commentaries of Major Du Paty de Clam, permit me to point out to you, gentlemen, that this document was not the property of any particular Minister. It was classified as belonging to the Intelligence Department, and, as you see, it formed part of a well-defined dossier—a dossier which was shut up in one of the drawers of my desk and which was abstracted from it. This commentary, therefore, is upon a secret dossier document which was improperly removed from my department."

[The witness refers to the commentary on the documents of the secret dossier prepared in 1898 for Gen. Billot by Wattine, his son-in-law, and substitute for the Procureur General. When the Cour de Cassation decided to revise the Dreyfus case Gen. Billot claimed this commentary as his private property. Among the other documents missing from the secret dossier is, of course, the original cipher dispatch sent by Panizzardi to the Headquarters Staff in Rome Nov. 2, 1894, a correct rendering of which practically proves Dreyfus's innocence.]

Continuing, the witness remarked: "Mention was made yesterday of the disappearance of documents. That is the case in point."

Turning to the second portion of the dossier, Picquart described a number of documents in it as forgeries, and said the police reports therein contained nothing serious against Dreyfus. He explained that they embodied the theme mostly utilized by police spies in order to dupe the Intelligence Department, and asserted that their information was mostly worthless or false and prepared in order to make interesting reading.

"In the inquiry made by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire" (former President of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation,) continued Picquart, "you have an excellent example of the sort of people who can present in the most specious guise what amounts absolutely to nothing. You cannot imagine, gentlemen, what people, in order to get money, if only a modest twenty-francs piece, have brought to the Intelligence Department in the shape of so-called 'information,' which examination has proved to be worthless."

Dreyfus displayed the keenest interest in Picquart's protracted analysis of the dossier, which the whole audience listened to with profound attention. The members of the court-martial and the former Ministers of War were equally interested. Of the latter, Gens. Billot and Zurlinden were in full uniform. Gen. Mercier was attired in civilian clothes. Near them sat M. Bertulus, the examining Magistrate who gave such strong testimony for Dreyfus yesterday. Mme. Henry was not present.

HOW HE SUSPECTED ESTERHAZY.

Concluding his examination of the secret dossier, Col. Picquart explained how he had acquired the conviction that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy and how he ascertained that the anti-Dreyfus proofs were worthless. He began by detailing how he first learned of the existence of Esterhazy and his efforts to discover something about him.

[See the article "Picquart's Part in the Case" in THE TIMES of yesterday.]

The witness earnestly asserted that the first occasion on which he saw Esterhazy's name was when he read the address of the "petit bleu." He said he was not acquainted with Esterhazy, and never had Esterhazy watched.

Previous to this the utmost efforts had been made to prove the contrary, and to show that Picquart knew Esterhazy before the discovery of the "petit bleu."

The Colonel emphasized this point, with the view, as explained, of showing how certain newspapers had travestied the facts, and he created a mild sensation by adding: "I shall have occasion to point out other and similar examples."

The witness then rebutted the charges against him of unnecessarily delaying the prosecution of Esterhazy. He said his object was to avoid arousing suspicion in regard to an officer who, perhaps, was entirely innocent.

"What a mistake," he added, "would have been averted in 1894 had they acted in the same way in regard to Dreyfus." This remark caused murmurs of approval in court.

What the witness gathered about Esterhazy's character, he continued, created the worst impression upon him, but he learned nothing to connect Esterhazy with any act of espionage. Therefore he did not mention his suspicions. An agent, however, was ordered to watch Esterhazy, who had completely compromised himself through his relations with an English company, of which he had agreed to become a Director.

"That could not be permitted in the case of a French officer," said Picquart. "Moreover, Esterhazy gambled, led a life of debauchery, and lived with Mlle. Pays."

LEAKAGE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Turning to the leakage at headquarters, the witness described the negotiations of Major Lauth with the spy Richard Cuers at Basel, showing how the spy promised to inform him about the leakage, and how he, Picquart, was induced to allow Lieut. Col. Henry to accompany Major Lauth to Basel.

Picquart also described the vague replies of Henry when questioned on the subject of Esterhazy before his departure, and the futility of the visit to Basel, because of Cuers's refusal, when he saw Henry, to impart the promised information.

[Among the papers seized by Judge Bertulus at the lodgings of Mlle. Pays, Esterhazy's friend, in 1898, was one in Esterhazy's handwriting headed "Balse," and "Richard Cuers," a person whom Bertulus, from his official transactions, knew to be a spy. As the paper must have been from the Intelligence Bureau, and was now found in Esterhazy's possession, it revealed at once to Bertulus that there must have been irregular relations between Esterhazy and that bureau.]

This incident caused the witness to wonder whether, instead of trying to make Cuers speak, Henry and Lauth had not done everything possible to impose silence upon him.

Before the Basel incident, Col. Picquart had decided to speak to Gen. de Boisdeffre about Esterhazy.

"In answer to my request," said the witness, "Gen. de Boisdeffre wrote me, asking me to meet him at the train on his arrival from Vichy. While driving from the railroad station to the General's hotel I told him all I had done in regard to Esterhazy.

"I affirm that Gen. de Boisdeffre knew that this question was to remain a secret between us and that I was not to mention it except to the Minister of War. I knew Esterhazy was anxious to enter the War Office, and I did not regard his desire favorably. I communicated my impressions to my chiefs, who approved all my steps, and the application of Esterhazy was rejected.

CONVINCED BY M. BERTILLON.

"His insistence, however, only increased my uneasiness regarding him, and I resolved to obtain a specimen of his handwriting. I was immediately struck with the similarity of his handwriting and that of the bordereau, and, forthwith, I had the letters of Esterhazy which were in my possession photographed and showed the photographs of Major Du Paty de Clam and M. Bertillon (the handwriting expert) between Aug. 25 and Sept. 5."

The Colonel emphasized this point, because M. Bertillon affirms he saw the photographs in May, 1896, and made a note of them, whereas the letters were not written on that date. The conflicting testimony of Picquart and Bertillon on this point had been used to discredit the former's evidence.

Col. Picquart, continuing, said Du Paty de Clam, on seeing the writing, forthwith declared it was that of Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of Capt. Dreyfus.

The witness, continuing, said: "'You know,' Du Paty de Clam maintained, 'that the bordereau is the joint work of Alfred and Mathieu Dreyfus.'

"M. Bertillon said: 'That is the writing of the bordereau.'

"M. Bertillon tried to discover where I had obtained the handwriting, but the only information I imparted was that it was current and recent handwriting.

"M. Bertillon then suggested that it was a tracing and ended by saying that if it was current handwriting it could only have emanated from some one whom the Jews had been exercising for a year in imitating the writing of the bordereau.

"At M. Bertillon's request I left the photographs with him. When he returned them he said he adhered to his opinion and earnestly asked to see the original. When I saw beyond a doubt that the handwriting of the bordereau was Esterhazy's, and, seeing that the documents mentioned therein might have been supplied by Esterhazy, that the words 'I am going to the manoeuvres' could perfectly well apply to Esterhazy, and that Esterhazy had secretaries at his disposal to copy a document so voluminous as the Firing Manual, I resolved to consult the secret dossier to see what part of the treachery might be ascribed to Dreyfus, and to assure myself whether the dossier contained anything indicating Esterhazy.

NOTHING TO CONVICT DREYFUS.

"I frankly admit I was stupefied on reading the secret dossier. I expected to find matters of gravity therein, and found, in short, nothing but a document which might apply just as much to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus, an unimportant document mentioning d'Avignon, and a document which it seemed absurd to apply to Dreyfus, namely, the 'Ce canaille de D—' document.

"Lastly, I recognized a report appended in the handwriting of Guenée, which appeared to be at least as worthless as the second document.

"It was then evening. I had staid late at the office in order to examine the documents thoroughly. I thought it over during the night, and the next day I explained the whole situation to Gen. de Boisdeffre. I took to his office the secret dossier, the fac simile of the bordereau, the 'petit bleu,' and the principal papers connected with my investigation of Esterhazy.

"I wonder now, if I had one or two interviews. But I still see Gen. de Boisdeffre, as he examined the secret dossier with me, stop before he reached the end and tell me to go into the country, give an account of the affair to Gen. Gonse, and ask his advice.

"Before starting to see Gen. Gonse I copied a note, four pages in length, which I made Sept. 1, containing my résumé of the Esterhazy affair.

"When I informed Gen. Gonse of all which had occurred, he remarked:

"'So a mistake has been made?'

"After my interview with Gen. Gonse I did not work any longer on my own initiative. I said nothing more until the return of Gen. Gonse, Sept. 15. At that time Esterhazy was at the great manoeuvres."

Next the witness dwelt on the rumors in September, 1896, of the project of replacing Dreyfus by a man of straw and the discovery of the forged Weyler letter, supposed to be connected with the same project. At about the same time the campaign for and against Dreyfus was started by the newspapers.

At this stage of his deposition Col. Picquart, who had been speaking for two and a half hours, was visibly distressed. He had occasional attacks of coughing, but managed to continue, Col. Jouaust not showing any inclination to suspend the session of the court in order to give him needed rest.

THWARTED BY GEN. GONSE.

The witness then turned to the newspaper attacks on Dreyfus, saying that the information regarding the bordereau contained in them convinced him that they had been inspired by some one closely connected with the Dreyfus affair. They couldn't, he added, be attributed to the Dreyfus family, while they contained expressions familiar to Du Paty de Clam, whom it would be interesting to hear on the subject.

[Particulary is this true of L'Eclair article of Sept. 14, 1896. Here is given an account of the arrest of Dreyfus in the identical words used by Du Paty de Clam in his report to the first court-martial. When Du Paty gave his testimony before the Court of Cassation last Winter he again told the story of the arrest, employing the same phrases that appear in L'Eclair article. All these significant data have been used to identify Du Paty as the author of the article.]

The witness next said he asked permission to inquire into the sources of the articles, but was forbidden to interfere in any way whatever.

Describing his interview with Gen. Gonse, Sept. 15, Picquart said: "When I asked Gen. Gonse for permission to continue the investigation, insisting on the danger of allowing the Dreyfus family to proceed with their investigation alone, the General replied that it was impossible, in his opinion and in the opinion of Gen. de Boisdeffre and the Minister of War, to reopen the affair. When I pressed the point, in order to make Gen. Gonse understand that nothing could prevent his reopening if it could be believed Dreyfus was innocent, Gen. Gonse replied:

"'If you say nothing, nobody will know.'

"'General,' I replied, firmly, 'what you tell me is abominable. I do not know what I shall do. But, I won't carry this secret with me.'

"I at once left the room," added the witness. "That is what occurred. I know my account is disputed, but I positively swear it," said Picquart, as he emphatically smote the bar in front of the witness box, and looked in the direction of the Generals.

The Colonel next described his intentions with regard to Esterhazy, which Gens. Gonse and de Boisdeffre had forbidden him to carry out. He attached particular importance to this point, as it contained a clue to subsequent occurrences. Later, the witness said, that while Du Paty de Clam evidently acted wrongly in disguising himself with a false beard and blue spectacles, perhaps he was authorized to do so.

After a few minutes' suspension of the session, Col. Picquart resumed his deposition, showing how, through an article in the Eclair of Sept. 14, 1896, he was satisfied Esterhazy had been warned of the suspicions against him.

In order to make the proofs complete, the witness continued his investigations with the utmost discretion. In his opinion, the only event of importance in the Dreyfus affair since the discovery of the bordereau was the Henry forgery, perpetrated Oct. 31, 1896. He added that it must have been handed immediately to Gen. Gonse.

COMPLAINS OF HENRY'S AGENT.

Shortly before Henry perpetrated the forgery, an agent named Guenée, Henry's right-hand man, prepared a report declaring N. Castelin, (Republican Revisionist, Deputy for Laon, Division of Aisne,) was about to play the hand of the Dreyfus family by unmasking, in the Chamber of Deputies, the prisoner's accomplices, thus having the affair reopened.

Col. Picquart incidentally complained bitterly, while he was still Chief of the Intelligence Department, that Henry's tool, Guenée, should be allowed to make reports against the witness, who had then established a connection between the reports of Guenée and the false deposition of Henry, who had testified that he had seen the witness seated in Maître Leblois's office with the document containing the words "Ce canaille de D——" before them.

[See article headed "Picquart's Part in the Case" in THE TIMES of yesterday.]

Each new scheme, said the former Chief of the Intelligence Department, was a development of the one preceding.

The next feature of Picquart's deposition was his recital of the intrigues against him and the pressure exercised by Henry with the view of fixing on the witness the blame for communicating information to the newspapers.

Then, turning to the distant mission upon which he was dispatched, Picquart described the irritation he felt when he saw he was being removed because he was no longer wanted as head of the Intelligence Department. He explained that if this disgrace had been frankly avowed it would have been much less painful to him. The Colonel also said that during his absence his correspondence was tampered with.

Dealing with his mission to Tunis, which Picquart said ought to have been intrusted to a Commissary of Police, the witness declared it was then that Henry, abandoning his underhand intrigues, began a campaign of open persecution. Hery wrote to the witness, accusing him of communicating information to the press, with disclosing the contents of secret documents, and with attempting to suborn officers in connection with the "petit bleu."

It was then Picquart learned of the existence of the forged secret documents directed against himself, and foresaw his own ruin if the Dreyfus affair was reopened, and, to safeguard himself, he intrusted to a lawyer friend a certain letter from Gen. Gonse, at the same time acquainting the lawyer with what he knew of Esterhazy, and instructing the lawyer how he should intervene, "if the occasion demanded it."

This lawyer, M. Leblois, communicated with M. Scheurer-Kestner, then one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate, and the representations of the latter to Premier Méline's Government followed.

TRIED TO GET RID OF PICQUART.

When Picquart's furlough was due, Gen. Leclerc, commanding in Tunis, was ordered to send Picquart to the frontier of Tripoli. Leclerc commented to the witness on this abormal order, and Picquart confided to the General the probable reasons for it, and his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. Gen. Leclerc thereupon ordered Picquart not to go beyond Gabes.

In the meanwhile the campaign in Paris was continued. Esterhazy appeared among the witnesses and accusers.

Picquart created a sensation by incidentally remarking that the Judges in 1894 were shamefully deceived in having the document containing the words, "Ce canaille de D—" communicated to them. [It is generally believed that Mercier read out the name "Dreyfus" to them.]

Witness then bitterly recited the details of the various machinations with the view of incriminating him, instigated by Henry, Esterhazy, and Du Paty de Clam.

Col. Jouaust, having asked for explanations on certain points, Picquart said:

"If I tell you all this, gentlemen, it is to show what must have been the mental attitude toward me of the members of the court-martial which tried Esterhazy." [Murmurs of assent.]

When he resumed his deposition, the witness said he regretted he had not been given the opportunity to contradict his accusers at that court-martial.

"I have almost finished my task," added Picquart; "but I ask permission to refer to the way the bordereau came to the War Office. I have doubts in regard to the person who brought the bordereau. Two quite different persons could certainly have delivered the bordereau in 1894. But, if an intelligent person had delivered it, he would certainly have insisted on the value of its contents."

Gens. Roget and Mercier, having intimated a desire to speak, Col. Jouaust asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say, and the prisoner replied in the negative.

Gen. Roget then mounted the platform and asked Col. Picquart for explanations regarding the Quenelli affair.

"Col. Picquart," said Gen. Roget, "attacked me this morning in regard to my speech for the prosecution yesterday on the subject of the Quenelli case. He said he was not present at the Ministry of War when the case was in progress, and he ascribed it to Col. Henry. That is quite incorrect.

GEN. ROGET CONFRONTS PICQUART.

"I ask Col. Picquart if he denies that he wrote Capt. Marechal an order to connect him with Gelanti, that he wrote to the Public Prosecutor inclosing documents, and that he wrote to the Public Prosecutor a second time, July 15? If he denies this, I ask the Court to send for Marechal and the dossier in the Quenelli affair."

Col. Picquart replied that there was no need to threaten to produce the dossier in order to make him reply. He added:

"I did not say I was absent during the Quenelli affair. I said I was absent part of the time, and that painful duties did not permit me to participate in it as I would otherwise have done."

"Did you write those letters?" asked Col. Jouaust.

"Yes," replied Picquart, "I remember writing letters in the case, though I do not remember exactly their terms or dates."

Col. Jouaust then said: "Gen. Roget asks if you deny you wrote a letter sending Galanti to Switzerland?"

"Galanti," replied the witness, "was an agent who gave us information about the Italian forts in the neighborhood of Belfort. Finding ourselves on the point of being discovered we, naturally, took measures to avoid it. That is why Galanti was sent to Switzerland."

"Then you wrote the letters," said Gen. Roget, "and I add that Col. Henry was not concerned in this affair. He was sent to Belfort against his will by Col. Picquart."

The witness acknowledged writing some letters, but wanted to know their text. He said he would like to see them, so that he could be more precise. "You must have seen," he said, "how much falsehood there has been in this affair."

In reply to further questions Picquart admitted sending documents to Belfort for the use of the Quenelli case. "But," Picquart added, "they were handed to the Public Prosecutor."

Gen. Roget's questioning was evidently with the view of eliciting the confession from Col. Picquart that, in the Quenelli case, he communicated to the Judges documents unknown to the defense, as he now accuses the General Staff of doing in the Dreyfus case.

The General concluded with angrily repelling various statements of Picquart in regard to his connection with the press, and a dialogue, apparently wholly unconnected with the present trial, followed.

Gen. Mercier promptly replaced Gen. Roget.

MERCIER ALSO ASKS QUESTIONS.

"Col. Picquart," Mercier said, "has stated that I ordered him to convey documents to Col. Maurel. That is false. I never handed any packet to Col. Picquart for Col. Maurel. I never mentioned secret documents to him."

In reply Col. Picquart said: "I remember perfectly handing a packet to Col. Maurel."

Gen. Mercier next denied Col. Picquart's statement relative to the meeting with Gen. Gonse during the afternoon of Jan. 6, 1895, when the latter was greatly excited at the prospect of war.

"That cannot be the case," said Gen. Mercier. "Gen. Gonse will make a deposition on the subject. I do not know what he will say. But he could not be apprehensive of war that afternoon, since I myself had no apprehension on that score."

Col. Picquart replied that he adhered to everything he had said. Gen. Gonse, the witness explained, was excited because he knew of the action of an Ambassador toward M. Casimir-Périer, then President of the Republic.

Gen. Mercier next referred to Picquart's statement that the D'Avignon document was communicated to the court-martial of 1894. He said:

"I deny it positively. The only documents communicated were the Panizzardi telegram, Du Paty de Clam's commentary, the note of the Italian Attaché in regard to French railroads, and the report of Guenée."

Picquart here pointed out that he had only expressed his belief on this subject.

Gen. Mercier further thought it incumbent upon him to reply to the allegation of Col. Picquart regarding the responsibility of Du Paty de Clam relative to the communication to a foreign power of a note dealing with modifications in the artillery. This note is said to have been prepared in Gen. Mercier's department.

"I declare," he said, "that inquiry has shown that the document was drawn up not by Du Paty de Clam, but by Col. Masson, in another department, though the record of it has disappeared."

In regard to the bordereau, Gen. Mercier reaffirmed that it reached the Ministry through the ordinary channels.

Maître Demenge's cross-examination compelled Gen. Mercier somewhat reluctantly to enumerate the secret documents submitted to the first court-martial. Among them was the "Ce canaille de D——" letter.

When asked why the commentary of Guenee was not attached to the document, Mercier replied: "It was supplied for my personal use."

"Then," said Maître Demenge triumphantly, "you must have known that D—— could not have meant Dreyfus, but did mean Dubois."

M. Demange asked Gen. Mercier why it did not occur to him to append to the comments information of the existence of a man named Dubois, who was suspected of having communicated information to foreign powers.

Gen. Mercier replied: "Because we had discovered that he could not have been the author of the documents mentioned in the comments."

"Ah," said Maître Demange, "because you considered that Dubois could not be the author, after study of the dossier, of the divulgations, consequently you did not reveal the fact that there was a person called D—— who might be meant?"

Gen. Mercier—Quite so.

The court then adjourned for the day.

DREYFUS'S DAILY PROGRAMME.

RENNES, France, Aug. 18.—Capt. Dreyfus still lives almost exclusively on milk and eggs. On rising at 5 o'clock he takes a glass of milk. He is then escorted to the courtroom under a strong guard. On reing to prison he takes a second glass of milk, and at 1 o'clock a soft boiled egg and another glass of milk.

At 2 o'clock his wife calls upon him, spending a couple of hours with him daily without restrictions of any kind. After their interview another member of the family sees him for half an hour.

Maître Demange arrives daily at 4:30 in the afternoon, and remains until 7 o'clock, discussing the progress of the case. During the remainder of the time the accused usually reads or studies mathematics. He retires about 9:30 o'clock.

Dreyfus retains his good spirits, and expresses confidence that he will be acquitted, especially now that he believes that Maître Labori will be able to return to the active work of the defense.

MAITRE LABORI IS NERVOUS.

RENNES, France, Aug. 18.—Maître Labori was not so well this afternoon. He tired himself yesterday, and to-day he was only allowed to exercise for half an hour, which he spent in the garden. His wound is no worse, but he is suffering from nervousness.

INSISTS HE SHOT M. LABORI.

A Man Named Glorot Confesses and Is Arrested, but Doctors Say He Is Mad.

RENNES, France, Aug. 18.—A man who says he attempted to murder Maître Labori, leading counsel for Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, has been arrested at Dol, in this department. His name is Glorot; he is a native of the Department of Cotes-du-Nord.

Glorot was arrested because he said in a cabaret yesterday: "I am the man who shot Labori."

The police, it is now said, believe the prisoner is only a lunatic or a drunkard desirous of attracting attention and his so-called confession may turn out to be nothing more than an empty boast. However, they are investigating the recent movements of the prisoner.

Glorot was brought to Rennes this evening. Col. Picquart, M. Gast, and others who saw the would-be assassin declare Glorot is not the man.

The prisoner has written a letter to the police making an alleged confession and glorifying the crime.

The doctors say the man is mad.

Dol is situated in the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine, fifteen miles southeast of St. Malo. The latter place is forty-four miles northeast of Rennes.

GUERIN HOLDS OUT FOR TERMS.

French Government Issues a Semi-Official Note on the Opera Bouffe Siege.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A semi-official note issued to-night says:

"Having consideration for humanity above all other things, the Government, from the beginning, discarded the idea of storming M. Guerin's house or the seizure of the accused by mere force. Measures for preventing M. Guerin from communicating with the outside world, as well as preventing or dispersing all assemblages, will be maintained, however, as long as possible."

After this note reached the barricaded chief of the Anti-Semitic League he decided to maintain his own propositions, and refused to surrender until they were conceded.

M. Guerin's decision not to surrender was delivered after a deputation of the National Defense group had waited on him and informed him of the contents of the semi-official note.

Gen. Jacquey and M. Firmin Faure, Revisionist and Anti-Semite, a Deputy from Oran, Algeria, had numerous interviews during the day with members of the Chamber of Deputies, and also with Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, whereupon Gen. Jacquey submitted his propositions for surrender, which were rejected by the besieged.

It is now said M. Lasies, Anti-Semite, Deputy from the Condom District of the Gers, has decided to discontinue further negotiations with M. Guerin. Gen. Jacquey, who is a Republican member of the Chamber of Deputies, representing the Mont-de-Marsan District of Landes, is also discouraged, and has left Paris.

Four Injured in Paris Riots.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—There was rioting last eevning on the Boulevard de Magenta between the Nationalists and the Anti-Semites. Four persons were seriously injured.

There were slight disturbances this evening in the Rue de Chabrol, in front of the building where M. Guerin and the Anti-Semites are intrenched. The police several times charged the crowds.

FULL PAY FOR RETIRED OFFICERS

Army Men to Have the Salary of Their Rank When Detailed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Assistant Controller Mitchell has decided that officers on the retired list of the army are entitled to the full pay of their rank when detailed at institutions of learning upon their own applications.

It is provided, however, that such officers must have had at least five years' service in the army and that the detail shall be for a period not exceeding four years.

CATHOLIC PRIEST ELOPES.

Pastor of a Chicago Church Marries a Protestant Girl.

GREAT STRIDES IN IRON AND STEEL

The Demand for American Products Exhausts the Supply.

SURE SIGN OF PROSPERITY

Development of the Trade Is Beyond All Expectations.

Manufacturers Now Have So Firm a Footing Abroad that They Are Taking Commerce Which Europe Controlled for Centuries.

The recent development of the iron and steel industry is considered by business men of this city as one of the most remarkable as well as most encouraging facts of the present year. It has for years been usual to regard this industry as the most trustworthy barometer of general trade and prosperity, and its tremendous growth during the year 1899 is looked upon as the surest sign of continued and increasing prosperity.

A few days ago it was announced in the press of the entire country that certain warships which are being constructed in the Delaware for the Russian Government would probably have to be delayed because the builders could not procure the iron and steel they needed for the work. This was the first public notification that in the hot race between supply and demand, which had been going on in this field for several years, the demand had overrun the supply. Of course, specialists in the industry had known for some time that this was inevitable, and must soon happen, but to the general public it came as a surprise.

A year ago, when the iron and steel men of the United States began contesting more sharply for the iron market of Europe, it was frequently said that the abundant supply in Europe would prevent the Americans obtaining too strong a footing in that field. This has not proved true, nor even partly true. Before the year ended manufacturers in this country were building for the British Government iron bridges, over which Gen. Kitchener's army was to march on its way to Omdurman; engines for British, Russian, and French railways, and ships for the Governments at Tokio and St. Petersburg.

DEMAND OUTSTRIPS SUPPLY.

This demand for American engines and ships and for all American iron and steel products has so increased during the last six months that it has finally outstripped the supply. The first and most noticeable, as well as most satisfactory, result has been in the strengthening of the market and in the advance of prices. Even the rosy expectations of manufacturers and miners have been exceeded. They had agreed among themselves that a certain advance in prices was probable. They now think that they were too moderate and that prices will go considerably beyond their estimate.

The editor of The Iron Age of this city shares fully in the general cheerfulness and hopefulness of the iron and steel world. In the latest issue of this journal he says:

"The iron markets have gained in strength, and the feeling is growing rapidly in the trade that the next year will be one of exceptional prosperity, all doubts as to the maintenance of present prices for the balance of the year being dispelled, if, indeed, higher figures will not have to be paid in some lines to secure prompt delivery.

"It is not so long since that leading men in the industry had apparently settled down to the conviction that $25 for steel billets and about $26 for steel rails would be a satisfactory basis for 1900 from the standpoint of the maker as to fair profits, with the assurance of a full consumption. It looks now as though the figure will be considerably higher. As a pointer in that direction come the reports of purchases in the West of 40,000 tons of steel rails to the Chicago and Northwestern and 20,000 tons to the Rock Island Roads at $29, for 1900 delivery. These reports are not officially confirmed, it being represented that the Western rail interests want $31. So much seems certain, however, that the basis of negotiations is much higher than was considered possible only a short time since.

"It is certain that in certain lines, notably in pig iron, the engagements for 1900 have already been heavy. One Southern interest is reported to have over 150,000 tons on its books, while a large interest controlling a very important industry has orders for over 200,000 tons of material secured."

LITTLE STEEL FROM ABROAD.

As to the frequently recurring report that large purchases of steel and iron are being made in Europe for shipment to this country, to take advantage of the high prices ruling here, he says:

"There has been a good deal of talk of purchases of steel in Europe for shipment to this country. It is true that large inquiries are in the market, but it is difficult to see how the business can be put through. Steel billets, ex-ship, would cost at least £6 10s., and, adding the duty of $8.96, the cost would be about $41.50, which is out of the question, except for manufacturing in bond, for export, under drawback arrangements. We have not learned that anything of this kind has been done. On the other hand, we know of one case in which negotiations are pending for the sale of 25,000 tons of American material to go to Europe to relieve the extraordinary scarcity there."

He also called attention to the fact that orders have been taken by the Pencoyd Iron Works for forty-five double-track lattice girder spans and eleven single-track pin connected spans for the Imperial Government railways of Japan. The order calls for about 7,000 net tons of material, for delivery during the middle of next year.

These facts, in the opinion of the editor of The Iron Age, do not bear out the assertion that Europe can enter this country as a competitor for the home trade; but, on the contrary, they indicate that Europe can no longer maintain herself in markets which she had controlled for centuries.

In a chart recently prepared by The Iron Age it is shown that there was a general downward tendency in prices of iron and steel and their products from 1892 until the Winter of 1898. At the latter period everything in this line took a decided advance. In January, 1892, steel billets were quoted at $25 a ton. By 1894 they had fallen to $15 and $14 a ton. After a slight advance in 1895, they fell to $13 in 1897. In 1898 they began rising, and in June of this year they were quoted at $30.10. The history of steel rails is similar, although the price, while advancing with tremendous strides now, has not yet got back to where it was in 1892, it being $27 now as against $30 in that year.

THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

The most remarkable part of the chart, however, is the comparison of prices in the first half of 1898 with those of 1899. This is illustrated by the following table, giving the range in price of four typical products:

January—	Bessemer Pig.	Steel Billets.	Beams.	Barb Wire.
1898	$9.87	$14.93	$1.30	$1.71
1899	10.87	16.62	1.40	1.83
February—				
1898	10.05	15.06	1.30	1.75
1899	11.60	18.00	1.42	2.02
March—				
1898	10.39	15.25	1.30	1.77
1899	14.59	24.30	1.55	2.42
April—				
1898	10.41	15.06	1.30	1.85
1899	15.03	25.37	1.64	2.60
May—				
1898	10.30	14.85	1.30	1.68
1899	16.20	26.75	1.63	2.70
June—				
1898	10.34	14.65	1.30	1.70
1899	18.51	30.10	1.82	2.90

Charles C. Cluff, General Eastern Agent of the Illinois Steel Company, declared that there was not so much as a speck on the horizon of the iron and steel trade.

"Everything points," he said, "to an indefinite continuance of prosperity, not only for the iron and steel industries, but for all interests of the country. The prices of iron and steel can hardly help advancing, in view of the immense and steadily increasing demand for the products of the manufacturers. There have been times when prices were higher than now, but there never was a time when the volume of business was so great and general prospects were so encouraging.

"Our iron and steel industries, like most other developments in the principal lines of activity in this country, are the wonder of the age. The business career of the United States really covers only about one hundred years, and in this time we have not only built up the greatest home market in the world, which is now almost absolutely controlled by our own manufacturers, but we have made a large beginning toward the conquest of European and Asiatic markets. At this moment we could be doing a much larger business abroad than we are if we could supply the demand, but naturally the manufacturers are not seeking orders from other countries to the extent that they would be if the home trade did not make such large demands upon their resources.

"The prosperity of the iron and steel business is not local to the United States, but is worldwide. Everywhere the iron furnaces and steel mills are working to their utmost capacity to meet the demand for their products, and yet there is a shortage in the supply.

"In this country the increased demand for iron and steel is not in any one direction. Material is wanted for shipbuilding, for railroads, for structural purposes, and for agricultural implements, and in all these lines the activity is steadily and rapidly growing. In other countries practically the same conditions prevail, but the manufacturers are not so keenly alive to the necessity for increased production.

UNDERBIDDING THE ENGLISH.

"We are already underbidding the English manufacturers in their own markets, and, as I said before, could increase our foreign trade at will if home consumption did not almost monopolize our efforts. In time we are bound to supply the markets of the world, because our business men are more alert and pushing than those of other countries. It has been said that the Englishman only lives while the American only eats to live, and that about expresses the situation. Naturally the man who devotes the least time to personal enjoyment and the most to business will conquer and possess the world's trade.

"For the next year at least, the prosperity of the iron and steel trade, and of business in general, in my opinion, is as well assured as anything can be. Our crops are as good as harvested now, and it is a certainty that the work of moving them will supply all the business the railroads can handle. The railroads were never before as busy as now, and when in the receipt of large earnings they naturally desire to keep their rolling stock and equipment in first-class condition and to extend their lines into new territory. A large demand for iron and steel is therefore assured from that source. At the same time railroad business is generally the best index of conditions throughout the country, and taking that view, I can scarcely see anything in favor of bearish talk regarding the situation. The fact that money is tight, or is likely to be, because of the demand for currency to transact the business of the country, is not an indication of poor times, but rather the reverse. It may be a bad thing for the ten-dollar speculators in bucket shops, but it shows that the real business of the country is prosperous and increasing in volume, and that is what we want."

EDWARD COOPER'S STATEMENT.

Edward Cooper of the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. said yesterday that the condition of the steel and iron market ought to be entirely satisfactory to the producers of the raw material. The demand, he said, is greater than the supply, and that his own firm has had difficulty in getting material as promptly as it wished. Mr. Cooper thought, however, that the situation is more gratifying to the miners and producers of the raw material than to those who use iron and steel in manufactures. "The pro lion share of the advance, I have always observed," he said, "generally goes to the former." He seemed very much pleased, however, with the prospect, and said that all indications point to a year of unusual prosperity.

FURNACE OWNERS AT CLEVELAND.

Contract Prices of Iron for 1900 to be Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—To-morrow the members of the Mahoning and Shenango Valley Blast Furnace Owners' Association will meet here to consider the situation in the iron and steel market, particularly with reference to fixing prices and discussing contracts for next year's business. While the furnace men are sanguine as to the continuance of the present extraordinary demand for iron and steel, and some of them believe prices will run still higher, others doubt the wisdom of fixing the contract price for next year at more than $20. Still others point to the prices of steel, and say that when that commodity readily brings $35 and $36, iron should command $25 at least. Conservative furnacemen say that they are satisfied with the handsome profit at $20.

To-night is was asserted by one furnace man that he did not know of a contract made by the association for 1900. He said the association's Executive Committee had been authorized several weeks ago to dispose of 50,000 tons at $20 for 1899 delivery. Aside from this, he said, he did not think any sales had been made, and he added that the furnaces were already behind on 1899 contracts, and would probably continue so during the balance of this year.

"And much of this iron is being delivered on contracts at $10 and $11," he said.

Some independent furnace men, he thought, were getting $21 and $21.50 for spot delivery iron, with the prospect that this price may be shaded some when several new furnaces now being built are put in blast.

"The impression among furnace men is," he said, "that at the meeting to-morrow an attempt will be made to fix a contract price for the first six months of 1900. It will be $20, any way, and if bullishly inclined furnace men have their way it will be still higher. Whatever price is made, it seems almost certain that contracts will be made for short periods only, and not for the full six months. The furnace men feel that they prefer to be in position to take advantage of any advances in prices. It is likely the steel men will willingly contract for 'hand-to-mouth' stocks rather than tie themselves up at a high figure, with the chance of having the bottom drop out of the market, although furnace and steel men alike admit that they look for a continued demand for the full output of the iron and steel industries."

Another matter, which will probably be taken up will be the reapportionment of orders under existing contracts. Steel men are complaining, it is said, that the output of the furnaces is not being fairly divided among the various mills. When asked regarding a rumor that furnacemen will not sell any more of the product of 1900, the iron men stated that no contracts had been made, and that none would be until after the meeting to-morrow, and they may even be further delayed.

Heirs to $75,000,000 Wanted.

Special to The New York Times.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Aug. 18.—W. J. Sittler of Robinson, Ill., was here to-day in search of heirs of Matthias Sittler of Baltimore, Md., a German nobleman, who settled in Maryland in 1738 and invested in real estate now valued at $12,000,000. Mr. Sittler also left an estate in Germany said to be worth $63,000,000 Mrs. Sarah A. Schooley of this city is said to be one of the heirs.

Held for a Murder Sixteen Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—Vinches Giordino, a fruit dealer, is behind the bars charged with a murder sixteen years ago in Plaquemines Parish, near New Orleans. His real name is Antonio Derona. Loof Jefti, a brother-in-law, released a few days ago from the Michigan City Prison, betrayed his relative because Giordino refused to be blackmailed. Derona's wife made damaging admissions to the police, and her husband finally confessed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:30 A. M.—20 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; R. Eppstein; damage slight.

2 A. M.—39 Gouverneur Street; Abe Sheas; damage, $400.

10:55 A. M.—18 Stanton Street; Nathan Miller; damage, $100.

11:55 A. M.—54 Clarkson Street; unknown; damage, $5.

5 P. M.—255 West Forty-fifth Street; unknown; no damage.

8:45 P. M.—87 Centre Street; P. J. Collins; damage, $200.

8:50 P. M.—106 Morton Street; T. Ryan; no damage.

9:05 P. M.—175 Stanton Street; unknown; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WILTON, Conn., Aug. 18.—The wire mill of the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, in Georgetown, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss, about $40,000, is partly covered by insurance.

WATER COMPANY'S BACKING

Friends of Platt and Croker Deny Any Combination.

REPUBLICAN MACHINE'S WORK

Positive Assertion that Bribes Forced Ramapo Legislation Through the Assembly—Mr. Coler's Investigation.

Politicians yesterday eagerly denied the existence of an entente between the Republican and Democratic organizations for the purpose of forcing the city into a contract with the Ramapo Water Company. Friends of Richard Croker declared positively that he was not interested in the concern, either directly or indirectly, and Lemuel Ely Quigg, President of the Republican County Committee, speaking for Senator Platt, said that the latter held no stock in the company and knew nothing of it except from what he had read in the newspapers.

Despite these denials, there is abundant evidence that the Ramapo Water Company not only has great political backing, but that it has depended for its life on political influence. It is a fact that Vice President Hobart has been an important factor in the concern ever since it was organized, twelve years ago, while the fact that Silas B. Dutcher, another prominent Republican, is the President of the company is corroboration of the charge that politicians of the Republican Party are connected with it. No one could be found yesterday to deny that the legislation obtained at Albany at several sessions had been secured through the influence of the Republican machine, and one man who is in a position to know asserted positively that the company had not been above making presents of stock to legislators who voted in favor of the bills offered in its behalf.

ACCUSES THE LEGISLATORS.

"If the safes of members of the Legislature could be opened," this man said, "they would be found to be papered with stock of the Ramapo Water Company. One of the best-known lobbyists in the State worked a bill through last session. Edward Lauterbach then appeared as counsel for the company but he had nothing whatever to do with the distribution of the company's stock. This was left to the lobbyist I have referred to, and it was done in a most generous and lavish manner."

Senator Platt, when asked if he had any connection with the company, declared that he had nothing to say. Mr. Quigg, however, grew eloquent in his protestations, and pledged the Republican organization to give its aid to Controller Coler and the other opponents of the award to the company.

"The Republican organization," Mr. Quigg said, "by which I mean the State Committee and the County Committee, has no interest in the matter. It is not behind the company, and if it is behind any one, it is behind Mr. Coler, as it believes that the city should own and control its own water supply.

"As for Senator Platt, he has no more to do with it than he has with the showers which fall from heaven. If it goes through he will not profit by it any more than he will from the clouds which scurry through the sky."

On the other hand, those who know Mr. Croker best say that he is not a stockholder in the company, and that he has never discussed the contract with any member of the City Government. Like Mayor Van Wyck, it was said, he is anxious to see the city possessed of a water supply which shall be adequate for all needs for years, but he is not committed to any particular project. The members of the Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvements to take "snap" action on the contract, however, is generally construed as an indication that a hint has been dropped as to the way in which the Tammany leader would wish to have his followers vote.

LEGAL OBTACLES IN THE WAY.

Aside from the political question involved, there is a possibility that there may be legal obstacles in the way of the carrying out of the contract. Controller Coler has been informed that as Section 419 of the charter requires the affirmative votes of the Mayor and Controller in order to consummate contracts for supplies, &c., it is possible for him alone to defeat the Ramapo scheme. This view is not taken in the Corporation Counsel's office, where it was said yesterday that the present matter comes under Section XVI of the charter, which vests the power to make contracts for water supply with private parties in the Commissioner after an affirmative vote of the Board of Public Improvements. In order not to be misled, the Controller has asked for opinions from a number of eminent lawyers, and he will be guided by their report as well as those given from the Law Department.

Mr. Coler yesterday declined to enter into any discussion of the subject further than that he thought it one in which every good citizen ought to exert his influence to prevent hasty action, which would prove injurious to the best interests of the city. He will spend to-day and to-morrow in studying the data in connection with the matter, and on Monday he hopes to be able to place his engineers at work.

That the public interest has been aroused by the attempt to force the matter through the Board of Public Improvements was evidenced yesterday, when a number of citizens called on Mr. Coler and offered to aid him in his fight. Among those who called was Allan Ogden, representing the Brooklyn league, who said he would organize mass meetings to protest against the grabbing by private parties of property which should belong to the city.

The Citizens' Union will also take a hand in the fight. One of the representatives of the Union, acting in an individual capacity, called on President Holahan and asked him if he would be willing to hold a public hearing on the subject.

"If the Citizens' Union comes here to roast us, we will shut them up," Mr. Holahan replied, "but if they want to argue the case on its merits we'll listen to them."

The terms were accepted, and at the meeting of the board on Wednesday the Citizens' Union will be on hand with arguments and speakers, prepared to show why the contract should not be entered into.

PRESIDENT HOLAHAN'S VIEWS.

President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday declared that he was still convinced that the purchase of water from the Ramapo Company was the only feasible way out of the dilemma which, he says, confronts the city.

"I am persuaded," Mr. Holahan said, "that the city cannot acquire an additional water supply by bond issues or otherwise without stopping for years all other public improvements. Much as I believe in municipal ownership, I cannot see how we can go on and take this watershed by condemning it without running up against the debt limit."

When asked what the position of the Mayor in regard to the matter was, Mr. Holahan replied: "I don't know. I never discussed it with him. We have had conversations about the water question, but the Ramapo contract was never alluded to."

"Have you ever talked with Mr. Croker about it?" Mr. Holahan was asked.

"Never. I don't know what he thinks of it," was the answer.

"Do you think the contract will be approved by your board?"

"I don't know," Mr. Holahan replied. "I will vote for it. This department is charged with the duty of providing an adequate water supply, and it cannot continue failing to do something without imperilling the chances of the political organization which placed it in office."

When asked as to what land the company owns and its ability to build the works necessary to convey the water to the city, Mr. Holahan said:

"The company has filed maps showing the extent of its watershed, which lies in six counties of New York State. Its officials say that the watershed has a capacity of 900,000,000 gallons a day, and I believe them. I don't know how much of this property the company owns, but I understand it has options on the greater part of it. As to the building of its system, the city is protected by the bond of $100,000, which the company will forfeit unless it carries out its part of the contract. It will cost the company from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 to construct its works, and I have no doubt it can get the necessary capital."

HIS ANXIETY FOR BROOKLYN.

In speaking of the deficiency in the supply in Brooklyn, Mr. Holahan said: "Water for Brooklyn must come from this side of the East River. There is a State law which prohibits the city from drawing on Suffolk County for all or part of its water supply. Efforts were made at three sessions of the Legislature to have this law repealed, but all failed. Even if this law did not stand in the way, it would be impracticable to use this supply, as it would require two pumpings. It's pumping that costs, you know."

In reference to the extra supply to be furnished by the completion of the Jerome Park reservoir and the Cornell dam, Mr. Holahan said that the apparent surplus over present consumption would have to be distributed to residents of the Bronx, where private companies are now supplying the demand. This he said would leave none for the relief of Brooklyn and Queens.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer believes that there is no immediate danger of a famine in any part of the city, and that the city should under no circumstances buy water from a private corporation.

"We could issue bonds, say, to the extent of $100,000,000," Mr. Guggenheimer said, "and construct our own plant. The interest charge would amount to only $3,000,000 a year—a saving of $2,000,000 a year over the Ramapo plan. If the debt limit should intervene, there's no reason why we couldn't go right ahead and issue bonds as needed, and I am satisfied that we could furnish the plant as early as and cheaply as the Ramapo Company can."

COMPANY'S FORMER ATTEMPT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was amazed to read in yesterday's TIMES how near the Ramapo Water Company came to getting a contract to supply water to the City of New York for the next forty years, at a cost to the city of $200,000,000.

It is well to recall the history of this company, composed of a powerful syndicate. In 1888 it made a supreme effort to sell to the city 50,000,000 gallons a day for a long term of years. Its plan then was to complete the Hudson River tunnel and deliver the water below Canal Street, and eventually, if it could get a contract, to tunnel the East River and sell to Brooklyn.

It was thought doctors might influence legislation, and therefore the Medical Society of the County of New York, at its meeting Sept. 24, 1888, devoted the evening to the subject. It was addressed by John H. Bartlett, attorney for the company.

The discussion was long and animated. The new Croton Aqueduct was not then completed, or the Quaker Bridge Dam commenced. The same sophistical arguments were urged then as now—that if the contract was not immediately made with the Ramapo Company in from six to eight years the city would be suffering from a water famine. Then, as now, it spoke of furnishing water 300 feet above tidewater.

I opposed the scheme to the best of my ability. I said it was nonsense to talk of delivering water at such great height, as our water mains would not stand the pressure and that there was not a house in New York that would not have its water pipes burst. Think of it, the pressure of a column of water 300 feet high is a little over 130 pounds to the square inch. As water is absolutely inconpressible, a standpipe 300 feet high connected with the water main would subject that main and all its connections to this tremendous pressure. I further contended that the city should own its own water works, and no part of them be controlled by private individuals. In reply Mr. Bartlett admitted that "a new and stronger system of mains will be required." He admitted "to some extent the weakness of the plumbing in the houses of New York," and would remedy it "by delivering the water from the top or lessening the pressure by means of reducers."

The same arguments hold good to-day, though the situation is greatly improved. The new aqueduct is completed, the Quaker Dam will be in a short time, vast storage reservoirs have been constructed, and others are under way are almost complete. We shall soon be able to completely control the rainfall in the Croton watershed, a large part of which now runs to waste, and New York will be sure of an abundant water supply for many years to come. But were it otherwise, no private corporation should have any control over our water supply. If this deal is consummated I believe it will sweep Tammany from power.

PALMER C. COLE, M. D.
254 West Forty-second Street, New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

GOVERNOR MAKES SPEECHES.

Addresses 15,000 People at the Silver Lake Assembly, Talks to Pioneers, and Leaves for Lakewood.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt spoke twice to-day at Silver Lake. Fully 15,000 people gathered to hear him, and the reception accorded the popular Governor was one long to be remembered by both its recipient and those tendering it.

The Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, President Roberts of the Erie, Mrs. Roberts, and Miss Roberts, arrived in this city from Niagara Falls shortly after 8 o'clock in President Roberts's private car. At East Buffalo the coach was attached to an outgoing train and a start made for Silver Lake. At Attica a large crowd was waiting at the station and insisted upon seeing the Governor, who stepped out and talked for a few minutes and shook hands with a number of veterans. Senator Humphrey and party of ladies joined the Governor at Warsaw. When his special car arrived on the grounds an immense crowd was waiting to receive him.

A few minutes after the arrival of the Governor's train, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's train came in over the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg from Rochester. Congressman James M. Q'Grady of Rochester and many Rochester Republicans accompanied the Lieutenant Governor.

At 11:30 o'clock a banquet was given in Epworth Hall. It was presided over by Senator Humphrey and short toasts were responded to by Gov. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and others. In the course of his remarks, the Governor said:

"I go to-morrow to the parent Chautauqua. I doubt if any educational force is so potent for good, in the higher, broader sense, throughout the country at large as these Chautauquas. In a Government like ours, a Government based on the intelligence and morality of the governing classes, and that is the whole people, we ought to realize its permanency depends on just such institutions as this. Freedom is not an inalienable right. You can alienate it quick enough by failing to do your duty. All people have to do is to let public life, the affairs of government, become the sport of professional politicians. They will lose freedom. They may retain its form, but they will not retain its substance."

At 1:30 o'clock the Governor and his party were driven from the Assembly grounds across to the Pioneer Association's grounds, and there the Governor delivered the address of the day. His speech was much on the same lines as that delivered to the Pioneers at Olcott Wednesday afternoon. In opening he expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present at such a great gathering of pioneers. He related his experiences in early days on a Western ranch, and praised the great work done by the early pioneer. Continuing, he said:

"I like the hired man who takes an interest in his job. The man who takes an interest in getting his month's wages is not worth the same wages as the man who does his work well for the satisfaction of having done it well. [Applause.]

"The same applies from the ground up. You'll get a good public servant if you get one who does decently because he is ashamed not to do decently, than if he only behaved well if he thought you would find him out.

"If a public man is crooked on your side, it is for his self-interest and he will be crooked against you if his self-interest tells him to go the other way.

"You are going to get honesty in civic life by acting the part of a man, brave and honest. To be honest and fearless, that is not enough. If you are honest and fearless and a natural born fool very little can be done with you."

Gov. Roosevelt returned to the assembly grounds after having addressed the Pioneers. He spoke briefly to the large crowd, after which the party left for Lakewood by way of Buffalo.

A Banquet for Gov. Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Company D, Eight Regiment, Ohio National Guard, will tender Gov. Roosevelt a banquet on the occasion of his visit to this city, Sept. 23, when he will open the Republican State campaign. The banquet will not be political in its nature, but will be strictly military, and it is expected to secure a number of the other officers of volunteer regiments which served in Cuba. The scheme has the approval of Col. Charles Dick, who will himself carry the invitation to Gov. Roosevelt.

Striking Glassblowers Sanguine.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 18.—The glass blowers who have been on strike all Summer are happy to-night over what they consider almost positive assurance that the Cumberland and More-Jones Glass Companies will follow the lead of the Cohansey works and enter into an agreement with the operatives and unionize their factories. The Cohansey situation is very bright, and it is not thought there will be much trouble in adjusting the matter at the conference in Philadelphia to-day.

CAPT. BRICKLEY DISMISSED.

Decision Which May Settle the Question of Superiority at Issue Between Quartermasters and Sailing Masters.

Capt. William C. Brickley of 973 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, formerly sailing master of the United States transport McClellan, and who was charged with defying the authority of Capt. Louis F. Gerard, Quartermaster in charge of that ship, was yesterday dismissed from the service of the Government. Capt. Wright, who, while sailing master of the transport Ingalls, went aboard the McClellan at Gibara, Cuba, and, as alleged, sought to incite the crew to mutiny against Capt. Gerard, has been ordered to appear before a board of army officers in this city. He left Gibara on the transport Kilpatrick a few days ago, and is expected to reach New York in a few days.

The trouble which has resulted in the dismissal of Capt. Brickley and the order to Capt. Wright to appear before a board of inquiry occurred at Gibara on July 29 last. Capt. Brickley declared that a hurricane was threatening, and announced that he was going to take the McClellan out to sea for safety. Capt. Gerard insisted that the transport would remain in the harbor until her cargo was discharged, and a bitter quarrel ensued.

Capt. Brickley was called before a board of investigation in New York last week and examined with relation to the trouble. His defense was that the transport was in danger from a storm, and that it was necessary to her safety that she be taken out to sea. The storm which he predicted, however, it is said, failed to appear.

When seen at his home in Brooklyn last night Capt. Brickley said that he had acted within his authority as he had understood it. He really felt that a hurricane was imminent, and that the safety of the ship depended upon her getting out to sea.

Capt. Wright of the Ingalls was until a few months ago in the navy. He gave up his commission in that branch of the service to accept a more lucrative position as sailing master in the army transport service. He is a graduate of Annapolis, and was in command of the Ingalls when ex-Secretary of War Alger visited Cuba in that vessel.

Capt. Gerard is a member of a prominent Georgia family. He served in the Spanish war as a Captain in the Third Georgia Regiment.

It is believed that the order discharging Capt. Brickley definitely settles the vexed question of superiority at issue between the Quartermaster Captain and the navigating Captain of the transport.

THE VIGILANCIA IS SAFE.

Towed a Damaged Morgan Liner Into Nassau Harbor.

The Ward Line steamship Vigilancia, Capt. Reynolds, according to a dispatch received yesterday, arrived at Nassau, N. P., on Thursday evening, towing the Morgan liner Winifred. The funnel of the latter, it is reported, was gone, her deckhouse damaged, and her engine room flooded.

The Winifred left New York Aug. 8 for New Orleans. She was damaged and lost her boats in a storm on Sunday last. The Vigilancia left Nassau early yesterday morning, and is expected at Havana to-day. She was due there last Sunday. All on board are well and the vessel is in good condition.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Commodore John A. Rodgers, United States Navy; Gen. Roy Stone, Washington; G. A. Vlossy, London.

ASTOR—August Miller, Berlin.

BUCKINGHAM—G. Langdon Wilkes, Canada.

FIFTH AVENUE—William B. Stone, Springfield, spoken of in connection with the Democratic gubernatorial candidacy of Massachusetts.

GILSEY—Troup Miller, United States Military Academy; A. F. Pettisson, London; H. A. Day, Washington.

GRAND—R. L. Campbell, London.

GRAND UNION—H. S. Brandt, Paris.

HOFFMAN—Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Ithaca; A. B. Andrews, First Vice President of the Southern Railway system, South Carolina.

HOLLAND—Judge H. E. Davis, Washington; the Rev. Garret J. Barry, Boston; Dr. S. S. Macfarlane, Frankfort, Germany; Leopold Krumhauer, Germany; the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, New York; J. A. Wilder, Honolulu.

IMPERIAL—A. Maurice Low, Washington.

PARK AVENUE—Langdon Mitchell, Philadelphia; Harrison Hall, United States Army; Alexander Fraser, Toronto.

PLAZA—C. Norwood, Johannesburg, South Africa.

SAVOY—Emil R. von Portheim, Prague, Austria.

MANHATTAN—H. Evelyn Rawson, Windermere, England; Capt. W. W. Gibson, United States Army; Dudley Ward, London.

MURRAY HILL—E. F. Bingham, Washington.

NETHERLAND—Samuel Hill, Minneapolis; J. A. Sheffield, Montreal.

WALDORF—Col. James E. Tate, Baltimore; George Wohlfarth, Paris; Mark Meyers, Sydney, N. S. W.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Anderson, C. C., & Co., Boise City, Idaho; C. C. Anderson, dry goods and clothing; 7 Fifth Avenue.

Anderson, C. C., & Co., Boise City, Idaho; Mrs. C. C. Anderson, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Bierer, Shudel & Co., Hiawatha, Kan.; Samuel Bierer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Boston Dry Goods Co., Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Crosby Bros., Topeka, Kan.; W. T. Carby, dry goods; B. K. Crosby, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Gall, Albert, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. E. Mallory, draperies and upholstery; Holland House.

Culp, T. B., Alliance, Ohio, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; J. A. Grimes, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Cunningham Brothers' Woolen Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Cunningham, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Cunningham Brothers Woolen Company, Chicago, Ill.; Howard N. Wagg, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Cleveland, Whitehill & Co., Bloomington, Ill.; Fremont Roe, woolens.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Frank L. Clarke, dry goods; Mrs. Neva Clarke, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

De Garmo, D. S., Cleveland, Ohio, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dodge & Olcott, Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Moore, drugs.

Ehrman Manufacturing Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; A. D. Ehrman, piece goods; E. E. Ehrman, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Fink, D. S., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. F. Castle, straw goods; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. J. F. Gilmore, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Cadillac.

Gilmore Brothers, Marfin, Texas; William M. Gunnels, conveyance; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. F. Gilmore, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Cadillac.

Gillinsky, Sam, Erie, Penn.; clothing, &c.; 148 Orchard Street.

Horn, A., & Co., Belleville, Ill.; A. Horn, notions, fancy goods, and carpets; 478 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Hemenger Bros., Fort Worth, Texas; C. Hemenger, tailors and clothiers.

Kean, E. M., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; R. M. Kean, produce, &c.

Lafayette Carpet Company, Lafayette, Ind.; A. Lumpkington, carpets; Lahr Hotel.

Lehman, A., & Co., New Orleans, La.; G. L. Lehman, Jr., linens and white goods; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Rivers.

Mills Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; G. W. Guile, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mabley & Carew Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Robert G. Carew, department store; Holland House; B. S. Armstrong, department store; Fred J. Menke, department store; Grand Hotel.

Mullin, George A., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Leo Muchenberger, wholesale wall paper; Van Twiller House.

Mullin, George A., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; wholesale wall paper; Van Twiller House.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. E. Tucker, dry goods; Hoffman House.

McNabb, Limited, Jamaica, B. W. I.; general merchandise.

McKelvey, G. M., Co., The, Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, dress goods and muslin underwear; 335 Broadway.

Neuhansel Bros., Toledo, Ohio; A. J. Neuhansel, dress goods, silks; Hotel Albert.

Olsen, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. G. Snow, jewelry; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Penfield, S. R., Milwaukee, Wis.; liquors; Holland House.

Rose, Jacob, Marquette, Mich.; clothing; Hotel Belvedere.

Sonnenfield Millinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mamie Waldron, millinery; Mary Waldron, millinery; L. Ackerman, millinery; Hotel Gerard.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; F. Wallace, millinery; H. T. Gillard, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway.

Scott, E. L., & Co., Hastings, Neb.; E. L. Scott, dry goods.

Scott, E. L., & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; M. Schultz, dry goods; Mrs. M. Schultz, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. M. Rice, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; William Schwenter, laces, hosiery, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Sunshine & Kaufman, Cleveland, Ohio; C. K. Sunshine, piece goods; Hotel Albert.

Tower, E. C., Troy, N. Y.; A. Van Linvan, flannels; Continental Hotel.

Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. B. Herpolsheimer, dry goods; 827 West Forty-sixth Street.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

"Anglo-Saxon Review," edited by Lady Randolph Churchill. Single copies, $6. Order from Brentano's, Union Square, N. Y.—Adv.

"THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.")

At the Head of All the Waters Examined for Purity and Freedom from Disease Germs."

AN OIL SALESMAN PENSIONED.

Chicago Paint Manufacturers Cared for James Benson.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—A peculiar story has been brought to light by the death of James Benson, formerly an oil salesman in the employ of Heath & Milligan, manufacturers of paint. When Benson became ill, his wife took his place, and went on the road as a traveling saleswoman.

One day she resigned, and not long thereafter Benson complained to his employers that his wife was not treating him well. Soon after this Mrs. Benson got a divorce and married her husband's nurse. Benson was pensioned by his former employers. They told him he had earned for them while he was in health more money than it would cost to support him to the end of his days.

RESCUED IN THE SURF.

Pittsburg Visitor at Atlantic City Saved by Guards.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—Robert Welsh, a Pittsburg visitor, was nearly drowned in the surf to-day, his rescue affording the most sensational episode of the week. Two lifeguards who went to his assistance were forced to jump from their lifeboat into a boiling sea when half way to him, the boat being in danger of being dashed to pieces against the ocean pier.

James Kettleson and William

Wanamaker's

The Pennsylvania Flyer, $13.50

JUDGING by yesterday's selling, this will not be a long story, but it is one of the very best bicycle stories we have ever told.

There have been cheap bicycles before,—but never one in our knowledge so really cheap as this. It is cheapness exemplified and glorified,—a thoroughly first-rate mount, built with skill and care and experience by a maker you all know well,—with its price cut to Thirteen Dollars and a Half.

Plenty of women's models, but going fast. We call the machine "The Pennsylvania Flyer." People experienced in wheels will doubtless recognize it under the disguise of its new name-plate and will instantly appreciate how remarkable the offer is at $13.50.

It's an 1899 model, and a leader. We guarantee it fully, and take no chances in so doing. We know who made it.

Then here's a group of wheel adjuncts, with greatly reduced prices. Most wheelmen can figure the savings at a glance.

Pathlight Lamps for $1. Foot Pumps for 25c.
Calcium Kling Gas Lamps for $1.50.
Burdick Cyclometers for 40c.
Basement.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS—Negligee shirts in attractive patterns; flannel and percale; fairly priced at 75c. to $1.25. A good assortment from which to choose at 50c. each. Bathing suits at $2.50; they are $3.75 to $5.50 suits. Sizes 36 to 46. Cuffs, link or straight, at 12½c. pair; double that price for value.

SUMMER SKIRTS AND DRESSES—This is farewell to the entire stock—women's skirts and girls' dresses. Of the former there are many handsome styles, in duck, piques and burlaps, that sold regularly at $2.50 to $12. Now they're $1 to $3. The girls' dresses, 4 and 6 to 12 year sizes, of lawns, organdies and ginghams, at $1.50 and $2.50, though formerly $5.50 to $12.

SILK WAISTS, A CLOSING—To make room—the omnipresent late-Summer necessity. Satins, $2, reduced from $5. Taffetas, white only, $5.50, were $6.50; and $5, were up to $10.50. A few slightly mussed, reductions greater for that reason.
Main Aisle.

SHOES—All of them on the fifth floor, and consequently all exceptional values. Boys' excellent shoes at $1.25 and $1.50, according to size; some with spring heels, others with regular heels. Children's shoes at 75c. and $1, the kinds that usually cost $1.50 and $2. Women's dark brown kidskin shoes at $1.40, for which you'd readily pay at least a dollar more.

HANDKERCHIEFS — Notwithstanding yesterday's unpleasant weather, there was large selling of the men's and women's handkerchiefs at 12½c. each. Only 200 dozen left. There are still 25c. and 35c. values in the lot, and none is worth less than 16c.

GOLF CAPES AND JACKETS—The former in numerous handsome new styles—$5.50 to $13.50. Jackets—some imported, all proper for Fall wear,—at half prices, $7.50 to $25.

MEN'S CLOTHING—Suits, that is, coats and trousers, of striped flannels, are popular—especially for going away. Custom tailors say $12 to $20 or $25. Here, in six desirable patterns, at $8.50 to $15. Linen bicycle trousers at $1, instead of $2. Bicycle suits of linen, at $2, instead of $4.

BOYS' CLOTHING — Some Fall styles for the 7 to 13 year boys. Suits that sell usually at $7 to $11—but here now at $5. Some 35c. and 50c. washable trousers are now 25c.

PERFUMES—Queen Mary Toilet Water and Eau de Cologne at 5c. an ounce, and exquisite extracts in 9 odors, bearing the same name, at 25c. an ounce. We furnish the bottles. Pinaud's Extracts at 29c. an ounce.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

WAWA LEADS THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Wins in Yesterday's Race at Newport —Yachts in the Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—The fleet of thirty-footers raced this afternoon for the trophy offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association over the Jamestown, Bishop's Buoy course, once over. The wind was light from the southeast, and the start was made at 3:10 o'clock. The Raccoon, for the first part of the race, looked like the winner, and her owner, John R. Drexel, followed the fleet on the Sultana for a part of the race with a party of guests on board.

The Wawa won the trophy through superb seamanship, and was handled by her owner, Reginald Brooks.

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	4 51 32	1 41 32
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	4 53 13	1 43 02
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	4 53 24	1 43 24
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	4 53 41	1 43 41
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	4 54 00	1 44 00
Raccoon, John R. Drexel	4 54 36	1 44 36
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	4 55 09	1 45 09
Dorothy, Harry Payne Whitney	4 56 15	1 46 15
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	4 05 20	1 55 20
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	(Did not finish.)	

Yachts in the harbor include the steamers Valiant, Josephine, Telka, Loando, Ballymena, Stella, and Narwhal, the schooners Iroquois, Wenonah, and Clytie, and the sloops Navahoe, Columbia, Defender, Carmita, Queen Mab, and Sayonara.

LIEUT. MAXWELL ARRIVES.

Lieut. W. J. Maxwell reported at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday for duty in the new electrical laboratory in the equipment department. He came to the yard from the Bliss Torpedo Works, at Newport, R. I., where he had been on duty for the Government. It is intended to familiarize Lieut. Maxwell with the work of this department, and then place him in charge of a similar laboratory at one of the other navy yards.

The electrical laboratory at the Brooklyn yard is the first one introduced in the navy yards of the United States. The department contains all sorts of instruments for adjusting and testing electrical machinery on the vessels of the navy.

To Attend German Army Manoeuvres.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Major John G. Woodbury of the Volunteer Medical Department of the army has been granted permission by the German Emperor to attend the manoeuvres of the Sixth Army Corps, to be held at Silesia Sept. 23.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Wilmington has left Montevideo for Rio.

The Lancaster has sailed from Newport for a cruise.

The Pawtucket has sailed from Mare Island for Bremerton, Washington.

The Marblehead left Panama yesterday for Acapulco.

TALKING FOR VAN WYCK

Intimation that Tammany Fosters the Newly Launched Boom.

WILLETT ON CROKER'S POWER

Frank Campbell Denies Any Conference with the Boomers—Repeats His Praise of Bryan.

The Van Wyck Presidential boomers were very much in evidence about the Hoffman House yesterday and numerous cards were followed by callers to the rooms of Joseph J. Willett of Alabama on the first floor. Mr. Willett is the head and front of the boom, and his fearlessness in coming into the Tammany country, where Tammanyites are supposed to be for Bryan, is occasioning a great deal of comment.

Said one shrewd old political observer who has long been a familiar figure about the Hoffman House:

"Either the Van Wyck boom is lighter than an air balloon, or it is being secretly fostered by Tammany, whose leaders try to create the impression that they want nothing to do with it. It is one of those two things. Mr. Willett does not come all the way from Alabama for the fun of booming Augustus Van Wyck."

In Room 78 Mr. Willett graciously received all callers and incidentally he said about all of them:

"Prominent Democrats from all parts of the country have visited me to-day. Just glance at their cards, [pointing to a table literally covered with pieces of white pasteboard.] I don't know that there will be any formal conference.

"The Democracy needs an infusion of new life. We have few Democratic United States Senators and no Democratic Governors north of Mason and Dixon's line.

"The idea that Tammany Hall's assistance is necessary to nominate this or that man for President is nonsensical. I am not bothering my head about Tammany Hall. We can get along without it. It has a happy faculty of always getting on the wrong side, and never yet went to a National Convention in favor of a successful candidate.

"Mr. Croker may be a great man in Manhattan Borough. He may think Mr. Bryan is the greatest of living Americans. He did not always think so. And there are lots of Democrats in New York and other States who don't care what Mr. Croker thinks, one way or the other."

During the day Mr. Willett visited the dry goods district, where by appointment he met George H. Wilson, President of the Commercial Travelers' Association of Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Willett returned to the Hoffman House at 6 o'clock and again granted an interview to THE TIMES reporter. He said:

"We are assured by the Kings County leaders that Augustus Van Wyck is as sure of securing the New York delegation to the National Convention as that the sun will shine to-morrow.

"No, I will not name the gentlemen who have given us these assurances, but we know that they are with us and want us to go ahead. What arrangements they have made with Senator Hill or National Committeeman Campbell I do not know.

"I have had a very busy day and am quite satisfied. I expect to be hard at work until Monday, when we shall issue a formal statement.

"Mr. Van Wyck is busy practicing law and is not taking a great deal of interest in what we are doing. I assume, however, that no loyal Democrat would decline a nomination for President if it should be offered to him But so far as Mr. Van Wyck is concerned, he has never manifasted the least desire to have it. This movement springs from men in various parts of the country who believe Augustus Van Wyck is the man to save the Democratic Party."

"Do you think ex-Justice Van Wyck would accept second place on the ticket?" Mr. Willett was asked.

"The Vice Presidency has not been considered by Mr. Van Wyck's friends," replied Mr. Willett. "nor do I believe he would be satisfied with it."

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and New York's representative on the National Committee, is also at the Hoffman House.

"I am here strictly on private business," said Mr. Campbell. "I met Mr. Willett, but have had no conference with him.

"I still adhere to the position I took at Chicago. The convention is ten months ahead, and no human being can tell what may take place in that time. There seems, however, to be a disposition, which is growing more and more, to get together for party success. I know that is the attitude of the New York Democracy.

"I think very highly of Augustus Van Wyck, not only as a Democrat, but also on account of his superior ability. He ought to have been elected Governor. He would have made an able and painstaking official, and the people's interests would have been carefully guarded.

"Mr. Bryan has referred to me in his book as one of the Democrats who stood by him in 1896. I regard him as a great leader and that he made a great fight.

"There is no question that the New York Democracy will do all in its power for party success, whoever the candidate may be.

"In talking with people throughout the State I find a disposition among the voters to elect a Democratic Assembly to stop partisan legislation and legislation that tends toward the centralization of power. There has been so much of this sort of statute making by the Republicans of late years that it is fair to charge their party with being 'the mother of trusts.'

"This is an off year, and with good candidates I feel very hopeful of electing a Democratic Assembly. There are no State officials to be chosen, nor a United States Senator to be elected."

BRYAN IN THE SOUTH.

Sentiment Against Him Growing, Declares a Prominent Alabama Man—Southern Business Good.

Capt. T. E. Bush, President of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, is at the Gerard House.

"I am glad," said he yesterday to a TIMES reporter, "that there is a growing anti-Bryan sentiment in the South and that some people there have the honesty of their convictions. But I do not believe for a moment that Bryan's renomination can be prevented, because his friends control the political machinery, and without the aid of the machines no man can be nominated for the Presidency.

"I am just as positive, too, that Bryan's nomination means inevitable defeat for the Democracy. That fact, however, will not deter Bryan. Failing to obtain the Presidency, he will take the nomination and get what glory he can out of it. But he will be irretrievably lost as a political factor after 1900. The Southern people mix a great deal of sentiment in their politics, and the majority of them believe in Bryan, but there is no such enthusiasm for him as there was in 1896.

"The silver sentiment is dying out, and I am satisfied that the people will soon insist that some legislation shall be enacted that will put this country on a sound money basis. I was a member of the Monetary Commission appointed at the Indianapolis Convention, and have given the financial question much serious thought. I believe the Republicans in their new currency bill will do something. They will not go far enough, however, as there is too much of the game of politics. But they will go as far as they can.

"Business is very good in the South. The iron trade is unusually so, but is hampered somewhat by a scarcity of labor, coal, and coke. Everybody is busy, and the wages of the miners have been increased 40 per cent. during the last year. All who want work can get it, and there is a scarcity of labor both in the mines and the furnaces."

COL. DADY AGAIN DEFEATED.

Police Board Denies His Right to Withdraw Names on Original Lists of Election Officers.

Col. Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County General Committee, recently sent to the Police Board a list of sixteen withdrawals of election Inspectors and the names of a supplemental list in their places. The Police Commissioners have given their decision, which, in effect, is that Col. Dady has no right to withdraw any of the names on the original list of election officers submitted by the party. The Commissioners adopted the following:

Communication having been received from Michael J. Dady, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County General Republican Committee, and addressed to the Board of Police Commissioners, in which he states: "Please find inclosed list of withdrawals and the names of the supplemental list of Inspectors submitted in their places by me, in accordance with law," the Police Board in reply thereto, and as a decision upon said application of said Michael J. Dady, determine that under the provision of the election law, with reference to the appointment of election officers, a political party is entitled to file with the Police Board as the Board of Elections, an original list of persons for such election officers, and may also file a supplemental list, but that the Police Board, acting as a Board of Elections, has no right or authority to receive from the representative of a political party the name of a person certified in place of one who is about to be withdrawn. The only right to so certify upon the part of such a representative in place of a person, or persons, on the original list certified is where such person so certified fails, for any reason, to qualify as an election officer, or is for any other legal reason disqualified, in which case the Board of Elections has the right to resort to the supplemental list filed by the representative of the party, or to permit such representative to certify anew to it the name of a person in place of the one so rejected.

Pursuant to the requirements of the primary election law the Board of Police, as custodian of the primary record, has prescribed the form of the ballot to be used at the primary election Sept. 19. The size of the Republican ballot is to be 8½ inches by 14 inches and of pink color. The size of the Democratic ballot to be used in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is to be 8½ by 28 inches, and in the other 8½ by 14 inches. The Democratic ballot will be light blue.

GOV. PINGREE ON ALGER.

Thinks He Will Go to the Senate—Praises the President.

Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan, who has been to Boston and Lynn on business connected with his shoe factory, stopped in the city on his way home. He left for Detroit yesterday.

Of course, the Governor talked politics, and expressed a belief that Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, would be sent to the United States Senate. He does not expect that President McKinley or members of his Administration will support Alger, but nevertheless he thinks they should do so. While commending Mr. McKinley and predicting his re-election, Gov. Pingree does not think the United States should keep the Philippines.

HOPE TO BEAT BLACKBURN, TOO.

Anti-Goebelites Will Carry the Fight Into Legislative Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 18.—The magnitude of the anti-Goebel movement is increasing, and now it proposes to put into the field candidates in every legislative district in the State.

This was the object aimed at by the Committee on Resolutions in the convention when it failed to indorse ex-Senator Blackburn, but it was not until the promoters of the opposition fully realized their strength that they began planning not to stop with a State ticket.

In some of the districts it may be necessary to combine with the Republicans, and it may be that a compromise will have to be made in order to defeat Blackburn, but it is now the intention of the leaders not only to defeat Goebel, but to defeat Blackburn as well, and the initiatory step will be taken here next in the first meeting of the new State Central Committee.

CANNOT WIN THE ASSEMBLY.

Senator Krum Says Croker's Efforts Are Vain—Hill's Power.

One of the best-informed politicians in the State is Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie. Talking with a reporter for THE TIMES, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, concerning the efforts to be made by Mr. Croker, ex-Senator Murphy and others to carry the next Assembly for the Democrats, he said:

"They may make a serious attempt to do so, but it will be unsuccessful. The Democrats might have carried the State, even against Theodore Roosevelt, last year but for Croker's bad management. In the first place, an up-State man should have been the Democratic nominee for Governor. There was plenty of material. The selection of a brother of the Mayor of Greater New York was a fatal mistake.

"Many Republicans were inclined to go off from us last year on account of the canal scandal, but these were easily reclaimed when you merely said to them, 'Van Wyck is the New York Mayor's brother and Croker is boss of both of them.' No other argument was necessary, and it was the easiest thing in the world to hold the Republican vote. Then success was certain.

"I do not believe that Gov. Roosevelt has any desire to go on the Republican National ticket next year. He will want a renomination for Governor, and may possibly seek a third term in 1902. Then there will be plenty of time and better opportunity to obtain the Republican Presidential nomination in 1904.

"Roosevelt is very popular, and he is adding to his friends by the tour he is making of the country fairs. I do not think the trip is at all inspired by any fear he may have concerning the next Assembly.

"Neither Mr. Croker nor ex-Senator Murphy can overcome ex-Gov. Hill's hold on up-State Democrats. While Mr. Hill has not been so active in politics of late, he always keeps his fences in order, and there is a large body of Democrats, which is steadily growing, too, that will always support Mr. Hill, and that support will be all the more earnest as they realize that in aiding the ex-Governor they are weakening Mr. Croker and Tammany."

CUBANS PRESENT NEW PLANS.

Delegation from Santa Clara Talks to Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A party of prominent Cubans from the Province of Santa Clara visited Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn to-day. The party consisted of Messrs. Lopez, Silvero, and Abieu, and Dr. Fries, who were accompanied by Mr. Quesada, the special Commissioner from Cuba.

The men were chosen at meetings held throughout Santa Clara Province to come to Washington and urge the adoption of several plans. These are three in number, and include local control for each municipality, independent of the supervision of Havana; an authorization for the establishment of a bank to loan money on rural lands up to 40 per cent of their value, to have a capital of $2,000,000, and the setting aside of $30,000 per month out of the municipal revenues of Santa Clara for the purchase of seeds and agricultural implements, to be temporarily loaned to the rural class as a means of reviving agriculture and relieving the congestion of the towns.

New Cuban Stamps Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Cuban stamps designed and executed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and which have been in course of preparation for some weeks, are being delivered to the Post Office Department, the first packages having been transferred to-day. Four electric presses have been working on them since Monday, and the newly printed stamps were rushed from the printing presses, dried, hydraulically pressed, and gummed. They are all specially designed and colored.

Vessel Wanted to Patrol Cuban Coast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department has not yet obtained a ship from the navy to patrol the Cuban coast. In case a ship is not obtained in that way the department will obtain one by purchase, as the demand for such a vessel has become imperative.

TO ANSWER FOR FRANEY'S DEATH

Pugilist McConnell, the Referee, Promoters, and Seconds Held.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 18.—An autopsy held on the remains of "Jim" Franey, the pugilist, who died after having been knocked out by Frank McConnell on Wednesday night, shows that his vital organs were diseased and that he was in no condition to enter any ring.

It was shown also that he had been pummeled and beaten to death by McConnell, who was arrested on a charge of manslaughter and is now out on bail. A similar charge has also been placed against J. J. Groom and J. D. Gibbs, promoters of the fight; Hiram Cook, the referee, and the seconds of both men engaged in the contest. All have given bonds and are now at liberty.

To Take Up Church Mortgages.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Bishop Wigger has arranged with a foreign syndicate to take up mortgages on Catholic churches in the diocese of Newark to the amount of $500,000. Five per cent. interest is being paid on these mortgages at the present time, but under the new arrangement only 3½ per cent. will have to be paid.

GEN. JIMINEZ ARRESTED

The Dominican Leader Taken from a Steamer at Cienfuegos.

SAYS IT WAS AN OUTRAGE

Held in Havana for Further Orders from Gen. Brooke—Mayor of Cienfuegos Refused to Make Arrest.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—In view of the fact that Col. Bacallao, Chief of the Secret Police, persisted in his declaration that Gen. Juan Isidro Jimines, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, was in Havana—either not having left or having returned—the military authorities telegraphed to Cienfuegos, instructing Capt. Stamper, Collector of Customs there, to ascertain whether Jimines was on the steamer Menendez, and to place him under arrest if that should be the case. Just as the steamer was about leaving Cienfuegos Capt. Stamper located Jimines and arrested him.

Jimines denounced the arrest as an outrage. He said he had broken no law, and would not yield except to force. Capt. Stamper replied that he was ready to use force if necessary, and Jimines then yielded, remarking that he did so only because he could not help himself.

Señor Frias, Mayor of Cienfuegos, refused to make the arrest, claiming that Gen. Jimines was an old personal friend, whom he had known intimately for years. When the General was taken into custody Señor Frias was found, with a Police Inspector, in close conversation with Jimines and the latter's secretary. It is believed the Mayor was urging him to leave the steamer, to conceal himself, and to wait for a better opportunity.

Capt. Stamper informed Gen. Jimines that he would make him as comfortable as possible, and after the prisoners had placed their trunks, they were driven, accompanied by the Chief of Police and Capt. Stamper, to the Union Hotel, where two bedrooms and a dining room were placed at their disposal. Gen. Jimines will be kept under police charge until further advices are received from the Governor General.

There is much excitement among the people of Cienfuegos over the incident. The feeling is generally expressed that the authorities had no right to arrest Jimines, an unarmed citizen, going apparently to Santiago de Cuba; and the point is made that, even if he were going to Santo Domingo, he would only be returning to his native country.

Señor Ayber, a representative of Jimines, left Cienfuegos for Santiago de Cuba last Tuesday, after remaining at the former place ten days. It is believed he tried to fit out an expedition, as a small schooner was found lying outside the harbor, supposed to be awaiting a cargo of ammunition. Ayber had taken out clearance papers for Key West several days before.

ROOT ORDERED THE ARREST.

After Conferring with the State Department, Which Acted on the Request of Santo Domingo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Very few War Department officers know to-night of the arrest in Cuba of Jimines. Secretary of War Root will not say whether the action taken was directed by him, but from another source it was ascertained that the arrest was determined upon this morning after a consultation between the State and War Departments.

It is understood that it was decided to arrest Jimines at the moment he was about to leave Cuba, the Government of Santo Domingo having asked the United States to regard his departure as a menace to the peace of that country.

ANXIETY IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Precautions Taken to Intercept Jimines If He Left Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 18.—Advices from Santo Domingo say the Government there has been desperately apprehensive of the arrival of Jiminez, leader of the revolution, who was momentarily expected. His arrival, it was added, would completely turn popular opinion, which has been partly undecided.

In the effort to intercept Jiminez a number of armed vessels have been patroling the coast with orders to search every strange vessel and capture him, whether armed or not, under any flag.

OTHER EXPEDITIONS LEAVE.

Dominican Agents Active in Eastern Cuba—Gen. Wood's Measures.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 18.—The Dominican agents are rapidly recruiting expeditions in the eastern part of the island, particularly on the north coast.

Orders were received from Havana to-day to hold the men recently captured at Baracoa pending an investigation. All trading schooners are closely watched. Yesterday the tug Adonis was armed and sent to Guantanamo to patrol the coast.

It is certain that several expeditions have been able to get away without any interference, but Gen. Leonard Wood, the Military Governor, is determined to do all in his power to enforce neutrality.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Harrity Committee Said to Have Obtained Control of the Pittsburg and Gulf—Details of the Plan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—A local financial news bureau says:

"It is now stated with a good deal of positiveness that the Philadelphia committee has secured control of the reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road, and is ready to proceed to the execution of its plan."

The plan as outlined in a formal announcement from the Reorganization Committee, provides for the formation of a new company which is to acquire all the property of the existing company, together with at least a controlling interest in the Kansas City Suburban Belt and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock companies, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management. The new company will issue $30,000,000 of 50 year 4 per cent. gold bonds, secured by a mortgage of all the property of the above companies, $20,000,000 of 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and $30,000,000 of common stock, making a total capitalization of $80,000,000. Present holders of Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf bonds will receive 75 per cent. of the face value of their holdings in new bonds, and 40 per cent. in preferred stock.

The stockholders are to be assessed $10 a share, against which there is to be issued and distributed pro rata $2,400,000 preferred and $24,000,000 common stock of the new bonds $3,000,000 of which, underwritten at 85, will be sold for cash requirements of the new company, and $1,187,000 of the new common stock will be paid out for the acquisition of the capital stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company at 25 per cent. of its value. There has been reserved for the future requirements of the company $9,000,000 of bonds, $4,437,500 preferred stock, and $4,812,500 common stock. A voting trust to continue five years is provided for. The committee has arranged for the control of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds of this corporation by the issue of 3½ per cent. terminal bonds, secured upon the terminals and guaranteed if found desirable by the new company. These new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of the terminal properties.

Deposits of securities under this plan may be made at any time prior to Sept. 20.

RAILROAD MEN ENTERTAINED.

Representatives of a Yucatan Company Guests of Senor Peon y Loza.

Señor Rafael Peon y Loza entertained the members of the New York committee of the Southeastern Railroad Company of Yucatan at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday. Among the guests present were Henry P. Booth, President of the Ward Line of steamers; Walter D. Munson of the Munson Line of steamers; Felipe G. Canton of Yucatan, and New York; Thornton N. Motley, President, and James M. Motley, Vice President, of the Thornton N. Motley Company, and G. Martin Brill, President of the J. G. Brill Company, car builders of Philadelphia.

The dinner was significant in a business point of view from the fact that the rolling stock, machine shops, and equipment of this railroad will be ordered in the United States. The projected road will be more than 400 miles in length. Señor Peon will sail for Mexico at an early date.

NEW STATEN ISLAND RAILWAY.

Line from South Beach to Midland Beach Incorporated Yesterday.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Southfield Beach Railroad Company, to operate by steam or electricity a railroad about two miles in length, was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State. Its termini are South Beach, in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Richmond, and Midland Beach, near Lincoln Avenue, in the same borough, New York City.

The capital stock of the company is $250,000, and the Directors are Albert Reynard, William J. Quinlan, and Ernest C. Wightman of New Dorp, S. I.; George P. Reynard of Mount Vernon, George Norman Fricker of Manhattan, John D. Newham of Stapleton, S. I.; George Bingholf of New Dorp, S. I.; William B. Stratton of Manhattan, and Robert W. Pollock of Atlanta, Ga.

PITTSBURG AND GULF BOYCOTTED.

Five Great Trunk Lines Cancel Their Freight Rates with It.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 18.—The Federal courts will probably be asked at once to intervene in the freight boycott declared against the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road by the Missouri Pacific, Santa Fé, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Rock Island Roads. Frank Hagerman, chief counsel for the Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, is in St. Louis, in answer to a telegram from Samuel W. Fordyce, one of the receivers, and though every effort was made to-day at the general office of the road to keep the fact secret, it is known that legal proceedings will be considered. It is predicted that Judge Thayer of the United States court at St. Louis will be asked to issue a restraining order preventing any other roads from entering the boycott until both sides of the case may be heard.

In the meantime the forces united in the boycott of the Pittsburg and Gulf were augmented this afternoon by the Burlington lines west of Kansas City and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, these roads having canceled all freight rates with the Gulf Road.

MORE AID FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Steamship Evelyn Sails for Ponce—Money Continues to Come In—Gen. Stone's Plan for Relief.

The steamship Evelyn of the New York and Puerto Rico Line sailed yesterday afternoon for Ponce with its cargo of clothing and medical supplies for the victims of the recent hurricane. The United States transport McClellan will sail next Wednesday with additional supplies. In addition to the shipment already reported the Evelyn carried four cases of hats, given by Sullivan, Drew & Co.

The following subscriptions were received by the Merchants' Association yesterday: William P. Clyde & Co., $100; Julius Bein & Co., $25; S. Isaacs & Co., $20; Emil Calman & Co., $20; L. Adler & Son, $3; Blanche A. Bernheimer, $25; Anonymous, $200; William Joerger, $5; Cash "L.," $25; Heinmann & Lichton, $25; Fred Adee & Co., $25; Cash, $1; Egbert E. Carr, $5; through The New York Evening Journal, $9; through The New York Herald, $2; Tatham & Brothers, $50; Lillian A. Truslow, $1; George B. Cramer & Brother, $5; Cash, $5; A. D. Juilliard & Co., $200; the Holts & Freystedt Company, $10; A. G. Hyde & Co., $50; Cash, $5; Murray & Drury, $10; Hadden & Co., $30; Grinnell, Willis & Co., $100; through Tribune Association, $44; through W. Farmer, $105; S. Oppenheimer & Levy, $25; Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, $50; John S. Lyle, Tenafly, N. J., $500; Charles T. Root, $25; Noyes, Bausher & Gerrish, $150; Arthur H. Hearn, $100; previously acknowledged, $7,916; total, $9,891.

The following were received at the Maritime Exchange yesterday: Brady & Gloe, $10; Henry A. Kessel, $25; W. D. Munson, $25; F. M. Sutton, $25; Philip Ruprecht, $20; Fred B. Dalzell & Co., $10; G. E. Behr, $10; Valentine & Hopkins, $10; John Dunn, Son & Co., $50; Oelrichs & Co., $100; A. Iselin, Sr., $250; McKesson & Robbins, $100; H. W. Peabody & Co., $25; Schieffelin & Co., $100; Everett, Heaney & Co., $50; De Sola, Lobo & Co., $50; Seventh National Bank, $25; Foulke & Co., $25; W. Loaiza & Co., $20; J. D. Cornell, $25; Cadenas & Coe, $75; Barclay & Co., $50; Meeke & Co., $25; Arbuckle Brothers, $100; William F. Wall, $25, and "H. & A.," $25. Previously reported, $5,062; total, $8,307.

H. B. Hollins & Co. have received the following subscriptions: G. Read Goodridge, $5; Cash, $4; Friend, $10; Cash, $5; Francis Lynde Stetson, $100; F. Peel, $25; Richard N. Young, $50; previously reported, $1,987.50; total, $2,186.50.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War, has received the following amounts: R. H. Townsend, $50; Frederick Sturgis, $100; H. A. Fogg, $25; W. F. Carroll, $10; Cash, $2; Janio Harris, Montclair, N. J., $5; A. Anderson, $10; G. L. Goodrich, Bristol, Conn., $2; William Colgate, Litchfield, Conn., $25; Congregational Sunday School, Kensington, Conn., $10; H. Blanchard, Hartford, Conn., $5; District of Columbia Puerto Rican Relief Fund, $222; E. Hallock, Derby, Conn., $5; W. St. George Elliott, $25; Henry Metzger, Williamsport, Penn., $5; Cyrus Carleton, Providence, R. I., $5; Mrs. M. E. Vanderpoel, Sea Cliff, N. Y., $10; Cash, $3; through Providence Journal Company, Providence, R. I., $484; Funk & Wagnalls Company, $100; A. S. Chesebrough, New Hartford, Conn., $5; M. A., $2; Carrie F. Brush, Northwood Club, Minerva, N. Y. $50; Mayor Gray, Minneapolis, Minn., $25; Poland Springs, $468.84; T. B. Blackstone, Chicago, $500; Schafer Brothers, $100; Goldman, Sachs & Co., $250; previously reported, $12,958.04; total, $15,456.88.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer received the following contributions: Charles L. Hoffman, Jr., $50; Rudolph Cohen, $5; cash, $1; A. Baccigalupi, $1; through New York World, $2; H. O. New, Hackensack, N. J., $15; stamps, 50 cents; Pinkerton National Detective Agency, $25; Beatrice and Helen, Nyack, N. Y., 50 cents; C. A. Delgado, $100; cash, through NEW YORK TIMES, $4; previously acknowledged, $5,800.66; total, $6,004.66.

A meeting of merchants and plantation owners in Puerto Rico, who are now in this city, was held at the rooms of the Merchants' Association. This meeting was arranged for the purpose of having Gen. Roy Stone suggest a plan which he had in mind for the relief of Puerto Rico through making the coffee raised on that island known in the United States.

Gen. Stone called at the rooms of the Merchants' Association at the suggestion of the Secretary of War. His plan, briefly outlined, is to have Puerto Ricans contribute a percentage of the crops of coffee of the highest grade, to be introduced in this market for the purpose of popularizing it with the coffee drinkers of this country, to whom it is practically unknown. It was finally agreed that Gen. Stone should prepare a statement of his plan in writing, to be promulgated through the proper channels in Puerto Rico for the purpose of soliciting or having donated coffee to be shipped to this country a Government transport, to an amount not exceeding 100 bags, or 20,000 pounds for the first shipment, this coffee to be of the highest grade of coffee grown on the island.

THE PANTHER'S CARGO.

Philadelphia to Send 700 Tons and Baltimore 300.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—As soon as 700 tons of all kinds of food can be purchased and put aboard the United States transport Panther, which has been designated by the War Department to carry the contributions of Philadelphia and Baltimore to the storm-stricken inhabitants of Puerto Rico, that vessel will leave for Baltimore, where 300 tons additional will be taken on board. This decision was reached to-day at a conference between Mayor Ashbridge and Deputy Quartermaster C. A. H. McCauley.

The Puerto Rico Relief Committee of this city had intended to fill the Panther with Philadelphia contributions, but the War Department, through Major McCauley, urged the committee to let the Panther go at once. Over $11,000 has already been contributed, which will partly pay for the cargo.

EXPLOSION KILLS SEVEN MEN.

Boiler Blows Up on a Mexican Central Engine—Four Americans Dead.

TAMPICO, Mexico, Aug. 18.—By the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive on the Mexican Central Railroad yesterday, seven men were killed and three others fatally injured. The locomotive was standing on the side track at Cardenas when the explosion occurred. It was of special pattern and of great size, being used to haul trains up the mountain.

Among the killed are four American engineers, who were in the cab. Their names were Simon, Fitzgerald, Hussy, and Gibson. Another American engineer, named Lockhart, was standing near the locomotive when the explosion occurred. He was hurled a distance of 100 feet, and was fatally injured. The other men killed were three Mexican firemen and woodpassers.

W. & J. Sloane

Our Autumn assortment of the splendid wearing

BIGELOW BRUSSELS AND WILTON CARPETINGS

is exceptionally attractive and complete. These carpets, which are carefully made under our personal supervision, are rich in design and color and are specially adapted for decorative purposes.
We are sole agents for Greater New York for these sterling goods.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street

SECRETARY ROOT'S PLANS

Wants Men Enough to Defeat Filipinos and Garrison Towns.

TROOPS WILL LEAVE SOON

Nearly All Organizations Now Formed May Go by Sept. 25—Possible to Land All Others by Dec. 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Root was busily engaged the greater part of to-day in selecting officers to fill the new regiments, going over the lists of names that have been submitted with recommendations for appointment and considering their efficiency records during the Spanish war. The Secretary is giving the matter of these selections his personal attention, and the list is being prepared in his private office. After the selections are made by the Secretary they will be sent to the President for his approval.

Preparations continue actively in the matter of arranging for the speedy transportation of the troops to the Philippines. The Quartermaster's Department has been considering the advisability of chartering more transports on the Pacific Coast. Already the ships chartered make it possible to send nearly all the organizations now formed by Sept. 25, instead of two weeks later, which was the schedule first shown to Secretary Root. The transports Logan and Thomas are now being fitted up on the Atlantic Coast, and it is expected they will be ready to sail by the middle of October, and will take three regiments via the Suez Canal.

At the latest calculation, it is now believed to be possible to land all the new regiments in the Philippines by the 1st of December, or very soon after that date.

While it may not be necessary to use all the troops in the Philippines, it is understood to be the plan of Secretary Root to have a sufficient force to not only defeat the insurgents at every point, but to garrison and hold the places that may be taken, and thus insure a safe line of communication.

Seven of the Lieutenant Colonels named yesterday are now serving in the Philippines. They will remain there and await the arrival of their regiments.

The map which has been prepared for Secretary Root, showing the location of the troops in the Philippines, has been completed, and is also accompanied by a statement explaining how the force is divided under the Generals commanding the divisions. The First Division, commanded by Gen. Lawton, is south of Manila, and consists of the following troops: Fourth, Thirteenth Fourteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Regiments of Infantry; the First Washington, First Wyoming, part of the Fourth Cavalry, Battery F, Fourth Artillery; Battery F, Fifth Artillery; Battery D, Sixth Artillery, and Hawthorne's Mountain Battery.

The Second Division, commanded by Gen. MacArthur, is north of Manila, and consists of the following: Third, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, and Thirty-sixth Regiments of Infantry; the Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, Light Battery E, First Artillery; a batt

PRESBYTERIANISM'S LOSSES

Official Reports Show a Steady and Material Decline.

ONE CONVERT TO EACH CHURCH

Rapid Decrease in New Communicants Since 1894—Apparent Failure of the Forward Movement.

The statement has been made frequently of late, wherever Presbyterian conditions in New York have been referred to, that those conditions were local, and that outside New York, or at any rate outside New York and Chicago, in which latter city recent Presbyterian history has been somewhat the same as here, Presbyterian growth and prosperity are undiminished. The official figures for the Presbyterian Church in the United States have just been prepared by the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts. They are given below, so arranged as to show at a glance the exact condition, so far as figures can show, of this religious body.

The following shows the growth in communicants year by year since 1894: 1894, 40,908; 1895, 26,907; 1896, 20,802; 1897, 17,195; 1898, 14,966; 1899, 8,030.

The number of baptisms also shows a rapid decrease. In 1894 there were 56,263, while in the last year they were 32,680.

Last year and this there appear the totals of dismissed and dropped, but these do not appear for previous years. The number of these exceeds 50,000 a year. They do not affect the baptisms just given, nor can they affect the number annually received on confession of faith. The latter were, in 1894, 74,826, and in 1899, 48,259.

Of ordained ministers living by the Church there are 7,312.

The net increase in Church membership last year was 8,030.

The average number of converts by each minister was 1.09.

But it should be noted that in addition to its ministers the Church has candidates for the ministry, local evangelists, and those licensed by Presbyteries to preach. If these be added, as they should, the number of converts to each worker thus set apart for the task was less than one, or .089.

A year and a half ago a forward movement was inaugurated, which had for its object the adding of 500,000 new Sunday school scholars to Presbyterian schools by Jan. 1, 1901. The time is a little more than half passed. The scholars in Presbyterian Sunday schools for the three years numbered as follows: In 1897, 1,024,462; in 1898, 1,034,164, and in 1899, 1,029,229.

There are 7,657 Presbyterian churches. A net growth of 8,030 members would give to each church 1.06 new members.

Turning to the financial side, the figures are more encouraging. The income of the Board of Home Missions was $1,095,311, a part of it due to special effort to pay off the debt, but it still shows $53,000 more than on any preceding year; Board of Foreign Missions, $764,976, a greater sum by $20,000 than was ever received before. The total for all purposes was $13,777,717, which is not unusual, and not as large by $50,000 as has been realized on several preceding years. It is interesting to note that Presbyterian congregations, when expending nearly $14,000,000 a year, spend $10,000,000 of it upon themselves. There are individual congregations, however, several of them in this city, that contribute to outside objects more money than they spend to support themselves.

ADIRONDACK FIRES INCREASE.

Forestry Officials Much Alarmed—Difficulty in Procuring Men on Account of Old Game Law Fines.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—The fires which have been raging in the Adirondacks for the past week have acquired such headway that the officials of the Forestry Preserve and of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commissions are greatly alarmed. Several representatives of each department are on the ground endeavoring to get aid from the Fire Wardens of the various towns in which the fires are burning. Reports from all sections of the Adirondacks show that the fires have already reached a greater extent than did those of ten or more years ago, which laid waste thousands of acres.

Great difficulty is encountered in procuring men to fight the fires, and the officials ascribe it to the fact that many of the men who usually perform the duty have recently been fined for violations of the game laws. To this fact is also ascribed the origin of some of the fires, although the abnormally dry season and the carelessness of hunters who smoke tobacco are probably the most potential causes of ignition.

From Hamilton County comes information that the men usually called upon for aid in fighting fires by the Fire Wardens have almost unanimously refused to come out. In this county there have been many cases of fines and other punishments for infractions of State regulations.

No estimate of the damages can be made, but the officials fear that unless heavy rains come to the State's rescue, they will reach the hundreds of thousands. The greatest fires which are now in progress are those at the upper lake, Paul Smith's, and between Seventh and Fourth Lakes.

OWNERSHIP OF A LIFE POLICY.

Justice Russell Divides $5,000 Claimed by Mrs. Ida Smith.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, has handed down a decision in an action brought to decide the ownership of a five-thousand-dollar policy left by Andrew Herrmann in the Legion of Honor. The policy was originally assigned to Herrmann's wife, who died before her husband, and then it was assigned to his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Kuhl, who died three days before her father.

Mrs. Ida Smith, daughter of Mrs. Kuhl and granddaughter of Andrew Herrmann, then filed a claim for the money. Subsequently Mrs. Smith filed a supplementary application, setting forth that the other heirs of the estate had transferred their interest to her. This latter move on her part indicated to Justice Russell that she was not in her own mind fully satisfied of her right to the whole amount. The money will, therefore, be divided among all the heirs, several grandchildren and other relatives.

WAR REVENUE PENALTIES.

Collector Moore Receives Instructions from the Government.

United States Internal Revenue Collector Moore of Brooklyn has received the following instructions concerning the assessable penalties of 50 and 100 per cent. under the war revenue law from Internal Revenue Commissioner G. W. Wilson:

Collectors and agents of internal revenue whose duty it is to ascertain and report for assessment the 50 per cent. and the 100 per cent. penalties imposed by law will be guided by the following instructions in computing said penalties:

First—A 50 per cent. penalty is due in every case where the required return is not made within the time prescribed by law, or within the additional thirty days for which the Collector may excuse a person on account of sickness or absence.

Second—A penalty of 100 per cent. is always computed upon the amount actually due over and above that shown to be due by the false return. In the case of special taxes the basis on which the 100 per cent. penalty is to be computed may be one or more other taxable occupations of the taxpayer not disclosed in his false return, or the additional time for the same occupation not disclosed by the false return.

Third—When both of these penalties are incurred for the same period they are assessable at the same time. As they accrue for different reasons, they are in no way interdependent upon each other and the assessment of the one never includes or prohibits the assessment of the other.

For example, a person who is in business July 1, 1898, as a wholesale malt liquor dealer and a retail malt liquor dealer, and who in January, 1899, makes a return as a retail malt liquor dealer for six months ending June 30, 1899, is liable to taxes and penalties as follows: As a retail dealer, twelve months ending June 30, 1899, $20 tax and $10 penalty for return made false as to six months, $10, 100 per cent. penalty; as wholesale dealer, twelve months ending June 30, 1899, $50 tax and $25, 50 per cent. penalty; for return made false as to wholesale malt liquor dealer for one year, $50, or 100 per cent. penalty.

Hoboken Longshoremen May Strike.

The union longshoremen of Hoboken decided yesterday that unless all the non-union men employed at the Holland-America Line docks are discharged by Monday next they will go out on strike. Monday was selected because the steamship Amsterdam is expected to arrive on that day with a big cargo. There are about 300 men employed on these docks.

RECEPTION TO DEWEY.

The Railroad Companies Stimulating Interest in the Celebration—Formal Invitation to the President.

Although no meetings of the Dewey committees were held yesterday, Secretary Warren W. Foster was busy attending to suggestions for the celebration. He has received letters from railroad companies and transportation lines in regard to the running of excursion trains to New York on the days of the celebration. Favorable replies have been received from the Albany Day Line, the Erie Railroad, the Old Dominion Line, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Trunk Line Association. The Trunk Line offers to carry passengers on a round trip for one and a third fare, and the military and bands for 2 cents a mile. The Erie Railroad Company has organized Dewey clubs along the line to stimulate interest in the celebration and get people to come here.

There has been some suggestion of trouble with the electric light companies over the illuminations, but nothing definite has been done about it. If there should be a disposition on the part of the electric-light companies to charge too much, the committee can make arrangements with a Philadelphia firm for lighting by means of colored lamps, which, it is thought, will be satisfactory, but it is believed that arrangements can be made with the electric-light companies that will not entail the necessity of going outside for illuminations.

The special committee to invite President McKinley will leave this city on Monday.

DEWEY'S REMARKS ABOUT GERMANY

Said If the Next War Was With Germany She Would Start It.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 18.—The Lowell Courier-Citizen received to-day from Lewis E. MacBrayne, one of its staff now traveling in Italy, a letter describing a visit to Admiral Dewey on board the Olympia at Naples Aug. 6. Mr. MacBrayne says, after describing an audience of an hour which he had with the Admiral:

"Admiral Dewey was quoted, when in Austria, as saying that our next war would be with Germany. He did not say that. He said that if the next war was with Germany, it would be started by the Germans, and not by the Americans. And he does not believe that there will be such a war.

"We talked of the receptions that would take place in America in October, and the Admiral asked me to read aloud a letter just received from Gov. Roger Wolcott, inviting him to visit Boston. 'There is the letter of a gentleman,' he said, when I had finished reading it.

"People have been saying all along that Admiral Dewey is a genial, great-hearted American, and it is all true. His face is very handsome, for it has great strength, and its rich bronze color to-day, set off by his spotless white uniform, tells of a perfect recovery from the strain of the exacting duties of the past year."

TRIESTE VISIT RECALLED.

Sailor's Description of the Reception to the Admiral There.

The steamship Abbazia, Capt. Henry De Tienitsch, which arrived here yesterday, left Trieste the day Admiral Dewey entered that port. Her crew are Austrians. Her second officer, Ferdinand Banditsch, said the weather the day the Admiral arrived was fine, and the Olympia, painted white with a chocolate stripe at the water line, made an inspiring sight as she came up the harbor.

"Admiral Dewey," said Second Officer Banditsch, "was expected twenty-four hours before he arrived. The city was anxiously waiting to welcome him, not as an American, but as a victor in a great naval battle. The United States flag was run up on one of the Government buildings, where it had never been seen before. Admiral Dewey was entertained and received everywhere. We remained long enough to see the reception he had."

ADMIRAL DEWEY IS WELL.

Fully Recovered from the Fever, He Receives Visitors.

LEGHORN, Aug. 18.—Admiral Dewey has completely recovered from his recent illness and to-day he received visits from Mr. James A. Smith, the United States Consul here, and members of the American colony. Mr. Smith gave a luncheon in the Admiral's honor.

Chicago Not Likely to Meet Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Navy Department does not expect that Rear Admiral Howison, with the flagship Chicago, will arrive at New York in time to participate in the welcome to Admiral Dewey. Rear Admiral Howison's itinerary scheduled his arrival in New York Oct. 5, a week after Admiral Dewey. When he sailed for Rio from Cape Town he was several days behind his schedule, and it is said that it will be impossible for him to reach New York in time to welcome the hero of Manila.

Brewers Contribute to Dewey Fund.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—United States Treasurer Roberts to-day received a telegram stating that the Brewers' Association of Milwaukee, Wis., would contribute $1,000 to the Dewey Home Fund.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS TROOPS.

He Praises the Soldierly Bearing of the Twenty-sixth Regiment—Mrs. McKinley Presents a Flag.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Promptly at 4 o'clock this afternoon the cannon on the parade ground at Plattsburg Barracks boomed out a Presidential salute, signifying that President McKinley had arrived at the Government fortifications, where he was to review the Twenty-sixth Regiment.

The Presidential party drove over from Hotel Champlain in carriages and proceeded directly to the reviewing stand. In the party were President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart and Garret A. Hobart, Jr.; Attorney General Griggs and Mrs. Griggs, and their two daughters; Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Capt. and Mrs. Buckingham, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Private Secretary Cortelyou, Chief Clerk Forster, and Mr. O. D. Seavey.

Mrs. McKinley presented a handsome silk flag to the regiment. Col. Rice received it in behalf of his men. The flag was then given to the Sergeant of the Color Company, who bore it proudly back to his place in the ranks. Then the entire regiment, headed by the regimental band, passed in review before the President, who stood with bared head beside Col. Rice as the different companies wheeled into line and filed past him with machinelike precision.

The men were all attired in their new khaki uniforms, with leggins and campaign hats, and they presented a fine appearance. President McKinley spoke in the highest terms of the soldierlike appearance of the troops and their steadiness in the execution of the different manoeuvres. The regiment will leave for Manila in about two weeks.

After the review, the members of the Presidential party were entertained at lunch by Col. and Mrs. Rice. The rest of the day was spent rather quietly by the President, as the weather was decidedly warm. In the morning President and Mrs. McKinley went for a short drive with Secretary Hitchcock.

Mr. B. F. Barnes, the executive clerk of the White House, arrived here to-night to relieve Mr. Rudolph Forster, the Chief Clerk, who is obliged to return to Washington on official business.

Among those who called upon President McKinley to-day was Congressman L. W. Emerson of Warrensburg, N. Y.

Firemen's Parade at Yonkers.

YONKERS, Aug. 18.—It is estimated that 25,000 persons came here to-day to witness the parade, the principal feature of the Firemen's Convention. Mayor Sutherland and other city officials reviewed the men. This evening there was a big fireworks display and an illumination of the Palisades.

Signs Union Railway Ordinance.

YONKERS, Aug. 18.—Mayor Sutherland to-day signed the ordinance recently passed giving the Union Railway Company permission to double track its line between this city and Mount Vernon. A petition was presented to him asking that he withhold his approval, but he refused to do so.

Nose Bleeding Caused His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18.—Henry Ehlers died late last night of bleeding at the nose. He had bled for nine days. The doctors could not relieve him. He was thirty-seven years old.

TO CONQUER YELLOW FEVER

Marine Hospital Experts Find that This Is Possible.

CAN CONTROL THE BACILLUS

Disinfection Can Be Made Very Effective and a More Powerful Anti-Serum Is Obtainable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The report of the commission appointed by the President in 1897 from the Marine Hospital Service staff to investigate the nature of yellow fever was to-day made public by Surgeon General Wyman. The commission was composed of Surgeon Eugene Wasdin and Passed Assistant Surgeon Geddings, both yellow fever experts.

The conclusions of the commission are summarized as follows:

"First—That the micro-organism discovered by Prof. Giuseppe Sanarelli of the University of Bologna, Italy, and by him named 'bacillus Icteroides,' is the cause of yellow fever.

"Second—That yellow fever is naturally infectious to certain animals, the degree varying with the species; that in some rodents local infection is very quickly followed by blood infection, and that, while in dogs and rabbits there is no evidence of this subsequent invasion of the blood, monkeys react to the infection the same as man.

"Third—That infection takes place by way of the respiratory tract, the primary colonization in this tract giving rise to the earlier manifestations of the disease.

Fourth—That in many cases of the disease, probably a majority, the primary infection or colonization in the lungs is followed by a 'secondary infection' or a secondary colonization of this organism in the blood of the patient. This secondary infection may be complicated by the coinstantaneous passage of other organisms into the blood, or this complication may arise during the last hours of life.

"Fifth—That there is no evidence to support the theory advanced by Prof. Sanarelli that this disease is primarily a septicæmia, inasmuch as cases do occur in which the bacillus icteroides cannot be found in the blood or organs in which it might be deposited therefrom.

"Sixth—That there exists no casual relationship between the bacillus "X" of Sternburg and this highly infectious disease, and that the bacillus "X" is frequently found in the intestinal content of normal animals and of man.

"Seventh—That, so far as your commission is aware, the bacillus icteroides has never been found in any body other than one infected with yellow fever, and that whatever may be the cultural similarities between this and other micro-organisms, it is characterized by a specificity which is distinctive.

"Eighth—That the bacillus icteroides is very susceptible to the influences injurious to bacterial life, and that its ready control by the processes of disinfection, chemical and mechanical, is assured.

"Ninth—That the bacillus icteroides produces in vitro, as in vita, a toxin of the most marked potency, and that, from our present knowledge, there exists a reasonable possibility of the ultimate production of an anti-serum more potent than that of Prof. Sanarelli."

HAVANA IS FREER FROM FEVER.

Marked Falling Off in Number of Cases and Percentage of Fatalities Is Matter of Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Public Health reports to be issued to-morrow by the Marine Hospital Service will show that from June 30 to Aug. 4 the number of cases of yellow fever in Havana was twenty and the number of deaths from that disease were five.

Considering the fact that Havana has been regarded by medical students in this country as the chief point of infection for the United States since 1800, and comparing the statistics of prior years with those of to-day, it seems to be perfectly evident that the condition of Havana for healthfulness has been improved, and that the fatality of yellow fever as a scourge in that city is to be greatly reduced.

Recent statistics are difficult to procure to shape fit for accurate comparison, but enough is obtainable in the way of statistical information to justify the assertion that the condition of Havana has been improved. The Spanish figures prior to American occupation were not relied upon to inform medical authorities and the Marine Hospital Service, but were obtained from Consular officers of the United States, who got their figures by taking the cemetery reports of the causes of death.

The monthly statistics showing the number of deaths in Havana from yellow fever from 1870 to 1873 are given in Gen. Sternberg's well-known work on the etiology of yellow fever. The number of deaths for each year in the period named was as follows: 1870, 665; 1871, 991; 1872, 515; 1873, 1,244; 1874, 1,425; 1875, 1,001; 1876, 1,619; 1877, 1,374; 1878, 1,559; 1879, (to October,) 1,353.

Dr. Burgess, the Marine Hospital Surgeon on duty in Havana for a number of years, reported in 1894 the number of deaths from yellow fever from 1885 to 1894. These figures have been supplemented by reference to the Health Reports for the years since 1894, and they show that the deaths since 1884 have been as follows: 1885, 178; 1886, 132; 1887, 540; 1888, 439; 1889, 408; 1890, 331; 191, 359; 1892, 364; 1893, 517; 1894, 358; 1896, 753; 1897, 1,191.

It will be observed that the figures for 1895 are missing, owing to difficulty in finding them in the scattered reports accessible. The object of presenting the figures is to show, however, not a complete report, but a basis of comparison. It may be important and interesting to give the death figures from yellow fever for the year 1894 by months, to further compare the mortality of the years before American occupation with the months under the supervision of American Health Officers.

The deaths by months during the year 1894, when there were 358 deaths in the year, were as follows: January, 8; February, 4; March, 2; April, 5; May, 17; June, 33; July, 73; August, 63; September, 68; October, 40; November, 18, and December, 27.

This was a year in which the number of deaths from yellow fever was smaller than usual in Havana. Yet the months which showed the greatest number of deaths were July, August, and September, July showing a record of seventy-three deaths. It is therefore considered remarkable and gratifying that the number of deaths during part of June—quite half, indeed—the whole of July, and a part of August, in 1899, a few months after the United States took hold and began to improve the sanitary condition of Havana, were but five out of twenty cases reported.

Dr. H. R. Carter of the Marine Hospital Service, in writing a report from Havana on July 24, referred to the comparisons being made to show a smaller death rate from yellow fever in Havana, and invited attention to some reasons which presented themselves to him as important to be considered in making such comparisons.

The war years of 1895 to 1898, and the years of suffering of 1897 and 1898, were accompanied by starvation, weakening of the people, and lack of medical care, and epidemic of yellow fever and smallpox. A number of persons were left easily subject to disease, and those who survived were likely to resist disease again. One factor tends to raise the present death rate, the other to reduce it.

Discussing freely the causes which contribute to lower or increase the death rate, Dr. Carter predicted a lowering of the death rate for some time to come, say a year and a half to two years, and after that a tendency back to a normal. But the better care of the indigent classes, care of sick in dispensaries, issue of medicine, and the whole system of public assistance, which is well administered, will lower the bills of mortality below the normal of former years.

The dropping off of Spanish immigration stops a feeding of material to yellow fever. The substitution to an extent of America does not mean a change of material. The Americans are afraid of yellow fever, and take care of themselves, living in healthful parts of the town, and in the best kept buildings. The Spanish immigrants enjoy no such advantages, and the American troops live under better sanitary conditions than civilians in good circumstances.

YELLOW SCOURGE AT PORT LIMON.

Notice of Appearance of Disease at the Costa Rica Town Received.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Surgeon General Wyman was to-day notified by Surgeon Carson, stationed at Port Limon, Costa Rica, of the appearance of one case of yellow fever at that place. This is one of the eight American ports at which the Marine Hospital Service has an official stationed to report promptly on the appearance of yellow fever.

This is the first that has been reported at any of the fruit ports this season. The information received has been telegraphed to several of the Southern cities, which prohibit the importation of fruits from infected ports as soon as a case of yellow fever appears. In the case of the Northern ports of the United States, however, no interference is made with the landing of cargoes so long as danger from the yellow fever is not apparent.

MARINES LEAVE HAVANA TO-DAY

To Travel Without Stores or Baggage and to be Inspected Here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Marine Battalion at Havana, which has been ordered North on account of the appearance of a case of yellow fever in it, will leave to-morrow on the Ward Line steamer for New York. It will bring neither stores nor baggage with it.

The men will be inspected, and, if deemed necessary, held in quarantine on their arrival at New York, to prevent the possibility of introducing the infection into this country.

NO SUNDAY ICE OR SHAVES.

Paterson Barbers and Purveyors of Frozen Water Have Sabbath Laws Enforced Against Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 18.—While the Sabbath observance blue laws of New Jersey are permitted to rust unused here by the classes who generally insist on their observance, the barbers and icemen, many of them foreign-born or of foreign birth, are insisting that against them those laws shall be enforced. The result is that Paterson is now in a position which no other considerable city in the United States shares with her. Everywhere else it is easy to be shaved or to buy ice on Sunday, while there is at least a pretense of obstacle in the way of buying liquor on that day. Here on Sundays it is easier to get anything else than a shave or a lump of ice. The icemen have been stopped, and the barbers' shops are kept tightly closed, and every other line of business is "wide open."

The icemen began it. They found they were working harder on Sunday than on any other day of the week, and asked that the Sunday laws be enforced against them. The city is controlled by the brewing interests, and the authorities work on the theory that each man may observe Sunday according to his own notion. They cheerfully accommodated the icemen, and forbade them, on penalty of fine or imprisonment, to deliver any more ice on Sunday. Then the barbers became interested. There are 300 shops in the city, and the owners of 150 of them formed an association, and decided that they should not work on Sunday or allow any other barbers to do so.

The New Jersey law as it stands is sweeping enough to make trouble for anybody. It was enacted many years ago, and the rural power in successive Legislatures has prevented it from being repealed or considerably modified. Under the chapter "Vice and Immorality," it provides that any person traveling or engaging in any worldly employment or business or ordinary or servile labor or work on land or water, shooting or fishing or hunting, frequenting of tippling houses, or attending any plays, interludes, farces, dancing, fiddling, bull or bear baiting, or playing football, fives, quoits, or any other kind of game or sport, pastime or diversion," on Sunday shall be fined $1 for each offense or sent to jail for twelve days in default of payment. Under the same statutes traveling in carts, wagons, or sledges, or any other conveyance on Sunday is forbidden, except to persons going to or coming from divine worship, or going for or returning from a doctor, surgeon, or midwife, or on public business. Railroad companies, however, while forbidden to haul any freight in New Jersey on Sunday, are allowed to run one passenger train each way on that day.

Under this code the barbers proceeded against themselves. Those who did not want to rest on Sundays consulted counsel, and were promptly told that if anybody chose to demand enforcement of the law there was no help for it. They were liable to a fine of $1 for each man they shaved, with $5 more for costs, and their only hope was to charge $4.25 per shave so as to secure themselves against loss.

The barbers who sought rest hired constables to see that the law was enforced. Last Sunday the one barber found at work was Antonio Mauro of Crooks Avenue, who was caught in the act of denuding the countenance of one George McInerney. He was summoned to appear to-day before three Justices of the Peace, but after consideration and advice surrendered, paid fine and costs, and promised to be good.

Therefore, resistance is at an end, and next Sunday every barber in town will have a day off. As it is morally—or immorally—certain that most of the barbers and icemen will spend a great part of the day drinking beer at some of the innumerable saloons or beer gardens, the church people are not claiming any victory; but they watch the development with interest, and find significance in the fact that so strong a demand for "the American Sabbath" comes from elements so strongly foreign.

The movement is spreading. Within the last two days the merchants of Haledon, a flourishing suburb of Paterson, populated almost entirely by foreigners, have signed an agreement to have the Sunday law enforced against themselves. Sunday has hitherto been the biggest day of the week with them. They will now try to force their customers to do their buying on Saturdays, their reason being the same that moves the icemen and barbers, the desire for a day of rest.

Weavers' Strike in Maine Settled.

DEXTER, Me., Aug. 18.—The strike of weavers which occurred at the Abbott Woolen Mill this week has been settled, the management conceding part of the advance asked. All departments of the mill were running full to-day.

The New York Times

Illustrated Magazine Supplement

TO-MORROW, Aug. 20

Will Contain Many Interesting Features

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

- Full page portrait and sketch of the career of Cardinal Gibbons.
- Double page of photographs of the New York Yacht Club's recent cruise, including pictures of the old America, winner of America's cup in 1851; Amorita, winner of $1,000 Astor cup, Colonia, and many others.
- Photographs and descriptive text of New York's Syrian quarter.
- Portraits of some of the Secretaries of State appointed from New York, William M. Evarts, Martin Van Buren, Hamilton Fish, and William H. Seward.
- New and characteristic views of Battery Park.
- Illustrated article on local snakes and their habits.
- Views of the different styles of architecture of some famous churches.
- Short story, "El Inocente."
- Pictures of the Cruise of the Lone Star Club on the Harlem River.
- Portrait and sketch of Mundji Bey Fikri, the Turkish Consul-General at New York.
- Picture of the Kaltenborn Orchestra at St. Nicholas Garden.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Roman Catholics Are Building and Repairing Many Churches.

COMPLETION OF ST. AGNES'S

Conference of Brotherhood of St. Andrew at Asbury Park—Camp Meeting at Ocean Grove.

During the past two months more than $500,000 has been expended in refurnishing Roman Catholic churches in the Archdiocese of New York, and more than $2,000,000 will be spent in erecting new edifices before the end of the present year.

A number of handsome and costly additions are being added to the new St. Agnes's Church, in East Forty-third Street, of which the Rev. Henry Brann, D. D., is rector. A beautiful side altar of white Carrara marble, which cost $15,000, has been presented by Mrs. William Buchanan, one of the parishioners. It is in memory of the donor's uncle, the Rev. Dr. Charles Constantine Pise. Mrs. Bryan Lawrence has donated a new pulpit and altar rail, and her sister, Miss K. White, has furnished new altar furniture, which, all told, is said to have cost $10,000. A new statue of St. Anthony of Padua—the gift of Miss McGovern—is now being carved. The new stations of the cross—fourteen in number—were placed in position Tuesday, and are said to be the finest of their kind in the United States. The new church will have fourteen more pews than heretofore.

In the Church of the Annunciation, One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Broadway, extensive alterations are being made. The interior has been redecorated and the altars and pews remodeled. Two handsome statues have been presented by a parishioner; also a large sum for the erection of shrines for the statues.

The Rev. Bernard Brady of St. Michael's Church, in West Thirty-second Street, who was recently commissioned to organize a new parish at Hunt's Point, has purchased a site for a church for $12,000. The property is located at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Hoe Avenue. Work on it will be begun the early part of next month. The name of the new church will be St. John Chrysostom. During the erection of the new church the congregation will worship in the mission chapel.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the Dioceses of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Newark, New York, and Long Island, will hold a conference at Asbury Park Sept. 2, 3, and 4. Bishop Potter, Bishop Scarborough, and members of the Brotherhood National Council will be among the speakers. The conference will open on Saturday afternoon with reports from all local assemblies, eight in number, and be followed in the evening with a service preparatory for the Holy Communion, and conducted by the Rev. J. O. S. Huntington of the Order of the Brothers of Nazareth.

Sunday afternoon there will be discussions on prayer and service, the two Brotherhood obligations, and in the evening a mass meeting will be held, with Bishop Potter of New York and G. Harry Davis of Philadelphia as speakers. Labor Day, Sept. 4, will be devoted to an educational conference, and other features of Brotherhood conventions. In the evening a second mass meeting will be held, with G. Harry Davis, Silas McBee, and John F. Faure as speakers.

The camp meeting at Ocean Grove began yesterday, and will continue until Tuesday, Aug. 29. To-day the opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. G. Reed, pastor of St. Paul's Church, at 10:30 A. M. There will be a consecration meeting in the Tabernacle daily, from 5:45 to 6:45 A. M., in charge of the Devotional Committee, and family devotions, 6:45 to 7 A. M., in the Auditorium, in charge of the Devotional Committee. The following ministers are expected to be present and preach during the meeting: Bishop Fowler, Bishop Dubbs, Bishop Grant, the Rev. Clarence Adams, the Rev. J. G. Reed, the Rev. Dr. Berry, Dr. Schell, the Rev. Dr. Pickles, the Rev. Dr. Carson, the Rev. Dr. Gray, the Rev. John Handley, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Iglehart, the Rev. Dr. Haines, the Rev. Dr. Spencer, and the Rev. Dr. O'Hanlon.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Aug. 27.

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SUBJECT—Returning from Captivity.—Ezra, i., 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad.—Psalms, cxxvi., 3.

In close connection with his vision of "the valley which was full of bones," which we recently considered, the prophet Ezekiel appealed before his fellow-captives with another message of encouragement. It has an important bearing upon the question of "The Lost Tribes." It was very simply but very significantly illustrated. Putting two sticks end to end, he so clasped them in his hand that the point where they met was hidden by the closing of his thumb over his fingers. He thus appeared to hold firmly a single stick, one end of which protruded from the upper side of his closed hand and the other from the under side. One of these sticks was marked "For Judah." The other was marked "For Ephraim," or Israel.

For a time he appears to have stood before the people in silence, but with his hand outstretched and grasping this stick in the middle. His attitude very naturally attracted attention, but he said nothing. At last, however, the people impatiently asked, "Wilt thou not show us what thou meanest by these?"

Then he explained to them that as these two sticks were one in his hand, so were all of God's people one in His hand. He was also bidden to say, "Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I will take the children of Israel from among the heathen whither they be gone, and will gather them on every side and bring them into their own land; and I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and one King shall be over them all; and they shall no more be two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all." (Ezekiel, xxxvii., 15-28.)

It was a marvelous promise—strikingly enforced. Some intimations of the same thing had, to be sure, been given by Isaiah (xi., 10-16, xxvii., 13, xliii., 6) and Jeremiah, (iii., 18, l., 4-8,) but nothing so clear and specific had ever before been heard by these captives. But—for nearly half a century—year after year passed by, and there was no change in the condition of affairs. The promise, however, was the promise of God, and therefore it could not fail.

If the incident of this lesson it begins to become a fact, a fact of history, which nothing can gainsay. This fact is a striking proof that "known unto God are all His works from the beginning," (Acts, xv., 18,) and that He rules in all of the affairs of nations, as well as in those of individuals. All history, in fact—whether it be secular or sacred history—is only a record of His ruling and overruling. This is wonderfully set forth in the story of Cyrus, as we read it in the Scriptures or in Herodotus.

THE MISSION OF CYRUS.

Confining ourselves to the account in the Scriptures, "it is interesting to observe," says Kitto, "that in the prophecies of Isaiah there is a gradual preparation, as it were, for the distinct production of Cyrus by name. In the thirteenth chapter, entitled 'The Burden of Babylon,' he and his warriors are produced as the ministers of the Lord's judgment upon Babylon, without being named, and without Cyrus himself being characterized by any distinguishing epithet. But in the next prophecy, in the forty-first chapter, he is indicated as 'the righteous man out of the East,' and in the final prophecy, in chapters xliv., xlv., xlvi., the Lord not only names Cyrus, but calls him His 'shepherd,' His 'anointed,' and 'the man that executeth my counsel,' forming—taken together—a splendid series of characterizing epithets, such as never in Scripture are given to any but the most illustrious of the Hebrew race."

And yet Cyrus was not born until nearly two hundred years after Isaiah prophesied, and the Medes and Persians, over whom he reigned, were not then known in the family of nations. Moreover, when he was born, he was no a Hebrew, but an idolater. His idolatry, however, was not corrupt and sensual, as was that of other heathen nations. He worshipped only one god, "Ormuzd."

When Babylon was taken—as we saw in a recent lesson—Darius, who commanded the forces of Cyrus, was placed upon the throne and reigned for two years. Then Cyrus himself assumed the government, and the time mentioned in our lesson—"the first year of Cyrus"—probably refers to that fact. He found Daniel a leading man in Babylon and high in the confidence of Darius. Very naturally he took him into his own confidence. At that time Daniel's mind was particularly interested in the study of the prophecies concerning the deliverance of his people from their captivity, and he made those prophecies a matter of earnest prayer. (Daniel, ix.) As he "stood to confirm and strengthen" Darius (Daniel, xi., 1) by foretelling the future, it is more than likely that he also "stood to confirm and strengthen" Cyrus by the revelations of the past.

If so, it is easy to understand and appreciate the explanation of Cyrus's spirit and conduct as given by Josephus. "God," he says, "stirred up the mind of Cyrus, and made him write thus throughout all Asia: Thus saith Cyrus the King, since God Almighty has appointed me to be King of the habitable earth, I believe that He is that God which the nation of the Israelites worship—for indeed He foretold my name by the prophets, and that I should build Him a house in Jerusalem, in the country of Judea. This was known to Cyrus by his reading the book which Isaiah left behind him of his prophecies; for this prophet said that God had spoken thus to him in a secret vision—My will is, that Cyrus, whom I have appointed to be King over many and great nations, send back my people to their own land, and build my temple. This was foretold by Isaiah 140 years before the temple was demolished. Accordingly, when Cyrus read this, and admired the Divine power, an earnest desire and ambition seized upon him to fulfill what was so written." Thus, probably through the influence of Daniel, he had come to know that "the Lord God of heaven" was superior even to Ormuzd, and that it was He who had "given him all the kingdoms of the earth." (v. 2.)

THE RETURN TO JERUSALEM.

So he "made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom and put it also in writing." (v. 1.) That kingdom covered, as we have seen, all the country of Assyria, into which Shalmaneser, some 200 years before, had removed the great body of "The Ten Tribes," known as "The Kingdom of Israel," or "The Northern Kingdom." (Second Kings, xvii.) When he took them from their own land he removed some of his own people into Samaria, and the nationality of "Israel" was completely destroyed. That kingdom, therefore, is commonly looked upon and spoken of as "The Lost Tribes."

This proclamation of Cyrus, however, reached even to the descendants of these "Ten Tribes," wherever they might be found. It was not limited to the captives of Judah in Babylon. It said: "Who is there among you of all His people? His God be with him, and let him go up to Jerusalem, which is in Judah." (v. 3.) There was no limitation to territory, or class, or condition. All who desired "to go up" were at liberty to go, even if they were not "of Israel" at all. The terms of the proclamation were as broad as those of the Gospel—"Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely." (Revelation, xxii., 17.)

Moreover, this proclamation was not couched in terms of command, but of invitation. It was not presented as an obligation, but as a privilege, to "go up to Jerusalem." The going up was to be a voluntary act, wether it was done by the children of Judah and Benjamin dwelling in Babylon or by the children of any of the "Ten Tribes" scattered throughout Assyria. If any were "lost," it was simply because they refused to accept the invitation, and probably a large a proportion of the "Two Tribes" refused as of the "Ten Tribes." "The Lost Tribes," therefore, were simply and only those who refused the invitation of the great King.

All others, from whatever tribe they came, in fulfillment of Ezekiel's illustrated parable of the sticks, became one nation. Henceforth in all civil affairs their tribal relations were ignored. They were then known, and have always since been known, by the distinctive name of "the Jewish nation," or simply as "the Jews." They are so styled throughout the books of Ezra and Nehemiah, and in all subsequent history.

To awaken an acceptance of this invitation was no light matter. It required all the energy and zeal and faith of the chief of the fathers of Judah and Benjamin, and the priests and the Levites, with all them whose spirit God had raised," (v. 5.) During their long sojourn in Babylon and Assyria, "the children of Israel" (Ezekiel, xxxvii., 21,) had become satisfied with their condition and identified with the heathen around them. From the very nature of the circumstances in which they were placed they had, to a large degree, abandoned their old pursuits as husbandmen and cattle raisers, and had congregated in the cities. There they had become bankers and tradesmen. They had thus become wealthy and of importance. They were attached to their homes and to their business, and—as a body—they cared very little for Jerusalem and its temple. The prophets, as God's witnesses, had endeavored to prevent this satisfaction with their condition, but their words for the most part fell on dull ears and hardened hearts.

HARDSHIPS OF THE JOURNEY.

Besides all this it was not difficult for any thinking man to see that the return to Jerusalem would be attended with hardships and dangers. The distance to Jerusalem in a direct line was upward of 500 miles, and by the usual route up the Euphrates and around the upper end of the desert it was much more. It would take at least four months of weary travel (vii., 9.) A large part of it would be over sandy plains or through rugged mountains. The whole region was traversed by wild marauding tribes who were a constant menace to all travelers, and the great treasure of golden vessels belonging to the Temple, which they would carry with them, would be a special temptation to attack this particular company.

And then, if they escaped all the dangers of the way, when they at last

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THE BIGGEST STEAL OF ALL.

Should the contract with the Ramapo Water Company be carried out the city in forty years would get a great deal of water, but it would be robbed of more than one hundred million dollars by a process of plain North American stealing. And this money, it appears, is to be put into Republican pockets by Tammany hands. But not all of it. By its surpassing magnitude and the secret haste with which its promoters attempted to give it binding force, this gigantic job reveals the ample corruption which has smoothed its passage to a point so perilously near to success.

The history of this Ramapo scheme is one long track and trail of rottenness. We used to hear of it at Albany as an applicant for legislative sanction that would have subdued the city to the predatory designs of the men behind it, Republicans of great power and influence. But there was much talk of trouble in New Jersey. It was said that authority would never be given to sell and convey out of the State this huge quantity of water, which in the course of time the Jerseymen might sorely need. This was in the days when the New Jersey Legislature was Democratic. But for its sins the Democracy of New Jersey fell upon evil times. The Republicans secured control of the Legislature. There are New Jersey Republicans connected with the Ramapo water scheme who have great influence at Trenton. Evidently all obstacles in that quarter were removed, possibly by the same arguments that were employed at Albany and in the Board of Public Improvements. However that may be, it appears that these eminent Republicans have had their way at Trenton, at Albany, and were on the point of having their way in the City Hall when the vigilance of Mr. COLER detected their secret, dark, and midnight foray upon the Treasury just in time to expose it and make impossible the consummation of the plot.

We say impossible. We are aware that erudite minds are pondering the provisions of the charter, and that grave doubts are expressed whether the Board of Public Improvements, that is, in this case, the corrupt and conscienceless fellows who have bargained with the Ramapo schemers to execute the contract, may not be able to bind the city to pay the water company $200,000,000, in spite of all that the Controller and such other honest men in the City Government as choose to associate themselves with him may do. These timid counsels are born of a narrow view of the case. The question is not what this section of the charter permits and what that section forbids. The real question is, Shall a handful of footpads calling themselves the Board of Municipal Improvements "hold up" three million five hundred thousand people and rob them of one hundred million dollars? For it is clear that for one-half the sum stipulated in the contract we could procure all the water needed by the city. It can never be. Controller COLER sounded the death-knell of the Ramapo water job when he declared that HOLAHAN and his associates proposed to commit the city to a payment of $5,000,000 a year, and yet refused to allow the engineer of the Finance Department to examine the contract and the water company's property. These eminent Republicans of the Ramapo Water Company and their Tammany accomplices might as well march down Broadway bearing a black flag with the skull and crossbones thereon, looting shops as they went, and expect to escape police interference as to pursue further this bold and infamous scheme of pillage with the expectation of completing their contract and realizing upon their investment of bribe-money to date.

It would be sheer puerility to discuss this public crime with soft words. The sternest words the language holds to describe the performances of felons and thieves are none too severe for the proper discussion of the Ramapo water job. The transaction has no single honest feature to redeem it from total condemnation. In an enterprise of this prodigious magnitude honest men proceed openly. A public sentiment favorable to the plan would have been created, or an attempt would have been made to create it, by the fullest exhibition of the nature and capacity of the company's watershed and by demonstrations of its capacity to carry out its end of the bargain. Instead of pursuing this honorable and businesslike course, the Ramapo job, for it has long been recognized as a job, is allowed to drop entirely out of the public view. Then, by secret negotiations with HOLAHAN and his gang, the job is hastened on its subterranean way to completion, and the first thing the people hear of this plan to pay out $5,000,000 of their money each year to a private concern of which its chief promoters are so ashamed that they dare not let their names appear upon its Board of Directors is the announcement that Controller COLER had caught the thieves at their dark game and had turned upon them the terrible light of publicity.

Only public malefactors proceed by such means to the attainment of such ends. The fact that these public malefactors are upon the one hand men of very high station in the Republican party and upon the other base and shameless Tammany tax-eaters makes the great crime they have attempted to commit appear peculiarly atrocious and revolting. There ought to be and there will be an urgent public demand that the criminal courts be invoked to make an example of them.

Certainly the Tammany City Government must pursue these thieves with unsimulated vigor or it will altogether lose the confidence of all the people. The men who are appointed or elected to stand guard over the interests of the city cannot allow the enemy to invade the citadel and get away unscathed. Profitable favoritism in fire-proofing contracts or the blackmailing of private corporations may be overlooked by a patient and good-natured public. But five millions a year for forty years, this is too much, this is occasion for an outburst of public indignation that will be appeased only as it was appeased in TWEED'S case, by trial, conviction, and the prison.

The mere statement of the fact that the city does not need to go to any large expense at present for additional water amounts to a fatal exposure of the piratical nature of this plot. The Croton system supplies our present need with a safe margin. But he is certainly an ignorant public officer that does not know that this city will not for twenty-five years need any water in addition to what we can now impound and deliver from the watershed of the Croton Valley. It has been proved that of the water that enters the mains of a city's distribution system one-half, or nearly one-half, is wasted. It leaks through the mains and pipes and escapes through the soil. Means have been devised for preventing a great part of this waste. If intelligent attention were given to this aspect of our water problem we could supply not only Manhattan and Bronx, but Brooklyn and Queens, for many years to come without building any more reservoirs—certainly without resorting to the notorious and criminal Ramapo concern.

WHAT IS "A GOOD WESTERNER"?

That was a curious paragraph which we transferred to our columns the other day from a newspaper of Chicago, praising and congratulating a newspaper of Indianapolis for saying that while Admiral DEWEY might be allowed to skip Indianapolis, he really "must" visit Chicago. That of itself does not strike us as nice, or polite, or even patriotic. Naturally a victorious and home-coming Admiral is received on his return in a seaport. He may afterward be welcomed by the rest of his countrymen, "though inland far they be." But the suggestion that he "must" go to this place or that is really not nice. The Navy Department, and the American people in general, who are so proud of what Admiral DEWEY has done, have shown a deference to the personal convenience and desire of the man who has reflected so much honor on his country, which equally reflects honor backward upon them. And so this use of that unpleasant word "must" about a National hero strikes us as a little crude, a little provincial, more than a little, not to put too fine a point upon it, ill-bred.

But then our esteemed Chicago contemporary goes on not to relieve the situation by saying of the remarks of its esteemed Indianapolitan contemporary that that contemporary shows "the right spirit." "It means that to all good Westerners Chicago is the West, as to all good Westerners Paris is France."

This seems to us rather worse than merely crude and provincial. What is "a good Westerner"? We confess we do not know. We are sure we never heard of "a good Easterner." We never even heard of "a good Northerner." We have, to our sorrow, heard much too often of "a good Southerner," and that designation does still, we are sorry to say, mean something. In the old days it denoted a real social and political demarkation, which is not yet so completely obliterated as every intelligent and patriotic American would like to see it. But "a good Westerner"? Are not the United States of America big enough for all who inhabit them? Is not "a good American" a sufficient designation? What, we ask again, is "a good Westerner"? There have been some tokens that what it really means is a "good" anti-Easterner. And that is very bad. It was recognized one hundred and three years ago to be very bad, and recognized by a fairly sensible man. GEORGE WASHINGTON was his name, and the recognition occurred in the course of his Farewell Address to his countrymen:

> In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference in local interests and views. * * * You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misrepresentations.

These are wise words, and again they have become timely words. Every American, "Northern or Southern, Atlantic or Western," ought to lay them to heart. To be a good American is good enough for the best of us. Surely one may also be a good Illinoisan, Ohian, Georgian. To be a good American does not exclude that, does expressly include that, and includes more than that. One may also be a good Bostonian, Philadelphian, Chicagoan, New Yorker, may believe tremendously in his own dwelling place. But "good Westerner" is very different, and is not good. The American who deliberately and seriously uses such an expression can defend himself from the charge of extreme silliness only by pleading guilty to a grave public offense.

THE SCENE AT RENNES.

That is a most amazing spectacle which has just been presented in the court so called of justice at Rennes. There, on the witness stand, is a man of wonderful ability and unspotted character, tearing to pieces the flimsy fabric of lies that had been built up by forgers and perjurers and suborners of forgery and perjury in the name of "the honor of the French Army." There, on the bench, is a row of officers treating this witness with harshness and contumely, and addressing him as "Monsieur" to denote that he is a civilian. And yet this brilliant and upright man, who by sheer force of merit had made himself the youngest Lieutenant Colonel in the French Army, whose degradation is a decoration, is really engaged, and he is the only officer or ex-officer who seems to be engaged, solitary and unaided, in saving the honor of the French Army, in showing that it contains, or did contain until he was expelled from it, gallant and chivalrous officers and gentlemen, Bayards without fear and without reproach, men, or a man, who from mere and sheer love of justice, in behalf of a man whom he personally dislikes, throws overboard his career, his profession, his livelihood, and "bides the pelting of this pitiless storm." Evidently and unmistakably this GEORGES PICQUART is one of the "glories of France." And this is the man whom the men whose professional honor he is trying to save take the occasion of his appearance in the character of their champion to visit with insult.

What can be the explanation of this wonderful phenomenon? Is it merely that the French Army is a trades union and that PICQUART is disesteemed in it, and has been driven out of it as a "rat"? Why should not the whole French Army arise and cheer its deliverer, the one man who has had the wit and courage to vindicate it by showing that it is not wholly a conspiracy against innocence and an organization to cover up guilt?

How enormous is the force of trades unionism in civil life we all know, what crimes it will induce men to commit for "the organization" which they would die rather than commit for themselves. And here is this same trades unionism, this "esprit de corps," falsely so called, operating to prevent the French Army from allowing itself to be vindicated. How tremendous must be the social pressure of the barrack rooms and the mess halls of the garrisons of France?

And how wonderful that these martinets who confront and outrage PICQUART should not be able to look beyond the mess hall, beyond the courtroom, beyond the boundaries of France, and to see the effect their procedures are making upon an impartial world? Do they imagine that the French Army is more formidable for having ridded itself of DREYFUS and PICQUART and retained MERCIER and ROGET and ZURLINDEN and DU PATY DE CLAM? What do they, what can they, imagine that the effect of their procedures will be upon the neighbors and rivals and possible enemies of France with reference to the strength as well as the "honor" of the French Army?

AN HONEST AND FEARLESS PRESS.

The newspapers of New York are subject to much severe criticism, some of which is doubtless well-deserved, though the oft-iterated jocular remarks about the venality and triviality of our avowedly "sensational" press come with a bad grace from the lips of the men and women whose taste forms a market for the very "sensationalism" and triviality they affect to decry. But it is a tolerably well-established fact that, however trivial and extravagant some part of the daily press of this city may be, the whole body of it is honest and acts as a powerful check upon dishonesty in public affairs. No clearer proof of this could be afforded than the treatment of the Ramapo water job by the newspapers. Here was an effort to perpetrate what one of the big-type afternoon papers yesterday described, in its characteristically hyperbolical way, as "the biggest steal of the century," and with all the "millions in it" who can doubt that dishonest journalism might have profited materially by lending it support or have received substantial consideration for deliberately ignoring it?

Yet we have no doubt that even that portion of our public which habitually sneers at the newspapers will not fail properly to attribute the mildness with which this subject has been treated by a very few of our public journals, generally active enough for the public good, to politics. When an editor's political household is involved in any charges he is apt to "go slow," and that newspaper is most likely to perform its duty to the public which is under the least obligations to any political organization. Still, editorial comment on any given subject of public importance is like the year's rainfall and sure to equal the general average in amount, sooner or later, so that we are reasonably sure to find the hitherto silent ones expressing the now prevailing idea of the Ramapo steal a little later and "in no uncertain tones."

Meanwhile they are in a very insignificant minority. Nearly all of the influential papers, without regard for political creed, without fear or favor, denounced the rascally scheme with vigor and lent their powerful aid to Controller COLER'S effort to save the municipality from a well-contrived conspiracy. The Herald, for instance, declared that

> Every incident in connection with the proceedings indelibly stamps the infamous character of the job before one gets down to the nature of the contract itself.

The Journal said, while the news of the exposure was still fresh:

> The community has two things to do about the piratical project that the honest members of the Board of Public Improvements have scotched—first, to stamp the life out of it, and, second, to fix the responsibility for it.

The Evening Post found that:

> Wholly apart from the merits of the scheme, the manner of its presentation stamps it as fraudulent.

The World, in its evening edition the day the Controller made his successful fight, called the scheme a "giant grab," and the next morning declared editorially:

> This attempt to commit the city to a two-hundred-million-dollar contract was made surreptitiously and under conditions irresistibly suggestive of a steal.

In its editorial treatment of this "attempted water steal" The Tribune described it as a "shifty effort of some of his [CROKER'S] most devoted and conspicuous followers to get the city committed to an enormous steal." And The Daily News declared the measure was "so contrary to Democratic policy that any attempt to jam it through is sure to cause widespread indignation."

These utterances are clearly not half-hearted or merely perfunctory. They are all as vigorous as they are coherent, and their candor is not to be seriously questioned. They express the exact attitude toward official knavery of a newspaper press which, collectively, may not always be as fastidious as might be desired, but undoubtedly has the public welfare always at heart. A community so well protected is not likely to be destroyed by political rascals.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CARTER CASE.

Two persons in the United States are undoubtedly distressed about the Carter case. The President, upon whom devolves the duty of disposing of the findings and sentence of the court-martial which have been before him for more than a year, cannot easily forget that he has it in his power to discharge a painful duty, in deciding that an officer of the Engineer Corps, found guilty by a board of very distinguished officers of lying and theft, shall be punished, or that he may waive the deliberate conclusions of the court-martial and restore to duty the man who has been declared to be unfit for the army and entitled to pay a fine and to live in prison a public charge for five years.

Capt. CARTER'S interest undoubtedly is deep and consuming. While enjoying freedom of action, receiving the pay of his rank, benefiting to a most extraordinary extent through the assistance of eminent counsel and the amazing sympathy and accommodation of spirit evinced in the War Department and the White House, he cannot be free from solicitude as to whether he is to be disgraced or decorated. That he should not be rewarded for his misconduct must appear plain to all who remember that he pleaded the Statute of Limitations as a defense against some of the charges upon which he was tried. But, unless he has been assured that he will never be punished for the crimes of which Gen. OTIS and his associates on the court-martial unanimously found him guilty, of conspiracy and of theft reaching well up toward two millions of dollars, there does not appear to be any reason why he should entertain the hope of Executive clemency and of restoration to the rank and power he has so shamefully abused.

The public knows now about all that the President knows about this remarkable trial and more remarkable subsequent proceedings, and it cannot be expected to be indifferent to the very unusual protection that has been given to a very ingenious, plausible, persistent, and greedy robber. At every stage of the proceedings in this case the friends and counsel of Capt. CARTER have been ahead of the officers of the Government whose sworn duty it was to prosecute and convict him if there was reason to believe him guilty. At the suggestion of the President, ex-Senator EDMUNDS sought to find a flaw in the case, and little by little, since the Presidential concern for Capt. CARTER has developed, and the matter has taken the extremely unusual course of reference to the Attorney General of the United States, the Judge Advocate General has become a defendant and is being subjected to a prosecution at the hands of Capt. CARTER'S counsel.

We have no notion whatever that President MCKINLEY intends, by his prolonged neglect to approve or reject the verdict in the Carter case, to discredit the Judge Advocate General and the court-martial of which Gen. OTIS was President. The Judge Advocate General presented to the court-martial the charges and specifications signed by Brig. Gen. J. M. WILSON, in which CARTER'S crimes were specifically set forth. The court-martial, a very distinguished body, including three engineer officers, decided that CARTER had been guilty of every offense imputed to him.

Capt. CARTER'S counsel have made much of their complaint that the conviction of their client was secured by the use of his private papers. That seems to us pretty nearly as bad as an attempt to escape by pleading the Statute of Limitations. Before CARTER was brought to trial, and when engineer officers were looking for tracks of his evil work, he gave them the key of his file-rack and invited them to examine all papers found. We are informed that they were restrained by consideration for persons not guiltless but debarred from defending themselves from using all of those papers to which CARTER made the board of inquiry welcome. What is the objection to the use of the papers? Do the defenders of Capt. CARTER wish us to understand, do they ask President MCKINLEY to understand, that these papers should not have been used because they contained evidence of CARTER'S guilt?

The facts that the President must yet face are that the court-martial found Capt. CARTER to be a very ingenious contriver of theft; that he planned carefully and wrought out his plans boldly; that he asked for excessive appropriations, threw contracts into the hands of corrupt contractors, who must have known that they were not to supply the quantities of material or material of the quality called for in the contracts, and that, with CARTER'S help, the whole amount appropriated was to be used, a small part upon the poor work done, and the rest as the conspirators deemed most comfortable or convenient for themselves.

CARTER'S crime was bad enough, in all conscience. The efforts to lead the President to condone it have been growing more and more disgusting. We are unwilling to believe that CARTER'S safety and MCKINLEY'S political success are in any way dependent upon each other. And we know that many warm friends of the President are as thoroughly mystified by his attitude toward this case as we would be willing to admit that we are.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The example of young Mr. VANDERBILT is one that could be followed by a good many other sons of rich men with profit to themselves and honor to their parents, not to speak of benefit to their country. It is inspiriting to see the son of a millionaire entering into a calling seriously in these days when the sons of so many rich men seem to think it is a disgrace to them to do anything at all. It is discouraging to all who have hopes for the future of our country to realize that the vast majority of our people think that the ability to get rich is the only test of true worth, and then to see what the average young man does with the money which the ability of his father has gathered for him to spend. One need not go any further than the roof gardens to see in all their so-called glory these miserable specimens of imitation manhood, who regard the power to wear garments of high color and higher cost, to drink large quantities of "high balls," and to escort expensive luxuries in the shape of millinery as the most convincing evidence that they are, as they express it, "the people." It is most pleasant to think that while these self-dubbed "swells" are performing their pitiable antics on the roofs and in the electric cabs, a young man who is socially far beyond nearly every one of them and is mentally and morally entirely beyond their conception, is thoroughly fitting himself for the post which will one day be his at the head of a great system of railways. The example of young Mr. VANDERBILT is one from which the gilded youth will not get much profit, but it covers them with shame.

—In his report as Chairman of the Committee on Land Parade and Decorations of the general committee on the approaching Dewey celebration, Major Gen. ROE on Thursday asked to have the appropriation of $20,000 for feeding the visiting troops from other States increased on the ground that it was insufficient. He said that the caterers were demanding 50 cents a meal for feeding these troops. This statement will naturally lead all who know anything about the maintenance of soldiers to ask on what meat these men are to be fed that the price is grown so great. The State of New York allows 48 cents a day for each man in the field, and it has been demonstrated many times that this is enough to feed the soldiers abundantly and with good food. To be sure the expense of preparing the food in the field is less than it will be in the city, but the difference in cost will not be that between 48 cents a day and 50 cents a meal. At $1.50 a day soldiers should be able to live as well as the guests of good hotels. They will not expect to live in such a manner, and it is quite safe to say that they will not. The caterers who demand 50 cents a meal are simply taking advantage of the forthcoming occasion to make a good deal more than a legitimate profit, and the committee should see to it that they are beaten at this game.

—The announcement that the America's Cup Committee has not yet decided whether the official trial races between the Columbia and the Defender shall be held off Newport or New York will not stir the nations to discontent. Nothing could be likely to arouse less interest than these races will. The relative merits of the two yachts have been so thoroughly tested that the very idea of trial races seems amusing. Yet it seems likely that some sort of formal contest between them under the direction of the Cup or Challenge Committee will be held. There does not appear to be any pressing reason why the two yachts should be brought to New York for this purpose. The waters off Newport have served for some of their best races thus far, and they ought to answer all the demands of a final trial. The Columbia has fully demonstrated that in a fair sailing breeze she is five or six minutes faster over a thirty-mile course than the Defender, and the Defender has shown that in a stiff breeze and a rough sea she can press so closely on the heels of the new yacht as to leave the decision of the result to the time allowance. It does not seem as if there were much more to be learned from a formal trial. Certainly nothing more can be learned off Sandy Hook than off Newport, and racing off the latter place will be much less trouble to those concerned.

—The finding of the Coroner's jury in the case of the victims of the recent trolley accident near Bridgeport will give satisfaction to all who value their own lives and those of other persons. This is equal to saying that it will please all who are not stockholders in trolley companies. But at the same time there is room for doubt as to whether the motorman is not in the way of receiving more than his share of the punishment. The jury found that the motorman was guilty of criminal carelessness and that the company was very negligent in allowing the roadbed to be in the condition in which it was on the day of the accident, and in not enforcing the order for slow speed and constant inspection at the spot where the accident took place. The motorman stands accused of crime, but it will be difficult to punish the company on the jury's finding except through the medium of civil suits. Yet in a moral sense the company is more to blame than the motorman. He sinned just that once, perhaps, while the company sinned every moment that its negligence left the road in a condition to invite the occurrence of such a calamity. It is, however, proverbially difficult to punish corporations, and so the motorman will probably be made a scapegoat. Meanwhile the company will make a show of doing something to prevent the repetition of such disasters, and its guilt will be forgotten before the motorman is out of jail.

—The story in THE TIMES of yesterday of the development of a new faith cure society at Lisbon, Me., will probably evoke some groans from those who do continue to believe that the universe proceeds according to natural laws made by an all-wise Law-Giver. But acknowledgment of that fact carries with it the confession of the duty to try to learn what those laws are and to observe them. This entails on the human race much study and research, and this study and research, in the minds of some old-fashioned persons, lead the human race upward toward its Maker. Now it requires no effort on the part of humanity to be ignorant and superstitious, and nothing is easier than to say that there are no laws of health, no such thing as hygiene, and no such thing as suffering brought about by neglecting to follow the laws of nature. It is infinitely easier to hold that all sickness is the work of the evil one, and to pretend to cure it by prayer, and there are many thousands of weak and lazy people in the world who will prefer to subscribe to a "religion" which embodies this idea. Sheer intellectual laziness, no doubt, will account for the popularity of the faith cure with a good many, but the thinking part of the human race will continue to believe that there are such processes as digestion and circulation of the blood, and they may occasionally be deranged. And these persons will continue to send for the doctor when they are sick instead of fancying that some one has "put the evil thought on them."

—A letter to the editor of The London Daily News reveals a very curious state of affairs in the world's metropolis. The complaining writer says: "Last week after dinner I walked over from the Athenæum Club to the Carlton Restaurant. The door was wide open, and I went in till I was stopped, after I had passed through the hall, by a foreigner, apparently a Count, certainly a person in authority, who asked me why I had come there. I said that I wanted refreshment, but I was told to go away, and I went, because I cannot fight or even run away. Since then I have heard from some young friends who were refreshing at the seaside that they had been ordered out of a hostelry at Sandowne because they were not clad in evening dress. But they refused to go, and as they were four athletes, who had just distinguished themselves by rowing round the Isle of Wight, the proprietary so far conceded as to allow a waiter to supply some whisky." The employment of dress instead of manners as a test of a man's fitness to be admitted to the common privileges of an inn will strike most readers as a strange invasion of the rights of free Britons. The question may easily arise as to where the line is to be drawn. Would a man in a frock coat and a silk hat be refused luncheon at a hotel in a yachting port, or would a Chicago dignitary applying for breakfast in evening dress be met with what is sometimes called the "frozen face"? What is the correct dress for a Rhode Island clambake, and what should a man wear at a political barbecue? There is going to be a heap of trouble for some one in this.

—The world continues to stare in wonder at the amazing theatricalism of the Dreyfus trial in France. Nothing has so plainly illustrated the difference between the ways of Frenchmen and those of others in dealing with such a case as the dramatic outbreak of Mme. HENRY when she called M. BERTULUS "Judas." But dramatic as it was, it was exceeded by the ensuing action of the assailed man when he produced a letter in which he had been informed that he was to be thus assailed. And the French audience, which seems to look upon the whole proceeding as a sort of show arranged for its excitement, indulged in various expressions of approval or disapproval!

THE NEW PARTY'S LEADER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the new political labor party now forming, it is too early to speculate on its ultimate results. It may develop and it may degenerate. However, I can only say as to its supposed leader, Mr. O'Brien. Where did he develop as a thorough, practical leader? A morning paper says he was born in Worcester, Mass. Not so; he is from the suburbs of the City of Springfield, raised there, and educated in the schools there. He was afterward brought to New York by a rich uncle, who carried on a stone business on the east side, and served an apprenticeship at the trade. Shortly after he was set up by said uncle in the liquor business somewhere down town, and remained for years in the business, either as barkeeper or for himself. Finally, giving up the liquor selling, he turned into a stonecutter some time in the nineties. Meantime, said rich uncle dying, he had to fall back on his labor. If I am informed correctly he worked very little; his experience in the liquor traffic and among politicians of the Tammany stripe convincing him that labor does not pay, he soon turned up as a delegate to the Central Labor Union, and has with little interruption continued ever since.

It is the best recollection of men who are in the stone trade that he has not worked 100 days in twenty years. He is shrewd, cunning, and affable, fairly intelligent, but will not work, at least at stonecutting. Some believe he was offered and could receive some recognition from the present Tammany régime were he to accept. That may be.

I was several years active in the union, and I cannot recollect where this man made any sacrifice, either financially or otherwise. Of course I am not now a member of the Granite Cutters' Union, but have been, and I know from personal knowledge and hearsay that O'Brien has no organizer's capacity.

In conversation with a member not long ago it was pointed out that more men are outside the union in the Boroughs of Kings and Queens, where the monumental works are, than are in the union. I don't know if such is a fact. It is generally understood that O'Brien trains and sympathizes with Tammany Hall, although he refuses to be led to commit himself. He some years ago tried to assume control of the Hudson County granite men, but they refused to accept his domination or interference. I presume THE TIMES does not take this new party seriously, for it may disintegrate before election, as did others before it. T. R.

Jersey City Heights, N. J., Aug. 18, 1899.

BLACK AND WHITE EQUALITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apparently a Mr. F. Knight made through THE TIMES some statement in regard to the Cuban population which brought forth a corrective communication from V. Vidal. What Mr. Knight's statement may have been I know not, but having read V. Vidal's "corrective," I cannot but wonder, using a somewhat slangy expression, at the superb nerve of V. Vidal to express his views about the Cuban population in print.

In regard to the percentage of the two races in Cuba, I will not say anything, not having the statistics at hand, but the rest of the corrective communication, that in Cuba the Caucasians hold the negro race, as a whole, to be their inferior, in consequence of which the blacks hold aloof, and are made to feel the difference, but that in the United States the negro is looked upon as an equal by the white people, who in consequence have to suffer from the negro insolence, is indeed sublime in its innocence.

Where in the United States, I would ask V. Vidal, are the Caucasians who admit the negro to be their equal, and where, in the West Indies, are the blacks to be found who feel their inferiority to the Caucasians?

A few days' residence in Havana, or even a few hours in some interior Cuban village will, if V. Vidal's power of observation is as great as his or her assurance, be sufficient to bring forth another correction of his late corrective communication. Personal observations, I believe, can alter V. Vidal's convictions, even as it did to thousands of Americans who went to the war, and to give their lives, if necessary, to right the wrongs of the poor downtrodden, but liberty-loving Cubans as they were pictured to them by some blatant politicians. F. L.

New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

FOR DOLLARS OR CHRISTIANITY?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of the 17th criticising The Springfield Republican in part says:

"Our Springfield contemporary here intends to have its readers believe that the war in the Philippines is actually carried on for profit, to subjugate the Filipinos so that the syndicate can trade with them on safe and advantageous terms. This implies that the war was not begun as an act of necessity, to maintain order and fulfil our obligations, but wantonly and solely for business."

When the President offered Spain $20,000,000 for the Philippines, what was the main object he had in view? Was it to provide new markets for trade and commerce, and thus benefit our citizens financially, or was the main object the right to govern, civilize, and Christianize the Filipinos for which the $20,000,000 was offered? As a reader of THE TIMES I ask for information on the subject, as I have always supposed the President made the offer because he thought it a bargain financially at the price. R. H.

Rouse's Point, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1899.

BAR NON-RESIDENT GOLFERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with a great deal of pleasure your editorial in this day's TIMES on "Public Golf Courses," and fully agree with you in what you say.

I would add that to prevent overcrowding all persons should be required to show a permit issued from some one in authority—and only issued to a citizen of Greater New York. The public course at Van Cortlandt Park is played over by about one-third of persons resident in Yonkers, Hastings, and Mount Vernon, whose taxes do not help anything toward the expenses of keeping said course in order.

Why, may I ask, should New York be compelled to furnish such expensive amusement for these non-residents free? It is about time to call a halt, as there are no political or business reasons why they should be allowed to play there.

Riverdale, Aug. 17, 1899. GOLFER.

BRONX PARK A BABEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it because Tammany Hall is so anxious for the dollars that the beautiful, quiet restfulness of Bronx Park in its most attractive part has been turned into a perfect babel by the discordant, monotonous, and ear-splitting carousel? Why should such a nuisance be tolerated in such a quiet sylvan retreat? We certainly get enough noise from our city streets, and people go to this beautiful park for rest and quiet, not to hear the blatant sounds and sights of Coney Island. The proprietor of this nuisance should be ejected at once. TAXPAYER.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

THE SNEEZING CURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have wondered if in some of the lockjaw cases which have been so fatal this Summer the doctors have ever tried to produce violent and constant sneezing as a remedy. I have heard of a case of quinsy, I think it was, in which, after every other means had failed, snuff was administered with a very successful result.

I shall probably be laughed at for the suggestion, but I make it at all events, since everything has seemed to fail with almost no exception. J. R. T.

Fauquier County, Va., Aug. 15, 1899.

"MY OLD WOMAN AND I."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The poetry "My Old Woman and I," credited to New York Weekly and printed in THE TIMES Aug. 16, will be found in Harper's Magazine of January, 1869, with an illustration, and credited to John Brougham. J. G. F.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1899.

Mr. Astor Unfortunate.

From Harper's Weekly.

Mr. Astor took oath of allegiance to the Queen on July 11. He has been earnestly reviled for becoming an Englishman. He has been called a traitor and compared with Benedict Arnold, and some idle and foolish persons actually burned him in effigy in a New York square. All that is most absurd. He has done nothing that is dishonorable or in any way wrong. But his lot itself was tolerable enough, and he could have lived happily and honorably in his own country if he had been a bigger man or better taught. His case is merely a sad one. A man born an American, and of American ancestry, who does not love his country and will not stick to her is an unfortunate creature. However rich he is, whatever luxuries or opportunities or social triumphs he may command, we should be sorry for him, just as we are sorry for a child that does not love its mother. E. S. M.

New Work for the Vice President.

From The Chicago News.

It is becoming customary to invite the President to all sorts of functions, but the latest is to ask him to go to Pittsburg to welcome home the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment. In England they have a Prince of Wales to do this sort of thing, and why could not we, in this country, delegate the business to the Vice President? He has nothing to do all Summer, and might be employed in "receiving" to good advantage.

NUGGETS.

She Had Promised.

"My long-lost sister!" he exclaimed.

Naturally she looked surprised, but she soon recalled that two seasons before she had promised to be one to him.—Chicago Post.

Too Zealous.

Ida—They say Maud didn't succeed as a nurse.

May—No; she aroused the patient every few minutes to ask him if he was resting easy.—Chicago News.

At the Art Gallery.

He—Do you care for the old masters?

She—No. I prefer the society of young people. These fussy old professors always want to talk about such uninteresting things.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Accounted For.

Hoax—I wonder why it is the noblemen who come over here give themselves so many airs?

Joax—Oh, I suppose it's because we give them so many heiresses.—Philadelphia Record.

Neglected.

The Flowers drooped; the Birds cowered in the trees with listless wings.

"The poet sings no more of us!" sighed the Flowers.

"No, we are not the man behind some old thing or other!" exclaimed the Birds, somewhat petulantly, it would seem.—Detroit Journal.

THE CHORISTERS.

From The Philadelphia North American.

There's a little band of singers
Every evening comes and lingers
'Neath the window of my cottage in the trees;
And with dark they raise their voices,
While the gathering night rejoices,
And the leaves join in the chorus with the breeze.
Then the twinkling stars come out
To enjoy the merry rout,
And the squirrels range themselves upon a log;
And the fireflies furnish light,
That they read their notes aright—
The katydid, the cricket, and the frog.

All the night I hear them singing;
Through my head their tunes are ringing—
Strains of music straight from Mother Nature's heart;
Now the katydid and cricket,
From the deep of yonder thicket;
Then the croaking frog off yonder drones his part.
By and by the moon appears,
As the midnight hour nears,
And her smiles dispel the low'ring mist and fog;
Then the mirth is at its height,
And they glorify the night—
The katydid, the cricket, and the frog.

THE KAISER LAUDS FRANCE

Eulogizes the French Soldiers Who Fought at Metz.

THE FIRST GUARDS MONUMENT

Unveiled on the Field by the Emperor, Who Calls It Guardian of Brave Soldiers of Both Armies.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Emperor William yesterday unveiled a monument to the dead of the Regiment of the First Guards on the St. Privat battlefield, in the vicinity of Metz. In the address which his Majesty made on the occasion he said:

"Hallowed recollections attend to-day's festival, making hearts beat higher. My First Regiment of Foot Guards is represented by one company, its glorious flags, and many old comrades who fought and bled on this spot. I unveil this monument in remembrance of those who fell on the field of battle.

"This ceremony also takes place in the presence of my youngest regiment and the whole army, represented by the troops of the Sixteenth Corps. This is almost the only regiment which has not hitherto been represented by a monument on this blood-drenched field. Yet it had full claim to one. Although it is nearly related by history to my house, whose Princes and Kings it has been called upon to train up, and though it might rightly, therefore, be considered as a family household regiment, yet my grandfather did not hesitate for a moment to sacrifice to the welfare of the country troops so dear to him. History tells us how the regiment fought, bled, and fulfilled its oath, and how its behavior evoked the praise and its sorrows the tears of the great Emperor.

"This regiment, with me as its senior comrade, to-day sets up a memorial of stone to its heroes who rest beneath the sward.

"The design of this monument differs from that usual on battlefields. A mail-clad archangel leans in calm repose on a sword adorned with the regiment's proud motto, 'Semper Talis.' I desire that the meaning of this figure be generally known. It stands on this blood-stained field as a guardian of all the brave soldiers of both armies, French and German, who fell here. For the French soldiers who found a glorious grave at St. Privat also fought bravely and heroically for their Emperor and Fatherland. When our flags are lowered in greeting before this bronze statue and flutter mournfully over the graves of our dear comrades, may they wave over the tombs of our foes and whisper that we think sorrowfully of their brave dead!

"With deep thanks and an upward glance to the Lord of hosts for the guidance He so mercifully vouchsafed to our great Emperor, we will recall that the countless souls of all those who once stood face to face in hot encounter will look down upon this day from where they stand around the throne of the Supreme Judge, united in eternal peace."

Emperor William strongly emphasized the words "all" and "both" in his utterances, when referring to "all the brave soldiers of both armies."

TWENTY-FIVE MINERS KILLED.

Explosion in a Welsh Colliery Also Injures Many Others.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—By an explosion in the Llest Colliery in Glamorganshire, Wales, to-day, twenty-five persons, so far as is now ascertainable, were killed. Many miners were for a long time in jeopardy from the after-damp, but all were rescued, after many heroic acts to save them. Some of the rescued men were injured, as were others in the vicinity of the mine.

The explosion occurred during the night shift, when fifty or more miners were underground. Thousands of persons gathered about the mouth of the mine, and many pathetic scenes were witnessed as the bodies were brought to the surface, men, women, and children crying and eagerly waiting for tidings of the entombed miners.

KRUEGER WANTS ARMS.

Asks Portuguese Government to Pass Stores Now in Delagoa Bay.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 18.—The Government of the South African Republic is making strenuous efforts to persuade the local Portuguese authorities to permit the passing of ammunition.

President Krüger has personally wired a request to that effect, stating that a modus vivendi with Great Britain is assured.

Cable instructions have been sent to Dr. Leyds, Plenipotentiary of the South African Republic to the European States, to proceed to Lisbon and make representations to the Portuguese Government with regard to the landing of the war materials.

Two thousand cases of arms are due to arrive here to-morrow on the German steamer Koenig from Hamburg, July 5.

PRETORIA, Aug. 18.—The Government has received no reply to its dispatch to the authorities at Lourenzo Marquez regarding the stoppage of a consignment of stores now in Delagoa Bay.

The Volksraad to-day continued the discussion of the dynamite monopoly, the debate being carried on until the hour of adjournment.

JOUBERT'S APPEAL TO THE QUEEN.

Says Rhodes and Chamberlain Are Inspiring the Outlanders.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Gen Joubert's appeal, which will reach the Queen to-morrow (Saturday) is a canting pamphlet, reciting the history of the Dutch in South Africa. He laments the discovery of gold in the Transvaal, which has led, he says, to British oppression of the Boers, and he stigmatizes the recent appeal of the Outlanders as a false document, asserting that the wirepullers of the vile scheme are Cecil Rhodes and Joseph Chamberlain, whom he couples with Jameson.

"Alluding to the Appiebee murder, he reminds the Queen of the 'Jack-the-Ripper' crimes in London."

Troops for the Transvaal Frontier.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 18.—Military contingents are daily leaving here and other cities for the Transvaal frontier and recruiting is actively proceeding.

LORD DUNBOYNE DEAD.

The Twenty-fourth Baron of His House Dies Without Issue.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—James Fitzwalter Clifford Butler, twenty-fourth Baron Dunboyne, is dead.

The barony of Dunboyne is one of the oldest in Great Britain. The peer just dead was the twenty-fourth in direct descent from Thomas, Lord of Dunboyne, who was summoned as a peer to Parliament in 1324, in the reign of Edward II. His name was Sir Thomas Botiler, or Butler, and his direct descendant, Sir Edmund Butler, Knight, Lord of Dunboyne, received the title of Baron of Dunboyne by patent in the year 1541. Since that date the title has descended to its recent holder in an unbroken line.

Lord Dunboyne was born May 20, 1839, being the son of the twenty-third Baron. His mother before her marriage was Miss Julia Brander, daughter of a Surrey squire. He succeeded his father in 1881. In 1860 he married Miss Marion Clifford, daughter of Col. Henry Morgan Clifford. No children resulted from the marriage, and the title and entailed estates, which are considerable, go to the peer's brother, the Hon. Robert Butler, who was born in 1844.

Lord Dunboyne assumed the additional name of Clifford on his marriage. He took little interest in politics, but was known in a comparatively narrow circle as a littérateur and book collector, and the title of D. L. was conferred upon him several years ago. At his seat, Greendale, near Exeter, and also at Knoppogue Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, there were valuable collections of paintings by old masters of the Italian and early English schools.

Spanish Deputy Accused of Crime.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—Señor José, member of the Chamber of Deputies, has been arrested at Barcelona on a charge of embezzling 1,500,000 pesetas from a railway company.

TUPPER'S ALASKAN VIEWS.

Says United States Is Delaying Boundary Dispute and Wants to Close the Yukon to Americans.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian High Commissioner, in an interview to-day, said:

"The United States is purposely delaying the settlement of the Alaska dispute on account of the pecuniary benefit accruing to miners and coast cities through the delay, and has refused to have the boundary delimited as is being done in Venezuela. No settlement ever could be reached through the seven-sided commission suggested by the United States. We have reached an impasse, and have no intention of resuming negotiations in regard to matters pending between Canada and America until the Alaska question is settled.

"I propose that a British railway be built from Kitimata to Dawson, and that a law be passed allowing only Britishers to mine on the Yukon. The moment this is done the object of the United States in preventing a settlement disappears. The Dominion is a unit in supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier's stand."

ENGLISH INVESTORS WARNED.

Bankruptcy Report Urges Distrust of Ornamental Directorates.

LONDON Aug. 18.—The Board of Trade bankruptcy report for 1898 shows an increase of 256 in the number of failures. Commenting upon the Hooley failure, the report says:

"Reckless and extravagant methods of promotion converted a profit of £5,000,000 into a loss of £89,300. Investors are warned to distrust ornamental directorates."

BLACKBURN SIGHTS BRISTOL.

Sailed Alone from Gloucester, Mass., on June 18.

BRISTOL, England, Aug. 18.—The American three-ton cutter Great Western, from Gloucester, Mass., June 18, entered the Bristol Channel yesterday, and her solitary occupant, Howard Blackburn of Gloucester, reported all well. It is expected that the small boat will reach Bristol shortly.

Howard Blackburn sailed from Gloucester, Mass., on the cutter Great Western on June 18.

THE GERMAN CANAL DIFFICULTY

Papers Say If Bills Are Defeated the Diet Will Be Dissolved.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The National Zeitung to-day says information which it deems authoritative is that if yesterday's action on the Canal bill is confirmed at the third reading a decisive turn of the internal policy and the Crown's relations to the Conservatives will occur.

The semi-official papers intimate that the Diet will certainly be dissolved unless the measures relating to the Central Canal, the Dortmund-Rhine Canal, and the Dortmund-Ems Canal are adopted as a whole.

The Frankfort Gazette declares that if they are rejected on the third reading Dr. von Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, will resign.

THE PLAGUE IN OPORTO.

OPORTO, Portugal, Aug. 18.—It is now freely acknowledged here that the bubonic plague began in this city on June 4. Since that date thirty-nine cases have been reported, thirteen of which terminated fatally.

Drs. Mendoza and Vincente, who were officially sent from Madrid to study the disease and report on their investigations, to-day telegraphed that the cases observed by them are "very characteristically bubonic."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A cablegram from Dr. Heiser of the Marine Hospital Service, dated at Naples and directed to the Surgeon General, states that there have been to date 34 cases of plague at Oporto, Portugal, and that it is increasing.

MORE TROUBLE FEARED AT APIA.

APIA, Samoan Islands, Aug. 10, via Auckland, Aug. 19.—Although the general situation is quiet, the ill-feeling between the natives continues and further trouble is feared. They are busy making copra, (the dried kernel of the cocoanut,) and it is reported that they are hoarding money to build boats or buy arms.

Mataafa has addressed a letter to the Samoan Commissioners. He urges that there should be no King, and suggests that Dr. Solf, German President of the municipality of Apia, be the head of the Government.

It is reported that Mataafa himself will be elected Governor, but this rumor lacks confirmation.

The British third-class cruiser Tauranga has sailed for Sydney, N. S. W.

LATIN ALLIANCE NOT COMPLETE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 18.—President Roca of the Argentine Republic and his party left here to-day for Argentina.

Early this morning detachments of Infantry, cavalry, and artillery assembled before the President's palace, and the artillery fired a salute. The two Presidents then entered State carriages, and were driven to the Marine Arsenal. There the visitors took leave of their guests, and President Roca, at 10 o'clock, embarked upon the historical barge, and was rowed by midshipmen of the Naval School alongside the Argentine warship San Martin. The two fleets then saluted each other, and the Argentine warship put to sea, being saluted by the forts, which fired royal salutes. The Brazilian squadron escorted the Argentine vessels far outside the bar.

President Roca, before leaving, distributed $10,000 among the poor of this city.

It is said that nothing has resulted from the visit of President Roca. President Campos Salles of Brazil has decided to visit Argentina in April. He will not visit any of the other republics.

MRS. PEROT MAY BE FREED.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—It is understood to-night that the authorities at Washington have replied to the request of the United States Embassy for permission to abandon the extradition charge against Mrs. William Y. Perot of Baltimore, Md., a warrant for whose arrest was issued, charging her with abducting her daughter Gladys from the custody of a Maryland court.

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, who is in Scotland, has telegraphed instructions to present this request to the British authorities, and a messenger was dispatched for this purpose. No reply has yet been received, but one is expected to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The State Department has communicated with the United States Embassy in London relative to the Perot extradition proceedings, and it is understood that the action taken is in accordance with requests made by Gov. Lowndes of Maryland, but what this action is the State Department declines to say. It is thought, however, that little more will be heard of the case.

Asks Parnell Fund Subscriptions.

DUBLIN, Aug. 18.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued an appeal to Irishmen throughout the world to subscribe to a fund for a memorial to the late Charles Stewart Parnell, the foundation stone of which will be laid in October next.

American Machinery for Australia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 18.—The Premier, Right Hon. George Houstoun Reid, in addressing the Farmers' Conference here, promised that the Government would assist them to get the best American machinery, thus aiding in the improvement of their condition.

Admiral Crowninshield Sails To-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Aug. 18.—The American Line steamship St. Louis, which is to sail from here to-morrow for New York, will have among her passengers Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the United States Navy Department, and Princess Hatzfeldt.

Women May Vote in Australia.

PERTH, Western Australia, Aug. 18.—The Legislative Council of Western Australia to-day passed a bill enfranchising women.

Knighthood for Chancellor Boyd.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Her Majesty will confer knighthood upon Chancellor J. A. Boyd of the High Court of Ontario.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Joseph Jefferson to Reaume Acting on Sept. 4 at New London.

HE IS NOW IN PERFECT HEALTH

To Appear in His Most Popular Plays —Walter Lawrence's Hackney— Arrival of Henri Wolfsohn.

Charles Jefferson, eldest son of the veteran actor, Joseph Jefferson, arrived in this city yesterday from Buzzard's Bay, and he reports that his father was never in better health than he is at the present day, the result of the absolute rest which he has indulged in. The Jefferson Comedy Company, which is composed of Thomas Jefferson, Joseph Jefferson, Jr., William Jefferson, and Charles B. Jefferson as the business manager, will begin their second tour in "Rip Van Winkle," opening in New London, Conn., on Sept. 4. This company will continue on the road until Sept. 30, when it will be somewhat changed, and on Oct. 3 Joseph Jefferson will begin his annual Fall tour, his repertoire including "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Rivals," and "Rip Van Winkle." He will continue on this engagement up to and including the week beginning Oct. 20, after which his sons will again take up the tour with their comedy company, continuing until April 1, when Joseph Jefferson will resume and begin his Spring tour of five weeks, three of which will be played in this city at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. His last engagement at this house in October was interrupted on account of a severe illness, which compelled him to abandon his tour.

TO BRING MUSICAL ARTISTS.

Henri Wolfsohn, the manager, arrived in New York last week from Europe. While there he contracted for the appearance of the following artists in the United States during the coming season: Mme. Moran Olden, the dramatic soprano; Antoinetti, a young Italian violinist; Marie Brema, for a tour beginning in January; Watkin Milliss, the English basso; Miss Clara Butt, the English contralto; Adele Aus der Ohe, Henri Marteau, and Vladimir de Pachmann, the Russian pianist.

A NEW RELIGIOUS SPECTACLE.

Special to The New York Times.

ABINGDON, Ill., Aug. 18.—Robley E. Heller of this city has written and published a drama entitled "Zebedee," a religious spectacular play, which has received the approval of Daniel Frohman of New York, who has notified Mr. Heller that he will accept the play.

It is based upon the life of Christ, and while it affords unlimited science display, it is not on the order of the "Passion Play." The almost unknown character of the Zebedee of the Bible is brought out as a strong central character. The author takes him through the scenes in a way to prove the divinity of Christ. Mr. Heller lived for many years in Kansas and was at the time of the Wichita boom a wealthy man, the result of speculation, but lost all.

He then wrote "A Prophet of the Soil," a book of populistic tendencies, which did not prove a success.

WALTER LAWRENCE'S HORSE.

Walter Lawrence, the business manager of the Lyceum Theatre, is lamenting the loss of a very handsome hackney. Mr. Lawrence was the proud possessor of a gray horse, to which his wife took a thorough dislike, owing to its color. Rather than drive or have anything to do with the animal, Mrs. Lawrence threatened all kinds of torture for the horse if her husband insisted upon keeping it. Fearing to become involved in trouble with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mr. Lawrence decided to get rid of his faithful horse. His brother is a judge of horses and acquainted with horse dealers, and so Mr. Lawrence commissioned him to purchase the first hackney or high-stepper he could secure. After making a thorough canvass of the horse dealers, Mr. Lawrence's brother found a horse, which, in his opinion, would suit Walter. He immediately telegraphed him to go to a stable where the horse could be seen. Mr. Lawrence promptly called and was invited to take a drive behind the horse. After going around the Park several times, when the horse was put through his best strides, Mr. Lawrence became thoroughly infatuated with him and immediately closed the deal whereby the animal was to be delivered at his stable to-day. Mr. Lawrence returned to the Lyceum Theatre elated over his great purchase and resumed his duties, when suddenly he was called to the telephone and informed that the horse he had purchased an hour before was dead, the result of an attack of spinal meningitis, brought on from the severe drive he indulged in.

GYPSY MOTH MEN LAID OFF.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The entire force of 500 to 600 employes of the Massachusetts Gypsy Moth Commission has just been laid off. Of this number 200 were discharged. Consequently when the work is taken up again, which will be two weeks from to-day, only about 300 men will be set at work.

The cause of the suspension of work for two weeks and the discharge of so many men is twofold. For one thing, there are not funds enough to keep the whole force at work until Winter, and for another, the caterpillar season is past, and the egg season is not yet arrived in all its glory. Eggs can best be hunted after the leaves have left the trees. Consequently the whole force of 500 or 600 men cannot advantageously be employed pending the general hunt for eggs upon the trees.

CONTRACTOR DROWNED.

Michael J. Freeman, a contractor living at 308 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, was drowned last Thursday in a lake near Kisco, in the Catskills. His body was brought to Brooklyn last night by his widow and children, with whom he was spending a vacation.

Mr. Freeman and a companion went bathing in the lake Thursday morning. Neither of them could swim. When the companion came out of the water he saw Mr. Freeman's clothes on the shore, and thinking that the latter was joking he called to him but receiving no answer and failing to find him returned to the house where they were stopping and gave an alarm. An expert swimmer stopping at the house dived for the body and recovered it. Mr. Freeman was thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and two children. He was a member of the contracting firm of Morris Freeman & Sons, South Brooklyn. He was a member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, and is said to have been wealthy.

NEGROES DEMAND PROTECTION.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—"If the Republican Party cannot stand a demand for justice and fair play it ought to go down. We were men before that party was born, and our manhood is more sacred than any party can be. Parties were made for men—not men for parties."

The voice of 10,000,000 colored people uttered these words of defiance and warning to-day at the Afrlco-American Council at the Bethel Church. In repudiating its alleged allegiance to the Republican Party, the Council resolved as follows:

"That whatever of any political power we have shall be exerted for no man or any party who will not in advance of election promise to use any power given him by the Government, State or National, to make the colored man's path to the ballot box as straight, smooth, and safe as that of any other American citizen."

President McKinley was scored by the speakers for his discrimination against the negroes in army and Labor Bureau appointments.

Swedenborgian Church Gets $400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—A gift of $400,000 to the Church of New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) has been made by John Pitcairn of Philadelphia. Although Mr. Pitcairn turned the money over two years ago, the transaction was purely a personal one, and was so deemed.

The information leaked out, however, at a recent Church convention in Berlin, Ontario, where mention was made in a report of sums of money disbursed from the Pitcairn Fund.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

All the watering places, with the exception of Newport, seem to be suffering from reaction this week. The sailing of the fleet has affected Bar Harbor, and Southampton confesses to dullness. The dance at the Meadow Club last evening was not as well attended as some of those of former weeks, although there are quite a number of men at Southampton for golfing during the week end. The announcement that Mr. James L. Breese intends to give some experiments in liquid air has created a slight ripple, and the coming Horse Show promises a fitting climax for the season. At New London there have been several pleasant affairs among the cottagers. The Tylers are always giving dinners and surprise parties, and their cake walk of last week was quite a success. In the Adirondacks, around Saranac Lake, matters are lively enough, and if the reports concerning the forest fires be true, the situation is serious.

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The marriage of Miss Julia Irving Graham, the stepdaughter of Col. Alexander Robert Chisolm, and Mr. Keitt Pinckney Walker will take place on Aug. 24. The young couple will sail shortly afterward for Europe, where they will pass the Winter, traveling for the benefit of Mr. Walker's health.

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Among the recent arrivals at Quogue is that of Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, who is accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Acosta. Mrs. Stokes is living very quietly, and is seldom seen in public. Her departure from Bar Harbor was very sudden, and took place shortly after the rumors that she and her husband, W. E. D. Stokes, had disagreed and that there was a probability of a separation. Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, who is said to be legally interested in the matter, lives at Southampton, and Mrs. Stokes's choice of Quogue, which is a short distance away, has given some color to the reports that she has come there to consult him. W. E. D. Stokes himself refused to either confirm or deny the rumors several weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes have been married about five years. She was a Miss Rita Acosta, the daughter of a wealthy Cuban, and is the perfect type of the Southern beauty. She has been named as one of the handsomest young matrons in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes have always seemed so devoted that this rumor has rather surprised many people. They have but recently returned from abroad. Mrs. Stokes and her mother went immediately to Bar Harbor, but Mr. Stokes did not accompany them. Socially during their recent married life Mr. and Mrs. Stokes hardly made the headway they desired. A season at Newport was not a success, but later that at Bar Harbor was more of a success. W. E. D. Stokes himself is well known. He is a brother of Anson Phelps Stokes and a cousin of Edward Stokes. His mother was the daughter of Anson G. Phelps, and his father was the late James Stokes. W. E. D. Stokes has had much litigation with his family, and several of the suits have been causes célèbres.

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The début of Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jr., as a Rough Rider with a Wild West traveling show was a slight surprise, although Mr. Van Rensselaer is a very good horseman, and as he won his spurs with Roosevelt in the late war he is certainly entitled to pass his Summer as he sees fit. Mr. Van Rensselaer is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer and the nephew of Mr. John G. Heckscher. His mother is one of the patronesses of the New York Assembly, and as a young woman was a great belle and beauty in this city. Young Van Rensselaer never cared much for society, but preferred country life. He has many friends, and quite a number of the West Orange people were present at his performance with the troupe there on Thursday evening.

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The absurd story of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough to this country received no confirmation yesterday. It was one of those wild tales which are not used to point a moral, but to be written around a picture. There are a set of pictures in the offices of certain publications, and every week it is evident that some story must be invented to fit the illustrations. The Duke and Duchess at last accounts were at Blenheim, with some plans of going on the Continent.

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The St. Paul brings in a very large passenger list. Among the New Yorkers and others whose names appear thereon are Miss J. H. Ballantine, Mr. J. S. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Camp, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Mr. and Mrs. William Disston and Miss Disston of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. I. Howland, Mr. and Mrs J. C. Hoagland, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Watrous, Miss Pratt, Mrs. A. R. Martel, and Mrs. James Brown Potter. On the Umbria, which sails to-day for Liverpool, are booked Mr. J. M. Bowers and Miss Martha Bowers, Mr. Beresford, and Messrs. Arthur H. and Earl B. Davies.

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From Europe their is a little news. The Frederick Vanderbilts, still cruising in the Conqueror, are en route for France, having left Syracuse. Col. Oliver H. Payne is at Antwerp with his yacht, and Mr. and Mrs. Slater are cruising along the coast of Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low have been at Lucerne, where they went from the Peace Conference at The Hague. Mr. Samuel Pomeroy Colt has been stopping with Mr. Bradford Colt de Wolf, in Brussels, and from there he goes to the Château de Tapiany Raab, Hungary, to be the guest of the Baron and Baroness Louis de Levay de Kistelek. The Baroness was Miss Colt de Wolf.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry McCalmont, who are quite well known to Americans, are cruising in a yacht which Mr. McCalmont has hired from the Baron de Rothschild, and are going to end their cruise this week, at their Scotfish place. Mrs. McCalmont is a sister of young De Bathe, who has just married Mrs. Langtry. The McCalmonts who have moved much in the London American set, were not aware of the purpose of De Bathe, and it is said that there will be what is called in England "a jolly row" on their arrival at their Scotland place when they hear the news.

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Recent arrivals at Carlsbad include Dr. and Mrs. John Wyeth, Dr. and Mrs. Gaunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tilford, and the Misses Tilford. At Munich are registered Mr. and Mrs. Dehon.

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At a dinner given at the Hotel Campbell, Paris, by M. de Martens, President of the Anglo-Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal, were present ex-President and Mrs. Harrison, Gen. Tracy, Mrs. Wilmerding, his daughter; Mr. Russel Soley, Chief Justice Fuller, and Mrs. Fuller.

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The Homburg Week began on Aug. 11 and has been a great success. The principal attraction was a representation of old German life during the Roman occupation, and a bazaar was also held, of which the Baron Vriere and Mr. Sholto Douglas were the originators.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—The social event of the season promises to be the ball and dinner which W. K. Vanderbilt will give at the Newport Golf Club on Sunday evening, Aug. 27, for which several hundred invitations will be sent out next week. A force of mechanics will soon begin the work of erecting a temporary dining hall on the lawn to the north of the clubhouse, as the club's dining hall will be used for dancing, and the ballroom for receiving the guests. Elaborate electrical effects are to be employed in the various rooms as well as on the lawns.

Word comes from England to friends of James J. Van Alen to the effect that he will return to Wakehurst for the season with the Misses Van Alen and his son. Wakehurst is being improved, and this is said to be in accordance with the wishes of the owner, who is to bring some of his friends to Wakehurst with him.

On Sept. 16 Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will start for San Francisco, there to be joined by Hermann Oelrichs, for the purpose of settling up the estate of Senator Fair.

The electric lighting at the Newport Golf Club will begin order and ready for use on Saturday evening, and on Monday evening Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor will entertain there at dinner. Several other cottagers have taken dates for the use of the clubhouse for dinners and small dances.

To-day Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan and Jesse Brown entertained at the Golf Club at luncheon.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will remain at their Newport cottage until the early part of October, when they will return to New York.

T. R. Green, known as the father of Greater New York, is the guest of Mr. William B. Ogden at Pinard Cottage No. 2.

Col. John Jacob Astor has returned from Rhinebeck on the Nourmahal.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Tallghman are registered at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

L. Honore of Chicago is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Mrs. Jewell, wife of Capt. Jewell of the cruiser Brooklyn, is visiting here.

Hamilton Fish Benjamin of New York is spending tennis week as the guest of Sidney Webster.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer will leave here the latter part of September, and later will go to Europe for a stay of several years.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will remain at their Ochre Point cottage until October.

Chevalier Romano of Naples is at the Cliffs Hotel.

So great has been the demand for seats for the amateur theatricals at the Casino that a few extra chairs have been placed on the south side of the orchestra chairs.

John D. Crimmins of New York, with a party of guests, has arrived on the yacht Admiral.

S. Nicholson Kane has returned to New York.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks this evening gave a large dinner party, which was followed by informal dancing.

Mrs. Henry Clews entertained at dinner, while Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at luncheon at the Clam Bake Club. At least a dozen other cottagers entertained with small dinner parties.

Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained at dinner at Gooseberry Island.

Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained at luncheon to-day.

This evening Newport is very gay socially, and for Sunday evening every table has been engaged at the Casino for dinner parties.

Casino registers include John H. Moohr, Woodward Babcock, Miss Fraser, Mrs. V. A. Wright, Mrs. J. S. Harberger, Dr. Kate S. Stanton, Walter Aldrich, Casey Morgan, H. H. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, H. W. Cary, Miss May, M. D. Whitman, Charles G. Treat, Mr. and Mrs. Tilghman, Anna A. Lawrence, John E. Souers, L. Honore, Dr. C. A. Crawford, and Theodore F. Jewell.

Miss Leary is entertaining Miss Sylvia Green and Edward H. Green, the son and daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green.

The third paper chase of the season was held this afternoon in Jamestown and was led by G. P. Messervey, Robert L. Gerry, and Miss Belle Beach. The hunt was followed by Miss Fifi Potter, Charles Bristed, Miss Edward J. Berwind, Miss Gray, Miss Clasp, Miss Taylor, and Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., on horseback, while in carriages followed Mrs. Bristed, Franklin A. Plummer, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, M. Thiebaut, W. A. M. Burden, Miss Edith Gray, and Arthur Gray. Mrs. Drexel and M. Hude Neilson followed in an automobile. J. B. Stokes followed the fox on his bicycle. Miss Beach was dismounted while jumping a very high fence, but was quickly on her horse again without injury.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Stitt of Philadelphia are at the La Farge cottage for the season.

R. R. Remington has returned from New York.

Mrs. J. B. Herreshoff and a party of friends visited Newport to-day on the steam yacht Augusta.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt have returned from the White Mountains, and this evening dined on the Valiant with a few guests.

Among those entertaining this evening were Col. Morrel, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan.

The wedding of Miss Mary Virginia Taylor, daughter of Capt. Henry C. Taylor, who commanded the battleship Indiana during the Spanish war, to Lieut. John Valentine Chase, United States Navy, will occur at All Saints' Memorial Chapel Aug. 31 at high noon.

The steam yacht Narada has returned from New York.

T. H. Howard of New York is among the late arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Durant of Philadelphia are visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Hutton.

David Wolf Bishop, Jr., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews at Sunset Lawn.

W. F. Long and Henry Peck of London are at the Cliffs Hotel.

BOX KITE SWIMS ARE THE FAD.

Novel Pastime Introduced at Hazard's Beach Is a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—Now the Blue Hill box kites are the fad at Hazard's Beach. To-day there were thirty in use there, and more are ordered. The young gentlemen who have canoes there take the young women out in their boats with one or more of these kites already raised from the beach, and when the canoe has been paddled a good distance from the shore the end of the stout cord is fastened to the belt of the young woman.

With the wind usually from the southeast, the kite bears the weight of its human burden. Slowly the young woman is borne to the shore, and again the kite string is prepared, the kite sent skyward, the canoe boarded, and the trip across the surf is again and again gone over and the kite swim enjoyed.

The sport has proved one of the most enjoyable fads of the season. The young people who are enjoying the sport are the Misses Potter, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter; Miss Fifi Potter, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Dora Havemeyer, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Barger, R. L. Gerry, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Miss Lilly Oelrichs, H. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and several others.

DINNER TO GEN. DRAPER.

The Ambassador Is Entertained on His Arrival at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 18.—Gen. William F. Draper, United States Ambassador to Italy, arrived here last evening, and with Mrs. Draper to-night attended the first social in their honor, given by E. Curley, who entertained a large dinner party at the Malvern. The new palm garden of the Malvern never looked more beautiful. The guests present were: Gen. and Mrs. John L. Schofield, Senator Eugene Hale, the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmuller, Admiral Upshur, Count and Countess Laugier-Vilares, Mr. and Mrs. George Davie, Justice and Mrs. Edward Patterson, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, Jr., Mrs. Dodge, Miss Christine Biddle, Mrs. Frederic Joy, Mrs. Henry Whelen, Capt. Thomas J. Bush, Mrs. Scott, and Dr. Guy Fairfax Whiting.

The old cup defender Vigilant arrived in the harbor to-night. On board were Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb, Miss Baron, W. S. Cochran, Miss Mary Patterson, Miss Redmond, and H. S. Redmond.

The yacht Idalia arrived in the harbor to-day with the owner, Eugene Tompkins, on board. With him were Mr. and Mrs. George Gilman and Col. Edward French.

MR. ROOT LEASES A HOUSE.

To Take Possession of a Residence in Washington in October.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Root has leased for a residence the fine marble and white stone dwelling at 1,626 Rhode Island Avenue. It is opposite the former residence of Gen. Sheridan, and is in close vicinity to Scott Circle.

The house is one of the largest and finest in the city and contains a ballroom and a commodious dining room. The interior decoration is fine, making the dwelling more than ordinarily attractive from an artistic standpoint. The walls of the hallways are adorned with portraits of some of the famous beauties of the National capital painted by Mrs. Barney, wife of the owner, who is an artist of some note.

Secretary Root and his family will take possession of the house in October.

Senator Elkins's Chicago House Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Henry H. Cregier, a Chicago architect, has acquired the former residence and grounds of William L. Elkins in North Broad Street, Philadelphia, for himself and a Boston syndicate. He will convert the property by the addition of a twelve-story building into a fine apartment hotel. The building will be completed in the Summer of 1900, and will be of steel construction. The outer shell will be of granite, Roman brick, and terra cotta, and the interior will contain over 100 apartments. There will be a palm garden on the roof. The property is 234 by 190 feet, and the total cost of the new building, counting the present improvements, will be $1,750,000.

MR. OTTENDORFER RETURNS.

Declares that This Country Is No Longer the Ideal America to Europeans.

Oswald Ottendorfer arrived here early yesterday morning on the steamship Fürst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Line after an absence of about six months in Europe. He went at once to his home, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street.

"I went abroad," he said, "for the benefit of my health, but the trip has not done me any good. I sailed in February last. The first few days we passed through a blizzard. I shall not again cross the ocean so early in the year. We were landed at Genoa, and from there I went to Meran, in the southern part of the Tyrol. There I remained from Feb. 27 to the end of April. Then I went to Nauheim, where I remained until June 10, then to Wiesbaden, and from there to Langenschwalbach, another German health resort, where I met Thomas B. Reed. We did not discuss politics. The last of July I returned to Wiesbaden; on Aug. 7 I went to Hamburg, and left there on Aug. 10.

"I did not hear any talk while in Germany of Admiral Dewey or the Manila campaign. The health resorts are mostly visited by those who are not interested in such matters. The only sentiment expressed about the Dreyfus affair was one of astonishment at the proceedings.

"As to home politics, I believe that Sheehan and Croker will make up their present differences. In my opinion, the Maset committee has overdone things, and is making a grand stand play for political purposes.

"If Bryan is nominated for the Presidency again it will be unfortunate for the Democratic Party. True, Bryan may make most prominent the anti-imperialistic plank of his platform and not the silver issue, but the men who voted for him because of the silver question would vote for him in 1900 as they did in 1896, and those who voted against him in 1896 would still vote against him in 1900.

"Bryan, however, was defeated by a small majority last year. Many people who are opposed to imperialism as demonstrated by our course in the Philippines might vote for him if he is again nominated, and their votes added to the silver votes might elect him. It is, however, difficult to prophesy now, as many things may happen before the next National election.

"I am an anti-imperialist, and I do not approve of our course in the Philippines. We have no right to compel those people to submit to our methods of government. Our course in the Philippines places us in a difficult position. I do not know whether the Filipinos are capable of self-government, but I think that they are in every way superior to the Cubans. Even in Cuba we have a great deal of trouble ahead of us. It is our duty to grant to the Philippines a liberal form of autonomy even verging on absolute independence. In Europe the United States is regarded as a nation of land-grabbers. This country is no longer the ideal America to Europeans that it was.

"As to the trusts, the only solution in my judgment is Government control."

MEAT PRICES SCHEDULE.

The Members of the Retail Butchers' Association Formally Adopt the Advanced Rates.

Two hundred retail butchers met last night at Bloomingdale Hall, 915 and 917 Eighth Avenue, and took definite action in the much-talked-of movement for higher prices of me

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Mayer & Whitehouse,
11 WALL STREET,
BUY AND SELL
BONDS AND STOCKS
OF THE
SLOSS IRON & COAL CO.
OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Dated August 16, 1897.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 6, 24, 42, 45, 49, 50, 61, 80, 100, 115, 175, 197, 211, 217, 221, 284, 295, 309, 324, 393, 405, 456, 550, 739, 749, 778, 790, 827, 883, 935, 995, 939, 1067, 1068, 1071, 1081, 1199, 1255, 1515, 1516, 1567, 1592, 1690, 1705, 1709, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption, at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1899, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the Terminal Companies, copies of which can be obtained at the offices of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, from which full particulars and details can be obtained.

Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new Company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds	$30,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative	$20,000,000
Common Stock	30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows:—

Bonds:	
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds	$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.	3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company	9,000,000
Total	$30,000,000
Preferred Stock:	
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds	$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock	3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company stock	2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements	4,437,500
Total issue	$20,000,000
Common Stock:	
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above	$24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent.	1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements	4,812,500
Total issue	$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the Terminal properties by the issue of a three and a half per cent. Terminal Bond, secured upon said Terminals, and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new Company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said Terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above-named may become parties to the Reorganization Agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositaries:

Provident Life & Trust Co., Phila.;
Seaboard National Bank, New York;
Guardian Trust Company, Chicago;

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, for which negotiable certificates of deposit in usual form will be issued.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE, EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the Committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositaries or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.

WM. F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York,)
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York,)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago,)
MAX PAM (Chicago,)
Committee.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Silverton R. Chapman,
Wm. Gerhenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

We desire to buy
Bank of America,
Western Natl. Bank,
Nat'l Bk. of Republic.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

C. A. Missing & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
40 & 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
National Enameling and Stamping Co.
PREFERRED AND COMMON.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
6000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph E. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating, says: "The net earnings of the company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23d, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
200 shs. New River Mineral Co. pfd., (hypd.)
100 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
38 shs. Standard Trust Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Bank of New York.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
8 shs. 3d Avenue R. R.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
8 shs. Home Ins. Co.
72 shs. Pacific & Atlantic Tel. Co.
64 shs. Southern & Atlantic Tel. Co.
$25,000 N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1948.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. J.
$7,000 Missouri Pacific R. R. Cons. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1920.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 North American Brewing Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds.
$48,000 Great White Spirit Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, July, 1895, coup.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.

Santa Rosalia Mining Co.
(Incorporated under laws of New Jersey.)
Capital Stock, 800,000 shares at $1 each,
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
President, GEORGE T. WERTS, (Ex-Gov. of New Jersey,) Jersey City, N. J.
Vice President, JOHN A. FITZPATRICK, (Pres. Sawyer Elec. Co.), Phila., Pa.
Treasurer, JAMES COOPER SIMPSON, (Carson & Simpson, Publishers), Phila, Pa.
Secretary, ARTHUR COLEMAN, New York, N. Y.

This Company owns a compact group of five Gold and Copper mines in the centre of the copper belt of Autlan, State of Jalisco, Republic of Mexico, a complete ten-stamp mill installed on its properties, and a thousand acres of timber land. Three thousand tons of ore mined and nine thousand "in sight."

To increase capacity of mines and mill, 70,000 shares of the capital stock is offered for public subscription at 75 cents per share, but the right is reserved to advance the price to par without notice. Substantial and steady dividends are assured.

For prospectus and other information apply to

ALLAN G. MACDONELL,
Fiscal Agent,
63 AND 65 WALL ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The second preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on Sept. 2, 1899, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, of record on the books of the Voting Trustees, at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.

Checks will be mailed.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.

Checks will be mailed.

FREDERICK A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
New York, August 15, 1899.

A dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared payable at the fiscal agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after September 1, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business August 19, 1899.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close for that purpose on August 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 6, 1899.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Iowa Central Railway Company.
New York City, August 15th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared on the preferred shares of this Company, payable September 1st to stockholders of record of August 21st, 1899.

For the purposes of the above dividend and the annual meeting, the stock transfer books will close August 21st, at 3 P. M., and reopen September 11th.

GEO. R. MORSE, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 30th, 1899, at 10 A. M.

I. A. WILEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, August 25, 1899, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1899.

American Linseed Company,
100 William Street, New York, August 9, 1899.

The second quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable by check from Chicago, September 15th, to stockholders of record August 26th, 3 P. M. Transfer books reopen Sept. 16th.

G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, August 17, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held on Wed., September 20, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the offices of the Company, at Indianapolis, Indiana, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms shall then expire, and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Poll open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from August 30, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., until September 21, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, August 15, 1899.

For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held on Wednesday, the 27th of September next, at one o'clock P. M., the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 25th inst., and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 1st of September next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

A meeting of the stockholders of Charles E. Monell Company will be held at the company's office, No. 2 First Avenue, New York, on Sept. 9, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the company be forthwith dissolved.—New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

CHARLES SCHLAGEL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JENKINS & MATTSON.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Jenkins & Mattson has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES W. JENKINS will continue the business heretofore carried on at No. 1,307 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, and has authorized the firm name in liquidation.

Dated New York, August 18, 1899.

CHARLES W. JENKINS,
W. FRANK MATTSON.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Certificate No. 971 for 100 shares Common Stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. MILLS & ODELL, 2 Wall St.

FIRE INSURANCE RATE WAR.

Trouble in Newark May Demoralize Business in the Oranges and Extend Throughout New Jersey.

The fire insurance rate war in Newark, which has resulted from the suspension of rates in that city by the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department at Atlantic City four weeks ago, bids fair completely to demoralize the business of fire insurance in the Oranges and Belleville, as well as in the City of Newark itself. At the headquarters of the Middle Department, in Philadelphia, there is much fear that the demoralization will extend over all of New Jersey, with the exception of Hudson County, which lies within the jurisdiction of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

When the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association practically went out of existence last Spring, six counties in New Jersey were left without rates, and the local board at Trenton is now facing a comparatively serious situation, created by local antagonisms.

A prominent Newark agent said yesterday: "There is almost no prospect of re-establishing rates this year. The premium income for the last six months of this year probably will not exceed one-half of the total receipts for the corresponding period of last year, for which the companies reported an aggregate income of $371,115. Of this amount only $25,380 was received by the Caledonian, the Manchester, and the Niagara, whose agency quarrel contributed largely toward the final suspension of all rates. The cause of this quarrel was the question as to whether the business written in the office of an agent belongs to him or to his companies."

New York managers are beginning to think that the Newark fight will prove to be only one of a series of rate troubles throughout the United States, because of board disagreements in the East and anti-trust legislation in the South and West. In only a relatively small number of the States of the Union are the tariff arrangements of the companies undisturbed by either legislation or rate wars.

The break in rates at Newark led to the issuance of a circular by Secretary Clemence of the Middle Department in regard to the proposed abolition of the rule permitting competitive rates, but the companies have been so tardy in forwarding their replies that remedial action of this character is not anticipated for some time to come.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The following underwriters have been elected members of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters: A. K. Miller, Secretary of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, David H. Cobb of the agency firm of Shade & Cobb, and Charles G. Smith, Secretary of the German-American Insurance Company.

Several American fire insurance companies, which have been investigating the advisability of opening a Cuban branch, report that some of the companies, which were firmly established in Cuba under the Spanish régime, are making an effort to largely increase the deposit required of companies desiring to do business there, and, if possible, to fix the amount of the deposit at $100,000. An appeal to the authorities at Washington for the purpose of blocking the scheme is contemplated.

The resident manager of a foreign fire insurance company said yesterday that he had received advices from Chicago to the effect that the failure of the Governing Committee of the Western Union to regulate rates on certain large Kansas City risks is due to the Missouri Anti-Trust law. It was further stated that the increasing tendency of the different States to enact anti-compact laws is largely responsible for the action of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company in filing a notice of its intention to relinquish its membership in the Western Union.

More Gold Certificates Received.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $500,000 in gold certificates of the denominations from $50 to $1,000 inclusive, was received from Washington. The supply of twenty-dollar notes is exhausted and it is probable that no gold certificates of any issue will be received until late next week, when the new twenty-dollar notes will be distributed.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
August 18	597,162
To date this year	115,557,520
Corresponding date last year	64,800,779

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

August 18	$4,355,000
To date this year	$632,403,830
Corresponding date last year	$567,432,220

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4¼@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	¾	International Paper	½
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	Iowa Central pf.	½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	¾	Manhattan	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2	Met. Street Ry.	½
Brooklyn Union Gas	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	4½
Canada Southern	¾	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	¾	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Chi. Con. Traction	¾	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	¾	National Lead	½
Chi. & East. Illinois	½	N. Y., Ont. & West.	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	½	Norfolk & Western	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. & Northwest	¾	Pacific Coast	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	½
Col. & H. Coal & I.	¾	Pressed Steel Car	½
Delaware & Hudson	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	¾
Denver & Rio Gr.	¾	Reading	½
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Evans. & T. H.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	2
Federal Steel	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Federal Steel pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	¾
Glucose Sugar Ref.	¼	Un. Bag & Paper	½
Gt. Northern pf.	¾	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	1½	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf.	⅝	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Continental Tobacco	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Detroit City Gas	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Lake Erie & West.	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	⅝	U. S. Rubber	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Mo., K. & T. 1st ext. 5s	1⅝
Hous. & Tex. 1st	1	T. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1
Int. & G. N. 1st	1	Wabash deb. B.	⅛
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Stand R. & T. inc.	1⅜

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

More activity and marked strength showed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. What was of as much consequence as any immediate developments came in the disclosure of quickened interest upon the part of the public. Commission house business made new records. Outsiders have become more interested in current stock market affairs than for a long time past. Many reasons explain this. What is of more consequence than most others is that it becomes known that nine out of ten scarecrows recently hippodromed are without warrant.

Healthful, too, was yesterday's certification of the fact that the better class of stocks assume leadership—railroad stocks having good management and showing those splendid results which mark the progress of railway business. In many quarters appear indications of readiness and preparation upon the part of railway managers to arrange for better transportation rates, and through this must come results which will materially enrich the carrying companies.

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From the weekly reviews of business conditions made by the important commercial agencies, it is impossible to find any occasion for anything less than confidence—even enthusiasm. In practically every branch of trade there is broadening activity and better profits.

The present week closes with evidences of substantial progress.

PRESIDENT MELLEN'S VIEWS.

Northern Pacific common was one of the strongest issues on the list yesterday, running up to 55 on heavy buying for both London and local account. President Mellen was in town and talked encouragingly of the road's prospects. Discussing Mr. E. H. Harriman's recent statement that the Clearwater controversy will be held in abeyance for six months, Mr. Mellen said:

"We have done more than agree on a truce for six months. We have even begun to reach a basis of settlement. We are working on plans for a settlement right along, and there will be no fight in the Clearwater country. I always insisted there would be none. We would have had far less trouble had the newspapers not made so much of the trouble, which was bad enough as it was. There are many details to be worked out, and it may be some time before a final settlement is accomplished."

Regarding the threatened building of a line from Lewiston to Portland, Mr. Mellen said:

"Should we have had to build that line we would have had easy grades most of the way, contrary to a general impression. We would likely have built along the south side of the Columbia River to Ainsworth, there crossed our million-dollar bridge, and then built to Portland along the north side. But that line will never be built, because there will be no necessity for it. At least, that is the way it appears now.

"The recent acquisition of Oregon Navigation by Union Pacific has facilitated a settlement a good deal, because Union Pacific, being a very large corporation with many diversified interests, has more at stake in bringing about a settlement.

"Last year was the best the Northern Pacific ever had by a good deal. We know what our income account for the year is, though the annual report will not be ready for distribution for perhaps a month. The road never before had such a large volume of business and was never operated more economically.

"Year before last the ratio of operating expenses was 46.9 per cent., while last year it was 47 per cent., which is one one-hundredth of 1 per cent. of the record. Year before last the company earned over 4 per cent. on the common stock, but charged very heavily to improvement account, only 2 per cent. having been paid. This past year it charged twice as much to improvement account, and has already paid 2 per cent. on the common, with a prospect of something better before very long."

Mr. Mellen was asked regarding conditions in the West as he found them during his recent trip, and he replied:

"General conditions were never better. The crop will be an average one. It will grade below the average, but that will not affect the railroad. It is hardly what I thought it would be six weeks ago, having suffered from hot winds. But we have reason to be satisfied, and will be quite so if no serious damage befalls the crop during the next seven days. After that we will consider it safe from frosts. There is still about 25 per cent. of the old crop in the farmers' hands, so our movement of grain next year will be as large as it was last year. The outlook is very bright."

TO-DAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

Yesterday's forecasts of to-day's bank statement were of a favorable nature. Conservative banking interests were of the opinion that there will be shown a still better state of loan-market conditions than last week. In the week ended Thursday night the banks lost cash to the interior, but gained more in their operations with the Sub-Treasury. Much out-of-town money is said to have gone into loans during the current week, and this, it is believed, will be reflected in a generally better Clearing House exhibit.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRADING.

Southern Pacific sold above 40 yesterday and then dropped back on heavy realising sales by speculators who seemed to regard that figure as the pool's objective point and who looked for selling around that price. The "pool," however, evidently had no such idea, for its brokers continued to buy and gave the stock good support under 40. The sale of a block of 10,000 shares of Central Pacific by Strong, Sturgis & Co. to Hallgarten & Co. at 59⅝ was reported. This transaction was understood to be in connection with the transfer of a large account from an individual to a syndicate.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of August to-day will cover thirty-three roads, and will show 14.59 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

2d Week of August.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ann Arbor	$26,522	$3,770	....
B. & O. S. W.	130,313	....	2,455
Buff. Roch. & Pitts.	91,724	12,292	....
Canadian Pacific	567,000	88,000	....
Chicago & East. Illinois	93,100	11,800	....
Chicago Gt. Western	116,368	12,241	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	729,371	100,064	....
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel.

volume of Fall orders and that the drainage plans have been approved by the Legislature. Birmingham reports good orders for iron booked as far ahead as the third quarter of 1900, with the building trades particularly active. Chattanooga manufacturers complain of insufficient iron supplies. Galveston reports a fair trade, but hot weather and doubtful cotton crop prospects are a detriment to trade. Southern buyers are reported in good number at Baltimore, with dry goods particularly active, but sugar is in rather less demand than hoped for, because of the very short Southern peach crop. Philadelphia reports no change in iron, but a feeling general in the trade that the top notch has not yet been reached. There is a building boom at Pittsburg, and 150 per cent. more construction is going on there now than a year ago. All classes of labor are well employed, and common laborers are hard to obtain at good wages. Recent advances in iron and steel have brought few offerings. From the Northwest advices are of improved trade and good collections. Fall demand is opening well in San Francisco, while heavy rains, interfering with harvesting, are reported in Oregon and Washington.

Bank clearings are not materially changed from the preceding total, aggregating for the week $1,513,773,000, against $1,516,444,000 last week, a gain of 19 per cent. over the corresponding week a year ago, of 33 per cent. over 1897, of 86 per cent. over 1896 and 1894, and of 107 per cent. over 1893. Compared with the same week of 1892, there is an increase of 50 per cent. Business failures for the week number 172, as compared with 156 last week, 195 in this week a year ago, 221 in 1898, 284 in 1896, and 192 in 1895.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,040,000 bushels, against 3,616,154 bushels last week, 3,988,348 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 5,316,803 bushels in 1897, 2,991,693 bushels in 1896, and 2,380,140 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 26,165,069 bushels, against 22,343,076 bushels last year, and 21,433,346 bushels in 1897-8. Corn exports for the week aggregate 5,531,406 bushels, against 5,936,361 bushels last week, 3,196,021 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,929,035 bushels in 1897, 2,769,601 bushels in 1896, and 1,195,238 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 32,526,951 bushels, against 20,223,365 bushels during the same period a year ago and 19,665,843 bushels in 1897-8.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement accredited to a high official of the Pennsylvania Railroad that there is more business offering than ever before at this time of the year, and an effort is being made to secure a meeting early in September of all the leading Presidents to decide on an advance in freight rates.

Incorporation at Albany of the Southfield Beach Railroad with a capital of $25,000, to run from the Village of Edgewater to Midland Beach, S. I., a distance of two miles.

Railroads placing large orders for additional rolling stock with the American Car and Foundry Company.

Increase or $190,953 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $50,552 for the corresponding week last year.

Net earnings of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in June, $101,049.

Announcement that the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern intends purchasing the right of way for an extension from Worthington, Minn., to Canova, S. D.

Payment begun by the Omaha of the dividend on the preferred stock due on Monday.

Surplus of $29,206 shown by the Nickel Plate for the quarter ended June 30, against a deficit of $49,660 in the corresponding period last year.

Pressed Steel Car Company's announcement that it has received orders for body and truck bolsters for 500 Indiana, Illinois and Iowa cars.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $169,354,034; balances, $8,294,784; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $283,981.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½@3 9-16 per cent. for short and 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅝ for sixty days, $4.86¼@$4.86⅝ for demand, $4.86⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.19⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 96, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜c premium. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 35c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Business on the Bourse to-day was inactive and prices were weak. Rentes were in good demand. Italians were maintained, Spanish 4s were offered, and Portuguese declined. Kafirs opened steady, but became easier. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 25½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 60.52½.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—On the Boerse to-day private discount was easier, owing to the favorable statement issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany, but was dull. Portuguese securities were weak as a result of the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Portugal. Americans were firm. Canadian Pacifics hardened on the statement of an increase in the traffic returns. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 12,560,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 980,000 marks, other securities decreased 19,920,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 31,760,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 18.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s and Portuguese securities relapsed. Americans were steady. Local shares were irregular.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—There was a general rally in American securities here to-day, in sympathy with the improved tendency noticeable in Wall Street yesterday. Prices opened firm and remained so all day. Louisville and Nashville, Norfolk and Western, and the Atchison shares were the leaders in the advance. The closing was steady with a moderate demand.

Consols for money, 106¾; for the account, 106¾. Atchison, 22¾; Canadian Pacific, 90½; St. Paul, 136½; Illinois Central, 118; Louisville, 82¾; Union Pacific preferred, 76⅞; New York Central, 142¾; Erie, 14; Pennsylvania, 69⅝; Reading, 11¾; Erie first preferred, 38½; Northern Pacific preferred, 74¼; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 11⅜.

Money 2 per cent; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼@3 9-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £29,000.

Bar silver quiet, 27 11-16d per ounce.

The Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Closing prices yesterday showed general improvement in the stocks traded in on the curb, and during the whole day the market was strong. Transactions were not numerous enough to relieve the outside market of its appearance of dullness, but there was a good deal of quiet buying of stocks, and the total of the day's business, compared with the transactions on the recent dull days, was large. Several stocks were traded in to the extent of a thousand shares or more, and in one or two issues the day's business amounted to between 2,000 and 3,000 shares.

Renewed activity was shown in Republic Iron and Steel, and, after some irregularity, both issues of this stock showed a net gain for the day, the common stock closing at 23¾ bid and the preferred at 73¾ bid. Together, the trading in these issues amounted to about 5,000 shares. Several other industrials showed strength and were advanced substantially on fairly active demand. National Salt common sold up to 48, odd lots changing hands as high as 48½, and it closed at 47½ bid, a net gain of 2½ points for the day. There was not a very active demand for Havana Commercial, and on sales of a few hundred shares of the preferred stock that issue sold down to 60, and showed a fractional net loss. National Gramophone sold at 87 and at 88 and closed at 86½ bid, a net gain of 1½ points.

Rubber Goods was well bought yesterday, and there was evidence of inside buying. About 500 shares of the common stock sold up to 32, most of the transactions being at the top price. It is said that important developments will soon be announced in regard to the relations of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company with the Bicycle Company of America and the Electric Vehicle Company.

A number of the electric stocks were very strong, and in two or three of these issues net gains of about 6 points were recorded. Electric Vehicle common, on light transactions, advanced to 108, which was bid for the stock at the close, showing a net gain of 4½ points. Electric Boat common, on sales amounting to about 1,000 shares, sold up to 28, and the issue closed at 27¾ bid, a net gain of 2½ points. Attention has been recently called to the business done by the Electric Boat Company and the present advance in the stock is due to statements made by friends of the company to the effect that the company has already established a business that will yield very satisfactory dividends on both issues of stock in the not distant future.

Of the transportation stocks, New York Transportation was the most active and the strongest. Many hundred shares of the stock changed hands during the day, and the price advanced steadily from about 24 to 25¾. The stock closed at 23¾ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points.

Subscriptions to the stock of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company were inquired for on the curb yesterday, and bids were made for them, but, as far as reported, there were no transactions during the day. At the close 107 was bid for the subscriptions, and they were offered at 112. The first installment of 20 per cent. is due on the subscriptions next Monday, and the balance of the subscription money is to be called as the underwriters may deem necessary, but the full amount will probably be called within a reasonably short period.

New Amsterdam Gas was markedly strong, and both issues of the stock and the bonds ended the day at figures substantially higher than those of Thursday's close. The common stock sold up to 34½, and closed at 34 bid, a net gain of 1⅞ points, and the preferred stock, on fewer transactions, gained nearly 2 points, closing at 50¼ bid. The bonds closed at 100¾ bid. Further rumors in regard to a settlement were current yesterday, and in certain quarters it was confidently believed that the gas war is at last very near its end.

Electro-Pneumatic recovered yesterday from its decline of the previous day and closed with a substantial net gain, at 1⅞ bid. Bay State Gas sold at 2½, and at bid. The close was not offered below 2¼. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	33	34½
Amsterdam pf	59½	60
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100⅝	101¼
Bay State Gas	2	2¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76½	80
American Wool Goods	20½	23½
American Wool Goods pf	84	85
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf	81	82
Distilling Company of America	19⅝	20
Distilling Company of America pf	59⅞	60
Electric Axle Light & Power	5½	6
Electric Boat	27½	30
Electric Boat pf	47½	49
Havana Commercial	30	30⅝
Havana Commercial pf	65¾	66¼
International Power	...	24
International Pump	11½	11⅝
International Pump pf	73	76
National Gramophone	87½	88
National Salt	47½	48
National Salt pf	76	78
Otis Elevator	35	35 ·
Otis Elevator pf	94	97
Republic Iron & Steel	23⅜	24
Republic Iron & Steel pf	73¾	74
Royal Baking Powder pf	99	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	31⅝	31⅞
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	89¾	90
Sloss-Sheffield subs	107	112
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	463	466
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	461	463
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf	69	70
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96¾	97½
American Air Power	60	65
Asphalt Company of America	14	14½
British Columbia Copper	12⅞	13⅛
Chicago & Alton subs	112½	113
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	108	110
Electric Vehicle pf	119	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅞	2¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	24⅝	25
General Carriage	33	37
Illinois Transportation	5¼	6½
Markeen Copper	11⅝	12½
Mexican 5s	100⅝	100⅞
New England Transportation	9	9½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91½	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	107	108
New York Transportation	25⅝	25¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23½	23⅝
St. Louis subs	133	134½
St. Louis common, when issued	28¾	30
St. Louis preferred, when issued	92	94½
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95¾
Tennessee Copper	20⅜	20⅝
Trust Company of America	...	291
*Union Copper	21	26

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	246½	247¾
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	105	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 1s	108	110
Columbus (Ohio) stock	100	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	62½	64
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	...
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93½	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	...	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	91
Nassau Electric 4s	96	98
Nassau Electric 5s	115	118
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96	96½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway	36	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	104	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	33	35
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36	39
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	96	96¼
Hoboken Ferry (new)	56	58
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¾	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	84
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106½	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	53	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	105
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	44
Fort Wayne Gas	...	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	107	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	105½	106
Lafayette Gas Co.	...	65
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gs	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	290	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	30	31
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85¾	86½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	53	56
St. Paul Gas bonds	93	94
Standard Gas, New York	110	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	145
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	...	83
Standard Gas	...	102
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barrey & Smith bonds	.06	107
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	99	...
General Chemical pf	98	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	...	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	97
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	117	119
Standard Coupler	35	57
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	...	55
Union Typewriter	25	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	116	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf	122	124
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	48	52
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	93	95
Universal Car Bearing	...	90

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 18, 1899.

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	113	115	100	Adams Express	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	−¼
	17½	17⅝	475	Am. Car & Foundry	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅞	+⅝
	36½	37⅜	200	Am. Car & Found. pf.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	+⅞
	43	44	1,610	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	44⅝	44⅝	43¾	43¾	−1⅛
	91½	92	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91⅜	91⅞	91¾	91⅞	+⅜
	41¾	41¾	800	American Cotton Oil	42	42	42	42	.....
	35½	38	100	American Dist. Tel.	35	35	35	35	.....
	11½	11⅝	30	American Linseed	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½	.....
	53½	53⅝	830	Am. Linseed pf	53½	54⅜	53	53	.....
	17	17⅛	275	American Malting Co.	17	17	17	17	.....
141	143		10	American Express	143	143	143	143	.....
	5⅝	6¼	150	American Spirits Mfg.	6	6	6	6	+⅛
	57⅞	58½	10,410	Am. Steel & Wire	58	59½	57⅝	58	+⅛
	99½	99⅝	1,600	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98½	100	99	99	−⅛
	159½	159½	21,990	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	160	163⅝	158	159⅝	−½
	99	101½	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	101	101	101	101	.....
121¾	123		15,420	American Tobacco	123	124½	121¾	121¾	−1⅝
	38	38½	2,350	American Steel Hoop	39	39	37⅝	38½	.....
	83	83½	2,020	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	84½	84⅝	83	83½	.....
	42¼	42⅝	285	American Tin Plate	42	42⅝	42	42⅛	.....
	89	90	420	Am. Tin Plate pf.	91	91	90¾	90¾	−⅜
	22¼	22⅝	17,825	At., T. & S. F.	22	22⅝	22	22⅝	+⅛
	65¾	65⅞	34,670	At., T. & S. F. pf.	65⅝	66⅞	65¼	65⅞	+⅞
	57	57½	2,120	Anaconda Copper	57⅝	57⅝	57	57	−⅛
	52⅜	52⅝	5,270	Baltimore & Ohio	53½	54	52¾	52¾	−⅝
	73½	74	5,385	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74½	74½	73⅝	73⅝	−⅝
	8	10	100	B. & O. S. W. pf. t. r.	9	9	9	8	.....
110	116¾	117	17,196	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	111¾	113⅝	109⅝	110¾	−⅞
138	140	142	125	Brooklyn Union Gas	138	138	138	138	+1½
	19¼	19¾	445	Brunswick City	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¼	−¾
31	32	32½	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	33	33	32	32	.....
54	54½	55	1,000	Canada Southern	53⅝	54¼	53⅝	54	+⅞
58⅝	59	59½	17,100	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	58⅝	59⅝	58⅛	59	+⅝
28⅜	28½	28⅝	5,860	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅝	29	28⅜	28⅝	+⅜
56	56½	56⅝	650	Chicago Con. Trac.	55	56½	55	56¼	+⅛
136⅝	136⅝	137	10,750	C., B. & Q., ex div.	136¼	137¼	136¼	136⅝	+⅛
77	77¼	77½	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+⅛
153⅝	154⅝	155	8,875	Chicago Great West.	154⅝	155	153⅝	154⅝	+⅝
76½	77¼	78	825	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	76½	77⅝	76⅝	77⅝	+⅝
35¾	36¼	37	740	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39	39	38	38¼	+⅛
96½	96⅞	97	500	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	96½	97	96¼	97	.....
9½	10	11	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
133⅜	133½	134	32,135	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	132⅞	135⅝	132⅞	133½	+1½
163½	163	163½	910	Chicago & Northw.	162½	163	162	163	+⅝
197½	200	200	300	Chi. & Northw. pf.	195½	198	195½	198	.....
119¼	119½	119¾	10,420	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118⅞	119¾	118⅞	119¾	+⅝
14	15	20	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	.....
45	50	50	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
57½	57⅝	58	650	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅝	58	57⅜	57⅜	−⅛
51½	51⅞	52	4,330	Colorado Fuel & Iron	51⅝	52⅝	51½	51⅞	−⅛
5½	5¾	6	420	Colorado Southern	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	.....
46½	47	50	50	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47	47	47	47	.....
18⅝	18⅞	19	3,975	Col. & H. C. & I.	18½	19⅞	18½	18⅝	+⅝
48¼	48¼	49	4,270	Continental Tobacco	48⅞	49	47¾	48	−⅛
97½	97¾	98	3,365	Continental Tobac. pf.	98	98¾	97¼	97½	+⅛
180	181	182	3,455	Consolidated Gas	180½	182	180	180	+¼
124	124½	125	900	Delaware & Hudson	124½	125	124	124	+1
176	176½	180	30	Del., Lack. & West.	175⅞	176⅝	175⅞	175⅝	.....
22	22⅞	23	500	Denver & R. G.	22	22⅞	22	22⅞	+⅝
76	76⅝	77	1,200	Denver & R. G. pf.	76⅝	76⅞	76	76¾	+⅝
	...	...	685	Detroit City Gas	99	101	97	97	−1½
	...	...	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	13⅞	18⅝	18¾	13⅞	+3¼
38	38¼	38½	1,400	Erie 1st pf	38	39⅝	38	38⅝	+1⅝
44	44⅝	45	4,950	Evans. & T. H.	42	45¼	42	44½	+1
89	90	90	502	Evans. & T. H. pf.	89	89½	89	89½	+1
60¼	60½	60¾	2,485	Federal Steel	59⅝	60¾	59⅝	60¾	+⅝
82¾	82¾	83	960	Federal Steel pf	82⅞	83	82⅝	82⅝	+⅝
65	65¼	65¾	425	Glucose Sugar Ref.	64⅞	65	64¼	65	+⅝
168	168½	169	450	Great Northern pf.	168⅝	168¼	168¼	168¼	+½
25¼	25⅝	26¼	1,290	Hocking Valley	25¼	26⅜	25¼	25⅝	+1⅛
61½	62¼	62¾	6,556	Hocking Valley pf.	61½	63⅜	61¼	62½	+1⅛
114⅜	114⅝	115	3,150	Illinois Central	114⅜	116⅞	114⅜	115½	+1
40¾	41¼	41¾	1,610	International Paper	40¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	−⅛
78	78	78	320	Internat. Paper pf.	78	78	78	78	−⅛
15	15¼	15½	2,120	Iowa Central	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
59	59½	59¾	3,535	Iowa Central pf.	59	59½	59	59	+⅝
12	12½	12¾	1,200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	12	12½	12	12	.....
18	18	20	200	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	18	18	18	18	.....
50	50	52	150	Knickerbocker Ice	50	50	50	50	.....
58	58	59	300	Laclede Gas	58	58	57⅜	58	+⅛
21	21¼	21¾	400	Lake Erie & West.	21	21¼	21	21¼	+⅛
80½	80½	81	125	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+⅛
80½	81¼	82	11,430	Louisville & Nashville	80½	81¾	80¼	80⅝	+⅛
116¾	117	118	5,325	Manhattan Con	116¾	117	116¾	116¾	+⅛
206¾	207¼	208	5,355	Metropolitan St. Ry.	206¾	207¾	204½	206¾	+⅛
15¼	15¼	15⅝	925	Mexican Central	15¼	15¼	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
4½	4⅝	4¾	885	Mexican National certs.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	.....
74½	76	76	4,800	Minn. & St. Louis	72½	76	72½	74½	+1½
98	98½	98	900	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	98	98½	98	98	+1½
68	68	68	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	68	68	68	68	−⅜
12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
39¾	40¼	40¾	5,825	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼	−1
49¾	49¾	49⅝	18,470	Missouri Pacific	49¾	49¾	48¾	49½	+⅛
46	46	46	200	Mobile & Ohio	46	46	46	46	+⅛
48	48	48⅝	1,270	National Biscuit Co.	48	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+⅛
83	83¾	84	1,200	National Lead Co.	83	83¾	83¾	83⅞	+⅛
118	118	118	150	National Lead Co. pf.	118	118	113	113	.....
56½	56½	56¾	1,520	National Steel	56½	56¾	56¼	56¼	.....
97¼	97½	97¾	220	National Steel pf	97¼	97½	97¼	97¼	.....
118½	118½	118	300	New Jersey Central	118½	118½	118	118	−⅛
139¼	139½	139	2,690	New York Central	139¼	139½	139	139	.....
14¼	14¼	14¼	10	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
26⅝	27¼	29½	11,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26⅝	27¼	26½	27	+⅛
22¾	23¼	23¾	8,312	Norfolk & Western	22¾	23¼	22¼	23¼	+⅝
72¼	72½	73	2,300	Norfolk & West. pf.	72¼	72½	72	72	−⅛
12⅝	13	13	3,200	North American	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
53⅝	55	55	31,880	Northern Pacific	53⅝	55	53⅜	54⅜	+⅝
77¼	78	78	3,955	Northern Pacific pf.	77¼	78	77⅞	77¾	+⅛
7	7	7	20	Omaha & St. Louis	7	7	7	7	.....
43¼	43½	44	35	Oregon R. & Nav.	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	.....
75	75	76	246	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75	75	75	76	.....
44¾	44¾	44	600	Pacific Coast	44¾	44¾	44	44	+⅜
47	47¼	48	1,680	Pacific Mail	46⅝	48	47¼	47½	.....
136⅝	136¾	137	1,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	136⅝	136¾	136	136	.....
120¾	121¼	121	5,540	People's Gas Chicago	120¾	121¾	121	121¼	+⅝
76	77	77	3,385	P., C., C. & St. L.	77	77½	76¾	76¾	+⅝
97	98	98	250	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	98	98	98	+⅝
89½	89¾	89¾	360	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	+⅜
158	158	158	100	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	158	158	158	158	−⅜
21¾	22	22	4,819	Reading	22	22	22⅜	22⅜	+⅛
61½	62	61	8,540	Reading 1st pf	61½	62	61	61½	+⅝
33½	33¾	33¾	1,928	Reading 2d pf	33½	33¾	32¾	33½	+⅝
11¼	11½	12	200	St. Louis & San Fran.	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	+⅛
38⅜	39	39	210	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38⅜	39	38¾	38¾	+⅛
17⅜	17⅜	17¾	790	St. Louis Southw.	17⅜	17⅝	17	17	−

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Take Another Game from the Cincinnatis.

GRADY PLAYS IN STAR FORM

His Batting and a Brilliant Catch of a Line Drive Win the Victory—Brooklyns Beat Clevelands.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	68	34	.667
Boston	65	39	.625
Philadelphia	65	40	.619
Baltimore	61	40	.604
Cincinnati	55	46	.545
St. Louis	56	48	.538
Chicago	54	48	.529
Pittsburg	52	51	.505
New York	44	55	.444
Louisville	45	59	.433
Washington	35	68	.340
Cleveland	17	89	.160

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
Brooklyn, 4; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 5; Louisville, 2, (first game.)
Boston, 7; Louisville, 6, (second game.)
St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 0, (first game.)
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 2, (second game.)
Chicago, 13; Baltimore, 12, (first game.)
Baltimore, 5; Chicago, 4, (second game.)
Pittsburg, 2; Washington, 1.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Washington in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.

Cincinnati's baseball aggregation met another defeat at the hands of the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was the first time they have met with consecutive defeats in this city, and Ewing's outfit was glad to start for home last night.

Grady, the locals' third baseman, played a whole game by himself. He really caused the visitors' downfall. Four of the five runs required to down the Cincinnatis were helped across the plate through the efforts of Grady. He had four turns at the bat, and made as many hits. These included two three-baggers, a double, and a single. The first time Grady came to the bat he hit for three bases, sending in O'Brien. In the sixth inning he came to the bat, and again O'Brien was on first base. Grady drove out another three-bagger, sending in O'Brien and turning the tide against the Cincinnatis. Grady scored himself in this inning, thanks to a bad throw by Steinfeldt.

It was Gleason that hit the ball, and he, too, scored before the sphere which Steinfeldt had thrown under the grand stand was recovered. In the eighth inning Grady's two-bagger advanced O'Brien from first to third.

There was another time in the game when Grady stopped the scoring of two runs that would have caused the locals' defeat.

In the eighth inning the visitors had all the bases occupied before there was any one out. Hahn hit a sharp liner toward left. Grady made a dive for the ball, caught it, and then touched third before McPhee, who had started, could get back. Had the hit gone by Grady two runs would have been scored.

Carrick pitched a steady game against the Cincinnatis. Hahn was batted freely in the sixth and seventh innings. The locals' fielding was good, Hardesty playing at short, where he took care of everything that came his way. Aside from Steinfeldt, the visitors fielded well. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Grady, 3b.	1	4	2	1	0
Hardesty, ss.	0	0	1	4	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	11	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	2	3	0
Foster, rf.	0	0	2	3	0
Warner, c.	0	0	1	4	1
Carrick, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	5	10	27	13	2

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf.	2	4	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Smith, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Wood, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0
Steinf'dt, 3b.	1	0	1	0	3
Peitz, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Hahn, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	4	10	24	5	3

New York	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

First base by errors—New York, 3. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 10. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 5; off Hahn, 1. Struck out—By Carrick, 2; by Hahn, 6. Three-base hits—Grady, 2. Two-base hit—Grady. Sacrifice hit—Corcoran. Double base—Hardesty. Double plays—McPhee and Wood; Grady, (unassisted;) Hahn, Corcoran, and Wood. Hit by pitched ball—McPhee. Passed ball—Warner. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

CLEVELANDS BEATEN AGAIN.

Brooklyns Increase Their Average at Expense of the Unfortunates.

The Clevelands made a triple play in their game with the Brooklyns yesterday at Washington Park, Quinn taking Casey's liner and Tucker and Lockhead doing the rest. They were beaten, however, being unable to hit McJames except in the seventh inning. Bates was wild and ineffective in the third. Jones made a home run in the fourth inning. The first-base play of Jennings was a feature. The game was called to allow the Clevelands to catch a train for Pittsburg. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	0	2	3	0
Quinn, 2b.	1	1	4	4	1
Hemphill, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
McAllis'r, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1
Lockhe'd, ss.	0	0	4	2	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	4	1	0
Sugden, c.	0	2	1	1	0
Bates, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	2	6	21	9	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	1	2	4	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Kelly, lf.	0	0	0	1	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	3	5	0
Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Farrell, c.	1	0	5	4	0
McJames, p.	1	2	0	2	0
Total.	4	7	24	15	1

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	
Brooklyn	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—4		

Earned run—Brooklyn, 1. Home run—Jones. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Struck out—By McJames, 3. Stolen bases—Keeler and Daly. Bases on balls—Off McJames, 4; off Bates, 6. Double plays—Lockhead, Quinn, and Tucker; Daly, Dahlen, and Jennings. Triple play—Quinn, Tucker, and Lockhead. Hit by pitched ball—By Bates, 2. Wild pitches—McJames, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

A Double Victory for Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Boston took a double-header from Louisville to-day by hard and opportune hitting. Meekin was very effective in the first game, while Philippi was hit when hits were needed. Sullivan, formerly of New York, pitched the second game for Boston and was batted hard. Boston drove Wilhelm out of the box in one inning and his successor, Woods, fared but little better. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Boston	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—5	
Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2	

Base hits—Boston, 7; Louisville, 5. Errors—Boston, 1; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Boston, Meekin and Clarke; Louisville, Philippi and Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—7	
Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2—6	

Base hits—Boston, 14; Louisville, 10. Errors—Boston, 2; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Boston, Sullivan and Clarke; Louisville, Wilhelm, Woods, and Sullivan. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Two Games in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—Baltimore managed to break even with Chicago to-day after nearly five hours of continuous play. Nops's poor pitching, combined with bad support, lost the home team what should have been an easy victory in the first game.

Donahue of Chicago was sent to the bench for throwing a handful of dirt in Brodie's face. In the second game Everitt of Chicago was put out of the grounds for abusing Umpire Manassau. Umpire McGarr's work was rather poor. He reversed two decisions at the instance of Chicago players. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	4	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	—13	
Baltimore	1	2	0	5	2	0	2	0	—12	

Base hits—Chicago, 21; Baltimore, 14. Errors—Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Gavin and Donahue; Taylor and Chance; Baltimore, Nops and Smith, McGinnity and Robinson.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	2	0	—4			
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	3	0	—5			

Base hits—Chicago, 7; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Baltimore, Howell and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

Pittsburg, 2; Washington, 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Washington could not hit Sparks's pitching to-day, and Pittsburg won a close game. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2	

Base hits—Washington, 4; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Roach; Pittsburg, Sparks and Schriver. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Philadelphias Win and Lose.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—The Philadelphias lost the first game to-day through their inability to hit "Cy" Young's pitching. It was their second shut-out of the season. After St. Louis had made seven hits and five runs in one inning Platt sat down. Fifield taking his place. The second game was nip and tuck until the finish, Childs's hit in the tenth inning giving the locals the victory. Score:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	0—8	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and Criger; Philadelphia, Platt, Fifield, and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Criger; Philadelphia, Bernhard, McFarland, and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

GLENS FALLS HARNESS RACES.

Lady of The Manor Breaks a Record in the 2:07 Pace.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Glorious weather and a perfect track on this, the fourth day of the Grand Circuit meet, drew another large crowd to witness the 2:07 pace and 2:14 and 2:19 trots. The spectators were well repaid, witnessing records broken, and the best racing and most exciting finishes of the meet.

Seven horses faced the starter in the opening event, the 2:07 pace, with Ananias favorite in the betting, at $50; Royal R. Sheldon, $25; Lady of the Manor and Prince Alert, $20 each, and field $10. The second heat of this race furnished the most sensational heat of the meet and the closest finish, and resulted in the breaking of another world's record. Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King, driven by Geers, and starting in sixth place, made the quarter in 0:30¾, the half in 1:01, the three-quarters in 1:31½, and went under the wire but a head in front of Prince Alert and Royal R. Sheldon, who were noses apart for second place, in the record breaking time of 2:04¼.

This is the fastest time made over the track since John R. Gentry made his race record of 2:01½ in 1897. Lady of the Manor improved her own best previous record by three and one-half seconds.

The 2:19 trot was not ended before night fell and was postponed until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The summary:

2:07 Pace.—Purse $2,000.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	6	1	1	6	1
Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., (O'Neil)	1	3	5	1	4
Prince Albert, b. g., (Demarest)	3	2	2	2	3
Ananias, b. s., (Snow)	2	4	4	5	2
Chorul, b. m., (Walker)	4	6	3	4	5
Egozen, b. s., (Critchell)	5	5	3	3	dis
Exploit, gr. h., (McCarthy)	Dis.				

Time—2:06¾; 2:04¼; 2:06½; 2:11¼; 2:08¾.

2:14 Class.—Trot. Purse $1,500.

Lord Vincent, b. s., by St. Vincent, (Doble)	1	1	1							
Charley Herr, br. s., (Kelly)	2	2	3							
Presdion, ch. m., (Lockwood)	12	5	2							
Phoeby Childers, b. m., (McHenry)	3	3	5							
Improvidence, b. m., (Titer)	4	5	6							
Piloteen, b. m., (Conkling)	6	4	10							
Chanty, s. g., (Demarest)	11	6	4							
Ruby, b. m., (Kinney)	7	7	9							
Robert J., b. g. (Spear)	8	10	7							
Nancy King, blk. m. (Foote)	9	11	9							
Preston, gr. g., (Murphy)	10	9	dr							
Cellbate, b. g., (Hudson)	5	dis.								

Time—2:10¾; 2:09¾; 2:08¾.

2:19 Class.—Trot. Purse $1,500. (Unfinished.)

Letah S., br. m., by Fred Joyes, (Kinney)	2	9	1
Jock D., b. g., (Snow)	1	2	3
Dollard Wilkes, blk. m., (Hyde)	1	2	4
Excel, b. g., (Demarest)	8	6	3
Esparto Rex, b. h., (McDowell)	4	3	9
Pixie, blk. m., (Johnson)	7	5	6
Oakley, b. g., (Dudley)	6	4	7
Intact, ch. m., (McHenry)	9	7	5
Hartwell, b. g., (O'Neil)	6	7	8

Time—2:12¾; 2:11½; 2:11¾; 2:11¾.

HARNESS RACES AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 18.—The August meeting of the Central New York Circuit in this city was ended to-day. Jones, the driver of Tatler Burns, was fined $100 for holding back his horse in the last heat of the 2:19 pace, and all bets were declared off. The drivers in the 2:30 trot, because of darkness, called the three heats trotted a finish, and all bets on the race were declared off, but the bets on the heats stood. Summaries:

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Belle Cannon, b. m., (Biggs)	7	2	1	1	1
Lucy Posey	2	1	2	5	3
Gecho	1	8	3	3	7
Tatler Burns	3	5	5	4	2
Devaras	4	4	9	2	4
Kenneth	9	3	4	7	5
Grover G	8	6	6	8	5
Coebreus	5	7	8	6	dr
Ondray	6	9	7	dr	

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¾; 2:13¾.

2:21 Trot.—Purse $400.

Frank Cramer, b. g., (Arthur)	3	1	1	1	
Miller Saunders	1	2	2	3	
Silver Wilkes	2	3	3	6	
Lou V	8	6	6	2	
Dounda	4	7	5	4	
Aurora	5	5	4	5	
Risell T	7	8	7	dr	
Guenn	10	9	8	dr	
Sprague Light	6	4	dis.		
Charlotte	9	dis.			

Time—2:20¾; 2:19¾; 2:21½; 2:21¼.

Free-for-all Trot and Pace.—Purse $500.

Connor, blk. g., (Aumond)	1	1	1
King of Diamonds	2	2	3
Passing Bell	3	3	2
Charles Sumner	4	dis	

Time—2:10¾; 2:14½; 2:11¾.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Helen Douglass, b. m, (Van Vleet)	1	2	1
Sid Dunphy	5	1	4
Bretwalds	4	4	2
Queen	3	3	3
Harry Eddy	2	dis.	

Time—2:26½; 2:22½; 2:25¼.

The Rigby Harness Meeting Ends.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 18.—The Rigby Stake meeting wound up with a flourish this afternoon, though there were but two races on the card and both were split up. The 2:14 trot proved a comparatively easy one for Much Ado. Summary:

2:11 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500.

Terrill S., ch. g., (Fore)	2	2	2	1	1
Frank Rysdick, b. g., (Bever)	4	1	1	2	6
E. E. Knott, ch. g.	1	6	5	6	4
Winfield, br. g.	6	5	3	3	2
Palmetto Prince, br. s.	3	3	6	4	3
Alice Hal, b. m.	5	4	4	5	5

Time—2:13½; 2:06¾; 2:10; 2:13¾; 2:14½; 2:15¾.

2:14 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

Much Ado, b. g., (Kennedy)	1	1	2	1	
Confessor, b. g., (Brady)	3	2	1	3	
Suzette, b. m.	5	3	4	2	
Robert Burns, b. h.	2	4	3	5	
Temple Wilkes, b. g.	4	5	5	4	

Time—2:13½; 2:13¾; 2:15¼; 2:15.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 18.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Brigade, 106 pounds, (Burns,) 2 to 1, first; Exit, 105, (Maher,) 20 to 1, second; Gen. Mart Gary, 106, (O'Leary,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:27¼. Galathee, Alice Nise, Dollie Weithoff, Leando, Chivalrous, Compensation, and Ossary also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Little Veronica, 103, (Burns,) 15 to 1, first; Fleeting Moments, 103, (Bullman,) 8 to 1, second; Golden Sceptre, 108, (Romanelli,) 200 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Albonita, Battle Royal, J. H. Sloan, Gratia, and Knight Banneret also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-quarter miles. The Devil, 102 pounds, (Dupee,) 2½ to 1, first; Beau Ideal, 106, (Turner,) 6 to 1, second; Meadowthorpe, 111, (Burns,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:07¾. Howard Mann, Adolph Spreckels, and Bon Ino also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Wolhurst, 107 pounds, (Turner,) 3 to 1, first; Estaca, 107, (Bullman,) 15 to 1, second; Maurice, 111, (Dupee,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:41¾. Winepress, Cathedral, Nearest, Mariti, Beana, and Frohman also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Alpen, 95 pounds, (Wilson,) 6 to 5, first; Myth, 105, (Maher,) 5 to 1, second; The Star of Bethlehem, 103, (Coggswell,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:41½. Bardella, Dan Rice, and Ben Hadad also ran.

To-day's Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—For horses of all ages; $400 added; weights 14 pounds above the scale, with penalties and allowances; five furlongs. Hardy Parlee and Cormorant, 121 pounds each; Incandescent, 116; Miss Marion, 105; L'Alouette, Blue Devil, and Island Prince, 114; Pearl, 113; High Decree and Caoutchouc, 111; Sarline, 102; The Corinthian, 100.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; $400 added; special weights, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Prestidigitator, 116 pounds; Lieutenant Gibson, 112; Waring and Sarmatian, 109; Manvilla, Tar Hill, Sidney Lucas, Guiden, and Toddy, 105; Sir Guy, Flamora, The Corinthian, and Decimal, 102; Cleora, 99.

THIRD RACE.—The Citizens' and Merchants' Handicap, of $5,000, for three-year-olds and over; one mile and a sixteenth. Eschebert, 119 pounds; Tragedian, 117; Switzmas, 116; Previous, 114; May Hempstead and Kinnikinnic, 112; Thomas Cat, 113; Hurley Burley, 107; Asucena, 106; General Mart Gary, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and over; $500 added; weights 6 pounds below the scale, with all allowances; one mile and three-eighths. Maurice, 115 pounds; Hanwell and Glorian, 110; Adolph Spreckels and The Bachelor, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and over; $400 added; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Miss Patron, 106 pounds; Country Dance, 100; Beana, 97; Belle of Troy, 96; Lady Meddlesome, 95.

Australians Lead at Cricket.

CHELTENHAM, England, Aug. 18.—In the cricket game between a Gloucestershire eleven and the visiting Australians, begun here yesterday, the latter, in their first innings, to-day, were all out for 228 runs. The Gloucestershire players, in their first innings, yesterday, were all out for 203 runs.

COLLINS WINS AT NEWPORT

George Wrenn Is Defeated by the Western Tennis Champion.

HUNTINGTON LOSES TO PARET

Davis and Ware Are the Favorites in the Semi-Final Round To-day Over Collins and Paret.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—Another bright day greeted the lawn tennis experts here to-day, but the heat was rather severe and the humidity intense during the middle of the day, making it very exhausting for the players. The bright sun, however, drew out a big crowd, and the Casino grounds were well filled during the forenoon.

Tennis receptions are the latest things, and to-day the cottage colony turned out en masse, the ladies wearing the smartest gowns of the season seen outside of the Casino dances. There was a decided absence of the Jamestown and Narragansett Pier contingent. About the lawn walks were to be seen Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Burden, Mrs. Kernochan, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, James V. Parker, Fernando Yznaga, Col. and Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Mrs. Douglass Grant, and several other ladies, who met their friends and practically held their little informal receptions between the sets.

In the grand stand were to be found Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Anna Sands, Col. Fearing, Lloyd Warren, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Beekman, T. F. Cushing, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Anthony Dyer, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Daisy Pierson, Miss Kane, Miss McLean, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore E. Jewell, Mrs. Willoughby, Miss Estelle Willoughby, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Little, Prince Lubomirski, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Miss Burden, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Mabel Gerry, Lispenard Stewart, W. Hude Neilson, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Miss Lyman, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Marion Fish, J. Ellis Postlethwaite, Miss Marie Winthrop, Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. William P. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll. The Earl of Yarmouth appeared for a short time prior to the match, and then journeyed to the Casino Theatre for rehearsal.

There were four matches on the schedule for the day, and three of them lasted the full five sets, the other lasting four. As a result, there are eight very tired tennis players in Newport to-night.

The position of honor was given to Collins, the Western champion, and George Wrenn, and they began play on the championship court about 11 o'clock. From the start it was evident that this was to be a close struggle, the games being pretty evenly divided. The Westerner got a slight lead at first, but Wrenn overtook him at 5-all, only to lose the first set by 8—6. Wrenn was stronger in the second and third sets, and won each by 6—4. With two sets to one against him, Collins played a splendid uphill game and steadily pulled out the match, holding a lead through both the fourth and fifth sets. It was a plucky exhibition, and earned the applause the enthusiastic crowd gave the Westerner for his clever play.

The Paret-Huntington match was started half an hour earlier, but was still in progress half an hour after Collins had polished off Wrenn. The famous old-time expert began in splendid style, his clever ground strokes proving deceptive to Paret in the first set, soon winning a substantial lead for him. The New York crack ran constantly to the net to volley, but, after losing the first set, he held a good lead through the second, and took it by the same score as the first, 6—3. The third set was closer from the start to finish, but Huntington finally pulled it out by 6—4, and the New Yorker seemed beaten.

Paret came back stronger than Huntington in the fourth set, and the veteran found a stern chase a long one, finally losing the set and tying the score at two sets all. When the players went out for the fifth and deciding set Huntington looked exhausted, but declared he felt perfectly strong. He lasted so well in his five-set match against Stevens yesterday that few expected him to give out. Paret forced the play all through the set, however, and Huntington seemed utterly unable to get the balls out of his reach. The New Yorker increased his pace toward the end, though pretty nearly used up, while the veteran slacked off perceptibly, Paret taking the last set to love and getting the match by three sets to two.

This another five-set match was played in this third round, and Ware and Ward were almost as badly used up at its finish as were Paret and Huntington. Ware was a strong favorite, but he seemed a bit overconfident and had a narrow escape from being beaten. Ward took the first set rather easily, but the Boston expert captured the second and got a lead in the third. Ward hung on pluckily, and the long deuce-and-vantage struggle that followed was finally won by Ward, the score being 11-9. Ware repeated the work of both Collins and Paret, who had pulled out under similar disadvantages, and finally landed both the fourth and fifth sets, though not without a struggle in the last.

Davis, one of the champion pair who won in doubles yesterday, beat Bond, the Chicago expert, in a four-set match that was not as easy as it looks on paper. Bond took the third set very easily and made quite a bid for the fourth, but Davis had a little left and won out by 6—4 when the close work came.

To-morrow Davis will meet Collins in the semi-final round, while Ware will meet Paret. Davis and Ware are the favorites, and the winners will come together in the finals on Monday and the challenge match between Champion Whitman, the winner of the tournament is scheduled for Tuesday, if the clear weather continues. Davis is the general favorite for first honors, but few expect Whitman to be beaten for the championship, as he is playing exceptionally well. The champion practiced to-day with Richard Stevens and won rather easily. The scores of the day's matches follow:

Championship Singles—Third Round—Leo E. Ware beat Holcombe Ward, 3—6, 6—4, 9—7, 6—2, 6—4; J. Parmly Paret beat R. P. Huntington, 2—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0; Dwight F. Davis beat William S. Bond, 6—4, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4; Kreigh Collins beat George L. Wrenn, Jr., 8—6, 4—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—C. R. Budlong beat N. H. Mundy, 6—1, 6—4. Second Round—R. D. Little beat H. E. Avery, 6—3, 6—3; C. R. Budlong beat E. A. Freshmen, 6—1, 6—0; Semi-Final Round—E. P. Fischer beat Thomas Sturgis, Jr., 6—2, 6—1.

GERMAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Emperor Is Expected at To-day's Play—Hobart Wins Again.

HOMBURG, Aug. 18.—Emperor William is expected to attend the international lawn tennis tournament here to-morrow. An immense crowd of fashionable people witnessed to-day's events.

In the ladies' singles for the championship of Germany, Countess von Schulenberg beat Miss Dyddell, thus qualifying to meet Miss Cooper in the finals.

In the third round for the championship of Germany Clarence Hobart beat E. M. Miles.

LIVE BIRD SHOOT AT NEWTOWN.

The third and final shoot at live birds between the Happy Day Gun Club of New York and the Spring Hill Gun Club of Newtown, L. I., took place yesterday at Ridgewood Park, L. I. It was won by the Happy Day Gun Club by eight birds. The conditions were ten birds per man from unknown traps. The scores:

W. J. McMullen, 9; G. E. Greif, 9; E. O. Weiss, 9; J. Neumann, 9; B. F. Amend, 8; M. L. Christopher, 7; J. Untermann, 7; F. Passe, 7.

Spring Hill Club—Henry Heftter, 8; Martin Schottler, 9; W. A. Sands, 8; George Major, 7; J. J. Young, 7; W. A. Noe, 6; Henry Walter, 6; C. C. Wiisel, 6.

At the conclusion of the match shoot there was a sweepstake with two moneys, with five birds per man. The score:

L. Niederstein, 3; E. O. Weiss, 5; B. F. Amend, 3; E. W. Reynolds, 3; P. J. Sweeney, 5; W. Sands, 5; H. Haften, 5; George Major, 5; H. Walter, 3; W. Noe, 5.

CROKER WINS A RACE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Oxton Selling Plate race, run at the first day of the Nottingham Summer meeting, to-day, was won by L. Reiff, the American jockey, on Mr. Richard Croker's three-year-old chestnut filly Sweet Chimes, by Despair-Venice. "Skeets" Martin, another American jockey, on Lord William Beresford's four-year-old chestnut gelding Solano, ran a dead heat with Mr. J. Hammond's three-year-old chestnut colt Gold Paint for second place. Nine horses ran five furlongs straight.

The Welbeck Abbey Plate was won by Martin, on Lord Dunraven's Morgante. Six horses ran six furlongs.

Martin also finished first on Lord William Beresford's Meta II. in the race for the Rufford Abbey Plate. Four horses ran the straight mile.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper First Avenue Corner Sold—A Day of Small Dealings—Transactions at Auction.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Stewart estate to Martin Metzger the plot at the northeast corner of First Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 50 by 94.

Ranald M. Macdonald has sold for Eliot Gorton, for about $16,000 the four-story dwelling 220 West Thirty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the four-story flat 173 East Ninety-third Street, 20 by 70 by 100.

Nicholas F. Walsh has sold for Mary Lynch to a client the five-story tenement 6 Roosevelt Street.

Yesterday's recorded transfers show that Myer Hellman is the buyer of 332 Canal Street, running through to 30 and 41 Lispenard Street, sold by Max Hart. The records indicate that the transaction is one end of a trade between Messrs. Hart and Hellman.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

240 East Eighty-third Street, 24.10 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Bowles Colyer and others, trustees..... $12,200

Washington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 19.9 by 95, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Margaret J. Graham..... 1,600

346 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Anna K. Shaw and another... 7,650

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-second Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, for a four-story brick and stone institute and clubhouse, 42 by 70; Emauel Sisterhohod of 121 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Jones & Leo of 2,585 Broadway, architects; cost, $40,000.

Monroe Avenue, west side, 275 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a three-story frame flat, 22 by 49; Kate Schuning, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,000.

Station Street, southeast corner of Two Hundred and Tenth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling and office, 22 by 33.6; Vought Brothers, owners; John R. Reay, architect; cost, $1,500.

Cherry Street, northwest corner of Jefferson Street, for a six-story brick hospital, 100 by 78.4; Beth Isreal Hospital of 206 East Broadway, owner; Fiemer & Koehler, architects; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, southeast corner of Beach Avenue, for four four-story brick flats, 25 by 70. 90 and 55; A. L. Ferguson and G. F. Neres of 519 Union Avenue, owners; A. E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick clubhouse and store; A. E. Reed, premises, owner; I. Suhr of 201 Avenue B, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 965 and 967 Park Avenue, to two five-story brick flats; Louis F. C. Schmidt of 351 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 160 Chrystie Street, to a four-story brick and stone school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,400.

No. 1 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone restaurant and store; estate of J. L. Feyton, owner; Westervelt & McIntyre of 290 West Eleventh

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SYMS SCHOOL.—ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, Headmaster; Wm. C. Simmons, Associate Headmaster, (South Kensington and Bexley School.) The new school opens Monday, October 2d, '99, at No. 22 West 45th St. For all particulars, address ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, No. 50 West 47th St., City.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 509 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, Cor. W. 72d St. and West End Av., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 20th. Collegiate preparation, intermediate, and primary departments; optional military drill; gymnasium; hot luncheon. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL FOR BOYS
(J. H. MORSE'S,)
423 Madison Avenue, New York.
Reopens Oct. 2. English, Classical, and Mathematical. Thoroughly graded. Send for circular. Principals at schoolroom daily after Sept. 17th.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL
For Boys and Girls under 12 years. Reopens October 3d. Interviews at schoolhouse (from 10 to 12) after September 14th. No. 35 W. 90th St.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker
School for Girls opens October 3d; Kindergarten, Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. A limited number of resident scholars received. 148 Madison Avenue.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
College preparatory and special courses. Out-of-door classes in physical training. 71 West 85th St.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Especially cordial relations with Princeton.
JOHN G. MACVICAR, Head Master.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School,
Boarding and Day School for Girls,
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Collegiate and special courses. Certificates admit to colleges. 42d year. Sept. 26th. $300.
JOS. E. KING, President, Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner,
Home and Day School for Girls. College preparation, superior musical advantages. 607 Fifth Av.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 348 Madison Avenue. College Preparation. Classes for Little Children.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The Packard Commercial School
Corner of Fourth Avenue and 23d Street.
A Preparatory School for Business.
FORTY-SECOND YEAR.
Commercial and Stenographic Departments.
Office Hours: 8:30 to 5.
For Catalogue Address The Packard School, 101 EAST 23 STREET, NEW YORK.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N.Y. University Law School.
Sixty-fifth year opens Oct. 2nd, 1899. DAY CLASSES, (LL.B., after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B., after three years.) Daily sessions, 3:30 to 6 P. M. Tuition, $100. GRADUATE CLASSES. Fifteen courses. Five required for LL. M.
For Circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL | Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK: To all persons interested in the estates of JULES F. DE NEUFVILLE and AUGUST DE NEUFVILLE, individually and as copartners under the firm name of "de Neufville and Company," assigned to Philip Fluhr for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of Philip Fluhr, as assignee of Jules J. de Neufville and August de Neufville, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of such account.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Martin [Seal.] L. Stover, one of the Justices of said court, this 12th day of July, 1899.
WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
FREDERIC G. DOW, Attorney for Assignee, 128 Broadway, New York City. jy23-law6wS

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M., 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Daily." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 22d St., 9.30, 10.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 22d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

New Route to Rockaway Beach
FROM
BROOKLYN BRIDGE SUNDAYS.
Express trains between Brooklyn Bridge and Rockaway Beach via Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad and L. I. R. R. from Flatbush Av.
Leave Brooklyn Bridge, 10:10 A. M. and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. elevated stations. Exc. fare from Brooklyn, 30c. From New York, 35c.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave foot West 22d St., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.
Leave (new) Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BOATS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC.
Week days, 10:00 A. M. Week days, M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M., Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
Round Trip. 40c.
Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.
Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Tacquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.
6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains, 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.
8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND, Lessee.
N. Y. G. C. E., 7:50 A. M., 5:20 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:32 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
PAVILION HOTEL, OPEN JUNE 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, Prop'rs.
SHARON HOUSE, OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Prop'rs.
Pamphlets on application.

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THE GLEN SPRINGS.
A Health Resort and Hotel of the highest class. Ideal location overlooking thirty miles of Seneca Lake. Mineral waters unequaled. New Bath House. All approved forms of Hydrotherapy and Electricity. Well-kept Golf Links. Illustrated book free.
WILLIAM E. LEFFINGWELL, President, Watkins, N. Y.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL,
West End, N. J.
EUROPEAN PLAN, SUITES with BATH, etc
GOLF COURSE.
Special Rates for August & September.
JOHN T. DEVINE, Mgr.,
Prop. THE EHOREMAN, Washington, D. C.

A Delightful Summer and Fall Resort.
FOREST HOUSE at INTERLAKEN,
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
House modern, unique, attractive. Beautiful private park. High altitude. Magnificent mountain and lake scenery. 50 miles from New York. Select patronage. Open till the snow flies.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
THE KITTATINNY.
OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
T. F. Silleck.....Manager
Oriental Hotel
Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

DEWEY PRAISED Huebsch's Year Book, the best desk diary; 1900 edition is ready; descriptive leaflet free. Our specialty, 5,000 linen noteheads, printed, $6.75. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., 31 Rose St., N. Y.

A YOUNG AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN, about to sail for England, would undertake a commission while there; Al references. Address, LONDON, Box 144, Times.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.
1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $2.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. P. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1288 Franklin.

HOTELS.

The HANOVER,
No. 2 East 15th Street, S. E. Corner 15th Street & 5th Avenue. A high-class family house. Apartments, Parlor Bedrooms, and Bath, by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Table, American Plan. Private table service if desired.
D. P. RATHAWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—Civil Service Examinations.
Open competitive examinations will soon be held in various cities throughout the State for the positions mentioned below; candidates having applications on file will be given ample notice of the time and place of examination most convenient to their place of residence.
Intending competitors must file applications in the office of the Commission at least five days before the examination. No one will be admitted to examination without the official notice (Form 8) from the Chief Examiner of the Commission.
The following examinations will be held on or about September 30, 1899: Apothecary, Bookkeeper, Clerk, Regents' Clerk, Fireman, Inspector of Public Works, Matron, Messenger, Page, Physician, Storekeeper.
Examinations for Stenographers and Typewriters will be held during the week beginning October 9, 1899.
For application blank and detailed circular, address STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Albany, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLARD B. ADRIANCE, Bankrupt. No. 1,261.
Notice is hereby given that Willard B. Adriance, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH COAR, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Coar, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THOMAS R. DE LACEY, individually and as a partner in Carroll & De Lacey, bankrupt. No. 1,253.
Notice is hereby given that Thomas R. De Lacey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES F. FESSENDEN and JOSEPH F. NACHBOUR, Bankrupts. No. 1,239.
Notice is hereby given that Charles F. Fessenden and Joseph F. Nachbour, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERIC K. HORLING, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Frederic K. Horling of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1899, the said Frederic K. Horling was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 31st day of August, A. D., 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Aug. 18, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL KARGER, Bankrupt. No. 1,268.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Karger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 18th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CHARLES MARCHAND, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Charles Marchand, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 31st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 18th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PHILIP ROBINSON, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Philip Robinson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORITZ SCHOENTHAL, Bankrupt. No. 1,127.
Notice is hereby given that Moritz Schoenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 18th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.
In the matter of MAX SCHULHOF, individually and as a partner in Schulhof Bros., bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,359.
To the creditors of Max Schulhof of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Max Schulhof was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 84 Pine Street, New York City, on the 30th day of August, A. D., 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Aug. 18, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEMUEL H. WILSON, bankrupt. No. 1,249.
Notice is hereby given that Lemuel H. Wilson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLARD B. ADRIANCE, Bankrupt. No. 1,261.
Notice is hereby given that Willard B. Adriance, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH COAR, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Coar, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THOMAS R. DE LACEY, individually and as a partner in Carroll & De Lacey, bankrupt. No. 1,253.
Notice is hereby given that Thomas R. De Lacey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEMUEL H. WILSON, bankrupt. No. 1,249.
Notice is hereby given that Lemuel H. Wilson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH BENEDETTO, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Benedetto, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 18th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH COAR, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Coar, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THOMAS R. DE LACEY, individually and as a partner in Carroll & De Lacey, bankrupt. No. 1,253.
Notice is hereby given that Thomas R. De Lacey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 18th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEMUEL H. WILSON, bankrupt. No. 1,249.
Notice is hereby given that Lemuel H. Wilson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERIC K. HORLING, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Frederic K. Horling of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1899, the said Frederic K. Horling was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 31st day of August, A. D., 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Aug. 18, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL KARGER, Bankrupt. No. 1,268.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Karger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 18th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORITZ SCHOENTHAL, Bankrupt. No. 1,127.
Notice is hereby given that Moritz Schoenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of MAX SCHULHOF, individually and as a partner in Schulhof Bros., bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,359.
To the creditors of Max Schulhof of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Max Schulhof was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 84 Pine Street, New York City, on the 30th day of August, A. D., 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Aug. 18, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERIC K. HORLING, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Frederic K. Horling of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1899, the said Frederic K. Horling was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 31st day of August, A. D., 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Aug. 18, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL KARGER, Bankrupt. No. 1,268.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Karger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 18th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORITZ SCHOENTHAL, Bankrupt. No. 1,127.
Notice is hereby given that Moritz Schoenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Aug. 17,

BATES AND HYDE IN COURT

"Jimmy" Examined on "Charlie's" Charge of Perjury.

WOMAN CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE

A "Member of Mr. Bates's Family" Figures Prominently in the Case, Which Is Not Decided.

"I called him Charlie and he called me Jimmy," was the way James T. Hyde, Assistant Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, explained on what friendly terms he had formerly been with Charles F. Bates, better known as "Fatty" Bates, who was responsible for his arrest and arraignment before Magistrate Brann yesterday on a charge of perjury. Mr. Hyde was arrested last month and held in $1,000 bail for examination, the case coming up yesterday.

This case has been the topic of gossip in the horse world of Long Branch and New York since last June. It arose over the board of a horse, Diavolessa, which Mr. Bates claimed belonged to Mr. Hyde, and for whose keep he sued, recovering a judgment against Mr. Hyde. In his answer in this suit Mr. Hyde alleged that the horse in question, which was really a saddle pony, had been given to a "member of Mr. Bates's family." The perjury which Mr. Bates alleges, is that Mr. Hyde swore falsely when he denied ownership of the horse, and used the language quoted above.

The consideration of the case consumed three hours of the Magistrate's time, the greater part of which was taken up by the opposing lawyers, David M. Neuberger, for the plaintiff, and Oscar Jacoby for the defendant, the latter putting in an objection to the consideration of almost every piece of testimony offered.

Cornelius Fellowes was the first witness called, he being President of the National Horse Show Association, and asked to produce the entry blank of the horse Diavolessa, showing that it was entered in the Long Branch Horse Show under the name of James T. Hyde, and during the time that he claimed the horse belonged to a "member of Mr. Bates's family." It was then shown that the rules of the National Horse Show Association prohibited the admission of horses to the exhibition unless entered in the name of the bona fide owner.

Mr. Bates testified emphatically that the horse had always been the property of Mr. Hyde while he boarded it. He was then asked by Mr. Hyde's counsel whether he had ever entered horses not his own in the horse shows, to which he replied frankly, "No; but I have often loaned horses to people to enter into horse shows, and I remember particularly loaning Mr. Hyde a horse with which he won a prize in Boston several years ago." He was then asked if he did not enter two horses in the horse show at Madison Square Garden under the name of Bratton.

"No," he said. "Bratton had some horses entered which answered the description of some that I had, and I swapped with him and copped $100 by the deal, and he won the prize. It was a bona fide sale, as I had his check for the difference before the exhibition. It is against the rules of the association to enter horses under an assumed name, and if you get caught at it you will be expelled. It is on the same principle as putting a ringer in a horse race."

Mr. Hyde then testified in his own behalf. He said that he had always been good friends with Mr. Bates until 1898, at which time there was some misunderstanding between them relative to the particular "member of Mr. Bates's family," who appears to have been the cause of all this trouble. Mr. Hyde stated that Mr. Bates had been so kind to him that he thought it would be a delicate way of returning his kindness by presenting to the "member" of Mr. Bates's family a saddle pony, and mentioned the fact to Mr. Bates, the latter seeming to be highly amused at the idea.

He presented the pony to the woman in question. After the breaking up of Mr. Bates's "family," the woman went to Chicago to live, and the pony was back upon Mr. Hyde's hands, and it was while in this predicament that he entered the horse under his own name in the horse show. He afterward sold the pony and sent a check to the "member of Mr. Bates's family" for $185, which he said was more than the horse brought, but that it included the payment of the bill at the storage warehouse for her furniture, which Mr. Bates agreed to pay, but did not. On cross-examination, Mr. Newberger asked Mr. Hyde when he first met the "member of Mr. Bates's family," and he replied that it was in 1895, when she was under the care and protection of Mr. Bates.

There was then a long series of questions relative to the relations between Hyde, Bates, and the "member of Mr. Bates's family," the gist of which was that at the time of the severance of friendly relations between Bates and Mr. Hyde, Mr. Bates had grown somewhat annoyed at the alleged attentions of Mr. Hyde to the "member of Mr. Bates's family," and, in fact, there was a break up all around. Mr. Neuberger was very anxious to have the woman produced in court as a witness to testify as to whether or not she had ever owned the horse in question, but Magistrate Brann thought that the case had consumed time enough, and stated that he would allow the lawyers until next Wednesday to submit briefs.

INSANE WOMAN IDENTIFIED.

Friends Give an Account of Mrs. Hinchman of Detroit.

Friends in this city established yesterday the identity of Mrs. M. L. Hinchman of Detroit, Mich., who was taken to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital late Thursday evening suffering from insanity. It was learned that Mrs. Hinchman is a member of a prominent Michigan family and is wealthy in her own right Dr. F. W. Robertson says she is afflicted with recurrent melancholia. Efforts are on foot to have her removed to a private sanitarium or to her home in Detroit.

Mrs. Mary A. Mandlebaum, who has apartments in the Osborne, at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, told the hospital authorities yesterday that she had known Mrs. Hinchman for the last twenty years. Her father was a prominent Detroit banker, she said, and her brother now lives in Detroit and is the Superintendent of large white lead works there. Miss Hannah Peck of 102 West Fifty-sixth Street is a friend of Mrs. Hinchman.

The register of the Murray Hill Hotel shows that Mrs. Hinchman had staid at the house two days prior to Aug. 9. She returned for a short time last Monday to pay a small balance due on her bill.

MR. SAGE ON THE GAS WAR.

He Says Sense Is Bound to Come to Those Responsible for It.

Russell Sage said yesterday of what has come to be known as the gas war: "The end is not in sight, but, on the other hand, it may be said that everything is working that way. Sense is bound to come in time to those who are responsible for low rates. It will be a logical, natural result of a season of lamentable folly and loss of profit, due to pique and obstinacy. Such a termination may not, however, be reached before well into the Autumn.

"I see that in published stories I am said to have done and to be doing various things that have a bearing on attempts at settlement. Just now, in my opinion, I cannot say too little on the subject. It is not true, however, that I am a party to Gen. Pierson's suit against the New Amsterdam Company, while it is true that, as a gas man, I have talked with a person whose interests lie with the plaintiff in the case. That person was with me to-day. I have no hand in the litigation, however.

"It is also untrue that I have held conferences with a representative of the Rockefeller interests, with a view of coming to an understanding on local gas matters. There has been no such conference."

Sergt. Behrendt Goes Free.

Benno Behrendt of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, a Sergeant attached to the Hospital Corps of the Eighth Regiment, accused by Surgeon Major Lewis K. Neff of the Eighth Regiment of stealing four sets of surgical instruments from the armory on July 29, was rearraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday. He was discharged. The Sergeant said he merely took the instruments to use in connection with his duties.

Music in the Parks.

There will be music this afternoon in Central, Van Cortlandt, Cedar, and Crotona Parks.

NEUFELDT IN THE TOMBS.

Inquest Will Be Held Tuesday—Police Get More Evidence—Complaint Against Kronman Dismissed.

Thoroughly convinced that William Neufeldt is the murderer of Mrs. Annie Kronman, Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, had the suspect taken before Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday morning and formally committed to the Tombs to await the inquest, which will be held Tuesday. Neufeldt was brought to the Coroners' office by Detectives Carey and taken into Coroner Bausch's room. In the next room, Coroner Fitzpatrick's office, was the husband of the murdered woman, Nathan Kronman, also charged with the murder. The indignation of the husband against the prisoner was so evident that it was deemed necessary to keep the two men in separate rooms for fear of a personal encounter between them.

The prisoner was brought into the court shortly before noon, but not until Kronman had been led to the extreme rear of the room. The prisoner was seated between his counsel, William F. Howe, and Detective Carey. Abraham Levy was present to look out for the interests of Kronman. When Coroner Fitzpatrick formally opened court, Mr. Levy asked for the discharge of Kronman and the release of the bail. The Coroner at once granted his request, and Neufeldt was then arraigned and remanded.

Capt. McClusky claims that the last piece of evidence which clearly establishes the guilt of Neufeldt has been found—a small gold chain with a gold dollar attached which had been stolen with the other jewelry on the day of the murder. The chain was recovered Thursday night in Baruch's pawnshop, at 392 East Houston Street, where it had been pawned by Edward Goldfinger, an employe of Affeldorf's café, at 210 East Houston Street, which was frequented by Neufeldt. Goldfinger stated that Neufeldt had given him the jewelry. Goldfinger was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday and identified Neufeldt.

While the prisoner has made many admissions to the police, since he has secured counsel he has been less communicative. Capt. McClusky said, however, that Neufeldt has done everything to establish his guilt except to say, "I killed Mrs. Kronman." There never had been a murder case of like importance where the department had been in the possession of such a complete chain of evidence against a prisoner, he added, and that the stains found on Neufeldt's clothing were without doubt blood stains.

NEW WAY TO COAL VESSELS.

Constructor Bowles Will Experiment with a Special Device.

Naval Constructor Bowles of the Brooklyn Navy Yard is preparing to experiment with a new apparatus for coaling vessels at sea. The collier Marcellus is to be brought to the navy yard to-day from Norfolk, and will be fitted out for the purpose of testing the new device.

The owners of the new apparatus, which, it is claimed, overcomes all difficulties met with in coaling ships at sea, will equip the collier at their own expense. The experiment will be made in about two weeks.

THE BRONX POWDER EXPLOSION.

Contractor and His Watchman Held for Criminal Negligence.

Thomas J. McLaughlin, a member of the firm of contractors owning the giant powder which exploded at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Brook Avenue Thursday night, shaking the entire lower portion of the Borough of the Bronx and doing about $15,000 damage, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning. He, with his watchman, Fred Carlson of 732 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, who was arrested Thursday night, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court, before Magistrate Crane, on charges of criminal negligence.

Neither Carlson nor McLaughlin knew just how much powder was in the tool shed. They had little to say about the explosion, and were held for examination Tuesday.

Early in the day Capt. Martens of the Alexander Avenue Station sent a squad of men out to make a canvass of the houses in the neighborhood, in order to see if there were any persons injured other than those who had been attended Thursday night. The search revealed two additional victims of falling glass. Their injuries were slight, however.

Several Building Inspectors made a tour of the neighborhood, and after a careful examination of the buildings in the immediate vicinity of the explosion reported that none of them was structurally weakened.

ELEVATED TRAIN LEFT TRACK.

Engine Jumped from Rails at Allen Street and a Panic Ensued.

An accident occurred yesterday morning on the Manhattan Elevated Railway's Second Avenue line. As a train of four coaches, all filled with passengers, was rounding the curve at Allen and Division Streets about 11 o'clock, the engine lurched over toward the east side of the track, slipped the rails, and went bumping along the crossties. The engineer succeeded in stopping the engine just as it appeared about to topple over into the street. The first car was also dragged off the rails and stopped with one end projecting over the edge of the track.

A scene of much excitement followed. Men and women rushed to the doors and windows, and some were barely prevented from hurling themselves into the street below. Had it not been for the guards, who stationed themselves in the doorways and resisted the stampede, the panic doubtless would have resulted seriously. When the passengers were quieted they were allowed to walk along the tracks to the Canal Street station. Meanwhile a crowd gathered in the streets below and heads projected from windows of houses. After an hour's delay the train was sent on its way.

Workmen have been renewing the tracks along this part of the road. It is supposed that they left one of the rails loose.

Those who saw the accident yesterday say that the whole train would have been precipitated into the street had not the girders between the up-town and down-town tracks caught the engine.

CAPT. KECK'S SUCCESSOR.

Company K of the 71st Chooses D. L. Hough of the Engineers.

Company K of the Seventy-first Regiment has made a choice for Captain to succeed Capt. Frank Keck, who commanded it during the San Juan campaign. The company, as the special command of the Captain who led a battalion up the hill, gained considerable glory. On the return from the front the battalion presented Capt. Keck with a sword. During the recent canvass for a junior Major Capt. Keck was understood to be a candidate, and when Major William G. Bates was chosen he resigned from the regiment.

His Lieutenant, John M Thompson, who was with the company at Santiago, made a hard fight to be chosen as successor to the gallant Captain. Recently the company appointed a committee to look for a candidate for Captain. The name of ex-Capt. D. L. Hough of the First Regiment of Engineers, United States Volunteers, was brought before the committee and favorably considered by the majority. A majority report in favor of Capt. Hough was presented, while a minority report in favor of Lieut. Thompson was brought in. On a vote the majority report received 23 votes and the minority 6. The friends of the Lieutenant do not despair by any means.

They declare that as the roll of the company is something like 60, it is plain the vote was not representative. At the election which will be held in a few days the Thompson men say they will have their full strength out and will carry off the prize. Capt. Hough on first joining the Engineers was made regimental Quartermaster, and from this position was elected to a line command. As the regiment saw much duty in Cuba and Puerto Rico, the Captain's qualifications are considered excellent. His partisans say that of the six votes cast against him four were by those who did not go to the front.

Dipped Boy in a Cistern.

Lawrence Fendel, thirty-five years of age, of Castleton Corners, Staten Island, was arraigned before Magistrate Croak yesterday charged with cruelty to a child. It is alleged that on Monday last Fendel, on reaching home, caught Burt Hamilton Davis, five years of age, in his yard, and taking the little fellow by the heels dipped him into a cistern several times. Fendel said the boy had annoyed him by throwing stones at his house and at his children. He was held for the Special Sessions Court.

DISPUTES OF ARCHITECTS

Question About the Invention of the Skeleton Construction.

THE TOWER BUILDING TABLET

Messrs. Birkmire and Gilbert's Contradictory Claims—Chicago's Fight for Her Own Skyscrapers.

The placing of a tablet on the Tower Building, 50 Broadway, by the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers of New York, commemorating the erection of the earliest example of what is now known as the "skeleton construction," has stirred up much comment among leading architects of the country and caused a vigorous debate as to the actual inventor of "skeleton construction," by which the "skyscraper" has sprung up to revolutionize modern architecture in great cities.

Architects and builders in Chicago claim that the placing of this tablet on the Tower Building is an audacious attempt to steal the thunder of that city, claiming that W. L. B. Jenney of Jenney & Mundie, architects of that city, is the real inventor, having first made use of skeleton construction in building the Home Insurance structure in Chicago in 1883 and 1884. William H. Birkmire, architect and engineer of this city, upholds the claim of the Chicago architects, and says further that it was he himself who solved the problem in the case of the Tower Building, being at that time in charge of the construction department of the Jackson Iron Works, which firm furnished the iron framework for the structure.

If these statements be true, the inscription on the tablet in front of the Tower Building is misleading, and Bradford L. Gilbert, the architect accredited with designing the building, is deprived of the honor of being the inventor of the process of construction out of which the "skyscraper" was evolved. But Mr. Gilbert denies the claims of the Chicago architects and of Architect Birkmire by saying that the Chicago plan used prior to the erection of the Tower Building was what is known as "cage construction," not "skeleton construction," meaning that the ironwork only bore the weight of the floors, while in "skeleton construction" the framework bears the weight of the floors and that of the walls alike upon the foundation of the building.

MR. BIRKMIRE'S CLAIMS.

Involving as the question does the credit of discovering the most important development in architecture for many years, it is one in which all architects and builders and real estate owners of the large cities are interested. The following letter from Architect Birkmire sets forth his claims concerning the designing of the Tower Building.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The tablet placed upon the Tower Building to commemorate and establish for future time the record of erection of the first skeleton-constructed building during 1888-9, is misleading to the public, and in other respects does not give proper credit to the designer of the scheme for that building.

The Engineering Record in a July number in 1893 states that W. L. B. Jenney designed and erected the New York Life Building in Chicago in the Fall of 1883 as a skeleton building. This is the first example of such a building in this country, and it carried out the full ideas of our latest skeleton frames, although George B. Post, an architect of this city, used cast-iron columns previous to the year 1883 to support the walls of the inner court of the Equitable Life Building on Broadway.

From 1885 to 1892 I had charge of the construction department of the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, and in the Spring of 1888 the architect of the Tower Building stated to me that on account of the narrow twenty-foot lot, it was difficult to get any reasonable size of offices, and requested me to work up some scheme whereby the difficulty could be overcome. I was not then familiar with the Chicago construction, nor had I ever heard of it, and the nearest scheme of columns I could take from our New York building law at that time was the following:

"When any iron or steel column or columns are used to support a wall or part thereof, whether same be an exterior or interior wall, excepting a wall fronting on a street and columns located below the level of the sidewalk which are used to support exterior walls or arches over vaults, the said columns shall be either constructed double, that is, an outer and an inner column, the inner column alone to be of sufficient strength to sustain safely the weight to be imposed thereon, or such other iron or steel column of sufficient strength and so constructed as to secure resistance to fire, may be used, as may be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings."

From the above requirements I worked up the plans of the iron construction for the Broadway front, or narrow part of the building, and on the wider portion of the lot, on New Street, the wall columns were omitted.

The plans passed the Building Department and over several competing iron contractors I personally secured the contract of the work for the Jackson Architectural Iron Works. The construction of frame was put in this manner: The inner column was made of cast iron 12 by 14 inches; then an air space of 2 inches and an outer cast iron shell ¾ inch thick. The side walls of the building were supported upon two 9-inch I beams, which in turn rested upon cast iron brackets with this column, and further secured by bolts. The floor beams were rigidly bolted to the above wall beams and to the columns. After the roof beams had been set several adverse opinions (as is usual on all new things) as to the stability of the structure and its details were made by interested and disinterested parties, the result of which required the contractors to put great heavy iron braces extending from the foundation to the roof in some of the partitions to add additional stiffness, which from later experience in other buildings of the same class has proved to be unnecessary.

In the year 1891 I passed plans through the Building Department for the Jackson Building, in East Seventeenth Street, owned by the President of the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, in which cast iron columns without the shells (as used in the Tower Building) were used for supporting the side walls of the five upper stories. These five stories required 20-inch and 16-inch walls, and the result was practically a five-story brick structure supported upon a cast iron skeleton frame of six stories and basement. Provision was made for skeleton buildings in the New York law in 1892. At this time I was preparing to edit a book on "Skeleton Construction in Buildings," and it was finally published in April, 1893, the first book written on the subject. It has now gone through several editions.

WILLIAM H. BIRKMIRE,
Architect and Engineer.

New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

MR. GILBERT'S ANSWER.

When these claims of Mr. Birkmire were brought to the attention of Bradford L. Gilbert, who has been accredited with having planned the Tower Building and having been the first to invent "skeleton construction," he said:

"Why, the plans for the Tower Building had been drawn and passed on by the city authorities before I ever knew Mr. Birkmire in a business way. He was at that time draughtsman for the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, and secured for them the contract to furnish the iron for the Tower Building, but so far from having anything to do with designing the building and planning the skeleton, that had all been done by me weeks and days before he was approached.

"Of course," said Mr. Gilbert, "there are always people in all lines of business who when something new and important is found will have something to say in dispute of the invention's claims. This is due, perhaps, to the similarity of all inventions along any one line of work. What is known as the 'cage construction' is what was engaged by the Chicago architects. In that plan there is an iron framework which supports the floors of tall buildings, outside of which are the brick walls which support only their own weight. That is entirely different from the metallic skeleton construction which was used for the first time in the erection of the Tower Building. In this plan the iron skeleton supports not only the weight of the floors but also the weight of the walls, story by story, the iron being so riveted or jointed into the brick walls as to support the whole structure.

"It may be interesting to hear the history of the Tower Building; how the necessity arose for such a structure, and why it should differ from those other tall buildings which had been built in this city and in Chicago on the 'cage construction' plan. In 1887 the narrow little strip of land in Broadway extending back to New Street, where the Tower Building now stands, was purchased as an investment. The owner had promise of securing adjacent land, but found himself disappointed. He and I were well acquainted, and he came to me in despair and said, 'Is there some way of putting a tall building, a very tall building, on that lot? If not, I will have to dispose of it at a sacrifice of $100,000.'

"Here was a problem. The frontage was only 21 feet 6 inches. If the laws of the city requiring a certain width or thickness of walls proportionate with the height of the building were met in the old-fashioned way there would be but little room left for use in the building after the walls were built—so little, in fact, that the idea was ridiculous.

FOUNDATION IN THE AIR.

"Something new had to be brought out, but it didn't appear possible, and I told the owner of the land so in so many words. He insisted that I must think the matter over and let him know the result of my work. I figured in every way I knew how upon the problem, but that restriction of the City Building Department was in the way. Thick walls doomed the scheme for a tall building. Finally I hit upon this thought: 'The city authorities figure the height of a building from its foundation only; why can't I run my foundation far up in the air and then begin my building? In other words, why can't I build a structure to the eighth floor, which will be a composite affair, and then build on top of that the rest of the edifice of three or four stories, thus using the foundation as part of the building, and fulfilling the city's requirements?'

"This thought came to me one night after I had worried a long time over the task. I went to work and drew up the plans. They were filed in the Building Department of New York City by me in April, 1888. There was great difficulty in getting favorable action by the board, because the building law did not provide for any such composite structure, and it was referred to the Board of Examiners. William S. Fryer, who was a member of that board, says there was great opposition to my scheme at first, because of the strong preference of some of the members for solid masonry work, coupled with their prejudice against iron work in general. But finally the board approved the application. The work of building was commenced June 27, 1888, and completed Sept. 27, 1889. In this building for the first time metallic 'skeleton construction' came into use, for it was the first building in which the weight of the walls, as well as the floors, is transmitted through girders and columns of cast iron to the footings. Upon this surely there can be no doubt.

Another question concerning the history of skeleton construction is raised by James Barrett, an architect of this city, in the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It ought to be well known to the people of New York and Chicago that the earliest example of skeleton construction was neither iron nor steel, but wood. And that among other things the elevators made the present tall iron and steel structures possible, and the latest in the evolution of skeleton construction.

JAMES BARRETT, Architect.

2,442 Third Avenue, New York City, Aug. 17, 1899.

"That is quite true in a sense," said Mr. Gilbert, when shown the above letter. "After all, the skeleton principle is at the bottom of all building. The Coliseum at Rome was skeleton in the general sense that the walls supported the floors. But in the case of the Tower Building iron or metallic posts and beams are used for the first time in the manner and for the purposes explained already."

WORRY KILLED C. O. HEUSTIS.

Father of an Actress Grieved Over Her Marital Unhappiness.

C. O. Heustis, father of Carolyn Minerva Heustis, the actress, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon of melancholia. He was taken to the hospital Aug. 15, suffering from nervous debility induced by the domestic troubles of his daughter, who had married Frederick Rufus Graves, son of one of the proprietors of the Hotel Cadillac. She formerly played with Lillian Russell and later had a part in "The Telephone Girl." While with this company she married Graves on New Year's night, 1899, the couple going to Jersey City, where they were married by the Rev. Charles Herr.

Mr. Heustis worried much on account of his daughter's infelicities. When Graves disappeared on Aug. 1 and could not be found, Mr. Heustis broke down completely. A fortnight later he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He was fifty-four years old and formerly lived at 334 West Forty-eighth Street.

COMPLAIN ABOUT A STREET.

Residents of Evergreens Want Cypress Avenue Put in Shape.

The residents of the Evergreens section of Queens will meet in mass meeting to-morrow night to adopt resolutions and appoint a committee to visit Mayor Van Wyck and see if something cannot be done to put Cypress Avenue in shape. Since the day before Decoration Day it has been almost impassable for wagons, and only the lighter kind could get through at all.

Work was stopped on the road on the day before Decoration Day. It was torn up by the railroad company to lay a second track for trolley cars, and it was partly completed. Then McKeever Brothers, the contractors, were ordered not to tear up any more of the street until they had what was torn up completed. There were then about two miles and a half open. The contractor claims not to be able to obtain the Belgian block needed for the street.

A few days ago the contractor, in response to the demands of the property owners, started to finish the work, but only in temporary fashion. He began to put in the old cobblestones. This work was stopped by Inspector Rathjen. The city is to pave the street after the railroad does the work it has in hand.

Body Floats in Among Bathers.

While a crowd of men, women, and children were bathing at Midland Beach yesterday afternoon those on shore were startled by a scream from the water, and then saw everybody rushing inshore as fast as possible. It seems that a party of men and women were sporting in the water well out toward the end of the life ropes when the body of a man made its appearance in the midst of the group. The life savers brought the body ashore. It was that of a man about thirty-five years of age, five feet seven inches in height, and weighed about 150 pounds. He had on a black and white striped cotton shirt, brown trousers, and lace shoes. There was nothing on the body to show identity, but it is thought it may be that of a sailor who was lost overboard from the schooner H. H. Grant in a collision with a steamship two weeks ago.

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ACTION AGAINST COUNCIL.

The Argument on the Question of a Mandamus to Compel the Issue of Bonds.

Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court yesterday heard arguments upon the recent order to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued compelling the City Council to issue $570,000 of bonds to pay the awards in the condemnation of the Long Island Water Supply Company. He took the briefs submitted after the arguments by Messrs. Dougherty and Kelly, appearing respectively for the taxpayers who wish the bonds issued, and the Councilmen, who are opposed to issuing them, and said that he would reserve decision until Monday or Tuesday of next week.

The order directing the City Councilmen to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued compelling them to authorize the issuance of these bonds was given upon the application of Henry W. Sherrill, James McKeen, and Willis L. Ogden, represented by Attorney J. H. Dougherty. These gentlemen, comprising a part of the Brooklyn League, are trying to compel the City Councilmen to pay for the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, which was condemned by order of the Legislature before Brooklyn became a part of New York City. The Councilmen, Cassidy, Doyle, Murray, and Conly, claim that they are the guardians of the public funds and that they represent outlying districts, where whole blocks are without water, and that the buying of this plant would not remedy the conditions in these districts.

"My clients," said Mr. Kelly, representing the Councilmen, "do not understand why, after a delay of eight years, the city is anxious to pay more than half a million of dollars for a private plant which has become antiquated and worthless."

On the other hand, the Brooklyn League is backed up by the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Controller in its fight for the issuance of the bonds.

The fight has now narrowed down to the meaning of the act of the Legislature, passed in 1892, directing the proper officers of Brooklyn to condemn the water supply plant. The question is as to whether the act, so far as the action of the Municipal Assembly and Council is concerned in issuing the necessary bonds to pay for the condemned plant, is mandatory or ministerial.

Attorney Kelly told Justice McAdam yesterday that the Councilmen deny that the act is mandatory. "If it is mandatory," he argued, "it is ridiculous."

"Never mind that," remarked Justice McAdam; "the Councilmen are not called upon to champion or criticise the Legislature, which can put a straightjacket on the Council so long as it does not go with the Constitution. If the issuing of bonds to pay the Long Island Water Supply Company is in obedience to an act of the Legislature, which is mandatory, the duties of the Councilmen cannot be ministerial."

Mr. Dougherty, appearing for the Brooklyn League, opposed Mr. Kelly's argument on the ground that the act of 1892 is certainly mandatory.

Counsel Blandy was present at the hearing and tried to prevent Mr. Kelly from representing the Councilmen on the ground that he has no locus standi. But Justice McAdam heard him and accepted his brief, promising to consider it with the brief of Mr. Dougherty.

Answers to Correspondents.

"C. S."—The transport Morgan City sailed from San Francisco for Manila on Aug. 10.

"A. V. O."—Larboard, etymology doubtful. An early form was larboord; also leereboord, presumably in connection with and accommodated to steereboord or steer board, now starboard. The latter term as applied to the right side of a ship, facing the bow, is derived from the fact that in early and smaller craft the steer board or rudder was used on that side, not being as now, fixed to the stern post. The term port, used as a verb, thus, To port helm, is of early and uncertain origin, but has of late years been used as a noun in place of larboard to avoid the confusion which had arisen from similarity of the sounds of starboard and larboard. Secretary of the Navy Bancroft officially directed its use in the navy. Its early use doubtless suggested its selection rather than that of some other term.

"O. W."—who inquired in regard to Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl who in June passed the entrance examination of Radcliffe College, Harvard University, is informed that Helen Keller, sometimes spelled Kellar, was born in Tuscambia, Ala., July 27, 1880. Her father was Arthur H. Keller, a Confederate officer, an editor, and at one time United States Marshal of Alabama. At the age of eighteen months, Helen, a bright and active child, was overcome by a disease which deprived her of sight, hearing, and the use of the organs of speech. At the age of seven years her parents began to educate her. In 1887 she was taken to Boston, where she became the pupil of Miss Sullivan, who remains with her to-day. Miss Sullivan was three years teaching the child lip reading. She will enter Radcliffe College, Harvard's Annex, in September. The girl is a relative of Robert E. Lee, and a great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Spottswood, the first Colonial Governor of Virginia. She is remarkably pretty, and has a lovable, poetic nature.

Motorman's Fatal Fall from a Car.

Henry McGuire, a motorman for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, while in charge of a car early yesterday morning, in turning a curve at Central Avenue and Jefferson Street, was thrown off, and received a fracture of the skull. He died a few hours later in St. Catharine's Hospital.

Membranous Croup frequently comes, like a thief in the night. Prompt dose of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT rarely fail to effect a cure.—Adv.

POLICEMAN McKENNA HELD.

Ludwig and George Renk, Who Were Shot by Him Without Cause, Are in a Critical Condition.

Policeman John McKenna of the Bronx Borough Sanitary Squad, who shot Ludwig and George Renk at Ahrens's road house, Unionport, Thursday night, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, and held in $3,000 bail for examination on Monday. The injured men are lying in Fordham Hospital, and at a late hour last night were said to be in a critical condition. George was shot in the neck and Ludwig in the abdomen.

McKenna is said to be a dangerous man when drinking. He has a bad record, and it is said that only about two weeks ago he attempted to shoot his wife during a quarrel at their home in Westchester. According to the story told in court, George Renk, forty-two years old, of Third Street and Avenue D, Unionport, and Ludwig Renk, a cook of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, had been out driving.

They stopped at Ahrens's road house to get something to drink, leaving the wife of George Renk sitting in the buggy with a baby in her arms. While they were in the saloon McKenna entered. He was without coat, vest, or hat, and staggering up to the bar ordered a glass of beer. After drinking the beer he turned to the Renk brothers and demanded that they return his coat and vest. They paid no attention to him, as they had never seen him before, and started for the door.

McKenna followed, threatening to shoot them both. Ludwig got into the buggy and George started to unhitch the horse from the post in front of the saloon. As he bent forward to unhitch the reins a pistol shot rang out and George fell to the ground. Mrs. Renk jumped from the buggy, and as she did so there was a second shot, which struck Ludwig in the abdomen.

A stranger notified the police of the shooting, and Detective Dillon of the Westchester station caught McKenna as he was walking along the road flourishing the revolver. McKenna has been suspended without pay by Deputy Chief Cortright, and charges will be preferred against him before the Police Commissioners.

BOY DRANK WHISKY AND DIED.

Seven-Year-Old John Riley Found a Flask in His Home.

One drink of whisky killed a boy in Brooklyn yesterday. The juvenile victim of alcoholism was seven-year-old John Riley of 29 Hicks Street. The boy was playing in his home on Thursday, when he found a flask containing about two ounces of whisky. The child drank all of the liquor, and immediately afterward became intoxicated. A physician administered an emetic.

The boy appeared to be recovering, when he was suddenly seized with convulsions. The convulsive spasms continued throughout the night, and the child died yesterday morning.

Coroner Burger will perform an autopsy.

ALLEGED CLUBBER HELD.

Policeman Carmody, Accused by C. A. Murphy, Put Under $1,000 Bonds.

Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court, resumed the hearing yesterday of the case in which Horace G. C. Thornton, a broker at 6 Wall Street, and Charles A. Murphy of 70 Fifth Avenue, charged that when they were arrested Tuesday night the latter was clubbed by Policeman Carmody of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. The Magistrate decided that Carmody did club Mr. Murphy unwarrantably and the policeman was held for examination under $1,000 bail, but in the parole of Capt. Price.

The Magistrate directed Mr. Murphy to make out a complaint against Carmody and the case will come up in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

This is the second case in which Magistrate Cornell has lately discharged the prisoner and held the policeman making the arrest. After the hearing yesterday Capt. Price went with Carmody to Police Headquarters and saw Deputy Chief of Police Cortright, and the latter decided not to take any action in Carmody's case until after the hearing this morning.

AMATEUR JOURNALISTS MEET.

Members of the Press Association Holding Their Convention.

The third annual convention of the United Amateur Press Association was begun yesterday in Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth Street. It will be concluded to-day. The association consists of young men interested in amateur publications. Of the 400 members only about 50 are attending the convention, but among them are representatives from St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, and other distant cities.

The principal feature of yesterday's session was the announcement of awards in the laureateship contests for editorials, stories, essays, and verse. The awards were as follows: Poet laureateship, Dwight Anderson, Cleveland; honorary mention, William H. Greenfield, Philadelphia; story laureateship, William H. Greenfield, Philadelphia; honorary mention, Charles A. Heins, New York, and Franklin C. Wedge, Torrington, Conn.; essay laureateship, William H. Greenfield, Philadelphia; honorary mention, Claude T. Reno, Allentown, Penn.; editorial laureateship, William H. Greenfield, Philadelphia.

After the close of yesterday's meeting the visitors started on a tour through the Bowery, Chinatown, and other parts of the city. There will be morning and afternoon sessions to-day, and in the evening the members will meet at a dinner. To-morrow they have arranged for a trip up the Hudson to West Point.

Last gun fired at 12 o'clock
Up to 12, clothing shoes hats and furnishings for all the "Big Guns" and "Sons of Guns."

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Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P.M. PHILADELPHIA vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c

STAMP CERTIFICATE RULING.

Commissioner Scott's Decision Makes Transfer of Stock Less Expensive than Formerly.

Nathan B. Scott, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has made a ruling which the Treasury Department will shortly promulgate, that when the proper indorsement is used transferring shares of stock in corporations represented by stock certificates, the 25-cent stamp tax heretofore required under the construction that such indorsements were "powers of attorney," is not needed, the only stamp requisite being the regular two-cent one for each share of stock, be its face value $100 or less, thus transferred. Hitherto the Revenue Department has usually decided in favor of the 25-cent stamp tax.

T. F. Gaynor, Treasurer of the Copper King Company of Arizona, has had correspondence with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue through Collector Treat of this city regarding this matter, and contending that if the proper form of indorsement is used upon stock certificates no

AUG 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Topics of the Week.

Charles Scribner's Sons are about to publish a work which will be of particular interest just now, as it throws considerable light upon the conditons of the French Army which have made the Dreyfus affair possible. The author is Lionel Declé, and his book is called "Trooper 3,809." It is a tale of the author's experiences in the French cavalry, and, besides being extremely lively reading, throws many side lights on the intimate life of the French soldier—General as well as private. Mr. Declé was born of French parents, but received his education in England, hence his ideas on this most absorbing theme have a particular value owing to his Anglo-Saxon point of view. Mr. Declé is a great traveler, and a year ago published "Three Years in Savage Africa," for which Henry M. Stanley contributed the introduction. It is a little curious that the author will not be able to see "Trooper 3,809" in print for over a year, as he has just departed for an extended exploring expedition into Darkest Africa.

We are glad to hear that the reduction to 25 cents of Harper's Magazine on the threshold of its one hundredth volume will be marked by renewed efforts to push the periodical to the front rank, both as regards its literary features and its artistic standard. People who have been friends of the magazine for half a century will be pleased to learn that Mr. Henry Mills Alden, who for thirty years has conducted the destinies of the Monthly, will retain his chair, directing and modifying the ideas of a more youthful corps, with which he will doubtless be surrounded. It is interesting to note at this time that Harper's was among the first of American magazines to institute an English edition. This was done in 1880. The intelligent readers of England, who hitherto had only known their own dignified yet dreary reviews, received the innovation with surprise and delight, and the London press characterised it as "an amazing shilling's worth." It is not too much to say that Harper's, more than any other periodical, revolutionized magazine publication in England.

"The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson," edited by Sidney Colvin, which has been running as a serial in Scribner's Magazine, will be presented in two volumes in September by Charles Scribner's Sons. The illustrations and drawings are by E. C. Peixotto and Jules Guerin. Mr. Colvin has so arranged the letters and interpolated them with bits of description that almost a complete biography may be said to have been formed. Among the illustrations will be fac similes of letters, autographs, &c., from various rare sources, which will add much to the richness of the work.

An important biographical work will be presented Sept. 4 by Harper & Brothers. This is the "Life of General Nathan Bedford Forest," by Dr. J. A. Wyeth. Although it has long been the consensus of opinion of military critics that Gen. Forest was one of the geniuses of the civil war, no biography of him has hitherto appeared. Some of the chapters of Dr. Wyeth's work have already been published in Harper's Monthly Magazine.

The Frederick A. Stokes Co. has secured the American rights to "The Life and Letters of Sir John Edward Millais," by his son, J. G. Millais, and will publish the work probably in October. It will be in two volumes, and presents the authoritative biography of one of the most popular and distinguished painters of the last half century, including the story of his extraordinary boyhood, of his struggles and triumphs, of the founding of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, now first given to the world in authentic detail. The volumes will be illustrated with half-tone reproductions of his most famous paintings, but at least ten of these will be presented in photogravure. The great painter's interesting personal relations with Ruskin will also form a striking feature of the volume.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's latest novel, "The Circle of a Century," being the story of New York of 100 years ago and the great metropolitan city of to-day, will be presented in book form in a week or two by The Century Company. In connection with this it may be interesting to add that The Century Company has acquired from Lamson, Wolffe & Co. the plates of six of Mrs. Harrison's recent books, including the most popular of all her novels, "The Anglomaniacs." The others are "Flower de Hundred," "A Daughter of the South," "A Son of the Old Dominion," "The Merry Maid of Arcady," and "A Virginia Cousin and Bar Harbor Tales." The Century people already had on their list Mrs. Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," "Good Americans," "An Errant Wooing," "A Bachelor Maid," and "Crow's Nest and Belle Haven Tales."

Doubleday & McClure Co. are bringing out a series of Rudyard Kipling's short tales, to be known as The Single Story Series. The volumes contain about 100 pages each, and are 4½ by 6½ inches in size. The stories already announced for the series are "The Man Who Would Be King," "The Courting of Dinah Shadd," "The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney," "The Drums of the Fore and Aft," and "Without Benefit of Clergy." The same publishers also have in preparation an elaborate "Kipling Calendar for 1900." The mount contains a bas-relief by the writer's father, J. Lockwood Kipling. He has modeled a rather extraordinary plaque representing a profile likeness of the author, flanked by two elephant heads, with a figure of Mowgli and his jungle companions below. This has been reproduced exactly in embossed brass. Three hundred and sixty-five selections for this calendar are from copyrighted material, and have been made under the author's supervision.

An elaborately illustrated biography of the great Flemish artist, entitled "Peter Paul Rubens: His Life and Works," will shortly make its appearance from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It will be in two volumes, with many full-page photogravures, together with text illustrations, and will be similar in style to the biographies of Rembrandt, Correggio, and da Vinci already issued by these publishers.

According to literary gossip in London, a long novel dealing with English life in that metropolis and in the country will appear in the course of the Fall from Mr. Rudyard Kipling. It is also said that Mr. Stephen Crane has an extended romance almost ready for his publishers. The letter that this author recently published in The Daily Chronicle concerning the situation in the Philippines is accepted everywhere over there as the "clearest statement on the position" that has yet appeared. The author's London friends are said to be much disturbed by the fact that his new book of poems, "War is Kind," has received some harsh treatment by American reviewers. In London the volume is surprisingly successful and has received many appreciative notices.

THREE HUNDRED BOOKS.

Notable Ones Added to the British Museum During Mr. Garnett's Keepership.*

On Monday, the 20th of March, 1899, Dr. Richard Garnett resigned the office of Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum, which he had held since 1890, having previously been connected with the reading room of that institution for about forty years. His associates, many of whom were also fellow-members of Dr. Garnett in the Bibliographical Society, of which he is an ex-President, determined to prepare some sort of a testimonial in recognition of his long years of service. This finally took the form of an illustrated descriptive catalogue of 300 rare books added to the library during Dr. Garnett's Keepership, the volume being a distinctly valuable addition to bibliographical knowledge.

The editors of this book, one of whom, Alfred W. Pollard, is a British Museum man and the Secretary of the Bibliographical Society, had expected to prepare it at their leisure during the present year, but having decided to present an advance copy to Dr. Garnett on the day his resignation took effect, the catalogue had to be written, printed, and illustrated within less than ten weeks. The book, however, which is beautifully printed by the Constables on hand-made paper, shows no evidence of haste, and is remarkably attractive in all its details. The frontispiece is an etched portrait of Dr. Garnett by William Strong, and the book has a very striking, rubricated title page, with a monogram composed of Dr. Garnett's initials in its centre, which was designed by Laurence Housman. The monogram also appears in gold on the book's front cover, being remarkably effective on the faded green of its binding. The volume contains sixty illustrations, fac similes of cuts, initials, title pages, capitals, colophons, &c.; 250 copies have been printed, 50 of which were for presentation, a list of the subscribers for the remaining copies being printed at the end of the volume.

Dr. Garnett's work in literature is too well known to need any reference here, and all who have come in contact with him at the British Museum have spoken in the highest terms of his scholarship and courtesy. The cost of preparing the volume is said to have been about $1,000, the editors giving their labor and the printers estimating their work at cost. It is thought that less than half a dozen copies have come to America, one having been presented to the Grolier Club and one to the American Secretary of the Bibliographical Society. The name of a well-known New York collector will be found in the list of subscribers, and a fourth copy is in the possession of the present writer.

Of course the 300 books described are but a small portion of the volumes added to the library of the British Museum during Dr. Garnett's Keepership.

The editors, in their preface, state "that a Keeper's purchases are dictated not only by opportunity and his own tastes, but by what his predecessors and the great benefactors of the museum have left for him to do. As this list will show, Dr. Garnett has been able to enhance the prestige of the museum collections, even when they were richest, and to bring at least one of the less flourishing sections, that of early Spanish books, to the level of the rest. The editors can wish no better fortune to the museum library than that future Keepers may attain as much success." The most valuable feature in the catalogue is not so much the transcripts of the title pages, interesting as these are, but the bibliographical knowledge contained in the notes, in smaller type, printed below each transcription.

The catalogue is divided into sections, taking up separately, and in due chronological order, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and miscellaneous books.

The English is the longest and most important, and contains the fullest and most interesting notes. Dr. Garnett has been able to add to the early printed books of the museum library five Caxtons, thirteen volumes printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and seven by Pynson. Among the Caxtons will be found "Curia Sapientiae," a poem containing descriptions of plants, fishes, birds, beasts, and a general survey of the arts and sciences. The book is without place, date, or name of printer, but is printed in Caxton type 4, and is probably assignable to the year 1481. This copy is quite perfect, having the two blank leaves at the end, and came from the Maurice Johnson collection. The second Caxton is an edition of "Cato," the third edition printed by Caxton, and the first in folio, it having been a favorite schoolbook in the Middle Ages. "This edition is the first book in which Caxton used printed signatures, and the first English book containing wood-cut illustrations." There is neither place, date, nor name of printer in this book, but it is in Caxton types 2 and 3, and was probably printed in 1481; only two other copies are known to exist. The third Caxton, "Jex

*THREE HUNDRED NOTABLE BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM UNDER THE KEEPERSHIP OF RICHARD GARNETT. By A. W. Pollard and R. Proctor. Privately Printed. Macmillan.

AUG

...Doctrine of Purgatory," ... Caxton, is one of eleven known copies, the one in the library at Windsor Castle being a vellum. This was formerly the Althorp-Ashburnham copy, and has two leaves in fac-simile. The last Caxton, "Fruits of Rebukynge," is in Caxton type 3, about 1495, and is one of five known copies, the present copy, which is perfect in all details, having been purchased at the third Ashburnham sale in 1897.

Two of the thirteen books printed by Wynkyn de Worde, Dr. Garnett purchased from the Maurice Johnson collection in 1866. The "Seven Sages" lacks thirteen leaves, but is said to be one of the known copies, the other being in the library of Salisbury Cathedral. The seventeenth century books in the English section are full of interest, and include Izaak Walton's "Prayer Book," folio, 1629, in which will be found interest-ing manuscript entries of the births and deaths in his family, including the following, which is a transcript from the epitaph on Ann Walton's tombstone: "Here lies buried so much as could dye of Ann, the wife of Izaak Walton, who was a woman of remarkable prudence and of the primitive piety. Her great and generall knowledg being adorned with such trew Humillitie, and blessed with so much Christian meekness, as made her worthy of a more memorable monument. She dyed, (alas! alas! that she is dead,) April 17th, 1662."

"The Whole Book of Psalms," London, 1633, is in an extremely well preserved embroidered binding, and is said to have belonged to Mrs. Osborn, maid of honor to Queen Henrietta. The volume has a book-mark, with a picture of Charles I., and the inscription "From Prison Bring Your Captive King." With this volume is included the embroidered bag in which the book was carried to church.

Another very interesting volume in the same section is "The Little Gidding Harmony," with title in manuscript, and a long descriptive note on the flyleaf, under a book-plate of John Collet's. This note states that the book was made and bound by Mrs. Mary Collet; was to be kept in the family as an heirloom, and that only two other copies had been compiled, one of which was given to Charles I. when he paid a visit to the monastery, and the second to Charles II. at the time of the Restoration. The museum copy is in the curious original binding of orange vellum, with white overlays.

The eighteenth and nineteenth century books in the English section are also most interesting, including, among other rarities, a volume of Blake's "Poetical Sketches," London, 1782; the first American edition of Burns, "Philadelphia," 1788; early Landors and Shelleys; "The Gownsman," one of the magazines conducted by Thackeray while at Cambridge; Emerson's "Nature," in the first edition; "Sartor Resartus," in three books, Reprinted for Friends from Fraser's Magazine, London, 1834; the first edition in book form of Carlyle's great work, of which a few copies only were privately issued. There is also a first edition of Hawthorne's "Fanshaw," Boston, 1828, which is believed to be the only copy in England.

Here, too, will be found rare Stevensons, including the "Pentland Rising," "The Charity Bazaar," several of the Davos Platz books, and, rarest of them all, the Sydney "Father Damien." Among the Tennyson's are "Enid and Nimue," London, 1837, the only surviving one of six trial copies, with Tennyson's autograph corrections, and a trial copy of the "Enoch Arden" volumes, with a title page reading "Idylls of the Hearth, London, 1864." Another interesting book is a copy of the first edition of Leigh Hunt's "The Religion of the Heart," with autograph additions and corrections in Hunt's writing and a slightly altered title, all having been prepared for a second edition.

Where so many interesting items are to be found, the temptation is strong to give innumerable quotations, but so much attention has been given to the English section (although but a taste of its many rarities has been offered) that it is only possible to state that the other sections are correspondingly rich, without specifying particular instances.

The catalogue, having been printed for private circulation only among subscribers, it is, of course, entirely of an unofficial character. It contains pages viii., plus 194, including, besides the body of the book, a preface, index, and list of subscribers. The book is well bound in half morocco, was issued at £1 1s, and is a volume its fortunate possessors are greatly to be envied their ownership, the very limited edition greatly circumscribing its circulation.

Redmond Sheridan, 207 East Eighty-third Street: "In moving I came across Punch's Almanacks from 1842 to 1851. Are they of any value, either by exchange or for cash?"

"There is a small class of books, objects of affection, for the sake of which any one should be ready to open his purse-strings freely, and for these with exceptional opportunities for the gratification of the book-lover, the autumn season of book auctions has to offer three, the choicest volumes coming by Mr. William Loring Andrews of this city. These and their fellows possess why the publication of Mr. Andrews's books should be restricted, one being the very limited edition in which they are issued, and the other, their unexpected low exhibition price. These, too, some of Mr. Andrews's books have been issued entirely for private distribution, and were not really published at all.

The first book Mr. Andrews issued, that on the Aldine Presses, was made in an edition of fifty copies only, all of which were for presentation, and the only way in which it is obtainable now is when it happens to be offered at auction or, as a result of such auction, gets into the hands of some good bookseller. "Among My Books," another not offered for sale in the regular way, was also made in an edition of fifty copies. It is the one Andrews book above all others which the present writer has always wished to own, and has never even had a chance to see. The largest edition of any one book Mr. Andrews has issued is one of 250 copies, and that occurred in two instances only. Even before the editions are quite sold out, small as they are, the subscription price of Mr. Andrews's book has been often increased. Such was the case with "New Amsterdam, New Orange, and New York," the more ordinary copies of which increased in value from $15 to $20 immediately after publication.

Indeed, one of the marked features of recent book auctions in New York has been the great advance upon subscription price of most, if not all, of the Andrews books so sold, the only parallel instance being the increased valuation of the Kelmscott Press books. Mr. Andrews's books are all fine specimens of the best work of the De Vinne and Gilles Presses, and are beautifully illustrated. Mr. E. D. North, in the current Book Buyer, says: "Perhaps no individual has done more for the cultivation of the public taste in the line of perfectly made books than Mr. William Loring Andrews. The high prices these books have fetched at auction are an indication of the appreciation the public has for them, as well as the fact that each new one announced is eagerly subscribed for by those who understand their beauty. Even the high publication prices asked for these volumes do not deter the real book-lover from the desire for ownership."

Mr. Andrews has just published a new volume—his fourteenth book—"Sextodecimos et Infra," which is, perhaps, the most beautifully illustrated of them all. Mr. North says: "Mr. Andrews does not hesitate to spend money lavishly on the illustrations of these books, and frequently issues them at cost, because in the progress of the work he becomes more and more interested in perfection, and insists upon it, rather than that he should make any money by their publication." The illustrations in "Sextodecimos, &c.," are all reproductions in the exact size, of bindings, frontispieces, and title pages of the books described in the text. That the text itself will be found most fascinating, all readers of Mr. Andrews's previous books will understand, and it would be impossible to say too much of the beauty of the illustrations, many of which are in colors and gold. So well are these bindings reproduced that even the difference in the grain of the leather is made very apparent. The very title page of "Sextodecimos" is one of the most delightful imaginable; containing, as it does, a reproduction of the binding of "The London Almanack for the Year of Christ 1796," a little pocket calendar 2¼x1¼ inches in size. This beautiful bit of binding, which is reproduced in the original colors, might, Mr. Andrews says, "have been the property once in a time, of 'that historic dandy' Beau Brummell, or one of his companion fops and beaus of the time of George IV. This midget of a book is bound in red morocco, inlaid with blue and white leathers, and is interesting as a specimen in 'forma minima' of an English eighteenth century mosaic binding."

In the compass of a short review it is only possible to glance at one or two things out of the wealth of detail one would wish to linger over. Every illustration is a temptation to the booklover, but where all are so unusually perfect, it is only possible to call attention to one or two; for instance, to the silver binding on the "Rosengartlein," Cologne, 1651, a little prayer book bound in repoussé silver, "wherein are planted beautiful morning and evening prayers." This is an almost perfect speci-

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*SEXTODECIMOS ET INFRA. By William Loring Andrews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1896. $10 net. Japan paper, $20 net.

men of its kind, and, like all the others, is beautifully executed. Many of these book plates at Library sales, by reason of their quaintness, have been sold for more than the value of the books to which they were attached, and it is to be hoped that the bindings, however, in which enough to have come from the hands of Mary Queen of Scots, and the one in which Jean Grolier de Servier, Vicomte d'Aguisy; Some Account of His Life and of His Famous Library. By William Loring Andrews. New York: The De Vinne Press. 1892. Pot quarto, pp. 68. Fourteen illustrations, Bierstadt process, and electrotypes, eleven of which are in colors and gold. Edition, 140 copies hand-made paper, 10 Japan paper. Subscription price, $10 and $15.

Bierstadt copy, (Japan,) $44.

Cox copy, (hand-made paper,) $27.

The Bradford Map. The City of New York at the Time of the Granting of the Montgomerie Charter; a description thereof, compiled by William Loring Andrews, to accompany a fac simile of an actual survey made by James Lyne and printed by William Bradford in 1731. New York: De Vinne Press. 1893. Pot quarto, pp. 115. Fifty illustrations, eleven of which are Bierstadt full-page artotypes and thirty-nine electrotypes in the text. Edition, 142 copies plate paper, 10 Japan paper. Subscription price, $10 and $15.

Bierstadt copy, (Japan,) presentation, $44.

Cox copy, (plate paper,) $23.

Among my books.

What rest is there
From wasting woes! What balm from care!
If ills appall or clouds hang low
And drooping, dim the fleeting show,
I revel still in visions rare,
As will I breathe the classic air,
The wanderings of Ulysses share,
Or see the plume of Bayard flow
Among my books.

Whatever face the world may wear
If Lillian has no smile to spare,
For others let her beauty blow,
Such favors I can well forego;
Perchance forget the frowning fair
Among my books.

—Samuel Minturn Peck.

Printed for William Loring Andrews. New York: The De Vinne Press. 1894. Crown 8vo, pp. 32. Twenty-seven full-page illustrations, thirteen of which are artotypes—four in color—and fourteen electrotypes. Edition, 2 copies vellum, 10 Japan, 38 Holland paper. Not published for sale.

Bierstadt copy, (presentation,) $40.

A Stray Leaf from the Correspondence of Washington Irving and Charles Dickens. By William Loring Andrews. New York: De Vinne Press. 1894. Embellished with engravings on copper and zinc. Square 8vo, pp. 40. Seven illustrations, five electrotypes and two engravings on copper, by Edwin Doria French. Edition, 77 copies, all on Japan paper. Subscription price, $5.

Bierstadt copy, $30.

Cox copy, $31.

A Short Historical Sketch of the Art of Bookbinding. By William Loring Andrews. With a Description of the Prominent Styles by William Matthews. New York. 1895. Small square 8vo, pp. 51. Six illustrations, half tones. Edition, 50 copies Japan paper. Subscription price, $1.

Bierstadt copy, $19.

A Bibliography of the Acting Drama in the United States and Canada, with Occasional Bibliographical Notes. By William Clapp, Jr. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1883. Royal octavo, pp. 188. 20 illustrations, photogravures of original engravings. Edition, 125 copies on hand-made paper, 15 Japan. Subscription price, $25 and $35.

Bierstadt copy, hand-made paper, $25.

The Journey of the Iconophiles Around New York in Search of the Historical and Picturesque. Printed at New York in the Year of Our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-seven and of the Discovery of the Island of Manhattan by Hendrik Hudson the Two Hundred and Eighty-sixth. The Gilliss Press. Royal octavo, pp. 67, one illustration, view of the Battery, New York, in 1795; full-page engraving on copper by E. D. French. Edition, 87 copies Japan paper, 6 hand-made paper. Subscription price, $4. Written to accompany the 12 views of New York City which compass the first series of the publications of the Society of the Iconophiles, the subscription price of which was $24.

A Prospect of the Colledges in Cambridge, in New England. Engraved by William Burgis in 1726. The Description Compiled by William Loring Andrews. New York: Published and for sale by Dodd, Mead & Co. 1897. The Gilliss Press. Large octavo, pp. 32, 6 photogravure illustrations, one a folding plate. Edition, 115 copies hand-made paper, 25 copies Japan paper. Subscription price, $7.50 and $15.

New Amsterdam, New Orange, New York: A Chronologically Arranged Account of Engraved Views of the City from the First Picture Published in 1651, until the Year 1800. By William Loring Andrews. New York: Published and for sale by Dodd, Mead & Co. Anno Domini Eighteen Ninety-seven. The Gilliss Press. Octavo, pp. 162, 45 illustrations, viz., 3 photo-engravings in color, 31 photogravures on copper, 8 photogravures on gelatine in color, 7 headbands, 7 initial letters, 7 tailpieces and "Lines to the Reader" engraved on copper by E. D. French. Edition, 170 copies American hand-made paper, 30 Japan, with extra impressions of the engravings on copper by E. D. French. Subscription price, $15 and $50.

Cox copy, (Japan paper,) $77.50.

Irving Browne copy, (hand-made paper,) record price, $45.

Has also brought $36 and $38 at recent auctions.

Fragments of American History: Illustrated Solely by the Works of Those of Our Own Engravers Who Flourished in the Eighteenth Century. Privately printed for William Loring Andrews. New York: Gilliss Press. 1898. Small octavo, pp. 68, 18 illustrations, 4 in colors, reproductions of the original engravings by various photo-reproductive processes, mostly photogravures. Edition, 80 copies American hand-made paper, 30 on Japan. Subscription price, $12.50 and $15.

Cox copy, (Japan,) $21.

Irving Browne copy, (hand-made,) $18.

Sextodecimos et Infra. William Loring Andrews. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, Anno Domini, 1899. New York: The Gilliss Press. Small octavo, pp. 117, 26 illustrations in photogravure, 25 of which are of same size as original and 15 of which are in gold and colors. Edition, 142 copies on English hand-made paper, 10 Japan paper. Subscription price, $10 and $20.

Budget of Vassar Tales.*

A book timely and appropriate for after commencement days and the lingering hours of Summer vacation is "Vassar Studies," by Julia Augusta Schwartz.

The volume is a college idyl, consisting of twelve distinct sketches of twelve distinct types of college girl or woman. The author in her preface states that the twofold object of college stories is an esoteric appeal and an appeal to the public. She appears to give the impression that all colleges are for women, as she boldly states that all college stories embody in literary form for the alumnæ "memories and impressions of their college days." Of course with Vassar in her mind and these marvelous types of womanhood that have passed through her halls, how could the author be supposed to consider such nonentities as Harvard and Yale, Columbia and Princeton, pour out every year by the hundreds and thousands? "The leadership of the educated woman" has come to stay, and the educated male of the race may well look to his laurels. For these sketches show that when she will bend her tongue to eloquence woman hath a way with her, and well she can persuade. The little book bears evidence in its sincere spirit of being the product of genuine experience.

Amid many good things it may be hard to select the most charming. The author tells us that the girl in search of experience finds it at Vassar, but not always the sort of experience she is looking for. The graduate well versed in college life will recognize many a faithful portrait in this work. One of the most real characters is the girl with an ambition to shine, be popular, and

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*VASSAR STUDIES. By Julia Augusta Schwartz. Illustrated. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

achieve the distinction of President of the Students' Association, and be the cynosure of every eye at commencement. "The History of an Ambition" shows a young woman finding the poison in the cup of eminence, and how dangerous it is to set one's self to climb even a little way above one's fellows. The heroine Lois set her mind on this one thing and bent every energy toward it for four long years. Gifted with tact and a taste for politics and diplomacy, she managed to win. Ambition was gratified.

The best thing in the book is the study on "One of the Girls." Though the writer has reserved it till the last, it is sure of being read, for once take the book up and the reader will follow it to the very end.

When the Sleeper Wakes.*

H. G. Wells certainly has a marvelous imagination. There is something in his art which leads his readers to see things as in a dream. Picture after picture rises before them, grotesque and arabesque, tinged with bizarre imagery, painted with colors such as never were on sea or sky or land, and yet everything somehow so matter of fact, so astoundingly real, that the impossible and outrageous seem sober, commonplace, and quite natural. Like "Looking Backward," "When the Sleeper Wakes" is a projection forward. From the Victorian age, at one leap, we are set down in the world of 200 years hence. Like Bellamy's book, it deals with social questions and has a scientific flavor to it. The word flavor is used designedly. In Jules Verne the science is quite circumstantial and not without matter-of-fact detail. In Mr. Wells we have terms and wordy descriptions rather than the things themselves.

The book points out indirectly, in the unfolding of its plot, the possible danger in trusts and money barons, and offers a problem in social and economic evolution. Certain dangers that threaten our nineteenth century civilization are exhibited by the author in their full development. May civilization, or the lack of it, never know such a thing as his London in 2100!

The plot has nothing complex about it. The "Master, the Sleeper," after his long sleep, wakes to find that his fortune and he himself are in the hands of a gigantic trust. The King, the Parliament, all representative government, democracy, the hope of universal liberty and brotherhood, all have vanished beneath the grip of a plutocratic and autocratic trust.

Mr. Wells's description of the crow's nest, swung and cabled, stayed a thousand feet above the dome of St. Paul's and the glass-roofed city, is a very masterpiece. We will quote a little from its absorbing pages:

> Higher even than the most gigantic wind wheels hung this Crow's Nest. To its summit Graham was drawn in a little wire-hung cradle. It was a day full of the quality and promise of Spring. The touch of the wind warmed. The sky was of an intense blue, and the vast expanse of London shone dazzling under the morning sun. The air was clear of smoke and haze, and sweet as the air of a mountain glen. Far away spiked, jagged, and indented by the wind vanes, the Surrey Hills rose blue and faint; to the north and nearer the sharp contours of Highgate and Muswell Hill were similarly jagged. And all over the country side, he knew, on every crest and hill, where once the hedges had interlaced and cottages, churches, and inns and farmhouses had nestled among their trees, wind wheels similar to those he saw and bearing like them vast advertisements, gaunt and distinct symbols of the new age, cast their whirling shadows and stored incessantly the energy that flowed away incessantly to all the arteries of the city. And underneath these wandered the countless flocks and herds of the British Food Trust with their lonely guards and keepers.

The man who can write like this has attained literary mastery. Many critics saw in "The War of Worlds" an immaturity and ponderous mechanical construction of sentence and phrase that made the ponderous machines of the Martians more ponderous and uncouth still, but in this book thought and feeling have fused into a breadth and swing of literary execution that tell of the man sure of himself and the ground he treads upon.

Dr. Coe's "Life Indeed."*

Prof. Drummond has somewhere said that what the world nee is is not a greater quantity of Christians, but a better quality. To this need Dr. Coe's sermons directly and forcibly minister. "Life Indeed" gives a vision of the Christian life in its highest manifestation, and he must be strangely unimpressible who can rise from the reading of these thirteen wonderfully beautiful and spiritual discourses without a higher ideal of Christian character, a new insight into the nobility, the glory, the dynamic force of vital Christlikeness.

Measuring nominal Christians by Dr. Coe's standard of the Christ life, one is reminded of the old story of the scoffing English officer declaring to his applauding table companions that Christianity, after well-nigh 1900 years, had written itself a failure. "I beg your pardon, Sir," said a hitherto silent young officer. "It has never been tried yet." "Life Indeed" is charged with the great purpose of inspiring Christians to try Christianity.

The sermons possess the rare virtue of perfect English, of a style so simple as to appeal to the least intellectual hearer, so felicitous as to give keen literary joy to the most fastidious. This happy quality of expression, and the added full of ripe wisdom—such, for example, as occur in the sermon on "The Leadership of Children"—add greatly to the delight of the reader and to the educational value of the volume.

Yet to dwell upon these intrinsic merits is, perhaps, to take the attitude of the

*WHEN THE SLEEPER WAKES. By H. G. Wells. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

to dash his brush over the too perfect water jars in his great picture of the Miracle of Cana; or of the critics who jarred the sculptor's soul by their enthusiasm over the mere workmanship of his divine statue. Of the ideal held before us by Dr. Coe the truest word to be spoken, the one word which he himself would value, is the child's satisfying criticism of Thorwaldsen's Christ, "It is the Lord!"

We earnestly commend these sermons to all seekers after "life indeed" and to all whose aim is to teach others how to live.

Uneducated Worthies.*

Most of these worthies are the "powerful uneducated persons" with whom Walt Whitman liked to eat and sleep week in and week out, he said, "the wielders of axes and mauls and the drivers of horses." Their club is the village store, and the nucleus of their conversation is apt to be a practical joke. Some of these jokes have been in circulation long enough to have a considerable public. There is the joke about the fighting cock who was killed for a company dinner, the excellent and well-beloved joke about Mr. Greeley's handwriting, the still more authentic joke in which the brawny and pugilistic assistant editor plays a prominent part, and the popular joke of the turning of the mild-mannered worm under continued abuse, and the riotous joke based on the theory of repetition in wedding presents.

The variations on these themes are ingenious, modernizing the familiar and introducing enough local color to assist the imagination.

Mr. Browning once declared that his poetry was not intended to be a substitute for a cigar or a game of dominoes. Mr. Milo Bush might offer his stories as a substitute for solitaire, we should think—an admirable weapon with which to kill time and cure insomnia.

The Child.*

As indicated by the bibliography at the close of this volume, the author has drawn his information from more than a hundred sources in our own language and in others. He has had, moreover, a wide experience as a teacher, and has, therefore, a right to speak to parents and to teachers "as one having authority."

Especially is the book to be commended to parents, for, strange as the assertion may seem, the average parent, rather than the teacher, is heedless of his responsibility, and is disposed to pooh-pooh that most important of the sciences, paideutics.

Much is written, and justly, in deprecation of the modern "uppishness and forwardness and rude self-assertion on the part of the young;" of their lack of reverence for their elders and their want of filial obedience and respect. True as this is, it comes not so much from parental devotion as from parental indolence, and is quite compatible with downright cruelty of parental criticism and denunciation. A volume might be written on "The Unconscious Cruelty of Parents," all coming from inability to understand the child-nature, from forgetfulness of the weaknesses and peculiarities of our own childhood and adolescence.

A better understanding of the physical nature of the child would silence much of the mother's "nagging," much of the real abuse that the average father calls "management." A collection of the remarks addressed to boys by their fathers would not be edifying reading, and they leave their scars upon the boys—every one of them. How many parents leave out the personal equation in dealing with their children, and think only of what is for their children's good? Dr. Rowe's book might open not a few blind eyes, and might make parents understand what "management" really is.

It might prevent, too, a not uncommon and altogether selfish insistence that the child, helpless as he is, should be made miserable by sharing the financial burdens and anxieties of the family. On this point, as on many others, Dr. Rowe's words are golden. He quotes, in conclusion, from Dr. Holmes, that "a life free from want, care, and toil is necessary for the mental and physical development of the child; and since the physical stature is not completed before the nineteenth or twentieth year of life, every child is entitled to nineteen or twenty years of youth free from toil." At the same time Dr. Rowe emphasizes the fact that "work or constant employment is one of the important features of sex hygiene. It takes the adolescent from himself, and tends to widen out his interests and ideals. It is strange that parents do not more generally see to it that their children are always interestedly employed."

On the subjects of "hardening a child," of diet, of fatigue, of sex, of the delicate and difficult period of adolescence, Dr. Rowe gives warnings and counsels that cannot be too earnestly heeded.

The volume should find a place in the library of every teacher, and is so sensible, so clear, and so succinct that even the parent whose children are a disagreeable interruption to the business or the pleasure of life will be tempted to read it, and having once read it, can scarcely be so fatuous as to return to his former attitude of self-complacent carelessness.

An Admirable Boy's Book.*

Mr. Frederick Stanley Root's story of an American lad's schoolboy life is excellent in every way. Philip Carnes is fortunate in having such a thoroughly competent teacher

*PHILIP CARNES, ARMY OFFICER. By Frederick Stanley Root. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 12mo, cloth, $1.

THREE SUCCESSFUL NOVELS

Children of the Mist

By EDEN PHILLPOTTS. Sixth impression. 8°, 556 pages, $1.50.

"One of the most consistently and thoroughly worked-out novels. It is one of the truest studies of human nature."—London Post.

"A work of amazing power which plainly indicates a master hand. . . . bright and entertaining."—Boston Herald.

Miss Cayley's Adventures

By GRANT ALLEN. With 80 Illustrations by Gordon Browne. Fourth impression. 8°, 352 pages, $1.50.

"Miss Cayley is certainly one of the most vivacious characters in recent fiction."—Atlanta Constitution.

"An exceedingly clever story. Is most cleverly constructed, felicitously told, and immensely entertaining."—Chicago Chronicle.

Agatha Webb

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN, author of "The Leavenworth Case," etc. 12°, 370 pages, $1.25.

"This is a cleverly concocted detective story, and sustains the well-earned reputation of the writer. . . . The curiosity of the reader is excited and sustained to the close."—Brooklyn Citizen.

"Among writers of the present day Miss Green is foremost in her ability to formulate ingenious plot, stirring incident, and tragic situation."—St. Paul Globe.

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as is Dr. Cutts of the Callender School. The lads are taught to be truthful, fearless and that success comes alone from hard work. The athletics introduced into the story are those which did duty, say, thirty years ago, but the feats of the Callender boys are all cleverly told.

"The Tousled Hair" is a remarkably good book, sound in every way, and fully worthy of being put into the hands of young readers. There is also much pleasant humor in the story and of a proper character. "Tousled Hair" deserves the fullest popularity.

A Journalistic Hero in the Story.*

Mr. Henry Seton Merriman's main topic in his romance is that bogy the Jesuit and "the end justifies the means." In a tobacconist's shop in the Rue St. Gingolphe, Paris, there is hatched out a plot for the regeneration of France, and there is no license of fiction in that. The Vicomte d'Audierne is at the head of the conspiracy, where the populace are to be incited against the republic so that the Royalists and the Jesuits shall rule the destinies of France. Arms and ammunition are to be obtained. There is a lot of old guns and ammunition in England to be bought, but the trouble is how to smuggle these across the Channel.

It is a case of use-up with Mr. Christian Vellacott, the able journalist attached to that well-known weekly The Beacon. He is the mainstay of that publication. The thoughtful proprietor of The Beacon insists that Vellacott shall take a holiday. He is a wonderful man, this Vellacott; for he reluctantly consents to take a week or so of relaxation. He goes to an old friend of his, Sidney Carew, who lives on the English coast. Here he meets the so-called Signor Bruno, apparently a quiet old Italian recluse. But Vellacott who is up to a thing or two—finds out that Bruno's English is French, not Italian. He suspects something, for a good newspaper man always is suspicious. In the meantime English arms have been discovered in the hands of the French mob. It is perfidious Albion who is aiding the insurgents. Putting this thing and that thing together, the newspaper man discovers whence the arms have come and how they are transmitted. He sits down and writes it all up for The Beacon. The article is printed, and there is a stupendous beat. Then Vellacott disappears. Bruno, who is the arch-fiend in person, captures the newspaper man. He is carried to France and locked up in a monastery. Of course he escapes and comes home to England. Bruno kills himself, and the Count comes to grief.

Cape Town in 1760.*

Mr. H. A. Bryden tells the story of adventure in Dutch Africa, as it may have happened in the middle of the last century. The hero, Ranald Cameron of Fanick, has followed Prince Charles after Culloden, and he is the most faithful of his adherents. When Charles Edward makes his escape to France, there being a price put on Ranald's head, he takes ship to Holland, and reaches Amsterdam. There he finds an uncle, who helps him with money. In Amsterdam there is too a Mistress Jean Oliphant, who is the daughter of Major Oliphant, a Scotchman in the Dutch service. Ranald, because Jean is going to Cape Town with her father, accepts a place in the Dutch Colonial Army, and sails in the same ship with Jean. The two have plighted their faith. Ranald's adventures then begin. He discovers diamonds, and becomes a man of means. Mary Boer ways and manners are described, and Cape Town of 1760 is represented. The story is a good and wholesome one, and interestingly told.

Sad Experiences in a Story.*

Might we not, looking very far in search of another and stronger word, call "Letitia Berkeley, A. M." queer? The cover indicated the character of the romance, for there is a fashionable wreathed around a snow-white flower, and the ugly forked tongue is ejecting poison. What Letitia let her little country town, where her father was inventing Perpetual [illegible]

*THE SLAVE OF THE LAMP. By [illegible]

girl and well educated one told him she was going to leave him so as to see what the world was like, the old father said, "See that you do not sin." Then Letitia falls into questionable society in New York, and does sin. Seeking further experiences, she goes to Paris, and there, to her misfortune, she associates with a number of wild people, Anarchists and others. She meets an honest man, and he loves her, as she loves him. Besides her beauty, the American doctor is pleased with her mental powers. But the sense of her shame is on her. She is brave enough to tell the man who wants to marry her the whole horrid truth. The denouement the author presents. The sullied woman and the upright man cannot wed, and so there is eternal separation.

Perhaps "Letitia Berkeley" is risky at times, and written in a rather pessimistic vein.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Lives and Times of the Early Valois Queens. By Catherine Bearne. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

The Cruise of the Scythian in the West Indies. By Susan de Forest Day. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Saints in Art. By Clara Erskine Clement. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.

Robert Raikes—The Man and His Works. By J. Henry Harris. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

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A new humorous book by Daniel Grant, the well-known English song writer, will be published by Greening & Co. of London in September. The book will be entitled "The Pilgrimage Pantomime," and will be illustrated by Walter J. Morgan. These publishers inform us that there is no foundation for the statement which recently appeared in print, that their new book, "By Ways of Crime," is by the writers of "The Hyde Park Duel." The author of "The Duel" is Mr. [illegible] Grant, the famous [illegible] Grant, [illegible]

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Dr. Robertson Nicoll is undoubtedly one of our most competent critics. He has intelligence, culture, honesty, and fearlessness. These qualities constitute a strong equipment. Nevertheless there are many people who, now that Dr. Nicoll has repeatedly made it evident that he has a poor opinion of Mr. Kipling, will insist that as a critic he is entitled to no respect whatever.

The attitude of the mass of people toward a literary critic is a singular one. They admire him so long as his expressed opinions agree with their own. They tolerate him if he has no opinions whatever and aims only to write in a way that will not offend the prejudices of any reader. But the moment he expresses a decided opinion with which they do not agree they declare that he is impertinent and incapable.

Of course all this is due to the vague belief that criticism is an exact science. It is true that questions of grammatical construction, of morality, and, to some extent, of style, can be decided by the critic with certainty. But as to questions of taste, they must necessarily be matters of mere opinion. Is a certain novelist a man of genius or is he not? Are his writings powerful or weak? Questions like these cannot be answered with absolute authority. The answer given by one critic may be the opposite of that given by another, and both men may be equally capable and honest. Dr. Nicoll thinks that Kipling is no poet, and that his prose writings are enormously overestimated. I think that Kipling is the greatest master of prose and verse that the Anglo-Saxon race has yet produced. The two opinions are of precisely the same value. That is to say, each is the opinion of a man who believes what he says, but, as no man is infallible, the opinion of any critic as to the amount of genius possessed by any writer is of no real value. To find fault with Dr. Nicoll because he is so constituted that he doesn't like Kipling is both absurd and unjust. Either Dr. Nicoll is infallible or he is not. If he is, then his opinion as to Kipling or any other writer is final, and should be so received. If he isn't infallible, then we should regard what he says as merely the expression of his opinion, and, while we differ from him, we should acknowledge his right to have opinions of his own. The sort of critic who never dares to have an opinion and who aims to write in a way that cannot offend the prejudices of any one is not merely useless, he is an unmitigated nuisance. A critic may express a wrong opinion as to half the books he reviews, but so long as his opinions are honest he is preferable to the critic who has no opinions whatever and cares for nothing except to be on the side of the majority.

Mr. Crockett's new novel, "Ione March," is mildly praised by the critics, but it will doubtless have a large sale. It contains an American girl grown under glass in the railyard. To an American this girl is too amusing to be exasperating. Mr. Crockett's conception of an American girl is akin to that of the Western journalist who believes that the Queen leaves off her "aitches" and says "Drat the man!" when a Prime Minister does not please her. The dialect spoken by Mr. Crockett's fair American is something wonderful. It would alone prove that he is a man of brilliant imagination.

It is rumored, I know not with what authority, that the Harmsworths have decided to discontinue their three-penny magazine—which, as every one knows, is sold for three pence halfpenny. If this is true, it means, of course—that the magazine does not pay its expenses. The Pearsons publish a three-penny magazine, The Royal, and sell it for threepence, but they evidently have no intention of discontinuing it. If the Pearsons can publish a magazine at threepence and are satisfied with the financial results of so doing, why should the Harmsworths be dissatisfied with the experiment of publishing a magazine at three pence halfpenny? Which train of reasoning leads me to believe that the very positive statement made to me that the Harmsworth magazine is to be discontinued is incorrect. Probably it does not pay to anything like the extent that a popular six-penny magazine pays, but the Pearsons have demonstrated that a three-penny magazine can be made to pay, and I shall therefore believe in the discontinuance of the Harmsworth magazine when I fail to find it on the bookstands.

Certain sanguine people are still trying to float a "Christian" daily newspaper. There is some dispute among the promoters of the scheme as to what constitutes a Christian daily. One believes that Christianity consists in the omission of all racing news and all mention of divorce cases. Another man thinks that such matters should be mentioned in a Christian paper in order to warn its readers of the dangerous pitfalls of life. Whether they can come to an agreement and find out a way to make a daily newspaper containing nothing deleterious to a child in arms remains to be seen. The sort of Christianity which ignores the existence of vice and crime has not accomplished very much so far. British Christianity has for a long time ignored the condition of Piccadilly and Regent Streets after dark, but it does not appear that vice has been materially diminished by that process. The proposed Christian daily newspaper may be established and conducted on the same general plan, but its influence on the community will not be startling.

I overheard a newly arrived American the other day asking at a railway bookstall for a well-known American novel, published in England. The stall-

[illegible] this book [illegible] every [illegible] and the [illegible] people will [illegible] the dynamite [illegible] at," as will find the book dull and dog. it.

I am no male prude, and have no objection to make [illegible] even, but I believe that "erotica" should be labeled as such and not disseminated among the public [illegible] and all without any [illegible] being called to the evil and [illegible] of an infamous book.

If English upper middle class society habitually converses upon the subjects discussed in this book, the deluge cannot be far off, and the sooner the better is the opinion of CYNIC.

New York, Aug. 15, 1899.

Browning and Mrs. Bloomfield Moore.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The interest in Robert Browning will not be diminished in the least by the fact that his heart was in the keeping for a long time of a fair Philadelphian, whose death occurred in London a few months ago. For years Mrs. Bloomfield Moore of that city was the poet's most cherished idol. At one time the idea was rife that Mrs. Moore was engaged to be married to him. It is true that the deepest friendship existed between the poet and Mrs. Moore. That it did not result in marriage after the death of Elizabeth Barrett Browning was not due to Mr. Browning's reluctance to take an American bride. One of Mr. Browning's last works, "Ferishta's Fancies," shows that he was capable in the last years of his life of writing the most passionate love lyrics. To those who were able to read between the lines these lyrics, in the language of Mrs. Moore, suggested that the poet was not as well satisfied with Platonic love as was the author of "Agatha's Friendship," the novel that was published twenty-five years ago from Mrs. Moore's pen. The nature of Mrs. Moore's feelings for Browning was admirably expressed in one of her own poems, "On the Heights," which was published a dozen years ago in London by the Remingtons. Mrs. Moore is the authority for this statement, which was originally made under her direction. The manuscript of Mrs. Moore's version, part of it being in her own handwriting, is owned in the city of Hartford. IDA E. FORBES.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 15, 1899.

MR. MOULTON-BARRETT AND "A MESSAGE TO GARCIA."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am sorry to see in your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 12th instant an attempt to defend what seems to me the indefensible letters of Mr. Moulton-Barrett. To me it seems that that gentleman only proved himself of the same harsh stock as his sire. In all of his letters and communications to the public there is not one word rejoicing over the happy married life of his sister, of pride in her own literary work, or of joy that she was fortunate enough to marry one of the three greatest English poets of the century, whose lifelong devotion to his wife even Mr. Barrett cannot deny.

When one reflects that Mr. Barrett senior never forgave his daughter, and even returned all her letters to him unopened and unread years after her marriage was known to be a happy one, it seems that if his son tried to apologise for such a father he ought to plead mental aberration rather than to attempt to justify such conduct. I think the world owes many thanks to the son of the peerless Brownings for those beautiful letters of which neither he nor they have anything to be ashamed. As for Mr. Moulton-Barrett, let us hope that he will hereafter "forever hold his peace."

Again, I am sorry that any one should try to pick to pieces that delightful little tract, for such it really is, "A Message to Garcia"—a sermon teaching loyal and unflinching devotion to duty that is having an untold influence for good all over the country. In an Episcopal Church in the suburbs of Baltimore (St. Mary's, at Woodberry,) the acting rector, the Rev. Mr. Dennys of New York State, a fortnight since preached a sermon upon this little book, at the same time reading it to his congregation. Since then he can hardly supply the demand. It is easier to pick flaws in it, but who will deny its splendid moral and the forcible way in which it is put by its writer, Mr. Hubbard. HENRY P. GODDARD.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 14, 1899.

CLEMENT SCOTT'S BOOK ON THE STAGE.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

My book on the stage of my time does not profess to be a "dry-as-dust" history. I have tried to make it a readable epitome of our English and American dramatic story for nearly sixty years.

The admirers of Geneste need not be alarmed. As you know, Geneste is a wonderfully elaborate compilation of play-bills—if that can be called history. But I have supplied an appendix giving all the principal plays, alphabetically arranged, between 1830—Geneste's last shot—say to 1899, my last word for the present. I can do no more in the Geneste style.

But if I have written a talkative, readable, and, I trust, accurate story of the drama of my time, I am so far content.

I am not a historian, but a chronicler, and I have tried to chronicle the story of the stage from the date of the birth of the Prince of Wales—a good share of the Victorian era. CLEMENT SCOTT.

15 Woburn Square, London, W. C., Aug. 3, 1899.

Lady Randolph Churchill's new guinea review has been a great success. Possibly this is due to the fact that it is a novelty, but it is more reasonable to trace it to the really good quality of the publication. If the succeeding numbers are equally interesting the permanent success of the new review may be taken for granted. But can we reasonably expect to see another number that is quite equal to the first? It is not every day, nor every quarter day, that a poem by Swinburne of the quality of that in the first number of Lady Churchill's publication can be secured.

The translation of d'Annunzio's last romance is having a fair sale. It was translated by a lady, and an unmarried lady at that, which seems to be a mistake. Of course the translator has been compelled to Bowdlerize the book. A male translator might have taken the risk of translating it with fidelity, but no unmarried English woman could do that without serious inconvenience. If d'Annunzio likes to be treated in this way that is strictly his affair, though it is by no means certain that he has had anything to say about it. It is, however, by no means fair to the public. The public, when it buys a book professedly written by d'Annunzio, does not expect to find the book Bowdlerized by any one. It may be said that in the present state of British opinion it would be impossible to present a perfectly faithful translation of d'Annunzio to the British public. That is a good argument against translating his books, but it does not excuse a Bowdlerised translation.

We are to have a new novel by Mr. Watts-Dunton before very long. His "Aylwin" was the book of the season, but I have doubts as to its permanent popularity. A second reading of the book does not increase one's admiration of it. On the contrary, things which seemed charming at the first reading do not ring quite true at the second. Of course this may be my own fault, but I fancy that most people will find it true. There is much that is admirable in the book, but Sinfi is its strong feature, and if Sinfi loses when we meet her for the second time a year after first making her acquaintance, we naturally think that our first impressions were not altogether true.

Mr. Morley Roberts's new novel, of which the hero is said to be Cecil Rhodes, is nearly ready. What I want to read is a romance the plot of which Mr. Roberts once told me. Properly handled, that plot will make a book that will place the author in the very front rank. What I am afraid of is that Mr. Roberts will dream of that book so long that it will never be written. If it is written I am not afraid to prophesy that the public will find in it a delight which few romances outside of those of the great ones of literature can give.

We are just now in the dull season for new books. The British public is bathing or cycling or doing other things that are supposed to be amusing. Reading is apparently supposed not to be amusing. At any rate people do not read as much in the Summer as they read at other seasons. This furnishes the publishers with an intelligible excuse for not publishing books in midsummer, but I wish somebody would explain the publishing mystery of the dull midwinter season. Nobody is supposed to want new books between Christmas and the first of March. Why this is so is something that no publisher attempts to explain, doubtless for the reason that the average publisher knows so little of the book trade. There ought, however, to be a solution of the mystery, and I hope some of these days to know what it is. W. L. ALDEN.

"An Infamous Book"—Our Old Friend "The Cynic" Says So.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If the "Cynic" be not for his sins shut out from your columns, he would like to be permitted to make a remark concerning Mr. Henry James's latest (?) production, "The Awkward Age," alluded to by your correspondent, "Millie W. Carpenter," as a "lovely frost picture piece."

In the view of the "Cynic," (and he claims some acquaintance with literature, English and other,) no more detestable, no viler, no more salacious or erotic production has emanated from an English (still less from an American) writer of fiction in this century. A recent critic has referred to the conversations in this book as those of "a council of degenerates." And though this may seem harsh language, as will mine, in my view it is none too severe.

I have read books as bad, but they were openly wicked; one knew what to expect from the author's

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NUMBER 7 RUDYARD KIPLING NOTE BOOK

Vanity Fair

"READ THE OLD BOOKS."

Our Own History Advised.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I notice in your editorial columns some excellent advice to your readers regarding the books they should review during the Summer months. Most of your suggestions are most admirably made, but they struck me, Mr. Editor, as a little impracticable. I cannot see the necessity or even the advisability of any one who has read "The Alhambra," "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Tom Jones," or any of the other works which you mentioned spending his leisure hours poring over these volumes a second time. "The Conquest of Peru" and "The Conquest of Mexico" may be pleasant reading, but any one who has read them certainly has absorbed the important parts of the works. Although we forget the dates, the philosophic touches, the exquisite formation of the sentences, still he or she has retained the important thing, the atmosphere and color of the scenes described and incidents depicted in them. You would not advise one to go again and study Raphael's Madonna or any of the great paintings in the Vatican or elsewhere unless he or she be an artist desirous of perfecting some special subject. The effect is left on the mind on the first inspection of a painting, and likewise on the first perusal of a book. If one has the time to devote to a review of "The Conquest of Granada," how much more would it profit him to read Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress" or Alexander Stephens's "History of the United States," to say nothing of Fiske's "Revolution" and "Virginia and Her Neighbors."

This brings me to the point where I would like to offer a suggestion. It is to the effect, Mr. Editor, that you advise your readers to devote less time to the conquests of other countries and more to the history of our own. Do not misunderstand me to suggest a review of the academic course in history, but to works which for color, atmosphere, philosophy, and literary art equal the great books you mentioned in your editorial.

There is a lamentable ignorance throughout this country on the political history of the United States. How few of your readers comprehend the sacrifices Virginia and South Carolina made to extend a helping hand to Massachusetts when that Colony was being crushed by Great Britain; how few understand the collective forces which brought about our freedom; how few remember that in the early days of the Continental Congress there was a cabal formed to deny to Washington the glories of the early battles, and to supplant him by the infamous Gates, just as the cabal in the recent war was formed to give Admiral Sampson the credit for the battle of Santiago and to humiliate the officer in command, and how few, Mr. Editor, know anything of the political history of this country, or more than three or four names of the illustrious members of the House and Senate prior to the war of the rebellion.

To understand the history of this country one must be familiar with its political eras. If one reads only Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress" he or she would have possibly political history from a partisan standpoint, but one would at least get a comprehensive view of the political history of the country. Absorbed in its beautiful rhetoric, its exquisite diction, one regrets that it is merely history. It is as delightful as "The Alhambra" and so much more useful than "The Conquest of Granada." The first volume is a kaleidoscopic view of the history of the United States, so beautifully put together and so justly poised that one regrets to see it degenerate into a politician's review in the second volume. I would say to every young man and woman in the United States, however, read Fiske's "Revolution," this Summer and follow it with Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress." After that the discussion of political questions in the editorial columns will not be the dry rot it is to so many of the young nowadays, but problems of interest, the solution of which they will be able to follow with intelligence and comprehension.

ARCHIBALD BUTT.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, 1899.

Further Urging of the Point Noted.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have no doubt that many will wish that your leading article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the 5th, on "The Reading of Old Books," is but a beginning of the subject, and that in the varied forms of which it is susceptible of being discussed it may from time to time be further urged in your columns, with the same tact and reasonableness. It seems to me that in the discussion the writer, the publisher, the dealer, and the reader have to be reckoned with. To you the readers' interest is, of course, the dominant one; and to persuade and guide readers in such a matter is in the path the admirable work of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Its tasks and its responsibilities about this point, it is easy to see, and the difficulties of every kind which every literary journal must encounter, Mr. Editor, you must remember the writer has to get on the seat of the mill. I suspect that the tasks for "enlarging the field of study provided" is not dependent on questions of transportation. It is a mental condition. Just here are all questions which you have with the members of the profession. The writers of the textbooks—and, by the way, I think the text-book writers have done their work admirably—are not to be blamed for the fact that the average student is not a reader. The writers of the textbooks are not to be blamed for the fact that the average student is not a reader. The writers of the textbooks are not to be blamed for the fact that the average student is not a reader.

so with writers and readers. There is hope of the readers; and if the demand should die away the supply would, of course, cease. No doubt Time alone in his course, with the higher aspirations of men, will run the trash into the ground, as it is with every other branch of manufacture. Yea, "that old, common arbitrator, Time, will one day end it." But wh should we be "Time's fools" in such a matter? Rather let us say:

"The present time's so sick
That present medicine must be ministered,
Or overthrow incurable ensues."

That the reader may be got out of the "mire" much must depend on the attitude of journals which call themselves literary; with a pull altogether they could do it in a very short time. As to the profit of it: if there is any human interest into which considerations of commercial gain alone, and only the laws and methods of modern trade, should not be expected to enter, surely it is the sphere of literature, hallowed as it is by the names we hold in greatest reverence and related as it is to the progress and the highest interests of men. But I believe that stern adherence to the right in this, and unflinching advocacy of the truth, is, as Paul tells Timothy godliness is, "profitable unto all things." He adds: "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation," and so say all of us. In that faith, therefore, Mr. Editor, pray let us have further dissertations from your pen, in the same spirit, on the same theme.

UN SCIOCCO.

Suo Paradiso, Irvington, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1899.

No False Notes in the Statement.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I should like to express the pleasure it gave me to read the article headed "Read the Old Books" in the last SATURDAY REVIEW. There are no false notes in that statement. It has the ring of sound metal. The persuasive tone which pervades it is I think worthy of commendation; for, though it is a subject on which one might easily get into a heat, considering to whom it is addressed, to persuade is decidedly the part of wisdom.

I suppose there must be a great many people who do not read at all in the Summer time; but such are not readers in the important sense; and those who refrain a space altogether from devotion to the practice, and that they may read the better, as I have known done, are few in number. The general reader may therefore be assumed to read, more or less, at all seasons, and I take it that you had him in your eye when penning the article referred to. Speaking for myself—a pretty steady reader—I find that I am influenced by the seasons, in this as in other things. The mind, I suppose, feels an impulse from its surroundings; and I do not see how it can be otherwise. I will not say that I read Thomson's "Seasons" as the seasons come round, for I never could force myself, though an inveterate reader of poetry, to admire them enough; but I do find myself involuntarily repeating in the Spring and in the Autumn such pieces as breathe their spirit; turning over the pages of the beautiful elegy by the poor weaver's son who died in his twenty-second year:

"Thus have I walked along the dewy lawn:
My frequent feet the blooming wild hath worn:
Before the lark I've sung the beauteous dawn,
And gathered health from all the gales of morn."

And the gorgeous

"Season of mists and mellow fruit fullness,
Close bosom friend of the maturing sun;"

of the oak owner's son, who died in his twenty-fourth; or find myself drawn to the fields, to sit among the grasses, and hear Richard Jeffries's inspired discourse. This shows me sufficiently that certain seasons fit best a certain kind of reading, and that, as you suggest, this present month may not be "the best time to begin 'Humboldt's Cosmos.'" The fancy must, I think, be less or more indulged at such a time. There are, also, comparatively few readers of poetry, and Summer is the poem reader's halcyon days. Next are such works as you quote, with the immortal Don and the inimitable Sancho not left out. When short winded, and history, even so bewitching as Irving's and Prescott's, is too long a pull, I find Addison's Spectator takes first rank. The pleasure and profit of it are boundless. Take, for a taste, Nos. 231, 232, 233, 235, and 239. They are an endless delight. These are taken at random; but such are

"Thick as Autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa."

Were this a symposium I should like to ask how others are affected in this matter. Not only what, but why; how their readings may be diversified, and why it is so. Here in Boston, we say, "Let knowledge grow from more to more"; and there can be no doubt of the great increase of reading among us; for able to which, we are, many of us, indebted to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

JOHN TOMS.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 7, 1899.

Stephen Gwynn's Jane Austen Paper.

Stephen Gwynn, in his Cornhill paper on Jane Austen, to which reference was made in last week's issue of THE NEW YORK SATURDAY REVIEW, quaintly points out that if he ever goes to Pumpa, in Idaho, Oregon, or some other State of the Union, he will have to do with women of whom Jane Austen never dreamed. Such women, he says, are "the product of a new country, and of conditions which have developed in them a certain strength of character, a certain power of self-reliance, which are not to be found in the women of an old country." In other words, they are [illegible]

somewhat to Trollope, only the woman had not the imagination of the man.

"Gentility" was, in Miss Austen's time, a word often employed. We dare not use it to-day. It carries with it a ridiculous sound. To belong to "genteel society" is to be absurd. Having a special quality, as Mr. Gwynn explained it, it has disappeared, and with it that other word "sensibility." In order to be genteel you had to suffer from sensibility, and hence if a heroine was joyous or in agony, she showed her emotion "by copious tears, by hysterics, and principally fainting fits." The romance writer of to-day never has his lady swoon. Whether it arises from athletics, the young person, when in deepest stress, rarely if ever faints. Maybe modern dress precludes it. She does not swoon "promiscuously." If she happens to fall inanimate "all in a heap," she does it in private, and as her doctor will inform her, the main causes are tight lacing and a diet of caramels.

"If she falls off her bicycle she may get concussion of the brain, just like her brother on the football field, or if she gets an unusually severe blow in the nose with a hockey stick she may faint, as she might under a surgical operation, but she does not faint from sheer emotion." Of course everybody would feel sorry for the unfortunate young lady, and would find no fault with her. It is just as likely that when the wheelwoman or the golfing woman came to she would ask if her bicycle or her golfing club was broken. But in the Miss Austen period, to faint was expected of her. It belonged to the situation. It capped a climax.

Has Mr. Gwynn a scientific turn of mind? Does he wish to apply to romance Lord Kelvin's positive rules of physics? Must the modern critic of female emotions carry with him a footrule? It is, then, cruel on the part of the critic to have measured what was Louisa Musgrave's actual jump in "Persuasion." If this incident is recalled, Louisa, who might have been possessed of a pretty foot and a neat ankle, jumped down a flight of steps. She did that not only once, just for the fun of it. Then she tried a da capo, and down she came, "and she fell on the pavement and was taken up lifeless."

Shame, shame on the man who has taken the trouble to measure with a tape line the flight of these steps, for he declares that Louisa fell not an inch more than "four and a half feet." But was Louisa clumsy? She might have fallen on her head. Oh! what a precious to-do there was, for there was Henrietta, "who, sinking under the conviction" that Louisa was dead, she "too, lost her senses," and so the agony continues. Other times, other manners. Such incidents writers of romance would not dare to dwell on to-day.

Then what did the hero of this scene do? "He hung over Louisa with sobs of grief, and could only turn his eyes from one sister to see the other in a state as insensible, or to witness the hysterical agitations of his wife calling on him for help which he could not give."

No one presumes that Miss Austen was given to hysteria, but she really described the nervous crises as they existed, or supposedly existed, in her time. Sometimes the Miss Austen heroines do show nerve, and one of her fair ones changes color, but bounces up, and would not swoon. Maybe the man was not worthy of the display.

What a consumption of sal volatile there must have been in the time of sensibility, and how restoratives must have been always ready at hand! How near to the eyes must have been the lachrymal ducts of our great-great-grandmothers! Were they educated to such scenic effects?

Mr. Gwynn states that when a young lady faints to-day, not from emotion, but because she has hurt herself, she generally apologizes for "having made such a fool of herself." Faintings, swoonings, hysterical fits, Dutch or otherwise, are not liked to-day. They are no longer considered amiable weaknesses, nor are they "attractive," and it is certainly true that "no modern novelist, man or woman, would produce for admiration a heroine like Fanny in 'Mansfield Park.' Fanny is morally limp and physically a wet rag or sponge; tears exude whenever she is touched," says the unsympathetic Mr. Gwynn.

You must bear in mind what is the more modern method of cure for cases of swooning. It is to cut the swooner's stay laces, which is something the usual man could not manage. What he is called on, however, to do is to dash a pitcherful or a tumblerful of cold water on the fainter. Either process of cure must necessarily ruin the toilet of the hysterical one, and then, as Mr. Gwynn callously writes it, "woman, the acute strategist, realized that her flank was turned and shifted her ground." Anyhow, as this rather censorious gentleman concludes his amusing paper, we console ourselves by reflecting that if there be any truth in records, she is a much less inconvenient person to have to do with since the dawn and downfall of sensibility."

W. L. Courtney is writing a monograph on Thomas Hardy for the English Writers of To-day series which Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. of London jointly manufacture with Mr. Macmillan's "Twelve English Statesmen" and "Twelve American Statesmen." Mr. Courtney's Hardy will be the first of the series, that is, unless he [illegible]

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1899.

READERS WHO ARE BOOKWORMS.

Looking over a current magazine the other day the following paragraph impressed us as particularly noteworthy:

> Intellectual scorching, if we may use a bicycling expression, is a habit as reprehensible among readers as is the scorching of the wheelmen over public highways. * * * One hour of thoughtless scorching through a book is worse than no reading at all.

The born reader, or even the man who has carefully cultivated the reading habit, is scarcer than ever in this day and generation. Life has become too full of all sorts of interests. Every one reads the morning papers. Perhaps every one reads one or two of the current magazines and every one is supposed to read the last new novel which is exciting general interest; usually it is rapidly skimmed through for its plot, without paying very much attention to the author's style or want of style. Frank Stockton is said to have given this sort of reader the name of "scorching skimmer," which would seem, whoever may have originated it, a particularly appropriate term.

A decade or so ago books were much dearer and scarcer in every way than now, and it is questionable whether the present flood of literature of all sorts is entirely a blessing. In these days of free circulating libraries and cheap periodical literature the true reading habit seems to be fast disappearing. It has been suggested that one great reason for the decline of the reading habit lies in this very flood of reading matter, and the utter impossibility of attempting to keep up with it. But this can only be considered the poor excuse said to be better than none. Every reader worthy of the name cultivates instinctively what may be called the selecting habit, and only a single glance at a book or at an article is necessary to decide—not whether it is a good book or a well-written paper, but, what is of far more importance, whether it is of real interest to him individually.

"The scorching skimmer," on the contrary, comes to look upon all literature as about the same, and races through the carefully-prepared, well-written article and the last light novel at the same high rate of speed. The fatal result of such careless reading is that in time the intellectual scorcher is only able to read the day's news, in so-called popular articles in the cheaper magazines, or, what is far worse, the sensational or, at best, weak novel.

That this is a deplorable condition is as true as the statement is well founded; a condition of things, too, which is growing all the time. In these days, at least in or near the large cities, books and periodicals are within easy reach of every one, and yet how comparatively few avail themselves of their privileges. On all sides one hears people say, "I'm very fond of reading, but get so little time for it," or "I should so like to read such and such a book, but I'm too poor to buy it," or "There's such a lot of books I want, but I can't afford them," all of which, being interpreted, means there are so many other things they would rather do or have that neither time can be found, or, rather, made, for reading, nor money spared to purchase the desired books.

All this is no doubt at least partially due to the intellectual scorching which is truly the curse of the age. The scorching skimmer, like his brother bicyclist, knows no more how to read for pleasure—for the pure love of it—than does the average bicyclist how to ride slowly through the pretty country lanes and wood roads, enjoying as he goes the scenery, the pure air, the ever-changing sky, and the thousand and one little surprises Nature has in keeping for those who can appreciate her bounty. No, the intellectual scorcher skims rapidly over the printed page, killing an idle hour, and really gaining as little true pleasure in so doing as the aforesaid wheelman, who is only anxious to break a record or make a good cyclometer-showing.

It is rather a curious but indisputable fact that the greatest readers are most often found among the busiest people, who, instead of listlessly passing away the hour for which nothing more exciting can be found, carefully plan their time so as to leave as much as possible free

AUG

[illegible] the [illegible] would [illegible] save to do with [illegible] unlimited hours to sit at his own sweet will.

It is also quite as certain that the true book lover always manages to buy books, be he ever so poor, and usually in better and better editions as his collection grows—another illustration of "the appetite growing with what it feeds upon." It is an equally well-known fact that the man or woman who asserts a willingness to "buy books if only they could afford them" is more often than not to be found among one's well-to-do friends, conclusively proving that "my poverty but not my will consents" is not the true reason for such lack of books, the money for all sorts of luxuries really wished for being speedily forthcoming without any particular amount of trouble. Ruskin, who always has the courage of his opinion, puts this in very forcible language:

> I say, first, we have despised literature. What do we, as a nation, care about books? How much do you think we spend altogether on our libraries, public or private, as compared with what we spend on our horses? If a man spend lavishly on his library you call him mad—a bibliomaniac. * * * How much do you think the contents of the book shelves of the United Kingdom, public or private, would fetch as compared with its wine cellars? What position would its expenditure on literature take, as compared with its expenditure on luxurious eating? We talk of food for the mind as of food for the body. Now a good book contains such food inexhaustibly; it is a provision for life and for the best part of us; yet how long most people would look at the best book before they would give the price of a large turbot for it! Though there have been men who have pinched their stomachs and bared their backs to buy a book, whose libraries were cheaper to them, I think, in the end than most men's dinners are, we are, few of us, put to such trial, and more the pity; for, indeed, a precious thing is all the more precious to us if it has been won by work or economy; and if public libraries were half as costly as public dinners, or books cost the tenth part of what bracelets do, even foolish men and women might sometimes suspect there was good in reading as well as in munching and sparkling. * * * Bread of flour is good, but there is bread sweet as honey, if we would eat it, in a good book; and the family must be poor indeed which once in their lives cannot, for such multipliable barley loaves, pay their baker's bill.

Mark Pattison's surprise that the men of his university thought they were doing well if they spent a tenth of their income on books, has always been a source of great amusement to us. It might seem that Mr. Pattison's lines had been cast in pleasant places, for how many people with small average incomes would dream of spending a tithe of their annual incomes on books? Indeed, Ruskin's dictum is far from being an exaggerated one, and we all know numerous families where not one-fiftieth part of the income is so spent.

For the man or woman who honestly confesses "I care very little for reading, except to pass the time," there is every hope for possible improvement, but for the individual who poses as a martyr, and so regrets his lack of time and money for books and reading, yet makes no attempt to alter either condition, there is not so much to be said. At the best, he is the intellectual scorcher, whose appreciation for literature in general is largely a minus quantity.

MR. PAGE TO EDIT HARPER'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

It was announced in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW last week that Mr. Walter H. Page had resigned the editorship of The Atlantic Monthly and would in the future be identified with Harper & Brothers. We are now authorized to state that Mr. Page will be the editor in chief of the projected "Harper-McClure Encyclopaedia."

This publication will be the most ambitious of its kind ever attempted. The greatest specialists of the world will contribute to it the results of their research in their respective departments. The appearance of the encyclopaedia—in binding, letter press, illustrations, and decoration—will be rendered as attractive as modern arts can devise. No expense, no energy, we are told, will be spared to make it in every way a memorable publication. Of the plans of detail, of the particular method of presentation, we are not yet informed. Some idea of its elaborateness may be gathered, however, from the fact that it will be composed of forty volumes and that work on it will occupy seven years.

Mr. Page brings to the editorship of the encyclopaedia a broad and varied knowledge of persons and things, and intimate acquaintance with human nature as exemplified in the many phases of modern thought and action, and a significant experience in matters of particular and permanent publication. This last has been rendered noticeable through Mr. Page's direction of The Forum and of The Atlantic Monthly.

More than all this, his formative influences were such that they have been particularly conducive to the cultivation of caution, reserve, and an appreciation of ab-

[illegible] Mr. Page, as [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. who graduated at Randolph-Macon College and Johns Hopkins University.

Certainly if Mr. Page's personality and attainments and former successes are to be indicators of the character of the new publication, there can be no doubt of the great importance of "The Harper-McClure Encyclopaedia." We, with thousands of others, shall await its issue with eagerness and confidence.

LITERARY AND OTHER GREATNESS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent number of "The Literary Digest" there is an appreciative article on "The Autobiography and Correspondence of Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant," and in the opening paragraph appears this statement: "We have the personal records of a long literary career—the life of an intellectual and kindly woman who just missed attaining something like greatness." Undoubtedly the word "greatness" in this connection means literary greatness, but the question arises, What is true greatness? Quoting again from the same article, "With marvelous courage and generosity she took her brother and his children into her house in a time of need, sent the boy with her own sons to Eton, and educated the girls abroad." The heroism of the deed is enhanced by her simple narration of the incident.

Had Mrs. Oliphant written a masterpiece, its sentiments destined to "echo through the corridors of time," would its influence have been more permanent, more powerful for good, or more far reaching than the influence of her noble and unselfish life perpetuated in the lives of the children she worked to educate? (Alas! that her three talented boys met with such early deaths!) Who can estimate the effects of even one act upon the surrounding lives? Watch the ripples that circle round and round the spot where the stone fell into the water—reaching outward and backward toward the hand that propelled it—

> When that which drew from out the boundless deep
> Turns again home.

The boundless depths of a great human heart living its life of daily usefulness, learning "to labor and to wait" and "still pursuing" with a pure optimism in the face of great difficulties and sorrows.

Is not the whole greater than any one of its parts, and is not Mrs. Oliphant's life greater than her unfulfilled literary aspiration—to write a great book that would live instead of the hundred good ones? Perhaps it is a nice question and a scientific, its solution to be found in the data of ethics. "Kind hearts are more than coronets," and coronets are a symbol of earth's greatness.

Drummond, quoting St. Paul, says: "The greatest thing in the world is love." He says that it is greater than all knowledge, that it alone never faileth, while knowledge shall vanish away. Some one says of Mrs. Oliphant's works (poor and unsatisfactory as he thought them) that they express a refined, broad, and sympathetic nature, and a sincere admiration for virtue struggling with adverse circumstances, and in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 17, Mrs. Oliphant is spoken of as "one of the bravest and most beautiful souls in the annals of English literature." We should be grateful to literature since it called attention to her life. If it had not been necessary for her to take up this calling for her means of subsistence, she might have been as one of those many "gems of purest ray serene" which "the dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear," or "some mute, inglorious Milton," living her noble life unknown to fame. "Faith without works is dead," talent without virtue is futile.

But I think I hear some one say, "That latter statement is not tenable, for who would refuse to read Byron's melodious verse because his life was not exemplary? Who does not admire Poe's wonderful powers of imagination and of literary construction, notwithstanding our knowledge of his vagabond life and lack of moral sense?" Nevertheless, and Addison notwithstanding, who says, "There is hardly that person to be found who is not more concerned for the reputation of wit and sense than of honesty and virtue," every human being likes to know that his great man in any one line possesses that truest and all-encompassing greatness—goodness. He likes to feel that his Alfred the Great, warrior, educator, writer, statesman, was above and beyond all, "the spotless King."

One reads his Longfellow with unalloyed delight, knowing him to be as pure in soul as his poems are in diction. And as Mr. Stedman says of Adelaide Procter, "It is like telling one's beads, or reading a Prayer Book to turn over her pages—so beautiful, so pure and unselfish a spirit of faith, hope, and charity pervades and hallows them."

So it is the life—the soul—which shines through the work, of whatever nature; that

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

LETTERS.

Further Interesting Ones from the Collection Formed by the Late Mr. Gluck of Buffalo.

The publication of the descriptive catalogue of the Gluck manuscript collection in the Buffalo Public Library, of which an extended notice was given in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a few weeks ago, gives to the reading public for the first time a letter which Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote to James T. Fields. It is dated Lenox, June, 1851. Hawthorne had only a short residence at Lenox, but it was the period of his greatest literary activity, just after the publication of "The House of the Seven Gables," and while "The Wonder Book" was being written. The letter is as follows:

Dear Fields: I send you a letter from an original genius which I have not hitherto answered because I cannot make out his name. He speaks of a book which he has sent to your care for me.

If you have the book, and if his name is in it, I wish you would send him a copy of the "Scarlet Letter," as he requests, and let me know what his name is. As to his book, you may send it at your own convenience—or not at all—just as may suit you best.

I have just received a letter from another claimant of the Pyncheon estate. I wonder if ever, and how soon, I shall get at a just estimate of how many jackasses there are in this ridiculous world. My correspondent, by the way, estimates the number of these Pyncheon jackanapes at about twenty; I am doubtless to be remonstrated with by each individual. After exchanging shots with all of them I shall get you to publish the whole correspondence in a style corresponding with that of my other works; and I anticipate a great run for the volume. This last letter fills two sheets.

I should be glad of a certificate of deposit for Fifty Dollars as early as possible.

I hope to send you some of the "Wonder Book" in a fortnight or thereabouts. It grieves me infinitely to be compelled to write a book at this season; but I shall put it through. Truly yours,

NATH'L HAWTHORNE.

P. S.—My last Pyncheon correspondent demands that another name be substituted instead of that of the family;—to which I assent in case the publishers can be prevailed on to cancel the stereotype plates. Of course you will consent! Pray do!

In the notes on the Gluck catalogue, previously published in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, an unknown sonnet by Leigh Hunt was printed. There is another Hunt manuscript in the collection of exceptional interest. It is a notice which Hunt wrote for The Examiner of a lecture by Carlyle on German literature, the fifth in a series given at Willis's rooms on May 2, 1837. The lectures appear to have been given extempore. Leigh Hunt's report is worthy of attention, especially since it is short:

Mr. Carlyle (as in programme announced) omitted a lecture on Whit Monday, and gave his fifth on Friday. It was upon the semi-skeptical, semi-religious elegancies of Haller and others; the vital scholarship of Heyne, making flesh-and-blood realities of the ancient writers; the religious devotion of infidel Winckelmann to pagan art; the school of the "Strength-men" (as they call themselves) rather Convulsion and Weakness men, Byronism, spasmodically writhing and wriggling and hating and cursing the world they were born in"; on the Nicolai and Adelung "utilitarians" who discovered that "feeling was useful"; and on the sentimentalities of Lavater and others, men more respectable than the fuss they set going about "goodness" and "philanthropy," as if there were nothing in the world worth thinking of but a certain moral habitude apter to talk than to do; or as if a good thing were so very wonderful when it was done. There was some tender ground in this for obvious reasons; and also in what the lecturer said about the nothingness of metaphysics, "a vortex creating and swallowing itself"; but the frankness and gallantry of his love of truth and his hearty sympathy with whatsoever realises a firm footing for itself on God's world, apart from make-believes and hypocrisies of any sort, carried him manfully through all; nor has any one of his lectures left his audience in warmer hearted condition with their instructor. We are to have two more lectures (for he has thrown in a seventh for nothing) during which we expect to hear much about Goethe.

Obviously it was not the easiest of lectures to report, even for Leigh Hunt; yet his abilities in that line must have been marked, for the paragraph fairly reeks with Sartorian Carlyleisms. A treasure of the collection is the manuscript of Charles Lamb's "Theses quaedam Theologicae," accompanied by a letter to Samual Taylor Coleridge. This letter and the accompanying document "record one of the few instances in Lamb's patient life when he allowed his wit to carry a sting." The compiler of the catalogue says in a note:

In 1797 Coleridge satirized his own style and that of Lamb and Lloyd in what are known as the Higginbotham sonnets. He apparently offended both his friends, and an estrangement followed which was painful to Coleridge. On the eve of his departure with Wordsworth for Germany he sent, without other good-bye, the following message to Lamb: "Fogir Lamb, if he wants any knowledge he may apply to me." The message, no doubt intended as a jest by Coleridge, when repeated by a mutual friend to Lamb, evidently nettled him, and he replied with the theses and letter. It appears that Lamb rather admired his own wit, for the theses, somewhat amended, and the occasion of them are repeated in a letter dated 28 July, 1798, to Robert Southey, which may be found in Aingar's edition of Lamb's letters. The theses and letter and the story of them are also given in Cottle's "Reminiscences of Coleridge and Southey." It is pleasant to record that on Coleridge's return to England the friendship between him and Lamb was renewed, and never again broken while they lived.

The theses and letter to Coleridge, as printed in the Buffalo Library Catalogue from the original manuscripts, present variations from the text as found in Cottle and are as follows:

THESES QUAEDAM THEOLOGICAE.

1. Whether God hates a lying Angel better than a thief. Resp.—

2. Whether the Archangel Uriel could attain an entrance? and if he could whether he would?

3. Whether Heaven is an equable climate? or rather to be reckoned among those qualities which the Schoolmen term "virtutes minus splendidae et terrae et hominis particeps"?

4. Whether the higher order of Seraphim Illuminati ever sneez?

5. Whether pure intelligences can love?

6. Whether the Seraphim Ariientes do not manifest their virtues by the way of vision and theory? and whether practice be not a sub-celestial and merely human virtue?

7. Whether the Vision Beatifie be anything more or less than a perpetual representsentment to each individual Angel of his own present attainments and future capabilities, somchow-in the manner of mortal looking-glasses, reflecting a perpetual complacency and self-satisfaction?

8. And last, whether an immortal and amenable soul may not come to be damned at last, and the man never suspect it beforehand?

Learned Sir, My Friend—Presuming on our long habits of friendship and emboldened further by your late liberal permission to avail myself of your correspondence in case I want any knowledge, (which I intend to do when I have no Encyclopaedia or Lady's Magazine at hand to refer to in any matter of science,) I now submit to your inquiries the above Theological Propositions, to be by you defended or oppugned, or both, in the Schools of Germany, whither I am told you are departing, to the utter dissatisfaction of your native Devonshire and regret of universal England; but to my own individual consolation if thro' the channel of your wished return, Learned Sir, my Friend, may be transmitted to this our Island, from those famous Theological Wits of Leipsic and Gottingen, any rays of illumination, in vain to be derived from the home growth of our English Halls and Colleges. Finally, wishing, Learned Sir, that you may see Schiller and swing in a wood (vide Poems) and sit upon a Tun, and eat fat hams of Westphalia, I remain your friend and docile pupil to instruct, CHARLES LAMB.

To S. T. Coleridge.

With Coleridge as the theme, it is interesting to discover, a few pages further along in this mine of a catalogue, Dante Charles Gabriel Rossetti's sonnet on Coleridge; but the original manuscript, it appears, varies from the printed form. Here is the original:

COLERIDGE.

His soul flared forth even as the Father-dove
Through hidden places piles his hour-long quest,
To feed his soul-brood hungering in the nest;
But his warm Heart, the mother-bird, above
Their callow fledgling progeny still hove
With tented roof of wings and fostering breast
Till the Soul fed the soul-brood. Richly blest
From Heaven their growth, whose food was human love.
Yet ah! Like desart pools that show the stars
Once in long leagues,—even such the scarce-snatched hours
Which deepening pain left to his lordliest powers,—
Heaven lost through spider-trammeled prison-bars!
Five years from seventy saved! Yet kindling skies
Own them a beacon to our centuries.

Another sonnet, here printed, it is understood, for the first time, is the following by Adelaide Proctor:

CALVUS.

Bald mortal thou dost ape the skeleton
That satirizes man and all his doings
From every open'd grave, and shouldst seem one,
But for the glowworm which is in thine eyes,
And certain airs that from thy lips arise.
Why now to see thee at thine amorous woo-ings
Or grovely preaching immortality,
To which thy living death's head gives the lie,
Would make the shadow that all life re-ceiveth
Shake his dim sides with horrible derision.
Tell us, old Calvus! what about thee cleaveth,
To make distinction still between the vision
Of a death's head and thine? Get thee false hair
For thy sole privilege to upper air.

Perhaps the oldest manuscript in the collection is a long letter from the Right Rev. Jeremy Taylor "to the most Reverend Father in God John [Bramhall] Lord ArchBp. of Ardmagh, Primate of all Ireland, and Metropolitan: his Grace at his house in Dublin or Drogheda," under date of Nov. 11, 1661. Taylor was at this time Bishop of Down and Connor, and his letter is mainly concerned with ecclesiastical forfeitures. The following passage, however, on the new sect, the Society of Friends, whose mild doctrines seem to have alarmed ecclesiastical circles in Great Britain much as they did Puritan authorities in New England, has an American interest and a freshness which not even two and a third centuries have taken out of it, though we have new light on the hardness of the Spanish "remoove" from garrisons:

My Lord I again renew my suit about the Quakers (but when secular course may be taken to scatter their meetings; fr, fr anything else they are inconsiderable; save only that they abuse many weake, phantastic and hypochondriacal people; and under a cover of simplicity teach the people principles of disobedience to all Government. I know your Grace is a better player at Tennis than I am, but if I strike first and turne the Quakers over ye Ban into Ardmagh, they will, as hardly remoove as a Spaniard from his garrison.

Many of the English manuscripts in this collection came into Mr. Gluck's possession from the sale of the Sir William Hamilton collection in London. Mr. Isak obtained many others from the large collection of autograph manuscripts gathered by Mr. James R. Osgood, and still others from the editors of magazines and the authors themselves. The Century Company, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Harper & Brothers, Roberts Brothers, James Redpath of the North American Review, and Lorettus Metcalf of The Forum were among those who interested themselves in Mr. Gluck's undertaking and furnished, with the consent of the authors, valuable manuscripts not otherwise procurable.

An unpublished letter by George Washington (from the Sir William Hamilton collection), in dealing with the Gist Indian Sept. 12, 1776, to the President of Congress." The date is the day of that consultation of Washington with his Generals which decided the evacuation of New York. The letter, which testifies to Washington's anxiety, is here printed with the spelling, punctuation, and capitalization of the original:

Sir

I yesterday received the favor of your letter of the 9th with its several inclosures and am extremely happy that your Hon'bl Body had anticipated my recommendation by resolving on an Augmentation of six hundred men to the Garrisons in the Highlands—the importance of those posts demands the utmost attention, and every exertion to maintain them.

The vessels for the removal of the sick are not yet arrived. Their present situation gives me great anxiety. As the wind is now favourable I would fain hope that a sufficient number will come down to day to take in the whole. If they do not my distress will be much increased.

Gen'l Clinton in a letter of the 8th transmitted me a list of artillery and ordnance stores wanted at Forts Montgomery and Constitution, which included the several articles you have determined to procure, Except those mentioned below.—I directed that they should be sent up, but as the situation of our Affairs at this Time may not perhaps admit of it I think it will be prudent for Mr. Schenk whom you have appointed an agent in this Instance to get all he can—Should he be able to obtain the supply you have voted necessary—and Gen'l Clinton's demand be complied with also, no damage will be done—our stores will not be too large.

I have the Honor to be
with great respect
Sir
Your Most Obed. Sevt.
G° WASHINGTON

Intrenching Tools
Iron Carriages
Cannon Harness
Armourer with his Tools.

Here, too, is an unpublished letter by Thomas Jefferson, not without present-day interest. It is dated "Monticello, Virginia, May 14, 1806," and addressed to "The Rev. Doctr. G. C. Jenner." The editor of the catalogue says: "Mr. Jefferson seems to have been confused as to the identity of the person to whom the letter is addressed, as he, quite evidently, believed the Rev. Dr. G. C. Jenner to have been the discoverer of vaccination. He was, however, a nephew of Dr. Edward Jenner, much interested in his uncle's work." The letter follows:

Sir:

I have received the copy of the Evidence at large respecting the discovery of the Vaccine Inoculation, which you have been pleased to send me, and for which I return you my thanks. Having been among the early converts, in this part of the globe, to its efficacy, I took an early part in recommending it to my countrymen. I avail myself of this occasion of rendering you my portion of the tribute of gratitude due to you from the whole human family. Medicine has never before produced any single improvement of such utility. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood was a beautiful addition to our knowledge of the animal economy, but on a review of the practice of medecine before and since that epoch, I do not see any great amelioration which has been derived from that discovery. You have erased from the calendar of human afflictions one of its greatest. Yours is the comfortable reflection that mankind can never forget that you have lived. Future nations will know by history only that the loath-some small-pox has existed and by you has been extirpated. Accept the most fervent wishes for your health and happiness and assurances of the greatest respect and consideration.

TH. JEFFERSON.

An unpublished letter of Benjamin Franklin was written Aug. 3, 1772, to Noble Wimberley Jones, Esq., of Georgia, while Franklin, as agent for Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Georgia, was in London to obtain redress of grievances:

Dear Sir:

On my late Return from the Country I found your Favor of March 18 which had been left by Mr. Stephens. I have not since seen him but shall be glad of any Opportunity of seeing him on your recommendation. I see by the Papers that your new Assembly is dissolved. I am concerned at the uncomfortable Train your public Affairs have lately taken, but hope it cannot long continue. You will see by the enclosed that the Lords of the Council have not favoured our Petition. It was difficult to get them to give a Hearing to an Affair which they had before considered and determined. There is supposed to be a Change intended in the American Administration here. If it takes place I apprehend our Affairs must receive some Advantage since we can scarce have a Minister less favourable to our Interests than the present. With great and sincere Esteem I have the Honor to be Sir your most obedient and most hum. Servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

The following, dated Philadelphia, April 22, 1843, was written by Edgar A. Poe, to Thomas G. Mackenzie. It is here first published:

My Dear Thomas: About a fortnight ago I wrote to Peter D. Bernard, who married one of T. W. White's daughters, and made inquiry about "The Southern Literary Messenger," but have received no reply. I am very anxious to ascertain if it is for sale, and if it is I wish to purchase it, (through my friends here.) You wrote me, some time ago, that the heirs had not made up their minds respecting it. Would you do me the favor, now, to call upon Bernard, or upon some one of the other heirs, and inquire about it?

I can't imagine why Bernard did not reply to my letter. If the list is for sale I would make arrangements for its immediate purchase upon terms which would be fully satisfactory to the heirs. But do not let them suppose I am too anxious. By the by, there may be some prejudice on the part of the heirs against me individually on account of my quitting White—suppose, then, you get some one of your friends to negotiate for you and don't let me be known in the business at all. Merely ascertain if the list is for sale and upon what terms. Please oblige me in this matter as soon as possible, as I am exceedingly anxious about it. Tell Rose that Virginia is much better, too and all, and that she had been out lately, several times, taking long walks. She sends a great deal of love to all. Remember me kindly to the whole family, and believe me yours most truly,

EDGAR A. POE.

A large number of the letters, written to Mr. Tilton as editor of The Independent, deal with the war issues, negroes suffrage, and other matters. John Greenleaf Whittier writes from Brooklyn, March 9, 1865, that:

It is most pleasant to know that the negro words find a welcome on your side of the water—they are all spoken to give encouragement to you and to create feelings of good will between your people and ours.

I cannot contest what you say as to an earlier proclamation of freedom. The difficulties of your President are enormous, and I forbear to judge him.

I only hope that God may give your people strength and virtue to gain the great cause that is now in your keeping. It is freedom or slavery over all your continent. The English people are true to their ancient faith, and they wish freedom to win and your noble Union to be restored.

Frederick Douglass, writing from Rochester, Oct. 15, 1864, reviewed the aspects of slavery, the President's policy, &c., at great length—a really remarkable letter—but turned aside to take his friend Tilton into his confidence in the following paragraph:

We had Anna Dickinson here on Thursday night. Her speech made a profound impression. Nothing from Phillips, Beecher, or yourself could have been more eloquent, and in her masterly handling of statistics she reminded one of Horace Mann in his palmiest days. I never listened to her with more wonder. One thing, however, I think you can say to her, if you ever get the chance, for it ought to be said and she will hear it and bear it from us as well or better than from most other persons, and that is, Stop that walking. She walked incessantly—back and forth—from one side the broad platform to the other. It is a new trick, and one which I neither think useful nor ornamental, but really a defect and disfigurement. She would allow me to tell her so, I think, because she knows how sincerely I appreciate both her wonderful talents and her equally wonderful devotion to the cause of my enslaved race.

A few manuscripts from persons yet living are printed "by permission." Among them are a poem by Richard Watson Gilder and a long letter by Thomas Wentworth Higginson to Theodore Tilton, dated Newport, R. I., April 24, 1869. Advocates of woman suffrage will enjoy this extract, written by their champion thirty years ago:

One of the few arguments against woman's suffrage is the alleged incapacity of that sex for military duty. This is a point on which a returned soldier may perhaps speak his mind frankly.

I honestly believe that if this question were put to the returned soldiers for decision it would be decided in favor of women two to one. And that for this plain reason. They see, if nobody else does, the absurdity of disfranchising women for a reason which would equally exclude every member of the other sex who staid at home during the war.

The great difficulty of filling up our wasted regiments showed how very small a proportion of our men are both able and willing to do military duty. If only the bayonets are to vote they will make a very small oligarchy. In this city, for instance, out of 2,200 legal voters not 400 served in the war. Are they to disfranchise all the rest? Open the door wide enough to admit a single civilian and every woman in the land has a right to walk in. Consider, for instance, the position of the most eminent recent advocate of this theory, Mr. Horace Greeley. When he urges the unfitness of woman to vote until she carries a musket there is no discourtesy in asking, Does Mr. Greeley propose to disfranchise himself? Yet what services did he render during the war that an equally intelligent woman might not have rendered?

I do not mean to slight his services or theirs. The women who worked in our hospitals or in the Sanitary Commission were rendering military service just as essentially as those who were enrolled in our armies. Their work may not have been as dangerous, but it was quite as indispensable.

What they did in this war they will do in the next, and that as volunteers, without bounty, and without waiting to be drafted. It is altogether unreasonable to enfranchise one class of volunteers and disfranchise another.

Now that the war is over, we shall be in danger of forgetting all this. History ignores women's services because men are commonly the historians. It is the same with the arts that preserve history. We have a striking instance of this before us in the proposed statues which are to surround the base of the Lincoln Monument, Washington has been the scene of many artistic as well as political absurdities. But their climax seems to have been reached in the proposition, now pending, to represent the Sanitary Commission by the statue of a man!

One of Horace Greeley's letters was printed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a week ago. Here is an extract from another. It is dated New York Tribune office, Dec. 16, 1871, and addressed to F. N. Burdick, Labor Tribune, Philadelphia:

I judge myself an older man than you, and therefore less hopeful of the immediate future. You seem to think that uprightness in politics will win, as a rule; I am not sure of that. You judge the hired laborers in favor of Reform; I hold the most of them intensely conservative and hopeless of improvement. Did they ever even wish to have slavery abolished? Yet slavery would not permit labor to be respected. I heartily wish my name had never been connected with the Presidency. I see plainly that it can only result in vexation and misapprehension. And I shall never shape and groove my opinions to make myself acceptable to any party. So far as the Labor Party seems to me right, I approve and commend its propositions, but no further for twenty offices.

In a personal letter from "Grace Greenwood" (Mrs. Leander K. Lippincott) to Theodore Tilton May 14, 1871, is this allusion to the present editor of The New York Tribune:

Personally, I like Mr. Reid, but as an editor he exasperates me. He tinkers my articles, and he abuses my principles. He cuts out my jokes, and cuts into my sentiment; he is death on poetry and the woman question.

The foregoing extracts convey some idea of the literary and historical worth of the Gluck collection and of its catalogue. In issuing that work, which, although in a small edition, is to be offered for general sale while it lasts, the Buffalo Public Library appears for the first time as a publishing institution other than for its own working needs.

Charles Fleetfield, who for many years was held a prisoner by the Khalifa, and who only recently a year ago by Lord Kitchener, will visit his country on a lecture tour in October. About the middle of this month "Prisoners of the Khalifa," will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The same publishers also have in preparation for publication in October Miss Isabel Bird Bishop's "Journeys in Japan and Japanese," and an "Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson."

...speculate, the writer, in a moment of inspiration, as a machine could not be, conceived the awesome idea of letting that pulpit loom impending upon a certain corner in Park Row, New York City. Once more the weak an attempt is made to remove from our desk a further issue of this kind, save, but it must be the last of this kind, for what remains must go elsewhere. Blind realism, one and all, we must think of others—others who write on other topics—and now solemnly declare the great controversy forever closed.

When Literary Women Alone Will Be Sought.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A literary life lessens the young woman's chances of matrimony? Yes, with a certain class, but with others literary training and qualifications make her a preferable and more suitable companion for the professional man. There are very few professional men who would marry a young woman unless she had some taste for literature or the higher things in life. When the Almighty said, "It is not good for man to be alone, I will make him a helpmate," it was with the view of providing man with a counselor and a companion. A woman often reaches the correct conclusions in many of the most important affairs in life without being able to explain the immediate steps or processes of reasoning leading thereto. Her literary training sharpens her talents and faculties in this and other lines, hence to the professional man she is the desirable companion, and she will be sought and that not by a "pirate."

Of course to the non-professional man, or maybe to some others, her literary acquirements have not the enhancing charms. But, where tastes and inclinations are similar, there you will find an appreciation. The literary training of a young woman then makes her the desirable companion in the home, where she is the inspiration of her father, brother, or husband. There she makes her divine and holy influence felt, with the view of shaping the life and conduct of those around her, for the immortal life beyond the present existence. All of her powers and faculties are brought to bear upon the development of man's moral and religious faculties. Man's character will be developed daily by the association and companionship of a literary young woman. Says Tennyson on this point: "He gains in moral height."

Then the literary young woman makes the good church worker; by that I mean she is usually clear-headed and exerts a wonderful influence in the literary circles of the church, which, in its nature, is moral and elevating to the moral sentiment in and around. I read in the papers last Winter where a Congregational Church near New York City invited a minister to "fill the pulpit." He came on from the West, but was taken sick with the grip. His wife, who was a literary young woman, acted as his substitute, and for an hour held the audience "spell-bound," speaking from the text First John, v., 4: "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

Then in society at large women more than men raise or lower the moral, spiritual, and intellectual standard of the community. We all are striving onward and upward. And to the one whose hopes, aims, and aspirations are toward the heights beyond the twinkling stars he must have some one to fill him with cheer and inspiration, and the literary young woman is just the person. To Congressman Reed, to Bryan, to the Rev. Charles Parkhurst, and many other eminent persons, their wives, who are of a literary turn of mind, have been a wonderful help in their studies.

Then the chances of matrimony of a literary young woman are not lessened with men whose tastes and inclinations lead them to seek the society of those whom they appreciate. She stands a better chance of marrying a minister, a lawyer, a doctor, or a man of literary genius. But with the man unacquainted with the delights of literary tastes, with the man who does not care for the most noble sentiments, the charms attached to the highest virtues, &c., her chances are lessened. So that every woman ought to have, in a measure, a literary training and be encouraged in literary aspirations. For then she will make the better companion for him of whom it was said: "It is not good for man to be alone."

J. M. B.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1899.

Her Experience When She Was Forty

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If you will permit me to offer a word of encouragement to La Gioconda I will do so by telling of an experience of my own. All my life I have had "literary aspirations," but being one of a large and impecunious family, those same "aspirations" were kept "dampened" until a couple of years ago. At that time—my life being rather less full of drudgery—an overwhelming desire took possession of me to begin. But, oh, dear! My limitations! How many! How insuperable! However, being naturally of an optimistic and buoyant disposition, and having long before taken "nil desperandum" for a motto, I started in to get an "edication," deeming that the first requisite. I persevered, and being, as I said before, naturally hopeful, encouraged myself by thinking of all the eminent authors who had done [illegible] "at" [illegible] and [illegible] the voice of those [illegible] husband belongs to the [illegible] class of New Yorkers who say, when [illegible] "Bosh!" He is simply crazy [illegible] "Nonsense," and I, being a victim of [illegible] and spare moments, have to do my reading in the evening. I read to myself while my husband works. Whenever in reading some great and delightful chapter, I come across the "poetry," I say: "Do stop a moment and listen to this," and I read it aloud. In that way my husband has [illegible] acquainted with books that he never would otherwise have known. He seems to feel that he has read them himself, and it does me good when congenial spirits are within the reach to hear him speak of and repeat portions of these same books as though thoroughly familiar with them. I am very sure of one thing, and that is that my "aspirations" have been the means of making me more attractive as a wife; and I cannot help but think that any sensible gentleman (I give the word its true meaning) would much prefer in a woman he expected to make his wife an appreciative knowledge of such delightful mutual companions as "books."

Therefore I trust that charming La Gioconda will never try to smother her God-given "talent," and will remember, also, that there are nobler callings in life than being a mere "wife," and that if it were better for her to become the helpmeet of some worthy man, or should it be necessary for the development of her character for her to be the companion of an unworthy man, (a shivering dread has just taken possession of me, and I am asking myself "Am I a fatalist?") whichever is best, the man will come. Without her bothering to look for him, and the more knowledge she possesses (is there any better way of acquiring it than by reading, thinking, working, praying?) the stronger and more "fit" will she be to cope with the difficulties of life and its problems.

S. M.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1899.

The foregoing letter is accompanied by the following very pleasing and reassuring note, the first part of which we beg to commend to all readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW who have not yet bestowed upon us their unwavering confidence: "I have never believed the unkind things I have read about editors, but have always believed that almost all editors were 'a small unbound edition of Moses and Solomon both,' and I trust you will 'compass your spirit with meekness' when I ask you, in case you see fit to publish my letter, to attach a name to it, because, of course, for very obvious reasons, I should hardly like to sign my own." Moses and Solomon in one! Well—it's the unexpected that happens to editors as to every one else.

"As the Husband Is the Wife Is."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It seems to me that the thoughts of "La Gioconda," your amiable correspondent, have occurred to scores of bright women, just graduated from college, with the wide, wide world before them. As such they are of vast importance, and ought to be freely discussed, so that some rational conclusion may be reached. It is clear to me, however, that such a result must be deduced from principles that lie back of the points she mentions and which indeed apply to the whole sexual relations.

In spite of education and individuality, the rule is true that "As the husband is the wife is," but this does not mean the visionary doctrine of "affinity" as generally expounded. It simply means that in mental culture, habits, and general tastes they ought not to be so dissimilar as to be antagonistic. With these as a basis, there must be the broad sentiment of individual liberty and personal attachment. The first of these is the more important, in spite of what the poets say, for no man or woman can be happy that does not feel that they own themselves, nor is any one fit for married life that feels that he would like to be the owner of a human being. Ownership, in any disguise, is slavery.

The idea of a man being jealous of his wife's devotion to literature, or art, or any other rational enjoyment is barbaric. There never was a greater slander than the proverb that "True love is always jealous." Jealousy implies fear and distrust, but perfect love casteth out all fear and its tormenting jealousies. The Jewish God, it is true, was a "jealous God," but true Christianity teaches us better things. He or she who truly loves another delights to see such other enjoy themselves; if they do not do so such love is spurious—a mere morbid feeling like that of the beasts of the field or the animals of the barnyard. Indeed, jealousy is often neither of the heart nor head, but simply an animal instinct, which had best be crushed out of existence.

These ideas may be novel to some of your readers, but the more they will be studied the more will they be understood and adopted. To those who accept them neither literature nor music, nor art, nor society, nor even devotion to any rational amusement will raise any barrier to matrimony. Instead of the cold-blooded sense of duty, the feeling of responsiveness will control; instead of the miserable feeling of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

whose success in literature detracted not at all from their honored positions as true home makers. But in running over the names of well-known literary women, past and present, it may create surprises to find that nine-tenths, if not more, can lay claim to the prefix Mrs.

I wish space permitted a list of half those lights who memory assures me discovered sweethearts "willin'." Is not this the best of replies to the first part of La Gioconda's question? In addition, it happens to be my good fortune to know quite a few literary women (married ones) in their homes, and as an impartial observer I can say that these homes are delightful, the children healthy, smiling, well dressed, and intelligent, the husbands, to all appearances, happier and better contented than others of my acquaintance. It ought to go without saying that women of large brains and quick perceptions are as capable of bread and buttonholes as of fluent English. (Whether a wife's knowledge of buttonholes and bread is nowadays essential to a man's happiness is of course a side issue.)

I am sure the laughing one knows that young women of her cult are not slighted in society—rather the reverse—and if not in society—but I must hasten. In truth, I believe her laughter during the whole of this debate is in her sleeve. She could doubtless confess with others. But again I must hasten. As for her "chances" being lessened, on her own account, because she is not likely to find "a congenial mate"—with all respect for the winsome correspondent who signs herself "A Wife"—I say, nonsense. The latter had probably been reading Philpott's fascinating "Children of the Mist," where the hero says, "I shouldn't have failed in love wi' her if she'd been clever'n me," and the response, "Or she with you, perhaps?" to which the other thoughtfully admits, "P'raps not."

But that was in Devon, a distant, wee corner. Man—even that awe-inspiring bugbear The Average Man, is growing broader-minded, more intellectual, fonder of art in all its forms, every decade. Cheer up, laughing one, unless you are already married; in which case—but I must hasten in spite of much that remains to be said.

It seems to me the worst danger implied in this question as to whether literary women are likely to be sought in marriage is that the demand for such wives may some day exceed the supply. PENELOPE.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 9, 1899.

"La Gioconda" a Sweet and Modest Violet.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your bright and delightful correspondent "La Gioconda" needs encouragement to persevere in her good work of literary culture and authorship, but such a charming writer ought not to be in doubt. She is a sweet and modest violet who hesitates where she should be confident, and where, too, she should be proud of her accomplishments and achievements.

She evidently has a very decided natural taste and genius for literature and literary composition. So she writes con amore; and, in common with all who have the light of genius to guide and inspire them, it is her duty to the world to cultivate her natural and acquired gift, and fan the divine spark into flame. By so doing she would help to advance literature, and literature is a very important part of our civilization, just as science and art are, and just as music is; for among the highest products of civilization are really good books, and Italian and German grand operas, when really well performed.

In cultivating literature she need not, and should not, neglect the ordinary work, the common duties of life. Her obviously well-balanced mind will enable her to do justice to herself in home and social life, as well as in literature, so far as her opportunities permit, and thus fit her to adorn every position. There is a time for everything.

We are all, of course, more or less controlled by our environment, but genius, another name for superior intelligence, talent, and industry, combined, with her conspicuous commonsense, will enable her to utilise her resources to the best advantage. This is the secret of good generalship in the battle of life.

A gifted woman, young or old, should no more hide her light under a bushel than a man. If she has anything of value to say or give to mankind, be it much or little, let her say or do it. Every little in the right direction helps to speed the Car of Progress; and great mountains and great nations alike result from an aggregation of atoms, and the mass depends upon the atoms.

Every bright thought, every original conception, every good deed, or useful work, adds something to the world's enlightenment and well-being, and to our still far from perfect civilisation; and women are not inferior to men as writers. So let women come still more to the front in literature.

Nothing good in literature or in the universe is lost or without its influence, although it changes form and may be hidden. We cannot always trace far-reaching results, or even tell what Monsoon of the ping, but we know that "great cause from little effects grow," and a humorist might say that when a pin falls to the ground it becomes a corporation.

A cultivated, intellectual, gifted, refined, and pure literary genius, who exerts her powers aright is a great moral and civilising force, even more so than a man under the same conditions. She towers above him as an appealing, aesthetic influence, as a beautiful, inspiring, magnificent, almost divine object.

[illegible] her chosen [illegible] to the world, [illegible] second-rate as writer [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

tellectual or merely clodhoppers; but to the appreciative and the intellectual man, in a happy marriage, she represents heaven on earth.

She can be "a ministering angel when pain and anguish wring the brow," "a very present help in time of trouble," and none the less a good housekeeper, a good wife, and a devoted mother, while devoting part of her life—her leisure, so to speak—to literature, or art, or music, or any other such refining and noble work.

By reason of the cultivation of all her faculties she will be the better in all her social and domestic capacities for her intellectuality, mental activity, and literary culture.

Instead of wasting her leisure in useless gossiping or trivial pursuits or sheer idleness leading to ennui, she will be improving the shining hours to the best of her ability, and have the proud satisfaction of knowing and feeling that she has not neglected to improve her mind and her opportunities, but has let her light so shine as to benefit both herself and her fellow men and women.

Nor will she, if she pursues her studies and her creative work with that moderation which must always be kept in view, ever be lost to sight by men, or less sought after in marriage. Indeed, she will be more sought after by those worth having—by those kindred spirits who would appreciate a creature so bright and attractive and well worth winning.

Her mental superiority would surely enhance the charm of her physical beauty and lovable qualities and characteristics in the eyes of any man but one who did not deserve her. A literary Hebe would be Fascination itself personified—a divinity to worship. She would, I trust, want none of those who are of the earth earthy. They could content themselves with commoner clay.

Let "La Gioconda" then, go on, "still achieving, still pursuing," in literature, "with a heart for any fate," and thus "learn to labor and to wait." She will not have to wait for worthy suitors any longer than the belles of the drawing room, who never indulge in any mental exertion above the level of small talk. She will only require to be known to be appreciated, as the phrase is.

Although the world is composed of a great many millions of people, mostly fools, there are plenty of men bright and keen enough to know a good thing when they see it. So "La Gioconda" will doubtless, in due time, see the full fruition of her hopes as both wife and mother, and that without neglecting literature or foregoing the pleasures of a literary life. I predict, from her letters, that she will adorn her home sphere with as much comfort, satisfaction, and happiness to herself and her husband and children—when she has them—while continuing her literary work, either in a dilettante way or professionally, as if she had hidden her light under a bushel and buried her literary tastes forever on the altar of domestic life.

These remarks apply equally to all other young women like her, allowance being made for varying conditions. Let her, therefore—and her literary sisterhood—go on earnestly and joyously as she is doing, bearing in mind that everything comes to him, or her, who waits, and that "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." Let her, moreover, remember that she must never borrow trouble, for,

> Like a sawyer's work is life,
> And the only field for strife
> Is the inch before the saw.

A woman is a woman's severest critic, and the opinion of your correspondent "M. S."—evidently a lady—that a literary life unfits a young woman for marriage and motherhood, is, I respectfully contend, erroneous, unless she allows literature to engross all or too much of her time and becomes the victim of what she calls "literary mania."

A very few hours' work a day have been sufficient to accomplish great results by great authors, and the time usually wasted every day by many women would be enough for any literary woman to give to literary work, so that she would have plenty of time left for ordinary domestic and social duties, including proper attention to her home, her husband, and children, if married, and still be able to lead a literary life.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote most of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at a sideboard in her Hartford kitchen, with her young children tugging and clamoring at her skirts, and with all the work of the house to attend to besides. Hundreds of other married women, including Mrs. Oliphant, have cultivated literature successfully under more or less similar conditions, and they and their husbands and children were none the worse, but presumably all the better for having such gifted and heroic wives and mothers to add charm and glory to their lives.

So success to literature and the ladies, in alliance with matrimony.

KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.

New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

Mike Haggard as a Farmer.

Amid the literary turmoil of to-day, the work of Rudyard Kipling, "A Fleet in Being," the simple notes taken by Mike of work in Hoche's fleet, under that unpretentious head, have come to the surface as the most lasting of the literary productions of the Spanish war. Of course, Kipling is a man of genius, as he is a man of care, as calls it, but in agriculture as he describes their growth in Longman's Magazine, there are [illegible] does it show? "The great antiquity of country life in England." Yes, "the seed was sown and the crops were gathered," writes Mr. Rider Haggard, "in the field as I gather them to-day." You understand old England better as Mr. Rider Haggard writes it.

Then he has at hand his African experiences, and he compares an English storm, its thunder and lightning, with one in Natal, and his own narrow escapes. Once the bolt struck not a dozen yards behind him. "In Africa the lightning is a thing which even Ajax would scarce have ventured to defy."

Descanting on the records of the past, man's little promptings to identify himself, so that what he did or who he was shall not perish, Mr. Rider Haggard says that he once set up a panel when a house of his was under repair, and he wrote on it his name, the date, and a Latin inscription, so that after he was dust "it might prove of passing interest to some unborn creature who may chance to be present when at length the place falls to ruin or is pulled down piecemeal."

This is a natural instinct, and so we may forgive autographs in unseemly places. "In Egypt, among buildings which were reared thousands of years ago, I have found such relics of those whose toil created them. In breaking up an old floor in this very house I have noted the name of the carpenter who laid it, rudely scrawled upon a board."

Looking at agricultural labor in England, Mr. Rider Haggard notices its decline. "The old skill upon which he used to pride himself seems to be deserting the agricultural laborer." It is only the old hands "of over fifty" who can be trusted to plow. The best of the young men crowd the towns. There is no remedy, as long as America is the cheaper producer of grain.

Charming is a description given of a visit to the Hebrides. The "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides," in 1773 with Dr. Johnson and Bozzy is brought to life again. What a time it must have taken the doctor and his attaché to reach the Hebrides! Mr. Rider Haggard leaves Euston Station at 9 o'clock one night and is at Oban next morning at 8:30. Thence to the Hebrides was a pleasure jaunt on a steamboat, the time taken being seven hours.

At Coll the House where Johnson and Bozzy put up is visited. It is described by the doctor "as a mere tradesman's box, with nothing becoming a chief in it." The rooms the old tourists occupied, Mr. Rider Haggard says, are unchanged. For the mere fun of the thing, Johnson and Bozzy disputed as to the excellence of the fittings up of their rooms. The doctor insisted that his curtains were the finer, "being woven of linen thread, and, giving up the curtains, Boswell pointed out that his bedposts were the finest. Thereon the doctor retaliated. 'Well, if you have the best posts, we will have you tied to them and whipped.' This does not seem a good specimen of the Johnsonian wit, or at least I cannot see its point. Boswell quotes it as illustrative of his hero's power of placing his adversary 'in a ludicrous view.' To my mind, it is not the victim of the joke who is ludicrous."

Different men have different appreciation, so we are inclined to smile, nay, more than that, laugh, at the doctor's repartee.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., are to publish "A Farmer's Year" in book form, and the merits of it are unquestionable.

A Papal Paper Conference.

Many articles have appeared in these pages referring to the destruction of books arising from inherent defects in the manufacturing of them. The Pope has issued invitations to delegates from different countries, who are to attend a conference to be held this year at Einsiedeln, in Switzerland. The question to be considered is the better preservation of books and manuscripts in great libraries. There will be shown for the benefit of this international congress various exhibits in the shape of documents taken from the Vatican archives which are so ruined as to be no longer legible.

Conditions, as have been before presented, are more destructive of books to-day than in the past. Libraries in the present age are not museums, where objects placed in glass cases are to be looked at and not handled. Books are to be read and consulted. We warm up libraries and we light up libraries, and artificial heat is destructive of paper, vellum, and always of bindings. The bookworm is pretty much of a bugg and comparatively rare, though it does occasionally [illegible] through an Aldine or an Elzevir. It is sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gas which ruin books, and in the long run these are just as destructive as is damp.

The modern book, as far as its material goes, too often contains within itself the elements of its own annihilation. Necessity has forced us to use wood pulp. There are not enough linen rags made in the world to go round. Paper, then, as long as there is wood, has increased in quantity, but not improved in quality. If the prime material has cost the makers of the old-fashioned grade, what [illegible] quality it has of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE PLAYER OF PUBLIC [illegible]

The Ohio State University is one of the land grant colleges. It owes its existence to the act of Congress of 1862 and to those further acts and grants inspired by the late Senator Morrill. Like all these colleges, it stands for the people at large; it is a part of the general system of State public education. The last catalogue of the university in question, issued this week, expresses this fact very tersely in these words:

A State system of free public education worthy of the name freely offers every opportunity and inducement to its school population to pass by systematic methods, easily apprehended by those who are to receive the benefits, in schools under popular control, from the lowest seat in the primary school to graduation by a university of high standing. It is not supposed that all pupils can or will accept these opportunities or respond to these inducements. But the highest welfare of the State demands that both opportunity and inducement shall be continually present, and that the broad and firm highway of sound training and of higher learning shall be opened freely to every child of the State.

The State system is naturally divided into three great sections. The first includes the rural or district schools and the work done in the first eight grades of the city schools. To this is generally given the name of "the grades." The second division includes the High Schools. The work of the third division is done by the university.

This means that the university is practically the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth grades of this State system of free public education. Its work is related to that of the High Schools precisely as their work is related to that of "the grades." It ought to be quite as natural for a pupil to look forward from the High School to the work in the university, or its equivalent, as to look forward from "the grades" or the rural schools to work in the High Schools.

In most of these institutions tuition (proper) is entirely free. There are very reasonable laboratory fees, rarely exceeding $5 a term, and in the Ohio State University an incidental fee of $15 a year. Every effort is made to keep the necessary expenses of students down to a noteworthy minimum. Of the more than 1,000 students at this university it is safe to say 20% are more or less (rather more than less) self-supporting; that not one-half of the entire student body pays out as much as $250 (each) for all expenses, and that the man who would spend $500 in a single year would be regarded as a rare specimen of a genus whose characteristics and qualities are not yet determined.

This closeness of relation and this peculiar relation with the public schools below the university and the possibility of securing such exceptional advantages at such a minimum expense make the path to higher learning and to professional and technical training broad and inviting. The final result upon the general citizenship of the State must be most beneficial. In this, as in all other questions concerning the practical results and value of public higher education, we must keep in mind the fact that this work was undertaken at such a comparatively recent date that it is not yet time to see its full fruition. It is quite within bounds to assert that, with the possible exception of the State Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin, it is scarcely more than fifteen years since these public institutions secured the recognition and support which alone could make success possible. This is seen in the fact that from 1880 to 1895 attendance at State universities increased something more than 300 per cent. in spite of constantly advancing entrance requirements and standards of work.

As showing how this leaven of higher education permeates all grades of society under this system of public support and patronage, thereby making such education a power to unite society rather than to divide it, which is an extremely desirable condition of affairs, the Ohio State University publishes in this catalogue a tabulated statement of the occupation of the parents of those students who have entered the institution since September, 1895, as far as these may be determined from what is known at the Register's office as the "personal cards." The table covers about 1,700 students and is as follows:

Abstractor	1	Laundryman	1
Architects	4	Lawyers	89
Bakers	2	Lecturer	1
Bankers and brokers	36	Liquor dealers	2
Barbers	2	Liverymen	3
Blacksmiths	3	Machinists	9
Bookkeepers	10	Manufacturers	100
Brewer	1	Masons	9
Butchers	4	Merchandise, dealers in (not otherwise specified)	178
Carpenters	24	Mechanics	11
Cemetery Superintendents	2	Metal workers	5
Circuit Judge	1	Miners'	10
City officials	5	Ministers	32
Clerks	3	Musician	1
Coal dealers	13	Padmaker	1
Collector	1	Painters	2
College Presidents	2	Piano tuner	1
County officials	16	Photographer	1
Dairymen	14	Physicians	77
Day laborers	17	Plasterers	4
Decorators	2	Printers	5
Dentists	3	Private corporation officials	9
Dressmakers	2	Potter	1
Druggists	16	Publishers	2
Electricians	2	Railway employes	46
Engineers (civil)	9	Real estate	31
Engineer (mechanical)	1	Retired	33
Engineer (mines)	1	Saloonkeeper	1
Engineers (stationary)	3	Shoemakers	3
Express agents	3	Silver gilder	1
Farmers	561	State officials	12
Florist	1	Stenographer	1
Furnace builder	1	Stock dealers	6
Geologist	1	Tailors	6
Glassblower	1	Tanners	2
Grain dealer	1	Teachers	38
Government service	14		
Hotels and restaurants	11		

*OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees. Year ending June 30, 1899.

Ice dealer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insurance	22	Undertakers	4
Janitors	7	Veterinary surgeons	3
Jewelers	23	Watchmen	3
Journalists	21		
Lake marine	21		

These figures tell their own story. Certainly it is one of very deep interest to all thoughtful citizens. The larger intelligence, the uplift, the inspiration, which come to all interests of a State by reason of the betterment of its citizens, are beyond computation. Here is staying and saving power. As long as this work can continue in this way, animated by this spirit, we need not fear social nor civic cloud nor storm; for we shall be able to stand four-square to every wind that blows.

The university certainly does well to take as its motto, "The State has no material resources at all comparable with its citizens, and no hope of perpetuity except in the intelligence and integrity of its people."

The State and all its people may hope and take courage as long as such a system of public education is wisely and generously and earnestly and fearlessly administered.

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

Columbia University Library, Aug. 4, 1899.

THE WEEK IN ART.

The plans for the coming Winter at the New York art schools are now nearly all definitely arranged, and it would look as if art students of the city and country would have unusual facilities for prosecuting their studies during the coming Winter. The prospectus of the Academy schools which are to open in October at the new buildings in Morningside Park is a liberal and encouraging one. Its scope of study is comprehensive, it calls for the employment of excellent instructors in every department, and if its details can be carried out it will give to the Academy students an admirable course. The Art Students' League will not be far behind in its schedule, which will soon be issued, while for students of the arts of decoration the School of Artists-Artisans and the School of Applied Design will give all needed facilities. The improvement in the facilities for art instruction in New York has been very rapid during the past few years, and while a course of study abroad is still desirable for serious-minded students, they can obtain an excellent grounding in their work in the art schools of the metropolis, which also now furnishes them with the facilities for seeing and studying some of the best pictures of the year.

The last number of The Art Journal has as its frontispiece an excellent photogravure reproduction of Gérome's well-known and celebrated figure work "Son Eminence Grise." The reproduction is so excellent that one can pardon the presentation of so hackneyed a picture. An article on the illustrator, Arthur Hopkins, whose work in Punch, The Graphic, and Illustrated London News has made him almost as well known in America as in England by John Reid, contains several interesting biographical details and is illustrated by reproductions of some of Mr. Hopkins's best drawings in Punch. Hopkins is considered the successor of Du Maurier in the depiction of society incidents. He lacks Du Maurier's delicacy of touch, but is not unworthy to carry on the work of the dead master, whom he frankly acknowledges has largely influenced him. Mr. Hopkins is not only a black and white artist, but paints in oil and water colors. He acknowledges indebtedness for his work in the lighter medium to G. J. Pinwell, A. Boyd Houghton, and Fred Walker, while his admiration among oil painters, he says, has always been Sir John Millais.

The Rev. Hugh McMillan also contributes a charming article, written with keen appreciation of nature, to this number of The Art Journal on "The Source of the Tay," which is illustrated by reproductions of wash drawings by A. Scott Rankin. These are remarkably clear, and give the reader a vivid impression of the beauty of the scenery which Dr. McMillan so well describes. The story is to be continued.

The international exhibition at Knightsbridge which made so much talk in London during the past season is the subject of an article by R. A. M. Stevenson. The illustrations accompanying this article are reproductions of Whistler's "Blue and Silver—Trouville"; James Paterson's "View of Edinburgh," Thomas Graham's charming figure study of an Italian girl, Bertram Priestram's lovely landscape with cattle, "Evening," and a drawing by A. Ludovici of a corner of the exhibition. Mr. Stevenson thinks that this international exhibition was much more valuable than the average large art displays in that "it enabled one to form some kind of judgment upon pictures hung in large, tranquil, and well-spaced rooms, so that one could note many phases of art without unnecessary fatigue, differing from the great shows of the year, where one generally gains nothing but exhaustion of the eyes and an increased confusion of mind as to progress and tendencies of art." In his judgment also the display seemed to him to indicate a very common devotion to style as an end in itself. He says: "Many men sought there mere quality of paint before rightness of relation, some method of brushwork before modeling of shape, and the cutting out of vast, empty masses into a large pattern before searching from Nature the expression of air and space." These views of Mr. Stevenson's are well grounded and are applicable to many of the exhibitions held in America to-day. There is here, as in England, at present a tendency even among the better artists to devote themselves to style as an end of itself.

A. L. Baldry writes in the series of articles which The Art Journal is now publishing on the decorations of [illegible] which is of course, abundant and more than adequate for the average reader, is supplemented by reproductions of some thirty good illustrations by H. E. Butler of fireplaces, sconces, and beautifully decorated and appointed rooms of this superior London organization. The Canadian landscape painter Homer Watson, who is better known in England than America, is the subject of an article by James Mavor. The illustrations of some seven of Mr. Watson's best known landscapes which accompany the article would seem to show that he has been a close student of the Barbizon painters, and the influence of Dupré is particularly noticeable in his work.

J. T. Nettleship's biographical sketch of Caswall Smith, the London art photographer, with a number of admirable illustrations of Mr. Caswall Smith's photographs of paintings and of people, some talk on home art and industry, and recent industrial art, and the usual art gossip and reviews complete this unusually interesting and instructive midsummer number of the well-known magazine.

The Art Committee of the Corporation of Oldham, England, has purchased Franz Devorak's painting of St. Laurent. This should be interesting news to the American art public, for Devorak has spent recently some five and a half years here, where he painted a large number of prominent New Yorkers, Philadelphians, and Chicagoans. He was born in Bohemia in 1862, and studied first in Munich. For the last three years he has been working in Paris, and his St. Laurent was hung in the Salon Champ de Marz last year. Devorak is at present engaged upon a large picture of St. Cecilia for the Paris Exposition of next year. His "St. Laurent" is the most important work he has as yet produced. The picture is a powerful and interesting one; not remarkable for any learned study of the architecture or manners of the times, such as Mr. Alma-Tadema might have given in treating such a subject, but relying in its appeal upon broad, human, dramatic interest. The grave and tender dignity of the heroic martyr are finely expressed, and the utter love and devotion of the poor folk kneeling before him, their anxious fears and forebodings for his fate, are very pitiful and plain to see. Their Bishop has already gone to his doom, and they know only too well that torture and death also await their beloved Deacon, their comforter, supporter, and friend.

JAMES HARPER'S PART IN THE FIRM.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I note the following in THE SATURDAY REVIEW under the heading, "The Older Harpers": "Brother James made his escape, at which Mr. Fletcher laughed. 'He is afraid,' said he. 'They always put me forward to talk to the young ladies.'" I find the following in Harper's Magazine, July, 1875, Editor's Easy Chair, Pages 292 and 293:

James Harper was a man of immense vitality, of gay spirits, elastic, with an unfailing humor and the shrewdest good sense. His humor was dry and irresistible, and the familiar story of his reply to the question what his part in the business was is an excellent illustration of it. Those who recall his serious aspect, with the hair brushed back from his brow and the spectacles pushed up, can imagine the profound gravity with which he regarded his questioner, who had been sitting long to very little purpose, and who finally said, "Well, Mr. Harper, I can understand that your brother John takes care of the accounts, and your brother Joseph superintends the correspondence, and your brother Fletcher keeps the business moving; but I don't see what is left for you. What do you do?"

"Oh, they leave me an enormous work. I have more to do than all of them."

"Indeed! That's very curious. What do you do?"

"Why, my dear Sir, they leave me to entertain the bores!" J. G. F.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1899.

IN ITS TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In these days of large editions, when we hear so much about the enormous demand for Westcott's "David Harum," e. g., a statement of the popularity of the works of a nineteenth century German author, Joseph Viktor von Scheffel, may prove interesting. The most widely read of Scheffel's works is the "Trompeter von Saekkingen," which, according to latest reports, has passed its 237th edition, (small octavo.) These figures do not include the American reprint, or the text annotated in this country for school use. Furthermore, there are three editions de luxe, illustrated by Anton von Werner, and four editions of the large octavo volume.

The historical novel, "Ekkehard," by the same author, is now in its 164th edition, and his collection of "Lieder aus dem Engern und Weitern," "Gaudeamus," in the sixty-first. There does not appear to be any indication that Scheffel's popularity is on the wane, and the figures given above will probably be largely increased during the next few years. R. T., Jr.

New York, July 27, 1899.

Edward F. Benson has written a new novel for D. Appleton & Co., which will be published Sept. 9. It will be entitled "Mammon & Co.," and is said to deal with personages living in the same society that was characterized by the author's "Dodo" and "The Rubicon." Although principally known to fame as the author of "Dodo," Mr. Benson has also written other books, which may be mentioned at this time. Among them are "The Judgment Books," "Limitations," and "The Vintage: A Romance of the Greek War of Independence." Edward F. Benson, it will be recalled, is a son of the Archbishop of Canterbury and is thoroughly acquainted with the society in which he places the scenes of his novels of London life. In "Mammon & Co." the good genius of the tale is an American girl, who is said to be painted with a characteristic yet thoroughly appreciative brush.

AUG

WHAT READERS SAY.

More Difficult than the First List.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The second list of titles from quotations issued in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 5 has proved more difficult than the first. Unfortunately I have not access to a good reference library, and consequently cannot complete my list. Please accept the inclosed with five of the quotations omitted:

1. "Honored in the Breach." Hamlet, Act I., Scene 4. Shakespeare.
2. "Comin' Thro' the Rye." Old Scottish song. Author unknown, touched up by Burns.
3. "A Golden Sorrow." Henry VIII., Act II., Scene 3. Shakespeare.
4. "Airy, Fairy Lillian." Lillian Tennyson.
5. "Faith and Unfaith." Idyls of the King, Vivien, Line 238. Tennyson.
6. "Beauty's Daughters." Stanzas for Music. Byron.
7. "Deceivers Ever." Much Ado About Nothing. Act II., Scene 3. Shakespeare.
8. "The Bubble Reputation." As You Like It. Act II., Scene 7. Shakespeare.
9. "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." A prayer for all conditions of men. Common Prayer Book.
10. "Let Nothing You Dismay." Christmas Carol. Dinah Cralk.
11. "A Stiff-Necked Generation." Exodus, xxxii., 9.
12. "In Exchange for His Soul." Mark, viii., 37.
13. "From Generation to Generation." Isaiah, xvii., 20.
14. "My Heart's in the Highlands." My Heart's in the Highlands. Robert Burns.
15. "All in a Garden Fair."
16. "'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay." The Death of Nelson. Mr. S. J. Arnold.
17. "Shepherds All and Maidens Fair." Folding the Flocks. Beaumont and Fletcher.
18. "The World Went Very Well Then."
19. "What's in a Name?" Romeo and Juliet, Act II., Scene 2. Shakespeare.
20. "Strangers and Pilgrims." Hebrews, xi., 13.
21. "Publicans and Sinners." Mark, ii., 16.
22. "From Thistles—Grapes." Matthew, vii., 16.
23. "It Was a Lover and His Lass." As You Like It. Act. V., Scene 3. Shakespeare.
24. "Westward, Ho!" Twelfth Night. Act III., Scene 1. Shakespeare.
25. "Midsummer Madness." Twelfth Night. Act III., Scene 4. Shakespeare.
26. "Aut Caesar aut Nihil." Latin proverb. Motto of Caesar Borgia.
27. "The Wearing of the Green." Wearing of the Green, by Dion Boucicault.
28. "Under Which King?" King Henry IV. Act. VI., Scene 3. Shakespeare.
29. "As It Was Written." First Kings, xxi., 11.
30. "Red as a Rose Is She." The Ancient Mariner. Samuel Coleridge.
31. "Cometh Up as a Flower." Job, xiv., 2.
32. "Not Wisely, But Too Well." Othello. Act. V., Scene 2. Shakespeare.
33. "Love Me Little, Love Me Long." Proverbs. John Heywood; also The Jew of Malta. Christopher Marlowe.
34. "Never Too Late to Mend."
35. "Put Yourself in His Place."
36. "Robbing Peter to Pay Paul." Anatomy of Melancholy, Robert Burton; also Proverbs, John Heywood
37. "Good-bye, Sweetheart."
38. "Her Face Was Her Fortune." Where are you going, my pretty maid? Author unknown.
39. "A Beggar on Horseback." Anatomy of Melancholy, Part II., Section 2. Robert Burton.
40. "A Grape from a Thorn." Matthew, vii., 16.
41. Thicker Than Water." Guy Mannering, Chapter XXXVIII. Scott.
42. "In Silk Attire." The Silier Crown. Susanna Blamire.
43. "The Wooing O't." Duncan Gray. Burns.

CARRIE R. WILCOX.

Passaic, N. J., Aug. 10, 1899.

Apostolate, Not Apostate.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Poor copy," I suppose, must be the excuse, but I didn't write "apostate" (as it was printed) before the name of Joseph Mazzini, in my paper on Edwin Markham, as published in your issue of the 12th inst. What I wrote was "the Apostolate," in relation to the lifework of the Italian leader for whose name, service, and memory I have both personal friendship and intellectual admiration.

RICHARD J. HINTON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 14, 1899.

Bookmaker, Not Gambler.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The term "gambler," applied by a correspondent of The Book-Buyer to William Wright, (not White, as you have it in your issue of the 12th inst.,) whose famous collection of extra illustrated first editions of the works of Charles Dickens, Thackeray, &c., was recently disposed of in London, is misleading. Mr. Wright, familiarly known as Billy Wright, was in reality the largest bookmaker in Paris, where he has resided for many years. When I had the pleasure of knowing him he resided in the Rue Berry, a fashionable street leading out of the Champs Elysées, and it was his delight to show to any one able to appreciate the treat his splendid collection of books, autographs, and engravings. He had, moreover, probably the finest and most important collection of original water-color drawings by Rowlandson.

Mr. Wright was a princely buyer of really fine things that interested him, and rejected anything that was not first rate, unless it happened to be something really unique that had to be acquired to improve or complete his collection, though its condition was not what he could have wished it to be. Mr. Wright moved afterward to yet more fashionable quarters in the Bois de Boulogne, and this man of figure would, I imagine, hardly care to be described and looked upon as a gambler.

E. W. STEVENING.

State Street, Brooklyn, Aug. 14, 1899.

Brief and Direct Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"C. C." tells me, and to my very great surprise, that I gave "violence" as the exact equivalent of the negative participle "unheeded." Now, while it may be one more sign of labor lost, I name the two to unto my good friend of FISHKILL that I never, even dreamed of committing any such monstrous absurdity. Years ago at Mount St. Mary's College we were often warned to verify our quotations. The warning would appear to be still in season.

I would furthermore assure "C. C." that if I strenuously objected to a certain definition of his, I had more than a little reason for so doing. But it was against his first and inadequate—not against his second and improved—definition of the word "unhoused" that my objection was lodged. If my critic will look upon this picture and then upon that, he will readily see that while his second attempt is fairly successful, his maiden effort is a gray horse of another color. But satis superque.

JOHN BAXTER.

Passaic, N. J., Aug. 14, 1899.

An Anecdote of John C. Spencer.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The anecdote of John C. Spencer, in "Authors at Home," issue of Aug. 5, interested me greatly, as he was my ancestor by direct line. Another story, if you care to have it: Mr. Spencer had a rooster which, it was said, was hatched the same day that Lafayette landed, (I do not vouch for dates.) The brood was not quite hatched, so the eggs were put in the huge oven just after the bread was baked, and this rooster was the only one that survived such an unnatural introduction to the world. It was made a great pet and brought up in the house. Mr. Spencer was going to court one day, his head well up and his coattails full of papers, quite unconscious of the fact that strutting solemnly along behind him was the rooster, and following him his great yellow dog, while his horse, with bridle hanging, brought up the rear. They all paraded solemnly down the street, and it was only at the Court House door that the distracted lawyer was made aware by the delighted gaze of the bystanders, that he was the head of this unique procession.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1899. K. C. B.

Comment on Various Topics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your issue of Saturday, July 8, is an especially interesting number. In reading it on the railway train I noted a number of literary points that seemed to me of interest.

In W. L. Alden's London letter, in speaking of titles, he says: "No matter how original a title may seem, the chances are that it has already been used. When Kipling hit on the title 'City of Dreadful Night' he probably never dreamed that another man had forestalled him in the invention of the same title." In my edition of Kipling's story, which is the authorized edition, the title is given in quotation marks, showing that Kipling meant to refer to James Thomson's poem, and this very reference gives point to the sketch. Thomson's poem, as I remember it—I have no books here to refer to—is a powerful description of spiritual darkness and despair, while Kipling's is an almost equally powerful description of material darkness and misery.

In the article entitled "The Old and the New" Jesse C. Joy quotes a sentence from The New York Mirror in which occur the words: "Satan (why this slur?) Montgomery." Robert Montgomery, who wrote a long and bombastic poem, entitled "Satan," received that sobriquet to distinguish him from James Montgomery, the hymn writer, his contemporary.

The position taken by the writer of "Percolations of Language" seems to me to ignore too much the fact that language is essentially an organic growth and not a mere invention; that it can be nourished, directed, even pruned, but that it cannot be made to accept a single word, except as the vital principle which underlies its forms determines, and that slang is and will be the feeder to the living tongue, certain words growing into the language as a vital part of it, whether it is so willed by scholars or not. Like all living things the processes of growth and decay, of life and death, go on, the amalgamation of separate words with the roots, as inflexional affixes in its early and formative period, the sloughing off of the effete, and the appropriation and assimilation of new material—processes called by Max Müller "dialectical regeneration" and "phonetic decay." These principles are alluded to, rather than fully recognized, in the last paragraph quoted from Darmstetter.

In the "Notes and News" the note on the making of "Robinson Crusoe" quotes from a writer in The Century Magazine the statement that "while there are two monuments to Alexander Selkirk, there is not one to Daniel Defoe." If my memory has not played me a scurvy trick, in the cemetery of Bunhill Fields, in London, there is a monument to Defoe, paid for by the pennies of young lovers of "Robinson Crusoe."

Why should the writer of "Owned and Borrowed Books" congratulate himself on having secured Ruskin's "Mornings in Florence" for 10 cents? I once purchased that insufferably snobbish piece of literature for the same sum, and have ever since regretted my 10 cents.

E. H. H.

Greenwood Depot, Va., July 10, 1899.

"The Spirit of Place." By Alice Meynell.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

How often do we see trees lightning-scarred standing upon a level field whose outstretched arms seem to image a human figure! So might a forlorn mortal blasted by disease or unnerved by the hand of misfortune yearningly appeal for friendly support.

What is the secret of this power that enables one to invade at will each province of nature, and where are found the credentials that make possible such assurance of knowledge and familiarity? It is reasonable to suppose that one who is gifted with such insight and spiritual vision is stimulated by rare motives, such lovable dedication of the invisible world. How easily the human mind draws on the enlarged processes of deeper thought when the underlying monitor of each action and impulse is sensibility! Surely such an authoress as Alice Meynell is welcome in our midst. In the arena of the natural world among the flora and fauna and birds there are countless opportunities for the amiable students of the gentler sex. A notable few of the number employed in this field are Alice Meynell, Maud Going, and Edith M. Thomas.

The first and last while engaged upon reportorial interpretation, have added a spiritual quality to the phenomena of fact and record all their evidence and illusions in the rhythmical language of poetical prose. Their style is like the star-dust of rhetoric, if such an expression be permissible. Let any one read "The Spirit of Place" by the first, and "Early and Late with the Birds" by the last, and then if he doubts that they have written or are capable of writing genuine poetry he is indeed liable to the charge of dullness. They realize what may become woman's forte, and glorying in the possibilities of newer and finer appreciation they retrace the paths of ages and rewrite the history of schools in a sweeter if less palpable cipher. Behind the coruscating density and charm of the sonnet form one invariably finds the noble form of woman projecting it from the accumulated wisdom and beauty of her soul life.

The title chapter of this volume is resonant with the softened clamor of popular melodies that attach themselves to bells that ring out their monotones to dirge and joyous madrigals, to marriage feast and fête. Her essay on "Wells" savors of their cooling mystery, the mineral aftermath of each soothing draught being represented by the chiding that we must accept occasionally at her hands. Her treatment of "Solitude" has all the subtle odors and thrillings of prolonged quiet distances when the air seems surcharged with vital play and sprinkled song. Save in a tentative way one cannot voice his preference for books of this stamp. They are like the echoes from another world, as of some heavenly Pan striving to release his soul from divine agencies. The cadence of his pipes we dream strikes but our individual ear, and thus we find a sacred place in some drawer or shelf for this particular book.

J. F. F.

New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

Thomas a Kempis and His Classic.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your notice in THE SATURDAY REVIEW last week of the work of Sir Francis Richard Cruise on the authorship of the "Imitation of Christ," you speak of the much-disputed problem as having been settled and the authorship of Thomas à Kempis fully established. If, from his treatment of the subject, Sir Francis Cruise has in his work established the claims of the reputed author beyond dispute, the views of earlier writers on the same subject may be received with scant attention.

At the risk of exciting criticism from those fortunate enough in having read the work just published, and presumably possessed of later facts, I cannot refrain from giving to the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW the substance of an interesting article published in The Edinburgh Scotsman fifteen years ago. The occasion of the article was the dedication of a monument in the Cathedral of Vercelli in 1884.

Hallam, writing in the same year, presented very lucidly the claims not only of à Kempis and of Gerson, but of a third ecclesiastic, Giovanni Gersen. This last, a native of the sub-Alpine town of Vercelli, is the claimant naturally favored by the Italians, just as à Kempis, quite as naturally, is the favorite of the Germans, and Gerson of the French. So satisfied, indeed, are Italians of their compatriot's being the author that they have erected a fine monument to him in the Cathedral of Vercelli, bearing the following inscription:

"John Gersen of the Order of St. Benedict, Abbot of St. Stephen's, Vercelli, author of the book 'De Imitatione Christi.' Dedicated in the year 1884."

John Gersen was born about the year 1180, in the modest hamlet called De Carpi, near Cavaglia. He is believed to have died about 1245. "The Imitation," according to the learned Signor G. B. Ghirardi, was written in Latin about the year 1230, and in a short time it was known throughout all the monastic institutions of Christendom. A century thereafter there were several versions of it, and no library or university but possessed a copy, turned into the language of the country. Till then, according to the same authority, the book went under the name of its author, the ancient codices bearing entire or abbreviated the name of Gersen. It was about 1420 that Gersen began to be confounded with Gerson, a canon and Chancellor of the University of Paris, who had translated a part of the "De Imitatione" into French. This ecclesiastic was Jean Charlier by name, a native of Jarson or Gerson, in the Archiepiscopate of Rheims, and, having become famous by his erudition and eloquence, he was too lightly credited with the authorship of the book.

"Not less strange," says Signor Ghirardi, "was the case of Thomas à Kempis, an Augustinian monk, who, having copied Gersen's treatise for the use of his monastic brethren, was so possessed with admiration of it, that to the end of the book he affixed his own name to indicate that the work—that is, the copy—was made by his own hand." Ghirardi sums up the claims of Gersen by affirming that there has been found and published a version of the "De Imitatione" "Jam Diutius," made by an unknown Benedictine translator in the first half of the fourteenth century, the earlier part of manuscript dates, about Thomas à Kempis was not born till toward the close of that century, (1380,) and Gersen not till 1363.

Even before this discovery the proofs that Giovanni Gersen of Vercelli was the author seemed convincing to the learned Abbot of Montecassino, Constantino Gaetani, of the Marquisate of Sartino, in 1616, while the Congregation of Rites in Rome pronounced the same opinion in 1630.

Of this remarkable work, which breathes more fervently the devotional spirit than any other literary production with the single exception of the Bible, it is natural that we should desire to possess the fullest information, and the determination of the real author of the same must be a subject of much interest; still, the work itself and its intrinsic worth are the main thing, which no amount of discussion as to its authorship can militate against. The writers of the Gospels took no precautions to identify themselves beyond dispute with their work. The commercial spirit had not then found a place in the calculations of authors—an international copyright law was undreamed of.

Like them, the author of the "Imitation," oblivious to all personal considerations and sensible only of the needs of mankind, strove to give expression to the great truths welling up within his own soul, unconsciously erecting a beacon which shines through the centuries with a steady, clear light for the guidance of storm-tossed souls.

THOMAS JOHNSTON,

Brooklyn, Aug. 14, 1899.

German Sense of Humor.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am sure you will enjoy with me a line or two from a shipping bill which I have just received from a German firm. After the usual statements of marks, numbers, &c., and the description of the goods, "which are to be delivered in like good order," &c., the following exceptions are made as to the responsibility of the shippers:

"The Act of God, Enemies, Pirates, Thieves, Robbers, Restraints of Princes, Rulers, and People, Vermin, Jettison, Barratry, Collision, Explosion."

There is something delightful in the charming simplicity with which these good people use capitals throughout—as indicating equality of respect, I suppose; and put God, Pirates, Princes, People, and Vermin in the same class. It is even a little better than the result of the beery waggishness of that Western printer who slipped the word "other" into the form from which the American Express Company's receipts were being printed by the thousand, and so secured an exception on their part from the "acts of God and 'other' public enemies."

New York, Aug. 14, 1899. C.

Harold Frederic's "The Market-Place."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The letter from Helen Frances Huntington published by you last Saturday has been called to our attention. We are confident that Miss (or Mrs.) Huntington could not have read "The Market-Place" in book form. The version of the story thus published is exactly as written by Mr. Frederic, and differs from that published serially.

We are able to state of our own knowledge that "The Market-Place" was entirely completed by Mr. Frederick himself months before the sudden attack of illness that proved fatal to him. In fact, we had the complete manuscript in our safe for a long period of time prior to this illness and were in correspondence with Mr. Frederic regarding a proposed new novel that he intended to make one of the life of men of letters, painters, singers, &c., in London, and that was to have been largely autobiographical.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY,
by Frederick A. Stokes, President.

New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

In Justification of "Tall Talk."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"C. C." of Fishkill-on-Hudson is, like Iago, nothing if not critical. Recently, and in a most unguarded moment, I ventured to complain of certain "tall talk," in which, as I foolishly thought, the aforesaid "C. C." had somewhat too freely indulged. Whereupon the man of Fishkill flies to arms. "Tall talk!" quoth he. Why, the phrase is a vile phrase, foul slang; yea, an abomination in the sight of the Lord. Let us see.

Some years ago was published in England, and plentifully sold in America, a series of critical monographs on the great writers of the world. Of that excellent and scholarly series, the "Charles Dickens" was written by Frank T. Marzials. And would you believe it? On Page 61 of his little book that same Frank T. Marzials—in utter contempt of Fishkill and academic English—has the hardihood to say that in Dickens's description of the duel between Sir Mulberry Hawk and Lord Verisopht "the writing is a little too tall."

It may, perhaps, be hardly worth mentioning that in the authorship of "Great Writers" poor Marzials keeps company with such wretched scribblers as Austin Dobson, Edmund Gosse, and Goldwin Smith.

JOHN BAXTER.

Hoboken, N. J., July 28, 1899.

The International Studio for August, edited by Charles Holme, has several interesting reproductions in color. One is a painting called "Summer," by W. Reynolds-Stephens, and "The Kiss," two studies by Paul Hellou; a decorative panel by Kay Wenneth, and reproductions of some of the artist-lithographic work by Jean Veber. Among the illustrated articles are "The Work of W. Reynolds-Stephens," by Lewis F. Day; "Peints M. Rotchers," by Paul de Mont; "La Broderie Middelise," by M. E. Landry. In addition to these Mr. Stanley Little continues his illustrated series, "The Art of 1899," and the Studio Talk contains the usual budget from the great art centres of the world.

NOTES AND COMMENT

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

A companion volume to Alexander Black's "Miss America," which was issued last season by Charles Scribner's Sons, will appear in a short time under the title of "Modern Daughters," being conversations with various American girls and one man. The work will be profusely illustrated from photographs taken by the author.

Cyrus Townsend Brady has just completed his "Heroes of Our Early Wars," and the volume will be published in a few days by Doubleday & McClure Company. It will be recalled that Mr. Brady, who is Archdeacon of Pennsylvania, and a Chaplain in the navy, is also author of a successful historical romance called "For Love of Country," published by Charles Scribner's Sons last season. In his latest work Mr. Brady relates the stories of American valor on land and sea in the Revolution, the Indian wars, the wars with France, and Tripoli, and 1812.

In the window of the retail department of G. P. Putnam's Sons, on West Twenty-third Street, is a bust of Mr. Elbert Hubbard, sometimes called the "Good Genius of East Aurora, N. Y." In that town Mr. Hubbard has established his Roycroft Press, and has gathered around him a number of the young people of the town, whom he instructs in the art of book-decorative work.

Early in September Harper & Brothers will present S. R. Crockett's latest story, entitled "Kit Kennedy," which has been running as a serial in Harper's Bazar. Mr. Crockett is reported as having called this tale his "David Copperfield."

The New Amsterdam Book Company published this week Fergus Hume's new work, "The Expedition of Captain Flick," already described in these columns. Among the features of the story is the disappearance of an island in the Indian Ocean as the result of an earthquake.

The eighth printing of A. W. Marchmount's novel, "By Right of Sword," is announced by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

"He, She, and They," by Albert Lee, with illustrations by Henry Eddy, will come from the press of Harper & Brothers early in September.

Here are some of the books for boys and girls that The Century Company will issue this Autumn: A new Brownie book by Palmer Cox, entitled "The Brownies Abroad"; "The Dozen from Lakerim," a story of young athletes, by Rupert Hughes; "Quicksilver Sue," by Mrs. Laura E. Richards, the author of "Captain January"; "The Story of Betty," by Carolyn Wells, with illustrations by Reginald Birt, and "The St. Nicholas Christmas Book," being a selection of the most striking stories, sketches, poems, and pictures that have appeared in the pages of The St. Nicholas Magazine in recent years.

Benjamin Ellis Martin and Charlotte M. Martin have an interesting book on the City of Paris in press at Charles Scribner's Sons. It is entitled: "Paris: Records and Legends in Stone." In it are associations of the great names in French literary history, which are set forth with the existing monuments that remain in the Paris of to-day.

Lieut. Hjalmar Johansen, who was Dr. Nansen's sole companion in his famous trip to the polar regions, has just published his interesting account of his trip through the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is entitled "With Nansen in the North."

R. H. Russell has almost completed the making of "The Cup Races," which will be published just before the international yacht race takes place. This, as has already been said, is a pictorial history of the international yacht races for the America's Cup, by L. A. Shafer. The collection includes fourteen large wash drawings reproduced in half-tones. It has also all necessary descriptive matter. The cover is in colors and is backed with the flag of the New York Yacht Club, on the surface of which is a fine picture of the Columbia.

Harold Frederic's posthumous work, "The Marketplace," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is now selling in the eighteenth thousand.

Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau," published by Henry Holt & Co., is now in its seventh edition.

A curiously timely volume is shortly to be issued by The Century Company under the title of "Christian Science, and Other Superstitions," by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, LL. D. The book will include chapters on "Faith Healing," "Christian Science," and "The Mind Cure," which have been brought together from Dr. Buckley's book on the same subject.

It seems that Emile Zola is not to write a novel on the Dreyfus case after all. At any rate he has told a Paris correspondent of The Daily News so. He will write nothing about the case, "unless it were a naked story without the faintest tinge of romance or any attempt to dramatize, and this would be for posthumous papers to be published after the affair is almost forgotten; a sober treatment alone would be admissible—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

In addition to her work on the volume of old English Ballads, "The Golden Vanity and the Green Bed," that is shortly to appear from the press of Doubleday & McClure Company, Miss Pamela Colman Smith has also prepared a dozen fine water colors for the ballad of "Widdicombe Fair." The edition of this last will be limited to 500 copies.

Each year as Autumn approaches and political unrest in the Borough of Manhattan [illegible] musical spirits. [illegible] Henry Holt & Co. announce that [illegible] copies in paper were exhausted [illegible] the cloth edition has now gone to the fourth printing.

Henry S. Allen of this city, who proposes to be written and published a book entitled "Mary, the Queen of the Rosary" [illegible] the story of her life, by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Walsh, which has met with considerable success, is about to publish an edition de luxe of this book, which will contain many full-page reproductions of celebrated paintings of the scenes which are emphasized in the text.

A new edition of Prof. Brander Matthews's "Ballads of Books," is in preparation by Dodd, Mead & Co. These ballads were collected and published ten or twelve years ago, but the business of the original publishers of the volume having been discontinued, it has been out of print for some time. It is now to be reissued in an attractive dress.

"The Passion Play" has become tolerably familiar through the cinematograph. Henry Holt & Co. are sending Jerome K. Jerome's "Diary of a Pilgrimage" (to Oberammergau) to press for its sixth issue. It treats the play itself reverently and expressively, but the experiences of the pilgrims abound in funny happenings. The same publishers are printing the author's "Stageland," with Partridge's illustrations, for the seventh time.

Contrary to statements that have been made, Robert W. Chambers says the characters in his recent novel, "Outsiders," have no counterparts in real life. Some of the critics, however, have professed to see in the story lampoons on and caricatures of living persons.

Lord Rosebery's "Appreciation and Addresses," published in this country by John Lane and suppressed in England, has gone into its second edition here as has also "Idols," by William Locke, presented by the same firm. In making a speech to the college boys at Epsom the other day Lord Rosebery, in referring to the litigation that is being carried on in London over the right of the publishers of this book to appropriate the report of his addresses as they appeared in The London Times, said: "At this moment the question is raging before the court as to the first copyright of a speech when it is delivered and reported. We have only got to this point so far, that the one person who has no property in it is the man who delivers it."

Augustus Thomas's new American play, "Arizona," now being presented in Chicago at the Grand Opera House, is in the hands of the printer, and will soon be issued by R. H. Russell, in book form, with twelve pictures, and with a striking cover designed by Frederic Remington.

The Shakespeare Press of Union County, N. J., announces that on Oct. 1 it will publish a fourth edition of "Study in the Warwickshire Dialect, with a Glossary and Notes touching the Edward VI. Grammar Schools and the Elizabethan pronunciations as deduced from the puns in Shakespeare's Plays, and as to influences which may have shaped the Shakespeare Vocabulary." The author of this work is Appleton Morgan, LL. D., President of the Shakespeare Society of New York, and editor of the Bankside Shakespeare.

"The Bondwoman," by Maria Ellis Ryan, will be issued by Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago Sept. 15. It is said that, besides the fascinating portrayal of humor and pathos of human life, the author seems to have incarnated in the beautiful Marquise Judith the deep pathos of all women who have arrived at the degradation of womanhood born to bondage.

R. H. Russell will probably present before September the Maude Adams edition of "Romeo and Juliet." The book will be beautifully illustrated by pictures of Miss Adams and her company by Gilbert, Haskell, and others, and will be attractively bound.

"The House of Martha," by Frank R. Stockton, formerly published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will in the future appear from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, uniform with other works of Mr. Stockton already on the Scribner list.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Capt. Mahan's "Lessons From the Spanish War" is the most important book in the varied list of announcements of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., for both the British Empire and the United States seem determined to read every word written by this author, so determined that they do not ask "Have you this in paper?" and silence on that point is so rare as to be noteworthy. The most interesting of the biographies is Miss Helen M. Knowlton's "The Art Life of William Morris Hunt," enriched with many of his brilliant, stimulating comments and criticisms, and describing his days spent with Corot and Millet. The illustrations include many hitherto unpublished.

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn pursues the vein of his "Retrospectives" in a book entitled "In Ghostly Japan"; and Miss Lilian Whiting, in "Kate Field, a Record," and "A Study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning" touches upon subjects especially interesting to Spiritualists although the main bent of both books is literary.

Among the new fiction is a volume of fourteen stories called "Invisible Links," by Miss Selma Lagerlöf; "The Bronze Buddha," a New York story, by Miss Cora Linn Daniels; "Knights of the Cross," a Polish and German romance by the indefatigable Sienkiewicz; "The Sword of Justice," by Mr. Sheppard Stevens, the hero being Dominque de Gourgues; and "From Kingdom to Colony," by Miss Mary Devereux, a Marblehead story of the Revolution. To these must be added four translations: Gaboriau's "File No. 113," by Mr. George Burnham Ives; the "Saragossa" of [illegible] the [illegible] Fiction [illegible] Mr. Edmund H. Garrett and French artists, and these are new editions of "Manhattan Songs" and "Handy Volume" editions of both the Rossetti and of Keats, each in two volumes and all with frontispieces.

Six volumes of poetry, "Age of Fairygold," by Miss Gertrude Hall; "Out of the Nest," by Miss Mary McNeil Fenollosa; a quarto, "The Night has a Thousand Eyes," and "Poems by Keats and Shelley," both with pictures by Mr. Garrett, and "At the Wind's Will," a new book of sonnets and lyrics by Miss Louise Chandler, will appear from time to time, and lastly, there is a volume of prose more interesting than poetry to half the world, "Salads, Sandwiches," and "Chafing Dish Dainties," by Miss Janet Mackenzie Hill, the editor of The Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Nine new books for children are promised. "The Island Impossible," by Miss Harriet Morgan; "A Flower of the Wilderness," by Miss A. G. Plympton; a story of Colonial Massachusetts; "With Fife and Drum at Louisbourg," by J. Macdonald Oxley; the third volume of Miss Mary P. Wells Smith's "Young Puritan" series; "Rob and Kit," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission"; "The Boys and Girls of Brantham," by Miss Evelyn G. Raymond; "The Boys of Marmiton Prairie," by Miss Gertrude Smith; "The Iron Star," by Mr. John Preston True, and "Madame Mary of the Zoo," by Mrs. Wesselhoeft.

Three volumes of stories and three novels are to be published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. this Autumn, without counting "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen," for which each day brings new orders. One of the novels, "Differences," by Mr. Hervey White, describes certain phases of life in a part of Chicago not far removed from the Archey Road, and carefully studied by the author; the scene of "A Local Habitation," by Mr. Walter Leon Sawyer, is a boarding house at the South End, that luckless part of Boston deserted by fashion for flats not so large as the long drawing rooms in its comfortable houses; and "Their Shadows Before," by Mrs. Pauline Carrington Bouvé, is a romance of the slave insurrection in Virgina in 1831, the heroine being such a Southern child as one may find described in old Southern novels—dutiful, gentle, loving books, and with no ambition to be anything but a Christian lady. "At Start and Finish," by Mr. William Lindsey, author of "Tales of the Cinder Path," is a volume of stories of track athletics; "The Surface of Things," by Mr. Charles Waldstein, Slade Professor of the Fine Arts, King's College, Cambridge, is a volume of three brief stories, published separately in England under the pseudonym "Gordon Seymour," and written with much originality; and the third book of stories, "Vagaries," by Mrs. Florence Brooks Emerson, is a collection of sketches.

There will be two "Beacon Biographies" besides those already announced: "Nathaniel Hawthorne," by Mrs. James T. Fields, and "Frederick Douglass," by Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt, author of "The Conjure Woman." A really important book upon a topic in which every American is profoundly interested is Mr. Booker T. Washington's "The Future of the American Negro," a book written with extraordinary discretion, modest but not subservient, earnest but not self-assertive. "The Territorial Acquisitions of the United States," by Mr. Edward Becknell, is simply descriptive. "Letters of Thomas Gray," edited by Henry Milton Rideout, has an etched portrait of the poet for its frontispiece, and the face will be unfamiliar to most readers. "The most learned man in Europe," as Temple called him, was the most charming of correspondents, but for some reason his "Letters," so highly prized by his countrymen of the generation following his own, are little known in this country, except in the selected specimens in schoolbooks and encyclopaedias of literature.

In lighter vein, the firm promises "Child Verse," a volume of spirited little poems by the Rev. F. Tabb; "Little Beasts of Field and Wood," by Mr. William Everett Cram, who has drawn twenty-four pictures of mink and weasel and other creatures known only to hunters, trappers, and Thoreau and his followers; "The Loom of Destiny," by Arthur J. Stringer; "The House of a Hundred Lights," couplets by Mr. Frederic Ridgely Torrence; "Lyrics of Brotherhood," by Mr. Richard Burton, and "Tallesin," by Mr. Richard Hovey.

By an odd coincidence the appearance of the two volumes of Mr. Payne's "History of America," with their theory of the vast importance of food supply in the development of races, is almost simultaneous with that of "Corn Plants," in which Mr. Frederick Le Roy Sargent gives the history of wheat, rye, oats, barley, rice, and maize, with details as to their distribution and uses. The volume is intended for school use, and is published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Its effect in preparing a growing mind for the reception of the principles laid down by Mr. Payne can hardly be exaggerated. Similar books on beasts of burden and animals reared for the sake of their milk should follow.

This firm announces a new series, "The Rivers de Art Series," each volume containing a portrait of a master, fifteen half-tone pictures reproducing his most characteristic work, each accompanied by a description, with tables of reference books, literature bearing on the subject, a critical essay, a list of the artist's contemporaries, and a historical directory of the pictures. The editor will be Miss Estelle M. Hurll, who has prepared so many art manuals, has edited Mrs. Jameson's works, and has a wonderfully minute acquaintance with the work of the old masters.

[illegible] Frederick A. Stokes Company, [illegible] Mr. Edward Penfield, for the [illegible] Poster Calendar, 1901, [illegible] Amsterdam Avenue, asked on July 5 for a poem, similar to "Beautiful Hands," entitled "My Mother's Hands," and Miss M. W. Morton, 1,466 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and G. G. Shipman, 213 West Seventy-first Street, this city, were good enough to send versions of the two poems previously published. We have lately received two other poems entitled "Beautiful Hands," which proves that the theme has appealed strongly to poets. Louise McLain, Hayderville, Ohio, who expresses her appreciation of the pleasure THE SATURDAY REVIEW brings to a "lonely little spot of the earth each week," sends the following:

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

Not alone within the mansion
Where the lords of earth reside,
In the city's broad expansion,
And the gilded halls of pride;
But within the rural cottage
Where no costly gems abound,
Toiling for their daily pottage,
Lovely hands are often found.
Beautiful hands are those that do
Deeds of love the whole day through.

Oft the hands of rings incumbered
Has no charm for bleeding grief,
While the toil-worn hands are numbered
With the hands that give relief.
Wealth and pride can add no beauty
To the grasping hand of greed,
But the hand that does its duty
Shall be counted fair indeed.
Beautiful hands are they that do
Deeds of love the whole day through.

JAMES LARKIN PEARSON.

"X. Y. Z.," Rochester, N. Y., sends a poem by Joseph O'Connor, included in a volume of his verses published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in 1895:

HER HANDS.

Sometimes I sit and try to trace,
In memory's records dim and faint,
The features of my mother's face,
With the calm look of gentle grace
That marked our household's quiet saint.

The innocence of her blue eyes,
The winning smile about her lips,
Child-simple and yet woman-wise,
Her shining hair, her modest guise,
All come in turn; each fades and slips.

* * * * * * *

O hands of ministry, that wrought
In constant care, through weal and woe,
Nor rest by crib or coffin caught,
This pang is thine—I never thought
To kiss your fingers long ago!

JOSEPH O'CONNOR.

"T. M. R.," Long Island City: "From what well-known poem are these lines:

'Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold?'"

From Hood's "Miss Kilmansegg."

C. H. Ditson & Co., 867 Broadway: "We have been asked for the title of the inclosed drinking song:

"We sit 'neath the sounding rafter,
And the walls around us are bare;
And they send back the sounds of laughter,
And seems as the dead were there."

This song is "The Revel," by Bartholomew Dowling, and is given by Stedman in his "Victorian Anthology," as follows:

THE REVEL.

(East India.)

We meet 'neath the sounding rafter,
And the walls around are bare;
As they shout back our peals of laughter
It seems that the dead are there.
Then stand to your glasses, steady!
We drink in our comrade's eyes;
One cup to the dead already—
Hurrah for the next that dies!

Not here are the goblets glowing,
Not here is the vintage sweet;
'Tis cold, as our hearts are growing,
And dark as the doom we meet.
But stand to your glasses, steady!
And soon shall our pulses rise:
A cup to the dead already—
Hurrah for the next that dies!

* * * * * * *

Cut off from the land that bore us,
Betrayed by the land we find,
When the brightest have gone before us,
And the dullest are most behind—
Stand, stand to your glasses, steady!
'Tis all we have left to prize:
One cup to the dead already—
Hurrah for the next that dies!

"W. G.," Flushing, N. Y.: "In answer to George H. Teck, I would say that 'Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,' was really written by Henry Russell under the title of 'Britannia, the Gem of the Ocean.'"

Dr. T. W. Johnson, Beeville, Texas, also thinks that the song is of English authorship, and that it was written in England between 1835 and 1840. In our answer to Mr. Teck we said that it was written in Philadelphia in 1843 by Thomas A. Becket for D. F. Shaw, a concert hall singer. Our information was based on Becket's statement to that effect, which was given in an article in The Sun June 19, 1898. If, however, a similar song appeared in England before 1843, we should be glad to know it.

"Montblanc," 100 Broadway, New York: "'M. L. C.' New York City, asks: 'In what city of Italy is there a Coliseum other than the big one at Rome?' There is only one Saturday Review of Books and Art which I care to read, namely, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, and there is only one Colosseum. (Coliseum is a false expression, the word deriving from colossal) and this is at Rome. There exist several smaller amphitheatres in Italy, just as well as there are several Saturday Reviews of Books and Art. Such—not reviews, but amphitheatres—are at Puzuoli, Capua, Verona, Pompeii, (then at Pola in Istria, which country, though under the Austrian eagle, may be considered Italian.) You could find details in Friedlaender's 'Sittengeschichte Roms,' Smith's 'Dictionary of Classic Antiquities,' 'Dictionaire des Antiquities,' of Daremberg and Saglio, and Taylor and Cresy's 'Architectural Antiquities of Rome.' I think that 'M. L. C.' could have taken the trouble to look in the encyclopaedia he may have at hand. But the number of people who prefer the question and answer part of the paper they read to the expensive encyclopaedia seems to increase with the number of fools answering such superfluous ques-

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tions. I am sorry that I was just now one of the latter. You have the patience of ten saints, Mr. Editor."

"Montblanc" writes again: "'H. F. L.,' Brooklyn: I would like to ask if you, or some of your readers, could suggest several stories, plays, or poems, in which revenge is a motive in the plot, or which illustrate the working of revenge on the character.' Stories, 'One Hundred Nights,' Svetz Grantrry's 'Fairy Tales,' many of them in 'Gil Blas,' and 'The Limping Devil,' 'Lesage,' 'Decameron,' 'Boccaccio,' &c.; Bourget: 'Cosmopolis,' 'Scrupule': Dahn: 'Kampf um Rom': Fontaine: 'Ein Briet': Marco Prags: 'La Blondina': Turgeniev: 'A Hunter's Diary': Tolstoi: 'A Poor Devil': Voltaire: 'Zadig': Zola: 'Germinal': Sinde: 'Die Liedermacher': Manzoni: 'I Promessi Sposi': Sudermann: 'Frau Sorge': Conrad: 'The Outcast of the Islands': F. Hollaender: 'Jesus und Judas': Prevost: 'Demi-Vergue': Anstey: 'Vice Versa': Gabriels d'Annunzio: 'Giovanni Episcopo': Kipling: 'The Light That Failed': P. Heyse: 'Die Raecherin,' Modern plays—Strindberg: 'The Father': W. Meyer: 'Krimhilde': Hebbel: 'Nibelungen': Glaconsetti: 'Le Mort Civile': Racine, Shakespeare, Grillparser, and last but not least, Calderon de la Barca's 'The Judge of Zamalea.'"

N. W. H. of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn: "Permit me to correct the statement in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW answering the inquiry made by 'F. E. M.' of Flushing. The poem 'To My Father's Quadrant,' will not be found in either volume of Mr. Chadwick's poems. It was privately printed when it was written, for his father's eighty-fifth birthday, in 1894, and at that time copied into The Christian Register, and two years later into the sketch of his father's life, written by Mr. Chadwick and printed privately."

And more's the pity. So beautiful a poem—that one stanza we quoted last week, beautiful with the beauty of many things besides mere composition—ought to be within the reach of the general public.

C. Baird, Belleville, West Va.: "I also noted your slip of writing 'Jane Austin' for 'Charlotte Bronte,' and believe I can account for it. You had Charlotte in your tired mind, doubtless. She naturally and necessarily suggested 'Jane Eyre'; but your automatic intellect rejected that as being only a character and not a person, and instead took Jane Austin, who was both a Jane—and a Jane-ius, may I say? This, I think, must have been your mental process. Moral: Take a vacation."

Our correspondent has the kindest possible intentions, but it so happened that a vacation was actually in hand—afar off in the woods—when the automatic member made that error. Our correspondent's very ingenious explanation is referred to our readers and highly recommended to their favorable consideration.

W. R. W. of Point Pleasant, N. J., will oblige us by sending to THE SATURDAY REVIEW his full name. A letter awaits him here and a philanthropic gentleman desires to present him with a book that may convert him from his Baconian heresy.

Jessie M. Titus, McIndoe Falls, Vt.: "The poem asked for by Dr. A. C. Bardes is by John Godfrey Saxe, and may be found in his collected works. I inclose a copy."

THE BLIND MEN AND THE ELEPHANT.

It was six men of Indostan
To learning much inclined,
Who went to see the elephant,
(Though all of them were blind,)
That each by observation
Might satisfy his mind.

The First approached the elephant,
And, happening to fall
Against his broad and sturdy side,
At once began to bawl:
"God bless me! but the elephant
Is very like a wall!"

* * * * * * * *

And so these men of Indostan
Disputed loud and long,
Each in his own opinion
Exceeding stiff and strong,
Though each was partly in the right,
And all were in the wrong!

MORAL.

So oft in theologic wars
The disputants, I ween,
Rail on in utter ignorance
Of what each other mean,
And prate about an elephant
Not one of them has seen.

Answered also by "B. R. C.," Pittsburg; "H. F. L.," Brooklyn; A. B. Wood, 150 Nassau Street, and by James D. Perkin, 228 Produce Exchange.

Elisa A. Smith, 90 Cathcart Street, Montreal, Canada: "I have Burns's 'Poems,' Belfast, 1788, and 'Chalcographimania,' by Satiricus Sculptor, Esq., London, 1814. Have they any value?"

The edition of Burns is probably very rare, but as only the very earliest editions of his poems are sought for, it has only a nominal value—two or three dollars, perhaps. The second book is by William Henry Ireland, and is worth about a dollar and a half.

George H. Lincks, Hudson County, Secretary of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, 174 Ege Avenue, Jersey City: "In his inquiry in the issue of July 29, George H. Tack, 111 Broadway, will find the next book issued for the Chautauqua course, 1892-3, of interest, viz.: 'Callias. The Fall of Athens,' by the Rev. Alfred J. Church, Professor of Latin in University College, London. Published by Flood & Vincent, Meadville, Penn. Price, $1. Permit me to congratulate your goodselves upon the successful issue of a weekly so popular, so helpful, and interesting as THE SATURDAY REVIEW." Clara L. Eddy, Phelps, N. Y., and Jessie M. Titus, McIndoe Falls, Vt., also wrote, drawing Mr. Tack's attention to Church's "Callias." "H. F. L.," Brooklyn, suggested that a useful book would be the volume on Greece in Putnam's "Stories of the Nations" series.

Lida Hooper, 178 West 82d Avenue: "The old ballad asked for by 'A. E. F.,' Brooklyn, is probably the following":

Joseph was an old man,
And an old man was he,
When he married Mistress
In the land of Galilee.

As Joseph and Mary
Walked through the garden gay,
When the cherries they grew
Upon every tree,

Said Mary to Joseph,
Is words much odd kind;
"Gather me some cherries, Joseph,
They run so in my mind."

Said Joseph to Mary
These words most unkind:
"Let him gather the cherries,
If he has a mind."

Said Jesus to Mary,
These words of reproof:
"Go to the tree, Mary,
And it shall bear fruit;

"Go to the tree, Mary,
And it shall bend to thee,
And the highest bough of all
Shall bend to Mary's knee."

So she gathered cherries
By one, by two, by three,
"Now you may see, Joseph,
These cherries were for me."

* * * * * * * *

Gilbert C. G. Bell, New York City: "The poem asked for by 'A. E. F.,' Brooklyn, is 'A Ballad of Nazareth,' by A. C. Swinburne, and is found in [illegible]

[illegible] at the beginning of the eighth part of Du Maurier's 'Trilby.' The same part ends with an English translation of the verses. Answered also by John Byers, Brooklyn.

"M. C. H.," Brooklyn: "The musical story, 'Alcestis,' is by Mrs. Cornish."

"W. G.," Flushing, N. Y.: "The author of 'Afton Water,' about which 'Student' asked, is Robert Burns. The music of the song was composed by Alexander Hume."

"H. T. L.," Connecticut: "Was William Black a married man?"

He was married and his widow resides in England.

Dr. Charles H. Meyer, 701 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn: "What value have the following books: 'Dictionary of Merchandise,' 1805; 'Animated Nature,' by Goldsmith, 1774, eight volumes; 'History of England,' by Smollett, 1790, five volumes; 'Sketches of the Hindoos,' 1792, two volumes; Maritt's 'Travels Through Cyprus, Syria, and Palestine, with a General History of the Levant,' from the Italian, 1791, four volumes, and 'The Guardian,' 1751, two volumes."

If in ordinary condition, these books are worth, perhaps, about $10 or $15, Smollett's "History" and the "Animated Nature" being the most valuable.

"L. N. D." New York City: "While I am unacquainted with any song entitled 'The Field of Monterey,' which Mr. Conkey seeks, I have found in one of my scrapbooks Charles Fenno Hoffman's poem on the storming of Monterey, which I inclose. The clipping was made about forty years ago."

THE SCOTT LEGION.

We were not many—we who stood
Before the iron sleet that day,
Yet many a gallant spirit would
Give half his years if he but could
Have been with us at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot is hailed
In deadly drifts of fiery spray,
Yet not a single soldier quailed
When wounded comrades passed them trailed
Their dying shout at Monterey.

* * * * * * *

We are not many—we who pressed
Beside the brave who fell that day.
But who of us has not confessed
We'd rather share their warrior rest
Than not have been at Monterey?

CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN.

Appeals to Readers.

James D. Perkin, 228 Produce Exchange: "John G. Saxe wrote a poem entitled, 'The Game of Life.' It became popular, and some one replied about 1870 with some verses called 'I'll Assist.' Can you find the latter for me?"

Waldemar Schreyer, 1,130 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn: "Will you please tell where I can find something about the flaghouse in Philadelphia and Betsey Ross, the lady who made the first American flag?"

George H. Badlong, 132 Park Avenue: "Who is the author of this quotation: 'I shall pass through this world but once; anything, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness I can show to any human being, let me do it now; let me not defer it or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.'"

Edythe H. Whiting, 5 West Eighty-second Street: "Can you tell me where I can find a poem, the only lines that I know being:

"Wrap me up in my old stable jacket,
And say a poor buffer lies low, lies low,
And six stalwart lancers shall carry me,
carry me,
With pace solemn, mournful, and slow."

"B. M.," New York City: "Who wrote the poem beginning

"Thou art gone from my gaze like a beautiful dream;
In vain do I seek thee by valley and stream"?

"F.," New York City: "Several years ago there appeared in the newspapers a little poem written, I believe, by an English nobleman and entitled 'Ode to a Pair of Slippers Found Upon an Egyptian Mummy.' The first stanza began as follows:

"Tiny slippers of gilt and green,
Tied with a moldering golden cord.

the verse ending:

"Such a dainty pair of Egyptian three,
Could you kindly aid me in finding this?"

"An Old Fogy," New York City: "I wish to find a poem which is, I believe, a translation from Schiller. It is in the form of questions and replies, as between pupil and master; for example, as between Krishna and Arjuna in the Bhagavad Ghita. The first verse is as follows:

"What shall I do to be forever known?
Thy duty even.
This did full many who do sleep unknown.
Oh, never! never!
Think'st thou, perchance, that they remain unknown,
Whom thou know'st not?
By angel trumps in heaven their praise is blown—
Divine their lot."

Wanted and to Exchange.

Under this heading in the department of Questions and Answers THE NEW YORK SATURDAY REVIEW will from week to week print items from its readers concerning scarce and out-of-print books they are in search of, books they wish to exchange, and other items of similar character. Judging from the growing volume of letters in this line that are received, the editor believes that readers will find this column a convenience. Although such items might appear to be in the nature of advertisements and more fit to appear as such, THE SATURDAY REVIEW will print them for the present as reading matter—a part of the paper for which no charge is ever made, and for which none can be made in this case. Correspondents should not fail to give their full names and addresses.

H. Smith, 311 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.: has a file of the New York Home Journal from March, 1886, to date. Will exchange for books. Write, stating what you have to offer.

Miss Dell, 609 Madison Avenue, New York, would like information regarding English translations of Joost Reinier; also French translations by Mr. Hillebrand that would buy such books to sell.

R. A. care New York Times, wants one of a reasonable price, Egerton Castle's "The Rose of Dauntsey" and "Young Mistley." H. J. Sanville, Lansing, Mich., has [illegible]

address to the editor of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW?

Maurice C. Landau, 255 Front Street, New York City: "I have a set of Bourienne's biography of Napoleon, in four volumes, which I would like to exchange for a good atlas of the world, preferably one of Rand, McNally & Co.'s latest editions. I have also a set of Macaulay's 'History of England,' in five volumes, which I would part with for a standard history of the world. Further, I am the possessor of an almost brand-new set of George Eliot's works, in twenty-four volumes, that cost me originally $24, which I would dispose of for a set of Dickens's works in good condition. Some of your readers knowing French might be interested to know that I have an excellent set of Molière's writings, in three volumes, which I would exchange for any work of value printed in French, English, Spanish, or Italian."

John D. Whish, 37 Chestnut Street, Albany, N. Y.: "Anybody having a copy of 'The Seven Great Hymns of the Mediæval Church' will confer a favor by sending their terms for sale or exchange."

M. N. B., Box 10, Bedford Station, N. Y.: "I have clean, whole copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Oct. 31-34, inclusive, 1861. Have they any special value for any persons or libraries?"

"Century," 121 West Twenty-first Street, New York City: "I have a complete set of The Century Magazine from November, 1884, to date, not bound; also Harper's Magazine, 1878 to 1884, inclusive. Any reasonable offer accepted."

R. D. Newman, 20 Warren Street, Newark, N. J.: "I would like to have addresses of collectors of 'American Facetiæ,' those having duplicate copies preferred."

Country or City—In Which Do People Read the More?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Not long since a writer made the remark that the people of the country read more, as a rule, and derive more profit from what they read than the inhabitants of the city. This statement is somewhat surprising, but the reasons given by the writer in question do not entirely prove his opinion to be correct. He says country people have more time for reading than their city brethren. Do they? Acknowledging that at certain periods of the year, when times are dull and when inclement weather prevents the family from doing work out of doors, even if they have the inclination to read—which oftimes they do not—they have not the abundance of good and interesting literature which city folks possess.

Still, the farmer is better off now in that respect than he was fifty years ago. During the Summer there was not much leisure for mental improvement, labor-saving machines being few, and the sons of the soil were kept continually busy, but during the Winter, when the ground froze and streams were icebound, while frequent snowstorms shut in the cottage from the outside world, the farmer and his family had plenty of time to spare. But at that period the only æsthetical source of recreation was in the weekly newspaper, containing seven-day-old news, with scant illustrative matter, the most attractive feature being the serial story. Serial stories were most popular in those days; every story worthy of the name was published serially before being collected in book form. This was about all the reading matter obtainable week after week. True, there could be generally found an unassuming library, boasting such standard works as the Bible, "Paradise Lost," "The Pilgrim's Progress," Shakespeare, and maybe a volume of sermons and a book of fairy tales. This comprised the stock of literature. At the present time the farmer's library remains about the same, with perhaps a volume or so from the modern authors. But the inexpensive illustrated magazine has made its way into the family circle alongside of the newspaper, which, outside of the news it contains, becomes of secondary importance. The country folk of the past and present get much enjoyment from an educational and entertaining potpourri of views out of the after-discussion which follows the reading of the paper or magazine, for usually the best reader of the family read aloud, while the old man smoked his pipe and the old lady quietly patched and darned. These discussions would bring out the opinions of the different members of the family, with various comments, thus enlivening the interest in the story, making characters seem more real and suggesting interesting comparisons with living men and women whom they met in everyday life. That is as far as their reading went. What literature they have is well read and digested, but, taken all in all, country folk do not have a fraction of reading matter which dwellers in the city possess. In the city we have the great advantages of daily newspapers, bright, up-to-date educators the majority of them are, and gotten up so attractively and intelligently as to compel attention from even the indifferent, and create an appetite for news, for learning, for literature in general.

Then, again the influence of the press alone; the vast majority of dwellers in the city necessarily become readers to a more or less extent. The very poor can afford a penny paper, and what great good is done by this sort of reading matter. Within everybody's reach, cheaper by comparison. Then the city is the headquarters of the publishers, and there is more of a chance of procuring literature, and at a cheaper rate, than any city can possibly afford to the country. In the latter everything is dear, and the publishers do not care to waste their time and money on a community which is not a reading one

AUG 1890

STRAY TOPICS.

On Conversation as a Lost Art.

It is an undisputed fact that conversation has become a lost art. The proofs that this is the case, and the causes of it, are matters of real interest. That the younger people of our day should not be required to know anything of this very fine art is a deplorable fact, and one which excites no comment. These youths manage to exchange inanities which please them for the time, excite careless laughter, and pass out of memory.

But that their elders should not know how to talk is much stranger. It is to be supposed that they know not how, since they fail to show any skill in that direction. Persons whose refinement of bearing would seem a pledge of considerable culture apparently have nothing to say; there is no sustained effort at real conversation. Their talk is fragmentary and without consequence. Silences fall frequently upon them, not always that privileged silence as of those so close to each other that language is not needed for the sympathetic thought, but rather the silence of those who have nothing to say. Is it perhaps sometimes a too great reticence which stands in the way of these people, a mauvaise haute which only attacks them when they try to talk, or I should say, converse? for they are entirely comme il faut in all else. But when a subject out of the commonplaceness of every-day life is introduced their reserve keeps them from expressing the intelligent ideas which they often have of the topic under discussion. And that word expression means a great deal. That is so often the thing which is lacking, and which is necessary and should be cultivated by all, else even he of the most fertile mind will be unable to impart his ideas to his fellow-men. Facility of expression is not at the command of all; some have natural gifts of fluency. But the reserve above spoken of being conquered, the cultivation of expression will relieve much. Let the speaker be always simple, direct, unconscious. Let him not be afraid to speak from his heart to the hearts of others the thought that is in his own, even though that thought be somewhat unusual and different from the tone about him. It is not necessary to be great in this accomplishment to give pleasure and even help. Speak out the thoughts that a subject awakens in your mind, and this will help others to bring forth ideas, and thus mutual help will be obtained. In the days of grand salons the host or hostess usually led the talk or was gifted in directing it, which was helpful. But also those recognized centres of conversation attracted the best minds, the artists of the day. Yet have we not ample material in this great country of ours to form salons, or less formal coteries of pleasant talkers? The American mind is fresh, most interesting in type, has the marvelous history its country is making to fill it with lofty ideas. Nor need we be afraid to hold up our heads and talk about our own writers and great ones in various fields, and we ought to know how to talk about them. Let us think, first, but then let us talk, let us learn how to converse in that more careful way in which conversation is truly a fine art.

JULIA I. HARTWELL.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 10, 1890.

Lord Herschell.

The most pleasant impression made by Lord Herschell during his visit to us, and the regret at his untimely death, are recalled by a most interesting series of articles to be found in The Journal of Comparative Legislation. These articles are memorial ones, descriptive of Lord Herschell, and are written by Lord James of Hereford, Lord Davey, Mr. V. A. Williamson, Mr. Justice Brewer, and Senator Fairbanks. It is Mr. Fairbanks who pays a just tribute to Lord Herschell's services when he was a member of the High Commission of Arbitration between the British and American Governments.

Lord Herschell's quiet manner, his dignity, were not less conspicuous than was his desire to promote good will and fellowship between England and the United States, and Mr. Fairbanks recalls the fact that when present at Washington "a notable distinction was shown him by the Supreme Court of the United States, when he was invited to a seat upon the bench—an honor similarly bestowed but once previously, and that was when Lord Chief Justice Coleridge visited the court."

Mr. Williamson's contribution tells mainly of Lord Herschell's legal career. He was called to the bar in 1860. His progress was slow at first. "Five or six years passed without his attaining to any substantial practice; indeed, so disheartened did he become that he has told me he at one time contemplated abandoning the English Bar altogether and devoting himself to practicing in the Consular courts in China. It was in this dark period of his career that during one Liverpool Assize he and two other brother barristers partook together of a very indifferent dinner in their lodgings, and compared notes as to the apparent hopefulness of their prospects. One was Herschell, (afterward twice Lord Chancellor,) another is now the Lord Chief Justice of England, and the third is now the Speaker of the House of Commons."

Twenty years after that Herschell became Lord Chancellor of England. He was then forty-eight, and, with the exception of Lord Cairns, he was the youngest who ever achieved such honors. Lord Herschell inherited from his grandfather, William, the oboe player, and afterward the great astronomer, some of his musical gifts and, more than that, will power. His memory, Mr. Williamson says, was marvelous. He never forgot anything, no matter how trivial it was. Though he never took a note and was apparently unmethodical, he "never was at fault." With his friends he would make an extended trip, and they would put down all their expenses. Herschell never did that, but when asked to sum up his payments, he would give the entire total, and without an error. He was rather an indifferent correspondent, and would ram letters, and even checks, into his pockets, which had to be overhauled afterward by his private secretary. An instance, however, of his memory and his working ability Mr. Williamson tells.

It was apparent in the preparation of the report on the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which was finally written at Deal Castle, occupying a whole day, from 10 A. M. one day until 2 A. M. the next. Both his colleagues and the secretary had drafted portions of the report which had been submitted to him, and which, in substance, he adopted; but for the whole of that day he was dictating, with hardly a pause or a hesitation and with scarcely a reference to the shorthand notes, until the fingers of the secretary were fairly exhausted, and first one of us and then the other relieved him, and at last his son "Dick"—then a boy of eighteen—was pressed into the service.

Lord Herschell was devoted to children and had a strong love for pets. Think of a Lord Chancellor sitting up "the greater part of a night watching a sick parrot, to which he was greatly attached"! The Lord Chancellor was the strongest opponent of protection, and said, when seeing the working of high tariffs in the United States: "When I left England I regarded protection as an economic blunder. I now view it as a crime, as, unchristian—indeed, anti-Christian." Had Lord Herschell lived, it had been his intention to write a work in favor of free trade for the whole world.

No man was more devoted to his public duties than was Lord Herschell. Lord James of Hereford writes:

He seemed never to weary — neither physically nor mentally. During his Solicitor Generalship he would commence his forensic labors at 10 o'clock; occupied by them until 4, he would then assiduously attend in the House of Commons until long after midnight; no 12 o'clock rule existed then. When the House rose he would bid a wearied colleague take some real rest, while he would proceed to deal with "the cases for opinion," and so next morning he would have to recommence his labors without the enjoyment of more repose than could be found in an armchair.

Mr. Gladstone, before Lord Herschell's assuming position as legal adviser of the Crown, never could find the regularly constituted officer ready to given an opinion. But Lord Herschell always was ready and present in the House.

In the Foreign Office Lord Herschell's labors were conspicuous, and in matters of international law he was a master. Lord James of Hereford writes:

It should be recollected that all his hard labor in Parliament, in committee rooms, and in his chambers was carried on contemporaneously with the building up of the greatest of reputations as a lawyer. Herschell ranks with the foremost jurists of his time. He stands classed with Selborne, Halsbury, Mellish, Jessel, and Benjamin. I will not attempt to marshal them according to merit, but if I were to do so, Herschell would not stand last on the list.

The son and the grandson of that Hanoverian musician have done much in this world for its advancement, and the law of heredity holds true as far as relates to the Herschells.

The Aguilar Free Library.

The tenth annual report of the Aguilar Free Library Society of New York shows a most satisfactory advance. The advantages of having a main library, with branches, is fully understood. The distribution of books coming from one fixed locality diminishes the demand, because men or women, or children, no matter how intent may be their desire for education, cannot walk five miles in search of books. Time with them means money. The supply must be, then, as near as possible to the demand.

The Aguilar Library, on East Broadway, is supplemented by three other branches—at Fifty-ninth, One Hundred and Tenth, and Fifth Streets. With a total number of volumes, in November of last year, stated to be 55,190, the circulation for the year ended in October was 503,033, an increase of 52,485. Taking the various libraries, the demand for books was as follows: Circulation of the East Broadway library, 194,492; of Fifty-ninth Street, 120,171; of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 104,351, and of the Fifth Street, 84,019. Classification circulation is always an important item, and it is presented as follows: Fiction, .650 per cent.; history, .093; biography, .050; travel, .023; literature, .053; poetry, .018; science, .022; religion, .015; sociology, .005; fine arts, .006; useful arts, .004. Classification as to subjects shows 23,185 volumes of fiction; literature, 3,949; biography, 4,459; science, 2,155. The supply of periodicals is quite large.

The Aguilar Library, first opened in 1886, showed then a circulation of 81,761, and the present statement of a circulation of 503,033 volumes shows the rapid progress made.

The officers of the Aguilar Library are: President—Samuel Greenbaum; First Vice President—David Leventritt; Second Vice President—Henry M. Leipziger; Treasurer—Mark Ash; Secretary—Samuel A. Tuska, 62 William Street.

The distribution of so many books and the cataloguing of them requires a literary staff which is not larger than necessary, considering the exigencies of the case. Miss Pauline Leipziger is the librarian in chief, with twenty-four assistants.

Mr. Samuel Greenbaum, the President, shows with proper pride the progress made, and what may be the wants in the future, as of additional room space, and Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Chairman of the Library Committee, comments on the co-operation of the Aguilar Library with the public school, the impulse given to general education by free lectures, and how all facilities have been offered to the teachers of schools in the vicinity of the libraries, and the Chairman desires to acknowledge the great aid given by the library staff, shown by their devotion to their duties.

The Average Englishman.

In The Fortnightly Review, Mr. Joseph Jacobs writes an exceedingly clever sketch, which has for title "The Mean Englishman," and he describes the average Britisher physically, but treats only incidentally of his mental qualities. Mr. Joseph Jacobs is far too wise to attempt the gauging of the average Englishman's brains. He alludes, however, in an amusing manner, to mental possibilities as "that golden mediocrity which poets and philosophers have praised so much—in others."

William Sproggett is his typical Englishman, and Bill is 5 feet 7 inches only in height and weighs 150 pounds. In features he is markedly Anglo-Saxon, with "a jaw heavy and wide." He is not handsome or striking, but he has a good, honest face. If you look at him he will return your gaze and never blink. As a working animal, he will toil on year in and year out fifty-four hours in the week. Sproggett will spend much of his money for food. In his bill of fare there are butter, lard drippings, suet, meat, bacon, milk, cheese, sugar, sweets, and some of his hardly earned shillings go for beer, but not so very much. "England is one of the butter and beer countries, as contrasted with oil and wine countries, like France and Italy." Apart from climatic influences, diet has much to do with the making of the man, physically and mentally. Sproggett is a producer of stockings or gloves, and "connected with hosiery manufacture in Leicestershire."

There is a fine basis to build on in Sproggett, and it might so happen that one of Bill's grandchildren may become President of these United States, and God knows that even such a bare chance as exists shows the progress this world has made. That an unborn Sproggett might become, too, an English Premier is also within the probabilities, for so far as a man goes "the accident of an accident" no longer holds good as an English potentiality.

The Fortnightly Review would rather sink into an untimely grave than print a picture, and so we have no photogravure of William Sproggett, and so what the mean Englishman looks like we have to leave to our imagination.

Seeking not for the average, the every-day Englishman of commerce, we turn to McClure's for August, and look over Mr. Stead's article, "The Cape to Cairo Railway." We all know how Mr. Stead writes, and he does that as the crow flies. His wings flap incessantly as he skims over the broad surfaces of all the Continents.

Mr. Stead shows what may be the route laid down from the Southern Pacific or Atlantic, where their waters merge, to the Mediterranean Sea, and of possible telegraphic communications from Cape to Cairo. Indifferent to rails or wire, what strikes the reader is this, that there are three sleepers, or three posts, only, on which the iron rail is to be laid or wire to be hung, and they are the three men, Cecil Rhodes, Lord Cromer, and Lord Kitchener. You call the first the promoter, the second the ablest of administrators, and the last the determined man of arms.

You always assort faces with special qualities—that is, after particular persons have gained distinction. You look, then, at the three portraits of Rhodes, Lord Cromer, and Lord Kitchener. All of them have the Sproggett "hips, well formed, * * * chin heavy and rounded, * * * jaw heavy and wide." "It is dogged as does it," and these faces accentuate that telling quality. Mr. Rhodes and Lord Cromer are the more distinctly Sproggettish. Lord Kitchener shows Celtic origin, and that blood runs precisely toward hard fighting. Anyhow, if your curiosity is excited and you wish to look at Englishmen above "that golden mediocrity," you may find what you want in these pictures.

Returning to Mr. Joseph Jacobs's article, you would be very much in error if you supposed it were a slap-dash kind of thing. The "Mean Englishman" is the result of long and arduous study and of days spent in working up estimates, hard to find, hidden away in tons of Blue Books.

Will somebody write up "The Mean American," so that comparisons may be made between our own special example and the English one? We do not remember to have seen anything of this kind. If but for the speculation such a paper would engender, it were well worthy of attention. In the social geography of this world the peaks are few, far between, and the depressions, the lowlands, the more constant. It is the mass of men that makes or unmakes a nation. To quote, then, Mr. Jacobs: "Meanwhile it may be worth while keeping the 'Mean Englishman' in view when we are indulging in visions of his wide spread throughout the habitable globe. It is he that has to bear the white man's burden in the long run. It is up to his standard that we are aiming to raise the duskier nations. When we talk of the British Empire and its spread, it is well occasionally to give a thought to—William Sproggett."

And are we not to-day imitative of that Englishman in trying to raise the standard of "some duskier ones"?

Anthropometical deductions made so far of our own American people amount to nothing. The time to generalize them is too early yet. We are too young. We are to-day as we will be in years to come, in a state of transition.

No one is so bold as to gauge mental developments. All we can do is to show what are the idiosyncrasies and the instincts of race, and we do that by comparison. We make our own standard. Yet it is good to believe in one's self, for that is in one sense patriotism.

May we approach, then, as nearly as newer environments will permit, to even this William Sproggett, whose good qualities far surpass his minor defects. We are inclined to believe that a thirst for knowledge is one of the great leading qualities of the people of the United States, and there the mean American differs from the English one. But it is William Sproggett's honesty of purpose, his inborn love for fair play, his desire for religious freedom we are bound to admire. Let us pray that these are inherited traits, to be transmitted by means of a common language, English laws, and last and not least by English literature.

"The Market Place" is as powerful in its way as "Theron Ware" was in a differing line. Whereas the earlier story was a relentless exploitation of a theologic field and the movers therein, this later one is a dissection—a vivisection, one might say—of financial operation in its most bold, bad form. The unpunished rascal is growing to be a familiar figure in fiction, to the sorrow of the old-fashioned novel reader, but few will complain that Mr. Frederic has made his fraudulent Rubber King an attractive example. * * * He is depicted with amazing cleverness, his brutal nature (touched with occasional tendernesses) dominating every page. The leaves of the book turn as by electric cyclone. The hero's sister, as hard as himself and as scrupulous as he is the reverse, stands out well among the lesser figures. An American girl, steely, disillusioned, all-perceptive, looks out alive. The titled heroine is perhaps less real. The various men of business, victims or colleagues, make a Balzac-like group of figures in their differing and harmonized tints. It is a book of real force, and causes one to ask what heights its author might not have touched with a longer life.—*New York Evening Post.*

E. P. D. & C.

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THE WEATHER.

Probably showers; brisk northerly to easterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that Mr. Chamberlain has sent, through Sir Alfred Milner, an ultimatum to President Krüger. In the event of war with the Transvaal, England may acquire Delagoa Bay either by lease or by force. The new Commander in Chief of the British troops in South Africa, Lieut. Gen. Walker, sailed for the Cape yesterday. The lower house of the Prussian Diet has rejected the entire Canal bill, and a Cabinet crisis has resulted. Emperor William, it is reported, holds the Ministers responsible for his defeat by the Conservatives, and several resignations are likely to follow; but the Diet will not be dissolved at present. Sir Charles Lennox Peel, K. C. B., died yesterday. He was seventy-six years old, and from 1875 until about a year ago was Clerk of the Privy Council. The Saturday Review sneers at the proposed Anglo-American alliance, and says that in the years to come Great Britain and the United States must be "enemies possibly, rivals certainly." Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, who was President of the American delegation to the Peace Conference, says that far more was done by the conference than any of the delegates dared to expect or even hope. He adds that the chief usefulness of the arbitration plan will be in preventing dangerous delays in the settlement of international disputes. It is reported that Gladys Perot has been sent to America on a White Star liner. Mrs. De Bathe (Mrs. Langtry) has gone to Paris. Her horse Merman is entered for the Grand Prix, which is to be run to-day. William Waldorf Astor's son is to enter the British Household Cavalry. Prince Henry of Prussia will return from Asia in December by way of the United States. The proposal of two New York delegates in regard to the colonization by Jews of the Island of Cyprus was rejected by the Congress of Zionists. The British steamship Andes and the Hamburg-American liner Hungaria are ashore on the reefs outside Cape Haitien. Gen. Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, who was arrested while leaving Cuba, has been released by order of Governor General Brooke. A victory of Dominican revolutionists over Government forces is reported. The Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Hugh McCallum, has been telling the colonists along the treaty coast that the French have no territorial rights whatever. The London Local Government Board has adopted drastic measures to keep the bubonic plague from English ports. A leading authority says that if the disease acquired a footing in London it would spread with great rapidity. It is said that the plague was brought to Oporto, Portugal, by a vessel loaded with rice from India. Germany has come to a good understanding with the Netherlands and Belgium and a treaty is being prepared.—Pages 1, 7, and 15.

Page 1.

Controller Coler has outlined his plans for fighting the scheme of the Ramapo Water Company to force the city to accept its proposition. He will attack the constitutionality of the company's charter.

Page 3.

The cup challenger Shamrock and Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin remained at their anchorage yesterday, an attraction to thousands.

Page 4.

The annual baby parade at Asbury Park took place yesterday.

The first annual races of the Hoboken Regatta Association took place on the Hudson River yesterday.

Page 7.

Several overdue steamers came into port yesterday after lively experiences with the West Indian hurricane.

Page 8.

More than 400 National Guardsmen participated yesterday in supplementary pistol and rifle practice at Creedmor.

The New York baseball team was beaten by the Philadelphias at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Brooklyns were defeated by the Bostons.

Page 12.

Mrs. Lottie Lewis is suffering from malaria, which physicians in charge of the case trace to bites of mosquitoes.

Retail dealers here received notice of a further advance in the price of meat, to be operative to-morrow or Tuesday.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan arrived yesterday from Europe, where he had been as a member of the Peace Commission. He said the cause of arbitration had been advanced by the conference.

John C. Sheehan has been defeated in the Supreme Court in his effort to have his list of election officials for the Ninth Assembly District substituted for those presented to the police Board by Mr. McMahon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Committee.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
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PEROT CHILD AGAIN MISSING?

Reported in London that She Was Sent Here on White Star Liner.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—It is reported that the Perot child has been sent to America by a White Star liner. The officials of the United States Embassy do not believe the report, as the Magistrate distinctly informed all the parties in the case that the child must be forthcoming at the criminal trial on Tuesday. If the child has really been shipped, the Magistrate will make it warm for the party responsible, notwithstanding that the British Government has agreed to the withdrawal of the extradition proceedings in the case.

The formal withdrawal of the proceedings was to have taken place when the case came up on Tuesday.

TEXANS LOSE THEIR PASSES.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 19.—Gov. Sayers, Attorney General Smith, and all the members of the State Government, including the State legislators, were very much surprised to receive a circular letter to-day from General Superintendent Trice of the International and Great Northern Railroad requesting them to send in the annual passes which had been issued to them by that road.

The basis for this request is that the law passed by the last Legislature which makes it a felony for a railroad company, official or employe, to give a rebate on freight shipments, also applies to passenger transportation. The Legislature had no such intention when the law was passed. Similar action will be taken by all the other roads in Texas. The new law goes into effect on Aug. 26.

WILL SELL TO BICYCLE TRUST.

Special to The New York Times.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 19.—The stockholders of the Peoria Rubber Manufacturing Company of Peoria, Ill., have decided to sell out to the Bicycle Trust that is now being promoted by A. G. Spalding of New York and Chicago.

The present capital stock of the Peoria Rubber Manufacturing Company is $600,000, but it will be sold to the combination for $400,000.

The promoters have until Oct. 31 to complete the organization. The capital stock of the trust will be $40,000,000. None of the stock will be placed at the disposal of the public, but will all be taken by the present members of the different companies that will sell to the trust.

State Tax Commissioner Endicott Dead

State Tax Commissioner Charles Endicott of Canton, Mass., died suddenly yesterday in Boston. He was eighty-two years of age.

COLER'S FIGHT WITH RAMAPO PLOTTERS

Attack on Constitutionality of the Company's Charter.

INIMICAL TO PUBLIC POLICY

Controller Declares the Corporation Cannot Fulfill Its Contract.

To Show that the City Can Enlarge Its Own Water Supply—Significant Charter Provision—The Company's Previous Attempt.

Controller Coler yesterday outlined the plan of the fight he intends to make against those who are plotting to deliver the city's water supply into the hands of the Ramapo Water Company. This fight will be conducted on legal and scientific lines, and by the time it is over Mr. Coler hopes to be able to conduct successfully an attack on the constitutionality of the company's charter, as being contrary to public policy, besides showing that the representations made by the company's officials as to the adequacy of the supply from the Ramapo watershed are not true. To aid him in the legal battle, Mr. Coler has asked his private counsel, ex-Judge Dillon, for an opinion, and James J. R. Croes, a well-known engineer, has been requested to investigate Commissioner Dalton's report, and to make an investigation of the general subject of water supply and the amount of waste from the city's system. In addition to these helps, Mr. Coler has in course of preparation a report in which he will endeavor to establish the ability of the city to issue bonds for the purchase of more watersheds and the construction of additional plants, without stopping the issuing of bonds for other public improvements. The Controller is of the belief that this can be done, and his report will go into the matter so thoroughly that there will be no loophole for escape.

Mr. Coler said yesterday that he had been informed by eminent engineers that the Ramapo Company has not the ability to enter into the present contract with the city, as it cannot acquire the lands in its watershed and construct its pipe lines in less than three years. Even if it had such ability, it has been pointed out to the Controller that it would take the city fully ten years to build waterways within its own limits for the distribution of 200,000,000 gallons a day. If this be true, the city would be effectually mulcted out of $5,000,000 a year for seven years without receiving any proportionate benefit. In the meantime, the company could content itself by spending little, if any, money on the development of its plant, and thus save the enormous interest charges on the investment of $100,000,000, which its partisans say will be necessary before it is ready to take up its share of the contract.

TO FIGHT TO THE END.

Now that the fight has been begun, there is no likelihood that it will be dropped until the last shot is fired and the advocates of the Ramapo scheme are defeated. Controller Coler has won every battle in which he has engaged since he became a public officer and with the inspiration of previous victories he enters into a fight in which not only millions of public money but also the question of municipal ownership are involved. He cares nothing about the incidental calamities that may occur as a result of his onslaught against misuse of public funds, and from letters he has received it is apparent that the people are behind him.

Whether or not political influences have led the Board of Public Improvements into making this effort to deliver the city over to a corporation, without tangible assets, Mr. Coler is firm in his purpose, even if it results in political oblivion for himself. There are those who believe that Mr. Coler will profit politically by the stand he has taken in this matter, and that those who are trying to foist this contract onto an unwilling public will be thrown out of public life forever at the end of the present administration, even if Tammany Hall does not exercise its prerogative of incontinently dismissing those who work contrary to public interest. The investigation which Mr. Coler has set on foot may reveal corruption, or the undue use of political power for the benefit of party leaders, and if this is so, prosecutions will be started. The friends of Richard Croker who are not in office say that the present is an opportunity which Tammany's boss should not neglect for calling his followers off and insisting that they shall provide for the city an adequate water supply from its own watershed. Whether or not Mr. Croker will see this opportunity remains to be seen, for up to the present he has kept remarkably silent on the topic. If he permits the contract to be entered into, he will be held by every one to be the beneficiary of it, while if he defeats it, he will prove that Tammany's platform declaration of municipal ownership of public utilities is not a dead letter.

President Holahan maintains the same stand he took at the last meeting of the Board of Public Improvements. He said yesterday that any one who appeared before the board on Wednesday next would be granted a respectful hearing, though he declared that any one who came for the purpose of achieving cheap notoriety would be silenced. He reiterated his previous statement that there was no undue haste in the consideration of the matter, and that the only thing that led to its being called up at present was the fact that there is a scarcity in the Brooklyn supply, and that action had been delayed too long.

COMPANY'S PREVIOUS ATTEMPT.

This is not the first time the Ramapo Water Company has made an effort to grab the water supply of New York. In 1884 the concern, then known as the Ramapo Improvement Company, offered to supply the city with 50,000,000 gallons of water a day at an annual cost of $983,650. This was at the rate of $53.73 a million gallons, or $16.27 less than the price demanded by the present contract for the same quantity.

This application was considered by a special commission of the Sinking Fund Commission, consisting of S. Hastings Grant and Recorder Frederick Smyth, who reported unfavorably upon it. To this committee the company's officials stated that it was ready to make a contract with the city and to give a bond of $250,000 to insure its performance. At that time the company's officers said the company owned no lands through which the aqueduct was to be built, but had many options. When asked by the committee if the price quoted was the lowest amount for which the company could furnish this supply, the President of the company replied that they would entertain an offer at a lower rate, "as we are ready to do as best we can without loss to ourselves."

In the present case the only guarantee that the city would be protected in case of the failure of the company to perform its part of the contract is a bond of $100,000, which the Controller considers inadequate, in view of the fact that the courts have fixed $15,000,000 as the amount of the bond to be filed by the contractor for the proposed rapid transit tunnel, which project will cost the city not over $60,000,000.

It was pointed out yesterday that the charter provision empowering the Commissioner of Water Supply to enter into contracts with private parties was one of the most carefully drawn sections in the charter.

THE CHARTER PROVISION.

This section reads as follows:

It shall not be lawful for the Commissioner of Water Supply to enter into any contract whatever with any person or corporation engaged in the business of supplying or selling water for private or public use and consumption, unless, preliminary to the execution of the contract, the assent of the Board of Public Improvements, after submission to it of the proposed contract in all its details, shall be given by resolution to the execution of such contract as submitted, and it shall not be lawful for the said City of New York, or for any department thereof, to make any contract touching or concerning the public water supply, and especially the increase thereof, with any person or corporation whatsoever, save in accordance with the provisions and requirements of this act, which said provisions and requirements are hereby declared to establish the exclusive rule for the making of such contracts.

It will be seen that neither the Board of Estimate, Municipal Assembly nor any other branch of the city government has any veto power in the granting of franchises under this section. On the face of it the section appears to have been drawn for the purpose of meeting such an emergency as now exists, and opponents of the Ramapo Company contract point to the fact that two of the men who made the charter—Gen. B. F. Tracy and Silas B. Dutcher—are, or have been, Presidents of the company.

MAYOR VAN WYCK COMING.

Saratoga Rumors Say the Water Company Scandal Has Caused His Sudden Departure.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Mayor Van Wyck left here suddenly this evening for New York. He refused to give his reasons for his departure, but it is hinted that the Ramapo water scheme has something to do with it.

Police Commissioner Sexton also left for home to-day.

John F. Carroll is still here. He said to-night that he did not believe Mr. Croker would visit Saratoga. Many of the prominent Tammanyites who are here predict that Mayor Van Wyck and Mr. Croker will be forced to kill the Ramapo water scheme.

COMPANY'S EXCESSIVE RATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your article on "The Biggest Steal of All," the Ramapo water contract, with satisfaction at seeing how clearly and how nearly completely you bring out the appalling effrontery of this latest development in municipal crime. But one point seems to have escaped you—namely, the excessive and enormous price per gallon to be paid by the city. That price is at the rate of $70 per million gallons of water delivered, but not distributed. The Cities of Newark and Jersey City are now being supplied with water by the East Jersey Water Company at rates of $32 and $36 per million gallons, or just about half of what it is proposed to make New York pay, notwithstanding the very much greater quantity, a consideration which should further reduce the price.

Mr. Holahan is quoted as maintaining that the contract price is less than the present cost of delivering the Croton water, but that is very far from the truth, as every one may know who takes the trouble to separate the expenses of distributing the supply from those of delivering it at the reservoirs or pipes.

Neither has much been said about the great cost to the individual owners of adapting the present house connections and fittings to a high-pressure service, desirable as that feature may be for purposes of fire protection, nor of the necessity of very greatly modifying the present pipe system in the streets throughout the city at a very great aggregate cost. It remains to be demonstrated that it is either economical or wise to supply expensive drinking water for extinguishing fires and cleaning streets in New York City, where nature has provided a lavish supply in the rivers that is available for those purposes. When we consider what could be done with the capitalization of $5,000,000 per year (amounting at 3½ per cent. to nearly $143,000,000) in the way of providing a proper water supply for the entire city, we stand still more aghast at this Ramapo proposition.

But there is enough water, and to spare, as you have said, if only we do not waste it as we have been and are doing with a recklessness that borders on crime. The leakage of an old and worn-out pipe system may be found to account for some of the waste; the rest is due to simple prodigality.

Prior to 1890 seventy gallons per day per capita served New York City; now it is said by Commissioner Dalton to be 120 gallons daily per capita. Why this increase? Does any one suppose that the city has come to need this vast additional amount?

A thrifty use would probably not exceed thirty gallons per day; a free actual use would be about fifty gallons per day, as experience proves amply in metered American cities. Foreign cities get along with much less. What we need is not more water, but more wisdom. F. C.

New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

BRIBERY IN COLOMBIA.

Difficulties Surround the Exhumation of the Body of C. K. Browning, but Officials Are "Fixed."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—The arrival on the fruit steamer Utstein last night at Mobile of the body of Charles K. Browning, a former prominent New Orleans Knight of Pythias, has revealed an odd state of affairs with respect to certain officials of the Government of the United States of Colombia.

Mr. Browning was killed in a naphtha launch explosion at Bocas Del Toro last June and was buried at that place. Efforts were made to have the body brought to America, but the agents of the United States there could do nothing, the law being that no bodies could be exhumed under a period of eighteen months. The New Orleans lodge took the matter up actively and sent two representatives to Bocas. There they made arrangements to be permitted to steal the body, suffering expected arrest and consequent fine, amounting to about $50 each.

A priest, member of the brotherhood from New York, the Alcalde of the town, and an American physician were in the plan. The scheme was disrupted, however, by the latter balking at the last moment, and it was found necessary to work along other lines. A letter from Joseph R. Derbes, one of the parties, who went to secure the body, states that they "fixed" the Alcalde, paid a Government official superior to him, paid the secretary to the Prefect of the province at Colon, and also the Prefect and then had to call on the Governor of Colombia at Panama.

The letter does not state whether he was bribed or not, but he signed the authority which on account of a "special clause," as the letter says, allowed the body to be exhumed and brought to this country.

Pythian circles of New Orleans have been much exercised over the matter, and though the members regretted having to connive to break the laws of a country, considered the case justifiable, and their representatives had prepared everything to steal the body and hurry it aboard a waiting vessel, the Espana, when the physician abandoned them.

SUE FOR SPECULATOR'S LOSSES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Central Stock and Grain Exchange, with offices in the Rookery Building, is made defendant in two bills filed to-day in the United States Circuit Court by Emma Bendiger and Amanda Stichtenoth of Cincinnati. The complainants ask an accounting with the company for money alleged to have been lost through speculation in the concern, which they designate as a bucket shop.

William Stichtenoth is brother-in-law to one of the women and husband of the other, and it is said he lost through speculating in the company sums aggregating almost $25,000, which had been intrusted to his care by the complainants.

Nine trains a day leave New York by the New York Central for Saratoga, America's Greatest Watering Place, at 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:30, 3:35, 4:00, and 6:25 P. M., and 12:10 midnight.—Adv.

ENGLAND FEARS THE PLAGUE.

Drastic Measures Adopted to Keep It Out of Her Ports—Would Spread Like Wildfire in London.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Local Government Board is taking drastic means to prevent the bubonic plague from entering England. Notices have been sent to the sanitary authorities of every port in the kingdom to enforce the Cholera act of 1896 strictly, and the chief medical inspectors of the Local Government Board are paying visits to all likely ports. Bodies of passengers or sailors dying from the plague will be buried at sea, even if the ship be in port.

The Pacific Steam Navigation and Royal Mail Steam Packet Companies have given notice that their ships will cease calling at Spanish and Portuguese ports.

A leading authority on the subject, who was for many years a resident of Hongkong and attended many patients there during the terrible outbreak of 1894 and who made special researches as to the origin and progress of the disease and its extraordinarily rapid propagation by unsanitary conditions, says:

"The sanitary arrangements of many towns in England, including London, are not calculated to defeat the disease. If we get the plague in the East End of London, the chances are that it will spread like wildfire, just as it did in Hongkong. The bacillus thrives amid unsanitary surroundings, while sunlight and plenty of air kill it. The period of incubation is usually five and sometimes seven or eight days. I think that a ship coming from an infected port like Oporto should be subjected to quarantine until the period of incubation is over and a thorough medical examination has taken place.

"I think the present regulations of the Local Government Board are quite sufficient to prevent the disease from entering the country. If the plague breaks out in London, the present hospital provision would not answer at all. Special plague hospitals should be temporarily erected. The greatest danger lies in the possibility of the disease coming overland through Persia, Turkey, or Russia. If the Baltic, Black Sea, and Mediterranean ports became infected, it would be a fearful menace to England."

The Lancet, commenting on the outbreak of the plague, says it must frankly be admitted that the subject is one of considerable concern to the population and trade of Great Britain. It is not so much at ports like London, Bristol, Liverpool, Southampton, and Plymouth that the danger is to be feared, but at certain smaller ports, where the medical inspection is inadequate.

THE PLAGUE IN PORTUGAL.

It Was Brought to Oporto by a Vessel with Rice from India.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—It is announced that the bubonic plague was brought to Oporto, Portugal, by a steamship loaded with rice from India, and that forty-six cases altogether have been reported. Spanish doctors now at Oporto report that the outbreak of the disease is diminishing.

According to advices received here to-day two new cases of the plague have occurred at Oporto, and two cases have appeared at Barcellos, Portugal, a town nine miles west of Braga.

May Have Reached Delagoa Bay.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 19.—Several cases of what is suspected to be bubonic plague have occurred at Magude, two days' distance from this place.

WOMEN IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Commissioner Jones Is Gradually Replacing the Female Superintendents with Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Since Indian Commissioner Jones took charge of his branch of the Government service there has been a reduction of five in the number of women holding the position of Superintendent of Indian Schools. There are still eight women holding that position. The prospect is that the number will be diminished rather than increased.

Instead of removing women as Superintendents, Commissioner Jones resorts to the plan of reducing the women to lower places and substituting men in their places. The reason given for this substitution of men for women is that the tasks of Superintendents are too arduous for women to fill them satisfactorily.

Superintendents are on duty practically twenty-four hours each day. Not only does the Superintendent preside over the school, but he is the executive head of the school work, directing employes of all kinds, including teachers, as well as matrons, sewing women, laundresses, farmers, and other workers about the schools.

The principal objection urged by Commissioner Jones against the employment of women as Superintendents is that in all Indian schools industrial training is the principal feature, and that women are unfitted for this work. Herds of cattle, farms, gardens, plans of improvement in buildings, recommendations for repairs, and the accounting for moneys expended and needed must all be looked after by the Superintendent.

"Unless a person is competent to manage such an institution," said Commissioner Jones, "he rarely gets efficient work out of the subordinates. It has been the experience of this office that men are better adapted for this work than women. As teachers of young people women are eminently successful. They are essentially teachers, and in this line of work in a majority of cases they are vastly superior to the men. In the general lines of Indian education their work has been invaluable, and their delicacy of manner and refinement has an excellent influence in the moral training of the Indian youth."

THE PRESIDENT GOES YACHTING.

Gen. Merritt Is to Confer with Him Monday on the Philippines.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 19.—President and Mrs. McKinley enjoyed a two hours' sail on the yacht Mariquita this afternoon. The remainder of the day was spent very quietly on account of the extreme heat.

Gen. and Mrs. Wesley Merritt, accompanied by the General's aide, Col. F. B. Mott, arrived here to-night. Gen. Merritt is to have a conference with President McKinley Monday on the situation in the Philippines, and some day next week he will inspect the Twenty-sixth Regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, and witness a regimental drill.

Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt and party will arrive here to-morrow afternoon from Albany. On Monday Gov. Roosevelt will have a conference with President McKinley, at which time they will discuss the appointments to be made from New York State to commissions in the ten new volunteer regiments.

President McKinley will attend service to-morrow at the First Presbyterian Church.

ULTIMATUM SENT TO THE TRANSVAAL

Mr. Chamberlain Said to Have Taken Decisive Action.

CONFERENCE AT WAR OFFICE

England May Acquire Delagoa Bay by Lease or Force.

New Commander of British Troops in South Africa Sails—War Preparations Being Pushed.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The People this morning asserts that it learns from a high official that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has dispatched through the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, an ultimatum to President Krueger of the South African Republic.

The Transvaal situation continues to hold a leading place in public estimation here, and various measures looking to war are discussed with much interest.

Particular attention is now paid by England to Delagoa Bay. It is believed that in the event of hostilities with the Transvaal, Great Britain will either have an arrangement with Portugal which will allow her to occupy the bay, or else that she will seize it.

Mr. Jessett's book on Delagoa Bay, which has just been published, is attracting wide notice. The author, who has made a complete study of the subject, speaks of the bay as "our latest acquisition." The bay is of immense strategical and commercial importance, and, if acquired, will complete the circle of British territory around the Transvaal.

Notwithstanding Peace Congress strictures, England is increasing her output of dum-dum bullets. A slight change, more for appearances than for anything else, is being made, and the bullets are being manufactured with the greatest expedition in view of a possible war outbreak.

From a political point of view a rapid and successful war against the Boers would probably strengthen the hands of the Conservative Government more than any other outcome of the present crisis, for the vast preponderance of public sentiment already heartily indorses the course of Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and once the British soldiers meet their old enemy, the Boers, few would remain bold enough to openly oppose the morality of the war.

The latest franchise kite from Pretoria has failed of its expected effect. It is regarded merely as a device to gain time. There is no cessation of the war preparations on either side. The Transvaal Government is beginning to move troops to the border, and the police on the frontier have been ordered to strictly prohibit any cattle leaving the country, while the Treasury of the republic is receiving large amounts of gold beyond ordinary requirements.

Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the British Army, was in consultation at the War Office Friday with Gen. Neville Gerald Lyttleton, Assistant Military Secretary, and the Headquarters Staff. Tenders for an immediate supply of large stores of forage and general stores were under consideration. Six months' supply of compressed forage for 10,000 horses has already been sent out.

It is reported that Col. Hector Macdonald, recently appointed to an important Indian command, but who has delayed taking up his post, is really waiting to be ordered to South Africa under command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Walker, who relieves Gen. Sir William Francis Butler as commander of the British troops there.

Lieut. Gen. Walker sailed for his post yesterday. He was accorded an enthusiastic farewell by the crowds surrounding the train on which he was a passenger at the Waterloo Station. It was stated by an army officer who is accompanying him that in the event of hostilities in the Transvaal Lieut. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller will take command of the fighting force, Gen. Walker remaining at Cape Town. The officer referred to added that Gen. Butler's retirement from the command of the British South African forces was entirely voluntary.

The Earl of Denbigh, speaking at a Primrose meeting last week, voiced the general feeling of the Government's supporters by saying: "If the break-up of the British Empire is wanted, all we have to do is to show a weak front in South Africa. Great Britain has to win the next trick there, whether by diplomacy or other means."

William T. Stead, in The Review of Reviews, makes a startling insinuation against Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He says that if the Liberal leaders, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, two years ago, had not "made themselves parties to the most scandalous fraud, in the way of whitewashing, ever perpetrated upon the public, Mr. Chamberlain would not be in the Colonial Office to-day."

Mr. Stead refers, apparently, to the Jameson raid into the Transvaal, and intimates that Mr. Chamberlain is entirely responsible for the present crisis. He adds: "What is now demanded, almost avowed, is the destruction of the domination of the Boer oligarchy."

Continuing, Mr. Stead berates Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Comissioner in South Africa, and says if he was away from the Transvaal there would be no threatenings of war in South Africa.

JULY 4 IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Fourth of July was not forgotten even in the Transvaal. At Johannesburg on that day Thomas B. Reagan, who signs himself as "An American Citizen in the Transvaal," issued a "Memorial of the Fourth of July; Patriotism; Americanism." In this "memorial" Mr. Reagan says:

"Many Americans are able to be present and witness the spectacle presented by a struggling humanity in South Africa, and which is not unlike the circumstance associated with the Fourth of July. It is that spirit which emboldens Africanders to face all the points of the compass and proclaim their rights."

He says further that the real question in South Africa is: Is that country to be "a republic or a confederation under the British flag"? and makes the following answer: "I can safely say that every foreigner, except English, in South Africa, would ask for the republic."

German Arms for the Boers?

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 19.—The German steamer Koenig, from Hamburg July 5, has arrived here with 2,000 cases of cartridges.

FIRE IN A SEED STORE.

Fierce Early Morning Blaze in Peter Henderson & Co.'s Establishment.

Three alarms of fire were turned in at 2:11 o'clock this morning for a fire at 35 and 37 Cortlandt Street, where the seed store of Peter Henderson & Co. is situated.

The building is of five stories, of brick and stone. The fire started in the sub-basement and was difficult of access by firemen. They were forced to break in the large front door of the building and were for a few moments greatly hampered by the volumes of smoke which poured out upon them.

The fire was not under control at 2:40 o'clock this morning, and was still burning fiercely.

FEUD ENDS WITH FOUR DEAD.

Fatal Fight in a Store at Lake End, La., in Which All Participants Are Killed.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 19.—News has just reached here from Lake End, Natchitoches Parish, of a desperate fight between Callie Brown, Robert Lee Brown, and Dr. W. H. Glover, on one side, and B. G. Freeman on the other. Freeman's first two shots killed Callie Brown and Dr. Glover. The third shot felled Robert Lee Brown, who pleaded with Freeman to spare his life, which he did.

The fight occurred in Freeman's store. As Brown stepped to the door he fired at Freeman. The latter, though wounded, sent a bullet through Brown's breast and both died, leaving four dead men on the floor of the store.

All the participants in the fight were men of high standing. Dr. Glover enjoyed a large practice in the community and the Brown brothers were men of means and respected.

The trouble grew out of an old grudge between Callie Brown and Freeman. About an hour before the tragedy occurred Freeman and Callie Brown had a difficulty in which several shots were exchanged, but neither was hurt.

MRS. DE BATHE'S NEW PLAY.

Said to be Based on Her Experiences While Mrs. Langtry.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Mrs. De Bathe (Mrs. Langtry) has gone to Paris to order the gowns for her forthcoming play. To-morrow she goes to Deauville to see her horse Merman run for the Grand Prix.

Theatrical interest centres in her coming venture at the Haymarket Theatre, as her marriage has increased curiosity as to the production. In regard to dresses, furniture, &c., it promises to be one of the most elaborate and expensive seen in London, while the company, including as it does Charles Hawtrey and Lily Hanbury, was engaged regardless of expense.

Mrs. De Bathe told a reporter that the play would be the boldest produced on the English stage for years. She added: "The scenic artists have reproduced the drawing room at Newmarket House, which I have just sold. All the furniture, &c., is from my London residence. The note of the play lies in this remark of mine in the third act: 'I ought to have been a man. I have men's thoughts, feelings, and desires.'"

It is no secret that Sydney Grundy has depicted some of the most interesting episodes in the former Mrs. Langtry's life, especially touching upon the influence of her daughter on the latter part of it. Lily Grundy, the author's daughter, will take part in the play.

Granier has composed a special entr'acte dedicated to "the Honorable Mrs. De Bathe."

IS WANTED HERE FOR A MURDER.

A Man Named Smilari Held by Italian Police at Naples.

ROME, Aug. 19.—A man who gives his name as Smilari has been arrested at Naples, charged with the murder of another Italian in New York last March.

Nothing could be learned regarding the case at Police Headquarters last night.

SECRETARY GAGE TO LECTURE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage, who indulged in a taste for the platform while he lived in Chicago, and has not lost his appreciation of the lecture as a vehicle for disseminating information, is to be heard next Winter as a lecturer in the District of Columbia.

In the course for the coming year in the School on Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy at the Columbian University, the subject of finance will be treated by Mr. Gage in a special series of lectures, and also by Prof. Joseph French Johnson of the Wharton School of Economy of Philadelphia, who is regarded as one of the best informed men on this subject in this country.

The subject will be treated broadly, with reference to international relations in commerce and banking. It will consider the nature and functions of money and credits and their international circulation; also the subject of public finance, including the sources of Government revenue, bond issues, taxation, the disbursement of the revenues, and the organization of the Treasury Department.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR'S SON.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—William Waldorf Astor intends to put his son into the Household Cavalry. He was educated at Eton and Oxford.

The British Household Cavalry consists of the crack regiments in the service. It forms the bodyguard of the Sovereign, furnishing the escorts on all State occasions, and comprises only three regiments—two of Life Guards and one of Royal Horse Guards, which together form the "Household Brigade."

The conditions which govern admission into these regiments, even for privates, are stringent. None but picked men, recruited regimentally, are taken. They must be over 5 feet 10 inches high, and the officers must be men of good family and acknowledged position. From the nature of the service, only wealthy men's sons can hope to become officers in either of these three regiments. The mess charges alone swallow up the pay.

The Household Brigade are the only regiments in the British Army in which cuirasses are worn. They wear also helmets and jack boots, and are armed with breech-loading carbines and long, straight swords, forty inches in the blade. From the great size of the men, added to the weight of the cuirass, they ride very heavy—from twenty-one to twenty-two stone when equipped for service. They are quartered in or near London, and are only sent abroad in case of a serious war.

The Horse and Life Guards are the oldest regimental organizations in Great Britain. In the seventeenth century even the privates were men of station, and were addressed as "Gentlemen of the Guards."

EVIDENCE FAILS AS TO CAPT. DREYFUS

Gonse and De Boisdeffre Are on the Defensive.

ONLY ASSERT CONVICTIONS

Cuignet's Testimony Weakens Under Cross-Examination.

THE ESTERHAZY PLOT

Whether the Bordereau Was Written "By Order," as He Claimed, Is Now the Pivot.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, France, Aug. 19.—The pivot of the case is now clearly shown to be whether Esterhazy's relations with the late Col. Sandherr can justify the theory that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau "by order," as he has so often asserted. If he did not, he is evidently the sole traitor, and his only accomplice can have been Lieut. Col. Henry.

I had a conversation this evening with Col. Cordier, who was Col. Sandherr's lifelong comrade and friend.

"Never," said Col. Cordier, emphatically, "did Esterhazy have the slightest relation with my old friend Sandherr; but, on the contrary, he was acquainted with Henry when the latter was a Lieutenant.

"In Col. Sandherr's time the Intelligence Department was also the Statistical Bureau. Henry, who succeeded Sandherr as chief of this special bureau, (Picquart being made Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau proper,) converted it into a spy office.

"It was then that he thought of turning to account Esterhazy's spy instincts, and the two, by a certain system, began the series of forgeries which set the Dreyfus ball rolling."

ROWLAND STRONG.

WAS WRITTEN BY ESTERHAZY.

Madagascar Note Mentioned in the Bordereau Said to be Now Held by Panizzardi.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—The Allgemeine Zeitung says:

"Col. Panizzardi, former Military Attaché of the Italian Embassy in Paris, has in his possession the identical note on Madagascar which is specified in the bordereau in the Dreyfus affair.

"It is in Esterhazy's handwriting, and the paper is similar to that of the bordereau.

"It was sent to Col. Schwarzkoppen, Attaché of the German Embassy, who had it copied. The copy was sent to Berlin, and the original to Col. Panizzardi that he might have a copy made. This he did; but he forgot to return the original to his brother attaché."

DECISION ALREADY REACHED?

Thomas Terrell, Q. C., Says the Court-Martial Has Resolved to Acquit Capt. Dreyfus.

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LONDON, Aug. 19.—Thomas Terrell, Q. C., one of the leading jurists in England, who has attended some of the sessions of the Dreyfus court-martial, says:

"There is an air of unreality about the whole proceedings. Dreyfus alone seems in earnest. No fierce conflicts of intellect occur between counsel as would be the case in England, and in my opinion the President of the court has already decided the question in favor of acquittal.

"This appears to be the case from his evident anxiety to preserve an air of complete impartiality, and, though on occasions he is unable to conceal his hostility to the defense, his intention plainly is to acquit.

"The court-martial is as fair as a special jury sitting without legal assistance can be. The opinions it will form must be feeble, and its judgment cannot have the least weight to the legal mind. Much prejudice is confounded with patriotism on both sides. But instructions from the superior officials of State will outweigh considerations of legal evidence."

Advocate Mornard, who is assisting Maitre Demange of counsel for the defense, and who watched the progress of the case today, could not help remarking the partiality Col. Jouaust, the President of the court-martial, displayed, especially his hostility toward Col. Picquart, who gave testimony in favor of the accused man.

Should Maitre Labori, as now seems likely, resume his place as chief counsel for the defense Monday or Tuesday, it is probable that his provocative manner in cross-examination will irritate the Court much more than M. Demange's suave style, and, further, his delicate political aspect will be considered.

A strong agitation is beginning to be manifested in Paris for the convocation of the Chamber of Deputies. Should a majority of the members support the demand, the Government would be compelled to consent, thus letting loose the floodgates of interpellation on the Dreyfus plot, &c. Gen. the Marquis de Gallifet, the Minister of War, is a strong man, however, and may perhaps be able to cope with the situation.

GERMANY LAUGHS AT WAR TALK

Statements of Gen. Mercier that There Was Any Danger of Hostilities Are Ridiculed.

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BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The second trial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus excited much comment here this week, especially the attempt on the life of Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense, and Gen. Mercier's so-called dénouements.

The latter are not taken seriously. His statement that Germany was on the point of declaring war with France in 1894 is ridiculed. The whole German press is united on this point. The extreme step which Germany would have taken

excited only hilarity throughout Germany.

The Cologne Gazette, after calling the present state of the French mind a "species of dementia," says nobody in Germany takes Gen. Mercier seriously.

While the energy of the French Government is generally commented upon favorably, doubts are expressed as to whether it is strong enough to overcome the disaffection in the army.

Emperor William, on receiving the news of the attempt on the life of M. Labori, during the ceremony of unveiling the monument to his grandfather at Arolsen, Monday, used strong language in denouncing the deed. He said the crime was evidently part of a regular plot. His Majesty has kept himself minutely informed of the incidents of the trial at Rennes.

The correspondent of The Associated Press hears that a proposition, first made in the English press and also taken up by a number of papers here, for the publication of some documents in the hands of the German Government, calculated to exculpate Dreyfus beyond all doubt, was seriously broached to the Emperor and lengthily discussed. But he finally concluded that this would not do, and that he must adhere strictly to his system of absolute non-interference. Later several of the uninspired papers expressed the same opinion.

RUMOR OF MERCIER'S ARREST.

Paris Correspondent of The London Sunday Special Says French Government Has Decided Upon It.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Paris correspondent of The Sunday Special says:

"The Government, I understand, has decided to arrest Gen. Mercier. It is rumored that orders will be given to withdraw the case against Dreyfus, it having been proved that the documents relied upon to establish his guilt are forgeries."

The Observer publishes the following dispatch from Vienna:

"It is probable that a formal contradiction of the statements of the French Generals at Rennes regarding the Schneider letter will be communicated to the French Government, with a request that the Generals in question publicly withdraw them. Such action by Austria-Hungary would break the ice for the German and Italian Governments."

RESENT SCHNEIDER INCIDENT.

Interference of Foreign Attaches Angers Frenchmen and Does Not Aid Capt. Dreyfus.

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RENNES, France, Aug. 19.—Opinions differ as to what the judgment of the Dreyfus tribunal will be. Well-known townspeople like Gen. German and Gen. Lucas of this army corps, think the decision will be against the accused.

On the other hand, at the Hotel-Modere, which is now the great conversational news centre, the idea prevails of a reluctant judgment in his favor.

The tribunal certainly shares the feelings of the military witnesses, but there are signs of coming round. I noticed a member of the court-martial watching Dreyfus to-day with an expression of compassionate interest. Then, again, Col. Jouaust, the President, did not rebuke him for apostrophizing Major Cuignet, who led the procession of military witnesses to-day, nor order him, as he was wont to do, not to speak until he was addressed.

Maitre Demange is more hopeful, although acknowledging the perverse use the Nationalists make of the Schneider and Panizzardi telegrams to inflame patriotic sentiment. That party now demands the full publication of the secret dossier, so as to heap disgrace on the military attaches and the illustrious German Prince involved, a Prince who lived long in Paris.

I should not be surprised at a tie. This would enable the prisoner to leave the court a free man, but would show that half the Judges believed him guilty.

The Schneider letter, or telegram, is resented by all but the Dreyfusites as an attempt to cast odium on the French Army. It ought to benefit the prisoner, but does not. Military men say it would set the face of the court-martial harder against him.

The majority sem to adopt Major Cuignet's opinion. It is thought, though not expressed, thus: That the Military Attachés have behaved abominably in the Dreyfus affair; that the French Government is in possession of numerous specimens of Schneider's handwriting; that the document on which Gen. Mercier relied will bear every test, and that it has been accepted by every Minister of War since 1894 and been compared with letters written to six of them by Col. Schneider.

Major Cuignet spoke with a hollow voice, quite different from that in which some days ago he made his virulent attack on Dreyfus. His attitude, however, was as assertive as before, though his language was less so. He is a fair, sandy-haired man, with a big, red mustache and a resonant, metallic voice, good for command. He is among the few military witnesses who have deposed while standing.

To-day his task was to destroy the effect of the questions of Maitre Demange and to set up again the demolished theory of Gen. Mercier.

Cuignet was in the Fourth Bureau of the General Staff when Dreyfus was in another bureau, but not under his orders. They were both engaged in calculating what work invasion would throw on the railways, but were engaged on different lines.

Dreyfus, he said, constantly came to him for information, which he had no cause to do. Cuignet kept refusing, until he was tired out by the importunities of the accused. Then, by degrees, he gvae him, Cuignet deposed, all the notes he himself had made.

Dreyfus, according to the witness, never returned the notes. When search was made at his home they were not found. What had become of them? Dreyfus was not the man to cast them away. Cuignet's insinuation was that they were sent to Berlin. The conclusion was far-fetched, but the members of the court-martial made a note of it.

Cuignet then defended Esterhazy against Picquart, and next against Du Paty de Clam. He gave fresh peeps at the secret military dossier, in which are many ordinary letters from women, opinions on public men, and tittle-tattle.

Cuignet said he was sorry the court had not examined this voluminous dossier, which threw a deal of light, sometimes crude light, on spies of different categories, including Military Attachés." The latter, he remarked, were far from being the only spies regularly kept up by foreign Governments. It was only natural, he argued, that the Military Attachés should accuse Esterhazy, but they knew the traitor had been in the very heart of the citadel, in the General Staff. "The traitor!" he exclaimed, "is not Esterhazy, but Dreyfus!"

Here Capt. Dreyfus lost his self-control. Starting to his feet, he violently apostrophized Cuignet, as he had been a fish torpedo he could not have seemed more charged with electricity. But Cuignet did not seem stung to anger. Cold as a toad, he went on with his invective, the diction clear, measured, and slow. He constantly drank sweetened water to moisten his palate.

In speaking of Col. Picquart, he said that nature intended him for a novelist; that he was first-rate at the construction of a plot; that Gaboriau di not touch him in this respect, and that Picquart's deductions showed "romantic invention bordering on genius."

No new fact was brought forward by Major Cuignet, and every one tired of him. When he turned to Col. Schneider's Ems telegram, which he compared to another dispatch from Ems that let loose invasion upon France, Maitre Demange shrugged his shoulders.

Gen. de Boisdeffre was also a witness. He denied that Col. Picquart, on the occasion of the first Dreyfus trial, was sent with secret papers to the President of the court-martial. Here was a cautious witness, but he had to support the other Generals. He eulogized the suicide Henry as "worthy of the fullest confidence," and spoke of Picquart as "the organizer of the Dreyfus agitation."

De Boisdeffre declared himself convinced of the guilt of the accused. Really that "guilt" might be the subject of a chorus of a Generals' bouffe opera.

Picquart he accused of wishing to substitute a man of straw for the real traitor. He argued in this wise: The three years Dreyfus spoke of on the day of his degradation had passed. Proscription for the crime of treason would, therefore, protect a man of straw from legal consequences. As he was, Picquart perhaps thought, a scamp, no great injury would be done him by throwing on him the odium that Dreyfus deserved.

Nevertheless, he (the witness) had learned of Picquart's scheme, black and abominable. "Esterhazy now admits himself the author of the bordereau," remarked de Boisdeffre, "but did he ever tell the truth? He lies still, as he always has."

But why follow Gen. de Boisdeffre? Why follow Gen. Gonse? Why follow Gen. Billot or the others in their long-winded depositions? Col. Picquart at the end was allowed to defend himself against the malignant insinuations and assertions of all.

Until Maitres Demange and Labori speak one should risk no opinion as to the outcome. Gen. Billot thinks there will be many fluctuations before the trial is over, but he confidently expects a verdict of guilty.

The Government seems more neutral since the Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse, returned from his visit to Count Muravieff.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

SPEECHES AGAINST DREYFUS.

Major Cuignet and Gens. Gonse and de Boisdeffre Make Long Arguments for the Prosecution.

RENNES, France, Aug. 19.—No special incident occurred this morning when the trial of Capt. Dreyfus was resumed.

The stage was occupied to-day, successively, by three enemies of Dreyfus—Major Cuignet, Gen. de Boisdeffre, and Gen. Gonse. From 6:30 until 11 A. M. they devoted themselves mainly to reiterating what they had said in evidence against the prisoner, who followed them with characteristic composure.

But when the moment came for him to reply, the prisoner delivered one of those brief utterances of indignation which have had such a powerful effect upon his hearers.

The long monologues delivered by the witnesses at the beginning were heard with a certain restlessness, which settles into general drowsiness upon the part of a majority of the audience, who are unable to catch one out of ten words spoken, in consequence of the deplorable acoustic properties of the courtroom. The reporters are at an equal disadvantage, as only a score of them, immediately beneath the stage, can follow the proceedings intelligently.

The telegram of denial as to the authenticity of a certain letter sent by Col. Schneider, the Austrian Military Attaché, to the Figaro, which, it was generally thought, would be discussed yesterday, was introduced to-day by Major Cuignet, who was very emphatic in his testimony. But he did not show up to great advantage in the cross-examination.

MAJOR CARRIERE GROWS CAUTIOUS.

He is a well-knit, smartly uniformed young officer and started his evidence in a loud voice, in obvious imitation of Col. Picquart, whose fearless manner and resonant tones made such an impression yesterday. Major Cuignet, however, committed the indiscretion of dragging in Col. Schneider's name, which caused a sensation in court. The Judges began to lean their heads together and look serious. Then Major Carrière, the Government counsel, rose and with a praiseworty absence of his usual barnstorming gestures, and carefully avoiding mention of Col. Schneider's name, made a few remarks, refusing, in behalf of the Government, to rest responsibility for Major Cuignet's indiscretion, the fact being that the Government has begun to get apprehensive of trouble if the Foreign Attachés' names continue to be bandied about the court as has frequently occurred since the opening of the trial.

Other parts of Cuignet's evidence evoked smiles of incredulity and suppressed laughter when he declared his belief in M. Bertillon's wondrous chart.

When M. Demange took hold of the Major on cross-examination, not a very brilliant performance in itself, Major Cuignet immediately showed uneasiness, which was accentuated every time counsel for the defense asked a pointed question, and especially where the latter thrashed out the contradictions in Cuignet's evidence before the Court of Cassation.

Dreyfus, too, was effective when he rose and protested against Cuignet's bitter attacks.

During the course of his deposition Major Cuignet referred to the "extraordinary dossier," which it is doubted, however, the Government will consent to produce. Cuignet's reference to these documents was very mysterious, and, as nobody took the trouble to question him on the subject, evidently little weight was attached to his remark.

WITNESS WAS INDISCREET.

Another interesting indiscreet statement of this witness was that the secret dossier only contained the pick of the documents the Ministry of War had in its possession, and Cuignet said: "I think the court ought to see the rest of the documents. It would then see that the Dreyfus affair is part of a big matter, and there was not only one spy. The court would see that the Military Attachés are nothing but spying."

Gen. de Boisdeffre followed. He is tall, and, like every General who has appeared in court except Gen. Mercier, he boasts of a very conspicuous bald patch, the heads of the other Generals being adorned by little more than a rim of gray hair.

De Boisdeffre spoke in a blunt manner and in somewhat gruff tones, but with a certain air of sincerity which had its effect on the Judges.

The General was treated with obvious deference by the members of the court-martial, but did not appear to relish the novelty of being questioned by a junior officer, one of the Judges, who wished for a few harmless explanations.

The cross-examination of M. Demange was not very productive. Moreover, counsel puts his questions in a "Sorry to trouble you" sort of tone, quite different from the hard, lunging manner of M. Labori.

M. Demange's cross-examination, however, scored one point. When Gen. de Boisdeffre, having insinuated that he knew Col. Picquart had relations with the Dreyfus family in 1896, counsel questioned him with the result that the General was obliged to admit that he had no proofs of the accuracy of his statements, but relied on impressions.

GEN. GONSE EXPLAINS.

Gen. Gonse gave his evidence in a quiet tone. His most interesting remark was with reference to the letter of Col. Schneider, whom, however, he was careful not to name. But the whole telegram of the Figaro he virtually declared to be a lie, as he said:

"We have in our bureau many letters enabling us to affirm the authenticity of the letter."

The most interesting portion of the proceedings was the last half hour, when Gonse, Picquart, Billot, and Dreyfus were on their feet in a series of confrontations, a move which had dramatic elements and which produced such emotion in court as to occasion from Dreyfus unexpected outbursts of pent-up feeling.

The prisoner spoke several times to-day with an indignation which rang sincere. But he never struck those chords which thrilled his hearers last Monday and Saturday. The confrontations of Dreyfus, and then Picquart with Gen. Gonse and Gen. Billot with Picquart were on side issues which did not raise questions of fundamental importance and cannot be said to have had much effect either way, so far as the testimony itself is concerned. But, from the point of view of the prosecution, it is always a clever game to bring the Generals on the stage in the rôle of indignant defenders of the honor of the army, for, as superior officers, their appearance is bound to exercise a certain impression on the Judges, all of whom are of junior rank.

Moreover, to-day gave Gen. Billot the opportunity for one of those melodramatic speeches on the loyalty of former Ministers of War which always go with the crowd, and which this morning elicited an outburst of cheering, which demonstration was quickly suppressed by the gendarmes, and the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following are the day's proceedings in detail:

Major Cuignet, the first witness called, was not in uniform, as he is not at present attached to any corps.

[Commandant (then Captain) Cuignet was appointed a year ago by M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, to examine and report to him on the secret dossier. This was done because the day after M. Cavaignac had paraded the Henry forgery in the Chamber as an authentic document (July 7) Picquart publicly branded it as a forgery. Commandant Cuignet also testified before the Cour de Cassation in regard to the secret dossier. Cuignet declared that he detected the Henry forgery "by the light of an extra strong lamp, which showed the upper part of the letter to be marked with blue lines, the lower with red." Cuignet's report caused Henry to be called before the Minister of War, who drew from him (Aug. 30, 1898,) the memorable confession.]

"Before beginning an account of the special investigations into the case which I was ordered to make by Ministers of War, from M. Cavaignac to M. de Freycinet," said the witness, "I wish to mention a personal fact which, in conjunction with the evidence already heard, will constitute fresh proof of the prisoner's indiscreet behavior when employed on the Headquarters Staff.

"I was on the staff when Dreyfus was a probationer, during the latter half of 1893. Among other duties, I was connected with the railroad service and the mining of railroads, with the view of interrupting traffic in case of need. It is hardly necessary to point out the secret character of such matters.

"Dreyfus was a probationer on the eastern railroads, and had been ordered to specially study the mining on them, and possessed information relating solely to them. One day Dreyfus asked me to give him the general scheme of mining which I possessed, giving as a reason for his request that he was anxious to increase his knowledge and that it was necessary for him to know the general scheme in order to properly carry out the work intrusted to him.

"I replied that I did not see the necessity of giving him the scheme, and that, in any case, he had better apply to his own chief, Major Bertin. Dreyfus pretended Bertin would not impart any information. Day after day he pestered me, so that finally, having no reason to distrust him, I began giving him explanations. Dreyfus displayed the keenest interest and took copious notes.

"When later his house was searched these notes were not discoverable, I do not know what became of them. But it is difficult to believe they were destroyed, considering the importance he seemed to attach to the information and the persistence shown in procuring it."

After launching the above declaration, which he apparently considered to be weighty evidence of the treachery of Dreyfus, Major Cuignet proceeded to recount in detail the task which Gen. Gonse assigned to him in May, 1898, of classifying the documents in the Dreyfus, Esterhazy, and Picquart cases.

WHY HE THINKS DREYFUS GUILTY.

"The first question I will ask here is," said the witness, "Is Dreyfus guilty? My conviction of his guilt is based on three grounds:

"First—His confession to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

"Second—The technical nature of the contents of the bordereau.

"Third—The results of the examination of the secret dossier.

"I will add to these three points the evidence of the expert Bertillon, [laughter,] and, as indirect proof, the means employed by the Dreyfus family to secure the prisoner's rehabilitation.

[Bertillon, it will be recalled, is the inventor of the Bertillon system of anthropological measurements as applied to criminals. To him Du Paty de Clam first submitted the bordereau in October, 1894. By an elaborate and intricate series of graphological charts he attempted to prove at the first court-martial that Dreyfus not only wrote the bordereau, but, in so doing, had combined the handwriting of his brother Mathieu Dreyfus with his own. When Picquart showed him some of Esterhazy's handwriting, three years later, Bertillon said: "It is the handwriting of the bordereau. It belongs to an earlier date?" "No," said Picquart; "it is later." Then Bertillon said: "For a year past the Jews have been keeping some one hard at work to produce the writing of the bordereau, and they have perfectly succeeded; that is evident."]

"I protest that a campaign has been undertaken against justice, truth, and our country!"

The Major's outburst of heroics evoked cynical smiles and indications of dissent, coupled with marks of assent from the assembled Generals.

The witness next spoke of the secret dossier of the War Ministry, containing information relating to the interview between M. Trarieux, former Minister of Justice, and Count Tornielli, the Italian Ambassador, "which country," said Cuignet, "benefited by the treachery."

[The communication made by Count Tornielli, the Italian Ambassador, to M. Trarieux, ex-Minister of Justice, establishes the fact that Esterhazy visited the German Embassy twice on Oct. 23, 1897. What took place on the first visit has been revealed by Panizzardi, the Italian attaché. It was this: Esterhazy rushed in upon Col. von Schwarzkoppen with a drawn revolver and implored the German officer to go to Mme. Dreyfus and affirm her husband's guilt. Schwarzkoppen kicked Esterhazy down stairs. The latter then went to a rendezvous where he met Du Paty de Clam and Henry, who assured him that he was under the protection of the General Staff. Esterhazy returned to Schwarzkoppen and said that it was all right; his superiors would see him through.]

CONFESSION CONVINCED HIM.

Regarding the confessions said to have been made to Capt. Lebrun-Renault, witness said he still believed they were authentic, adding:

"If people do not believe the confessions to Capt. Lebrun-Renault, they will believe no human testimony."

[Nov. 18, 1898, Dreyfus was interrogated as to this alleged confession by M. Darius, Procureur Générale of French Guiana. He was told that Capt. Lebrun-Renault had deposed before the Court of Cassation that Dreyfus had said to him in the guardroom of the Ecole Militaire, while waiting to undergo the degradation, Jan. 5, 1895: "I am innocent. In three years they will recognize my innocence. The Minister (Mercier) knows it; and Commandant Du Paty de Clam came to see me a few days ago in my cell and said that the Minister knew it. The Minister knows that if I had delivered documents to Germany they were without importance, and that it was to obtain more important ones. Dreyfus replied to M. Darius: "I did use those words. I said something like this, in broken phrases: 'I am innocent. I would cry my innocence before the whole world. The Minister knows that I am innocent. He sent Du Paty de Clam to me to ask if I had not delivered some unimportant documents in order to obtain others in exchange. I answered, No; that I wanted full light; and that before two or three years my innocence would be recognized.'"]

Continuing, the witness reasserted that the bordereau was written by Dreyfus at the end of August, and, incidentally, Major protested against Col. Picquart's insinuations against Du Paty de Clam. He then returned to the secret dossier of the War Office, from which, he declared, the Court was sure to draw important deductions.

"The first portion of the dossier," he said, "shows that in 1893 there was a constant leakage in the Ministry of War. We have had proofs of the plans of fortifications reaching the hands of a foreign power. It is known to a certainty, from the letter of an agent of the foreign power, that the stolen plans emanated from the Ministry of War.

"A vast network of espionage had, therefore, been organized against us, headed by agents belonging to the same power as A." Col. Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché,) the agents of other powers also collaborating."

The witness then invited the court's special attention to this dossier, in which, he said, would be found ample proof of the prisoner's guilt.

"THAT IS A LIE," SAYS DREYFUS.

At this stage of the proceedings Dreyfus rose and interrupted the witness, shouting:

"That is a manifest lie!"

After this the witness recited in detail his reasons for the belief that the agent supplying the information was a French staff officer. He then endeavored to show that traffic with foreign Military Attachés could only have been carried on by a probationer in the department occupied by Dreyfus. The witness specially referred to the Panizzardi telegram of Nov. 2, 1894, which, he explained, left an impression on him that in 1894 Dreyfus was an old friend of the Italian Government.

[On Nov. 1, 1894, M. Drumont's paper, La Libre Parole, appeared with an article headed "Arrest of a Jewish Traitor—Capt. Dreyfus." This is the first public mention of Dreyfus's name in the affair. The next day, Nov. 2, the French Government intercepted a telegram from Panizzardi to his chief in Rome, begging him, if he had had no relations with Dreyfus, to have the Ambassador instructed to publish "an official denial in order to avoid remarks in the press." The complete text of the message, together with Du Paty de Clam's perverted translation, has already been published in these columns. Cuignet unmistakably refers to the Du Paty version, which reads: "Capt. Dreyfus arrested. The Minister of War has proofs of his relations with Germany. All my precautions are taken."]

Another document of the dossier, according to Major Cuignet, showed beyond dispute that the bordereau actually passed through the hands of Col. Schwarzkoppen. This, to the witness, established authenticity of the bordereau, an examination of which, he pointed out, proved that Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi had the closest relations in all matters of espionage.

Referring next to the disposition of Col. Schneider, former Austrian Military Attaché at Paris, denouncing as a forgery a letter purporting to have been written by the Attaché, in which he was represented as referring to efforts being made by Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi to conceal their relations with Dreyfus, the witness maintained Gen. Mercier's statements on the subject were correct, and that the authenticity of the letter had been proved.

Cuignet said he noticed the importance of Col. Schneider's report had not escaped the Court, "nor those who are fighting so hard for the rehabilitation of Dreyfus.

REFUTES SCHNEIDER'S DENIAL.

"I heard it said," the witness continued, "that an emphatic denial has been addressed to us alleging that the raport is a forgery. I do not know what truth there is in this denial. It is said to be dated from Ems, and we in France know that telegrams from Ems are not always authentic. But, if it is supposed to be authentic, I will simply point out to the Court that the documents in question were handed to the Court by M. Chamoin, representing the Minister of War, and that the document is included in a portion of the secret dossier, the authenticity of which has never been questioned, and that it is, therefore, to the French Government to which the denial is addressed.

"I beg to add that if this denial to the French Government is maintained, we are in a position to prove beyond dispute the authenticity of the report in question. The author of this report is, I know, of a very inferior position compared with his friends. Perhaps he cannot do otherwise than deny. But he must know that this document is not the only one of his which we have in our hands. We have numerous documents, either from or to him. I cannot enumerate them, but we have particularly a letter from his Government, written on official paper, asking him to obtain official information regarding a vessel of the French Navy, and another letter in which he is asked to request the French Government officially for three cavalry sabres of a certain pattern. These sabres were asked for and granted through the intermediary of the Third Bureau.

"Finally, we have a memorandum of the toast proposed by him at the farewell dinner to his comrade and friend Agent 'A,' (Schwarzkoppen.) The author of the report now alleged to be false referred to it several times in the midst of his toast. In order to recall to him the terms of his toast and to show that our documents are authentic, I will recall only the last phrase. After expressing regrets at the departure of 'A,' and telling him we should have the best recollections of him, he added, and I quote verbatim:

"'For a long time to come, in all the armies of the world, in America and Asia, 'A' will long be talked about, and it will be said "A" was quite unique.'"

Major Cuignet's statement was apparently designed to prove the acuteness of the intelligence Department, and is expected to elicit a vigorous denial.

HE AGREES WITH BERTILLON.

The Major dwelt admiringly on the conclusions of M. Bertillon that Esterhazy had learned to imitate the handwriting of the bordereau after its publication in the Matin. He then reviewed the police reports on Dreyfus.

[In L'Eclair article of Sept. 14, 1896, written or dictated by Du Paty de Clam, had appeared a garbled version of the bordereau. Le Matin of the 10th of the following November published for the first time the correct text of the document in fac simile.]

Replying to a question of the Court, Cuignet described the circumstances of the discovery of the Henry forgery, and how it was that the probationers did not participate in the manœuvres of 1894, although they had long believed they would attend.

Major Carrière, the Government's Commissary, at this juncture said he thought it desirable to remark, as the representative of the Government that he must not be understood to indorse all Major Cuignet had said with reference to a foreign military officer who at the present moment held a diplomatic appointment in France. [Sensation.]

Replying to M. Demange, Major Cuignet insisted that if Henry committed forgery "it was in the interests of the country."

To this statement counsel retorted: "You did not say that to the Court of Cassation."

At the request of M. Demange, the Major's deposition before the Court of Cassation relating to Henry's motives and Du Paty de Clam's share in the preparation of the forgery was read. It showed Cuignet emphatically declared before the Court of Cassation that he was convinced an investigation would easily show that Du Paty de Clam was the principal author of the Henry forgery.

Witness claimed he thought he was doing his duty "in saying all that is in my mind."

"Do you adhere," asked counsel, "to all you said before the full Court of Cassation?"

This question greatly confused the witness, who attempted to explain by saying he was "only arguing at that time" and that it was not for him to judge Du Paty de Clam, &c.

M. Demange pointed out that, in spite of the many arguments Major Cuignet had advanced against Du Paty de Clam, the Military Judge, Tavernier, threw out the case.

"Now," added M. Demange, "Major Cuignet has advanced as much against Dreyfus. The Court will be able to appreciate the value of his arguments."

CUIGNET MAKES AN ADMISSION.

Counsel then asked why Cuignet had employed the expression "report" to describe the Schneider letter, and the witness replied that he was justified in doing so, owing to the similarity of the expressions in it with the terms usually employed in reports.

M. Demange pointed out that the document included in the dossier contained the word "report."

"Does the original," he asked, "contain this word?"

"No," replied the witness. He said further that the document also referred to the campaign in favor of Dreyfus and to orders sent to Brussels, the headquarters of the espionage system.

M. Demange—The paper handed in by Gen. Mercier is therefore only an extract.

The witness next aired his idea as to how Dreyfus might have secured plans of the fortresses, but counsel pointed to Du Paty de Clam's report, at the time of the arrest of Dreyfus, in which he declared that no document had disappeared or could have disappeared from the Ministry of War.

When Dreyfus was asked if he wished to reply to this witness, he declared he had never asked Major Cuignet for documents except by the desire of his chief, Major Bertin.

"All the details which Major Cuignet has given on this subject," said the prisoner, "sprang out of his own imagination, and are due to the same state of mind which ever prompts unreasoning bitterness against an innocent man."

Amid a buzz of excitement, the name of Major Du Paty de Clam was called out, whereupon Major Carriere said Du Paty de Clam had been officially informed that his presence was necessary to the court-martial, and it was hoped he would be able to come as soon as possible; but the Government Commissary had heard nothing from him since this notification was sent.

At the request of M. Demange it was decided to notify Du Paty de Clam that the court-martial was ready to hear his deposition.

DE BOISDEFFRE ON THE STAND.

There was a further thrill of curiosity when Gen. de Boisdeffre, former Chief of the General Staff of the French Army, advanced to the witness box and took the customary oath to tell the truth. The General remarked that, in view of the exhaustive evidence already given, he would try to be brief.

[Gen. de Boisdeffre resigned as Chief of the General Staff Sept. 4, 1898, five days after Henry confessed himself to be a forger.]

He hurriedly reviewed the leakage in the Ministry of War, the discovery of the bordereau, the arrest and trial of Dreyfus and the latter's alleged confessions, before the ceremony of degradation, to Capt. Lebrun-Renault. The witness said he believed the confessions were genuine.

He next referred to Col. Picquart's appearance in the Intelligence Department, although the witness hesitated to appoint him because he thought Picquart too self-confident and not sufficiently deferential toward his chiefs.

"It has been said," continued Gen. de Boisdeffre, "that a secret package of papers was shown the Judges of the court-martial of 1894. I positively assert that, so far as I am concerned, I never ordered Col. Picquart to convey any envelope to Col. Maurel. I may add that Col. Picquart never doubted the guilt of Dreyfus and never even expressed doubts of his guilt when he took over the duties of Chief of the Intelligence Department. The first instructions I gave him were to follow up the Dreyfus affair, and it is well known what was the result of these instructions."

The General next described the interview between himself and Col. Picquart, when the latter first mentioned Esterhazy, without, however, connecting him with the Dreyfus affair. The witness discredited Col. Picquart's statement that the latter asked him not to mention the investigation to Gen. Gonse.

"Gen. Gonse," said de Boisdeffre, "is a friend of thirty years' standing. I have always had the greatest confidence in him and should certainly not have entertained a request to leave him in ignorance of what was occurring."

HE JOINS ISSUE WITH PICQUART.

Gen. de Boisdeffre, whose evidence was attentively followed, especially by the members of the court-martial, then related the incidents of his interviews with Picquart, how he sent the latter to see Gen. Gonse, and Gen. Gonse's subsequent letter to the witness advising a continuance of the investigations regarding Esterhazy, but adding that the affair must not be mixed up with the Dreyfus affair.

As Col. Picquart persisted in trying to hurry matters and was neglecting his other duties, the witness proposed to the Minister of War to send him, not in disgrace, on a mission to Tongking, but the Minister of War, the General asserted, found another mission for him.

Everything, the General added, went quietly for a year, until M. Scheurer-Kestner (one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate at that time) intervened. This was followed by the denunciation of Esterhazy by Mathieu Dreyfus and the inquiry into Esterhazy's proceedings.

"At that time," the witness said, "I was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and this conviction is as strong to-day as ever.

"I regarded it as an abominable crime," continued the General, "to have endeavored to substitute for him a man of straw, however disreputable he may have been, and whatever his offenses, which in any case would not lessen the guilt of Dreyfus. My conviction is the same as at the commencement of the affair. Esterhazy, it is true, at a certain psychological and singularly well-chosen moment, confessed to having written the bordereau. But he has made many other statements. He was always telling lies. What is certain is that he could never have delivered the documents enumerated in the bordereau."

Then the witness briefly referred to the trial and acquittal of Esterhazy and the latter's threats to proclaim himself a tool of the General Staff, after which the General alluded to the Henry forgery and M. Cavaignac's interrogations of Henry.

TELLS OF HIS SUFFERING.

"You know the result," said he, apparently much moved. "I will not tell you what I suffered at that moment. As soon as everything was ended I tendered my resignation, but was asked to withdraw it. I was told every one could make a mistake. But I replied that while every one was liable to err, every one had not the misfortune, as I had, to assert to a jury that a document was genuine when in reality it was forged, that every one ought to stand by one's word, and that when a man happened to experience such a misfortune there was nothing left for him but to go away, and from that moment I have held aloof."

Replying to the court, Gen. de Boisdeffre admitted that the leakage at Military Headquarters continued. After the condemnation of Dreyfus, he added, it ceased for a year, but in 1895 a paper was discovered proving the communication to foreigners of a document relating to the distribution of the artillery and showing that a foreign Government was perfectly acquainted with the changes made.

Answering a question put by a member of a court-martial relative to the conflicting testimony of [illegible]n Mercier, the former Minister of War, and M. Casimir-Périer, formerly President of the French Republic, witness replied that he certainly had an interview with Gen. Mercier early in January, during the course of which Mercier remarked, in regard to the representations of a foreign Ambassador to the President of the republic:

"It is not going to happen this time, either. You can sleep in peace. The incident has been settled."

De Boisdeffre declared he was no less certain of what had been said in regard to the confessions to Capt. Lebrun-Renault. The General was also perfectly certain the incident at the Elysée did not occur Jan. 5, 1895. It was, he said, the 6th or the 7th.

[Gen. de Boisdeffre was not in Paris on Jan. 6, 1895, for on that day, a Sunday, Gen. Gonse wrote him a long letter in which he related Lebrun-Renault's statement as to Dreyfus's alleged confession. Count von Münster, the German Ambassador, had called on President Casimir-Périer on the 5th. A second interview had been set for the 6th. Before the appearance of the Ambassador, Dupuy, then Prime Minister, and Mercier had prepared for the Agence Havas an official denial that Lebrun-Renault had made any communication to any organ of the press.]

"What is certain," added Gen. de Boisdeffre, "is that when it occurred I remained, personally, at the Ministry of War."

DEMANGE DID NOT SEE HIS CHANCE.

M. Demange referred to Gen. Roget's deposition that Dreyfus was certainly intelligent, but that he would not have wished to see him on the headquarters staff, and asked the witness's opinion on the subject. The General answered: "I can only express the same opinion as Gen. Roget."

M. Demange—Was not Esterhazy, with your knowledge, assisted at the Court of Inquiry by Major du Paty de Clam, who gave him advice?

De Boisdeffre—I am absolutely not aware of it.

Col. Jouaust, President of the court-martial, put the usual question to the prisoner, who replied: "I have nothing to say to Gen. de Boisdeffre."

De Boisdeffre then immediately resumed his seat.

After a brief suspension of the sitting of the court, Gen. Gonse, who was Under-Chief of the General Staff, was called to the witness stand. He explained the motives which influenced his actions during the past few years, and said he believed he was "animated by the loftiest aims, namely, the protection of the army against the criminal attacks made on it from all sides."

In this connection Gen. Gonse dwelt upon the danger to France of the "system of espionage so cleverly organized against her by foreigners," and said that in spite of Esterhazy's statement, it was impossible for him to have written the bordereau, and still more impossible for him to have secured the information contained therein. He added that no traces of indiscretion were discovered during all the proceedings against Esterhazy.

Continuing, the witness deplored the fact that the court-martial of 1894 was held behind closed doors, adding:

"I regard it as a misfortune, as a great misfortune. The witnesses certainly said much more at the secret trial than they would have done at a public trial, and the Judges had a better opportunity of forming an opinion, even though the public might retain doubts. I deplore it keenly."

GEN. GONSE DEFENDS SPIES.

Gen. Gonse then denied that Esterhazy had received money from the Intelligence Department, and, describing the "strange behavior of Dreyfus" and his "frequent acts of indiscretion," the witness begged the Court to summon the Secretary of the Minister of War, [M. Ferret,] who surprised the prisoner prying into the offices at a time when there was no business going on there.

The General defended Guénée, and referred to another spy as an "honorable man," whose name he could not give, as having furnished Military Headquarters with valuable information.

Col. Jouaust asked—He is in receipt of regular monthly pay?

Gen. Gonse—He was paid when he brought information.

Major Carriere—We have here two different versions.

Gen. Gonse—I mean to say that, as he watched others he was paid his expenses, as we did not want him to be out of pocket.

After the witness had asserted that while the name of Dreyfus was often mentioned in the documents in the possession of the Intelligence Department, his innocence was nowhere hinted at.

The General then proceeded to defend Du Paty de Clam from the insinuations of Col. Picquart, and corroborated Gen. Mercier's evidence in regard to the alleged confessions made to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

The witness learned, however, that Capt. Lebrun-Renault, "intimidated by the censure of M. Casimir-Périer," did not dare to repeat these confessions, and gave only an incomplete account of the occurrences at the time of the prisoner's degradation. There was no truth, the witness said, in Col. Picquart's statements in regard to his [Gen. Gonse's] excitement Jan. 5. The General said he only learned of the Ambassador's actions Jan. 6.

CHARGES AGAINST PICQUART.

The General denied other statements made by Picquart, and referred to the alleged number of arrests ordered by Picquart on "unfounded charges" of espionage.

At this juncture considerable comment was aroused by the fact that, contrary to the provisions of the law requiring the testimony to be verbal and without notes, Gen. Gonse, adjusting his eye-glasses, proceeded to consult a large notebook and frequently refreshed his memory.

Dealing with the Henry forgery, Gen. Gonse declared: "I can say it was already known. Gen. Roget spoke to me about it at least eight days before Henry confessed."

One of the Judges asked if the witness knew that a document relating to the conveying of troops was for twenty-four hours in the hands of the prisoner, and if he knew that imaginary sketches executed by the prisoner had been delivered abroad?

Gen. Gonse—I could not give a positive answer to that question.

Q.—Are there proofs that the documents mentioned in the bordereau were delivered abroad?

A.—There were no direct proofs, but their dispatch was certainly announced.

Proceeding, the witness disputed Magistrate Bertulus's account of the interview with Henry, but admitted that when he, Gen. Gonse, handed Henry his forgery the latter insisted it must not be shown to Picquart.

[Nevertheless, Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, in talking to Picquart referred vaguely to the contents of this letter, (the Henry forgery.) Picquart at once challenged its authenticity with Billot, and subsequently still more with Gonse.]

Replying to M. Demange, the witness admitted he had ordered Col. Picquart not to concern himself with the handwriting of the bordereau when he commenced his investigations of Esterhazy.

"Then," asked M. Demange, sharply, "when you saw his handwritings were identical with the writing of the bordereau, did that make no impression on you?"

DEMANGE ASKS QUESTIONS.

"Evidently," replied the witness. "The two handwritings had a great resemblance."

M. Demange—The "honorable" person already referred to was not in receipt of pay, you said just now?

Gen. Gonse—The person was not an agent. He, indeed, wished to procure us information in and out of Europe, but he concerned himself with agents, and his expenses were paid.

M. Demange—Do you regard this person as a spy?

Gen. Gonse—He only supplied information.

M. Demange—Did you not say that this person had been proposed for the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and that if he was not decorated it was because some one had intervened to prevent it?

Gen. Gonse—I never heard of it.

M. Demange—Very good.

When Dreyfus was asked the regular question he said:

"I will reply directly to the Secretary of the Ministry of War, who said he saw me in the offices after service hours. As regards Gen. Gonse, I am surprised that the General Officer repeats dinner-table gossip. There is known to be insurmountable difficulty in introducing any one into the Ministry of War, and it is absolutely impossible for an officer to bring any one into the Ministry."

To this the General replied: "No doubt it is difficult, but it is not impossible. The Ministry can be entered easily enough at certain hours. Dreyfus was in a position to know that." [Sensation.]

The Prisoner—I will reply to Secretary Ferret, who has told a lie. What I have to say to Gen. Gonse is that every time a friend came to see me at the Ministry, even when a French officer, I was obliged to descend to the floor below, and even members of the Chamber of Deputies who called on me could not enter the Ministry. It was consequently absolutely impossible under ordinary circumstances for a subaltern to bring any one into the Ministry.

Gen. Gonse declared that permits could easily be obtained.

PICQUART CONFRONTS GONSE.

At this point Col. Picquart re-entered the witness box in order to reply to allegations as to the way he performed his duties. He denied a number of Gen. Gonse's assertions regarding the arrests which the witness ordered. Picquart also described the extraordinary methods of investigation employed in the

THOUSANDS SEE SHAMROCK

Cup Challenger and Her Consort Remain at Their Anchorage.

TEMPORARY TENDER ON DUTY

Excursion Boats Warned to Keep Clear of the Racer—Columbia May Have a Mast of Gun Metal.

The cup challenger Shamrock and Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin remained at their anchorage, off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday, an attraction to the thousands of persons on passing excursion and other craft or those who flocked from various parts to see the latest contestant for international honors. The Shamrock had been spruced up a bit. Her topmast and gaff and other spare sticks were removed to her temporary tender, the Nenowantuc, which arrived from Port Jefferson during the afternoon, and some of the blotches on her sides, where the green paint had been worn away, were touched up with new paint. The main and jigger masts remained standing.

Mr. Barrie, Sir Thomas's agent, and Capt. Matthews of the Erin and Capt. Hogarth of the Shamrock came up to the city in the morning to pass through the Custom House formalities, and subsequently a visit was made to Erie Basin, where are stored the racing spars for the Shamrock, which arrived on the steamship Furnessia. Mr. Barrie said that additional spars are on the American Line steamship New York, now due, and the sails he was informed by cable had been shipped on the American liner sailing from Southampton yesterday.

As to the report that among the spars coming over there is a yard for a larger club topsail than the Shamrock has yet carried, he could say nothing. The cable report that carpenters are coming over to do the necessary carpenter work aboard the Shamrock was confirmed by Mr. Barrie. Sailmaker Ratsey will also come over, being one of the party to sail with Sir Thomas on the Campania next Saturday.

There has been no change in the arrangements made for docking the Erin and Shamrock at Erie Basin. The Erin will go into dock at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and when she comes out the Shamrock will be put into the dock. Just what day that will be Mr. Barrie was not prepared to say. She will lie off Tompkinsville while the Erin is in dock. Meantime special preparations are making at the Basin for the reception of Shamrock and the stepping of her big racing mast.

NO GERMANS IN THE CREW.

Mr. Barrie laughed at the report that there were to be some German sailors in the Shamrock's crew, and said that it was on a par with the story some paper had published that the Shamrock had met with a sea serpent. Of the report that Capt. Parker of the German Emperor's yacht Meteor was to come over to help capture the cup, Mr. Barrie said that he had seen nothing except what had been published in the papers to that effect. Capt. Parker, it is understood, is being sent over by the Emperor to witness the races.

Sir Thomas, Mr. Barrie said, was much pleased with the reception which had been accorded his yacht, and had cabled also that he was delighted with her quick trip. The Shamrock fleet was augmented yesterday by not only the steamboat Nonowantuc, which now flies Sir Thomas's flag, but also by the alco-vapor launch Killewen, just completed at Communpaw for Sir Thomas Lipton, and she, too, carried a big Shamrock flag at her stern.

There were, therefore, in the fleet the Shamrock, Erin, Nonowantuc, the tug James A. Lawrence, the Killewen, and the launch and boats of the Erin and Shamrock. The flag of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club is the British Naval Reserve flag with the device of the club in the field. Both yachts carry this flag at the stern as an ensign.

The Shamrock's sailors seemed mighty well pleased with the enthusiasm shown by the passengers on passing craft. Excursion steamers changed their courses to enable their passengers to get a good view of the yacht, and they careened over as the passengers crowded to the rail next the Staten Island shore and fluttered their handkerchiefs and sent up their cheers.

The sailors cheered in response. They also cheered with particular vim as some British steamer passed and dipped the British merchant flag. The tugboats whistled their salutes and there was a good deal of tooting all day long. A great number of yachts, some sailing and some steam, also took a turn about the visitors, among the bigger steam craft being the Eleanor, the American, and the Sagamore.

WARNING TO EXCURSION CRAFT.

The excursion boat Belle Horton, which was reported as being in collision with the Shamrock on Friday night, barely grazed her as a matter of fact, and did no damage.

A prominent member of the New York Yacht Club said yesterday concerning the affair, that if the excursion boat men did not take greater care they would hurt themselves. It lays within the power of the Cup Committee, acting jointly with the challenger, to change the course, and it was his opinion that if there was indication of a disposition on the part of the excursion boat people to disregard ordinary care it might be that the course would be shifted so far out to sea that they would lose the rich business that a cup race brings them. The idea of holding the races two or three days' sail out to sea has been mooted among clubmen as a possible resort if the cup racers are further annoyed.

Regarding the many sets of figures published of the Shamrock's dimensions, a yachtsman said yesterday: "I would not give a rap for any of them. I notice that few of them agree and I know that some of them are based on pacing at a distance. Such a measurement is of course worthless for getting at the sailspread of a yacht. Suppose you pace off a stretch which seems to be about the length of the mast; how do you know how deep it is to be stepped, or that you are within a foot of pacing it correctly? Each foot represents a running foot along the foot of the mainsail, and in measuring the boom each foot means a running foot at the leech. I don't believe that any one except her designer knows even approximately what her racing length is."

The sailors and officers of the Shamrock and the Erin observe their enjoined silence concerning all matters connected with the yachts good-naturedly but absolutely. They seem a happy lot. Every man of the racing crew is a rugged fellow. They have faces that indicate intelligence, alertness, energy, and decision—faces that Americans understand.

CASE OF GREEK MEET GREEK.

"When the Deer Island boys meet them," it was remarked yesterday, "it will be a case of Greek meet Greek, so far as the human factor is concerned in the cup contest."

They were pretty busy yesterday furbishing up and stripping the yacht of her jury rig. They were glad that the Nonowantuc had arrived to furnish them with more commodious berthing quarters than was possible between decks in the Shamrock, and so last night they had a chance to stretch their limbs and get some of the kinks out of their legs.

They spend a good part of their leisure time with music. They have a couple of violins, a guitar, and an organette aboard, and on Friday night the Staten Islanders heard their voices in song. "Mona," an Irish song; "As Your Hair Grows White I'll Love You More," "Rose of Tralee," and "It's Hard to Say Good-Bye" are among their songs, and they sing out so that their voices are carried plainly over the water at night.

Of the cup defender Columbia a bit of news leaked out yesterday. It is a report at least, and, according to it, while the Columbia will sail the trial races off Newport with Defender under her repaired steel mast, a new mast, which she will use in the cup races is made of gun metal. This mast is reported to be nearly ready at Bristol, and it is said will secure the maximum strength with the minimum weight.

That the trial races are to be held at Newport is settled definitely. The course is more easily reached and is clearer, and in case of a breakdown it is convenient to Bristol and the yards of the builders These considerations have determined the matter.

BIDWELL PAID THE PORT DUES.

The Collector Had His Own Plan to Circumvent the Law in the Case of the Shamrock and Erin.

The Shamrock and her consort, the steam yacht Erin, were entered at the Custom House yesterday. In ordinary circumstances the formalities would have occurred in the rotunda at the desk of the First, or Marine, Division, in charge of Deputy Collector Frank Raymond. Collector George R. Bidwell arranged to have it otherwise. He had a plan to circumvent the law in a fashion to uphold his reputation for generosity and to give the representatives of Sir Thomas Lipton an illustration of how courteous an official of the Treasury Department can be in a case where the privileges of the port can be extended and red-tape routine waived. Mr. Bidwell's scheme of generosity was, however, planned to be in absolute secrecy. It was revealed accidentally, and but for considerations that are evident would not be published.

To enter Shamrock and Erin there came to the Custom House David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative; Capt. Archie Hogarth of the Shamrock, Capt. Matthews of the Erin, with Dr. F. Reid Mackay and the marine painter. Commendatore Eduardo de Martino. Collector Bidwell received them in his offices, and a pleasant time was had in introductions, congratulations, and chat. The mission of the visitors was executed in pleasant and informal fashion. Deputy Collector Raymond was notified, and he came with some papers. There was the administering of an oath and Shamrock and Erin were duly entered. Then there was handshaking and the visitors left. They had heard vaguely of charges to pay, but they did not leave a stiver for Uncle Sam. As Mr. Bidwell bowed them out his face beamed as it does when he is the host at a convivial gathering or when he has accomplished something that he has set his heart on. He looked this way for instance, when he had secured the Bowling Green site for the new Custom House.

The rumors about charges to pay on Shamrock and her consort were based on stern fact. Under Section 4,216 of the Revised Statues, re-enacted Feb. 5, 1897, there would have been no charges to pay for entering or clearing had Britishers been reciprocal in such courtesy. But the British Government saw fit to pass a law—Chapter 44, 61 and 62 Victoria—which, after April 1, 1899, imposed a charge of 1s. a ton on American pleasure yachts as light dues. This brought about a retaliatory order from the United States Treasury Department, by which British yachts are required to pay the tonnage dues imposed on merchant vessels.

Those who are in doubt about Collector Bidwell having sporting blood in him or of his openhandedness when a question of international courtesy on a fair-play issue interests the entire community do not know him. Such are few, however. His friends say that he loses control of his generous impulses very readily. He did in the case of Sir Thomas Lipton's craft, but, as has been stated, his scheme was to keep his plan and its execution in entire secrecy.

So when Mr. Barrie and his friends left Mr. Bidwell quietly demanded a bill of the dues imposed by law, and received a statement of about this character:

Shamrock—135 tons.	
Entry fee	$3.17
Tonnage dues	8.10
Stamp	.20
Total	$11.47
Erin—429 tons.	
Entry fee	$3.17
Tonnage dues	25.74
Stamp	.20
Total	$29.11

"That," said the Collector, taking out a wad of money, "makes $40.58; here it is. But don't say anything about it."

Collector Bidwell will see the races for the cup. It is likely that yesterday's episode may be pleasantly recognized both by transatlantic yachtsmen and those who stake their faith on Columbia.

"But," said a friend of his last evening, "he'll be as mad as a hornet when he finds it's got out."

Mr. Barrie had said on Friday that the Treasury Department had been kind enough to direct that all the courtesies of the port should be extended to Sir Thomas Lipton, his guests, and his craft, and had thus disposed of the rumor that the yachts would have to pay port dues. He was evidently much surprised yesterday at the magnanimous way in which Collector Bidwell had interpreted these directions, and he asked that he be quoted as publicly thanking the Collector on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton.

Some amusement was occasioned during the interview at the Custom House when Collector Bidwell said to Capt. Hogarth: "I hope you will give us a good fight, but I hope you won't win. By the way, Captain, has your boat a centreboard?"

Capt. Hogarth replied: "A man doesn't show his hand until the money is on the table."

At this everybody laughed.

Fife's Men to Fix Up the Shamrock.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—A number of picked carpenters from the shipyard of William Fife, Jr., the designer of the America's Cup challenger Shamrock, will sail from this port for New York to-day on board the Cunard liner Etruria. They will assist in the final work of putting the Shamrock into racing trim.

Columbia May Go to Bristol Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—It is expected that the Columbia will sail for Bristol on Monday morning to have her steel mast stepped, and when she comes back to Newport the trial races will be held. Everything on the Defender is complete in every detail, and ready for the trial races.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB RACES.

Regattas Will Be Sailed Sept. 2, 4, 6, and 9 for Valuable Cups.

The conditions for the special regattas of Sept. 2, 6, and 9, and for the Labor Day Regatta of Sept. 4, have been issued by the Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club. All of these races are open to Atlantic Club boats only. The old measurement rules of last year will be retained. Entries must be filed with the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, at his office, 57 Chambers Street, two days before the race or, thereafter, at the clubhouse not later than noon on the day of the races, and must specify name, rig, number, and racing length.

The cups for the first special regatta, Sept. 2, are known as the Westons. The courses will be sailed three times around, except for the canoe class, which will be sailed twice.

Labor Dav Regatta, for the Adams Cups, will be sailed over the same course. The Special Regatta of Sept. 6 will also be sailed under the same general conditions as the two regattas of the 2d and 4th, but the classes and prizes will be different. A prize souvenir cup will go to the winning yacht in each group.

The Gould Cups will be the prizes for the Special Regatta of Sept. 9. The preparatory "Blue Peter" will be hoisted at 10:30 A. M. There will be two courses, No. 1 to be followed by schooners and sloops in racing trim and by schooners in cruising trim, and No. 2 by sloops, Classes J, K, L, and M.

FILIPINO YACHT IN THE RACE.

Craft from the Philippines Entered the Huguenot's Regatta.

The Huguenot Yacht Club held its fifth annual regatta off Echo Bay, New Rochelle, yesterday. The wind held steady and light all the afternoon, about northeast by east, and the tide was a strong ebb.

Among the other craft was one which bore a strong resemblance to a nayrack afloat with a pole stuck up in it, from which a dark-brown, rusty cloth flapped in the wind. This was the Dorotea, a genuine Filipino proa, manned by two native Filipinos and Prof. McCormick of Glen Island. The Dorotea's entry blank showed her to be a member of the "Pasig River Banca Club," and the Regatta Committee claims that she is the only Filipino boat now in these waters. Her American sister yachts proved too much for her, however, and the Regatta Committee looks for her to cross the finish line some time to-morrow afternoon.

Three courses were sailed, of fifteen, eleven and a half, and seven and a half nautical miles, according to the size and build of the boats entered, forty-nine starting out of fifty-two entries.

On the last leg of the long course the large sloop Eurybia carried away her centreboard off Hempstead Harbor, and was delayed by that mishap about forty-five minuates.

The winners were Sultan, Windora, (walkover prize,) Alerion, Kittie, Thelga, Wahneta, Ketch, Flounder, Nora, Win or Lose, Elsie, Miriam, Spunk, and Coot.

Many of the duties were from the Douglaston Yacht Club, and their owners expected to defeat the Huguenots. They were unsuccessful.

We Are Making

extensive preparations for what we consider a "perfect" selection of the most desirable fabrics for high-class wear for this fall—and all at medium prices.
Await our announcement.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

A FAMINE IN PIG IRON

Furnacemen Cannot Fill Contract Orders in Many Months.

ADVANCE IN PRICES LIKELY

Owners Will Not Fix Figures on Account of Scarcity and Prospects of Higher Freight Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Contrary to the expectations of the furnacemen themselves, little time was devoted to-day to the discussion of next year's prices by the Mahoning and Shenango Valley blast furnace owners. When notes were compared it was found that all were away behind on contract orders, and that several months of the new year must elapse before orders already booked can be filled. The question of price was therefore relegated to the background, and the owners and sales agents discussed means of supplying the unprecedented demand upon their furnaces.

It was the concensus of opinion that few, if any, more orders can be accepted for the first quarter of 1900, and possibly for the first half of the year. Nearly all the furnacemen reported this condition of affairs, and the owners, therefore, took up the consideration of the probable amount of iron in sight during the early part of 1900. The amount of this, slight though it will be, depends largely upon the amount of ore which can be brought down from the mines. Should the season of navigation be a late one, ore stocks can be largely augmented; should a freeze-up come early furnacemen will perforce be cut down on ore stocks.

Another interesting phase in iron prices is presented by the steadily upward tendency of lake freights on ores. To-day the ruling rate is $1.30 per ton from ports at the head of Lake Superior, and vessel men—conservative ones, too—are predicting that $2 and even $2.50 per ton may be reached. In 1895 ore rates touched $2, and at about this date in that year the rate was 85 cents. Higher freight rates on ore means a corresponding advance in iron prices. Tonnage for ore is in great demand now, and with the opening of mines in Northern Michigan, which have been idle for months, and the activity in present producers, the demand for vessels to move ore is bound to bring with it a rise in ore freights which will exceed those of the "boom year" 1895, the year in which John D. Rockefeller was forced to pay $2 freight on ore he was under contract to sell at $1.90. This was the "squeeze" which moved him to become a vessel owner.

After considering the lapse of this year's contracts into next year's, the prospect of a big rise in lake freights on ore and the apparently certain upward tendency in iron, the furnacemen decided to postpone fixing contract prices.

It was stated by one owner that it was probable a contract price would not be fixed before the end of the year, and that it was unlikely that any new contracts would be made before that time. It has been customary to fix a price and to make contracts for six months. To-day the furnacemen would consider arrangements for only the first three months of 1900, and these arrangements were confined chiefly to means of fulfilling existing contracts, leaving the question of new contracts and prices to be considered in the light of the developments of the next few months.

PIG IRON SALES ARE HEAVY.

Tennessee Company Has Booked Orders for 450,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 19.—"The demand for pig iron is very strong," said James Bowron, Vice President and Treasurer of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, this evening. "The sales made by the Tennessee Company this month have been the heaviest in a year, and those of the past week have really been a record-breaker. A salient feature of the past week was the sale of a large amount of basic iron for Northern steel works.

"We have sold all the iron we can make during the remainder of this year and the first three months of next year. We have now on our order books 450,000 tons of pig iron, and it will take us until next April to make that amount. Of this amount 200,000 tons are to be delivered during the first half of next year. These orders are being booked at present prices, which are freely given. The demand is purely legitimate, and the present bookings are on the actual needs of the trade."

Mr. Bowron anticipates no break in present prices for six to eight months at least. From another source it is learned that one round order for 31,000 tons of No. 2 foundry, deliverable during the first half of next year, was booked by the Tennessee Company the past week at $15 per ton. Mr. Nat. Baxter, President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, said today:

"The demand is so active and the supply of pig iron so inadequate for the wants of the country that I am forced to believe that the present high prices will prevail well into next year. We are selling our product into next year at present prices, and find the trade anxious to book on that basis."

HORSE RUNS INTO CELLAR.

Experience of Two Women Driving in a Tilbury Cart.

A handsome, high-stepping bay cob drawing two young women in a Tilbury cart ran away in West One Hundred and Fourth Street last night on the way to the Park. He ran down a cellarway where he was caught by part of the shafts. He at last got into the cellar, from which he was led out bruised. The women were not hurt.

The cob was being driven at a fast gait through One Hundred and Fourth Street by one of the young women. She did not slacken her pace when she came up to a brick cart at Amsterdam Avenue, evidently thinking she could get by. She had a good grip on her reins, but her calculation was out by a quarter of an inch. That much of the hub of the off wheel of the Tilbury cart hit the brick wagon and the cart went over.

The young women were only slightly bruised by their fall into the street. They got up without assistance with their dresses and hats much ruffled. Then they followed the horse.

The animal had run away as soon as the tipping of the cart had excited him, and he dashed up the street to Columbus Avenue, where a newsboy in the street tried to seize the bridle. The horse turned to the sidewalk and ran up on it. He had freed himself from the way on which had been left where the accident took place, and as he ran across the sidewalk one of the shafts, which he had torn loose, jammed through the big plate-glass window in a drug store at the corner.

Miss Ethel Murray, the druggist's cashier, was in the cashier's box when the glass crashed. She fell out of the box and then getting up ran into the street without waiting to see what had happened. The horse ran into the stairway at the side of the building. When he had reached the bottom the broken shaft stuck in a railing and the horse was caught.

One of the young women—Miss Smith, as she gave her name—telephoned to the owner of the horse to send some one to take care of the horse and cart. She would not tell her friend's name or anything more about herself. The cart and horse were said to have come from the Kingswood Stables, at 163 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, while others said they came from the Berkeley Stables, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

When the young women saw the horse led out they took a cable car up town.

Schaeffer Breaks a Swimming Record.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—The sixth annual championship races of the Atlantic Swimming Association took place to-day in the Schuylkill River at Lafayette, a short distance above this city. E. C. Schaeffer of the New York Athletic Club broke the American record for 220 yards, swimming the distance in two minutes forty-five seconds, the previous record being two minutes fifty-seven and two-fifths seconds, held by D. M. Reeder.

New Yorker Dies Near Winsted, Conn.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 19.—Charles L. Mead, aged sixty-five years, of New York, died of apoplexy at his Summer home at Norfolk this afternoon. Mr. Mead was suddenly stricken while with a party of friends on the place of Prof. Pupin of Columbia University at Tobey Pond. He leaves a wife and three children.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

So Many Children "Toe In,"

Just as they are beginning to walk, that we have placed in stock a shoe that will positively prevent this awkward habit. Causes no inconvenience — is not unsightly or expensive.

Also Special Shoes to prevent or cure bow-legs and knock-knees; to strengthen weak ankles, prevent flat foot, etc.—not to be found elsewhere, but essential here where for every child's foot there is always exactly the right shoe.

60-62 West 23d St.

CAPT. JAMIESON'S LOSS.

Obliged to Sail Before His Mother's Funeral Occurs.

There was at least one sad heart aboard the American liner St. Paul when she sailed for Southampton yesterday. It beat in the breast of Capt. Alexander C. Jamieson, commander of the ship. Capt. Jamieson's mother died at her home, 244 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday night. The son tried to be released from taking his ship out this trip, but was unable to secure a suitable substitute, and so could not wait to see his mother buried.

Mrs. Jamieson was the widow of Capt. Andrew Jamieson, for many years connected with the merchant marine. She was born in England, and came to Brooklyn in 1840. She had made her home in Brooklyn since that time.

DOG DELAYS OPERATION.

Etona's Steward, Suffering from Appendicitis, Arrested for Theft.

The alleged theft of a small fox terrier prevented the performance of an interesting surgical operation at the Vanderbilt Clinic last night. The man who was to have been operated upon spent the night in the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, instead of at the hospital.

John Palmer, the man in question, is chief steward of the steamship Etona, which reached Brooklyn from Buenos Ayres on Monday. Edward Gordon, a passenger on the ship, brought the terrier from South America with him on the vessel. He left the ship on Monday, but did not take the dog with him. When he returned for the terrier yesterday the animal was missing. He was told that Palmer had taken the dog from the ship, and he caused the steward's arrest yesterday afternoon. Later the dog was returned to Gordon by some unknown person, but Palmer was locked up. The steward had arranged to go to the Vanderbilt Clinic last night to be operated upon for appendicitis.

How to Walk Up Stairs.

From The Portland (Me.) Express.

In a conversation the other day a local physician made the statement that few people know how to walk up stairs properly. He said that usually a person will tread on the ball of the foot in taking each step. This is very tiresome and wearing on the muscles, as it throws the entire suspended weight of the body on the muscles of the legs and feet. "You should, in climbing stairs or in walking, for that matter," he continued, "seek for the most equal distribution of the body's weight possible. Place your foot squarely down on the step, heel and all, and then proceed to ascend slowly and deliberately. In this way there will be no strain on any particular muscle, but each one will do its duty in a natural manner. The person who goes up stairs with a spring is no philosopher, or at least he is not making a proper use of his reasoning faculties. The habit, too, of bending over half double when ascending a flight of stairs is exceedingly reprehensible. In any exertion of this kind, when the heart is naturally excited to a more rapid action, it is desirable that the lungs should have full sway. The crouching position interferes with their action, the blood is imperfectly aerated, and there is trouble at once. Give the lungs a chance to do their work everywhere and at all times," was the doctor's parting injunction in this connection.

Big Trap for Grasshoppers.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

In the southwest corner of Nebraska, near the Colorado and Kansas border, the farmers are having some trouble with the grasshoppers. M. L. Morse, an enterprising farmer of Benkleman, has improvised a machine for catching or destroying these pestiferous insects, and with it he ensnares a bushel every fifteen minutes. He took a Monarch hayrake with 2x4 runners and placed thereon galvanized sheet iron pans seven feet long. A horse at either end furnishes the motive power. The machine is used in alfalfa fields fully grown and is a big success. As it drags through the field the grasshoppers fly up against the screens or dashboards and thence fall into the pans, which contain coal oil.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The battleship Texas has arrived at Castine, Me.

The Newark has sailed from San Jose for Acapulco.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Probably showers, brisk northerly to easterly winds.

Some traces of the storm still remain on the Middle Atlantic Coast. During yesterday there were high northerly winds from Norfolk to Atlantic City, and the high seas also continued. The winds last evening, however, decreased considerably, except at Atlantic City, where they remained quite brisk. Rains have continued on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and local thunderstorms in Eastern Florida and the Middle Gulf States. Thunderstorms were quite general over Lake Superior, in Minnesota, and the Dakotas.

The high temperatures have continued generally, except on the Middle Atlantic Coast and in the extreme Northwest, and as the low pressures still dominate the country, except near the Gulf, there is no prospect of an abatement within a couple of days east of the Mississippi Valley. The line of 90 per cent. maximum temperature reached as far as Boston.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather has been fair, with somewhat higher temperature in the interior. Showers are indicated for to-day in Eastern New York and New England, the East Gulf States, northern upper lake regions, the Western Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Lower Missouri Valley. Showers are also likely to-morrow in the Lower Mississippi and southern upper lake regions. The temperature will continue high for two or three days east of the Mississippi Valley and also in the South and Southwest, and will fall in the Central West and remain moderate in the extreme Northwest. On the Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk northerly to easterly winds will prevail, except in the southern portion, where they will be mostly southerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	72	72	73
6 A. M.	71	72	73
9 A. M.	70	73	79
12 M.	74	76	84
3 P. M.	78	81	84
6 P. M.	74	77	80
9 P. M.	70	75	73
12 P. M.	69	74	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75½
Weather Bureau	77
Corresponding date 1898	74
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 83 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 71 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 98 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 88 per cent.

STRIKING PRINTERS PARADE.

Demonstration on Broadway, Followed by a Big Mass Meeting in Cooper Union.

More than 4,000 men paraded up Broadway last night to express the sympathy of organized labor with the striking employes of The New York Sun. A meeting for the same purpose was held afterward at Cooper Union and was addressed by well-known labor leaders.

Most of the men in the parade were printers or members of allied trades, but the electrical workers, eccentric engineers, and other organizations sent large delegations. The line of march was from Whitehall Street up Broadway to Seventeenth Street, to Fourth Avenue, and down to Cooper Union. The start was made about 6:30. There were ten bands in the procession, and hundreds of flags and transparencies were carried in addition to the regular banners of the different subordinate organizations.

A squad of fifty mounted and uniformed printers on wheels led, being immediately behind the police escort. Grand Marshal Harry Muslin and his aids and bugler were mounted, and a number of well-known officers of labor unions were in carriages. Two hundred newsboys brought up the rear, carrying banners and flags expressing their determination not to sell The Sun. These included a large contingent from Brooklyn. The parade was something over an hour passing the City Hall, and there numbered, by actual count, between 4,200 and 4,300 men and boys.

The transparencies all expressed in some way hostility to The Sun and sympathy with the strikers. Some were in verse, others in prose; some denunciatory and others humorous.

The marching song adopted along the line was:

"Boy—boy—
Boycott The Sun."

The crowds along the sidewalks misunderstood this, and rendered it:

"Boys, boys,
Boys got de Sun,"

and chanted it faithfully, while evidently puzzled as to what it meant.

The sidewalks from the Battery to Chambers Street and from Houston Street to the end of the route were crowded with people, and there was much cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, especially when the actual strikers, who marched together, were passing.

Much confusion was caused by the cable cars, which were run as far as possible regardless of the parade, and forced the men to the east side of the roadway, where they were crowded between the cars' tracks and the people ranged along the sidewalks. Formations were constantly broken, and but for the presence and activity of the police, suppressed rows which at several places promised to be serious.

At Franklin Street and Broadway the motorman of a car, which was run against the back of a man marching on the track, was struck with a stick and cut in the face. He jammed his brake down and jumped into the line to catch the man who struck him, and was being roughly handled when a Street Car Inspector and a policeman dragged him back to his platform.

Cooper Union was packed for the mass meeting, which was called to order at 8:30. Many women were in the audience. Charles J. Dumar called the meeting to order, and John H. Delaney, President of Typographical Union No. 6, presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Duman, Mr. Delaney, Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Ben Hanford, the Socialist orator; John N. Parsons, President of the Knights of Labor, and Samuel Prince, President of the Central Federated Union. Mr. Delaney and Mr. Hanford aroused more enthusiasm than the other speakers. Mr. Parsons was received by the audience with marked coldness and indifference.

Summarized, the speeches were to the effect that The Sun had made war against the principle of labor organization and that every such organization in the country should help the printers to maintain a vigorous warfare against it until it is killed or becomes a union office. No resolutions were offered, but a vote was taken on the question whether there should be a boycott, and it was unanimously affirmative. A suggestion by Mr. Parsons that a committee call on Mayor Van Wyck to protest against printing city advertisements in The Sun was approved.

"Big Six's" Farm a Success.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Aug. 19.—The industrial experiment of Typographical Union No. 6 in establishing a colony on the Herbert farm, near this place, where sixty printers have been engaged ever since Spring in the culture of potatoes and garden truck, is declared to be a success by those who are in charge. J. W. Sullivan, who has charge of the colony, says that, notwithstanding that about eleven acres of produce were destroyed by the drought early in the Summer, the receipts have been slightly in excess of the expenditures.

TORPEDOES FIRED UNDER WATER

Successful Test with the Holland Submarine Boat.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 19.—For the first time since the Holland submarine torpedo boat came to these waters a test of discharging torpedoes was made to-day. The trial took place over the Government course and Little Peconic Bay. Besides the torpedo test, the trials included sending the vessel over the course both submerged and awash. The trials were pronounced successful.

The torpedo was fired when the boat was moving and about four feet below the surface. It was blown from the tube by air pressure and was taken in a straight line for about seventy-five feet. There was scarcely any disturbance in the water from the discharge of the torpedo, only a few air bubbles showing on the surface near the bow of the boat. The torpedoes used were dummies of the smaller Whitehead type. They weigh about 820 pounds each and have an explosive charge of 110 pounds of wet gun cotton.

Miss Ethel Lawrence Run Down.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Miss Ethel Lawrence of this village was knocked down by a horse driven by J. V. Harriman's coachman on Railroad Avenue this afternoon. She was picked up unconscious and taken to the White Plains Hospital, where she regained consciousness. Dr. De Hart, who attended Miss Lawrence, found that the young woman had received serious injuries. Two of her ribs and her shoulder were broken and she suffered from shock. Miss Lawrence said the coachman was not to blame for the accident.

Drowned Woman's Body Identified.

The body of the woman found in the North River at the foot of Fiftieth Street on Wednesday was identified at the Bellevue Morgue last night as that of Mrs. Bessie Guerin, thirty-six years old, of 88 Amsterdam Avenue. The body was identified by the woman's brother, Thomas Curran, of 84 Amsterdam Avenue. He refused to say anything regarding the woman's death.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:15	Sun sets...6:52	Moon rises...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:36	Gov. Isl'd...7:00	H. Gate...8:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:58	Gov. Isl'd...7:21	H. Gate...9:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Agustin, Havana	.....	8:30 A. M.
TUESDAY, AUG. 22.		
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.		
Athos, Colon	.....	1:00 P. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco	7:00 A. M.	.....
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Naples	.....	.....
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 20, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

S. Baumann & Bro

FURNITURE CARPETS DRAPERIES & BEDDING

MONEY REFUNDED ON ALL UNSATISFACTORY PURCHASES.

Our 25.00 Sideboard, in solid oak, heavily carved, with large oval French mirror, now 15.50

CARPETS.

Ingains, large variety . 25c
Brussels, new patterns . 35c
Axminsters, with borders 59c
Moquettes, with borders 69c
Velvets, border to match . 80c

RUGS.

Afghans.

6 x 9	6.00
7.6x10.6	9.95
9 x 12	11.95

Smyrna.

6 x 9	8.50
7.6x10.6	12.98
9 x 12	17.75

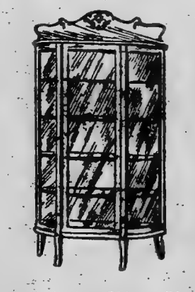

Our 17.50 China Closet, selected quartered oak, golden finish, round ends, now 13.75

Our 6.00 Dining Chairs, quartered oak, genuine leather seat and back, now . . . 3.25

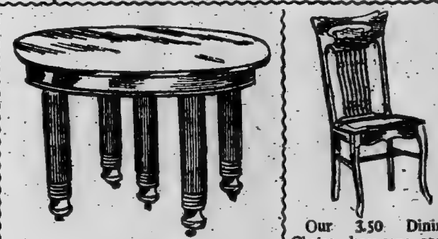

Our 15.00 Extension Table, golden oak, highly polished, round top, 6 ft. long, now . . . 8.75

Our 3.50 Dining Chairs, box cane seat, quartered oak, highly polished, now 1.98

To those of moderate means we invite an investigation of our charge account system.

229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245 SIXTH AVE.,
BET. 15TH AND 16TH ST., WEST SIDE OF AVE.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 20.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Aug 12.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, July 29.
La Normandie, Havre, Aug. 12.
Marquette, London, Aug. 10.
Nantwyth, St. Lucia, Aug. 13.
New York, Southampton Aug. 12.
Panama, Pauillac, Aug. 7.
San Marcos, Galveston, Aug. 13.
Switzerland, Antwerp, Aug. 3.

MONDAY, AUG. 21.

Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 15.
Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 11.
California, Gibraltar, Aug. 8.
Cherokee, Jacksonville, Aug. 18.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Aug. 18.
Colorado, Brunswick, Aug. 18.
Gardenia, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Aug. 15.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 10.
Friesland, Antwerp, Aug. 12.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Aug. 16.
Matthew Bedlington, Gibraltar, Aug. 8.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

Military Officers Said to Lack Knowledge of Methods.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE ABUSES

Merchants Complain of Rules and Procedure and Plead for Government Under Civil Authorities.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, July 9.—Despite all the roseate reports that have found their way into the columns of the papers at home, there can be no hesitation in stating that neither the Administration nor the public has any idea of the true state of affairs here. Long before this letter reaches home the first contingent of volunteers will have been interviewed, and at least a very fair account of the actual state of matters will be published. The plain and manifest truth is that matters as administered by army officers are of doubtful value, and in no wise conducive to the proper and ultimate results that should have been attained long ere this in these islands.

REPORTS CONFLICT.

Had a man been placed in charge of a calibre to deal with affairs in a clear, businesslike manner, one who could divest himself of that web of red tape that surrounds the army in all its branches, the troubles that hamper the peaceful solution of the question would have been solved. With a civil commission pulling one way and a military regime the other, how can it be expected that matters could be solved in a satisfactory way?

To judge by the news from home papers, President Schurman of the commission sent roseate news to Washington, and Otis sends another story. Schurman comes here and remains a few months, gets his data from those Filipinos who are alleged to be anxious for peace, because their pockets are affected by a continuance of war; Worcester has a leaning to the mild Filipinos, from his previous knowledge of their character when he was bird and bug hunting among the islands, while Col. Denby is engaged presumably in studying the intricate Spanish laws, that are relics of the dark ages, with their web of mystifying interpretations. How is it possible for these men to make a clear and intelligent report in such a short time? They, as well as Otis, reject the counsel of men who have lived among these dissimulating and double-dealing races for years.

It is safer to trust a redskin than these people. A Filipino will lie to one's face, will protest that white is black and black white, and will assure one of his eternal friendship one moment and the next minute do him to death. To know these people it is necessary to understand their language, not only Spanish but Tagalo. Your native of the Visayas group hates the Tagalo, and the people of Mindoro and Mindanao are at daggers drawn with each other. There is but one way to reconcile the mass, and that is to use such means as will show them that the white man (despite bearing the burden) is their master, and will punish them swiftly and with severity if they do not obey.

MILITARY RULE A FAILURE.

That with a sound civil administration the United States can manage these people and make these islands a source of wealth to the Republic there is no doubt. The military force, however, must be subordinate to the civil. With reliable men to serve in the various branches of the Government, such as the Customs, Internal Revenue, Judicial, and other branches, to whom good salaries commensurate to the exigencies engendered by the climate and surroundings should be paid, there is no reason why the government of the islands should not be as effective as in the British or Dutch colonies.

So long as these posts are filled by army men, whose range of vision has never extended beyond West Point, Washington, or a post, so long will the annoying, oppressive administration of affairs go on.

There never was a time within the knowledge of merchants resident here for many years, when the rulings, proceedures, and delays at the Custom House were of the nature that now prevails.

Business is restricted in consequence, and instead of giving aid to merchants, the most absurd and obstructive rules prevail.

Positions of importance, that require persons with a knowledge of business and mercantile affairs as their incumbents, are filled by relatives, young boys, of army officers, and army officers of no experience. Hand in hand with these Customs impositions, we have the tyrannical rule of the Captain of the Port, whose functions in the times gone by, under the Spanish regime, were of the most arbitrary character. The post was one sought for by Spanish naval officers, and rumor is that the occupants in a short time grew rich. There is well-grounded suspicion that this "growing" continues.

The ardent hope of Americans here engaged in the missionary work of introducing American manufactures is that the coming Congress will pass such laws, and appoint a corps of civilians to carry them out, as may relieve at from the burdensome exactions that now prevail.

Given a tariff that will allow American goods to enter at lower rates than those from Europe and Asia, (China and Japan,) and our products will soon be used by the natives, who, despite being accustomed to cheap goods, are prone to recognize the superior qualities, and are now fully able to pay more for necessaries and luxuries than ever before, by reason of their receiving higher wages and remuneration for their labor and products.

ARMY OPERATIONS HINDERED.

The operations of the army have been at a standstill for some time. San Fernando is the outlying post, and the Filipinos keep up a sort of guerilla style of attack that worries our men and keeps them constantly in harness. The excuse for the non-advance is the wet season, but when the fact is considered that last year at this time our volunteer soldiers were in trenches between Cavite and Manila, with a continuous downpour of rain of a force unknown for years past, and to which the present showers are but Summer rains, it seems strange that regular army men do not proceed to drive these undisciplined hordes from their positions.

Some one who manages affairs is presumably at fault. It is an open secret that MacArthur, Wheaton, and Lawton are ready to go on, but who stops the way is the question.

SPANISH GARRISON'S HARDSHIPS.

The heroic garrison of a handful of fifty Spanish soldiers who for over a year defended their post at Baler arrived in Manila this week. They have been subjected to attacks from the Filipinos during this period. They lived in a convent. Their food was a few cans of sardines, cats, dogs, and rats, with an occasional snake as a variety. When their ammunition gave out in June last they surrendered, burning their rifles and all arms in their charge. Hoisting the white flag, the Filipino commander accepted their surrender and sent them to Tarlac, where Aguinaldo and his crew held court. They were footsore and in rags, walking for many miles, but, despite the pitiable plight, the good Filipinos stole their few rags of clothing and small possessions.

Upon arrival at Tarlac, Aguinaldo gave them 50 cents each, and furnished them with rations of rice and salt. This act of generosity on the part of the Filipino Washington was done with an ulterior motive, for, despite the fact that a fulsome manifesto was given out, stating that as an act of grace, and in recognition of the brave descendents "of the Cid and Pelayo," these men were to be liberated and allowed to go to Manila, it was well known that at the time of their arrival at Tarlac Aguinaldo and his crew were in conference with a Spanish commission looking for some monetary recompense for allowing the civilian Spanish prisoners to be liberated, and had this circumstance not been on the carpet, it is doubtful if these men would have reached Manila.

There is a very plausible story afloat that the Spanish Commissioners have returned with terms proposed by Aguinaldo and company, to the effect that if the United States Government will allow them to accept the sum of money, (said to be $3,000,000,) that the Spanish Government offers for the release of all the prisoners, they will accede to the proposal, and also lay down their arms and negotiate with our officials with a view to ending the present hostilities. If this be a fact, it would be an excellent solution of the question. For there is not the least doubt that unless some decisive action is taken, either by force or diplomacy, we shall be subjected to as long a period of harassing hostilities as the Spanish Government was.

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

If the impositions, exactions, and oppressions that now rule and reign in Manila and the islands, that permit every beardless youth of a Lieutenant fresh from West Point to assume an air of intense superiority and supercilciusness over a plain, everyday American citizen, that cause the regular army officers to forget that they are servants of the people, were removed and their places supplied with reputable civilians of a calibre to fill administrative positions, a class that can be found in the ranks of the volunteer regiments, Manila and the Philippine Islands would become a source of richness to the great Republic. If the regular army were relegated to its position, as at home, to garrison points where needed, subordinated to the civil authority, and to aid in suppressing troubles when called upon, matters would assume a different phase. In every case the people ask for relief from the present obnoxious and useless military régime now prevailing, a régime under which these islands have suffered for years, and which was one of the prime factors that brought about the revolutions in the past.

JUDICIAL ABUSES.

The appointment of native members of the Supreme Court and as Judges of the police courts is that upon which not only the foreign community, but also respectable natives look with dread. Experience has taught them that the tribe of Filipinos alleged to be learned in the law are at the best but promoters of litigation. Since our occupation the police courts have been presided over by volunteer officers, and the native and foreigner were satisfied that justice was shown. But since the bench is now occupied by these natives selected by Otis, cases are delayed, side-tracked, or dismissed, and fines of a type inadequate to the offense or in excess of the needs are imposed by these Judges. Hence the fear that justice in the hands of these Filipino lawyers will be but a farce, and he who has the longest purse will be the winner.

To enumerate all the incidents and events that happen in this delectable land under the autocratic rule of a hide-bound red-tape system of militarism would fill pages.

HOOKER'S NAVIGATOR CARELESS.

Board Finds Ship Grounded in Daylight on a Chartered Reef.

MANILA, Aug. 19—6 P. M.—The board appointed to examine into the causes of the grounding of the United States cableship Hooker, which recently went ashore near the mouth of Corregidor Harbor, at the entrance of Manila Bay, finds that the accident occurred in daylight, on a reef shown on the chart, and that there were evidences of carelessness on the part of the navigator of the vessel.

The cable instruments and other property have been removed from the Hooker, and the cable is now being removed. If no storm intervenes hopes are entertained that the vessel may be hauled off and repaired. Her hull has been badly torn by the coral reef on which she struck.

TROOPS ORDERED TO PROCEED.

Three Regiments Will Go to San Francisco to Await Transports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The following dispatch was to-day sent by the Adjutant General to the commanding officers of the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, and Thirty-fourth Volunteer Regiments of Infantry:

"Orders of to-day will direct that your regiment be placed en route for San Francisco as soon as transportation can be provided by the Quartermaster General. On arrival at San Francisco your regiment will go into camp at the Presidio, and its instructions in target practice continued until transports are ready to take your command to Manila. Acknowledge receipt with any remarks you may have to make for the information of the War Department."

The Twenty-seventh Regiment is at Camp Meade, the Thirty-first at Fort Thomas, Ky., and the Thirty-fourth at Fort Logan, Col.

The Quartermaster's Department to-day directed that the Glenogle and Tacoma of the Northern Pacific Steamship Line be chartered for carrying troops to Manila. The Glenogle will carry 800 and the Tacoma 650 men.

Orders were issued from the War Department to-day placing all Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants appointed for the new regiments on recruiting duty. They will assist the nearest recruiting officer for a period of about one week, and will then conduct their recruits to the rendezvous.

The first ten regiments of volunteers are complete, and there is a surplus of about 2,000 men for the regiments in the Philippines and the next ten being raised. The enlistments yesterday were 236, making a total of 14,665.

Speaking of the orders issued to-day to the three regiments to proceed to San Francisco, Gen. Corbin said that not only would the other regiments follow soon, but the ten recently ordered would be sent to Manila as soon as they could be organized.

P. B. STRONG APPOINTED MAJOR.

Included in the List of Officers for the New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The following have been appointed officers in the new volunteer regiments:

Majors—Harry C. Hale, Illinois; M. M. McNamee, Wisconsin; John H. Parker, Missouri; L. C. Andrews, New York; Guy H. Preston, Massachusetts; John C. Gilmore, Jr., New York; W. C. Brown, Minnesota; Henry T. Allen, Kentucky; D. A. Frederick, Georgia; H. B. Mulford, Nebraska; Putnam B. Strong, New York; V. D. Du Bois, California; William C. Dows, Iowa; Joseph F. Armfield, North Carolina; Hugh D. Wise, New York; A. A. Wiley, Alabama; H. W. Hubbell, New York; W. A. Holbrook, Wisconsin; S. W. Miller, Pennsylvania; Charles H. Muir, Michigan.

Captains—Robert Sewell, New Jersey; L. M. Goldsborough, Elmore F. Austin, New York; W. J. Kendrick, Georgia; Claude E. Sawyer, South Carolina; Noel T. Gaines, George D. Lee, Kentucky; Henry Wolcott, Rhode Island; Arthur C. Rogers, Ohio; William L. Murphy, Iowa; Luther S. Kelly, at large; Harry Walsh, District of Columbia; William H. Collier, Kentucky.

First Lieutenants—H. H. Pitcairn, Pennsylvania; Hal Sayre, Colorado; Silas J. McCaughrin, Fred Mobley, Lewis A. Griffith, Clarence S. Hettles, South Carolina; John B. Galleher, Fred L. Wilson, Oscar Bishop, Kentucky; Fred T. Austin, Massachusetts; William Brown, George E. Kumpe, Montana; Frank E. Hipkins, Rhode Island; James M. Shallenberger, Ohio; Richard K. Cravens, Indian Territory; Albert M. Petite, Iowa; Miloah R. Hilgard, Illinois; C. S. Wood, at large; William J. Watson, Vernon L. Everett, Clyde B. Parker, Kansas; T. B. Siegle, North Carolina.

Second Lieutenants—William R. Taylor, Gordon Johnson, Edward Francis Hackett, Jr., New York; Fred W. Bugbee, Arizona; Arthur R. Jones, Illinois; Charles Raymond Wood, Indiana; Carlos W. Pierce, Vermont; Charles H. Morrow, Walter L. Slack, William A. Haycraft, Lewis W. Dillon, Kentucky; Charles L. Lanham, District of Columbia; Richard B. Kavanagh, Lawrence P. Butler, William Ray Harrison, Fred W. Mills, Jr., Edmund T. Paterson, at large; W. O. Thornton, Georgia; Burton J. Mitchell, Howard M. Koontz, Robert B. Mitchell, Arthur J. Cadden, Kansas.

CUBANS ARREST AN ARMY CLERK

Kept Incommunicado, Then Discharged with Apologies.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—A man named Harris, a clerk at the headquarters of the Governor General, was arrested under process issued by the civil authorities on a charge of being connected with attempted forgeries, involving the signature of Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Gen. Brooke's Chief of Staff, to the amount of $4,000. His wife also was accused of being connected with the attempt.

Both were kept twelve hours incommunicado, despite the peremptory orders of the military administration that this practice should be discontinued. They were then released, with an apology and the assurance that there was no case against them.

The military men consider that the civil authorities far exceeded their rights in the matter. It is claimed that Mr. and Mrs. Harris should have been taken before Gen. Chaffee. Much sympathy is expressed for the victims.

Many Schools Needed in Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor, has officially informed Señor Lanuda, Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction in the Advisory Cabinet of the Governor General, that there are 35,000 children in Havana in need of elementary education. It is estimated that 250 schools are required, with no fewer than 500 teachers. The Military Governor asks how much aid the municipality could give in making this provision.

New England Mills and Southern.

From The Boston Transcript.

Another syndicate of New England capitalists has purchased a water power in Alabama, to erect one of the largest cotton factories in the South. Yet it is significant that the shipment of cotton to Boston within the last seven months has been much larger than for many years. The step of the New England manufacturers indicates not so much the decline of the New England cotton manufacture as the general increase in prosperity.

WANT PHILIPPINES HELD

Secretary Wilson Says Westerners Believe in Their Future.

COMMERCE WILL DEVELOP

But American Ships Are Needed—Mr. Wilson Asserts Unusual Prosperity Now Exists in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—"I did not meet an 'Anti' West of Chicago," said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to-day. The Secretary has just returned from a trip that extended to the Pacific Coast, by way of the Northwest.

"Why, every man, woman, and child in the West is determined that we shall keep the Philippines, and we couldn't let go if we wanted," said the Secretary with a laugh. "But, seriously, the people of the West understand this question better than do those of the East. They know that Dewey was sent to the Philippines to protect our large and growing trade with the Orient. We have labored to build up a trade with China and Japan, and when the war began Spain had a fleet in Oriental waters ready to attack and destroy our commerce. She also was ready to encourage privateering, and Dewey went to Hongkong to be ready to protect our shipping.

"The people out West realize this, and they also realize that Dewey's victory and the subsequent events which transferred the Philippines to the United States have given an extraordinary impetus to the commerce of this country with the Orient. At all the Pacific ports the docks are piled up with goods awaiting shipment to the Orient, and we have not ships enough to carry them.

"We need a merchant marine now more than anything else. To-day the Department of Agriculture is sending butter and cheese to six different ports in the Orient in Japanese ships, and the Government is sending whole cargoes across the Pacific in ships carrying other flags than our own, because we have not the ships to carry the American flag and the American commerce we have with China and Japan. The railroads are carrying goods of every description across the continent to the Pacific ports, and through these the people of the United States are sending out the products of their industry to the people of the Orient.

"It is not surprising that the people of the West have little patience with those of the East who are talking of surrendering the American base we have in the Orient, for in building up our commerce with Asia we need more than anything else American counting houses over there. We need the American bank in the Orient so that we can handle our business with the millions of people over there."

"Can the people of the West build the ships for the merchant marine they want to see on the Pacific?"

"Yes; they can build the ships. They have answered that question to the satisfaction of the whole world with the Oregon. Wherever that magnificent battleship goes she will testify to the skill and substantial character of the shipbuilding in the West. The argument has been that we could not compete with England in shipbuilding because we had not cheap money. But the Mississippi Valley has millions of money seeking investment at 5 per cent., and there is plenty of capital to build an American merchant marine."

"But has the Pacific Coast all that is necessary to engage in shipbuilding?"

"No, but the Philippines can supplement what our own Pacific Coast lacks—coal and hard wood. There is an abundance of both of the finest quality in the Philippines, and they can be brought in return cargoes cheaper than they can be hauled by rail from the East. California, Oregon and Washington on this side and the Philippines on the other side of the Pacific have everything in abundance that is needed to cover the Pacific with ships that will fly the American flag and carry the American commerce.

"The people of the West want these ships built. They want an American merchant marine and they want the Nicaragua Canal without much more delay. They see a great future opening, not only to themselves, but to the whole country across the Pacific, and they believe this the golden opportunity to strike out boldly.

"I went West to study agricultural questions and not to talk either politics or religion. I found the West very prosperous and crops abundant. There never was so much corn in the Mississippi Valley as this year. The farmers are encouraged, and out in Kansas and Nebraska they are talking of sending a cord of canceled farm mortgages to the Paris Exposition as a sample of Western prosperity."

DEWEY ARCH SCULPTURES.

Artists Will Finish Their Models in the Auditorium of Madison Square Garden.

The members of the National Sculpture Society who have given their time free to the city to make the arch in Madison Square in honor of Admiral Dewey, have been granted the free use of Madison Square Garden in which to complete their work.

The sculptors were very glad to hear of the plan, and the work they have been carrying on in their studios will be transferred to the immense auditorium of the Garden. Here for a time the group of sculptors will work together, and they will be able to set up their models of the arch and see how they look without being forced to work in the narrow confines of their studios.

It was announced yesterday that the Garden had been turned over to the artists for this purpose. A number of workmen will be engaged to help the artists in their labors.

SQUADRON TO WELCOME DEWEY.

Admiral Sampson's War Fleet Will Be Here Sept. 20.

It was stated at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday that the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Sampson commanding, would be in this port on Sept. 20, and would take part in the reception to Admiral Dewey later.

The squadron is at present composed of the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, the first-class battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, and the second-class battleship Texas.

A FETE FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

The People of Leghorn Honor the Olympia's Officers.

LEGHORN, Aug. 19.—The officers of the United States cruiser Olympia gave a luncheon on board the warship at noon today to the members of the American colony, many persons coming from Florence for the purpose. The affair was most cordial and many toasts were exchanged.

The inhabitants of Leghorn have arranged a splendid fête for this evening in honor of Admiral Dewey and his officers.

Flagship Olympia in Miniature.

The Progressive Club of Fort Lee has decided to take an active part in the welcome to Admiral Dewey. The club proposes to erect a duplicate in miniature of the flagship Olympia, on the edge of the Palisades, opposite Grant's Tomb, and to have it illuminated with 4,000 red, white, and blue lights. The boat will be 130 feet in length, and at the bow will be suspended the inscription: "Gridley, you may fire when ready."

REVENUE RECEIPTS IN JULY.

Total Amount, $28,012,287, an Increase of $20,802 Over July, 1898.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during the month of July the total collections were $28,012,287, a net increase, as compared with July, 1898, of $20,802. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows, together with the net increases or decreases in each, as compared with July, 1898:

Spirits, $8,986,668; increase, $692,414; tobacco, $4,452,535; increase, $1,007,658; fermented liquors, $7,725,192; increase, $372,571; oleomargarine, $278,164; increase, $92,680; special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $2,958,537; increase, $592,203; miscellaneous receipts, $3,611,188, decrease, $2,550,505.

Out of Their Line.

"It must have been a curious experience for you to perform before a houseful of deaf mutes. How do they applaud?"

"I don't know. They—they didn't seem to to think of that, I guess."—Chicago Tribune.

A big drop in the prices of all Spring suitings. We can't clear them out too fast to make room for our Fall stock. Excellent choice of suitings to order at $16.00 and $20.00. Formerly from $20.00 to $30.00. Trousers $4.00 and $5.00.

Fall stock ready.

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

BABIES GALORE ON PARADE.

Twenty Thousand Persons Witness Asbury Park's Annual Affair, Which Is a Big Success.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—In spite of the heavy fog which enveloped Asbury Park and Ocean Grove this morning, the committee in charge of the babies' parade went ahead with its preparations and trusted to luck to aid it in making the annual affair a success. The fog began to lift about 2 o'clock, and at 2:30 sharp the babies began arriving at the Auditorium. Fully 20,000 persons were gathered along the route when the parade started.

The Beach Band struck up a march and the babies appeared coming out of the Auditorium, escorted by 100 boys in Rough Rider suits. First came an Indian papier mache elephant, supported by a couple of concealed men. A pretty girl, Myrtle Gilbert of Asbury Park, reclined in a caparisoned howdah, while on the neck of the elephant was perched a tiny colored lad.

Belle Hope Heutgen, two and a half years old, of New York was driven in a goat carriage beautifully decorated with New York civic, State, and American flags. Her team was a couple of cream-colored goats driven by a colored coachman and a footman in livery. She represented Gov. Roosevelt's daughter, and was wildly cheered along the line.

Virginia Hope Kelsey of Asbury Park, three years old, was greeted with tumultuous cheers as she rode down the line perched on a golden heart and mimicking a Cupid shooting arrows at a blood-red heart carried by a dove. Alice Beatrice Jackson, twenty-one months old, daughter of the Rev. W. Jackson of Brooklyn, was conveyed in a canopied swing decorated in white, and accompanied by her pet dog.

These mentioned were the most original conceptions, and about the best ever seen at a baby show. Other entries included "Old Women in Shoes," "Uncle Sams," and "Columbias" galore, and representations of the people of the United States new possessions.

Sixty-two children from the Home of the Homeless, Jersey City, who are summering at Bradley Beach, were next in line. The end of the parade consisted of a procession of children in fancy costumes pushing doll carriages, bicycles, and shepherdesses carrying toy lambs and crooks.

Among the noticeable goat carriages were those of George Andrews, three years old, of Brooklyn; Earl Purdy, eight months old; Evelyn Louise Freure, sixteen months old, and Bertha Brown, one year old, of Asbury Park. One boy dressed as George Dewey was carried on a float representing the Olympia.

The following were the prize winners:

Best decorated coach, cultivated flowers, Donald McKenzie of New York, first; Edith Ruth Lampe of New York, second.

Best decorated coach, wild flowers, Edith May Albert, Pittsburg, Penn., first.

Best decorated coach in paper flowers, Mollie Pride Gravatt of Asbury Park, first; Earl Morris Purdy of Newark, second.

Best decorated coach, National colors—Mildred Johnson of Bradley Beach, first; George Dewey McFarlan of Paterson, second.

Best decorated coach or go-cart—W. H. Jones of New York.

Best decorated goat turnout—Miss Vockel of Asbury Park, first; Roelof Brower of Asbury Park, second.

Best decorated pony cart—Fred Jerome Lehman of Newark, first; John M. Goodwin of New York, second.

Best decorated float—Virginia Hope Kelsey of Asbury Park, first; Beatrice Johnson of New York, second.

Heaviest baby under one year old—Donald McKenzie, New York, 5 months old, weight 24 pounds.

Best decorated bicycle—Ruth Cokefair, Newark, first; Mabel Trimmer, New York, second.

Best boy's costume—Walter Engleman, New York, first; Edward Bemman, Ocean Grove, second.

Best novelty—Myrtle Gilbert, Asbury Park, first; John B. Graham, Chicago, second.

Child under two years from longest distance—Ethel Parker, Rossland, British Columbia.

Best Decorated Carriage—Marie Milton Hardenbrook, New York, first; Beatrice Brown of New York second.

Best Fancy Costume for Boys—Seeley Cade of New York first; Harold Vanderville of Somerville, N. J., second.

Best Fancy Costume for Girls—Alfreda E. Klotserman of Philadelphia first; Madeline Klotz of New York second.

Best Decorated Go-Cart—Miss Demont, Philadelphia, first; Miss Nicholas of Freehold second.

Best Pair Twins—Benjamin Franklin Fees and Franklin Benjamin Fees of Asbury Park.

HOBOKEN ASSOCIATION RACES.

First Annual Regatta Brings Out Many Crews on the Hudson.

The recently organized Hoboken Regatta Association held its first annual regatta on the Hudson River yesterday. On the judges' boat were A. Burfiend, President of the association; Fred A. Fortmeyer, Secretary of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, referee; James Pilkington, President of the Middle States Regatta Association; John F. Rogers, President of the Long Island Rowing Association, and Julius D. Mahr of the Metropolitan Rowing Club.

Conrad Theis of the Atlantic Boat Club and Fred Fuessel of the Active Boat Club met in the single gig event. Fuessel won in 6:49. The senior gig race proved a walkover for William Mulcare of the Dauntless Rowing Club, Clarence W. Mase of the Harlem Rowing Club failing to come to the line. The open senior four-oared barge race contained four entries, as follows: The Active Boat Club, Atlantic Boat Club, First Bohemian Boat Club, and Rosedale Boat Club. The Rosedales won by two lengths. Time—5:15. The Atlantics were second in 5:21.

Four crews came to the start in the junior four-oared barge race, the Germanic Boat Club, Valencia Boat Club, Atlantic Boat Club, and Active Boat Club. The Germanias won in 5:58, Actives second, 6 minutes.

The senior double gig was won easily by C. W. Mase, bow, and J. W. Maher of the Harlem Rowing Club, in 6:13. There was a dead heat between the two other crews—G. Stern and A. Meyer of the Lone Star Boat Club and A. G. Wolf and J. Kemp of the Union Boat Club. The junior double-gig event, with four entries, proved an easy race for the Active Boat Club's crew, composed of O. Thoms, bow, and W. Ram, stroke, who won by six lengths; time, 6:18; second, E. Norman, bow, and W. Trenkamp, stroke; time, 6:35.

The senior pair-oared-gig event proved a walkover for the Rosedale Boat Club crew. A protest was made by the Bloomingdale Boat Club against the First Bohemian Boat Club crew's boat in the invitation senior eight-oared-barge race, and it was declared off.

He Finds a Reason.

"How still it is always before a storm."

"Yes; nearly all women are afraid of lightning."—Chicago Record.

RELEASE OF GEN. JIMINEZ

Gen. Brooke Ordered It as Soon as He Heard of the Arrest.

NO ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON

Nobody Seems to Know by What Authority the Aspirant to the Dominican Presidency Was Captured.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—It is asserted that the arrest of Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, who was captured on board a steamer at Cienfuegos yesterday, just as the vessel was about leaving that port, was not caused by orders from Havana, but was effected through the orders of Gen. James H. Wilson, Governor of the consolidated Departments of Matanzas and Santa Clara.

Immediately upon learning of the arrest Major Gen. Brooke, Governor General of Cuba, gave orders for the release of the prisoner. The action of Gen. Wilson in ordering the arrest of Jiminez causes much comment. The present plans of Jiminez are not known. Having missed the steamer on which he had taken passage, he will probably return to Havana.

Commenting on the arrest, the Diario de la Marina says that the Mayor and police of Cienfuegos refused to carry out the orders given to them for the apprehension of Jimnez. They claimed that to do so would be to violate a law of the country, and the arrest was made by the customs official. The Diario expresses the opinion that the detention of Jiminez was the result of a request made to the Government at Washington by the President of Santo Domingo that suspected filibusters be prevented from leaving Cuba for Santo Domingo until after the elections in the republic had been held.

The friends of Gen. Jiminez claim that his arrest was due to Gen. Maximo Gomez, who is supposed to have informed the authorities about his departure. It is said that about four months ago Gomez promised Jiminez he would do all in his power to help the latter to become President of Santo Domingo, but that the relations between the two men have since cooled, because of the former's jealousy. It is now asserted that Gen. Wilson did not give the order for the arrest, but merely notified Gov. Gen. Brooke that the arrest had been made. Nobody seems to know exactly by what authority Jiminez was taken into custody.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The authorities at the State and War Departments manifested little concern to-day in the reported arrest and subsequent release of Jiminez, the alleged Dominican revolutionist. At the Department of State it was asserted that, while there had been a desire communicated to the War and Navy Departments that the neutrality laws should be observed, and care taken that Cuba should not be used as a vantage ground from which to fit out filibustering expeditions for Santo Domingo, no special request had been made for the arrest of Jiminez or any other person.

Secretary Root, when asked whether the War Department had directed the arrest of Jiminez, answered that no special order had been made with regard to Jiminez, but that Gen. Brooke had been reminded of the desire of the War Department that nothing should be permitted to be done under his jurisdiction to justify the complaint that the neutrality laws had been disregarded.

This direction, said the Secretary, would justify Gen. Brooke, in the absence of special or personal orders, to arrest anybody leaving Cuba on an armed expedition. When asked how this would be in the case of a person suspected of hostile intentions upon another country, although he was not armed or accompanying an armed expedition, he said that he had not been informed as to the particulars of the Jiminez case, but in all such matters everything would have to be left to the judgment of Gen. Brooke until the department was fully informed.

Inquiry at the Department of State and the War Department it was stated that no request had been made on behalf of the Government of Santo Domingo, but it had been intimated by that Government that it relied upon the United States to respect the obligations of neutrality that bind both nations. This suggestion was considered proper and sufficient.

THE DOMINICAN REVOLUTION.

Province of San Pedro Macoris Rises in Favor of Jimfnez—Government Troops Defeated.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 19.—The Province of San Pedro Macoris has proclaimed a revolution in favor of Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo.

The reinforcements of troops sent to the front by the Government of Santo Domingo, in the efforts to suppress the revolution, have been defeated and driven back at Monte Christi.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 19.—A revolutionary group which assembled between Cupey and Esterovasa, in Santo Domingo, has dispersed without fighting, and has re-entered Haitian territory.

A thousand men commanded by Minister Cordero are guarding Fort Belair and watching the frontier, while war vessels are patroling the coast in order to prevent the landing of Jiminez.

TROUBLE IN DOMINICAN JUNTA.

Gen. Moscoso Said to Have Abandoned His Plan of an Expedition.

The Dominican revolutionary junta in this city, which was formed only a week ago, appeared yesterday to be in a state of suspended animation, either on account of internal dissensions or because of the report of the arrest of Gen. Jiminez in Cuba. It became apparent several days ago that there was not the best of feeling between Adriano Grullon, who has acted, as the authorized representative of Gen. Jiminez in New York since his arrival here fourteen months ago, and Gen. Abelardo A. Moscoso, who represented that he was about to lead an expedition to aid the revolutionary movement. Mr. Grullon intimated that the projected expedition was not authorized by Gen. Jiminez, and that Gen. Moscoso had been talking too much for the good of the cause.

Gen. Moscoso was said yesterday to have abandoned his plan to proceed to Santo Domingo with an expedition on account of the impossibility of reaching a satisfactory agreement with Mr. Grullon and the latter's cousin, Maximilian C. Grullon, who came here two weeks ago from Havana, where he had acted as private secretary to Gen. Jiminez. An attempt was made yesterday afternoon to verify this report, but Gen. Moscoso could not be found.

The Messrs. Grullon live at 143 East Fifty-fifth Street. Maximilian C. Grullon was seen there yesterday afternoon, but declined to be interviewed either in regard to the arrest of Gen. Jiminez or the reported trouble in the local junta. Adriano Grullon was said to have left the city for a few days, and it was thought likely that he had gone to Washington to urge the release of Gen. Jiminez, which, according to Havana dispatches, was ordered yesterday by Gen. Brooke.

CAPT. BRICKLEY APPEALS.

Wants a Revision of the Order Dismissing Him.

Capt. William C. Brickley of Brooklyn, who was dismissed from the service of the United States Government on Friday because he had been found guilty of insubordination while Sailing Master of the transport McClellan, has appealed for a revision of his case with a view to obtaining a change of verdict.

A request for revision was sent by Capt. Brickley to the Quartermaster General yesterday. He asks for a change of the order of dismissal issued by Major F. B. Jones, General Superintendent of the Atlantic Transport Service.

Excursionists Delayed by a Wreck.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 19.—A rear-end collision on the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Elizabeth to-night delayed traffic for several hours and caused considerable trouble to thousands of excursionists returning from Long Branch and Asbury Park. A fruit train ran into an oil train that had been held up owing to a block in the freight yard at Elizabethport. Several cars and an engine were demolished. No one was injured.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Fall Showing of Advanced Novelties in Taffeta Silk Petticoats

embracing the latest effects in tight yokes, trimmed, pleated and ruffled flounces; also plain and changeable effects—all at exceptionally low prices.

DESERVING SPECIAL MENTION ARE:

100 plain and Changeable Taffeta Petticoats, with full wide flounce tucked and faced 3.98

Plain, Changeable and Black Taffeta Petticoats, superior quality silk, in entirely new flounce and corded effects . 4.98

Extra quality Taffeta Petticoats, plain, changeable and black, in a variety of new flounce and ruffle effects . . . 7.98

Midsummer Sale of

Fine Domestic Underwear

the features of which are new and exclusive designs and trimmings, and at unusually low prices.

GOWNS of Cambric, Nainsook and Muslin, lace and embroidery trimmed, empire, square and V shaped yokes,

55c., 98c. and 1.25.

SKIRTS of Lawn, Cambric and Muslin, umbrella flounce of lace, embroidery and tucks,

98c., 1.25 and 1.49.

DRAWERS of Cambric and Muslin, umbrella shape, embroidery and lace trimmed, with cluster of fine tucks,

49c., 65c. and 89c.

CORSET COVERS of Cambric, embroidery trimmed back and front, square and V shape,

19c., 35c. and 69c.

Felt Walking, Golf and Outing Hats

Now on Sale—Our New Fall Styles of Trimmed Felt Walking, Golf and Outing Hats, embracing the choicest designs of the leading London and Paris Houses; also our own exclusive makes, forming altogether a collection which cannot be seen elsewhere.

Dress Skirt Sale,

presenting an extraordinary opportunity to purchase these garments at a price away below what is usually asked for them.

All-Wool Dress Skirts, in light colorings, inverted pleat or habit back, sale price 2.75

Gray Homespun Skirts, habit back; also Gray Mixtures, percaline lined, sale price 3.75

Reversible Cloth Skirts, suitable for walking, golfing or wheeling, colors blue and Oxford, sale price 5.98

Oxford and Gray Homespun habit back Dress Skirts, silk lined throughout, best tailor finish, sale price 10.75

SPECIAL—The balance of our stock of Ladies' Cotton and Linen Skirts that were $3.75 to $6.50 for 1.95

Golf and Steamer Capes, in a variety of handsome new colorings—all new goods—sale price 6.75

19th Street. Sixth Avenue. 20th Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—John B. Newman and F. W. Neely, Havana; H. M. Campbell, England; T. E. Reeve, London; John Belcher, London; W. Lofroy, London; William H. Gebheard, Paris; J. Macdonald, Glasgow.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. Wirt Robinson, United States Army; A. Mackenzie, London; John Duke, Brechin, Scotland; John Fisher, Scotland; H. R. Fraser, Sherbrooke, Canada.

HOLLAND—E. Elcalantey Bates, Merida, Yucatan; A. Zeeder, London; James Smith, Scotland; W. H. McNally, London; G. R. Krell, Liverpool; J. F. Darling, London; George D. Foster, Manchester, England; James Daniell, London; J. A. Brownell, Rotterdam, Holland; F. H. Midge, Manchester, England; Alexander Hill, London; Wallace Fairbank, Chicago.

WESTMINSTER—Rescudo Lopez, Nicaragua; F. J. Kingsford, Dover, England.

HOFFMAN—C. Bunker, Cuba; Charles J. Dignasse, London.

ALBEMARLE—Ernest Smallie, London; Charles Johnson, Bradford, England; W. W. Rycroft, Bradford, England.

PLAZA—Dr. Carito, Naples.

NETHERLAND—Henry Small, London.

SAVOY—George Suttler, France.

BUCKINGHAM—W. K. George, Toronto; W. D. Taylor, Toronto.

ASTOR—R. C. Clark, Mexico; W. McLeod, Scotland; M. E. Canle, Havana.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. L. Rowe-Thornet, Bombay, India; M. J. Kelly, London; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Ralph Campbell, London; Henri Thys, Antwerp.

MANHATTAN—Capt. W. W. Gibson, United States Army; D. A. McIntyre, Daily Mail, London; Walter P. Eaton, Mexico; J. C. Nagle, London; F. W. Gaunt, Bradford, England; Vigel Stewart, London; E. Donner

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

In Our Cloak, Suit and Waist Departments

A Series of Special Purchases

go on sale to-morrow at prices that are by far the lowest quoted for goods of such high quality.

150 Ladies' Suits at, each . . . 7.90

These Suits are strictly man-made, of coverts and cheviots. The jackets are lined with satin Rhadame and the skirts with percaline. The workmanship and finish throughout are excellent.

Gray Homespun Skirts, in all lengths, lined with gray percaline, in the newest shape, habit back and open in front, at, each . . 2.90

200 $5.00 Girls' Suits at, each . . 2.90

These suits are made of navy blue, brown and red cheviot serge, in the most desirable blouse shape and full skirts, handsomely trimmed with soutache braid; sizes 6 to 14 years.

$7.50 Ladies' Silk Waists at, each . 5.00

These waists are elaborately corded and hemstitched, made of a good quality of black taffeta silk, with newly shaped trimmed back, fancy dress sleeves with flanges, and new style stock collar.

500 $1.50 to $2.00 Ladies' Shirt Waists at, each 65c

These shirt waists are made of white dimity and trimmed pink and light blue lawns.

1,000 $2.50 Shirt Waists at, each 79c

These waists are made of trimmed white lawn and pink and light blue lawns, handsomely trimmed with bands of open work embroidery and tucks.

500 $3.00 to $5.00 Ladies' White Lawn Waists at, each . . . 1.50

These waists are made of the highest class of white lawn with exquisite needlework, tucking and shirring.

Fourth Week of Our Annual August Sale of Carpets, Rugs, &c.

No better time to purchase your fall and winter supply of Rugs, Carpets, &c., could be found than during the continuance of this highly successful sale. We selected and bought our present big stock especially for the coming fall and winter trade, before the advance in prices, and, by the way, the prices are still advancing. We will, if desired, hold your purchases for you 30 days, free of charge, on receipt of a small deposit at the time of selection.

Smith's Savonnerie Carpets, noted for designs, colorings and wearing qualities, the kind you pay $1.50 per yard for elsewhere; on sale here at . . 95c

Wilton Velvet Carpets, a most desirable carpet for style, quality and price; sold regularly at $1.15 per yard; our price 75c

Double Extra Tapestry Brussels Carpets, colorings, designs and quality guaranteed to be the best; with and without borders; also hall and stair patterns; actual value 85c. per yard; special at 55c

98 Rolls Extra Quality Wilton Velvet Stair Carpets, handsome patterns and choice colorings; just the thing for private halls and stairs; sold regularly at $1.25 per yard; your choice here for 85c

200 Rolls Hodges Fibre Carpet, the ideal floor covering; stronger and better than matting, in pretty carpet patterns; regular price 60c. per yard; special at 38c

Straw Mattings.—Closing out odds and ends of fine China and Japan Mattings at less than one-half price; lengths are from 5 to 20 yards; prices range from 25c. to 40c. per yard; we have marked them all at one price . . 15c

2,000 Yards Scotch Linoleum, 2 yards wide, in artistic styles and colorings, never sold for less than 40c. per yard; your choice, while they last, at the very low price of, per square yard . . 25c

Two Rug Specials.—All-wool Smyrna, at about one-half price, 30x60 inches, worth $3.75, at . . 2.25
36x72 inches, worth $5.50, at . . 3.50

The Special Sale of Groceries

in "THE WORLD'S PURE FOOD MART" has met with a most hearty response.

Wise and economical householders are stocking up bountifully against the time when all these goods are sure to sell at 25 per cent. advance upon present prices.

Here are some sample values; you may judge from them that bedrock prices prevail during this sale:

Provisions: Rohe Bros. or Armour's Sugar Cured Ham or Lean Strip Bacon, lb. 11½c

Tea: Our own importation, choicest early picking, new lot, Moyune, Basket Fired Japan, English Breakfast, Gunpowder, India and Ceylon Teas, packed in foil-lined caddies, 10 lbs., $3.50; per lb. 38c

Coffee: Fancy selection, fresh roasted Santos, 10 lbs., $1.40; per lb. . 15c

Our world-renowned Mocha and Java Coffee, most delicious blend, 4 lbs., $1.00; per lb. 28c

Milk: Anglo-Swiss "Rival" Brand Condensed Milk 6c

Bottled Goods: Crosse & Blackwell's genuine English Pickles, bottle . 16c

Snider's Columbia or Green Label Tomato Catsup, pint bot. . . 13c

Canned Vegetables: Standard Southern Tomatoes, N. Y. State Sugar Corn, String Beans, White Wax Beans or Boston Baked Beans, plain or in tomato sauce, per doz., 80c.; per can. 7c

Preserves: N. Y. State Preserved Raspberries, Pears or Santa Clara Valley California Apricots, glass jar . . 17c

Canned Fruits: Booth's or Hazel Grated Pineapple, 2-lb. can, 1899 pack, per doz., $1.75; per can . . 15c

Cereals: Cook's Flaked Rice, a delicious and easily prepared breakfast food, pkge. 10c

Spices: Colman's Imported Mustard, per can 10c

Cleveland's Baking Powder, ½-lb. can 12c

Rose's Lime Juice, per bot. . . 19c

Cocoa: Van Houten's or Suchard's Swiss Cocoa, per can . . . 16c

Mackerel, small, fat, (individual size,) per kit 89c

Pickles: Crown Brand Assorted Pickles, Chow, Gherkins, or Mixed, pint bot. 7c

Soaps: Fairy or Hazel White Soap, per cake 3c

Hazel Family Soap, purest and best laundry soap on the market, 60 1-lb. cakes in box, per box, $2.65; per cake, 4½c

Washing Powder: Fairbanks Gold Dust or Hazel Washing Powder, 4-lb. pkge. 14c

Starch: 5-lb. pkge. Gloss Starch, best laundry 17c

A High-Grade Sewing Machine for 11.95

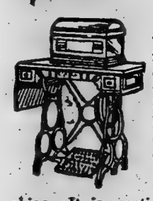

For to-morrow's sale we offer the only strictly first-class Sewing Machine sold by any department store in this city. It is an improvement on the latest Singer Sewing Machine, and is made by one of the best-known manufacturers, whose name will be found on the machine. It is practically noiseless, has self-threading shuttle, automatic tension, all the latest attachments, and woodwork of polished oak. We will guarantee it for five years, from the date of purchase, and will refund the purchase price if it does not come up to our representations.

Purchasers of these sewing machines will be cheerfully instructed in the use and care of same without charge.

Photograph Gallery.

(7th Floor).

AN UNUSUAL OFFER.

On Monday we will introduce our latest production in high-class photography, known as

The Carbon Etching.

This is the finest and most artistic photographic process ever placed before the public. The actual size of the print is 6½x8½ inches, which is mounted in a gray ash mat measuring 11x14 inches, a suitable sized portrait for framing or to stand on an easel. We intended making these fine photographic panels for our holiday trade, to sell at $3 each, but this week we will give one free with every dozen of our famous $3, $4 and $5 Carbonette photographs. Tickets bought for this offer may be used at any time, and can be had in the Photograph Gallery on application.

Infants' Wear.

Three offerings at specially reduced prices, that are sure to interest all who have little ones to clothe.

Infants' Cambric Night Slips, well made, with box plait down front, turn-over cuff, neck and cuffs trimmed with neat cambric ruffle; Monday at . . 15c

Children's Colored Lawn Dresses, trimmed with fine embroidery, choice of two different styles, one with ruffle over shoulder, the other with circular yoke; sizes 2 to 5 years; worth $1.50; Monday at 59c

Children's Muslin Night Gowns, mother hubbard style, with tucks and insertions of embroidery, neck and sleeves trimmed with neat Hamburg ruffle; sizes 2 and 4 years only; worth 65c.; Monday at 39c

Handkerchiefs.

A Sale of Swiss Embroidered Ladies' Handkerchiefs, finely finished, many different patterns, exceptional values, at . . 10 & 12½c

Lace Edge Handkerchiefs, with linen and fine mull centre, many very pretty designs, and very cheap, at . . 15c

A Bargain in Dolls.

We will place on sale to-morrow a lot of **Fine Dolls,** each 13 inches long, with bisque heads, flowing hair, glass eyes, and teeth that show, a choice of which can be had for only 25c

Special Sale of Oriental Laces,

all cream colored, 2½ to 6 inches wide, magnificent goods, mostly heavy net tops, many different patterns, worth 20c., 30c. and 35c. per yard; your choice for, per yard 10c

Annual August Sale of Blankets and Bedding.

Prices have advanced and are still advancing on everything in the way of bedding materials,—from cheap cotton blankets to fine California blankets; from raw white cotton to fine silkoline for quilts; from the cheapest of chicken feathers to the expensive feathers from live geese; and from pillow case muslin to the widest sheeting. Even the cost of labor in this connection has advanced from 10% to 25%. We were lucky enough, however, to place large orders for almost everything in this line far ahead of these price advances, in anticipation of the same. You will now benefit by our foresight. Study this list carefully before purchasing anywhere. It will convince you, after you have inspected the goods, that our prices are the lowest named by any one.

Bedspreads. White or colored, plain or with fringe, at following prices:

Light Weight Quilts, each . . 39c
Full-sized Hemmed Quilts, each . 84c
Marseilles Quilts, of a good quality, each 1.39
Colored Quilts (pink, light or dark blue,) with fringe on four sides, each 1.49

Also higher grades of Marseilles Quilts at proportionately low prices.

Bed Comforters.

The best at the lowest of prices.

Full Sized Comforters, with good white filling and silkoline covering (not the cheesecloth covering sold elsewhere), well made, at, each . 79c
The Same Comforter, with ruffles, at, each 98c
Comforters, heavier than the above, strong, durable, pretty and cheap, at, each 1.95
Comforters, medium weight, for full-sized beds, fitted with pure cotton, worth $3.00 each, at, each . 1.95
Comforters, filled with down and covered with sateen, light in weight, odorless and healthy, at, each . 2.95

All Sorts of Towels Cheap. We will place 30,000 Pairs of **Towels** on sale Monday at the low price of, each 12½c

Fine Huckaback Towels, 18x38 inches, hemstitched, in plain white only; worth $2.25 per dozen, at, each . 12½c

Hemmed Huck Towels, red borders only, size 20x42 inches; worth $2.10 per dozen, at, each . . 12½c

Bed Pillows.

All our pillows are odorless and healthful.

Bed Pillows, the 3-lb. size, worth 59c. each, at 39c
Bed Pillows, the 3-lb. size, a better pillow than the above, at, each 72½c
Bed Pillows, the 3-lb. size, a still better pillow, at, each . . . 98c
Bed Pillows, filled with feathers from live geese, a splendid pillow, at, per pair 2.95

We have a large line of ticking and geese feathers on hand, and will have your pillows made to order for you at prices that you will consider JUST RIGHT.

Blankets.

White Cotton Fleeced Blankets, with blue or red borders; also gray with colored borders, at, per pair . . 33c
Extra Heavy Fleeced Blankets, (white only), extra large in size, at, per pair 98c
Wool Filling and Cotton Warp, silk binding, well finished.
10-4, per pair 1.39
11-4, per pair 1.95

A Very Heavy Bed Blanket, well made, elegantly finished, with wide silk binding (looks like a California blanket), in three sizes, at three prices, as follows:

10-4 size,	11-4 size,	12-4 size,
3.50	4.50	4.95

A Genuine California-made Blanket, made in the good, old-fashioned way, of honest stock, liberal in weight, and the kind that looks and wears well; has enough cotton in the warp to keep it from shrinking when washed; in short, a regular $10 blanket at the very low price of, per pair 4.95

Blankets.

Still Finer and Higher Grades at prices that are equally as cheap in proportion to the quality.

Our $6 Blanket is a perfect beauty.

Our $6.95, $7.50 and $8.95, up to $20 per pair Blankets are all of the highest grades, and would cost you from $3 to $5 more if purchased elsewhere.

A full assortment of **Baby Blankets,** in scarlet, gray or tan, and **Blankets for Bath Robes,** at low popular prices.

Ready Made Sheets and Slips. We reserve the right to limit the quantities sold, as prices quoted are less than the actual cost of the materials alone, to say nothing of the labor of making.

Union Linen Sheets, full sized beds, plain hemmed, each . . 1.10
(Other stores ask almost as much for cotton goods.)

PILLOW CASES, to match, at correspondingly low prices.

Sheets for cots or single beds, at, each 20c
Sheets for medium sized beds, 1¼ yds. wide, at, each 30c
Sheets for double sized beds, at, each 42c
Sheets for double sized beds, hemstitched, each 52c
Sheets, extra heavy, for double sized beds, at, each 48c
Pillow Slips, 42x36 inches, each 3¾c
Pillow Slips, 45x36 inches, hemstitched, at, each 9½c
Pillow Slips, linen finished, 45x36 inches, hemstitched, at, each . 12½c

Fourth Week of Our Sixth Semi-Annual Trade Sale of Furniture.

Prospective buyers will do well to attend this great sale while it is in progress. The entire stock was purchased long before the prices on the materials and labor employed in its construction were advanced so materially. For this reason we are able to sell it at figures that are the envy and despair of our competitors. What other dealer, for instance, will offer you such values as these?

$62.00 3-piece Parlor Suit for 39.50

This Suit is beautifully inlaid with French Marquetrie, highly polished and upholstered by expert mechanics and covered with King's cord and Belgian velours or damask.

$12.50 Chiffonier for . . . 8.50

This Chiffonier is 6 ft. high, 3 ft. wide, is well finished, has 6 drawers and a hat-box, and a French bevel plate mirror, 20x12 inches.

$20.00 Curtain or Roll Top Desk for 12.75

This desk has a double pedestal, is 4 ft. 2 in. wide, 30 in. deep, 46 in. high and is made of well-seasoned oak, with easy working drawers.

$18.50 Deep Tufted Couch for 10.75

This handsome deep tufted Couch has an all-hair filling, double-tempered steel spiral springs, and is covered with Belgian velvets or velours; has heavy fringe; soft, luxurious and comfortable.

$7.50 French Bevel Plated Mirror for 3.75

This mirror measures 18x40 inches, and is set in a deep fancy frame of various finishes; the frame alone is worth the price asked.

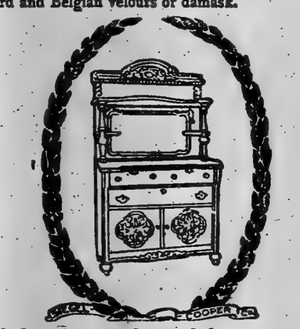

$38.00 Quarter Sawed Oak Sideboard for . . . 22.75

This fine sideboard has a swell front, hand carved and hand polished, velvet lined drawers and French bevel plated mirror. It's a great bargain. Come early if you want one.

$5.50 Oak Cane Seat Office Chair for . . . 3.50

This chair is swivel-revolving and tilting, with adjustable handscrew for any weight, making the spring stiff or flexible.

$5.50 Rocker of Golden Oak or Mahogany for . . 2.75

This rocker is beautifully inlaid with pearl marquetrie and handsome colored woods, and has a seat of wood or leather, as preferred. One of the bargains of the sale.

We will also place on sale to-morrow,

$45 3-Piece Vernis Martin, Hand-decorated Parlor Suits for 25.00

Come early if you would secure one of these fine Suits.

No mail orders filled on advertised goods. Goods packed and stored free of charge for sixty days. We reserve the right to limit quantities sold.

$15 40-lb. Real Hair Mattress for 7.75

This mattress is made in one or two parts, covered with A. C. A. or fancy ticking, to fit any bed, and filled with a good, clean grade of black mixed hair; is soft and will retain its shape.

$75 3-Piece Bedroom Suit for 39.00

This is a heavy hand-carved suit, polished like a piano, has swell front and beveled French plate mirrors. Big value. Don't miss it.

$22.00 Odd Dresser for 12.75

This dresser, hand carved and highly polished, has full swell front and a 30x24 in. oval bevel plated French mirror.

$11 Iron Bed for . . . 5.75

This is a heavy 1-inch iron bed, has double brass top rod, heavy filling, and is finely enamelled; can be had in any size desired.

A Good Umbrella for 49c.!

An emergency umbrella is a good thing to have around. You can buy such an umbrella here to-morrow for very little money, for we've just purchased a big lot of them at a very low price. They come in the 26-inch size, with coverings of fast black English Carolina, made up on steel rods and good frames, with silk cases and tassels, and handles of polished fancy woods, Dresden gold and silver. Your choice of the lot to-morrow for 49c

Baby Carriages

at 25% Off Regular Prices.

We have the largest and best assortment of good baby carriages in the city, all of the celebrated 'Heywood and Wakefield makes, and to-morrow we offer you a choice at a discount of 25 per cent. from our usual low prices. This is the most liberal offer quoted by any dealer any where.

Go-Carts are in great demand, and we have added 55 new styles to our big stock. Our prices, too, are lower than ever. Come and see our display, whether you intend to purchase or not.

Druggists' Sundries.

The good and the useful at the markets' lowest prices.

Sozodont, small size . . 12c
Liebig's Extract Malt . . 10c
Celery Compound Extract . 49c
Alcohol, pint 32c
Borax, 1 lb. package . . . 10c
Violet Ammonia 7c
Pure Ammonia 5c
Elixer Calisaya, per pint . . 32c
Cold Cream, ½ lb. can . . 25c
Imported West India Bay Rum, ½ pint 25c
Podure de Riz, (rice powder), all colors 19c
Crushed Roses, handkerchief extract, per oz. 15c

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Some Special Prices on Women's Tea Gowns, Petticoats and Muslin Underwear.

Fine garments like these are always in demand, and but few women possess too many of them. You couldn't have too many of them at these low prices:

India Silk Tea Gowns, in a variety of colors, trimmed with lace and lined throughout, at, each 3.75

Women's Cashmere Tea Gowns, lined throughout, and trimmed with lace or ribbons in a variety of styles and colors, at, each 6.50

Crash Lawn, Sateen and Percale Petticoats, in all styles, the kind that sold throughout the season at from $1.25 to $2.50 each; to be sacrificed at the special clearance price of, each 98c

Women's Tucked Cambric Drawers, have umbrella ruffle with tucks and three rows of hemstitching, at, per pair . . 59c

Women's Muslin Empire Gowns, have embroidered front, tucked revers and sleeves, and are finished with 3-inch lawn ruffle, at, each 59c

Women's High Neck Muslin Gowns, have tucked front and cuffs, round collar and sleeves, and are finished with ruffles of fine wide embroidery, at, each 75c

Women's Empire Muslin Gowns, fine in quality and handsomely trimmed with wide embroidery and insertion, worth fully $1.25 each, at 98c

Women's Muslin Skirts, have dust ruffle, wide umbrella flounce, and are trimmed with an 8-inch embroidery ruffle, at, each 89c

Women's Muslin Skirts, have dust ruffle umbrella flounce, with wide ruffle of fine quality of embroidery, at, each 1.35

Fourth Week of Our Annual August Sale of Curtains and Upholstery.

Don't miss this big and important sale if you would save from 20% to 25% on your purchases of Upholstery and Curtain Goods for the coming season. Heavy purchases made before the recent advance in the prices of these goods enable us to offer such remarkable values as are contained in the following list:

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

The 75c. kind at, per pair . .	50c
The 95c. kind at, per pair . .	65c
The $1.25 kind at, per pair . .	95c
The $1.75 kind at, per pair . .	1.25
The $2.65 kind at, per pair . .	1.50
The $3.25 kind at, per pair . .	1.95
The $4.25 kind at, per pair . .	2.65
The $5.00 kind at, per pair . .	2.95

2,000 Pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains. You will not be able to duplicate these prices this fall, as we bought them at less than cost of manufacture; 2 to 6 pair lots; per pair, $9.00, $7.50, $5.75, $4.25, $3.35 and . . . 2.65

If you compare these values with those offered elsewhere, you will be convinced that they are worth fully one-third more.

Simpson's Cretonnes, choice designs and colorings, worth 18c. per yard; for this sale at 12½c

Silkoline, splendid quality, select styles and colorings, worth 12½c. per yard, special for this sale 7c

36-inch dotted and figured Muslin, suitable for curtains; regular value 12½c. per yard, special at 8c

Opaque Window Shades, 36x72 inches, on guaranteed spring rollers, complete, each 19c

Curtain Poles, in any colored wood, with wood or brass fixtures, complete at, each 12½c

Japanese Silks, 32 inches wide, extra fine quality, desirable 50c. and 60c. values; special for this sale . . 35c

Fourth Week of Our Annual Sale of China, Glassware and Housefurnishing Goods.

Housekeepers and those who buy for hotels, clubs, restaurants, boarding houses, &c., will do well to study this list of special values offered in the basement during the fourth week of this great sale, as it will save them money on their purchases of supplies for present or future needs.

Bric-a-Brac. We have selected a very handsome assortment of pieces from our regular stock, specimens of English, German, French, Austrian and Hungarian; also a number of Japanese pieces, and classified them in three lots, to go at far below cost.

Lot No. 1—$3.00 to $5.00 Vases, your choice at . . . 1.00
Lot No. 2—$6.00 to $8.00 Vases, your choice at . . . 3.00
Lot No. 3—$9.00 to $12.00 Vases, your choice at . . . 5.00

China Dinner Sets, of best quality thin white Austrian china, 101 pieces, including soup tureen, rich spray decoration, handsomely gold traced, regularly sold at $22.00, special at

13.50

Lawn Mowers. Our high grade 1899 Special is equal to any low wheeled mower manufactured, and sold all throughout the season at $3.50; we guarantee it in every respect, and will sell our 16-inch size to-morrow at . . 1.60

Another Golden Opportunity to purchase Screen Doors at about one-third less than the manufacturer's prices. Some are made of hardwood and oak finish; others in natural finish, all strongly built of 1⅛ in. stock, with mortised sides and spindle centre, regularly sold from $1.00 to $1.85, special to-morrow at . . 75c

We will also close out our **Window Screens** at very low prices. They are all built of hard wood and natural finish, fitted with the finest steel wire; some have spring sides and others have extensions, four styles and sizes, regularly sold from 25c. to 50c., your choice to-morrow at . . 20c

Glassware, &c.

Water Tumblers of best quality thin blown lead glass, full size, regularly sold at 50c. per doz., special at . . 25c

Drop Light, fine brass pillar polished slate base, fitted with 6 feet of best mohair covered gas tubing, argand burner, solid brass connections, 10-inch dome shade, regularly sold at $2.50, special at . . 1.25

Housefurnishing Goods, &c.

Leatherette Lunch Boxes, the folding style, have leather handles, and are well made, to-morrow, special, at . . 15c

Genuine Ball Nozzle Sprinkler, with combination straight stream and spray, solid brass, nickel plated, at 22c

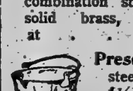

Preserving Kettles of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, 4½ quart size, regularly sold at 25c., special . . 15c

Towel Rollers of hard wood, nicely finished, regularly sold at 8c., special at 4c

Japanese Tooth Picks, of hard wood, put up in nice neat packages, 500 for 2c

Lawn Rollers, strongly built of the very best material and very durable, 2 sizes, 245 lbs. and 225 lbs., regularly sold at $9.25 and $8.25; your choice at 7.00

Water Coolers, beautifully japanned, galvanized lining and nickel-plated faucet, 3 gal.; special at . . 90c

Rubber Plant Sprinklers, with nickel-plated screw tops, large size, special to-morrow at 35c

The Wine and Liquor Dept.

adds its share to the attractions of our highly successful August sales, as the following splendid offerings will show:

Ed. & John Burke's Bottling, Genuine Guinness' Stout, per doz. 1.39

(No mail orders filled; only one dozen to a customer.)

Usher's Scotch Whiskey, imported in glass, per bot. . . 98c
Creme de Menthe, Dorval, pere and fils, per bot 59c
Temptation Cocktails, all varieties, per bottle. . . . 85c
Grand Jewell Canadian Whiskey, bottled under the supervision of the Government, per bot. . . 95c
Berliner Getreide Kummel, imported in glass, per bot. . 95c
Cherries in Maraschino, best imported in glass, per bot. . 55c
Old Crow Whiskey, per gal., $2.65; per bot. . . . 65c
Finch's Golden Wedding Rye, per gal., $3.00; full qts., bot. . 95c

Choice Claret, Zinfandel and Burgundy, grown on the hills of Sonoma and Napa Counties, California, per gal.,

1.00, 85c., 75c., 65c. and 50c.,

according to vintage and quality, including jug.

Fine Port, Sherry, Angelica and Muscatel Wines, from Los Angeles and Fresno Counties, California, where the choicest sweet wines are grown, per gal., including jug.

2.00, 1.50, 1.25 and 1.00

Monongahela Rye, per gal. . . 1.85
Pepper Whiskey, per gal., $2.35; per bot. 50c

COOPER WON THE RACE

Detroit Flier Vanquished Some of the Greatest Cyclists.

CHEERED BY A BIG CROWD

Motor Pacing Machines Were Barred and Interest in the Contests Never Flagged.

Cycling races for championship honors, both professional and amateur, attracted a large crowd to the Manhattan Beach track yesterday afternoon. As it was a National Circuit event, motor pacing machines were barred. The speediest wheelmen in the country were among the competitors. "Tom" Cooper, the fleet pedaler from Detroit, carried off the big honors of the day. The season's champion will be determined by the number of points scored for first, second, third, and fourth places in the championship races on the circuit, and before starting yesterday Cooper was at the top of the long list of contestants for the season's greatest cycling laurel. He increased his lead in that list yesterday.

The mile American championship was the event in which most interest centred. There were five preliminary heats in this race.

Cooper was in the first heat, and he won this with a wheel's length to spare, after a stiff sprint through the homestretch with "Bob" Miller of New York. Cooper was not anxious to go to the front at once, and so trailed along holding his vast speed in reserve for the trying part of the race. He allowed White and McFarland to make most of the running, and then let out a link of speed that soon brought him up with McFarland. Miller came with a mighty rush, and almost closed on him before the Detroit man knew what was happening.

His escape was a narrow one, and he evidently realized that his best effort must be put forth to win the final, for he dropped out of the two-mile Manhattan Handicap later on, in order to be fresh for the final in the mile championship.

Earl Kiser, who is usually lucky at the Manhattan Beach track, won the second heat easily enough, and Orlando Stevens won the third, but only after a sharp sprint with Bob Walthous. In the fourth sprint O. S. Kimble of Louisville, Ky., found a hard proposition in Fred Sims of Washington, who raced him to the finish mark and was beaten only by a few inches. The men who had finished second in heats met in another heat, to decide which of them should should take part in the final heat, and Sims was easily the speediest of the lot.

For the final heat "Billy" Hicks of Brooklyn was selected to pace the contestants for the first of the three laps. He performed his mission and then dropped out. Stevens took pace from him, and Cooper, Kiser, McFarland, and Sims followed in Indian file behind him. There was not a change in positions for the first half mile, but a stiff pace was kept up by Stevens, who made the half in 58 1-5 seconds. Kimble shot out like a streak of lightning on the second lap, first going very high on the banked track, and then making a swift dart downward that brought him to the front.

Both Cooper and Kiser started after him and passed him, and then came a splendid test of muscle and speed between the pair. Cooper kept going steadily and Kimble's machine wobbled a trifle. But for this he might have given Cooper a better race at the end, for the victor had about half a wheel's length only between them.

The other races of the day were interesting, especially the two-mile handicap. In this W. F. Wahrenberger met with a piece of hard luck that spoiled whatever chances he did have originally. In the third heat at a point where he seemed to be surely a contender at the end, he ran foul of one of the riders and was almost thrown. The Simon Pure amateurs came in for some share of the attention, especially in the Corbin Handicap at a mile, for amateurs. Frank Kramer won this event, and W. F. Wahrenberger was a very easy second. The summaries:

Third-Mile Novice, (Amateur.)—First heat won by Willis F. Seaman; second, C. Valente, New York. Time—0:55 4-5. Second heat won by William Saich, New York; second, Ole Oleson, Brooklyn. Time—0:51 4-5. Third heat won by Charles W. Dyer, New York; second, H. W. Johnson. Time—0:47 4-5. Final heat won by Charles W. Dyer; D. Witman, Brooklyn, second; William Saich, New York, third. Time—0:59 2-5.

Manhattan Handicap, (Two Miles, Professional.)—First Heat—Won by Tom Cooper, (scratch;) Carroll Jack, Philadelphia, (20 yards,) second; W. G. Furman, Los Angeles, (60 yards,) third; F. D. White, Lynbrook, L. I., (150 yards,) fourth; Charles Hadfield, Newark, (90 yards,) fifth. Time—2:22 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Floyd McFarland, (scratch;) C. H. Kiser, Chicago, (30 yards,) second; C. D. Stevens, (90 yards,) third; John T. Fisher, (30 yards,) fourth; O. V. Babcock, (120 yards,) fifth. Time—4:29 1-5. Third Heat—Won by Fred Sims, Washington, (90 yards;) Bobby Thompson, Canada, (180 yards,) second; Otto Maya, Erie, (90 yards,) third; Bob Walthour, Georgia, (30 yards,) fourth; James Warburton, London, England, (240 yards,) fifth. Time—4:29 3-5. Final Heat—Won by C. H. Kiser, (30 yards;) Bob Walthour, (30 yards,) second; John T. Fisher, (30 yards,) third; Fred Sims, (90 yards,) fourth; Bobby Thompson, (180 yards,) fifth. Time—4:30 2-5.

Corbin Handicap. (One Mile, Amateur.)—Won by Frank Kramer, (scratch;) W. F. Wahrenberger, (scratch,) second; A. W. Ross, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:05 1-5.

One Mile American Championship.—(Professional)—First heat won by Tom Cooper, Detroit; Bob Miller, second. Time—2:25 2-5. Second heat won by Earl Kiser, Dayton; Jay Eaton, New York, second. Time—2:26. Third heat won by Orlando Stevens, Iowa; Bob Walthour, Georgia, second. Time—2:25. Fourth heat won by O. S. Kruble, Louisville; Fred Sims, Washington, second. Time—2:22. Extra heat for second men to compete for final heat won by Fred Sims, Washington. Time—2:33 3-5. Final heat won by Tom Cooper; E. C. Kiser, second; O. S. Kruble, third; Orlando Jones, fourth. Time—2:05 4-5.

Third Mile, Metropolitan Championship, (Amateur.)—First heat won by Frank Kramer; A. T. Nye, second; F. A. Munz, third. Time—0:59 2-5. Second heat won by G. W. Crooks; N. T. Wahrenberger, second; James H. Hunter, third. Time—0:48. Final heat won by Frank Kramer; G. W. Crooks, second; James H. Hunter, third. Time—0:45 1-5.

Moriches Yachts in a Close Race.

The annual regatta of the Moriches Yacht Club was sailed in a light easterly breeze yesterday afternoon around a triangular five-mile course in Great South Bay, off Centre Moriches, L. I. Sixteen boats started, sailing around the course three times, making a fifteen-mile race. Dodo won in a close finish, Isolde crowding her for second place, with Idlewild third. The prizes were silver cups.

Summer Travel on the Lakes.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The travel on Lake Michigan by boat is immense, far beyond any popular estimate. The along-shore routes from here to Racine, Milwaukee, lake ports further north as far as Green Bay, and the routes across the lake to Michigan points are crowded throughout the Summer months, especially the late Summer months and in the early Fall. Great numbers also embark at Chicago for Lake Superior. All the craft on the lines to Mackinaw, Marquette, Ashland, and Duluth are loaded with tourists. A few years ago the lakes were almost deserted by travelers. Within a year or two the attractions of lake travel have been widely appreciated by the public, and a trip on the "floating palaces," so to speak, of the lake navigation companies, with a sojourn at resorts or in camp at favorable points, is understood to be the best outing that a fellow-citizen of moderate means can find within his reach. A trip up and down the great lakes serves the same purpose as a trip across the continent by rail to create a vivid conception of the greatness of this country. The length of the lakes is some fifteen hundred miles, and to produce an appreciation of their remarkable diversity they should be seen from both directions, making a voyage as long as that across the Atlantic. An American who has not traveled on the lakes from Buffalo to Chicago and to Duluth and back again is not fitted for foreign travel; he has no images of his own country to compare with the images of other countries which may be formed in the mind.

Goldwin Smith in Canada.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Gazette.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has been celebrating his seventy-seventh birthday. It is twenty-eight years since he came to Canada, and in that time he has fallen foul of nearly every party in the country, and assailed and been assailed by them. He has made hostile critics by the score, and has at times returned their criticism in a way that caused most of them to envy his power of assault. He has come to be regarded as an institution, uncertain in many ways, but never uninteresting. And he has come, too, to be respected, even by those who most often disagree with him. It is possible, too, that those who disagree with him so often are a little proud of having him as a fellow-resident if not a fellow-countryman. And many will be glad that his latest writings give reason to expect that it will be a long time before the pen he has so long and so well directed will be laid down, either from lack of will or lack of power.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

The Leading Department Store of Brooklyn and One of the Largest Retail Establishments in the World.

A total area of over 400,000 square feet of shopping space—and still growing. Seventy distinct and separate departments, each a complete store in itself, brimful with the most attractive merchandise the world produces. All Goods marked at the lowest prices, for under no circumstances do we permit ourselves to be undersold. Every device that adds to the comfort and convenience of visitors and lightens the labor of our employes has been introduced. In short, a model establishment, and the most interesting place to see in Brooklyn.

Good Values in Women's Separate Skirts.

Skirts of extra quality wide rib Pique, cut tailor fashion and finished with lap seams and deep hem . . . **$1.98**

Sailor made Dress Skirts of navy blue broadcloth, made with the habit back and opening in front, finished with lap seams and percaline lining, **$4.95**

Dress Skirts of gray plaid cheviot, in the new effects, cut on the bias and finished in back with inverted plaits, percaline lined . . . **$4.95**

Skirts of fine black Cheviot, made with the snug effect through the hips, with stitched plaits in back and opening in front finished with rows of fine tailor stitching **$5.98**

Golf Capes and Skirts.

Golf Capes of the new reversible materials in large black and white and blue and white plaids, finished with hood and high storm collar, also strapping of same material, at . **$7.50**

Reversible Golf Skirts in large and stylish plaids in all the new colorings, finished with fancy stitched facing and strapped seams . . . **$12.50**

Second floor.

Very Light Prices for Men's Medium Weight Underwear.

This offering is sure to command the attention of all men with foresight enough to anticipate their underwear wants by a few weeks—as it will insure to them a very considerable saving. It concerns a lot of *two-thirds wool* Shirts and Drawers,

$1.00, $1.25 Garments at 59c. each.

When you take into consideration the great increase in the cost of wool and the consequent advance in the price of all woolen garments you will appreciate the importance of being quick to seize this opportunity.

These Shirts and Drawers come in white, tan, blue and natural colors. The shirts are finished with ribbed bottoms, pearl buttons and they have silk binding around neck and down the front. The Drawers are reinforced and gusseted and are finished with suspender tapes and pearl buttons. This underwear would really be cheap at $1.00 and $1.25 a garment, for it would cost at wholesale to-day much more than our selling price of **59c.**

Main, front, left.

Our Unapproachable Night Shirt for Men at 39c.

We've more of the splendid Night Shirts, which evoked such enthusiastic buying when they went on sale last week at **39c.** each. And no wonder, for better value was never given.

These Shirts are well made of an exceptionally good quality muslin. They're cut extra full and long, have pearl buttons, fancy trimming down the front, and they're finished with felled seams. In a word, they are first-class Shirts in every detail, and you'd never expect to buy them for the low price at which we're able to sell them . . . . **39c.**

Main, left, front.

And Now We're Ready for a Great Blanket Sale.

There has probably never been a more opportune offering of Blanket Bargains than this. Coming as it does when the prices of all sorts of necessities (especially those made of wool) are rapidly jumping upward, it must prove as welcome as it certainly is unexpected. It took immense orders placed months ago, in anticipation of this advance, to enable us to sell you now high grade Blankets at the *same low prices* as those prevailing last year when values had touched rock bottom. This means

A Saving of from $1.00 to $5.00 a Pair

on the present retail figures.

Of course the prices fixed for this event cannot be continued when our present holdings are exhausted, and it is, therefore, advisable to take the fullest advantage of this opportunity while it lasts. Included in the assortment are some Blankets with very slight mill imperfections—so slight as to be hardly noticeable and in no way impairing the wearing quality of the goods.

10-4 cotton and wool Blankets, per pair . **$1.59, $2.50 and $2.75**
11-4 cotton and wool Blankets, per pair, **$1.89, $2.75, $3.25, $3.75**
12-4 cotton and wool Blankets, per pair . . **$3.00 and $3.95**
10-4 all wool Blankets, per pair **$2.25**
11-4 all wool Blankets, per pair . . **$2.75, $3.25, $3.98**
11-4 (72x81 inches), 5½ lbs. fine all wool California Blankets, per pair **$5.98**
12-4 (76x86 inches), 6 lbs. extra good quality all wool Blankets, per pair **$5.49**
12-4 (82x88 inches), 6½ lbs. superfine all wool California Blankets, per pair **$9.75**

Bed Spreads Also.

Full size Crochet Bed Spreads, hemmed ready for use, regular 85c. quality. **65c**

Full size, extra fine satin finish Spreads, hemmed ready for use, made to sell for $2.98; go at **$1.98**

Main, left, rear.

Some Very Interesting Black Silk Items.

1,000 yds. of all silk black Satin Duchesse, an extra strong and serviceable quality, at per yd . . **56c**

1,500 yds. of 24 in. all silk black figured India, ten very pretty designs, at per yd **59c**

1,200 yds. of 21 inch all silk black figured Taffeta, all new and exclusive patterns, at per yd . . **79c**

2,000 yds. of the *Sterling* guaranteed black dress Taffeta, a rich, handsome silk, which is warranted not to cut or break and for which we are the sole agents in Brooklyn, go at, per yd **$1.00**

New Building, main floor.

Two Strong Values in Women's Ribbed Undervests.

The first is an excellent vest made of fine combed Cotton low necked and sleeveless, finished with silk tape, **10c.**

The second is a fine lisle thread Vest, richelieu and fine ribbed, low neck and sleeveless—This vest comes in several styles, some are finished with neat lace at neck and shoulders, others with lace and silk tape—We've also included in this lot some fine "mercerized" silk vests with low necks and no sleeves. Take your pick at . . . **15c**

High Grade Embroideries. Exceptionally Low Priced.

About 700 yards of the finest quality Nainsook Allovers, 22 inches wide, sample pieces, therefore made and finished with extra care, go on sale tomorrow at almost the cost of manufacture, the regular prices of these goods range from 75c. to $3.50 yard, you can buy them at

45c. to $2.25

Also, about 15,000 yards of cambric and nainsook edgings, in widths, from 2 to 8 inches, have been selling right along for from 5c. to 25c. yard, here for you to-morrow at

3c., 5c., 8c., 10c. and 15c.

Main aisle, centre.

Women's Stockings at 19c. Pair—They're Bargains.

You can look for very exceptional value in these stockings and you'll not be disappointed. Some are made of fine fast black cotton with unbleached split feet, double soles, high spliced heels and toes; others are of fine fast black lisle with double soles, heels and toes; and there are also some Richelieu ribbed lisle thread stockings with black boots and fancy colored tops—these have double heels and toes. Pick from the lot at random and you can't miss getting a bargain. They all go at, per pair . . **19c**

Main, front, right.

Carpet News that Will Be Read with Profit.

In common with the advance on all woolen textiles, Carpet prices have gone rocketing skyward and Carpet wanters this fall will have to pay well for their purchases—that is if they are unwise enough to let this chance slip by. We're going to give you an opportunity to supply your present or prospective Carpet needs at a very large saving—for when carpet prices were lowest we placed large orders with the leading makers and we are now prepared to offer you the goods

At 10c. to 50c. a yard below prevailing prices.

The Carpets included in this sale are new goods in the latest fall patterns. The variety of designs is very large and they are all beautiful and desirable.

Ingrain Carpets that are now selling regularly at 50c. and 70c. yd. go at **39c. and 49c**

Velvet Carpets that are selling regularly at $1.00 and $1.10 yd. go at **69c**

Axminster Carpets that sell regularly at $1.10 and $1.25 yard go at **85c**

Third floor.

Medicinal & Toilet Preparations from Our Own Laboratory.

The excellence and purity of every one of these preparations are incontestable. They all are the product of our own laboratory, and the greatest care and skill are used in compounding them. Nothing better or purer is possible, and yet our prices are much lower than those generally prevailing for even inferior qualities.

Some people may tell you that it is impossible to sell pure articles at our low prices. They mean it is impossible for them, for, like many others, they think because *they* can't do a thing it can't be done. But we are doing it, and doing more of it every day, in every department, too, and that is, selling the *best, cheapest.*

Pure distilled extract of Witch Hazel, pint bottle, regularly 18c.; goes at **10c**
Pure Alcohol, for toilet purposes, pint bottle, regularly 47c.; goes at **37c**
Prophylactum, an antiseptic mouth wash, regularly 39c.; goes at **21c**
Bay Rum, excellent quality, 16 oz. bottle, with sprinkler top, regularly 49c.; goes at **39c**
Eau de Quinine, for the hair, 4 oz. bottle, regularly 29c.; goes at **23c**
Tincture of Benzoin, 3 oz. bottle, regularly 19c.; goes at **14c**
Amber Lavender Water, 6 oz. bottle, regularly 37c.; goes at **29c**
Violet Toilet Water, 6 oz. bottle, regularly 46c., goes at **39c**
Almond Meal, ½-lb jars, sprinkler top, regularly 28c., goes at **19c**
Essence of Ginger, in flasks, regularly 11c., goes at **8c**
Dentifrica Tooth Powder, in tins, regularly 8c., goes at **5c**
Dentifrica Tooth Powder, in glass bottles, regularly 12c., goes at **8c**
Violet Talcum Powder, regularly 14c., goes at **8c**
Carbolated Talcum Powder, regularly 9c., goes at **4c**
Pure Borax, ½ lb package, regularly 6c., goes at **4c**
Carbolated Petrolatum, 5 oz. bottle, screw top, regularly 11c., goes at **7c**
Camphorated Petrolatum, 5 oz. bottle, screw top, regularly 11c., goes at **7c**
Chemically pure Glycerine, 12 oz. bottle, regularly 26c., goes at **19c**

Main front, centre.

MATTHEWS

Second Week of the Great Furniture Sale to Follow

The immense success resulting from our FURNITURE SALE last week, clearly demonstrates the confidence the public has in all statements emanating from us. In announcing the continuing week of sale, we simply say that the supplementary shipment of goods is now ready and in this are some of the most remarkable bargains ever submitted to buyers. The goods are all new and prices unmatched.

DISCOUNTS FROM 25% TO 50%.

CLOTHING.

Every day might well be called

BARGAIN DAY

here, especially this month. The remarkable success of our sale last week of Men's Suits, separate Trousers, Bicycle Pants and Children's Suits leads us to continue it this week with BETTER VALUES than ever.

Men's Suits, $5.00, $7.00 & $10.00

They represent all that is good in $8.00, $10.00 and $15.00 suits, WHICH THEY ARE. Strictly all wool, of course, and well made. At **$5.00**, of mixed cheviots; at **$7.00**, of plain blue serges, plain and fancy mixed cassimeres and cheviots; at **$10.00** of the finest worsted and cassimeres, sizes 34 to 42.

Men's Trousers $1.44, $2.44, $3.44, $3.94.

A rare chance to get one or more pair at a saving of $1.00 to $2.00 on each. At **$1.44** broken lots of good wearing mixed cheviots; **$2.44, $3.44** and **$3.94** of fine quality worsteds and cassimeres in up-to-date stripes and checks, sizes 30 to 40 waist.

Men's Bicycle Pants, $1.50, $1.98, $2.98.

They're reduced from $1.98, $2.98 and $4.50, made in the newest styles, in checks, plaids and mixtures.

BOYS'

Double-breasted Suits at $2.95.

made of good substantial wear resisting, all wool materials, put together in the strongest manner, are good enough for best wear, ages 6 to 15, $4.00 quality in them, at **$2.95**

Vestee Suits at $1.95.

in an assortment of desirable mixtures, well made and prettily trimmed, sizes 3 to 6.

A 29c. Bargain Table on Main Floor.

LOT 1—Boys' Dark Striped Coats, suitable for indoors and out, ages 11 to 17, were 40c.; now **29c.** LOT 2—Children's Linen, Denim and Pique Wash Pants, ages 3 to 12, were 50c.; now **29c.** LOT 3—Children's Wool Knee Pants, in neat mixtures, ages 3, 4 and 5 only, were 49c.; now **29c.**

CHINA.

1,000 Brown Tea Pots at **10c.** each.
500 Dewey Butter Dishes at **9c.** each.
500 (white) Milk and Water Pitchers at **9c.** each.

Centre Aisle—TABLE NO. 1.

1,000 Bowls, Oat Meal Saucers, Ice Cream Saucers, Fancy Plates at **5c.** each.

TABLE NO. 2.

1,000 Salad Dishes, Fancy Plates, at **10c.** each.

TABLE NO. 3.

1,000 Pairs Cups and Saucers at **10c.** a pair.

TABLE NO. 4.

1,000 China Salad Dishes at **10** each.

GLASSWARE.

Mason Fruit Jars, quarts and pints, **42c.** a dozen. Jelly Tumblers, **19c.** a dozen. Jar Rings, **2c.** a dozen.

HARDWARE.

500 Four-burner Oil Stoves, special at **97c.** each.
100 Two-burner Gas Stoves, nickel plated, at **98c.** each.
50 Two-burner Gas Stoves, nickel plated, large size, **$1.29.**
25 Three-burner Gas Stoves, nickel plated, **$1.49** each.
Special 10 per cent. discount on all blue flame Oil Stoves and Gas Ranges.

NO MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Lawn Swings, **$3.59.**
Two-seated Buckboards, regular $4.50; special, **$3.50.**
1,000 Jointed Dolls, with bisque heads, regular value, 32c.—**23c.**
Balloon given to every toy purchaser on Monday.
Fly Chasers, **5c.** each.
Rug Beaters, **9c.** each.
Brush and Comb Cases, **10c.**
Hearth Brushes, **24c.** each.

CAMERAS.

In anticipation of an extraordinary demand for a GOOD CAMERA at a MODERATE PRICE we placed an order with one of AMERICA'S largest camera manufacturers for an unprecedented number of EXTRA QUALITY, GRAIN LEATHER, 4x5 CAMERA, having a superior Achromatic Lense, embracing a double dry plate holder, double finders and tripod sockets, time and snap shot shutter. We are selling the $5.00 "Banner" Cameras at **$2.65.**

(One to a customer.)

Come and inspect our camera stock. All the latest products of the leading makers.

Dark Room Lamp Sale—$1.25 in value—for **69c.**

Ruby and Orange Lights, shades front, burns kerosene—a large line of 5 x 7 Printing Frames, selling off at **24c.**

Frames are well seasoned maple, extra heavy polished springs and reinforced backs, worth 50c. **39c**

WASH GOODS SALE.

MONEY SAVING OPPORTUNITY.

An opportunity to supply present wants, and anticipate for next season, at prices that will not cover cost of printing and weaving.

5c.
36-inch Percale, 10c. grade, light colorings, choice styles.
Black ground, printed duck, neat figures, were 10c.
Black ground Organdies, neat styles, were 15c.
Printed Dotted Swiss, was 12½.
36-inch Lining Lawns, all colors.
Linen Crash.
Percaline Skirtings, (5-yard lengths,) worth 12½c.

New Outing Flannels, soft wool finish, all styles, suitable for night robes, skirts, children's wear, and etc., **6½c.**
California Outing Flannels, Saxony flannel styles, best goods made, **9c.**
Ramona Fleece Back Flannels, a neat fancy weave, face either pink or blue stripes, elderdown back—a new fabric for dressing sacques or children's dresses, combining warmth and rich effect, **12½c.**
36-inch Percale, finest goods made, over 200 styles, **12½c.**
Remnants of 12½c. percale, at **8½c.**
Merrimack Print Cloths, new styles, **5c.**
Indigo Blue, Cardinal foulards, and Simpson's best mourning prints, a large variety of new styles, all at **6c.**

CARPETS, Matting & Oilcloths

Special for Monday Only.

We place on sale the finest line of Carpets ever before shown in this city. Everything that the market affords. BIGELOW, AXMINSTER, SOVONERIES, WILTON'S, SMITH'S AXMINSTER and MOQUETTE, BODY BRUSSELS and the largest line of Tapestry Brussels shown by any firm in the Greater City. We quote a few prices:

75 rolls of extra quality Moquette and Axminster Carpet, in beautiful designs, goods that have sold all season at $1.10 per yard, we offer at **76c.**

40 rolls of Wilton Velvet Carpet for Halls and Stairs only. The $1.50 kind, at **98c.** This lot includes 25 pieces of odd stair carpet, of which the hall carpet has been sold, and will make very desirable runners for halls. We consider them the very best bargains ever offered in a carpet. Body brussels carpet, the Lowell 5-frame goods, that are commanding $1.35, elsewhere, will close out 20 patterns at **96c.** per yard.

Best ten-wire Tapestry Brussels, worth 90c., at **65c.** per yard. Also a line of good brussels at **39c.**

BOOKS.

Another new line of popular novels by most popular authors, such as "Garvice," "Laura Jean Libbey," "Charlotte Braeme," "The Duchess," and others at, each **3c**

Also 10,000 popular novels by standard authors, such as Kipling, Dumas, Hugo, Werner and Marlitt, at, each **7c**

A full line of Mrs. Southworth's, at **14c.**

The Celebrity by the author of Richard Carvel, paper edition, **31c.**

Handy volume for children's school use, Encyclopedia, two volumes, in set, **$1.00.**

Green's History of the English People, five volumes, in set, **74c.**

STATIONERY.

Special sale of Whiting's Ingrain Paper, in white, former price 39c., to go at **29c.** Monday.

Real Irish Linen and Satin Wove Paper, 60 sheets and 60 envelopes in box, **18c.**

Mourning Paper, **10c.** a box.

Wedding Invitations and Card Orders, in the newest style type, block, old English, Roman Script, promptly attended to.

MUSIC.

An Extraordinary Sale in Sheet Music

All our latest and popular hits, including
Jack Never Knew, 50c.—**19c.**
Smoky Mokes, 50c.—**19c.**
The Purple Lady March and Two-step, 50c.—**23c.**
Whistling Rufus, 50c.—**23c.**
My Mobile Gal, 50c.—**23c.**
Aunt Mandy's Wedding March, 50c.—**23c.**
The Ragtime Hymn, 50c.—**19c.**
The Girl I Love in Sunny Tennessee, 50c.—**19c.**
Because, 50c.—**19c.**
The Bandmaster March, 50c.—**19c.**
Come Home, Dewey, 50c.—**15c.**
'Mid the Green Fields of Virginia, 50c.—**15c.**

Also a large assortment of specials at **10c.** a copy, while they last.

PHONOGRAPHS.

Edison Home Phonograph, **$25.00.**
Edison Standard Phonograph, **$16.00.**
Edison Gem Phonograph, **$6.50.**
All Columbia Graphophones from **$4.50** up to **$300.**
Edison Records, **39c.**, or **$4.25** per dozen.

Men's Shirts.

Our Gents' White Shirts are the BEST made and the BEST FITTING. Every garment warranted to fit or money refunded.

Prices Unlaundered, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

In ordering give size of collar worn.

Men's Colored Shirts, laundered, collars and cuffs attached. **50c**

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Black Hose, full, regular made, **19c.**
Ladies' Black Hose, double soles and high spliced heel, all white feet and split soles, **21c.**
Children's Fine Quality Ribbed Hose, a regular 25c. stocking for **12½c.** Subject to very slight manufacturers' imperfections.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, low neck and wing sleeves, **15c.**, 2 for **25c.**
Ladies' Ribbed Vests, lace trimmed, **5c., 8c.**
Children's Ribbed Vests, lace trimmed, **5c.**
Gents' Fine Quality of Balbrigan Shirts and Drawers, **35c.**, 3 for **$1.00.**

CORSETS.

We have secured the balance of a popular style of SUMMER CORSETS, both long and short waists, made of extra good quality of netting, well boned, four-strip pieces at waist line which makes it doubly strong, good value at 69c.; our price for Monday. . . . **39c**

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON AND SMITH STS., Brooklyn.

SUMMER WATER CARNIVAL

Celebration of the Beautiful Fete in Cranford, N. J.

LIKE A FAIRY SPECTACLE

More Than Sixty Craft in the Water Pageant, Charmingly Decorated and Lighted.

Special to The New York Times.

CRANFORD, N. J., Aug. 19.—Cranford held its thirteenth annual water carnival to-night. Last year the prety fête was abandoned owing to the war, and Cranford determined that, weather permitting, this year's parade should surpass anything of the kind ever attempted by it.

The township is admirably adapted for a water carnival. The little Rahway winds through it in the shape of an "S," and is spanned by five bridges. The stream is bordered by pretty cottages, well-kept lawns that slope down to it, and many fine trees. Full advantage was taken of the facilities for artistic light effects thus afforded.

The evening opened with a display of light and color that Cranford had taken no part in arranging, and which was not upon the programme. After a gloomy, murky day the heat mist cleared, disclosing the setting sun, an immense glowing sphere in the centre of a copper-colored ocean that stretched placidly away until it began to billow over invisible shoals and rolled into the gray-blue expanse in fleecy breakers edged with gold. The coppery sea quickly streaked the fiery orb, closed over it, and brightened into a sheen of vivid gold. With almost equal rapidity it broke up into myriads of delicate pink coral reefs that gradually faded until they were merged and lost in the all-absorbing purple of night.

Cranford watched it die away and averred that this supplementary illumination had been specially prepared for the carnival by the Clerk of the Weather at the suggestion of the officials of the local boating association which organized the fête. Then it set itself to work to rival it.

In half an hour the river banks and the avenues and streets adjoining were outlined and festooned with myriads of Chinese lanterns of every imaginable hue. The little bridges were gorgeous with the same showy lights, the bridge at Springfield Avenue, where the parade was to turn, being made to represent a gigantic boat.

Most of the lawns had also been prettily lighted, the lanterns forming various designs. On the lawn of James J. Moore, that slopes down to the stream opposite the Cranford Boating Association Clubhouse, the name Dewey was traced on the ground in big letters formed of little beads of light.

In rear of this at the top of the slope was an arch of single lights, beneath which was draped a large American flag over the heads of a bevy of women and girls seated there, and whose pretty Summer gowns lent further picturesqueness to the scene. Near Dewey's name was a great upright five-pointed star also made of light beads. In addition colored fire was freely burned on several lawns.

While the parade was mustering by the dam Prof. Bartow's band played a selection of popular airs. At 8:30 the judges—J. Austin Denis, Chairman of Westfield Township Committee; E. C. Webb, and Sergt. C. A. Barry, United States Marine Corps—took their stand by the boathouse, a bomb was fired, and the brilliant procession of over sixty boats and canoes got under way.

It was truly a charming and fairylike spectacle. The boat of Commodore George H. Miller led the way. Next came the boat of Vice Commodore D. P. Smock, then a float with musicians aboard, and winding after them what looked in the distance like an immense serpent of fire. As it glided past the boathouse it was seen to be made up of very artistically decorated craft.

The one which attracted the greatest attention was a canoe. It was a bed of leaves, out of which rose three gigantic water lilies and a sprig of lilies of the valley, the bell-like blossoms of the latter being illumined by tiny electric lights inside. Electric lights concealed in the leaf bed illumined the white petals of the lilies. In the largest of the lilies sat Miss Edith Newcomb, who paddled the canoe. She was dressed in white, and on her head was a diadem of tiny electric-light gems. A little sister and small brother, also dressed in white, were seated amid the petals of the other lilies.

Others that evoked applause were a canoe, manned by Howard Cox, which was decked out in the form of a huge crown of Chinese lanterns; a boat with a Chinese pagoda of rich colored silk in the stern and lanterns and flowers from stern to bow, and which belonged to J. P. N. Joseph; an Indian canoe with Indians in it, and owned by E. H. Hopkins; a boat tastefully draped with white material, with a bow-shaped canopy of the same stuff, owned by W. W. Buckley, and a canoe outlined by electric light buds in banks of foliage, belonging to Wright Newcomb. Every craft in the procession was gay with foliage, flowers, and lanterns, and when the fleet was massed the effect was very striking.

The first prize, a silver loving cup, was awarded to Howard Cox; the second, a silk pennant, to J. P. N. Joseph. There was only one float apart from that in which the bandsmen were accommodated; it was owned by H. C. Hopkins, and although little attempt to decorate it had been made, won the prize for craft of this category, there being no competitor. The prize for the best-decorated lawn was easily secured by James M. Moore.

The carnival was witnessed by thousands of people from near-by towns and villages.

CAKE OF ICE'S DOUBLE ROLE.

Knocked Patschelor Into the River and Then Saved His Life.

A big chunk of ice nearly killed Ernest Patschelor, thirty-five years old, of 601 Tenth Avenue, yesterday, and then it helped to save his life. He was knocked into the river by the two-hundred-pound piece and he then clung to it while he was rescued.

Patschelor went down to the river bank at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street to get some air. He sat down on a pier next the stores of the Consolidated Ice Company. Some men were drawing ice into an upper story of the house next to where Patschelor was sitting. A wagon loaded with the ice had been backed up alongside the house.

A cake of ice weighing 200 pounds slipped out of the rope and pick which had been holding it, and it fell to the flooring. It rebounded off a piece of timber, striking Patschelor on the head and throwing him into the water.

Patschelor floundered around with a big cut in his head and unable to swim. He was going down a second time when the cake of ice came to the surface, and one of a crowd of persons who had hurried to the scene shouted to Patschelor to take hold of it. Patschelor heard, and had presence of mind enough to do as he was told.

He held on to the cake, and a rope was thrown out to him across the cake. He seized it, and then held himself up with both the floating ice and the rope till he was hauled close to the dock, when he let go of the ice and was pulled ashore.

An ambulance, which had been summoned from the Harlem Hospital, was in waiting, and the surgeon took Patschelor to the hospital. It was found that the wound was not a serious one, and after it had been bandaged Patschelor went home.

Easterners Inherit Miner's Money.

Special to The New York Times.

ANACONDA, Mon., Aug. 19.—The will of Eugene Cullane, the mining man who was murdered near Avon last week, was filed for probate to-day. It contains the following clause:

"I give and bequeath to my sister Mrs. Fannie McCarthy of Great Barrington, Mass., $2,000. To Kate Condon of New Haven, Conn., $2,000. To my nephew Patrick Condon, now a resident of New York City, $2,000. To my nephew's son, John Condon, New Haven, Conn., $1,000. To John Cullane, Plainville, Conn., $2,000. To John Cullane, Plainville, Conn., $1,000. To Maggie Hickey, Terryville, Conn., $1,000. To John Kennedy, Hartford, Conn., $1,000."

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

PRAYED TO SAVE THE BUILDING.

Negroes Knelt in the Street at a Fire to Save Their Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Rev. J. F. Thomas and more than one hundred members of the Olivet Colored Baptist Congregation knelt in the street last night in front of the church and prayed that it might be saved from destruction by fire. The five-story brick building adjoining, at 269 Dearborn Street, was in flames, and firemen were on the roof of the church trying to get the blaze under control. Before this was done, however, $300,000 worth of paint and oils had been destroyed, and the Fire Department had been given a hard battle. The church remained practically unharmed.

Myrtle Burns, thirteen years old, employed as a nurse by Robert H. Heidrich, a grocer, saved the lives of Heidrich's two daughters, Rosie, age four, and May, age three. The children were asleep when she found them almost overcome by smoke and carried them to the street.

FOUND PARIS GREEN IN SPRING.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 19.—What was undoubtedly an attempt to poison a number of wealthy people of Matteawan came to light to-day by accident, when a quantity of paris green was found in a can in the bottom of a spring on Teller Avenue used by a large number of families.

The spring has a neat cover over it and is protected. This morning one of the residents went there for a pail of water. He noticed that the water had been stirred up, which was something unusual. As he was positive he was the first one to be at the spring to-day, he began an investigation. In the bottom of the spring he found a paris green can, which still contained a quantity of the poison. It had undoubtedly been placed there during the night. No cause for placing the poison there has been developed. The people are greatly incensed and the police have the matter under investigation.

CABINET CRISIS IN GERMANY

Lower House of Prussian Diet Rejects Entire Canal Bill.

EMPEROR WILLIAM FURIOUS

He Holds the Ministers Responsible and Resignations Will Follow His Defeat by the Conservatives.

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BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day rejected the entire Canal bill by a vote of 225 to 147, thirty-two of the members abstaining from voting. The bill for the Dortmund-Rhine Canal alone was rejected by a vote of 275 to 134, three of the members abstaining from voting.

Before the vote was taken Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, declared that even if the Canal bill were rejected it would remain on the Orders of the Day.

The attitude of the Conservatives toward the measure will materially affect their relations with the Government.

The situation created by the rejection of the bill is interesting. The Emperor is furious, both with the bungling Prussian Cabinet and with the Conservatives. Nothing, however, will be done until his Majesty's return here Tuesday. The dissolution of the Diet is not feasible at the moment, because there are several pressing administrative and judiciary bills requiring the cooperation of both the Diets. Anyway, it is understood that a dissolution is improbable.

It is certain, however, that a Cabinet crisis exists. Several resignations will be requested, and also several Government officials who opposed the bill as delegates will be disciplined, including two Gubernatorial Presidents.

The Communal Elections Reform bill, which the Centre wanted to couple with the Canal bill, also seems destined to defeat.

The Agrarian press and the leaders of that party remain defiant. A number of the leading Conservative organs even ridicule the Government. The Tages-Zeitung is the most aggressive.

The unbroken opposition of the Conservatives, constituting almost a majority of the House, came as a stunning surprise not alone to Emperor William, but also to the whole Cabinet, Dr. von Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, included.

To one of his intimates the Emperor said early this week, referring to the opposition to the Canal bill:

"To yield in this matter now before me would be tantamount to an abdication."

To the same gentleman His Majesty complained bitterly that the Cabinet often managed affairs of importance so badly as to force him against his will to actively interfere.

The crushing defeat of the Government, which was meant for Emperor William as King of Prussia, is generally admitted to be due to the clumsy, half-hearted manner in which the Government fought the battle from the first. Neither Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, nor Dr. von Miquel, though both were present at the session on Wednesday, said a word in favor of the measures with which the Emperor has so publicly and strongly identified himself. Their inactivity excited general comment. The Kreuz Zeitung, commenting on the matter, said, ironically:

"We do not know whether Dr. von Miquel is really for or against the bill."

The word "dissolution" was not even used by any of the Government speakers, although those present comprised nearly the whole Cabinet. The only Government representative who spoke decisively and well was Col. Budde, who emphatically declared that the canal was a military necessity for Germany.

It was quite evident that an important part of the Cabinet does not share the Emperor's enthusiasm for the canal. Putting things together, it is almost certain that the Cabinet must be reorganized. It is confidently asserted by persons in the intimacy of his Majesty that he will dissolve the Diet and appeal to the country. Even if this experiment be made, which is unlikely, the outcome is quite doubtful.

MONEY FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Funds Continue to Pour In for Aid of Hurricane Sufferers—To Try Gen. Stone's Plan.

The Merchants' Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and there were present several Puerto Rican plantation owners and merchants. F. M. Toro, who will return to Puerto Rico this week, agreed to put Gen. Roy Stone's plan announced on Friday through, and arrange for a shipment of the best grades of coffee to an amount not exceeding 100 bags. The coffee will be brought on transports by permission of the Secretary of War.

The subscriptions to the fund of the Puerto Rican Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association thus far are as follows: Previously reported, $9,891; John D. Rockefeller, $2,000; Blair & Co., $100; Joy, Langdon & Co., $50; Catlin & Co., $100; Frederick W. Lewis & Co., $5; Baring, Magoun & Co., $500; Creighton & Burch, $50; Kountze Brothers, $250; George F. Bassett & Co., $10; Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery Manufacturing Company, $10; John Boyle & Co., $25; J. Modry & Co., $25; Paris Allen & Co., $100; Mills & Gibb, $100; Michigan Condensed Milk Company, $10; "St. Lawrence," $5; "Cash," 1; S. A. Tuska, $5; Oscar Scherer & Brother, $10; Seamen, Liebenstein & Co., $25; M. C. D. Borden, $250; Levi, Sondheimer & Co., $10; Perkins, Goodwin & Co., $25; Powell, Smith & Co., $50; T. Morris Carnegie, $25; F. W. Hertz, (through Gov. Roosevelt,) $25; George Borgfeldt & Co., $50; N. Erlanger, Blumgart & Co., $50; D. Jones & Sons, $10; J. H. Randall, $5; Dick Brothers & Co., $50; Mason & Hanson, $25; H. T. Gregory, $2.60; "Cash," $1; A. Hagaman & Co., $10; Church & Dwight Company, $100; W. G. Freer, $2; Minot, Hooper & Co., $50; Blunt & Woodhull, $25; G. H. Risley, $25; the Baker & Taylor Company, $25; F. P. Bhumgara & Co., $5; "Money Order," Cape May, N. J., $1.50; Smith, Hogg & Gardner, $100; Gordon Wendell, $25; William B. Charles, Amsterdam, N. Y., $5; "F.," $20; Cedar Cliff Silk Company, $50; Pedro Mayo, $1. Total, $14,295.10.

The contributions for Puerto Rico announced yesterday by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer were: Previously acknowledged, $6,004.66; Peter Doelger, $100; H. L. Horton & Co., $50.

The Maritime Exchange, at the close of yesterday's business, had collected $6,700, $5,000 of which was cabled forthwith to Gen. Davis, in Puerto Rico. The closing contributions were: Estate of E. P. Flynn, $10; Kremelberg & Co., $25; Hasslen & Co., $75; S. W. Wilshirz, $5; A. A. Schafer, $25; Williams & Peters, $100; William Diamond & Co., $25; J. J. Keller & Co., $25; Winter & Smille, $25; P. Mangual, $15; from other sources, $50.

Col. Jones, in the Army Building, reports that from Mrs. L. M. Ruskin he has received a package of clothes; from Mayor Quincy of Boston, 45,000 pounds of dried fish, and from the Gaffney Manufacturing Company of Gaffney, S. C., 1,306 pounds of heavy sheeting, in 3 bales.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War, has received the following subscriptions: Amount previously reported, $15,458.88; William Thorne $100; John T. Terry, $250; W. A. Sherman, $10; F. W. P., $10; Through the Mayor of New York, $1,531; William H. Hinman, $50; R. E., $2; Mrs. A. L. Titus, $10; George W. Bostwick, $15; Albert Macy, $10; William Kidd, $25; A. L. Bower, $25; Through the Providence Journal, R. I., $288; Citizens of Warrenton, Va., $34.50; Hugh A. Ellis, $5; Charles T. Pratt, $10; E. W. Halford, $5; Jerome Sparks, $1; H. L. Evans, $10; W. B. Hincks, $5; Eliza W. Howland, $25; Dr. F. Bacon, $10; H. J. Hayden, $25; Cash, $5; Cash, $20; Relief, $50; Thomas B. Noss, $5; John B. Diman, $25; Redmeyer-Hollister Commission Company, $100; A. M. Brundage, $2.90; Cash, $5; Carlos Toro, $10; Thomas L. Manson, Jr., & Co., $100; G. G. Williams, Chemical National Bank, N. Y., $50. Total, $18,281.38.

ROOT NAMES A RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Central Body to Take Charge of Contributions of Local Organizations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Secretary of War Root made public to-night a plan for systematically taking care of the supplies contributed for the relief of the destitute Puerto Ricans. It provides for a central committee of representative citizens to which all local committees are to report.

Secretary Root sent to each of the gentlemen named on the committee a letter explaining the work before them and asking them to serve.

These are the members of the committee: Cornelius N. Bliss, formerly Secretary of the Interior; Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, formerly Military Governor of Puerto Rico; the Right Rev. James H. Blenk, C. S. M. D., Bishop of Puerto Rico, now sojourning in the United States; Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America; William L. Corwine, Secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York City, and the Mayors of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, or such representatives os they may choose to designate.

The work of distribution in Puerto Rico will continue under the direction of Military Governor Gen. Davis. The actual transportation of supplies will be under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department of the army, which will furnish or procure all the vessels required. The new Central Committee is expected to gather the supplies.

Secretary Root also made public a cablegram from Gen. Davis at San Juan, Puerto Rico, under date of Aug. 18, in which he says:

"At least 1,050 tons of food should be shipped weekly until further notice. Cannot reduce previous estimate of 100,000 to be fed or assisted. Am starting public works as rapidly as possible, and hope soon to get large numbers on self-sustaining basis. Send all clothing and medicines offered. Fully one-half beans and rice should be shipped in sacks weighing 100 pounds per sack, for it must get to the interior on pack animals. The sacking material will be useful for clothing. DAVIS."

PRESIDENT AIDS PUERTO RICO FUND

His Contribution of $250 Is Received—Hobart, Root, and Belmont in List.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Among the contributions for the Puerto Rico storm sufferers received at the War Department to-day were: From President McKinley, $250; Vice President Hobart, $250; Secretary Root, $250; William Barbour, New York, $250; August Belmont, New York, $500.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Drexel gave her third musicale of the season and the attendance was larger than on the previous occasions, as nearly everybody dining out went to the musicale later.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish this evening gave her largest function of the season—a dinner musicale—at Crossways. In the dining hall was the largest dinner party ever seated at one table in Newport—thirty-six in number. The guests were for the most part young people. After dinner they were joined by a number of others who came in for the musicale.

At Berger's about thirty-six members of the Alpha Club of Harvard held their annual dinner.

The members of the Porcellie Club of Harvard enjoyed a similar affair at the clubhouse of the Newport Clambake Club.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, who was incorrectly reported as having abandoned Saturday evenings for her dinners, gave a dinner at Bieulieu this evening, using aquatic table decorations. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. Louis O. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Richard Irving, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Henry Wallers, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Lockwood Honoré, and several others. Music was enjoyed during the dinner.

R. R. Remington entertained at dinner this evening at the Casino grill rooms, in honor of Senator Depew. The guests included Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Pauling, Miss Hall, Miss Morgan, Miss Scott, Miss Barbey, Miss Potter, Thomas F. Cushing, G. P. Messervey, W. Hude Neilson, Waller Andrews, and John Bolt. Later the guests were driven to Mrs. Drexel's musicale.

Cottagers entertaining at dinner to-night included Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and Egerton L. Winthrop.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained on the Narada at luncheon this afternoon.

Casino registers include Palmer E. Pressbrey, Oliver Harriman, Jr., R. R. Remington, and Ogden Mills.

Charles M. Oelrichs has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman are entertaining John W. A. Davis of New York.

Levi P. Morton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hauteville, as is also Miss Morton.

Peter Cooper Hewitt and Pierre Lorillard, Jr., have rejoined their families here.

Prince Lubomirski has departed for New York, and will sail for Europe on Wednesday. The Prince is so well pleased with Newport that he will pass the coming season here.

H. Stackpole, Miss Edith Stackpole, Miss A. H. Fenno of Boston, Henry Brant of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Elliott of Lakewood are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Peter Higginson, Captain of the Harvard boat crew, and John Saltonstall of Boston are the guests of W. A. M. Burden at Fair Lawn.

Percy Horton, Captain of the Harvard Base Ball Club, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer.

The British Embassy will remain located at Newport until the latter part of September.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland have returned from Saratoga.

The annual meeting of the Spouting Rock Beach Association was held this morning, and the Treasurer's and other reports were read and the business of the past year reviewed. The old officers, with I. Townsend Burden as President, were re-elected, while the Trustees elected were Hermann Oelrichs, George L. Rives, and Ogden Mills.

The details for the ball which Mr. Vanderbilt will give at the Newport Golf Club next Friday evening were completed this morning. The cotillion will be danced in the ballroom immediately after supper, which will be served at midnight. Every one is anxiously waiting to learn who will receive with Mr. Vanderbilt, and while he has not given out this information, it is rumored that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will be among the ladies, and probably Mrs. William E. Carter and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener. Report has it that a party of guests will come on from Bar Harbor for the ball with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt. One hundred and fifty invitations will be issued, and the cotillion will be led by Elisha Dyer, Jr.

It may come to pass that the coaches, or some of them, to be seen in the Coaching Club's parade on Saturday afternoon may appear in line handsomely decorated with flowers, as W. Forbes Morgan has decided to have his coach decorated.

DRIVES AN AUTOMOBILE.

Miss Benedict's Trap Causes a Runaway in Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 19.—Miss Helen Benedict, daughter of E. C. Benedict, has become an automobilist, as well as a driver of four-in-hands, and is already quite an expert. The automobile is not her own, however, but is the property of Miss Maude Adams, who was voted the most popular actress at a recent electrical exhibition and was given it as a prize. It has a speed of twelve miles an hour, and runs twenty miles with one charge. Miss Benedict has been running it over the well-kept roads at Indian Harbor with marked success.

This afternoon it was taken on the principal street as far as the Greenwich station. It was the first time any of the Greenwich horses had seen anything of its kind, and they did not take to it kindly. One owned by Mrs. Kate Jackson, a New Yorker, residing in the Chapin cottage, became unmanageable, and the coachman could not prevent it running into the door of Montell's pharmacy. It climbed the stone steps, and the clerks were expecting to see it dash into the counters when the shaft hit the brick building and was broken. The coachman then pulled the horse back, and no other damage resulted.

Miss Benedict intends to have an electric carriage of her own by the end of the Summer, for she is enthusiastic over them.

BUY A RUIN TO TEAR IT DOWN.

Residents of the World's Fair District of Chicago Purchase an Eyesore.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Residents of Woodlawn, who have wearied of a half-constructed building which since the World's Fair has made unsightly a prominent corner, have banded together, bought the structure, and will tear it down. It is understood that $20,000 will be required to demolish the building.

The building was planned by the Rev. Francis D. Rood of Glen Ellyn, who hoped to make his fortune out of the profits during the World's Fair. He expended $70,000, and when his money gave out the building was up six stories. That was before the World's Fair began, and it is in that condition to-day.

Berry Wall is reported to have figured on a lease of the building when completed. He had a scheme to make it the clubhouse of wealthy New Yorkers during their stay at the fair.

Incorporated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 19.—The National Car Coupler Company of Philadelphia, with a capital of $200,000, and the National Pure Food Co., were incorporated by the Secretary of State at Dover to-day.

PEACE CONFERENCE'S WORK

A. D. White Says More Was Accomplished Than Was Expected.

THE PLAN OF ARBITRATION

Its Chief Usefulness Will Be in Preventing Delays in Settlement When Disputes Arise.

HOMBURG, Aug. 7.—Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, who was President of the American Delegation at The Hague Peace Conference, has written the following in regard to the result of the conference:

"In my opinion great good was accomplished, far more in fact than any of us dared expect or even hope when we came together.

"As to disarmament, everybody really thinking upon the subject must see that a good system of arbitration must come first, and that then, when arbitration has diminished the likelihood of war the argument for cutting down forces and armaments is greatly strengthened. The logical order then is first arbitration and next disarmament.

"As to the plan of arbitration, any compulsory system is at present utterly out of the question. There are so many international differences involving questions of race, religion, security, and even national existence, and the difficulty of drawing a line between those and questions which may properly be arbitrated is so unsurmountable that there is not a nation on the face of the earth willing to risk an obligatory system. Far better then, than any compulsory arbitration, which probably, even if it had been adopted by the conference, not one of the powers would have finally ratified, is a thoroughly good system of voluntary arbitration, recourse to which public opinion will enforce more and more, and this I earnestly believe that the conference has presented to the world.

"Some of the features in the plan adopted were due to the United States, some to Great Britain, some to Russia, some to various other powers, and, in my judgment, the plan thus adopted is far more valuable than any scheme presented by any one of the powers at the beginning. The present plan is the result of most careful thought by the foremost international lawyers, statesmen, and diplomatists of Europe, to say nothing of other parts of the world. They gave their whole souls to it, their pride was involved in it, and it will, I believe, be found to work satisfactorily.

"The great point gained is that, whereas formerly an arbitration court could only be provided after long correspondence between Cabinets, and negotiations between Ministers, and debates in Parliamentary bodies, and hunting for proper Judges, and discussions as to procedure, and a thousand other delays, there is now time was most precious, the conference has given to the world an arbitration tribunal as an actual and permanent institution, with Judges, procedure, officers of the court, place of meeting, and accessories all provided.

"It has added as subsidiary to its main feature carefully systematized plans of mediation, both general and special, which are likely in many cases to prove exceedingly valuable in preventing nations from drifting into war.

"It has also provided a system of commissions of inquiry, by which the real questions and grievances at issue can be ascertained and brought out to be coolly considered, instead of the wild charges, counter-charges, calumnies, sensational reports, and rumors which have hitherto done so much to inflame popular passion.

"We may fairly hope that, as time goes on, a resort to the tribunal now created will become more and more usual and natural, and that the pressure of public opinion in all cases where questions at issue can possibly be settled will be far more effective than any attempt at compulsory resort to a high international court.

"This is certainly a great gain, and as has been very justly observed in a very remarkable and thoughtful recent article in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the conference deserves credit for not attempting to go further. To have done so would have provoked resistance and reaction, which would have left the possibilities of war more serious even than they have been hitherto.

"But even without an arbitration plan the result would have fully justified our two months' work. The extension of the Geneva rules to maritime warfare and the improvement and establishment of the best system possible at present of the laws and customs of war would of itself be a sufficient result.

"With arbitration added to this, I feel that the world will be satisfied in time that we have made a good beginning, valuable, indeed, at the outset, but likely to grow more and more valuable as time goes on.

"As to gradual disarmament, that will come later. Of course, the people who insist on having fruit on the day the tree is planted will sneer at our work, but history will, I believe, judge it differently.

"ANDREW D. WHITE."

AUTOMOBILE TRIP POSTPONED.

Mr. Davis's Machine Injured and an Attachment Issued Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Mr. Davis's automobile trip across the continent has been postponed for some days. After a triumphant start yesterday afternoon, the rear axle broke when some distance west of here, and the machine was brought in for repairs on a truck. To-day an attachment was issued against the machine by the Edward Malley Company of Stamford, Conn., for $60 worth of furnishings.

Mr. Davis says he is not personally responsible, as the machine is the property of the Akron Rubber Tire Company. The case will be heard in the City Court next Wednesday. The repairs to the machine will not be completed until that time.

RUNAWAY HUSBAND FOILED.

Chicago Justice Stopped Bloom's Plan to Go Back to Sweden.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Justice Sabath has appeared in several rôles foreign to his office in settling the family affairs of Andrew Bloom of 733 Twenty-second Street, recently. Bloom had a notion that he wanted to return to his home in Sweden without his family. He therefore sold his home and other belongings, sent the draft and his trunk to New York, and bought a steamship ticket.

Mrs. Bloom learned of the scheme and told her troubles to Justice Sabath, who stopped payment on the draft, ordered the trunk held, had Bloom arrested as he was about to take a train, and finally reconciled the couple.

PLAN DRAUGHTSMAN'S BLUNDER

Germania Improvement Company Makes Excavations in Wrong Block.

The Germania Improvement Company of Flatbush is out about $500 as the result of a peculiar blunder. Recently the company decided to construct a brick sewer main through a part of its property, and plans for the work were drawn. Through somebody's mistake in preparing the plans, the gang of men employed to construct the sewer started work on Avenue F, a block away from the company's property. An excavation a block in length and about twelve feet in depth had been made when an officer of the company appeared. He took in the situation at a glance and hurriedly sought out the foreman of the laborers.

"See here, my man," he said excitedly, "you've begun at the wrong place. You should have started in a block west of here."

"Not according to these plans," returned the foreman, producing the papers.

The other saw that a mistake had been made, and ordered the trench filled in again.

Cupid's Guide Yields to Cupid.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—Lafayette Tomlin, king of matchmakers, at Jeffersonville, has himself fallen a victim to Cupid, his secret marriage Tuesday night to Miss Ida Hensel of Louisville having just leaked out. He has piloted 2,000 eloping couples to the Indiana Gretna Green, and was enabled by instinct to pick out couples at ferries and stations. A few weeks ago an eloping couple asked his aid. With the elopers was Miss Hensel, a Kentucky girl, and she immediately fell in love with him.

HAD TASTE OF HURRICANE

Several Overdue Coasting Steamers Reach Port in Safety.

LAMPASAS AT STORM'S MERCY

Nothing Could Be Cooked for Two Days —All the Staterooms Flooded— Dismasted Vessels Sighted.

Several overdue steamers came into port yesterday after running the gantlet of the hurricane which wrought such havoc in Puerto Rico. The Mallory Line steamer Lampasas, which was overdue three days, was among the first to enter port. Capt. Staples, her commander, said that he had not experienced such a storm in seventeen years.

The steamer left Key West at 9 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 12, and twelve hours later ran into a gale that was blowing northwest and then veered to the west and southwest in the Straits of Florida. On last Sunday night, when the Lampasas got out of the Straits, the storm became worse. Toward morning the wind blew with tremendous force, and the Captain believes that at that time the boat was passing through the centre of the storm.

"I never saw anything like it," he went on to say. "On Sunday and Monday it was impossible to serve the passengers in the dining room. The fact is nothing could be cooked, as the fires were all out in the galleys. The passengers had to satisfy themselves with sandwiches which they had to wash down with wine or beer, as it was impossible to make any hot tea or coffee.

"The vessel labored tremendously, and the heavy seas that were shipped made the water penetrate everywhere. Everybody's clothes were soaking wet. The cabins and staterooms were flooded with water. In my own room on the upper deck, and in the chart room and pilot house, and officers' staterooms there were six inches of water. I was not able to take observations during the entire voyage. However, no one on board was injured, which was marvelous."

The Ward Line steamer Havana came in four days overdue. Capt. Stevens, her commander, said that the voyage was one of the roughest that he had ever made, and on Monday and Tuesday, when the gale was at its height, he had to abandon his course and run to the southward. On Wednesday and Thursday a violent gale blew from the northwest, and the day following the wind shifted to south-southeast. Yesterday morning the ship ran into another gale from the east-southeast that was blowing at fifty or sixty miles an hour, and later was accompanied by a deluge of rain.

On Wednesday, while in latitude 30.09 and longitude 77.30, Capt. Stevens spoke the schooner Levi S. Andrews of Thomaston, Me., dismasted. The Andrews was bound from Appalachicola for Baltimore, and asked for her latitude and longitude, to direct her bearings. The mate of the schooner told Capt. Stevens that her master, Capt. Wheeler, had been washed overboard and drowned during the hurricane on Monday night. Assistance was delivered, and the schooner, under jury rig, headed for Charleston.

Later in the afternoon of the same day a bark was sighted which had lost fore and main topgallant masts. On Friday afternoon the Havana sighted a dismasted derelict schooner with a tramp steamer standing by.

The steamer City of Macon came in a day and a half behind time. She left Savannah on Tuesday, a little after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A stiff wind from the northwest was blowing, and the following night the wind increased to thirty knots an hour. A northeast sea was running, and all night the ship labored heavily. By noon on Thursday it was blowing a gale at a velocity of sixty miles an hour, and the vessel shipped many seas, but Capt. Savage kept her to her course. Most of the passengers were confined to their berths. Yesterday, while off Barnegat, the steamer ran into a fog, and speed was slackened until Sandy Hook was reached.

The City of Macon twice sighted her sister ship, the Tallahassee, which had met with similar experiences. The Tallahassee also came in yesterday.

ALFRED DUMOIS'S ROUGH TRIP.

Boat to Go Into Dry Dock After Her Fight with the Storm.

Chief Officer Berg of the Norwegian steamer Alfred Dumois, that came in yesterday from Santo Domingo, related his experiences with the hurricane that blew over that city on Wednesday, Aug. 9, while the steamer was riding at anchor there. The gale, he said, struck them in the morning, and at 11 o'clock they were obliged to cut and run out of the harbor. Before they could get away the Dumois, he said, was actually blown out of the harbor.

For forty hours, continued Chief Officer Berg, the Dumois could not get back. So fierce was the wind that the boat could not respond to her helm, and she was blown about by the winds until she began again to move toward the island. Several schooners were blown ashore around Santo Domingo.

The Dumois returned to Santo Domingo, and sailed again on Tuesday. Soon after leaving another storm with high seas came from the southwest, and increased rapidly until on Wednesday night the steamer had to keep before it in whatever direction it took. The Captain had to heave to for four hours in latitude 36 and longitude 73, and the hatches were battened down for thirty-six hours.

The Dumois was so severely strained by the storm that she will have to go into dry dock.

STRIKING WAITERS ENJOINED.

Sweeping Decision Against Boycotters in Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19.—Judge Henry of the Circuit Court rendered a sweeping anti-boycott decision to-day when granting an injunction against striking waiters. The strikers were enjoined from boycotting the complainant, who kept a restaurant. Judge Henry's decision is in part as follows::

"There are certain rights of American citizens recognized by the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of every State in the Union, and by every honest citizen. Among these are the right of every man to set a price upon his own labor and the right of every one to fix the price which he will pay for the labor of another. Neither has the right to compel the other to accept his terms. The right of every one is to conduct a legitimate business without interference or hindrance from others."

Veteran Bicyclist Now at Harrisburg.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—James K. Rappe of Marinette, Wis., the Grand Army of the Republic veteran who started on a bicycle for the National Encampment July 10, has reached here. Despite his eighty-three years he has stood the trip well, averaging forty miles a day, save for twelve days, when he did not ride owing to rain and mud. Mr. Rappe had a big reception last night in the rooms of Post No. 58. During the 1,100 miles from Marinette to Harrisburg he was not sick one day, and had no breakage of his wheel—not even a punctured tire.

Mrs. Wellman to Join Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Walter Wellman, wife of the arctic explorer, who has been living here during his absence, is about to leave Washington for London to join her husband in answer to a telegram informing her of his arrival at Tromsoe "slightly crippled," but after a successful exploration. Mr. Wellman does not indicate the extent of his injuries, but his wife and friends here are led to believe that his disability is greater than has been reported, and that he needed the assistance of his wife in order to get home comfortably.

Anaconda Building Destroyed by Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

ANACONDA, Mont., Aug. 19.—At 12:45 o'clock this morning a fire, evidently of incendiary origin, was discovered in the large storehouse of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's foundry department in Adams Street, near Sixth. The building was entirely destroyed, together with a stock that Superintendent John S. Hickey roughly estimates at from $25,000 to $35,000. There was no insurance. The entire Fire Department was called out, but was unable to check the progress of the flames.

MARRIED IN A CELL.

Muncie Girl Weds Man Who Is Accused of Poisoning Her.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 19.—One month ago to-day Miss Loma Franks, an unusually pretty girl, aged sixteen, caused the arrest of Edward Salmon, her sweetheart, charging him with attempting to poison her. As evidence of her statements she carried a tin cup from which a goodly quantity of paris green was taken.

Salmon was arrested when he entered the home of his sweetheart the next morning, expecting to find her cold in death. Two packages of paris green were found in his possession, which was conclusive evidence that the statement of the girl was correct. He was given a preliminary hearing and bound over to the Circuit Court charged with intent to commit murder by administering poison. The girl repented and made several efforts to secure the freedom of her lover. She was unsuccessful in this, however, and demonstrated that she loved the man who endeavored to kill her by securing the services of a minister and, going to the jail, married him in his cell.

TOOK FAITH CURE AND DIED.

Dr. Dowie's Methods Again Under Investigation in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Another death involving Dr. Dowie and his methods was reported to the Coroner during the day. Mrs. Augusta Schlater, 5,811 Sophia Street, Austin, died Friday night after two weeks' treatment at Dr. Dowie's Zion. Dr. Joseph Springer of the Coroner's medical staff held a post mortem examination in the case and ordered an inquest held.

Dr. Springer found that Mrs. Schlater died from pulmonary tuberculosis, but he decided that a Coroner's jury should pass upon the manner of her treatment, and therefore ordered the inquest.

It was learned during the investigation by the physician that Mrs. Schlater had been a patient at Dr. Dowie's Zion in Michigan Avenue. She was taken to the Zion two weeks ago, and the usual Christian Science methods, it is said, were employed for her relief. No medicine was used, it is alleged, but prayers were plentiful.

Last Thursday, when it became apparent the woman could not survive but a short time, she was taken back to her home in Austin.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Thomas Alfred Davies.

Gen. Thomas Alfred Davies died yesterday at the family homestead, at Black Lake, near Ogdensburg, this State.

Gen. Davies, the son of Thomas John Davies, was born at Black Lake, St. Lawrence County, this State, Dec. 3, 1809. His childhood and early youth were spent on his father's farm.

When sixteen years of age he was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, and entered that institution July 1, 1825, graduating July 1, 1829. He was immediately commissioned in the army as Brevet Second Lieutenant of the First Regiment of Infantry. With this rank he served for a year at Fort Crawford, Wisconsin, where he remained till 1831, when he was ordered to West Point as Quartermaster of the post.

In 1831 he resigned his commission and took up a business career in this city. The panic of 1837 brought upon him such reverses that he retired from business and followed the profession of a civil engineer, and was employed in the construction of the Croton Aqueduct. After two years he resumed business as a merchant in this city, where he was quite successful, finally retiring in 1860.

At the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services to the Federal Government, and was appointed Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment of New York Volunteers. After some service at Washington and in the organization of the Army of the Potomac, he was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division, and led in the advance on Centreville. In the disastrous battle of Bull Run he was in command of the Fifth Division, and gallantly defended Blackburn's Ford, and covered the retreat of the Federal forces.

Gen. Davies spent the following Winter in the defenses of Washington, and was rewarded for the efficient service he had performed March 7, 1862, when he was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers, and transferred to the Western armies, then commanded by Gen. Hallock. He was assigned to the command of the Second Division of the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the campaign about Corinth, and was engaged in the battle of Corinth, where he received the thanks of Gen. Rosecrans. He was afterward assigned to command successively the districts of Columbus, Ky.; Rolla, Mo.; Northern Kansas, and Wisconsin, and on June 11, 1865, received a commission as Brevet Major General of Volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious services."

After the war Gen. Davies devoted himself to philosophic and theological speculation, publishing a series of works with the general design and purpose of refuting theories advanced by the materialistic school of philosophy and of maintaining the text of the Bible to be authentic and inspired. Among these books are "Cosmogony; or, Mysteries of Creation," "Adam and Ha-Adam," "Genesis Disclosed," and "Answer to Hugh Miller and Theoretical Geologists." He was an Episcopalian in faith, and was one of the oldest and most influential members of St. Bartholomew's Church. He married Mrs. Maria White of this city Aug. 24, 1844. She died in 1891, leaving no children.

The Rev. Dr. William Butler.

The Rev. Dr. William Butler, the well-known missionary, died at Old Orchard, Me., Friday night.

Dr. Butler was one of the most zealous and distinguished missionaries of the Methodist Church. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1819, studied for the Wesleyan ministry at Didsbury, completing his course in 1844, and joined the Irish Conference. After preaching for six years in Ireland he came to this country and allied himself with the New England Conference, where he worked for six years.

He began his missionary career in 1856, when he was sent to India to select and organize a field for a Methodist mission. For ten years he labored in the field he had selected in the Ganges Valley. In 1864 he returned to the United States and became Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

In 1872 he was authorized to form a Methodist mission in Mexico. He remained in that country until 1879, when his failing health compelled him to return. Upon his restoration to health he assumed the charge of a pastorate in Melrose in 1880. Here he worked for two years and retired.

Dr. Butler was the author of several works relating chiefly to his missionary experiences in India and Mexico. Among his writings are "Missionary Compendium," "The Land of the Veda," and "Mexico from the Conquest to 1880."

Stephen S. Du Bois.

Stephen S. Du Bois, one of the oldest residents of Flushing, died at his residence, on Pine Street, Thursday. Death was due to heart disease. He was eighty-four years old. Mr. Du Bois was born in Tarrytown, N. Y. He came to New York when young, and in a few years began the manufacture of carriages. In the early sixties Mr. Du Bois opened a trotting course at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. It was known as the Du Bois track. It was supported by subscribers, among whom were Commodore Vanderbilt, Robert Bonner, and the Harpers. Mr. Du Bois is survived by a widow and six children—Mrs. Walter Stuart of Brooklyn, Mrs. Richard Hill of Flushing, and Mrs. Franklin Chase of Fall River, Mass., and three sons, Graham, George, and Stephen, all of Manhattan Borough.

Mrs. Lucretia Hazard Schieffelin.

Mrs. Lucretia Hazard Schieffelin, wife of Samuel B. Schieffelin, died at her home, 958 Madison Avenue, on Friday morning, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Here funeral will take place to-morrow from her home. She was born in Norwich, Conn., and was the daughter of Capt. William Hazard of Rhode Island. She lived in Norwich until her marriage in 1835, and after that made her home in this city. Her husband is connected with the drug firm of Schieffelin & Co. of this city, and is a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He is eighty-nine years old, but still takes an active interest in religious work. Mrs. Schieffelin is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Alice H. Stebbins, widow of Russell Stebbins, and Mrs. Dodge, the wife of Gen. Charles C. Dodge.

The Rev. Charles Howard Malcom.

The Rev. Charles Howard Malcom died last evening at his home, in Newport, R. I.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The September Atlantic

contains another instalment of

To Have and to Hold

The literary success of the season, by Mary Johnston, the author of "Prisoners of Hope."

This remarkable story, which will continue through several more issues of the Atlantic, is regarded as the most brilliant piece of fiction now appearing in serial form.

Among other contributions to this number are:

IRRESISTIBLE TENDENCIES . . CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS
THE SCOT OF FICTION . . . JANE HELEN FINDLATER
THE GENESIS OF THE GANG . . . . . JACOB A. RIIS
THE MAN AT THE EDGE OF THINGS . . ELIA W. PEATTIE
CRITICISM AND THE MAN . . . . JOHN BURROUGHS
THE MISSION OF HUMOR . . . SAMUEL M. CROTHERS
JOHN MURRAY FORBES . . . EDWARD WALDO EMERSON
THE GERMANS AND THE AMERICANS . HUGO MÜNSTERBERG
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The June, July and August numbers, containing the opening instalments of "To Have and To Hold," (or any three issues) sent, postpaid on receipt of fifty cents. Send for coin cards and full particulars.

35 cents a copy. $4.00 a year.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. - - - - 4 Park Street, Boston

Thirty years ago he came from the South, and for twenty years was pastor of the Second Baptist Church at Newport, and then was converted to the Baptist faith. After resigning the pastorship of the Second Baptist Church, he became connected with St. Stephen's College, at Annandale, N. Y., and his last charge was at St. Peter's Church by the Sea at Narragansett Pier. He leaves a wife and four children.

Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Townsend.

Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer Townsend died suddenly yesterday at Quogue

PARET WINS FROM WARE

Gains a Place in the Tennis Finals at Newport Monday.

DAVIS DEFEATS COLLINS

Western Player Loses After a Hard Struggle—Winner of Davis-Paret Match Will Meet Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—Newport to-night was a hot town until the midnight hour, for, with tennis at the Casino in the morning, followed by luncheons, polo, golf, dinners, musicales, and informal dances, there was not a moment of let-up in the social gayeties. While the tennis play was not so largely attended as on the previous days, the full quota of the cottage colony turned out in force, with many from New York added. During the middle of the tennis match, Senator Depew, escorting Miss Leary, Miss Sylvia Green, and Edward H. Green, daughter and son of Mrs. Hetty Green, arrived at the grand stand, and Miss Leary was given quite an ovation by the cottage colony. Shortly afterward Admiral Sampson quietly joined the gathering with his daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Jackson, with Capt. Taylor of the Indiana. The naval party was barely seated before a number of cottagers joined them. In the stand used for the judges of the horse show were seated Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Gerry, and Miss Daisy Post, who held quite an informal reception.

Further down the lawn was seated Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, wearing the handsomest gown seen at the Casino this week. Here Mrs. Oelrichs told of the proposed plans for the coming automobile parade as a host of ladies listened attentively to the details of what promises to be one of the social events of the season.

In the grand stand were noticed one of the prettiest of the season's buds, Miss Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Mrs. Drexel, Miss Troth, Mrs. Norrie, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. Beekman, Mrs. Clews, R. H. Remington, Mrs. R. I. Gammel, Anthony Dyer, Henry Clews, Jr., G. M. Hutton, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. Willoughby, Miss Willoughby, the Misses Potter, Mrs. Sedgwick, Richard Peters, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Reginald Tower, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Goddard, Mrs. Gambrill, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Major Theodore K. Gibbs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Harry Lehr.

The reaction came to-day, and instead of four exciting matches, there were only two, both being won in straight sets.

Davis beat Collins and Paret beat Ware, and the two survivors will come together on Monday morning in the final match of the all comers' singles, the winner meeting the champion, Whitman, on Tuesday for the challenge cup and the championship of the country. Whitman practiced here this afternoon with Bond and Collins, but did not show nearly such good form as has been expected of him, so many believe that Davis may yet win the championship. The latter is a strong favorite over Paret, but his chances against Whitman are hardly as good as even.

The two semi-final matches were put on at the same time this morning, but the Davis-Collins encounter was set for the championship court, and about 1,500 persons saw the play. From the start it was apparent that Davis was too strong for the Western expert, and he soon had a long lead on the set. Collins made a good effort to overtake the Harvard man, but he got up only to 5—4 before Davis ran out the set.

In the second, the struggle went along pretty evenly up to 2—all, and then Davis simply ran away from Collins, the latter getting only four points in the last three games. After a short rest the match was resumed, and then Collins did not appear to be beaten yet by a large margin. He started in bravely, and, changing his style of game so as to get to the net sooner, he very shortly had a lead of 3—1, taking the third and fourth games both to love. Davis pulled himself together and made a good brace at this point, taking the next two games, each after deuce had been reached, evening up the score at 3—all. A long deuce game followed, being finally won by Collins, and then the score was again even at 4—all.

Each got a love game, and the excitement was intense, for it began to look as if the Westerner might pull out the set and perhaps even make a bid for the match. Davis was too clever for him, however, for after the score had climbed up to 5—all he took the vantage game, and when the score went back to deuce again he ran out the set with the next two games and the match was his by three straight sets.

In the meantime Paret and Ware were struggling on another court, and the crowd surged over at times to see how they were coming along, finally surrounding their court when the Davis-Collins match was over. Paret had been creating considerable surprise by the easy manner in which he outplayed the Harvard crack. Ware seemed unsteady at the critical points, while the New Yorker was unusually steady throughout. His volleying was the feature of the game, and Ware found it almost impossible to dislodge him at the net, once he reached that point of vantage.

In the first set Ware led up to 4—1, but Paret then began a strong up-hill fight that finally landed him ahead at 5—4, after taking four straight games. Ware evened up matters by taking the next game, but Paret then gathered in two in succession without the scores reaching deuce in either.

In the second set Ware got two of the first three games, and it began to look like a long match. Paret tied the score with the next game, and Ware soon began to show signs of distress. Then the New Yorker crowded on a little more steam, ran away with the next four games, and the second set was his, and an apparently safe lead at two sets to love.

When the third set was started there were still many people who expected to see the old Harvard expert pull out the match. He captured the first game and the third, after Paret had taken the second. Then the New Yorker crossed over to the better side of the court, and won the next two games, giving him the lead at 3—2. The next two went to Ware, the seventh game being long and closely contested, but Paret was not to be denied, and finished strong, taking three games in succession and the set and match with them. From 4-all, Paret captured the ninth game to thirty and the tenth to fifteen, the last stroke being a clever pass down Ware's left line, as he came rushing in to volley at the net.

Paret's victory gives him the right to meet Davis in the final round of all comers' singles, which will be played on Monday morning. Davis is expected to win this. The scores of to-day's play follow:

Championship singles — Semi-final round: J. Parmey beat Leo E. Ware 7-5, 6-2, 6-4; Dwight F. Davis beat Kreigh Collins 6-4, 6-1, 8-6.

Consolation singles—Semi-final round: R. D. Little beat C. R. Budlong 6-3, 10-8.

Final round: E. P. Fischer beat R. D. Little 6-3, 6-0.

TENNIS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Eastern Men Invited to Compete in Games at Monterey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—Plans were completed here to-day for one of the biggest lawn tennis tournaments that have ever been held. A team of Eastern cracks, including Champion Whitman, Davis and Ward, the double champions, and a fourth player not yet decided upon, will start for the Pacific Coast next week, and meet a team of four of the strongest of the coast players in a big transcontinental invitation tournament the first week in September, to be held on the courts of the Hotel Del Monte, at Monterey, Cal.

The scheme of bringing out a Western team was suggested several seasons ago, but failed then because the best players could not be secured. Through a Western man who visited here this week the cracks were again invited this season, and the team was finally made up to-day. The fourth man has not been positively selected yet, but Beals Wright will probably be chosen for the place.

The Western team will be made up of Sumner Hardy, Samuel Hardy, George F. Whitney, and Robert N. Whitney, all but the last named having held the coast championship at one time or another, Sumner Hardy now holding the title. They are the best players west of Chicago.

The conditions of the tournament call for a "round robin" contest with both singles and doubles. The Easterners are thought by the best informed here to be distinctly better than the coast experts, and they expect to win.

DUAL MEET AT COLUMBIA OVAL.

Morris Wheelmen and Dreadnaught Athletes Hold Games.

The dual meet of the Morris Wheelmen and the Dreadnaught Athletic Club at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, yesterday, resulted in a victory for the Dreadnaughts, who scored 49 points to their opponents 36.

The summaries:

One-Mile Bicycle, Novice.—Won by H. Maurer, D. A. C.; second, M. Gentile, D. A. C.; third, W. Schulz, D. A. C. Time—2:53 2-5.

Hundred-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Seigel, D. A. C.; second, J. E. Smith, M. W.; third, N. A. Fyffe. Time—0:10 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle.—Won by F. Widder, M. W.; second, L. Holzhauser, D. A. C.; third, F. Seward. Time—2:38 4-5.

Two-Hundred Yard Dash.—Won by C. Koch, Jr., M. W.; second, J. E. Smith, M. W.; third, H. W. Gray, D. A. C. Time—0:26 1-5.

Eight Hundred and Eighty Yard Run.—Won by C. Koch, Jr., M. W.; second, J. Lynch, D. A. C.; third, S. Henry, D. A. C. Time—1:4 4-5.

Five-Mile Pursuit Bicycle Race.—Won by Morris Wheelmen team, composed of F. Seward, F. Widder, C. Franklin, and William Lord; second, Dreadnaught team, composed of H. Maurer, C. Baxter, G. Goldwater, and L. Holzhauser. Time—14:15½.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by W. Rogers, D. A. C., with throw of 93 feet 10 inches; second, J. McParlan, D. A. C., with throw of 92 feet.

Putting the Sixteen-Pound Shot—Won by W. Rogers, D. A. C., with put of 34 feet 11 inches; second, W. Bruggeman, with put of 33 feet 9 inches.

High Jump.—Won by W. Moffatt, D. A. C., with jump of 4 feet 11 inches; second, J. E. Smith, M. W., with jump of 4 feet 10 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by W. Moffatt, D. A. C., with jump of 18 feet 6 inches; second, J. E. Smith, M. W., with jump of 17 feet 4 inches.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—Two track records were broken and one equaled to-day. Blue Devil made five furlongs in 1:00½, which has stood since 1894; Swiftmas won the mile and a sixteenth in 1:47, half a second faster than the Kentuckian's time, and The Bachelor took one second off the mile and three-eighths by running it in 2:20½. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Blue Devil, 114 pounds, (O'Leary,) 15 to 1, first; Sardine, 102, (Burns,) 20 to 1, second; L'Alouette, 114, (Spencer,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:00½. Miss Marion, High Degree, Cormorant, Island Prince, Hardy Pardee, Pearsall, and Caoutchouc also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Cleora, 99 pounds, (Burns,) 5 to 1, first; Toddy, 108½, (Spencer,) 3½ to 1, second; Gulden, 105, (Maher,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:07½. Sarmation, Decimal, Sidney Lucas, Sir Guy, Manville, and Lieutenant Gibson also ran. Lieutenant Gibson finished third, but was disqualified.

THIRD RACE.—Citizens' and Merchants' Stakes. One mile and a sixteenth. Swiftmas, 116 pounds, (O'Leary,) 5 to 1, first; Kinniklinnic, 112, (Spencer,) 8 to 1, second; May Hempstead, 112, (Sullman,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Ethelbert, Previous, Azucena, and Hurly Burly also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and three-eighths. The Bachelor, 107 pounds, (Turner,) 3 to 5, first; Adolph Spreckels, 107, (Spencer,) 6 to 5, second; Hanwell, 110, (Wilson,) 40 to 1, third. Time—2:20½.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Belle of Troy, 96, (Burns,) 3 to 1, first; Lady Meddlesome, 93, (Wilson,) 8 to 1, second; Miss Patron, 106, (Turner,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48½. Country Dance and Beans also ran.

To-morrow's Saratoga Entries.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Mariti, Princess Margaret, Nearest, Miss Soak, Curfew, and Sadie Southwell, each 108 pounds.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Flamora, Lady Massey, Reseda, each 109 pounds; Elsie Skip, Olinda, La Tosca II., Anna Bain, and Greelings, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a furlong. Estaca, 136 pounds; Mariti, 111; Nearest, Sunup, each 106; Leando, Domineer, each 91.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Sidney Lucas, 135 pounds; Prestidigitator, Lieutenant Gibson, each 122; Colonel Roosevelt, 120; Precursor, 119; Estille, 118; Tar Hill, 117; Mynheer, 116; Post Haste, 115; Pasig, 107; Ciales, 106; Angie, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; short steeplechase course. Mr. Dunlap, 147 pounds; Three Forks, 141; Populist, 140; Red Hackle, Mr. Steffel, 132; Becky Rolfe, 131.

Glens Falls Harness Races Close.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The closing event of the Grand Circuit races was the unfinished 2:19 trot, which was run off to-day. Letah S. won handily in the first heat trotted, she having two heats to her credit, when darkness postponed the finish last night. This closed the most successful meet of any ever held here. The weather was perfect, and the track fast throughout. Summary:

Finish of 2:19 trot.—Purse, $1,500.

Letah S., b. g., by Fred Keyes, (Kinney)	2	9	1	1	1
Jack D., b. g., (Snow)	3	1	2	3	2
Dollard Wilkes, blk. m., (Hyde)	1	2	4	6	3
Excel, b. g., (Demarest)	3	6	3	2	4
Oakley, b. g., (Dudley)	6	4	7	9	5
Esparado Rex, b. h., (McDowell)	4	3	5	7	dr
Instant, ch. m., (McHenry)	9	5	5	5	dr
Pixie, blk m., (Johnson)	7	5	6	4	dr
Hartwell, b. g., (O'Neil)	5	7	8	8	dr

Time—2:12½; 2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:11¼.

American Jockeys Win in England.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—At the second day of the Nottingham Summer meeting, to-day, the Lenton Firs Selling Plate was won by "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, on Lord William Beresford's Solano. Twelve horses ran six furlongs straight. The Robin Hood Plate was won by Mr. Richard Croker's Sultana, with R. Relff up. Martin was second on Lord William Beresford's Blast. Nine horses ran five furlongs straight.

Thoroughbred Mares for England.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 19.—Belle Blaise, the eleven-year-old dam of Bannockburn and Workmate, ten-year-old dam of Ben Eder, were purchased to-day by the Fasig-Tipton Company of New York, from Applegate and McMeekin, this county, for English turfmen. Prices private. Belle Blaise is by St. Blaise, out of Belle M., by Saunterer, and Workmate is by Bulwark, dam Longmate by Longfellow. They will be shipped in September.

HANDICAP GOLF AT NEWPORT.

George S. Scott Wins in Medal Play for Count of Turin Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—The largest attendance that has ever assembled at the Newport Golf Club was there this afternoon, when the medal handicap match for the Count of Turin Cup was played. The club retains the trophy and the winner from year to year has his name engraved upon it and receives a medal. The match is open to members of the Newport Club and the yearly subscribers only. Last year the cup was won by Foxhall Keene, who was also in the match to-day.

Many of the members followed the players about the links and at times the excitement was at fever heat. The match was won by George S. Scott by a score of 192—28—164. The second best score was made by Fred P. Sands, 186—20—166. Among the others who competed were Foxhall Keene, Reginald Brooks, Victor Sorchan, Arthur T. Kemble, John Bolt, F. C. Havemeyer, H. Roger Winthrop, Lewis White, H. Mortimer Brooks, R. F. Phifer, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, and Miss Gladys Brooks. Teas and luncheons were very numerous at the clubhouse, where there were at least 200 members and subscribers.

GOOD GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

Weekly Handicap Tournament Won by Miss Frances Hinkle.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 19.—The weekly handicap golf tournament on the Kebo links to-day was won by Miss Frances Hinkle, the daughter of A. Howard Hinkle of Cincinnati. The tournament was the best one yet held, and some very good golf was played. The players are getting into excellent form for the great golf event of the year, the handicap tournament for the Hinkle Cup, which will be played next Tuesday, and the work done to-day by many of the players promises well for the tournament of next week.

Miss Hinkle, the winner of the tournament to-day, is the third of the Hinkle family to win one of the weekly tournaments, her father and brother each having won earlier in the season. Miss Hinkle is athletic, but at the same time one of the most beautiful and popular girls in the Summer colony. The summary:

Name of Player.	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
A. D. Childs	84	2	82
Arden Robbins	86	0	86
Mr. McCord	87	3	84
M. Hinkle	99	6	93
T. G. Condon	93	7	86
J. D. Ireland	92	5	87
G. Gallatin	116	10	106
R. H. Gallatin	111	15	96
Clifford Brigham	114	15	99
R. K. Thorndike	104	16	94
H. Jaques	100	10	90
A. H. Hinkle	111	20	91
M. E. Ingalls	120	20	100
W. W. Finlay	99	15	84
J. C. B. Johnson	135	20	115
R. M. McLane	104	15	89
Percy Madeira	94	6	88
G. Bergner	106	12	94
Dr. Armory	125	35	90
Johnston Livingston	121	35	86
Miss F. Hinkle	107	28	79
Mrs. Hinkle	125	28	97
C. E. Childs	114	25	89
W. Berry	127	35	92
G. N. Guthrie	123	30	93
Mr. Gillett	111	25	86
Mr. Burden	112	12	100
Mr. Curlay	131	40	91
George Robbins	100	12	88
L. Brigham	111	18	93
A. D. Shepard, Jr.	98	15	83

Winner—Miss Frances Hinkle, 79; second, A. D. Childs, 82.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Vanquished by Philadelphias at the Polo Grounds.

TIMELY HITS WERE LACKING

Visitors' Pitcher Cool and Effective at Critical Stages—Brooklyns Beaten by the Bostons.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	68	35	.660
Boston	68	39	.629
Philadelphia	66	40	.623
Baltimore	62	40	.608
Cincinnati	55	46	.545
St. Louis	56	48	.538
Chicago	54	48	.529
Pittsburg	53	52	.505
New York	44	56	.440
Louisville	45	59	.433
Washington	35	69	.337
Cleveland	18	90	.167

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 4; New York, 2.
Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 0.
Baltimore, 11; Washington, 1.
Pittsburg, 11; Cleveland, 1 (first game.)
Cleveland, 8; Pittsburg, 3 (second game.)

Games To-day.

St. Louis in Cincinnati. Cleveland in Chicago.

Philadelphia stopped the New York winning streak at the Polo Grounds yesterday, where nearly 5,000 persons had gathered in the hope of seeing the locals score their fifth straight victory. It was not the kind of a game that pleases a holiday crowd. There was plenty of good fielding, but there was a dearth of base hits. The locals made nearly twice as many hits as the visitors, but in only one inning was the batting consecutive.

Doheny allowed the visitors five hits. Three of these were made in one inning and yielded two runs. The other two runs scored by the visitors resulted from errors. These misplays, by the way, were made by substitute players. Both Davis and Doyle were off the team yesterday, and every one who knows how potent these men are in winning games can easily understand how much the New Yorks were weakened. Hardesty, who took Davis's place, made an error that eventually resulted in a run. Still, had Doheny not made two wild pitches directly after this error was made, the run would not have been scored. Wilson took Doyle's place at first base, and his fumble of an easy grounder in the second inning helped the visitors to a run. The locals did not have any trouble in getting men on the bases, ten men being left. There were not enough hits coming, however, when chances of this kind were offered.

In the first inning two men were on the bases and only one out, but nothing in the line of runs resulted. Van Haltren, in the fifth, led off with a double, but he could get no further. A hit would also have meant a score in the seventh and eighth innings.

Foster, who led in batting, saved the locals from a shut-out. There were two men on bases and none out when he hit for three bags in the fourth. Foster, however, did not score, as the next batsmen were unable to hit safely. Frazer deserves a great deal of credit for this kind of pitching. Van Haltren made three hits yesterday, but they happened when they did no good. The Philadelphias will play two games at the Polo Grounds to-morrow. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'H'ltr'n,cf	0	3	0	0	0	Thomas, cf	1	1	2	1	0
O'Brien, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Goeckel, 1b	1	1	14	0	0
Grady, 3b	0	1	0	4	0	Delehanty, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Hardesty, ss	0	0	0	5	2	Chiles, rf	1	2	3	0	0
Wilson, 1b	1	0	19	0	1	Lauder, 3b	0	1	0	3	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	4	3	0	McFarl'nd, c	0	1	3	1	0
Foster, rf	0	3	1	0	0	Cross, ss	0	0	0	2	2
Warner, c	0	0	3	1	0	Dolan, 2b	0	0	2	5	0
Doheny, p	0	0	0	6	0	Frazer, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Seymour	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	2	9	27	19	3	Total	4	5	27	12	2

*Batter for Doheny in the ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

First base by errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Left on bases—New York, 10; Philadelphia, 4. Base on Balls—Off Doheny, 1; off Frazer, 2. Struck out—By Doheny, 3; by Frazer, 2. Three-base hit—Foster. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Lauder. Sacrifice hits—McFarland, Cross, Goeckel. Double play—Thomas and McFarland. Stolen base—Thomas. Wild pitches—Doheny, 2. Umpires, Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

BOSTONS DOWN THE BROOKLYNS.

The Leaders Found Willis's Pitching a Hard Problem.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Boston blanked Brooklyn in a sharp fielding game to-day. Willis's pitching was superb, while Kennedy was a mark for Boston after the third inning. Hickman's batting and the fielding of Collins, Lowe and Tenney, were features. Yeager replaced Kennedy in the seventh. Attendance, 9,000. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	2	7	2	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Long, ss	2	1	4	2	1	Jennings, 1b	0	1	7	1	1
Collins, 3b	2	1	3	4	0	Kelley, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Hickman, lf	1	3	1	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	3	5	0
Stahl, rf	2	2	1	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	2	4	0	0
Lowe, 2b	1	1	6	1	1	Canby, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Clarke, c	0	1	3	2	0	McGuire, c	0	1	2	2	1
Willis, p	0	2	1	0	0	Kennedy, p	0	1	1	1	0
						Yeager, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	13	27	11	2	Total	0	6	24	12	2

Boston	0	0	0	5	0	2	2	0	0	—9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Kennedy and Tenney. Three-base hits—Hickman and Collins. Stolen base—Long. Double plays—Tenney, Long, and Tenney; Lowe and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Willis, 4; off Kennedy, 1; off Yeager, 1. Struck out—By Willis 2; by Kennedy, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Baltimore, 11; Washington, 1.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The Baltimores won to-day's game from the Washingtons in the fifth inning when Mercer's wildness, combined with several long hits, resulted in eight runs. McGann and Padden of Washington were put out of the grounds in the first inning for kicking. Score:

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	8	0	1	1	.	—11

Base hits—Washington, 8; Baltimore, 13. Errors—Washington, 2; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Duncan; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Hunt.

Clevelands Win a Game.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—Two games were played to-day. In the first game Tannehill was too much for the Clevelands, while Hughey was easy. In the second Leever was hit hard from the start, and in the seventh the visitors made three triples in succession. Knepper, on the other hand, pitched gilt-edged ball and kept the hits well scattered. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	5	.	—11
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Base hits—Pittsburg, 16; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Cleveland, 5. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Cleveland, Hughey and Sugden.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	—8

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Cleveland, 15. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever, Sparks, and Schriver; Cleveland, Knepper and McAllister. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

Crescent Nine Victorious.

The Crescent Athletic Club baseball nine defeated the Staten Island Cricket Club team, at the Cove, West Brighton, S. I., yesterday afternoon, by a score of 6 to 4. Batteries—Crescent Athletic Club, Stevenson and Carter; Staten Island Cricket Club, Brown, Collendar, and Allen.

New Jersey Golf Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PLEASURE BAY, N. J., Aug. 19.—The final match in the series for the championship of the New Jersey Shore League between the Deal and Norwood Golf Clubs resulted as follows: Deal—Lynch, 12; O'Connor, 5; Ballard, 3; Allen, 6; Conklin, 4; Murphy, 7. Total—37. Norwood—Billings, 0; Simmons, 0; Kingsley, 0; Mabon, 0; Ross, 0; Henderson, 0. Total—0.

Sunday School Music.

From The Boston Watchman.

It is a great satisfaction to notice that the movement for a better class of Sunday School music is slowly making its way. The hymns and tunes that have found place in most of our schools during the last twenty years have been an insult to the intelligence and musical taste of both teachers and scholars.

BIG CROWD AT CREEDMOOR

More Than 400 Guardsmen Participated in Shooting.

WEATHER WAS NOT PROPITIOUS

Ninety-seven Men Qualified as Sharpshooters and 87 as Rifle Marksmen—Good Pistol Scores.

More than 400 men participated in the supplementary pistol and rifle practice at Creedmoor, L. I., yesterday, and despite warm and cloudy weather the crowd was the largest that has been on the ranges this season. Ninety-seven men qualified as sharpshooters and eighty-seven as rifle marksmen. Seventeen made the scores necessary for qualification as pistol shots. Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, was in command.

Next Saturday's practice will be confined to contests for the grades of marksman and expert, and the week following there will be no shooting at all at the ranges. On Labor Day, Sept. 4, the usual big crowd is expected, and practice of all kinds will be held.

Yesterday's scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

Marksmen.

GENERAL STAFF.

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Tot.
Major F. T. Leach	3 3 3 5 5—19	3 4 4 3 2—16	—35

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Capt. H. Melville	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 4 4 4 3—19	—38
Capt. C. Stevenson	0 3 3 4 5—15	4 5 4 4 4—21	—36
Lt. S. J. Kopetzky	0 4 4 4 3—16	3 5 3 3 4—18	—34

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Major A. F. Weston	4 4 4 5 4—21	5 4 4 4 4—21	—42
Lieut. M. Morris	3 4 4 2 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15	—31

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. A. J. Griffin	3 5 4 0 3—15	4 4 0 4 4—16	—31
Lt. W. J. Costigan	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 3 4 3 4—18	—34

SQUADRON A.

Lieut. A. R. Moen	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 0 4 3—15	—35

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Hospital Steward A. J. Schneidenbach	4 3 3 4 4—18	5 4 3 4 4—20	—38

FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.

J. W. Kearney	3 3 3 4 5—15	3 3 3 4 3—16	—31

SECOND BATTERY.

F. E. Case	4 4 4 3 4—19	4 4 3 4 0—15	—34
G. A. Doty	4 5 3 3 0—15	4 4 4 3 3—18	—33
E. F. England	2 3 4 3 4—16	2 0 4 6 4—15	—31
F. V. Sullivan	3 4 4 4 3—18	4 4 4 0 0—16	—34

SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

Capt. S. M. Phillips	5 4 5 4 5—23	4 4 4 5 5—22	—45
Capt. F. E. Sylvester	3 3 5 4 3—18	4 0 3 5 3—15	—33

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Marksmen.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
J. F. Dishen	3 3 4 4 4—18	5 5 3 0 5—18	—36
W. Foster	2 4 5 4 4—19	4 3 3 4 3—17	—36
T. McLelland	4 3 3 8 4—18	5 5 5 4 5—24	—42
B. H. Nicoll	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 4 4 2 3—17	—36

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

A. Buckman	3 2 3 4 3—15	4 4 3 3 3—17	—32
P. P. Casey	5 4 3 3 3—18	2 4 4 2 4—16	—32
T. L. Cotter	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 4 4 0 4—16	—32
J. Dwyer	3 5 3 0 5—16	3 3 5 2 3—16	—32
E. W. Henry	3 2 3 3 4—15	2 4 4 2 3—15	—30
B. G. Laird	2 3 4 3 3—15	4 4 2 3 4—17	—32
S. J. McCarty	4 3 3 1 4—15	2 4 3 4 3—16	—31
W. McDonald	3 4 4 3 3—17	0 4 3 4 4—15	—32
J. A. J. O'Brien	4 4 2 4 3—19	5 3 4 5 5—22	—41
W. B. Scott	3 0 4 5 4—16	4 3 5 5 3—18	—34
W. Smith	2 2 5 4 4—17	4 5 4 2 2—17	—34
R. L. Shea	4 5 3 3 3—16	5 3 4 4 4—20	—36

NINTH REGIMENT.

Corp. J. A. Lovett	3 3 2 5 3—16	4 4 2 2 3—15	—31
Corp. W. C. Brown	3 4 4 4 4—19	0 5 4 5 4—18	—37
J. H. Adams	4 3 3 3 3—15	5 2 4 0 4—15	—30
F. Berliner	4 3 0 3 5—15	5 4 5 4 0—18	—33
F. P. Burke	5 3 3 2 3—16	4 5 5 3 0—17	—33
R. Durant	3 2 4 3 3—15	4 4 3 2 2—15	—30
C. Dusold	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 4 2 2 3—15	—32
J. Edwards	4 2 4 4 4—18	4 4 4 0 0—16	—34
C. Muhr	4 4 4 3 4—19	4 2 3 4 3—16	—35
F. W. Moore	4 4 4 5 4—21	5 3 4 3 3—19	—40
G. H. Pollock	2 2 4 4 4—16	3 5 3 2 2—16	—32

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. A. G. Menzies	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 3 4 3 3—16	—34
Sergt. B. Stein	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 2 5 3 2—16	—32
Sergt. D. S. Shearer	4 3 2 3 5—17	5 5 4 3 2—19	—36
Corp. H. M. Ennis	4 4 4 4 2—18	2 3 5 5 3—15	—33
Corp. J. Goodbody	4 0 4 3 4—15	0 3 5 5 5—18	—33
G. Bellender	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 5 0 3 5—16	—34
C. Demarest	3 3 4 5 0—15	3 3 4 3 4—17	—32
N. Gimber	4 4 4 3 3—18	4 3 4 2 3—16	—34
F. P. Keller	5 4 4 0 3—16	5 4 3 4 0—16	—32
R. Mace	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 4 3 2 2—16	—35
R. Smith	3 2 4 4 2—15	4 3 5 4 2—18	—33
J. Verdan	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 4 2 4 4—18	—36
C. Vosler	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 3 4 3 3—16	—33

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

F. B. George	3 3 4 5 4—19	3 2 3 4 4—16	—35
W.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing in Vacant Property the Only Feature of a Dull Week.

PLOTS BOUGHT BY BUILDERS

Latest Sales by Brokers—Plaintiffs Take Every Offering at Auction —This Week's Schedule.

Several good-sized deals in vacant property have in a measure relieved the dullness of the last week. The purchases by Peter Wagner of eight lots in One Hundred and Sixth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, and by Thomas Graham of the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street are only preliminary to the improvement of both plots—in the one case with a row of fine dwellings and in the other with high-class elevator apartment houses. The improvement of the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, 100 by 100, is also foreshadowed by the quick resale of that plot by Henry M. Denton.

Speculators and builders have held the field almost exclusively, and that any interest is shown in the present market by those outside of the professional element has been evidenced only by one or two small investment purchases.

Rumors involving large properties have furnished material for gossip until they have been laid low by some authoritative statement. From all that can be learned, the reported sale of John T. Williams's building at the southwest corner of Broadway and White Street is wholly without foundation, while talk about the McCreery plot in West Forty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue, is neither here nor there. The property is involved in negotiations which may be successfully concluded any day—but this statement of the case might have been made at any time during the last six months.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The State Trust Company, as guardian, has sold for Kate A. Marsteller for $85,000 the two five-story flats northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-second Street, 52 by 100.

Kempner Brothers have sold 11 East Twenty-second Street, 25.6 by 100, to a builder, who will erect on the site an eight-story mercantile building.

It is reported that Charles T. Barney has sold to a builder the plot 155 by 100 at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-third Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the four-story dwellings 132 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-first Street, 30.9 by 95, together with 22 East Thirty-first Street, adjoining at the rear, 25 by 98.9.

Schmuck & Montag have sold the five-story flat, with stores, on the west side of Eighth Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25.2 by 100.

Solomon & Epstein have bought the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 324 feet east of First Avenue, 46 by 100 by 125.

Emma Wernhover has sold to Gustav Busch the five-story flat 62 West One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Adelson & Slone have sold to Samuel Glass, for improvement, the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, 37.6 by 95.

Parsons & Singer have leased for the John Coar Construction Company to a Mr. Wallace for a term of years the five-story building 227 and 229 East Fifty-sixth Street.

The Auction Room.

Seven foreclosure and two partition sales, all of which resulted in purchases by the plaintiffs, were the result of another week of routine business at 111 Broadway. Those having charge of the partition sale of the Grinnell estate's holdings in the neighborhood of Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street have evidently realized the folly of offering the property at this season, and accordingly have ordered another adjournment until Oct. 18, by which time, it is hoped, the auction market will have assumed something of its normal activity. The schedule for this week shows nothing but foreclosures on small parcels, with the possible exception of the flats 143 to 147 St. Nicholas Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to be sold under foreclosure to-morrow.

There were recorded last week 260 mortgages, for $3,118,733, of which 83, for $646,449, were at 5 per cent.; 117, for $1,375,884, were at more, and 60, for $1,096,400, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 214 mortgages, for $2,490,710; of which 76, for $1,229,098, were at 5 per cent.; 105, for $760,112, were at more, and 33, for $501,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 21.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Rufus B. Cowing, referee, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 132.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, runs west 25 by north 110.11 by east 70.11 to the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, by south 88.9 by west 92.5 by south 25.2 to the point of beginning, three five-story brick flats on the avenue, and a two-story brick building on the street. Due on judgment, $27,430.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, 180 and 182 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $51,530.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, William R. Bronk, referee, 2,110 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 30 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $31,399.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney A. Cowen, referee, 518 Madison Avenue, west side, 60.5 feet north of Fifty-third Street, 20 by 95, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,848; subject to another mortgage for $48,600.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whittaker, referee, 423 West Forty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $22,008.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 96.5 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 103.4 by 100.8 by 100 by 100.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $20,595; subject to other mortgages for $38,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 237 West Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 70 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,118.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 225 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 125 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,948.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James B. Ludlow, referee, 338 and 340 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $76,059.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Duff, referee, 512 Fifth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 96.2, Astor leasehold, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $10,841.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Scanlan, referee, 168 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 220 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $10,704.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, 1,149 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Tiffany Street, 25.6 by 100 by 18.7 by 98.6, three-story frame flat, with store; 1,151 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 25 by 98.6 by 25.1 by 96.8, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on 1,149, $2,258; on 1,151, $4,951.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 400 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue; also One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 800 feet west of Home Avenue, for nine four-story brick flats, 25 by 85; Marie Lasperges, owner; Edward Wenz of 2,577 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $162,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for two three-story brick dwellings, 12.6 by 51; Harry Green of 415 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $12,000.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for five two-story and basement dwellings, 20 by 55; W. G. Pigneron of 531 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner and architect; cost, $20,000.

Orchard Street, southwest corner of Delancey Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25.3 by 80.8; Mandel & Markransky of 1,015 Third Avenue, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 3 Rutgers Place, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 26 by 100; Sender Jarmulowsky of 54 Canal Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 537 to 541 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick factory; J. & L. McCallum of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Edgecombe Avenue, owners; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 60 and 62 Washington Mews, to a two-story brick stable; Mrs. Gray, Bar Harbor, Me., owner; F. Jacobson of 54 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 288 Madison Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; F. Weintraub of 140 Rivington Street, owner; Frederick Eberling of 354 Grand Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 177 Norfolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Mrs. Hulda Ganz of 1,391 Third Avenue, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 31 Pearl Street and 21 Bridge Street, to a three and four story brick offices and restaurant; M. and M. Ottinger of 23 West Seventy-fifth Street, owners; E. W. F. Ufer, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 36 Fell Street, to a four-story brick restaurant, with store; John H. Voss of 839 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; Farnsworth & Miller, architects; cost, $350.

No. 15 to 19 Eighth Avenue, to three three-story and basement brick flats, with stores; Abraham Levy of 1,889 Madison Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 207 East One-Hundred and Second Street, to a five-story brick tenement; George Kitt of 2,294 Eighth Avenue, owner; R. R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Pleasant Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Flower Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Edward Gannon, owner; W. H. Hallock, Jr., Webster and Scott Avenues, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 19.

AVENUE B, w s, 43 ft n of 16th St, 26x70.6; Irving L. Kempner to Margaret Yarnall 11,000

DE MILT AV, n e corner of Railroad Place, 77.4x100x—x108.5; James T. Penfield to Thomas D. Penfield 1

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 142d St, 101.4x123.2 to centre line of old King's Bridge Road x—103.3x111.10; Mary F. L., wife of and Nathaniel Marshall to Sarah E. Marshall 1

FIELDSTON AV, w s, 67 ft s of Faraday Av, 25x100; Mary V. Sheridan to Mary and Katharine Canavan 700

FOX AV, w s, 217.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Peter Whittle to Adolph Hank 200

LONGFELLOW ST, s w corner of 173d St, 25x100; John W. Burtram, referee, to Jacob Stahl, Jr. 1,400

LONGFELLOW ST, s w corner of 173d St, 25x100; Emil S. Levi to Jacob Stahl, Jr. 1

NELSON AV, w s, 275.9 ft s of 167th St, 50.2x104.1x50x107.9; W. Curtis Deane to E. Osborne Smith 2,200

ROOSEVELT ST, 6, e s, 86.11 ft s of Park Row, 26x irregular; Mary Lynch to John Lyons 1

ROOSEVELT ST, 6, e s, 86.11 ft s of Park Row, 26x irregular; John Lyons to Alexander J. Melville 1

5TH AV, 557, e s, 50.5 ft n of 46th St, 25x100; Hugh A. Ward to James K. Atkinson 1

7TH AV, e s, 45.11 ft s of 131st St, 54x100; Leopold Kahn to Rachel Kahn 1

6TH ST, 911 and 913, n e s, 137.6 ft s e of Avenue D, 36x97; 5th St, n s, Lots 70 and 71, on Sam Fickett map, 44x97; Patrick Lilly to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager 1

43D ST, 352, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x½ block; Joseph Ratzer to Marguerite M. and Angeline J. Ratzer 1

43D ST, 352, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x½ block; Marguerite M. and Angeline J. Ratzer to William Wilson, Jr. 11,000

71ST ST, s s, 758.4 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Chauncey W. Town, individually and as guardian of Mary H. Janvrin and others, to Mary H. Janvrin 16,500

109TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; John J. Sullivan to Vincenza Troia 15,000

113TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Maria L. La Rocca to Saverio Robertucci 4,500

120TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Sarah Weiss to Charlotte V. Maundrich 1

133D ST, 202, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Charles D. Cleveland, referee, to Robert Wallace 35,000

Recorded Leases.

FRANKFORT ST, 29; Mary Hennessy to Charles Murphy, 1 year $2,600

6TH AV, 884, part basement; Herman H. D. Cordts to James Papas, 2 2-3 years 216

34TH ST, 145 and 147, w s, —x— to 5th St; Koster & Bial Music Hall; Koster, Bial & Co. to Robert Blei, 5 years 45,000

73D ST, 332 East, store, &c.; Anton Kotzum to Vaclav Bilek, 5 years 960

Recorded Mortgages.

DIENER, August, to Herman Mundheim; Lot 175, second map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, 3 years 2,500

DIAMOND, Joseph, to William Schnutz; Columbus Av, s s, Lot 5, map of 211 lots, portion of Downing estate, 3 years 1,700

DIAMOND, Joseph, to William Schnutz; Columbus Av, s s, Lot 6, map of 211 lots, portion of Downing estate, 3 years 1,800

DOHERTY, Mary A., by Thomas F. Byrne, to Ellen McDonnell; Westchester Av, n s, 75.1 ft n e of Intervale Av, 1 year 700

EVANS, Jennie E. and Thomas, to Andrew J. Dalton; south ½ of Lot 85, map of farm of Benjamin Berrian, Fordham, 1 year 300

HAPPEL, Mary and Adam, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 209 East 10th St, 5 years 21,500

HAVILAND, Arthur, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 623 East 139th St, 3 years 4,000

HOFFMANN, John A., to Margaret Hoffmann; 1,913 Crotona Av, 7 years 3,500

HERZOG, August, to Rosa E. Rainsford; 43d St, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years. 12,000

HUGHES, John J., to Louise Trost; Saxe Av, e s, 25 ft n of Cornell Av, 3 years. 1,400

HUNTER, Aaron, to John F. Steeves; Saxe Av, e s, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, demand 621

KATZ, Max J., to Peter Donald; 31 West 118th St, 3 years 22,000

KATZ, Max J., to Charles H. Becker; 31 West 118th St, 1 year 2,000

KOSTER, BIAL & CO., to Samuel E. Jacobs; 34th St, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 197.6 ft to 135th St; also, 35th St, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x98.9, leasehold, 3 years 125,000

LAWSON, Jacob, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 155 West 73d St, 3 years 15,000

LAZARUS, Joseph and Annie, to New York Dispensary; 13th St, n s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to Patrick Lilly; 5th St, n s, e of Avenue D, 3 years 18,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to Patrick Lilly; 811 and 813 5th St, 3 years 14,500

LYONS, John, to Augustus Rapelye; 6 Roosevelt St, 3 years 11,000

McELKENNY, Mary, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 328 West 32d St, 1 year 3,000

MORTIMER, Lewis F., to Benjamin Mordecal; 124th St, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, demand 3,000

O'BEIRNE, James and Mary, to Catherine M. Boyce; 3d Av, n e corner of 20th St; also 20th St, s s, 144 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 16,500

ROBERTUCCI, Saverio, to the Italian Savings Bank; 113th St, n s, 183.4 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 4,500

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghead; College Av, s e corner of 183d St, 1 year 7,000

SHWEITZER, Rachel and Bessie, to Henry Katzenberg; Lexington Av, e s, 53.8 ft s of 95th St, 5 years 9,500

SINCOX, David, to Wilhelmina C. Stigler; 32 Pike St, 1 year 1,000

SMYTH, E. Osborne and Adalyn, to George W. McAdam, executor, &c.; Nelson Av, w s, 275.9 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 8,000

SONN, Hyman and Henry; also Solomon Rothfeld, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140th St, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 14,500

SONN, Hyman and Henry; also Solomon Rothfeld, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 14,500

TROIA, Vincenza, to John J. and Julia A. Sullivan; 109th St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, installments 4,400

WILCKENS, Edward, to Robert R. Stuyvesant; 329 East 12th St, ½ year 10,000

YARNALL, Margaret, to Irving L. and Martin H. Kempner; Avenue B, w s, 43 ft n of 16th St, 2 years 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEADLESTON, Alfred N., trustee, to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees Nom.

FLYNN, Charles F., to Catherine A. Flynn Nom.

HOPPOCK, Henrietta, to Palen Thompson Corporation 3,000

LEVI, Emil S., to the Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company 555

MORDECAI, Allen L., to Jennie J. Williams 3,500

ROSENBERG, Aaron H., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 2,000

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE Company to William W. Underhill, trustee 25,000

Mechanics' Liens.

JACKSON ST, 83 to 91; United States Gas Fixture Company against Solomon Levin, owner; Orrin D. Person, contractor $369

JACKSON ST, 83 to 91; United States Gas Fixture Company against Solomon Levin, as owner and contractor; Orrin D. Person, contractor 185

MORRIS AV, e s, 80 ft n of 184th St, 161x100; B. Goetz Manufacturing Company against William J. Hargrave, Jr., owner and contractor 90

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 550 ft s of 156th St, 110x95; Giacoma Pisciotta against Eustach and Frieda W. Sieber, owners; Daniel McFadden, contractor 210

WENDOVER AV, s w corner of Bathgate Av, 50x100; Harvey Forrest against Etta Wolff, owner; John Ruth, contractor 6

28TH ST, 132 West; Andrew Byrne against Robert L. Askey, owner and contractor .. 625

159TH ST, 583 and 585 East; Andrew Dunlop, Jr., against Philip F. Dirksen, owner; Thomas Taylor, contractor 150

159TH ST, 583 and 585 East; Andrew Dunlop against Philip F. Dirksen, owner; Andrew Dunlop, Jr., contractor 135

Lis Pendens.

BELMONT AV, e s, 157.2 ft s of Pelham Av, 75x100; Rose T. Mosher against Charles T. Donnelly, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Provoost.

FRANKFORT ST, 29; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Gustavus L. Lawrence and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

HOUSTON ST, 182 and 184; 591 Broadway and 134 Mercer St; 63 to 67 Bayard St; Great Jones St, s s, Lot 63, map of land of Samuel Jones, 26.9x100; Lots 21 and 22, map of property of David Dunham, 9th Ward; 38 Av, Lot 945, map of part Rose Hill farm, 24.8x95, 12th Ward; Lots 46 and 47, map of estate of David Wagstaff, 12th Ward, 50x102.2; Alfred Wagstaff and another, individually and as executors, &c., against Sarah L. Remsen and others, (amended partition;) attorney, C. R. Hathaway.

MONTGOMERY ST, e s, 37.11 ft s of Monroe St, 22x60; also, Montgomery St, e s, Lot 26, map of land of Nicholas Rouryne, 25x60x22x60; Louis Tremel and another against Nathan Lieber and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. H. Reed.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 162 ft n of Westchester Av, 107.3x85.4x irregular; Jared W. Bell against George E. Fowler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

PART of Lot 159, map of Village of Morrisania; Annie Devine, by guardian, against Thomas Devine and others, (partition;) attorneys, Wahle & Stone.

TRINITY AV, w s, 50 ft n of 161st St, 25x100; the Abraham Stee s Lumber Company against Nicholas Lopard and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

93D ST, n s, 219 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x86x 15x86.8; the Citizens' Savings Bank against Matilda Salomon and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. W. Pirsson.

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Rosa Brock against Gaetana Cirrito and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Rosa Brock against Joshua F. Howes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLARD R. KIMBALL.—Two judgments aggregating $4,157 were obtained yesterday by default against Willard R. Kimball, who was served with the summons at 52 Broadway, in favor of W. P. Cook & Co. for the amount due on two drafts of the Eccleston Lumber Company, which were accepted by Mr. Kimball's attorney at Syracuse in June, 1898, but were not paid.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Sigmund Thalinger, salesman at 149 Franklin Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,580 and no assets. He stated that he has not been engaged in business for himself for twenty years past, having made an assignment twenty years ago when he was in the cigar business. Of the liabilities, $2,700 is for merchandise purchased many years ago and the balance is chiefly for borrowed money. There are about forty creditors, principally in New England cities.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Aug. 19, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLACKBURNE, Albert—Mary T. Seccomb and others $393

BRANDLEIN, Christian—Cosmopolitan Fashion Company 63

BROWN, Timothy Y., executor, &c.—Mechanics and Traders' Bank 11,216

COHEN, Max—Edward Thompson Company 79

CHARLES, Heinrich F.—H. Lindemeyer and another 74

ERSKINE, John—C. J. Schulze 65

KNOLL, Elizabeth—Cosmopolitan Fashion Company 110

KIMBALL, Willard R.—William P. Cook and another 3,043

KIMBALL, Willard R.—William P. Cook and another 1,123

KIRCHNER, Michael—M. W. Dittman 205

LEAVENWORTH, George H.—G. L. Storm and another 183

LEWEY, George H.—S. C. Welsh, executor, &c. 77

McMAHON, Margaret—G. W. Lederer and another 80

McLAUGHLIN, George C.—Edward Thompson Company 303

McWALTERS, Mary—Union Granite Company 321

OWENS, Mary A.—James Norris 72

ROTH, George M.—G. F. Werden 232

SUAREZ, Angie and Primo—The Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga Springs 2,123

STEINMETZ, Samuel—Joseph Diamond 36

SCHMITT, George—John J. Conroy and another 1,178

WALLACE, William—Edward Becker 106

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—A. Van Beuren Company 150

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—Harry Munson 201

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—Reagan & Clark 174

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—Francis Demel and another 182

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New fire-proof nine-story Store, Office, and Loft building in down-town business street; $25,000 cash will purchase.

A West End Avenue, 30-foot corner house, leased at $3,000; $13,000 cash will purchase.

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Particulars of owner,

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109 WEST 42D ST.

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Firm of
Leonard J. Carpenter,
41 Liberty St. & 1181 3d Ave.
Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

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Pays Over Six Per Cent.
on equity of $40,000 mortgage at 4 per cent.
Mercantile Building leased to one tenant for a term of years. Future in location.
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FOR SALE—LOTS DESIRABLY LOCATED above and below the Park; large and small plots. One or two large new fine apartment houses for sale at a reasonable figure. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 B'way.

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FOR SALE—44TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th Avenues; only one or two plots left. Also, 45th, 46th, and 58th Sts., bargains. WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 B'way.

A GREAT BARGAIN, 308 WEST 140TH ST.—In perfect order, three-story brick house; all modern improvements. Apply at 316 West 140th St.

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Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

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MODERN STONE HOUSES
(with Two Story Extensions).

Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Avenue, the Lefferts estate, where the land is high and dry; fine shaded streets; surroundings the choicest; neighborhood restricted; two short blocks to the entrance of Prospect Park; 30 minutes to New York; also connecting line to all parts of the city and ferries.

Houses, 12 rooms, bath; halls, pantries and closets. Fronts of different colored stone in circular, octagon and square; box stoops. Interiors finished in hard-woods; saloon parlors or foyer halls, heavy beamed ceilings, hardwood mantels, open nickel plumbing, tiled bathrooms, electric calls, large closets, and all the latest improvements. Houses must be seen to be appreciated.

For further information apply to

W. A. A. BROWN, OWNER.
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Brooklyn office, Cor. Flatbush Av. & Midwood St.
Open Sundays all day. Evening until 9.
Prices: $11,500 AND $8,000.

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OPEN EVERY DAY.

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JUMPING
INTO LUCK.

That's what I call it. Any man or woman who will take advantage of the great bargain I have to offer in a few choice building lots at Bronxville, on the Harlem R. R., will be jumping into luck, and great luck at that. Those lots at Bronxville are high grade, perfectly developed, reasonably restricted, desirably located, and within 26 minutes' ride of the Grand Central Depot. They almost adjoin Mount Vernon and Yonkers, and have the further advantage of splendid train service (61 trains daily, express and local.) Will sell these lots on easy payments, but would prefer half or all cash. Parties seriously interested in this fine investment will do well to call on me or write.
I. B. BROOKS, Owner,
167 Broadway, Room 12.

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ELMHURST, L. I.
12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.
COMMUTATION 6½c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS.
NEIGHBORHOOD RESTRICTED, AND ITS CHARACTER ESTABLISHED.
HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER FROM PLANS. SEVERAL COMPLETED.
CORD MEYER & CO.,
Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William St., N. Y.

MODERN HOUSES.
$500 CASH, $15 MONTHLY

And interest; cheaper and more convenient than Manhattan flats, built in most substantial manner. Charles Place, Elmhurst, 9 rooms $4,200
19th St., Whitestone, 9 rooms 3,200
Sanford Av., Flushing, 8 rooms 3,600
Cypress Av., Flushing, 8 rooms 4,400
Also Houses built to suit on some of the best located lots in Queens Borough. See these houses before buying elsewhere.
FALKINBURG, Builder, opposite Murray Hill Station, Flushing.

FOR SALE—Flushing, L. I., corner house, 50 x100 feet, 10 rooms and bath; hardwood trim, steam heat; can be bought cheap by rent. J. STANSFIELD, 826 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.
FOR SALE, reasonably, by order of executors, a handsome place, consisting of about 100 acres, large, substantial house, in perfect order, cottages for coachman and gardener, greenhouse, large stable, ice-pond and ice-house, and large farm barn. Situated one mile from village; location high and healthful. For further particulars apply to (7157)
GEO. R. READ,
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CYRUS FIELD JUDSON
503 FIFTH AV. 7 WALL ST.
Country Residences for Sale and Rent.
BAR HARBOR. Along the SOUND.
NEWPORT. On the HUDSON.
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TUXEDO. NARRAGANSETT PIER.
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FOR RENT—In Wool Exchange Building, 280 West Broadway, corner Beach, desk spaces on Exchange floor, suitable for buyers, agents, and merchandise brokers.

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HOME-SEEKERS.

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Take notice: It is a growing, progressive, hospitable town, with the best health record and schools in the State. The most accessible (30 minutes from New York, with 72 daily trains and five stations;) unsurpassed in architectural and natural beauty; every residence street a shaded avenue; unequaled facilities for outdoor and athletic sports, fine boating, and a $10,000 Golf Club House. All these and many other advantages enjoyed by purchasers in our property.

On the Heights,
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Write for handsomely illustrated book and full particulars. Mention this paper.

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For sale, desirable residences, ocean fronts, best on Jersey coast; $7,500, $10,700, $23,500, $57,500. Particulars, WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch Station.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—A tract of land near County Club, adjoining New Orange property. FERGUSON & VANNANE, 34 Pine St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

BRANDT & KIRBY

OFFER THESE NEW HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS FOR RENT.

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$2,000 to $2,300—Northwest Corner West End Ave. & 106th St; 11 rooms and bath; largest and finest apartments on West Side.

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$1,400—Southwest Corner West End Ave. & 106th St.; 8 rooms and bath; location unsurpassed; every improvement.

$1,100 to $1,200—929-931 West End Ave., 105-106th St.; 8 rooms and bath; most artistically finished; all improvements.

$900 to $1,200—292 & 294 West 92d St., near West End Ave.; 7 and 8 rooms, bath, and butler's pantry; large rooms; magnificently trimmed and decorated.

THE LANCASTER

$720 to $1,200—934 West End Ave., Cor. 106th St.; 5 to 8 rooms; elevator; modern apartments; all outside rooms.

$1,000 to $1,200—240 West 104th St., Cor. Broadway; 7 and 8 rooms and bath; modern apartments; elevator.

$950 to $1,100—143-145 West 69th St.; 8 rooms and bath; very desirable.

$840—419 West 118th St., Morningside Park and Amsterdam Ave.; 7 rooms and bath; just finished; elevator; very nice; all improvements.

$600 to $720—417 West 114th St., Morningside Park and Amsterdam Ave.; 6 rooms and bath; very handsome apartments; ready for occupancy Sept. 1st.

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6-9 large rooms; 2 baths; all improvements; electric lights; elevators. Rents reasonable. Office on premises.

FIVE-ROOM FLATS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, $19 and $20. 413 Pleasant Av., near 122d St. Owner on premises.

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$480. 200 and 202 WEST 78TH ST. $840. Seven, eight rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam; hot water; hall boy.

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Apply on premises, or
REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT COMPANY,
N. E. corner 58th St. and 7th Av., New York.

Acadia, 1893 7th Ave. Abelard, 1887 7th Ave.
Junction of 7th Ave. and 115th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.; 8 rooms and bath; all rooms facing either 7th or St. Nicholas Aves.; no courts, yards, or shafts; all modern improvements and conveniences; rents, $1,200 to $1,500.
L. KAHN CO.
Telephone, 241 Harlem.

The Rangeley,
N. W. CORNER OF 137TH ST. AND 7TH AVE. DESIRABLE 6 ROOMS AND BATH; CORNER APARTMENTS; $55.00 PER

MEATS STILL GOING UP

Retailers Receive Notice of a Further Advance in Price.

THEIR TRADE ALREADY HURT

Cause of the Upward Tendency Declared to be the Increasing Shortage of Live Stock.

Some of the retail butchers in Washington Market received quiet "tips" yesterday that another advance would be made on Monday or Tuesday. A large wholesale dealer told one of his customers that it would be worth his while to buy an extra supply of beef and lamb yesterday, for an additional quarter of a cent a pound would be added within a few days. The highest grade of beef carcasses are now commanding, at wholesale, $9.25 and $9.50 per hundred pounds. An advance of a quarter of a cent a pound means an advance of about $2 on the whole animal.

The market butchers, as well as the other retail meat dealers in this city, are disposed to carry out the policy suggested at the meeting of the New York Butchers' Mutual Protective Association in Eighth Avenue last Friday night, i. e., to put the greater part of the advance in price on the highest grades of meat. Even the small advance already made on the poorer grades of beef has caused a perceptible falling off in trade. In most instances the retail butchers find that their poor customers cannot stand an increase of 1½ or 2 cents a pound on meat, and, inasmuch as the butchers cannot get rid of the poor grades of meat except to persons who are obliged to buy the very cheapest kind of meat, they find it necessary to take what they can get for it.

A retail meat dealer who buys a whole beef carcass estimates that about 40 per cent. of it is lost in the dressing. He therefore is compelled to put a stiff price on the choice cuts in order to realize a profit. A Washington Market butcher said yesterday that with the recent increase in the wholesale price of meat men in his business would have hard work to make any profit at all. "A few years ago there was 50 per cent. profit in the retail meat trade," said this butcher. "Now a man considers himself mighty lucky if he can make 8 or 10 per cent profit."

The latest number of The National Provisioner, which is published weekly by Dr. J. H. Senner, has an article on "The True Cause for High Meat," in which it says:

"The rise in the wholesale price of meat has been gradual, and due entirely to causes over which the packer himself has had no control. It has been the commercial result of the gradual rise in the price of live stock; and this, enhancing the value of the herd, has been brought about by the general shortage of live stock for slaughter purposes, and the increased cost of producing hand (stall fed) beef because of the shortage of beef and the increased cost of getting it.

"A comparison of the market for beef cattle on the hoof in Chicago and Kansas City for Aug. 10, 1897, 1898, and 1899, shows that the following top and average prices were paid by the packers at the stock yards in open competition for hand-fed and choice Western beef cattle: Aug. 10, 1897, prime cattle, live weight, $4.90; average, $4.15, making the prime dead meat cost $7.90, or nearly 8 cents per pound to produce. The butcher paid less for it. Aug. 10, 1898, prime stock fetched $5.25; average good heifers brought $4.50. This made prime dressed beef cost $8.50, or 8¼ cents per pound landed. Aug. 10, 1899, prime beef cattle sold for $6.20; average, good, $5.25, making the carcass of prime cost landed, $9.25, or 9¼ cents per pound.

"Any practical butcher will tell you that a steer which weighs 2,000 pounds alive will dress less than 60 per cent. in beef in the carcass. If, then, this animal costs 5¼ cents per pound live weight, the meat costs, expenses added, 8½ cents a pound in the carcass, and if the steer stands in the pen at 6.20 cents per pound his carcass hangs in the refrigerator at an actual cost of 9¼ cents per pound. The cost of slaughtering and haulage is added, but not that of selling."

According to this authority, the price of cattle has been creeping up for two years in proportion to the shortage of stock and the expensive food and weather conditions for producing marketable beef. The wholesalers, it is claimed, are not to blame, inasmuch as the stock grower "draws first blood from the slaughterer, and for spot cash at that."

MR. SAGE AND THE CHILDREN.

Highly Pleased with Outing, and Will Make It an Annual Affair.

Russell Sage is highly pleased with the result of the outing which he tendered 1,400 children at Poughkeepsie on Wednesday, giving them a free excursion over the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad and the free run of Upton Lake Park.

"The children enjoyed it so much," he said, yesterday, "that it will certainly be continued each year while I am here. After that I don't know what will be done. I have received many letters on the subject, all of them in congratulatory terms, and of course it pleases me.

"You see, one beauty about the excursion is that while it lasted all the children and all the people were, as it were, on an equality and touched elbows freely. It was amusing, too, to hear the children cheer for Russell Sage. About every five minutes, I think, some one would say, 'Three cheers for Russell Sage,' and they were given.

"People seem to think that this was the first picnic I ever gave the children. On the contrary, this was the third year, and now I have decided that it shall be a regular annual event."

STAMPS FOR STOCK SHARES.

Collector Treat Explains the 25-Cent Tax in Transfers.

In response to numerous inquiries from brokers and transfer companies, Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Treat yesterday corrected an error in regard to avoiding the twenty-five-cent stamp tax required in transferring shares of stock in corporations represented by stock certificates. Mr. Treat said that there was no change in the rulings of the Internal Revenue Department in this respect. He explained:

"A decision given to Collector Parlett of Baltimore, Md., on Aug. 2, which formed the basis of the erroneous impression, is only applicable to the following conditions: An owner of any certificate of stock can go in person to the transfer office of said company and indorse the sale of that stock to any party or parties he desires, named on the back of the certificate, and no twenty-five-cent stamp is required, because there is then delegated no power of attorney.

"This, however, does not exempt the payment of the stamp tax of 2 cents per $100 on shares, or fraction thereof. The popular idea, that the twenty-five-cent stamp tax is for transfer, is not true. The tax is only required when the power of attorney is delegated or used."

Mr. Treat further explained that power of attorney is an instrument authorizing a person to act as agent or attorney of the person granting it, so in this case the Secretary of the corporation cannot be said to be the agent or attorney for the transfer of the stock, as the effect of the instrument is only to give the Secretary authority to do an act which he is required to do by the by-laws of the corporation when properly authorized. It is the same when the cashier of a bank is required to pay a check when the check is properly signed and presented for payment.

"Therefore, this instrument would only be taxable as a transfer of stock, at the rate of 2 cents for each $100, or fraction thereof, of the par value of stock."

Typhoid's Third Victim in One Family

Mamie Schnaars, nineteen years old, of 568 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, died at Christ Hospital yesterday from typhoid fever. She is the third member of the family to succumb to the disease. She, her father, Frederick Schnaars, Sr., and her brother, Frederick Schnaars, Jr., were prostrated at the same time and taken to Christ Hospital on Aug. 3. The father died on the following Sunday, and while his body was being taken to the cemetery the son died. Mrs. Schnaars and a daughter named Frieda, sixteen years old, are the only survivors of the family. The latter was yesterday suffering from an attack of fever, which, it is feared, may develop into typhoid.

THE YELLOW FEVER BACILLUS.

Army Bacteriologists Will Deny the Report of Marine Hospital Men in Favor of Sanarelli.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The finding of the Presidential Commission of Marine Hospital Experts in support of the Saranelli theory as to the cause of yellow fever does not meet with indorsement in official circles.

Under the direction of Surgeon General Sternberg of the army, the bacteriologists of the Army Medical School and Museum have been making an exhaustive investigation along similar lines, and their report, about to be made public, will hold that the Sanarelli bacillus is a variety of the bacillus of hog cholera.

Gen. Sternberg, when asked to-day as to the reports of the commission supporting the Sanarelli theory, referred to an article by him published to-day in a medical journal, in which he combats many points made by Sanarelli, and concludes as follows:

"Drs. Reed and Carroll are now preparing a report of their extended researches, which have been going on in the Army Medical Museum during the past two years. This report will be published in due time and will give full details of the experimental evidence upon which they base their conclusion that Sanarelli's bacillus is a variety of the bacillus of hog cholera.

"It appears to me at the present time that, like the Colon bacillus and bacillus K, the bacillus of Sanarelli is present occasionally and accidentally in yellow fever patients, and that its etiological relation to this disease has not been established. If, however, the results reported by Drs. Reed and Carroll can be shown to be based upon erroneous observation, I shall be ready to revise my opinion. Truth is mighty and no doubt in the end will prevail."

Gen. Sternberg also quotes from a letter from Dr. de Lacerdo, at Rio de Janeiro, saying the Sanarelli serum has failed in Brazil, being neither preventive nor curative. Similar negative results, Gen. Sternberg points out, were secured by Dr. Archinoro at New Orleans.

Marine Dies of Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Navy Department to-day was informed that Sidney Bryant, the United States marine who was taken ill with yellow fever at the Naval Hospital in Havana, a few days ago, had died. It was on account of the appearance of this case that the marine battalion was ordered North. The battalion sails for New York to-day on the Ward Line steamer.

THE AMATEUR JOURNALISTS.

The Constitution Amended and New Officers Elected.

The third annual convention of the United Amateur Press Association was concluded yesterday afternoon, and the members adjourned their deliberations until next year, when they are to meet in Boston. There is to be an international convention of amateur journalists in Paris next year, and the American association hopes to be represented by a good number of delegates. There are similar associations in Great Britain, France, and Australia.

The session yesterday morning was described by James C. Bresnahan, the retiring President, as "the hottest we have ever known." The question at issue was a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which was adopted. It was to the effect that persons desiring to become members must in future produce some original composition which has attained the distinction of being put into print before they can be admitted. Mr. Bresnahan and a number of others thought that the payment of the entrance fee was sufficient indication of an interest in the objects of the association, but were voted down.

The debate on the question was so protracted that the day's programme had to be modified. A visit to the Museum of Natural History had been arranged for the interval between the morning and afternoon sessions, but was postponed until later in the day.

At the afternoon session officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Samuel De Hayn, Philadelphia; Vice President, Guy N. Phillips, Sioux City; Secretary, Thomas McKee, Butler, Penn.; Official Editor, James A. Clerkin, Jersey City; Historian, Earle W. Topping, Boston; Laureate Recorder, G. J. Houtain, Brooklyn; Treasurer, W. E. Littlefield, Brooklyn.

The members wound up the two days' proceedings by a dinner last evening at the Hotel Logeling.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band to-day at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
Overture, "Il Guarany," (by request,).....Gomez
Serenade for cornet, (new).....Ball
a. "Slumber Song".....
b. Arabesque.....Schumann
Duet for clarinets, "Song of the Nest".....Buot
Messrs. Deleo and Chiaffarelli
Grand selection, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2, (by request)...Liszt
Descriptive, "The Mill in the Valley".....Bauer
SYNOPSIS.—Awakening of Nature—Morning Prayer—The Miller's Daughter's Song—Joyful Work—Storm—Fair Weather and Good Time.
Grand march, "Army of the Potomac".....Fanciulli
"Doxology."

At Claremont Park Helm's Band will give this programme:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Peace Forever".....Lacalle
Overture, "Nabuco".....Verdi
Erinnerungen aus, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Waltz, "Special Reports".....Czibulka
Descriptive Fantasie, "At the Old Grist Mill".....Muller
Cornet solo, selected.....
Max Frick.
Characteristic, "The First Heart Throbs".....Ellenberg
Negro oddity, "De Possum and de Coon".....Gilbert
"Recollections of War".....Beyer
Polka, "Whip-poor-will".....Miller
"Home, Sweet Home."

Stover's Band will play these selections at Pelham Bay Park:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Rienzi".....Dall
Overture, "Morning, Noon, and Night".....Suppe
Concert waltz, "Amoretta Tanze".....Gungl
Grand selection, "Ruddigore".....Sullivan
Concert solo, selected.....
C. Maurer.
Overture, "Fest".....Bach
Mazurka, "Pulcinella".....Faust
a. "Polish Dance".....Schatwenka
b. "McAlheaney's Cake Walk".....Balfnor
Selection, "Sounds from the Music Hall".....Braham
Finale, "Mississippi Side Step".....Berliner
"Home, Sweet Home."

At St. Mary's Park Hager's Band will give this programme:

March, "Chinese Triumphal".....Seltzer
Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
Fantasie, "La Palema".....Missud
Selection, "Martha".....Flotow
Cornet solo, "Brilliante".....Kenecke
C. Kenecke.
Waltz, "Angel of Love".....Waldteufel
Descriptive—
a. "Turkish Patrol".....
b. "Cotton Blossoms".....
Grand selection, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
"Traumerei".....Schumann
Popular Songs.....Beyer
"Home, Sweet Home."

Usher's Band will play these selections at Bronx Park:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Autograph".....Kann
Overture, "Morning, Noon, and Night".....Suppe
Conduct Waltz, "Wedding Chimes".....Wiegand
Selection, "Faust".....Gounod
Cornet solo, "Dance of the Nymphs".....Jaeger
William Jaeger.
Fantasie, "American Airs".....Herbert
a. "Loin du Bal".....Gillet
b. "How Fair Thou Art".....Nesvadba
Overture, (Medley,) "Vaudeville Echoes".....
Characteristic, "The Butterfly".....Bendix
Galop, "Fame and Fortune".....Wiegand
"Home, Sweet Home."

Church to be Turned Into a Saloon.

Considerable indignation was manifested in Roslyn Highlands, Queens Borough, yesterday, when it became known that the Congregational Church at that place was to be turned into a saloon. The building is a neat little structure, with stained-glass windows, standing on the main street of the village. The property was sold under foreclosure about a year ago, and last week was purchased by Mrs. Margaret Thomas. Preparations have been made for alterations. The bell is to be used as a fire bell.

Scholarships at St. Peter's College.

The Rev. John Harpes, President of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, has sent to the rectors of all the Roman Catholic churches of the Newark Diocese a circular letter to be read at all masses this morning announcing that a competitive examination will be held at the college on Aug. 31 for three free scholarships. They are given by President Harpes, and are open to residents of any part of the diocese.

Membranous Croup frequently comes like a thief in the night. Prompt doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT rarely fail to effect a cure.—Adv.

MR. SHEEHAN DEFEATED

The Court Denies Substitution of His Election Officials.

JUSTICE FITZGERALD'S WORDS

Declares Plaintiff Has Not Made Out a Case and that Dady Decisions Are Inapplicable.

John C. Sheehan has lost his fight against Tammany Hall. In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Fitzgerald handed down his decision in the mandamus proceedings brought by Mr. Sheehan to compel the Police Commissioners and Daniel F. McMahon, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall to substitute his list of election officials for those presented by Mr. McMahon to the Police Board.

Justice Fitzgerald dismisses the proceedings and refuses to grant the writ asked for by the ex-Tammany leader.

In his decision, Justice Fitzgerald says that Mr. Sheehan has failed to establish a cause of action requiring the intervention of the courts, and that the proceedings must therefore be dismissed.

Mr. Sheehan's fight against the Tammany officials, which has been going on for many months, is over the leadership of the Ninth Assembly District, where Mr. Sheehan has presided for many years. Some time ago the Ninth Assembly District organization selected its election officers, and, in conformity to the law and to the regulations of Tammany Hall, the names were forwarded to Mr. McMahon, as Chairman of the Executive Committee. Instead of authenticating Mr. Sheehan's list and forwarding it to the Police Board, Mr. Sheehan asserts that Mr. McMahon sent an entirely different list, stamped with his authentication.

The legal battle was marked with charges and counter-charges on both sides. Several prominent Tammanyites openly accused the ex-leader of the organization of disloyalty. This was bitterly denied by Mr. Sheehan.

In his decision, Justice Fitzgerald says:

"The complainant alleges that the respondent, McMahon, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Democratic County Committee, has filed with the Police Board an unauthorized and irregular list of persons for Democratic election officers in the Ninth Assembly District, and summary process is invoked under the provisions of the primary election law, (Section 2, Chapter 473, Laws 1899,) directing the said McMahon to substitute what, it is contended, is the authorized and regular list of names; and, further, that from the substituted list the Police Board be directed to appoint the election officers.

"From the papers submitted upon both sides it appears that the Democratic Party in this county is organized with General Committees in each of the Assembly districts therein comprised, a County General Committee, and an Executive Committee, consisting of one member from each of the Assembly districts. The Assembly district is the unit of representation, and all powers are therein reserved except such as for the general welfare of the party as a whole are surrendered to the General County Committee and the Executive Committee.

"The complainant is the executive member from the Ninth District, and the respondent, McMahon, is Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee, by resolution at a duly convened meeting thereof, created a sub-committee called 'The Committee on Election Officers,' and invested this last-mentioned body with authority to supervise the selection of election officers, giving it, in the words of the resolution, 'full power to act in the matter.' It is not denied that every district was represented, or had the opportunity of being represented, at this meeting, and by no one does it appear was the action of the meeting challenged.

"It can only therefore be reasonably inferred that such action was in conformity with the ancient usage which constitutes the laws of the party.

"It further appears from the answering affidavits that this committee rejected the list of names presented on behalf of the complainant, and took certain steps to provide for the vacancies resulting from such rejection.

"The reasons which induced the committee to take such action are set forth at length in the affidavits, and need not be alluded to here. The complainant can scarcely claim that they are immaterial, particularly in view of the lengthy and vigorously worded affidavit filed by him in reply.

"My attention has been called to the matter of Buttling vs. Dady, but it has no bearing upon this issue, for the reason that the facts presented upon that application and passed upon by the learned Court were widely different from those disclosed by the record before me.

"The complainant has failed to establish a case calling for the intervention of the court, and these proceedings must therefore be dismissed. Ordered accordingly."

Mr. Sheehan is at Long Branch, where he will remain over Sunday.

MR. CROKER DISAPPEARS.

Some Say He Has Gone to Saratoga, Others that He Will Visit Hugh McLaughlin.

The swallowing up of Richard Croker was the sensation of yesterday in Tammany circles. At the Democratic Club, about the City Hall, wherever Democratic politicians gathered, it was the one thing talked about. Vague and conflicting rumors of his whereabouts came and went, filling the air with incertitude.

The one known fact was that the Tammany chief had left Elberon. Newspaper men and politicians who went there in search of him came back and reported that he had disappeared. That was all.

Then solutions of the mystery of his disappearance began to come in. One report said that he had gone to Jamesport, L. I., for a conference with Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader, who is summering there. Another said that he had taken a train for Saratoga. Still another said that he had started on a sail up the Sound on Lewis Nixon's houseboat.

Still another explanation of the missing leader's movements, which bore many details and received much credence from his guessing fellowers, was that he had put to sea in one last desperate effort to escape the reporters and the race hunters. He had secretly and in the hush of early dawn, so this story went, embarked on a strange yacht which had immediately put to open sea. This yacht was to sail up and down the coast, it was said, keeping far enough out to avoid observation for the next six weeks, putting in only to coal and provision and allow its distinguished passenger to get in touch by wire with what is going on in politics in this town without giving the insistent public a chance to persecute him. With such a programme, it was pointed out, no subpoena server from the Mazet committee could reach him, and the papers could not print the details of his every day's doings.

At 6 o'clock last evening Mr. Nixon's houseboat Louden was reported to be lying off Tompkinsville.

Ex-Senator Murphy stated to reporters yesterday that Mr. Croker left his cottage on Friday morning early and the understanding was that he would not return. The Senator professed to be in absolute ignorance of the Tammany chieftain's whereabouts.

Justice of the Peace Conk of Red Bank told a TIMES reporter that Thomas McAvoy had informed him he met Mr. Croker in Red Bank on Friday.

Andrew Freedman has a handsome home at Red Bank, but when a TIMES reporter called there last night the house was dark and noisy, but not unfriendly. Watch dogs gave the only evidence of life thereabout.

Mr. Croker has given the "sleuths" the slip, just as he did at Richfield Springs two years ago.

GOEBEL DENOUNCES ENEMIES.

Kentucky Candidate Makes His First Speech Since the Convention of the Bolters.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Aug. 19.—This afternoon William Goebel made his first speech since the anti-Goebel convention at Lexington. He spoke in the Court House yard for an hour and a half. He denounced his enemies, and advocated the measures on which he hopes to be elected Governor.

He never spoke one word in favor of himself, nor did he indulge in a single joke or story. His speech was an arraignment of his opponents and the railroad corporations, and he surprised his hearers by declaring he did not expect support from men who do not approve of his election law, the statute which has caused all the opposition against him in his own party.

He was rather a disappointment to his hearers owing to his matter-of-fact style. The entire absence of humor and fierce vindictiveness did not accord with their preconceived ideas of what a Gubernatorial candidate should be.

He began bluntly, without any introductory remarks, by saying: "On Wednesday, I believe, of this week, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad held what it called a convention at Lexington, and the alleged nominee of this alleged convention, John Young Brown, assailed the Democratic Party and its candidates."

He then showed by reading a newspaper article printed at the time of the dead-lock at Louisville that John Young Brown was favorably named as the compromise candidate, and he then astonished every listener by saying: "I charge that John Young Brown himself procured the publication of that article. This ought to be an estoppel of all the charges he brings against that convention."

Former Senator Blackburn spoke after Mr. Goebel had finished. He wanted his Democratic opponents to come back into the party fold and not assist the Republicans in electing their ticket.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS.

Congressman Meyer Says They Will Stick to the Organization on 10 to 1 Platform If Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Louisiana Democrats, let the platform in 1900 be what it may, will undoubtedly stick to the organization, even if the ticket be Bryan and Sewall over again and the ratio 10 to 1. This was the opinion of Senator Caffery, a Gold Democrat, not long ago, and it is the opinion of Representative Meyer, an organization Democrat, to-day.

"Our people," he said this morning, "are interested principally in their crops, the price of cotton, and matters relating to the business prosperity of the State. In New Orleans there is a local political fight over the municipal officers. That has some interest, on account of the influence it may have in the State election next year, which involves the election of two Senators. The issues in the municipal contest are purely local, involving the question of good administration, &c. It is a fight between the 'outs' and the 'ins.'

"Looking forward to next year, there is a fight against our present Governor, Mr. Foster, who will be a candidate for the Senate. There will be quite a contest over the two Senatorships, and you cannot tell this far ahead how it will go. It is said that Caffery will not be a candidate to succeed himself."

"Will the money question be an issue in the Senatorial contest?" was asked.

"No, I think not. I do not believe there will be any idea of electing Senators who do not support the Chicago platform. The men elected may not think that the prosperity of the country depends on having the free coinage of silver, but they will be men who stand by the party and accept its platform."

"What sort of delegation will be sent from Louisiana to the Democratic National Convention?"

"A Chicago platform delegation. Whatever differences of opinion there may be among our people, they will stand by the party. They do not want a Republican Administration."

"What is the sentiment in Louisiana on the expansion question?"

"It is opposed to the annexation of the Philippines. The people of Louisiana want this Government to get out of the difficulty with dignity and honor, but do not believe in acquiring territory far off in the Pacific."

LARGE WHISKY PLANT SEIZED.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Statesville, N. C., says that Revenue Officer Britt closed the wholesale whisky and rectifying establishment of the Key Manufacturing and Distilling Company of that place late last Wednesday for alleged violation of the interal revenue laws. To-day, acting under orders from Collector Harkins, who received instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Deputy Collector J. M. Davis took possession of the entire establishment. About 8,000 gallons of spirits were seized.

The establishment was the largest whisky house in North Carolina, and it shipped great quantities of spirits to all parts of the country. The seizure is probably the largest ever made in the State. The officers will not disclose the nature of the violation or the evidence on which the seizure was made.

KISSING BUG IS NOT A MYTH.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Dr. L. O. Howard, Government Entomologist, of Washington, will read a paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science next Tuesday on the so-called "kissing bug."

"The truth of the matter is, there is such an insect," said Dr. Howard. "Its bite is not necessarily dangerous. It is painful, though. Lots of people have been bitten by spiders and mosquitoes lately and imagined that they were the victims of the kissing bug. On the other hand, too, many have been bitten by the kissing bug and imagined they had been attacked only by an ordinary housefly or an ant."

Dr. Howard says the kissing bug, so-called, has been known to science for from fifty to seventy-five years. He has found in his investigations that the bug is more frequent this year than heretofore, probably on account of climatic conditions favorable to the propagation of the insect.

The Trenton School Scandal.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 19.—The testimony of Louisa Eright of this city, the colored girl who tells a story of shocking ill-treatment at the State Industrial School for Girls, of which she was formerly an inmate, was to-day forwarded in writing to counselor Bacheles, at Trenton. President Bishop of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said he would spare neither time nor money to push the prosecution, and that his course in beginning criminal proceedings against Mrs. Eyler and the Board of Trustees of the school is upheld by citizens from all parts of the State.

Bicyclist Shot on a Lonely Road.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 19.—Robert Hand, a son of Capt. Ellis Hand of Port Norris, N. J., was shot and dangerously wounded last night while riding on a bicycle along a lonely road near here. He was suddenly confronted by a man, who fired without warning, the bullet entering his right side. The young man's assailant was subsequently arrested, and gave the name of Burke, and said he lived at Dorchester, this county. There is considerable mystery over the shooting, as there is no known cause for the attack. It is thought Hand may recover.

A Middletown Merchant Drops Dead.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—J. Ralph Van Duzer, a wealthy merchant of this city, dropped dead this afternoon of heart disease. He was in his store telephoning to his residence.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Opening Sale of

Blankets and Comfortables

21 Cases 10-4 Blankets, for single beds, at $1.69, $2.85, $4.25, $5.38

12 Cases' 11-4 Blankets, for double beds, at $1.85, $3.69, $4.85, $6.50

22 Cases Figured Silkoline Comfortables, in new and desirable effects and colors, at 98c

6 Cases Sateen Down Comfortables, best quality in light and medium colorings, at $3.50

In their

Silk Departments

5500 Yards Striped and Checked Japanese, Broche, Ombre and Dresden effect Taffetas, at 39c, 58c & 75c yd.

West Twenty-Third Street

ANTI-TAMMANY COALITION

Republicans May Take Official Action Sanctioning It.

ONLY OBSTACLE IN THE WAY

Citizens' Union and Machine Men May Not Agree on Candidates—Executive Committee Meeting.

One of the first steps looking to the opening of the Fall campaign will be taken to-morrow, when the Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The routine business of this meeting will be the making of arrangements for the election of a new City Committee and for the holding of the Aldermanic conventions. It is expected, however, that resolutions will be adopted indorsing the plan for the unification of all the anti-Tammany elements in the coming campaign, which President Lemuel E. Quigg, of the New York County Committee has been advocating. If this is done, it will be the first formal official sanction given to the harmony project.

President Quigg is greatly encouraged by the reception his suggestion has received at the hands of both the regular Republican and the independent leaders. He has been in frequent conference with representative Citizens' Union men and independent Republicans, and he has been gratified to be met half way in the effort to combine all the elements interested in opposing and overturning Tammany's domination. While some of the active workers in the Citizens' Union organization are opposed to combining on candidates with anybody, Mr. Quigg believes that the great mass of the voting membership of the union will rally to the support of combination candidates when they see that in that way lies the only way to defeat Tammany.

The main obstacle in the way of the smooth execution of this plan is recognized to be the difficulty in agreeing on candidates. The Republican leaders make it a necessary condition that the present Republican Assemblymen whose records have been satisfactory shall be renominated. This is understood to include Messrs. Mazet, Adler, Fallows, Henry, and Davis. It excludes Frank Bulkley, who is out of favor with the organization. Where an agreement on a candidate for Assemblyman or Alderman is arrived at, the Republican organization will be perfectly willing to let the Citizens' Union district organization make the nomination first.

There is talk of running ex-Justice Daly as a union candidate for the Supreme Court, but the Republican leaders have not committed themselves to it, and it is not known that the ex-Justice would accept the nomination if it were offered him.

THE VAN WYCK BOOM.

Mr. Willett Still Confident of Support from Kings County.

There will be a temporary suspension of Van Wyck booming from the Hoffman House to-day. Joseph J. Willett of Alabama, who had been there for two days talking up the ex-Justice's Presidential candidacy with various Democrats who called, left the hotel yesterday to spend Sunday out of the city. He will be back to-morrow, when he promises a statement of the result of his conferences.

Mr. Willett reiterated yesterday his prediction that the Kings County delegation will favor naming Augustus Van Wyck for President, and that the up-State Democrats will join them.

"I am not talking in the air," he said. "As to Kings County's attitude, I have talked with the leaders there, and I know whereof I speak. If Tammany goes over to Bryan, the Kings County Democrats will break away and present their own candidate to the National Convention.

Mr. Willett talked yesterday with a number of commercial travelers whom he is depending on to aid the Van Wyck propaganda in their travels.

GIFT TO BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

Bay Ridge Institution Offers Its Books and Real Estate.

The Directors of the Bay Ridge Library have made an offer to turn over to the Brooklyn Public Library the property of the first-named institution. The offer is made on condition that the city assume a mortgage for $4,000 which is on the property. The volue of the ground, building, and books is estimated to be about $18,000.

If it is determined that the Brooklyn Public Library can assume the indebtedness resting upon the Bay Ridge Library, it is reported that the offer will be accepted and the transfer of the property made at an early date.

NOW A TOW TRUST IS FORMED.

Fifteen Mills, Controlling the Entire Product, in the Combination.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 19.—Fifteen tow mills have formed a combination, by which they expect to control the tow market of the country. Headquarters for the combine have been located at Elma, on the Great Western, where a large factory is in operation and where A. G. Brown, who has engineered the combine, has been placed in charge of the interests of the new company, which has been incorporated.

It is claimed that practically all tow used in the country is manufactured in these fifteen mills, which are located in Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and the Dakotas.

New $1,500,000 Cement Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—The Indiana Portland Cement Company, capital $1,500,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is organized to manufacture Portland cement. The incorporators are Joel H. Fuller, Frank C. Cain, and H. Lindale Smith, all of Jersey City.

Accidentally Shot at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19.—Allen Snyder, stopping at the Hotel Melrose, was accidentally shot by Bartender Edward Murphy in the Hotel Harmony to-day. Murphy gave himself up to the police, and is held to await the result of his victim's injuries. Snyder was taken to the hospital. It is thought the bullet penetrated the lung. His condition is critical.

Ribs Pulled Loose from His Backbone.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—Peter Stiger, eighty years old, of Lebanon, was fatally injured yesterday while trying to drive a balky horse. The sudden start of the wagon threw Stiger under the wheels, which passed over his body. Three of his ribs were pulled loose from the backbone, and one of them penetrated the lungs.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Annual August Sale of Fine Blankets.

AT PRICES RARELY EQUALLED.

2 Cases Finest Pure Wool California Blankets, measuring fully 84x90 inches, weight 8 lbs., our regular $12.00 grade, Sale price . . . . . $8.75 pair

Also finest grade extra size California Blankets, slightly soiled, at half price, were $18 and $20, now . $9 and $10 pair

WOMEN'S SKIRTS—White Linen, Pique and Colored Skirts, reduced from $2.50 and $3.98, to 98c. and $1.25

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President Clark May Resign from New York, New Haven and Hartford.

Renewed rumors that Charles P. Clark purposed retiring from the Presidency of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad have been in circulation within the past few days, and some of Mr. Clark's closest friends in this city have said that there was substantial foundation for these reports. Mr. Clark has on more than one occasion within the last two years expressed a fear that his health would not permit him remaining as the executive head of the Consolidated system.

In Boston yesterday President Clark made the following statement to an Associated Press reporter:

"My health was improved by the six months' rest ordered by my physicians, but being no longer young I am told that I cannot with safety bear the responsibilities of my office indefinitely. It may be best that I should decline re-election and retire absolutely, or it may be best that I continue for a while in the service of the company. Precisely what will happen cannot be determined until our Directors meet in September." Mr. Clark's relations with the principal stockholders of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road are believed to be very friendly.

Charles Peter Clark is sixty-three years old, having been born in Nashua, N. H., Aug. 11, 1836. The early part of his business life was devoted to mercantile pursuits. He entered railway service in August, 1870, and has held a variety of responsible positions. He was clerk of the Board of Receivers of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, and subsequently was Trustee under the Berdell mortgage. In 1873 he was appointed general manager of the New York and New England Railroad, a post which he held for six years, at the end of which time he was promoted to the Vice Presidency. In October, 1887, he was elected Second Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Subsequently he became President and receiver of the New York and New England, and in 1887 he was elected President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford. He is also President of the Shepaug, Litchfield and Northfield Railroad.

ILLINOIS ROAD IS SOLD AT AUCTION.

The St. Louis, Indianapolis and Eastern Brings $1,000,000 on Foreclosure.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 19.—Stuart Brown of this city, Master in Chancery of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, yesterday sold at auction, at Robinson, Ill., the St. Louis, Indianapolis and Eastern Railroad to the Illinois Central Railroad, which was the only bidder. The price paid was $1,000,000.

The road was sold under a decree of foreclosure made in the Federal Court in this city in favor of the Central Trust Company of New York, foreclosing a mortgage of $1,000,000.

The road runs from Effingham, Ill., to Switz City, Green County, Ind. The Illinois Central connects with the road at Effingham.

To Test Air Brakes for Surface Cars.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—The State Railroad Commission has made arrangements for a test of air brakes for street surface railroad cars. Twenty-two permits have been issued for that purpose, and each person or company receiving a permit is allowed to equip with brakes one of the cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City, and the tests will be made, three or four on one day, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, New York City; the first series of tests will be made on Aug. 29-31, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

W. H. Ijams Resigns.

W. H. Ijams has resigned the office of Treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which he has held for many years. He was the oldest general officer in the service of that railroad company, having been present as a boy at the opening of the road in 1823. At that period the first section of the road was run by horse power. Mr. Ijams is now nearly seventy-seven years old. He will be succeeded as Treasurer by I. V. McNeal, his former assistant.

MADE BARTENDER OF FATHER.

Eighteen-Year-Old Terror of Belvidere, N. J., Sent to Jail.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 19.—Fred Schwartz, the eighteen-year-old son of Gottlieb Schwartz of this place, was sent to-day by Justice Mackey to the Warren County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of assault. It is said by the police here that for the last three months the lad has been continually intoxicated, and that he has caused his parents no end of trouble. His father keeps a quantity of liquors and beer in his cellar, and it has been the habit of the lad to help himself to these, or to order his father to bring them to him and to enforce the order upon occasion.

He started in to clean out his home yesterday afternoon, and, after breaking all the looking glasses and crockery, his mother protested. She was ordered to mind her own business and to leave him to his enjoyment. She persisted in her efforts to save something from the wreck, and her son then secured an axe from the woodshed and chased his mother, bare-headed, out of the house.

After breaking a little furniture for luck, he opened a free drinking booth on the front stoop of the house for the accommodation of his friends. He ordered his father to go to the cellar and bring up all the beer and liquors there, and to then act as bartender for him. The old man worked as long as his strength would permit in carrying up bottles and casks. He then went on a strike.

His son does not favor strikes or arbitration for the settlement of them, so he secured the father's shotgun and with it forced the old man to continue his labors. When the lad got so intoxicated that he could no longer tell whether or not his commands were obeyed by his father, the old man skipped out and notified the police of the condition of affairs at his home.

Officer Shay was sent to gather in the young terror, but found that the first stupor of intoxication had worn off, and that a fight was just what the young man was looking for. He got it. The officer wasted no time in words, but went right in to make the arrest. It was no easy task, and he found the young man more quick in his movements than he was, so he resorted to strategy.

He secured a clothesline. His experience in Montana years ago "punching" cows stood him in good stead, and he was able to lasso the young man after a second attempt. He threw him as he would a maverick, and then sat on him. At last he got him to the station house.

Three Killed in an Explosion.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Aug. 19.—A thrashing engine blew up yesterday afternoon about five miles from Empire, instantly killing Lyman E. Pilbeam, engineer; Archie Auton, band cutter, and Robert Newhew, feeder. William Gilbert was terribly injured and will probably die. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Adolph Liesegang to Sing Here.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Adolph Liesegang, who sailed for New York Aug. 15 on the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania, will upon his

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IN PICTURESQUE MADRID

Merchants Carry on Their Business in a Leisurely Manner.

A VERY SOMNOLENT OLD CITY

Museums and Art Galleries Full of Interest for the Tourist—The Passing Away of Popular Ceremonies.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN SEBASTIAN, July 13.—This crown of nature's fancy work, San Sebastian, this city in a fairy tale, is just now all alive with expectancy, looking every day for the coming of the Court. It is reputed to be the cleanest town of the Peninsula, and is, in truth, as bright as a wave-washed pebble. Nevertheless, it is a favorite waltz hall of the fleas, which shamelessly obtrude themselves even into conversation. Last evening, when the feast of reason in my balcony flagged for a moment, it was shocking to overhear in the balcony adjoining a learned philologist from Columbia recounting to a sympathetic Wellesley professor his insectivorous sufferings. Does one master the mysteries of language only to talk of fleas, for which, after all, Babel failed to furnish expletives enough? The traveler in Spain must have a spirit above bites.

San Sebastian is chiefly employed, at present, in sea-bathing. The soldiers begin it at 6 o'clock in the morning, marching by regiments down to the concha, clearing for action, and striking out into the gentle surf, all in simultaneous obedience to successive words of command. Some two hours later teams of oxen draw scores of jaunty bathing cars down near the white lip of this opalescent shell of water, and there the long day through all ages, sizes, and ranks of humanity sport in the curling foam or swim far out into the sparkling bay. The Boy King must long for it in dry Madrid, which it is not etiquette for royalty to leave before the Cortes rises.

A last word on Madrid! It is such an easy-going city that one hardly realizes at first how well it performs certain of its functions. Its water supply, for instance, is good, although when one sees the picturesque groups, with those same clay water jars over which Rebecca smiled on Jacob, lingering about the fountains, one expects the liquid to taste of patriarchal times. Its tramway service, everything centring in the Puerta del Sol, is most convenient, although electricity is a little slow in coming to the relief of horseflesh, and the conductors have a strange custom of stopping the car to let passengers off and on. The shops, fairly well stocked, gild commerce with Spanish graces. You accept a chair, you pass the courtesies of the day, the gentleman who serves you, often with cigar in mouth, is seldom sure as to just what goods he has on hand, and is still more rarely dogmatic as to their price.

The tug of war, however, comes in getting them delivered. Ten days before quitting Madrid I bought at one of the best of the libraries a number of books, including several illustrated catalogues of the Velazquez sale. These last were pretty trifles, bound in white paper, and as I intended them for gifts, I wanted fresh copies. "You wish them clean, all of them?" asked the proprietor, with an accent of surprise. I replied that I did, and would moreover be obliged if he could fit them with envelopes ready for mailing. Envelopes he had none, but he promised to tie them up in separate parcels. "And books and bill will come without fail this afternoon?" He looked pained to the beard. "This very morning, señora. You will find them awaiting you on your return." On the third day I sent a note, and on the fifth a boy arrived with the bulk of my purchase, but no catalogue or bill. I explained to the lad, who smilingly besought me to give myself no concern, that I was on the point of leaving the city for good; and preferred not to go away in debt; but the days passed, and my inability to extort that reckoning became the jest of the household. At last, driven to desperate measures, I went through noonday heat to the store, and actually found that procrastinating book seller scattering cigar ashes over a little heap of catalogues, while he contemplated the pictures of each copy in turn. "Behold, señora," he exclaimed, as serenely as if not ten minutes had elapsed since our parting, "here I have for you immaculate booklets, stainless, faultless, such as will rejoice those fortunate friends to whom you have the amiability to send them. And I am this instant about to prepare them for the post with inviolate security."

I expressed my obligations, but entreated him to draw up the account and let me settle it then and there, as I was within twenty-four hours of departure. "And in traveling," I added, apologetically, "it is difficult to send back money." At the obnoxious word he flung up hands and eyebrows. "Señora!" I left the shop, feeling vaguely that I had been guilty of a flagrant indelicacy, as well as black ingratitude. The catalogues, very slightly wrapped, arrived on the morrow just in time to be thrust into my steamer trunk, and I paid the bill amid the final agitation, so unfavorable to arithmetic, of porters and farewells.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN SPAIN.

Madrid possesses the Biblioteca Nacional with valuable manuscripts and something like 1,000,000 books, handsomely housed, where arrangements are made for over 300 readers, but here, as in the other Spanish cities, public libraries, in the American sense of libraries largely used by the general public, are practically non-existent. The book stores, too, except for the latest Spanish publications, leave much to be desired. As a rule, one can get only the most meagre information concerning texts and editions of the national classics, and the supply of new French novels or new German plays is far less complete than the stock of Paris gloves and German cutlery. This last, so canny have the honest Teutons grown, is usually engraved Toledo.

In variety of weather, however, Madrid surpasses all expectations, furnishing the sultriest heat, the chilliest cold, the dustiest dust, and the most prodigious crashes of thunder and lumps of hail to be found in the meteorological market, and all these within a few hours of one another. But what with capas, fans, braseros, balconies, horchaterias, an army of street waterers, and, most essential of all, an inexhaustible fund of good humor, the Madrileño contrives to live on friendly terms with his climate. Although he does not lay aside his cloak before "the fortieth of May," he is so proud of his city, the "Only Court," the "Yelk of the Spanish Egg," that, according to his proverb, it is but one step thence to heaven, which has a little window in order that homesick Castilian souls, to say nothing of envious angels, may gaze down on Madrid.

Apart from bullfights and riots, those rages of excitement that seem to indicate a periodical fevering of the southern blood, the Madrileño takes his pleasures with a dignified simplicity. The city is exceedingly rich in open squares, well-shaded parks, and long reaches of green promenade, and here, with several dozen cigarettes and a few coppers for water and agráz, he wiles the hours away, chatting with friends and admiring the ladies who roll past in spruce landaus. Over the gate of the social paradise of Madrid it must be written: "No admittance except in coaches," for a carriage seems essential to high life. A liveried coachman, rather than powdered butler, is the sine qua non. During the hot season this outdoor parade is in gay career at midnight, and whole families, babies, and nurses included, may be seen gathered in festive knots around small refreshment tables, within sound of fountain spray and garden music. There are open-air concerts and concerts in smoke-beclouded halls, greensward dances, and dances stepped on café tables among disordered clusters of bottles and glasses, and there is always the theatre, on which your Spaniard dotes.

THE THEATRES OF MADRID.

In the Winter season there is opportunity to enjoy classic drama at the Teatro Español, where the Bernhardt of Spain, "La Guerrero," supported by her grandee husband, Mendoza, holds sway. When I saw them in Paris last Autumn they were using brief farces of Cervantes and Lope de Rueda for curtain raisers to a romantic drama by Tirso de Molina and a modern society play by Echegaray. I saw them, too, in Zorrilla's singular dramatic version of "Don Juan," the only play allowed in Spanish theatres on the night of All Saints. The Parisian element in the audience, accustomed to Molière's mocking treatment of the theme, could not away with the crass miracles and all the religious solemnity of this Catholic presentation, and chafed almost to hooting, but the semi-circles of dark Spanish faces, bent forward from the galleries, watched those last scenes of penitence and pardon with unflinching gravity.

From March to November, however, the Teatro Español is closed, and there is little doing at the Teatro Real, an aristocratic temple of Italian opera. This Spring there has been an Italian troupe playing in the Comédia, but apart from that the theatrical opportunities of Madrid were limited to the popular zarzuelas, or operettas, four of which are usually given in an evening. Each theatre offered a new programme of these every night, but there was nothing of literary interest except, now and then, a taking trifle from the pen of Hartzenbusch or Echegaray.

The Madrid Theatre recks naught of early risers. The opening vaudeville is seldom under way before 9 o'clock, the house is cleared after each performance, and often the encores and repetitions prolong a popular zarzuela quite beyond its hour limit. On the other hand, if the audience is small the leading piece may be cut down to the merest outline. I remember one such occasion when the boxes were so empty and the farce so familiar that the orchestra fairly chaffed the actors off the stage. "Enough, enough! Thou may'st withdraw!" chanted the lyric lover to an intruding servant. "And so may'st thou," called out a voice from among the violins. "I've told my passion to the stars," continued the actor in his most mellifluous tenor, making the distant love of the Spanish stage to a lady who was smiling frankly on the audacious fiddler. "Poor stars!" interpolated this worthy so sympathetically that everybody laughed, the singer wound up his transports in the shortest possible order, and the remaining scenes were hardly more than pantomime. But such was the universal good nature and indifference to business exactitudes that neither artists nor ticket holders took this curtailment of their rights in umbrage.

MUSEOS IN MADRID.

Among the excellencies of Madrid must be counted her museos. The Armeria, with its plumed and steel-clad warriors, all at tourney, is no mere lumber room of wicked old iron, as might have been expected, but a new canto of the Faery Queene. The Museo Naval still smells of boundless brine and Isles of Spicery. The Museo Arqueologico Nacional sweeps one, as on the magic carpet of Alhambra legend, through the entire tragedy of Spain. Here are the successive leaves of her strange picture book—scratched, pre-historic flints, grass-woven Iberian sandals, rudely sculptured shapes in sandstone grasping wirecups that suggest whole Rubaiyats; Phoenician anchors, bronze tables of Roman laws, Moorish arabesques, mediaeval altars, modern wares and fineries, while barbaric spoils of Peruvian idols, Mexican feather-shields, sacrificial stones and figures of forest lords speak to the imagination of that vast colonial empire which rose out of a dream to melt again like very dreamstuff, leaving "not a rack behind." These I have seen, but there are twice as many more Madrid museums which I had not time to see, and which, I am told, are no less rich in rarities and no less effective in pictorial beauty of arrangement.

Of the art galleries, who can say enough? The supreme Museo del Prado so magnetizes pilgrim feet that it is hard to spare even a few hours for the Real Academia de Bellas Artes, with its grand Murillos and calm Zurbarans, or the Museo de Arte Moderno, with its succession of canvases depicting scene upon scene of death, decay, murder, execution, starvation, battle, torture, frenzy. Whatever is most horrible in the story of the Peninsula—Juana the Mad staring at her husband's coffin; the bloody fall of the betrayed Torrijos, the nobles of Portugal doing shuddering homage to the exhumed corpse of Inez de Castro, all that moves disgust, distress, dismay, seems flaunted here.

The technique is French, but the subjects are Spanish. Many of the pictures have historical dignity and faithfulness, a few reproduce the modern national types, with a preference for bull fighters and Anarchists over fishermen and peasants, but one misses the spiritual beauty that went hand in hand with the spiritual terror of the older art. Do the Spanish painters of today derive only from Ribera and Goya?

OLD CEREMONIES FADING.

The old-time popular ceremonies are fast fading out of Europeanized Madrid. Even the Christmas mirth, I am told, is waning, though still on Buena Noche the Plaza Mayor is close set with booths, and the Infanta Isabel, "muy Madrileña" that she is, makes a point of driving through and heaping her carriage with fairings. On Twelfth Night, too, there are still a few small boys to be seen scampering about the streets, looking for the arrival of the Magi. Every year drops something of the mediaeval heritage, and it has fallen to my lot to chronicle the passing of one of Madrid's most ancient and comfortable rites. The principal saint days of June, July, and August are preceded by verbenas, or evening fairs, chief among these being the Verbena de San Juan, on Midsummer Night. Far along the Prado gleam the busy fires over which are merrily bubbling the oiliest and brownest of fritters. The rows of lighted stalls, which have sprung up like mushrooms on either side of the promenade, present to the reveling, roving, shifting throng an amazing variety of tawdry knickknacks, ingeniously devised to meet no human want. As we drove slowly up and down, enjoying the gypsy scene, while beggars ran beside the carriage and hawkers darted out upon us with shrill cries, the "American girl" of our little group strove earnestly to find "something to buy."

The most useful and convenient article for a traveler that could be discovered was a pasteboard bull's head on a long stick, but her chaperon, mindful of trunk dimensions, discouraged this purchase so effectively that Little New York gracefully made herself amends by presenting us all with images of St. John. These scandalously represented the Baptist as a ballet girl in short wool skirts and gilt paper ribbons, waving a banner with one hand and leading a two-legged lamb with the other.

Another of our band was an eminent missionary lady, who had invited us to the Buen Retiro gardens that evening, in the expectation of hearing noble music under modest trees, but had unawares precipitated herself and guests upon a Summer theatre. And another was an excited spinster, who dragged the absorbed missionary away from that roaring farce at the end of the second act, herself impelled by emotions to which she had long been a stranger. There was once a fountain in the Puerta del Sol whose gracious waters, sprinkled at Midsummer Midnight on the most unlikely head, insured a wedding within the year. Trams and cabs, riots and bloodshed drove the fairy folk away to the Prado not to "creep into acorn cups and hide them there," but to slip over the rim of the Cybele Fountain, where they have long continued to work their winsome charm. So recently as last year, as soon as the clock in the tower of the stately Bank of Spain struck midnight, with bridal cadences lingering in its peal, eager feet went splashing through the broad marble basin, and the enchanted water, thrown by handfuls and cupfuls far out over the crowd, sparkled even on bald pates and wigs.

But alas for Madrid and her Midsummer Night's Dream! Some prosaic person got wet and tattled to the Alcalde. So when our agitated spinster, on this last Verbena of St. John, had persuaded the compassionate coachman to drive as close as close might be to the magic fountain, there was a bristling, unromantic railing, and outside of this a grim circle of police, frowning menace on that disconcerted host. Every moment more carriages, with veiled ladies and rheumatic gentlemen, dashed up, and the indignant crowd surged forward to the very buttons of authority. But midnight chimed in vain. Somebody called, "Put out the lights," and one bold athlete vaulted over the railing, only to be hustled back with contumely. That great press of people, however, remained as meek as the lions of Cybele's chariot—a lack of spirit only to be accounted for by remembering that this midnight company was made up of the shamefaced and rejected, such an assemblage of blighted beings as, now that this last spell is snapped, earth will never see again. Even the stately Cybele laughed in her marble sleeve.

So passes the old Madrid, but there is a new Madrid, of which a word still waits to be said.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

Carmody Held for Trial.

Policeman Patrick Carmody of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who is accused of having clubbed Charles A. Murphy, a book publisher of 70 Fifth Avenue, was held for trial on a charge of felonious assault by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Inspector Thompson then took Carmody to Police Headquarters, where Deputy Chief Cortright suspended him without pay and ordered charges preferred against him.

IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL

Dr. Moser's Sounding Board the Talk of Pianists.

THE KAISER WAS MISQUOTED

He Did Not Pronounce the French Navy Superior to the British—Growth of the Co-operative Societies.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—"Then, Dr. Moser, with your sounding board a piano will be as good in ten or twelve years as on the day of its purchase?"

The doctor jumped up from the instrument on which he had just played a movement of the Beethoven F sharp minor, and took me by the shoulders. "But, carissime," he shouted, using the old Latin priestly allocution, "my piano will be better in a hundred years than it is to-day! It will improve just exactly like a violin."

A matter-of-fact auditor ventured the question whether the strings and other parts of the instrument would not have to be renewed. The doctor gazed at him with an expression, in which sympathy with dullness was badly concealed. "What does the owner of the finest Stradivarius do when a string breaks?" he asked. "Of course, of my piano will depend on the absolute durability of its parts, but its tone will go on improving, and not, as now, steadily deteriorate; so that all the solidity of workmanship put into an instrument by a Steinway or a Bechstein cannot keep it from its becoming an instrument fit only for the garret in ten years at most." A striking and interesting personality is the man who claims to have answered satisfactorily the two following questions: "Why is the tone of the pianoforte unmusical, failing to satisfy our feeling for musical sound, and how can it be made absolutely musical?" "Why does the volume of sound of a piano decrease and deteriorate year by year, and how does the beauty of tone of an instrument increase with age, as in the violin?"

Before going any further it may be well to mention a few of those musicians and scientists who are willing to be quoted as holding the opinion that Dr. Moser has indeed answered these questions in a practical manner. In the list I find the names of Dr. Muck, Xavier Scharwenka, Prof. Bohm, F. Schultze, Dr. Wuliner, Maria Krebs, and a host of others, who surely would not knowingly lend their influence toward the encouragement of a swindle. "What is there odd about it?" asked Dr. Moser. "A priest invented the fagott, another priest invented the upright piano. Why should not I, also a priest, have discovered the 'resonance piano'?" He claims to have discovered this long-sought wonder, the piano that is absolutely musical, or scientifically so near tonal that no human ear can detect any of the impurities dealt by hard in the best of modern pianos. He has been at it most of his life, though he has also found time to educate himself, enter the priesthood, and become a teacher of youth.

Moser was born in Mayence about forty-seven years ago, and, luckily as he says, received his first musical instruction not on the piano but on the organ, so that the first mentioned instrument, with its almost total lack of singing powers, always failed to satisfy him. This brought him to the study of acoustics and the search after a method of rendering the piano a really musical instrument. For a long time he fancied that the reason lay in the bad construction, but after examining most minutely a couple of first-class Steinway grands he was forced to the inevitable conclusion that something was radically wrong with the theory on which all modern makers work. He turned to Helmholz and found that, although the great scientist discourses learnedly of the length of the strings and the strength of the expansion, &c., he makes no mention of the resonance or sounding board. Moser pulled pianos and organs to pieces and put them together again; he worked for a time in a piano factory, and finally came to the conclusion that it was only a matter of just this sounding board, this accoustic spectrum, as he calls it. This is in all modern pianos merely a thin metal plate.

The development of the sounding board has been Dr. Moser's lifework, and he has finally found its perfection in one, many times the thickness of the old one, of composite in construction—that is, made of several pieces joined together with an art that remains as yet a secret. The old Vienna clavichords and first grand pianos possessed a much purer, sweeter tone, because the relation of their sounding boards to their simple strings was a natural one. With the development of the piano string to its present tough and powerful consistence came a change for the worse, as the sounding board was not developed in the same ratio, with the result that the tone of the instrument became less pure. Hence it was a perfectly reasonable idea to improve the resonance by bringing the board into the proper relation to the modern piano string.

A NEW SOUNDING BOARD.

"What is the first thing a master teaches you to-day?" asked the genial doctor. "It is touch. Without touch you might as well play on the xylophone. The first time that you put a finger on my piano you will recognize that it is not the touch, but the instrument that does the work. You can put your foot on the keyboard, and beautifully round, full tone will ensue. Listen!" The doctor struck the middle C smartly with his whole hand, held like a hatchet, and it may be confessed at once that all present were surprised, to use no stronger expression, at the strength and beauty of the tone. The doctor folded his arms and looked at us triumphantly, while its waves reverberated through the room as if they would never stop, and all the time the overtones were clearly and easily distinguished from the ground tone. A layman might describe it by saying that he had never heard such a full, round, sweet tone hold out such a very long time. The doctor struck the common chord of C major, and the effect was certainly marvellous. He modulated into the minor, and then struck in the bass a palpable discord, but, lo! and behold! it sounded actually pleasant! It was, in a word, orchestral, musical. The dissonances were like those of the orchestra in a Wagner score; they seemed to have their place, their raison d'être.

One began to appreciate the force of the assertion of Dr. Muck, the talented and popular operatic conductor of the Royal Opera House: "Compared with other pianos, the tone of this one possesses a duration of vibration that is almost unlimited; a capacity of modulation and carrying power in all dynamic gradations that is astounding."

The sounding board of the modern piano is never thicker than three-eighths of an inch. Dr. Moser's is about two inches in diameter. Boards composed of several parts, joined together in one way or another, are nothing new in the history of pianoforte manufacture, but have always been abandoned. Moser, however, held fast to the idea, and finally hit upon the right way of combining the several parts. His first piano was made in the year 1895 by Schulz Brothers in Dusseldorf. Now any piano can be made over and furnished with a Moser apparatus.

I asked the doctor, who looks like a black-haired Franz Liszt, and understands well the art of speaking himself interesting, what steps he had taken to exploit his invention commercially. It has been patented in fourteen countries, but as yet I believe that in Germany alone the public is in a position to purchase directly. From a great maker in the United States the doctor received the answer: "If your invention amounted to anything we should have had it long ago!" He freely has had the greatest trouble in getting manufacturers to take up the matter seriously, but this is easily understood in view of the doctor's claim that a piano supplied with his sounding board will last and improve for years like a violin. This is surely not the kind of invention sought by the makers, for it might result in cutting down their sales three-fourths.

The doctor claims that any piano of moderate size can be furnished with his invention, but that in new instruments the total length can be several inches shorter, certainly for private houses a distinct advantage. What interests the average musical listener is the doctor's statement that only musical people can play on his piano, and that its introduction will reduce the army of pianists by four-fifths, surely "a consummation devoutly to be wished." In regard to the manner in which the invention is regarded by reputable musicians here, the names mentioned above would seem to indicate that its value is fully recognized. Those present, when I was in the doctor's rooms, were certainly delighted with it, and it must be confessed that the effect of a transcription of a Beethoven symphonic movement on two pianos was absolutely orchestral. Whether the invention is all that the enthusiastic priest claims cannot be known yet. In any case, it is the musical sensation of the season here.

THE EMPEROR MISQUOTED.

The veriest tyro in international questions often has cause to wonder how certain statements get into the American press and still more at the readiness of first-class journals to treat them in all seriousness. The latest canard of this description that some New York newspapers even noticed in editorials was to the effect that the German Emperor said to the Frenchmen, on the occasion of his late visit to a French cruiser, "In my opinion the French Navy is superior to the British!" It ought to be totally unnecessary to state that Emperor William never made any such nonsensical statement whatever, any more than Admiral Dewey said that "our next war would be with Germany."

Meanwhile the monarch, so completely misunderstood in America, has returned from his Northern cruise and joined his family at the Castle of Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, the Empress and her boys having already gone thither from their outing in Bavaria. It is understood that the Empress's broken leg is mending rapidly.

Here in Berlin we have had no excitement, the only happening of interest having been the meetings of the Union of German Co-operative Associations, the members of which, known by their badges, have been much in evidence during the week. At the first meeting the delegates were greeted by a representative of the Imperial Chancellor, as well as by the Minister of Commerce, the Governor of the Imperial Bank, and other official bodies. Representatives of the co-operative societies of Great Britain and France were also present. During the week a statue of the founder of the system, Schultze-Delitzsch, was unveiled.

Nothing can be more significant of the gradual, but overwhelming, growth of Liberal ideas in Germany than the development of the "Benossenschafter," whose organization has existed for over fifty years. In the light of history the interest shown in it by the powers that be is very notable. Its founders could not boast of receiving a little sympathy. On the contrary, they were looked upon as out-and-out democrats, and little better than Socialists. More than once, notably in 1862 and 1867, the Prussian authorities sought by hostile legislation to wipe the system out of existense, but Schultze was equal to every emergency, and steered his ship with unerring hand through the many political and economic rocks and shoals which beset its course. At last, a long time after his death, his real triumph has come. A statue is erected to him, and the very Government that so often endeavored to destroy his handiwork, now united in his praise.

The Summer in North Germany has been rather warm, in fact the Germans consider themselves persecuted by the heat, but this is calculated to bring a smile to the face of him who has been through an American Summer "within walls," Oliver Wendel Holmes's "intramural aestivation." Berlin residents are out of town, but the streets, restaurants, and galleries are full of Anglo-Saxon (I beg pardon, of German-French, Irish, Scotch, Italian, Chinese, &c., citizens) appearance and tongue, their red Baedekers being the sure sign of their guild.

EDWARD BRECK.

BONNER PRAISES FIREMEN.

Says Their Bravery at the Windsor Fire Can Never Be Equaled.

In a report of the operations of the Fire Department for the quarter ended March 31 last, made public yesterday, there is a special report by ex-Chief Bonner on the work of rescue by firemen at the Windsor Hotel fire. Chief Bonner says:

"No chance to save life was neglected by the men. The rescues made by Ford and Clark, from my personal observations and from what I have heard since the fire of the circumstances, were among the bravest ever accomplished. McDermott's conduct and that of many others of the men are classed in my mind with the most heroic deeds ever accomplished by men in the face of such difficulty and danger.

"It should be remembered that these rescues were made over the great aerial ladders, and by the aid of scaling ladders on the Fifth Avenue side of the hotel. The men ran great risk in carrying persons along these ladders. Some of the rescued were heavy and others insensible.

"The ladders were made of Georgia pine and are very tough, the grain of the wood running the entire length of forty feet. I saw, however, one of them bend like a bow under the weight of three persons.

"While the men of the department have made splendid rescues, and have performed many brave deeds, there has never been anything to compare with what they did at the Windsor fire. I doubt if what they accomplished there can ever be equaled."

Fire Commissioner Scannell granted permission to McDermott to receive a set of resolutions from the Liberty Flag Club of the west side, of which he is a member, for his work at the fire.

CURED FISH TRADE NOTES.

Mackerel and Codfish Are Scarce and Prices High.

With the closing days of August comes the opening of the Fall trade in cured fish and oysters. It is safe to say that not in ten years has the New York cured fish market opened up with such a scant stock of staple fish in the hands of importers, wholesalers, and jobbers as this season.

This is especially true concerning the mackerel supply. Last year the mackerel catch on the New England coast was regarded as exceptionally poor, when only 14,000 barrels of cured mackerel were landed, as against 386,000 barrels in 1886, but this year the catch of shore mackerel along the North Atlantic Coast will probably fall below last year's record.

When the Gloucester mackerel fleet, consisting of twenty-three vessels, sailed for Southern waters, in the latter part of March and the early part of April last, there were many indications that pointed to a successful season, but the fishermen were again doomed to disappointment. For nearly six weeks the fleet cruised off Cape Hatteras without encountering any signs of a mackerel school that promised even a moderate haul. The vessels then drifted northward, and some secured small cargoes off the North New Jersey coast and in the neighborhood of Fire Island. Those fish were all disposed of fresh, as is usually the case with the early catch of mackerel everywhere. In fact, few, if any, of the mackerel taken south of Montauk Point ever find their way to the curers' hands. The mackerel fishermen figure on following the mackerel from the point where they are first sighted in their first appearance in Southern waters, along the coast as far as Eastern Nova Scotia. What are taken in Southern waters, as stated, are sold fresh, and what are taken off the New England and Nova Scotia coasts are supposed to be cured. This year thus far the mackerel catch has been a failure in North American waters, and some of the Gloucester fleet have sailed for the Irish coast to try the mackerel fishing there.

The prospects of the Irish mackerel fisheries this year are far from good. Last year the Irish mackerel fisheries were almost a complete failure. The catch was less than 50 per cent. of the previous season, which was not counted good.

This season the reports and statistics received up to date all point to a light catch and a short cure, which means a scant supply and high prices in this market.

As an indication of how prices may be expected to run, the new Irish mackerel that reached this market at the opening of the season sold for $15 to $17 a barrel, as against $13 per barrel at the opening of the season of 1898.

The conditions in the codfish trade are far from satisfactory. The market is bare of fish and the tendency of prices is upward. This arises not so much from any scarcity of bank fish as the difficulty of securing them. The Bait act, which is now being strictly enforced by the Newfoundland Government as against the French fishermen, is working serious embarrassment to the American fishermen, and hampers them considerably in securing bait. How long this condition of affairs may last it is difficult to conjecture, as the French Shore problem in Newfoundland is yet far from a satisfactory settlement.

Would Have Sold Poisoned Goat Meat.

Two Italians were fined $10 apiece by Magistrate Smith, in the Long Island City Police Court, yesterday, because they had in their possession the body of a goat that had been poisoned by its owner. Their names are Joseph Areno and Joseph Fruck, and they claim 51 River Street, Brooklyn, as their home. The goat had been sick, and its owner ended its trouble by giving it a dose of poison. It was then thrown over the fence into a vacant lot, and it was there that the Italians found it. They acknowledged that it was their intention to cut it up and sell it to Italians who live in the East New York district.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FOIBLES

Will Brook No Change in Appearance of Yacht or Palace.

UPHOLSTERER'S BAD BLUNDER

Put a Flute Too Many in the Chintz on the Wall of Her Cabin—Reminiscences of Cowes.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Admiral Fullerton, who has commanded the Queen's yacht Victoria and Albert for about fifteen years, will retire in a short time. The Admiral enlisted in the navy in 1853, and is naval aide de camp to her Majesty, with whom he is a great favorite. This is not to be wondered at, as he has the hearty, unassuming manner that properly constructed sailors are always supposed to have. He enabled THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent to spend a very pleasant hour aboard the Victoria and Albert a few years ago during "the Cowes week." During that hour I learned of—though not through him—a few foibles of her Majesty Victoria. The Queen was stopping at Osborne at the time and Cowes contained about ten times its usual population. The German Emperor was the guest of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and his yacht Meteor lay in the roadstead not far from the Britannia. Near the latter was the Navahoe, the owner of which, I think, was Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll. In fact, the roadstead was almost as crowded with craft as the shore was with people. The United States warship Chicago, with Admiral Erben on board, was the biggest vessel in sight, though the German Emperor's yacht Hohenzollern did not look very much smaller or much less dangerous. On a large sideboard in the dining saloon of the Hohenzollern were the numerous yachting trophies won by the Emperor, but the one feature that struck me most forcibly during my visit to the big ship was that her decks were covered with linoleum.

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Recollection of the visit reminds me of an amusing incident that happened on "The Front" one morning. Dr. Carl Peters, the famous German African explorer, and the writer were taking a stroll, when we passed the German Emperor and some members of his suite. The Emperor, who was a great friend of Dr. Peters at the time, saluted the explorer, sailor fashion, by touching his cap and passed on. I was rather horrified, for Dr. Peters paid not the slightest attention. He is very short-sighted, and even with the aid of glasses can only see a short distance.

"I wouldn't advise you to return to Germany during the lifetime of the present Emperor," was my remark.

"Why not?" inquired Dr. Peters, gazing at me with Teutonic placidity.

"The penalty may be only imprisonment for life, but I'm under the impression that it is death by the axe," I said.

"What the devil are you talking about?" asked the doctor. "What have I done?"

"Well," I replied, "in the presence of his suite and a large crowd the German Emperor saluted you, and you cut him dead."

The doctor halted as if he had been shot. For several moments his feelings were beyond expression. Then he removed his yachting cap and mopped his forehead. At last he was able to say, "You are not joking." The impoliteness of such a course was pointed out to the explorer. "Of course," he said, "of course; I might have known you would not joke upon such a subject. Tell me just what happened." This was done, and I wound up with the comforting intelligence that the Emperor seemed to realize the fact that he had not been seen. Later in the day Dr. Peters saw the Emperor. The latter not only took a load off his mind, but slapped him in a most friendly fashion on the shoulder. "Come and share a bottle," said Dr. Peters to me, and in the language of Governments, the incident was closed.

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To return to her Majesty. Having boarded the Victoria and Albert, Admiral Fullerton placed me in charge of one of his officers, with a request that the visitor should be shown everything worth seeing.

"You know this is the second Victoria and Albert?" said my guide. In reply to an affirmative he added: "This boat was built while the Prince Consort was alive, which is a good many years ago, but to all appearances she is just as she was when she went into commission. Still, there is not much of the original boat left. When any repairs were needed they were made, but nothing was changed; the new looked just like the old. This was by order of her Majesty. The Queen does not like changes, particularly any object to which is attached some memory of the Prince Consort. Let us take a look at the engine room. You see how old-fashioned in style the machinery is. There is not a bit of the original there, but when it became necessary to replace anything that had become worn out the new piece was made on the original pattern, and the engine can hold its own against the best of them to-day."

Finally we found our way into the Queen's sleeping cabin. It looked like a small bedroom in a country house of ancient style and modest pretensions. There was no bunk, but there was a low, wooden bedstead. The walls were covered with chintz. This was fluted. How many flutes there were nobody, I think, but her Majesty ever knew. That is how the upholsterer found out one day. The Queen's orders were that the cabin was to be redecorated each year, but there was to be no change in the character or quality of the decorations. Year after year the same pattern of chintz was used, and year after year the same number of flutes were to be found on each section. Finally a year arrived in which an upholsterer came who knew not what a stickler for conservatism her Majesty was. Seeing his ability in trouble, he copied the old decorations. He made one frightful error. This was discovered by the Queen. The unfortunate man had put one more flute on a certain section than had been there before. Instead of ordering him off to instant execution, as Elizabeth or Mary might have done, Queen Victoria simply ordered that the offending chintz should be removed and replaced according to order. There were no more complaints, so that the exact number of flutes, or flutings, must have been reproduced. It is unlikely that her Majesty took the trouble to count them, but she had, doubtless, become so accustomed to a certain aspect that by a glance she detected the most infinitesimal change.

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So far as her desire to keep things as they are is concerned, her Majesty is the same ashore as afloat. Walking through Windsor Castle one day with one of the head officers of the household, he took me into a small dining room.

"This," said the officer, "is where her Majesty dines when there is but a small party at the castle. From twelve to fifteen can sit down here comfortably. Her Majesty issues an order that twelve persons will dine with her. A plan of the table with seats for twelve guests is prepared and laid before the Queen. Her Majesty designates where each person will sit and fills in the name herself."

The table was set at the time for fourteen. I asked if there were to be thirteen guests.

"Certainly not," was the answer. "There are places for twelve at the sides. Her Majesty sets at the head of the table."

There was a chair at the bottom of the table. I asked for whom it was intended.

"For nobody," was the reply. "That is where the Prince Consort used to sit."

"And is the vacant chair always there?"

"It is always there," was the reply.

There was silence for a minute or so, and my guide continued:

"Her Majesty," he said, "mentions the number of lights that she requires at dinner and where they shall be placed. She forgets not the smallest detail and detects the minutest change from her orders. It is the same in every department of the household, whether her Majesty be at Windsor, Buckingham Palace, Balmoral, or Osborne. She likes things as they were when the Prince Consort was alive, and what her Majesty likes the Queen has."

T. B. F.

James W. Boyle to Entertain.

James W. Boyle, leader of the Seventh Assembly District, will give the women and children of his district an excursion up the Sound to Carrolton Grove on Aug. 31. Several barges have been engaged for the trip, and there will be a vaudeville performance on the way to the grounds and after reaching there.

Horner's Furniture.

TO INTENDING FALL BUYERS.

In view of the certain advance in prices which will go into effect the coming Fall on all lines of Furniture, we suggest to intending buyers the importance of taking advantage of the low figures we are now quoting, by which a saving of from 10 to 20 per cent. will be effected.

To make room for Fall stock, many pieces have been marked down to secure their clearance.

Purchases made now will be held until wanted.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

MANY GET CITY JOBS.

Civil Service Commission Announces a List of Appointments.

The Civil Service Commission yesterday announced a large list of appointments in various city departments. The salaries of the appointees range from $4,500 to $600 per year. The minor appointments were for surveyors in the Fire Department, court attendants, clerks, and stenographers.

The principal appointment in the Borough of Manhattan was that of Herbert L. Smith to be Assisant Depuy Controller at a salary of $4,500. In Brooklyn, Henry Hanks was appointed Superintendent of Repairs, Department of Water Supply, at a salary of $3,000; John F. Frost, Water Register, salary $4,000, and John M. Smith, Superintendent of Conduits and Reservoirs, salary $2,000.

In the Department of Highways, William H. McLaughlin was made Superintendent of Sub-surface Construction, at a salary of $2,500, and Joseph H. Mahon Superintendent of Streets and Roads at a salary of $2,500.

CHINA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL.

Nearly $15,000 Already Raised for Building Fund and Maintenance.

Dr. Gilbert Reid, who is just leaving for China to establish at Peking the International Institute, acknowledges the following subscriptions that he has received in New York of $1,000 each: Samuel S. Childs, George B. Cluett of Troy, William E. Dodge, Col. M. R. Jefferds, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert M. Olyphant, Gilbert Reid; of $750 each: J. T. Hamilton, the American Trading Company, the Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin; of $500 each: J. W. Alfred Cluett, Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Horace B. Silliman; of $350 each: William G. Low, Miss Mabel Slade; of $250 each: Mrs. "R. T. A.," Francis Louis Slade, Timothy G. Sellew; of $200: William C. Wallace; of $150: the China and Japan Trading Company; of $125 each: Mrs. Adeleide C. Packar, the Rev. Dr. G. L. Hamilton; of $100 each: Mrs. Cornelia W. Chapell, Ambrose K. Ely, Duncan S. Ellsworth, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, Miss Agnes K. Irving, John E. Parsons, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Miss "O. E. P. S.," Miss "C. P. S."

The total subscriptions for building fund and maintenance already amount to nearly $15,000. A committee of twenty-two men has been formed in New York for the purpose of securing $7,000 more. This will give New York a prominent part in the work of this proposed institute.

CAR DRIVER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Ran Down a Little Boy and an Angry Crowd Threatened Him.

Velodino Marrone, four years of age, of 401 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, while playing hide and seek in First Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, yesterday afternoon, was knocked down and run over by a north-bound horse car and so badly injured that he died in the Harlem Hospital shortly afterward. The driver of the car, Michael Neville of 1,091 Third Avenue, was set upon by a number of Italians, and would have fared badly had not Policeman Read of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station clubbed the crowd right and left and threatened to shoot. Neville was then taken a prisoner to the station.

The boy was running across the street at the time, and had emerged from behind a truck opposite the car so that Neville did not see him until his horses were upon him. He put on the brakes, but the horses knocked the boy down. His body was wedged in under the truck carriage of the front wheels and pushed along for a little distance, receiving internal injuries.

The boy shrieked as he went under the car, and

Gossip and Doings at Various Summer Resorts

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Summer season may now be said to be in the full of its glory. Each watering place tells of luncheons, dinners, and dances, of sailing and fishing parties and yacht racing; of golf, of tennis and of polo, and many other pastimes in the open, changed a bit according to the locality and the climate. To one but glancing over this programme, it would seem that there is little variety and very much sameness everywhere. It is true that in Europe, the principal seaside places, and each cure and each "Bad" have individual attractions, but then one must remember that each is also affected by the surroundings and the setting, the different peoples and nations; while here it is literally the same from Bar Harbor to Old Point

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Perhaps Newport is copied too faithfully. There the Summer life is one of such absolute luxury that none but those having large fortunes and almost absolute leisure can dream of entering the "set." It is a cottage or rather a "palace" community—for the word "cottage" applied to these structures of stone and marble is absurd—and this Summer it has thrived admirably without a hotel. And yet a few miles away there is the famous Pier, where hotel life is in the ascendant, and where that mock Bohemianism reigns which Newport at times affects, and at times again, utterly disavows. The mixture of Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, with a soupcon of the South at Bar Harbor, gives that community a delightful independence. It has taken up Admiral Sampson and his officers, because Newport has snubbed them, and sticks loyally to the table d'hote dinner, the drive, the afternoon tea, and to public entertainers and readers and singers of all descriptions. It has the advantage of climate over Newport and it is the Summer home of the foreign diplomats It is more like Dinard than any other resort of its kind in this country. York Harbor, Northeast Harbor, and Seal Harbor are all delightful spots, with an atmosphere of refinement and repose.

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Southampton, this Summer, is neither fish, flesh, nor good sound herring. One set imitates Newport, and a standard of extravagant entertainment has been reached, while the conservatives still keep up the battle. Southampton's blind imitation of Newport has set the machinery going in the lesser Long Island towns, and East Hampton and Southampton, and Quogue, and Islip, and Babylon, and so on down the shore are all following the lead. When New York Bay is crossed conditions are different. The man who summers on the "Jersey" coast leads—this is only figurative—a double life. In the day he is in town, and he rushes as early as possible to catch his boat and enjoy an hour or so of golf, or of sailing, or driving, or fishing, before sunset. Long Branch, and Elberon, and Seabright, all have had excellent seasons, and being so near to town, they have had no cause to complain of the lack of men.

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It is too early to say much of Lenox and Stockbridge and the Berkshires. There has been a very fair season in the Adirondacks, and there have been more New Yorkers in the White Mountains and at Lake George than for several seasons before. European travel has been very slim. A few have staid over and gone to the watering places and spas, but the majority of Americans abroad have been those who have made the other hemisphere their permanent home, and whose visits to America are only occasional. All this may have been said before, but perhaps the situation warrants it being said again.

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On the other side, society is scattered almost to the four winds. Those who feel the need of it have gone to the various cures for a short season. There are several of these spas in England, such as Harrowgate and the old favorite Tunbridge Wells, which are quite fashionable for a short season. Others again have begun their rounds of country-house visits, now that the shooting season has opened. On the Continent the Baths have the glamor of the presence of royal personages, and there are yet a few people in whom the spirit of the snob is not extinct and others who are consumed by an overpowering curiosity, and who must be on the spot where the ubiquitous Prince and other lesser great ones are taking their annual purification. The regimen is very strict at Marienbad, and every one must be out at half-past six in the morning, and "every one" is so bored and tired that "taps" are sounded figuratively before 10 in the evening. There is nothing to do but to drink the water, walk, and gaze on the distinguished visitors. It has been so cold at Marienbad that overcoats and wraps were a necessity, and the modish world is wearing last Winter's old clothes. Of Americans, there are but a few well known in society among the visitors. Lady Randolph Churchill is somewhere on the Continent, and Mrs. Arthur Paget is supposed to be at Trouville.

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King Alexander of Servia and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria are the royal lions at Carlsbad, which is within walking distance from Marienbad. The Duc d'Orleans left Marienbad just before the Prince of Wales arrived. It is rumored that the Prince deferred his visit because he heard the Duc d'Orleans was at the bath, and some of the English papers maliciously added because he had also been told that Mr. William Waldorf Astor would be at his hotel, and he could not stand the combination. The Duc and Duchess d'Orleans discreetly left before the arrival of the heir-apparent, and are soon to be en route for India, and Mr. Astor's name does not appear among those at present at Marienbad, nor again at its neighboring spa, Carlsbad. The Americans who are at the latter place include, or did until about a fortnight ago, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, Mrs. Griswold Gray, and Miss Irving. Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker arrived on Aug. 5, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend have been there some time. Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker, who have been traveling in Russia, reached Carlsbad about ten days ago. The cable has already told the details of the déjeuner given by Mrs. "Pliny" Moore, who is an American resident of Paris, and who is very much devoted to the royalty cause.

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St. Moritz is having a brilliant Summer season. The Duchess of Manchester and her daughter will remain until late in the Autumn. Golf and Alpine climbing seem to be the chief amusements. There are not many New Yorkers at St. Moritz this year as yet. Among those recently registered were Mr. and Mrs. Archer V. Pancoast, Mrs. Isaac Bronson and Miss Bronson, and Mrs. Schell, and Mr. George H. Sargeant. Aix-les-Bains is beginning its season quite well, although the weather has been rather warm. The King of Greece is the royalty taking a cure at Aix. The theatre is giving Mme. Sans-Gêne with much success, and Loie Fuller is dancing to good audiences. The colony at Aix are still speaking enthusiastically of Pierpont Morgan's generosity in giving 50,000 francs for their hospital, which donation has been added to by H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, who has given 5,000 francs; Dr. Valentine Mott, 100 francs; Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, 50 francs, and Mr. David T. Watson, 250 francs. Among well-known people at Aix this year are Peter Moller, Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Ellis, Miss Delano, Mr. and Miss Krebs, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mr. and Mrs. David Gardiner, and Mr. and Mrs. Struthers of Philadelphia.

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The season at Dinard has begun, and this charming little Breton watering place is very gay. Some of the late Paris successes, including the very salacious "La Dame de chez Maxim," have been played. The bathing is excellent, and there have been several fêtes champêtre, which have been well attended. Mme. de Charette, who was Miss Polk, has a villa at Dinard, and she has been giving lawn parties and dinners, and Mrs. Hughes-Hallett and the Duntzes have also entertained. Last week there was a very successful regatta.

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Among the latest arrivals in Paris going through are Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith, who were at the Hotel de France et Choseuil, after a short season at Aix; Mr. C. Stacy Clark of New York, Mr. Charles Porter Weekes, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Westervelt, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Grace, who were at the Elysée Palace Hotel, and who had left for Geneva.

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A peculiar custom in London is the closing of fashionable clubs during the off season, or Summer, for cleaning and repairs, and the dates of these closings are made public, besides being posted at the various clubs. The Union Club is closed until Oct. 2, the United Service Club until Aug. 31, the Army and Navy Club until Aug. 31, the Nimrod Club until the 30th inst, Boodle's Club, one of the oldest and smartest in London, until Sept. 2; the Devonshire Club until Aug. 26, the Cavalry Club until Sept. 3, the Saville Club until Aug. 17, and the Reform Club on the 27th for a fortnight.

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Lucerne has been one of the favorite watering places this season, and it is no wonder, with its beautiful scenery and its delightful climate. Tennis and golf tournaments and picnics and fêtes champêtre and evening concerts and dances are among the amusements, and there are also the numerous excursions on the lake and the climbs on the mountains and the trips up Pilatus and Rigi. Mr. and Mrs. Willie Duer have been among the recent New Yorkers registered at Lucerne. Major William L. Cole is at Interlaken, and the hotel lists through the Italian and Swiss lake regions contain the names of many American tourists.

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Biarritz has been very warm, and there has been much golf and pigeon shooting and tennis at the Country Club. Like Dinard, Biarritz has two seasons, one in the Winter, and one in the Summer, and during the latter the trippers rather overpower the residents. But the prevailing idea in Paris just now is to get anywhere, for until a few days ago it was extremely hot, and there has been besides a plague of fleas, which has made itself unpleasantly felt in the American residence around the Arc de Triomphe. Those who have suffered from the Parisian flea, which, by the way, is claimed to be an importation from Egypt, need not seek for an excuse for the desertion of Paris. All the little French plages and bains are filled. At the former there is some gayety, and next to Trouville Dieppe is about the most attractive of these Normandy places. Deauville has had a week of polo, and the minor eaux have their melancholy procession of invalids in chairs, and their little band which plays out in the grounds, and the café concert company, which gives an occasional performance in the Casino of a worn-out operetta. A bit dismal, this, but very restful.

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The death of Mr. E. Ray Thompson at Etretat and the lapse of twenty-four hours before any one in New York could place him or remember him, is an illustration of how soon the many New Yorkers living abroad are forgotten. To-day in London and in Paris there are large colonies of Americans whose names seldom if ever appear in print because they avoid purposely the resident American society and who, although they are well related and frequently bear old New York names, are as utterly obliterated from the memory of the living generation as if they were really dead. Now and then one of the women may marry a title and a bit of family history may be revived. Several branches of the Astor family, descended from the daughters of John Jacob Astor who married abroad, have been living in France for half a century, yet one seldom hears of the Borcels or even the Delanos, and only now and then there is a reminder that the Kanes, the Posts, many of the Pells, and the Forbes, Corbins, Brevoorts, Van Zandts, and Meynells are Americans living in Paris. The Ridgways have become so very French that Henry Ridgway is never looked upon as an American. The marriage of the Count de Ganay of the old Faubourg to Miss Ridgway had the effect of bringing the entire family into French society, where there were few Americans, and it was only the marriage of Henri Ridgway to Miss Munroe which brought them within the American focus again.

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As soon as Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck recuperates at Harrowgate she will go to Braemar, where her husband has taken a house for the Autumn months. Braemar is one of the most picturesque spots in Scotland, and the air is very bracing. Many of the English people who are not going abroad to enjoy "deliciously horrid water and a lovely place" will take forests in Scotland. The idea of taking a forest is lordly and smacks somewhat of antiquity, but is quite charming. Lady Neylor-Leland is trying to let her house at Hyde Park Gate. She has been left very little else by her husband, and is not in good circumstances. The Countess of Strafford has been living very quietly near London.

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Gradually the details of that famous week at Cowes are coming to light as the European mails arrive. It was one of the gayest ever known in the Isle of Wight. The old inhabitants declared that they have seen more yachts in the harbor and roads on former Cowes weeks, but this is doubted. The Valhalla had a crew of 100 hands and was a miniature ocean ship, but very slow. The Count and Countess de Castellane were about the last to leave. Lady Randolph Churchill and Lady Lister-Kaye adopted the novel plan of hiring a yacht together. The Anthony Drexels had the White Heather and Lord Revelstoke the Gabrielle. The gowns of the women were nearly all of white duck, a fashion which has been set by Mrs. John Jacob Astor at Newport, but not followed by all the Newport women during the New York Yacht Club cruise races. Mrs Willie James also did not follow the prevailing fashion, as her coat opened over a pink blouse. The Countess de Castellane, however, and Mme. de Gallifet, her guest, remained loyal to the French ideal and wore blue serge.

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Mrs. Willie James, who to-day is one of the English fashionable femmes du monde conspicuously before the public, is quite a young woman and very handsome. She was the eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Forbes of Newe and Edinglassie, Aberdeenshire, and she therefore belongs to one of the oldest and most distinguished Scottish families. Through her mother she is the granddaughter of the late Lady Louisa Moncrieff, and consequently is a niece to the lovely sister, the Duchess of Atholl, Georgiana, Countess of Dudley, and Lady Muir Mackenzie. She is an intimate friend of the daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and is about the age of the Duchess of Fife. The Princess of Wales has stopped with her at her country seat, West Dean Park, where this year she entertained the Prince. This is a gorgeous place filled with art treasures and curiosities dating back from the old manor house, which was built in the reign of James I. The place has been made absolutely modern, and is one of the few country houses in England illuminated with electric light. Mr. James is very wealthy, and has been a great explorer and hunter, and is well known in the United States. He has lived on the Western plains, and has been through Canada and British Columbia in search of big game.

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Another celebrity who has been much talked about is Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, who has written two very popular books, "Concerning Isabel Carnaby" and "The Double Thread." Miss Fowler has been a great deal in London society and is very clever. She is the daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, who was Under Secretary for the Home Department, Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of State for India in turn. The Fowlers' country place is at Woodthorne, Wolverhampton, and the city house at Prince's Gate. She is one of the few women in society (she is quite a friend of Lady Randolph Churchill) who has succeeded in writing an interesting book with an "atmosphere." She is not handsome, but the face is winning and the eyes are good.

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Everything in England seems to move in cycles of weeks. There is Ascot week, and again Goodwood week and Cowes week, and the latest is Canterbury week. The old cathedral city lends itself on this occasion as the background to a cricket match, military encampment, and tournament. During the week also there is a carnival procession, and this is followed by a series of dinners and public balls; but cricket is the sport of the week. For the rest, everybody seems to eat luncheon in marquees and tents, a favorite amusement of the provincial Englishman. The city was gayly decorated and the tents were very prettily gotten up, and the local and neighboring nobility and gentry seemed to have had a very good time. Prince Francis of Teck was the nearest approach to royalty, and among the smart people strolling about the tents and being cheered with tea and cup and cold game in aspic were Lord and Lady Hothfield, Lord William Bentinck, and Mr. Cadogan.

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It has been arranged that the wedding of Miss Mary Turnure and Mr. Duncan Owen Cameron will take place at the residence of the bride, 417 Fifth Avenue, on Sept. 18, instead of at Grace Church chantry, as previously reported. The wedding will be very quiet and only the family and a few intimate friends will be present at the ceremony and the breakfast.

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The opening of the hunting season is being celebrated at Richfield Springs with éclat. Samuel Willetts of the Cedarhurst Club is up for the season, and J. Lee Taller is also much in evidence. Mr. and Mrs. A. Duane Pell, Mr. Oliver S. Carter, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sheldon are among the recent visitors at the hotels.

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William K. Vanderbilt, who lives just now on the high seas, and may be found anywhere from Newport to New York, was at Manhattan Beach one evening last week. At the Oriental are the Baron and Baroness Ameongon of Holland, the Count Odazio of Italy, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McMichael of Shanghai, China.

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The old rumor of the engagement of Miss Daisy Post and the Marquis de San Vito has been revived and telegraphed from Newport. These legends are only the absolute despairing efforts of the watering place correspondents. The Earl of Yarmouth, who at present has only a courtesy title, is also the hero of a dozen engagements. Each day brings more absurd rumors from Newport, none of which has the slightest foundation in truth.

NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

Although the programme of coming gayeties here is fairly well filled until Sept 10, the end of the season is in sight, and with the disbandment of the fleet of the New York Yacht Club on Thursday there were apparent signs of that restlessness which is sure evidence that the social world is preparing for another flight. Tennis and polo, yachting, lunching, and dining have filled the hours of daylight and dark since Monday last, and the panorama of fashion has moved onward through most perfect weather under the mellow August sun and the soft rays of a full August moon.

The town is filled to its utmost capacity with visitors, every small hotel and boarding house has had an overflow of guests, there are house parties at all the villas and cottages, and the still large fleet of yachts at anchor in the harbor have their cabins occupied every night with owners and guests. And yet with all this crowd, all this movement of richly dressed women and men in mufti, all this excitement of tennis, polo, and open air life, the season as compared with many of its predecessors is not really a gay one. This statement may sound paradoxical, and perhaps calls for explanation.

When Newport was still comparatively small, when, although great fortunes were represented there, the circle of society was comprehensive and had not split up into several smaller circles, during the four or five weeks of the season proper every day brought its reception, its dozen dinners, and almost every evening a dance or ball. To these went almost every man and woman not in mourning, and who was known at all in or to the fashionable colony, and life was gay for all. Now, while one reads much of Mrs. A.'s luncheon with music, Mrs. B.'s dinner dance, or Mr. S.'s yachting party, one must be struck with the repetition of the names of hosts and guests, and a little analyzing will show that these hosts and guests number altogether only a little over half a hundred people, who are constantly meeting and dining and wining each other, together with fifty more young men and women who are either guests during the season at one or more prominent houses, who give nothing but their presence to the entertaining and entertainment, and who may be best called the chorus in the play.

It follows that these few people after a time grow a little weary of each other's society, and, although the record of entertainment given and received is rigorously kept, and due bills are docketed, there comes a day when this or that one says: "I'm tired of all this. I've paid my score and I'm off for Europe or the mountains." The members of the chorus perchance or perforce stay on, but even they grow weary and go to Bar Harbor, Southampton, or Lenox to join the similar but smaller chorus at those places. "The young men come, the young men go, each pink and white and neat," and the women smile upon them and grow tired of them in turn. Now, these conditions, which are a repetition of those prevailing in New York society, and which confine entertaining and entertainment to a limited number of people, cannot make or keep a place gay. Where are the balls, the dances, and the picnics of yesterday?

Thus far, with the single exception of some informal dancing at Mrs. Drexel's and other hospitable houses, and two or three young people's dances, and the weekly reunion at the Casino, where every one meets on a common floor and florists and secretaries rub shoulders with fashionable matrons and blooming belles, there has not been a single notable large ball, or even large dance. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., to be sure, has issued cards for dinner dances on Valiant and at the Golf Club during the next fortnight, and there are rumors of a large fancy dress ball to be also given at the Golf Club, but the days of Summers when the August weeks brought each from two to three balls have in all probability gone, not to return. There are not people enough acceptable to the small number of men and women who now run Newport society to make a ball really possible without importations, and these very leaders do not themselves care for the expense or trouble of such entertainments as those formerly given by James Gordon Bennett, ex-Secretary Whitney, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Burden, and Mrs. Belmont.

One result of these present conditions at Newport has been to make the small number of leaders more an object of interest to the public, who are crowded upon a smaller stage where they can be pen pictured and photographed at close range than when more widely scattered at other times of the year. The sensational press has sent to Newport a small army of reporters noted for their capabilities on sensational writings and their general ignorance of social matters, and of photographers armed with snapshot Kodaks and lightning cameras. These have been instructed to track the members of "the American Court," as they are now called, in their Summer lair, as it were, and to pursue them from early dawn till midnight chime, so that descriptions, interviews, and pictures of them may be obtained for publication.

"The American Court" some days does not furnish a single more really interesting news than in the English prototype, and hence imagination is called upon to supply the lack of real news, and the public is also regaled with the tittle-tattle of the back stairs and the servants' hall, with half-column stories of a young nobleman shaving his mustache, of a young matron writing a telegram while seated in her automobile, and of how a prominent multi-millionaire danced three times at the Casino with a young matron from the Quaker City. In fact, this sort of business has resulted in giving to the multi-millionaire in question something of the reclame which attends the Prince of Wales, and the fact must be stated that certain foolish young women at Newport are seemingly as anxious to obtain a share of his attention or devotion as their English sisters are wont to strive for the attention of the Prince of Wales.

They little realize that this striving, especially if they are socially ambitious and have no particular social position, is not looked upon with favor by the older and more influential matrons and does not aid them in their social progress. It is a curious development of the Newport Summer, and one that has been growing for some time. On the other hand, it may be argued that matters have come to a pretty pass when a very wealthy man, free from matrimonial entanglements, may not devote himself to a pretty woman without extensive public notice and adverse criticism. Such is the fact, however, and for it sensational journalism, the sleuthhound reporter, and the Kodak fiend are chiefly responsible.

The week past may be called tennis week. This annual tournament brings to Newport a large contingent of youthful visitors from Jamestown, Narragansett, and even the further coast resorts, and makes Bellevue Avenue and the Casino gay for over a week. It also brings out the prettiest outing gowns of the Summer, and in some ways is the most attractive sight of the season. Even those who do not care for the game or to watch the players, visit the Casino daily during the tournament to watch the throngs and to study the costumes. The fashion of going bareheaded and barearmed which now prevails among the young men and maidens all along the Atlantic Coast has resulted in bringing to this tournament from the smaller places near Newport what looks like a horde of well-dressed Indians, and while the dark skins give evidence of a healthful outdoor life, one cannot help reflecting, in looking on the girls particularly, how many complexions have been irretrievably ruined.

The polo games on the new field have also been a great attraction during the week, and a long line of automobiles, bicycles, and traps of all kinds has wended its way every afternoon to Bateman's Point. The situation of the new field is beautiful in the extreme, and in the pauses of the game the spectators can look far over the sea to Narragansett in the distance on one side, and over the rolling downs of South Newport Island, with the handsome Golf Clubhouse in the centre, and beyond it again a bit of the blue harbor, on the other. The playing has been excellent, and the teams from the various sections of the country have had crowds of their friends present to cheer them on to victory.

The Casino dance of Thursday night was the gayest of the season, and at it the leading belles were Mrs. William E. Carter and Miss Christine Penrose of Philadelphia. Miss Elsie French, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, and Miss Daisy Pierson. The rehearsals for the theatricals under the direction of the Earl of Yarmouth go merrily on and their financial success is already insured, as every seat has been sold for the three performances. In now transpires that Miss Little is not to take part in the theatricals, as has been announced. And so the August days glide onward to September, and the cry is "On with the dance!"

The week ends at Newport as gayly as it began, with the semi-finals in the tennis tournament at the Casino this morning, polo at the new field this afternoon, and Mrs. John R. Drexel's third musicale at her Ochre Point villa this evening. To-morrow, unless the threatened storm breaks, will be devoted after church hours to yachting, luncheons, and luncheons also at Gooseberry Island and the Golf Club, with the afternoon tea at the latter place, which has become a recognized feature of Sunday at the fashionable resort this season. The week which opens to-morrow does not promise to be as lively as that which closes to-day, and after Monday's events will really be comparatively dull. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr.'s, dinner and dance on the Valiant on Monday evening is eagerly looked forward to, and, as already announced, this will be followed by a dinner and dance at the Golf Club on Aug. 25. The finals in the tennis tournament will be played on Monday morning, and then Jamestown and Narragansett, which have poured their guests into Newport during the past week, will say goodbye to their most fashionable neighbor for another year and prepare to put their houses in order for their final closing about Sept. 1.

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The many lovers of the little resort of Jamestown who have built cottages there, or who have for many Summers frequented the hotels, have fondly hoped that with the decadence of Narragansett Pier and the succession of dull Summers at Bar Harbor Jamestown might take the place these resorts once held in the favor of people who like an informal country life in Summer. Their hopes have been dashed this season. The old spirit and life which made Jamestown so popular has been almost entirely wanting this year, and while the hotels have been fairly well filled, the habitues of many years have for the most part not returned. There has been almost nothing going on since the season opened, and even the usual regattas of the Jamestown Yacht Club, which were formerly weekly and sometimes semi-weekly events, have been few and far between. A fair arranged by Mrs. F. D. Wetherell for the benefit of St. Matthew's Church, which was held at her cottage at Jamestown on Thursday afternoon, was really the first large entertainment of the season thus far. To it all Jamestown turned out, and many were the discussions as to the cause of the dullness of the season.

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It is probable that Jamestown has suffered this Summer in the same way that Narragansett, Bar Harbor, and many other lesser resorts have suffered, namely, the absence in Europe of thousands of people who last Summer remained at home, and who have been accustomed to spend their Summers as a rule at these places. The hotels have, it is understood, been financially successful, and there have been more people at all these resorts than ever; but they are not the old visitors, do not understand the capabilities of the resorts, and have little acquaintance with each other. This condition of things has paradoxically made the Summer now drawing to a close at Jamestown, Narragansett, and elsewhere socially dull, if financially successful. Every addition to the fleet of Atlantic liners is an added menace to American Summer resorts.

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The departures from Narragansett Pier since Monday have outnumbered the arrivals, and, although, with good weather, to-morrow should be a big day at the Pier, the season there is on the wane and will rapidly decline from Monday next. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, and several other young couples who have been prominent in the social life at the place this Summer, have already departed, and their places have not been filled. Life at the Pier has now settled down into a daily routine of bathing, driving, golfing, with an occasional dance, and of course the semi-weekly Casino dances. There are no large dances or other events on the programme for the immediate future, and little to hold the devotees of gayety there.

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The weekly dance at the Newport Casino on Thursday evening was the most crowded and brilliant of the season, and the display of beautiful gowns was really bewildering. Some of these have already been described in THE NEW YORK TIMES, but there were many others which are worthy of notice, so effective and becoming were they. There were so many black gowns worn as to make a good background for the lighter gowns, and they really heightened the effect of the picture. Mrs. Henry Clews wore a gown of black net covered with iridescent spangles, with a lone hound's tooth and a white Cape Jessamine in her hair; Miss Elsie Clews was in pink satin, trimmed with chiffon of the same color; Miss Elsie French wore an effective costume of red mousseline de soie. The skirt was trimmed about the edge with several small ruffles and the bodice was finished with shoulder straps of black velvet. A bunch of red poppies was caught at the left side of the coiffure, and the aigrette was also of red. Miss Angelica Gerry was in white satin simply made, with several rows of ruching about the skirt, and a spray of wild pink roses trailed over her left shoulder. Her coiffure bow was of black velvet. One of the most curious gowns was worn by Miss Bill Potter. It was of rich cream lace, draped over satin, with a short bolero jacket, which revealed a girdle of turquois blue velvet. Velvet of the same shade was adjusted across the shoulder, and a yellow butterfly nodded in a twist of white chiffon which fell from the left shoulder over the arm. In this rather striking costume, with her hair arranged in the prevailing pompadour fashion, Miss Potter was a speaking likeness of her mother when the latter first came to New York as a bride.

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Miss Evelyn Burden, at this same dance, wore lavender silk with entredeux of cream lace. The girdle and shoulder knots were of turquois blue chiffon, with an aigrette of the same shade. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg wore a gown of pink peau de sole very simply made and extremely becoming, and Mrs. William R. Travers was in white satin covered with lace with two long, white quills worn Indian fashion in her coiffure. The most artistic figure in the room was Mrs. Leslie Cotton, who was in light gray chiffon, very decolleté, with a square-cut bodice and wide flaring collar. The gown was covered with silver sequins, which flashed as she danced.

NARRAGANSETT.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 19.—The visiting yachtsmen and their pretty yachts enlivened things quite a bit at Narragansett Sunday and relieved what otherwise would have been a dull Sunday. Most of these yachts had accompanied the New York Yacht Club on its annual cruise, and in the fleet at anchor off the Casino were Capt. Emerson's Nydia, which always winks and blinks while at Narragansett; the Felicia, owned by E. W. Bliss; J. H. Hanan's Sagamore, and Harrison B. Moore's Marietta. On board the Felicia were C. N. Otis, E. W. Bliss, Arthur Gibbs, J. K. Van Wormer, and Chauncey Marshall. The yachtsmen visited the bathing pavilion and participated in the morning promenade on the board walk leading to Sherry's, and then later adjourned to the Casino, where the band played enlivening music and where refreshments were served on the plaza.

Among those entertaining at the Casino Saturday night were Dr. Sullivan, who gave a dinner to a party of twenty; S. H. Valentine of New York, who entertained a party of twelve at dinner; Mrs. John Hall Watson of New York, who gave a dinner to a party of eight; Mrs. J. B. Leech of New York, who dined a party of nine; Mrs. Alexander Brown of Baltimore, who entertained a party of eight; John B. Kitchen of Chicago, who gave a dinner to a party of eight, and P. M. Prescott of Washington, who entertained a party of six. Most of the table decorations were American Beauty and meteor roses.

One of the bits of news of the week is the announcement of the engagement of Miss Blanche Pierce of Boston, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Pierce of Boston, to Mr. Harold Strebeigh of New York. Miss Pierce is a tall, graceful girl, and one of her greatest charms is a wealth of dark brown hair. One of the Pier belles has been described as having "Flavia's" hair but Miss Pierce's hair is darker than this, and really more attractive. Miss Pierce has been a frequent dancer at the Casino hops and has been usually in evidence at social functions at the Pier. Mr. Strebeigh is one of the "Beau Brummell's" of the Pier and has paid attention to many ensides until finally he chose Miss Pierce. His friends consider that he has made an excellent choice.

One of the entertainments of the week was a cake walk and minstrel show given at the Casino by the waiters of Narragansett. The first part of the entertainment was decidedly witless and fell as a pall upon the large assemblage of society people who had gathered to see the dusky belles in their promenade for the cake. The jokes were ancient and the songs heart-rending. A discordant orchestra, which was announced as that of the Gladstone, added to the inharmonious revelry of the minstrels, and many wished that they had remained outside in the plaza.

But when the grand cake walk of the evening was announced then society was amused, for the walk was a genuine darky breakdown. There was much competition in the walk for the prize and several Dinahs and "high-born" ladies tread lightly for the cake. The cake finally had to be divided between two couples. They were loudly applauded.

At the Rockingham Monday evening Miss Gertrude Harrison gave a very entertaining concert. She was assisted by Miss Ada Frances Howard, accompanist. Her "Villanelle" and "May Morning" were well received.

A testimonial concert was tendered the soloists at the Mathewson Thursday evening, the programme comprising numbers by De Koven and Victor Harris, Gounod, and Schumann.

The artists were Mr. Purdon Robinson, baritone; Miss Bertha Cushing, contralto; Miss Florence Boese, soprano, and Miss Ada Frances Howard, accompanist. Music was rendered by the house orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Frank Robinson.

An exhibition of paintings by Fred Grant Young was given in the palm garden of the Mathewson Monday evening.

Thursday evening Mr. Brander Matthews gave a lecture on "The Modern Novel," in the ballroom of the Rockingham, for the benefit of the Ladies' Improvement Society. The event brought out a good attendance. This society is a worthy organization, and is largely responsible for the clean, neat streets of Narragansett. It is quite deserving of success. Among the patronesses of the event were Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. W. A. Roebling, Mrs. John F. Walton, Mrs. J. F. A Clark, Mrs Jeremiah Robinson, Mrs. Brander Matthews, Mrs. Joseph Leidy, Mrs. James W. Cooke, Mrs. William E. Shepherd, Mrs. Walter D. Buchanan, and Mrs. Walter Chapin.

Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Shepherd entertained at Sunnymead. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Watson, Mrs. P. M. Prescott, Miss Gale, Mr. J. C. Westervelt, Mr. John Chew, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry de Coppet.

Count Vinci of the Italian Legation, Washington, is a prominent guest at the Mathewson.

A fashionable musicale took place at the residence of Mrs. John Hall Watson Wednesday afternoon, which was largely attended by the cottagers of Narragansett. The musicale was arranged at "Sea Breeze" by Mrs. Watson, and the afternoon of music comprised a piano recital by Mr. William H. Barber, who has studied nine years abroad, and songs by Miss S. F. Akers and Mr. Philip G. Coudert.

The musicale was held from 4 to 5 o'clock, after which tea and chocolate were served by some of the young ladies on the veranda of Mrs. Watson's cottage. The programme included selections from Chopin, Lisst, and Grieg, by Mr. Barber, and "The Wedding Day," a new composition by Grieg.

The patronesses were Mrs. Walter D. Buchanan, Mrs. J. F. A. Clark, Mrs. James W. Cooke, Mrs. Henry de Coppet, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Poor, Mrs. Joseph Leidy, Mrs. William Edgar Shepherd, Mrs. John Hall Watson, Mrs. Edward Welsh, Mrs. Clement Williams, and Mrs. J. P. Robinson. Among those present were Mrs. Jesse Tyson of Baltimore, Miss May Handy of Richmond, Va.; Miss Berwind, the Misses Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. C. E. Coudert, and Dr and Mrs. Joseph Leidy.

"The Pied Piper of Hamelin," a children's entertainment, will be given at the Casino next Tuesday afternoon for the benefit of the sea wall fund. The entertainment will be under the direction of Miss Margaret MacL. Eager of Boston.

LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 19.—The whole Lenox colony is taking the deepest interest in the progress toward recovery which Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes is making after his serious accident. Every time one of his physicians is seen he is plied with numerous questions as to how Mr. Stokes is getting on. In fact little else has been talked about this week on the golf course and at the Lenox Club, or wherever the cottagers meet. Mr. Stokes is a leading member of the Lenox Club and takes a great deal of interest in it, as well as in everything connected with Lenox. He frequently consults with the officers of the town in reference to improvements in the highways and sidewalks. The Village Improvement Society has also received substantial aid from him. Mr. Stokes and his family always seem to enjoy Shadow Brook and its attractive surroundings. The house itself is by far the largest of the Lenox country places and the grounds comprise many hundreds of acres. One of the first things Mr. Stokes does when he arrives in Lenox is to take a horseback trip about his estate, through which he has built many fine driveways. At the time of the accident he had started out with his daughter Caroline on one of these tours of inspection. The road they were on reaches far up into the mountains, which are very steep and rocky and covered with heavy timber. His daughters are all good riders and very fond of going out with their father on horseback, and each one of them has a saddle horse of her own. The family had planned, after spending two or three weeks at Mr. Stokes's place in the Adirondacks, to be all together at Shadow Brook for the Autumn and to entertain large house parties. Mrs. Stokes frequently invites guests enough to fill a special parlor car.

The physicians are watching Mr. Stokes very carefully just now, as it is considered to be as critical a period as there will be during his convalescence. It is just a week to-day since the accident occurred, and if he continues to improve during the next few days there will be little further cause for anxiety. His brother, James Stokes, who went to New York soon after the accident, has returned and will remain here the greater part of the time while Mr. Stokes is confined to his bed. The other members of the family have no thought of leaving Lenox for any length of time until Mr. Stokes has fully recovered.

This has been a great golf week in Lenox, commencing with a match on Monday, when five of the best players of the Lenox Club had a match with five of the best players of the Country Club of Pittsfield. The Lenox players were Samuel Frothingham, D. W. Bishop, Jr., S. Parkman Shaw, David Dana, and Carlos de Heredia. They had the advantage of the Pittsfield players, as only one of the latter ever played over the Lenox course. They played a 36-hole match, and the Lenox team won by a score of 24 to 7 The Lenox men gave a luncheon to the visiting players.

The invitations for the annual golf tournament have been sent out and the acceptances have begun to arrive. The tournament will take place during the week commencing Monday, Sept. 11, and there will be interesting contests each day. On the first day the cup given by John E. Alexandre, will be played for, and the second day will be the first round-medal play for contestants to qualify for the Lenox Cup. On Wednesday will be the first and second rounds match play for the Lenox Cup, and the playing for the consolation prize. On Thursday will be the third round for the Lenox Cup and an 18-hole medal match for the President's Cup, presented by William D. Sloane, the best four scores to qualify. On Friday will come the finals for the Lenox Cup, both morning and afternoon, and the contest for the President's Cup will be completed on Saturday. William D. Sloane, President of the Club, is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and he has associated with him Joseph W. Burden, Samuel Frothingham, and S. Howland Robbins. The entries for the tournament must be made to John E. Alexandre on or before Sept. 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, who have been in New York for the past few weeks, returned to Lenox on Tuesday. Mr. J. W. Davis and family will arrive in Lenox Sept. 1 for the season.

Mr. George G. Haven and family, who have been in Newport for a few weeks, have returned to Sunnycroft.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are expected to arrive at October Mountain next week.

Mr. Charles W. Cooper has been entertaining at Highwood Mr. Joseph H. Rhoades of Philadelphia.

Mr. Alfred Devereux, who has been spending some time at Pine Acre as the guest of Mrs. W. C. Wharton, left this week for Sag Harbor, where his family are spending the late Summer.

Mr. Ernest Thomson is at Southampton for a short time, amusing himself in playing golf, on the links there.

Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis have gone to Newport for a few weeks' stay, but are expected to return to Lenox in September.

Mr. Louis H. Lapham has Mr. Donald McClair as his guest at Deepdene.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse have returned to Erskine Park, coming up directly upon Mr. Westinghouse's arrival from England.

Miss Hunt and her niece, Miss Van de Veer, have gone to Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks, where they will remain for several weeks.

Mr. J. Nelson Borland of New York has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven the past week.

There is much interest this season in the sewing school, which numbers 230 members, girls not over fifteen years of age. It meets every Wednesday, and the young women who assist in teaching are Miss Mary Parsons, Miss Marion H. Haven, Miss Greenleaf, and Miss Charlotte Barnes. Mrs. D. W. Bishop gave her annual entertainment for them on Wednesday at the Assembly Rooms, when they were entertained

large table—that of twenty-six covers, presided over by Mrs. George R. Schieffelin. The only other notable dinner of the week was that given to Cardinal Gibbons on Wednesday evening by Henry E. Howland at his residence, Stormalong. There were but fourteen present. His Eminence has evinced a slight aversion to publicity, and it was for this reason that the dinner which was to have been given in his honor at the Meadow Club by Col. Henry May took place at Col. May's cottage.

The dull week was probably owing to the Newport tennis tournament, which was attended by many of the cottagers. "Newport week," as it is commonly called here, has always served as a breathing spell in the midst of Southampton's festivities, and it is especially welcomed by those of the residents who are inclined to calm repose, which has been foreign to the place since the opening of the season. Yesterday was probably the liveliest of the week, as the polo game between teams picked from the sporty element naturally excited considerable attention, being the first played here in some years. There will be another game to-day. The facilities for watching the play are not very good, inasmuch as the field is just large enough for the players, and there is scarcely any room for traps and carriages. The best point of observation was from the road, and the numbers of vehicles assembled there made it difficult for others to pass.

This week will see the horsy element at the height of its glory, for the much-talked-of horse show and races will commence on Thursday. That day will be consumed by the pony and gymkhana races, for which several entries have already been received. Friday and Saturday will be devoted to the horse show. The number of horses to be exhibited is quite large, and there has been a brisk sale of seats and boxes. This period of sport will be the crowning event of the social season, for September is generally dull here, despite the fact that the majority of the cottagers do not leave until the end of October. The fact that the dignified and stately set have lent their patronage to the affair is the main secret of its success, which is already assured.

The principal event of the week will be a liquefied air experiment to be held this evening at the studio of James L. Breese. This will be a new departure of Mr. Breese's, and it will assume the form of a social function. The entertainment is said to be only for Mr. Breese's most intimate acquaintances, but as they comprise the greater part of Southampton society the number present will not be necessarily small. Over 100 invitations have been issued. A supper will be served after the exercises, which will not be of a too deep or scientific nature, but are merely intended as a medium of revealing Mr. Breese's vast abilities to do something unusual in the art of entertaining.

Tennis will again become the rage during the week succeeding the horse show, as the annual tournament for the Ruggles Cup will be played on the Meadow Club's courts. The cup was presented to the club in 1895 by the late James F. Ruggles. There is a slight drawback to the competition on account of the fact that only members and their sons are eligible to play. Inasmuch as membership in the club is limited, and over one-half of the Summer members are but season subscribers, many local players of ability are excluded. The cup must be won three years before it can become the property of a player. In 1895 it was won by Charles R. Henderson, Jr., in 1896 by Henry G. Trevor, and in 1897 and 1898 by W. Rosseter Betts. The last named has an excellent chance of winning the cup this year, as there is scarcely any one else aming the members who can be considered as a dangerous competitor. Mr. Betts has already two legs of the cup, and unless some one can save it for the club it will probably become his property.

Robert M. Thompson, who has been one of the Summer colony for the last five years, has purchased one-half of Mrs. James T. Kilbreth's property, which adjoins the residence of Elihu Root. This includes two cottages and stables. Mr. Thompson intends to spend next summer abroad, and upon his return one of the cottages will be removed. The new purchase comprises five acres of land, and has an excellent situation on the edge of Agawam Lake.

The prizes for the Horse Show will be placed on exhibition at the clubhouse to-day. Several have not arrived as yet, but those received to date are numerous, and in many cases quite valuable. E. Willard Roby, who is to take part in the coming polo matches, arrived at the clubhouse during the week, where he will stop for a short time. Among the other newcomers through the week were Chester Griswold, Mrs. Louis C. Clark, Grenville Clark, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Miss Sybil Douglas, and Horatio L. Whitredge. Mr. and Mrs. José Aymar, who spent some time at the clubhouse, left during the early part of the week for their country place in West New Brighton, L. I.

Col. Alexander R. Chisolm arrived in Southampton on Thursday, and is stopping with George R. Schieffelin. Col. Chisolm was among the deserters from this season's colony, and rented his cottage to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody. J. F. Talmage was the guest of Mrs. T. H. Talmage during the early part of the week, but left on Wednesday to attend the Newport tournament. F. O. de Luze had as his guest on Thursday W. B. Simonds. Mrs. Newbold Morris is at present the guest of the Misses Hollins. Condé Nast was the guest of P. F. Collier for a short time during the week.

Southampton will lose the pleasure of James L. Breese's company for a time, as he leaves to-morrow on a hunting trip in the Northwest. This will mean a cessation of festivities in the vicinity of Hill Street, and the automobile will enjoy a much-needed rest, for which the horses in Southampton will have reason to be thankful, as quite a few were terrorized by Mr. Breese's latest pet scheme, and runaways had become very popular of late. Mr. Breese's stay, however, will not be very long, and he will undoubtedly return in time to give a brilliant ending to the season.

SARATOGA.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The season has reached its height, and fully 30,000 visitors are now being entertained here. It is a cosmopolitan multitude, and the largest that has been seen here at one time, barring floral fête weeks, for over a decade. The vast throng is composed of everybody, from ecclesiastic to gambler, and all seem to be enjoying themselves. More superb weather than that of the present week could not be desired, for it has simply been perfect. Aside from the regular social functions, innumerable as they have been, there has been a continual series of entertainments of all shades and character. Saratoga was never more gay than at the present time.

The great Saratoga vent for the opening Autumnal week is the annual festival given under the popular auspices of the Saratoga Floral Association and the Carnival Committee. On Labor Day, Sept. 4, a 25-mile bicycle road race will be given, which will be open to all competitors. At 8:30 on the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 5, there will be a fancy-dress parade of bicycles, carriages, and people on Broadway, and at 10.30 o'clock fancy-dress dances will take place at the United States Hotel, Grand Union Hotel, and Congress Hall. On the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 6, there will be a grand concert and pyrotechnics in Congress Spring Park. On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 7, will take place the grand floral parade, which will be followed by a ball in Convention Hall at night. The several committees have been actively at work for a number of weeks, and all the arrangements are completed for a most successful fête. A year ago the fête was witnessed by fully 100,000 people, and that number will be exceeded this year.

Neither President McKinley nor Gov. Roosevelt will be able to attend the meeting to be addressed by Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., in Convention Hall to-morrow evening. The indisposition of Mrs. McKinley and a previous engagement on the part of the Governor compel their absence. The meeting will be presided over by the Rev. Dr. Edwin Knox Mitchell of the Hartford theological Seminary. Washington will be listened to by many thousands, as church services are to be suspended to-morrow evening. Washington's subject will be "The Education of the Negro."

Thirty acres of land have been purchased and $3,000 is being expended in putting the new polo grounds in order. The originators and promoters of the project include Thomas Hitchcock of Westbury, L. I.; ex-Congressman John Sanford of Amsterdam, John R. Townsend of New York, John A. Manning, Jr., of Troy, Arthur B. Shepard of Saratoga, and George T., Roland W., and Edward L. Smith of Ballston Spa. The work is being done under the direction of I. William Maccolini of Inwood, L. I.

The Saratoga Racing Association gave its annual garden party on Thursday afternoon, when the attendance was the largest ever seen on this track. The association will conclude its annual meeting on Friday afternoon next.

The juvenile minstrels, composed of the children of cottagers and residents, gave a pleasing entertainment in the Congress Hall ballroom on Thursday evening. The cakewalk features were won by Miss Marie Juigens of New York and Miss Edna Cutaler of Brooklyn.

Many promient players from all parts of the country will take part in the tournament to be held at the United States Hotel by the New York State Chess Association during the week beginning Aug. 28.

At Bethesda Episcopal Church on Monday took place the wedding of Miss Fanny Evans Payn, daughter of Mrs. Mary Benedict Payn and granddaughter of ex-Congressman James M. Marvin of this place, and Assistant United States District Attorney Arthur Marcus King, son of the Rev. Dr. James M. King of New York. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, officiated.

The New York guests at the Huestis House have contributed $26.50 for the benefit of Bethesda Guild.

James Robinson of this place, formerly of the Manhattan Athletic Club, New York, will train and coach the Yale football team for the amateur contests. President Rockefeller of the Yale University Football Association dropped into Saratoga on Thursday and engaged the services of "Jim" Robinson, as he is popularly known.

The musical part of the Congregational fair programme was enhanced by the talented efforts of Mrs. F. P. Whitney of Boston, Miss Edna Valentine Minor of New York, Mrs. Georgia Ferry Person of Seneca Falls, Miss Margaret Leverich of Brooklyn, and Mrs. M. O. West of Rochester, who were assisted by local talent.

LONG BRANCH.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 19.—This week can go on record as being the coolest one in August that has been experienced at this resort for a number of years. Overcoats and heavy wraps have been in great demand all the week. There has been but little bathing. Owing to the northeast winds, which caused the surf to be high, the steamers Republic and Columbia were prevented from making a number of landings at the iron pier during the week. On account of the coolness of the weather in July and August thus far, many of the cottagers and some of the hotel proprietors are looking forth for an extremely hot September. It is the custom for the hotels to close their doors for the season about Sept. 1, but some of the proprietors say they will keep open this season all through September, and if the weather proves to be warm they will still have a number of guests.

In less than one week it is expected that more people will be entertained at this famous resort than have been for many years, from the fact that a grand military and athletic tournament, which is interesting many persons all through New Jersey, New York City, and Brooklyn, is to be given on the Horse Show grounds, at Hollywood, on the 25th and 26th of this month, in aid of Puerto Rican sufferers. This promises to be a grand affair, and a number of prominent persons are connected with it who will help to make it a success. Nearly all the boxes in the grand stand have already been sold at high prices. Mr. Walter E. Hildreth, proprietor of the West End Hotel; Mr. J. V. Jordan of the Elberon Hotel, and Mr. P. J. Casey, Secretary of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, who are the principal promoters of the affair, are busily engaged getting in readiness for the grand event, and they say if they are favored with pleasant weather during that time they will furnish the people who attend with such entertainments as will long be remembered.

The different athletic events that will take place are as follows: One-mile bicycle, 220-yard dash, one-mile run, (handicap,) putting thirty-two-pound shot, half-mile run, mounted broadsword contest, 120-yard hurdle, 100-yard run, quarter-mile run, (handicap,) running broad jump, one-mile bicycle race, tug of war, (four men each,) special event for cavalry, potato race, manikin race, and low reaching.

Some who will compete for prizes are: Manhattan—Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, Central Turn Verein, Columbia College Athletic Union, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Metropolitan Insurance Company Athletic Association, West Side Athletic Club, New York Turn Verein, Pastime Athletic Club, St. George Athletic Club, and Xavier Club; Brooklyn—Brooklyn Latin School Athletic Association, Brooklyn Turn Verein, Columbia Turn Verein, Crescent Athletic Club, Eastern District Turn Verein, Fourteenth Regiment Athletic Association, Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association, and Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association; Long Island City—Long Island City Turn Verein and Star Athletic Club.

The engagement of Miss Sarah Adler and Fred Rothschild has just been announced at West End. Miss Adler is spending the Summer with her parents, who have a cottage at that place, and Mr. Rothschild has a cottage on Cedar Avenue.

To-night Proprietor Ashton of the Scarboro Hotel tendered to his guests his regular annual ball, which was a grand success.

A dinner was given the beginning of the week at the Herman cottage on Ocean Avenue, by Miss Rae Solomons, in honor of the anniversary of the birth of her mother, Mrs. Solomons.

To-night a grand garden party was given on the lawn of the United States Hotel, by Proprietor Persky, and afterward a ball was tendered the guests in the large dining room of the hotel.

A robbery has just been made public which took place last week at the Dillon cottage, Elberon, which is occupied by Lawyer C. B. Hill of New York. Mr. Hill reports that he has been robbed of about $250 worth of silverware and other valuables.

Mrs. Campbell Clarke and her sister, Miss Kinney, who are cottagers at Oakhurst, are spending a couple of weeks at Lenox.

Temple Bowdoin, who has been summering in the Cook cottage at Elberon, has sailed for Europe.

Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., has left his Elberon cottage for a short time, and is paying a visit to Lake Champlain.

A minstrel show and cakewalk took place at the Scarborough Hotel Casino on Tuesday evening, which afforded great amusement for the guests of the hotel.

John R. Dos Passos and Franklin Murphy, two Elberon cottagers, accompanied by a friend of Mr. Murphy's, while out fishing a few days ago, caught 525 pounds of black bass.

Proprietor J. V. Jordan of the Elberon Hotel is about leasing land sufficient to lay out a golf link of eighteen holes.

Henry A. McAleenan of New York, who is summering on Franklin Avenue, gave a clambake to ten of his friends at Green Gables on Tuesday.

Supreme Court Judge and Mrs. Levintritt of New York are the guests of Counselor and Mrs. Myron H. Oppenheim at their cozy Elberon cottage.

The old rectory of St. Michael's Church at Takanassee Lake, together with 400 feet of land fronting the lake, has been purchased by George H. Fearans of New York. The purchase price is said to be $7,000. Mr. Fearans will place a number of improvements upon the cottage at an early date.

Miss Helen Murphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Murphy, is at Stillwater, N. J., for a brief stay.

Plans are out for a handsome new cottage to be erected on Park Avenue, Elberon, for L. N. Levy of New York City.

Mrs. J. J. Knox of Monmouth Beach gave a dinner to eighteen of her friends at the old Pleasure Bay House on Tuesday.

The Norwood Comedy Club of Norwood Park, which is composed of New York ladies who are cottagers at the latter place, gave an entertainment at Red Bank last night for the benefit of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at this place.

Miss Annie Henry of New York, a Summer resident here, was thrown from her wheel Wednesday and fractured her ankle.

Stewart Shilleto is the latest cottage arrival at Elberon. Mr. Shilleto has taken Hotel Cottage No. 7 for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Jessie Meyers of New York has purchased the old Wallack property on the west side of Third Avenue, south of Bath Avenue, this place. The property contains about eight acres, and already several handsome residences are in course of erection.

Some of the guests at the Brighton Hotel clubbed together and presented Mrs. Palmer, wife of the proprietor, with an elegant pair of diamond sleeve buttons this week. The presentation speech was made by Judge D. C. Calvin of New York.

The officers of the Seventh Regiment, New York, were tendered their annual banquet at Pleasure Bay Tuesday by Edward Kemp of New York, who is a Summer cottager on the Rumson Road. The bake was served in elegant style at Price's. The guests included Col. D. S. Appleton, Lieut. Col. W. H. Kip, Major A. V. Conover, Quartermasters W. G. Schuyler and John T. Fisher, Capt. W. H. Palmer, Surgeons C. J. Collis, J. H. Hudleston, Capts. W. J. Underwood, J. E. Schuyler, H. Townsend, C. E. Lydecker, and W. C. Fish. The invited guests were A. A. Ivans, Col. A. W. Soper, Dr. W. G. Wylie, F. W. Hope, C. L. Weatherbee, Col. John McInery, F. W. Tryon, George Massey, and A. H Thorpe.

CAPE MAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 19.—This week has been even a greater one than last week on account of the throngs of visitors here. Last week was supposed to have been the greatest week of the Summer, but all through this week there has been a constant stream of arrivals, and the town has been filled up generally and every hotel taxed to its utmost capacity to entertain the guests who have come. Among the visitors are a very large number of Western and Southern people, who seem to have again turned their way toward Cape May as a Summer resting place. In the days before the civil war Cape May was the favorite resort of the Southern people, but during that unpleasantness their habit of coming here was broken, and as a consequence Cape May has been for some time without this element among its Summer population, but within the last two or three years there has been a change, and the people of the South are again coming here in large numbers. Not only are there many Southern people here, but also a great many representatives from the Western States, and, in fact, nearly every State in the Union, and Cape May is practically a cosmopolitan seaside resort.

With the finest beach in the world, the visitors are naturally drawn here, and thoroughly appreciate this natural advantage, and as the hotels are more modern than they were some years back, there is no doubt that in the future Cape May will be the principal resort. It is a noticeable fact that among the visitors here there is lacking that rough-and-tumble excursion element which visits many other resorts; but as Cape May has no accommodations for this element, there is no attraction to draw them here. There is an exclusiveness about the visitors here which makes Cape May only a place for the aristocratic, and is really to the Middle States coast what Newport and Bar Harbor are to the resorts of the New England coast.

Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of the late Confederate General Robert E. Lee of Baltimore, accompanied by Miss Nellie Lee, are guests at the Baltimore Inn.

The Misses Rosie and Jessie Lee are staying at the Lafayette.

The Rev. E. Briggs Nash of Elizabeth, N. J., is sojourning at Congress Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Sonnehill are among New Yorkers staying at the Stockton for a week or two.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Jackson of New York, who have been occupying their cottage here since June, have gone to Saratoga, Narragansett Pier, and Bar Harbor. They will return to Cape May in September and remain the entire month.

The Rev. B. F. McKenna of New York is a guest at the Lafayette.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Goodrich of Hartford, Conn., are pleasantly located at the Colonial for an extended period.

Dr. S. B. Collins is a guest at the Star Villa for an extended season.

H. J. Schwartz and Miss Schwartz of Brooklyn are staying at the Oriole.

H. Milton Kennedy, General Passenger Agent of the Brooklyn Heights trolley system, is sojourning at the Columbia.

Millard S. Cazier and D. P. Winfield have arrived at the Shoreham and joined New York friends.

E. Titus, Jr., and E. T. Roberts are located at the Lafayette with New York friends.

Miss Anna Chambers and Miss E. C. Chambers of New York have apartments at the Lafayette.

Groton, N. Y., is represented at the Lafayette by Miss B. R. Williams, Mrs. William A. Fitch, C. Fitch Coxe, and W. M. Marsh.

R. E. Hopkins, Jr., of Tarrytown, N. Y., is a guest at the Lafayette.

C. D. Dunn of New York has arrived at the Devon for an extended visit.

Adolph E. Borie, a son of the late Secretary of the Navy, is among New Yorkers staying at the Baltimore Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Furthman of New York are guests at Congress Hall. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Monroe of New York are guests at the Windsor.

R. B. Thomas, Miss Mildred Thomas, and Miss Rita Thomas have joined the New York colony at the Lafayette.

Miss Emily Perrine of New York is a guest at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Smith of Brooklyn are guests at the Oriole.

William M. Marsh, President of the First National Bank of Groton, N. Y., has joined his family at the Stockton.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Clery of East Orange, N. J., and Miss Florence Clery have arrived at the Stockton for a couple of weeks' sojourn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Colton of New York are guests at the Stockton.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Mandel of New York are guests at the Pier Avenue Inn.

The Rev. Levi A. Kenig of New York is a guest at the Shoreham.

Mrs. R. Bloodgood and Elwyn Bloodgood of New York are at the same hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Parkinson are among late arrivals at the Carlton.

LONG BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 19.—The season at Long Beach is now at its height, and the hotel continues to sustain its reputation for gayety. There are now between 800 and 900 persons in the house. The crowds over Sunday grow larger each week, and the marvel is where Col. Dick manages to put all the people.

Bathing grows in popularity, and at noon nearly every guest in the hotel is to be found on the beach, either plunging into the breakers or forming one of the group of on-lookers. In spite of reports to the contrary, there has been no objectionable garbage on the beach, and the water was never so clear or so delightful as now. The temperature of the water remains 73, and young and old, strong and weak alike, revel in the beach and surf.

Snipe are plentiful in the marshes, and gunners are out early every morning. Enthusiastic sportsmen are Dr. Bowditch Morton, Mr. Terry, Mr. Cassidy, and Mr. Fred Champlin.

The silver cup which Col Dick won at the gold tournament last week has been on exhibition in the office. Col. Dick refused to keep the cup, and has presented it to Philip C. Penier of the Elizabethtown (N. J.) Golf Club. Col. Dick's score was 75; Mr. Penier's, 79. Among the many private dinners of the week, the most elaborate was given by Dr. and Mrs. Bowditch Morton for their guest, Miss Eldredge of Boston. Miss Eldredge is a cousin of Mme. Emma Eames. Covers were laid for ten in the Palm Room. Dr. and Mrs. Morton's guests were Miss Eldredge, Mrs. Fred Champlin of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Taliaferro of Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Terry of New York, Col. Cassidy, and Mr. Muser.

On Tuesday evening John H. Corvin, a guest at The Inn, gave a talk in the hotel parlors on Hawaii. There were colored stereoptican pictures which added greatly to the interest in the talk, and at the end of the evening, when the hat went 'round, a goodly collection was taken up for Miss Darrach's little crippled children's home, which is a short distance up the beach from the hotel.

This home is the pet charity of the hotel, and in addition to the lecture for its benefit a fair was held on Wednesday afternoon in the band stand, opposite the hotel. The fair was the result of the energies of the following little girls of the hotel and cottagers: The Misses Marjorie and Hilda Spiers, Edna and Hilda Chapman, Zoe and Lorraine Webber, Regina Bunzl, Edith Jarvis, Evelyn Corwin, Marjorie Dowling, and Flossie White. They were assisted by Miss Darrach and her two Summer workers, Miss Sterling and Miss Johnson, and by the King's Daughter Circle of Rockville Center, who had charge of one of the fancy tables. The little crippled children were out in full force, the more helpless in wheeled chairs, the more active taking part. One boy on crutches was blackened, and as a "coon" peanut vendor did a lively business. Several of the crippled girls were dressed as German and Italian peasants, and sold flowers. Miss Flossie White, as Rebecca at the Well, served lemonade, the demand for which exceeded the supply. Miss Sterling, in gorgeous gypsy array, played fortune teller, and many invaded her corner to test their fate. An amusing feature of the afternoon was a Jack Horner pie—a clever device, wherein for the sum of 5 cents one "put in his thumb and pulled out a plum," the plum being some absurd toy or trinket. At the newsstand many copies of Miss Darrach's little paper, The Crippled Children's Messenger, were sold. All the guests of the hotel, Inn, and cottages attended the fair, and a large sum for the children was realized.

The most delightful progressive euchre party of the season took place on Thursday evening, and the ladies of the committee, Mrs. R. J. Secor and Mrs. J. W. Loader, are to be congratulated on its success. The tables were arranged in the parlors of the hotel, which were most artistically decorated for the occasion. At the end of the evening supper was served. Among the many participants were Dr. and Mrs. Secor, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Battle, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Powell, Mrs. J. W. Loader, Mrs. G. R. Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gardner, Miss Gardner, Miss Dick, Mr. Davies, William C. Langley, J. R. Curren, R. A. Curran, G. Curran, Arthur Bennett, the Misses Langley, Mrs. Charles Welles, Mrs. Bennett, A. E. Ommen, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Webber, Mrs. Wyse, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. McCohn, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bunzl, Mrs. J. E. Lester, W. K. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ward Damon, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Argenbright, Mrs. W. H. Russell, Mrs. H. Zahn, Mrs. C. H. Stone, Miss Flood, Miss Hewitt, Miss Kleiber, Miss Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Kleiber, and A. B. Fischer.

The bachelors of the house gave a cotillion on Friday evening, which was led by Mr. Percy Thompson, dancing stag. The figures were unique, and the favors pretty and artistic. The committee was composed of the Misses Dick, Manning, Schediar, Gardner, and Loader, the Messrs. Tyndall, Curran, Battle, Barton, and Secor. All the young people in the house participated. Supper was served in the ballroom at midnight.

Owing to the urgent request of guests, Col. Dick has decided to keep the hotel open until Sept. 15. It is expected that many people will avail themselves of this opportunity to remain here until the end of the season.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., Aug. 19.—At last the 15th of August has arrived, and with it the season for deer shooting. Ever since the first of the month the number of sportsmen in this region has been on the increase, and now they are occupying the woods as they have not done in years. From all indications Adirondack hunters will have excellent sport this year. Early in the Spring quite a few deer were found dead in different parts of the Adirondacks. Of the different theories which were put forth to explain this great increase in the number of deaths, the most generally accepted was that, owing to the great amount of snow on the ground, the evergreens were covered so deeply that the deer, which depended on these for support, starved in great numbers.

It appears, however, as one authority says, that "notwithstanding the death rate, deer will be more plentiful this year than in many years past." Guides and visitors have observed them in ones and twos, at different times during the Summer, all along the Fulton chain. Recently Quiver Pond but a short distance from Fourth Lake, was seen and carefully observed for over an hour.

Col. H. G. Fox, State Superintendent of Forests, made a tour of the Adirondacks last week. He estimated that in round numbers there are about 25,000 deer in the forests this year, and gave it as his opinion that in the season for killing deer now open sportsmen will find the deer the thickest of any season since before hounding was prohibited. It will be remembered that the law prohibiting hounding was passed three years ago. The basis of the Superintendent's estimate is that there is at least one deer to every square half mile or 160 acres. This gives one a total of 22,000 deer. In his estimate, of course, the Superintendent allows for the fact that in some sections there are no deer. This scarcity, however, is entirely overshadowed by their greater density in other neighborhoods. An old guide told him, he says, that the deer are exceedingly thick in the neighborhood of Indian Lake, Cranberry Lake, and Moose River. These conditions are not, however, extraordinary, but prevail in nearly all sections in the wild forests.

Of course every one has been waiting for the first deer to be brought in, and the excitement can be imagined when Messrs. Trafford and Berry, with Guide John Ryan, came in from a trip with four fine fellows. Nothing else was talked of for hours at the Ampersand, and even the most ardent golfers in their pretty Lord Algy coats forgot the links for the time being.

Speaking of fine catches, two of the last week are worthy of mention. The first is a beautiful twenty-two-pound pickerel caught by Mr. Macy, Guide Martin. It was on exhibition for a day at the Ampersand, and is now being mounted. The second was a mess of some dozen speckled trout which Mr. Eaton of the Ampersand brought in. They weighed from two to three and one-half pounds and excited no little comment.

With all this sportsmanlike aspect to the affair in the mountains, it would be a wonder if the devotees of tennis, golf, and baseball were neglecting these respective hobbies. The tournament for the tennis championship of the Adirondacks is being played at Lake Placid, and large and fashionable crowds always surround the courts. At the Ampersand golf links many of those who have figured prominently at fashionable places further south have appeared, and a new interest is put into the tournaments. The caddie tournament was both amusing and interesting. One little fellow made the remarkable score of 54, and put many of his elders to shame. As to baseball, interest has at last been well aroused. The Grand View of Placid organized a team and challenged those of Paul Smith's, Childwold, and the Stevens House. They won all three games, beating the Stevens House by a score of 14 to 5; Childwold by a score of 14 to 5, and Paul Smith's by a score of 5 to 4. Cook and Trudeau, both Yale pitchers, played on Paul Smith's side, the former as pitcher, the latter as third baseman. Harrison, Suter, and Altland of Princeon played with the Grand View. The team received a royal welcome everywhere, and good spirit prevailed throughout.

The unprecedented dry weather throughout the Adirondacks has given rise to a number of very fierce and extensive forest fires. Those already reported are in the vicinity of Lohesome Pond, Fish Creek, Boot Bay, Mountain, Lake Clear, Baker Mountain, Toof Marsh, and Tupper Lake. Guests of the various hotels have very frequently volunteered and gone out to engage in the lively work of trying to check the spread of the flames, but as long as no rain is forthcoming, however, little can be done, and great fear is expressed by the authorities in charge lest many of the most beautiful sections of the woods be destroyed.

Alice M. Cowles of New York will occupy the Vosburgh cottage.

Mrs. Irvine Morris, wife of the private secretary of State Engineer Bond, is the guest this week of Miss Eleanor Miller of Saranac Lake.

A party of fifteen from the Villa Darsey and the Dewey House formed a jolly drag ride to Cascade Lake the other day. They dined at the Cascade Lake House, returning home late in the afternoon.

Mr. Samuel Rice, the President of the Whisky Trust, returned to the Ampersand for a few days after an extended fishing tour in Canada, accompanied by Mr. S. W. Ehrich of New York.

Mr. Edward M. Baker and Mr. R. E. Simon have just completed a visit at Idle Point, on the Lower Saranac, the handsome new cottage of Mr. Maximilian Morgenthau.

Dr. Leipziger, the Superintendent of free lectures in the New York City public schools, is at Pinehurst, the guest of Mrs. W. J. Ehrich.

A pretty festival was given on the lawn at Swain's cottage the other evening. A merry bonfire illumined the grounds, and a good time was enjoyed by all the guests.

Mr. Charles E. F. McCann of New York and Mr. B. Van Horn Yingst of New York are in tents at the Ampersand.

Two circuses and a minstrel show have kept things lively at Saranac Village. Two well-filled tally-hos took a large crowd from the Ampersand to each performance, and the young college fellows made it lively for all, especially the management.

KOSTER & BIAL LEASE TRANSFER.

The final transfer of the lease of Koster & Bial's Music Hall in West Thirty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, to the Robert Blei syndicate, was recorded yesterday, along with a mortgage of $125,000, of from three to five years' duration, at 6 per cent., made in favor of Samuel E. Jacobs on the property.

Judson Wells, the counsel for the Koster & Bial estate, said yesterday in consummating the above arrangement that the estate wipes out very nearly all its outstanding obligations, all of which have been discharged, including the mortgage which has been standing with the United States Trust and Mortgage Company for some years, amounting to $79,000, which includes a judgment obtained last June by the trust company for failure to pay monthly installments. Mr. Wells also said that in leasing the house to the Blei syndicate they take it with a lease of five years at an annual rental of $45,000.

The music hall passed into Mr. Blei's hands immediately after the recording of the lease, and it is his plan to go to work with the necessary improvements, which he expects will require more than $20,000, and open the house on Sept. 16 with a strictly first-class vaudeville programme, a feature of which he announces will create a sensation in this city. Mr. Blei added that he would endeavor to make arrangements with the representatives of the Orpheum Circuit, who are at present in this city, to book such attractions as he might secure for their cities, which include Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Omaha. In completing this arrangement Mr. Blei will be enabled to give his attractions longer engagements and secure them at better terms.

Mr. Blei has associated with him in the syndicate some New York capital and Philip Sheridan, the ex-Crown Attorney of the Yukon, formerly an attorney in Chicago, but recently a resident of Seattle.

The Koster & Bial Music Hall has experienced an interesting career. It was constructed by Oscar Hammerstein seven years ago, and named at the time the Manhattan Opera House. He endeavored to make English grand opera a feature of the house, but failed. At about this time Koster & Bial had concluded that their Twenty-third Street music hall was too small for their growing patronage, and opened negotiations with Hammerstein, with the result that a corporation was formed. This combination went along smoothly for almost a year, when the result of a quarrel between Hammerstein, Koster, and Bial resulted in the former selling out his interest. It was then that the United States Mortgage and Trust Company advanced a mortgage sufficiently large to enable the firm to pay Mr. Hammerstein. This mortgage, which was originally for $225,000, was subsequently reduced to $125,000 by the filing of Albert Bial's life insurance policy of $100.000 as security. Since then various other payments have reduced it to $74,000.

Shortly after Mr. Hammerstein's withdrawal John Koster died, and two years ago Mr. Bial died, and since then the house has been under the direction of the estate.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Notes of Preparations on Every Hand for the Ensuing Season.

ROOF GARDEN AND MUSIC HALL

Promise of Next Season—Echoes from the Rehearsals—A Schedule of Early Performances.

The cool, clear August days and pleasant nights we have lately been enjoying with urban life free from the discomforts of hot weather, set folks to thinking about theatres. Good plays would have drawn well last week, but the managers were not prepared, of course, for September weather in early August, and doubtless when the theatres are at length in readiness to open, and the first of the new plays, good and bad, are at hand we shall be having our real August weather with a vengeance. For no matter what kind of a Summer we have, theatre-opening time is sure to be a period of scorching days and suffocating nights, though the heat rarely affects the attendance, and the first nights of the dramatic season are always profitable to the managers.

This town, in early Autumn, is full of strangers, most of whom have business to occupy them in the daytime, but devote the evenings to amusement. They are not particularly discriminating, either, and if a play is coarse accept it cheerfully on the theory that it is wise when in Rome to do as the Romans do. Indeed, the cheerful acceptance all Winter long of plays that offend good taste is due largely to the complacency with which rural visitors are inclined to view misdoing in a metropolis. They feel no responsibility, of course, and they have been led to expect the worst of New York always by their own newspapers at home, and, one regrets to add, by some that are published here. But at the beginning of September the playgoer from out of town is more largely in the majority here than at any other time.

The entertainment promised to him this year seems to be of unusual dignity and variety. The cheap "snap" has almost disappeared from the local theatrical stage. The very earliest offerings of farce and melodrama are to have, at least, every advantage of careful production. In romantic drama and in comic opera the opening bills are rich beyond the ordinary, while, as the new season advances, it promises to surpass in interest all recent seasons.

Sir Henry Irving, accompanied by Ellen Terry and the forces of the London Lyceum Theatre, will be here to act Robespierre, Shylock, and the afflicted Burgomaster of "The Bells," as well as aged Corporal Brewster, with his wheezy "pipes." We shall have Mansfield again as Rostand's long-nosed hero, and, it is to be hoped, as grim Richard of Gloster, Shylock, and other suitable characters of his large repertory. In a comic version of Cyrano's story, set to music by Victor Herbert, Francis Wilson is expected to improve to the utmost a fine opportunity. Julia Marlowe, now in the golden prime of her artistic career, and reaching the height of popularity, will appear as a young and lovely Barbara Frietchie, transformed into a heroine of romance by Clyde Fitch, who touched so surely the notes of heroic devotion and tenderness in "Nathan Hale."

Mr. Crane will have a play, "Peter Stuyvesant," by Brander Matthews and Bronson Howard, which promises to be the most important piece he has produced. Mr. Goodwin may find the London verdict on Mr. Fitch's cowboy drama reversed in New York, but if not, he holds in readiness other new pieces, including one by Augustus Thomas. That dramatist's "Arizona," which has been so popular in Chicago, will also be produced in New York. We shall see once more "The Little Minister" and the irresistible Babbie of Maude Adams.

John Drew, as finished an actor of high comedy as ever graced the stage, will have a congenial rôle in "The Tyranny of Tears," a piece so clever that London critics have declared that its author, Haddon Chambers, has recovered a lost knack of writing comedy. The stage so long controlled by the departed manager, Augustin Daly, will be dominated by that graceful and buoyant actor, Edward Sothern, and his wife, Virginia Harned, whose delightful acting as Lady Ursula in Anthony Hope's pretty play and in the first act of "The Colonial Girl," is still fresh in one's memory. Stuart Robson, always a good actor, though of late rather careless of his artistic repute, has now equipped himself with a play people will want to see on its own account, a dramatisation of that widely real novel, "The Gadfly."

Dramatizations of novels, by the way, will be in use more largely than ever before, and Dickens and Thackeray will be drawn upon for subjects, as well as that inventor of perennial plots, Dumas père, and such popular writers of the present hour as James Lane Allen, Israel Zangwill, and Conan Doyle.

Julia Arthur, happily recovered, as it seems, from her dislike about Parthenia and "the statue Galatea come to life," has a new play, too, of fine pictorial quality, treating of the Empress Josephine, and called in the French original "Plus que Reine." (To be modern and Parisian you must pronounce the first word not "ploo," as you were taught at school, but "pluce.") Of this piece Miss Arthur has forbidden her agents to talk in advance, but readers of THE TIMES already know much about its plot and quality from accounts of its performance in Paris with Jane Hading in the principal rôle. "More Than Queen" should be one of the new season's hits, and "Sherlock Holmes," with William Gillette as the wonderful detective, should be another.

Among the plays from novels will be "Ben-Hur," which will appeal especially to those playgoers who were edified and thrilled by "The Sign of the Cross," "The Children of the Ghetto," "Becky Sharp," "The Pride of Jennico," "The Only Way," taken from "A Tale of Two Cities"; a new "Monte Cristo," "The Choir Invisible," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and "Richard Carvel."

Some of these, to be sure, are still "in the air," but the list will grow longer. In London George Meredith's own dramatization of his almost classic "Egoist" is talked of as a possibility of the coming season, while much is said of a play founded on "The Lilac Sunbonnet," by Lady Violet Greville, who adapted to an English environment the plot and sentiment of Augier's "Gendre de M. Porier," and some small share of its wit. The story is one of Crockett's best, and almost worthy of Barrie. It is also announced that Beatrice Harraden, about whose latest novel two or more opinions have been expressed, is now employed on a play for Ellen Terry. A play by that lady would surely be a novelty. Her books have been wholly lacking in the dramatic quality.

The Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia has issued, in three attractive volumes, "The Plays of Edwin Booth," edited by William Winter. Two of the volumes are devoted to the Shakespearean plays used by Booth, while Vol. III. contains the miscellaneous plays, comprising Bulwer's "Richelieu," "The Fool's Revenge," taken by Tom Taylor from "Le Roi s'Amuse"; Pay

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IN A DANGEROUS POSITION.

Mr. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President of the Board of Public Improvements, is in a position of very considerable peril, which he daily makes worse by his extraordinary statements to representatives of the newspapers. We reproduce here a brief extract from the report of an interview had with Mr. HOLAHAN by a reporter of THE TIMES:

When asked what the position of the Mayor in regard to the matter was, Mr. HOLAHAN replied: "I don't know. I never discussed it with him. We have had conversations about the water question, but the Ramapo contract was never alluded to."

"Have you ever talked with Mr. CROKER about it?" Mr. HOLAHAN was asked.

"Never. I don't know what he thinks of it," was the answer.

Now let us look at the facts and at Mr. HOLAHAN's amazing statement in the cold light of reason.

The contract with the Ramapo Water Company which the Board of Public Improvements was about to execute in haste and secrecy when Mr. COLER demanded time to examine the instrument and the company is of uncommon importance to the City of New York for two reasons. It involves, in the first place, a complete change of policy in regard to water supply, which this city, like nearly all the other cities in the country, has heretofore obtained for itself from watersheds secured by purchase and reservoirs constructed therein erected at the public cost. It is agreed by all students of municipal government that a city's water supply should be owned and controlled by itself. A departure from this fixed and approved plan and the entering into a contract with a private company for 200,000,000 gallons a day for forty years constitute a measure of public policy incomparably the most momentous of Mayor VAN WYCK'S administration. To the city and its people and to their responsible officers this is a step of immense importance. Yet Mr. HOLAHAN asks us to believe that he never discussed it with the Mayor!

This contract is important, for a second reason, because of the immense sum of money involved and the length of time it has to run. Five millions a year for forty years amounts to $200,000,000. The responsibility of committing the city to this stupendous obligation is one of the gravest nature. Yet Mr. HOLAHAN tells us that he never mentioned the matter to RICHARD CROKER and to this day doesn't know what the all-powerful boss thinks of it!

Now, either this man is lying or he and his associates in this job are the boldest gang of thieves that have ever come to the public notice in any city in the world, and the bribe they expected to secure was the largest ever offered in any similar transaction For it is as plain as noonday that if HOLAHAN and his accomplices had put this job through without consulting either the Mayor or Mr. CROKER, their political existence would then and there have terminated. The rage of CROKER would have been frightful, and in his smaller but still notable fashion the Mayor would have exhibited a dangerous anger. HOLAHAN and all of them would have been excommunicated with every circumstance of cruelty and disgrace. Do men thus brave absolute political extinction and the cutting off of their means of livelihood unless the reward of their action is sufficient to assure them a living for the rest of their lives?

This conclusion shuts upon HOLAHAN like a giant steel trap. There is no possible escape from its powerful jaws. Either he has not told the truth about consulting the Mayor and CROKER, or else the motives which prompted him to attempt to jam this contract through in haste and secrecy are such that they would not bear an instant's examination. If they were examined in a criminal court after indictment they would completely change the career of M. F. HOLAHAN.

We will offset to some extent these severe comments upon Mr. HOLAHAN'S conduct by doing him the friendly service of giving him the best advice that anybody can give him in his present situation. That advice is that he employ counsel and talk only when his lawyer permits him that freedom. Many a murderer has talked his neck into the noose. It is entirely conceivable that a faithless public officer might talk his body into a suit of stripes

The important question, however, is whether Mayor VAN WYCK and RICHARD CROKER were actually consulted by HOLAHAN. Did they consent to the contract? Were they privy to the negotiations that have so nearly resulted in burdening us with this totally unnecessary and improvident obligation? If these two were parties to the transaction, even if only to the extent of having knowledge and giving their assent to the execution of the contract, then the scope of this scandalous and corrupt transaction broadens widely and the inquiry that must be made into it will transcend in public interest all other matters likely to come to the attention of this community for months.

Was Mayor VAN WYCK consulted and did he have previous knowledge of the dark business attempted in the chamber of the Board of Public Improvements last Wednesday? Did RICHARD CROKER know what was to be done, and had his controlling vote been already cast for the contract? To these two questions the public will urgently demand an answer. It would be wise and appropriate if the gentlemen themselves would satisfy the public curiosity.

There is another citizen of New York, a distinguished citizen, from whom the public wants some information. We refer to Gen. BENJAMIN F. TRACY. Gen. TRACY was President of the commission that drew the charter. During the time that the charter was in preparation he was counsel to the Ramapo Water Company. He was elected President of the company in the month in which the charter was submitted to the Legislature. Section 471 of the charter contains some remarkable provisions. It forbids the Water Commissioner to enter into any contract with any private water company unless the assent of the Board of Public Improvements has been obtained, and with singular rigor this method of making contracts for the buying of water is declared to be the only lawful one. No provision is made for competitive bidding, there is no veto or appeal. There was nothing like this section in the old Consolidation act. It is new matter, and most extraordinary matter. Who prepared and put into the charter this section that seems to have been specially drawn to meet the views of the eminent Republicans who control the Ramapo Water Company? Gen. TRACY owes it to his own reputation to explain without delay how this section got into the charter. Until he has explained the matter his own position is scarcely less perilous than that of Mr. HOLAHAN.

THE BOOM IN IRON.

Some philosophical observers of the course of trade and finance have long been in the habit of saying that the demand for iron, of course including steel, is the safest and surest index of the material condition of the country. When the price of iron goes up by reason of an actual demand, the country is prosperous. When it goes down, by reason of a falling off in the demand, the country is less prosperous and times are hard.

Probably this material is that which represents better than any other the condition of industrial development of the Nation at large. Curiously enough, sulphuric acid is a substance the demand for which is coming to be highly symptomatic, and that by reason of the requirement for it in all forms of electric plants and appliances. But these, after all, are still a specialty. The prices of building materials, especially of brick, is another very good index. But iron is becoming an increasingly important building material, for commercial and even for high-class domestic structures, as well as for railroads and bridges. And doubtless it is still the most representative of all raw materials used in the arts.

What a tremendous showing that becomes then which was commented upon in the series of interviews with leaders in the trade which we published yesterday. When iron which can be produced and put on the market at $6 a ton goes to $16 or more, when a great concern refuses to make contracts, even at present prices, for the disposition of any part of its output for 1900, when the whole trade is so visibly booming, how rich must the country be.

There are two important and fairly obvious political morals to be drawn from this condition of things. The first is that which we drew the other day about the tariff, and this has a very special reference to our prospects of commercial expansion in the Far East. We should naturally play the leading part, or divide it with Russia, in the trade of the east coast of Asia, seeing the facilities which are given to us by our possession of the western coast of North America. And it seems clear that, in the muddle they have made of our interests in China, the President and Secretary DAY were actuated, not alone by the able hypnotism of the Russian Ambassador, but also by a consciousness of the absurdity of trying to combine commercial expansion with McKinleyism or Dingleyism. Indeed, it would have been inconsistent and ridiculous for us to insist loudly upon an open door in China while we still kept our own front door tight shut. The natural remedy would have been to open our own door, but pride of opinion and of consistency would have prevented the President from taking that obvious course. And we observe with amusement that some of our straight Republican contemporaries are bragging about our present prosperity as a result of protection. But we need not quarrel with them about that, for behind the brag there is imperfectly concealed the admission that protection has only a historical value, that it has served its turn, and "must go."

The other moral is more important. How can the political pessimists, whose platform is that the country is going to the dogs, and that we are a nation of insolvent debtors whose chief need is to hit upon some mode of cheating their creditors—how can these prophets of evil keep their attitudes, or even their countenances, in the face of such demonstrations of National prosperity? Is it conceivable that next year the cheerful pessimist who undertakes to show a nation of creditors how creditors can be cheated will command the adhesion of a Corporal's guard? If things look next year as they look this year the Northwestern farmer will greatly have modified his views about "Shylocks." For he will have become a Shylock himself.

THE SEVEN SENSES OF THE FISH.

Salt water fishes breed in such myriads and it is so difficult to follow them all the year long, that it seems impossible to lessen seriously their numbers except in the cases of salmon, shad, and lobster, which approach the land and have well-defined lines of migration. But this year the menhaden has been so scarce that the fishing steamers have been laid up, and while the menhaden itself is not a food fish, but a fish netted for its oil and waste products, yet the absence of the menhaden means a scarcity of the larger fish that follow it, like the mackerel and bluefish. So that its destruction profoundly affects the fish market.

The habits of deep-water fish are mysterious enough; their coming and going seem governed by whim until one studies the changes that occur in their food, in the temperature of the water, the state of the atmosphere, and a hundred other factors. On the approach of a storm sea birds are apt to come to land; the same premonitions are felt by the fishes, only they reverse the matter and for safety retire into deep water, where they are in less danger of being stunned or blinded by the surf. The senses of fish are the same as ours: sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste, varying greatly in fish of different kind and surpassing our senses in one case or falling below our standard in another. Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN believes that fish have two more senses than we, namely, and electrical and a magnetic sense, which reside in the skin. A large number of fish have minute tubes running in one or several lines the length of their sides, with nerves running to them. They are sensory organs, but their office is not understood. Using analogy, Mr. DUNN has come to the conclusion that these are the organs which tell fish of a coming storm. "I find them to be of the same character as those in the electrical ray; they are electrical instruments pure and simple, inclosing the whole fish, whereby the electrical knowledge collected is thrown into the brain." The currents of electricity that forerun a storm pass through land and sea, affect the jelly in the little cells which compose these tubes and alarm the fish, bidding it haste with its feeding and get out into deep water. Fish bite the hook recklessly just before a storm, because there is no time to lose in smelling at or tasting the bait.

Not content with this sixth sense in fishes, Mr. DUNN argues that the same organs supply a seventh, the magnetic sense, the purpose of which is to direct the fish in the darkness of deep water or at night or when, through the agitation of storms or the flowering of marine vegetation or the excessive spawning of fish, the water of the ocean becomes turbid. He cites THOMAS CLARK of Truro as authority for saying that basic rocks are intensely magnetic, and after the friction occasioned by storms the magnetic power becomes so intensified that it often affects the compass and causes shipwrecks during fogs, when the landmarks are concealed. Mr. DUNN'S idea is that the homing powers of the shoals of fish that reach the coast in Spring from the deep sea are to be explained by the action of this magnetism on the organs of the fish which tells them where to steer. This leads him to yet another generalization. Lord KELVIN invented a compass in which the needle floats free in a bath of alcohol. The brain of a fish floats in a clear liquid about the consistency of water. May not, asks Mr. DUNN, the brain itself, assisted by the magnetic tubes in the skin, act like a magnet floating in liquid?

These are questions that might excite the students of fish to efforts along fruitful lines. It may lead to a better knowledge of the factors in deep-sea fishing and have very practical results by explaining where at a given moment the food-fish are likely to be and under what conditions the fishermen may find it worth their while to put to sea.

COMMUTERS' GLOVES.

This waning Summer has not been as prolific and whimsical as some of its predecessors in the introduction of new fashions in dress. The feminine shirt-waist, the masculine knickerbockers, fashions which must long prevail, date their origin from Summers long forgot. There was, to be sure, a half-hearted sort of effort noticeable early in the season to introduce anew the long-discarded frock coat of light material, a garment worn in these days only by stage villains in their penultimate hour of triumph and commercial magnates in very small towns. The frock coat, of course, is inseparable from the high hat, and the black silk hat of Autumn and Winter is out of the question as a regular article of Summer attire, while the abominable light-colored imitations which were tolerated as substitutes for it in a less exacting era have long been accounted obsolete. To be sure, Mr. HARRIMAN'S exploring party discovered in remote Alaska several living specimens of the animal world believed by zoologists to be extinct, and in the outlying regions of Greater New York the patient explorer still occasionally encounters an elderly human wearing with some semblance of dignity whitey brown or drab headgear of the "plug" variety. But with these Fashion has naught to do. The light frock coat, therefore, though fostered in influential circles, did not prevail, and diligent investigation has brought to light no other notable new Summer fashion of 1899 excepting in the matter of commuters' gloves.

To be a commuter alone is glory enough for some men. In the first year or so of a young commutership, to coin a much-needed word, most men are satisfied with the unadorned glory of their position. But in time the ordinary commuter yearns for new distinction, and this yearning he is apt to gratify as best he can by means of dress. Just why it is a proper custom for commuters to wear gloves when the warmth of the weather induces other men to avoid wearing any garment not absolutely demanded by propriety or the law no authority has ever explained. But your well-seasoned commuter would as soon think of discarding his gloves on a hot day as of going in to town barefooted. In fact, the commuter's enslavement to the glove habit is too old a story at this time to demand fresh consideration, and the subject would not be treated of here if the newly instituted fashion of wearing the gloves half on and half off the hand did not compel comment.

In all literature there is no precedent for this, and the literature of the glove is uncommonly rich, while the individual pairs of gloves of literature that crowd upon the memory with vain appeal to be worked in here as apt illustrations are many and varied, and hopelessly unsuitable for the purpose one and all. Clearly the commuter's new way of wearing his gloves as if he was shedding them is not to be explained by any reference to history, and a consideration of other queer glove fashions recently followed will not help us much.

A few years ago very young men adopted the style of wearing their gloves in their pocket, the upper left-hand pocket of the coat being the preferred receptacle, with the fingers of one of the gloves sticking upward and spread out in a manner which suggested to one of our humorists "the hand of a drowning man calling for five more beers." But this custom, after all, was only a variant of the old one of displaying one's gloves to indicate one's gentility while not suffering the discomfort of wearing them. Thus the men of fashion in "society drama" wear their gloves stuck in their crush hats and the suburban beau carries his carelessly in one hand. The commuter's fashion is not to be thus easily explained. He wears his gloves on both hands in such a way as to deprive them of all decorative value and so as to greatly increase the discomfort of wearing them on a hot day. The style can be likened only to the vulgar fashion of wearing the hat on the back of the head or cocked over one ear. Even if the commuter is getting tired of his gloves or ashamed of them the custom serves no good end. His gloves are now the most burdensome part of his attire, surely, and so conspicuous as to impress the wayfarer with the idea that the typical commuter is all gloves.

THE DOCTORS DISAGREE AGAIN.

The quarrel of the surgeons in the case of M. LABORI, or the attempt of one physician of repute who has interested himself in the case, as it seems, to force a quarrel upon the surgeon placed in charge of the wounded man by his family, is not necessarily to be taken as a result of professional jealousy. The physician favored by the family, however, has the indisputable advantage of exact knowledge of the condition of his patient from the first, and though his guarded utterances for publication may have created a somewhat misleading impression, there is no room for doubt that he is acting for the best, according to his lights.

Dr. RECLUS is a member of the French Academy of Medicine and a professor of surgery, and it will not generally be regarded as discreditable to him or dangerous to his patient that he is no experimentalist and inclined to be conservative. On the other hand, the reputation of his opponent, Dr. DOYEN, as a professional man of dignity and discretion, if not as an anatomist and operating surgeon, is not likely to be strengthened by the bitterness of his statement of his side of the case in the Figaro. Dr. DOYEN is probably zealous and able, but he is surely not judicious, and when Dr. RECLUS, resenting his interference in the Labori case, accused him of seeking a fresh advertisement, he seems to have struck home.

Dr. DOYEN'S lectures to his students have lately been of a somewhat "sensational" character because of their illustration with moving lantern pictures. Figaro gravely states that he has a cinematograph machine in his clinic, and that he puts it in action during operations, using the pictures later in his lectures.

But whether or not Dr. DOYEN'S criticism of his rival, who seems to enjoy the confidence of the patient himself, is to be taken seriously, there is little room for doubt that M. LABORI is in a dangerous condition. Thus far there is some good sense in Dr. DOYEN'S statements. A gunshot wound is always alarming, and the published bulletins in the case of the Dreyfus advocate have not been reassuring lately. In more than one respect this resembles the Garfield case, and while we may be inclined to doubt the assertion that the bullet might have been safely extracted in five minutes the day of the shooting, the fear that it may have splintered some part of the vertebrae is well founded, it seems, while the danger of septic poisoning is not to be ignored. It is extremely unlikely that the distinguished advocate will be able to take up his labors in the Dreyfus case again.

GENERAL NOTES.

Judge Guy of Topeka, Kan., fined a saloon keeper who sold a glass of beer to a policeman $500. The seller appealed the case to the District Court.

* * *

Oklahoma Territory takes great pride in the fact that it has not one poorhouse within its borders, and, moreover, has need of none. The people say there is not a pauper among them.

* * *

Charles Ryan, a former policeman of Boston, who died a few days ago, was the giant of the force, he being 6 feet 7 inches in height and weighing 400 pounds. He was born in Boston thirty-seven years ago.

* * *

Adjt. Gen. Axline of Ohio asserts in his annual report that Ohio sent the first volunteer regiment into the field in the Spanish-American war, and completed the mustering and dispatching of her quota of troops first of all the States. Its total number of men was 15,394.

* * *

Much is expected in Georgia from the election of Walter B. Hill as Chancellor of the State University. The Atlanta Journal says that the choice seems to have consolidated the friends of the institution in an enthusiastic movement to enlarge its popularity and advance its interests.

* * *

What is described by the local newspapers as the representative business firm of Halifax, N. S., employing the most men, has devised a system of profit-sharing with its employes. The motive, one of the firm says, is to obtain the best work by the best methods and to avoid as far as possible waste of time and material.

* * *

Mrs. William H. Felton aroused great enthusiasm (a way she has in public speaking) by a speech at a meeting of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, in Quitman, in which she urged a petition to the Legislature to put a big tax on dogs. The society committed itself to the policy advocated by Mrs. Felton, believing it better to raise sheep than dogs.

* * *

Mississippi abolished the office of Public Printer a few years ago and gave its printing to the lowest bidder. This year the work has all been let to printers without the State, for the first time in its history. Under the present system the work got cheaper and cheaper until, as it is said, money was lost on some of it. A law which prohibited the State printing being done outside the State was repealed at the last session of the Legislature.

* * *

Trinity College, Hartford, conferred the honorary degree of M. A. upon President J. M. Allen of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and one of the Trustees of the college has thus explained why: "First, in recognition of Mr. Allen's broad scientific attainments; second, in recognition of his unusual ability in applying scientific principles to practical affairs, and, third, on account of the generous way in which he has made use of his rare knowledge and ability for the benefit of the community and of his fellow-men in general."

THE COIN CERTIFICATE CHAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the columns of THE TIMES devoted to its readers for the expression of their opinions on current issues your subscriber Wallace P. Groom of Brooklyn, under date of Aug. 4, called you to task for an editorial of the previous day on "The Gold Democrats," and particularly for that part of it in reference to the working of the "endless chain" of coin certificates, by means of which the Treasury of the United States may be drained of gold. Your subscriber takes the position that when once redeemed, if such certificates were canceled and not reissued, the "chain" would soon stop. The suggestion is simple and the logic undoubtedly sound, but unfortunately for the country both are in conflict with the law; and instead of the "endless chain" being a fake and a lot of "foolishness," as your correspondent characterizes it, it is a serious fact, and in times of panic a menace to the business interests of our country and to the integrity of the financial system of our Government. Your readers who have not personally investigated the subject might be misled by the argument your correspondent makes, and therefore it is hoped a few words in reply may not be out of place.

The Legal Tender act of July 14, 1890, under the authority of which the certificates payable in "coin" are issued and which act has not been repealed, provides for the issuance of a certain amount of such notes and also makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep a certain minimum amount outstanding (I think the exact minimum is $375,000,000) in circulation at all times. So that when an amount of these certificates is presented for redemption that brings the amount outstanding down to less than the minimum required by law to be kept in circulation, the Secretary is compelled immediately to reissue the amount of the deficiency. It is clear, then, that the notes may be used over and over again for the withdrawal of gold. It has been the contention of those who believe in the soundness of the present ratio of coinage between gold and silver by our Government that the words, "Pay to bearer in coin" meant silver or gold, at the option of the Government, and it is probable that the contention is entitled to some consideration. It may be, as has been asserted, that the obscure phraseology was adopted as a compromise when the measure was under consideration by Congress, and when it was not thought likely the Government would ever be called upon to exercise such option. But the test came during the panic of 1893, when the officers of the Treasury, in order to preserve the credit and good faith of the Government, determined that such redemptions should be made only in gold. The chain may be a "fake," but it got in its diabolical work and cost the people several hundred millions of dollars in bonds. Under the operation of this "foolish" law it became a question of going at a single bound to a silver basis, with all that the term implies, or of issuing bonds to procure the gold required in redeeming the notes.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899. J. T. T.

MODERN MILITARY ATTACHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The revelations of the Dreyfus trial are usually quoted as evidence of the decadence of France and the Latin races, but this is surely a narrow view of their upshot. It appears that the foreign embassies at Paris, and notably the German, are nothing more or less than detective bureaus, provided with corruption funds, and served by a corps of spies, informers, and cheats, at whose head is the Military Attaché. This highly honorable body of gentlemen operate under the immediate direction of the Ambassador, who is in direct communication with his sovereign. It seems to be generally admitted that the German Emperor has known all along that Dreyfus was not guilty, but has kept the proofs to himself. If that is so, there is little to choose between the Esterhazys and the Hohenzollerns. The real revelation of the Dreyfus case is that of the way in which the world is governed to-day, namely, by fraud, cheating, and perjury.

We are altogether too modest in New York when we assume that our own Tammany Hall is peculiar in this respect. I do not believe that Mr. Croker has ever done dirtier work than the successive Ambassadors of Germany at Paris, under her successive Chancellors, and with the approval and direction of her successive Emperors. Our Ambassadors and Military and Naval Attachés abroad must feel sadly their lack of opportunity to rival their foreign colleagues in this noble work of governing. However, they may take heart, for we are fast making our way into the sisterhood of nations, and when we once try our hand at stealing maps and forging papers and court-martialing, we shall, as usual, beat the universe. Perhaps the President is holding up the findings in the Carter case, foreseeing a brilliant future for that officer in his former role of Military Attaché at a foreign Court. If all the charges against him are true he must be just the man for Military Attaché, and it would be a pity to bring his career to an untimely close.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1899.

LET THE PULPIT SPEAK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to add a few words of comment, and to ask through your columns a question suggested by your admirable editorial of Aug. 17 on the Dreyfus case entitled "Mercier and Roget"? I quote from the editorial:

"It is not 'Anglo-Saxon' tradition alone; it is primitive, fundamental, human notions, not only of justice, but of decency, that are being outraged every day and every hour, in this travesty of a court."

This being the case, how does it come that while the world stands aghast, while the press is ringing with denunciation, while lawyers have ably argued and protested in the name of legal justice, and individual laymen have been ready to sacrifice life and country in order that the truth might be brought to light—a single class of the community, those to whom it has intrusted its highest leading—the clergy stand aloof, silent and unaroused?

I do not think I am wrong in saying that not a single clergyman of any sect or denomination has openly and publicly espoused the cause of this victim of falsehood and perseeution. Not a single minister of the Gospel of good-will and peace has uttered a word of brotherly love and compassion to the sufferer, or a word of righteous indignation in condemnation of the crime that is being enacted against "common decency" and humanity and Christianity.

Would it not be fitting, now that the eyes of the world are fastened upon the sufferer, and that the rack and torture have been applied, not alone upon the man who, as THE TIMES justly says, "has already been frightfully punished, even if he were guilty," but also upon his heroic and innocent wife and family—would it not be fitting, would it not be human, and even Christian, if from all the pulpits in all the lands, out of the very heart of Christendom, there went forth, as with one voice, loud and commanding, so that all the nations should hear, the message of the true Christ, the word of good cheer, of human fellowship and sympathy, that can pierce prison gates and bring healing even to the broken-hearted? J. L.

New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

GO THE SHAMROCK ONE BETTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When we consider the fact that the Shamrock calls to the average mind a picture of a three-leaved clover, the thought may follow that we might extend our illustrative faculties and represent the emblem of our cup defender by a four-leaved clover, the symbol of "good luck." In view of this idea, why not apply the same symbol to the New York police in general, for they are so hard to find.

Your correspondent seldom has need of them, but when looking for other things, occasionally meets one, as, for instance, looking at those mighty engines and wonderful wheels in a power house one morning lately, one was discovered somnolent. I suppose that one cannot sleep without an impression that may cause him to dream of action somewhere. At another time necessity required an interview with the subterranean janitor. There also was the blue-coat, helping him to kill time. The question is, does four-leaved clover grow where the shamrock does, on the green hills of Erin? Success to Columbia.

WALTER RICHARDS.

New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

MORE RACE EQUALITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The information volunteered by L. Vidal in answer to Knight's question in THE TIMES of a few days ago as to the true reason for the absence in the West Indies of the usual cause for which negroes are lynched in this country, is prima facie evidence of one of two things: His utter ignorance of the social status in the West Indies, or his willful determination to mislead the readers of this valuable journal. He says the reason is that "in the West Indies negroes are treated as inferiors," which is virtually saying that in this country we figuratively caress the negro and are stung in return for our wasted affection. But in reality we do not.

I have lived in the West Indies fifteen years, and among the different islands the negro is made much more of than he is in any of the States of our own country, especially when he is progressive and intelligent. Hence if Vidal is going to attribute the cause of the negroes' recklessness to the attitude of the superior toward the inferior he should recommend encouragement of those negroes who show a disposition to aspire to our level, and summary justice through the regular courts of a mighty and respectable country for those who transgress. A. AUSTIN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1899.

THE UNFLATTERING KODAK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of your paper I read with considerable amusement of the desperate measures attempted by the Summer residents of Newport against the kodak fiends who infest the shore, and, worse than all, take "unflattering" portraits of our so-called society beauties on their return from the bath, afterward reproducing them in our newspapers. As many of our social luminaries send their pictures to be published in our various publications for the "edification" (?) of the public, and in some cases pay for that privilege, the inference to be drawn is that the criminal part of the proceedings consists not in taking or publishing the photos, but in making them unflattering.

Now, there is no harder-worked class of people in existence than the average "newspaper man." Early or late, sick or well, no matter if in sorrow or joy, he toils his life out (often without the ordinary comforts and relaxations of others in different vocations) to supply edification and entertainment for these very fashionable people. Of course, it is much pleasanter for a woman to be taken at her best, curled, laced, bedizened with gems galore and with her best society smile hiding the sometimes haggard muscles of her mouth, than with the frank directness of the kodak, which, like children and fools, always tells the truth. Bathing suits do not permit of any "form improvers," it may be noted. All this talk makes me think of two old quotations—"A cat may look at a King" and "What fools these mortals be." By inserting this letter in your always instructive pages you may be teaching the carpers a useful lesson. COLUMBIA.

Long Beach, L. I., Aug. 18, 1899.

BELIEVES IN THE POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I was much interested in an item of news of a patrol wagon being struck by a Second Avenue car at Twenty-second Street on Wednesday night. I was particularly interested in this item because my eldest son was badly injured by a cable car on lower Whitehall Street on Friday evening, the 4th inst., between 8 and 9 o'clock. He wishes to thank the police through your valuable paper for their kindness and absolute honesty. My son lost nothing whatever, though insensible for a long time, and had about his person money, securities, and valuable jewelry. Even his pipe was put in his pocket, and a silver-handled umbrella restored.

If his friend, the late Capt. Rhoades of the Seventh Regiment had been killed in the Old Slip Police Precinct his watch would not have been stolen. My son was born at 628 Hudson Street, just above old St. Luke's Church, in the old Ninth Ward, and he believes in the New York police. They have always treated him well. He does not believe in Frank Moss, whom he puts in the same category as Anthony Comstock and Mrs. Grannis.

One Sunday, about a year ago, when my son's hat blew off the Battery sea wall, Sergt. Tighe loaned him a hat. Please note that next day my son restored the hat with thanks. The Captain of the precinct saw him do it. We have not forgotten the Hudson street House of Relief, whose ambulance responded to the call, and whose skillful surgeon, Dr. Brady, was the first person recognized by my son after his accident. We have read THE NEW YORK TIMES for many years in our family, and could not do without it.

JONES WOOD NICHOLS.

Borough of Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1899.

The Sword Must Do Its Work.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The United States stands where it does because every other course offered worse evils and greater difficulties. Having entered on a just war we became responsible for the Philippines, having become responsible we must see the job through. We did not take it up because it was hard or easy, but because it was right. Where the flag flies there it must be obeyed and honored. Where we have set out to bring peace and order these must be brought, cost what it may. This is the deep tide of National feeling flowing to-day. The "shallows murmur, but the deeps are dumb." There is not now, there never has been, and there will not be a moment when the great majority of the American people is not determined that where the flag is attacked, a righteous decision resented, and the National will and authority assailed on its legal territory, there the sword must do its work under the flag until there comes a "triumphant peace."

THE FARMER'S GOLDEN YEAR.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Western farmers are likely to be swamped with money next Winter. Reports from all the great agricultural States of the Middle West indicate that the crops now being harvested and those that are approaching the harvest season will excel those of any former year. This is true in Illinois and Wisconsin, throughout Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Nebraska. From everywhere come reports of phenomenal crops. The farmers are crying for help for the harvest fields and are offering wages that would have seemed impossible a few years ago.

Last year Nebraska produced 150,000,000 bushels of corn, and it was called a great crop. This season's yield is estimated at 320,000,000 bushels, or more than double the yield of 1898. The Kansas crop last year was 130,000,000 bushels. Crop experts compute the yield this year in Kansas at 340,000,000 bushels. These figures are given by State officials. Full allowance, they say, has been made for damage by grasshoppers, hot winds, and other adverse conditions. The same story is told by other corn-growing States.

The wheat crop of the Northwest simply dazes the farmers, and they are trembling lest they will not be able to harvest it. They are making frantic appeals for harvest hands at wages running from $2.50 to $6 a day, and employment agents are overrun with applications for men to go out into the fields and gather the crops. In the meantime the women and children have been impressed into service and have dropped housework to help in the harvest field. The corn crop of the great "corn belt," extending from Illinois through Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, now gives promise that the coming season's proceeds will pay off the last mortgage and put an organ, a Bible, and a plush album in every home in the district.

The effect of this tremendous crop can scarcely be realized by the people of the cities or the farmers of the East. The big crops of last year, together with the high prices, very nearly cleared off all mortgages on Western farms. The prospects for the present year are that the farmers will clean up the last vestige of debt and provide themselves with all necessary machinery, furnish their homes with comfort, if not with luxury, and have money in the banks for future use.

The cornfields of Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri are almost beyond the belief of anybody who has not looked them over. The corn stands high above the heads of the tallest man, and barring some unlooked-for and appalling disaster, the yield will be almost unprecedented. One good result of the years of the poor crops is that the farmers have developed along lines allied with the raising of the crops. Time was when corn was worth so little that the farmers used it for fuel. But the farmers of the West and Northwest have found a way to use their corn without selling it to the elevator man at whatever the latter chooses to give. In nearly every one of the Western States the growers of corn have become breeders of cattle and hogs. If they cannot get a decent price for their corn they keep it and feed it to the live stock and sell the stock at a figure that gives them a good profit for the corn and the work of converting it into meat.

Throughout Minnesota and the Dakotas the wheat crop as it stands to-day presents a picture to gladden the hearts of the farmers and of all other people as well. It is one of the greatest crops ever grown on the Western prairies. Of course, there will be local mishaps, such as the hailstorm in Cass and Traill Counties, in North Dakota, where the crops on some 200,000 acres of land were destroyed. But while these accidents are deplorable to the district and the people interested, they affect only in a small way the general conditions.

This tremendous crop in the West means as much to the merchant as to the farmer. With debts paid and money in the bank, the farmer become a good customer. And when the merchant is selling freely for cash the jobber and the manufacturer are kept busy supplying him, and the manufacturer then reaches out for more men to whom he can offer permanent work—and so it goes down the entire line. And, to go a step further, the increased number of laborers in the factories call for more food supplies, and thus the prosperity again helps the farmer.

NUGGETS.

Longevity and Content.

Lazy people are criticised a good deal, but they generally lead long and happy lives.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Evasion.

Yabsley—Which do you say, "I had rather," or "I would rather"?

Mudge—If you are talking about who shall buy, I'd rather you would.—Indianapolis Journal.

Ancestry.

Miss De Puyster—I can trace my ancestors back to the Reformation.

De Smith—That's nothing. I can trace mine back years and years before they attempted to reform.—Chicago News.

Just the Place for Him.

His Wife—John, dear, I have just been reading about a place over in Japan where women never speak.

John—I was wondering where I'd better spend my vacation. I'll buy a ticket for that town to-morrow.—Detroit Free Press.

Low Temperature.

Mr. Penn—Sir William Thompson says that the end of the world will not be brought about by fire, but by frost, and that the finality will come in 10,000,000 years.

Mr. Pitt—If there is any comfort in that, it is cold comfort.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

MEMOR ET FIDELIS.

Oscar B. Smith, in New York Observer.

Oh, soul, dost thou in all the universe of thought,
In all the realms of truth where thou hast stoutly wrought—
Dost thou remain unsatisfied?
Hast thou not found some well-earned goal in all the years
Of thy long weary quest, amidst life's smiles and tears,
Amidst its joys and sorrows, longing hopes and fears—
Some vantage ground to peace allied?

Hast thine incessant yearning for some ray of light,
Some gleam from heaven to glad thine earth-born sight,
Brought no response to cheer thy path?
Hath that oft uttered, earnest, heart-felt prayer to be
More useful to mankind, from wiles of sin set free,
Remained unanswered still, the while with pain you see
The evil triumph in its wrath?

Oh, soul, be still; the Master knoweth why thy task
Doth not fulfill thine earnest hopes. He doth not ask
Nor wish thy way from evil freed,
But that thou shalt the evil bravely overcome:
The kingdom he will give when victory hath been won;
And seeming failure here, when all thy day is done,
On high may be the victor's meed.

And of the toil thy willing hands have found to do,
Ah, closely scan the motive! What time thou dost pursue
Real good for men, is self forgot?
The Master gave His all for thee—nowhere to lay
His weary head—art thou as patient, kind to-day
As He? Dear Soul, forget the trials of the way,
Heaven's peace shall be thy final lot.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Incursion of American "Drummers" Is Expected.

RUSKIN'S STRENGTH FAILING

Canine Defense League Objects to Muzzling Order.

Lord Pauncefote Received the Queen's Letter Too Late—American Warships to Visit Portsmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—England begins to appreciate, as America has done for many years, the difference between blacks and whites. The disappearance of Miss Jewell with the alleged "Lobengula" has raised a storm of indignation, has greatly injured the show at which the negro appeared, and has done much to widen the difference between the races. Britishers are to have more experience of negroes, as a football team composed entirely of Kafirs is booked to appear at all the principal football towns. They are reckoned remarkably clever players.

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The press here is under the impression that an immediate incursion of American "drummers" is likely. It is said that the trusts have wiped them out in America, and that they are coming over here to make a living. An English commercial traveler to whom the subject was broached thought otherwise.

"We have all we can do to find work for our own men," he said. "Trusts have made themselves felt here also. Take the cotton-thread trade. There are only two firms now, the Coats Thread Company and the English Alliance. They don't need travelers. People who want to buy have to go to them. Then also the Yankee drummer's way of doing business is not like ours, and his accent wouldn't recommend him to old customers. No, I don't advise them to come."

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Mr. Ruskin is growing very frail. At about 11 o'clock every day he is taken out in his bath chair by his valet. This takes the place of the morning walk which he used to enjoy so much, and which was only abandoned about a year ago.

"The Master," as so many still love to call him, is spending the evening of his days in his beloved Brantwood, on the shore of Coniston Lake. His strength is fast failing. He has passed his eightieth birthday, and is rarely seen outside the lodge gates, except when his valet takes him for his morning outing in the bath chair.

Mr. Ruskin enjoys fairly good health, but is evidently approaching his end. He does not read much, but likes listening to others. Neither does he write. He has given his last message to the world.

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Lord Pauncefote has had an unfortunate beginning as a peer. The Queen sent him a command to dine and sleep at Osborne on Thursday. Lord Pauncefote was traveling in Wales, and, wishing to be free from worries, left no address. The Queen's letter was sent to him by special messenger, but when he was caught it was too late.

Lord Pauncefote wired an explanation to the Queen's private secretary, and the Queen wired back that he should come as soon as possible. He arrived at Osborne yesterday morning, and left there to-day. He went through the ceremony of kissing the Queen's hand while at Osborne.

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Sir Charles Tupper, the London newspapers say, has made serious representations on the Yukon question to the Imperial Government.

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The United States has set the fashion of having its Consuls carefully study the commercial capabilities of the countries to which they are sent, and report fully for the benefit of exporters and importers. British Consuls have recently been vigorously stirred up on this matter, and are furnishing full accounts of the possibilities for fresh trade. The report of the Consul in Morocco, just issued, must have been a shock to the serious Downing Street officials. He says that were English drummers to overrun Morocco there would be "any number of orders and an equal number of bad debts." That, he says, is the only useful information he can furnish to British merchants.

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Since the City of London took over from private owners some of the principal tram lines, the workpeople employed on the lines in question recognize the damage the cry of underpaying employes will do to the Councilors, who, in the majority of cases, are elected by laboring people's votes. An organized campaign by the tram men has therefore been carried out, demanding higher wages and protesting against long hours. This is notwithstanding the fact that the London County Council has increased the men's wages about $25 a year, and gives the workmen one week in the year for rest above what was formerly allowed.

The demeanor of the men is discouraging those who are fighting to have all tram, water, and gas companies bought out and managed by the County Council. If the tram employes strike, which looks likely, municipal ownership will receive a serious setback.

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The Canine Defense League has presented a petition to Lord Salisbury, with 100,000 signatures, asking that Mr. Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, be retired from the Ministry owing to his refusal to withdraw the order to muzzle dogs. The memorialists assert the muzzling imperils the Conservative Party.

Last year over 22,000 dogs were seized and over 17,000 were destroyed. The seizures caused over 10,000 lawsuits.

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Major Robert L. Morrice of Vermont was thrown from his horse this morning in the Kensington Road and his leg was broken.

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The Admiralty has increased the pay of the marines in barracks by reducing the amount men must pay for rations.

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A scheme is being organized for providing cheap apartments for officers' widows and daughters on the same system as that pursued at Hampton Court.

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The London Trades Council has organized a monster demonstration for to-morrow in Hyde Park to agitate for better housing accommodation and security from starvation in old age for Great Britain's industrial population. All trades, from cab drivers to stonemasons, will be represented.

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The Daily Telegraph publishes a column article on Jonathan Trumbull, whom Washington named "Brother Jonathan," which name is now used by all nations for America. In the main the article is highly appreciative, and ends: "While Washington was father of his country, honest, wise, brave, Jonathan Trumbull, the Governor of Connecticut, was its godfather, for he gave his name to the people."

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Harland & Wolff of Belfast, one of the largest shipbuilding firms in the United Kingdom, and which built the White Star steamers, are unable to secure from the Harbor Commissioners land to enlarge their docks. Consequently they have been forced to discharge three hundred men. They announce further reductions of their staff week after week.

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The largest fire experienced there in many years has swept the Yorkshire Moor, overrunning the Scarborough and Pickering districts. Lord Derwent, the Earl of Londesborough, and Sir George E. Cayley have had immense quantities of game burned.

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Portsmouth is delighted at the announcement of the Mayor that a squadron of American warships will visit the port next year.

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The people of London are exceedingly anxious that Admiral Dewey shall come here on his way home.

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Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Boucicault, and a long list of passengers sailed on the St. Louis to-day for New York. Mr. and Mrs. J. Addison Porter sailed yesterday on one of the Atlantic Transport liners. Mr. Porter said his work as the President's secretary had injured his health. On some days he received fifteen hundred letters, which had to be opened and read. Mr. Porter is now in better health.

Charlemagne Tower and his sister arrived in London from Russia this week, and Miss Tower was married here on Thursday. Mr. Tower has gone to Oxford to visit friends there. The luggage of Mr. and Miss Tower was sent from Russia by express. Included in it was the bridal trousseau. The express boat collided with another in the North Sea and had to put into Hull. Vice Consul Westcott obtained the trunks in time for the wedding.

Nat Goodwin returns to New York Oct. 14. Ambassador Choate is staying with Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle.

T. B. F.

SNEERS AT AN ALLIANCE.

The Saturday Review Says England and America Must Be Rivals Certainly and Enemies Possibly.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Saturday Review of to-day has an article on Europe and Americans, sneering at the proposed Anglo-American alliance, and frankly declaring that it amounts to little or nothing. "We have," The Review says, "accepted it almost as an axiom of sound policy that friendly relations with the United States are the only object worth aiming at in the Western Hemisphere." The article then goes on to say: "Our future in the West never received so severe a blow as that dealt it by Lord Salisbury's recognition of the right of North American interference in South American concerns."

The Review, continuing, says the completion of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States is a certainty, and expresses the belief that it will deal British commerce perhaps the greatest blow it has ever sustained. The paper supposes the canal to be inevitable, but contends that Great Britain, in allowing it, should stand out for remuneration on account of waiving her Bulwer-Clayton treaty rights. "Enemies, possibly," concludes The Review, "rivals, certainly, we must be with the United States in the years to come."

There is no doubt that The Saturday Review, though not voicing popular sentiment, represents the feeling of a certain number of officials and persons of the upper classes.

Commenting on American monopolies and trusts, The Saturday Review, in another article, says the visit of United States Senator Mark Hanna and others to Europe "is far from having the high political objects mysteriously hinted at. Their presence on this side of the ocean is simply connected with their own schemes for shifting burdens on to the shoulders of English and Continental capitalists, and it will be interesting to note whether the latter are sufficiently ill-informed to be caught."

THE CYPRUS PLAN REJECTED.

Zionists' Congress Votes Down the Proposal of New York Delegates.

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 19.—Before the close of the Third Congress of Zionists, which began here Tuesday last, the proposal of Delegates Davis and Trietsch of New York in regard to the colonization of Jews on the Island of Cyprus was rejected.

STEAMERS STRUCK, BUT GOT OFF.

Andes and Hungarian Grounded Off Cape Haitien—Cables Injured.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 19.—The British steamship Andes and the Hungaria of the Hamburg-American Line grounded on the reefs outside of this port, the buoys swept away by the last cyclone not having been replaced.

The cable connecting Cape Haitien with Puerto Plata has been broken, and the cables to Mole St. Nicholas, Santiago de Cuba, and Port au Prince are not working, as a result of the grounding of the vessels.

Both vessels were floated off the reefs at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Neither sustained serious damage.

The Andes of the Atlas Line, Capt. Peterson, sailed from New York Aug. 12 for Haitien ports. The Hungaria of the Hamburg-American Line, Capt. Kraeft, arrived at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, July 18, from Hamburg, via Havre, for West Indian ports.

From Gloucester to Gloucester.

BRISTOL, England, Aug. 19.—Howard Blackburn, in his three-ton cutter the Great Western, which left Gloucester, Mass., June 18, and which entered the Bristol Channel yesterday, has arrived in the Severn River and is sailing up to Gloucester. He reports that he had a fine voyage, and that the only inconvenience he suffered was a stiff knee, caused by his continued cramped position in the little boat.

Ireland to Have a Whisky Trust.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Following the American lead, a Whisky Trust is to be formed in Ireland. It is also announced that the wallpaper manufacturers of the United Kingdom are forming a corner to put up prices. Other industrial concerns are showing a desire to consolidate.

ST. PETERSBURG TOPICS

Russian Sympathy with the United States in the Philippines.

MOURNING THE CZAROWITCH

Feeling Against ex-King Milan of Servia Very Strong—Franco-Russian Alliance Still Effective.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—It seems hardly necessary to contradict the absurd rumor, published in certain French sheets, concerning the sensational telegram sent by the Czar to Prince Louis Bonaparte. Nobody in Russia considered this telegram as being anything but a canard. The very terms of the dispatch were sufficient to prove that it had never been sent by the Czar to Prince Louis. To begin with, Nicholas II. never expresses himself in such pathetic terms, and the hope (which was so clearly implied) that Prince Louis might soon ascend the French throne, would have been insulting alike to the French Republic and to the Bonaparte family. Now, Prince Victor, though not popular with French Bonapartists, is, on the other hand, highly esteemed at the Russian Court, where he has been received with unusual honors on several occasions. As for President Loubet, who is but little known in Russia, he has not yet the same prestige and the same popularity as his predecessor, the lamented Felix Faure, who had won the real affection of the Russian people. But M. Loubet, it must be remembered, is the official representative of the French Republic, that is to say of Russia's ally.

That Russia and France are still closely allied was shown at the Czarowitch's funeral, when the official representative of the French Government, in his address to the Czar, said that the signed conventions between Russia and France were as strong as ever. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to believe that the Government of the Czar should, without motive, have directly insulted the French Republican Government. The Russians have always made it a principle never to take part in the home quarrels between rival French political parties. It would be a mistake for the French Bonapartists to suppose that the Russians sympathize with their political aspirations.

Just at present the Russian Court and people are entirely taken up with the death of the Czarowitch. The young Prince's death has produced a greater and deeper feeling than was to be expected, and this in all classes of the population. With the exception of a handful of Nihilists, the entire population of the empire shares in the mourning of the Romanoff family. Every theatre, concert hall, and place of amusement in the country has been closed. As soon as the announcement was made thousands of pilgrims, among them being a number of natives from the provinces of the Caucasus, assembled at Abbas Toumas to pray in front of the palace, to which the Grand Duke's body had been brought. Among the pilgrims—and this fact is one worthy of note—were to be seen not only Orthodox Russians, but Roman Catholics, Armenians, and Mussulmans. When the remains of the Czarowitch were taken to Borjom, thence to Batoum, immense crowds of mourners gathered along the route. At every railway station the peasants from the surrounding country be gathered, together with the official delegations, the functionaries, and clergy.

Besides their national mourning, the Russians have had occupations of a different nature during the past week. To begin with, there is the lamentable failure of the Peace Conference; and, then, the growing agitation in Servia. The last news from Belgrade has produced the deepest irritation among Russians of all classes, from Court circles down. Everywhere curses are to be hear against ex-King Milan, the evil genius of the Servian people. During the past few days sinister rumors have reached St. Petersburg from Belgrade, notwithstanding the police censorship of the press. Hundreds of Radicals have been arrested, imprisoned, and many of them were subjected to nameless tortures by the paid agents of Milan.

The Russian press is literally filled with accounts of the recent events in Servia. But the conclusion at which all of them arrive may be summed up as follows: The task undertaken by Milan, namely, that of "Germanizing" Servia, is a sheer impossibility. The Servian people are too completely of the Slav blood to ever enter the Triple Alliance. The only result of the Pan-German régime introduced by Milan will be to prepare a Pan-Slav reaction, which may possibly overthrow the Obrenowitch dynasty and bring back the Karageorgewitch. Before this has been achieved, however, King Milan and his satellites may, once more, have put a firebrand to the Eastern question.

The outcry in the Western European and American press against the new despotic régime in Finland will probably be all the stronger now that the official announcement has been made that the Finnish Military Academy at Fredericksham is to be be etirely "Russianized." Hereafter, all Finnish officers will have to know the Russian language. Then all graduates of the academy will, in future, be compelled to take post-graduate courses in some Russian military academy.

During the past week a delegation of nineteen young men, the sons of great native chiefs of Turkestan, arrived in St. Petersburg. They have been sent by the Governor of Turkestan, Gen. Doukhooskoi, and at his expense, to make a tour of the principal circles of Russia. This fact is but one of many which goes to show what strenuous efforts the Russians are constantly making to win over the frontier tribes of Turkestan and other neighboring provinces to Muscovite civilization, the purpose in view being to make of these Asiatics an advance guard of Slav civilization.

It is interesting to note that, whereas public opinion is Germany and in France has been opposed to the action of the United States in the Philippines, the Russians, as may be seen in the press, are decidedly in sympathy with Uncle Sam. A leading Russian organ, the Sviet, remarked editorially a few days ago that the only hope for good government in the Philippines was in energetic action by the United States. "Spain," says the organ in question, "was destined to lose the Philippines sooner or later, and we Russians have cause to be thankful that the United States, whose Government has always been friendly to Russia, should have obtained possession of the islands, rather than Great Britain and Germany. It is even to be regretted," it continues, "that Germany should have been allowed to acquire the Carolines." This utterance of the Sviet is only one among many instances of the intense anti-German feeling now prevailing in Russia.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

PRINCE HENRY TO COME HERE.

To Return to Prussia from the Far East Via United States.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Prince Henry of Prussia will return from the Far East in December by way of the United States.

SIR CHARLES L. PEEL DEAD.

Conservative Politician Expired in London Yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Sir Charles Lennox Peel, K. C. B., died here to-day.

Without ever having been elected to Parliament, Sir Charles Lennox Peel was better known as a Conservative politician than many members of either house. From 1875 until about a year ago, when the infirmities due to old age necessitated his retirement, he was Clerk of the Privy Council, one of the most important permanent official positions in Great Britain. Previous to this he had been private secretary to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, to whom he was closely related, and Junior Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Charles Lennox was born in 1823. He was the son of Laurence Peel, who married Lady Jane Gordon-Lennox, daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond and Gordon. He was educated privately. As a young man he was regarded as a shining light in the circle made famous by Disraeli, Lady Blessington, and Count d'Orsay. In 1848 he married the Hon. Caroline Chichester, daughter of the first Lord Templemore. He served in the army for a number of years, first in the Seventy-first Highland Light Infantry, afterward in the "Queen's Own" (Seventh) Hussars. He was subsequently Secretary of the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company. He was made a Commander of the Bath in 1882 and a Knight Commander of the same order in 1891. Lady Peel died in 1892. Sir Charles owned a large estate—Woodcroft, Cuckfield. He was an old member of the Carlton Club.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

WAS THERE AN ACTUAL DREYFUS SYNDICATE?—The anti-Semitic press of Paris have returned to the old accusations begun in the Fall of 1897 that there is or was an actual Dreyfus syndicate. And they quote copiously from the report of the Cour de Cassation, which has been published at the instance of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, in which appears some testimony by M. de Grandmaison. This witness, in support of his belief in the actual existence of a Dreyfus syndicate, related an alleged personal incident. On the day of the Grand Prix the witness deposed that he met the Marquis de Maussabré, who said, "I have just seen Edouard de Rothschild, (son of Baron Alphonse,) who said to me, 'So, Maussabré, you have joined the anti-Semites?' To which I replied, 'So I have seen by the papers; but it is false. But if it were true it would be no concern of yours.' Edouard de Rothschild added, 'You may do as you please, but we are already subsidizing the Socialist and revolutionary papers, and we mean to subsidize and found others, for if you are to skip you must do so before we do.'" M. de Grandmaison goes on to say that this conversation explains how certain journals on the eve of a bankruptcy have suddenly been saved and their accounts made good in banking houses where for months their paper had been refused. Apropos of this testimony Baron Edouard de Rothschild has addressed a letter to Le Temps saying that he had remarked the passage in the book in which he is reported as having made certain statements to M. de Maussabré, and emphatically denies the same. M. Edouard de Rothschild declares that he has never upon any occasion said anything of the kind to anybody whomsoever. "Third-person testimony," Le Temps declares, has been one great characteristic of the anti-Dreyfusards.

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A MYSTERIOUS BOND ROBBERY IN LONDON.—Scotland Yard detectives, aided by the London police, are endeavoring to trace the perpetrator of a rather remarkable theft of Government bonds that took place the other day. The market value of the missing bonds is $40,000. The victim of the robbery is a shareholder in Parr's Bank, in London, and the Directors have privately sent circulars to all the leading banking houses of London and their branches in the hope that the thief may be intercepted in the act of opening an account at one of them. What is regarded as an extraordinary feature of the case is that the circular, which gives a minute description of the man, concludes by styling him "gingery." The officials are enabled to do this from the fact that the owner of the bonds could identify him at once. It is also asserted that should the thief be captured, should he so desire, he may have some interesting revelations to make concerning the owner of the bonds, which are not to the latter's credit. The exact circumstances of the robbery have not yet been authoritatively published. Another remarkable fact is that the officials of Parr's Bank have ascertained that the bonds have all been sold, the coupons being converted into gold. The discovery of this was comparatively easy, but therein lies another mystery, and bankers are wondering how the exchange could have been effected. The problem, of course, is whether the thief has opened an account in London or cleared out of the country. Eight thousand sovereigns must cause him some trouble to relegate to the custody of any bank. According to the last mail advices received in this city the police of Dutch, German, and French ports are on the lookout for the thief.

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A FRENCH SCIENTIST'S SCHEME TO DEPIGMENTIZE THE NEGRO.—The current number of La Science Française contains a curious article dealing with the employment of electricity in bleaching the skin. What is the exact nature of the electrical current on organisms? it asks. Is it exclusively physical, or exclusively chemical; or is it alternately chemical and physical? Over all these delicate questions hangs still a pall of mystery. It is an established fact, however, continues the scientific writer, that electricity modifies the tissue and liquids of the living body only when it traverses them either by provoking certain chemical reactions or certain changes of state, or by suspending or disturbing the nutrition in the blood vessels and nerves. It has been noted that in the surgical uses of electricity the color of the skin has been changed, and there is no doubt that the electric current has a direct action on the coloring matter or pigment of the epidermis. In the deepest and third layer of cells of which the epidermis is composed is found the coloring matter to which the skin owes its hue. "The pigment exists in all races in the form of brown granulations, mingled with the cells of the 'mucous layer.' The only difference in this regard between a negro and a white man is that in the negro these granulations are more numerous and larger. If we could, by any process whatever, destroy or disorganize these pigmentary infiltrations, which are, as it were, natural tattoo marks, the skin would present in the spots so treated, even if it were the skin of a negro, the characteristics of an Albino's skin, whose peculiarity is that it lacks pigment altogether. Now it is neither impossible nor even improbable that electricity acts on the pigment. We have a right to suppose that it does, since it always leaves behind it light-colored scars. Hence, if you wish to bleach a Kafir or a Zulu, a Yolof or an Abyssinian, instead of ruining yourself by buying soap and rice powder, set to work to depigmentize him electrically."

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ALGERIA SAID TO BE ON THE EVE OF A SANGUINARY INSURRECTION.—Algeria, which was the scene last Winter of the disgraceful anti-Semitic outbreaks led by the then Mayor of Algiers, Max Régis, is now on the eve of a revolt owing to another cause—if one may believe a special article recently published in La Libre Parole of Paris. Even in official quarters in Paris it is admitted that the situation is not exaggerated. It is, however, doubted, La Libre Parole notwithstanding, that Great Britain will openly mix herself up in the affair. It seems that the discontented natives of this French colony have actually appealed to the British Government for protection and justice. The leader of the movement is Si-Hamza, one of the most turbulent chiefs of the redoubtable Ouled-Sidi-Cheikh tribe, and capable of placing 30,000 men in the field, all well trained and armed with British and American repeating rifles, which La Libre Parole declares have been smuggled in by the British through Morocco. Once the standard of revolution is raised, the movement, it is said, will quickly spread all over the colony, for the British—still according to M. Drumont's paper—have admirably prepared the ground and discontent and dissatisfaction are rife throughout the land. In the City of Algiers itself the situation is no less serious, only a few days ago an Arab openly complaining there that if France did not soon fulfill her promises a general rising would ensue and a formal appeal be made to the British Government for protection.

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A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ABUSE OF THE AUTOMOBILE IN PARIS.—There is a movement on foot in Paris to place private automobiles under more severe restrictions, which will include a lowering of the maximum of speed now allowed, and the forbidding of persons to run automobiles who do not possess certificates as to their knowledge and ability. In a single week eight or nine persons were killed and as many as fifty wounded through automobile accidents in or near Paris. In every case these accidents were owing to rapid traveling or to the ignorance of those conducting the machines. An accident, the details of which were unknown at the time the latest mail advices were sent from Paris, has happened to the Marquis de Proacomfal, who left his Paris residence about a fortnight prior to the occurrence, in order to spend the heated term in his château at Chatillon. It is believed that while the Marquis, his wife, and four children were out in a family automobile the vehicle was upset on the road, and all the occupants were seriously injured, one victim being fatally hurt. The Comte de Wall, also of Paris, in another motor car victim. He was driving a span of horses near his château in Burgundy, when the animals became frightened by the noise of a speeding automobile. The Count was thrown out and his right leg was broken.

Germany to Ratify Samoan Treaty.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The draft of the new Samoan act published here is substantially as it appears in America. Germany will unquestionably ratify the work of the commission, although neither Emperor William nor Count von Bülow is quite satisfied, considering that German interests are not adequately protected by the wording of the new act.

DISCONTENT IN AUSTRIA

Count Thun's Policy Irritates All Parties.

A STRAUSS OPERETTA FOUND

Remarkable Rapid Telegraphy Invention by Two Hungarians—Artificial Larynx Device.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—There is hardly a day now without a demonstration. Everything is topsy-turvey in this State; the discontent is universal. The labor party is at war with the anti-Semites, the Germans with the Government, and the Czechs and their allies against the Germans. The Ausgleich, as the treaty between Austria and Hungary is called, has at last been renewed, but under what circumstances! In Hungary it has been sanctioned by Parliament in the regular constitutional manner, but in Austria the treaty had to be signed by the Government on the basis of the famous Clause 14 of the Constitution, an obsolete provision meant for secondary matters. All the German parties forming the opposition are protesting against such a breach of the Constitution, so far in vain, of course. The indignation meetings planned are not permitted, or if allowed to begin are soon dissolved by the police. The numberless protests of communities and corporations are disregarded and the street demonstrations and processions are dispersed by the police force.

Count Thun's reactionary Government is trifling with the Germans, although they pay more than half of the indirect taxes in Austria, quite apart from paying three-fifths of all the direct taxes and three-quarters of the income tax. The Government disregards all this, daily indulging in more and more coup d'etat-like strokes. The budget is decreed on the strength of the notorious Clause 14, and finally the sugar duty has been raised nearly 6 kreuzers per pound. This measure, directed against the food of the laboring and poor classes, would never have been passed by the Reichsrath. Accordingly, the Government, knowing this, sent the Reichsrath home in order to be able to decree arbitrarily. The exasperation is growing greater and greater, and that not alone among the German population, but also among the lower classes of the Czechs, as well as among the parties supporting the Government. Verily the Austrian people do not lack patience and long suffering. Austrian sugar costs about 10 kreuzers a pound in London, whereas beginning with to-day it costs 23 kreuzers in Vienna, owing to the increased duty and the sugar bounties, which latter are a present which the State makes to the Bohemian aristocracy and plutocracy.

Johann Strauss has been dead but a few weeks, and yet the unearthing of such musical productions of his as have at present not seen the light of day has already begun. As he produced very easily and was inexhaustibly fruitful of musical thoughts, the maestro carelessly mislaid or put aside much that he had written. Now it is likely that before long the world will hear of a new beautiful operetta which Strauss composed in his best years and which has remained unperformed till to-day. It appears that "Indigo," first given at the Theater an der Wien in Vienna in the year 1871, was not the first work he wrote for the stage. At that time Strauss had for years been occupying himself with composing for the theatre, having been incited thereto first by Jacques Offenbach, then by Anton Fischer, the celebrated singer Henriette Treffz, and Director Maximilian Steiner.

Already in 1869 two acts of an operetta called "Romulus" were completed, but the subject did not please him, and so he threw it aside as soon as he obtained a libretto more to his taste. It was named "The Merry Wives of Vienna," and was written by the humorist Joseph Braun, who supplied Suppe with the highly comic text for his "Flotte Burschen." "The Merry Wives" pleased Strauss so much that he, who had long and obstinately refused to become a composer for the theatre, now set to work with such good will that in a very short time he was able to surprise his friends with the finished work. Those who heard it were delighted, and yet this first operetta of the master's has never seen theatrical daylight, simply and solely because of a piece of self-will on his part and that of the author of the text. The composer had so completely adapted the chief part to the individuality of Josephine Gallmeyer, a celebrated Viennese operetta singer, that when she shortly left the Theater an der Wien for the Carl Theater, he preferred consigning the work to oblivion rather than intrusting the part to another singer. He could not offer the work to the Carl Theatre because he had contracted to supply the Theater an der Wien with his first three operettas, which agreement was subsequently extended to all the works for the stage that he should ever compose. The result is that the "Lustige Weiber" is fading, probably in his desk or in the archives of the Theater an der Wien. Subsequently Braun's text was published in the form of a humorous novel.

An extraordinary new piece of success has to be reported from the department of rapid telegraphy. Two Hungarian electrical engineers, MM. Anton Pollak and Joseph Virag, have constructed an apparatus with which they have achieved quite incomparable results, which had before been deemed unattainable. The great endeavor of telegraphic engineers has long been to utilize the telegraph wires more fully by means of rapid telegraphy. Recently considerable success was attained by means of the Wheaton system, as 400 words a minute could be telegraphed. But it involves the use of complicated apparatus, and even the speed attained by no means answers to the present demands.

The apparatus invented by the two Hungarians is infinitely superior. Roughly speaking, the invention consists in the fact that the message, before going to the wire, is taken by an apparatus just like a typewriter. Then a whole sheet is applied to the wire, which disposes of it instantly with one jerk. The apparatus was recently shown by Herr Josef Pinter, Director of the United Electricity Joint Stock Company, at Budapest, in the presence of the leading men in that branch at a meeting of the Association of Engineers and Architects, when its working met with the greatest approval.

The instruments employed are extremely simple and act perfectly reliably, without being subject to disturbances. The signs of the Morse alphabet are given off photographically, and are more legible than those produced by other apparatuses. Three thousand signs, which, with the other telegraphic methods employing the Morse alphabet would require a strip of paper 70 meters long, with the new system have room enough on a piece 65 centimeters long and 9 centremeters broad. This system has, moreover, been practically tested on a line placed at disposal by the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. The line was 650 kilometers long, and, with tension of twenty volts in fine weather, as well as in pouring rain, it was possible to send off 70,000 words an hour, while, when the tension was increased to twenty-five volts, it was possible to send 100,000 words a minute, which, however, was not the utmost possible limit of what could be done. The dispatch of the telegram also in this system takes place by means of perforated slips of paper, which are prepared on machines like typewriters and then transfer the message direct to the line-wire, the Morse alphabet being used.

The advantage is that the message can, if desired be checked and corrected before being sent off, and that several telegraphists can work at once without using the wire. This stenciling by division of labor makes it possible to get off a message much more quickly than could be done by a single operator on the old systems. So quickly can the telegrams, when once stencilled, be dispatched that, when they have been stencilled, they may be considered sent off likewise. Consequently it will readily be perceived that in every respect the system of rapid telegraphy is adapted to make the dispatch of messages extremely quick without the erection of many wires. But the system becomes invaluable when there is a sudden plethora of telegrams to be sent from an office, which is connected with only a moderate number of lines, such as from the seat of war or of some great event. In such cases now official messages occupy the wires almost the whole time, so that messages for the press or private persons, if sent off at all, are very much delayed.

Hitherto it has not been possible to greatly increase the speed, as the receiver cannot move faster, whereas the receiver of the new system, being a simple telephone, makes it capable of receiving very rapid vibrations. Although these vibrations are extremely silent, only the thousandth part of a millimeter, yet a construction the simplicity of which leaves nothing to be desired introduced by the inventors makes it possible to transfer these slight vibrations to a mirror, and by means of this ray of light to produce on a sheet of sensitized paper signs that are very legible, quite large enough, and very precise. Of course various obstacles had to be overcome, but they have now been surmounted, so that to-day the apparatus, despite the damaging influences which are opposed to rapid telegraphy, makes extremely rapid telegraphing combined with the utmost certainty possible.

It will readily be perceived that this system, which not only so enormously increases the speed, but also greatly reduces the expense, itself a most important point, will bring about a great revolution in telegraphy. The experiments hitherto carried out took place in the laboratory of the Electricity Joint Stock Company in Budapest, which also made the apparatuses, and they justify the conclusion that it will be possible to use this system also for telegraphing much greater distances, and to prove that arrangements are making abroad to try it between places very far apart.

Persons who have had the misfortune to have their larynx removed now have a prospect of still being able to speak audibly. Since, in the year 1873, Prof. Billroth of the Vienna University for the first time entirely removed a person's larynx, that operation has saved the lives of many suffering from cancer. But unfortunately the loss of the larynx also involved the loss of the voice, which deterred many from undergoing the operation. It is well known that the human voice is produced by the air, when passing from the lungs, setting in motion the vocal chords. But the sounds do not become articulate till modified by the different positions of the palate, teeth, and so forth. Consequently in speaking we produce first inarticulate and then articulate sounds.

In Prof. Mikulicz's experiments the order was reversed. They were carried out upon a man forty-seven years of age who was suffering from cancer and a few months ago had his whole larynx removed. In consequence of that operation he entirely lost his voice and could make himself intelligible only to persons standing close to him and carefully watching his lips. The professor, in order to restore the man's voice, has constructed a kind of metal whistle, which by a simple mechanism the user can fasten before his mouth when he wishes to speak. A valve in the whistle prevents its sounding when the man is drawing in air. The air freely enters the mouth and is conveyed to the lungs by means of a tube and a cannula inserted into the windpipe. On expiration the air takes the reverse way. The different positions of his palate, tongue, lips, and so forth form the sounds, which would only be a soft whisper on leaving the mouth were they not rendered as loud and intelligible as the natural voice by the vocal chords in the whistle.

The patient is greatly rejoiced at the recovery of his voice. He himself can take the apparatus from or put it before his mouth, and with its aid is able to speak quite distinctly, although indeed the voice resembles that of a girl of thirteen or fourteen rather than that of a grown man, but that objection can be overcome by tuning the whistle lower. Doubtless this epoch-making invention will induce a man suffering from cancer of the larynx to consent to the removal of that organ, which may prolong his life from ten to twenty years.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISPUTE.

Sir H. McCallum Says the French Have No Territorial Rights.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 19.—Sir Hugh McCallum, Governor of Newfoundland, in the speeches he is making to residents along the French treaty coast, where he is now inquiring into the fishery dispute, is very outspoken and emphatic respecting the French claims in that region.

The Governor asserts that the French have no right there save that of fishing concurrently with British subjects, and that they are entitled to no territorial recognition whatever.

This is the strongest declaration yet made in favor of the colony.

A GERMAN-DUTCH TREATY.

Now Being Negotiated—Holland Papers Fear the United States.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—A feature of Germany's foreign policy is the strong rapprochement with the Netherlands and Belgium. The advances came from the smaller States. This understanding has made steady headway for some time past. The Minister of the Netherlands here recently submitted the draft of a treaty to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Von Bülow. Definite action has not yet been taken, but it is certain that negotiations to that end are now under way.

Some of the Dutch newspapers, in pointing out the need of such a treaty, express fears that the United States may seize the Dutch colonies in Asia and the West Indies. The German press talks favorably of the project except the Pan-German organs and the jingo papers, which express the belief that Holland and her colonies will some day drop into Germany's jaws in any case.

Loud Examines British Mail System.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Congressman Loud of California, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, has been here during the past week examining the railroad mails system. Every facility has been afforded him by the Duke of Norfolk, the Postmaster General, but Mr. Loud said to-day to a reporter: "The result so far has been somewhat disappointing. Statistics as to weight and distance are not kept here. A comparison of the cost is thus impossible. I am going with Mr. Bradley of the New York Post Office, to examine the systems of Berlin and Paris."

No Electric Light for St. Paul's.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have concluded not to have the cathedral lighted by electricity at present. The sum necessary for the installation of the electric plant has been offered by J. Pierpont Morgan. The redecoration of the cathedral, which is now progressing, makes electric lighting an artistic impossibility. The Daily Chronicle says: "If it should eventually be decided to install electric light there should be no difficulty in securing adequate funds in the ordinary way."

IMPROVEMENTS AT SING SING.

Warden Johnson Making Many Changes in the Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Warden Johnson of Sing Sing Prison is making a number of improvements in and about the institution. One of the most important is the putting in of a complete electric plant to run all the industries of the prison and do away with steam as a motive power. A new industry for the making of sashes and blinds has been formed, and this prison has a large order to furnish material for the new Hospital for Insane Criminals at Dannemora.

The Warden has just finished filling in and walling up the arched passageway which led from the inner yard of the prison to the outside world, and through which one of the most daring escapes ever made from the prison was effected by Convict James Blaine on March 13, 1897. He is still at liberty.

Two large padded cells have been built for the accommodation of such convicts as may become violent from insanity or any other cause. A new library has been constructed where the old hospital was located, and the 12,000 volumes are now arranged in eight upright cases similar to those used in public libraries. This library is largely patronized, and it requires the continual services of three or four convict librarians all the time.

Warden Johnson has a large gang of men at work scraping off the thick coating of whitewash from the interior of the cells, where it had accumulated with yearly additions for a quarter of a century. He considered this unhealthy as secreting disease germs, and is having a thorough house cleaning in this respect.

The principal keeper's office has been doubled in size and finished handsomely in hardwood. The old jobbing shop, a long two-story building at the north end of the yard, is to be torn down at once. It has outlived its usefulness.

The electric plant to be used for executions is to be removed from the north end of the yard to a building provided for the purpose adjoining the execution chamber, so that it will be handy for the work it has to do.

Assessors Not to Stand Trial.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—County Judge Smith Lent to-day dismissed the indictments that had been found against William H. Lang and William D. Dayman, Assessors of the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, for neglecting to ascertain, according to the best information in their power, the full value of all taxable personal property owned by each and every person in the town of Mamaroneck. The District Attorney did not think there was sufficient ground for the indictment.

GAY MID-SEASON AT AIX

Enthusiastic Reception to King George of Greece.

MANY AMERICANS ATTRACTED

Julia Marlowe, Loie Fuller, Sibyl Sanderson Terry, and Col. Ochiltree Taking the Baths.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

AIX-LES-BAINS, Aug. 5.—This famous French watering place is just entering the second midseason of its year. The lull that for two months follows the departure of the English from Aix, which is always crowded with them in May—they stop on their way north after the Winter on the Riviera—is over. The town is full of French people and Americans.

Last night the King of Greece came for the third time after keeping the town on the qui vive over his arrival for five days. King George I. is not much of a King, but a royalty is a royalty, even in republican France, and, in Aix, which depends on strangers, a celebrity is invaluable. It is true our American Ambassador to France, Gen. Porter, came and went almost unnoticed, despite the fact that a few American flags were hung out. But that was two weeks ago.

For that two weeks the coming of King George has been talked of everywhere in Aix—at the baths, at the Cercle, and at the hotel tables. A week ago the entire distance from the Hotel Splendide to the baths and thence to the railway station was lined with tall red flagpoles circled with the tricolor. Yesterday morning a French pennant

TAX ON FEMININE FINERY

Society Leaders Never Question the Import Duties Imposed.

GOWNS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Experiences of Appraisers Brunjes and Dana—Tricks of the Dressmakers —A Costly Handkerchief.

A great deal has been written and said about the smuggling instinct among rich American women, but the honor and patriotism of most of them is very much appreciated in that portion of the Custom House devoted to appraising direct importations of apparel.

C. A. Brunjes, who for many years has been appraising silk and velvet gowns, the richest articles of attire sent into this country for women, said the other day:

"Women of the Astor and Vanderbilt families, and families of that set, never question or argue over the duties imposed by this department upon their importations. Sometimes we materially raise the valuations over that of the invoice accompanying gowns, but I have never known but once, I think, any of them to question the added duties. Other women, whose money has recently come to them, may object, but the best representative New York women never do. Some years ago several gowns for Mrs. Astor were the subject of unpleasant publicity because of an objection raised, but Mrs. Astor at the time acted in a most dignified manner, and declared the low valuation was the fault of the person making the gowns, and condemned the attempt of the maker to get them to her cheaply by declining to receive them.

"When an objection is made, and the case is carried higher, the objector usually makes a mistake, for the valuation is often raised again at that hearing. I remember one woman who had never imported gowns before. After the valuation had been raised and she had paid the higher duty she came back to me and wanted me to take the gowns off her hands and sell them to some one else; she didn't care to whom.

"This is just between seasons. The gowns which will shine at Newport and other great Summer resorts are all in, with stray exceptions, and in three weeks more we shall begin to receive velvet and Winter cloth gowns. The number of women who import their own gowns has decreased. The important portion of such gowns and articles as are now brought in trunks as baggage is generally in the hands of a few large houses. Dressmakers, of course, bring articles with them for customers; but two houses in New York City, one, in particular, on Sixth Avenue, control the importations passing through the Appraiser's department. It is only the leaders of society who import in their own names.

"How do I estimate the value of a gown? Well, the gowns are laid out for me. I pick one up and glance at the name of the maker in the waistband. That is the first guide to value. The maker's name is a very great guide, because we know what the usual price of the Paris and London people are for almost all classes of gowns.

"The next guide to value is the trimming. Machine lace is constantly coming through here, but real laces of great value are rarely seen. Many women possess stocks of old and rare laces, and these are known to the makers of the gowns, and gowns are designed to be trimmed after arrival here.

"Gowns of extreme value do not pass through as personal or individual importations. The highest priced gown I recall was a $1,200 velvet gown, trimmed with Russian sable, for Mrs. Vanderbilt. Wedding trousseaux seldom comes through the Custom House directly to the bride's family. The usual method is to order through one large firm, which has special workpeople on the other side, or which does the ordering from the big dressmakers. I think this is largely due to the fact that women who do their own importing generally are charged more by the Paris dressmakers than these big firms are. The law, however, does not permit us to give the woman the advantage of our knowledge that she has been overtaxed by the Paris dressmaker. The law lets us add to, but not lower, the valuation in the invoice accompanying the gown.

"Among the trifles that women do import individually are veils. Often with a gown comes several hats, and with each hat will come six or more veils of different design, to go with hats and gowns, and the woman pays from $2 to $3 apiece for these face-coverings. I know the same material has gone through to New York merchants to be sold for anywhere from 40 cents up to $1. The fancy valuation is due to some Parisian hand having wielded the scissors in cutting them and then puckered them ready for wearing.

"I have an idea that the importation of gowns has decreased under the $100 law. If not, then the law has thrown the gown importation into the hands of the large New York firms."

In the handkerchief section Mr. Dana has been appraiser for many years, and has a whole history of handkerchiefs at his tongue's end. Through Mr. Dana's hand there has just passed the most wonderful embroidered linen handkerchief he has ever had to appraise. For $1.50 or $2 the handsomest embroidered scraps of linen can be bought in the shops here. When one goes above that for linen squares there is little to be added in workmanship. But this handkerchief was valued at $40.

"Once in a long while a handkerchief comes through here which is made in a certain part of the Swiss Mountains, near St. Gall," said Mr. Dana. "The women work only in the Winter, and one handkerchief may represent the work of more than one woman, and more than one lifetime. I have never understood how these women were able to work without the aid of microscopes, yet I am told they do so. There is one man in New York, attached to an old Broadway house, who has seen the women, and he will tell just how much those women will charge to embroider any leaf or bud or bit of a design on any handkerchief. But the handkerchiefs appear here very rarely, and this $40 one is the finest linen handkerchief I have ever seen in all my long experience."

The rarest of individual importations is lingerie. Recently many parcels came consigned to express companies, and are understood to contain lingerie. This is believed to be the modest method rich women have now adopted of securing such consignments of lingerie as they do not bring with them in trunks.

In three weeks more the Custom House will, in several divisions, look like an advance opening of Paris fashions for the Fall and Winter, but all these treasures are guarded very carefully, and no outsiders are permitted to feast their eyes upon the exclusive fashions for society leaders.

VIENNA AUTUMN TOILETS.

The Costumes Admirable as Regards Elegance and Grace—Tight-Fitting, Long Skirts.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—In expectation of the approaching rush of customers hundreds of clever artists are busy with pencil and needle preparing a sufficient supply of fashionable attire for the needs of the eager coming crowd with "nothing to wear."

The Autumn costumes thus far exhibited are admirable as regards elegance and grace. Tailor-made toilets in fine cloth undoubtedly take the lead. They are made in faint, delicate pastel colors, in blues, soft reds, and lilacs, with creamy grays and drabs. The chief attention is concentrated upon the skirt, which is fitted to the figure above more closely then ever. In order to obtain the graceful curve from waist to hip ingenuity has exhausted itself, and the result for all stout figures is simply discomfort. For the young and slender this mode is admirable, but for the stout and ungracefully formed figure an immense trial. New corsets are invented for these unfortunates, so long and stiff that sitting down requires extreme precaution. Besides these long corsets under-bodices of elastic close-fitting web are requisite; underclothing is a superfluity, and consequently is reduced to a minimum. The idea probably occurs to the untutored masculine mind that other costumes could be adopted by older women but that of course betrays total ignorance of historical fashion, which it is lamentable to contemplate. Through the bygone centuries no woman shirked her share of the tyranny of fashion, and the present generation in its turn would scorn to sacrifice the accepted fashion to comfort and ease. "Slender" is the cry given out, and "slender" we all shall be, so far as the instruments designed to that end can make us.

If the tightness of the upper part of the jupe were all we had to endure, we might still be considered to some extent fortunate. Fashion, however, dictates also that the lower part of the skirt shall be rich in folds, and that it shall sweep the floor in front as well as behind. A fashionable dress returned three times by a young actress to a great firm here remains unshortened, the firm's "conscience" not allowing it to send out any unmodish garment with its name attached. "But," exclaimed the girl, "I shall fall over it upon the stage!" You must gather it up in front," was the answer, "as your great-grandmother did hers."

This allusion to her venerable, although to her unknown, ancestress, was enough for the young lady, and after several hours' practice before the looking-glass she succeeded in moving gracefully.

The evening robes made in this style, especially those with princess tunics, are extremely charming, but for outdoor wear they are quite unpractical. Possibly the Winter may force some modification in this direction.

The use of two tones of color is a pretty innovation. The tunic, for instance, if a darker shade than the skirt, the jacket than the waistcoat, while much can be done in the way of change of tone with the serpentine volants.

The trimming consists of bands or braids of material, with lines of very fine braid or rows of silk tailor stitching harmonizing in colors; the wide braids are now hardly ever seen. Scallops are much employed for the short basques and bodice fronts, while deeper vandykes are cut in the tunics, the edges both of the scallops and vandykes being braided or banded. Rows of tiny but choice buttons are often placed upon the bands or parallel with them. Triple serpentine volants are seen everywhere; sometimes they simulate a tunic or serve as small basques, epaulets, collars, or revers.

The jackets will remain of half length; they are plain-fitting, with small basques, crossed fronts, and much latitude as regards revers. Pretty spencers and boleros reaching to the waist have lengthened fronts, occasionally separate, when they are buttoned to the sides. Buttoned tabs are also used for these short coats. The deep sack coat, made in London, and cut from one piece, is principally intended for carriage or automobile wear.

The London season this year proved so profitable that English hands were quite insufficient, and numbers of Paris dressmakers were summoned to the aid of their London confrères. Some of them found the pay so much to their liking that in spite of the perpetual fog which in Paris is believed to hover over London they took permanent service with the London houses. It is to be hoped that the coming Autumn season will turn out as satisfactorily in Vienna, where really exquisite and luxurious articles are in readiness for purchasers. A good trade is usually done with the rich landowners from the Balkans who pass through Vienna on their return from the Bohemian and German spas. The great drawback to these purchases is of course the frontier duties, which are heavy on all foreign articles.

The new hats are in the Directoire and the Marie Louise forms, cut off behind and much raised in front. These large raised brims require a vast amount of filling up, and no quantity of feathers and flowers seems too much for them. The great hats worn at Carlsbad this Summer were almost covered with masses of flowers matching those painted by hand on the brims of Italian straws; but without Summer, sunshine-massed flowers are no longer in good taste, and their place must be supplied by ribbons and feathers. The felts for ordinary wear are prepared in every color and shape, the canotier with turned-up sides; and a smart wing is again seen, as are also soft felts with brims raised both in front and at the back. The backs of nearly all the new hats are cut close to show the new coiffure to advantage. The difficulty of waving the entire hair behind is gradually leading to a sort of chignon, which displays the hair to advantage beneath the hat without requiring the long and tiresome process of the artificial frisure. It is to be hoped that this new attempt will not degenerate into the ancient padded and cushioned chignon worn in the sixties, which formed a twin monstrosity to the crinoline skirt of that time.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

FASHIONS IN FALL HATS.

As Shown and Explained to a Scribe Unversed in the Gentle and Mysterious Art of Millinery.

In a matter-of-fact manner a thin, quiet-appearing young man walked into a big millinery store on Twenty-third Street yesterday and asked a saleswoman who was deftly arranging the ribbons on a hat, what would be the prevailing styles and colors for the coming Fall.

"Can I show you some hats?" the girl asked, with an eye to increasing her day's sales.

"You may, and I wish you would talk to me about them," said the quiet man as he stepped aside to allow an elderly lady, who wanted "something for evening wear to match a steel silk gown," an unobstructed view of the showcase.

"Now, that hat there," he continued, designating a contrivance that looked like an illuminated hawk's nest, "is that something new?"

"The one in turquoise plush with heliotrope taffeta?" the saleswoman inquired. "The ornamentations are uncut velvet set off with bird of paradise aigrette and—"

"What's that last word?" said the quiet man, producing notebook and pencil.

"Aigrette, a-i-g-r-e-double t-e."

He paused in writing down the name to hear the elderly lady say: "I'm sure that cream white would just suit my sister, and if you'll let me, I'll take it home on approval. Isn't that gray thing positively garish. How can people fancy such morbid coloring. Do you think I could have the white hat sent up on approval?"

"I'll send for the manager—Cash!" called the saleswoman. "As for colors this Fall," rattled on the girl in reply to a question from the quiet man, "mauve, brown, gray, and turquoise will be the prevailing tints. Large, black picture hats will also be worn a great deal. So will butterfly effects. For early Fall this new castor color is sure to be popular," and she took from a standard a lustrous thing draped with trailing vines and shooting from the centre was a majestic, life-size hollyhock sort of flower.

The manager had come forward and assured the elderly lady that the white hat would cheerfully be sent to her sister's home on payment of a deposit, which would be returned in case the hat did not suit. The elderly lady swished off with rising color, saying something about "salespeople's impertinence," while the quiet man proceeded to jot down pointers as promulgated by the garrulous saleswoman.

"Hats will be worn off the face or off the sides this Fall. The plumes are to be profusely shown, also more elaborate plumage and 'pheasants' heads you see," as she pointed to an array of head coverings so ornamented, and seizing one began stroking the nap of a decapitated fowl which nestled in a fluffy pillow of ribbons.

"Plush in the prevailing tints will form the 'shapes,' and straw will be used but little. Some of the evening hats are the daintiest things with turquoise blue embellishments, and" The quiet man stopped taking notes while the saleswoman continued her hat poem in gurgling ecstacy.

"You know the Cyrano de Bergerac red didn't have a long run. It was produced in various shades, of course,"—and the quiet man repeated "of course" as if he had the fashion plate down by heart, "but it was so difficut to please blondes, while brunettes could wear it with striking effect.

"The popularity of the Rough Rider hats still continues, with a slight variation in shapes, which you see there," and she swept her hand down a table covered with gray felt sombreros known best to the quiet man as "oyster hats." He refrained from designating this style by that superannuated name in further conversation about the Rough Rider brand, and was putting questions which he prided himself were intelligent until he inadvertently referred to a contrivance, which the saleswoman had only a moment before called a "creation," by the term "bonnet."

"Say, are you the regular hat reporter for your paper," inquired the saleswoman suspiciously?

The quiet man confessed as he moved toward the door, that his best newsaper work had been along other lines, but he was fascinated with the hat assignment, and would read up on the matter before he called again.

Aid for the Little Mothers.

Mrs. J. H. Johnston, President of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, writes to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions from readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES: Mrs. L. D. Richmond, $2; Bay Shore, L. I., $5; E. M. C. Fontain, $10; J. H. Halstead, $5; A. E. Rowland, $10; A. D., $1; Mrs. A. C. F. Taylor, $6; Mrs. J. M. Toucey, $25; and A. B. Bagley, $10. She says that this amount, together with $100, proceeds of an entertainment given at the Prospect House, Shelter Island Heights, for the benefit of the Little Mothers' Aid, will give to 200 children a happy day in Pelham Park, including the stage ride to and from Bartow Station, a generous breakfast on their arrival, a sea bath, and a bountiful dinner, with flowers and ice cream.

Man Nearly Drowned as Tug Sank.

The tugboat E. H. Garrison sank at the India Wharf, Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, yesterday. John Cassidy, the fireman of the boat, who was the only person on board, was asleep at the time and narrowly escaped drowning. It is thought that one of the sea cocks of the tug was left open. The boat is owned by William Flannery of 245 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

CHILD LIFE IN SYRIA

Curious Customs in the Care of Young Children.

BOYS PREFERRED TO GIRLS

Schools are Improving—No Athletic Sports for Boys—Parental Authority Not Respected.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MOUNT LEBANON, Syria, July 24.—Child life commences under different auspices here from what it does in more favored countries. In very few cases is there a well-filled basket of daintily made little clothing awaiting the small stranger. The people are for the most part poor, and the women, besides lacking the means and taste necessary, know very little about sewing.

After the baby has had its first bath, it is rubbed all over with powdered salt. This is repeated several days. The custom of salting babies struck me as very strange, but, besides being a very ancient custom, it may have the healing and strengthening properties which the people claim for it. At any rate, to omit this first service to the little one would be considered the grossest form of neglect, and as such Ezekiel describes the miserable and neglected condition of Jerusalem in her nativity (Ezekiel, xvi., 4.) before the Lord took compassion on her and clothed her in fine linen and made her beauty perfect. (Ezekial, xvi., 14.)

The baby's toilet is very simple. After having put on a little cotton dress, it is wrapped in a large square handkerchief, made for the occasion, and to a corner of which is attached a long band; this is wrapped around and around the little form until it has the appearance of a mummy, a chrysalis, or, perhaps, being long, stiff, and straight, it might remind one of a rolling-pin. A handkerchief is tied around its head, and a band across its forehead, leaving only its eyes and lower part of the face visible. Thus "all meanly wrapped in swaddling bands" the strange little bundle is placed on a cushion by its mother's side, on the floor, where her bed is spread.

After a few days it is unrolled and washed in pure water, and then rubbed all over with olive oil and powdered with myrtle leaves, which had been previously pounded to dust. It is then light green and very fragrant. Ezekial proceeding to describe the ulterior care bestowed upon the outcast infant Jerusalem refers to, the custom of anointing with oil. (Ezekial, xvi., 9.) The baby is now promoted to its cradle of wood or iron and firmly tied down.

GIRLS ARE NOT WANTED.

If the child happens to be a girl, it is felt to be a sort of misfortune, and neighbors and kinsfolk embrace every opportunity to condole with the parents and express their sincere regret that the child is not a boy. If, however, it is a boy, the house will soon be full of people ready with their congratulations to add to the parents' "joy that a man child is born into the world." (John, xvi., 21.) It is customary to present to the company the "sweets of the boy." That is "Turkish delight," a truly delightful confection; various other candies and murlee, a kind of soup made of grape syrup, (dibs,) rice, and anubar, a little white delicate nut. The customary nargilehs are smoked, coffee presented and "all goes merry as a marriage bell." The visitors also make presents in the shape of rice, coffee, bread, clothing, ornaments, or money, as the case may be, as a blessing to the infant boy. (Matthew, ii., 11.)

If a child, naturally healthy, ceases to thrive and becomes sickly the parents do not seek the cause in any neglect on their part or physical derangement, but call it "macboosie," and firmly believe that some improper person or "evil-eyed" disturber of their peace has struck the child with malicious intent. They believe it can be cured by taking it to a certain place on the coast a little north of Beyroot, called El Barthiee, which is dedicated to St. George, by making a little offering to the shrine there and having the baby bathed in the salt water. The spell is then supposed to break and the evil to vanish. Frequently infants are seen with amulets fastened to the band around their forehead, or wearing necklaces made of silver wire, purchased from the agent of some neby or saint, to whom they are returned gratis when the child ceases to need the saint's further care.

The distinction shown by parents between boys and girls is really painful and incomprehensible to an American or a European, and is largely due, I imagine, to force of custom. From time immemorial, a favorite form of felicitation seems to have been "min ferhat arris," literally, may you have joy in a bridegroom, or I hope you will have a son. This intense longing on the part of the Syrian women for male children enables one to sympathize with and understand better the bitterness of soul, (First Samuel, i., 10,) which caused poor Hannah to pray unto the Lord that he would grant her a "man child," (First Samuel, i., 11,) and also the condition of the beloved wives of Abraham, Jacobs and Zacharias, until they were able to say, "God hath taken away my reproach." (Genesis, xxx., 22, and Lev., i., 25.)

Children begin to go to school here when quite young. Thanks to the philanthropic benevolence of Christians in Britain and America, numerous schools of various Protestant denominations are to be found throughout Syria, besides those conducted by Jesuits and others under the auspices of the Greek Catholic Church. Although the means of education have been multiplied in recent years, the people seem only now to be awakening to a sense of the benefits to be derived from it. There is still a great deal of indifference on the part of parents in regard to sending their children to school. In many village schools the only furniture is the rug, mat, or sheepskin spread on the clay floor, on which the pupils sit crosslegged. In the interest of economy, the cost of benches is avoided. For a writing desk, the left hand of the child holding the paper does very well and a fine reed or cane takes the place of steel pens.

The dress of the boys is more pronouncedly Oriental than that of the girls. The loose white or blue pantaloons are gathered in at the waist by a string, while a broad belt or sash of silk or other figured material makes a neat finish between it and the vest. Usually a short jacket coming to the waist, or a long cotton or silk gown, (somewhat resembling a Southern gentleman's dressing gown,) completes the ordinary costume. Boys and men wear a red felt fez, or cap, with a black silk tassel, hardly ever removing it, indoors or out, and in Winter they frequently muffle their heads up in a shawl. The most distinctive feature of the girls' dress is the mendil, or handkerchief, which they always wear on the head. A quantity of foreign manufactured goods is being constantly introduced into the country, so that, comparatively speaking, little goods of really native manufacture are worn. The Bedawy girls and women and natives of the interior wear a very coarse dark blue linen dress more like a sack hanging from the shoulders and clumsily caught with a cord or string around the waist.

NO ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Boys in Syria know nothing of the athletic sports which form so important a part in the physical development of young Britons and Americans. However, they take a great deal of out-door exercise. In fact, there being no inducement to remain indoors, boys, out of school hours, are usually to be found playing on the flat-roofs, with their tops and marbles or kites, according to the season of the year, or roaming through the country yodeiling their rustic songs and playing their pastoral reed-pipes, or carrying sticks besmeared with bird lime to catch the pretty songsters, whose music is very scarce in some of these mountain districts, because of the assiduity with which this cruel practice is prosecuted.

It is commonly admitted that children here are very clever. Probably their greatest vice is their disregard of parental authority, and if this sin dates as far back as the days of vicious Reuben or dissolute Hophni and Phineas, then it is plain why the injunction in the Fifth Commandment was repeated so many times in both Testaments. It must also be confessed that neither parents nor communities appear to do much to improve the moral or spiritual condition of the young.

Only yesterday I saw a woman returning from the fountain, supporting a large water jug on her left shoulder, while on her right a child was sitting astride. The mother had evidently said something that awoke a storm of passion in its infant breast, for the little fellow, not quite two years old, began to strike her with all the strength of his baby fists, and not content with that buried his face in her head in close proximity to her ear, thinking, no doubt, that his bite might be more effectual than his fisticuffing.

It is indeed deplorable that parents exercise so little control over their children. They swear at them and use the strongest epithets. The child, on its part, as soon as it can lisp, curses its father or grandfather. The wonder is that they are not more demoralized. As it is, they possess many redeeming qualities.

MRS. GHOSN EL HOWIE.

GETS THE UTMOST OUT OF LIFE.

This Little Woman Has Her Eyes Open to Everything of Interest That Passes Around Her.

I met a little woman the other day whose light step and trim figure reminded me of a new sail yacht in racing rig. I asked her for the recipe, thinking maybe she had found something in the list of how-to-be's. But she said she never read one in her life. This quickened curiosity, and I asked her what it was that kept her young, or apparently so.

"Just keep moving," she answered. "Don't allow the years to overtake me. Don't hunt for trouble. Never allow myself to sit when I have nothing to do. And don't understand those women who say they never have a leisure moment, and who complain that their work is never done. What are you up to this afternoon?"

The result of that inquiry was that I went home with her. She was no sooner in the house than her street attire dropped off and in ten minutes she was in her house robe and in a hammock.

"Did you ever go out with no object in view, and drift, and then come home and jot down in a careless way what you saw and heard in a day, and then put the book out of sight and forget it, and come across it again when you were bossing your maid on house-cleaning days? I don't mean a diary. Schoolgirls and people in their second childhood keep diaries. Did you?" she asked.

Then she pulled a roll from a tiny shelf, untied it, and glanced over it.

"It's more interesting than a panorama. It's like going to a great gathering," she said. "Now here's what I heard the first hour I was out: Broadway cable, between Duane and Liberty (that fixes the place). One man said to another, 'I had a singular case before me yesterday.' That is as far as I quote. The singular thing in the case was that a man who had acted as peacemaker in a row was locked up, and one of the participants in the fracas went scot free. And the funny thing about it was that the innocent man could not be liberated unless the guilty man was arrested. Do you know, I had lots of fun trying to unravel the situation? I haven't succeeded yet, but I have it marked and stuck away, and whenever I begin feeling as if I had nothing to do I shall take it up.

"Here is another, and it will help you when you are disposed to worry: 'Waiting at Park Place Station for train. One man asked another where the fire of the night before was; other man said it was one of Gov. Morton's buildings in Nassau Street. First man said he didn't know the Governor had any property there. The second man—that's the way I have them classified here—said the Governor didn't know it himself until he looked it up. That when a reporter called to see him about the loss and insurance the Governor said he did not think he owned the building described, but if he did he knew nothing about its value, occupancy, or insurance until he looked them up. With that he returned to his library.'

"Moral? Don't fret. I think I shall have that framed some day and hang it where I can see it the first thing in the morning and the last at night.

"Are you interested in poking your head into curious places? Here is a mem. just as I jotted it: 'Horseshoeing parlor; Upper Broadway; sitting room in front, with easy chairs, divan, table with magazines of the day, pictures, flowers. Shoeing shop in the rear; entrance on the side; horse shod while you wait.' Horseshoeing parlor describes it literally. Did you ever see it? Did you ever think of the comfort of such a thing? I yield to no one in my worship of Longfellow. But there is something in this horseshoeing parlor idea more to my liking than there is in 'The Village Blacksmith.' And here I find this note, 'Dancing Academy up stairs.' You put the two in a combination, label it, and some day when you are feeling as if you would like to enforce the old Mosaic eye-for-an-eye ordinance, think of the peace, comfort, and unity of the horseshoeing parlor and dancing academy.

"Here is a pointer—I know I have realized on it several times: 'Met Col. E. of Chicago in cheap hat store buying a 50-cent straw. He is rich. Asked him what he meant by the investment. He replied that a half-dollar straw for three months was good enough for anybody. Laughed and said that was how he got rich.'

"Here's a note about a farm in the city: 'Front yard on Fifty-ninth Street, about 15 by 30, with crop of corn, beans and potatoes; also a lot of sunflowers. Asked about it. Man said he got all the corn and beans and potatoes he needed for his table out of the crop. That his wife, who was a country girl, liked to look at it, as it reminded her of home. I think that a little gone. But I shall have a query after the incident. I suppose it indicates that I doubted the man's story. And yet I suppose there are thoughtful men.

"You can see anything on the east side. Did you know it? Well, you can. Here is a mem. of a ride on a Second Avenue trolley, about Seventy-second Street: 'Funeral at a church, carriages outside; (that's funny, isn't it? What if they had been inside?) Boot-black doing a thriving business with those waiting for service to end.' I think I never saw bootblacks at a funeral before, although I have seen other things quite as much out of place.

"If you are on a Madison Avenue car, in the vicinity of forty-second Street, look out for a stock broker's sign. Makes you think you are in Wall Street. On the door opening into a stairway you will see another sign, 'Class of Boys.' I have had some amusement wondering what the abecedary of that class can be; likewise, the curriculum.

"Do you ever read the signs in New York? Put a stranger on a Broadway car anywhere below Tenth Street, and if he did not know the name of the town he would know he was in a section where business had been done probably before his time. Here are the signs of the fathers and the grandfathers. You pass the places of business of the second, third, and fourth generations. Some of these old signs have lost their sand and glitter. They are wormeaten. But you feel better to see them. You must think to yourself, 'kindly remembered.' Just a bit of sentiment in the incessant commercial tide of a great city.

"'And here and there you see so many signs like this, 'John Doe's Sons.' Such signs make you think of a happy family. One where the ties were never snapped. But I have a note here of one sign I saw which goes back a little further than any I have seen in Broadway or elsewhere, 'John Doe, Son & Sons.' Three generations. I got into a perfect dream over that firm name, and whenever I go that way I look up that sign. And some day I am going to make an excuse to go in there.

"Whenever I hear of anything to eat I jot that down. I cannot always get it, but there is genuine joy in knowing that it is in the market, or in cold storage. And that is what this mem. is about: 'Game of all kinds, domestic and imported, all the year around, at Blank's, east side.'

"I went over to Blank's and saw his wonderful place. I suppose the epicures of New York know all about it; but how many others? I saw orders in that house from crowned heads for American game. Not from the crowned heads direct, of course, but from their representatives. While I was there I saw an order being packed for the Prince of Wales. And on the books I was permitted to see orders from Paris and Vienna, and one was from the Vatican. I tell you, my dear, we have no idea how this great, big world is run until we go nosing about, jotting as we nose.

"I was out at Far Rockaway not long ago. I saw a picture. This is it: 'Young mother and two daughters in the surf. The father and mother of the young mother on the beach. They were too old to flounder, so they lolled in the sand with two tiny buckets and shovels with which children play, and the old folks played children. You know the old folks are generally left at home. And then we wonder why they are childish, and why they have rheumatism and chilblains.'

I understood why this woman is joyous. Her life is a melody. She makes a song of everything she sees. Her nights are filled with music. There are no cares to infest the day, because she won't have them around.

AMY GRIDLEY AYER.

Asks Aid for an Old Woman.

The Charity Organization Society asked three months ago for $200 for the support of an old American woman, who is a cripple and unable to work, but who cannot be placed in a home. Only $38 was received, and the society now repeats the appeal. Further particulars will be given to any one who wishes to help this woman. She was supported by her brother and sister until they died, and since that time by insurance money and funds raised by the Charity Organization Society, both of which are now exhausted.

"THE ORANGEINE SECRET"

Take Orangeine Powders dry on the tongue, or in half glass of water, plain or carbonated.

WHEN
You feel Tired.
You feel Sick.
You feel Lassitude.
You feel Headache.
You feel CHILLED.

WHEN
You Have a Headache.
You Have a Cold.
You Have Catarrh.
You Have Hay-Fever.
You Have Rheumatism.
You Have Diarrhea.
You Have Indigestion.
You Have Brain Fag.

It is also particularly useful in in all cases of

Painful Menstruation, Rheumatism, Seasickness or Grip.

(Full directions in every package.)

WHY It Does So Much:
The agencies of Orangeine delicately balanced, by long continued Medical TEST normally restore NERVES, Stomach and Liver, and thus Stop Pain, Revive and Cure.
"Quick as Magic, Safe as Air."

Sold in 10 and 25c packages by druggists.

Correspondence Invited.
The Orangeine Chemical Co.
15 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO.

Miss Cissie Loftus, The great New York favorite, says: "I cannot say too much for 'Orangeine.' I find it a marvelous headache remedy and powdered sunshine for tired nerves."

"It is so easy now"
To Feel Well—
Keep Well—
Free From Pain—
IF YOU LEARN
"THE

Miss Elsie DeWolf, of the Charles Frohman Co. is delighted to testify to the magic of "Orangeine." "It has no depressing after effects."

ORANGEINE SECRET"

Which others have discovered by the following:

EMPIRE THEATER, NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1899.

Gentlemen.—I have personally experienced such **quick** and **lasting relief** from **pain** and **lassitude** by the use of Orangeine Powders, as directed, that I shall place it in every **dressing room** of **every theater under my control.**

CHARLES FROHMAN.

The United States Health Report states editorially:

"Having before us the full reports of our chemical experts and medical staff, we extend to 'Orangeine' the full endorsement of the United States Health Reports."

A SPECIMEN EXPERIENCE:

"I recommend it to all my friends as a friendly favor, for **no one can believe what a comfort it is until they have tried it, then they will never be without it,"** writes Miss Bessie Peel, expert stenographer for Messrs Hamlin and Boyden, Chicago.

"For a refreshing 'reviver' at home, drug store, club or bar; stir one Orangeine Powder into a glass of carbonated water. **Drink Foaming."**

"One Orangeine Powder taken before each meal and one taken immediately before retiring

CURES HAY FEVER."

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Washington Has Given Up Hope of First Receiving Dewey.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN THE DARK

Secretary Root Formed His Plans for New Regiments Before They Had Knowledge of His Intention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Washington unwillingly gave up all hope of securing Admiral Dewey first on Thursday, with the coming of the dispatch plainly indicating that the Admiral is prepared to bear the greatest pressure of New York upon his landing, upon the assumption, possibly, that if he can stand that he can stand anything. Some reliance had been placed upon the probable feeling, with Admiral Dewey, that he ought to present himself first to the President and the Secretary of the Navy before suffering himself to be made the object of attentions by the people of New York City. No official sanction of that view has been heard, but it is unofficially admitted that, as Admiral Dewey was permitted the widest liberty as to the time and method of his return to Washington, no sort of protest would be expected, and none deserved, if he chose to pick up a dozen public receptions before reaching the National capital. It is evident that the reception here will be most impressive for one feature—the delivery from a platform at the east front of the Capitol of the sword and medal prepared by the order of Congress to commemorate the Manila victory, and to give Admiral Dewey substantial proof of the gratitude of his countrymen for the signal service he rendered and the distinction he conferred upon the navy.

Of parade there will not be much. Of speechmaking there seems likely to be next to none. Admiral Dewey himself will be the attraction to those who are to be drawn here for the day of his arrival. Of fireworks, and of red fire in particular, there is to be a liberal supply, the suggestion made by the President to the local Committee of Arrangements that there shall be "plenty of red fire" seeming to have been taken literally. To the personal friends of Admiral Dewey, who would be glad of the opportunity to receive him as he would choose to be received if he were indifferent to the feelings of the whole people, the chance of getting at him for more than a moment seems hopeless, and they will defer until the enthusiasm of the multitude has found expression before entertaining him about a table that will recall the parting dinner given to him in December, 1897, just before he left this city to take command of the Asiatic Station. A few of these intimate friends have been appointed to the Reception Committee, while the others will have to be satisfied for the time with being specks in a great multitude of citizens, who consider themselves quite as friendly to Dewey as those who have known him for twenty years.

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The fact that this is midsummer, and that dog-day weather has diverted the general mind from very serious subjects, is made evident to the reader of local newspapers who finds that the most interesting topic of discussion by many "constant readers" is the merit or demerit of the programmes of music furnished by the Marine Band at its three public concerts given here every week. Barring some inconsequential variety shows and an outdoor concert or two each night, the Marine Band concerts have been the only popular entertainments for several weeks. Mr. Santlemann, the leader, has been making up programmes that included a great variety of compositions. The old and well-known overtures have figured in them; there have been many selections of what is described as "concert music," and not a few works of Wagner, Beethoven, Brahms, Liszt, Tschaikowsky, and other composers who are more or less familiar to the patrons of the concerts. The introduction of some very modern "rag-time" pieces and rather frequent appearances of "descriptive" numbers by different composers have provoked criticism. One critic on an editorial page denounced the descriptive music, and since then Leader Santlemann has been in doubt, if he is human, as to how he shall make up a programme to which all of his advisers may listen without being provoked to resume writing letters of instruction to him. Then he must, if he attempts to suit every audience, make different programmes for each of his three concerts, instead of using one programme three times in a week.

One concert is given in the Marine Barracks near the navy yard, and is patronized principally by the dwellers in the southeast. The second concert is given under the shadow of the Capitol, at the edge of the East Front Plaza. The third is given on Saturday afternoon on the White House lawn, and is patronized principally by colored persons. The only way out of the controversy for Santlemann appears to be to go on making programmes as they were made by Sousa and Fanciulli and let the critics write.

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The Government Printing Office is proud of its work, as shown in a book just finished by it, and now being distributed by the Revenue Marine Bureau. It is a book of 144 pages, describing "The Cruise of the Revenue Cutter Bear and the Overland Expedition for the Relief of the Whalers in the Arctic Ocean, from November 27, 1897, to September 3, 1898." It is printed in fine large type on plated paper, is profusely illustrated with half-tone reproductions of photographs, and is neatly bound in cloth, with cover of the ultramarine blue favored by the Government binder. Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Marine Service, who directed the organization of the expedition and has superintended the publication of the report, manifests natural pride in securing this tasteful and liberal publication about the only relief expedition undertaken to the arctic region in Winter. Many relief parties have been sent out to succor explorers who were believed to be in want, but this was the first one that was started at a time when most relief expeditions were about terminating.

The book is arranged with due regard to the order of events described in its pages. An introduction tells how the President came to order it, how Secretary of the Treasury Gage gave the necessary instructions to the Revenue Marine Bureau to make the President's orders effective, and how the details were managed by the Bureau and by Capt. Tuttle, who commanded the Bear in her hazardous voyage. It contains portraits of the President, Secretary Gage, and Capt. Shoemaker, as well as of First Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, in command of the overland expedition that traveled 1,600 miles in Winter over an arctic country; of Second Lieut. E. P. Bertholf, and of Surgeon S. J. Call, who accompanied the overland party. The sixty other illustrations are all reproductions of extremely fine photographs taken by members of the party, and are descriptive of the phases of arctic life, the appearance of the stanch Bear when beset by ice, the positions of the locked-up whalers, the vicissitudes of the search party and of the wrecked sailors for whose relief they were sent out, and the text is a fascinating story of adventure, told without boastfulness or attempt to magnify the difficulties encountered.

Already there has been an inquiry for the volume so large that it is evident the edition of 1,000 which the Treasury is permitted to print will be insufficient to meet the demand that will be made for it from Congress, and that will lead to the issue of a larger edition. In all probability it will have a vogue as great as that of the "Cruise of the Corwin," which is still called for by those who are interested in arctic exploration. While the book is a handsome one to look at and handle, it has one very great defect, which should be remedied before another edition is printed. It has no index, either to text or illustrations.

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Firemen are not commonly regarded as men of aesthetic natures, inclined to cultivate a taste for the beautiful, but some of the Washington firemen prove that the class is not without regard for things less exciting than the race for the fire or the risk of saving life at a burning hotel or house. It has been recently noticed by an observant man who walks about town that more than one of the Washington companies, situated in the heart of the city, has improved such leisure as has been permitted to its members between fires to cultivate little gardens outside the firehouses, with the result that the entrances are brightened with pretty plants in such fine condition as to prove that the plants have received unremitting care, suffering neither from drought nor from weeds. There is one of these firehouse gardens near Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street. An office adjoins the two stalls for fire apparatus, and on each side of the door of this office are large boxes filled with green and bronze coleus, that rise a foot and a half from the bed of carefully prepared soil. The plants have been watched with care, and are so trimmed as to give the mass a conical shape, with the edges in the dark brown or bronze plants. Just at the curb, and at one side of the roadway, is a bed of plants, including a creeper of some sort, and the vines are led carefully up over the lower shrubs to the tree box near, with a promise of early blossoms in abundance. "You see," said a fire laddie, who sat at the door and looked at the little garden with unconcealed pride, "we have some time on our hands, and some of the boys likes flowers. We got some of the florists over to the propagating grounds to let us have the little plants. We got the boxes made, and now the boys takes turns to see that they are weeded, watered, and protected from the coons and horses. They don't take much time to keep, and they looks nice enough to pay for the trouble of gettting and keeping them. We won't run no opposition to the florists, though, you bet yer life."

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Virginians and Marylanders hereabout do not

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Peace, with Honor.

When we in riches have reposed our trust,
And said to Peace, "'Tis, that we love thee well,"
Peace hath replied, "Your honor lies in dust;
How can ye love me who with honor dwell?
Who loveth life too fondly, lose it must;
Who spurneth life for honor shall discover
How, while his riches crumble, and are rust,
True life remaineth to the fond true lover."
Peace, we have learnt thy lesson. Mighty power,
To whom, divinely born, it doth belong
Neither to do, nor yet to suffer, wrong,
Now, glorious Freedom, speak. "Oh, in this hour,
When earth distressful groans with war's increase,
Say, Ocean-mistress, 'England is for peace.'"

Thou hast a voice now, England. Thou canst speak,
No longer hushed as one of war afraid:
Thou hast no need of tremors, like a maid
Who knows her treasure vast, her beauty weak.
Lo! There is Peace. See, how she helpless stands
The new Iphigenia! Wolvish eyes
Glare at her, burning for her sacrifice,
To loose through blood their blood-embattled hands.
Go, mighty voice, plead for her! Through all lands
Pure is thy name: the omnipresent Sea,
With all its freedom-loving waters glad,
Once at thy bidding set the prisoners free:
So, with invulnerable armor clad,
Plead now for Peace! All heaven shall plead with thee.
—A. G. B. in The Spectator.

The Panama Railroad. Its Rivals.

From The National Geographic Magazine.

Construction of the Panama Railroad was begun in the month of May, 1850, and it was opened for traffic Jan. 28, 1855. The length of the road is forty-seven and one-half miles. The cost of its construction was $8,000,000. It continued to be the principal avenue for commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States until the completion of the first transcontinental railroad, the Union and Central Pacific, on May 10, 1869. During the year ended June 30, 1869, the total value of merchandise shipped from New York to San Francisco and from San Francisco to New York via Panama amounted to $70,202,029. As the result of transcontinental railroad competition, it fell in the following year, to $18,594,255. During the year ended June 30, 1899, it amounted to only $4,887,289. Upon the completion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad line in 1869, the carriage of passengers, the mails, coin and bullion, express goods, perishable goods, and all the more valuable "fast freights" was at once deflected to the transcontinental railroad, nevermore to be transferred to any possible trans-isthmian rail or water route. Since the year 1869 eight other transcontinental lines and parts of lines have been constructed, and direct connections have been formed with lines reaching to every centre of trade and of production in this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf.

Thus an enormous internal and transcontinental traffic has sprung up. The total freight traffic of the Panama Railroad, through and local, embracing freights to and from the entire western coast of North America, Central America, and South America, amounted during the year 1897 to only 290,651 tons, whereas the tonnage carried across the continental divide by rail, according to the best means of information, amounted to over 3,000,000 tons, and included freights of every class, from the highest to the lowest. Besides, an enormous local traffic has sprung up along the transcontinental lines and their branches. A vast area has thus been reclaimed to the arts of civilization. The seventy-ton steel locomotive and the eighty-pound steel rail have become the chief instrumentalities of the grandest and most efficient system of transportation ever seen on this globe, and the demand for still larger ach evements is imperative. The one-hundred-ton steel locomotive has been built, the one-hundred-pound steel rail has been laid, and the practicability of the one-hundred-and-ten-pound steel rail is affirmed. The determining economic factor in the case is no railroad grades or mountain summits or continental slopes, but coal, the price of coal. It is a mere question of fuel, and nature has granted to our country superabundant supplies of that invaluable source of power.

Chinese Chess.

From Chambers's Journal.

Wei-ch'i is played on a board containing 324 squares, formed by 19 lines crossing 19 others at right angles, thus making 361 points of intersection; 300 "men" are used, moving along the points of intersection—150 black and 150 white. One move at a time is made by placing a piece on a point. The winner is the one who surrounds the greater number of points with his own men, surrounds an empty point, or a point occupied by the enemy, who is then removed. At the corners and along the sides a point can be secured finally; but in the centre of the board there is always the danger of a besieging army being besieged by a greater one. An adaptation of the game has been imported into Europe; but for some reason or other it is child's play.

Wei-ch'i is not child's play. At chess twenty minutes to half an hour is sometimes allowed for a single move; at wei-ch'i one move an hour is playing recklessly, like a novice. Toward the end of the game players will sit and look at the board for a whole day, at the end of which a white 5 puts down a checker. Then he suffers a night of remorse and agony, knowing he has made a mistake. The Anglo-Saxon race probably does not produce more than one intellect in a generation capable of entertaining all the possible combinations dependent on a single move; the Mongolian race produces about 100 in one generation. The patience, memory, and expansive retentiveness of mental retina required for the study are made and not born. When the Chinese system of education, of committing thousands of alphabetical symbols and tomes of recondite philosophy to memory, is abolished in favor of modern science, wei-ch'i will be relegated to the limbo of lost arts. It is an intricate game.

The Death Penalty for Women.

From the Spectator.

To retain the death penalty for one sex and not for the other seems to us monstrously unreasonable. The crime is exactly as injurious to society in the one case as in the other, and morally the woman who murders is often more guilty than the man. She is more trusted, her instrument—poison—is more treacherous, and she is almost invariably sober. She has, if anything, a keener conscience to overcome, and a natural impulse of pity for all physical suffering which she has to beat down before she can attain the necessary callousness. Why, then, is she to be spared, to her own immense injury, the law which registers the universal abhorrence of murder being a strong educative force? Simply because the execution of a woman is rather more painful to a sensitive society than the execution of a man. That is the real reason, and it is quite time that society, recognizing it, should ask itself whether some at least of its modern philanthropy, its horror of giving pain, does not spring either from pure selfishness or from enfeebled nerves.

As it is quite certain that we cannot cure certain forms of disease—caries, for example—without inflicting pain, so it is quite certain that we cannot keep the community free from crime, indeed cannot even keep it together in law-abidingness, without punishment which in many cases must be most painful, or even shocking, to those who inflict it. The surgeon who always trembled and shook when called on to cut for cancer would be a bad surgeon, and the citizen who always quails when punishment is visible, or is realized by his imagination, is a bad citizen. What he has to do is to make sure that trial is perfectly just and is, moreover, thorough, so that there may be no failure of justice, and to see that the penalty is carefully proportioned to the offense, and then, like the surgeon, to operate with unshrinking nerve.

The world in its strong and most righteous recoil from cruelty is forgetting, we fear, that lecturing will not do everything; and that to put down crime, which always involves cruelty, it is necessary to inspire fear. The law educates the conscience, and to make the law effective it must on occasion inflict pain, and this on both sexes equally. The argument that a woman should not be executed for murder because of her weakness is an argument against all punishment whatsoever, for nothing can be weaker than a criminal once arrested and practically in the grasp of forces which, as far as he is concerned, are irresistible.

Adam and Low.

From The Cornhill.

Of two rival candidates for one pulpit the following story is told: At a church in Scotland, where there was a popular "call for a minister," as it is termed, two candidates offered to preach whose names were Adam and Low. The latter preached in the morning, and took for his text "Adam, where art thou?" He made a very excellent discourse, and the congregation was much edified. In the afternoon Mr. Adam preached upon these words: "Low, here am I." The impromptu and the sermon gained him the appointment.

A Pun of Pope's.

From Passages from the Diaries of Mrs. Powys, 1756-1808.

"We were talking of the amazing wit of Pope, who was often at Mawley, though much oftener at our neighbors, the Blounts of Maple-Durham, where here are such fine portraits of himself and Patty Blount. One day Sir Walter's father was in his company and talking of punning. Pope said that was a species of wit so triflingly easy that he would answer to make one on any subject proposed offhand, when a lady in the company said, 'Well, then, Mr. Pope, make one on Keelhauling.' He instantly replied, 'That, Madam, is indeed putting a man under a hard ship!' Keelhauling is drawing a man under a ship. What a ready invention must the man have had! One could hardly have found a more crabbed word to exercise the punster's faculty."

Stories About Carlyle.

From St. Andrew.

On one occasion Carlyle had been reading some of the Bible with a friend, and his voice thrilled at the passage which tells how those who desecrated the Temple with their buying and selling were driven with a scourge out of its precincts. Closing the book, he burst out in enthusiastic admiration, "That was gran', man, gran'! He was nane o' yer saft puns o' butter." Surely there was reverence even under the abrupt simplicity of the words.

"I happened to enter into conversation at Ecclefechan with two men of the drover or small farmer class. To a remark of mine that I was surprised to see the stone over Carlyle's grave looking rather green, one of them replied in quite a surly fashion, 'Ay! maybe sae; but it'll be greener yet, for a' the Ecclefechan folk care.' 'But you are surely proud of Thomas Carlyle,' I said. 'Humph,' was the answer, 'I suppose he was muckle thocht o' about London an' that parts, but what did he or his ever dae for Ecclefechen? I hae kent the Carlyles a' my life, an' they were a thrawn lot, the whole o' them.'

"This other little story was told me by one who had the pleasure of calling upon Carlyle in London, not long before the great man died. The visitor was kindly received, for he had gone with introductions and messages from home friends. During conversation he asked Carlyle if he ever wrote anything now. 'No, no,' was the answer, as the helpless hands were lifted up rather pitifully, 'these hands are useless now. I am just waiting—waiting and wearying to go back to my Maker.'"

The Flail.

From Notes and Queries.

The sound of the flail has departed from nearly all the farmsteads, and the calling of the thrasher has gone with it. Yet for some time after harvest was over there was no more familiar sound in country places than the "thud! thud!" of the flails as they fell upon and beat out the grain on the barn thrashing floors. There remain, however, some sayings in which "like a thrasher" occurs, but the use of these grows less and less. A short time ago some friends were in a country place where part of the thrashing is done with the flail. A couple of the implements were hanging on the barn wall and a heap of straw was on the floor. The use of the flail was explained and demonstrated for the benefit of those who had never before seen this "weapon" of husbandry. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the sayings, "Sings like a thrasher" and "Works like a thrasher," came from that occupation and are "as old as Adam." "It looks easy enough; that can't be very hard work," said one of the company, a remark which led to the flail being put into his hands for a try at the "easy" work. One swing was enough for the amateur; for "t'other end" caught him "a friendly whack" which probably he will remember to the end. It also doubtless impressed upon his memory that "working like a thresher" as he had done, had not led to "singing like a thrasher."

"You'll get a good flailing." Has any reader seen the flail employed as an offensive weapon? When used by an old hand there is no standing against it.

Little White Shoes.

Winifred's new white shoes,
Standing with toes turned out,
Were just what a Fairy Queen would choose
To wear at a ball or rout.
Little white shoes for little pink feet,
Pink as the heart of a rose;
Once there was nothing on earth more sweet
Than Winifred's ten pink toes.

Winifred's dear white shoes!
Though they be worn and old,
There is one, I know, who would still refuse
To sell for their weight in gold.
Little white shoes, it was surely meant
Your path should be strewn with flowers;
Little pink feet, you were only lent
Awhile to this world of ours.

Winifred's wee white shoes,
When it was time to start,
Left—lest the way we might chance to lose—
Their footprints upon the heart.
Little white shoes, you would find it dreary
If you had far to roam;
Little pink feet, you would soon be weary
Going the long way home.

Winifred's birthday shoes!
Those that the angels stole,
Fearing the stony path would bruise
Each delicate, spotless sole.
Little white shoes, that are far from sorrow,
Turmoil and pain and care;
Little pink feet, that a year to-morrow
Climbed up the Golden Stair.
A. L. HARRIS in Good Words.

The Chuetas of Majorca.

From The Cornhill.

In the fifteenth century we find mention of some persecuted Jewish refugees who had fled to Majorca for protection, and who had, at least to all appearance, embraced the Catholic faith. They were called Chuetas, a diminutive of the Majorcan word 'chuya'—bacon—in polite allusion to the faith they had abjured. They settled in the town of Palma, where they carried on various trades, so successfully that the Holy Inquisition soon cast a covetous eye on their money bags, which it thought were too plump for orthodoxy. It is difficult to read calmly of the doings of the priests, who between 1435 and 1780 burned and tortured hundreds of these unfortunate wretches, always under the pretense or unsoundness of faith, confiscating, of course, all their goods to Holy Mother Church. In 1457 the Chuetas attempted to escape in an English vessel, hoping to find a safer refuge in another island, but an unrelenting fate cast them back in a tempest to their old dwelling place, where they were seized and severely punished for this additional crime.

To commemeorate the event, the Inquisition ordered a series of paintings to be executed in the cloister of the Dominicans at Palma. Each picture represented one of the martyrs who had perished in the flames, his name, age, and the date of his punishment being written at the bottom. Several of these pictures were decorated with crossbones, to distinguish the portraits of those whose ashes had been exhumed and cast to the winds. These works of art were to be seen at the beginning of this century. In 1782 there were more than 300 families of Chuetas in Majorca, who still lived under a ban, and who, although they had to pay taxes, were excluded from all the privileges and rights of the other citizens. In 1782 a mandate of the King gave them these privileges, and forbade the name Jew, Hebrew, or Chueta to be applied to them. In 1785 they were allowed to live elsewhere than in their own quarter, and were declared to be on an entirely equal footing with the other Majorcans. These decrees, however, were powerless to prevent their still being treated as pariahs.

The French Peasant.

From Blackwood.

A French peasant may go to mass, though he does it less and less; he may think it right that his wife should go; he may prefer to send his children to the school of the Christian Brothers because it pleases the women; but let him once be persuaded that the Church is returning to real power, and the old hargne, the old grudging hate of the tithepayer for the priest revives in full force. Therein lies in the long run the best reason for believing that every clerical revival must in the end fail in France. Society may become clerical. Literature may be colored by a maudlin and sickly religious sentiment of the emotional order, which is always more or less sensual. The Jesuits may train the well-born men who become army officers.

With the help of fashion and intrigue the Church may attain to a delusive show of returning power. But there it stops, for its army is all general staff. The mass of the bourgeoisie and the peasants (it is superfluous to speak of the town workman, for whom the priest is only the despised frocard,) have a deep-rooted envy and fear of the clergy as a power. Against that inert force of resistance all blandishments and all intrigues are vain.

Predestinated.

Not always 'mid the toiling and the striving
Does solitary effort claim remark;
Not often in the fevered rush of living
Do single sparklets flash from out the dark.

Yet, now and then, some sweet, refined existence
Shines, silhouetted, 'gainst a dull, cold sky,
And shows us, with a pow'r beyond resistance,
That it is purposeful, and cannot die.

For even when the golden bowl is broken,
And when the silver cord is loosed for aye,
We hold the words that helpful lips have spoken
To guide us gently on our rugged way.

God takes the Harvest, man is left the Gleaning,
And, to mistrusting ones, the Spirit saith,
"There is no Life without its perfect meaning,
There is no chance in that which men call death."

Sweet lives pass on; the world may never mind them,
And souls, though bright, may shed no dazzling ray;
But God will know exactly where to find them
When He makes up His jewels in His day.

Bring, then, O hearts! the first fruits of your treasure;
Yield up your living, trust your sacred dead.
Weigh not the cost, for He who holds the measure
Will smooth and straighten ev'ry tangled thread.
—Nannie Power O'Donoghue in Chambers's Journal.

A Perfect Diagnosis.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Dr. George Fordyce, who came in 1762 from Edinburgh to London, very speedily made himself a name by a series of public lectures on medical science, which he afterward published in a volume entitled "Elements of the Practice of Physic," which passed through many editions. Unfortunately he was given to drink, and though he never was known to be dead drunk, yet he was often in a state which rendered him unfit for professional duties. One night when he was in such a condition he was suddenly sent for to attend a lady of title who was very ill. He went, sat down, listened to her story, and felt her pulse. He found he was not up to his work; he lost his wits, and in a moment of forgetfulness exclaimed, "Drink, by God!" Still he managed to write out a mild prescription.

Early next morning he received a message from his noble patient to call on her at once. Dr. Fordyce felt very uncomfortable. The lady evidently intended to upbraid him either with an improper prescription or with his disgraceful condition. But to his surprise and relief she thanked him for his prompt compliance with her pressing summons, and then confessed that he had rightly diagnosed her case, that unfortunately she occasionally indulged too freely in drink, but that she hoped he would preserve inviolable secrecy as to the condition he had found her in. Fordyce listened to her grave as a Judge, and said: "You may depend upon me, madam; I shall be as silent as the grave."

Cheesemakers.

From Good Words.

The rough outlines of cheesemaking are probably familar to every one. Fresh milk is taken and curdled with rennet. The curd is then broken up and the liquid whey drawn off; the breaking up of the curd, its straining, and the subjection of it to pressure are processes repeated several times until eventually the curd has become of the necessary consistency and solidity. It is then set aside, usually for some considerable time, to ripen, and during this time great changes are subtly taking place in its substance, so that the curd, which at first was an uneatable solid, becomes gradually transformed into a palatable cheese. Suitable external conditions, chief among which is a proper temperature, are, of course, necessary to bring this ripening of the curd to a successful issue, but the real reason of the transformation is the presence of myriads of bacteria, which find in the curd a luxurious dwelling place, where they can live and multiply. That in so living they must abstact foodstuffs from the curd around and give out in turn new substances is merely the natural course of their life, but it makes all the difference between curd and cheese.

The Sufferings of the Caged Bird.

From Blackwood.

You think your bird in its narrow prison is happy because, unhappily for itself, its movements are lively, its expression contented, its song cheerful. You little know what misery it may endure when forbidden to obey the most powerful impulses of its nature. It must be bitter enough to bear, even if the prisoner has a fellow in captivity; how much bitterer if it is, as often happens, doomed to solitude. There is not a single kind of bird usually kept in a cage which is not, when at liberty, either gregarious or permanently paired. Skylarks, for instance, are favorite cage birds, especially with Londoners, and they are usually shut up alone, in a peculiarly low cage, so that they may not injure their heads by attempting to soar. Yet skylarks by nature are migratory, flying in cheerful flocks, till the first signs of Spring appear, when each chooses a mate. There are hundreds of skylarks languishing at this moment in our towns, doomed by "bird lovers" to forego all that makes their lives worth living—travel, flight, freedom, love, care of young, society.

Dangerous Trading.

From "On the South African Frontier." By William Brown.

Upon returning to camp we found that John, the driver, had purchased a load of pumpkins, which the native men and women from the Mazoe Valley had brought to the wagon to barter. At first I was pleased, but when I found that John had traded away about twenty pounds of preservative, consisting of alum and arsenic, which he had mistaken for salt, I was filled with dismay! We knew not the villages whence the natives had come, nor could we explain the mistake, as we were ignorant of their language; and before my scared mental vision rose piles of dead Mashonas pestilence, and war on the whites—provided there remained enough live Mashonas to make it. Hence it was that before daylight the next morning we left for the fort. We made no mention of the matter to any one, but a year later, when visiting the Mazoe Valley, I inquired of the natives if there had been any disease among them about the time when the white men arrived in the country. They said there had been an epidemic of stomachaches, but, fortunately, no one had died from it; so my conscience was profoundly relieved.

The Oldest Sorcery.

From The Minorah.

In the time of Moses pieces of sheet gold or silver and crystalline stones or pebbles were thrown into the water, upon which certain characters were engraved, accompanied by a certain formula of conjuration. Upon this a voice was heard, or the metallic and mineral pieces came up in their regular turn when first thrown in, and were then interpreted as to their meaning or import. Other forms were mentioned by the sages of the Talmud; such as the dream oracle and the examination of the liver, which served in soothsayings, and the procedure was as follows: A cloth was spread between two palm trees on a day when no wind stirred; observations were made of how the branches nodded and intertwined themselves. Stress was laid upon an evil, flashing glance of the eye, which may kill, called ayin hora and ayin bisha. Juggling and tricks of delusion were in vogue as late as the second and third century of the Christian era.

The Talmudists likewise knew of a sorcery beverage, which was probably prepared from some narcotic herb. But all these were strictly forbiddn to be practiced. Some minor distinctions regarding the punishments for certain transgressions were made when simple juggling performances were given. Magic was also permissible when enacted with sacred intent. It was likewise allowed to learn and acquire sorcery, it was even incumbent upon eventual candidates for membership in the Sanhedrins to be conversant with the principles of sorcery, so that they might be enabled to expose them and show the utterly worthless jugglers which were against religion and morality. Sorcery was known to exist in Egypt, Syria, Babylonia, Persia, which by reason of Israel's contact, had been brought to Palestine. No less a historian than Flavius Josephus was wont to arrogate to himself the power of sorcery.

The German in America.

Prof. Hugo Munsterberg in the Atlantic.

Caricature of the Germans is popular from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is not necessary to seek it in the comic papers, for the editorials of the great newspapers furnish it just as well; and the ridiculous middle-class German is mostly much less amusing than that absurd creature which in parlor gossip and club talk is quite seriously substituted for the inhabitant of the fatherland. An American who has never been abroad invited me the other day to a German luncheon. I had to work my way through a series of so-called German dishes which I had never tasted or smelled before, and when finally imported sauerkraut appeared, and I had to confess that I had never seen any one else eating it, my host assured me that I did not know anything about Germany: it was the favorite dish of every Prussian.

The habits of this Prussian sauerkraut eater are well known. He goes shabbily dressed, never takes a bath, drinks beer at his breakfast, plays whist, smokes long pipes, wears spectacles, reads books from dirty loan libraries, is rude to the lower classes and slavishly servile to the higher, is guiltless of the slightest attempt at good form in society, considering it as the goal of his life to obey the policeman, to fill blanks with bureaucratic red tape, and to get a title in front of his name. Most of this genus fill their time with training parade step in the barrack courts; the others either make bad lyrical poems, or live immoral lives, or sit in prison on account of daring to say a free word in politics. But their deepest characteristic comes out in their relations to women and to the Government. With calculated cruelty they insist that women remain uneducated and without rights; in marriage they treat them like silly playthings or servant girls; a woman with intellectual or aesthetical interests is, like everything which suggests progress, a horror to their minds. And finally their Government: it is hard to understand why, but it is a fact, they insist on living without any constitution, under an absolute autocrat, and it is their chief pride that their monarch is an irresponsible busybody, who knows nothing but how to dupe his patient subjects.

Haydn's Wife.

From The Cornhill.

Haydn married not the girl he was in love with, but her sister. "Haydn, you should take my oldest daughter," said Father Keller, the barber, and, as Keller had done a good deal for Haydn, the composer felt that he must sacrifice his affection on the altar of duty and oblige the old man. At the time of the marriage, in 1760, Haydn was twenty-nine, while his Anna Maria was thirty-two. There does not seem to have been much love on either side to start with; but Haydn declared that he had really begun to "like" his wife, and would have come to entertain a stronger feeling for her if she had behaved in a reasonable way. Unfortunately, Anna Maria had neither rhyme nor reason in her composition. The entertaining Marville says that the majority of ladies married to men of genius are so vain of the abilities of their husbands that they are frequently insufferable. But Frau Haydn was not a lady of that kind. The world had emphatically proclaimed her husband a genius, but to Maria it was quite immaterial whether he were a cobbler or an artist. Nay, she even committed the incredible crime of using the composer's manuscript scores for curling paper, as underlays for pastry, and similar things! She was gay enough with it all, too.

When Haydn went from home she would send him the most cheerful little notes. "Should you die to-day or to-morrow," ran one of these missives, "there is not enough money in the house to bury you." At another time, when Haydn was in London, he received a letter in which Maria wrote that she had just seen a neat little house which she liked very much, and that he might do himself the pleasure to send her 2,000 gulden with which to buy it, so as to have in future a "widow's home." Pleasant reading this for the genial composer! In the first case he wrote, without a trace of anger: "Should this be so, take my manuscripts to the music publisher. I guarantee you that they will be worth money enough to defray my funeral expenses." In the matter of the "widow's home," he thought it would be best to arrange things himself. Ultimately he bought the house, and in spite of Maria's frequent suggestions of his coming dissolution, he lived in it for nine years after she had been dead. Frau Haydn saw out her seventy years, but some time before that the pair had agreed to live apart as the best way of ending a union which had proved utterly unbearable to the composer.

Song of Summer.

Summer cometh,
Wild bee hummeth,
In the sedge the kingcup blows;
Gorse and brier
Break to fire
'Mid the woodbine and the rose.

Where the larches
Build green arches
Coos the ring-dove, caws the rook;
Mimic laughter
Follows after
From the streamlet's sheltered nook.

Summer passes,
Lads and lasses!
Hand in hand we'll jog along;
Love comes sweetly,
Love goes fleetly,
Through the pauses of our song.
—Blanche Lindsay in The Athenaeum.

Insect Augury.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

There is one insect and one class of omen which it may be premised are well known enough. Of course that is the "death watch." Over a century and a half ago Swift, in some of his vigorous verse, endeavored to dispute the superstition in a most superstitious age. We only therefore allude to this in order to say two things—first, that despite Swift's laughter at the fear of this insect—

That lies in old wood, like a hare in her form,
With teeth and with claws it will bite or will scratch,
And chambermaids christen this worm a death watch,
Because, like a watch, it always cries click.
Then woe be to those in the house who are sick—

the belief in its omen—not that it is a worm, but a small timber-boring beetle—remains as widely spread in 1899 as in Swift's day; and, second, that it is by no means a mere village belief, but quite as much a London one.

As regards the beetle, there is a much less known augury deduced from a single one where none has appeared before. By beetle is meant, accurately speaking, the cockroach, that loathsome house pest originally introduced by the traffic from the West Indies. There is a very extensive opinion that the sight of a single beetle appearing in a house is a sign either of death or sickness and misfortune. So powerful is the notion that intending tenants of a house, on looking over the house and seeing a solitary black beetle in one of the rooms, have thereupon incontinently altered their intentions and gone elsewhere. Again, in country districts it is held that to kill a beetle will be followed by rainy weather; the origin of this it is impossible to say. Nor do some like to encounter what is known as "the bloody-nosed beetle"—a rural insect this, which, on being interfered with, exudes or discharges from the mouth a reddish fluid. This is by some deemed an unhappy augury.

The Gospel on the Parisian Stage.

Moncure D. Conway in The Open Court.

About thirty years ago there was a revival in Paris of the mediaeval "Mystery." The "Deluge" in one theatre competed with "Paradise" in another, and there was a third, whose exact title I forget, though I remember Abraham kneeling before a luminous trinitarian triangle in the sky, and the descent of ballet angels who danced round him. In "Paradise" Abingdon gained much praise by the refinement of her Eve, and there was an accomplished Satan who, borrowing an item from Pandora's box, began his temptation of the first new woman by offering her a hand mirror. Those spectacles had no religious purpose, and yet they did not admit of the comic and grotesque features found attractive in holiday times, and so the playwrights have since repaired, as in England, to the Old Testaments of pre-Christian religions, as represented in fairy tales. But of late there has been a revival of the Miracle Play, which it is now usual to call the Passion Play, and as it adheres to sacred seasons, beginning with Christmas time and ending with Easter, it may be supposed to appeal to pious sentiments.

I was rather startled one day early in the year to see the walls about Montparnasse placarded with the name "Jesus." It announced a performance for the benefit of some charity, (apparently Catholic,) in a horticultural hall. It represented (1) The Nativity, (2) The Crucifixion, (3) The Resurrection. Another Passion Play, composed by Edmond Harancourt, was accompanied by Bach's music. At the Nouveau Théâtre I witnessed "La Passion," of which the musical composer, Henri Giuletti, has also arranged the words, which follow the New Testament pretty closely. I was struck by the contrast between the conventionalism of Giuletti's text and that arranged by the priests at Oberammergau. The great impression produced by the latter, which I have repeatedly witnessed, is largely due to the purely human motives emphasized. The opposition to Jesus originates in his attack on the merchants who have secured from the municipality licenses to sell at the temple articles needed for individual offerings. They bring their complaint to the Council were a momentous discussion takes place, in which Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea counsel moderation. At Oberammergau the miracles of Jesus are omitted. But at the Nouveau Théâtre the scenic display was by no means servile to the scripture.

At Columbine's Grave.

Ah, Pierrot,
Where is thy Columbine?
What vandal could untwine
That gay rose-rope of thine,
And spill thy joy like wine,
Poor Pierrot?

Ah, Pierrot,
The moon is rising red
Above they grief-bowed head;
Thy roses are all shed,
And Columbine is dead!
Poor Pierrot!

Ah, Pierrot,
Kneel down beside her tomb.
The gray wind of the gloom,
In the world's empty room,
Has shut the door of doom.
Poor Pierrot!

Ah, Pierrot,
Is there not one sweet word
Of brook or breeze or bird
A mortal ever heard,
Could cheer thee—not one word,
Poor Pierrot?

Ah, Pierrot,
A thousand times the Spring
Will come to dance and sing
Up the green earth, and bring
Joy to each living thing,
Poor Pierrot!

But, Pierrot,
When all that pomp shall pass
Her lowly house in the grass,
Will any say, "Alas,
Poor Columbine; alas,
Poor Pierrot?

Ah, Pierrot,
Thy loving tears in vain
Shall fall like quiet rain
For her; till the stars wane,
She will not come again,
Poor Pierrot.

Yet, Pierrot,
The mighty Mother now
Hath her in care somehow,
Listen, and clear that brow:
"O, earthling, grieve not thou,
Poor Pierrot.

"Ah, Pierrot,
Here on my cool green floor
I do transmute, restore,
All things once fair before
To beauty more and more.
Poor Pierrot!"
—BLISS CARMAN in Collier's Weekly.

"Coy Baggage." "Sly Minx."

From The Academy.

"Coy baggage" seemed to apply not merely to the modest and retiring maid—or "girl," as we should now say—but rather to one who made pretense of modesty, using it as an additional weapon of offense and as a new snare wherewith to decoy men into the net of her charms. For the expression infers considerable personal charm! Where the assumed modesty is unsupported by personal charm, and where the assumption is not, as it were, licensed by youth, "coy" becomes "sly," which is not so nice, and the "coy baggage," grown old enough to know better, becomes a "sly minx."

"Wench" would seem to have been to some extent a term of reproach, originally applied to the country maid, unsophisticated, and wanting in that savoir faire so necessary in polite society. It would be used by the irate father to the daughter whose views on the subject of marriage were not in strict accordance with his own. If the father, either gaining his end, or perhaps giving way in the vain hope that the daughter might, after all, be able to look after herself, returned to good humor, "wench" would be softened down to "hussy," though the new term would still imply some slight reproach. As in The Double Dealer:

Sir Paul—Ah, this eye, this left eye! This has done execution in its time, girl; why, thou hast my leer, hussy, just thy father's leer.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Lake and Seashore Resorts. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward Str. stops at Newport.
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For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leays Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.
STONINGTON LINE
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28TH SEASON.
Three Parties leave the Pacific Coast during September, October, and November, spending from 4 to 6 months in a
Grand Comprehensive Tour of the World.
All accommodations of the highest class; prices extremely moderate. See Illustrated Programme.
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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, S'HAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
Trave .....August. 23 Lahn.....Sept. 5
Saale .....August 30 †Kaiser W. der Gr. Sept. 13
†Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Prinz Reg. Luitpold....Thurs., Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Aug. 31, 10 A. M.
Koenigin Luise.....Thurs., Sept. 7, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Ems.....Sept. 9 Aller.....Sept. 23
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), Hamburg.
F. Bism'ck, Aug. 24, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Sept. 21, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 14, 10 AM | Columbia, Oct. 12, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, Aug. 22, 8 AM | Palatia, Sept. 8 AM
Wald'see, Au. 26, 9:30 AM | Pretoria, Sept. 16, 2 PM
Penn'lva., Sept. 2, 3:30 PM | Patria, Sept. 23, 7:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
New York.....August 23 New York.....Sept. 13
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St. Paul.....Sept. 6 St. Paul.....Sept. 27
RED STAR LINE.
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Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Noordland.....Aug. 23 Southwark.....Sept. 6
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Tours and tickets everywhere.
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MESABA.....Sept. 2
MANITOU.....Sept. 9th
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
CHINA.....Aug. 25 NIPPON MARU....Sept. 12
DORIC.....Sept. 2 RIO JANEIRO.Sept. 19
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day except Sat. at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
†7:50 a.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex.	†10:20 p.m.
*8:00 a.m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p.m.
†8:30 a.m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p.m.
*8:45 a.m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a.m.
†9:40 a.m.	Saratoga Special	†9:30 p.m.
†10:30 a.m.	Day Express	†7:00 p.m.
†11:30 a.m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p.m.
*1:00 p.m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p.m.
*1:00 p.m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p.m.
‖11:50 p.m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:45 a.m.
§3:30 p.m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:45 a.m.
*3:35 p.m.	Albany Special	†2:00 p.m.
†3:35 p.m.	Troy & Saratoga Special	†2:00 p.m.
*4:00 p.m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a.m.
*5:30 p.m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*8:30 p.m.
*6:00 p.m.	Western Express	*8:15 p.m.
*6:25 p.m.	Northern Express	*7:20 a.m.
*7

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
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Branch Offices:
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SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Mayer & Whitehouse,
11 WALL STREET,
BUY AND SELL
BONDS AND STOCKS
OF THE
SLOSS IRON & COAL CO.
OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The New York Air Brake Company,
No. 66 Broadway, New York, Aug. 17, 1899.
$1,250,000 stock of this Company will be issued at par to stockholders of record of September 1st, 1899, in the ratio of one share to each four shares of their holdings. Rights to subscribe will be issued September 1st, and will be good and assignable until and including September 11th.
The transfer books will be closed from three o'clock P. M., August 31st, until ten o'clock A. M., September 12th, for the above purpose.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Secretary.

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MINING COMPANY. Just Organized. Big Opportunity. Write for Prospectus. GRAHAM, GARRETT & CO., 20 Broad St., N. Y.

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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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DEALT IN.
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FINANCIAL.

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CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
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Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.
This company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.
Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.
Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.
COLLEY & CO.,
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Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

Some "INSIDERS" are advising
SELL SUGAR.
Why? Because they hope it will go down.
Some "INSIDERS" are advising
BUY SUGAR.
Why? Because they hope it will go up.
WE ADVISE YOU
"SPARKLE" SUGAR.
Why? Because we know that will be the
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and if you want to make money in this stock mail us your check for TEN DOLLARS to-day and get in line.
FOR THE SWEETS.
Sugar "won't do a thing" to those who "SHARK" it during the coming week or ten days.
ARE YOU LONG
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A STOCK NOW SELLING AT 25. GET ABOARD OF IT
for 15 points steady advance.
HAVE YOU OUR CODE? If so,
"SPARKLE"—SUGAR,
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If your mail remittance cannot reach us before the opening Monday, telegraph us TEN DOLLARS, less the amount of telegraph charges.
TWO WEEKS' TRIAL, $10.00.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.
DON'T 'SHARK" SUGAR

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.
In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperiling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.
Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.
Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.
Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Wm. H. Appleton, Wm. L. Strong, James J. Hill, Wm. F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, Edwd. N. Gibbs, M. C. D. Borden, Jno. G. McCullough, Edward Uhl, Frederic R. Coudert, John A. McCall, John W. Sterling, B. Aymar Sands, H. Walter Webb, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edm. D. Randolph, Alsace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Securities dealt in by
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14,500 acres rich irrigable land in one compact body, and in finest section of the Arkansas Valley, Fremont County, Colorado, with all necessary Water Rights. Part of irrigation system constructed. Three railroads. Storage reservoir sites covering 1,500 acres additional go with property. Title perfect, price right, terms easy. FRUIT LANDS, care A. D., Box 179, Times Office.

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FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the Terminal Companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, from which full particulars and details can be obtained.
Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.
The new Company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds	$30,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative	$20,000,000
Common Stock	30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows:—

Besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1st, 1899.

Bonds:

For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds	$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.	3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company	9,000,000
Total	$30,000,000

Preferred Stock:

To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds	$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock	3,562,500
To participating stockholders, of the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company stock	2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements	4,437,500
Total issue	$20,000,000

Common Stock:

To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above	$24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent.	1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements	4,812,500
Total issue	$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.
The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the Terminal properties by the issue of a three and a half per cent. Terminal Bond, secured upon said Terminals, and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new Company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said Terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.
The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,850,000 will, thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.
The holders of the various securities above-named may become parties to the Reorganization Agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositaries:
Provident Life & Trust Co., Phila.; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Company, Chicago;
ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, for which negotiable certificates of deposit in usual form will be issued.
NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE, EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.
The proposed plan has been prepared by the Committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositaries or from the undersigned.
Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.

WM. F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York,)
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York,)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago,)
MAX PAM (Chicago,)
Committee.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.
Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.
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But look out for the drop that is coming. We will advise you of two stocks that will lead the decline and will keep you advised daily for one week on receipt of $5. Send at once while the high prices are obtainable.
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MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on Manhattan real estate at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Principals only, call on MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL FORECAST.

In order to avoid the necessity of replying to many letters of inquiry I would like my readers to understand that I am not now engaged in the commission business or interested in any firm of brokers. I will not under any circumstances receive money from the public for the purchase of securities or take the responsibility of selecting them or issue orders therefor. In my relations to Wall Street I represent a small group of modest capitalists and publish these letters for the sole purpose of trying to merit and secure the co-operation of the public in concentration of buying. I believe our plans will work to the benefit of all parties. When we think a security is worth more than current quotations we try to influence sufficient buying to establish that security upon such higher level as its merits may justify.
Of all the forces which work in Wall Street there is certainly one which can always be relied upon, and that is the public. It has been my persistent and patient work for years to try and establish this column in the regard and confidence of its readers. These market letters have appeared simultaneously in most of the leading Sunday morning journals of the important cities of the country. The views herein expressed have always been given with frankness, precision and decision. In this long experience I have never had but one positive disappointment in the market, and that came because the public followed me more courageously than I expected, and on the morning of the 23d of January, 1899, the bears went off in a panic and jumped Pan Handle into such a whirlwind that both enemies and friends were baffled and for the time being defeated. Pan Handle is now selling at higher prices than when I advised its purchase at that time. In every other instance, literally without exception, the positions taken in this column with reference to special stocks have been justified by the outcome. Pan Handle is now acting in a manner to suit its friends. It is establishing itself at constantly higher levels. It is passing through that kind of an advance which is substantial and permanent in its nature. I hope the advance will continue quiet and steady and not volcanic, but there are developments pending which may at any moment force a sensational movement in this stock. It may suddenly transpire that directors must obey their articles of incorporation and cannot continue a fraudulent policy against the interests of their own stockholders and for the advantage of another corporation which elects them and owns them. But whatever may be the outcome of these special developments I see no reason to modify the advice I have often given in reference to this stock, and I hope my readers will retain their holdings indefinitely. The stock will certainly sell above par, and I know of nothing at this time which will cause a serious reaction from any higher level it may reach.
It is seldom that we make quotations from previous letters, but in order that our persistent position upon the present market may be altogether unmistakable we quote from letter of Aug. 6:
"The market will not show positive tendency for a few days, but when it looks most weak it is gaining most in strength. Every day it is gathering new forces. Within fifteen days it will start in a determined upward movement. During that movement St. Paul will sell above 140, and other stocks will advance more or less as the reputation of the properties and the force of manipulation may influence them."
The market is literally undergoing such a movement at this time, and that movement started before the fifteen days had expired. This country is passing from midsummer into the largest Fall business it has ever known. It is coming into a period when the largest net earnings will be realized by railroads. Prominent bankers and capitalists are committed this Fall to important undertakings. Under these circumstances it is not conceivable that we will come to the dividend period of St. Paul and Rock Island without agitation in speculative circles. Even if both corporations should not distribute a larger amount of their net earnings we would have the market commotion just the same. It is my opinion, however, that both these companies will distribute more money than heretofore. They ought to do so. The directors of important properties are coming to have a better understanding of their duties. They must learn not only to provide for the proper repair and improvement of their properties, but they must also look, on the other hand, to the interests of the owners of their property.
Because the Pennsylvania Railway Company has ignored its stockholders in many ways investors have come to discriminate against its shares.
Measured by its financial position, its rate of dividend and its assets, the Pennsylvania Railway stock is selling far below the shares of similar properties. President Cassatt has not yet disclosed the purposes of his administration in this regard, but we do not doubt he and his associates will come to realize the better tendencies of the times.
The market will become more active, and under the expanding forces of St. Paul and Rock Island will seek a level even higher than we have previously predicted. Among other stocks which are worthy of commendation in reference to their market relations we name Atchison preferred, Burlington, Peoples Gas, Brunswick, and Northern Pacific common. I do see some clouds in the far distance, but predict it will be many weeks before the slightest storm arrives.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED
HANOVER NAT'L BANK STOCK
NATIONAL CITY BANK STOCK
G. Sidenberg,
BANKER & BROKER,
NO. 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Tel. 2733 Cort.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, August 25, 1899, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1899.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 2, 1899, to October 4, 1899.
JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week August	$36,294	$32,995	$30,793
From July 1	226,445	199,676	192,045
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
2d week August	$84,684	$91,094	$86,563
From July 1	604,182	633,813	581,976
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week August	$238,510	$231,178	$230,217
From July 1	1,519,795	1,423,945	1,424,991
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	537
2d week August	$82,133	$67,403	$68,741
From July 1	490,465	418,535	421,745
COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING—			
Mileage	273	273	273
1st week August	$17,174	$21,075	.....
From Jan. 1	473,061	473,057	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week August	$7,124	$7,104	$7,996
From July 1	48,349	42,598	.....
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week August	$28,767	$27,464	$26,919
From July 1	167,941	150,291	.....
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week August	$7,397	$5,171	$4,589
GEORGIA RAILROAD—			
Mileage	307	307	307
1st week August	$26,005	$25,038	.....
From Jan. 1	910,900	874,158	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
2d week August	$44,219	$42,432	$38,418
From July 1	282,117	215,274	207,083
KANSAS CITY & SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	32	32	32
2d week August	$9,579	$10,889	$11,246
From Jan. 1	327,184	289,022	279,823
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,385	1,282	1,162
2d week Aug	$144,627	$127,334	$130,830
From July 1	841,543	772,578	764,344
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
2d week Aug	$96,573	$84,923	$80,300
From July 1	624,555	545,812	.....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,963	5,969	4,803
2d week Aug	$537,133	$478,745	$345,305
From July 1	3,270,975	3,044,297	2,145,866
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
2d week Aug	$39,943	$34,585	.....
From Jan. 1	1,120,970	1,078,728	.....
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for July—			
Gross earnings	1,312,338	1,034,644	1,239,432
Op. exp. & taxes	728,360	606,648	680,796
Net earnings	586,978	425,996	558,637
Pro. exp. to gross	55½	59	55¼
From Jan. 1 to July 31—			
Gross earnings	8,063,797	6,782,459	6,766,031
Net earnings	3,142,186	2,469,595	2,367,992
GEORGIA & ALABAMA for June—			
Gross earnings	88,519	87,009	76,134
Op. expenses	71,510	69,902	63,556
Net earnings	17,009	18,097	12,578
For the fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	1,271,629	1,226,336	1,021,837
Op. expenses	963,020	875,926	737,782
Net earnings	308,609	350,460	284,055
P., C., C. & ST. L. for July—			
Gross earnings	1,502,172	1,231,892	1,171,245
Op. expenses	1,086,045	871,864	789,040
Net earnings	416,1527	360,028	382,205
Pro. op. exp	72¼	72¾	67
From Jan. 1 to July 31—			
Gross earnings	9,618,431	8,771,176	8,009,418
Net earnings	2,274,166	2,010,862	382,205
UNION RAILWAY for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	188,067	168,960	148,241
Op. expenses	117,338	107,832	85,720
Net earnings	70,728	61,128	62,521
Other incomes	.....	.....	416
Fixed charges	41,408	38,178	32,611
Surplus	29,321	22,970	30,326

BANK STATEMENT.
The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $686,975. The banks now hold $15,082,350 in excess of legal requirements.
The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Increase.
Loans	$746,685,300	$747,733,900	$1,048,600
Deposits	849,918,500	851,201,000	1,282,500
Circulation	13,902,700	13,976,800	74,100
Legal tenders	54,911,400	54,266,400	*645,000
Specie	171,983,600	173,616,200	1,632,600
Reserve	226,875,000	227,882,600	1,007,600
Res. required	212,479,625	212,800,250	320,625
Surplus	14,395,375	15,082,350	696,975

*Decrease.
The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,809,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,834,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,665,850
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,536,925
March 11	23,503,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,700	48,106,975
March 25	18,657,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,986,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	48,916,475	44,085,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	42,953,725	53,704,900	46,816,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,520,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,381,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	48,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	9,110,600	39,893,050	41,002,125
August 12	14,395,375	33,111,950	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,889,250	39,753,450

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$15,082,350	1894	$67,806,650
1898	28,839,250	1893	*12,045,800
1897	39,753,450	1892	12,378,875
1896	9,270,150	1891	14,109,800
1895	37,566,675	1890	*2,612,975

*Deficit.

CORPORATION NAMES CONFLICT.

Attorney General Davies Is to Decide an Important Question.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Attorney General Davies was to-day asked by Secretary of State John T. McDonough to give an opinion on a question of great importance to all corporations in this State.
The American Construction Company of New Jersey has made application for a certificate of authorization to do business in this State. The records in the office of the Secretary of State show that a company of the same name is organized under the laws of this State.
The Secretary of State is of the opinion that the certificate, in view of that fact, should not be issued.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Railway rates are to be advanced. Statements from railway managers do not confirm this. But their actions do.
In few developments could Wall Street find anything so inspiriting as would be the announcement that transportation charges improve. Wall Street believes what every railroad manager in recent years has been insisting, that shippers underpay the railroads. The steady decline in freight rates year after year makes an exhibit which in very many influential ways represents railway prospects. The record is not, however, by any means all on the side of pessimism. Good has resulted incidentally not only to the general public patronizing the railroads and obliged to rely upon them, but in a variety of important effects there has been advantage to the railways themselves. Rates tending lower and lower have contributed largely to—have perhaps been chief of the factors inducing—that era of economy in American railroading which, along with cheaper transportation charges, has brought lower operating expenses. American railroads were never before run as economically as at present. This reduction of the cost of transportation to the railroad itself has been attended by physical improvement in railway properties, made such betterment necessary, for it is the physical superiority of the American railroads which permits extraordinarily low charges to shippers.
It would be a difficult task, though, to find practical railway managers who regard with any favor the low ebb to which tariffs have fallen. They see only the discouraging side, and that side has some very real warrants for disturbance. Upon no other subject are railway authorities so generally agreed as that rates are below fair profit-yielding figures, and that the continuance of a declining tendency must have grave effects. This is not some new discovery. The same views, the same comments, have been in evidence right along for years past. At various times, in ineffective ways, plans have been formulated to remedy the "rate trouble." In so far as tariffs have suffered from competition there have been relief projects in the form of traffic associations and "gentlemen's agreements" galore. The Traffic Association has usually exerted its supremest function in holding an occasional secret session and arranging official salaries as preliminaries to adjourning to luncheon. Some of the "gentlemen's agreements" have lasted as much as half an hour. The truth is that business men have not in business ways addressed themselves to the actual situation. Thus it is of far-reaching consequence that signs now appear that the problem is to have sober attention from interests that can control.
No feature in recent investment developments can be more important than the fact that the securities of American railways have been passing from speculative into stable ownership—more American securities being owned outright than is the average in any other country of the world. Incidental to this condition, and it has been revolutionary, we have had attending increase of influence upon the part of banking interests in railway management. Formerly the banker's relationship ended with the negotiation of new securities; now he commands, creates, boards of directors. This development is a good development. It marks the end of wasteful "wars" waged for pique of personal advantage by reckless managers. It fixes responsibility. The time thus comes when, if there be unnecessary squabbles and sacrifices, it is the fault of the banker-controller—the banker being directly the representative of the investor and owner. In this way is brought about a situation wherein the railroads of the country can be run actually in the interest of the people who own them.
And it is precisely in reflection of this new, better, healthier condition that arrangements begin to materialize for an era of comon sense railway management—and that not in the matter of rates only.

During the past week many indications seemed to appear indicative of readiness upon the part of important interests to help the market broaden. There were spurts of activity, substantial disclosure of strength. Commission brokers figured conspicuously, orders from the public showing evident increase. The money scare disappeared, call rates fell to nominal figures, time funds were in new supply. It is hardly probable that all money market problems are solved or that abnormally low rates, such as prevailed a year ago, can be relied upon to emphasize security attractions. So tremendous is the business expansion of the country, it is unreasonable to count upon money going begging. Every interest in the commercial and industrial worlds is reporting prosperity, doing more business, reaping increased profits—having larger opportunities to use working capital advantageously. But conservative bankers estimate that with the current crop movement the stringency crisis is over.
Especially gratifying has been that incident of recent money market agitation which discloses the extraordinary financial resources of the West—Chicago actually notifying Wall Street that Wall Street need not worry over supplying funds to finance this year's harvests, that the West can itself look out for itself, and that, moreover, it stands ready to loan surplus millions to Eastern borrowers.

A few trust issues have been conspicuous in the week's speculation, pools in Tobacco and Sugar and some others being active in their usual mystery ways; but the real market has been in the railway stocks, and for the most part leadership has been taken by those of the very highest class. Traffic returns continue record breaking, and it is difficult to be without confidence in the prospects of securities of systems which week after week are recording tremendous gains.
Distinct progress has been made by railroad shares of medium price. Some, like Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific, have scored substantial advances. Norfolk and Western and Southern Railway of this price class begin to show sympathy in that widespread Southern improvement which Louisville and Nashville was first to reflect. Wall Street has enthusiasts who talk of the certainty of a Southern boom. It is quite sure that the most conspicuous of Southern properties are selling for less than their actual worth.

Official announcement is foreshadowed of a complete re-establishment of harmony between those great Northwestern railway interests which have been more or less in antagonism. Union Pacific and Northern Pacific and Great Northern are

dividends, and consequently much higher prices, within the next year.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STRONG.

Southern Pacific held well above 40 yesterday in the face of heavy realizing selling by speculators who seem to look upon that price as the top notch for the stock. Pool brokers quietly absorbed all offerings and showed confidence in higher prices, although making no attempt to advance the price. There was considerable activity in Southern Pacific fours, which moved up to 85.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

The Southern and the low-priced shares were generally strong yesterday, and of these groups Norfolk and Western common was the leader. The stock showed marked strength, selling up to 24¾, a new high price, on continued buying by important commission houses. The coincident strength of the Norfolk and the Southern Railway stocks has given rise to rumors of a probable alliance between the two companies, but friends of the former put more stress upon earnings and the common's dividend prospects. It is believed that the stock will go on the dividend list before the end of the year.

The point is made that Norfolk common now holds precisely the same position as did Northern Pacific common before it went on the dividend list. Full 4 per cent. dividends on Norfolk preferred are now being paid, and seem assured for the future just as they were on Northern Pacific preferred, and there are many other points of similarity between the two stocks.

A NEW INDUSTRIAL.

The Electric Axle Light and Power Company, the stock of which appeared on the curb this last week, is one of the several companies which owe their existence to the successful development of the electric storage battery.

There have been many attempts to light passenger cars with electricity from the axle and the end was obtained when the storage battery was introduced as an auxiliary to the plan. With its use the lights have acquired the same steadiness as those in ordinary service, and the periods of dullness which ensued when the car came to a halt no longer exist. There is sufficient power on the batteries to supply lights for a train for twelve hours without recharging, so there is no danger of the passengers being left in darkness should a train be stalled. Already there are about 150 cars equipped with the light, and orders for many more have been received.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company has been foremost in adopting the system, and its principal trains are being equipped with the light. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has recently ordered outfits for thirty-five cars. The private car of Dr. Depew and Mr. Callaway of the New York Central, of Mr. George Crocker of the Southern Pacific, and of Dr. Seward Webb of the Wagner Company, have been lighted by the new system for some time. President Ripley of the Atchison, speaking after more than a year's experience, declares that the electric light is unquestionably coming for railroad trains. Dr. Depew says the service on his car has given entire satisfaction, and adds that it has been easily taken care of by the porter of the car.

In addition to the car lighting system the company controls fundamental patents for a process of refrigerating railroad cars by utilizing the current generated from the axle. Officials of the company declare that the invention is one of far-reaching importance. There are at present 140,000 refrigerating cars in the United States which will be affected by the new process. Under the present system of shipping meats from Chicago to New York about ten tons of ice are required per car, which, at a cost of $2 a ton, means $20 on each carload coming to this city. The ice occupies about one-tenth of the car space and has to be replenished at various points along the road.

The refrigerating apparatus of the new company is placed outside the car and consequently the carrying capacity is increased 10 per cent. Being entirely free from dampness there is no rotting of the car body and the roadbed is not injured by dripping water. Furthermore, the cost of refrigerating a car between Chicago and New York will not exceed $1. It is fair to presume that under the new process the shipping of fresh meats will receive impetus, as it will be possible to do business in the South and Mexico—in districts now practically closed—owing to the difficulty of securing the necessary ice to replenish cars along the routes.

GRANGER DIVIDEND TALK.

St. Paul's strength was a feature of yesterday's market. The stock rose steadily on heavy buying by conspicuous commission houses and touched 134¾. It closed within a fraction of its top price, with a net gain of more than a full point. There were reports of an extra dividend in September, but these could not be confirmed. Rock Island was also strong on dividend rumors, houses identified with inside interests taking large blocks at around 120. The Rock Island dividend talk seems to have more foundation than that on St. Paul. Burlington sold up to 137¾, and Atchison preferred to within a fraction of 67.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Despite more bull talk that has been heard heretofore, Brooklyn Rapid Transit sagged yesterday, and got down below 109 again. The stock was under pressure all day, and received but little support. The stories of a Manhattan-Brooklyn Rapid Transit traffic alliance were not generally credited, although in some well-informed quarters there was expectation of some official statement regarding the matter on Monday or Tuesday. Manhattan was strong around 117.

CHICAGO UNION TRACTION.

The Chicago Union Traction stocks are showing much strength on the curb. The preferred was yesterday quoted at 84 and the common at 31, thus making a price of 115 for the subscriptions. The strength is supposed to reflect the progress of negotiations for the acquisition by the Whitney-Elkins-Widener syndicate of the Chicago Edison Electric and the Commonwealth Electric and their consolidation with the Chicago Union Traction. The Chicago Edison Company has $4,975,000 of stock now out, and recently authorized an issue of $1,000,000 more, and has also $3,325,000 of 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds and $1,483,000 of 6 per cent. debenture bonds. The capital stock of the Commonwealth Electric is $5,000,000, with $2,500,000 bonds outstanding. The three companies have practically the same Directors.

PITTSBURG COAL COMBINATION.

Subscriptions were begun yesterday for the stock of the Pittsburg Coal Company, the new combination of coal companies in the Pittsburg district.

The properties taken into the combination were at the appraised valuation. All options expire on Aug. 30, and by that time it is expected that all will be taken up and the deal closed. The new combination will likely be ready for business about Sept. 1 or soon after. The stock will be issued for the following purposes: First, to provide a fund of $2,500,000 in cash in the treasury of the proposed corporation at the commencement of business, to be used as working capital; second, for the acquisition of the mines, plants, machinery, equipment, and real and personal properties of the various concerns in the Pittsburg district.

Included in the assets of the different concerns are 81,236 acres of coal land and 7,126 acres of surface land, besides railroad and dock facilities. Included in the assets are five fully equipped railroads. The appraisements and close estimates place the value on the assets proposed to be taken over at $38,704,530.

The profits of the proposed combination, (based on the production of 1898, viz., 15,274,433 tons,) when the plants and their equipments are controlled by the Pittsburg Coal Company, may be stated as follows: Economy of production, 10 cents a ton; saving of salaries, 2½ cents; estimated present profits, 7½ cents; increased market value of product over 1897-8, 10 cents; total, 30 cents.

The estimated profit on coal production is $4,892,329.90. Moore & Schley of New York and George B. Hill & Co. of Pittsburg are financiering the deal.

PAPER TRUST MEETINGS.

International Paper stockholders will hold their annual meeting next Wednesday at Corinth, and will elect four Directors to succeed those whose terms are now expiring. The next dividend meeting will be held in September, and it is expected that another 1 per cent. will be declared on the common stock.

OFFICIALS MAY GO.

Speaking of the Oregon Short Line-Oregon Navigation situation, The Tacoma Ledger says:

"The absorption of the two systems by the Union Pacific will soon result in the dismissal of some high-salaried officials at Portland and Salt Lake and in an increase of the authority and duties of the Omaha officials of the Union Pacific. The new arrangement also means the strong intrenchment of the Union Pacific in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Utah. Having a line of its own to tide water at Portland, the logic of the present situation in the West shows that the Union Pacific must ultimately have a line into Tacoma and San Francisco."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The Chicago and local wheat markets closed yesterday in strong bull sentiment, which was carried to the local post-market curb, and resulted in the topping of the official closing quotation for September contract wheat—77⅝—by ⅝c. the curb closing being 77 15-16c. Corn showed the upward movement as to strength on the local curb; September gained 1-16c, while December lost ⅛c. The developments of the wheat market during the week are regarded as highly satisfactory by conservative traders. Setting aside all arguments for and against an advance, the basic force of the chief cereal was the conviction—in the face of growing demand—that it was at bed-rock price two weeks ago, and cheap at that. Another element of the situation is that, while we have a moderate harvest this year, accepting the wheat in the Red River District as garnered without frost damage, the grain-carrying interests will not suffer because of the certainty of a bumper crop of maize and a steady demand for it. In this connection the price of meat should be considered. The advance in this household staple is destined to stimulate the cattle-raising industry to the excess always seen in such movements, and with corn at its present price—higher for local cash by 3¼c than at the corresponding period of last year—agriculturists will "let go" at ruling quotations to a full demand, while the freight interests are not likely to have the car-famine situation relieved during the entire Winter. There will be no "hold-your-wheat" policy on the part of the farmers this year unless advices from Argentina are of a sweeping and far-reaching disaster due to weather or insects between now and December. This and the possibility of frost sweeping over the Far Northwest within the next ten days are the chief bull possibilities. The stories of crop disasters in India and Russia still lack ample, convincing confirmation, while there is no evidence that Europe will have a large share of independence as to wheat this year. Advices from European markets yesterday were of a character to confirm the opinion that the demand for our breadstuffs will be steady from now on. The demand during the past week for spot wheat was urgent enough to excite attention, and the week closed with cash wheat almost on a par with that of the cereal at even date last year—78¾c. The flour situation, so far, is less satisfactory. Trading is dull, with the staple grade at $4 the price of a month ago, and against $4.60 last year. Dependent staples are quiet and firm. Lard is $5.00, against $5.55 last year; pork, $8.75, against $9.75; beef hams, $27, against $20.50, and beef, family, $10.50, against $11.50.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and New York markets during the past week is shown in the following tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Aug. 12.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
Wheat—								
Sept.	70⅞	71⅞	70¼	70½	71⅜	71⅝	72	9-16
Dec.	73⅜	74¼	72⅜	73¼	73⅜	73⅞	74	11-16
Corn—								
Sept.	30¼	30⅝	30½	30½	30⅝	31	32	3-16
Dec.	28½	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	28½	28½	28	13-16

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Aug. 12.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
Wheat—								
Sept.	76⅛	77¼	75⅝	76¼	76⅞	77	77⅝	
Dec.	78⅝	79¼	77⅞	78⅝	79¼	79½	80	5-16
Corn—								
Sept.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	37	37⅛	38	
Dec.	34⅞	34¼	34½	34½	34⅞	35¼	35	9-16

During the week at Chicago September wheat advanced 1 11-16 cents, and December 1 5-16 cents, and the advance in corn was: September, 1 7-16 cents; December, 5-16 cents. In New York the advances were: Wheat—September, 1¼ cents; December, 1 11-16 cents. Corn—September, 1⅛ cents; December, 11-16 cents. The range of September wheat at Chicago yesterday was 72¼ cents to 72⅝ cents, and of September corn 31⅜ cents to 32¼ cents. May wheat closed at 77 11-16 cents. On the local port market curb privileges were: Puts, 77¼ cents; calls, 78⅛ cents to 78⅞ cents.

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In their grain letter of yesterday McIntyre & Wardwell said:

WHEAT.—The growing friendliness to this grain asserted itself to-day in a very good advance, considering how small have been the fluctuations for some weeks. European advices were stimulating in a light degree. The continued rains in the Northwest in the best sections of Spring wheat production are an influential factor. The demand during the week has been fair and the probabilities of the future are better revealed as the crops of the world generally have been better determined. A report in the papers to-day regarding failure of crop in Russia is not new, or is it true, except in parts of that large country. Russia has not discontinued exports, and until she does a general failure there will not be accepted. The news confirms what has been declared of certain districts, and it must abridge the contributions Russia can make the coming season in meeting the requirements of importing countries. Nothing fresh from India to-day. Foreign publications are already asserting a demand on us the coming year for over 200,000,000 bushels. It is to be noted America is credited by them with a crop of 550,000,000 bushels and a surplus from last year of 100,000,000.

CORN.—An awakening to the conditions attending settlement of September sales was influential in a sharp rise, a rise that will bring an increase of attention and, as we believe, further rise in price. It was not a question that could be long deferred that any attempt to cover short sales would have such a result. The demand has been in excess of receipts from primary points and a decreasing visible evident. The opportunity for those holding corn for just such a contingency as now appearing is not going to be wasted, and while the advance may loosen up some corn, it is not going to bring it out in quantity to satisfy the demand for a few weeks to come. After that time may come more or less postponement of needs in awaiting the new crop. Corn is yet too cheap to induce much waiting. Europe can find no cheaper feed, and our corn has grown largely in favor in the past few years.

Prime said yesterday of crops:

The country is still experiencing a high degree of temperature. Our grain receipts of corn and wheat show considerable falling off, while the receipts of oats are on the increase. A very large share of the grain that does East now by the way of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News. Spring wheat harvest has now reached the Red River Valley of the North, and will continue until the 1st of September. Wheat this season in that territory is very late, and is likely to be caught by frost. Corn reports from southeastern Nebraska show the crop is now filling well. Very little, if any, will be out of danger of frost before the 15th of September.

Of the movement of old corn General Western Agent Philippi of the Missouri Pacific said last week:

The old corn has begun to drop into sight in enormous quantities since the farmers knew they must make room for the new crop. I find much of this corn is going straight through to New York, and is intended for export. I do not see how it is to be handled by the Western roads at this time, when the small grain is being rushed to market. I do not know how many bushels of this old corn remain in the State, but I have heard it estimated as high as 100,000,000 bushels, but I believe it is nearer half of that. Most of it is in first hands. The elevator men and speculators disposed of their corn some time ago, and were satisfied that the new would keep down the price of the old. It looks as if the Nebraska farmer made a mistake this time in holding his corn.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—To-day is a holiday on the London Stock Exchange.

Money, 2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3 7-16@3⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

Gold quotations are as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.50; Madrid, 23.12; Lisbon, 46; Rome, 7.67.

Bar silver quiet at 27 11-16d per ounce.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £14,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities trading was not on a very active scale, but the tone of the market was strong, and several prominent issues ended the day at substantial advances over Friday's closing bids. Among the industrial stocks there were two or three very strong issues, notably Distilling of America preferred and Republic Steel and Iron preferred. In the distilling stock the buying was attributed to the bull pool, that is said to be working in this issue. About 1,200 shares of the preferred stock sold, the price ranging from 60 to 60½. The same interests that have been buying the stock for some days past were most prominent in yesterday's trading in this issue, and took practically all the stock that was offered. It is said that the pool contemplates operating in the common stock as well, but thus far most attention has been given to the preferred.

National Salt was another strong issue. The common stock advanced to 48½, and odd lots of the preferred changed hands as high as 76. At the close 48 was bid for the common stock, a net gain of one-half of 1 point, and the preferred stock was quoted at an advance of 1 point over Friday's closing bid. Otis Elevator preferred advanced to 95 bid, and no stock was offered.

The course of New Amsterdam common was somewhat irregular, and at the close there was very little demand for the stock. Although it had sold up to 34½ during the day, it was, at the close, offered at 33¾, with no better bid than 32¾. There was nothing new in regard to the gas situation, and yesterday's decline was looked upon merely as a reaction after the comparatively large net gain enjoyed by this issue on Friday. The preferred stock closed at 65½ bid, and the bonds ended the day unchanged at 100¾ bid.

The St. Louis stocks were not in urgent demand yesterday, and the prices bid for all of these issues declined somewhat from the final bids of the previous day. The common stock closed at 29 bid, a decline of 1 point; the preferred stock at 92 bid, and the subscriptions ended the day at 132½ bid, a fractional decline from Friday's figure. The bonds, however, remained firm at 94¾ bid.

Electric Boat and several of the other electric stocks were prominent yesterday, as they had been on Friday, and further net gains were recorded. Electric Boat common closed at 30¾ bid, a net gain of 4¼ points. None of this stock was offered within about 2 points of the bid just named. Several hundred shares of the stock sold on the advance. Of the preferred stock, there were no offerings at all, and, although a few hundred shares changed hands quietly, bids of 49 made for the stock called out no offers. There was no trading in Electric Vehicle, and the common stock remained unchanged, at 108 bid. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation opened strong, and again changed hands at 25¾. It closed at 25¼ bid, with stock to be had at 28.

Not much was done in the copper stocks, with the exception of British Columbia Copper, of which about 1,000 shares changed hands at 13. It closed at 12¾ bid, a slight recession from Friday's closing figure. Friends of the company say that the British Columbia Copper Company is gradually getting in a position to show very handsome returns upon its investment. A further advance was recorded in Markeen Copper, although there were no sales of this issue yesterday. It closed at 11¾ bid, a net gain of one-fourth of 1 point. Amalgamated Copper was very dull, and closed unchanged, at 96¾ bid.

New England Gas and Coke bonds advanced again yesterday, and closed at 86¾ bid, against 85¾ bid on Friday. Bids of 30 were made for the stock of this company. St. Paul Gas is showing much strength; 58 was bid yesterday without calling out any of the stock. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	32½	33¾
Amsterdam pf.	88½	90
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101¼
Bay State Gas	2	2¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	78½	80
American Wool Goods	23¾	24
American Wool Goods pf.	83½	84½
American Wool Goods pf.	30	31
Beet Sugar	116¾	116⅞
Beet Sugar pf.	81	82
Distilling Company of America	19⅝	20¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	60¾	61
Electric Axle Light & Power	5¼	5½
Electric Boat	30¾	32½
Electric Boat pf.	49	
Havana Commercial	30	30¾
Havana Commercial pf.	63½	69
International Power	27	40¾
International Pump	24	49½
International Pump pf.	73	45½
National Gramophone	87½	89
National Salt	48	48½
National Salt pf.	73	78
Otis Elevator	33	35
Otis Elevator pf.	95	
Republic Iron & Steel	23½	24
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	74½	75
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99½	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	31½	34
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	90¾	90
Sloss-Sheffield Steel	72¾	73¾
Sloss-Sheffield Steel pf.	107	112
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	462	465
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	460	463
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	70
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96¾	97½
American Air Power	60	70
Asphalt Company of America	14	14½
British Columbia Copper	12¾	13
Chicago & Alton subs.	112¾	
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	106	111
Electric Vehicle pf.	118	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¾	2½
Flemington Coal & Coke	23¾	25
General Heritage	33	37
Illinois Transportation	5¼	5½
Markeen Copper	11½	12¼
Mexican 5s	100¼	100¾
New England Transportation	9	10
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91½	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	107	108
New York Transportation	25½	26
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23½	24½
St. Louis subs.	132½	134
St. Louis common, when issued	30	34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	92	95¾
St. Louis 4s, when issued	84¾	95¼
Tennessee Copper	20	20¾
Trust Company of America		291
*Union Copper	21	26

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	246½	247½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	110
Columbus (Ohio) stock	100	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	62	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	114
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93½	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	82	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	91
Nassau Electric 4s	96	98
Nassau Electric 5s	115	118
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	97	100
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway	36	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	35	45
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	104	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	33	35
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36¼	39
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	96	96¼
Hoboken Ferry (new)	56	58
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¾	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	78	80
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	107
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	44
Fort Wayne Gas		65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	107	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	105½	107
Lafayette Gas Co.		65
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	58	62
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	290	299
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	88
New England Gas & Coke	30	31
New England Gas & Coke bonds	86¼	86¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	60
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	110	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	135	140
Standard Gas 1st	116	119
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		52
Western Gas	100	102
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	107¼	109

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.		94
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	94	97
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	117	119
Standard Coupler	35	37
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.		55
Union Typewriter	25	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	121	123
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	48	52
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Universal Car Bearing		50

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	109
Binghamton Gas 5s	92
Fern. Coal Company	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25
Marshall Mill	65
New York Biscuit bonds	112
Retsof bonds	76
Retsof stock	14

Sales..... 292,335

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¼@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $181,501,557; balances, $8,062,841; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $377,111.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 7-16@3⅛ per cent. for short and 3⅛@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅞ for sixty days, $4.86¼@$4.86⅝ for demand, $4.86⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5 21⅞ for long and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.19⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 96, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—2½@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 35c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—In the absence of transactions, business on the Bourse to-day was dull. Spanish 4s and Portuguese securities declined, owing to the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Portugal. Rio Tintos relapsed sharply on rumors that foreign ports had refused to receive the products of the Iberian countries. Kafirs were strong, on purchasing orders from Cape Town and also rumors that President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic was expected to resign. Three per cent. rentes, 100f., for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 25½c. for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 60.10.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet, but irregular. Spanish 4s were depressed, on Paris selling. Americans were good. Local shares were firmer, and closed with a strong demand for iron shares. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 19.—In sympathy with the New York market, American securities advanced on the Boerse here to-day; otherwise the market was featureless.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
30	Am. Cotton Oil	44	43½	43½	
3,210	Am. Sug. Ref.	159⅞	160½	159	159½
30	A. T. & S. F.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
770	A. T. & S. F. pf.	66½	66½	66¼	66½
160	Am. Tobbacco	122¾	122¾	121½	121¾
80	Am. Steel & W.	53⅞	53⅞	57⅛	57⅝
6,340	Brook. R. T.	110⅜	110½	108½	109
2,420	C., B. & Q.	136½	137⅜	136½	137
120	Chi. Gt. West.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
500	Cent. Pacific	60	60	60	60
10	Chesa. & Ohio	23½	23½	23½	23½
7,680	C., M. & St. P.	133⅜	134⅛	133⅜	134⅛
150	Con. Tobacco pf.	45	45	47⅞	48
1,540	C., R. I. & P.	119⅜	120¼	119⅜	120
90	Federal Steel	60½	60½	59⅞	59⅞
10	Fed. Steel pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½
1,260	Louis. & Nash.	81½	82⅜	80⅞	82⅛
110	Manhattan	116⅜	116⅞	116¼	116⅝
490	Mo. Pacific	49⅞	49⅞	49½	49½
20	N. Y. Central	139	139	139	139
540	Nor. Pacific	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54⅝
41	N. Y., O. & W.	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27¼
130	People's Gas	121½	121½	121	121½
10	P., C., C. & St. L.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
120	Read. 1st pf.	61½	61½	61⅜	61⅝
670	Southern Pac.	40	40½	39⅞	40⅜
280	South. Ry pf.	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54½
1,010	Tenn. C. & I.	92⅞	96	92⅞	96
330	Union Pacific	45½	46	45½	46
20	U. S. Leather	10	10	10	10
70	U. S. Leather pf.	78¼	78¼	78	78

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am. Cas 5s	101	101	101	101

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		L & N unified 4s	
1,000	96	1,000	95¼
A., T. & S. F. adj 4s		Mex. Inter. 1st 4s	
11,000	87	11,000	87½
10,000	87⅛	N. Y. Cent 1st coup	
4,000	87¼	1,000	111⅜
5,000	87½	Nor. & W. Ry con 4s	
Balt. & Ohio 3½s		2,000	95⅝
10,000	96⅞	Nor. Pac. gen lien 3s	
Balt. & Ohio 4s		10,000	67⅛
1,000	101	10,000	67
Can Southern 1st 5s		10,000	67⅛
1,000	106½	Prior lien 4s	
Cent. Pac. 1st w i		2,000	103
99,000	100⅜	Ore R. & N. 1st 4s	
5,000	100⅝	3,000	113½
1,000	100½	4s	
Ches. & O. gen 4½s		7,000	102
23,000	97½	Pen. Eastern 1st	
C. B. & Q. deb 5s		10,000	85½
2,000	111½	Reading Co. gen 4s	
C., C. & St. L. gen		5,000	88
4s		3,000	87⅜
10,000	95	R., W. & O. cons	
Col. F. & I. 5s		1,000	128½
50,000	95	St. L. & I. M. gen 5s	
Col. & South 1st 4s		60,000	114
5,000	86½	St. L. & S. F. g. m. 5s	
1,000	86½	27,000	109½
5,000	86	St. L. S. Wn 1st	
Det. City Gas 5s		88,000	95
11,000	100	St. P., M. & M. Montana Cent. 5s	
2,000	100⅝	1,000	119⅝
7,000	100	San. A. & A. P. 4s	
E. & T. H. gen 5s		2,000	79⅝
15,000	104½	So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st		2,000	109¼
3,000	80½	So. Pac. col. trust 4s	
G. H. & S. A., M. & P.		when issued	
div. 5s		50,000	84½
7,000	103⅜	10,000	84⅝
Hocking Val. 4½s		40,000	84⅝
4,000	101⅞	10,000	84¾
Int. Paper Co. 6s		13,000	84⅝
4,000	109	70,000	84½
8,000	109½	10,000	84⅞
K. C., Pitts. & G. 1st		2,000	85
35,000	73¼	25,000	85
2,000	73	1,000	85
9,000	72⅝	30,000	84⅞
5,000	72½	114,000	86
Lehigh & W-B cons		Stand. R. & T. inc	
assented		10,000	25
1,000	100¼	6,000	25¼
M. & St. L. 1st & refunding 4s		Tex. & N. O. con 5s	
1,000	99	11,000	103¼
M., K. & T. 1st 4s		4,000	103⅝
1,000	94	Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	
2d		5,000	115
11,000	69¼	Union Pac. 4s	
5,000	69⅜	4,000	105½
54,000	69¾	Wabash 1st 5s	
10,000	69⅝	5,000	116¼
25,000	69½	2d 5s	
28,000	69⅜	5,000	100

several causes. One may be the fact that New York has been paying off loans the present week. Another is that the banks, finding firmer conditions impossible, are more readily placing loans. A third is that the conviction has been pretty well driven home that the West is not going to make the usual heavy demand upon the East for crop funds, having almost, if not quite, enough of its own.

In the stock market to-day United States Oil was the feature, the stock easily advancing on the biggest kind of demand to 51 soon after the opening. With United States Oil in the advance were Victoria, which crossed 7; Gold Dredging, 37; Bingham, 17 to 18; United States Mining, 37 and a fraction; Santo Fé, 15; Cochiti, 13, and British Columbia, 13.

Outside the mining shares Atchison, Burlington, and Elevated were the strong spots. Atchison preferred all but reached 67, and the common 23. Burlington crossed 117, Boston Elevated sold above 169, Bell Telephone was up once more to 345, Boston and Albany sold at 254, Sugar hovered between 158 and 160, and Pullman was up to 159. The closing was strong, with prices close to the best. Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9	9½	Old Dominion	..	37
Allouez	3½	7	Parrot	53	53¼
Arcadian	2¾	7¼	Pioneer	2½	2⅝
Arnold	14¾	15	Quincy	158	160
Atlantic	..	28	Santa Fé	15	15½
Baltic	26	..	Santa Ysabel	13	13¼
Bos. & Cr. C.	17½	20	Shoe	37⅛	37½
Bos. & Mon.	351	355	Tamarack	226	228
Butte & Bos.	..	87	Utah Cons.	44	44¼
Cal. & Hecla	830	835	Washington	1½	2
Centennial	35¾	36¼	White Knob	10	12
Franklin	20	21	Winona	11	12
Humboldt	2⅞	3	Wolverine	46½	47
Mohawk	22	23			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bos. & Alb.	254	..	Fitchburg pf.	118	119
Bos. & Low.	240	..	N. Y. & N. E.		
Bos. & Me.	194	..	6s	112½	..
Bos. & Prov.	..	300	N. Y. & N. E.		
Bos. Elev.	109¾	110	7s	117	..
Bos. Gas 5s.	87	..	West End	95	95¼
Cen. M. pf.	65	..			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. Bell Tel.	345	..	Lamson Store	36	..
C. Stk. Yds.	..	137½	Mex. Tel.	3⅞	4
Dom. Coal	53½	54	New E. Tel.	140	..
Dom. C. pf.	118	119	U. S. Oil	50⅞	51
Erie Tel.	..	98½			

Imports of Specie Port of New York Aug. 12 to 18 Inclusive.

Silver Bullion—		
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	$12,303
Matanzas	Tampico	63,896
Gold Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	16,858
American Gold Coin—		
Erna	Port au Prince	2,500
American Silver Coin—		
Erna	Port au Prince	165
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Erna	Port au Prince	643
Erna	St. Marc	200
American Gold Coin—		
Prinz Wilhelm II	Aux Cayes	700
Prinz Wilhelm II	Port au Prince	6,450
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Prinz Wilhelm II	Port au Prince	240
Gold Bullion—		
Prinz Wilhelm II	Port au Prince	360
Alene	Port Columbia	1,485
American Gold Coin—		
Electric Light	St. Martin	100
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Electric Light	St. Martin	114
American Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	1,100
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Themis	Port Barrios	300
Saratoga	Santiago	200
Gold Bullion—		
Saratoga	Santiago	314
Silver Bullion—		
Saratoga	Santiago	113
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Athos	Colon	5,040
Total		$113,081

Specie Exports from the Port of New York Aug. 14 to 19 Inclusive.

Date.			Character.	Amount.
Aug.	Steamer.	Destination.		
14.	Kaiser W. D. G.	London	S. B.	$246,650
15.	St. Paul	London	S. B.	188,815
16.	Finance	Colon	S. C.	
			(South America)	17,621
16.	Lisbonense	Para	S. C.	
			(Peru)	1,275
18.	Umbria	London	S. B.	128,300
Total				$528,561

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.06	.07
Andes	.14	.15
Belcher	.30	.32
Best & Belcher	.59	.60
Bullion	.07	.08
Caledonia	.65	.68
Challenge Con.	.32	.33
Chollar	.18	.19
Confidence	.85	.86
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.95
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.22	.24
Gould & Curry	.38	.39
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.13	.14
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.50	.50
Occidental Con.	.20	.20
Ophir	1.10	1.10
Overman	.10	.11
Potosi	.35	.35
Savage	.18	.19
Sag Belcher	.07	.06
Sierra Nevada	.68	.68
Standard	2.50	2.75
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con.	.26	.27
Utah Con.	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.30	.31
Silver bars	60½	60½
Mexican dollars	49@50	49@50
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	9½	9⅝	9⅝	10
Anaconda	52	54	51	53
Anchoria	72	73	70	75
Argentum	32½	33½	31	31½
Battle	36	36¼	35½	35¾
Columbine	18¾	19¼	19	19
Consolidated	12¾	12⅞	12½	13
Damon	19¼	19¾	19	19¼
Elkton	97	98	98	100
El Paso	48½	49	46	46½
Findlay	19½	19¾	19¼	19½
Garfield	15⅞	16⅛	15¼	15½
Gibson	26	27	25	27
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Golden King	90	91½	90	91½
Gold Coin	208	220	205	215
Gould	23	23½	23¼	23¾
Isabella	94¾	95½	98¾	99
Independence	48½	48¾	50⅛	50⅜
Jackpot	57	57½	59½	59¾
Moon Anchor	102	104	102	104
Matos	34	35	34	35
Pinnacle	29	29⅛	29½	29¾
Portland	202	204	200	202
Rawlings	43	45	43	45
Ross	26½	28	26½	28
Union	34	34¼	33¾	33⅞
Vindicator	125	130	125	130
Work	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$273,026,508
Gold reserve	245,884,774
Net silver	4,424,436
United States notes in the Treasury	16,005,105
Treasury notes of 1890	801,893
Total receipts this day	1,522,511
Total receipts this month	29,767,138
Total receipts this year	77,821,446
Total expenditures this day	1,860,000
Total expenditures this month	34,975,000
Total expenditures this year	91,536,090
Deposits in National banks	78,166,417
Silver bullion	786,967
National bank notes received for redemption	181,776
Government receipts from customs	569,655
Internal revenue	928,291
Miscellaneous	24,563

NEW CORPORATIONS.

A. Ruffler Company of New York, to deal in tobacco; capital, $2,500. Directors—Adolph Ruffler, H. F. Gehring, Robert Kumitzer.

Commercial Finance Company of Poughkeepsie, to deal in merchandise, real estate, and personal property and to loan its capital; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. Parker Farrington, F. T. Wheaton, C. J. Drake.

The Syracuse Times, to publish newspapers and do a general printing and publishing business; capital, $20,000. Directors—James E. Ratchford, Frank B. Garrett, Jay B. Kline, A. H. Cowie, Robert Hausmann.

GUARANTEES TORRENS TITLES.

American Surety Company of New York Will Do It for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Register of Titles under the Torrens system of recording has entered into an agreement with the American Surety Company of New York whereby the most serious objections of land owners to the new system are swept away.

The New York Company, with assets of $5,000,000, will issue surety bonds to guarantee all certificates of title issued by the Register. Thus the difficulties interposed by other guarantee companies, which have refused to recognize the Torrens certificates, are surmounted.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Golf Tournaments at Bar Harbor and Narragansett Pier.

IMPORTANT LOCAL CONTESTS

Popularity of the Sport Among Women —Rye Club's New Course—The New Northeast Harbor Links.

This week open tournament golfing will be divided between two of the best Summer links in the country; namely, the Point Judith Country Club of Narragansett Pier and the Kebo Valley County Club of Bar Harbor. The former begins to-morrow, and lasts four days, while the Kebo Valley competition begins on Tuesday. It is very unfortunate that two such sterling meetings should come in one week, but when a club only runs for a couple of months in the Summer and it takes from four to six weeks to get the links in playing condition, it seems unavoidable. This year, too, the unprecedented drought has kept back every course in the country. Incidentally it has led to one club—the Bellport—to take the unusual action of remitting the entrance fee of $100 until further notice, on the ground that their course is not in the shape it should be.

Two announcements of tournaments have been made this week in which New York golfers are particularly interested. The clubs are the Newport Golf Club and the Lenox Golf Club and each will require a week to run off all the events they have scheduled. New Yorkers are always especially numerous and prominent at these meetings, and the announcements of their lists of events are always awaited therefor with interest by Metropolitan Golf Association players. Newport will engage the attention of the tournament "fiends" first, and the prizes will be as costly as everything else connected with that famous resort. The first prize at match play will be the President's Cup, offered by Buchanan Winthrop. The Consolation Cup is offered by the Governors of the Newport Golf Club, and the Handicap Cup is given by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. In addition to these there will be a magnificent gold medal for the best gross score made during the tourney. Entries must be made to the Greens Committee, John Boit, Victor Sorchon, and Arthur T. Kemp, before Aug. 25. The list of events is as follows:

Aug. 29—President's Cup, 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., 36 holes, medal play, best 16 scores to qualify.

Aug. 30—President's Cup, 10 A. M., first round match play, 18 holes, open to the 16 players having made best scores in medal round. 2 P. M., second round. Consolation Cup 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., 36 holes, medal play, open to players who failed to qualify for President's Cup. Best 8 scores to qualify.

Aug. 31—10 A. M., third round President's Cup; 10:30 A. M., first round Consolation Cup, match play, 18 holes, for players making 8 best scores in qualifying medal round. 2 P. M., second round Consolation Cup.

Sept. 1—10 A. M. and 2 P. M., 36 holes, handicap, limited to 18 strokes.

Sept. 2—10 A. M. and 2 P. M., President's Cup, final round, 36 holes. Also final round Consolation Cup, 36 holes.

Striking and conclusive evidence of the spread and popularity of golf among women is offered by the rules which a number of clubs are passing in regard to women's use of the course, and the number of tournaments which are arranged exclusively for them. At many clubs the women members outnumber the men. Moreover, while the more skillful players are of the masculine gender women are becoming more proficient each month, and their enthusiasm knows no bounds. At many courses, notably Garden City, women are allowed to play only at certain hours and on certain days, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays being rigidly reserved for the men. It is perhaps, on its face an unjust rule, but the argument of the men is that women have the leisure to play on almost any day and at any hour they please, while late in the afternoon and Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays is the only time the average man can spare from his business.

The Lenox Golf Club's annual open tournament fixture list shows a fine array of prizes, and enough competitions to last through the entire week between Sept. 11 and 18. This is the time when the Berkshires look most beautiful, and the tournament will probably attract a large gathering of society people as well as a number of notables in the golf playing world. William D. Sloane, J. W. Burden, Samuel Frothingham, and S. Howland Robbins are the committee in charge. The summary of the events is as follows:

Sept. 11—36-hole handicap for cup presented by John E. Alexandre; handicap limited to 18 strokes.

Sept. 12—Qualifying medal play round for Lenox Cup, best 16 scores to qualify. Medal for best score. Cup to be played for annually until won three times by same player. Gold and silver medals, respectively, for winner and runner up at match play.

Sept. 13—10 A. M., first round match play for Lenox Cup. 2 P. M., second round match play for Lenox Cup. 3 P. M., qualifying round at 18 holes medal play open to contestants who failed to qualify for Lenox Cup.

Sept. 14—10 A. M., third round match play for Lenox Cup. 3 P. M., 18 holes, medal play, best 4 scores to qualify for President's Cup, presented by William D. Sloane.

Sept. 15—10 A. M., first half final match play round for Lenox Cup. 2 P. M., second half final match play for Lenox Cup.

10 A. M., 36-hole handicap for silver cup.

Sept. 16—10 A. M., first round match play for President's Cup. 2 P. M., final round match play for President's Cup.

With all the expensive and carefully planned courses in this country—and there are nearly 1,200 of them—there are not a dozen which are laid out so as properly to penalize a poor shot, and to stop letting luck and not good play turn out the winner. There are some courses, however, which are all that could be desired, and one which will shortly be added to that class is the new eighteen-hole links which the Apawamis Golf Club of Rye expects to throw open for play on Sept. 15. For several years the club has maintained a nine-hole course there, but the increasing membership, which has now reached the 400 mark, made it imperative that larger links be secured, and accordingly ground was leased for a new eighteen-hole course a short distance from, but totally distinct from, the nine holes. On this ground a course measuring 6,280 yards has been laid out, and work has now progressed far enough to show practically what the links will be like. The bogie for the first nine holes is 43 and for the second nine 44, making a total of 87, which is some five strokes harder than any other course in the country. The club has been very fortunate in the nature of the land it has secured, for already the three-ton roller, which has been on the line of play for a week, has made the fair green almost ideally smooth, while the grass is thick and luxuriant enough to make perfect brassey lies on every hole. The distances and bogie figures are:

Out. Yards.	Strokes.	Yards.	In. Strokes.
240	4	400	6
350	4	390	5
120	3	300	5
330	5	275	4
520	6	565	7
350	5	240	4
420	5	160	3
200	4	380	5
590	7	400	5
3,110	43	3,170	44

The club will have a house which will be fitting to its superb course, and everything will be in readiness to be used by Sept. 15, when the house and grounds will be formally thrown open with a tourney, either a club or invitation affair, which will last three days.

Willie Anderson, the phenomenal young Scotch professional who for several seasons has been at the Baltusrol Golf Club, has resigned his position, and will leave on Sept. 1. Anderson, who is now only just twenty years old, first sprang into prominence in 1897, when he lost a tie with Joe Lloyd for the open championship by one stroke. Last year he led on the first day, but Frederick Heid beat him out for first money, although Anderson was well up. This year he has been playing grandly in private, and his work in the four-ball foursome matches, which he has played with James A. Tyng against Walter J. Travis and Dave Hunter, and with Henry P. Toler against Howard A. Colby and Jock Park, have stamped him as one of the best professionals in the country. He has not made any definite plans for the future beyond the open championship at Baltimore next month, which he will attend. After that he will probably go back to Scotland for the Winter. Who his successor at Baltusrol will be has not been definitely decided, but it is probable that Dave Hunter, the present Oakland professional, will get a refusal at least of the green.

John Du Fais, the Secretary of Metropolitan Golf Association, has sent out his preliminary list of Fall tournaments. There are events scheduled for every week from Sept. 21 to Oct. 21, and as Garden City, St. Andrews, Morris County, Apawamis, Englewood, Knollwood, and several other clubs, who usually have tourneys in the Fall, are not in the list, it is safe to assume there will be other announcements later. The list to date is as follows:

Westbrook Golf Club—Open tournament, Sept. 21, 22, and 23.

Tuxedo Golf Club—Invitation tournament, Sept. 28, 29, and 30.

Nassau Country Club—Open tournament, Oct. 5, 6, and 7.

Ardsley Casino—Invitation men's handicap foursomes tournament, Oct. 12, 13, and 14.

Wee Burn Golf Club—Invitation tournament, Oct. 19, 20, and 21.

Much discussion has been aroused by the new rule of the Seabright Golf Club that no man and wife shall play together in a mixed foursome. The club authorities have not announced their reasons for making the rule. Some persons incline to the belief that it was promulgated in order to avoid any possible family jars or curtain lectures that the poor playing of either husband or wife would be likely to cause; others profess to think that a man and wife playing together might forget to count all the strokes at critical times in the game.

The new links of the Northeast Harbor (Me.) Golf Club were opened Aug. 12 under auspicious circumstances. Bishop William C. Doane, patriarch of the settlement, which numbers among its members J. G. Thorp, William W. Frazier, S. D. Sargeant, the Rev. C. W. Smith, A. C. Wheelwright, Lorin E. Kimball, Seth Low, James T. Gardiner, and E. N. Clark, made the opening address. Bishop Doane called attention to the public spirit and generosity of the gentlemen, associated under the name of the "Golf Syndicate," who had made possible the work of clearing a field in a Mount Desert forest for the links. At the close of the address Bishop Doane called for three cheers, and while they were being given Mrs. James T. Gardiner, acting for the women members, raised the club colors to the top of the flagstaff. Following an old St. Andrews custom, J. G. Thorp, President of the club, teed and drove the first ball. It sailed away to the first green and was characterized a "screamer" amid hearty applause. During the progress of a handicap tournament which followed, Mrs. Folsom, her daughters, and Miss Cary acted as hostesses for the weekly tea in the little clubhouse which is destined to play an important part in the social life of the colony.

The new links are in full view from the clubhouse windows. The course affords abundant variety of hazards, crossing a winding brook twice on the way to the eighth hole, with other perils innumerable. The greens are in excellent condition, with good facilities for sprinkling in times of draught. The club is expected to become a formidable rival of its famous neighbor in the Kebo Valley.

James T. Gardiner, who has shown untiring zeal and enterprise in working for the success of the new links, received many congratulations.

Lenox Golf Club Tournament.

Cards to the invitation tournament of the Lenox Golf Club have been issued. The tournament will begin on Monday, Sept. 11, closing the following Saturday. Prizes to be competed for are the Alexandre, Lenox, and President's Cups, and the Consolation Prize, besides which the winners in various preliminary contests are to receive gold and silver medals. Players are notified to make their entries to John E. Alexander, Secretary of the club.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The rowing clubs located in "Scullers' Row," on the Harlem River, are again agitated over the removal question. For several weeks past dirt has been dumped on the property owned by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, just north of the Friendship Boat Clubhouse, and it looks very much as though it was the intention of the company to build a dock at this point, although nothing definite can be learned from the company. The members of the Friendship believe that they will be forced to move their house before the season is over, and have appointed a committee to look for another site.

Capt. Mackey and S. G. Carr are again rowing in the Nassau Boat Club's intermediate four-oared gig crew, which will be entered in the Middle States regatta on Labor Day.

The members of the Bradford Boat Club of Boston have held several meetings since the National regatta, at which there have been heated discussions over the Maguire-Ten Eyck championship race. A number of the members do not like the referee's decision, which disallows Maguire's claim of a foul. It is said that two of the three judges at the turn decided that Maguire's claim of a foul was right, but were overruled by the referee. There is some talk of the club resigning from the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. The general opinion, however, is that Maguire would have little or no chance of defeating Ten Eyck this season.

The Nassau Boat Club's crack junior double, composed of the Powers brothers, continues to improve daily. They are on the water every evening, and meet all comers in a short brush, in which they are usually the winners.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club will hold its annual club regatta on Sept. 9. One of the features of the regatta will be a four-oared gig race, open to all rowing clubs. M. I. Kelleher, the veteran oarsman of the club, has given medals for the single gig novice and single gig races.

The New York Athletic Club's intermediate eight-oared shell crew will not row again this season, as no one can be found to take the place of its stroke oar, Anderson, who is still suffering from the injuries he received at the National regatta.

There is talk of a consolidation between the Friendship and Crescent Boat Clubs, both of which have boathouses in Scullers' Row on the Harlem. There have been several meetings of committees, and a final meeting will be held this week, when all details will be settled. If the consolidation is effected, and there is little doubt that it will be, the Crescent Boat Club will cease to exist and its members will go into the Friendship. It is likely that the Friendships will dispose of their present house, which is a small one, and use the Crescent house for the combined membership. Neither club has been very active during the past couple of years, and it is believed that a consolidation will make one strong, active organization, as there are good oarsmen in both clubs who have been handicapped by lack of facilities and the lack of interest in organizing crews. The Friendship Boat Club is one of the oldest on the Harlem, but since its house was destroyed by fire several years ago it has lost many of its members.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's senior eight-oared shell crew has gone out of training for the season. It was expected that it would row at the Middle States regatta, but from all accounts the club will make no entries whatever. This crew, which met its first defeat of the season at the National regatta, started out early in the season as though they were going to go through the year unbeaten. No reason is given for their action in giving up training, with one of the most important regattas of the year to take place.

President James Pilkington of the Middle States Regatta Association is endeavoring to get one of the Harlem River clubs to send a senior eight-oared crew to the Labor Day regatta. This is the only event on the card that will not have a Harlem River entry.

It is generally understood that the date of closing the entries for the Middle States regatta will be changed from Aug. 23 to Aug. 28. A meeting of the Regatta Committee probably will be held to-morrow evening, when the change will be officially announced.

The Union Boat Club's intermediate eight-oared shell crew, which was training for the Middle States regatta, has been disbanded by Mr. Fitzsimons, the club's coach, who says he did not see enough improvement to warrant their continuing in training. Out of the eight men, however, he has picked an intermediate four-oared crew, who will row on Labor Day.

The Nassau Boat Club has had a most successful season. It has won several important victories in open regattas and added thirty-five members to the club roster.

An effort will be made this Winter by Harlem River oarsmen through local representatives to obtain an appropriation from Congress for the dredging of the Harlem along the entire length of the Concourse. This effort is to be made in view of the fact that the National regatta will undoubtedly be held on the Harlem next year.

BASEBALL NEWS AND NOTES.

The Brooklyns still hold the lead for the pennant, although at this time last week it looked as though there would be a change before the week ended. Boston, however, has met with reverses at the hands of the Cincinnatis and Louisvilles, while the Brooklyns in the mean time were increasing their lead at the expense of the much-despised Cleveland Club. Philadelphia has now loomed up as a dangerous factor, and if the aggregation of "Quakers" can keep up their winning streak it will not prove so easy for the Brooklyns. The Philadelphias, however, are not as strong a team as the Brooklyns. Boston is, though, and, while they have been playing a losing game for a week, will come up close to Brooklyn again before another fortnight. The poor showing of the Bostons is not so easily understood by some enthusiasts. They maintain that the champions are capable of doing better work. They are, for that matter, but one must stop and consider what they had to contend against last week. Cincinnati went into Boston and showed the best form it has displayed this season. Then Louisville came to play six games in three days. The Louisvilles are at present playing as fast as any team in the League, so that the Bostons have had a hard road to travel. Both Cincinnati and Louisville made it interesting for the Brooklyns when they visited that place. There are still a long string of games to be played.

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As the season draws to a close, and three clubs are so close together as the present leaders, the club having the strongest pitchers will presumably win out. In this respect Boston has the best of it, in that there are four good pitchers, all of them in good condition, apparently. Meekin's presence in Boston gave that club the advantage in pitchers. There is no denying the fact that the ex-New Yorker is in tip-top shape. This was shown by his work in the first game that he pitched in Boston against the Cincinnatis last Tuesday. He did not win the game, but that was no fault of his, the Bostons losing through weak batting.

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The Brooklyn's pitching department is said to have improved during the past week, but the truth of this will not be learned until Brooklyn again meets some of the heavy hitting teams. Hughes is said to be in shape again, and McJames has done some good work. Dunn, however, will require more of a rest, and as for Maul he seems to be useless, although drawing one of the biggest salaries in the league. Jennings will probably be played at first base for the rest of the season. At this position Jennings will not have to tax his throwing arm too much. Manager Hanlon has tried every means to get a man to replace Casey. When he saw that Wagner could not be secured he tried to obtain Leach from the Louisville Club, but "Barney" Dreyfus will not part with Leach, who is at present playing a brilliant game at third base.

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The New York team by its work against Cincinnati has stirred up a little of the old-time enthusiasm among the local "rooters." The team certainly played the game as it should be played against Cincinnati. Every chance offered was accepted. The men were lively, did good batting, and used judgment in running bases. All this is essential to success in baseball. Meekin's absence is felt in that there are now only three pitchers available. Gettig is the extra pitcher, but he cannot be relied upon. Hardesty, the new player, seems to be a useful man. He has played at first and short, doing good work in both positions. Hardesty, by the way, is an outfielder.

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The Montreal team of the Eastern League will meet the West New York Field Club at Weehawken this afternoon.

Hobart Loses at Homburg.

HOMBURG, Aug. 19.—There was another brilliant assemblage at the lawn tennis games here to-day. In the competition for the Homburg Cup, final, W. V. Doherty beat Clarence Hobart, the American player, three sets to two, after an exciting match, in which Hobart, though the loser, was seen to great advantage. In the gentlemen's doubles, semi-finals, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty beat Gore and Howard, and Hobart and E. Black beat S. V. Draper and W. R. Martin.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Second Regiment, Col. J. H. Lloyd, is now pressing the Seventh hard for first place as the largest regiment in the State. The Second, which is composed of separate companies, has now an aggregate of 1,000 officers and men, divided as follows: Company A, (Sixth Separate Company,) 90; Company B, (Seventh Separate Company,) 81; Company C, (Twelfth Separate Company,) 79; Company D, (Twenty-first Separate Company,) 100; Company E, (Thirty-sixth Separate Company,) 61; Company F, (Thirty-seventh Separate Company,) 73; Company G, (Thirty-first Separate Company,) 93; Company H, (Forty-sixth Separate Company,) 99; Company I, (Ninth Separate Company,) 86; Company K, (Eighteenth Separate Company,) 100; Company L, (Twenty-second Separate Company,) 57; Company M, (Thirty-second Separate Company,) 61; aggregate, 1,000.

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Inspector Hoffman of Gen. Roe's staff, in making the annual inspection of the Twenty-second Regiment, has made notes which show that the general condition of the regiment is better than it has been for some years. All the company rooms were found to be clean and in good order, while the lockers were uniformly dressed. The condition of arms and equipments was good, and the armory was clean throughout. The Inspector makes some important recommendations concerning the armory. It is said that the plumbing is old, and should be replaced with new, as it costs the city more in the end for repairs. The rifle range needs a proper system of ventilation. The boilers are not satisfactory, and are very extravagant in burning coal without giving sufficient heat. Last Winter the boilers burned three tons of coal per day, and at the same time the armory was like an ice house. The Quartermaster should be provided with a proper room for the storage of clothing, and the room of the ordnance officer also requires improvements. Regimental Surgeon Beach reports that the Hospital Corps has everything needed, including medical chests, litters, &c. Lieut. Col. Treadwell, at the armory last night, received numerous congratulations for qualifying as a sharpshooter at Creedmoor, and before he departed for home he found that qualifying for a sharpshooter was quite expensive. The Lieutenant Colonel, who, by the way is at present in command of the regiment, directs that all members of the regiment who have enlisted since July 6, 1896, (Company A, since Oct. 5, 1896,) shall provide themselves at once with the cap, coat, white belt, and dress cap, and says: "The commanding officer desires that the regiment should make a creditable appearance, in the new dress uniform, on the occasion of the coming Dewey parade. He therefore directs each company commander to see that the above-mentioned order is promptly obeyed by the men of his company." Ex-Sergt. F. W. Matthias, Jr., of Company E, is now serving as a First Sergeant in Company F of the Twenty-seventh United States Vounteers. Private C. E. Werner of Company K has been appointed Corporal. Second Lieut. J. Turney of Company F, who was recently elected, has passed the Brigade Examining Board.

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The Governor General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, Canada, will visit Albany on Sept. 4, and will be the guests of the Tenth Battalion of that city. Extensive arrangements are being made for their reception and entertainment. The visitors will participate in a parade that will be given in the morning, and in the afternoon a feature will be a visit to the Watervliet Arsenal, where the arsenal will be inspected. It is thought that the visitors will then be taken to Lagoon Island on the Troy and Albany boats, where the band, assisted by the Tenth Battalion Band and field music, will give a concert. The return home will be made late at night.

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Armorer John C. Meiligan of the Forty-first Separate Company of Syracuse, who volunteered for the Spanish war on May 1, 1898, and served until April 30, 1899, has asked the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether or not he is entitled to pay for his services as armorer during the time he was in the army. The Legislature last Winter passed a law providing that employes of the State or State departments who were absent from their positions for the purpose of serving in the United States forces should be entitled to their pay during the period of their absence. Meiligan was in the service of the State, although he was paid by the County of Onondaga, and in his opinion the Attorney General has so held.

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National Guardsmen are very much interested in the military and athletic tournament to be held next Friday and Saturday on the grounds of the Monmouth Horse Show Association, at West End, N. J. A number of well-known military organizations will take part, as well as a number of prominent athletes, and there will be a combined review of the military commands present next Saturday, at the close of the tournament. The programme will include the following: The Second Battery of New York will give its famous Gatling gun drill next Friday and a mounted drill on Saturday; Troop C of New York will give an exhibition of rough riding on Friday and a platoon drill on Saturday, as well as an exhibition of fancy riding; the First Signal Corps of New York will give an exhibition of field signal work on Saturday; Company F of the Seventy-first Regiment will give an extended-order drill on Friday, and a company of the Eighth Regiment of New York will give a physical drill on Saturday. The Second Troop of New Jersey, from Red Bank, will also take part, and the Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Sixty-ninth Regiments of New York are also expected to be among those sending representatives. In addition to the military programme, there will be bicycle races and runs at various distances, tug-of-war, mounted broadsword contest, half-mile run, open to Guardsmen of New York and New Jersey and to the army and navy, and a special event, consisting of a potato race, manikin race, and low reaching. At the conclusion of the sports the Guardsmen will be taken to Pleasure Bay, where they will be suitably entertained by the committee in charge. This committee consists of Assistant Adjt. Gen. T. J. O'Donohue, N. G. N. Y.; W. F. Hildreth, P. J. Casey, and J. B. Jordan. Handsome first and second prizes will be awarded in each event. A prominent member of President McKinley's Cabinet will, it is expected, review the assembled military.

***

The brigade of the onnecticut National Guard will be in camp at Niantic from to-day until Saturday next. There will be a review of the brigade on Friday, and each company has been directed to supply itself with cooks to prepare rations.

***

The members of the First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, have decided to have a good time just before the opening of their drill season, and to this end will hold a Summer night's festival and prize shoot on Monday, Sept. 4, (Labor Day,) at Fort Wendel, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. A number of valuable prizes will be competed for, and, as the competition is very keen among the batterymen, some good shooting will result. There will be numerous entertainments for the ladies, and dancing will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. First Sergt. J. G. Jansen is Secretary of the committee in charge, and Sergt. M. Seyfried Treasurer.

***

An election for First and Second Lieutenant will be held during the coming week by Company A, Ninth Regiment. The candidate for the former place is Corp. Brown, and for the latter First Sergt. Walsh. Both men have excellent records.

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Capt. George T. Musson, Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Twenty-third Regiment, in a report on Creedmoor shooting, announces that the following officers and enlisted men are deserving of special mention for having qualified fifteen or more years: Twenty-four years, Orderly Sergt. Charles E. Bryant, non-commissioned staff; twenty-three years, Capt. George T. Musson, staff; twenty-two years, Private John Sweeney, Company D, and Private H. P. Hildreth, Company K; twenty-one years, Capt. Fred A. Wells, Company D; Lieut. J. D. A. Onderdonk, Company B, and Private Edward Walker, Company D; twenty years, Regimental Quartermaster Sergt. A. S. Combers, non-commissioned staff, and Private W. M. Summers, Company E; seventeen years, Capt. W. Blackman, Capt. C. G. Todd, Company K, and Private W. A. Robinson, Company D; sixteen years, Capt. G. F. Hamlin, Company I, and Lieut. F. I. Perry, Company I; fifteen years, Major W. A. Stokes, field; Capt. H. D. Hamilton, Company E; Capt. B. C. Thorn, Company F; Lieut. G. H. Taylor, Company F; Sergt. George Ball, Company F; Private A. G. Findlay, Company G. Private W. D. Slade, Company K, is announced as winner for 1898 of the Twenty-third Regiment grand gold medal, awarded annually to the member making the highest qualification score at Creedmoor, having qualified as an expert sharpshooter with a score of 45 out of a possible 50.

***

The officers of the Twelfth Regiment have held a meeting with reference to the Colonelcy made vacant by the appointment of Col. R. W. Leonard to a commission in the United States volunteers. Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter announced to the officers that under no consideration would he be a candidate for the office. To those close to Col. Seiter the announcement created no surprise, as it is known that the Colonel's business interests demand increased attention, which would prevent him from giving the time necessary to the interests of the regiment as commanding officer. It had been expected by some, however, that he would make a fight for the place. Col. Seiter appointed a committee, consisting of Capts. Tilton, Bueck, Smith, Houston, and Burr, to report upon a candidate, and in a few moments this committee unanimously handed in the name of Major George R. Dyer, who accepted the nomination. As Col. Leonard's discharge from the State service has not yet been received, no date for an election can be decided upon. Company D on Wednesday will hold an election for Captain in place of Stebbins, who has been sworn in as Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

***

The unanimous election of Lieut. Charles I. De Bevoise to the Captaincy of Troop C argues well for the future of the command, as a smoothness in administering the affairs of the troop is insured by the unanimous support he has already received. The new Captain entered the Guard as a private of Troop C, Dec. 16, 1895; was promoted Guidon Sergeant June 10, 1896, and Second Lieutenant April 27, 1898. Junior Second Lieut. J. C. McLeer has received the nomination for Senior Second Lieutenant.

***

In the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Clayton has appointed a new Battalion Adjutant in the person of Corp. M. V. Theall of Troop C. If the efforts to have the Engineer Corps organized by Major Thrumbridge of Gen. McLeer's staff mustered into the regiment as a new company are successful, the regiment will receive a very valuable addition. If the new company is mustered in, it is understood it will be allowed to retain its distinctive character as an engineer company. Company B has elected T. L. Donovan, who served with the volunteer regiment, a First Lieutenant, and First Sergt. R. White a Second Lieutenant. There is a vacancy for a Captain in Company K, and a committee has been appointed to report upon a candidate

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The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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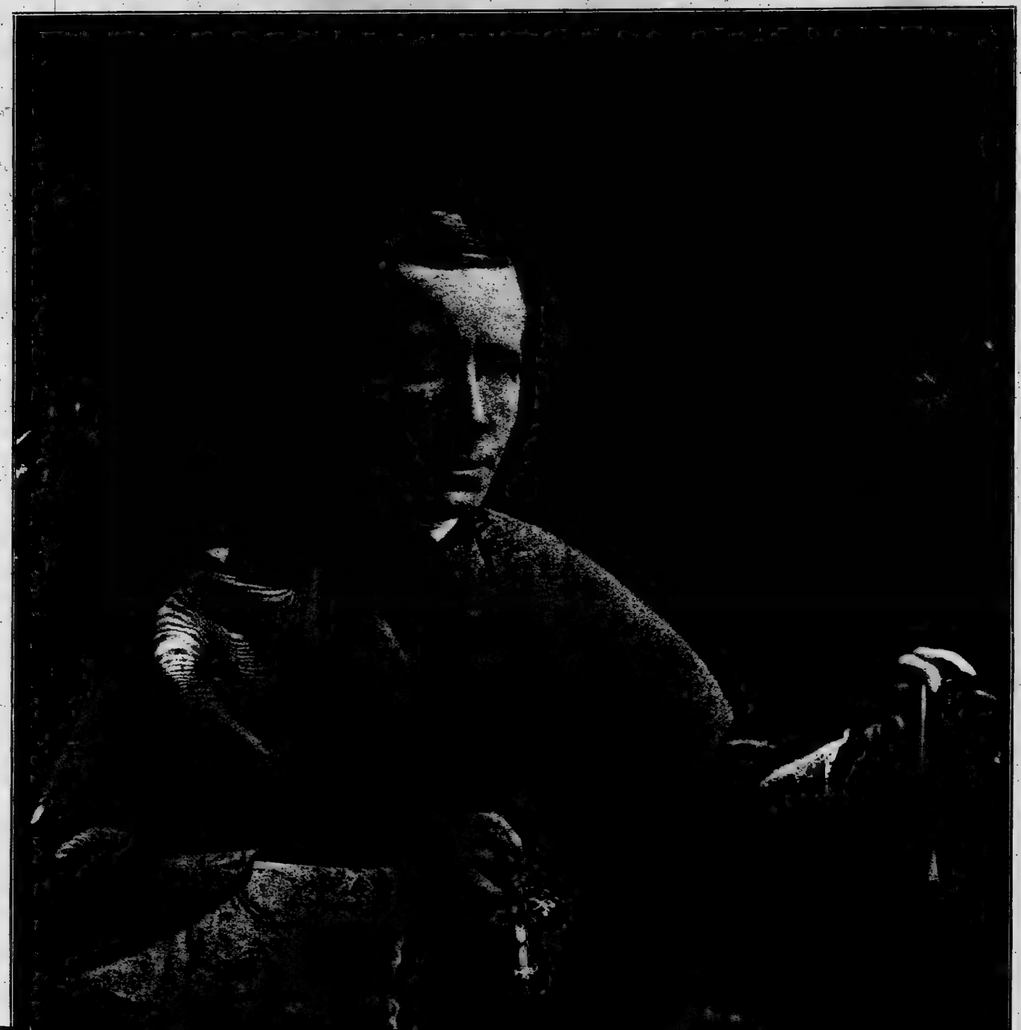

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CARDINAL GIBBONS.

The New York Times.
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
AUGUST 20, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

A tourist writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main gives a notion of the lack of Prussian sympathy in the south of Germany. He says: "I found the place most emphatically anti-Prussian. At breakfast I entered into conversation in French with a gentleman, who remarked that German unity was still like Wagner's music, 'a harmony of the future.' Thinking he was a Frenchman, I turned my conversation in a way that I thought would please him, but he quickly replied, 'You take me for a Frenchman; I am a German.' 'Ah! a Prussian,' I said. 'A thousand times no!' I apologised for my mistake. For the first time it dawned upon me that my companion felt less complimented in being taken for a Prussian than he had for being taken for a Frenchman." The Frankfort tourist, on being desirous of obtaining a certain photograph of Wilhelm II. surrounded by his family, which had greatly attracted him in Berlin, went into one of the shops in Frankfort to secure a copy. The shopkeeper stammered and said: "I had one of those pictures, but a gentleman bought it out of the window and tore it up before my face. The fact is, Sir, that sort of thing is not as popular here as it was once." We wonder if the Kaiser is entirely oblivious to the chilly atmosphere that is gradually congealing in Hesse-Nassau.

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Certain revelations have been made concerning the places whence the Bostonians obtain their fresh meats. Naturally Bostonians have begun to look upon beef with a certain degree of suspicion. It is said that they have taken to eating fish with a unanimity that led the finny tribe to suppose that Lent had got an extension. In the midst of this one John Snow, fish dealer, while cleaning his commodity, made a slight incision with the knife in the thumb of his right hand. The next day the thumb began to swell, then the arm, then one of the legs, and finally Mr. Snow died. Bostonians then looked askance at fish diet and were doubtless contemplating turning vegetarians. But physicians assured the public that the unfortunate man had fallen a victim of pyaemia, which, as every child in Boston knows, means inflammation of the veins, and could no more be produced by a fish than by a trawberry. Bostonians are now on their dorsal ailment again.

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What may interest American engineers is the fact that the Porte has a scheme on foot to tunnel under the Bosporus. There is an enormous traffic between the two sides of the Bosporus, and the delay caused by the opening and shutting of the bridge of boats, which forms now the only means of communication, is very troublesome. A railroad company is now constructing its lines on both sides, but little real profit is expected until the lines can be connected. Hitherto this has been impossible, as the existing bridges are scarcely large enough for the ordinary passenger, to say nothing of the constant interruption. Tunneling by the ordinary way is not to be thought of, as the water is extremely deep, with twenty or thirty feet of mud at the bottom. Engineers of this age are not to be lightly baffled, however. The chief engineer of the Porte has suggested a means of solving the problem. He proposes to suspend or float a tunnel at about thirty-five feet below the surface of the water, allowing uninterrupted passage to vessels of the largest tonnage. The Golden Horn has no tide. The tunnel is to be a wrought iron tube about ten feet in diameter and 1,200 feet long. The gradient at each end would be fifty. It would weigh about 600 tons; maximum weight of any train, 400 tons; concrete and lining, to overcome the buoyancy of the tube, 1,700 tons; water displacement, 2,700 tons. Holding-down chains of great strength will neutralize the upward strain when the train is not passing. It is reported that a Russian firm will furnish the structure. What the firm has received as a guarantee of payment is not stated.

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Mr. Punch of London lately undertook to express his admiration for bicycle skirts and his contempt for the odious long dresses. As usual Mr. Punch is right. A long dress out of doors and dragging in the dust is becoming only in the fact of its becoming such a nuisance that the comfort of mankind demands its abolition. Mr. Punch has an idea that ladies rather like their dresses to be trampled on, as it affords them an excuse for turning sharply around and attracting an attention which they otherwise might miss. Mr. Punch says he feels neither pity nor compunction when he treads on a train; indeed, his soul rejoices, he adds, when he tears a fine new train. Slimmer individuals, however, are both mentally and bodily upset by such an accident, and results not wholly laughable have more than once occurred. But Mr. Punch aside, really, while this foolish fashion lingers in our streets, a notice should be placarded at every crowded crossing, bidding all who pass there to "Beware of the trains!"

LITTLE CHILDREN OF THE WIND.

I hear the little children of the wind
Crying solitary in lonely places:
I have not seen their faces,
But I have seen the leaves eddying behind,
The little tremulous leaves of the wind.
—FIONA MACLEOD in The Sketch.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

ON the roll of notable men who have won distinction in their respective vocations during the nineteenth century stands the name of James, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. As a churchman Cardinal Gibbons has met with pre-eminent success, and is probably justly regarded by all sects and denominations as one of the greatest prelates of the time. To the world at large he is known and recognized as a pillar of strength in the cause of Catholicism. To those who have enjoyed a personal acquaintance with his Eminence, and have studied the traits of his character, the fact is palpable that the same qualities that are responsible for the exalted position he holds in the Church would have brought him fame had he chosen for his life's work some other profession or occupation.

A diplomat by nature, he has demonstrated his ability to cope with the dilemmas that he has been called upon to meet. He is gifted with a rare tact that is perhaps his most valuable inheritance, and is certainly the characteristic that has stood him most in need in settling disputes that were inevitable, and avoiding dissensions that would have arisen had he been less politic. With this priceless possession, with a cool head and calm judgment, with a strong personality and an intimate knowledge of human nature, the Cardinal could have made for himself a place in history whatever had been the specific object of his ambition. The natural force of the man, coupled with an intensity of purpose, a wonderful amount of energy, an enormous capacity for hard work, and the happy faculty of solving difficulties instead of promoting them would have caused him to shine as a statesman.

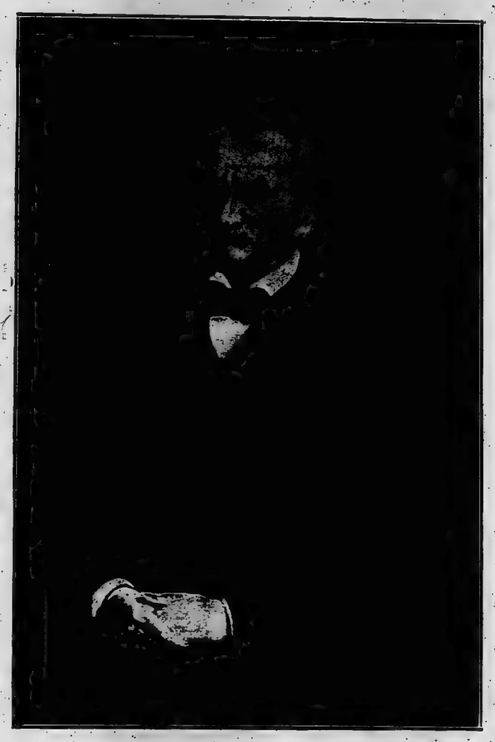

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.
Secretary of State During the Administration of President Hayes.

While this sketch is intended to be devoted principally to the personal traits and characteristics of Cardinal Gibbons, it is, nevertheless, permissible that something should be told of his early life, and the circumstances that led to his accession as the head of the Roman Catholic Church in America. In a broad sense, he is a public man aside from his religious or official life. He takes more than a passing interest in public affairs—a leading part as a citizen. With due propriety he expresses his opinions whenever called for, and exercises every right of citizenship. He is an ideal American, and no less true to his Church as an ecclesiastic. He is a friend of the newspapers, and the press is his friend.

Baltimore is the Cardinal's birthplace, and the Cathedral his home. He was born in that city July 23, 1834, and is now sixty-five years old. There he was baptized, and served successively as priest, Bishop, Archbishop, and Cardinal. At the age of ten he was taken to Ireland by his father, and there made the acquaintance of Archbishop McHale. Returning to this country he became a student at St. Charles College and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. In 1860 he was ordained by Archbishop Kenrick, and his first charge was at St. Patrick's Church, in the Monumental City. Later he became Secretary to Archbishop Spalding, and on Aug. 16, 1868, was consecrated Bishop of Adramythum. On the death of Bishop McGill he was transferred to Richmond, Va., July 30, 1872. The recognition of his merits and services elevated him to the See of Baltimore in 1877, succeeding Archbishop Bayley on Oct. 3 of that year. He was one of the Chancellors of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore, and presided over the Third Plenary Council in November, 1884. He was invited to Rome to take part in the important considerations before the Holy See. It was then that his light began to shine as that of a representative American Catholic, and from that time to the present his public services have been conspicuous.

From time to time, after the death of Cardinal McClosky, reports were circulated that another Cardinal would be created for America, and the names of several prominent Archbishops were mentioned as probable recipients of the "red cap." The discussion over the new Cardinal having narrowed down between New York and Baltimore, the merits and privileges of the respective cities then entered the contest, the Catholic press taking up the matter with considerable spirit. On Feb. 10, 1886, a cablegram was received from Rome announcing the appointment of Archbishop Gibbons as the second American Cardinal. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the American Catholic Church, was admitted to the full degree of his new title at the Cathedral in Baltimore on Wednesday morning, June 30, 1886, receiving the red hat at the hands of Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, who was delegated by Leo. XIII. as his representative. The scene attending the investiture was one of great brilliancy, and was never before or has not since been equaled in the City of Monuments.

There is perhaps no man of his prominence in the country who is so easily approached by newspaper men as Cardinal Gibbons. He makes it a point always to see representatives of the press when they call at his residence, and he willingly gives out such news for publication as should appear in print. He takes an interest in affairs of the day, and will often discuss with his interviewers public questions, provided the topics are those that he can with propriety express an opinion about. In an address delivered before the Press Club of New Orleans two Winters ago his Eminence declared that in half a century's experience with newspaper men he could not recall a single instance in which his confidence had been violated. There is only one subject that the Cardinal not only refuses to discuss, but becomes hurt and offended when it is mentioned by the friendly reporters who call to see him, and that is the possibility of his being elected Pope upon the death of the present Pontiff. In this respect he probably shares the opinion of most well-informed Catholics, who believe that the College of Cardinals would under no circumstances choose as a successor to Leo any one not an Italian. At any rate, the proposition is one that his Eminence regards as distasteful, and so far as is known he has never allowed himself to be drawn into a discussion over the matter, even with those who are closest and most intimate with him.

As a loyal American the Cardinal is an advocate of democracy, and is himself one of the most democratic persons imaginable. He dislikes show and pretension, pomp and vanity, and his daily life and surroundings are marked by extreme simplicity. His house is comfortably furnished, but there is no display of wealth or splendor. Many of the homes of the working men in the Cathedral parish are provided with more luxuries and handsomer interior decorations. Strangers visiting Baltimore often express surprise at the ease with which they procure admission into the archiepiscopal residence. The Cardinal, or some member of his household, receives all of those who call, and there is no distinction made in favor of the rich and the powerful over the humble and lowly. The doors are opened to those who would enter.

His Eminence is a great pedestrian, and his tall figure, which is now bent by age and cares, is familiar on the streets of his native city. He always appears in a frock coat, and he usually carries a stout cane. He was provided with a handsome carriage, and he could ride in state should he so elect, but he prefers to walk. His constitutional, on Charles Street, on a fair afternoon, is a pleasant feature of his routine life. Everybody knows him by sight, and he has to acknowledge many salutations from passers-by. His rambles used to extend several miles, but in recent months the walks have been shorter. The Cardinal is advancing in years, and no better evidence of his growing feebleness is apparent than in the length of his constitutional. His Eminence is of course in demand at social gatherings of note, and he is often besought to officiate at weddings. He responds to as many of these requests as he consistently can.

Many instances are related of the Cardinal's broadmindedness as well as his tact and diplomacy in avoiding religious discussions with persons whose views are opposed to his own. Upon one occasion, so the story runs in Baltimore, a young journalist was sent by his chief to interview his Eminence upon a topic of local interest. When the interview was over the Cardinal and his caller had a friendly chat upon a variety of subjects, including the Church. The journalist was a Protestant, and in the argument that followed he became excited and expressed himself freely from his point of view. Upon returning to his office he reflected upon the outcome of his visit and came to the conclusion that he stood a fair chance of being discharged should the Cardinal repeat the conversation to his editor. The next day his Eminence dropped into the newspaper office in question and asked to see the proprietor, who was his personal friend. The reporter was told of the call and quaked in his boots. The publisher and the Cardinal discussed a matter of mutual interest to them, and before leaving his Eminence said: "By the way, you sent a young man to see me yesterday and I was rather impressed with him. He appears to have the courage of his convictions. It would please me if you could do something better for him." Within a month the reporter who had anticipated dismissal received a gratifying promotion.

RALEIGH COLSTON SMITH.

HARVEST SONG.

All's at an end now, naught's for keeping,
Bide ye quiet, nor rise for reaping.
Harvest cares shall not break your slumber;
Naught shall harass you, naught shall cumber.

Out of the sun and deep in the shade,
Dark and dim is your covert made;
Gleaning's over and low the sun,
Harvest's ended ere well begun.

Scythe and strawband and hook let fall,
Harvester, to you the sleep flowers call:
"Was a time to sow and a time to reap,
Now the wheat is down is the time to sleep."

All the wages thy toil has earned
Lie beside thee, to poppies turned—
Death beside thee did also reap;
Harvester, Harvester, lie and sleep.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

Discovered.

From Tit-Bits.

His Wife—Give me that letter you just opened. I can see it's from a woman, and you turned pale when you looked at it.

Him—Here you are. It is the bill from your dressmaker. Who wouldn't turn pale?

Henry C. Brewster,
The New President of the New York State Bankers' Association.

1899

NEW YORK IN MANY CABINETS.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

THE State of New York has had its share of the responsibilities and honors of the office of Secretary of State. Forty-two appointments have been made to that office since the services of such an officer were first needed and obtained, and the Empire State has furnished nine of the appointees. Robert R. Livingston was the first. He held the place of "Secretary for Foreign Affairs" from Sept. 23, 1781, to June 4, 1783, when John Jay of New York succeeded him as "Secretary to the United States of America for the Department of Foreign Affairs." Mr. Jay continued to guide the foreign correspondence of the Nation from Sept. 21, 1784, to Sept. 15, 1789, when the Department of State was organized. He was then made Secretary of State, holding office from Sept. 15, 1789, to Sept. 26, 1789, on which day Thomas Jefferson of Virginia occupied the office under George Washington as first President.

In the Diplomatic Parlor of the Department of State at Washington, the room in which the Secretary of State receives all newly arrived diplomatic officers and all established foreign representatives who call on him on business on each Thursday, are hung the portraits of the Secretaries of State, beginning with Jefferson. Nobody about the department can help the student of history who wants to know just when the department began to ask the Secretaries to have their portraits painted, but it is the opinion of the elder clerks that the practice of procuring the portraits is a comparatively modern one. The collection is one of pictures of different qualities, some of the worst being those of not many years back.

Martin Van Buren, "the Sage of Kinderhook," the first New York citizen to be called to the department after John Jay, is the subject of a painter (Andrews) who has done his work agreeably, but the work is not considered at all "important." He took office with Andrew Jackson on March 6, 1829. If the portrait shows him as he then was, he was a fine, full-blooded man, whose rubicund countenance was framed in a mass of gray hair that stood out briskly from his head and abundant mutton-chop whiskers of a pattern not now often seen. Van Buren was not a stranger to Washington when he went there as Jackson's chief Cabinet officer. He had been a Senator of the United States from the State of New York from March, 1821, to 1828, when he resigned. That experience, during the terms of Monroe and John Quincy Adams, was useful if not agreeable, and it helped him to become Governor of New York. Almost as soon as he had taken his seat at Albany he resigned the office of Governor to accept the appointment to the office of Secretary of State.

Although Van Buren appears from the date under his portrait to have taken office on March 6, 1829, it appears elsewhere that he did not resign his office of Governor until March 12, when he informed the Legislature of "the unsolicited and distinguished honor" that had been conferred upon him by the President. There was great dissatisfaction among the party men, but a dinner was given to Van Buren at New York on March 23, on his way to Washington, where he arrived April 11. A newspaper of the time made a paragraph concerning him that sounds very quaint and respectful now. It read: "In the present state of political feeling, it may be well to notice what we see stated in the papers, that Mr. Van Buren, soon after his arrival in Washington, visited on the late President, Mr. Adams, at his residence on Meridian Hill. We know no reason why differences in political opinion should forbid the common courtesies of life."

While he was Secretary of State, Mr. Van Buren lived on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, probably in a building still standing, but looking very shabby with age and neglect. Van Buren liked to live well, and did not share the democratic habits of Jackson as to the ways of his household. When he came to be President he lived so extravagantly as to provoke intense criticism for the lavish expenditures made to furnish the White House. But he was a rank spoilsman, as the history of his dismissal of Slade, an employe of the Department of State, shows, as it is related in the pamphlets of the time.

After a service of about two years Van Buren resigned, to prepare for the Presidential race. It was twenty-two years later, in March, 1853, that William L. Marcy, who had held many State offices, been a United States Senator and Secretary of War under President Polk, was called to be Secretary of State by President Pierce. There are a few men now living in Washington who saw Marcy while he was Secretary of State. He lived in a house that is now a part of the Arlington Hotel, and which was at the time of his occupation considered one of the most impressive mansions of the city. He was a man of impressive bearing, and his portrait, painted by Hinckey, as shown in the Department of State, emphasizes the stern characteristics of the man. Marcy died at Ballston Spa on July 4, 1857, just on the eve of a proposed visit to Europe with his family.

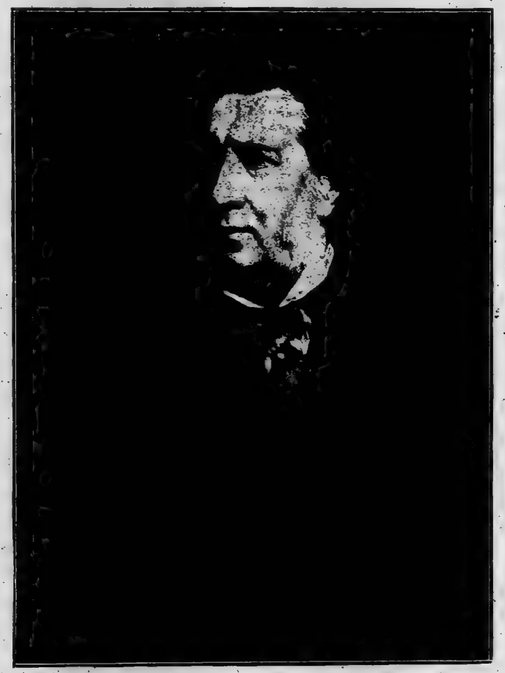

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State During the Administration of President Grant.

William H. Seward, of whom an acceptable portrait by Andrews is found in the State Department collection, was another ex-Governor and ex-Senator, passing, in fact, from the Senate Chamber, where he had served from 1849, to the head of the State Department in 1861, as the leading member of the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Seward lived in a house that had been famous as the Washington Club, in front of which Daniel E. Sickles killed Philip Barton Key, in which Seward narrowly escaped assassination in 1865, in which James G. Blaine lived and died while he was Secretary of State, and which was destroyed to make way for the Lafayette Square Opera House.

A citizen of New York held the office of Secretary of State from 1861 to 1881, almost without interruption. After Mr. Seward had served first with Lincoln, and then with Johnson, for eight years, E. B. Washburne of Illinois accepted the office, but held it only six days, to be succeeded by Hamilton Fish, who was President Grant's Secretary for eight years. There is a pleasing portrait of Mr. Fish, by Huntington, in the collection at the department, evidently painted very early in Mr. Fish's official term. The tradition at the State Department is that Mr. Fish was a very reticent, dignified head of the State Department, and by the small remnant of the social circle of his day he is remembered as having established a social standard rather higher than had been aimed at by any Cabinet officer for many years. Mr. Fish lived in a house on the corner of Fifteenth and I Streets, a large and comfortable building that has since been enlarged by another owner, but which is still called the Fish mansion by Washington people, who do not easily let drop the distinction given to the plain brick house by a Secretary of State who exercised great influence over President Grant.

Perhaps there is no better portrait in the Diplomatic Parlor than that of William M. Evarts, Secretary of State under President Hayes, painted by William Chase. It is a good representation of Mr. Evarts as he appeared in 1877, when he was a man of great activity and endurance. Mr. Evarts lived in a house on K Street, corner of Fifteenth, now owned by Representative R. R. Hitt. It is a large and attractive place, with a side lot of liberal width between the house and Fifteenth Street. This wide space is given up to lawn, and, being well shaded, is a most inviting green spot to all passers-by.

E. G. D.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State Under President Jackson.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State Under President Lincoln.

NEW YORK'S SYRIAN QUARTER.

A LITTLE imagination, like a little learning, is an exceedingly dangerous thing. It has a fashion of making ducks and drakes of the real truth, welding, oftentimes, exaggerations of facts into a tale not far from nonsensical, a farrago that would be dramatic and interesting were the picture only painted in its own true colors. Riotous running after startling facts is the inwardness of this, and it happens, therefore, that on many a subject the outer world, that does not investigate at close hand, gets false ideas. The Syrian quarter—famed in the lilads of some ambitious young writers for the press—is a case in point.

Now, there is nothing gorgeously romantic about this tousled, unwashed section of New York. It has abundant interest, of course, as any gathering of Orientals in any part of the world outside their own Orient would have. Turks, Armenians, Syrians, when they ship for America, do not leave all their quaint customs, garments, ways of thinking at home. Nor do they become ordinary American citizens directly after landing. Just enough of their traits, dress, ideas remain, no matter how long they have been here, to give the colonies they form spice and a touch of novelty. But these same colonies are by no means haunts of Asiatic mystery and seductions.

"Red-Fezzed Heads; Languorous Eyes." These words the writer recalls as the headline of a newspaper article on the New York Syrians not so very long ago. In high colors this painted up men that were picturesque; dusky beauties, with eyes that were meltingly charming in their softness. It was a theatric Syrian quarter that this explorer claimed he had found, a quarter whose only realization must have been behind the footlights. Where could he have come across it? Certainly not in lower Washington Street—though he claimed this is the locality—the place of New York's real Syrian quarter.

For lower Washington Street has no ambitions in such directions. It is foreign, quaint, interesting, but not in the manner the tale-tellers scribble about it. It has no "languorous eyes" and few "red fezzes." In its bounds there are, indeed, a number of amazingly pretty girls, prettier, one is tempted to assert, than those of any other foreign colony of New York could bring forth. But—and here is another point that distinguishes the Syrians from the other foreigners of the city—all these girls, with the exception of the public dancing maidens, keep very closely, day and evening, to their homes. "Little Syria" is curious in that it is made up of Orientals of many stations in life. The lower class, men and women alike, have little that is attractive about them. They have been called the dirtiest people in all New York, and their tenement rooms are dens of grime and odor. The women here have no beauty of either face or form. But a block or so away are Orientals of a very diverse social order. These are the families of the small merchants, the very prosperous peddlers. Their women folks, in many a case, are attractive, and markedly, but these appear less on Washington Street than does a Fifth Avenue belle on the public highways. It is only through the chinks of a shutter by day that one gets a glimpse of one of these transplanted beauties of Syria.

Let it not be thought, however, that this quarter is devoid of charm, that it is not worth a visit, and more than one. This foreword is written merely to disabuse the minds of those who have read that it possesses extraordinary romance. In a manner, the Ghetto, or one of New York's "Italies," is more romantic, for in these colonies there are at least some hints of national costumes. Syria, down in Washington Street, shows nothing beyond a fez here and again and an occasional headdress of black on the part of the women. The dancing girls, those Fatimas that are not recruited from the slopes of Cherry Hill, and are decidedly pinchback goddesses, are a little more foreign in appearance, it is true, but they are few in number and away from Washington Street most of the time.

Michael Kaydouh meets me at the doorway of Sahadi's shop at the corner of Rector Street, where I have been sipping Syrian arac, a glorified absinthe, beady, yet divine to the taste. A wonderful shop, this of the merchant Sahadi, with native wines and liqueurs, American groceries, swords and lamps, glass bracelets of many colors, Oriental embroideries, water pipes, (hubble bubbles,) and their "fixings"; Kaydouh is a type of the better class Syrian of the quarter, of the sort that make shops like this, filled with wares that are not inexpensive, paying enterprises. There are plenty of low grade groceries and restaurants, for, of course, the greater number of the colony's 3,000 Syrians are poor. But many of these Orientals are well off, comparatively. Kaydouh, save for his olive skin and his cast of features, scarcely seems a Syrian at all. His English is pure and has little foreign accent. He is a wholesale merchant on this self same block, an importer with his uncle, Tadrose, of Syrian wares, and young as he is he is becoming a sort of a godfather to the poor of the colony. Americanized completely already he may yet become a political leader to the quarter, and swing the Syrian vote.

The Greek Church priest hurries by, a bearded figure in rusty black, speaking only Syrian, a foreigner in sharp contrast with the young man here, for this ecclesiastic has eyes and ears for his people only, and does not touch the life of New York at any point. He might quite as well be in some tiny Syrian village. His "church" is easy to enter. It is a room on the second floor of one of these dingy tenements that are shops and mercantile establishments below, dwellings above. No other sanctuary in New York is half so gorgeous and gay. The end of the room where the priest stands, the "altar," here designated by two small reading desks and two great candlesticks, the "holy of holies" being hidden in a closed recess, is paneled completely with sacred paintings. In brilliant colors are depicted the agony of the Christ, the mighty saints of the Church of the East. Chairs, now crowded to one side, are the seats. A table holds many candles, to be bought day after day as the votive offerings of the worshippers. The wall is thickly covered with crudely painted, highly colored pictures, large and small, of yet other saints, martyrs, and religious scenes. Stories are told in these that only they who bend the knee to the Metropolitan of Constantinople can know. To any one, however, the room is impressive, and full of a dignity that does not lose its power.

Three churches "Little Syria" supports, all in its tenements' rooms.

The Greek Church has the bulk of the worshippers. Not far away, each Sunday, meet a band of Syrian Catholics, while in Rector Street, under the guidance of the priest Kormomas, is the little congregation of the Maronites, that strange Christian sect of strange rites.

Again the number three for "Little Syria." Three newspapers thrive in the quarter, more remarkable even to the eye with their Arabic fonts of type that look like schoolboy pothooks than are the strange Yiddish news sheets of the Ghetto. There is "Al-Islah," (Reform,) "Al-Ayam," (Reformer,) and "Kawab America," (Star of America.) In the Ghetto the "molders of public thought" are frequently unwashed and greasy. Syria's editors, on the other hand, are delicately nurtured gentlemen, of the highest mercantile order. Malouf is a famous name for extensive trade in the colony. Joseph Malouf, "Al-Ayam's" editor, one of this family, is a man of extraordinary personal attractions, a romantic looking figure, who, it would seem, had stepped out of the pages of a Syrian novel to play a part in New York. A picturesque figure, too, is disclosed in Shibli N. Damus, editor of "Al-Islah," as pen in hand, correcting the quaint proofs, rolling countless cigarettes of Syrian tobacco, capped with a blue fly, he sits at his desk. N. Arbeely, the third editor, whose paper "Kawab America," is the only daily, is a man of the same type. The writer cannot say as to the last named, but the two former were educated at the American College in Beirreuth, and can speak and write English, French, Arabic, German, Greek, and Italian.

SYRIAN TYPES OF ALL AGES.
From a Flashlight Photograph Taken in the Street at 10 o'Clock at Night.

SAHADI'S SHOP, WHERE SYRIAN "ARAC," GROCERIES, AND CURIOS ARE SOLD.

Foreign politics. "Young Syria," the overthrowing of the Ottoman power in the lands of Syria and Armenia, with the impetus and the sinews of war for this movement coming from New York, the existence of a hotbed of revolutionists on lower Washington Street—these are the stories that are excitedly told from time to time of this colony. There may be something in them, of course, a few may be fomenting a rising against the grim Sultan so far away, because of whom many have had to flee. But there are, at all events, no indications on the surface, nothing that evidences anything of the sort to the onlooker. These are too commercial a people, on the whole, to make serious revolutionary propagating a business. This is a colony wherein nearly every one is a merchant on his own account. The employes—such is the curious state of affairs—are very few. First come the importers, then the shopkeepers, then the traveling merchants, the peddlers with packs upon their backs. Each has a stake that will increase every year in the uninterrupted importation of goods from the Orient. For there is hardly a man that does not sell Syrian and Turkish and Armenian wares, fabrics, metals, embroideries, and novelties.

They have built up this trade through the East, a few venturesome Syrians even closing in on the Western country with much success, and the demand for the sort of things they sell increases year following year. The average Syrian in America is not very provident; he is apt to spend the most of that which he gains each week in pleasure, but it is hardly comprehensible that these men should jeopardize their chance of livelihood in the manner said. Syria is shrewd and keen these days, and there is much that might be called "café talk."

It is lower Washington Street in the early evening. The foul tenements close to Battery Place have spat out their hordes of dwellers and the streets are crowded. Up above, near Rector Street, lights still gleam in the buildings on the east side of the way, for here are the better class, whose women

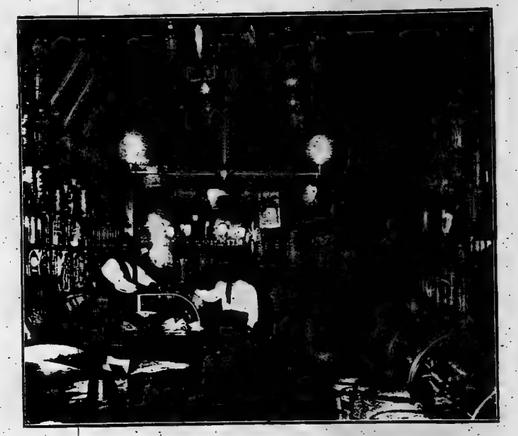

ONE OF THE SHOPS IN THE SYRIAN QUARTER.

A SYRIAN RESTAURANT ON WASHINGTON STREET.

may not and would not pace the streets of a night to be viewed by every Syrian Tom and Dick. The very best and most prosperous class of Orientals, it should be said, do not live here at all. Their men come to Washington Street to business during the day, but their homes are in Brooklyn or on Staten Island. All these considerations account for there being so few women on Washington Street of a night, and so seldom a young and pretty girl. Hags there are in great plenty, some dozens of stout matrons, but so far as street life goes the Eve of Syria, the Leila, best beloved of All, is not there.

This brings about a strange sort of colony, one widely different from those of Jewry and the various "Italies," where the chaffing between man and girl and girl and man in the patter of some dialect or in public school Americanese forms a great portion of the evening's amusement. Indeed, the Syrian quarter in many a regard is a law unto itself. It is in the restaurants that become cafés after Syria has eaten her evening meal that what is perhaps the most interesting life is to be seen.

There are half a dozen and more of these restaurants, the greatest of which, perhaps, is Arta's. Arta is a magnificent specimen of the modern Syrian, broad shouldered, massive, 6 feet tall in his stockings, far over 200 pounds in weight. The hardness of his glossy olive skin shows that not an ounce of this weight is superfluous. A curling black mustache adorns his face, and he is of the type that from his very personality controls women as well as men. When a Syrian of any class is handsome he is apt to be exceedingly handsome.

They call Arta the "Mayor of Washington Street," a title of great honor. A man of mark in this colony, he yet does not speak a syllable of English. It is not necessary. He comes into no touch with the outer world, and none but Syrians wander to eat and drink into his store of the low ceiling, the parlor of one of New York's old houses, with the back room turned into a kitchen. In shirt sleeves, fezzed, all his other garments quite American, this Syrian innkeeper is a sight good to look upon.

One glance at the Arabic bill of fare, written in Arabic script on a flimsy bit of white paper, shows the impossibility of making head or tail out of it. That New Yorkers may know what the dainties of the Syrian restaurants here are, a translation of this bill of fare has been made, with comments on Sunday dishes:

Rice	5 cents
Mutton neck, stuffed, with rice and sliced meat	10 cents
Squash, similarly prepared	10 cents
Okra, (a vegetable resembling beans,) cooked with mutton	10 cents
Grape leaves, stuffed with veal and mutton	10 cents
Mutton roast, with potatoes	10 cents
Eggplant, stuffed	10 cents
Kobel, (pronounced couby,) wheat roughly ground up and mixed together with mutton; baked in oven	10 cents
Eggplant, fried with sweet oil	10 cents
Laban, thickened milk, &c., prepared in a peculiarly Syrian way; a dessert	10 cents

It must be made known that Arta's is one of Syria's finest restaurants. There are none in the bounds of the entire colony of better class, and several much cheaper and poorer. The Syrian of the best class must go outside of the quarter if he would get his meals away from home. Even to an American palate, however, Arta's cooking is tasty and delicate. It has a fragrance all its own, neither French nor Teutonic, something quite apart.

The bread and pastry here are even stranger. A Syrian loaf is like unto a gigantic circular corn cake, about four inches in diameter. It is of wheat, puffs at the centre, and when broken is discovered to be little more than a well-browned outer crust. The national dish of pastry that stands in the place of the great American pie is baklawa, as nearly as English letters can render the phonetic equivalent. This is made up of fifteen to twenty thin layers of paste, with butter in between, and in the centre of each walnut paste and ground sugar. The toothsome morsel then goes into the oven and is thoroughly baked. No baklawa is ever seen in the colony in the Summer months, however. It is a Winter dish, as all other varieties of Syrian pastry are. When the Summer days come the baker of the quarter shuts up shop, for he has no customers at all.

In these restaurants at night, then transmuted into cafés, a red Syrian wine is

A SYRIAN FRUIT AND ICE CREAM STAND.
A Popular Spot with the Youngsters.

drunk and the "hubble bubbles" appear. These lose none of their attractions because the man smoking them is in American clothes instead of a national costume. The "water pipe" is still an institution of the Syrian quarter, though its use is limited to hours of ease, the cigarette having vogue by day. Chess and a game much resembling checkers are the amusements of these cafés, and in their dimly lighted depths, many of them being mere burrows in basements, roughly clad men, peddlers returned from a journeying, may be seen playing for hours.

These cafés, the shops, the wholesale emporiums, and the group of dirty tenements down toward Battery Place tell the story of "Little Syria" precisely. The shops are nearly all groceries to start with, but they carry much else in stock, not the least among which sundries are great brass lamps, one store in particular having almost its entire ceiling hung with these. The wholesale establishments, especially those in a big modern business building, are much Americanized in their arrangements, but their heaps of goods speak of the Orient and that alone. Goods suitable for a peddler's pack are what these keen importers deal in, and little novelties of metal and fabric that can be nothing but Eastern fill their shelves. Silks and embroideries and rugs are other favorite articles of commerce. Some of the signs are very strange to American eyes—"Selim Elias," "Noor & Maloof," "Rahaim & Malhami."

The entire City of New York cannot show anything more villainously filthy than the old tenements on the west side near the foot of Washington Street, and the dens on their lower floors. Here hags and heldames gather, wretched old men and great families of dirty children, besides fat matrons and workmen, who do not think it worth the while to wash off the grime of toil. This is "Little Syria's" inferno, but one of its sides. There are yet brighter sides, for, take it all in all, the colony is by no means badly housed or badly fed. The men and women are improvident; it is "easy come, easy go." Syria believes in spending money while it jingles in the pocket.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

A DEWEY TABLET IN BURNT WOOD.

If Admiral Dewey is not embarrassed by the shower of gifts his friends are preparing for him when he arrives in New York, it will not be the fault of his friends. One of the latest tokens of appreciation which has been prepared is a decorative tablet, designed by Raphael A. Weed, which has been purchased by C. C. Shayne of the Dewey Reception Committee, and presented to the committee to be given Admiral Dewey on his arrival.

The tablet, which measures about 3 by 4 feet in size, is something unique, the design being burned into prepared and polished white basswood by the application of heated irons, producing an effect of rich brown tones, combined with a slightly modeled surface that suggests wood carving.

The design represents Dewey seated in his familiar wicker chair, with his hand resting on the hilt of a sword, while beneath is shown a view of Manila Bay, with the fleet in action; eagles, with outspread wings, laurel wreaths, and the inscription, "Manila, May the First, 1898," are portions of an architectural border surrounding the whole.

Mr. Weed's work in this medium has been seen at exhibitions in this city and elsewhere, where it has attracted attention.

A DEWEY MEMORIAL IN BURNT WOOD, FROM THE DESIGN BY RAPHAEL A. WEED.
Purchased by C. C. Shayne, and Presented to the Dewey Reception Committee, to be Given to Admiral Dewey on His Arrival.

FRENCH COMFORT.

In the best hotel in Paris one gets luxury, comfort, and even splendor, but never one's cards or notes, according to Harper's Bazar. There is a fatal gulf for these. One is a number, not an individuality. The table is, however, very luxurious. It is a clean and well-ordered caravansary. As for the comfort of warmth in Winter, they do not know the meaning of the word. We are justly accused of exaggerating the heat of our rooms in America; the furnace is denounced; but after freezing to death in Paris, one of the coldest of cities, very far north, cursed with an abominable Winter climate, one returns willingly to the heated rooms of America.

We exaggerate the excellence of the French bed. There is no such thing in France as that comfortable, broad, low thing which we call a French bed. A high, hard, narrow shelf is the apology for it.

We exaggerate our comforts by having gas in our sleeping rooms, and hot and cold water in our stationary washbowls and bathrooms. They never exaggerate comfort in France. You have as many candles as you will pay for, and no bath, unless you order it, when men laboriously bring you a tub filled with hot or cold water, and take it away after you have bathed.

We exaggerate very much the supposed good living in France. To go to a hotel in Paris to live we must expect out of the season very little good food, very little that is sustaining and nourishing. It is "all sauce." There are no good joints of mutton, no good American desserts. This is an especial discomfort to the sick, who never get good toast, good custard, good tapioca pudding, nor oysters that they like.

BATTERY PARK IN SUMMER.

BATTERY Park is New York's front yard. At its gate, the Barge Office, picturesque groups of immigrants arrive daily. Visitors from the rural districts set the Battery down among the first places of interest that they will go to see in New York. It is the parade ground of a large army of suburbanites, who must pass through it to and from their employments in the city.

To excursionists and their boats at this season the Battery bears somewhat the relation that Tampa bore to our army and navy during the Cuban campaign. Here the little boys dressed in sailor suits, with "Dewey" or "Hobson" on their caps, are taught to distinguish ships from ferryboats and to tell at great distances the flags of all countries. New Yorkers in general regard the Battery as their coolest and cleanest park—a place equally well swept by ocean breezes and brooms.

The clock in the tower of the Produce Exchange, watching over Battery Park, seems to exert some magic influence upon its frequenters, changing their character with each passing hour. At sunrise the vendors come. Notable among these are the two portly figures against the walls of the Barge Office, whose faces have grown as familiar to the passing public as the Statue of Liberty. These women make a specialty of serving breakfasts of crullers and bananas to belated clerks from Staten Island, who have bathed or danced all night and overslept themselves in the morning. Following the clerks come the "bosses," who always take time to breakfast at home, and consequently do not have to patronize the vendors.

After the passing of the suburbanites Battery Park is given up to sightseers, with bored New Yorkers accompanying them as guides. Sightseers come especially to visit the aquarium, to get a view of the Statue of Liberty, and, above all, to be able to say that they have been to the Battery.

Twelve o'clock is trysting hour at the Battery for the clerks along lower Broadway. They give rush orders at the quick-lunch counters, and devise excuses for their "bosses," in order to spend as long a time as possible dallying with Amaryllis in the shade of the Battery Park trees, the Amaryllises being impersonated by the pretty stenographers and typewriters who are so numerous on the lower end of Manhattan Island.

We all admire the sporty tan that distinguishes the faces of down-town clerks. It suggests to our minds happy days at the seashore or in the Berkshire Hills. But we wonder how the six-dollar-a-week clerks can spare the money or time to rusticate at the resorts. If one who wishes to solve the problem will visit Battery Park at noon he will find that this is the clerks' tanning yard, where human skin instead of hide is made and kept a la mode. The process of tanning is simple and natural. They sit in the sun with bare heads as many minutes each luncheon time as the clock in the Exchange tower will permit. The term of days required depends greatly upon the skin and the sun. However, the would-be sport begins early in the season and calculates on bringing his complexion to the proper hue by the time he purchases his Summer suit and hat. The young lady stenographer who daily takes her constitutional at the Battery is equally painstaking with her complexion, but in another way. She fears that if her face is tanned people may think it became so while hanging out clothes to dry on the roof of her flat. She therefore uses a parasol, handkerchiefs, and newspapers to protect her face and neck from the tanning rays.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the suburbanites are again in evidence at the Battery. This time the "bosses" come first, and their faces usually indicate how the business world has treated them during the day, or, perhaps, the kind of reception they expect from the domestic world to which they are returning. The clerks, in their turn, leave all troubles at the office door and do not contemplate finding any elsewhere. They always look relieved, and seem to be planning as they walk how to get the greatest fun out of the coming evening—even at the cost of a week's salary.

The tramps we have with us always! Many unencumbered with money or latchkeys spend both day and night at Battery Park. It is at all times a delightful place for sleeping—everything is propitious, except the policemen. They awaken slumbering mortals without mercy and keep them in a constant state of "moving on." These interruptions of dreams cause an alarming amount of ill-will and words between the park frequenter and his landlord, the "cop." Not long ago one aged tramp, on the approach of sleep, wrote this and pinned it on his hat—"Not asleep, but dead"—and the policeman read it and passed him by.

The best-dressed people who pass through Battery Park in a day are the excursionists on their way to the boats, for the class of New Yorkers who love excursions will put on better clothes for a day's outing than any other people on earth. They also carry with them on such occasions many umbrellas, satchels, and cloaks. They spend the time before the boat's arrival chiefly in guarding their things and exchanging opinions as to the prospects of the weather for the day. They go for a good time, and when they return their appearance generally indicates that they have had it.

SIGHTSEERS AT THE BATTERY.

JUST LANDED.

The Summer months are the harvest season of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps stationed at the Battery. Although little Johnnie promises to be good when we take him out, and although our hats have guards to keep them on, experience has taught us that neither children nor hats are to be relied upon when near the water. They both seem to prefer ocean waves to ocean breezes. Watery accidents are daily occurrences at the Battery, and the life savers have the gratitude of the public, even if they do not always receive expressions of it in substantial form.

If the old adage is true, that cleanliness is next to godliness, then Battery Park must be very near to heaven; for, in addition to the Battery itself being well kept, provision is made for the cleanliness of all the people who go there. The rich man's and the poor man's baths stand side by side and are both well patronized. Although the poor man cannot touch elbows with his rich brother here, he may at least console himself with the thought that God has provided the same kind of water for both and that, after all, soap and towels are not absolutely essential to either cleanliness or godliness.

The cosmopolitan aspect of the Battery

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THE DREAMERS.

THE COMING GENERATION OF FREE-BATHERS.

makes it a very fascinating place for character study. Its frequenters seat themselves without regard to color, clothes, or nationality. Here the proud American tolerates the "dago" and the negro is accorded his full Constitutional rights. This is a particularly enjoyable state of affairs to the latter. A recent dusky benchmate of mine, a lazy-looking fellow, expressed the contentment of his race when he remarked: "Boss, I's so free in dis hyah yard I can't do nothing but set and cultivate my mind."

Glancing down a row of benches not long ago, the sitting public looked so gentle and peaceably inclined that I started down the line, bent on the closest inspection. In a short space I counted representatives of most of the races mentioned in the geography, and I was wondering how many of the costumes that I saw had been imported on the backs of the wearers, when some one (probably a little more alert than the others) raised the cry of "Rubber neck!", which assumed such vehemence at each step that I turned away completely baffled. The next time, therefore, I took the first vacant seat, and discreetly proceeded as vacancies occurred. At the first seat I found myself beside two clerks who were tanning and incidently discussing mustaches and turned-up trousers. Their conversation was interrupted by the approach of a bevy of smiling girls. Further on two motherly old ladies from the country were resting, and the next move placed me near an Irishwoman who was feeling unusually independent and ladylike, having taken the day off to enjoy herself.

At the last vacancy a Republican and a Democrat were having a characteristic political discussion. "They ain't no doubt in my mind," said the Republican, "but things is improved since McKinley's been in the cher. Why, just look a here in New York City we don't see no more beggars nor peddlers nor singing preachers on the streets." "Let me tell you what's become of 'em," interrupted the Democratic opponent; "they all belong to the army now, and we's paying 'em $12 a month." The listeners appeared to relish this repartee greatly, and the slightly deaf old man, six heads away from the speakers, inquired the cause of the commotion.

Taken all in all, it may be said that on a Summer's day Battery Park is a place where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary would be at rest—were it not for the policemen! BERNARD SAMUELS.

THE NEW PLANET.

On a certain August night last year Herr G. Witt of the Observatory of Urania, in Berlin, took a photograph of a particular portion of the heavens, giving that picture a very long exposure, so that the minutest stars might find a record there. A writer in Chambers's Journal, commenting on the event, says that when the plate was developed it was found that in one part of it, amid the hundreds of dots which were star images, was traced a little streak, that streak indicating a body which was in movement. This body turned out to be an asteroid, one of those little planets which during the present century have been discovered to the number of 432, not counting this new one, which has been named Eros.

The new asteroid turns out to be by far the most important of all its kindred, not because of its size, for it is only a very small body, but because at one part of its journey round the sun it will approach this earth nearer than will any other of the heavenly bodies—our moon alone excepted. The importance of such a near neighbor in space means that by its aid the actual distance of the sun and other bodies can be far more accurately measured than was possible before its discovery. It will also materially help in the more accurate determination of the movements of comets. Indeed, the discovery of our little neighbor Eros was an important astronomical event.

Collapse of Mamma.

From Pearson's Weekly.

"Frances," said the little girl's mamma, who was entertaining callers in the parlor, "you came down stairs so noisily that you could be heard all over the house. You know how to do it better than that. Now go back and come down the stairs like a lady."

Frances retired, and after the lapse of a few minutes, re-entered the parlor.

"Did you hear me come downstairs this time, mamma?"

"No, dear. I am glad you came down so quietly. Now don't let me ever have to tell you again not to come down noisily, for I see that you can come down quietly if you will. Now tell these ladies how you managed to come down like a lady the second time, while the first time you made so much noise."

"The last time I slid down the banisters," explained Frances.

TWELVE O'CLOCK IS TRYSTING HOUR ON BATTERY PARK.

ONE OF BATTERY PARK'S STREET VENDORS.

VISITING AMONG THE YACHTS AT ANCHOR.

THE OLD AMERICA—THE WINNER OF THE

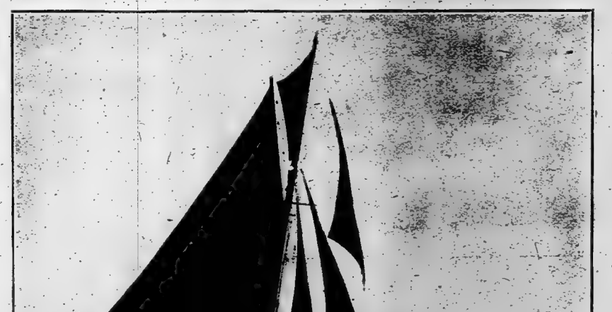

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R. PHELPS CARROLL'S NAVAHOE APPROACHING WATCH HILL LIGHT, OFF RHODE ISLAND.

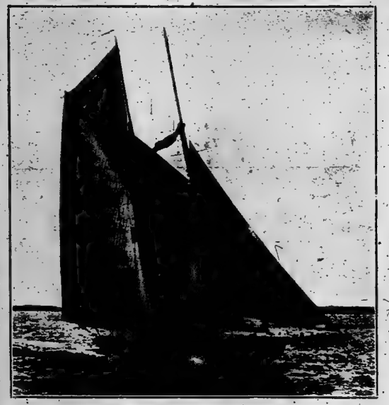

W. GOULD BROKAW'S AMORITA, THE WINNER OF THE ASTOR CUP AT NEWPORT ON AUG. 14.

WILLIAM AMORY GARDNER'S MAYFLOWER ANI

COMMODORE CLARENCE A. POSTLEY OPENING HIS MAIL ON THE COLONIA'S TENDER.

CLARENCE A. POSTLEY'S COLONIA CRUISI

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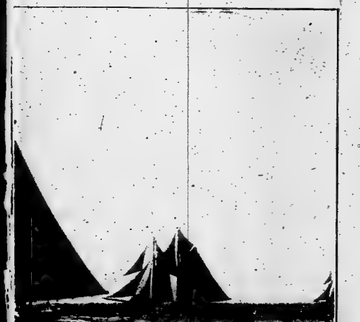

1899

AMERICA'S CUP IN 1851.

COMMODORE J. PIERPONT MORGAN ON THE BRIDGE OF THE CORSAIR.

THE ANITA, ITUNA AND ELECTRA, RACING TO THE STAKE BOAT AT GARDINER'S BAY, L. I.

PAUL BUTLER'S AMERICA CROSSING THE SOUND.

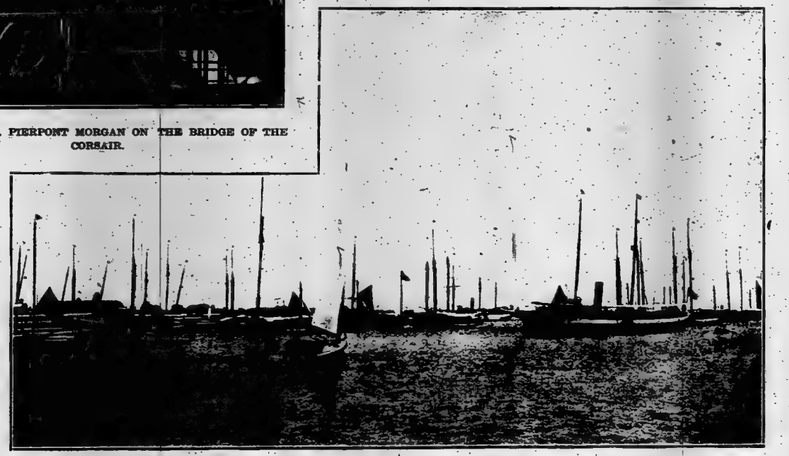

THE YACHTS AT ANCHOR IN THE HARBOR AT NEW LONDON.

NG IN NEW LONDON HARBOR.

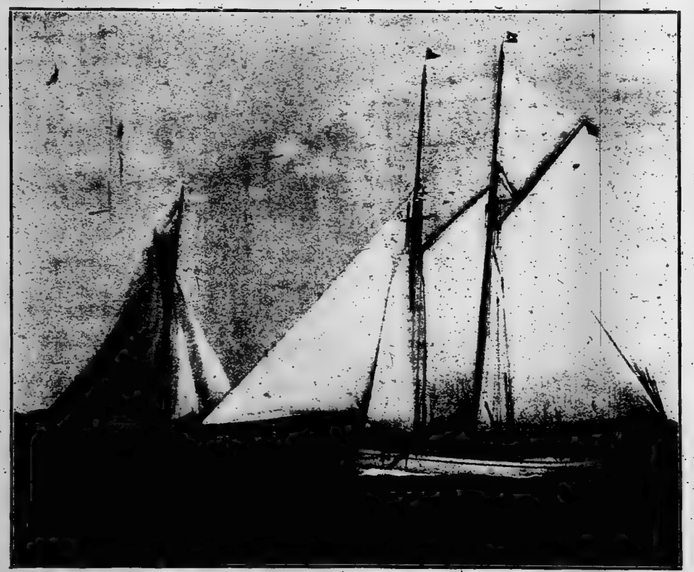

JAMES C. BERGEN'S HILDEGARD AND FRANCIS S. BROWN'S HELENE ROUNDING PLUM ISLAND LIGHT.

EW YORK YACHT CLUB.

EARLY CATHEDRAL BUILDERS.

PROF. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON writes in his "Church Building in the Middle Ages": "The completeness of the wreck of ancient civilization in Western Europe, during the centuries that follow the fall of the Roman Empire, is indicated by the degradation of all the arts of expression." This was perfectly true, but, as Mr. Norton elsewhere remarks: "This period in disintegration and dissolution was one of preparation for the reorganization of society upon new foundations." Most students of Italian art have noticed a vast hiatus of apparently permanent obscurity in the period above noted. It has been the general opinion that it was the time when art was utterly dead and buried. Yet, there was life and development then, as is well shown by Prof. Giuseppe Merzario in his two ponderous volumes entitled "I Maestri Comacini." Signor Merzario has given an exhaustive history of this age of transition in art, and of the definite developments that succeeded it; his work is made up of a huge amount of material from old writers, old deeds, and old stones. But it has been left for Mr. Leander Scott, to present the subject in a readable and extremely entertaining story.

His work, "The Cathedral Builders: The Story of a Great Masonic Guild," was recently presented through Charles Scribner's Sons. At the threshold of his story the author asks these two questions: "How did all these great and noble buildings (the great churches of the early Middle Ages) spring up simultaneously in all countries and all climates? How comes it that in all cases they were similar to each other at similar times? In the twelfth century, when the Italian buildings, such as the churches in Verona, Bergamo, Como, &c., were built with round arches, the German Domkirchen at Bonn, Mayence, Trèves, Lubeck, Freiburg, &c., the French churches at Aix, Tournes, Caen, Dijon, &c., and the English cathedrals at Canterbury, Bristol, Chichester, St. Bartholomew's in London—in fact, all those built at the same time—were not only round-arched, but had an almost identical style, and that style was Lombard." In the same way the author shows that the period of the pointed arch, and other developments in church architecture, were simultaneously produced wherever a cathedral was set up. There was no doubt that there existed an institution with definite plans of construction, of artistic conceptions, which were expressed in the buildings that were apparently set up at the demands of the Church or of local communities.

This institution was the guild of the Comacine Masters. The origin of the name, as Mr. Scott explains, "has caused a great deal of argument among Italian writers, new and old. Some think it merely a place name referring to the Island Comacina, in Lake Lario, or Como; others take a wider significance, and say it means not only the City of Como, but all the province, which was once a Roman colony of great extension. Others again, among whom is Grotius, suggest that it was not a place-name at all, but comes from the Teutonic word Gemachin, or housebuilders. As the Longobards afterward called them in Italian, 'Mæstri Casarii,' which means the same thing, there is perhaps something to be said for this hypothesis." But one thing is sure, this guild existed and produced throughout the then civilized world certain permanent results which could not have been achieved except through unity of thought and action. To quote from Prof. Norton again: "Never did the varied thoughts, the complex sentiments, the multiplied fancies and emotions of a sensitive, active and passionate age find such complete, such superb expression, as within the hundred and fifty years from 1150 to 1300; for the building of church or cathedral had now become not only the work of religious zeal, of patriotic enthusiasm, but also of poetic inspiration. The sense of beauty which had been weak through want of nurture during the dark ages before the eleventh century, had gradually grown stronger and stronger, till at length the love of beauty had become a controlling motive of expression, and gave direction to the moral and intellectual energies called into play by religious patriotic sentiment." It was these influences that inspired the guild in their work, and it was in the church buildings of this period that these sentiments found permanent expression.

Mr. Scott's book is divided chronologically into four parts. The first deals with the Romano-Lombard architects, the second with the first foreign migrations of the guild, and the third with the Romanesque architects, and the fourth with the Italian, Gothic, and Renaissance architects. In the first book we have placed the Comacine guild, who worked for the Lombard Kings from a Roman collegium driven out of Rome in times of persecution and flying to the Republic of Como. We are shown how the work of the guild developed under the Lombard Kings, the Carlovingian dynasty, and through the patronage of the early Popes. Here also we learn that, owing to the privileges granted by Charlemagne and Otho, the members of the guild first became known as "I Liberi Muratori or Freemasons. It is at this time that the guild enlarged upon the symbolic nature of its church architecture, which also marked to a certain degree the style of the civil buildings erected; then the quality of aestheticism to their efforts in the suggestive sculpture of the façades and columns.

Among the earliest records to give illustration to the work of the guild is an ancient fresco of the eighth century under the Church of St. Clemente, in Rome. "Here we see a veritable Roman Magister directing his men. He stands in magisterial toga (and surely one may discern a Masonic apron beneath it) directing his men in the moving of a marble column; and, with naïve simplicity of the primitive artist, each man's name is written beside him. Albertel and Cosmaris are dragging up the column with a rope; the sons of Pute, who are possibly novices, are helping them, while Carvoncelle is lifting it from behind with a lever. These men are in short jerkins, but the master, Sisinius, is standing in his toga directing them with outstretched hand. Here is the Magister of a Roman Collegium embalmed and preserved for us that we may see him and his men at his work as they were in the early centuries after Christ. We know that Masonic Collegia were still existing in Rome in the time of Constantine and Theodosius. We know that Constantine built the Basilica of St. Agens, afterward restored by Pope Symmachus; those of San Lorenzo—at least the round-arched part of it—enlarged by Galla Placidia in the fifth century; San Paolo, Fuori le Mura, and other ancient churches."

In the earliest of church frescoes it has been noticed that many Bible stories are symbolized in a curious way. Thus the huntsman and his dogs are generally used as emblems of the faithful Christian driving out heresies; the fishermen symbolize the priests fishing out souls from the ocean of sin. "There is," says the author, "a beautiful example of this myth in the fresco of the ship (the Ark of the Church) on the roof of the Spanish Chapel of San Maria Novella, in Florence, where the fisherman is casting his line from the bank."

The second part of Mr. Scott's work suggests the ties that bound the guild to France were other than those established by Charlemagne. He shows how the seeds of Norman style were first sown, how Germany obtained her earlier buildings of Lombard expression. There is also explanation offered of the pre-Norman architecture in England, and the undoubted effects of the work of the guild even in Ireland in the crosses of Comacine ornamentation. Says the author, "As an illustration and convincing proof of this pedigree of Norman style from the Lombard, we may give one of our oldest so-called Norman churches, that of St. Bartholomew the Great, at Smithfield, London. The original nave has vanished.

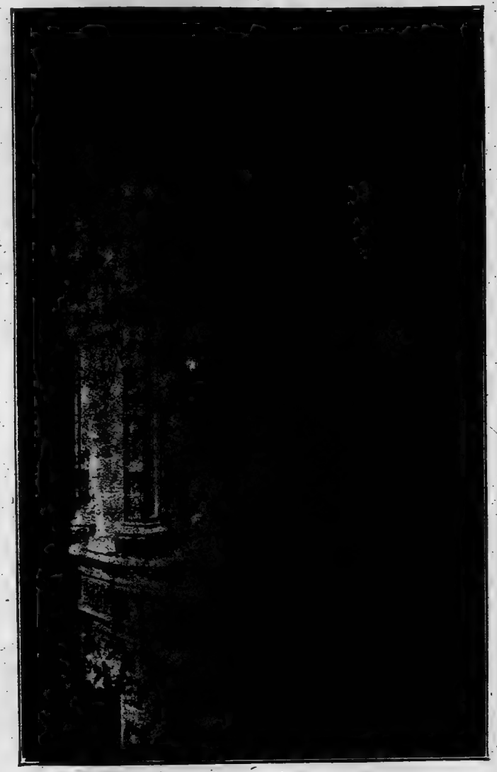

From "The Cathedral Builders." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

CAPITAL IN MILAN CATHEDRAL.
Sculptured by Magister Bartolommeo da Campione.

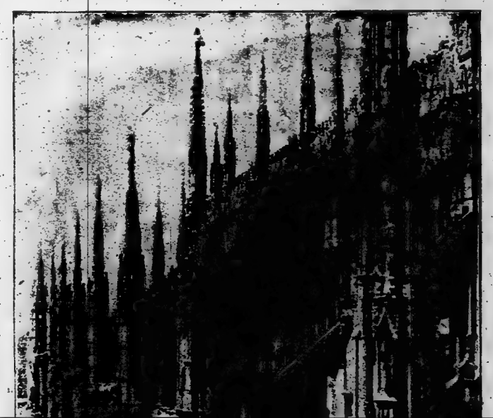

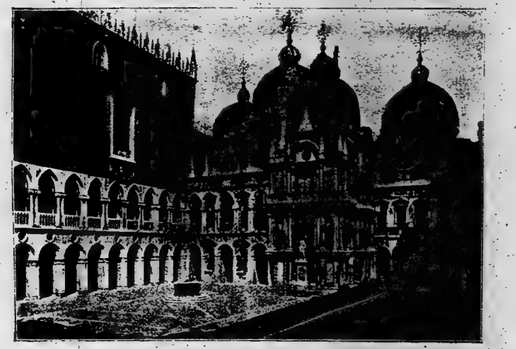

From "The Cathedral Builders." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

COURT OF THE DUCAL PALACE AT VENICE.
Designed by Magister Antonio Rizo or Riccio.

From "The Cathedral Builders." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

CLOISTER OF S. JOHN LATERAN, TWELFTH CENTURY.

but the tribune remains, divested, it is true, of the two great tiers in front of the apse, which were removed in 1410. The semicircle of the apse has, however, been replaced in the old style, and, with its pillared arches and ambulatory, harmonizes well with the ancient part, now the nave, which is perfectly Lombard."

Unfortunately space will not permit me to give further extracts from this part of the book, which, to many, will certainly be a revelation in early Christian architecture in England. Part Three of the "Cathedral Builders" concerns itself with the rise of the Romanesque style under the Magistri of the great Masonic Guild in the lodges of Modena, Ferrari, and Parma, whence branches spread to Pisa, Lucca, and Pistoja. Here, for the first time, membership in the Guild seems to assume all the importance of a hereditary right, families from generation to generation follow up church architecture, sons succeeding fathers, first as novices then as masters. At length all their efforts—the results of training, of restricted yet expressive emotion—find monuments in the ornamentation of the early Gothic.

In his fourth part, the author gives a history of the work of the Guild when it had reached it highest state of expression and development. This part particularly concerns itself with Italian—Gothic architects of the lodges in Siena, Orvieto, Florence, Milan, Venice, and Rome. Then comes the disintegration of the Masonic Brotherhood, the stories of dissensions within the Guild and without, the attempts of outsiders at imitations, and, finally, the defiance of Brunellesco to the tenets of the Guild, which was a severe blow to the organization.

Schisms in the Guild arose toward the end of the fourteenth century during the construction of the Duomo of Milan. At this period the Germans were attempting to exert their influence on Italian architecture, and Italian architects were divided among themselves. After the death of Jacopo da Campione in 1338 there was no capable master to succeed him in his work in Milan. "The deputies sent to Giovanni Alcherio, a Milanese living in Paris, to see if some architect could not be spared from the works at Notre Dame. He proposed Jean Campanias from Normandy, and Jean Mignot of Paris, who were accepted and came to Milan in 1390 with a painter named Jacope Cova. Mignot was made architect of the two sacristies. He coveted the supreme post of chief architect of the whole building, but he met with serious rivals in Marco da Carona and Antonio da Paderno, two young magistri, who were fast rising in the Guild to fill the place of Jacopo and Marco da Campione, and Simone da Arsenigo. There was schism in the Guild. Mignot found fault with everything in the Duomo, the size, the proportions, the pilori, the capitals, the windows, the tracery, and all the ornamentation. Marco and Antonio declared that Mignot's sacristy was false in rule of measurement and the arch of his window

From "The Cathedral Builders." Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

APSE OF THE CHURCH OF SS. GIOVANNI E PAOLO, ON THE COELIAN HILL, ROME.

wrong in its lines. There were meetings in the lodge and endless disputes till Mignot also disappeared from the scene. The Campione school of masters still held its own. We now find that Matteo da Campione was sent forth from Monza. Zeno da Campione, brother of the late Jacopo, also came with 250 stonecutters under him to carve the capitals, pinnacles, &c. There was Lorenzo degli Spazi, di Laino in Val d'Intelvi, also of the same school, which brought 188 stone carvers to the laboreirium, and who won fame for the fine sculpture they produced. Can one wonder at the wealth of sculpture in and on the Cathedral, when only two magistri can furnish more than four hundred workmen between them? When one looks at the lavish marble work on the roof, the plurality of artists is well accounted for. * * *

The sculpture work of the beautiful balustrade of the Ducal Palace in Venice was the work of two Como masters, working in connection with Antonio Riccio, or Rizo. "Riccio has the characteristic Comacine mixture of round arches in the foundation and pointed ones above. He added a third colonnade, in which the round arches again appear. It is all enriched by exquisite sculptural decoration. The frieze of nereids and sea horses on the third order is very fine. Selvatico attributes also to Riccio much of the side of the palace toward the prison.

In referring to the Roman lodge, after discussing the various Christian basilicas erected under Constantine, Mr. Scott says: "The great Lombard Masonic Guild, being under the especial protection of the Popes, we should expect to see its members employed in the mediaeval buildings of Rome. And truly, after Adrian's time, here they are. Hope, Schmarzow, Ricci, and Boito, besides other writers, have all decided that the ancient cloisters of San Lorenzo—built under Honorius III, in the beginning of the thirteenth century—as well as the primitive churches of St. Peter. St. John Lateran, and San Lorenzo were all early Comacine work, and that the exquisite cloister of St. John Lateran and the churches of San Paolo fuori le Mura, Ara Coeli, San Giovanni e Paolo, S. Maria sonra Minerva, &c., are all equally Lombard churches of the eleventh and thirteenth centuries. Several friezes and inscriptions go to prove the truth of this, besides those eloquent lions that crouch beneath the columns in the cloister of St. John Lateran and other places."

And thus it has been seen that no element of chance entered into the construction of the churches of the Middle Ages. All were the result of the work of an organized body of artificers, all were determined by foresight and wise counsel—even as if destiny desired to leave her imprint in her most beautiful way on the ages through which she almost silently passed. And in the recognition of this complex brotherhood some evidences of whose life and aspirations have been given in the lines above, the history of the Middle Ages is rendered all the more compact and concentrated, receiving more richness and unity and showing a gradual and consistent development until perfection is reached—"like some perfect flower which grows leaf by leaf, bud by bud, until the petals fall from its own overblossoming. But its seeds are left to future ages."

W. L.

THE KALTENBORN CONCERTS.

THE success of the series of Summer night's concerts given under the conductorship of Mr. Franz Kaltenborn at the St. Nicholas Garden, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, is gratifying to all lovers of good music, as well as to those who have wished for the establishment of some place of resort in the warm weather at which something more artistic than mere vaudeville could be found. That the concerts have pleased a large part of the public is beyond dispute. The hall seats 1,900 persons, and on several occasions of late there have not been enough chairs to accommodate those who sought admission to the entertainments.

The orchestra numbers forty men. It is somewhat too small to give the exact effect necessary in some of the heavier works which are put on the programmes, but it is admirably adapted to the performance of the lighter music, which is one of the charming features of the concerts. Mr. Kaltenborn has made a specialty of the Strauss waltzes, and these have pleased the audiences immensely. His programmes have embraced a wide variety of music. He has played the marches of Sousa, the "Turkish Patrol" of Michaelis, ballet music from some of the more popular operas, selections from the works of Offenbach, and novelties by American composers. But the most popular programmes have been those which have embraced the most serious music.

The Wagner nights have filled the house, and lately the conductor has tried with success the experiment of playing an entire symphony. He began with the "Symphony Pathetique" of Tschaikowsky, and this serious piece of music was heard with attention by one of the largest audiences of the season. Most of the men in the orchestra are young, and they play with enthusiasm. The conductor is a young man, but he gives promise of becoming an important factor in the Summer musical life of the metropolis.

MUNDJI BEY, THE TURKISH CONSUL GENERAL.

The Turkish Consul General at New York accomplishes his work in about as plain an office as any one could find in the metropolis. One who entered the rooms of the Consulate General on State Street, expecting to see many little Oriental frills and touches, would be greatly disappointed. A plain railing of boards, a partition of cedar, and behind that a 10 by 12 room, with a desk and table in it, fairly complete the furnishings of the rooms. And the Consul General himself has little about him to indicate that he is not a born and bred American.

But a moment's talk with him will at once convince one that no more loyal subject of his Majesty the Sultan, could be found than Mundji Bey Fikri, who for the past eighteen months has represented the Ottoman Empire at New York. The mere mention of the Sultan's name sets his eyes sparkling, and his voice is always lowered a trifle when he pronounces the powerful word, as the natives pronounce it—Soolt'an.

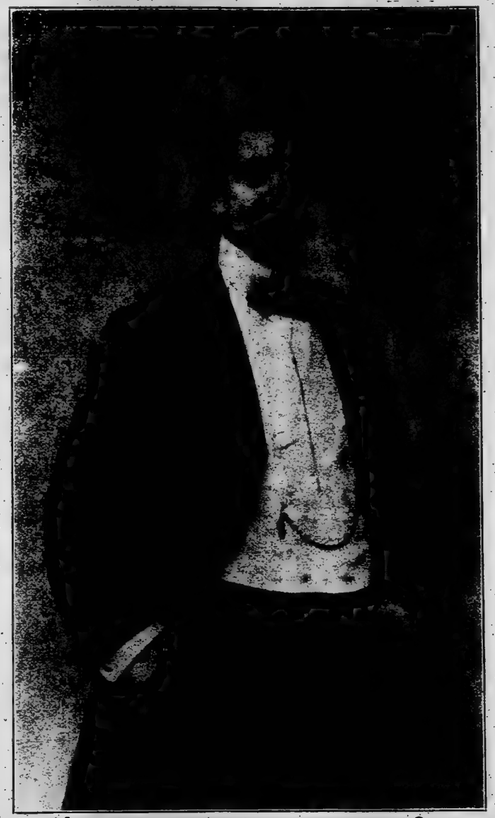

MUNDJI BEY FIKRI, TURKISH CONSUL GENERAL AT NEW YORK.

Mundji Bey is the son of H. Fikri Pasha, who was a Governor General of a number of "Wellayets," or States, of the Turkish Empire. He is thirty years old, rather short of stature, and has the national characteristic of dark eyes and hair.

Before entering into his Government's service, he studied for five years in the Turkish Government's High School of Diplomacy at Constantinople, and there hangs on the wall of his office the diploma he received on graduating from that institution. With this diploma in his possession, he is entitled to hold the office of Secretary of an embassy, Consul General, or chief of some interior department.

Mundji Bey has been in the Sultan's service for twelve years, and has been a Consul six years. He was Consul in Greece for three years, and returned to Constantinople but a few days before hostilities broke out between the two countries.

He came to New York without the slightest knowledge of English, and has managed to master the language sufficiently to read and write with considerable ease, while any foreign accent is scarcely noticeable in his speech. He also speaks four other languages.

One of the most interesting documents he has is his commission from the Sultan, with the Sultan's autograph in large characters at the top. This autograph is a wonderful thing. To the uninitiated it appears to be nothing more than a series of the most intricate flourishes, but on comparison with other autographs of the Sultan he has, there is the most wonderful similarity. Fancy two or three American monograms blended in one, with three tails or flourishes protruding at the top, and you have a fair idea of the Sultan's autograph.

Mundji Bey's reputation does not rest entirely on his diplomatic ability, however. He boasts of no mean pretensions as an author. Besides writing for the Turkish papers, when at home, he is the author of a number of novels in the Turkish language. Some of his best-known works are "The Bitterness of Life" and "The Run to Death." In one of his novels, "The Pink Handkerchief," he has embodied a romance in his own life.

The Consul General talks freely of life and people in Turkey, but the traditional diplomacy of the Turks comes to the front at once when a question is asked concerning any political question his country may be interested in. Politics is a forbidden subject, and the Consul General never allows himself to express an opinion on his country's actions.

LOCAL SNAKES AND THEIR HABITS.

DRIVE along the country roads of this State results in the discovery of an occasional snake, generally crushed to death by carriage wheels or unmercifully battered out of shape by the enthusiastic country boy. Specimens are few and far between, and those not initiated into the ways of reptile life arrive at the conclusion that snakes are a rarity except in a few localities. Many, perhaps, would experience surprise to be informed that as darkness settles over the woodland roads strange creatures of many kinds issue from their hiding places to sport and seek their prey. Then it is that the rattlesnake and the copperhead, the only venomous reptiles of this locality, crawl from their retreats in search of small nocturnal rodents, the woodmouse and shrew, which constitute the major portion of their food.

It must not be supposed, however, that snakes are strictly nocturnal and that their seeming rarity in many localities is due to the fact that they in most cases make their appearance by night. Although many of our local snakes become active as darkness approaches, others exist in great numbers, and yet are seldom seen for the reason that the majority of persons are not familiar with their retreats. Of the thousands of visitors to Central Park few ever see a snake in that bit of nature, situated, as it is, in the heart of a great city. Yet only recently the writer discovered a veritable "snake den" in the Park, and captured seventeen specimens, of two varieties, some nearly a yard in length. The "den" was situated in a rocky portion of the Park, undisturbed by the landscape gardener.

"Fishing" Grounds for Watersnakes.

Narrations are frequent nowadays of the sudden appearance of large numbers of snakes in places where they were previously supposed to be of rare occurrence. These stories usually emanate in Spring. This is easily explained by an experience of the writer some years ago which led up to some interesting conclusions. While on a ramble along the Palisades of the Hudson River in search of reptilian specimens a large, flat rock near a quarry was overturned. Underneath were a dozen garter snakes snugly coiled together. Further search revealed other specimens, and the place was discovered to be fairly alive with snakes. Heads protruded from the rocks in the quarry, while agile ophidians wriggled in and out of fissures in the ground. A month later a second visit was paid to the snake den. The ground in the immediate vicinity of the quarry was then parched and dry. Not a reptile was to be seen. A search through the surrounding woods resulted in the discovery of a few snakes along the border of a stream.

A "Collecting" Craft on Black Lake.

This experience demonstrates, in the first place, that the snakes, when seen in such numbers at the quarry, had just issued from their hibernation and were enjoying the first warm rays of the Spring sun. Second, as the woods became green and offered opportunities for procuring their prey, they scattered for the Summer and took up their abode along the banks of the stream, where frogs were numerous and, most important of all, they could obtain one of the absolute necessities of reptile life—water. The occurrence, however, suggested an interesting question: Would the snakes return to the same quarry to pass the next cold season?

With a view to settling this point, another trip was made to the place late in October. It was a day when the atmosphere was filled with the haze of the Indian Summer. The air was warm and balmy, permeated with the odor of fallen leaves. The temperature had as yet remained at a point when reptile and insect life flourishes in the open air, yet the snakes had all come back, and with them their progeny of the Summer, numbers of youngsters, which were found basking in the sun or coiled beneath the stones. Two weeks later a heavy Fall storm gave way to a chilly wind from the northwest, and the snake family disappeared for the Winter.

After that numerous trips were made to the reptilian retreat, until three years ago the place was found to be invaded by an army of quarrymen. A huge stone crusher had been erected near the spot. Dynamite had done its work, and the rock was being carted off for railroad ballast.

Investigation elsewhere tends to show that snakes have their places of hibernation to which they regularly repair as the cold season approaches. In these places they congregate in great numbers and from, it is believed, a wide territory. By persons not understanding the situation, a discovery of this kind indicated a "good snake season."

To the ophiologist, Spring is the proper season for collecting. Not long ago the writer made a trip to Sullivan County for the purpose of collecting rattlesnakes. Arriving near White Lake, the physical characteristics of the country pointed to a certain range of rocky hills where matters seemed favorable for finding a few "rattlers' dens." In an illustration accompanying the present article is shown one of these places, whence seventeen large timber rattlesnakes were found sunning after their Winter's sleep. It may be mentioned incidentally that the photograph showing a member of the collecting party nonchalantly resting at the very mouth of this cave was taken in the Summer, when the snakes had all departed down the mountain side and were not due for some time.

During the Summer months there is no more interesting diversion for the ardent herpetologist than snake hunting. The different species are always found under different conditions. Some are so agile that capture without trickery is a physical impossibility. Others frequent almost inaccessible places, and are collected with the utmost difficulty.

A scientist residing in this city who is especially enthusiastic in maintaining a large collection of living serpents had an interesting experience last season while hunting for copperhead snakes at a certain Summer resort in Pennsylvania.

"I paused through the district by train," said he in speaking of the matter recently. "It was then early in the season, and when I saw those rocky hills I felt sure that copperheads were to be found in the vicinity. I wanted a number of these snakes badly, as I was much interested in their feeding habits. A month later I arrived at the place with my luggage and put up at one of the large hotels. When I told the proprietor what I was after he was dumfounded. After recovering from his astonishment he informed me that a copperhead snake had not been found in the vicinity for forty years. 'We have only garter snakes out here,' he said. This information didn't worry me much, however, for from his emphasis in describing the situation I concluded that he thought the existence of copperheads would be bad for his business.

A RATTLESNAKE DEN IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.

"I tramped those hills for two days before I found the place I wanted. This was about a mile from the hotel, and was a rocky cañon in the hills, through which had formerly run a stream. The bed was dry and rocky. Among the stones in the place I found the shed skins of several copperheads. I went back to the hotel and made arrangements to further investigate.

"During these three days the hotel proprietor was jubilant. 'I told you so,' said he, again and again. 'We have only garter snakes in this part of the State.' I kept quiet about my discovery, and started out that evening, armed with a bull's-eye lantern, my snake stick, and a canvas bag. It was an exceedingly warm night, with a storm threatening; the air was filled with humidity, and, under these conditions I felt sure of victory.

"Arrived at the place, after stumbling along the road for nearly an hour, for my lantern failed to reveal mud holes and ruts, I started slowly up the dry bed of the stream, turning the "bull's-eye" on all sides. I had been looking around for perhaps half an hour, and was beginning to worry about the glee of that hotel proprietor if another day passed without success, when I saw something moving ahead of me. As I drew nearer it resolved itself into what resembled a heap of brilliant Autumn leaves. It was a copperhead—a big fellow, too, and he was coiling himself for a fight.

"It didn't take me long to pin his head down with my snake stick, get him by the neck, and precipitate him into the bag. I was so delighted that I actually did a frantic dance about the spot, and, considering the fact that lightning was already flashing in the west, and my fight a minute before to get a deadly snake tied up, the picture must have been weird in the extreme.

"When I started for the hotel it began to rain. I stood under a tree, which only served to convert the big drops into little streams that soaked me to the skin. Seeing that the electrical display was becoming rather energetic, I decided to take to the road, which had become an ocean of mud. In spite of the weather and the inconvenience resulting therefrom, I was happy. Every time I plunged into mud of more than ordinary depth the snake squirmed, and relieved my feelings.

"My condition when I reached the hotel may be imagined. My appearance, to say the least, was most disreputable. The astounded proprietor met me on the steps as I was scraping the mud from my clothes with a knife which I had borrowed. 'What's this?' he gasped. 'I've got him,' was my reply, while my friend retreated to the bar to regain his senses. He came back before I had finished with the scraping operation. 'I'll bet it's only a garter snake,' he said faintly.

"We went into the office together with some of the guests. Without a word I tumbled my prize upon a table, and in a moment found myself and the snake the only occupants of the room. The proprietor looked over the transom and declared that I must take the reptile away immediately. He informed me in most gentle tones that unless I boxed up the animal and took it somewhere in the woods I must cease to remain under his roof as a guest. We procured a box, placed the snake inside, and I started off, needless to say, alone.

"Well, I must confess, I played a mean trick on that hotel man, but I couldn't help it. I would have no more let that snake go out of my reach than have committed suicide. When I got out behind the barn I took the snake out of the box, threw the box into some bushes, and started back for the hotel, going in by a rear entrance. During the rest of my stay the snake remained in the tray of my trunk, the top, of course, being locked. On the day of departure I explained matters and there was a veritable panic, but it was like the fright occasioned by a heavy peal of thunder. The snake was in my valise and the danger past."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE OPHIOLOGISTS AT BETHEL, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.

Other scientists have enjoyed equally interesting experiences in catching snakes. Mr. Morris Pearsall of this city, who spends a large part of his vacation every year in hunting ophidians in Sullivan County, has a most novel method of collecting watersnakes in the lake regions of that county, and he tells many entertaining stories of his endeavors to capture the wily reptiles. The vicinity of Black Lake in that county offers peculiar characteristics in the shape of countless numbers of dead trees standing in the lake, the country having been overflowed. Most of these are broken off a few feet above the surface of the water, and upon the stumps the watersnake, among scientists known as Tropidonotus fasciatus sipedon, suns itself and watches for its prey. Mr. Pearsall made several attempts to catch these agile creatures, but was at first unsuccessful, the snakes always sliding off the stumps into the water as he advanced in his stanch craft, figured in the article.

A Favorite Basking Place for Snakes.

"One warm day," explained Mr. Pearsall, "after making a number of ineffectual efforts to catch some large watersnakes, I gave up the attempt and turned to fishing. Before long I had a noble string of pickerel dragging in the wake of the boat as I rowed for the shore, where I made fast, and walked off some little distance to talk to a countryman who took a warm interest in my snake-catching abilities. On returning to the boat I found something wrong with the fish, for the string had been seized with a series of remarkable gyrations. Investigation showed that two large watersnakes had each swallowed a pickerel and were hanging on tenaciously."

On the Lookout Armed with Snake Staff.

Mr. Pearsall says this gave him an idea which he immediately put into operation. Rowing out to some of the dead trees, he tied a few pickerel to the limbs and awaited results. These were more pronounced than expected. In a short time most of the fish had been seized by the voracious reptiles, which when approached evinced no tendency to disgorge their prey. The snakes were hung over a bag, the strings cut, and they found themselves prisoners, having swallowed both fish and string.

Accompanying the text is an illustration of this snake-infested lake, with its surroundings, as well as of the quiet little farmhouse serving as headquarters for the collecting party.

"You science fellers are almighty queer," remarked the head of the house one day. "You ketch things to study 'em, when there's only unpleasant habits in their natur."

"But," said a member of the party, "haven't we shown you that snakes feed on creatures that damage your crops, and thus do you a great amount of good? Yet you kill them whenever the opportunity is offered."

"Yes, but they're snakes," persisted the farmer. "A snake is a cussid critter, and the Scripters say so. That's why I kill 'em."

R. L. DITMARS.

EL INOCENTE

A Story of the Triste Days of Carlota and Maximilian.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES By C. B. MITCHEL.

"I KNOW all that you would say, Anselma; for have we not talked of this over and over again? Still, I say we should take Inocente to the city and let the foreign doctor see whether God and the saints have given him power to cure the boy."

The expression of gentle sadness so common with the women of Mexico settled more firmly over Anselma's face as her husband spoke, and she drew her hook mechanically through the pretty mat of crochet work with which she expected to cover her little stand for selling hot bollitos at the next fiesta.

Poor Estévan and poor Anselma!

Hearts are much the same the world over, let their owners look through gray eyes or brown, blue eyes or black. There are good hearts and bad everywhere; all can ache, and the pain is as hard to bear in one part of the world as another.

Neither of these two Mexican hearts had felt any love for the fair of face, golden-haired Austrian soldiers of Maximilian's army, though they admired their large figures, well set off by close-fitting uniforms, and the fine horses they rode.

Estévan said, at the time, that the great handsome fellows were not so hard to fight as the smaller Frenchmen, who were quicker to see and to move.

Above all, he prayed to be delivered from Col. Dupin and his fierce men from the North of Africa—mere butchers they—for did they not consider a poor Indian planting his little field in corn with a sharp wooden stick as an armed man and shoot him where he stood, with his wife and babies standing by?

Estévan had often told Anselma he wished all those foreign soldiers would go back to their homes across the sea, for he was weary of creeping down the mountains to fight and of dodging back again. He had no idea or hope of rest until they were all gone—how could he and be a true son of Mexico?

One beautiful day, when there was ice and snow in many lands, but glorious sunshine there, a skirmish took place near their little jacal in the hot country.

The Austrian soldiers rode away and the brown-skinned fellows, who were fighting for the freedom of old Mixtli, slipped back toward the mountains, where wild fruits furnished their commissary stores and their sturdy ponies found provender at the end of a lariat. At dusk of the same day Estévan, coming down from the hidden camp to see his wife and Luis, their little boy, heard a moan and found one of the soldiers he had been fighting a few hours before lying with a cruel wound in his head.

The young man was not a light weight for one to carry, but the heavy loads Estévan had so often borne on his back from boyhood had given him strong muscles.

Anselma said not a word as she helped her husband ease his burden from his shoulders to the petates which served as their bed. She bathed the poor face, covered with blood and dust, and softly cleaned the wound while Estévan told how he found him.

There was no doctor near, but Padre Palácios had been a physician with fine practice, a happy husband and father, instead of a sad-eyed priest, before the tifo carried off his wife and three babies in one week. The good man lived miles away, and valuable time passed ere Anselma sent little Luis to call him, as he was riding by on his way to hold service on the mountain side in a chapel whose silvery bells, from old Spain, called softly to the Mexican soldiers there was still something besides war for them to think about. Anselma watched as the fever fought for the soldier's life—watched and prayed—and fed him atole made of masa, tiniest portions at a time. Estévan came when he could and grieved to see his gentle wife so worn with care.

At last the sick one began to gain strength. Blue eyes were new to them; they did not know, at first, the sad unseeing look that met their earnest gaze meant there was naught of memory, naught of knowledge in their depths.

Already they loved the alien soldier who had come to help an alien Emperor rule their land, and their brown-faced boy, Luis, with eyes as dark as night, loved him, too.

Padre Palácios was a busy man, he felt sure the Austrian would never be as before the wound, for was not the throbbing brain pressed by the skull? But, there was war in the land, his time was full ministering to those who would not see the next sunrise, or lay struggling for life in hidden places when they should have had tender nurses and nourishing food.

"Ay de mi, compadre," old Ramon said, looking at the strange guest in their jacal, when he came by to rest and chat, on his way to market with a crate of charcoal on his back, "he may have been a fine man and a brave soldier once, but he is as a child now, an inocente at that." So, for lack of better name, they called him "El Inocente," and it was not a harsh name, having a sweet sound in their soft tongue.

Time sped on until four years had passed since the brave young Emperor Maximilian had asked some soldiers of Mexico near Queretaro to fire at his heart and spare his face from mutilation; as many since his young wife in other lands had been raving for "Max" to come to her.

More than four years had passed since El Inocente had come to the little jacal in the hot country of Mexico. A soft mustache hid the lips and beard the chin, which might have looked weak without them. Waving hair fell around his neck to the shoulders, Anselma said it was "rubio" in color, and so it was—fair and almost reddish.

In body El Inocente was well and strong; the brain, which should have teemed with the knowledge and wisdom of young manhood, was as nothing.

One day, it was the 2d of November, All Souls' Day, Padre Palácios went to the pantheon, as did all the people for miles around, for was it not the day to let the dead know they were not forgotten by prayer and decorating their graves with flowers, and, away from the large cities, leaving things for them to eat, besides putting up new crosses and brightening the old ones? In those days only wise priests, like Padre Palácios, told the poor folk to bring flowers, but food?—No.

Anselma and Estévan were there, too, with Luis and Inocente, for there lay their baby girl, Marta, and, though not able to buy the spot and hold it in perpetuidad, they had been able to pay the rent in advance and save the tiny bones from being thrown into the place of bones, as is the custom in Mexico—a country so large and great, reaching from sea to sea; one can but think she might have room for all her sons and daughters to sleep undisturbed until the trumpet sounds, instead of casting them out and renting their graves to those who can pay for their loved ones to lie in them until, from poverty or neglect, their turn comes to be taken to the place of bones.

"ON BREEZY BAYS."
From a Painting by Walter Clark.

Padre Palácios's heart was touched when he saw the little group. Estévan carried a small wooden cross made, and painted black and white, by his own hands, while the others had wreaths and ramilletes of yellow flowers. There was a certain pain in the good man's conscience as he watched them. It had passed from his mind that he had ministered to the sick soldier except at such times as he had passed the jacal on what seemed more pressing business than the matter of a man who looked the picture of health. It came over him now, as he wondered it had not before, that he should not have left the two, who were poor indeed, to have sole care of one not of their blood or country.

When the small wooden cross had been put in place and the wreaths hung on its arms and the ramilletes laid on the little, sunken grave, the priest joined the proud father and mother as they stood viewing the effect of their labor and love.

He found they needed no sympathy for tending the one they loved—they were too untrained in the ways of the world to have one thought of that—but Padre Palácios had not lost all interest in his old profession. He had recently met in Mexico City a young surgeon from the United States, who had come to spend the Winter away from the cold blasts of a northern climate. The quiet earnestness of Dr. Milliken's pale, strong face had impressed him, and he thought of him as he looked down at El Inocente seated on the ground by Luis, who gave him to eat from the basket Anselma had filled, for the day was to be spent in the pantheon.

Then he told them, Anselma and Estévan, there was a hope in his heart that the young fellow could be made whole again by the foreign surgeon.

When the woman said he might suffer much, she had heard it said they used sharp knives, those wonderful men, he told her of that deep sleep which is of kin to death, and would keep pain away.

It was of what the priest told them that they were talking when Estévan said he thought the boy, for such he was to them, should be seen by the young doctor.

Their home was only a tiny place. Low walls of adobe for a front room, another of bamboo cane behind it, with an overhanging roof of thatch of long cane leaves. The earth was their floor, but it was as clean and as polished, from much sweeping, as those of rosewood in the great houses of the rich hacendados. Around the house the ground was swept clean and hard in the dry season. Anselma had a small brasero, or furnace of pottery, for charcoal, which she often moved outside the house for cooking the sopas and moles and all the fine dishes Mexicans are fond of, but which the poor do not often have in plenty. Not many women no richer than Anselma had braseros—they cooked on the ground with any sticks they could find. The reason for this was their men folk were not like Estévan, who did not spend his reales and medios, or even his cuartillos and tlacos, on pulque, save when all the little household could have it fresh instead of coffee—it being better for the health and cheaper. Nor did he stop to play the tempting games always so plenty at the fiestas on saints' days. Because of Estévan not doing these things, there were some articles in that bit of a house which made its tidy brown keeper feel blessed among her kind. As Estévan said once, when urged to venture a little that he might gain much, how could he afford to gamble and, the chances were, lose, and the poor boy, who could do nothing for himself, suffer from no fault of his own. So he always hurried by the bewitching spots with their tinkling guitars and the wild, sweet music he loved to hear, being in his own blood, and the merry voices calling all to come join the games in which they were sure to win.

It was fine to get out of hearing and reach the little home again to find Anselma waiting for him, with her snow-white camisa showing her plump brown arms and shoulders, and her pretty pink apron, with a border of white flowers woven in, over her short skirt, which showed her little feet in black cloth slippers, put on after her work was done, and to show Estévan how nice she still looked, though Luis was getting quite a boy. Her silver earrings were long and bright, for they had been her mother's, as well as the necklace of turquesa beads, linked with pure silver. Many rich ladies would have envied Anselma her turquois beads, and many rich men would have envied Estévan such love as their piles of gold could not buy for them.

I had almost forgotten to tell of the little banana patch, which made a glossy green background to the pale-brown hut, and the little garden at one side, with its low fence of canes, held together by long, slender withes, woven about them by Estévan and Luis. It was full of flowers that could scarcely be seen from the outside on account of the vines of San José, which ran over the fence and hung so full of pink blossoms and white ones that only glimpses could be had of the cunning low fence and the skilful weaving. There were chickens, too, and that year, when this strange idea of changing El Inocente, so they might not know him afterward, came upon them, they had raised three turkeys for the rich town folk to make into moles. When Luis was a few years older they meant to have a fine mole de Guajalote on his saint's day, if they were doing as well as they hoped, with Luis to help.

At that time, when their hearts were so freshly torn by the words of Padre Palácios, the two boys were coming from town with the three burros, whence they had driven them with loads of firewood. El Inocente was of a sweet, lovable nature, and Luis loved to have him for company.

Anselma still sat on the little bench outside the house, close to the wall in front, with her crochet work in hand, and Estévan was on the ground near her, weaving a basket. In the distance El Pico de Orizaba, holding its snowy head toward the sky, seemed almost near, though miles away. The clouds that were battling with the sun for the privilege of hiding or showing its grand beauty were nothing to them that afternoon as the sun shot its rays of parting light, making the grim clouds gorgeously beautiful for the short time left, before it dropped behind the mountains.

Poor Anselma and poor Estévan! They forgot how often they had said they were glad the good God and the saints had allowed them to live where they could watch El Pico and know whether the days were to be bright ones or dark.

The boys would soon be there, so Estévan hastened to say: "Suppose he should be as others, Anselmita, and long for his own again, as you say he might, could we not part with him now, knowing of his great happiness, better than meet his Maker and ours without excuse for his being as he is? Think, Anselma dear, if it were our boy, ours without excuse for his being as he is?

"Yes, yes Estévan, I have thought of it when El Inocente stands, as he does sometimes, with his hands pressed to his head, gazing into the distance with wide-open eyes. The brain is there, and I long to tear away that which holds it fast. But, Estévan, he is ours, we saved him from death when there was no one to help—he is ours."

"Still, Anselma, if God and our Holy Mother will it so, the young doctor must see him. Perhaps he will say that as he is so must he be always."

"We are not rich," said Anselma the next morning. "Those great doctors work for gold, and this one may scorn the few silver pieces we can offer. How can we get him to the hospital where Padre Palácios says he must go to have the deep sleep and the work done well?"

When the priest came to them he said the doctor would be glad to help the young man who, dear to them as he was, should be given his mind again if possible, and allowed to choose his life as other men do.

The great city was not so far away as they had felt it was. The journey was made with Padre Palácios and the little family helped to live in a house near the hospital. There were those who had long known the priest and were glad to give of what they had, and Estévan and Anselma had so little money, and they, simple folk, thought it part of the inner workings of the wonderful hospital, else they would have shrunk from it—even for the sake of being near El Inocente—they were only poor, honest, industrious people, from the hot country.

Days passed. They were told that all was well; they must not see him for a time. He would be a well man, the doctor said.

Estévan and Luis helped about the house and learned to swing the big sprinkling pots to keep down the dust of the city street. Anselma wore her peasant dress and for early misas, in the Church of San Miguel, added her linen apron with its band of drawn work in the Vera Cruzano stitch, which she had made before Luis was born and never worn save at fiestas, and her pretty brown reboso, with widest of fringe. She made the marvelous mats with her crochet hook in the puma del mar stitch, and the ladies bought them to send to their friends with the story of the knitter and the Austrian soldier, now getting well after a simple operation skillfully performed.

There came a time when El Inocente was allowed to ask questions. "Where were his soldier friends?" "How long had he been in the hospital?" "Were there letters from home for him?"

The downfall of Maximilian's "imperial dream," his fate, and that of his faithful wife were told little by little. The pitiful story, so old to the world, was painful to him in its newness.

Of his loving protectors he knew nothing until they were brought to him by Padre Palácios, the young doctor, paler than ever from excitement, standing by.

As he took their dark hands in his slender white ones, and looked with clear, firm gaze into their loving brown eyes, poor Anselma wailed: "He is not ours! Ay, dios mio! he belongs beyond the sea." Estévan crossed himself. "Jesus! Jesus! Madre de Dios, what a man he is," he said. "I have known them in my dreams," murmured El Inocente, and they were always good and kind to me."

Letters were written and Estévan, Anselma, El Inocente, and all knew that there was a white-haired widowed mother in Austria mourning for a son of whom his homecoming comrades could tell nothing more than that he was with them when the fighting began and not seen again.

Then the mother came, and with her a sweet Austrian maiden, fair and fond and true as any man could wish, for she would never give up hope until she knew that her girlhood lover was dead.

The Austrian woman, tall and queenly, held Anselma to her heart, and blessed her and her husband and Luis, who marveled greatly at the change in his foster brother.

At the pretty marriage ceremony, civil and religious, according to the laws of Mexico, to which many came and felt themselves friends, the three were proud and happy of the gifts showered upon their Inocente, now Francis Gunner, as he was before Estevan found him and Anselma brought him back to health.

The hand clasps given Dr. Milliken were such as no one can describe who has not felt them—who besides a noble, true-hearted physician has?

Long years have passed. To Estévan and Anselma the memory of El Inocente might seem like a dream were it not for the ranchita, with its cozy house, all their own; the lot in the panteon where lies their little Marta, theirs in perpetuidad and room for them and Luis and Lupita, his wife, and their children, too.

Once a month there comes a letter, and Padre Palácios, now growing old but still erect and noble to look upon, has long since ceased trying to make Estévan and Anselma understand why the bank is willing to give so many big silver dollars for the slips of paper sent to them. Luis is sure he knows, but once when his oldest boy dared ask why, and he only eight years old, Luis said: "Because Padre Palácios says so."

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THE WORLD OF SPORT

HERE AND THERE.

As the time approaches for the Middle States regatta at Philadelphia—to be held on Labor Day—it becomes more and more evident that the meeting will be a big one from an aquatic standpoint. The Philadelphia oarsmen are out on the Schuylkill practicing daily, while on the Harlem the local oarsmen are constantly in training. It is expected that the Union Boat Club will send two eight-oared crews; the Harlem Rowing Club will probably have a junior eight, a double and an intermediate four; the Dauntless Boat Club will have a junior four-oared gig, while the New York Athletic Club, the Nassau, the Brooklyn, the New Jersey, and several Canadian teams will also be present. The outlook is for fast time and good sport.

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The Lone Star Club will hold its annual regatta on the Harlem on Saturday next. The principal events will be a single shell handicap, a single gig handicap, a double gig handicap, a four-oared gig scratch, an eight-oared barge scratch, and a one hundred and fifty-yard handicap swimming race. The list of entries is a good one, and some fast time and lively contests are expected. Medals will be offered as prizes in each event.

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As the time for the Columbia-Shamrock races draws nearer and the public is getting a fairer idea of the worth and merits of the boats—particularly of the American cup defender—the interest in this great international aquatic event increases. From information obtained among yachtsmen and ship owners generally it is learned that the demand for boats on the days of the races has long been begun, and the indications are that long before the date of the first race every available craft to follow the racers will be taken up. It is understood that extra precautions to guard against any overcrowding of the course will be taken, and it is to be hoped that they will be successful. What betting that has been done on the race thus far has been at odds of 10 to 8 in favor of the Columbia; but it is more than likely, as has already been pointed out, that even money may soon prevail.

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Canada has lost again in international cricket, but only after a very game fight and by but a comparatively few runs. This makes the seventeenth victory for the Americans out of a total of twenty-seven international games played. Of the remaining ten Canada has won eight and two were drawn. It may be said, in passing, that H. B. McGivern, the Captain of the Canadian team, is one of the best all-round athletes in Canada. When at Toronto University he was on the 'Varsity champion baseball nine; When at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, he was a member of the Rugby team which for two successive years held the championship of Canada, and he is also one of the fastest lacrosse players in the Dominion. He is about thirty-three years old and a practicing lawyer at Hamilton, Ontario.

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The recent accident to Findlay S. Douglas, the golf player, by which his arm was rather badly lacerated, has served to call closer attention—if that be possible—to his work as a golfer. Unquestionably his great strength lies in his splendid ability to drive the ball and the beauty of his approach. As a putter, it is claimed, he has not yet developed true championship form. A noticeable feature in his playing is that he puts the entire weight of his body into every long shot, while at the same time retaining a gracefulness peculiar to himself. In this respect he differs from a great many other golfers, who are what may be termed "arm and wrist players" only.

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Tod Sloan, who sailed on Tuesday last for England, continues to fill a rather important place in the public eye. On his recent trip to Saratoga, a few days before his departure for the old country, he was a decidedly conspicuous figure, and prominent men and women alike flocked about him, if not to talk with him, at least to catch a glimpse of him. Now that Edward "Cannon" Bald, the bicycle rider, has "attached" himself to Sloan, the two should make a strong combination—Sloan as jockey for Lord William Beresford and other gentlemen; Bald as backer of Sloan with their combined fortunes—incidentally doing a little bicycle riding. A rule of the English turf prevents a jockey from personal betting on the result of the races; and hence, undoubtedly, Sloan is glad to have so good a friend and "sport" as Bald for companion, who will do the necessary backing with the "long green" and add to both their purses in case Sloan is successful in his mounts.

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The growth of golf in this country can best be judged by a reference to the number of players. A few years ago such a thing as a golf stick was scarcely heard of, and the few links that existed were in the West. Now there are in the United States no fewer than 1,200 players, or practically twice as many as in Great Britain, the home of the game; sticks are daily in evidence, and links are numerous. The men from the West, too, have within that time been forced to bow down to the Easterners, who are now the acknowledged champions in this country, and are rapidly nearing the state of perfection of the old country players. But while the growth in numbers has been so great, it has been too great for the good of the links. In other words, in order to keep pace with the tremendous and sudden growth in the number of players links have been improvised, as it were, in a day. The result is that there are in the United States only a very few really first-class links, and certainly a very limited number that can at all begin to compare with the English and Scottish links. However, all this will no doubt be remedied in a few seasons, after which it might not be a bad idea to try to inaugurate an annual golf contest between the old country and the United States teams. That certainly is coming one of these days.

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The fight between "Pedlar" Palmer of England and "Terry" McGovern for the bantamweight championship of the world, which is to take place at the Westchester Athletic Club on the afternoon of Sept. 1, promises to be one of the most celebrated battles of its kind ever fought. Both men are accounted fast and scientific, and they are in superb condition. The fact that Palmer is an out-and-out Britisher has rather tended to make the affair take on more or less of an international air.

THE LONE STAR CLUB'S CREW CARRYING THEIR SHELL FROM THE BOATHOUSE ON THE HARLEM.

"ME 'ATS BLOWED OFF."

A hat once blew off a mechanic's head on the top of a 'bus crossing Albert Bridge, writes Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine. A stiff breeze blew up the Thames, and the hat was whirled against the side of the bridge, and then went spinning down the footway in the opposite direction from that which the omnibus pursued. "I say," said the mechanic, reaching over and touching the driver on the shoulder, "me 'at's blowed off." The driver fidgeted a moment at this sudden interruption, then took a tighter grasp of the reins, and clucked to the horses to quicken their pace. The hat and the vehicle spun along in opposite ways. "I say," said the mechanic, "me 'at's blowed off." The driver fidgeted again, but now his mind grasped the situation, though most unwillingly.

"It 'as, 'as it?' he said, turning to the man. "Well, then, that'll teach you to buy 'ats to fit your 'ead. I 'ad a ole lot of 'ats blow off before I made up me mind to get 'em to fit me 'ead. After that I 'ad no more trouble."

The hat was still bowling along and was now at the further end of the bridge. The mechanic looked at it dully. I was in a fever of gratuitous impatience for the 'bus to stop or for the man to climb down. The driver turned back to his work and clucked to his horses, who quickened their gait. Just then a vagrant stopped the flight of the hat and ran and caught the 'bus, and got a penny for his pains. So every one was happy, even I.

MARRIAGE IN GREECE.

Marriage is looked forward to as a matter of course in Greece, says a writer in Good Words. The preparation of a girl's trousseau is often begun by her careful mother while she is still a child. This is more especially the case among the working and peasant classes. The former purchase by degrees the materials necessary according to their means, leaving to the maiden herself the task of converting them into wearing apparel and articles for domestic use. The daughter of a well-to-do peasant will receive as her portion a sum ranging from £30 to £100, a good stock of house linen and home-made carpets and rugs, several articles of furniture, and two or three suits of clothes, including a gala costume for Sundays and holidays.

A husband for a portionless girl being hard to find, Greek fathers make it their first duty to save a dot for their daughters, and brothers in a father's place consider it incumbent on them to see their sisters settled in life before taking wives unto themselves.

Though Greek marriages are thus for the most part marriages de convenance, marital dissensions are extremely rare, especially among the upper and middle classes. Greek men, besides being good sons and brothers, are exemplary husbands, and the women in their turn are the most devoted of wives. Unions which result in serious incompatibility of temper, or want of sympathy arising from other unforseen causes, are occasionally dissolved by a Council of Elders, presided over by the Archbishop of the diocese. The proceedings are kept strictly private, and all the evidence is heard in camera, thus avoiding the scandal attached to divorce cases in the West.

On the Road to Success.

From The Boston Traveler.

Friend—How are you getting on?

Seedy Author—Good. I've got the material on hand for a splendid comedy, besides.

"You are fortunate."

"Yes, all I need now is the material for a new pair of trousers."

A Distinction.

From The Washington Star.

"Are you fond of golf?" asked Miss Cayenne.

"Very," answered Willie Wishington.

"Which do you do; play it or talk it?"

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DECIDEDLY.

Cora—Is there anything between that De Winters girl and Jack Forester?
Mabel—Yes; her father.

MANHATTAN'S OLD WOODEN PUMPS.

THE only two old-fashioned wooden hand pumps for drawing drinking water on Manhattan Island are situated on Trinity Place, between Cedar and Thames Streets. Unfortunately, however, for the lover of true romance of whom Kipling writes, these old pumps convey no visions of the "moss-covered bucket that hung in the well," for they are connected with the Croton mains and supply pure Croton water the same as any ordinary, prosaic hydrant.

However, an industrious delver after facts can find a story in any object, even a pump, the same as Mr. Crummles found a melodrama in a pump and tubs. The originals of these pumps were erected more than fifty years ago by a well-known character in New York—one Patrick Burns. He was a pumpmaker and was known all over the city, from his occupation, as "Paddy the Pump."

He kept a private record of all the drinking wells on Manhattan Island, many of which had been covered over and the pumps removed. If at any time New York's water supply had given out in its early days, recourse would necessarily have been to "Paddy the Pump" to locate the old wells, as there was no public record of them.

As the city's population increased, the Board of Health took possession of all the old wells, and, finding the water in them contaminated by sewage, filled them up. The wells connected with the pumps on Trinity Place were among them, but tanks were sunk in the earth and connected with the public water mains, and the city still maintains these relics of the past.

In an old church in France is exhibited a hunting knife said to have once been owned by St. Hubert, the patron saint of the chase. As the blade rusts off, in the course of time, it is replaced by a new one, and when the wooden handle decays another takes its place. Yet it always remains the sacred knife of St. Hubert.

In a like manner, as the old wooden pumps on Trinity Place decay they are patched up, and finally replaced by new ones, but the old residents of the neighborhood will still tell you that they were put there more than fifty years ago by "Paddy the Pump."

CHINAMEN NOT SENTIMENTAL.

There is an entire want of sentiment about John Chinaman, says a writer in Chambers's Journal. I suppose the struggle for existence is so keen in their densely populated country that they have no time to cultivate the softer emotions of kindness and gratitude. It is wonderful to observe the glee with which they see any one of their fellows hurt or made ridiculous. The tortures inflicted in their courts of law, and the bloody public executions which are so common in China, are all popular spectacles and entertainments in which even the children delight; while the indifference to the welfare and comfort of their women is to us a most painful study. I remember the wife of a wealthy Chinaman, who had never been able to bear him a living child, being admitted into the hospital at Hongkong and safely delivered of a son. The husband at once insisted on removing both mother and child to his home, quite regardless of the fact that such a proceeding would be most dangerous to the woman; he apparently thinking that as she had borne him a son who would be able to carry out ancestral worship for him when he was dead, the wife was of no further use to him.

When the children of the boat people cry because they have been hurt, the mother, instead of soothing them, simply takes the cover of the well of the boat off, pops in the child, closes the lid, and sits on it till the child is quiet; while if they see any one drowning, instead of rescuing the person in danger, they row away, it being a custom that whoever rescues any one becomes responsible for him in the future.

VIRTUE IN THE SLUMS.

Jealousy, envy, and meanness wear no fine clothes and masquerade under no smooth speeches in the slums, says Jacob A. Riis in The Atlantic Monthly. Often enough it is the very nakedness of the virtues also that makes us stumble in our judgment. I am thinking of the "difficult case" that confronted some philanthropic friends of mine in a rear tenement on Twelfth Street, in the person of an aged widow, quite seventy I should think, who worked uncomplainingly for a sweater all day and far into the night, pinching and saving and stinting herself, with black bread and chicory coffee as her only fare, in order that she might carry her pitiful earnings to her big, lazy lout of a son in Brooklyn. He never worked. My friends' difficulty was a very real one, for absolutely every attempt to relieve her was wrecked upon her mother heart. It all went over the river. Yet one would not have had her different.

Sometimes it is only the unfamiliar setting that shocks. When an east side midnight burglar, discovered and pursued, killed a tenant who blocked his way of escape, a few weeks ago, his "girl" gave him up to the police. But it was not because he had taken human life.

"He was good to me," she explained to the Captain whom she told where to find him, "but since he robbed the church I had no use for him."

He had stolen, it seems, the communion service in a Staten Island church. The thoughtless laughed. But in her ignorant way she was only trying to apply the standards of morality as they had been taught her. Stunted, bemuddled, as they were, I think I should prefer to take my chances with her rather than with the woman of wealth and luxury who some years ago gave a Christmas party to her lapdog, as on the whole the soundest of the two, and by far the most hopeful.

THE DARKENED DAY.

She rises to me from the darkened sea,
Sunsets and stars bring back her face to me;
I find her when my lone thought wanders far,
Beyond the gleamy reach of sun and star;
Where never winds or waters laugh or moan
I hear her voice; it is the olden tone.
All quiet beauties of the day and night
Give her again to hearing and to sight;
But when the day returns she fled the years.
Then am I deaf with grief, death-blind with tears.

—JOHN VANCE CHENEY in The Century.

Unexpected Favors.

From The Chicago Record.

Fate deals me, now and then, a pleasant boon,
Though such, indeed, has seldom been her plan.
Sometimes, in street car riding home at noon,
I sit beside a lady with a palm-leaf fan.

THE OLD PUMP AT THE CORNER OF TRINITY PLACE AND CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
One of the Two Remaining Pumps on Manhattan Island.

L. Shaw
THE LARGEST & BEST EQUIPPED HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD
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Our wigs are featherweight, and fit so close to the head that they defy detection. Finest materials. Workmanship guaranteed. A Special Department for Gentlemen's
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Richard Carvel
By WINSTON CHURCHILL.
Published the first week in June, has reached by the first week in August the 11th edition and 50th thousand.
For Sale at any Bookstore.

TRUE POLITENESS.

The politeness of the Irish peasantry is proverbial. There was a ludicrous exemplification of it given in Chambers's Journal which occurred at the Roscommon Assizes recently at the trial of a man for robbery and assault. An old woman named Mrs. Cosgrave was the prosecutrix. On being asked if she saw in court the man who had assaulted and robbed her, she turned round, and, pointing to the prisoner in the dock, said, most politely, "There's the very gintleman, your Honor."

IN A BOOK.

Here's a word underlined.
Did you do it,
For me now to find?
Here's a word underlined.
Ah, love, was I blind
And you knew it?
Here's a word underlined.
Did you do it?
—Pall Mall Gazette.

Cruel Disappointment.

From The Somerville Journal.

Here is the ending of a letter received last week by a country editor in Western Massachusetts:

"And permit me to subscribe—"

(Complacent joy seen spreading over the editor's countenance.)

"myself, with best wishes for you and yours—"

(Fainting of editor.)

Facts Are Stubborn Things.

Every one familiar with the subject knows that Hand-made, Sour Mash Whiskey is the finest; that Kentucky produces the best; that
Old Crow Rye
is the finest Whiskey in the world, and brings the distillers more price than any other made in the United States.
H. B. KIRK & CO.,
SOLE BOTTLERS, N. Y.

THE GREAT PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA—NEW YORK CENTRAL.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; fresh southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,480. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1899.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c.; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—Paris was the scene of fierce riots yesterday. Anarchists and Socialists gathered in the streets and refused to disperse. The police were attacked with knives, M. Gouillar, Commissary of Police, being twice stabbed. The rioters afterward proceeded to the Church of St. Joseph, broke the windows and forced the doors, gaining an entrance. They destroyed valuable pictures, the altars, and decorations, and piling the seats in the square, fired them. Eighty are under arrest. Latest reports state that 380 persons were injured. Crowds gathered about the house of M. Guerin, but were dispersed by the police. Gen. Mercier asserts positively that Dreyfus will be convicted. He says that the greater portion of France would hail a conviction with joy. The foreigners, he says, are prejudiced in favor of Dreyfus by their newspapers, which, he declares, do not present the case fairly, because they have been bribed by the Jewish syndicate. Maitre Labori was out of his house yesterday, and is anxious to again take part in the trial. He declares he will have Mercier and other Generals recalled, and will crush Mercier, using the Schneider and Panizzardi telegrams. It is thought Labori will attend the court-martial on Wednesday. The Echo de Paris says the entire secret dossier was not communicated to the court-martial, and that 35,000,000f. has been sent into France from abroad to aid the pro-Dreyfus campaign. Three new cases of bubonic plague have been reported from Oporto. The Sanitary Board has resolved to isolate the city. The British Colonial Office denies that Mr. Chamberlain has sent his ultimatum to the Boers. Gen. Jiminez left Havana, making the announcement that he was going to take peaceable possession of the Presidency of Santo Domingo.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Senator Carter, who returned from abroad yesterday, said that if Dreyfus is found guilty a revolution in France will be precipitated.

President Louis F. Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx and a member of the Board of Public Improvements, has declared against the Ramapo water scheme.

Page 3.

The Shamrock held a somewhat informal but voluminous reception yesterday at her anchorage off Tompkinsville.

Richard Croker has started on a cruise on Mr. Lewis Nixon's yacht, and will not be in New York until about Sept. 1.

The Central Labor Federated Union yesterday heard many complaints of delegates relating to the use of non-union barbers' shops by union men and the purchase of non-union cigars.

John C. Sheehan yesterday, in answer to charges that he, or his firm, had unlawfully taken Long Island City bonds, explained that he had bid for the bonds, and that they were legally awarded to him, as provided by law.

Page 4.

Inspector General Russel B. Harrison is critically ill at Cristo, near Santiago, with yellow fever.

Lieut. Alfred W. Drew of the Twelfth Infantry was instantly killed, and Lieut. Willis Kline of the same regiment severely wounded in an attack on the insurgents near Los Angeles yesterday. Lieut. Cole and 30 men of the Sixth Infantry found 100 insurgents in the mountains of Negros and put them to flight after killing 19 of them. Army officers say that it is possible and advisable to operate several armies from various points in the Philippines.

Page 5.

An attractive card yesterday, at the Vailsburg bicycle track, drew a big crowd to witness the events.

Twelve firemen were overcome yesterday while fighting the blaze in Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed store.

Walter Camp, who returned from abroad yesterday, said he had made no overtures to "Bob" Cook to return as coach to the Yale crew.

Page 7.

Miss Viola Allen and John Drew were among the passengers on the American Liner New York, which arrived yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Clendenin and the Vestry of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westchester, profess to believe there is a close relation between the burning of their church and the Briggs controversy.

Page 10.

Recorder Goff returned yesterday from his trip abroad, much benefited in health.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has contracted for a new cable to Cuba, which will be laid at once.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 8.

"GEN." COXEY A ZINC MAGNATE.

Special to The New York Times.

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 20.—"Gen." Coxey, who led the tramp army to Washington five years ago, has become a zinc mining magnate. Last year he organized a mining company among some of his friends at Massillon, Ohio, and took a lease of the Shoal Creek Mining Company property, three miles south of Joplin. The company began operating last Spring, and has just struck an immense run of ore 10 feet thick. It is taking out ore in great quantities, and Coxey's fortune is made.

MRS. STOKES'S MOTHER TALKS.

Special to The New York Times.

QUOGUE, L. I., Aug. 20.—There were no further developments to-day regarding the rumored separation of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes. Mrs. Stokes, who is stopping here, could not be seen, but her mother, Mrs. Acosta, when interrogated on the subject made an emphatic denial that such a course had ever been contemplated.

"There is not a word of truth in the story," said Mrs. Acosta. "As her mother surely I can honestly say for Mrs. Stokes that the rumor is without foundation. Had there been a possibility of a separation I would certainly have known of it."

De Lancey Nicoll, who is reported to be Mrs. Stokes's legal adviser, when seen at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club in Southampton said: "I have nothing whatever to do with the case, and have no knowledge of a separation between Mr. and Mrs. Stokes. Neither can I tell who is looking after Mrs. Stokes's legal interests."

168,000,000 EGGS IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Chicago has nearly 30 per cent. of all the eggs in storage in the United States, according to the statements of the managers of the various cold-storage plants in this city. The following are the quantities of eggs now in the coolers:

Western Refrigerator Company, State and Michigan Streets, 290,000 cases; Produce Refrigerator Company, West Lake Street, 150,000 cases; Monarch Refrigerator Company, Michigan Street, 125,000 cases; Union Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, State Street, 100,000 cases; John Drueker Canal Street, 20,000 cases; A. H. Barber & Co., and P. H. Bolten & Co. South Water Street, 15,000 cases.

This total of 700,000 cases, or 168,000,000 eggs, is 280,000 cases more than were in cold storage last year. The total cost was $2,617,500. Storage and insurance will increase the price to an average of 14 cents a dozen, 2 cents a dozen more than last year.

Judge Hilton Not Improving.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—There is no improvement in Judge Hilton's condition to-night.

BLOODSHED AND RIOT IN PARIS

Anarchists Attack Police and Guards with Knives.

ROB AND BURN CHURCHES

Set Fire to Furniture Placed in the Square.

EIGHTY ARE IN CUSTODY

Three Hundred and Eighty Injured—Demonstration May Hurt Dreyfus's Chances of Acquittal.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Paris was yesterday the scene of most serious disturbances, recalling some aspects of the Commune. In response to an appeal of the Journal Du Peuple and La Petite Republique, groups of Anarchists and Socialists gathered, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Place de la Republique.

The police had taken precautions, and there seemed no danger of disorders.

Sebastian Faure and Faberot, well-known revolutionary Anarchists, were the ringleaders. Faure, standing on the pedestal of the statue which rises in the centre of the Place de la Republique, addressed the crowd. Among other things he said that the Anarchists should be masters of the streets.

The police then interfered and dislodged Faure and Faberot, making three arrests.

The crowd at this point dispersed, but a column of demonstrators, headed by Faure and Henri d'Horr, made for the Place de la Nation.

THE FIRST FIGHT.

The police broke through the column and a struggle for the mastery followed. Shots were fired, and M. Goullier, Commissary of Police, was twice stabbed with a knife.

This threw the police into momentary confusion. The mob reassembled and ran toward the Place de la Nation. The police, reinforced by a squad that had been held in reserve, made another attempt to stem the current, and fresh fierce fighting occurred, three constables being wounded.

Faure and d'Horr jumped into a passing street car that was going to the Place de la Republique, and the car driver, on arriving there, gave a signal to the police who immediately arrested them both, together with two other Anarchists, Joseph Ferrier and Jean Perrin.

All were conveyed to the Chateau d'Eau Barracks. Only d'Horr was found in possession of firearms.

In the meantime the Anarchist mob retraced its course to the Place de la Republique, smashing the windows of religious edifices on the way.

Suddenly, either at the word of command or in obedience to impulse, the column made a loop and curved toward the Church of St. Ambroise, where the rioters smashed the windows.

PILLAGING A CHURCH.

Proceeding thence toward the Faubourg du Temple, which they reached at the corner of the Rue d'Arboy and the Rue St. Maur-Popincourt, where they formed into a compact body, hatchets were suddenly produced, together with long knives stolen from the counters of shops, and a concerted rush was made upon the Church of St. Joseph.

The aged sacristan, seeing the mob, hastily closed the outer gates, but these were soon forced with hatchets and bars of iron. The massive oaken doors were then attacked.

According to the first account the wild horde burst into the church, which instantly became a scene of pillage and sacrilege, and altars, fonts, and statues were hurled to the floor and smashed, pictures were rent, candlesticks, ornaments, and hosts from high altars were thrown down and trampled under foot. The crucifix above was made the target for missiles, and the figure of the Saviour was fractured in several places.

Then, while raucous voices sang the "Carmagnole," the chairs were carried outside, piled up and set on fire in the centre of the square fronting the church.

When this stage of the riot was reached the crucifix was pulled down and thrown into the flames. Suddenly a cry was raised that the statue of the Virgin had been forgotten, and the crowd returned and tore this down also.

Meanwhile the sacristan, who had been captured by the Anarchists, escaped and called the police and Republican Guards, who promptly arrived with many constables. They were compelled to back in order to form into a line of defense, as the Anarchists attacked them fiercely with knives.

TWENTY ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

At length the officers began to gain the mastery. A score of Anarchists took refuge in an adjacent house. Others intrenched themselves in the belfry and fiercely defended themselves by showering missiles on the Republican Guards, but were finally dislodged.

Twenty Anarchists were arrested, taken to the police station, searched, and found to be carrying revolvers, loaded sticks, and knives.

When the police entered the church, the Anarchists had just set fire to the pulpit. The interior of the edifice was a complete wreck. Several valuable old pictures that can never be replaced were ruined.

After the mob had been driven away, Abbe Lacour, the incumbent, collected the fragments of the Sacrament and replaced them in the ciborium. As he did so he was heard bitterly lamenting.

The church is situated in the poorest quarter of the city. No disorders of any kind occurred in the fashionable districts, whose streets were almost deserted.

The people living in the houses near by extinguished the bonfire.

From 8 o'clock to midnight the demonstartors, as far as Garc de l'Este were repeatedly driven back by police charges, the crowd crying "Vive l'Armee!" and "Vive la Republique!"

A body of rioters who had taken refuge in the courtyard was expelled by the police, who made twenty-five arrests.

The police dispersed a crowd of gamins who were burning bundles of newspapers.

About 10 o'clock disorders occurred on the Boulevard de Magenta and Boulevard de Strasbourg. Several revolver shots were fired, but nobody was injured.

Two newspaper kiosks were burned, and several arrests made in connection therewith.

Besides St. Joseph's Church two cafés were wrecked.

AT THE GUERIN HOUSE.

At a late hour 20,000 people were in the Boulevard de Magenta, which runs past the end of the Rue de Chambrol, the street in which stands the house of M. Guerin. They were kept constantly moving by the Republican Guards, who made a remarkable display of force.

Large bodies of police were constantly operating in and around the Rue de Chambrol, and a large force was held in readiness at the nearest barracks.

In the collisions between the Anarchists and Guerinites the scuffling was serious, and three companies of the Republican Guards charged the contestants, several persons being injured.

Fifty or sixty policemen were seen striking wildly at every person within reach on the Boulevard de Magenta. A lad was knocked down while trying to rise, and a policeman literally jumped over him.

According to some accounts, paving stones were torn up and used as missiles.

In the Avenue de Taillebourg there was a fierce conflict. The police had to draw their swords against the Anarchists, who assailed them with stones. Four policemen were wounded, two so seriously that they had to be taken to the hospital.

MAY INJURE DREYFUS.

A lamentable feature of the affair is that it will be regarded as a pro-Dreyfus demonstration, and react greatly to the detriment of the chances of acquittal.

It is much to be feared that yesterday's scenes were due to the weakness the Government has displayed over the Guerin affair. The Government toleration and desire to avoid bloodshed has been misinterpreted with the worst results.

It appears that the Anarchist demonstration was decided upon at a meeting held Saturday night. The Journal de Peuple, edited by Sebastian Faure, published a manifesto denouncing the Military Party, the Anti-Semites, the Monarchists, and the priests, and urged its supporters to meet force with force.

"Should Dreyfus be convicted," said the manifesto, "it will be the triumph of bandits. Should he be acquitted the military section will be in open rebellion."

The paper called on all Anarchists to demonstrate the priests and the Jesuits. Copies of the manifesto were scattered broadcast, and the result was that the Anarchists flocked into the streets, singing the "Carmagnole" and crying "A Bas Rochefort," "A Bas Drumont," and "A Bas Guerin."

The Prefecture of Police gives the following statistics of yesterday's riots:

Three hundred and eighty persons were injured. Three hundred and sixty were taken to the Lariboisiere and St. Louis Hospitals. Fifty-nine police agents were wounded, besides Commissaires Goullier and Domsimone. One hundred and fifty persons were arrested, of whom eighty are detained in custody.

GUERIN STILL BESIEGED.

Police Capture His Food and He Threatens to Kill Lepine.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—There is no change in the situation at the building in the Rue de Chabrol where M. Jules Guerin and his anti-Semite companions are intrenched in a state of siege against the police, who have orders for their arrest.

A leg of mutton and other provisions were yesterday thrown from a house opposite, and, falling into the street, they were seized by the police. M. Guerin, enraged at the loss of his Sunday dinner, flung the window open and shook his fist, exclaiming:

"If a single one of my men should complain of hunger, I will blow Lepine's (Prefect of Police) head off the first time he passes through this street.

"You policemen, who have the misfortune to serve a band of scoundrels, ought to let things go. You can't allow us to die of hunger. Ah! Bon Dieu! But we shall resist. Send us what our friends have thrown us, or fire on us at once! Savages!"

Shortly after midnight noisy crowds began demonstrating in the Rue de Chabrol, but they were soon dispersed by the police.

BUBONIC PLAGUE SPREADING.

New Cases in Portugal, and Rumor of One in Spain—Frontier Quarantine Stations Established.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—Three fresh cases of the bubonic plague are reported from Oporto. They are said to be of a mild character. The Spanish Consul there will be prosecuted for failing to notify his Government of the outbreak.

It is reported also here that the plague has developed at Figueira, Portugal, and there is a rumor of a death from the disease at Barcelona.

It is feared that the epidemic is spreading. Several quarantine stations have been established on the frontier.

It is estimated that already the commerce of Oporto has suffered a loss of $500,000.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail reports that one victim of the plague died at La Puebla just as he was about to quit the country.

Oporto to be Isolated.

LISBON, Aug. 20.—The Sanitary Board has resolved to isolate Oporto, where the bubonic plague has broken out, with a sanitary cordon.

Paris to Have Anti-Plague Serum.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—An official decree authorizes the Pasteur Institute here to prepare a quantity of anti-plague serum.

REV. MR. SANDFORD'S RECEIPTS

The Leader of the Holy Ghost and Us Society Gets $15,000 and Baptizes Thirty-five Converts.

Special to The New York Times.

LISBON FALLS, Me., Aug. 20.—To-day was the last of an eight-days' convention of the Holy Ghost and Us Society, on the top of Beulah Hill. This afternoon 3,000 persons watched thirty-five of their number, who were baptized in the Androscoggin River. While the Rev. Mr. Sandford was immersing these the multitude on the banks sang Gospel hymns and shouted hosannas.

When Mrs. Mary Cass of Detroit, Mich., was led from the water the followers of the faith sang, with great fervor, "I Will Walk with God." Mrs. Cass, it is said, has been unable since childhood to walk without the aid of a crutch, and she journeyed to the colony from her Michigan home, believing that she will be cured of her lameness before to-morrow noon. When she entered the water she had to be aided by her crutch and supported on one side by Mr. Sandford. Eugene Smith of New York arrived at Beulah at midnight Friday. He is said to be totally blind, and this afternoon, after being baptized by Mr. Sandford, he announced that he could see a new life before him. Mrs. Edward Sands, suffering with an eye trouble, says that she washed her sins away in the river, and that to-night her eyes are well. Prayers for Mr. Smith and Mrs. Cass will be offered to-night by all on the hill, and Mr. Sandford promises them that before another sun goes down their afflictions will have left them.

To-day money flowed into the coffers of the society in a golden stream. At the close of the first service this morning a woman gave the evangelist 15 cents, all the money she had. Mr. Sandford blessed the dime, and asked that it might be multiplied 1,000 times before the sun sank in the West to-night. No sooner had the leader risen from his knees than another woman elbowed her way to the platform and threw her purse at Mr. Sandford's feet. Then a woman from the Lime Kilns of Rockland passed a $10 bill to the desk-top. After this bills and silver came thick and fast. A man named Brown of Durham threw down a handful of bills, the proceeds of the sale of his farm on Saturday. As each piece of money was passed up it was blessed by Mr. Sandord, and an assistant kept a tally of the contributions. At 7 o'clock one of the brothers said that since Friday morning over $15,000 had been received. Arrivals from all parts of the world occur daily on the hill. Evangelist George W. H. Higgins was also baptized to-day. He was roughly used by a mob at Levant last June, and, after having his sins washed away to-day, took an afternoon train for Bangor, where to-morrow he will appear as a witness in court against his assailants.

Work will be resumed on the temples to-morrow. Mr. Sandford said this afternoon that he had been told by the Lord that all the structures would be fully completed on Oct. 2. That is the leader's birthday, and he will send word to all who assisted on the building to be present at a grand feast on that day. The final dedication will take place then. In the meantime work will be pushed with all haste on the buildings.

Mr. Sandford sails from New York next Saturday on the Cunard Liner Lucania. He claims to have been called by the Lord to go again to England.

BRIAN G. HUGHES ARRESTED.

Causes a Small Panic at Asbury Park with One of His Practical Jokes, and It Costs Him $20.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 20.—Brian G. Hughes of New York, the practical joker who entered a mongrel cat as a three-thousand-dollar prize animal in Madison Square Garden several years ago, ran up against swift Jersey justice this afternoon. In fact, Hughes had to stand good for two heavy fines, his own and J. E. Baxter's.

The cry of "gold" at noon sent a thrill through a multitude of bathers at Fourth Avenue. Baxter had just emerged from the water, and was about to go to his bathing house, when he saw a canvas bag buried in the sand. The legend, "U. S. M., $500 Gold," attracted his eye. He made a grab for it, and in his eagerness, let slip the word "gold."

Immediately a crowd surrounded him. Mr. Hughes was the first to reach the finder's side. He was red-hot with excitement, and made vigorous claims for the bag. A hundred hands were grabbing at it, when J. Austin Davitt of New York seized it. Then began a wild scramble. Officer Hulick tried to disperse the crowd, but his efforts only served to increase the crush. A number of women were trampled upon, and many others were crushed, but no one was injured.

At the height of the excitement the board walk caved in. Officer Hulick succeeded in getting hold of the bag, and with much difficulty found refuge within the bathhouse gates. While there he sent for assistance. The claimants to the bag of gold continued their dispute and thus caused the crowd to grow in size.

When the beach squad arrived on the scene, Hughes, Baxter, and Davitt were placed under arrest. The charge of disorderly conduct was made against them in Magistrate Borden's court. "Let's see that bag," said the Magistrate. The bag was opened and was found to contain another bag, and bag No. 2 contained brass filings.

After investigating the disturbance and viewing the joke in a serious light, Magistrate Borden fined Hughes and Baxter $10 each, but suspended sentence on Davitt.

"Your Honor, can't you make this sentence a little lighter?" asked Hughes.

"You are not in a Baxter Street clothing shop now," answered the law.

"All right, Judge; I've got more money than I know what to do with, so here is $20," answered Hughes.

The whole affair was the result of a bet. A prominent New York criminal lawyer is said to have wagered $100 with Hughes that the latter would not dare to drop something along the beach, create a disturbance, and be arrested. If this be true, Hughes is $80 to the good.

HARDSHIPS OF THE KLONDIKE.

Sidney Smith Slept on the Ground and Lost All His Fingers.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—Sidney Smith of Jefferson City, Mo., who has been called home by the death of his mother, has sadly disillusionized views of the wealth to be obtained from the Klondike regions, and bears marks of the awful hardships he endured while searching for gold there.

Smith formerly lived here. On May 12, 1898, he started for the Klondike with several friends. When about forty miles south of Dawson he had to sleep in his furs on the frozen ground. While asleep his gloves slipped from under the blanket, and in the morning his hands were found to be so frozen that all his fingers had to be amputated.

NEBRASKA MEN NEED NOT WALK

D. E. Thompson Gives $20,000 for a Train to Take the Regiment Home.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Aug. 20.—The men of Nebraska's fighting First Regiment, resenting the refusal of the State to give them a special train home after their gallant work in the Philippines, declared their intention of putting the State to shame by marching overland from San Francisco to Nebraska if they could not come in a special train like the other troops. D. E. Thompson of Lincoln has, however, offered to loan the State $20,000, the balance required to complete the public subscription for the special train.

The history of the efforts of the people of Nebraska to honor its soldiers is rather extraordinary. The price of a special train is $37,000, and there being no emergency fund to be used for this purpose, the Governor asked some of the newspapers to raise the amount by popular subscription. Pledges for $15,000 were signed and sent to the Governor, who announced the failure of the plan.

The boys from San Francisco at once held a meeting, and wired that they would come to Nebraska overland, some of their officers agreeing to march with them. They said they had marched further than that distance, and fought every foot of the way in a hostile country in the tropics, and they would give an example to the world of their disposition to resent the State's treatment.

Last night Mr. Thompson gave the Governor his check for $20,000, which completes the fund. The Legislature will be asked to reinburse those who contributed.

FORESTRY DATA WANTED.

Agricultural Department Is Preparing a Book for Distribution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—In compliance with the instructions of the Secretary of Agriculture the various chiefs of divisions of that department are preparing data for a publication which shall contain a résumé of the achievements of the United States in every branch of science, as related to agriculture during the nineteenth century, for distribution at the Paris Exposition. It is believed that at least 50,000 copies could be advantageously distributed. The separate articles designed for the publication mentioned are to appear first in the Year Book of the department for 1899.

The Division of Forestry is preparing a short history of forestry in the United States, and also an account of the efforts of private landowners to apply the principles of forestry, but finds it difficult to procure the necessary information. An appeal has been made to farmers, lumbermen, and others interested in trees to correspond with the Forestry Division, in order that statistics may be prepared showing what has been done, and the prevailing practice in various localities. There is an impression abroad that little or nothing has been done in the United States for the protection and preservation of the native forests. The forestry officials believe, however, that if full reports could be procured that impression will prove to be wrong.

High Prices for Beef Cattle.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The top price in beef cattle for this year was reached in the week just ended. On Monday and Wednesday, $6.45 per 100 pounds was paid, being the highest price for this class of cattle in the month of August since 1888. Stockmen and packers state that the farmer is getting more for his cattle, hogs, and sheep now than he has for a decade. The only reason ascribed for the high values is an unprecedented demand caused by unusual industrial activity.

Anson Phelps Stokes Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 20.—Anson Phelps Stokes continues to improve, although he was made somewhat uncomfortable by the extremely hot weather to-day. The mercury reached nearly 90 degrees. Several of his friends called upon him and he talked with them for some time. The doctors will dress his leg for the third time to-morrow.

Cool Resorts Near New York.

Try Water Gap, Lake Hopatcong, Mount Pocono. Fine hotels; good fishing; no mosquitoes. Many others on LACKAWANNA RAILROAD, 480 Broadway.—Adv.

WATER COMPANY LOSES ONE VOTE

Scandal Causes President Haffen to Show His Colors.

A NEW LIGHT ON THE JOB

Tammany Senator Holds Up Bill to Help Ramapo Schemers.

Ahearn's Appeal to Senator Rice in Connection with the Lake Kiskatom Water Works Project in the Legislature.

President Louis F. Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx is one Tammany member of the Board of Public Improvement who cannot be counted on to aid President Holahan's scheme for railroading the Ramapo water contract through that body. He yesterday declared himself in favor of municipal ownership of the city's entire water system.

Mr. Haffen has been cut of the city since the meeting of the board at which the effort was made to jam through the Ramapo contract. He returned yesterday and was surprised to find that the papers had been recording him as having voted for the acceptance of the company's proposition.

"I did not vote for the Ramapo scheme," he said. "On the contrary, I voted for a two weeks' delay for consideration and report upon the proposition for an additional water supply for New York City. No vote was taken upon the question of a contract.

"When the time arrives for me to cast my vote it will be cast honestly and conscientiously in the city's best interests. I favor municipal ownership of the city's water supply."

A sidelight on the far-reaching ramifications of the Ramapo scheme and an evidence of the jealousy with which its projectors guard the exclusive privileges conferred on them by the Legislature was furnished at the last session of that body.

Early in the session Senator Jacob Rice of Ulster County introduced two bills giving away to water and electrical power companies privileges and franchises akin to those bestowed upon the Ramapo corporation. One of these bills incorporated the High Falls Electrical Company of High Falls, Ulster County; the other incorporated the Lake Kiskatom Water Works and Electrical Power Company of Catskill, Greene County. As the bills were introduced, these companies were to be allowed to "sell, lease, and furnish water and power developed or to be developed from the flow or storage of such water for light, municipal, domestic, agricultural, power, or other purposes," and to "conduct, convey, and furnish such power to, through, or in any village, town, or city in the State of New York."

The far-reaching powers proposed to be conferred on these apparently innocent and local corporations were fully exposed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. As a result largely of that exposure, both bills were afterward amended so as to limit the operations of the companies to Greene and Ulster "and the adjoining counties."

As the session advanced it was noticed that, while Senator Rice was vigilant and unceasing in his efforts to advance the High Falls bill, he had the Lake Kiskatom matter put on the calendar of "laid aside" bills and allowed it to slumber there. When the Senator was asked why that was done, he explained that it was at the request of the Ramapo Water Company. This request had been made to him, Mr. Rice said, by one of his colleagues, Senator Ahearn (Tammany) of New York, on the ground that the proposed charter might be an infringement of the Ramapo Company's rights, and in order to give the representatives of the company a chance to look into the matter he had consented to the bill's being laid aside. When Senator Ahearn was interrogated, he said that a friend of his who was connected with the Ramapo Company had asked him to have the bill held up.

Neither of Senator Rice's bills got through, though the High Falls measure, in which he displayed a most marked interest, did pass the Senate, only to be lost in the confusion of the closing days in the Assembly. Their history has been recalled, however, as showing the close contact with the Legislature maintained by the Ramapo Company. It is also regarded as not without significance, in view of the apparent devotion of the Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvements to the Ramapo interests, that a Tammany Senator was called on to intercede in its behalf with one of his colleagues. Senator Ahearn did not protest to be the representative of the Ramapo Company, but Senator Rice evidently so regarded him.

It was reported from Saratoga yesterday that Mayor Van Wyck had left there for New York, it was believed, for the purpose of interceding in the Ramapo matter. The Mayor had not appeared at the Democratic Club up to a late hour last night, and it was supposed there that he had gone to his Summer retreat at Freeport, L. I.

INSECT PESTS IN CHICAGO.

Caterpillars, Crickets, and Grub Worms Alarm People with Lawns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—An army of caterpillars has followed the cloud of butterflies which descended in the vicinity of Prairie Avenue and Eighteenth Street a few days ago. In numbers beyond calculation the wriggling insects have invaded the handsome lawns, and worked great damage to the grass, to say nothing of disturbing the equanimity of people in the neighborhood.

The big lawn around Marshall Field's residence has suffered severely. S. W. Allerton's spacious grounds have also been raided, and the gardener was trying all day to drown the insects. Frank O. Lowden's lawn looked as though it had been rolled with a hot iron.

While the southern part of the city has been annoyed by the caterpillars, the north side has been invaded by myriads of crickets, which came to Chicago last night. The sidewalks of that section of the city are black with the crickets. The grub worm has also made its appearance at a cricket club's grounds. To make the situation still worse, the worms invited thousands of sparrows to the grounds, and the cricketers fearing lest the turf should be destroyed have hired a crowd of small boys to chase the birds away.

Dollar Wheat Is a Possibility.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Dollar wheat in Chicago is among the possibilities of the near future, according to optimistic local traders. The reported failure of the Russian wheat crop, together with damaging rains throughout the wheat section of the Northwest, already have had a stimulating effect on the price of the cereal. To these two factors was attributed the advance of nearly 2 cents in prices yesterday, and the strong closing of the market. Foreign markets were affected similarly through the same causes. September wheat sold at 73¾ cents and December at 75 cents.

Woman Has Snakes for Pets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Mrs. Watson, who lives modestly at 9 Evanston Avenue, this city, has live snakes as pets. These "beautifully iridescent reptiles," as their mistress calls them, repose peacefully in a large glass jar in the best room. From time to time they are taken out for a coddling, when the snake lover softly strokes their spotted skins or entwines them about her delicate hands.

DROUGHT IN DAIRY DISTRICT.

Much Damage Already Done—Butter and Cheese Will Be Higher Probably—Milk Supply Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The great drought is causing enormous loss throughout the dairy and farming districts of Central and Northern New York. Pastures everywhere are baked and burned, and the farmers are already making heavy inroads in the stock of feed which they have counted upon to carry their cattle through the Winter. Ordinarily they are not called upon to use this feed until much later in the year.

Creeks are drying up, and in many places the dairymen are compelled to feed their cattle hay and to carry water long distances for them. Milk for the dairies and cheese factories is running short in a large territory, and that from which the metropolitan milk supply is obtained is seriously affected. It is expected here that the prices of butter and cheese will be increased as a result.

The damage to the crops is already great. Soaking rains are needed, and even if they come immediately the injury cannot be altogether averted. Late potatoes, buckwheat, and late Fall wheat are suffering severely. The corn-canning industry, which is an important agricultural interest in this section, is about ruined. The Superintendent of one of the largest of the factories in Oneida County has within a few days visited every farm which has a contract to furnish corn to his establishment and reports that only half a dozen of them have good corn. The stalks are being fed to cattle.

Adirondack Fires Under Control.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Dispatches received to-night from Commissioner Charles H. Babcock of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, and Col. William F. Fox, Superintendent of State Forests, who went into the Adirondacks in the Saranac region to investigate the forest fires reported to be raging in that region, state that the fires are under control, and that the reports that Hotel Ampersand and other hotels are in danger of destruction are not true.

Hotel Guests Ready to Fly from Fire.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 20.—There are said to be fourteen Wagner sleeping cars on the siding at Loon Lake Station, ready to take the guests away in case the forest fires get near enough to endanger the hotels there.

PRESIDENT DIAZ INVITED.

Mexican Congress Must Give Him Leave to Visit Chicago.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20.—The special committee appointed to wait upon President Diaz with the formal invitation of the citizens of Chicago to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the United States Government Building in that city was received by President Diaz at Chapultepec Castle yesterday afternoon.

Chairman Charles U. Gordon of the committee made an address. In his answer the President expressed his great desire to attend, but said that he would have to await the action of Congress at its assembling on Sept. 17 to grant him the necessary permission to leave the national territory. The President received the committee very cordially.

THIRTY INJURED BY TROLLEY.

Head-On Collision of Two Cars Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—A head-on collision between two trolley cars occurred to-day on the Norristown, Chestnut Hill and Roxborough Railway, in Plymouth Township, Montgomery County, a few miles north of this city. Thirty persons were injured. The following are believed to be fatally hurt and are in the Charity Hospital at Norristown: John Parsons, Philadelphia, internal injuries and several ribs broken; William Hartsline, West Point, Penn., internal injuries and ribs broken; Mrs. Bridget Nunam, seriously injured about the body.

The railway is a single-track road with switches. The passengers of the southbound car assert that the motorman failed to wait at the switch for the arrival of the car going north, and the accident resulted. Seeing that the collision could not be averted, many of the passengers jumped and were severely bruised. Nearly all of the injured were taken to the hospital, but, with the exception of those named, all left after having their wounds dressed.

MR. CUTTING'S LOG CABIN.

Hunting Lodge Built After the Style of Early Days.

Special to The New York Times.

OAKDALE, L. I., Aug. 20.—William Bayard Cutting has nearly completed on his estate near this place, Westbrook Farms, a hunting lodge, which is attracting the attention and favorable comment of all his friends. The building is constructed entirely of cedar logs. On the outside the logs are left in their natural state, but on the inside they are rough hewn.

In every detail the cabin is made as were the cabins of the early settlers. The crevices are chinked with stones and mud mortar. Wooden pegs are used as hangers everywhere. The floor of the great room is earth, and there is a fireplace of rough stone. About are hung the irons, spits, pots, and pans of pioneer days. A rough-hewn table occupies the centre of the room. Benches are used instead of chairs. The walls will be decorated with trophies of past and future chases.

There are sleeping apartments partitioned off from this room.

Mr. Cutting is an enthusiastic hunter. He and his friends who often join in a hunting party will use the cabin during the shooting season. The cabin will be occupied for the first time during the coming Fall.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Many Foreign Delegates to be Present—Topics for Discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The International Commercial Congress, to be held during the National Export Exposition, promises to be the most notable gathering ever held for the discussion of trade and commerce. Thirty-one foreign Governments have so far accepted the invitation to be represented at the congress, and have named delegates, many of whom are men of world-wide reputation. In addition, 126 foreign Chambers of Commerce and other organizations of like character have named representatives. Many of these are influential business men, who will speak for trade in Latin America, Europe, South Africa, India, Australasia, China, Japan, and other countries. American Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and similar organizations will be represented also to the number of several hundred.

Arrangements for the congress, which will open in the Exposition Auditorium on or about Oct. 10, are being made under the immediate supervision of Director General Wilson. The congress is under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, of which Dr. Wilson is the Director. It will be opened with imposing ceremonies, and President McKinley has been invited to make the principal address. The business of the congress will be conducted in the English language.

The preliminary list of subjects suggested for discussion by the various delegates appointed to the congress already shows about eighty topics for discussion, including foreign trade in general, a parcels post, interoceanic canals, international banking and currency, new spheres of influence of the United States, the future of the British West Indies, and other related subjects, the Latin American countries, trade, and the "open door" in China, Australian development, and South African commerce. Commercial problems in Europe also will receive attention.

New York's most perfect outings are the Hudson River Day Line trips; good music.—Adv.

LABORI WILL RECALL MERCIER

Expects to Use Schneider and Panizzardi Telegrams.

MERCIER SURE OF CONVICTION

Dreyfus's Counsel Is Confident He Can Crush Him.

Anti-Dreyfusards Assert Attempt to Assassinate Labori Is Not a Reality, but an Invention.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 20.—It is unlikely that Maitre Labori will be able to resume his duties at court to-morrow. He was sitting this afternoon in his garden with his wife and his secretary, and outwardly appeared to be in the best of health. Melton Prior thus sketched him. Being proud of his personal appearance, Labori removed a pair of spectacles from his nose and laid aside his newspapers while sitting for his portrait, although Prior says this was needless.

Maitre Labori's healthy appearance in spite of his wound has led his antagonists to declare that he was never wounded at all, and that the whole story of the attempt to assassinate him is an invention.

Le Gaulois will reproduce this story to-morrow. It is typical of the campaign which the Anti-Dreyfusards are now leading against the principal personages of the opposing camp.

Maitre Labori's desire to return to court is evident, and he says that he will have Gen. Mercier recalled, so as to have an opportunity of cross-examining him.

ROWLAND STRONG.

FRANCE ASKS FOR CONVICTION.

So Says Gen. Mercier, and Asserts Foreign Press Has Been Bribed by the Jewish Syndicate.

RENNES, Aug. 20.—Gen. Mercier, who was Minister of War when Capt. Dreyfus was condemned, and who, in the present trial, is the virtual prosecutor

Rennes yesterday by Capt. Cuignet, the former attaché of the Ministry of War, to whom was assigned last year the task of collecting matter bearing upon the Dreyfus, Picquart, and Esterhazy affairs, says:

"Capt. Cuignet's evidence shows that the whole secret dossier has not been communicated to the court-martial. A document has been withheld which proves the existence of a vast network of espionage under the direction of foreign Military Attachés and of negotiations on the subject of the Dreyfus case between several French notabilities and the representatives of foreign powers.

"The dossier, moreover, contains proofs that the sum of 35,000,000f. was received in France from abroad for the purpose of prosecuting a pro-Dreyfus campaign."

According to the Echo de Paris, as a consequence of Capt. Cuignet's evidence, Gen. Chamoin, who took the War Office secret dossier to Rennes, has started suddenly for Paris.

Trial May Last Into September.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Liberté says that the Dreyfus trial will not finish before the middle of September.

SENATOR CARTER ON DREYFUS.

Verdict of Guilty Will Precipitate a Revolution, He Says.

Senator Carter of Montana, who was a passenger on the New York, which arrived yesterday, said that he had been deeply interested in the Dreyfus trial while he was in France. He had not heard of the attempt to assassinate Maître Labori of counsel for Dreyfus, and manifested much surprise when told of it.

"If they find Capt. Dreyfus guilty in the face of the evidence," said Senator Carter, "it will precipitate trouble for the Republic of France. I think I know what I am talking about, for I had a good chance as an outsider to study the situation over there. To send that man back to prison will mean the starting of a revolution in France which will bring no end of trouble."

The Senator said he had nothing to say about politics just at present. "I have no comment to make upon the Administration," said he, "except to say that I am an Administration man. Mr. Alger and I had pleasant relations with each other, and I have no criticism to make. I will say, however, that I think Mr. Root is a good man for the place and will do a great deal for the advancement of the American Army in every way."

Senator Carter will remain a few days in the city before returning to Montana. He left his wife and daughter in Europe.

HE TRADES IN GOLD MINES.

W. J. Partridge, Once a Chum of Barney Barnato, in Town on His Way to Wind Up a Klondike Deal.

W. J. Partridge, who has seen about as much of the world as any twenty average men, who was a youthful comrade of Barney Barnato, the diamond king, and who left London with Barnato and went forth to seek for fortune in the mines of distant parts of the earth, who was with the Diamond King when he made his first strike in the diamond mines of South Africa, and who is now on his way to Alaska to wind up a deal by which he sells a gold mine to a London firm for £50,000, was one of the passengers on the American Line steamship New York yesterday.

Mr. Partridge is a typical miner in appearance, and his bearing and manner show at once that he has faced the world at every rugged point it can possibly put forth and won the game. He went from the steamer to the Hoffman House, where he will remain until this afternoon, when he leaves for Chicago.

"Yes, I have just closed a deal with Haggert, Hale & Prixley of London by which I sell to them a gold mine in Alaska for £50,000, and I have options on several other mines up in that region which I will look after while I am on this trip," said Mr. Partridge.

He carries about in his pockets many very valuable stones and nuggets as souvenirs, or "luck pieces," which he keeps to remember certain adventures in his life in the mines of various regions of the earth, and to bear him memory of Barney Barnato and other famous mining men, who became "Kings of the realm," as the saying goes among miners.

"Barney Barnato? Why, I knew him as a lad," said Mr. Partridge. "He and I were boys together in Whitechapel years ago. I went away with him on his trip for fortune, and was with him throughout his various and varying degrees of prosperity and poverty. He and I were together when he made his big find in South Africa. Everybody knows about that.

"Lately I have been dancing around over the face of the earth dealing in gold mines. I have been mixed up in Klondike affairs quite a little bit, and am now trying to promote my interests up in the extreme northwestern part of this continent. That's why I am here, and that's all there is to it."

STABBING MAY END FATALLY.

Victim of an Affray in Little Italy in a Serious Condition.

Diodore Dinana, twenty-five years old, of 317 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, was seriously stabbed in a small riot that occurred in Little Italy last night. The stiletto penetrated the left side near the heart, and at the Harlem Hospital, where the man was removed, the doctors say his chances of recovery are small.

At 8:30 o'clock Dinana had a row with an unknown man in his apartments. It is alleged that Dinana stabbed the man in the head a number of times. An Italian was seen coming out of the tenement at the hour named, covered with blood.

An hour later, this man, accompanied by a number of his friends, came around into One Hundred and Eleventh Street from First Avenue. Dinana was standing in front of the house in which he lives. Seeing the men approach he darted across the street and sought refuge in the house of a friend.

The man whom Dinana had assaulted had his head swathed in bandages. Seeing Dinana escaping he drew a knife, and dashed after him. He caught up with him just as Dinana was about to enter the house at 216 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. His friends were all around him, and there was a fight in which partisans of both men took sides. Knives and pistols were drawn, and one man had his nose almost cut off.

Policeman Lawrence ran into the crowd, and, with the use of his nightstick, got them to disperse. Then he saw Dinana lying on the sidewalk unable to move, and called an ambulance. The police are looking for Dinana's assailant.

PHYSICIAN FEARS HYDROPHOBIA

Dr. Crandall Injured While Examining a Deer's Body.

Dr. Frank A. Crandall, Jr., the Curator of the Buffalo Park Zoological Gardens, who cut his thumb slightly in performing an autopsy upon a deer on July 4 to ascertain the cause of the animal's death, came here last Friday for treatment at the Pasteur Institute.

On July 3 the deer was confined alone, having been restless and ugly. Later in the day it grew violent, trying to attack those who went near it, finally going into convulsions and dying the same night.

Dr. Crandall and a veterinary surgeon, Dr. John Wende, performed an autopsy the next day, and in doing so Dr. Crandall's knife slipped, cutting through his rubber glove and making a slight gash in his thumb. Dr. Wende says the animal died of hydrophobia, but Dr. Crandall gives cerebro-spinal meningitis as the cause of its death.

A short time afterward an emulsion was made of the deer's brain by Dr. W. G. Bissell, the city's bacteriologist, who inoculated a guinea pig with it. The guinea pig died twenty days later, showing symptoms as of rabies.

Dr. Bissell then made another emulsion, this time of the brain of the guinea pig, and inoculated another guinea pig with it. This one died after the same period, having manifested undoubted symptoms of hydrophobia.

The results of these experiments alarmed Dr. Crandall, and, though he thinks the knife blade was clean when it cut his thumb, he determined to take no chances, and so came to take the Pasteur treatment as a precautionary measure.

Dr. Leteve of the Pasteur Institute, when seen last night, said that Dr. Crandall is now at the sanitarium in Suffern, where he is under the care of Dr. Paul Gibier.

"The regular course of treatment of fifteen days will be given as a precaution," said Dr. Leteve, "and when he has finished with it he will be safe from this cut and immune to rabies for the future."

Brooklyn Naval Militia's Cruise.

A detachment of the Brooklyn Naval Militia spent yesterday cruising along the coast in the converted yacht Alleen. Commander R. P. Forshaw was in command. A new five-inch gun was recently placed on the yacht by the Government, and this was tested during yesterday's cruise.

MOSES HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

Took Little Girl Out Driving Without Parents' Consent, and Angry Mob Threatened to Lynch Him.

George A. Moses, thirty years old, a real estate dealer, living at the Hotel Minot, got himself into trouble yesterday afternoon. After luncheon he had a team and carriage brought to him from a livery and started out for a ride. An hour later he drove up to 3,344 Third Avenue, where a lot of children were playing in front of a big tenement.

He stopped and asked little eight-year-old Jennie Diehl if she would like to take a ride. She accepted, and, taking her into the carriage with him, the man drove away. He did not return the little one for five hours.

In the meantime, the children had told Mrs. Diehl of Jennie's "good luck," and the mother was thoroughly frightened. She found her husband, and the neighborhood was quickly aroused. Searching parties were sent into the Bronx in the direction Moses had been seen to drive, while the police were asked to join in the search. Several mounted policemen were sent to help.

When a few minutes after 7 o'clock Moses drove up in front of the tenement and put little Jennie down, unharmed, he found an altogether different reception from what he had anticipated. The child's father was furious and without a word jumped up on the buggy and began to attack Moses.

Moses took the heavy leaded butt end of his whip and gave the man a violent blow in the face, knocking him down from the wagon. The enraged parent rallied, and with a curse he again went at Moses. The latter had taken his reins and tried to drive away, but a score or more of men and women who had heard of Jennie's adventure seized the horses, and in a moment more Moses was dragged from his seat and was the centre of a shrieking mob of men and women.

Somebody set up a cry of "Lynch him," and what might have been Moses's fate is problematical, but for the arrival of the police. They rescued him, and took him to the Morrisania Station, where he is held on the charge of assault.

Moses admitted to the police that he had been indiscreet in taking the child without getting her parents' permission. He said he believed she was the child of an acquaintance, and took her along partly for a joke and partly to give her a ride. The police were inclined to place credence in his statement.

SPRUCE GUM CROP LARGE.

About Thirty Tons Sent to Market—Best Yield in the History of Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., Aug. 20.—The 1898 crop of spruce gum gathered from the forests of Maine has been sent to the market, the last batch of six tons having been sent last Wednesday. The total amount of the crop is in the neighborhood of thirty tons, the largest in the history of the State, and represents about $63,000.

The gathering and marketing of spruce gum in this State has within the last few years reached a fineness that is surprising. Every detail looking to the proper equipment of the pickers and "hunters" is carefully looked after. Every one in the party is provided with the most substantial clothing, the best canned goods to eat while in the woods, and the most modern tools for the picking of the gum. A guide, or "hunter," goes with each party sent out by a dealer.

During the Winter, when the snow in the woods is not too deep, a "hunter" goes from camp to camp spotting good-looking trees that have a supply of gum clinging to the bark. He makes a note of each tree, marking them by cutting into the bark with his ax. In the Spring, when the snow has melted he leads his party of pickers over the same territory, and they clean the trees of the gum that has accumulated. The instrument used for picking purposes is of fine surgeon's steel, tempered to such a degree that it can be bent to almost any shape, and not break. This is necessary, for, on many of the trees, the gum is hanging to the bark in such a manner that to attempt to remove it with anything but a crooked blade would be useless.

The gum as it is scraped from the tree is dumped into a large basket, which is taken to the nearest lumber camp and left for the coming of the "chaser," whose duty is to see that the gum arrives at the home of the "boss," who has sent the expedition out. When the gum arrives at the latter place it is spread on a carpet and the whole neighborhood takes a hand in sorting the good from the bad, the light-colored from the dark. Then it is "blowed," a huge bellows not unlike those used in a blacksmith shop being used for the purpose. The gum is then ready to be bagged and sent to the city dealer.

The gum purchased from lumbermen is always dirty, as the men take no time to clean it or remove any part of the large amount of bark and chips that have been collected with the gum or left clinging to the pieces. This gum the dealer usually mixes in with the better quality, being careful to put the cleanest of the lot on top, and thereby deceive the wholesale dealer as well as the trust.

One peculiar thing in connection with the gathering of the Maine crop this year was the fact that when the pickers came to dispose of their gum they extracted a solemn promise from the purchaser that he would not allow the gum to be manufactured and put on the market by the trust. One dealer in Bangor, who in years past has handled more gum than any other man in Maine, was unable to obtain a pound from the men from the woods because he would not make such a promise. The woodsmen seem to think that all trusts, especially the Pulp Trust, are against their good. They argue that within a few years, possibly five, the Pulp Trust will have removed all the spruce from the forests of Maine, and they will then be obliged to give up the gum business as a side issue of the Winter's work.

INDIANS TAKE TO THE WOODS.

3,500 Mexican Soldiers Massed on the Yaqui River.

BACATETE, Mexico, Aug. 18, via Potam, Mexico, Aug. 20.—The main body of the Yaqui warriors are reported to be now south of Bacum, while the remainder are scattered through the woods as far down the river as Medano in small bands numbering from four to fifty.

Gen. Torres's entire field command is now at Chumampaco, four miles above Torin. The next move will be to send out an advance column to a favorite watering place of the Yaquis.

It is the opinion of many who know the Yaquis well that removal of the scene of hostilities to the mountains will be more advantageous to the Indians than to the troops. It was in these same hills that the Yaquis killed more than 20,000 soldiers in the war that ended in the making of the peace treaty of 1897.

A detachment of the Seventeenth Regiment under Capt Morales leaves Potam this morning for Chumampaco, and 100 men of the Eleventh will start in the morning for the same place. The total number of soldiers now on the Yaqui River is 3,500.

It has been found that the machine guns, of which so much was expected, are a complete failure in the flat jungle river country, as the Indians usually fight in small bands when they enter the mountains.

NEED PROMPT ACTION IN SAMOA.

Some of Malietoa's People Said to be Settling Around Apia.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The correspondent of The Times at Apia, Samoan Islands, under date of Aug. 7, urges prompt action by the powers in the appointment of permanent officials. He says:

"Until the arrival of the permanent officials a section of the Malietoans will continue to believe in the ultimate success of their party. An influential deputation of Mataafan Chiefs waited on the Government last Wednesday and complained that the party of Malietoa, in disregard of the instructions of the Commissioners, was settling in and around Apia, with the design of forming a Government, and was insulting the Mataafans who visited Apia.

"The Consuls promised to inquire, and are now considering the matter."

Isham G. Hornsby Dead.

Isham G. Hornsby died on Saturday at York Harbor, Me. He was seventy-six years of age. For the last twenty years Mr. Hornsby had lived in Washington. Prior to that time he was one of the leading business men of Louisville, Ky. He married a daughter of Judge Jeremiah S. Black, who was Attorney General and Secretary of State in President Buchanan's Cabinet.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

GOVERNOR AT CHAMPLAIN

Calls on the President, but Does Not Talk Politics.

PLEASED WITH ARMY OFFICERS

Says He Is Gratified that So Many Recommended by Him Were Appointed—Mr. Hobart Still Ill.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 20.—President McKinley and Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock drove over to Plattsburg this morning and attended service at the First Presbyterian Church.

Vice President Hobart was not so well to-day, and did not leave his room. The very warm weather of the past few days is doubtless the cause of his indisposition. He is resting easily to-night, however, and no alarm is felt as to his condition.

Gov. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived here this afternoon in a special car attached to the special Sunday newspaper train. They left Chautauqua last night and traveled over the Erie Railway to Binghamton, where their private car was attached to a Delaware and Hudson train, which reached Albany at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Their private car was run special to Saratoga, where it was attached to the special Sunday newspaper train which carries the New York papers into the Adirondacks. The last time Gov. Roosevelt passed through here was on Oct. 17, 1898, when he was making his tour of the State in his campaign for Governor.

The Governor read with interest and pleasure as he came up to-day, a dispatch from Washington giving the names of the newly appointed officers of the new volunteer regiments. During his recent tour in the western part of New York State, Gov. Roosevelt has been in constant telegraphic and telephonic communication with the Colonels of the New York regiments which were engaged in the war with Spain, in regard to the officers to be recommended for appointment in the ten new volunteer regiments.

Two officers are to be recommended from each one of the war regiments. In making these selections, military considerations alone will rule. No heed will be paid by Gov. Roosevelt to political pressure. He will have a conference with Adjt. Gen. Andrews at Oyster Bay Tuesday evening next for the purpose of going over the list of officers recommended for appointment by the Colonels of the different regiments. Speaking of the new appointments, he said:

"Not all were appointed whom I recommended, but I feel glad that such a large percentage of the men I recommended were appointed. I selected them from the entire cavalry brigade at Santiago, and in each case the man was selected on the recommendation of his military officer. I notice among the Majors appointed were H. W. Hubbel and John C. Gilmore, both of whose appointments I am glad to say I recommended. Another appointment I suggested was that of Lieut. Col. House, formerly a Captain, and Capt. J. H. Dorst. Now, there is Lieut. W. M. McNamee, who was with me at Kettle Hill.

"I have also got in from New York as Captains, L. M. Goldsborough of the Seventy-first Regiment, and Luther S. Kelly, the old Yellowstone scout, one of the best men I ever met. Among the Rough Riders whom I recommended, several were appointed, including as First Lieutenants H. C. Sayre of Colorado, as Second Lieutenants Gordon Johnson of Alabama and Fred W. Bugbee of Arizona, who was shot in the head at San Juan, and refused to go to the rear, and fought all day long.

"There were also appointed Second Lieutenants at my suggestion William R. Taylor, Edward Francis Hackett, and Frederick W. Mills, Jr. I recommended a number of Rough Riders, although I knew that not all of them could be appointed, and I repeat that I am exceedingly pleased that so many of them were appointed. I was careful in making my recommendations to make no distinction between the squadron of Rough Riders at San Juan and the squadron at Tampa. Both were equally brave, both were willing to brave the enemy's guns."

Gov. Roosevelt was met at Albany by a committee of escort from the Catholic Summer School of Plattsburg who accompanied him to Hotel Champlain.

To-morrow the Governor will visit the Summer school at 10 o'clock A. M. to listen to an address by the Rev. T. J. Gasson. At 4 o'clock P. M., accompanied by Col. George Curtis Treadwell, Military Secretary, he will pay a visit to the Twenty-sixth Regiment at Plattsburg Barracks. He will call upon Col. Rice, and will witness the regiment drill. In the evening at 8 o'clock he will deliver an address to the students of the school in the auditorium on the Summer school grounds and will catch the 9:42 o'clock train for Oyster Bay.

The Governor was not expected at Hotel Champlain until to-morrow, and so no accommodations were ready for him when he arrived. As the hotel is crowded from cellar to garret, the men's waiting room was cleared and a bed made up in it for the Governor's occupation.

Gov. Roosevelt called upon President McKinley to-night, and they had a long chat. Politics was not discussed by them, except in one instance. They talked over the Ohio campaign pretty thoroughly, as the Governor expects to start it with a speech at Dayton about the middle of September.

Mr. Root May Visit the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Secretary Root has in contemplation a visit to the President at Lake Champlain. He has not yet finally determined whether to go, but will decide in a day or two. The fact that Gen. Wesley Merritt is to have a conference with the President during the week, combined with Mr. Root's prospective trip, has given rise to fresh rumors of a possible change in the command of the troops in the Philippines.

SOLDIER'S PICTURE OF LUZON.

The Many Nationalities Present at an Evening Concert.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Here is a bit of description from Corp. Alexander Hunt, a Wilson County boy with the Twentieth Kansas:

"Last evening I went over to the Luneta to a band concert given by the Twenty-second band. It was very good. The crowd was just the same as seeing all the people of the earth, nearly. There were the natives (the well to do) in fine turnouts with fine little horses, the ladies dressed in pina cloth of very bright color and the gentlemen in white. Everybody dresses in white here. You can imagine what a fine picture it makes under the electric lights. The English were there in swell carriages. Our American officers, naval and infantry, with their wives and daughters, make a pretty sight, with the black coachmen, in red and gold livery. The Spanish senoritas, dressed in black and with black hair and eyes and beautiful olive complexions, made a striking contrast with the American ladies dressed in white, with pink cheeks. The rich Chinese ladies were there, too, dressed in native attire, with—well, I will call them trousers, and a kind of a shirt that they had forgotten to tuck in. They were not what I would call pretty. The Japs were present, and are very pretty. Some French ladies added color to the white-dressed crowd. Many Germans drove around in their slow manner. You can imagine all this made an impression not soon to be forgotten. Tiring of the crowd, you could take a chair down on the beach and watch the rollers come in, or look at the big battleships throwing their long, slim beams of light over the waters, or the great transports upon one of which you hoped soon to be homeward bound. The breeze is fine on the Luneta, and it is the chief attraction here, but about 8 o'clock the crowd disperses, as everything is closed by 8:30 on account of the revolt.

HUNTER SHOT BY HIS BROTHER.

Mistaken for a Deer and Killed Instantly.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Ralph H. Robbins of Warren, Mass., was accidentally killed while deer hunting at Eighth Lake, Fulton Chain, last night.

He and his brother, William Robbins of Passaic, N. J., started out to hunt deer. The latter mistook Ralph for one and fired. Death occurred instantly.

"Anglo-Saxon Review," edited by Lady Randolph Churchill. Single copies, $6. Order from Brentano's, Union Square, N. Y.—Adv.

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TRADE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Large Use and Lively Demand for American Machinery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The commercial development of South Africa is the subject of a recent special report to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department, by J. G. Stowe, Consul General at Cape Town. Mr. Stowe calls especial attention to trade conditions in the Transvaal. On the way to Pretoria he noted that the barbed wire, of which thousands of miles of fences in South Africa are built, came from the United States, but the iron posts on which the wire is strung came from other countries.

"The City of Kimberley," he says, "647 miles from Cape Town, has a population of 35,000 and the greatest diamond mines of the world. The United States is represented here by a Consular Agent—Gardner F. Williams, who is the general manager of the mines. I was pleased to learn that many of the most responsible positions were held by Americans. The immense driving gear of a pumping engine made in England had to be sent to Chicago to have the cogs cut. The company is operating an ice plant sent from Chicago, and has three more ordered, each with a capacity of five tons per day and 20,000 cubic feet of cold storage; and a complete dynamite plant, with an American to manage it, is on its way here from America. The 150 miles of narrow gauge railroad in and around the mines are laid with American rails, and every tie or sleeper is made of California redwood, which in this country is the best wood for such a purpose. It is also used in many other ways. Three ships from California have recently arrived with cargoes of the redwood and Oregon pine. The company sells its ice for half a cent per pound, while in Cape Town the charge is 4 cents per pound."

Of the South African Republic, Mr. Stowe says:

"Johannesburg is a busy, bustling city—the only real city in South Africa from the standpoint of an American. The buildings would do credit to any city. Americans have had a part in the development, for Americans occupy the responsible positions of managers, consulting engineers, and superintendents; and I was glad to learn that their ability was recognized by other countries. J. C. Manion, the United States Consular Agent at Johannesburg, has been the means of introducing mining machinery and supplies of all kinds of American manufacture, to the value of millions of dollars. The Mining Exchange, where the daily sale of shares occurs, is as lively as our own Stock Exchanges. Over fifteen tons of gold per month is the product of the mines, and the ground is only beginning to be worked. New discoveries are reported daily. The main reef crops out at the surface and the veins dip to great depths; some of the new shafts are going down to 3,200-foot levels. American steel and iron makers should have a share of the trade in the tool and drill steel used so largely in the mines. England and Germany now furnish all of it, and their brands are well known. American manufacturers of steel should send samples to J. C. Manion, United States Consular Agent.

"During my whole trip I was all the time putting my hands on something American. I was told that our screw-drivers, hammers, hatchets, chisels, &c., were so cheap (though good) that it did not pay to grind or repair them—that it was better and cheaper to buy new ones."

ST. AGNES'S CHURCH TO OPEN.

To Be Rededicated by Archbishops Martinelli and Corrigan.

Repairs on the Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes in Forty-third Street, between Lexington Avenue and Third Avenue, begun in March, are almost finished and the church will be opened next Sunday.

It was damaged by fire, caused by defective insulation of the electric light wires, to the extent of $50,000 on Dec. 4 last year, and has been closed since then, the services being held in the basement and school hall.

This morning and until further notice there will be but one mass at 8 o'clock, instead of three as usual. There will also be a meeting of the Building Association, a society of men and women who meet weekly, paying monthly dues of 25 cents each, to help raise the church's debt.

Everything is finished in the church except the organ, which will be ready Oct. 1, and the stained glass windows, which are now in process of completion. It is expected that they will be done by the last of the week.

The formal ceremony of rededication will be performed on Oct. 29 by Archbishop Corrigan. Archbishop Martinelli and two other ecclesiastics of high rank are expected to be present to assist Archbishop Corrigan.

ORPHAN ASYLUM TO MOVE.

Sisters of the Sacred Heart Deny Reports of Complaints.

The Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, whose orphan asylum branch is at 251 West Fourteenth Street, will move to their new home in West One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street in a few weeks.

In speaking for the Mother Superior of the Order, one of the Sisters said yesterday that the report that they were compelled to move because complaints had been received about the noise the children made was not true.

"Why, we have only fifteen children here," said the Sister, "and is it likely that they could made such a noise that the police and the Board of Health would interfere? It is not true.

"We are moving because our quarters here are too small, for we want to have room for several of the Sisters who visit the city's prisons and hospitals. As soon as the Mother Superior came back from Italy she looked for a suitable house and bought it, that is all. The only complaint about noise was one we had from a sick woman."

This orphan asylum is a branch of the large convent and academy for orphans in West Park, on the Hudson, where the order has its headquarters. The price of the building they have bought in One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street is $45,000, and is considered very moderate.

Disease Germs on Copper Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Dr. Adolph Gehrmann, chemist of the Health Department, has made experiments which show that there is danger in the handling of a copper cent. At the Confectioners' Convention at Buffalo recently resolutions were adopted urging the Government to substitute aluminium in making pennies, as the copper coins are carriers of disease. Dr. Gehrmann, in order to discover the disease-carrying power of the copper penny, collected a number of the coins from stores near schools, experimented with them, and found that disease germs could be seen on every one of them.

SHOT DEAD WHILE DRIVING.

Frank Radcliffe Killed at Holmesburg—An Arrest Made.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—While driving with his father through Holmesburg, a suburb of this city, Frank Radcliffe was killed by a bullet fired by some unknown person about 7 o'clock to-night. The ball struck him in the breast, and he fell dead in his wife's arms.

The occupants of the carriage heard no report, nor could they see any one in the vicinity.

Late to-night Paul Spiel of Holmesburg was arrested on suspicion of having caused Radcliff's death. Spiel had been firing a rifle in the vicinity about the time Radcliffe was killed. Detective Geyer is of the opinion that the shooting was an accident.

FIGHT OVER HALE ESTATE

C. H. Stone Charges Hugh Porter with Conversion of $600,000.

LAWYER CALLS IT TRICKERY

Says His Fees Were Large, but Denies He Took Dishonestly a Cent of Pianomaker's Property.

Charges of the mismanagement of an estate said to have been worth considerably over a million dollars and counter-charges of resorting to clairvoyance and all sorts of trickery make up the programme of a lawsuit which will soon come to a head in the courts.

It is the wrangle over the estate of Joseph P. Hale, who was a number of years ago one of the leading manufacturers of cheap pianos in this country.

Before the death of Mr. Hale, in 1883, it is set forth that he branched out from the piano business into many investments. It is shown that he engaged in railroad building in the West and that he undertook to establish or promote water works in Arizona.

These investments were made under a separate company, called the New York, New England and Western Investment Company, and it is claimed that at the time of his death Mr. Hale owned these properties and other property valued at $600,000.

Mrs. Hale and George W. Debevoise were made executors of the estate. It is claimed that under the will the entire property was to be divided into three equal parts and go to Mrs. Hale, the widow; Julia H. Demarest, afterward Mrs. Traver, and Mrs. Charles H. Stone, now dead.

It appears that before any division was made Hugh Porter, a lawyer who resides at 126 West Seventy-second Street, was consulted.

Suit has been brought by Charles H. Stone, who claims that the estate has been mismanaged by the executors and by Mr. Porter.

Mr. Stone declares that Mr. Porter has enriched himself to the extent of $600,000 out of the estate while the various properties have been run down until the total value of the residuary estate has shrunk from over a million dollars to $500,000.

One of his specific charges is to the effect that Mr. Porter has mismanaged the Huachuca Water Company in Arizona until it has fallen into utter worthlessness. He also charges that the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern Railroad, in Michigan, which was one of the properties of the estate, has been woefully neglected.

He says that Mr. Porter has appropriated money unlawfully to himself which cannot be regained, and he asserts that prompt measures are necessary to prevent further acts of this kind.

Mr. Stone, who makes these charges, seems to be upheld by William H. Murphy, who was employed by Mr. Hale, and who after the death of the latter was engaged by Mr. Porter, the lawyer, to aid him in the management of the estate. Mr. Murphy extends the charges of Mr. Stone against Mr. Porter by saying that he transferred money from the railroad company's account to his own personal bank account.

The other side of the case is brought out in an interview had with Mr. Porter last night. Mr. Porter said:

"After the death of Mr. Hale, Mrs. Hale came to me and asked for a consultation concerning the affairs of the estate.

"At first I declined to undertake the task of closing it up, for I saw that the whole affair was a mass of entangling litigation if a settlement was to be brought about speedily.

"The truth of the matter was that if the estate had been closed out then and there the family would have been bankrupt. I told Mrs. Hale and Mr. Debevoise there were two courses to be pursued—either close the estate out at once and leave the family bankrupt with the debts that had piled up or else try to nurse it along until the properties could be put on a paying basis. They held a family conference and determined upon the latter plan.

"I saw fit to start up anew the piano-making business, which had been sidetracked, although it was the business by which Mr. Hale had made his fortune. We formed a company, and Charles H. Stone, who had been a clerk of Mr. Hale's in the business, was made President of this company.

"We set aside $130,000 from the estate for reviving the piano business, and it was conducted on a paying basis for several years when Stone closed it out without consulting me.

"Meanwhile the $130,000 was divided among the heirs, Mrs. Hale and her daughters, Mrs. Stone, and Mrs. Traver. I discovered that Stone had secured possession of Mrs. Hale's stock.

"Investigation brought out the fact that she had been going to see a clairvoyant and talking with the fanciful mediums who spoke in the so-called voice of her dead husband and her daughter, Mrs. Stone, who had also died, and they had been through this alleged medium telling her to favor Stone.

"To all appearances Mrs. Hale was going to this clairvoyant, who was a woman somewhere up town, without the knowledge of Stone, but one day, I am informed by Mrs. Hale herself, she was coming out of the place where she had gone without making a prearranged appointment, and met Stone at the steps of this clairvoyant's house, accompanied by the clairvoyant's daughter, whom he afterward married.

"Then Mrs. Hale saw that she was being imposed upon, and demanded the return of her stocks and the dividends due her, which she had turned over to Stone, amounting to about $200,000. She never secured these properties from him, and the executors, Mrs. Hale and Mr. Debevoise, then decided to divide the estate between Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Traver.

"This is what has caused the trouble. I have never taken a single fee from the estate but that it was approved by the executors. It is true that my fees have amounted to a great deal, but the work for sixteen years, which has required that I practically abandon all other business, has been enough to pay good fees. The charge that I have taken $600,000 is a slander.

"Murphy is testifying for Stone because I discharged him a year ago when it was disclosed that a woman went to his house and his wife threw carbolic acid in her face. This woman was Grace Livingstone, who claimed that Murphy was in love with her."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP DEBATE.

Day to be Devoted to It at Convention of League of Municipalities.

Arrangements have just been completed for a most comprehensive discussion of the municipal ownership question. It will occupy an entire day of the convention of the League of American Municipalities, to be held at Syracuse Sept. 19-22. The affirmative side of the question is to be presented in papers by Mayor Henry V. Johnson of Denver, Mayor Gustav Tafel of Cincinnati, Mayor Frank G. Pierce of Marshalltown, Ia., and Mayor J. R. Robinson of Colorado Springs, Col. Papers on the negative side will be read by Robert P. Porter, former Director of the Census; M. J. Francisco, a former Secretary of the National Electric Light Association, and M. A. Gemunder, former Director of Public Works at Columbus, Ohio.

Following the reading of these papers the convention will enter into a general discussion of municipal ownership, to be led on the affirmative side by Mayor John MacVicar of Des Moines, and on the negative side by Henry L. Doherty, President of the Northwestern Electrical Association, and Allen Ripley Foote.

No Need for Worry.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The rumor that the South American republics are to unite against the United States is not discommoding. What South American republic can unite with itself, to say nothing of uniting with other republics?

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:00 A. M.—37 Cortland Street; Peter Henderson; damage, $15,000.

5:45 A. M.—22 West End Avenue; Charles Hains; damage, $5.

1:00 P. M.—215 Broome Street; Lewis Rubin; no damage.

5:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Washington Avenue; unknown; no damage.

7:00 P. M.—3,160 Third Avenue; Paul G. Decker; damage, $200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

McKINNEY, Texas, Aug. 20.—The Collin Mills and Elevator, with 75,000 bushels of wheat and 25 carloads of flour, were burned last night. Loss, $125,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Fire last night destroyed the five-story James L. Haven Building, on Second Street, near Plum Street. It was occupied by James L. Haven, manufacturer of machinery; C. E. Littell, manufacturer of woodworking machinery, and Z. A. Gomersall, dealer in paper stock and rags. The loss will exceed $150,000; partial insurance.

NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED.

Second of the Two Men Who Killed Hamilton Hanged.

FULTON, Ky., Aug. 20.—Squab Boline, colored, was hanged last night by a mob. Three weeks ago Boline and another negro named Henry Stewart robbed Gail Hamilton of $13 and then shot and killed him. Boline escaped at the time, but Stewart was captured and hanged by a mob the night after the murder.

Boline was captured yesterday at Milan, Tenn., and brought here last night by officers. Before they could place him in prison they were surrounded by the mob, which lynched Boline.

FIVE DROWNED IN CAPSIZE.

Schooner Hunter Savidge Turned Over in a Squall.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Harbor Beach says five lives were lost this afternoon by the capsizing off Pointe-aux-Barques, of the schooner Hunter Savidge. She was bound from Sarnia to Alpena Light, and when struck by a squall capsized. The names of those drowned are:

Mrs. John Mullerweiss of Alpena, wife of the vessel's owner; Etta Mullerweiss, aged six; Mrs. Fred Sharpsteen, wife of the Captain; —— Sharpsteen, son of the Captain; Mate Thomas Dubuy.

Details are very meagre, and the fate of the rest of the crew is unknown. Wrecking parties have left for the scene.

The Hunter Savidge was built at Grand Haven, Mich., in 1870, and was owned by John Mullerweiss of Alpena. His wife had been ill for some time and was making a trip on the vessel for her health.

A Toledo (Ohio) Church Burned.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 20.—A fire caused by the explosion of an altar lamp at the Church of the Good Shepherd to-day, destroyed the church building with all the altars and statues. The loss is $15,000 on the building, and the images were of great value.

New Hampshire Provincial Records.

From The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.

In accordance with the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, Register of Probate George F. Richards has shipped to the State Library at Concord the provincial records of New Hampshire, dating from 1625 to March 19, 1771. These records have been located in Exeter since it was the Capital of the State, but it was felt that at Concord they would be more easily accessible. The records filled seven cases, and were composed of about twenty-five volumes of bound books and all the original papers. All the records designate New Hampshire as a province, and those dated after it became a State are still retained in Exeter. The papers are all in an excellent state of preservation.

Simply Inhuman.

"Don't you think it is cruel to keep those feathered songsters in a cage?" asked the sympathetic man.

"I do," answered Mr. Barker. "When I think of those pampered pets being fed and tended and left with no object in life except to wake a man who is suffering for sleep at 6 A. M. it seems simply inhuman."—Washington Star.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Y. Takamoto and T. Iwaki, Tokio, Japan; William B. Terry, Melbourne, Australia; H. S. Sneed, Oklahoma.

EMPIRE—C. McNeil, St. Louis; A. P. Miller, Pittsburg; F. W. Russell, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Nathaniel Wilson, Washington; George W. Dunn, Binghamton.

GILSEY—H. Pruss, Cattas, Peru; Charles G. Glass, Montreal; N. F. Graham, Trinidad.

GRAND—Dr. A. A. Doyle, Australia; J. P. Waring, Savannah.

HOFFMAN—D. R. Burgess, Mobile; W. R. White, London; W. J. Partridge, London.

HOLLAND—Walter H. Vibrant, Calcutta; P. Bartholomey, Buffalo; S. Forster, London.

MANHATTAN—T. H. Vanderson, San Antonio; Augustus Jennings, Indianapolis; G. W. Bramhall, Yokohama, Japan.

MURRAY HILL—L. F. Hughes, Cienfuegos; Madison Davis, Washington.

NETHERLAND—H. Singer-Bigger, London; Dr. Dillon Brown, Yadkin River, N. C.

PARK AVENUE—William H. Conley, Washington; J. M. Young, Lake City, Fla.

PLAZA—W. M. Hutchinson, Shanklin, Isle of Wight; L. H. Close, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

WALDORF—J. Mitchell, Awdric, Scotland; T. S. Marshall, London; J. K. Shaw, Toronto; Senator T. H. Carter, Montana; George Gibb, Melbourne, Australia; George V. Blackbourne, St. Louis; Senator John C. Spooner, Michigan.

ARRIVA

THE SHAMROCK'S WASH DAY

Yacht Presented Sorry Spectacle to Sunday Sightseers.

AS CLOSELY GUARDED AS EVER

Excursion Boats Played Airs, to Which Cup Challenger and Consort Paid Scant Heed.

Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger, the Shamrock, held a somewhat informal but voluminous reception yesterday at her anchorage off Tompkinsville. The green yacht lay like a log in the water, while craft of every description, all loaded, metaphorically, to the gunwales, sailed, steamed, and drifted around her. The big and little boats went round and round the little green thing, while the bands played "God Save the Queen," "America," and "Britannia, the Gem of the Ocean"—more familiarly known as "The Red, White, and Blue," but serving equally well as a patriotic song of Great Britain or of the United States.

To all this adulatory attention the Shamrock and her big consort, the Erin, paid slight attention. Only once the Erin dipped her colors in acknowledgment of the courtesy, as if somewhat in doubt as to whether the air played by the band was intended for "America" or "God Save the Queen," or whether "Britannia, the Gem of the Ocean," may not have been a cover for "The Red, White, and Blue."

The boatmen, who expected a big crowd at Tompkinsville, eager to see the challenger, were disappointed. They had gathered in great numbers, and their small craft, assembled near the pier, looked like a big mosquito fleet. But most of the persons who wanted to see the Shamrock took one of the excursion steamers, which made close evolutions about the yacht, much to the apparent discomfort of the latter's crew.

The sad truth was that the Shamrock did not present a very attractive appearance as she lay off Tompkinsville. It seemed to be wash day aboard the cup challenger, for the rigging was covered with underclothing and things, hung out to dry in an atmosphere as heavy and wet as the sea itself. The crew, in partial deshabille, lounged on the deck and jested with all who made inquiries about the mysterious boat.

Besides these disillusioning aspects, the Shamrock keeps up her spread of tarpaulin or canvas, and the impossible jigger mast. This makes her look somewhat like an oyster scow. She is not pretty, even in the light of the most vivid imagination, with jigger mast removed and canvas bellied by the wind, but as she stands now she is the wonder and comment of all who go out to Tompkinsville to see her.

An accident to the challenger was narrowly averted during the afternoon. The Wilson Line steamship Salerno passed close to the Shamrock on her way up from Quarantine. The Salerno was bound in from Hull, and came in close so that her passengers might see the challenger. The heavy swell caused the yacht to roll, and this started the jigger boom, which had been laid on deck and not properly fastened, to roll about. Only the alertness of the bootswain saved the Shamrock from damage. The boom had swung out toward the scuppers several times before he and the men he summoned to his aid fell on it and held it down until it was made fast.

The electric launch Spartan, when close to the British yacht and in such a position that the tideway would have dashed her against the foreigner, became powerless and began to drift down upon the challenger. She attained much headway, and there was a call on the Shamrock to fend off the helpless boat. Before the impact took place Police Patrol No. 5, which was patroling about the Shamrock and keeping order in the crowd of boats, ran up, and, getting her nose against the Spartan, pushed her out of the course. The Spartan was taken in tow by No. 5 to the Bechtel dock, at Stapleton.

Capt. Hogarth boarded the tug Lawrence in the afternoon and went down to Sandy Hook to pick out an anchorage for the Shamrock. It is intended that the Shamrock shall lie in Sandy Hook Bay after she has her racing rig set.

The officers and crew are having a very quiet time of it. They sought to enliven the evening Saturday by having an impromptu entertainment aboard the Erin, at which the more accomplished members of the two crews sang, danced, and recited. The star performer of this and every entertainment aboard, it is said, is "Pat" Farrow, a jolly Irishman, who is a clever singer and impersonator.

In the entertainment the performers chose a number of American songs, such as "White Wings," "Girl in Blue," and others. The two Singhalese servants, Shamrock and Erin, contributed as their share in the entertainment a dance called "The Devil's Dance," and demonstrated their patriotism and loyalty by singing "God Save the Queen." These Singhalese, with their queer costumes and high combs, are attracting fully as much interest as the crack yacht.

Yesterday afternoon Alexander Barrie entertained at the Crescent Yacht Club David Barrie, Dr. Mackay, Capt. Matthews of the Erin, and the Chevalier de Martino. The Chevalier, who came over for the purpose of painting a picture of the race for the Queen, said the only thing he saw of the former race, that between the Valkyrie III. and the Defender, was a lot of funnels of the excursion boats following the racers. He expects better luck this time, not only in the view he obtains, but in the outcome of the race itself.

The Shamrock was as closely guarded yesterday as ever. No one was permitted to approach her very near, and it was not possible for anything but a bird or a missile to get to her deck. The crew were quite ready to jest, but not to give out anything that ever a Coroner's jury would consider as information. When asked if Capt. Hogarth was aboard, they merely gave a hard, empty British stare and then giggled. The question afforded vast amusement. This reception of the inquiry was typical, as every other met with the same response. When asked if the Shamrock would go to the Erie Basin to-day, they giggled again, and finally one answered that she would go there to-day, towing the Erin. This witticism brought down the tarpaulin.

When the excursion steamer George Starr passed the two British boats a cornet played the air "God Save the Queen"—It may have been "America"—and the boats paid attention to it at first. Finally the officers of the Erin ordered her colors dipped in acknowledgment, and one of them remarked that "the fellows on the Shamrock haven't gumption enough to recognize the courtesy."

The Shamrock continues to attract the closest attention and interest of yachtsmen, who congregate on the piers at Tompkinsville, and guess about her depth, her length, her sail area, her centreboard, her masts, her ballast, and everything that is hers. There was a rumor in Tompkinsville yesterday that an inquisitive diver went under the boat Saturday night, and found that she draws 22 feet of water and has no centreboard, but has a fin keel. These interesting matters of detail were hotly discussed by local and visiting experts all day.

The Erin will go to the Erie Basin early this morning, to have her hull and bottom cleaned, in preparation for the reception of Sir Thomas Lipton, who sails from England Saturday. The Shamrock will follow her, under tow of the tug James A. Lawrence. She will go into dry dock at once, and be cleaned up and put into the fittest possible shape. Both boats expect to be in fine condition for greeting the eyes of their owner when he sails into this harbor on the Campania.

SHAMROCK'S MAIN BOOM HERE.

Steel Spar Brought on the New York Is Over a Hundred Feet Long.

The American liner New York, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, brought the main boom of the Shamrock. The officers of the New York said that the boom would probably be unloaded to-day. It is 105 feet long, weighs about a ton and a half, and is of steel. It is about 12 inches in diameter at the jaws, where it is attached to the mast, and about 17 inches in the centre. From there it tapers again to the outer end, where it measures about 9 inches. The outer end is covered with a wooden cap, with a knob, so it can be easily removed. Throughout the length of the spar there is a steel traveler, or single rail, modeled on the type of the "T" rail. The boom is painted a light mahogany and is grained.

Twelve to fifteen feet from the outer end of the spar are a couple of steel braces starting from the "T" rail, running diagonally two-thirds of the way around the spar, and ending in a circular steel patch, to which a ringbolt is fastened, the patch strengthening the part where the ringbolt is. The boom is not much scratched, and apparently has no dents.

The boom looks able to stand a very heavy strain. Its peculiar shape seemingly adds to its tensile strength. The plates overlap and are from 12 to 14 feet in length and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. Each plate extends one-third of the way around the spar, and the rivets are close together.

THE SHAMROCK AT ROTHESAY.

Sir Thomas Will Stop There First on His Return if He Gets the Cup.

A copy of The Buteman of Rothesay, Scotland, of July 29 devotes three columns to the visit of Sir Thomas Lipton with the Shamrock and Erin to Rothesay. The details of the official reception with which Sir Thomas and the challenger met indicate that in the present instance the America's Cup races are attracting quite as much attention in parts of the British Isles at least as they do here.

The Shamrock's last spin before her departure was in Rothesay Bay, and was taken for the especial pleasure of the people thereabout, whom Sir Thomas has known since as a boy he began spending vacation days among them. To the party of town officials he said that should h win the cup Rothesay would be the first port at which he should call on his return from America.

Sir Thomas is quoted in an interview as saying: "Yes, the composition of the Shamrock's hull is a mystery. I can only tell you that it is composed of very light metal with a polish as fine as glass. We don't know what she can do, for she has never had a fair trial, and her big sails have not been up. But I am very well satisfied with what has been done. Our crew is the best Great Britain can produce. Every man on board has a fine record. The Prince of Wales has taken a particularly great personal interest in the Shamrock. He visited the boat before she was launched, and only two days ago came on board at great personal risk, as there was such a big sea on at Cowes."

PARKER NOT TO SAIL SHAMROCK.

The German Ambassador in London Denies the Report.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The German Ambassador to Great Britain, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenberg, denies that Emperor William has given permission to Capt. "Ben" Parker of the Kaiser's yacht Meteor and his colleagues to assist in sailing the Shamrock, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup.

Columbia and Defender at Bristol.

BRISTOL, Aug. 20.—The sloop Columbia arrived here in tow of her tender, the steamer St. Michaels, this afternoon. Both Defender and Columbia are now anchored off the Herreshoff shops, and during the week both will be hauled out. The steel mast for the Columbia is about ready to be stepped. Both boats are stripped, except their mainsails.

BLUE LAWS IN PATERSON.

Italian Barbers Now Want Everything Closed on Sundays.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 20.—The American barbers of this city, who want to close on Sunday, enlisted Mayor Hinchcliffe's aid and compelled the Italians, who do not want to close, to obey the law. The Italians remained closed to-day, because they would have been arrested if they opened. This evening they met and demanded that since they must close they be not the only ones, and that the Mayor enforce the blue laws upon all.

They demanded that the saloons, candy stores, soda water stands, groceries, street cars, and steam roads be forced to obey the law. They were especially urgent that the saloons close. They believe they can force the situation to an impossibility which will render the enforcement of the law against one class so one-sided that it will cease.

DROWNED AT A PIER.

Unidentified Man Sinks After Being Towed to the Shore.

A peculiar case of drowning was reported to the police of the Amity Street Station, Brooklyn, yesterday by George McGovern of 53 Atlantic Avenue. McGovern was rowing around in a boat in the East River off the foot of Pacific Street, when his attention was attracted by a man who was in the water near the pier. The man had apparently plunged into the river for a bath. He called for help, and McGovern rowed over to him. The swimmer caught hold of the stern of the boat and McGovern towed him to the pier.

As McGovern was about to tie the boat to the pier the swimmer suddenly let go his hold and sank. He did not come up again and McGovern reported the matter to the police. The drowned man is believed to have been a sailor on one of the vessels lying at one of the piers nearby.

Seized with Cramps and Drowned.

Joseph Harrigan, a painter, forty years old, of 68 Catherine Street, was drowned in the East River, off the foot of First Avenue, College Point, yesterday afternoon. Although there were people who witnessed the unfortunate man's vain struggle for life, none was able to render assistance.

Harrigan went to College Point to attend an outing of a society of which he was a member. After dinner he and several friends went in swimming at Silver Beach. Harrigan, who was an expert swimmer, struck out boldly for a float anchored some distance from the shore. Just before he reached the float he was seized with cramps. He gave a cry of despair and sank. He came up once afterward, but that was the last time he was seen. His body was recovered, and was taken to the College Point Police Station. Coroner Leonard Rouff gave permission for the removal of the body.

East Orange Citizen Drowned.

BERKLEY ARMS, N. J., Aug. 20.—H. C. Spanton, whose home was at East Orange, N. J., and who was spending the Summer at the hotel here, was drowned in the surf this afternoon. He went out bathing and swam beyond the lifelines. Two other bathers went to his aid, but the sea was rough, and it was a difficult task. Both became exhausted before they could reach the drowning man, and had to be assisted by others. Spanton's body has not been recovered.

Disappointed Lover Jumps Into River.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Chibuzo Orazo, twenty-two years of age, of this place, killed himself to-day by jumping into the Hackensack River. He refused offers to aid him, and when a man swam out toward him he deliberately moved further out into the stream. His act is said to have been caused by disappointment in love.

Dead After Quarrel with His Wife.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Ernest Kasner, sixty-five years of age, quarreled with his wife at their home, 377 Fifteenth Avenue, yesterday afternoon and left the house, taking with him his marriage certificate and a deed to a burial lot in Fairmount Cemetery. To-day his body was found floating in the Morris Canal, on the meadows, three miles from his home. He is believed to have walked to the canal and thrown himself into it.

Mother Drowns Child and Herself.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 20.—Last night Mrs. Jennie Weston drowned herself and her four-year-old son Bertie in a cistern at the family home. There was no one else at home except a daughter seventeen years old, and the deed was not known until the latter woke this morning.

May Die from Highwayman's Blow.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Highwaymen held up William Sheehey at Little Ferry last night and robbed him of $30. He resisted and was struck on the head and his skull fractured. He is now in the Hackensack Hospital in a critical condition. The same gang held up Frank Doremus of Ridgewood near the same point last night, and after dragging him from his bicycle robbed him of $12. The police of this village made a search for the highwaymen, but failed to find them.

Died of Heat Prostration.

Adolph Weinstein, sixty-four years old, a German grocer of 726 East Sixth Street, died suddenly yesterday morning of heat prostration. Dr. Bernard Weiss of 740 Sixth Street was sent for, but when he arrived the man was dead.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ATTACK ON MR. SHEEHAN

Replies to Charges Concerning Long Island City Bonds.

LAWFULLY AWARDED TO HIM

Declares He Lost Money on Improvement Contract and Bid on Issue in Self-Defense.

According to a report printed yesterday, a taxpayer's suit is about to be brought to test the validity of $1,255,000 of Long Island City bonds, which, according to the consolidation agreement, the City of New York must assume. The report purported to show that these bonds were illegally issued, and that they had been unlawfully used to pay contractors for work done, instead of being sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds used to defray the expenses of the improvements for which they were issued. O'Brien & Sheehan, the contracting firm, of which John C. Sheehan is the junior member, were mentioned as having illegally taken the bonds in payment for work done by them. In view of the fact that Mr. Sheehan is at the head of a revolt against Richard Croker in Mr. Sheehan's own Assembly district, it is surmised that the story was circulated for the purpose of damaging Mr. Sheehan, and it is said that the authority for the report is a man high in the councils of Tammany Hall. The name of the prospective plaintiff in the action was not given.

The bonds the illegality of which is assailed were issued by the General Improvement Commission of Long Island City, which was created by the Legislature of 1893. This commission consisted of H. W. Sharkey, Commissioner of Public Works; Aldermen Claver and Winegrave, W. H. Williams, and J. R. Kennedy. The commission was invested with power to supervise the expenditure of $1,500,000, to be spent in paving, sewering, and regulating thirty-eight streets. The bonds, according to the law creating the commission, were to be sold for cash at a price not lower than par. They were to bear 4½ per cent. interest.

After the commission had laid out its work bids were invited for the improvements decided upon, and O'Brien & Sheehan and Smith & Burden obtained the two largest jobs. According to the report printed yesterday these firms were not the lowest bidders. The story then charged that on Dec. 29, 1894, two days before the new State Constitution, by which the debt limit of all cities was fixed at 10 per cent. on assessed valuations, went into effect, O'Brien & Sheehan took over $386,000 of these bonds in lieu of cash payment for work done, but unpaid for. The report then went on to show that the bonds were suspected of being tainted, by Controller Fitch and later by experts from the office of Controller Coler. In May last, Corporation Counsel Whalen, after an exhaustive investigation, gave an opinion on the subject, in which he upheld the constitutionality of the law creating the Improvement Commission and the sale of the bonds, and decided that they must be assumed by the City of New York.

Mr. Sheehan was seen at his home in Long Island City yesterday in relation to the published statements, and in reply he said:

"Some time after Mr. O'Brien and myself became associated in contract business an advertisement appeared in the Long Island City and New York papers inviting sealed proposals for doing certain work in Long Island City under the general improvement law. Mr. O'Brien called my attention to the advertisement, and suggested that it might be well to look into the matter. I advised against having anything to do with Long Island City, as I said the city was in a bad financial condition, and that it was not a safe place in which to do work of any kind.

"Mr. O'Brien suggested that we obtain a copy of the specifications and the contract. The result was that we submitted a bid and unfortunately we were the lowest bidders, or we never would have done any work in Long Island City. Notwithstanding that we were the lowest bidders, the work was not awarded to us. The Commissioners took the ground that they knew nothing of our firm. All the bids were rejected, and another bid was asked for. We were among the bidders a second time and reduced our bid considerably over the prices fixed in the first bid. We were the lowest bidders again, and the contract was awarded to us. The contract was that we were to be paid in cash on the estimates made by the Chief Engineer, after $5,000 worth of work had been done.

"We proceeded with the work energetically. Before any money was paid to us the city advertised $60,000 worth of general improvements bonds, and two bids were received. One bid was at par, made by some banking houses in Wall Street, and the other was below par. Shortly afterward the city advertised some more bonds, and received no bids. The work had been done by our firm, and the city had not carried out the contract to pay in cash. Another sale of bonds was advertised. Again there were no bidders. At this time there was a second estimate due us for work, and we notified the officials that if we were not paid according to the contract suit would be begun. They advertised once more for bonds, and we bid on the issue. We were legally awarded the bonds at par, as provided by law, and in order to pay the city for the bonds bid in by us we took the warrants issued by the City Treasurer to us for work and paid for them. Thereafter we bid in more of the bonds, which we were obliged to sell for less than par. One batch of $50,000 we had to sell at 80, at a loss of $10,000. This was necessary, as we had to raise money to carry on the work. Altogether, we took about $800,000 of these bonds, but not until after they had been advertised.

"The total amount of work done by us under these contracts amounted to $800,000. We caiculated on a profit of 10 per cent. on the work. This profit was soon wiped out, and we lost $8,000 on our work. We were lucky not to have lost a larger sum of money. I do not know who holds these bonds now.

"We have not a dollar of interest in Long Island City bonds now. A suit has been begun by us to compel the city to pay us the difference, which amounts to over $80,000."

"Who do you think is back of the alleged taxpayers' suit to attack the bond issues?" Mr. Sheehan was asked.

"I don't think any such suit has been begun. The story is an absurd one. It does not make any difference about the debt limit of Long Island City, because we made the contract in 1893, and the new Constitutional provision about debt limit did not go into effect until 1895. Justice Gaynor so held in a suit brought by us to test the bond issues."

It is interesting to note that the firm of Smith & Burden, which had always been prosperous, failed as a result of its inability to collect cash for work done, and its powerlessness to sell Long Island City bonds, at the prices which it had paid for them.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

Sheehan's Friends Say Andrew McQuillan's End Was Hastened by Tammany's Vengeful Tactics.

A broken heart, say the Sheehan men in the Ninth Assembly District, caused the death of Andrew McQuillan of 444 West Twenty-sixth Street, whose funeral yesterday was attended by Senator Munzinger and a number of other prominent members of the Pequod Club.

McQuillan was seventy years old, and for forty years, his friends say, he was a faithful follower of Tammany Hall. He was a truckman. In later years he had not prospered, and with a wife and four children to care for, he was forced to utilize every possible source of income. He managed to secure a horse and cart, which were used by the Department of Highways, McQuillan receiving $3 a day, out of which, after paying for their care, he was able to clear 75 cents a day for himself.

McQuillan had been able to make this arrangement through the good offices of John C. Sheehan. Soon after the fight against Sheehan's leadership was begun in the Ninth district McQuillan was told that his horse and cart were no longer wanted. Sheehan's friends asserted that this was done because he was loyal to his leader, and in the statement which was issued by the Pequod Club on Aug. 10 McQuillan's treatment was cited as an "instance of the persecution practiced by Goodwin, Smith, and others" at the behest of Richard Croker.

A few days after the publication of this statement McQuillan was taken on again. But his friends at the Pequod Club last night insisted that his treatment at the hands of the organization he had been faithful to so long had hastened the old man's death.

RICHARD CROKER FOUND.

The Remaining Sultry August Days He Will Spend in a Borrowed Yacht, Cruising.

Richard Croker, it was learned yesterday, has run away from the public, and especially the reporters, in Lewis Nixon's steam yacht, and will not return to the city until after Sept. 1.

Mr. Croker dropped out of sight from Elberon, where he had been the guest of ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., on Thursday last. The Tammany chieftain had attempted to prove to the newspaper men that he was not worthy of an interview on any subject, and that, while he did not care himself, he did not wish Mr. Murphy's privacy to be invaded. At that time he stated that he purposed remaining at Elberon for two weeks, at least. Then came the attempt to force the Rampo water scheme through the Board of Public Improvements, which Mr. Croker controls, and, after rebuffing reporters who sought him to see what he would do about the matter, Mr. Croker slipped away early in the morning, and his absence was not discovered until late in the afternoon.

So anxious was Mr. Croker to keep his whereabouts secret that he failed to inform even such warm friends as Police Commissioner John B. Sexton and State Senator George W. Plunkitt, both of whom were in Long Branch yesterday in search of their chief. Mr. Sexton drove frantically all over the place looking for Mr. Croker, but he failed to find him.

Mr. Croker's itinerary on the borrowed yacht includes Greenwich, Conn., where he will be on Wednesday, and Newport, where he will be about Saturday. Later, he will return to Larchmont, whence he will come here. It could not be learned who is on the yacht with Mr. Croker. Mr. Nixon is in Philadelphia.

NINTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Mr. Sheehan Will Appeal in the Election Officials' Case.

The decision rendered by Justice Fitzgerald in the mandamus proceedings brought by John C. Sheehan to compel the Police Commissioners to appoint Sheehan men as elections officers in the Ninth Assembly District, will not be accepted as final by Mr. Sheehan, who said yesterday that he intended to take the case immediately to the Appellate Division, and, if necessary, to the Court of Appeals.

"I am convinced that the law is on my side," Mr. Sheehan said, "and I don't intend to let the matter drop until I have exhausted every effort. I have instructed my counsel to make an appeal without delay, so that the Commissioners will be able to name our men. The case is one which will bear thorough investigation by the courts."

FIGHT IN CARROLL'S DISTRICT.

Anti-Morgan Faction Against Bryan and Free Silver.

A meeting of the anti-Morgan faction of the Democrats of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District will be held to-night at 8 o'clock in Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The purpose of the meeting is to organize to fight the continued leadership of Rollin M. Morgan, the Tammany leader of the district, on the ground that he is not paying sufficient attention to the interests of the district, which is the one in which John F. Carroll lives. The meeting is also expected to put itself on record against Bryan and free silver.

Abraham Schwab, one of the promoters of the meeting, says that John D. Crimmins is expected to favor the movement. All Democrats in sympathy with the gold standard are invited.

KENTUCKY POLITICS ACTIVE.

Anti-Goebel Democrats Will Organize This Week and Open Their Campaign Early.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 20.—Activity in Kentucky politics is increasing, and this week promises to develop several important events. To-morrow Gubernatorial Candidate Goebel of the regular Democrats will speak at Mount Sterling, where the revolt against him first took dangerous form, and he will probably make an unusually strong speech. He will be assisted by ex-Senator Blackburn, who will try to conciliate the bolters.

As Mount Sterling is a hot-bed of anti-Goebel Democrats, this "marching into the enemy's country" will mean much. A number of Goebel's friends here are going to Mount Sterling to-morrow to swell the crowd. On Tuesday the Republicans will begin their State campaign at London, Laurel County, which is in the Eleventh District that gave a Republican majority of 14,000 at the last Presidential election. That county will give the State ticket 20,000 majority this Fall, the Republicans say.

The London opening promises to be the largest ever made by the Republicans, as there will be an old-fashioned barbecue, and every candidate on the Republican ticket will be there.

The State Central Committee of the anti-Goebel Democrats will organize this week and map out its campaign. It is understood that the campaign is to begin at the earliest possible date.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

Result of Saturday's Primaries Insures Senator Martin's Success.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 20.—The result of the primary meetings in this State yesterday practically assures the renomination of United States Senator Thomas S. Martin. About a dozen counties yesterday chose Democratic candidates for the Virginia Legislature. Of these Martin carried all except one. These votes, with the holdover Senators committed to him, assure Martin's election, although not half of the counties have yet made their nominations.

Gov. Tyler, Martin's opponent for Senate, who is making a picturesque campaign against him, still maintains that Martin's election is not assured. The Governor is now in his mountain home, from which he has conducted his campaign with the easiest indifference. Despite the most bitter assaults upon Martin, he has steadily carried the primaries for the Legislature. Now that the Senator's re-election seems assured, the State office holders are tumbling over one another to gain his favor.

Labor Party's Organization Plan.

The Committee on Organization of the Independent Labor Party met last evening at Clarendon Hall, but as official notification of the meeting had not been sent to all the members, only about two dozen of them made their appearance. Delegate Timothy F. Daly presided, and the committee remained in session several hours, formulating a plan of organization which will be submitted to the conference of the party on Tuesday evening.

Fourth Appellate Division Change.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 20.—Gov. Roosevelt has appointed Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira to succeed Justice Follett in the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department. The resignation is not to be filed until Sept. 15, however, in order to permit Justice Smith to complete his Special Term work.

Columbia Club's Outing.

The Columbia Club and the General Committee of Tammany Hall of the Twelfth Assembly District, of which City Clerk P. J. Scully is leader, will have their annual outing at College Point to-morrow.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

LABOR ON LIVE ISSUES

Sharp Attack on Men Who Employ Non-Union Barbers.

AGAINST THE RAMAPO SCHEME

Central Federated Union Places Itself on Record—Spirited Discussion on Cigarmakers' Unions.

Delegate Richartz of the barbers complained yesterday to the Central Labor Federated Union that some of the delegates were in the habit of getting shaved in non-union five-cent barbers' shops.

"If you know of any delegates doing so you ought to give their names," said Chairman Prince.

"Let every delegate give me his address and that of his barber, and we will tell him if it is a union shop or not," quoth Delegate Richartz. "Now, the Bohemian Federation did help us, and made the barbers in the Bohemian district unionize their men."

"I'd like to patronize a union barber," remarked a delegate, "but to do so I'd have to walk or ride two miles."

"By the time you get back home from your union barber you will have to get shaved again," said Delegate Robinson of the clothing salesmen.

"I cannot find a union shop in my neighborhood. The barbers should see to that," said the delegate of the compressed air workers.

"If all union workmen were to insist on their barbers having union shops they would help us out a great deal," said Richartz.

Delegate De Greef of the Carpenters suggested that the Barbers' Union furnish lists of union barber shops printed on celluloid tablets, which all union men could carry in their vest pockets.

Delegate Richartz went on to say that his union had tried to enforce the Sunday law requiring barber shops to close on Sunday after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, but that the police would not enforce the law and that Chief Devery himself got shaved on Sunday.

Delegate Bolton of the Stereotypers thanked the Central Federated Union for the aid it had given Typographical Union No. 6 in its parade on Saturday evening. Then he said, in regard to a complaint which had been made against Big Six's meeting in Teutonia Hall, because non-union waiters were employed and non-union cigars sold there, that he and members of Big Six had questioned the proprietor. The latter, continued Bolton, had shown them the union cigars in his cases and said that he employed some union waiters, too, but he found that some of them were dishonest. The proprietor also said that Delegate Samuel Prince was angry because he did not buy all of his cigars from him.

Chairman Prince became indignant at that remark, and said that the statements which the proprietor of Teutonia Hall had made to him and a committee of the Central Federated Union were different from those made to Delegate Bolton. He had told the Central Federated Union committee that the printers only held meetings there, and not balls, and that he would not hire union men.

Mr. Prince continued: "He will give union men union cigars, and to others scab cigars. I do not care whether he buys cigars of me or not."

"Then you are a manufacturer?" asked Delegate De Greef.

"I am," replied Mr. Prince.

"I thank you for telling me. I'll see about it," said De Greef.

Delegate Brown of the Cigarmakers said that Mr. Prince employed only one workman, and under the rules of the International Cigarmakers' Union a union workman who became a small manufacturer was allowed to retain his membership.

Delegate De Greef, however, seemed inclined to vent some of his spleen against the cigarmakers, and asked why the Cigarmakers' Union allowed its members to work in the same factories with non-union men. That, he said, was inconsistent with trades union principles.

Delegate Brown became nettled and said: "If organized labor were to stand by us and not smoke scab cigars we could unionize every cigar factory in the country. We have 4,400 union men in this city, and we give every one who is out of work $5 a week, and we also pay a sick benefit of $5 a week. There are about 10,000 cigarmakers in this city, and if we were to order strikes against the non-union men we would not be able to do all the benefit work that we do. Besides many of the non-union men went out with us when we struck against a reduction of wages. There is a difference between non-union men and scabs who take union men's places."

Here Delegate E. F. Farrell of the Concord Labor Club, who is also a School Commissioner, came in and announced that Big Six had decided to look for another hall to meet in and had decided to fine every member who should be caught smoking non-union cigars $5. Applause followed this information, and the acrimonious discussion was discontinued.

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers then suggested that the Central Federated Union should place itself on record in protesting against the proposed job of the politicians to give the Ramapo Water Company a contract involving many millions of dollars for water. There was, he said, to be a hearing in the matter on Wednesday, and he moved that a committee be appointed to go before the authorities and protest in behalf of the Central Federated Union against any system that gives contracts to corporations to supply the city with water. The city should do that itself.

The motion was adopted unanimously, and Delegates McVey, Daly, Pallas, Farrell, and Henry were appointed as the committee.

Delegate Pallas of the pattern makers presented a communication from Newspaper Writers' Union, No. 4, which stated that at a recent meeting of that organization a resolution had been passed to the effect that labor organizations should be asked to extend courtesy to its members when they showed their union cards.

Delegate Newberg of the Druggists' League asked that none but members of that union be recognized or allowed to take any notes in that hall or at any other labor meeting.

Delegate E. F. Farrell asked that the communication be withdrawn for the present, because if unions were to exclude non-union reporters they would be simply informing the employers who were and who were not union men. The union men were simply struggling to strengthen their organization.

"The only courtesy that can be extended to union reporters is to allow them to attend labor meetings," observed Delegate Daly. "The design is to exclude non-union reporters."

"Let us write to the Secretary of the Newspaper Men's Union and ask them what is meant by courtesy and what is best for their organization," suggested Delegate Farrell.

A union reporter who was present was called upon to explain and he said that the object was not to exclude individual reporters, but simply a wholesale corporation.

Delegate Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said that he knew several reporters who for many years were in sympathy with labor, although in several big strikes they could not write as they wished on account of the policy of the papers that they worked upon.

Delegate Daly offered an amendment that all affiliated unions be requested not to give news to reporters who could not show union cards. The delegates seemed to agree with the proposition.

AGAINST LABOR TYRANNY.

Building Trades Section of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union Establishes a New Departure.

The Building Trades Section of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union has made a new departure in trades union practice, and has begun a warfare against what it calls trades union intolerance. It holds that it is trades union tyranny for one union to assume that the members of another union, who belong to the same trade, are not bona fide union men, and order strikes against them, and says that such practices, if persisted in, will eventually disrupt trades unions.

This Building Trades Section became organized as a consequence of a fight between the Brooklyn Board of Walking Delegates and the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. The board accused the Central Labor Union of admitting unions composed of delinquent members of other unions. Some of these delinquent members were men who went to work during strikes to prevent their families from starving. For doing this their unions imposed on them excessive fines, which it was impossible for them to pay. Strikes were ordered against them in all places where they were able to secure work, and so they eventually organized unions of their own and joined the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. The Board of Walking Delegates carried the fight against them into the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and the latter organized a Building Trades Section as the result of this fight.

This Building Trades Section has prepared a circular addressed to all contractors and other employers in Brooklyn, in which it says:

"This body is opposed to exorbitant initiation fees and strikes and dissensions between trades unions, which, while denouncing capitalists and trusts because they raise prices and reduce wages, create a greater evil in the form of a labor trust, and by that means endeavor to prevent artisans not identified with them from even obtaining a day's work. This body is in favor of recognizing as a union man any one who carries a union card and abides by union rules."

Box of Fifty Mailed Upon Receipt of 25 cents.
L. MILLER & SONS,
543 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

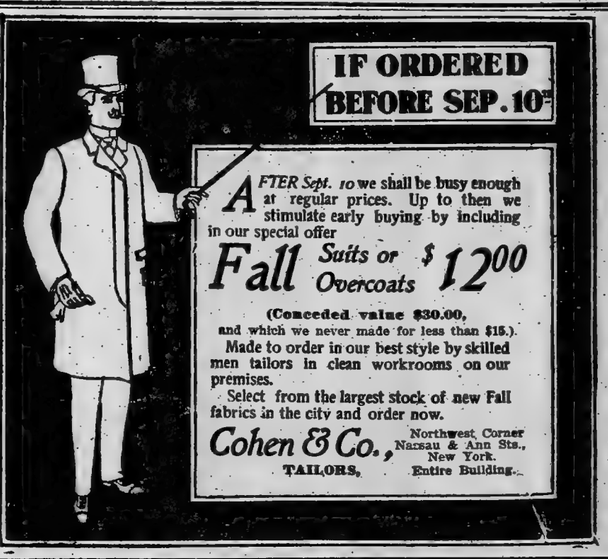

DIAMOND ROBBERY IN YONKERS.

Thieves Take Jewels from Bureau Drawer, but Disturb Nothing Else.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug 20.—During the firemen's parade on Friday afternoon a diamond robbery, in which about $3,500 worth of jewelry was obtained, was committed. The loser was Mrs. Herbert Alden; whose husband is an engineer employed at the Jerome Park Reservoir. He lives at 147 Warburton Avenue.

Mrs. Alden left the house Friday just after noon, locking the front door, but no other, as she had ordered the servants to remain at home and not to leave during her absence. The servants, both colored girls, say they disobeyed their mistress, and after she departed they also went out, and, after seeing the parade, hurried home and were about their work when Mrs. Alden returned. They say they left a side door open.

Mrs. Alden missed her jewelry between 5 and 6 o'clock, when, on visiting her room, she found her bureau drawer open. She found that the box in which she kept her jewelry had been forced open and the contents taken. Nothing else in the house had been disturbed. Even the other articles in the drawer had not been moved more than was needful to draw the box from beneath them.

The fact that the thief did no searching leads the police to believe the person who stole the jewels was perfectly familiar with the habits of Mrs. Alden. A man is under suspicion, but only because he knew the jewel box was kept in the bureau drawer. The articles taken included a diamond brooch worth $2,500, a diamond crescent worth $500, and a gold hunting case watch worth $150.

Boy Kills Another in Missouri.

MARYSVILLE, Mo., Aug. 20.—Albert Anderson, aged twenty-one, was instantly killed near Allison to-day by Thomas Downing, aged seventeen. Two weeks ago the boys quarreled. To-day Anderson was riding past Downing's home on horseback and met him walking on the road. Words passed between Downing and Anderson, and the latter dismounted, threatening to whip the former with a large whip he carried. Downing picked up a heavy piece of rock and threw it at Anderson, whom it struck in the right temple. Anderson fell to the ground, dying instantly.

A Lawyer Drowns in Sylvan Lake.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Wallace Sheldon, a young lawyer of Millerton, was drowned in Sylvan Lake, in the interior of Dutchess County, to-day. Sheldon was visiting a party of young lawyers from Poughkeepsie who are in camp on the shore of the lake. He was bathing in deep water and, not being a good swimmer, was holding fast to a rowboat, when the boat got away from him, and before help could reach him he was drowned.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:16	Sun sets...6:50	Moon rises.. ....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:21	Gov. Isl'd...7:51	H. Gate....9:47
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:48	Gov. Isl'd...8:11	H. Gate....10:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hermes, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

Athos, Colon		1:00 P. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco	7:00 A. M.	
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:

The Wanamaker Store.

Five Hundred Styles in Outing Hats

FOR Fall, 1899, and a showing unique in mercantile annals. It is the largest showing in its line that has ever been attempted or has ever been found possible. In the quality of the goods and the novelty and exclusiveness of its styles this exposition has not only never had a precedent but has never had an *approach*.

It is a forerunner of the great Fall Millinery Opening, but has an importance all its own. The United States is an out-of-door nation. Fall is prominently the out-of-door season, and this Fall pre-eminently such. That is what the bicycle, golf, the automobile and the Cup races will unite in effecting.

Here are the hats for the season, and more of them and prettier ones and more "different" ones than you have ever seen. A point of interest is that Paris loses her first place in this showing, and London sends the most styles. Paris is next, especially with the automobile shades, and New York admires, copies and improves on both.

We show more than *five hundred styles*;—not merely 500 hats, but 500 *styles*. And this showing is in advance of Regent Street and the Rue de la Paix. None of your friends in London or Paris can see what you can see here to-day. We are two weeks ahead of our teachers.

The New Silks And still they come, each day in greater numbers and more beauty. Rolls and rolls of exquisite new shades in original, seductive designs. Rich quality from first to last. All little priced for their rare value, and some alluring bargains.

One day's triumphal entry:

$1 a yard—Peau de Soie and Satin Duchesse in solid colors; brand-new shadings.
$3.50 to $5.50 a yard—Printed Satin Antiques in pastel colorings.

And a bargain:

Black Silks; nine new designs in Travers Cloths; guaranteed to give good wear; especially adapted for entire costumes.

95c. a Yard

Odds and ends of Japanese stripes, 15c a yard.

Rotunda.

Women's Skirts and Girls' Dresses You don't have to be told that thunder is noisy, that grass is green, and sunlight luminous; you don't have to be told that these goods at these prices are bargains infrequent and enthusiastic:

SKIRTS
$1, were up to $4.50—Pique and duck, trimmed beautifully.
$1.50, were up to $7.50—Pique, burlap and denim; stylish and elaborate.
$2, were up to $8—Heavily trimmed piques.
And $3 for skirts that were $12.

GIRLS' DRESSES
$1.50, were up to $5.50—Lawn and dimity; guimpe styles mainly; and sailor suits of duck and pique; 4 to 12 years.
$2.50, were up to $12—Organdie and fancy gingham, and piques in sailor, reefer and guimpe styles. 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Kid Gloves, 50c. a Pair This is a gathering of imperfect gloves, —so declared by the head of the stock, but in many of the gloves only he can tell where the fault lies. Some have been tried on, a few an irregular seam or an almost unfindable blemish of one sort or another. None looks any worse than a glove that's been worn once. There are $1.50 qualities in this lot, and other sorts that are selling regularly at 75c., $1 and $1.25. Plenty of the Princess May—you know how good they are. Various shades and black.

Tenth street.

Silk Waists, A Clearing All the pretty taffetas to depart with great price changes. Some few because they show slight marks of handling, but most of them for no reason save the arrival of their Fall successors. Stylish, well-made, in good shape, in varied patterns, in correct colors, of course. And cheaper than ever before:

$2—Solid colored satin; full fronts of fine plaits; yoke backs; were $5.
$3.50—White corded or polka dot taffetas; full fronts; some with fine plaits back and front; detachable plaited collar; were $6.50.
$5—Solid colored taffetas, some striped; others with white yokes; all corded or plaited; shaped perfectly; were $6.50, $8.50, $9.50 and $10.50.

Second floor.

Another Fall Sacrifice—White Lawn Wrappers In clearing time we show no mercy even to our best; all are ruthlessly sacrificed to make way for the coming season. These wrappers, for instance, will be pretty any year, —fine, soft, trimmed in plaits, embroidery, lace or ribbons. Styles that are perennial. And reductions are about half:

The $1.75 kind for $1 The $5 kind for $2.50
The $3.75 kind for $2 The $7.50 kind for $3.75
The $8.50 kind for $4.25

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fall Wrappers Flannelette wrappers, just warm enough for Autumn comfort. Trim, pretty effects combined with solid comfort. Lined to the waist, trimmed tastefully, and cut with graceful, flowing skirts. Moderate prices follow:

$1.75—Dark blue with white polka dots; square yoke front, plaited back; bretelles, yoke, collar and sleeves braid trimmed.
$2—Neat stripes; square yoke back and front; full front; plaited back; bretelles, collar and yoke trimmed with satin ribbon.
$2.75—Black with white polka dots; full front; Watteau back; collars, sleeves and fancy revers trimmed with braid and satin ribbon.
Others, more elaborate, up to $3.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Tumblers, Cups and Saucers Half Price A large lot of the first has just come in—an advantageous purchase. They are fine, thin-blown tumblers, plain and banded, and the qualities that sell regularly at 50c. and 60c. doz. To-day the plain ones are 25c., banded 30c.

There's also been another shipment of Austrian cups and saucers, of the kind that were so eagerly sought recently. They are prettily decorated with flowers and gold, and 10c. each is only half their value.

Main floor, Ninth street.

Fall Styles—First Lessons

Here is a representative showing of the Fall styles in costumes and jackets. It is one that you will wish to see for its instructive value, if for no other reason.

The elegance and beauty of these productions need no emphasis here. It is a Wanamaker collection, and it speaks for itself better than any advertiser can speak for it.

The garments are from leading designers in New York, London and Paris. The full showing of Parisian productions is not yet, but the Paris dictation is dominant in all the garments of all the makers, of course.

We show, among others:—

The Princess Gown,—the accepted thing for Fall dresses, in its latest adaptations and effects.
The Auteuil Costume, distinctively Parisian, and a forerunner of a sweeping fashion.
The Longchamps coat,—the full length style that is forcing itself into prominence.
The Box Jacket, essentially a Fall style,—loose everywhere except at the hips.
The Three-quarter Driving Coat.
The "MacPherson" a London idea; a cape coat, three-quarter length.
The new Capes, in several forms.
And the new Tailor-made Suits, at prices from $10 upward.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Dress Lengths of Autumn Fabrics
At Wonderfully Little Prices

There's an accumulation here of about 600 dress patterns—6 to 8 yards each, all in pretty, dark colorings and attractive styles. Most of these goods were made for last Fall. However, they're not the less desirable on that account, for the productions for the coming season are very similar. This collection is marked wonderfully low in price, only because incoming goods claim the space they occupy. Here's a list of the kinds, prices and values:—

Silk-and-wool Fancy Suitings, 25c. yd. $1 kind.
Figured Novelties, 37½c. yd. $1 kind.
Silk-and-wool Check Suiting, 37½c. yd. $1 kind.
Silk-and-wool Fancy Suiting, 37½c. $1 kind.
French Granites, 37½c. yd. 75c. kind.
Corded Velours, 37½c. yd. $1 kind.
Silk-and-wool Bayadere Suiting, 50c. yd. $1.50 kind.
Two-toned Suiting, 50c. yd. $1.25 kind.
Fancy Cheviots, 50c. yd. $1.25 kind.
Silk-and-wool Velours, 50c. yd. $1.25 kind.
Two-toned Poplins, 50c. yd. $1 kind.
Fancy Cheviots, 60c. yd. $1.25 kind.
Granite Cheviots, 60c. yd. $1.25 kind.
Whipcord Covert Cloths, 75c. yd. $1.25 kind.
Granite Mixtures, 75c. yd. $1.25 kind.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Shoe Knowledge
For the Strangers Within Our Gates

If you pass through New York without coming here, you pass, among many other things, the chance of getting the best shoe bargains to be found anywhere in this country.

Wherever you may live you probably know all about our Main Floor Shoe Store, for that is known wherever Uncle Sam's mails reach. But the Fifth Floor Shoe Store, the home of the phenomenon and haunt of the unusual in shoe bargains, is well known only to metropolitan people.

You can select there from about eighteen thousand pairs of shoes for men, women and children, and you'll not find a regular price in the whole assortment. If you buy there, you will find when you finish that one-half and two-thirds of your shoe-money remains unspent.

Here's an example or two, or three:—

Men's Shoes, $2
Black calfskin with soles welted and stitched; toes and weight correct; value $3 and $3.50.

Women's Shoes, $1.40
Kidskin—none but worthy qualities admitted; various shapes and styles in either black, brown, and tan; the average value would be, say, $2.50, though duplicates of many of the black shoes are being sold now elsewhere for $3.

Boys' Tan Titan Calf Shoes, $1.50
The fine novelty tan leather that looks well and wears well; solid oak leather soles and full round toes with tips; sizes 2½ to 5½; the smaller sizes are $1.25.

Fourth Week of the August Furniture Sale

In the twenty-odd announcements of the really remarkable values offered in this sale of furniture there has been none more interesting than this. Not odd lots these, but all in good supply, and the savings to be made are large enough to make inspection a matter of duty.

There are 100 Couches at $16—they're the regular $22 kind.
Also 100 Morris Chairs at $3. The chair that usually brings $4.50.
And 100 Morris Chairs at $5, that would be only reasonable at $7.50.

PARLOR SUITS—All upholstered in silk damasks. You may choose from 28 patterns.
$20, regularly $41—Mahogany finished; inlaid.
$22.50, regularly $45—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces; frames inlaid with fancy marqueteries.
$22.50, regularly $45—Solid mahogany, 3 pieces; frames inlaid with fancy marqueteries.
$30, regularly $60—Solid mahogany; 3 pieces; frames inlaid with wood marqueteries.
$30, regularly $60—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces; frames inlaid with wood marqueteries.
$32.50, formerly $65—Solid mahogany; 3 pieces; frames inlaid with fancy marqueteries.
$37.50, regularly $75—Solid mahogany; 3 pieces; inlaid frames.
$42.50, regularly $85—Mahogany finished; 5 pieces; frames inlaid with fancy wood lines.

Fourth floor.

Club Vellum Note Paper This is an immensely popular social correspondence paper, and you'd be greatly surprised to know of the large quantities disposed of here. It's a really excellent grade, of thick, strong texture, and is shown in 3 sizes, cream tint. 10c. a pound, which contains 80 to 100 sheets, according to size. The envelopes are 15c. a hundred.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Pens and Pencils Of Pearl, Ivory And Gold Most surprisingly cheap. We became owners of a large assortment of these new, perfect, beautiful goods at an almost ridiculous figure. Pens and penholders, pencils and toothpicks, at 50c. to $1.75,—prices that are not more than a third regular—in many instances even less than that.

Tenth street.

Leather Another main aisle table of bags and pocketbooks. Thanks for the applause. We expected it. These goods are like former offerings,—best leather in latest styles. The little prices do not come through cheap workmanship. Every piece is delicately finished. Behold:—

Real seal chatelaine bag; full size; outside pocket; leather lined; leather carved frame; usually $1; now 75c.
Real seal combination pocket-books, with sterling corners, 45c.
Combination pocket-books, with extra opening for the handkerchief, 45c.

Main Aisle.

Women's Fine All-Silk Umbrellas $2.50 Each Most of these are $4.50 values, a few were intended to sell at only $4, and a fair sprinkling throughout the lot are umbrellas that can't be duplicated for less than $5. Only 200 in all, and your choice will cost but $2.50.

They are all of pure black silk, close-rolling with case and tassel to match; 16 styles of handles, comprising natural wood, plain and with various silver designs; ivory and silver, in elaborate styles.

Main aisle, Broadway.

For Renaissance Fancy Work Bargains to set the needles flying. All-linen rings in all sizes, for delicate or striking patterns. And best linen Renaissance braid, in full assortment. The rings,—less than it would cost to import them,—3c. a dozen, 20c. a hundred. And 25c. buys 36 yards of braid.

Main Aisle.

Of Silver and Cut Glass Toilet table and desk fittings, just right for birthday gifts. Fine Bohemian cut glass with sterling silver mountings. A delicacy and beauty that are not ordinary. Timely just now when library and boudoir are being replenished. And yet prices are half.

Salve Jars, 75c. and 85c. Vinaigrettes, 75c.
Hair Pin Bottles, 75c. Ink Stands, 75c., $1.
Mucilage Pots, 75c. Puff Boxes, $1.50.
Lavender Salt Bottles, 75c., $1 and $1.50.

Tenth St. Aisle.

Looking for Linen News? Here it is. Reduced prices on several lots of excellent goods. We say "reduced," but please remember that the prices were originally low. Linens are always marked moderately here. Now note how much may be saved on absolutely reliable linens:

42c. yd.—Grass bleached Austrian table linen; 2 yds. wide; soft finish; floral patterns; good value at 55c. yd.
$1.50 each—Bleached Scotch damask table cloths; 2 yds. long; regularly $2.
$2 each—Bleached Scotch damask table cloths; 2½ yds. long; regularly $2.50.
$2.25 doz.—Bleached dinner napkins to match above; 24 in.; regularly $2.75.
75c. doz.—Grass bleached Austrian table napkins; 20 in.; formerly sold at $1.25.
$1 doz.—200 dozen German fringed all-linen fruit napkins; assorted colors; 16 and 18 in.; this quality sells usually at $1.50 to $2 doz.
12½c. each—Another lot of German fringed all-linen doylies, in solid colors, blue, pink, gold and salmon; 20x24 and 22x24 in.; 35c. to 45c. each are usual prices.
12½c. each—50 doz. bleached Turkish bath towels; all cotton; large size; heavy fringed ends; regularly 18c.
20c. each—Good, serviceable chamber towels; two lots. First, 140 dozen bleached German huckaback; colored and plain white borders; 22x40 in.; hemmed ends. Second, 110 dozen bleached German fancy weave; 20x40 in.; hemstitched ends. Both kinds are regularly 25c.

Fourth avenue.

Notions—A Provisional Store There are entirely too many good things for the Notion Store proper, so you'll find all mentioned below on special tables,—Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street. Look through the entire list and note prices, bearing in mind this fact: Trash can't possibly get into our Notion Store. Everything must be good—absolutely trustworthy:

Rubber Lined Dress Shields, No. 3, 8c.; No. 4, 9c.; No. 5, 10c.
Light-weight Dress Shields, No. 3, 8c.; No. 4, 9c.; No. 5, 10c.
Stockinet Dress Shields, sizes 1 and 2, 5c. pair.
Velveteen Skirt Binding, black, 5-yd. piece, 10c.
Brush Edge Skirt Binding, black, 4-yd. piece, 10c.
Women's Side Garters, black and white, 7c. pair.
Women's Silk Side Garters, fancy colors, 10c. pair.
Women's Frilled Side Garters, fancy colors, 10c. pair.
Women's Fancy Frilled Round Garters, with bows and buckles, 10c. pair.
Garter Lengths, fancy colored silk-faced elastic, 5c.
Men's Silk Garters, fancy colors, 15c. pair.
Men's Cotton Garters, fancy colors, 5c. pair.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 4-4, 5-4; 4c. a doz.
Porpoise Shoe Laces, 1 yd. long, 2c. pair.
Corset Laces, white cotton, 2 yds. long, 3c. doz.
Corset Clasps, white muslin covered, 13 in., 3c.
Safety Pin Book, 2 doz. pins, assorted sizes, 5c.
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c. each.
Cotton Tape, white, Nos. 8 and 10, 1c. roll.
Tape Measures, 60 in., 2c. each.
Aluminum Thimbles, box of 1 doz., assorted sizes, 6c.
Cabinet of Assorted Hair Pins, 3c.
Box of 150 Assorted Hair Pins, 4c.
Colored Head Toilet Pins, 2c. paper.
Bundle of Hair Pins, 12 papers, waved or straight, 4c.
English Pins, paper of 400 pins, 3c.
Spring Hooks and Eyes, card of 2 doz., 1c.
Needle Books, containing assorted needles, 3c.
Basting Cotton, 500-yd. spool, 3c.
Kid Hair Curlers, 3½, 4, 4½ in., 4c. doz.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

For Men and Boys Washable suits and trousers. Your approval is the final test of merit. All Summer the popularity of these goods never abated,—that's why we praise them so confidently. They were twice, even four times as much then as now. They'll be fashionable all next Summer; and this one has more warm days in store. Reductions uncompromising:

FOR MEN
$2.50 each—Men's linen suits; were up to $10.
$1 each—Linen trousers; odd sizes; were up to $4.

FOR BOYS
$1 each—Washable sailor suits; white duck, galatea, striped and plain linens; were up to $2.25.
25c. each—Knee trousers of wash fabrics; 35c. and 50c. values.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Selected Fiction 50c. Vol. Copyrighted books, published recently. The best-known authors of the day are represented in the list below. A few months ago these books brought 90c. to $1.10. About 30 titles, among which will be found:

The Adventures of Francois. S. Weir Mitchell.
Omar, the Tentmaker. Nathan Haskell Dole.
Cruise of the Cachelot. Frank Bullen.
The Way of Fire. Helen B. Maxwell.
Grace O'Malley. Robert Machray.
A Sister to Evangeline. Chas. G. D. Roberts.
The Forest Lovers. Maurice Hewlett.
Dumb-Foxglove and Other Stories. Anna Trumbull Slosson.
John Splendid. Neil Munro.
Sorrows of Satan. Marie Corelli.
An Index Finger. Jules Abrojal.
The Manxman. Hall Caine.
Prisoner of Zenda. Anthony Hope.
Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow. Jerome K. Jerome.
Imported Bridegroom and Other Stories. Abraham Cohan.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Table Service In Heavy Plate If it be worth our tale and your attention it must be best plate that wears, best patterns that attract, best prices that mean fullest value. It is well worth the telling and hearing. All items of table service, old sorts and novelties. These prices, with a few representative reductions:

Tea Spoons, $1.50 doz.; regularly $2.25.
Tea Spoons, $1.10 doz.; regularly $1.50.
Sugar Sifters, plain bowl, 40c.; regularly 50c.; gilt bowl, 60c.; regularly 75c.
Ice Cream Spoons, plain bowls, $2.75 doz.; gilt bowls, $3.75 doz.
Ice Cream Forks, plain tines, $4 doz.; regularly $5.
Horse Radish Spoons, 30c.; regularly 40c.
Ice Cream Soda Spoons, $1.50 doz.; regularly $2.
Grape Scissors, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.
Individual Salad Forks, gilt tines; set of 6, $3.
Pickle Forks, 20c.; regularly 50c.
Soda Glass Holders, 50c.; were 75c.

Basement, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

PHILIPPINE ARMY PLANS

Officers Say Armies Should Start from Different Points.

TO DESTROY FILIPINO FORCES

Entire Railway Could Be Taken and Insurgents Separated Into Divisions—Where the Troops Are.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The map of the Philippines, and especially of that portion of the Island of Luzon north and south of Manila, which has been prepared for the use of Secretary Root, may assume a more important part in the coming campaign than has been given it heretofore. Secretary Root has not only ascertained where the United States troops are located, and has them nicely marked off on the map, but he has also taken into consideration such information as can be obtained relative to the population of the adjacent country, the kind of people, and their disposition toward the United States. The Secretary has also been studying the lines of transportation and learning what he can of the geography of the country.

It is believed that more than one army can operate to advantage in the Philippines, and the suggestion has been made by some army officers that an army should start from different points and operate in such a manner as to distract and destroy the Filipino forces. At present the United States forces do not occupy the line of railway half way to Lingayen, on the gulf of the same name. It has been suggested that if one force were to start from Lingayen and move south at the same time that another were moving north, there would be a very great probability of soon securing the entire railway for the use of the army, and the insurgents would be separated into divisions east and west by the railroad, as they are now divided into northern and southern bands.

Between Angeles and Lingayen is Tarlac, a town of considerable size, and situated in a province where the natives are said not to be unfriendly to the United States. If this province could be occupied it might be of great advantage to the Government.

While these are now merely suggestions, it may be that when the army in the Philippines consists of 60,000 men instead of about 20,000 or 25,000, it will be possible to have four or more armies operating, instead of two, as during the last campaign.

The location of the troops, as marked by pins on the map prepared for Secretary Root, show the places occupied as follows:

North of Manila, under Gen. MacArthur—A point above Angeles, (Gen. Wheaton,) Angeles, Porac, Caluiet, Sta. Rita, San Fernando, (MacArthur,) Batis, Candaba, San Luis, Calumpit, Malolos, Quinga, Baliug, Bustos, Guinguinto, and Bigaa.

South of Manila—Imus, (Lawton's headquarters,) Ningting-Iupa, Cavite, Bacoor, Talaba, Paranaque, Tonwuig, Pasig, Mariquina, and points adjacent around the aqueduct, and pumping station, Taytay, Antipolo, Morong, and Calamba, the furthest point south, and which has no communication by land.

AUTONOMY FOR FILIPINOS.

London Paper Says Dewey Thinks This the Way to Settle Troubles.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Naples correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs the substance of an interview he had with Admiral Dewey there during the Admiral's recent visit.

Admiral Dewey said he believed the Philippine question would shortly be solved. In his judgment the inhabitants were capable of self-government, and the only way to settle the insurrection and to insure prosperity was to concede it to them. He declared that he was never in favor of violence toward the Filipinos, and remarked that, after autonomy had been conceded, annexation might be talked of.

When asked whether a conflict between Germany and the United States over the Philippines were possible, Admiral Dewey replied, according to the correspondents: "It is impossible to foresee the unforeseeable."

FIGHTING NEAR ANGELES.

One American Lieutenant Killed, One Wounded—Nineteen Filipinos Killed in Another Encounter.

MANILA, Aug. 20.—One Lieutenant of the Twelfth Infantry was killed and another seriously wounded while reconnoitering last evening north of Angeles.

The Americans encountered a large force of insurgents and drove them from their positions.

Lieut. Cole of the Sixth Infantry, with 80 men, encountered 100 insurgents intrenched in the mountains of the Island of Negros and routed them after an hour and a half of severe fighting.

The Americans had three men slightly wounded. Nineteen dead insurgents were counted in the trenches.

Six rifles and a quantity of reserve ammunition were captured.

The insurgents recently cut the cable in Laguna de Bay, leading to Calamba, on the south shore of the lake, but the break has been repaired.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The following dispatches announcing engagements with the Philippine insurgents were received at the War Department to-day:

Manila, Aug. 20, 1899.

Lieut. Cole, Sixth Infantry, eighty men, attacked and routed 100 of the enemy intrenched at Tibuan, Negros Mountains, having three men slightly wounded. Enemy left in intrenchments nineteen dead, six rifles, all reserve ammunition. Supposed to be armed Tagalos, who few days since crossed from Panay in small boats. OTIS.

Manila, Aug. 19, 1899.

First Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, Twelfth Infantry, instantly killed, and First Lieut. Willis Uline, same regiment, severely wounded yesterday in attack on insurgents, vicinity Angeles, by two companies Twelfth Infantry; no other casualties; enemy routed. OTIS.

First Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, mentioned in the above dispatch, was born in Texas and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1891 and assigned as Second Lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry. During the war with Spain he was Major of the Third Texas Volunteer Infantry.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Gen. Otis cables to the War Department the following deaths since last report: Comley Feed, A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, phthisis: 14th, Allie W. Lord, E, Twelfth Infantry, typhoid fever; 15th, Second Lieut. Joseph B. Morse, I, Ninth Infantry, acute dysentery; 19th, John Smith, K, First Washington; 17th, William K. Harrison, K, Thirteenth Infantry; 18th, John H. Dunn, D, Fourth Infantry, abscess of liver; 19th, Adolph M. Kreitzer, F, Sixth Artillery, general arterial sclerosis; 17th, Frank C. Millie, K, Twenty-first Infantry.

DR. WARNE UNDER ARREST.

Col. Frost of Dakota Volunteers Retaliates for Charges Made.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 20.—Senator Pettigrew is in receipt of a cablegram dated at Nagasaki, Japan, from Dr. R. C. Warne, Major and Surgeon of the First Regiment South Dakota Volunteers, which says: "Arrested by Frost for published letter."

This is the culmination of the charges of selfishness made by Warne against Col. Alfred S. Frost of the South Dakota regiment, in a letter published here last month. Whether or not Col. Frost and Dr. Warne will continue with the regiment to San Francisco or return to Manila is not indicated by the cablegram.

SCHURMAN ON THE PHILIPPINES

Says the Rebellion Was Caused by Tyranny of Religious Orders and Judicial Corruption.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Jacob Gould Schurman, United States Commissioner to the Philippines, arrived in Chicago to-day from the islands, of which he has just completed a six months' study at the instance of President McKinley. He left to-night for his home in Ithaca, N. Y., and will report to the President as soon as a meeting can be arranged. In an interview he said:

"So far as the results of my official negotiations with the representatives of Aguinaldo or other Filipino officials are concerned, I am not at liberty to talk till I have made my report to the President. Concerning the islands in general, however, there is much to be told. In my opinion the rebellion, the last of which we are trying to suppress, was due in the first place to several causes, the principal of which were the tyranny of some of the religious orders, the exercise of arbitrary power by the Governors General, and the delay and corruption of justice.

"The leaders of the rebellion tell their followers the most astounding tales of the Americans, and the common people believe that the priests under American rule would subject them to the same tyranny. That the American Army killed priests or otherwise maltreated churchmen or Church property is, I believe, utterly without foundation.

"Aguinaldo is believed in the islands to be honest, and I think that he is acting honestly in money matters, but whether from moral or political reasons I would not say. While I do not care to discuss the real motives behind the rebellion at this time, I will say that if it were suppressed there would be many prominent native officials out of an occupation."

Mr. Schurman declined to answer the question whether he had been the subject of any anti-imperialist communications, saying that on that question, or any which touched it even indirectly, he would not speak. He also declined to give an opinion on the length of time it would take to suppress the rebellion. When asked if he considered the retention of the Philippines good policy on the part of this country, Mr. Schurman said that the resources of the islands were great, but that he must decline to commit himself on the subject of making them a part of this country.

Twenty-sixth Ordered to Manila.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Orders have been received at Plattsburg Barracks for the Twenty-sixth Regiment to prepare to leave for Manila within a week. The regiment will probably go from here to Boston, and thence across the continent to San Francisco, where they will embark on board transports for the Philippines.

HARRISON HAS YELLOW FEVER.

Inspector General Critically Ill at Cristo, Near Santiago—Taken Down Three Days Ago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 20.—Major Russell B. Harrison, Inspector General, is critically ill with the yellow fever. The disease has been progressing for three days, although it was not pronounced yellow fever until this afternoon. The case is the first to occur at Cristo, where headquarters was removed last month to escape infection.

Of late the quarantine rules have been relaxed, owing to the absence of new cases in the city; and the officers have been in the habit of coming to Santiago daily, returning to headquarters at night.

Major Harrison has been isolated, but was not brought to the yellow fever hospital.

Russell B. Harrison, the son of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, was appointed Inspector General, with the rank of Major, by President McKinley on May 12, 1898.

CUBAN EDITORS REPENT.

Reconcentrado Publishers Ask for a Chance to Reform.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—El Heraldo to-day publishes a letter sent to Mayor Lacoste by the editor and assistant editor, Ricardo Arnauto and Augustin Cervantes, of the recently suppressed Reconcentrado, acknowledging that their conduct of that journal was criminal and asking to be given an opportunity to reform. The letter says:

"In order that we may rid ourselves of the stigma of criminals and fugitives from justice, we offer to bind ourselves not to publish a newspaper in Havana of any kind, not to insult any authority, and not to disturb public order. We offer to undertake to live quietly and honestly as good citizens. We hope you will give us this chance and suspend the order of arrest against us so long as we do not break our pledges."

This letter was addressed to the Mayor while the writers were yet in hiding and avoiding arrest. The Mayor says it was entirely voluntary, and that they were given the opportunity desired, largely because it was not desirable that such objectionable evidence as would inevitably be given at the trial should be published.

La Lucha, referring to the subject, says: "Senor Lanuza, the Secretary of Justice, was to blame for the Reconcentrado scandal. He ought to have interfered long before it became necessary for the military authorities to intervene in the public interests, but the fact is that he was overcome with fear at the mere thought of taking judicial action against the Reconcentrado."

NO BATTLESHIP MAHAN.

Captain Says Report One Is to Be Named for Him Is Absurd.

Special to The New York Times.

QUOGUE, L. I., Aug. 20.—The persistent rumor that has gained currency of late that a new battleship is to be named after Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, the naval strategist who returned yesterday from Europe, is evidently without foundation. Capt. Mahan, when seen at his cottage here to-day, said:

"This idea is too ridiculous to be given a moment's serious consideration. Why a battleship should be named after me is more than I understand. When the name of Admiral Farragut was only given to a torpedo boat, surely mine would never be attached to a battleship.

North Atlantic Squadron Movements.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—Thursday morning next the North Atlantic Squadron will leave Newport for fleet manoeuvres outside, and will return on the 30th inst., again leaving on the next evening or the one thereafter for Philadelphia. The squadron will return to Newport shortly after Sept. 5. A number of the junior officers of the fleet have been detached and ordered to the Scorpion.

Elizabeth Coal Dock Collapses.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 20.—The pier known as No. 4 of the J. B. Norton Coal Company's outfit collapsed this afternoon, carrying down the trestle above it and four gondola cars and several small coal cars. The dock was an old one, and, it is said, began to collapse at the outer end and fell to pieces under the heavy weight of coal on the trestle. The cars and the coal were dumped into the bay.

Killed by an Express Train.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 20.—James Fowler, thirty-nine years of age, an employe of the United States Express Company, living at Hoboken, was killed last night at Highlands of Navesink. He started from Hoboken last evening to visit his wife, who is at the home of his father here. He stopped at Highlands of Navesink for some reason, and waited over a train. He was late in reaching the station, and ran across the tracks in front of what he supposed was a slow train, but which was an express. He was hit and instantly killed.

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Smith's Wilton Velvet, Savonnerie, Axminster and Moquette Carpetings.

We recommend them for their splendid wearing qualities and reasonable price. They are attractive in design and rich in color effects.

Broadway & 19th Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

POLICE STOP TRACK LAYING.

Jersey City Land in Dispute with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Police Captain Cody of the Gregory Street Police Station, Jersey City, was informed at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was laying tracks across the foot of Bay Street, to connect its freight yard at that point with the new piers it is building south of Bay Street.

Capt. Cody at once ordered out the reserves and proceeded to the scene. He was told by the Pennsylvania Railroad officials that the tracks were only being laid temporarily and that the work was being done under a permit granted by Commissioner James S. Nolan of the Street and Water Board. The foreman showed the permit, but Capt. Cody was not satisfied. He compelled the men to stop work and sent the patrol wagon to bring Commissioner Nolan to the scene. He arrived shortly after 3 o'clock, and confirmed the statement of the railroad officials. The police were at once withdrawn and the work was completed.

The company claims the land along the river front from its station at Exchange Place to the foot of Seventh Street, east of Henderson Street, that area having once been Harsimus Cove. In 1870 the company bought the riparian rights from the State, the bargain being sealed by a legislative grant, in consideration of $500,000. The company then filled in the cove, and the land at the foot of Bay Street is part of the property thus acquired. The city claims the right of easement to the river through Bay Street, but the company alleges that the city's right ends at Greene Street, the original eastern boundary, all outside of that being made land. The dispute has not yet reached the courts, but was some time ago referred by the city to its law officers.

The permit given by Commissioner Nolan stipulates that the permission granted to lay temporary tracks shall not prejudice any legal rights the city may have in the premises.

PITTSBURG AND GULF BOYCOTT.

Missouri Pacific Forestalls the Date and Refuses to Deliver Freight.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—The first actual hostile move in the boycott on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad was made yesterday, when the Missouri Pacific refused to deliver four cars of freight which were billed to the Gulf Road.

The boycott was not to go into effect until Aug. 29, and to-day's action is taken to mean that the roads fighting the Pittsburg and Gulf intend to force the issue.

No action has been taken by the Pittsburg and Gulf Road to combat the Missouri Pacific's move.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN TRADE.

Baron von Herman Looks for a Settlement of the Meat and Beet Sugar Problems.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Baron von Herman, agricultural expert of the German Embassy, is just back from a two months' visit to Germany, during which period he had opportunity to observe the progress of the meat inspection bill in the Reichstag, and to note the development of the agrarian movement, which is having such a marked influence on German affairs, including the question of exporting German beet sugar to the United States. Baron von Herman talked quite freely on these questions. As to the status of the meat inspection bill, he said:

"The bill was brought before the Reichstag last Spring, but a strong opposition developed among agrarian members on the ground that the Government measures were too friendly to the United States. About that time the Secretary of Agriculture of this country was given authority to exclude such imports as he considered injurious to health. This provision was directed against certain German products, such as toys, which, it was said, might be injurious to health because of the paint on them. At all events, this provision caused a bad feeling in Germany. The committee of the Reichstag reported adversely, and that was equivalent to a refusal to take any action. It is too early to say what the future plans will be, as the Reichstag is adjourned until November and everything is at a standstill through the Summer.

"The agrarian movement," Baron von Herman continued, "is very strong, and is turning its attention to the interests of the agricultural classes of Germany. The sugar question is essentially an agrarian one. Our sugar interests are seriously injured by the tax and countervailing duties in the American tariff law. The system is not right, being a discrimination. In the final analysis it comes down to this simple question: Shall there be a development of the cane industry of unrefined, semi-barbarous countries, or shall there be a continued use of the sugar products of civilized countries, which are able to buy something in return? Moreover, it should be understood that the German Government derives $30,000,000 from the taxes on the sugar industries of the country, while it pays back as export bounties only about $6,000,000."

On the whole, Baron von Herman seems to think that these pending questions can be solved to the satisfaction of both sides, and that a public understanding of the legislation involved will solve half the difficulty. Both nations, in his judgment, are too far advanced not to see that their interests lie in the development of their already existing trade, and not, as he says, "in building up a Chinese wall against the outside world."

TO STOP BRIDGE DELAYS.

Extra Trolley Wires for Brooklyn Rapid Transit Cars.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has a new scheme to do away with the frequent delays to travel on the bridge by the breaking of the trolley wire. An extra wire is being strung from each end of the bridge to the centre of the structure on both the north and south roadways. The wire is to be strung only to the end of the up-grade on either roadway, the cars being able to coast down the incline from the middle of the bridge without power.

In case the regular wire breaks, the trolley pole can be transferred to the extra wire, and traffic will not be delayed.

For a Hebrew Sanitarium.

In aid of the Hebrew Sanitarium of Rockaway, the guests of the Cedars arranged a package party, and the auction of the packages, held on Saturday, resulted in a sum amounting to over $200 being raised. The auction was conducted by Joseph Weller of this city, who placed his watch and chain, valued at $250, in one of the packages. The watch and chain were secured by Louis Kalm, who gave them back to Mr. Weller. Another auction is to be held this week, and Mr. Weller has promised to put a large unset diamond in one of the packages.

Entertainment at the Y. W. C. A.

There will be a lecture on "The Mediterranean," illustrated by stereopticon views, this evening at the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street. Admission will be free.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM

Many of the Oarsmen in Training for the Labor Day Regatta.

WHAT THE CREWS ARE DOING

Some Speed Trials by Members of the Various Boat Clubs—Several Mishaps, but None Serious.

A stranger along the banks of the Harlem yesterday would have thought that a regatta was in progress owing to the large number of racing and gayly decorated pleasure craft that dotted its surface. This activity was due to the fact that oarsmen who in training for the Middle States regatta at Philadelphia on Labor Day have been somewhat lax in their work during the week, owing to club outings and local regattas, yesterday, being an ideal day for training, started in with one accord to make up for lost time. In addition to this, there was not a club on the river that did not launch its barges and make trips to various points with every bit of passenger room occupied.

Among the balcony oarsmen the sole topic of conversation was the Middle States regatta, interest in which seems to grow daily, and new crews are constantly being heard from. President James Pilkington of the Middle States Regatta Association, who visited several clubs along "Scullers' Row" in the interests of the regatta, expressed himself as greatly pleased at the outlook. He says the regatta will be one of the most successful ever held in the Middle States, both in quantity and quality of entries. All the local and Philadelphia cracks, including Hedley and Juvenal, will be in one or more races, and it is very likely that Rumohr, the Canadian, who won the association single shell event at the National, will row. The only thing that causes regret is that no senior eight-oared-shell crew will be sent from Harlem River clubs.

Several interesting speed trials took place on the river during the day over the regular Harlem River mile straightaway course. Powers brothers, the Nassau Boat Club's junior pair-oared gig crew, are said to have covered the course in 6:30, which is remarkably good time for a crew which has only been in training about a month. The Harlem Rowing Club's single double gig crew, composed of Clarence W. Mase and Joseph W. Maher, who won so handily at the Hoboken regatta Saturday, were on the water twice during the day. They will be entered in the Middle States regatta, but will not have such an easy race to row, as they will be obliged to meet all the Philadelphia crack doubles, one or two of which are rowing in remarkably good form, according to report.

There was a disappointed crowd of members at the First Bohemian Boat Club's house yesterday owing to the fact that the club's senior eight-oared barge crew had not been allowed to row in the invitation senior eight-oared barge event of the Hoboken regatta. The protest was made by the Bloomingdale Boat Club's crew on the ground that the Bohemians were rowing a six-oared barge that had been transformed into an eight.

During the morning there was a lively mile race between three four-oared gig crews of the Lone Star Boat Club. On the start all three crews caught the water together, and at the half there was only half a boat length between the first and second crews. At the finish the boats crossed the line not more than fifteen feet apart, so evenly were they matched. The winning crew was composed of N. Bachman, bow; L. Solomon, No. 2; M. Metzler, 3; E. Baum, stroke, and H. Kelter, coxswain. S. Cramer's crew was second. The first and second crews will row in the club regatta Saturday. During the day a crew made a trip around Manhattan Island in the eight-oared barge Lone Star, while another party made a trip to Bay Ridge in the four-oared gig.

At the Nassau Boat Club's houses the members made good use of both the private and club boats. The eight-oared shell was launched during the afternoon and manned by a crew composed of Welman, bow; McCradder, No. 2; Bacon, 3; Crea, 4; Cox, 5; E. Smith, 6; Osenkop, 7; Cool, stroke, and Pye, coxswain.

There were several upsets during the day, but the occupants of the capsized boats were rescued without difficulty none the worse for their swim. The Metropolitan Boat Club members had considerable fun teaching M. Murphy, one of the new members, how to row a single gig. He started off remarkably well, but tried to run down one of the abutments of the Park Avenue Bridge and was capsized. He was picked up by a passing Whitehall, and his gig towed ashore and bailed out. On the second trial he reached almost the same spot where his former mishap occurred when he "caught a crab" and went over again. The Nonparells had a crew at College Point as did the Union and Dauntless Clubs.

NO OVERTURES TO "BOB" COOK.

Walter Camp, Home from Abroad, Denies He Tried to Secure Services of Yale's Veteran Coach.

Walter Camp of the Yale Graduate Committee, who went to England with the Yale-Harvard athletic team, that met the Oxford-Cambridge men, returned yesterday on the American Line steamship New York. With him were E. J. Wendell and some of the athletes. It was said recently that one of the objects of Mr. Camp's visit to the other side was to induce "Bob" Cook, Yale's veteran coach, to again take the crew in hand.

Mr. Cook has practically been at the head of Yale boating for a quarter of a century. He severed his connection with the crew after the race in 1898. The trouble which led up to his retirement began in 1893. At that time Yale had a very poor crew, and when Mr. Cook went to New London and took charge of the coaching he insisted upon several changes.

These changes, which included the taking of R. D. Paine, a veteran of two Varsity eights out of the shell, were made when the big race was only one week off. The changes were bitterly opposed by some of the younger coaches, but Mr. Cook refused to listen to them. Yale won her race from Harvard by a small margin, but "bad blood" resulted.

In 1896, when Yale was getting her crew ready to go to Henley, the break came. Mr. Cook and the younger coaches parted. In 1897 and 1898 not one of the younger coaches gave the crew any assistance. In those years "Bob" Cook did all the coaching. His great strength as a coach was his finishing off a crew in the last three weeks of its training. In this work Mr. Cook has always been a master.

"Bob" Cook is at present residing at Suresne, near Paris. He is making a study of the French language. Mr. Camp met Mr. Cook while the former was in France, and had a chat with him. Mr. Camp denied yesterday that he had made any effort to secure Cook for Yale as a coach.

"When I was in France," he said, "I saw 'Bob' Cook, and had a talk with him. He is looking well. I did not see him on business of any kind, and made no overtures to him to return as coach. Nothing was said about the matter."

Speaking of the defeat of the Yale-Harvard team, he said that probably if the trials were to come off again the Americans would win the quarter-mile race. When asked about the criticism that has been made that Yale and Harvard placed the other colleges in a false light by putting forth its team as a champion one, when other colleges could have defeated its members, he said: "The men did not pose in that light. They were challenged by Oxford and Cambridge, and there was nothing left but to accept or reject the challenge."

New Golf Club at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 20.—The Princeton Golf Club has purchased a new golf field. The Springdale farm, owned by Richard Stockton, containing 250 acres of rolling land, extending from Mercer Street to the canal, has been secured by the club. The alumni members of the club are the promoters of the project. A clubhouse will be erected, and all necessary improvements begun at once. The old golf field on Bayard Stockton's farm will be used until the new field is put in order.

Killed While Playing Roof Ball.

James Hanratty, twelve years old, of 363 Third Avenue, fell from the roof of his home into the airshaft late yesterday afternoon and was killed. Forbidden by the police to play their favorite game of "shinny" in the streets on Sunday, half a dozen of the lad's playmates accepted his invitation to play on his roof. The ball was knocked around vigorously for half an hour without accident. Then the excitement grew so great that Hanratty forgot all about the airshaft, and in his endeavor to cross to the next house after the ball he plunged headlong into the well.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Chicago Wins from Cleveland and Loses to Louisville—St. Louis Defeats Cincinnati.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	68	35	.660
Boston	66	39	.629
Philadelphia	66	40	.623
Baltimore	62	40	.606
St. Louis	57	48	.543
Cincinnati	55	47	.539
Chicago	55	49	.529
Pittsburg	53	52	.505
New York	44	56	.440
Louisville	46	59	.438
Washington	35	69	.337
Cleveland	18	91	.165

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 7.
Louisville, 5; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 10; Cincinnati, 1.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York, (two games.)
Brooklyn in Boston.
Baltimore in Washington.
Louisville in Cleveland.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Chicago in St. Louis.

Chicago Wins and Loses.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The Chicagos won and lost to-day. The game with Cleveland was a wild exhibition on both sides. Chicago's loose play, together with five hits, gave the tail enders six runs in the ninth. Then Schmidt went wild, filling the bases, and Mertes cleared them by a hit far over Dowd's head. Cunningham, for Louisville, was a complete puzzle to the locals, allowing but one hit with men on bases. His support was perfect, while Griffith was ragged, and hits off him were made at the right time. Ryan and Dexter were injured and forced to retire. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	8—8
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Chance and Coogan; Cleveland, Schmidt and McAllister. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Louisville	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0—5

Earned runs—Louisville, 4. Base hits—Chicago, 8; Louisville, 10. Errors—Chicago, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer. Game called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness.

St. Louis, 10; Cincinnati, 1.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Breitenstein pitched a miserable game and was poorly supported, which gave the visitors an easy victory. Seybold played his first game with the home team, and made a poor showing. Powell kept the ten hits made off him well scattered. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
St. Louis	0	1	3.	4	1	0	1	0	0—10

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 3. Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein, Feitz, and Wood; St. Louis, Powell and Criger. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Baseball Popular in Cuba.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—The game of baseball is rapidly increasing in popularity in Cuba. Not a Sunday passes without matches between some towns. At Sagua the Spaniards are organizing a club.

President Young's Father Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—President N. E. Young of the National Baseball League received notification of the death of his father to-day at Amsterdam, N. Y., aged ninety-one years. Mr. Young will attend the funeral.

STANDING OF CRICKET CLUBS.

Knickerbocker A Team Leads in the Metropolitan League.

The contest for the cricket championship of the Metropolitan League is now rapidly nearing an end. The Manhattans concluded their games on last Saturday, and finished strongly in third place. Team B of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club again lost its lead by being defeated by the New Yorks, and Team A of the same organization has now a good lead, which it is likely to maintain.

In the series of the New York Cricket Association, Kearny and Manhattan II. are now tied for second place. The records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Knickerbocker, A...	8	6	1	1	.857
Knickerbocker, B...	9	6	2	1	.750
Manhattan	10	5	3	2	.625
New York	8	4	4	0	.500
Staten Island	7	2	5	0	.285
Newark	8	0	8	0	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Paterson, A	9	6	0	2	1.000
Manhattan II.	7	2	2	3	.500
Kearney	8	3	3	2	.500
Brooklyn	9	3	4	2	.428
Paterson, B	7	2	4	1	.333
Kings County	10	2	6	2	.250

In the contest for the individual trophies offered by League and Association, H. C. Wright leads the batsmen, and J. E. Roberts the bowlers, of the League, and A. Brown the batsmen and W. Dodds the bowlers of the Association. Wright's average is 76 for 5 innings, Brown's 29.37 for 9. Roberts has taken 11 wickets for 4.45 a piece and Dodds has captured 22 at 4.59.

GOOD CRICKET AT PATERSON.

Home Team Wins Championship of the New York Association.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 20.—A large crowd was present at Eastside Park here yesterday to witness the concluding contest between the Paterson Cricket Club and the Manhattans of New York for the championship of the New York Cricket Association. A close and well-contested game resulted, the home team winning by 14 runs.

N. Graham batted in fine style for the winners, and he put on 25 not out by good play, while double figures were added by J. W. Hooper and F. G. Warburton. For Manhattan the best stand was made by J. Rose and J. Dixon, who contributed 13 and 10, respectively, while G. Rose captured 4 wickets for 10 runs. The totals were: Manhattan II., 55; Paterson Team A, 69.

ROWING AT NEWPORT.

Warship and Old Colony Crews to Race Five Miles Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—Tuesday afternoon the great race of the year will be pulled in this harbor between the racing crews of the flagship New York and the Old Colony Boat Club.

The Old Colony crew has before beaten the New Yorks and every other racing crew in the North Atlantic Squadron which has visited Newport since Spring, and the coming race is awaited with no little interest by the officers and men of the warships, the cottagers, and the people of Newport, who will either be afloat to watch the race or occupy places of vantage along the water front. The race is to be five miles, straightaway, the starting point to be at the Halfway Rock, with the finish between the flagship New York and the lighthouse on Goat Island.

The New Yorks have selected as their judges Lieut. Bliss and Boatswain Mullen, while the Old Colony crew has appointed Congressman Melville Bull and W. S. Rogers, and both crews have agreed upon Commander T. C. McLean of the torpedo station as the referee, as this officer has refereed all the boat races which have occurred in Newport Harbor for the past two years.

IN PIGEON SHOOTS ABROAD.

Walker Willson Watrous Did Good Work in Hurlingham and Paris.

Among the New York's passengers yesterday was Walker Willson Watrous, the American pigeon shot. Mr. Watrous has been abroad taking part in shooting events. He was accompanied part of the time by Yale Dolan of Philadelphia, another crack shot.

In Hurlingham, Dolan won on the first day of the international pigeon shoot a cup and a £10 sweepstake. Mr. Watrous won a sixty-guineas sweepstake. In Paris both did good shooting, and Mr. Watrous shot so well that he was sent back to the thirty-yard mark.

He intended to go to Ostend to shoot, but his health did not permit it. In London he used the American factory-made shell. Mr. Watrous is manager of the Carteret Gun Club, at Garden City.

FAST RACES AT VAILSBURG

Attractive Card Draws a Good Crowd to the Bicycle Track.

THE FIVE-MILE RECORD BROKEN

Floyd McFarland Rode the Distance in 10:48 2-5—Close Finish in Half-Mile Amateur.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 20.—Five events for money and trophy prizes called together on the Vailsburg quarter-mile track to-day many of the famous professional cycle racers of the country, and a goodly number of amateurs. About 3,000 persons witnessed the racing, which was uniformly good, and in two events, the five-mile professional handicap and the half-mile amateur handicap, unusually exciting. In the former race the track record for the distance was beaten by nearly a minute, and Floyd McFarland carried away honors as well as first money. Bob Walthour, the plucky Georgian, lost the race by little more than a tire, while the next three were a wheel's length away.

W. E. Mosher, the New York amateur, won the Expectation half-mile handicap from G. H. Collett. J. H. Hunter, the Newark favorite, who was cheered on by half the spectators, had to be contented with third place.

The quarter-mile novice race began the day's sport. There was no chance for loafing in the sprint, and two of the trials were won in as fast time as the race was run. New Jersey riders carried off all the honors. Eight qualified for the final, and the youngsters went the pace without mishap, contrary to expectation, Arthur Ward turning up the winner in a crashing finish.

The Ragtime two-mile handicap, for amateurs, did not belie its name. In both trial heats the scratch men caught the bunch before the mile had been run. Then the pace was "steady by jerks." Floyd Krebs of Newark had a bad fall at the second embankment, carrying two other riders with him. Hauser, a 240-yard man, turned a clever dodge in the final by cutting out so hot a pace from the start that the scratch men and those with lesser handicaps never could get within striking distance of him.

The first professional race of the day—the quarter-mile open—saw Jay Eaton, a hot local favorite, run a wonderful race, beating the other contestants. Among his opponents were McFarland, Bobby Walthour, Owen Kimble, and Orlando Stevens. In his trial heat Eaton got a bad start, but fairly cut the boards when the first level was reached, and swung around into the stretch, jumping his wheel in front of Freeman, the Westerner, at the finish.

In the final, Walthour was off at the pistol crack, with Kimble lapping wheels and Freeman and Eaton close up. Eaton went for the leader just off the first embankment, the two running head and head and holding this position until the stretch. Here Freeman came around the outside, but Eaton was not to be caught napping, and, pump as he would, Freeman could not forge ahead of the Lorraine flier, who finished half a length to the good.

The spectators were thrilled by a side attraction not on the day's programme. A professional diver had mounted the sixty-foot pole in front of the grand stand to be photographed, and, instead of taking the trouble to climb down, dove into the pool below, which contained but four feet of water. He escaped uninjured.

The half-mile amateur handicap was an exciting race throughout the trial heats, and of the eight who qualified for the finals Collett ruled the favorite. Mosher and Hunter, thirty-yard men, looked the best of the others. Collett caught the bunch in half a mile's running, and loafed along until the bell for the last lap sounded. He made his bid for the race too late, however, and Mosher outrode him, although he was closing at the finish the faster of the two.

In the trials for the five-mile professional handicap, which were cut down to two miles in the heats, a bad spill occurred in the first heat. Hicks and Fischer got tangled while in the lead, and as the racers sped down the first embankment both riders went down, followed by six others, in a grand melee. None was seriously hurt, however.

In the final the pace was good throughout, and there was not a moment in the race when it was not well worth watching. Downing tried to make a runaway affair of it at the fourth mile, but was soon overhauled and forced to the rear. McFarland, Kimble, and E. D. Stevens, scratch men, caught the bunch two laps' riding, and from then on stuck to the leaders. Then Stevens, dropping behind for a moment, came on again, and, flying past the racers, opened a gap of twenty-five yards. Walthour and McFarland went out after him.

Downing at this juncture tried his coup, but the leaders were not to be caught napping. On the last lap the terrific efforts of the racers brought the spectators to their feet. It was nip and tuck into the stretch, and a blanket would have covered the five who were placed at the finish. Kimble protested that Walthour fouled him on the last lap with his elbow. The claim was not allowed. The time for the race was 10:45 2-5.

The following are the summaries:

Quarter-Mile, Novice.—First heat—Won by C. Ward of Newark; Louis Kiers of Elizabeth, second. Time—0:34. Second heat—Won by J. T. Delbear of Jersey City; C. G. Embleton of Westfield, second. Time—0:35 1-4. Third heat—Won by Arthur Ward of Bloomfield; M. Joseph Coffey of Newark, second. Time—0:34. Fourth heat—Won by C. F. Abbott of Rahway; J. W. Higgins of Jersey City, second. Time—0:36. Final heat—Won by Arthur Ward, J. W. Higgins second, J. T. Delbear third. Time—0:34.

Rag-Time Amateur Two-Mile Handicap.—First heat—Won by J. P. Jacobson of New Haven, Conn.; J. H. Hunter of Newark, second; G. H. Collett of New Haven, Conn., third; F. A. Munz of Brooklyn, fourth; John King of Newark, fifth; Bob Hunter of Newark, sixth. Time—4:36 2-5. Second heat—Won by R. A. Steter of Summit, N. J.; C. A. Hauser of Newark, second; Edward Bellington of Vailsburg, third; A. W. Ross of Harrison, fourth; Walter Babb of Paterson, fifth; G. W. Schreiber of New York, sixth. Time—4:26 3-5. Won by C. A. Hauser; G. H. Collett, second; J. P. Jacobson, third; J. H. Hunter, fourth. Time—4:19 1-5.

Hurrah Stakes, Quarter-Mile Open, Professional.—First heat—Won by F. F. Fisher of Chicago; Floyd McFarland of San Jose, Cal., second. Time—0:32 2-5. Second heat—Won by Bobby Thompson of Toronto, Canada; Hardy Downing of San Jose, Cal., second. Time—0:31 2-5. Third heat—Won by Bob Walthour of Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Miller of Galveston, Texas, second. Time—0:32 1-5. Fourth heat—Won by Jay Eaton of Lorraine; H. B. Freeman of Portland, Oregon, second. Time—0:32 3-5. Fifth heat—Won by Owen Kimble of Louisville, Ky.; E. D. Stevens of Buffalo, second. Time—0:32 2-5. Final heat—Won by Jay Eaton; H. B. Freeman, second; Bob Walthour, third; Owen Kimble, fourth. Time—0:36 2-5.

Expectation Half-Mile Amateur Handicap.—First heat—Won by G. H. Collett of New Haven, Conn.; W. J. Keefe of Newark, second. Time—1:02 2-5. Second heat—Won by J. H. Hunter of Newark; Walter Babb of Paterson, second. Time—1:01 2-5. Third heat—Won by J. W. Ross of Harrison, N. J.; T. F. F. Fagan of Madison, N. J., second. Time—1:02 2-5. Fourth heat—Won by W. E. Mosher of New York; Jack Jasper of Jersey City, second. Time—1:02. Final heat—Won by W. E. Mosher; G. H. Collett, second; J. H. Hunter, third; T. F. F. Fagan, fourth. Time—1:04 3-5.

Wheeler Five-Mile Professional Handicap.—First heat—Won by Floyd McFarland of San Jose, Cal.; E. D. Stevens of Weedsport, N. Y., second; W. G. Furman of Los Angeles, Cal., third; J. T. Fischer of Chicago, fourth; G. T. Kreamer of Chicago, fifth; W. H. Hicks, Jr., of Brooklyn, sixth. Time—4:22 2-5. Second heat—Won by Bob Walthaur of Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Miller of Galveston, Texas, second; E. D. Stevens of Philadelphia, third; Owen Kimble of Louisville, Ky., fourth; Carroll Jack of Reading, Penn., fifth; Iver Lawson of Chicago, sixth. Time—4:36 4-5. Third heat—Won by Harry Downing of Los Angeles, Cal.; Orlando Stevens of Ottumwa, Iowa, second; Jay Eaton of Lorraine, N. J., third; Charles Hadfield of Newark, fourth; Richard Ireland of Newark, fifth; J. W. White of Newark, sixth. Time—4:27 3-5. Final heat—Won by Floyd McFarland; Bob Walthour, second; Owen Kimble, third; E. D. Stevens of Weedsport, fourth; J. F. Fischer, fifth. Time—10:48 2-5.

Missing Girl a Bride.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Laura Harned, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Nathan Harned of 158 South Seventh Street, who disappeared on Thursday last, has been heard from. In a note to her mother she says she has been married to "Jack," meaning John Larkin, a plumber, of 172 Newark Street, who is about twice her age. The note did not state where the couple is. Neither did it say where the marriage took place. The girl's parents were bitterly opposed to the match.

Atlantic Steamers Impeded by Ice.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 20.—A number of American and Canadian local fishing vessels that have arrived here within the last few days report large bodies of ice and huge icebergers off the coast, which seriously interfere with the fishing and force the fishers off the Banks, sometimes with a loss of gear. The icefloes also interfere with steamer traffic across the Atlantic.

TWELVE FIREMEN OVERCOME.

Three of Those Who Fought the Blaze in Henderson's Seed Store Taken to a Hospital.

Twelve firemen were overcome by smoke and gas at the fire which occurred in the seed store of Peter Henderson & Co., at 35 and 37 Cortland Street, early yesterday morning. Nine of the men recovered rapidly after being brought out to the fresh air. Peter Carberry of Engine No. 7 and William Byell of Engine No. 12 were found to be so seriously injured that they were immediately taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. After the return of his company to its engine house, George Flynn of No. 12 suffered a relapse, and he, too, was taken to the hospital. The men were thought to be in a dying condition at the time, but last night they were out of danger.

The fire was in the sub-cellar of the building among a mass of bulbs and seeds. The dense smoke it caused first attracted attention at 2:07 o'clock, and the alarm was promptly sent in. Fire Chief Cruger of the Second Battalion, when he reached the fire and found the basement filled with a thick smoke, sent in a second alarm. Chief Croker arrived shortly afterward, and deemed it necessary to send in a third alarm.

It was a stubborn blaze, though it did not advance beyond the basement, and was all the more difficult to fight because of the nature of the smoke arising and the breaking of gas pipes in the sub-cellar. The odor of the smoke somewhat concealed that of the gas, and the firemen did not realize the danger of their situation at first. It was too much for twelve of them and they fell, staggering back after fighting the flames at close range. Father Smith, one of the Chaplains of the Fire Department, who was present, rendered what aid he could to the injured when they were brought to the street.

The fire was extinguished after two hours' work, and the damage was confined to the basement and sub-cellar. A member of the firm was at the store later, but said he could not accurately estimate the damage. It is not thought, however, that the amount will exceed $15,000.

ENGLEWOOD RESIDENTS AROUSED

Jump Into Holes to Try to Keep Out Electric Light Poles.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 20.—The Hackensack Electric Light Company is having considerable trouble in getting up its poles here. This company recently purchased the plant of the Bergen County Company, which operated here, and then obtained the permission of the Council to erect poles on the principal streets. Very little opposition developed at the time.

It was expected the company would do as the telephone and telegraph companies have always done when they wanted to erect poles, secure the consent of those who own the property adjoining. The electric light company did nothing of the kind, and placed poles where it pleased without regard to the wishes of the property owners.

On Saturday the company started to put up these unsightly sticks in front of the handsome residences on Eagle Street and Grand Avenue. The neighborhood was at once aroused. Mrs. J. C. Wolhfert and her two daughters obtained shovels and when the workmen took out a shovelful of dirt from the hole in front of their property they threw the dirt back. Superintendent Neup became angry and pushed Mrs. Wolhfert aside, and for this was arrested for assault and held under bail to answer.

Dr. D. A Baldwin got down in the hole in front of his place and prevented the erection of the pole for some time, but became tired and the pole was erected, as was the one in front of Mrs. Wolhfert's place. Several other residents resorted to similar tactics, but were beaten out through their being unable to remain long enough.

One property owner, S. H. Alexander, got into a hole to prevent the pole being erected so close to his gate. While he was in it the men dug a new one two feet nearer the gate and planted the pole there. Mr. Alexander went to Hackensack to obtain an injunction, but could find no Judge.

At the Bank Building the officials raised an objection to the pole it was proposed to put on the corner, and it was not erected. Later the Street Commissioner ordered the work entirely stopped pending a meeting of the Council, and the work was stopped, but it is said the erecting of poles will be resumed to-morrow morning.

SOLDIER ROBBED AND KILLED.

Body of a Connecticut Volunteer Found on Railroad Track.

WEBSTER, Mass., Aug. 20.—The lifeless body of a man, which was afterward identified as that of John Connors of Olneyville, R. I., was discovered on the tracks of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad this morning. Although both ears were missing and there were other wounds on the head, there was little evidence that the man had been killed by the train, and the authorities are of the opinion that death was caused by human hands.

A hurried examination made before the medical examiner arrived showed that the wounds had been inflicted apparently by a coupling pin and that the ears were cut off afterward. The condition of the body did not indicate that it had been hit or mangled by the train. The clothing was not soiled. The body was identified through letters addressed to Mr. Connors, which were found in his pocket, and also by friends who served with him in the Third Connecticut Infantry during the recent war.

Connors came here yesterday to visit a number of these comrades, and seemed particularly free in showing a large roll of money, while he also wore a valuable watch and chain. Nothing of any value was found in his clothing to-day, with the exception of a ten-cent piece in his wallet.

DRIVING ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Some of the Horse Owners Who Were Out for a Spin.

There was plenty of life and activity on the Speedway and Seventh Avenue yesterday, and the majority of the horsemen who frequent the drive were to be seen behind their favorites. Anticipating a hot day many of them were on the road unusually early, so that by 11 o'clock both the avenue and the Speedway were crowded. The roadbed was in excellent condition, and many exciting brushes took place after the viaduct, which is the usual starting point, had been passed. By the time the crowd of sightseers arrived in the afternoon the Speedway was almost deserted by the drivers of fast horses, and it was only occasionally that one would see a horseman of any prominence.

Noticeable among those on the Speedway during the day were Mayor Fish of Mount Vernon, driving a frisky pair of grays, hitched to a light trap. Close behin him came John Quinn, driving his black mare, Lutie, which passed about everything that came along. C. C. Schildwachter was out with his bay mare, Molly, as was Charles P. Sackett, with his sorrel gelding, Paul. Al Kerker's chestnut pacer, Ateka, attracted considerable attention along the road, and J. Luhr's bay trotter, Prince Caffrey, was much admired. Robert Folsom, driving a gray trotter, had a lively brush with an "unknown" driving a bay horse. They met by accident near the entrance of the Speedway, and started down the hill with several others in road wagons and traps behind them. The stranger had the best of the race until High Bridge was reached, when Folsom passed him.

P. Ryan, one of the best-known horsemen on the Speedway, gave his black pair, Molly and Bromanus, a lively trot up the road. Others seen were George B. Brown, driving Dexter K.; John D. Barry, driving his bay gelding, Thomas L. Watt; Jacob Ebling behind the bay gelding, Envy, and John Glackner, driving the bay gelding, Sixteen. Nathan Straus was also out with his new mare.

LOUISVILLE HARNESS RACES.

To Begin Sept. 25 with $40,000 in Purses Offered.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—The programme of the regular Fall meeting of the Louisville Driving and Fair Association has been announced by Secretary Frank P. Kenny. Forty thousand dollars in purses is offered by the association.

The meeting will begin Monday Sept. 25, with the Kentucky Matron Stakes for trotters, $7,000, and the Commercial Club Stakes, $2,000, for pacers. The programme for the five succeeding days includes the Douglas Stakes of $5,000 for 2:12 trotters, the Seelbach Stakes of $2,000, and the Louisville Stakes of $2,000.

The entries for all the stake races have been closed, but there are yet fourteen purse events, to close Sept. 9. The best harness horses in the country are entered.

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Silks worth 75c. cut to **49c.** Silks worth 90c. cut to **59c.** Silks worth $1.25 cut to **69c.**

Two thousand yards very fine Black India Armure Silk, soft Crepe de Chine finish, a graceful, marvelously strongly woven fabric, certainly worth $1.00 per yard, will be closed out at 49c.

First Crop of Beautiful Black Crepons.

Black Crepons will be among the strongest forces of the approaching Dress Goods season. Nothing is clearer than that fact. Each day their whiffled folds loom more intensely against the rising horizon of Autumn Fashions. The scope and variations of these charming stuffs have broadened and diversified. New effects have been evolved—all born of the primitive "pucker" that first gave impetus to the Crepon craze. Later on, the interminable assortment will make the task of choosing oppressive and perplexing. Don't wait. The present display represents styles and values that will not be surpassed.

Black mohair-and-wool Crepons, alive with the fine lustre created by the blending of mohair and wool, six rich designs, including ridgy wrinkles, bulging cocoon spots and peculiar blistered effects, 40 inches wide . . . **79c**

Black mohair-and-wool Crepons, sparkling, snappy, bright finish, fifteen patterns—marvels of weave waviness strikingly distinct on armure grounds, full 42 inches wide, good value at $1.25; our price **99c**

Black mohair-and-wool Crepons, glistening armure surfaces embellished with ten chic variations of the wrinkly, crinkly, puffy idea, singularly beautiful and serviceable, 42 inches wide, worth $1.65; our price . . **$1.24**

Black mohair-silk-and-wool Crepons; their superb brilliancy, corrugated novelty and peerless finish appeal to the judgment of tasteful women; six choice designs, worth $2.00; our price **$1.49**

Just a Peep at the New Fall Dress Goods.

Homespun Suiting, among the leaders that bid for popular preference—a sturdy, commonsense stuff that's sure to be a favorite for early Autumn wear, twelve of the choicest shades, including four grays, 56 inches wide . . . **89c**

Worsted Homespun, hairy zibeline finish, every thread of woof and warp pure wool. That fact is proved by a touch—the feel is delightful—complete range of the new Fall colorings in plain and mixed effects, 50 inches wide, **89c**

Zibeline Cheviots—special graces of the dress goods zone—novelties—raised above humdrum loom-work by charms all their own, cleverly sponged and shrunk, not a desirable color is missing, 58 inches wide. **98c**

Knickerbocker Tweeds—rather plain mixtures, but unmistakably good. The first choice of swell dressers who appreciate unobtrusive fabrics in two-tone colors, full 56 inches wide, at an unexpected price **$1.12**

Pebble Suitings, thoroughly adapted for plain tailored costumes—brown-and-black, navy-and-black, gobelin-and-black, garnet-and-black. They are excellent in every way—style or wear—full 48 inches wide . . **$1.24**

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Reversible two-tone Zibeline, designed for entire suits or Autumn capes. The material that attracts all women—extreme as well as conservative tastes take to them on sight; six color combinations, full 54 inches wide. **$1.49**

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GEN. JIMINEZ LEAVES HAVANA.

Says He Is Going to Santo Domingo to Take Peaceful Possession of the Presidency.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, left Cienfuegos this morning on board the Polaria, bound for Manzanillo and Santiago de Cuba. After his release he remained at the Union Hotel until he left the city. He complained bitterly to his friends of his arrest.

It is rumored in Cienfuegos that a yacht will meet him at Manzanillo. Before leaving, he said to a correspondent:

"My mission is perfectly peaceful. I am unarmed and am going home in answer to my country's call to take peaceful possession of the Presidency. It was no more lawful to arrest me than it would be to arrest Mr. McKinley when after his election he was going from Canton to Washington.

"I am not a soldier taking expeditions with me. Nothing of that sort is necessary. My appearance in the island will be the signal for peace and good government. An enthusiastic welcome will be accorded me by 90 per cent. of the population of Santo Domingo, rich and poor, men, women, and children, desiring my arrival.

"I have absolute assurances that the Acting President will co-operate with me as soon as he sees what the public desires. I cannot understand the action of the United States toward me. Many of my best friends are Americans, and my policy when President will be to establish the closest relations between the two Governments."

OLD FEUD ENDS IN MURDER.

New Jersey Man Shoots His Brother-in-Law Through the Heart.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Edward F. Rich of Schnevus, Otsego County, N. Y., was shot and killed by William J. Haugh, his brother-in-law, late last night at Paulsborough, N. J., a few miles south of here. Rich arrived in Paulsborough on Thursday to visit his sister, Mrs. Haugh. On account of an old feud Rich and Mrs. Haugh met at the house of a friend.

Haugh learned that they were together and went to the house. Forcing an entrance, he attacked Rich, who, in defending himself, stabbed his assailant three times. Haugh then shot Rich through the heart.

The murderer was arrested.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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LET NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE.

We agree fully with our neighbor The Sun that "to Controller COLER every honest citizen of New York is deeply indebted" for opposing and exposing the Ramapo Water Company job. It is true that to the vigilance and courage of that upright officer we owe our escape from the enormous burden which the rascals in the Board of Public Improvements were about to fasten upon this city.

But with some other views expressed by The Sun in this article—a singular article with the singular title "Room for Discrimination"—we cannot at all agree. Here is one of our neighbor's observations:

> It is not the past but the present management and ownership of the Ramapo Water Company that interests and concerns the people of New York.

Why not turn the light on every page of this scheming company's history, from the beginning? Let us hold the lantern of publicity up to the face of every man who has been active and influential in the attempt to pipe Ramapo water into the city and legal tender out of its Treasury. We might find familiar faces in that company, some of high distinction, perhaps. Who knows? Does The Sun? The "present management and ownership" may be a lot of wretched little men of straw, not worth the value of a subpœna blank. Give us the real originators and promoters of the great job.

Again, The Sun says:

> Nor is it the mere proposition of a certain plan of future water supply that breeds suspicion. Such a plan on its merits may or may not be expedient, but it is certainly contemplated and provided for in the charter of this municipality.

Yes, it is "certainly contemplated and provided for in the charter of this municipality." There is no doubt about it. Section 471, prescribing how contracts may be made with private water supply companies, gives the Water Commissioner and the Board of Public Improvements the exclusive authority to make such contracts, and no right of review, appeal, or veto is lodged in the Mayor, the Board of Estimate, or any other department of the City Government. It is a most remarkable section, that Section 471; and along that smooth and well-greased way the Ramapo job slid easily to the very verge of confirmation, when BIRD S. COLER courageously derailed it. That section was seemingly made to fit the Ramapo job. By a highly interesting coincidence Gen. BENJAMIN F. TRACY, counsel of the Ramapo Water Company, and a little later its President, was President of the commission that drew the charter. Is there nothing there to "breed suspicion"? Certainly there is enough to raise public curiosity to a high pitch.

Once more we quote from The Sun's article:

> The scandal is not in the proposition or consideration of a long-term contract for private supply, but in the sudden, subterranean way in which it has been attempted to complete the contract and fasten an enormous annual expenditure upon the City of New York for forty years to come.

Put into plain, blunt English speech, this means that we must explore the "sudden, subterranean way" until we come upon the miserable Tammany promoters of the job and pound the life out of them; but as for the very eminent Republican gentlemen who got up the Ramapo Company, planned the job, and negotiated with the Tammany wretches for the sudden, subterranean execution of the contract, why, really, men and brethren, "the scandal is not in the proposition or consideration" of their private supply contract. There is "room for discrimination." Give the Tammany bribe takers the limit of the law, but spare the exalted Republican gentlemen who put the gold in their itching palms.

Well, it is a pretty serious business to impeach the probity of men in high places. When the trail leads up to Presidents of trust companies, ex-candidates for Mayor, United States Senators, and to the political threshold of the Administration itself, men of timid counsel begin to talk about discrimination.

We must have none of that in the exposure of this scandal. Every considerate person will hope that the eminent Republicans implicated will be able to show that they had no connection with the corrupt business. But they must be cleared by evidence, not by indulgence. Here is an attempt to rob the city of millions—of more millions than it spends in two years. As sure as fate there is monstrous corruption behind the attempt. There can be not the slightest doubt of it. When brigandage puts on this bold front, and, not content with the paltry twenty-million Tweed ring steal, demands $200,000,000 and plainly intends to cheat us by non-performance, then there is no "room for discrimination." Every rascal in the job, be he near the President, be he in the Senate Chamber, or be he a third-rate Tammany hack, must have his Constitutional chance to show that he is not guilty.

ADMIRALS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

There is now every prospect that the reception of Admiral DEWEY will be a memorable event, well worth coming a thousand miles to see. We have for a decade and more, we people of New York, been showing an increasing aptitude for public pageants, and we have had several that were very successful. And in this case the official committee has fallen into very good hands, the hands of the men most capable of making pageants. Nothing could be finer in its kind than the public spirit that has been shown by the organizations of the sculptors and the mural painters, and the recognition of what their offers meant, and the prompt acceptance of them on the part of the municipal authorities, is equally creditable in its way.

But there is one serious danger. It is the danger that private enterprise may displace public spirit on the part of hustling men of business and that they may take advantage for private purposes of the enormous conspicuousness of the occasion. In other words, there is danger that the route of the procession may be incumbered and disfigured by signs that will be even more conspicuous than the public and official, and much more than the private and unofficial tokens of the welcome of New York to the National hero.

Now in Paris or in Vienna this tendency would be promptly baffled by official action. Something in this way may be done in New York through the supervision committed by law to the Park Commissioners over buildings within a certain distance of public parks. But it ought not to be necessary to use this power. Let us rather appeal to the merchants and advertisers to show as much public spirit on their side as the painters and sculptors have shown on theirs. Let them renounce the chances of notoriety. Let them for one memorable day "sink the shop," and, if necessary, even remove or cover up the signs they may flaunt on the other 364 days of the year. We believe that an appeal to them by the committee would be successful. And really it would be a very fine thing, much finer than an official suppression of advertisements that could not help but mar and vulgarize a great civic welcome to a National hero, if every "hustling" business man would, spontaneously and without compulsion, consent just for this one day cease being a hustler.

THE REAL DEFENDANT AT RENNES.

With a slow, deliberate, and diabolical manoeuvre the drama at Rennes has been transformed. Each day has beheld, with the crumbling or annihilation of the merest atom of proof existing against the prisoner, the utterance upon the witness stand with increasing hate and contumely of the vilest, most inhuman tirade of personal abuse that has ever poisoned the atmosphere of a court of justice, even in France.

While the world has stood aghast at the appalling spectacle a change has been wrought. The prisoner and his persecutors have changed places. MERCIER and his fellow-criminals are resorting to every desperate device in their power to have a court-martial of the republic, which, by a curiously fatal circumstance, now stands for the French people, honor, approve, and perpetuate a great crime deliberately committed.

It was the somewhat unprecedented, yet possibly judicious, programme of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry to allow the verdict at Rennes to place a permanent seal upon the chose jugée. There were to be no reprisals. A mistake, a terrible mistake, was to be acknowledged. Whatever else it was, the programme was one of general pacification. It remained only for the witnesses for the prosecution to permit it to be carried out. They have decided otherwise, however. They boldly confess that DREYFUS was illegally convicted and that ESTERHAZY, the real traitor, was protected by their tacit consent, if not by their personal machinations. In fact, their very confessions form the bases of their rule of action. But more than this, they assail the integrity of the Supreme Court of Appeal of France, and daringly give the lie to official representatives of Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary. It is a most desperate and alarming proceeding.

And yet their aim is certain and evident. Their unity of action reveals a master criminal hand. Not only is the court-martial in the most formidable manner possible forced to choose between MERCIER and DREYFUS, but between the prisoner and the entire General Staff of the French Army—between a solitary persecuted Jew and the army itself, its traditions and all that France has held dear for generations. This is the question that the Generals and ex-Ministers are daily and desperately propounding before the Judges and before the people of France: Will you sacrifice us—your Generals, the soldiers who would have died for you, the men who symbolize your glorious past and who have laid bare their breasts before you? Will you sacrifice us for this one man?

And, to stimulate the Judges with their spirit of defiance and to make them and all France partners in their desperate undertaking, the conspirators cunningly insult the members of the Triple Alliance and spurn with the foot the respect of the world.

The alternative now presented is certainly terrible. If the Judges refuse to reconvict DREYFUS, nothing can stay the attempt to prosecute the members of the conspiracy against him. The Government will be moved to undertake it not only because the evidence of their criminality has been flaunted in the face of the world, but because certain international considerations will force it upon them. Every word that has been uttered by the witnesses for the prosecution shows that they invite such action, and believe themselves prepared for it. Should the Judges render a verdict against the prisoner a great national calamity cannot possibly be avoided. Internal strife will ensue. Nor is it to be supposed that the members of the Triple Alliance will completely ignore the giving of the lie, even though approved and sustained by the verdict of a French court-martial.

But right is right and wrong is wrong. There is but one course open to the Judges which will preserve for their France the respect of the world and for themselves the honorable approbation of future generations of Frenchmen. Are they brave and true enough to take it?

PLUMPNESS AS A DISEASE.

One of the morning newspapers on Saturday took up, and treated in quite a sensational way, as news, the contents of a circular which has been used for a number of years as an advertisement of a very profitable branch of their business by a firm of manufacturing chemists in Philadelphia. This includes the substance of an address delivered before the annual meeting of the Medical Faculty of Maryland some years ago by Dr. CATHELL, a distinguished practitioner of Baltimore, favoring the alternate use of Vichy and Kissingen waters as a cure for excessive fat. Dr. CATHELL discovered the value of these mineral waters, used alternately, in such cases quite by accident and was led to make a number of experiments with them, the result of which he duly set forth in his address aforesaid without hope of reward.

The influence of his advocacy of this cure has been far-reaching and most profitable to importers of mineral waters and manufacturers of the same, while it has largely increased the making and sale of the salts of Vichy and Kissingen. For it is an interesting fact, that, as every born comedian yearns to act tragedy, so does every man and woman well provided by nature with adipose tissue desire to be thin. That the simple remedy advised by Dr. CATHELL, when taken in strict accordance with his instructions, has often proved efficacious there seems to be no doubt. Vichy should be taken one day and Kissingen the next, three glasses each day about twenty minutes after meals.

But common sense should be one's safest guide, no matter what the malady is. Disease of which excessive fat may be a symptom is not likely to be cured by this prescription, while even a strict adherence to Dr. CATHELL's rules will be unproductive of much relief if starchy foods and sweets enter largely into the fat person's diet, and beer is his favorite beverage. Fat that results from laziness, too, is more likely to give way to a good remedy for that very common disability, which Vichy and Kissingen are not. To minister to the mind diseased (and this admission must not be taken as an acceptance of the tenets of Christian Science) will often help the body, and for the cure of many pronounced cases of fat a moral stimulant is best. For instance, once let a fat man who has no organic disease handle a golf club on a well-trimmed upland meadow, and his burden is all but gone.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

There are few among adult readers, particularly residents of this city, who are not to some degree, at least, familiar with the name and objects of this excellent charity

Founded some forty years ago by CHARLES LORING BRACE, assisted and encouraged by men whose names were synonyms for probity, business enterprise, and undoubted fealty to all the important interests which centre here, it has, through all the many years of its existence, maintained the high character for usefulness and practical benevolence claimed for it when first organized. Among those who were its Trustees in its earliest years are found such men as Judge JOHN L. MASON, WILLIAM L. KING, WILLIAM C. GILMAN, J. EARL WILLIAMS, WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, and others of like standing. In later years there were added to the list the names of HOWARD POTTER, ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON, Judge HOOPER C. VAN VORST, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, D. WILLIS JAMES, and GEORGE S. COE, and among those chosen at a still more recent date A. B. HEPBURN, J. KENNEDY TOD, and ARTHUR C. JAMES.

D. WILLIS JAMES is now the President of the board, having succeeded WILLIAM A. BOOTH, who served the society in that capacity for more than thirty years. A. B. HEPBURN is its present Treasurer. These names, taken from the list of those who have guided and are now guiding its affairs, are a sufficient indication of the sound judgment and philanthropic spirit controlling its management.

The Children's Aid Society has sought in a fourfold manner to be of benefit to the children of the poor. Its aim has always been to extend a helping hand to the illiterate and helpless, and by every means within its power that sympathetic ingenuity could suggest, to uplift, enlighten, and place upon a firm moral footing the unnumbered thousands who, if unsought and neglected, would drift unresistingly into habits of idleness, vagrancy, and crime.

In the fourfold division referred to above is numbered the emigration scheme, so conspicuous in the work of the society. By means of this department 94,000 children have been rescued from the depths of poverty, and in a majority of cases from environments so tainted that moral and physical pollution was inevitable, and placed in country homes selected with care. Five boys' lodging houses have also been established. This was accomplished by the co-operation of public-spirited men and women, who provided the money for the purchase of the ground and the erection and equipment of the buildings. Thither nightly the newsboy, bootblack, factory boy, and others of street callings of every sort wend their way and are welcomed to clean and attractive surroundings. Baths, books, newspapers, and suitable games are among the inducements provided to allure them from the streets and low resorts of the city.

Twenty industrial day schools and twelve night schools, situated in centres of poverty and furnished with every appliance that present educational methods demand and with teachers of unquestioned merit, are the third agency employed. There were enrolled during 1898 14,446 children from homes of destitution, intemperance, and often of grosser forms of immorality. It is impossible in this article to name the various methods employed, particularly with the truants who compose a very considerable proportion of the number given. Embraced within the scope of the industrial schools is home visitation by the teachers, and 11,578 visits to the homes of destitute scholars were made by the class teachers during the year.

The last in its order of these beneficent measures to alleviate suffering, dispel ignorance, and impart happiness are the Summer homes and the farm school at Kensico. With the exception of the farm, which is open for boys during the entire year, the home at Bath Beach and the sick infants' home at Coney Island are in operation during the Summer months only. To the home at Bath Beach during the Summer of 1898 over 5,000 little girls were sent for a week, and to the sanitarium at Coney Island a still larger number of sick infants and their mothers, while at the farm 1,000 boys were given a week's outing.

It is left to the reader to conceive of the benefits conferred by means of the various agencies enumerated.

A society whose aim and end is to promote such purposes as we have briefly described, and managed by men distinguished for their prudence and sagacity, would seem in every way worthy the support of a benevolent public.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Scientific American, in a timely and pointed article, calls attention to the weakness of the plans for the six new cruisers recently authorized. The Naval Board of Construction has produced plans which are, as The Scientific American very properly points out, a distinct step backward. These new cruisers are to be of 3,400 tons displacement, 292 feet load water line length, 43 feet beam, and 700 tons bunker capacity. There is to be on each of these ships a battery consisting of 10 five-inch rapid-fire guns, 8 six-pounders, 2 one-pounders, and 2 machine guns. They are to have also a partially protected deck for one-third of their length. The Scientific American very properly compares them with the Montgomery in this manner: "The Montgomery being a cruiser of the unprotected class—that is, having no protective deck, but merely a thin 'watertight' deck—is the ship which naturally suggests itself first for comparison. Her full load displacement is 2,229 tons, or, adding 150 tons for sheathing, say 2,380 tons, which is 1,120 tons less than that of the new ships. Yet, in spite of this disparity, the smaller and older boat has the same battery and 2½ knots higher speed; whereas, on an increase of over 1,100 tons in displacement, the new designs can only show an advantage of 360 tons of coal and 2 inches of steel laid on the slopes of the unprotected deck for a third of the vessel's length amidships. The Montgomery, moreover, carries two torpedo tubes. The extra speed and the torpedo outfit offset the extra coal carried by the new boats. So that we have about 1,000 tons of displacement unaccounted for, even if we admit that the accommodations for officers and crew are improved." In its editorial comment upon the facts set forth our esteemed contemporary calls attention to the provision of the act of authorization, by which the builders will be allowed to make proposals either in accordance with the department's plans or according to their own plans. It is to be hoped that all the proposals to build will be made on plans offered by the builders, for surely there is not a shipbuilder in the country who will be eager to make a retrograde movement in an art in which we have proved ourselves the peer of any other nation. Cruisers of 3,400 tons displacement and a speed of 16½ knots an hour are something of an anomaly after the pointed lessons of the war with Spain. It is generally conceded by all naval authorities that speed is a prime requisite in a cruiser, and it is absurd to call for 18 knots in new battleships and accept 16½ knots in cruisers. The new cruisers ought to be able to make at least 19 knots, and 20 would be better.

—No doubt there will be a good deal of ill-advised criticism on the towing of the cup challenger Shamrock over so many miles of the Atlantic. But the gentlemen of the New York Yacht Club have already discounted such criticism by stating that they agreed to permit it in case of unfavorable winds. The carpers are thereby reduced to the necessity of saying that the challenger was towed more than was necessary. This, however, will put them in the position of talking with an immense display of ignorance. Those who know anything about deep-sea towing are well aware that the strain put on the yacht while being hauled by the Erin's hawser was much greater than that which she underwent when proceeding under her own canvas, even in rough weather.

—In the past few days the life guards at Atlantic City have earned honor and fame by some very gallant rescues from the surf. Such work always is inspiring. It seems good to think that there are men who are willing to make a business of risking their lives to save others from drowning, men who by experience and practice must be fully aware of the risks they run, and who calmly face death in the discharge of their dangerous duty. It is also instructive to learn that there is at least one watering place on the New Jersey coast where there are regularly appointed life guards. Those who go out from New York daily to the seaside resorts on the north coast of the appendant State know that there are no life guards, and that when men or women get into difficulties in the surf they have to depend for aid on the efforts of others, who perhaps are no more skillful in surf swimming than they are. The so-called "bathing masters" at such places as Long Branch are incapable of saving any one in great danger, and most of them are not provided with any of the commonest appliances for doing so. This state of affairs is perfectly well known to every person who frequents the New Jersey resorts within easy access of New York, but no strong public protest is made, and consequently nothing is done. Fortunately the New Jersey beach is not a dangerous one, and only those who are unusually foolhardy get into grave danger. But the foolhardy are sufficiently numerous to render it highly desirable that there should be a corps of life guards, as there is at Atlantic City.

—The recent disputes between the military and the sailor Captains of some of our army transports call attention once more to the anomaly of the transport system. The sailor Captain of one was punished the other day for refusing to obey the orders of the military commander. The question on which they disagreed was one concerning the safety of the vessel. It so happened in this instance that the military Captain of the transport was formerly a naval officer and had some knowledge on which to base his command that the vessel instantly proceed to sea, in spite of the fact that the sailor man thought that there was a storm brewing. But the result would have been just the same if the military commander had possessed no nautical skill. According to the ruling in the case, the military commander of the transport was the superior of the navigating Captain. Under this ruling, any military officer in command of the troops and supplies on a transport can give orders to the sailor who is called the Captain of the ship, and the latter must obey the former. Therefore, the question very naturally arises, What is the navigating Captain for? Is he there merely to determine the ship's position at noon? What more can he do? Dare he order the course which the helmsman is to steer? And if he does, may not the military commander go on deck and countermand that order? It is all very well to say that he would not do so, but history proves that he will do it sometimes. And those are just the times when the lives of the troops on board are going to be placed in danger. The real solution of all these difficulties would be to place the transport service in the hands of the navy. It is nonsense for army officers to have the power to direct the movements of sea-going vessels laden with men and Government property. England, which has to do more transporting of troops than we do, has found that the transport service is better in the hands of the navy, and we cannot do better than profit by her example.

—Paterson is rapidly acquiring a unique position among the cities of the land. Its youth are original in their osculatory ideas, and now it has taken upon itself to revolutionize the nature of the New Jersey Sabbath. A man can get all he desires to drink in Paterson on Sunday, but if he wishes ice with which to cool it he must purchase that on the previous day, for the icemen of Paterson have invoked the law's aid against themselves and have sought to have themselves prevented from selling ice on Sunday. Note that unless they were legally prevented they would sell the ice, but they would do it under the pressure of necessity. They have found that they had to work too hard and they have asked of their fellow-men, "How would you like to be the iceman?" The barbers, not to be frozen out by the icemen, have also asked to be restrained from removing the beards of the Patersonians on Sunday. The situation is truly Gilbertian, but the Patersonians do not know what that is. They are just tired, and they wish to rest. Hereafter the honest icemen and the colloquial barbers of the excellent New Jersey city will have an opportunity to enjoy the Sabbath as other men do in other cities. Meanwhile the admirable New Jersey law which forbids the selling of anything at all on Sunday will continue to be a dead letter in the City of Paterson. And so wags the world away.

—It always affords us inexpressible delight to give information to anxious inquirers, and sometimes even to those who are not anxious. It is therefore with much pleasure that we quote the following kindly lines from a Rochester contemporary: "It strikes us that a newspaper published in New York City, which is pretty close to the water in places, ought not to talk about yachts as THE NEW YORK TIMES does. Speaking of the reported dimensions of the Shamrock, that esteemed journal says: 'The least instructive of the measurements as given by the dispatch referred to is that of the depth. The figure given for this dimension is 10.55 feet. If this meant the extreme depth of the yacht, it would signify that she was a centreboard vessel. But that is so utterly improbable that we are forced to the conclusion that the figures refer to the depth of hold.' Of course depth and draught are two different things, which cannot be confounded by anybody who is at all acquainted with yachts." Depth and draught were not confounded in the article to which our esteemed contemporary refers. But—and this is the point at which the needed information begins—yachting writers sometimes speak of the extreme depth of a vessel, which means draught plus freeboard. Let us hasten to add that "freeboard" does not mean shelter and food without cost, but height of the exposed side of a vessel above water. The extreme depth of a yacht is the distance from the surface of her deck to the bottom of her keel. When writing about yachts it is a good thing to know this, even if you are not close to the water.

GENERAL NOTES.

Bostonians are advocating making the old Providence Railroad station on Park Square a public market, thinking their city at present insufficiently supplied.

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The estate of the late Mrs. Bloomfield Moore of Philadelphia has been inventoried by her executors at $1,167,623, more than $300,000 being in real estate, the remainder in stocks and bonds.

* * *

Salvation Army folks are forbidden to use trumpet, drum, or tambourine in the streets of Philadelphia, and speech only is left to them in their public worship. They feel much aggrieved by the action of the police.

* * *

Hartford undertakers are in hot pursuit of some conscienceless wight who is calling them by telephone to houses which have no need of their services. Six of them recently were called at midnight to a house in which no one lay dead.

* * *

The famous old town of Boscawen, N. H., will on one of the days of "Old Home Week" (Aug. 26 to Sept. 1) put up and dedicate tablets to mark the birthplaces of Gen. John A. Dix and Secretary William Pitt Fessenden and the law office of Daniel Webster.

* * *

The Boston Transcript says that the publication of Ralph Waldo Emerson's famous poem "Brahma" in The Atlantic Monthly was due to the insistence of Francis H. Underwood, its editor, it being contrary to the advice of his literary counselors on the magazine.

* * *

A planter in Yazoo County, Miss., reposes faith in the katydid as predicter of frost. He says the katydid began to play his little fiddle this year about June 6, and that if the first frost comes in just four months from that time, "as it surely will," it will so reduce the cotton crop that it will bring a good price and good times in the South will follow.

* * *

Judge George W. Beeman of the Indiana Circuit Court has returned to the railroads all the free passes issued to him, saying that passes are given to influence those who accept them, and that he believes it is as unwise for a Judge to accept a railroad pass as it would be to accept $100 from a farmer who expected to be a party to litigation in the Judge's court.

* * *

Twelve district good roads conventions are to be held in Illinois in September, and subsequently a general convention is to be held in Springfield, the State capital. They are to be under the direction of the State and Inter-State Good Roads and Public Improvement Association. The chief trouble in Illinois, as in all the prairie States, is the procuring of proper material for the building of hard roads.

* * *

The town of Hartford, in Oxford County, Me., has a Custard Pie Association, which meets annually in a hemlock grove on the margin of Swan Pond and gorges itself with custard pie. It grew out of a custard-pie-eating contest between two residents of the town on the annual Fast Day thirty-nine years ago. The match was adjudged to be a tie, the association was formed, and everybody in it now strives to beat everybody else eating custard pie. Secretary John D. Long, who was born in the near-by town of Buckfield, is an honored member.

TAMMANY'S REAL STRENGTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Legislature is out of session, and there is no election on, is a good time to consider dispassionately where the real strength of Tammany is. I have asked in little slum halls and at the tail of a cart many, many times, after describing to the people the condition of their streets, the large rents they pay, the tyranny to which they are subjected, and the absolute disregard of their rights by the police, "What does Tammany ever do that you should vote for it?" And the universal answer, when one can get an answer, is, "Gives us a job."

These are not all political jobs. They are elevated railroad jobs, street car jobs, gas company jobs, and, perhaps more than all, jobs entirely outside of politics. In every district of the city there is a good Tammany headquarters open all the year round, and our Good Government people would learn more by dropping in there (for they are open to every one) once in a while than by any quantity of circularizing. These halls are nicely furnished, well heated and lighted, and supplied with papers. Many men do not want to drink, still more do not want to spend their money; they can stop in there any time and are always welcome. They make acquaintances, and if a man is a painter, for instance, he hears, perhaps, of some one who is altering a house, from some one who knows him and will recommend him for the job just from the general kindness we all have toward those whom we know.

A fellow says, "Well, I am a longshoreman, but it is hard work getting anything to do," and somebody pipes up, "Why don't you go to trucking? Now, there is a man I know, he wants a trickman, and will give $12 a week, and I can get the job for you if you want it." If he gets the job Tammany gets the credit.

We are accustomed to read of the enormous amount of money spent by the City Government and to think of its going corruptly. Doubtless some of it is stolen, but it is nearly all by the big fellows; and much of it is wasted, as most Government money is wasted. But the late L. O. Daniell, one of the oldest employes of the city, who was an intimate friend of mine, assured me (and I have reason to believe from other sources also that it is true) that direct stealing in city contracts does not at present exist; even if it did exist, the amount spent would be inadequate to keep together such an organization, based upon principles of iniquity, as Tammany Hall.

It is the influence—not political, but commercial—that the leaders can wield with the great corporations and the contributions which they directly make to the funds of Tammany, thus enjoying special privileges or immunity—that is the strength of political corruption in this city. And these contributions do not all go to Tammany; they go to the Republican machine also. A prominent clergyman then of Chicago, in addressing a dinner of the Civic Club of that city upon "The Causes of Political Corruption," said, "See two hundred of them seated around this table."

It is true that the average Tammany voter is ignorant and careless of his ultimate welfare, but the men who lead them are, in their way, men of brains and of strong personal sympathies; and these people are led, not because they are politically ignorant, for, on the whole, they are no more politically ignorant than our average merchant or banker; nor because they are corrupt, for their methods are no more corrupt than the ordinary methods of our business, but because what is to them the inevitable necessary compels or else the feeling of fellowship leads them to vote for Tammany Hall.

I am not proposing a remedy, I am only trying to save the appalling waste of energy of every one of our reform campaigns. My own opinion is that the source of the indifference to all principles of politics is mainly due to the fact that the non-land-holding, rich and poor, feel, although they do not know, that they will have to pay for every improvement of government, not only in taxes but in increased rent, while the land-holders feel that they have only to sit still and that all the good things will eventually come their way.

BOLTON HALL.
New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

THE FINING SYSTEM BAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The item in your issue of yesterday on the punitive effect of fines touches a responsive chord in me and inspires me to give expression to some views on the subject that I have long held, in hopes that you may be led to speak of the matter in a more serious strain than does the writer of the item above mentioned. I was first led to doubt the punitive value of fines by an incident that took place several years ago while I was at a school in Massachusetts. Just as he was leaving for the railroad station one day in February, a second-hand clothes dealer, who had been making some purchases among the students, had a pail of water poured upon him. Instantly he started after the one that had ducked him, threatening all sorts of violence, and saying: "It will cost me $5 or $10, but it's worth it."

Now, as I understand it, our courts are maintained for punitive and reformatory ends only. The question, therefore, in regard to the value of any way in which they may treat crime is purely one of punitive or reformatory effect. In as far as the attempt is made to make our courts self-supporting, in just so far is their real raison d'être lost sight of. Scores of instances wherein fines have little or no punitive, reformatory, or deterrent effect can be given.

The most glaring of these are in the cases of street walkers and keepers of disorderly houses and of gambling resorts. Let one of these be arrested and fined, and, far from being deterred by the fine from continuing to violate the law, he or she is inspired to still greater activity by the desire to replace the amount of which he or she has been mulcted. Nor is this the worst phase of the fining system, for, where public sentiment will not countenance the licensing of any act inimical to public safety or morality, a friendly Legislature frequently enacts a law forbidding—under penalty of a nominal fine—the act it has not the manhood to license openly. This was true for a time of the so-called race tracks in New Jersey, and a year or more ago, when it was proposed to enact a law forbidding, by a fine of $50, professional baseball games in this State on Sunday, Charlie Ebbetts was quoted by a Brooklyn Eagle reporter as saying, "I want Sunday baseball made legitimate; I don't want any such back-handed way of licensing it."

It is possible to continue to adduce ad infinitum proofs that in effect "fining" and "licensing" are synonymous terms, but enough has been said, or suggested, to make it evident to one whose sole criterion of a well-governed city is not a low tax rate, that the only difference between a fine and a license is, in the great majority of cases, that the former is more agreeable—because it is less expensive—to the culprit than the latter would be.

ROGER L. CONANT.
New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

For Double Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If not too antiquated, let me suggest an easy method of overcoming the stupid way in which names of streets are at present placed on lampposts. Take, for instance, Lexington Avenue. When riding in a car one sees first, say, Thirty-fourth Street, then Thirty-fifth Street, and so on. Now, why would it not be a good plan to have on posts as follows, facing Lexington Avenue:

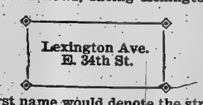

The first name would denote the street you are on and the second the cross street. This is not likely to be adopted, but there's the suggestion just the same. J. G.
New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

To Stop Nose Bleed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cut some blotting paper about an inch square, roll it about the size of a lead pencil, and put it up the nostril that is bleeding. The hollow in it will allow the sufferer to breathe; the blood will fill the space between the tube and the nose, and will very soon coagulate and thereby stop the flow of blood. G. L. A.
New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

STAND BY THE FLAG.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

There should be no more temporizing with those who are firing upon our soldiers from the rear while they are so heroically battling with the Tagals in the front. As long as the struggle is in progress he who is not for us is against us. There can be no middle ground. Whatever men may think as to the final disposition of the Philippines, this is not the time to settle that question. As long as American soldiers are being butchered by a half-savage foe, it is the duty of every American to stand loyally by the flag of his country. Those who are not willing to give it full allegiance, under existing circumstances, are not worthy to enjoy the benefits vouchsafed to those who live under it.

In no country under the sun would such a spectacle as we see to-day in America be presented. Britons deprecate war with Krüger, but the first gun fired in South Africa will echo the sentiments of the whole people of the United Kingdom. Had Marchand's expedition down the Nile been assailed by British arms, every Frenchman worthy the name would have jumped to the denfense of the tricolor. Strike a Muscovite in China or shoot one of Emperor William's subjects anywhere on the globe, and there would be no division of sentiment among those at home. They would cry out for vengeance.

No American can afford to do less and expect to enjoy the respect of his countrymen.

As They Read the Constitution.

From The Washington Star.

Among the readers and expounders of the Constitution, some of the strictest constructionists are to be found in Texas, and the recent flood in the Brazos Valley has brought them to the front. Gov. Sayers, in explaining the measures he took for the relief of the sufferers from that calamity, has felt called upon to make this statement:

"Some criticism has been urged as to my action in securing rations from the Federal Government. For such action I have no apology to make. It occurred to me that neither time nor circumstance was opportune for indulging in any view, however just, that might be entertained in regard to the relations between the State and the Federal Government. People were starving and without clothing, the emergency was great, and the conditions, in my opinion, were such as to completely justify the means adopted."

The Legislature of the State was not in session, the Governor had no available funds at his command to provide relief for the starving and the homeless, and, like a wise man, he appealed for assistance to the Federal Government—which is, by the way, as much the Government of the people of Texas as it is of the people of any other State of the Union. The relief was forthcoming, and the hungry and deserving were fed—fed with their own rations. But the strict constructionists have only censure for the act.

Interpretation equally luminous of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence is being applied in these same men, and those elsewhere who agree with them, to the Philippine problem. They insist that there is no Constitutional warrant for either our presence or our activity in the Philippines. The Constitution forbids the holding of colonies by the United States, and the Declaration of Independence forbids resistance to Aguinaldo. As he refuses to give his consent to government of the archipelago by the United States, the President should sound a truce, invite him to state his terms, comply with them, and then get out.

But the President looks at this larger problem as Gov. Sayers looked at the smaller. He sees a condition of things which calls for immediate attention; and so he puts aside the protests of phrase-makers and hair-splitters and addresses himself to it in a common sense way. No gabble about the consent of the governed is to interfere with his assertion of American authority wherever the flag flies. And he will continue to hold the Philippines under the Constitution until Congress shall provide a government for them.

NUGGETS.

Strategy.

Wife—Dear me! How are we ever to get through this crowd? We'll miss the train
Husband—Raise your umbrella and walk ahead. I'll follow.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Resented.

Startled Housewife—Get away from here, you scarecrow!
Dismal Dawson—I ain't no scarecrow. I jist traded clothes with one, that's all.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Heathen Blameless.

"Don't the heathen dress ridiculously?" said Maude.
"Of course they do," replied Ethel. "What else can they do, when we send them trunkfuls of shirtwaists and beaver hats every year?"—Harper's Bazar.

With Pleasure.

McSwatters—I always love to hear that girl next door play "The Star-Spangled Banner."
Mrs. McSwatters—I thought you said you couldn't stand her piano playing?
McSwatters—Well, when she plays "The Star-Spangled Banner" it's a sign she's got through.—Syracuse Herald.

Truly Appreciative.

"Do you appreciate poetry?" asked the serious young woman.
"Yes, indeed," answered Mr. Cumrox. "There's one piece of poetry that has done me a world of good. Old as I am, there are times when I couldn't tell how to figure without saying 'Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November.'"—Washington Star.

TO THE PROPHET OF TROUBLE

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

The wind blows sweet out of the West,
And yet I hear you sigh;
I bid you hope—you beat your breast
And fiercely ask me, "Why?"
You hear the wind wail as in dread;
I hear it sing sweet songs—
I love the world—you look ahead
To see increasing wrongs.

You see the sky—the glory there—
And say a storm impends!
But now, at noon, the day is fair,
No matter how it ends!
How restful is the ancient mill—
An artist's dream, indeed—
"Alas!" you sigh, "the wheel is still,
Dumb evidence of greed."

Upon the hill the grass is green,
The trees with fruit are red,
And gladness hangs o'er all the scene,
But still you doubt and dread!
The wind blows sweet out of the West,
The night is far away,
The glorious world is at its best—
Thank Heaven for to-day!

SEEKS CHURCH INCENDIARY

Dr. Clendenin Thinks Briggs Case Had to Do with St. Peter's Fire.

SEDITIOUS LETTERS RECEIVED

Idea Scouted in Other Quarters—Trouble Over Ordination of the Rev. John Tilley, Jr.

The Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin and the Vestry of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westchester, profess to believe that there is a close relation between the burning of their church and the controversy brought on by the refusal of St. Peter's to its use for the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Briggs and the pushing on with that matter by Bishop Potter, in spite of protests. The Rev. Dr. Clendenin also professes to believe that the Rev. John Tilley, Jr., ordained Deacon yesterday, was virtually refused the rite in this diocese because he was reared in St. Peter's and has had its rector as preceptor.

A meeting of the Vestry, held on Saturday, offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the incendiary. To the sum offered by the Vestry the rector adds an additional $1,000. Asked about it yesterday the Rev. Dr. Clendenin said that the rewards were offered because the Vestry felt sure the church was set on fire, and that, while he had no evidence to that effect, he felt there was no other influence than his controversial enemies to inspire or prompt the act.

Investigations made at the church bring to light no positive evidence of incendiarism. A light was found in two parts, and one of them in an unusual place. The time of night was one that such a deed might be expected to be done, for the fire was discovered a few minutes after 1 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Dr. Clendenin said that letters he had received, while none of them threatened to burn St. Peter's, were sufficiently seditious in language to lead him to believe the writers of them capable of doing almost anything. From conversation with him and with members of St. Peter's vestry, it was learned that the letters more than any other one thing lead them to suspect enemies made such by the recent controversy, started by Prof. Briggs, to have been in some manner the direct or indirect cause of St. Peter's being now in ruins.

The Rev. Mr. Tilley, who was ordained, has been a student for many years. He is a college graduate, and was also graduated from the General Theological Seminary in this city. At the latter, which is dominated by the High Church influence, he stood very high in scholarship. He had expected to be ordained Deacon at the Trinity ordination in May. According to the Rev. Dr. Clendenin, however, there seemed to be some secret influence in the board of examining chaplains, who are diocesan and appointees of Bishop Potter. Mr. Tilley could not pass, although he stood higher in scholarship than some who did pass and were ordained three months ago. There has been trouble over the case for several months. Compromises were suggested, but the rector of St. Peter's said they were all on one side.

Finally recourse was had to another diocese. Bishop Seymour of Springfield belongs to the High Church party, and stoutly opposed the action of Bishop Potter in the Briggs matter. The examining chaplains of his diocese said Mr. Tilley passed a brilliant examination, and they recommended him for orders. A place in All Angels' Mission, Decatur, was found for him, and by that act, since he was to go the Springfield Diocese to labor, he became Bishop Seymour's candidate for holy orders. It is customary for Bishops to ordain their own men, and so Bishop Seymour came to Westchester and performed the rite yesterday morning.

The ceremony took place in the small stone chapel. The Rev. Dr. Clendenin preached the sermon and the Rev. R. M. Berkeley of Dobbs Ferry read the Epistle. Bishop Seymour was the celebrant of the holy communion.

The examining Chaplains of this diocese are the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, Archdeacon; the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris of Scarborough, the Rev. Dr. George William Douglas of Grace Church, who preached the Briggs ordination sermon, and the Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr. Some of these are abroad, and all but one are out of town. That one, when seen yesterday, said he did not want his name used, since he is one of the youngest men on the board. He would not talk beyond saying that examinations under Bishop Potter had for years been growing more difficult, and that many Western dioceses accept men who cannot pass here.

He did not for a moment believe that any candidate had been turned down because Dr. Clendenin or anybody else was his preceptor. He said Bishop Potter had not acted, because the matter of rejected candidates does not go to him. As for the fire, he deplored it, of course, but could not believe that a body of men having control of a Christian Church of any denomination could think seriously that mere controversial antagonism was sufficient in this day to warrant them turning incendiaries. It was preposterous to talk so.

Great crowds were at Westchester yesterday to see the burned structure. The church was locked, and beyond a blackened main tower and a hole in the roof at the rear, nothing could be seen. The interior is, however, a complete wreck, and rebuilding will cost at least $50,000. This rebuilding will begin at once. The chapel where services will be held meanwhile is detached from the church, and 200 feet distant.

ARREST AT A CAMP MEETING.

Alleged Thief and ex-Convict Caught Among Sing Sing Worshippers.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 20.—This was the last day of the Sing Sing Camp Meeting and the attendance was very large. Meetings began soon after daylight, and were held almost continuously all day. This evening at 11 o'clock the camp closed for the year with the usual march.

There was considerable of a stir at the main afternoon meeting due to the arrest of an alleged thief. A man whose name he said is Smith had been active all week professing religion. On Friday he was in Sing Sing Village, and Chief of Police Corrigan recognized him as a crook. He notified the camp meeting authorities, and they thought they had a clue to the reason why many small articles had been missed from the camp.

A communication was sent to the New York authorities and a detective visited the camp to-day. The detective said the man was an ex-convict, and had served a term in the State Prison here. He did not remember his name, he said. This afternoon after taking a look around the camp the detective arrested the man and started toward New York with him.

FUSION LIKELY IN NEBRASKA.

Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans to Meet To-morrow.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 20.—The State Conventions of the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans will meet in this city on Tuesday to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and two members of the Board of Regents of the State University. There will be a strong attempt made to fuse all the parties on the nominations, with good prospects of success.

Ex-Gov. Silas A. Holcomb, Populist, is the leading candidate for the Supreme Bench, and the present outlook is that he will receive the nomination.

W. J. Bryan is a delegate to the Democratic Convention, and it is reasonably safe to predict that his wishes will govern the action of that body. This means that the platform will declare for free silver. The platform in all probability will declare against expansion, and criticise the Administration for rits conduct of the Philippine war.

Coal-Laden Schooner a Total Loss.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 20.—The four-masted schooner Augustus Palmer, Capt. Haskell, loaded with 2,125 tons of coal, from Newport News to Bangor, Me., went ashore last night on the Tail of the Horse shoal, near Thimble Light. The sea was running very high and she immediately sunk in four fathoms of water. Capt. Haskell and crew were rescued by the Maryland pilot boat Pilot and transferred to an English tramp steamer, which brought them to Norfolk this afternoon. The Merritt Wrecking Company reports the Palmer as a total loss.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

HOW PARIS VIEWS THE PRISONER IN RENNES.—The following extracts are taken from the most recent copies of significant Paris papers to arrive in this city. Rochefort writes in L'Intransigeant: "The apparition of Dreyfus in the courtroom has suggested only this feeling: Is it possible that this scorpion, as deformed physically as morally, this nightbird with the crooked beak, has disorganized France for two years? To look at him one would not give two sous for his carcass. Yet he has cost France a hundred millions." M. Cornély, in Le Figaro, says: "It is a soldier, and one respectful of discipline, who stood at the prisoner's bar. He guards himself against the natural fury of the realization of his wrongs. I feel that were I in his place I should be carried away. I should want to spit in the face of my accusers and ex-jailers: vomit my rage at all their infamy. And then, of course, the Nationalist press would accuse me of a cheap theatricalism which they would declare the surest evidence of guilt. * * * Briefly, my impression of the trial has been excellent. The attitude and words of Dreyfus give a strong suggestion of innocence and that of the court of loyalty and sincerity." M. François Coppée has written in Le Gaulois: "I hope that the Judges will realize their responsibility, and that finally France will be purged of all the scoundrels and 'sans patrie' who are eating her vitals." In L'Aurore M. Clémenceau says: "He (Dreyfus) has rolled back a gravestone after suffering pains greater than purgatory itself, and to-morrow men of letters who bravely insulted him when he was alone against all will try and find in that face marks of torture and discover in them proofs of treason."

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DREYFUS'S GOOD JAILERS.—Maître Demange, Dreyfus's senior counsel, has related the following episode of his client's imprisonment on the Ile du Diable: The prisoner's patient suffering completely won the hearts of his immediate jailers, who secretly did their best to relieve his misery when possible behind the backs of their Sergeants and superiors. Thus, when he was put in irons his jailers would silently creep to his cell for the purpose of padding his gyves with a handkerchief or scarf in order to prevent friction against his sore flesh, the prisoner looking gratefully into their faces to express his thanks, which he was afraid to utter in words. They would return at daybreak to remove the evidence of their charity. Maître Demange also says that when M. Bertillon's scheme, attempting to prove that Dreyfus had combined the handwriting of his brother with his own in fabricating the bordereau, was shown to his client the latter asked for an explanation of it. Maître Demange replied that none was possible, adding: "It is the work of a madman." Dreyfus asked that the scheme be left with him for two days, which was done. The prisoner afterward explained that the scheme was remarkably clever, perfectly accurate, and mathematically true, once the premises were admitted, but the premises, it is needless to say, adds Le Figaro, were wrong. "Thus it would seem that the solitary man who could appreciate M. Bertillon's ingenuity was the wretch whom the scientist sought to keep in the galleys."

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LORD CURZON'S PLANS FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—Lord Curzon's plan for the reorganization of India's scheme of defense has just been put into operation. It restores to the regular army a large number of troops hitherto quartered at fortified posts in the tribal country. The enlistment of the tribes in defense of their own country by enrolling them in local militia corps under British officers will also take place, while the movable columns, connected with the military bases in India by improved light railways, will support the positions where necessary. On the Samana Range a border police corps of 450 men will replace the present garrison, and in the Kurram the strength of the present militia will be doubled. A movable column will be posted in the new cantonment in the Miranzai Valley, and the railway connection will probably be carried to Kohat. In North Waziristan the militia will hold all the posts now guarded by regulars and levies, while in the Tochi Valley and the South Waziri country the militia will occupy Shahur and the Gomal Valley, with Wana as headquarters, movable columns supporting at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In the Khyber region it is proposed to strengthen Fort Landikotal and establish a movable column at Peshawur. A standard gauge railway will be made to Jamrud. A reduction of the Chitral garrison in October has been decided upon, but the upper Drosh forts will be expanded and a levy service, organized through the Mehtar of Chitral, will guard the posts and bridges from the Lowari Pass to Chitral. Besides saving the exchequer some £10,000,000 a year, the Viceroy believes that these measures will not only conciliate the tribes by persuading them to accept well-paid services for the defense of their own territory, but also that they will result in general quietude on the northwestern frontier.

BOER ULTIMATUM DENIED.

British Colonial Office Says Mr. Chamberlain Has Not Sent One—Report that Transvaal Has Replied.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Colonial Office denies that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has sent an ultimatum to the Government of the South African Republic with respect to the demands of the Outlanders, as was asserted this morning by The People newspaper.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 20.—The Transvaal Government, it is reported here, has handed its reply to the British Agent at Pretoria, to be forwarded to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony.

Conflicting accounts are given as to its contents, and it is possible that the report is premature, and that the reply will be delayed, owing to the trouble with Portugal about the transport of ammunition consigned to the Transvaal, now in Delagoa Bay.

Strong feeling has been aroused here by the fact that the Transvaal is sending large quantities of war material for distribution among its supporters in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State.

Over seven tons have been landed at Port Elizabeth, on Algoa Bay, and sent over Cape railway lines through to the north for distribution.

The Cape Colony Government complains that it could not prevent transportation of the supplies to a friendly State, and that, if permission had been refused, the supplies would have been sent to Delagoa Bay.

It is probable that the matter will now be referred to the Imperial Government.

TWO FRENCH OFFICERS KILLED.

Were to Replace Two Others Recalled for Cruelty in the Soudan.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Intelligence has been received from the French Soudan indicating that Lieut. Klopp and Lieut. Meunier, who were sent to take command of a column of troops there, have both been assassinated.

The officers who were killed were sent out to replace Capt. Voulet and Capt. Chanoine, who were recalled for barbarous cruelties to the natives.

The Figaro prints a story according to which the assassinated officers were killed by a discharge of rifles ordered by Capt. Voulet out of revenge, Lieut. Klopp having been the means of his recall by undertaking an inquiry into the charges of barbarity.

PRINCE HENRY'S COMING VISIT.

He May Go to Washington to See President McKinley.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Prince Henry of Prussia, who commands the German Squadron in the Pacific, will visit San Francisco, according to the Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail, on board his flagship, the Deutschland, after he leaves China.

It is possible, according to the same authority, that he will also go to Washington to see President McKinley, who has sent him an invitation.

RECEPTION BY THE POPE.

Over Three Hundred Persons Have an Audience of an Hour.

ROME, Aug. 20.—At the festival of St. Joachim to-day the Pope granted an audience of over an hour to 300 persons, all of whom were presented to him, in addition to 16 Cardinals, and many other prelates.

His Holiness expressed his happiness at being able again to celebrate the feast, and gave numerous historical reminiscences. He conversed freely with the Cardinals, and appeared in excellent health and spirits.

SUBSIDIES FOR STEAMSHIPS.

The Hanna-Payne Bill Is Not Extravagant in Payments to Encourage American Shipping Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, who has prepared much of the information for members of Congress that has enabled them to support the Hanna-Payne Shipping bill, has been convinced for some months that the next Congress will make a determined effort to pass a bill for the encouragement of American shipbuilders, and in a statement which he makes to-day plainly asserts that if any scheme involving Government subventions is to be adopted with the purpose suggested, the Hanna-Payne bill offers the best solution of the subsidy idea without being excessive in its awards, as compared with the subventions granted by other Governments. In attempting to justify the Hanna-Payne bill Mr. Chamberlain says:

"Some of the recent criticisms of the Senate Bill No. 5,590, generally called the Hanna-Payne bill, convey the impression that the compensation it provides for steamships is wholly unreasonable. On the general principle of the bill differences of opinion are to be expected, but its details are not, I believe, subject to criticism on the score of extravagance, at least when compared with the support foreign Governments offer to their mail steamships.

"The bill gives a uniform rate of compensation to all vessels (sail or steam) virtually 1 cent per gross ton for each 100 nautical miles traversed to offset the increased cost of construction and operation in the United States. I do not care to go into an examination here of all the facts on which this rate is determined. It has not, so far as I am aware, been criticised as unreasonable, if one accepts the theory that the Government is warranted in offsetting those differences in order to give our merchant shipping in foreign trade a start.

"The bill also gives, (over and above the one cent per one hundred miles,) a special allowance for steamships of over 1,500 gross tons and of fourteen knots speed or upward. About eighty per cent. of the sea-going screw steamships in the world which comply with the requirements named as to size and speed now receive, and for some years have received, the assistance in some form of the various Governments whose flags they respectively fly. The proposition in Senate bill 5,590, so far from being unwarrantable, therefore, is merely in conformity with the ordinary maritime custom of years. It seems strange only to those who have not looked at the facts.

"The special and additional rates for steamships of fourteen knots or over, which have been condemned as extravagant and unheard of, are designed to offset the corresponding allowances given to similar steamships by foreign Governments. Bearing in mind that only these rates (not the allowance for difference in cost of construction and operation) are being considered, the rates proposed are not more than enough to counterbalance contributions by foreign Governments to similar steamships.

"The large British mail contracts are awarded in lump sums, but I have been at pains to ascertain the steamships by which they are performed; their size, speed, number of voyages, and distances traversed during a year. With this data it is easy to ascertain the additional rates named to which similar vessels would be entitled under Senate Bill No. 5,590. Viewed from another standpoint, this comparison will show what foreign Governments pay to certain steamships and what American steamships of precisely the same size and speed running parallel to them throughout a year would receive as an offset under the Hanna-Payne bill. The detailed computations would fill several columns, but following are the summaries, including tonnage of the contract vessels:

	Tonnage.	British Contract.	Senate Bill No. 5,590
Peninsular and Oriental	148,855	$1,660,297	$1,146,941
Pacific Steam and Orient steamships	58,305	413,100	466,531
Castle Mail and Union steamships ...	63,676	456,840	498,410
Royal Mail	21,733	291,600	196,742
Canadian Pacific ...	17,715	291,600	140,586
Cunard and White Star	79,478	665,545	1,040,624
Total	387,262	$3,778,982	$3,488,834

"Senate Bill 5,590 thus proposes to offset $3,778,982 awarded under British contracts with $3,488,834 awarded under American contracts. The proposition is not extravagant, nor does it mean a pot of money for the owners of fast American steamships. Were it not for two facts—that Americans will obtain advantages for operating slow cargo boats in conjunction with mail steamships, and that our Pacific intercourse with Asia is not subject to Suez Canal tolls—the bill would probably fail to accomplish its purpose.

"The last item in the table, which shows a marked difference, calls for a word. The United States has been paying the Cunard and White Star lines an average of $180,000 for some years for carrying the outgoing mails. Unless this amount be added to the $665,000 paid those lines by the British Government, it ought to be deducted from the $1,040,624 which corresponding American vessels performing the same service would receive under Senate No. 5,590 as being merely mail pay, and having nothing to do with ship subsidies.

"Any method of comparing facts with which I am familiar will show that such advantages as the Hanna-Payne bill gives to American shipping are as much to the benefit of cargo vessels as to mail steamships, in spite of the higher rates given to the latter class, which have been computed on the basis of efforts by other nations to maintain fast ocean mail lines."

HELD FOR MURDERING HIS WIFE

Victim Shot with Small Rifle Was Reported a Suicide by Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 20.—The partly told story of a horrible crime comes from Fort Lawn. Two days ago Mrs. S. W. Reep was found in bed shot through the head with a small rifle, and her husband, who has a store there, reported it as a suicide. Mrs. Reep was young, good-looking, and very popular. The suicide theory was not believed.

Last night when his neighbors came in possession of some of the facts, they wished to lynch Reep and a young woman related to his wife, who is believed to be deeply implicated. It is said that Mrs. Reep was shot while asleep, an infant being moved from her breast to give the murderer a fairer aim. There is intense excitement in Fort Lawn. Reep was sent to jail at Chester to-day. The investigation is to be continued.

MARCONI IS COMING HERE.

Hopes One Day to Send Wireless Messages Across the Atlantic.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Signor Marconi, whose experiments in wireless telegraphy at Dover, have attracted so much attention, will go to the United States next month.

In the course of an interview, published in The Daily Mail, he says he is not unhopeful of being able eventually to communicate by his system between England and the United States.

Swiss Societies at the Targets.

The annual shooting festival of the United Swiss Shooting Societies of the United States was held yesterday at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue. Fully 5,000 persons were present who amused themselves with games, dancing, &c. Six teams participated in the prize shoot, the results being as follows: Paterson, N. J., team, 632 out of a possible 900; Elizabeth, N. J., 633; South River, N. J., 630; Newark, N. J., 620; New York City, 593. Danfour team, under whose auspices the festial was held, 588. The festival will be continued to-day.

An Old Landmark Burned.

Fire last night destroyed the Edwards homestead on the old Newton Road, in Laurel Hill, Queens. The house had been a landmark in the section for fifty years. It was long neglected and had fallen into decay. It has been occupied by two families recently. They escaped without trouble, but the house burned down within a very short time.

Chicago Ruling on Libel Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A. V. Fitzgerald was held to the Grand Jury yesterday by Justice Underwood on the charge of criminal libel in sending an anonymous letter to the Coroner, charging F. E. Hellwig of 212 Schiller Street with giving poison to his wife. Fitzgerald pleaded that the communication was privileged, but this was overruled. The legal point is said to be new.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Miss Viola Allen and John Drew Here Again Ready for Work.

ACTRESS ILL DURING VOYAGE

Expects Much of Play F. Marion Crawford Is to Write—Mr. Drew Pleased with "The Tyranny of Tears."

The theatrical world was particularly interested in the arrival yesterday on the American Line steamship New York, from Southampton and Cherbourg, of Miss Viola Allen and John Drew. It had been reported that Mrs. James Brown Potter was also a passenger on the New York, but this proved to be untrue. A vast throng met the ship at the pier, news that she had been sighted off Atlantic Highlands having been received during the forenoon.

Miss Viola Allen, accompanied by her mother, who has traveled with her abroad, was one of the first of the passengers to land and get away from the Custom House officials. Miss Allen had been ill during the greater part of the voyage, and had scarcely shown herself on deck among the other passengers. She had been one of the many passengers to suffer the ill-effects of the rough weather the New York encountered on the trip.

Miss Allen said she had experienced a most enjoyable, though, for the most part, quiet, trip in the Old World. She went to Europe June 24, and spent her first four weeks in London and Paris. She was joined in the latter place the second week in July by her manager, George C. Tyler. Accompanied by him and her mother, Mrs. C. Leslie Allen, the actress went to Florence, Italy, to meet F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who is to write a play for her from a novel upon which he is now at work. This play will be ready for Miss Allen for the season of 1900 and 1901.

Miss Allen says she was very much pleased with the outline of the play as well as the scenario, as related by Mr. Crawford, but that there was little to say about it at this early date. Mr. Crawford will come to this country early in November, and will at that time be in a position to give more in detail about the piece. "Mr. Lorimer Stoddard will collaborate with Mr. Crawford in writing the play," said Miss Allen, "and I am sure that it will be all that we wish and expect it to be.

"After we had visited Mr. Crawford, in Italy, my mother and I went to Lake Luzerne, in Switzerland, and there we have remained pretty much all the time until our departure for America. And now that I am home again I shall have to begin work immediately. Rehearsals will commence to-morrow, as I understand it." Miss Allen will open her season at Syracuse Sept. 4, and will begin a five weeks' engagement at Powers's Theatre, Chicago, a week later.

John Drew, who seemed to be in the best of health and spirits, said he was glad to get back to America, and was ready to take up his work at once. He was very enthusiastic over his new play, "The Tyranny of Tears," and declared that Charles Wyndham had scored his greatest success in it.

"There is but little to tell about my plans here," said Mr. Drew, "for the reason that the public knows about as much of them as I do myself. We shall open at the Empire Theatre Sept. 11. That is about all I know that is of interest. I had a delightful trip, going first with my wife to Germany, where my daughter was at school. I was at Dresden when Mr. Daly died, and was, of course, shocked at the news."

THE AFRO-AMERICAN QUARREL.

Booker T. Washington Defines His Attitude for His Critics.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., said to-night, with regard to the reports sent out from Chicago as to the attack made upon him by two members of the Afro-American Council at Chicago after Washington had left there to fill an engagement in Saratoga:

"When I left Chicago it was with the very happiest understanding with all of the leading spirits of the council, from President Walters down. We agreed as to the good that could be accomplished along the lines which I regard as for the best interests of the race. Some of my race think I ought to participate in political activity and discussion. Personally, I have not entertained this view, and I shall not do so. There are plenty of others to do it. I shall still continue in the future, as in the past, to devote myself to the moral, educational, and industrial development of the race. In this way I feel I can be of more service at this time than in any other. Whatever a few critics may say in public and in private as to my work and as to my course, I have the satisfaction of knowing I am sustained by the knowledge that I enjoy the confidence, the sympathy, and the respect of the most thoughtful and forceful members of the Afro-American race."

CAMP MEETING SUNDAY.

Large Gatherings at the Services Held at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 20.—"Camp meeting Sunday" attracted a monster crowd of Methodists to the camp grounds. Eleven services were held during the day, the first meeting, the consecration service, taking place in the Janes Memorial Tabernacle at 5:45 A. M. This early morning gathering was in charge of the Devotional Committee, consisting of Bishop Fitzgerald, the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Alday. An hour later family devotions for the hotel guests were held in the Auditorium in charge of Dr. Ballard.

There were over 2,000 present at the young people's meeting in the Temple at 9 A. M. The Rev. Dr. F. F. Berry of Chicago had charge of this service and the Drew Theological Seminary Quartet sang several hymns. At the same hour, in the Tabernacle, the Devotional Committee conducted the holiness meeting for the old Soldiers of the Cross.

There were 12,000 present at the morning preaching service in the Auditorium. Prof. Morgan and his choir of 200 voices sang several inspiring hymns while the congregation assembled. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Dubs of Chicago.

Over 3,000 scholars attended the three departments of the Summer Sabbath School, two-thirds of this number being in Dr. Hanlon's Bible class in the auditorium.

The service in the auditorium, at 3 P. M., was conducted by the Western Ministerial Quartet, consisting of the Rev. L. H. Baker and the Rev. Dr. G. L. Hanawalt of Delaware, Ohio; the Rev. Dr. C. H. Stocking of St. Louis, and the Rev. L. B. Wiles of Savannah, Mo.

A meeting for children was held in the temple at 4 P. M., conducted by Mrs. Grace Weiser-Davis, an evangelist. At 6 P. M. the surf meeting was held on the beach, at the foot of Ocean Pathway, led by Vice President Ballard. Twenty thousand took part in the singing and responsive readings. At 6:30 a twilight meeting was held in the temple.

The sermon this evening was preached by Dr. Berry of Chicago, one of the leaders in the work of the Epworth League.

THE L. A. W. BOSTON MEET.

Receipts Were Not Sufficient to Pay All the Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The League of American Wheelmen meet in this city last week was a great success socially, but hardly so financially. The visitors were well cared for, and the committee of five did their best to make things pleasant for those from other cities. The financial failure was the result of the poor success of the box office on the race days. The four racing meets were very poorly attended, and the Associated Cycling Clubs will be obliged to draw on the treasury.

Even then it is hardly possible that the bills can be paid out of this fund, for the purses and prizes given at the meeting were costly. The racing men, however, need have no fear, for the purse money will be paid at once. The committee will receive subscriptions from trades people and others interested if the gate money and the A. C. C. treasury cannot pay the expenses.

Philippine Recruit Killed by Train.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—James P. Young, a private in Company D, Thirtieth Infantry Volunteers, was killed by a freight train at Evanston to-day. Young but recently enlisted for service in the Philippines. He lives at Mechanicsburg, Ill., and was a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment during the Spanish war.

FOUGHT THE STORM TWO DAYS.

Thrilling Experience on the Kansas City—Driven 100 Miles from Course —Added Danger from Fire.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 20.—Those on the steamship Kansas City, which reached here early this morning, fifty hours overdue, had a thrilling experience. The ship encountered the West Indian storm off Cape Hatteras, and battled with it for two days. Capt. Fisher said it was the severest storm he has ever encountered.

The Kansas City was driven 100 miles off her course seaward. During that time the fifty passengers had a most trying experience. The saloon was flooded, the passengers were wet, bedraggled, and sick; some of the women were hysterical, and some of the men not much better. Most of the passengers kept in their rooms, and those on the upper deck were unable to get out. The ship rolled and lurched as the huge waves struck her and broke over her decks. The doors and windows were battened, but every moment during the fiercest of the storm it was feared the skylights would be broken in and let the waves through.

At one time the danger of fire was added to the horror of the storm. On Friday morning the electric light wires set fire to the casing in the after companionway. The fire worked its way along the casing to the main saloon, where the smoke made its presence known. The alarm was given immediately and the call to quarters was sounded. The storm was still at its height, but the crew responded quickly to the call and the fire was subdued.

All the casualties were to the officers and crew. Capt. Fisher was injured, though not seriously, by a fall, and First Officer Smith was thrown against the deck and internally injured. Several coal passers were injured, and it was only by extra efforts that they were kept at work.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—The sight of the season was at the Casino this evening, where the regular Sunday concert was given, with the full list of the cottage colony and the townspeople present. Every available seat was occupied, in fact, many ladies with their escorts were satisfied to sit upon the steps leading to the horseshoe piazza. The brilliant illumination, together with the torrid atmosphere, made the conditions for an open-air affair perfect. Every table in the grill rooms was in use, even the small space at the foot of the grill room staircase was pressed into service, and no less than six of the cottagers who wished to entertain at dinner there were compelled to seek another place. Never in the history of the Casino have so many of the cottagers assembled there at one time. Among those who entertained at dinner were Mrs. John Clinton Gray, F. O. Beach, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Mrs. George B. De Forest, R. B. Van Cortland, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Reginald Brooks, J. Shoemaker, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Henry Clews, and Mrs. F. H. Allen.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones has cards out for 100 guests for a sail and dinner on the steam yacht Narada for Wednesday evening.

Casino registers include R. H. Jackson, Frank McLaughlin, Miss Leary, and Worthington Whitehouse.

Registered at the Golf Club are C. A. Munn, G. Deschamp, A. De Navarro, Miss Eva Barbay, C. C. Paulding, Miss Anna Leary, Miss Sylvia Green, and Cariros Rohl, Argentine Consul General at New York.

Yachts in the harbor this evening included the steamers Utopian, Valiant, Nourmahal, Narada, Sultana, Electra, Josephine, Vergan, Osceola, Admiral, Duquesne, Stella, Telka, and Preble; schooners Mayflower, Uncas, and Sylph; sloops Defender, Navahoe, and Carmita.

Miss Hay, daughter of the Secretary of State, is the guest of Mrs. Henry Clews at the Rocks.

Assistant Secretary of War J. P. Meiklejohn is registered at Hotel Aquidneck.

Worthington Whitehouse of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

C. C. Paulding is the guest of Senator Depew.

W. G. Conrad and family, who have been spending some time at the Cliffs Hotel, have returned to their home in Montana.

Lindsay Russell of New York spent Sunday as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy at the Cliffs Hotel.

BAR HARBOR SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 20.—There were a large number of entertainers at Malvern to-night, the largest parties being those of Gen. William F. Draper, the American Ambassador to Italy; Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, and Mrs. De Grasse Fox. In Gen. Draper's party were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. George Ingalls, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. George Davie, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Draper, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Capt. Thomas J. Bush, Miss Dennison, Miss Seely, E. J. Curley, and John B. Henderson, Jr.

Mrs. Van Nest entertained Miss Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beals, Miss Lucy Draper, Theodore Bjorkers, Henry Patterson, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Lee, and W. P. Draper.

Mrs. De Grasse Fox entertained Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrison, Count and Countess Laugier Villars, Mr. and Mrs. William Masters Camac, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Livingston, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss S. Furniss, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, William Fisher Lewis, Mr. Bay, and Charles T. How.

Count Von Rosen of the Swedish Legation left for Newport to-night, where he will spend two weeks before returning to Washington. The other members of the legation are still here.

Mr. Balmaceda, Secretary of the Chilean Legation, is in town. He is the son of the well-known Chilean dictator.

Edward S. Hatch, Vice Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, arrived to-night on his yacht Huron. E. W. Little is also on board.

The steam yacht Geralda, E. S. Renwick, came into the harbor to-day.

W. C. Whitney at October Mountain.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 20.—William C. Whitney, his daughter, Dorothy, and the Misses Randolph arrived at Mr. Whitney's country place on October Mountain, Saturday night, and will remain for several days. Mr. Whitney has a stable of saddle and carriage horses here, which were sent up from New York early last week. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are expected up from Newport before Sept. 1.

DEATH IN THE HAYUP CLUB.

Doctor Said Hemorrhage, but Coyle's Father Said Murder.

John Coyle, twenty-five years old, of 33 Cannon Street, died suddenly yesterday at 348 Cherry Street, the home of the recently organized Hayup Club. An ambulance was called from Gouverneur Hospital, and Dr. Baker, who responded, said the man's death had been caused by a hemorrhage. Coyle was said to have been a consumptive.

The man's father, James Coyle, when seen later, denied his son was a consumptive, and declared he had been murdered. He told the Madison Street Station police that his son was strong and healthy and had been employed at driving a coal wagon. According to the father's story the son had been out on a skylarking trip with two men friends. They played "craps" and the son won. A quarrel over the proceeds of the game followed, and one of the men knocked Coyle down so that his skull was fractured by contact with the pavement. The father claims two girls witnessed the assault, and said he will produce them in court to-day.

The detectives will thoroughly investigate Coyle's statements, and the Coroner will now make an autopsy. Until the father told his story the police were inclined to accept the statement of Dr. Baker.

WHEELED WITH A BROKEN LEG.

Brooklyn Woman Rode Five Miles Before She Knew She Was Hurt.

Mrs. R. A. Thompson, wife of a commission merchant of this city, who lives at 855 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was riding on her bicycle in Prospect Park Friday afternoon, in company with a party of friends, when, in endeavoring to get out of the way of a "scorcher," she swerved aside, upsetting her wheel. She was thrown to the pavement, but remounted and rode five miles.

When she was starting for her home her right leg became much swollen and very painful. She was unable to continue riding, and went back in a trolley car. On Saturday, as the pain continued to increase, she called in Dr. W. R. A. Garley, who found that her leg had been fractured by the fall and that in riding home she had torn two ligaments below the ankle.

REV. DR. MACARTHUR ON CUBA.

He Says There Is No Country Which Promises More for a Young Man—Thinks Annexation Inevitable.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of New York, who has been visiting Cuba on a somewhat protracted tour of investigation, addressed an audience in Berkeley Temple this afternoon. He gave great credit to Gen. Brooke for his work in Havana, in which city he said he had spent a number of weeks investigating conditions. He also spoke very highly of the work of Gens. Ludlow and Rathbone.

Bullfighting and cockfighting, said Dr. MacArthur, had now ceased. There had been great progress in all business on the island, and he knew of no other place which promised more for a young man than Cuba. There had been a long night of oppression, but it was passing away, and a bright day was dawning. As to political conditions, there were Cubans who wanted a Cuba Libre, who did not like the American flag. They had forgotten that it was this flag which compelled the evacuation of the island by Spain. These people had fought for freedom. It had been the dream of their lives to free Cuba, and it was hard not to see that dream fulfilled. But there were many who saw that the only security was in annexation, and who favored that. So did all the Spaniards in the island.

The Cubans, the speaker said, could not make a Cuban republic. The American flag would have to float over the land, even if they had the opportunity to try it. It was best that Cuba should be one of the States under the American flag.

A great work, said Dr. MacArthur, was being done in the island by the Post Office Department established in Havana. Nearly all money sent went by this agency. Gen. Rathbone, as head of that department, was the right man. American women had done a great deal to bring the Cuban people to an understanding of the good intentions of the United States Government. They had arranged receptions where they met Cuban people, and had followed Cuban customs, and done much to create a good impression. The speaker then told about the experiences of the Rev. Mr. Diaz in Havana during the Spanish régime. He was arrested and thrown into prison, but was released on the demand of the United States, being a citizen of this country, though a Cuban by birth. Toral surrendered on being informed by Mr. Diaz that the Americans at Santiago had an army of 75,000, feeling that with such a force it was useless to fight longer. Dr. MacArthur said the Cubans idolized Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee.

QUINCY MEN WANT $264,000,000.

To Sue the United States for Some Union Pacific Bonds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Quincy, Ill., says a score and more of Quincy men are investing money in a project to draw $264,000,000 out of the United States Treasury. All they need, they say, is an order from a court of competent jurisdiction to get this money.

None of the men who have invested money in the proposition care to have their identity known, although the list is said to include the names of some of the most prominent business men in the city. Albert Morgan of Decatur has been in the city for some time working up the scheme.

The money which they have put in is to be used to further a lawsuit against the Government for the collection of $54,000,000 of Union Pacific first mortgage bonds issued at the time of the construction of that railroad. The bonds have matured, and with compound interest amount to $264,000,000. The bonds are now supposed to be hidden away somewhere in the vaults of the Treasury at Washington and the question is to

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FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company guaranteed 3½ per cent. Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1st, 1897. SECOND PURCHASE OF CERTIFICATES FOR SINKING FUND.
TO HOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.
Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of the agreement proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Penna., and will be received until Thursday, August 31, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM N. ELY, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 5, 1899.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, August 18, 1899.

STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of this Company will be held at its principal office, 68 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., on the 19th of September, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing three Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from close of business August 25th to opening of business September 19, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, August 15, 1899.
For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held on Wednesday, the 27th of September next, at one o'clock P. M., the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 25th inst., and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 1st of September next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
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HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

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George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
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Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
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To the holders of American Steel Barge Company First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, dated January 1, 1893:
Notice is hereby given that the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, and will be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. The bonds to be redeemed and paid are as follows: 41, 96, 171, 175, 176, 177, 197, 209, 229, 308, 319, 339, 388, 437, 446, 452, 464, 468, 472, 488, 679, 694, 713, 749, 768, 901, 952, 955, 1,078, 1,377, 1,405, 1,424. Said above-mentioned bonds will cease to draw interest on September 5, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.
The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds.....$30,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative $20,000,000
Common Stock 30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds.....$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.....3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company.....9,000,000
Total.....$30,000,000

Preferred Stock:
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds.....$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock.....3,562,600
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company stock.....2,400,000
Reserve for future requirements.....4,437,500
Total issue.....$20,000,000

Common Stock:
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above.....$24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent.....1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements.....4,812,500
Total issue.....$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.
The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.
The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.
The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the Reorganization Agreement by depositing their securities with any of the above-named depositories ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, for which negotiable certificates of deposit in usual form will be issued.
NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.
The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositaries or from the undersigned.
Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.
WM. F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago), Committee.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.
This company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 5 mills that produced last year 44,877,630 pounds of Zinc ore.
Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.
Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.
COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The end of August approaches with none of those dreadful things at hand which all the professional prophets of Wall Street have been forecasting. Money market conditions are not choking business in Wall Street or anywhere else. Instead of funds "rushing in a deluge," (such has been the pessimistic metaphor,) we have a bank statement showing the actual strengthening of reserves And so also is the situation better in virtually every regard. Blue predictions have been misleading uniformly. Good times are genuine, not in spots or by any tricks of manipulation, but generally and naturally. And watchers of the signs of these times who may have been uncertain—even nervous—need to be little alert to find evidence that must beget confidence.

The figures of Saturday's bank statement were not quite up, perhaps, to the hopes held in some quarters; but there can be no disappointment over them except among people who are unwarrantably impatient. Every thoughtful, conservative opinion must be that the exhibit is extremely gratifying. It shows certainly that bad things foreshadowed have not come to pass, that apprehensions much entertained need no longer be worried over.

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Of many new features in the security market one that is exceptionally significant appears in the scarcity of high-class stocks. The buyer has to bid; it is no longer the seller who shows anxiety and is offering at concessions.

***

And what does developing sentiment count for? If much, then Wall Street can be expectant of betterment that will be far-reaching. It is difficult now to find any observer in the Wall Street district who is aught else than enthusiastic over current business conditions and prospects. Every message from "outside" incites confidence. On the Stock Exchange itself the professional trader still balks, talks about the danger of overconfidence, and the probability that some time we may have a smashing trade reaction—relies on pessimism of this sort, just as he has been relying for months past on his own prophecies of money market corners and railway earnings brought to a standstill.

Such views may be philosophical, as the preachers of them say; they are expensive enough.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Sinking Fund Mtge. Bonds
OF THE
Braddock Gas & Light Company.
Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated February 1st, 1893, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.
The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250.
Dated July 31, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Sinking Fund Gold Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
BRADDOCK GAS & LIGHT COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated February 1st, 1898, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par, accrued interest, and a premium of five percentum on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.
The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered 251 to 400, both inclusive.
Dated July 31, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
McKeesport Light Company.
Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated May 1st, 1893, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of the said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.
The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141.
Dated July 31, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 26th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

DIVIDENDS.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, August 25, 1899, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1899.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co., No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

A TRUST DISPLEASED.

It is probable that announcement will be made to-day or to-morrow of the official Stock Exchange purpose as to application of the managers of the American Steel and Wire Company to have the shares of that trust put upon the "regular list." Favorable action was expected last week, but for some reason not disclosed there has been delay, and as a result irritation shows in some quarters.
"We do not understand what this postponement means," says a Steel and Wire Trust authority. "There is no reason why our application should be held up in the Listing Committee. The Stock Exchange rules have been complied with, and the Committee on Short List have only a perfunctory duty to perform—file our statement and issue official notice that Steel and Wire Trust shares are transferred from the 'unlisted' to the 'regular' department. Why there should be any affectation of judicial importance is curious. We ought not to be dallied with. The interests we represent are not little or to be trifled with, and if there be not prompt action we will be justified in withdrawing our application altogether, for it is not for our own sake but really for the sake of the Stock Exchange brokers that we choose to have the stocks put on the 'regular' list."

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The feature of last week on the Stock Exchange was the marked revival of interest in Americans, which showed sharp advances, notably in Southern railroad roads, which were most in demand. Louisville and Nashville rose 6 points, Baltimore and Ohio, 5½; Baltimore and Ohio preferred, 2½; Central Pacific, 5; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 3; Southern preferred, 2½, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 2.

A NATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 20.—Detroit members of the Michigan Bankers' Association state that there is a widespread misapprehension among newspapers and financial writers concerning the object of the conference of Clearing Houses called for Sept. 5 at Cleveland. It was called, they say, because they were tired of waiting for others to take the initiative. It is not the object to antagonize or to use the machinery of the National Bankers' Association, which will meet at the same time and place.
President Hayes of the Preston National Bank of Detroit, explaining the scheme, said: "It is desired to bring all the Clearing Houses together for conference, with the hope that they will amend their constitutions so as to give the same power to the respective Clearing House Committees that the New York and Detroit committees now have. When the associations in the principal cities shall have taken similar action to that of New York there will be a uniformity of charge in each State to banks in that State, which will permit the organization of State Clearing House Associations, which can never be established until par points are abolished. When State Clearing Houses are established, charges for collections can be materially reduced, and in the end another reduction can be made by establishing a National Clearing House."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.25
Beef hams	27.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06⅞
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.00
Butter, Western, creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Flour, Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3.10@$3.30; Spring specials, $4.20; Spring patents, $3.40@$3.70; straights, $2.80@$3.10; bakers', $2.20@$2.40; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@72½c; No. 2 red, 73¼@74c. No. 2 corn, 32¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34c; No. 2 oats, 21½@21¾c; No. 2 white, 23¼@23¾c; No. 3 white, 22@23½c; No. 2 rye, 54c; No. 2 barley, 34@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.06; N. W., $1.06@$1.00½; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $7.60@$8.35; lard, per 100 lb, $5.12½@$5.25; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.95@$5.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅝@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@$5.65c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.26; sugars, cut loaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.50; clover, contract grade, nominal.
COTTON.—Business opened quiet with a steady feeling at unchanged prices to a decline of two points. The scope of the market for the remainder of the session did not exceed three points. A weak feeling prevailed early in the session, in view of the adverse purport of the English advices. It has been a long day since the sales of spot cotton at Liverpool were down to as low a point as 4,000 bales. The market was finally quiet and steady at a net advance of 1@2 points.
Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.56@5.58
September	5.55	5.58	5.55	5.57@5.58
October	5.75	5.78	5.75	5.77@5.78
November	5.82	5.82	5.82	5.80@5.81
December	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.87@5.88
January	5.93	5.93	5.93	5.91@5.92
February	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@5.96
March	5.97	6.00	5.97	5.98@5.99
April	6.03	6.03	6.01	6.01@6.03
May	6.04	6.07	6.04	6.05@6.06
June	..	..	..	6.09@6.11

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 400 bales; American, 3,000 bales; receipts nil; middling upland, 3 7-16d. Futures opened steady at a partial 1-64d decline, and closed barely steady at 1-64@¼-64d net decline. December-January, 3.17b; January-February, 3.17b; February-March, 3.17¼b; March-April, 3.18½s; April-May, 3.19v; May-June, 3.19½b; June-July, 3.20¼s; August, 3.22½s; August-September, 3.21s; September-October, 3.19½s; October-November, 3.18b; November-December, 3.17b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	77½	77¾	77	77⅜
December	80¼	80¾	80 3-16	80⅛
May	83	83	82⅞	82⅝
Corn—				
September	37⅞	38	37⅞	38
December	35¼	35½	35¼	35½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	72⅝	72⅝	72¼	72½
December	75¾	74¾	74 7-16	74⅝
May	77¼	77¾	77⅛	77⅝
Corn—				
September	31½	32¼	31⅝	32⅛
December	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
May	30	30	29⅝	29⅞
Oats—				
September	20	20¼	20	20¼
December	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞
May	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The tendency of Saturday's wheat market was again toward a higher level of prices, almost steadily throughout the entire regular session, except within a few minutes of the close, when realizing developed of sufficient volume to brink about a slight reaction from best point of the day. Last official prices were, nevertheless, about half a cent above the previous night. No. 2 red was quoted at 77c, elevator, and 79c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81¼c, free on board, afloat. On the curb September ranged from 77⅜ to 77 11-16c, closing at 77⅝c bid at 1 o'clock.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 19.—Close: Wheat in store, No. 1 Northern, August, 70c; September, 69¾c; December, 71@71¼c; May, 74c. On track: No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾c.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 19.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72c. Rye—No. 1, 54c. Barley—No. 2, 41¼c; sample, 35@40c.
DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75¾c; September, 73½c; December, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 72¾c; September, 71¾c; December, 72½c; May, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c; No. 3 Spring, 65¾c.
CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 39c, elevator; 39½c delivered, and 41c free on board, afloat. On the curb September ranged from 38 to 38¼c, closing at 38¾c bid at 1 o'clock.
OATS—No. 2 oats closed 26½@27c; No. 3 oats, 26c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27c; track mixed, 25@25c; track white, 26@34c; No. 2 white clips, 29c.
RYE—No. 1 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60c, spot; State rye, 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.
BARLEY—Feeding, 37½@38c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@55c, delivered, New York.
FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.05@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.55; no grade, $1.75, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.10; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.35. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 72@74c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, $14.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $14.75; sacks, spot, $15; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$16, latter white; fine, $14.25@$14.50; middlings, $15.50@$17; city feed, $15.50@$16.50; hominy chop, $15., bulk; olimeal, $24.50@$25.
MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—Flour and bran unchanged.
PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.50; family, $11@$12; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$11; packet, $9.25@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$27. DRESSED HOGS—Quoted: Bacons, 6½c; 180-lb, 6¾c; 160-lb, 6¾c; pigs, 8⅞c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10-lb, 6½@6¾c; 12-lb, 6¼c; 14-lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c. Western S. P., 10¼@10½c; city, greens, 10@10¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c bid, 4¾c asked; country, 4¼c. LARD—$5.65; city lard, $5.15; refined lard, South America, $6.25; Continent, $5.80; Brazil, kegs, $7.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP
DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT
LONG BRANCH.
ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.
FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER — MAMMOTH STEAMER
Republic and the Columbia
Leave Pier 10 E. R., (above South Ferry.) 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. — Leave Long Branch, 11 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.
Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.
64 MILES OF SAILING DOWN AND BACK.
Costing less than 1½ cents a mile, for 20 miles of Bay and Harbor, 12 miles at sea off the Jersey coast. Grand ocean scene—Sandy Hook—Navesink Highlands—Long Island's pretty shore and Forts—Staten Island's hills, cottages, and Forts, Bedloe's Island, and Statue of Liberty—Governors Island—and the Great City looming up by day and radiant with lights at night.
These splendid sea-going boats have gained the confidence of thousands who travel on them. Immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant; concerts and vaudeville performances free on all trips.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50; 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, CARROUSEL, Gardens, Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland" and "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15 P. M., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.20 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. East 23d St., 8.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 9 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE SIDE WHEEL DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (Ry. Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave 22d St., N. R., hourly, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., hourly, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 23d St., 8:40 A. M., week days. Lv. 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M. Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
Round Trip. 40c.
Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

LABOR DAY.
COOK'S EXCURSIONS.
NIAGARA FALLS and Elsewhere.
Three to Eleven Day Tours.
For particulars see handbills and programmes.
COOK'S TOURS, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.
Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 9:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

FOR SALE.
Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and supplies. Inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR J. HORGAN and VINCENT J. SLATTERY, individually and as members of the firm of Horgan & Slattery, Bankrupts.—No. 1,353.

To the creditors of Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery, individually and as members of the firm of Horgan and Slattery of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 19th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT JARET, Bankrupt.—No. 1,283.

To the creditors of Albert Jaret of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Albert Jaret was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 19th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. jy10-1aw6mM

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adam Emmerich, William Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of John Emmerich; Frederick M. H. Emmerich, Elizabeth Emmerich, Henry Klein, Carl Klein, Emma Brennen, Daniel Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of Daniel Emmerich; Carl Emmerich, Elizabeth Uhl, Adolph Emmerich, Elizabetha Emmerich, and Wm. Emmerich, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Jacob C. Goebel of Congers, Rockland County, in the State of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Buttner, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au7-1aw6wM

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENGEWER & TRAFTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent.—To Henry D. Otten, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of MARIA HULSEBERG, deceased, Henry Hulseberg, John Carl Hulseberg, Lena Hulseberg, George Hulseberg, Ettie Ziegler, Leonora Henrietta Wellbrock, Frederick Wellbrock, Howard Wellbrock, Henrietta Wellbrock, Anna K. Voight, Christopher Otten, Caroline W. Thieman, Louisa Von Kaas, Adolph Von Kaas, Henrietta Dieckmann, Theodore Dieckmann, Netta Dieckmann, Ida Dieckmann, Emma Dieckmann, Gerhardt Dieckmann, Frederick Dieckmann, Wilhelmina Dieckmann, George Dieckmann, and Louise Otten as sole legatee and devisee under the last will and testament of Gerhardt Otten, deceased. Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the (25th) twenty-fifth day of October, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the probate of the alleged last will and testament and of the alleged codicil thereto of Maria Hulseberg, late of the County of New York, should not be revoked and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New Yorl to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy31-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.
MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. WILLIAM KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1aw6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of REID, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy3-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.
CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Part I. in and for the City and County of New York, at the Court House in said City on the 20th day of May, 1899.—Present, Hon. Henry R. Beekman, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BUENA VISTA REALTY COMPANY.

Upon the original petition with the schedules attached thereto of August Belmont, Walther Luttgen, and Bernard Hamburger, a majority of the Directors of Buena Vista Realty Company, a domestic corporation having its principal office in the City of New York, praying for a final order dissolving the corporation as prescribed in Title 11 of Chapter 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure, said petition, schedules, and order being on file in the County Clerk's office on the 18th day of April, 1899, and upon reading and filing the affidavit of Charles Stewart Davison, verified on the 11th day of May, 1899, with copies of said petition and schedules thereunto attached; and the notice of this application to the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the proof of service of said petition and schedules, and of this proposed order and the accompanying papers by affidavit of Samuel J. Benson, verified on the 11th day of May, 1899; after hearing Charles Stewart Davison of counsel for said petitioners, and no one appearing in opposition thereto, it is Ordered, that all persons interested in the corporation Buena Vista Realty Company show cause before this Court at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the Court House in the City of New York in Part I. thereof at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1899, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein for showing cause in the newspaper printed at Albany in which legal notices are required to be published, (if any,) and also in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, both published in the City and County of New York, wherein this order is to be entered.

(Sgd.) Enter. HENRY R. BEEKMAN, J. S. C.
au14-1aw4wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIA A. VALENTINE, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. VALENTINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1899, as amended by order dated February 24, 1899, and as further amended by order dated June 27, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on said day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment and orders to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and designated by the numbers 14 and 15 on a map entitled "Map for partition sale of property belonging to the estate of Daniel Valentine, deceased, situate at Fordham, Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. C.," made by Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 1st, 1899, said lots taken separately being bounded and described as follows:

Lot Number 14—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of E. 195th St. and Webster Avenue, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Webster Avenue 25 feet, thence westerly at right angles to Webster Avenue one hundred and 61-100 feet to the easterly line of lot Number 15 on said map, thence southerly parallel with Webster Avenue along the easterly side of lot Number 15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lot Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence. Dated Nov 7, August 9, 1899.
JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.
ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEELAND, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNDY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:

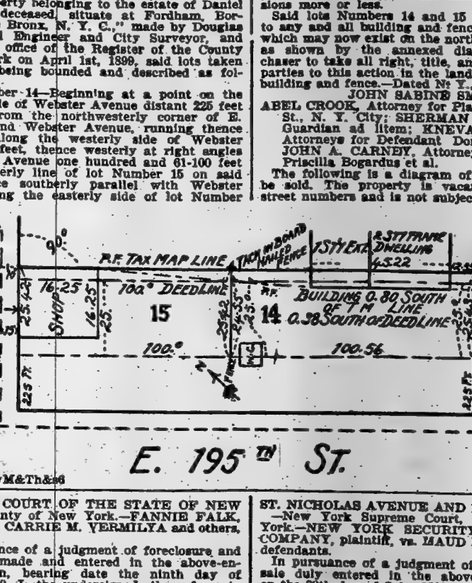

au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—FANNIE FALK, plaintiff, vs. CARRIE M. YERMILYA and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street, distant thirty (30) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street with the easterly side of Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street; and thence westerly seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated August 10th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 83 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; No. 474 West 144th Street.

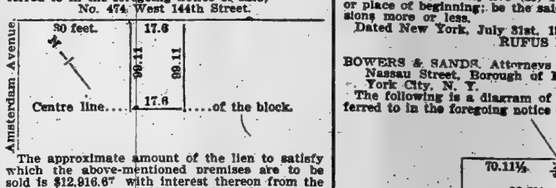

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above-mentioned premises are to be sold is $12,916.67 with interest thereon from the 8th day of August, 1899, and $350.47 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 9th day of August, 1899. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and croton water rates, which are to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $295.54.
Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
au14-2aw4wM&Th

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—The METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT AND OTHERS, defendants.

THE SAME PLAINTIFF against THE WEST END APARTMENT HOUSE COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in each of the above-entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eightieth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, sixty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue sixty feet to the southerly side of Eightieth street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

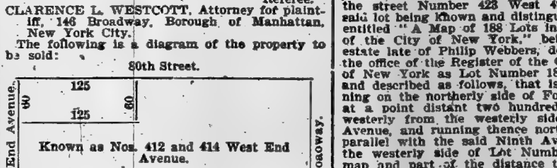

The approximate amount of the liens or charges, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is as follows: In the first action, $46,244 55-100, and in the second action, $12,912 11-100, amounting together to $59,156 66-100; and interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances in both actions, amounting to $655 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,350 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, on which is due the sum of $73,000 and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from February 5th, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.
au10-2aw3wTh&M&au81

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LIMAN, GEORGE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Liman, Max Liman, Hugo Liman, Paul Liman, Oscar Liman, the heirs and next of kin of GEORGE LIMAN, otherwise known as GEORGE W. LIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Marie Liman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George Liman, otherwise known as George W. Liman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au7-1aw6wM

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au4-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lot Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence. Dated Nov 7, August 9, 1899.
JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.
ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEELAND, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNDY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:

au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—FANNIE FALK, plaintiff, vs. CARRIE M. YERMILYA and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street, distant thirty (30) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street with the easterly side of Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street; and thence westerly seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated August 10th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 83 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale;

The approximate amount of the liens or charges, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is as follows: In the first action, $46,244 55-100, and in the second action, $12,912 11-100, amounting together to $59,156 66-100; and interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances in both actions, amounting to $655 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,350 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, on which is due the sum of $73,000 and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from February 5th, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.
au10-2aw3wTh&M&au81

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LIMAN, GEORGE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Liman, Max Liman, Hugo Liman, Paul Liman, Oscar Liman, the heirs and next of kin of GEORGE LIMAN, otherwise known as GEORGE W. LIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Marie Liman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George Liman, otherwise known as George W. Liman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au7-1aw6wM

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au6-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE AND 117TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, vs. MAUD NESBIT, et als., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered in the above-entitled action on the 29th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet and eleven (11) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence northerly

RECORDER GOFF AT HOME

Returns from His Trip Abroad Much Benefited in Health.

SAW DREYFUS AND HIS WIFE

Found Ireland in Good Condition—London Air Surcharged with Idea of International Alliance.

Recorder Goff was a passenger on the steamship New York, which arrived yesterday. He was clad in a close-fitting blue serge suit as he walked down the gangplank, and wore a white Alpine hat and russet shoes. The Recorder stepped lightly, and showed in every way that his trip abroad had done him much good. He spoke laughingly of the incident of his leaving New York so quietly that many people thought he had been taken away while aboard the ship bidding adieu to some departing friends. "I have heard that when I left here June 20 it was thought that I had been 'shanghaied,'" said the Recorder.

"I have had a quiet time abroad, preferring to keep in the unfrequented byways. First I went to the Channel Islands, and visited the scenes of Hugo's exile. Then I went through Brittany to Cape Finistere, where I spent a most enjoyable time. I have been for the most part in the sun all the time, and that accounts for the tanned appearance I have brought back with me. I spent a great portion of my time fishing and hunting, and otherwise enjoying myself out of doors.

"During the entire period of my absence I have seen but few American newspapers, and did not read anything about the doings of the Mazet committee. The only thing, however, that I did see in the foreign papers relative to matters here was the appointment of Elihu Root as Secretary of War and the death of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. I think Secretary Root will fill the office to which he has been appointed with honor to himself and credit to the National Government. Regarding the death of Col. Ingersoll I have no comment to make.

"I spent three days in Rennes, where excitement over the Dreyfus affair almost ran riot. I was permitted to see the cell in which Dreyfus is confined, and saw the prisoner at a distance, but in a cell, reading a newspaper. I met Mrs. Dreyfus, and had a brief conversation with her. She is a most remarkable woman. I have no comment to offer regarding the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus, for I believe the judiciary of one country has no right to comment upon pending issues before the judiciary of another.

"From Rennes I went to Ireland, and took part in a most exciting otter hunt in County Wicklow. The condition of the country I found in general to be much better now than at any time previous. The operations of the Local Government measure has wrought a great change for the better, and things continue to improve as its operations continue.

"The people have control over the roads and other works, and men who formerly had little or nothing to say are now in power. For years the Chairman of the Town Council in Gorey was an Earl, whose grandfather and father, in turn, filled the same office. He is now on a level with the other members, who are of the laboring class, and who to-day have just as much to say and do regarding the affairs of the Council as this nobleman.

"On my return from Ireland, I spent one night in London, and found that the so-called international alliance between England and this country and the Transvaal situation are the only topics of conversation there. The very air in London is surcharged with the idea of an international alliance, but that is not the reason of my brief stay there."

The Recorder was met down the bay by his private secretary, William Boencke, who accompanied him to the pier, where there were waiting John F. Brophy, one of the clerks in the Court of General Sessions; Lawrence F. Downing, and Thomas Kearney, all personal friends of the Recorder. The Recorder will sit to-day in Part 1. of the Court of General Sessions.

MR. AND MRS. DAVIS RETURN.

Tried to Bring Back with Them Jaggers, the London Messenger Boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, who were passengers on the New York yesterday endeavored to bring Jaggers, the London messenger boy who came to this country for Mr. Davis several months ago, back with them, but the manager of the messenger company refused to give him up. It is said that the reason the messenger company refused to release the lad is because some wealthy Americans are arranging another long trip for him.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have spent most of their time at Aix les Bains, where Mr. Davis took the waters for sciatica. He was restored to his former health, but says that when he reached London there were heavy fogs and he became afflicted again with the same malady.

PULPIT ATTACK ON DOUBT.

The Rev. Mr. Morse Scores the Teachings of Ingersoll and the Actions of Tammany.

The Rev. Frank Rogers Morse, assistant pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, in his discourse last night took for his theme, "Wherefore didst thou doubt?" Romans xiv., 32. He said, in part:

"The moment Peter, as described in the narrative, doubted he began to sink in the water. The moment a man begins to doubt that moment he weakens morally or modifies his judgment of evil. I am suspicious of an excess of charitableness, for it may mean too great leniency toward wrongdoing.

"When a famous atheist recently died, many a pulpit eulogized his personal gifts and deeds, and, as poet and orator, declared him fit for some beatific realm. In life he blasphemed God, pronounced the Bible a bundle of fables, made sport of the Church, and commended the crime of suicide. This was the working of a skepticism which was prompted by the devil.

"We live in a doubting age, and hence men speak of vices as if they were virtues. They supply to wickedness the mask of such phraseology as hides its naked deformity. They brand Puritanic strictness as cold uncharity. They glorify mendacity as political courage; they rank a trickster as a philanthropist.

"A doubter thinks that Tammany Hall is as good as any church, and its gallant chieftain as virtuous as the Apostle Paul. Doubt is the child of the devil. Atheism is his offspring. When Satan makes a doubter then he tampers with our estimate of moral evil and seeks to paralyze the conscience, which is the faculty whereby we know right from wrong.

Take Cashier Valentine as an illustration. First, under satanic inspiration, he began to doubt. At times he hesitated, but, spurred on by the evil one, he ventured further into the sea of crime.

"The recent defalcation or embezzlement of the City Treasurer of Glasgow is another illustration. He was a churchman of irreproachable character. He did not steal the city funds, but misappropriated the moneys of those who trusted him, to the amount of over a million dollars. He stands before the world to-day not only as a colossal thief, but as a vile libertine. We believe that what started him off toward these deeds of darkness was the demon we call doubt.

"Mr. Ingersoll assailed Christianity with shafts of contempt and with outbursts of sardonic laughter. He pleaded for free thought as against what he called bondage to a religious creed. The Christian believes in free thought, and wherever Christianity is there is free thought. This was the banner cry of the champions of the cross, and free thought has served to lift nations into higher intelligence and into moral worth. I claim that Mr. Ingersoll was not a thinker, but a declaimer, and that he reverberated the thoughts of the old skeptics of centuries ago, and that he never made a logical argument against Christianity.

"Atheism never brought satisfaction to those who propagated it. Tom Paine at one time told a young man with whom he had been in conversation not to read his infidel book, and Ethan Allen in his dying bed advised his daughter to follow the religion of her mother as contained in the Bible. Atheism has been the destroyer of nations as exemplified in the cases of Egypt, Chaldea, and Jerusalem."

CONEY ISLAND'S GREAT DAY.

Heat and Humidity Drove Great Numbers of Persons to This and Other Resorts.

The wild man from the interior of Australia met his friend and fellow-countryman, the head of the Samoan family; in a Surf Avenue saloon, Coney Island, early yesterday morning and discussed the business outlook with him.

"We're goin' to have a good day, Mike," he said. "I looked at the barometer in Casey's, and I tell ye thim clouds mean heat and not rain."

The prophecy was an accurate one. The temperature and humidity in New York drove people in greater numbers to the near by resorts than on any previous day this year, and, of course, Coney Island obtained the greatest amount of patronage. From 9 o'clock in the morning to a late hour in the evening every trolley car, train, and boat leaving Manhattan for the island was crowded, and many thousands went "on bicycles and other conveyances," as the policeman put it. The immense traffic was handled as well as could be expected, as far as getting the people to Coney Island was concerned, but the resources of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the other companies were utterly inadequate for the task of bringing the excursionists home again with anything like dispatch.

There was grumbling and wailing and gnashing of teeth among those who were starting—or endeavoring to start—for Brooklyn and Manhattan in the evening. As each car came into the Coney Island terminal it was boarded by as many as could crowd themselves on it before it even came to a standstill, and there were a number of incipient general fights between those who objected to being prevented from alighting and those who wanted to get home. The Rapid Transit Company was, naturally, blamed and vilified for the congestion of traffic, but, even for a fine Sunday in the middle of the season, the number of passengers was so unusual that it is difficult ot see how the crush could have been prevented.

The proprietors of the concert halls, natural (and artificial) curiosities, merry-go-rounds, shooting galleries, and all the other numberless attractions—for some people—took full advantage of the opportunity to recoup themselves for the poor business which they had hitherto done this season on account of the low temperature. They did not allow the State liquor laws to trouble them, and the police did not attempt to prevent the sale of intoxicants. The single concession to Sabbatarians was the wearing by the performers in some concert halls of street costumes and the substitution for dancing of ballads about "Dear Old Tennessee."

The order that "barkers" must not bark on Sunday was regarded as a dead letter, and the invitations to visitors to enter the various shows were just as vociferous and as misleading as on week days. One disappointed sightseer, after making up his mind that he had been defrauded of his nickel, remarked as he came out to the "barker," who spoke with a foreign accent, "You were a French General once, I guess."

The police, however, were not entirely inactive. They raided an alleged disorderly house in the morning, and also arrested a large number of vagrants, who had become a source of extreme annoyance to visitors.

Great Heat at Rockaway.

The heat drove to Rockaway Beach yesterday one of the greatest crowds that resort ever saw. Trains were run at unusually frequent intervals. The boats were also crowded. The beach was fearfully hot all day, and the crowds sought the shade of the verandas and booths. Even in the water the heat was so intense as to cause bathing to be almost abandoned during the afternoon. Several persons were overcome during the day, but soon revived, and no serious case was reported.

NEW CABLE TO CUBA.

Increased Business Since the War Causes the Western Union Company to Contract for Another Line.

In no way, perhaps, has the changed relation between the United States and Cuba been illustrated more strikingly than by the vast increase in cable communication. The principal cable lines connecting the island with this country run from Havana to Key West and Punta Rassa, near Tampa, messages being transmitted from the latter points to New York and other Northern cities over land lines. These cables are owned by the International Ocean Telegraph Company, operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company, which, under a contract made with the Spanish Government, the validity of which has been upheld by this Government, enjoys a monopoly of the cable service to Cuba and will continue to do so for several years. The cable rates from New York to Havana are the same as to London, 25 cents a word for private messages and 10 cents for press dispatches. As long as the monopoly continues it is said these rates are not likely to be decreased.

Prior to the outbreak of the last Cuban revolutionary movement the business done over the Havana cable lines was small. As the insurrection grew there was an increase in the volume of press dispatches, but the commercial business fell off.

In view of the increased business since the war, arrangements have been made for the laying of a new cable. The cable steamer Dacia, of the India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works, London, has arrived at Key West with the cable and will soon begin the work of laying it, which will occupy only a few days. The new cable contains a tri-core conductor, and as each line can be duplexed it will afford in practice six new wires between Florida and Havana. The American terminus of the cable is to be at Miami, Fla. Besides the new cable, a line laid several years ago, which has become defective is to be taken up and repaired.

POLICEMAN HELD FOR CLUBBING.

Prisoner in West Side Court Turns the Tables on His Captor.

Policeman Owen McKenna of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was placed under arrest in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of assault by the direction of Magistrate Zeller, after hearing the story told by Thomas Whiteley. Whiteley, who is a night watchman, twenty-one years old, of 434 West Fifty-sixth Street, was charged by the policeman with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

The policeman said that Saturday night at 9:30 his attention was called to a row on the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. In endeavoring to disperse the crowd he was set upon and knocked down by one of the crowd, Whiteley, he alleged. He said that he drew his club in self-defense, and struck at his assailant.

Whiteley, who bore an ugly scalp wound, and whose right hand was incased in boards, denied that he had assaulted the policeman. Before he was placed under arrest he claimed that he was struck twice by the policeman's club. In shielding his head from the blows he had two of his fingers broken. Whiteley is undersized, and his story so impressed the Magistrate that he dismissed the charges against him, and ordered the arrest of the policeman, who was taken in charge by Court Officer Louis Liebers.

Capt. Moynihan, McKenna's commander, was sent for, and spoke a good word for his subordinate, but Magistrate Zeiler observed that he could not see why Whiteley could not have been taken to the station house without the use of force. He said that he would probe the matter to the bottom, and paroled the policeman in Capt. Moynihan's custody for further examination Wednesday.

Salvation Army Officer's Funeral.

The funeral of Major George Brown of the Salvation Army was held yesterday from the Salvation Army Barracks, West Fourteenth Street, the body being taken to Mount Olivet Cemetery. Major Brown left London in 1888 at the age of twenty-three, having been a member of the army for six years. His first station in the United States was at Lewiston, Me. Thence he went to Portland, where he was made Adjutant, and transferred to the corps of East Pennsylvania. He was then made Staff Captain in charge of the Missouri district, and after being successively transferred to Michigan, Chicago, and New Jersey, returned to this city, where he received the rank of Major. He died in Colorado on Aug. 12 of consumption.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ON TENEMENTS IN BOSTON

Massachusetts Labor Bulletin Gives Some Interesting Facts.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITIONS

This Is Noted in Spite of Increased Density of Population—Sanitary Facilities Lacking.

Certain tenement conditions in Boston, and the conditions affecting labor in the industrial centres of the Commonwealth, are the subjects discussed in the latest number of the Labor Bulletin of Massachusetts, which is issued to-day. To those who have studied tenement conditions in this city, through the reports of the various committees that have made a thorough investigation of the field, the data collected by the Massachusetts Bureau will seem very meagre and inadequate, although valuable as far as they go. The same is also true with respect to the facts brought together in the report on labor conditions. These reports are, however, merely parts of an extensive system of study that will finally give a full presentation of the entire field.

The field of study in tenement conditions in the present report is the old Twelfth Ward of Boston. Of this territory the report says:

"It contains tenements of a different class and of more recent construction, but its population is dense and its condition constantly changing under the pressure of modern life."

Density of population in Boston is a comparative thing. The tenements themselves are much smaller than in this city, and are not so huddled together, and are not nearly so densely inhabited. Consequently the conditions, even when practically the same as in New York, are not so harassing.

"The results of the present canvass," says the report, "are not assumed to be exhaustive. They must be regarded as determined from a canvass of a considerable number of tenements within the districts named, and are to be accepted as fairly typical of conditioins within the specified districts rather than complete. The entirely voluntary nature of the canvass and the difficulties involved in the work caused the results to be somewhat fragmentary as compared with those obtained under official authority by this department."

The report deals largely with the number of families in the tenements, the number of rooms, and the number of persons to the room. An average of more than one to the room was found throughout the district, and the average increased somewhat in ratio to the number of tenements in the house. The highest average of persons to the room was found in the small tenements. The two-room tenements showed an average of 3.25 persons to a room.

"It is clear," says the report, "that the population within the tenements is more dense than in 1891, as the averages in nearly every group were higher in 1898, and slightly higher for the section as a whole. This greater concentration of persons within houses originally intended for a much smaller population would of course affect the ratings as to light and air and ventilation, and probably as to cleanliness."

In spite of this increased density of population the general condition of the inhabitants of the tenements is declared to have improved since the former canvass in 1891.

The Boston tenement largely dispenses with the bathroom. Very few families were found to enjoyment of this privilege and proof of civilization.

"Reduced to percentages, out of the whole number of families canvassed, only 2.22 per cent. at the North and only 9.97 per cent. at the South were supplied with bathrooms. Similar percentages for the wards of which these sections formed part, as disclosed in the tenement house census, were, for the North 0.67 and for the South 13.44. Or, to put it in another way, of the families included in the present canvass in the North section 84.19 per cent. were found without bathrooms, while for the whole ward in the tenement house census 99.33 per cent. of the families were found without bathrooms. And while 89.20 per cent. of the families of the South section were found without bathrooms in the present canvass, the percentage of families in the entire ward of which this section formed a part at the time of the tenement house census which were found without bathrooms was 86.56."

There has been some improvement in conditions since 1891. This has been due to "the creation of the North End Park, and by the renovation in whole or in part of some of the houses under the inspection of the Board of Health of the city. In other parts of the same ward, closely adjacent to this territory, some of the worst houses have been closed to habitation, materially improved, or demolished, by the action of the same authority. The gradual advance of business upon the residential buildings in both sections sometimes causes the removal of houses, but in some cases this may result in greater concentration within the buildings which remain."

The review of employment and earnings shows a material and steady improvement. "In the aggregate," it says, "establishments which were canvassed in the different industries named show a gain in the comparison of persons employed from 73,242 to 75,817, or 3.52 per cent. The weekly pay rolls for these employes rose from $591,234 to $616,438, an increase of 4.26 per cent."

The last bulletin's review showed an increase for the final week of the first quarter of the year as compared with the week ending Dec. 31, 1898, of 4.06 per cent. in numbers and 3.76 per cent. in earnings. This shows continuous gain in both respects for the half year.

SUICIDE NEAR THE PARK.

Man, Unidentified, Shoots Himself at the Plaza Entrance.

A man about twenty-eight years old committed suicide early yesterday morning on a bench at the Plaza entrance to Central Park. He shot himself with a revolver, and was dead when Policeman O'Neill of the Arsenal squad reached him after hearing the report.

At the Arsenal, to which the body was at once removed, the dead man's clothing was searched, and a handkerchief, a bunch of five keys, and a lady's visiting card were found. The card bore the name "Sara Agnes Burke," and on the back was written the address, 313 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The suicide was about five feet nine inches in height, and of about 150 pounds weight. His complexion was dark, and he had dark, curly hair, a small brown mustache, and blue eyes. He was dressed in a check suit, laced russet shoes, blue check outing shirt, white collar, polka dot tie, and white straw hat. He wore a small red stud, with a pearl in the centre.

The suit was marked with the name of Morris Strauss, Nonadnock Block, Chicago. The linen was marked in red silk thread with the letters D. & T.

The body was sent to the Morgue.

Miss Burke when seen at her home, 313 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, said that she had absolutely no idea how the suicide had obtained possession of her card, or who he might be. She said she had no friend or acquaintance answering the description of the suicide.

Arverne's Fete for Charity.

The entertainment given at the Arverne Hotel Casino on Wednesday night last for the benefit of the Hebrew Infant Asylum of this city was a great success. Messrs. Yard and Nova, managers of the hotel, donated the use of the Casino, with the light, music, and help. The affair was promoted largely, through the efforts of James Rascover, Morris Golland, and E. G. Bach. Samuel Knopf donated all the printing, and Isidor Witmark and James J. Armstrong furnished the talent for the entertainment. Louis Mann acted as master of ceremonies. The following artists volunteered their services: Julius P. Witmark, J. W. Bratton, Sager Midgley, J. Leslie Gossin, J. J. Raffael, Miss Alice Magill, Smith O'Brien, Miss Gracie L. Weir, and Fred Rycroff.

Funeral of Capt. John Watt.

The funeral of Capt. John Watt of Engine Company No. 5, Jersey City, who died from heart disease while attending a fire on Thursday night, took place yesterday from the North Baptist Church. The Rev. Benjamin Otto, pastor of the church, officiated. The pall bearers were the eight oldest Captains in the Fire Department. Others present were Fire Commissioners Thomas D. Mills, Frederick Erickson, and James Hennessey, and ex-Commissioner John Brennan. There were also delegations from each fire company, the Third Ward Republican Club, and the Knights of Pythias. The burial was in New York Bay Cemetery.

A MONUMENT TO C. S. PARNELL.

Americans Will Be Asked to Contribute to the Fund for Erecting One in Dublin.

Irishmen in this city, in common with their countrymen throughout the world, are taking a lively interest in the project for the erection of a monument to Charles Stewart Parnell. The movement was begun in Dublin recently by leaders of the Irish Nationalist Party. The foundation stone of the monument will be laid in Dublin on the anniversary of Parnell's death, in October.

The fund for the erection of the monument has been started in Dublin, and it is intended to obtain the co-operation of Irishmen in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other countries. In this city and vicinity several prominent men have interested themselves in the project, among them being Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh, Civil Justices James A. O'Gorman and Wauhope Lynn, William Temple Emmet, and Edward O'Flaherty, President of the Irish National Club. In order to present the subject forcibly to the American people, it is intended to invite one or more of the leading statesmen of Ireland to visit the United States this Fall and deliver addresses.

Mr. O'Flaherty, when seen yesterday at his residence, 323 West Forty-sixth Street, spoke enthusiastically of the project. "We hope," he said, "by the erection of this monument, not only to pay a proper tribute to the memory of Ireland's greatest political leader, but also to reunite the Irish people throughout the world in support of the Nationalist cause and to put an end to all factional differences. The cost of the monument will be large, but probably not more than one-fourth as much as that of a similar work in the United States. We expect to know in a short time approximately the amount of money which it is desired to raise in this country, and a general appeal for contributions will then be issued."

WOMAN GARROTTED AND ROBBED

Alleged Assailant Held for Trial, but Stolen Brooch Is Not Found.

An early morning robbery and assault upon a young woman occurred at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street at 3:30 o'clock yesterday, the victim being Jane White of 355 West Nineteenth Street. She was returning home under the escort of a man, who left her standing on the corner while he went into a hotel to buy a cigar.

While the young woman was alone she was approached by three men, one of whom seized her around the neck and grabbed a diamond brooch, valued at $45, from her collar. The young woman raised an alarm and caught hold of the man, who gave her a blow in the face with his fist and darted down the avenue. At Twenty-eighth Street he was intercepted by a crowd of men, attracted by the woman's shouts.

Policeman Strebel of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station arrested the man and took him to the station house, where he described himself as John Dunn, twenty-five years old, of 530 West Thirtieth Street. The brooch was not recovered. In the West Side Police Court Dunn was held for trial.

MR. HOLMES ON AMERICA.

Inventor of the Torpedo Detector Aids This Government.

Joseph R. Holmes, inventor of the torpedo detector which created such a furore at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, was a passenger on the Allan liner Mongolian, which sailed on Saturday from this port. Mr. Holmes's invention was described in THE TIMES some time ago. Mr. Holmes, who was formerly a Captain in the Eighth British Artillery, said to a TIMES reporter on the eve of his departure:

"My visit to the States has been purely a matter of pleasure and observation, and, as a Britisher, with a kindred interest, I have been able to suggest certain matters to the United States Government with a view to facilitate military points now in action with the Philippines, which I am unable to make public, but which have been entertained at the Ordnance Department from instructions received from Washington.

"I have made an exhaustive travel through the States, back by Canada and home by New York. In the course of my travel I have gained much experience, which in summary is, if people in America knew more of Britain, as the British people should know of America, the advantage claimed to the Anglo-Saxon race would not suggest the political necessity of an alliance."

HELD FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Magistrate Says Crime Is Becoming Too Common and Makes Bail Heavy.

Joseph Ross of 120 Leonard Street and Antonio Gaurella of 10 Oak Street were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of highway robbery, and held for trial in $5,000 bail each. Joseph Doglia of 74 Baxter Street was the complainant.

Doglia said that Saturday night late he met the two men on Baxter Street almost in front of his own door, and that one of them jumped on his back and punched him in the face, while the other went through his clothes and took his watch. They each then struck him a blow in the face which knocked him down, ran off, and leaving him, as they thought, unconscious. He managed, however, to get on his feet, and yelled lustily for the police. Two officers heard him, and, seeing the two men running, headed them off.

When arraigned in court both prisoners waived examination. Magistrate Brann said he would fix the bail at $5,000 each, and added that highway robberies were becoming too common, and that he proposed to put an end to them if possible, by making a vigorous prosecution with heavy punishment. Having no bondsmen, the two men were locked up.

The prisoners claim that in arresting them the police have made an error, as they had nothing to do with the robbery. They said they saw two men just in front of them running, and that they ran to see what the excitement was about. The police say, however, that both men have records.

HAVANA NEWSPAPER SCHEME.

The Herald to be Greatly Enlarged and Improved.

Havana is to have a daily newspaper, which will rival in size and financial support, it is said, any of the New York newspapers. It will contain sixteen pages, and will be published in both English and Spanish, with pictures and a colored supplement. The company at the back of the enterprise is The Havana Herald Company of New York City, and articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State. Among the Directors of the concern are James Dunlop Smith, Edwin D. Harrington, Sidney B. Whiteside, William C. North, Edward W. Keese, Franklin Leonard, Jr., Roland B. Respess, and Heard Respess, some of whom will withdraw later in order to make room for certain capitalists who are interested in the scheme, but do not want their names used at present. The capital stock of the company is $250,000.

The Havana Herald is now an eight-page newspaper, published daily, and has been owned by a company composed of several of the Directors above named. Edwin D. Harrington, a banker of New York and Philadelphia, is chief mover in the plan for reorganizing the company, and expects great things from the venture. Sidney B. Whiteside, another Director, said that The Herald could rightly claim to be the only American paper in Cuba. Several others have made experiments in issuing a few columns of English each day, but none of them has succeeded except The Herald. It is proposed, Mr. Whiteside said, to publish the paper in its sixteen-page form about Sept. 1, and numerous modern appliances are now on the way to the offices in Havana.

The objects of the paper, as outlined by Mr. Whiteside, are to assist the Government in Americanizing Cuba, and at the same time to keep in touch with the better classes of natives and Spanish-Cubans. The staff is now made up of both Americans and members of the classes named. The owners of the paper say that they have the support and encouragement of all the United States Government officials, from Gen. Brooke down, and also the united favor of the natives and Spaniards. The company's New York offices are at 15 Park Row.

William Koenig, Inventor, Dead.

William Koenig, a Long Island City inventor, who was severely injured last week by an explosion of acetyline gas, being blown through the side of the building in which he was at work, and who was fearfully burned at the same time, died yesterday in St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. His death had been expected ever since the accident.

The last resort of a Summer resort.

Fortunately every one hasn't yet gone away; there are still Summer wants to be supplied, and we can supply them.

Suits, shoes, hats and furnishings—and trunk or bag to put them in.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
250 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Marked Activity Shown with Strong Advance in Prices.

WOOL AND COTTON FLUCTUATE

A Record of Changes in Values and Some of the Fabrics Most Popular with Buyers.

All of the textile markets show great activity and prices are advancing. The woolen and worsted goods, which are generally open, now show strong advancing tendencies, and many cotton goods have been advanced from ⅛ to 1 cent a yard during the past week. Several lines of fancy worsteds for Spring have already been withdrawn, while others have been sold so well that they have been advanced once 5 cents per yard, and some cases have been advanced the same amount a second time.

COTTON.

The cotton market has been very unsteady during the past week, owing to the uncertainty in regard to crops. Droughts have been reported from Texas that have done considerable damage, and on the strength of that middling uplands and Gulf cottons were advanced the first of the week; later more favorable reports were received, for the rains set in, and prices were lowered quickly. The market is particularly sensitive at present, fluctuating with every report, adverse or favorable.

WOOL.

The manufacturers are looking the market over, and endeavoring to find certain grades to fill their wants, principally fine and medium clothing. It is generally expected that September and October will show that large quantities have changed hands. The market is generally easier than at this time a month ago, and considerable quantities are said to have been taken up by mills able to do so in order to insure future supplies when the wool market is stronger.

COTTON GOODS.

Advances are the order of the day. Staples are going up on every hand, and will continue to do so. Nearly all of the leading tickets of staples have been advanced, and the lesser known lights are following suit. The lack of supplies has been the strongest factor in this, and there appears to be no relief in sight. Bids for good-sized quantities have been received from exporters, but there has been comparatively little business done on account of the distant time of delivery. Heavy ducks have advanced, and the demand keeps fully up to the supplies. Bleached cottons are in short supply, and low grades have advanced ⅛ cent. Coarse colored goods are moving fairly well and are firm in price. Cotton flannels and blankets are steady.

Ginghams show a lively business in fine dress styles for Spring, and prices show signs of advancing soon. Staples are scarce and very firm, and dark styles are completely sold up for the season. Fancy printed fabrics have found a considerably increased business in every section of the country, excepting possibly the West, but even there it is fully up to the average of this season. The jobbers in all parts of the country have had an excellent business which is being reflected to the primary market. Agents are now sold up better than is usual at this time of year. Stocks of indigo blues are in excellent shape, and business is increasing slightly. Dark printed flannels are well sold, and reorders at good prices are being received.

The following changes in prices in cotton goods during the past week are reported: Bliss, Fabyan & Co. have advanced Androscoggin, 42 and 45 inch pillow tubing, ¼ cent per yard. Androscoggin wide sheetings, 1 cent per yard. Pepperell, on the basis of 10-4 bleached, at 21 cents; Laconia, on the basis of 10-4 bleached, at 21 cents; Pepperell R, 36-inch fine brown, 2½ per cent., and Bates crochet quilts, 2½ cents each.

Smith, Hogg & Gardner have advanced all of their export grades of cotton goods ⅛ to ¼ cent per yard.

Lawrence, Taylor & Co. have advanced the price of Lonsdale cambrics ¼ cent per yard, and Berckley cambrics, Nos. 500's, to 7½ cents, and 1,000's, to 8½ cents per yard.

Catlin & Co. have advanced Henrietta four-yard brown cottons to 4 cents and Henrietta bleached cottons to 4½ cents per yard.

Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co. have advanced Gilded Age, bleached, ⅛ cent; Masconnomet, 36-inch bleached, ⅛ cent; Averne 36-inch cambrics, ⅛ cent, and Averne 32-inch cambrics, ⅛ cent.

Parker, Wilder & Co. have advanced wide sheetings as follows: Sunapee, 10-4 bleached to 20 cents; Sunapee, 9-4 bleached and 10-4 brown, to 18 cents; Sunapee, 8-4 bleached and 9-4 brown, to 16 cents; Sunapee, 7-4 bleached and 8-4 brown, to 14 cents; Sunapee, 6-4 bleached and 7-4 brown, to 12½ cents.

A. D. Juilliard & Co. have advanced Atlantic F. cashmeres to 19 cents; Atlantic F. cashmeres, high colors, to 19½ cents; Atlantic F. F. cashmeres to 23½ cents; Atlantic F. F. cashmeres, high colors, to 24 cents; Atlantic J. cashmeres to 37½ cents, less 5 per cent.; Atlantic J. cashmeres, high colors, to 37½ cents net.

Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co. have advanced full width 4-4 bleached cottons ⅜ cent per yard.

Deering, Milliken & Co. have advanced the price of several makes of four-yard, 56 x60 brown sheetings ⅜ cent per yard, making them 4½ cents per yard.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

The traveling salesmen are now all on the road, and a good lot of business is being sent in by them; not enough, as yet, to judge accurately of what the season's business is likely to be, but enough to give good promise for the balance of the season. The orders so far are largely for staple goods, balbriggans, and some merinos, and in price ranging not above $3.50 per dozen, and for the most part it has been considerably below that. There has been during the past week an increase in the demand for fancy balbriggans, and of such a nature that it gives promise that the trade in these goods will be exceptionally large. Small checks, neat stripes, and some novelties have been favored. The open work and dropped-stitch effects are not considered as likely to show any great strength by the buyers, in spite of the efforts that some knitting mills have made, through their agents, to force them on the trade. The general opinion is that stripes will continue to lead in this new lightweight season as they have in the last two, and that checks and a few novelty effects will make up the balance of the fancy business. There have been hopes that polka dots might widen the line of fancies, on account of the popularity of this pattern in half-hose, but there seems to be but little likelihood that they will show any very good results. There has been a great deal of discussion for the past two or three weeks in regard to the future of prices of cotton underwear. The demand for goods, and the lack of old stocks, a combination which has not existed for years, if it ever did, would make it seem as though advances must be made. The profit at the present time is small, far too small for the present conditions, but there still remains the fact that, although the knitting mills are running on orders at the present time, there are too many of them in the field, and that, in spite of any agreements that may be made to the contrary, prices will be cut and the market weakened.

Specialties keep outside of this line, and have always secured a good business at good prices. An established name will keep up prices in spite of the market, and the present time is no exception.

There are very few duplicate orders coming to hand now, but it will be a very short time before buyers are ready to place them. They are in less haste now on account of the easier conditions in the wool market. There is no doubt, however, that a good Fall business will be accomplished, and the mills expect they will all be busy until Nov. 1 or 15, and possibly later.

Buyers of hosiery for Fall have begun to arrive, but, while business looks exceedingly promising, there have been only small lots purchased so far. There is considerable interest taken in the solid colors for Fall; reds and blue, particularly. In women's hosiery these same colors lead, but reds of various shades are first. There is considerable interest taken in fancy striped half-hose, but it is hardly thought that these goods will be up to last season's showing. Manufacturers of seamless hosiery are finding improved conditions, and the demand is stronger than the supply.

Golf hosiery has gained in strength on account of the disposition of the quantities of carried over goods, which menaced the market for a long time. Imported lines of fine grades have been greatly reduced, and in some lines there are very few desirable patterns left. Reports from abroad show that deliveries of Fall goods will be very slow, and the late buyers are paying higher prices.

MEN'S WEAR.

The past week has been one of great activity in the men's wear department of the woolen and worsted goods. New goods have been opened and prices named on the greater proportion of the new season's goods. The advances over last year are on an average 5 to 7½ cents a yard, but some are more than that. There have been quite a large number of lines withdrawn from the market that were opened earlier. They were opened at an advance and then further advanced once and sometimes twice, 5 cents each time before being withdrawn. The business so far has been rapid, and the goods have been quickly taken up where they met the approval of the buyers. This has undoubtedly served to strengthen the lines opening later.

The buyers are in the market in force, and mean business. They no longer hesitate if the fabrics please them, but place their orders immediately. Fancy worsteds are of the first importance this season, and a tremendous business is in progress in these goods. The greatest point of interest is among the goods ranging from $1.25 to $1.50. There has been a very good business in goods of higher grade, but these figures represent the zones of greatest activity.

There is considerable talk heard about the market opening too low, considering the position of the raw wool markets. It is easier to sell goods by opening low and advancing than it is to open high and take a drop. Cotton-mixed worsteds have secured a good business and promise excellent things before the season is over, especially in cheap lines.

Although the buyers are in town, large buyers and all, some of the agents do not seem to be ready for them, and several lines of samples are not open. Business is being done from the blankets and sometimes from unbound samples. Wool goods are behind the worsteds in point of popularity, and consequently sales. The demand is very uneven, a few lines being sold up, but others are apparently almost totally neglected. There is no possibility of stating an average popular price, but cotton-backed stuff at 15 and 20 cents per yard has secured business; cassimeres at around $1 and fancy cheviots around $1 to $1.25, are doing well. There has been a good business also at 72½ cents per yard. Among the local manufacturers there is a growing interest in bright fancy cassimeres and cheviots that promises well for the future. In these goods $1.12½ to $1.20 is an attractive price. High grades are getting some business, but their turn will come later.

One of the features of the week was the opening of the fancy woolens by the American Woolen Company at an average advance of from 5 to 7 per cent. over last year.

Some lines of worsteds have already been withdrawn from the market after being opened at an advance and then further advanced once and sometimes twice, 5 cents each time before being withdrawn. The business so far has been rapid, and the goods have been quickly taken up where they met the approval of the buyers. This has undoubtedly served to strengthen the lines opening later.

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One of the features of the week was the opening of the fancy woolens by the American Woolen Company at an average advance of from 5 to 7 per cent. over last year.

Some lines of worsteds have already been withdrawn from the market after being sponged and shrunk, as follows: Sunapee, 10-4 bleached to 20 cents; Sunapee, 9-4 bleached and 10-4 brown, to 18 cents; Sunapee, 8-4 bleached and 9-4 brown, to 16 cents; Sunapee, 7-4 bleached and 8-4 brown, to 14 cents; Sunapee, 6-4 bleached and 7-4 brown, to 12½ cents.

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UND

AUG 1899

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 19..	3,155,704
Same week last year.....	3,300,142
Stocks to date this year....	115,849,855
Corresponding date last year.	64,800,780
Bonds for the week.....	$15,971,700
Same week last year.....	$18,806,900
Bonds to date this year....	$634,348,830
Corresponding date last year.	$537,432,930

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 4; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@5 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MONEY CONDITIONS BETTER

No Immediate Advance in Bank of England Rate Probable—A Poor Week for the Stock Markets—Speculation Dormant — Manoeuvring for a Slump—British Interest in the French Situation.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Aug. 20.—Our monetary position is decidedly better, and unless an unforeseeable change for the worse comes, no advance in the Bank of England rate is probable until well into next month. I do not recall such harmony of action between the Bank and the open market as exists now.

Hitherto, when the Bank of England has made efforts to force rates up in order to protect bullion or attract it from abroad, the other banks have been in the habit of contending as to which should work the cheapest. In consequence the Bank of England was soon beaten. Such a thing has happened on the present occasion. Whether because they had but little spare money or because the precariousness of credit on the Continent inspired them with prudence, our leading joint stock banks have all striven to maintain rates either by purchasing bills sparingly from brokers or by exacting rates higher than the Bank of England rate. That bank itself only worked at 3½ per cent. when bills of sixty days' currency or less were presented for discount. For longer dates its charge is 3¾ per cent., and the open market accordingly charged 3⅝ and 3¾ per cent. Yesterday and to-day the market worked about ¼ off these rates, but the weakness is hardly expected to continue.

To attain this rigidity the Bank of England has had to borrow freely, going up to 3¼ per cent. for money into September. The desired object, however, has been attained. Gold flows in steadily; foreign exchanges are more favorable, and the bank reserve is accordingly strengthened. Next week it promises to be considerably further improved through the return of holiday money from circulation, for Bank of England officials tell me that sovereigns are now pouring in. Further supplies of the yellow metal from Germany, however, are improbable for the present because the Reichsbank must go to 6 per cent. if the drain of its bullion to England should continue. But we shall be pretty comfortable now until Autumn demands arise.

This has been the poorest week on the stock markets for years past, yet all the departments are wonderfully strong considering the outlook. Even Kafir shares have flinched but little, thanks mainly to the marvelous calmness in Paris. Malicious minds indeed declare that one section of the market is strong because our brand-new African millionaires sold short to an enormous extent before the latest row with Krüger began. There will be no war, these people declare. The market bosses do not want war. They are merely manoeuvring for a slump, and the agitation will be kept up until the slump arrives.

I cannot vouch for the correctness of this view, but certainly a bear account of considerable size does exist, much of it originating in Johannesburg. It is true likewise that people as a rule do not believe that war is coming. We are all much more concerned about the state of affairs in France than about the duel between Oom Paul and Chamberlain and Stead. Reports of the Rennes trial and of the ferment in Paris are read with far more avidity than the South African dispatches. What alarms us most is the apparent inability of the French civil powers to use even the police to enforce public order. It appears to be surrounded by traitors, and it is openly said that the assassin of Labori acted in concert with gensdarmes. If this is true, revolution may be upon us any day.

Anxiety deepens hourly in Paris, and under these circumstances you must not expect us to take a more active share in the revived speculation of your stock markets. The shouting goes on, however, and Louisville is still the first favorite with professionals, but the public either does nothing or sells.

Meanwhile industries all flourish throughout the United Kingdom, and even the harvest is not so much below the average as was at one time feared. We shall perhaps reap nearly one-third of the quantity of wheat required to feed us for the next twelve months.

I have not troubled you about copper lately, and for a good reason. Speculation has dried up there likewise. I doubt if 100 Tinto shares have changed hands between Paris and London all this week, and Anacondas have only been kept up by orders from your side. In all metal there is equal stagnation, gambling having ceased, and the sales are kept down to the basis of the extremely restricted requirements of consumers. The only thing favorable for holders of shares or of metal is the small increase thus far indicated in supplies. A. J. W.

The Money Market.

Throughout the week just ended there was a steady easing in money rates. Uncertainty as to the loan market situation seemed to disappear, and much of the improvement in Wall Street sentiment was directly due to the apparent better outlook for money. The easing was most perceptible in the call department, where loans were made as low as 2 per cent., and where the bulk of the business was transacted around 2½ and 3 per cent.—lower figures than have obtained through any length of time for quite a while past. These easier rates were all the more encouraging in view of the fact that speculation in stocks increased materially and the needs of Wall Street were correspondingly greater than of late. Bankers were not expectant that the rate will hold at its present low level for any great length of time, but they did express a belief that the call market cannot maintain figures above 3 or 3½ per cent.

In the time department the rate held at 4½ and 5 per cent. during the early part of the week, but finally softened, and by Friday short time loans were obtainable at 3½ per cent., and those for longer periods at from 4 to 4½ per cent. The offerings of time funds became more liberal as the week went on, and it was made evident that Wall Street brokers are pretty well supplied and are not likely to show much activity in cost for time accommodation for some time to come.

Again the largest buyers of commercial paper were out-of-town financial institutions, although toward the close of the week local banks were somewhat more active in that market than of late. Western banks stood ready to take all the good paper offering at current figures, and, on the whole, rates held firm.

The feature of last week's money markets was the appearance of Western and Southern money at this centre. The fact that banks in these sections were comparatively large lenders and that several local institutions received currency from Southern and Western correspondents was proof that New York is not likely to be drawn upon to any extent to aid in the crop movements.

One British View.

Discussing American money market conditions and the likelihood of shipments of gold from London to New York at an early date, The London Statist says:

"Should the present outflow to the interior continue, a very few weeks would either sweep away all the surplus reserve or would compel the banks to adopt measures toward their customers which might have a very unpleasant effect upon markets. Some of the banks in any case will undoubtedly have to call in loans. But even the strongest banks will have to reduce the accommodation they give to their customers unless they add materially to their cash holdings. The likelihood, therefore, seems to be that gold will be taken from Europe. It is understood that the American banks are employing considerable sums in Germany at present. The most natural course, therefore, would be to call home a portion of the funds so employed. But considerable withdrawals from Germany would add to the stringency there, and the American banks may hesitate to do that. On the other hand, the German banks will use their credit, no doubt, to provide the money in London. Some assistance may be given by Paris. But the main American demand will probably fall upon London, and therefore it is by no means unlikely that we may have considerable tightness here if events should continue to move as they are moving in the United States at present.

"It is to be recollected that trade is marvelously good all over the world. In the United States it is especially good. There has been a wild and perhaps a somewhat reckless speculation. The creation of new companies and the amalgamation of old companies have been on an exceptional scale, while the Government expenditure is very large. For all these reasons it is natural that the circulation should be very much expanded at present. And the moving of the crops, coming when trade is so good and when speculation is so rampant, necessarily has a great effect upon the money market. Great as has been the progress made by the United States in manufacturing of all kinds, it is still mainly an agricultural country, and agricultural activity has necessarily, therefore, the greatest influence upon its money market."

Baltimore Bearishness.

Messrs. Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore write, in discussing the stock market outlook:

"We may be wrong about it, but it certainly seems to us that the present is not a good time to buy speculative stocks.

"It is unquestionably true that we are experiencing an almost unprecedented season of commercial prosperity. Railroad earnings are good; exports very large; crop conditions most encouraging; mills and factories with more orders than can be filled, with prices for raw material and manufactured products extraordinarily high, too high, indeed, to last. Against these conditions we have the average prices of leading stocks almost as high as the highest average, in April, before the recent decline. There is also a possibility of a close, if not tight, money market later on, but the worst feature is, in our opinion, a vast amount of undistributed and unabsorbed new securities, good, bad, and indifferent, hanging over the market, and sure to give trouble some time or other. Then we have behind all this the shadow of Bryanism, with its appalling and horrible possibilities. We do not mean to say that prices will not go higher; indeed, judging from the manipulation of the market and the ease with which prices are lifted, we anticipate that higher prices will be reached. So much the more reason for keeping out and for tak-

Continued on Page 7.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 19, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Aug. 19. Bid.	Closing Sat. Aug. 19. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 19, 3,155,704.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Aug. 19. First.	Week Ended Aug. 19. High.	Week Ended Aug. 19. Low.	Week Ended Aug. 19. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Aug. 19, 1899.
118⅝ February 28.	106¾ January 16.	113	115	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	113¼	113¾	113¼	113½	105½	125
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	17⅛	17½	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Company	29,080,000	.....	..	18	18⅞	16⅞	17¼	...	6,021
68¼ August 1.	56⅞ June 16.	66½	67¼	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,080,000	July 1, '99.	1½	67¾	68¼	66⅝	67⅛	...	3,615
49 April 25.	35 July 6.	44	44¼	+ 2½	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,600 000	.....	..	42	45⅝	42	44	...	21,780
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	91¼	92	+ 2½	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	89½	92⅜	89¼	91⅝	...	10,478
52½ March 3.	33 January 3.	35½	38	..	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	May 15, '99.	1	35	35	35	35	...	400
44¼ August 19.	33¾ March 6.	43⅞	44	+ 2	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	42	44¼	41½	44	35	9,540
95 May 3.	86¼ January 5.	93½	94½	— ⅛	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '99.	3	94	94	94	94	85¾	230
41¼ May 3.	24 May 24.	38¼	38½	— ⅛	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000	.....	..	39	39¾	37	38⅞	...	14,355
84⅜ August 14.	70 May 13.	83½	83⅝	+ ½	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	83¼	84⅜	82½	83½	...	10,905
145 January 9.	123 July 27.	141	143	— 1½	American Express Company	18,600,000	July 1, '99.	3	142	142⅜	142	142⅜	135	405
37½ January 24.	15 July 27.	17	17½	— ⅛	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	17	17	17	17	35	845
87¼ January 26.	61 July 28.	67	69	+ ½	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	67	67⅜	66⅝	67	84½	620
15½ March 13.	5⅜ July 20.	5⅝	...	— ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,584,800	.....	..	6	6	5¾	6	14	770
41½ March 13.	20 June 1.	27	30⅜	..	American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf.	6,966,000	.....	..	27½	27½	27½	27½	38	30
13½ July 22.	8⅜ June 20.	11⅛	11⅝	— 1⅛	American Linseed Company	13,000,000	.....	..	12½	12¼	11½	11½	..	670
57⅛ August 10.	44¼ June 20.	53⅞	54	— 2½	American Linseed Company preferred	13,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	56⅞	57	53	53½	..	5,300
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	57⅞	57⅞	— 4½	American Steel & Wire	47,100,000	.....	..	62¾	62¾	57⅜	57⅞	37	85,775
106⅞ March 13.	92½ February 8.	96⅝	100	— ⅞	American Steel & Wire preferred	39,150,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	100¾	101	96¼	99⅝	91½	3,470
182 March 30.	123¼ February 4.	159	159½	— 4½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	3	163½	164⅝	156⅝	159	140¼	154,940
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	120	121¼	..	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	1¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	115	10
105 April 15.	80½ March 2.	99	101½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	101	101	101	101	99¼	30
53⅜ April 4.	33 May 24.	42¾	43	+ ⅛	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	43	43⅛	41½	42⅜	...	7,062
99¼ February 8.	81 June 1.	90	91	+ 2⅞	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	90¼	91	89	91	...	2,400
229½ April 5	98½ June 21.	123½	125	+ 4⅜	American Tobacco Company	24,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	117¼	126	119¾	121	140¾	227,747
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	141	145	+ 1½	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	2	143	143	143	143	134	120
[illegible] February 23.	17 May 9.	22¾	23	+ 1⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	162,000,000	.....	..	21	23	20½	22¾	14	46,055
87 February 23.	50⅝ January 7.	66⅝	67	+ 2⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,190,500	July 20, '99.	1½	64⅜	65⅝	63⅝	65⅝	38	141,287
70 April 26.	42½ March 22.	57	57¼	— ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	56	58¾	56⅛	57½	...	7,710
81½ April 12.	43⅝ June 22.	52⅜	53⅜	+ 4¾	Baltimore & Ohio	25,080,000	.....	..	48¾	54	48	53¾	...	23,395
79½ January 27.	67½ June 21.	73⅝	74	+ 1½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	25,000 000	.....	..	73¾	74¼	72	74	...	26,215
15½ April 12.	7⅞ June 23.	8½	10	..	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf., 1 r.	10,767,800	.....	..	8½	9	9	9	...	211
137 April 15.	77⅝ January 3	109¼	109½	— 5⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	42,000,000	.....	..	114¾	114¾	108¼	109	68⅛	229,174
80 March 17.	133 June 5.	138	140	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	138¼	138	136¾	138	127	225
20¾ August 14.	9½ May 9.	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	19¼	20⅜	18¾	19¼	...	9,340
5 January 3.	30¾ March 25.	31	32½	— ¼	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	32	32	32	32	70¼	980
78 January 14.	60 May 9.	74½	76	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	73½	73½	73½	73½	60	30
70 January 28.	50¾ June 2.	54¼	55	+ ⅝	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	53¾	54¼	53	54	54⅞	1,430
99½ May 31.	94¾ March 15.	97	98	..	Canadian Pacific	25,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	3	95¾	96	95¾	96	85	1,000
60¼ August 19.	45⅝ May 8.	59¾	60½	+ 5⅜	Central Pacific, assessment paid	65,370,000	Jan. 3, '99.	½	54½	60¼	54½	60¼	...	69,410
31½ February 2.	23¾ May 31.	25¾	26⅜	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,532,400	.....	..	25¾	25¾	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	27,198
89⅜ April 20.	85 August 18.	85½	...	— ⅛	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	86	86¼	85	85¼	...	1,180

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 19, 1899—Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Bid. Aug. 19.	Closing Ask'd. Aug. 19.	Net Chge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Aug. 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Aug. 19, 1899.
149¾ February 15.	134¾ January 7	137¾	137¼	+ 1	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	68,718,300	June 15, '99.	1½	137¾	137¾	132	137	119¾	56,180
79½ May 1.	69¾ January 4.	71	71¾	+ ¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	15,597,900	July 1, '99.	2	77	77¾	77	77¾	66	500
25½ January 23.	12 June 2.	15¾	15¾	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western	21,236,700			14¾	15¾	14¾	15¾	17	31,520
78½ August 14.	50¾ January 5.	76¾	77¼	+ 2½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,894,600	July 31, '99	2	77¾	78¾	77¾	78¾	42¾	4,388
39¾ August 17.	28 January 22.	38	39	+ 1¾	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,498,100			37¾	39¾	37¾	39¾	29¾	6,380
103½ August 12.	83¾ January 3.	99½	100¾		Chicago Great Western debentures	12,476,800	July 15, '99.	2	102	102¾	99½	102¾		5,851
12¾ April 25.	7⅛ January 6.	9	9¼	— 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			9½	10	9	9	9	1,300
40¾ March 6.	31 January 4.	40	45		Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	9,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	1	42½	42½	42½	42½		200
138⅝ August 19.	120¾ January 4.	134¾	134⅞	+ 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	40,024,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	132¾	134⅞	131½	134⅞	113¾	84,200
175¾ August 1.	136¾ January 3.	174	175½	+ 1¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	25,885,400	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	172¾	175¾	170¾	175¾	155	510
[illegible]	111½ January 4.	163½		+ 1¾	Chicago & Northwestern	30,116,300	July 6, '99.	2½	161	163½	160	163½	124¾	4,417
208 June 22.	138 January 19.	197	200		Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,256,000	July 6, '99.	3½	195	198	193	198		1,930
122¾ January 27.	107⅞ May 14.	120	120½	+ ¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	60,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¾	119¾	120¼	117¾	120	103¾	41,481
114 August 5.	91 February 8.	111½	112	+ 2	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	21,403,300	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	112	112	110	112	89¾	920
25¾ March 27.	7½ January 6.	14	15	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000			15	15¼	14½	14¾	7¾	9,800
59¾ March 27.	39½ January 3.	45¾	46		Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000			45¾	48	44	46	29¾	2,465
57¾ April 10.	42½ January 4.	57	57½	— ⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug. '83.	1½	58	58¾	57	57	45¾	2,940
101¾ January 26.	94 May 10.	98¾	99¾		Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	99¾	99½	99¾	99¾	80	120
45 April 26.	37⅜ June 23.	39	41	— ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	3,000,000	Oct., '98.	1½	40½	40½	37¾	37¾	40	450
5¾ April 21.	1¾ January 17	2¾	3	+ ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000			2¾	3	2¾	3	3¾	500
55 April 21.	30¾ February 8	53	53¾	+ ¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			53¾	54¾	51¾	52½	25¾	29,940
115 May 11.	88 January 6.	111	+ 5½		Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,989,080	Feb. 20, '97.	4	112¾	114¾	112½	114¾	75	200
22¾ January 9.	15½ July 14.	17½	18¼		Colorado Midland preferred	4,964,500			17	18	17	18¾		1,175
6¾ January 6.	4½ July 22.	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛	Colorado & Southern	24,000,000			5¾	6	5	5¾		4,070
58½ March 17.	41¾ June 16.	46	47	+ ½	Colorado & Southern first preferred	8,500,000			47	47¾	46	46		1,830
25 March 22.	16 June 2.	17	18	+ ½	Colorado & Southern second preferred	8,500,000			18	18¾	18	18		1,322
19¾ August 18.	6½ February 5.	15½	15¾	+ 1⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	3,700,000			17¼	18¾	16¾	18		9,025
63¼ April 17.	36 June 21.	47½	48	+ 1¼	Continental Tobacco Company	49,845,700			46¾	50¾	46¾	48		130,825
99½ August 15.	78 June 20.	97¾	98	+ 2½	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	42,845,000			93½	98¼	93¼	97½		32,379
223¼ March 11.	103 June 6.	181¾	182¼	+ 2	Consolidated Gas	32,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	179¾	182	175	182¾	194¼	12,495
50½ January 21.	20 August 16.	37	40	— ½	Consolidated Ice	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '95.	1	39	40	39	40	41½	1,050
125⅝ April 20.	106¼ January 3.	124½	124¾	+ 1¼	Delaware & Hudson	35,693,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	124	124¾	122	124½	108¾	2,958
181 August 2.	157 January 7.	175¾	177	+ ¾	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '99.	1½	176¾	177	175	176¾	151	1,700
25¾ April 27.	18½ January 7.	22¾	23¾	+ 1⅛	Denver & Rio Grand	38,000,000			21¾	22¾	21¼	22¾	14¼	6,550
80 April 27.	48½ January 11.	76½	76¾	+ 1⅜	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	22,850,000	July 17, '99.	2	75½	76¾	75½	76¾	53¾	10,198
23½ January 3.	13¾ June 1.	20¾	20¾	+ 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,253,100			20	21	20	21	15¼	500
101 August 18.	63 January 4.	94	100		Detroit City Gas	4,312,000			95	100	95	97		1,185
14 April 22.	7⅜ January 4.	13	14	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000			13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾		200
42 January 24.	31½ June 21.	38¾	39½	+ ¾	Erie first preferred	42,844,000			37¾	39¾	37	37¾	37¾	1,627
99¾ August 16.	*25¾ January 14.	98	100		Erie Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	99¾	99¾	98½	98¾		300
45¾ August 18.	30 March 28.	44½	44¾		Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '98.	1½	40	45¾	40	44¾		6,350
89½ August 18.	70 January 7.	85¾	90	+ 4½	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,294,000	Apl. 15, '99.	2	86	89½	86	89¾	52	1,284
75 April 3.	46¾ February 6.	59½	60¼	+ ¾	Federal Steel Company	45,484,300	†July 20, '99.	1½	60¾	61¼	59¾	59¾		24,886
92½ April 3.	74⅞ May 13.	81¼	82¼	— ½	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,241,100	July 20, '99.	1½	82¼	83	81¾	82		5,878
25 January 5.	14 August 9.			+ 8	Fort Worth & Denver City	8,255,000	Mch. 15, '99.	2	17	17	17	17		100
30 March 28.	14 February 1.			+ ¾	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,106,100			24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	15½	200
125¾ August 3.	96¼ January 3.	123	124	— ¾	General Electric Company	19,376,000	July 15, '99.	1½	124	124	123	124		600
78¾ March 20.	57⅞ April 4.	65	65½	— 2⅜	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1½	67	67	64	64½		3,225
110 January 12.	106¾ May 31.	106	109		Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1½	110	110	110	110		125
135 March 13.	142¼ January 6.	108	108½	+ ⅜	Great Northern preferred	50,403,800	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	167½	168½	167½	168½	135	1,370
117½ July 13.	97 January 3.				H. B. Claflin Company	3,829,100	July 15, '99.	2	115	115	115	115		230
29 April 27.	22 July 12	26¾	27	+ 2	Hocking Valley	6,000,000			25	27	24½	27		3,154
63½ August 18.	54½ May 13.	62	63¼	+ 2¼	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000			61	63¼	60¾	63		11,386
74½ August 14.	60½ February 10.	74	76		Homestake	12,500,000	July 25, '99.	50c.	74½	74½	74½	74½		200
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	116	116¾	+ 1¾	Illinois Central	32,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	114¾	116¾	114¼	116	112¾	6,343
66¼ January 23.	35 May 13	40¾	41	— 1½	International Paper Company	17,462,900	July 1, '99.	1½	42¼	42½	40	40¾	54½	5,670
95 January 5.	75¾ July 27.	78¾	79¾	— ⅜	International Paper Company preferred	22,238,100	July 1, '99.	1½	79	79	78	78¾	91	1,730
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	16¾	17⅜		International Silver Company	10,000,000			16	16½	16	16¼		545
15¾ August 18.	10¾ March 7.	14½	15	+ 1⅛	Iowa Central	8,495,700			13	15¼	13	14½	10¾	14,481
59¾ August 15.	42¾ May 31.	52¾	53¼	+ 1	Iowa Central preferred	5,071,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	54	59¾	54	58¾	37	30,663
15 March 22.	7⅜ January 13.	10½	12		Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000			10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾		200
18 January 6.	7 March 13.	10⅞	10½	— 3½	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000			11	11	10	10½	18	8,975
5½ February 1.	3 May 9.	3½	5		Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000			3½	3¼	3¼	3½		11
18 July 5.	16 May 2.	18	20		Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Apl. 15, '99.	½	18	18	18	18	16	212
9 August 17.	9 August 17.				Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000			9	9	9	9		130
63½ February 23.	45 April 7.	49½	52		Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	5,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	50	50	50	50		150
84 February 17.	72 June 24.	74	77		Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago) pf.	3,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	76¾	76¾	75	75½		178
58 July 28.	51 March 4.	57½	58	+ ⅛	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	57¾	58	57¾	58	52½	1,225
102¾ May 18.	96 March 9.	99	99		Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '99.	2½	98	98	98	98	95	140
22¾ January 27.	14¾ June 9.	21	21½	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			21½	21½	21¼	21½	23	500
81¼ July 27.	73 January 15.	80¾	81	— ⅜	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	80¾	81	80½	80¾	83¾	1,165
208 January 24.	136½ January 5.	201½	210		Lake Shore	49,400,500	July 25, '99.	3½	201	201	201	201	193	17
82⅝ August 19.	63 March 6.	82¼	82⅝	+ 7½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 15, '99.	2	75½	82¾	75¾	82½	57¾	65,810
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	116⅞	116⅝	— 1¾	Manhattan Consolidated	35,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	118	118¾	115¾	116⅝	100¾	41,744
260 March 28.	157½ January 11.	206	207	— 2½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	209	209¾	204¾	206¼	150½	23,832
14½ July 21.	13⅜ August 15.			— ¼	Metropolitan Street Railway Rights				13¾	13¾	13¾	13½		3,538
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	15¾	15⅝	— ⅝	Mexican Central	36,000,000			16	16	15	15¾	5⅝	11,425
5¾ August 19.	1 January 6.	5	5⅜	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000			4¾	5¼	4¾	5		8,455
76 August 18.	33¾ January 6.	75	75½	+ 6¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			67½	76	66½	73¾	25¾	11,930
98¼ August 18.	73½ January 10.	97½	98	+ 1⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	96½	98¼	96½	98	61¾	2,700
31½ May 18.	8¾ January 24.	26	26¼		Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000			24	26¾	24	25¾		1,425
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	67¾	68		Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000			65¾	68	65¾	67¾		2,822
14⅞ January 30.	11¾ May 10.	12¾	13		Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			13	13⅜	12¾	13	12½	4,560
42½ April 3.	30½ May 31.	40¾	41	+ ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			39¾	41	39½	40½	36¾	46,795
53½ April 4.	35¾ June 1.	49¾	49¾	+ ¾	Missouri Pacific	47,307,000	July 1, '93.	1	48¾	49¾	47½	49½	37¾	38,439
49¾ April 17.	32 January 3.	45¾	46½	+ 1½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,000	Feb. 25, '98.	1	45	46¾	45	46½	29½	1,730
185 August 4.	176 January 3.	182	184	— 1¾	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '99.	3½	182¼	183¾	183¼	183½		100
62 January 21.	41⅛ May 16.	46	48¾	+ ⅝	National Biscuit Company	20,000,000			48¾	48¾	47	48¾	33½	4,331
107½ January 18.	97½ July 7.	101½	102	— ½	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	102¼	102¾	101	101	98	831
40½ January 20.	26 June 1.	33¼	33½	+ ⅛	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	33¼	33¾	33¼	37¾	3¾	3,710
115 January 21.	110¼ June 14.	112½	113½		National Lead Company preferred	14,894,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	112¾	113	112¾	113	112½	692
63 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	56	56¼		National Steel Company	32,000,000			55¾	57½	55	56		13,115
99¾ August 11.	85 May 15.	98	98¼	— 1	National Steel Company preferred	26,000,000	June 30, '99.	1½	98¾	98¾	97¾	98		2,400
122¾ April 22.	97 January 3.	118¼	118½	+ ¼	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Aug. 1, '99.	1	117¾	118¼	117½	118¼	95¾	2,140
230 July 19.	152 January 3.	192	193		New York Air Brake	5,000,000			193	193	189	189	90¾	1,000
144¾ March 29.	121½ January 3.	129	130½	+ ½	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '99.	1	128¾	130¾	128	129½	119	18,145
222 April 26.	199 January 19.	215	220		New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,398,600	June 30, '99.	2	216	216	216	216	195	160
19¾ January 23.	12 June 29.	14¼	14¾		New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			14	15	14	14¾	14½	1,840
41 January 23.	29½ May 4.	33	35		New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000			34½	34½	34	34	30	250
28¾ March 27.	18⅜ January 3.	27¼	27¼	+ ⅜	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900			26¾	27¾	26	27¼	16¾	17,887
24¾ August 19.	17½ March 17.	24½	24½	+ 2⅞	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000			21¾	24¾	21½	24¾	13¾	26,628
72¾ August 19.	61¾ January 6.	72¼	72¾	+ ½	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	71¾	72¾	70¾	72¾	54¾	12,330
12⅜ August 8.	6⅜ January 6.	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛	North American	30,776,300			12¾	13	12¾	12⅝	6⅝	8,300
55½ February 10.	42⅜ January 7.	54⅜	54⅝	+ 1⅜	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	53¾	55	53¾	54⅜	37⅛	90,223
81½ February 23.	73 June 1.	77⅞	77⅞	+ ¼	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 15, '99.	1½	77⅛	78	76½	77⅞	76	9,150
*7 August 18.	*5 May 26.				Omaha & St. Louis	$21,900								
10¾ April 27.	6 March 23.	7⅞	9		Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	7	9	7	9		15
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	44	46		Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	43¾	45¾	43½	45½	30½	145
77 July 6.	63¾ June 16.	75	76		Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 11, '98.	2	75	75	75	75	73¾	258
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	45¾	46½	+ 2	Pacific Coast	6,892,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	42	46¾	41¾	46	47½	3,190
67¾ February 21.	53½ July 5.	65½	66	+ 2½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Apl. 17, '99.	2	61¾	65¾	61½	65¾	66¾	3,553
55 January 30.	43¾ January 4.	47½	47¾	+ ⅜	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	47	48	46	47¾	35	8,420
142 January 23.	122⅞ January 5.	136¾	136¾	+ ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,302,250	May 31, '99.	2½	137	137	135	136¾	119¼	25,465
125½ April 3.	101 May 24.	120¾	121¼	+ ½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,628,800	May 23, '99.	1½	120¾	122¾	120	122¾	102¾	50,095
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2¼	2½	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000			2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼		310
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	77¼	77⅜	+ 6⅜	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi. & St. Louis	24,887,100			73	77¼	73	77¼	46¼	24,870
100 August 17.	80 February 10.	97¾	98	+ 8¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	90	100	90	98	65¾	7,725
188¾ August 19.	180 January 10.	187	191		Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, '99.	1¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾		125
61 August 14.	43¾ June 1.	59½	60	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000			60	61	59	60		4,345
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	89½	89¾	+ ⅜	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	July 10, '99.	1¾	89¾	90	89¾	89¾		2,630
14 July 28.	7 May 18.	10	13		Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000			10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾		45
164¾ January 4.	156 January 21.	158	159		Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1½	158¾	158¾	157½	158	159	443
25 January 24.	10¾ May 13.	22¼	22½	+ ½	Reading	69,000,000			22	22½	21⅝	22¾	10¾	7,069
68½ April 4.	51¾ January 7.	61¾	61⅝	+ ¼	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			61¼	62	60	61¼	45¾	21,490
38¼ March 22.	26½ January 7.	33½	33⅝	— ⅛	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			33¼	33⅝	32¾	33⅝	22¾	4,958
80 June 8.	66 January 3.	78	79		Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¼	77¾	78	77¾	78	68	300
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	50	52	+ 1¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,005	Aug. 1, '99.	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝	60½	364
17¼ January 9.	9 June 1.	15	15⅜		St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500 000			14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	22	103
14⅝ February 1.	5⅝ January 6.	10¾	11	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980			11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	5⅜	300
44⅞ January 31.	35¼ January 5.	38½	39	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,338,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	38	39	38¼	38½	34¼	930
18½ August 3.	6¾ January 4.	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500 000			17¼	17¼	16¾	17⅜	6¼	4,720
40⅞ August 3.	17 January 3.	32¾	33⅜	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			33¾	34	33½	33½	17⅜	14,170
58 July 1.	36 January 5.	55	56	— ½	St. Paul & Duluth	4,000 250	July 5, '87.	3	56	56	56	56		100
100 January 23.	98½ January 5.	100	101½	— ½	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,235,600	Mch. 1, '99.	3½	100½	100¾	100½	100½	90	190
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	40¾	40⅝	+ 5½	Southern Pacific	126,527,300			35	40¾	34½	40¾	21¾	290,591
14 January 16.	10½ January 5.	12⅝	12¾	+ 1	Southern Railway	119,990,060			11¼	12⅝	11⅛	12¾	9¾	38,949
55 April 22.	40⅞ January 24.	54¼	54⅝	+ 1⅝	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	52¾	54⅞	52¾	54½	34⅜	77,127
12 January 10.	7 June 1.			+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000			8¾	9¾	8½	8⅝	5¾	512
95⅝ August 19.	36 January 9.	95¾	95⅞	+ 9⅜	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	87½	95¾	87½	95¾	33½	77,615
145 March 28.	111 January 4.				Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	145	145	145	145	80	10
25⅜ March 1.	17¾ January 5.	22¾	22⅝	+ ⅝	Texas Pacific	38,706,700			22	22⅞	20⅜	22⅜	15	13,700
15½ January 17.	11¼ June 19.	12	14	+ ⅜	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000			13½	14⅜	12½	13⅞	9⅜	200
50⅜ February 21.	38¾ June 20.	45⅞	46	+ 1½	Union Pacific	87,635,500			44⅞	46	44	46	28¾	43,805
84½ January 23.	62 June 1.	78⅜	78¾	+ ⅜	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '98.	1½	77¾	78¾	76¾	78⅛	64⅜	10,165
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	33¾	34	+ 4¼	Union Bag & Paper Company	18,000,000			30	34¼	30	34		13,870
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	83¼	83	+ 2	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	83¾	84¼	82	84¼		2,525
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	50	53		United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	52	52	52	52	44	180
10¾ August 17.	5¾ June 7.	9⅞	10	+ ⅛	United States Leather	61,359,900			9¾	10⅜	9¾	9¾	8	92,074
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	74¾	75		United States Leather preferred	60,949,800	July 1, '99.	1¾	74¼	75½	74¼	74¾	73¼	21,819
57 April 5.	42¾ January 5.	49¾	50	— 1	United States Rubber	23,666,900	July 31, '99.	1	51	51	49¾	50	46¾	2,860
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	115½	116½		United States Rubber preferred	23,325,500	July 31, '99.	2	115⅞	116	115⅜	116	105⅞	23
8¾ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	8	8¼	+ ⅛	Wabash	28,000,000			7⅞	8	7⅞	8	8¾	520
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	23¾	23¾	+ 1	Wabash preferred	24,000,000			23⅝	23⅞	22½	23⅝	21¾	5,220
190½ August 19.	181 July 17.	190	200		Wagner Palace Car Company	20,000,000			190½	190½	190	190		50
*131 June 30.	*125 February 10.	128	132		Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	130	131	128¼	131	120	145
98¼ January 24.	87½ June 1.	88⅝	89¼	— 1⅜	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	90	90	87⅜	88⅝	95⅜	6,993
11⅝ May 9.	8¼ June 1.	10¼	10⅞	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000			10⅜	10¾	10⅜	10⅝		3,125
64 January 30.	50 June 9.	50	55		Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	2,500,000			53	53	50	51		197
32¾ May 13.	21½ June 23.	24¼	25	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000 000			24⅝	24⅞	24¼	24⅜		898
10½ August 15.	10½ August 15.				Wisconsin Central, all in. paid	8,967,900			10½	10½	10½	10½		200
17⅛ August 7.	13½ May 24.	15¾	16⅜		Wisconsin Central, when issued				16½	16¾	16¼	16½		800
55 June 13.	45¾ May 26.	53⅜	54		Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued				54	54	53	54		2,810

Note—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Less than 100 shares. †Payment restrained by injunction.

AUG

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 19, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 19. $15,971,700

	Week Ending Aug. 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	107	107	107	107	1
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	6
American Cotton Oil 8s	104½	104½	104½	104½	13
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	91½	91½	91½	91½	1
Ann Arbor 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	436½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85¾	87½	85¾	87½	409
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96	97	95⅞	96⅞	420½
Balt. & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	93½	93½	93½	93½	45
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100½	101	100½	101	385
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	115½	115½	115	115	13
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	100½	100⅝	100½	100½	33
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Cahaba Coal 1st 6s	108	108	108	108	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96⅝	97	96⅝	96⅝	22
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	41	41	41	41	6
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	6½	6½	6½	6½	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	10
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	100¼	100⅝	100	100½	142
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97½	97¾	97½	97½	127
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114	115	114	115	8
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	2
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 6s	111	111	110	111	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. 6s	122	122	122	122	3
Chi., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
C. M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	123½	123½	123½	123½	5
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107⅛	107⅛	106½	106⅝	130
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	128	128	128	128	2
Chi., St. L. & N. O., Memphis Div. 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	99	99	99	99	25
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis general 4s	96	96	94⅝	95	106
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	95	95	94½	96	163
Colorado Midland 2-4s	63	63	62⅝	62⅝	55
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	70	71	70	71	8
Colorado Southern 4s	86½	87	86	86	154
Dallas & Waco 1st 8s	95	95½	95	95½	8
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100	100	100	100	18
Detroit City Gas 5s	98½	100⅝	98½	100	457
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	10
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111½	112½	111½	112⅝	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Erie prior lien 4s	91⅜	92½	91⅜	92½	35
Erie general lien 4s	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	52
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	102⅝	104½	102½	104½	22
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	105⅝	106	105⅝	106	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	79	80½	79	80½	52
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	47
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	101¾	102	101⅞	101⅞	19
Housatonic consol. 5s	133	135	133	133	1
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	88¼	88⅝	88	88⅝	31
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111	111½	111	111½	7
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st 4½s	107	107	107	107	25
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125	125	124½	124½	10
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	93	95	93	95	46
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	85¾	86	85¾	86	23
International Paper 6s	108⅝	100½	108⅝	109½	17
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	17
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	88	88	88	88	3
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	71¾	74¾	71¾	72½	2,746
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Lake Shore 3½s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	14
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s, reg	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis gen. 4s	6	6	6	6	5
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	99½	41
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100	100	100	100	52
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	109¼	109¼	109½	109¼	5
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	96½	96½	96½	96¼	16
Mexican Central consol. 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	1
Mexican Central 1st income	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	135
Mexican Central 2d income	12½	13½	12½	13	407
Mexican International consol. 4s	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	66
Mil. Electric Railway & Light 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	98¼	99	98¼	99	55
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	89⅝	90⅜	89⅝	90⅛	211
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92	94¾	92	94¾	53
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93½	94	93	94	584
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	67¼	70	67¼	69⅝	950
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	95⅜	96⅝	95⅜	96¼	116
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118	118⅞	118	118⅞	129
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100	100⅜	99½	100⅜	138
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	87¼	87½	86⅝	86⅞	18
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
New York Central Lake Shore collat. 3½s	100¼	100½	100	100⅜	50
N. Y. Central, Michigan Cent. collat. 3½s	100	100	100	100	5
New York Central 3½s	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	17
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	1
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, c	104	104	101	101	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	5
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	16
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96⅜	96⅞	94⅝	96⅞	35
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66⅝	67⅛	66⅞	67⅛	289
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103	103½	103	103	102½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	103½	103½	103½	103½	4
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101¼	102	101	102	31
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Oregon Short Line 6s	129	129	129	129	12
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	112	113½	112	113½	34
Oregon Short Line Income A	97	97	96½	96½	5
Oregon Short Line Income B & coll. trust	76¾	77	76	77	93
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104½	104⅜	104½	104⅜	5
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 1st con. 6s	130½	131	130½	131	13
Peoria & Eastern 1st	85	85½	85	85½	20
Peoria & Eastern income	29	29½	29	29¾	13
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st 5s, tr. r.	90¼	90½	90¼	90¼	1
Reading general 4s	88½	88½	87½	87⅝	268
Rio Grande Western 4s	94½	94½	98	98	16
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	128½	128½	128½	128½	2
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	85	85½	84	85¼	228
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	113⅝	114	113½	114	128
St. Louis & San Fran., Central Div. 4s	95	96	95	96	10
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	85¼	86	85¼	85½	10
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	62
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	95	95½	95	95	130
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	65¼	65¾	64½	65¾	475½
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	6
St. Paul, Minn., & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 6s	142	142	142	142	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79½	79	79¾	79¾	38
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	104¾	104¼	104¾	104¾	4
Southern Pacific of California 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	106½	106⅝	106½	106¼	20
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	85¾	85	83¼	85	3,691
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	113	113	113	113½	34
Southern Railway 5s	109	109½	108½	109½	249
Southern Ry., Memphis Div. 4-4½-5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	83	83	83	84	20
Standard Rope & Twine Income	20¾	27½	25	25½	105
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	106⅞	109	106⅝	109	50
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	110	111	110	111	13
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	7
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104	104	103½	103⅝	36
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	14
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 5s	90	90	90	90	20
Union Pacific new 4s	105⅞	106⅛	104⅝	105½	116½
Wabash 1st 5s	116	116½	116	116	38
Wabash 2d 5s	109⅜	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝	31
Wabash debenture, Series A	75	75	75	75	5
Wabash debenture, Series B	37¼	39	36¾	37½	153
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113	113	112	113	1
West Shore gtd. 4s	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	25
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	76¼	76¼	76	76	47
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	94⅜	94½	93½	93⅝	60
Total sales					$15,953,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 19, 1899.

	Week Ending Aug. 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 5s, registered	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130½	130½	130½	130½	2
United States 3s, coupon	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108½	5½
United States 3s, coupon, small	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	*7
Total sales					$18,200
Grand total					$15,971,700

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101¼	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112½	Aug. 4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¼	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	113½	Aug. 1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅜	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130½	July 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 16	130½	Aug. 16
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111½	Aug. 3	111½	Aug. 14
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111⅜	Mar. 8	112⅜	July 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	108½	May 31	103⅝	Feb. 21	108⅝	Aug. 16
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109½	July 11	105½	Jan. 5	108	Aug. 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅝	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108½	July 31

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1898 ..... 102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s .... 118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112⅝	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108⅝	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	June 30	98¼	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 7	6	Mar. 4	6	July 18
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan. 27	82½	Jan. 3	86¼	July 31

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C ..... 104 Nov. 29
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1918 ..... 128 Feb. 23

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atlantic & Danville pf.	1	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Aug. 31
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 3
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 1	Oct. 3
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Oct. 25	Sept. 26	Oct. 25
Chestnut Hill	1½	Sept. 4	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 8
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	3½	Aug. 21	.....	.....
Cleve. & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 2
Del. & Bound Brook (quarter)	2	Aug. 21	.....	.....
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	2¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 2
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Aug. 31	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
Illinois Central	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Iowa Central pf.	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 11
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 4
Norfolk & Western pf.	2	Aug. 24	Aug. 14	Aug. 24
North Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Aug. 25	Aug. 9	Aug. 21
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 10	Aug. 21
Pittsburg Junction	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 1
Rome, Water. & Og. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d pf.	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	3½	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 2
Southern pf.	2	Oct. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 22
West Va. Cent. & Pittsburg	½	Oct. 7	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Philadelphia Co. (Pittsburg) pf.	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 26	Sept. 2
South Side El., Chicago	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
Third Avenue (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 22	Sept. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Coal	4	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
American Coal (extra)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
American Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 10
American Waltham Watch Company (semi-annual)	5	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 5
Bethlehem Steel	50c	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Compania Metallurgica Mexicana pf. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 15	Aug. 1	Sept. 16
Consol. Rubber Tire pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 2
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Sept. 3	Sept. 13
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 1
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 1
H-O Company pf.	2	Aug. 21	Aug. 18	Aug. 22
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Aug. 25	Aug. 19	Aug. 25
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Aug. 25	Aug. 19	Aug. 25
Laclede Gas Light (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 21	Sept. 1
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 24	Sept. 16
Park Street pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
People's G. L. & C. of Chi. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 25	Aug. 15	Aug. 25
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	1½	Sept. 20	Aug. 19	Sept. 22
Standard Con. Mining	10c	Aug. 24	Aug. 10	Aug. 24
Standard Oil, N. J., (quarter)	5	Sept. 18	Aug. 16	Sept. 19
Torrington Co., Class B	8	Sept. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Welsbach Com. pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 8	Sept. 1	Sept. 9

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Am. Waltham Watch Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 1	Special
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sept. 25	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Annual
Chicago & Alton	.....	.....	Sept. 7	Special
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	Aug. 30	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Annual
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Aug. 31	Sept. 25	Sept. 22	Annual
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Special
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
New York Central	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	Sept. 27	Special
North American Trust	.....	.....	Aug. 21	Special
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	Aug. 24	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Annual
Southern Railway	.....	.....	Aug. 31	Special
Toledo & Ohio Central	Aug. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Annual
Union Traction Co. (Philadelphia)	Aug. 30	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Annual

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $696,975. The banks now hold $15,082,350 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $1,048,900, an increase in specie of $1,632,000, a decrease in legal tenders of $645,000, an increase in deposits of $1,282,500, and an increase in circulation of $74,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 19, '99.	Aug. 12, '99.	Aug. 20, '98.
Loans	$727,733,900	$726,685,000	$666,743,400
Specie	173,918,200	172,285,300	164,572,200
Legal tenders	54,288,400	54,911,400	55,519,500
Net deposits	851,231,000	849,948,500	763,013,800
Circulation	15,676,600	15,602,500	14,202,600

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 19, '99.	Aug. 12, '99.	Aug. 20, '98.
Specie	173,618,200	171,985,300	164,572,200
Legal tenders	54,288,400	54,911,400	55,519,500
Total reserve	$227,882,600	$226,575,000	$220,092,700
Reserve required against deposits	212,280,250	212,479,625	191,253,450
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$15,082,350	$14,395,375	$28,839,250

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,550,375	$22,281,575	$45,981,450
Jan. 14	25,263,075	25,908,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,463,675	31,276,250	57,067,800
Jan. 28	30,232,025	35,540,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,432,675	34,781,825	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,678,225
Feb. 18	34,378,850	28,968,450	53,165,975
Feb. 25	30,354,100	29,150,325	57,350,975
March 4	24,578,125	26,328,540	58,550,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,865,550
March 18	19,071,175	20,000,100	48,164,975
March 25	18,857,425	23,854,475	48,805,550
April 1	15,494,850	25,720,800	47,056,575
April 8	15,018,825	25,726,800	47,056,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,000
April 22	24,175,900	43,725,100	49,257,900
April 29	29,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,065,775
May 13	27,157,625	46,967,225	44,048,350
May 20	34,631,875	50,715,250	45,698,850
May 27	42,933,725	53,704,000	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,050	52,240,700	45,230,875
June 10	39,353,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	50,272,800	48,390,850
June 24	25,697,800	52,207,200	48,278,150
July 1	14,274,250	52,013,550	41,384,675
July 8	8,082,475	53,745,300	41,391,375
July 15	10,698,750	48,395,825	46,005,000
July 22	12,055,800	43,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,944,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,883,600	41,662,125
August 12	14,395,375	33,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,753,450

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$15,082,350	1894	$67,806,650
1898	28,839,250	1893	*18,045,800
1897	39,753,450	1892	12,378,975
1896	9,270,150	1891	14,109,900
1895	37,566,675	1890	*2,312,975

*Deficit.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Aug. 19, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Interest.	Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	108½	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	100½	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	90¾	Jul 13	87¾	May 30	90	Aug 19	90	..	95
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	103¾	May 31	99¾	Apr 7	102	Aug 18	103	..	103¼
Do., registered.	102¾	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 29	..	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	87½	Aug 19	78	Jan 6	87½	Aug 19	87½	..	87½
Do., do., registered.	88½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	102	May 19	100½	Jan 19	100¾	Aug 11	..	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.	100¾	May 26	95¾	Aug 8	98¾	Aug 19	99¾	97	
Do. mtg. gold 4s, 1948.	102¾	May 25	100¾	May 12	101	Aug 18	100¾	101	
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. guar., 1990.	106¾	Mar 8	100¾	Mar 8	100½	Mar 8	..	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct. 05	..	..	..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	104½	July, 93	..	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930.	113	Feb 15	101½	Jan 11	113	June 5	..	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.4s, 1930.	113	Jan 10	115	Jan 18	115	Jan 19	..	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid 1st ext. 4½s, 1930.	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..	..
Pitts & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jul 28,98	..	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g.4½s, 1990.	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1903.	94	Jan 23	93¾	Jan 28	94	Jan 23	..	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts.	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043.	23¼	Jan 11	22	Jan 11	22½	Jan 11	..	..	..
Do. do., Series B, 2043.	13½	Feb 16	10¾	Jan 16	12	Feb 23	..	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates.	11½	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	..	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911.	130¾	Jan 20	123	Apr 11	128½	May 22	..	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates.	129¾	May 24	128	Mar 15	128	June 3	..	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	103¾	Aug 2	..	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates.	105	Apr 28	102¼	Feb 25	105	June 5	..	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1947.	112	Jan 30	108¾	Jan 30	108¾	Aug 2	..	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	..	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	115¾	Jul 14	102½	May 13	115	Aug 18	114½	115	
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	117½	Apr 5	117	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	..	..	..
Bkyn.Q.Co. & S.1st con.gtd.g.5s,1941.	108¾	Apr 20	105¾	Jan 3	107¾	Aug 3	..	..	107¾
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950.	104½	Jul 8	100½	Aug 2	100½	Aug 18	100½	101	
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	..	..	..	..	74	Sep., 96	..	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	111	Feb 20	107¼	Jan 7	110	Aug 18	109	110	
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	June 28	..	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	130¾	Jul 6	129	May 15	130¾	July 31	..	130¼	
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943.	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96	..	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927.	105	Feb 17	101¼	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	109¾	May 15	106	Jun 10	108	Aug 8	108	109	
Do., con. 1st and pol. tr. g. 5s, 1934.	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	116¾	July 20	116¾	..	
Do., do., registered.	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..	..
C. R. I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921.	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..	..
Canada South. 1st. 1st. gtd. 5s, 1908.	111¼	Jun 12	108	Jul 5	108¼	Aug 19	108½	109	
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 6	111¼	Aug 10	111	112	
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	105	Ja 30, 99	..	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948.	93⅜	Jan 31	80	Jul 25	89	July 25	..	..	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col.g.5s,1937.	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	..	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	..	Jun 29	116½	Mar 28	117¼	Aug 7	..	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	100¾	Apr 20	91¾	Jan 31	98¾	Aug 18	98¾	97	
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	44½	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	41	Aug 18	41	42	
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	12	Aug 3	12	13½	
Do., 3d pf. inc. g.5s, 1945.	7¾	Feb 27	6	May 31	6¾	Aug 17	6	8	
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946.	..	..	..	..	95	De 23, 98	..	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947.	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	..	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	..	..	..	..	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	112	Jan 11	109½	May 3	110	June 6	..	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908.	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	..	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	122½	Jun 24	113¾	Jan 3	121¾	Aug 12	120	..	
Do., do., registered.	121½	Jul 22	112½	Jan 7	121½	July 22	..	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s,1900.	102¾	Apr 1	99	Aug 2	100½	Aug 19	..	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912.	100	May 3	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 3	..	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	110¾	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	116¾	Aug 2	..	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899.	..	..	..	..	104	No 13, 97	..	..	..
Cen. Pac.—ext. g. 6s, Ser. A, B, C, D, 1898.	..	..	..	..	103	Fe 24, 98	..	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 21, 98	..	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	100	Jun 6	103¼	Mar 29	106¾	Aug 7	..	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 29	103¼	Mar 23	..	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900.	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 20,98	..	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	108¼	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108¼	Mar 29	..	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	113½	Jun 15	112⅝	Jun 19	112⅝	June 19	..	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125⅝	May 27	113¼	Feb 16	123¾	July 20	..	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900.	110¾	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918.	122½	May 27	120¾	May 19	122½	May 27	..	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	June 28	..	..	..	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	101	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104¼	Apr 5	..	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	108¼	Jun 2	105¾	Apr 15	108⅝	July 7	..	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907.	..	..	..	..	98	Au 8, 97	..	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	..	..	..	..	105¾	De 19, 98	..	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	119¼	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119¾	June 14	..	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	123	Aug 2	118¾	Mar 2	123	Aug 2	..	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	121	Apr 25	117¾	Jan 3	119¾	Aug 11	119¾	119	
Do., do., registered.	118¾	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	97¾	Jul 25	90¾	Jan 4	97¾	Aug 10	97¼	97½	
Do., do., registered.	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	..	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989.	102	Jun 27	104	Jul 21	104	Aug 5	..	..	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	..	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	93¾	My 27,98	..	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941.	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 28	101¼	Apr 29	..	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902.	104	Feb 7	101½	Apr 7	102¾	Aug 14	..	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903.	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	..	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	107½	Jan. 6	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	..	..	..
Do. 2d 7s, 1900.	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	..	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912.	..	..	..	..	106¼	Oct. 95	..	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	117¾	Jun 29	113¾	Jul 20	113⅝	Aug 12	113⅝	114¼	
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	105	Mar 16	104¾	Feb 15	105	Mar 16	..	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	113	Apr 24	108½	May 10	111¼	Aug 11	108¼	111½	
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	151¼	Feb 18	125¾	Jan 6	128	July 25	..	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919.	119⅝	Jun 12	115¾	May 12	119¼	June 12	119¼	..	
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919.	107	Jul 26	105	Feb 27	107	July 26	106⅝	..	
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	105	May 26	101¾	Jan 28	102¾	Aug 17	102	103	
Do., do., 1921.	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	..	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	113⅞	Aug 8	105⅞	Jan 3	113⅞	Aug 8	113⅜	..	
Do., do., registered.	111¼	Jun 2	111¼	Jun 2	111¼	June 2	..	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	124	July 6	123	..	
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	108	Mar 24	105⅞	Apr 27	106⅞	Aug 10	106⅝	..	
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907.	116¼	Apr 3	114	Jul 5	114½	Aug 3	..	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	138	Jan 20	134	Jan 3	137¼	July 31	137¼	139¼	
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	117½	Jun 13	108¾	Jan 16	115	Aug 15	115	115½	
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	103¾	No 18, 98	..	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936.	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Aug 12	..	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—									
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910.	118½	Jun 9	114½	Jan 17	116½	Aug 4	..	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947.	103½	May 17	92	Jan 10	100	Aug 9	100	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	110½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	111	Aug 18	111	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902.	117½	Jun 9	100¾	Jan 7	170¼	July 25	169	171	
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899.	103¾	Apr 10	103¾	Feb 16	103¾	Apr 10	169	171	
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	170	Aug 4	160¼	Jan 10	170	Aug 4	169	171	
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	171½	Jun 9	160	Jan 3	170¾	Aug 3	169	171	
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	171	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	170	July 6	169	171	
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	122¼	Jun 8	112¼	May 13	121¾	July 5	..	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.	120	Aug 2	120	Aug 2	120	Aug 2	..	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	123½	May 12	118¾	Jan 11	120½	Aug 18	..	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	132¾	May 25	129	Jan 19	129½	Aug 14	..	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	..	..	..	..	109¼	Dec 7, 98	112	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	122	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123	May 2	121¾	..	
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	122	Aug 16	..	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	125⅝	Jun 16	118¾	Jan 19	123	Aug 1	..	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	112¾	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112	Aug 3	..	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	122¼	Jun 1	122¾	Jun 1	122¾	June 1	..	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	120¾	July 17	..	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	118¼	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼	May 18	..	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.	137½	Jul 18	137½	Jul 18	137¾	July 18	..	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916.	..	..	..	..	106¾	Jul 9, 97	..	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916.	118¼	May 12	112¼	Feb 9	115¾	July 17	..	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	114¾	May 4	108¾	Jan 11	112¼	Aug 1	112	113	
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	105¼	Fe 19, 98	..	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	July 25	..	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	128	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125	July 10	..	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145⅝	Jul 11	142¾	May 4	143½	Aug 10	..	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	115	May 24	111¼	Jan 3	112¼	Aug 18	..	..	..
Do., do., registered.	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114	Apr 14	..	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	122½	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	118	July 17	..	120	
Do., do., registered.	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	..	120	
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	110½	Mar 10	106¼	Apr 12	100	July 21	109	..	
Do., do., registered.	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	125¾	Aug 7	..	..	..
Do., registered.	..	..	..	..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	111½	Mar 28	106	May 12	110	July 10	..	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	100¼	Mr 19, 98	..	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	July 18	..	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	106	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	106	July 31	106⅛	..	
Do., registered.	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	..	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	110	July 20	..	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	..	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	..	..	..	..	107¾	My 24,98	..	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	..	..	..	..	102¼	Ap 12, 98	..	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	..	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	117½	Feb 8	117¼	Feb 6	117¼	Feb 6	..	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	..	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	..	..	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 21,98	..	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	143	Jul 7	139¼	May 3	141½	Aug 9	142	..	
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929.	125¼	May 23	117⅞	Feb 1	124	July 24	..	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	..	..	..	..	138	De 13, 98	..	145⅜	
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	146	July 6	..	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911.	114¼	Jun 17	114¼	Jun 17	114½	June 17	..	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917.	136¾	Jun 27	131½	Jan 10	134	July 7	133½	..	
Do., do., registered.	134½	May 19	132	Jun 6	133½	June 13	..	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	110¾	May 17	104⅝	Jan 4	106¾	Aug 18	107	107½	
Do., do., registered.	107½	Apr 6	105¾	Mar 7	107¼	Apr 6	..	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905.	98½	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98¼	May 1	98	..	..
Do., 1st 2ds, 1905.	98	Jul 20	83	May 9	98	July 20	..	..	..
Do., extension 5s, 1905.	98½	May 18	98¼	May 18	98½	May 18	..	99	
Kentucky & Indiana 1st 5s, 1923.	114	Apr 25	100½	Jan 12	114	June 27	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 16, 97	..	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Interest.	Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	141	May 11	126	Jan 9	126	Aug 16	..	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	138	Mar 27	134½	May 8	134½	June 21	..	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132	Aug 16	..	..	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930.	140	Mar 29	140	Mar 29	140	Mar 29	..	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	108	Jul 22,97	..	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932.	123	May 4	120¼	Jul 11	122	July 25	121	123	
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947.	103¾	Jun 9	93	Jan 5	93	Aug 17	89½	90	
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off.	104	Jun 28	95¾	Jun 28	96¼	June 28	..	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s, 1905.	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	..	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	..	..	..	103¼	Mr 14, 97	..	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s, 1941.	113	May 5	112	Feb 9	113	May 5	..	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	..	..	..	..	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr.Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s, 1917.	91	Mar 30	70¾	Jan 25	91¼	Aug 3	..	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g.4s, 1993.	99	Jan 28	87¾	Jan 12	96	Aug 19	..	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20	..	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990.	103¾	Feb 2	99¾	Jan 7	102	July 31	103¾	..	
Do., do., registered.	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	97	Oct., 95	..	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	87	Au 31, 98	..	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991.	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96¼	Apr 24	..	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936.	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	104	Aug 4	..	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920.	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..	..
Cin., San. & Cev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928.	118½	May 31	118½	May 31	118¾	June 14	..	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900.	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	..	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	88¼	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85¼	Aug 18	85	86¼	
Do., income 4s, 1990.	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	29¾	Aug 18	25	30	
C., C. C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914.	138½	Jul 6	135¼	May 11	138½	July 6	..	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	137½	Jun 23	134½	Jul 6	134½	July 18	135	137	
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s, 1901.	108½	Feb 10	108¾	Feb 10	108¾	Feb 10	106	108	
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g.5s, 1933.	108½	Jul 20	108	Jul 11	108¾	July 31	..	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938.	134¾	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¾	June 16	..	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947.	69	Jan 12	62	Jul 11	63	Aug 16	62	63	
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947.	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	71	Aug 18	70	72	
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.	90	Jun 13	85½	May 13	88	Aug 19	86¼	90½	
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 93	..	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.	126½	Jun 15	126¾	Jun 15	126¾	June 15	..	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	124¼	Jun 7	124¼	Jun 7	124¼	June 7	..	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144	Jan 28	142	May 4	142	June 17	..	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	100	De 23, 97	..	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	111	Mar 14	106¼	May 3	108¾	June 28	..	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	145½	May 1	143	Jan 20	143½	July 18	139	..	
Do., registered.	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 26,96	..	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	142½	May 18	136	Feb 8	138	July 17	..	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118½	Apr 5	..	..	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923.	106½	Jun 20	106½	Jun 20	106¾	June 20	..	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	103	Aug 1,98	..	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	..	..	..	..	146	Sep 13,98	..	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	143	May 4,97	..	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	120¼	Apr 21	120¼	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	..	124½	
Do., registered.	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	117⅝	Feb 21	110	May 2	116¼	Aug 16	..	..	..
Do., do., registered.	117¼	Jan 25	114½	Apr 17	116¼	June 16	..	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	153	Mar 31	150½	May 31	150½	May 31	150	..	
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	141	May 6,98	..	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.	104	May 31	98	Aug 10	100	Aug 16	100	100¼	
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	100	Feb 20	105¼	May 4	105¾	May 25	..	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	108¾	May 25	102¼	Jan 3	105	Aug 18	..	106	
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936.	112¾	Jun 13	108¾	Jan 9	100½	Aug 1	108	109	
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933.	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	..	..	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995.	70	Jul 20	68	Jul 12	70	Aug 9	..	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld.gr.3½s, Ser. A, 1911.	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	20	Aug 12	19	20	
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	112	Aug 3	105	Jun 13

1899

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
L. & N. L. C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	....	....	....	....	103	Ja 18, 98	..	..
Louis. & Jef. Bridge gtd. g. 4s, 1945	96½	Jul 19	97¾	Jul 25	97¾	July 28	..	..
Manhattan Ryway con. g. 4s, 1990	112¾	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	109¾	Aug 17	109¼	109¾
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121¾	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	118	Aug 11	..	123
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102¾	Apr 1	100⅞	May 1	101⅞	July 21	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118¾	Jan 4	120½	Aug 11	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jan 9	122¾	Aug 16	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st. gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	126½	July 20	126¼	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	127¼	Jul 31	124	Mar 2	127¼	July 31	126¾	127½
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	78½	Aug 16	68¾	Jan 4	75½	Aug 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25½	Apr 27	10½	Apr 3	21¾	Aug 16	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	13	Aug 17	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	87½	Aug 19	86	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	....	....	....	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	....	....	....	....	15	Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	....	....	....	....	100	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 29	145	Jan 9	150	Apr 29	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	110	Aug 17	110½	Jan 18	116	Aug 17	..	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	93½	Aug 11	98	Jul 27	99	Aug 19	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121	July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	....	....	....	....	128	De 12, 98	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1928	107	Aug 14	103½	Feb 4	107	Aug 14	..	..
Mo. K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91⅞	Jan 3	94	Aug 19	93⅝	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	65¼	May 9	69⅜	Aug 19	69⅝	70
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	95⅞	Aug 19	82	Jan 19	93¼	Aug 19	94	95
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	94¾	Aug 18	86	Jan 19	94¾	Aug 18	94	95
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	79	July 26	75	90
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	95½	Aug 18	85	Jan 21	95½	Aug 18	95	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	107½	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	105¾	Aug 18	105¾	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 26	108⅞	Jan 3	119¾	Aug 19	118	118½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	116	July 27	115	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	100¾	Aug 19	91¼	Jan 3	100¾	Aug 19	100¼	100½
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	96½	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	95¾	Aug 19	96	96¼
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	107¼	Aug 8	107	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	113	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	111¼	July 10	111	113½
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	100¼	May 26	105¾	Feb	106	July 24	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1966	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	106¼	July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	103¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	114½	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	114	Aug 19	113½	114
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111½	July 5	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	127½	July 31	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121½	June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	98	Feb 27	82½	Jan 3	86⅝	Aug 18	86	87
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	108	July 28	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	....	....	....	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	131	Aug 7	131	Aug 7	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	....	....	....	....	105¾	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	106¾	Mar 28	106¼	Apr 22	107¾	Aug 14	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	....	....	....	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	....	....	....	....	105¾	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼	Jan 31	111¾	Aug 19	111¾	Aug 19	111¾	113¼
Do., deb. registered	117⅜	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112	June 27	111¾	113¼
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¼	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109	Aug 7	109	..
Do., deb. registered	113¼	Jan 26	113¾	Jan 28	113¾	Jan 26	106¼	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	....	....	....	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	106½	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¾	Jun 28	103¾	June 28	..	..
Do., deb. registered	....	....	....	....	104⅝	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	103	Aug 1	103	Aug 1	..	..
Do., reg. stered	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¾	Jan 12	110¾	Jan 12	110¾	Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	112¾	Apr 14	111¾	Feb 17	112¾	Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	100	Aug 16	100½	..
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100	May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	100	Jan 4	104¾	Aug 18	100	100¼
Do., registered	103	Jan 26	98	Jan 6	100	Aug 8	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jan 28	110¼	Jan 3	114½	Aug 16	..	..
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	114½	Aug 4	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	....	....	....	....	108	No 5, 98	..	..
Do., registered	....	....	....	....	106	Jne 17, 98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	....	....	....	....	95	Jul 28, 98	..	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	104	Jul 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104	Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	June 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	....	....	....	....	103	May 7, 97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	122	Jan 18	128¼	Apr 12	128¼	Aug 19	128½	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	....	....	....	....	100	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	....	....	....	....	107	Au 13, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	....	....	....	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..
Detroit, Mon & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun. 13	123	June 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¾	Jul 8	103¾	Aug 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	105¾	Jan 3	105¾	June 15	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¾	Mar 20	114¼	Jun 20	115	July 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	116¾	Jan 5	114¼	Jun 3	114¼	June 15	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112¾	May 5	106	Jan 3	109¾	Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	103	Jan 5	111	Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	....	....	....	....	103¾	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	....	....	....	....	121	Oct 24, 98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112¼	Apr 27	109	May 1	110¾	Aug 10	110¼	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	....	....	....	....	122	Fe 25, 98	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	....	....	....	....	121¼	Jne 21, 98	130	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	125¾	Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	....	....	....	....	106	Fe 23, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	106	Jan 26	105¾	Apr 3	107¼	Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	103¾	Apr 19	106¾	July 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	....	....	....	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	187½	Aug 5	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	184	Apr 20	172	Jan 19	184	Apr 20	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	....	....	....	....	125¾	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121¼	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	July 6	117⅝	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 22	113	July 22	113	..
N. Y. Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	106¾	May 25	103	Jan 4	106⅝	May 27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106¾	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	106¾	Aug 17	106¼	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114¼	Jan 3	119¾	Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112	July 20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	132	134½
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132	July 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106¾	Jun 14	101¾	Jan 5	103	Aug 19	103	103¼
Do., registered	104½	May 12	102	Jul 14	103¼	Aug 17	..	..
Do., general g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	66¾	May 9	67¾	Aug 19	67	67¼
Do., do., registered	69¼	Jun 17	65¼	May 10	66¼	June 17	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	93	May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	115¾	July 27	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jan 22	107¼	May 22	107¾	June 22	..	110¼
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	132	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	....	....	....	....	128	No 23, 98	130	132¼
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	....	....	....	....	117¾	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1952	....	....	....	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	100	Aug 9	100	..
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96	Mar 27	88¾	Jan 7	95¾	Aug 19	95	95½
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	....	....	....	....	94	Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	....	....	....	....	82	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	....	....	....	....	102¼	Ja 26, 98	102	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	....	....	....	....	85	De 17, 97	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1931	95	Feb 7	85	May 24	89	Aug 7	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st. sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	114	Apr 28	100	Feb 10	113¾	Aug 19	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100¼	Jan 3	102	Aug 19	101¾	101½
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	133¾	Jun 13	128	Mar 1	129	Aug 17	129	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	....	....	....	....	120	Jne 18, 98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	....	....	....	....	102	My 24, 97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	116	Jun 26	108	Jan 7	113¾	Aug 16	112	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	97	Aug 15	88	Jan 7	96¾	Aug 17	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	77	Aug 18	65¾	Jan 4	77	Aug 18	77	78
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	105	Mar 16	103	Jul 28	104¾	Aug 17	104½	105
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	....	....	....	....	101½	Dec., 90	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114¼	Feb 15	115¾	July 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	115¾	Mar 9	115¾	Mar 9	115¾	Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	....	....	....	....	102	No 11, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	118	Jul 14	114¼	Apr 12	118	July 14	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½	June 30	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	....	....	....	....	113	No 23, 98	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	....	....	....	....	107	De 30, 98	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	Jan	6	105¼	Mar 15	105¾	Apr 18	..
Do., do., registered	....	....	....	....	108¾	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan	6	141	Mar 29	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	136	Jun 7	136	Jun 7	136	June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	....	....	....	....	110¼	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	106	Apr 19	108	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series B, 1942	121	Jul	5	121	Jul	5	121	July 5
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¼	Jun	2	113¾	Jun	2	113¾	June 2
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	....	....	....	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	....	....	....	....	108	My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	....	....	....	....	115¾	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¾	Aug 18	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	....	....	....	....	100	De 23, 97	99	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	97	Jan 28	93¾	Apr	8	94½	July 29	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	....	....	....	....	17	My 23, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	....	....	....	....	20	De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 22	122	Apr 22	126	Apr 22	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100¾	Jul 18	100	May 1	100¾	July 18	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	....	....	....	....	127	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	....	....	....	....	107¼	Oct 24, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	....	....	....	....	121	No 23, 98	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1925	....	....	....	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	....	....	....	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90	June 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul 17	113	Jan	5	116	July 20	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	....	....	....	....	96	Jul 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	94	Jan	3	100	June 3	99¼ 100
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¾	Jun 26	95¾	Jan 31		99¼	Aug 9	99¼ 100
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91⅜	Jun 16	85¾	Jan	7	87¾	Aug 19	87¼ 87⅝
Do., do., registered	89½	Jun 20	86¾	Jun	1	88½	July 11	.. ..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¼	Jun 20	91	Jan	3	98¾	Aug 16	98¼ 98½
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	98	May 11	97½	Apr 20		98	June 27	.. ..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 24	102¾	Feb	8	104	May 3	.. ..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	74½	Jun 20	72	Aug 11		73¾	Aug 12	72 74
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 5-2-4s, 1947	84¼	Aug 2	79¾	Jul 11		83¾	Aug 15	84 ..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar 28	112¾	May 9		114	July 17	.. ..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112¾	May 5	114	July 26	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112¾	May 5	114	July 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	....	....	....	....	113¾	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	123⅞	Jun 27	122	Jan	3	123¾	Aug 11	124 124½
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	103¾	Jun 30	107	Jan	3	108¼	Aug 19	109⅜ 109¾
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100¼	May 25	101	June 23	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	....	....	....	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	82	Jan	4	85¼	Aug 16	85 86
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12		100	July 8	.. ..
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	96	Aug 14	95	Aug 11		96	Aug 14	.. ..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96¾	Jul	8	84½	Jan	4	95	Aug 19 95 95¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	56¾	Aug	4	40¾	Jan	4	57¾	Aug 18 57¼ 66
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	112	Aug	4	108	Mar	2	112	Aug 4 .. ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122¾	Jan 19		120	Feb	8	120	Feb 8 119 ..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20		113	Feb	8	113¾	July 7 113 116
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18		99	Aug 11		99¾	Aug 18 100 ..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20		121	Apr	3	121	June 7 121 123½
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24		122	Jul	21	122	Aug 8 .. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	140½	Jun 21		135¾	Mar	15	142	Aug 17 .. ..
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23		137¾	Feb 23		137¾	Feb 23 .. ..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29		112¾	Jan	5	117	Aug 9 .. ..
Do., do., registered	....	....		....	....		106¼	My 29, 97 .. ..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	105¾	Apr 14		104¼	Jan	3	105	Aug 17 .. ..
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24		104	Jan 24		104	Jan 24 .. ..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	....	....		....	....		122½	Jan 13,98 .. ..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137¼	Jun 23		134¼	Mar 18		137¾	June 23 137½ ..
Do., do., registered	....	....		....	....		125	Ap 24, 97 .. ..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	119¾	Aug 19		113¼	Jan 24		119¾	Aug 19 .. 119¾
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¾	Mar	2	110½	Apr 17		111¼	July 10 .. ..
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11		115	Apr 10		120	Apr 11 .. ..
Do., do., registered	....	....		....	....		115	Ap 24, 96 .. ..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107⅛	Aug 9		95	Mar 13		107⅜	Aug 9 .. ..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	100	....		....	....		100	Dec 27, 97 100¼ 103
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125¼	Feb 15		125¾	Feb 13		125¾	Feb 15 128 ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17		112	Mar 17		112	Mar 17 111 ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	....	....		....	....		104¾	Feb 5, 97 .. ..
Seat. L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	....	....		....	....		80	Ja 25, 98 .. ..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28		113¼	Jun	6	113¼	June 6 .. ..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110¼	Apr 27		110	Feb	27	110	Feb 27 .. ..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105	Apr 28		100¼	Jan	6	103¾	Aug 19 101½ ..
Hous & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	....	....		....	....		102	Nov., 94 .. ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113¼	Jun 26		107	Feb	21	111¾	Aug 19 110¼ 113¾
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17		111	May	31	111	May 31 112⅛ ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16		87½	Apr	27	88¾	Aug 18 .. ..
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	....	....		....	....		114	No 17, 97 .. ..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	138	Jan 20		135	Jul		138	July 13 .. 140¾
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18		97	Jan	3	105	Mar 23 .. ..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Mar 28		77½	Jan	6	79¾	Aug 19 79¾ 80
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	....	....		....	....		116	De 14, 98 .. ..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	....	....		....	....		106¼	No 17, 97 .. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106¼	Jun 17		102	Jan		103¾	Aug 19 102¼ ..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 20		111	Jan	3	113¾	Aug 18 112¾ ..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20		122	Apr	20	122	Apr 20 110¾ ..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107	Aug 16		107	Aug	16	107	Aug 16 .. ..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	104¼	Apr 21		106	Jan	4	108¾	Aug 15 .. ..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr	5	90	Jan	3	97½	July 26 .. ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	....	....		....	....		113½	No 23, 98 .. ..
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	103¾	Jul 21		103¾	Jun	30	105¾	Aug 2 .. ..
Southern Ryway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29		103½	Jan	3	106¾	Aug 18 100¼ 100¾
Do., do., registered	....	....		....	....		98	Oct 31,98 .. ..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½s, 1996	110¼	Jun 13		107¾	Jan	4	108¼	Aug 14 .. ..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110	Jul	8	106	Mar	3	110	July 29 .. ..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	....	....		....	....		112¾	Au 17,97 .. ..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	113¾	Jun	8	117	Mar	18	118⅜	June 8 .. ..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105⅞	Jun 12		104¼	Feb		106⅞	June 12 .. ..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	113½	Jun 28		114¼	Jan	14	115⅝	Aug 14 .. ..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	120	Jul	14	115	Jan	6	119¼	Aug 3 119 120
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121½	Feb	2	113¾	Jul	23	120	Aug 17 .. ..
Knoxville & Ohio

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 18, total transactions included 3,156,704 shares of stock, $15,058,500 bonds, with $18,300 Government and no State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 20,'98.	Aug. 19,'99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	3,300,142	3,155,704	144,438
Banks	7	.....	7
Mining	200	.....	200

BONDS.

	Aug. 20,'98.	Aug. 19,'99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$16,849,200	$15,963,500	$885,700
State	379,000	.....	379,000
Government	1,627,780	18,300	1,610,500

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sm. & Ref.	2½	Ft. W. & D. City	3
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	2½	Hocking Valley	3
Am. Cot. Oil	3	Hocking Valley pf.	2½
Am. Express	1½	Ill. Central	1½
Am. Tobacco	4½	Iowa Central	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	Iowa Central pf.	4
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2¼	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
A., T. & S. F.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	3½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	2¼	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Cen. Pac. all. in. pd.	5½	Norfolk & West.	2½
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	3½	Nor. Pacific	1¾
Chi. Gt. West pf. B.	1¾	Pacific Coast	2
C., M. & St. P.	2½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Chi. & Northwest.	1	St. L. & S. F.	5½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	5½	St. L., C. C. & St. L.	5½
Cont. Tobacco	1½	St. L., C. C. & St. L. pf.	3½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
C. & Hoc. Coal	1½	So. Pacific	5½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Southern Ry.	1
Den. & R. G.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	9½
D. M. & F. D.	1	Union Pacific	1½
Detroit City Gas.	3	Union Bag & Paper	4½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	4½	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	2
		Wabash pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	4½	K. C., P. & G.	3½
Am. Sug. Ref.	6½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Linseed	1½	Met. St. Ry.	2½
Am. Linseed pf.	2½	Morris & Essex	1½
Brook. R. T.	5½	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	7	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	St. P. & Omaha	2
Glucose Sug. Ref.	3½	U. S. Rubber	1
Int. Paper	1½	West. Union Tel.	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	6½
Chi. Fuel & Iron 5s.	1½	M., K. & T. of T. 5s.	3½
Denver & R. G. 1st con. 4s	1	Or. Ry. & Nav. 1st.	1
Detroit City Gas 5s.	1½	Or. Sh. Line con. 5s.	1
Evans. & T. H. genl.	1½	St. L. & S. F., Cons. Div. 4s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2	St. L. & K. C. 1st	2
Houst. & Tex. 1st 5s.	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d.	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	1
Iowa Central 1st.	1	Birmingham	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st De	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	2½	B. 6s	2½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	St. Jo & Gr. Is. 1st.	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 21.

American Coal Company—Books close.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad—Dividend payable.
B.-O. Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Iowa Central Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
North American Trust Company—Special meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books open.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on second preferred.

Tuesday, Aug. 22.

Illinois Central Railroad—Books open.
Third Avenue Railroad—Books close.

Thursday, Aug. 24.

National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Pittsburg Junction Railroad—Books close.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, Aug. 25.

American Linseed Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Books close for special meeting.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Aug. 26.

Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Books close.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 19	$965,519,793	$49,339,721
Aug. 12	903,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,021,888,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,996,083	57,845,659
July 22	930,471,913	55,852,502
July 15	1,158,346,422	64,660,310
*July 8	1,026,594,953	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,883,116	66,853,403
June 24	945,718,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,154,462,946	66,964,470
June 10	1,439,235,504	66,914,127
*June 3	954,382,888	56,274,097
May 27	1,231,015,611	68,939,659
May 20	1,245,252,950	69,891,573
May 13	1,391,883,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,422,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,291,119,360	67,722,653
April 22	1,362,919,010	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,365	82,334,464
April 8	1,533,080,641	71,372,383
April 1	1,296,839,167	60,915,694
March 25	1,247,397,065	74,448,288
March 18	1,246,382,750	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,513,325
March 4	1,382,680,590	74,080,291
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,405	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,471,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,938	54,809,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,228	70,245,718
Jan. 28	1,494,429,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,402,245,846	80,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,904,989	72,024,846
Jan. 7	1,169,345,613	63,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,253	50,824,952
Dec. 10	934,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,661,457	39,802,387
Nov. 19	1,085,708,461	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	876,283,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,983	46,483,441
Oct. 22	785,350,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,290,109	56,353,370
Oct. 8	880,635,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,009,931	41,009,208
Sept. 24	814,737,569	50,621,295
Sept. 17	851,162,633	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	670,073,448	28,696,091
Sept. 3	838,658,779	45,580,298
Aug. 27	762,945,001	40,032,228
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s.	116	118
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s.	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s.	108	110
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock.	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 5s.	101½	103
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	...
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.	101	...
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s.	117	...
Brooklyn City Railroad.	245½	247½
Brooklyn City & New. 1st.	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds.	103	103½
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock.	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols.	116	...
Central Crosstown	200	...
Central Crosstown 1st 6s.	120	130
Central Park, N. & E. River.	105	...
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s.	108	110
Christopher & Tenth Street.	175	180
Cleveland Electric con. 5s.	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock.	300	400
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s.	102	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	62	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.	111	114
Columbus (Ohio) stock.	100	101
Columbus (Ohio) 5s.	111	115
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s.	103	104
D. D. E. B. & B. stock.	150	165
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s.	117	120
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip.	102	103
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	385	...
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip.	108	...
42d St. & Grand St.	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	...	95
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st.	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d.	86	91
Kings County El. 4s, (new).	93½	94
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn).	115	118
Nassau Electric 4s.	93	98
New Orleans Tr. com., (new).	26	28
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new).	97	100
Ninth Avenue.	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway.	36	37
North Jersey Street Ry. 6s.	94	95
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds.	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	20	24
Rochester Railway con. 5s.	107	110
Second Avenue stock, ex div.	198	200
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s.	106½	109½
Second Avenue consol. 5s.	120	121
Sixth Avenue stock	202	220
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945.	113	115
South Ferry 1st 5s.	100	111
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	116	117
Twenty-third Street	395	...
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s.	106	108
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1906.	113	116
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s.	113	116
United Traction, Providence.	104	105
United Trac., Prov. bonds.	114½	115½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943.	110	113
Worcester Traction common.	33	35
Worcester Traction pf.	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new.	56	58
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.	94¾	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry.	36½	39
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s.	96	99½
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds.	103	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	215	225
Atlantic	200	225
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	415	...
Central.	1900	2010
City	370	385
Colonial.	415	...
Continental.	310	...
Farmers' Loan & Trust.	1420	1450
Fifth Avenue.	395	...
Franklin	310	...
German-American	35	...
Guaranty	600	...
Hamilton	265	...
International Banking & Trust.	160	175
Kings County	345	...
Knickerbocker	360	...
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance.	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust.	250	260
Manhattan	235	...
Mutual Lt. urers', Brooklyn.	340	...
Mercantile	850	...
Metropolitan	420	...
Nassau	175	...
N. Y. Security & Trust.	600	...
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust.	1450	...
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange	200	203
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	...
Standard	225	...
State	150	...
Title Guarantee & Trust.	397	410
Trust Company of America.	...	291
Union	1400	...
U. S. Mortgage & Trust.	230	...
United States.	1400	...
Washington	300	...
Williamsburg	240	250

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	105
Continental	512	...
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	...
German-American	515	...
Germania	275	...
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	220	230
Kings County	180	...
Nassau, Brooklyn	153	...
New York	100	110
Niagara	160	...
North River	140	...
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	115	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	...	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	200	...
Williamsburg City	430	...

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	445	...
American Exchange	165	...
Astor National	460	...
Bowery	295	305
Broadway	244	...
Butchers & Drovers'	85	...
Central	180	190
Chase	400	...
Chatham	305	315
Chemical	4100	...
Citizens'	145	...
City	2000	2050
Colonial	240	...
Columbia	160	...
Commerce	265	275
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	300	320
East River	120	...
Eleventh Ward	105	...
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	...
First National	3250	...
Fourth National	190	195
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	375	385
Gansevoort	...	...
Garfield	1500	...
German-American	115	...
Germania	330	...
German Exchange	240	260
Greenwich	165	...
Hamilton	125	...
Hanover	735	...
Hide & Leather	117	...
Home	130	...
Importers & Traders'	535	...
Irving	165	...
Leather Manufacturers'	210	...
Liberty	225	...
Lincoln	750	...
Manhattan	250	...
Market & Fulton	225	...
Mechanics'	204	210
Mechanics & Traders'	...	101
Mercantile	195	...
Merchants'	175	...
Merchants' Exchange	120	...
Metropolis	415	...
Mount Morris	240	...
Mutual	140	...
Nassau	152½	...
National Union	330	...
New Amsterdam	420	...
New York	255	...
New York County	1500	...
New York National Exchange.	116	...
Nineteenth Ward	100	...
Ninth National.	85	95
North America	180	...
Oriental	190	205
Pacific	170	...
Park	520	530
People's	200	...
Phoenix	105	114
Plaza	450	...
Produce Exchange	130	...
Republic	190	...
Riverside	100	...
Seaboard	255	...
Second National.	550	...
Seventh National.	160	...
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York.	123	130
Twelfth Ward.	130	...
Union Square.	210	230
Western	335	...
West Side.	300	...
Yorkville	210	...

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.	101	102½
Amalgamated Copper	96¾	97½
American Air Power	60	70
American Bank Note Co.	48	52
American Grocery 1st pf.	...	10
American Press Association.	85	95
American Soda Fountain.	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	50	53
American Graphophone	132	140
American Graphophone pf.	135	145
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Asphalt Company of America.	14	15
Barney & Smith car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s.	106	107
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf.	81	82
Bliss, E. W.	135	145
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	135
British Columbia Copper.	12¾	13
Carter-Crume pf	65	90
Celluloid Company	87	91
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	57	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	350
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock.	75	80
Chicago & Alton subs.	112¾	118¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Consolidated Car Heating.	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	10	...
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	...
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	80	85
Distilling Company of America.	19¾	20¼
Distilling Co. of America pf.	60¾	61
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Axle, Light and Power.	5½	5½
Electric Boat	30¾	32½
Electric Boat pf.	42	...
Electric Vehicle	108	111
Electric Vehicle pf.	118	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	1¾	2¼
Empire & Bay State Tel.	76	...
Erie & Western Trans.	80	...
Flemington Coal & Coke.	23¾	25
General Carriage	33	37
General Chemical	60	...
General Chemical pf.	98	100
General Electric Automobile.	10	15
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	125
Havana Commercial	30	30¾
Havana Commercial pf.	62½	63
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	...	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	...	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds.	94	97
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	...
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s.	106	...
Hudson River Telephone.	110	115
Illinois Transportation.	5¼	5½
International Power	...	77
International Pump	...	24
International Pump pf.	...	73
J. B. Stetson com.	83	...
J. B. Stetson pf.	115	...
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	...
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	...
Lanston Monotype	87	93
Lorillard pf.	117	119
Madison Square Garden stock.	...	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s.	25	35
Markeen Copper	11¾	12¾
Mergenthaler Linotype	204	206
Mexican 5s.	100¾	100¾
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	...	100
National Gramophone.	87¾	90
National Salt	46	49½
National Salt pf.	75	76
National Wall Paper deb. stock.	73	80
New England Transportation.	9	10
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s.	113½	114
N. Y. Transportation.	29¾	32
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	185	195
Nicaragua Construction, naw.	...	10
Old Dominion Steamship.	98	103
Otis Elevator	33	35
Otis Elevator pf.	95	...
Penn. Salt Mfg.	112	...
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat.	132	146
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23½	23¾
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	0
Pratt & Whitney pf.	42	50
Procter & Gamble.	375	390
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel.	23¾	24
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	74½	75
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	...
Royal Baking Powder.	99½	100
Rubber Goods	31¾	31¾
Rubber Goods pf.	90	90¼
Safety Car Heating & Light.	145	155
St. Louis subs.	132½	134
St. Louis com., when issued.	29	30
St. Louis pf., when issued.	92	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued.	94¾	95¼
Simmons Hardware com.	180	190
Simmons Hardware pf.	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co.	525	575
Standard Coupler	30	35
Standard Oil.	462	465
Susquehanna Coal 6s.	120	...
Swift & Co.	103	105½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s.	105	110
Tennessee Copper	20	20¾
Texas & Pacific Coal.	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st.	110	...
Trenton Potteries com.	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	65
Trow Directory	55	65
*Union Copper	21	23
Union Steel & Chain.	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	70
Union Typewriter com.	25	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	121	123
United Shoe Machinery com.	37	37½
United Shoe Machinery pf.	38	38½
United States Glass.	33	35
United States Glass pf.	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.	¾	¾
Westinghouse Air Brake.	434	440
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	2	2¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	78	80
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.	7	10
Central Union Gas bonds.	106¾	107¼
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s.	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s.	103½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s.	108	...
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s.	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s.	118	126
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s.	104½	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s.	101	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark.	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds.	105	108
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds.	87	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City).	102	104
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	105	107
Essex & Hudson Gas.	43	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock.	...	65
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s.	76	79
Grand Rapids stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds.	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	48	52
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s.	67	70
Indianapolis stock.	107	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s.	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock.	...	65
Lafayette 1st 6s.	77	82
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock.	48	52
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s.	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas.	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s.	107	111
Mutual of New York.	299	310
New Amsterdam.	32½	33¾
New Amsterdam pf.	58½	60
New Amsterdam 1st 5s.	100¾	101¼
New England Gas & Coke.	30	31
New England G. & C. bonds.	85¾	86¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas co. 1st.	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock.	48	52
Ohio & Indiana bonds.	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.).	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s.	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock.	58	60
St. Paul Gas bonds.	98	101
Standard Gas, New York.	110	115
Standard Gas, New York pf.	135	145
Standard Gas, New York 1st.	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock.	5	13
Syracuse Gas 5s.	...	82
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee.	99¾	101½
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee.	107½	109
Williamsburg 1st 6s.	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte.	127	...
Bald Eagle Valley.	200	...
Boston & Providence.	300	...
Cayuga & Susquehanna.	200	...
Columbus & Xenia.	276	218
Delaware & Pound Brook.	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	...
Erie & Pittsburg.	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	...
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	...
Grand River Valley.	118	...
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	...
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	...
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids.	145	...
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	...
Naugatuck	232	255
New York & Harlem.	390	...
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western.	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	...
Norwich & Worcester pf.	206	...
Old Colony	205	...
Oswego & Syracuse.	200	...
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	...
Peoria & Bureau Valley.	182	...
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	...
Providence & Worcester.	275	...
Rome & Clinton.	125	...
Troy & Greenbush.	140	...
Utica & Black River.	175	...
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley.	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	275	276½
Valley of New York.	112	...

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Baltimore Bearishness.

Continued from Page 1.

ing profits. The parties who are putting up prices are not philanthropists. On the contrary, they are probably making a market upon which to unload some of their holdings. To those who feel they must buy speculative stocks and who cannot keep out of the market we would suggest buying the low-priced stocks, where losses at least are limited."

Outside Securities.

It was not until late in the week that the market for outside securities developed any activity. For the first few days of the week just ended the curb market was as dull as it has been at any time this Summer. Strength, however, was shown in several quarters of the market, and though here and there some irregularity appeared, the tendency of the whole market was toward better prices. Later, when the amount of business increased, the upward movement became more pronounced, and in a number of issues very substantial net gains were recorded. Moreover, the market broadened and the increased activity and strength were shared by several classes of stock. The industrial group continued to furnish the most active issues, but a fairly large proportion of the business of the last two or three days of the week was supplied by the electric stocks, the copper stocks, and other issues.

Good buying was in evidence, and, although manipulation was doubtless responsible for some of the strength shown, the market was by no means entirely professional. Thus far the public does not appear to have re-entered the market to any considerable degree, but the strength of the market during the past few weeks has done much to increase the confidence felt in the future of the market, and the recent advances that have extended to many stocks in nearly every class of investment have served to confirm the predictions of continued improvement in market conditions.

The outside market is less sensitive to money market conditions than is the Stock Exchange market, but that important factor naturally tends to advance or retard, as the case may be, the movement of the curb market. There is still some apprehension in regard to money, but as the month progresses and disquieting conditions fail to appear, confidence in the ease of the money market is growing.

Several of the industrial stocks were prominent in the week's trading. Republic Iron and Steel was the most active stock, but the sharp upward movement of the previous weeks was not continued. Both the common and preferred stocks were somewhat irregular and fluctuated a good deal, though always within a narrow range. The much-improved prices for these issues seemed to have called into the market a good deal of the stock, and there seemed to be some selling of the stock by original subscribers. The market for the stocks has very nearly reached the subscription price, and this apparently has led to selling by a certain number of holders of the stocks who were disappointed by the heavy declines which occurred in these issues soon after payment was made on the subscriptions. The stock, however, seemed to be well taken, and friends of the company are very confident in their predictions of large earnings.

Rubber Goods was not very active, but it showed strength and remained firm above the closing prices of the previous week. National Salt common was strong and enjoyed an advance of several points. Distilling of America common gained about 2 points, and the preferred stock about 4 points. Both of these issues were active on several days on buying supposed to be by interests closely connected with the company. Havana Commercial showed some improvement early in the week, but reacted later. The common stock remained firmer than the preferred.

Disappointment caused by the delay in the declaration of a dividend on Amalgamated Copper led to some selling of this issue, which brought about a decline of more than 2 points. Much of this loss, however, was recovered, and late in the week the stock was very dull; holders of the stock showing a disposition to await developments in regard to the first dividend. Several of the other copper stocks were quite strong. British Columbia was fairly active and got above 13, and closed for the week with a substantial net gain. Markeen Copper advanced to 12, and kept most of the gain till the close.

The electric stocks, that for several weeks had been very dull, were much more active during the past week, and in several of these issues net gains of 5 points or more were recorded. The largest gains were made by Electric Boat common and Electric Vehicle common.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 19. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
100	..	Albany & Sus.	$3,500,000	July,	1898 3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206¼	May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*43	Mar. 3, 1899
150	170	American Coal	1,500,000	Mch. 1,	1899 5	150	July 27	*130	Feb. 3	144	Aug. 10, 1899
18	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	18	July 19	14	Apr. 20	18	July 19, 1899
41	42	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..	..	43½	May 23	36	May 8	41½	Aug. 12, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6,	1899 4	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,685,000	July,	1899 1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,420,000	July,	1899 2	..	..	..	..	106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Blyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..	..	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
105	..	Buf., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1,	1899 4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1,	1899 75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 29	*C	May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1,	1899 1¾	175¼	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Mar. 1,	1899 1¾	*190	Feb. 10	*122	Jan. 30	*185½	Feb. 15, 1899
127	127½	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	5,830,700	July	1899 1½	126	Aug. 2	112¾	Jan. 3	120	Aug. 2, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1,	1899 4	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	July 1,	1899 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
9	11	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	..	..	11¾	Jan. 23	9	July 5	9¼	Aug. 8, 1899
187	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1,	1899 1¾	*183¼	June 28	184¾	Mar. 6	*183¼	June 28, 1899
..	..	Col. Col. & I. Dev., pf.	500,000	..	..	8¼	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	6	Aug. 10, 1899
..	6¾	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	..	5¾	Jan. 7	7	Feb. 9	*5	July 27, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	..	..	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30	June 9, 1899
50	54	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1,	1899 1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26, 1899
86	89	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb.,	1899 2	93	Mar. 23	82	Mar. 1	52½	May 1, 1899
..	..	Consolidated Ice pf.	3,500,000	July 15,	1899 1½	97	Mar. 13	87	July 5	87½	July 31, 1899
105	125	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	700,000	Aug. 1,	1899 7	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110	June 20, 1899
5	5½	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	..	6⅛	Aug. 9	2	Apr. 14	6¼	Aug. 11, 1899
400	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July,	1899 3%	..	..	..	..	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
13½	13⅞	Erie	112,232,700	..	..	16½	Jan. 19	12½	June 23	13⅜	Aug. 12, 1899
..	..	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	..	..	22½	Jan. 30	16¼	May 8	18¼	Aug. 10, 1899
30	32	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,298,200	..	.. 1	32¼	May 15	17	Jan. 4	29	July 27, 1899
57	60	Flint & Père Marquette pf.	6,500,000	Feb. 15,	1899 1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 3	58	July 24, 1899
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July,	1899 1½	..	..	..	..	*108¾	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15,	1899 1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 24, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,300	Aug. 1,	1899 1¼	*101	June 6	*99½	Jan. 31	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1,	1899 1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,250	July 1,	1899 2	*300	Mar. 14	*300	Jan. 25	*300	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	..	120¼	May 2	97½	Jan. 3	*105	May 20, 1899
101½	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	July,	1899 2	*103	July 13	*99¾	June 12	*102	July 24, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1,	1899 1	*32	Jan. 25	*20½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
67	70	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2,	1896 1	85	Apr. 4	56¼	Jan. 5	70	Aug. 10, 1899
11	20	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	..	..	30	Apr. 25	5	Feb. 23	10	June 29, 1899
58	73	Maryland Coal pf.	1,576,000	July 1,	1899 2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60	Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1899 5	..	..	..	..	*152	May 31, 1899
15	15½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,500,000	..	..	16	May 5	14	Apr. 25	15	Aug. 12, 1899
56	58	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	..	..	58	June 6	44½	May 5	57	Aug. 1, 1899
..	..	Michigan Central	18,735,000	July 25,	1899 2	116	Jan. 24	112	Jan. 13	*111	Aug. 12, 1899
..	..	Nashv. Chat. & St. L.	10,000,000	Nov. 1,	1898 1	..	..	..	..	*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	9½	Jan. 14	3¼	June 6	3½	June 9, 1899
2¼	2⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil cfs.	..	..	..	8½	Jan. 7	2	July 13	2½	Aug. 8, 1899
5	6	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000	..	..	8¾	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	*5½	May 9, 1899
59	60	National Starch 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1,	1898 2	50	Mar. 18	43	April 20	48	Apr. 20, 1899
10	20	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf.	2,500,000	Jan.,	1896 6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15	Apr. 4, 1899
37	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Aug. 3,	1899 2	42	Jan. 25	37¼	Apr. 4	38¾	Aug. 12, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1,	1899 1½	133	June 7	122½	Jan. 27	*131	July 27, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10,	1899 3	..	..	..	..	*250	Nov. 16, 1897
65	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar.,	1898 2	79	Jan. 23	65	Mar. 7	68	June 29, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	July 15,	1899 1½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
72	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10,	1899 1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½	June 2, 1899
85	89	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Apr. 17,	1899 2½	90	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	*83	July 18, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	1898 2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1,	1899 1¾	*110	June 20	*110	June 20	*110	June 26, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1,	1899 4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375	June 17, 1899
4	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	1	Jan. 10	¾	May 27	5	Aug. 10, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	..	..	102	Mar. 3	83	July 24	85	Aug. 1, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1,	1899 2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July,	1899 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
2	3	Quicksilver	5,708,700	..	..	4	Apr. 13	⅝	Aug. 0	2	Aug. 11, 1899
8	10	Quicksilver pf.	4,201,300	May 15,	1899 ½	14	Apr. 13	4	Jan. 7	*11½	July 25, 1899
191	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July 1,	1899 4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193	June 28, 1899
30	38½	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30,	1898 2	43¼	Feb. 4	25¼	Jan. 4	*30	May 3, 1899
120	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Aug. 15,	1899 1¼	130½	Jan. 26	129¾	Mar. 1	*131¼	June 5, 1899
5	7¾	St. J. & Grand Island	4,000,000	..	..	6	Jan. 9	3¾	June 24	6	Aug. 4, 1899
70	72½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 6,	1899 2	75½	Jan. 26	64	May 13	*70	Aug. 9, 1899
175	185	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	12,646,800	Feb. 20,	1899 3½	182	June 29	170	Jan. 16	182	June 29, 1899
60¼	61½	Silver Bullion certificates	..	..	..	65	Apr. 28	60	Apr. 24	60¼	June 29, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1899 3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Dis. & Dis.	16,000,000	..	..	25½	Jan. 14	12½	June 2	*13	July 20, 1899
..	..	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	8,000,000	July 10,	1899 1¾	82½	Jan. 10	57½	June 28	61	July 12, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas.	5,000,000	June 30,	1899 1	..	..	..	..	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	June 30,	1899 3	..	..	..	..	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	550,525	July,	1899 2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16,	1899 4	..	..	..	..	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
185	190	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31,	1899 1¾	242	Feb. 27	166½	Jan. 25	*185½	Aug. 3, 1899
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15,	1893 1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20	Apr. 4, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,706,000	July 25,	1896 1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42	Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15,	1899 1	73	Apr. 17	38	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 4, 1899
..	..	Twin City R. T. pf.	2,692,200	July 1,	1899 1¾	141	Feb. 24	117½	Jan. 6	*138	July 24, 1899
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1,	1899 ¾	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10,	1899 2½	..	..	..	..	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	June 1,	1899 3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July,	1899 3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23,	1897 2	..	..	..	..	3	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15,	1899 1½	129	Aug. 8	129	Aug. 8	129	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	*88	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20,	1899 3	98¼	Jan. 24	93¼	Mar. 6	*88	Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., t. r.	2,549,200	..	..	5	Mar. 15	1⅞	May 29	3	June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

The only one of the transportation stocks that shared to any degree the strength shown by the stock of the parent company was New York Electric Vehicle Transportation. This issue became active and strong on Friday, and closed on Saturday at a substantial advance over the closing bid of the previous week.

The application made in the courts by a stockholder of the New Amsterdam Gas Company for the production of the books of that company for examination, with the ultimate purpose of forcing an advance in the charge for gas and coincident rumors of the probability of the ending of the gas war, brought about a sharp advance in New Amsterdam Gas common. The preferred stock, which had declined early in the week, recovered and advanced slightly beyond the figure at which it had closed the previous Saturday. The reports in regard to the settlement of the gas war were scarcely more definite than the earlier reports on the same subject, and in some quarters received no more attention than had been given to the rumors that have been current at intervals ever since the struggle between the several local gas companies was begun. On the other hand, the much-increased strength of the New Amsterdam issues was looked upon as significant of early developments of a satisfactory nature.

None of the United Railways of St. Louis issues was very active during the past week. The doubt that prevailed as to the real status of the subscribers to the purchasing syndicate headed by Brown Brothers & Co., practically put an end to trading in the new securities, and this in turn very much decreased the number of transactions in the subscriptions. Apparently all the buying of the securities during the past week was by houses acting for or closely associated with the interests dominant in the purchasing syndicate. Early in the week the St. Louis subscriptions and the several securities were much depressed, but later they all showed strength, and ended the week with net gains that in two of the issues amounted to about 3 points. It is said that the securities issued under the plan of consolidation of the St. Louis street railways may not be issued directly to the syndicate subscribers, but may be sold and the profits of the sale be turned over to the subscribers. In such event it would seem that the purchasers of the subscriptions who sold the securities against their purchases would find themselves short of the stocks and bonds, and be obliged to buy them, possibly in the open market and at a loss. Meanwhile the doubt prevailing in the matter has practically put an end for the time being to transactions in those securities by traders—and if rumor be correct, this is the very result desired by the promoters of the consolidation.

Rand Gold Production.

So much has been heard of the great unsettlement in the Transvaal, owing to the political controversies and the steady diminution in the supply of native labor, that the official statement of the gold production of the Rand district has caused a good deal of surprise, for so far from showing a decrease, there is actually an increase of 10,711 ounces, the total being 456,474 ounces, against 445,763 ounces in June and 359,343 ounces in the corresponding month of last year. The returns for the past seven months are given below, with the usual comparisons:

	1899. Ounces.	1898. Ounces.	1897. Ounces.
January	410,145	313,826	209,832
February	404,335	297,075	211,089
March	441,578	325,907	232,067
April	430,111	335,123	225,698
May	444,933	344,149	248,395
June	445,763	344,670	231,330
July	456,474	359,348	242,479
Total	3,042,339	2,321,006	1,630,910

For the seven months the aggregate of 3,042,339 ounces thus shows an increase over the production of the corresponding period of last year amounting to 721,333 ounces, or over 31 per cent., which cannot but be regarded as satisfactory under the circumstances.—London Economist.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61¼.

Bar silver in London declined 1-16d during the week to 27⅝d per ounce. In New York the quotation fell from 60¼c to 60⅛c. Mexican dollars were 48c bid.

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TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 19th day of August, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$168,772,408.19		
Gold bullion	130,148,767.25		
		$298,921,173.44	
Outstanding gold certificates	$66,970,419.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	13,914,020.00		
		53,056,399.00	
			*$245,864,774.44
Standard silver dollars		$408,440,382.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$407,760,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	3,744,158.00		
		404,016,346.00	
			4,424,436.00
Silver bullion		.....	199,997.07
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,905,510.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	83,879,770.00		
		$92,785,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	92,785,280.00	
United States notes		$35,990,105.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$20,575,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	590,000.00		
		19,985,000.00	
			16,005,105.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$901,526.00		
National bank notes	3,214,008.54		
Fractional silver coin	4,933,446.02		
Fractional currency	60.86		
Minor coin	261,612.60		
Deposits in National banks	78,166,417.39		
Bonds and interest paid	3,981,580.36		
		$91,358,638.77	
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	$9,350,493.81		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,273,340.79		
Disbursing officers' balances	62,806,868.16		
Post Office Department account	3,886,075.89		
Miscellaneous items	2,097,625.15		
		85,413,412.80	
			5,945,225.97
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$273,026,508.48

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$569,655.49	$12,916,013.74	$29,887,467.95
Internal revenue	928,251.92	15,243,294.13	43,565,868.83
Miscellaneous	24,568.84	1,607,880.89	4,368,110.03
Total receipts	$1,522,511.25	$29,767,188.76	77,821,446.81

EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	349,000.00	5,635,000.00	19,128,481.91
War	1,055,000.00	10,475,000.00	29,706,080.08
Navy	200,000.00	3,550,000.00	8,640,245.40
Indians	15,000.00	935,000.00	1,506,754.38
Pensions	100,000.00	11,480,000.00	24,405,674.80
Interest	150,000.00	2,900,000.00	3,078,845.36
Total expenditures	$1,869,000.00	$34,975,000.00	$91,526,000.33
Excess of expenditures over receipts	337,488.75	5,207,811.24	13,714,043.52
Receipts last year—			
Customs	521,752.72	10,302,015.54	25,471,696.50
Internal revenue	980,222.39	15,936,979.93	42,107,677.22
Receipts from all sources last year	1,397,907.45	27,157,153.99	71,004,262.57
Expenditures last year	2,739,000.00	39,968,000.00	114,229,475.44

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	427,755.00	1,364,075.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	20,902.50	749,133.00	1,951,778.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$537,880,153.00	$100,629,883.00	$638,510,046.00
This fiscal year	2,436,537.00	1,189,201.00	3,625,738.00
This month	930,121.00	529,493.00	1,459,614.00
This day	76,111.00	70,200.00	146,311.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$9,197,861
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	7,115,578
From Jan. 1, 1899	327,761,852
From Jan. 1, 1898	277,171,709

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 15, 1899	$7,888,861
Week ended Aug. 16, 1898	9,156,608
From Jan. 1, 1899	238,784,931
From Jan. 1, 1898	304,443,199

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$17,587
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	1,543,695
From Jan. 1, 1899	8,767,038
From Jan. 1, 1898	71,960,198

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	$55,120
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,900,737
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,756,717

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$25,783,150

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$17,587
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	1,488,575
From Jan. 1, 1898	67,204,481

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$85,494
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	22,127
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,451,429
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,515,847

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$582,561
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	915,934
From Jan. 1, 1899	29,980,962
From Jan. 1, 1898	28,329,757

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 15, 1899	$457,067
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	893,077
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,509,538
From Jan. 1, 1898	26,813,910

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$113,081
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	1,565,822
From Jan. 1, 1899	11,212,455
From Jan. 1, 1898	73,476,048

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$582,561
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	970,914
From Jan. 1, 1899	55,761,699
From Jan. 1, 1898	33,086,474

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$469,480
From Jan. 1, 1899	44,549,244

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	$594,908
From Jan. 1, 1898	40,389,574

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 17, 1899	£34,150,428	.....
Aug 18, 1898	34,984,867	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Aug. 17, 1899	77,011,501	£47,961,702
Aug. 18, 1898	73,413,986	49,514,824

BANK OF GERMANY.

Aug. 17, 1899	27,831,000	14,337,000
Aug. 18, 1898	23,624,000	14,746,000

RUSSIA.

Aug. 17, 1899	94,358,000	5,221,000
Aug. 18, 1898	109,400,000	4,365,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Aug. 17, 1899	36,597,000	12,719,000
Aug. 18, 1898	34,960,000	12,900,000

SPAIN.

Aug. 17, 1899	12,960,000	13,520,000
Aug. 18, 1898	10,411,000	5,245,000

ITALY.

Aug. 17, 1899	15,537,000	2,281,000
Aug. 18, 1898	14,968,000	2,094,000

NETHERLANDS.

Aug. 17, 1899	2,741,000	5,038,000
Aug. 18, 1898	4,250,000	4,575,000

BELGIUM.

Aug. 17, 1899	1,943,000	1,471,000
Aug. 18, 1898	1,925,000	1,462,000

Total for the week	£304,228,838	£168,595,702
Total preceding week	304,133,472	103,281,757
Cor'spond'g date last year	315,984,853	97,217,894

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No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@3 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £678,939 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.78, became 46.34 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,075,000f gold and lost 2,550,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼@4.86⅝ for demand, $4.86⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅛ for long and 5.18⅞ less 1-16@5.19⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 96, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—50@2½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 35c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

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Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelsbenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Leyag,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,400,000
Deposits . 25,000,000

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.
Moffat & White,
BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

AUG 1899

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,481. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅞c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—Reports from Cape Town are to the effect that the Boers have forwarded their reply to England's proposals to the British agent, and that Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions were not accepted therein. The British Colonial Office would not discuss the contents of the report, but it is said there that President Krüger's answer was temporizing. Every indication points to a war. Afrikander reports say that the Boer reply offered five years' retrospective franchise and an increased representation. The Prussian Ministers met at the house of Prince von Hohenlohe yesterday afternoon and decided to resign. No action has yet been taken, but the Emperor will return to Berlin on Wednesday, when he will decide on what steps to take. The newspapers say that Hohenlohe's resignation may follow. Clarence Hobart yesterday won the tennis championship of Germany. Two French officers who were reported killed in the French Soudan were murdered by regular troops acting on the orders of Capt. Voulet, whom they were to supplant. The German ex-Minister at Peking says that Russia has all she wants in China, and that a China-Japan treaty is impossible on account of mutual hatred. It is reported that the French shore dispute is in a fair way for speedy settlement. It is probable that Australia's naval reserve will be increased. The proceedings in London against Mrs. Perot for abducting her child will be withdrawn to-day probably. The old ruin of Stonehenge was offered for sale at £125,000. The bubonic plague has spread to Spain and Italy.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Residents of Shelter Island, L. I., are indignant with the Rev. John Aspinwall, whose automobile causes horses to run away.

Page 2.

William H. Ivory, a telegraph messenger boy, became intoxicated yesterday and was pushed from a store. He struck his head and sustained injuries from which he died.

Page 4.

Tammany men in the Twenty-ninth District, which is Mr. Croker's, held a meeting last night to protest against their present leader, Rollin M. Morgan. They declare he does not give the patronage of the district to the workers, but to his personal friends and to outsiders.

Page 5.

A woman in Brooklyn has received a letter from her niece in the Philippines who is charmed with the cheapness and comfort of life in those islands.

The Shamrock and her attendant fleet moved from Tompkinsville to Erie Basin yesterday. The Erin went immediately on the dry dock. All movables are being taken from the cup challenger.

Page 7.

The apparent attempt of a discharged soldier to kill himself yesterday in Central Park caused great excitement about the Plaza entrance.

Isaac McLellan, the "Poet of the Rod and Gun" and the friend of Longfellow, Holmes, and Hawthorne, died during Sunday night at Greenport, L. I.

Mrs. Eva A. Ingersoll, widow of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, declared that she believes her husband died intestate. She places the value of his personal property at $10,000. He had no real property at the time of his death.

Page 10.

The New York and the Philadelphia baseball teams each won a game at the Polo Grounds yesterday.

Page 12.

The war between the American Sugar Refining Company and its rivals unexpectedly broke out anew yesterday, prices being reduced ¼ cent per pound in a few hours.

The New York Air Brake Company has sued the Westinghouse Air Brake Company for $1,000,000 damages, which the former claims to have suffered through litigation brought on by the latter.

Health Officer Doty said yesterday stringent measures had been taken to keep the bubonic plague, which has appeared in Portugal, from getting into this country through the Port of New York.

Officers of the National Guard were discussing yesterday what many of them consider a blow at the State Court of Inquiry on the Seventy-first Regiment—the appointment of Capt. E. F. Austin, one of the accused officers, to the position of a Captain in the volunteer service on recommendation of Major Gen. Greene, formerly Colonel of the Seventy-first.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 4.
Marine Intelligence. and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

SHE RECEIVED POISONED CANDY.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 21.—The police are puzzled by a supposed attempt of unknown persons to poison the family of John C. Charsha, a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad conductor. For a year past, Mrs. Charsha has been receiving threatening anonymous letters.

Last Thursday she found a package of candy on her front porch. There was some white powder in the box and a note saying, "Eat this and be merry for to-morrow ye shall die. If this does not kill, something else will." This was the second box of candy left at the house, but remembering the Botkin case Mrs. Charsha did not touch it.

On the following morning she discovered in the yard a tray of white powder, with a note similar to that in the candy. The handwriting of the note was like that of the anonymous letters. A chemist will examine the candy and the powder. The police think a jealous woman sent the supposed poison.

DIED DEFENDING HIS FATHER.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 21.—A report reached here to-night that three young men whose names are not given became intoxicated in Gallipolis last night and, crossing to Gallipolis Ferry on the West Virginia side of the Ohio River, called at the home of a farmer named Smith and demanded to see his daughters. Smith refused to admit them, when they attacked him with knives, cutting him so seriously that he will die.

The farmer's son, an employe of the Ohio River Railroad, who came to his father's assistance, was stabbed through the heart and instantly killed. After the murder the men renewed their attack upon the elder Smith, and would have killed him had they not been frightened away.

They escaped into Ohio, and a posse was formed and is now said to be in pursuit.

RECORD PRICE FOR BEEF IS PAID.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The highest price paid for beef on the hoof in ten years was marked to-day when two carloads of Shorthorns brought $6.50, and two more at $6.60.

The receipts show a falling off, being only 16,500 head, as against 19,005 head a week ago to-day. On the other hand, 4,000 head of the lower grades of cattle were received to-day, the highest number of the season.

The top price previous to to-day for shorthorn steers was $6.45. It is not believed that beef will go much higher, as it is being taken for European trade, where it is sold at cost, to compete with the Australian product.

A MINISTER WHO SCARES HORSES

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 21.—The automobile owned and used by the Rev. John Aspinwall at this place causes considerable trouble to the owners of spirited horses, and the residents denounce the minister and his vehicle.

A horse owned by Christopher Tracy ran away, frightened by the automobile, and put its head through a barbed-wire fence and was badly injured. President Frederick A. Schroeder of the Village Improvement Society says that there is no known law to prevent the minister from using his automobile if he observes the rules of the road, and has advised all who drive skittish animals to sell them and buy old ones that a cyclone could not frighten.

MORE LIGHT SHED ON RAMAPO GRAB

East Jersey Water Company Believed to be Behind Scheme.

MAKES DENIAL FOR GEN. TRACY

Mr. Boardman Says Neither Ex-Secretary Nor Firm Is in Deal.

Mr. Coler Will Not Drop Fight, Though It Seems to be Won—Finance Department at Work—New Jersey Might Act.

The fight against the Ramapo Water Company's attempt to seize the city's water supply showed no signs of relenting yesterday. Controller Coler and Bridge Commissioner Shea, who are directing the attack, believe that the scheme has been beaten into insensibility, but they will give no quarter until it is effectually killed at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements on Aug. 30. Following upon the statement of Senator Platt that neither he nor the Republican organization is interested, came a similar denial from Albert B. Boardman of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, that that firm or Gen. Tracy, its head, has any interest in the concern. The only man who has been charged with backing the company with political influence and who has not seen fit to repudiate the attempt to force the city into the contract, is Richard Croker, who is cruising about in a yacht and whose representatives here have no power to give his views on the subject.

It further developed yesterday that the Ramapo Company is a ramification of the East Jersey Water Company, of which Vice President Hobart is said to be one of the most influential stockholders, and Henry L. Butler, a member of the New Jersey State Water Commission, who made a thorough study of the matter, gave it as his opinion that any contract made by the Ramapo Company would be carried out by the East Jersey Company. The State of New Jersey, it is said, will fight in the United States Courts against any attempt of the Ramapo Company to sell water to New York on the ground that it is illegal to divert the waters flowing from one State into another without recompense.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT'S FIND.

The engineers of the Finance Department yesterday began an investigation into the records of the city in relation to the water supply. Their first discovery, which seems to be a most important one, was that the men who favor the Ramapo grab are willing to pay to a private corporation almost as much money annually—$5,000,000—for 200,000,000 gallons of water a day as the city receives for its entire supply. According to the first annual report of Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply, the city, in 1898, consumed daily 341,500,000 gallons from its own system, and 33,500,000 gallons from private companies, a total of 375,000,000 gallons a day. The total revenue for water service for the same year was $6,474,090.39.

Before the end of the week Eugene McLean, the Chief Engineer of the Finance Department, and J. James R. Croes, who has been retained as an expert by Mr. Coler, will make a topographical view of the water shed which the Ramapo Company claims to control. Their observations, together with such data as the office force of the Department of Finance can gather, will be collated into a report which the Controller will present to the Board of Public Improvements next week. If this report does not prevent the Board from empowering Commissioner Dalton to enter into the contract with the Ramapo Company, an injunction suit will be begun and an attack will be made on the constitutionality of the company's charter and the right of the Board of Public Improvements to sanction a contract which is manifestly against public policy.

MR. COLER DETERMINED.

Controller Coler had little to add to his previous statements in regard to the matter. "The City of New York should have as much right to acquire lands for watersheds as a private corporation," Mr. Coler said, "and until it gets that right this fight must be carried on. As it is at present we are precluded from going beyond the Croton watershed for our supply, and at the next session of the Legislature the city must demand that all laws conflicting with this right be repealed. On Long Island, whence the water supply of Brooklyn would naturally be drawn, we are prohibited from tapping the inexhaustible subterranean supply in Suffolk County. Repeated efforts have been made to have the law repealed, but they have all failed, mainly through the machinations of the Ramapo Company.

"This question has more behind it than any that has come before the people in years, and I do not doubt that if the entire truth were revealed, a scandal which would make the Tweed ring look like a glorified angel by comparison would result. I am firmly convinced that when the enormity of the steal is shown, the people will demand that no man be elected to the Legislature except on a platform which specifies that the city's water supply shall be owned exclusively by the city."

While Mr. Coler believes that the scheme has been killed under the load of publicity which its introduction caused, he is unwilling to say whose votes will bury the matter forever. In view of their attitudes at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements last Wednesday, it may be assumed that President Holahan, Highways Commissioner Keating, and Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply will vote in favor of the contract, while Controller Coler, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies will vote against it.

SOME DOUBT ABOUT THESE VOTES.

Both Sewer Commissioner Kane and Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney were absent from the last meeting, but their deputies were present and voted. Matthew F. Donohue, Mr. Kane's deputy, favored the contract and voted against the Controller's plea for time to investigate the matter further, while Capt. F. M. Gibson, Mr. McCartney's deputy, voted with Mr. Coler throughout. Mr. Kane is a Brooklyn Democrat, and, inasmuch as the Brooklyn organization is opposed to the grab he may be counted on to vote against the contract. Mr. McCartney is a Tammany leader, but is most independent in his conduct of his office. It is fair to presume that the Tammany whip will be cracked at him, but whether or not he will yield to the ideas of his leaders is a question.

Besides the men enumerated, the Mayor and Corporation Counsel Whalen are members of the board. Neither of them has expressed his intentions, and no one is qualified to speak as to the course they will pursue. If, however, as has been charged, Richard Croker wants the contract entered into, both the Mayor and Mr.

Continued on Page 3.

TO DECIDE THE CARTER CASE.

Reported that the President Is About to Act and that Counsel Will Ask for New Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A report was printed here to-day, with the admission that it would not be verified, that a decision would soon be reached in the case of Capt. Carter, which has been pending before the President for more than a year. Together with this statement is one that Mr. MacVeagh, Carter's counsel, who is about to return from Europe, would ask for a new trial.

It is evident to the people who have read the papers of the defense in this case that Mr. MacVeagh has changed his mind if he intends to ask for a new trial. In his brief, which is printed at the end of a volume of more than 1,000 pages, which Attorney General Griggs was expected to consider during the retrial of the case, Mr. MacVeagh demanded the dismissal of his client on the ground that he was "absolutely innocent," and distinctly repects the idea of asking for a new trial for an innocent man.

Further comment on the case, by those who hav efollowed it, is that Mr. MacVeagh and Mr. Edmunds do not seem to be consistent in their demands for Carter. Mr. Edmunds's idea seemed to be that Carter should be punished for his crime by being dismissed and fined, but that he should not be imprisoned. That recommendation to the President seems to military men to be quite as incriminating as the pleading of the statute of limitations or the complaint about the use of Carter's private papers because their use would convict the accused.

The latest brief of the defense is still more abusive of the Judge Advocate who tried the case than the first one, which Col. Barr was called upon to answer, and which led him to protest that, "in effect, an effort is being made to place the members of the court and myself in the position of defendants, with the accused and his counsel as prosecutors, and practically to argue an appeal from the court's judgment in the case, doing, by indirection, what the Supreme Court has ruled cannot be done directly."

ARMY OFFICERS' FREE FIGHT.

Attack a Negro on a Fort Thomas Car at Covington—Trolley Crew Interferes.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 21.—A desperate fight, in which four officers of the Thirty-first Regiment, stationed at Fort Thomas, were the principals, occurred on a Fort Thomas car this morning. Lieut. Sprit and three other officers, with several privates, boarded the car at Fountain Square, Cincinnati, and proceeded across the river to Covington. A colored man entered the car and was about to take a seat beside Lieut. Sprit when he was struck by the officer.

James Williams, a traveling salesman, was reading a paper near the front end of the car. Three sharp rings of the gong by the conductor attracted his attention. He saw an officer striking a colored man and knocking him right and left. He next saw the conductor strike the officer, and then the three other officers became engaged in the fight.

The motorman stopped the car, and armed with the crank next took a hand. Incoming Fort Thomas Car No. 5 arrived, and the conductor, Gus Ampler, and Motorman Losey jumped at once to the assistance of their fellow-employes. Not one of the privates had taken a hand in the fight.

Another officer of the Thirty-first, who was on the incoming Fort Thomas car, attempted to separate them, but his effort brought him several severe blows. He called the privates to his assistance, and they were compelled to drag two of the officers bodily from the car.

The colored man was on the floor the entire time, and Mr. Williams says he thinks he would have been killed but for Conductor Miller, who first went to his assistance.

At Fort Thomas the conductor at once made complaint, and the officers were taken in charge by the Officer of the Guard.

GOV. TANNER IS STILL VERY ILL.

But Little Improvement in the Condition of Illinois's Executive.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.—There was little improvement in the condition of Gov. Tanner to-day. He is still very ill. Dr. Kreider said this evening that the Governor's failure to care for himself when he returned from his Western trip had made his illness more serious than it would have been otherwise.

ENGLISH CHURCH RITUALISTS.

They Will Use Processional Lights Till Ordered to Cease.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Until the Archbishop's pronouncement regarding the processional lights and incense is officially delivered the ritualists are determined to make no change in their service. Thirty-eight clergymen who practice ritualistic forms in London yesterday continued them.

WILLIAM SIMPSON IS DEAD.

He Won Fame as a War Artist and Correspondent in the Crimea.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—William Simpson, who made a great reputation as a war artist and correspondent in the Crimea, is dead.

He saw the Indian mutiny, the Abyssinian campaign, and the Franco-German war.

His dispatches and sketches from the Crimea were always submitted to the Queen before publication. When he returned to England the Queen sent for him and thanked him.

He was seventy-six years old.

DARING RESCUE IN THE SURF.

Point Pleasant Visitors Save a Drowning Man.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Aug. 21.—Merritt Middleton and George Harley, two of the Summer visitors here, made a daring rescue in the surf about dinner time yesterday. Nearly all of the bathers had left the beach for the afternoon, when a head was seen rising and falling in the water about three-quarters of a mile from the shore. Because of the high surf, several attempts were made to launch a boat before Middleton and Harley succeeded. They reached the drowning man, and effected his rescue with great difficulty, and it required several efforts to land the boat. All three men were exhausted.

The man who was rescued showed signs of recovery at first, but to-night he was said to be dying. He is a brakeman on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, but did not give his name.

GOV. LOWNDES OBEYS THE LAW.

His Action in Proclaiming a Labor Holiday Is Legal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Inquiries that have reached Washington, touching the reasons of Gov. Lowndes of Maryland for issuing a proclamation asking that the first Monday in September be observed as labor's holiday, have led to an examination of the laws suggesting the Governor's course, and it is found that he is acting quite within his right under the Maryland code.

Congress, in March, 1894, made the first Monday in September a legal holiday in the District of Columbia only. All laws affecting business to be transacted the day before holidays are made applicable to this one. The law does not apply in other territories of the United States. In Maryland the law permits the Governor to adopt holidays ordered by the President, the language being that he may recommend that they be observed.

This action will only make a holiday for the one year, and such holidays, if continued, must be proclaimed each year by the Governor in office.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS TREASURE.

Commander Mansell Advises Fortune Hunters to Stay at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Regarding the proposed American expedition to the Auckland Islands in search of £350,000, supposed to be hidden in a cave, Commander Mansell of the Royal Navy, who in the warship Blanche visited the spot in 1870, writes advising the expedition to save worry and expense by staying at home. He says:

"We searched the iron-bound coast closely and went into Carnby Harbor at the south end, where I was sent in a cutter to examine the deposit of provisions put there for the use of castaways. We found it untouched."

He adds that if the physical difficulties could be overcome it would only open the door to legal difficulties, even more formidable. There would be original owners, or their descendants, to reckon with, and apart from them, the British Crown would certainly claim any find.

WITHDRAWAL OF PEROT CASE.

Considered Probable that Such Action Will Be Taken To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—It is considered likely that the case against Mrs. Perot, under arrest here for the abduction of her daughter from Baltimore, will be withdrawn to-morrow.

STONEHENGE OFFERED FOR SALE.

The Owner Asks the British Government £125,000 for the Ruin.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Sir Edmund Antrobus, owner of the estate upon which Stonehenge stands, offers the land to the Government for £125,000. The price is big, but the value of Stonehenge, as an antiquity, may induce the Government to buy.

PRINCETON MEMORIAL BUILDING

Work Begun on New Young Men's Christian Association Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 21.—Work on the new Dodge Memorial Young Men's Christian Association building, which is to be erected on the campus adjoining Murray Hall, was begun this morning. About twenty men were set to work marking out and breaking the ground for the foundation.

The building will be constructed of brownstone. Its dimensions are 75 feet 8 inches by 45 feet 8 inches, and it will be two stories high, with a large attic on the third floor. An ambulatory, 51 feet in length, and connecting Murray Hall, will extend along the entire frontage of the building facing the university library. The first floor will consist of a large reading room and reception hall, and on the second floor will be two recreation rooms. A small tower will be erected over the west corner of the building.

The New York contractors expect to have the work finished by Feb. 1. The total cost will be $55,000. Work on the annex to the infirmary will be begun as soon as the memorial building is completed.

THE FRATERNAL CONGRESS.

Convenes at Chicago To-day—Dr. Oronhyatekha to be Next President.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The first session of the National Fraternal Congress will begin to-morrow. There is not much doubt of the election of Oronhyatekha, the well-known Indian physician of Toronto, and Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, to the office of President of the National Fraternal Congress.

He is Vice President of the Congress, and it is the custom to advance the Vice President to the position of President without contest. There was some opposition at first, and John Mulligan of Yonkers, N. Y., was sprung as a candidate. He represents the Royal Society of Good Fellows.

The boom of the New Yorker received its impetus from the charges that were made that Dr. Oronhyatekha has been instrumental in securing legislation in Ontario which is regarded as hostile to fraternal beneficiary societies. This the friends of the Indian deny, and they say not only that Dr. Oronhyatekha opposed the legislation, but that the other representatives of the Independent Order of Foresters assisted him in the fight, and that this was the only order that did make a fight.

A CHICAGO TOREADOR.

Merchant on Horseback Charged by an Enraged Steer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—William Hoyne, a commission merchant, was suddenly forced to play the part of a toreador against an infuriated steer last night, and he narrowly escaped death, while his horse was killed by the enraged beast. While he was jogging along on horseback near Shields Avenue, where he lives, the steer, which had escaped from its pen at the Stock Yards, dashed around the corner and rushed at him.

Hearing the bellow of the crazed animal, Hoyne's horse shied to the sidewalk, and then tried to escape, but it was too late. Hardly had it caught its stride before the steer was upon it, and as Hoyne slipped from the saddle and leaped to a fence top, the steer's horns pierced the horse's abdomen. Both animals stumbled in their headlong rush and rolled over on the ground.

The steer was soon on its feet and again gored the suffering horse. Hoyne called for help, and his cries aroused the neighborhood. A call was sent to the Stock Yards Police Station, and a patrol wagon, loaded with officers, was sent to the scene. Three of the policemen were armed with shotguns. At the approach of the wagon the animal dashed down Forty-seventh Street, the patrol wagon after it.

Standing in the rocking wagon and steadied by his fellow-officers, Sergt. Mulligan raised his gun and fired twice. Both charges went to the mark, but the steer's pace seemed only to be accelerated. Finally Officer Geohegan shot at it. The charge struck the animal in the shoulder penetrating the heart. It rolled over dead.

TURKISH OUTRAGE ON SYRIAN.

American Citizen Beaten, Maltreated, and Imprisoned in Tripoli.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 21.—A. F. Dahronge, Syrian Consul here, has heard from George Joseph, also a Syrian, but now a naturalized citizen of the United States, regarding his treatment on a recent trip he made to his native country. On arrival at Tripoli, Mr. Joseph found his passport was demanded and showed it, and it was thrown back in his face by the Customs Officer, who said a Turkish passport only was good. Then he was struck on the head with a mace and sent to the Chief of Police. By him he was also struck and beaten, his clothing was searched and his money and valuables were taken.

After a search he was thrown in prison, but he had managed to conceal in his shoe an English pound note. With this he bribed a jail attendant to go to the United States Consul with a message. Soon after an Armenian officer appeared, and after he had heard the prisoner's story he demanded the release of Mr. Joseph. Upon looking for his package, Mr. Joseph found that it had been rifled and everything of value was missing.

The matter was reported to the United States Consul, who, after a conference with the Turkish Government, has succeeded in having all the things paid for.

Post Office Station to be Moved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Post Office Department has ordered that on Sept. 1 the location of Station No. 19 of the New York Post Office shall be changed to 961 Kings Bridge Road, near One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

WAR CLOUDS NOW DARKEN AFRICA

Boers' Reply Rejects the Offer Made by England.

PROPOSES DIFFERENT TERMS

Unless Kruger Backs Down War Seems a Certainty.

An English Colonial Office Official Says This Is Now the Only Method of Settlement.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Colonial Office, in confirming the dispatch telegraphed from Cape Town saying the Transvaal Government had handed its reply to the British agent at Pretoria, says that Sir Alfred Milner has telegraphed a message to that effect.

All that the officials of the Colonial Office would say in regard to the matter was: "The reply is not a complete acceptance of the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain."

There is no longer any doubt that President Krüger has refused to submit to the demand of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain for the appointment of a court of inquiry. He may have done so diplomatically, or hedgingly, but that his answer is regarded by the British Government as tantamount to a positive refusal is now an established fact. The Colonial Office is normally noncommittal, but there are other evidences which amply justify the statement.

The report that President Krüger has proposed new terms is somewhat verified by the guarded comment of the Colonial Office officials and the irritability displayed there. There is not the slightest doubt that they believe war is now the only way to settle the controversy.

They would far rather have had a curt, defiant answer than the temporizing reply which the Boer President has sent. With the former, Great Britain would have plain grounds for a quick commencement of hostilities. Under the circumstances which it is believed now exist, aggressive action needs considerable explanation to justify it in the eyes of the world and the English minority who still declare war would be an outrage. However, if Mr. Chamberlain has his way, it is believed President Krüger's counter proposals will meet with scant attention, and unless the Boers completely back down, which is not likely, the crisis will quickly develop into war.

It is gathered that the Colonial Office has been aware of the nature of the Transvaal's reply for some days, and it was communicated to the War Office, hence it is probable Great Britain will delay the débouement as little as possible.

A high official of the Colonial Office frankly expressed his disgust of what he termed "Krüger's cupidity and hypocrisy." He said:

"The kind of game which he is playing must be clear to Americans. The protestations of the Boers, that they wish to live a quiet, agricultural life, may be the tune of some on the veldt, but in Pretoria, is simply after money. Though President Krüger says many harsh things of the Outlanders, he never hesitated to make money out of them, either by fair or foul means.

"This Transvaal question cannot be judged by recent occurrences. We must go back fifty years. It has been hanging fire ever since, and the sooner it is now settled the better."

Though the official did not actually say so, it was clear that he believed war was the only method of settlement.

It is learned that the Government is somewhat annoyed at the public's slight interest in the Transvaal.

The official further said:

"Dreyfus seems the only thing our people think about, though England is in a most serious crisis. This indifference is, perhaps, typical."

A special dispatch from Cape Town says there is great danger of an outbreak of violence on the frontier and that the scum of South Africa is enlisting throughout the colony and being sent to Pitsani and Jameson, on the border.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 21.—The report, as cabled from here last night, that the Transvaal Government had handed its reply to the British agent at Pretoria, to be forwarded to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony, is confirmed.

It is believed, however, that the proposition of Great Britain for a joint commission to investigate the effect which the franchise reform legislation would have on the Outlanders has not been accepted, but that fresh proposals have been advanced.

According to Afrikander reports the reply is a counter proposal of a five-years' retrospective franchise in the election of the President, and an increased representation of the gold fields in the Volksraad. It is said that the suggestion is made to submit all other differences to arbitration.

Sunday was observed throughout the Orange Free State and Cape Colony with humiliation, prayer, and sermons advocating a peaceful solution of the crisis. Mr. Snyttler, a leading Dutch Reformed preacher here, referred to the close ties uniting the Cape Dutch to those of the Transvaal, which, he added, were members of the great Afrikander family. If war was declared, he asserted, Great Britain would commit a "heinous crime before God and man, resulting in civil war in Cape Colony."

There is evidence of growing uneasiness at Johannesburg. Great crowds gather at the railroad station, expressing disapproval at the departures for Cape Colony and Durban, Natal.

GRIEVANCES OF UITLANDERS.

J. W. Regan, Here from the Transvaal, Describes the Conditions He Thinks War Only Can Cure.

J. W. Regan, an expert mining engineer, who for the past year and a half has been making a careful study of the mining and governmental conditions of the Transvaal, is now in this city. The prospect of war with England, Mr. Regan said yesterday, at the time he left Johannesburg a few weeks ago was, according to the native Boers, very slight. It was expected by them that a compromise would be reached. The foreign element, however, earnestly hoped that it will come, for in it they see future prosperity.

"American sympathy may be naturally with the young republic," said Mr. Regan, "but 'republic,' as applied to the Transvaal, is a misnomer.

"Chief Justice Kotze, recently deposed, told 'Oom Paul,' when asked about a certain matter, that it was unconstitutional, whereupon 'Oom Paul' promptly cut off his official head and placed on the bench an innocent old individual named Gregerorsky, whose idea of the proper administration of justice was to be in line with the President. With the departure of Kotze there departed all hope of justice upon the part of the Uitlander.

"There are three questions that engage diplomatic attention—that of the franchise, probably the most important; the question of dynamite, and the railways.

"Until quite recently a man to hold office must have resided in the Transvaal for fourteen years, and be at the same time a member of the Dutch Church. The Uitlanders, who have created the wealth of the republic, are paying 90 per cent. of the taxes, and are practically without representation.

"The Uitlanders hope for reforms through the franchise. Last Presidential election, in the Witwater Rand, in which the census shows a white population of about 80,000, the returns showed but 1,303 votes cast.

"In regard to dynamite, it has been the policy of the Government to grant an exclusive franchise to a Holland and German syndicate to make dynamite, the importation being illegal. They demand for it 75 shillings a case. An American firm offered to lay it down in the Transvaal in unlimited quantities at 45 shillings a case of 50 pounds. The mining industry uses about 400,000 cases annually. That means a loss of $3,000,000 to the miners. The profit is too low to warrant working many low-grade ore mines.

"The Netherlands Railway Company holds the exclusive right to build and construct railways, and also to fix its own rates. It charges from 8 to 15 cents per mile per ton for freight. Most of the mining machinery is brought from Chicago. The haul from Vernigning to Johannesburg, a distance of about thirty or forty miles, is more expensive than the freight rates from Chicago to New York, about 900 miles.

"There are about 88,000 blacks there. They walk from 500 to 800 miles to reach the mines. They are forced to purchase a kind of badge or 'dog collar,' and wear it, in addition to paying the Government 50 cents a month. If they lose the dog collar, or fail to pay the monthly tax, they are usually given fifteen lashes and imprisoned a couple of months. The lash is called a 'sjambok,' pronounced 'shambuck,' and there is no mule whip made half so severe.

"The gold fields of the Transvaal are not found in rich deposits, as is thought, but their value lies in the great quantity of low-grade, free-milling ore, with an average of $10.40 per ton. The cost of production is about $5 per ton. Capital is at present wary, but if England succeeds in getting the reforms, the big rushes to the gold fields of California in 1849 and to Colorado later would be nothing in comparison. So sure are the present mines in their output that in England those who have control of trust money and estates are investing in them.

"Although the Boers do not anticipate war, yet while on my way home I spent several weeks in England, and from what I could learn there, active preparations are being made for war with the Transvaal. It is the universal opinion of those best posted, and those having at heart the best wishes for the ultimate success of the Transvaal as a republic, that nothing short of a war with England will remedy the situation."

KRUEGER LEADS CHURCH SERVICE.

Prays that God Find Right and Truth with the Afrikanders.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The Neuesten Nachrichten publishes the following dispatch from Pretoria:

"President Krüger a few days ago personally conducted a church service, prior to holding an official reception. In the course of the ceremony, he prayed that, if war were unavoidable God might find right and truth on the side of the Afrikanders."

THE AMMUNITION IN DELAGOA BAY.

Portuguese Admit It Might Be Detained There.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Portuguese Legation denies all knowledge of the reported detention of Transvaal ammunition in Delagoa Bay. It is admitted that such might be the case, as England's oldest friend is Portugal.

Kafirs Weak on London 'Change.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—On the Stock Exchange to-day there was renewed weakness in Kafirs, the outlook in regard to the Transvaal difficulty having assumed a more threatening aspect. Consols declined ⅝ to-day, consols for money falling from 106⅛ to 105⅝, and consols for the account from 106¾ to 105⅞.

GUERIN'S HOUSE ATTACKED.

French Infantry Begins an Assault to Capture Him—Cavalry Charges Crowds.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following from its Paris correspondent:

"A detachment of infantry has just commenced an attack upon M. Guerin's house, which is likely to lead to bloodshed before morning.

"Nobody is allowed to approach the scene, and the cavalry charges on the crowds are needlessly brutal."

GUERIN SHORT OF PROVISIONS.

Anti-Semite's Headquarters is Now Besieged by Two Regiments—He is Still Firm.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Rue de Chabrol, in which is located the building in which M. Guerin and his companions are intrenched, and its neighborhood to-day present an unusual aspect.

The Rue Chabrol is occupied by the Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry, with fixed bayonets. All the approaches are guarded, and it is impossible to get through the crowds, which are everywhere increasing.

The investment of the besieged anti-Semites is being closely maintained, and the windows of the house have been closed.

A doctor who visited a sick inmate of the headquarters reports that the morale of the besieged party is excellent, but that they are worn out by the prolonged loss of sleep.

M. Guerin's cook has been removed from the besieged house to the hospital. He complains that his illness is due to his privations and says that M. Guerin has only twelve men with him and that his provisions are nearly exhausted.

M. Lucien Millevoye, one of the Deputies for the Siene Department, and M. Ludovic Gervaize, Deputy for Nancy, asked the Government for permission to visit M. Guerin this afternoon. Their request was refused by the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who also declined to allow them to re-connect the water supply and to re-victual M. Guerin's establishment.

A member of the Anti-Semite League says M. Guerin has three days' more provisions.

FIGHTING CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Physicians of Needham, Mass., Join Hands for the Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

NEEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 21.—The doctors of Needham are stirred up to-day over the death, under Christian Science treatment, of little James Van Alst Hedenberg last week. The Hedenberg family is interested in Christian Science, and preferred that treatment. When the boy was taken sick he was treated by Mrs. Estelle Freeman of this town, a healer. He was attacked with dysentery Aug. 1, and died Friday afternoon, Aug. 18.

The doctors held a meeting Sunday night, and voted to put the facts in the case before the District Attorney in order to see what could be done about it ostensibly, but really as one of them said, to bring the case so prominently to public attention as to enable them to secure legislation next Winter to prohibit Christian Science practice in the State.

DR. DOWIE FEARS ASSASSINATION

Chicago Christian Scientist Says He Has Been Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Dr. John Alexander Dowie, head of the Christian Science Church, startled his disciples by saying to-day he had reason to fear assassination.

An editorial statement in an afternoon paper to the effect that, while Dowie's methods were not in conflict with the letter of the statutes, yet "this community must be rid of Dowie," he construed as inciting to assassination.

It had already borne fruit, he said, inasmuch as he had received several ominous letters. One of tnese, he said, threatened him with death.

Fine Crop of Hops in England.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The first consignment of Kent hops was received to-day. The parcel indicates that the season's crop is of exceptional quality.

Two fast trains for Cincinnati and St. Louis via New York Central every day at 1:00 and 8:30 P. M. Luxurious accommodations, no excess fare.—Adv.

JOUAUST BIASED AGAINST DREYFUS

M. Demange Will Formally Accuse Him of Partiality

IS HISSED BY THE AUDIENCE

President of the Court Tried in Vain to Silence Picquart.

ANSWERS BY DREYFUS

Prisoner Refutes Charges of Witness with Facts and Figures and Strengthens His Case.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 21.—The chief item of news to-night is in consequence of a remark made by the President of the court to-day in connection with Lieut. Col. Picquart. Maître Demange will formally accuse Col. Jouaust of partiality.

Picquart wanted to answer one of his accusers and Col. Jouaust exclaimed impatiently and ironically: "Encore?" ("What, again?")

I asked M. Jaurès, the ex-Deputy and Socialist leader, his opinion of this.

"It is not of much importance," he said. "One must not presume the result of the case from an isolated exclamation caused probably by sheer weariness."

Although the impression generally is that the court is hostile to Dreyfus I hear on good authority that a sudden change of feeling may soon produce itself.

Ex-President Casimir-Périer's friends think that the absent Esterhazy may yet have something to say which will cause a sensation.

On the other hand, I hear that Esterhazy's arrest in London on a charge of criminal libel may happen at any time within the next few days.

The evidence of M. Cochefert, Chef de la Sureté, to-day was, on the whole, unfavorable to the prisoner, but his statements and others made to-day revealed nothing new.

Judge Bertulus continues to receive letters threatening murder.

The army here is in mourning. The Forty-first Infantry, stationed in Rennes, should have celebrated to-day the anniversary of its most glorious feat of arms, the victory of Isly, in Algeria. But, in view of the situation, it did not do so.

ROWLAND STRONG.

BORDEREAU PAPER IS TRACED.

ROME, Aug. 21.—A prominent Italian politician, according to the Don Chisciotte Della Mancia, has in his possession one of the most important documents referred to in the bordereau in the Dreyfus case, and the handwriting of the document is unquestionably not that of Capt. Dreyfus.

LONDON,

hand, standing erect, facing his judges, and holding his gold-braided kepi in his left hand.

The third point—the conduct of Junck in repeating confidences made to him, as a comrade, by Dreyfus—disgusted his hearers, and, in the mind of any right-thinking man, must have considerably impaired the value of the remainder of his evidence. He and Dreyfus sat together in the same office, and naturally exchanged confidences regarding their relations with women. But it was pointed out, no one but a contemptible person repeats them in court, especially in the case of a man posing as an officer and a gentleman.

Dreyfus, in replying, scored distinctly when he brought out Junck's utter lack of sense of honor and himself declined to enter into a discussion of the matter.

There was a large attendance in the Lycée at the opening of the court, in view of the possible reappearance of Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defense. But, though he is progressing as satisfactorily as possible, his physicians deemed it best for him to remain quiet. When it became known that the distinguished lawyer would not participate in the proceedings, a large number of disappointed persons left the courtroom, leaving perceptible gaps along the rows of benches.

TRIAL PROGRESSES RAPIDLY.

The Court settled quickly down to business, and by 9 o'clock five witnesses had already appeared at the bar. If this rate is continued, it is calculated the Court will get through with the ninety-odd witnesses by the beginning of September, and it is considered probable that the verdict will be delivered about Sept. 7.

Gens. Roget, de Boisdeffre, and Billot were present on the witnesses' seats, and Col. Picquart took a place a couple of rows behind them. The Colonel sat alone until M. Bertulus, the Examining Magistrate whose evidence was so favorable to Dreyfus, entered and sat beside Picquart, warmly shaking him by the hand.

A striking figure in court is Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner, who usually sits in one of the front rows of the witnesses, with his elbow on the back of the seat in front of him, his chin resting on his hand, and his intelligent face turned to the witness stand. His eyes and ears follow every gesture and word of those on the stage, and his look reflects the absorbing anxiety of his mind. The audience may titter and smile, but his features never relax into the semblance of a smile. They only soften with a look of pity as he glances at his brother seated on the stage, and compelled to submit to the ruthless fire which his enemies, one after the other, level at him from the witness box.

[It will be recalled that on Nov. 15, 1897, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, by the advice of M. Scheurer-Kestner, addressed an open letter to Gen. Billot, then Minister of War. It was after M. Scheurer-Kestner, at the time one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate, had in vain showed to the Minister of War the proofs of Esterhazy's guilt. The letter read as follows: "The only ground for the accusation made in 1894 against my unfortunate brother is a lettre missive, (the bordereau,) unsigned, undated, but proving that military documents had been betrayed to the agent of a foreign power. I have the honor to inform you that the author of this document is M. le Comte Walsin-Esterhazy, Commandant of infantry, withdrawn from active service owing to temporary infirmities last Spring. The handwriting of Commandant Walsin-Esterhazy is identical with that of this document. It will be easy for you, M. le Ministre, to procure the writing of this officer. I am ready, moreover, to indicate to you where you can find letters of his, of incontestable authenticity, and of a date anterior to my brother's arrest. I cannot doubt, M. le Ministre, that now you know the author of the treason for which my brother was condemned, you will promptly do justice."]

ALL HOSTILE TO CAPT. DREYFUS.

All of the witnesses to-day were hostile to Dreyfus, but as none of the evidence was fresh, but mostly a reiteration of old statements, the audience followed the depositions with comparatively little interest. M. Gribelin's reference to the relations of Dreyfus with demi-mondaines being the only portion of the morning's proceedings which greatly interested the public.

The audience, among whom were a number of women, who always manage to secure seats under some pretext or other, listened to M. Gribelin's statements with characteristic relish. A subdued titter went round when M. Gribelin even professed to know the exact amount Dreyfus spent upon his various amours.

M. Gribelin gave his testimony with an honest demeanor and apparent sincerity, but he did not strike one as being particularly intelligent. Nothing in his appearance would contradict the contention of the Dreyfusards that he was Major Lauth's tool in the machinations of the General Staff against Col. Picquart, former Chief of the Intelligence Department, who listened to M. Gribelin with an air of contemptuous impatience.

Maître Demange of counsel for the defense was more successful than usual in cross-examining him, and visibly disconcerted M. Gribelin. Counsel scored a distinct hit when he got M. Gribelin to admit he mixed the intrigues of Du Paty de Clam and Henry to shield Esterhazy, and when M. Gribelin was finally disposed of, his evidence had suffered badly.

Dreyfus created a better impression today. He entered the court with a more confident bearing, and replied to the witnesses in a calm voice, without any theatrical gestures, and his remarks were put so lucidly that he appeared to make an impression on the Judges, all of whom are reputed to be bitterly opposed to him.

The most interesting part of to-day's proceedings was, as usual, at the conclusion. Major Lauth repeated in different words his evidence given before the Court of Cassation. He is not a prepossessing personage. He has cavernous eyes, with a monocle stuck in his right eye, a bulldog head, and was dressed in the uniform of an officer of the Dragoons. The audience did not follow his deposition with close attention, as everybody knew what he would say. A bored look fell on the audience, and the Infantry Sergeant, who acts as messenger between Colonel Jouaust, Major Carrière, and the witnesses, fell asleep in his chair in front of the stage, in full view of every one. He woke with a start when Major Lauth once raised his voice.

Captain Junck followed, and greatly amused the audience with an account of his alleged visit to the private room of Judge Bertulus, where, he said, he saw Mlle. Pays.

M. Bertulus jumped to his feet when the Captain began this story, and houted in a way which startled the audience: "I ask to speak."

To this Col. Jouaust replied: "You may do so later."

M. Bertulus, however, insisted upon being allowed to refute immediately the statements of Captain Junck, but Colonel Jouaust, with an impatient wave of the hand, said: "Please sit down."

Thereupon M. Bertulus subsided, but the incident broke the monotony of the session, and people began to follow the proceedings with renewed interest.

PRISONER TAKES NOTES.

During Junck's deposition Dreyfus took frequent notes on his left cuff, and used them in replying to the Captain at the conclusion of the testimony.

The prisoner now seems to have quite recovered himself, and, instead of making impassioned declarations of innocence, he takes up the points of the testimony against him and discusses them clearly and with a force of argument which certainly has a great effect on the audience, if not on the Judges. He scored beautifully against Junck to-day, saying, with reference to the latter's repetition of what Dreyfus said in private conversation concerning women, that the Captain also made him certain confidences.

"But," added the prisoner, "if Capt. Junck's ideas of honor allow him to divulge private conversation, mine do not. I have clean hands, and I will keep them clean."

The prisoner then replied in a forcible way to Capt. Junck's statements against him in the questions of the manoeuvres and copying maps, &c.

At the conclusion of Dreyfus's statements, M. Bertulus ascended the stage and made a speech in reply to Capt. Junck, accompanying his remarks with extraordinary gestures, dancing about the stage and waving his arms until the audience was convulsed with laughter. No Anglo-Saxon would have imagined the funny figure on the stage was a Magistrate.

M. Bertulus, however, was quite serious, and opened by saying he rendered Capt. Junck the honor of replying to him on the subject of the alleged Mlle. Pays incident. He then proceeded to deny Capt. Junck's evidence, calling him, in polite terms, a liar, and declaring he took his wish for reality. The Magistrate scored several points against the Captain, and Gen. Gonse felt it necessary to go on the platform and speak in Junck's favor, in order to dispel the bad effect left on the Judges.

Then Col. Picquart arose, went to the stage, and confronted Capt. Junck. When Col. Picquart asked to be allowed to refute some of Junck's remarks, Col. Jouaust made a gesture of impatience and shouted: "What, again?"

An outburst of hissing came from the audience at such a display of unfairness from the President. Judges and gendarmes quickly suppressed the noise, but Jouaust understood the well-merited rebuke administered to him and turned very red.

Col. Picquart then made a brief but very effective speech, pointing out that Junck had already made three contradictory statements while referring to the "petit bleu," and adding that, in fact, he might be considered discredited as a witness.

This ended the session, which, in view of the effective remarks of M. Bertulus, Col. Picquart, and Dreyfus himself, would have been considered favorable to the prisoner if evidence were to be allowed to count for anything in the decision of the Court.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following is the report of the day's proceedings in detail:

Gen. Fabre, former Chief of the Fourth Bureau of the General Staff, was the first witness to-day. He said that in his official capacity he compared the handwriting of the bordereau with the writing of various officers in his bureau, including the handwriting of a probationer who had been in the bureau during the previous year and who had not favorably impressed his comrades.

This probationer, Dreyfus, who was regarded as untrustworthy and insincere in his pretensions, was, according to the witness, equally disliked by his comrades and superiors. He was, Fabre added, constantly endeavoring by all sorts of means to learn the secrets of the plan of concentration of the Eastern Railway system, and in his anxiety to secure information neglected his duties. His official duties, the witness also said, placed it in Dreyfus's power to disclose the documents referred to in the bordereau.

The witness could emphatically deny all Dreyfus had said on this subject.

When Major Bertin showed the witness the bordereau the latter was struck with the resemblance of the calligraphy. Dreyfus was the only officer who made a bad impression in his bureau, and the opinions of the Chief of Staff and heads of other departments confirmed the witness's belief.

Gen. Fabre, in conclusion, declared he was still as firmly convinced as in 1894 that the prisoner was the author of the bordereau.

After M. Demange had pointed out the discrepancies in Fabre's present statements and those he voiced in 1894, Col. Jouaust invited Dreyfus to reply. The prisoner said Gen. Fabre quite correctly described the work on which he was engaged when a probationer, especially emphasizing that he had to keep the dossier relating to the concentration centres on the Eastern Railway system posted up. This was not a fictitious task. The prisoner's reply was made in calm, measured tones, and his frankness seemed to favorably impress the Judges.

D'ABOVILLE ON THE STAND.

Col. D'Aboville, former Deputy Chief of the Fourth Bureau, related how Fabre had showed him a photograph of an anonymous note in which the writer intimated to his correspondent, "evidently foreign to the army," that he had confidential documents to communicate.

The witness told Fabre that the documents mentioned showed the writer could only be an artillery officer, belonging to the General Staff, who participated in the expedition of the Headquarters Staff in June and July, 1894. The position of Dreyfus corresponded with these conditions, and, "to their great surprise," a striking resemblance was apparent in the writings of Dreyfus and the anonymous letter.

The witness further declared that only a probationer could possess the information mentioned in the bordereau. It was not only because of the resemblance of the handwriting that suspicions were directed at Dreyfus, but because he was in a position to be acquainted with the documents enumerated.

M. Demange wished to know why Col. D'Aboville said in 1894 that he thought it necessary to investigate the officers who participated in the expedition of the General Staff that year in order to discover the author of the bordereau.

To this question witness replied that he was induced to do so by the expression in the bordereau, "I am going to the manoeuvres," for he considered the expedition of the General Staff equivalent to the manoeuvres, although troops were not actually present.

Counsel pointing out that a great deal of argument was founded on the expression, "I am going to the manoeuvres," said it should not be forgotten that in 1894 the expression was understood to apply to the expedition of the Headquarters Staff.

In reply to the usual question Dreyfus remarked that he had never held any conversation with Col. Sandherr, the late Chief of the Intelligence Department, who was so little acquainted with him that he once addressed him by another name.

COCHEFERT TELLS HIS STORY.

Greater interest in the proceeding was manifested when the name of the next witness was announced, former Chief of the Detective Department Cochefert, who was present when Dreyfus underwent the dictation test in Du Paty de Clam's office.

M Cochefert declared he knew absolutely nothing of the Dreyfus case, when the Minister of War, Gen. Mercier, summoned him to a conference on the subject of the bordereau, and the suspicions in regard to Dreyfus. Gen. Mercier, Cochefert continued, asked the witness's advice as to the procedure which ought to be followed, and introduced him to Du Paty de Clam. Subsequently, after M. Bertillon's report, the arrest of Dreyfus was decided upon.

Then the witness proceeded to describe the arrest and the famous scene of the dictation test, saying that from the first remark dropped by Du Paty de Clam the prisoner displayed evident uneasiness. The witness continued the ex-Chief of Detectives, Du Paty de Clam, placing his hand on the prisoner's shoulder, said:

"'Capt. Dreyfus, in the name of the Minister of War, I arrest you.'"

[M. Cochefert's testimony corresponds with Du Paty de Clam's tale of the arrest, which runs in part as follows: "Du Paty began to dictate to the Captain a letter, of which the terms were identical with those of the bordereau, and which began with the words, 'I am just setting off.' (They are actually the last words.) At the first words the Captain turned pale; his hand trembled, his pen wavered." According to Dreyfus's deposition before the 1894 court-martial, here is what actually took place: "All at once he (Du Paty) said to me: 'Your hand trembles,' 'My hand?' said I. 'Not at all. My fingers are cold, I suppose.' continued to write. I had scarcely finished, when he came toward me and cried in a loud voice: 'In the name of the law I arrest you. You are accused of the crime of high treason.'"]

At the time of the examination of Dreyfus the witness gained the impression that he might be guilty, and so reported when the Minister of War asked his opinion.

During this formal examination, Cochefert added, Dreyfus protested his innocence very violently, and declared he did not know what they wanted or of what he was accused.

The witness afterward sealed up the papers Du Paty de Clam seized at Dreyfus's residence. Replying to the Court, Cochefert said that since his first appearance on the scene he had nothing to do with the Dreyfus affair, which was in the hands of the military authorities. He had not then seen the writing of the bordereau, otherwise his impression might have been modified.

During the course of his reply, witness mentioned Esterhazy, but his remark was inaudible.

DREYFUS WAITS FOR DE CLAM.

After the remarks of M. Demange, Col. Jouaust invited Dreyfus to speak. The prisoner said:

"No; I will reply when Du Paty de Clam is here."

M. Gribelin, the principal archivist of the Headquarters Staff, was the next witness.

[M. Gribelin had charge of the archives in the Secret Intelligence Bureau from 1893 until 1898. It was his duty to keep a record of the documents filed and prepare a dossier on certain cases when required. In this way he prepared the Schwarzkoppen-Panizzardi correspondence, one letter of which was illegally introduced in the first Dreyfus court-martial. This is what Picquart said of him Feb. 11, 1898, at the Zola trial: "You have seen here men like Col. Henry, Commandant Lauth, M. Gribelin, leveling at me the most abominable accusations. Well, gentlemen, do you know why? You will understand it when I tell you that those who worked up a case (the Dreyfus case) which preceded this one, an affair closely bound up with Esterhazy's, were probably the very men who to-day stand before me. They are defending their work, that work which the lamented Col. Sandherr, in dying, left as a legacy to the honor of the bureau."]

He testified with great volubility, and expressed the opinion that when Dreyfus was arrested in 1894 he was enacting a rôle by systematically denying all the charges against him, even the most obvious and least important things and in declaring himself ignorant of matters which should have been known to every officer of the General Staff.

The witness said he had cognizance of Dreyfus's relations with women. In support of this assertion he mentioned an alleged voluntary statement made by Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner, in the witness's presence, that he had been obliged to pull his brother from the clutches of a woman living near the Champs Elysées.

M. Gribelin recapitulated the discovery of the leakage at Military Headquarters, the arrival of the bordereau, &c., and dwelt on the system of espionage conducted, under cover of diplomatic immunity, by Agents "A," "B," and "C."

JOUAUST QUESTIONS WITNESS.

Col. Jouaust—When was the bordereau received at the Intelligence Department?

M. Gribelin—The bordereau arrived at 1 in the morning, in September, 1894. After examining it we did not hesitate to attribute it to an officer of the Headquarters Staff.

Col. Jouaust—When was it submitted to Col. Sandherr?

M. Gribelin—Why, the very first day.

The witness added: "As the bordereau arrived through the ordinary channels, or what at any rate was regarded as such, no doubt was entertained as to its authenticity."

Replying to further questions, M. Gribelin positively asserted that Esterhazy never came to the Intelligence Department.

In regard to the dictation test, the witness recalled Dreyfus's reply to Du Paty de Clam when the latter pointed out that his hands were shaking—namely, "My fingers are cold."

A member of the court-martial referred to M. Gribelin's statements concerning the use Col. Picquart made of the Secret Service funds, and the witness admitted the truth of Picquart's evidence that the surveillance of Esterhazy cost but little.

Questioned as to the alleged indiscretion of Col. Picquart in showing Maître Leblois the secret dossier, witness admitted that when he saw M. Leblois in Picquart's office, in the Autumn of 1896, while the secret dossier and the dossier of the carrier pigeon service were lying on Picquart's table, they had not been removed from their envelopes. The envelopes, he explained, were open, but, he added, that was customary.

[It was principally on Gribelin's testimony that Picquart was dismissed from the army on the charge of communicating to an unauthorized person (Maître Leblois) documents of the bureau.]

M. GRIBELIN IS SURPRISED.

When questioned concerning the libérateur document M. Gribelin admitted he still wondered how it came into Esterhazy's hands, and could not understand why Esterhazy was not arrested when he brought the document to the Minister of War.

[Esterhazy received the document libérateur from Du Paty de Clam, who had received it from Henry, then Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau. This is the famous "Ce canaille de D—" letter, the text of which was printed in THE TIMES Aug. 12. It was the plan of Du Paty and Henry that Esterhazy should use it to prove to Minister of War Billot that Picquart was in a conspiracy to substitute Esterhazy for Dreyfus. For this reason Esterhazy, in a letter to Billot, wrote that he had obtained the document from a "veiled lady," who had stolen it from Picquart, who was her friend. She, Esterhazy added, had overheard Picquart talking about the plot to substitute Esterhazy for Dreyfus and had at once determined to warn the former, and, if possible, to rescue him. Gen. Billot believed the tale, and his secretary, M. Torcy, wrote a note of thanks when the document was returned.]

Col. Jouaust, the other Judges, and M. Demange closely questioned M. Gribelin on various points and, in replying, witness imparted some information regarding the "petit bleu" and the circumstances under which the secret dossier was communicated to Picquart.

Replying to M. Demange M. Gribelin admitted having mixed up Du Paty de Clam's and Henry's intrigues in favor of Esterhazy. The admission created a sensation.

It was by order of Col. Henry, the witness added, that he, Gribelin, put on spectacles and went to the Rue de Doual to hand Esterhazy a letter, to which the latter was to reply "yes" or "no." It was also Henry who ordered witness to accompany Du Paty de Clam to Mont Souris Park at the time Du Paty de Clam masqueraded under a false beard.

The witness thought it would have been much simpler to have summoned Esterhazy to the Ministry of War, especially as it was known Mathieu Dreyfus was about to publicly denounce him.

DEMANGE GAINS A POINT.

M. Demange remarked that the denunciation of Mathieu Dreyfus could not well have been foreseen when these "romantic interviews" with Esterhazy were occurring, considering Mathieu himself had not then contemplated a denunciation.

M. Gribelin replied that at any rate it was known measures were in progress against Esterhazy.

M. Demange—Why, then, since it was a question of saving him, were false beards and blue spectacles resorted to?

M. Gribelin—You had better ask Du Paty de Clam when he comes here. [Laughter.] Do not imagine it amused me. [Renewed laughter.]

Replying to further questions, M. Gribelin denied that he had ever opened a letter addressed to Picquart.

Counsel then wanted to know why the letter signed "Speranza" was not sent to Picquart, since all his letters were opened at the Ministry of War.

M. Gribelin—As I never opened a letter addressed to Col. Picquart, I do not know why.

Col. Picquart asked permission to question witness.

"When I left the Ministry of War," said Picquart, "I asked M. Gribelin to forward my letters to the addresses he knew. Since the letter signed 'Speranza' was not sent me, I must ask M. Gribelin if he did not receive instructions from his Chiefs to intercept it?"

M. Gribelin—No; I never received such an order."

[Neither the "Blanche" nor the "Speranza" letters reached Picquart, for the reason that they were intercepted by the Post Office authorities and returned at once to their authors, Henry and Du Paty de Clam. A forged message, in spite of precautions, did reach Picquart, and at once made him aware that there was a plot on foot against him. Du Paty used these letters effectively with Gen. Billot, to reveal Picquart's alleged conspiracy in behalf of Dreyfus.]

PICQUART FILES A PROTEST.

Picquart, after protesting against the manner in which his correspondence was tampered with, expressed surprise that the question of the employment of Secret Service money should be constantly mixed up with the Dreyfus case, with which, he added, it had nothing whatever to do. He also denied he had given Maître Leblois the slightest information regarding the secret dossier, and said it is only document of the dossier revealed, and that was not by himself, was the "Ce Canaille de D—" document, which had been utilized by the enemies of Dreyfus. There was also the "libérateur" document, which was delivered to Esterhazy, "who used it to levy the most shameful blackmail on the Government."

Major Lauth followed. He traversed the ground covered by his evidence before the Criminal Division of the Court of Cassation in regard to the circumstances under which Henry communicated the bordereau. He said that when the bordereau reached the Intelligence Department Henry was absolutely the only officer who knew the agent who furnished it and was the only officer known to the agent. Henry, he explained, had appointments with the foreign spy in question only in the evenings, at 6 or 7 o'clock, at various places, so it was impossible for Henry to hand the papers received to Col. Sandherr the same evening. Therefore he took them home and brought them to the office in the morning. Very often these appointments were kept on Saturday, and Major Lauth believed the packet containing the bordereau was handed to Henry Saturday, Sept. 22, and was taken to the office Sept. 24.

"One morning," said Lauth, "it may have been Sept. 24 or another date, though it cannot matter much, I arrived at the office and was about to enter the room in which I usually work, when Col. Henry, who was walking in the corridor, called to me and took me into his room. Capt. Matthen arrived simultaneously. We had scarcely entered when Col. Henry showed the packet received, and, exhibiting some pieces he had pasted together, said:

"'It is frightful. Just see what I have found in this packet.'

"We walked to a window, and all three began to read the contents of a paper, which was none other than the bordereau. We discussed who could be the author.

SANDHERR HAD NOT SEEN IT.

"I must add that M. Gribelin entered the room and was informed regarding the document. At the same time the bordereau was only shown to Col. Sandherr half or three-quarters of an hour later, when he arrived."

Next, discussing the "petit bleu," Major Lauth said it reached Col. Picquart inclosed in a packet, early in March. Incidentally the witness mentioned the mission to Nancy on which Henry went, and said that while he was absent his wife came to the Intelligence Department to ask for his whereabouts, as she knew nothing of his departure.

"It was the same with all officers of the department," said Lauth. "Our families never knew where we were going when we were sent on a mission, and it was through the department that they corresponded with us. That proves that things were not conducted in the Fourth Bureau as alleged by Col. Picquart, and the officers were not so negligent and careless as he has asserted."

The witness maintained this also disposed of Picquart's assertion that Henry was in the habit of working at home in the presence of servants. As a matter of fact, he added, the officers were very reserved before their families.

Continuing, witness proceeded to speak of Picquart's orders to destroy all evidence of the "petit bleu" having been torn, and to determine the office origin by affixing a postmark, &c.

"The spy Cuers," said Lauth, "entered into relations with the Ministry of War with the avowed purpose of revenging himself on his Government. He refused to accept payment, beyond his fare to Basel. Cuers was evidently an agent provocateur, who had been sent to us. But we were never able to get anything of the slightest value from him.

"It has been said," added Lauth, "that we bullied him to prevent his speaking. I wish the person who made the statement to come here and repeat it. The truth is we bullied him, not to prevent his speaking, but because he refused to say anything which was not known, and means the same thing." [Laughter.]

Major Lauth's extremely long deposition was listened to in profound silence. He protested against Picquart's allegations against him in the course of the Tavernier inquiry, when he represented him as the instigator and perhaps also the writer of the Henry forgery.

[When a year ago Picquart was charged by Gen. Zurlinden with having forged the "petit bleu," Capt. Tavernier had charge of the investigation.]

DENIES SHARING IN FORGERIES.

"I declare," said Lauth, "that if, by inspiring or writing it I had a share in any way whatever in the perpetration of the Henry forgery, I should have avowed it the day Henry committed suicide. I am not even now afraid of the razor, nor the rope of Lemercier-Pickard, nor even of a broken-glass omelette."

After controverting further statements of Picquart, Major Lauth in conclusion declared that Henry, "who knew nobody on the newspapers," held quite aloof from the "press campaign organized in response to the action taken by the friends of Dreyfus."

After a short adjournment the court reassembled and the Judges questioned Major Lauth. They asked his opinion of the Schneider letter of Nov. 30, 1897. Witness replied that it was authentic and emanated from Agent "Pierre."

Replying to M. Demange, the witness said he never saw the photograph certain newspapers asserted he took, representing Picquart and Schwarzkoppen strolling arm in arm at Carlsbad.

"I suppose it was I who took it," the witness added, ironically.

M. Demange—I do not accuse you.

At the instance of M. Demange, Col. Picquart again described the alterations of the "petit bleu," and declared that the last time he saw it, the day before he started on his mission, the "petit bleu" was still in the same condition as when Major Lauth handed it to him in November, 1897. When Picquart saw it in the possession of Gen. Pellieux, former Minister of War, it seemed to him (Picquart) that the handwriting had been somewhat modified, and at the Tavernier inquiry he noticed that alterations of quite a serious character had been made. Ruled lines had been erased. Moreover, experiments showed the address had been written in ink made of gall nuts, while a superimposed word was written in ink made of logwood.

Replying to the President of the Court, Major Lauth said that when he photographed the "petit bleu" he did not notice any sign of erasure.

Picquart said the plate taken by Major Lauth bore no traces of erasure. The photograph alone had been tampered with.

Col. Jouaust—Was there an expert examination?

Picquart—Yes. It was a searching inquiry. Besides the dossier in the Tavernier inquiry can be referred to.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. JUNCK.

Capt. Junck followed. He said he was a probationer simultaneously with Dreyfus, but in another department of the War Office. He saw the prisoner a great deal, and detailed conversations in which, he alleged, Dreyfus spoke of great sums he had lost in gambling and how much he had spent on women.

"One day," the witness proceeded, "when we were visiting the Concourse Hippique, we met three women who bowed to us. Dreyfus returned the greeting, and I said to him:

"'Well, for a married man, you have nice acquaintances.'

"He replied that they were old friends of his bachelorhood, and, pointing to one of them, said her name was Valtesse, and that she had a house on the Champs Elysées, where she gave nice parties, where pretty women were to be met, and where there was much gambling.

"Dreyfus also boasted of his large means, and spoke with great relish of his comfortable house and travels."

The witness, continuing, said Dreyfus was well acquainted with the scheme for the concentration of troops, and could trace it on any map, as most of the other probationers could. The witness then detailed the work of the different bureaus, and proceeded to demonstrate that the probationers were cognizant of the plans for the transport and concentration of the troops, and how Dreyfus was ordered to draw up a report on the German artillery, comparing it with the French artillery, and having access to all the necessary documents.

In regard to the Madagascar note, Dreyfus, Junck claimed, told the witness that his cousin had procured him interesting information.

Capt. Junck then spoke of the efforts of Dreyfus to secure the firing manual, and discussed the theory that Henry might have divulged the documents in the bordereau. Such a supposition the Captain declared, was utterly impossible.

Later, the witness corroborated the statement that Col. Picquart proposed postmarking the "petit bleu" with the view of proving its genuineness.

BERTULUS DEMANDS TO BE HEARD.

The monotony of the session at this juncture was suddenly broken by M. Bertulus. Capt. Junck was describing incidents with Mlle. Pays, said to have occurred in the Magistrate's office one evening, when Esterhazy and Mlle. Pays, both in the highest spirits, discussed what they should drink and, he added, "Mlle. Pays removed her bodice."

M. Bertulus suddenly and, in a loud voice, voice, asked permission to speak.

[The scene above described took place Aug. 12, 1898, not in Judge Bertulus's office, but in the apartments of Esterhazy and Mlle. Pays, 49 Rue de Doual, Paris. The circumstances were, it is said, after being dismissed from the army, began a prosecution on the charge of forgery against Du Paty de Clam, Esterhazy, and Mlle. Pays. Judge Bertulus was appointed Juge d'Instruction, or examining magistrate, in the case. Du Paty was discharged as not being within the jurisdiction of the civil court. Finally the other defendants, their case going up on appeal to the Chambre des Mises en Accusation, were also discharged a non-lieu being found in their favor. This was Aug. 12, 1898. They were at once set at liberty and went to 49 Rue de Doual, where they gave orders to the wife of the concierge to prepare a dinner for them. She did so, but found time to communicate to M. Bertulus. He at once called on them with the excuse of returning some personal letters which had been included in his seizure of July 12. Both Esterhazy and Mlle. Pays were in high spirits and ironically praised Bertulus for his part in the affair. Their discharge, they boldly asserted, was good proof that there was no justice in France, and what they had done was "tout pour perdre Picquart." They laughed in Bertulus's face, and the Judge, having finished his errand, withdrew. Later, it is believed, Esterhazy communicated to Capt. Junck the version of the affair related by the latter before the court yesterday, which is confounded with the visit that Esterhazy and Junck paid to Judge Bertulus July 29.]

Col. Jouaust—You will have an opportunity later.

M. Bertulus—I wish to speak at once.

Col. Jouaust—You will have an opportunity in your turn, Sir. You will have it presently. Sit down.

Capt. Junck proceeded, and his account of what occurred on that occasion was punctuated with laughter from the audience.

M. Demange asked Capt. Junck why he had not given the Court of Cassation information of the character which he adduced to-day as proof against Dreyfus and why he had told the Court of Cassation he had seen nothing in the conduct of Dreyfus to lead to the belief that he was a traitor? This somewhat confused the Captain, who replied that he had not thought of it, but added that he adhered to to-day's statements about the character of the prisoner.

DREYFUS REFUTES ACCUSATIONS.

Dreyfus, after being asked the usual question, replied:

"I will not speak to the witness of private confidences he has made to me. If Capt. Junck's ideas of honor allow him to divulge private conversation, mine do not. I have clean hands, and I will keep them clean.

"But there are a number of facts to which I will refer. I will speak first in regard to all the losses it is said I sustained at the club at Mans. I declare I was never a member of the Civil Club at Mans, never visited it, and, consequently, never gambled there. I am convinced that the members of the club are very respectable, and ask you simply to have an inquiry made, in order to know if I am speaking the truth.

"In regard to the lectures in the offices of the headquarters staff, at which it is asserted I was present, they occurred in December, 1893. I was absent at that time, and, consequently, did not attend the lectures."

The prisoner then proceeded to show that in July, 1894, the probationers were informed by an official circular that they were to pass a period of probation in the army, the first yearers in August and September and the second yearers in October, November, and December, therefore at a period when there were no manoeuvres.

Regarding the officers directing the dispatch of troops at various points, Dreyfus dwelt upon the fact that he, at that time, was on a mission and was not at the manoeuvres at all.

"We must be precise," Dreyfus added, "and not play upon words. In August, 1894, the second-year probationers knew definitely that they were to go to various regiments in October, November, and December, and that consequently they would not attend the manoeuvres.

KNEW NOTHING OF MADAGASCAR.

"I do not know," he proceeded, "what gossip the witness had retailed in regard to Siam and Madagascar. I did not understand it very well. It is certain that I should have greatly desired to participate in any expedition. It is the natural feeling of every officer. But I could never have had information through a cousin in the Foreign Office, for I had no cousin there."

Regarding the plans for provisioning and conveying troops, the prisoner said he superintended the painting of them, to turn about with the other probationers. The entire work did not devolve upon him, and he only saw a small portion through the printing press.

When Dreyfus had finished speaking, Col. Jouaust invited M. Bertulus to speak, and the latter literally sprang up the steps to the platform, and, leaning sideways against the witness box and speaking slowly and distinctly, he turned to Capt. Junck and said:

"Monsieur le President, I will not do Capt. Junck the honor to reply to the particulars with which he has regaled the court regarding the visit to my office July 26. I explained everything before the Court of Cassation. I am here, therefore I have not been punished, and therefore my explanations satisfied the Judges of the Supreme Court."

M. Bertulus admitted he left the office with the late Lieut. Col. Henry and Capt. Junck, and accompanied them to the end of the gallery adjoining the office, because he was particularly interested in their investigation, "which," he added, "I may say had no result."

The Magistrate greatly desired to know what special papers they were hunting for, but did not succeed in learning, in spite of all his efforts to extract the information.

BERTULUS MAKES A DENIAL.

"Now," continued M. Bertulus, "one point is clear and, in regard thereto, I declare Capt. Junck's wish was the father to the thought, and he is wrong in saying I told him I did not think Esterhazy was a traitor. My conviction on this point, gentlemen, has been unshaken since July 2, the day I arrested him, because, at the bottom of my heart I was convinced I was in the presence of a traitor, the sole traitor, and that in Esterhazy was the key to the trial from which France is perishing. That is why I arrested him, and this conviction, gentlemen, has become more profound in proportion as I proceeded with the case against Esterhazy. I never could have said he was not a traitor. I did not say so because I think Esterhazy is a traitor, and I will maintain so to and against everybody."

Gen. Gonse—I wish to say a word.

Col. Jouaust—Please speak, my General.

Gen. Gonse—I should not have intervened if I had not heard Capt. Junck's evidence contradicted. Capt. Junck's account of his conversation with M. Bertulus and Col. Henry in the corridor of the Magistrate's office is perfectly correct, as reported to me. These gentlemen called on me and repeated the conversation they had with M. Bertulus, and all Capt. Junck told you he informed me of when leaving M. Bertulus. The latter said:

"'I know Esterhazy. Now, he is a flashy fellow, a nobody, a man of straw, but so far as treachery is concerned, there is nothing in it.'"

Col. Jouaust, addressing M. Bertulus, said: "Did you use those words?"

M. Bertulus—I will not contradict Gen. Gonse, who was not there, but I assert and maintain that Capt. Junck's wish was father to the thought. I use the most polite form of expression.

It was thought the incident was closed, but Col. Picquart jumped to his feet.

Col. Jouaust—What! Again?

Col. Picquart insisted, and, referring to the "petit bleu" in order to demonstrate how valueless was Capt. Junck's evidence, he said the Court had only to compare the Captain's evidence with the results of the Ravary, Fabre, and Tavernier inquiries to see the contradictions between him and Major Lauth. The Court, he added, then would see the utter valuelessness of Capt. Junck's statements. [Sensation.]

The court then adjourned.

SCHNEIDER WILL BRING SUIT.

Austrian Attache Starts for Paris to Institute Proceedings for Forgery Against Mercier.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Ems says that Col. Schneider, the Austrian Military Attaché, whose alleged letter incriminating Dreyfus has been one of the principal weapons of the prosecution, has started for Paris with the intention of instituting proceedings for forgery and the employment of forged documents against those responsible for the authorship and use of the letter, which he has already distinctly repudiated.

As the chief of these men is Gen. Mercier, the proceedings will undoubtedly be brought against him.

FRENCH MINISTERS BLAMED.

Paris Press Says the Riots Were Due to Lack of Firmness—All Churches Guarded.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The papers of this city, in commenting on the riots which took place here yesterday are unanimous in pronouncing the situation to be of the most serious character. The Conservative and Nationalist organs accuse the Government of provoking yesterday's bloodshed by unjustifiable arrests.

The Gaulois reproaches the Cabinet for not having taken measures to prevent the excesses. The Radical, Revisionist, and Republican papers insist on the necessity of more firmness on the part of the Ministry, and declare the Ministers must defend the Republic against secret machinations and attempts at an uprising. The Radical press protests against the disorders, and hopes the police will prevent a recurrence of them.

The Figaro expresses the belief that the troubles are over, and says the Government has decided to act with the utmost vigor against M. Guerin, the President of the Anti-Semite League, who, with some companions, has been barricaded in the headquarters of the league since Aug. 12. It also says the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, thinks there will be no further disturbances in the streets of Paris.

The Rappel blames Sebastian Faure, the Anarchist orator, for provoking troubles at a time when it is the duty of everybody to urge calmness.

The Petit Bleu and other papers urge the Government, in view of the seriousness of the situation, to reassure the provinces by hastening the proceedings in the prosecution of the cases of those who have been charged with conspiring against the republic.

From to-day on all the churches will be guarded by pickets of Republican guards, and detachments of infantry and cavalry will be held in readiness for eventualities. The damage done by the rioters to the Church of St. Joseph is estimated at 8,000f. The edifice is surrounded by a cordon of police, and no one is allowed to approach.

It is pointed out that most of the persons arrested for rioting are youths from fifteen to twenty years of age.

In consequence of yesterday's events judicial proceedings have been instituted, first against Sabastian Faure and four others for rebellion, acts of violence, and attempt to murder; secondly, against divers persons for robbing a consecrated building and burning the furniture; also for breaking windows and inciting to riotous assemblage.

A judicial investigation will be had before Magistrate Devalles.

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GENERALS PATRONIZE JUDGES.

They Pat Members of the Court-martial on the Back and Talk to Them During Recess.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The correspondents of the London papers at Rennes are beginning to comment upon the changed aspects of the trial.

To begin with, Capt. Dreyfus is becoming his own advocate. He has ceased his passionate, mechanical, blank denials, and now defends himself by well-arranged arguments and short speeches. He takes frequent notes. This, together with Maître Demange's careful checking of statements, is beginning to disconcert the witnesses for the prosecution, who are now making more positive detailed statements and are observed putting their heads together and whispering.

Maître Demange's cross-examination shows that the witnesses are quite unprepared, and scowls and shakings of the head, indicating displeasure, are not infrequent on the part of Gen. Roget and the other Generals when their subordinates are nonplussed.

The Rennes correspondent of The Times says: "The sittings of the court-martial are fast degenerating into a medium for pouring out odious and irrelevant tittle-tattle. The greater portion of the matter put in as evidence to-day (Monday) would shame the gossip of an afternoon tea-party of village spinsters, in the presence of such a debauch of old wives' tales, no wonder the little messenger who sits on the platform below the bench of the prosecution, ready to run errands for the Court, went asleep. Most of the rest of us were tempted to do the same.

"This reiteration of twice-told tales, the irrelevance of which was long ago demonstrated, is becoming intolerably monotonous. The Generals and ex-Ministers sit there on the front benches of the witnesses, like a little clot of confederates, whispering in

MORE LIGHT SHED ON RAMAPO GRAB

Continued from Page 1.

Whalen will probably be found on the side of President Holahan. At present the Mayor is on his vacation, and in his absence Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, who has declared his hostility to the scheme, will vote in his place, and presumably against the contract.

This calculation leaves out the votes of the five borough Presidents, who by the charter are only entitled to vote on matters pertaining exclusively to the boroughs which they represent. The question of the ability of the borough Presidents to vote was raised at last Wednesday's meeting, but President Holahan entertained their ballots, as of the four present, two were for and two against the grab. At the next meeting it is hoped President Grout of Brooklyn, who is in Europe, will be present. If the borough Presidents are again permitted to vote, Grout of Brooklyn, Bowley of Queens, and Cromwell of Richmond, and probably Haffen of the Bronx will oppose the contract, while Coogan of Manhattan, a follower of Croker, will be in favor of it. It is not, however, probable that these votes will be counted, for as city officials look on it, the question is not one which concerns any borough exclusively, though it affects all but Richmond.

The defeat of the contract, if the four Borough Presidents who are opposed to the contract are allowed to vote, is almost certain. In this case the negative votes would probably be Controller Coler, Commissioners Kane, Shea, and Kearny, and Borough Presidents Grout, Bowley, Haffin, and Cromwell, a total of 8, as against an affirmative vote of 6—Mayor Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel Whalen, President Holahan, and Commissioners Dalton, Keating, and McCartney.

PROPOSITION TO BROOKLYN.

Controller Coler yesterday received the following letter, dated Beedes, Essex County, N. Y., from Alfred T. White, formerly Commissioner of City Works of Brooklyn:

"I see by the papers that an effort is being made to rush the city into a contract with the Ramapo Water Company, and am pleased to see that you and some other officials are vigorously opposing the iniquitous scheme. I send you herewith the report on additional water supply for the City of Brooklyn prepared in 1895 by Engineers W. E. Worthen and I. M. de Varona. This report covered surveys of the Ramapo District, the Ten Mile River, and Long Island. I think no one can read these reports without feeling convinced that the city can secure the amount required at not much over half the price asked by the Ramapo Company by the construction of public works. I am sorry to be detained here temporarily by a slight illness as I should be glad to aid you more effectively."

In transmitting this report to the Common Council of Brooklyn Commissioner White quoted from a report made by Chief Engineer Van Buren of the Water Department of Brooklyn on a proposition made to that city by the Ramapo Company as follows: "It may be proper in this connection to allude to what is known as the Ramapo plan, by which it is proposed that a private company shall sell to the city the water required from the Ramapo watershed. The plans and details have not been officially submitted to me, and I cannot, therefore, discuss the proposition fully. I believe, however, that the proposition is to furnish within two years 20,000,000 gallons of water daily for $430,000 a year."

Mr. White says of this proposition: "The above figures are equivalent to a price of $58.90 per million gallons at the Ridgewood Reservoir. * * * Two things are to be noted about proposals for water supply to citizens by private parties. The first is that it is difficult to provide sufficient security for the ease of failure, either in time, quantity or quality; and the second, that the resultant cost is far greater to the city for each million gallons than the cost through municipal ownership on any of the plans submitted by the engineers, which on the highest basis of estimate would not exceed $39 per million gallons, and on the lowest be under $30. The cost to Brooklyn in 1895 for water supply and distribution together was $36 a million gallons, including all expenses and interest on water debt."

Mr. de Varona, to whose report Mr. White makes reference, made an investigation of an additional source of supply to be taken from Long Island. This proposed watershed had an estimated available area of 200 square miles, from which 100,000,000 gallons a day could be taken from eleven streams and a number of driven wells. The cost per million gallons delivered at Ridgewood, according to Mr. de Varona, would be $29.03, including all expenses, interest, and Sinking Fund charges. A part of the territory included in this shed lies in Kings and part in Suffolk County.

James W. Pryor and two other members of the City Club called on Mr. Coler yesterday and offered their services. The club some years ago made an investigation of the question of water supply, and its representatives will appear before the Board of Public Improvements to-morrow and urge that the contract be dropped and that plans be started to provide an additional water supply which the city shall own. They will suggest that the question of leakage and waste be looked into as the best means of increasing the supply, and that legislation be asked for to enable the city to take lands in any part of the State to provide an abundance of water for the greater city.

MR. BOARDMAN'S STATEMENT.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy by proxy washed his hands yesterday of the Ramapo water deal. Gen. Tracy is in Paris attending the sessions of the Venezuela Boundary Arbitration Commission as one of the counsel for the South American republic in its contest with Great Britain. His partner, Albert B. Boardman, acted as spokesman for him. "The newspapers of New York," said he, "seem to delight in fixing the name of Tracy, Boardman & Platt with everything that does not look just right. They think, apparently, that they must have a devil, and that this firm makes a good one.

"This firm has had no professional connection with the Ramapo Water Company for the last five years. Gen. Tracy was counsel for the company at the time he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, and while he was engaged in the duties of that office we had charge of some legal business for the concern. I remember that I drew a mortgage for which I received $100, and we argued a case in the Court of Appeals, growing out of the disputed title to certain water rights, for which I believe we received $200. Altogether, I do not think the company paid us more than $500 for legal services."

"What was the status of the company and what plant and options on water rights did it own at the time you were connected with it?" Mr. Boardman was asked.

"I do not think it had any plant or property worth mentioning," he replied, "and I think its condition is not much different now. It was understood, of course, that the company had been formed for the purpose of furnishing water either to New York City as it then existed or to Brooklyn. I think the promoters looked rather to Brooklyn than to New York at that time. The idea was to get the contract first and acquire the means of executing it afterward, and that appears to be the situation now."

"Was not Gen. Tracy President of the company at one time?"

"He may have been, but I was not aware of it until the recent publications in the newspapers. I am sure that he never attended any of the meetings of the Directors or took any active part in the management of the company's affairs, and I know he has not been connected in any way with the company for several years. I suppose he consented to act as President for a time to please some one that he liked."

GEORGE EVANS INTERESTED.

"Who was most active in promoting the plans of the company at that time?"

"The only man I remember who seemed to take any great interest in the scheme was George Evans, who was President of the company for a while. He was also Vice President of the American Loan and Trust Company, which afterward failed."

"Did the attempt to promote the company's plans through political influence?"

"He had no political influence, or influence of any kind that I know of."

"Was any attempt made while your firm was connected with the company to obtain any special legislation in its interest?"

"None whatever. This talk about special legislation is ridiculous."

Mr. Boardman's attention was called to the provision in the city charter, drafted by a commission of which Gen. Tracy was President, authorizing the Commissioner of Water Supply, with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, to enter into contracts for the furnishing of water. In regard to the opinion which has been expressed in many quarters that this provision was inserted through the influence of Gen. Tracy and others connected with the Ramapo Water Company with a view to the contract now pending before the Board of Public Improvements, Mr. Boardman said:

"That is perfect nonsense. That's all I have to say."

Mr. Boardman said that however fair the proposition of the Ramapo Water Company might be, and even if its acceptance would be advantageous to the city, which he did not believe, the scheme had been killed by the secrecy upon which it depended for success. In any such matter, he said, there should be publicity and opportunity for discussion.

Mr. Boardman denied he had said the Ramapo scheme was a "huge swindle," as attributed to him in an afternoon paper. "I would make no such statement," he added, "unless I were in possession of all the facts essential to justify it. Neither did I say we were willing to do anything to help Mr. Coler in this fight. We are not in that business. The letting of the Ramapo contract, however, would be in my opinion detrimental to the city's interests."

SILAS B. DUTCHER TALKS.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, when asked what facilities the company possessed for undertaking the proposed contract with the city, said he was engaged in preparing a report upon the matter. "The report will be very complete, and I shall submit it to Controller Coler as soon as possible. I believe that it will be a full and satisfactory answer to the strictures that have been passed upon the company in the newspapers and in certain other quarters."

Mr. Dutcher was asked if he had any statement to make with reference to the charge that he and Gen. Tracy had manipulated the charter to the advantage of the Ramapo Water Company. "That charge is absolutely without foundation," he replied. "Neither Gen. Tracy nor I had anything to do with the framing of that part of the charter. I believe that Thomas F. Gilroy had something to do with the provision in question. William C. De Witt was also very well acquainted with that clause.

"In 1883, when Grover Cleveland was Governor of the State, the Legislature granted to the Sinking Fund Commission power to make contracts for a sufficient water supply. Nothing was done until June, 1898, when a public hearing was held on the matter. That followed upon a petition to our company from the underwriters and business men of New York, who believed, with the Fire Department, that the city should have an adequate water supply for general use and protection against fire. The authority originally given to the Sinking Fund Commission was vested in the Board of Public Improvements by the charter, and I think that this fact broadens rather than narrows the contracting or appointing power."

Mr. Dutcher was not disposed to discuss the matter of the Ten-Mile River adjunct to the Croton system. "It has nothing in common with our idea," he said.

MR. KELLY DEFENDS COMPANY.

Stephen Kelly, President of the Fifth National Bank, is a Director in the Ramapo Water Company. When asked yesterday what the company owned and had to sell, and about its ability to carry out contracts, he said:

"My business is banking, and the best man for you to see is Silas B. Dutcher, the President of the Company. I am one of the stockholders, and the stock came to me by inheritance from my father, Richard Kelly, who was President of this bank and of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. I believe he was a stockholder from the time of the incorporation of the company. I do not know what he paid for it. When I was asked to become a Director I investigated the affairs of the concern. I think I can see a nigger in a woodpile, if he happens to be there. I saw none. I became a Director, and have since bought additional stock. The capital stock is $2,500,000 in shares of the par value of $100.

"If I did not conscientiously believe the company was absolutely clean and above board I would have nothing to do with it, because I could not afford to. The Directors meet monthly in the Arbuckle Building, on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and I have attended about all the meetings.

"I could possibly tell you much about the company and its resources, but I must decline to do so. I prefer that all information should come from President Dutcher, who has all the facts at his fingers' ends. Besides, I have not the time.

"The stock is not listed, but is evidently valuable, and of late I have been asked if I wanted to sell mine, and was offered prices ranging from 110 to 150. How much stock have I? That matters nothing. I did not sell because I thought the stock, if worth 150 to anybody else, was worth as much to me. If it is worth nothing, then I can lose what I invested and save somebody else."

John H. Washburn, Vice President of the Home Insurance Company, reiterated his approval of the Ramapo plan, which he advocated some time ago in connection with a report of the Committee on Water Supply of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. "Merchants and underwriters alike," he said, "realize the necessity of an additional and separate water supply by gravity from a natural source. If the present supply were to be increased so as to afford a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch at the street hydrants, the Fire Department would be enabled to extinguish ordinary fires without the help of engines. I am in favor of the Ramapo plan because it seems to be the best, most available, and quickest method of giving the city more water."

When asked whether any insurance men were financially interested in the Ramapo Water Company, Mr. Washburn said: "I do not know of any underwriter who has any interest whatever in this plan, apart from the desire for the city to obtain immediately all the water it needs."

The Mazet committee will take up the Ramapo water contract when it resumes its sessions on Sept. 12. Subpoenas were yesterday served on George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Commissioner Dalton of the same department, and President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements. Officials of the company, too, will be required to testify before the inquiry.

EAST JERSEY COMPANY IN DEAL

H. L. Butler of the New Jersey Water Commission Thinks It Is Behind the Ramapo Grab.

The question as to what power is behind the Ramapo Water Company received a new turn yesterday, when Henry L. Butler of Paterson, N. J., the only surviving member of the New Jersey State Water Commission, gave it as his opinion that the East Jersey Water Company, which controls the immense watershed territory, the streams of which are tributary to the Passaic River, and include the Ramapo River, in Rockland County, is really, as he called it, "the nigger in the woodpile."

Mr. Butler, who was appointed in 1883 by Gov. Ludlow as a member of the State Water Commission of New Jersey, is in a position to talk authoritatively on this question, and for years he made an exhaustive study of the subject of the water supply for that portion of New Jersey now supplied by the East Jersey Company.

In the early eighties, Mr. Butler said, a bill was introduced in the New Jersey Legislature, known as the Hobart bill, which conferred certain privileges to a corporation for taking up the water rights now controlled by the East Jersey Company. Vice President Hobart was at that time President of the New Jersey Senate. The bill failed in the House, which was at that time Democratic, but the same bill appeared again the next year in the House, when it was known as the Flynn bill. It passed both branches of the Legislature, but was vetoed by Gov. Ludlow.

Following this Gov. Ludlow had a bill introduced creating the State Water Commission, the members of which were to serve without pay, and which commission was to control all the water in the State, possessing also the right of eminent domain. The commission performed a great amount of work and rendered three reports. It also had made what Mr. Butler says was an exceptionally fine map of the water supply in Eastern New Jersey, showing all aqueduct lines and the necessary work to be accomplished to make the water available.

MAPS AND REPORTS GONE.

It also showed, by the way, the water that it was possible to obtain from the Ramapo River as a source of supply, and which Mr. Butler said he understood to be the same as that now claimed by the Ramapo Company. He said that these reports and maps had disappeared from the State Records, as had a number of other papers bearing on the same subject, and no trace of them has ever been found.

"It was about that time," said Mr. Butler, "that we first heard of the Ramapo Water Company. In our investigations we found it would be necessary to survey the watershed of the Ramapo River, which is one source of supply of the Passaic River, and we were in doubt if our powers extended to a survey in another State. I spoke to Attorney General Stockton about it, and he gave it as his opinion that we would be acting within our powers to make the survey."

"This survey was made secretly by us, and we sent up into Rockland County a corps of engineers who were supposed to be working for a railroad. The information obtained by them was embodied in these reports which have so mysteriously disappeared, and while I cannot recall the figures, I still remember in a general way what those reports contained.

"I understood the New York Legislature granted the Ramapo Company its charter at that time, and this, I believe, was about 1883. I remember that I asked Attorney General Stockton what would be the status of the Water Commission if the Ramapo Company attempted to divert the water up there from its natural sources.

"Mr. Stockton said that a very serious question was involved in the matter, and that there had never been a case decided in the United States Supreme Court in which the question of water rights between States had been involved. He saw a prospect of much litigation between the States of New York and New Jersey should the Ramapo Company take any steps to divert the water in its territory.

"This prediction by the Attorney General was based on a report made by me to him, and in which I said I understood it was the purpose at that time of the Ramapo Company to take the water from the Ramapo River and deliver it below Fourteenth Street, in New York, for use in high buildings. This, however, never went through, and so the question was not raised, but it is evident that the Ramapo Company could never have even proposed such a contract as the present one in New York without an understanding with the East Jersey Water Company.

DEAL WITH EAST JERSEY PEOPLE.

"It stands to reason that the East Jersey Water Company would not allow a rival to divert water from its territory without a struggle, and this is made much more evident from the fact that the Ramapo River is a large source of the East Jersey Company's supply. It can easily be seen, however, that there would be no litigation between the States if there was an understanding between the companies. The one owning the rights in one State and the other owning the rights in the other States, it would be necessary for the East Jersey Company to supply the water needed in its territory to avoid any clash between the State authorities.

"From what I can remember of the report we made of our investigation in Rockland County, I can say positively that the Ramapo Company cannot possibly supply anything like 200,000,000 gallons a day from its present sources of supply, and as a matter of fact, from what I have been able to learn of the company, I understand that it is a fake concern without money and without the ability to carry out such a contract as it seeks to make. Clearly, then, there must be something else behind the whole scheme, and it is my opinion that the East Jersey Company is the nigger in the woodpile.

Probably some corroboration of this may be found in the work now being done by the East Jersey Company at Little Falls, four miles above Paterson. An immense sum of money is being spent there to construct lines and reservoirs which will give that company a storage capacity of over 300,000,000 gallons a day, an amount far above the needs of the country which the company now supplies. It is my opinion that if any contract is ever made with the Ramapo concern, it will be eventually carried out by the East Jersey Company. There seems to me to be no other solution of the mystery."

It was also said yesterday that the known connection of Vice President Hobart with the East Jersey Water Company and his alleged connection with the Ramapo Company might in some manner explain the alleged understanding between the two companies.

SENATOR RICE MAKES DENIAL.

Declares Ahearn Saw Him After He Decided to Drop Kiskatom Bill—Senator Says It Is Not So.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Senator Jacob Rice of Ulster County, who resides in this city, denies the published report that he withdrew a bill introduced by him at the last session of the Legislature, incorporating the Lake Kiskatom Water Works and Electrical Power Company of Catskill, Greene County, at the request of Senator Ahearn, his colleague, on behalf of the Ramapo Water Company.

"I introduced," said Mr. Rice, "two bills giving to water and electrical power companies privileges and franchises somewhat akin to those bestowed on the Ramapo Water Company early in the session of the last Legislature. One of my bills incorporated the High Falls Electrical Company of High Falls, Ulster County; the other incorporated the Lake Kiskatom Water Works and Electrical Power Company of Catskill, Greene County.

"After introducing the bill incorporating the latter company, G. B. Borem of Catskill, one of the incorporators, told me that he did not want his name to appear as a Director of the company, as the plan was not a feasible one. It would cost $30,000 to build the plant, he said, and he did not think that the company could secure an output for this water supply when the plant was completed.

"The newspapers of New York, notably THE NEW YORK TIMES, called both bills of mine 'steals,' and said that it was outrageous for the Legislature to pass them. Both bills were purely local measures. I introduced them at the request of Assemblyman Thorn of Ulster County and Assemblyman Sage of Greene County. When I saw that the newspapers were making such a time over these innocent bills I decided to withdraw the Lake Kiskatom bill, and did so."

SAYS MR. AHEARN SAW HIM.

"It was after I had decided to withdraw that bill that Senator Ahearn came to me and asked me if the bill intended to interfere with or take away any of the rights which had been acquired by the Ramapo Water Company, in which he was interested. I told him no, and said that I intended to withdraw the bill. The High Falls bill I succeeded in having passed by the Senate, but it was defeated in the Assembly, and I presume it will come up again at the next session of the Legislature.

"I am not interested in the Ramapo Water Company, and know nothing about it, except that I have read what it proposes to do in the matter of supplying New York City with pure water from the Catskill Mountains. I am far from being antagonistic to the Ramapo Water Company, as I think its plan a good one. The people of Greater New York will regret their hasty action in disapproving the plans of the Ramapo Company."

Senator Rice is believed by many here to be anxious for the consummation of the plans of the Ramapo Water Company. Senator Rice, besides his legislative duties, has many irons in the fire. He is a good business man, and is constantly in search of lucrative investments. He is the President of the Hudson River Powder Company, and it has been intimated by those who are in a position to know that should the Ramapo Water Company start operations in the Catskill Mountains and begin the construction of a gigantic pipe line from the Catskills to Greater New York, there would be thousands of dollars made by the company of which Senator Rice is the head. Thousands of tons of dynamite and powder would be necessary to blast and prepare the way for the pipe line.

Senator Ahearn said last night that he was never interested in the Ramapo Water Company, and that he knew nobody connected with it. "I know of no bill at the last session of the Legislature," he said, "bearing upon the Ramapo Company. I never spoke to Mr. Rice about the matter."

NEW JERSEY MIGHT PROTEST.

Would Likely Fight in Courts Any Attempt of Ramapo Company to Sell Water in New York.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 21.—Should the Ramapo water contract be entered into by the City of New York, there is little doubt but the company would have a long and bitter fight on its hands in the United States courts. The State of New Jersey would appear as the plaintiff through the Attorney General, and the taking of the water from the streams the Ramapo Company is supposed to control or intends to control would be fought by the State.

The streams which would be drawn upon, or at least a good portion of them, have their source in New York State, but flow down across the State line into this State. They form the basis of the great water-supply available in the central northern portion of the State. New Jersey lays a claim to rights in these waters, and holds that their diversion without recompense to the State would be illegal. The taking from the brooks and streams the immense amount of water which would be needed to supply New York City would leave the streams dry or almost so when they entered New Jersey.

This matter was fully gone into years ago, and prominent lawyers held that the State would have an excellent case. The Legislature at that time passed a law directing the Attorney General to appeal to the United States courts in case any attempt was made to interfere with the streams. This order still stands, and is as operative to-day as when it was passed.

Besides the interest of the State in the matter, Newark might in a smaller way be justified in taking the matter into the courts. Within a few months a portion of the plant of the East Jersey Water Company passed into the possession of the City of Newark under a contract made some years ago, and which is about to expire. The city paid the company for the plant, and the ownership of the watershed and plant is about to pass to the city. While the present source of Newark's supply might not be affected, the future needs of the city might justify action.

WATER SHORTAGE IN BROOKLYN.

No More Displays of the Electric Fountain This Season.

Because of the shortage in the water supply of Brooklyn, there will be no more displays of the electric fountain in Prospect Park Plaza this season. An announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Park Commissioner Brower, and it caused much disappointment.

Mayor Van Wyck Will Not Talk.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 21.—Mayor Van Wyck arrived at Freeport yesterday from Saratoga and took up his old quarters at the Fernwood Inn. He is to remain there until the end of the present month. He refuses to see any one on business and says he is here for rest and will not discuss any matters of public affairs for the time being.

RAMAPO DEAL AND THE BOSSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do you remember the "People's Campaign Catechism" that was published over my name in THE TIMES of Oct. 25, 1897?

The occasion which induced that utterance was not erroneously conceived by me to have been a momentous one. I believed then that consequences of an importance vaster than ever before to the people of this community, hung upon the issue of that election. Mr. Platt, the Republican boss, was then strongly desiring the defeat of Seth Low; indeed, he had openly expressed a preference for the success of the Democratic candidate as against Low, whose crime, in Platt's eyes, was that he would not be controlled by the "machine." But the opposition of Platt enlisted the support of independent minds. In a blind sort of way men felt the possibilities of evil to come from such a boss combine; evil most "sudden and subterranean," indeed; and they acted accordingly. The only thing that was not quite clear to the common people at that time was the attitude of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy in that campaign; an attitude full of painful surprise for the friends of that gentleman, and of disappointment to those of us who had never expected to see him in the rôle of Platt's political tool. For, of course, nobody who knew Gen. Tracy ever thought of him then as Platt's copartner in a plan, the successful carrying out of which means the commission of crime.

There is more light now, alas!

After reading the editorial article, "Let No Guilty Man Escape," in THE TIMES of this morning, there can be no doubt whatever that if we were under similar circumstances of an election to-day, and a catechism had to be written, in view of the Ramapo water combine, there would have to be interpolated in it the question and answer interlined in the following extract from the catechism of 1897:

"Q. Are Plattism and Crokerism political foes, then? A. No; they are friends.

"Q. What proof of this is afforded in the present election contest? A. Both are working for the defeat of the candidate of the Citizens' Union.

"Q. What is the power that unites them? A. The cohesive power of public plunder."

Q. Have we had any marked illustration of this power lately? A. Yes; the Ramapo Water Company contract and its wicked purpose.

GEORGE HAWTHORNE SMITH.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

OFFERS THE CITY WATER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Ramapo scandal gives an intimation of how the people's money is wasted when municipal ownership could save the taxpayers fabulous sums. Undoubtedly, if the contracts for other privileges in the city's pigeon holes were overhauled and investigated, the revelations would be as startling as this Ramapo business is. I have the controlling interest in forty acres of high land back of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, six miles from the city line, that is over five hundred feet above the Hudson River, and on it is over an acre of pure spring water. In the driest season the water never ceases to flow down into the valley, and it is as cold as the famous cold spring at Cold Spring Station on the New York Central. This lake is over 270 feet higher than the New York and Northern tracks, which are located not more than 200 feet from the base of the hill. Now just think how simple it would be to conduct this spring water into New York City, and how much easier to the villages of Irvington, Tarrytown, Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry, &c. I inclose a picture of the lake, taken in the Springtime. It is on property that has never had a building on it, and is now filled with stumps, and is wild looking, still. The water is pure and sparkling, and it could be used for the thirsty millions. I know this acre will be only a drop in the bucket so to speak, but I will put this water at the service of the city in any way that will help knock out the rascals who have designs on the public treasury.

WILLET F. COOK.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

Has no Option on His 450 Acres.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the notorious Ramapo Water Company the following may be of some interest: "I own 450 acres of land surrounding Long Pond, one of the tributaries of the Ramapo system and the headwater of this tributory. Nobody has an option on this piece of property. I believe that nobody has any option on some thousands of acres of land in my neighborhood, and all belong to the same watershed. If the company owns in other places as much land as it does in my vicinity its main assets would seem to be "brass and gall."

JOHN G. PAVEK.

West Point, Aug. 21, 1899.

GOLD FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Mr. Marks Says $20,000,000 Will Come Out This Year.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: "Louis Marks, the Klondike correspondent of The Financial News of London, England, arrived to-day from the north by the steamer Rosalie. He has been investigating conditions there, and prospects for mining development. He says that the output this year will be well over $20,000,000.

"Mr. Marks says that the Governmental system there is a wicked one. He illustrates this, by the way, in which whisky permits and other matters have been handled. Whisky permits were some time ago issued said to be worth something like $300,000 to the Government in revenue, money that was to be spent in building roads, but the Government, instead of carrying this out, canceled these permits and gave the permits to their party friends. In this way all the revenue was lost, and, Mr. Marks says, as a result Dawson will have a big whisky trust this Winter that will have liquor up to $1 a glass.

"Speaking more particularly of British investment, Mr. Marks said that in a few years the whole country would be changed to a big hydraulic mining district. This was being started now, and large groups of claims are being bought up to be operated in this way."

DEATHS IN THE KOTZEBUE COUNTRY

Many Men Die of Scurvy or Meet a Violent End.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Aug. 21.—Ex-Supervisor W. Alston Hayne, who, with a party of Santa Barbara people, has been in the Kotzebue Sound region all Winter, has written very discouraging news home. His letter, dated July 21, on the arctic circle, 500 miles inland from Kotzebue Sound, gives a list of miners who entered that region and perished there of scurvy and other causes. Among the forty-two are Al C. Breed, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. Howard, Fall River, Mass., Holham Inlet, drowned; J. Howard, Fall River, Mass., Holham Inlet, drowned; S. Wilmoth, Fall River, Mass., Holham Inlet, drowned, and John Morris, London, England, Escholta Bay, accidentally shot.

The list does not include thirty-six who were drowned when the Jane Gray was lost. Neither does it include the last reported deaths from drowning of the men who left Holham Inlet for Cape Nome. The Indians have reported the boats lost and the men drowned.

J. K. Jones of Sycamore, Ill., who came down on the Roanoke, which carried thirty-five men afflicted with disease, says that out of 1,000 men who went into the Kotzebue country last Fall over 7 per cent. have died from scurvy or met tragic deaths.

AMERICAN MINERS PERSECUTED.

Driven from Claims in Atlin District by Canadian Police.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Portland, Ore., says:

"Claus Schneitlein, just returned from the Atlin district, Alaska, tells a remarkable story of the Canadian police. Schneitlein claims that he and his mining companions, Henry Rogers, Peter Megerle, Carl Henlein, and Thomas Maloney, were driven out of the Atlin country and that they intend to lay their grievances before the highest Federal authorities at Washington. Schneitlein says:

"'The persecution of us, as well as scores of other American miners, began months ago and has grown in intensity, so that now an American's life is in constant danger in the Atlin country. We were forced to abandon our claims and were allowed twenty-four hours to leave. We found dozens of dead American miners who were murdered for the gold they were known to possess.'

The narrator claims that the crimes were committed by Canadian police."

DAWSON'S FIRST LEGAL HANGINGS.

Two Indians and One White Man Executed for Murder.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 21.—Passengers on the steamer City of Topeka, which arrived last night from Skagway, Alaska, bring news of the first legal executions in the Klondike.

A triple hanging occurred at Dawson on Aug. 4. The parties hanged were two Indians, Dawson Nantuck and Jim Nantuck, and one white man, Edward Henderson. Henderson was convicted of murdering his partner, named Peterson, on the trail near Marsh Lake, in September, 1897. The Indians were convicted of murdering William Mahan and injuring his partner, James Goss, on the McClinton River, in May, 1898.

There were originally four Indians implicated in the murder of Mahan, but two of them died in jail at Dawson last Fall. The executions were private.

HER THIRD TRIP TO THE KLONDIKE

Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock Will Start To-day on Her Long Journey.

Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, author of "Two Women in the Klondike," will start to-day on her third trip to the gold fields of Alaska. She has been in the city for about a week arranging for the publication of two new works, of which she is the author. One is named "Expedition No. 2," and the other "Tales Told Around the Miners' Campfires."

Mrs. Hitchcock is a great admirer of the Alaskan country. She fears, however, that the alien law enforced by the Canadian Government to keep out Americans from British possessions in the Far Northwest may ultimately lead to serious trouble. Already, she says, claims aggregating in the millions have been filed in Washington against officials of British Columbia.

Mrs. Hitchcock does not credit many of the stories of hardship related by writers in the Klondike. Naturally, those who seek to travel the gold regions on foot and with a heavy pack must expect hardships in cold weather, but persons with moderate means can travel very comfortably. In her opinion, dog sledding is the best sleighing in the world.

Mrs. Hitchcock has bought much property at Atlin, B. C., which is her objective point on this trip. Atlin is on the other side of Bennett Lake from Dawson City, and three days distant by dog sleighs from the head of the lake. It has a population of 4,000, and while it has neither electric lights nor water works, will soon have both.

SON OF MRS. EYLER'S ENEMY DIES

W. F. Fitzgibbon, Whose Father Began Inquiry, Expires Suddenly.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 21.—William F. Fitzgibbon, son of P. J. Fitzgibbon, the former Trustee of the State Industrial School for Girls, was found dead to-day in his father's carriage factory.

P. J. Fitzgibbon attained prominence recently through the scandal at the school. He was mainly instrumental in causing the inquiry into the management of the affairs which brought to light the cruelties practiced upon the girls. It was at first said the young man had committed suicide, but it developed later that he did not take his life. It was said that a bottle of paris green was found beside him when his body was found, but this proved incorrect.

He had been away from home for about three weeks. He did not let his parents know where he was, although they knew he was drinking heavily. He sustained a paralytic stroke recently. To deaden the pain he drank liquor to excess.

Persons who saw him lately say he appeared to be crazy. He entered his father's wareroom this morning, lay down on cushions, and died. Death was due to alcoholism. The family at first thought it possible he had been drugged.

Lack of Materials Closes Works.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 21.—C. M. Kinbrough, President of the Indiana Bridge Company, has announced that the works will be closed this week for want of certain materials, and that orders to the extent of more than $125,000 must be incomplete for want of from $3,000 to $5,000 worth of material that must be delayed because of increased business in steel and iron mills.

High graded woolens

designed and woven especially for this season. Peers of the best. We need not dwell upon their worthiness—none better—few as good, and their equals cost very much more in exclusive shops.

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Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

A New Member

of the **Uneeda** Family is here! It is the sweet sister of **Uneeda Biscuit.** The new creation is a delicate wafer, flavored with ginger and christened

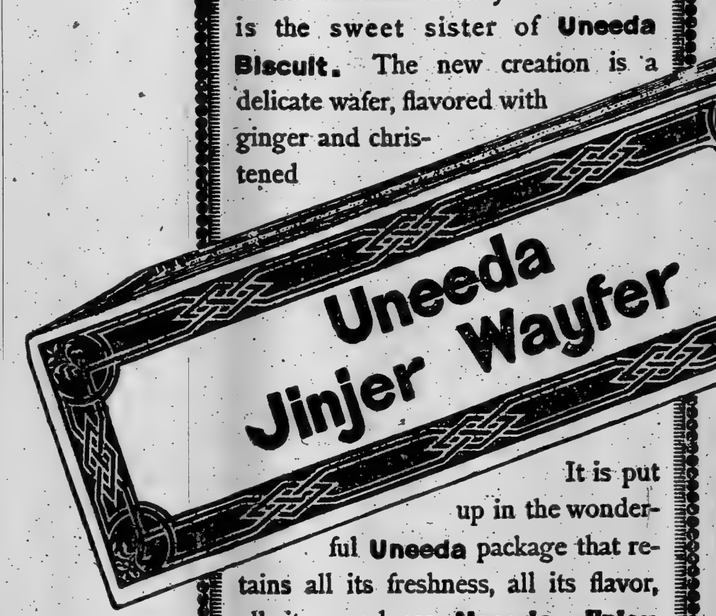

Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer

It is put up in the wonderful **Uneeda** package that retains all its freshness, all its flavor, all its goodness, **Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer** is in no way related to the old fashioned ginger snap. It is more delicate in flavor, daintier in form, more delicious in every way.

For sale everywhere. Made only by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Forest Preserve Committee.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—The Assembly Committee on the Adirondack Forest Preserve arrived at Congress Hall to-night, and to-morrow will begin a three days' session.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:17	Sun sets	6:49	Moon rises	7:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:16	Gov. Isl'd	8:40	H. Gate	10:36
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:37	Gov. Isl'd	9:00	H. Gate	10:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hermes, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffon, Pernambuco	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Naples	.....	.....
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24.

Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koarven, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

Hilary, Para, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. Aug. 26. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 31 at 6:30 P. M., or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Sept. 31. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 35 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, July 15, and Yokohama, Aug. 1, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Aztec, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Friday, Aug. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 22.

Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 15.
California, Gibraltar, Aug. 8.
Cherokee, Jacksonville, Aug. 18.
Gardenia, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Aug. 16.
Matthew Bedlington, Gibraltar, Aug. 8.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Aug. 15.
Panama, Pauillac, Aug. 7.
Switzerland, Antwerp, Aug. 3.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 12.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Aug. 9.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Aug. 10.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24.

Alianca, Colon, Aug. 17.
Aurania, Liverpool, Aug. 15.
Island, Christiansand, Aug. 10.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Aug. 13.
Saale, Bremen, Aug. 15.
Star of England, London, Aug. 10.
Wineland, Shields, Aug. 10.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

Astrakhan, Shields, Aug. 11.
Britannic, Liverpool, Aug. 16.
Macduff, Gibraltar, Aug. 11.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Aug. 18.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 19.
Exeter City, Swansea, Aug. 12.
Hindoo, Hull, Aug. 13.
La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 19.
St. Louis

The Wanamaker Store.

New Carpets

"THE King is dead,—long live the King." The August Carpet Sale is over, and has taken the last yard of last Spring's carpets away. Here's for the new stock, the new colorings, the new designs, the new ideas for Fall and Winter.

Looking over this stock you will get some ideas of the way we do the carpet business. We aim to carry *everything*,—*all* makes, *all* features, *all* specialties. We limit you not at all. We simply carry everything that is made for the market, and leave the choosing to you, as it should be left.

We gain variety by this, as well as comprehensiveness. The individual touch of the designer and the personal equation of the manufacturer count for much, and in this stock they appear over and over again in as many different makes. That is why choosing is made so easy here. The exact keynote of your preference can be touched if it lies,—as it usually does,—in shades of color and fine distinction of treatment in design.

As one of the largest carpet buyers in the whole world, our prices are of course lower than most. But that you expect of us, anyway.

And Now the Book-cases When this August Sale of Fine Furniture began, three weeks ago, there were about 280 *styles* of book-cases in the vast stocks gathered for this event. Though very many out of the original showing have passed into other hands during that time, there have been numerous new designs added, so that to-day the *assortment* is larger than ever. There's brief mention below of a few—just to show the savings you may pocket, if you avail yourself of the opportunity now.

$34, usually $46—Mahogany finished; open front; 6 ft. wide.
$45.50, usually $57—Mahogany finished; open front; 5 ft. 6 in. wide.
$75, usually $85.50—Golden oak; open front.
$85, usually $98—Golden oak; open front.
$18, usually $26—Mahogany finished.
$20, usually $31—Antique oak, with desk.
$29, usually $36—Antique oak; desk combined.
$21, usually $31.50—Mahogany finished combination book-case.
$36, usually $55—Mahogany finished wing book-case.
$34, usually $51—Solid mahogany; Empire design.
$35, usually $46—Mahogany finished wing book-case.
$36, usually $54—Antique oak wing book-case.
$40, usually $61.50—Mahogany finished wing book-case; sliding doors.
$45, usually $68—Solid mahogany; Colonial design.
$55, usually $99—Solid mahogany wing book-case; Colonial design.
Fourth floor.

Fall Dress Goods—All Black, All Staple, All Low Priced The cost of wool has advanced. The wages of mill operatives have been increased. Ordinarily those two facts would mean higher prices for the product. But here are goods,—rich, seasonable, durable fabrics,—at half prices. A French maker closes out his entire stock to us at 50 per cent. off market value, and they pass on to you with a like discount. So:—

BLACK FRENCH DRAP D'ETES
75c. a yard for the regular $1.50 quality.
85c. a yard for the regular $1.65 quality.
90c. a yard for the regular $1.75 quality.
$1 a yard for the regular $1.85 quality.
$1.25 a yard for the regular $2 quality.

And here's a Black French Granite to keep company with the Drap d'Etes. Not quite 1,000 yards of these goods. An excellent weave, good weight, rich black—perfect. They are 55c. a yard, instead of 75c.
Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Muslin Underwear New Fall Arrivals New lingerie suggests freshness, whiteness and soft, light cleanliness. All here, combined with the more substantial qualities, best materials, excellent workmanship, sound proportions, latest fashion and most attractive trimming. Prices,—your verdict on these:

PETTICOATS—Muslin or cambric; trimmings of plaits, of embroidery, hemstitching or lace; all ruffled, 59c. to $17.50.
SHORT PETTICOATS—Equally pretty; 35c. to $2.
DRAWERS—With plaits, lace, or embroidery; 50c. to $4.
NIGHT GOWNS—Broad, soft, pretty, every plait finished carefully. All styles at dormant prices, 50c. to $1.75.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Jewelry Jottings Good taste. Beauty. Desirability. Service. Tiny prices. Those are the parts that go to make this whole:

Brooches set with miniatures, cameos, or amethysts, 25c. each.
Hat Pins, set with miniatures or cameos, 25c. each.
Scarf Pins, set with miniatures, 25c. each.
Shirt Waist Sets, gold plated, 25c. each; values up to 50c.
Broadway and Tenth street.

The $13.50 Bicycle We have sold four hundred of the Pennsylvania Flyer bicycles at $13.50, and have made just that many friends for our bicycle store. There are one hundred and sixteen wheels remaining, and that many more friends to acquire.

This is a wheel that is honestly good, and as handsome as wheels are made. It is a wheel with a record that contains nothing but favorable comment. Its price is an accident,—but a lucky accident for the buyer.

Thirteen Dollars and a Half, with our positive guarantee. Half the number are women's models.
Basement.

Reducing Table Covers, Cushions and Screens In the Upholstery Store. The covers selected for martyrdom are among our best. The English Prints, for instance, were novelties this Spring, and we paid well for them. Just as pretty now;—and compare the respective prices. There are foreign and domestic weaves in this collection; there is none unworthy, none unattractive. Such chances are few and far between. Table covers lead, but cushions and screens are not laggards:

OF TAPESTRY
6-4 size, $1.75; were $2.50 and $2.65; $2, were $3; $4, were $5.25 and $6.
8-4 size, $1.50, were $2.25; $2, were $3; $2.50, were $3.75; up to $4.75, were $10.
8-4x12-4 size, $5, were $6.50; $5.50, were $7.50.
OF GERMAN AND FRENCH VELOUR
4-4 size, $2, were $3.
6-4 size, $3, $3.50, $3.75, were $4, $5, $5.50.
8-4 size, $6, $7, $8, were $8.50, $10, $11.25.
8-4x10-4 size, $8, $8.50, were $10.50, $12.50.
8-4x12-4 size, $8.50, $10, $12, were $12.75, $15, $18.
OF ENGLISH PRINTS
4-4, 50c., were $1.25. 6-4, $1, were $3. 8-4, $1.50, were $4.50.
DOWN CUSHIONS
India Print—$1, $1.25, and $1.50.
Embroidered Denim $1, $1.50, $2.25, and $2.50.
Cotton Print, $1.25.
Tapestry Stripes, all-over design, $1.50.
Three-fold Screens, filled with Cretonne and Tapestry; $6.50, were $9; $8.75, were $11.75; $10.25, were $13.25; $11.25, were $14.75.
Third floor.

Men's Fall and Winter Suits To Order, $25 This is a collection of fine, fancy cheviots and neat worsteds, suits of which have sold at $30 to $45. But that was last year. However, that's no particular drawback, as the styles of goods this year show no material change. You'll be satisfied with the cut, the fit and the making, besides avoiding the hurry and possible delay attending the usual beginning-of-the-season rush, now close at hand. $25 for all the $30 to $45 qualities.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Austrian China Cups and Saucers, 10c. Each Another shipment—the first went with a rush. So will these, if you'll take the trouble to look them up. They are of Austrian china, prettily decorated in gold and floral designs, 10c. each, though they're easily worth double.
Main floor, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE.

New One Will Be Elected at the Primary on Sept. 19.

The Executive Committee of the Republican City Committee met yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, remained in session for fifteen minutes, transacted some purely routine business, and adjourned without having taken any action of political significance. The plan for harmonizing the anti-Tammany forces in the coming campaign was not referred to in the proceedings, though there was much discussion of it among the members before and after the session.

George H. Roberts of Kings introduced resolutions providing (1) for the election of a new Republican City Committee at the official primary on Sept. 19, and fixing the basis of representation therein; (2) for Assembly District conventions to nominate candidates for the Board of Aldermen and fixing the representation therein. Oct. 10 was named in the resolutions as the date for the Aldermanic conventions, but, on the suggestion of Chairman Atterbury of the Kings County Committee, that was changed so as to provide that the conventions be held at such times as the respective County Committees may determine. With that amendment the resolutions were adopted.

The new City Committee will consist of 1,489 members, apportioned as follows: New York, 962; Kings, 416; Queens, 48; Richmond, 23. The committee will take office and hold its first meeting for organization on Sept. 27.

The question having been raised as to whether the City Committee should call the Municipal Court Conventions Chairman Quigg explained that the New York County Committee had taken legal advice on the subject and had been informed that, under the primary law, it was competent for the County Committees to call these conventions. In order, however, to make sure, a resolution was adopted, ratifying the dates fixed by the respective County Committees for these conventions.

SILVER MEN MADE NO CALL.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—The leaders of the Chicago Platform Democracy of the State are authority to-night for the statement that the meeting called to take place at Saratoga to-morrow to arrange for obtaining Bryan delegates from this State to the next Democratic National Convention is without any authority of their organization.

The meeting, it is alleged, is called by Calvin E. Keach, as an individual, he having resigned from the Chicago platform Democracy nearly a year ago. They say they will not attend. In support of the statement that Mr. Keach, who called the meeting, is not a member of the silver party, they produce two letters written by the alleged Chairman to Thomas W. Cantwell, in which he severs his connection with it, and says:

"I am out over $100 by this movement, and when I get into another one it will be a long day ahead. I trust you are not stuck as badly as I have been."

Says Bryan Will Be Nominated.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Ex-Senator William S. McNary, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, has returned from Plattsburg, N. Y., where he has been attending a session of the Catholic Summer School, and was at his desk to-day. He stated most unequivocally his firm belief that William J. Bryan will be the nominee of the Democratic Party for President. He bases this opinion on what he saw at the Democratic conference at Saratoga last week.

Southern Democrats at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—Judge Joseph J. Willett of Alabama, former Ambassador James B. Eustis, Judge Brawley of South Carolina, and ex-Gov. Underwood of Kentucky, had a conference to-day at the Cliffs Hotel regarding National politics. Later Judge Willett went to Narragansett Pier to call upon John R. McLean of Ohio.

CROKER'S DISTRICT REBELS

Tammany Men in the 29th Protest Against Their Leader.

CALL MORGAN A FIGUREHEAD

Declare the Workers Do Not Get Patronage—John D. Crimmins One of Committee on Reorganization.

When Richard Croker comes back to town he will find an active rebellion in full swing in his own Assembly district. That district is the Twenty-ninth, of which John F. Carroll was long the leader. Rollin M. Morgan now discharges the duties of that position, and the first open steps in a movement to displace him were taken last night at a meeting of Democrats held at Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

The meeting took place in a small room, and only twenty-five persons were present. It was explained by its promoters, however, that it was not intended to be a mass meeting, but that a few men had simply been asked to come together so as to get the organization started. Later it is intended to hold a big meeting in a large hall, when, it is promised, the full strength of the movement will be indicated.

Abraham Schwab, who has been the leading spirit in the agitation so far, called the meeting to order. Mr. Schwab was Bridge Commissioner under Mayor Grant. He is a member of the Democratic Club and a loyal Tammany man, and he was careful to explain that the fight they were about to inaugurate was not an attack on the organization.

"This is a fight inside of Tammany Hall," he said. "It is a fight for a change of leaders. We are not attacking Mr. Croker or Mr. Carroll. But we believe that it will be for the benefit of the Democracy of the district to have somebody as leader who will look after its interests better. Mr. Morgan has neglected the poor of the district. When Tammany gave away $20,000 two years ago, he announced that he would not claim the share due the Twenty-ninth, because it had no poor. He doesn't know the district if he believes that. He has given the patronage of the district to his personal friends and to leaders, while the real party workers got nothing. Moreover, this district has the largest commercial and financial interests of any district in the State, and the Democrats here are in favor of the gold standard. They are entitled to have a leader who is not coquetting with Bryanism."

Ex-Police Justice Joseph Koch was called on to preside, and Philip S. Myer was made Secretary. On taking the chair, Mr. Koch said:

"The Tammany organization of this district is not in touch with the people. Its leaders are not the choice of the 2,300 Democratic voters of the district. They have been imposed upon the people. In place of following the people's wishes, they are autocratic and arrogant. I believe that sort of district leadership is baneful and undemocratic and brings ruination to the party.

"I have faith in Tammany Hall when properly regulated, when it is democratic and not autocratic, when it expresses the will of the people, and not of one man or cabal of men."

Mr. Schwab moved the appointment of a committee of nine on Plan and Scope who will arrange the details of the organization. This was adopted, and the Chairman named as the committee J. W. Muldoon, Abraham Schwab, Jacob Katz, John D. Crimmins, John Ehrmans, Patrick Duffy, Joseph Koch, Alexander Bremer, President of the National Musical Union, and H. M. Cain, President of the Bellboys' Association and of the Regular Colored Democracy. The committee will meet at the Netherland Hotel on Thursday night.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. William F. Sheehan is a resident of the district. He is understood to be in sympathy with the movement, and he will be put on the opposition ticket of delegates to be put up for the primary next month. This lends an interesting phase to the situation. The influence of ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly also is counted on for the movement.

"We are in this fight to win," said Mr. Schwab after the meeting. "There are 1,921 enrolled Democrats in the district. Not more than 1,600 votes are likely to be cast at the primary. That means that the ticket that can command 850 votes will win. Well, we have more than 400 of these votes pledged to us to-day, and we haven't completed our canvass yet. We have the best people of the district with us. Fully twenty-five members of the present Tammany General Committee have gone in with us.

"Another thing. This is a district that they can't buy or frighten. The people here think for themselves. With the secret ballot provided by the new primary law we can get votes we never could get otherwise. That is a great law. Without it such a fight as this would not be possible."

The opponents of Mr. Morgan say that the district has received $451,400 worth of patronage since the present Administration came in, and they contend that, with the right man as leader, that amount of patronage ought to make the district Democratic. As instancing the non-representative character of the management of the district, they declare that four of his election district Captains do not live in the Assembly district, and that seven of them do not live in the election districts they represent.

The promoters of the movement say that, while they have been making no public display, they have been quietly at work for six months. Last December, before the primary law was changed, they filed 250 declarations of enrollment, and during the late period of supplemental enrollment they largely added to that number. They claim that they have taken the regulars by surprise, and they are confident they will be able to elect their ticket at the primary.

It is said that John M. Henry will be made the leader in case the effort to turn out Mr. Morgan succeeds. In view of the fact that both Richard Croker and John F. Carroll are behind Mr. Morgan, such success, it is conceded, would be a political revolution of the most sensational character.

OMAHA SILVER CONVENTIONS.

William J. Bryan Is Confident of Controlling All Three Easily—They Convene To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 21.—The silver allies of Nebraska will to-morrow meet in joint convention for the fourth time in the State's history. With the hotels filled to-night with delegates of all three conventions, and with the leaders in conference, it is almost a foregone conclusion that fusion will be accomplished with little effort.

From the number of messages received by politicians, newspapers, and citizens generally from all parts of the United States on the question of Bryan's ability to control the situation, it is clear that the tri-State Convention of the fusion forces is partaking of a tinge of National interest.

As many communications to the silver leaders from members of their faith in other States indicate the ease with which fusion is accomplished to-morrow will show definitely the strength of Col. Bryan in his home State and probably, more than any other element, determine his success or defeat as a Presidential candidate in 1900.

Col. Bryan is a delegate to the Democratic Convention. He is confident of success; in fact, he has expressed to a number of personal friends in the past few hours his utmost confidence of the result, both as to the ticket and the platform.

In the Democratic Convention there will be not an inharmonious word. In the Populist branch there is no discord except from a small number of Douglass County delegates, and in the silver Republican conclave the opposition to Col. Bryan will amount to nothing.

Even Bryan's political enemies admit that he will control the three conventions, but they say it will be after a big fight and much hard feeling. This is the Republican view of it.

To-night everything points to the nomination of Silas Holcomb, ex-Governor, as Supreme Court Judge. This and two University Regents are the only ones to select.

GOEBEL AGAIN ATTACKS BROWN.

Addresses a Crowd of 3,000 Persons at Mount Sterling, Ky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 21.—Three thousand persons heard ex-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn and Senator William Goebel, the Democratic nominee for Governor, at Mount Sterling this afternoon. Goebel reiterated his charges that ex-Gov. Brown, who is heading the bolting ticket, was ready to accept a nomination from the convention which he now charges was a fraud. A preacher had written an indorsement of Goebel to the local Chairman, and it was printed and distributed in the crowd. He opposed the Local Option bill. Blackburn also attacked Brown, saying he bolted for Douglass. At Glasgow the Brown speaker was shut out. He challenged Frank Peake, the man who has declared that Gov. Brown stated to him that he would canvass the State in the interest of Goebel, but since Brown's friends are not ready to open up the fight they held the challenger back.

The Republicans are gathering at London, where, to-morrow, their campaign will be launched with speeches by Gen. Taylor and others.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN PLANS.

Gen. Taylor Will Open His Campaign With a Barbecue.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 21.—The Republican State campaign will be opened at London, Laurel County, to-morrow, in a mammoth political demonstration and barbecue.

Gen. Taylor, the nominee for Governor, will speak, making the Goebel election law the main issue. Nearly all of the Republican politicians in the State accompanied Gen. Taylor to London to-night.

Gov. Bradley, who refused to attend the Republican State Convention at Lexington, will not be present at London to-morrow. He refused to have anything to do with the State campaign, though considerable pressure has been brought to bear to enlist him to stump for Gen. Taylor.

CONGRESS PROVIDED MONEY.

The New Bureau Quarters in Old Post Office Department Building.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The various bureaus, so much distressed on Saturday, when it was supposed that there was no money to pay for the removal of the Indian Bureau and the General Land Office into the old Post Office Department Building, recovered their balance to-day when the discovery was made that provision had been made by the Congress that was so promptly blamed, and that there is $15,000 available for moving expenses and to pay for fixing up the rooms to suit the convenience of the bureaus of the Interior Department that are to become the occupants of the building. It is now hoped that the Bureau of Education may be taken out of rented rooms and also housed in the building.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

Quay's Slate Will Probably Go Through Thursday's Convention.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—The State Republican Convention will meet in the Harrisburg Opera House on Thursday to nominate candidates for State Treasurer, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Judge of the Superior Court. The nomination for Supreme Court Judge is equivalent to an election by reason of two vacancies to be filled, no elector being entitled to vote for more than one candidate.

State Chairman Elkins says it will be a large convention for an off year, and it will dispose of all business in one day. Senator Penrose reached Harrisburg this afternoon, and will stay until after the convention, to which he is a delegate from Philadelphia. Senator Quay is a delegate from Beaver County, and he will come up from his Lancaster County farm on Wednesday and stay until Thursday evening with Gov. Stone at the Executive Mansion. Col. Quay and his friends will control the convention, which means the nomination of Lieut. Col. James E. Barnett of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment for State Treasurer, J. Hay Brown of Lancaster for Supreme Court Judge, and Josiah R. Adams of Philadelphia for Superior Court Judge.

There is apparently no serious opposition to any of those aspirants, and the indications are that it will require no more than one ballot to nominate any one of them. The platform will indorse the National Administration and its war policy, recommend the renomination and re-election of President McKinley, and indorse the administration of Gov. Stone. Chairman Elkins will retire from the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and Gen. Frank Reeder of Easton will be chosen his successor.

A meeting of the committee will be held on Wednesday afternoon to make up the roll of delegates and hear and determine any contests which may be presented. No notices of contests have been filed, and Chairman Elkins says he does not look for any. State headquarters will be opened to-morrow morning, and by evening the delegates and spectators will begin putting in an appearance. The Philadelphia delegates will not reach here before Wednesday owing to the convention to be held in that city to-morrow for the nomination of a local ticket.

MAYOR JONES FOR GOVERNOR.

He Will Formally Announce His Candidacy To-day.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Mayor Jones arrived in the city this morning, and at once began work on a letter announcing that he would be an independent candidate for Governor. This letter he will probably hand to the press to-morrow. Concerning his candidacy, Mayor Jones says:

"I shall announce myself as a candidate to-morrow. I do not intend to wait for the nomination by the Democratic convention or any other political party. I shall be strictly a non-partisan candidate, rather than an independent, and so I want it understood that my candidacy will be non-partisan.

"I shall run on a platform of principles such as I have been advocating for several years, and I want to be the candidate for all the people, rather than for any political party. It is for this reason that I have declined advances from the Union Reform Party, and I intend to follow out my own lines.

"It is not likely that there will be any other candidates on the ticket with me. A change in methods of politics and governments is need, and that is what I am working for, regardless of what the consequences may be to me personally."

OHIO UNION REFORM CONVENTION.

Meets and Appoints Committees—May Name a Full State Ticket.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 21.—The State Convention of the Union Reform Party was called to order to-day by the Rev. R. S. Thompson of Springfield, Chairman of the State Central Committee. After the appointment of the committees the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

The delegates are divided into two factions, one represented by the Rev. R. S. Thompson, who advocates the nomination of a straight Union Reform ticket upon a platform with but a single plank, that favoring direct legislation. The other, headed by M. A. Neff of Cincinnati, who desires the convention to either indorse the independent Gubernatorial candidacy of Mayor Sam Jones of Toledo or leave the first place on the ticket blank for future action.

The Thompson forces won in the preliminary organization.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

National Gathering May be Held as Early as February.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The next Democratic Convention may be held as early as February, and will not be later than March, 1900. Among the party leaders the sentiment in favor of an early convention has been crystallizing, and ex-Gov. Stone is the originator of the plan. He made up his mind after Richard Croker had declared for Bryan. That declaration cleared the political atmosphere, and Gov. Stone now believes that Bryan will be the unanimous choice of the convention. With New York and the East for Bryan he thinks the sentiment against the Nebraskan will soon melt away.

The underlying motive for an early convention is to enable the men who will manage the campaign to raise the money. They do not want a repetition of the campaign of 1896 with its disappointments and irritating poverty. By holding the convention in February there will be plenty of time in which to raise the funds for the battle.

Bryan is favorable to the plan, and he believes that the party has nothing to lose and a great deal to gain by its adoption. The issues of the convention are clearly defined, and they will probably not be added to between now and election. As they stand at present there are Anti-Imperialism, Trusts, and the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform.

Preacher Mistaken for Murderer.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—The Rev. W. Livingston Bruen, pastor of the Wilson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington, D. C., was arrested by mistake to-day, while tramping up Green Mountain, the police thinking he was Frank William Funk, wanted for the murder of W. H. Brooks of Washington, and for other crimes. The police handcuffed him, but he was released when the error was discovered. Mr. Bruen notified the Selectmen before leaving for Narragansett Pier to-night that he would return and bring suit for alleged false arrest.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN EVENTS

Gen. Merritt Confers with the President on the Philippines.

ROOSEVELT MAKES A SPEECH

Addresses Catholic Summer School on Americanism—Speaks of His Acts as Police Commissioner.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 21.—President McKinley and party will leave here on Friday evening for Pittsburg, Penn., where on Aug. 28 a celebration will be held in honor of the return of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers from the Philippines. From Pittsburg the President hopes to go to East Liverpool, Ohio, to spend one day with his old friend, Col. J. M. Taylor. From there he will go to Canton, Ohio, for a few days' visit and to look over the old homestead he recently purchased. He will return to Washington about Sept. 2. He expects to attend the National Grand Army of the Republic encampment in Philadelphia on Sept. 5.

Gen. Merritt has had a talk with President McKinley on the situation in the Philippines, but there is no present intention of sending him to Manila to relieve Gen. Otis.

At 8 o'clock this morning Gen. Merritt went down to the Plattsburg Barracks to inspect the Twenty-sixth Regiment. As he entered the grounds a salute of thirteen guns was fired in his honor. The General was delighted with the appearance of the regiment, and complimented the officers highly. Gen. Merritt, accompanied by Gov. Roosevelt, reviewed the regiment this afternoon at 4 o'clock, after which Col. and Mrs. Rice entertained Gen. and Mrs. Merritt and Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon.

Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt drove down to the Catholic Summer School grounds this morning from the hotel and listened to a lecture at the auditorium by the Rev. T. G. Gasson of Boston College. To-night at 8 o'clock Gov. Roosevelt delivered an address in the auditorium. He was given a warm reception. When he entered the building the audience, which crowded the immense building to the doors, rose to its feet and cheered him enthusiastically.

The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, President of the Catholic Summer School, introduced the Governor in a short speech, in which he said that Gov. Roosevelt was elected, not by any one party, but by the people of all parties, creeds, and classes, who believed that in voting for him they were voting for an honest man.

Gov. Roosevelt said: "Father Lavelle and Fellow-Citizens—I am more than delighted to have the opportunity of speaking to you to-night.

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ROOT GOES TO PLATTSBURG.

Secretary of War Will Confer with the President and Return to Washington To-morrow.

Secretary of War Root arrived in this city last night, accompanied by his private secretary, Victor L. Mason, en route for Plattsburg, where he will confer with President McKinley to-day. Mr. Root declined to state what would be the subjects discussed at this conference. Friends in a position to know say, however, that important matters prompted President McKinley to summon the Secretary of War from his post in Washington. Mr. Root reached Jersey City shortly before 9 o'clock. He had as traveling companions from Washington C. A. Moore of Brooklyn, and Simon Sterne.

Mr. Root's appearance indicated the strain under which he has been working since assuming the duties of his office. He has lost flesh, and his face shows lines of care. A carriage met the party at the Twenty-third Street Ferry, and, accompanied by Col. Moore of the Quartermaster's Department, they drove to the Union League Club to rest until leaving on the 12:10 A. M. train for Plattsburg.

"I am going to confer with the President on a number of general matters, which would ordinarily have come up in the regular way before the Cabinet," said the Secretary. "Aside from the President and myself, none will be present at the conference. I will leave again for Washington to-morrow night."

Asked as to the disposition of the ten new regiments for which he has issued a call, Mr. Root said he did not care to discuss the matter. He declared the presence of Gen. Merritt at Lake Champlain had no significance so far as he knew.

A friend in close touch with Mr. Root said that the Secretary of War had made little effort to conceal the fact that from now on he would assume an aggressive policy in the Philippines. This friend said the ten new regiments would not be held in reserve, but would be dispatched to the Philippines as soon as transports could be provided. To Mr. Root was attributed the remark: "The regiments will all eat their Christmas dinner in Manila, you may be sure."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Admiral Francis J. Higginson, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Prof. Dr. Stephen Bauer, Vienna; G. R. Davies, England.

GILSEY.—A. F. Bettinson, London.

GRAND.—Major L. A. La Garde, United States Army.

HOLLAND.—W. H. Morgan, Montreal; J. Marsden, Honolulu; Dr. R. W. Doble, her Majesty's ship Majestic.

IMPERIAL.—J. F. Soper, Honolulu.

MANHATTAN.—Mrs. Randolph Priest, Trinidad, British West Indies; Robert Jellincke, London.

NETHERLAND.—C. N. Haskin, Ottawa.

PLAZA.—Maurice Warnior, Paris; Pierre Gouet, Rennes.

WALDORF.—James H. Hart, Wimbledon, London; J. L. Vascal, Paris; Randle E. Mathews, Stonebridge, England; the Hon. Sydney Trench, London; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Biermeister Brothers & Company, Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Furtrall, F. E., Marianna, Ark.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Dennecke & Yetter, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. Dennecke, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Carroll & Co., Newark, Ohio; J. J. Carroll, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Means, J. H., Brookville, Penn.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Strauss, J., & Son, Erie, Penn.; I. Strauss, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Hennocksburg, M., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Miley, T. E., Adel, Ga.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Dull, G. L., Spottswood, Va.; dry goods; Bay State Hotel.
Holmes, D. H., New Orleans, La.; C. McDonald, cloaks and suits; 192 West Broadway; Gilsey House.
Pemberton, Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; E. J. Beale, cloaks and suits; 475 Broome Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; A. O'Donnell, prints and ginghams; J. B. Fraser, hosiery and underwear; 377 Broadway.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. E. Franz, millinery; 56 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Kohner, domestics and dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss L. C. King, ladies' and infants' wear; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Saginaw Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. G. S. Hannon, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Davies, dress goods; Miss A. Bourgeois, fancy goods; A. W. McLean, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street.
Gen. Merritt has had a talk with President McKinley on the situation in the Philippines, but there is no present intention of sending him to Manila to relieve Gen. Otis.
At 8 o'clock this morning Gen. Merritt went down to the Plattsburg Barracks to inspect the Twenty-sixth Regiment. As he entered the grounds a salute of thirteen guns was fired in his honor. The General was delighted with the appearance of the regiment, and complimented the officers highly. Gen. Merritt, accompanied by Gov. Roosevelt, reviewed the regiment this afternoon at 4 o'clock, after which Col. and Mrs. Rice entertained Gen. and Mrs. Merritt and Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon.
Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt drove down to the Catholic Summer School grounds this morning from the hotel and listened to a lecture at the auditorium by the Rev. T. G. Gasson of Boston College. To-night at 8 o'clock Gov. Roosevelt delivered an address in the auditorium. He was given a warm reception. When he entered the building the audience, which crowded the immense building to the doors, rose to its feet and cheered him enthusiastically.
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Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Morehouse, neckwear; Mr. Peck, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. E. Ludwig, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. Gilliland, cloaks and suits; P. Gleeson, laces and embroideries; G. V. Post, silks and velvets; 224 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Callaway, F. E., Legrange, Ga., dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Webb, W. W., Hahira, Ga., dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.
Schullin, M., Owosso, Mich., clothing; Sinclair House.
Winkler, C., San Angelo, Texas, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Schwarz, L., & Co., Lockhart, Texas; L. Schwarz, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Down, L., Atlantic, Iowa, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Klein, D., El Paso, Texas, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Taylor, F., Johnson City, Tenn., dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Whitney, W. H., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. J. Sherman, domestics; M. McGrath, dress goods; 335 Broadway.
Walker, C. M., Floris, Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Winer, M., Salem; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldman, H., Lynn, Mass.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sauer, F. L., Elgin, Ill.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gray, W., La Grange, Ga.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dosser Brothers, Jonesborough, Tenn.; R. W. Dos

SHAMROCK AT ERIE BASIN

Cup Challenger and Her Consort Forced to Move by Crowds.

WORK OF PREPARATION BEGUN

All Movables Are Being Taken from the Yacht—The Visitor Towed with Extreme Lightness.

The challenger Shamrock and her consort, the steam yacht Erin, were moved yesterday morning from their anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., to the Erie Basin. The Erin is now in the dry dock having her underbody scraped and painted, and the Shamrock is tied to the new pier, No. 3, which had been made ready especially for her reception on Sunday. It had been the intention to have the Shamrock remain at anchor off Tompkinsville, but the crowds of craft of all kinds which she attracted to her vicinity made her position there untenable.

Having on three occasions narrowly escaped injury from vessels which drew too near, Mr. Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's agent, decided to place her where the curious would not place the costly racing machine in jeopardy. Arrangements were making for the moving of the Shamrock fleet, therefore, as early as 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The Erin was the first to weigh anchor, and she arrived at the Basin shortly after 7 o'clock, and an hour later she was floated over the sill of the dry dock. It was noted that with the tide flood then there were 23½ feet of water on the sill.

As bearing on the draught of the Shamrock the depth of water with the tides at their present condition was noted with peculiar interest. There was, in fact, a particularly high tide yesterday. The rumor has gained currency about the Basin that the docking plans of the Shamrock call for a depth of 23 feet. If an easterly wind obtains when the Shamrock docks in the course of the next few days there may be as high and possibly a still higher tide and correspondingly greater depth over the sill.

It was at about 9 o'clock that the Shamrock pulled up her anchor and the tug James A. Lawrence put a towing hawser aboard her for the tow up the bay to the entrance of the Basin. It was a sorry time for the shore boatmen at Tompkinsville, who have been doing a fine business taking out sightseers.

The progress of the Shamrock up the bay was a repetition, in point of greeting, of her arrival in the harbor. Every boat that had a whistle used it with effect, while sailing craft dipped their colors. The salutes were answered by the Lawrence. The Shamrock was accompanied by her tender, the steamboat Nonowantuc, and the launch Killowen. Before she left her anchorage the Shamrock transferred much of her seagoing outfit, including the crew's berthing outfit, to the tender, and she floated much lighter aft than she had since her arrival.

Any notion that the British challenger is heavy must have been dissipated in the minds of lookers-on when she was taken in tow yesterday morning. She responded to the least motion of the water, and towed with a big sag on the hawser. Once, when the tug slowed down a trifle, the big yacht forereached so that it looked as if she would come into collision with the tug, which promptly steamed up to take in the sag.

The arrival of the Shamrock fleet marked a new segregation at Erie Basin. No one was permitted to approach the pier where the Shamrock was berthed, and after the noon hour no one was permitted to enter the yard unless known to have business or armed with a pass from the owners of the dry dock.

Immediately she was tied up the crew of the Shamrock set to work stripping her of all movables. Quantities of supplies still aboard were removed to the quarters which was tied up at the opposite side of the pier. The yacht floated at least six inches lighter at the stern. There were said to be twenty-five feet of water at the pier where she now lies. Neither main nor jury mast was removed yesterday. All the stays save a shroud on either side of the mainmast were removed, and it is expected that both sticks will be taken out to-day. The opinion prevailed that the big racing mast, now stored at the basin, will not be stepped until the yacht has come out of dry dock. This may be for two reasons. One is that probably she will need all the water she can get passing over the sill, and the other is that, docked without her mast, her draft may be longer concealed.

The Merritt-Chapman lighter Champion yesterday afternoon transferred the additional boom which arrived on the American Line steamship New York from that vessel, and at about 5 o'clock it was aboard the Shamrock, from which it is inferred that the boom at least will be aboard her when she goes into the dock. During the afternoon a gang of picked workmen went aboard the yacht and it was said that they were engaged in removing the extra bracings with which the challenger was fitted for her ocean journey.

Speculation continues as to the metals which enter into the construction of the yacht's hull and spars. Some of the men who work about the basin yesterday expressed the belief that aluminum enters into the composition of the metal of which the mast and two booms are made. On these points, however, there is no accurate information.

The arrival of the Shamrock and her going to the basin has noticeably increased interest among shipping men, and the apathy which until recently was reflected by the dearth of betting has vanished. Betting about the Maritime Exchange shows that shipping men, like the yachtsmen, do not feel any too certain one way or the other, and all bets are at even money.

Mr. Barrie announced yesterday that the docking and rigging of the Shamrock would not wait upon Sir Thomas Lipton's arrival, but that the work will be pushed so that she may lose no time requisite for the tuning up, of which she has had so little.

THE SHAMROCK'S BINNACLE MOTTO.

St. Patrick's "God Save Ireland," in Erse, Surmounts the Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Visitors to the Shamrock, when they are allowed to go on board of the yacht of Sir Thomas Lipton, will be interested in a little detail of decoration, an account of which has been found in a British newspaper by a careful reader in one of the departments. The account of the particular feature says:

"The Shamrock has been supplied by Alexander Dobbie & Son, Limited, of Glasgow, Greenock, South Shields, Cardiff, and London, with nautical instruments and compasses. The binnacle stands are of seasoned teak of neat design, and are decorated with bands of shamrock leaves carved around the top and base, with a centre piece consisting of the shamrock, rose, and thistle entwined. Surmounting the centrepiece is the following lettering, 'Go Soorad Dia Sire.' This, however, being in Erse characters, has caused considerable speculation as to its meaning, which, it is found, is the motto of St. Patrick, 'God Save Ireland.'"

SIR THOMAS LIPTON PLEASED.

He Appreciates the Reception Accorded the Challenger Shamrock on Her Arrival Here.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in an interview with a representative of the Daily Mail, has expressed himself as delighted at the reception accorded the Shamrock by the Americans.

"I am deeply sensible," he says, "of the very great kindness and courtesy extended to the masters and crew of the challenger, and I take it as a very great and exceptional compliment that the freedom of the Port of New York has been granted to me and my friends. Indeed, I venture to say that no greater mark of courtesy could possibly be shown.

"I shall sail for New York by the Campania next Saturday with Messrs. Fife and Ratsey, and soon after our arrival we shall join the Shamrock for her trial spins."

Sir Thomas then launched into enthusiastic praises of Mr. Fife and all others concerned in turning out what he believes to be the "finest and fastest craft ever launched in English waters." He said he attached no importance to the report that an American passenger steamer had bumped into the Shamrock. In any event he was satisfied that no serious damage had been done, or he would have heard of it privately.

"Besides," he continued, "I feel confident that the Americans will be as careful of the Shamrock as I would be myself. As to her speed capacity I may say, without entering into unnecessary details, that the general impression, to the effect that Shamrock was designed to stand the rough Atlantic passage, and will, therefore, probably be slower than Columbia in smooth water, is erroneous. It is obviously impossible to build a yacht that will be equally fast in all weathers; but in that respect the challenger has had the brains of the best men in England.

"I am not a betting man, or I would like to have some of that 3 to 1 betting they are offering in the United States against the Shamrock. In fact, a friend of mine told me he means to have £1,000 worth at that price. You see, a lot of people are judging the Shamrock by her appearance at her moorings after the ocean trip. The fact is that they know nothing whatever about her. That is all I can say. Now let the better boat win."

THE DEFENDER GETS A CLEANING.

Columbia Awaits Her Turn at Bristol—Afloat by Wednesday.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 21.—The sloop yacht Defender was hauled up on the ways at the Herreshoff works to-day to have her hull cleaned. She was pulled up out of the water early this forenoon, and the crew at once began removing the marine growth and brightening up the discolorations below the water line. The yacht did not seem to be in very bad condition.

The underbody was painted in the afternoon for the first time in the history of the boat. The paint is of dark green, and was mixed in the Herreshoff works. If it proves of the requisite character after a good trial, and resists marine growth, it will undoubtedly be tried on the Columbia. Heretofore both boats have been painted as far as the water line, while the underbodies have been burnished.

The Columbia was stripped of her sails this forenoon and her boom and gaff were unshipped. As soon as the Defender gets out of the way the new sloop will take her place for a thorough cleaning. To-day it was thought likely that the Columbia would be afloat again by Wednesday. There are indications that her pine mast will be unstepped to-morrow. All the interior fittings were taken out of the new boat, and hereafter the officers and crew will live exclusively on the tender St. Michaels.

NO RACE FOR CANADA'S CUP.

Genesee Failed to Round a Buoy After Beaver's Sail Came Down.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 21.—The first race for Canada's Cup for thirty-five foot yachts between the Genesee of Rochester, the American challenger, and the Beaver of Toronto, the defender, ended in an all-round fluke. Weather and position favored the Canadian yacht at the start. The wind was blowing twenty-five miles an hour, and the Genesee came out in double-reefed sails, and was lee rail under at that. The Beaver had on full canvas, and carried well. The course was twenty-one miles triangular, with the first leg a dead beat to windward.

In manoeuvring at the start the Beaver secured the windward position after a hard fight, but the Genesee got across 8 seconds ahead. The Beaver apparently gained on the Geneseee in the 55 seconds the race lasted. The strain was too great for the Beaver's high rigging, and the throat halliard block pennant gave way and let the mainsail down with a run, wrecking the port arm of the spreader and loosening the shroud. The crew could not repair the damage, and the Beaver withdrew.

The Genesee continued on her course, apparently with an idea of covering the course alone and claiming the race. When she returned at 4:30, and Mr. George Evans, who was aboard as reperesentative of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the holders of the cup, announced that the Genesee had failed to locate the buoy, there was jubilation around the club house. The Genesee did not come within four miles of the buoy, and of course could not claim the race.

The Beaver will be in trim for to-morrow's race.

The Vaquero III. Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—The fleet of thirty-footers raced over the Jamestown-Bishop's Buoy course this afternoon for the cup offered by John R. Drexel, owner of Raccoon. The wind was strong from the south, and the start was made at 3:22 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:55:09	2:33:09
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:56:41	2:34:41
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:57:53	2:35:53
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	5:58:43	2:36:43
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:59:02	2:37:02
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	6:05:58	3:16:58
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	6:09:03	3:17:03
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	6:10:14	3:28:14

O'BRIEN DEFEATS DOWNEY.

Game Pugilistic Fight at the Coney Island Sporting Club—Downey Was Very Plucky.

"Jack" O'Brien of New York and "Jack" Downey of Broklyn put up one of the hardest fights, at the Coney Island Sporting Club last night, that have been seen in the vicinity of New York for a long time. They were to have boxed twenty-five rounds at 133 pounds, but Downey, after a splendid exhibition of gameness, was counted out in the nineteenth round, and the fight was awarded to O'Brien. From the start it was the latter's fight, for he was not only the better boxer, but his blows were harder and more effective than those of Downey. Downey, though beaten, punished his man severely, and was loudly cheered as he left the ring. The men are both at the top notch in their class, and the bout attracted about 6,000 spectators.

O'Brien started out in the first round on the aggressive, and began to fight hard at close quarters. His opponent seemed slow and listless, but soon freshened up, and gave as good as he took. He played with his left for O'Brien's ribs, and occasionally sent in a swing on the jaw, but before the third round was half over he had begun the roughing tactics which have cost him so many fights. O'Brien, too, started to rough it, and early in the fight was cautioned by the referee.

Two right swings in succession that landed on Downey's jaw in the fifth round almost brought the fight to an end, for they staggered Downey. He fought on, however, to the end of the round. Downey made a rally in the seventh round that improved his chances greatly.

The nineteenth round came near to being a fatal one for Downey, for O'Brien landed a left first and then a right on the jaw and staggered him. Then O'Brien sent in several sharp right jolts to the face and body, but Downey was quite strong even under the heavy punishment. Downey put up a clever exhibition of shrewdness in the seventeenth round. He was punched down and was apparently out, but while the referee was counting the fatal ten seconds, he jumped to his feet and smilingly came to the centre. He boxed on then until the bell rung. He repeated the same thing in the next round and showed more gameness than any fighter that has yet appeared at Coney Island. Four times he went down and then came up ready to fight, but he was very groggy.

He was down again twice in the nineteenth round, and the second time he got to his feet just after the bell struck. O'Brien had roughed it badly, and there were loud shouts of foul, but they were paid no attention to by Referee George Edwards.

POINT JUDITH CLUB GOLF.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 21.—The annual open golf tournament at the Point Judith Country Club began to-day, with the preliminary round of eighteen holes in the morning, and the first round for the President's Cup and the Consolation Cup in the afternoon. Forty-three players competed in the preliminary round, the first sixteen qualifying for the President's Cup and the second sixteen for the consolation. It required a score of eighty-nine to qualify in the first-named and ninety-six for the consolation. M. R. Wright made the best score in the medal play, negotiating the eighteen holes in seventy-seven, but he was beaten in the match play in the afternoon by Charles Hitchcock, Jr.

The old course was used, as the new one, which recently has been laid out, is not yet ready for play. The playing length, therefore, was comparatively short, and the low scores not at all surprising. The fair green was in good condition, but the putting greens were dry and rough.

THE STORM IN NORTH CAROLINA

NEWBERNE, N. C., Aug. 21.—Reports from the coast of North Carolina, where the West Indian hurricane touched last week, are coming in to-day, and show that there were a large number of lives lost and much damage done to property. Fourteen fishermen tried to cross Pamlico Sound in skiffs, and were lost. Four bodies have been recovered on the banks, and searching parties are at work for others.

The schooners Goodwin and Aurora were wrecked. The L. R. Hill is ashore. The Beswick, and all hands, are reported lost. These losses all oceured in Pamlico Sound.

It is believed that as many as sixty persons lost their lives in the storm.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD BETTER

But He Will Not Be Able to Resume Work on Dewey Reception.

MAYOR VAN WYCK IS NOTIFIED

The Chairman of the Committee Is Ordered by His Physician to Take a Long Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Since last Thursday night, when, sitting on the piazza of his country home, Craigside, at Cold Spring, Gen. Daniel Butterfield was attacked with what appeared to be a fainting attack, but which afterward proved to be a pronounced case of aphasia, he has been a very sick man, much more so than has been supposed.

Except that he has seemed to feel the heat more than usual, Gen. Butterfield has of late been in excellent health and spirits. He and Mrs. Butterfield have been at their country home for some months, but of late Gen. Butterfield has been making trips to New York almost daily. His duties as Chairman of the Dewey Reception Committee have involved considerable labor.

Last Thursday he was in New York and did a hard day's work. He returned to Cold Spring on an early evening train, apparently in good health, but complaining of the oppressive heat. Alighting from his carriage, he seated himself on the veranda of his home. He began fanning himself. Suddenly he was seen to collapse as though he had fainted.

He was carried into the house, and Dr. George W. Murdock, Gen. Butterfield's family physician, was summoned. He found the patient suffering from most serious brain trouble, and aphasia of the most serious type soon developed. This disease affects the patient's ability to express his ideas either in writing or speech. In one form the patient remembers the words which he wishes to utter, but cannot articulate them, although the vocal organs and power of articulation remain intact. This may be accompanied by sensory aphasia, which incapacitates the patient to comprehend the meaning of spoken words.

Gen. Butterfield appeared to be subjected to an attack of both. He could not utter a sound, and did not seem to comprehend what was said to him, and it was found necessary to call in consultation Dr. Holland of New York. Professor James of New York, an expert on aphasia, was called, but he was at his country place at Southampton. Dr. Banister of West Point, the army surgeon, was then also called to consult with Dr. Murdock.

Gen. Butterfield remained in the condition mentioned for nearly eight hours. Last night there was an improvement, which has continued to-day. Dr. Murdock, when he left the bedside of Gen. Butterfield to-night, said that the patient had not spoken from the time he was stricken Thursday night until twenty-four hours ago. He now talks rationally, however, and the physician looks for a still further improvement to-morrow.

Though Gen. Butterfield is now considered out of danger, he will not be able to again take up the duties of arranging for the reception to Admiral Dewey, and his place at the head of the Executive Committee will have to be filled by another man. Dr. Murdock said to-day:

"I wrote last night to Mayor Van Wyck telling him that the General's condition was such that he would be unable to resume the duties of the committee. It will be some time before he will be well enough to leave his home. I think he needs a long period of rest."

VICE CHAIRMAN WILL BE CHOSEN.

Meeting Called to Name a Temporary Successor of Gen. Butterfield.

At the suggestion of Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, Secretary Foster of the Dewey Executive Committee has called a meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope for to-morrow. In view of the seriousness of the condition of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, the Chairman of the committee, it is likely that a Vice Chairman will be selected to take his place in carrying out the details of the celebration.

Capt. Robley D. Evans of the United States Navy called upon the Acting Mayor yesterday to consult with him in regard to the arrangements for the land and naval parades. Capt. Evans told Mr. Guggenheimer that he would go to Newport to-day, where he will consult with Admiral Sampson about the detail of ships of the Atlantic Squadron, which will participate in the reception to the Admiral of the fleet.

He will return in time to attend the meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee.

OLYMPIA LEAVES LEGHORN.

Five Men Reported Under Arrest for Attack on Her Sailors.

LEGHORN, Aug. 21.—The United States cruiser Olympia sailed from this port to-day. James A. Smith, the United States Consul here, went aboard to pay his respects to Admiral Dewey just previous to the departure of the warship.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The United States Chargé d'Affaires, Henri Vignaud, has gone to Villefranche to receive Admiral Dewey, who is expected to arrive there to-morrow.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A special dispatch received here to-day from Leghorn, Italy, says that five men have been arrested there on the charge of attacking and wounding some sailors who had come ashore from the United States cruiser Olympia.

Dewey Home Fund Total is $19,128.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Dewey Home fund passed the $19,000 mark to-day. The contributions were $367, making a total of $19,128.

HOUSEKEEPING IN PHILIPPINES.

A Woman in Brooklyn Receives a Letter from Her Niece, Who Is Delighted with Life in the Islands.

A letter has been received by a woman in Brooklyn from her niece, who recently started housekeeping in Mainea, Philippine Islands. She says: "I never lived so well or so cheaply in my life. I have a Chinese cook for $12.50 a month. He hires a boy to help him. Sixty pounds of rice a month, at two cents a pound, is all the food they ask for.

"My health was never so good, in spite of the heat, which is pretty bad for this time of the year. I get up at 7 A. M., drive all the morning doing errands or calling on friends, rest with next to no clothes on till 3:30, then dress, for the afternoon people drop in from 4 to 6 or 6:30. At 7 we dine. There is but little calling in the evening, as the curfew is still in force, clearing streets at 8:30. The evenings are perfectly beautiful, but I get sleepy; am usually in bed by 9. If only this dreadful fighting were not going on, life in Manila would not be half bad, but of course there is always the danger of Chinese disease. The plague is raging in Bombay and Hongkong, only a few days away from us, but the authorities here are very careful, so I hope we will escape it. God help us if it gets here among our troops. I eat no meat except chicken, and no shellfish. Green vegetables do not grow here. Bananas and oranges seem to be safe enough, and the latter are very fine. I drink no fresh milk, but use quantities of Highland cream. At times I get vegetables, sardines, clam broth, soups, &c., from the Commissary Department at cost price; also tinned butter.

"I have learned a heap since I have started housekeeping, but it cost somethng the first two months before I knew what to do and what not. I first got rid of the horde of worthless, thievish Filipino house servants. These two Chinese do beautifully. The house runs itself. There is not much work in a tropical household, no stuffed furniture, all rattan bamboo, no Ingrain carpets, all mats, no lace or other kind of curtains, but painted flexible screens, attached to the windows, no going up and down stairs. Everything is on one floor. By giving the cooks 25 cents apiece I can have as many visitors as I like, and I never even see the inside of the kitchen. He and the 'boy' do everything, get up the most fascinating meals, and the boy waits on the table very well. He can't speak English or Spanish. The cook speaks good Spanish, so I tell him what I want, and he tells the boy in Chinese. I will never be as comfortable again, but the place is heavily handicapped by disadvantages.

"Mrs. Russel, my neighbor, is going through the same experience I did in the beginning, and will not believe her native servants are robbing her right and left. They make her believe that the thieves come from the outside.

"I am too sleepy at night to do else than sit on the steps in the cool of the evening until bed time. I am never lonely; there are too many things to excite and trouble one in connection with our poor soldiers. Just at this moment I can hear the sound of the distant firing. Another fight is on, I suppose."

NINE SOLDIERS ARE DROWNED.

Part of the 24th Regiment Was Crossing a River—General Wheeler Reaches Manila.

MANILA, Aug. 21.—While a reconnoitering party of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, under Capt. Crane, was crossing the Mariquina River on a raft to-day the hawser broke. The current, very swift at that point, caused the raft to capsize, drowning nine enlisted men.

The United States transport Tartar, from San Francisco July 24, with Gen. Joseph Wheeler and his daughter, troops of the Nineteenth Infantry, and more than $1,300,000 in coin, has arrived.

Gen. Wheeler, who is well, landed and reported at headquarters.

TO WELCOME VOLUNTEERS.

Pennsylvania Arranges for the Homecoming of Her Soldiers.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—Arrangements have been completed for the reception of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, upon its arrival from California next Monday.

When the State line is reached a committee will meet the train and welcome the members home, and upon the arrival of the regiment in Pittsburg there will be a monster military parade through the principal streets of the city to Schenley Park, where dinner will be served, and swords and medals presented to the officers and men. Addresses will be made by President McKinley, Gov. Stone, Congressman Dalzell, and Lieut. Col. Barrett, and the regiment will then be finally dismissed.

On Tuesday, the 29th inst., Gov. Roosevelt of New York will present the members of the New Brighton company with medal from the citizens of that place.

DR. SCHURMAN ON PHILIPPINES.

The Vital Issue Involved, He Says, is the Nation's Honor.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—President Schurman reached Ithaca to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Schurman and Mrs. Schurman's mother, Mrs. Munroe.

Since leaving Manila he has steadily refused to discuss Philippine affairs, although he has been besieged by reporters everywhere. To-day he consented to make several general observations. He said:

"First, the United States having assumed sovereignty over the Philippine Islands by virtue of treaty of peace with Spain, the Chief Executive of the Republic is engaged in establishing that sovereignty. The issue to-day is not a commercial one, although the natural resources of the Philippine Islands are of great value, and await only American capital for the development. Nor is the question one of political expediency or of party politics, although in its collateral branch there may be aspects on which political parties may properly divide.

"But the question to-day is neither one of commercial advantage nor of partisan politics. It is a purely moral question. The vital issue is the honor of the Nation, the protection of loyal Filipinos, and the fulfillment of our obligations to the nations of the world involved in our acceptance of sovereignty.

"Second, the means and agencies for the accomplishment of this end must be determined by the President, and it is well to bear in mind that the President understands the situation better than any one else can possibly do, inasmuch as he is in receipt of information from a variety of sources, civil and military, and has the judgment of experts upon the facts reported. I have no doubt the President will soon effect a solution of the Philippine problem which will be entirely satisfactory to the American people. To his statesmanship and tried ability we may intrust the issue with perfect confidence."

TRANSPORTS NEEDED FOR MANILA.

Quartermaster's Department Preparing for Movement of Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Quartermaster's Department, acting under instructions from Secretary Root, is negotiating for more transports for the Philippine service, and expects to soon secure several additions to the Pacific fleet.

Owing to the determination of Secretary Root to rush the new troops forward, the original schedule prepared in the Quartermaster's Department has been entirely disarranged, and it is the department's intention to have not only the first ten regiments afloat by the last of October, but also those to be raised under the last order.

Enlistments for Manila, 14,912.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The number of enlistments Saturday for the Philippines was 247, making a total of 14,912.

CUBAN CENSUS APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Sanger Made Director and V. H. Olmstead Assistant.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Secretary Root has signed the order for the Cuban census. The order appoints Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger Director of the Census and Victor H. Olmstead Assistant Director. It was at first intended Mr. Olmstead should be Director and Col. Sanger Superintendent for the War Department. The change places the direction of the census more emphatically under the control of the War Department.

The census is to be completed by or before the 30th day of November. Col. Sanger will have his office in Washington and Mr. Olmstead in Santa Clara, Cuba. Under the Director he will have charge of the collection of all information, will fill vacancies which may occur among the Supervisors, and will appoint all enumerators and such special agents as may be necessary. The men who were nominated by Gen. Brooke as Supervisors were appointed. The Supervisors are to consult with the Assistant Director and nominate enumerators.

None of the census officers or clerks can enter upon their duties until they have subscribed to the oath prescribed by the Secretary of War.

The enumeration will commence on Oct. 16.

MASONS ON STRIKE IN HAVANA.

Nine Thousand Are Now Out—Americans Quit in Sympathy.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The masons of this city demand an increase of wages. Yesterday about 4,000 workers held a conference, at which a strike was agreed upon. They ask $3.50 (American) per day for ordinary work and $4.50 for special work.

Two committees were elected, one administrative and the other representative. The American masons working in the city have gone on a sympathetic strike, and 9,000 men are now idle.

Major Tweedale Not Chief Clerk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Major John Tweedale has not been restored to the position of Chief Clerk of the War Department, and consequently does not submit to Secretary Root a daily budget of business. During the last session of Congress, he was made a Major and Assistant Chief of the Records and Pension Office of the War Department. The Chief Clerk, since Major Tweedale's transfer, has been, and is now, John C. Schofield, formerly the secretary to Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn.

Marshall to Command the Scorpion.

Lieut. Commander W. A. Marshall has been assigned to the command of the converted yacht Scorpion, which has been completely overhauled at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and placed in commission as an auxiliary cruiser. The Scorpion will join the North Atlantic Squadron.

Suit Against Hounding Creditor.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 21.—A unique damage suit has been commenced by D. H. McDonald, an agricultural implement salesman, against W. H. Carter, assignee of the J. F. Seiberling Company. McDonald admits that he owes the Seiberling Company $200, but says he has no property and cannot pay it. He declares he has been so hounded by the assignee, and so wickedly harassed in the latter's efforts to collect the money, that he has suffered greatly. He says also that his wages were attached, contrary to law, as he is a married man. He wants $5,000 damages.

DR. CLENDENIN'S LOSSES

Burning of Barn on Horace Greeley Estate Causes Excitement.

CHURCH ENEMIES SUSPECTED

The Minister Thinks He Is Being Persecuted Because of His Opposition to Dr. Briggs's Ordination.

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The excitement in Westchester County caused by the burning of St. Peter's Church, in the village of Westchesterfi was increased this morning by the attempt to burn the barn on the old Horace Greeley estate, which is the Summer home of Dr. Clendenin, rector of St. Peter's Church. The minister thinks that both fires were of incendiary origin, and says that he feels sure that he is being persecuted by the members of the religious faction which objected to his opposition to the ordination of Dr. Briggs in his church. When the church burned he was here, and when the barn was burning he was in the village of Westchester.

Thomas Mills, the son of the caretaker of the place, Andrew Mills, at 4 o'clock this morning discovered flames in the frame barn on the property about three hundred feet from the house. He seized some patent fire extinguishers and went out to the barn, where he succeeded, after hard work, in putting out the blaze. An investigation was made, and it was clearly established that the fire was the work of incendiaries. When he reached the barn he found it full of heavy smoke, which had a peculiar odor. He opened the door to let it out and saw that a pile of lumber in one corner was burning. After putting it out he found that the building at that part had been thoroughly saturated with kerosene oil.

A large bottle containing a little kerosene and several charred pieces of newspaper was found near that corner of the building. The fire was kept a secret, and Mills telegraphed to Dr. Clendenin, at Westchester village, to come at once, so that he might himself take the first steps in the matter.

Dr. Clendenin arrived here on the noon train from Westchester, accompanied by his wife, with whom he will spend the greater part of the Summer vacation, going to Westchester Saturdays and returning Mondays. He said that he did not suspect any one and did not know that he actually had an enemy in the world, and hoped not. He said that he did not know what to think of the attempt to burn his barn, as it was so far from the house that unless there was a very strong wind blowing in its direction fire could not well communicate to it from the barn, especially as there are many large trees between the buildings.

He said that he would have a talk with the local police authorities and would see that the station agent and railroad employes kept a sharp watch upon all strangers arriving in the village, and that the police would probably, if asked to do so, carefully watch all suspicious characters. With these precautions, he feels sure that no further attempts will be made to burn his property.

Dr. Clendenin would not say whether or not he would offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the incendiaries who tried to burn his barn, as he did in the case of the church in Westchester, when he doubled the reward offered by the vestry by adding $1,000 of his own to it, making it $2,000.

Two negroes who were seen loitering near the Clendenin property late yesterday afternoon have been arrested on suspicion and are being held by the police.

Dr. Clendenin married the youngest daughter of Horace Greeley. They have always maintained a country home on the old Greeley estate. In 1891 the old homestead accidentally caught fire and was burned to the ground, with a large amount of valuable antique furniture and the library of the famous editor. Some time before Greeley's death he built a fine, large stone stable on the hill back of the homestead. After the homestead burned, Dr. Clendenin had this fine stable converted into a dwelling.

BURNING OF ST. PETER'S.

Police Capt. Dean and the Sexton, Butler, Believe in the Incendiary Theory.

Capt. Dean of the Westchester police appears to give credence to the theory of an incendiary in the recent burning of St. Peter's Church. Whether he agrees with the rector, the Rev. F. M. Clendenin, that the incendiary may have been incited to the act by the controversy between Dr. Clendenin and Bishop Henry C. Potter over the ordination of Dr. Briggs the Captain will not say. He sent an officer last night to guard the parsonage and the remaining church property. Dr. Clendenin had not returned to Westchester from his Summer home at Chappaqua at a late hour last night. He went at once to Chappaqua when the news of the burning of his stables was given to him.

Isaac Butler, the sexton of St. Peter's, is thoroughly convinced that an incendiary applied the torch to the church, and thinks the burning of the stables more than a coincidence. He says the pastor is convinced that his controversy with Bishop Potter over the ordination of Dr. Briggs and the enmity it aroused is responsible for the destruction of the property.

The sexton said last night that he attempted to ring the church bell when the fire was discovered and he was alarmed by Policeman Turner. When he seized the rope it fell on top of him, having been cut. When examined the next day it was found to be hacked in four places by a dull knife, evidently.

Butler says the fire was started in the organ chamber in the eastern end of the church, and avers that the incendiary used a large wicker basket, which usually contained vestments, to kindle the flames. The sexton says the door leading from the organ chamber to the choir chamber was always left open, and he recalled leaving it thus the night before the fire. The firemen found it closed. This was probably done by the incendiary, the sexton argues, to shield the view of the flames from persons in the street until sufficient headway had been made.

The sexton claims it is not true that the firemen had to batter in the doors. He says he was not "rattled," as his neighbors claim, and that he actually opened five of the six doors.

"Then," said the old man, "I went straight home and got my spectacles and opened the safe. I extracted quite a store of our most valuable records. I've been around here too long to get rattled over a little thing like the fire."

Fourteen years ago Butler, who was then sexton, as now, shot a burglar in the church. At that time the burglar had gained entrance through a window in the eastern end of the church, leading into a small room off the chancel.

Butler says the incendiary evidently gained access in the same way. Four diamond-shaped panes of glass were carefully removed from the window. A child's tombstone, just beneath, is tilted considerably, and the top is scratched, as if by a boot, and he says the criminal evidently stood on this stone while opening the window.

DR. CLENDENIN CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-day's TIMES contains an article which makes it appear that the Rev. Dr. Clendenin and his vestry believe there is a close connection between the burning of their church, St. Peter's, and their refusal to have the ordination of Dr. Briggs take place in the lately burned edifice.

It seems almost impossible that a man occupying Dr. Clendenin's position could harbor such suspicion. Does the reverend doctor believe that anybody connected with the Episcopal or any other Church would stoop to such an act? There may be individuals belonging to religious societies who, under certain circumstances, may not be above taking a mean revenge for some personal cause, but it is impossible to believe any one who has taken an interest in the late controversy about the admittance of Dr. Briggs into the Anglican Church guilty of such an act. The very fact of having taken such an interest must place every one above suspicion of being capable of such a foul act as Dr. Clendenin seems to believe was committed.

History, which is incontrovertible, cannot show a case where men who were reformers or who could see ahead of their time, consequently favoring the abolition of antiquated beliefs and abuses for the benefit of mankind in general, ever committed such a dastardly act as Dr. Clendenin wishes to lay at the door of his late opponents. Men in favor of more liberal views in religious matters can well afford to bide their time to loosen the fetters binding and terrifying the unthinking, but they cannot afford to soil their hands, even if so inclined, by a dastardly crime. On the other hand, history furnishes innumerable instances where fanatics, religious or otherwise, have committed the foulest and most detestable crimes, excusing themselves with the old plea that "the end justifies the means."

Has Dr. Clendenin or his vestry any evidence connecting his late opponents with the burning of their church? If so, they must bring it forth at once and prosecute the guilty ones, whoever they may be; or has it been rancor only which made the reverend gentleman forget himself so far as to show to the world his true character. Does Dr. Clendenin and his vestry believe that He whom they profess to worship will accept their acts of pretention—do they believe that they can blind Him by accusations?

To me, whose sincere beliefs are such that men like Dr. Clendenin would condemn me to eternal punishment, it seems that this matter has now reached a point making it imperative for every believer in the doctrine of Christianity to insist that it be sifted to the very foundation, and if Dr. Clendenin be unable to substantiate his accusation, the safety of the Protestant Church demands his expulsion as one unfit to belong to any society, religious or secular, of honest men or women. VERITAS.

Aug. 21, 1899.

PUERTO RICAN RELIEF FUND.

Contributions Are Not Coming in Very Rapidly.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Puerto Rican Relief Fund is not growing very rapidly. Contributions to date are:

New York, $45,923; Boston, $18,000; Philadelphia, $15,000; Baltimore, $3,500; Buffalo, N. Y., $1,100; Grand Rapids, Mich., $1,100; Davenport, Ia., $1,000; Washington, $973; Chicago, $853; Detroit, $685; Harrisburg, Penn., $500; Joliet, Ill., $500; Cleveland, $117; Indianapolis, Ind., $108; Lincoln, Neb., $100; San Francisco, $100; Columbus, Ohio, $85; Cheyenne, Wyo., $60; Milwaukee, $50; total, $89,754.

The following are among the American cities which are reported to have made no contributions whatever: St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Duluth, Minn.; Albany, N. Y.; Springfield, Ill.; Evansville, Ind.; Lansing, Mich.; Bloomington, Ill.; Tacoma, Washington; Atchison, Kan.; Lexington, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; New Orleans, La.; Louisville, Ky.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Topeka, Kan.; Peoria, Ill.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mobile, Ala.; San Antonio, Texas; Akron, Ohio; Bay City, Mich.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Denver, Col.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Anaconda, Mont.

JIMINEZ'S AGENTS IN CUBA.

Recruiting for Dominican Revolution at Santiago—Expedition Was to Leave Havana Yesterday.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 21.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez is expected to arrive here, or at Manzanillo, in the course of a day or two. It is reported that an American, who was a passenger on the steamer with Jiminez at the time of the latter's arrest at Cienfuegos, overheard a conversation between Jiminez and two officers of the Cuban Army, in the course of which he offered them commissions in the Dominican Army.

The agents of Jiminez are very active among the Cubans here, two of whom, believed to be in his pay, being under surveillance.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The son of Jiminez is still being annoyed by would-be filibusters. Many former Cuban soldiers and Italians are offering their services. In spite of the fact, often repeated by young Jiminez, that he does not wish to organize an expedition.

It is rumored that an expedition, numbering between twenty and thirty men, will leave to-day, acting independently of Jiminez, though they will fight for him in Santo Domingo if his cause prospers.

DOMINICAN JUNTA A MYTH.

An Official Statement Made by Gen. Jiminez's Agents Here.

Don Adriano Grullon and his cousin, Don M. C. Grullon, the representatives of the revolutionary party in Santo Domingo, who are here in New York, have been much exercised by the publicity given their affairs by the newspapers and "Gen." Moscoso.

They say that Mr. Moscoso never had anything to do with Gen. Jiminez except that he has had two or three letters from him and that the so-called Dominican Junta "exists only

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TWELVE PAGES.

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

No two great public scandals are alike, but they all have this quality in common, that the rascals always get off if there be not a big popular awakening and an indignant demand for their exposure and punishment. If the public is listless and lets the newspapers do all the work the subject presently grows tiresome and is allowed to drop out of sight. The officers whose duty it is to initiate proceedings against the malefactors are not always keen to undertake their pursuit. They watch closely the signs and portents of public opinion, and if the people seem quite content to be robbed and remain calm and indifferent the prosecuting functionaries dismiss the matter from their minds and the rascals go altogether unwhipped of justice.

At the present moment one man, BIRD S. COLER, Controller of the City of New York, stands guard at the door of its Treasury beating back a gang of the boldest marauders who ever attempted to raid the public funds. They are a powerful band. Men of high place and great political influence are among their number. Both political parties are interested in the attempted crime. The "swag" upon which they have set their eyes, their desires, and almost their greedy hands, is immense—two hundred million dollars. Their own almost irresistible strength and the magnitude of the plunder make them exceeding bold. They have attempted to execute their design by passing a resolution in the Board of Public Improvements. They will renew that attempt, notwithstanding the exposure of the corrupt nature of the undertaking by Controller COLER and the newspapers. They have immeasurable audacity and they feel secure.

They are secure and they will triumph and the city will have to pay $5,000,000 a year for forty years for what it can get and own for less than half that money, and not one of these public marauders will ever see the inside of a prison cell if the people do not come to the support of the Controller in his brave fight. August is not a favorable month for great public awakenings, but there is an old country adage which says that the time to kill snakes is when they are around. The war horses and leaders of the old-time uprisings of the people are in Europe, at the seashore, or in the distant mountains. Besides, they are getting old. Are there no young men who burn with the desire to make an honorable reputation and earn the public gratitude as the one was made and the other was earned by SAMUEL J. TILDEN, by WHEELER H. PECKHAM, by ANDREW H. GREEN, by CHARLES O'CONOR, and by the other less prominent but not less courageous and stalwart men of the Committee of Seventy that took up the fight that THE TIMES had begun against the Tweed ring? "I know of no duty," said Mr. TILDEN in a speech at Cooper Union on Nov. 2, 1874, "paramount to that of standing by the people in this emergency."

It is not enough to stop the passage of the resolution ratifying the Ramapo Water Company contract. That would kill this job for the time being. It would not deter the conscienceless schemers of the company from renewing the assault in another way, and they might succeed; it would have no great deterrent effect as to corrupt jobs in general. We must not only kill the job, but seize and punish the corrupt men, both of the Board of Public Improvements and of the Ramapo Water Company who have attempted to perpetrate this stupendous steal. The truth about Section 471 of the charter must be laid bare; the history of the Ramapo Company minutely examined and exposed; the names of the men who really control it, and who would have been the chief beneficiaries of this steal if it had been effected must be put before the public; their negotiations with the undoubtedly corrupt men who tried to rush the contract through the board must be discovered and exposed; the inability of the company to perform what the contract stipulates must be shown; and such a terrible example must be made of these thieves that for a quarter of a century to come a career of public corruption in this city will be regarded as one of the most dangerous in which any man can engage.

But all this is a work of inconceivable difficulty. Its difficulty is very greatly increased by the probability that powerful men in both political machines are deep in the plot. It will not be possible for the Controller working with the help of the few public officials whose sympathy and assistance he can secure, to probe this conspiracy to the bottom and bring these eminent rascals to justice. The people must stand by him. They must help him. They must give public and continuous evidence that they take an interest in the giant labor he has undertaken in their behalf. It is their money he is trying to save, their enemies he is trying to detect and punish.

THE EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE.

The unfortunate and untimely Anarchist riots bear testimony to the excitement that prevails in France, but their testimony is only cumulative, and was not needed to establish the fact. There are testimonies of quite another order which establish it abundantly. One of them is the statement cabled the other day from the Journal des Débats, protesting against the course of the foreign press concerning the trial at Rennes. Another is the statement of Gen. MERCIER on the same subject which appeared in yesterday's papers.

It is to be borne in mind that there is no country in the world, unless it be our own, in which it is so necessary as in France to distinguish between the serious and the frivolous part of the press. The yellowest of our own journals are no more reckless and irresponsible than the great numerical majority of the French newspapers. But the Journal des Débats is one of the two most serious and responsible journals in Paris, and one of the most important in the world. That it should have been moved to make a protest, albeit in moderate and dignified language, against the unanimous course of the press outside of France is evidence that the excitement in France has extended to people who do not often lose their heads in seasons of popular emotion, and who are respected in great part for that reason. If the Débats were unmoved by the prevailing excitement it would perceive that to protest against the unanimous expression of the foreign press is nothing less or else than to protest against the opinion of mankind, and it would at the same time perceive the unwisdom and the futility of such a protest. There are of course occasions on which foreign opinion of the domestic affairs of a nation may safely be disregarded and even despised on account of the ignorance that prevails abroad upon the matter in hand. But this is as far as possible from being an occasion of that kind. The proceedings in the Dreyfus case are as well known in every other civilized country as they are in France itself, and every important journal in the world is represented in the courtroom at Rennes. It is simply a protest against the instructed judgment of the world that our Parisian contemporary is vainly entering.

As for Gen. MERCIER, his testimony to the prevailing excitement takes an entirely different form. Here is a man who, in the opinion of every one who has impartially followed the Dreyfus case, is a most flagitious criminal; who ought at this moment to be occupying the dock in the place of his victim. This conviction has been strengthened by his appearance on the witness stand as the unrelenting persecutor of the man whom he did not know to be guilty when he was forging evidence against him and whom he knows now to be innocent. In a normal condition of the public mind anything he might now say about the case would be accepted as evidence of nothing but his own impudence. Buthe not only comes forward to promulgate his own "theory" of his own case, but this theory turns out to be that foreign opinion is hostile to him and favorable to DREYFUS simply because "a majority of the foreign newspapers have been bribed by the Dreyfus syndicate." After all, the man had sense enough to get himself made Minister of War. That such a man should be emboldened to talk such stuff, with the expectation that any Frenchmen will be found to believe it, is perhaps the most startling testimony of all to the excitement under which the French public is laboring.

RUSSIA'S PLANS IN THE EAST.

The editor of a St. Petersburg journal wrote recently to Field Marshal Sir LINTORN SIMMONS, a British officer of note, asking him to give in his paper an account of the British military and naval organizations. Instead of acceding to the request the Field Marshal publishes in the August Nineteenth Century a somewhat tart essay, the gist of which is that the editor of the St. Petersburg paper would do better to advocate reforms of certain kinds at home than to demand of an English officer what in any case would be improper for him to communicate. For instance, Russia is spending many million pounds sterling on a strategic railway to China which can never pay for itself and is required by no population; yet thousands of people are slowly dying of scurvy and starvation in some of the western districts of Russia within close hail of Moscow.

The impression that Russia is playing at once the most colossal and the finest game of politics with the other nations of Europe seems to pervade all the settlements in the extreme East. Ex-Consul BARRETT came home full of the idea that the United States must help to block Russia's game, and now President SCHURMAN has returned with the same cry. There never has been any doubt that the British and Japanese are bitterly opposed to the absorption of China by Russia; they could not be otherwise.

Half a century ago the Abbé Huc made the discovery that the reputed immobility of the Chinese was a myth, so far as revolutions and changes of government are concerned. A people that accepted with calm the entrance of Buddhism, Christianity, and Moslemism and allowed the Manchus to govern them on principles patented in this country by Tammany Hall, only revolting when the local bosses left them absolutely nothing to live on, can hardly be praised or blamed as the Immutable Folk. It is nonsense to say that nothing can change them. Change and progress are slow, but what they gain they hold a long while. If the ruling classes of China are once thoroughly convinced that the completion of the trans-Siberian railway means seizure by Russia they will put themselves in the hands of those who can organize them for defense. In the August Contemporary Review the pitiful state of China to-day is revealed by the reformer KANG YEU WEI, who had to flee before the Empress Dowager and her party of Court officials because the Emperor had listened to his arguments as to the best way of preventing Russia from swallowing the empire. Never was there a better picture drawn than this: "It is just like a building a thousand years old, with its roof broken and its pillars and beams rotten and about to tumble down. Yet the inhabitants of the house are mad with laughter or fast asleep and do not hear anything from outside. If they do it is to stop a leakage in the roof or another crack in the wall. Now those who dance are the Manchus, those who stop the leaking and the cracks are men like LI HUNG CHANG."

Russia is watching all this and helping the ruin. It is a realization of the angry mood of Europe, with the possible exception of France, that has induced the Czar to issue through the Minister of Finance the very remarkable statement regarding the port of Ta-lien-wan which was cabled recently. It is a sop to Cerberus, the watchdog whose three heads may be called England, Japan, and the United States. Following quickly on the Peace Commission it may be regarded as an even "slicker" piece of world-politics than that triumph of hypocrisy. "Only wait till the trans-Siberian is finished," cries the Czar, "and you shall have in Ta-lien-wan 'a free port during the whole period of the treaty for the merchant ships of all nations.'". "O peace, dovelike, godlike peace!" snuffles the Czar, as his people die of starvation and rot like sheep, while he prepares to spend £9,000,000 on warships and artillery and a strategic railway the world does not need, and careless of his oath grips Finland by the throat—"How beautiful art thou!" That immortal Briton Mr. Chadband, so typical of his country's politicians, way well gaze upon the Czar with admiration not unmixed with envy.

The only salvation for China is to repeat on a larger scale what was done for the Taeping rebellion, and more quickly, namely, call upon Americans to organize her vast resources during the next four years when the trans-Siberian will be finished, just as WARD and his comrade did before "Chinese" GORDON stepped in to complete their work. England cannot do it, because she is tarred with the pitch of land hunger, nor Germany because she is an imitator of England, nor France nor Japan for obvious reasons. American individuals and American capital can put strength into the inert mass without involving our Government in the least. Let us pursue our way without alliances and see whether the Great Democracy cannot win the prize from the Great Despotism by raising the Chinese to higher levels without asking of them an acre of land.

HERESY AND ARSON.

The burning, for the second time, of St. Peter's, Westchester, is unfortunate and deplorable. The parish is historically one of the most interesting in Bishop POTTER'S diocese, and the church building, especially the interior as it was rebuilt and decorated some twenty years ago, after the former fire, is architecturally one of the most interesting churches in the suburbs of New York. It is doubtful whether the vestry could now do a better thing than to restore it as it was before the latest disaster.

It is familiar knowledge that when a man is burned out and is conscious that he had nothing to do with the burning out, he hesitates to believe that the fire originated by accident, and betakes himself to thinking what enemies he has made who might thus have revenged themselves upon him. When he starts upon this quest he seldom fails to find a suspicion plausible to himself.

The rector, wardens, and vestry of St. Peter's, even including the loyal and orthodox sexton, have started upon this search. They do not believe that anybody could have "found occasion" against them, except, as in the case of the prophet DANIEL, on account of their religion. That might have led them to suspect the neighboring Presbyterian, Methodist, or Baptist ministers or the emissaries of Rome who are plotting the destruction of our institutions in the Westchester Protectory. But it did not lead them to this. It led them to suspect that it was the refusal of the rector, sustained by his flock, to allow the heresy-stained BRIGGS to be ordained in his church which has led some friend of Dr. BRIGGS and enemy of orthodox religion to set fire to the church which has refused thus to be prostituted.

We have no hesitation in saying that we do not believe Dr. BRIGGS or Bishop POTTER or the standing committee of his diocese had any hand in the conflagration. We do not believe that the conflagration had anything whatever to do with the Briggs controversy. We do not believe that anybody is sufficiently interested in the Briggs controversy to set fire to a church on account of it. It has infamed certain waggish or cynical persons to write editorial articles in defense of the Christian religion with their tongues in their cheeks, and may have inspired more illiterate and zealous persons to write abusive letters to Dr. CLENDENIN on account of it. But that it has inspired arson we entirely disbelieve. And if the corporation of St. Peter's continue to suspect that it has done so, they may be advised to keep their suspicions to themselves and, most of all, not to mention them to the reporters. To do so is to expose themselves to a painful suspicion, the suspicion of a lack of common sense, and to the further suspicion that this is not the first public exhibition they may have made of their want of that valuable and sometimes essential quality.

FULL DRESS AND THE "NOUVEAU RICHE."

A discussion which bids fair to have far-reaching results is going on in England as to the rights of managers of fashionable hotels to compel their guests to wear evening dress in the public dining rooms. The opposition comes, it seems, not from howling radicals or Socialists so firmly bent on promoting the rights of their fellow-men that they are willing to dictate how they shall dress, but from conservative clubmen, long accustomed to the usages of good society. The gentlemen who have been writing to the newspapers to protest against the rule of "evening dress essential" so rigorously enforced at the Carlton Hotel, for instance, are obviously not opposed to the swallow-tail coat and white evening waistcoat on their own account, but are fixed in their opinion that a public salle à manger is not the place to wear them.

One ripe East Indian, having "walked over from the Athenaeum Club" to get a change of provender at the new hotel, where it is rumored they even have green corn and tomatoes on the bill of fare in the right season, wearing presumably the comfortable tweeds suitable to a day's outing on the Thames, in narrating the painful incident which led to his return to his club's ample but conservative table, states clearly his belief that the owners of the offending hostelry deliberately cater to the "nouveau riche" and thus bar the comforts of their table to cultivated Britons, whose cherished custom it is to wear what they please and do likewise in the presence of inferior beings. It is said that lawsuits are already on foot to compel the hotel keepers to cease interfering with the comfort of such of their fellow-men as refuse to respect their rules but have money to pay for their fare.

In this country, while doubtless there are many worthy persons who deplore the disposition of the "nouveau riche" and other such small deer to wear the badges of respectability as sincerely as they deplore the National policy of expansion, yet the right of a hotel proprietor to make the rules for the government of his house is not often questioned. To be sure, in very few American hotels, comparatively speaking, is the wearing of full dress in the dining rooms required, but in such the "guests" are rarely refractory. It is so easy to go somewhere else. In England, however, compulsory full dress in hotels, theatres, and other public places has long been much more common than it is here, and one is impelled to the conclusion that the present incipient rebellion is aimed rather at the pride and pretense of the despised "nouveau riche" than at the dress coat. The British innkeepers' licenses compel them to serve any sober and quiet person, wherefore the complainants seem to have a strong case at the outset, but the "nouveau riche," alas! already have great influence everywhere and the means to strengthen it, and they will likely continue to buy their "exclusiveness" at the highest prices.

When Mr. HENRY JAMES began his career as an international novelist, it was the custom of English Dukes, accepting American invitations to the opera, to wear their tweeds and laced boots of the bulldog variety; but Time and the entente cordiale, with the establishment of which, we regret to say, Mr. JAMES has had nothing to do, has changed all that. There may, of course, be Americans among the despised "nouveau riche" of the elderly member of the Athenaeum Club, confining him to his mutton and cheese and peas cooked with mint in an unusually warm and appetite-destroying Summer, but his prejudices are clearly against all persons who make the garb of Society common by wearing it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The feat of a practical joker at that eminently serious seaside resort Asbury Park on Sunday was not one of marked humor or originality, yet it unfortunately served the purpose of practical jokers in making many persons ridiculous in their own eyes, and in the still more important eyes of the joker himself. To him that was, of course, the real object. And that reveals the genuine smallness of the mind which indulges in the poor fun of inventing practical jokes. A man who can calmly exercise his ingenuity in devising schemes for making others laughable to himself is sadly in need of some good reason for existence. In the case to which reference is here made the joker nearly caused a riot in a peaceable resort and succeeded in getting himself arrested. It is reported that he is the winner of a bet by so doing, and that goes to show that he was mean enough to make others ridiculous in order that he might win a little money thereby. Fortunately for the reputation of humanity for intellectual progress, the playing of practical jokes is becoming rarer, and it ought to continue to do so. It is not in accordance with the policy of this journal to encourage disorders of any kind, but it is natural to wish that all persons who are the victims of practical jokes would turn to and soundly whip the jokers. Some of these gentlemen would then think twice before concocting plans for what they are pleased to call "fun."

—There is food for thought in the statement in the dispatch from Paris in yesterday's papers that the action of the mobs in the French capital is likely to injure the cause of the unhappy DREYFUS. The cable says, "A lamentable feature of the affair is that it will be regarded as a pro-Dreyfus demonstration and react greatly to the detriment of the chances of acquittal." Why should the rioting of a mob have any influence on the question of the decision of a court-martial? A street demonstration, whether it be in favor of the accused man or against him, is not evidence either direct or presumptive. It does not prove anything except that there are some very excitable persons among the French, and that can hardly be called a piece of news. It certainly is not the fault of DREYFUS, though he may be the cause of it. An unprejudiced American would as soon lay it at the door of the General Staff as at that of the prisoner. Yet the correspondent of The Associated Press, who is undoubtedly familiar with the temper of the French, gravely declares that a row in the streets of Paris is likely to injure the chances of the accused man. We can hardly imagine this being said of Anglo-Saxon people.

—So Mr. CROKER ran away from the reporters! We congratulate the reporters. Being largely in their line of business ourselves, we are interested in its success, and we regard it as a demonstration of success, in the day and the hour of a Ramapo water deal, that the reporters made the big chief of the Tammany braves take to his heels. But will not Mr. CROKER tell why he ran away? He says that he wished to escape interviews. Does any reporter wish to interview Mr. CROKER on disagreeable matters? And if so, why cannot the great and good man say that these are his private affairs? Or has he found that, in the classic language of some of his best braves, the reporters will not "stand for" that answer? Is Mr. CROKER suddenly stricken with coyness? This cannot be. But whatever the cause of his flight from the pestiferous and pestering reporters, it was useless. They are on his trail, and the white men will overtake the chief. One of the prime requisites of the reporter is to find big chiefs when they do not wish to be found. Mr. CROKER should remember the wise raccoon, which said, "Don't shoot; I'll come down."

—The list of accidents, or approaches to accidents, in the surf on the New Jersey coast on Sunday was not as large as it sometimes is, but it will suffice to point a moral, if not to adorn a tale. One man succeeded in swimming out so far that he had difficulty in regaining the beach, and had to be assisted. The state of the surf on the Jersey beaches on Sunday was such that really sane persons staid close to the shore and did not venture out beyond the ropes. The breakers were running fully six feet high, and there was a strong undertow. At low water it was not deep on the outer bar, but the water after each breaker ran breast high, and the offset, after the wave was spent, was strong enough to carry one off his feet. In spite of this state of the sea there were persons who were not satisfied with the amount of water to be found inside of the bar, where it was deep enough for swimming, but who went out to ascertain whether they could find trouble on the outer bar. That all who did so were not drowned was more the result of good luck than of skill. Those who did not get into trouble will probably try it again, and the next time the fates may not be so kind to them. It is hard to conceive any feat more foolhardy than swimming out to sea a long distance. If a man desires to swim a long way, he can start at Sandy Hook and swim to Cape May without going into water that is over his head more than two or three times. But that plan never seems to meet with favor when it is suggested to these venturesome persons.

—Much has been written of the pluck of the soldiers who keep on fighting after they have been painfully wounded. And much has also been printed about the pluck of the football players who will not give up the battle in spite of injuries and suffering that would appal the ordinary man. But both the soldier and the football player are in the midst of intense excitement, which acts as an incentive and supports them in the face of agony. The humble bicyclist, however, working the treadmill of his solitary toil, shedding the drops of his lonely perspiration on the dusty roads, and having no greater glory ahead than the record of a century run, a thing which any one else may have for a little labor, has no incentive to ride in spite of wounds and physical agony. What, then, are we to say of the woman who fell from her wheel the other day and broke her leg, and who forthwith remounted her untrusty steed and proceeded to pedal until she sank fainting from sheer suffering? Shall she not also have a niche in the temple of fame? No; for she was not fighting either for her country or her college. She was only a bold and determined bicyclist, who was bound to ride her wheel at any cost. But would any one except a wheelwoman have done as she did? Did you ever hear of a pedestrian so determined that he would walk with a broken leg?

DEWEY'S HOMECOMING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a poor countryman, knowing very little of what is going on. I do not even know to a certainty whether the name of our President is Hanna or McKinley! So you will not wonder at my asking you to tell me, if you can, why our great naval hero, Dewey, is coming home in such a roundabout (I was going to say a round the world) way? It is not to pose; he is not that kind of a man. It cannot be for his liver, as your canary-colored contemporary wants to make us believe. It is not to show to the benighted despots of Europe that we are first in war as well as first in peace. Our opera-bouffe war with Spain, and our glorious (?) campaign against those nasty Filipinos do not warrant it.

Can it be that what our village school teacher said the other day is true:

"That Dewey is under strict orders from the powers that be not to show his nose in this country before the first of October, the Administration thinking that by that time surely our glorious conquest of the Philippines would be achieved, and all objections to slaughter of defenseless men and plundering and looting of houses forgotten in success."

The Dewey interview reported in your valuable paper this morning shows that our hero's views regarding the Philippines may not exactly suit our present rulers. He may say that when he and the Filipinos fought side by side against Spain, the common object was to secure them independence and self-government.

He may say that he had, and may still have, in his mind and his heart certain words that I remember having read when a boy in an obsolete document called the Declaration of Independence of the United States, viz.:

"No just government can exist without the consent of the governed." GOG.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

THE "ATTACK ON DOUBT."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would seem that no fair-minded person, be he orthodox Christian, agnostic, or atheist, could read the "Attack on Doubt" by the Rev. Mr. Morse, as reported in to-day's issue of your paper, without becoming indignant. Mr. Morse starts out with the sweeping assertion that "the moment a man begins to doubt, that moment he weakens morally or modifies his judgment of evil." While any one is of course entitled to hold this as a theory, it should not, as here, be stated as a fact without some proof of its verity.

One of the instances cited by Mr. Morse in support of his statement is that of Cashier Valentine, who, 'tis confidently asserted, "first under Satanic inspirations began to doubt," and yet there is not a particle of evidence offered that Valentine ever was a believer, or that having been a believer, he began to lose faith in Christian teaching, or that having become a doubter, his downfall was the result of such change in him; and so with every case referred to, though in one Mr. Morse has the grace to say that "he believes" the sins of the man he is discussing are the result of doubt; if he had confined himself to theorizing in the other cases we would have no criticism to make.

Possibly the most remarkable statement reported as having been made was that "a doubter thinks that Tammany Hall is as good as any church, and its gallant chieftain as virtuous as the Apostle Paul." We congratulate Mr. Morse on the labor he must have undergone in order to give us the above assurance, and would like to inquire whether he investigated the religious history of members of Tammany, or the political proclivities of doubters. We are not disposed to believe that any rational human being holds any such absurd notion about Tammany or Croker, and it is our good fortune to know several doubters who are as honest and conscientious in their political affiliations as any citizens of our acquaintance.

On top of the absurd statements above quoted the reader is told that Ingersoll was not a thinker, but an illogical declaimer, and that Christianity is the champion of free thought. What a foundation for an accusation of lack of logic! H. M. S.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

THE POLITE WEST INDIAN NEGRO

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was not, nor is it, my intention to enter into a discussion about "African Morals" or "Black and White Equality." I took the liberty to correct an evident error in the heading of an article in your interesting newspaper, and at the same time make an observation. The observation was brought about by what I have seen right here in New York City, and if "P. L." will take the trouble to follow his own advice and use his eyes, he may see in our Sixth Avenue elevated (which is considered as being the one which carries the best class of people) the following common occurrence:

The train is full of passengers, a negro occupies a seat; many white women are standing; the negro retains his seat; the white women retain their hold of the straps. As often as not a white man will rise and give his seat to a white woman, the negro still retaining his seat.

In no part of the West Indies would a negro dare to retain his seat when the commonest white woman entered the conveyance. V. VIDAL.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

Protect Them from Themselves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing in the news line has pleased me so much as your issue of the 28th of July, received by our fruiter, the Agnes, only a few days ago. Your article on sham republics must have been written by some one very conversant with this country, for I, after a residence of twenty-seven years and having seen four Presidents in one year, can scarcely add to it.

The simple fact is that our good Uncle Sam has now to put his shoulder to the wheel, as Europe rightly expects of him, take charge of all these playthings down here, and protect them from themselves, as he almost morally has promised to do.

E. M. KEMHARDT.

San Lorenzo, Samana Bay, Republic of Santo Domingo, Aug. 11, 1899.

Nuisance Near St. Mary's Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me space in your paper to give vent to my feelings in reference to what I, with many others, consider an abominable nuisance. On a piece of ground belonging, I presume, to the St. Mary's Park is a carousel. Attached is an organ, which on Sundays makes the air discordant with its incessant noise from an early hour in the forenoon until late in the afternoon. I am not by any means a crank and not averse to good music—which, thanks to the authorities, is provided. But what I object to is this continual grind of a squeaky organ, giving one the impression that beautiful Coney Isle is at our back garden, instead of many miles away.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899. H. W. NEWMAN.

Bleeding at the Nose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "G. L. A.," tells one way to stop nosebleed, but ignores the fact that nosebleed often occurs at some inopportune moment, when blotting paper is not at hand. I have never yet failed to stop my nose bleeding by simply extending my hands above my head as high as possible. Every one should know this. SIMPLIS.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Title Ready.

Mr. Guerin should write a book entitled: "Me and France; or, How I Stood Off the Republic."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Socialist.

"What is a Socialist, papa?"

"A Socialist, my boy, is a man who is ready to agree to divide anything that he doesn't own."—Chicago Post.

Particular.

Man—These eggs are not done!

Woman—I had them in the water precisely forty-three and three-quarters seconds, as you directed.

Man—Doubtless your watch is fast.—Detroit Journal.

A Sincere Tribute.

"Gilfoyle takes a broad and statesmanlike view of national affairs," remarked Callowhill.

"May I ask what you mean by a broad and statesmanlike view?" asked Gummey.

"Why, er—er—Gilfoyle thinks as I think."—Detroit Free Press.

The Fate of the Other.

"My elder brother always got humored because he was the biggest."

"Yes?"

"And my other brother got humored because he was the littlest."

"How about you?"

"Well, I had to behave myself."—Chicago Record.

THE SPHINX ON THE MAINE BEACH.

Holman F. Day in Lewiston Journal.

The Governor is waiting with his pen point
poised in air
To call a Fall election for to fill a vacant
chair;
And all the eager aspirants in district number one
Are anxious for the signal so the thing can
be begun;
They're standing round a-waiting for the
word from Mister Reed,
Their toes are on the chalk line and the
word is all they need.
But Mister Reed
In "knicks" and tweed,
Is out of reach
On gay Grand Beach.
With caddie and with steel-tipped cleek
He strides abroad and will not speak.
O, see him loom upon the links!
My sakes, but isn't he a Sphinx!

A long and grim procession of interrogation points
Are running up against him with the ague
in their joints.
They stand around and watch him while
he foozles and he punts,
They rap the questions at him, but he only
nods and grunts.
They hold their breaths and hearken and
dodge the ball and skip
But ne'er a tip or token rolls from off that
silent lip.
O, Mister Reed,
Why don't you heed,
And give the crew
A hint or two?
For tympanums are warped, you know
A-harking for the word of "Go."
And necks are full of cricks and kinks
From being cocked to watch the Sphinx.

O, wink your eye or whistle or wiggle-
wag your thumb;
The crowd will take the hint all right
though you continue dumb.
There are ballots to be printed and
speeches to be made,
And bands a-needing money for the music
to be played.
We hate to see you leave us now, but if
you're bound to go,
For heaven's sake why say so, and give
the gang a show.
Ah, Mister Reed,
What is the need
Of keeping sealed?
Please start the field!
For York is rearing hot, you know,
While Dark Horse Portland's lying low,
We want some campaign rinky-dinks;
Speak up, speak out, let's hear, O, Sphinx.

RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer Gives Out the Letter of Secretary Root Telling of the Work.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday gave out the letter of Secretary of War Root respecting the General Committee on Puerto Rican Relief named on Saturday. The Secretary says:

"The generous response of the American people to the call for the relief of the people of Puerto Rico, involving the collection of food and supplies of different kinds under many different committees in different parts of the country, makes it necessary to systematize somewhat the work of relief. With this view I have determined to request the following gentlemen to act as a 'Central Puerto Rico Relief Committee,' to which I shall request all local committees to report, and which may perform the very necessary duty of co-ordinating the procurement and furnishing of supplies, concentrating the money furnished in one fund and regulating its expenditures so that the supplies furnished may conform to the requirements in character and quantity, and confusion and waste of effort be avoided."

After giving the names of the committee, which have been published, the letter continues:

"The work of distribution in Puerto Rico will continue under the directions of Military Governor Gen. Davis, who is devoting himself to the work with admirable judgment and sympathy. The actual transportation of supplies will continue under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department of the army. Between these agents of transportation and distribution on the one hand, and the great number of local committees, none of which knows what the other is doing, on the other hand, the new General Committee is expected to stand.

"It is not anticipated that beyond forming the original organization very great time or labor will be required of the committee, the work being in the main of a character to be transacted by a secretary and a clerical force, with the possible assistance of a small Executive Committee."

The Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association has already given orders to purchase clothing of the same general character as that sent down to Puerto Rico on the McPherson and the Evelyn, to be shipped on the transport McClellan, which sails from Pier 22, Brooklyn, at noon to-morrow.

The Secretary of the committee was notified yesterday that the Windsor Company of North Adams, Mass., would ship a case of calico, and that the Renfrew Manufacturing Company of Adams, Mass., would ship a case of ginghams through the association's committee.

The Nines Underwear Company of Cohoes, N. Y., has also notified the committee that it will forward knit undershirts. Lehn & Fink of 128 William Street announce a donation of medical supplies to the amount of $50. The National Biscuit Company will ship fifty barrels of bread.

Subscriptions to the fund previously acknowledged amounted to $14,295.10. Subscriptions received yesterday were as follows:

W. L. Detmold, $10; E. N. Townsend, Jr., $5; Knapp & Van Nostrand, $10; William Iselin & Co., $250; John Goodwin, $100; Park Avenue Hotel by William H. Earle, $50; Julius Sternfeld, $5; Lewis & Conger, $25; Howells Brothers, $25; Hotel Imperial, by Robert Stafford, $50; P. K. Wilson & Son, $25; Anne Dyer Quigley, $10; Stewart, Warren & Co., $25; Alice G. Chase, Searsport, Me., $2.50; Anonymous, $10; H. A. Rosenfeld & Co., $10; S. S. Winterbourne & Co., $10; Henry Ettelson & Co., $5; E. B. Renwick, $10; The Abe Stein Company, $25; The Cook & Bernheimer Company, $25; Austin, Nichols & Co., $100; Sherman, Reid & Co., $50; "C. S.," Northbrough, Mass., $5; E. B. Kuhn, Springville, N. Y., $1; E. Schuyler, Hampton, Va., $2; "K. C. G.," Providence, R. I., $25; Bassett Brothers, $10; Zucker & Josephy, $10; J. S. Hart, $10; Miller & Brother, $10, and George Legg, $10; through C. W. Farmer, editor Millinery Review; T. G. Sellew, $20; C. Carleton, $5; John A. King, $100; A. R. Whitney, $100, and W. Stoddart, $10. Total, $15,450.60.

The National Bank of North America, designated by the Secretary of War as depository for the funds contributed for the relief of the Puerto Rican sufferers, has received up to date the following contributions:

Previously acknowledged, $18,281.38; Cornelia R. Little, Morristown, N. J., $5; G. H. Kent, city, $10; cash, $2; cash, $5; F. Berkemeyer, Sellersville, Penn., $10; George Champe, Bloomington, Ind., $5; M. P. Thomas, Schoolcraft, Mich., $50; Virginia L. W. Fox, Portsmouth, N. H., $50; Mary Hogan, St. Joseph, Mo., $5; the Rev. A. Kelly, Scruen, Ga., $1; W. J. Overpocker, city, $25; Anna L. Brodhead, East Manch Chunk, Penn., $2; C. L. Elliott, 56 Wall Street, $25; W. W. Cole, Allenhurst, N. J., $25; R. B. Paddock, Brooklyn, N. Y., $2; J. W. Harper, Hartford, Conn., $10; S. V. White & Co., 5 Wall Street, $25; C. A. Jillson, Providence, R. I., $5; Mrs. S. A. Snyder and Mary A. Snyder, Champaign, Ill., $5; through The Providence Journal, $289; Dorman B. Eaton, Brattleboro, Vt., $15; A. C. Frost & Co., Chicago, Ill., $10; ladies of Fort Griswold House and cottages, Eastern Point, New London, $220; Charles W. Livermore, Pasadena, Cal., $5; Citizens' Exchange Bank, Ellwood, Ind., $5; F. W. Bickley and wife, Mexico, Mo., $5, and Thomas Calderwood, Lyons, Ga., $100. Total, $19,197.44.

The following contributions to the New York Maritime Exchange Relief Fund were received yesterday by Chairman Knowlton and acknowledged by Superintendent Houghton:

Johnson & Huggins, $100; John Bliss & Co., $5, and Hygeia Distilled Water Company, $25.

This makes a total of $6,642, of which $5,000 was cabled to Gen. Davis at Puerto Rico last week.

Col. F. B. Jones announced yesterday that the transport McClellan, which will sail to-morrow from Pier 22, Brooklyn, will take to Puerto fully 1,050 tons of food. Mayor Kent of Davenport, Iowa, sent a box of clothing, Holy Trumpeters, Kings Daughters, have contributed two boxes of clothing, and W. H. Fleming, the private secretary of the Governor of Iowa, has notified Col. Jones of a proposed shipment.

HURRICANE DEATH LIST GROWS.

Estimated that 2,500 Victims Have Been Buried in Ponce Alone.

PONCE, Aug. 21.—It is now estimated that the bodies of 2,500 victims of the recent hurricane have been buried, that 1,000 other persons were injured during the storm, and that 2,000 people are still missing.

There are opportunities here now for investors. There is the greatest lack of money for repairing damages, replanting, and replenishing stocks. The Alcaldes appointed committees for the distribution of relief stores, &c., but the military authorities objected to it.

Ponce is healthy, although bodies continue to be found in the fields. The authorities have decided to burn the ruins of Yabuco.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Aug. 21.—It is reported from the Island of Montserrat that a deplorable state of affairs exists there. Assistance is urgently needed to save the people from misery and starvation. At St. Kitts and Antigua also great destitution prevails, and the outlook is bad.

Repairing the West Indian Cables.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Aug. 21.—The cable connecting San Juan de Puerto Rico with Jamica was repaired at midnight Sunday off Arecaibo. The break was due to the Arecaibo River's outflow, which covered the cable with huge trees, sugarcane, and rubbish. The cable ship Grappler is now working on the Ponce-Jamaica cable.

LONDON AIDS STORM'S VICTIMS.

Lord Mayor Remits £1,500 as the First Installment of Relief Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Lord Mayor has remitted £1,500 as the first installment of the West Indies relief fund.

TWO TRANSPORTS ARRIVED SAFE

Word was received yesterday of the safe arrival at San Juan of the transport Kilpatrick and at Cienfuegos of the transport Burnside. Their delay was said to be due rather to quarantine than to the storm, which it was feared had detained them. Several vessels which arrived yesterday brought news of encounter with the elements. The steamer Lancelot, from the west coast of South America, met heavy gales on Aug. 18, 19, and 20, in which the tarpaulins were washed off the hatches and water let into the holds. The Asiatic Prince, from Santos, had gales on Aug. 20, and the steamship Nasmyth, from Brazilian ports, had her decks flooded off Hatteras during the storm on Aug. 19.

The steamship City of Kingston reported that, on the outward passage to Jamaica, she passed through large quantities of trees, plants, and other materials off Cape Maysi, Cuba, which had been washed off shore by the hurricane. The steamship Floriston, which arrived yesterday from Cardiff, reported that on Aug.

KAISER'S CABINET RESIGNS

Defeat of the Canal Bills Leads to This Action.

DIET MAY BE DISSOLVED

Socialists Applaud the Stand of the Agrarian Junkers—Emperor Will Make His Decision To-morrow.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—During the afternoon a Cabinet meeting was held at the residence of Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and the whole Cabinet agreed to resign. The acceptance of the Ministers' resignation is uncertain.

Emperor William will return to Berlin on Wednesday, when, according to the Neueste Nachrichten, he will preside at the Cabinet Council and decide what steps are to be taken.

The newspapers of the city recognize the fact that the rejection by the Diet of the Canal bill marks an epoch in the political history of the country, and point out that the Conservatives, for the first time since the formation of the empire, have openly defied a mandate of their sovereign.

One of the results of the present political situation is that the Socialists are applauding the firmness of the Agrarian Junkers "in upholding the principles of Constitutional right."

The question of the dissolution of the Diet as a result of the defeat of the Canal bill is much talked about, but such a step is not likely until the upper house has approved the new Civil Code.

Opinion is much divided as to what Emperor William may do in the matter, many persons believing that the resignation of the Ministers will be accepted. In any case, it is asserted, the Government will have to encounter in the next elections a great moral force, the Conservative Junkers having hitherto been invariably on its side.

All kinds of rumors are bruited. One paper assents that the Kaiser has accepted the resignation of the whole Cabinet. Others are of the opinion that the fall of Dr. von Miquel will entail the fall of the Prince von Hohenlohe also, but nothing will be definitely known until the Emperor arrives.

The newspapers are still actively commenting upon the difficulties of the situation.

The Prussian Ministry, which has resigned, must not be confounded with the so-called Imperial German Ministry, which is simply a council of Secretaries of State. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, is President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, Minister of State, and Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was appointed Oct. 4, 1894. The other portfolios are held as follows:

Vice President of the Council, Minister of State, and Minister of Finance—Dr. Johannes von Miquel, appointed Jan. 25, 1890.

Minister of Public Works—Herr Thielan, June 22, 1891.

Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instruction, and Medical Affairs—Dr. Julius Robert Bosse, March 24, 1892.

Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests—Freiherr von Hammerstein-Loxten; October, 1894.

Minister of Justice—Dr. Schönstedt; October, 1894.

Minister for Interior—Freiherr von der Recke; Dec. 9, 1895.

Minister of Commerce—Herr Brefeld; June 27, 1896.

Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. von Gossler; Aug. 14, 1896.

Imperial Secretary of State for Interior—Graf von Posadowsky-Wehner; Sept. 1, 1893.

It was reported over a month ago that the Prussian Ministry would resign if the Conservatives continued to resort to impossible amendments in order to kill the bills. But on June 30 an amendment was voted, inserting 2,000,000 marks for preliminary work on the Oder. This, it was said, much improved the chances of the bills. At that time it was even believed that should the Ministry resign the Emperor would give the portfolios into the hands of a Liberal Ministry.

GERMAN OFFICIAL INSOLVENT.

Charged with Using His Position to Aid Speculation.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Baron Froich, a high Government official, has become insolvent and bankruptcy proceedings have been commenced against him.

It is asserted that he misused his official position for the purpose of launching a number of industrial enterprises which have resulted in losses to the persons who interested themselves in them.

THE FRENCH SHORE DISPUTE.

A Speedy and Satisfactory Settlement Probable.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 21.—The Colonial Government has been informed by the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, that negotiations for the settlement of the French Shore dispute are progressing between Great Britain and France, and that he is hopeful of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement.

It is believed that matters are going well because the French warships are to withdraw from the coast at the close of August, two months earlier than usual.

THE MONTGOMERY AT RIO.

She Rescued the Crew of the British Steamer Nettleton.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 21.—The United States cruiser Montgomery arrived here last night from Montevideo. She reports having rescued the crew of the British steamship Nettleton, Capt. Vigers, from Norfolk, July 25, for Rio Janeiro, which went aground at Marica, twenty miles east of this port.

All the crew of the Nettleton were saved. The vessel's forepeak and forehold are full of water, but the second hold and the afterhold are tight. Lighters have been sent to her assistance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A cable message received at the Navy Department today announced the arrival of the cruiser Montgomery at Rio Janeiro. She will join the gunboat Wilmington in guarding the interests of the United States in South American waters. The Chicago, which has just completed the circumnavigation of Africa, is expected to arrive at Rio shortly on her way to the United States. Soon after his arrival at New York Rear Admiral Howison will be placed on the retired list on account of age.

The Malarial Mosquito Found.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—Major Ross, who is in charge of the expedition to investigate malaria, sent out by the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases, cabled to-day from Sierra Leone: "The malarial mosquito has been found." The expedition was sent out to West Africa on the theory that malaria is disseminated by the swamp-frequenting mosquito. The British Government will be asked to send a scientific force to work in conjunction with Major Ross.

Changes in Ministry of Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 21.—Difficulty is being experienced in reorganizing the Ministry. Senhor Olyntho de Magalhaes is going to Switzerland to relieve Senhor Epitacio as Minister to that country. The former will be succeeded by Senhor Severino, and Senhor Maia will take the portfolio of Industry and Railroads.

Walter Wellman Leaves Tromsoe.

TROMSOE, Island of Tromsoe, Norway, Aug. 21.—Walter Wellman, leader of the Wellman polar expedition, which arrived here Aug. 17 on the steamship Capella, having successfully completed explorations in Franz Josef Land, left Tromsoe to-day for the South.

Measures to Relieve Russian Famine.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Russian Government, according to a dispatch to The Times from Odessa, is energetically arranging measures to alleviate the famine in the districts of South Russia.

Chilian Cabinet Has Resigned.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Bank of Tarataca and London has received news that the Chilean Ministry has resigned. The Cabinet was formed on June 27 to succeed the Conservative Ministry, which resigned on June 2.

Famine on East Coast of Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Church Missionary Society has received a report stating that 40,000 persons have died of famine on the East Coast of Africa.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVAL RESERVE.

Measures for Improvement and Increase Recommended.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 21.—A conference of naval officers, representing Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, held here to-day, adopted resolutions recommending an increase in the naval reserve under conditions suitable to the colonies, and an amalgamation of the existing naval permanent establishments, the latter to be an instructional staff and a nucleus for the reserve.

It was also recommended that the force should be maintained and controlled by the Federal Government, the Admiralty to provide ships, effective in time of war, to be stationed at the principal ports for training the local forces in time of peace.

RACE RIOT IN BOHEMIA.

Four Deaths Result from a Quarrel Between Czechs and Germans.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Aug. 21.—Serious disturbances have taken place at Gradlitz, a town fifteen miles north of Konigsgratz, due to racial differences between the Czechs and Germans. A detachment of gendarmes, who were guarding the municipal buildings, were stoned from an adjacent public house. They were unsuccessful in their attempt to clear the house of their assailants, but made several arrests.

During the night the gendarmes were fired on, and they charged on the mob with drawn swords. Four persons were killed, and several others were injured.

Troops and further reinforcements of gendarmes were sent to the scene of the disturbances, and eventually quiet was restored.

A GERMAN OPINION OF CHINA.

Ex-Minister Says that Russia Now Has All that She Wants.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Baron von Heyking, the late German Minister at Peking, who has arrived here on leave of absence for a year, has declared in an interview that Russia does not intend to extend her possessions in China.

He added that a China-Japan treaty is impossible because of mutual hatred, and declared that Germany's Chinese interests lie in the direction of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Minister Conger on a Tour in China.

TIEN-TSIN, China, Aug. 21.—The United States gunboat Princeton has left Taku for Niu-Chwang and southern ports, having on board the United States Minister, Edwin H. Conger, who is on a tour of Consulate inspection.

GOV. VOORHEES DENOUNCED.

Chairman Gottlob of the New Jersey Trades Federation Says Corporations Ran Riot at Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 21.—Foster M. Voorhees and the last New Jersey Legislature were denounced at the afternoon session of the annual State Congress of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, held today in the Common Council Chamber. In his annual report, H. J. Gottlob, Chairman of the Executive Board, said:

"The workingmen of New Jersey should remember for a long time the doings of the last Legislature for its failure to keep the promises made by its leaders with no intentions of fulfilling or carrying out the same when made. The corporate and trust interests received the unwavering attention desired for their measures, and their influence, through the lobby, ran riot over the halls of legislation. The first bill vetoed by the trust-infatuated Governor of the State was a labor bill, providing a remedy to secure to employes the collection of wages. Two crumbs of comfort were dropped by the wayside, and the passage was secured of a semi-monthly cash bill, the latter becoming a law without the Governor signing or approving it."

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the present system of chosing State and United States Senators, and urging every effort to secure Constitutional amendments to provide for election of State Senators on a basis of population and United States Senators by popular vote. Other resolutions adopted denounced the action of the Government in sending troops to quell the disorders at strikes of miners in Idaho, and asked Congress to see that troops were only used for Constitutional purposes, quieting insurrections or repelling invasions, and not for oppressing, workingmen's unions; declaring that all statistics of labor should be prepared on a non-partisan basis, by non-partisan boards, and demanding Federal legislation to prevent the transportation of convict-made goods from one State to another.

Resolutions were adopted this afternoon placing the federation on record as opposed to all strikes until all efforts at arbitration had proved failures, and then only after the matter had been fully discussed by the union affected by the difficulty.

Officers were elected by the federation this afternoon as follows: President—Henry Hubschmitt of Paterson; Vice Presidents—Charles Curtis of Newark, and William Callaghan of Passaic; Secretary—B. Frank Dunphy of Camden; Assistant Secretary—George B. Gannon of Newark, and Treasurer—J. Howell Reeves of Bridgeton.

SHOOTING IN CENTRAL PARK.

Apparent Attempt of a Discharged Soldier to Kill Himself Causes Much Excitement.

The afternoon throng about the Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street entrance to Central Park was excited yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock by the apparent attempt of a former soldier returned from the Philippines, and yet wearing his uniform, to blow out his brains just inside the Park. The man's name is Sam Olaff, and he is supposed to be a Russian, and to have enlisted in the regular army from this city. He is about nineteen years old.

People were crowding into the Park in even greater numbers than usual because of the heat, when Olaff fired a shot from a revolver, having the muzzle of the weapon pointed toward the right side of his head. He was sitting on a bench in the narrow path to the swan boats, which turns west from the main driveway, near the Humboldt bust, and runs between thick growths of evergreens, the steep grade falling with a series of steps. Many children and their nurses and mothers were walking in the path, and the shot was followed by a stampede and a chorus of screams.

Policeman Cornelius Mulvey of the Arsenal was at the head of the steps when he heard the shot. He jumped down the incline very quickly and found Olaff with a shaking hand and white face pointing the revolver toward his head, apparently intending another shot. The policeman knocked the weapon to the ground with his stick and seized the soldier, who seemed to be helpless and barely conscious.

The stampede away from Olaff was followed by a rush toward him when the presence of the policeman had reassured everybody. The scores of vehicles which were turning into the Park were stopped short, and for a while there was the novelty of a block there such as occurs so often in the busy streets down town, the line of varying conveyances extending out into the Plaza and many of their occupants joining the excited crowd which pushed and stared and exchanged erroneous information along the walk, roadway, and path. A number of persons from the great hotels facing the Park entrance hurried across the broad stretch of asphalt and car tracks to increase the confusion.

An ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital removed Olaff, who refused to tell his name or give any information. His only remark was that he had spent all the money he had made in the army, and his friends were falling away from him. Not a cent was found in his pockets, but he had letters and papers which gave his name and showed that he had recently returned from service in the Philippines. His uniform was the full infantry regulation except that all indications of his regiment and company had been removed.

The letters mention that he had been discharged for disability, but do not say what regiment he was in or give a clue to it. One of these was signed by Annie Konigsberger, 214 Henry Street, who wrote in English and seems to have been Olaff's sweetheart. Her parents, however, when found at her address last night, said Annie was away and they did not know when she would be back.

Olaff was kept in the hospital two hours and was then turned over to the police, who locked him up. His hair was singed by powder, but there is no mark of a bullet on him.

New Provincial of the Passionists.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—The Rev. Father Stephen, rector of the Monastery at Dunkirk, N. Y., was to-day elected Provincial of the Order of the Passionist Fathers, now in session at St. Paul's Monastery, this city. This makes Father Stephen Superior of the order in North and South America, with control in these countries second only to the Pope.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

London Talent Engaged for the New York Roof Garden.

RICHARD MANSFIELD'S PLANS

Nat Goodwin Denies the Report that Gertrude Elliott Is to Marry—St. Nicholas Garden's Programme.

George W. Lederer, who went to Europe three weeks ago to look after his interests in England, and at the same time to secure talent for the roof garden of the New York Theatre, which the management intends to continue throughout the entire season, giving the patrons of the house outside of the performance in the auditorium a straight vaudeville programme at popular prices, has deferred his departure for home, which was intended to be last Saturday, for a week or two hence.

During Mr. Lederer's stay in Europe thus far he has contracted for the appearance on the roof of the New York the latter part of September of Miss Marguerite Corneille, who is regarded throughout London and the English provinces as the most beautiful girl on the vaudeville stage. Another important engagement is that of Miss Kitty Loftus, who sailed for this country on the American Line steamship St. Louis last Saturday. She will make her appearance shortly after her arrival. Mr. Lederer has also secured the American rights for several French farces, which he says, in a communication to his representative, are two of the cleverest pieces he has discovered, reminding him greatly of his present success, "The Rounders." The manuscript and music Mr. Lederer says he will bring along with him upon his return, and Ludwig Englander or some other prominent composer will rewrite and add additional music to one of the pieces, while either H. B. Smith, Stanislaus Stange, or Louis Harrison will make the adaptation.

Immediately upon Mr. Lederer's return he proposes to organize his company, which will go on a tour, presenting "The Telephone Girl," after which the company that will be sent to England to present "The Rounders" will be completed.

This will be somewhat hastened, as the transfer of the play Mr. Lederer proposes should take place earlier than was anticipated, in order to give Miss Alice Nielsen an opportunity to present her new opera, "The Singing Girl," by Victor Herbert and H. B. Smith, at the Casino.

THE ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.

An Excellent Programme of Music Attracts Large Audiences.

A more desirable place of amusement cannot be found in this city than the St. Nicholas Garden, where Franz Kaltenborn and his orchestra hold forth these warm evenings. Last night an excellent programme, containing selections from the compositions of some of the most noted composers, was presented and evidently enjoyed by the large audience who were present. This evening the third symphony night will be given, when the following programme will be presented:

Huldigung's March.....Wagner
Ballet suite, "The Nutcrackers".....Tschalkowsky
(a) Overture. (b) March.
(c) Russian. (d) Chinese.
(e) The Automatons.
Violin solo, "Ballad and Polonaise"..Vieuxtemps
Mr. Karger.
Waltz, "Wiener Blut".....Strauss
INTERMISSION.
Symphony No. 5.....Beethoven
I. Allegro, Con brio.
II. Andante Con moto.
III. Scherzo Allegro.
IV. Allegro.
INTERMISSION.
Bacchanale, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Symphonic poem, "Roué d'Omphale".....Saint-Saens
("Omphale's Spinning Wheel.")
Two Hungarian Dances.....Brahms

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—The management presents its patrons this week with a select instrumental and vocal programme.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Manager Huber has an interesting assortment of specialties in his curio hall this week, including Dan Rice and his trained pigs, Andy Hall, the Edison talking machine, Princess Volga, Senegal, Jones and Lyons, Eddy and Amy, and many others.

CASINO ROOF AND THEATRE.—"The Maid in the Moon" is continued this week, with several new specialties and an olio of many numbers. "The Rounders" shows marked improvement every week, with practically no competition, and, as it is the most recent novelty, the attraction is drawing audiences at every performance. Despite the heat which prevailed last evening the house was crowded.

NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN AND THEATRE.—Conspicuous on the programme last night on the roof were Maggie Cline, "Gus" Bruno, the Sisters Hawthorne, James R. Glenroy, Polk and Kollins, Hawaiian Queen, and Walton's monkeys. In the auditorium down stairs "The Man in the Moon" is the bill, and with it there is nothing of a startling feature to disturb its easy production, with the exception of an occasional change in the cast.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VENETIAN ROOF GARDEN.—Several new features are offered this week by Mr. Hammerstein, and he retains the best of last week. The programme combined is one of the best vaudeville entertainments given in this city. It includes Roscoe and his trained pigs. The beasts do some remarkably clever feats. Other attractions are the Rio brothers, who perform acrobatic feats on the steel rings; Belle Davis, who sings negro songs; the three Fortuna brothers, the Johnston brothers, Bartho, Miss Artie Hall, and Gautier, with his horses.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Ching Ling Foo is still the star feature of the bill at Mr. Keith's theatre, and he has proved that a strong attraction in Summer is just as remunerative as in the Autumn season, which is demonstrated by the large attendance daily. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew present a comedy entitled, "When Two Hearts Are Won." Others on the bill are Caicedo, Carr and Jordan, the Angela sisters, and the pictures, exhibited by the biograph, of Dreyfus walking to the courtroom at Rennes, France.

RICHARD MANSFIELD'S PLANS.

He Will Present "Cyrano de Bergerac" Late in November.

Richard Mansfield's appearance in this city will be deferred until the latter part of November, when he will again present his successful play "Cyrano de Bergerac" for a limited period.

After this he proposes to give the New York theatre-going public a new play of an elaborate kind, which he prefers not to make public for the present. The company has been called for the first rehearsals in "Cyrano de Bergerac" on Thursday next, after which it will go direct to Chicago to play a limited engagement in that city at the Grand Opera House.

A THEATRICAL ROW IN PITTSBURG.

Theatre Manager Refuses to be Discharged by the Lessee.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—A big row among theatrical people began here to-day. Harry Davis, who has been associated with Keith and other circuit managers, has been managing the Grand Opera House and Avenue Theatre for many years. Frank McCann, the lessee and representative of the corporation, dispensed with Davis's services. The latter refused to be discharged, having been a half owner two years ago. When he failed, he claimed it was agreed that as soon as he paid his debts he was to be reinstated as part owner.

Davis engaged six detectives from the city force to watch the theatres. These were all arrested on a constable's warrant, on information by McCann. The Opera House is booked to open with a stock company in a week.

Davis was holding possession at midnight, and says he will continue to do so.

Gertrude Elliott Not to Marry.

Reports from England, and which have received considerable prominence both in this country and abroad, which said that Miss Gertrude Elliott, the sister of Maxine Elliott and the sister-in-law of Nat Goodwin, has become engaged to a gentleman of titled nobility, and that the marriage would take place before the Goodwins' return to America, were absolutely denied by Mr. Goodwin in a cablegram to his manager, George J. Appleton, in which the actor says there is no foundation whatever for the reports.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Notwithstanding the fact that the week beginning Sept. 3 will bring the Yarmouth theatricals and the Horse Show at Newport, this present week, with its multifarious entertainments and the Vanderbilt dinner, dance, and ball, will really be the crowning week of the season. The tennis tournament closed in a blaze of glory yesterday. Polo is still an attraction in the afternoon, and every evening brings from three to four dinners. The Vanderbilt dinner dance of last night on the Valiant and the ball to be given by W. K. Vanderbilt at the Golf Club on Friday night overshadowed and will overshadow in interest all other events, but there are many other notable entertainments to be given. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a moonlight sail and dance on Mr. Walter's steam yacht Narada on Thursday evening, which promises to be one of the most elaborate and brilliant affairs of the kind ever given at Newport. Mrs. Astor gives her weekly dinner to-night, and Mrs. Palmer also gives an elaborate dinner to-night. In addition to these more notable events, cards are out for luncheons, receptions, and musicales all through the week, which will give the devotees of gayety little time or opportunity for rest.

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It is only natural that such a programme as that which the chief Newport hosts and hostesses have offered for this week should attract lovers of gayety from other resorts, and one sees at the dinners and other entertainments, on the avenue and at the Golf Club, familiar faces that have not been seen in Newport before this season. From Southampton have arrived Henry Barclay and Miss Gertrude Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and even Narragansett, York Harbor, and Bar Harbor have sent their contingents of well-known men and women to swell the gay throng now at the fashionable resort.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's ball at the Golf Club on Friday, which has grown out of his original idea of a dinner dance, promises to be the most notable entertainment of the kind which has been given at Newport since James Gordon Bennett's famous ball at Stone Villa, on Bellevue Avenue, in the Summer of 1884. It will be recalled that at this Bennett ball the guests danced on a platform laid on the grounds under a huge tent, at one end of which was an immense grotto of ice lit by electric light. This affair, if memory serves aright, was a masquerade, and the favors in the cotillion were so rich and handsome that they are still heirlooms in many a Newport and New York household. Next in importance and splendor of appointment to the Bennett ball of 1884 was that given by Mrs. Frederick Stevens (now the Duchesse de Dino) at Elmcourt, about 1887. The appointments of this ball were even finer than those of Mr. Bennett's, but it fell behind the Bennett ball in general lavishness of expenditure and also in liveliness. For his ball of Friday night Mr. Vanderbilt has arranged that the supper shall be served in a tent or temporary structure on the lawn at the north side of the clubhouse, and that the cotillion will be danced both in the circular ballroom and the long, open court which extends from the ballroom on the east. The clubhouse will be lavishly decorated with flowers, and many novel electrical effects will be arranged. As the moon will be only slightly on the wane on Friday night, the scene will be like fairyland. It will be interesting to note the changes in appointment, arrangement, and particularly in the guests that the twelve years which have elapsed since the last great record ball at Newport have brought.

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The question that now agitates Newport society and which is particularly discussed among the women there is whether the ladies who will receive for Mr. Vanderbilt will be his sister-in-law, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt; his daughter, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his sisters, Mrs. Sloane and Mrs. Twombly, or Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. W. E. Carter. To those familiar with the Vanderbilt family traditions the raising of this question at all seems rather amusing, and it is fairly safe to say that the ladies of the Vanderbilt family will receive Mr. Vanderbilt's guests.

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Although the bicycle has ceased to have the hold in Newport society that it once possessed, it is now largely used there as a matter of convenience, and "Ike" Johnson, who was the first to teach the fashionables how to ride the wheel, with two or three instructors, still find occupation at the resort, while "Ike" Johnson's annual entertainment always has a large number of patrons, many of whom attend from old sentiment. This will take place on Friday at Freebody Park, and the same people who will dance at the Vanderbilt ball that evening will be found watching the colored professor of the wheeling art and his assistants in the afternoon. When the Newport society world once fairly starts on its hunt or pleasure it grows not weary in the chase and seizes on any novelty in the way of entertainment with the greatest avidity. Newport is at present full of cake walkers, sketch artists, ventriloquists, and vaudeville artists of all kinds, while the few lecturers on literary topics, reciters, and singers who have gone there expecting to have their usual engagements look on almost aghast at society's new crazé and find their occupation gone. Some wag has well described the present season at Newport as a "Hello, Mah Baby," Summer.

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The weather is more or less responsible for the gayety in the modish world, and since Sunday there seems to be thick muggy days and nights, which are dispiriting, and which are a climatic feature not only in the vicinity of New York, but nearly all over the country and across the Atlantic as well. The reports from the resorts from over Sunday do not show that there has been very much going on. At Newport there was the church parade, which is becoming quite a feature of the day, and the dinner and evening concert at the Casino. Southampton is very quiet, and with the exception of Mr. James L. Breese's liquefied air party, will have nothing very startling until the opening of the Horse Show on Thursday.

***

Bar Harbor had its usual table d'hote dinner on Sunday and the reports from the other watering places show that there was some golf, and sailing and driving, but that matters were a bit quiet for the height of the season. In town there is nothing doing. The wedding of Miss Graham and Mr. Keith Walker, at Trinity Chapel on Thursday, will be somewhat of a novelty for August. It will be very quiet, and no one but relatives and intimate friends will be present.

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The ships which have come in have brought very few people. Mrs. James Brown Potter did not arrive, as reported. The Princess Hatzfeldt is booked on one of the incoming ships. If she has sailed it will be her first visit, in some years, to this country. Mr. Van Alen and his daughters are also expected within the next fortnight.

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There is very little just now that is interesting from abroad. The Prince of Wales is taking his cure most conscientiously at Marienbad. At Homburg the long-talked-of bazaar has begun, and among the Americans present were Mrs. Anthony Drexel, who had a stall. The Bradley Martins are having large house parties for the shooting, and have added to their forests. Ambassador and Mrs. Choate are visiting Andrew Carnegie at Skibo, Mrs. Mackay is at Ostend, and the Henry Whites in the Vosges Mountains. The personnel at Carlsbad has not changed materially, and there are the same people at Aix who were there last week. The Countess of Essex, who has been quite ill with nervous prostration, is slowly recovering.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—W. K. Vanderbilt to-night entertained at dinner on board his steam yacht Valiant, which has been shifted into her moorings in Brenton's Cove. The yacht was brilliantly illuminated and prettily decorated with plants and ferns, while on a large dinner table in the dining saloon red lilies were effectually used. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Brice, F. O. Beach, Fernando Yznaga, W. S. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Edgerton Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Thayer. At the cozy quarters of the Newport Clam Bake Club, at Easton's Point, one of the most enjoyable young people's dances occurred this evening, the dance and a dinner being given by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr. Among the guests were Miss Swan, Miss Fish, Miss Gray, Miss Burnham, Mrs. Jones, Miss De Neufville, Miss Morgan, Miss Dane, and Miss Latrope, Austin Gray, Albert Gray, Harry Lehr, William Woodward, H. Winthrop, Charles M. Oelrichs, Jr., Potter Palmer, Jr., Count Giuseppe Della Gherardesca, Reginald Vanderbilt, Robert L. Gerry, Mr. White, Mr. Barney, and Mr. Regan.

Those entertaining last evening included Senator Depew, who gave a dinner at Pinard Cottage No. 4; Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, who gave an informal dinner dance in honor of her daughter at The Chalet.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a dinner for twenty-six guests, who were seated at one table.

Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks entertained at dinner this evening.

On the Electra Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained at luncheon, while others entertaining at luncheon were Mrs. Harold Brown and J. Burke Wolf.

Miss Ogden Jones held her regular weekly reception. The new electric-light plant at the Newport Golf Club is now completed and was given a severe test to-day, everything being found perfectly satisfactory. This evening Mrs. William Grosvenor gave a dinner there.

One of the enjoyable events this week will be the moonlight sail which Mrs. Henry Walters will give on the Narada Wednesday evening, at which 100 guests will sit down to dinner. On the same evening W. K. Vanderbilt will give a similar affair for young people on the Valiant.

Reports to the effect that Newport will be dull next month have begun to come from New York, but it is evident that they are wrong and have not taken into consideration the Cantacuzene-Grant wedding, the golf tournament, the amateur theatricals at the Casino, the Newport Horse Show, and the Havemeyer-Winslow wedding, and other social affairs, including some large dinners for which cards have already been issued.

Casino registers include W. F. Thompson, N. W. Cabot, Montefiore Isaacs, F. C. Havemeyer, Ford Huntington, Edward Stolle, C. Baring, W. Burden, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., R. W. Goelet, and J. Ellis Postlethwaite.

Registered at the Newport Golf Club are Miss I. Cameron, C. B. Burt, John H. Talmadge, Mrs. Oliver Harris, Jr., J. McCormack, Edward Burnett, H. Anthony Dyer, N. Longworth, J. H. Alexander, James W. Gerard, Jr., C. C. Baldwin, and E. S. Jaffray.

The ladies' golf match on the Newport Golf Club links to-morrow afternoon will be for the cup offered by Reginald Brooks.

Montefiore Isaacs of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Parker.

Mrs. W. F. Thompson and N. W. Cabot are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

C. Baring of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

Edward Burnett is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, at Vinland.

E. S. Jaffray of New York is visiting here.

Mrs. Charlotte Latrope of Baltimore is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., at Wayside.

Mrs. Elsie Bronson is visiting at the Breakers.

Alonzo Potter of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, is a guest at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., has arrived for a visit.

This evening Mrs. William R. Travers entertained at dinner at Southwick's Grove, which was at one time one of the most popular resorts on this island. The guests were driven out in automobiles and other traps, and after dinner dancing was enjoyed.

Count von Rosen of the Swedish Legation has arrived at the Berkeley for the remainder of the season.

Prof. Waldstein of Cambridge, England, is expected at the Berkeley to-morrow.

E. Richard Jaffray of New York has engaged apartments at the Berkeley.

Franklin A. Plummer has returned to New York.

J. P. Glover has returned from New York.

Miss Hattie Gammel is still confined to her cottage from the effects of her carriage accident.

BAR HARBOR CANOE PARADE.

Canoeists Paddle in Decorated Craft by Moonlight.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—The moonlight parade of the Mount Desert Canoe Club on Frenchman's Bay to-night was the prettiest event of the season. Nearly a hundred members of the club, in boats gayly decorated with Japanese lanterns and different colored lights, paraded up and down above the bar in front of the cottages along the shore, while the remainder of Bar Harbor society looked on from the banks or from yachts and launches at anchor in the bay.

The paraders had rehearsed the line of march and different movements in the morning, and so the different figures were gone through in perfect order. After the parade a landing was made at Green Lawn, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany, N. Y., where a moonlight dance took place on the lawn.

Among those in line were Philip Livingstone, Commodore of the Club; Reginald Johnson, Miss K. V. R. Berry, Edward B. Mears, Miss Christine W. Biddle, Miss Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beals, Miss Julia Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. David Hennen Morris, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Miss Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Robbins, Miss Van Nest, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar T. Scott, Llewellyn Barry, Miss Nita Alexander, Mrs. John J. Emery, Miss Seely, Miss Frances Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, J. B. Henderson, Jr., Countess Laugier-Villars, M. de Stralen, Baron Ambrosey, Miss Sylvia Fox, Moncure Robinson, Benjamin Chew, and Richard Thorndyke.

This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. David Hennen Morris gave a large reception at their Summer home, Bogue Chitto.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Among the late arrivals in London are Gens. Ruger and Sawtelle.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould and party have gone on the Niagara to the Baltic.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White are at Wildbad, Würtemburg. Mrs. White's health is greatly improved.

Col. and Mrs. Sumner are visiting friends at Kirrlemuir, Scotland.

John L. Cadwalader has a large party at St. Fillas, Perthshire, where he has a grouse moor.

COL. INGERSOLL LEFT $10,000.

Widow Cannot Find Any Will—Had No Real Property.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Eva A. Ingersoll, widow of Robert G. Ingersoll, declared yesterday that she believed her husband, who died recently at Dobbs Ferry, left no will. She has made diligent search and inquiry for a will, but has not found any or obtained any information that he ever made one.

The widow, as petitioner, estimates the value of the personal property of Col. Ingersoll at $10,000. He was not possessed at the time of his death of any real property.

Col. Ingersoll is survived by his widow, Eva A., and two children, Eva R., the wife of Walston H. Brown, and Maud Ingersoll. The distributive share to which each of these next of kin will be entitled is one-third of the estate. Mrs. Eva A. Ingersoll, the widow, is appointed administratrix, and to-day filed a bond for $20,000. Eva R. Brown, one of the signers of the bond, deposes that she owns the thirty-four acres, with improvements, known as Walston, in the village of Dobbs Ferry, valued at $50,000, with no incumbrances or judgments against it, and that she is worth in good property not less than $50,000 over and above all liabilities.

Willie Collier in "Mr. Smooth."

Willie Collier, in his own comedy, "Mr. Smooth," which will be given its first New York presentation at the Manhattan Theatre Saturday evening, Sept. 2, personates a peculiarly picturesque liar. The piece was given a trial in Boston late last Spring and proved so thoroughly amusing that it will be the chief feature of Mr. Collier's repertoire the coming season. The cast embraces Louise Allen, Helena Collier, Helen Raimer, John F. Ward, John B. Maher, Thomas Evans, Dan Mason, George W. Parsons, Thomas Garrick, and M. L. Heckert.

An Amusement Company Incorporated

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—The Robert Blei Syndicate of New York City, organized with a capital of $50,000 to give theatrical entertainments and to build theatres, was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State. The Directors are Robert Blei, Moses H. Levy, Sidney Cohen, Simon Dessau, and Samuel M. Lyons, all of New York.

ISAAC McLELLAN DEAD.

"Poet of the Rod and Gun," the Friend of Longfellow and Holmes, Passes Away at Greenport, L. I.

Isaac McLellan, the "Poet of the Rod and Gun"—friend of Longfellow, Holmes, Hawthorne, Willis, Bryant, Sumner, and Motley—died, at the age of ninety-three years, Sunday night, in Greenport, L. I. He knew the animal kingdom in all its forms. Everything in nature the poet studied.

Born in Portland, Me., May 31, 1806, Mr. McLellan removed to Boston at the age of thirteen, and was prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Mass., where he was a classmate of N. P. Willis. After the preparatory training was completed, McLellan went to Bowdoin College and Willis to Yale. In college at Bowdoin, Mr. McLellan was one class behind Longfellow, Hawthorne, and Cheever, the theologian, and in his own class was Sargent S. Prentiss. With the latter he roamed through the woods and fields and pursued the birds and fishes.

Soon after the college course had been completed, Mr. McLellan began to make a name for himself in Boston. As associate editor of The Daily Patriot, his reputation as a journalist rose rapidly, and subsequently he was connected with The Daily Advertiser, and still later with a monthly known as The Pearl. During this time he contributed to Willis's Monthly Magazine, The New England Magazine, and the old Knickerbocker, writing in both poetry and prose. As a boy he had already had much of his work published, receiving no pay. Among the periodicals which had taken these youthful effusions were The United States Literary Gazette and Clark's Monthly.

More than forty years ago Mr. McLellan moved to New York, where he formed a close friendship with William Cullen Bryant. His writing now was in the form of collections of verses, many of which have been published in books and commanded a large sale. As a congenial home the poet selected Greenport. The poet passed the latter half of his long life in this spot, living much of the time in an unpretentious board house near the Sound, his gun and rod his most congenial company.

Isaac McLellan's best-known work is a collection entitled "Poems of the Rod and Gun." Three vol

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and the combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company:

Default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon due May 1st, 1899, on the above bonds, the owners of a majority of said bonds have requested the undersigned, acting as a Committee, to take such proceedings as shall seem necessary for the full protection of themselves and such other holders of said bonds as may join with them.

The Guaranty Trust Company, No. 30 Nassau St., New York City, will act as depositary, and will issue negotiable receipts to depositors.

All deposits must be made on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from said Trust Company, or upon application to counsel to the Committee.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel, 32 Liberty St., New York.

Virginia Deferred Certificates.

THE WEST VIRGINIA DEBT SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the Advisory Board, having recommended the Plan of Settlement formulated by the Committee, copies thereof may be obtained without cost from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, or from Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman;
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CLARENCE CARY,
R. P. CHEW,
VIRGINUS NEWTON,
Committee.

C. A. Missing & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
40 & 42 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL

National Enameling & Stamping Co.
PREFERRED AND COMMON.

To the holders of American Steel Barge Company First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, dated January 1, 1893:

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, and will be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. The bonds to be redeemed and paid are as follows: 41, 96, 171, 175, 176, 177, 197, 209, 225, 308, 319, 339, 388, 437, 446, 452, 464, 468, 472, 486, 679, 694, 715, 749, 768, 901, 952, 955, 1,078, 1,377, 1,405, 1,424.

Said above-mentioned bonds will cease to draw interest on September 5, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 23, Article 4, Chapter 639, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York.

April, 1893.....G. W. Cross, New York..$68.37
May, 1893.....Estate of Thomas B. Tweedle, New York..... 74.98
December, 1889..F. Di Humy, New York.. 78.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1899.

G. F. KRAPP, (62,) Notary Public, N. Y. City.

The New York Air Brake Company,
No. 66 Broadway, New York, Aug. 17, 1899.
$1,250,000 stock of this Company will be issued at par to stockholders of record of September 1st, 1899, in the ratio of one share to each four shares of their holdings. Rights to subscribe will be issued September 1st, and will be good and assignable until and including September 11th.

The transfer books will be closed from three o'clock P. M., August 31st, until ten o'clock A. M., September 12th, for the above purpose.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Secretary.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL. . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	GEORGE BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,	FRANK JAY GOULD.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary,
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 3 mills that produced last year 44,877,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

Denver Union Depot 1st Mtge. Bonds.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION DEPOT AND RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899:

This Company has arranged for the extension until September 1st, 1900, of its First Mortgage Bonds, due September 1st, 1899, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and an extension agreement has been signed between this Company and the Trustees of the Mortgage covering the Bonds.

This Company has further arranged that, on presentation of the bonds to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, the Bonds will be stamped, showing the extension, and two additional coupons for the ensuing year will be attached thereto. They will also pay the coupons due September 1st, 1899. It has further been arranged with Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co. that, on presentation and surrender of Bonds, they will buy at par and interest all Bonds whose owners do not desire to extend them.

Holders of Bonds have until September 30th, 1899, to elect whether to consent to extension or to accept payment of their bonds.

Before September 1st, 1900, a more permanent arrangement will be made for refunding, or paying, the bonds.

The Union Depot and Railroad Co.,
by W. A. DEUEL, President.
Denver, August 12th, 1899.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.

Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.

Uptown Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.

The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 101 to 250, inclusive.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By George Sherman, Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrator.)
$7,000 Indapls. & Vincennes R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1908.
(By order of Trustee.)
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
38 shs. Standard Trust Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Bank of New York.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
8 shs. 3d Avenue R. R.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
8 shs. Home Ins. Co.
72 shs. Pacific & Atlantic Tel. Co.
64 shs. Southern & Atlantic Tel. Co.
$25,000 N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1948.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. J.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 North American Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
$48,000 Great White Spirit Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, July, 1895, coup.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss common.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss common.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
40 shs. United States Manfg. Co. 8 p. c. Cum. Pf.
25 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
30 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, August 22, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern—
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each.
1 membership New York Produce Exchange.
25 shares Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery R. R. Co., $100 each.
20 shares German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, $100 each.
10 shares Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, $100 each.
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Santa Rosalia Mining Co.
(Incorporated under laws of New Jersey.)
Capital Stock, 800,000 shares at $1 each.
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
President, GEORGE T. WERTS, (Ex-Gov. of New Jersey,) Jersey City, N. J.
Vice President, JOHN A. FITZPATRICK, (Pres. Sawyer Elec. Co.,) Phila., Pa.
Treasurer, JAMES COOPER SIMPSON, (Carson & Simpson, Publishers,) Phila., Pa.
Secretary, ARTHUR COLEMAN, New York, N. Y.

This company owns a compact group of five Gold and Copper mines in the centre of the copper belt of Autlan, State of Jalisco, Republic of Mexico, a complete ten-stamp mill installed on its properties, and a thousand acres of timber land. Three thousand tons of ore mined and nine thousand "in sight."

To increase capacity of mines and mill, 70,000 shares of the capital stock is offered for public subscription at 75 cents per share, but the right is reserved to advance the price to par without notice. Substantial and steady dividends are assured.

For prospectus and other information apply to
ALLAN G. MACDONNELL,
Fiscal Agent,
63 AND 65 WALL ST., N. Y.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
New York, August 15, 1899.

A dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared payable at the fiscal agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after September 1, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business August 19, 1899.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close for that purpose on August 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 8, 1899.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, August 25, 1899, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1899.

American Linseed Company,
100 William Street, New York, August 9, 1899.

The second quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable by check from Chicago, September 15th, to stockholders of record August 25th, 3 P. M. Transfer books reopen Sept. 16th.

G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 21	638,924
To date this year	116,288,779
Corresponding date last year	65,443,108

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 21	$4,221,500
To date this year	$638,570,330
Corresponding date last year	$541,169,030

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2¾@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cot. Oil pf	½	Denver & Rio. G pf.	⅝
Am. Dist. Tel	1	Erie 1st pf	1
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	International Silver	⅝
Am. Tobacco pf	2	Minn. & St. Louis	½
A., To. & S. Fe	1	New Jersey Cent	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Norfolk & Western	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1¼	Pacific Coast	1½
Chicago Term. Tr	1¼	Pressed Steel Car	½
Col. Midland pf	1½	Pullman Palace Car	½
Col. South. 1st pf	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Del., Lack. & West	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	½
Denver & Rio Gr	½	Wis. Central pf	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fy. pf	⅞	Federal Steel pf	1
Am. Cotton Oil	½	International Paper	5⅛
Anaconda	⅝	Inter. Paper pf	½
Am. Linseed Oil pf	⅝	Iowa Central pf	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Manhattan	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref	⅝	Metropol. St. Ry	3½
Am. Tin Plate pf	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Brook. Rap. Transit	4	N. Y. O. & W.	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chic. & Northwest	1¼	People's Gas	⅝
Chic. & Northw. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	St. J. & Gr. Isl.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco pf	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	2⅝	St. L. Southwest. pf.	½
Consol. Ice	2	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Des Moines & Ft. D.	½	Third Avenue	5
Evans. & Terre H.	½	Union Bag & Paper	½
Federal Steel	1½	U. S. Leather pf	⅛

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Evans. & T. H. 1st	1½	Or. Sh. Line, Inc. A	1
Green Bay, deb. B	1½	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st	1
M. & St. L. 1st 4s	1	P. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	½

Bonds Declined.

Austin & N. W. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
K. C., P. & G. 1st	2½		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Bear speculators concentrated their efforts yesterday upon the local traction stocks, and the raids they promoted were not without effect. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was their chief target, and its quotation was marked down several points. At no time were there indications of selling of Brooklyn Rapid Transit or any of the other traction stocks by interests which have been conspicuously identified with them, though allegations as to such sales were chief among the bear assertions. Neither, on the other hand, did official friends of the property seem disposed to provide support for quotations. Room traders of the Stock Exchange were responsible for most of the sales of the day, though, evidently, stop orders of some consequence were reached and long stocks so forced upon the market.

The bear campaign in Brooklyn Rapid Transit has in many ways been exceptional. It has had vigorous generalship. Much misrepresentation has been indulged in, and the manner of the attack upon the property has been discreditable. But the bears have had helping them the element of mystery which can always be developed into a disturbance. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit management has chosen to be mysterious with its security holders, and that has helped bear manipulators to distribute depressing fables without fear of official contradiction. No property that is all right can require the policy of mystery. And encouragement is in the fact that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is to adopt more open methods. This is progress. It will pay—pay in credit to the company itself, pay in the establishment of an investment confidence without which there can be small hope for corporation prestige. Sometimes the superior policy comes slowly, but the final coming of it never fails to work good results. An official statement of the affairs of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is to be issued; one from the Metropolitan Street Railway ought to come.

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Aside from the weakness of local traction shares, the whole market showed not only firmness, but in very many quarters there was buoyancy—till in the last hour the bear raiders, encouraged by their traction successes, fell upon the whole list and offered quotations down on every hand. Thus the net changes of the day were in a majority of instances declines; but Wall Street sentiment is pronouncedly bullish, and in the standard stocks there are indications of concerted activity upon the part of those interests which have most strength and most influence.

Significant signs of readiness to help along market value improvement show especially in the railway stocks of medium price—stocks like the Northern Pacifics, the Union Pacifics, the Atchisons, and Southern Pacific.

What goes on in shares like St. Paul and Burlington and Rock Island and New York Central and Pennsylvania testifies to the fact that for stocks of the very highest market value there is an investment demand altogether exceptional. Investors who for reasons of ultra prudence have till now been putting funds into preferred railroad stocks, after the high-class railway mortgage list had been practically absorbed, are now actually forced to take their pick from the standard railway common stocks of the St. Paul and New York Central class; and the quick effect of this development in the investment situation will probably show by material advances in the market value of such shares. Of railway stocks that have stood the tests of recent years of hard times and through all maintained their credit, there is now but a small percentage "floating" in or out of Wall Street. Such stocks have reached fixed ownership. They pass from their old speculative status.

Left to Wall Street buyers who have speculative inclinations are the group of securities representing reorganized railway properties like those of the Pacific group; and in any broadening market it is likely that greatest activity will develop in such securities.

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Undisclosed as yet to Wall Street is much progress in financial plans whose success will represent extraordinary accomplishment. Incidentally, Wall Street can prepare for official announcement of the ending of opposition to the New York Central's Boston and Albany lease.

WIRE TRUST NOT LISTED.

The Stock List Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday turned down the Steel and Wire Trust. They did this amiably, but they did it effectively. Steel and Wire Trust shares are not immediately to go upon the regular list of the Stock Exchange. Having determined this, members of the Stock List Committee have gone on vacation.

It may be that the Trust will now execute the threat to withdraw its application altogether, in evidence of its adhesion to the view that the proposal to put the stock on the regular list was only in the interest of stock brokers and not at all a matter of concern to the Trust.

The application—if it still holds—can come before the full Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange. The Governors will meet about the middle of September.

The statement on file with the Stock Exchange does not present the complete financial exhibit which the Trust was expected to prepare. Some additional information, it is said, has been offered, but the Stock List Committee will permit the Governors to determine to what extent additional statistics and other information may be required.

Steel and Wire Trust stock was weak in yesterday's market, the net change for the day showing a loss of about one point. A large volume of this new trust's stock has been lately bought by Wall Street traders who had "inside" advices to load up with the shares—because the statement to the Stock Exchange would show dividend earnings of 18 per cent. The statement hasn't done it.

B. R. T. ALL RIGHT.

Wall Street was full of sensationalism yesterday touching the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Some of the fable makers went malicious lengths. Attacks upon the company's credit were freely distributed. Insiders were accused of having sold out all their holdings, and statements were put afloat to the effect that the company was financially in a bad way. None of these tales came from responsible sources; all bore stock-jobbery marks. Of the company's situation Col. T. S. Williams, the corporation's Secretary, made this statement to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"President Rossiter's annual report is in the printer's hands, and will probably be ready to-morrow. We would prefer not to give any forecast of its contents, except that it will show the company's finances to be in exceedingly good condition and its prospects unusually bright."

GAS FIGHT AND DIVIDENDS.

Wall Street is indulging in much guesswork as to what the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company will do at this week's dividend meeting. In the early part of this quarter some insiders were exceedingly emphatic in declaring that the Consolidated Company will not pay further dividends unless current income shows they are earned. Some have been quoted in Wall Street as predicting a 4 per cent. annual rate to be started with this quarter's declaration, while others have been represented as forecasting the suspension of dividends entirely, pending settlement of the local gas war.

Many prophesies are heard of the surrender of the Consolidated Company to Mr. Russell Sage's Standard Company. Mr. Sage himself now says that neither William Rockefeller nor any other Consolidated authority has been trying to induce him to settle. Consolidated Gas stock lost over 2 points in yesterday's market.

BETTER RATES AHEAD.

St. Paul yesterday crossed 135, scoring a new high price. An officer of the company estimates that during the remainder of this year St. Paul earnings will average a dividend rate of 15 per cent. Some extraordinary reductions in operating expenses are suggested. As soon as Western traffic rates begin to advance St. Paul will be a leader in getting the better tariff.

All the Granger stocks are strong, showing disposition to be leaders in the general market's improvement. Rock Island yesterday was up to 121, and Burlington was during most of the day above 137. From the West all reports are uniform, business activity increasing in every quarter, and railway managers are agreed that transportation rates can be raised, and that substantially.

TEMPTING THE SHORTS.

The Sugar Trust announces cuts in certain grades of its products, and independent refiners meet the new figures. As Wall Street is inclined to view this development it has stock market bearings. Sugar Trust dividend day approaches, and for years past such occasions have always had official preliminaries calculated to induce a speculative short interest in Sugar Trust shares.

PAPER TRUST SLUMPS.

International Paper shares had a sensational break in yesterday's market. Though the preferred stock is steady, the common dropped from 41 to 33, about 19,000 shares being traded in. A rally of a couple of points was scored at the end of the day, but that recovery seemed largely to come from a covering of shorts rather than of investment buying.

No news was made public explanatory of the weakness of the stock. Officers of the company insisted that nothing disturbing had developed in its affairs. The stock has been rated as a 4 per cent. industrial, and reports from Wall Street interests in the property have generally represented that the Paper Trust is earning a substantial surplus beyond dividend requirements.

It is not improbable that much of the selling yesterday was due to the fact that some recent severe losses in Brooklyn Rapid Transit have put some stock market accounts in such shape that they had to be thoroughly liquidated.

Many holders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit have naturally been buyers of International Paper shares. Both have been regarded as Flower stocks.

An aggressive group of bear traders on the Stock Exchange, rather adroit in guerrilla manipulation, has been bitter against all the Flower stocks for a long time past, but till their present campaign in Brooklyn Rapid Transit they have been able to accomplish little. And that campaign is not ended yet.

EUROPE BUYS ATCHISON.

Over 100,000 shares of Atchison stocks have been bought for foreign account during the past sixty days. Berlin as well as London has taken the stocks. A director of the Atchison Company says:

"On the basis of operating expense which we consider assured, and counting upon increased earnings but moderately estimated, the Atchison Railroad will earn from this time forward at a rate equal to more than 8 per cent. upon its preferred stock. This means not only the sureness of preferred stock dividends, but provides a surplus which will give value to the common share capital beyond what Wall Street has anticipated."

UP GOES COTTON.

The local cotton market yesterday boomed. The staple made an emphatic advance because of weather news from Texas, and there were predictions that unless such conditions are ameliorated within ten days the price of spot cotton will be 8 cents a pound.

Of the situation William V. King, Superintendent of the New York Cotton Exchange, said: "The news of the advance and the firm position of cotton will be received with enthusiasm in the South, for which it means so much. The net advance of all grades to-day—futures based on middling—averaged 20 points. This is $1 a bale. There are in the market about 650,000 bales of old cotton. The advance means just as many new dollars in the pockets of the holders. The South may well be jubilant over the advance. The benefit is a direct one. The increase goes through the usual business and financial channels to the entire Southern community. In due course this prosperity inures to the benefit of all who deal with the South, and will be reflected in banking and commercial dealings. And the railroads will share in the improvement. The main question affecting cotton, the amount of this year's crop, is beyond any doubt. It has been gauged at 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bales. After the spell of drought in Texas the highest figure will not be reached. If the meteorological conditions in Texas continue the crop may be scaled down to the lowest figure."

Of the Texas situation, Samuel T. Hubbard, Vice President of the Exchange, and of the firm of Hubbard Brothers, said: "Cotton advances sharply to-day on bad crop accounts from Texas, the largest producing State. The staple is affected by drought and extreme heat. Henry N. Neill of New Orleans issued an estimate of 12,000,000 bales. This estimate was unexpected and not in accordance with previous advices. It broke the market 50 points, or $2.50 a bale. Dry weather continues, however, and the result is that to-day damage reports are piling in, and not only from merchants, but from the English buyers who are now arriving in the South, and who have expected to buy cotton at the lowest quotations. This is a critical week for the Texas cotton crop, and should we not have rain the crop will be seriously curtailed. In Europe spinners placed great reliance on Mr. Neill, who usually overestimates the crop. The spinners withdrew from the market expecting to buy cotton at extremely low prices. Up to to-day they were not inclined to believe any reports of Texas damage, but considered them circulated in the interest of sellers. They are now receiving the same reports from their own buyers. They were cabled to on Aug. 5, calling their attention to the threatened drought, but they remained skeptical up to to-day. This morning Liverpool advices were of sharp advances, and our cables say that the market was without sellers. The South will be the first great gainer by the advance."

NORTHERN PACIFIC GAINS.

The Northern Pacific Railway showing for the second week of this month is better than that of the first week, excellent as it was. The gross earnings for the second week on the main system and proprietary lines were $542,886, against $449,865 in 1898, or an increase of $93,021, or 20.7 per cent. The income for the two weeks is $151,164, or 16.2 per cent.

TOBACCO TRUSTS ABROAD.

A conference of important interests in American and Continental Tobacco Companies is to be held in Wall Street to-day, one purpose of the meeting being to discuss reports from representatives sent abroad to establish foreign manufacturing branches. These reports are said to be extremely favorable.

PITTSBURG AND GULF.

A dispatch from Boston yesterday stated that Mr. A. E. Stillwell has again secured control of the Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf property by the purchase of bonds in the open market and privately. Mr. John W. Gates, of the American Steel and Wire Company, and a Philadelphia syndicate, (probably the larger interests in the Philadelphia Reorganization Committee,) were said to have worked with Mr. Stillwell to this end. The dispatch stated that Mr. Stillwell is to be President of the reorganized company and Mr. Gates Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Although no one could be found in Wall Street who would confirm this dispatch, it evidently challenged attention from the New York Committee, whose members were called together for the purpose of further consideration of their reorganization plan, which is expected to be issued within the next two weeks. From what could be learned after the meeting, however, the Stillwell-Gates matter was the chief topic of discussion.

It is probable that within a short time Wall Street will see a sharp contest for Kansas City

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 21, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17⅝	525	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	.....
66¼	66¾	685	Am. C. & Foundry pf.	66½	66½	66	66¼	− ⅛
43½	43⅝	7,550	Am. Cotton Oil	44¼	44⅝	43¼	43½	− ⅛
94	94½	500	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
33¼	38½	200	Am. District Tel.	37½	37½	36	36	+1
56½	56⅞	960	Anaconda	57	57¼	56½	56⅝	− ⅜
17	17¼	200	Am. Malting Co.	17	17	17	17	.....
11¼	11⅜	50	American Linseed	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	.....
53	53¼	930	Am. Linseed pf.	53⅝	53½	53	53	− ½
56⅜	57	14,765	Am. Steel & Wire	57⅜	57⅜	56⅜	57	− ⅛
98¼	99¼	1,200	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98¼	99½	98¼	99½	− ⅛
158½	158⅝	11,685	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	159	160	157½	158⅝	− ⅛
120	121¼	45	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119¾	119¾	119½	119⅝	.....
44	44½	1,685	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	45	45	43¾	44¼	+ ¼
91½	92	1,965	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	92	92¾	92	92	+1¼
42⅜	42⅞	2,122	Am. Tin Plate	42½	43⅛	42½	42½	− ¼
90	90½	350	Am. Tin Plate pf.	90¼	90¼	90	90	− 1
122½	122¾	11,180	Am. Tobacco	121¾	121½	121¼	122⅞	+1⅛
...	...	100	Am. Tobacco pf.	145	145	145	145	− 2
37¾	38	1,730	Am. Steel Hoop	38¼	38¼	37⅝	38	− ⅞
83	83¾	645	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83½	83½	83	83	− ½
23	23⅛	16,740	Atch., Top. & S. F.	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+¼
67	67¼	45,780	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	67	67¾	66⅝	67⅛	+ ⅜
53¾	53⅞	2,685	Baltimore & Ohio	53½	54	53¼	53⅝	+ ⅛
74	74⅛	4,725	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74½	74⅝	74	74⅛	+ ⅛
105	105¼	90,955	Bklyn. Rapid Transit	106½	106¾	103⅜	105	−1
...	...	685	Brunswick City	19⅜	19½	19	19	− ¼
54	54¼	400	Canada Southern	55	55	54	54	.....
60¼	60⅜	9,500	Central Pacific	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60¼	− ⅛
28⅝	28⅝	3,140	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¾	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	− ¼
136¾	137	10,095	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	137	137⅜	136¾	136⅞	− ⅛
77¾	78	300	Chi. & East. Illinois	78	78	77¾	77¾	.....
126	127½	10	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	127	127	127	127	.....
158½	158¾	4,800	Chi. Great Western	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	.....
77	77⅜	1,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	77	77¾	77	77½	+ ⅛
38	38½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	39	39	38⅜	38⅜	− ⅝
95	96	500	Chi. Great West. deb.	96¼	96¼	96⅜	96¼	.....
9½	9¾	900	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
134½	134⅝	31,290	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	134⅞	135⅜	134¼	134¾	.....
174	175½	80	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	175¼	175¼	175¼	175½	.....
162½	163	300	Chi. & Northwestern	162½	162½	162	162	−1¼
197	200	200	Chi. & N'western pf.	196½	197	196½	197	−1
120¾	120⅝	30,810	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	120¼	121	120	120¼	+ ¼
14	14⅜	500	Chi. Term. Transfer	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	+1¼
56⅜	57¼	300	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	57½	57½	57	57	.....
52¼	52½	4,625	Colorado Fuel & Iron	53¼	53½	52	52⅜	−1⅛
19	20	2,800	Colorado Midland pf.	18	19½	17¾	19½	+1¼
57¼	58¾	570	Colorado Southern	5⅞	5¾	5⅝	5¾	− ¼
46¾	47	227	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+1¼
18	18¼	727	Col. Southern 2d pf.	18	18	18	18	.....
18¼	19	735	C. & Hock. Coal & I.	19¼	19½	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅜
47¾	48	4,845	Continental Tobacco	48¼	48⅜	47¾	47¾	− ⅛
97¼	97½	2,445	Continental Tob. pf.	97¾	97⅞	97	97	− ½
179	180	2,945	Consolidated Gas	180½	181	178	178	−2¾
39	40	255	Consolidated Ice	38	38	38	38	−2
124½	124⅝	3,460	Delaware & Hudson	124⅜	125	124¼	124½	.....
174½	176⅜	300	Del., Lack. & West.	176¾	177	176¾	177	+ ½
23	23¼	13,660	Denver & Rio Grande	22⅞	23⅝	22⅝	23½	+ ½
77	77¼	3,260	Denver & R. G. pf.	76⅜	77⅜	76¾	77	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅜	200	Des Moines & Ft. D.	20½	20½	20½	20½	− ½
133	134½	200	Erie	137⅜	137⅝	136⅜	133⅝	− ⅝
38¾	38½	100	Erie 1st pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+1
44	45	500	Evansville & T. H.	44⅜	44⅜	44	44	− ½
58	58¼	15,000	Federal Steel	60½	60¾	57⅝	58	−1¾
81¾	81⅞	925	Federal Steel pf.	82½	82⅝	81	81	−1
123¾	124	500	General Electric	124	124	124	124	.....
168	169	546	Great Northern pf.	169½	169½	168½	169½	.....
114½	116	110	H. B. Claflin Co.	115	115	115	115	.....
27¼	27⅜	2,580	Hocking Valley	27	27¼	27	27⅜	− ⅛
63	63¼	1,000	Hocking Valley pf.	64	64	62⅞	62⅞	− ⅛
115¼	115⅜	1,759	Illinois Central	116	116⅜	115½	115½	.....
35	35½	8,715	International Paper	41	41	33	35½	−5¼
76	76⅛	700	International P. pf.	78¼	78¼	76½	77½	− ⅞
16⅞	17⅛	700	International Silver	17½	17½	16¾	17	+ ¾
14¼	14⅜	920	Iowa Central	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	− ¼
56⅜	57¼	1,430	L. Central pf., ex div.	57½	57½	57½	50½	.....
11⅜	11⅝	2,880	L. Erie, Paris. & Gulf.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
58	58¼	200	Laclede Gas	58½	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ½
21	22	250	Lake Erie & Western	21½	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
80¼	80⅝	200	L. E. & Western pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	− ⅜
82⅜	82⅞	18,511	Louisville & Nashville	82⅝	83⅞	81⅞	82¾	+ ⅛
115	115¼	9,590	Manhattan Con.	116½	116⅞	114⅝	115	− ¾
14⅜	15¼	100	Met. West Side. Chi.	15	15	15	15	.....
202	203¼	1,913	Met. Street Railway	207	207	202	203	−3½
15¾	15⅞	1,300	Mexican Central	15	15⅜	15	15½	− ⅛
5	6	6,270	Mexican Nat. ctfs.	5¾	5⅞	5	5	.....
75⅝	76	1,950	Minn. & St. Louis	75¾	77⅜	74⅜	75⅜	+ ½
97¾	98	700	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	97	97½	97	97½	+ ⅛
67¾	68	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	−1⅝
12⅝	13	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13	13	13	13	.....
40¼	40⅝	4,425	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	41	41½	40⅝	40½	.....
49½	49⅞	8,980	Missouri Pacific	49⅝	49⅞	49¼	49½	.....
48	48⅜	1,300	National Biscuit Co.	48⅜	48½	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
99⅜	102	10	Nat. B. Co. pf., ex div.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	.....
32½	33½	250	National Lead Co.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	.....
55½	55⅝	800	National Steel	56	56	55½	55⅝	− ⅜
98	98½	225	National Steel pf.	98¾	98¾	98	98	.....
119	119½	5,075	New Jersey Central	119¾	119¾	118½	119½	+1
139	139½	3,650	New York Central	139½	140	139	139⅛	.....
13¼	14¼	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ½
32	34	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	133	133	133	133	−1
26⅝	26⅞	2,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27	27¼	26¾	26¾	− ½
25¼	25⅝	27,865	Norfolk & Western.	25	25⅝	24½	25⅜	+ ⅜
72¼	72⅝	2,915	Norfolk & Western pf.	72½	73¼	72½	72½	− ¼
12¼	12⅜	200	North American.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	− ¼
54½	54⅝	20,845	Northern Pacific	55	55	54½	54⅜	− ⅜
77¼	77⅜	1,275	Northern Pacific pf.	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77½	− ⅛
43	46	33	Ore. R. & Navigation	46	46	46	46	.....
74	76	10	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
47¼	47¾	2,710	Pacific Coast	47¼	49	47¼	47½	+1½
65	66	1,100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	66½	66¼	66	66	+ ¼
47	47¾	895	Pacific Mail	48	48	47	47	.....
136	136¾	3,520	Peninsylvania Railroad	136¾	137	136	136	− ⅝
119¾	120	4,650	People's Gas, Chicago	121¼	121½	119	120	− ⅛
2½	2¾	200	Peoria, Decatur & Ev.	2¼	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
76¾	77⅜	3,955	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	77½	77⅝	77	77	− ¼
96	97	260	P., Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	97	97	97	97	−1
59	60	150	Pressed Steel Car	59¾	60	59¼	59½	+ ½
89	89¾	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	− ⅛
158	159	360	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	158¾	158¾	158½	158½	+ ⅛
221	225	760	Reading	223	223½	220	221½	+ ⅞
61¼	61¼	6,300	Reading 1st pf.	61¼	62	61¼	61¼	.....
33¼	33½	2,800	Reading 2d pf.	33½	33¾	33¼	33½	− ¼
...	...	100	St. Joseph & G. Island	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ¾
50	52	500	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	51	51½	51	51	+ ¼
14½	15	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	− ¾
11½	12	300	St. Louis & San Fran.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ¼
37½	38	360	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf., ex div.	38½	38½	37½	37½	.....
17	17¼	200	St. Louis S'western.	17	17	17	17	− ⅜
38⅝	39	2,500	St. Louis S'western pf.	39½	39⅝	38½	38⅞	− ⅝
55	55½	100	St. Paul & Duluth	54½	54½	54½	54½	−1½
40¼	40⅝	49,750	Southern Pacific	40¾	41¼	39¾	40¼	− ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	4,100	Southern Railway	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	.....
54	54⅛	6,770	Southern Ry. pf.	54⅜	54⅜	53⅜	54⅛	− ⅛
98¾	99	18,825	Tenn. Coal & Iron	98	100	97	98	+3½
21½	22	700	Texas Pacific	22¼	22⅝	21¾	22	− ⅝
185	190	100	Third Avenue	185	185	185	185	−5
33¼	34	1,322	Union Bag & Paper	34	34	33½	33¾	− ⅛
84	84¼	460	Union Bag & Paper pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
45⅞	46	26,680	Union Pacific	46½	46⅝	45¾	46	.....
78	78¼	4,300	Union Pacific pf.	78¼	78¼	77¾	78	− ⅛
9¾	9⅞	6,070	U. S. Leather	10	10	9⅝	9¾	− ⅛
74	74¼	3,422	U. S. Leather pf.	74½	74¾	74	74	− ⅝
49¼	50	480	U. S. Rubber	50	50	49¾	49¾	− ⅛
8	8¼	200	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	.....
23¾	23¾	400	Wabash pf.	24	24	23½	23¾	− ¼
88¾	88½	1,960	Western Union Tel.	88¾	88¾	88	88½	− ⅜
10¾	11	450	Wheeling & L. E.	10¾	11	10⅜	10¾	.....
49	52¾	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
24¾	25	112	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	.....
16¼	16⅝	450	Wisconsin Central	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	.....
54½	55	2,750	Wisconsin Central pf.	54	55	54	54¾	+ ¾
Total		638,924						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100⅝	...
2s, r., 1918	108⅜	109⅛
5s, c., 1904	125⅝	126⅛
5s, 1918, sm.	126	126
4s, r., 1907	112¼	113
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	130¾	131
4s, c., 1925	130¾	131
5s, r., 1904	111⅝	112½
5s, c., 1904	111⅞	112⅝
D. C. 3-65s	117	...
Adams Exp.	113	115
Alb. & Sus.	190	...
Am. Coal, ex div.	145	165
Am. Exp.	140	143
A. M. Co. pf.	67	69
Am. Sp. Mfg.	5¾	7
Am. T. & C.	99	101½
Ann Arbor.	18	19
Ann Arb. pf.	41	42
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	9	12
B. & L. pf.	10⅜	...
B. Un. Gas.	138	140
B., R. & P.	32½	...
B., R. & P. pf.	74½	76
B. C. R. & N.	105	...
Can. Pacific.	97	97½
Cap. Tract.	92	96
Chi. Cons. T.	55	56½
C., I. & L. pf.	40	43
Chi. T. & T. pf.	45½	46
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	98	99½
C., L. & W.	9½	11
C., L. & W. pf.	39	41
Cleve. & P.	186	190
C. C. & I. Dev.	2⅝	3
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	5	6
C. F. & I. pf.	110	114
Col. Mid.	6	6¾
Com. Cable.	179	...
Consol. Coal.	50	89
Con. Ice pf.	100	101
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125
D., S. S. & A.	5	5½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12½	13
Eighth Av.	400	...
E. T. & T.	98	100
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60
Ft. W. & R. G.	23¾	24
Glucose	65	65½

	Bid.	Asked.
Glucose pf.	107	109
Homestake.	73	76
Ill. Cent., 1.	1.100	...
Iola Port.	110	...
Kan. & Mich.	10½	12
K. & D. M.	3½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	18	20
Knick. Ice.	49½	52
Knick. Ice pf.	74	77
Lac. Gas pf.	96	99
Lake Shore.	201½	210
Long Island.	67	70
Man. C. R.	150	...
Man. R. pf.	105	...
Man. Beach.	11	20
Md. Coal pf.	60	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	57	58
Mich. Cent.	110	...
Mo. St. L. & S. E. of St. L. pf.	18	20
Nat. Starch.	5	8
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
N. Cent. Coal	37	40
N. Y. A. B.	192	195
N. Y. & N.	...	...
N. Y. C. & H.	214	218
N. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	67
Norf. So.	72	...
Ont. Mining.	8	9
P. C. 1st pf.	85	90
Penn. Coal.	375	...
Peo. & East.	4	5
Ft. W. & C. 1st pf.	186	190
pf. cfs.	10	13
Quicksilver.	2	3
Quicksilv. pf.	8	10
Rens. & Sar.	191	...
R., W. & O.	130	...
R. Gr. W.	30	38½
R. G. W. pf.	78	79
St. L. & S. W. pf.	70	72
St. P. & D. pf.	100	101
St. P. & Om.	111½	112
St. P. & Om. pf.	173	185
Sil. bull. cfs.	60	60¾
Stand. Ropes.	20	...
S. R. & T.	8½	8¾
T. P. L. T.	13	14
T. & O. C.	...	20
T. & O. C. pf.	...	40
U. S. Exp.	50	53
U. S. R. pf.	115½	118
U. & B. R.	170	...
Wag. P. Car.	191	200
W. F. Exp.	128	132

Customs Order on Sealskin Garments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Treasury Department has authorized the Collector of Customs of New York to issue certificate of ownership of sealskin garments to persons going abroad, even though they came in the possession of the persons after the date of the Pelagic Sealing act, Dec. 29, 1897, when he is satisfied in each individual case that the skin from which the garment was made was not the product of pelagic sealing since the date of the act.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Comstock sold at .05, 600 Croesus at .02, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 225 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.95, 500 Isabella at .04@.06, 100 Elkton at 1.10, 200 Mexican at .05½, 500 Sierra Nevada at .75, 1,200 Syndicate at .10, and 2,000 Work at .28@.29.

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Potosi	.39
Adams Consol.	.10	Quicksilver	2.60
Belcher	.37	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Best & Belcher	.52	Savage	.15
Breese	2.00	Sierra Nevada	.63
Brunswick Consol.	.16	Standard	2.65
Caledonia B. H.	.60	Small Hopes	1.15
Challar	.15	Union Consol.	.23
Crown Point	.20	Utah	.07
Chrysolite	.05	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	Yellow Jacket	.37
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Argentum Juanita	.30
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Alamo	.08
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Anaconda	.52
Crescent	.15	Cripple Creek Cons.	.12
Catalpa	.20	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.10
Deadwood Terra	.60	Croesus	.01
Eureka Consol.	.40	Golden Fleece	.22
Father De Smet	.10	Isabella	.02
Gould & Curry	.33	Mollie Gibson	.24
Hale & Norcross	.36	Mount Rosa	.35
Homestake	65.00	Pharmacist	.05
Horn Silver	1.30	Portland	1.90
Iron Silver	.50	Specimen	.10
Julia Consol.	.02	Union	.42
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Work	.28
La Cruse	.14	Bamon	.13
Leadville Con.	.03	Elkton	.93
Little Chief	.20	Findlay	.18
Mexican	.47	Garfield	.12
Moulton	.30	Jackpot	.55
Ontario	7.50	Pinnacle	.27
Ophir	1.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15¼
Occidental	.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13¾
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12½
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.11	Grey Forge	.13½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Smith Co.	10.25	Golden Fleece	.23
Gilpin & Lincoln	.45¼	Isabella	.97
Jennie Blanche	.58¾	Jackpine	.01
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.50	Mollie Gibson	.26
Pilgrim	.00¾	Mount Rosa	.27
Rocky Mountain	.01	Old Gold	.01
Alamo	.08¾	Portland	1.75
Anaconda	.51	Sentinel	.002
Anchoria	.72	Union Gold	.33
Aurora Bell	.06¾	Waldorf	.01
Elkton	.98	Work	.28¾
Gar. Con.	.15	Rosario-Honduras	5.00

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$274,635,854
Gold reserve	245,400,361
Net silver	4,210,319
United States notes in the Treasury	16,246,497
Treasury notes of 1890	797,910
Total receipts this day	1,865,901
Total receipts this month	31,633,090
Total receipts this year	79,037,248
Total expenditures this day	1,765,000
Total expenditures this month	36,630,000
Total expenditures this year	93,241,090
Deposits in National banks	78,095,694
Silver bullion	788,267
National bank notes received for redemption	197,635
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,401,398
Customs	429,507
Miscellaneous	34,904

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup		Mex Inter 1st 4s	
10,000	108⅝	8,000	87¼
Adams Exp 4s		Mo, K & T of T 5s	
2,000	107¼	5,000	94¼
5,500	107	20,000	94⅜
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s		5,000	94¼
29,000	87⅛	10,000	95
6,000	87⅜	Mo Pac tr 5s	
21,000	87⅜	10,000	100½
8,000	88	10,000	100⅝
5,000	87⅝	10,000	101
5,000	87⅝	5,000	101¼
Gen 4s		Mo Pac con	
6,000	102¼	50,000	118½
3,000	102⅝	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
10,000	102⅝	8,000	96¼
14,000	102⅜	7,000	96½
Austin & N'w'n 1st		3,000	96⅜
15,000	96¾	Nat Starch M Co 1st	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		1,000	101½
40,000	96⅜	N Y Cent & Hud Lake Sh col	
5,000	96⅞	3½s	
161,000	97	13,000	100¼
12,000	97¼	5,000	100⅛
22,000	97½	100	100
Balt & Ohio 4s		Norf & W Ry con 4s	
5,000	100⅝	2,000	95⅞
1,000	101	5,000	95¼
8,000	100⅜	15,000	95⅞
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
7,000	93½	12,000	67⅛
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		12,000	67⅛
2,000	96⅞	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		3,000	103
1,000	121	10,000	103½
9,000	120¾	5,000	103¼
Cent Pac 1st, when issued		4,000	103⅝
20,000	100⅜	1,000	103⅜
1,000	100¼	29,000	103½
20,000	100⅜	Ore R R & N 4s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		10,000	102⅜
10,000	87¼	Ore Sh Line inc A 5s	
9,000	87	3,000	97½
Ches & O gen 4½s		Ore Sh Line inc B and col tr	
23,000	97⅛	2,000	77
4,000	97⅜	Peoria & East inc	
Ches & O con 5s		10,000	29¼
3,000	119¼	Peoria & East 1st	
1,000	119	1,000	85
Chi & N'w'n con 7s		Reading Co gen 4s	
4,000	144	46,000	88
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		58,000	87⅞
10,000	107⅞	33,000	88
3,000	107⅝	36,000	87⅞
10,000	107	32,000	88
Col Midland 2-4s		10,000	88¼
45,000	63	15,000	88
10,000	63½	St L & I M gen 5s	
15,000	63⅞	10,000	114½
5,000	63⅞	St L, I M & So 4s	
10,000	63⅞	25,000	84½
30,000	64	10,000	84¾
3,000	64⅛	15,000	85
7,000	64½	25,000	84½
10,000	64⅝	25,000	84⅞
Col & South 1st 4s		10,000	84⅞
1,000	86⅛	23,000	85
Denv & Rio Gr 4s		12,000	85¼
15,000	100½	21,000	85½
3,000	102⅞	20,000	84
10,000	102¼	5,000	84¾
14,000	102⅜	St L S'w'n 1st	
Austin & N'w'n 1st		3,000	94¾
15,000	96⅜	5,000	95
Balt & Ohio 3½s		St L S'w'n 2d inc	
40,000	96⅜	10,000	65½
5,000	96⅞	1,000	63
161,000	97	5,000	65½
12,000	97¼	10,000	65⅝
22,000	97½	8,000	65
Balt & Ohio 4s		St Paul, M & M, Mon Cent 5s	
5,000	100⅝	3,000	119¾
1,000	101	St Paul & Sioux City 1st	
8,000	100⅜	1,000	133
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued		San A & A P 4s	
15,000	95⅞	10,000	79½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s		So Pac col tr 4s, when issued	
12,000	67⅛	90,000	80
12,000	67⅛	62,000	83⅞
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		10,000	83⅝
3,000	103	10,000	83⅝
10,000	103⅛	151,000	83½
5,000	103¼	22,000	83⅝
4,000	103⅜	10,000	83½
15,000	88	Union Pacific 4s	
St L & I M gen 5s		15,000	105¼
10,000	114½	3,000	105¼
St L, I M & So 4s		3,000	105¼
25,000	84½	3,000	105
10,000	84¾	Wabash 1st 5s	
15,000	85	3,000	116
25,000	84½	Wabash 2d 5s	
25,000	84⅞	5,000	100⅞
10,000	84⅞	2,000	100¾
23,000	85	3,000	101
12,000	85¼	Wabash deb, Ser B	
21,000	85½	50,000	37⅜
20,000	84	10,000	37¾
5,000	84¾		
St L S'w'n 1st			

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York and Philadelphia Each Wins a Game at Polo Grounds.

A DAY OF BRILLIANT FIELDING

The Local Team Took the First Contest in Easy Style, but the Second Was Hard Fought.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	69	35	.663
Boston	66	40	.623
Philadelphia	67	41	.620
Baltimore	62	41	.602
St. Louis	58	48	.547
Cincinnati	56	47	.544
Chicago	55	50	.524
Pittsburg	53	53	.500
New York	45	57	.441
Louisville	46	59	.438
Washington	36	69	.343
Cleveland	18	91	.165

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Philadelphia, 3, (first game.)
Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1, (second game.)
Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 5.
Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburg, 1.
Washington, 12; Baltimore, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 0.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Washington in Baltimore.
Louisville in Cleveland.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Chicago in St. Louis.

The New York and Philadelphia baseball teams gave two interesting exhibitions at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon before 3,000 persons. Each team won a game. Both games abounded in brilliant plays.

Seymour and Donahue were the opposing pitchers in the first contest. Donahue probably has a better record this season than any other pitcher in the League, but he never proved a puzzle to the locals. They hit safely pretty nearly every time when there was a hit wanted. O'Brien and Hardesty particularly found Donahue's pitching to their liking. Hardesty secured three hits, and incidentally played a star game at short, where he is replacing Davis. The entire team played winning baseball. There was not the semblance of an error. Hardesty made the star play of the day in the sixth inning. He leaped up and clutched Dolan's drive with the gloved hand.

A foul tip broke one of Warner's fingers on the right hand, and this will handicap the New Yorks' catching department.

The second game was always in doubt. Pratt, who pitched for the visitors, was in winning form. Pratt, by the way, won his own game, so to speak. He scored one run in the third inning after making a hit, and in the fifth inning he hit for two bases, sending in a run in the seventh inning, when two were on bases and none out. Gleason hit between left and centre. It looked good for about three bases, but Thomas got to the ball after a hard run. He was leaning so far forward that he fell and rolled about ten feet, but never lost his grip on the ball.

Carrick was hit rather frequently, but the sharp fielding of the New Yorks kept down the score. Doyle did some sensational fielding in a double play with Hardesty in the sixth inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Van Hn, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	2	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf	0	2	1	0	0	Geo-kel, 1b	0	0	12	0	1
Grady, 3b	1	1	0	3	0	Deleh'ty, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Foster, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Chiles, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	1	9	2	0	Lander, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
Gleason, 2b	1	2	4	5	0	McFarl'd, c	1	2	3	0	0
Hardesty, ss	0	3	3	4	0	Cross, ss	0	2	3	2	0
Warner, c	1	1	3	0	0	Dolan, 2b	0	1	1	6	1
Wilson, c	0	0	0	0	0	Donahue, p	0	0	0	1	0
Seymour, p	0	0	0	6	0						
Total	7	12	27	18	0	Total	3	9	24	12	3

New York	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	–7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	–3

First base by errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Bases on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off Donahue, 2. Struck out—By Seymour, 3; by Donahue, 1. Home run—O'Brien. Two-base hit—Dolan. Stolen base—Grady. Double plays—Gleason and Doyle; Dolan, Cross, and Goeckel. Passed ball—McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	1	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf	0	2	1	0	0	Goeckel, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Grady, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	Deleh'ty, lf	0	1	2	1	0
Foster, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Chiles, rf	0	1	4	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	1	9	2	0	Lander, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	7	2	0	Douglass, c	0	0	3	1	1
Hardesty, ss	0	1	2	2	0	Cross, ss	0	1	2	2	1
Wilson, c	0	1	0	1	1	Dolan, 2b	0	1	2	4	1
Carrick, p	0	1	2	1	0	Platt, p	0	1	3	0	0
Total	1	8	27	16	3	Total	0	2	10	27	13

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0–1
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0–2

First base by errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 1. Struck out—By Platt, 3. Two-base hits—Carrick, Goeckel, Platt. Stolen bases—O'Brien, Doyle. Double plays—Doyle and Hardesty; Hardesty, Gleason, and Doyle. Passed balls—Wilson, 1; Douglass, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

BOSTONS LOSE A GAME.

The Brooklyns Defeated the Champions by Timely Hitting in Fifth.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Sharp hitting by Brooklyn and errors by Nichols, Lowe, and Hickman in the fifth inning to-day lost the game for Boston. Boston raised the hopes of the crowd in the ninth inning, but could not win. With two out and two on bases, Hickman tripled to right, only to be left on third, Stahl fouling out to Casey. Attendance, 7,500. Score:

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hamilt'n, ef	1	2	2	0	0	Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	0	10	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Long, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	Jennings, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	2	4	1	Kelly, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Hickman, lf	1	2	2	0	1	Daly, 2b	1	2	3	3	0
Stahl, rf	0	1	2	1	0	Dahlen, ss	1	2	2	3	0
Lowe, 2b	0	1	2	2	1	Casey, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Bergen, c	0	0	4	1	1	Farrell, c	0	1	6	0	0
Nichols, p	0	1	1	0	2	Hughes, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	3	8	27	11	5	Total	3	10	27	7	0

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2–5
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0–7

Three-base hit—Hickman. Stolen bases—Stahl, (2,) Casey, Daly. Base on balls—Off Nichols, 3; off Hughes, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Hamilton. Struck out—By Nichols, 5; by Hughes, 3. Wild pitch—Hughes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Washington, 12; Baltimore, 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Kitson, the Baltimore pitcher, was an easy mark and the Washingtons had no difficulty in winning. Freeman of Washington made his fifteenth home run of the season. Score:

Washington	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	6–12
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–1

Base hits—Washington, 17; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Washington, 1; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and Roach; Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburg, 1.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Chesbro gave four bases on balls and McCreery made two errors in the second inning, which netted the Cincinnatis four runs and the game. Phillips pitched a masterly game for Cincinnati. Score:

Cincinnati	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	x–7
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0–1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburg, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips and Peitz; Pittsburg, Chesbro and Schriver. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 0.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Young, the home team's pitcher, was in excellent form to-day and blanked the Chicagos. He had good support. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x–2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–0

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and Criger; Chicago, Callahan and Donahue. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

Records Lowered at Berkeley Oval.

The half-century bicycle meet of the Berkeley Oval Association was held last night on the Berkeley Oval wooden track by electric light. John Schuessler of the New York police bicycle squad lowered Bicycle Policeman Sackett's mile record of 1:59 by 9 seconds. He was paced by two triplets. George Schreiber and F. Kramer lowered the quarter-mile amateur world tandem record of 24 1-5 seconds. Their time was 23 2-5 seconds. The event of the meet was an open-to-all fifty-mile amateur race, which was stopped, after ten miles had been run, by the rainstorm. George Crook won the first ten miles in 22 minutes and 14 seconds. The race will be continued next Friday afternoon. The spectators were given rain checks.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

Large Nominations for the Stakes for the Next Season Expected.

President William A. Engeman and Secretary T. M. Croft of the Brighton Beach Racing Association are already making preparations for the big meetings of the next two seasons, and they expect large nominations to the stakes for these meetings, which close to-day.

The stakes of next season, which close to-day, are as follows:

The Brighton Junior Stakes of $10,000, for two-year-olds, to close and name for yearlings on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899; to run in 1900, for then two-year-olds; of $200 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1900; or $25 if declared by June 1, 1900; the association to add an amount necessary to make the gross value $10,000. Three-quarters of a mile.

Neptune Stakes, of $5,000, to close and name for yearlings on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899; to run in 1900, for then two-year-olds; of $100 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1900; or $25 if declared by June 1, 1900; the association to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $5,000, of which $750 to the second and $250 to the third; a winner of $3,000 to carry 3 pounds, twice of $3,000 or once of $5,000 5 pounds, twice of $5,000 or once of $10,000 7 pounds extra; those not having won $1,500 allowed 5 pounds, or if not $1,000 7 pounds; maidens allowed 10 pounds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Venus Stakes, of $3,000, for fillies, to close and name for yearlings on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899; to run in 1900, for then fillies two years old; of $100 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1900, or $25 if declared by June 1, 1900; the association to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $3,000, of which $500 to the second and $200 to the third; a winner of $2,000 to carry 3 pounds, twice of $2,000 or once of $3,000 5 pounds extra; non-winners of $1,500 allowed 7 pounds, of $1,000 10 pounds. Five and a half furlongs.

The following events for 1901 will also close to-day:

The Brighton Derby, of $10,000, to close and name for yearlings on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899; to run in 1901, for then three-year-olds; of $200 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1900, or $25 if declared by Jan. 1, 1901, or $50 if declared by June 1, 1901; the association to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $10,000, of which $1,000 to the second and $300 to the third; non-winners of a race in 1901 of the value of $3,000 allowed 7 pounds, of $1,000 10 pounds. One mile and a half.

The Iroquois Stakes, of $5,000, to close and name for yearlings on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899; to run in 1901, for then three-year-olds; of $150 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1900, or $25 if declared by Jan. 1, 1901, or $50 if declared by June 1, 1901; the association to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $5,000, of which $750 to the second and $250 to the third; a winner of two stakes of the value of $3,000 to carry 3 pounds extra; those not having won in 1901 a stake of $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; maidens allowed 12 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

The Brighton Oaks, of $3,500, to close and name for yearlings on Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899, to run in 1901, for then fillies three-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1900, of $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1901, or $30 if declared by June 1, 1901; the association to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $3,500, of which $500 to the second and $200 to the third; non-winners in 1901 of $2,000 allowed 5 pounds, of $1,500 7 pounds, of $1,000 10 pounds; maidens allowed 12 pounds. One mile and an eighth.

HARNESS HORSES AT READVILLE.

Grand Circuit Races Open with a Good Card—The Winners.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 21.—The grand circuit fixture for the Readville mile track began this afternoon, with splendid prospects for the week of light harness racing. The track was never in better shape, and several horses were obliged to make new figures for themselves. The attendance was very large.

Two stake races and two class events, one of which went over until to-morrow on account of darkness, made up the programme.

Only one favorite reached winning money. The Futurity event for three-year-olds, won by Idolita, (2:21½,) was faster than the favorite, Extasy, could go, although the latter was booked to win, even after two heats. Mamie W. (2:21½) did some good work without a let-up in each heat. With beautiful starts each time, the race was one of the best for foals ever seen on this track. Idolita's share is $7,500 and Mamie W.'s $1,700.

The Neponset Stake had Hal B. (2:04¼) for the favorite, and as his mark was so much better than the class, it was not surprising that he showed the way all around.

The 2:17 class, pacing, was won by Fairview, (2:13½,) an outsider, after Free Bond, (2:11½,) the great favorite, had miserably failed to get inside the distance flag in the first heat. Moreover, Fairview, in the deciding heat, at the three-quarters looked as if he would win all moneys, excepting fourth, but his driver generously let the other two horses get on safe ground.

The 2:20 class, trotting, which went over, brought out a strong field in Letah S., (2:11¼,) which, after getting a start way in the rear in the second, made the wire with greatest ease. In the first heat Dr. Pitzer's position at the pole had helped him to win by a length over Letah S.

The races to-morrow will be the Blue Hill Stake, 2:10 and 2:16 trots, and 2:25 pace. The summary:

New England Futurity, $10,000; Foals of 1895. Trotting.

Idolita, b. s., by Mendicino-Edith, (Marsh,)	1	1	1
Mamie W., b. m., by Wildnut-Mamie, (Gatcomb)	4	2	2
Extasy, b. f., by Baron Wilkes, (Marvin)	2	4	4
Al's Brother, b. g., (Payne)	5	3	3
Kellum, br. c., (Williams)	8	4	5
Carbine, g. s., (Starr)	dis.		

Time—2:16¾; 2:15½; 2:15½.

The Neponset Stake, $5,000; 2:10 class. Pacing.

Hal. B., b. s., by Hal. Dillard-Ellen M., (Snow)	1	1	1
Moth Miller, ro. g., by Alcantara, (Trout)	2	2	3
Hinton Chief, ch. s., (Sanders)	3	4	2
Castleton, br. s., (Garth)	4	3	5
Alcyo, b. s., (Payne)	7	3	5
The Maid, b. m., (Curtis)	5	7	4
Arlington, b. g., (O'Neil)	4	6	7
Hydregene, b. m., (McCarthy)	8	8	8

Time—2:09½; 2:08½; 2:08¼.

2:12 Pacing; purse $1,000.

Fairview, b. g., by Tyco-Erie Wilkes, (Critchfield)	2	1	2-1
Lizzie Wilkes, b. m., by Fitler-Talmadge, (Davis)	1	4	3 2
Joe Pilot, b. g., by Dellneator-Bourbon Chief, (Millborn)	4	2	1 3
Mazie Sidney, b. m., (Drinkwater)	7	3	7 ro
Will Leyburn, blk. g., (Gatcomb)	3	7	8 ro
Early Bird, Jr., blk. s., (Payne)	5	8	4 ro
Russell R., br. s., (Kelly)	6	5	5 ro
Marjorie, b. m., (Kerwick)	8	9	5 ro
Dr. Wood, ch. s., (Riley)	9	6	9 ro
Free Bond, b. g., (Miller)	dis.		

Time—2:08¾; 2:09½; 2:11; 2:12.

Lizzie Wilkes and Joe Pilot divided second and third money; Mazie Sidney fourth.

2:20 class; trot. Purse $1,000, (unfinished.)

Letah S., b. m., (Kinney)	2	1	
Dr. Pitzer, br. s., (Ames)	1	9	
Sadie M., br. m., (McDowell)	5	2	
Philip E., b. g., (Conlin)	3	7	
Tesla, b. g., (Spear)	9	3	
Paul Fry, g. g., (Van Meter)	8	4	
Jamie Burns, g. m., (Wilson)	4	8	
McAdams, ch. m., (Snow)	11	5	
Ellison, b. m., (Young)	7	6	
Helen Simmons, b. m., (Dickerson)	6	10	
Brightlight, br. g., (Kerwick)	10	11	

Time—2:12½; 2:14½.

SARATOGA RACING RESULTS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—Racing was decidedly tame to-day, the finishes being in the nature of processions. Three horses fell in the steeplechase, McAuliffe, who rode Three Forks, having his collarbone broken. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Marito, 108 pounds, (Maher,) 9 to 10, first; Nearest, 108, (Spencer,) 3½ to 1, second; Miss Soak, 108, (J. Daly,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15⅘. Curfew, Princess Margaret, and Sadie Southwell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Anna Rain, 104 pounds, (Burns,) 6 to 5, first; Lady Massey, 109, (O'Leary,) 3 to 1, second; Reseda, 109, (Spencer,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01⅘. La Tosca II., Olinda, Elsie Skip, and Greetings also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Marlti, 111 pounds, (Burns,) 7 to 4, first; Estaca, 116, (Taral,) 2 to 1, second; Sun Up, 106, (Maher,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:48½. Leando and Domineer also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Lieutenant Gibson, 122 pounds, (O'Leary,) 2½ to 1, first; Colonel Rose-Sim, 120, (Sims,) 2½ to 1, second; Clales, 105, (McCue,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Tar Hill, Angie, Post Haste, Sidney Lucas, Pasig, and Estelle also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Short course steeplechase. Article, 134 pounds, (Collins,) 3½ to 1, first; Red Hackle, 132, (Sprague,) 10 to 1, second; Mister Dunlap, 147, (Southwood,) 3 to 1, third. Time—4:04½. Becky Rolfe, Populist, Mister Stoffel, and Three Forks also started.

The Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Cubrillo and Tyrian, 111 pounds; Midlight, 110; Island Prince, 104; Lillian Belle, 103; Sister Alice, Hampden, and Deyo, 101 each; Wasteful, 100; Henlon, 98; Lucky Star, 97; Red Spider, 88; Our Breezy, 86.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. St. Clair, 126 pounds; Sir Hubert, 116; Galahad, and Hardee Pardee, 108 each.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Hotel Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Mesmerist and Marlbert, 129 pounds each; Waring, King's Courier, Gonfalon, Frandoo, and Sam Phillips, 122 each; Hidrim, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Sir Christopher, 118 pounds; The Dauphin, 112; Simon W. and Sister Alice, 106; Bob White and Nicholas, 104; Incandescent, 103; Banished, 101; Miss Marion and Sparrow Wing, 97; General Shafter, 96; Diminutive, 94; Diva, 91; Caoutchouc, 86.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle. One and one-half miles. Ben Eder, 153 pounds; Semper Exo, 152; Premier, 150; Buela, 147; Forget, 143; Julius Cæsar, 142; Trianon, 123; Vinvarra, 132; Article, 130.

PARET WINS FROM DAVIS

Takes Three Sets Out of Five in Newport Tennis Finals.

HE MEETS WHITMAN TO-DAY

Betting Was Three to One Against the Winner, and Even Money that He Would Not Get One Set.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—In the sweltering heat the cottage colony braved weather conditions this morning to watch the tennis match between Paret and Davis and the faithful Jamestown contingent was present in full force. Costumes of the previous days were simply outdone, as it was agreed that the gowns seen were the most superb of the tournament.

About the grand stand or the lawns were to be seen Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Miss Fifi Potter, Senator Depew, Miss Paulding, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Anthony Dyer, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Col. Astor, Miss Scott, Fernando Yznaga, Mrs. F. G. D'Hauteville, Miss Gerrard, Mrs. Clarence Dolan, George Rives, Miss Potter, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Miss Gray, Miss Fish, Miss McLean, Miss Jones, Perry Tiffany, Stuyvesant Le Roy, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., James V. Parker, Francis F. Freeman, Arthur T. Kemp, Major Lockwood, J. P. Livermore, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Honore Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., F. O. Beach, Ross R. Winans, R. T. Wilson, Miss Post, Mrs. Kidd, Miss Kidd, Mrs. Wetmore, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mrs. Gambrill, Reginald Tower, Mrs. McCreery, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. De Forest, Mrs. Henry Clews, W. D. Hatch, Col. Morgell, Col. Fearing, J. N. Howard, A. Denau, and W. H. Lewis.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane was smartly costumed in white chiffon trimmed with black lace in bow design. A collar and girdle of pale blue matched the hat. Miss Henry Clews was in white tucked muslin worn with a cream straw hat ornamented with black velvet. Mrs. Josephine Johnson wore a white muslin gown with a small hat of white chiffon edged with black, against which were arranged pink roses. Lace and a ruching of salmon pink chiffon were the trimmings used. Mrs. William E. Carter wore a fluffy gown of white organdie combined with lace. Her cream hat was trimmed with wide taffeta ribbon to match. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was in pale yellow muslin ornamented with cream lace about the shoulders and the point of the tunic. A biscuit hat, colored gay with crimson poppies and wheat, gave a dash to this pretty gown, with which was carried a red parasol.

The tournament ended with a sensational victory for J. Parmly Paret, the New York expert, who beat Dwight F. Davis of Harvard in the final round, by three sets to two, after one of the most exciting matches ever played at Newport.

The result was very unexpected, and must be considered an upset of the most marked kind, for the betting before the match began was three to one against Paret and even money that he would not get a set from Davis.

The Harvard crack very evidently underestimated the skill of his antagonist, and when he got behind was unable to pull out.

Paret's victory gives him the right to challenge the champion, Malcolm Whitman, for his title and the challenge cup that represents the National championship. This match will be played to-morrow morning, and Whitman is expected to beat Paret, although the New Yorker's chances cannot be disposed of until he is actually beaten, since the betting has been against him in almost every match he has played in this tournament, and still he has won in the end.

Paret won the toss, and chose the service, Davis taking the best court. After a little practice the match started, and Davis at once took the lead. He was a strong favorite with the crowd, and the applause was loud and long when the referee called the score at "three games to one, Davis leads." Paret, however, began to pull up at this point, and he steadily gained on Davis until he had taken the lead away from him at 4–3. The Harvard man came back strong and took the next two games, only to lose the three that followed, and the first set went to Paret by 7–5.

The second set began immediately after the first, there being no rest between them. Again Davis started off in the lead, and again Paret overhauled him, this time the score was even at 5—all, and a long deuce-and-vantage struggle followed. Paret got the lead at first, then Davis. Again Paret held the vantage game, but finally the Harvard man pulled up even at 8—all, and then ran out the set by 10–8, making the score even at one set all.

The third set was started after a short rest, and Davis looked confident of striking his pace and winning out rapidly. It was no use, however, for Paret was too steady, and the New Yorker's fast service proved too much for Davis. Game after game went to Paret, and after 3—all had been reached the New Yorker ran three straight games, and the third set was his by 6–3.

Another short rest was taken and then the struggle was renewed. So confident were Davis's friends that he would still pull out that many bets were made when the score stood two sets to one against him that he would still win the match.

John Hamilton, who was found lying sick at Spring and Mercer Streets in the afternoon and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, died at 9 o'clock from the heat. Hamilton was about forty years old. He was not able to tell where he lived.

George Kent, a painter, of 183 Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat while at work on a roof at 383 Douglass Street. He fell into the yard in the rear of the building and received injuries which caused his death a few hours later in the Seney Hospital.

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 89 and the temperature was 87. At 1 P. M. the humidity had decreased, but the temperature had increased to 89. Toward night New Yorkers were gasping for breath and perspiring, and then relief came. The thermometer fell from 89 to 78, and at 9 o'clock a wind with the taste of rain in it swept suddenly over the city, apparently taking the props from beneath the mercury, which fell from 78 to 70 in five minutes. Then followed the rain.

PROPOSED CORSET TRUST.

Large Manufacturers Said to be Interested—Promoters in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Chicago was visited to-day by Eastern promoters who are trying to combine corset manufacturers in a trust. The proposed combination is to be known as the American Corset Company and have a capital of $20,000,000, half each of preferred and common stock.

The Chicago Corset Company and the Gage-Downs Company, two of the largest concerns in this city, are said to have given options on their plants and business, available until Oct. 1, but at such a high figure that acceptance is regarded as improbable. The promoters are said to have secured nineteen options, among which are said to be those of Straus & Adler, Roth & Goldsmith, Weingarten Brothers, Langdon & Bachelor, and Warner Brothers' Company, New York; Worcester Corset Company, Worcester, Mass.; American Lady Corset Company, Detroit, and P. Newman, New Haven, Conn.

FOURTEEN FISHERMEN DROWNED

Were Camping on Swan Island, N. C., During the Recent Storm.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Beaufort, S. C., says sixteen fishermen were camping on Swan Island, near the mouth of the Neuz River, during the recent storm, when the island was overflowed, compelling the men to seek the mainland.

In the attempt all of their boats were capsized, except one, drowning fourteen men. They were the four Smith and four Salter brothers and six others. All were married and leave large families. They were citizens of Piney Point, Carteret County.

The two survivors saved themselves by cutting away their boat's mast, throwing their cargo overboard, and drifting ashore. They witnessed the drowning of their companions, but were powerless to aid them.

A crew of four men, who were camping on another island, are missing and are probably lost.

Rain Checks the Forest Fires.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A heavy rainstorm broke over the Adirondack region to-night, the first rain of any consequence in four weeks. It has already checked the fierce forest fires that have been raging in the past fortnight. If the storm continues all night, enough rain will have fallen by to-morrow morning to quench the flames that have been so rapidly destroying the forests.

GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

Play for the Hinkle Cup Begins To-day on the Kebo Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—The usual open handicap tournament for the cup offered by A. Howard Hinkle, Secretary of the Kebo Valley Club, beings to-morrow on the Kebo links. There are a large number of entries, including those of some well-known players.

Arden Robbins of the St. Andrew's Club of New York, who won the Hinkle Cup the first year it was offered; J. G. Thorpe, last year's winner, and R. G. Hazard are the scratch men. A. D. Childs, who played with the Princeton Golf Club this year, has a handicap of one stroke on the eighteen holes. He is a very steady player, and should be well up in the last rounds. T. G. Condon, runner-up in last year's Hinkle Cup tournament, has not been playing in his best form this season. He is handicapped at five. Franklin Ellis, who will play at six strokes, is considered a rather dangerous man.

The entries are as follows: Arden Robbins, J. G. Thorpe, R. G. Hazard, A. D. Childs, K. A. McCord, C. N. Hinkle, T. G. Condon, Percy Madeira, A. H. Frazier, F. Ellis, George Robbins, H. Jacques, A. D. Sheppard, Jr., C. N. Pike, R. M. Johnson, Edmund Pendleton, G. Gallatin, W. W. Finlay, G. Bergner, R. M. McLane, W. H. Cherry, R. H. Gallatin, Clifford Bright, Mr. Thorndike, John M. Livingston, Dr. Amery, E. L. Patterson, M. E. Ingalls, J. L. Ketterlinus, and F. H. Gillett.

RELIEF FOR SWELTERING CITY.

Rainfall in the Evening Puts an End to an Oppressive Day—Two Deaths Due to the Heat.

The weather conditions yesterday were dangerous and oppressive, caused much suffering, and promised a long list of heat prostrations, but a storm last night brought a remarkable fall in the temperature and vast relief to millions of people. There were several prostrations, one of which caused a fatal fall.

Coatless men were more numerous in the streets than they have been on any preceding day of the Summer. Thousands who have probably never done such a thing before in their lives walked about the chief business thoroughfares without vest, waistcoat, or suspenders, with only silk or thin flannel shirt, belt, trousers, hat, and shoes visible.

An unusual number of women without collars was another peculiarity of the day. Down town the typewriter and telephone girs and women accountants and bookkeepers in desperation disregarded appearances and not only left off their white collars and ties, but left their shirt waists open at the neck without pretense of their accustomed tidiness and primness.

John Hamilton, who was found lying sick at Spring and Mercer Streets in the afternoon and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, died at 9 o'clock from the heat. Hamilton was about forty years old. He was not able to tell where he lived.

George Kent, a painter, of 183 Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat while at work on a roof at 383 Douglass Street. He fell into the yard in the rear of the building and received injuries which caused his death a few hours later in the Seney Hospital.

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AMERICAN JOCKEYS IN ENGLAND

Racing Men Say Martin Has Many Superiors as a Rider.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—American jockeys as well as horses are making a record here this season. Of the jockeys riding in England Martin has the highest percentage of wins.

There is a wide difference between English and American opinion of Martin's riding ability. Turner does not consider him in the same class with a dozen English jockeys, and says Sloan is one stone better. Americans think him little inferior to Sloan. Martin's percentage of wins is nearly 37. Sloan is less than one-quarter of 1 per cent. behind, and he has ridden over four times the number of horses. "Morny" Cannon is third in the list of winning jockeys, with just under 30 per cent. of wins. L. Reiff is sixth.

NEW YORKERS LOSE AT CRICKET.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Meets Defeat at Toronto.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 21.—The Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York to-day began the first of a six days' series of matches against the crack cricket clubs of the Dominion. They had Toronto-Rosedale as their first opponents on the Rosedale grounds, where the international match between Canada and the United States was decided two weeks ago.

The visitors were evidently tired out after their journey from New York, but they played a splendid game and were defeated by the narrow margin of twelve runs only after an exciting finish. This was due altogether to loose work in the field, where several chances were allowed to go by unaccepted. They will play Parkdale-St. Albans at Parkdale to-morrow. The score:

KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC CLUB.

M. R. Cobb, c. Martin, b. Cooper	33
J. F. Curran, b. Cooper	60
F. F. Kelly, c. Martin, b. Cooper	6
F. W. T. Stiles, c. and b. Cooper	9
C. P. Hurditch, b. Cooper	14
Tyers, b. Cooper	1
C. A. Gittens, c. Cameron, b. Tucker	3
J. E. Pitcher, b. Tucker	0
T. G. Clarke, b. Tucker	0
W. D. Hickie, b. Tucker	4
A. Gunn, not out	0
Bye	1
Total	136

TORONTO-ROSEDALE.

W. H. Cooper, c. Kelly, b. Cobb	18
J. H. Forester, b. Cobb	14
J. G. Davis, c. Hurditch, b. Kelly	6
M. Boyd, b.

INSTRUCTION.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
Upon Former Site of Columbia College,
MADISON AVENUE AND 49TH STREET.
TWENTIETH YEAR BEGINS MON., OCT. 2.
☞All classes hereafter limited to 12 boys.
Remodeled buildings—with newest sanitary arrangements—perfect light, (east, south, and west;) indirect steam heating; double system of ventilation by electricity. Separate new armory, gymnasium, and swimming pool. All pupils have the use of Berkeley Oval.
42 BOYS WERE PRESENTED SUCCESSFULLY FOR COLLEGE IN JUNE. MANY WITH HONORS.
Preparatory School for Berkeley.
MISS MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL.
Ages 5 to 9; three classes, limited to 12 each. Separate building upon opposite corner; also with light on three sides. Use of gymnasium and swimming pool. Separate military drill and manual training. Address JOHN S. WHITE, LL. D., Head Master.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.
Stenography, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of sight singing.
ART CLASSES
for beginners and advanced students; mechanical and free hand drawing, design, water color, clay modelling, wood carving, photo-negative retouching, photo-color, crayon, pen and ink work, sketch class. J. Liberty Tadd's method of manual training.

NEEDLEWORK CLASSES.
Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling. Apply to YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1899.
Examinations for admission on the 14th and 15th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $60 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1899.
Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27TH, 1899.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 EAST 50TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
This school reopens Wednesday, September 27th. Mr. Cutler will be at the school house after September 10th. Summer mail forwarded.

Hudson River Military Academy.
A safe, thorough, splendidly equipped preparatory school and home for boys, 25 miles from New York; fines location on the Hudson; building magnificent in its appointments; experienced and able teachers; large athletic grounds; horses and ponies for riding, drill, and artillery practice. Illustrated catalogue on request.
Capt. J. WILSON, A. M., Supt., Nyack, N. Y.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE
CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers.
Select school for boys. Number of boarders limited. **Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13.**
Military Drill. Well equipped Gymnasium. For Prospectus address BROTHER CHARLES, Director.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School; the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough education. School year open Sept. 11, 1899. For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

Hamilton Institute.
45 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square, North.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Most advantageous location in New York.
Catalogue on application.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Principal, M. A.

Newton Institute.
Two hours from New York; healthfully and beautifully located; 800 feet elevation; no malaria; highest ideals in school instruction and home life; surroundings and associations purest and best. For information address the Principal, Newton, N. J.

SYMS SCHOOL.—ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, Headmaster; Wm. C. Simmons, Associate Headmaster, (both formerly of the Berkeley School.) The new school opens Monday, October 2d, '99, at No. 22 West 45th St. For all particulars, address ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, No. 59 West 47th St., City.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Nos. 617 & 619 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Thorough work in all departments from Primary to College Preparatory. Little boys received in Kindegarten and Primary classes.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, Cor. W. 72d St. and West End Av., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 27. Collegiate preparation, intermediate, and primary departments; optional military drill; gymnasium; hot luncheon. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL FOR BOYS
(J. H. MORSE'S.)
423 Madison Avenue, New York.
Reopens Oct. 2. English, Classical, and Mathematical. Thoroughly graded. Send for circular. Principals at schoolroom daily after Sept. 17th.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL
For Boys and Girls under 12 years. Reopens October 3d. Interviews at schoolhouse (from 10 to 12) after September 14th. No. 35 W. 90th St.

ST. DAVID'S HALL.—THOROUGH EDUCATION; home influence; college preparation a specialty; indorsed by leading educators; extensive grounds. Rev. W. L. Evans, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding school for girls; studies will be resumed on Monday, September 11. For further particulars send for prospectus, or visit the institution.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker
School for Girls opens October 3d; Kindergarten, Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. A limited number of resident scholars received. **148 Madison Avenue.**

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
College preparatory and special courses. Out-of-door classes in physical training. 71 West 55th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Especially cordial relations with Princeton.
JOHN G. MACVICAR, Head Master.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY AND COLLEGE FOR Women. Founded 1749. Modern conveniences. Two hours from New York. J. MAX HARK, D. D. Prin., Bethlehem, Pa.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 348 Madison Avenue. College Preparation. Classes for Little Children.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner,
Home and Day School for Girls. College preparation, superior musical advantages. 607 Fifth Av.

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The Packard Commercial School
Corner of Fourth Avenue and 23d Street.
A Preparatory School for Business.
FORTY-SECOND YEAR.
Commercial and Stenographic Departments.
Office Hours: 8:30 to 5.
For Catalogue Address **The Packard School,**
101 EAST 23 STREET, NEW YORK.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N.Y.University Law School. Sixty-fifth year opens Oct. 2nd, 1899. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B., after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B., after three years.) Daily sessions, 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition, $100. GRADUATE CLASSES. Fifteen courses required for LL. M.
For Circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica,
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Jacquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P.M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND MEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C. for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND, Prop. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:35 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
PAVILION HOTEL, OPEN JUNE 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, Prop's.
SHARON HOUSE, OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Prop's.
Pamphlets on application.

NEW GRAND HOTEL.
WESTERN CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Accommodates 600. Open until late in Sept. Special rates for September. Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to Hotel Grounds. Elevation, 2,500 feet. FOUR HOURS from New York. New steamheated Swimming Pool.
D. J. CORNELL, Manager.
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HOLLYWOOD HOTEL,
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EUROPEAN PLAN, SUITES with BATH, etc
GOLF COURSE.
Special Rates for August & September.
JOHN T. DEVINE, Mgr.,
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LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
House modern, unique, attractive. Beautiful private park. High altitude. Magnificent mountain and lake scenery. 50 miles from New York. Select patronage. Open till the snow flies.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
T. F. Silleck.....Manager
Oriental Hotel
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DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; excellent cook and laundress; house cleaning; reference. 207 East 80th St., third floor, front.

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NURSE.—By an English Protestant as experienced infant's nurse; city or country; aged 32; wages, $25; highly recommended; disengaged. Elsam, care of McLaughlin, 161 West 66th St.

TELEGRAPHER.—By expert telegrapher of education; reliable and thoroughly familiar with arbitrage business; desires position with Stock Exchange house; capable of handling correspondence; highest references. B., Box 120 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAURER-GAYNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—EMIL SPITZER, plaintiff, against HENRY CHARBONNIER and "JOHN DOE," said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants. Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.
ROSE & PUTZEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To "Henry Charbonnier and "John Doe, said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants.
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.
ROSE & PUTZEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au22-1aw6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

SMITH'S SONS, WARD B.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of WARD B. SMITH'S SONS, assigned to William L. Underwood, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 20th day of September, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William J. Underwood, assignee of the above-named Ward B. Smith's Sons, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.
In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Justice of the said court, this 14th day of August, 1899.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
ARTHUR NEVILLE, Attorney for Assignee, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
au13-1aw4wTu

VAN TASSEL, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, duly made on the 11th day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to the creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM H. VAN TASSEL, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said William H. Van Tassel, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 55, at No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, August 15, 1899.
WILLIAM J. FRYER, Assignee.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
Attorneys for Assignee,
229 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.
CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HAROLD M. SILL and THOMAS H. DOUGHERTY, as Trustees of Amelia Dougherty and also as Trustees of Pauline Sill, Plaintiffs, against MARGARET BARNES and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 25th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 423 West 49th Street, and said lot being known and distinguished on a map entitled "A Map of 188 Lots in the 12th Ward of the City of New York" being part of the estate late of Philip Webbers, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number 188, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, Beginning on the northerly side of Forty-ninth Street at a point distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Ninth Avenue and along the westerly side of Lot Number 184 on said map and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, thence westerly along the said centre line of the block being the rear of Lot Number 158 on said map two hundred and five feet to Lot Number 182 on said map, thence southerly along the easterly side of the said last-mentioned lot one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.
Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.
EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.
CHARLES DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The property is 42 West 49th Street number of this property is 423 West 49th St.

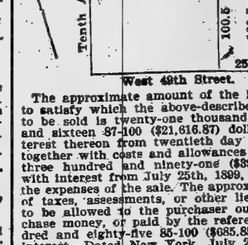

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars, with Interest thereon from twentieth day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-one ($391.00) dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is six hundred and eighty-five 85-100 ($685.85) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.
EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.
jy31-2awSwM&S&au21&22

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KOUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLIFF, (formerly EMILY BEAVER,) and another, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, in premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York,) and known as Number eight (8) Livingston Place, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Livingston Place, distant seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches south from the southeast corner of said Livingston Place and East Sixteenth Street, and running thence eastwardly, and parallel to said East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-four (84) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet to the east side of Livingston Place; and thence northwardly, along Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.
LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.
GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

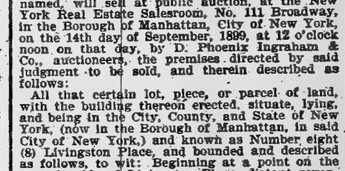

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,852.50 with interest thereon from 19th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $318.82, with interest from May 24, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $735 or thereabouts, and interest.
Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.
LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.
au22-2aw3wTu&F&s12&14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD as exr., &c., and another, plaintiffs, against HENRY RIEHL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, distant thirty-four feet two and one-half inches (34 ft. 2½ in.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Lexington Avenue with the southerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches (16 ft. 7 in.) thence westerly parallel with Ninety-fourth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet, thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches, (16 ft. 7 in.) thence easterly again, parallel with Ninety-fourth Street, and part through the centre of another party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1899.
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.
WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,440 Lexington Avenue:

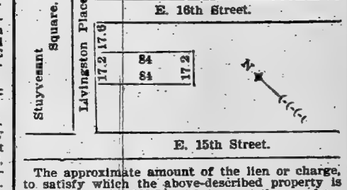

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,600, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.16, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $101, and interest, and taxes for 1899, amount not yet fixed.—Dated New York, 19th day of August, 1899.
EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.
au22-2aw3wTu&Fr&s12

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 1,372.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter if HYMAN BALENZWEIG, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Hyman Balenzweig of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Hyman Balenzweig was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Isaac Goldstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 15th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
August 21st, 1899.

NO. 1,277.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN PALMIERI, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that John Palmieri, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee.
New York, August 22d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of LOUIS ROSENBERG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Louis Rosenberg of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Rosenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend; prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Aug. 21st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of HETTIE M. YOUNG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 978.
To the creditors of Hettie M. Young of White Plains, in the County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Hettie M. Young was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 25th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAMS E. WEBSTER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Williams E. Webster, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee.
New York, August 22d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of LOUIS ROSENBERG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Louis Rosenberg of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Rosenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend; prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Aug. 21st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of HETTIE M. YOUNG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 978.
To the creditors of Hettie M. Young of White Plains, in the County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Hettie M. Young was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 25th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAMS E. WEBSTER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Williams E. Webster, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
THEODOR AUB,
Referee.
New York, August 22d, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTE, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. ADAM BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh21-1aw6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap18-1aw6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1899. HARRY MEEZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway. ap4-1aw6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-1aw6mTu

HOWELL, WILLIAM E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin Howell, Amelia Garson, Charles Howell, Catherine B. Howell, Henriette Olive Trowbridge, Edward B. Henderson, Gerald H. Gray, Frederick Gray, and Elizabeth Gray, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM E. HOWELL, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Edwin Howell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William E. Howell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au15-1aw7wTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co., Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-1a

SUGAR WAR IS ON AFRESH

American Makes a Big Cut and the Arbuckles Go Still Lower.

OUTBREAK WAS NOT EXPECTED

Reduction Thus Far 60 Cents Per Barrel—Thought Trust Is Trying to Kill Its Rivals.

The war between the American Sugar Refining Company and its competitors unexpectedly broke out anew yesterday, and before the day was out developed into a decidedly interesting fight, which promises to grow more bitter with time.

The American Company started in by reducing the prices of all grades of refined sugar, excepting No. XXXX., 3-16 cent per pound. The other refining companies promptly met the reduction, and within a very short time the Arbuckle Company lowered the price still further by 1-16 cent per pound, making a total reduction of ¼ cent per pound within a few hours. This latter reduction, which it is understood is only for prompt delivery without guarantee, was not met either by the American or by the other companies, but it was intimated last evening that when business opened this morning it would be found that all the companies had come into line.

It was stated in some quarters that it was not unlikely that the recent visit of the Western wholesale grocers, who asked the American Sugar Company to enforce the factor agreement, had something to do with the unexpected reduction in price. This, however, was not generally credited. Speaking of the situation, James H. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., who represent the Mollenhauer and the National Companies, said:

"It seems to me that the real reason for the cut by the American Company is to make the business so unprofitable that some of the companies will be forced out of existence. In my opinion, however, it will take some years to accomplish this. That the cut by the American Company to-day took all the independent companies by surprise we must admit. So far as we are concerned, we do not see anything to warrant the cut.

"It is a mystery why the American Sugar Refining Company is willing to reduce its guaranteed contracts by 3-16 cent per pound when it is supposed to have at least 1,250,000 barrels sold, on which it will have to make this reduction. The four independent refineries of New York and the one in Philadelphia have, on the other hand, only about 250,000 barrels thus sold. What the reduction signifies can best be seen by saying that it means lowering the price 60 cents per barrel, which, for 1,500,000 barrels, is $900,000.

"Probably the same reason which induced the American to drop the price 3-16 cent will induce that company to drop the price still further, which signifies a good war. As to what the independent companies will do—well, I think you will find to-day that we shall meet any reductions."

A Wall Street bulletin quoted a sugar broker as follows: "The American Sugar Refining Company was informed that salesmen of the New York Refinery (Doscher's) had been offering sugar in the West and in this city at 5⅝ cents, so they at once cut the price 3-16 at the opening of business Monday. Thereupon Arbuckles made a further cut of 1-16, making the price 5⅛ cents for prompt delivery, without guarantee. In this we think they are playing into the hands of the trust.

"This reopening of the war has greatly demoralized business. Of course the reductions by all the refiners to 5.31 applies to the undelivered portion of old contracts, under the guarantee to Jan. 1, 1900, but there is no disposition to enter new contracts under present conditions. Orders for prompt delivery would go to Arbuckle naturally at 5.25 cents instead of to the others at 5.31 cents. We fear that all the old bitterness will be revived."

FIGHT AGAINST MEAT TRUST.

Retail Butchers Here Plan to Organize a Big Company on the Co-operative Plan.

The war to be waged by the retail butchers against the Meat Trust will probably take definite shape to-night at the meeting to be held at 915 Eighth Avenue. The Retail Butchers' Association, which has a membership of about 800, opened the battle at a meeting last Friday, when a committee was appointed to devise ways and means for fighting the trust. A co-operative scheme was generally favored.

Louis Wagner, proprietor of a meat packing house at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, is one of the most active officials of the Retail Butchers' Association, and is a member of the Committee on Plan and Scope. "Just so long as matters remain in the present condition," he said yesterday, "we are practically at the mercy of the Meat Trust. Not only are prices fixed at both ends by the trust, but short credit is given the retailer, and unless the latter lives right up to the letter of his contract his supply is cut off, and no other member of the trust will sell to him except for spot cash. This is a great hardship on the retailer, who frequently has to pay for goods that have not been taken from the refrigerators.

"Our idea is to organize a company on the co-operative plan, to establish an immense abattoir, and to purchase cattle on the hoof from Western raisers of stock. We believe the cattle men would sell to us sooner than to the 'Big Five,' who constitute the trust. We have no doubts of our ability to raise all the money necessary, and we feel confident of our ultimate success. Co-operative concerns in other branches of trade have prospered, and there is no reason why a meat association on the co-operative system should not."

Poultry Profits by Advance in Beef.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Since the advance in the price of beef the demand for poultry has greatly increased. Eastern buyers are now scattered all over the State, and a large per cent. of chickens are shipped to the Atlantic Coast cities. Until recently it was difficult for farmers living a considerable distance from a railroad to dispose of their surplus of poultry at advantageous prices. Now agents pick up every fowl that is for sale.

SUES WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY.

The suit which the Westinghouse Air Brake Company brought against the New York Air Brake Company in 1895 on the Dixon and Westinghouse patents in the United States courts to restrain the alleged infringement of the patents was decided by the United States Supreme Court of Appeals in favor of the New York Air Brake Company. That company, through its attorneys, Cary & Whitridge, has begun action in the New York Supreme Court against the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and George Westinghouse, Jr., to recover damages, which are claimed to amount to $1,000,000, for injuries said to have been suffered by it in its business as a result of this litigation and the various acts and doings of the Westinghouse Company in connection therewith.

The complaint alleges that in 1895 the Westinghouse Company and its President, George Westinghouse, Jr., tried to take advantage of those decisions to establish a monopoly in the sale of air brakes and to drive the New York Air Brake Company out of the market.

As a part of this undertaking, the complaint alleges, the Westinghouse Company first proceeded to amend a certain old application of George Westinghouse, Jr., for patents which it had pending in the Patent Office at Washington, so as to embrace in it the form of air brake which the New York Company was to manufacture.

It is also alleged that after the Westinghouse Company had begun its action against the New York Company it sent notices broadcast through the country to many railroads and purchasers of air brakes, advising them that it had begun suit and giving them notice that if they purchased any air brakes from the New York Air Brake Company it would hold them responsible as infringers. When the suit was decided against the Westinghouse Company in the lower court, and pending its appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, it is claimed the Westinghouse Company continued to issue these notices through the country, adding, it is alleged, that the New York Company was practically insolvent.

THE COTTON DUCK TRUST.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—The Continental Trust Company to-day began paying for the cotton duck properties which have been acquired by the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company. This company is incorporated under the laws of Delaware and controls the leading plants of the country, including the Mount Vernon, W. E. Hopper & Son's, Laurel, and others of this State.

The new corporation will produce about 90 per cent. of the cotton duck of the country. The financial details are being arranged by the Continental Trust Company, which will be trustee of the mortgages. It is expected that officers and directors will be elected this week. Mr. Richard Cromwell, President of the Mount Vernon Company will, it is understood, be President of the new company.

A NEW ELECTRIC COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Scott-Janney Electric Company, recently incorporated at Trenton with a capital of $30,000,000, was held in this city to-day, and the following were elected Directors:

Frank Le Bar, Philadelphia; Henry A. Sage, Ogdensburg, N. Y., President of the Ogdensburg Heat, Light and Power Company; Gordon J. Scott, Philadelphia; Gen. Frank Reeder, Easton, Penn.; Robert Alexander, Philadelphia; William B. Hill, Director of the People's Trust Company, New York; Edward A. Abbott, Concord, N. H.; J. F. Tapley, New York; James B. Dill, Director of the Federal Steel Company; W. H. Wolverton, Treasurer of the Bell Telephone Company, New York; Charles W. Drake, ex-Vice President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and a Director of the American Trust Company, New York; Allen D. Lanley of the banking firm of Lathrop R. Bacon & Co., New York; T. Quincy Brown, President of the Atlantic National Bank, Boston; Daniel O'Day of the Standard Oil Company, New York; Charles Watson, Chief Engineer American Sugar Refineries Company, New York; C. W. Ogden, New York; Frank R. Hansell, New Jersey; George H. B. Martin, New Jersey; William S. Janney, R. F. Lopez, and Charles F. Walter, Philadelphia.

The Scott-Janney Company is organized to compete with the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric Company. It is stated that a large plant will be located in this city at once.

American Iron and Steel Company.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—A charter was issued by the State Department to-day to the American Iron and Steel Company, with a nominal capital of $1,000. The company has purchased several large iron and steel plants at Reading and Lebanon, and will increase its capital.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE TRANSFER

Payment for the Building to the Government Will Be Made in Time—National City Bank Waiting.

Several reports from Washington were circulated on the Street yesterday in reference to the transfer of the old Custom House site to the National City Bank. One of these was to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had received a check for $3,005,000 from the bank, thus, with the forfeit money already paid, completing the payment for the site. At the bank it was stated that this was not the case, and that any such statement was not authorized by the bank.

Another rumor was to the effect that there was a slight hitch in the proceedings for transferring the property to the bank.

In relation to the matter, John A. Garver of Sherman & Stirling, solicitors for the bank, to whom reference was made, said:

"We do not believe in discussing private affairs in the newspapers. It is true we have had some correspondence with the Washington officials in regard to the matter, but as to the question of final adjustment there will be not the slightest difficulty. In fact, so far as the purchase proper is concerned, the matter, as is well known, is settled. What correspondence we have had has been in relation to detail—to the form of title, time of possession, and the like.

"As to the matter of title and the report that the President and the Secretary of the Interior will be asked to join in the conveyance, in addition to the Secretary of the Treasury, that is purely a legal technicality, in order to perfect title.

"As to the occupation of the old Custom House site by the Government, of course the bank wants to put some limitation on the duration of occupation—though not an arbitrary one. The bank cannot get possession until the new customs building is ready, but it would like to have some definite idea of the time when that will be.

"In regard to rumors of payment, it would seem that there is no particular object in paying in full for the site until the bank actually gets possession of the property. The whole matter, however, is now in process of adjustment. As for any serious hitch, there will be none."

BIG STRIPED BASS CAUGHT.

The largest striped bass reported as having been caught this season along the Sound is now on exhibition at the cold-storage rooms of Gude Brothers, 154 Chambers Street. The fish weighed thirty-three pounds when caught, and in its present state tips the beam at thirty-one and one-half pounds.

The catch was made late Saturday afternoon off Milton Point, about twenty miles up the Sound from this city, by Henry N. Peters of 886 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Peters has been fishing along the coast for bass for a long time. One year ago he landed a thirty-one-pound bass near the same place.

It took twenty minutes to land the fish after he had been hooked. The fish will be stuffed and mounted this week, and for some time afterward will be on exhibition at the store of William Mills & Son, 21 Park Place.

CHILD BITTEN BY A CAT.

The four-year-old daughter of Mr. Schesler of 239 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, was attacked and bitten yesterday afternoon by a cat in the Grand Central Railway Station. It inflicted an ugly wound in the child's right arm, which was dressed at Flower Hospital.

The father and mother of the little one were waiting for a train in the Harlem waiting room. The child was playing around the room, and was eating a sandwich. It is not known whether the little girl teased the animal, or whether it attacked her for the sandwich. It is said that numerous cats loaf around the station waiting room because the travelers feed them from their lunch boxes. This is the first time that one of them has ever attacked any one. Those who saw the viciousness of the animal yesterday were quite alarmed for fear that they might be attacked while not watching.

A $3,000,000 TRUST COMPANY.

A new trust company is being organized among railroad, oil, and brick capitalists by C. W. McMurran, who was identified with the organization of the Chestnut Ridge Railroad and the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York. The plan of the turst company provides for a capital stock of $3,000,000, and a surplus of $3,000,000.

Among the subscribers to the capital stock are James A. Roberts, William T. Wardwell, W. E. D. Stokes, Howard Gould, George A. Helme, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Col. John Jacob Astor, J. Jennings McComb, J. Seaver Page, E. S. Sutro, Frederick Boos, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Frederick C. Sayles, George F. Hawkins, William A. Clark, and G. W. Gail.

The name of the company has not yet been selected. Mr. McMurran said yesterday that the company was being organized to a great extent by men who are directly interested in the new concentrations of large interests in this city. It is not thought that the company will undertake to enter sharply in competition with the banks for deposits.

Civil Engineer Stricken.

Albert W. Hale, a civil engineer, sixty years old, of 115 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, was taken to Hudson Street Hospital in an unconscious condition yesterday afternoon, afflicted with an attack of apoplexy. He was still unconscious last night. Mr. Hale was in charge of the survey work of the Board of Underwriters during the recent inspection of the dry goods district, but at present is not actively connected in business. His friend, H. G. Paine, of 124 East Twenty-fourth Street, whom he had called to see yesterday afternoon at Harper Brothers' publishing house, in Franklin Square, where he was stricken, went to the hospital last night to see the patient, but when he approached Mr. Hale's bedside the latter was unable to recognize him. The patient is in a serious condition.

THRUST AT 71ST INQUIRY

One of Accused Officers a Captain in New Volunteer Regiment.

GEN. GREENE SPONSOR FOR HIM

Would Vindicate Old Comrade, Conviction of Whom He Considers Reflection on His Judgment.

Officers of the National Guard yesterday were hotly discussing what many of them consider a blow at the State Court of Inquiry on the Seventy-first Regiment—the appointment of Capt. Elmore F. Austin, formerly of the Seventy-first Regiment, to the position of a Captain in one of the new regiments in the volunteer service. Capt. Austin is now on the staff of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, Fifth Brigade, N. G. N. Y., and was condemned by the Court of Inquiry, which declared him unfit to hold a commission, and deserving of severe punishment.

The appointment was made on the recommendation of Major Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, formerly Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, and is taken by all well-informed officers of the Guard as an indication that Gen. Greene is determined to vindicate the officers of the regiment against the findings of the Court of Inquiry. It is said to be an open secret that Gen. Greene was not pleased with the action of the court.

The accused officers—Col. Downs, Lieut. Col. Smith, and Capt. Austin—had long enjoyed his confidence, and he considered their conviction a reflection upon his judgment. Capt. Austin had been on his staff as Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Gen. Greene had recommended him to Gen. Smith for a position on the latter's brigade staff. Capt. Austin served all through the Cuban campaign as commander of Company L.

How far Gen. Greene and the State Court of Inquiry are opposed in their estimate of Capt. Austin is shown by a statement of the court, which is contained in the official record of their findings, General Order No. 7, Page 28, May 1, 1899. After referring to Capt. Austin's alleged failure to communicate an order from Gen. Kent, and to take his company to the front, the court says:

"Capt. Austin appeared to be a man of more than average intelligence, and the court does not accept or believe the reason given, and is of the opinion that a commanding officer of a company who fails to obey an order of his division commander, and in addition fails to report such order to his immediate commanding officer, is unfit to hold a commission, and should be severely punished."

Gov. Roosevelt, in reviewing the findings of the court, scored Capt. Austin for the alleged dereliction of duty.

Capt. Austin is still a member in high standing of Gen. Smith's staff. At the time of the finding Gen. Smith was asked if he would call for the resignation of the Captain from his staff, and said: "Most certainly not. While not denying the right of the court to its conclusions, I may say that I have my own conclusions in the matter, and Capt. Austin will remain on my staff if he so chooses."

When Gen. Greene learned that his old staff officer had been accused by the Court of Inquiry he was highly indignant. Since then, it is understood, he has expressed himself freely on the subject. He has gone over the testimony in the Court of Inquiry and has made up his mind as to the culpability of his former officers. Those who are close to Gen. Greene say that he will never forgive those who have been instrumental in bringing the Seventy-first, his old regiment, under the cloud of failing to do its duty at San Juan.

Gen. Greene, who has been spending some time in the country, could not be seen yesterday, but a close friend of his, with long military experience, said: "Gen. Greene is determined to rehabilitate the reputation of his old command, for he believes that the regiment received a pounding that it did not deserve. He took it as far as Tampa and knows well its condition when it went into Cuba.

"Those who know his pride in his old command know the bitter moments he has spent since its conduct became the matter of official inquiry. While a strict disciplinarian, Gen. Greene has always been known as a man of the strictest justice. As a graduate of West Point he stands by the highest standards of military honor and it is not conceivable by those who know him that he would recommend Capt. Austin for a position in the volunteers if he believed for one moment the statements of the court.

"It is perfectly plain that Gen. Greene, keeping himself within military etiquette, is determined to defend any officer who he thinks has been unjustly treated. He could not take issue with the court or Gov. Roosevelt without becoming involved in a State matter. But now he can recommend Capt. Austin and thus defy the decision of the court, leaving himself free from any entanglement."

The Court of Inquiry which conducted the investigation into the conduct of the Seventy-first Regiment was composed of Col. Samuel M. Welch, Sixty-fifth Regiment, of Buffalo; Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment of New York; Col. James H. Lloyd of the Second Regiment of Troy, and Major Charles J. Buchanan, Judge Advocate, Third Brigade, of Albany. Col. Bartlett could not be found at his office yesterday, and it was said there that he was in the country on his vacation.

Whether the State authorities will protest to the War Department against the appointment of Capt. Austin as being a blow at the discipline of the Guard and reflecting upon the validity of a Court of Inquiry, was a question that was much discussed by officers of the Guard yesterday. Gen. Roe said he had received no official information of the appointment, and therefore would not discuss the matter.

Capt. Hough Likely to be Elected.

According to latest reports the coming election for Captain in Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, will be a rather one-sided affair. The majority report of the Nominating Committee in favor of Capt. Hough, formerly of the First Regiment Engineers, is warmly indorsed by the rank and file, while, aside from all personal considerations, the fact that Lieut. Thompson, the minority nominee, did not attain his present rank by company election works strongly against him. Capt. Hough was never a member of the Seventy-first, but comes highly indorsed by his former superiors and in the late war made an excellent record in Puerto Rico. Lieut. Thompson is deemed incompetent, it is said, by many of the privates. He has declared that he will resign in case of defeat.

Trial in Italy for a Crime Here.

The peculiarity of the treaty between this country and Italy may result in an Italian being tried in Naples for a murder committed in New York. A cablegram was received from Naples Saturday to the effect that Leonardi Smilari had been arrested there, and it was stated that he was charged with having killed Luigi Allemani on March 7 in a saloon at 1 James Street. According to the treaty between this country and Italy, Smilari cannot be extradited, but all the papers in the case can be sent to Italy, and the Italian Government may on these papers try Smilari.

Plaza Suicide Was Louis Goldsmith.

The young man who committed suicide at the Plaza entrance to Central Park on Sunday by shooting himself was identified at the Morgue yesterday as Louis Goldsmith by William Wallinz, a real estate dealer of 149 Broadway, who had employed him ten days ago. Goldsmith told Mr. Wallinz that he had recently returned from China and was practically penniless. On Saturday he asked his employer for forty-five cents with which to go to Brooklyn, and that was the last seen of him alive.

Ex-Alderman McQuade Wants $28,000.

Ex-Alderman McQuade, yesterday through his Attorney, made application to Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court for the appointment of a referee to pass upon a claim for $28,000 against the city under the Ahearn act. McQuade was convicted on a charge of bribery in 1886 and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Subsequently the Court of Appeals granted him a new trial and he was acquitted.

The Manhattan's New Power House.

In relation to a rumor that contracts had been awarded by the Manhattan Railway Company for the construction of a new power house up town, it was stated at the office of the company yesterday that the rumor was unfounded. While it was admitted that the erection of a power house was in contemplation, it was stated that no specifications had as yet been prepared, and no bids called for.

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Makes the most appetizing and healthful summer-time foods.

Small-breads, hot biscuit, fruit-shortcakes of superior fineness, flavor and delicacy.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

HE WANDERED FROM HIS HOME.

Rudolph A. Wagner Found in the Long Island State Hospital—Reward Had Been Offered.

Rudolph A. Wagner, a wealthy box manufacturer, of 464 Palisade Avenue, Weehawken Heights, who disappeared from his home two weeks ago, has been found in the Long Island State Hospital, Flatbush. He was admitted there from the detention ward of the Kings County Hospital, under the name of John Doe.

His identity was not discovered until last Sunday, when a relative called at the hospital in response to a letter from the Superintendent. Wagner has been a sufferer from mental trouble, it is said, for about four years. Some of his friends thought he had been abducted and held for ransom, and a reward was offered for information concerning his whereabouts. He was picked up in South Brooklyn a week ago and sent to the Kings County Hospital.

His relatives were overjoyed at the discovery and will take him home to Weehawken Heights as soon as possible. They will, however, sustain the police should the latter discover if he had been kidnapped, and Dr. Blum says that he will give $25 to any person who will supply information showing how Wagner reached Long Island, crossing two rivers and two cities without having a cent; without being able to speak coherently, and without some person within a period of six days noticing him wandering around in a demented condition. The members of the family believe with Dr. Blum that he must have been kidnapped by some person who expected to receive a ransom, but afterward abandoned him.

Demented Man Found in Jail.

John Fraser Myers, the demented Brooklyn lawyer who disappeared from his home, 152 Halsey Street, Aug. 9, was found yesterday by his two brothers in Raymond Street Jail, where he was undergoing confinement on a charge of vagrancy. Mr. Myers was found by a policeman in Fort Greene Park on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning Magistrate Teale, in the Myrtle Avenue Court, committed him to Raymond Street Jail. The demented man's brothers obtained his discharge from custody.

EXPECTS TO BE MURDERED.

Head of Polish Catholic Church in Chicago Makes His Will.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—In the presence of the Parochial Committee of All Saints' Church, the first independent Polish Catholic Church of this city, Bishop Anthony Kozlowski, head of the Independent Church movement in this country, made his last will and testament last night. He bequeaths upon his death all of his property to the church which he founded. In explaining his action in making his testament he said: "I make my last will and testament now because I believe the enemies of the Independent Church movement may murder me at any time. They incite religious fanatics, who believe that killing me would be an act which would take them straight to heaven and make saints of them. Within the last month I have been attacked three times. Stones, clubs, and iron were hurled at me, and in the last instance a man attacke me with a club. If I am done away with now there will be no legal squabble over my property after my death."

EXPLOSION WRECKS A FOUNTAIN

It Was Blown Up by the Lighting of a Match Near It.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Aug. 21.—There was an explosion in the centre of the town this evening which startled every one for a mile in all directions and injured two men. It occurred at the drinking fountain. The fountain was wrecked, and there was much excitement.

Yesterday the residents of the neighborhood noticed gas was escaping in the vicinity, but all efforts to locate the trouble failed. To-day the odor was more pronounced than ever, but despite the fact that taps were made in the streets, the location of the leak in the mains was not determined. Work was abandoned this evening, and was to have been resumed in the morning. The explosion occurred this evening when Frank Sullivan, an employe of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, whose home is in Jersey City, was passing the new fountain, and was caused by his striking a match.

The fountain was badly wrecked. The big granite base stone was broken, and one piece was hurled several feet. The bronze and iron work was torn and twisted.

Manning Phillips, who was standing near, was hurled twenty feet and one of his legs broken. Sullivan was knocked down and rolled along the ground, but escaped any serious injury.

There was a rush to the spot. It is supposed that in excavating for the fountain or when connecting the water pipes with it the workmen broke one of the gas pipes and this was the cause of the explosion.

TEXAS FLAG TO BE RETURNED.

Was Captured by Indiana Man During the Civil War.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 21.—Indiana and Texas will soon be the principals in an event showing decidedly how far the friendly feeling between the North and South has progressed. This event is the return to Terry's Texas Rangers of the battle flag which was taken from them during the Civil War. At the last session of the Indiana Legislature the request for the return of the flag was made by Texas, and it was complied with.

The day of the return of the flag, which will be Thursday, Oct. 5, is to be celebrated in Texas. Pictures of the flag have been sent there, and badges are now being made in large numbers. It has been decided to present two large silken banners to the Governors of Texas and Indiana in honor of the event.

Governor James A. Mount and his staff, with representatives of the Indiana Department, G. A. R., and probably State Senator Charles C. Hinkley of this city, who was instrumental in securing the return of the flag, will go to Dallas for the presentation, leaving here Oct. 3. They will be met at the Texas State line by delegations from an organization of ex-Indianians now in Texas, the Grand Army of the Republic, and ex-Confederates. The programme for the presentation provides that Gov. Mount shall present the flag to Gov. Sayres, who in turn will present it to Colonel N. I. Weiler, who captured the flag, and who was a former resident of Indiana, and Colonel Weiler will then present it to some member of the Rangers.

Deny Berth to Vanderbilt's Yacht.

At the meeting of the Dock Board yesterday, the application of the New York Central Lighterage Company, in behalf of W. K. Vanderbilt, for permission to berth the latter's steam yacht Valiant on the south side of the pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, from about Oct. 15 until the Spring of 1900 was denied.

Music in the Parks.

There will be music this evening in Tompkins Square and Mount Morris Parks.

BARS TO BUBONIC PLAGUE

Dr. Doty Has Taken Precautions to Keep Out Dreaded Scourge.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES TO AID

Portuguese Lines Will Bring No Passengers Until All Danger Is Past—Germs Readily Killed.

The appearance of the bubonic plague at Oporto, Portugal, brings the danger of invasion of this dreaded scourge so near the United States that some alarm is felt concerning its approach. That the quarantine authorities are alive to the danger is believed, and to ascertain what precautions, if any, have been taken, Health Office Doty was seen yesterday. "I have considered the possibility and probability of the invasion of bubonic plague for several years," said Dr. Doty, "and believe that we are fully prepared to handle it should it arrive on any incoming vessel.

"The present appearance of the plague at Oporto and other places in Portugal led me to investigate the possible routes by which it could approach our port. There are two regular lines of steamers plying between New York and Portugal, both stopping at the Azores en route, and both bring immigrants in greater or less numbers. Other arrivals from Portuguese ports are of infrequent occurrence.

"A communication was addressed to the agents of these lines representing the danger of transmission of the plague by means of their steamers, and the utility of complying with all precautionary regulations which it was desirable to put in force. It was shown that, from a mercantile standpoint, the appearance of suspicious cases of disease on their vessels would enforce restrictions such as detentions, disinfection, and other expensive possibilities that would occasion them considerable trouble.

"These companies this morning acknowledged the communications and the justice of this view of the matter, and promised that in future, until all danger is past and until the plague should be declared extinct, their steamers would bring no passengers.

"It is proposed to treat every vessel from the infected localities in the same manner as infected vessels. In other words we will disinfect the vessel, the baggage of the crew, and all other possible infected material by methods known to be effective. Should any illness appear on vessels from Portugal, or other places infected or suspected to be infected by bubonic plague, the patient or patients will be removed from the vessel and detained until all possible danger is past.

"About three and a half years ago I visited Egypt and became impressed with the possible danger of the spread of bubonic plague. While there arrangements were made with a responsible agent at Suez to keep us posted should the plague appear in Egypt or pass his station. From this agent have been received reports every two weeks since, and much valuable information has been obtained from this source.

"At the same time arrangements were made to have forwarded from Bombay, whence authentic reports of the plague had been received, cultures of the germs of this disease. In the meantime a small laboratory was prepared on Swinburne Island for the culture of these and other organisms, with a view of testing their tenacity of life and their capability of resisting various disinfecting agents. The cultures were received and were grown at Swinburne Island.

"Our investigations have carried out with varying success, until finally we were able to establish known methods of disinfection which were absolutely certain to destroy the organism of bubonic plague. These experiments showed that the germs of bubonic plague are not as resisting as some other organisms known to science, such an anthrax. The results of these experiments were made public in 1897, showing the effects of disinfection by steam and formaldehyde.

"The disinfection by steam was performed in a steam chest, especially prepared, in which a vacuum was produced. Superheated steam was introduced within this chamber, which contained the infected material, inclosed in various wrappers, such as newspapers, rugs, blankets, and sheets. The temperature of 170 degrees Fahrenheit was found sufficient to kill the germs, if it was inclosed in a sheet of paper and envelope, while 230 degrees of heat, with an exposure of fifteen minutes, was certain destruction to germs wrapped in blankets or newspapers.

"Formaldehyde was the other agent used in a large number of tests. The experiments were most exhaustive, and various methods of using this agent were employed until it was found to be effective. The success thus secured leaves no doubt of its efficiency.

"Since the successful termination of these tests, these methods of disinfection have been employed at Quarantine upon all vessels arriving from ports in the Far East where bubonic plague has been reported or is suspected to exist. Now all ports in Portugal are considered infected. However, there is little reason to fear its approach from Portugal, unless it should spread to other countries having closer communication with New York."

The steamship lines running to Portugal are the Empreza Insulana de Navagacao and Linta de Vapores Portuguese.

THE PLAGUE IN OPORTO.

Two Deaths There Yesterday and One New Case.

OPORTO, Aug. 21.—There were two deaths from the bubonic plague in Oporto to-day.

A fresh case developed last Friday, two on Saturday, and one to-day. The last is of a mild type.

PLAGUE CASES IN ITALY.

Several Deaths Have Already Occurred, But News Is Suppressed.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts that there have been several cases of bubonic plague recently at Palermo and Naples, three or four ending fatally.

All possible precautions are being taken, but the newspapers do not mention the presence of the disease or the measures adopted against it, in order to prevent public alarm.

Newark School Principal Chosen.

NEWARK, Aug. 21.—W. E. Stearns of Albany, N. Y., Supervisor of the New York Normal School, was this afternoon chosen for the position of Principal of the Newark High School. The selection was made by the Committee on Teachers, and will be approved by the Board of Education.

Belle Vivian Dies at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Mrs. William Moore, known on the stage as Belle Vivian, died at the State Hospital here to-day, aged thirty-three. She was admitted to the institution May 19. The funeral will take place in New York City.

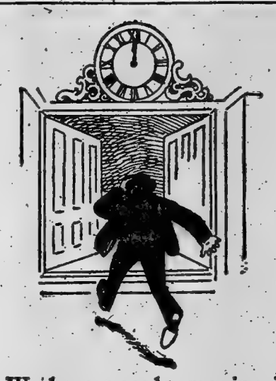

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FAMILY POISONED BY SARDINES.

Mrs. Mott and Her Four Children in a Critical Condition.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 21.—Mrs. James Mott and her four children, from two to ten years old, are critically ill from ptomaine poisoning.

Doctors have been working over them since Saturday night. They were called in Saturday evening late and stayed with the patients all Saturday night, all yesterday and all last night, and at intervals to-day. The worst stage is now passed, but death may follow from exhaustion.

Mrs. Mott bought some sardines at a corner grocery store on Saturday, and she and the children ate them for supper.

AN INDIAN UPRISING FEARED.

Arizona Red Men Arm and Threaten to Exterminate Whites.

WINSLOW, Ariz., Aug. 21.—Two hundred Indians in Mink's grading gang at Navajo Springs, Ariz., seventy-five miles east of here, are threatening to exterminate all the whites in that section. They were paid off on the 15th inst., and proceeded to gamble and drink heavily.

A gambler named C. H. Landreth, after a quarrel with some of them, assaulted one, shooting and stabbing him seriously. The tribe armed themselves with all weapons in the camp, shot the gambler seven times, scalped him, and mutilated his body beyond recognition.

Troops from Fort Wingate have been ordered to the scene, and serious trouble is feared.

CANAL MEN FILE A CLAIM.

Contractors Ask for Payment of $28,206.48 by the State.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—Pulford & Compton of Elmira, one of the contracting firms which performed canal improvement work under the Nine-Million-Dollar act, to-day filed with the State Court of Claims a claim of $28,206.44, in consequence of the suspension of work on their contract and for moneys due for work actually performed. It is anticipated that other claims will be presented which will amount to many thousands of dollars.

The specifications of the claim are for moneys due for materials and labor furnished, $15,727.44; for estimated possible profits which would accrue if permitted to complete the contract work, $6,000; for damage to tools and appliances by reason of the suspension of work, $2,654; for amount retained by the State as a deposit under the terms of the contract, $3,225.

Pulford & Compton was one of the twelve contracting firms which did not take advantage of the act passed by the last Legislature which gave to the State Canal Board the power to cancel canal contracts made under the Nine-Million-Dollar act by paying for the actual amount of work done, provided the contractors petitioned for such cancellation within a specified period which has since expired.

STRIKERS DENOUNCE A UNION.

Ironworkers in Elizabeth Are Bitter Against the Committee.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 21.—The ironworkers at Lewis Nixon's shipyard went on strike again this morning for a nine-hour workday. Mr. Nixon refused their demand, so they are all idle.

The men quit a couple of weeks ago, and returned to work last Tuesday. Their strike is one of sympathy with the other ironworkers who are on strike in some of the shipyards of Greater New York.

A delegation from the Executive Committee of District No. 2, Shipbuilders' Union of the Atlantic seaboard, came to Elizabeth this morning and informed the officers of the local union that its members must stand by the district in its demand for nine hours, or else they would be expelled from the union. Some of the men who have large families to support denounced the action of the Executive Committee of the union as tyranny. All of the strikers are pieceworkers, and some of them say they were contented with the ten-hour system in operation at Nixon's, as more money could be made if they worked ten hours, and that, in fact, they were not at times doing more than nine hours.

New York Bridge Builders Drown.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 21.—News was received here to-day from Maitland, fifty miles north of this city, of the drowning of four men yesterday in a cofferdam at South Maitland, where the Engineering Contract Company of New York is building a bridge for the Midland Railroad. It appears that something went wrong with an air pipe and water rushed in, drowning four workmen. The dead are: Luke Peters, aged forty-nine; James Wilkes, thirty-seven; William Donegan, twenty-eight, and Con Dacey, alias James Donahue. The first three, who were expert bridge workmen, beionged in New York.

Snake Charmer Bitten by Rattler.

UNION HILL, N. J., Aug. 21.—Alfred Corte, a Cuban snake charmer, who is exhibiting at the silver jubilee of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein at Schuetzen Park, was bitten late last night by one of the rattlesnakes of his collection. He was putting the snakes in a box when the rattler struck him. A doctor worked two hours over Corte before he was pronounced out of danger.

Mrs. Eyler Too Ill to be Arrested.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Myrtle B. Eyler, matron of the Girls' Industrial School, probably will not be arrested to-morrow. She had a relapse to-day, and is now in a critical condition from the effects of nervous prostration. Her husband, the Rev. Clarence A. Eyler, is greatly worried over his wife's condition, and himself looks like a man who had just recovered from a protracted illness.

Double Lynching in Alabama.

WETUMPKA, Ala., Aug. 21.—Peter Louin and his fifteen-year-old son, who were under arrest near this place, charged with shooting Hall Jordan, a respectable citizen, were taken from jail yesterday by a mob of masked men and killed.

Louise Hinchman of Detroit Insane.

Louise Hinchman, the Detroit woman who was found wandering at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street on the evening of Aug. 18, and who had been confined in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital for observation since that time, was adjudged insane yesterday and removed to Rivercrest Insane Asylum, a private institution on Long Island.

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Stocks under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅜c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—Mrs. Perot was brought up before Police Magistrate Sir Franklin Lushington in London yesterday and discharged from custody. The Magistrate told her the United States Embassy had requested the withdrawal of the extradition proceedings, and she left the court with W. H. Perot and the child. Some persons declare that the child who appeared after the court proceedings yesterday was not Gladys Perot, and it is rumored that the latter is on her way here. It is understood that the Transvaal Government has offered alternative proposals to Mr. Chamberlain's plan for a joint commission of inquiry. Cecil Rhodes has declared that there will be no shedding of blood, and the outlook is regarded as more hopeful. Many miners are leaving Johannesburg, and there is considerable destitution there among the small shopkeepers. The rumor of a projected alliance of South and Central American republics to guard against the extension of United States imperialism to those countries has alarmed the merchants of Brazil, who regard it as seriously compromising to commercial interests. James FitzHarris and Laurence O'Hanlon have been released from Maryborough Jail, Ireland. They were sentenced for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders and attempting to murder members of a jury, respectively. Martial law has been proclaimed at Hilversum, Holland, in consequence of riots following the suppression of a fair. Five more cases of bubonic plague have appeared at Oporto and one more death is reported. The city is now completely isolated. Gen. Jiminez has arrived at Manzanillo, Cuba. His arrest at Cienfuegos will delay his arrival in Santo Domingo a week. The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey, has arrived at Villefranche, France. The Admiral, who is in excellent health, will go to Nice for a week's stay. The new British commercial agents will report to the Foreign Office, not to the Board of Trade, as reported. A large migration of Welsh colonists to Canada is likely in the near future. The plot to overthrow the Sam administration in Haiti was a well-organized one, headed by ex-Minister of Finance Fouchard. It was discovered just in time. President Sam is in favor of negotiating a loan to clear off existing obligations on the proposed condition that Hiatti surrender control of the customs. This can only be done by a modification of the Constitution, to which the people will never consent unless under force. The Shanghai Mercury publishes a report from Peking to the effect that the Emperor of China has developed symptoms of insanity.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

Mrs. Sarah Appleby of Salem, Mass., has told a story of extreme cruelty in relating her experiences at the Holy Ghost Camp of Frank Sanford, near Lewiston, Me., and her husband says he will cause the arrest of Sanford and prosecute him to the full extent of the law.

The Ramapo Water Company has secured options on a large part of the Catskill region as a watershed. It has filed maps in Greene and Ulster Counties. Papers were served yesterday on members of the Board of Public Improvements restraining them from authorizing a contract between the city and the Ramapo Company.

Page 5.

The Shamrock lightened as she was yesterday revealed more of her underbody than has heretofore been seen on this side of the ocean.

The Philadelphia baseball team defeated the New Yorks yesterday at the Polo Grounds and gained second place, as the Brooklyns defeated the Bostons.

Page 7.

John H. Keyser, the philanthropist who aided thousands of poor persons in this city, and who was accused of being a partner of Tweed, is dead.

Page 12.

An unusual scarcity of fish exists in the city. The recent high winds have driven them far out to sea.

The annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York began yesterday in this city.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee will meet to-day, when the final estimates of the various sub-committees will be passed upon.

The Ahearn act, under which many claims have been filed by acquitted city officials for money expended by them in their defense, was yesterday declared unconstitutional by Justice McAdam.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 7.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 4.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

MANY YAQUIS KILLED.

Three Engagements Fought with Mexican Troops—The Indians Were Severely Punished.

POTAM, Mexico, Aug. 15, via Nogales, Arizona, Aug. 22.—On Thursday Gen. Torres gave the order to advance on Vicam. Three sharp engagements were fought before the troops succeeded in entering the stronghold. The Indians met the Government forces first about a half mile from Vicam and fell back. They rallied again on the outskirts of the pueblo and were driven in. The soldiers were advancing in the form of a half-moon, and when they reached Vicam it required a desperate struggle to drive the Indians from their position.

In three engagements two Mexicans were killed and twenty-two wounded, among the latter being two Captains, Reynaldo Apertela and Aurelio, both of the Eleventh Regiment. Forty Yaquis were killed and the number of wounded is known to have been heavy.

The Yaquis retreated in the jungle to the southwest and were followed by Gen. Torres, who overtook them again at a point about two miles below Potam. The Indians numbered about 700, while the Mexican command was about 1,000 strong. A battle was fought on Aug. 13, and the Mexicans had two men killed and nineteen wounded.

Twenty dead Yaquis were found in the hills from which they fought. Loreto Villa, one of the chiefs who led the Yaquis in their ten years' war, and who knows every inch of the river jungles, is now fighting with the Mexican Army. He led the troops through a path and they were enabled to make a rear attack, badly worsting the Indians in the fight.

BURNED HIS HOUSE AND HIMSELF

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Jacob Christman, aged eighty-six years, a feeble and broken-down brewer who had lost all his property, committed suicide at Newtown this morning after setting fire to his house, and the body was burned almost beyond recognition in the flames, which consumed the building.

Just before the tragedy Christman fired a shot at L. D. Drake in front of the house, but it went wide. Drake held a mortgage on Christman's house, and threatened to foreclose it. The aged brewer said he had paid the loan for $500 on which the mortgage had been made, and had declared that he would kill Drake and burn the house before he would pay it over again. The flames consumed several hundred dollars in bank notes, comprising all that remained of his estate.

Judge Hurd's Evanston House Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The home of Judge Harvey B. Hurd at Ridge Avenue and Davis Street, Evanston, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Two stables in the rear and one adjoining belonging to W. T. Dwight were burned also. Judge Hurd's loss is partially covered by insurance, and will aggregate $20,000. The loss of the residence is charged to inactivity on the part of the engineer at the water works and to the "red tape" of the Fire Department.

RAMAPO COMPANY'S BIG LAND OPTIONS

Concern Would Seize a Large Part of the Catskills.

AFTER THOUSANDS OF ACRES

Papers Served on Members of Board of Improvement.

Enjoined from Authorizing a Contract Between the City and the Water Corporation—Framer of the Charter Denounces the Proposed Steal.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Thousands of acres of the farm and forest lands in the Catskill Mountains are under option by the Ramapo Water Company. Options on these lands have been secured by representatives of the company, and it is stated upon reliable information that the company now has agents in the Catskills arranging for the consummation of the sale and the delivery of much of the land mentioned within a short time. Some thirty maps covering land and water in Ulster County have been filed in the Ulster County Clerk's office in this city, and at Catskill, which is in Greene County, maps have been filed and some property of considerable value has been purchased. Most of the land, as well as the streams, on which the Ramapo Water Company has secured options, lies in Ulster and Greene Counties, the greater part of the territory secured lying in the picturesque Big Indian Valley, along the line of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, which traverses the Summer resort region of the Catskills.

Options have been secured on nearly all of the property bordering on the Esopus Creek and on the Mink Hollow and Watson Hollow streams. Scarcely a stream of any size of consequence in the Catskills has been overlooked by the representatives and civil engineers of the company, and the Ramapo Water Company has had to pay out but little money in order to secure options on the Catskill Mountain watershed. Owners of farm and forest land have been paid anywhere from $10 to $60 for options on their property, although the purchase price agreed upon has in nearly every instance been much in advance of the ordinary valuation of the land. All through the Catskills the people who have given options are positive that the company will purchase their lands. All of the options secured in Ulster County expire on April 1, 1900.

INHABITANTS ARE PLEASED.

The inhabitants of the Catskills believe that the Ramapo Water Company will so improve the natur l beauty of the mountains as to make them more desirable as a haven for the visitors who yearly seek them. The representatives of the company have pictured to the country people the Catskills as a second Switzerland, and said they proposed to build large dams in the Big Indian Valley which will be used to form a chain of large lake reservoirs from which the people of New York City will be supplied with pure water and on the waters of which sail boats and other pleasure craft can be placed.

Big Indian Valley is one of the most picturesque regions of the Catskill Mountains. It will be easy to make artificial lakes. The formation of the country, with its hollows and depressions, is most advantageous for the project. At Bishop's Falls, where there is a magnificent fall of water the year round, little work will be necessary to make a lake that will cover acres. This prospect is what charms the majority of land owners on the mountains. One of the most ardent believers in the promises of the Ramapo Water Company is ex-Assemblyman Davis Winne of The Corner, who ardently believes the company intends to purchase 900 acres of woodland which belongs to him, and which they desire to purchase so as to protect the watershed. Davis Winne's property lies near Phoenicia. He is one of the most conservative men in this county.

COMPANY FILES MAPS.

In Greene County the Ramapo Water Company has already filed six maps in the County Clerk's office. The first map was filed as long ago as Oct. 5, 1897, and covers the land and watersheds in the town of Prattsville, that county; in Gilboa, Schoharie County, and also lands extending through Delaware County, through which the Prattsville Creek and its tributaries flow. This map bears the signature of P. Elbert Nostrand, Chief Engineer of the Ramapo Water Company, and S. B. Dutcher, its President.

The second map is of Kaaterskill reservoir, and shows grants of lands and watersheds tributary to the reservoir. Through this region the route for a pipe line is shown extending from Pataukeet reservoir. The head of these lies in the town of Catskill, Greene County, and in the town of Saugerties, Ulster County, bordering on the Esopus Creek. The third map comprises all the lands in the town of Cairo, Greene County, bordering on Catskill Creek and its numerous tributaries. Maps 4, 5, and 6 embrace lands in the towns of New Baltimore, Coeymans, and Albany for a distance of some twenty miles along Coeymans Creek, including the lands two miles back of said creek.

No such place as Kaaterskill reservoir is known here, and doubtless the Ramapo Company intends to construct a reservoir and call it by that name. In Ulster County nearly all the maps of the Ramapo Company have been filed during the past few months.

INJUNCTION PAPERS SERVED.

Suit to Restrain Board of Public Improvements from Authorizing a Contract with the Company.

Papers in a suit for an injunction to restrain the Board of Public Improvements from authorizing a contract between the city and the Ramapo Water Company were served on some of the officials who favor the steal yesterday. The suit was brought by The New York World, which obtained the temporary restraining order from Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court late on Monday night. Arguments will be heard on Friday morning and, it is hoped, a decision will be had before Aug. 30, the date on which the contract will come before the Board of Public Improvements for final action.

In this action, Corporation Counsel Whalen, who is ex-officio a member of the board, will appear as counsel for that body, of which he is, according to the charter, the legal adviser. As to Mr. Whalen's position in reference to the contract, nothing is known, and when asked yesterday whether or not he favored it, he declined to discuss the matter.

Speaking individually and not as Corporation Counsel, Mr. Whalen said that the provisions of the charter seemed to be plainly against the right of the Borough Presidents to vote on the contract when it comes before the board. Inasmuch as the positions of Mayor Van Wyck and Mr. Whalen and Commissioners Kane and McCartney cannot be ascertained positively, the apparent confidence of Controller Coler in the successful

Continued on Page 3.

POPULISTS MAY NAME BRYAN.

Said to be a Movement in the South to Forestall the Democratic Convention and Take the Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Populist "leaders," who do not appear to be very numerous or prominent in Washington just now, are said by a Democrat here, who has found a new cause for Democratic worriment, to contemplate a rush on the Democrats next Spring, with the purpose of compelling them to follow instead of taking the lead as they did in 1896.

The Populist idea, which is said to have been nurtured in the South, and which will soon be made known by movements for early delegate conventions, is to have the Populist National Convention so early next year that the Democrats cannot possibly precede it. At that convention Bryan is to be nominated on a platform more closely adapted to the notions of the Populists than that of the Chicago Convention, and Bryan and another man will be put in nomination. The impression is that George Fred Williams will be regarded as the most promising Populist to win in the Eastern States, and it is admitted that even the best of Populist tickets must have some geographical sense in its make-up.

The Populists will know by Feb. 22 just when the Democratic Convention is to be held, as the regular meeting day of the Democratic National Committee is to occur on that day.

"We can get the party together in May," said a Washington Populist, "if it is necessary."

PRESIDENT DIAZ AN ATHLETE.

Shows His Strength and Agility to His Chicago Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 22.—The members of the Chicago Committee of Invitation will be the guests of President Diaz tomorrow.

During the afternoon the men of the party were conducted through the military academy, which forms part of the great castle of Chapultepec. In the gymnasium a cadet was climbing by his hands on two ropes which were hooked to a ring in the ceiling. When he had descended President Diaz advanced, seized the ropes with an agility and strength almost incredible in a man of his advanced age, raised himself with little apparent effort to the ceiling, and then slowly descended to the ground.

JUDGE HILTON IS IMPROVING.

Perceptible Change for the Better Noted in His Condition.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—There was a perceptible improvement in ex-Judge Hilton's condition to-day.

WHITE CAPS IN FLORIDA.

Postmaster Beaten Because He Employed Negro Assistant.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 22.—Editor W. C. Crum of The Florida Republican was brutally beaten by White Caps last night at Peck's Suburbs, where he is Postmaster. Some weeks ago he appointed a colored assistant, and a mob made the negro give up the office. Last night Crum was going from his office to his house, and a mob of fifteen masked men held him up with guns.

They took him from his horse, tied his hands and feet, and stripped him. He was then beaten on the back till the flesh was cut deeply and he was a mass of bruises. The mob threatened to kill him if he ever placed the negro in office again. Carbolic acid was applied to the wounds, and he was allowed to go.

Mr. Crum has closed the office, and his resignation has already been accepted.

CANDY CONTAINED ARSENIC.

Enough Poison in the Box Sent to Mrs. Charsha to Kill a Dozen Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Aug., 22.—An examination by Dr. F. Roop Smith, a chemist, of the box of candy that was left on the porch of the home of Mrs. J. G. Charsha, presumably to poison her, showed that the candy box contained enough arsenic to kill a dozen people. Deputy Attorney General Cooper returned from Belmar, N. J., and began an investigation. He says he has as yet no evidence upon which to proceed.

The officials are puzzled as to why the candy should have been left on the porch with the warning note that if it were eaten it would cause death. It is supposed that some woman jealous of Mrs. Charsha left the candy and also the tray of poison in the yard. Mrs. Charsha had a quarrel with the wife of a prominent professional man in the neighborhood, and this will be investigated.

The postal authorities will take no action about the anonymous letters. The Rev. Ralph T. Coursey, pastor of Harrison Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mrs. Charsha is a teacher in the Sunday school, also received anonymous letters reflecting on Mrs. Charsha.

SEVERE STORM AT NEWPORT.

Miss Gammell's Cottage Struck by Lightning—A Man Also Hit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—During a severe storm early this morning lightning struck several places in this city as well as on the island. Watchman Reilly was stunned by a bolt at Easton's Beach and found unconscious, but uninjured.

It was soon afterward learned that, during the heaviest part of the storm, Ocean Lawn, the Summer home of Miss Hattie Gammell, who has not yet recovered from her recent carriage accident, was struck, but without any damage being done to the cottage. Neither Miss Gammell, as far as could be learned, nor any of the servants at Ocean Lawn was injured by the lightning.

A few who watched the storm from the cottages on the cliffs said it was the wildest thunder and lightning storm which had ever visited Newport.

WESTERN UNION TO PAY UP.

Agrees to Settle Its Taxes at Fishkill, but Under Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Aug. 22.—After a consultation between M. Osborne, representing the law firm of Brown & Wells of New York, attorneys for the Western Union, the Board of Assessors of the town of Fishkill, with their counsel, Judge Phillips, and County Treasurer Haubenenhal, the telegraph company agreed to pay its taxes under protest and will endeavor to have the difference in the amount assessed by the board and the company's assessment refunded at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

For three years the Western Union has failed to pay or to meet the board and discuss the matter. Its property has been sold under the law, and this was the last year for redemption. The County Treasurer notified it that he would dispose of the property if some settlement was not made. Upon the agreement of the company to pay the back taxes the County Treasurer agrees to withdraw the advertisement of sale.

Beardsley to be Tried for Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Elmer Beardsley, an inmate of the State Asylum here, was declared sane yesterday by a commission which examined him. On Aug. 9, 1894, Beardsley shot and killed G. Homer Pomeroy in his dooryard at Unadilla, N. Y. Pomeroy, who was a pathmaster, had notified Beardsley to cut the brush in front of his premises. After a stay in prison Beardsley was declared insane and sent to the Matteawan State Asylum. He will be taken to Broome County and tried for murder.

Contractor Fails for $323,605.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Liabilities amounting to $323,605 are scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy filed to-day in the United States District Court by Lane D. Robertson, a contractor. The petitioner states that he has no assets. Most of the indebtedness was contracted about ten years ago in Kansas City, Mo., where Mr. Robertson borrowed large sums of money to carry on his business. Of the total liabilities $214,550 is due to secured creditors, who hold mortgages on the property of the petitioner.

BICYCLIST KILLED ON BRIDGE.

Was Riding on a Tandem and Got in the Way of a Car—His Companion Badly Bruised.

Theodore Tappen, twenty-one years of age, residing at 378 New York Avenue, Jersey City, was struck by a trolley car of the Douglass Street line while crossing the Brooklyn Bridge on a tandem bicycle yesterday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock. He died of a fractured spine about two hours later in the Long Island College Hospital.

The bridge was crowded with trucks and cars at the time of the accident, and several women passengers on the car which struck the young man fainted. In the excitement and hurry to get the victim to a hospital the car which struck him got away and the motorman was not arrested. The police said last night that they knew the number of the car—707—and that the motorman will be arrested.

Tappen was riding on the track, and it appears that the motorman was not altogether to blame. On the tandem with him was James McBride of the same address in Jersey City. They were bound for Coney Island, and after passing the bridge tower on the Brooklyn side they attempted to pass a long line of trucks by riding on the trolley track. The cars were coming behind them very fast, as there is a grade at this point. They turned on to the track, and it is supposed that the motorman of the car immediately behind them lost control of his car and unintentionally ran the tandem down.

The wheel and the riders were knocked against Car 1,603 of the Flatbush Avenue line. Tappen was riding in front, and he was thrown violently against the rear bumper of the Flatbush car, striking on his head. McBride was also thrown and badly bruised. The Douglass Street car stopped before it reached the injured men, and Tappen was picked up unconscious.

A bridge policeman called a Long Island College Hospital ambulance, and both riders were taken to the institution. Tappen never recovered consciousness. His father and mother, from Jersey City, visited the hospital just after the young man died and made arrangements to have the body taken home.

WELSH COLONISTS FOR CANADA.

A Large Migration to the Dominion Likely in the Near Future.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Welsh may invade Canada in large numbers. In the sixties 3,000 Welshmen went to Patagonia, and, in spite of the sterility of the country, they triumphed, and now send to Europe some of the finest wheat grown in South America.

The Argentine Republic, which until recently made no claim on Patagonia, now demands military service from the settlers and compels them to drill on Sundays. They are beginning to look to Great Britain for assistance.

Other Welshmen who desire to emigrate have been looking about, and, following the invitation of the Canadian High Commissioner, David Lloyd-George, member of Parliament for Carnarvon, and two others are to sail on Thursday for Canada. Mr. Lloyd-George said he and his companions were going to spy out the country and that he could say nothing further until the end of the visit.

SPIDER BITES ARE NOT FATAL.

Prof. L. O. Howard Has Failed to Find a Single Instance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Prof. L. O. Howard, one of the most expert of all the Government entomologists, yesterday declared in a lecture at Cleveland, Ohio, under the title "Some Heteropterous Insects Formerly Responsible for Spider Bites," that he had failed to substantiate a single report of fatal results from a spider bite in the United States.

THE CINCINNATI ASSAULT CASE.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—Col. Pettit of the Thirty-first Regiment, some of the officers of which are said to have participated in a disgraceful affair on a Fort Thomas street car on Monday, in which an aged colored man was assaulted, stated to-day that he would prefer charges against Conductor Miller for provoking the assault. Col. Pettit gives the names of the officers concerned in the affair as Capt. W. H. Gillenwater of Company E, Lieut. John P. Spurr of Company G, and Lieut. William E. Eulass of Company E.

The report is to the effect that they had gone to Cincinnati on Sunday, and after missing the last Fort Thomas car had spent the night in the Gibson House. Lieut. Spurr's left eye is completely closed and his face terribly disfigured. Capt. Gillenwater served as a Captain in the Sixth Immunes in Puerto Rico. Previous to that he was private secretary to Congressman W. H. Brownlow of Tennessee.

Another Treasure Tale Exploded.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Regarding a report of an immense treasure in the Auckland Islands, south of New Zealand, an Australian named de Jersey Grut writes that twenty-five years ago he heard a tale of fabulous wealth supposed to be aboard the General Grant, which was wrecked on one of the islands. A party of adventurers tried to induce him to join an expedition for its recovery. He entered into the scheme, but before risking his money he examined the ship's papers at the Custom House, and found that there was only £7,000 aboard the wrecked vessel.

Army Worms in Colorado Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 22.—The army worm is creating havoc with the crops about Burlington and Kit Carson County. The worms have evinced a propensity never before charged to them. They have invaded the residences of some of the farmers, and in some cases the houses have been given up to the invaders. Mr. Chapman, living near Burlington, made a fight as long as he could and then vacated his home. The worms swarmed in through the doors, and the assault was repelled for a time with brooms. Instead of allowing themselves to be swept out of doors, the worms crawled up the walls.

It Was Whitelaw Reid's Bicycle.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 22.—An Eclipse bicycle, formerly owned by Whitelaw Reid and sold by him to an employe named Joseph Swalski, figured in a criminal case in the Greenwich Borough Court to-day. Swalski sold the wheel a short time ago to his brother-in-law, Sylvester Malski. Sylvester failed to pay the entire amount, and left Joseph's house at midnight Sunday. He took the wheel and departed for Holyoke, Mass. Sheriff Fitzroy telegraphed to the New Haven police, and Sylvester was arrested and brought here. He was discharged, and now Joseph has attached the wheel in a suit to recover the balance due him.

Way Above the Summer Heat,
Mount Pocono, 1,900 feet; Water Gap, 1,800 feet; Lake Hopatcong, 1,027 feet. Fine hotels. Many trains. Lackawanna Railroad, 429 Broadway.—Adv.

HOLY GHOST CAMP OUTRAGE

Weak Woman Says She Was Beaten by Sanford's Men.

PROPHET MAY BE ARRESTED

Husband of the Victim Announces that He Will Appeal to the Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

DURHAM, Me., Aug. 22.—Serious charges have been made against the Rev. Frank W. Sanford, leader of the Holy Ghost and Us Society on Beulah Hill, and it is probable the evangelist and his assistant, Mr. Gleason, will be arrested before Mr. Sanford sails for England next Saturday.

Mrs. Sarah S. Appleby, wife of the Rev. E. W. Appleby, a Methodist clergyman of Salem, Mass., makes the charges. Mrs. Appleby says that after arriving at Shiloh to assist in the work she was brutally attacked by Sanford and Gleason, was evicted from the Temple of Truth, and her trunk containing all her wearing apparel thrown from a third-story window of the temple.

Mrs. Appleby thus describes her experiences on the top of the sand hill called Shiloh:

"On Tuesday, Aug. 15, in company with a woman friend, I arrived at Shiloh. I had read so much about the place that I really began to believe that God was manifesting Himself to the people in some miraculous way, and in order to know the truth for myself I came down.

"I now thank God that I got away with my life, for I thought they would murder me. I was never subjected to such gross insults and abuse before. Coming from men whom I supposed were godly, my experience was all the more disgraceful.

ATTACKED DURING SERVICE.

"I attended the morning service in the hospital Thursday, every one on the hill having been ordered to that building to pray for the sick. As we entered the room Leader Sanford ordered, in a stern voice, all to fall on their faces and pray. Being unused to the customs prevailing at Shiloh, I knelt at a chair, and was surprised to hear Gleason shout, while Mr. Sanford was praying, to humble the spirit of the proud woman who was kneeling. Looking around, I discovered that I was the only one not with my face to the floor, so I got down rather than create a scene.

"No one has any idea of the terrible things expected of the student at Shiloh. After praying had gone on for a short time Sanford jumped to his feet and shouted that the devil was present in the room, and that God would not listen to the prayers. 'I will go to the turret,' said Mr. Sanford, 'and talk with God and find out what the trouble is.' As he said this he walked out of the room, stepping on the prostrate forms on the floor on his way to the hall.

"About 10 minutes later he returned and commanded the room to be emptied. I started to go to my room. While on the way I had to pass the room of several girls, and I heard the groans of a young woman. When I entered the room the sick one stretched out her thin arms to me and said she was in terrible agony, and that she was not allowed to have a physician. I tried to relieve the young woman's suffering.

"Just then one of the students, named Gleason, came rushing to the room and, clinching me by the arm, yelled in a demoniacal manner: 'Get out of here, you devil!' I was almost frightened to death when I looked up and saw the murderous look on his face. He struck me on the back with a Bible, and then I begged of him not to do it again, telling him that I was an invalid with a spinal trouble for several years, but he struck me again harder than before, and still kept shouting: 'Get out of here, you devil!'

STRONG MAN STRUCK HER.

"I clinched at the bedpost to steady myself when he hit me again. I thought sure he would kill me, and I begged for my life, but his only mercy to me was another terrible blow on the back with his Bible.

"I tried to get out, but it seemed he was intent on killing me. It was at this time that Mr. Sanford arrived on the scene, and, grabbing me around the waist, he dragged me to the stairway and threatened to throw me down stairs. I asked to be allowed to go to my room and get my things, and I would leave, but they wouldn't allow me to.

"Mr. Sanford had all my belongings thrown at my feet. Then those three men, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Gleason, and his brother, with Bibles in their hands, and claiming to be ministers of the Gospel, stood directly before me and demanded that I dress myself in their presence.

"While I was getting the things into my grip, three big men stood over me, calling me a devil and other vile names.

"When I was passing out, a woman reached out her hand to shake hands with me, and one of those big men struck at her hand with his Bible, saying, 'Don't touch her, she is possessed with a devil and will contaminate everything she comes in contact with.'

MANAGED TO GET AWAY.

"I managed somehow to get out doors, and started for a place in the woods, which are close by. But before going a great way I fell prostrate upon the ground, the pain and excitement being too much for me to stand. The three men had chased me to that point, but when I fell they offered to assist me.

"I went to the grove to look for the woman who accompanied me, and there I met a woman whose home is in Augusta, who took me by the hand and wept when I told her what had happened. This lady informed me that there were some queer performances within the walls of the building they called 'God's Temple,' and if the outside world knew one-half of what happened within the walls the place would be condemned at once.

"My friend brought me to Mrs. Davis's house, a distance away. I remained there until Friday night, when I started for home. My weakness, however, compelled me to get off at Old Orchard, where I rested until Saturday afternoon before being able to proceed.

"Saturday night I reached home, and have since been constantly growing weaker. My nerve and spine are badly affected. Twenty-five years ago I fell and seriously injured my spine, and it was only eleven years ago that I got over the effects.

"Those men have renewed my injury, and it will undoubtedly remain with me now all the days of my life.

"I have been threatened not to say a word to any one about this trouble. At Lisbon Falls I was told that if I did the chances would be good for having all my pains removed. This was an insinuation that one of their hirelings would do away with me.

"That man is simply humbugging the poor, ignorant, narrow-minded class, who have no capacity for doing their thinking and who are so simple that they think God has raised up Sanford as a nineteenth century Christ."

The Times correspondent received a letter to-night from the Rev. Mr. Appleby, in which he promises to make it decidedly warm for Evangelist Sanford and his assistant, Gleason.

The Rev. Appleby, her husband, is very indignant over the affair, especially the demand made of his wife to dress herself in the presence of three men claiming to be ministers." He is going to have an interview with Gov. Powers, calling attention, as he charges, to a number of questionable incidents regarding the Holy Ghost camp that have come under his personal observation.

Counsel has been engaged, and the indications are that an interesting law suit will be the result.

ANOTHER FAITH CURE DEATH.

Miss Anna Reed Dies at the Dowie Institute at Chicago.

Special to the New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Another death has occurred within the limits of "Zion" in mute corroboration of the assertion that human life is being sacrificed to the doctrines of "Dr." John Alexander Dowie, "general overseer of the Christian Catholic Church."

The latest victim is Miss Anna Reed, a young woman of Bellevue, Iowa, who came to Chicago three days ago to receive treatment at the hands of Dowie. Miss Reed died last night, consumption being given as the cause. She was but twenty-two years of age.

AN OPINION ON MR. SANFORD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have always been of the opinion that THE TIMES is a paper unprejudiced against any party, creed, or religious sect. This is exemplified by the liberality of the editor in fairly and fully reporting the doings of the Holy Ghost and Us Society in Shiloh. Taking advantage of this liberal-mindedness, I beg leave to make a few remarks concerning this society.

No doubt every Christian will encourage and sympathize with every movement which attempts to diffuse and foster the Christian faith. And if Mr. Sanford, who appears to me the flesh and bone of the society, had this object in view, his work would deserve much commendation.

But, so far as I can gather, Mr. Sanford, though made of the same tissues that every mortal is made of, lays claim to supernatural powers. He communes with God and God reveals to him the book of fate which heaven hides from all other mortals. Verily, he must be a divine being, condescending to strut the rugged earth.

I cannot resist to recall last Friday's incident of God revealing to him the event in advance and subsequently sending him by telegram a check for $20,000. Indeed, I may boldly say that Mr. Sanford finds more grace with the Almighty than the Saviour. The latter lived a life of pain, whereas Mr. Sanford, if he wanted to, could live aristocratically on the swelled checks which the propitious Almighty sends him.

It is not my usiness to interfere with Mr. Sanford. But no Christian should be made to believe grandmother tales of conversations with God or of His sending checks.

Mr. Editor, I hope that you will indulge me to say a few words about the remarkable cases of cure. Mr. Sanford and his inspired followers claim the divine power of healing. A woman for years suffered with a cataract of the eye. She had to remain only a few hours in one of the towers of the temple of the society, and when she came down she said her eyesight had been restored. This is, indeed, a remarkable case. It must be remembered, however, that she only said so. Besides, in this century, hypotism has made such rapid strides that its experts can so overpower your imagination that they can make you say almost anything. So I fancy that if this woman had not been hypnotized, then she was so imposed upon by these spiritual followers of Mr Sanford that, though her vision was unaltered, she was constrained to say at least that she could see well.

True Christians, I believe, can have little faith in the work of such a society. In fact, reports of its doings only serve to minimize the Christian faith.

S. N. TUCKMAN.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

ORVILLE P. CURRAN IS SUED.

Mrs. Virginia L. Willard Asks $25,000 Damages in a Breach of Promise Suit Against Him.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Orville P. Curran, Western manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, who is reputed to be worth about $400,000, was made a defendant in a breach of promise suit brought in the Superior Court to-day by Mrs. Virginia L. Willard. Damages to the amount of $25,000 are asked. Mr. Curran, who is a widower, has two children, one of whom, Orville P. Curran, Jr., is a capitalist in Pittsburg.

Mr. Curran, referring to the suit, said:

"It is a plan to extort money from me, and I will not stand it. I will go into court when the time comes and make a fight to the end against this attempt. I know the plaintiff in the suit, but do not know where she lives, as I understand that she changes her place of residence frequently. The last time I saw her was on the street. The allegations, of which the public have already learned, are all made without the slightest foundation in fact."

EMPEROR OF CHINA INSANE.

Reported in Shanghai He Has Developed Symptoms of Dementia.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.—The Shanghai Mercury publishes to-day a communication from Peking to the effect that the Emperor has developed symptoms of insanity.

THE NEW BRITISH "AGENTS."

To Report to the Foreign Office on How to Capture Markets Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The British Government has at last taken alarm at the inroads on British industries by American and German rivals, and the Foreign Office has appointed four "agents" to travel in America, Russia, China, and Switzerland. They form a rather curious quartet. They are to make reports on foreign markets and how to capture them to the Foreign Office, not to the Board of Trade. They will, however, be open to consultation by British firms who do not care to wait for the appearance of the reports of the Foreign Office or Parliamentary papers containing the reports of British Consuls. The agents will hold no diplomatic rank, but will be entirely independent of Embassies, Legations, and Consulates.

This step is undoubtedly due more to American than any other rivalry.

Park Suicide Spent a Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Leo Goldsmith, for two months a resident of Chicago, and the one-time possessor of a fortune, was the man who committed suicide by shooting in Central Park, New York, Sunday. He was identified by initials on his clothing, and the number of his suit, 7,638, made by Maurice Strauss & Co. Despondency was the cause of his rash act. Goldsmith came to Chicago two months ago from Japan, where he was a salesman for an English bicycle firm. In two months in Chicago Goldsmith is said to have parted with more than $15,000 sent to him by relatives in Germany.

The Glasgow Statue of Gladstone.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Executive Committee of the Glasgow Gladstone Statue Fund has commissioned William Hamo Thornycroft, R. A., to produce the work. It is to cost £3,500, and to be placed in George Square.

Fatalities from Low Flash Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Last year American low flash oil killed twenty-eight and injured 276 Londoners. In five years it has killed in London 228 and injured 1,624 persons. Many newspapers continue to urge the Government to raise the flash point.

Famines in India and Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A measure of scarcity approaching famine is practically assured for a large portion of India. The situation is reported serious in North Bombay, Rajputana, the South Punjab, and parts of Central India. In the last-named province 10,000 persons are now receiving village relief. The present famine in East Africa is said to have caused the deaths of 40,000 persons.

"Tod" Sloan Arrives in London.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—"Tod" Sloan arrived here to-night. He says he is in good health and glad to return. He expects to ride at Hurst Park on Friday.

LABORI ONCE MORE DEFENDS DREYFUS

Distinguished Lawyer Warmly Welcomed in Court.

HE QUESTIONS GEN. MERCIER

Chief Accuser Refuses to Answer and Stands Convicted.

ARREST MAY FOLLOW

General Is Forced to Confess that the Secret Dossier Was Illegally in His Possession.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 22.—(Copyright, 1899, by The New York Times.)—Maitre Labori received a grand ovation to-day on returning to the court. He had nothing of the usual appearance of an invalid. On the contrary, he seemed to be in splendid health.

The Generals shook Maitre Labori warmly by the hand. Gen. Mercier even smiled at him. The audience stood up and applauded.

Complimentary speeches were exchanged between the President of the court and Maitre Labori.

The Dreyfusards and the anti-Dreyfusards are beginning to show a greater cordiality toward each other.

The evidence given to-day was of no value whatsoever, although Capt. Dreyfus exhibited great irritation when Capt. Lemoine tried to fix the charge of treason against the prisoner, on the ground that he had seen him at the German manoeuvres in Mulhause, Alsace.

I had a brief interview with M. Jaurès, ex-Deputy and Socialist leader, to-day. I asked him whether he thought the influence of the Generals would affect the impartiality of the military tribunal. This is what Dreyfus's friends chiefly fear.

M. Jaurès replied that he thought not. He added that the attitude of Col. Jouaust toward the prisoner was so far quite fair. He also said that Dreyfus was making an excell

plete light be thrown upon it. I insist that Gen. Mercier answer me, for it is my right."

After Mercier's shuffling collapse, M. Labori sank back into his armchair, great beads of perspiration standing on his forehead, but his countenance radiant at the impression he had made.

When Labori had attained his object and forced a confession of grave violation of law on the part of Gen. Mercier, he gave a smile of grim satisfaction and then added significantly: "I shall have other questions to put to Gen. Mercier."

The scene was highly dramatic and made a profound impression upon all the spectators.

Gen. Mercier must be spending very miserable hours, for, as the result of this admission, and with the additional charge of communicating secret documents to the court-martial of 1894, he is liable to arrest at any moment. Indeed, some people think it not impossible that he will be lying in the military prison adjoining the cell of Capt. Dreyfus before the week is out.

Another series of questions put by Maître Labori concerned Lajoux, a spy formerly in the service of the French War Office, but packed off to South America, according to various military witnesses, because he proved a swindler.

Labori asked how it was, if that were so, that Lajoux was still receiving monthly payments.

Commandant Rollin, completely taken back, replied that a cessation of payments was under consideration.

The impression conveyed by Labori's questions, and the replies given, was that Lajoux was being paid by the War Office to keep out of the way in the interests of Esterhazy, whom Lajoux, in a letter read in court offering revelations in the Dreyfus affair, indicated as the real traitor.

M. Labori's cross-examination in this matter, therefore, was a distinct advantage to the accused.

M. Labori announced that he intended to recall several witnesses who had made depositions during his absence. This means Alercier, Roget, and others, who will be put to the test of a severe cross-examination.

To his friends, M. Labori has expressed himself confident of being able to tear to pieces the evidence these Generals have given so confidently before a sympathetic tribunal.

Capt. Dreyfus to-day pursued the attitude he took up yesterday, and replied to the statements of hostile witnesses with arguments, and the presentation of counterfacts, only once giving way to his feelings and offering a cry of protest. This was at the conclusion of Col. Bertin's deposition, when, with broken voice, the accused declared his love of France and the army.

"Yes," he cried, "I love France, and I love my country, but it is with sentiments different from those animating those who come here to-day to testify against me."

M. Labori, if anything, was better after his exertions than before them. The excitement under which he labored seemed to act as a stimulant, although many friends, noticing his flushed face, feared there might be a relapse.

So far from this being the case, he was able to go for a drive with his wife in an autocar this afternoon, and, on his return, he held quite a reception afterward, spending the time until dinner in going over to-day's evidence, and preparing for to-morrow.

The scurrilous tactics of the anti-Dreyfusard newspapers may be illustrated by a paragraph in their organ here this evening declaring that the attack on Laborl, which insinuates; did very little harm, was made solely to arouse the pity of the people of Rennes for the lamentable lot of an escaped convict from Devil's Island.

MERCIER PUT ON THE RACK.

M. Labori Resumes His Work and Questions the Accuser of Dreyfus, Who Refuses to Answer.

RENNES, Aug. 22.—Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defense, who was murderously assaulted Aug. 14, was present in court this morning when the trial of Capt. Dreyfus was resumed. The proceedings opened at 6:30 A. M.

The arrival of M. Labori at the Lycée was the signal for scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm. At 6:15 A. M. three carriages, preceded by a number of bicycles, drove up. The first carriage contained M. Labori and his wife and physicians. The others contained friends of the lawyer and some Police Inspectors. The crowd about the Lycée Building rushed up to M. Labori's carriage, and a number of persons eagerly thrust their hands through the windows to greet the distinguished lawyer.

When M. Labori descended he was surrounded by friends, and a hundred hands pressed his, while he was assailed with all sorts of questions, to which he smilingly replied:

"I am getting on well, my friends, thank you; thank you."

As M. Labori, still accompanied by Mme. Labori and a physician, entered the courtroom the audience greeted him by standing up, and there was a general roar of applause, accompanied by the clapping of hands, which was distinctly heard in the streets.

TEARS IN M. LABORI'S EYES.

Tears filled the eyes of the wounded man, who was evidently deeply affected by the warm welcome accorded him. Among those who greeted M. Labori were Gens. Billot and Mercier, who courteously inquired as to his condition. The lawyer looked very well, considering his recent experience. He walked quite briskly, but held his left arm close to his side, in order not to disturb the wound. He was conducted to a light, well-cushioned armchair, instead of one of the ordinary cane-bottom chairs, behind the table set apart for the lawyers.

Mme. Labori, who entered the courtroom ahead of her husband, also received a hearty greeting. As she took a seat in court she was surrounded by friends, who overwhelmed her with congratulations on her husband's recovery, to which she smilingly responded.

At first the audience seemed to be apprehensive that Col. Jouaust, President of the court, might treat the applause of M. Labori as a demonstration which would warrant him in clearing the court. It began, therefore, with a few timid claps of the hands, but was soon followed by general applause upon the part of the whole audience, with the exception of a few people standing at the back of the court.

Dreyfus entered the court room soon afterward, and after saluting the judges in the usual manner, he turned to M. Labori with outstretched hand, and a smile of keen pleasure lighted up his pale and usually impassive features. The lawyer took the prisoner's hand and shook it warmly, whereupon Dreyfus gave him another look of gratitude and took his seat in front of counsel's table with his back toward them.

Col. Jouaust next read from a paper an address to M. Labori, the tone of the President being quite sympathetic. The lawyer made an impassioned reply. He was deeply affected and his voice was clear, though not so strong as before the outrage. He was very nervous and excited, and swayed to and fro as he delivered his reply, which profoundly impressed his hearers.

HE SEEMED TO BE SUFFERING.

Counsel's reply to the President considerably fatigued him and he sat down flushed and holding his side. He afterward once or twice nervously twitched his fingers and an expression flitted over his face as though he was suffering twinges of pain.

Mme. Réjane, the celebrated actress, was among those present in court to-day. She made the trip to Rennes especially to see the trial and the return of M. Labori into the case, and she was one of those who applauded most heartily his entry into the courtroom.

The first witness to-day was M. Grenier, the former Prefect of Delfort. His testimoney was favorable to Dreyfus, inasmuch as his deposition was distinctly hostile to Esterhazy.

Major Rollin of the Intelligence Department was asked during the course of his testimony by M. Labori how a certain document, of a later date than Mercier's Ministry, came into Gen. Mercier's possession. Rollin said it was not his business to explain, but counsel insisted, asking whose business it was.

Finally M. Labori asked Col. Jouaust to request Gen. Mercier to explain. The General arose and said he declined to answer. M. Labori insisted emphatically, but Mercier still refused to answer, and Major Carrière, the Government Commissary, supported him, on the ground that the examination was entering upon a matter which ought not, in the interest of the country, to be discussed publicly.

M. Labori then declared in a loud voice that he would reserve to himself the right to take the necessary measures to obtain the desired information. The next point was made by Dreyfus in his reply to Major Rollin. The latter had remarked that all the prisoner's papers were seized when his rooms were searched in 1894, and Col. Jouaust said that certain papers from his text book, "The School of War," were found missing. To this the prisoner retorted:

"Not in 1894, my Colonel!"

This caused some sensation, as the obvious interpretation was that the pages were torn out at the War Office and that then the fact was used against him as an insinuation that he had communicated the missing pages to foreign agents.

DREYFUS'S EXCITED DENIAL.

A former Secretary of the War Office named Ferret next testified to seeing Dreyfus prying into other officers' work during their absence, and the prisoner replied, excitedly, that Ferret's statements were concoctions by a former Minister of War. Then, in a cooler manner, the prisoner made a statement explaining the difficulties in the way of a civilian, such as Ferret, entering the offices of the General Staff.

Gen. Gonse thereupon presented two letters to the effect that the writers, both of whom were civilians, obtained easy admittance to the offices.

Here Dreyfus retorted smartly that the regulations were most strict in this respect and that, therefore, some persons were guilty of gross breach of discipline, and M. Demange added that if entry to these offices was so easy anybody could procure the information Dreyfus was alleged to have obtained so surreptitiously.

Lieut. Col. Bertin, who was the head of Dreyfus's office in 1894, was the next witness, and showed himself to be a most virulent enemy of the prisoner. He had evidently learned his testimony by heart, and declared it in a strident, aggressive tone, which grated upon the ears of the audience. Some of his remarks, particularly his declaration that he was convinced of Dreyfus's guilt by M. Bertillon's chart and his introduction of Esterhazy's statements against Dreyfus, elicited general smiles in court.

Lieut. Col. Bertin's testimony was concluded with a passage at arms between him and M. Labori. The latter declared that Bertin himself, by remarks which he had made upon a certain occasion, convinced the lawyer of the innocence of Dreyfus.

Counsel then recalled other words used by Bertin to the effect that M. Delange was counsel for the German Embassy because he had defended others accused of espionage.

The witness admitted the correctness of M. Labori's quotation, whereupon M. Demange jumped up and protested against Lieut. Col. Bertin's statement. Sharp words were exchanged until Col. Jouaust intervened and refused to allow any further discussion of a matter outside of the case.

Several minor witnesses followed.

JEANNEL HARD ON THE PRISONER.

Lieut. Col. Jeannel repeated evidence which he had said before the Court of Cassation. He was very hard on Dreyfus, but while testifying he scarcely once looked the prisoner in the face.

The last witness of the day, Capt. Maistre, read a letter from an officer, now at Nantes, affirming that while he was on the general staff as a probationer, at the same time as Dreyfus, the latter told the officer of his visit to Alsace-Lorraine, and recounted how he had followed the German Army manoeuvres on foot and on horseback.

This was intended to show Dreyfus was not telling the truth when he denied having been present at any time at the manoeuvres at Alsace-Lorraine.

Another part of Capt. Maistre's evidence proved to be in favor of Dreyfus. In contradiction of other witnesses who declared Dreyfus frequently staid late at the office prying into other officers' duties, Capt. Maistre declared to-day that Dreyfus was disinclined to work, and often left the offices before the regular time.

The prisoner, in the tone of calm moderation which, to-day, again distinguished his utterances, replied to Capt. Maistre's allegations, and added with reference to M. Beaurepaire's accusations, that the latter's immorality would ere long be demonstrated before the court-martial. The court then rose for the day.

Maître Labori was immediately surrounded by friends, nearly every one in court wishing to shake hands with him. He was cheerful and smiling and had a few well-chosen words for everyone. Mme. Labori shared in the admiration expressed for her husband.

The brilliant lawyer returned home in a carriage as he had come, with an escort of two mounted gendarmes. Policemen, gendarmes, and detectives were also distributed along the road, as a precaution against a fresh outrage.

Apart from the salutations of his personal friends, there was no demonstration while M. Labori was either going to or coming from the Lycee.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following are the proceedings in detail:

The President of the Court, Col. Jouaust, on taking his seat, turned to Maitre Labori, and, amid impressive silence, read an address as follows:

"Allow me, Maître Labori, to express to you the unanimous sentiments of the court-martial at the odius attempt to which you nearly fell a victim. This unspeakable act has excited everywhere, especially among the members of the court-martial, the keenest indignation. [Applause.] We are glad it did not have grave consequence to you and that the skillful and devoted attention lavished upon you permit you to resume your duties to-day." [Applause.]

In spite of the President's exhortation not to fatigue himself, M. Labori replied:

"M. le President: Permit me, notwithstanding my weakness and emotion, to say a word in reply to those you have done me the honor to address to me in such deeply touching terms. It was for me a visitation of a particularly painful nature to be struck down at the time when this case was beginning to realize my beautiful dream of the last few years, namely, to plead this case in all its amplitude before a tribunal of soldiers. That was my aspiration, and that will explain to you my emotion and sorrow, as well as my joy to-day.

"I will not revert to that, but I wish to thank all friends or foes or indifferent people who have honored me with these signs of sympathy, of which I am deeply sensible, and I thank you, Mr. President and members of the court-martial, and also all the eminent men who, though I have not the honor of knowing them, except in the course of these long struggles in which we have met, and in the progress of which the faces of our adversaries end by smiling a little, like the faces of friends, or at least like those of old acquaintances who have expressed their sympathy.

MANY LETTERS OF SYMPATHY.

"I thank you, friends and colleagues, even the humblest correspondents, who have done me the honor to write to me without giving their address, because their marks of sympathy, though coming from the humblest abodes, were also the most sincere and the most touching.

"I resume my place in court rather to hear than to speak. If I am less active I shall bring no less conscientiousness, nor less good temper into my work. It is a difficult task we are all performing. You who are the arbiters, and who will render justice—we, the auxiliaries. But all of this will keep us on, for we shall have the sense of duty done.

"Let us now continue the proceedings in which we have yet to pass through many vicissitudes. Thanks to the fullness of these investigations, we shall see emerge from them perfect truth and complete justice making for peace."

In conclusion, M. Labori remarked that they now had the right to hope, and declared that protests and recriminations after the success of the work of justice must be regarded as inadmissible, and that it must be known that "error has ever a larger share in human affairs than treachery." [Applause.]

The eminent lawyer, whose face showed emotion and fatigue, seated himself amid prolonged hand-clapping.

M. Grénier, former Prefect of Belfort, was the first witness called. He said he considered Esterhazy to be an irresponsible personage. Esterhazy, he continued, was the orderly officer of the witness's father, who always praised his fidelity and devotion. But nevertheless Esterhazy, even then, was a disappointed man. He was always complaining of deception, grumbling at fate, and living in great style without means to uphold it. He squandered successive legacies.

The witness, continuing, said he introduced Esterhazy to M. Jules Roche, reporter of the Budget of the Minister of War, who wanted an educated, intelligent officer capable of explaining military technicalities. No one, according to M. Grénier, was better qualified for this than Esterhazy, who spoke every European language and was thoroughly posted on military science and the general and military history of Europe.

[Among the letters seized by Judge Bertulus at the lodgings of Mlle. Pays, July 12, 1898, was one addressed by Esterhazy to Jules Roche, in which the former begged M. Roche to use his influence with M. Grénier to secure Esterhazy a position in the War Office. Henry is spoken of in this letter as an intimate friend and old comrade of the writer.]

TRIED TO ENTER MINISTRY OF WAR.

At Esterhazy's request, the witness made numerous attempts to get the former into the Ministry of War, which Esterhazy declared was necessary in order to enable him to pass for Lieutenant Colonel.

M. Grénier continued that at that time Esterhazy attributed the resistance which he encountered to various people, including the late Lieut. Col. Henry. But when the witness reassured Esterhazy on this point the latter exclaimed:

"It is the last thing I should expect for Henry to be nasty."

"You May Bend the Sapling But Not the Tree."

When disease has become chronic and deep seated it is often difficult to cure it. That is the reason why it is best to take Hood's Sarsaparilla when disease first shows itself. In long-seated, tenacious cases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is also wonderfully successful.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Col. Jouaust—Did Esterhazy tell you he believed in the innocence of Dreyfus?

The witness could not reply definitely to this question. He said his recollections were not sufficiently exact. He fancied Esterhazy had said so, but he could not swear to it.

Lieut. Col. Rollin of the Intelligence Department was the next witness. He described the spy Lajoux employed in the department as a "bad spy," whom it was found necessary to suppress.

M. Labori asked the witness whether he knew Lajoux had offered to make revelations in the Dreyfus affair, and the witness replied that Lajoux wrote to the Minister of War asking for assistance and referring to the Dreyfus case.

The clerk of the court read a letter, in which, after dwelling upon his services, Lajoux said it was in consequence of Henry's exactions that the spy Cuers had become an enemy instead of an ally. He also described a conversation with Cuers, in which Cuers declared Dreyfus had never been heard of at army headquarters in Berlin, and that on the news of the arrest of Dreyfus, Gen. Count von Waldersée summoned all the German Military Attachés in Europe to Berlin, and they unanimously declared that not one of them had ever had relations with Dreyfus.

[Richard Cuers has it in his power to reveal the actual traitor. In 1896 he was a spy in the employ of the French Government at Basel, Switzerland. He communicated to the Secret Intelligence Bureau the fact that in 1894 the German Government employed only one French officer as a spy to obtain secret documents for it, and that he "was a commandant of a battalion, between forty-five and fifty years of age, and decorated." Picquart immediately ordered Commandant Lauth to go to Basel to investigate. Henry, at his own request, accompanied him. On their return they said that Cuers had named a certain officer. On investigation it was proved that the officer named was quite innocent. Later Picquart learned indirectly from Cuers that Lauth and Henry, at the Basel interview, had seemed not desirous of information, and had hardly allowed him to speak." Two years later, when Picquart was prosecuting Esterhazy for forgery, Judge Bertulus found among the latter's papers a document headed "Basel" and "Richard Cuers" in Esterhazy's own handwriting. The paper was a copy of the report made by Henry in regard to the Basel excursion.]

CUERS NEVER HEARD OF DREYFUS.

Cuers added that he himself had never heard of Dreyfus. Lajoux then complained of his abandonment by the headquarters staff and the measures taken against him by officers of the Ministry of War. He spoke of the promises of Col. Sandherr and Henry, who gave him credit for most of the success of their work in the Intelligence Department.

After the reading of this letter, M. Labori inquired:

"Can Lieut. Col. Rollin explain how a man, regarded as a rogue and a bad egg, is now receiving a pension of 200f. monthly?"

To this the witness replied: "It is no doubt in recognition of his previous services." [Laughter.]

Then M. Labori asked if the witness assumed responsibility for the report of Nov. 30, 1897, which was attributed to a Foreign Military Attaché.

[This is the famous Schneider letter which has been recently pronounced by the Austro-Hungarian Attaché in Paris to be a forgery.]

The Government Commissary, Major Carriere, protested against this question, saying it referred to affairs of State and should not be answered except behind closed doors.

[It will be recalled that just before the court-martial convened Gen. de Gallifiet, the Minister of War, released the military witnesses from maintaining the excuse of professional secrecy provided they would reveal nothing that should make known "the system of national defense or implicate affairs of State."]

ROLLIN DENIES THAT HE KNOWS.

M. Labori pointed out that he had not named anybody, and Lieut. Col. Rollin replied that he had no knowledge regarding the translation of the document in question.

At this M. Labori called the attention of the witness to the cautious nature of his reply, and asked him how the document came into the possession of Gen. Mercier. Gen. Mercier thought the witness was not justified in answering. But in reply to further queries Mercier declared he took the full responsibility for the translation submitted to the Court.

Thereupon M. Labori pointed out that when the document was produced Gen. Mercier was no longer Minister of War, and what right, then, had he to have in his possession a document which was a State secret?

Gen. Mercier did not reply.

Counsel then asked what right had Gen. Mercier to retain possession of all the documents in the secret dossier.

The silence of Gen. Mercier was unbroken.

M. Labori—I am asking for the official responsibility, and I make note of the fact that it is refused. I will reserve the right to take all the measures which I think proper. [Sensation.]

Counsel added that he would later ask Col. Jouaust to recall Gen. Mercier and would put numerous questions to him, to which, however, counsel added, he could foresee the General would refuse to reply. [Sensation.]

Reverting next to Lieut. Col. Rollin's evidence and the testimonial Rollin had given Spy Guénée, M. Labori read the evidence of Guenée before the Court of Cassation, pointing out that after such evidence none of the information of which Guénée supplied in 1894 could be maintained against Dreyfus.

[Guénée is a low private detective, upon whose generalizations the part of the indictment referring to Dreyfus's moral character was based. He was engaged by Du Paty de Clam, who first had charge of the case. Before the Cour de Cassation Guénée admitted that many of the things that he had reported to Du Paty were only hearsay, and he also declared that even these had been grossly exaggerated by the latter. Du Paty and Henry privately employed him to shadow Picquart in 1896, when the chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau was hot on Esterhazy's trail. Guénée reported that Picquart was in communication with the Dreyfusards and was constantly consulting Maître Leblois. The spy's reports found their way to Gen. Billot, in consequence of them Picquart became a subject for suspicion to the Minister of War.]

GONSE REVILES LAJOUX.

Replying to a question as to the character of Lajoux and the confidence which could be placed in his statements, Gen. Gonse handed in a report giving Lajoux the worst possible character.

Dreyfus then made a statement regarding a passage of Rollin's evidence referring to the searches made in his (Dreyfus's) residence in 1894.

[Regarding the search, the indictment drawn up by Besson d'Ormeschéville, Dec. 19, 1894, states: "When they searched his (Dreyfus's) pockets, he said, 'Take my keys, open everything in my house; you will find nothing.' A search was made at his house, and gave, or very nearly gave, the results indicated by him. But it is permissible to suppose that, since no letter, even no family letters, with the exception of those addressed to Mme. Dreyfus during his engagement to her; no notes, even of tradesmen, were found in the course of this search, the true explanation is that, whatever could in any way compromise him had been hidden or destroyed long before."]

"Everything," said the prisoner, "was seized without exception.

Col. Jouaust—Some of the pages were missing of your notes taken at the lectures given by the Military College? That has been the subject of remark.

Dreyfus—No, my Colonel, not in 1894. [Sensation.]

M. Ferret, former Secretary of the War Office, who is alleged to have caught Dreyfus prying into the work of some of his fellow-officers during their absence, testified that toward the end of 1893, on returning from his luncheon, at an hour the officers were usually out, he found Dreyfus in the Fourth Bureau, standing with a stranger, a civilian, at the table, consulting a document which seemed to the witness to be connected with the transport of troops.

M. Demange—Why did you not give this evidence in 1894?

Witness said he regretted he had overlooked it. Besides, he added, it was not his business to suspect his chiefs.

M. Demange—The Court will form its own opinion of this five years silence.

M. Labori—When did the witness first mention these facts?

Ferret—I do not remember. [Murmurs.]

M. Labori—Hey. It would be interesting to have an explanation.

DREYFUS ACCUSES MERCIER.

Ferret—It was about a year ago.

The prisoner protested against such statements, which, he said, were nothing but "vile insinuations," concocted by a former Minister of War. [Gen. Mercier.] [Great sensation.]

"I never went into my office," continued Dreyfus, "at any other time than the hours of duty, declare it was impossible, or at least most difficult, for a civilian to enter the offices of the Ministry of War."

Dreyfus added that while his wife was at Houlgate, Normandy, in August or September, 1894, he happened to go to his office at noon, though the usual hour was 2 o'clock.

Col. Jouaust questioned Dreyfus relative to his hours of duties and the difficulty of introducing a stranger into the offices, after which Gen. Gonse asked for permission to speak in order to complete his evidence. He said he received a letter yesterday evening from M. Le Chatelier, Chief Engineer of the Department of Roads and Bridges, and the General read a letter in which Le Chatelier said:

"'During six or seven years I had a permit for the Ministry of War, and went there at least a hundred times. I did not have to show my permit more than ten times. On another occasion I was accompanied by a friend, who entered without any other formality than opening the gate and saluting the sentry.'" [Laughter.]

Gen. Gonse read another letter of similar purport, and Dreyfus said:

"The rule was strict. The letters only prove that certain persons did not observe it."

M. Demange—It also proves that since the Ministry of War was so easily entered, others besides officers could easily procure information." [Murmurs of dissent.]

[In Dreyfus's own summary of his case, sent in a letter to Maitre Demange Dec. 31, 1894, occurs this significant passage: "To sum up, it results from this conversation, (with Du Paty de Clam:) (1) That there have been leakages at the Ministry. (2) That * * * must have heard, and must have repeated to Commandant Henry that there was an officer who was a traitor. I do not think he would have invented it of his own accord. (3) That the incriminating document was taken by * * * From all this I draw the following conclusions, the first certain, the two others possible: First, a spy really exists * * * at the French Ministry, for documents have disappeared. Secondly, perhaps the spy slipped in as an officer's uniform, imitating his handwriting in order to divert suspicion. Thirdly, * * *" The stars are inserted in the place of the name of a member of the contre espionnage, who has not yet been publicly mentioned in connection with the case.]

BERTIN TAKES THE STAND.

Lieut. Col. Bertin, who was Chief of Dreyfus's bureau in 1894, followed. He traversed the old ground of Dreyfus's entry into the department, testified to the prisoner's great zeal at first, and said that this later was replaced by great carelessness in matters of detail.

"In the face of this," said Bertin, "I gradually ceased to consider him an assistant. He left an enormous amount of uncompleted work. Thus, after devoting much time to initiating him into the secrets of the concentration of troops on the Eastern Railway system in time of war, I did not receive any service in exchange."

Witness added that the reports he gave Dreyfus when he left were such that he could never enter the Railroad Department. Proceeding, the witness reiterated that Dreyfus was in a position to acquaint himself with the questions of the Eastern Railroad's mobilization, and described a conversation which he had with Dreyfus in 1893, which, in the opinion of the witness, threw a curious light on Dreyfus's idea of the Fatherland.

Lieut. Col. Bertin also spoke of the comparisons of the handwritings, and then, turning to the prisoner's attitude at the court-martial of 1894, he said it painfully impressed him, and he was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus by the evidence of M. Bertillon.

When the witness told the Minister of War of his impressions, the latter sent him to President Casimir-Périer, to whom Bertin explained on the injury which would result from the treachery of Dreyfus and the injury which might result if he escaped.

According to the Lieutenant Colonel, M. Casimir-Périer appeared much impressed, and Bertin gained the impression that he was "speaking to a soldier who regarded the matter from the same point of view as himself."

CONTROVERTS PICQUART'S TESTIMONY.

Referring to his interviews with M. Scheurer-Kestner, formerly a Vice President of the Senate, "whom I always regarded as an honorable man, obeying the dictates of his conscience," Lieut. Col. Bertin controverted part of Col. Picquart's evidence on the subject, and at the conclusion of his deposition the witness declared he never ordered Dreyfus to procure information concerning the entire network of railroads, "which the prisoner sought to acquire from Capt. Cuignot."

Replying to questions on the subject of the alleged untimely visit of Dreyfus to his office, witness said that the plans were kept in his office and that Dreyfus knew the word necessary to open the press containing them.

M. Scheurer-Kestner, it also appeared, often told the witness he was unable to fathom the affair, and finally Bertin was advised to have a talk with the Minister of War.

[M. Scheurer-Kestner is said to be dying. It will be recalled that he first began the public campaign in the defense of Dreyfus. Like Dreyfus, he is an Alsacian. He learned of the existence of proofs against Esterhazy through Picquart's lawyer, Leblois, in June, 1897. He is a man of wealth and at once began an investigation on his own account. When de Castro, Esterhazy's lawyer, called on him with his client's letters and a fac simile of the bordereau taken from a newspaper, M. Scheurer-Kestner took the letters and compared them with some on his desk that de Castro recognized to be also in Esterhazy's hand. M. Scheurer-Kestner, it will be recalled, tried in vain to induce Minister of War Billot to reopen the case. His first public declaration in defense of the prisoner is to be found in a letter addressed to Le Matin, in the issue of Oct. 29, 1897, in which he wrote: "I am convinced of Dreyfus's innocence, and more than ever I am resolved to pursue his rehabilitation." It was through his advice that Mathieu Dreyfus publicly denounced Esterhazy, Nov. 14, 1897, in order to force Billot to act.]

LETTER FROM SCHEURER-KESTNER.

At this juncture the Clerk of the court read a letter from M. Scheurer-Kestner excusing himself from being unable to attend the session of the court. The letter referred to the steps taken by Mathieu Dreyfus to secure the rehabilitation of his brother, and described the writer's investigations and how is was only when Esterhazy's handwriting was shown him that his hesitation ended. The letter also described the moments of anguish the writer experienced during the course of the campaign, and dwelt on the opinion expressed in the judgment of the Court of Cassation and the confessions of Esterhazy that he was the writer of the bordereau.

In conclusion the letter said:

"You will permit an old Alsacian, Monsieur le Président, to express the sentiment that the hour of justice will soon strike in the interest of the army, of justice, and of the country." [Great sensation.]

Replying to M. Demange, Lieut. Col. Bertin further explained his connection with M. Scheurer-Kestner. At the manoeuvres that year the witness told Gen. Billot of the action M. Scheurer-Kestner was taking, and the General replied:

"'Tell him not to do anything. I shall appeal to my old friend.'

"I telegraphed to M. Scheurer-Kestner accordingly," said Bertin, "for I could not enter Alsace, the Germans having brutally forbidden me to go there."

M. Demange reminded the witness of a remark he made to M. Ferdinand Scheurer-Kestner, namely:

"'There are only five of us who know this terrible secret. One out of the five must betray it before you can know anything.'"

Counsel asked if the secret was not that Dreyfus was innocent?

Lieut. Col. Bertin—Oh! No! No!

M. Demange—According to the terms of the conversation?

Lieut. Col. Bertin (energetically)—No! No! and I'll tell you why. I have never concealed two things from any members of the Scheurer-Kestner family. Firstly, that M. Scheurer-Kestner would be doing a great service if his efforts resulted in establishing the innocence of a man who had worn the uniform of a French officer. Secondly, that I was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus. [Sensation.]

M. Demange—Did you not once make the following remark: "This Jew was a thrust at headquarters and we had to get rid of him?"

Lieut. Col. Bertin—No! Never! I absolutely deny it. When I was in the War Office the Jewish question was never raised. Dreyfus was regarded as a comrade. I confided all my secrets to him and gave him the password of my locker.

REPORTS COMMENDED DREYFUS.

A number of official reports were here read, unanimously recognizing Dreyfus as a brilliant officer who was anxious to succeed. The reports of the Headquarters Staff alone cast imputations upon the prisoner's character.

M. Labori asked the Court's leave, with the permission of Lieut. Col. Bertin, to question the witness on a delicate subject. He referred, continued counsel, to a remark made by Bertin at a dinner at which M. Labori was present at the house of a mutual friend a fortnight after the degradation of Dreyfus.

"I have absolute confidence in the good faith of Lieut. Col. Bertin," added M. Labori, "and I am convinced that if his recollections are exact enough he will not hesitate to reply."

Bertin asked the lawyer to mention the name of the mutual friend who gave the dinner. M. Labori whispered the name and the witness nodded assent.

M. Labori—Do you remember that you were among the first to suggest to me belief in the innocence of Dreyfus?

Bertin—No, no; it is impossible.

M. Labori—Does the witness remember that during the course of the dinner he became excited in talking about Dreyfus?

The Lieutenant Colonel pointed out that the terms of intimacy which prevailed at the dinner must be taken into account, reminded M. Labori that he was an old friend of his father's, and wondered whether counsel was still the same man, who, taking the witness's hand on the occasion of the dinner, said:

"'I will never forget what you have done for my father.'"

"I do not forget the words," said M. Labori, with voice trembling at the recollection. "But I am referring especially to the somewhat strong remarks you made against Maître Demange. I am not seeking to provoke a scene between Lieut. Col. Bertin and Maître Demange. Did you not say to me when I spoke of Maître Demange's belief in the innocence of Dreyfus:

"'Demange! Don't mention him! He is counsel for the German Embassy!'" [Cries of "Oh! Oh!"]

ADMITS ACCUSING DEMANGE.

Bertin—If I can remember I will reply. I am here to tell the truth, and I will tell all I know. I am here for the truth, like you.

M. Labori—When I asked why you said that you replied that M. Demange had already defended other spies and that he was an official offender.

Lieut. Col. Bertin admitted the truth of M. Labori's statements.

M. Labori—You should be sure regarding the intervention of Maître Demange, because a barrister of his standing is not appointed officially unless there are important reasons for it.

Counsel proceeded to relate how, when he left Lieut. Col. Bertin, he discussed the above conversation with his wife and wondered what security could be found in the oath or judgment of men who readily believed things so ridiculous.

"My belief in the innocence of Dreyfus," M. Labori added, "began that day. I give you my word of honor that Lieut. Col. Bertin admitted he had a grudge against Maître Demange, saying it was because he defended Dreyfus badly by persisting in making Dreyfus deny all the charges against him. Lieut. Col. Bertin evidently thought Maître Demange ought to have joined with the others in trying to convict Dreyfus."

Dreyfus here arose and objected to Lieut. Col. Bertin's insinuation. The prisoner recalled his sufferings since feverish nights on Devil's Island and reiterated again and again his love for the army and love for France.

Col. Jouaust here declared the incident closed.

M. Demange, however, interposed, saying: "You will, however, allow me to appear on the scene." [Laughter.]

Continuing, M. Demange said he preferred to speak in the presence of Lieut. Col. Bertin, and remarked:

"As the trial of Dreyfus was held behind closed doors, Lieut. Col. Bertin could not know if I defended him well or ill."

Bertin—I heard of the speech for the defense afterward.

M. Demange then said that the fact that he was chosen to defend spies was proof of his discretion.

MAJOR GENDRON'S EVIDENCE.

A brief adjournment followed, and when the court resumed its session Major Gendron was called to testify regarding the Austrian woman Mme. Dely. He said he had taken tea at her house on a single occasion, and that he thereafter confined himself to exchanging a few polite words with her when they met, though the gallant officer asserted that the lady urged his revisiting her home. He thought that neither the age nor the beauty of the lady accounted for her stylish mode of dressing, nor for the presence of her child. All this, it appears, told the witness that he was dealing with an adventuress. He heard that she had fine acquaintances, including Dreyfus, and, in view of the fact that in such companionship Dreyfus was liable to commit some light, imprudent action, witness informed Lieut. Col. Bertin of his fears.

Referring to the organization of the Intelligence Department, Major Gendron said that he had viewed with deep pain the destruction of all the work "the great patriot Col. Sandherr, had done in defense of the country."

"It is a great misfortune," he added, "that such a man no longer exists."

Major Bosse, Capt. Boullenger, Col. Jeannel, and Major Masitre all testified. In the main their evidence was uninteresting and largely surmise or hearsay, but it was distinctly biased and intended to bolster up the assertions of the Generals.

Col. Jeannel during his cross-examination threw some light upon the question of the Firing Manual, which, he said, he lent Dreyfus in 1894.

LOANED DREYFUS THE MANUAL.

M. Demange wanted to know the exact date, and Col. Jeannel said he believed it was in July, adding, "in 1894." That would have been a point calculated to weaken the proofs against Dreyfus, counsel pointing out that Col. Jeannel was not examined in 1894, and asking the cause of this irregularity. The date of the bordereau was given as April of that year, namely, before Col. Jeannel lent the Firing Manual. The prisoner said that in 1894 he insisted at both the preliminary examination and at the court-martial that Col. Jeannel should be examined.

"I obtained no satisfaction." Dreyfus added. "I was, however, sure of my facts. Col. Jeannel's memory must be playing him false. Perhaps the confusion arises from the fact that I asked him to lend me the German Firing Manual."

Col. Jouaust—Do you remember that, Col. Jeannel? Col. Jeannel—No.

At this point M. Labori expressed surprise that it was not thought necessary in 1894 to examine a witness who to-day, out of "pure caprice and for the convenience of the prosecution," had become an excellent witness.

The Court, counsel added, would deduce its own opinion.

During the course of the subsequent proceedings a letter written by Capt. Lemonier was read, repeating an alleged conversation with Dreyfus, when the latter is said to have stated that he followed the German manoeuvres at Mulhouse.

The prisoner briefly controverted some of the latter witness's statements, but said he would not condescend to reply to Capt. Lemonier's assertions, nor to M. Beaurepaire's, but, he added, he was extremely sorry to see an officer utilize the utterances of a witness whose immorality was acknowledged.

The court then adjourned.

COL. SCHNEIDER IS IN PARIS.

He Will Do Nothing, However, in Regard to the Forgery Until After the Court-Martial.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Col. Schneider, the Austrian Military Attaché, has arrived at his embassy here. The officials of the embassy declare the attaché will say nothing regarding the letter incident until the Dreyfus court-martial is concluded.

It is understood that he will then institute proceedings for forgery against the men who used the letter alleged to have been written by him and of which he has denied authorship in the following dispatch to the Figaro:

"The letter of Nov. 30, 1897, attributed to me and reproduced in the Figaro of Aug. 10, 1899, is a forgery. SCHNEIDER."

The letter referred to is alleged to have been written by Col. Schneider, and in it he was supposed to have said that Col. Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi, respectively the German and Italian Military Attachés at Paris in 1894, were trying to make out that it was not Dreyfus who had given them secret information, and adding that he (Schneider) had no belief in these protestations. M. Cavaignac, the former Minister of War, and Gen. Mercier, in their testimony at the court-martial of Dreyfus, made a great point of this.

HAMBURG, Aug. 22.—The Hamburgische Correspondent, discussing the assertion that Germany should publish certain documents proving the innocence of Dreyfus, says:

"The answer to this is that documents of this nature cannot be produced, for the simple reason that Germany never had anything to do with Capt. Dreyfus."

MAJOR MARCHAND INDIGNANT.

Says Story of the Killing of French Officers in the Soudan Is an Infamous Calumny.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Libre Parole publishes an interview with Major Marchand, the African explorer, who, while not doubting the death of Lieut. Col. Klobb and his companions, declares the story of the killing an infamous calumny, as he does not believe Lieut. Col. Klobb had time to overtake the Voulet expedition. Major Marchand thinks the fate of Klobb and Meunier due to their recklessness in attempting to traverse a dangerous region with insufficient escort.

Esterhazy Hissed in London.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Commandant Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy was recognized to-day while walking along Oxford Street, London, and was soon surrounded by a crowd of people, who hissed and groaned. Esterhazy was unable to find refuge in a cab until the police had dispersed the people.

GUERIN WILL USE THE TORCH.

Pours Petroleum Over the Room Near Which He Anticipates an Attack.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Anticipating an attack to-day from the gendarmes occuping an adjacent house, M. Guerin, President of the Anti-Semite League, and his companions, who are barricaded in the headquarters of the league, poured petroleum in a room near the point from which the attack was expected, preparatory to setting it on fire. The anticipated move on the part of the officers, however, did not materialize.

The streets in the neighborhood of the Rue de Chabrol, in which the building occupied by the Anti-Semites is located, are quiet to-day, but a strong force of troops is on guard there.

RIOTERS BROUGHT INTO COURT.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—A Magistrate to-day interrogated Sebastian Faure, the Anarchist orator, who denied the slightest participation in the attempt to murder Police Commissary Goulier.

Ten of the men arrested for taking part in Sunday's dem

FIRST BIG GUN IN BEEF TRUST FIGHT

Retail Butchers Pledge $700,000 to Build Slaughter House.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER MAY AID

Leaders in Movement Say They Can Get All the Money They Want.

site Offered in Long Island City—Plan for Campaign in the West—Fight to the Finish and No Quarter to be Given.

The first big gun in the war that is to be waged by the retail butchers of this city against the beef trust was fired last night. At an enthusiastic meeting of the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association, held in Bloomingdale Hall, 915 Eighth Avenue, $700,000 was subscribed by the members present as an earnest of their desire to build a slaughterhouse in this city where the cattle to be used by the members of the association will be killed.

The association met as a branch of the National association, and the large sum subscribed represents only the subscriptions of about 300 of the members, the number attending the meeting. As 400 new members were elected last night, making the total membership of this branch of the association 1,200, it was confidently stated by President Louis Wagner that $1,500,000 can easily be raised when the other members have been heard from.

The National Association has two branches in this city. The one which met last night is composed of butchers doing business on the west side of town. There is yet another association, the Retail Butchers' Protective Association, composed of west side butchers, which has also a membership of 1,200. Independent of these there are some 1,100 butchers in the city who have not as yet joined either association. It was confidently stated last night that within a few weeks every butcher in New York will be a member of one of these two associations, and that the two working in harmony will give the trust a battle of immense proportions.

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

The meeting last night was held in executive session, and the details of what transpired were made public by President Wagner and a number of the Trustees. They are all very much in earnest, and state positively that the fight will be to a finish and that no quarter will be asked or given. The butchers say that they are making this fight as much for the consumer as for themselves and they consequently expect that, no matter what move is made by the trust to hinder this independent action on the part of the retailers, the consumer will stick by them.

If this is done the butchers say that neither they nor the consumer will ever again be at the mercy of a monopoly, that prices will be maintained at a fair standard, and that an immense impetus will be given to trade in this vicinity by the employment of hundreds of men in the independent packing house and its various ramifications.

The butchers have not taken this action without feeling the public pulse, and it is a significant fact, they claim, that a number of capitalists have approached them with offers to aid in the capitalization of the enterprise. President Louis Wagner announced in the meeting that a close personal friend of John L. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, had called on him on Saturday last and suggested the advisability of his conferring with Mr. Rockefeller with a view to sounding him on the subject of backing the plan for a packing house in this city.

Mr. Wagner would not disclose the name of this person, nor would he say whether or not he spoke by authority of Mr. Rockefeller. He pointed out, however, that Mr. Rockefeller was no friend of the beef Trust, mainly from the fact of his known enmity toward the Cudahys, dating from their venture in oil of some years ago.

TO SEE MR. ROCKEFELLER.

At any event, what President Wagner told the members on this subject was of sufficient importance to warrant their appointing a committee who will wait on Mr. Rockefeller to-day and place the matter before him. Meyer Block, one of the trustees, announced that he had also been approached by two capitalists, whose names he would not divulge, but who offered to raise any sum necessary to place the plan on a solid financial basis.

Vice President George J. Loeser reported that he had been to Philadelphia and that the butchers in that city, acting as a branch of the National Association, had already subscribed $300,000 for the purpose of establishing there an independent packing house of their own. It was also stated that the butchers in Boston would take similar action, and that word had been received from a number of points throughout the State, notably Buffalo, that the butchers in these smaller cities would purchase their beef from the slaughter house in this city.

Another part of the general plan which was discussed was a scheme to establish a large packing house in Kansas City, modeled after the big plants in Chicago, and which, it is proposed, shall be run by the retail butchers throughout the country acting in concert, or, more properly, by the National Association itself. Here it is proposed to establish the headquarters for purchasing Western cattle on the hoof, slaughtering a part of them there for distribution in that part of the country, and shipping a percentage of the live cattle to this and other cities. The entire plan is to divert all the trade possible from Chicago.

WILL CARRY PLAN THROUGH.

President Wagner said last night that the butchers of this city had gone into this fight to stay. No matter what the trust might do, he said, the plan for an independent packing house would be carried through. He said that the butchers would positively refuse to treat with the trust in any manner, and even should it reduce its prices in the face of this opposition the New York slaughterhouse would yet be built.

The members, he said, understood precisely the advantages and the profits which would accrue to them by having a plant of their own, and they would not only protect themselves against the vagaries of the trust, but would also protect their customers by maintaining an established scale of prices. The slaughter house, he said, was to be run on a strictly co-operative basis. The shares were to be sold at $100 each, and no member was to have more than twenty of them.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Wagner, "we do not need at the present time any outside capital to aid us in this plan. Most of our members are well-to-do merchants, as are the members of the East Side Association, who will act with us, and we have positive assurances that from among them we can obtain subscriptions amounting to $1,500,000. We know, of course, that the trust will fight us with all its enormous power and capital, and if we seek to interest capitalists like Mr. Rockefeller in our fight we will do it mainly because we want to feel that we can count on having the sinews of war if we should need them.

IN OPERATION BY JANUARY.

"I can say in a most positive manner that we will have a slaughter house here in operation by Jan. 1, and already we have received an offer through W. Wallace Diedriches of a site in Long Island City covering two blocks for $20,000, and with twenty years in which to pay the amount. As to the proposed Kansas City packing house, that is a question for future consideration, but from what we have already learned, I have no hesitancy in saying that we can raise from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 among the retail butchers of the country with which to carry on such an enterprise.

"That we can successfully carry on such a plan as we propose is beyond question. We can purchase all the cattle we want, and it must be understood that 14,000 head of cattle are shipped weekly to New York City alone. With fixed prices and the establishment of confidence among the consumers, this trade will be largely increased, and it will be a neat blow at the trust if we can divert that trade from it. If it is taken into consideration that the retail butchers in cities like Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and many others, even including Chicago, intend to take similar action, the extent of the blow at the trust can be understood.

"One thing we want to impress on the consumer, and that is that we will not back down from the stand we have taken, and, as we have taken this step largely in the consumer's interest, we expect him to stand by us. We know that we have a fight on our hands, and the action of the trust can be foreshadowed, but once we abandon our project things will go back to just the same condition as before, and we will be in the grip of the trust more strongly than ever."

There was much enthusiasm among the members present and frequent bursts of applause could be heard coming from the hall in which the meeting was held. A number of the members, when seen after the meeting, said that the action taken was unanimous in every instance, and that the fight was on in earnest. A committee consisting of George Wagner, W. Grattfreind, and John Wagner was appointed to look for a suitable site on which to erect the proposed slaughter house.

CHICAGO BUTCHERS AMUSED.

Say New York Plan for a Slaughter House Cannot Succeed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The announcement by the Executive Committee of the New York Retail Butchers' Association of a plan to buy and slaughter their own cattle amuses Chicago butchers. Alderman Duddleston of Eastland and Duddleston recalled the fact that a similar scheme projected in 1887 by the local retail butchers failed.

"The New York butchers have been trying to build themselves a slaughter house for twenty years," said Alderman Duddleston, "but they will never succeed. They would find meat costing them just as much after they got their own slaughter house as it costs them now."

Kansas City's Receipts Break Record.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 22.—To-day's cattle receipts here broke the local record, reaching a total of 18,261, and exceeding receipts at Chicago, St. Louis, and Omaha combined. On Sept. 20, 1893, they were 18,035; on Aug. 3, 1893, they were 17,477, and on Oct. 16, 1894, they were 17,030. These were the best previous records. To-day's receipts were largely made up of feeders, although there was a liberal supply of fat cattle brought in on account of the high prices.

SHELTER ISLAND ELOPEMENT.

Daughter of Eugene V. Britton and Son of J. L. Hutchinson Are Secretly Married.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 22.—An elopement which took place from Shelter Island on Saturday night has just become known. The parties were Clara Britton, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Eugene V. Britton of 324 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Louis Hutchinson, the nineteen-year-old son of J. L. Hutchinson, once connected with the old Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson circus.

On Saturday afternoon late young Hutchinson hired a sailboat, and the elopers boarded her and sailed in a fair breeze to this place, where they were married by Dr. J. W. McKnight, a Presbyterian minister. Hutchinson had long paid court to Miss Britton, but the marriage was opposed by the young woman's parents on account of her age. Hutchinson's parents made no objections.

Both families have for years been summering at Shelter Island. The Hutchinson cottage is on Willow Terrace. Bide-a-Wee, the cottage of the Brittons, is barely a stone's throw distant, facing Deering's Harbor.

After the marriage had been performed the pair went back to Shelter Island and separated. Both went for luncheon to their respective homes, giving no indication to any member of their families of what had happened. They met by agreement later in the afternoon and took the train for Long Island City and went over to the Park Avenue Hotel in Manhattan.

Mr. Britton, father of the bride, is Vice President of the National City Bank of Brooklyn and a member of the brewing firm of Leavy & Britton. Mr. Hutchinson said this morning that he deplored the fact that his son should take such a foolish step. He thought Miss Britton was an admirable young woman, and if the young people had wanted he would have been glad to have given his consent.

Mr. Britton said that he also regretted such a sudden marriage. Both families, he said, were in perfect accord, and there was no reason why the young folks should have taken a step that was more romantic than practical. They will be welcomed back with open arms.

The eloping couple had not registered at the Park Avenue Hotel up to a late hour last night. The elder Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, however, arrived at the Park Avenue in the afternoon, but left later without having disclosed the object of their visit to any one about the hotel.

JOHN I. BLAIR'S BIRTHDAY.

Congratulated by Many Friends on Rounding the Ninety-seven Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 22.—The ninety-seventh birthday of John I. Blair, many times a millionaire, founder and owner of this town, was celebrated to-day, as his birthdays have been celebrated many years. All business was suspended and everybody took a holiday and called to congratulate Mr. Blair and to tell him how well he is looking and express the hope that he will continue many more years to occupy the plain frame house in which he has lived since he was a young man.

Mr. Blair is probably the most perfect type of the patriarch in the country. He lives within a short distance of his birthplace. He has built and developed great railroad systems and a huge fortune from this hamlet in the hills where he earned his first money eighty-odd years ago by selling the skins of muskrats and rabbits he trapped.

While he does not take an active part in the management of his huge property and spends all his time in his room or in a chair on a porch overlooking the scenes he has known and loved so long, his strong personality is yet felt, he is known as owner and master. His will, when he chooses to assert it, is yet the supreme law. He is living and will die among the descendants of the people he was born with, and knows every detail of the family and the local history of the neighborhood.

His business is managed by the Wall Street house of Blair & Co.—James H. Blair, John I. Blair, De Witt C. Blair, C. L. Blair, John B. Dennis, and Edgar L. Marston. On his birthdays there is always an assemblage here of the younger and more active members of his family. They attended in force to-day.

The venerable head of the clan was in good health and high spirits and was talking of some interests he is thinking of pushing, as well as exchanging friendly gossip with his neighbors of several generations.

OLD CONTENTION OF ENGINEERS.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—H. M. Arthur, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and thirteen other representatives of the Brotherhood lodges of Big Four engineers, who arrived in Cincinnati Monday night from Indianapolis, are here for the purpose of making a second attempt to adjust the differences between the Big Four and the engineers of that system.

The trouble arose over the demand of the engineers for a restoration of the rate of 1893, when they were cut down 8 and 10 per cent. Last week a fruitless three days' conference was held in Indianapolis.

To-day the committee retired to the private office of General Manager Schaff for a conference. President Ingalls is out of the city. There is a fair prospect of settlement.

NOW A WAXED PAPER TRUST.

A waxed-paper trust is the latest, and it is said to be a creature of the Standard Oil Company. J. L. St. John, who is organizing it, has options on seven of the ten factories in the United States. The capital stock is to be $5,000,000. There are waxed-paper plants in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Michigan, this city, Rock City Falls, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.; Passaic, N. J.; Elkhart, Ind.; Camden, N. J., and Philadelphia. Those at Paterson and Camden and one other have refused to join the combination.

Very much of the product of the plants is used in the lining of barrels, and the paraffine consumed in waxing is furnished by the Standard Oil Company. The promoters of the trust claim that the Standard people have agreed to furnish paraffine at a cheaper rate to those in the embryo combination.

RAMAPO COMPANY'S BIG LAND OPTIONS

Continued from Page 1.

outcome of his fight against the scheme seems to be without ground. Much depends on Commissioner Kane, who some time ago engaged in a bitter personal dispute with the Controller over the conduct of his office. This dispute resulted in Mr. Kane's indictment, and for a time there was deep feeling on the part of Mr. Kane against the Controller. Bridge Commissioner Shea, who is an intimate friend of both men, said yesterday that he did not believe Mr. Kane would permit any personal feeling to influence him in the performance of his duty, and that Mr. Kane if present at the meeting next Wednesday would not vote for the contract.

President Holahan yesterday maintained the position he first assumed in the matter and declared that he still believed the contract was in the best interests of the city. He was angry about the injunction suit brought by The World, and he vehemently asserted that "the people who are blocking our plan to give the people an adequate supply of water will suffer the consequences."

MR. HOLAHAN ANGRY.

Mr. Holahan's choler arose to a great height when he read a statement made by Bridge Commissioner Shea, in which the latter said: "These people (Holahan and his supporters) intend to involve the city in a contract for $200,000,000. They want to give the Ramapo Company a plant and then make the city pay double prices for water from it."

In commenting on Mr. Shea's remarks, Mr. Holahan relapsed into his usual stump speaking style of oratory and said sarcastically: "I'm glad there are a few honest men in the board to protect the dear people. Mr. Shea is giving out statements to the Brooklyn newspapers because he is a candidate for Sheriff of Kings County."

To this speech Mr. Shea made the following rejoinder: "I'd rather serve the people of Kings County than the Ramapo Water Company. It is more honorable, but probably less profitable, than the other. And I have the highest possible respect for Mr. Holahan at that."

It was learned yesterday that Edward Hogan, one of the Police Magistrates recently appointed by Mayor Van Wyck, is a stockholder in the Ramapo Company, and that a short time ago he sold a number of his shares at 115. Mr. Hogan, who has been "away up" in Tammany circles for many years, had been until he was appointed to the bench connected with Edward Lauterbach's law office. During the sessions of the Legislature at which the company obtained legislation giving it its extraordinary rights Mr. Hogan was a frequent visitor to the Capitol and was earnest and active in his support of the various Ramapo measures. He is generally credited with being the go-between in the dealings which involved "eminent" Republicans and distinguished "Tammany men in the affairs of the company. Mr. Hogan says that his only interest in the concern is that of a stockholder and he regards his stock as a superb investment.

$80,000,000 IN STOCKS AND BONDS.

Color was given to the statements of the opponents of the scheme that there was a great conspiracy behind the Ramapo contract, when yesterday it was said that orders had recently been given by the company for the printing of $40,000,000 in stock and $40,000,000 in bonds, contingent upon the approval of the contract with the city. This is taken as an indication that the backers of the scheme intended to reorganize the company so that the work on the contract could be prosecuted as soon as the papers had been signed. President Holahan last week said that he had been informed that although the company owned nothing, it could build its works for $75,000,000.

The $80,000,000 raised by the sale of stock and bonds, therefore, would put the concern in a way to deliver its product at the city line with a margin of $5,000,000 to spare.

It was said around the City Hall yesterday that the opposition of Controller Coler and Bridge Commissioner Shea to the Ramapo contract is caused by the Brooklyn Democratic organization, which has a grudge against Tammany Hall because the latter has forced the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, in which Hugh McLaughlin and other Brooklyn Democrats are interested.

This assertion is not apparently based on fact, for the Controller publicly declared his belief that the Municipal Assembly should pass the bond issue for the purchase of the plant, and after the matter had been held up for a year, suggested that a taxpayer's suit should be brought to compel affirmative action by the Assembly. This suit was eventually brought by friends of the Controller, and a decision is expected to-day.

A prominent Brooklyn man who is close to Mr. McLaughlin said yesterday that while it was true that the Brooklyn Democracy was opposed to the Ramapo deal, it was not because of a desire for revenge, but simply because Brooklyn people know that the price demanded is too high, and they believe that no private corporation should control the water supply."

MAZET TO PROBE RAMAPO GRAB.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet committee, said yesterday that the Ramapo deal would be the first matter taken up by the investigators when they convene on Sept. 12. Mr. Moss said:

"I was informed two months ago by a Tammany man that Mr. Croker's friends had got control of the Ramapo Water Company, and that I might look for startling developments. I was not at all surprised, therefore, when this thing came out. Without consulting anybody, I gave orders at once that every one necessary should be subpoenaed. We don't usually say anything regarding our plans, but in the present instance I think it ought to be understood that we shall compel those people to come into the light and show what they are."

RAMAPO COMPANY'S HISTORY.

Charles H. Smith and Daniel J. Jackson, Who Originated the Scheme, Tell of the Plans They Made.

The Ramapo Water Company, it was learned yesterday, originated in the brain of Daniel J. Jackson. He is a resident of Orange County and, conceiving the idea that New York would, sooner or later, need other sources of supply than the Croton watershed, he selected the Ramapo territory as the site necessary to furnish the needed supply.

He organized a company, which failed to make a contract with the city to furnish water for fire purposes, the only idea then in mind. Prominent persons were interested, and at one time the late Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was talked of for President of the company.

Mr. Jackson's efforts failed in 1883-4, but in 1892 he again urged the utilization of the Ramapo watershed and engaged the services of Charles Howden Smith, a promoter, to organize a second company.

Interviews with Mr. Jackson and Mr. Smith yesterday show:

First—That although $2,500,000 stock was issued, not a cent was paid in.

Second—That the present Ramapo watershed cannot supply more than 50,000,000 gallons a day.

Third—That the company, on the most liberal estimates, figured a handsome profit on $20 per million gallons, and that the present company asks $70 for a like amount.

ORIGIN OF THE RAMAPO SCHEME.

"The Ramapo Water Company originated with Daniel J. Jackson, the executor of the Martin B. Brown estate," said Charles Howden Smith, a broker and promoter, at 167 Broadway, to a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday.

"He may well be styled the father of the plan. It was he who interested me in the attempted reorganization of the company in 1892.

"Mr. Jackson, Mr. Brown, and others were largely interested in the original company. They procured a charter from the Legislature, but it did not give them the right of eminent domain.

"Gen. W. J. McAlpine, a well-known engineer, made a thorough examination of the watershed, and was paid $10,000 for his services. He submitted a voluminous report. I had a copy of that report, but loaned it, and I have not seen it since. Gen. McAlpine's idea, as I remember it, was the construction of a series of canals and compensating reservoirs. As there was a fall of 800 feet, and as some of the water would have to be diverted from New Jersey, it was proposed not only to furnish New York and Brooklyn, but Jersey City also. It was to be done on the gravity plan, and the fall of the water was also to be utilized for electrical purposes along the route.

"I well remember that the most liberal estimates showed a handsome profit could be realized at $20 per million gallons. The present company demands $70 per million.

"For some reason the company did not do any business, and the stock went begging.

"In 1892 Mr. Jackson enlisted my services, and I interested Chester W. Chapin, who promised to furnish $30,000. My idea was to make a contract with some small town, even if only one hydrant was put in. Then we could file maps of the watershed and that would give us the right of eminent domain.

"I employed a well-known Republican politician who is now connected with the State Senate. He was to organize the company and was to be paid $2,000 in cash and $200,000 in stock. I secured him because we believed he might be very useful if further legislation was needed. He accepted the offer and matters were progressing nicely when the panic of 1893 came along and Mr. Chapin declined to furnish the money.

"I suppose the present company secured the stock of the old one, but I dropped out of the affair when Mr. Chapin did, and I have had nothing to do with it since."

STORY TOLD BY MR. JACKSON.

"Yes, I suppose I am the father of the Ramapo Water Company," said Daniel J. Jackson of the Martin B. Brown Company at his office, 206 Fulton Street. "I live in Orange County, and, being of an observing nature, I realized that at some time New York would have to seek for a water supply. I looked the ground over, and concluded that Rockland and Orange Counties had the necessary watershed. I consulted the late Gen. W. J. McAlpine. He indorsed all that I said. Next I interested William McClure, E. H. Harriman, and others, and we employed Gen. McAlpine to make a survey, paying him out of our personal purses.

"Our original idea was simply to furnish New York with water for fire purposes. After we received the report of Gen. McAlpine we submitted our plans to the Board of Fire Underwriters, and they heartily indorsed them. I think that was in 1893.

"We had no charter from the State, but we operated under a law which authorized the Sinking Fund Commission of New York to make a contract with any company for a supply of water, if, in their discretion, it was wise to do so. That was all the legislation we had passed. I think it was in 1884.

"I was elected President of the Ramapo Water Company. Our capital stock was $2,500,000. Not a cent was paid in. I had some of the stock, signed by me as President, but what I did with it I do not know. I may have it yet somewhere.

"In 1894 the Mayor, I think it was Franklin Edson, appointed a Committee on Water Supply. Orlando B. Potter was the Chairman. We appeared before that committee and also before the Sinking Fund Commission and offered to furnish 50,000,000 gallons daily at the price then paid for Croton water. Our offer was not accepted.

PROMINENT MEN INTERESTED.

"At the end of the first year I resigned the Presidency, and there were suggested as my successor the late ex-President, U. S. Grant; Hugh J. Jewett, and Frederic Conkling. The last named was decided upon.

"Gen. McAlpin's report showed that the watershed we had in mind would furnish something more than 50,000,000 gallons daily. It could not provide 200,000,000. To do that it would be necessary to utilize the watersheds not only of Rockland and Orange Counties, but to take in those of Greene, Ulster, and other contiguous territory.

"I know nothing of the present company, and don't know how they secured the stock or the rights they claim to own.

"Charles Howden Smith? Oh, yes, I do recall now that I talked with him about Ramapo affairs in 1892. Having been interested in the Ramapo Company at the start, I naturally felt an interest in anything concerning it.

"I know that in 1883 a number of our best citizens memorialized the Legislature to enact a law which would permit the carrying out of the ideas of the company. That memorial, which was indorsed by the press of the city, resulted in the enactment of the law conferring on the Sinking Fund Commission the powers to which I have referred.

"Many of the statements published lately have been greatly distorted, but you can make up your mind to one thing, and that is that at some time in the not distant future New York will have to go to the Ramapo district for a water supply.

"The late Martin B. Brown had nothing to do with the company, and all the special privileges we had came to us under the provisions of the law authorizing the Sinking Fund Commission to make contracts. I have nothing to do with the present company and know nothing about it."

MR. DE WITT TALKS OF GRAB.

Man Who Wrote the Original Draft of the Greater City's Charter Scores Ramapo Deal.

Ex-Corporation Counsel William C. De Witt of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Committee on Draft of the Greater New York charter, is a guest at the Long Beach Hotel. He talked there last evening to a TIMES reporter about the Ramapo water scandal.

"Can the Presidents of the various boroughs vote on the question of the Ramapo water contract?" he was asked.

"I have not a copy of the Greater New York charter with me at Long Beach, and every lawyer knows it is not prudent to answer questions of statutory construction without having the statute before him. My impression, however, is very strong that the Presidents of the boroughs are limited in the voting power to matters affecting their boroughs respectively and exclusively. There was much debate about it, but it was concluded that the President of Brooklyn should not have a vote on a matter exclusively of interest to Manhattan, &c. But I will not say, without looking at the charter, that where a project affects all the boroughs a borough President may not vote."

DRAFT FOR SECTION 471.

"Who is responsible for Section 471 of the charter?"

"My tentative draft of the charter for Greater New York contained the system known as single-headed departments. The Board of Public Improvements was introduced in the Committee on Draft by Mr. Low, and was finally adopted by us all. According to my recollection, the provisions for the acquisition of water supply were taken from the Consolidation act, or old charter of New York, and there was no change made in them except in adapting them to the new body, namely, the Board of Public Improvements. Of course the Board of Public Improvements, when created, would naturally take the place of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in regard to the institution of any great public work. I would like to add, without any hesitation, that in my judgment the Greater New York charter does not authorize the making of any such contract as that proposed with the Ramapo Water Company.

"The law awarding contracts to the lowest bidder has become a rule in municipal government, and the charter, I think, applies that rule most positively in many sections. Neither the charter nor the courts will ever tolerate such a gigantic abuse."

EX-MAYOR WURSTER'S VIEWS.

Speaks of the Suspicious Section of the Charter Under Which the Ramapo Company Acted.

Ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn, who was a member of the commission that prepared the Greater New York charter, was asked yesterday whether he could shed any light on how Section 471, under which the Ramapo Water Company proposes to make a contract with the city, came to be adopted. He said that he could not.

"Neither the Mayor of New York nor of Brooklyn was put on any of the committees to whom the drawing of different sections of the charter was intrusted," said Mr. Wurster. "Whether they realized that we were very busy men or for other reasons, I cannot say, but it is true that Mayor Strong and myself did not participate in that work. We were present when it was submitted to the whole commission, of course, but we had perfect confidence in the men who were doing the framing, and we generally approved the details where we indorsed the general principle. That was the case with this water contract clause. I have no recollection of having had my attention attracted to it when the charter was being considered. I am positive there was no discussion of it, and it must have gone through in regular course on the recommendation of the committee of Commissioners that prepared it.

A SIGNIFICANT SECTION.

"As I read it now, the wording of the section is significant. More than that, it is decidedly suspicious. It certainly looks as if somebody who was interested in this very Ramapo scheme has succeeded in imposing it on the Charter Commission. If the section had been drawn with the Ramapo proposition in view it could not have been made to fit it better.

"While I was Mayor I had occasion to learn something of the extraordinary powers possessed by the Ramapo Company. We had a water scare, and I began to look around to see if we could supplement the city's supply. I found that the city absolutely was debarred from making a contract with any private water company except the Ramapo. The city's charter, it seemed, did not authorize it to procure water from private parties, but the Ramapo Company's charter, as I understand it, was drawn so as not only to give the company power to sell water to any municipal corporation, but also authorized any such corporation to contract with the company for water. The Ramapo Company appeared to have secured rights and privileges that no other water company had.

"I can see that in defense of the Ramapo offer to deliver water to the city for $70 per million gallons the statement has been made that New York's water now costs $110 per million. That figure, it seems to me, is too high. In Brooklyn, during my administration, we made close calculations on the cost of our water. We found that, taking in everything—reservoirs, pipes, delivery, operating expenses, repairs, taxes, interest on bonds, and an excessive sinking fund, the total cost was $65 per million. The actual cost of the water, delivered in the reservoir, was only $35, just half what the Ramapo Company proposes to charge."

BROOKLYN NEEDS WATER.

"As for the need of water in Brooklyn, the time certainly will come before long when we will have to increase our supply. But we don't need to go to the Ramapo Valley for it. I believe that in a year and a half we can get a daily supply of 50,000,000 gallons right here on Long Island without drying up a single well and simply by taking up the surplus flow of the small creeks and streams before they reach the sea. Of course, eventually the greater city will have to provide itself with a water supply far beyond what we now have. In ten or twenty years, I think, we will have to go to the Adirondacks and build a system that will furnish water, not only to New York, but to all the lesser cities of the Hudson Valley. That will be a gigantic public work.

"Whatever is done toward enlarging our water system ought to be done by the city itself. The law preventing the city from going into Suffolk County for water ought to be repealed, and we ought to have the right to go anywhere on Long Island for water.

HOW TO SUPPLY THE CITY.

"The City of New York can sell long-term non-taxable water bonds on a basis of 2½ per cent. It takes very little figuring to show that in the forty years covered by the proposed Ramapo contract the city can build new works and secure the same amount of water the company proposes to supply at a cost not exceeding the rental named in the Ramapo contract. Then, at the end of the forty years, the city will own its own water system.

"The man to hold responsible for this contract is the Mayor. The members of the Board of Public Improvements, who have it in their power to make the contract, are, with the exception of the Controller, his appointees. If he steps in and says this thing must stop, it will stop. If it goes through, he will be responsible."

DUTCHER UNCOMMUNICATIVE.

President of the Ramapo Concern Gave Little Information to Mr. Coler's Representative.

Robert B. Weems, one of the employes in the Controller's office, called on Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, at the latter's office, in the Hamilton Trust Company's Building, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Weems told Mr. Dutcher that he had been instructed by the Controller to obtain some information about the Ramapo Company.

In answer to a question as to whether the Ramapo Company had issued $40,000 worth of bonds, Mr. Dutcher said it had not issued a dollar's worth. Neither had any mortgages been issued or prepared. The question of increasing the capitalization of the company had, Mr. Dutcher admitted, been discussed in a general way, but nothing definite had been decided upon. It would be easy to determine the amount of bonds to be issued after a contract with the city had been signed, and it would depend upon the quantity of water to be supplied and the time at which the execution of the contract was to begin. "The merchants and citizens of Brooklyn," remarked Mr. Dutcher, "asked for an increased supply of water in good faith, and we are ready to furnish it in good faith." The company had, Mr. Dutcher added, already made contracts which would enable it to supply the quantity of water required in about five years.

GAVE NO STATEMENT.

Mr. Weems asked for a statement of the Ramapo Company's assets and liabilities, including a list of the privileges already obtained in the watershed and the prices paid for them. Mr. Dutcher said he would be unable to give this statement without authorization from the Board of Directors, and he doubted whether it would be willing to furnish it. Mr. Dutcher, however, consented to give to Mr. Weems, as the representative of the Controller, a letter to the engineer of the Ramapo Company, authorizing him to supply all the information he possessed to Mr. Coler's representative.

Yesterday, for the first time in the history of the Hamilton Trust Company, Mr. Dutcher, its President, was absent from a meeting of the Board of Directors. The meeting was adjourned, after the Directors had waited for Mr. Dutcher till a late hour. It was explained that business connected with the Ramapo Company had detained him in Manhattan.

NEW JERSEY'S WATER LAWS.

Experts Say that an Act of 1883 Could Prevent the Ramapo Company from Using the River.

Attention was directed yesterday to a provision of the statutes of New Jersey which authorizes the Water Commissioners of that State to bring action to prevent the diversion of water from streams entering the State, as the Ramapo Company proposes to do. This is in Chapter 188 of the laws of 1883, and the section applicable to the present case is as follows:

Said Commissioners, whenever they deem such action necessary to preserve the rights of the State from infringement, may commence proceedings in the name of the State of New Jersey to restrain any other State or any person or any municipal or other corporation from diminishing the flow at the point where it enters this State of any stream of potable water, by conducting away from such stream or from sources lying within its watershed and within the boundaries of another State, any portion of the waters naturally tributary to such stream, or from causing any injury to the waters flowing in such stream or which are tributary thereto, so as to render such stream and waters, at the point where they enter this State, unfit for the supply of cities and towns or for domestic use; and the Attorney General is hereby required to commence and prosecute such actions as may be instituted or directed by said Commissioners as aforesaid; and his expenses and disbursements, and the expenses and disbursements of such assistants as may be appointed by the Governor and their reasonable charges and counsel fees, shall be taxed by the Chief Justice and paid out of the State Treasury on presentation of the bill so taxed.

The opinion was expressed yesterday by experts who are familiar with water legislation and litigation in New Jersey that under this act the Ramapo Company could be prevented from impounding the waters of the Ramapo River. The only member of the New Jersey State Water Commission left out of the four appointed by Gov. Ludlow in 1883 is Henry L. Butler of Paterson. The four Commissioners appointed an engineer member Mr. Lebbeus B. Ward, whose home is in Jersey City. Both Mr. Butler and Mr. Ward are known to be opposed to the Ramapo proposition, and it is believed that they would not hesitate to call on the Attorney General to institute proceedings to estop the Ramapo corporation from absorbing the waters of that stream should they undertake to do so. If the Water Commissioners request him, the law makes it mandatory on the Attorney General to commence action.

As bearing on the interpretation of the section of the New York charter authorizing the making of a contract for water supply without competition, it is recalled that a similar question arose in New Jersey several years ago. John R. Bartlett, a well-known promoter, afterward interested in the Nicaragua Canal, secured the passage by the New Jersey Legislature of a law authorizing any municipality to make contracts with private companies for water supply without advertising for bids. The courts decided that, where the charter of a municipality required that supplies and materials be purchased only after competition, that condition would have to be complied with in the case of water supply contracts. The Judges held that there was no difficulty in reconciling the two acts.

In the New Jersey instance, it was pointed out by an expert hydraulic engineer yesterday, it was a case of reconciling two different statutes. In the New York case, it is a question of reconciling two sections of the charter, which in one place requires that all contracts for supplies above $1,000 be let only after public advertising, and open bidding, and in another allows the making of a water contract of unlimited amount without any competition whatever. It was the opinion of this expert in question that the New York courts probably would decide, as the New Jersey courts did, that the water contract would have to be put up to be bid for.

CITY'S WATER IS WASTED.

More Than Half of the Supply Flowing Through the Mains is Not Used—No Scarcity Feared.

In view of the allegations of insufficient water supply for this city, put forward by President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements as a reason for the immediate acceptance of the Ramapo Company's contract, members of the City Club called attention yesterday to the revelations of the way water is wasted, made in a report prepared for the club two years ago.

According to this report, which was made without any thought of the Ramapo proposition, the loss of water in the city by leakage and preventable waste is perhaps "more than half of the total quantity of water flowing through the mains."

Reciting that "an average of 25 or 30 gallons a day for each person represents an abundant supply for all purposes, including the inevitable waste not due to leaks in the system" the report concluded that "the present water supply of the city, which is stated by the department to be 225,000,000 gallons a day, with a reserve of 150 days' supply, is enough for a population of at least 6,000,000. It follows, therefore, that our anxiety about our water supply for the future is superfluous."

The leaders of the City Club are with Controller Coler in his fight against the Ramapo contract, and they are prepared to show the Board of Public Improvements that there is a tremendous leakage in the piping system, and that well-known methods of preventing waste exist which ought to be employed before money is spent for additional water supply.

RAMAPO SCHEME DENOUNCED.

Social Reform Club Adopts Condemnatory Resolutions.

The Social Reform Club, in a meeting at 45 University Place, came out strongly against the Ramapo water scheme last night. On motion of E. W. Chamberlain the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, A plentiful and cheap supply of water is of prime importance to the health and cleanliness of the people; and,

Whereas, Long experience has shown that in our own city the system of municipal water supply is preferable to control by private corporations; and,

Whereas, An attempt is now made to undermine our municipal water supply system by granting a wasteful contract to a private concern, which so far exists mainly on paper alone; and,

Whereas, Controller Coler has taken a public-spirited stand against this attempt; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Social Reform Club emphatically protests against the proposed contract with the Ramapo Water Company, and insists on the maintenance and extension of our municipal system of water supply as most likely to furnish satisfactory and economical service.

Resolved, That we heartily commend Controller Coler for his opposition to the water contract with the Ramapo Water Company, and urge the rejection of the contract proposed.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to Controller Coler, to the Mayor, and to the President of the Board of Public Improvements.

Mr. Chamberlain was appointed by Robert Van Iderstine, the Chairman of the evening, Chairman of a committee of three to represent the Social Reform Club at the hearing to be held by the Board of Public Improvements on the proposed water contract.

PIPE LINE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Ramapo Company Has Maps and Surveys Filed with the Clerk.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 22.—The Ramapo Water Company has on file in the office of the Dutchess County Clerk maps and surveys of a line of pipe in Dutchess County extending through the towns of Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, and Hook. The papers have been on file in the Clerk's office several years.

The purpose is said to be to protect from opposition the line on the west side of the Hudson River, through which the water is proposed to be furnished to New York City. The maps and surveys are also said to be in pursuance of a plan to tap the Hudson above here for water for use in New York.

The presence of the papers in the County Clerk's office has never attracted attention beyond an understanding that such a survey had been made and that a line might possibly be established in the future.

FILTER THE WATER DEAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to give, at least, my moral support to the fight which has been instigated by you in connection with the "Ramapo water" steal. As stated in your columns, this matter should not be dropped simply because the scheme has been blocked for the time being, perhaps, but the question as to who is behind this gigantic steal should be probed and sifted to the very bottom, and no stone be left unturned in order to bring the guilty parties to swift and certain justice or exposure, at least.

Even though prominent, and heretofore respected, gentlemen may be implicated in this plot, let us not allow the matter to go unheeded, but every one who has any interest whatever in the affairs of our City Government should let themselves be heard at this time, and give those who dare to thrust such an imposition upon us to understand that we will not sit idly by and allow ourselves to be drawn into a contract which would bind us to the extent which this contract would, when by a judicious expenditure of half the amount asked by these "Ramapo" despoilers the desired end can be accomplished.

Fellow-citizens, let your voices be heard in this connection, and may no mind be at rest until this matter has been thoroughly sifted and the guilty parties exposed to the public gaze. GEORGE C. WART.

New York, Aug. 22, 1899.

Appeal to English Ritualists.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Bishop of London, the Right Reverend Mandell Creighton, D. D., has issued a letter asking the clergy of his diocese to obey the decisions of the Archbishops, and to abandon ritualistic observances, incense, and lights.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The six-story factory of the Qua

Wanamaker's

The Messages Of the Heralds

PROPHESY the Autumn fashions! The national demand comes to us from villa, cottage and Summer hotel. It echoes from the surf, floats down from the mountain. Popular demand asks, "Ready?" Wanamaker's echo, "Ready!"

Ahead of all the market are the styles now shown here from Paris, London and Berlin. These first ranks are full of original grace and style. You'll find it in the

Box Jackets,
Driving Coats,
Golf Capes of Novel Stuffs,
Princess Gowns.

High elaboration marks the dress thought of the period. Matron or belle, homeward bound via New York from Summer pleasure, loses the latest point of interest by failing to visit Wanamaker's.

Dress Goods—Novelties in Paris Bargains Here High novelties for Autumn. Intended for last season, but were late. Paris classes them with this year's latest. We don't! Thus a rare bargain for prompt buyers.

Paris designs, French fabrics, exclusive patterns, small quantities, some only a dress length.

At $2 a yard,—all of these:

Corrugated bayadere striped Venetian cloth
Bayadere silk striped Venetian cloth
Bayadere plush striped Velours.
Braided bayadere striped Venetian cloth.

They were first marked, respectively, $4.75, $4, $3.75 and $3.50.

A number of other desirable fabrics of this class, proportionately reduced in price.

Rotunda.

Home Renovation and Decoration Wall fabrics in paper and textile are here—a stock that is unmatched and unmatchable. Also every facility for plain and fresco painting and relief decoration. Competent artistic advice is freely at your service, either in the store or at your home, by request. The rush will come with the beginning of Autumn. Foresight will place orders now. Thus you will have comfort and satisfaction.

Third floor.

Bureaus and Chiffonniers The August Furniture Sale was invented by us. Flattered by imitation it has had rivalry but not competition. That's proved by the wonderful success of this month's sale.

The furniture thought to-day concerns Bureaus and Chiffonniers. Bedroom decoration and convenience go with great cheapness in the prices that appear in the following list. Regularly fifty per cent. higher. Many of them only one each.

$150, was $7.25—Golden oak chiffonnier.
$8, were $12—Four Golden oak chiffonniers.
$30, were $45—Two golden oak chiffonniers.
$11, were $15—Eight golden oak chiffonniers.
$12, was $18—Mahogany chiffonnier.
$12, were $16—Two golden oak chiffonniers.
$12, were $17—Five golden oak chiffonniers.
$17, were $20—Two mahogany finished chiffoniers.
$14, were $18—Four golden oak chiffonniers.
$16, was $24—Antique oak chiffonnier.
$16, was $23.50—Mahogany finished chiffonnier
$20, was $27—Solid mahogany chiffonnier.
$25, was $38—Solid birch chiffonnier.
$25, were $48—Three solid mahogany bureaus.
$42, was $61—Solid mahogany chiffonnier.
$50, was $80—Solid mahogany bureau.

Fourth floor.

Women's and Children's Shoes 75c. and 25c. Being unusually attractive bargains, these are in the Fifth Floor Shoe Store,—being there you may depend upon it, they *are* bargains. Small lots and small sizes; but see how remarkably small the prices:—

Baby shoes. Black kidskin with leather soles. The kind that sells freely at $1 a pair; sizes 1 to 3; narrow widths.

Twenty-five Cents a Pair

Women's shoes. Black kidskin; fine quality; good shapes; original prices $2 to $5 a pair; mostly in very narrow widths and small sizes. Therefore,

Seventy-five Cents a Pair

Women's slippers. Turkish; embroidered leather slippers; pretty and durable, too. Sizes 2 and 3.

Thirty-five Cents a Pair

Larger sizes will cost but little more, and the savings on shoes at any price in this shoe store are worth your while.

Another Sale of Lamps On the 7th of this month we announced an interesting offering of lamps at half prices and less, coupled with the warning that such an opportunity would not recur within a year at least. However, it's the unexpected that always happens. So here's another collection of beautiful lamps for various purposes, to which has been added a line of sample lamps. All are perfect, complete with globes, exquisitely decorated and they're priced thus:

$10 for choice among values up to $25.
$5 for choice among values up to $12.
$3.50 for choice among values up to $6.

Main floor; Tenth street aisle, and Basement.

Men's Serge Suits A brightening blessing that soon will fly away.

One hundred and sixty suits collected from several lines. Some of them have coats single-breasted, some double; some silk-lined, some not.

Their prices (cheap, too), were $10, $12 and $15. The music of the march to-day is

$8.50

And it will be a quick step.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Krell Pianos The new piano store is complete, and our piano business has every convenience for the critical buyer's comparison and selection.

We control the Krell and Royal Pianos. You cannot buy them elsewhere. Krell's keep up the qualities. We cut down cost of selling and thus reduce prices. For example: Krell's *Ionic Colonial* were sold at $600. The price here is $400. A strictly high-class piano—peerless at the price. We ask critical examination. Each one sold sells others.

But we will sell you a good *Royal Piano* at $150. A full collection, both Upright and Grand, $150 to $700.

Fifth floor.

Dog Collar Belts, New Styles You've seen the popular dog collar belts, of course. But never any like these; we are the first to present them. Absolutely new Fall styles; new combinations and novel, original mountings. Unique and striking. Rich tans and browns mounted with dull gilt; dull gilt and silver on black suede; and soft gray suede with trimmings of dull silver and of nickel. Prices from $1.75 to $2.50.

Broadway.

Belt Clasps Exceptional Gilt clasps, oxidized clasps, clasps enameled in several colors. New designs all,—cherubs' heads, graceful scroll work, and, in some cases, stone settings. There have been no fuller values for these prices. That's why we concede the honor of a main aisle table. Look here:

20c. and 25c. Each

Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriter It is the perfection of simplicity. Writing continuously visible. Rapid, portable, easy key touch. A standard writing machine of the highest grade. Price only

Sixty Dollars

First Floor and Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

ROOT SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Non-Committal as to the Meaning of the Conference — Attorney General Griggs Also Present.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—President and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, drove over to Plattsburg Barracks this morning. They did not make a stop there, but drove slowly to watch the soldiers of the Twenty-sixth Regiment who were drilling on the parade ground. To-morrow at 10:30 A. M. the Twenty-sixth Regiment, headed by the regimental band, will march to the Hotel Champlain from Plattsburg Barracks, a distance of three miles, and President McKinley will review them from the balcony of the hotel.

Secretary Root arrived from Washington on the noon train, and soon after luncheon joined the President and Attorney General Griggs in the President's private office in the annex. They were closeted for nearly two hours, during which time they had a general talk on all pending matters. Secretary Root, when seen after the conference, said:

"There is nothing startling to give out as a result of our conference. We had a general talk on a number of different subjects, but there is really nothing of special interest to give out at this time."

Attorney General Griggs declined to talk on the subject of the conference.

Major F. B. Mott of Gen. Merritt's staff said to-night that there was no probability that Gen. Merritt would be sent to Manila.

Gen. Merritt had a short talk to-night with Secretary Root, after the latter's conference with President McKinley and Attorney General Griggs. To-morrow afternoon Gen Merritt will leave the Hotel Champlain and go to Burlington, Vt., to make an official inspection of Fort Ethan Allen, at that place. From there he will go to Boston, for the purpose of inspecting the harbor defenses there. From Boston he goes to Portland, Me., to inspect the forts and harbor defenses.

Secretary Root started for Washington to-night. He will arrive there to-morrow noon.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss arrived at the hotel to-night and will stay here a short while. He said he came simply for rest.

About 6 o'clock this evening President McKinley, Secretary Root, and Attorney General Griggs started for a short walk. They had got but a short distance from the hotel when a sudden shower made them run back under cover.

PRESIDENT TO SEE TOURNAMENT

Admiral Sampson Will Also Send a Ship to Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 22.—President McKinley will be present at the military tournament here on Friday. It was not known if he could come until to-day, when the following telegram was received from Vice President Hobart: "President will arrive with me on Friday morning at West End and we will review troops during the day."

Admiral Sampson has signified his intention of sending one of the White Squadron from Newport to Long Branch to make a landing on the beach in front of the West End Hotel and allow the sailors and marines to take part in the tournament. The officers will be entertained by the Tournamen Committee.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT G. A. R.

He Has Decided to Attend the Reunion at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 22.—John P. Nicholson, Chairman of the Committee on Invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment, which opens here Sept. 4, to-day received President McKinley's acceptance of the invitation to attend the reunion. The letter was signed by George P. V. Cortelyou, Acting Secretary to the President, and was in part as follows:

"Should nothing prevent the President's attendance his plans contemplate reaching Philadelphia so as to review the parade and attend the banquet on Sept. 5. The personnel of the party will probably be Mrs. McKinley, maid, and man servant; Dr. P. M. Rixey, Randolph Forster, stenographer, and myself, and probably two or three others."

INSURGENTS ARE ACTIVE

Fight Stubbornly at Angeles After Giving Up San Fernando.

FORM AN ARMY IN CAVITE

Menace Railroad Lines, but Are Driven Away — Correspondents' Dispatches Severely Censored.

MANILA, Aug. 19 (Via Hongkong, Aug. 22.)—The Filipino rebels appear to retain much more of a fighting spirit than might be expected after their recent San Fernando experiences and Gen. Lawton's drubbings in the south.

After giving up San Fernando after a feeble struggle, they intrenched themselves at Angeles, working for several days and impressing non-combatants into the work, thus saving the armed men for the fighting. They engaged Lieut. Col. Smith's regiment and the artillery warmly for four hours, making one of the most stubborn resistances of the campaign. The Americans are indebted to the usual poor marksmanship of the Filipinos as well as to their own strategy for their small losses.

In the Province of Cavite, where it was supposed the rebels had been scattered and demoralized beyond recuperation, they have assembled an army of several thousand men, distributed among the important towns from the lake to the bay.

After the San Fernando engagement the rebels attempted to dissuade the Americans from a further advance northward by menacing railroad communication. Several hundred of Gen. Pio del Pilar's men crossed the Rio Grande, between the American outpost towns, and threatened Balinag, Quinqua, and other places with small American garrisons, while on Sunday and Monday nights smaller bands tried to tear up the railroad track at several points between Bigaa and Malolos. Reinforcements of American troops, however, were sent along the railroad from Manila to San Fernando, while the forces at Balinag and Quinqua sallied out against Gen. Pio del Pilar's men, and the rebels were easily driven off.

In brushes between these Filipinos and the Americans, in the course of three days the Americans lost several men, while many of the Filipinos were killed.

Of these operations The Associated Press correspondent was permitted to send only an inadequate dispatch, dictated verbatim by Major Gen. Otis. The censor writes stereotyped official phrases and adjectives into the dispatches, tending to magnify the American operations and to minimize the opposition; Gen. Otis says newspapers are not public institutions, but private enterprises, and the correspondents are only here on sufferance.

All reports from the rebel territory agree that the scarcity of food is increasing and that the rebel commanders at Aparri and other points refuse to obey Aguinaldo's order in regard to closing the ports held by the rebels against American ships, and say that any ship bringing stores will be welcomed. Several ships from Manila are now at such ports.

Hundreds of people come into Manila daily and return to the rebel lines with food and other commodities. The guards stationed along one road reported that 5,000 persons passed through the lines in three days, and that forty-five tons of rice were carried out in small parcels on the same road in ten days. Much of this undoubtedly goes to aid the rebels, but the authorities permit this traffic from motives of charity toward the women and children, who are undoubtedly suffering.

Gen. MacArthur is establishing municipal governments in the villages north of Manila.

The Mayor of Balinag, the first town in which Gen. Lawton established the same rule, who was supposed to be one of the most friendly and trustworthy of the natives, has been placed in jail charged with arranging with the rebels for an attack on the town.

The American troops have been withdrawn from all that part of the country which was half cleared of rebels in the expedition of the Americans in June last.

The rebels have returned to San Mateo, which was abandoned for the third time after its recent capture.

It is alleged that more than half the howitzer ammunition used during the fight at Angeles was defective and failed to explode.

CARE IN PASSING VOLUNTEERS.

Men in the Recently Recruited Regiments Perfect Physically.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The assertion of Adjt. Gen. Corbin that the recently recruited regiments of volunteers are even better bodies of men, physically, than the regulars that went into the Spanish war at the beginning of hostilities is supported by a pay officer who has been on duty at Camp Meade, Penn. He says he has been constantly reminded of the superior class of men obtained by seeing them at their various duties.

In another way he has become aware of the great care exercised by the medical officers in passing recruits. When men are sent from Washington or elsewhere to be finally passed upon by the regimental surgeons, they have repeatedly been rejected, though when enlisted they were declared to be very strong and thoroughly acceptable for service. A few days ago this officer paid off about one hundred men who had been accepted by recruiting officers and who failed to pass the surgeons at Camp Meade. One of them, a tall, robust fellow who had served last year, was found to have a slight disfigurement of a toe, which the surgeons declared might unfit him for marching if he should have an irritating shoe. Another of apparently admirable physique was rejected at Camp Meade because he had a very slight impairment of hearing in one ear. The examinations at that camp are in every way more searching than those that are made by life insurance companies.

This care is expected to be useful to the Government in more ways than one. It will assure to the United States the services of men qualified to endure hardships, and there will be a record to show later on that they did not bring any disabilities with them into the service. The same care will be taken when the men are mustered out. There is rather more than a suspicion that some of the volunteer surgeons throughout the country have been too accommodating in finding men disabled after they were mustered out. This is not asserted of the Washington surgeons, although they did find every one of the District of Columbia volunteers qualified to take the pensions which most of them at once applied for.

SULU SULTAN AND PEOPLE.

Capt. Sanders Describes the Trip Made with Col. Potter—American Restraint Would Mean War.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 22.—Capt. Louis P. Sanders, Aide de Camp on the staff of Major Gen. Otis, has written to his father, former Senator Sanders, a letter describing a trip made by himself and Col. Potter under orders from Gen. Otis to ascertain the true situation in the Sulu Archipelago and North Borneo, and the attitude of the Sultan towards the United States. The objective point of the journey was Joloj, the capital of the Sultanate, which was reached May 28. Capt. Sanders said in part:

"The Moros are altogether unlike the Filipinos. There is no striking feature about the Filipinos that rivets one's attention, but the Moro fascinates and interests you from the start. He is of rather diminutive size, a sinewy, lithe fellow, broad-shouldered, and thin-legged, with boldness, defiance, and haughtiness in every movement of his catlike, swaggering tread.

"The present Sultan is thirty years of age. He holds nominal sway over the Moros of the Sulu group and over North Borneo, 260,000 subjects supposedly recognizing his power. But his tenure is insecure, by reason of the ambitions of divers chiefs, or dattos, as they are called. By virtue of divers treaties between himself and Spain, he receives an annual pension of $2,700 Mexican, in consideration of the injuries done to his subjects by Spanish invasion. This, at least, is the consideration mentioned in the treaties, but I think the Spanish were in holy fear of him and adopted a clever way to persuade him to keep the peace.

"Gen Otis intends to continue this annual payment, and I believe it good policy. The Sultan little understands Americans, and to his ignorant mind if this payment were cut off he would conceive us to be oppressive tyrants, and would certainly wage his uncomfortable methods of warfare.

"I believe from the essentially savage instincts of the Moros that they will always kill stray American adventurers from mere lust for slaughter, and I will wager, from what I have seen, that with the first efforts to impose upon them the restraints of our civilization they will rebel and it will be necessary to crush them.

"The Sultan said he hoped the Americans would be friendly to his people, and he expressed his gratitude to them for having driven out the Spaniards. He assured us that had the Americans not come it was his intention to hunt us up, even if he had to go so far away as Singapore to find us. Finally he said the Sulu Islands were but small, and his people very poor, and he hoped the United States would not claim sovereignty over them.

"In reply the Captain, avoiding political questions, said the United States would certainly befriend the Sulus, but that he could not say what the intentions of his Government were as to taking the islands."

VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following appointments to the volunteer army are announced:

Lieutenant Colonel—W. S. Scott, Captain First Cavalry, (Vice Bigelow,) declined.

Captains—George W. Green, Tennessee; John L. Jordan, Tennessee; W. J. Whitthorne, Tennessee; Elmer O. Worrick, Oregon; George De G. Catlin, New York; John McClintock, New York; Walter B. Elliott, Missouri; W. J. Kendricks, Georgia; Frank S. Long, Iowa; Joseph W. Glidden, Maine.

First Lieutenants—W. R. Molinard, New York; Harry A. Ely, New Jersey; Frank S. Krebs, Missouri; Edward McGowan, Mississippi; W. R. Standiford, West Virginia; William T. Bishop, New Jersey; Arthur Sullion, New York; William A. Covington, Tennessee; Grant A. Trent, Tennessee; Andrew K. Brown, Tennessee; Frank Maloney, Tennessee; Thaddeus B. Seigle, North Carolina.

Second Lieutenants—Gideon H. William, Tennessee; William A. Austin, Ohio; Bruce N. Judd, Ohio; Lathan J. Shelton, Nebraska; R. Maxwell, Mississippi; Louis P. Weber, New York; Charles S. Frank, at large; William Henry Wilson, New York; James H. Parks, Iowa; Edmund T. Paterson, at large; W. O. Thornton, Georgia; John R. Waugh, Nebraska.

American Priests for Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Remarks of Commissioner Jacob Gould Schurman to the effect that American priests could accomplish much toward restoring peace in the Philippine Islands are the subject of considerable comment in Catholic circles in Chicago. Of the numerous Catholic clergymen who talked of the matter, none was willing to admit that the Spanish clergy were responsible for the present dislike of the natives for the Church. Many obstacles in the way of Mr. Schurman's plan were pointed out, however.

The Regiments at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The Pennsylvania regiment started eastward at 9 o'clock to-night. The Nebraska regiment will be mustered out to-morrow, and will start for home Friday morning.

SHIPS FIRST CUBAN STAMPS.

Post Office Department Sends $152,000 Worth to Havana.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Letters from Cuba may soon be looked for with the new Cuban stamps affixed to pay postage. The Post Office Department has just shipped to Havana to be distributed to the Post Offices in the island the first lot of the stamps prepared expressly for Cuban use.

The shipment consisted of stamps valued at $152,000. Of the lot there were 1,500,000 stamps of the denomination of one centavo, 2,000,000 twos, 400,000 threes, 800,000 fives, 400,000 tens, and 50,000 free delivery stamps of the value of 10 centavos. Postage-due stamps of four denominations up to 10 cents were also sent to Cuba.

It is stated at the department that the United States stamps are still being used in Puerto Rico, with the value of the stamp printed across its face in Spanish. As for the Philippines, there has been no requisition yet for stamps designed for that service.

The Cuban postage stamps were described some time ago in THE TIMES, except the special delivery stamps. They are all distinctive, the vignettes being Cuban, and reproducing scenes with which the Havanese will be very familiar.

The designer of the special delivery stamp evidently believes that the Government will introduce the bicycle in the postal service in Cuba, as the new stamp for Cuba has a border of tropical foliage with shields, on which are the numerals 10, and in the centre is a picture of a messenger boy on a wheel, and on each side of the picture the words "diez centavos." At the bottom of the stamp appear the Spanish words, "Asegura entrega imediata al llegar a la administracion de destino," which broadly interpreted means "This assures delivery immediately to the point of destination."

The first shipment will be followed soon by others, so as to enable the Havana authorities to meet every demand upon them even should there be a rush of stamp collectors to buy up large numbers of the stamps.

SPANIARDS LEAVE CUBA.

The Alfonso XIII. Takes Back 432 at Spain's Expense.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—The Spanish steamship Alfonso XIII., which sailed for Spain to-day, had on board 432 Spaniards who are being rapatiated at the expense of the Madrid Government.

SAMPSON LEAVES THE FLEET.

Takes His Sick Daughter, Miss Nannie, to Glen Ridge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—Admiral Sampson left for Boston this morning with his daughter, Mrs. Lieut. Jackson. With Mrs. Roy C. Smith, they conveyed Miss Nannie Sampson to her home in Glen Ridge.

Miss Sampson, it will be recalled, contracted typhoid fever during her visit to her sister, Mrs. Smith, in Boston, the news of which reached her father, Admiral Sampson, the day the North Atlantic Squadron celebrated the anniversary of Santiago battle.

In the absence of Admiral Sampson, Capt. Taylor of the Indiana is the senior officer present.

Master Harold Sampson, who has been passing the Summer with his father on the flagship New York, started for home today, much to the regret of the crew, who were much attached to the little fellow.

REMARKABLE CATCH OF SALMON

One Company on Puget Sound Has Packed Nearly 200,000 Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 22.—For the month past there has been an unprecedented salmon catch on Lower Puget Sound, where the Pacific American Fish Company, organized by John Cudahy and other Chicago men, is operating.

Cudahy's company has packed nearly 200,000 cases, and this output will be doubled if the Fall run of hump-back and silver-side salmon is good. The company's cannery at Fair Haven, which is the largest in the world, is running night and day and is scarcely able to can the immense number of fish brought from the traps. On Saturday one scow alone was brought in loaded with 35,000 salmon. The run of stokeys commenced on July 1, two days earlier than usual, and Cudahy's company was one of the few concerns well prepared for business.

The company's output this season promises to reach $1,800,000 in value, which will permit of big dividends on the investment of $1,000,000.

Fraser—Cooke.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 22.—Miss Kate B. Cooke of South Pittsburg, Tenn., and Chaplain Hugh Frazer, United States Navy, were married at 6:30 o'clock to-night at the Methodist Church in South Pittsburg in the presence of a large assemblage. The bride was attired in a gown of brown cloth, made very plain, with which she wore a hat and gloves to match.

Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom left for Knoxville, thence to go to San Francisco and eventually to Honolulu. Great interest was felt throughout Tennessee in the nuptials. Chaplain Frazer is the Chaplain of Dewey's flagship Olympia, and was with the Admiral at Manila. He is a native of Tennessee. The wedding was to have taken place early last Spring, but was delayed on account of the war.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Francis Wilson Confident His "Cyrano" Will Make a Hit.

DARING, ORIGINAL TREATMENT

Painstaking Rehearsals at the Knickerbocker for the Opening on September 18.

Francis Wilson and his opera company are busy rehearsing at the Knickerbocker Theatre the comic version of Cyrano de Bergerac that Mr. Wilson expects to make a big hit this season. The company works day and night, with music and without music, and is being trained with the greatest attention to detail by Mr. Wilson and his stage manager, A. M. Holbrook. Victor Herbert, composer of the score of the opera, also looks after the correct rendering and interpretation of his music. Hours were devoted yesterday to getting the second act into such shape as would satisfy Mr. Wilson. At the end he pronounced the judgment that the "thing's a hit."

The treatment to which the librettists have subjected the serious tragedy of M. Rostand is very daring. Even Cyrano's low-comedy nose did not tempt them into the field of broad burlesque or ridiculous farce. They have avoided the easy and the obvious, and have risked the audacious. They have, as a result, transformed Cyrano into a comedy hero—neither a buffoon nor a clown. The whole purpose of the "opera comique," as it is called descriptively, is to lighten up the heavy tragedy of the French play, and to substitute laughter for tears. It would have been too easy, Mr. Wilson said last night, to have considered Cyrano as a clown, and to have made him a ridiculous and laughable figure, with his big nose, his swashbuckler air, and his literary vanity. The public would have laughed, pehaps, but it would have felt that it was not having presented to it a Cyrano that it could sympathize with and applaud. Mr. Wilson thinks that he has safely avoided this danger, and that the Cyrano he presents will win smiles and golden opinions, and still retain the high respect that the American public holds him in.

The opera is in three acts. The first includes pretty much that part of the tragedy that Rostand has embraced in his first act. The second act is somewhat more comprehensive than the second act of the tragedy, and goes through with the scenes at the pastry cook's house. In this act is some of the best work of the librettists and the composer of the score. The song of the Gascony cadets is particularly bright and melodious, and will make a hit. The same may be said of the nose song, and the finale of the act.

The greatest departure of the opera, however, is found in the third and last act, which includes all the remainder of the tragedy that Mr. Wilson and the librettists thought suitable for the purposes of light-opera work. Here the beautiful balcony scene, with the quaint, ready humor and wit of Cyrano, the tender echos of the love-making of voluble Roxane and of the tongue-tied Christian, prompted by Cyrano, and the battle scene, with Roxane acting as Commissary General, are mingled and blended into one continuous act. In the love scene at the balcony a great deal is made of Cyrano's stories about his visit to the moon, and laughable bits of side-play are introduced in the promptings of the timid lover. The climax of this scene is not, as in the tragedy, in the meeting of the lovers, but in Cyrano's despair when he is summoned by Roxane, taking him for her lover, Christian, to mount the balcony for the longed-for kiss. His comic despair is irresistible. He has reached the limit of his audacity and collapses.

The battle scene will also be a surprise to those who have seen Mr. Mansfield in the tragedy. This was a difficult point for the librettists. They felt that they could not carry Cyrano off the field to die in the shadow of the convent where Roxane, in the tragedy, takes refuge. They must finish the matter there. With this end in view they have made the battle the culmination of the action. After a most side-splitting fight, in which Roxane furnishes the hungry soldiers with frankfurter sausages and other rations that she has brought through the lines, the hollow masquerade of Cyrano as Christian comes to an end. The big-nosed Gascon is seen at last in his true light, not as sonneteer, nor as bravo, but as a soldier who has been gallant enough to sacrifice his own heart for the woman he loved. While Cyrano and Roxane are not married in the opera, the impression is left upon the audience that the little affair ends that way, as Christian drops out, and Roxane recognizes the man whom she had really loved under the disguise of the young cadet. There is no convent, no sadness, no widow's weeds, but happiness and good cheer and a laugh at the end.

Whether the audiences that have so applauded Cyrano in another and far different mood will feel with this sort of a Cyrano and laugh with him and enjoy him, it is not possible to say. They probably will, for the music is good and merry, the songs are clever and catchy, the dialogue is vivacious and witty, and Mr. Wilson, as Cyrano is as irresistible as in any of his previous work.

Cyrano will furnish Mr. Wilson his first opportunity to show his great skill as a master of fencing. He is considered one of the best swordsmen in the country, and won the amateur championship of America some years ago. The fencing scenes in the opera will, therefore, be particularly brilliant and hair-raising.

Roxane is relatively more serious in the opera than she is in the tragedy. In the latter she supplies much of the slender element of comedy, and in an opera comique it would have seemed very natural and in the order of things to have turned her into a complete soubrette. But this has not been done. Roxane is lively and funny, but she is less of the soubrette than she is in M. Rostand's original. This has been made almost necessary by the transference of the comic part to Cyrano. Miss Lulu Glaser takes the character of Roxane with great success, and sings delightfully the several charming songs the lyric artist has given to her.

Charles Bowers will take the part of Christian. Peter Lang that of Ragueneau, the pastry cook, and Josephine Knapp that of Ragueneau's wife. Mr. Wilson said last night that he expects to have the business perfected in a short time. The opening performance in this city will be on the evening of Sept. 18.

AN ACTRESS INJURED.

Miss Hamilton Burned in Casino Roof Dressing Room.

An accident occurred to Miss May Hamilton on the Casino roof last night. She is one of the leaders in Rice's march of the amazons, and also plays one of the principal parts in Rice's sailor ballet. Had it not been for the promptness of Stage Manager Laurence, who extinguished the flames, which had caught the carpet and woodwork of the dressing room occupied by Miss Hamilton, she would have been burned seriously.

Shortly before the curtain was to rise for the first number on the programme and the ballet girls were preparing for the performance, Miss Olive Wallace, who dresses in the same room with Miss Hamilton, accidentally upset a small copper pan attached to the gasjet, used for the purpose of dissolving cosmetic, and spilled its boiling contents over Miss Hamilton's left arm and chest. The excruciating pain caused by the boiling fat caused Miss Hamilton to fall to the floor, where she writhed in pain for fully twenty minutes before Manager E. E. Rice discovered his physician, Dr. R. E. Townsend of 24 East Sixty-third Street, in the audience. The doctor attended the actress. Miss Hamilton expects that she will be able to resume her parts in this evening's performance.

McLEAN'S CANVASS IN OHIO.

There Seems Little Doubt as to His Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—John R. McLean, who seeks to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, reached Cincinnati this morning, and is quartered at his home at the Shoemaker residence, on Hike Street.

"I really have nothing at all to say," he said to-day. "Everything is in the hands of the convention."

Asked what effect the candidacy of Mayor Jones of Toledo would have on his chances of election, Mr. McLean said he did not know that Jones had announced himself, and that he was not prepared to talk on the subject.

As to the report that he will have his name presented before the National Convention for the Presidential nomination, Mr. McLean said:

"Mr. Bryan will be the next candidate on the Democratic ticket. About my own candidacy for Governor I cannot talk at all. After a day or two, if there is anything to say, I shall be glad to talk."

There seems to be little doubt of McLean's nomination at Zanesville next week.

GOEBEL'S DEFEAT IS PREDICTED.

Taylor, Republican Candidate for Governor, Opens the Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Ky., Aug. 22.—Gen. W. S. Taylor and other candidates on the Republican State ticket formally opened the Republican campaign here to-day. An old-fashioned barbecue had been prepared, and when Gen. Taylor and his special train arrived at 11 o'clock 10,000 people were assembled.

Judge Pratt, late candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination against Taylor, spoke this morning, and in the afternoon Gen. Taylor spoke for two hours, warmly indorsing the National and State Administrations. He devoted more than half his time to the Goebel election law, on which Democrats here have split. He showed that Goebel's claim that the law is similar to that of Ohio is untrue, inasmuch as the Secretary of State in Ohio, who appoints the Election Commissioners, is amenable to the people who elect him, while in Kentucky the Commissioners are appointed by the Legislature from the dominant party, and are not responsible to any law for their acts. Gen. Taylor said his election and Goebel's defeat would greatly affect the Presidential race in 1900.

BOLTING KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

Indications Are That Brown Will Poll a Heavy Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22.—The bolting Democrat campaign in Kentucky will be formally inaugurated at Bowling Green next Saturday, when John Young Brown, the bolting Democratic nominee for Governor, will make his opening speech. Information from that city is to the effect that a great crowd will assemble to hear the sturdy ex-Governor upon the issues of the hour. Many of the adjoining counties will be represented at the meeting.

This will be Gov. Brown's first appointment up to this time, but he intends to speak in every part of the State. Brown is a veteran campaigner, and is greatly feared by the nominees of the Louisville convention. He will probably poll a large vote.

NEW DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES.

They Have Been Selected at Chairman Jones's Suggestion.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Vice Chairman Stone of the Democratic National Committee received to-day a letter from Senator Jones, Chairman, in which the latter suggested the formation of the new committees provided for at the July meeting of the National Committee. As it will be necessary to communicate with several men, the names will not be given to the press for some days, probably the latter part of the month.

Senaor Jones said his health is improving and that he hopes to leave for the United States about Oct. 10. He expressed great satisfaction over the results of the committee's meeting at Chicago and heartily approves of all that was done.

A Chicago paper credits ex-Gov. Stone with being at the head of a movement to hold an early convention about the latter part of February or in March. This, Mr. Stone says, is without foundation.

Chicago Platform Democrats.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The State Conference of Chicago Platform Democrats, called by Calvin E. Keach, to-day appointed as permanent Chairman William Hepburn Russell of New York City, and also named an Executive Committee. Resolutions favoring William Jennings Bryan were adopted. To-night addresses were made by Justice James F. Tarvin of Kentucky, Chairman Russell, and others.

ROOSEVELT MAY AID SHEEHAN.

Possibility of Appellate Division Hearing Election Officers' Case.

There is a possibility that Gov. Roosevelt may call a special term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to consider John C. Sheehan's appeal from Justice Fitzgerald's decision in the Ninth District election officers' case. The appeal will be taken just as soon as the necessary legal preliminaries can be performed. The Appellate Division will not meet for its regular sitting until Oct. 2, and as the election officers must be appointed before then a reversal of the decision, if secured would be a barren victory. Because the case was heard before a Tammany Judge and decided directly contrary to a similar case in Brooklyn, that of Butting vs. Daly, the Sheehan men are sanguine of having the decision upset by the higher court.

As precedents for a special term of the Appellate Division to hear the appeal, it is recalled that such a term was called by Gov. Robinson in 1879 in a case involving the certification of election lists carried up by Robert A. Van Wyck, now Mayor, and again in 1890 by Gov. Morton, to decide a Westchester election officer's case. Such cases, it is asserted, have always been regarded as emergency causes.

When John C. Sheehan was asked yesterday what use there would be in appealing if the Appellate Division did not meet until Oct. 2, he said: "The fact that the decision of the Supreme Court was against us will cut no figure, as it was discounted weeks ago. The only object in taking an appeal, which we shall do, is to show that our position is the correct one."

O'BRIEN'S LEADERSHIP FIGHT.

His Club Meets and Denounces His Rival, Peter J. Dooling.

A well-attended meeting of the John J. O'Brien Tammany Hall Club was held last night at its temporary headquarters, 456 West Fortieth Street. Timothy J. Crowley made a speech indorsing O'Brien's candidacy for the leadership of the district. In concluding his appeal to the voters he cried:

"The same pashin that made Lafayette leave th' beautiful shores of France with his fleet an' block Cornwallis by sea an' George Washington by land; the same pashin that led th' Themopylae to cut the bridge t' the Immortal City—th' same pashin, I say, animates the breast of our future leader, John J. O'Brien!" [Roars of applause.]

After Mr. Crowley had finished, resolutions condemning Peter J. Dooling and commending O'Brien were read and unanimously adopted. The Secretary then introduced O'Brien, who spoke for about fifteen minutes.

In the course of his speeech, which was principally a denunciation of Dooling, he said: "All Dooling cares for is the aristocracy; we're here to fight it. You haven't seen him in the Thirteenth District at all until the last two weeks, an' only then because he wants to be re-elected. Where was he—where was he, I say?"

O'Brien went on to tell how he had "hustled for the boys." "Dooling don't do that!" he added.

His last appeal was for money, and his admirers contributed to the expense of his election.

WORKINGMEN IN POLITICS.

Design of New Labor Party Said to be to Split Democratic Vote.

The Organization Committee of the new Independent Labor Party held a meeting last evening at Clarendon Hall, but the members waited long before going into session, as the Miscellaneous Section of the Central Federated Union, many of whose delegates are members of the committee, remained in session late. During the meeting of the section Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League said the design of the new Independent Labor Party was to split the Democratic vote.

When Delegate Timothy M. Daly called the Committee on Organization to order he remarked that he believed that the object of those people who were so late in arriving was to delay the labor movement. Then a sub-committee, consisting of General Master Workman Parsons and Meyer Loudon, submitted a plan of organization of the party, modeled somewhat after the systems of organization of the old parties.

What was a departure from the old systems was a recommendation to appoint a press committee to call on the managing editors of the daily newspapers and ask them, in case they could not support the movement, to see that truthful and accurate reports be printed of the meetings of the party. Mr. Parsons in the report also recommended that an evening newspaper for the party should be started.

The report was adopted, and will be submitted to the general conference of the party on Thursday evening.

Women Play Golf at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—At the Newport Golf Club this afternoon the regular weekly handicap golf match for the Club Cup for women was played with a large number of players. The match was won by Miss Brooks, whose score was 114 gross, 18 handicap, 96 net.

GREEN GOODS GANG ON TOP

Secret Service Agent Has Narrow Escape in a Hotel Near Pelham.

BRUTALLY BEATEN AND ROBBED

Whittaker Planned to Capture Swindlers, but Men Who Were to Aid Him Were Outwitted.

John Whittaker, who is reputed to be one of the best and nerviest Inspectors in the Postal Secret Service, was almost murdered by green goods men at Kelly's White House, a hotel near Pelham, on Monday. The bruises he received will keep the incident fresh in his memory for some time, and his experience would, if the writer of the Old Sleuth detective stories passed through it, have given him material for half a dozen thrilling dime novels. The green goods men escaped after they had left the detective insensible on the floor, and robbed him of all the money he had in his pockets at the time.

It became known to the postal authorities that a gang of green-goods men had been making their headquarters in Westchester County. From the number of complaints received they must have operated successfully for a long time. They flooded the mails with seductive circulars, and Whittaker, who was thought to be a farmer, got into correspondence with them. His mail was received at Poughkeepsie, and a telegram to that place advised him to come down to New York on Monday

BETTER VIEW OF SHAMROCK

Seems to be Little More than a Fixed Centreboard Boat.

HER PLATES OF A LIGHT METAL

Cup Challenger Not to Go Into Dry Dock for Some Time—Columbia-Defender Races Off Newport.

The cup challenger Shamrock was seen under conditions yesterday at Erie Basin which somewhat modified preconceived views of yachtsmen who had seen her as she appeared off Tompkinsville in her cruising yawl rig and deep laden with stores. The Shamrock lay yesterday at Pier 3, Erie Basin, without spars, rigging, or voyaging weights, and, as a result, floated light.

In this condition she revealed more of her underbody than has heretofore been seen on this side of the ocean. The most striking feature of the revelation was the contour of the line of her bow below the bobstay bolt. She is cut away at this point almost as much as the Columbia, and in a distance of about ten feet below the bobstay bolt the profile line drops not more than fifteen inches. This would seem to indicate that her keel has been shortened just as the Columbia's has, as compared to previous bulb fin boats, and seems to confirm the impression that both boats are little more than fixed centreboard craft.

Lightened as she was, four strakes of plates were exposed. Her sailors had been at work scraping her lower topsides, and it was seen that they were, as originally supposed, of a light metal, covered first with a bronze-colored paint, which in turn was covered with the coat of green which distinguishes her. The Merritt-Chapman derrick Champion lifted out her main and bigger masts during the afternoon and took them to the German-American warehouse, where the racing spars are stored.

The Shamrock will not, after all, go into dry dock at present. Mr. Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's agent, announced yesterday that the yacht would not be hauled out until just prior to the races, as the tuning up can be accomplished just as well under present conditions. This course will keep yachtsmen guessing as to the challenger's underbody lines, and is in keeping with the policy of secrecy which was marked during her construction.

Meantime, her racing rig will be installed without delay, and she will be anchored off Tompkinsville, pending the arrival of her owner. Mr. Barrie stated that no decision had been made in the selection of an anchorage inside of Sandy Hook.

The steam yacht Erin remained in the dry dock yesterday, where her bottom had been scraped and painted with a mineral red paint, above which was a broad green stripe at the water line. She will be floated out this morning and proceed to Communipaw to coal, after which she will go to an anchorage off Tompkinsville and await the arrival on the Campania of Sir Thomas Lipton.

It appears that Sir Thomas has arranged for a cruise along the Yankee coast and will have as his guests Charles Russell, son of England's Lord Chief Justice; Thomas Ratsey, who made the sails that will be used on the Shamrock; William Fife, Jr., the designer of the craft; Mr. Connell, an expert amateur yachtsman from the Clyde, who is to sail on the Shamrock in the cup races, Chevalier de Martino and Messrs. Westwood and Duncan, Sir Thomas's private secretaries, both of whom will accompany him on the Campania. Capt. James Pierce, formerly the pilot of Col. A. J. Drexel's big steam yacht Marguerite, has been engaged as coast pilot for the cruise, which will extend from Bar Harbor to Newport News.

It was stated at the Madison Avenue home of the New York Yacht Club that no formal receptions would be arranged in honor of the Irish Baronet until after the races in October were ended. It is probable, however, that Commodore Morgan and other members of the club will entertain him formally during his stay in this city. Secretary Oddie received the following communication during the afternoon:

Vice Commodore Ledyard, New York Yacht Club, New York:

Thousand thanks kind telegram, which greatly appreciated. Notice from press reports club has through Mr. Oddie kindly extended courtesies to my yacht. Am very grateful and keenly sensible this great kindness. LIPTON.

J. V. S. Oddie, Secretary, New York Yacht Club, New York City:

I wish to thank you on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton for your kindness in extending the privilege of the Landing No. 1, New York Yacht Club. DAVID BARRIE.

A definite decision in regard to the trial races to determine the yacht which shall defend the America's Cup this year has at last been reached. W. Butler Duncan was seen yesterday and said that the races would take place, positively, off Newport during the first week in September. Secretary Oddie confirmed, unofficially, Mr. Duncan's statement. "I didn't know Mr. Duncan was in town," said Mr. Oddie, "but if he says so, I guess it's right. Nobody is likely to know more about it than Mr. Duncan."

"Of course, this is not official. Nothing has been given out officially, nor will be until the Regatta Committee issues its circular. That will be out, I suppose about the last of the week. The probability is that the racing dates will be Sept. 4, 6, and 8."

Three reasons determined the committee in this decision. The courses off Sandy Hook are so far away that long tows are necessary to take the yachts to and from their anchorages in the bay, which is not only inconvenient, but expensive. Many excursion steamers are always in evidence when races are held off the Hook, and crowd in so close as to either blanket the competing yachts or hinder them with their wash. The courses off Newport are within easy reach, and the few steamers which will be there can easily be attended to.

LARGER SAILS FOR COLUMBIA.

Her New Steel Mast Will Carry 400 Yards More of Specially Ordered Canvas.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 22.—When the cup defender Columbia meets the English challenger Shamrock in the first of the international cup races off Sandy Hook next October the American yacht will be more heavily sparred and will carry more canvas than she has had in any race this season.

When the steel mast was tried in the new boat it was found that she stood up much stiffer than when using the pine stick, and as soon as this became apparent the builders conferred with the owners and decided to put enough additional sail on to cause her to heel down as originally planned. Orders were immediately given to construct a new steel mast, longer and bigger than the one which collapsed off Newport the first of the month. A new boom and gaff are also to be built, longer than the ones used in the tuning-up process.

Managing Owner C. Oliver Iselin has just placed an order with a Lawrence (Mass.) duck manufacturing company for 2,000 yards of special duck, which is to be used for the lower sails of Columbia. The canvas is to be of a special quality, made in such a manner as to prevent much stretching, and will weigh about twenty-one ounces to a yard. This will give a total weight for the lower sails, if the same cloth is used for jib and staysail, of about 2,000 pounds.

The canvas for the sails used previously was made at Lawrence also, but the order was for only 1,000 yards, which figures indicate that the owners are contemplating an increase in sail of about 400 yards, or about 2,100 square feet. It is believed here that Columbia can carry this great increase of sail without any difficulty, and that her speed will increase proportionately.

GENESEE BEATS BEAVER.

Wins First Race of Series for Canada's Cup by a Narrow Margin.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 22.—The Genesee, the American challenger for Canada's Cup, won the first race of the series to-day by a narrow margin. The weather was the Genesee's to a nicety, as a moderate northwest wind prevailed. The course was twenty-one miles, in a triangle. The start was free, with a run to the southeast. Skipper Jarvis, on the Beaver, outmaneouvred Skipper Davis, on the Genesee, and went across the line a length in the lead. The Genesee shaved the buoy so closely that her crew had to take in the spinnaker boom to avoid fouling. The Genesee set her spinnaker ahead of the Beaver, but the latter drew away in the free run.

Two miles out the wind hauled to the northward and dropped decidedly. In the light breeze the Genesee outfooted the Beaver for the first buoy. In beating to the second buoy the Beaver cut down the lead one-half. The start for the finishing buoy was at first a quartering run, but the wind veered round and made the finish a close-hauled one. The Beaver gradually cut down her opponent's lead until two miles from the finish, where she was only twenty seconds behind. The wind then dropped again, and the Genesee pulled rapidly ahead. Getting a lucky slant of wind she won by 300 yards. Official time:

	Beaver. H.M.S.	Genesee. H.M.S.
Start	11:30:47	11:30:59
First Buoy	12:26:03	12:24:35
Second Buoy	2:28:27	2:27:35
Finish	3:25:10	2:24:32
Elapsed time	3:56:32	3:55:10

YACHT RACING AT NEWPORT.

Fleet of Thirty-Footers Is Contesting for the Stillman Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—The thirty-footers began this morning a series of races to determine the championship of the fleet of little craft.

The boats were drawn in pairs, and the winners of each race are to compete until but two are left, when the final contest will be for the cup offered by James Stillman.

This morning the pairs to sail were the Vaquero and Veda and Hera and Asahi. In these events the Vaquero and the Hera were the winners. This afternoon the boats were paired as follows: Raccoon and Carolina, Esperanza and Pollywog, Dorothy and Wawa, and the Vaquero and Hera, winners of the morning's races. The Vaquero, Dorothy, Carolina, and Esperanza were successful, and will be paired to-morrow morning, when the semi-final will be sailed.

The two winning boats will compete to-morrow afternoon or Thursday for the Stillman Cup.

The times were as follows:

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Start at 11:01.		
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	12:53:00	1:52:00
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	12:56:10	1:55:15
Start at 11:06.		
Hera, R. N. Ellis	12:57:13	1:51:13
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	1:03:58	1:51:13
Start at 3:36 P. M.		
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	6:01:07	1:05:07
Hera, R. N. Ellis	6:04:07	3:08:07
Start at 3:21.		
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:46:14	2:25:14
Wa Wa, W. R. Brooks	5:50:06	2:29:06
Start at 3:26.		
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:54:58	2:28:58
Raccoon, J. S. Drexel	Defaulted.	
Start at 3:31.		
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:56:43	2:25:43
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:53:27	2:27:27

The race was over the Dyers Island course with the wind from the northwest.

NAVY CREW LOSES BOAT RACE.

Men of the Flagship New York Beaten by Old Colony Boat Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—The greatest race that has ever been rowed in this harbor took place between twelve-oared cutters manned by the flagship New York tars and Old Colony Boat Club members this afternoon, and was witnessed by thousands of persons, including the officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron and all Newport, who were afloat in every conceivable craft.

The torpedo boat Gwin followed the race with the judges, the referee, and a party of guests, which included Congressman Bull of the Naval Committee, Dr. M. T. Bull, W. A. M. Burden, Capt. Higginson of the Harvard Boat Club, Mr. Ingersoll of Harvard, Chief of Police Kaull, Mayor Boyle, Cadet Lewis Brown, Jr., Col. D. E. Young, Master Blaine, and C. P. Garrettson.

The race was for a purse of $140 a side, five miles straightaway from Halfway Rock to a finishing point between the flagship New York and the lighthouse on Goat Island. Commander T. C. McLean of the Torpedo Station was starter and referee.

The wind and tide were both unfavorable for the race. The Old Colony and the New Yorks kept together the first half mile, but after that the New Yorks never regained lost ground. When the War College was reached the New Yorks were fully seven lengths behind. Old Colony won by ten lengths in 54:20. The New York's time was 55:15.

The judges were Congressman Bull and W. S. Rogers for the Old Colony crew and Lieut. Bliss and Boatswain Mullen of the flagship New York for the New York's crew.

C. L. B. Robinson followed the race with a party of guests on his sloop yacht Queen Mab.

It is reported to-night that the cruiser Brooklyn won over $2,000 on the result, having backed the Old Colony crew.

GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

Crack Players Beaten in First Matches for Hinkle Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 22.—The first games in the golf championship for the Hinkle Cup were played to-day at the Kebo Valley Club. Thirty-four competitors started, and, although the weather was bad, some good golf was shown, and a large crowd of fashionables were out to see the play.

The result was a complete throw-down for the Bar Harbor cracks. Arden Robbins, the St. Andrew's man, went under in the afternoon, and Childs, the Princeton man, fell an easy victim to Frazier in the morning round. T. G. Thorpe proved that he is in rare form, winning both his matches over good men in an easy fashion. The morning play resulted as follows:

T. G. Thorpe beat R. G. Hazard, 6 up and 4 to play.
C. B. Pike beat J. A. McCord, 6 up and 5 to play.
G. Gallatin beat P. Jacques, 1 up.
G. Bergner beat R. M. Johnson, 3 up and 1 to play.
C. Bridgham beat J. L. Ketterlinus, 1 up.
F. Ellis beat J. Livingston, 7 up and 6 to play.
E. L. Patterson beat W. H. Conroy, 3 up and 2 to play.
L. Brigham beat T. G. Condon, 3 up and 1 to play.
M. E. Ingalls beat Dr. Amory, 1 up.
C. M. Hinkle beat F. H. Gillett, 3 up and 2 to play.
R. McLane beat E. Pendleton, 3 up and 2 to play.
P. Madeira beat A. W. Shepherd by default.
A. H. Frazier beat A. Childs, 2 up and 1 to play.
R. H. Gallatin beat Mr. Burden by default.
Arden Robbins beat W. W. Finley, 5 up and 4 to play.
R. Thorndike beat G. Robbins, 4 up and 3 to play.

In the afternoon the games resulted as follows:

Thorpe beat Pipe, 8 up and 7 to play.
Bergner beat Gallatin, 3 up and 1 to play.
F. Ellis beat C. Bridgham, 1 up.
L. Bridgham beat Paterson, 4 up and 3 to play.
C. Hinkle beat M. E. Ingalls, 9 up and 7 to play.
P. Madeira beat R. McLane, 4 up and 3 to play.
A. H. Frazier beat R. Gallatin, 1 up.
R. Thorndike beat A. Robbins, 4 up and 2 to play.

WESTCHESTERS WIN POLO MATCH

Defeat the Myopia First Team at Hamilton, Mass.

HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 22.—The Myopia first team suffered defeat from the fast Westchesters, led by Foxhall Keene, to-day, in a polo game, tinged now and then with bursts of the fastest playing imaginable, then lapsing into a dull, uninteresting struggle.

The Summer colony was out in full force and the club side of the polo field was lined two and three deep with members of the fashionable set. Foxhall Keene received an ugly gash in the head over the left eye by coming in contact with a strong, swift swing of R. G. Shaw's mallet. After the wound was dressed Mr. Keene resumed play.

Westchester gave Myopia nine goals handicap and won out by a score of 18 to 12. Darkness prevented the completion of the game.

New Yorkers Win at Cricket.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 22.—The second game of the tour of the cricket team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York, opposed by the Hamilton Cricket Club, was played here to-day. The visitors literally pulled a lost game out of the fire and won a well deserved victory by 7 runs. This result was due largely to the good uphill play of T. G. Clarke, Archie Gunn, and J. E. Fitch.

Australians Beat Middlesex.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—In a cricket match to-day between the visiting Australians and the Middlesex County eleven, the former, in their first innings, were all out for 445 runs. Middlesex, in the first innings, were all out for 105, and, going in again, were all out in the second innings for 110. The Australians therefore won by 230 runs.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Philadelphias Vanquish the New Yorks in Easy Fashion.

LOCALS MADE BUT TWO HITS

Brooklyns Defeat the Bostons, Who Drop to Third Place in the Race for the Penant—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	70	35	.667
Philadelphia	68	41	.624
Boston	66	41	.617
Baltimore	64	41	.610
St. Louis	59	48	.551
Cincinnati	57	47	.548
Chicago	55	51	.519
Pittsburg	53	54	.495
Louisville	47	59	.443
New York	45	58	.437
Washington	36	71	.336
Cleveland	18	92	.164

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 13; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 2.
Baltimore, 15; Washington, 5, (first game.)
Baltimore, 6; Washington, 5, (second game.)
Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 1, (first game.)
Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 4, (second game.)
St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 1.
Louisville, 15; Cleveland, 6.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in Louisville.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Chicago in St. Louis.

The New Yorks showed a reversal of form at the Polo Grounds yesterday, where the Philadelphias scored another victory without an apparent effort. The playing of the locals lacked the life that marked their display in the last two games. They seemed to have forgotten how to use their bats.

The crowd did not have a great deal of confidence when Gettig was sent in to pitch. He held the visitors down for one inning, and then he lost all his effectiveness. When the game was practically lost, after the fifth inning, Manager Hoey did some experimenting. For the past week McPartland, a pitcher of the late Newark Club, has adorned the bench, but would not sign because of a difference in the salary question. He had an opportunity to show his worth yesterday. It is not exactly known how much McPartland demanded in the salary line, but, to quote the words of a crank in the stand, he "didn't pitch 30 cents worth" yesterday. He lacks control, curves, and everything else.

Bernhard, who faced the locals, was a hard proposition. He did not allow the locals a hit until the seventh inning. Two hits were the sum total of the New Yorks' effort with the bat.

Hardesty, who, by the way, will be kept at short for another week at least, did not do so well yesterday. Cross played well for the visitors.

The team left last night on its last Western trip minus the services of Davis and Warner. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	0	2	1	1	Thomas, cf.	2	1	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Goeckel, 1b.	2	3	16	0	0
Grady, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Dolen'ty, rf.	2	0	4	0	0
Foster, rf.	0	0	2	0	1	Chiles, rf.	3	2	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	Lauder, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	4	0	0	McFarl'd, c.	2	2	2	1	0
Hardesty, ss.	0	0	2	4	1	Cross, ss.	1	1	1	7	2
Gettig, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Dolan, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0
Wilson, c.	0	0	4	2	0	Bernhard, p.	0	2	1	2	0
McPart'd, p.	1	0	0	2	1						
Total	2	2	27	14	6	Total	13	12	27	15	2

New York ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Philadelphia ..... 0 5 0 0 4 0 2 2 0—13

First base by errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Base on balls—Off Gettig, 3; off McFarland, 3; off Bernhard, 1. Struck out—By Gettig, 1; by McFarland, 2; by Bernhard, 1. Two-base hits—Thomas, McFarland, Bernhard. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Chiles, Goeckel, McFarland. Wild pitch—Gettig. Passed balls—Wilson, 1; McFarland, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Cross, Thomas. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

BROOKLYNS WIN IN BOSTON.

The Team Found Meekin's Pitching an Easy Mark in Two Innings.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The Brooklyns compelled Meekin to retire after two innings to-day and won easily. Willis, who succeeded him, was very effective, the only run scored off him being Daly's home run in the fifth. In the ninth Tenney and Long singled, but were retired in a fast double play, Casey to Daly. Attendance, 6,200. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Jones, cf.	2	3	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0	Jennings, lb.	1	3	11	1	0
Long, ss.	1	2	2	3	0	Kelley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1	Daly, 2b.	0	2	5	3	0
Duffy, lf.	0	0	5	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	4	6	0
Stahl, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	And'son, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Casey, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Clarke, c.	0	1	5	3	1	McGuire, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Meekin, p.	0	0	0	0	0	McJames, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Willis, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
Total	2	8	27	15	2	Total	5	12	27	17	0

Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2
Brooklyn ..... 3 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Jones, Tenney, Long, and Stahl. Home run—Daly. Stolen base—Daly. Double plays—McJames, Dahlen, and Jennings; Casey and Daly; Dahlen, Daly, and Jennings. First base on balls—Off Willis, 2; off McJames, 2. Struck out—By Willis, 1; by McJames, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and MacDonald.

St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 1.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Cuppy pitched in fine form to-day and the Chicago's six hits were kept well scattered. The home team bunched their hits and, aided by Wolverton's poor fielding at third, had no trouble in winning. Score:

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 .—5
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Chicago, 6. Errors—Chicago, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Garvin and Donahue; St. Louis, Cuppy and Criger. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

Two Victories for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The Baltimores easily won the first game of the double-header with Washington to-day. The second game was a pitchers' battle. Weyhing after the first inning pitched great ball. Howell was hit hard, but not opportunely. This, with brilliant support, kept the Washingtons one run behind when the final figures were in. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Washington ..... 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0—5
Baltimore ..... 6 0 2 1 0 4 0 1 1—15

Base hits—Washington, 7; Baltimore, 20. Errors—Washington, 5; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Washington, McFarland, Riddlemoser, and Roach; Baltimore, McGlanity, McKenna, and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

Washington ..... 3 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—5
Baltimore ..... 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—6

Base hits—Washington, 10; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Washington, 2; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Duncan; Baltimore, Howell and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Louisville, 15; Cleveland, 6.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.—The Clevelands started out all right to-day, but made a bad finish. Wood replaced Pitcher Phillippi for Louisville in the fourth inning. Score:

Louisville ..... 2 1 0 4 1 1 6 0 .—15
Cleveland ..... 1 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0—6

Base hits—Louisville, 17; Cleveland, 13. Errors—Louisville, 3; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Phillippi, Wood, and Powers; Cleveland, Knepper and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Hunt.

Two Games in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—But for errors the Pittsburgs would have taken both games to-day instead of losing one and tieing Cincinnati in another.

The first game was a battle between Tannehill and Hahn. The former pitched the better ball, but was unlucky. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hahn and Wood; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0—4
Pittsburg ..... 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—4

Base hits—Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburg, 5. Batteries—Cincinnati, Taylor and Peitz; Pittsburg, Sparks and Schriver. Lever and Fox. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

WEIGHTS FOR FALL HANDICAP.

List of Candidates to Run at Sheepshead Bay Saturday.

W. S. Vosburgh, The Jockey Club handicapper, has assigned the following list of weights for the candidates for the Fall Handicap, at three-quarters of a mile, which is to be run on Saturday at Sheepshead Bay:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Banastar	130	Spirituelle	109
Voter	129	King Barleycorn	109
Bendoran	125	Rush	109
Imp	124	Dunois	109
Isidor	123	W. Overton	108
Bangle	122	The Kentuckian	108
Don de Oro	122	Sea Lion	108
Firearm	122	Toluca	106
Jean Beraud	121	Charentus	106
Ethelbert	121	Hurley Burley	106
Sanders	120	Glorian	104
Briar Sweet	120	Arbaces	104
Kinley Mack	120	Azucena	103
Admiration	118	Trillo	103
Martimas	117	Filon d'Or	102
Kinnikinic	117	Roysterer	102
Tragedian	116	Lady Lindsey	102
Maxine	115	Hellobas	102
May Hempstead	115	Waltnot	102
Batten	114	Survivor	102
Fly By Night	113	Satirist	102
Candle Black	113	General Mart Gary	102
Warrenton	112	Formero	102
Macleod of Dare	112	Cormorant	100
Prince McClure	112	Grey Jacques	100
Previous	111	Acushla	100
Thomas Cat	111	His Lordship	100
Half Time	111	Matanza	100
Muskadine	111	The Elector	99
The Roman	110	Tamor	98
St. Cloud	110	Maid of Harlem	95
Cambrian	110	Clopsilla	95

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—Last night's showers cooled the atmosphere, and laid the dust, but made the track a trifle slow. The card drew a good crowd. Favorites and long shots divided honors. Red Spider captured the first race in a runaway. Mesmerist started a hot favorite, but could do no better than third. Maribert, who went begging at 2 to 2, came in with a rush at the finish and beat Gonfalon out in fine style. Six starters appeared for the hurdle race; Ben Eder and Forget sold first and second. Forget fell, injuring herself badly. Her leg was reported broken. Ben Eder won cleverly with Article at his saddle girth. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Red Spider, 88 pounds, (Phelan,) 6 to 1, first; Lucky Star, 97, (McCue,) 8 to 5, second; Hampden, 103, (Mason,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:08½. Island Prince, Hanlon, Our Breezy, Lillian Belle, S'ster Alice, Midnight, Deyo, and Wasteful also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. St. Clair, 126 pounds, (Maher,) 1 to 2, first; Galahad, 106, (Bullman,) 15 to 1, second; Sir Hubert, 116, (Collins,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:44¼. Hardy Pardee also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Hotel Stakes; six furlongs. Maribert, 129 pounds, (McCue,) 5 to 1, first; Gonfalon, 122, (Maher,) 15 to 1, second; Mesmerist, 125, (Taral,) 6 to 5, third. Time 1:15½. Waring, King's Courier, Ildrim, and Sam Phillips also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Miss Marion, 97 pounds, (Burns,) 4 to 5, first; Sparrow Wing, 97, (McCue,) 3 to 1, second; Caoutchouc, 86, (Widdenstrand,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:02¼. Diva, Bob White, Nicholas, the Dauphin, Gen. Shafter and Banished also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half, hurdle. Ben Eder, 154 pounds, (Finnegan,) 2 to 1, first; Article, 130, (Collins,) 10 to 1, second; Premier, 150, (Slack,) 7 to 2, third. Time—2:49. Trianon, Julius Caesar, and Forget also ran.

Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Tar Heel and Post Haste, 109 pounds; Uphicer, 108; Lary Massey, 106; Belle of Orleans and Dear Heart, 105; Innovator, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Mai and Lady Lindsey, 121 pounds; Doctor Eichberg, Compensation, Sea Lion, Doctor Nembula, K. C. B., The Barrister, and Leando, 108 each; Alice Nise, 103.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. Meadowthorpe, 111 pounds; Myth, 108; Bardella, 106; Judge Wardell, 103; Galathee, 93; Winepress, 80.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth. Charentus and Lackland, 114 pounds; Myth, 104; Beau Ideal and Star of Bethlehem, 103; Clonsilla, 100; Bon Ino, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Strathmaker, 106; Ghetto, Olinda, Firejock, Kickumbob, and La Vega, 103 each; Plohn, 101; Gratia, 100; Allaire, 95.

GRAND CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

Kingmond Captures the Blue Hill, the Stake Event of the Day.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 22.—It was practically straight heats in the grand circuit races at the Readville track, an extra heat being only required in an unfinished race of yesterday. There were a number of warm brushes, and the favorite did not always win. The big stake event of the day, the Blue Hill, for the 2:30 trotters, was easy for Kingmond, the Portsmouth horse, he being scarcely pushed in any of the three heats. To-morrow will come the big Massachusetts Stake for 2:13 trotters. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Trotting, (unfinished yesterday;) purse, $1,000, best two in three.

Letah S., b. m., Fred Keyes-Zoa, by St. Gothard, (Kinney)	2	1	8	1
Tesla, b. g., Baron Wilkes-Winnie Davis, (Spears)	9	3	1	2
Dr. Pitzer, br. s., (Ames)	1	9	10	3
Sadie M., br. m., (McDowell)	5	2	4	ro
Paul Pry, g. g., (Van Meter)	8	4	2	ro
Phillip L., b. g., (Conlin)	3	8	6	ro
Helen Simons, b. m., (Dickerson)	6	10	3	ro
Annie Burns, g. m., (Wilson)	4	8	11	ro
M. A. Adams, ch. s., (Snow)	11	5	5	ro
Elision, b. m., (McDonald)	7	6	9	ro
Brightlight, br. g., (Kervick)	10	11	7	ro

Time—2:11½; 2:14½; 2:12¾; 2:15¾.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Billy Andrews, b. s., Bowbells-May Hudson, by Gen. George H. Thomas, (Burch)	1	1	1
Toboggan, b. g., (Dickerson)	2	2	2
Fred W., ch. g., (Wall)	5	3	4
Shade On, b. s., (Kay)	7	4	3
Fly Gilt, ch. g., (O'Neill)	3	5	5
Evolute, b. m., (Lockwood)	4	6	6
Coney, blk. g., (McHenry)	6	5	5
Oscar L., ch. g., (McKinney)	8	dr.	

Time—2:10¾; 2:10; 2:10.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000; best two in three.

Rubber, blk. m., by Wilton-Madalene Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen, (Shillinglaw)	1	1	
Iris O., b. m., (Garvey)	2	2	
Tessie S., br. m., (Starr)	3	5	
Volo, b. m., (Cheney)	4	3	
Glory, ch. g., (Gatecomb)	5	7	
White Points, b. g., (O'Neill)	9	4	
Pilot Evans, b. g., (Spears)	8	8	
Pixie, blk. m., (Johnson)	6	9	
Leach Boy, b. g., (Payne)	7	10	
Esparto Rex, b. s., (McDowell)	11	9	
Temple Wilkes, b. g., (Galvin)	10	11	
Kinster, br. s., (Biggs)	12	dr	

Time—2:12½; 2:10¾.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; the Blue Hill; purse, $3,000.

Kingmond, b. g., by King Darlington-Rosamond, by Red Wilkes, (Marsh)	1	1	1
Wilask, br. s., (Ecker)	2	2	6
Valpa, b. m., (Miller)	4	4	2
Hallie Rockett, b. m., (Conley)	3	3	3
Miss Jay, b. m., (McHenry)	6	5	4
Amiss, b. m., (Middleton)	7	7	5
The Spaniard, b. g., (McDonald)	5	6	7

Time—2:11¾; 2:13¼; 2:12.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000, best two in three.

Bouncer, b. m., (Hummer-Musette, by Mambrino Patchen, (Starr)	1	1	
Capt. Jack, b. g., (Golden)	2	3	
Belle J., b. m., (Spear)	5	2	
J. B. D., blk. g., (Aines)	3	5	
Battleton, b. g., (Geers)	4	4	

Time—2:09; 2:11¼.

Orange County Circuit Races.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Orange County Circuit races opened here to-day. There was a good attendance and good racing, with the track in fine condition. To-morrow John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen, the pacers, will contest for a purse of $2,000. For the four days' races 157 horses have been entered. The summary:

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse, $200.

Rustic, b. g., by Myrtleton, (Walsh)	1	1	1
Quarternote, br. g., (Brinkerhoff)	2	2	2
Waltannie, b. m., (Abendroth)	3	3	3
De Bird, blk. h., (Ludium)	4	dis.	

Time—2:23; 2:22¾; 2:23½.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Pie Lijero, ch. s., dam May King, (Cline)	1	1	1
Marchmont, b. g., (Murray)	2	4	2
Leo, ch. g., (Walsh)	4	2	4
Cascade, blk. f., (Dudlesoth)	3	5	3
Junero, blk. m., (Coville)	5	3	6
Clover, b. m., (Coates)	6	6	5
Elizabeth D., ch. m., (Sterns)	7	dr.	

Time—2:18½; 2:19¾; 2:21¾.

MARTIN SUCCESSFUL AT YORK.

Wins Zetland Stakes and Badminton Plate at the August Meeting.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Zetland Stakes, run at the York August meeting to-day, were won by Lord William Beresford's Meta II., ridden by "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey. Eleven horses ran five furlongs straight.

The

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TWELVE PAGES.

PROBING THE RAMAPO JOB.

Intermitting his quest of all minor scamps and petty foibles, Mr. Moss, when the Mazet committee resumes its sessions on Sept. 12, will turn all his searchlights on the Ramapo suspects. Here at length is something worth investigating, something that will engage all the skill and ability of the committee and of its counsel and will hold the unflagging attention of the public. Mr. Moss is lucky in having this unexpected opportunity to distinguish himself put before him. The city will be fortunate if his inquest shall result in the complete exposure and exemplary punishment of the gang of eminent thimbleriggers who have attempted to secure millions of the public funds.

The investigation will proceed from certain well-known facts to the discovery of certain other facts suspected or inferred which it is in the highest degree important that the community should be informed of. The known facts are the attempt to drive the contract through the Board of Public Improvements secretly, if possible, and when that proved impracticable, by brute force of votes against the protest of the financial officer of the city; HOLAHAN'S profane declaration that they had the power and would put the job through; the terms of the contract, calling for an expenditure of five millions yearly for forty years; the mysterious and phantasmagorical nature of the Ramapo Water Company, in which the moving figures seem now to be of National amplitude and anon shrink to string-pulled puppets; the exorbitant price per million gallons, far exceeding the cost of water delivered to other municipalities, and the capacity of the Ramapo watershed, which will have been determined with reasonable approximation by the time the committee has need of the information.

Mr. Moss may be well assured that long before he puts them in the witness chair his principal witnesses will have conferred diligently together and will have rehearsed their parts. Nevertheless, his ingenuity may triumph over their complicity, and the admissions of some, violently conflicting with the denials of others, may make such a breach in the enemy's works that the light of truth will enter in and confound him.

Every member of the Charter Commission will, of course, be asked to state as he recalls it the origin and history of Section 471, which prepared the way for the job. If Gen. BENJAMIN F. TRACY, President of the Charter Commission and at the same time counsel to the Ramapo Water Company, shall not have returned from Paris, we doubt not that Mr. SETH LOW will be able to recall who introduced this new matter into the charter. Possibly ex-Mayor GILROY has not wholly forgotten the history of Section 471. If he has, there is Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER, member of the Charter Commission and now President of the Ramapo Company, who can hardly fail to know all about the matter.

Leaving for a time the foreground figures of the Ramapo concern, an attempt might be made to get at their Tammany coparceners. Tammany gentlemen are so sensitive about their "private business" that Mr. Moss will proceed with delicacy, but he might without offense ask Mr. ANDREW J. FREEDMAN whether he had any knowledge of or interest in the Ramapo Company, whether he had ever discussed the merits of the project, and if he had any previous knowledge that an attempt would be made to get the contract executed in a hurry. We see no reason why similar questions should not be put to Mr. JOHN F. CARROLL. He is a stirring man and likely to be well informed about current events, especially two-hundred-million-dollar events. HOLAHAN, of course, will be asked to unbosom himself. Nobody knows so well as he by what arguments members of the Board of Public Improvements were persuaded that the Ramapo Company was deserving of five millions a year from the City Treasury. If HOLAHAN will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, Mr. COLER will have accomplished his full task—the defeat of the job and the exposure of the jobsters. Even if he exhibits shyness, between the reticences of HOLAHAN in self-possession and the indiscreet volubility of CARROLL in excitement unexpected cats may emerge from various bags.

We do not venture to suggest that Senator THOMAS C. PLATT be summoned before the Mazet committee. Even if he should be able to look the Chairman in the face without smiling, it is quite unlikely that he would prove to be a communicative witness about his "private business." Nothing can be got from him by indiscretion or inadvertence. He is a much wiser statesman than most of the turbulent Tammany witnesses. We can much better afford to dispense with the testimony of Senator PLATT, interesting as it might be, rather than dispense with the Mazet committee, which might not be able to survive the trying ordeal of his appearance in the witness chair.

Mr. RICHARD CROKER, although he has suddenly disappeared from the sight of men, probably to some cave of Neptune, will doubtless come within subpoena range before the committee meets. It would be well to take his testimony early, in order that his Ramapo reminiscences, if he have any to recite, may well up from the untroubled spring of recollection. If the testimony of the succeeding witnesses is then found to be in agreement with his own, Mr. CROKER'S reputation for having a good memory will be sensibly enhanced in this community.

The Ramapo job shows few marks of expert handling. The attempt to jam it through to fruition was brutal and bungling. In other departments of felony bunglers are commonly easy of detection. They haven't the brains and cunning to cover their tracks. Why should these coarse and unskillful fellows get off? The Mazet committee ought to make half of them incriminate the other half and so bring the whole gang to the prisoner's dock.

THE CHIVALRY OF FRANCE.

The reappearance of M. LABORI yesterday in the courtroom at Rennes was, according to the reports, a frightfully imprudent thing for himself. It is to be supposed that he had taken counsel of his physicians and that he would not have ventured upon the reappearance if they had gone so far as to warn him that he made it without their sanction, and that if he made it, they washed their hands of the case.

In that case it would have been a foolhardy gallantry for him to appear so soon. But in any case it was an act of very conspicuous gallantry. Without doubt any doctor would have told the advocate that there was an element of risk in resuming his professional labors so soon, and that the best thing for him was to remain quiet. It is almost certain that he must have disregarded medical advice, if not quite defied it, in order to come to the succor of his client, whose professional assistance has by no means been of that quality which M. LABORI, as he showed in the trial of ZOLA, is able to supply. And this is professional chivalry of the first order.

Indeed, the chivalry, the gallantry, the picturesqueness of this case are all on one side. It seems that Capt. DREYFUS is not a very winning kind of person, not the sort of man to conciliate the regards of men who are thrown into casual association with him. This is one of the reasons, his race being the other, which made him an obvious mark, first for suspicion and then for persecution, when a leakage of official secrets was discovered in the General Staff. When it gradually came to light that he was not and could not possibly have been the culprit, one Frenchman, who had no personal or racial relations with him, raised in defense of him and in denunciation of his persecutors a voice "of which" he might well have said with the modest MILTON:

Of which all Europe rings from side to side.

Truly it was the voice of EMILE ZOLA that compelled the attention of all Europe. And when he in turn became the object of persecution, there was not wanting a chivalrous lawyer to come to the defense of the chivalrous man of letters, and to endure insult and persecution in his turn from sheer love of justice. Nor was there wanting a chivalrous soldier, who, in his own profession and in his own way, out of sheer love of justice and hatred of injustice, braved the persecution of his own profession, which was harder to endure than anything that ZOLA or than LABORI had had to encounter, and sought the truth, no matter whom it might help or harm.

Compare the position of ZOLA with "the intellectuals" who espoused the cause of the forgers and perjurers of the General Staff and joined the chorus of denunciation against an innocent and friendless man. It is true that most of them have been shamed into silence. Compare the position of LABORI with the Judges who overruled, silenced, and insulted him in their haste to do injustice to ZOLA. It is true that they in turn have been overruled by the highest tribunal in France, and that the case they tried to close has again been declared open. Compare the position of PICQUART with that of the soldiers who managed to degrade him, and who are now daily engaged in belittling and contradicting what they know to be the truth.

It is a testimonial to France that these men have been making. The honor of the French Army is safe in the hands of PICQUART. The honor of the French bar is safe in the hands of LABORI. The honor of French letters is safe in the hands of ZOLA. Some day, when this wretched tumult has subsided, some French sculptor will make one of those monumental groups which French sculptors know so well how to make, an ideal figure of Justice, and he will place, at the angles of its pedestal, portrait statues of the three Frenchmen who in our generation have best illustrated the ideal of justice, the scholar ZOLA, the soldier PICQUART, the lawyer LABORI.

THE KAISER AND HIS CANALS.

A curious if not unprecedented condition of affairs in Prussia is revealed by the resignation of the Ministry. Here is a body of statesmen appointed to their several portfolios because of their readiness to serve the sovereign, but who when the sovereign advocates a measure which is distasteful to their political party bow to the dictates of politics and show a superb indifference to the royal wish.

Such a spirit of revolt in a Ministry might under certain conditions be very praiseworthy. But it so happens in the present instance that the Canal bills, which the Kaiser is anxious to have passed, are in the commercial and social interests of the country, to which the Conservative Party of Prussia is apparently opposed. In a speech delivered at the opening of the Dortmund-Ems waterway the other day WILHELM II. said: "I hope that the representatives of the people, admitting this view, [the usefulness of internal waterways,] will place me in a position to confer upon the country the benefits of such a canal [the Rhine-Elbe Canal] during the current year." But the Prussian Diet did not appreciate these words, for the lower house a few days later gave an unmistakable rebuke to the Kaiser's well-intended scheme. The Conservative Party is now boldly arrayed against the sovereign, and, of course, consequently against an improving policy. Paradoxical as it may seem, it invokes the Constitution, which, it says, is on the verge of being violated.

Two courses are open to the Kaiser. One of them, Dr. MIQUEL and his friends are apparently daring him to follow. That would be the appointment of a Liberal Cabinet, which would not only instantly radically change the political aspect of the kingdom, but possibly that of the empire. The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung affirms that the Kaiser is seriously considering such a movement. This is quite improbable, as it is hardly to be conceived that WILHELM II. will place himself at the head of a social revolution which would certainly be disastrous to so many personal imperialistic schemes. The other course is to dissolve the Diet and refuse to accept the resignations of the Ministers, thus holding them up to the irony of the world not only as examples of imperial displeasure, but as enemies of progress. Considering the temper of the Kaiser, the latter course seems the more likely. Through it he would not endanger any pet theories, but would certainly commend himself to the vast mass of Prussians, who would give unmistakable signs of their approbation by the selection of a Diet of progress if not of radical reform.

The outlook is certainly one of interest as one views WILHELM II.—he of all sovereigns—facing the obstinate Conservative Party with the great mass of his subjects at his back and with ideas of infinite public welfare in his head.

"GIVE US A REST."

We violate no confidence in saying that the correspondent who writes us from the Adirondacks in praise and support of a recent editorial article under the above title is a physician. But one need not be a physician to know that the continuance, during the Summer weather of those who can afford to take long Summer vacations, of the artificial and fashionable manners and customs of "society" in the Winter is much more than a nuisance to the adults who desire to employ their vacations for rest. It is a positive injury to the immature and adolescent from whom, no doubt, proceeds the greatest effective demand for it.

And this is precisely where the trouble occurs. There can be no question that to the great majority of men and of women past thirty, or thirty-five, Summer "functions" are a mere bore. One likes to meet one's friends, but one does not like to "dress" in order to meet them. When the body-coat or even the compromise "Tuxedo" of civilization comes in at the door, "rest" flies out of the window. The Summer resort in which "functions" occur and "evening clothes" are necessary is, to sensible and mature persons, no Summer resort at all. The multimillionaire, poor man, and and the multimillionairess, poor woman, may find that their "social position" constrains them to keep on doing all Summer what they have been doing all Winter. But, in general, the tendency to functions and evening clothes is determined by the younger and more importunate members of families. The fathers of the families, if busy professional men or merchants, the mothers of families, if domestic and peace-loving women, yield to the importunity with sighings.

Of course this is all wrong. It is part of the fatuous American good nature, especially of the fatuous American parental good nature, upon which foreign observers have remarked with wonder and just reprehension. The boys and girls, these foreigners have observed, "run" American society. Without doubt they run most American families. This deference of the elders to the youngers has its amiable side. It even has its beneficent side, and the greatest benefit it confers is that long ago noted by THACKERAY that American parents have more of the confidence of their grown-up young than parents of any other nationality. But evidently it may be carried too far. It is carried too far when it induces parents to acquiesce in projects for the Summer season whereby they themselves are certain to be bored, and, which is of more importance, the young people in whose importunity they acquiesce are certain to be injured.

There is no sort of occasion for it. Of course, people who summer where the head of the house can go every evening are scarcely in question. But people who summer where the head of the house can appear but once a week can find places in plenty, within reach of New York, where they will not be put to shame by not producing "evening clothes" and engaging in functions. These places are to be found either by the shore or in the hills. The persons who resort to them are naturally shy of talking about their charms, lest the multimillionaire should invade their solitude and give "course dinners," at which evening clothes are obligatory. Then they know that white-winged peace will take her flight. But it is their parental duty to put their parental feet down at this point and to insist that the Summer vacation shall be a Summer rest.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

A reader of this newspaper asks us to publish an article entitled "Meat Not Necessary as an Article of Food," for the enlightenment of the people who are likely to suffer most from the advance in prices recently made by the butchers and retailers of meat. He argues that vegetarians can supply statistics to prove that many thousands of stalwart people throughout the world have never tasted meat, and that in athletic games victories are often won by vegetarians. His object is to induce his fellow-citizens to try to live without meat and bring the butchers to their senses, as he believes the prices now asked for meat are unjust.

If we were able to accept the testimony of habitual vegetarians as to the superiority of their diet to that of other folks, we should advocate its general use solely for the good of humanity as a matter of duty, and not for the sake of hurting the meat trade. Unfortunately your confirmed vegetarian too closely resembles that young soldier of legend who fancied that every member of his regiment was out of step except himself, and is both blind to reason and devoid of the sense of humor, so far as his hobby is concerned. We have known vegetarians whose opinion on every subject but meat was entitled to respect, but who were clearly little better than monomaniacs on that subject.

Vegetarianism is doubtless useful in certain forms of dyspepsia, though we are inclined to doubt that a certain panacea for all digestive ills can be secured in a diet limited to cereals, fruits, and vegetables. Even oatmeal, despised by the learned but gluttonous Dr. JOHNSON, but esteemed since his time a nutritious article of human diet in many other lands than Scotia, may become a bad friend to man through over-familiarity, and hives may ensue. Objections recently made to certain fruits and vegetables as food have some sort of reason to sustain them, as the acid of the strawberry, (still esteemed as highly as it was in the days of that sage, Dr. BOTELER, whose fame rests on a single but unforgetable quotation in "The Compleat Angler,") poisons some folks, while for others danger veritably lurks in the humble, versatile tomato and the fragrant pineapple.

As a matter of fact, in the present condition of the human race, animal food is necessary, especially for the young and constitutionally weak. That the use of it is excessive in this community we are willing to believe, but the same thing is true of the staff of life. Some of our smaller bodily ills are directly due to the excessive use of wheaten flour. For men and women in middle life a moderate quantity of meat once a day, especially if it be red meat, beef, or mutton, or venison, is surely sufficient. It is likely, too, while a great advance has been made in this respect in comparatively recent years, that the multitude still has much to learn about the varieties of edible fish and methods of cooking them.

A wise restriction in the use of butchers' meat is certainly desirable. The Britons, since the dawn of their history, have been huge eaters of meat, and too full-blooded and, perhaps, slow-witted in consequence, but they have been conquerors. It would be folly to compare the ill-fed multitudes of Continental Europe with them. Black bread, onions, and sour wine may promote meekness and restrain hopeless ambition, but they do not inspire courage and endurance. As for the sentimental side of the meat-eating question, which so frequently intrudes itself in discussions of vegetarianism, the arguments deduced from that are manifestly unanswerable, and doubtless in the millennium man will sustain life without devouring the lower animals. Meanwhile he will continue to need a fair share of porterhouse steaks and filet Châteaubriand, and to esteem the comforting broiler at its true value.

While the prevailing high prices of meats are maintained, there will naturally be a decreased demand for them, but the market for the necessaries of life cannot long be governed by speculators. That fact has been often proved. We have no idea that the present situation will long continue and we doubt if any appreciable suffering will result from it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In these prosaic times of ours there is little hope for the survival of the good old world-thoughts on which our forebears thrived. Every year the leaves and the old traditions fall, and every year the hard hand of science or law, or just mean common sense, is laid on the pulse of some old fairy tale and it just stops. The latest slaughter is that of the buried treasure. One cannot read even "Treasure Island" now without feeling the utter improbability of the whole thing. For there is, it seems, a real buried treasure in the Auckland Islands, and it must not be touched because of legal safeguards. Some of our countrymen, who are always money hunting according to the foreign papers, proposed to fit out an expedition to go to these islands and get this treasure. Now comes one Commander MANSELL of the Royal Navy and says that our friends would better take thought before they embark on the useless expenditure of their money to try to get what they may not have. He does not say that there is no treasure on the islands, though he does say that he searched their coasts in 1870. But he does say that if the enormous physical difficulties of reaching the treasure could be overcome, it would only open the door to "legal difficulties" more formidable by far. He says that there would be original owners or their descendants to reckon with; and that even if they did not turn up, the British Crown would claim any find. And who can doubt, after such an exposure of the legal probabilities in the case, that this is just what would have happened in the matter of the pieces of eight on Treasure Island? Billy Bones was only a goose, after all. And all the men who have sought for the buried treasure of the regretted Capt. KIDD were wasting their time and their money. Socialistic novelists may find inspiration in this new aspect of the case.

—The letter of "H. M. S.," printed on the editorial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, ought to cause some ministers of the Gospel to stop and think. We have no disposition to discuss the writer's contention that doubt as to the truth of the Bible or the tenets of the Christian faith was set forth in its true light by the minister to whom he refers. That is, of course, a subject which admits of discussion, though it is quite safe to say that the minister in question does not think so. But this is a favorable time to call attention to the attitude of the correspondent. That attitude is one of indignant protest against the sweeping and unsupported assertions made by the preacher. Such protests will become more and more common as education spreads. These are not protests against religion, nor are they evidences that men are made less ready to receive precious truths by the acquisition of learning and the training of their thinking powers. But they are protests against the habit, too common in some pupils, of treating them as if they were not thinking beings. There is nothing more repugnant to a thinking man than a wildly sweeping assertion, and yet a large percentage of pulpit "argument" consists of just this and nothing more.

—The downfall of the horse before the automobile, as it is called, is plainly foreshadowed by the state of affairs at Shelter Island, where the one self-moving vehicle in the place causes all the horses intense fear. If the horse possessed intelligence, as many expert horsemen now say that he does not, it would be natural to suppose that the beast of burden was, by running away and pushing his head through barbed-wire fences, trying to make his protest in his own way against the stealer of his means of livelihood. But when the plain truth is told it must be said that the horse is just simply scared by the new monster in the public roads, and he runs away from it. The President of the Village Improvement Society at Shelter Island has decided that there is no law under which the horseless carriage can be excluded from the highways, and he has, like a latter-day Solomon, advised the owners of the alarmed horses to sell them and buy animals which, like Siegfried and Col. FUNSTON, do not know what fear is. If, however, the horse has any vestige of what has been called horse sense, he will succumb to the inevitable. There was a time when he used to stand on his hind legs and comport himself like a trick elephant when he saw a bicycle, but all that has passed. The horse found that he could not drive the wheel out of business, and if he does not wish to be relegated to the museums as a defunct curiosity, he will decide that hereafter he will find his excuse for cutting unseemly capers on the public highways in the presence of the occasional piece of white paper or the passing steam roller.

—It is most unfortunate that Dr. JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE, head of the Christian Science Church in Chicago, should be in fear of assassination. At any rate, he says he is. It appears that his ground for fearing the stiletto or the bullet is the editorial utterance of an afternoon paper that "this community must be rid of DOWIE." Some persons would be led to think that this meant that DOWIE must leave the city, and perhaps in the mind of a good Chicagoan leaving the town is equal to death. But it seems that what the eminent dispenser with medicine really means is that he is afraid some one will kill him. It is astonishing to note on how small a basis a Christian Scientist can rear a fear of death.

—Here is another man playing ducks and drakes with one of the pet saws of the weatherwise. He is a planter in Yazoo County, Miss., and, like many other persons, he has a perfect and beautiful faith in the katydid as a predictor of frost. But he says that the voice of the katydid was first heard in the land this year about June 6, and that the first frost will come in just four months from that time. He adds that it will ruin the cotton crop. In the face of his startling statement that frost comes four months after the katydid begins to bark—or is it sing?—the possible destruction of the cotton crop becomes a matter of no moment at all. We shall not at this time pause to ask how the katydid knows when it is four months, or any other period of time, before frost, but shall content ourselves with inquiring how it is that the man down in Yazoo County, a well-informed county, no doubt, found out that the people up in these regions did not know what they were talking about in the matter of katydids. For hereabout the wiseacres tell us that the katydid begins to make remarks just six weeks before frost. Or is it that in Mississippi the loquacious little insect wakes the echoes some ten weeks earlier than he, or she, does in this part of the land? Here is a topic on which much useful learning may be displayed by those who know more about it than we do.

—Reference has recently been made in these columns to the revival of the pernicious activity of the policeman's club. A case came up in the court over which Magistrate MCKENNA was presiding on Sunday, and it served to show that the club was still attending strictly to what some policemen regard as its business. A policeman took in a prisoner whom he accused of resisting him in his attempt to make an arrest. This is the regular story. On this occasion, however, it did not meet with a credulous reception by the Magistrate. The dispenser of justice noticed that the prisoner was a little man, and he discharged him and accepted a complaint against the officer for clubbing. The Captain of the precinct in which the arrest was made said that the officer had a good record. The Magistrate, however, was unable to see why a little man like the prisoner could not have been taken to the station without clubbing, and therein he seems to have shown uncommon wisdom. This is precisely the point which we should like to see made in all these cases. It ought to be very clearly established that the use of the club was unavoidable. Unless this can be proved, the policeman ought to be called to account.

UNJUST TO THE POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The police are to be congratulated, according to your esteemed correspondent, Mr. Jones Wood Nichols. They have met a situation in a way that deserves its reward—they have actually found a man injured in the public streets of this city, and have not stolen his valuables! Laudable and grand this is in the eyes of your correspondent; the protectors, who are paid and have sworn to protect public property have actually done their duty, and refrained from criminality. Surely, are they not deserving of a medal of honor? Doesn't it go to show that Mr. Moss is actually wrong in his conception of the police force when one in seven thousand men, who, for the moment, remembering the fate of a brother officer who robbed Capt. Rhodes, had an opportunity to repeat the unfortunate experiment of his brother officer on some one else, and actually was above the temptation to commit the theft!

I take it that THE TIMES deserves much sympathy, if, from its teachings, its readers, among whom is the undersigned, are actually led to praise a man whose mission is to catch the thief, and who does not become one himself, when the opportunity presents itself. Really, isn't it rather unjust to the police to have them considered by your correspondent in the way he does—worthy of praise when they steal nothing when situations give rise to the opportunity. J. W.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

"GIVE US A REST."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thank Providence that some one who writes editorials for you has struck a true note in the matter of Summer holidays.

I have strong opinions on the subject. The editorial is headed "Give Us a Rest." I should not think it mattered so much if the customs of New York in Winter were confined to one or two places like Newport and Bar Harbor, and one or two others like Long Branch and Arverne-by-the-Sea. But every little tupenny place where two or three city families are gathered together in the devil's name must have their "functions," forsooth. It is bad physically, beyond doubt. No wise medical man can question it. And I believe it is bad morally. A certain number of young men and young women are brought to the age, the powers, and the responsibility of manhood and womanhood without ever escaping from a totally artificial and in one sense false world. They never know their Mother Earth or Nature, or the conditions of life of those who live in a world other than their own. Character is, in a sense, emasculated, and tastes are perverted and depraved.

Thank Providence I have here a place where I can spend my Summer studying flowers and birds and bugs and walking, and, if I choose, hoeing in the garden and raking hay. Thank Providence I can go all day long with a hole in the seat of my trousers and the corner of my shirt prolapsed therethrough, if it so befall, without causing offense to any man—no—nor woman either.

Thank Providence here is a place in the heart of the woods—twenty miles from a railway—where the Almighty has laid out the most beautiful combination of woods, lakes, river, valley, and mountain, clearing and sun burned ground which I, unworthy cuss, am privileged to enjoy for a moderate expenditure of the National currency, while I leave boiled shirts and my dinner clothes in the camphor chest in New York. Here once a year, for a few weeks, I come down to the original conditions of human life. And again I say thank Providence. It is good for me physically and morally.

H. P. M.

North Woods, Aug. 15.

Morality to be Attacked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every defender of popular superstition after yielding his theological position feels himself impregnably intrenched when he falls back upon his claim as a teacher of "morality." Even they who attack superstition in its theological aspects are apt to defer to such claims willingly. Permit me to point out that popular morality is as much a superstition as is popular theology.

All that the world holds "sacred" in morality will be attacked in the coming time, and in due course will be upset, so that much that is now regarded as unspeakable will hereafter be classed as venial, or even praiseworthy; much now called necessary, proper, even virtuous, will be regarded as inimical to human happiness. Morality will turn from a conventional shudder, and an equally conventional hurrah, into a calm and reasonable intellectual judgment of each action.

J. H. PHILLIPS.

New York, Aug. 22, 1899.

Shamrock's Motto Correct.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much surprised to note that the rendering in the Irish language of the phrase "God Save Ireland" as the binnacle motto of the Shamrock (as appears in your Washington dispatch in to-day's issue) should have caused "considerable speculation," for speakers of the Irish language are not, after all, so difficult to find at present. But I cannot think that the phrase in Gaelic, as quoted in your dispatch, is, orthographically, as it appears on the Shamrock, namely, "Go Soorad Dia Sire;" correctly, it should be "Go Saoradh Dia Eire."

VICE PRESIDENT, GAELIC SOCIETY.

New York, Aug. 22, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Sufferer.

When doctors disagree, the trouble is that the other fellow is too weak to get out of the way.—Galveston News.

A Word of Encouragement.

He—I have been wondering whether animals can reason?

She—Well, that is a step toward reasoning, at least.—Indianapolis Journal.

Smoothing It Over.

"You said I would not tell the truth if I had to."

"Er—I was only illustrating your utter scorn of coercion."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Fair Return.

"Will you love me when I am old?" she asked.

"Certainly," he replied promptly, "if you will love me when I am bald."—Philadelphia North American.

WALLS OF CORN.

Ellen P. Allerton in Topeka (Kan.) State Capital.

Smiling and beautiful heaven's dome
Bends softly over our prairie home.
But the wide, wide lands that stretched away
Before my eyes in the days of May;
The rolling prairie's billowy swell,
Breezy upland and timbered dell;
Stately mansion and hut forlorn—
All are hidden by walls of corn.

All the wide world is narrowed down
To walls of corn now sere and brown.
What do they hold—these walls of corn,
Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn?

He who questions may soon be told—
A great State's wealth these walls enfold.
No sentinels guard these walls of corn,
Never is sounded the warder's horn;
Yet the pillars are hung with gleaming gold,
Left all unbarred, though thieves are bold.

Clothes and food for the toiling poor;
Wealth to heap at the rich man's door;
Meat for the healthy and balm for him
Who moans and tosses in chamber dim;
Shoes for the barefooted; pearls to twine
In the scented tresses of ladies fine;
Things of use for the lowly cot
Where (Bless the corn!) want cometh not;
Luxuries rare for the mansion grand,
Booty for thieves that rob the land—

All these things, and so many more
It would fill a book but to name them o'er,
Are hid and held in these walls of corn
Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn.

Where do they stand, these walls of corn,
Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn?
Open the atlas, conned by rule,
In the olden days of the district school.
Point to this rich and bounteous land
That yields such fruits to the toiler's hand.
"Treeless desert" they called it then,
Haunted by beasts and forsook by men.
Little they knew what wealth untold
Lay hid where the desolate prairies rolled.

Who would have dared, with brush or pen,
As this land is now, to paint it then?
And how would the wise ones have laughed in scorn
Had prophet foretold these walls of corn,
Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn!

LATIN-AMERICAN HOSTILITY.

Rumor of a Projected Alliance Against United States Imperialism Alarms the Merchants in Rio.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—A letter just received here via Barbados from a trustworthy and well-informed correspondent at Rio throws some light on a recent Rome dispatch to a London newspaper, which stated that there was some talk of an alliance among the South American republics against the United States.

Mail correspondence travels slowly in these parts of the world, and the letter antedates the Rome dispatch by nearly three weeks. This would tend to indicate that since it was written the subject had been more fully and openly discussed and had been made the subject of a cable dispatch. One does not usually look to Rome for first news of important happenings in South America; but when the extent of Italian interests in Brazil is considered, the possible bona fides of the information become apparent.

The letter referred to states that among commercial circles there were disquieting rumors afloat about a projected political alliance between the Latin-American republics against the imperialistic expansion policy of the United States, which, the southern politicians thought, was calculated to imperil the sovereignty of their own countries at no distant time if not promptly counteracted. It was even being pointed out that many farseeing South American diplomats had suggested that Mr. McKinley's famous Pan-American Congress was intended as a feeler and that there was some probability that he holds in view the ambitious project of subjugating the sovereign nations of the south.

Diplomatic notes, it was said, had been exchanged between the Presidents of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Chile, the exact purport of which had not transpired, but which, it was believed, contemplated the formation of an alliance between all the southern republics to protest against and oppose to the utmost any attempt on the part of the United States to extend its political influences south of the Rio Grande on any pretext whatsoever. This, it was suspected, has direct reference to a supposed design on the part of the United States to secure some sort of control over the Republic of Nicaragua, with a view to the more complete control of the projected interoceanic canal.

It was further stated that the visit of the President of the Argentine Republic to Brazil had been, in part, at least, designed as a cover to a personal conference on the subject of the proposed alliance. If the two great Atlantic States arrived at a satisfactory agreement as to the general terms on which the alliance might be effected, Chile was prepared to join it, and the united influences of the south would then be brought to bear openly on the Governments of Venezuela, Colombia, and Central America to secure their adhesion.

The commercial interests of the whole continent of South America, the letter proceeds to point out, would most likely be very seriously compromised by the consummation of such an alliance and the open hostility to the United States which it would involve. It was this consideration that was causing the unrest mentioned among commercial circles, although at the time of writing the matter had not passed beyond the stage of rumor, and nothing was positively known. No previous time was the commerce of the South American republics with the United States so flourishing as it is at present, and its interruption would inevitably precipitate a crisis that would make for its complete disorganization.

There was, however, another aspect of the situation on which the correspondent dwells at some length and with hopefulness—hopefulness, that is supposing that the political intention should reach some form of material realization. He says it was thought in Rio commercial circles that should the politicians actually succeed in coming to any definite agreement it might lead to a common revolutionary movement among all the republics concerned, looking to the organization of new Governments or administrations less addicted to political ambitions and more or less directly identified with commercial and industrial interests, which would be personally pledged to the fostering of the material prosperity of the various countries.

Brazil, he goes on to say, fully realizes that it is rapidly falling under the malign influence of the curse which the rest of South America has inherited from its long wars of independence—the curse of militarism and politics and the soaring personal ambitions for which those things stand. The best intelligence of the people recognizes this; and to a greater extent than is commonly supposed such is also the case in the other republics, particularly Chile and Argentine. This being so, in his opinion, there would be every chance of such a general revolution of material and common as against political and personal interests succeeding. Also, it would solve once and forever the problem of the pitiful backwardness of the Latin-American States in the progress of the world.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 22.—The Noticia, in an official article to-day, classes as baseless the rumors of a projected alliance of the South American republics against their best customer for coffee, the United States, and bitterly censures those responsible for the report, which, it says, is having a depressing effect upon business.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 22.—Gen. Roca, President of the Argentine Republic, and his suite returned to-day with the Argentine squadron from the recent visit paid to Dr. Campos Salles, President of Brazil.

IRISH PRISONERS RELEASED.

James Fitzharris and Laurence O'Hanlon Leave Maryborough Jail.

DUBLIN, Aug. 22.—Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to-day signed the expected order releasing from Maryborough Jail James Fitzharris, alias "Skin the Goat," who, in May, 1883, was sentenced to penal servitude as an accomplice in the murder, on May 6, 1882, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and T. H. Burke, Permanent Under Secretary.

An order of release was also signed in the case of Laurence O'Hanlon, sentenced to penal servitude for attempting to murder members of a jury engaged in the trial of persons charged with murder in November, 1882.

Fitzharris and O'Hanlon left the jail this evening.

New Telescope May Go to Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 22.—Prof. Edward Charles Pickering of the Harvard Observatory says that he is here seeking a suitable location for the largest telescope in the world, which is being constructed at Cambridge especially for observing the newly discovered planet, which is due to pass very close to the earth eighteen months hence. He is favorably impressed with Jamaica's advantages. Prof. Pickering established the Misti Observatory of Peru.

BERLIN CONGRESS DELEGATES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service, and Ambassador White, at Berlin, have been chosen as the American delegates to the Congress of the International Geographical Society at Berlin Sept. 28 to Oct. 4.

Messrs. Moore and Greely will sail about Sept. 15. Gen. Greely will report on what Americans have done in recent years in geographical research, and Chief Moore will demonstrate the new lines of work of the meteorological service.

The society has never assembled in America and the American delegates will make a strong effort to have the next congress meet in this country, probably at Washington.

CANADIAN VESSELS FREED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to-day instructed the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend not to institute proceedings against the seven Canadian fishing vessels seized last month near Port Roberts for fishing, as alleged, in American waters. The instructions were based on a careful investigation by the United States District Attorney, who reported that in this instance he was satisfied the fishermen were not poaching in American waters. The British Embassy also presented evidence in support of this view of the case.

The instructions are not to be considered a precedent, however, and customs officers will be expected to enforce the provision which forfeits a foreign vessel caught fishing in American waters. Mr. Vanderlip has also taken measures with a view, if feasible, of having the limits of American waters in the Gulf of Georgia more clearly indicated by buoys and beacons.

PROPOSALS BY THE BOERS

Alternatives Offered to Chamberlain's Plan of an Inquiry.

MR. RHODES EXPECTS PEACE

Arms for the Transvaal Still Held at Delagoa Bay—Acute Distress at Johannesburg.

PRETORIA, Aug. 22.—It is ascertained on the highest authority that no definite reply has been sent to the proposal of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to submit to a joint commission of inquiry the question of the effect upon the Outlanders of the recent franchise reforms. The precise situation is that, as a result of the pour parlers, a communication was dispatched yesterday to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony, which embodies certain alternative proposals.

For various reasons these are kept strictly confidential, but it is believed that they will admit of the conclusion of a modus vivendi.

It is understood from unofficial sources of information that the alternative proposals of the Transvaal Government are for a five years' franchise and a one-fifth representation of the Outlanders in the First Raad, provided the Imperial Government does not further interfere in the internal affairs of the Transvaal.

Official circles at present regard the situation as tending to improve.

The war ammunition consigned to the South African Republic is still detained by the Portuguese authorities in Delagoa Bay.

The Transvaal Government has received a communication from the Governor of Lourenço Marques relative to the detention to the effect that Portugal's obligations to all nations, including Great Britain, required the enforcement of the Transvaal-Portuguese treaty. As an unsatisfactory explanation existed as to the transportation of arms, they were stopped at Delagoa Bay, and would be held until the terms of the treaty were complied with, though no doubt the matter would ultimately be arranged satisfactorily.

The Transvaal Government regards the communication as "extremely vague."

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 22.—The Field Cornets are busy distributing Mausers and ammunition to the burghers.

The exodus of miners continues.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 22.—In the Cape Assembly to-day Cecil Rhodes, referring to the Transvaal question, said:

"No. There will be no bloodshed. President Krüger, like a sensible man, will climb down. The less the Cape Colony is concerned in the quarrel the better."

Continuing, Mr. Rhodes said it was certain that the Transvaal would become an English-speaking community and the Outlanders, being a vast majority, would form a Government in keeping with their views. He expressed the hope that the settlement would be fair, and that the Cape Colony would let the Imperial Government deal with that matter also.

It is rumored here that the Boers intend to attempt a coup to obtain forcible possession of the ammunition detained by the Portuguese.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A Parliamentary paper dealing with the Transvaal crisis was issued yesterday. It details the efforts of the Boer Government in the past year to have the question of the suzerainty of Great Britain submitted to arbitration and Great Britain's repeated refusals to discuss this point. The paper adds that Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa, writing to Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, last June, said:

"The way in which the Secretary of State juggles with the Convention of 1884 is rather irritating to a plain man."

The final dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain, dated July 13, 1899, to Sir Alfred Milner concurs with the latter's view as to the Transvaal convention being untenable, adding that the British Government had no intention to continue to discuss the question of suzerainty with the Transvaal.

The Johannesburg correspondent of to-day's Daily Mail says:

"The situation here is all the more alarming on account of the general stagnation of trade, which causes acute distress to the small storekeepers and their employes."

Jamaica Offers Troops to Britain.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 22.—The Jamaican Government has offered a contingent of 300 native militia for the support of the white troops ordered hence in view of possible war in the Transvaal. Wonderful enthusiasm has been manifested in regard to enlistment for service in South Africa. When volunteers were called for an entire regiment at once responded.

MARTIAL LAW AT HILVERSUM.

Regarded as Serious in View of General Feeling in Holland.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22.—Martial law has been proclaimed at Hilversum, fifteen miles from here. Troops are to-day occupying the town.

Yesterday evening a mob, indignant at the suppression of a local fair, overpowered the police, paraded the streets, destroyed property, and attacked the Burgomaster's house.

On account of the general feeling of unrest, the disturbances are regarded as serious.

THE PLAGUE AT OPORTO.

Five More Cases—The Town Is Now Completely Isolated.

OPORTO, Aug. 22.—Five additional acute cases of the bubonic plague have been reported here. One death occurred to-day. The streets are now patrolled and the town completely isolated.

The demonstrations which the police were called upon to break up in this city yesterday were caused by the strong popular feeling against Dr. Jorge, the Director of the Bacteriological Institute here. The police also dispersed a crowd which had collected owing to a member of the Chamber of Deputies attacking Dr. Jorge.

GEN. JIMINEZ AT MANZANILLO.

His Arrest Will Delay His Arrival in Santo Domingo a Week.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez arrived at Manzanillo this morning on board the Polaria. On learning that he had missed the connections with Santiago and that the Polaria was not going there, he decided to wait for the next Menendez steamer, and telegraphed to his son here to bring the family by Thursday's boat from Batabano, reaching Manzanillo Saturday night and Santiago Monday morning.

He is still greatly annoyed over what he calls his unwarrantable arrest at Cienfuegos, as this will delay his arrival in Santo Domingo for more than a week. His wife will reside temporarily in Santiago, while Gen. Jiminez and his son will go to Santo Domingo on a yacht that is now en route to Kingston, Jamaica, to coal.

Young Jiminez and his mother are much amused at a report published in a local paper, which says that Gen. Jiminez has been seen here within twenty-four hours in full uniform. He asserts that his father does not wear a uniform at present, and confesses himself utterly unable to explain a story so absurd.

Rioting by Strikers at Rouen.

ROUEN, Aug. 22.—A body of 2,000 striking dock laborers, on being refused admission to a cemetery during the burial of a comrade to-day, returned to the city, crying, "Long Live the Strike!" Disturbances followed and a number of the leaders were arrested. This evening there were fresh disorders, the people taking the side of the strikers. Many persons were injured, and the police made numerous arrests.

France Claims Rights at Nankin.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.—The Chinese authorities here say the French have revived their claim to the right of forming a settlement at Nankin, based upon the treaty of 1858.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

THE CONSPIRACY IN HAITI.

Plot to Overthrow Sam's Administration Discovered Just in Time—The Financial Situation.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 22.—Authentic mail advices from Port au Prince, Haiti, received here yesterday brought details of the recent insurrectionary movement in the Haitian capital, the full facts concerning which could not be cabled abroad on account of the Government's rigid censorship.

The arrests made were due to the timely discovery of a well-organized plot to overthrow the Sam administration in favor of M. Fouchard, ex-Minister of Finance, who is one of the most popular men in the republic.

The conspiracy had no connection with the financial situation beyond the incidental fact that M. Fouchard's adherents naturally think that he is the one man competent to straighten out the muddle into which the country has drifted. The trouble with the representatives of the creditors on July 25 was in no way the cause of the movement, although it may have accelerated it.

The plot was discovered on the eve of its consummation. Undoubtedly, on the word being given, one of the best organized and most successful of Haitian revolutions would have been fully developed. But the discovery was made at almost the psychological moment, with the result that Fouchard and the other leaders of the conspiracy were arrested and thrown into prison. They are all prominent and for the most part popular people.

American interests, according to report, also had a most lucky escape. It is said that personally President Sam is in favor of negotiating the American loan to clear off existing obligations on the proposed condition that Haiti surrender control of the customs. This is contrary to the Constitution, and can only be done by a modification of it to which the people will never consent unless under force. President Sam can only show his hand in this connection with his political opponents out of the way.

Events have played into the President's hands very opportunely, and the best friends of the country are now said to be hoping that he will quickly and finally make up his mind to grant the concessions which will result in restoring the republic to prosperity before the pride of the populace can make any effective resistance. And once this is an accomplished fact, it is thought that the United States will be bound to support Sam.

PATAGONIAN FOSSILS FOUND.

Prof. Hatcher of Princeton Brings Home Valuable Collection of Mezozoic Speciments.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 22.—Prof. J. B. Hatcher of the geological and palaeontological department of Princeton University has just returned from an expedition to Patagonia, where he has been making extensive researches in geology and palaeontology during the past eight months.

Prof. Hatcher, accompanied by Mr. Peterson, his assistant, left New York on this expedition last December, and upon arriving at the Straits of Magellan, selected Sandy Point as their headquarters. Taking supplies there, they set out into the interior of the country for the purpose of exploration and the collection of fossils, vertebrates and invertebrates. As no museum in the Northern Hemisphere contained any considerable collection of Patagonian fossils, no direct comparison of Northern and Southern forms were made possible, and Prof. Hatcher made it the primary object of the expedition to study the geology of the country and make the most extensive collections possible of fossils of Patagonia. He also devoted considerable attention to gathering ethnological, zoological, and botanical collections.

The expedition is regarded as a success and of considerable value in settling controverted questions. Prof. Hatcher's field observations upon the tertiary formations, together with what other scientists have done, have definitely solved some of the problems involved and have brought others near to solution.

The first mesozoic mammals ever discovered were found in Patagonia on this expedition, and upward of thirty cases of mesozoic invertebrates were gathered, which have been sent to the United States, and will be prepared and placed on exhibition in the University Museum of Geology and Archaeology. What especially characterizes these collections is not only the extraordinary number and variety of the genera and species, but, even more, the remarkably perfect preservation of the specimens.

Another side of the work, which has been most striking and important, was that of collecting marine and fresh-water invertebrates, dry and alcoholic, which have proved to be of unexpected value, and a large series of cryptogamic plants, which Prof. Hatcher has placed in the hands of specialists. He has also gathered much valuable material illustrating the life and customs of the Patagonian Indian tribes, and obtained an important series of photographic negatives, which depict the geological and physiographical features of that region. The professor spoke in commendatory terms of the people living in the plains and mountains of Patagonia. Among other things, he said they are for the most part native Indians of a strong and hardy build, the men averaging from 5 feet 10 inches to 6 feet in height, and the women averaging very nearly the same height as the men, and the weight of both ranging from 175 to 200 pounds. They live in tents, and their chief food is the flesh of the guanoco, ostrich, deer, and fox, which they hunt with the bola. They have good ideas of morality, and, except when drunk, are seldom quarrelsome. They are very fond of their children, and never correct them. What belongs to one of their children they will neither sell nor give away, as they look upon it as an ill-omen and think that the child may die.

THE STRIKE AT NIXON'S YARDS.

Men Threaten Trouble if Non-Union Boilermakers Are Hired.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 22.—The strike of the boilermakers at the Nixon shipyards is still on, and the outlook for a speedy settlement is very gloomy. A number of riveters from Philadelphia came on to-day to go to work, but were met by the pickets of the strikers and prevailed on to go back.

The report that Mr. Nixon intends to put on non-union men is met with threats from the strikers that if it is done there will be trouble. Mr. Nixon went to Philadelphia to-day, it is believed, to secure men from the ranks of those laid off at the Cramps'. It is said that if the terms of the striking boilermakers are acceded to the machinists and carpenters in the yards will strike for nine hours, too.

Superintendent Charles Ackerman says there is no scarcity of iron or steel, and that if the men want to come back they can go to work at once. The wives of the strikers can be seen at almost any time of day pleading with their husbands to go back to work.

TRENTON SCHOOL SCANDAL.

Trustee Cook Finally Resigns—To Get Warrants for Mrs. Eyler.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 22.—Managing Trustee Cook of the Girls' Industrial School to-day called on the Governor, who asked him for his resignation, which was promptly tendered and accepted. Mr. Cook also showed the Governor a letter from Trustee Carter, who is in the Adirondack Mountains, in which Mr Carter offers to resign if the Governor desires him to do so.

President Bishop of the Paterson Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children went before a Justice of the Peace and left a sworn statement of Sadi Wiseman, a former inmate of the school, charging Mrs. Eyler with cruelty. President Bishop then went to the City Hospital to get a statement from Katie Barlow, another inmate of the school.

A formal complaint will then be sworn to by Mr. Bishop, and a warrant will be issued for Mrs. Eyler's arrest. Inasmuch as Mrs. Eyler is ill, her appearance before the Justice will be waived until she recovers.

New Yorker Locked Up in Damage Suit

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 22.—George Thomas, who says he lives in New York and has been spending the Summer at the Hackensack House, was this evening held under $2,500 bail to answer an action for $10,000 damages, brought by Norbert Biegler, a local barber, for alleged alienation of Mrs. Biegler's affections. Thomas, not being able to furnish the bond, went to jail. No one knows anything of him here, except that he appeared to be rich. He denies the charge, as does Mrs. Biegler.

THE PEROT CASE IS ENDED

Extradition Proceedings Against Mrs. Perot Withdrawn.

TAKES THE CHILD WITH HER

Rumor in London that Gladys Is on Her Way to America and that Another Child Appeared Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug 22.—The Perot case has been finished in rather a peculiar manner. Until to-day the grandfather and the mother of the child were apparently at daggers drawn. Now Mr. Perot has won, and he also seems to have made his peace with Mrs. Perot. Hitherto Neptune Blood has always done the honors when Mrs. Perot and her sister were leaving court. To-day the pair and the child Gladys were escorted to a carriage by the child's grandfather, who seemed to be on good terms with all three.

Another curious feature of the case is that Mr. Perot should have allowed the mother to take away her daughter, after he had gone to the trouble and expense of following her and bringing legal proceedings against her.

When Mrs. Perot entered the dock to-day Police Magistrate Sir Franklin Lushington, who has just been knighted by the Queen, told the prisoner that she had been brought there for extradition on the demand of the United States Government, but that he had received a letter from the American Embassy in which it was stated that the Embassy wished to withdraw the charge. Mrs. Perot bowed and left the court. In the corridor she found the child with Mrs. Perot's sister.

It is rather strange that Gladys should not have been produced in court to-day. It was the only day in which she was not present. Before the case was called those in court discussed the rumor, cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the child had been sent to America on the steamship Saale. This rumor grew stronger when it was noticed that Gladys was not brought into court. Several who had seen her on previous occasions expressed the opinion that the child, who departed with the mother after the proceedings, was not the same child who appeared in court before. The Embassy officials said it was the same child, but did not or could not explain why the grandfather should let the mother take her away, as if she now keeps the child.

It is unlikely that further proceedings will be brought, but if, as charged, the mother wanted the child only for the purpose of blackmail, the finish of to-day's proceedings certainly wears a curious air. Mr. Perot said that he was satisfied, and would say nothing else.

Detective Gault said he was delighted to be able to return home. He liked London, but preferred Baltimore. He may have trouble in getting a passage immediately.

OHIO REFORM NOMINATIONS.

Full Ticket Named—Jones's Following in a Hopeless Minority and Gave Him But Twenty-six Votes.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 22.—The Union Reform Party to-day nominated the following State ticket:

Governor—SETH H. ELLIS of Warren County.

Lieutenant Governor—G. W. SEELYE of Wayne.

Auditor—FRANK S. MONTGOMERY of Franklin.

Judge of Supreme Court—A. R. McINTYRE of Knox.

Attorney General—THOMAS BATHAM of Hamilton.

Board of Public Works—A. A. WEAVER of Putnam.

There were about 400 delegates present, representing all but three or four of the eighty-eight counties in the State. The faction which favored the indorsement of Mayor Jones of Toledo for Governor was in a hopeless minority, and it made a desperate attempt to turn the convention into a farce, but without success. On the first ballot for Governor, Mayor Jones, whose name had been presented, received only twenty-six votes out of a total of 562. The platform adopted contains but a single plank: "Direct legislation under the system known as the initiative and referendum."

Seth H. Ellis, the nominee for Governor, is a well-known farmer, prominent in the State and National Grange. G. W. Seelye, his running mate, is a Professor of Greek in Wooster University.

OLNEY AND WILLETT CONFER.

The Subject Is Said to be the Van Wyck Boom for President.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—Ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney and Judge Willett had a conference at the Cliffs Hotel to-day. Their talk is supposed to have related to the movement started by Judge Willett in favor of the nomination of ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck for the Presidency.

T. B. REED'S RESIGNATION.

Received by Gov. Powers Yesterday—To Take Effect Sept. 4.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 22.—The resignation of Thomas B. Reed as Congressman from the First Maine District was received by Gov. Powers to-day. Mr. Reed's letter was as follows:

Portland, Me.

I hereby resign the position of Member of Congress from the First District of Maine, to take effect on this date (Sept. 4.)

T. B. REED.

Gov. Roosevelt at Home Again.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay this morning. Shortly after their arrival Gen. Daniel E. Sickles put in an appearance and was closeted with the Governor. Later Judge Parker of Steuben County arrived. It is understood Gen. Sickles's mission was to consult the Governor relative to trouble at the Soldiers' Home, of which he is a member of the board. This evening Adjt. Gen. Andrews is the Governor's guest, and will remain until to-morrow. It is understood they will consider what veterans of the Spanish-American war are to be recommended for promotion to the new regiments.

Boston's Democratic Convention.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee here to-day it was voted to hold the State Convention in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, Sept. 21. William S. McNary of Boston will preside and George Fred Williams of Dedham will be Chairman of the Committeee on Resolutions.

FALL ELECTIONS IN BROOKLYN.

Dates for Republican Conventions Set by the Executive Committee.

The Kings County Republican Executive Committee met last night, and set the dates for holding the County, Assembly, Aldermanic, and Municipal Court Conventions. The General Committee met later and ratified the action of the Executive Committee.

The primaries for the election of delegates to the various conventions will be held Sept. 19, and the convention for the nomination of candidates for county offices will be held Sept. 23; the Assembly Conventions, Sept. 25; the organization of the General Committee, Sept. 26; the Aldermanic Conventions, Sept. 28; the organization of the Executive Committee, Oct. 3, and the Municipal District Conventions for the nomination of Civil Justices, Oct. 4.

The county officers to be elected are Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, and District Attorney. All of these offices, with the exception of that of District Attorney, are now held by Democrats. District Attorney Steele was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to succeed Josiah T. Marean, who was elected a Supreme Court Justice last Fall.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The period in the Summer has been reached when for the first time the passenger lists of the Atlantic liners coming from Europe overbalance those of the departing ones. The Majestic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, A. L. Doremus, Capt. Robert Dundas, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett and Robert Garrett, G. G. Haven, Jr., Joseph C. Hendrix, T. L. James and Mrs. James, ex-Senator Warner Miller and Miss Miller, Herbert Seymour, Col. D. B. Sickles, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ward, Reginald Ward, and the Earl of Donoughmore. On the New York there are booked, among others, to sail to-day for Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton H. Graves and Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Wilson. Reginald Ward and the Earl of Donoughmore are returning to London after a six weeks' visit, they having arrived here on July 8. Lord Donoughmore has spent most of his time with Mr. Ward in Boston and on a trip to Mexico, but visited Mr. J. F. A. Clark, Mr. Ward's partner, for a week at Narragansett Pier. He is much pleased with his visit to America, and intends returning to New York at an early date. It is possible that the Earl may come over next Winter with Lady Donoughmore and his two charming daughters, Lady Evelyn and Lady Norah Healy-Hutchinson.

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Coincidentally with the sailing for home of the Earl of Donoughmore comes the announcement of the engagement of his fellow-passenger from Europe in July last, the Hon. Archibald Lionel Lindsay, son of the Scotch Earl of Lindsay, to an American girl, Miss Ethel Tucker, daughter of William A. Tucker of Boston and granddaughter of the late Bishop Foster. It has been thought strange at Newport that young Lindsay went at once on his arrival here to Manchester-by-the-Sea to visit Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, and did not appear at the fashionable resort, but the secret of his lingering at Manchester is now out. Mr. Lindsay is said to have met Miss Tucker in Egypt. Their wedding will probably occur this Autumn.

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The withdrawal of the extradition proceedings against Mrs. William Y. Perot and her formal release from custody in the Bow Street Police Court, in London, yesterday, with the restoration of his granddaughter to William H. Perot, who pursued the abducted child over seas and has fought tenaciously for her possession, ends the celebrated case. It will be remembered that when the news of Mrs. Perot's abduction of her daughter was first published it was predicted in this column that this case would be a celebrated one, and before it was ended would involve several prominent people. This prediction has been verified. It seems strange that Mrs. Perot and her advisers should not have known that William H. Perot would never sanction willingly her possession of the child, and that a man of his determined character and abundant resources would fight the case to the bitter end. There has been a tendency in the press and where people have met and discussed this case to criticise Mr. Perot, while sympathy has, perhaps naturally, been expressed for the mother, who ostensibly sought to regain her child from her affection for it. Those in Baltimore and elsewhere familiar with the facts in the case, and which need not be now detailed, have, on the other hand, the greatest sympatny for Mr. Perot, and applaud his energetic and successful fight for his grandchild. They also think it good judgment on his part when he recovered the child to consent to the extradition proceedings being dropped. The rôle that Capt. Blood has played in the affair is not what might be called a dignified or usual one.

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M. M. Shoemaker of Cincinnati, who is spending the Summer at Newport, is fast becoming a lion there, and is constantly seen with Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Burke Roche, and others of the more fashionable women. Mr. Shoemaker is not only a millionaire, which would of itself, other things being equal, make him a persona grata in Newport, but he is also—and this fact is probably not known to many of his new friends, for Mr. Shoemaker is a modest man—an author and traveler of repute. Mr. Shoemaker has already written several entertaining and interesting books of travel, notably the "The Sealed Provinces of the Czar" and "Islands of the Southern Sea," and is now at work on a third, which will be published this Autumn. It is Mr. Shoemaker's first season at Newport, and after his ceaseless travels of the past ten years, the study of the microcosm which constitutes the Newport society world must seem to him something like the exchanging of a Ross telescope for a magnifying glass.

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Another interesting figure at Newport this season is the Princess Adolph de Wrede, who is at the New Cliffs Hotel. The Princess, who is a remarkably handsome woman, arrived only a few days ago on a short visit, and will return to Paris in October. She spent a few weeks in New York, Washington, and Chicago last Winter, and it will be remembered that she sang at the receptions at the French and German Embassies in Washington. A story was printed a short time ago quite widely to the effect that Prince de Wrede had succeeded in a suit brought in Paris against the Princess in establishing the fact that her marriage to him had been a bigamous one, and that she was not entitled to the use of his name. It is strange how facts can become perverted. The reverse of this statement is the truth. The Princess, who was a Mlle. Maldaner, an Austro-Hungarian, married some years ago Dr. Dobrzanski in Vienna. She went with her husband to St. Petersburg, where, in 1889, the marriage was annulled. Mme. Dobrzanski then went to Paris to live, and there, in 1892, married Prince Adolph de Wrede. The marriage was a civil one, but was blessed by the priest of the Russian Church in Paris. Dr. Dobrzanski afterward remarried in Russia. In 1894 Prince de Wrede, who had meanwhile taken a pension of 500 francs per month given him by his wife, met a rich Argentine widow named Benites. He desired to marry her, and appealed to the court in Munich, Bavaria, where he had meanwhile gone, for a dissolution of his marriage with Mme. Dobrzanski on the ground that the annulment of her marriage to Dr. Dobrzanski in Russia was not valid, and that she had committed bigamy in marrying him. The Princess refused to accept the decision of the Bavarian court, which was against her, and the Prince then brought an action in Paris, meanwhile having married the widow Benites in Geneva, to have his marriage with the Princess dissolved. The Cour d'Appel on June 25, 1898, after hearing testimony on the case decided that the Princess was justified in refusing to accept the decision of the Munich court, and that the Bavarian court decision had no effect in France; that her marriage there to the Prince had been legally celebrated in Paris, and that she had a right to the title. The Cour de Cassation on June 26 last again took up the case, and Advocate General Melcot made an able argument, in which he pointed out the fact that the Princess, having become a Russian subject when her first husband moved there, and after her divorce having come to France to reside, was under French jurisdiction, and that all engagements entered into with her by others, and that she had contracted in her turn, must be executed under the French law. The case now awaits decision, and meanwhile the Princess is sustained by the judgment of the French Court of Appeals in her right to bear the title as the only Princess de Wrede. These are the facts in the matter. The case is a curious and interesting one, and one that has attracted the attention of lawyers all over the world, while political considerations have not been absent from it.

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There is, of course, practically nothing going on socially in the city. All the news is centred at Newport just at the present moment. Even the Southampton people have deserted their beach and their ocean breeze to run over to Rhode Island, and that in face of the horse show which is to begin at Southampton to-morrow. And at Newport all is expectancy as to the ball which William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., will give on Friday at the Golf Club, and which will be one of the finest affairs which Newport has ever known.

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Homburg is crowded with Americans, and the bazaar is one of the most popular entertainments arranged there for several years. One of the promoters, the Baron de Vriere married Miss Curtis of this city. The presence of Mr. Rhinelander Stewart, who gave a large dinner recently, and the Anthony Drexels and other Americans there lends an international interest.

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An English authority in speaking of the cotillion refers to a new figure in vogue in country houses just now, where impromptu dances are given, and favors, or, as they call them over there, "presents," are not forthcoming. It is called the "nigger cake walk," and the rest can be imagined. The cake walk once domesticated in England—well, there is nothing else to predict except the mania in its most acute form. To a man like the Prince, the cake walk would be most attractive, and its introduction at Homburg may be looked for as soon as that august personage arrives from Marienbad to join in the gayeties of the other spa.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—The wedding of Miss Dora Havemeyer, daughter of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, to Lieut. Commander C. McR. Winslow, United States Navy, Flag Lieutenant of Admiral Sampson's staff, will occur here on Sept. 18. The details of the wedding have not as yet been completed, nor will they be for several days. Mrs. Havemeyer has stated to friends that inasmuch as the family is still in mourning the wedding will not be a large function.

Stanley Mortimer, the polo player, has added a number of polo ponies to his string, and will take them to England this Fall to enter in the polo matches on the Continent.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., gave a pretty dance at her cottage, Wayside, this evening in honor of her guest, Miss Charlotte Latrope of Baltimore. A prettily executed cotillion was danced, led by H. Roger Winthrop with Miss Swan. There were pretty favors for each figure. The Hungarian Band provided the dance music.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs who has given some delightful as well as original entertainments here and who has chartered all the automobiles for the parade next month, has arranged for a sail up the bay on a tug to Crescent Park Thursday morning, at which her guests will shoot the chutes, use the merry-go-round, visit the crystal maze, have one of those delightful clambakes, and indulge in the various other attractions at that place of entertainment. A band will accompany the party.

Registered at the Casino are Alonzo Potter, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Easterbrooke, A. De Navarro, J. M. Waterbury, Count Eugene von Rosen, and Lawrence Curtis.

To-morrow afternoon Col. and Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson will entertain the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron at Gooseberry Island with a dance.

Mrs. Burke-Roche will entertain a party of young people at Elms Court on the evening of Sept. 6. The lawn will be brilliantly illuminated and the guests will partake dinner in a large tent. Sydney Woollett will deliver several Shakespearian selections on the lawn.

Among those entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. L. T. Lorillard. Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained at dinner for the young people, among the guests being Miss Gerry, Miss Burden, Miss Winthrop, the Misses Potter, Miss Carter, Miss Goddard, Miss Green, Miss Post, Miss King, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Lispenard Stewart, James Gerard, Fernando Yznaga, John Bolt, Howard Cushing, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Edward Green, and D. Wolfe Bishop.

Mrs. Astor entertained at dinner this evening at Beachwood; the table decorations being American Beauty roses and fern. Her guests included Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Miss Monroe, Miss Willing, Mrs. W. L. Kane, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. Dechampi, C. A. Munn, Mr. C. Ogden Codman, Jr., Mgr. Count Vay de Vaya, E. De Luskod, Richard Peters, Winthrop Rutherfurd, and Harry Lehr, Mullaly's Orchestra played.

Henry Walters will give a sailing party to-morrow evening and a dinner on board his yacht Narada.

W. K. Vanderbilt will entertain a party of young people at dinner to-morrow evening on board the Valiant.

Miss Monroe of Philadelphia is visiting Miss Willing.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Morrell will close their villa to-morrow and go to Bar Harbor for the remainder of the Summer.

Col. John Jacob Astor sails to-morrow on the Nourmahal for Rhinebeck.

Frank M. Ware has arrived for the balance of the season, also Col. and Mrs. William Jay.

Mr. and Mrs. Reinal Rives are at Hilltop cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. May are registered at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Marquis Ramona of the Italian Embassy at Washington and his brother, A. R. Ramona, are late arrivals at the Cliffs Hotel.

Master James G. Blaine, son of Mrs. William T. Bull, will swim from Long Wharf to the training station, Thursday morning, and will be accompanied by Swimming Master Glenister of Easton's Beach and Edward Blakely. Dr. Bull and a party of friends will follow the little swimmer.

Ross Turner, the celebrated painter, is registered at the Laforge cottage.

John B. Herreshoff and a party of friends came from Bristol on their yacht to visit Newport to-day.

W. Storrs Wells sails for New York from England on Sept. 6. Mrs. Wells will remain abroad for the Winter.

Edward Tiffany of Boston is visiting here.

J. S. Tooker entertained at luncheon this afternoon at the Clambake Club and had the Clever Club sing and play for his guests.

Col. Astor and his mother, Mrs. Astor, paid a visit to Boston this morning.

This evening the first surprise party of the season among the cottagers occurred, and it was a genuine surprise. It was so cleverly planned that only those outside of the cottage where the event occurred knew of the affair until the door bell was rung. The surprise was arranged by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who, with a large party of young people, called at the cottage of Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman on Red Cross Avenue after 10 o'clock, and Mrs. Hoffman found her pretty cottage thronged with young people. Soon after the guests entered the Howard Orchestra started the dance music. Dancing until after midnight was enjoyed, and while the fun was in order a buffet supper was served.

At Mrs. Clews's cottage a small dance and dinner were given for the young people, with dancing on the broad veranda.

THE NEWPORT HORSE SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT Aug. 22.—The entries for the Newport Horse Show have closed, and among those entering are H. P. Whitney, R. L. Gerry, Mrs. J. Deforest, Mrs. Danielson, Mrs. Straus, and Mrs. Hexter, Thomas W. Lawson, O. H. P. Belmont, C. F. Barker, C. T. Proctor, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Eben D. Jordan, Foxhall Keene, J. B. Eustis, J. S. Frelinghuysen, J. D. Holloway, S. Holloway, F. C. Grenside, Mrs. N. K. Hayes, Miss Grosvenor, C. F. Bates, W. D. Andrews, T. E. Gordon, Ogden Mills, A. De Navarro, T. W. Maitland, Mrs. Hamilton Carey, James Stillman, Mrs. W. R. Travers, Charles Stanley Mortimer, Miss Sadie Jones, Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, W. D. Grand, Richard McCreery, C. F. Phillips, Pembroke Jones, and Miss Knowles.

Entries have come from Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, New York, New Rochelle, Chestnut Hill, Brooklyn, and elsewhere. This is the largest list of entries that has been made in any of the Eastern open-air shows, and should be close to 600. The stake events, the Wave, Sea Foam, and Aquidneck, for $300 each, received large entries, and some of the classes contain as high as thirty-six competitors.

Every box was sold weeks ago, and, although the show is two weeks away, nearly all the seats have been sold. A number of boxes have already been taken for the season of 1900.

BAR HARBOR ENTERTAINMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 22.—One of the largest and most brilliant balls of the season was given at the Malvern to-night by a number of well-known New York and Philadelphia society women. In spite of the rainy night, society, or at last that portion of it which was fortunate enough to secure invitations, was out in full force.

The names on the invitation cards were Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. Charles F. Sprague, Mrs. Charles Fry, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Henry Barbey, Mrs. Thomas R. Scott, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Edward Patterson, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. W. P. Walley, Miss Charlotte Pendleton, Miss Clementine Furniss, Miss Christine W. Biddle, Mrs. Edgar T. Scott, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. G. B. Barnwell, Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. Frank Ellis, and Mrs. Quincey Thorndike.

Before the ball dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Edward Beals, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Clarence Dolan, and Mrs. Alexander Van Nest.

One of the events of the season was the reception given at the Malvern this afternoon by Mr. Theodore Bjorksten of New York. Bar Harbor's most exclusive society was present in full force, and everything combined to make the affair successful. In charge of the tables were Mrs. Justice Edward Patterson and Mrs. Alexander Van Nest of New York and Mrs. Frederick Joy. Among those present were Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Miles Standish, Miss Clementine Furniss, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Gen. and Mrs. John M. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Phoenix Ingraham, Countess Ludiof, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post, Mme. De Castro, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Gen. and Mrs. Ripley, Miss Van Nest, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Miss Lucy Draper, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, the Misses Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Gen. and Mrs. Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. Seely, the Misses Seely, Parke Godwin, Peter Marié, George Cochran, Augustus Gurnee, Frederick Baldwin, and Carroll Brent Chilton. The diplomatic colony was represented at the reception by the Swedish Minister, Mr. Grip, M. de Strale, Secretary of the Swedish Legation; Baron Ambrosey, Attaché of the Austrian Legation; C. Brun, Danish Minister; M. Alart of the Belgian Legation, and M. Taigny, First Secretary of the French Embassy.

JOHN H. KEYSER DEAD.

Thousands Were Aided by Man Accused of Being Tweed's Partner.

John H. Keyser, an inventor, manufacturer, and philanthropist of this city, died at his home in East Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday night at the age of eighty-one years.

Mr. Keyser, during the forty years he was engaged in manufacturing in this city and elsewhere, made and lost a half dozen fortunes. He retired about five years ago with a competency. About thirty years ago Mr. Keyser, who was then considered wealthy, built the "Strangers' Rest," at 510 Pearl Street. In this house he annually sheltered and fed 9,000 homeless men and women for five years, defraying the entire expense himself. In 1870 he built the Strangers' Hospital, at Tenth Street and Avenue A, at a cost of $80,000, and conducted it himself for three years as a hospital from whose doors no poor person was turned away. During the great panic of 1873 Mr. Keyser fed daily 1,000 persons at his home in Second Avenue, and in the "hard times" of 1888 he established a free eating house in Washington

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $1000,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
1,000 bushels and upward, 3 to 5 per cent. margin. WHEAT
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Branch Office, 621 Broadway.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company guaranteed 3½ per cent. Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1st, 1897.
SECOND PURCHASE OF CERTIFICATES FOR SINKING FUND.
TO HOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.
Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Penna., and will be received until Thursday, August 31, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM N. ELY, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 5, 1899.

To the holders of American Steel Barge Company First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, dated January 1, 1893:
Notice is hereby given that the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, and will be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. The bonds to be redeemed and paid are as follows: 41, 96, 171, 175, 176, 177, 197, 209, 229, 308, 319, 339, 358, 437, 446, 452, 464, 468, 472, 486, 679, 694, 713, 749, 768, 901, 952, 955, 1,078, 1,877, 1,405, 1,424. Said above-mentioned bonds will cease to draw interest on September 5, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

Principal and Interest of
Port Huron & North Western Railway Company.
First Mortgage 7% Bonds, maturing October 1st, 1899, will be paid when due, at the office of Fahnestock & Company, 2 Wall Street, New York. WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
President Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
Referring to the foregoing we will anticipate the cash payment of PORT HURON & NORTH WESTERN bonds and coupons at a rebate of 4 per cent. FAHNESTOCK & COMPANY.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $8,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

TELEGRAPHER.—By expert telegrapher of education; reliable and thoroughly familiar with arbitrage business; position with Stock Exchange house; capable of handling correspondence; highest references. B., Box 120 Times office.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.
This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.
Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.
Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.
COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrator.)
$7,000 Indapls. & Vincennes R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1908.
(By order of Trustee.)
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
30 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
38 shs. Standard Trust Co.
10 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Bank of New York.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
8 shs. 3d Avenue R. R.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
70 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
8 shs. Home Ins. Co.
72 shs. Pacific & Atlantic Tel. Co.
94 shs. Southern & Atlantic Tel. Co.
$25,000 N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bonds, 1948.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. J.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 North American Brewing Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bonds.
$48,000 Great White Spirit Co. 1st 6 p. c. gold Bonds, July, 1895, coup.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss common.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss common.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
40 shs. United States Manfg. Co. 8 p. c. Cum. Pf.
25 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
30 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
50 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
750 shs. Hocking Valley R. R. Pfd., (Hypd.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.

Santa Rosalia Mining Co.
(Incorporated under laws of New Jersey.)
Capital Stock, 800,000 shares at $1 each.
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
President, GEORGE T. WERTS, (Ex-Gov. of New Jersey,) Jersey City, N. J.
Vice President, JOHN A. FITZPATRICK, (Pres. Sawyer Elec. Co.,) Phila., Pa.
Treasurer, JAMES COOPER SIMPSON, (Carson & Simpson, Publishers,) Phila., Pa.
Secretary, ARTHUR COLEMAN, New York, N. Y.
This company owns a compact group of five Gold and Copper mines in the centre of the copper belt of Autlan, State of Jalisco, Republic of Mexico, a complete ten-stamp mill installed on its properties, and a thousand acres of timber land. Three thousand tons of ore mined and nine thousand "in sight."
To increase capacity of mines and mill, 70,000 shares of the capital stock is offered for public subscription at 75 cents per share, but the right is reserved to advance the price to par without notice. Substantial and steady dividends are assured.
For prospectus and other information apply to
ALLAN G. MACDONNELL,
Fiscal Agent,
63 AND 65 WALL ST., N. Y.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., August 23, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE EREELDING, Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-six 88-100 dollars, ($52,226.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, August 25, 1899, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1899.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

SAINT PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 35.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1899.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ p. c.) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 1, 1899. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Aug. 10, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September, 1899.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 28th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, August 22d, 1899.
A Dividend of $1.25 Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable October 2d, 1899.
The transfer books of preferred stock will close September 15th at 3 P. M. and reopen October 3d, 1899. JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.,
40 Wall St., New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Sept. 15, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 8th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, August 18, 1899.
STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of this Company will be held at its principal office, 68 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., on the 19th of September, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing three Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from close of business August 25th to opening of business September 19, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, New York, August 15, 1899.
For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held on Wednesday, the 27th of September next, at one o'clock P. M., the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 25th inst., and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 1st of September next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

MINERAL PRODUCTS INCREASE.

Value in 1898 Was $697,880,002, Nearly Double What It Was in 1880, and $50,000,000 More Than 1892.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The official report on the mineral production of the United States for the calendar year 1898 was made public to-day by the Geological Survey. It shows that since 1880 the total value of the mineral production of the United States has increased from $36,319,000 to $697,880,002 in 1898, nearly 90 per cent. From 1894 to 1895 the increase was nearly $100,000,000, and in the following year the increase was only a little over $1,000,000, while from 1892 to 1894 there was a decrease of over $121,000,000. From 1896 to 1897 the increase was about $8,000,000, about 1.3 per cent., while from 1897 to 1898 the increase was $66,970,534.

The 1898 total product is the largest recorded, exceeding that of 1892, which held the record, by nearly $50,000,000. This is due to a general increase all along the line of mineral products, all of which show large increases. The value of all metallic products in 1898 was $344,096,130, as compared with $302,198,502 in 1897, a gain of $41,897,628. All of the metals except nickel made large gains, copper, lead, zinc, aluminium, and antimony reaching their maximums in both production and value; but while the amount of pig iron produced in 1898 was greater than in any other year, yet the value of this product was considerably less than in 1890 or 1892, although it increased $21,434,701 over 1897, this being more than one-half the total increase in the metallic products from 1897 to 1898.

The non-metallic products increased from $327,710,966 in 1897 to $352,783,872, a gain of $25,072,906. The largest contribution to this gain was from bituminous coal, which increased from $119,567,224 in 1897 to $132,588,313 in 1898, a gain of $13,019,089. The value of the anthracite, however, fell off nearly $4,000,000. The other products showing important gains were stone, petroleum, natural gas, and mineral waters.

The official figures of production and value of the principal products follow: Iron and steel—Pig iron, 11,773,934 long tons; Bessemer steel ingots, 6,609,017 tons; open-hearth steel, 2,230,290 long tons; iron ores, 19,278,369 long tons, valued at $22,012,542. Gold, value $64,463,000, an increase; silver, $54,438,000 ounces, coining value $70,394,485, or commercial value, $52,118,420; copper, 526,512,937 pounds, value $61,865,276; lead, 231,269 tons, value $17,345,175; zinc, 115,399 short tons, value $10,385,910; quicksilver, 31,002 flasks, value $1,188,627; aluminium, 5,200,000 pounds, value $1,716,000; metallic antimony, 1,120 short tons, value $184,050, 80 per cent. being derived from imported ores; manganese, 15,187 long tons, value $129,185; nickel, 13,411 pounds. Fuels—Coals, combined product of anthracite and bituminous, 196,405,953 long tons, equivalent to 219,974,667 short tons, a 9½ per cent. increase. Of the total, 148,742,878 long tons were bituminous; coke, 16,047,209 short tons; crude petroleum, 55,534,533 barrels; natural gas, value $14,750,000; stone, $36,607,264 in value; clays, $10,000,000 value; Portland cement, 3,692,284 barrels; natural rock cement, 8,276,424 barrels; corundum and emery, $275,064 value, product 4,064 tons; phosphate rock, 600,894 long tons, $2,673,202 value; gypsum, 291,638 short tons, value $755,280; salt, 17,612,634 barrels of 280 pounds, $6,212,554; borax, 16,000,000 pounds, $1,120,000; pyrites, 193,304 long tons; precious stones, $160,920 in value; asphaltum, 76,337 short tons, $675,649; lime-stone for iron flux, 5,275,389 tons, worth $2,638,000; mineral waters, 28,853,464 gallons sold, worth $8,051,833.

STATE COMMERCE CONVENTION.

To be Held in Utica Sept. 26, 27, and 28—Programme Outlined.

At the meeting of the special committee of the New York Board of Trade and Commerce, appointed to arrange for a State it was decided to hold the convention at Utica, under the local auspices of the Utica Chamber of Commerce, on Sept. 26, 27, and 28.

Secretary Gardner of the special committee expects to issue the formal call for the convention to-day. All commercial organizations in the State are requested to send delegates. The Mayors of cities and Presidents of villages have been invited to attend, and where no commercial organization exists they will be permitted to name three delegates to represent their locality. A special invitation will be sent to Gov. Roosevelt.

No formal programme will be issued, but the scope and general outline of the work have been determined by the committee. The first day will be devoted to a discussion of the canals and their terminal facilities, elevator charges, and the improvement of water fronts and connecting channels. The second session will be taken up with the question of railroads, especially with reference to discrimination in freight rates against this State. Taxation will also be considered, and it is hoped that the discussions in the convention will result in definite recommendations for enactments by the Legislature.

In response to the preliminary call sent out some time ago, seventy-eight commercial organizations and sixty-nine cities and villages have promised to send delegates. Forty-one Mayors of cities and Presidents of villages have also accepted.

The Railroad Association has announced a special rate to delegates of one and one-third for the round trip. A committee of the Utica Chamber of Commerce has promised special arrangements for the entertainment of delegates.

Silk Mills at Shamokin, Penn.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Aug. 22.—The Shamokin Silk Mill Company, with a paid-up capital of $70,000, organized last night by the election of John J. Clinger of Passaic, N. J., President, and John H. Eagle of Passaic, N. J., Secretary and Treasurer. These, with John R. Frame of Paterson, N. J., Monroe H. Kulp of Shamokin, Penn., and Clinton R. Savidge of Sunbury, Penn., will comprise the Board of Directors. Two hundred looms will be operated and employment will be given to 300 hands.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks under pressure.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 22	695,900
To date this year	116,984,739
Corresponding date last year	65,976,107

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 22	$2,790,140
To date this year	$641,380,470
Corresponding date last year	$544,589,530

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	½	Norf. & West. pf	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Chic., Ind. & L.	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Chic., Lor. & W. pf	2¼	St. L. & San Fran.	½
Int. Paper	1¾	St. Paul & Duluth	2
K. C., P. & G.	½	Tenn. C. & I. pf	5
N. Y. Air Brake	3	W. & L. E. 1st pf	½
Norf. & West	2⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf	2¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Del., Lack. & W.	¾
Am. Car & Fdy. pf	¾	Illucose pf	1¼
Anaconda	⅝	H. B. Claflin	1
Am. Express	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Manhattan Con.	2
Am. Steel & Wire pf	1	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	4½	M. & St. L. 2d pf	¾
Am. Tin Plate	½	Mo. Pacific	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf	1	Nat. Biscuit	1
Ann Arbor pf	½	National Steel	⅝
Brook. Rapid Tran.	2⅝	N. Y. Central	1½
Central Pacific	⅞	Northern Pacific pf	½
Chic. Cons. Trac.	3½	Pacific Coast	⅝
Chic., Bur. & Qy.	⅝	People's Gas, Chic.	⅝
Chic., St. P., M. & O.	½	Reading 1st pf	½
Chic., M. & St. P.	½	St. L. & Southwest.	½
Chic. & Northwest.	½	st. Paul & Omaha	½
C., R. I. & P.	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Col. So. 1st pf	1½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Tex. Pac. Ld. Tr.	½
Consol. Gas	3	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Delaware & Hudson	½	Un. Bag & Paper pf	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Louis. & N. gen. 6s	2
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1	Met. El. 1st 6s	1
Kan. City, P. & G.	1	Nash., C. & St. L. 7s	1
L. & N., P. & A. 1st	1	st. J. & G. I. 2-3-4s	1½

Bond Declined.

Wabash debenture B. 1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Traders on the bear side maintained yesterday most of the advantages won on Monday. They kept up their attacks on the local traction stocks, and again were able to force declines there. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Manhattan, and Metropolitan were all under pressure, the Brooklyn property falling close to par. The annual statement issued by President Rossiter did not immediately exert helpful market influence. In fact, that announcement of official figures was followed by spirited raids upon quotations and there were put in circulation many grotesque bear analyses of the statement. Some of the figuring experts insisted that less than 2 per cent. was earned on the stock for the year, while the most generous bear concession put the rate below 3 per cent. Such calculations are grotesque. The statement as issued covers varied periods for various parts of the system. What the property is doing now is not disclosed. The best that can be said of the property is thus not said—for it is, of course, amply recognized by fair observers that the compact system of to-day must be vastly a better net earner than was the property incomplete during most of the year past. Then there was competition that was bitter. And that very competition now is become a producer of earnings—and economies never before practicable add largely to net profits.

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It is one of the phenomena of Wall Street that disturbance in a single stock such as has taken place in Brooklyn Rapid Transit can develop into a depressing factor for the whole market. Yet yesterday's course of prices on the Stock Exchange reflected just such a curious condition. But the cause of most concern in Wall Street had nothing to do with the downward move in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, for relatively few people have been trading in that stock. The disturbing fact was that the whole market for a time showed nervousness, and even stocks ranking highest in the standard list seemed inclined to react. Many substantial declines took place. Cool-headed observers saw at no time occasion for anxiety over the general market's stability, but none the less they were disturbed over the rather ready way in which the list as a whole responded to the unsettled street-railway situation.

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Throughout the day buying for important interests was discernible, and even in the street-railway stocks there seemed to be exceptional orders to take securities on a scale downward. Such bargain days come along occasionally in every thoroughgoing bull market. Reactions of this sort are not warrant for either doubt or despondency upon the part of people anticipating improved strength. Men who have most to do with bettering market conditions are, indeed, frequently engaged in the making of just such tests of a market's quality.

Just at the close of yesterday's market a rally came. It was nothing tremendous, but it did testify with some clearness to the fact that few stocks at present are to be shoved down recklessly, continuously, without the influence of genuine good times providing natural resistance.

ONLY ONE GAS SIGN.

Consolidated Gas fell 3 more points yesterday, but there is no slackening in the mystery of what Mr. William Rockefeller and his associates propose to do at the impending dividend meeting. Directors of the company seen yesterday by representatives of THE NEW YORK TIMES were all indisposed to discuss the situation.

Almost the only telling sign of local gas manufacturing conditions appears in the fact that bills rendered to consumers this month are on an average not much over half what they were in August last year, for—strange as the sound of it is—the gas companies seem really less avaricious in their measurements than their venerable custom has been.

WIRE TRUST MYSTERY.

About 10,000 shares of Steel and Wire Trust stock were traded in yesterday. Quotations were weak, though at the close there was a recovery of part of the loss. Neither the trust nor Stock Exchange officers are disposed to make public the official statement which accompanied the side-tracked application to put the stock on the regular list. The Stock Exchange wants more information than the statement provides.

The much distributed "point" that dividends are being earned on the common stock at a rate over 18 per cent. is now reduced to the declaration that 9 or 10 per cent. can be shown, anyhow. The company's big earnings were largely made months ago through the increase in market value of raw material which the company at its organization had on hand—such material as it now has to buy in the open market. Then it took in the advanced price. Now it pays out the advanced price.

THE SOUTH TO THE FRONT.

The pool in Norfolk and Western securities did some aggressive work yesterday, while almost all the rest of the market was disturbed, and in the list of net changes for to-day but common and preferred issues show advances. What goes on in this stock can fairly be taken as significant for most other Southern properties. Southern prosperity is much too clearly shown to be longer ignored in Wall Street.

SIGNS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred stock sold yesterday at 150. This is the highest price at which any stock has ever sold on the Stock Exchange without being in receipt of dividend, though Brooklyn Rapid Transit, at 137, came close to the same record. In the Tennessee Coal situation is the exceptional fact that long unpaid dividends are finally to be disbursed.

What takes place in Tennessee Coal quotations reflects the phenomenal things that have come to pass in the iron trade suddenly. Only a few months ago Tennessee Coal preferred went begging considerably under par, and Tennessee Coal common shares selling this week at par were bear tagets under 40.

YANKEE PROFITS.

Boston brokers continue to sell Sugar Trust stock. They started in 10 points above yesterday's figures, and show an apparent disposition to press the advantages they have scored, the pressure of yesterday causing a break of over 4 points. What is most remarkable about the current movement in Sugar Trust is that there are no accompaniments of sensational rumors. Wall Street is not notified at the next dividend is to be cut, no new opposition refineries are announced, and there is even a lack of lamentation over President Havemeyer's health. In Sugar Trust history the present situation is thus unique.

RESURRECTION.

The old pool in American Cotton Oil shares is rejuvenated. For weeks and weeks that pool worked to keep Cotton Oil stock steady around 35, and then practically gave up the task. As soon as manipulation stopped, quotations seemed of their own accord to grow strong, and while the pool has been on vacation the price got easily above 40, and when an occasional room trader would attack it the stock grew even stronger. This exhibit it is that induces the pool to start in now on a new campaign, and if, under the circumstances, the stock still shows firmness, Wall Street ought to pay more attention than has been paid to reports that the company is earning dividends at the rate of 5 or 6 per cent.

HELPING BOND QUOTATIONS.

Southern Pacific's new 4 per cent. bonds were yesterday conspicuous in the bond list at the highest figures they have reached. They are traded in in large blocks. Two transactions yesterday aggregated $250,000. The big pool in Southern Pacific shares is credited with having a plan for putting the new 4 per cent. bonds in the nineties by the time they are ready to be issued, thus facilitating the movement which impends in the company's stock.

AIR BRAKE'S ADVANCE.

New York Air Brake stock rose 3 points yesterday on the purchase of a single 100 shares. This hardly reflects any new assets which the company may expect to add through its million-dollar damage suit against the Westinghouse Company, but there may be reason for developing market strength in the fact that the New York Company is acquiring controlling interests in a profitable manufacturing enterprise identified with its railway trade.

SOFT COAL HOPES.

Negotiations progress toward business arrangements which, if successfully accomplished, will prove of great consequence to the bituminous coal trade. Interests identified with the Baltimore and Ohio syndicate are credited with co-operating earnestly in furtherance of plans that have the sanction of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

ADDED TO THE LIST.

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange have listed $968,000 additional prior lien Northern Pacific Railway Company railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1997, part in $1,000 and part in $500 denominations, in exchange for $880,000 of general first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company. The amount of prior lien bonds now listed is $99,889,000.

COPPER CORNER IN DANGER.

Marshal Halstead, United States Consul at Birmingham, quotes in reports to the Government on points of a British authority which he thinks may indicate that "the present corner in copper, which has caused prices nearly to go sky high, may result in the United States parallel to losses caused market by corners in wheat." The authority quoted by Mr. Halstead says:

Everything depends upon the ability of the combine to hold accumulated stocks. There is a lot of money at the back of the movement, and it has become useless to speculate upon the length of time that will elapse before those concerned find it expedient to unload. It was generally thought that they would not have held on so long as they have But the almost universal opinion of the trade is now that this continuous buying at absurdly inflated prices cannot be profitable, seeing that when the smash does come it will come rapidly and will mean that copper accumulated at £76 or so a ton will be thrown on to a demoralized market and sold at £10 to £20 per ton lower. One good effect of this boom has been to attract more attention to copper mining in various parts of the world outside the United States. In our colonies the gold fever takes almost every one concerned with mining, and it is only in times like the present that men turn from a pursuit which promises a few plums to the lucky to another line of activity, which, if it has fewer plums, offers the assurance of a good profit on a well and long sustained basis. As a result, we find in our colonies an enormous number of copper mines now being reopened and much virgin soil developed. Mining men in Australia hope, as a matter of course, that seventy-six-pound copper will continue for a long time to come; but, in the meantime, realizing that it will not, they are producing all they can, in order that they may obtain as much solid advantage as possible. While they realize the certainty of a fall in quotations, they have come to recognize that even on a fifty-pound basis there is a satisfactory return on the metal, provided only that they adopt proper machinery and improve their methods generally. If, they argue, Americans can secure fabulous dividends over a length of series of years of ground that yields from 1 to 3 per cent. of metal, surely they can do as well out of ground that averages from 10 up to 30 per cent. It is as a consequence of this somewhat tardy conviction that we have witnessed the revival of copper mining in South Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania, and Queensland.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Denial by General Manager Collins of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul of the rumor that that road is to absorb the Iowa Central.

Surplus of $972,695 shown by report of Lake Shore for quarter ended June 30, being an increase of $237,925 over the surplus for the same period in 1898.

Report that a transfer of the control of the Green Bay and Western is under negotiation.

Regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. declared on United States Leather preferred.

Report that the Directors of the United States Leather Company have appointed a committee to devise plan for clearing off dividends accrued on the company's preferred stock.

Export by to-day's steamer of 450,000 ounces of silver.

Purchase by Bank of England of £160,000 in gold bars in open market and receipt of £19,000 from Germany.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The report of President Clinton L. Rossiter to the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the year which ended June 30 last, issued yesterday, deals first with the increase in mileage of the system. This June 30, 1898, was 266.5. On even date this year, owing to the taking in of new properties and including the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, which has been contracted for, the mileage was 504 miles of single track, with more than 200 miles of unbuilt franchise routes. The companies acquired by Brooklyn Rapid Transit during the year were the Nassau Electric, Coney Island and Gravesend, Brooklyn Union Elevated, Kings County Elevated, Brooklyn and Brighton Beach, Prospect Park and Coney Island, New York and Coney Island, and the Prospect Park and South Brooklyn Railroad Companies. They gave in increase of 238.50 in the mileage; their capital stock aggregated $40,592,260, of which Rapid Transit acquired $38,899,651.90; the fixed interest and charges amounted to $1,341,130, and the earnings for the year ended March 31, 1899, were $4,752,905. Included in these data are the Brighton Beach Road, the Prospect Park and the New York and Coney Island Roads, and the Prospect Park and South Brooklyn Road, which do not figure in capitalization. The first named is estimated to have earned $40,000 in the year, and the other three are leased, with fixed charges of $40,000 and estimated earnings of $111,000. The earnings, under the mileage of a year ago, for the whole system were $5,491,664. The earnings of the last fiscal year were, with income from miscellaneous sources, $11,393,273.

265 was bid for fifteen shares. Just before the closing a few brokers bid up to 268 for the five shares offered, but the asking price remained at 270. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	31¾	32½
Amsterdam pf.	56	57¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101	102
Bay State Gas	2	2¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	78½	80
American Wool Goods	27	28
American Wool Goods pf.	83	85
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf.	81	83
Distilling Company of America	19½	20
Distilling Company of America pf.	59½	60
Electric Axle Light & Power	7	7¼
Electric Boat	29½	30
Electric Boat pf.	49	50
Havana Commercial	29	29½
Havana Commercial pf.	68¾	68⅞
International Power	7	8
International Pump	23	24½
International Pump pf.	73	73¼
National Gramophone	85	86
National Salt	47	48¾
National Salt pf.	73	75
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf.	95	100
Republic Iron & Steel	22⅞	23¼
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	74¾	75
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	32½	32⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	89¾	90¼
Sloss-Sheffield subs	107	112
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	463	468
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	461	464
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	70
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96¾	99
American Air Power	65	74
Asphalt Company of America	14	14½
British Columbia Copper	12¾	12½
Chicago & Alton subs	112½	113
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	95	99
Electric Vehicle	110	113
Electric Vehicle pf.	118	126
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	1⅞	2⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	25
General Carriage	33¾	37
Illinois Transportation	5¼	5½
Markeen Copper	11	11½
Mexican 5s	100⅛	100¼
New England Transportation	9	10
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	92
New York Gas & Electric 5	107	108
New York Transportation	25	25½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23¼	24
St. Louis subs	136¾	
St. Louis common, when issued	29	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	92	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95¼
Tennessee Copper	20	20½
Trust Company of America	268	270
Union Copper	21	26

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	247
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. River 1s	108	110
Chicago Union Traction	33	34
Chicago Union Traction pf.	81	85
Columbus (Ohio) stock	102	103
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	62	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	114
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93½	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	91
Nassau Electric 4s	96	98
Nassau Electric 5s	115	118
New Orleans Traction (new)	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	97	100
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway	36	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	35	75
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Ruckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	104	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	33	35
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	37	39
Brooklyn Ferry 6 p. c. with int.	95½	96
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53	57
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	94¾
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 5s, with interest	78	80
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107	108
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	24	25
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	107
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	98
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	105	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	80
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	290	290
Madison (Wis.) stock	83	84
New England Gas & Coke	30	31
New England Gas & Coke bonds	86½	87
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co.	105	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	60
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	114	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	135	145
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		82
Western Gas	100	102
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Industrials.

American Typefounders	47	49
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	06	107
Cramps' Shipyard	84	85
General Chemical	96	
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.		54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	97
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	110	117½
Standard Coupler	31	33
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.		55
Union Typewriter	25	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	121	123
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	48	52
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Universal Car Bearing		50

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Am. Cotton Oil	44¾	44¾	44¾	44⅝
18,040	Am. Sugar Ref.	156⅜	156⅜	152⅜	154
1,350	Am. Steel & W.	55¾	56	54¾	56
500	Am. Tobacco	122¾	122¾	121	122
150	At., T. & S. Fe	23	23¾	22⅞	23
4,030	At., T. & S. F. pf.	67¼	67⅝	66⅜	67
85,070	Brooklyn R. T.	102¾	103¾	100¾	102⅝
10	C., C., C. & St. L.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜
60	Ches. & Ohio	28¼	28¾	28⅜	28¼
2,840	Chi., Bur. & Q.	137½	137½	135¾	136
10	Chi. Great West.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
10	Chi. & N. W.	162¾	163	162¾	162¾
1,740	Chi., R. I. & P.	120⅝	121	119	119⅜
1,080	Cont. Tobacco	48	48¼	46½	46⅝
7,950	Chi., M. & St. P.	134¾	135¼	133½	134¾
910	Federal Steel	58¾	59⅜	57¾	57¾
90	Federal Steel pf.	84¾	85	83⅝	84⅝
1,020	Louis. & Nash.	82⅝	82⅝	81½	82
1,060	Manhattan	113¾	113¾	111½	113
30	Met. St. Ryway	202	202	202	202
100	Mex. National	5	5	5	5
20	Mo., Kan. & T.	40¾	41	40¾	41
640	Missouri Pac.	49¾	49¾	48¾	48⅝
120	N. Y. C. & H. R.	139	139½	138½	138½
20	N. Y., O. & W.	27	27	27	27
950	North. Pacific	74⅞	74⅞	73⅝	74⅜
50	North. Pac. pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
50	Norfolk & W.	26⅞	27¼	26½	27¼
450	People's Gas	119¾	120⅛	119	119⅝
700	P., C., C. & St. L.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅜	77⅜
120	Reading	23½	23⅝	22¾	22½
2,430	Reading 1st pf.	61¾	62⅜	61⅝	61⅝
100	Reading 2d pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
70	Southern Railway	12¾	12⅝	12¼	12½
170	South. Railway pf.	54¾	54⅝	53⅜	53⅜
1,430	Southern Pac.	39⅞	40¼	38⅝	39⅜
650	Tenn. C. & I.	99	99	97	97¾
990	Union Pacific	46	46¾	45⅜	45½
30	Union Pac. pf.	78	78	77⅜	77⅜
70	U. S. Leather	10¾	10⅞	9⅝	9⅝
150	U. S. Leather pf.	74½	74½	74	74⅛
10	Western Union	88½	88½	88¼	88½
87,990					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Amster. Gas	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	109
Binghamton Gas 5s	92
Fern. Coal Co.	16
Journeay & Burnham pf.	5
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25
Marshall Mill	64
New York Biscuit bonds	112
Retsof bond	76
Retsof stock	16

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	115	25	Adams Express	114	114	114	114	
16⅞	17	190	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17	17	17	−⅝
65¼	65½	182	Am. Car & Found. pf.	65½	65½	65½	65¼	−⅝
43⅞	44	3,014	American Cotton Oil	44	44¼	43⅝	43⅞	−⅛
94⅞	94½	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94½	94¾	94½	94⅝	+⅛
56¼	56½	325	Anaconda	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	−⅛
140	142	150	American Express	141½	141⅝	141⅛	141⅛	−1¼
16¼	17½	300	American Malting Co.	17	17	17	17	
66½	68	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	
11½	11⅝	100	American Linseed	11½	11¾	11½	11½	
53½	53⅞	815	Am. Linseed pf.	53¼	53¾	53¼	53½	+⅛
56¼	56¾	9,220	Am. Steel & Wire	55⅞	56¼	54⅝	56¼	+⅝
98½	98¾	935	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	97¾	98¼	97½	98¼	−1
153⅜	153⅝	75,385	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	156¾	157¼	152½	153⅝	−4½
119	121	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	120	120	119¾	119¾	
37½	37¾	200	American Steel Hoop	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	−¼
82¼	83	400	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83	83	83	83	
42⅜	42½	2,840	American Tin Plate	42¾	42¾	42	42	−⅛
89	91	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	90	90	90	90	
122¼	123	10,546	American Tobacco	122⅞	122⅞	121	122⅝	−¼
43⅞	44	1,440	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	44⅛	44¼	43⅝	43⅞	−⅛
91	91¼	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	92	92	91	91	−1
40	41¼	200	Ann Arbor pf.	41	41	41	41	−½
22⅞	23	11,500	At., T. & S. F.	22⅞	23¼	22⅝	23	−⅛
67	67⅛	32,880	At., T. & S. F. pf.	67	67⅝	66⅞	67⅛	
54¼	54½	5,245	Baltimore & Ohio	54¼	54⅝	54	54¼	+⅛
74	74½	5,880	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74¼	74¾	73⅝	74⅛	−⅜
102⅝	102⅞	149,115	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	103¼	106¾	100¼	102⅝	−2⅝
		400	Brunswick City	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	
32	32½	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	32	32	32	32	
53¼	54	100	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	
59¾	59⅝	4,750	Central Pacific	59⅜	60⅜	59	59¼	−⅞
28¼	28⅞	1,220	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¼	28¾	28	28⅝	−⅜
53	53½	520	Chi. Con. Traction	53½	53½	52½	53	−3¼
137¼	136¾	8,115	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	137¼	137¼	135⅝	136¼	+⅛
77¾	78	525	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	77¾	77¾	77½	77½	−¼
15⅝	15⅝	2,440	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	−⅛
76⅝	77¼	1,270	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77½	77½	77	77	−½
37	38	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39	39	38	38⅜	−½
9¼	10¼	1,925	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10¼	9⅝	10	+⅝
133⅞	134	31,530	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	134½	134⅞	133½	134	−⅝
161⅜	162¼	300	Chicago & Northw.	162½	162¼	161½	161½	−1½
119½	119⅝	14,700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	120¼	120¼	119	119⅜	−½
14	15	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	14¾	15	14¾	15	
45	46	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
56	58¼	730	C., C., C. & St. L.	56½	56½	56	56	
97	99	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	
39	41	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	40	40	40	40	+2½
51⅝	51⅝	2,425	Colorado Fuel & Iron	52¼	52¼	51½	51½	−⅞
18⅜	19¼	1,100	Colorado Midland pf.	19½	20¼	19½	19½	
5⅞	6	450	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5¾	5¾	
46	46½	567	Col. Southern 1st pf.	46	46	46	46	−1¼
6¼	7¼	2,700	Consolidated Gas	178	178	176	176	−3
48	48	8,950	Louisville & Nashville	48	48	46½	46⅞	−⅛
21,470	Manhattan Con	203	203	201	202¾	−⅛		
2,135	Metropolitan St. Ry.	15⅝	15⅝	14¾	15	−⅛		
900	Mexican Central	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛		
2,000	Mexican National ctfs.	75	75	75	75	−¾		
300	Minn. & St. Louis	97	98¼	96¼	97	−¾		
100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅜	12¾	12¾	12⅜	−⅛		
2,950	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	40⅞	41	39½	40¾	−⅛		
6,530	Missouri Pacific	49½	49⅝	48½	49	−½		
272	National Biscuit Co.	48	48	47¼	47¼			
130	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+¼		
400	Nat. Linseed Oil cts.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½			
100	National Steel	55½	55⅝	55	55	−⅝		
98	National Steel pf.	98¼	98¾	98	98¼	+⅛		
935	New Jersey Central	119¼	119¾	119¼	119¼	+¼		
100	New York Air Brake	192	192	192	192	+3		
2,250	New York Central	139	139	138¼	138¾	−1¼		
50	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	34	34	34	34			
3,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27¼	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−¼		
28	Norfolk & Western	25⅝	28	25⅝	28	+2⅝		
39,065	Norfolk & West. pf.	72⅝	73⅞	72½	73⅜	+1¼		
13,600	North American	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−¼		
12,450	Northern Pacific	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54½	+⅛		
1,100	Northern Pacific pf.	77½	77½	77½	76⅞	−⅝		
100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75	75	75	75			
485	Pacific Coast	48½	48⅜	47	47	−½		
640	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	64½	66	64¼	66			
310	Pacific Mail	47⅜	47¾	47⅛	47⅛	−⅜		
5,110	Pennsylvania R. R.	136	136⅝	135½	135⅝	−⅜		
7,245	People's Gas, Chicago	120	120	119¼	119¼	−⅝		
3,620	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	76⅞	78	76½	77¾	+⅝		
925	Pressed Steel Car	50	50	50	50¾	+⅜		
150	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾			
730	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	158	158	158	158			
1,900	Reading	23⅜	23⅝	22¾	22¾	−½		
23,790	Reading 1st pf.	61¼	62⅜	61¼	61¾	−⅛		
4,720	Reading 2d pf.	34	34⅝	34	34	+⅛		
200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+⅛		
200	St. L. & S. F.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+⅛		
600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38	38	37½	37½			
200	St. Louis Southw.	17	17	17	17			
1,025	St. Louis Southw. pf.	39	39	38¼	38¼	−⅝		
2,345	St. Paul & Duluth	56½	56¾	56¼	56¾	+2		
100	St. Paul & Omaha	111½	111¾	111¼	111¾	−½		
39,640	Southern Pacific	40	40⅝	38⅝	39⅝	−⅛		
2,780	Southern Railway	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12¼	−⅛		
3,010	Southern Railway pf.	53⅝	54¼	53⅝	54	−⅛		
200	Standard R. & T.	81½	81½	81¼	81¼	−⅛		
6,825	Tenn. Coal & Iron	99	99	97¼	98	−1		
300	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	145	150	145	150	+5		
200	Texas Pacific	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	−⅝		
1,400	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	13	13	13	13	−⅛		
100	Third Avenue, ex div.	183½	183½	183½	183¼			
100	Union Pacific	45¾	46¼	45¼	45⅝	−⅜		
100	Union Pacific pf.	78	78¾	77¼	77⅜	−½		
5,025	Union Bag & Paper	33½	34	32¼	32½	−1⅝		
84	Union Bag & Paper pf.	84	84	83½	84	−½		
5,996	United States Leather	9¾	10	9¼	9⅝	−½		
2,700	U. S. Leather pf.	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	−½		
110	United States Rubber	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼	−½		
270	U. S. Rubber pf.	115¾	115⅞	115½	115¾	+⅛		
1,470	Wabash pf.	23¼	23⅜	23	23¼	−⅛		
657	Western Union Tel.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88⅜	+⅛		
100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛		
280	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	50¼	51	50¼	51	+⅛		
1,214	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23¾	27¾	24⅜	27	+2¼		
700	Wisconsin Central	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	−⅛		
540	Wis. Central pf.	54¾	54⅞	54¾	54⅞	+⅛		
Sales		695,960						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	..
4s, r., 1918	108¾	109¼
4s, c., 1918	108⅝	109⅛
5s, r., 1904	115	116
4s, r., 1907	112½	113
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	130⅜	131
4s, c., 1925	130⅜	131
5s, r., 1904	111⅝	112½
5s, c., 1904	111⅝	112½
D. C. 3-65s	117	..
Alb. & Sus.	190	..
Am. Coal	145	165
Am. D. Tel.	35½	38
Am. Sp. Mfg.	6	..
A. S. M. pf.	28	30¾
Am. T. & C.	99	101½
Ann Arbor	18	19
B. A. L. pf.	11¾	..
B. Un. Gas	138	140
B., R. & P. pf.	74¼	76
B., C. R. & N.	103	..
Can. Pacific	97	97½
Cap. Tract.	92	98
C. & A. pf.	126	127½
C. G. W., 1st pf.	95	96½
C. L. & W. pf.	40	43
C. M. & St. P. pf.	174	176
C. & N. W. pf.	196	200
C., L. & W.	9	11
Cleve. & P.	186	190
C. C. & I.	..	..
Dev.	2⅝	3
C. F. & I. pf.	105	115
Col. Mid.	6	6½
Com. Cable	179	..
Col. S. 2d pf.	17¼	18
Consol. Coal	50	56
Consol. Ice	38	40
Con. Ice pf.	..	89
D., M. & Ft.	..	..
D. pf.	105	125
Eighth Av.	400	..
E. T. & T.	98	100
Erv. & T. H.	..	..
F. & P. M.	89	90
F. & P. M. pf.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60
Gen. Elect.	123	125
Gt. Nor. pf.	167	168
Ill. Cent., 1.100	..	..
Int. P. Co.	74½	78
pf.	76½	78
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & Mich.	104	112
K. & D. M.	3½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19
Knick. L. pf.	74	77
Lac. Gas	57¾	58
Lac. Gas pf.	96	99
L. E. & W.	21	21½
L. E. & W. pf.	80½	80½
Lake Shore	201½	210
Long Island	67	70
Man. Ch. R.	150	..
M. C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach	11	22
Md. Coal pf.	60	75
M. W. S. El.	..	..
of Chi.	15	15½
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	56½	58
Mich. Cent.	110	..
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	25¾	26½
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	68
Mob. & Ohio	45	46
Mor. & Es.	182	184
Nat. Lead	32½	32¾
Nat. L. pf.	112½	113½
Nat. Starch	5	6
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
N. Cent. Coal	37	40
N. Y. & N. H.	214	218
N. Y. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
Nor. So.	72	..
Ont. Mining	8	9
O. R. R. & N. pf.	43	46
Pac. C. 1st pf.	84	89
Penn. Coal	375	..
P., D. & E.	2¼	2½
Peo. & East	4	5
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	115	..
Pfl.	186	190
P. & W. pf.	43	46
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10
R., W. & O.	131	..
R. Gr. W.	30	38½
R. G. W. pf.	78	79
St. J. & G. I.	5	6
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	52
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69	72
St. P. & D. pf.	100	101½
St. P. & Om. pf.	170	185
Sil. bull. ctfs.	60	60¾
South Av.	200	85
T. & O. C.	..	20
T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Isabella	95	..
Jupiter	..	..
Mollie Gibson	28	..
Mount Rosa	27¼	..
Portland	1.97½	..
Rosario Honduras	5.60	..
Tex. Pac.	6¾	7
Tol. St. L. & K. C.	50	53
Wabash	8	8¼
W.-F. Exp.	128	132

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$273,060,892
Gold reserve	246,050,616
Net silver	4,135,181
United States notes in Treasury	16,673,003
Treasury notes of 1890	768,418
Total receipts this day	1,191,851
Total receipts this month	32,824,941
Total receipts this year	80,879,199
Total expenditures this day	1,060,000
Total expenditures this month	37,740,000
Total expenditures this year	94,301,090
Deposits in National banks	77,155,391
Silver bullion	812,709
National bank notes received for redemption	140,795
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	488,983
From customs	687,046
Miscellaneous	15,821

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 60c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .10@.09, 50 Anaconda at .57, 300 Best & Belcher at .62@.64, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 4,200 Croesus at .02, 100 Dunkin at .77, 100 Moulton at .30, 100 Ophir at 1.20, 1,000 Pharmacist at .95, 500 Work at .30, seller 10, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .34.

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Quicksilver	1.90
Adams Consol	.10	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Belcher	.27	Savage	.35
Best & Belcher	.55	Sierra Nevada	.65
Brecce	1.90	Standard	2.50
Brunswick Consol	.13	Small Hopes	1.20
Caledonia B. H.	.59	Union Consol	.31
Challar	.30	Utah	.08
Crown Point	.20	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.85	Yellow Jacket	.37
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Argentum Juanita	.30
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Alamo	.09
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Anaconda	.56
Crescent	.15	Cripple Creek Cons.	.02

RAILWAY WRECK AT SYRACUSE.

Axle Breaks and Cars Are Piled Up in a Heap—Three Men Hurt.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A peculiar accident occurred at 10:25 A. M. to-day near the Iron Pier at the north end of this city. A westbound train was wrecked by a broken axle. The cars were piled up on top of one another and toppled over on a pushing engine.

The engineer and fireman of the pushing engine, Thomas McCabe of East Syracuse and Harvey Van Antwerp of Green Point, were pinned under the wreck. Dennis Long of Syracuse, a section boss, who was standing by the engine, was thrown on the track and the tender toppled over on his legs. The engineer and fireman were quickly taken out, but Long could not be released until 12:40 o'clock, this afternoon.

Both Engineer McCabe and Fireman Van Antwerp were badly injured, the latter dying of his injuries at St. Joseph's Hospital at 1:30 P. M. Many cars were piled up in the wreck.

EUGENE A. PHILBIN APPOINTED.

He Succeeds J. V. Dahlgren on State Board of Charities.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt has appointed Eugene A. Philbin of New York City to succeed John Vinton Dahlgren, deceased, as a member of the State Board of Charities.

Eugene A. Philbin is the senior member of the law firm of Philbin & Beekman, and was also formerly associated with Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court in the firm of Ogden & Beekman. He has been long interested in charities, being a member of the Board of Trustees of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, and one of the organizers of the United Catholic Charities. The appointment to the State Board of Charities came entirely unsought, and is non-partisan in character. Mr. Philbin is a Democrat, although he was conspicuous in the unsuccessful fight for the re-election of Justice Daly to the Supreme Court, and was active in organizing the dinner given Justice Daly after his defeat.

Three Tramps Kill Two Brakemen.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Aug. 22.—Three tramps stealing a ride on a Chicago and Great Western freight train that left here shortly after midnight, shot and killed Brakemen J. E. Wilson and Conney Matthews, and threw their bodies under the wheels. The murderers escaped, but an armed posse at once started in pursuit.

Boiler Explodes with Fatal Results.

APPLETON, Wis., Aug. 22.—A boiler exploded at the Wickert Planing Mill to-day, killing two men and seriously injuring eight others. The entire factory was wrecked, and windows in the vicinity were broken by the concussion. The end of the boiler was carried through the engine room roof and fell 100 feet distant. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Five Hurt in Railway Collision.

CIRCLEVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 22.—A serious wreck occurred on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Road to-day by which five persons were seriously and twenty others slightly injured. The east-bound passenger train, which was belated, was running at a high rate of speed in the city, when a misplaced switch turned it into a siding on which stood a locomotive. The two engines were wrecked.

Stout Hanged at Easton for Murder.

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 22.—Llewellyn Stout, who killed Harvey H. Wurster, a telegraph operator and station agent on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, was hanged in the jail here at 10:05 A. M. to-day. Stout murdered Wurster with a coupling pin on the night of Jan. 6 last, while the latter was sitting in a chair in his station. Stout then rifled the money drawer and found about $15. Detectives traced footprints in the snow to Stout's home, a short distance away. He was put under arrest, and afterward confessed. Stout was twenty-one years of age.

Starin Steamer Grounds in the Fog.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 22.—The steamer John H. Starin of the Starin Transportation Company, plying between New York and New Haven, during a heavy fog this morning grounded on a sand bar at Cosey Beach, in the harbor. She was floated a few hours later, however, without having sustained serious damage.

Mrs. Williams, 103 Years Old, Dies.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Lucy Williams, who was believed to be the oldest woman in the State, died at Uncasville last night, aged 103 years.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Contract Dealings Involve Small Properties—Auction Sales and Other Items.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to A. Silverson, for improvement, the old buildings 243 to 247 East Thirteenth Street, 67.6 by 103.3.

Daniel B. Freedman is the buyer of the plot, 52 by 100, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-second Street.

Thomas & Son have sold for Asbury Lester to Jessie E. Orlopp the four-story English basement dwelling 605 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 13 by 100.

Ghames & Losere have sold for Charles Knauf, for $4,500, the two-family house on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 250 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue.

Meyer Hellman has bought the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, being 100 feet on Bradhurst Avenue and 138 feet on One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. This gives Mr. Hellman, by the purchase a week ago of the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, the entire block of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street by Eighth and Bradhurst Avenues, making a total of nine lots.

William Seeligsberg was the broker in the sale of 224 East Seventy-fourth Street, reported yesterday. The buyer is a builder.

George R. Read has leased the store and basement of the Sheldon Building, southeast corner of Nassau and John Street, to the Kumfurt Shoe Company for a term of years.

Plans were filed yesterday by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert for the American basement residence to be erected at 26 West Fifty-third Street for Henry F. Shoemaker. The present building on the premises is now being demolished. The new dwelling will be five stories in height, and will cost about $40,000.

Jacob D. Butler transferred yesterday to Joseph A. Stoll the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.2 by 103.3. A building loan of $100,000 was also recorded in connection with the transfer.

Mr. Butler has also conveyed to Lewis F. Mortimer the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 101.10 by 75. The buyer mortgaged the property to Mr. Butler for $42,500, and to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for $70,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By John N. Golding.

2,110 Amsterdam Avenue, 30 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Frederick P. Sands and another, trustees.....$30,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

423 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5; five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to Catharine M. Taylor.....$25,250

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 103.4 by 100.8 by 100 by 100.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $20,595; subject to other mortgages for $38,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 257 West Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 70 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,113.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 225 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 125 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,048.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Topping Place, west side, 110 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, 24 by 58.3; Mrs. H. Herter of 1,103 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $15,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a one-story brick signal house, 60 by 20; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; W. J. Wilgus, architect; cost, $2,000.

Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 226 feet north of Kemp Place, for three two-story and basement frame dwellings, 20 by 50; Joseph H. Jones, premises, owner; J. W. Leiner of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 296 Broadway, to a ten-story and basement brick store and lofts; Jacob Lorillard, owner; Jordan & Giller of 416 Broadway, architects; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, northwest corner of Aqueduct Avenue, to a two-story brick and frame dwelling; estate of Hugh N. Camp of 55 Liberty Street, owner; G. W. Yeandle, architect; cost, $2,500.

Washington Avenue, west side, 119 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a one-story frame dwelling and store; Marie Schmitt of 947 Washington Avenue, owner; Adolph Pfeiffer, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 121 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; F. Eberhardt of 28 St. Mark's Place, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $2,000.

Prospect Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick and stone tenement, with store; C. J. Burk of 737 Forest Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 818 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Walter Ferguson, Stamford, Conn., owner; H. E. Dickey of 10 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 15 Frankfort Street, to a five-story brick restaurant and lofts; G. M. Mackellar of 19 Liberty Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $500.

No. 1,842 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; James Fox, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $200.

King's Bridge Road, 100 feet south of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, to a two-story stone foundry; estate of T. G. Johnson, owner; S. F. Quick, Yonkers, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 331 and 333 Fourth Avenue, to a five-story brick shop and store; Goelet estate of 9 East Seventeenth Street, owner; Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 22.

ARTHER AV, w s, part Lot 91, map of Powell Farm, 25x124; Ernest B. Winterssmith to John Moresca and another.....1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 52.11 ft n of 143d St, 26.5x—x26.3x30.8; Joseph C. Van Cura to Mayer Goldstein.....Exchange

BRIDGE ST, e s, 195 ft n of Jennings St, 20x100; Martin Geiszler and wife to Gustave Schlette and wife.....5,500

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2x irregular; Jacob D. Butler to Joseph A. Stoll.....$120,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 124th St, 101.10x75; Jacob D. Butler to Lewis F. Mortimer.....70,000

BROOK AV, e s, 283 ft s of 169th St, 20x104.6; John Foelberg to Washington Heights Savings and Loan Association..

BROOME ST, n w corner of Eldridge St, 25x50.6; Eldridge St, w s, 50.6 ft n of Broome St, 24.6x25; George Kocher to Joseph Spivack.....1

CONCOURSE, e s, 180.9 ft n of 165th St, 26.8Ix9.9x26x81.6; Janat McAdam to Julia Maxwell.....4,500

CROTONA AV, 1,417, w s, 25x100.9, to Clinton Av, x24.1x111.7; Rowland W. Thomas and another to Frank Wild and another.....1

DE MILT AV, s w corner of Matilda St, 16.9x100; Ira H. Wager to Charles E. Crowell.....Exchange

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 317.6 ft s of 166th St, 27.9x201.9; Donald McLean, referee, to James E. Hussey.....2,600

LOTS 19, 60, and 61, map of 65 lots, part of Oak Tree plot, Tremont; Terence Conaty to John W. Cronin.....100

LOTS 253 and 254, map Section A, Lyse estate, 23d Ward; Washington Heights Savings and Loan Association to John Toelberg.....2,500

PELL PLACE, e s, 91.4 ft n of De Milt Av, 33.4x100; Frederick C. Dexter and wife to Charles E. Crowell.....Exchange

STANTON ST, n s, 34 ft w of Attorney St, 26x65.6; Joseph Spivack to George and Emma Kocher.....1

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 226.9 ft n of Kemp Place, 75.1x79.10x—x77.11; Hasbrouck Du Bois and wife to Joseph H. Jones.....10

5TH AV, 1,305, 25x100; Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to Solomon and Jettche Dornberger.....1

7TH ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 212, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Frederick C. Dexter and wife to Charles E. Crowell.....

7TH ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 212, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Thomas McCauley to Frederick C. Dexter.....1

13TH ST, n s, part Lot 356, map Unionport, 25x108; Michael Eagan to Ernest E. Beisner.....600

16TH ST, n s, 262 ft w of 7th Av, 25x92; Charles H. Klinge to Nassau Realty Company.....1

29TH ST, s s, 225.10 ft s w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; Charles F. White to Mary A. White.....20,000

71ST ST, 218 West, 17x100.5; Harriet A. Brady to Ida M. Ryan.....25,000

87TH ST, n s, 106.7 ft e of Park Av, 26.8x100.8; John E. De Ruyter to Thomas A. Murray, ½ part.....1

87TH ST, n s, 106.7 ft e of Park Av, 26.8x100.8; Ella A. De Ruyter to Thomas A. Murray.....1

87TH ST, n s, 106.7 ft e of Park Av, 26.8x100.8; Louise De R. Campbell to Thomas A. Murray, ½ part.....1

94TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 30x89.1x30x88; Charles F. White to Mary A. White.....60,000

104TH ST, s s, 260.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; William R. Bell, Jr., to George P. Dooley.....1

112TH ST, 321 West, 16.8x100.11; Charles F. White to Mary A. White.....12,000

117TH ST, n s, 306.6 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6 x100.10; 1st St, s w s, 116 ft e of Bowery, 22.4x73.10x22.4x77.5; Alexander Wiegand and others to Davis Karp.....1

161ST ST, s s, 99.3 ft e of Walton Av, 25x100; Augustin F. Forget to George Weber.....3,000

173D ST, 552 West, 16.6x50; David Stewart to Mandlebert Canfield.....1

Recorded Leases.

GLOTZE, Dorathee, to Rosie Scapicchio; 109th St, 321 East, 3 years.....$1,560

HAUCK, Katherine, to Thomas Brokmerkel; 49th St, 424 West, 5 years....1,080 to 1,380

JACOB, August, to William Schlett; Park Av, 3,428, 3 years.....360

MEINKEN, Henry, to William Malberg; 59th St, 340 and 342 West, 2 years.....5,040

MEINKEN, Henry, to William Malberg; 59th St, 340 and 342 West, 2 years.....5,040

OLSSON, Andrew, to Charles Ekart; Robbins Av, 603, 3 years.....588

TUOTI, Giuseppe, to Pietro Pantaliano; 108th St, 207 to 211 East, 6 9-12 years....3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Thomas D., to the Greenwood Cemetery; Columbus Av, n w corner of 60th St, 5 years.....120,000

BECKERT, Emily, to Richard Lorenz; 88th St, s s, 325 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years....2,000

BEISNER, Ernest E., to Isaac Butler; part of Lot 350, map of Unionport; also s ½ of Lot 304, map of Unionport, 5 years.....2,000

BONAGUR, Vincent and Minnie, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; 167th St, n s, 175 ft w of Union Av; Washington Av, old line, w s, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, re-recorded, 1 year.....500

CANFIELD, Mandlebert, to David Stewart; 552 West 173d St, installments.....2,000

CHAPPELL, George, to Sarah A. Dunn; 3d Av, e s, 164.5 ft n of 164th St, 30x109, to Boston Av, 5 years.....9,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to John F. Steeves; 199th St, n s, 106.4 ft e of Briggs Av, ½ year.....1,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Caroline L. Buchanan; 199th St, n s, 106.4 ft e of Briggs Av, 4 months.....4,000

DRAKE, Elias G., Jr., and another, executors, &c., to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Madison Av, w s, 74.2 ft s of 28th St, 3 years....$3,000

FEE, Grace A., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 349 East 72d St, 1 year.....6,000

FLOYD, James R., to Hugh W. Adams; 21st St, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 150x184 to 20th St x175, 3 years.....25,000

FLITNER, William H., and others, to Solomon B. Livingston, trustee, &c.; Lots 138 to 141, 232 to 236, 243 to 249, map of part of Inwood, 12th Ward, 3 years.....6,600

FASOLA, Catherine C., to Margaret A. Quigley; 204 East 109th St, 1 year.....2,000

GLASS, MALKE & ABRAHAM to Ella O. Willets; 360 Madison St, 1 month.....12,000

GOLDNER, Emil, to John C. and William J. Rodgers; 3d Av, e s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 1 year.....5,253

GREENBERG, Mayer, to Joseph Friedman; 159 Henry St, secures bond.....991

JONES, Joseph H., to Hasbrouck Du Bois; Woodycrest Av, w s, 226.9 ft n of Kemp Place, 2 months.....5,900

MARESCA, John and Giovannina, and Antonio and Gesnalda Somma to New York Building Loan Banking Company; part of Lot 91, map of Powell Farm, installments.....4,800

MAXWELL, Julia, to George McAdam, executor, &c.; Concourse, e s, 180.9 ft n of 165th St, 3 years.....2,500

MAXWELL, Julia, to George W. McAdam; Concourse, e s, 180.9 ft n of 165th St or Transverse Road, installments.....1,700

MEISSNER, Amalia, and Heinrich, to Anna and Annie Dinyes; 81st St, s s, 88 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years.....5,000

MORTIMER, Lewis F., to Jacob D. Butler; Broadway, n e corner of 124th St, 1 year.....42,500

MORTIMER, Lewis F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, n e corner of 124th St, 1 year.....70,000

McSWEENEY, John, to Bradley & Currier Company; 102d St, n s, 100 ft e of Public Drive, or Boulevard, 3 months.....4,431

NEWMANN, Thomas L., to Charles and Louisa Thorn; part of Lot 334, map of Unionport, 1 year.....500

HUSSEY, James E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Franklin Av, e s, 317.6 ft s of 166th St, 5 years.....1,600

SCHALLER, Frank L., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Franklin Av, as widened, n w s, 22.7 ft s w of 168th St, installments.....7,860

SPIVACK, Joseph, to Union Trust Company of New York; Broome St, n w corner of Eldridge St; also, Eldridge St, w s, 50.6 ft n of Broome St, 5 years.....25,000

SPIVACK, Joseph, to George and Emma Kocher; Broome St, n w corner of Eldridge St; also, Eldridge St, w s, 50.6 ft n of Broome St, installments.....12,875

SPITZ, Henry, to Matilda Protzman; Franklin Av, e s, 100 ft s from n w corner of Lot 80, map of village of Morrisania, 5 years.....16,000

STOLL, Joseph A., to Jacob D. Butler; Broadway, n e corner of 107th St, 1 year.....35,000

THE NASSAU REALITY COMPANY to Charles H. Klinge; 16th St, n s, 262 ft w of 7th Av, demand.....15,000

TOELBERG, John, to Mary E. Van Zandt; Lots 253 and 254 map of section A, Lyse estate, 23d Ward, 3 years.....1,000

WAGNER, Peter, to Letitia S. Sands; 95th St, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, re-recorded, 5 years.....24,500

WILD, Frank and Mary A., to Rowland W. Thomas and Isaac L. Crotona Av, w s, 140.5 ft n of 170th St, 25x100.9 to Clinton Av, installments.....1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURKE, John P., executor, &c., to Adaline D. Townsend.....$2,531

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....22,500

NEWMAN, Thomas L., to Michael Struth.....200

PAVENSTEDT, Edmund, executor, &c., to Anna Leue and another.....1

TAYLOR, William J., executor, &c., to Herbert W. Taylor.....20,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY to Alexander D. Irving and another, trustees.....19,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Rubin Grau against Pauline Aronowitz, owner and contractor.....1,300

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Joe Levy and another against Pauline Aronowitz, owner and contractor.....300

PROSPECT AV, ne corner of Dawson St, 110x69; Thomas O'Brien against Antonio Gallo, owner and contractor.....63

SPRING ST, 138 and 140; Oscar G. Borkstrom against the New York Telephone Company, owner; the French Vault Light Company, contractor.....22

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 550 ft s of 156th St, 110x95; Giacomo Pisciotta against Eustach and Frieda W. Sieber, owners and contractors.....210

WORTH ST, 123; the East River Iron Works against Catherine O'Brien, owner; Thomas Chaffin, contractor.....28

2D ST, s s, 100.1 ft w of Washington Av, 50x120; Church E. Gates & Co. against John J. Coogan, owner; M. Coogan, contractor.....260

125TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 100 x100; Richard Rogers against Anthony Clinchy, owner and contractor.....292

129TH ST, 50 and 62 East; John E. Kehoe against Ida Van Valin, owner; Smith & Lawlor and others, contractors.....110

132D ST, 28 and 28 West; Max Glober against Jacob A. Zimmerman, owner; Henry Schulze, contractor.....33

166TH ST, n e corner of Hewitt Place, 25x85; Thomas O'Brien against Antonio Gallo, owner and contractor.....56

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2 x99.1x irregular; Jacob D. Butler with Joseph A. Stoll, 11 payments.....100,000

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, n w corner of Macdougal St, 18.3x74x18.7x74; also Charles St, n s, 100.10 ft e of 4th St, 18.8x95; George H. Otten and others against John Otten and others, (partition;) attorneys, Earley, Heath & Stewart.

MADISON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 116th St, 50x100; Peter Schaefler and another against Jacob Lederer and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, F. Schaeffler.

PARCEL OF 1½ ACRES on w s of Public Road leading to Ludlows, &c.; Henry G. Allen against Mary A. Gassner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shaw, Fish & Shaw.

ST. PAUL'S PLACE, s e corner of Webster Av, 25x100; Giacomo Pisciotta against John J. Murphy and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

VALENTINE AV, w s, 141.3 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x99.5; John H. Metzler against Gertrude H. Janssen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Knox.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 83d St, 102x100; Booker Contracting Company against the New York Investment and Improvement Company and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Booth & Deane.

7TH AV, s s, e ¼ of Lot 611, map of Village of Wakefield, 25x114; Mary E. Mallander against Ida B. Lamphear and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

1ST ST, 71; Department of Buildings against Susan A. Martin, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

50TH ST, 110 West; Louise V. Weber against William O. B. Clifford, (specific performance;) attorney, J. H. Hull.

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RECEIVER'S SALE.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE UNION Pacific Railway Co.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, 2d, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. et al., defendants.

The undersigned hereby give notice that, pursuant to the terms of an order entered on June 20, 1899, in the court and cause aforesaid, they will sell at a public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1899, at half past two in the afternoon, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, the following described property on the conditions and terms stated:

The interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and of the undersigned as receivers thereof, in and to the accounts of said company, representing advances made by it, or sums due to it, as follows:

1. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line from Castleton to certain Anthracite coal fields, connecting with or near the line of the Colorado & Southern Railway, $6,650.37.
2. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line North and South of Nampa, Idaho, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $2,289.05.
3. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line extending from Idaho into California, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $85,579.90.
4. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line to Castle Valley, Utah, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $13,476.39.
5. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line extending from Milford to Pioche, Utah, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $979,647.24.
6. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected Silver City extension, a line connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $23,824.57.
7. Engineering and other expenditures on a projected line extending from Utah to California, connecting with or near the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, $58,121.63.

The interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and of the undersigned as Receivers thereof, in and to the following accounts of said company:

9. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co $68,792.46
10. Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad & Telegraph Co 2,594.43
11. Lawrence & Emporia Railway 113,212.61
12. Nevada Central Railway Co 113,593.86
13. St. Joseph & Western Railroad Co .. 4,086.09
14. South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad 277.23
15. United States Transportation Accounts on the books of the corporation at Omaha unsettled 26,842.53
16. Castle Valley coal lands: 917.70
17. Pittsburg, Akron & Western Railway Co 536.34
18. Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway Co 30.29
19. Omaha Union Depot Co., (special account) 350.00
20. Greenlee & Sons 650.52
21. Adams & Kiesel, salt account 521.29
22. S. B. Reed, ex-Traveling Auditor ... 52.90
23. Mount Lumber & Investment Co 202.94
24. Tintic Milling Co 93.79
25. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co 16,340.79
26. J. J. Johnson 2,474.30
27. Southern Pacific Co 7,879.75
28. A. J. Gunnell, ex-Agent Salt Lake coal yard 13,013.50
29. Moran Brothers 67.00
30. Union Soap Co 166.11
31. J. G. & I. N. Day Contracting Co. 3,802.05
32. W. H. Hurlburt, Asst. General Passenger Agent 235.00
33. Pacific Express 376.63
34. Various Bills Collectible 15,322.94
35. Various Bills Canceled 39,631.08
36. Tax Warrants 14,840.75
37. Stone on hand 577.17
38. Hotel Department 27,671.49
39. Foreign overcharge accounts collectible 1,145.68

Also in the following:

40. Laramie Soda Works, account and property 100,237.56

Also in the following:

$4,000. Kansas Pacific Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage six per cent. bonds, stamped to show the application of the sum derived through a decree of foreclosure and sale.
300. Union Pacific Railway Co. Eastern Division Income seven per cent. Unsubordinated bonds.
2,550. Union Pacific Railway Co. Eastern Division Income seven per cent. Subordinated bonds.
250,000. Nevada Central Railway Income eight per cent. bonds.
15,000. London, South Park & Leadville Railroad Co. First Mortgage six per cent. bonds.
$ 750,000. Credit Mobilier of America stock.
$ 3,324,100. Denver South Park & Pacific Railroad Co. stock, as the same is represented by the certificates therefor in the possession of the Receivers, and as the same is indorsed or partially indorsed for transfer.
762,500. Denver, Western & Pacific Railroad Co. stock.
230,000. Kansas & Eastern Railroad Construction Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
250,000. Kansas Carbon Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
850,900. Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern Railway Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
1,287,500. Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
959,500. Nevada Central Railway Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
5,000. Nevada Improvement Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock, or the right to receive the same.
5,300. Topeka Daily Capital Publishing Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
600. Utah Western Railway Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
$15,100. Union Coal Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
$61,000. Wyoming Coal & Mining Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
8 shares North Park & Grand River Valley Railway & Telegraph Co. stock, or the subscriptions thereto, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock or subscriptions, and subject to any obligations in respect thereof.
23 shares Utah & Nevada Railway Co. stock assignments, (90% paid,) or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said assignments.
500,000. Salt Lake & Western Railway Co. (Nevada) stock, represented by certificates for 5,000 shares, on which installments to the amount of $10 per share have been paid, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
$38,100. Summit County Railroad Co. (Utah) stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
37,800. Utah Northern Railroad Co. (Utah) stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.
3,000. St. Louis, Chillicothe & Omaha Railroad Co. stock, or the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co., and the Receivers thereof, in said stock.

Also in the following:

Note of M. Mumford, dated April 12, 1890, due six months after date, secured by 300 shares Kansas City Times Newspaper Co. stock, $20,000.

The Receivers will separately offer, in the order above specified, the accounts, claims, bonds, stocks, notes, and other property, each of the above enumerated items to constitute a separate lot or parcel, and the same will be sold to the highest qualified bidder, subject to the confirmation of said sales, respectively, by the Court, as hereinafter specified, but no bid will be entertained for any of said stocks unless the sum bid therefor shall be sufficient to pay war revenue tax or stamps required in connection with the assignment or transfer thereof, and in the event that such bids are not made the Receivers will withdraw such stocks from sale.

No bid will be entertained at said sale unless the bidder shall have first deposited in certified checks acceptable to the Receivers or in lawful money a sum not less than twenty-five per cent. of the sum bid or to be bid.

The sales made hereunder will be subject to confirmation by the Court. A report of which will at once be made to the Court. In the event of confirmation, the balance of the purchase price must be paid on or before Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 1899, whereupon the Receivers will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at said sale the property so sold, and in respect of which the sales have been confirmed, or deliver to the purchaser or purchasers such assignments and transfers of the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co. and the undersigned as Receivers of said company as may be necessary to carry into effect the sales so made and as the same shall have been confirmed.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOS. P. WILSON,
As Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co.
80 Ames Building Boston, August 11, 1899.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE UNION Pacific Railway Co.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, 2d, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. et al., defendants.

The undersigned hereby give notice that, pursuant to the terms of an order entered on June 20, 1899, in the court and cause aforesaid, they will sell at a public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, the following described property on the conditions and terms stated:

$30,000.00 Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage five per cent. bonds, certain coupons on which were stamped on the application of the sum derived through a decree of foreclosure and sale, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.
60,000.00 Leavenworth Depot & Railroad Co. First Mortgage five per cent. bonds, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $50,400.
$9,000.00 Northern Pacific Terminal Co. six per cent. bonds held by Messrs. Kuhn Loeb & Co., subject to the terms of the order made herein on April 4, 1898, which order may be inspected at the office of the Receivers, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $45,000.
Certain stock subscriptions, or the right to certain stock subscriptions, in the capital stock of the Union Land Co. of Nebraska, and a certain book account or claim against said Union Land Co., amounting on its face to $19,817.25, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.
84,957.50 in Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $17.
25,000.00 in Leavenworth Depot & Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.
1,000.00 in Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $150.
50.00 in Solomon Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.
145,000.00 Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal five per cent. bonds, Reorganization Committee Certificate, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $181,250.00.
12,000.00 in Rattlesnake Creek Water Company stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $120.
55,000.00 in Topeka Iron Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.
33,300.00 in Wood River Improvement Co. stock, (eighty per cent. paid,) no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $33.50.
Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. Certificate of membership in, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $10.
Note of Michael Donovan, March 18, 1893, payable ninety days after date, with interest at seven per cent., $248.16, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.00.
Notes of Le Grande Young, dated May 19, 1892, carrying interest at seven per cent., as follows:

Payable in one year from date	$1,000
Payable in two years from date	1,000
Payable in three years from date, $1,230, less payment thereon, $300	930
	$2,930

no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $30.
A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, amounting on the face of the account to $83,689.47, including the claims of the Receivers, as Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co. in this cause, against said Missouri Pacific Railway Co., no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $13,680.51.
A certain book account or claim against the Wood River Improvement Co. amounting on its face to $47,526.06, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.
A certain receipt for a deposit made by W. J. Galbraith with the Salt Lake & Ogden Electric Light Co., amounting on its face to $25, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.
A certain book account or claim against the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co., amounting on its face to $1,092,124.68, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $5,000.
A certain book account or claim against the Kansas Central Railroad Co., amounting on its face to $1,136,892.50, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.
A certain book account or claim against the Morrison Lime & Town Co., amounting on its face to $111.49, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.
A certain book account or claim against the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railway Co., amounting on its face to $159,830.67, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $10.
A certain book account or claim against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co., amounting on its face to $1,641-471.24, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,500.
A certain book account or claim against the Salina & Southwestern Railway Co., amounting on its face to $35,228.61, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.
A certain book account or claim against the Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co., amounting on its face to $296,137.40, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.
Certain terminal property known as the Spokane Union Depot property at Spokane, Washington, the title to which was acquired by the undersigned as Receivers under an order entered in this proceeding on April 6, 1899, together with such additions as have been made to said property, and on $473,000 in bonds of the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, which bonds have been so stamped as to show the application of the sums paid thereon under a decree of foreclosure and sale affecting that property, and Certain notes made by the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, the balance due on which, excluding interest, is $52,62, and
A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Co. against the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, amounting on its face to $20,791.87.

No bid shall be entertained for said property, said bonds, said notes, and said book account of a less sum than $250,000.

The Receivers will separately offer, in the order above specified, the bonds, stocks, notes, claims, and other property, each of the above enumerated items to constitute a separate lot or parcel, and the same will be sold to the highest qualified bidder, subject to the confirmation of said sale by the Court as hereinafter specified.

No bid will be entertained at said sale unless the bidder shall have first deposited in certified checks acceptable to the Receivers, or in lawful money, a sum not less than twenty-five per cent. of the sum bid or to be bid.

The sales made hereunder will be subject to confirmation by the Court, and a report thereof made at once to the Court. In the event of confirmation, the balance of the purchase price must be paid on or before Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 1899, whereupon the Receivers will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at said sale the property so sold, and in respect of which the sales shall have been confirmed, or delivered to the purchaser or purchasers such assignments and transfers of the interest of the undersigned, as Receivers of said Company, as may be necessary to carry into effect the sales so made and as the same shall have been confirmed.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOS. P. WILSON,
As Receivers of The Union Pacific Railway Co.
80 Ames Building, Boston, August 11th, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY M. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against HARRIOTT E. SPRAGUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, distant seventy feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue, (formerly Eleventh Avenue,) and running thence northerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the middle line of the block between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, and thence westerly, along said northerly line of Seventy-fourth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the rights, privileges, and easements contained in a certain agreement recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,994 of Conveyances, on Page 478.

Subject, nevertheless, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a certain deed recorded in the said Register's office, in Liber 1,110 of Conveyances, at Page 405, and to the provisions of a certain agreement recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 1,949 of Conveyances, at Page 221.

The premises above described lie in Section 4, in Block 1,168, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

West End Avenue.	102 ft. 2 in.	20 ft.
	102 ft. 2 in.	
70 ft.		20 ft.

No. 257 West 74th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,780.65, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $382.80, with interest from July 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $506.20, and interest.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1899.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. FREEMAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue distant 111 feet 6 inches south from the southerly side of 167th Street, and running thence easterly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the centre line of the block between Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street; thence southerly through the centre of said block 21 feet 6 inches; thence westerly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the easterly line of Intervale Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Intervale Avenue 21 feet, 6 inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

167th Street.

Intervale Avenue.	111.6	
	21.6	100
		100 21.6

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $4,198, with interest thereon from the 10th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $140.25, with interest from August 14th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $148.95 and interest.—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER, Amelia Thompson, Jacob Schwartz, Thomas F. Lynch, Dwight H. Corwin, Alois Kramer, George Murphy, the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, United States Photographic Supply Company, James W. Christopher, and James J. Nealis, as receiver of the property and effects of Jacob Schwartz, a judgment debtor, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this court, dated the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and entered herein on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and in pursuance of another order of this court duly entered in said action on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order first herein above specified had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me, on the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, (1899,) at my office, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and State of New York, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to prove his lien and the amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof to which time and place the reference in said action has been adjourned.

The premises are described in the complaint in the above cause as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street, in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about 250 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Stack, (now deceased.)

Dated New York, July twenty-fourth, 1899.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy26-law7w

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM PART I. OF THE Supreme Court, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 8th day of June, 1899, present, Hon. Charles Beach, Justice. In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of HOWARD LOCKWOOD & COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

On reading and filing the petition of L. Alers-Hankey and Carrie Alers-Hankey, a majority of the Directors of Howard Lockwood & Company, a domestic corporation, and the schedule annexed to said petition, which petition and schedule were verified June 7th, 1899, and on proof of due service of notice of this application, and of a copy of said petition and schedule and of this order as proposed upon Hon. John C. Davies, Attorney General, and on motion of Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the petitioner,

It is ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Augustus C. Brown, Esq., Counselor at Law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the said 11th day of September, 1899, in The Albany Evening Journal, a newspaper printed at Albany, N. Y., and also in The New York Law Journal and New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

MILES BEACH, J. S. C.

au16-1aw3wW&s6

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY CARTER, assigned to Frank L. Zabriskie for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Zabriskie, assignee of the above-named Henry Carter, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, the Presiding Justice of the New York Supreme Court, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 22d day of August, 1899.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

PRYOR & TRUAX, Attorneys for Assignee, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au23-1aw6wW

TO THE CREDITORS OF AND PERSONS having claims against the Metropolitan Building Company:

Take notice that by virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, dated the fourteenth day of August, 1899, and of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, you are required to present to the Receivers hereinafter named and appointed, your respective claims against the Metropolitan Building Company, an insolvent corporation, within two months from the date of said first-named order; and if you fail to do so you may be barred from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation.

Claims must be in writing, and may be presented to Henry Puster, Receiver, at his office, No. 259 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., or to Edward H. Fallows, Receiver, at his office, No. 18 Park Row, Street, New York City.

Dated August 22, 1899.

HENRY PUSTER,
EDWARD H. FALLOWS, } Receivers.

au23-1aw5wW

CASSIDY & ADLER.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Honorable Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, made and entered on the 1st day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Patrick Cassidy and I. Richard Adler, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of Cassidy & Adler, or against Frank X. Sadlier, receiver of said late firm of Cassidy & Adler, that they are and each of them is directed and required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified by the subscriber, the said receiver, at his place of transacting business, No. 533 West 55th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 25th day of October, 1899.

Dated Aug. 1, 1899.

FRANK X. SADLIER, Receiver.
WILLIAM J. MORAN, Attorney for Receiver, No. 59 Wall St., New York City.

au2-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated August 19th, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLOTTE M. DIOSSY, GEORGE S. DIOSSY, and ROBERT D. DIOSSY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of The Diossy Law Book Company, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said firm, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Chas. Coleman Miller, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 5th day of November, 1899.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM H. POWELL, Assignee.
CHAS. COLEMAN MILLER, Attorney for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, New York City.
au23-1aw5wW

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly competent; best reference; private family. 332 3d Av., between 40th and 41st Sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Valets.

VALET, &c.—By a single man; good valet and butler; understands plain cooking, &c.; city references. Stoll, 1,064 Madison Av.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 946 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899.

JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of August, 1899.

GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.
HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS. ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-1aw6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executed attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 6th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-1aw6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899.

ADAM RIEDEMANN,
AUGUST C. KREISER,
Executors.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-1aw6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 285 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 285 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-1aw6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-1aw6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE

SAYS AHEARN ACT IS VOID

Justice McAdam in an Opinion Agrees with Justice Maddox.

DECISION IN THE FALLON CASE

Legislature Cannot Confer Power of Allowing Claims on Others—More Applications Are Denied.

The Ahearn act, providing for the compensation of city officials who have been illegally removed from their positions, or to those who have been prosecuted and acquitted, was declared by Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court, in a decision handed down yesterday, to be wholly unconstitutional and void. The decision was made on the application of ex-Warden Fallon of the Tombs, for the appointment of a referee under the new law to pass upon his claim for $5,400 expenses incurred in securing his restoration as Warden after he had been removed by Commissioner of Correction Wright.

"The statute has already been declared unconstitutional by Justice Maddox on a similar application," said Justice McAdam, "and that decision should control in this instance unless there are good reasons for disregarding it. The Court has examined the act with care. None of its kind, as broad as this one is, has ever appeared upon the statute book.

"In former years applicants for equitable relief of this character appeared before the Legislature. In those cases the representatives elected by the people and intrusted with the taxing power thus determined, in a manner sanctioned by long-established usage, if not by direct Constitutional authority, that the particular claims so approved were proper subjects for the exercise of the taxing power of the State. Even this power has not gone unchallenged.

"In the recent case of Stemmler vs. the Mayor the Appellate Division said of such a special enactment: 'The constitutionality of this act is not free from doubt.' The act of 1899 is far more objectionable, for by it the Legislature, without examination of any of the claims, attempts to delegate its legislative authority upon the subject, as if the allowance of such claims, though involving large amounts, was a mere perfunctory duty that could well be performed by others.

"The persons for whose benefit the act was passed have no legal claims against the city or county, and the purpose of the act is to have the finding by referees to the effect that these claims are equitable in character and reasonable in amount a sufficient warrant in law to compel the taxpayers of the different counties to pay the sums awarded, or, in default thereof, that their property be sold to meet the demands.

"This clearly means the taking of private property, not for the public use, but for the benefit of private individuals, and it is expressly prohibited by the State Constitution. The Court of Appeals, in Bush vs. Board of Supervisors, said of an act not so objectionable: 'The power to impose taxes, general or local, which rests with the Legislature, is without much express restriction in the Constitution, and yet even this power cannot be said to be absolute.

"'On general principles, it has at least one limitation, and that is that the money to be raised must be required for some purpose that in some sense, at least, can be said to be public. The Legislature cannot authorize taxation for the purpose of making gifts or paying gratuities to private individuals. It is quite clear that this was the purpose of the act in question. The individual for whose benefit the tax was to be levied under the act had no claim, legal or equitable, against the town or county where the money was to be raised by taxation.

"'Those who actually served under the conscription only discharged their obligations to the General Government. Those who commuted simply paid so much money in order to be relieved from the obligation to render a military service. In either case the individual did nothing more than to discharge his obligation to the Government as a citizen, and hence he had no claim against the locality to reimburse him for what he was obliged to do.

"'The fact that a majority of the taxpayers requested the Supervisors to levy the tax is of no importance. Majorities, however potent in many respects, have no power to impose taxes upon the minority for the purpose of raising money to be devoted to gifts or gratuities to private individuals.

"'We think that under the general principles which control the exercise of the power of taxation the Legislature had no power to pass the act in question. It did not attempt to authorize taxation for any public purpose, but was, in effect, a method of taking private property, not for any public use, but for the benefit of private individuals. Legislation of this character has often been questioned in the courts and quite uniformly condemned.'

"True, the report of the referee is to be confirmed by the Court before it becomes final; but as the questions to be submitted to the referee are exclusively of fact, it is at once evident that but few, if any, cases would arise where the findings could be disturbed. It is much like a reference to compute the amount due in a foreclosure case in which the report of the referee is almost as of course confirmed.

"Judge Cooley announced many years ago that 'public office is a public trust,' and the responsibilities and trusts devolving upon the Legislature cannot be delegated to a referee or even a judicial tribunal, for in our system of government the executive, legislative, and judicial branches were made and intended to be kept separate, each acting as a check upon the other. So that even assuming that the Legislature has power to pass special enactments in such matters, as it has done in the past, it cannot by a general bill confer the power upon others.

"For these reasons and those so ably expressed by Justice Maddox in his opinion the motion must be denied upon the ground that the act under which the application is made is wholly unconstitutional and void."

The applications made by ex-Park Commissioner Nathan Straus for a referee to pass upon his claim of $5,000, ex-Alderman McQuade, who seeks to recover $28,271.69, and Policeman George Weideke were denied by Justice McLean. Justice McLean handed down no opinion as to his reasons for denying the applications.

NEUFELD HELD FOR MURDER.

Indictment Found Charging Him with Death of Mrs. Kronman.

The Coroner yesterday held William Neufeld without bail for the murder of Mrs. Annie Kronman Aug. 7, and almost simultaneously with the Coroner's action the Grand Jury returned a true bill charging Neufeld with murder in the first degree. The prisoner will be arraigned this morning in Part I. of the General Sessions Court to plead to the indictment.

The witnesses at the Coroner's investigation were Nathan Kronman, husband of the murdered woman; Mrs. Annie Innis, who lives on the floor above the Kronman flat; Edward Goldfinger, companion of the prisoner before and after the murder; Harris Baruch, the pawnbroker with whom Neufeld pawned the murdered woman's jewelry, and Henry F. Hicks, the negro, on whose statement Neufeld was arrested.

William F. Howe, counsel for Neufeld, did not cross-examine the witnesses to any extent, but intimated that he would attempt to rush the evidence against the prisoner at the proper time. It was shown that Goldfinger and Neufeld spent considerable time together, and Mr. Howe said that he would go into that later.

Receiver Need Not Give Security.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision in which he denies a motion made by J. D. Hague, a stockholder of the El Paso National Bank, to compel R. E. Peckham to give security in a suit brought by the latter as receiver of the bank, against Mr. Hague to recover an assessment. In his decision, Justice McAdam says that the plaintiff received his appointment from the Controller of the Currency, and that the United States is not a foreign sovereignty as regards the several States. "The plaintiff is, therefore, not a foreign receiver, so that the defendant is not entitled to security as matter of right, and if there is a discretionary power in the court to compel the giving of security it will not be exercised."

Federal Appointees Transferred.

Major Charles T. Hudson and John H. Waters have been transferred from the Appraiser's office to be clerks in the office of the Collector of Customs. Major Hudson is a veteran of the civil war, and was connected with the capture of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln. After fourteen years' service in the Customs Department at Detroit, he resigned. He applied for reinstatement, and this transfer is tantamount to reinstatement.

BREAKFAST FOR HIS CAPTOR.

Arrested for Assault, Tiesdale Gave the Officer Corned Beef and Cabbage and a Cigar.

Edward Tiesdale, sixty years old, of 109 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, was fined $10, in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday, for assaulting his wife. There was at least one person in court, however, who felt that the prisoner was a much misunderstood man. He was Court Officer Sweeney.

Sweeney gained his good opinion of Tiesdale when he called at the latter's home yesterday morning to arrest him on his wife's charge. Tiesdale was busy preparing his breakfast. He was engaged with a mess of corned beef and cabbage when the officer rang the bell

"What's that? A warrant? Come right in and make yourself comfortable; I'll be ready shortly," said Tiesdale, cheerfully, dusting a big easy chair for the officer to sit in.

"Smoke?" inquired Tiesdale, sententiously, arranging the table the while.

"Yep," returned the officer, a bit rattled by this unlooked-for show of hospitality.

Tiesdale fished into the pocket of a waistcoat which was hanging on a hook and handed Sweeney a cigar, lighting a match for him also.

Then he put another plate on the table, and, seating himself, motioned Sweeney to draw up his chair.

"It ain't a Waldorf spread, but there's worse layouts than corned beef and cabbage, eh, old man?" remarked the host, apologetically.

Sweeney was torn by conflicting emotions. Being of Celtic blood, the sight and aroma of the corned beef and cabbage appealed to him strongly, but he was a bit foggy as to his duty in the premises. The corned beef and cabbage, however, "won out," and Sweeney moved up.

"Better try some of this bread. My wife made it, and it's fine," suggested Tiesdale, with just a mere suggestion of irony in his tone, which caused the officer to look up from his highly piled plate.

Tiesdale kept up a running fire of small talk during the meal, and lavished attentions upon Sweeney, who enjoyed the visit hugely.

"Excuse me, just for a moment," said Tiesdale, after relighting Sweeney's cigar, as he dove into a bedroom and donned his coat and hat. Then the pair left the house.

"Let's drop into Murphy's over there and have a quiet ball, to top things off with," suggested the prisoner.

But Sweeney drew the line there and politely took his man off to court.

"That fellow ain't half as black as his wife paints him," remarked the court officer after sentence had been passed on Tiesdale.

PENITENTIARY OIL SHED BURNS.

Brooklyn Police Reserves Called Out—Convicts Quiet.

A fire which caused about $100 damage and a great deal of excitement occurred in a small oil shed in the yard of the Kings County Penitentiary early yesterday morning.

The blaze, which is thought to have been caused by lightning, was discovered by Keepers McMahon and Nealis, who immediately sent in an alarm. The operators at Brooklyn Police Headquarters, not knowing how serious the blaze was, and seeing in it the possibility of a general attempt on the part of the prisoners to escape, called out the reserves of the Grand Avenue, Bergen Street, Atlantic Avenue, and Liberty Avenue Stations, and in a very short time a force of 250 policemen, including a mounted squad, was at the prison. Very few of the prisoners knew anything about the fire.

A few of the short-term convicts, or "trusties," were called upon to aid in putting out the fire, which was confined to the oil shed.

WILLIAM PLACE MARRIED AGAIN

Former Husband of Mrs. Martha Place Makes a Third Venture.

William Place, the husband of Mrs. Martha Place, who was killed by electricity March 20 for the murder of her step-daughter, Ida Place, was married last Thursday night to Mrs. Isabella Mae Reynolds of 156 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George H. Smith, pastor of the Pennsylvania Avenue Congregational Church, and took place at the residence of the pastor, 50 Vermont Avenue.

The present marriage is the third that the bridegroom has contracted. He is about fifty years old, while Mrs. Place is twenty-eight. The clergyman said that the couple came to his home unaccompanied and asked that the marriage be kept secret.

The murder of Ida Place was one of the most sensational crimes in the history of Kings County. The murderess was actuated by jealousy of her victim, who was her father's pet. Mrs. Place threw acid in the girl's face, and then smothered her between two mattresses. When Mr. Place returned home in the evening his wife awaited him and struck him down with a hatchet. He was confined in a hospital for several weeks from his injuries, which nearly proved fatal.

FISH SCARCE AND HIGH-PRICED.

The Hurricane Has Driven Them Beyond Reach of the Nets.

Fish are scarcer and higher priced, the dealers say, than they have been in the markets of this city for nearly twenty years. The scarcity is attributed to three causes—the hurricane along the Eastern coasts, the coldness of the water along the shore, and the jump in prices of meat.

The rise in the value of bluefish is the greatest, and they are now selling at 20 cents per pound, the former price having been from 8 to 10 cents. Recent west winds have driven the Gulf Stream further out to sea, and with it the bluefish have gone away, completely abandoning the cold waters of the coast.

The weakfish remain as plentiful as ever. Yet the price on this variety has gone up also, owing to the scarcity of the other kinds, and they sell now for 10 cents per pound, an advance of 3 or four cents above the old prices. Sea bass has risen from 10 and 12 to 18 and 20 cents, and striped bass has gone from 20 to 30 cents. Kingfish from Long Island waters are not to be bought at $1 per pound. Small numbers of halibut and cod have been coming in from other parts, but they are not due around these waters until the latter part of next month.

Fish dealers in Fulton Market said yesterday that they had never known such scarcity as exists at present. On Saturday many of them were obliged to close their shops on account of inability to procure fish enough to carry on business. One man sold out his stock of bluefish to a wholesale dealer at 20 cents per pound.

Fishing smacks have been going out in even larger numbers than usual, but they return almost empty.

The only varieties that had retained their accustomed values until yesterday were codfish and soft-shell crabs. The former have been shipped in great quantities from the Pacific coasts. Crabs still sell at $1 and $1.25 per dozen. Cape lobsters took a drop yesterday, but have not yet regained their usual figure of 12½ cents per pound. Last week they went to 25 cents, but yesterday there was a drop of 5 cents.

Some of the retail customers at the fish markets are suspicious that the dealers have combined to pretend a scarcity of their produce, but the dealers emphatically deny this.

Answers to Correspondents.

E. PAUDER, Hoboken: Khaki is Anglo-Indian term, denoting the color of dust or ashes. The name is applied to a light drab or chocolate-colored cloth used for the uniforms of some East Indian troops, and the word is now also used to describe the uniforms worn by our troops in the West Indies and the Philippines, made of a cotton cloth of a light brown or buff color.

"C.": The Shamrock was towed in crossing the ocean to expedite her arrival here, so that she could have the greatest amount of time possible for being put in trim for the cup races. Under the mutual agreement clause of the America's Cup deed of gift the Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club agreed to waive a provision that would have otherwise precluded towing, to the extent that the Shamrock might tow during calms. There is no evidence that the Shamrock exceeded the concession made, and her eligibility to race has not been officially questioned.

Photographic Negatives Dutiable.

The Board of General Appraisers has decided that photographic negatives must pay a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem under Paragraph 112 of the laws of 1897, in an appeal taken by Stone & Donner against the decision of the Collector of Customs of Boston, on the ground that, under Paragraph 501, which provides for "books, maps, engravings, photographic negatives, &c.," the negatives should be admitted free of duty.

GETTING READY FOR DEWEY

Work Begun on the Statues for the Big Triumphal Arch.

FAIRY LAMP ILLUMINATIONS

Estimates Cut to Come Within $150,000—Gen. Butterfield May Soon Resume His Duties.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee will meet this morning, when the final estimates of the various sub-committees will be passed upon and matters will be so arranged that the preliminary work of letting the contracts can begin without delay. The committee to which the original tentative estimates were submitted has completed its work and, it was reported yesterday, has made reductions in all of them, bringing the total within the city's appropriation of $150,000.

Active work on the preparation of the triumphal arch began yesterday, when the National Sculpture Society took possession of the amphitheatre of Madison Square Garden. A dozen modelers, under the direction of Carl Bell, were at work preparing the statues which will surmount the main corners. The larger pieces, which will be on the top of the main structure, are so large that they will not be modeled until the arch is practically completed. The modelers were working yesterday on the framework around which the figures will be built. The small models were on hand, and it was not difficult to give an idea of what they will appear like when enlarged.

The figures of the sailors will rest against the four pilasters of the corners which surmount the arch. Directly under them, on the spandrels, will be the figures representing the North and the East River, the models for which have been delivered. The North River will show a large male figure, with bared breast and a trident in one hand. The Palisades and the Hudson River are figured in the distance. The draped figure of a woman in recumbent position, with one hand pointing to the Brooklyn Bridge, represents the East River. The completed figures will be about 14 by 19 feet.

In the absence of Gen. Butterfield, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Secretary Warren W. Foster is in charge at the office of the committee in the Governor's room in the City Hall. Mr. Foster yesterday received samples of "fairy lamps" with which a Philadelphia contractor offers to illuminate the City Hall and City Hall Park, at a cost of ten cents per lamp. The lowest figure yet obtained from the electric companies for this style of illumination is $1.50 per light, and while the committee has taken no definite action, it is probable that the cheaper variety of light will be accepted, especially as it is equally as effective as the electric lights.

The committee suggests that private residences and stores be illuminated on the night following the naval parade, and attention has been directed to the availability of the fairy lamps for this purpose. These lamps are of simple construction, being merely a colored glass vessel containing a shut thick candle. The vessel has a handle by which, if necessary, it can be suspended from a chain or rope, but it can be used equally as well to set on window sills and along the cornices of houses.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer received the following letter from Dr. G. W. Murdoch, who is attending Gen. Butterfield at his home at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson.

I have the honor of reporting to you that Gen. Butterfield has improved so rapidly during the past twenty-four hours that I hope, with a few days of absolute quiet, he may be able to resume his duties. It is a much more favorable prospect than I dared yesterday to hope for.

In reply Mr. Guggenheimer sent this telegram:

Letter received. Rejoice at the prospect of Gen. Butterfield soon resuming his duties as Chairman of Executive Committee Dewey celebration.

Secretary Foster also received a telegram from Gen. Butterfield saying that he hoped to be able to resume his duties within a week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Aug. 22.—The condition of Gen. Daniel Butterfield was still further improved this evening and there is every symptom of his early recovery. Dr. Murdock, the attending physician, said to-night that the General would be able to be about within a week and he was hopeful that then he could resume his duties at the head of the Dewey Reception Committee. He is greatly interested in the arrival of the Admiral and this subject was the first one he referred to on regaining his speech yesterday morning. Even though his health may preclude his taking an active part, as has been expected, the General at least hopes to be able to act in an advisory capacity. He is fast gaining in strength.

DEWEY AT VILLEFRANCHE.

In Excellent Health—Will Go to Nice for a Week, Living as Quietly as Possible.

VILLEFRANCHE, France, Aug. 22.—The United States cruiser Olympia, which left Leghorn, Italy, yesterday, arrived here at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

The French cruisers Amiral Charner, Davout, and Friant, under command of Vice Admiral Bienaimé, fired a salute in honor of Admiral Dewey, which was returned by the Olympia.

Admiral Dewey afterward received visits from Vice Admiral Bienaimé, Henry Vignaud, the United States Secretary of Embassy and Chargé de'Affaires at Paris, and Attilio Piatti, the United States Vice Consul at Nice.

The Admiral is apparently in excellent health. He will stay at Nice for a week, but will take part in as few functions as possible.

SUBWAY FOR FEED WIRES.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Ready to Begin Construction.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has applied to Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies Walton for a permit to construct a subway for feed wires on Kent Avenue and Roebling Street.

This is said to be the first step toward placing all of the electric railroad feed wires in Brooklyn underground.

QUICK TIME TO THE KLONDIKE.

Mining Engineer Travels from London to Dawson in 17 Days.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says that from London, England, to Dawson City on the Yukon in seventeen days is the new record made by a mining engineer from South Africa.

He left London for Southampton by train, and caught an Atlantic liner, in which he crossed the ocean in a little more than six days. The trip from New York to Vancouver was made in four days. From Seattle to Skaguay occupied less than three days. Close connections were made with the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, and the lake and river steamers, and he was landed in Dawson seventeen days from London.

Call for an Alaska Convention.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 22.—The towns of Southeastern Alaska have issued a call for a Territorial convention, to be held at Juneau Oct. 9. The convention will be composed of seventy delegates. The object is to promote unity in all demands made by Alaska, and to frame and adopt laws which Congress will be urged to pass. The proposed laws will cover municipalities, courts, schools, taxes, &c.

Telegraph from Juneau to Skaguay.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 22.—A subsidy has been raised at Juneau for the construction of a telegraph line to Skaguay, there to connect with the line to Dawson. It is hoped to have the line in operation by Oct. 1.

Brooklyn Heights Trustee Named.

A. F. Britton was appointed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Walter Lloyd Smith to serve as a Trustee of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, in place of J. L. Everett, who died recently.

Membranous Croup frequently comes like a thief in the night. Prompt doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT rarely fail to effect a cure.—Adv.

Naturally we sold a number of those marked-down black and blue cheviot sack suits yesterday.

Why naturally?

Because they're not for this summer's dog-days, but for fall.

Because they were $20, and now $12.50.

All sizes left—32 to 46 inches chest measure.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CAR RUNS WILD ON A TRESTLE.

Motorman Fell Off, but a Passenger Acted Promptly.

While a trolley car of the North Hudson County Railway was descending the trestle leading from Jersey City Heights to the Hoboken ferry at a late hour Monday night with a load of passengers the trolley pole left the wire. While Matthew Sheridan, the motorman, was looking back to see if the conductor had adjusted the pole he lost his balance and fell from the car to the trestle, and thence to the street.

As the car was still running down the incline by its own impetus, the passengers became greatly frightened. J. C. Bernard of 90 Carmine Street, New York, sprang to the platform, applied the brake, and brought the car to a standstill. The trolley pole was then adjusted and the conductor saw the car to the ferry.

When Sheridan fell he landed on the sidewalk directly in front of No. 2 Engine-house. The firemen summoned an ambulance, and he was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. It was found that no bones were broken and that he was only suffering from shock. He was greatly improved yesterday.

RATS START CLOCK STRIKING.

Flushing Residents Thought Town Hall Timepiece Was Going Again.

For more than a year the Flushing town clock has stood silent. It has not noted the time of day since the City of New York refused to pay the salary of the old village winder, and he gave up his job after a quarter of a century of faithful service.

The people of Flushing were amazed yesterday when the old clock began striking. It struck ten, then started again and struck eleven. The striking was kept up till the whole twelve hours were tolled off. At first some of the residents thought the city had decided to keep the clock going. Their hopes were dispelled, however, when they saw the old clock winder hastening down the street.

He hurried into the tower, climbed aloft, and there he discovered that the striking mechanism of the clock had been set in motion by rats which had built their nest in the box that holds the works. The old winder succeeded in stopping the striking, and took precautions to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

MR. COLER INSPECTS CHARITIES.

Visits Public Institutions in Company with Commissioner Keller.

At the invitation of Commissioner Keller of the Department of Public Charities, Controller Coler yesterday made a tour of inspection of the institutions in Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's Islands, with a view to obtaining information which he will use in his forthcoming report to the Board of Estimate on the best plan to restrict the expenditure of public money for the benefit of private charities.

Mr. Coler has from time to time declared that much of the money appropriated by the city for private charitable institutions is misapplied, and that the city does not get a quid pro quo. His visit yesterday was for the purpose of seeing whether or not it would be possible for the city to accommodate in its own buildings many of the paupers and patients who otherwise are now sent to private hospitals and other institutions, and in what direction money could best be expended to extend the city's charities so as to enable the municipal authorities to cope with the problem themselves.

Mr. Coler is desirous of cutting down the appropriations for private charities by one half, and he hopes to be able to persuade the Board of Estimate to make allowances to the Department of Charities so that the city's buildings may be modernized and extended commensurately with this saving.

Mr. Coler expressed himself as pleased with the way in which the department is conducted by Commissioner Keller.

ODD FELLOWS IN CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State in This City.

The annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York was opened yesterday morning at Scottish Rite Hall, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, with nearly 1,200 delegates from all the counties in the State. Grand Sire A. S. Pinkerton of the international order was present, and among other visitors were the Grand Masters of the order in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and New Jersey; Grand Representative August Grassmann of New Jersey, and other general officers from the States mentioned.

Grand Master Franklin P. Trautmann of this State called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by Grand Chaplain J. Burton French of Cortland, and the Grand Master proceeded to appoint Committees on the Grand Lodge and Credentials.

Grand Sire Pinkerton congratulated the order upon its prosperous condition. The membership of the order in the country, he said, had been estimated at 1,000,000, but accurate statistics showed that the membership exceeded that number.

The Grand Lodge degree was conferred on those present, and an invitation was accepted to visit the German Odd Fellows Home and Orphanage, at Unionport, in the afternoon. Addresses were then made by the visiting Grand Masters and Grand Representatives, and also by the Commandant of the Patriarchs Militant of Vermont and by the Grand Patriarch of New Jersey.

The presiding Grand Master then announced the appointment of Committees on Appeals, on Judiciary, on Legislation, on the State of the Order, on the Laws of Subordinates, on Correspondents, on Subordinate Lodges, and on Petitions.

A feature of this morning's opening of the session of the convention will be the presentation of a jewel and address to the present Grand Master. Many of the delegates are staying at the Westminster Hotel, which will be the headquarters of the convention.

Large Crowds at Glen Island.

Glen Island continues to be popular as the fashionable resort of wheelmen and picnickers as well as of family parties and German patrons. Larger crowds never frequented this famous watering place. It can be reached by the Starin fast steamers every half hour from 8:45 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. at Cortland Street, North River; East Thirty-second Street, East River, and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn. The Filipino village is an object of much interest. The natives of the Philippine Islands who inhabit it dress in their national costumes, and give illustrations of their home occupations and manner of living. Each afternoon they give popular concerts in Spanish. Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band and the Governors Island Band furnish the music.

Music in the Parks.

Camera's military band will play in Mulberry Bend Park at 8 o'clock this evening. There will also be a concert in Abingdon Square Park at the same hour by Rampone's Old Guard Band.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED TABLES.

Still a great variety in solid mahogany.

INLAID	$6.00
COLONIAL	8.00
CHIPPENDALE	12.00
CARVED FRENCH	18.00

(former prices $11.00 to $26.00).

Besides, we are now showing charming Autumn novelties.
Designs originated specially for you, if you "BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Theatrical Goods.

We invite special attention to our New Importation of
SILK TIGHTS,
SILK STOCKINGS,
SILK GLOVES,
SATINS, VELVETS AND PLUSHES.
All Colors to match. Large assortment to select from.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

GEN. DAVIS REPORTS DISTRESS.

Contradicts Stories that Puerto Ricans Refused to Work—100,000 Are Hungry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A cable dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Davis giving additional details of the conditions in Puerto Rico. He places the number of killed at one hundred and reiterates his statement of one hundred thousand destitutes. He says:

Rations from Nuevitas may be unloaded in quarantine, but it seems to me supply can easier come from States, the fear of yellow fever from Cuba making extra precaution necessary. Press reports that Puerto Ricans refused to discharge relief supplies without double pay are untrue. The MacPherson arrived Saturday afternoon, and unloading proceeded Sunday morning.

Dock hands refused work without customary Sunday pay. Soldiers of the Puerto Rican battalion volunteered to take their place, but longshoremen returned to work when they learned the nature of supplies on board, and unloading was completed by them. Some refused any pay whatever. Their original strike was due to misapprehension.

Stories that laborers in the interior refused to work because they are to be fed by the Government is principally sensational talk and hysterics. I can resolve that matterly easily as no issue will be made to those able to work unless they do so. Cargo of the McPherson has been forwarded to distributing centres, and part was issued yesterday evening. In a few limited areas the coffee is half safe, remaining areas the crop is almost totally ruined, and the trees so injured that next year's crop will not exceed 50 per cent. average. Bananas furnished one-half the food, and sweet potatoes, beans, rice, corn, and yams, all of which are grown here, supplied the other half to 50 per cent. of the inhabitants. All the bananas, beans, rice, and corn are destroyed, and half the potatoes.

I now estimate over 1,000 dead and 100,000 hungry, one-half this number being homeless. Hunger will increase rather than diminish for many weeks.

NORWEGIAN RESCUED AT SEA.

Catania Picks Up a Sailor from the Drot, Wrecked Off Florida.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—Capt. Bede of the steamship Catania, which arrived to-day from Daiquiri, Cuba, reports that, Aug. 20, in latitude 30.43, longitude 75.38, he rescued from a raft Arthur Necalasas of Gothenburg, one of the crew of the Norwegian bark Drot, from Pascagoula Aug. 3 for Buenos Ayres.

Necalasas says that on Aug. 11, when off the Florida Straits, the Drot got into the centre of a hurricane and was wrecked. The crew consisted of fifteen men, eight of whom got on a raft, formed by part of the deck of the disabled bark. After being tossed about for short time by the high winds, the raft parted, six of the men remaining on one portion, while Necalasas and the first mate clung to the other. Necalasas lost sight of the other portion of the raft almost immediately.

After drifting about five days without food or water, the first mate jumped overboard and was drowned. Necalasas says that three steamers passed within a mile of the raft, but did not answer the signals of the unfortunate men.

TRANSPORT PANTHER SAILS.

Leaves Philadelphia for Puerto Rico with $5,000 Cargo.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The United States transport Panther, with a cargo of 800 tons of food and other supplies for the storm sufferers of Puerto Rico, the contribution of the people of this city, sailed at 9:30 A. M. to-day for San Juan.

There was a crowd at the wharf to wish the transport godspeed, among them being Mayor Ashbridge, Chairman of the Puerto Rico Relief Committee. The cargo is valued at $5,000.

SOFT COAL TRUST IS ASSURED.

Options Have Been Secured on All But One Pittsburg District Mine.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 22.—It was learned to-day that the soft-coal trust being organized among the railroad mines of the Pittsburg district is being financed by Moore & Schley of New York through their agent, J. D. Nicholson, who is with the firm of George B. Hill & Co. of Pittsburg.

The coal men are represented by J. C. Dyser and Upson A. Andrews, both of Pittsburg. Options have been secured on all mines in the district, with the exception of that of the Massillon Coal and Coke Company, about one hundred properties in all. These options are on cash contracts, but it is understood that the companies will be given the preference in subscribing for the stock.

The books will close this week, and it is said that the stock has been more than subscribed already. The capital of the company will be $64,000,000, one-half of which will be common stock.

STRAWBOARD PRICES MAY RISE.

Reported that the American Company Will Order Advance.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The Transcript to-day says that important developments are understood to be pending in the strawboard trade. The general business activity which has extended to every class of industry, has greatly increased the consumption of strawboard. All the mills of the American Strawboard Company, fifteen in number, are running full time with an average daily output of twenty tons each.

Negotiations are now pending for the acquisition by the American Strawboard Company of several important independent concerns. This deal has so far progressed that it is understood that an advance in price will be ordered simultaneously by the trust and its present competitors on all grades, to take effect Sept. 1.

It is reported from Chicago that a meeting of the strawboard interests will be held in New York next week to consider further the plan of consolidation, it being probable that a definite offer will then be made to the American Strawboard Company by the independent manufacturers.

Receiver for Terra Cotta Company.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 22.—George J. Haney was to-day appointed permanent receiver for the Standard Terra Cotta Company of Perth Amboy. He has authority to pay the employes part of the wages due them. A rule to show cause why he should not issue receiver's certificates for $10,000 with which to carry on the business will be argued September 5.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

August "Specials" at O'Neill's. | *August "Specials" at O'Neill's.*

O'Neill's.

The New Felt Hats

—the kind so appropriate for the coming Autumn Days, are now here in profusion, hundreds of shapes to pick from, Walking Hats, Cycling Hats, Outing Hats, Dress Hats, &c. Everything that is new and that will be popular this Fall can be seen now in our big Hat Section on the main floor.

August Chances in the Furniture Dept.

A special lot arranged for to-day's selling—Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Fancy Rockers, Sideboards, Couches, &c. Glance at the Prices—Bargains like these come but once a year—in August.

BEDROOM SUITS (all mahogany finish).
35.00 Suits now 23.75
60.00 Suits now 39.00
75.00 Suits now 54.00
85.00 Suits now 62.00
110.00 Suits now 79.00

PARLOR SUITS (Turkish overstuff).
37.00 Suits now 24.98
50.00 Suits now 31.00
60.00 Suits now 42.00
60.00 Suits, with mahogany finish frames, now . . . 45.00
70.00 Suits, with inlaid frames, now 48.00
80.00 Suits now 55.00

FANCY ROCKERS
Ten different patterns to pick from. They were formerly priced at 4.00, 4.50 and 5.00, but were reduced for this sale to 2.98 each.

SIDEBOARDS (Antique Oak).
The 18.00 Grade now . . 12.98
The 38.00 Grade now . . 28.00
The 55.00 Grade now . . 39.00
The 60.00 Grade now . . 42.00
The 70.00 Grade now . . 55.00

COUCHES.
Over twenty patterns to select from—Full Spring, Deep Tufting, covered in Velours.
The 18.00 Grade now . . 11.98
The 20.00 Grade now . . 12.50
The 23.00 Grade now . . 15.98
The 35.00 Grade now . . 24.00
Also a host of other August Bargains equally attractive.
☞ *All Cash Purchases (except Bicycles and Sewing Machines) delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.*

August Specials in Blankets & Bed Spreads

A splendid chance to purchase your Bed Coverings—a chance that you should not allow to pass. A few more days and the prices will take a jump.

EASTERN WOOL BLANKETS.
Five Hundred Pairs of them in three sizes, worth from 3.50 to 5.00 pair, on sale at
2.75, 3.50 and 3.98 Pair.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.
Twenty-five Hundred Pairs of California Blankets, in three sizes, worth from 4.25 to 8.50 pair, on sale at
3.25, 4.50 and 6.25 Pair.

BED SPREADS.
A special lot of Marseilles Spreads, all full size, and worth from 2.00 to 3.75.
1.35, 1.98 and 2.65 Each.
Also special values in CRIB BLANKETS. Prices unusually attractive.

The Best of All Bicycle Bargains.
The O'Neill Wheel, a safe wheel, a handsome wheel, in four colors and three heights of frame, both Men's and Women's Models.
☞ *Formerly 27.00.*
Now 15.98
A complete line of Sundries at the Lowest Prices in town.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

WAR STAMPS ON PAWN TICKETS.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Makes a New Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has reversed the ruling of his bureau concerning the affixing of stamps to pawn tickets which contain a clause charging for storage, except where the charge is bona fide in the case of cumbersome articles or articles requiring special care for their preservation. This charge for storage on all articles has been a custom of pawn brokers to evade the State laws against usury.

The Commissioner now holds that the 25-cent stamp must not be affixed unless there is a bona fide agreement for storage charges as in the case of safes, clothing, household goods, &c.

CONFERENCE ON CANALS.

Ex-Mayor Green of Binghamton Talks of the Results.

Ex-Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, a member of the Canal Advisory Board appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, returned to the city last night from a meeting of that body at the country home of Gen. Francis V. Greene, the President of the commission. To a reporter for THE TIMES at the Hoffman House Mr. Green said:

"The whole question of the canal system of the State was thoroughly discussed. It would be improper for me, in advance of the submission of our report to the Governor, to say just what was done.

"But I can tell you this. The board is very much in earnest and will bend every endeavor for the material and permanent improvement of the artificial waterways of the State.

"A great deal of work was mapped out, and members of the board were delegated to give their attention to it and report at a meeting to be held in this city Sept. 1.

"After that time it is the purpose of the board to give public hearings at all important points in the State."

CHILD DIES IN MOTHER'S ARMS.

Mrs. Sophia Altag Was Walking in Search of Shelter.

Mrs. Sophia Altag, twenty-two years old, applied on Aug. 8 to Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department for shelter in some city institution in order that her baby might have proper care when it was born. She told him her husband had been a conductor in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. She was sent to the Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. At noon yesterday she was discharged, and with her babe came to Manhattan with just 5 cents in pennies. She went to her sister, Mrs. Patrick Riley, of 309 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, hoping for shelter until she might get work.

Her sister refused to take her in, claiming her husband had given orders to that effect. The woman started out to look for a friend living near by, but after an hour's search could not find her. She finally appealed to a policeman for advice, and, while talking to him, lifted the shawl to show him the baby.

She then discovered that the child had died in her arms.

The policeman put her on a car, advising her to go to the Morgue. After some delay the necessary legal requirements of the Coroner's office were complied with and the body was received.

Fraternal Order Amends Itself.

At last evening's session of the National Convention of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham, held in Progress

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; fresh north to east winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,483. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—A mob at Hilversum, Holland, where martial law has been established, stoned the troops yesterday, the cavalry replying by a charge and the infantry by a volley. One rioter was killed and two wounded. Workmen in Southern Russia fear that the end of the world is approaching, and are leaving their places of employment to spend what they believe to be their last days in their village homes. A mob of Cuban soldiers awaiting their pay at Cuevitas, near Santiago, attacked the Captain of Gendarmes, whose men fired into the crowd. Five were killed and ten wounded. The Constitutional fight in Jamaica is becoming a struggle for the retention of the Constitution itself. An English firm has an order for 14,000,000 Mauser cartridges for Africa. Only the Boers use Mausers. The Boers are contemplating sending commands for the powder detained by Portugal in Delagoa Bay. The British Wall Paper Trust, with a fifteen-million-dollar capital, will be launched this week. It is denied that the bubonic plague has appeared in Naples and Palermo. Cuban papers say it is the duty of the United States to protect life and property there and establish a stable Government.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

A son and two sisters-in-law of Charles W. Trippe, a Sanitary Inspector of the New York Health Department, were instantly killed in a grade crossing accident at Seabright yesterday. Mrs. Trippe, her baby, and the nurse, who were also in the carriage, were more or less injured.

During the first two months of the fiscal year the army has cost the Government $32,000,000. Congress only appropriated $80,000,000 for the year, and at this rate the funds will not last the year out. Secretary Gage says a bond issue will not be necessary.

Page 3.

Tammany Hall has practically agreed upon its municipal and other tickets for the Autumn elections.

Mrs. Henrietta Becker, a patient in a private sanitarium and hospital at 241 West Forty-fourth Street, leaped from a window yesterday and died of her injuries.

The President spent yesterday in preparing for his departure to-night from Plattsburg. A stop will be made at Long Branch, and then a visit will be paid to Pittsburg, where the party will arrive late Saturday night.

Page 4.

It was denied yesterday at the office of John D. Rockefeller that he is aiding the local retail butchers in their fight against the wholesale meat dealers.

The night watchman at the Misses Creighton's school for girls in Englewood, N. J., shot and killed a burglar, who had entered his room early yesterday morning.

Capt. Austin of the Seventy-first Regiment has declined an appointment as Captain in the United States Volunteers. His friends say the offer of the honor has vindicated Capt. Austin against the State court of inquiry.

Gen. Otis has applied the Chinese exclusion laws of the United States to the Philippines. The State Department had no knowledge of the order. The Chinese Government is much exercised thereat, and asks for a suspension of the order. Secretary Root says that every enlisted volunteer will eat his Christmas dinner in the Philippines. Several officers have declined commissions in the volunteer regiments.

Page 5.

All of the two-year-olds that will compete in the rich Futurity on Saturday are quartered near Sheepshead. The field will be large, but lacks class.

An expert gave the opinion yesterday that the Shamrock is more evenly matched with the Defender than with the Columbia, but he said she certainly possessed great power.

Page 6.

Robert P. Porter, in an interview granted exclusively to the special correspondent of The Times, in London, discussed the industrial conditions existing in Europe at present, and explained the huge increase in exports from the United States to European markets.

Page 9.

The Union Steel and Chain Company has secured options on many large plants and mineral properties.

Page 12.

The annual convention of the New York Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was opened yesterday.

The transport McClellan, with a large cargo of supplies for the Puerto Rican storm sufferers, sailed yesterday.

There is a rumor that tugboat and excursion steamer firemen will strike for higher wages on the day Dewey returns.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa has resigned his position as rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

It was reported yesterday that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is ready to absorb the trolley systems controlled by the New York and Queens County and the New York and North Shore Railroads.

The dead bodies of John Landauer and Josephine Engel were found yesterday in a lot at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and River Avenue. Both had been shot, and the man still held a pistol in his hand. He had deserted a wife and family for the young girl.

The committee on the plan and scope of the demonstration of welcome to Admiral Dewey met yesterday and made the final apportionment of the $150,000 fund to be expended for such a purpose. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer has cabled the Admiral suggesting that he arrive on the evening of Sept. 28.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusement.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

MINISTER SUES FOR LIBEL.

Dr. Kerfoot of Louisville Objects to Being Called "Cur-Foot."

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—The Rev. Dr. F. H. Kerfoot, a Baptist preacher of this city, to-day filed suit for $25,000 damages for libel against The Shelby Sentinel. Charles M. Lewis, a Goebel worker, is editor of the paper.

The libel complained of is alleged to have been contained in an editorial article published last week reviling Dr. "Cur-Foot," as he was referred to therein, because he had stated the position of Senator Goebel and opposd Roberts's Local Option bill. A section of the editorial is as follows:

"It is unfortunately too frequent that the cloak or religion is used to cover the hydra-headed and venomous snake of rottenness and treason, and whenever beneath its fold is discovered such a 'cur' it is fitting that the 'foot' should be called with it until he is kicked from his false position."

MOTHER AND SON DROWN.

Mrs. Teeples Meets Death in an Attempt to Save Her Child.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Anne Teeples and Herbert, her eight-year-old son, of Charlestown, Ind., met with a tragic death at Fry's Landing, twelve miles above here on the Ohio River, to-day.

They were members of a fishing party, and while the men were away from the camp the boy went bathing and got beyond his depth. His mother, hearing his cry, sprang into the water after him. Both the mother and son were drowned before assistance could reach them. When the husband returned and found that his wife and son were dead he attempted suicide by jumping into the river, but was restrained by other members of the party. The body of Mrs. Teeples was recovered to-night by the life-savers.

Special Low Rate Excursion.
The New York Central offers half-fare excursions for Labor Day to Niagara Falls, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, &c. Apply to ticket agents for pamphlets, tickets, and particulars.—Adv.

NO AUTHORITY FOR RAMAPO CONTRACT

Ex-Judge Dillon Riddles Claims of Friends of the Deal.

NO LEGAL LEG TO STAND ON

Framers of Greater New York Charter Were Watchful.

While Most of the Options on Catskill Lands Expire April 1, the Water Company Has Privileges for Many Renewals.

When the Board of Public Improvements met yesterday afternoon the Board Room was crowded with citizens who had gathered to protest against the Ramapo water steal, but the matter was not brought up. The only time it was alluded to was when President Holahan announced, in reply to a letter which he had received from Thomas A. Fulton, the Secretary of the Citizens' Union, requesting a hearing, that "any one who had any facts or figures bearing on the Ramapo" would have a chance to express their views at next Wednesday's meeting.

During the session copies of the restraining order issued by Justice Bookstaver at the suit of the Press Publishing Company prohibiting action on the Ramapo contract were served upon the members. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

While the project was thus left in a quiescent state by the body which claims the power to enter into the contract, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, who helped to frame the Greater New York charter, was writing an opinion on the matter for Controller Coler, who is one of his clients. Since the memorable meeting of the board on Wednesday of last week, Judge Dillon has been engaged in a study of the proposed contract, the Constitution of the State of New York, and the city charter, and his conclusion is, to use his own language, "that there is no authority in the Commissioner of Water Supply to make such a contract, and that the proposed contract, made only under the sanction of the Board of Public Improvements and the Commissioner of Water Supply, has not a single legal leg to stand on."

JUDGE DILLON'S OPINION.

In effect Judge Dillon declares that neither Commissioner Dalton nor the Board of Public Improvements has the power, alone or together, to make such a contract; that portions of the charter of the Ramapo Water Company which conflict with the city charter are repealed by that act; that the city, through the Commissioner of Water Supply, the Board of Public Improvements, the Board of Estimate, and the Municipal Assembly, has full power without further legislation to determine all sources of water supply for the City of New York anywhere within the State; and that, having selected and determined the source of water supply, then by the action of the municipal authorities the City of New York has the power to acquire by condemnation any real estate or any interest therein that may be necessary in order to acquire the sole and exclusive property in such source or sources of water supply and to wholly extinguish the water rights of any other person or corporation therein.

After quoting Section 42 of the Charter, which gives the Municipal Assembly the power to construct additional water works, Judge Dillon riddles the contention of President Holahan that the debt limit prevents the city from acquiring an additional water supply in these words:

DEBT LIMIT NO BAR.

"Bonds may be so issued to procure such supply of water without any reference to the 10 per cent. debt limit of the Constitution, such being the express provisions of the Constitution itself on this subject. The Charter Commission, in drafting the charter of the City of New York, were perfectly familiar with the water situation of the city. They knew that the old City of New York had expended, first and last, in the neighborhood of a hundred millions to acquire a water system of its own. They knew that the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards had been recently annexed, where there were certain local water companies, and they gave the new city the power to condemn and acquire these properties in express terms. And having in view this situation, they enacted Section 42. The power to acquire additional water rights being thus expressly vested in the aforementioned city authorities, and the policy of New York to own its own water works having been so pronounced, it will not lightly be supposed that the charter conferred upon some administrative officer or some administrative body the power to overturn this policy."

Having disposed of the ability of the city to acquire a water supply, Judge Dillon turns his attention to Section 474, under which Water Commissioner Dalton claims the exclusive right, after favorable action by the Board of Public Improvements, to enter into contracts with private parties for the supplying of water to the city. This section, the Controller's adviser says, was not smuggled into the charter, but was placed there advisedly. The "nigger in the woodpile," therefore, must be caught elsewhere. In speaking of the application of Section 471, Judge Dillon says:

COMMISSIONERS NOT EMPOWERED.

"If this section be read carefully it will be seen that it does not contain any grant of power whatsoever to the Commissioner of Water Supply to make a contract, or to any one else to make such a contract as is proposed, or any contract whatever. So far from being a grant of power it is a limitation upon the power of the Water Commissioner to make contracts. It was not smuggled into the charter by anybody. It means just what it says, a limitation upon the power, and not a grant of power. The purpose of this section is that whenever any contract within the power of the city has been duly authorized by the proper officers or bodies, the Commissioner of Water Supply shall not even then enter into it, unless he submits all the details of the contract to the Board of Public Improvements.

"The Greater New York charter having clothed the city with full power to acquire for itself additional water supply in any and every part of the State by the concurrent action of the Board of Public Improvements, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Municipal Assembly, no court can be justified in holding that Section 474 authorizes the Water Commissioner, on the mere assent of a majority of the Board of Public Improvements, to overturn the whole policy of the charter in respect of water supply and to make a contract which will disable Greater New York from acquiring for itself a water supply whenever and wherever it desires to do so.

"For example, if this contract were good, and New York City should to-morrow or next year say, 'We want to acquire water supply from additional sources and construct the works ourselves,' the effect of this contract would be to obstruct the City of New York from acquiring what every other large city in the world, except Lon-

Continued on Page 3.

DICKENS'S NEWSPAPER WORK.

The English Journal on Which He Acquired Experience Is Merged with The Suffolk Mercury.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The merging of The Suffolk Chronicle into The Suffolk Times and Mercury serves to recall an interesting incident in the life of Charles Dickens.

It was The Suffolk Chronicle which sixty-three years ago brought Dickens to Ipswich for the purpose of assisting in reporting a county election.

But for this fact we should probably never have had Pickwick's nocturnal adventures at the Great White Horse, nor would we have heard of The Eatanswill Gazette and The Eatanswill Independent.

YAQUIS EVADE SOLDIERS.

Gen. Torres Got Within a Few Miles of a Large Band of the Hostile Warriors.

POTAM, Mexico, Aug. 23, via Nogales, Arizona.—Gen. Torres, with his command, arrived opposite Torin this afternoon, and every one is asking why he advanced to within two or three miles of where several hundred warriors were known to be and then turned and marched to Torin. Information has been received that a great many of the rebels have returned within the last two days to Vicam and other places from which they had been routed.

A small band of Indians, with bows and arrows, have been passing up and down the river, killing all the horses and mules they found. A great many rafts have been coming down the stream during the last week. They are built by the Indians as a means of crossing the river on their way to the Sierras.

A short time before the outbreak occurred Joaquin Fontes, the Commissario at Potam, sent a Yaqui to the Bacatete Mountains with some horses to be left there on pasture. He returned to-day, and tells how he was held prisoner by some hostiles on his return. Claiming to be a sympathizer and eager to join them, he gained their confidence, and when an opportunity arrived he mounted a fast horse he had selected and placed in the brush and pulled out for the valley as fast as possible.

He says there were about four hundred Indians, with their families, at this one place, and that from conversations he judged there were several other camps almost as large.

HEARST INTEREST TO BE SOLD.

One-third of the Homestake Mine Will Bring $3,300,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Deadwood, S. D., says that the Hearst interest, which is one-third of the great Homestake Mine of that city, is to be sold in London next month. The details of the deal are all made.

The mine is valued at about $9,000,000, and is capitalized at $12,500,000. It has paid dividends of $7,723,300, and is understood to have ground opened to insure dividends of $65,000 monthly for the next twenty years.

The Hearsts get about $3,300,000 for their share in the Homstake alone, and it is supposed that the same interest in Deadwood-Terra and Highland will also be sold.

SALE OF HILLMAN SHIPYARD.

New York and Philadelphia Men Paid $350,000—To Float It at $600,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—Further developments in the sale made a few days ago of the Hillman shipyard of Kensington occurred to-day. The man who arranged the deal was John Dougherty of New York, formerly Auditor at the Cramp shipyard. Mr. Dougherty is said to have represented the interests of Seligman Brothers, the New York bankers, while at Cramps. In the recent sale Mr. Dougherty acted as middleman between the purchasers of the defunct Hillman shipbuilding plant and the assignee, J. Warner Coulston, who represented the interests of the creditors. The price paid for the Hillman plant was $350,000, with $25,000 deposited as earnest money. The latter has been placed in the hands of Attorney Coulston.

Mr. Coulston was seen yesterday afternoon in his office. When asked to divulge the names of the purchasers he refused to do so. He confirmed the sale, however, and intimated that in the course of a few days the identity of the new company would be made public. Mr. Coulston was offered a certain percentage on the purchase money as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the wealthy New York and Philadelphia business men in the deal. This proved unsatisfactory to him and $25,000 was paid. It was learned, however, that owing to the present boom in shipbuilding the purchasers will in all probability capitalize the new plant at $600,000 and place it on the market at that figure.

MEXICO'S RIGHT NOT CONCEDED.

Gov. Sayers Says the Six "Mexican" Prisoners Are American Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 23.—Gov. Sayers today received a telegram from Plutarco Ornelas, Mexican Consul at San Antonio, as follows:

"If you have finished your investigation regarding the six Mexican prisoners in the Hidalgo County jail complaining of ill treatment, will you kindly wire me the result, as the Mexican Embassy is solicitous about the matter."

Gov. Sayers replied that the prisoners with one exception were citizens of Texas, and that in their cases he could not recognize the right of the Mexican Government to take cognizance of the matter.

WANTS HOUSE RULES CHANGED.

Representative Hepburn Is Again Agitating for Modifications in the Next Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa, who last session frequently made known his dissatisfaction with some of the rules of the House, is again agitating modifications for the next Congress, and is hopeful that Speaker Henderson will lend his assistance in bringing about sundry changes which he, Hepburn, considers essential to free expression of opinion and the wider consideration of business.

Mr. Hepburn insists that there shall be a return to the old rule of recognition, as under the latest rule the Speaker was not obliged to recognize a man although he in fact did see him and knew of his desire to be heard. Mr. Hepburn's idea is that there should be as complete recognition of members in the House as in the Senate.

During and prior to the Forty-sixth Congress the rule of recognition was to permit to speak the first of three men rising at nearly the same time and the others in turn. Mr. Hepburn would return to this practice. He would almost do away with the Committee on Rules as now constituted and empowered. It would be a committee of the majority, not subject to the control of the Speaker, and of which he would not be a member.

It is doubtful whether the idea of recognition advised by Mr. Hepburn will find favor enough to carry. Members as old in service as Mr. Hepburn say that, while theoretically every member of the House is entitled to be recognized when he indicates a desire to speak, practically it is out of the question to accept that plan and expect to accomplish anything in the way of legislation. The suggestion that Senate rules be applied to the conduct of the business of the House is regarded by those who disagree with Mr. Hepburn as intolerable to think of. It would undoubtedly add to the speechmaking, but it is not believed that it would increase the sum of wisdom or the quality of legislation.

NEW YORK POSTAL STATIONS.

Department Orders Location of Three of Them Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Three additional removals of postal sub-stations in New York have been ordered by the Post Office Department.

Sub-Station No. 55 is to be at 171 Hester Street; No. 67 will be located at Eighty-first Street and Park Avenue, and No. 72 at 2,402 Amsterdam Avenue.

LOBBY OF POSTAL EMPLOYES.

The Department Is Preparing to Protect Congress from a Raid of Letter Carriers and Postmasters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Post Office Department is aware that two great lobbies representing two branches of the Postal Service are likely to descend upon Washington and upon Congress during the next session. These two lobbies will represent the letter carriers, who number 14,000, and ask for a minimum wage of $1,200 a year, and the fourth-class Postmasters, who ask for not less than $100 a year and allowances for clerk hire, rent, light and heat, and stationery. Their compensation is now based upon the cancellations made by them, and they do not get the allowances enumerated.

Postmaster W. H. Thomas of La Grange, Mo., representing the National League of Fourth Class Postmasters, some time ago came to Washington to secure legislation favorable to the employes represented by him. His coming on such an errand was against a rule of the department. He was so informed and went home, but he began sending out circulars soliciting contributions for the purpose mentioned, and was removed from his Post Office. He is now soliciting contributions of from $2 to $50 to the promotion fund. Bearing in mind that the employes of the Public Printing Office last Winter pledged $33,000 to pay the expenses of securing from Congress an increase of pay in the printing office from $3.50 to $4 a day, and accomplished it, the fourth-class Postmasters are encouraged and are contributing, it is said, liberally.

Postmaster General Smith does not insist that the Postmasters have not the right to organize to secure the object set forth by them in their request for increased compensation, but those organizations are kept under watch to see that they do not prejudice the interests of the Government. A warning was given to clerks in one association that they must not permit their paper to threaten to retaliate upon merchants who declined to advertise in it. Then there is the rule that employes must not come to Washington to promote legislation, as the Government is competent to manage that for itself.

The Postmaster General says that the department will have to protect Congress in case pressure is exerted to secure the pay asked for by the fourth-class Postmasters. He would send figures to Congress to show what appropriations would be necessary to pay the 70,000 men who would be affected by its terms. The letter carriers, who are also organized to secure increased compensation, are paid $14,000,000 a year, and it is believed they will raise a large fund to promote legislation for their benefit.

CLAIMED HE KNEW W. W. ASTOR.

Holmes Agaew, Who Married a New York Girl, Fined in London Court.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Holmes Agnew was fined $10 yesterday for disorderly conduct after claiming that he was an acquaintance of W. W. Astor. He was married to the daughter of Mr. Foote, a member of an old New York banking firm. She divorced him.

MUST REMOVE THE DEAD.

Before the City Authorities May Flood Land for Water Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 23.—The question as whether or not New York City should be obliged to remove 500 dead bodies buried in a small cenmetery in Westchester County was decided by Justice Joseph F. Barnard here to-day, who held that the bodies must be removed, because they are buried in land to be flooded by water to be used by the people of New York.

In his opinion, Justice Barnard says the city is solely bound to remove the bodies. This duty is single and supreme. The exigency of constructing a reservoir is not made to depend on the action of some 500 persons, or until some 500 removals of the dead are made by some one. A decent respect to the wishes of any relative, who desires to be present at the removal of any body, and should ask to be permitted to be present, should be observed, and notice given to him of the date of the removal.

Fewer Paupers in England.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The proportion of paupers to the population of England is lower now than it has been for forty-five years.

C. W. Morse Leaves England To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Charles W. Morse, President of the Consolidated Ice Company of New York, leaves for the Continent to-morrow.

The Lahn Will Sail To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The steamer Lahn, which was to sail to-day, will not sail before Friday, as further repairs are needed.

Saratoga, the new suburb of New York, can be reached in 3½ hours by the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited," and every mile of the trip is along the historic Hudson River.—Adv.

THREE KILLED BY A TRAIN

Son and Sisters-in-Law of Charles W. Trippe Dead at Seabright.

NO WARNING AT THE CROSSING

Mrs. Trippe, Her Baby, and Nurse, Who Were Also in the Carriage, More or Less Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 23.—The West End Express on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, due here at 6 o'clock, ran into a carriage containing a driving party at the North Borough crossing this evening. Three of the occupants were instantly killed, and the other three more or less badly injured. The dead are:

MISS LOUISE TERRY, twenty-two years old.
MISS JUANITA TERRY, her sister, thirteen years old.
CHARLES W. TRIPPE, Jr., seven years old.

The injured are

MRS. CHARLES W. TRIPPE; internal injuries and shock.
The TRIPPE BABY, two months old; slightly hurt.
LOUISE FARR, the nurse; slightly injured.

Mrs. Trippe is the wife of Charles W. Trippe, who is a Sanitary Inspector of the New York Health Department, and whose city residence is at 326 West Seventy-eighth Street. The Misses Terry were sisters of Mrs. Trippe, and had been stopping with her at her Summer residence here.

This afternoon Mrs. Trippe hired a two-seated surrey from the livery stable here and the party went out for a drive. Miss Louise Terry was driving, and on the front seat with her was her sister and young Charles Trippe. Mrs. Trippe, her baby, and the nurse occupied the rear seat.

The North Borough crossing, where the accident occurred, is one of the most dangerous in this vicinity, and several other accidents have been reported here within the past few years. It is just beyond the bend in the line which shuts out from the view of those crossing any approaching train, and within sight of the Trippe cottage. On this occasion, it is alleged, no warning whistle was sounded, and there is neither guard nor gates at the crossing.

The party drove along on their way home chatting merrily, and with no idea of the approaching danger. Miss Terry drove the team upon the rails, and as she did so the train thundered around the curve at full speed. Before she could lay lash to the horses, the engine had struck the carriage squarely at the front seat, smashing it to splinters and killing the horses.

The two young women and the boy on the front seat were horribly mangled, and their death was instantaneous. The engine seems to have cut the carriage cleanly in half, and Mrs. Trippe with her baby and nurse were thrown into the ditch at the side of the road.

Mrs. Trippe was picked up unconscious. The baby and nurse were hurled some distance further on, and both of the latter escaped with slight contusions.

Medical aid was at once summoned and Dr. H. S. Houghton had the injured persons removed to the Trippe cottage. By direction of Coroner Hunter the bodies of the dead Terry girls and young Trippe were removed to the Long Branch Morgue. This action was also deemed advisable on account of the precarious condition of Mrs. Trippe.

Mrs. Trippe regained consciousness after a time and inquired for her son and sisters. She was told that they were only injured, the physician fearing that in her condition the knowledge of the death of her sisters and son would have a fatal effect upon her.

The train was in charge of Engineer Martin Maloney, and on Saturday night last his train ran over and killed a man at Highlands.

There was much excitement in the village to-night, and much indignation was expressed by the citizens over the failure of the railroad to place gates or a guard at this dangerous crossing. Coroner Hunter will hold an inquest, and the matter will be thoroughly investigated.

SAYS ALL ARE AGAINST NEGRO.

Colored Preacher Tells His Audience that They Must Learn to Make Guns and Powder and Use Them.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—At to-day's session of the Colored Baptist Congress of the United States, the Rev. Dr. Robinson of Pittsburg in an address declared that the colored race "must paddle its own canoe. We must get money, banks, railroads," he continued; "learn how to make guns and powder, &c., and then learn to use them before we can become a power in this country."

He closed by asserting "the North, the South, and the devil in hell are against the negro, and God is the only one who will accept us."

LINER NOW A BOARDING HOUSE.

The Old Alaska Is Fitted Up for the Men of a Shipbuilding Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Vicker's Sons & Maxim, the great shipbuilders at Barrow, had great difficulty in housing their workmen, so they fitted up the old Alaska, once the fastest of the Atlantic liners, and remodeled her into a boarding house, which is to be opened to-morrow, with 100 boarders.

The men will sleep and eat aboard her. The dining, reading, smoking, and recreation rooms, the promenade deck, and baths are all at their disposal, and the food will be of the best quality. All this, with washing and mending, will cost $3.30 a week.

CLYDE LINER ONEIDA DISABLED.

Shaft Snapped Off Atlantic City—Hard Time in Hurricane.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—The coasting steamer Oneida of the Clyde Line, bound to New York, dropped anchor off this city to-day with a broken propeller shaft. The vessel, commanded by Capt. Stapies, had come up the coast from Wilmington, N. C., with a mineral cargo on board and passed through the West Indian hurricane in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras.

The accident which disabled the steamer occurred at daylight this morning when about fifteen miles east of this city. This afternoon an officer and several seamen came ashore in a rowboat with the news of the vessel's whereabouts.

Capt. Staples was at Georgetown, S. C., when he learned of the hurricane. At Wilmington he laid in for a day, expecting to weather the hurricane in port. Thinking its speed had taken it well to the northward, he sailed from that port, and off Cape Hatteras ran into the storm. The vessel was forged on through the hurricane with decks awash. Waves carried away everything portable above deck, including a portion of the deck railing.

The vessel was in smooth water this morning when the shaft suddenly snapped. Being unable to proceed under canvas, Capt. Staples anchored and sent ashore for assistance. Word was sent to New York for a tug and one arrived later and took the Oneida in tow.

CHICAGO "ROOF KITE PARTY."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Weinsheimer of 3,040 Calumet Avenue gave a "roof kite party" last night in honor of Miss Constance I. Rice of New York. Two kites, six feet in height and made of bamboo cane, covered with heavy silk, were launched into the brisk breeze, and at intervals of fifty feet eight Japanese lanterns were attached to the swaying rope.

It was necessary to fasten the end of the rope securely to a windless and by this means the kite's actions were controlled. After 2,000 feet of rope on the first kite had been played out the end was tied to the other kite and soon both were flying high above the house tops. The strain was tremendous, and when 5,000 feet were reached it was thought advisable to let out no more rope.

Then a third kite was floated and to its rope was attached a tray containing powder. This was lighted as the kite darted upward, and it made a quivering streak of fire in the sky.

SUGAR WAR IS ON IN CHICAGO.

Trust and Anti-Trust Jobbers Are Now in Open Conflict and the Prices Are Falling.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Wholesale jobbers of sugar and grocery houses of the city, identified by the trade as trust and anti-trust establishments, have locked horns in a hard fight. The action of the American Sugar Refining Company in reducing the price of sugar last Monday 18 cents 100 pounds precipitated the battle here.

Yesterday the wholesalers of this city made a reduction from $5.25 a hundred pounds to $5.01 for cash to customers. Recently the so-called trust houses of this city were selling sugar for $5.70. Owing to the action of the outside houses, the price was steadily cut to $5.25.

Although the latest reduction was based largely on the action of the Sugar Trust in reducing prices three-sixteenths of a cent a pound, the real motive lies deeper than the question of market adjustment. At present the houses on both sides are selling sugar at a loss of from 75 to 85 cents on a barrel.

W. M. Hoyt & Co. and Corbin & Sons represent the anti-trust faction in the local field. The other side is represented by such houses as Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Sprague, Warner & Co., Reid, Murdoch & Co., Steele, Wedelesand & Co., and other jobbing houses belonging to the so-called Commercial Exchange. This exchange is composed of nearly all the leading wholesale grocery houses of the city.

At stated periods the Exchange forwards to each member schedules of prices for the various kinds of sugar on the market, and requires each member of the Exchange to adhere to that range of prices. Several of the large jobbing houses refused to join the combination, and resisted all efforts made to induce them to join and uphold the scale of market prices.

The anti-trust people claim this association is nothing more or less than a trust to control the price of sugar among the wholesalers, and to dictate to what exent each house shall share in the sugar business.

KAISER PRESIDES AT COUNCIL.

As a Result It Is Understood the Cabinet Will Remain in Office—Some Dismissals to be Made.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—A Prussian Crown Council was held to-day. The Emperor presided. It lasted two and a half hours. Before the session of the council his Majesty received a report of the situation from Dr. von Lucanus, Chief of the Emperor's Civil Cabinet.

It is understood that, as a result of the council, the Cabinet will remain in office and there will be no dissolution.

It is possible, however, that the Minister of the Interior, Baron von der Recke von der Horst, will be replaced, he having bungled some instructions from the Emperor regarding the votes on the Canal bill in a manner irritating to the Conservative Party.

The dismissal of some dozen District Presidents who contributed to the defeat of the bill is also expected.

It is believed that Emperor William now regrets his visit to Dortmund and the speech he delivered there, which was made, without full knowledge of the temper of the parties on the Canal bill. It is thought he will not wait until next session before trying to arrange some compromise.

The papers announce that Gen. von Bock und Polack will succeed Gen. Count von Schlieffen, who will retire from the post of Chief of the General Staff after the Autumn manoeuvres.

MAYOR JONES FOR GOVERNOR.

His Platform Demands State Ownership of Public Utilities and Union Wages for Public Works.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—Mayor Jones formally announced himself a candidate for Governor to-day on the following platform: The right of self-government through abolition of political parties, (a) direct nominations of candidates by the people; (b) direct making of laws by the people.

The platform also demands public ownership of all public utilities; the extension of the principles now operating in the public ownership of the Post Offices to the operation of mines, highways, steam and electric railroads, telegraphs and telephones, water, gas, and lighting plants, and union wages, hours, and conditions, or better, for skilled labor, and an eight-hour day, with a living wage for unskilled labor, on all public works.

The contract system is denounced as the glaring evil of the competitive system, and on all public works the substitution of direct employment is demanded. The present system of exploiting prison labor for the benefit of profit-mongers and to the injury of free labor must be stopped. It is also the imperative duty of the State Legislature to deal with the question of the unemployed, to the end that provision may immediately be made that no citizen of Ohio, who is willing to work, shall be driven into pauperism, crime, or insanity for want of work.

HE THREW GOLD FROM A WINDOW

Generous Boston Hotel Guest Scatters Ten-Dollar Pieces Among a Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Somebody in one of the upper rooms of Young's Hotel, on the Court Square side, precipitated the wildest sort of a scramble this afternoon by throwing ten-dollar gold pieces into the street below.

He started in soon after noon flinging out nickels and pennies, and a crowd of about 500 newsboys and bootblacks fought each other in the struggle to pick them up. Some torn clothes and several disfigured countenances were the results of the first half hour of the contest.

At dark police were patrolling the opposite sidewalk, having so far failed to discover the generous man, and the crowd was skulking about expectantly. Quite a large sum of money must have been picked up during the afternoon. The hotel people professed ignorance as to the identity of the person or the reason for his liberality.

PLACE FOR PRESIDENT'S NEPHEW

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 23.—Alabama Republicans are very indignant over Judge David D. Shelby's action in requesting the resignation of Nathaniel W. Trimble, Clerk for twenty years of the United States Court for the Northern Division of Alabama, for the purpose, it is stated, of putting in his place Charles J. Allison, a native of Ohio, more recently from Knoxville, Tenn., and for three months only a resident of Alabama.

Allison is a nephew of President McKinley. No charges have been preferred against Trimble, whose record is without flaw. Trimble will tender his resignation effective Sept. 4.

Collector Bingham and Marshal Cooper, both original McKinley men, are loud in condemnation of the importation of foreign material for this $7,000 a year position. The charge is that Shelby is paying a political debt contracted when he received the nomination to the Judgeship.

Allison was McKinley's representative in Alabama in the Presidential campaign when Shelby was sent to the National Convention as a McKinley delegate-at-large from this State, and was closely associated with Shelby. Allison's removal to Birmingham three months ago is now believed to have been in anticipation of his appointment.

Capt. Kingstone Becomes a Major.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Captain Girouard Kingstone of the Ontario Military Academy, a graduate who had charge of the building of the railway during the advance into the Soudan, has been made Major in recognition of his services.

Good music, grand scenery, glorious sail make travel by Albany Day Line a constant joy.—Adv.

DREYFUS GAINS AT GONSE'S EXPENSE

Accusing General Is Roughly Handled by M. Labori.

CAVAIGNAC ON DEFENSIVE

Will Explain His Attitude Toward Dreyfus in a Brochure.

ESTERHAZY'S LETTERS

They Are Read in Court in Place of His Evidence—M. Jaures Discusses the Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 23.—I hear to-night that M. Godefroy Cavaignac, ex-Minister of War, is about to publish a brochure in which he will attempt to explain his attitude in the Dreyfus affair. He will analyze those telegrams the original text of which is in German, and will endeavor to prove Capt. Dreyfus's guilt thereby.

The interest of the sitting to-day was chiefly supplied by the reading of Esterhazy's evidence before the Court of Cassation.

I hear that the Government Commissary will try to adopt a sympathetic attitude toward Esterhazy during future sittings. But he is expected to receive a terribly crushing set-back if he does so. Maitre Labori is also indisposed to provoke Esterhazy more than is necessary.

In the meanwhile the chances that Esterhazy will be arrested in England before long are daily increasing. The charge against him will probably be criminal libel.

He recently wrote a blackmailing letter to a London paper libeling Sir George Lewis, the solicitor, and a member of the royal family of England, who was clearly meant to be the Prince of Wales.

ROWLAND STRONG.

ASSASSINS AFTER LOUBET?

A Rumor of an Attempt on the French President's Life Officially Declared Untrue.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—A rumor was current in various newspaper offices late this evening that President Loubet had been assassinated at Rambouillet.

Subsequently the report was officially declared untrue.

JAURES EXPECTS ACQUITTAL.

He Says the Generals Will Make Their Last Stand on the Bertillon System.

RENNES, Aug. 23.—M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, who, with M. Mathieu Dreyfus, sees Maitre Labori every day after the session, and who who is acquainted with the entire tactics of the defense, said to-day:

"I am convinced that Dreyfus will be acquitted. He must be acquitted, for no new fact has been brought up against him.

"The Generals, I believe, are going to make their last stand on Bertillon's system, which they intend to submit as proving Dreyfus guilty. Intelligent men laugh at it, but it is very ingenious, and has the merit, in the eyes of the Generals, of being incomprehensible to an ordinary man, and thus calculated to impress him, if supported by the puppets of the General Staff.

"Bertillon's theory has already been introduced by some of the military witnesses, who declare their confidence in it. The trial, in my belief, will last about another twenty days."

WILL PROSECUTE DRUMONT.

Labori Will Proceed Against La Libre Parole's Editor and Also Against La Croix.

RENNES, Aug. 23.—Maitre Labori has decided to prosecute La Croix, one of the leading Clerical organs, and La Libre Parole, together with M. Drumont, proprietor and director of the latter paper, personally, for declaring the recent murderous attack upon him a "fake."

PANIZZARDI MAY TESTIFY.

**He Is Said to Have Been

which the latter accept as evidence, was proceeded with. Much of the ridiculous testimony of the morning was devoted to an attempt to blast Dreyfus's private character, though, when Maitres Labori and Demange had finished with the witnesses, their bubbles of tittle-tattle were badly pricked.

Much of the time was occupied in reading the testimony of Esterhazy and Mlle. Pays before the Court of Cassation, during which many of the audience left the court.

LABORI IS LESS FIERCE.

M. Labori again distinguished himself in laying bare the weak points of the evidence. He was less fierce, however, than yesterday, though quite aggressive enough to arouse the latent hostility of the Judges, which showed itself in various little ways. M. Labori is no favorite, either, with Major Carrière, the Government's Commissary, and the latter makes no serious effort to conceal his feelings toward the lawyer.

M. Labori bore little traces of the effects of the outrage upon him. He rose, sat down, and moved his body and limbs apparently without much difficulty. Only, occasionally, he put his hands to his back as though suffering pain. His wife followed his every movement through a gold and tortoise shell lorgnette.

Mme. Réjane, the actress, was again an interested spectator in court to-day, especially when M. Labori was on his feet and his voice was vibrating through the hall. Her eyes watched his mobile features, across which flitted ever-changing expressions of indignation, anger, or satisfaction, with the keen interest which spectators in a theatre follow her own acting.

During some of the depositions M. Laborl appeared very nervous. He was unable to remain still an instant, twitching his fingers and shaking the papers in his hand. Counsel was almost too impatient to wait till the witnesses concluded their testimony.

The only dangerous opponent of Dreyfus to-day was Gen. Gonse, who mounted the stage with a quick step and apparently light heart. But he left it badly mauled by M. Labori.

Gen. Gonse began by declaring he came to defend his honor against those "driveling" against him. But when his cross-examination was finished he returned to his seat with his honor worse off than before, for M. Labori had driven him into a corner on the attempts of the General Staff to shield Esterhazy, and had shown that the General Staff, for which Gonse was responsible, had engineered Esterhazy's escape from the hands of justice.

GENERAL LOSES CONFIDENCE.

The confident tones of the General had by then dwindled into the proverbial still, small voice, and his defiant bearing had changed into the abashed air of a schoolboy caught telling a lie.

The day proved certainly a poor one for the General Staff. Two good samples of the men put up to sully Dreyfus's private character were the third and fourth witnesses.

First, Major Du Chatelet repeated an alleged conversation of Dreyfus regarding a woman at whose house Dreyfus is alleged to have gambled and lost money. But, when cross-examined, Du Chatelet's memory failed him entirely, especially when asked the name of the woman, the street she resided in, and the sum Dreyfus lost.

Next, M. Dubreuil showed equally astounding forgetfulness on essential points of his evidence concerning Dreyfus's acquaintanceship with a foreign attaché, and when M. Demange capped his successful examination of these points by promising to show that M. Dubreuil's record in the law courts is far from clear, the witness left the stand badly discredited.

The session began with the testimony of minor witnesses, including Controller Roy and Major Breviell, employed in the German section of the second bureau of the War Office, who deposed that Dreyfus, while on the General Staff, could have had access to documents, unperceived, during certain hours of the day. The prisoner, replying, admitted he was present during those hours, but explained that his presence was connected with his duties.

The fourth witness, M. Dubreuil, describing himself as a private gentleman, proved most entertaining, and, moreover, gave M. Labori the first opportunity of making a few points in favor of Dreyfus.

DUBREUIL'S GOSSIPY STORY.

M Dubreuil, one of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire's witnesses, told a gossipy story of meeting Dreyfus at the house of an acquaintance, M. Bodson, in 1884, when Dreyfus was a Lieutenant, and to seeing the latter conversing with a man described to the witness as a German attaché. This was the sum of his testimony, which was dotted with flashes of unconscious humor, as when M Debreuil said he told his acquaintance that he could not frequent his house if the German visited him.

The acquaintance, it appeared, replied, excusing the fact by saying the German was not a friend of his wife's friend, which caused a general laugh in court, and which became louder when M. Debreuil later remarked that he had no prejudice against Dreyfus for visiting his acquaintance, or, rather, his acquaintance's wife.

M. Labori took M. Dubreuil in hand and beautifully ascertained that he only knew the visitor was a German attaché because he was told so, and he did not know whether he was a military or a civil attaché. He did not even know his name. In fact, the whole story was of the flimsiest description. Moreover, a foreign Military Attaché would have had nothing to gain by cultivating the acquaintance of a simple Lieutenant as Dreyfus was then.

M. Labori finished with M. Dubreuil by asking for the production of his record in the law courts, which, counsel hinted, was discreditable.

Dreyfus, when he rose to reply to this witness, spoke in a quiet, convincing voice, denying that he had any relations with a German attaché, military or civil.

The prisoner was very indignant during M. Dubreuil's deposition, and once tried to interpose, but the President of the court, Col. Jouaust, waved him down, telling him he might reply when M. Dubreuil had finished, which he did as the witness uttered his concluding words, requesting an inquiry, saying: "Because it must be made known here who is lying and who is speaking the truth."

CAPT. VALDENT ON THE STAND.

The statement of the prisoner caused a deep impression.

The next witness, Capt. Valdant, testified to seeing Maître Leblois in Col. Picquart's office at the beginning of 1896. Capt. Valdant also deposed that at the end of May, 1896, Major Lauth came out of Col. Picquart's room exclaiming:

"Ah! Ah! Never in this world!"

When the witness asked what was the matter, the Major replied:

"He wants me to certify that it is the handwriting of so-and-so. I will certify to nothing."

Capt. Le Rond of the artillery, who followed him, spoke of the notorious ignorance of Esterhazy in artillery matters, and saying that thus, the latter could not have divulged what was promised in the bordereau.

Capt. Le Rond also deposed that Picquart, in October, 1896, connected Esterhazy with espionage. But Col. Picquart confronted the witness and denied the allegation.

Esterhazy was called as a witness, but there was no response, so the Court ordered the reading of his evidence as given before the Court of Cassation.

When Esterhazy's deposition had been finished, M. Labori asked that Esterhazy's letters to the President of the Republic be read, in which Esterhazy is said to have threatened, if the scandal continued, that his sovereign, the Emperor, would intervene.

Gen. Gonse here asked to be allowed to respond to Esterhazy's testimony, as given before the Court of Cassation, and declared in a loud voice that Esterhazy's statement that he was the instrument of the general staff was an absolute lie.

The General traversed Esterhazy's evidence, contradicting statement after statement, and declaring Esterhazy could only have had relations with Major Du Paty de Clam and the late Lieut. Col. Henry. The General absolutely denied having had any relations with him.

Counsel asked that the dossier containing the documents relating to the inquiry into the relations of Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam instituted by Major Travernier on behalf of the military authorities should be communicated to the court and discussed. To this the Government Commissary, Major Carriere, replied that he had applied to the military authorities on the subject, but his request had been refused.

Major Carriere added that he hoped Du Paty de Clam would be able to come to court in a few days. He added that a medical consultation in this connection would take place to-night, and that the decision would be announced to-morrow.

LABORI QUESTIONS GEN. GONSE.

Leading counsel then submitted to Gen. Gonse a number of searching questions on Esterhazy's relations with the general staff. The General, as a result, became very excited, especially when he was asked if there was not an intrigue in favor of Esterhazy and if he did not take part in it.

"It is false!" shouted the General, and from his manner one would imagine he spoke sincerely, unless he is a fine actor.

The General, however, was visibly disconcerted at several of M. Labori's questions. The witness's voice grew so faint that it was scarcely audible.

Finally, counsel asked why Esterhazy was not arrested after the inquiry, and Gen. Gonse replied:

"Because Gen. Saussier deemed it proper to leave him at liberty."

"Yes," retorted M. Labori, "but Gen. Saussier must have been deceived by the general staff."

This abrupt declaration, accompanied by an expressive gesture, was in counsel's best style and caused a sensation in court, amid which the General returned to his seat, looking very ill at ease.

Major Gendron, who deposed yesterday, was recalled after Gen. Gonse, and supported the latter's statements.

Gen. de Boisdeffre then jumped to his feet and denied in the most formal manner Esterhazy's statements, adding that had he been present he would have "given him the lie with all the contempt he deserves."

The name of Mlle. Pays was called. But as there was no response, the evidence which she gave before the Court of Cassation was read.

Gen. Lebelin de Dionne, a kind-looking officer, then testified, but his looks did not coincide with his words, for he accused Dreyfus of having declared the Alsatians were happier under Germany than under France. Dreyfus, the witness also said, complained of his position at the School of War.

The prisoner replied vigorously to Gen. Lebelin de Dionne—denying that he ever spoke of the Alsatians as alleged, but admitting using hard words on account of his position at the School of War, which, he declared, was evoked by hearing that no Jews were wanted on the general staff.

With the testimony of another minor witness, the session was then concluded.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following are the proceedings in detail:

Comptroller Roy, the first witness called to-day, gave his impressions of Dreyfus, which harmonized with those of the Generals who have already testified. But, the witness was unable to give a single specific fact to substantiate his impressions.

Major Dreviell testified to a long string of similar insinuations. He referred to Dreyfus's alleged boastfulness of his money and the prisoner's irregular attendance at his office.

After Dreyfus had rebutted one or two of this witness's statements, Major Du Châtelet was called. He described the alleged confidences of Dreyfus in regard to women and gambling.

[The charges against Dreyfus's moral character contained in the indictment of 1894 were based on the reports of the police spy Guénée and elaborated by Du Paty de Clam. Commandant du Châtelet was questioned Dec. 20, 1894, at the Dreyfus court-martial on the following two paragraphs in the indictment, and he replied positively that he knew nothing about the prisoner tending to confirm the allegations. "Has Dreyfus since his marriage changed his habits in this respect? We think not, for he has declared that he stopped the woman, Y—, in the street in 1893, and that he made the acquaintance of the woman Z— at the races in 1894. The first of these women is Austrian, and speaks several languages well, especially German. She has a brother who is an officer in the Austrian service, another is an engineer, and she receives officers socially." Here is the passage referring to gambling: "Although Dreyfus has declared that he never cared for gambling, yet it appears from the information collected by us on the point that he has frequented several clubs in Paris where they gamble a good deal. In his cross-examination he had admitted having gone to the Press Club, though only as a guest, for dinner. He declares that he did not play cards there."]

Maître Demange expressed surprise at the fact that the witness had not mentioned this at the court-martial of 1894, to which Major Du Chatelet replied:

"What! Here was a man accused of one of the most heinous crimes, and you think I ought to have retailed his confidences in regard to women and gambling. Nonsense!"

Dreyfus briefly corrected some of Du Chatelet's statements, and then M. Dubrieul, who described himself as a private gentleman, took the stand. He testified as to how he was introduced to Dreyfus by a certain M. Bodson, at whose house the witness afterward dined in company with Dreyfus and a German Attaché, whose name he did not remember.

Continuing, M. Dubrieul said he was greatly astonished at the "suspicious familiarity" between the Attaché and Dreyfus, and that, perceiving they disapproved of his presence, M. Dubrieul ceased his visits to M. Bodson. When the latter asked the reason for this, saying, according to the witness, that Dreyfus was the friend and even the lover of his wife, and asking witness's advice as to how to get rid of her, witness asked M. Bodson if he had proofs, and Bodson is said to have replied:

"Proofs! Yes, I have even proofs enough to drive Dreyfus out of the French Army."

Witness, however, was unable to learn what M. Bodson referred to.

HIS CHARACTER QUESTIONED.

M. Labori, after questioning the character of M. Dubrieul, asked the Government Commissary if he had made inquiries on the subject from the Police of Coutances, to which Major Carriere replied: "That is a strange request."

M. Labori—Everything is strange in this case, and the evidence of this witness is by no means the least strange.

When he was pressed to describe more clearly the alleged German Attaché, M. Dubrieul replied that he did not know his name, but was told he was attached to the German Embassy.

M. Labori—Was he a military or a civil attaché?

M. Dubrieul—I do not remember. I do not know. Let Maître Labori put himself in my place, [laughter,] and he will see the difficulty of remembering the name of a stranger he met thirteen years ago.

M. Labori—If I was unable to give his name I should not come here to testify. So, here is another Beaurepaire witness who knows nothing yet testifies against the prisoner without being able to substantiate his allegations. The Court will draw its own conclusions.

Dreyfus protested excitedly against the evidence of M. Dubrieul, who is a Parisian friend of M. de Beaurepaire; but Col. Jouaust exhorted him to be calm, promising the prisoner a chance to reply. This arrived shortly afterward, and Dreyfus thundered out:

"I won't speak here of M. or Mme. Bodson, except to say that my relations with Mme. Bodson ceased in 1886, or 1887, since when I have never seen her. I wish simply to assert that the witness is lying. I never dined at M. Bodson's with any civil or military attaché. The matter must be cleared up. People must produce definite facts here, and not mere tittle-tattle. The name of the person with whom I am alleged to have dined must be ascertained. It must be known here who is lying and who is speaking the truth."

The Government Commissary—It must be understood that I must refuse to undertake the inquiry Maître Labori suggests with reference to M. Dubrieul.

LABORI GAINS HIS POINT.

M. Labori—The Government Commissioner must not think any one intends to be disrespectful to him. But I have received information that the criminal authorities of Contances are able to give interesting information in regard to M. Dubreuil. If I write to the Public Prosecutor he will not reply to me. But if the Government Commissioner refuses my request, I will apply to the President, who is solely concerned with the demonstration of the truth. I will beg him to be the interpreter of this respectful request. I know better than any one how much greater than mine is the position of the Government Commissioner.

M. Debreuil, having supported M. Labori's request, Col. Jouaust announced that he would carry it out if he could legally do so.

When this incident concluded the trial against became monotonous.

Major Le Rond, a professor at the Military School, described his relations with Esterhazy and Picquart, telling how Esterhazy attended the artillery manoeuvres of 1894 and 1896, and touching upon Picquart's subsequent inquiry as to whether in 1894 Esterhazy could have obtained secret documents relating to new inventions, to which the witness replied in the negative.

[Esterhazy has always maintained that he did not take part in any manoeuvres in 1894. Maître Labori has in his possession, if it was not taken from him at the time of the assault, a letter written by Esterhazy to a friend on May 20, 1894, announcing that he is leaving for the manoeuvres the next day. It has already been proved that he was present at the great manoeuvres in the Autumn of 1894. It is of course contended by those who believe that Henry was Esterhazy's partner that the former secured the War Office documents, and that Esterhazy never went near the bureaus.]

The Major added that during this interview Picquart said he spoke in behalf of the Minister of War. The witness added:

"Col. Picquart's manner in speaking of Esterhazy left me so little doubt that proofs of Esterhazy's guilt existed that I asked if he had been arrested or was about to be taken into custody. Col. Picquart replied that he had not yet obtained positive proof, but had the gravest presumptions."

Major Le Rond also said that when Col. Picquart questioned him in 1896 as to the possibility of Esterhazy's possessing knowledge of artillery matters, the witness replied that Esterhazy seemed anxious to learn something about artillery, but his questions, while displaying intelligence and alertness of mind, showed comparatively little acquaintance with the subject. Esterhazy, he added, could only have consulted the Firing Manual through the witness, and had he done so his action, though not irregular, would have remained in the Major's memory.

IS CONFRONTED BY PICQUART.

Here Col. Picquart jumped up and denied mentioning espionage to Major Le Rond, or that he spoke in behalf of the Minister of War. But the Major adhered to his statements and asserted that Picquart's memory was playing him false.

At this juncture Col. Jouaust announced that it was Esterhazy's turn to speak, but that as he was not present, the evidence which he gave before the Court of Cassation would be read. The Clerk of the court, accordingly, read to an inattentive audience Esterhazy's deposition, as already published in April last.

[It will be recalled that the chief aim of Esterhazy in his testimony before the Court of Cassation, delivered Jan. 24, 1899, was to show that in 1897-8 he was protected by Du Paty de Clam, Henry, and their subordinates, acting under orders from Gens. de Boisdeffre, Gonse, and de Pellieux. He refused to make any declaration in regard to the bordereau in language which was interpreted against him by the Court of Cassation in its judgment regarding a revision of the Dreyfus case. The testimony on this point was as follows:

The President—What have you to say concerning this bordereau?

Esterhazy—The first court-martial attributed it to Dreyfus; the second did not attribute it to me; the judges declared it was not by me.

The President—Nevertheless, did you not in certain documents seized at Mlle. Pays's pretend to recognize that the handwriting of the bordereau had been traced by Dreyfus over your own writing? What have you to say concerning this?

Esterhazy—The question of the bordereau was one of those which was judged by the court-martial of 1898; I believe I am not obliged to answer this question.

The President—The bordereau is written upon a peculiar kind of paper. Do you know this paper? Has it never been shown to you? Here is the original bordereau.

Esterhazy—I recognize it; only it has changed color.

The President—Had you not at the period the bordereau was written—that is to say, about the date that has been assigned to it, in the Summer of 1894—note paper similar to that on which the bordereau is written?

Esterhazy—I have read that some letters of mine were seized which were said to be on paper similar to that of the bordereau. I do not know if it be true.

Two of Esterhazy's letters were then shown to the witness, who admitted that the paper was identical to that on which the bordereau was written.]

THE ESTERHAZY LETTERS ARE READ.

The reading of Esterhazy's deposition, in which there was nothing new, occupied an hour, during which the audience devoted most of its attention to M. Labori, whose appearance denoted no diminution of energy. The pallor which was noticeable in his face yesterday was replaced by a ruddy glow, though there were signs that he was suffering occasionally excruciating twinges. Still, his geniality and good humor did not diminish.

After a brief adjournment, M. Labori asked that three letters addressed by Esterhazy to the President of the Republic should be read.

The following are passages from those letters, which were published early in April last. In the first letter he said:

"My house is illustrious enough in the annals of French history and in those of the great European causes for the Government of my country to take care not to allow my name to be dragged in the mud. I address myself, therefore, to the supreme head of the army and to the President of the Republic, and I ask him to put an end to the scandal, as he can and ought to do.

"If I should have the sorrow not to be listened to by the supreme head of my country, my precautions are taken for my appeal to reach the ears of my heraldic chief, to the sovereign of the Esterhazy family, the Emperor of Germany. He is a soldier, and will know how to set the honor of a soldier, even an enemy, above the mean equivocal intrigues of politics. He will dare to speak out loud and strong to defend the honor of ten generations of soldiers. It is for you, as President of the Republic, to judge if you should force me to carry the question into that region. An Esterhazy fears not anything or anybody, if not God."

ESTERHAZY WRITES OF A PLOT.

In his second letter Esterhazy said: "I am at bay and compelled to use all means in my power. A generous woman, who warned me of the horrible plot woven against me by friends of Dreyfus, with the assistance of Col. Picquart, has since been able to procure for me among other documents the photograph of a paper which she succeeded in getting out of that officer.

"This paper, stolen in a foreign legation by Col. Picquart is most compromising for certain diplomatic personages. If I neither obtain support nor justice, and if my name come to be pronounced, this photograph, which is to-day quite safe abroad, will be immediately published."

In the third letter he said: "This document is protection for me, since it proves the scoundrelism of Dreyfus and is a danger for my country, because its publication, with the fac-simile of writing, will force France to humiliate herself or to declare war. To you who adore empty quarrels to which my honor is at stake, do not leave me under the obligation of choosing between two alternatives equally horrible. Compel the Pontius Pilate of politics to make a clear, precise declaration instead of manoeuvring to retain the votes of friends of Barabbas.

"All letters that I have written will shortly reach the hands of one of my relatives, who has had the honor this Summer to receive two Emperors. What will the whole world think when it learns of the cowardly, cold cruelty with which I have been allowed to struggle in my agony without help, without advice. My blood will be upon your heads."

[Du Paty de Clam has admitted before the court of inquiry convened to investigate his case that he dictated the above letters to Esterhazy. According to Esterhazy's testimony before the Court of Cassation, Henry had said to him, "We must touch them up with a bayonet behind, and write to the President of the Republic. That is the course which has been decided upon." The original of one of the letters that Esterhazy addressed to Gen. Billot, Minister of War, bears corrections and interpolations in Gen. de Pellieux's own hand. Here is the fragment of a letter of thanks that Esterhazy addressed to Gen. de Boisdeffre on the conclusion of the court-martial which had dismissed the charge against Esterhazy "by order": "Mon Général: I write to you to express, however badly—for I cannot find words to say what I would like—my deep gratitude and infinite thanks that I have in my heart for you; if I have not fallen in this monstrous campaign, it is to you, to you alone, that I owe it."]

GONSE ENTERS A DENIAL.

Gen. Gonse said he desired to reply to Esterhazy's statements. During the course of his observations, the General said Esterhazy's allegation that he was the right-hand man of the General Staff was absolutely false.

[This refers to a boast that Esterhazy made as soon as he was informed that he was under the protection of the General Staff. He called himself "L'homme de l'état-major."]

The Mont Souris interview, Gonse continued, occurred in July, 1898. "But," he added, "as Major Du Paty de Clam and Lieut. Col. Henry left Gen. de Boisdeffre and myself in the dark in regard to their movements, it was only by chance I heard of it from M. Gribelin.

[The Mont-Souris episode was as follows: Esterhazy was at his wife's Château de Dommartin when, on Oct. 13, 1897, he received a letter signed "Espérance," telling him of the alleged plot of Picquart to substitute him for Dreyfus. He immediately went to Paris, to the apartments of Mlle. Pays, 59 Rue de Douai, an address that was known only to his friend Henry. He found that a stranger, (Gribelin,) whom he at once supposed to be a War Office attaché in disguise, had just called on him there, and had said that he would return the next day. Later the stranger met Esterhazy by appointment at the Place Vintimille, where another apnointment was made for 5 o'clock near the Parc Mont-Souris, at the corner of the Réservoir de la Vanne. It was here that Esterhazy first met Du Paty de Clam disguised in spectacles and a false beard. Du Paty introduced himself to Esterhazy, and the two, with the stranger, entered a carriage which already contained Henry, partly disguised. Esterhazy took the hint, and pretended not to recognize the chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau. During the drive that followed plans for shielding Esterhazy were discussed. Esterhazy suggested that Mlle. Pays be used as a go-between; later his cousin, Count Christian Esterhazy, was thus employed.]

ANONYMOUS LETTERS RECEIVED.

"Anonymous letters received in October, 1897, announced that a campaign was being organized against Esterhazy. It was proposed to send Esterhazy an anonymous letter telling him to keep quiet and do nothing. But the Minister of War refused to sanction it."

The General positively maintained Esterhazy was never instructed in regard to what he should say at the inquiry conducted by Gen. Pellieux, and, Gonse added, the assertions of Esterhazy on this subject were utterly devoid of truth.

Gen. Gonse proceeded to refer to his avoidance of Esterhazy during the Zola trial. "I considered him to be a compromising person," said the witness, "and I was not wrong. If Esterhazy was permitted to go free at the time of the judicial inquiry, it was by order of Gen. Saussier, who would not accept the advice of the General Staff nor of the officers under him, however high their rank. It was Major Du Paty de Clam alone who compromised the entire Headquarters Staff by his imprudence. [Sensation.]

"If I now say so for the first time, it is because the case against Du Paty de Clam has been dismissed. I could not have spoken earlier without seeming to accuse a prisoner."

[Even before the Court of Cassation rendered its verdict, Du Paty de Clam was charged with having on his own account undertaken to shield Esterhazy. Du Paty at once threatened to produce documents showing that he had acted under the orders of the General Staff. The case was then dismissed. An investigation is still pending in regard to the action of Gens. de Pellieux and Gonse in the affair.]

The General then attempted to explain the intervention of the Headquarters Staff in the choice of Esterhazy's witnesses at the time of his prosecution by Col. Picquart, and said he, the witness, was convinced Du Paty de Clam was only connected with the late Lieut. Col. Henry and not with Esterhazy.

In conclusion, Gen. Gonse said: "Col. Henry (I regret to have to speak of the dead) was greatly in the wrong in sending Gribelin to the Mont Souris interview. Gribelin would not have been there if I had known it, and I had not been told."

M. Labori asked that the dossier in the Tavernier inquiry on Du Paty de Clam should be produced, whereupon the Government Commissary said:

"I ask that the request be refused."

Replying to counsel, the Commissary said he hoped Du Paty de Clam would be able to appear in a few days.

M. Labori said he was greatly surprised that Du Paty de Clam had sent Esterhazy documents of which the former only ought to have had official cognizance. Did Gen. Gonse approve of Du Paty de Clam's action? Did he defend the machinations of Du Paty de Clam?

Gen. Gonse—Never. Du Paty de Clam was headstrong and excitable.

GEN. GONSE ADMITS NOTHING.

M. Labori—But Gen. Gonse initiated certain steps. Were there not conferences at which there were discussions as to what was to be done for Esterhazy?

Gen. Gonse—There were no such conferences. It is absolutely untrue. These tales are always being repeated. I do not accept the insinuations.

M. Labori—There are no insinuations. We are talking of statements made by Du Paty de Clam.

Gen. Gonse—I was not referring to you.

After this M. Labori said he desired to know if Gen. Gonse did not consider himself in some measure responsible for the proceedings of Du Paty de Clam. The General replied in the negative, and added that he was conscious that he had always done his duty. The witness admitted, however, that Du Paty de Clam was not altogether innocent of a share in the appearance of the "Libre Parole" article, which appeared in the Libre Parole, and gave the public the first information regarding the character of the secret dossier and the intrigues against Col. Picquart.

When Gen. Gonse was asked what he thought of Du Paty de Clam's interviews with Maître Tezenas, Esterhazy's counsel, Gen. Gonse replied:

"Esterhazy was a sort of special prisoner. He retained his liberty, not because he was under the protection of the General Staff, but because Gen. Saussier so ordered it."

[On Jan. 2, 1898, Gen. Saussier, then Governor General of Paris, ordered the court-martial of Esterhazy. When Picquart reached Paris, called thither as a witness in the coming trial, he inquired from de Pellieux why Esterhazy was still at large. There is abundant proof showing that on the eve of the Esterhazy court-martial Esterhazy, Tezenas, and de Pellieux held frequent conferences. It was finally found out that the handwriting experts, while they shrank from affirming the conclusions of Bertillon regarding the bordereau, were willing, nevertheless, to take Esterhazy's suggestion and allow that Dreyfus had in the bordereau traced Esterhazy's handwriting letter by letter. This they ultimately did.]

Thereupon M. Labori remarked that Gen. Saussier acted in this manner because he had been deceived by the Headquarters Staff in regard to Esterhazy, adding:

"That is a point which it is very important to emphasize."

The General admitted there were two interviews between Du Paty de Clam and M. Tezenas, after which, witness said, he ordered them to stop.

DE BOISDEFFRE DEMANDS A HEARING.

Gen. de Boisdeffre at this point took the occasion to redefend himself.

"I ask leave," he said, "only to tell the Court that I give the most absolute contradiction to Esterhazy's evidence."

Then, turning to counsel for the defense, the General added:

"If I were not here as a witness I would ask permission to say, in regard to these falsehoods, that I despise them and repel them with the scorn they deserve."

The evidence given by Mlle. Pays, the friend of Esterhazy, before the Court of Cassation, was then read by the Clerk of the court, as the witness did not appear when her name was called.

Gen. Lebelin de Dionne, Governor of the Military College, then testified to Dreyfus's character at college. The prisoner, he said, displayed great intelligence, but had a deplorable temper. He recalled a remark of Dreyfus that the people of Alsace-Lorraine would be much happier under German rule than under the rule of France.

[Gen. Lebelin de Dionne repeats his testimony given before the Court of Cassation. But on that occasion, when he had finished, the President of the court produced a note on Dreyfus handed in by Gen. Lebelin de Dionne, the head of the Ecole de Guerre, in 1892. It contained about 150 words, and praised Dreyfus in strong terms, not only in regard to his proficiency as a soldier but as to his character as well. The note ended with this encomium: "Très bon officier; esprit vif, saisissant rapidement les questions, ayant le travail facile, et l'habitude du travail." The President of the court requested Gen. de Dionne to reconcile this note with his testimony. He replied that he could not remember having written it. "At any rate, it was purely a matter of form," he added.]

The prisoner, referring to the recriminations mentioned by Gen. Lebelin de Dionne, explained that during his first year at the Military College he attained very high marks, that the second year he almost held his place, when, he added, he heard that a member of the Examining Board had declared at a board meeting that, without knowing the pupils, he put mark 5 opposite the name of Dreyfus, simply because they did not want a Jew on the Headquarters Staff. The prisoner thought that his protests against this would, therefore, be readily understood.

Regarding his alleged remarks about Alsace-Lorraine, Dreyfus declared that the statement was the very opposite of his real sentiments.

M. Lanquety, a mining engineer of Boulogne, who told the Court of Cassation that he had seen Dreyfus at Brussels during the Summer of 1894, followed. The witness said that he could not now swear to when he saw Dreyfus there.

The prisoner, rising, declared that it was in 1895, at the time of the Amsterdam exhibition, adding that was the only time he visited Brussels.

"I met you, M. Lanquety," said Dreyfus, "at a restaurant in the St. Hubert Arcade. We exchanged a few words."

M. Lanquety admitted that the prisoner's statement was true.

The court adjourned for the day at 11:40 A. M.

PLOT TO CONVICT DREYFUS.

Generals Scheme to Prove that He and Esterhazy Were Accomplices in Treason.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Rennes correspondent of The Times says:

"I learn, on good authority, that the forces of the prosecution, led by Gen. Roget, are very seriously discussing the advisability of adopting entirely new tactics. According to my information they hope to be able to render plausible the following theory:

"In the presence, as they are, of the undoubted facts of treason as proved by the existence of the bordereau, and quite unwilling to admit that Col. Henry was capable of treason; convinced, moreover, that only a General Staff officer could possibly have obtained the information contained in the bordereau; they ought to impose as a solution or as an explanation the idea that Dreyfus and Esterhazy were accomplices, brought together by Weyl of The Yacht; and thus Esterhazy's admission that the bordereau is in his hand—a fact accepted by the Court of Cassation—would be accepted by the court-martial, while Dreyfus would be looked upon as the real traitor and purveyor of documents to the Military Attachés of the Triple Alliance.

"I need not marshal against this hypothesis the numerous proofs of its improbability and even of its impossibility, but I mention it here because the very fact of its being now under discussion throws a sudden and brilliant light on the panic—I do not hesitate to use so strong a term—which has seized hold of the little band of conspirators against justice, as they have beheld the Rennes Judges during the last three days slowly but surely placed in possession of those facts of which only French superior officers outside the War Office still remain in blissful ignorance.

"M. Labori's vigor and tact have disarmed the distrust of the Judges. He is succeeding, like a skillful but kindly surgeon who uses the scalpel at just the right moment and carries the incision only just so far as is necessary to reveal the true nature of the wound. They feel that he does not probe merely for the sake of probing, but in order to diagnose and prepare the wound for the proper sort of dressing."

The special correspondents at Rennes agree that, although yesterday's sitting of the court-martial was monotonous, it was altogether a good day for Dreyfus, who, as the correspondent of The Daily News says, "is taking a passionate and quite impersonal interest in his own case—has, in fact, become a Dreyfusite."

The proceedings, though much less exciting than on the previous day, were still dominated by the strong personality of Maître Labori. People are beginning to see a likeness to the opening of Gambetta's career, and are asking whether Labori will go as far.

The most important point in the proceedings, perhaps, was the disposal of Gen. Gonse, who practically had to confess that the General Staff had shielded Esterhazy. Thus Mercier and Gonse are both practically shelved, and the General Staff is beginning to show signs of wavering.

Another good sign was when a point of law arose on a certain matter and Col. Jouaust, the President of the court-martial, replied:

"I am not up in law. I will make inquiries, and, if I find I have a right to do so, I will make the order."

This was in reply to Labori's request for certain information concerning the character of a witness, to be furnished by the Public Prosecutor; and it seemed to indicate a desire on the part of the Judges honestly to seek the truth.

GUERINITES STILL HOLD OUT.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Guerinites are still holding out at the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League, which has been besieged since Aug. 12. All is quiet, but they have erected a fresh barricade of chairs and tables and have soaked these with petroleum, from which it is believed the besieged contemplate immolation. A fireman remains constantly on duty outside the building.

KAISER DISCUSSES DREYFUS?

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Prince von der Neburg, the German Ambassador to France, lunched with the Emperor to-day. It is believed that they discussed the Dreyfus affair.

HOTELS DO NOT WANT NEGROES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Hotel entertainment for the colored delegates to the Methodist General Conference, which meets in Chicago next May, is the most difficult problem with which the local hotel committee of the conference has to deal. Of the 1,200 delegates to the conference there will probably be 75 colored men.

In negotiating for their entertainment the committee was astonished to find that the Auditorium and the Victoria were the only hotels in the city that would agree to house colored members. As a result, all the colored members will be found in two of the most high-priced hostelries in the city.

SOUTHERN LUMBER SALE.

Special to The New York Times.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 23.—The Bray & Choate Lumber Company and Albert W. Roe have sold a tract of Georgia pine land, comprising 23,000 acres, to three lumber companies in Georgia, for the sum of $100,000. The purchasers were the Williams Lumber Company of Savannah, Ga.; Shingler Brothers' Lumber Company of Bainbridge, Ga., and the J. W. Callahan Lumber Company of Blakely, Ga.

The tract of land sold is situated in the southwestern part of Georgia, close to the Alabama line. In area it is 40 square miles, and contains in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 feet of Southern pine.

ROBBED FIFTY WOMAN SHOPPERS

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Detectives Hanley and Russell and Miss Scott, a private detective, think they have in the person of Mrs. "Mary Jones," a prisoner at the Harrison Street Police Station, a clever thief who has robbed fifty women shoppers in the department stores during the last month.

Many complaints have been made by women who lost their purses in the waiting rooms at the stores, and in every case the manner of the theft was the same. A trap was set for the thief yesterday in one of the stores, and she was arrested. Miss Scott's purse was found in her possession.

DECLINE TO INDORSE WAR POLICY

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 23.—In annual convention here to-day, the Afro-American Republican State League adopted a long series of resolutions, of which the following is part:

"Resolved, That we cannot indorse the foreign policy of President McKinley's Administration nor the continuance of a bloody, fruitless and useless war in the Philippines, sacrificing the precious lives of thousands of brave Americans and entailing upon the nation useless taxation to pay an enormous debt."

The resolutions also refused to indorse the State Administration and Senator Quay for re-election.

NAVAL COMPANY DISBANDED.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Company M of the Naval Brigade, located in Gloucester, and commanded by Lieut. William C. O'Brien, having been reported by the chief of the Naval Brigade and Inspector General as below the required standard of efficiency, and its service being no longer required, is disbanded.

This company experienced a great deal of trouble in getting started, and for a time the movement seemed to lack proper leadership. New Bedford made a bid for the company at the time, but finally Gloucester received the company.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Generally, fair, fresh north to east winds.

Moderate temperatures continue in the East, while there has been a further fall in the Central West. There has been a rise in the central valleys, while throughout the South high temperatures continue. Maximum temperatures of 100 degrees occurred at Kansas City, Concordia, and Abilene, and one of 102 degrees at Phoenix, Arizona. There have been local showers and thunderstorms in portions of the North and South Atlantic and West Gulf States, and the western upper lake region. In the Pacific Coast and Plateau States fair weather has prevailed, with higher temperatures, except on the coast. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow from the Gulf States northeastward and in the extreme Southwest. Thunderstorms are likely to-day in the upper lake region. Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, probably reaching into Indiana and Northern Ohio to-morrow. Fair weather is indicated in the extreme West. It will be somewhat cooler to-day from Oklahoma and extreme Northern Texas northeastward into Northern Illinois. Fresh winds will prevail on the Atlantic Coast, north to east on the northern portion, and southerly on the southern portion.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	72	72	75
6 A. M.	71	70	74
9 A. M.	78	74	82
12 M.	84	82	83
3 P. M.	85	77	82
6 P. M.	86	75	80
9 P. M.	81	72	76
12 P. M.	78	71	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78½
Weather Bureau	77
Corresponding date 1898	78
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	71

The maximum temperature yesterday was 84 degrees at 12:15 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 72 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 58 per cent.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

WEAK NERVES come from a weak stomach. Strong nerves and a vigorous stomach follow the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

MISS M. V. LACKEY IS A BRIDE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Miss Margaret V. Lackey, daughter of Mrs. M. F. Lackey, was married at noon to-day to Charles C. Homer, Jr., Vice President of the Second National Bank of this city. The ceremony was performed at the country home of the bride's mother, in Baltimore County, in the presence of a few intimate friends only.

The Rev. M. O'Keefe, pastor of the Catholic

PRESIDENT READY TO LEAVE

Mr. McKinley and His Party Go to Long Branch To-night.

TO VISIT PITTSBURG NEXT

Review of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Postponed Until This Morning—Gen. Merritt Leaves on His Tour.

PLATTSBURG, N.Y., Aug. 23.—The members of the Presidential party spent the last day but one of their stay at Hotel Champlain in making preparations for their departure. To-morrow night at 6 o'clock the party will leave for Long Branch, where they will spend Friday and Saturday as the guests of Vice President and Mrs. Hobart. The party will consist of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Secretary Cortelyou, and Executive Clerk Barnes.

It will travel in a special train, consisting of the private car Cleopatra, which will be occupied by President and Mrs. McKinley and the private car of President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Road, for the use of Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, together with a compartment car and a combination car for the other members. The train will leave here at 6 o'clock Thursday evening over the Delaware and Hudson and West Shore Roads, and will arrive at Jersey City at 5:45 A. M. Friday. The party will reach Long Branch about 8 o'clock that morning. President McKinley and the others will remain at Long Branch until Saturday afternoon, when they will start for Pittsburg, where they expect to arrive about 9 o'clock in the evening. While in Pittsburg they will probably be the guests of Robert L. Pittcairn of that city.

A public reception was held in the "White Parlor" of the hotel this evening, at which President and Mrs. McKinley and Vice President and Mrs. Hobart were present.

Attorney General Griggs and his family will remain here for several days yet.

The review of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, which was to have occurred to-day on the lawn in front of the Hotel Champlain, was postponed on account of rain until to-morrow. Gen. Wesley Merritt left this afternoon on a tour of inspection of the forts and defenses at Burlington, Vt.; Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me.

GRIGGS ON THE CARTER CASE.

Attorney General Is Waiting to Hear the Defendant's Counsel—No Decision Yet Reached.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Attorney General Griggs made the following statement to-night regarding the case of Capt. Oberlin Carter, charged with misappropriating United States Government funds while in charge of the work of improving the harbor of Savannah, Ga.:

"The situation in the Carter case is just this: I have gone over the evidence in the case, which is very voluminous, covering as it does the technical details of the different branches of the work in the very fullest manner.

"Nothing more can be done in the matter until Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for Capt. Carter, has made his argument before me. Mr. MacVeagh is now in Europe, and will not return to this country until about Sept. 15. As soon after he returns as convenient, a date will be set for Mr. MacVeagh to present his oral argument in behalf of Capt. Carter before me. After that I shall make my report to President McKinley.

"There is absolutely no truth in the published statements that I have arrived at a decision in the case and that it will be made public in a few days. How could I come to a decision without first hearing the argument of the defendant's counsel?

"Even if I had made up my mind in regard to the case, after examining the evidence, would it be proper for me to announce my decision without first hearing Mr. MacVeagh?"

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Arrangements of Philadelphia Committee—President to Attend.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The arrangements for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which begins here a week from next Monday, are nearly complete. The General Committee to-day issued the order of the naval parade on Sept. 8, which is to be one of the features of the reunion. Admiral Sampson's fleet will anchor in the Delaware River opposite the city, and the vessels to pass around the warships will form in line at Mifflin Bar, below League Island. Commodore Josiah R. Adams's flagship will lead the procession, followed by the reviewing ship, containing President McKinley and Secretary of the Navy Long and other Cabinet officers. The Russian officers who are here awaiting the completion of the warships now building at Cramps' will have a place of honor in the line.

The Grand Army parade on Sept. 5 will be reviewed by President McKinley from an immense stand on the east plaza of the City Hall. Afterward, the President will be entertained at luncheon in the rooms of the Department of Public Works. The General Committee to-day received announcements from Gen. Miles and Adjt. Gen. Corbin that they would attend the encampment.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CHICAGO

America Post Asks for the Big Meeting in 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—In furtherance of the efforts of the Chicago Grand Army posts to have the National encampment of the Grand Army in Chicago in 1900, America Post, No. 703, has arranged to send to the annual encampment, at Philadelphia, Sept. 4 to 9, a committee to act with the committee regularly appointed to secure the selection of Chicago.

Since the inception of the movement America Post has been active in aiding the plan for having the encampment in Chicago, and the auxiliary committee will open its headquarters at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia. Final arrangements for the trip and campaign at Philadelphia were made at a meeting of the post this evening.

WHALEN FOR A JUDGESHIP.

He and Justice Barrett Will Run for the Supreme Court Bench—Other Places on the Tickets.

Tammany Hall has practically agreed upon its municipal and other tickets for the Autumn elections. This matter has been hanging fire for some time, as Mr. Croker did not wish to take definite steps until Mayor Van Wyck had decided positively whether or not he would accept the nomination for the Supreme Court. As this cause for delay has been removed by the Mayor's decision to stay in office for the full term, the tickets are ready.

For Justices of the Supreme Court Tammany will nominate Justice George C. Barrett and Corporation Counsel John Whalen. It is well known that Mayor Van Wyck is ambitious to get on the Supreme Court bench, and Mr. Croker, it is said, told him that if he wanted the nomination now he could have it. The Mayor, however, does not want to resign his office, especially in the midst of the Mazet investigation, and has told Mr. Croker that he is willing to wait until 1901 and take his chances then.

The choice was, apparently, confined to the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel, and John Whalen will, therefore, it is said, be on the ticket with Justice Barrett. James A. O'Gorman and Charles H. Knox have also been mentioned as possible candidates, but it was said by Democratic leaders last night that Barrett and Whalen will be the nominees.

For Surrogate either James A. O'Gorman or Charles H. Knox will be nominated, as they are both looking out for this office, as well as for the Supreme bench.

For Sheriff two names are prominently mentioned, F. J. Lantry and John F. Ahearn. Chances seem to favor Lantry.

For Judge of City Court, Justice James M. Fitzsimons will be renominated, and Joseph H. Stiner and Henry M. Goldfogle will be nominated.

Judge Lewis J. Conlan will be nominated for the General Sessions, being transferred from the City Court.

The following nominations are practically determined on for the Municipal Courts:

First District, Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn.

Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts, no changes.

Fifth District, if Judge Goldfogle goes to the City Court, Assemblyman Benjamin Hoffman will be nominated.

Eighth District, James A. Lynch, Chairman of the Goodwin-Smith faction.

Ninth District, Joseph P. Fallon.

SENATOR QUAY IN CONTROL.

Pennsylvania Republican State Convention Promises to be Harmonious —Opposition Leaders Quiet.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 23.—There is nothing to indicate to-night that there will be any change in the programme arranged for to-morrow's Republican State Convention by Senator Quay and his lieutenants. Even the most radical opponents of the Senator concede that he will control the convention, and that the ticket and platform will be framed in accordance with his wishes.

The nominees will be Lieut. Col. James E. Barnett of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for State Treasurer; J. Hay Brown of Lancaster for Supreme Court Judge, and Josiah R. Adams of Philadelphia for Superior Court Judge. The platform will indorse the administrations of President McKinley and Gov. Stone, and pledge the party to a reduction in the expenditures of the departments of the State Government. Gen. Frank Reeder of Easton will succeed Attorney General Elkin, who retires of his own accord, as Chairman of the State Committee. The convention will not be largely attended on account of it being an off year, and there is every indication that it will dispose of its business in short order.

Senator Quay is on the ground, and he will attend the convention as a delegate from Beaver County, while his colleague, Senator Penrose, will represent the Eighth Philadelphia District, and serve as Chairman. State Senators William Flinn of Allegheny, David Martin of Philadelphia, and William Sproul of Chester are the most active anti-Quay leaders in the last Legislature, who are here to watch the preliminaries of the convention. Senator Flinn will be Chairman of the Alleghany delegation, and Senator Martin will not be a member of the convention, this being the first State Convention in which he has not been a delegate for a long time.

The anti-Quay men are apparently making no fight against the Quay programme, beyond the selection of Mr. Adams. A meeting of the anti-Quay leaders and their followers will be held to-morrow morning to determine upon a line of action. Some of the anti-Quay delegates will vote for Superior Court Judge, Dimner Beeber, of Philadelphia, an appointee of ex-Gov. Hastings, whose term expires on the first Monday of next January.

State Senator Flinn gave out a statement to-night to the effect that the Alleghany delegates further agreed to oppose any resolution favoring Senator Quay's reelection to the United States Senate, or any action of the committee commending Gov. Stone for his appointment of Senator Quay.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 23.—A. H. Longino of Washington County was to-day nominated for Governor of Mississippi by the Democratic State Convention without opposition. Powell and Montgomery decided last night to pull out of the race. This stampeded the forces of the opposition and to-day Critze and Vardaman decided to withdraw.

The platform indorses the declaration of principles of the Chicago Convention in 1896 and declares W. J. Bryan to be the ablest exponent of those principles. Of trusts the platform says:

"We enter our solemn protest against the encroachment upon Government affairs by aggregated capital in the form of trusts and combines, as being inimical to the best interests of the masses of the people and the cause of free and untrammeled government, and express ourselves as unalterably determined to aid by all possible and proper means the control or destruction of these enemies of good government."

DEMOCRATIC BOLTERS MEET.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—At the first meeting of the bolting Democrats' Central Committee this afternoon at the Louisville Hotel there was a full attendance. The State Executive Committee was authorized to appoint a Campaign Committee to be composed of one man from each of the eleven Congressional Districts and five from the State at large, the appointments to be subject to revision by the State Central Committee.

The Rev. E. O. Guerrant, who is on the bolting ticket for Superintendent of Public Instruction, withdrew, stating that he was too old to begin mixing politics with religion. The Rev. G. C. Overstreet of Spencer County was placed on the ticket to succeed him.

MYSTERY OF A TROLLEY CAR.

Capt. Westervelt of the Church Street Police Station tried in vain to unravel a mysterious case last night, but had to give up the job. It was that of Morris Arnowitz, twenty-one years old, a conductor on an Eighth Avenue electric car, which stopped in front of the police station about 11:30 o'clock on the way down.

Arnowitz was bathed in blood, which flowed from three long cuts on his head. The cuts were each over five inches long, and there was one on each side of his head near the temple, the third being very deep and on the back of the head. When the car came to a stop Arnowitz was standing in front of the forward seat and next to the partition which incloses the front end. The seats, as well as the floor, were red with his blood stains.

Doorman Garrison found the conductor's cap under a seat near the rear of the car, but, notwithstanding all this, Arnowitz insisted that he did not know how or where he had received his injuries. To Capt. Westervelt, to Sergt. Walsh, to an Inspector of the road, and to his motorman, James Dirken, all his replies were alike—"I do not know how I got hurt." The last fare he collected, he said, was at Fourteenth Street, and he claimed that he had no row with any one.

Dirken said that when he stopped the car at the curve near the corner of Fulton and Greenwich Streets, he waited for the bell to go ahead, but as it did not sound, he looked around, and then for the first time he saw Arnowitz, bare-headed and bleeding. He hurried around the curve and stopped the car at the police station, and the doorman helped the man inside. An ambulance call was sent to Hudson Street Hospital, and Surgeon Baily responded. Twenty stitches were taken in Arnowitz's head.

Dirken stated in the police station that he had brought another motorman down from the stables at Fiftieth Street to Warren Street, where he slowed up for him to get off, and that at that time the conductor was all right. No trucks had been run into, and had Arnowitz's head come in contact with an elevated railroad pillar it would have been impossible for him to have received the cuts he did.

The motorman and conductor were sent up to the stables later, where the mystery may be unraveled. In the meantime the police will try to find out something more about it.

IS SURPRISED WITH A FORTUNE.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 23.—Gus Leimer, who works at the Peoria Arms Company, will probably not load shells for hunters after his return from Little Rock, Ark. He was called there to-day by a banker who is custodian of a fortune of about $20,000 awaiting him.

In 1878 Leimer's parents ran a boarding house in Little Rock. Andrew Koch, an aged German, was cared for by the family, nursed through his illness, and his body was cared for after death.

Recently the estate was settled up, and the will disclosed that Koch left $20,000 to the heirs of the boarding house keeeper.

SUING BANKERS FOR SERVICES.

William A. Gaston, Frederick E. Snow, and Richard M. Saltonstall, lawyers in Boston under the firm name of Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall, have brought suit in the United States Circuit Court for this district to recover $8,745.56 from John H. Davis, Jennings S. Cox, and Benjamin G. Talbot, bankers in this city under the firm name of John H. Davis & Co.

In the bill of complaint it is alleged that between May 11 and June 5 of this year the plaintiffs rendered legal services and advice to the defendants in securing the consolidation of certain breweries in Boston, under the title of the Boston Breweries Company, and also in the issuing of the securities of the company.

NO AUTHORITY FOR RAMAPO CONTRACT

Continued from Page 1.

don, has—an exclusive water supply of its own.

COMPANY'S CHARTER DEFINED.

"Even if it be suggested by the supporters of the Ramapo contract that confers the power upon that company and also upon the City of New York to enter into such a contract, and if the title of the Ramapo Water Company be sufficient within the limitations of the Constitution in this hidden manner to affect the charter of every city throughout the State—even supposing such suggestions to be correct—still it is true that these provisions of the charter of the Ramapo Water Company have been repealed so far as they conflict with the provisions of the Greater New York charter.

"The foregoing view of the power of the City of New York in respect of its water supply is fully sustained by the views of the Charter Commissioners embodied in the report of the Committee on Draft and the full report made by the commission which prepared the charter, e. g., in the final report the commission says:

"'In respect of the large and costly range of public works comprised in the general term "local or public improvements," the charter provides in one respect a different and more appropriate but equally effective check. It creates a Board of Public Improvements, referred to below, which has jurisdiction over the bridges, streets, avenues, the water and sewer systems, and the like, of the city. It is clear that such works ought to be primarily determined by expert authority, so that they may be developed upon a fixed plan and designed and constructed in accordance with the highest attainable scientific skill. The charter, therefore, provides in general that the initiative in such improvements shall be taken by the Board of Public Improvements, requiring, however, that works of great magnitude and cost shall have also the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and of three-fourths vote of the people's representatives in the Municipal Assembly, with a veto power in the Mayor, and with power in five-sixths of all of the Municipal Assembly to override the Mayor's veto.

"These provisions, requiring respectively the sanction of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and of the Board of Public Improvements and the sanction of the Municipal Assembly, and subjecting the ordinances of the Municipal Assembly relating to them to the veto power of the Mayor unless overridden by a five-sixths vote, will, in the judgment of the commission, while giving the city the necessary power of development, render it substantially safe from serious abuse.'

PROPOSED CONTRACT AGAIN VOID.

"Another vital objection to the proposed contract is found in Sections 149 and 1,541. The express provision of the charter is that no expenses shall be incurred nor debts created unless an appropriation shall have been previously made therefor. So, in Section 149, it is expressly provided that 'no contract hereafter made, (except in relation to local improvements not here applicable,) shall be binding or of any force unless the Controller shall indorse thereon his certificate that there remains a balance unexpended and applicable, or an appropriation or fund applicable thereto sufficient to pay the estimated expense of executing such contract as certified by the officers making the same.'

"A mere administrative officer, like the Water Commissioner, not elected by the people, has no power under the charter of the City of New York to incur a debt for $5,000,000 a year, or any other sum, unless there has first been made an appropriation by the elected representatives of the people.

"When the scheme of the charter and its provisions are carefully studied, it will be seen that the checks which that charter has provided in requiring the concurrent action of the Board of Public Improvements, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and of the Municipal Assembly are all-sufficient to protect the city against this Ramapo scheme and the supposed power of one administrative officer not elected by the people, by the mere sanction of a majority of the Board of Public Improvements (also not elected by the people) to overturn the express provisions of the charter and the long-established policy of the city, in pursuance of which it has already expended more than a hundred millions of dollars in acquiring a water system of its own."

MR. COLER FEELS CONFIDENT.

After receiving Judge Dillon's opinion, which is backed by decisions of the courts covering every point, Controller Coler stated that he was perfectly satisfied that the opponents of the grab would be victorious. He does not believe that the Board of Public Improvements—even its persistent President—can longer support the contract in the face of this opinion, and he is convinced the action on the scheme will not be urged. In the meantime his experts are investigating the subject from an engineering point of view. For the first time since the discussion began, the officials of the Ramapo Company yesterday placed their maps of the water-shed at the disposal of the chief engineer of the Department of Finance, Eugene McLean, who, in the twenty-five years he has served in that capacity, has made a study of water problems. Mr. McLean pored over these maps all day, but did not present his conclusions to the Controller.

A peculiar feature of the controversy is the reluctance with which the Ramapo Company's officials accede to the request of the Controller for information bearing on the subject. The haste with which the company, through its supporters in the Board of Public Improvements, sought to railroad the city into the contract was explained yesterday, when THE NEW YORK TIMES published a dispatch from Kingston, in which it was positively shown that the Ramapo Company's options expire on April 1 of next year. A significant point in this connection was that these options on farms were purchased at ridiculously low prices, $65 being the largest amount paid. None of the opponents of the steal would comment on this feature of the matter yesterday beyond saying that it only evidenced what they had said previously, that the company was a "paper" corporation, and that its existence depended entirely upon the proposed contract with this city.

TRUAX INTERVIEW RECALLED.

In this connection it is appropriate to allude to an interview with Judge Charles Henry Truax, one of the Directors of the company, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on June 20, 1895, on the subject of the increased powers granted to the company by the act signed by Gov. Morton on June 12 of that year. In this interview Judge Truax assumed the responsibility for the drafting of the law, which, he then said, was substantially a re-enactment of the acts of 1880, 1881, and 1883. "I am certain," Judge Truax said, "that the bill was not rushed or assisted by ex-Senator Platt or his son. I don't believe the ex-Senator knew such a bill was before the Legislature, and his son, I am certain, did not move in its behalf. They certainly had no reason to advance it."

At that time a member of the company said that there was $1,000,000 of capital behind the company.

The enormity of the plan to loot the city by means of the Ramapo contract was shown yesterday when the Aqueduct Commission published in The City Record its report for the quarter ending on June 30 last. According to this report the cost of the new aqueduct to date is given as $39,390,147. The entire cost of the old and new aqueducts for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was about $86,000,000, and from these the city derives annually $4,800,000 in rents, or about 6 per cent. on the investment.

CITY CLUB ACTS ON THE DEAL.

Will Oppose Contract with the Ramapo Company—Mr. Pryor Says Sections of the Charter Conflict.

There was a meeting last night of the Municipal Government Committee of the City Club, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Slicer. The club put itself on record as being opposed to the making of a contract between the City of New York and the Ramapo Water Company. Among the members of the committee present were Secretary James W. Pryor, John P. Faure, William C. Le Genere, Oswald Garrison Villard, Alderman Howard P. Okie, and C. C. Nadal. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Municipal Government Committee of the City Club of New York is opposed to the execution of the proposed contract between the City of New York and a private water company for an increase in the city's water supply, and advocates the continuance of the present policy of municipal ownership and operation of all the city's water works.

Resolved, That the attention of the municipal officers be called to the investigation made by the City Club of New York two years ago, which demonstrated, upon unimpeachable scientific authority, that an enormous amount of water flowing into the mains is lost through neglected leaks in the pipe system; that an easy, certain, and inexpensive system of detecting and stopping such leakage is available, and that the saving of the water so lost would, in effect, double the available supply.

Resolved, That all citizens and taxpayers be urged to demand that an inexpensive system of detecting and stopping such leakage be adopted before the city is committed to large expenditure for additional supply.

Secretary Pryor reported to the committee that he had made a digest of the provisions of the Greater New York charter, which bear upon the making of contracts between the city and private corporations for water supply. In his report Mr. Pryor stated that there was great conflict between the various sections of the charter bearing upon the subject. The sections given were Nos. 457, 471, 472, 474, 415, 416, 149, 230, 1,542, and the last sentence of 1,541. In concluding his report Mr. Pryor said:

"No attempt is made here to reconcile all the above provisions of the charter, or to determine their final effect upon the proposition to bind the city for a long term of years by a contract for water made by the Water Supply Commissioner, with no other sanction than the approval of the Board of Public Improvements. It is evident, however, that the provisions of the charter upon this subject are not perfectly clear and simple, and that they must receive very careful attention before the legality of the proposed action can be determined."

It was also decided at the meeting to appoint a committee to represent the club at the hearing before the Board of Public Improvements. The committee will avail itself of the services of several engineers who will also be present at the hearing, and who will give expert opinion to the board on leakage, &c. A communication will also be sent to Gov. Roosevelt, containing all the data which the club has gathered on the subject of water supply, with the idea of bringing about, if possible, some legislative action on the right of the city to acquire the watershed, instead of private corporations. Dr. Slicer will name the members of the committee to represent the club at the hearing.

MR. DE WITT EXPLAINS CHARTER

Says the Terms of That Document Give the City Every Power to Defeat the Water Steal.

William C. De Witt of Brooklyn, who was prominently identified with the work of framing the Greater New York charter said yesterday:

"The charter of Greater New York provides expressly for the ownership by the city of the water works, and I believe the powers granted in the charter arm the city with the power of eminent domain and give to it the right to go into court and acquire land and water rights anywhere in the State of New York. This method is described in great detail in the charter, and the idea that it may be subverted by magnifying and distorting Section No. 471 of the instrument so as to allow the Board of Public Improvements to contribute in any large degree to our permanent water supply is preposterous.

"Section 471 of the charter is applicable only to incidental cases of small or temporary supplies, such as contracts with individual owners of ponds or streams or existing water works.

"The charter consists of 1,630 sections, and the public generally reads a section without considering the others. I have no doubt whatever that the proceedings to give the contract to the Ramapo Company are unauthorized by the charter. The scheme is void and invalid.

"Section 471 was not my original draft of the charter. It was inserted in the revision of that document. So far as I know it was taken from the Consolidation act of the old charter of New York, and personally I know nothing further concerning its origin.

"So far as I am concerned, I am entirely and absolutely in favor of ownership by the city of all the works that are necessary for the people to secure—lighting, railroad, and water facilities.

"While I do not know who is responsible for the insertion of the water contract section of the charter, I know that after we had reviewed the last revised document of the charter we had inserted a clause which obliged bidders or contractors who would supply water to the city to have their bids among the lowest."

RAMAPO GRAB IN CATSKILLS.

From 150,000 to 200,000 Acres Under Option—The Big Honk Falls Dam.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 23.—There are from 150,000 to 200,000 acres of farm and forest lands in Ulster, Delaware, and Greene Counties under option by the Ramapo Water Company. Options have also been secured on thousands of acres of lands in Schoharie, Albany, Dutchess, Putnam, and Orange Counties. The Ramapo Water Company has secured the rights to the watersheds in all of the several counties mentioned. For more than a year people throughout Ulster County have wondered to what use the monster dam near Napanoch, the site of the State Reformatory, was to be put.

The dam is the second largest in the United States, and impounds a quantity of water second only to that impounded by the great dam at Holyoke, Mass. It is called the Honk Falls Dam, and is supposed to belong to the Honk Falls Electrical and Power Company, a concern in which some local capitalists are interested. Now it is stated that the Ramapo Water Company is the real owner of the big dam. The Ramapo Company has all of the lands and water rights procurable along the Rondout Creek and its tributaries under option.

At Dashville Falls, Rifton, Eddyville, and other places there are great falls of water. This power, it is thought, will be utilized by the company. Although the options secured in Ulster and in most of the other counties will expire on April 1, 1900, the Ramapo Company has arranged to have some options renewed at that time upon the payment of a small additional fee.

Brooklyn League Against the Deal.

An executive meeting of the Brooklyn League was held in the Real Estate Exchange, that borough, yesterday. A resolution offered by Alfred T. White, formerly City Works Commissioner of Brooklyn, expressing the cordial appreciation by the league of the efforts of Controller Coler in opposing the Ramapo water contract, was adopted. It was resolved that the Chairman of the Committee on Legal Procedure should confer with Mr. Coler as to the best means of defeating the scheme of the Ramapo Company.

RAMAPO RAMIFICATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A considerable portion of Republican citizens of New York were duped two years ago by the local machine into the belief that the dignity of their party required a regular Mayoral candidate, even though the race was hopeless, and that Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy had given a magnificent example of unselfish loyalty to the party by allowing himself to be its rallying centre. Now that a flood of light is being cumulatively thrown on the secret councils of both parties during the recent municipal campaign, instead of thoughts of the "dignity" of the party arise before us realizations of the treachery and iniquity of the controllers of that party, and in place of visions of "unselfish loyalty" of a martyr, we are shocked to observe the selfish baseness of a tool of conspirators.

In fact the proceedings and policy of the Republican city machine during that memorable campaign were so strange and shrouded in so much mystery, that, while no outsider seemed to be in possession of precise and authentic facts, still early in the campaign rumors of crookedness developed, and the charge that that machine had entered into a deal with Tammany Hall was repeatedly and vigorously made. Recent exposures seem to justify us in treating as positive facts what we only surmise to be such. The sentiment in favor of Seth Low was so strong that it was certain that he would be elected by a good majority if he had the indorsement of the Republican machine. But this machine had no desire to see the election of a man from whom it could expect no partisan or private favors, and who would certainly frustrate the consummation of the Ramapo water job, but it very skillfully used its apparent power to cause Low's election and Van Wyck's defeat as a club over Tammany in forcing it to come to terms, not merely as to the division of patronage, but rather as to the giving away of contracts sounding in millions of dollars.

Was the Ramapo job definitely spoken of and was an agreement to fasten it upon the city concluded between the two machines? The ground for the consummation of that job had been well prepared. Platt had given the Ramapo Company all the powers within the grant of his legislators. The job was so uppermost in the minds of Gen. Tracy and Mr. S. B. Dutcher of the Charter Commission, that a carefully worded section was inserted therein to make smooth sailing for it in passing the straits of the Municipal Government. The interest which the Republican politicians had in the scheme and the magnitude of the boodle anticipated, doubtless led them to come to very definite terms with Tammany Hall. This is a very significant statement from Controller Coler in to-day's TIMES: "This question has more behind it than any that has come before the people in years, and I do not doubt that if the entire truth were revealed, a scandal which would make the Tweed ring look like a glorified angel by comparison, would result." It was the Ramapo job which led the Republican machine to reject Seth Low and to place Benjamin F. Tracy as a dummy and scarecrow candidate—Gen. Tracy, who had been the friend, legal adviser, and President of the Ramapo concern—which caused the defeat of Seth Low and the election of the officials who are about to consummate their ante-election deal.

When there is so much political corruption around us, we are led to suspect every move that has lately been made by either party. Was the Ramapo job behind the Mazet investigation committee, too? Did Platt order the appointment of this committee to harass and force Tammany Hall to redeem its ante-election pledges? Did he do it to repel the suspicion of commercial intimacy with Croker by showing political hostility to him? The ramifications of this Ramapo scandal seem to cover a very wide territory. The whole business only demonstrates that both parties are equally corrupt, dirty, and treacherous, and that the Republican machine can be trusted no more than the Democratic machine in the conduct of our municipal affairs. In view of these circumstances, it strikes me that it is rather inopportune, if not utterly impudent and impertinent, for the Republican City Committee to extend the olive branch to the Citizens' Union and invite it to join hands in a campaign against Tammany Hall. The Citizens' Union understands well that the object of the Republican machine is in the first place, to secure for its candidates the mantle of Citizens' Union respectability, and in the next place to discredit and cause the gradual self-extinction of the Union. The Union will decline all such alliances with parties which it was organized to resist. G. S. K.

New York, Aug. 22, 1899.

WOMAN LEAPS FROM A WINDOW.

Mrs. Henrietta Becker, a Patient in a Sanitarium, Jumps to the Ground and Dies.

Mrs. Henrietta Becker, a patient in a private sanitarium and hospital at 241 West Forty-fourth Street, jumped from a third-story window yesterday morning and died three hours later from the injuries received.

Mrs. Becker, who was thirty-nine years old and lived at Union Hill, N. J., was admitted to the institution on Tuesday to undergo two operations. The same evening the attending physicians performed one successfully. When the woman revived from the effects of the ether she was informed that only one operation had been performed, and that it would be necessary for her to be operated on again.

Mrs. Becker seemed to be greatly affected by the announcement as she thought that the doctors would perform the double operations at one time. Two nurses were placed in attendance, and during the night it was noticed that the patient became very much disturbed over the announcement. Yesterday morning, shortly after 8 o'clock, she suddenly left her bed, and, running to a window, jumped out.

The woman fell into the yard of No. 239, adjoining the institution, and was picked up unconscious. An examination showed that nearly half of the woman's bones had been broken, and that she could not possibly survive the injuries. Three hours after jumping the woman died.

Coroner Bausch was notified of the death and at once started an investigation. He has ordered an autopsy to be performed on the woman's body to determine the exact cause of death.

The institution is owned by Mrs. Ida C. Nahm, and is managed by her husband Simon. Last night Mrs. Nahm was not at the institution, and her husband refused all information except to say that the woman was a patient of Dr. James E. Maher of 236 West Forty-fourth Street. At the request of Coroner Bausch Detectives Sheehan and Lockwood of the West Forty-seventh Street Station investigated the cause of the woman's death and found the facts to be as stated.

DEWEY ONCE TAKEN PRISONER.

Captured When a Lieutenant in 1863 by the Confederates.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Texas, Aug. 23.—When Dewey was a Lieutenant with the Banks expedition in 1863, the gunboat Mississippi was set on fire by the Confederates, and Dewey and 380 men escaped and entered a sugar mill.

Capt. J. J. McDaniel, now a cotton merchant at Mineola, says of this incident: "We crossed to the mill only after them, and captured Lieut. Dewey and the marines, and took them to Port Hudson. As there was no place to keep them, they were afterward exchanged." Dewey was with Farragut at the time. McDaniel, therefore, has the distinction of having been the only man to take Dewey as prisoner of war.

AUTOMOBILES IN MONTCLAIR.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 23.—The automobile fad has reached this place. Several wealthy residents have purchased them, and a general improvement of the streets is being advocated. The citizens believe that the horseless vehicles will soon be seen on the streets here in large numbers.

Thomas A. Edison in an interview the other day said that they will be sold for a few hundred dollars in a very short time. Dr. Henry Power was the first resident to purchase a carriage, and his example has been followed by Kirk Brown and others living here.

Receiver for Ogdensburg Company.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Judge Thompson of the United States Circuit Court to-day appointed Percival W. Clement of Rutland, Vt., receiver of the Ogdensburg Transportation Company on the application of Frederick H. Prince. The action was begun in Massachusetts, the ground being the default by the company in the payment of $15,000 to the Sinking Fund Trustees.

Baltimore and Ohio Cuts Rates.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The Baltimore and Ohio to-day took a hand in the rate war by meeting the Erie's rate of $14 for the round trip to New York.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:18	Sun sets	6:45
Moon rises	8:24		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	9:51	Gov. Isl'd.	10:16
H. Gate	...		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:12	Gov. Isl'd.	10:36
H. Gate	12:12		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etona, La Plata	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koarven, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

Dalecarlia, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hilary, Para, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		9:30 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, New Foundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to 6:30 P. M. Aug. 26. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. Aug. 28. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 31 at 6:30 P. M., or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Sept. 31. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 35 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, July 25; Shanghai, July 29; Yokohama, Aug. 5, and Honolulu, Aug. 15, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Doric, are due to arrive in New York on Sunday, Aug. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 24.

Alliance, Colon, Aug. 17.
Gardenia, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
Island, Christiansand, Aug. 10.
Matthew Bedlington, Gibraltar, Aug. 8.
Panama, Pauillac, Aug. 7.
Switzerland, Antwerp, Aug. 3.
Wineland, Shields, Aug. 10.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

Astrakhan, Shields, Aug. 11.
Britannic, Liverpool, Aug. 16.
Macduff, Gibraltar, Aug. 11.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Aug. 18.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 19.
Exeter City, Swansea, Aug. 12.
Hindoo, Hull, Aug. 13.
La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 19.
St. Louis, Southampton, Aug. 19.

SUNDAY, AUG. 27.

St. Andrew, Antwerp, Aug. 15.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 17.
Honorius, Greenock, Aug. 13.
Mesaba, London, Aug. 17.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Aug. 14.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

Altai, Port Limon, Aug. 22.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Aug. 17.
Southwark, Antwerp, Aug. 19.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 17.

Arrived.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Mirow, Bremen, Southampton, and Cherbourg Aug. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Inside the Bar at 1:58 A. M., 24th.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Kirkby, Cape Haiti Aug. 4, Port au Prince 5th, Petit Goave 7th, Jeremie 8th, Aux Cayes 9th, Jacmel 10th, and Santa Marta 16th, with mdse. and one passenger to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Nichols, Middlesborough Aug. 8, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS New Orleans, Gager, New Orleans, six days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Salamanca, Reynolds, Marseilles Aug. 12 and Curacao 14th, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Ballett. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston Aug. 16 and Key West 19th, with mdse. and passengers ot C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Star of

The Wanamaker Store.

Just What You Expect

IN the country you watch the golden-rod for notice of the coming Autumn—in the city you watch Wanamaker's. Sure as the processes of nature are the movements at Wanamaker's. Thus you may already find whole flocks of harbingers that tell of departing Summer and approaching Autumn. Have you seen the new Neckties for women, imported; or the Outing Hats, or the Golf Capes, or the Women's Ready Made Costumes? Read on and find some details of the latter. Already public approval confirms the wisdom of this early gathering of desirable goods. And the Fall trade starts with a *bang*.

At $10—Women's suits, ready made, of worsted serge, with snug fitting jacket; habit back new style skirt.
At $12—Women's suits, ready made, of black camel's-hair herringbone cheviot, with shaped jacket and new style skirt.
At $16.50—Women's suits, ready made, of black twilled cheviot, with shaped jacket and new style side-stitched skirt.
At $17—Women's suits, ready made, of iron gray camel's-hair cheviot, with shaped jacket and overdraped skirt, scalloped and stitched.
At $21—Women's suits, ready made, of black Venetian; latest cut; plain finish.
At $22.50—Women's suits, ready made, of Napoleon gray reversible cloth, with plaid back. Snug fitting jacket and new style skirt, both skeleton; edges of jacket and skirt finished with multiple stitching.
At $30—Women's suits, ready made, of gray camel's-hair cheviot; with fly-front, snug shaped jacket and latest cut plain skirt.
At $45—Women's suits, ready made, of fine black Venetian with double-breasted, snug fitting jacket, silk lined and faced, and habit back plain skirt.
Our entire stock of woolen ready-made suits for women are tailor-made, and have all the impress of very high-class tailoring.

Golf Capes for Women

The growing demand will continue. The Golf Cape fills a practical need and has come to stay. For ocean voyage, for carriage use, for walking in cold weather, for the golf field when the mercury goes down, it is most useful. The Wanamaker stock of Golf Capes is full and rich.

The first foreign styles are just here. All are double-faced cloths with plaid backs, some only one cape of a kind. Late on there will be more, but never will there be a prettier choice than now. Prices, $5.50, $6, $6.75, $9, $10, $12, $13.50, $22.50, $24, $25, $30.

More Black Dress Goods This time the news is of all-wool cheviots. 1,200 yards of these goods of proper weight and style of twill to be worn the coming Autumn. Tailors turn out their best fitting garments from this fabric. These were made to sell for $1.25 a yard. Their successors will sell for at least that much. This lot only at $1. 56 in. wide.
Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Men's and Women's Hosiery Here are two lots, each comprising new desirable styles, all at the uniform price, 25c. That's less than half the value of some, considerably lower than the prices of any elsewhere:
25c.—Men's half hose of fast black cotton, with white polka dots; some with verticle colored silk stripes, or with clocks; also half hose of fine lisle thread in stripes or plaids; or in cadet blue lisle thread, silk striped and embroidered. 25c. a pair for any of these, though the values are 35c., 50c. and 35c.
25c.—Women's fine lisle thread stockings, plain or ribbed, in sizes 9 to 10; with black boots and light colored tops; also stockings with striped tops in various color combinations, that are generally admired. These can't be found anywhere else for less than 35c.
Broadway.

Women's Handkerchiefs, Half Prices The usual transition-time story. A new shipment from Belfast demands all the room available. The new-comers are no better than these odd lots—there is no better than best. But they are new; and favor is fickle. In consequence: All-linen, perfect handkerchiefs, hemstitched or embroidered, to be cleared away at half prices.
Hemstitched 25c and 35c. handkerchiefs, 12½c. each.
Embroidered 35c. and 50c. handkerchiefs, 18c. each.
Broadway.

Candies—Good and Pure Though Very Cheap If you haven't tried these Cream Blocks, there's a treat in store for you. Little squares of delicious cream candy, assorted in vanilla, chocolate, rose, lemon, lime and mint flavors, at 18c. a pound. Usually, and after next week, 25c.
Then there are these three sorts at 20c. a pound each, though yesterday they were selling at 30c.:
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows.
Chocolate-covered Caramels.
Chocolate-covered Cream Cherries.
Basement.

"Everybody's Magazine" This latest arrival in the ten-cent monthly field gets a prominent display on the magazine table in the Book Store, and the welcome that a worthy newcomer deserves.
It is a light, bright, snappy periodical, full of short stories and pictures, and with half-a-dozen new features that you will like. Ten Cents a Copy, or a Dollar a year.
The Book Store, Ninth street.

Odd Bedsteads Oddly Priced There are 82 of them here whose mission it now is to grace bedrooms in the homes of that many early comers to-day. All are of wood, ash and oak, all are in the latest designs, and all are priced at exactly half their actual value. Some can be matched with bureaus and washstands,—the majority, however, are odd. 15 styles are shown. Here are some prices and values:
28 Ash Bedsteads, at $2; were $4.
9 Ash Bedsteads, at $2; were $4.
5 Oak Bedsteads, at $4; were $8.
8 Oak Bedsteads, at $5; were $10.
10 Oak Bedsteads, at $6; were $12.
Fourth floor.

Pillow Shams There's a very good sort here, of cambric, with deep hem, and prettily braided centre, that is selling at 65c. Ten cents more for some of fine lawn. Another advance of ten cents for a better grade of cambric. And with little upward steps prices rise to $12.50. In so varied a gathering you are sure to suit yourself in styles and prices.
Tenth street.

Jewelry and Articles for Desk And Toilet Table, 25c. Each We sold about 3000 pieces of these knick-knacks in three days last week. We are pleased to repeat the offering. Same class of goods at the same little prices. Not an article in the collection that is not cheap,—many that sell regularly at prices up to 75c. On a Tenth Street aisle to-day you'll find a table filled with them, all at 25c. each:—
Gold and Silver Plated Ware—Miniature Brooches, Hat Pins and Scarf Pins; Cameo Brooches and Hat Pins; Waist and Skirt Pin Sets, 3 in each; Cuff Links and Pins, Pin Sets with chains, Crystal Fan Chains, Lorgnette Chains, Plain Bracelets with lock and key.
Imitation Shell—Pompadour, Empire, Chignon, and Side Combs.
With Sterling Silver Handles—Hooks, Files, Shoe Horns, Curlers.
Glass, with Sterling Tops—Tooth Brush, Tooth Powder and Hair-Pin Bottles, and Salve Jars.

Tooth Brushes And Hair Brushes Tooth brushes from Japan. Clean, strong and efficient, with pretty fancy handles. The regular prices,—20c. and 25c. each,—would undervalue them. And solid-back hair brushes, light and lasting, with genuine bristles. This way:
Tooth Brushes, 10c. Each
Hair Brushes, 25c. and 50c. Each
Main Aisle.

Sateen Petticoats These are all black. Mostly of heavy sateen — the kinds that will be needed in a week or two. They are attractive, with various styles of ruffles and flounces and bands, and far from expensive. Some at 85c., others at $1, at $1.25 and up to $2.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

INSANE ASYLUM SCANDAL.

California Lunacy Commission Charges Superintendent with Many Crimes, Including Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 23.—Gov. Gage to-day presented to the Lunacy Commission his report of the investigation into the management of the insane asylum at Agnews.

Much of the report is unprintable. It charges Dr. Sponagle, Medical Superintendent of the asylum, with many crimes, including assault and murder. He was removed, and Dr. J. H. Crane of Santa Anna, Cal., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Drs. Stocking and Crystal were charged with incompetency, and were also removed.

STAGE ROBBERS GET $5,000.

Mine Manager Gives Up His Gold Dust to Four Men.

DILLON, Mont., Aug. 23.—The stage between Salmon City and Red Rock was held up yesterday half a mile inside the Idaho line, eighty miles from here, by four men. H. T. Reilly, manager of the dredge company working on the old McNutt property near Salmon City, Idaho, was a passenger. He had more than $5,000 in gold dust, which he was bringing to Dillon. The robbers took it, and then, mounting horses, which were concealed in the timber, escaped. Sheriff Pile and Deputies have left for Bannock in pursuit.

MR. ROOT IS DETERMINED

Says Every Enlisted Soldier Will Go to the Philippines.

GEN. OTIS MAY BE DEPOSED

Secretary Says Nothing About It, but the Rumor Exists in Washington —Departments Are Active.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Root's visit to the President has not made him any less reticent concerning his purpose than he has been at all times since he took charge of the War Department. But, it is said, even the most businesslike and prudent Secretary cannot undertake a policy involving the direction of large numbers of subordinate departments without indicating, in a measure, whether his course is to be a procrastinating one or one demanding great activity in all the bureaus. Commentators, judging by the renewed activity in all the branches of the department, which is observed of each branch by the other, say a much more active policy has already been begun under Mr. Root's direction than has prevailed for many months.

When Mr. Alger undertook to raise the first ten regiments of volunteers, very little stimulation of the effort was traceable to the head of the War Department. There was no waste of time, however, and the men were raised quite as soon as was expected. It is not denied that the new Secretary of War urged the raising of the ten additional regiments, and not only insisted that they should be enlisted, but that they should be provided for, so that the enlistment of the last recruit would not anticipate the providing of arms and equipments for all of the men authorized by the President, either in the Philippines or wherever they might be held in readiness for service, at home or abroad.

The arrangements being made by the Quartermaster General contemplate full provision for the transportation of all the new men if they shall be needed, so that every available man can be landed in Manila before Christmas day. Already the schedules have been made out for the departures of the transports to carry the first ten regiments of volunteers. By simply extending the orders to the same ships, and to others to be chartered if necessary, they return to San Francisco to take out the newer ten regiments.

It is evidently anticipated at the War Department that the early operations of Gen. Otis's troops will result in such a suppression of the Tagalo revolt that it will not be necessary to send out the entire force preparing for service. But Mr. Root, it is asserted, will not take any chances of that sort. He is not unmindful of the repeated reports of the difficulty discovered in making permanent headway against the Filipinos, and he is determined, so they say, to enforce the policy of the President to extinguish the revolt first and inaugurate a pacific policy afterward, without leaving the fighting Filipinos any sort of doubt as to whether the United States is resolute enough and has sufficient power to hold to the course which the Spanish desire for war has made necessary.

While Gen. Otis is to remain in command, it is learned, people here say, that at the same moment he discovers that a change of heads has been effected in the War Department he will find a change of policy has also, in a measure, been determined upon by the new head. Gen. Otis is not to be shorn of any command, but he is to be impressed with the fact that the Administration desires and expects that he shall make the best account of the opportunities with which he is intrusted.

There is much ground for believing the stories of the sedentary life led by the commanding General, that the War Department, without subjecting him to public criticism, will admonish him that the prime object to be achieved is to crush the armed Filipinos, and afterward to attend to the minute things in civil administration that critics say might be left to subordinates with great advantage to the Government.

Secretary Root returned to the city to-night from his visit to the President at Lake Champlain. He went at once to his apartments at the Arlington Hotel, and during the evening spent some time with Gen. Corbin and Acting Secretary Meiklejohn. The Secretary was reticent in speaking for publication of his conference with the President. The matters discussed, he said, were such as would ordinarily be taken up at a Cabinet meeting, and involved no great departures from the policy already in force respecting the Philippines.

That the campaign in the Philippines is to be pushed vigorously and promptly is evident from a remark the Secretary made. He was determined, he said, that every man belonging to the twenty regiments of volunteers now being recruited shall eat his Christmas dinner in that country. This statement was brought out by a reference to the published report that ten of these regiments were to be held in the United States as a reserve force.

Regarding the reports that Gen. Wesley Merritt, who has also been at Lake Champlain in conference with the President and his War Secretary, is to succeed Gen. Otis in command of the troops in the Philippines, Secretary Root was non-committal. He evaded all questions on this point and declined to make any positive statement whatever in regard to the subject.

The Secretary's attention was called to reports of fresh propositions for treating with the insurgents with a view to peaceful settlement of the war in the Philippines. He had not heard officially of these, although he expressed himself as being glad if such a solution of the difficulties could be brought about.

OTIS BARS THE CHINESE.

The Peking Government Is Much Exercised Over His Application of the Exclusion Laws.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The State Department has been informed through a diplomatic channel that Gen. Otis has applied the Chinese exclusion laws to the Philippines. The information was a surprise to the authorities here, both State and military, as the matter has been under consideration for some time, and it was not known that Gen. Otis had put the exclusion laws into force.

The first intimation in that direction came in a dispatch received a few days ago from the Chinese Consul at Manila, telling the Chinese Legation here that the exclusion laws against Chinese had been applied to the Philippines. The dispatch was brought to the attention of the State Department, and inquiry made as to how the action was brought about, as the Chinese Government has been most solicitous, since American military control was established in the Philippines, that the United States exclusion laws should not be extended over the islands. The State Department knew nothing of such an extension, and made inquiry of the War Department. The military authorities, however, were equally without information as to Gen. Otis's course in this particular.

Accordingly, the Chinese officials were advised that any action taken by Gen. Otis in applying the exclusion laws to the Philippines was not the result of instructions sent from here, but was doubtless due to an exercise of his authority as Governor General of the Philippines. What further step the Chinese authorities will take has not been determined, as Minister Wu Ting Fang is out of the city for a few days. There is little doubt, however, that he will seek to have Gen. Otis's order held in abeyance until the authorities here pass upon the general question, which has been under consideration between the two Governments.

In this connection the State Department has received an important letter from Mr. Williams, our former Consul at Manila, who still remains there in a confidential capacity. He says the native Filipinos are strongly opposed to Chinese labor, and in his opinion the exclusion of the Chinese from the islands would materially aid in bringing the war to a close. He places the Chinese population at 52,000, which is considerably more than other estimates from official sources. The letter is dated July 26, and brings the situation up to recent date. It has been turned over to the War Department to be used in the general consideration of the exclusion question.

The Chinese Government has shown more anxiety as to the course of this Government toward the Chinese in the Philippines than toward those in Cuba or other parts of the world, mainly because the Philippines are so near China, and large numbers of Chinese are already established there. They carry on the bulk of the retail trade, have an extensive quarter in Manila, and send out traveling salesmen, carrying packs, to the remote interior of the islands. Some of the official reports, including those of Admiral Dewey, have paid a tribute to the work performed by the Chinese, and Naval Constructor Hobson has recently reported to the Navy Department on the value of Chinese labor in naval and commercial pursuits in the Far East.

This has led the Chinese officials here to believe that the exclusion laws would not be applied to the Philippines, and they are still hopeful that Gen. Otis's action will be a temporary move, incident to military occupation, and not part of the permanent policy of this Government in respect to the Islands.

The only action taken here as to the Chinese exclusion laws has been in ruling that they were not a part of the immigration laws, and did not apply to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

FUNSTON UNDER TREATMENT.

Letter Says the General Will Go to the Hospital and Might Not Return to Active Service.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—A letter to The Star dated Manila, July 16, says:

"Gen. Frederick Funston has been temporarily relieved from duty at San Fernando, and will go to the Second Reserve Hospital to receive treatment necessitated by the reopening of a wound incurred while in the Cuban army.

"It is thought Gen. Funston will not again return to active duty, as his term of service will expire Sept. 2, and he has requested and been granted permission to return to the United States with the Kansas regiment."

TRANSPORTS FOR SOLDIERS.

Quartermaster's Department Arranges for Transportation of Troops to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Quartermaster's Department of the army, which is employing every means at its disposal for the transportation of troops to the Philippines, has prepared the following statement on the subject:

"The following ships will be available to carry the first ten regiments and recruits to Manila, getting them there about the first of November:

"Puebla, Warren, Columbia, Charles Nelson, Sherman, Belgian King, Hancock, Grant, Tacoma, Sheridan, Glenogle, Pennsylvania, Valencia, and Zealandia, with probably two or three additional chartered vessels.

"The above will not interfere with getting the last ten regiments to Manila by the latter part of December. The Quartermaster's Department has in addition to the above ships for the purpose of carrying the second ten regiments the following: City of Para, Tartar, Ohio, Newport, Indiana, Morgan City, Senator, City of Sydney, St. Paul, and the Thomas, Logan, and Meade, from New York.

COL. DUVAL'S NEW COMMAND.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Lieut. Col. William P. Duval of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, now stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, has been offered and has accepted the Colonelcy of a new colored regiment which is to be organized for service in the Philippines.

Col. Duval was born in St. Mary's County, Md., in 1847, and was graduated from West Point in 1869. From 1872 until 1879 he was an instructor at West Point. In 1879 he was assigned to the Fifth Artillery as Lieutenant until promoted to a Captaincy in the First Artillery in March, 1898. In May, 1898, he was promoted to Major and Inspector General of Volunteers. In that same year he was appointed Acting Judge Advocate of the Second Army Corps, and on July 13, 1899, was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Regiment. His successor as Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-sixth will probably be Major Dyckman of the Twenty-sixth Infantry.

THEY GET PLACES AS OFFICERS.

Members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were much pleased yesterday to learn that three appointments to positions in the volunteer service of the United States had been allotted to men of that regiment, and that Col. Edward Duffy, in response to an invitation from Adjt. Gen. Andrews to select three officers for the volunteer service, had nominated Major Michael J. Spellman for Major and Lieuts. James Hugh Little and P. J. Sweeney for Lieutenants.

Major Spellman is senior Major of the Sixty-ninth, which he joined in March, 1893, having previously served in the Twenty-second Regiment. Lieut. Little began military service as a private in the Thirteenth Regiment. He also served in the Twenty-second, Thirty-second, and Fourteenth Regiments, in the last two as a commissioned officer. Lieut. Sweeney was commissioned during the Spanish war, and with the other two officers served with the Sixty-ninth until its return.

Ex-Surgeon William Duffield Bell of the Seventy-first Regiment has been appointed a Captain and Assistant Surgeon in the United States volunteers, and has gone to Fort Niagara, where he has been ordered to report to the Forty-second Regiment. Major Bell was the regimental Surgeon of the Seventy-first during its Cuban campaign, and made such a record for gallantry and devotion to duty that he received the brevet of Major. Major Bell enjoyed to a wonderful degree the confidence and affection of the men of the regiment.

CAPT. AUSTIN HAS DECLINED.

The announcement made yesterday that Capt. Elmore F. Austin, formerly of the Seventy-first Regiment and now on the staff of the Fifth Brigade of Gen. George Moore Smith, has declined the appointment of a Captain in one of the new volunteer regiments, caused general surprise throughout the regiment and the National Guard.

Capt. Austin is at present engineer in charge of the sewerage system of the Borough of the Bronx, and has a number of years yet to serve in that position. The reason he gives for declining the appointment is that his business will not permit him to accept a temporary assignment to army duty. Those close to Capt. Austin, however, assert that he never intended to accept the appointment, and that he welcomed the appointment merely as a vindication against the findings of the State court of inquiry on the Seventy-first Regiment.

The fact that is now plain to those behind the scenes in the regiment, that Gen. Greene desired the appointment without any assurances from the Captain that he would accept it, is taken as conclusive evidence that Gen. Greene sought this means of vindicating his old staff officer and regimental subordinate. Capt. Austin was seen yesterday and asked about a report that he had declined the appointment under fear that it would be protested by the State authorities, including the Governor.

"No such consideration entered my mind," he said. "My reasons were purely business, and I highly appreciate the honor conferred upon me by the Secretary of War."

"Do you consider the appointment a vindication?"

"As I am still an officer of the Guard I cannot discuss that question. The appointment, I thinks, speaks for itself."

Major Gen. Roe, when seen yesterday and asked whether any protest had been made by the Governor or State authorities against the appointment of Capt. Austin, said: "I have made no protest myself, and do not know of any having been made." Gen. Roe declined to discuss any other phase of the case.

The report that Gen. Greene's attitude toward one of the officers condemned by the court of inquiry might lead to a demand for a reopening of the court and a trial with open doors was discussed in some quarters yesterday, but it was learned that no steps in that direction had as yet been taken, and the opinion was expressed by one high State officer that the extra expense involved in such a rehearing would probably prevent a new consideration of the case.

Capt. W. L. Goldsborough, who served with distinction in the Cuban campaign with the Seventy-first, and received high praise for the handling of Company M at San Juan, has also declined the appointment of Captain in the volunteer service, which was tendered him a few days ago, not caring to leave his business for temporary service.

BATTLESHIP MODEL TESTED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen made his first visit to the model tank at the navy yard to-day. He was accompanied by Naval Constructor B. W. Taylor, who is familiar with the construction, operation, and purposes of the tank, and for two hours he watched the experiments made with a model of one of the newer battleships, the machinery employed to tow the model, and the electrical apparatus by which the speed, displacement, and general behavior of the model in movement is noted.

As the experiments to-day were arranged especially for his benefit, he made his examination minute and thorough. He also looked at the extension to the gun foundry that is nearing completion.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT BEEF

ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN

who can't spare time for luncheon will find that a cup of LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef can be made in one moment, which will renew the strength and vitality and prevent exhaustion. Keep a jar handy. It will save your health.

KIDNAPPED AND MURDERED.

Boy Found in Woods Strangled, with Head Crushed—No Clue to Murderers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—Three-year-old Johnny Wring was kidnapped to-day from his home, in West Philadelphia, taken to the woods near by, beaten, and choked until his life could not be saved. The woods about Forty-eighth and Walnut Streets are not dense, and residents in that section use them as a short cut between the main thoroughfare, Market Street, and the many little side roads that branch out into the country.

Along one of the less frequented pathways by the side of a shallow gully Archie Lynne, a boy of thirteen, who lives at Forty-eighth and Ludlow Streets, was walking early this afternoon. He heard some one moaning. The sounds seemed to proceed from behind a clump of bushes, and going to these the boy, trembling with fear, looked and saw a little white figure writhing in agony. In his fright the boy ran to Ben Sharp's saloon, at Forty-eighth and Market Streets, and gave the alarm.

"A woman's dying over in the wood," gasped the young messenger.

Two men leaped to their feet and hurriedly accompanied the boy to the spot. Instead of a woman, they found a boy of three years with a terrible jagged wound in his forehead.

Tied so tightly about his little throat as to stifle any outcry was a large white handkerchief. This was secured by four knots, which had to be cut apart. As the awful pressure was released the boy breathed more freely and opened his great blue eyes.

He was quickly carried to the home of Policeman Wrenn, who lives near by, and after the blood had been wiped away the patrol was summoned and the form of the dying boy was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

It required only a cursory investigation to show that the boy could not possibly live, and that it would be a matter of only a few hours before his wounds would prove fatal.

An iceman who was at the hospital when the boy was brought in recognized him as John Wring, the son of his neighbor, at 30 Lowber Street. Word was immediately sent to the mother. When she heard of her boy's terrible condition, her grief and despair knew no bounds. She was not permitted to see her little son, and this seemed to double her distress.

She returned home and broke the news to her husband. He, too, was prostrated, and his frequent visits to the hospital during the evening elicited the same hopeless reply from the attendants there, until 10 o'clock, when he tottered home to tell the mother her boy was dead.

By the side of the boy were found two ragged stones, covered with blood and light golden hair. These were barely dry when found, showing that the attack was recent.

The only persons known to have been near the locality of the crime were a woman and two boys, unknown. As far as can be learned no suspicious characters have been seen about the house, and nobody can possibly assign a reason for the perpetration of the murder.

$300,000,000 GLASS TRUST.

Manufacturers Representing 92 Per Cent. of Total Production Complete Details of the Combine.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 23.—Manufacturers representing 92 per cent. of the window glass production of the United States have organized a combine which will be capitalized for $300,000,000. It will be known as the American Window Glass Company, and will be incorporated next week in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The manufacturers are to receive 40 per cent. in cash for their holdings, and 60 per cent. in stock in the trust. The preferred is to earn 7 per cent. annually before anything goes to the common stock.

The officers will be James A. Chambers, Pittsburg, President; E. H. Hart, Muncie, Vice President; Joel Sayre, Pittsburg, Treasurer; E. I. Philipps, Pittsburg, Secretary.

NEGROES PROTECT A CRIMINAL.

Swear that Henry Delegat, Charged with Assault, Shall Not Leave Jail Without Military Escort.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 23.—Henry Delegat, a negro man, who is charged with an assault, voluntarily surrendered to the Sheriff of McIntosh County and was brought to Savannah to-night under military escort for safe keeping.

This afternoon an order came from Gov. Candler for 200 armed militia to proceed with all haste to Darien to save Delegat from lynching and prevent a race war. The First Georgia Regiment of Infantry and Troop A, First Georgia Cavalry, made the trip and got there in time to prevent trouble.

A colored mob had surrounded the jail and was determined that Delegat should not be removed, but made no resistance when the troops took him out and placed him in a hollow square handcuffed to the Sheriff, thus marching him to a special train in waiting and hurrying away.

Delegat is charged with committing an assault on Matilda Hope, a white woman, nine months ago. A colored baby was born to her last week, and Delegat hearing he was accused of being the father, and fearing to remain at home, gave himself up to the Sheriff. It was decided to bring him to Savannah for safe-keeping.

The negroes, believing this to be a case to get him out of jail and lynch him, armed themselves, and, forming in front of the jail, swore he should not go without military protection. When this was given, the negro, who is a leader politically among his race in his home county, was brought peacefully away.

The military returned with him at 11:30 o'clock to-night. He was overjoyed at his escape from mob violence.

TO FIGHT FREE SILVER IN BOSTON

George Fred Williams's Machine to be Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—There is to be a fight in this State this Fall against the free-silver machine, led by George Fred Williams. Judge Joseph J. Willett of Alabama was in Boston to-day in the interest of the candidacy of Judge Van Wyck of New York for President, and he is very confident that a contest against the free silverites will be made in all the States this Fall where State elections are held. This is the opening of the fight between the Gold and Silver Democrats and the State and City machines, and will give an animated appearance to the campaign for the delegates to the State Convention. It was wholly unexpected on the part of the silver men.

Judge Willett, when seen by a reporter at the Touraine to-night, expressed himself as very well satisfied with what he had seen. He had been in conference with Richard Olney, A. Collins, and Mayor Quincey, and after he had talked with them he was convinced that each of them was of Presidential size. He declined to state what passed between them, but he said that the consensus of opinion in New England seemed to be that an attempt should be made to nominate somebody.

Poisoned Her Baby Sister.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Aug. 23.—Anna Bell, eighteen years old, gave her baby sister paris green to-day, so she would not have the bother of taking care of it. The doctor has no hopes of the child's recovery. The girl confessed the crime to the physician.

Chicago-St. Paul Roads Not to Cut.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Traffic officials of the Chicago-St. Paul roads decided to-day not to meet the reduction in freight rates announced the day before by the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Company.

CUBAN SOLDIERS KILLED

Attack Gendarmes Guarding the United States Pay Office.

FIVE ARE DEAD, TEN WOUNDED

Feared They Would Not Receive Money —Imperfect Lists Make Trouble —Papers Discuss Politics.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 23.—Five men are dead and ten wounded as the result of a fight last night between gendarmes and disappointed Cuban soldiers at Cuevitas, three miles from Santiago, where the payment of the Cuban troops is progressing. Five thousand Cubans had gathered there to receive pay, and, after three days, only 580 had been paid. Thousands who had been disappointed at other points had come to Cuevitas, as the last place of payment in the province.

The imperfect lists cause great dissatisfaction, and a rumor circulated yesterday that the Paymasters would leave to-day alarmed the men who had not been paid. They began to collect in groups and to show their annoyance. Finally their threats became serious.

Capt. Ballat, with twenty gendarmes, was present to preserve order among the applicants, and the United States troops protected Col. Moale, the officer having charge of the payments. Suddenly Capt. Ballat, who was mounted, was surrounded by a mob, struck by stones and bottles, and shot in the arm. His men promptly fired a volley into the mob, three persons being instantly killed and thirteen wounded, two of whom died this morning.

Col. Moale's guard promptly surrounded the money office, but took no part in the fighting.

For a few minutes there was a lively conflict, carbines and machetes being used freely. Capt. Ballat was the only gendarme wounded. All the dead were colored Cuban soldiers.

This morning payment was resumed under a heavy guard. There are rumors that a force is being organized to attack the pay office, but these are probably unfounded.

Gen. Castillo, Civil Governor of Santiago de Cuba, was at Cuevitas at the time and soon restored order.

There is no doubt that the inaccurate list will cause a great deal of hardship. Many veterans have vainly followed the United States Commissioners for six weeks, only to find that their names are not listed.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor, does not, however, anticipate serious trouble.

KILLED MIDNIGHT INTRUDER.

Night Watchman in an Englewood School, Assaulted by a Burglar, Shot Him with Fatal Effect.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 23.—A burglar was shot and killed shortly after 1 o'clock this morning by John Peterson, night watchman at the Misses Creighton's boarding school for girls at this place. Peterson, who sleeps alone in the school during vacation, was awakened by a noise, and on rising was confronted by a man, who was entering the room with a lamp in one hand, a valise in the other, and a coat thrown over his arm. The burglar, dropping everything, attacked Peterson with a nickel skate, hammering him over the head several times before the watchman could reach his revolver and fire two shots.

The wounded man fell over the bed. Peterson pushed him away, and he rolled over on the floor. Peterson then ran to the window, where he called for assistance. When an examination of the burglar was made it was found that he had been wounded twice, and was still breathing heavily, but was unconscious. Blood was pouring from a wound in the right breast and another wound in the groin. He lived only about fifteen minutes.

The police say the man was seen loitering around the school yesterday afternoon, and it is said that he tried several times to effect an entrance during the temporary absence of the watchman. Chief of Police Titus found a jimmy near the house, but did not connect it at the time with an attempt to commit a burglary.

The burglar's body was removed to M. E. Springer's morgue on Dean Street, where it was viewed by a large number of persons, but no one could recognize the man. Word was sent to Police Headquarters in New York asking that a detective well acquainted with the crooks of the country be sent to this place to see if he can identify him.

Coroner Tracey impaneled a jury of six men and held an inquest as soon as possible after the shooting. Wolfred Peterson, the watchman, testified that the man entered the room, and that he sprang out of bed and went toward him. The burglar rushed at him and grabbed him by the throat, and they struggled all over the room. A table and a large lamp were upset, and after a desperate effort Peterson succeeded in breaking away long enough to secure his revolver. He said that the skate the burglar held in his hand he took for a revolver, and, feeling his life was in danger, fired. The Coroner's Jury exonerated Peterson without leaving their chairs, and he is now looked upon as a hero for his action in the matter.

The house occupied by the Misses Creighton for their private school for girls is situated on Palisade Avenue, on the hill section of the city. Many of the scholars leave their trunks and some of their valuables in the school while they are on their vacation. It is thought by the police that this is what prompted the burglar to make the attempt to rob it.

The dead burglar looks like an Italian about thirty-two years of age. He had a small light mustache and a beard of about three days' growth. He was about five feet eight inches in height, and was dressed as a laborer, wearing rough garments and overalls. When the body was searched $75 in cash and a cold chisel were found in the clothing. The valise was filled with articles which he had picked up in the rooms of the boarding school.

ROCKEFELLER NOT INTERESTED

Denied at His Office that He Has Anything to Do with the Retail Butchers' Fight.

It was authoritatively announced by a representative of John D. Rockefeller yesterday that the Standard Oil man would in no way become interested in the plans of the Retail Butchers' Association to build here an abattoir and fight the Chicago Beef Trust. At Mr. Rockefeller's office it was stated yesterday that he had not been in the city for some time, and was not expected in the immediate future, and that, furthermore, no committee representing the Retail Butchers' Association had called for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Rockefeller.

"I can state authoritatively," said Mr. Rockefeller's secretary yesterday, "that if any such committee calls it will have its labor for its pains, and that it will receive no encouragement. Mr. Rockefeller is kept busy attending to his legitimate enterprises and has no notion of embarking in any campaign against the Beef Trust."

Mr. Rockefeller's secretary said further that should a communication be received from the butchers it might be forwarded to the Standard Oil magnate and it might not. It was likely, he said, that a reply would be sent from the office declining to take any action with the butchers, even without the formality of receiving positive assurances on that point from Mr. Rockefeller himself.

The officers of the Greater New York Retail Btuchers' Association are in no way cast down over this seemingly positive declination on the part of Mr. Rockefeller to join in the battle against the trust. President Louis Wagner stated with great positiveness that Mr. Rockefeller's aid was not essential, although he admitted that it would be a good thing to have such powerful backing when the real battle with the trust came on.

"We do not need any financial backing from Mr. Rockefeller or from any one else in the first instance," said Mr. Wagner, "but a name like Rockefeller's is a good one to conjure with. We do not propose to let the matter be side-tracked by any clerk, and will endeavor to get a statement from Mr. Rockefeller himself, if that is possible. The gentleman who first suggested his name to us has, I understand, every reason to talk for him. However, should Mr. Rockefeller decline to become a factor in the fight, we have a number of other capitalists ready to supply us with the sinews of war as soon as we need them. As far as concerns the money necessary to erect our packing house we need no outside assistance for that, as our members stand ready to subscribe the amount twice over. It is useless for our enemies to quote history against us, and to mark out our failures to bring the question of independent packing houses in the past to a successful issue. This subject has been carefully considered and every factor in it weighed carefully. We know that we have no easy task on our hands, but we welcome the struggle. It is an evidence that the enemy is worried when he claims that he controls all the cattle on the ranches and we cannot buy any live stock. Such a statement is an absurdity. We have gone over that ground thoroughly."

There will be a meeting and a social gathering of the butchers at Fort George to-night, when, it is said, reports from other cities will be read showing that the butchers there are also ready to take independent action against the trust.

DERIDES EASTERN BUTCHERS.

Arthur Meeker, Armour's Manager, Laughs at New York Slaughterhouse Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Reports were current to-day to the effect that the butchers of New York, backed, it was said, by considerable capital, were organizing to "fight the Beef Trust," and would shortly open a warm campaign against the Chicago packers, with stock yards and slaughter houses of their own as one of the prospects of the war.

Arthur Meeker, manager of the dressed beef plant of Armour & Co., laughed when asked about the butchers' combination. "Really," said Mr. Meeker, "it strikes me that the butchers are trying to make water run up hill. Any cattleman will tell you the reason for the high price of beef. Cattle, good, salable cattle, are scarce, and the scarcity has naturally caused an ascent of prices.

"What can the butchers, or anybody else for that matter, do against the workings of nature? No, the packers are not worried at all over the alleged New York combination. With cattle costing as much on the hoof as at present, the packers have other things to worry them from day to day."

ST. LOUIS BUTCHERS COMBINE.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23.—The St. Louis butchers have formed a plan to fight the "Big Five," consisting of Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morris, and the Schwarzschild-Sulzberger house.

The effort to combat the trust is due to the rise in prices for beef, mutton, and pork, which has caused a decrease of business. In many instances where the butchers have big contracts to fill they are losing money, and this, together with the kicks from small consumers, has driven them to action for self-protection. Meats of all descriptions have gone up from 3 to 4 cents per pound since June 1.

THE LIVE-STOCK COMBINE.

George B. Loving of Fort Worth, Texas, returned to the Waldorf-Astoria from Chicago last night, and will at once continue the organization of the Live Stock Trust. Mr. Loving's scheme, as is now well known, embraces the buying up of all the ranches and live stock in Texas and New Mexico.

Mr. Loving says that he has received many additional options. He is somewhat exercised over the fight inaugurated against the Beef Trust by the Retail Butchers' Association of this city, and was eagerly seeking all possible information concerning it.

BROOKLYN BUTCHERS TO MEET.

The retail butchers of Brooklyn will hold a meeting at 407 Bridge Street this evening for the purpose of effecting an organization. In the circular notice sent out to all the butchers, it is announced that resolutions will be formulated at the meeting, "adopting an adequate scale of prices to enable the retail butcher to make a living profit."

The Brooklyn butchers declare that they are only following the increases recently made by the wholesalers. The meeting to-night will be held under the auspices of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association of the State of New York.

Kansas City Cattle Records Broken.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—All Kansas City cattle records were broken Tuesday, when the receipts at the stock yards were 18,300 head, or 265 head more than on Sept. 20, 1898, when the previous record was established.

DANCERS SUBDUE A COACHMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Elisha Dyer is a leader of cotillions, and at the country dance given Monday night he created a "cowboy" figure, which will live in history.

The fiddler had just begun the closing numbers when a commotion was heard outside. An unruly coachman was running amuck, and as soon as the state of affairs was known there was consternation among the women. No policemen could be found, but Mr. Dyer rose to the occasion. Summoning the young men and obtaining a rope they went after the coachman wild-west fash

OPINION ON THE SHAMROCK

An Expert Says the Cup Challenger Possesses Great Power.

COMPARED WITH COLUMBIA

Belief that the Visitor Is More Evenly Matched with Defender than with the New American Boat.

The racing mast of the yacht Shamrock was not stepped yesterday. However, work preparatory for stepping the mast was done. Her interior was stripped and work was done on her sides. All day a gang of her sailors was busy at the topsides, working on floats. There was some scraping done, and some touching up with green paint. The lower strake of her topsides forward is entirely bereft of paint, and the light metal supposed to contain aluminium was exposed for a length of about twenty feet.

The story pubilshed a day or two ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES as a rumor that the docking plans for the Shamrock call for twenty-two feet of water was corroborated yesterday by very good authority. This does not betray her actual draught, however, as she will, in all probability, be floated over the sill of the dry dock somewhat lighter than she will be when in full racing trim, both as to men and other weights. Still, if she is not docked until just before the races, when her big mast is in her, and she is otherwise completely rigged, the lightening will not be very material—but a few inches, perhaps—and allowance must also be made for the depth of water which she will require under her keel.

A well-known yachting sharp expressed the belief yesterday that the hull proper of the Shamrock does not draw more than between four and five feet. This is based on the official Government figures, cabled here, filed in the taking out of the yacht's papers. The depth of the hold measured for tonnage purposes was stated to be 10.55 feet. While it is not known how much dead rise is concealed beneath the depth from which this measurement was taken, the fact that all indications go to show that the yacht has a very flat floor and high bilge would seem to indicate that, with her high freeboard, she may not immerse her hull more than the depth estimated.

The same authority thought that the beam of the yacht had been overestimated, and that it may prove to be rather under 25 feet than a little more, or more nearly like the Columbia than the Vigilant in the matter of beam. Some curiosity is felt as to the rudder of the Shamrock—whether it is hung on the keel or is a balanced rudder, supported by an independent frame. No light has yet been thrown on this subject.

While it is recognized that without definite information as to the Shamrock's underbody, it is impossible to draw any conclusion as to her merits as compared with the Columbia, the opinion of yachtsmen who have seen her seems to favor rather the chances of the American boat. Among the many persons who went to Erie Basin yesterday to look at the yacht were several yachting men. One of these, not speaking to be quoted by name, said:

"She seems to me to be possessed of great power. You see, her topsides are very straight, after the English idea, and this straightness is carried well forward to the bow. That gives you an idea as to the location of the turn in her bilges, and seems to indicate that she will bare well out to leeward. That means power. The shortness of her overhangs, both forward and aft, does not make her appearance so graceful as are our boats, and yet the curve of the bow from the bobstay up is certainly graceful in itself. Her lines are such, however, that she does not promise to gain much water line when heeled. Of her sail plan from the pictures I have seen of her in racing rig, and from the description of the mast, I must say that I think the Columbia has an advantage in having more of her canvas in the mainsail and a smaller forward triangle. The mainsail is the great consideration in windward work. We have now shortened our keels, and thus in the Columbia we have produced a boat that is quite as quick in stays as any English boat.

"The after part of the Shamrock reminds me of the Vigilant. She looks as though her beam was not less than twenty-five feet, and it may be twenty-six feet. She has several more inches freeboard, I should say, than the Columbia has, and this will enable her to lug a good deal. Altogether, however, I am of the opinion that she will be found to be more evenly matched with the Defender than with the Columbia."

There was much truck taken from the interior of the yacht yesterday, and all of it was left on her deck. She was not, therefore, lightened any by the work of stripping, and no more of her underbody was revealed. While it was thought when she arrived that she was several feet less over all than are the Columbia and the Defender, because of her short overhangs, a line was got on her length yesterday that seemed to show that she is of about the same length, or about 133 feet. The boom which came on the American Line steamship New York, and was reported to be 105 feet long, lies on the pier at which the Shamrock is tied up, and reaches to within about three feet of her stern and to within about twenty-five feet of her bow. If this estimate of her over-all length is correct, it would seem to show that the Columbia, with her greater overhangs, is a little less on the water line, and that the Shamrock's water line can be but very little under ninety feet, if any.

William Crawford, the foreman of the Fife yards, at Fairlie, and an assistant, David Fife, a cousin of the designer, arrived yesterday on the steamship Aurania. They are to have a hand in fitting out the Shamrock. They were met at the pier by Mr. Barrie, and were conducted at once aboard the tug James A. Lawrence, which took them to the Erie Basin. The racing sails will arrive on the American Line steamship due Saturday, and with them will come a gang of Sailmaker Ratsey's men. It is expected that the mainmast will be stepped today under the direction of Mr. Crawford, and that the spars will be ready for the bending on of the sails as soon as the canvas arrives.

The steam yacht Erin left the dry dock early yesterday morning and was towed by the Lawrence over to Communipaw to coal. She went down to her former anchorage, off Tompkinsville, later under her own steam.

Mr. Barrie yesterday made public the sailing directions under which the Shamrock and Erin came across the ocean, and these show Sir Thomas Lipton's purpose as to the matter of towing after his agreement with the Cup Committee on this side. The directions were as follows:

Greenock, July 31, 1899.

Sailing instructions for the yachts Erin and Shamrock, while making the voyage from the Clyde to Sandy Hook.

1. Erin will only tow Shamrock in calm weather.

2. Whenever there is any wind Shamrock will proceed under sail.

3. Vessels will sail from the tail of the Bank, Greenock.

4. Vessels will proceed down the Irish Channel and rendezvous at Festnet, if not in company, (and report at Browhead if possible.)

5. If vessels are in company, they will pass to north of Flores Island, in the Azores.

6. If vessels are not in company, they will proceed to Horta Bay, in Fairyland, and report, waiting arrival of either vessel.

7. If vessels are not in company when in vicinity of latitude 38 north, longitude 50 west, the Erin will wait for such a time as in the opinion of the Captain of the Erin is necessary and reasonable to allow the Shamrock to join company. And after such time to proceed on voyage to New York. It is understood that ample time will be allowed Shamrock to join Erin.

8. Speed of towing will be regulated by the Captains of the Shamrock.

Some of the sailors of the Shamrock have been indisposed as a result of the change of climate and diet, the heat, and their uninterrupted work since arrival. Dr. Mackay of the Erin has them under his care aboard the tender Nonowantuc, and says they will be well in a day or two.

Mr. Barrie says he does not know yet who will be Sir Thomas's representative aboard the American yacht during the cup races. When the additional carpenters and sailmakers arrive here, the Shamrock's complement will consist of sixty-six men. These will not all, of course, sail on her in the races. Sir Thomas will sail on her in at least one of the races. It is said, as will Mr. Fife, Mr Ratsey, and Mr. Connell, who has been referred to as one of Sir Thomas's party coming on the Campania. The total number permitted to be aboard the racers under the rules depends upon their racing lengths, three men being allowed for each five feet of racing length—the still unknown quantity which will excite the curiosity of yachtsmen until cleared up by the official measurements, which will not be taken until just before the races.

Chevalier de Martino, the marine painter who came over on the Erin, is a most enthusiastic follower of the sport, and is thoroughly posted on the history of the America's Cup. The courtesies of the New York Yacht Club have been extended to him, and he was a guest at the club's Madison Avenue home yesterday. He studied the models of the famous yachts with absorbing interest. He discussed the evolution of the present yachts from the type of the day of the America, away back in 1851, and while he admired greatly the model of the Defender, he expressed regret that in the attaining of great speed so much had been sacrificed for lightness in the modern racing machine. He appeared to think that the limit had been reached in the Shamrock, and was glad that light weather had attended her passage across the Atlantic. The Chevalier has sailed forty-three times on the Britannia with the Prince of Wales, and has been a frequent guest aboard the Meteor with the German Emperor.

It was said at the club yesterday that arrangements are now under way for the trial races off Newport between the Columbia and the Defender. There is a prospect that a number of other races between the two yachts will take place, for which special cups will be offered. The plans for these races have not yet been developed, and the particulars are therefore not ready for public announcement.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S IDEAS.

He Says the Shamrock Has Done Nothing Yet by Which Her Speed Can Be Estimated.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in an interview to-day, said: "I am just as excited as a schoolboy as the race draws near. I have read the remarks of American yachting experts, many of whom have seen the Shamrock through their telescopes. But while these good people know all about yachts, they have no data upon which to base opinions except patriotic wishes.

"Any man knows that the Shamrock has done nothing yet beyond wearing down the Britannia on time allowance, and pretty easily. So, to whittle the Shamrock's chances down to the luck of heavy weather is beside the mark, for, in my opinion, Fife has designed an all-round yacht. There is nothing absurd in the secrecy maintained. We have reasons for it.

"It is quite true I asked the Prince of Wales to witness the race. No one would be happier than he to accept the invitation. But his engagements prevented. We may yet have distinguished guests. I am not at liberty to mention their names." Continuing, Sir Thomas expressed great satisfaction with the Shamrock's crew, and added:

"Even now every man knows his station and his duty. With two skilled Captains we shall get the highest yachtsmanship. The Americans know my feelings. We want to win, and if we do I believe they will shout as loud as if the Columbia won, for our opponents are sportmen. If the Shamrock is successful, no doubt the Americans will rise to the occasion, and next year make us exert our very best efforts to retain the cup."

PARKER NOT TO SAIL SHAMROCK

Emperor William Has Forbidden His Skipper to Have Anything to Do with the Race.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—It is said that Capt. "Ben" Parker, the skipper of Emperor William's yacht Meteor, at the suggestion of Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the America's cup challenger Shamrock, asked his Majesty's permission to sail Shamrock in her coming races in the United States and received a reply peremptorily forbidding him to do so.

The Emperor is reported to have told Parker to have nothing whatever to do with the America's cup races, and it is added that his Majesty assigned no reason for this.

COLUMBIA READY FOR HER MAST

The Old Stick Removed—New Steel Mast Practically Finished.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 23.—Everything aboard the Columbia this forenoon was in readiness for her mast to be taken out, but a delay occurred through the necessity for placing heavier blocks on the derrick of the steamer Archer, which is to be used in the work of unstepping the mast.

After three hours of hard work the Columbia's pine mast was taken out this afternoon and laid up on the wharf of the Herreshoff works at exactly 6 o'clock. It took considerable time to adjust the purchases for raising the mast, but it was accomplished at last, and the big stick came out quite easily.

The steel mast is practically finished, but quite a number of men were at work nearly all day on the new pine topmast, and had not completed their labors on it to-night. A new set of spreaders was placed on the steel mast this afternoon. The old ones, which broke and caused the accident, were of wood. The new ones are of the same material, but they are strengthened by steel braces.

The Defender came off the ways this morning and was hauled out to her moorings in the harbor.

The Defender at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—The Defender arrived from Bristol this afternoon.

THE GENESEE WINS AGAIN.

Captures Second Race of Series for Canada's Cup After Exciting Finish with the Beaver.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 23.—The American challenger Genesee has another victory to her credit to-day, after a sensational and exciting finish. The course was nine miles to windward and return. The start was delayed for an hour, waiting for the wind, which had changed from northward to southwest. The wind was light and favored the challenger.

Skipper Jarvis outmanoeuvred the Genesee on the start, and took the windward position. The Beaver outpointed the Genesee, but the challenger, although making much leeway, slipped right away from the defender, and twenty minutes from the start crossed the Beaver's bows. From that time she led until the buoy was turned. After rounding the buoy the Beaver, contrary to all expectations, picked up the Genesee, and twenty-five minutes from the buoy shoved in front.

Two miles from home the Beaver caught a stiff puff of wind; she jibed and her spinnaker was set to port. She came down on the puff, cutting down the lead of 4 minutes and 20 seconds which the Genesee had, and blanketed and passed the challenger. Skipper Davis had led inshore under a balloon jib, but picking up a puff from off the land set his spinnaker to port. He slipped right past the Beaver and landed home a winner by 500 yards. The defender lost the wind almost completely during the last half mile. The official time:

Boat.	Start.	Buoy.	Finish.
Genesee	12:21:00	3:15:19	5:06:57
Beaver	12:21:01	3:16:38	5:07:36

Elapsed time:	1st Leg.	2d Leg.	Total.
Genesee	2:54:19	1:51:38	4:45:57
Beaver	2:55:38	1:50:58	4:46:36

NEWPORT YACHT RACES.

Carolina and Vaquero Now Left in the Stillman Cup Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—The thirty-footers finished the semi-finals this morning for the contest cup offered by James A. Stillman. This morning's first start was with a southerly wind over the Dyer's Island course. The four boats sailed in pairs, with the following results:

Start at 11:02.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	2:32:36	3:30:36
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	2:35:41	3:33:41

Start at 11:07.

Vaquero III., Herman B. Duryea	2:36:09	3:29:09
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	2:48:50	3:41:50

Ralph N. Ennis sailed the Esperanza in the absence of the owner. The final race will occur to-day between the Carolina and Vaquero III., and the winner in this will be awarded the cup.

This afternoon the thirty-footers raced for a sweepstakes over the same course, with the wind still southerly, starting at 3:59 o'clock. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:07:27	1:43:27
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:07:58	1:43:58
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:08:09	1:49:09
Vela, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:08:27	1:49:27
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5:08:53	1:49:53
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:46:36	1:57:37

KNICKERBOCKER TEAM LOSES.

Defeated by the Canadians at Cricket by Small Margin.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 23.—The Knickerbocker Athletic Club cricket team of New York recorded the second defeat of their Canadian tour here to-day, having as their opponents the Parkdale-St. Albans, who won the game by the small margin of eighteen runs.

For the visitors, G. A. Gittens played a good, steady innings of 25 runs; Archie Gunn hit hard and vigorously for 17, T. G. Clarke played a fine innings of 13, J. F. Curran was the only other double-figure scorer, with 10. For the Knickerbockers, F. F. Kelby did some splendid bowling, taking 8 wickets for 50 runs.

THE FUTURITY CANDIDATES

Eyes of the Sporting World Fixed on the Probable Starters.

BIG FIELD THAT LACKS CLASS

Some of the Formidable Two-Year-Olds Were Trained at Saratoga—Quartered Near Sheepshead.

All of the two-year-olds that will try for the rich Futurity at Sheepshead Bay Saturday, when the Coney Island Jockey Club opens its Fall meeting, are now quartered in the vicinity of the course over which the struggle will be made. The youngsters that were trained at Saratoga have reached New York after a good rest at the spa, and are quartered at Sheepshead Bay, Gravesend, or Brighton Beach.

The season at Saratoga will end to-morrow, and the regular patrons of the sport who made the trip to the spa when the Brighton Beach meeting closed will welcome the change of scene back to Sheepshead Bay, for the present season, they say, has been one of the worst for in-and-out performances that Saratoga has ever known.

Saturday's programme will be rich in offerings, for, besides the Futurity, the biggest two-year-old event of the year, there will be decided the Fall Handicap and the Inaugural Steeplechase. The Futurity, of course, is the chief topic of interest among the turfmen now, but only because of its richness. There is likely to be a large field to contest for the valuable prize, but a lot with less class probably never before raced for a Futurity. The season has not produced a really high-class two-year-old, but there are still a few left in the training stables that have not faced the barrier, and if there is a youngster of class in the season's crop it may be among these few. Early in the season several two-year-olds gave promise of being high-class animals, but they have beaten each other so often and under such peculiar conditions that the task of selecting the best one in the lot is well-nigh hopeless. Sadducee, who was purchased very cheaply by the Kensico stable out of the string Trainer Mossom brought to Aqueduct for Marcus Daly, won all of his races, and has the stain of only a disqualification to mar his otherwise unbroken string of victories, but he has not been pitted against the best of the youngsters that have shown, and there is little chance to tell his real worth until he meets some of them. In all of his races he has won handily enough, but he is not eligible for the Futurity, so the struggle will not show him up against the best of the poor lot that will start.

Some of the youngsters that are looked upon as the most formidable of those who will muster under the starter's orders for the Futurity have been in the hands of their trainers at Saratoga undergoing a special preparation for the big stake. There are others, however, that have been working quietly on the Long Island tracks while the rail birds have been at Saratoga, watching the big strings of racers there, and these home-trained two-year-olds have shown work that will give them some steady support when booking on the race begins.

Old William Hayward, who has ridden, trained, and raced horses for many years, is quite sure that the filly Musette, which he is training for J. S. Ferguson, will be able to give any candidate in the field a hard argument on Futurity Day, and there are many who have seen her in training and who noted the easy manner in which she won during the closing week at Brighton Beach who agree with Mr. Hayward. John J. Hyland, who has a fair animal in Brigadier, and Tom Green, who is training Plucky for the Regina stable, are among those who think their charges will get the large end of the Futurity purse, but the candidates most in favor with the "regulars" are at Saratoga, and every trial they get is eagerly made note of by careful watchers. Doublet will probably be the representative of James R. Keene, and from his showing early in the year he should be a dangerous candidate. He is one of the few sons of Mr. Keene's favorite, Domino, who died last year, and his owner would probably be willing to forfeit a sum equal to first money in order to see him lead the way home in the richest two-year-old event of the year.

A colt at Saratoga that has attracted considerable attention by his fast work, especially by his trial gallops with Doublet, is Chacornac, owned by James Rowe. He is a good-looking colt, and on Thursday was sent to the post for the first time in order that he might be schooled to run in company. He was entered in a five-furlong race, and won very easily in the splendid time of 1:00¾. The manner in which he beat what was a fair field, as two-year-olds go this year, raised his stock considerably in the eyes of the handicappers, and he will probably be liberally supported for the big race.

Chacornac, however, shared the fate of a number of the horses that were shipped from Saratoga, and showed that he had suffered on the trip when he reached his stable at Sheepshead Bay on Tuesday.

William C. Whitney doubtless will place his hopes in Killashandra, and as she is a very speedy filly her claims to consideration will be backed up by the opinion of a number of trainers.

Green B. Morris has hopes of sending his colt Modrine to the post in fit condition to win, and has told all his friends at Saratoga that he has a grand chance, but Modrine is being prepared by slow stages at the Gravesend track, and only the local watchers have a line on his speed. So sure is Mr. Morris that his colt will win that he has gone West to seek a rider for him. All good boys of the required weight in the East have been engaged.

There are more owners than Mr. Morris who have been worried about the question of jockeys. J. S. Ferguson did not know whom to get for Musette, but on Tuesday he secured Clayton. Hennessy will have the mount on Okettee, John Boden's entry, and Taral will probably ride Gulden.

Gulden will probably be the only string to John E. Madden's bow, for David Garrick, his other candidate, has been purchased by Pierre Lorillard and was prepared at Saratoga to run in his new owner's colors. Gulden, however, has a good turn of speed, and his owner, who has won a great many stake races, may be lucky enough to add the Futurity to the list.

The Knight of Rhodes, owned by W. C. Eustis, will in all likelihood be a starter, for he has had a long preparation at Saratoga, and his work has been fast enough to encourage his trainer, W. P. Burch. Those who know him realize that the ways of John J. McCafferty are mysterious, and that there is no leakage of information when he has a good thing, and some few who have seen the owner-jockey-trainer's candidate Homespun at her track work predict that he is preparing another coup like the one with Queenie Trowbridge a few years ago, when he gave the betting ring at Monmouth Park a severe shock. The filly is splendidly bred, her sire being Hanover and her dam Spinaway. Her racing ancestry is something to conjure with, and if blood will tell she will make a gallant bid for the prize. She has never faced the flag, but she works well in her trials in company.

The Scotchman is W. H. Clark's candidate, and "Pittsburg Phil" will depend upon the speed of Prestidigitator. Bromley & Co. will start Iroquois Belle, a filly by Iroquois, out of Yorkville Belle, but up to date she has shown only poorly in her races. John Daly may start His Royal Highness, who is a fair colt.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—There was a large attendance at the Saratoga track this afternoon. The weather was threatening, but the track was in good condition. Only two favorites won, Lady Massey and Clonsilla. Dr. Eichberg carried the money in the second. The Barrister cut out the work at the start. K. C. B. being well up. When they straightened out for home Burns brought Sea Lion through and won cleverly.

Meadowthorpe and Galathee were even favorites for the mile race. Myth, an outside chance, at 6 to 1, beat them both without any trouble. The fourth race was simply Clonsilla. Lackland fretted so that he did Charentus and the start was long delayed.

Olinda, another good thing, came up in the fifth race, settling La Vega, who, with Strathmaker, was the choice.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Lady Massey, 106 pounds, (Maher,) 9 to 5, first; Tar Hill, 109, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, second; Post Haste, 109, (Clawson,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Innovator, Vohicer, and Dear Heart also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Sea Lion, 108 pounds, (Burns,) 4 to 1, first; K. C. B., 108, (McCue,) 15 to 1, second; The Barrister, 108, (Maher,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾. Dr. Eichberg, Alice Nice, Dr. Nembula, and Compensation also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Myth, 108 pounds, (Clawson,) 6 to 1, first; Galathee, 93, (Wilson,) 2 to 1, second; Judge Wardell, 103, (Maher,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:41½. Bardella, Meadowthorpe, and Winepress also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Clonsilla, 100 pounds, (McCue,) 9 to 5, first; Charentus, 114, (Clawson,) 3 to 1, second; The Star of Bethlehem, 103, (Dupee,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Beau Ideal, Bon Ino, and Lackland also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Olinda, 103 pounds, (Maher,) 4 to 1, first; La Vega, 103, (McCue,) 9 to 5, second; Kickumbob, 103, (Bullman,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:01¾. Strathmaker, Ghetto, Allaire, Phlon, Gratia, and Firelock also ran.

The Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Rockton, Ghetto, Joe McGee, The Driver, Prosit, Kickumbob, each 107 pounds; Albonita, Olinda, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, one mile. Compensation, Leando, each 100 pounds; Country Dance, Galahad, 104; Diminutive, 99.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Hanwell, 122 pounds; Star of Bethlehem, 119; L'Alouette, 117; Duke of Middleburg, 117; Meehanus, Compensation, Cormorant, 112; Exit, Queen of Song, 107; Limelight, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—Pepper Stake, five and a half furlongs. Mesmerist, Maribert, each 126 pounds; Waring, Sardine, 114; Mr. Jersey, 104; La Tosca II., 101.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, one mile. Bob White, 106 pounds; Maurice, 105; Athamas, Hampden, 101; Lucky Star, 100; Miss Patron, 98; Cabrillo, Nearest, 96; Hardly, 95; Red Spider, Frohman, 93; Cathedral, 90; Weller, 88; Wine Press, Leando, 86.

READVILLE HARNESS RACES.

Stake Race Is Unfinished, Three Horses Having Won Two Heats Each—Finishes in Other Heats.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 23.—The Massachusetts Stake of $10,000 value, the biggest event on the card at to-day's Grand Circuit racing on the Readville track, by decision of the judges at dark, is unfinished, and three horses have an equal chance to win it to-morrow, with two heats each.

The race was, without question, one of the finest exhibitions ever seen on this or any other track, for the class, and the judges' decision found favor and objection alike from the excited throng which had poured out upon the track in the gathering fog and darkness.

The day was lowering, but the crowd at the track was the biggest yet. The track was quite mealy from last night's rain, and was made very heavy later by a drizzle and fog which came in from the sea.

The stake race brought out fifteen starters, with Bonnatella (2:10¼) the strong favorite, in the fifteenth place, Fred Kohl (2:07¾) sixth, Tom Boy (2:11¼) eleventh, and Queen Alfred (2:12¾) at the pole. With such a crowd, starting the heats was no sinecure.

In the 2:18 trot Tyson drove the favorite, King Albert, to win, after a very fast first heat. The 2:12 pace went to Frank Jones's Who Is It, the first race of the season for the gelding.

The 2:14 pace is unfinished, Art Alco, the favorite, having been distanced in the first heat after breaking at the start, and then coming to a standstill under the wire. The summary:

2:13 Class.—Trotting; the Massachusetts Stakes; (unfinished;)

Lecco, blk. s., by Bonnie Boy, (Etheridge)	3	3	7	1	1	2
Tom Boy, b. m., by Edgemark, (Marsh)	1	1	4	12	12	3
Charley Herr, b. s., by Alfred G., (Kelly)	2-	2	1	2-	2	1
Bonnatella, b. m., (Ames)	7	5	2	4	4	ro
Surpol, g. s., (Curry)	4	4	3	3	7	ro
Tudor Chimes, b. g.	9	12	14	6	3	ro
Queen Alfred, b. m.	10	6	5	9	11	ro
Lady Geraldine, b. m.	6	10	13	5	15	ro
Greenbrino, b. s.	5	7	10	8	13	ro
Fred Kohl, blk. s.	8	11	11	13	5	ro
Bel Esprit, b. g.	13	8	6	10	14	ro
Success, g. g.	11	15	12	15	6	ro
Nancy King, b. m.	12	9	8	7	10	ro
Diamond, g. g.	14	13	15	11	8	ro
Royal Baron, br. s.	15	14	9	14	9	ro

Time—2:11; 2:10½; 2:12; 2:13¾; 2:10¾; 2:12¾.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

King Albert, b. s., by King Nutwood, (Tyson)	1	1
Belle Canton, b. m., (Biggs)	2	2
Actuary, br. s., (Cherrier)	6	3
Doctor Za, ro. g., (McDonald)	4	5
Bud Stout, b. g.	9	4
Governor Bushnell, b. g.	5-	8
Flossie Baron, b. m.	7	6
Edward S., ch. g.	11	7
Tuna, b. m.	8	10
Rana, g. m.	10	9
Charley Logue, b. g.	3	dr

Time—2:13¾; 2:15.

2:12 class; trotting; purse, $1,000.

Who Is It, g. g., by Nutwood Wilkes-Lassie Jean, (Marsh)	1	1
Queenby, b. s., by Alcyone, (Burch)	3	2
Owyhee, b. s., (McHenry)	2	5
Kate McCracken, b. m., (Earing)	8	3
Silver Plate, g. g.	6	4
Van Zandt, b. m.	4	7
Georgeanna, b. m.	5	10
Ruby, b. m.	14	6
Carlyle Carne, g. g.	7	14
Dorothea S., blk. m.	12	8
Ed Lock, b. g.	9	11
Ben H., ch. g.	11	9
May Vern, ch. m.	10	13
Robert J., b. g.	13	12

Time—2:10½; 2:12.

2:14 class; pacing; purse, $3,000, (unfinished.)

Daniel, b. m., by Alexander, (Spear)	1	1
Johnny Agan, b. s., (Miller)	2	2
Dombey, jr., br. s., (L. McDonald)	3	3
Coleen, ch. m., (W. Cook)	5	5
Journeyman, br. s.	4	5
Scapegoat, b. g.	8	6
Maximilian, br. s.	6	10
Blaze Boy, ch. g.	9	7
Melson, b. g.	7	9
Helen R., blk m.	11	8
Handy, b. g.	10	11
Art Alco, b. g.	dis.	

Time—2:09½; 2:10.

PATCHEN BEATS GENTRY.

Pacers Race in Slow Time on the Goshen Track.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The second day's races at the Goshen Driving Park drew a crowd of more than 12,000 people. The $2,000 stake race between the great pacers John R. Gentry (2:00¼) and Joe Patchen (2:01¼) excited the greatest interest. The first heat was declared a dead heat in 2:08. In the second, Patchen won in 2:09, and in the third he reached the wire several lengths ahead of Gentry, who broke several times. Patchen drew the pole at the outset. The race, while an exciting one, was disappointing to the masses, who expected to see Gentry do better work.

In the last heat of the 2:18 class, Teresa B. was disqualified for mixing gaits. Following are the summaries:

2:23 Class.—Trotting; Parkway Farm Stakes. $1,000.

Farris, b. g., by Anteo, (Browne)	1	1	6	1	
Firewood, b. g., (Kline)	3	3	1	2	
Maid Thorne, br. m., (Lakewood)	2	2	5	5	
Sable Alcyoner, blk. m., (Halstead)	5	4	2	3	
Zazona, b. m., (Murray)	4	5	4	4	
Lady Wellington, ch. m., (Andrews)	6	6	3	7	
Vanity, blk. m., (Sargent)	7	7	7	6	
Princess May, b. m., (Atwood)	Dis.				

Time—2:18; 2:17¼; 2:20¼; 2:20.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $800.

Nimrod, ch. g., by Alcantara, (Maxfield)	1	2 1 1
Ivandorf, b. g., (Emery)	5	3 2 2
George C., br. g., (Coates)	2	8 7 4
Pierrot, b. h., (Phalen)	7	5 8 7
Midway Prince, blk. h., (Sheeley)	4	6 6 5
Candy, blk. m., (Driscoll)	8	4 5 6
Teresa B., ch. m., (Ivers)	3	1 3dis
Margin, b. m., (Bowne)	6	7 dr
Burlingame, br. h., (Brown)	dis	

Time—2:18; 2:16¼; 2:18¾; 2:19.

Match Race.—Pacing; purse, $2,000.

Joe Patchen, (Haws)	0	1 1
John R. Gentry, (Andrews)	0	2 2

Time—2:08; 2:09½; 2:15¼.

TROTTING MARE KILLED.

Neck Broken in a Race—Her Driver Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Aug. 23.—Belle Ives, a valuable mare, owned by Burr A. Wilson of York, Penn., was killed while racing at the Shillington Driving Park, near this city, this afternoon.

In the second heat of the 2:25 class Ada S., owned by A. Shyder of Allentown, Penn., fell, and before the driver of Belle Ives could turn out of the way the mare ran over Ada S., turning a complete somersault, breaking her neck and injuring her driver, Mr. Wilson. Ada S. was also badly injured.

THE NEWPORT HORSE SHOW.

Two Hundred Additional Entries This Year—Preparations in Progress —Will Open Sept. 4.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Owing to the fact of there being 200 additional entries in the Horse Show this year, about 550 in all, the committee are obliged to announce that on Sept. 5 and 6 the show will open at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and continue to 12:30 o'clock, when a recess will be taken until 2 o'clock. Sept. 4 will be the opening day, and the first class on the programme will be called at 2 o'clock. The large classes, as it will be impossible to judge each entire class at once, will have to be judged in two or three sections.

The work of erecting the various stands for the Horse Show at the Casino began this morning.

TEST FOR EMPIRE CITY TRACK.

Horsemen Invited to See Cobwebs Trot an Exhibition Half Mile.

Secretary Toman of the Empire City Trotting Club has invited horsemen to visit the new track which ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark has built between Mount Vernon and Yonkers, next Saturday, to witness a half-mile exhibition by Nathan Straus's Cobwebs, 2:12. Mr. Straus will drive his speedy chestnut, and as the latter's speed is just on edge now, his exhibition will be a good test of the speed of the track. The track builders claim that the new track will be faster than any in the East.

The exhibition probably also will give the horsemen an opportunity to judge what chance Cobwebs will have in the race for the Speedway Cup. James L., 2:09½; Luxon, 2:11½; Iron Bar, 2:11¾; New Castle, 2:11¾, and McMillan, 2:17½ are among the others nominated for the Speedway Cup race. Nominations to the event closed on Monday. James L., who was nominated by George W. Grote, is being prepared by Isaac Fleming. He has been in retirement a long time.

Fred Gerken's brown gelding Luxon, by Chichester, is being keyed up at Poughkeepsie. He is credited with having shown a mile in 2:11 in his work at Poughkeepsie, and his owner believes he will surely win.

McMillan, the bay gelding by Norval, is also in Isaac Fleming's stable, and he will be driven by his owner, Dr. J. T. Moore. A Speedway crack that is almost as well known along the Harlem River speeding ground is J. W. Cornish's New Castle. Jerome Whelpley is giving him a thorough preparation at White Plains.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnatis and Pittsburg Break Even Chicagos Win and Lose—Louisvilles Easily Defeat Clevelands.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	70	35	.667
Philadelphia	68	41	.624
Boston	66	41	.617
Baltimore	64	41	.610
St. Louis	60	49	.550
Cincinnati	58	48	.547
Chicago	56	52	.519
Pittsburg	54	55	.495
Louisville	48	59	.449
New York	45	58	.437
Washington	36	71	.336
Cleveland	18	93	.162

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 5; Cincinnati, 2, (first game.)
Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburg, 3, (second game.)
St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 7, (first game.)
Chicago, 12; St. Louis, 7, (second game.)
Louisville, 13; Cleveland, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Leever, Pittsburg's pitcher, was effective in the first game, while Hawley was hit hard. The Cincinnatis won the second by timely batting. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0—5

Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburg, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Howley and Peitz; Pittsburg, Leever and Schriver.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	-	-	5
Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz; Pittsburg, Hoffer and Schriver. Umpires, Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Two Games in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—St. Louis and Chicago broke even to-day. St. Louis made a grand finish in the first game, winning out after the score was 7 to 2 against them. McBride's unsteady pitching was mainly responsible for the loss of the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The announcement that "war is inevitable" in South Africa is a most lame and impotent conclusion from the previous accounts. Moreover, war is not inevitable, and, if it comes, the party responsible for it before the world will be the stronger party.

There is really no escape from this conclusion. Nobody doubts that Great Britain can crush and exterminate the republic of the Boers. That is precisely the reason why Great Britain, as the stronger party, as the party, in the last resort, of irresistible strength, should convince, in the first place, herself, in the second place the world at large, that she has no choice but to fight, in order to convince these poor, hidebound, Bible-reading, otherwise illiterate, Boers that the right is on her side. The conclusion is revolting, and, for that reason, there must be a strong disinclination, on the part of disinterested observers, to believe that it can be correct.

Always this fact is to be borne in mind that "Oom PAUL," that President KRUGER, is a very intelligent as well as a forcible person, and that he will not risk a serious collision with the British Empire unless he is absolutely forced to it to retain his ascendency at home. It is the business of the British Government, as the stronger party, not to make things hard for him, but to make things easy for him:

It 's glorious
To have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant.

That is a poetical proposition which may just now very well commend itself as a prosaic proposition and as a maxim of "practical politics" to Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN and his associates. The power of Great Britain is so evident and overwhelming that it carries with it the responsibility of averting war. No matter what an anachronism the Government of the Transvaal may be, no matter how just the grievances of the "Outlanders" may be, the responsibility goes with the power, and the responsibility of Great Britain is to settle her disputes with the Transvaal without a resort to arms.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

The gold standard is already established by law, and no further enactment can establish it any more thoroughly or prevent political assault upon it in 1900. Nothing is possible to Congress at the next session, so far as that matter goes, except to re-enact the act of 1873, which made the "gold dollar the unit of value," and took away from silver the privilege of free coinage. This act, which is the special object of Democratic attack as the "Crime of 1873," is already the law of the land, and there is no danger of its repeal or amendment except by a Democratic Congress and President.—The Sun.

Is there anybody who doubts that the gold standard is established now, and without any further regulations must be maintained? Why is it that all sorts of currency reformers seem anxious to ignore or minimize the provision of the act of July 14, 1890:

"That upon demand of the holders of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided for by law."

It was the judgment of Republicans generally when this act was passed that no enactment could be framed which would make it more clearly the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain silver and any paper representing silver at a parity with gold. That official could without question be impeached and removed for refusing to perform his duty in that respect if he should at any time decline to do everything in his power to maintain other currency at par with gold. The gold standard is established already, and it may well be doubted if it could possibly be more firmly or surely established by law than it is now.—The Tribune.

These Republican doctors disagree. The Sun says that the gold standard was established in the United States by the act of 1873, which dropped the silver dollar "from the list of authorized coins and declared the gold dollar to be "the unit of value."

The Tribune stoutly insists that the gold standard was established by the declaration of the Sherman act about the policy of maintaining the two metals on a parity.

Really, good neighbors, is there not some doubt about this gold standard when you differ so widely as to the date and manner of its establishment? If the thing is a fact, why is there any doubt about it in the public mind? Why does Representative BABCOCK, a Republican and a member of the committee that is preparing the currency bill that will embody the Republican policy, say that "there will be no mincing words in the declaration in favor of the gold standard"? Why does the United States Government itself in its official publications classify this country with the double-standard nations? In the report of the Director of the Mint there is to be found a table which shows the "monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the aggregate and per capita in the principal countries of the world." In the column headed "monetary system" the entry opposite the United States is "gold and silver," which is also the entry opposite France and other countries having the double standard. Opposite Great Britain and other gold standard countries the entry is "gold." Is it objected that "monetary system" has not the same meaning as "standard"? But in the table which gives the value of foreign coins the word "standard" is frankly used opposite the very same countries that in the other table are set down as having a gold and silver monetary system, of which the United States is one. The Government appears to be misinformed about its standard. It will be instructed by the learned though disagreeing expositions of our neighbors, The Tribune and The Sun.

It is perfectly well known that in fact and practice the gold standard has existed in this country since 1834. That is, gold has been the measure which the people, consciously or unconsciously, have employed in trade. During the suspension of specie payments we were upon a paper basis nominally, but the daily quotations of the premium on gold kept that metal before the people as the standard measure of value. But to have a gold standard by the dominant laws of trade and to have that standard established and made fixed and recognizable by statute law are two very different things. It is unspeakably sad and awkward to have a gold standard so uncertain of origin and hazy of nature that leading Republican organs are seventeen years apart in fixing the date of its establishment.

There is no such deplorable uncertainty about the standard of value in England. We quote from the act of 1816 establishing the single gold standard:

And whereas at various times heretofore the coins of this realm of gold and silver have been equally a legal tender for payments to any amount, and great inconvenience has arisen from both those precious metals being concurrently the standard measure of value and equivalent of property; and it is expedient that the gold coin made according to the indentures of the mint should henceforth be the sole standard measure of value and legal tender for payment, without any limitation of amount, and that the silver coin should be a legal tender to a limited amount only, for the facility of exchange and commerce:

Be it therefore enacted that from and after the passing of this act the gold coin of this realm shall be and shall be considered and is hereby declared to be the only legal tender for payments, except as hereinafter provided.

The Russian coinage law of June 7, 1899, declares, in its third section: "The Russian monetary system is based on gold." There is no room for any mistake there.

If the gold standard already exists in this country would there be any harm in saying so in a couple of lines in the statute book? We know of but one argument against it that is made by actual or nominal adherents of the cause of sound money. That is the Republican partisan argument. Establish the single gold standard by statute and the silver issue would be killed dead. The Republican managers do not want it killed dead. They want to keep it alive because it is surely good for one more victory.

If the bill brought in at the next session of Congress fails to establish the gold standard unmistakably by a declaratory section the omission will be cowardly and dangerous. An express statutory declaration that the monetary standard of this country is gold alone and that all obligations of whatever nature shall be settled by that standard would be honest legislation. Anything short of that will be an evidence of a desire to keep the 16 to 1 issue alive for partisan ends.

THE DEWEY RECEPTION.

When the Municipal Assembly made about the only unanimous and spontaneous grant of public money they have made for any object, in the form of a grant of $150,000 for the reception to Admiral DEWEY, a great part of the public stood aghast. We made ourselves the organ of that part of the public. It did seem too monstrous that the same Municipal Legislature which had been "holding up" projects of the most obvious public utility, even of the clearest public necessity, should, all of a sudden, show this willingness to disburse so large a sum for what, on the face of it, looked like a municipal "junket" of the kind with which, in the old days, before we took away, in self-defense, the power of the old "co-ordinate branch," New Yorkers were well acquainted. A retrospective vision arose of hacks, champagne, and kid gloves for Aldermen and Councilmen, and the womankind and personal and political cronies of Aldermen and Councilmen.

That is what sad experience led people to expect, and what without much doubt the Aldermen and Councilmen who so effusively voted for the appropriation themselves expected. But "people" have been disappointed and the members of the Municipal Assembly have been baffled. The appropriation has by some means been diverted to public and civic ends. We are not quite clear how, though we largely suspect President GUGGENHEIMER. But, whoever has done it, the thing has been well done. One-sixth of the whole appropriation, it is said, will be exhausted in the erection of the triumphal arch at Madison Square, of which only the mechanical work will have to be paid for, and for which the artistic work has, with so commendable a public spirit, been volunteered at the expense of the artists. It is only decent to acknowledge that this public spirit has been most handsomely met by the city officials, who have agreed that the erection of the arch ought not to have any taint or suspicion of jobbery about it. The mural painters will no doubt account for a good deal more of the appropriation. If their representatives are sensible men as well as artists they will have an opportunity of controlling, with the other artistic societies, the whole pageant in its decorative aspects. Every householder on the line of march will pay attention to what they say. And, if they will appoint a sub-committee to go over the line of march and make suggestions to the householders, whether of the primary brownstone stratum or of the later and more varied building materials of the west side, what kind and color of private adornment would go best with the particular environment and contribute most to the general effect, there is no question that the householders would endeavor to forward their views.

If the $150,000 gleefully appropriated by the Municipal Assembly is to be spent on these lines no reasonable and intelligent citizen would begrudge it. And very evidently a large part of it, the larger part of it, is to be so spent. All of us must lament the illness which has kept Gen. BUTTERFIELD from taking part in the recent deliberations of the Committee on Plan and Scope, and rejoice that the latest indications are that he will presently be able to rejoin it. There is really a good deal concerned in this Dewey reception. First, there is concerned the reputation of New York as a pageant-making city. Secondly, there is concerned the "solidarity" of the three millions of Greater New York, whose first common function this will be.

POPULISTS AND DEMOCRATS.

A Washington Populist represents to a newspaper correspondent that the minds of the leaders of his party are divided about the policy of holding their convention and nominating BRYAN before the Democrats nominate him, in order, as he says, to force the hands of the Democrats.

This is the article known all over the world as humbug. The Populists will never nominate in advance of the Democrats. They have no need to, and they know it would be bad policy.

The Populist Party is made up of paranoiacs, calamity howlers, men who carry statistical tables in their hats, cranks, unshaven and unshorn men terrible with hair, an uncouth and grotesque multitude. Knowing that they could never elect a President in their own name they managed to seize upon the name, trade marks, and good-will of the Democratic Party. They put that party forward with one of their own chosen Populists as a candidate in 1896, hoping that the people might be deceived. Then at the proper time they indorsed the nomination.

They will play the game in the same way next year. A Populist nomination of BRYAN in advance of the Democratic Convention would finish him if anything could.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

There does not seem now to be any doubt of the reality of M. LABORI's convalescence. He put in evidence yesterday a very impressive testimony to his robustness of body and mind.

Of course, it was not gentlemanlike or officerlike or humane or decent for the court-martial to proceed in his absence, when his absence was so evidently not due to any fault of his own. He had never tried this particular case before, but he had, in the course of his chivalrous defense of ZOLA, familiarized himself with every detail of it. Moreover, he had so treated the courts before which the case of ZOLA had been brought that, though they had and exercised the power of condemning his client without any regard to the law or the facts, he had reserved and exercised the right to hold them up to the contempt of the civilized world. No wonder these epauletted magistrates who are sitting in judgment on DREYFUS should have hailed the opportunity to go on with the case in his absence. Their decision was outrageous, indecent, inhumane. But it promised themselves, for a certain time, immunity.

They are in a curious and pathetic position, these microscopic martinets who hold and occupy the bench at Rennes as though it were a "position." Of course, every one of them knows now that DREYFUS is innocent. But how to declare it without making themselves "rats" in the great trades union of the French Army. On the other hand, how to declare him guilty without not merely stultify themselves, which apparently no French officer particularly minds in defense of "the honor of the army," but also without inviting a popular onslaught on the army, as an association of forgers and perjurers, which the army could not withstand. Let us stop, in this tumult of events, to wipe away the sympathetic tear that rises on behalf of Col. JOUAUST and his colleagues. They are in a very difficult situation.

SANFORD AND HIS DUPES.

The recent pitiable goings-on at the so-called Temple of Truth on a sandhill in the State of Maine have been of a kind to dishearten the philanthropist and discourage the patriot. For what hope, one might argue in a fit of dejection caused by reading the reports of the victories of this latest of vulgar charlatans, can there be for people who in an era of widespread enlightenment are so easily and willingly duped—what may not happen to the land they populate? But the folly of SANFORD's victims must not be taken quite so seriously.

Perhaps Maine, with its few large cities and the remoteness of many of its villages from centres of civilization, is more liable to outbreaks of this kind than many of the other older States, but it is scarcely worth while to consider that point, for the religious mania produced by the method of psychological suggestion by SANFORD differs in degree rather than in kind from the emotional excitement caused in religious "revivals" conducted under auspices less dubiously religious and affecting people of greater intelligence. We have often frankly expressed the opinion that the ordinary "revival" meeting, with its destructive effect on modesty and decent reticence, and the nervous and emotional strain it produces upon people who fall under its influence, does more harm than good, and even if that objection did not hold against the "revival" in its purest form, conducted by persons whose sincerity is beyond question, the fact that it serves always as a precedent and as some sort of an excuse for proceedings such as these at Shiloh ought to deprive it of the support of all thinking Christians.

It is perfectly true, as one of our readers intimated in a communication printed yesterday, that the worst harm such charlatans as SANFORD do is not to their immediate dupes, but to the cause of Christian faith; and in a lesser degree the same thing is true of the "revival." As for the ignorance and folly of SANFORD's victims one need not go to the Old Testament and Moab and the Groves of Baal for precedents. Since the settlement of New England that part of the country has been as prolific of queer sects and preposterous forms of faith, denominated Christian, as Italy was of so-called heresies in the Middle Ages. The Jerkers gave way, within the memory of men now living, to the Millerites, and the Second Adventists were powerful even in enlightened Massachusetts.

The story told in the dispatches from near the scene of SANFORD's doings is an old story, except in a few of its pitiable details. It illustrates once more the emotional insanity which can so easily be produced in large crowds. Doubtless the new seer has the quality called magnetism, a gift frequently possessed by the coarsest kind of men. His influence over his followers seems to be complete. They lie prone and he walks on their bodies; they shower money upon him (he ought to have a comfortable little fortune laid away by this time); they trust him implicitly. As usual, too, his imaginative gift seems to be inconsiderable; perhaps a vivid imagination capable of poetic flights would unfit a man for SANFORD's chosen work.

The only moral to be fairly drawn from these proceedings is one that could not be too forcibly urged upon intelligent members of nearly every denomination of the Christian Church, that they, or their kind, are not without responsibility in such matters. Their good sense is often offended by outbreaks of emotional religion which they nevertheless feel bound to countenance for the good that may be forthcoming. But the good effects of these are rarely lasting, while one of their evil results is the sanction such sacrilegious goings-on as these in Maine receive from thousands of well-meaning, ill-informed folks.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—How many readers of this paper have seen a man extract succulent chewing gum from the alluring penny-in-the-slot machine and instantly felt that the interior of his own mouth would be evermore filled with fur unless he went and did likewise? And did the horrid suspicion ever dawn on the reader's mind that the man was a decoy? Yet he may have been. The manufacturers of chewing gum, with that deep and dark knowledge of human nature for which they are famous, have been hiring men to encourage others to enjoy, at the moderate cost of 1 cent each, the secret delights of the slots. It now transpires that these gum makers have been overworking their men. The professional gum buyer must also be a gum chewer. It is a part of his business to put the gum into his mouth and then look as if he were a De Quincey in the midst of a most beatific opium dream. For doing this repeatedly through the long and weary hours of a working day the gum buyer gets $2. This amount, it suddenly occurred to the buyers, was too small, and on a day not long ago they all went on strike. First they demanded more money. Failing to obtain higher wages, they asked for shorter hours; and, with a truly touching appreciation of their own hard position, asked that 100 chews of gum be deemed a day's work. What has been the outcome of this eminently reasonable demand has not yet transpired. That the chewers are in the right cannot be denied, for who does not perceive that, no matter how delicious the gum may be to the wayfaring man, to him who masticates 100 pieces of it every working day it must be like the thirty quail in thirty consecutive days. How the poor gum chewer must hasten on the day of rest to refresh himself on plug tobacco and Bowery steak!

—The story published yesterday of the celebration of the birthday of the patriarchal JOHN I. BLAIR of Blairstown, N. J., was one of the most touching that have recently appeared in print. But it did not tell the half of the good deeds of this venerable man, nor would it be possible to tell them within the limits of an ordinary newspaper article. It is practicable, however, and it seems altogether proper at this time to refer to his admirable works in the cause of education. He has been one of the most generous benefactors of Princeton University, as the beautiful Blair Hall now eloquently testifies. He has also established in his own town an academy which has a wide and enviable reputation. But his money has flowed most freely into the coffers of Princeton, and the sons of that institution look upon JOHN I. BLAIR as a sort of fairy godfather. The example of such a man is one of great value in this Republic. May his tribe never diminish.

—It is not a pleasure to call attention once more to the unsettled state of the Seventy-first Regiment, but the truth is that it is forced into consideration. It seems now that a company in that organization recently requested one of its officers to resign, and that he did so. That, of course, was his privilege, and in the circumstances no one will blame him for departing from a place in which he was not desired. But the action of the company in requesting him to resign is open to the severest criticism on military grounds. Such action reveals the widest departure from what is regarded as good discipline, and indeed it is hardly questionable that by such action every enlisted man in the company rendered himself liable to court-martial. The military code specifies as among the offenses for which enlisted men may be tried by court-martial disrespect to superiors and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Requesting an officer to resign seems to come under both of these heads, but such matters are so frequent in the Seventy-first that its members appear to take them as quite natural. This is a great pity, and it is to be hoped that we shall soon hear of the end of all disturbing feelings and doings in this fine organization.

—The decision to sail the formal trial races to select the defender of the America's Cup against the Shamrock in the waters off Newport has raised the question whether this procedure was not likely to become a precedent which would eventually lead to the sailing of the cup races themselves in those waters. In many respects the waters off Newport would be preferable to those off Sandy Hook, and a goodly number of yachtsmen have long been in favor of making the change. It is believed that the crowding of excursion boats would be much less annoying if the races were sailed off Newport, because the distance from New York and Boston, the two cities most interested in yachting, would make their presence almost impracticable. The yachts, too, would be able to lie comfortably in the harbor of the Summer city and would have only a short distance to tow out to the scene of the contest. It may be added that the comparative exclusiveness of the contests would be peculiarly grateful to the fashionable set of Newport, which is so deeply interested in the American vessel. But there is a clause in the deed of gift which will possibly prevent the removal of the competitions for the cup to Newport. This clause reads, "All such races shall be on ocean courses, free from headlands." The waters just outside of Newport do not meet this demand of the deed as fully as those off Sandy Hook do. Vessels starting to race from Brenton's Reef Lightship, the usual starting point outside of Newport, cannot keep well off the Narragansett Pier shore when the wind is southwest, which it very frequently is in that part of the world. Block Island is also in such a position that the course cannot be strictly said to be free from headlands. To be sure the mutual agreement clause of the deed would make it possible even to disregard the requirement as to ocean courses, but this is one of the matters on which it is not likely that the foreign challenger would entertain ideas similar to those of the defenders. The further out to sea he goes the less likely he is to be beaten by tricks of the wind and tide.

—It is gravely stated by The Lewiston (Me.) Journal that a young man of that place is making a new boat which will beat anything afloat in these days. This boat is to have propellers like the ordinary twin screw steamer of commerce, but it is also to have a sliding bottom, built like a treadmill, in an endless belt. This belt is to be operated by the engines, so that while the propellers are driving the boat ahead the bottom will be sliding aft, and thus there will be no friction. At any rate, that is what we understand The Journal to mean. Just exactly how this thing is going to work is a problem. If the sides of the boat could be made to slip aft as the vessel went ahead perhaps the plan might have some merit. But there will still be friction in spite of the sliding bottom. And the bottom will have to be a flat one, so that the invention will hardly be applicable to ocean-going vessels. If it were, it might find its way somehow into the construction of some future cup challenger required to proceed to the place of contest on her own bottom.

DENUNCIATION OF LYNCHING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the publication of my letter in THE TIMES of May 1, on the Georgia lynchings, wherein I stigmatized the white outlaws who tortured and killed the negroes Hose and Strickland as brutes and cowards, and wherein I called upon the State of Georgia, in the name of civilization, as well as for the sake of her own and the National honor, to bring the ringleaders to justice, I have not read of any of the "leading citizens" engaged in those nefarious proceedings having suffered at the hands of the authorities. But I have read of case after case of lynching, one of which has again brought us into unpleasant relations with a foreign power, and has especially forced our degradation upon the attention of the civilized world, and I have also read several attempts to defend or excuse the crime of lynching.

These arguments are based on the false assumption that assault upon women is practically the only incentive to mob law, and then seek to lead the minds of men away from the main question by appealing to their feelings regarding such detestable crimes rather than to their sober reason. They say, "You would do the same thing under like provocation."

We thank them for their intended praise, but the question is not what we would do, but what we and what they ought to do. The Southern States have a serious problem on their hands, and the leaders of thought in those sections should soberly and sanely urge upon their people the vital necessity of preserving law and order. Their supreme business is neither to excuse lynching nor to explain it, but to stop it. I speak particularly of Southern lynchings, not because they are Southern, but because they are lynchings and because they are confined principally to that region.

The fact is that lynching is resorted to not only nor chiefly for the crime above mentioned, but for all sorts of crimes and for no crimes at all. Lynching is a habit in the South, and the sooner this damnable habit is broken up the better it will be for all concerned.

When man enters civil society to enjoy its blessings he foregoes the right of private punishment of his real or fancied injurers and delegates that power to the Government which he established, whose duty it is to investigate the circumstances and mete out penalties accordingly. But as it is the duty of the State to protect society, so also is it the prerogative of the State to administer justice. I protest against the crime of the criminal against society, but I also protest against the crime of society or any part thereof against the real or supposed criminal.

Let us remember this fact: The crown of the Republic rests upon the Constitution. And the Constitution specifically declares in Article V. of the Amendments, that "No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous, crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; * * * nor shall (any person) be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." (And see Article VI. and Article XIV., Section 1, following.) I do not find any indorsement of mob law for any cause whatever in the Constitution, but I do find its everlasting condemnation.

As our Ship of State is passing through the golden gates of a new century out into the larger sea of the new epoch of National expansion and National glory, it is particularly fitting that no vestige of the red rag of anarchy appear upon her from stem to stern, but that "the gorgeous ensign of the Republic" be the only colors that she floats, proclaiming to the whole world that she is the messenger of liberty and law, now and forever, one and inseparable.

MURRAY R. FONDA.
10 West One Hundred and Fourth Street,
New York, Aug. 12, 1899.

PLENTY OF BRAVE MEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The grand editorial in to-day's TIMES "What Are the People Going to Do About It?" should be read by every individual in this city. You speak boldly about corruption, and ask if there are young men willing to stand up and fight for the right as in the past, but you seem to fail to appreciate that honest men, of any age, are unable to assist as they would like because the newspapers are unwilling to risk the chance of being ruined by those controlling hundreds of millions of dollars. How many newspapers in this very city, do you suppose, are in possession of facts which, if published, would prick many fraud bubbles and expose almost inconceivable corruption in high places? There are some possessing just such facts.

The power of money and the influence of certain politicians keep the truth back. We are drifting, and not slowly, to either destruction or to a time when there will be another uprising as that led by THE TIMES during the Tweed scandal. Your valuable paper has used its power in other exposures, and it is to be presumed that it is to-day fearless, independent, and not under the control of any improper money power. You may be handicapped by lack of information, which is withheld from fear on the part of those able to furnish it. One plan practiced by unscrupulous men in high places is to test their employes in some way, and if found too honest to be parties to any illegal transaction, to dismiss such, giving no cause or reason for the dismissal. Should they try, as you suggest, to help expose the wrong, their testimony is discredited, because they are spoken of as "discharged employes," and in nearly every case that is sufficient to save the rascals. This is no imagery, but a truthful statement of fact. There are just as brave men in this City of New York as ever. Could such obtain a hearing, supported by the power of THE TIMES; you would have an army of honest, intelligent, faithful co-laborers in a work that must be accomplished. C.

New York, Aug. 22, 1899.

GOVERNING THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much interested in a letter which you published yesterday from "Gog," who says he is from the country, for the greater part of my life has been spent on a Yankee farm, and, like "Gog," I am a student of "one obsolete document called the Declaration of Independence of the United States." Moreover, I have as great interest as has "Gog" whenever "it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another," or if it be several peoples, as are those in the Philippine Archipelago.

I shall not undertake to answer any of "Gog's" implied questions excepting the last one. Hereby I answer it the best I can: 1. Does your last point refer to the Declaration's words, "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed"? 2. Would you give the non-Tagal tribes a "consent-of-the-governed" government by giving the archipelago up to the Tagal dictator to do with as he may happen to choose? 3. Or how many independent Governments would you have the United States recognize there? 4. How would you test each of them to see if the "consent of the governed" were true? 5. Should Aguinaldo, the Jolo Sultan, the Maccabees, and others be allowed to fight for supremacy in the Philippines, as is customary all over the world? 6. If so, according to what rules of war, and who should look after this and other contingencies? F. H. C.

New York, Aug. 23, 1899.

Our Colonial Postage Stamps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue I notice your Washington correspondent states that United States stamps are being used in Puerto Rico with the value of the stamp printed across its face in Spanish. This is not correct. The United States stamps in use in Puerto Rico to-day simply have the words "Puerto Rico" printed diagonally across the stamp, the face value of the stamps being their selling price. In Puerto Rico the 1, 2, 5, 8, and 10 cent values are in use; in the Philippines 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, and 50 cent values, and in Guam only the 1, 2, and 5 cent values, (so collectors need not be leery of them.)

These three countries being United States possessions, will probably continue to use United States stamps, and Hawaii being now a colony has seen fit to adopt the postal union recommendation and has just changed her one-cent stamp from yellow to green, her two-cent from brown to red, and her five-cent from rose to blue.

EUSTACE B. POWER.

New York, Aug. 23, 1899.

Dr. Clendenin's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES this morning is an article about Dr. Clendenin which I cannot let pass without protest, (signed "Veritas,") I am not a High Church woman, but have attended St. Peter's for years, and it is now my church home. During these many changes in rectors, both High and Low, we have not had one who, as an earnest Christian and a gentleman, could excel him. One always heard good, practical doctrine given so plainly and sincerely that it could not but make one feel better and purer

The fact remains that the church is a ruin and his stables, many miles away, were burned. Dr. Clendenin is a temperance man, and in many ways has made himself obnoxious to the liquor trade. Always fearless and outspoken, of course he is not popular in that direction.

M. A. OLMSTEAD.

Westchester, Aug. 22, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Only Word She Had.

"Don't tell me you won't," said an east side citizen to his five-year-old daughter.

"Well, papa, what must I say when I mean I won't.—Ohio State Journal.

Screened.

"Mrs. Dorus had too large a bowl of roses on her dinner table."

"Don't judge her harshly. Perhaps she can't make her husband eat his ice cream with a fork."—Chicago Record.

The End.

"What have you been writing, my dear?" asked Mrs. Beechwood of her daughter.

"These are the last sad writes, mamma," replied the girl. "This note tells Mr. Homewood that I have ceased to love him."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Entered on a Literary Career.

"John has wrote a sketch," said the old man, "an' he's had it printed in the papers."

"Going to be a literary man, is he?"

"Yes; but I reckon he's one already, fer he's jest drawed on me for fifty dollars."—Atlanta Constitution

Seasoning It.

"It seems to me, Martha, that it is nothing but reckless extravagance putting that solid mahogany furniture in the nursery."

"No, it isn't anything of the kind," protested his wife. "The polish on that furniture is altogether too new. I haven't been able to make any one believe that it was inherited from my great-grandmother. It will be all right after it's been in the nursery a few weeks."—Detroit Free Press.

THE OCEAN OF THE SKY.

Henry R. Palmer in Hartford Courant.

In the ocean of the sky
The cloudy tides go by,
Impetuous fare and ceaseless bear
Their precious freight on eddying air,
Perfume and purple dye.
By earth's green banks they sweep,
Silent and soft as sleep,
But ocean's tide is not so wide
As the ethereal streams that glide
In the vast upper deep.

Their quiet currents flow
Where the high forests blow,
They gather the wine of tree and vine,
The scent of grape, the breath of pine,
And scatter it as they go.
Frail argosies they float,
That waft the quivering note,
The echoing trill of greenwood hill,
The unconscious art, the untaught skill
Of many a feathered throat.

When the great red sun is spent,
They follow the track he went.
They pillage and bar his cloudy car
And fling as gift to the Evening Star
The gems of the Occident.
She sits like a queen on high
As the sunset tides go by,
And round her throne like jewels strown
The luminous hues of night are blown
In the ocean of the sky.

God sets the tides of the sea.
In His gracious hand they be,
And twice a day they stir the bay
With the smell of salt and the flash of spray,
And twice to the ocean flee.
And I like to think He keeps
The key of the greater deeps,
And everywhere spreads out His care
And covers the ocean of the air
With the love that never sleeps.

R. P. PORTER LEAVES LONDON

To Prepare His Report on American Industry in Europe.

EXPLAINS EXPORT INCREASE

Demand Is So Great Over There that Home Manufacture Is Unable to Supply It.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Robert P. Porter left for the Continent to-night after a two days' stay here. He is rather fagged out after visiting the principal countries of the world, but after a short rest he will begin the preparation of his report on his mission.

His tour was made in behalf of American industrials, and though not representing the Government, the result of his labors doubtless will be a considerable factor in the Presidential campaign. Mr. Porter said:

"A word of warning is no harm to our people. Publicity does harm as well as good. The announcement of certain contracts secured by Americans has caused a feeling, sometimes amounting almost to animosity.

"The feeling against American competition is greater in Germany than elsewhere. Still, there is little ground for it, as most of our exports are raw or partially finished material.

"Take machinery, for instance. The export is considerable to Germany, and with it the Germans manufacture articles which they sell at home and abroad at large profits.

"Ten or fifteen years ago we imported about a hundred million dollars worth of steel and iron, now we export nearly that amount. A great part of this iron and steel is in structures for bridges and buildings.

"There is more reason in this export than American low prices. I have visited every country in Europe except Spain and Portugal. Everywhere I was struck with the air of general prosperity. Work was plentiful, and there was no appearance of want in all the principal cities, such as Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Amsterdam.

"An immense number of buildings were in course of construction. In Paris there is nothing but the exposition. In Amsterdam they are driving piles in all directions for foundations for new buildings. Europe is not able to supply the demand and American orders, in the majority of cases, are only the surplus which cannot be supplied by the European manufacturers.

"This is the difference between the European and American manufacturer. When the demand is greater than the former can supply he hesitates to enlarge his plant. He asks: How long will this demand continue? If the answer is unsatisfactory he will not take the risk.

"This is just what an American will do. If a slump comes Europe will be able to supply her own demand for much that America is now exporting, for in manufacturing it generally happens that prosperity and its opposite follow each other.

"Russia is building more than railways now, and most of the material is supplied by herself. I was speaking to one of the most prominent railway officials there. He said:

"'If we want 100 locomotives and have the capacity to build 500, we give an outside order for 200.'

"Russia feels most kindly toward us, but gives America only orders she cannot herself fill. English orders for American locomotives are given because English manufacturers are unable to supply the demand.

"They are slower in making changes in the rolling stock here than in America, but this is partly due to inability to get the supply when it is required.

"There is quite a demand here for gas engines, but it cannot be filled quickly enough.

"Commercial treaties will be a benefit to us. Take the case of the one just made with France. In one item, cottonseed oil, the duty was raised from 6 to 12 cents, and it was suggested that it be increased to 24 cents. Our Ambassador was hunted down by exporters, but the men who prevailed with the legislature were the French importers.

"While the treaty lasts only the Legislature can change the rate from the minimum to maximum.

"It would be wise to put our house in order and read Bryan's latest announcement. If he succeeds in resurrecting the silver question it will cast a shadow across the sunshine of our prosperity. There will be the usual withdrawal of foreign orders and the usual shock to capitalist enterprise at home.

"People here cannot believe that the silver question will be an issue in the next campaign, but that is because of the conservatism of our foreign trade.

"Our export and import trade amounts to $2,000,000,000 a year, but we must always remember that we are our own best customer."

The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only American newspaper man with whom Mr. Porter talked.

TROUBLES IN GUADELOUPE.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—Gaudeloupe mail advices say that the anti-British agrarian disturbances which commenced there a couple of months ago still continue.

The latest case was that of the attempted murder of three English laborers on one of the plantations who had succeeded in detecting and having arrested some members of a gang of robbers which had been ravaging the canefields and committing much wanton damage. A mob of the criminal class, sympathizers with the prisoners, numbering 600, raided the plantation, plundering the laborers' village and the principal houses and wrecking the premises. In order to wreak vengeance on the English watchmen, and the latter sought refuge in the garret of the "great house." The mob followed, smashing doors, windows, and furniture as they went. The three men were dragged out, beaten, and left for dead.

The police succeeded in arresting only four of the rioters. In pronouncing sentence on these the Correctional Tribunal is said to have attributed the outrage to "the prevailing unwholesome excitement, more or less fomented by a Socialist propaganda."

FEAR THE END OF THE WORLD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Reports from Southern Russia say that a current rumor of the approaching end of the world is causing a panic among the uneducated classes.

At Kharkov, the capital of the Government of that name, workmen are leaving the city in large numbers, wishing to spend what they consider their last days at their village homes.

The factory owners have asked the police to stop this emigration in order to prevent the ruination of business.

DROUGHT CAUSES EPIDEMIC.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—Although some rain has fallen, the drought continues practically unbroken, especially in the parishes of St. Ann and St. Thomas. The crops have been destroyed altogether in the latter place, and it is said that, even if rain now comes, there will be a failure of provisions.

The want of water is most keenly felt in the great peasant district of Yallahs, where, as a consequence of the drought, the indigenous disease of yaws is spreading epidemically at an alarming rate. Partaking somewhat of the character of leprosy, but more inactive, yaws is not immediately fatal. But it has always been a scourge among the West Indian peasantry, and was some years ago made the subject of a commission, headed by Dr. Nicholls of Dominica.

BOERS FIRE ON A TRAIN

Attack Made in Transvaal Territory Last Sunday.

NATAL DUTCH HAVE MAUSERS

Active Steps to Secure Ammunition—Further Dispatch from England Delivered at Pretoria.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times says:

"Disquieting reports have been received here from Natal. It is said that on Sunday a train from Johannesburg was fired on in Transvaal territory. The feeling near the border is bitter; and the disloyal Natal Dutch are armed with Mausers."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has received the text of the Transvaal's reply to the proposals of the British Government, and now has them under consideration. The members of the Cabinet are within reach, but until the Government has determined on what course to pursue Mr. Chamberlain is unwilling to divulge the contents of the message from South Africa.

AMMUNITION FOR BOERS.

An English Firm Has an Order for 14,000,000 Mauser Cartridges—May Demand Powder from Portugal.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Aug. 23.—A firm of this place has received an order for 14,000,000 Mauser cartridges for urgent delivery to South Africa. Secrecy is being observed as to the exact destination of the cartridges, but it is said that the Boers alone use Mauser rifles in that territory.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 23.—The detained ammunition intended for the Transvaal has been removed to the Portuguese troopship India. It is reported the Boers contemplate sending demands for the ammunition.

NEGOTIATIONS STILL ON FOOT.

Dispatch from England Is Delivered to the Transvaal Government, but Is Not Published.

PRETORIA, Aug. 23.—Mr. Conyngham Greene, British Agent and Charge d'Affaires at Pretoria, to-day presented to the Government a further dispatch from the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, the nature of which has not yet been divulged. The presumption is that it is connected with the recent pour parlers. The members of the Executive are apparently more cheerful.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 23.—From an excellent unofficial source of information it is ascertained that the substance of the Transvaal's communication to the British Government in reply to the latter's demands is a concession of a five-years' (retroactive) franchise, a share in the election of the President, and an increase in the representation of the gold fields, probably eight additional seats, and a stipulation that all other questions are to be submitted to an arbitrator, but not a foreign power, that Great Britain shall not use the present interference as a precedent, and that the British Government shall relinquish all suzerainty rights.

Although the cabled summary of the counter-proposals of the Transvaal Government to Great Britain's proposition for a Joint Commission is probably incomplete, it undoubtedly gives the general lines accurately.

The Mafeking Horse Regiment is mobilizing rapidly. Several hundred recruits have arrived and been equipped here and have joined Vivian's camp. Every train is bringing fresh recruits.

It is rumored that 300 Boers have formed a laager on the border.

POLICE TO RESTRAIN BOERS.

Ordered to Colenso to Prevent Destruction of Railway Bridge—Natal to Stop Secret Information.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, South Africa, Aug. 23.—A force of police has been ordered to Colenso owing to rumors of the intention of the Boers to destroy the railroad bridge at that place.

In connection with the rumor that there are many Boers who are British subjects, and who outwardly sympathize with the British, while in reality they are secret agents of President Krüger, the Premier of Natal yesterday evening declared that it was the intention of the Geovernment to take steps to detect and punish any British subjects co-operating with the enemies of the Queen.

It is alleged that much secret information has been conveyed to President Krüger, and that even in the event of war ambuscades have been prepared for the British troops by these secret agents.

DUTCH MOB STONES TROOPS.

Cavalry Charges and Infantry Fires on Rioters, Killing One and Wounding Two at Hilversum.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.—The disturbances at Hilversum, fifteen miles from here, where a court martial has been proclaimed, continued last evening. The mob stoned the troops, who are occupying the town, and the cavalry charged on the rioters with drawn swords. Finally the infantry fired on the mob, killing one person and wounding two others.

Quiet was restored at midnight.

As already cabled, a mob at Hilversum Monday evening, indignant at the suppression of a local fair, overpowered the police, paraded the streets, destroyed property, and attacked the Burgomaster's house.

On account of the general feeling of unrest, the disturbances were regarded as serious, and it was deemed prudent to proclaim martial law and invest the town with troops.

NO PLAGUE CASES IN ITALY.

Official Report that There Are None at Naples or Palermo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In reply to a cabled inquiry from Surgeon General Wyman, Assistant Surgeon Heiser, at Naples, to-day cabled the Marine Hospital Bureau that there is absolutely no truth in the report that the plague had appeared at Naples and Palermo.

TO CHECK BUBONIC PLAGUE.

King Charles Establishes a Sanitary Cordon Around Oporto.

LISBON, Aug. 23.—King Charles to-day signed a decree establishing a sanitary cordon around Oporto during the continuance of the bubonic plague there.

The Lisbon papers assert that two workmen, who recently arrived here from Oporto, have developed symptoms of the plague.

FAVORS THE REVOLUTION.

Gen. Torres, a Santo Domingo Commander, Declares for War.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 23.—Gen. Victoriano Torres of San Jose de las Matas, Santo Domingo, has declared for the revolution, and it is reported that Santiago has also pronounced in favor of the revolution.

The British third-class cruiser Prosperine, Capt. John L. Marx, belonging to the North American West Indian fleet, has arrived at Santo Domingo.

Transatlantic Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Among the passengers on the Teutonic are the Princess Hatzfeldt, Mr. Bathurst, a member of the British Parliament; Prof. and Mrs. Massie, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Dun. The following named will sail via Canada for Boston to-morrow: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bragg, Samuel B. Dana, and Col. Walker.

JAMAICAN SITUATION GRAVER.

Retention of the Constitution the Issue—Opinion Divided—Blacks Against Curtailment of Privileges.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—The political situation now is not a constitutional fight for maintaining the balance of representation, but a struggle for the retention of the Constitution itself, since the report of Sir David Barbour. Imperial Commissioner to Jamaica, recommended that financial control should be taken out of the hands of the Legislature, and Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary of State, stated in Parliament that West Indian constitutional privileges were already too extensive.

The Gleaner has just given publicity to the opinions of several of the most prominent men, representing the Legislature, commerce, industry, and law, three of whom were in favor of the surrender of the Constitution and five were utterly opposed to it.

George Levy, Secretary of the Royal Society of Agriculture and Commerce, was practically in favor of the proposal, because he had lost hope of a better political atmosphere. Dugald Campbell, a planter and former legislator, favored it, because, in the first place, the elected members were not competent to control the finances, and, in the next place, as Jamaica alone could not raise the money for imperial guarantee, they must be prepared to make sacrifices, even at the expense of the Constitution. T. H. Sharp, another planter and ex-legislator, was of the same opinion, but thought the period of imperial control should be limited.

On the other side, Baggett Gray, a lawyer, said Jamaica could pay its obligations without giving up control, and he could see no necessity for a sacrifice of Constitutional rights. The Rev. James McNee, while willing to submit to imperial control of financial legislation, thought that the elected members should have full control of moral and social legislation. S. C. Burke, leader of the elected members, and P. Stern, a barrister, are known to be pledged to resist any attempt against the Constitution. Dr. Johnston, the African explorer and Jamaica's chief representative to the Philadelphia Commercial Congress, said the people should make any sacrifice, rather than lose one jot of political liberty, and he felt confident the elected members would rise to the situation.

Two-thirds of the population are blacks, who must be taken into account, according to Mr. Chamberlain's statement that public opinion would be consulted, and it is here that resistance must be looked for, as was shown by the spontaneous outburst of popular excitement in March, when the Governor attempted to curtail the Constitution by a coup d'état.

Court-Martial for Peruvian Rebels.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 23.—The transport Lima will bring the revolutionary leaders in the Southern Departments to Callao. The prisoners will be tried by court-martial. The transport Constitucion will arrive at Callao Aug. 29, bringing President-elect Romana and the Commissioners who went to fetch him. The Clerical and Civil Democratic parties are preparing to receive the new President.

AS TO SKELETON CONSTRUCTION.

Said to Have Been First Used in a Building Twenty Years Ago.

Disputes among leading architects as to who was the first to introduce what is known as the "skeleton construction," and taking issue with the inscription on the tablet recently placed upon the front of the Tower Building giving credit to Bradford L. Gilbert as the inventor, are growing more general every day. The latest proposition is that the skeleton construction was first used in 1879 in the comparatively small building at the southwest corner of Centre and Pearl Streets.

The man who designed the building at Pearl and Centre Streets is John B. Snook, senior member of the firm of John B. Snook & Sons, architects. It is asserted that this building was built after a plan which essentially carries with it the principle of the skeleton construction. The contract for the building is dated Oct. 13, 1879, the same being with William B. Hoffman.

It is claimed that, owing to the limited amount of space to be used in planting the building on the lot, it was necessary to do something to meet the laws of the city Building Department and yet save space in the thickness of the walls. The building was to front 11.4½ feet on Pearl Street and 74.5 feet on Centre Street. A plan was drawn by Architect Snook, which provided for a cast-iron frame front, the greater part of the space being for windows. This was practically a cast-iron structure in front.

The plan was approved by the city Building Department, but subsequently Mr. Snook made a further request to fill up a great part of the window space with brick walls. This application was to the special Board of Examiners, and was approved. Thus, it is asserted, the filling in of the walls with brick in a way that throws the weight of the walls upon the iron framework as well as the weight of the floors, meets all the essential details of the skeleton construction by which the Tower Building was erected.

It is not denied, however, that the placing of the brick walls within the iron framework was an after thought in planning the building. This, and the fact that the brick was only for certain openings, and not really intended for the whole walls as originally designed, it is said, may leave room for doubt as to the successful establishment of any claim that would deprive Architect Gilbert of the honor of being the inventor.

"I have never claimed that this was the first example of skeleton construction," said Architect Snook yesterday, "though I must say this principle seems to be the same, since the walls and the flooring are both upheld by the iron skeleton. I designed this building twenty years ago, and while I am not striving for any undue glory in the matter, the recent discussion of the new art of putting up sky-scrapers has concerned me to the degree of calling attention to this building, which seems to embrace the whole plan of skeleton construction."

VICTIM OF THE THIRD RAIL.

First Person Thus Killed in Brooklyn, Christian Helberson.

The third rail, which carries the power for the electric motor cars on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, scored its first victim yesterday afternoon. The victim was Christian Helberson, thirty-one years old, who was employed on the railroad as a track inspector. The scene of his death was at Hudson Avenue and Fulton Street.

Helberson, who was inspecting the tracks at that point, noticed that a screw in one of the rail clamps had worked loose. He was stooping to examine it, when he slipped on the ties and fell, face downward, on the electrically charged third rail. In falling he thrust one of his feet backward, and the lower part of his leg rested on the tin roof of the stairway leading from the street to the station of the elevated railroad at that point.

With his face on the third rail and his leg resting on the tin roof, Helberson established a complete circuit, and the full force of the electric current in the rail, said to be 500 volts, passed through his body. He was instantly killed.

The man's body lay on the track for fully ten minutes before it was discovered. When it was finally picked up and carried to the station platform, it was found that one side of the face had been horribly burned and that there were burns on his hands and legs.

The body was removed to the Adams Street Police Station. Until three weeks ago Helberson lived at 64 Luquer Street, Brooklyn. Where he resided at the time of his death could not be learned.

CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION.

Brooklyn Man and His Housekeeper Accused by His Sister.

Charles D. Allison of 213 Warren Street, Brooklyn, and his housekeeper, Miss Lizzie Strahle, were arrested last night on a charge of the abduction of an infant, the daughter of Mr. Allison's brother. The charge is made by Mr. Allison's sister, Miss Nellie Allison, who lives at his house.

Mr. Allison claims that the charge is mere spite work on the part of his sister. He left their home a few days ago, he says, accompanied by his housekeeper, to make a visit in the eastern part of Brooklyn. They took along with them the ten-month-old baby girl of his brother, who lives with him. While visiting he was stricken with paralysis, to which he is subject, and they remained away until yesterday, the housekeeper caring for him and the baby. When they returned with the baby his sister was angry and secured a warrant for their arrest on a charge of abducting the child.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Castle Square Company Will Open at the American on Oct. 2.

BIG REPERTOIRE OF OPERAS

Policy of Presenting Novelties or First Revivals with English Text to be Maintained.

Since his return from Europe, Henry W. Savage, manager of the Castle Square Opera Company, which will appear at the American Theatre, has been engaged in perfecting his plans for the coming season. Now that they are completed he announces it has been decided to open the third season of the company on Oct. 2 and to maintain the policy which has been pursued by the management for the past two years of presenting absolute novelties, consisting of either original productions or first revivals with an English text. That the scope of the company is to be considerably enlarged is shown in the choice of Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger," which will be the inaugural offering and will mark the first performance in the United States of the opera in English.

The répertoire that the company will be heard in covers a wide musical range and includes every style and school of opera—the dramatic, the tragic, the lyric, and the comic.

Following "Die Meistersinger," the organization will present during the season, although not in the order named, "Tannhauser," "The Flying Dutchman," "Der Freischutz," "Don Giovanni," "Ernani," "Lohengrin," "Romeo and Juliet," "Maritana," "La Gioconda," "Fra Diavolo," "Faust," "Star of the North," "Masked Ball," "La Boheme," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Son and Stranger," "Carmen," "Rigoletto," "Martha," "I Pagliacci," "The Yeoman of the Guard," "The Princess of Trebizonde," "La Tarantella," "The Highway Knight," "Mascot," "Nanon," "Iolanthe," "Falka," "Die Fledermaus," and many others yet to be decided upon.

In addition to the above list, Manager Savage is negotiating for the American rights of several novelties recently produced in Europe, and which, when obtained, will be included in the company's repertoire.

DE WOLF HOPPER'S SEASON.

Seeks to Cancel American Engagement So as to Stay in London.

While De Wolf Hopper and his company are filling a most successful engagement in London, presenting the opera "El Capitan," his representatives here are making all kinds of efforts to cancel his entire season in this country, so that he may be enabled to remain abroad indefinitely. Thus far they have been unsuccessful in canceling the out-of-town dates further than Nov. 25, but they are confident that the remainder of the time will be free to Mr. Hopper.

In the event of obtaining this time from the various managers, the comedian will remain long enough in the English metropolis to present to the theatregoing public of that city his new opera, and then bring it to this country. It will probably be known as "General Gamma," and the music will be written by John Philip Sousa and the book by Charles Klein.

The first and second acts of this opera have been completed, but the music Mr. Sousa does not intend to write until the present opera, which he has written for Klau & Erlanger and Ben Stevens, entitled, "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," has been produced, which will be on Oct. 24, at the Criterion Theatre, New Haven.

Mr. Sousa's plans for his band have been outlined for five weeks after his season at Manhattan Beach terminates, which will be Sept. 4. The band will go on a tour, appearing for two weeks, beginning Sept. 5, at the exhibition in Pittsburg. After that it will fill a week's engagement at the State Fair in Indianapolis, followed by a week's concert at the Export Exhibition in Philadelphia, and then conclude its season at the Boston Food Fair. After that the organization will disband, and Mr. Sousa will retire to his country home in Vermont for a complete rest.

GEORGE CLARKE MAY RETIRE.

Report that Be Will Leave the Stage and Not Return to It.

It was reported yesterday that George Clarke, who has been identified with the late Augustin Daly's productions for many years, assuming both heavy and light comedy rôles, would sever his connection with the stage and devote the rest of his life to his family and country home. For some time wonder has been expressed in the profession that no announcement had been made of Mr. Clarke's engagement with some important company, as every other member of the Daly stock company had signed with various managers.

It was also said that the reason Mr. Clarke made no engagement was due to an agreement he had made with Miss Ada Rehan to become identified with her proposed company. Mr. Clarke has been offered several engagements by prominent managers, and also the directorship of a school of acting, but it is understood he has refused them all.

MR. ZIEGFELD'S LONDON PLAN.

New York Manager After Lease of a Foreign Theatre.

Another effort by an American manager to secure a London theatre is being made, and very likely will succeed. Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., the junior member of the firm of Brady & Ziegfeld of the Manhattan Theatre, is in London and will probably soon close a contract whereby he will secure the lease to a prominent London theatre. It was said last night that Mr. Ziegfeld, in the event of securing this house, intends to work it in conjunction with his New York theatre, transferring the successful attractions from this city to London after their limited engagement here.

William A. Brady, who sailed for home last Wednesday, and is due here to-morrow, will bring with him several new plays which he secured while in Europe. One of which he speaks in the highest terms and entitled "Women and Wine." It will receive an early production at the Manhattan Theatre.

MRS. DALY'S LONDON TRIP.

Widow of the Late Manager Goes to Dispose of Property.

Mrs. Augustin Daly, widow of the manager, who left suddenly last week for London, did not go for any purpose of conferring with Miss Ada Rehan regarding the recent disposition of Mr. Daly's property, but to dispose of some property which she owns in 15 Bayswater Terrace, London. Members of Mrs. Daly's family contradicted yesterday the rumor that Mrs. Daly bears any ill-will toward Miss Rehan, and when the estate is adjusted and settlements are made Miss Rehan will receive her 20 per cent., according to the will, and it is said that Mrs. Daly will be more than pleased to pay it.

FROHMAN OPENING NIGHT.

"Girl for Maxim's" to be Presented To-night in New Haven.

Charles Frohman's company, which has been engaged for the past two weeks rehearsing Mr. Frohman's newest farce comedy, "The Girl from Maxim's," will leave for New Haven to-day, and this evening give the first performance of the piece in the United States in the Criterion Theatre in that city.

The play will be presented to the New York public next Tuesday night, and the demand for seats has been so large that Mr. Frohman could dispose of the seating capacity of the Criterion Theatre, formerly the Lyric, about three times over.

GRAU ENGAGES A LEADER.

Dr. Muck of the Royal Opera Is to Receive £5,400 Salary.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—It is reported that Maurice Grau has engaged Dr. Muck of Berlin, leader of the Royal German Opera, for the season at a salary of £5,400.

Testimonial for Edward E. Rice.

A plan is projected by friends of Edward E. Rice to tender the manager a testimonial on Sunday evening, Sept. 3, at the Casino. From the appearance of the number of volunteers who have offered their services it promises to be an interesting affair.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Matters yesterday were again comparatively quiet in the social world at the Summer resorts. The city and suburbs are, of course, still socially dead. The weather is not propitious at Newport, Narragansett, and Southampton, and it seems a pity that the August moon, which ought to afford opportunity for many evening entertainments out of doors, should not bring these, owing to the clouds and mist and fog which still invest the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a large dinner, followed by a dance and a supper, on Narada, Mr. Walters's beautiful steam yacht, at Newport last evening. The day there was comparatively quiet, and there was a decided reaction, following the close of the tennis tournament on Tuesday. All is now anticipation for the ball to be given by William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., at the Golf Clubhouse to-morrow evening.

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To-day will bring the opening of the long anticipated three-days' horse show at Southampton, and the events of the day proper will be a series of pony races and gymkhana games. To these will come the Summer residents of East Hampton, Amagansett, Quogue, Good Ground West Hampton, and Bellport, so that the affair will really be in the nature of an Eastern Long Island carnival. Several of the more prominent members of the Southampton Summer colony are at Newport this week, and it is doubtful whether they will forswear the Vanderbilt ball and other functions there for the Southampton horse show. P. F. Collier is the deus machina of this horse show, and to his interest and energy its undoubted success will be chiefly due.

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The visit of the naval cadets from Annapolis to West Point has brought an unusual number of visitors to all the hotels and country houses on the Middle Hudson from Peekskill to Poughkeepsie, and young girls form the majority of these guests. There are to be several balls and dances in honor of the visiting cadets at West Point, and to-morrow and Saturday evenings will both bring dances, and Monday evening an officers' ball. West Point as a rule is not heard from socially from the end of June, when the cadets go into camp and the festivities attending graduation exercises are over, until October, when those who love the Hudson in Autumn return there from the seashore and mountains. The present round of gayety is, therefore, so unusual as to astonish the sleepy back drivers and villagers of that territory. The dances of to-morrow and Saturday evenings and the ball of Monday evening will be very pretty and lively affairs, with the military and naval cadets in uniform and troops of fair young girls in their white frocks.

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Gen. J. Frederic Pierson gave a luncheon at Gooseberry Island, Newport, yesterday, in honor of Admiral Sampson and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron. This was a very graceful act on the part of Gen. Pierson, and was much appreciated by his guests, who have not received the social attention at Newport which their position and their services in the late war should have accorded them. Bar Harbor made up in hospitality and courtesy to the officers of the squadron on their visit there for Newport's delinquency.

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The Majestic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, took out an unusually long list of passengers for this season of the year, and among them several well-known people, including Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, ex-Postmaster James, Miss Katherine Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Onderdonk, Col. D. B. Sickles, Daniel Bacon, Herbert Seymour, Joseph Hendrix, G. S. Haven, Jr. Mrs. F. Harrison Garrett and her son, Robert Garrett, of Baltimore; Reginald Ward, the Earl of Donoughmore, and Lord Dunmore. It was a coincidence that Lords Dunmore and Donoughmore, who are constantly confounded, should have sailed on the same steamer. The Earl of Donoughmore spent Monday and Tuesday in New York, during which days he was the recipient of many social courtesies. On arriving on the other side he will go at once to Spa, where Lady Donoughmore and his two daughters, Lady Evelyn and Lady Norah Healey-Hutchinson, are now staying. Ex-Senator Warner Miller and Mrs. Miller, who were booked to sail on the Majestic, did not go.

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The golf tournament on the links of the Point Judith Country Club, at Narragansett Pier, is now in full swing, and has quite revived the drooping season at the Pier. Many of the better players from Newport have entered, and make the trip to the Pier daily to play. Miss Anna Sands and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are developing such form in their golf playing at Newport as to make it probable that if they enter the annual women's championship tournament this Autumn, and if Miss Beatrix Hoyt does not play, as is now announced, they will be close contestants with Miss Maude Wetmore for first place.

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Recent letters received from Hombourg state that the season there continues to be unusually gay. Several members of the American and English colonies have been taking a prominent part in these gayeties. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Livingston of New York, who own a fine shooting preserve near Hombourg, recently gave a large fête there. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston were also guests at a dinner given by the Duke of Cambridge at the Casino, and gave one in the Duke's honor, also at the Casino, a few evenings later. Mrs. Livingston has been much admired in Hombourg.

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This afternoon Miss Julia Irving Graham and Mr. Keitt Walker will be married at Trinity Chapel. The wedding will be very quiet, and only members of the family will be present. The bride will wear a traveling gown and hat, and will be given away by her stepfather, Col. Alexander R. Chisolm. The best man will be the brother of the bridegroom, Mr. Harford Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Keitt Walker will sail on Saturday for England.

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The Baron and Baroness Serdobin will sail on Aug. 29, to remain two years. The Baroness was Miss Williams of Staten Island, and a sister of Mrs. Willard Brown. She was a great belle on Staten Island some years ago, and was known as the "Pocket Venus."

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Among the guests at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, are the Baron Von Munn of the German Embassy, Washington; Miss Edith Van Buren, Mr. John B. Clews, and Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Clark.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Newport had the worst sort of weather to-day, but socially there was no end of affairs to keep the cottage colony moving about quite rapidly. The chief event was the sailing party and dinner on the steam yacht Narada, given by Henry Walters. The night was anything but one fit for such an event, but the spacious accommodations on board more than made up for the inclemency of the weather. It was a sailing party for young people, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. George D. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, and others. The young people included Harry Lehr, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Stuyvesant Le Roy, Woodbury Kane, Robert L. Gerry, Harry Payne Whitney, Paul D'Hauteville, Barton Willing, Potter Palmer, Jr., Worthington Whitehouse, Henry Clews, Jr., Reginald Brooks, F. O. Havemeyer, Jr., J. Ellis Postlethwaite, M. S. Barger, Richard Peters, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Clapp, Miss Sands, Miss Twombly, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Morton, Mrs. Ladenburg, R. N. Ellis, Miss Burden, Miss Gerry, Miss Fish, Reginald Vanderbilt, Miss Wetmore, Miss Stone, Miss Scott, Miss Clews, Miss French, Miss Willing, Miss Gray, Miss Jones, Miss Gammell, Anthony Dyer, Miss Morgan, Miss Oelrichs, the Misses Potter, W. L. M. Burden, and many others. The yacht was handsomely illuminated with pretty designs in electrical work, and from a distance appeared like a vessel ablaze with colored fire. The after and forward decks were decorated with palms and plants, while loose flowers were distributed in vases throughout the cabins, and the table decorations were pink and white.

W. K. Vanderbilt entertained a party of young people at dinner on his yacht Valiant, and the vessel was ablaze with electric designs, while the deck, where guests danced, was inclosed in the manner used on Monday evening. Dinner was served in the dining cabin, and the table decorations were red lilies. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Miss Burden, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Gerry, Miss Anna Sands, F. C. Lawrence, Lispenard Stewart, Richard Peters, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Stanley Mortimer, A. de Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, W. S. Hoyt, Fernando Yznaga, and F. O. Beach.

Casino registers include Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bronson, J. G. Walker, A. W. Pressy, W. F. Morrison, Frederick H. Allen, and H. R. Taylor.

Col. J. Fred Pierson entertained at luncheon this afternoon in honor of the commanding officers of the North Atlantic Squadron, the guests including Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, Capt. Chadwick of the New York, Capt. Sigsbee of the Texas, Capt. Train of the Massachusetts, Capt. Jewell of the Brooklyn, Capt. Stockton of the War College, Commander Hunker of the training station, Commander McLean of the torpedo station, R. I. Gammell, Major Theodore K. Gibbs, Edward J. Berwind, Commodore C. C. Perkins, Capt. Harrison, and Chaplain Morrison of the Texas.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner at The Breakers this evening in honor of her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson.

Among those entertaining this evening were Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Egerton L. Winthrop, and Commodore Gerry on the Electra.

Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan gave a luncheon, as did Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow.

The members of the Newport Clam Bake Club met at their quarters at Easton's Point this afternoon for their second clambake of the season.

A subscription dinner dance, or as it is commonly called, a "Duch treat," will be held to-morrow evening by about forty of the cottagers, who have selected Southwick Grove for the good time, and, rain or not, the event is all arranged for. Should rain fall, the dinner will take place at the Casino grill rooms, and afterward the party will attend the Casino dance. If the weather is favorable for an open-air affair, the dinner and dance will be on original plans. Richard McCreery has been selected as the master of ceremonies.

All arrangements for the Crescent Park excursion, which Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has arranged for to-morrow, are completed. A number of the cottagers will be taken by Mrs. Oelrichs on the tug Sisson, from the New York Yacht Club float. After the visit to Crescent Park, the Coney Island of Narragansett Bay, has been completed, the guests will be piloted to Tiverton, and a trolley ride to Newport will follow. Automobiles will be waiting at Newport to convey the guests to their cottages.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs goes on record as the first lady of the Newport cottage colony to drive an automobile between Newport and Narragansett Pier without the slightest mishap. The run was made over the ferries to-day.

Automobiles for George Scott and M. M. Shoemaker have arrived, and three others are expected before the middle of next week. It now looks as if there would be thirty automobiles in line for the automobile parade and dance at Gray Craig in the early part of next month.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Morrell left for Bar Harbor to-day for a month's visit, at the end of which they will return to their cottage here and remain for their Thanksgiving dinner, as many other cottagers are now talking of doing. Since Mrs. Morrell arrived here her health has considerably improved, and it is principally for this reason that the Morrells have decided to remain until so late in the Fall.

A new fashion was introduced this evening by several ladies of the cottage colony who appeared on the avenue wearing large chiffon roses, and even larger velvet roses, on their waists for corsage decorations.

Mrs. Wirt Dexter and Miss Dexter of Boston and the Misses Eaton of England are the guests of Gordon McKay.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater is having her new cottage on the Cliffs prepared for her occupancy in the very near future. She is expected to remain here until late in the Fall.

John A. Griswold has sold to Jessie L. Neilson of Larchmont, N. Y., a parcel of land containing 2.17 acres on Price's Neck for a cottage site.

Mrs. George Tiffany has returned from Hempstead.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fraser of Toronto and Mme. and Mlle. Machad of Paris are at the Cliffs Hotel.

BAR HARBOR SOCIAL DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 23.—The Malvern was the scene of considerable gayety to-night, the occasion being the weekly hop preceded by several dinners given by prominent society people.

The largest dinner was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Beals. The guests were the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Baker, Justice Ingraham, Mrs. Frederic Joy, Miss Fanshaw, Mr. Richardson, Miss Roe, Mr. Shepard, Miss Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Allison, Moncure Robinson, Miss Davis, Miss Van Nest, Mr. Baird, James Ross Todd, Miss Knowlton, and Mr. Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston gave a dinner of sixteen covers. Their guests were Mrs. Jules Reynal, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. Hadden, Willett Van Nest, Peter Marié, Count and Countess De Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. Stewart, and Miss Furniss.

Mr. and Mrs. George Draper gave a small dinner party in the Palm Garden, and their guests were Mrs. Davies, Miss Grace Seely, Miss Helen Seely, Miss Lawson, Miss Conover, Mr. Cochran, Clare Draper, Mr. Davies, Mr. Richardson, and Preston Davies.

R. Hall McCormick gave one of the most elaborate dinners of the season to-night at his Summer residence, Mizzentop, in honor of the Swedish Minister, A. Grip, and the Japanese Minister, Mr. Kormurá.

PRETTY WEDDING IN CHICAGO.

Lot Becker Married in Egyptian Room of Grand Pacific Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A pretty wedding took place in the Egyptian Room of the Grand Pacific Hotel at 12 o'clock to-day. Miss Alice Herbert of 5,243 Indiana Avenue was united in marriage with Lot Becker of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Becker left for New York at 5:30 o'clock, where they will reside permanently.

The bride was attired in a heliotrope silk gown, trimmed with point lace. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wiger, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rice, Miss Adle Gross of Milwaukee, Miss Edna Wiener, and Master Walter Rice. The Rev. Dr. Moses of Temple Israel Congregation officiated.

MRS. ASTOR REPORTED ILL.

Was Absent from Dinner Because of Trip to Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Owing to the absence of Mrs. Astor from her brilliant dinner at Beechwood Tuesday evening, a report became prevalent to-day on Bellevue Avenue that she was ill.

It was learned, however, that Mrs. Astor had gone in company with her son, Col. John J. Astor, and her maid, to Boston, and nothing whatever was ailing Mrs. Astor, save that she was perhaps a bit nervous, which a change would drive away in a few days. Mrs. Astor is in the best of health, and any report to the contrary is misleading.

CLARENCE MACKAYS BUY LAND.

Now Believed to be Owners of the Harbor Hills Property.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 23.—The question as to who is the new owner of Harbor Hills, the highest point on Long Island, seems to have been settled by the filing today in the office of the County Clerk of a deed conveying eighty-six acres of rolling property abutting the Harbor Hills property to Katherine A. Mackay, wife of Clarence H. Mackay. The consideration named in the deed is $20,131.20.

It is now said the purchaser of the Harbor Hills property is Mr. Mackay, and not W. K. Vanderbilt, as reported some time ago.

Mrs. Lloyd Bryce Buys Eighty Acres.

ROSLYN, L. I., Aug. 23.—A portion of the property of the old William Cullen Bryant estate has been sold to Edith Cooper Bryce, wife of Gen. Lloyd Bryce. She secures several cottages now standing on the eighty acres included in the deal. This sale does not include the old Bryant mansion, of which Perry Belmont has a short lease with, it is understood, an option on that portion of the estate.

Injured by a Trolley Car.

Milton London, a designer, forty years old, who resides in Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, is in Bellevue Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain and other injuries, the result of being struck by a north-bound Fourth Avenue electric car. London attempted to cross Fourth Avenue at Thirty-second Street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. A south-bound car, which he allowed to pass him, concealed from his view the approach of Car No. 2,325, in charge of motorman Patrick Daily of 207 West Twentieth Street. London was knocked from his feet by the fender of the car, and thrown some distance. The car was stopped, and Policeman Sanders placed the motorman under arrest, and sent London to the hospital.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF IT?

Your daily newspaper often notes a greater prevalence of suicide, and crime in general, during certain kinds of weather.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE WEATHER ON CRIME

Is the subject of a short article by EDWIN G. DEXTER, which appears in APPLETONS' POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Dexter, who has made a special study of this subject, believes that a close connection can be traced between certain types of weather and certain forms of crime.

DEAD SCULPTOR'S NOTED WORKS.

Caspar Buberl Produced Some of the Best Public Statues.

Caspar Buberl, who was found dead in his studio, at 500 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, on Tuesday afternoon, was one of the best-known sculptors of this city, and had in the forty-five years during which he lived in the United States, executed many important public works. His death was due to apoplexy.

It was only three days previous to his death that Mr. Buberl completed a medallion bas-relief of Commodore Dahlgren for the Dewey Arch, to be erected in Fifth Avenue. He was among the sculptors who offered their services to the city for the production of the arch. He was engaged on another medallion at the time of his death.

Mr. Buberl was born in Bohemia in 1834. His father was a prominent sculptor, and the son, after studying art in Vienna, came to this country when twenty years old. Among the works he has executed are the Soldiers and Sailors' Monuments at Troy, N. Y.; Manchester, N. H., and Hartford, Conn.; the statue of a Confederate soldier at Alexandria, Va.; the bronze work for the New York State Monument at Gettysburg; five bas-reliefs for the Garfield Monument at Cleveland, and a figure of Ponce de Leon for Venezuela. He lived with his daughter, Mrs. Edward Buel, at 482 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. His wife died several years ago.

Albert W. Hale Dies from Apoplexy.

Albert W. Hale, a civil engineer, of 115 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, died in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday afternoon. He was seized with apoplexy on Monday while visiting H. G. Paine at Harper & Brothers' publishing house, in Franklin Square. Mr. Hale was a graduate of Columbia University, and also of the School of Mines in the same institution. He was an inventor and placed on the market many useful articles. Mr. Hale had charge of the inspection of the dry goods district for the Tariff Association, Board of Fire Underwriters,) which took place more than a year ago. He was more than sixty years old. The body was removed to his home last night.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Samuel B. W. McLeod.

Dr. Samuel B. W. McLeod, for years a prominent physician and member of medical societies in this city, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 339 West Twenty-third Street, after a brief illness. He was injured several weeks ago in alighting from a Madison Avenue trolley car, but it was thought he had recovered from the accident. It agg

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
1,000 bushels and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin. WHEAT
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Branch Office, 621 Broadway.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily. OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

Virginia Deferred Certificates.
THE WEST VIRGINIA DEBT SETTLEMENT.
Notice is hereby given that the Advisory Board, having recommended the Plan of Settlement formulated by the Committee, copies thereof may be obtained without cost from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, or from Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman;
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CLARENCE CARY,
R. P. CHEW,
VIRGINIUS NEWTON,
Committee.

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee, 6% Certificates.
On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.
JOHN GREENOUGH, E. G. STODDARD, JAMES BROWN POTTER, } Committee of Liquidation and Reorganization.
New York, June 28th, 1899.

To the holders of American Steel Barge Company First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, dated January 1, 1893:
Notice is hereby given that the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, and will be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. The bonds to be redeemed and paid are as follows: 41, 96, 171, 175, 176, 197, 209, 229, 308, 319, 339, 388, 437, 446, 452, 464, 468, 472, 486, 579, 594, 713, 749, 768, 901, 952, 955, 1,078, 1,377, 1,405, 1,424. Said above-mentioned bonds will cease to draw interest on September 5, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY E. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
W. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.
This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.
Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.
Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.
COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.
The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

Santa Rosalia Mining Co.
(Incorporated under laws of New Jersey.)
Capital Stock, 800,000 shares at $1 each.
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
President, GEORGE T. WERTS, (Ex-Gov. of New Jersey,) Jersey City, N. J.
Vice President, JOHN A. FITZPATRICK, (Pres. Sawyer Elec. Co.,) Phila., Pa.
Treasurer, JAMES COOPER SIMPSON, (Carson & Simpson, Publishers,) Phila., Pa.
Secretary, ARTHUR COLEMAN, New York, N. Y.
This company owns a compact group of five Gold and Copper mines in the centre of the copper belt of Autlan, State of Jalisco, Republic of Mexico, a complete ten-stamp mill installed on its properties, and a thousand acres of timber land. Three thousand tons of ore mined and nine thousand "in sight."
To increase capacity of mines and mill, 70,000 shares of the capital stock is offered for public subscription at 75 cents per share, but the right is reserved to advance the price to par without notice. Substantial and steady dividends are assured.
For prospectus and other information apply to
ALLAN G. MACDONNELL,
Fiscal Agent,
63 AND 65 WALL ST., N. Y.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.
To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.
The Master having fixed August 29th, 1899, for proving up bonds in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,
Notice is hereby given that all general mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company claiming prior lien will be proved up before said Master if deposited ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 28, 1899, with the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, under the agreement of November 19, 1898.
Dated New York, August 24, 1899.
Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Chairman,
No. 30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,
Chestnut and 4th Sts., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 15 Broad St., New York.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 53, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.
The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1323	1811	2112	2339	2595	2842	3156
145	1403	1820	2162	2348	2635	2888	3162
157	1465	1838	2185	2367	2822	2902	3195
162	1469	1842	2196	2372	2833	2935	3216
168	1496	1897	2230	2391	2835	2976	3226
201	1516	1906	2253	2423	2680	2989	3229
339	1576	1929	2258	2459	2698	3001	3242
343	1626	1989	2262	2463	2705	3005	3280
377	1708	2004	2275	2487	2727	3062	
385	1728	2014	2278	2501	2731	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2523	2742	3122	
424	1759	2081	2325	2551	2786	3124	
470	1775	2092	2334	2566	2792	3143	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N.Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annual, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.
For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.
By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., August 23, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 2, 1899, to Oct. 4, 1899.
JOSEPH GASKELL, EDWIN HAWLEY, Secretary. President.

The Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, the seventh day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon. Stockholders may obtain, at the office of the Transfer Agent, Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, copies of a circular stating the objects of said meeting.
For the purposes of such meeting the transfer books of said Company WILL CLOSE at the close of business on THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1899, and will be reopened on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1899.
Dated New York, August 15, 1899.
The Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.
By W. W. COTTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of the Union Ice Company will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 159 West 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to be then submitted that such corporation be forthwith dissolved pursuant to Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law.
Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.
F. B. ASPINWALL, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close Saturday, Sept. 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

Washington Storage Warehouse & Van Co., Ltd.
The annual meeting of this company will be held at 2,300 Eighth Avenue, New York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 5:30 P. M.
SUMNER W. WHITE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
New York, August 15, 1899.
A dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared payable at the fiscal agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after September 1, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business August 19, 1899.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close for that purpose on August 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 8, 1899. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 28th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

American Linseed Company,
100 William Street, New York, August 9, 1899.
The second quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable by check from Chicago, September 15th, to stockholders of record August 25th, 3 P. M. Transfer books reopen Sept. 16th.
G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, August 22d, 1899.
A Dividend of $1.25 Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable October 2d, 1899.
The transfer books of preferred stock will close September 15th at 3 P. M. and reopen October 3d, 1899. JAMES R. PLUM Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, August 25, 1899, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1899.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Please take notice that the firm of MORRIS SHAPIRO & CO., formerly doing business at No. 211 Canal Street, New York City, has on the 17th day of August, 1899, dissolved partnership by mutual consent, and that I, MORRIS SHAPIRO, will not be liable for any debts hereafter contracted under the aforesaid firm name.
Dated New York, August 23d, 1899.
MORRIS SHAPIRO.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 23	759,805
To date this year	117,744,544
Corresponding date last year	66,494,834

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 23	$3,017,000
To date this year	$644,377,470
Corresponding date last year	$548,634,430

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at 6 months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Ohio Central pf.	1¼
Am. S. Hoop pf.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Manhattan	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Mexican Central	½
Am. Tobacco	6¾	Mexican National	¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Anaconda	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	pf.	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	2½	Mo., K. & Texas	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1½
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	⅝	New Jersey Cent.	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Northern Pacific	1⅞
Central Pacific	¾	Northern Pac. pf.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. Con. Tract.	2½	Reading	⅝
Chi. & E. Ill.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
C. G. W. pf. A	½	St. Louis S. W.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. Louis S. W. pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	St. Paul & Duluth	3
Col. South. 1st pf.	¾	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Cont. Tobacco	3	Southern Railway	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	2¾	Texas & Pacific	½
Den. & R. G.	1¼	Union Bag & Paper	1⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞	Union Pacific	⅞
Erie	1	Union Pacific pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	2	U. S. Leather	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1½	Wells-Fargo Express	1
Ft. Worth & R. G.	2⅝	Western Un. Tel.	½
Hocking Valley	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	1¼	Wisconson Central	½
Illinois Central	1	Wis. Central pf.	⅞
Int. Paper	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	K. C., P. & G.	⅛
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W.	⅞
Colorado Midland	⅞	Met. St. Railway	¾
Col. Mid. pr.	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	7
Glucose Sugar	¾	Pressed Steel Car	⅛
Great Northern	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L.		Green Bay, deb. A.	1
St. L. Div. 4s	1½	K. C., P. & G. 1st	2½
Erie gen lien 4s	1	Wabash, Deb. B.	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 3-4s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st 5s	1½

Bond Declined.

Rio Grande Southern 3-4s 1¼

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

It is difficult to beat facts—even in Wall Street. The course of yesterday's stock market was significant of this. Stock Exchange talent in volume and variety massed on the bear side. All the room traders were persuaded that enforced liquidation, with something like a panic, was due—and to the limit of their industrious genius they rammed and jammed away.

Yet at the end of the day—after half a week of raiding and fable making—the security market, almost as a whole, was stronger than it has been. The significance is that good times are not to be trifled with. Prosperity is a poor bogy to scare investors with.

***

Notable among the signs of improving Wall Street sentiment is the agreement which seems to rule among the most important commission houses that better business conditions are warranting investment confidence. Those firms which have highest standing on the Stock Exchange are almost uniformly uttering buying advices. They are conservative, of course; they do not suggest that everything be bought at any sort of a price; they do not counsel reckless over-speculation. But, within lines of prudence, they do agree that the security market is a purchase; they do emphasize the fact that business prospects promise material market value betterment. Such counselors are safest for Wall Street followers. They have experience, command wide opportunities for information, and are in close touch with leaders in the financial world. Seldom are they bigoted or partisan. They have acquired the saving habit of looking facts in the face. And when such authorities are, as now, in general agreement it is sensible to give heed to their views.

***

In many parts of the market new pools are beginning to operate. Some of them include representatives of important financial interests. Some of them have more in view than merely the making of a temporary market advance. Some of them are wholly speculative, inclined to be reckless even—taking hold of "propositions" that have curious appearance. There is, for example, a difference between operations in Southern Pacific, where new dividends are soon to begin, and manipulation in Hocking Coal and Iron—an iron company producing no iron.

All markets are in one particular much alike. All offer opportunities for discrimination.

HARMONY IS COMPLETE.

President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway, now in this city, finds throughout the Northwest growing proofs of business prosperity.

"The present business outlook is good," said Mr. Hill yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. "The country is growing fast. New territory is developing very rapidly.

"The indications are that this prosperity will continue. Certainly there is no sign whatever to the contrary at present.

"In the West, of course, we are sharing in this prosperity. While the crop cannot be said to be a banner crop, it nevertheless is a very promising one, and the railway companies will be kept busy as a result.

"As for the talk of a fight between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, you may say that there is no such fight—except in some newspapers. Of course those papers had to have something to write about.

"In truth, I may say that there never has been a fight between these two roads. There has been entire harmony between them for the past fifteen years, and there will continue to be harmony.

"I may sum up the situation in respect to the roads by saying that there has been less irregular competition between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific than between any two railroad companies in the United States that are such close neighbors. Each road has its own territory, and occupies it—and there is room for both.

"As for the election of John S. Kennedy to the Directorate of the Northern Pacific, ascribed by some people to my influence, all I can say is that I don't know exactly what influence I have. Certainly, Mr. Kennedy is a very great friend of mine, and admittedly he is a large stockholder of the Great Northern."

VANDERBILT ELECTRIC CABS.

The New York Central Railroad is to establish a model cab service. Officers of the company say that when completed the plans will provide the best service of the kind in the world.

In the remodeled Grand Central Station a department covering a large area will be devoted to the enterprise. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt himself is said to be the projector of this scheme to better accommodate the public.

The vehicles to be installed will be electric ones. They will include all types, from the small coupé to large busses capable of carrying baggage as well as passengers.

It is intimated that the plan may have much wider scope than merely the accommodation of passengers going to and from the Grand Central Station. At the start enough vehicles will be in commission to meet all the requirements of New York Central, Harlem and New Haven trains. It is not improbable, when so much is satisfactorily accomplished, that the service will be broadened to afford advantages to other than railway passengers. Mr. Vanderbilt is credited with the theory that such extension of the service will work direct advantages to the New York Central Company—involving the idea that the local public, as regular patrons of the railroad, can feel entitled to its facilities, whether immediately going to or from a train, or not.

A NORTHERN PACIFIC PLAN.

Wisconsin Central securities became active yesterday, coincident with reports from the West that Northern Pacific interests have resumed negotiations for control of the property. Using Wisconsin Central for a Chicago entrance, as formerly, Northern Pacific can find exceptional advantages; and it is now said that some recent obstacles in the way of absorbing the property have been overcome.

But indications show in some other influential quarters that Northern Pacific plans to acquire Wisconsin Central will have to compete with projects supported by strong interests. Illinois Central engineers have made a report upon the physical condition of the property—a fact which may have significance.

BIGGER, BIGGER, AND BIGGER.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the third week in August were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregated $761,130, and showed the following comparisons with the same period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$108,456
Increase over 1897	141,814
Increase over 1896	136,323
Increase over 1895	190,722
Increase over 1894	211,487
Increase over 1893	240,311
Increase over 1892	122,593

BETTER EASTERN RATES.

Progress is being made in Eastern trunk line affairs. Instead of proving a disturber, the new Baltimore and Ohio is likely to be found actually furthering harmony, and the financiers controlling that property will probably be found foremost in favoring plans for substantial betterment in the Eastern rate situation.

QUIET AFTER THE STORM.

Stock Exchange transactions in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock were yesterday again on a large scale, over 70,000 shares being traded in, but nothing sensational attended. The fluctuations of the day were over a range of less than two points. The final quotation showed nearly a point advance.

The short interest in the stock seems undisturbed, while, on the other hand, insiders are predicting with apparent confidence improvement in market value.

An important announcement showing progress in the affairs of the property will soon be made.

SUGAR, TOBACCO, AND WHISKY.

Sugar and Tobacco Trust stocks were both conspicuous yesterday, and both were strong. Sugar rose over two points and Tobacco about 7. In both stocks a large short interest has been resolutely raiding quotations for some time past, though in Tobacco severe penalties have recently been imposed. An interesting Wall Street report yesterday had it that one trader on the Stock Exchange was seeking a private settlement in Tobacco. Private settlement stories are in an active market always much the fashion, and Wall Street gossips are always inventing tales of them. It's an inexpensive way to help manipulation along.

The pool operating in Tobacco Trust is credited with plans for taking hold of the new Distilling Company's securities.

PROMISED ONCE MORE.

The long-delayed dividend on Missouri Pacific, which has been forecast for every quarter during the past year, is again a matter of much prophecy. Upon the strength of it Missouri Pacific shares are being advanced. A Director of the Missouri Pacific Company says, however, that the predictions are all guesswork—that no official dividend discussion has taken place.

REALLY MAKING PROGRESS.

A Director of the Central Railroad of New Jersey says:

"Anthracite coal interests are practically unified. There is no coal trust, and there is going to be none; but plans are now practically matured whereby very much larger net financial benefits will accrue to owners of all anthracite producing and carrying roads."

IMPROVEMENT LEGITIMATE.

In review of yesterday's handsome escape from depressing influences, the Stock Exchange firm of McIntyre & Wardwell say of security market conditions:

"With the realization and appreciation of the fact that underlying conditions continue highly favorable, there is renewed good buying by commission houses. London reverses its position and has bought freely, taking upward of 40,000 shares of various stocks on balance. Old bull interests came to the front and have again bought freely, particularly in the general railroad list. Shorts endeavored to cover, but found an absence of stock, particularly in the industrials, which have been their principal target of late.

"There is no change in the financial situation either here or at London. There is little prospect of any change in local money rates from the present easy conditions. General trade is good all over the country in all lines, railroad earnings continue large and the corn and wheat crops are almost out of danger. Before the close of the week the net earnings for the month of July for the Granger roads will be published, and will make a very favorable impression by the large increases which they will all show over last year, which, it must be remembered, was also a prosperous period for all of them. We think the effect of the publication of these statements will be to further stimulate bullish sentiment, particularly on such stocks as St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Southern Railway, Louisville, and New York Central, and we think they ought to all be bought on any soft spot which may develop during the week.

"The sharp rise in Tobacco, extending over 7 points, was on a buying movement by inside interests and several prominent operators against a large short interest recently created in a belief the stock would break in sympathy with Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Sugar, and Wire Trust. We understand Continental Tobacco Directors will meet early next month and declare a 1½ or 2 per cent. quarterly dividend on the preferred stock.

"We hear strong efforts are being made to harmonize the bituminous coal trade interests, and that bullish speculation is entering into Wheeling, Hocking Coal, and Baltimore and Ohio on this situation; also that the anthracite coal roads, particularly Readings, are booked for a good advance in the near future on the very satisfactory condition of that trade and prospective further material advance in the price of coal.

"There is a good strong bull pool in Missouri Pacific on information that the annual statement will make a very favorable showing and the company will soon declare a 1 per cent. cash dividend. There is also a pool in Northern Pacific common and preferred and in Union Pacific common, which is accumulating the stocks on their earnings and very favorable prospects.

"Inside interests were buying Sugar today, and we are told that there is hardly any doubt that the regular quarterly 3 per cent. dividend on the stock will be declared about Sept. 7. Brooklyn Rapid Transit has had its break, but under the most favorable interpretation of its statement we cannot see how any dividend can be paid on the stock this year unless it is 'forced' by the insiders. It may have some rally on the short interest, but it will be some time before Wall Street supports it again.

"We are still bullish on the general market on the very favorable legitimate conditions of trade, finance, and the agricultural outlook, and we expect ultimately higher prices will prevail and we continue to favor the purchase of any of the better class of stocks on soft spots."

IRON RECORD BREAKING.

And still iron trade conditions improve. In review of the phenomenal situation, The Iron Age—discussing reports carefully collected throughout the country—will, in its issue to-day, say:

The excitement in the iron markets is growing and is spreading. A very large tonnage of pigiron is being placed for 1900 delivery at advancing prices. The bulk of the sales are for the first six months, but a number of important orders have been placed for delivery far into the second half of 1900, the Southern furnaces leading in these transactions. They have even placed some round lots

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1899.

—Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅞	17¾	367	Am. Car & Foundry...	17	17	17	17	− ¾
65½	66	767	Am. Car & Found. pf.	65¼	65½	65¼	65¼	− ¼
44⅝	44¾	6,130	American Cotton Oil..	44½	45	44⅞	44⅞	+1
43⅞	44¼	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	44	44	43½	43½	− ⅜
91½	92	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	92	92	91	91	.....
38	38¾	1,315	American Steel Hoop.	38	38⅜	38	38	+ ⅛
83½	83¾	300	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	84	84	83¾	83¾	+ ⅛
57	57¼	5,215	Am. Steel & Wire....	56	57	56	57	+ ¾
98	98½	220	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	98	98	98	98	− ½
11½	11½	100	American Linseed	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
52½	55	620	Am. Linseed pf.....	53¾	54½	53¾	54½	+1
42¼	42½	700	American Tin Plate...	42¼	42¼	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
120⅝	129½	87,680	American Tobacco	122⅛	129¾	122⅝	129⅝	+6¾
....	....	220	American Tobacco pf.	145½	145½	145½	145½	+ ⅛
57⅜	57¼	1,800	Anaconda	56¼	57¼	56¼	57¼	+1⅛
23½	23⅝	16,725	At., T. & S. F.....	22⅞	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
67⅝	67⅞	40,087	At., T. & S. F. pf....	67	68	66⅞	67⅞	+ ⅜
56⅜	56½	4,710	Baltimore & Ohio....	56	56½	56	56½	+½
74⅜	74⅞	6,085	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	74⅜	74⅞	74⅛	74⅝	+ ⅜
103¼	103½	68,166	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	103¼	103⅞	102	103⅜	+ ⅛
....	....	1,170	Brunswick City	19	19⅜	18¾	18¾	− ¼
32	32½	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	32	32	32	32	.....
97	97½	100	Canadian Pacific	97	97	97	97	+1
59¾	60¼	2,200	Central Pacific	60	60¼	59⅞	60	+ ⅛
28¾	29	4,645	Chesapeake & Ohio....	28¼	29	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅛
54	55	500	Chicago Con. Trac....	55	55½	55	55½	+2½
130½	136⅝	4,230	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	136	137	136	136½	+ ½
80¼	85	1,100	Chi. & East. Ill.....	78	80	78	80	+2
15⅝	15¾	4,800	Chicago Great West....	15¾	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅝	700	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77	77½	77	77½	+ ⅛
37⅝	37¾	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38¼	38¼	38	38½	+ ⅛
96	96½	1,000	Chi. Gr. West., deb...	95	96¼	95	96½	.....
10¼	10⅞	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	10¼	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
133⅞	134⅝	11,350	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	134¼	134⅜	133¾	134	.....
174½	176	52	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	176¼	176½	176¼	176¼	.....
162¾	163½	400	Chicago & N'thw'n....	162	162¾	162	162½	.....
120	120¼	7,550	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	120	120⅝	119⅝	120⅝	+ ⅜
14	15	25	Chi. Term. Trans.....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
45	46	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	.....
56¼	56½	590	C., C., C. & St. L....	56¼	56⅜	56¼	56½	+ ⅛
98	99	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	.....
52⅜	53	4,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	51⅝	52⅞	51⅝	52⅝	+1⅛
6¼	6⅜	900	Colorado Midland	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	− ⅛
19	19¼	600	Colorado Midland pf..	19	19	19	19	− ½
5¼	5⅜	1,600	Colorado Southern	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	− ⅛
46	47	100	Col. Southern 1st pf...	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¾
17	18	20	Col. & H. C. & I....	17	17	17	17	.....
49⅞	50	15,500	Continental Tobacco..	47	50	47	49⅞	+3
99¼	99⅝	6,895	Continental Tobac. pf.	97¾	99⅝	97¾	99⅝	+2⅜
175¾	177	1,195	Consolidated Gas.....	176	176½	175½	176	.....
123	124	700	Delaware & Hudson....	124½	124½	124	124	.....
175¼	176¼	2,010	Del., Lack. & West....	175¾	176½	176	176	.....
24⅝	24⅞	13,180	Denver & Rio Grande.	24	24⅞	24	24⅝	+1¼
78¼	78½	1,915	Denver & R. G. pf....	78	78½	78	78½	+ ⅞
13¼	13⅝	210	Dul., S. S. & At. pf....	13½	13½	13¼	13½	.....
14⅝	14¾	2,395	Erie	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+1
39¾	40	5,625	Erie 1st pf.....	39¼	40	39¼	40	+2
19½	20	200	Erie 2d pf.....	20	20	20	20	+1⅝
44	45	400	Evans. & T. H.....	45	45	45	45	+1
90¼	91	240	Evans. & T. H. pf....	90	90⅜	90	90⅜	+1½
58½	58⅞	2,620	Federal Steel.....	58⅜	59⅛	58½	58½	+ ⅛
81¾	82	1,000	Federal Steel pf.....	81⅜	82	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
27¼	27½	850	Ft. Worth & R. G.....	26	27⅜	26	27⅜	+2⅜
64¼	64½	500	Glucose Sugar Ref....	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¼	− ¾
106	109	30	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	106	106	106	106	.....
167	168	545	Great Northern pf....	167	167	167	167	−1
28¾	29	1,200	Hocking Valley	27½	29	27½	29	+2
63½	64	1,016	Hocking Valley pf....	63	64	63	64	+1¼
116⅜	116½	5,271	Illinois Central	115½	116¾	115½	116¾	+ ⅛
38	38½	3,235	International Paper...	37⅞	38½	37½	38½	+ ⅛
14½	14⅞	360	Iowa Central	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14⅝	+ ⅝
58½	59	3,475	Iowa Central pf.....	58	59	58	58¾	+1½
11	11¼	440	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	10½	10¾	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
....	....	400	Laclede Gas	57½	58	57¾	58	− ⅛
21	21¼	600	Lake Erie & West....	21	21¼	21	21	− ⅛
79½	81	400	Lake Erie & West. pf..	80	80¼	80	80	− ¼
82¼	83	6,470	Louisville & Nashville.	82¼	83	82	82¾	+1
113¼	113¼	5,805	Manhattan Con	113¾	114	112¾	113½	− ⅛
201½	202¾	3,600	Met. Street Railway ..	202¾	203¾	201	202	+ ½
15	15⅝	3,430	Mexican Central.....	15¼	15⅞	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
5⅜	5¼	19,440	Mexican National ctfs.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
75	75½	175	Minn. & St. Louis....	75½	76	75½	75½	+ ½
97	97½	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	97	97½	97	97½	+ ½
25¼	25⅝	550	M., St. P. & S. S. M..	24½	25½	24½	25½	+ ½
67¼	67½	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	67¼	67	67¼	+ ¼
13½	13⅝	5,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
41	41¼	5,410	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	40⅞	41¼	40½	41	+ ⅛
50⅜	50½	36,830	Missouri Pacific	49	50½	49	50½	+1½
47½	48	230	National Biscuit Co...	48	48	47½	47½	.....
32⅜	33	325	National Lead Co.....	33	33	33	33	− ¼
2¼	2⅝	50	National Linseed Oil ctfs.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	.....
55¼	55⅜	725	National Steel	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55½	− ⅛
97¼	98	310	National Steel pf.....	98	98	98	98	− ½
119¼	119¼	742	New Jersey Central....	119⅞	119⅞	119¼	119¾	+ ½
183	185	310	New York Air Brake..	187	187	185	185	−7
138⅜	139	900	New York Central.....	138⅝	139	138½	138⅝	+ ¼
33½	35	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	33	33	33	33	.....
27	27⅛	2,542	N. Y., Ont. & West...	27	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅜
27¾	28	25,070	Norfolk & Western....	28½	28⅝	27⅜	28	.....
7⅜	7¾	7,460	Norfolk & West. pf....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	+ ½
12⅜	12⅞	3,000	North American	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅜	45,680	Northern Pacific.....	55	56⅜	55	56⅜	+1⅞
78	78¼	5,825	Northern Pacific pf..	77½	78½	77½	78⅛	+1¼
44⅜	45¼	300	Oregon R. & Nav.....	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¼	− ⅛
74⅝	74¾	120	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	75	75	75	75	.....
47	47½	820	Pacific Coast	47	47½	47	47¼	+ ⅛
47	47¼	400	Pacific Mail	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ⅜
135⅜	136	4,462	Pennsylvania R. R....	136¾	136¾	135⅝	135¾	− ⅛
119¾	120	3,320	People's Gas, Chicago.	119⅛	120⅜	119¼	119¾	+ ⅝
2¾	2¼	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....
77¾	77¾	1,250	Pitts. C., C. & St. L....	77⅝	77¾	77⅜	77⅝	− ⅛
59½	60	400	Pressed Steel Car....	60	60	59	59	− ⅞
89	89½	330	Pressed Steel Car pf..	89½	89¼	89¼	89½	− ¼
158	159	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	158	158¾	158	158¼	.....
22¾	22⅞	3,400	Reading	22¼	23	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅝
62¼	62½	20,180	Reading 1st pf	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62½	+ ⅜
34¼	34⅜	5,100	Reading 2d pf	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	1,000	St. L. & San Fran....	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
37¾	38¼	850	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	37½	38	37½	38	+ ⅛
17¼	17¾	700	St. Louis Southw.....	17	17	17	17½	+ ⅛
39	39¾	2,200	Louis Southw. pf..	38¾	39¼	38¾	39	+ ¾
60	60¾	700	St. Paul & Duluth....	58	60½	58	60½	+1
111¼	112¾	300	St. Paul & Omaha....	112	112	112	112	+ ½
39¾	39¾	21,275	Southern Pacific.....	40	40¼	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
12¾	12¾	3,510	Southern Railway	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
54⅛	54¼	9,000	Southern Railway pf.	54¼	54⅝	54	54¼	+ ⅛
97	97¾	5,635	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	98¼	98¾	97	97	−1
....	....	150	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	150	150	150	150	.....
22¾	22¾	5,900	Texas Pacific	21⅝	22¾	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅞
33¼	33¾	420	Union Bag & Paper....	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+1⅜
46⅝	46¾	21,345	Union Pacific	46	47¼	45⅞	46¾	+ ⅞
....	....	4,120	Union Pacific pf.....	78	78⅝	78	78⅜	+ ½
50	53	104	United States Express.	51¾	51¾	51	51	.....
10⅜	10⅝	20,395	United States Leather.	9⅝	11	9⅝	10⅞	+1¼
70⅝	70¾	11,560	U. S. Leather pf.....	74⅜	76¾	74⅜	76¾	+2⅝
49	50	5,940	United States Rubber.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	.....
7¾	8	100	Wabash	8	8	8	8	.....
23⅞	23⅞	8,220	Wabash pf.....	23¾	24⅛	23¼	23⅝	+ ½
128¾	130	400	Wells-Fargo Express..	128¾	129	128¾	129	+1
89	89½	220	Western Union Tel....	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ⅞
10⅝	11	600	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
55	60	153	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	+ ¼
27	27¾	1,127	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	27½	28¼	27½	28¾	+1⅝
17¾	17¾	8,661	Wisconsin Central	17	18	17	17¾	+ ⅞
55½	55⅝	8,135	Wisconsin Central pf.	54⅞	55¾	54⅜	55⅝	+ ⅞
Sales.....		759,805						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	...
4s, r., 1918	108½	109
5s, c., 1918	108½	109
5s, r., 1918	108	109
4s, 1907	112¼	113
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	130⅜	131
4s, c., 1925	130⅜	131
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½
D. C. 3-65s	117	...
Adams Exp.	113	115
Alb & Sus.	190	195
Am. Cent.	145	165
A. C. O. pf.	94	94½
Am. B. Tel.	35½	38½
Am. Exp.	140	145
Am. M. Co.	13	16½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	6	8
A. S. M. pf.	28	30½
A. S. R. pf.	119½	121
Am. T. & C.	99	101½
Am. T. P. pf.	99	99½
Ann Arbor.	18	19
Ann Arb. pf.	40½	41½
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	9	12
B. & L. E. pf.	16½	...
B. Un. Gas.	138	140
B. R. & P.	32	32½
E. R. & P. pf.	...	74½
B., C. R. & N.	...	103
Can. South.	53½	54½
Cap. Tract.	92	95
C. & A. pf.	126	127½
C., I. & L. pf.	40	43
C. & N. W. pf.	197	200
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	99
C., I. & W.	9½	11
C., I. & W. pf.	39	41
Cleve. & Pitts.	165	170
C. C. & I. Dev.	2⅝	3
C. F. & I. pf.	...	115
Col. S. 2d pf.	17	18
Com. Cable.	179	...
Consol. Coal	50	56
Consol. Ice.	38	40
Con. Ice pf.	80	89
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	21
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	106	125
D. S. S. & A.	...	...
Edison Elec.	4¾	5¼
Eighth Av.	400	...
E. T. & T.	98	100
E. & Y. M.	30	32
F. & F. M.	...	...
F. & F. M. pf.	57	60
G. R. Chain.	110	115
Ill. Cent., l. 1.100	...	...
Int. Silver.	16⅞	17½
Int. P. Co. pf.	76	79
Jobst & Chi.	175	...
Kan. & Mich.	10½	12
K. & D. M.	3½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	18	20
Knick. Ice.	50	51
Knick. Ice pf.	74	77
Lake Shore.	201½	210
Long Island.	67	70
Mah. C. R.	150	...
Mah. C. R. pf.	105	...
Man. Beach.	11	22
Md. Coal pf.	62	75
M. W. S. El.	...	...
M. W. S. El. of Chi.	15	15⅝
Mich. Cent.	110	...
Mob. & Ohio.	45	46
Mor. & Es.	182½	184
Nat. Bis. pf.	98½	100
Nat. Lead pf.	112	113
Nat. Starch.	5	6
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
N. Cent. Coal	37	40
N. Y. & N. H.	214	218
N. Y. C. & St. L.	13½	14½
St. L. 1st pf.	65	67
St. L. 2d pf.	33½	35
Norf. So.	72	80
Ont. Mining.	8	9
P. C. 1st pf.	85	90
P. C. 2d pf.	64	66
Penn. Coal.	375	...
Peo. & East.	4	5
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	96	98
P., Ft. W. & C.	187	190
P. & W. pf.	99	13
Quicksilver.	2	3
Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10
Rens. & Sar.	...	...
R., W. & O.	31	...
R. Gr. W.	39	39¼
R. G. W. pf.	78	80
St. J. & G. I.	5	6
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	52
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	15¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71¾	72
St. P. & D. pf.	100	101½
St. P. & Om. pf.	170	185
Sil. bull. ctfs.	60	60¾
Silver Bow.	200	...
S. R. & T.	8½	8¾
T. F. L. Tr.	13	14
Third Av.	180	185
T. & O. C.	...	20
T. & O. C. pf.	...	40
T. C. R. T.	65½	67
Un. B. & P. pf.	83	84
U. S. R. pf.	113¾	116¼
U. & B. R.	170	...
Wag. Pal. C.	...	...
ex. div.	191	200

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$274,401,173
Gold reserve	246,529,437
Net silver	4,162,335
United States notes in the Treasury	16,812,131
Treasury notes of 1890	735,786
Total receipts this day	1,781,074
Total receipts this month	34,606,016
Total receipts this year	82,660,274
Total expenditures this day	1,220,000
Total expenditures this month	39,020,090
Total expenditures this year	95,581,090
Deposits in National banks	77,419,674
Silver bullion	812,941
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	178,551
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	$16,977
Customs	692,597
Miscellaneous	71,499

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 59 13-16c. Mexican silver dollars at 47⅞c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Croesus sold at .02, 100 Comstock at .05, 300 Creede and Cripple Creek at .10, 200 Dunkin at .07, 200 Elkton at 1.07, 400 Occidental at .18, 200 Phoenix at .11, 100 Potosi at .28, 1,500 Pharmacist at .05, 350 Jack Pot at .58@.55, and 400 Union Consolidated at .31.

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Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Adams Consol.	.10	Potosi	.28
Belcher	.27	Quicksilver	1.90
Best & Belcher	.55	Quicksilver pf.	8.25
Breece	1.85	Savage	.20
Bruns. Consol.	.18	Sierra Nevada	.65
Caledonia B. H.	.53	Standard	2.50
Challenger	.20	Small Hopes	1.15
Crown Point	.20	Union Consol.	.30
Chrysolite	.05	Utah	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Yellow Jacket	.27
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Argentum Juanita	.27
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Alamo	.03
Crescent	.15	Anaconda	.50
Catalpa	.20	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.10
Dunkin	.05	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.60	Golden Fleece	.24
Eureka Consol.	.40	Isabella	.88
Father De Smet	.10	Mollie Gibson	.24
Gould & Curry	.35	Mount Rosa	.24
Hale & Norcross	.25	Pharmacist	.05
Homestake	65.00	Portland	1.85
Horn Silver	1.35	Specimen	.11
Iron Silver	.50	Union	.31
Julia Consol.	.02	Work	.28
Kingston & Pemb.	.18	Daimon	.18
La Cresse	.16	Elkton	.97
Leadville Con.	.05	Findlay	.18
Little Chief	.19	Garfield	.14
Mexican	.48	Jack Pot	.25
Moulton	.25	Pinnacle	.28
Ontario	7.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15½
Ophir	1.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13½
Occidental	.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.13½
Plymouth	.08	Grey Forge	.13¼

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S. Co.	10.50	Gar. Con	.15¼
Gilpin & Lincoln	.45¾	Golden Fleece	.25
Jennie Blanche	.58½	Isabella	.90
Monarch Cop. pf.	1.75	Jumbine	....
Pilgrim	.005	Mollie Gibson	.25
Alamo	.09¾	Mount Rosa	.28
Anaconda	.51	Portland	2.00
Anchoria	.71	Sentinel	.06¾
Cr. Ck. Con.	.12½	Union Gold	.33
Cannon Ball	.006	Work	.29
Elkton	1.00	Rosario Honduras	5.00

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Reorganization Committee announces that all general mortgage bonds claiming prior lien will be proved up before the master under the order of the United States Circuit Court, if deposited with the North American Trust Company on or before Aug. 28.

Trust Company Increases Capital.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—The North American Trust Company of New York City has filed with Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department, a certificate of a proposed increase of its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. Superintendent Kilburn will give his consent as soon as the company pays the State corporation tax. The company's papers state that the capital actually paid in is $1,000,000, and that the debts and liabilities amount to $6,796,167.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, registered 10,000 ..... 108⅝
U S 3s, coup 5,000 ..... 108⅝
U S 4s, coup, 1907 1,000 ..... 113⅝
Adams Exp Co 4s 7,000 ..... 106½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 95½
Atch., Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s 10,000 ..... 87½ 1,000 ..... 87⅝ 45,000 ..... 87½ 5,000 ..... 87⅝ 1,000 ..... 87⅝
Gen 4s 1,000 ..... 102¼ 3,000 ..... 102⅜ 5,000 ..... 102½ 5,000 ..... 102⅝ 5,000 ..... 102⅝
Austin & N'w'n 1st 11,000 ..... 96¾ 4,000 ..... 97½
Balt & Ohio 3½s 5,000 ..... 97⅛ 30,000 97
Balt & Ohio 4s 11,000 ..... 101 10,000 ..... 101 10,000 ..... 100⅞ 10,000 101
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued 20,000 94
B'klyn Un Elev 1st 5,000 ..... 100½
Canada South 2d 1,000 ..... 111½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 5,000 ..... 96⅜
Cent of N J gen 5s 2,000 ..... 120½
Cent Pac 1st, when issued 40,000 ..... 101¼
Cent Pac 3½s, when issued 45,000 ..... 86¾ 50,000 ..... 87½ 25,000 ..... 87½
Ches & O gen 4½s 15,000 ..... 97½
Chi, B & Q con 7s 14,000 114
Chi, M & St Paul con 7s 32,000 ..... 170½
Chi, M & St. Paul, Chi & Mo Riv 5s 1,000 ..... 122⅛
Gen 4s, Series A 10,000 113
Chi & N'w'n con 7s 7,000 144
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 15,000 107
Chi, R I & Pac 6s, registered 5,000 ..... 132½
C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s 3,000 ..... 103½
Col Midland 2-4s 1,000 ..... 64¼ 5,000 ..... 64⅜ 15,000 ..... 64½ 20,000 ..... 64½ 4,000 ..... 64½ 1,000 ..... 64¾ 5,000 ..... 64⅞ 5,000 ..... 64⅞
Col & South 1st 4s 25,000 ..... 86¼ 15,000 ..... 86⅜ 4,000 ..... 86½ 12,000 ..... 86⅞ 3,000 ..... 87 2,000 ..... 86⅜ 1,000 ..... 86½
Denver & Rio Gr 1st 2,000 ..... 105¼
Denver & Rio Gr 4½s 10,000 ..... 108½ 5,000 ..... 108⅝ 10,000 109
Denver & Rio Gr 4s 13,000 ..... 101½
Detroit City Gas 5s 10,000 ..... 100⅜ 5,000 ..... 100¼ 1,000 ..... 100⅜ 12,000 ..... 100¼ 3,000 ..... 100⅜
Det, Mac & Mar l g 5,000 ..... 19⅜ 15,000 ..... 19⅞
Erie gen lien 4s 55,000 ..... 72¼ 3,000 ..... 72⅜ 1,000 ..... 72⅜ 30,000 ..... 73 5,000 ..... 73½ 10,000 ..... 73¾ 10,000 ..... 73¾ 5,000 ..... 73⅝ 5,000 ..... 73¼ 10,000 ..... 73¾
Evans & Ind 1st con 10,000 ..... 100⅜
Evans & T H gen 5s 17,000 ..... 106 3,000 ..... 106¼
Ft W & Rio Gr 1st 8-4s 5,000 ..... 65 10,000 ..... 65½
Gal, H & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s 7,000 ..... 103½
Green Bay & West deb B 25,000 ..... 7 10,000 ..... 6¾ 27,000 ..... 6¾ 48,000 ..... 6¾ 10,000 ..... 7 10,000 ..... 7⅛ 10,000 ..... 7 10,000 ..... 6¾ 15,000 ..... 7 50,000 ..... 7 5,000 ..... 7⅛ 10,000 ..... 7¼ 15,000 ..... 7⅜ 45,000 ..... 7⅝ 30,000 ..... 7⅝ 9,000 ..... 7½ 1,000 ..... 7⅜ 20,000 ..... 7½ 10,000 ..... 7⅜
Hocking Val 4½s 1,000 ..... 101¾ 8,000 ..... 101½
H & Tex Cent gen 48 ..... 88¼
Int & Gt N 3d m 2,000 ..... 65¼ 8,000 ..... 65⅞
Total sales $3,017,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
90	Am. Cotton Oil	44¾	45½	44¾	44¾
1,990	Am. Tobacco	122⅞	129⅝	122⅝	129⅝
610	Am. Steel & W	56¼	57	56¼	56⅞
15,010	Am. Sug. ref	153⅜	156¼	153⅜	156
200	A., T. & S. F	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23¼
3,080	A., T. & S. F. pf	67¼	68	67¼	67⅜
300	Bal. & Ohio	56¼	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
18,180	Brook. Rap. Tr	103½	103⅞	102	103¾
300	Ches. & Ohio	28½	29	28¼	28⅝
100	Chi. Gt. West	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	15⅞
1,260	Chi., B. & Q	136⅜	137	136¼	136⅝
5,190	Chi., M. & St. P	134¼	134⅝	133¾	134¼
860	Chi., R. I. & P	120¼	120¾	119¾	120⅛
1,930	Con. Tobacco	47⅜	50⅛	47⅜	50⅛
210	Federal Steel	58½	59⅛	58	58⅜
40	Federal Steel pf	81½	81½	81½	81½
470	Louis. & Nash	82¾	82¾	82	82¾
890	Manhattan	113¼	113⅝	112⅜	113¼
9,840	Mo. Pacific

PROF. C. J. STILLE'S BEQUESTS.

He Left $158,470, of Which Yale Is to Get One-third.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The Register of Wills to-day admitted to probate the will of the late Prof. Charles J. Stille, former Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. The estate is valued at $158,470.

It is provided that the widow shall enjoy the income of the estate, and upon her death the property is to be divided into three equal parts, and given to Yale University, Gloria Dei Church, this city, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, under certain conditions.

NATIONAL NEWSDEALERS MEET.

Adopt Resolutions Demanding the Licensing of Newsboys.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—The National Association of Newsdealers held an executive session this morning, at which a representative of Typographical Union No. 6 detailed the trouble between The New York Sun and the union.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: Providing for the licensing of newsboys; protesting against the failure of the publishers of certain periodicals to publish the retail price of their respective journals on their title page; regretting the death and eulogizing the character of Robert Bonner; sanctioning the tearing from periodicals by the newsdealers of advertisements that are regarded as detrimental to their interests; authorizing the appointment of a committee to wait on the American News Company and other news companies and ask that they cease to receive individual subscriptions direct, thereby depriving dealers of commissions, such committee to inform the news companies that the dealers will start a news company of their own if the practice is not stopped.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Altman & Co. Increase Their Holdings in Nineteenth Street—Other Dealings in the Same Neighborhood—Auction Sales.

Details were made public yesterday in regard to an interesting series of transactions involving a number of parcels on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, just west of Sixth Avenue. The transactions result in an increase of over 100 feet in the frontage of B. Altman & Co.'s property on Nineteenth Street, and the purchase of several old structures on both streets by Edward Jansen, with whom that immediate neighborhood has been a favorite field for real estate operations.

Broker Philip Jeselson has bought for Mr. Jansen from D. Ruter, the front and rear four-story buildings 126 West Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100, and has resold them to B. Altman & Co., together with 124 West Nineteenth Street, a six-story business building, now occupied by Mr. Jansen in the manufacture of willow ware, and 128 and 130 West Nineteenth Street, previously owned by him. No. 124 is separated from Altman & Co.'s present building by only one number, No. 122, which was purchased by them about a year ago. Altman & Co. have no idea of improving their last purchases immediately, nor even in the near future, but arrangements have been made by which, even before title passes, they may build a bridge connecting their present building with No. 124, which is a modern structure, and making it available for their uses. The frontage of the Altman store on Nineteenth Street is now 303 feet, but with the purchases just mentioned the holdings of the concern are extended westerly 118.4 feet, or on an 421.4 feet.

Mr. Jeselson has also bought for Edward Jansen from Mandelbaum & Lewine the front and rear buildings 134 and 136 West Nineteenth Street on a plot 43.4 by 100. The buyer already owned 132, and now has another plot, 64.3 by 100, adjoining on the west that which he has just sold to Altman & Co. Mr. Jansen has sold to Altman & Co. practically everything that they have bought on Nineteenth Street, except possibly the original plot on the Sixth Avenue corner. Their purchases from him at one time and another cover every number from 114 to 130.

Broker Jeselson has also sold for Coudert Brothers to Edward Jansen the old buildings 112, 114, and 116 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 60 by 92.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Metropolitan Improvement Company to a client the five-story American basement dwelling 435 West End Avenue, 18 by 65 by 80.

Cyrus Field Judson has sold for William Evans to a client, for about $75,000, the two new six-story flats 387 and 389 East Tenth Street, each 25 by 80 by 100.

It is reported that the Nordlinger estate has sold, for about $45,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 62 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 103.4 by 100.8 by 100 by 100.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Arthur C. Searles $56,820

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

257 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary M. Baldwin 18,000

225 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to L. Dahut 19,550

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James B. Ludlow, referee, 333 and 340 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $76,059.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Duff, referee, 512 Fifth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 96.2, Astor leasehold, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $10,841.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Scanlan, referee, 166 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 220 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $10,704.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, 1,149 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Tiffany Street, 25.6 by 100 by 18.7 by 98.6, three-story frame flat, with store; 1,151 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 25 by 98.6 by 25.1 by 96.8, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on 1,149, $2,258; on 1,151, $4,951.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, for a three-story brick bakery, 125.6 by 98.9; New York Bread Company, premises, owner; G. W. Knadler, premises, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 32.6 by 87; Solomon Marcus, of 14 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 38 King's Bridge Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 61.6; Clara W. Holbert of 36 King's Bridge Avenue, owner; F. A. De Meuron, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Fifty-third Street, northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; J. J. Curry, premises, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $500.

No. 26 West Fifty-third Street, to a five-story brick and frame dwelling and to build a five-story extension, 18 by 28.11; H. F. Shoemaker of 22 East Forty-sixth Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 657 Eighth Avenue and 300 and 302 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Hyman Vogel of 50 East Eightieth Street, owner; Lord, Hewlitt & Hull, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 30 to 34 Gold Street, to an eight-story brick and steel factory and telephone exchange; New York Telephone Company, 15 Dey Street, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $5,500.

No. 280 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; George Ehret of 235 East Ninety-second Street, owner; H. P. Knowles of 429 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Broad Street, west side, between Bridge and Pearl Streets, to a four-story brick and stone store and lofts; H. S. Ely of 64 Cedar Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 308 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 23.

AQUEDUCT AV, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 25.4x92x25x88.11; Michael Kirby, Jr., to William Bassler, quit claim..... 1

AVENUE A, 1,014, n e corner of 55th St, 25.5x79.8; Mayer Goldstein to Joseph C. Van Cura 1

AVENUE A, s e corner of 82d St, 25.8x98; Louis Cohen to Morris Fineman..... 1

CATHARINE SLIP, 13, s e corner of Water St, 18.2x51.6x19.2x53.9; Charlotte L. Hunter to William I. Craven..... 200

EAGLE AV, w s, 434.9 ft s of 156th St, 19.11x99.5x19.11x99.4; Fred Bailey to Joseph Stegman 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 414.9 ft s of 156th St, 19.11x99.4; Fred Bailey to Joseph Stegman 1

ELIZABETH ST, 138, 25x100; also Elizabeth St, e s, 149.8 ft n of Grand St, 24x100.3; John Neumann to Edward P. Poerschke 39,000

LOT 134, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Josephine B. Rezzano 1

LOT 156, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Helena B. Acker to Marie Toelberg 4,700

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft s of George or 168th St, old line, 100x irregular; Ferdinand Heeht and Simon Uhlfelder to Mathew F. Riley 13,130

VYSE AV, w s, 200 ft s of Charlotte Place, 75x100; Niels Toelberg to Helena B. Acker 4,000

2D AV, s w corner of 121st St, 25.2x80; Theodor Schmidt to Bartolomew and Louisa Zunino 1

2D ST, n s, 105 ft w of 4th Av, 33.4x114, Wakefield; Henry W. Deans to Francis P. Kierst 250

28TH ST, 326 West, 18.9x98.9; Catharine S. or Katharyn C. Dobinson to Emily K. Armstrong 15,000

28TH ST, 326 West, 18.9x98.9; Nathalie E. Baylies to Catharine or Katharyn C. Dobinson 8,500

61ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; Isaac L. Smith to Frank H. Edmunds 1

64TH ST, 152 and 154 West, 50x100.5; Nellie David to Samuel Gips and another ..... Exchange

74TH ST, s s, 552 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Frederick H. Allen to William H. Butler 40,000

95TH ST, n s, 181 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Randolph Guggenheimer to Francis J. Schnugg 1

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x100; Mary Judge to Kate Tuomey.. 100

Recorded Leases.

DOSCHER, Claus, to United Wine and Trading Company; 424 Greenwich St, corner Laight, 5 years 6,000

KATZMAN, Adolph, to Jacob Lowy; 62 3d Av, 3 years 1,560

SIMON, Morris J., to Lena Schultz and another; 68 and 70 East 120th St, 3 years 3,000

STUYVESANT, Augustus V. H., to S. J. Bendiner and another; 47 3d Av, 10 years 1,900

TOWLE, Isabella, and others, executors, to John J. Baum; Avenue A, n w corner of 61st St, 5 years 600

WHITE, Charles F., to W. E. Cushman; 691 and 693 Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 780

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, Henry, to Jere J. Campion; 319 West 28th St, 1 year..... $2,000

ARMSTRONG, Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 319 West 28th St, 1 year 10,000

BENEDICT, Hannah A., to Charles S. Benedict, trustee; 102d St, 310 West, 5 years 3,000

BUCKLEY, John J., to Albert L. Sire; Walker St, s s, 127.1 and 101.8 ft e of Elm St, old line, 1 year..... 5,000

BUCKLEY, John J., to Charles C. Worthington; Walker St, s s, 127.1 and 101.8 ft e of Elm St, old line, 5 years..... 125,000

BURNE, John C., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, e s, 50.11 ft n of 99th St, demand..... 45,000

CHISLING, Max, to Yette Hirschbein; Madison Av, s e corner of 133d St, demand 500

COLETTI, Emilie F. and Emile, to David W. Maines; Sedgwick Av, e s, 74.5 and 801.2 ft n of 176th St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 6,500

DETCKEN, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 677 6th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 4,000

DOBSON, Frank, to Margaret Beck; 218 East 42d St, 3 years..... 17,000

FERRIGAN, Mary J. and Patrick F., to the John Bichler Brewing Company; 80 Duane St, 1 year 6,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, and Rudolph Wallach to Emilie J. Murray; 112 and 114 Ridge St, 1 year 22,000

HANLY, Daniel, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 7th St, n s, 115.3 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year 7,000

HARDY, Charles R., to Harris D. Colt and another; 750 St. Nicholas Av, 3 years.... 16,000

HILLYARD, Josephine A., and others to John Hillyard; Gold St, 62 and 64, e s, 3 years 1,500

KESHIN, Michael M., and Louis Frank to William Bryon; 94th St, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av; also 94th St, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, and a gore in said adjoining above on n w s, installments 1,000

LAZARUS, Joshua, to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; 508 and 510 Broome St, 5 years..... 70,000

LOTZ, Frank, to Bianca Fritsch; Victor St, w s, 175 ft n of Columbus Av, 1 year 750

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Mary L. Abney; 397 Madison St, 5 years 10,000

LOWY, Jacob, to the Fred Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Company; 62 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 1,400

McDERMOTT, James, to Sigmund Kraus; Stanton St, n s, 79.8 ft w Mangin St, 5 years..... 3,000

McLAUGHLIN, John, to John N. Brown; 88th St, n s, 87.8, 62.2, 36.8, 113.2, and 138.8 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years, (five mortgages,) each..... 25,000

McMAHON, Patrick and James, to George Ehret; 100 East 126th St, and 1,815 and 1,817 Park Av, saloon lease, demand.... 1,637

MEENAN, Patrick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 765 2d Av, saloon lease, demand. 4,000

MUNDT, Helene, to Dollar Savings Bank; 189th St, s s, 95.11 ft e of Creston Av, 50.6x44.7 to Irving St, 1 year..... 3,500

REZZANO, Josephine B., to E. B. Levy; Lot 134, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year.. 400

RILEY, Mathew F., to Ferdinand Hecht and Simon Uhlfelder; Union Av, w s, 50 ft s of 166th St, old line, demand..... 6,930

POERSCHKE, Edward R., to John Neumann; Elizabeth St, 118, e s, 25x100; Elizabeth St, e s, 149.6 ft n of Grand St, 1 year 28,500

ROSE, Frank W., to Caroline Dennis; 50 Morton St, demand..... 1,000

SAMUELS, Lewis and Eliza, to Lehman Samuels; old Boston Road, corner of highway leading from Westchester village to Bronxdale; also Boston Road at n w corner of above property, 3 years.... 3,000

SCHEIB, Abraham, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 1,725 Lexington Av, 3 years 1,000

SCHNUGG, Francis, to Mary S. Schenck; 1,758 2d Av, 5 years..... 18,000

SEABOARD REALTY COMPANY to the German Savings Bank; 7th Av, n e corner of 113th St, 1 year..... 180,000

SOUTHACK, Louis V., to Central Trust Company of New York; Broadway, 194, e s; Broadway, 196, e s; Broadway, 394, e s; 5th Av, w s, 544.8 ft w of 5th Av; 25th St, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 1-28 part 3,000

STEIN, Matilda, to August Barth; Barrow St, n e corner of Bleecker St; Barrow St, n s, 25 ft e of Bleecker St; Barrow St, n s, adjoining above, Fordham Av, n w corner of 4th St; 4th St, n s, 100 ft w of Fordham Av; Railroad Av, e corner of North St, 1 year 3,000

STEGMANN, Joseph, to Fred Bailey; Eagle Av, 414.10 and 434.9 ft s of 156th St, 1 year, (two mortgages,) each..... 1,600

STERNBERGER, Morris S., to Henrietta Sternberger; 43 East 50th St, West St, e s, 62.6 ft s of Charlton St; 525 Broadway; 94 Spring St, all ½ part; also 96 and 98 Mercer St, s e corner of Spring St, 1-16 part; also part of lands at West End, Long Branch, and Union County, N. J., demand 2,192

STEWART, Perez M., and H. Ives Smith to Joseph Hamershlag and another; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 105th St, 201.10 to 106th St, 1 year..... 20,000

STEWART, Perez M., and H. Ives Smith to Moritz Faikenau; Riverside Drive, e s, 80.11 ft n of 106th St; also 106th St, n s, 53 ft e of Riverside Drive, extends irregular to drive, demand 12,000

SULLIVAN, Patrick, to George Ehret; 321 East 89th St, demand..... 1,000

TANGE, Charles, to Luther E. Mansfield and others; Kelly St, e s, 186.11 ft s of 167th St, 1 year 1,750

TOELBERG, Marie to Franklin Acker, executor; 1,307 Hoe Av, 3 years..... 2,600

TOELBERG, Marie, to Helena B. Acker; 1,307 Hoe Av, 1 year 500

WOLFE, Etta, to John J. Toohey; Wendover Av, s s, 176.10 ft e of Washington Av, ½ year..... 500

ZUNINO, Bartolomeo and Louisa, to Theodor Schmidt; 2d Av, s w corner of 121st St, installments 6,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Sigmund, to Ignatz Roth..... Nom.

BARNUM, Franklin H., to Lucinda Blauvelt $250

CRANE, Harold L., to Anne E. Hincken. 5,000

DUGLISS, Charles H., to Morris Wolf... 2,500

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Amelia Fechteler 13,500

HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf to Benjamin Mordecai 100

HUNT, Byron J., executor, &c., to Sarah M. Hunt ..... Nom.

LINDER, George, to Frederick Linder... Nom.

MERRIMAN, Corydon H., to Mutual Life Insurance Company 13,500

SIRE, Albert L., to Edward F. Browning. 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 179th St, 25x100; Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company against John Shea, owner and contractor $188

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 141st St, 75x90; Clarke & Hogan against Orrin Dickinson, owner and contractor... 175

BROOK AV, e s, 95 ft s of 169th St, 25x100; Hookey & Mueller against Jacob Preiffer, owner; Louis W. Kaysser, contractor 193

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484; Mouter & Co. against John J. Kierst, owner and contractor 1,000

LEROY ST, 21; John H. Dwyer against Otto Kempner, owner; Jacob Zimmermann, contractor; Henry Schulze, subcontractor 25

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of 147th St, 150x100; Herman Masche against John J. Ottstadt and John Gold, owners and contractors 1,450

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 94.10 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; Hookey & Mueller against Mrs. Frank B. Walker, owner; Emma L. Mueller, owner and contractor..... 2,851

TINTON AV, w s, 150 ft s of 168th St, 150x100; the Alberene Stone Company against H. B. Roach, owner; Thomas M. Sheehan, contractor 46

UNION AV, n e corner of 156th St, 75x100; George Mackenzie against James C. Wood, owner; William M. Walsh, contractor 49

1ST AV, 2,279 and 2,281; Clarke & Hogan against George Jenkins, owner and contractor 254

5TH AV, n e corner of 98th St, 50x100; Frank S. Grob against Patrick Duffy, owner; Hirsch & Schwarzkopf, contractors; Thomas F. Howden, sub-contractor 93

113TH ST, 153 to 157 East; Raffaele Lucchini against Louis Kurlandsick and Nathan Elkofsky, owners and contractors 350

132D ST, 26 and 28 West; Hahn & O'Reilly against Jacob A. Zimmermann, owner; Henry Schulze, contractor..... 72

148TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Schnatz & Massoth against John E. O'Brien, owner and contractor..... 607

158TH ST, s e corner of German Place, 87x100; Meese & Jacob against Joseph D. Jennings, owner and contractor..... 228

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

22D ST, 11 East; Elias Kempner with William H. Stearns, 10 payments..... 35,000

Lis Pendens.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554.2 ft s of 156th St, 110.1x 63.10x111.2x53.9; also Lots 23 to 27, map of property of Ursuline Convent; Isaac and Max S. Boehm against Eustach Sieber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

WILLARD AV, n s, 96.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 50x100; Ellen Archer against Mary Clark, (two actions, foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, R. B. Archer.

1ST AV, s e corner of 44th St, runs s 100.5x e 150x s 100.5 to 43d St x e 200x n 200.10 to 44th St x150 to beginning; Emma S. Fayerweather against the United Dressed Beef Company, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, R. M. Sherman.

3D AV, n e corner of 71st St, 25x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against Louis Lutjens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

80TH ST, 110 West; Louise V. Weber against William O. B. Clifford, (specific performance;) attorney, J. H. Hull.

82D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Israel Lebowitz against Rachel Juster, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

83D ST, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Anna R. De Blois, executrix, &c., against Margaret Thornton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Graff & Blauvelt.

102D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 42.4x100.11; John Bigelow and others, executors, &c., against Robert L. Knaggs and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

102D ST, s s, 42.4 ft w of Madison Av, 27.8x 100.11; Bertha Tim against Robert L. Knaggs and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

123D ST, 179 East; Joshua F. Howes against Joseph Singer, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

129TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 22.2x99.11; James H. Aldridge and another, trustees, against Naomi C. Paine, individually and as executrix, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

136TH ST, 142 West; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee, against Joseph McCahill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

150TH ST, s w s, 155 ft s e of Railroad Av, 23.8x104; George H. Purser, Jr., executor, &c., against Elizabeth F. Andrews, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. E. & A. J. Prime.

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WANTED—Two errand boys; reference required. Address, in own handwriting, Industry, 143 8th Ave.

The New York Times Illustrated Weekly Magazine

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27,

Will Contain, Among Others, the Following Features:

- Full page portrait of Controller Bird S. Coler accompanied by a sketch of his career.
- Page view of the new home of the University Club, at Fifth Avenue and 54th Street.
- Portrait of J. G. Brown and reproductions of some of his famous pictures of street arabs.
- Illustrated article on the actual workings of the Atlantic Cable, showing view of the cable house at Coney Island, where the cable enters the ocean and the terminus in the city where the messages are received and sent.
- First photograph made of the model of the Dewey Arch, accompanied by an article by Charles de Kay.
- Portraits showing the national types of Europe are presented in connection with a review of the book, "The Races of Europe."
- Illustrated article on Christ Church, Shrewsbury, with photograph of its large old sixteenth century Bible.
- Photographs of the pretty daughters of Mrs. D. H. Driscoll of New York, who won the first prizes at the Saratoga Baby Show.
- Views of the Shamrock after her arrival in New York Harbor, and a picture of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin, which accompanied the Shamrock across the ocean; photograph of the half-rater Genesee of Rochester, which competed for the Canada Cup at Toronto last week, with pictures of her crew.
- A short story entitled "Told in an Old Picture Gallery."
- View of the point of the boundary between Alaska and British Territory on the summit of White Pass.
- Picture of Collis P. Huntington in characteristic pose; portrait of John Walter Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LESLIE PELL-CLARKE, plaintiff, against ORLEANA R. E. PELL, Henrietta Pell-Clarke, wife of Leslie Pell-Clarke; Duncan C. Pell, and Annie Pell, his wife; H. Archibald Pell and Sarah Pell, his wife; A. Mercer Pell and Mary Pell, his wife; Clementina R. Le Roy and Edward A. Le Roy, her husband; Newbold Le Roy and Ada H. Le Roy, his wife; Archibald Le Roy, Otis Le Roy, Cornelia Miller and Andrew Miller, her husband; Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., and Catherine N. Le Roy, his wife; Lucinda Ely Street and William A. Street, her husband; Alice Lee Post and Alfred S. Post, her husband; Clementina Le Roy and Herman Le Roy, her husband; Charles Morgan, Annie Pell, Clara Pell Townsend and Thomas G. Townsend, her husband; Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward Davis Townsend, Annie Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Herbert C. Pell and Katherine Pell, his wife; Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Clarence C. Pell, Emily Pell Coster and Charles H. Coster, her husband; Emily Pell Coster, Jr., Helen Coster, Maud Coster, Charles H. Coster, Jr., Alfred Pell, Frances Pell, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Caroline E. Pell, Rodman C. Pell, Florence C. Waring, Howland Pell, Haggerty, and Mary Haggerty, his wife; Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., Francis S. Haggerty, William Howland Pell, Stephen H. Pell, Theodore R. Pell, Mary D. Pell, Lita Pell Wright, and Eben Wright, her husband; F. Livingston Pell, James Duane Pell, Walden Pell, 2d, Sophia G. Pell, Rita, Eben Wright, Eben Wright, Melissa A. Pell and F. Livingston Pell, as trustees under the last will and testament of Walden Pell, 2d., deceased; Margaretta B. Pell, George Augustus Campbell, Arthur Charles Hammersley, Howland Pell and Rodman C. Pell, as executors and trustees under the will of Mary Pell Haggerty; Charlotte Pell, Clara Morgan, wife of Charles Morgan; Antoinette G. Pell, wife of Rodman C. Pell, Pierre Waring, husband of Florence C. Waring; Adelaide Pell, wife of William Howland Pell, and Melissa A. Pell, individually, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Thomas G. Townsend, Clara Pell Townsend, Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward D. Townsend, Annie Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred C. Archer Shee, Rodman C. Pell, Antonette G. Pell, Howland Pell Haggerty, Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., and Mary Haggerty:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1899, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 9th day of August, 1899. The verified amended complaint was duly filed with the said Clerk of the County of New York in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au17-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH, Henry Smith, (Mary) Smith, his wife, sued by the name of Mary, her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown, George Featherstone, (Ellen) Featherstone, his wife, sued by the name "Ellen," her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown; John A. Straley, Louis B. Hasbrouck, Nicholas Schaedler, composing the firm of Hasbrouck & Schloeder; Mary E. Baker, Frederick Bowring, John Arundel, Sidney Davies, Terence McGuire, Sidney S. Armour, Philip D. Armour, Herman O. Armour, Kirkland B. Armour, Andrew W. Armour, Charles W. Armour, James J. Reid, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 28th, 1898.

The plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant, Mary E. Baker:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, August 23, 1899.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au24-1aw6wTh&s5

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, Smithsonian Institution, Carl Gutmann, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person,
Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.

Dated August 2nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
au3-1aw7wTh Plaintiff in Person.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, Smithsonian Institution, George Schaettler, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews his wife, Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 22, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in person.
Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.—Dated August 2d, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff in person.
au3-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased; Smithsonian Institution, Carl Gutmann, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person,
Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

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GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff in person.
au3-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased; Smithsonian Institution, Carl Gutmann, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person,
Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Carl Gutmann, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

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To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

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To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff

HOME-COMING OF DEWEY

Final Apportionment of the $150,000 Fund for His Reception.

HERO MAY COME SEPT. 28

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Reception Makes Alterations in the Various Expenditures.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Reception Committee yesterday made the final apportionment of its fund of $150,000 among the various sub-committees which have in charge the details of the celebration, and from this time on preparations for the affair will go on actively.

The committee also took action which may result in a complete change in the programme of the reception by adopting a resolution requesting Admiral Dewey to arrive here in the evening of Thursday, Sept. 28. If this be done, the naval parade will be held on Friday and the land parade on Saturday, and the expense of supporting a lot of visiting troops over Sunday will be obviated. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer later cabled to Admiral Dewey at Villefranche, France, apprising him of the action of the committee. Up to a late hour no reply had been received, but one is expected to-day.

At its last meeting the committee appointed a special committee, consisting of Controller Coler, Gen. Howard Carroll, and Lewis Nixon, to cut down the tentative estimates asked for by the several sub-committees, so that the appropriation of $150,000 should not be exceeded. This committee reported yesterday that after taking out $49,500 for fixed charges, there remained $100,500 to be distributed among the sub-committees. In the fixed charges were included these items:

Triumphal arch, $26,500; badges, $5,500; carriages, $500; hotels, $1,000; loving cup for Admiral Dewey, $5,000; smoker for the Olympia's crew, $1,000; current and contingent expenses, $10,000.

The committee found it necessary to reduce the appropriation for the entertainment of visiting troops from $20,000 to $10,000. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, the Chairman of the committee, objected to this reduction, but he was unable to present figures to show that more than the committee's estimate would be needed, as no detailed statement as to the number of troops from other States was at hand.

The Governors of several States had written, Gen. Roe said, that they would send men, but no definite plans had been completed. The appropriation of $10,000, he said, would only accommodate 5,000 men two days, whereas in 1889 16,000 visiting soldiers were entertained at an expense of $50,000. The committee's award was confirmed, however.

As to the decorations of various points about the city, according to the plan suggested by the Society of Mural Painters, the committee feels that the original estimate of $5,000 was too high, and it was reduced to $3,000, of which $5,000 will be used for the purpose of decorating the coasts and $5,000 for the illumination of the Brooklyn Bridge with the motto "Welcome, Dewey," in gigantic letters formed by thousands of electric lights.

For the water parade $19,000 was appropriated. This includes the chartering of six official steamboats, at an expense of $2,500 each, and the employment of two highly ornate floats at a cost of $4,000.

The cost of the fireworks display was reduced from $20,000 to $14,000. This appropriation provides for seven separate displays on shore, distributed in all five boroughs, and water displays on the East and North Rivers. For the illumination of the City Hall Parks in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn $5,000 was set aside. Music will cost $2,000 and $500 was appropriated for red fire to be burned along the coast on the night of the Admiral's arrival.

Stands accommodating 20,000 persons will be erected at a cost of $30,000, inclusive of the decorations. The committee recommended that $6,000 be allotted for refreshments and $4,000 for the breakfast to be given at the Claremont in honor of Admiral Dewey, to which function the President and the members of his Cabinet, Governors of States, distinguished guests of the city, and the members of the Municipal Government will also be invited.

The committee in its report appealed to the residents of the city to decorate their houses and places of business on a scale commensurate with an occasion of such magnitude. The report was unanimously adopted, though there was considerable regret that more money was not available.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, who had been designated by the Navy Department to consult with the committee relative to the part the North Atlantic Squadron would take in the demonstration, informed the committee that while the programme outlined for the land parade was eminently satisfactory, he did not believe that that of the Committee on Water Parade would meet with the approval of Rear Admiral Sampson. He objected particularly to the plan of having the squadron anchor in the lower bay, and that of including the war vessels in the night pageant. Gen. Carroll the Chairman of the Committee on Water Parade, explained that there was no intention of conflicting with Rear Admiral Sampson's views, and said that the committee was ready to accept any suggestions from the naval officers as to the disposition and movements of the squadron.

After a short consultation Capt. Evans prepared the following plan, which he said would meet with the approval of Rear Admiral Sampson:

The North Atlantic fleet, under Admiral Sampson, to assemble at Tompkinsville in time to welcome Dewey, to be anchored in column, with a berth at the head of the column for the Olympia. Admiral Sampson will call on Dewey and receive him as directed by the Secretary of the Navy in the name of the National Government.

On the day after the arrival of Dewey the fleet to get under way and proceed up the North River. Sampson's ships acting as escort to Dewey. The Olympia will salute at Grant's Tomb, then countermarch, and anchor off Forty-second Street. The ships of Sampson's fleet to perform the same evolution and anchor in succession in the North River as they arrive in position, forming thus a combined force commanded by Admiral Dewey; the fleet to be illuminated at night and in position to land the naval brigade on the following day at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street for the land parade.

Gen. Roe suggested that instead of the committee entering into contracts with caterers for the feeding and lodging of visiting troops the Committee on Land Parade be empowered to give to each commanding officer $1 a day for each man. While this plan was favored, it was referred to the Controller for an opinion as to its legality.

Several communications were read relating to the part private concerns will take in the decoration of the city. One of these was from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which will display the words, "Welcome, Dewey—Lackawanna Railroad," from the river end of its terminal in Hoboken. The letters of which these words will be composed will be outlined in electric lights, and will be from 5 to 8 feet in height.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and Gen. Carroll, after the meeting, wrote to Secretary Long of the Navy Department, asking him to detail Capt. Evans to assist the committee in its preparations for the reception. They have also requested that the Constitution, better known as "Old Ironsides," and any other of the old-style battleships that can be moved, be brought here and anchored off Grant's Tomb during the celebration, so as to show the people the difference between the ships in which Decatur fought and the modern vessels with which Dewey won the battle of Manila Bay.

WORK ON THE DEWEY ARCH.

Leading Sculptors Are Pushing the Work in Madison Square Garden —How Figures Are Made.

If admission were granted to the public the basement of Madison Square Garden would just now be one of the most instructive and popular sights in the city. It is not often that one can find most of the prominent sculptors of a metropolis engaged together in a single great work, but those who are fortunate enough to gain entrance to the Garden may do so. The Dewey Arch is being completed as quickly as its colossal nature will allow. All the sculptors who offered their services for its construction have been and are still devoting their time to it without stint, and, barring unforeseen accidents, the greater portion of the work will be completed by the first week of September, when the task of erecting the arch in situ is to be begun.

The improvised studio now looks, at first sight, an impenetrable maze of scaffolding, with immense, formless, ghost-like figures showing through. Further examination shows that the scaffolding consists of the framework to support the workmen, for each figure, with additional boards on which are placed the clay models, while other woodwork is the foundation for two figures which have not yet progressed beyond the first stage. Hanging round each figure are numerous pieces of twine, with weights attached, which correspond with similar pieces round the small models, and by which the relative sizes of the large to the small figures are obtained.

The statues are to be in "staff," the medium used for the work at the Chicago Exposition. This consists of the wooden framework alluded to, which is covered with a species of wire netting, called by the workmen "excelsior," and on this the plaster is placed. For certain details, such as hats and parts of costumes, a thick woven material is substituted for the "excelsior." In spite of the flimsy nature of the foundation a work in "staff" will last for a year, exposed to all kinds of weather, and if covered with a coat of paint for a much longer time.

The Italian and German modelers, in blue blouses and overalls, work with what seems amazing sureness and exactitude. The man engaged, say, on J. Scott Hartley's statue of Perry glances at the cocked hat of the model. He moves the strings in front of this, and then arranges the corresponding strings for the large figure. Then he takes a piece of the thick woven material and a pair of shears, and cuts out enough to serve as a foundation. It is stuck on Perry's head, and, with the aid of a coat of plaster remains in whatever shape is desired. More plaster is added; the details are worked in with finger and thumb, the whole is corrected with a scraper, and in twenty minutes the enlarged reproduction of the model is completed, exactly to scale.

Besides the workmen many of the sculptors are busy in the basement of the Garden completing the models for other parts of the arch, and making occasional alterations—not corrections—to the large figures. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, who has displayed untiring energy in developing the plan for the arch since its inception, is there almost continually, and J. Scott Hartley, Augustus Lukeman, George T. Brewster, and others are devoting much of their time to the arch. The corps of modelers—all of whom are picked men, the best to be found in the city—is under the direction of Carl Biel. When it is remembered that the work of producing the eight immense figures of United States naval celebrities was only begun last Friday, astonishing progress has, it is evident, been made. John J. Boyle's statue of Porter, Mr. Brewster's Decatur, and Mr. Hartley's Perry are well on the way to completion. The entire frameworks for these three figures have been constructed and covered with plaster, and only the details remain to be worked in. And these, as Mr. Biel said yesterday, "are the easiest part." Besides this, the wooden framework for Mr. Lukeman's figure of Cushing is all in place, and the preliminary work on two of the remaining four statues has been begun.

These eight statues are to be the finials of the great columns—four at the front and four at the back of the arch. Those not already mentioned will be John Paul Jones, by E. C. Potter; Hull, by H. K. Bush-Brown; MacDonough, by Thomas Shields Clarke, and Farragut, by William Ordway Partridge. Although, of course, nothing can be judged from the embryonic large figures, the small models—equally useful for purposes of criticism—show that in these statues American sculptors will have produced a series of works soirited in design and far above the usual standard of productions for temporary purposes. There can be little doubt that after the arch is placed on view the money will be forthcoming to reproduce it in some permanent form.

It might almost be thought that some of the eight figures have gained by the haste which was necessary in their design. Qualities of spontaneity and originality appear which are often absent in more carefully thought out work. Among the most successful of the statues is the Cushing, by Mr. Lukeman. The sculptor did not have, in this subject, the opportunities that the costumes of former periods afford, but he has made up for the lack of this by unconventionality of pose and extreme cleverness in the modeling. Mr. Hartley's Perry is another most successful figure, and the carefulness and nicety of execution that distinguish all this sculptor's works are noticeable even in this hurriedly executed model.

The generosity of the sculptors in making a gift to the city of professional services worth, in the aggregate, an immense sum will, it is already evident, result in giving to the welcome to Admiral Dewey a feature which will distinguish it from any similar occasion in the past.

MAY STRIKE WHEN DEWEY COMES.

A Rumor that Firemen Along the Bay Will Quit Work.

It was rumored yesterday that the tugboat and excursion steamer firemen of this port had organized themselves into a union of about 400 members, and would take advantage of the great demand for harbor craft on Dewey's return to enforce their demands for higher wages. The union headquarters is said to be in Jersey City, and John J. Powers is the President.

The various tugboat owners seen yesterday scoffed at the rumor, stating that they had never heard of the firemen's union or of its President. President Ferguson of the Mutual Towing Company said that such a strike would in no way affect the excursion business. "The river fronts swarm with firemen anxious for a job," said he, "and we could hire 100 in an hour any day. Besides, the men have no grievance. They receive from $30 to $35 a month, and their hours are not long. I have never heard of their contemplating demanding more. I do not believe there will ever be such a useless strike, as the work of a fireman on a tugboat demands very little skill."

Fred B. Dalzell of the Dalzell Towing Company said he had never heard of the threatened strike, and that, were the rumor true, it would give the tugboat owners little concern, as the supply was more than equal to the demand.

John J. Powers, President of the Marine Firemen's Union, when seen last night in Jersey City said that the men were thoroughly organized and would hold a meeting at the corner of Grand and Hudson Streets next Monday night to formulate their demands upon the tugboat owners. Mr. Powers said that firemen were now being paid at the rate of $25 per month, except those who relieved the engineers on watch at sea, who received $30 per month, and were known as first firemen. The men desire $30 per month all around and $35 for first firemen. That rate, according to Mr. Powers, will be $5 less per month than is paid at Boston. The men complain that the boat owners are now substituting soft for hard coal, which makes their work much harder.

SAMPSON TO WELCOME DEWEY.

Detailed by Secretary Long to Take Charge of Naval Portion of the Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Admiral Sampson, who is expected to return to the flagship New York to-morrow morning, will be in charge of the naval portion of the welcome to be extended to Admiral Dewey when the latter arrives in New York Bay. He will shortly begin the arrangement of that portion of the exercises, of which Secretary Long has detailed him to take charge.

If the Admiral returns to the flagship to-morrow, the fleet will go outside for fleet manoeuvres and other drills, and will return to Newport Harbor on Saturday and then remain until about the 1st of September, when the fleet will sail for Philadelphia. After that the destination is not known by Admiral Sampson, although it is believed the ships will return here and from Newport make the start to meet Admiral Dewey on the flagship Olympia.

DEWEY PREPARES FOR HOME.

Anticipates His New York Reception—Will Probably Call on the Prefect, M. Granet, at Nice To-day.

NICE, Aug. 23.—Admiral Dewey and the officers and men of the Olympia, now at Villefranche, near here, are already anticipating their New York reception and are preparing for their part in it. The Admiral has received permission from the authorities to land the Olympia battalion at Villefranche for drill purposes during the remainder of the cruiser's stay there.

M. Granet, Prefect of the Alpes-Maritimes, visited Admiral Dewey to-day. The former expressed the pleasure of the French Government at the Admiral's visit, adding his assurances of personal admiration.

It is expected that Admiral Dewey will come to Nice to-morrow and return the Prefect's and other official calls.

Milwaukee's $1,500 to Dewey Fund.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—No contributions for the Dewey Home Fund were received to-day by Treasurer Roberts, but he received a telegram from Milwaukee saying that $1,500 had been raised in that city by subscription, and that a check for that amount had been mailed last night. This addition will raise the amount of the fund to $20,729.

Boston's Reception to Dewey.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Gov. Wolcott has designated Lieut. Gov. Crane, President Smith of the Senate, and Speaker Bates of the House a committee on the part of the Commonwealth to confer with Mayor Quincy, representatives of the Home Market Club, and Chamber of Commerce, and arrange for a reception to Admiral Dewey when he visits Boston.

ELOPEMENT ENDS IN TRAGEDY.

John Landauer and Josephine Engel Found Dead Together—The Man Had Deserted His Family.

The discovery by Policeman Griffin of the Morrisania Police Station of the dead bodies of a young woman and a man in a lot at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and River Avenue yesterday morning solved the mystery which has surrounded the disappearance of two employes of an east side cigar factory about eleven days ago.

Sunday, a week ago, John Landauer, twenty-five years old, and Josephine Engel, fifteen years old, left their respective homes in the tenement 1,893 First Avenue, each on an errand. Landauer sent his six-year-old son back to his wife for a small amount of money, and after receiving it was not seen again.

When night came and the missing ones had not returned, the police were notified, but no trace of them could be found. Mrs. Landauer inquired of her relatives, but none of them had seen her husband, and Mr. Engel, the father of Josephine, inquired without satisfactory results for his daughter among her girl friends.

A week went by, and the members of both families had made up their minds that the missing pair had eloped. It was recalled then that from the time she was nine years old Josephine had shown a great affection for Landauer, and that she had sought numerous excuses to be near him in the cigar factory at Ninety-eighth Street and First Avenue, where they both worked. Landauer had shown the girl some attention, too, and the matter had often furnished food for gossip among the neighbors.

Mrs. Landauer had been warned repeatedly of the growing friendship between her husband and the little girl, but had always answered that the matter was only a harmless little flirtation. How harmless it was was ascertained yesterday morning when the bodies were identified by the girl's father. Both had been shot through the heart, and the dead man's hand still clutched the revolver with which he had first killed the girl and then himself. A tintype picture of both was found in the man's pockets, and on the back was scratched his address. A note to Landauer's wife was also found, and this explained that the man was sorry for having runaway from home.

ARRAIGNED ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

The Judge Postponed Sentence in Deference to the Prisoner's Wishes.

Daniel Conroy, aged thirty-one, of 143 Park Row, appealed to the mercy of Judge Newburger, in the General Sessions, yesterday when he was about to be sentenced for robbery, having been convicted of holding up Christus Haritas of 90 Roosevelt Street in a saloon on New Chambers Street, stealing $18 from him. Just as the Judge was about to pronounce sentence, the prisoner said:

"Your Honor, to-day is my birthday and I'm thirty-one years old, and while I do not plead for a suspension of sentence entirely, I do ask that you postpone sentence, as I would not like it to be pronounced upon my birthday."

The Judge immediately acceded to the prisoner's wish and postponed sentence until Friday, and the prisoner was taken back to the Tombs in high humor that his birthday had not been spoiled by being sent to prison on that day.

DIED WHILE UNDER ARREST.

Dr. Wood Accused of Impersonating a Health Official to Steal.

The Health Board quite recently received complaints from people in various parts of the city stating that valuable articles had been stolen from their residences by a Dr. Wood, who claimed to be a Health Board Inspector and was allowed to go through the residences on the strength of his representations. The amount of property which Dr. Wood was said to have stolen the police found upon investigation aggregated $20,000, but the efforts of the Central Office detectives to arrest him proved futile. They learned, however, that he was somewhere in the State of New Jersey.

The New Jersey police authorities were notified of the presence of Wood in that State and to look out for him. In Jersey City complaints began to pour in to the headquarters there from residents of robberies committed by a Dr. Wood, who was representing himself as Inspector of the Jersey City Health Department. He was arrested, but, as the Jersey police had not as strong a case against him as the New York police, they notified headquarters in this city that they would turn the prisoner over to the authorities here with the arrival of the proper extradition papers. This was a week ago, and in the meantime the extradition papers were drawn up and about to be sent to Gov. Roosevelt for signature when word came that Dr. Wood died yesterday in the Jersey City jail of Bright's disease.

AFTER BAUDOUINE'S MONEY.

Creditors Want His Income from Trust Declared Alienable.

A motion by the Trustees in the bankruptcy proceedings in the case of John F. Baudouine for an order directing Theodor Aub, the referee, to decide whether or not any portion of the income derived by the bankrupt under the will of his grandfather can be used in paying the debts of the bankrupt, was argued before Judge Brown in the United States District Court yesterday. Counsel for the Trustees claimed under the provisions of the will Baudouine had a vested interest in one-quarter of the income from the estate left by his grandfather and a contingent interest in another one-quarter, dependent upon the death of his uncle. Baudouine is his own Trustee, and claims that his interest in the income is inalienable.

At the time of the filing of the petition in bankruptcy counsel said the petitioner admitted that his annual income from this trust was upward of $30,000. There were unsecured claims stated by him amounting to $6,000, and the petitioner claims that he has paid off about one-half of these claims from the income received by him from the trust.

Previous to filing the petition in bankruptcy, counsel said Baudouine had made an offer to his creditors to compromise their claims at 25 cents on the dollar, telling them that if they did not accept this offer he would file a petition in bankruptcy, and they would get nothing. Counsel said that so much of the income of any beneficiary under a trust as is not necessary to provide for his support can be used to pay just debts.

Counsel for Baudouine said the purpose of the motion was not alone to reach the present income of the bankrupt, but to secure any interest he may hereafter acquire in the estate of his grandfather. He denied that the interest of the beneficiary under this trust could be diverted, and even if it could, he said, only that portion of the income the bankrupt was in possession of at the time of the filing of the petition could be used.

Judge Brown took the papers in the case, reserving decision. Four motions to have the Trustee in bankruptcy in this case pay certain mortgagees, the amount of the mortgages held by them out of funds received by the Trustee from a sale of the personal property covered by the mortgages, were referred back to Referee Aub by Judge Brown.

Samuel Carpenter Is Not Ill.

Samuel Carpenter, Eastern Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city, has not been dangerously ill as reported. He has been resting at Hot Springs and will return to New York Sept. 1.

W. A. ROBERTS ARRESTED.

Democratic Candidate for Thomas B. Reed's Seat Arraigned in Court.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 23.—William A. Roberts of this city, who yesterday made announcement that he was a Democratic candidate for Representative to Congress in the First District, to succeed Thomas B. Reed, was arrested this forenoon on a warrant charging him with embezzlement. In the Municipal Court, Roberts pleaded not guilty, and the case was continued until to-morrow.

RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICANS

Transport McClellan Sails with Large Miscellaneous Cargo.

MONEY CONTINUES TO POUR IN

Planters Asked to Ship Coffee Here to be Sold for Benefit of the Hurricane Sufferers.

The United States transport McClellan, loaded with supplies for the Puerto Rican storm sufferers, left the United States Quartermaster's dock, at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, carrying in her hold and on deck 1,600 tons of clothing, provisions, medicines, and building material. The shipment of the Puerto Rican Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association which went by the McClellan included a complete assortment of articles needed in the stricken land, especial care having been given to the selection of wearing apparel and medicines. In this shipment went 12,600 women's vests, 4,800 women's wrappers, 4,200 men's undershirts, and 600 pairs of trousers, contained in 35 cases. The same committee shipped, in addition, 215 children's garments, packed in one case and consigned direct to Mrs. Dr. John Van Renssalaer, President of the Woman's Aid Society of Puerto Rico, to whom the committee is also sending a shipment of dressmakers' scissors to help her in cutting up the raw material which she has received.

Of other dry goods on the same steamer, H. C. F. Koch & Co. shipped 265 women's and children's garments packed in two cases, and the following named concerns also sent shipments: The Windsor Company of North Adams, Mass., one case of calico; the Renfrew Manufacturing Company of Adams, Mass., one case of ginghams; the Hope Underwear Company of Cohoes, N. Y., knit underwear; the National Biscuit Company, thirty barrels of bread.

The Merchants' Relief Association Committee also shipped $50 worth of medical supplies given by Lehn & Fink; 170,000 two-grain quinine pills, put up in bottles; 9,200 pills of Warburg's tincture, one dram each, without aloes, put up in bottles; 11,000 calomel, one grain each, put up in bottles; 12,096 quinine pills of two grains each, this last item being given by the Upjohn Pill and Granule Company; twelve cases of Gude's Pepto-Mangan, twelve bottles to the case, and two extra cases given by M. J. Breitenbach Company; six carboys of potassi arsenitis, (liquid,) and one extra carboy, the latter given by McKesson & Robbins.

The Commissary Department's shipment on the McClellan included 600,000 pounds of beans, 300,000 pounds of fish, 26,397 pounds of assorted stores, 336,670 pounds of peas, 192,446 pounds of hard bread, 789,476 pounds of rice, 6,820 pounds of beef, and 458 pounds of crackers. Besides this Government consignment, the shipments of private stores included twenty-two tons of codfish, 100 drums of which arrived yesterday from Mayor Quincy of Boston; clothing from Mayor Kent of Davenport, Iowa, and from the King's Daughters; a carload of corrugated iron building material from a West Virginia firm, and smaller contributions from many individuals.

The Merchants' Association Relief Committee has sent out a circular to the principal coffee planters of Puerto Rico, asking for contributions of the highest grades of Puerto Rican coffee, not to exceed 100 bags, or 20,000 pounds, to be shipped to the committee in this city, the idea being to popularize Puerto Rican coffees in this country. The Secretary of War has offered to bring this coffee to the United States free of charge on one of the Government transports. R. H. Macy & Co. have agreed to sell the coffee in their restaurant, turning the proceeds over to the Puerto Rican Relief Committee. The firm of John Wanamaker has also agreed to place the coffee on sale in its store in small lots, selling it for the benefit of the Puerto Rican fund.

The following subscriptions to the relief fund of the Merchants' Association have been received: Previously reported, $16,124.10. Joseph Kohnstamm & Brother, $25; contributions at Sunday service Wamscott House, East Hampton, L. I., through the Rev. R. Heber Newton, $14.60; Rosenfeld & Jones, $10; B. Y. Pippey & Co., $25; J. S. Reynolds & Co., $25; George H. Rosenblatt, $3; Holbrook Brothers, $10; Frazer Lubricator Company, $15; Through New York Herald, $31; McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company, $100; Koenig & Schuster, $10; Meyer & Loewenstein, $25; James McCreery & Co., $100; George P. Meneely, Worthington, Mass., $10; Hermann, Aukam & Co., $50; St. Denis Hotel, by William Taylor & Son, $25; the Keep Manufacturing Company, $10; La Manne, Azema & Farnam, $10; C. C. Anthony, Newark, N. J., $10; D. Appleton & Co., $250; Eugene Munsell & Co., $25; W. A. Ralley, Albany, N. Y., $2. Total, $16,909.70.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reports as follows: Previously acknowledged, $22,244.44; through J. W. McCook, the following: Episcopal services, Niantic, Conn., $19.42; Episcopal services, Black Point, Conn., $10.51; Children's Library, Black Point, Conn., $10; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Luce, $5; Benjamin D. Luce, $2; boxes at drug store and elsewhere, $4.44; through Providence Journal Company, Providence, R. I., $50; Mrs. Frederick G. Lee, Coopers-town, N. Y., $5; Burgen John W. Ross, United States Navy, $10; Simmons & Co., Osceola, Iowa, $1; George A. Langhein, Wheeling, West Va., $10; A. S. List, Wheeling, West Va., $10; the Rev. H. R. Raymond, Starkville, Mass., $5; guests of Bread Loaf Inn, Ripton, Vt., $26.50; cash, $10; B. Munson, Brooklyn, $2; Miss Sarah Schermerhorn, Newport, R. I., $200; W. C. Schermerhorn, Newport, R. I., $500; Germania Bank, New York City, $100; cash, $15; H. W. S., $1; friends, $100; W. & J. Sloane, New York City, $250; George H. Payson, Englewood, N. J., $15; Miss Alabama Fitch, Louisville, Ky., $10; Mayor of City of New York, $188. Total, $23,814.31.

Contributions to Acting Mayor Guggenheimer's fund took new life yesterday, $994 being added to the total of $6,154.66 previously acknowledged. The contributors were: N. Sobel, $1; Mrs. Lewis Curtis, Southport, Conn., for the Dorothy Ripley Chapter, D. A. R., $75; the Rev. and Mrs. Charles J. Mason, (postal order,) $5; R. R., (postal order,) $5; Cash, $1; J. J. O'Connell, $1; Henry M. Trippe, $1; S. A. B., $100; C. G. Gunther's Sons, $50; Joseph Ullmann, $50; Revillon Frères, $25; John Ruszits Fur Company, C. F. Brinkerhoff, Treasurer, $25; Otto Erler, $25; Leopold Well & Brothers, $25; Beeker & Martin, $25; Edgar Lehman, $25; Eisenbach Brothers & Co., $25; P. Schulang, $25; Joseph Steiner & Brothers, $25; Adolph Platky & Co., $25; Herzig Brothers, $25; A. Jacobson & Brother, $25; Thorer & Praetorius, $25; J. & L. Manther, $25; M. Plaseckl, $25; F. N. Monjo, $25; A. Marquis & Co., $25; Clark & Weinberg, $25; Asch & Jaeckel, $25; George C. Booss, $25; C. C. Shayne, $25; Bach, Becker & Co., $25; Samuel Sachs & Co., $25; A. Kornbluth & Brother, $20; Hershkovits & Roth, $20; Philip Weinberg's Son & Co., $10; Leo D. Greenfield & Co., $10; Cimiotti Unhairing Company, F. F. Cimiotti, Treasurer, $10; Herz, Ames & Rau, $10; J. Struck & Co., $10; Kohn & Baer, $10; Leo Mendelson & Co., $10; Greenburg & Sokowler, $10; L. Loewus & Co., $5; Hess & Bases, $5.

PART OF BROOKLYN FLOODED.

Cellars and Streets in the Hill Section of the Borough Submerged.

A storm, which much resembled a cloudburst, occurred in what is known as the Hill section of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The peculiar feature of the storm was that it appeared to be confined solely to that neighborhood.

While the Hill district was flooded by a remarkably heavy downpour of rain, other sections within easy walking distance were not visited by the rain. The storm broke at about 2 o'clock, and the deluge continued for fully half an hour. The culverts were unable to dispose of the water, and the streets were converted into miniature rivers, and many cellars were flooded. Water at the junction of Fulton Street and Putnam Avenue covered the trolley tracks and caused a suspension of traffic on the Fulton Street and Putnam Avenue lines for ten minutes.

West Hoboken's Town Clerk Dead.

Henry Schneider, the Town Clerk of West Hoboken, who, while diving on Monday at Gifford's Station, Staten Island, struck his head against a log, died Tuesday night without having recovered consciousness. He was a prominent Democratic politician in West Hoboken.

Concerts in the Parks.

Kolts Post Band will give a concert in East River Park to-night at 8 o'clock, and there will be a concert at the same hour in Madison Square Park by Berndt's Military Band.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

ODD FELLOWS IN SESSION.

Annual Convention of the New York Grand Lodge Begun—Jewel for George F. Gardner.

The session of the annual convention of the New York Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows began yesterday morning with the presentation of a fifty-year veteran's diamond to Past Grand Master George F. Gardner of Syracuse by Grand Sire Pinkerton. Mr. Gardner acknowledged the honor by an appropriate speech of thanks.

Grand MasterTrautmann then read his report, and all the decisions that had been made by him during the year were sustained. During the year the Grand Master instituted new lodges at Brownville, Ashton, Northville, Mexico, Woodhaven, and Castleton, and two in New York City. He dedicated three halls and made 153 visitations to lodges all over the State.

He endeavored to give considerable of his time and attention to the Rebekah branch of the order, and found it to be in a fairly good working condition. In some localities, however, the Rebekah lodges were not doing as well as was expected, and the District Deputy Grand Masters were urged to give them more favorable attention and care. The result was a marked improvement and a brighter future for those lodges.

Grand Secretary John G. Deubert in his report said that since the last annual session nineteen new lodges were added, making a total of 900 subordinate lodges. At the end of 1898 the membership in the State was 76,663. The amount paid during the year in sick benefits to members, in donations, for relief of widows, for the education and relief of orphans, for burial of brothers and their wives, and for watching with the sick, was $300,840.43. The amount paid by lodges for the support of Odd Fellows, homes was $9,705.16; for lodge expenses other than relief, $281,718.07, making a total disbursement of $592,263.66. The amount of receipts was $630,403.77.

The installation of Grand Master-elect Henry V. Borst of Amsterdam, N. Y., will take place this evening.

TROUBLE OVER KHAKI CLOTH.

Col. Maure Denies American Manufacturers Are Treated Unfairly.

Considerable discontent among American manufacturers of khaki cloth, which is the material used in making the new uniforms for the soldiers of the United States Army in tropical camps, has manifested itself in open charges against the Quartermaster's Department that much of this cloth has been bought in England, and that the requirements of the department are such as practically prohibit the American manufacturers from successfully bidding for contracts. The officers of the Quartermaster's Department, however, deny that any purchases have been made in England since the first emergency arose when war with Spain was declared. They say further their requirements are not beyond the lines of a strictly business proposition, and that they are expected to get the best goods possible for the soldiers in the field at least possible expense.

The trouble seems to have arisen since the latest call for bids to be received up to noon next Wednesday was made by the Quartermaster's Department in this city. This call, which is for 500,000 yards, was made by Col. James M. Moore, who is filling the place of Col. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster, while the latter is on sick leave. In the call as published the following requirement seems to have most disturbed some of the American manufacturers:

Bidders must state how many days after award is received they can commence delivery and the number of yards they will guarantee to deliver per week thereafter. Unguaranteed bids will not be considered.

The manufacturers claim it is impossible for some of them to guarantee the time of delivery in a sufficiently short period to insure the getting of the contracts.

"We give American manufacturers every possible benefit," said Col. Moore. "We have bought no khaki from England for several months. When the war first broke out there was not a single firm in this country that made that sort of cloth. Since then they have begun to manufacture it at home, and we are glad to say that they have gone a long way toward getting the article to that degree of perfection at which we are expected to buy it. There is one slight trouble about the American-made cloth, and that is that its dye is not quite as firm as that of the British khaki.

"In spite of this defect, however, we see enough to know that American factories will accomplish all that we expect of them in this particular, and for this reason we are not placing any more orders in Europe. It is true we expect the cloth to be delivered on schedule time according to contract, for this is absolutely necessary."

ALIENATION SUIT DISCONTINUED

Mrs. Cruikshank Had Sued Mrs. Dorlon-Lowe for $10,000.

The action brought by Mrs. Maud Cruikshank against Mrs. Mattie Dorlon-Lowe to recover $10,000 for the alleged alienation of the affections of Dr. William J. Cruikshank of 102 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, was discontinued yesterday on an order granted by Justice Walter Lloyd Smith in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Cruikshank brought a suit for divorce against her husband and the case was in the courts for several years. The plaintiff secured a judgment by default. Dr. Cruikshank then had the judgment reopened, and the second trial of the suit resulted in the charges of neither contestant being proved. Mrs. Cruikshank then brought suit against Mrs. Lowe.

IDENTIFIED BY HIS CLOTHING.

Dead Body Found in North River Was That of William Bain.

Clothing taken from a body found in the North River Aug. 10 was yesterday identified at the Morgue as belonging to William Bain, a clerk in the employ of Austin, Nichols & Co., who has been missing since Aug. 6. The sleeve buttons, with the initials "W. B." engraved on them, were positively identified as Bain's, and his body will be disinterred from the Potter's Field and removed to Swampscott, Mass., the home of the young man's people. Bain was well thought of by his employers, and it is believed that there is some mystery connected with his death.

At the time the unknown body was found it was supposed to be that of a suicide. But there seems to be no good reason for Bain to have committed suicide. He was an intimate friend of C. C. Schley, the son of Admiral Schley, and had an appointment to meet the Admiral's son at the Marlborough Hotel, this city, Aug. 7, the day after he disappeared from his rooms at 44 Perry Street.

FAR ROCKAWAY GAMBLING.

Mr. York Admits Citizens Were Right —Charges Against Police.

The hearing of the charges made by citizens of Far Rockaway that the police of that place deliberately overlooked a gambling house run there by a man named Namm was continued yesterday before the Police Board. At the close of the testimony, President York admitted that it had been sufficiently proved that gambling had been going on in a cottage situated at Grove Street and Carnegie Avenue, and wanted to close the case.

An attorney who has been retained by several citizens who wish the police of that station punished asked Mr. York to continue the case further, as he has additional evidence, which he will offer. Mr. York granted his request. The lawyer will probably bring charges against Police Captain Kreuscher of Far Rockaway.

The principal witnesses yesterday on behalf of the citizens were Frederick J. Mott, a surveyor living at Far Rockaway, and W. D. Woodle, also a resident of the place. They testified to having visited the gambling house to having played faro and other games, and to having seen "gambling going on in every corner of the cottage." They said that they could bring thirty reputable citizens to corroborate their testimony.

The witnesses on the other side were Policeman John H. McGloin, who Mr. Mott claims let Namm get away after he had a warrant for his arrest; Capt. Kreuscher, and Deputy Chief of Police Clayton. McGloin claimed that he visited the alleged gambling house within forty minutes after he received the warrant, and that Namm was gone. The Captain said he passed the place twice a day, and never heard of gambling going on there. Clayton said he did not find any gambling there.

Sailor Buried with Naval Honors.

Ernest Shaw, who was a gunner's mate on the cruiser Brooklyn during the Spanish war, died in the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives on Tuesday. His body was buried in the Naval Cemetery, near the navy yard, yesterday afternoon. The Chaplain from the receiving ship Vermont officiated, and a firing party was present from the Marine Barracks.

Whipping the price of those early fall black and blue cheviot sack suits from $20 down to $12.50, has made 'em take a goodly gait.

But there were a good many to start with, so there's every size still on hand.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

250 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Refreshing.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A few drops added to half a glass water refreshes and invigorates.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

REV. DR. DE COSTA RESIGNS.

Has Decided to Give Up the Rectorship of the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, will shortly terminate his connection with that charge. His resignation is already in the hands of his Wardens and Vestrymen. Dr. De Costa desired to resign over five years ago, but held his post at the unanimous request of his Vestry. This time, however, he declares that his decision is final.

"I have handed in my resignation," said the doctor, "but beyond leaving this church my plans are very uncertain. My reason is that age prevents my properly attending to my duties. The statement that I am to leave the ministry is false. Such a thought has never entered my mind, but where my future work will be I am at present unable to say."

It was in 1863 that Dr. De Costa began his work in New York, preaching his first sermon in the church he now leaves. He became editor of The Christian Times and later was connected with The Magazine of American History. His present pastorship was begun in 1881. Dr. De Costa is also well known as the author of secular works. The best known is a novel, "The Rector of Roxbury," published under the nom de plume of William Hickling. "A French Pilgrim on the Hudson," a memorial to his mother, and "A History of Trinity Church" were printed for private circulation, and all the copies of this last named are in possession of Trinity Church.

Dr. De Costa is of Huguenot descent. He has been prominent in the White Cross movement and has also done much for the working man, being at present a member of the Knights of Labor. He also served in the civil war as Chaplain of the Fifth and Eighteenth Regiment of Massachusetts.

Dr. De Costa took a prominent part in the recent controversy over the

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Possibly thunderstorms; winds variable.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,484. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT { In Greater New York and Jersey City. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—As Queen Victoria was driving at Balmoral, Isle of Wight, a letter was thrown into her carriage by a German. There was much alarm among the Queen's attendants, who feared an attempt had been made to assassinate her. The letter, however, proved to be an appeal for the rehearing of a legal case, and the thrower, who was arrested, was released by the Queen's desire. Contradictory reports continute to be published about the Transvaal crisis. Lord Salisbury had a long interview with the Queen, at which it is supposed the position of affairs was discussed. Another detachment of British troops started for the Cape. The English in South Africa are alarmed at the immense quantity of munitions of war imported by the Boers in recent years. Britain is allowing large quantities of arms and ammunition to go to Bloemfontein, and affords facilities to the Orange Free State burghers to arm themselves, although declining to arm the volunteers in Cape Colony. It is reported that France and Germany refused to interfere in the Transvaal dynamite monopoly question. The will of the Earl of Stafford gives £1,000 to his widow and leaves the bulk of the estate, which amounts to £27,436, to his daughters. The German Emperor has refused to accept the resignation of the Cabinet, and Dr. Miquel's position is said to be as strong as ever. George Saunders and Alice A. Jones of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who were arrested on the arrival at Liverpool of the Campania, charged with forgery in the United States, were released and then rearrested and sent to London to await the arrival of extradition papers. The suspension of M. Vonderweiss at St. Petersburg has led to the failure of other large Russian firms. Many Americans are obliged to remain longer than they intended in London owing to their inability to obtain passage on the Atlantic liners, which are all crowded to their utmost capacity. The English papers are asking whether the United States will annex Santo Domingo. Gen. Jiminez, the aspirant to the Dominican Presidency, has received many applications from Cubans who are willing to join expeditions. Admiral Dewey visited the old royal palace of Piedmont at Nice. He denied that his reception at Trieste was a cold one. It is semi-official is stated that no speeches made at the dinner to the Admiral Dewey at Naples contained anything to offend Spain. The public schools at Oporto have been closed because of the outbreak of the bubonic plague. The disease has appeared at Niu-Chwang, China, and fears are entertained that it may spread to Tien-Tsin and other cities. It is hoped on account of the Government victories that the revolution in Peru may soon be quelled.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday made a plea for the Ramapo Water Company, saying that its contract should not be condemned without a hearing. This is believed to indicate that Tammany is behind the job.

Page 3.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday ordered that a peremptory mandamus issue to compel the City Council to authorize the issue of bonds for the payment of the award in the Long Island Water Supply Company purchase.

Page 4.

Admiral Dewey has cabled Acting Mayor Guggenheimer that he will arrive in New York on Sept. 28.

Page 5.

The Jockey Club yesterday revoked the license of Jockey "Willie" Martin and suspended Turner. They restored certain horses to good standing as steeplechasers.

The annual report of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway, issued to stockholders yesterday, shows a general increase in the earnings and business of the road.

Work was rushed yesterday on the Shamrock, at Erie Basin. Mr. Barrie said that the yacht had not been strained on the voyage across the ocean. Such reports, he said, were false.

An extra session of Congress may be necessary to provide funds to continue the war in the Philippines. The appropriation for the army for the fiscal year is only $80,000,000, while the expenses at present are at the rate of $17,000,000 a month, and probably will be even larger.

Page 6.

It was admitted yesterday at the office of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. that an offer had been made to Fall River owners to purchase all the print cloth and cotton bale mills of that city.

Page 12.

Easthampton, L. I., yesterday celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its birth.

The President and his party left Plattsburg, N. Y., at 6 o'clock last evening, and will arrive at Long Branch, N. J., at 8 o'clock this morning.

Emma S. Fayerweather, niece of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, has begun a suit involving $2,000,000 against the United Dressed Beef Company.

Miss Mary A. King of Great Neck, L. I., has blocked the interests of the liquor men of that place by buying a hotel that stood opposite All Saints' Church.

The Mercantile Reorganization Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, proposes to take over by purchase stores in various cities of the country and run them under one central system, the proprietors to act as resident managers.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

H. WALTER WEBB IS VERY ILL.

Brother of Dr. W. Seward Webb Stricken at H. McK. Twombly's Camp on Upper St. Regis Lake.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 24.—News has reached here that H. Walter Webb, a brother of Dr. W. Seward Webb, is critically ill at H. McK. Twombly's camp on Upper St. Regis Lake, four miles from Paul Smith's Hotel.

The dispatch states that Mr. Webb is suffering from a complication of diseases, and the gravest fears are entertained for his recovery, although he was reported to be slightly easier to-day.

It is impossible to learn any details regarding his illness to-night, as the camp where he is staying is four miles from the nearest telegraph office, and the only way to get to the camp, which is in the very heart of the wilderness, is by row boat.

Mrs. Webb is with her husband.

Robert Stewart Webb Dead.

Robert Stewart Webb died yesterday at Pomfret, Conn., at the age of seventy-five years. He was a son of the late Gen. James Watson Webb and an elder brother of Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb. Robert Stewart Webb and Gen. Alexander Webb were sons of Gen. James Watson Webb by his first wife. They were half brothers of Dr. W. Seward, H. Walter, and Creighton Webb. The father had a National reputation as a soldier and a journalist.

In 1843 he became Engineer in Chief of the State of New York, with the rank of Major General. He refused the mission to Turkey in 1861, but was appointed Minister to Brazil, and through his intimacy with Napoleon III. aided in procuring the withdrawal of the French from Mexico.

The brother of Robert Stewart Webb, Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb, was one of the Union's best officers during the war. He has been President of the College of the City of New York since 1870.

Earl of Yarmouth Not a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—The Earl of Yarmouth yesterday denied that bankruptcy proceedings have been brought against him. He said that the first he ever heard of his being a bankrupt was when he saw the recent newspaper reports to that effect. Friends of the Earl regard these reports as quite ridiculous.

Mountain Resorts Now in Favor.
See for yourself at Water Gap, Mount Pocono, Lake Hopatcong, or many others, on LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Information, 429 Broadway.—Adv.

TAMMANY'S HAND IN RAMAPO JOB

Corporation Counsel Whalen Pleads for the Contract.

MR. CROKER'S CHIEF ADVISER

Strong Allegation that He Will Vote for the Proposal.

The Controller Declares that Water Rings Honeycomb the State, and Again Illustrates the Power of the Ramapo Plotters.

All doubt, it is believed, as to the complicity of Richard Croker and Tammany Hall generally in the plot to deliver the city over to the Ramapo Water Company was removed yesterday when Corporation Counsel Whalen, Mr. Croker's most intimate friend and political adviser, said: "This contract should not be condemned by the public until the water company's side has been heard. Discussion of the matter will not hurt the company."

Mr. Whalen's plea for leniency for the company needs no reading between the lines, politicians said, to show from what direction the Ramapo Company expects to get assistance. It may reasonably be construed as a call to arms for all Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvements, and if it is, the contract will undoubtedly pass that body, for the three organization men whose position in the matter has never been defined will answer to the call. These men are Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. Whalen, and Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney. With these three votes, President Holahan, Highway Commissioner Keating, and Water Commissioner Dalton can force the job through.

When asked if he would vote for the measure when it should come up before the Board of Public Improvements, Mr. Whalen diplomatically replied: "I will not attend any meeting of the board unless it is absolutely necessary."

Mr. Whalen declined to explain what he meant by "absolutely necessary." As a matter of fact, it is never absolutely necessary that he should attend meetings of the Board of Public Improvements, for Section 256 of the charter says:

> Any Assistant Corporation Counsel shall, in addition to his other powers, possess every power and perform all and every duty belonging to the office of Corporation Counsel, or so much of such duties as the Corporation Counsel shall deem it necessary to delegate, whenever so empowered by said Corporation Counsel by written authority, designating therein a period of time, not extending beyond three months.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Whalen's personal attendance at the meeting of the board is not imperative in order that the needed vote for the Ramapo contract may be cast. Any one of his assistants could with propriety cast this vote. Whether or not the Corporation Counsel will accept this subterfuge in order to accomplish the desire with which he is credited remains to be seen, but it was said yesterday on competent authority that, either of himself or by proxy, Mr. Whalen at the proper time would vote for the approval of the contract.

MR. WHALEN'S NOTE.

When the contract was first read at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements on Aug. 16 this note accompanied it:

> Law Department,
> Office of the Corporation Counsel,
> New York, Aug. 16, 1899.
> The Hon. Maurice F. Holahan, President, Board of Public Improvements:
> Dear Sir: I return herewith proposed contract between the Ramapo Water Company and the City of New York, with my approval of the same as to form.
> The contract sent me was so unfavorable to the city in most of its provisions that I felt obliged to redraw it. In its present form I do not think there can be any objection to it. Very truly yours,
> JOHN WHALEN,
> Corporation Counsel.

If this communication was read no one of those present heard it. Yesterday, however, Mr. Whalen said that the original contract practically required the city to purchase the full quantity of 200,000,000 gallons of water every day. As redrawn by him, he said, the city must pay only for such amount of water as it uses. It may take the entire stipulated quantity, or it may draw none. Practically, he said, the redraft of the contract only created a reserve supply to be used as needed. Other city officials, notably Bridge Commissioner Shea, contend that the contract commits the city to the purchase of the entire amount.

Controller Coler's investigation into the adequacy of the present water supply for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx has convinced him that there is no prospect of the necessity for an additional supply for several years. He has been assured by his engineers that the present supply for Manhattan Island is fully 400,000,000 gallons a day, and that this, with the 280,000,000 gallons a day to be derived from the Cornell Dam and the Jerome Park Reservoir, will more than meet all demands, even if the extravagant use of 121 gallons per capita daily is continued. The Controller's experts are going into the subject of waste of water fully, and their investigations so far indicate that millions of gallons leak daily from faulty pipes, while other millions of gallons are permitted to go to waste by careless householders.

It was brought out during the brief investigation of the Water Department by the Mazet committee that there were many fire hydrants throughout the city which were in bad repair, and one ex-employe of the department testified that of his own knowledge the item of leakage was an enormous one. The City Club, in a brochure which it reissued yesterday in connection with the subject, points out that the underground leakage is by far the most extensive in all systems, and that this waste is absolutely unnecessary in view of the advance made in late years in the science of hydraulics.

"WATER RINGS" ABOUND.

Controller Coler, when asked yesterday if he had any knowledge of the existence of another company which plans to sequestrate the water sheds upon which this city must depend for its supply, said:

"This entire section of the State is encompassed with 'water rings,' which control, or hope to control, the water-sheds with the intention of forcing the city to buy them out at their own figures. Of these the worst, because the most active and insidious, is the Ramapo Company. This company has ramifications all around us, and I know that it is responsible for the law which prohibits New York from drawing upon Suffolk County for water supply.

"A 'ring' in that county intended to get the City of Brooklyn by the throat and compel it to buy water. Then the Ramapo Company, which itself had designs in the same direction, stepped in and caused the enactment of the prohibitory law. That is the way this company has worked throughout its entire career. Some one of great political power is behind it. I don't know who it is, but I am confident the guilty person will be exposed sooner or later."

The Controller has engaged Delos McCurdy to act, in conjunction with ex-Judge Dillon, as his legal adviser in this matter. He has not decided as yet whether or not he will institute proceedings in the courts to prevent the carrying out of the Ramapo contract, but will be guided entirely by his counsel. He has also engaged John R. Freeman of Providence, R. I., one of the best authorities on water supply in New England, to make an independent report on the water supply of the entire city. Mr. Freeman in 1890 received the gold medal of the Ameri-

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FAVOR REDUCTION OF TARIFF.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 24.—John A. Johnson, President of both the Gisholt Machine and Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Companies, two of the largest concerns of their kind in the world, sent out some time ago a circular letter, asking manufacturers of machinery for their views regarding a reduction of tariff duties on machinery. He says:

"Of the replies received about 20 per cent. say that the writers have not the time to consider the question, or are neutral, about 20 per cent. are opposed to reduction or change, and about 60 per cent. are in favor of material reduction in the duties on machinery or of placing it on the free list.

"If those who are neutral or undecided are divided in the same proportion as those who declare themselves, those who favor tariff reduction or free trade in machinery embrace 75 per cent. of all who have sent replies.

"Considering the fact that nearly all manufacturers are, or have been, protectionists, it shows a decided change in regard to the tariff. It should be remarked that among those opposed to change are some of the leading concerns of the country as well as among those who favor it. However, among those who favor a change are many who have themselves spent considerable time abroad in the interest of other business."

ATLANTIC LINERS CROWDED.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—This city is crowded with Americans who express an intense desire to return home and are unable to do so. The steamship offices are crowded to the doors every day and the officials are worried out of their lives through their efforts to satisfy applicants for passages. The situation would be even worse if many had not returned earlier than usual. Even with the extra Tuesday steamers, the Cunard Line is turning away money, in many cases extraordinary sums have been offered for cabins or mere berths.

Every particle of space on the Oceanic, which begins her maiden trip on Sept. 6, is already taken. One hundred and fifty guineas for a cabin is almost a common price.

BRIDAL COUPLE IN A RUNAWAY.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24.—Harry Fish and his bride of a day, formerly Miss Mary Bowen, both of New York, were injured here late last night by being thrown from a carriage. Mrs. Fish is now lying in a critical condition at the residence of James Idler, where she is visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. Fish were married in New York Wednesday morning, and came here to spend their honeymoon. They were driving when the horses became frightened at a trolley car and ran away.

Mr. Fish is a traveling salesman for a New York house.

WANT NO FAITH CURING.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—A resolution prepared by Health Officer Tenney was passed by the Board of City Affairs to-day, authorizing him to remove Mrs. Hall, a Christian Science patient, to the hospital if it is found she is suffering from a contagious or infectious disease. The resolution is in accordance with the Ohio statutes. Dr. Tenney will send a district physician and consult the woman's husband, so that any action may be taken in a quiet and orderly way.

Mrs. Hall is suffering from lung trouble. Her husband is a Christian Scientist, or as he calls himself, a Christian Catholic, and he does not believe in medicine. The doctor who is attending Mrs. Hall was greatly irritated by the husband's inquiry on entering the room, "Are you a praying man?"

BREWERS OBJECT TO WAR TAX.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The Ohio State Brewers' Association to-day adopted resolutions demanding the abrogation of the extra $1 war tax on beer. It was decided also to furnish no more bar fixtures. This virtually means that the breweries will go out of the saloon business.

The delegates also voted to abandon the practice of issuing souvenirs at Christmas time in the form of glasses, trays, calendars, &c. This order will go into effect immediately, and, commencing with 1900, none of the local brewers or members of the association will go to the expense of making these presents to their customers. This is done to save a cut in salaries, which they say would have been necessary.

PRICE OF COAL TO GO HIGHER.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Chicago coal dealers predict that the 1st of September will see a horizontal advance on all grades of anthracite coal to selling prices between $6.25 and $6.50. It is now 25 cents below these figures.

While the wholesalers anticipate this immediate advance, they do not expect any further rise in prices before cold weather sets in. Many of them think coal will sell for $7 a ton this Winter, because of the shortage and the lack of transportation facilities. Lake vessels are now getting just four times what they received one year ago for coal cargoes.

The local dealers say the newly formed Eastern coal combinations, with a capital stock of $104,000,000, will not affect the Chicago market so far as householders are concerned. The combination is for the control of gas coal—a quality used mostly on steamships.

CALLS "WITCH DOCTOR" A FRAUD

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Joseph Wilhoff, "witch doctor," appeared to-day in Justice Johnson's court for a hearing on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The complainant was Mrs. Howsadowski, one of Wilhoff's former clients.

The Howsadowskis made a living by raising and selling garden truck. They have not prospered as they desire, but did not understand why until Mrs. Howsadowski chanced to meet Wilhoff. He explained that her garden was bewitched, and undertook to lift the curse for a consideration of $50.

Mrs. Howsadowski began paying him weekly installments of money, and gave him in all $40. By that time all her money was gone, and the witches were not only still in evidence, but more malignant than ever, and she had Wilhoff arrested. The case was continued.

CLEMENCY FOR REV. A. R. FOWLER.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 24.—The sentence of the Rev. A. R. Fowler, the "armless forger," has been commuted. He will leave the penitentiary, where he has been for two years, joining the Greenville County chain gang. There he will serve another year.

The sentence is commuted for the benefit of the health of this ex-Presbyterian minister. Having no arms, he will, of course, do no work on the chain gang, but he will be in the fresh air and near his family.

Fowler is now engaged in writing a book, "From Pulpit to Penitentiary." He writes very well with a pen tied to the stump of his arm, extending below the elbow.

The commutation of the sentence to the chain gang was made at the solicitation of friends, supported by strong petitions. Fowler says he hopes on getting his liberty, to make enough money out of his books to pay his debts and then live such a life as will enable him again to enter the ministry.

She Rejects Her Spirit Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Mrs. August Kerker declared to-day that spirit lawyers are not a success. She lost her case in Justice Martin's court, where she had been prosecuting J. Sullivan for the alleged theft of several articles. She was given back some of her property, and the defendant was dismissed. "A spirit has advised me in prosecuting the case," said Mrs. Kerker. "I am now convinced that the advice was untrustworthy."

THE DOMINICAN REVOLUTION.

Macoris Is Taken Peacefully by the Insurgents—Success of Jiminez's Cause Seems Assured.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Aug. 24.—Gens. Caceres, Vasquez, and Brache, at the head of 500 revolutionists, appeared before Macoris. They left the great body of their troops at the entrance to the city, and, with twenty men, advanced to the Governor's house, demanding surrender.

Gov. Castillo, thoroughly cowed, repaired to the plaza, without making any resistance; and the delivery of the park, fort, arsenal, and Government buildings was effected. The revolutionists then formally occupied the surrounding country, meeting with no opposition.

In this way the revolution is rapidly advancing, avoiding, so far as possible, the shedding of blood, and winning sympathy by the peaceful character of its methods. The complete victory of the cause of Jimenez seems assured.

The people of Sanchez Blancho, near here, and Moca, have declared in favor of the revolution. Puerto Plata citizens also expect a similar declaration on the part of Santiago. Gen. Pepin, the Governor of Santiago, left the province some time ago to march against the insurgents, and it is believed here that the people of Santiago will rise and march on La Vega.

TO ANNEX SANTO DOMINGO?

English Papers Beginning to Ask If the United States Will Do So.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The English press is beginning to ask if the United States will annex Santo Domingo. Few opinions are expressed, but these give the impression that the English are becoming satisfied that America should be a "chip of the old block."

It would be difficult, for instance, to find an Englishman who believes that Cuba will ever belong to the Cubans.

TO HELP GEN. JIMINEZ.

Many Applications to Join Expeditions to Santo Domingo.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—It is reported here that Gen. Juan Isidri Jiminez, the revolutionary aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, who is now in Manzanillo, has received in the last three days more than 800 applications to join any expeditions he may intend sending to Santo Domingo. The applicants include many Cuban officers who served under the late Gen. Calixto Garcia.

The wife and family of Gen. Jiminez left Havana this morning for Batabano, where they took the Menendez boat for Santiago, at which point Gen. Jiminez will join them.

BREWERIES SOLD AT AUCTION.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—The entire property of the New Orleans Brewing Association, including a number of large breweries in this and other cities, was offered at auction to-day. There was but one bidder, J. A. Blaffer, representing the Reorganization Committee, composed of the bondholders of the original concern. His bid was $880,000, about $1,500 more than the upset price. By this sale all the stockholders are shut out. Most of them are Germans, who only began to fully realize the situation at the last moment.

For some days capitalists have been arriving here from the West for the purpose of bidding on the property, but to-day, when bids were called for, they did not answer. The property is appraised at $1,288,321.36, and the sale was ordered by the civil courts.

SANFORD ANSWERS CHARGES.

Special to The New York Times.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 24.—The Rev. Frank W. Sanford, leader of the Holy Ghost and Us Society, to-day made the following statement regarding the charges of alleged cruelty to Mrs. Sarah S. Appleby:

"I don't know that anything of this sort was going to be inspired by the arch fiend. I didn't know that the devil could be so unjust. But I was telling the students only this morning that we had been having too many blessings lately not to run up against some prickly trouble. It isn't allowed to man to have everything all cream in this world."

Mr. Sanford continued at some length on the principles of the workings of his society, during no part of which did he refer to the alleged assault. The people of Shiloh are indignant at the treatment accorded Mrs. Appleby, and Gov. Powers is to be asked to recommend a bill to the next Legislature forbidding the practice of secret medico-religious societies.

A NEW RED D LINE STEAMER.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 24.—With signal flags and Stars and Stripes flying in the breeze the steamship Maracaibo, building by the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company for the Red D Line of New York, to ply between that city and Venezuela, was launched this afternoon, and was christened by Miss Mary Dallas, daughter of John T. Dallas of New York, superintendent of construction of the Red D Line.

The following New Yorkers were here: Mr. and Mrs. John T. Dallas, Mrs. Joseph H. Dallas, Capt. and Mrs. William C. May, Capt. Warren M. Hopkins, who will command the Maracaibo; G. W. Campbell, her chief engineer; Miss Campbell, Miss Ella Farrow, Mrs. Lillian Thaw, Charles Thaw, Mrs. S. J. Beardslee, and Herman Shafer.

The steamship is to carry freight and passengers, and will steam twelve knots an hour. She will have a carrying capacity of 1,500 gross tons, on a draught of 13 feet 6 inches. She is 277 feet 6 inches length over all.

Power for Chicago Traction Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. 24.—F. L. Bridgeman has secured an option on property near here for the purpose of supplying power for Chicago traction lines. Mr. Bridgeman says a syndicate composed of Eastern capitalists and Joseph Leiter of Chicago will build a dam across the Kankakee River to secure water power for the electric plant. The syndicate, Bridgeman says, has invested $20,000 in the project.

Stage Coach Robbers Get $5,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mon., Aug. 24.—Herman J. Reiling and wife of Chicago were the sole victims of the stage coach robbery at Horse Shoe Bend, Idaho, on Monday evening. They arrived in Butte yesterday afternoon on their way home. Mr. and Mrs. Reiling were the only passengers in the coach and lost $5,000 in gold dust. Mr. Reiling to-day offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the robbers.

Gave to "Zion" While Family Starved

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—A remarkable example of the methods of Dowieism was brought to the attention of the city authorities today when Justice Martin issued a warrant for the arrest of Baste Johnson, a devout follower of "Dr." John Alexander Dowie. Johnson, it is alleged, has failed to provide for his family because of the large contributions he has been induced to make to the cause of "Zion."

Death Bars the Divorce Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBIA, Iowa, Aug. 24.—A decree granting the petition for divorce of Mrs. L. A. F. Copper, which had been pending for some time, was handed down at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Death, however, had been more speedy than the divorce court, for the husband, who had been an inmate of the County Home, expired this morning at 7:30 o'clock.

HENRY HILTON IS DEAD

Suffered a Relapse and Expired at Saratoga Yesterday.

ONCE HAD STEWART MILLIONS

Was the Merchant's Sole Adviser, but Could Not Retain the Wealth After Stewart's Death.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Ex-Judge Henry Hilton of New York died at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon at his Summer home, Woodlawn Park, after a long illness. He suffered a relapse early this afternoon. At the bedside were Col. and Mrs. A. B. Hilton, Mrs. Horace Russell, his daughter, and Dr. John C. Miner, his physician. Funeral services will be held and the remains taken to Greenwood. The time of the interment at Greenwood has not been fixed upon, but the obsequies will take place in Saratoga Sunday afternoon. The remains will be taken to Greenwood on Monday morning.

Up to early this afternoon the family hoped that the Judge would recover, but when the relapse again prostrated him and he became unconscious, it became apparent that he did not possess sufficient physical strength to enable him to rally. He continued to sink, and his death was painless.

To the public the career of Henry Hilton seemed to have been founded upon the ruins of the vast and splendid fortune accumulated by his patron, A. T. Stewart. As the millions which the recognized king of modern merchants had hoarded from the profits of a business long unrivaled in magnitude, as well as in the degree of its success, shrunk or were scattered to the winds after his death, the slender fortune of the almost obscure lawyer grew apace, and he became one of the city's rich men, the luxurious owner of palaces and of magnificent estates, and the dispenser of munificent gifts to art and charity. The two things were so near together in point of time and place that one seemed to flow as a sequence from the other, and the public thought of them as cause and effect.

Henry Hilton, to all appearances, was only what Stewart and Stewart's fortune had made him. He had been a lawyer of little prominence. He had occupied for a short time the office of a Judge in this city, but he was chiefly known as the intimate friend and trusted counselor of Mr. Stewart. This gave him of necessity a certain position and importance in the community. Business men were accustomed to seeing him in the capacity of adviser to the great merchant, and society had been led to recognize in him the master of social ceremonies in the fashionable residence of the plain man of affairs, who never took on the polish of the fine world, and needed a mentor in these uncongenial tasks. At the home of Mr. Stewart he was treated as an only and beloved son, and in all affairs of business he was treated as a friend whose wise counsel made him the chosen companion of this unique master of the art of trade.

In this way Mr. Stewart gave him opportunities that fortunes could not have purchased for other men. These opportunities were not neglected. They were not only exhausted by the restless activity of Hilton, but his fertile mind found a way to expand them, and even to create new ones. From being a familiar at the fireside he made himself, by ways that he found most effective, absolutely indispensable. Mrs. Stewart frequently declared that he stood to her and to her husband as a son. They had no children, and lavished upon him favors that would have enriched a houseful of heirs. On his deathbed, it is said, Mr. Stewart told his wife that the whole of the tremendous commercial business which he had built up in a half century of marvelous energy and success must go to Hilton.

WRECK OF THE STEWART ESTATE.

To the widow Hilton became even more necessary than he had been to Mr. Stewart. For the ten years that she survived her husband he practically acted for her in everything. In this decade, and in the next decade, marked by the failure of Hilton, Hughes & Co., made notable by the rapid dissipation of one of the greatest fortunes ever amassed by trade, Hilton maintained splendid hotels and farms and pleasure grounds. Firm after firm that was heralded as the successor of A. T. Stewart took up portions of the gigantic business enterprise, only to fail, and so aid in the destruction of the treasure hoard. Priceless works of art bought to adorn the palatial residence in Fifth Avenue were given away, and large donations were made to charity.

Suits brought by heirs and claimants served to drain off many millions. Money was squandered so fast that more had to be borrowed to conduct the immense business now going to wreck; and where Stewart had been able, because of his unimpeachable credit, to borrow in London at the rate of three-quarters of 1 per centum Hilton had to pay from 4 to 6 per centum on property worth four times the amount of the mortgage—so low had fallen the credit of the once great house of Stewart. In 1898 the son of Mr. Hilton confessed in court that he owed his father some $4,250,000—one of the last remnants of the vast Stewart estate.

Of Henry Hilton's life, outside of that part of it so closely connected with the life and fortune of A. T. Stewart and of his widow, only meagre details are known. He was as guarded and reticent on such a subject as was Mr. Stewart himself. Each of these men knew the other better perhaps than any one else in the world, but each kept his knowledge to himself, and what the world has learned about them it has had to glean here and there, from odd corners, and from scraps of information scattered thinly over a long period of time. Each came into prominence by means of public office only once; Stewart as the nominee of President Grant in 1869 for Secretary of the Treasury, an office he was prevented from accepting because an old law excluded importing merchants from it—and Hilton as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. For the rest, each lived within himself, and seemed to have no intimate friend except the other member of this remarkable union.

HILTON'S LAW PARTNERS.

Henry Hilton was born at Newburg, Orange County, this State, in October, 1824. His father was a Scotchman, who had emigrated to the North of Ireland, just as Stewart's father had done, and his mother, Janet Graham, also was Scotch. While Hilton was a child his father removed to this city and engaged in business in Wooster Street. Henry was the youngest of four sons, all of whom were bred to professional life. The eldest, James, was for many years a Judge in Iowa. Joseph, the second son, was a physician, and was at one time Coroner of New York. The third son, Archibald, was quite a well-known lawyer in this city.

Henry also took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, and for some years acted as a Master in Chancery. He married Ellen Banker in the early fifties. She was the daughter of Edward Banker of the firm of Banker & Schermerhorn, and the sister of James H. Banker, once President of the Bank of New York and a Director of the Central Railroad Company.

In 1857 Hilton was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, defeating William M. Allen by a majority of about 17,000. While Judge he edited the two volumes known as Hilton's Reports.

At the end of his term he resumed the practice of law and took into partnership Douglas Campbell, the son of Judge William W. Campbell, who had formerly been his senior partner, and Joseph Bell. Campbell was afterward the author of "The Puritan in Holland, England, and America," and Bell afterward became Assistant District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and later United States Judge for New Mexico.

Hilton's first law partner was William McMurray, the firm being McMurray & Hilton. His second was William W. Campbell, afterward Justice of the Supreme Court. Both of these partnerships were prior to his own election to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, and between 1846 and 1857.

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THREATEN THE PRESIDENT.

Letter to Mr. McKinley Says Unless Pension Commissioner Evans Is Removed He Will Lose in 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—President McKinley has been bullied to some extent by pension attorneys who dislike to have the Pension Bureau run honestly and with due regard for the laws as well as for the expectations of pension agents, and the Commissioner of Pensions has felt the bullying of the same class of men. But the President has become an object of almost direct menace by the greedy folk who are determined to have a Pension Commissioner who will do as they say and not as he should.

Grand Army men are bragging that Corp. Tanner and Mr. McElroy, editor of a paper published here to stimulate criticism of the Pension Bureau, have written to the President that unless he dismisses Commissioner Evans he need not expect to run in 1900 and be re-elected. Evans, this letter informs the President, is even more grievous a burden for the Republican Party to carry than Alger was, yet the President removed Alger upon the demand of "yellow" newspapers, and refuses to remove Evans upon the demand of the whole soldier element of the country.

McElroy is quoted by an Ohio man as having told the President that he, McElroy, has received a letter from Senator Hanna's secretary in which it was asserted that Hanna had received letters from 8,000 Republican soldiers in Ohio threatening to vote against the Republican State ticket in November if McKinley does not remove Evans and put in a man who will strike from the books the rules that are offending the soldiers and making it harder to get pensions under a Republican President than under Cleveland.

There are many Republicans here who do not hesitate to declare that if the President yields to such representations as these he may as well give up hope of being elected in 1900. An Ohio Republican in office expressed the opinion that if Evans was removed to satisfy the 8,000 Republicans who were referred to in the alleged letters to Hanna, the result would be a gain of as many or more votes for the Democratic ticket.

"If the refusal to remove Evans was made openly in defiance of those alleged Republican soldiers," he added, "it would help this year, and go some way toward strengthening the vote in 1900 for President. If Evans is to be removed for obeying the law, will the President appoint his successor to defy or disregard the law, just to satisfy a gang of wolves who have been enriching themselves on pension fees and want more business?"

This letter to the President by Tanner, the Commissioner whom Harrison had to depose because his rulings were so flagrantly defiant of law and rules, and by an editor who publishes a paper that is a sort of magnet for pension claim agents, was sent to the President at Plattsburg. It is part of the programme for inciting the approaching Grand Army encampment to demand the removal of Evans and the appointment of a man who will adopt Tanner's famous motto, "God help the surplus."

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Having received consent from Chairman Jones to go ahead, Vice Chairman Stone of the National Democratic Committee will proceed within a few days with the reorganization of that body, as called for by the rules adopted at the July meeting.

It is expected that Mr. Stone will invite some of the leading members of the committee to meet him in Chicago next week to confer on the make-up of the new Executive, Ways and Means, and Press Committees.

There is much speculation among the politicians as to who will be made the prominent figures in the party management. Interest centres chiefly in the Executive Committee. While it is planned to keep Mr. Jones at the head as its Chairman, there is an understanding on the part of those in the inner circle of the committee that J. G. Johnson of Kansas will be named as Acting Chairman

It is also predicted that Thomas Gahan, the member for Illinois, and Urey Woodson of Kentucky will be his principal assistants, and that these three men virtually will have charge of the machine. The other members of the Executive Committee probably will be: Henry D. Clayton, Alabama; Thomas C. McRae, Arkansas; Clarke Howell, Georgia; Josephus Daniels, North Carolina; W. J. Stone, Missouri; ex-Officer W. A. Thompson, Nebraska; John G. Shanklin, Indiana, and C. A. Walsh, Iowa.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld will likely be dropped from the Ways and Means Committee.

The proposition is to appoint committeemen as near Chicago as possible, so they can come here to attend a meeting once a month or more frequently if necessary.

GOEBEL TO WIN IN KENTUCKY.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—George B. Cox, the Republican "boss," said to-day:

"In my opinion Goebel will be the next Governor of Kentucky. He is too clever for the majority of his opponents, and will have them all in line by election day, and, mark my word, the voters of Kentucky will walk up and cast their votes for Goebel like sheep to a pen."

"Will he be supported in the end by those now opposed to him?"

"When they find out that he is going to win they will be the first ones to want to cast two votes for him. That's the way with politics, you know."

Mr. Cox dismissed with a laugh the candidacy of Mayor Jones of Toledo for Governor of Ohio.

Goebel May Withdraw if Brown Will.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—There is a report current here to-night, which many Democrats believe to be true, to the effect that if Brown shows any great amount of strength Goebel will agree with him to withdraw and resubmit the nomination for Governor to another State convention. The report says that if this is done neither Brown nor Goebel will be candidates for nomination.

CONFER WITH MR. PLATT.

Brooklyn Factional Fight Occupies the Attention of Republican Leaders.

A conference regarding the coming elections in Kings County was held last night at the Oriental Hotel. Mr. Platt, Mr. Quigg, Mr. Woodruff, and Chairman Odell were present.

After the conference Senator Platt refused to talk, but Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said that there was no fight in Kings County. He characterized the trouble as merely a little opposition. He said that Mr. Atterbury would win in the Twenty-third Ward and Col. Dady in the First Ward. Col. Dady, Mr. Woodruff said, would be supported in his campaign by S. V. White, James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club, and Willis L. Ogden.

Chicago Couples Married for Nothing.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The Maccabees, who are having an outing at St. Joseph, Mich., gave a grand outdoor festival to-day and, as a special feature, announced that all couples married under their auspices would be given a license and free ceremony. This afternoon over fifty couples took advantage of the offer of reduced rates, the ceremonies being witnessed by 4,000 people. Most of the couples were from Chicago.

Steel Plant Working Night and Day.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 24.—The

and the representatives of the people will co-operate in the work of reconciliation and pacification which is necessary for the highest interests of France."

FINDS EVIDENCE FOR DREYFUS.

Labori's Secretary Says that His Mission to This County Has Proved Successful.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 24.—Leon Bureau, the private secretary of Maître Labori, the leading counsel for Dreyfus, who has been in Seattle visiting the French Vice Consul, Dr. Monoda, has left for Paris.

In an interview M. Bureau admitted for the first time that his trip to the Northwest was for the purpose of securing information of great value to Dreyfus. He has obtained it, and this explains his desire to reach home without loss of time.

"I have been to the Great Slave Lake, in the Northwest territory," said M. Bureau, "after information connected with the Dreyfus case. I hope to reach Paris in time to hand it over to Labori before the case closes, but even if I do not, it will be still of value. I am unable to state the exact nature of the information I obtained, for you know we must guard against every contingency in this case, future as well as present.

"The impression that there was a conspiracy among the high army officers against Dreyfus, prior to the time he was condemned, is not in conformity with our belief or contentions. It is true that the proceedings by which he was degraded were illegal, but we do not think that any deep-dyed conspiracy had been hatched against him. It was a case of an innocent man being prosecuted while the real criminal was in the background."

ACCUSERS COWED BY LABORI.

The Generals and Witnesses Convict Themselves Under the Fire of the Lawyer's Pointed Questions.

RENNES, Aug. 24.—When the trial of Capt. Dreyfus was resumed at the Lycée at 6:40 A. M. to-day, Col. Jouaust, President of the court, ordered that the evidence given by M. Penot, a friend of the late Col. Sandherr, Chief of the Intelligence Department, be read by the Clerk of the court.

It was to the effect that Col. Sandherr said the Dreyfus family offered him 150,000 francs on condition that he would clear Dreyfus.

Maître Demange, for the defense, disposed of this allegation by reading the actual note on the subject written by Sandherr, thereby proving that the Colonel's remarks had been distorted. Dreyfus's brothers only having said:

"We are convinced of the innocence of our brother, and will spend our entire fortune to discover the truth."

The testimony of the first witness of the day, M. Dinolle, a former official of the Government, was also in favor of Dreyfus, as it was in direct contradiction of what M. Dubreuil deposed yesterday regarding the alleged intimacy of Dreyfus with the German Attaché, at the house of M. Bodson, a mutual friend.

The President of the court then called the next witness, Col. Maurel, who was President of the Dreyfus court-martial in 1894.

Complete silence fell upon the court as the infantry Sergeant, who was acting as usher, entered the hall and conducted Col. Maurel to the witness bar. The Colonel was attired in a black frock coat, and wore the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his buttonhole. His hair is gray, and he has a ragged, iron-gray mustache. His face showed anxiety, as though the Colonel was conscience-stricken.

SCARED BY DREYFUS'S COUNSEL.

As M. Labori lashed him with pointed questions, the Colonel hesitated, and then answered in a short, choppy manner, and when M. Labori finally disposed of him, the witness left the platform with the pale face and scared look of a man who has awakened from a nightmare.

Counsel had drawn from the Colonel a confession that the secret dossier was communicated to the Judges of the court-martial of 1894 by Col Du Paty de Clam. This avowal produced a sensation in court, and Maurel's declaration that he only read one of the documents did not affect the main fact, while his protestation that the reading of the document had no effect upon him, as his mind was already made up, was nullified by his subsequent declaration that this one document sufficed to convince him.

M. Labori then put a series of searching questions to Gen. Mercier with reference to the communication of the secret dossier to the court-martial and his attitude in 1894, and an interesting scene ensued. The General refused to reply to all the questions, and there were sharp passages at arms between counsel and Col. Jouaust, who upheld Gen. Mercier, while the dialogue between the General and M. Labori became acrimonious.

Counsel became very heated and showed it in his voice and gestures. The General, however troubled his mind might be, seldom departed from the callous demeanor characteristic of him.

The lawyer made a strong point on the part Esterhazy played. Mercier said he did not know Esterhazy and only saw him once, at the Zola trial.

"That is very interesting," exclaimed M. Labori. "But surely Gen. Mercier was present at the Esterhazy trial?"

The General replied that he was not there, and that he knew nothing about the evidence in the Esterhazy prosecution.

"What!" cried M. Labori, "Gen. Mercier, who was the chief accuser of Dreyfus, did not even follow the proceedings in the Esterhazy trial?"

A loud murmur of surprise and indignant comment came from the audience, but Col. Jouaust immediately suppressed it.

MERCIER UNABLE TO ANSWER.

Counsel then brought Gen. Mercier to his assertion that thirty-five million francs were spent by the defenders of Dreyfus and asked the General to say how he knew this, who spent it, and other awkward questions, which the General was unable to answer.

A question as to how the bordereau arrived at the offices of the General Staff, its date, &c., was then introduced, which led to a strange scene for a court of law.

Gen. Roget, on mounting the platform to give explanations, was followed by Gen. de Boisdeffre, M. Cavaignac, M. Gribelin, Major Lauth, and other military witnesses, all holding up their hands to signify that they desired to speak, while at the same time M. Labori was firing questions

The result was a perfect babel until the President of the Court could stand it no longer, and when the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, also interpolated a few remarks, Col. Jouaust turned to him and asked him to be quiet, remarking that the Judges could not hear half a dozen people at the same time.

During the course of the morning M. Labori questioned Gen. Mercier with reference to a document in the secret dossier which, it is affirmed, existed prior to 1894 and yet was not produced at the first court-martial of the prisoner.

The General confessed that he did not know of its existence, and the same statement was elicited from Gen. Gonse, who declared Col. Sandherr was responsible for its non-production.

These replies were tantamount to a confession that Col. Sandherr and Lieut. Col. Henry played with the Minister of War, and even with Gen. Gonse, Assistant Chief of the Headquarters Staff, the Chief of the Intelligence Department keeping from the two latter just what he pleased.

Then M. Labori proceeded to take up the Panizzardi dispatch, and to bring out the contradictory translations of it and the falseness of the final version.

EVIDENCE IS STRICKEN OUT.

After hearing Gen. Mercier and Gen. Chamoin on the subject, Col. Jouaust declared the Court would rule to strike out the evidence.

The examination of Gen. Mercier having been concluded, Col. Jouaust asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say, and the prisoner, in a calm voice, replied to Mercier's statement that he, Dreyfus, could have obtained the information about the artillery, promised in the bordereau, while staying at Bourges, where artillery trials were being held. Dreyfus entered into an explanation as to how he spent his time, showing that he did not inform himself about the trials of the new gun brake.

Gen. Risbourg recounted what Capt. Lebrun-Renault said about Dreyfus, and this brought the latter to his feet with a thrilling declaration. He pointed out that the Captain shook him by the hand when he returned to the prison, which is at variance with what Gen. Risbourg recounted.

"Moreover," cried Dreyfus, "when a frightful charge has been hanging over a man's head for five years, people ought not to talk of convictions, but should bring proofs. Otherwise, I cease to understand the matter."

This indignant protest caused a deep sensation in court.

Continuing, Dreyfus proceeded to totally deny the story that he had made a confession to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

The remainder of the sitting was taken up with the deposition of minor witnesses, mostly M. Beaurepaire's puppets, whose evidence when it did not bore the audience produced merriment.

JOUAUST AGAIN SHOWS PARTIALITY.

Two interesting scenes, however, took place. The first when M. Labori asked Gen. Roget to give his opinion of Esterhazy's rôle and his visit to the German Embassy Oct. 23, 1897. Roget replied, in the tone of studied disdain which he habitually adopts toward counsel for the defense:

"I absolutely refuse to tell you."

M. Labori warmly insisted, but the President of the court crushed him with a curt refusal even to allow Gen. Roget to respond.

The second scene was between M. Labori and Col. Jouaust, after the deposition of the Royalist Deputy, de Grandmaison, which consisted of a clap-trap tirade against foreigners intervening in the affair and little-tattle, quite outside of the case, delivered in grandiloquent style, with a peroration worthy of an election harangue, ending with these preposterous words, addressed to the Judges:

"If you think Dreyfus innocent acquit him, but if you decide he is guilty you must pronounce his condemnation."

The Deputy accompanied this instruction to the court with sweeping gesture and turned to leave the stage, amid roars of laughter from the audience, which drew a fierce, stage-villain look from him that again convulsed the court.

M. Labori, however, called the Deputy back. He wanted to examine several of M. de Grandmaison's statements. But Col. Jouaust refused to allow the questions to be put, at which counsel became tremendously indignant, insisted upon his right to do so, and a warm altercation ensued between the President of the court and counsel. The former, however, maintained his decision, which was indisputably unfair to Dréyfus, and M. Labori sat down, gagged and boiling over with indignation, which feeling was shared by a majority of the people in court.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

The following are the proceedings in detail:

At the opening of the proceedings this morning Col. Jouaust ordered that the evidence of M. Penot, a friend of the late Col. Sandherr's, Chief of the Intelligence Department, be read by the court, which was done. This testimony, as given before the Court of Cassation, set forth that Col. Sandherr told M. Penot that the brothers of Dreyfus had offered 150,000 francs to settle the case, adding that Sandherr was so incensed at the proposal that he ordered them out of his office.

[Sandherr's father was a Protestant who became a Catholic. In Mulhouse in 1870 he led the demonstration against the Jews and Protestants. The late Col. Sandherr was educated at the Ecole Polytechnique. He was a good soldier. In 1893 he was seized with a brain disease which killed him three years later. In that year he was sent to Bussang, in the Vosges, for a cure. While there a patriotic ceremony was held, the presentation of a flag to the battalion of Chasseurs à Pied. Near by was an Alsacian, a Jew, who wept with emotion. Col. Sandherr turned to those who stood near him and said, "I distrust those tears." He was asked to explain, and continued, "We know that there are Jewish officers in the army who do their duty well and are patriotic and intelligent. Personally I distrust all Jews." "Such a man," said M. Lalance, the member from Alsace in the German Reichstag from 1874 onward, "might well be supposed to have allowed himself to be guided by passion rather than by justice."]

REFUTED BY M. DEMANGE.

Maître Demange, as a counterblast, read a note written by Sandherr the same day the interview with the brothers of Dreyfus took place. It appeared from this note that the brothers imagined a plot was being hatched against Capt. Dreyfus because he was a Jew. They maintained the Captain's innocence, and declared they would do everything in their power to obtain his reinstatement, saying that, if necessary, they would spend their whole fortune to arrive at the truth and would do everything to that end.

Counsel pointed out that there were serious discrepancies between M. Penot's written statement that money was offered and Col. Sandherr's letter.

At the request of M. Labori, the President of the court permitted M. Linolle, a former official of the Government, to testify. The witness said he had also dined at M. Bodson's, in company with Dreyfus, and declared he did not believe Dreyfus was capable of the crime for which he had been sentenced.

M. Labori—Were there any foreigners at M. Bodson's house?

M. Linolle—I do not remember.

M. Labori—Do you remember seeing any foreign diplomats there?

M. Linolle—Not at all. Besides, M. Bodson was not of foreign extraction. He was the son of an Orleans vinegar merchant.

There was considerable stir in court when the name of Col. Maurel, who was President of the Dreyfus court-martial of 1894, was called out, and the Colonel appeared at the witness bar. He started by emphatically denying that any communication, verbal or written, was made to the members of the court during the course of the trial. He said they only knew the case from the documents in the dossier and the testimony given.

EVIDENCE OF COL. MAUREL.

Then the Colonel, saying he only desired to speak of matters upon which his recollection was clear, proceeded to declare he had nothing to say in regard to the expert evidence of M. Charavay, M. Teyssonieres, or M. Pelletier. But, he added, M. Bertillon's testimony appealed to the eyes and minds of the Judges. It had been said that the Judges did not understand it. But that was not true.

[It will be recalled that M. Bertillon attempted to prove to the Judges of the first court-martial by a series of complicated and intricate graphological charts that Dreyfus, in preparing the bordereau, had contrived to blend his own handwriting with that of his brother Mathieu Dreyfus. Maître Demange recently showed the Bertillon scheme to Dreyfus with the remark, "It is the work of a madman." The prisoner studied it carefully and finally declared it to be most ingenious and mathematically correct, provided the premises were admitted. M. Teyssonières, above mentioned, is responsible for the publication of the fac simile of the bordereau which appeared in Le Matin Nov. 10, 1896.]

Regarding the evidence given at the court-martial of 1894, witness said he considered Du Paty de Clam had only given the court a circumspect repetition of his report, while the late Lieut. Col. Henry's evidence would have been more forcible if less exaggerated. At the same time, Maurel continued, he believed Henry had spoken without hatred or passion.

[The report of Du Paty de Claim referred to is that officer's commentary on the Schwarzkoppen-Panizzardi correspondence, which has disappeared from the secret dossier. Henry gave at first formal evidence at the first court-martial. He was the first witness. At the very end, when the prospect seemed favorable for acquittal, he got himself recalled, and deposed that a trustworthy agent had reported the presence of a traitor in the Second Bureau, and "le traître," added Henry emphatically, pointing to Dreyfus, "le voilà." It is untrue that the agent had named Dreyfus, yet Henry's words conveyed to the Judges the impression that he had done so.]

DU PATY DE CLAM'S LETTERS.

The prisoner's attitude at the trial was correct and calm. His repeated denials and protests were far from astonishing the witness. They seemed perfectly natural. The only letter handed to Col. Maurel during the course of the trial was not brought by Col. Picquart. The letter, moreover, was returned the same evening to the officer who brought it.

Replying to M. Labori, Maurel said he did not know Gen. Mercier, and had never seen him since the trial until June last.

M. Labori—Can Col. Maurel tell us to what he attributes the secret communication of the dossier?

Col. Maurel—I have not the slightest idea.

M. Labori—Can you tell us the name of the officer who brought you the private letter?

Col. Maurel—It was Du Paty de Clam. [Sensation.]

M. Labori—Were there many documents in this secret dossier? Can you state what they were?

Col. Maurel—I only saw one of them. I did not look at the others, because my mind was already made up.

M. Labori—Had the other members of the court also made up their minds?

[As has been said, Picquart was detailed to watch the proceedings of the first court-martial for the War Office. On Dec. 20, 1894, two days before the trial ended, he reported to Gen. Mercier that the general impression was favorable to Dreyfus, and that if there were any documents that had been withheld then was the time to present them.]

Col. Maurel—Yes.

Witness added that two members of the court confided to him on this subject.

M. Labori—Can you tell us how, knowing, as the Judge, that it was your duty to seek conscientiously for information, and to expect sincere communications from the Public Prosecutor—that is to say, communications setting forth all the points in the case, both for and against the prisoner, you could be of the opinion that your mind was loyally made up after reading a single document?

LABORI REPEATS HIS QUESTION.

Col. Maurel said he failed to clearly grasp the question, and M. Labori repeated it, whereupon the witness replied that he could not answer because if he did he would have to speak of the first document in the dossier, "which convinced the court of the prisoner's guilt."

At this point M. Labori said he would like to confront Col. Maurel with Capt. Freystaetter, another of the Judges at the court-martial of 1894. But Freystaetter was not present, and Col. Maurel promised to wait a few days and give the Captain an opportunity of attending.

[Capt. Freystatter declared before the Court of Cassation that the judges, who, up to Dec. 20, 1894, had only seen the bordereau, were not disposed to agree with the graphological experts of the Government and attribute the bordereau to Dreyfus. It was only when certain pieces of the secret dossier were "demonstrated for them that they took the introduction of such evidence of an order" and convicted the prisoner.]

A lively incident followed. M. Labori, having asked leave to interrogate Gen. Mercier, the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, took the occasion to remark that, while counsel had the right to ask questions, he had no business to draw deductions, to which the lawyer dryly replied that he had always acted with a full knowledge of the restrictions imposed upon counsel, and that he had no need of lessons from Major Carrière and would not accept them

Gen. Mercier was then recalled, and it was noted that he had donned his uniform for the first time. The impression thereby created was that the General, expecting a hot cross-examination, thought that his uniform would, perhaps, protect him.

M. Labori said he desired to know if Gen. Mercier admitted ordering Col. Maurel to communicate secret documents to the court-martial of 1894.

[It is the belief of Maître Labori and others, who are in a position to have an absolute knowledge of the case, that it was Mercier himself who introduced the secret evidence by reading out a portion of "Cernuschi" letter, in which he introduced the name of Dreyfus. It is asserted that he said that the letter was in cipher, and that it was impossible to read the context. It has also been said that this was the belief of the Court of Cassation, as intimated in their judgment of June 3 last, ordering a new court-martial.]

MERCIER GAVE "MORAL" ORDERS.

Gen. Mercier—I knew I did not have the right to give formal orders to that effect, but I gave moral orders in a manner sufficiently clear.

Counsel proceeded to closely question the General, referring to the "Dixi" article in the Libre Parole.

Mercier replied that he was so accustomed to violence from the press that he paid no attention to that article. He added that he paid no more attention to the eulogies of the Libre Parole than to the statements of other newspapers.

[It will be recalled that on Nov. 1, 1894, La Libre Parole published a sensational article headed, "Arrest of a Jewish Officer." On Dec. 6 M. Drumont wrote in his paper: "Look at this Ministry of War, which ought to be the sanctuary of patriotism, but which is a cavern, a jakes of endless scandals, a sewer, not to be compared with the stables of Augias. * * * To-morrow no doubt they will applaud the Minister of War (Mercier) when he comes and boasts of the measures he has taken to save Dreyfus." On Nov. 8 Mercier was extolled as a patriot, a great man, a new Boulanger. On Nov. 28 Mercier gave his famous interview to Le Figaro, in which he said that "overwhelming evidence" existed against Dreyfus. All this occurred before the court-martial had been selected, or before the indictment had been drawn up.]

Replying to further questions, the General said that when Dreyfus was arrested he knew of no other proof against him than the bordereau. There were, therefore, only suspicions, but it was urgently necessary not to lose time in arresting him in order to stop the treasonable practices.

M. Labori here asked Col. Jouaust to secure the evidence of M. Papilland, editor of the Libre Parole, in regard to the "Dixi" letter, in which the name of Dreyfus was disclosed as that of the officer arrested for espionage.

[The article that first contained the name of Dreyfus appeared in La Libre Parole of Nov. 1, 1894, headed "Arrest of a Jewish Officer." A mistake has been made in the cable transmission, or it is the work of the press censor. The "Dixi" article appeared in La Libre Parole (Drumont's paper) Nov. 15, 1897, and was in reply to an article in Le Figaro signed "Vidi." It charged a "highly placed functionary of the War Office," described as "X. Y." with being "the soul of the plot," and professed in reply to M. Scheuer-Kestner, to describe the plot to rehabilitate Dreyfus by throwing the guilt on another person. In his testimony before the Court of Cassation Esterhazy said: "I had previously received a little manuscript explaining the genesis of the plot, with orders to have it printed and to distribute it to the newspapers, to Senators and to Deputies. This was what was called la plaquette. For various reasons this plaquette was not printed, and it is this manuscript, corrected and modified, which was given to me to be taken to La Libre Parole, and which appeared there in the shape of the article signed 'Dixi.' I proved before the court of inquiry that that article was not by me, and the fact was admitted. M. Cavaignac accused me of having written this article and of being the author of the letters to the President of the Republic. (See THE TIMES of yesterday.) He considers these acts as grave offenses against discipline and as justifying my dismissal. M. Cavaignac knows perfectly well that I am not responsible for them, and he counts upon my incredible sense of discipline for my silence."]

LABORI MAKES AN ACCUSATION.

As Col. Jouaust hesitated, M. Labori insisted upon the necessity for an examination "in order to reach the truth I am seeking for."

"The whole responsibility for this case," counsel added, "I believe, really rests upon the late Lieut. Col. Henry and Col. Du Paty de Clam."

Resuming his examination of Gen. Mercier, M. Labori asked him several questions as to why he at first ascribed the date of the bordereau to the month of April.

Gen. Mercier said that in 1894 he was only acquainted with the general reasons which existed for believing Dreyfus guilty and had not paid much attention to the details.

[Here is a passage taken from Gen. Mercier's dictated interview which appeared in Le Figaro of Nov. 28, 1894: "I submitted to the President of the Council (M. Dupuy) and to my colleagues the overwhelming evidence which was communicated to me, and the arrest of Capt. Dreyfus was immediately ordered. Many inexact statements have been written on this subject. It has been said that Capt. Dreyfus offered secret documents to the Italian Government. That is a mistake. I cannot say more because the examination is not yet concluded. It is only necessary to repeat that the guilt of this officer is absolutely certain, and that he has civilian accomplices."]

M. Labori—In short, you considered it in the nature of a sensational move to have Dreyfus prosecuted and sentenced? Did you examine previously the charges against Dreyfus?

Gen. Mercier—I only examined the nature of the documents betrayed.

M. Labori—Was it not necessary for that purpose to fix the date of the bordereau?

Gen. Mercier—I do not think so. Further, I declare Maître Labori is discussing the whole trial of 1894. That may have some interest from a historical point of view. But, since the Court of Cassation quashed the judgment, it seems to me that it is not for us now to revert to the various features of that trial.

M. Labori pointed out the contradictions in the evidence of the officers of the Headquarters Staff regarding the importance and nature of the contents of the bordereau, and asked Gen. Mercier where Dreyfus could have obtained particulars about the pneumatic brake?

The General hotly objected to being asked to repeat his evidence, and M. Labori, equally warmly, said:

"I am only asking for definite statements."

MERCIER EXPRESSES OPINIONS.

Mercier then said he thought Dreyfus might have had cognizance of the brake at Bourges, adding: "In any case, he had a better chance to obtain such knowledge than Esterhazy could possibly have had."

M. Labori—Gen. Mercier says, "Dreyfus might have had cognizance." I desire to emphasize that expression. We shall now prove Dreyfus could not have had cognizance of the brake.

Counsel proceeded to demonstrate how rigorously the secret of the construction of the brake was guarded, and asked why, in 1894, the charges regarding the Robin mellinite shells were not dwelt upon?

Gen. Mercier—That arises on the simple fact that it was not known until 1896 or 1897 that information on the subject was being divulged. The existence of treachery in regard to the distribution of heavy artillery among the army corps was unknown until 1895.

The passages at arms between M. Labori and Gen. Mercier were followed with the keenest interest. Both men were wary and mutually suspicious of each other, and there was considerable acerbity, Col. Jouaust, at times, finding difficulty in preventing the discussion from wandering outside legal paths.

Continuing, M. Labori asked why Gen. Mercier did not have a report prepared regarding the confessions Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

Gen. Mercier—The question of the confessions was of no importance, as a revision of the case seemed impossible.

M. Labori—What does Gen. Mercier think of Esterhazy and the part he played?

Gen. Mercier—I do not know Esterhazy, and I do not think about him at all.

M. Labori—Did he know you at his trial in 1898?

Gen. Mercier—No.

Col. Jouaust—Gen. Mercier was not Minister of War then.

M. Labori—This is most interesting. Gen. Mercier declares he knows nothing of the trial of 1898.

Gen. Mercier—I know nothing of it. I leave that to the court-martial which tried Esterhazy. I have only to answer in court for my acts, and I refuse you the right to question me about my thoughts.

COL. JOUAUST INTERFERES.

Col. Jouaust, addressing M. Labori, said: "You are reverting to the evidence of Gen. Mercier?"

M. Labori—My object in interrogating the witness is to revert to his evidence.

Gen. Mercier—I protest against the word "interrogating," for I am not a prisoner.

[Interrogatory, in French law, generally applies to the examination of an accused person by a Magistrate.]

M. Labori—It is not a question of "interrogatory." I used the word in the most respectful sense. Will Gen. Mercier say what he means by the charge preferred against the partisans of Dreyfus of having spent 35,000,000f. What was this sum used for?

"The amount is simply ridiculous."

Gen. Mercier—I might just as well ask you.

M. Labori—Do you mean to suggest that it was spent in advertisements and in buying consciences?

Gen. Mercier—I say nothing whatever.

Counsel next wished to know why the bordereau was communicated to the court-martial of 1894 when it was considered impossible to show the other documents of the secret dossier?

Gen. Mercier—Because the bordereau was not dated, not signed, and its place of origin could be concealed.

M. Labori pointed out that the place of origin had been mentioned in court, and then asked for explanations in regard to the perpetration of the 1894 forgery.

The cross-examination of Gen. Mercier became more and more heated, and so rapid that it was difficult to follow, and many of the answers were confusing. As the questions of counsel touched upon the secret dossier and a certain document in blue pencil, Gen. Gonse, Gen. Roget, M. Gribelin, and Major Lauth also participated in the discussion, which almost degenerated into a wrangle.

The Government Commissary, Major Carrière, protested against such discussion, and Col. Jouaust ordered silence.

The Commissary said an attempt was being made to show there was a fresh forgery which was used for purposes of comparisons, to which M. Labori retorted that Major Carrière was mistaken. The tendency of these cross-examinations, he added, was only to demonstrate the truth.

MERCIER'S MEMORY FAILS HIM.

Major Lauth said he believed a clue to the blue pencil document existed before the trial of 1894, and M. Labori asked why, in that case, it was not produced at the trial, since it incriminated the prisoner?

Gen. Mercier said he did not know of this clue, and Major Lauth disclaimed all responsibility in the matter, as he was not connected with the preliminary inquiry.

Gen. Gonse said the document had been in the possession of Col. Sandherr, (sensation,) and it was by him placed in the secret dossier for comparison with other papers.

M. Labori asked for explanations in regard to the commentary on the secret dossier, and Gen. Mercier admitted he destroyed it in 1897.

[As has been pointed out in these columns, this was Du Paty de Clam's commentary on the pieces of the secret dossier. It was prepared at the orders of Gen. Mercier, who regarded it as his private property. After the first court-martial he ordered it to be destroyed. It was destroyed, but a copy was preserved until the end of 1897, when de Boisdeffre ordered the copy to be given to Mercier.]

Gen. Gonse, who was questioned on the same subject, declared that it was by order of Gen. de Boisdeffre that he returned the commentary to Gen. Mercier.

Answering further questions, Mercier said the Panizzardi telegram was not communicated to the court-martial of 1894. He was ordered by Gen. de Boisdeffre not to include it in the secret dossier.

Counsel next discussed the three-page document, claiming that the false rendering of the Panizzardi telegram was to correct it and point directly to Dreyfus as the traitor.

[Le Figaro, which has in its possession the minutes of the first court-martial, declares that a garbled version of this telegram was actually read out to the Judges. The complete history of this famous message is herewith presented: The original in cipher was sent Nov. 2, 1896, by Panizzardi to his chief in Rome. The true interpretation is: "If the Captain has not had relations with you, it would be well to charge the Ambassador to publish an official denial, in order to avoid comments of the press." The cipher had never been used by Panizzardi before, and when the message was intercepted, the War Office experts were nonplused. At length they made a true translation with the exception of the last phrase, which they construed: "Notre émissaire est prévenu," (Our agent is warned.) But no confidence was placed in this rendering. M. Paléologue of the Foreign Office marked it "doubtful," and, after much study, decided that the phrase should read as it actually does. To make sure, Sandherr sent a spy to the Italian Embassy with an alleged piece of information which contained M. Paléologue's phrase. It was immediately dispatched to Rome in cipher, but was intercepted. With the key thus obtained, M. Paléologue's construction of the last phrase, "in order to avoid the comments of the press," was proved to be correct. Thus before Dreyfus was even placed on trial there existed a document which practically proved his innocence. Neither the original nor the translation is now in the dossier. In the Spring of 1898 Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, ordered Gonse to have the secret dossier "rearranged." The latter asked Henry for the Panizzardi dispatch. Henry could not find it and sent to M. Paléologue for a copy. M. Paléologue refused to give up his copy, but offered to dictate it. Henry went away with the dictation in his pocket. Gonse swore before the Cour de Cassation that Henry, on his return, said "those gentlemen of the Foreign Office refused me a copy." Gonse then bethought him of Du Paty de Clam, and asked him if he could remember the text. Du Paty said yes, and gave the following: "Capt. Dreyfus arrested. The Minister of War has proof of his relations with Germany. All my precautions are taken." This version does figure in the secret dossier with, however, a note on the margin by Gonse that the text had been supplied by Du Paty from memory.]

CHAMOIN MAKES ADMISSIONS.

Mercier asked to be allowed to converse with Gen. Chamoin before attempting to explain. Gen. Chamoin thereupon advanced and explained about the document, which had been handed him by Gen. Mercier. He said he noticed inaccuracies in it, and resolved not to use it. Witness, however, had been carried away in testifying, and read a page of the document, and it was after a friendly conversation with Maître Labori that he read the entire document in court, at Gen. Mercier's request, and returned him the document.

Gen. Mercier acknowledged the accuracy of Gen. Chamoin's statement, adding that it was Col. Du Paty de Clam who gave him the document.

Counsel had the document reread, and referred to the two versions of the two telegrams of Nov. 2, one designating Dreyfus as communicating documents to Germany, M. Labori pointing out that M. Pateologue of the Foreign Office denied that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had communicated this version, and asked why Gen. Mercier had received it through Du Paty de Clam.

At this juncture Gen. Roget mounted the platform and expressed surprise at this "idle controversy being resumed." [Cries of "Oh! Oh!"]

The General asked that Major Maton, who assisted in deciphering the telegram, be called, and counsel protested against the application of the word "idle" to any questions he thought proper to ask.

Gen. Chamoin said that he communicated the document to Gen. Roget, while enjoining absolute privacy on the subject.

When asked if he accepted responsibility for the document, Gen. Chamoin replied in the affirmative, adding, however, the admission that he had made a mistake.

Col. Jouaust intimated that the court ought to take no notice of the document in question.

Dreyfus here gave a detailed story of how he employed his time at Bourges from October, 1898, to February, 1899. He said that as he was preparing for his examinations he had no time to go to cafés or to think of anything outside of his duties. This was a reply to Gen Mercier's assertion that he could have learned the secret of the pneumatic brake there. The prisoner said:

DREYFUS'S REPLY TO MERCIER.

"I was promoted to be a Captain Sept. 12, 1889, and remained at Bourges from October, 1889, to February, 1890, when the written examination at the Military College began. I was then called to Paris, obtained two months' leave, was married in April, and I spent four months at Bourges. As I was preparing for examination I had no time to go to cafés or to think of anything outside of my duties."

Gen. Risbourg, who was commander of the Republican Guard in Paris in 1894, was the next witness. He described the scene with Capt. Lebrun-Renault when the witness learned of Dreyfus's alleged confessions to Capt. Lebrun-Renault the day after the prisoner's degradation.

In conclusion, Gen. Risbourg eulogized the services of Capt. Lebrun-Renault, and said that before the incident of the confession there was nothing against him. He was an excellent officer, a good comrade, and incapable of injuring any one.

After being asked the usual question, Dreyfus protested against Gen. Risbourg's evidence.

"I am surprised," the prisoner said, "that he, Capt. Lebrun-Renault, could have made the statement attributed to him. On the way from the prison of La Santé Capt. Lebrun-Renault shook hands with me, a fact which is in contradiction of his statement. Besides, when such a terrible charge has been hanging over a man who has resisted it for five years, witnesses should not come here merely to speak their beliefs, but ought to bring proofs, positive proofs. Otherwise I am completely nonplused as to how I can reply. [Sensation.]

Continuing, Dreyfus said: "Reference was also made to confessions. I will state the exact terms of the so-called confession of mine. The day Capt. Lebrun-Renault and I were together in the room I said to him:

HIS ALLEGED CONFESSION.

"'I am innocent. I will declare it in the face of the whole people. That is the cry of my conscience. You know that cry. I repeated it all through the torture of my degradation.'

"Afterward I added, referring to the visit of Du Paty de Clam: 'The Minister is well aware that I am innocent.'

"What I mean to intimate was that I had apprised the Minister, in response to the steps Du Paty de Clam had taken against me, that I was innocent. Du Paty de Clam visited me and asked for information. I replied to him: 'I am innocent. Absolutely innocent.'

"I replied verbally to Du Paty de Clam and in writing to the Minister that I was perfectly innocent. That is what I meant by the words: 'The Ministry is well aware that I am innocent.'

"Then I reverted to the visit of Du Paty de Clam and said to Capt. Lebrun-Renault: 'Du Paty de Clam asked me if I had not given documents of no importance in order to obtain others in exchange?'

"I replied that not only was I absolutely innocent, but that I desired the whole matter should be cleared up. Then I added that I hoped that within two or three years my innocence would be established. I told Du Paty de Clam that I wanted full light on the matter; that an inquiry had been done, and that it was impossible for the Government to fail to use its influence to discover the whole truth.

"'The Government,' I said, 'has means, either through the Military Attachés or through diplomatic channels, to reach the truth. It is awful that a soldier should be convicted of such a frightful crime.'

"Consequently, it seems to me, I who asked only for truth and light, that the Government should use all the means at its disposal to secure that light.'

"Du Paty de Clam replied: 'There are interests at stake higher than yours. These channels cannot be employed.'

"He 'added, however, that the inquiries would be continued. It was on the strength of Du Paty de Clam's promise to try what means could be found to reach the truth and end this awful iniquity that I said I hoped that in two or three years my innocence would be proved. Du Paty de Clam told me that the investigation, which would be of the most delicate nature, could not be undertaken immediately.

ASKS JOUAUST IF HE DOUBTS.

"I think I have expressed my whole mind. If you still have any doubt, I ask you, my Colonel, to present it to me."

[Capt. Dreyfus wrote in part as follows to Maître Demange, Dec. 31, 1894: "Commandant Du Paty came to-day, Monday, at 5:30 P. M., after the rejection of my appeal, to ask me, on behalf of the Minister (Mercier,) whether I had not, perhaps, been the victim of my imprudence, whether I had not meant merely to lay a bait * * * and had then found myself caught in a trap. I replied that I had never had relations with any agent or attaché that I had undertaken no such process as baiting, and that I was innocent. He then said to me on his own responsibility that he was himself convinced of my guilt, first from an examination of the handwriting of the document brought against me, and from the nature of the documents enumerated therein; secondly, from information according to which the disappearance of documents corresponded with my presence on the General Staff; that, finally, a secret agent had declared that a Dreyfus was a spy, (see Henry's declaration before the first court-martial given above,) without, however, affirming that that Dreyfus was an officer. I asked Commandant Du Paty to be confronted with this agent. He replied that it was impossible. * * * I stopped him, saying, 'Enough; I have only one word to say. I am innocent, and that is your duty to continue your inquiries.' 'If you are really innocent,' he exclaimed, 'you are undergoing the most monstrous martyrdom of all time.' 'I am that martyr,' I replied, 'and I hope the future will prove it to you.' * * *"]

The prisoner's remarks deeply impressed his hearers.

At the request of M. Demange, Gen. Mercier was recalled and asked to explain why, having sent Du Paty de Clam to Dreyfus to discover the amount of the injury Dreyfus had done, he had not followed up his investigations.

Gen. Mercier—I did not feel called upon to do so.

PRESIDENT QUESTIONS MERCIER.

Col. Jouaust—Tell us, General, why, when you were apprised of the confession, you did not send some one to Dreyfus to try to get a substantiation and discover what he had not told Du Paty de Clam.

Gen. Mercier—Dreyfus had written me that he refused to discuss the confessions with Du Paty de Clam, and I took no further steps.

Col. Jouaust—But, since the prisoner seemed to have begun making avowals of his guilt, why did you not follow the matter up?

Gen. Mercier—I might, perhaps, have thought of it. But it did not occur to me.

The prisoner again protested that the inquiry ought to have been followed up, "Because it would have served to destroy the fiction of a confession to which such importance is now attached."

Continuing, Dreyfus said: "Will you permit me, my Colonel, to make a small remark with reference to the fiction of my confessions? I remained in the Prison of La Santé for two or three weeks, and saw M. Demange during that period, and also then, and while was at the Ile de Ré, I wrote to the Minister of War and others.

"I believe the letters I wrote are contained in the secret dossier. I believe I also wrote to the head of the State. How is it I was never asked about the legend of my confession, that I was in a position to destroy immediately? I never heard a word of it. It was only four years later, in January, 1899, when interrogated by the Commissioners sent by the Court of Cassation, that I heard of this fiction.

"What I do not understand is that while I was still in France no one spoke to me of this fiction, which could have been disposed of before the egg was hatched by proving it a false legend and nothing more."

Major Cure testified to a conversation he had with Col. Picquart in 1896, when the witness gave Esterhazy a very bad character.

Billot, formerly a porter at the War Office, deposed as to the visit of Maître Leblois to Col. Picquart, which the latter has never denied.

JULES ROCHE ON THE STAND.

M. Jules Roche, a Deputy and former Minister, testified to his acquaintance with Esterhazy in 1894, when the witness was studying the question of the sufficiency of the effective strength of the army, which had become more important in consequence of the new German law of 1893, adding 80,000 men to the German Army.

Esterhazy, it appeared, afterward visited M. Roche, and wrote to him on various occasions until 1897. One letter referred to the fact that the late Lieut. Col. Henry was indebted to him. M. Roche also described the steps he took to procure the admission of Esterhazy into the War Office.

Replying to the Government Commissary, M. Roche declared that Gen. Billot, who was then Minister of War, told him he must cease to interest himself in Esterhazy, "not only for private and legal reasons, but for other reasons still more peremptory." [Sensation.]

M. Labori insisted upon having further details of Gen. Billot's statement. The witness said he could not recall the exact words of the Minister, but their effect then was such that he felt under a moral obligation to cease to interest himself in Esterhazy.

After a brief suspension of the session, M. de Veruine, Special Commissary of the Minister of War, deposed that Col. Picquart was ordered to have Esterhazy watched. Witness informed Gen. Gonse, and the latter was advised to continue the investigation discreetly. On several occasions, witness continued, Esterhazy was seen entering the German Embassy, always quite openly, but dressed in civilian clothes.

M. de Veruine saw Esterhazy enter the German Embassy Oct. 23, 1897. He staid there an hour, and drove to the Crédit Foncier, (a financial institution,) whence he went to the office of La Patrie. [See the story of the "Dixi" article given above.]

M. Labori—What does Gen. Roget think of the part played by Esterhazy?

Gen. Roget—I have said that the part played by Esterhazy escaped me completely.

M. Labori—Gen. Roget, however, spoke of the syndicate as though it was a public institution.

Gen. Roget—

WRIT AGAINST COUNCIL

Must Sanction Long Island Water Supply Purchase Bonds.

THE LIMIT OF ITS POWER

Creature of Legislative Will—Justice McAdam Says the Council Has Neglected a Plain Duty.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday ordered that a peremptory writ of mandamus issue in the suit brought by Henry W. Sherrill, James McKeen, and Willis L. Ogden against the Council to compel the authorization of $570,000 in bonds for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. While the writ is directed against the Council as a body, Councilmen Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, and Murray, who have persistently opposed this and other bond issues, are particularly referred to, and they are charged with having challenged the jurisdiction of the court to advise or direct them and with having neglected to perform a plain duty, concerning which they have no discretion. The decision is exhaustive in its treatment of the issue before the court, and is replete with authorities sustaining every point raised.

Justice McAdam, in prefacing the decision, refers to the history of the effort made by the City of Brooklyn to acquire the plant of the company. This effort began in 1892, when an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the city to acquire the plant by condemnation. In pursuance of this statute Commissioners were appointed, and on Jan. 25, 1893, they reported to the Supreme Court that a just compensation for the condemned property would be the sum of $570,000. This report was set aside in Special Term, and the city appealed the case to the General Term, which reversed the first order and directed the confirmation of the award. Appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, with the result that the order of the General Term was affirmed. The company again appealed, this time to the United States Supreme Court, which affirmed the order of the Court of Appeals. Payment of the award was not made, however, by the City of Brooklyn, and when consolidation came, the award stood against the City of New York. The resolution authorizing the bond issue was passed by the Board of Estimate on July 11, 1898, and by the Board of Aldermen June 27, 1899, while it was held up by the Council on many occasions.

INJURY TO THE PEOPLE.

In reference to the refusal of the Council to pass the resolution, Justice McAdam says:

"The action of the members of the Council in refusing to concur in the resolutions of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and of the Board of Aldermen or to authorize the issue of such stock is, it is claimed, a violation of their plain duty, a positive disobedience of the obligation enjoined by the charter, an obstruction to the due administration of the business of the city, and, as well, in injury and damage to the people of the city, and particularly to the people of the Borough of Brooklyn. The award is carrying interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, whereas the bonds to pay therefor are not to bear interest at a rate to exceed 4 per centum per annum. The interest already amounts to $200,000, for which the City of New York is liable."

After referring to the fact that the Corporation Counsel had stated in open court that the interests of the city would be best subserved by granting the writ, Justice McAdam takes up the objections made by the four refractory Councilmen. In regard to the contention that the applicants for the writ have no standing, the Court says:

"Public officers are provided for to execute the laws, and where they designedly fail or intentionally omit to do that which every citizen has the inherent right to apply to this court and insist upon it that a writ of mandamus shall issue in such a form as to secure the observance of that duty."

As to the question of the propriety of the expenditure, raised by the four Councilmen, Justice McAdam says that after the legislative declaration that "public interest requires the acquisition of the plant" and the awards made by the courts, "the mere fact that four Councilmen dissent from the conclusions of the Legislature and the courts can have but little weight in arresting the orderly administration of justice."

Continuing on this point, the Justice says:

"As an apparent excuse for their conduct, the four Councilmen allege that the property and franchises of the Long Island Water Company are not worth $570,000, and in the same paragraph they aver that the said Long Island Water Supply Company has not demanded or attempted to collect said alleged award, but, on the contrary, has applied to the court to have the same set aside,' which plainly shows that, while the four Councilmen think the award too high, the water company thinks it too low."

One of the contentions of the Councilmen was that the courts had no right to mandamus the Council.

On this point Justice McAdam is particularly clear. "The Council," he says, "is an inferior body, unlike the State Legislature, which represents the sovereignty of the State, and is the mere creature of the legislative will, with power to pass by-laws in the form of ordinances and the like, and is not exempt from judicial supervision and control."

COUNCIL MUST OBEY LAW.

Justice McAdam then goes on to state that the act of the Legislature was mandatory, and he rules that "when the duty is mandatory and no discretion is vested, its performance and manner of performance may be compelled by mandamus." "The word 'directed,'" he says, "as used in this statute means that the officers are ordered, and has the same force as an order given to a soldier, whose only answer is obedience.

"Whoever accepts public office," the court says, "takes it with all the responsibilities and duties the law casts upon it. No one is obliged to accept public office, and if he cannot perform its duties the statute points out an easy mode of resigning its cares, but while in office he must obey the law or make place for some one who will. No one is above the law; all must yield obedience to it, and in a becoming manner.

"When writs of mandamus have been applied for against inferior courts the response has generally been a waiver of all technicalities, a frank submission of the controversy, narrowing it down to the point in dispute, and expressing a willingness to obey at once any instruction or direction from the superior authority. The four respondents, instead of following this laudable example, have challenged the jurisdiction of the court to advise or direct them, and claim that if the act of the Legislature imposes any mandatory duties on them, it is unconstitutional and void. They then deny on information and belief that the relators are citizens and taxpayers. But such a form of denial in proceedings for mandamus has no value and raises no issue."

Of the Long Island Water Supply Company Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply says, in his annual report:

"The plant was built in 1881 and now consists of three pumping engines of an aggregate daily capacity of 6,560,000 gallons, four boilers of 325 horse power, two miles of sixteen-inch force mains, a reservoir of 5,000,000 gallons capacity, twenty-two two-inch and five six-inch driven wells as sources of supply, and forty-seven miles of distributing mains, with 573 fire hydrants. Its estimated daily supply is 4,500,000 gallons. Under an existing contract made by the City of Brooklyn prior to 1898 the company is paid $21,145 a year for the rentals of 669 hydrants, an average of $46.35 each."

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

The company is controlled by friends of Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, and there was a quasi understanding between McLaughlin and Croker that the bonds for the purchase of the plant should not be authorized. The Board of Estimate, however, set the pace, and the other machinery of the Government, albeit somewhat slowly, had to follow. In permitting the mandamus case to go on without opposition Corporation Counsel Whalen worked against the wishes of Mr. Croker, because he knew that opposition would be useless. He expressed himself yesterday as greatly gratified with Justice McAdam's decision, especially the part in which the Council is apprised of the limitations of its powers.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

TAMMANY'S HAND IN RAMAPO JOB

Continued from Page 1.

can Society of Civil Engineers for his experiments in the hydraulics of fire protection.

Lawyers who have been considering the legal aspects of the controversy pointed out yesterday that the opinion of ex-Judge Dillon as printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday was at variance with the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Department, as far as the powers of the Water Commissioner and the Board of Public Improvements are affected by Section 471 of the Charter. Judge Dillon claims that the section restricts the powers of the Commissioner and the board, instead of amplifying them, and that it is subservient to other sections of the charter. The court referred to, however, interpreted Section 471 as conferring absolute and exclusive power on the Commission of Water Supply and the Board of Public Improvements to enter into contracts with private parties.

Attention was also called by a lawyer to the fact that Section 413 of the charter, under the heading "Authorizing Public Improvements," says:

Except as herein otherwise provided, any public work or improvement within the cognizance and control of any one or more of the departments of the Commissioners who constitute the Board of Public Improvement, that may be the subject of a contract, must first be duly authorized and approved by the Board of Public Improvement and an ordinance or resolution of the Municipal Assembly

ASSEMBLY TO ACT AS CHECK.

This, it was said, shows that the Charter Commission intended that the Municipal Assembly should act as a check on the Board of Improvements. Further proof that this was the intention of the framers of the charter, it was pointed out, was furnished by Section 416, which says:

It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Improvements to prepare and to recommend to the Municipal Assembly all ordinances and resolutions regulating the following matters: (1) The laying of water pipes and the making of all attachments thereto, and also the extending, constructing, and repairing of the water works.

President Holahan refused to discuss the opinion of Judge Dillon except to call attention to the fact that Article 8 of the State Constitution relates that "bonds issued for the supply of water shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted."

This, Mr. Holahan said, meant that municipal ownership of additional water supply could only be accomplished by the city relinquishing all hope of further improvements.

MR. LAUTERBACH SILENT.

Changes His Mind About Giving Explicit Information Regarding the Backing Behind the Company.

Another evidence of the unwillingness of the Ramapo Water Company to show its hand or to give any information whatever concerning its financial backing or responsibility was given yesterday when Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the company, refused to answer any of the arguments put forth by Judge Dillon in his opinion to Controller Coler, or to furnish any information about the company, in spite of the fact that he had in a measure promised to do so on the preceding day.

Mr. Lauterbach said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES on Wednesday that there was another side to the Ramapo Water scheme which the newspapers had not seen fit to publish. All the arguments, he said, were on one side, and a great many of these were not arguments at all. Mr. Lauterbach was told that THE NEW YORK TIMES was quite willing to publish anything he had to say in favor of the company and the proposed contract, and he said that he would confer with certain persons connected with the corporation as to the advisability of giving publicity to anything in the company's favor.

When the reporter called for the statement yesterday a change seemed to have come across the spirit of Mr. Lauterbach's dream, and while he still maintained that the story had another side, he resolutely refused to give it to an anxiously awaiting public.

"We have decided to say nothing about the matter at present," said Mr. Lauterbach. "The matter is now in the courts," said he, pointing to the injunction order which was lying on his desk, "and anything we have to say will be said in court."

"Then you will not answer the points made by Judge Dillon in his opinion to the Controller?"

"Not until we answer them in court," said Mr. Lauterbach.

"Will you say who is back of the company, and whether it has any resources, and from what source these resources come; in fact, will you tell what the power is back of the alleged dummy Board of Directors, and what members the Ramapo Company actually has?" Mr. Lauterbach was asked.

"Well, I am its lawyer—"

"We know that it can at least claim that much of respectability, but there has been a persistent refusal to give any other information about it."

"The Ramapo Company is a company composed of a Board of Directors," said Mr. Lauterbach, vaguely. "Their names have been published. It has a President, Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, and I must refer any inquiries about the company to him."

"Then you will not say who is behind the company?"

"That is not for a lawyer to say," was Mr. Lauterbach's reply. "As I have already said, any statement from me will be made in court."

RICHARD CROKER GUARDED.

Peter F. Meyer Makes Approach to Him Impossible by Sentinels and Fierce Dogs.

Richard Croker has taken refuge from reporters anxious to ask him questions about the Ramapo water grab at the Summer house of Peter F. Meyer at Byram Point, near Port Chester. There extraordinary precautions have been taken to protect him from interference.

Newspaper men who went to Byram Point last night after Mr. Croker's presence there had become known in this city found Mr. Meyer's place surrounded by sentinels, each of whom was reinforced by a dog more or less fierce. These outposts halted all comers and put them through a rigid cross-examination as to their business. Reporters who disclosed their identity were told that Mr. Croker was not there and bidden to "go away." Others who succeeded in penetrating to the house itself found it guarded by another dog and Mr. Meyer, from whom they received scant courtesy. It was evident that the owner of the place did not propose to have his guest plied with uncomfortable questions.

Early in the evening a note was dispatched by messenger from Port Chester to Mr. Croker, informing him that reporters of the New York newspapers were ready to receive any statement he might care to make about Tammany's responsibility for the Ramapo water contract. The messenger was held up at the lodge gate of the Meyer mansion by a guard with a dog.

"What do you want?" he was gruffly asked.

"I've got a note here for Mr. Croker."

"Well, you just take that note back to the man that wrote it. You can't deliver it here."

The messenger returned to Port Chester with the note. Later, several reporters drove out to the Meyer place. Another sentinel stopped them at the entrance. He was more tractable, and consented to take the note to the house, leaving the dog, which growled continually, to keep off the reporters. "There is no answer," he said when he came back.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES drove up to the outer gate of Mr. Meyer's place at 8 o'clock last night.

"What do you want?" asked the man on guard, suspiciously.

"Is Mr. Meyer at home?"

"Yes. Do you want to see him personally? I don't know whether he will see you or not."

The reporter plodded up the gravel walk to the rear entrance of the house, which faces the Sound. Mr. Meyer sat on the porch. A little girl restrained a big dog, which growled fiercely. Before the reporter could more than say that he was from THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Meyer rose up angrily.

"I won't be bothered by reporters in my own house!" he shouted. "I won't talk to you. I won't answer any questions."

Up to this point no questions had been asked of Mr. Meyer, but the ebullition of his wrath was as great as when he was being plied with them before the Mazet committee. To make sure that he should not be trapped unaware into admitting that Mr. Croker was his guest, Mr. Meyer retreated indoors.

Up to midnight no reporter of a New York newspaper had succeeded in asking Mr. Croker what he knows about the Ramapo job.

It was remarked as strange that just at this time, Mr. Croker should resort to such strenuous measures to shield himself from questioning. Never before has he taken refuge behind such impassable barriers. Never before has he been so unapproachable.

Mr. Croker was out driving in the vicinity of Port Chester yesterday. A big steam yacht, supposed to be Lewis Nixon's, on which Mr. Croker has been cruising, lay off Byram Point all day.

RAMAPO WATERSHED VALUE.

Plotters Estimate Their Property at a Higher Price than All Real Estate in Four Counties.

The men behind the Ramapo water job demand $5,000,000 a year for forty years for furnishing water to the City of New York.

Five million dollars represents more than the prevailing interest paid for money on the aggregate assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the four counties in which the Ramapo watershed is located.

The watershed, originally claimed to be owned by the Ramapo Company, is located in Rockland and Orange Counties. The company furnishes water to the town of Chester, Orange County. This fact and the filing of maps give the company the right of eminent domain over the territory covered by the maps.

In anticipation of the jamming through of the $200,000,000 job the Ramapo Company has secured options in Greene and Ulster Counties.

The aggregate assessed valuations of real and personal property in these counties for 1899 was as follows:

Orange	$39,777,272
Rockland	18,269,392
Greene	13,585,489
Ulster	30,188,460
Total	$101,820,613

From this should be deducted the assessed valuation of personal property as follows:

Orange	$4,565,298
Rockland	1,074,703
Greene	1,752,919
Ulster	3,169,170
Total	$10,562,090

This leaves the total assessed valuation on the real estate in the four counties $91,258,523. The Ramapo Company, therefore, values its watershed at a higher price than all the real estate in Orange, Rockland, Greene, and Ulster Counties.

OBJECTION IN WESTCHESTER.

Company's Plans May Mean Ruin for Croton Watershed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The discovery of six maps of the Ramapo Water Company filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office, at this place, during the past twelve years, covering the proposed seizure of the western watershed of Westchester, from the Putnam County line to Yonkers City line, has caused considerable discussion among the taxpayers, and it was stated to-day that a public meeting would be called to condemn the scheme of the corporation.

The company, according to the maps, intends to lay a pipe line under the Hudson River at Peekskill, and from there along the Albany Post Road to Hastings, where it will again cross under the river to Tappan. Westchester people are opposed to the seizure of its watershed, and County Clerk Crumb says that no doubt decisive steps will be taken to defeat the steal of water rights, which would eventually mean the ruin of the Croton watershed.

The company now has agents going through the country among the farmers getting options on property within the line of the proposed watershed privileges. All of the options of the Ramapo Company will expire in 1900. Many farmers think they can sell property for good prices and are signing agreements.

RAMAPO COMPANY FOILED.

Action Against a Westchester Water Concern Involving Big Mortgage.

A lis pendens was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in the County Clerk's office by the Central Trust Company against the New York and Westchester Water Company in an action to foreclose a mortgage of $500,000 held by the plaintiff corporation upon the property of the water company.

The water company has been in litigation for some years, and several suits with reference to the property and the stock of the company have been disposed of by the Supreme Court. It is said that the company was to have been absorbed by the Ramapo Water Company.

PROMISES THE IMPOSSIBLE.

Engineering Record on the Impracticability of the Proposals of the Ramapo Company.

The following extracts are from an article on the water supply of this city and the Ramapo Water Company's proposal which will appear in The Engineering Record tomorrow. Regarding the proposed contract the article says:

"It is as astonishing as any proposition ever submitted. On the face of it it promises impossibilities. The construction by 1903 of works to deliver 200,000,000 gallons of water daily to New York is impracticable. The engineer of the company is a young man without experience in designing or building such enormous works, and people who know how difficult it is to properly plan and build great dams will require more than his word or that of the engineer of the Commissioner of Water Supply to convince them that reservoirs can be built in three years in the Esopus Valley which will insure a supply of 200,000,000 gallons by 1903. No company can build good works of such magnitude without thorough preliminary work any more than a city can. Surveys and handsome maps count for little. New Yorkers do not have to go far to learn this. The Croton Aqueduct Commission spent $100,000 in borings alone in order to find the best place for the great Croton dam now in course of construction. On the other hand, Jersey City rushed blindly a short time ago into a contract with a private party for a system of works hinging upon the construction of a dam at a certain spot. No borings had been made at the site. After the contract was signed it was learned that a reservoir could not be built there, and it is now proposed to allow the construction of a misfit affair of about half the value, making the contract a farce."

Of the need of more water and the city's means of getting it the article says:

"Even if all waste and leakage is prevented, the time has been reached for the construction of new works. Fortunately for the city, it can obtain about 100,000,000 gallons daily from the Ten-Mile River catchment area, lying just north of the Croton basin. It seems to be made by nature as a supplement to the latter, and is now being investigated by the engineers of the Water Supply Department. The development of so much of the basin as lies in the State of New York would have little influence on the riparian interests in Connecticut. If this watershed were taken and waste curtailed the city would be in a position to face the question of a future supply intelligently. It would have an ample supply for all the needs of the two boroughs during the years required for a careful consideration of the financial and engineering problems involved in the design of works for the future.

"These problems depend for their solution on the growth of the population of the city. If it continues at its present rapid rate, with no indication of the check which has been met in some large communities, then it may be desirable to go to the Adirondack Mountains. If the population bids fair to remain at a certain figure, then the Catskill Mountains may be able to deliver all the water needed. It is feasible to bring a supply from either region, and the choice made between the two should be governed by financial considerations depending on the probable growth of the city. These subjects are for the future, however. The present course is to throw over the Ramapo job, remedy the leaking pipes, stop the waste in houses, and develop the Ten-Mile River basin."

Emigration of Finns to America.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says: "Emigration from Finland has assumed immense proportions. Agents are being sent to the United States, Canada, and Australia to seek settlements. The Canadian Government has commissioned an expert to visit Finland to make inquiries as to the advisability of accepting Finns as agricultural settlers."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HENRY HILTON IS DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

From 1869 to 1872 he was President of the Department of Parks of this city.

RELATIONSHIP WITH STEWART.

It was about 1869, or shortly after his retirement from the bench, that Judge Hilton formed the remarkable relationship with A. T. Stewart and his fortune that was to continue until the death of the merchant prince in 1876; and then, transferred to the widow, was to endure until her death in 1888; and, still again transferred to the body of the vast estate of the Stewarts, was to exist as long as any part of that fortune remained. The beginning of this relationship has been traced to the fact that Cornelia Clinch, the wife of A. T. Stewart, and Ellen Banker, the wife of Henry Hilton, were cousins.

This led first to social relations, and when Stewart needed legal advice he naturally turned to Henry Hilton. The merchant found occasion to consult Hilton even before the latter was elected to the Court of Common Pleas, but about 1869 the friendly relations between the two had become firmly established, and from this time on Hilton was to exercise over Stewart's life, and over his widow and his millions after his death an influence and power to which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a parallel in the history of such cases.

After his retirement from the bench Judge Hilton had an office in Mr. Stewart's mercantile house. This was the final step, at least so far as the public knew, in the formation of the relationship between the two men. Up to that time Judge Hilton had been known as the close friend and adviser of Mr. Stewart; but thenceforward it was evident that the relationship was to be of a much more intimate nature. It was commonly said after this that Mr. Stewart took no important action without first consulting Judge Hilton.

At the commercial house, as at the home, Hilton appeared as the leader and master, and Stewart as the follower and disciple. The situation was humiliating to all those who held the great merchant in high esteem. It was said that Hilton diagnosed the matter accurately when he said that Mr. Stewart suspected himself. He needed advice, and his natural reserve and secretiveness forbade his calling in a number of counsellors. And thus it was that Hilton was his sole adviser, and became the sole manager of his estate.

POWERS UNDER STEWART'S WILL.

The last years of Stewart's life, according to accounts of his contemporaries, seemed to have been passed under a cloud. Had hypnotism been as familiar in the seventies as it is now it might have been supposed that Stewart was living under a hypnotic spell. From about 1869 until the Spring of 1870 Mr. Stewart lived in a half-retirement that was remarkable in a man whose earlier activity had been so abundant. He was to be seen less and less in public, and seemed to take less and less interest in his commercial enterprises.

Finally, April 10, 1876, he died; and it was found that he had left practically everything to the control and disposition of Henry Hilton. Hilton was charged, in his will, with the task of closing up the immense commercial business, for which a bequest of $1,000,000 was made to the Judge. Later it was learned that instead of closing up the business for Stewart, Hilton owned it and was conducting it for himself. The second clause of Stewart's will reads as follows:

"I especially appoint Henry Hilton of the City of New York to act for me and in behalf of my estate in managing, closing, and winding up my partnership business and affairs, and I empower him in respect thereto as fully as I may or can, or am authorized to in and by the articles of copartnership of the firm of Alexander T. Stewart & Co. to further authorize and direct the said Hilton, while acting in behalf of my estate and in my place and stead, to exercise a sound discretion in bringing my said partnership affairs to a termination and discharging all obligations connected therewith, trusting to his judgment that he will so act in respect thereto as to avoid so far as can be avoided any unnecessary loss to those connected with me in business. For which service, and as a mark of my regard, I give to said Hilton $1,000,000."

Attached to the will was a letter to Mrs. Stewart in which the merchant had said: "Our friend Judge Hilton will, I know, give you any assistance in his power, and to him I refer you for a general understanding of the various methods and plans which I have at times with him considered and discussed."

GETS CONTROL OF THE FORTUNE.

In neither will nor letter was there any intimation of what was to follow—the greatest surprise in a chapter of remarkable surprises. Shortly after her husband's death Mrs. Stewart transferred to Judge Hilton all interest in the commercial business of A. T. Stewart. She said she did this at the request of her husband. Judge Hilton thereupon transferred to her the $1,000,000 left to him by Mr. Stewart's will.

The amount of the fortune thus placed in the hands or control of Judge Hilton has been variously estimated, but it was known to be large. Conservative estimates put it at $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, while more liberal estimates reckoned it at from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. It was composed of immense trade buildings, houses, and land, and stocks of goods. The building on Broadway and Fourth Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, was reputed to have cost nearly $3,000,000. The current expenses of the establishment are said to have been $1,000,000 a year, and for three years preceding Mr. Stewart's death the aggregate sales in the two stores on Broadway amounted to $200,000,000. Mr. Stewart's income during the war was about $2,000,000 a year, and in 1869 he estimated it at above $1,000,000.

Mrs. Stewart survived her husband ten years, and the great Stewart fortune survived her ten years. In 1876 Stewart died; in 1886 Mrs. Stewart died, and in 1896 the last of the visible Stewart millions disappeared in the wreck of Hilton, Hughes & Co.

During the ten years of Mrs. Stewart's life, Judge Hilton was in sole charge, so far as could be seen, of the fortune left by her husband. They were troubled years, filled with litigation started by claimants to part of the money left by the merchant. Stewart in his life had done little or nothing for his relatives. He did not think of them, would not permit them to visit him, but let them drop entirely out of his life. Not so in death. They remembered him, and made haste to claim a share in the vast fortune he had heaped together. Some were successful, in so far as they were appeased by getting several millions of their relative's money.

BUSINESS VENTURES FAIL.

Mrs. Stewart's troubles were not confined to lawsuits, numerous as these were. She had found the management of the estate so annoying that she had turned over all the commercial business to Judge Hilton. Her own fortune still remained considerable, and it was thought that she was still possessed of several million dollars. This fortune she disposed of in numerous bequests when she died, Oct. 25, 1886, and Judge Hilton said that none of it was left to him.

On Nov. 7, 1878, there fell upon her another great blow. On that day the body of A. T. Stewart was stolen from the vault in the churchyard of St. Mark's Church, in Second Avenue. This ghoulish occurrence created tremendous public excitement, which continued for a long time. The most energetic efforts were made to find the body, though it was never admitted that it had been recovered. Many believe, however, that it was found, and, to prevent another theft, was buried secretly. It was several years before interest in the matter died out.

At the death of A. T. Stewart Judge Hilton undertook the conduct of the extensive commercial and manufacturing business the former had slowly built up. The history of this attempt is a record of failure. Eight firms rapidly succeeded one another as factories were shut down and business houses were closed. Henry Hilton and William Libbey were the first successors to A. T. Stewart & Co. This firm continued until October, 1882, when it was in turn succeeded by Groocock, Sylvester & Hilton.

Groocock retired in 1883, and the firm was reorganized as Sylvester, Hilton & Co. Judge Hilton had retired from active partnership and the "Hilton" of the firm name was his son, Henry Graham Hilton. Edward J. Denning, a former employe of Stewart, was also a member. Albert B. Hilton, another son, became a partner Nov. 1, 1886, as did also John M. Hughes, Judge Hilton's son-in-law. This firm dissolved July 20, 1889. Sylvester retired and Frederick H. Hilton, another son, went into the firm in his stead. The partners then were Henry G. Hilton, Albert B. Hilton, Frederick H. Hilton, sons of Judge Hilton; John M. Hughes, his son-in-law, and Edward J. Denning. Denning was manager.

By this time—that is, within fifteen years—the business had shrunk from about $55,000,000 or $60,000,000 a year to about $8,000,000. A witness in the will contest had testified that Judge Hilton when he retired from active partnership had withdrawn $5,500,000 of the profits made between 1876 and 1882.

ATTITUDE TOWARD THE JEWS.

On Oct. 22, 1892, another dissolution followed, and was the harbinger of the end. Edward J. Denning, whose efforts and trained ability, it is said, had checked the great losses that were wrecking the house, died, and the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. succeeded as the new copartnership. Its members were Albert B. Hilton, Frederick H. Hilton, and John M. Hughes. The next year $1,200,000 had to be borrowed of Hetty Green to bolster up the business a little longer. But the end could not be averted. It was foreshadowed by the difficulty found in borrowing this sum at 6 per centum upon a property worth between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

The crash came Aug. 26, 1896. The liabilities were put at $1,500,000, and it was estimated that in the twenty years of Judge Hilton's management there had been a loss of at least $5,000,000. The store at Broadway and Tenth Street was closed, and Stewart's fortune and the great commercial business he had founded had disappeared.

In June, 1877, shortly after Stewart's death, Judge Hilton caused a widespread sensation by ordering Jews excluded from his hotel, the Grand Union, at Saratoga. Joseph Seligman, the banker, went to that hotel, and was informed that "Mr. Hilton has given instructions that no Israelites shall be permitted in future to stop at this hotel." Mr. Seligman wrote a letter to Hilton in which he said the latter "was not big enough to keep a hotel, or broad enough in business views to run a dry goods store." An indignation meeting of Mr. Seligman's friends was held, at which Edward Lauterbach presided. Hilton explained that he was opposed only to what he described as the "Seligman Jew."

A nine days' sensation followed. Henry Ward Beecher preached a sermon, delivering a panegyric on the Jews; William Cullen Bryant wrote a calm letter deprecating Hilton's action; Hebrews in Cincinnati and San Francisco protested, and 100 Hebrew merchants in this city withdrew their trade from Hilton, Hughes & Co. It was even reported, though falsely, that the London Rothschilds had refused because of the incident to continue their negotiation of the American loan.

Judge Hilton had four sons and two daughters. His daughter Cornelia married John M. Hughes, and Josephine H. Hilton married Horace Russell.

LABOR PARTY'S CONFERENCE.

Committee on Organization Reports a Plan of Campaign.

There was a general conference of the Independent Labor Party held at Clarendon Hall last night for the purpose of ratifying the work of the Organization Committee, which had previously arranged plans for the promotion of the interests of the new political party. Chairman W. J. O'Brien called the meeting to order, and Secretary Ernest Bohm read the report of the Committee on Organization, which was chiefly an outline of the work for the establishment of the party among the labor people of the various boroughs.

The plan is that there shall be an Executive Committee in general charge of the work, a Finance Committee, and various sub-committees for the several neighboring counties. There shall also be organization of labor people by Assembly districts, and headquarters shall be established in every Assembly district. Meetings are to be arranged for as deemed necessary by the Executive Committee, to be held under the auspices of the various Assembly district committees.

The general conference ratified all these plans suggested by the Organization Committee, as well as the suggestion that a grand rally or ratification meeting be held on the night of Sept. 1.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Herman J. Kohn, Nottingham, England; J. E. Cam, United States Navy.

ASTOR—Jesse C. Sutro, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. J. H. Dorst, United States Army.

EMPIRE—R. Tranowsky, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse; Gen. George P. Harrison, Opehka, Ala.; Mayor F. L. Osgood, Norwich, Conn.

GILSEY—Charles T. Downham, Pueblo, Mexico; Norman S. French, Toronto; Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Frederick W. Whittaker, London; Col. E. F. Clay, Paris, Bourbon County, Ky.

HOLLAND—Adolph Muller, Berlin; George Armour, Princeton; O. J. Guthrie, Edinburgh, Scotland.

IMPERIAL—W. P. Ketcham, Havana; E. O. Marcour, Surgeon, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—Ponsonby Ogle, London.

MARLBOROUGH—F. C. Garry, Havana.

MURRAY HILL—Prof. A. Mosso, Turin, Italy; Guy Kent, United States Military Academy; the Hon. A. S. Voultecate, Barkhamsted, England.

NORMANDIE—Milton B. Ochs, Chattanooga, Tenn.

PARK AVENUE—A. B. Andrews, Washington; F. E. Lindsay; London.

WALDORF—John McDonald, Tokio; A. Grimwood, Exeter, England; H. Ackerley, Havana; G. Prossa, London; Charles Lurington, Hyde, Tuxedo; St. Paul de Singay, Paris; G. K. Lawson, Manchester, England; Frank Schneider, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives f Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ashton, F., Easton, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Nutton, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. McKittrick, laces and embroideries; Hotel Vendome.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; T. C. Stoepel, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Berger, John, & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; George Berger, leaf tobacco.

Burdye, George, North Manchester, Ind., books, crockery, &c.; Astor House.

Cornelson, George H., Orangeburg, S. C.; E. E. Isell, general merchants; Hotel Albert.

Cohen, Louis, & Co., Charleston, S. C.; L. Cohen, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. E. Smith, dress goods; Hoffman House.

Draper, Moore & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; W. E. Draper, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Feldenheimer Brothers, Moberly, Mo.; M. Feldenheimer, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gans & Sons, Little Rock, Ark.; G. M. Gans, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Herbert Gutman, notions; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.

Hannifin Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; T. F. Hannifin, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Tarboro, N. Y.; C. A. Vencill, and cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

High, J. M., Atlanta, Ga.; A. P. Ray, furnishing goods; 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Humphreys, H. D., Bloomington, Ill.; wholesale grocer.

Hart & Co., Dolgeville, N. Y.; Morris Jennis, dry goods and clothing.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; William Warshauer, millinery.

Jordan & Booth Company, Shreveport, La.; J. H. Jordan, clothing and fancy goods; St. George Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Columbus, Miss.; H. H. Kaufman, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Kahn Brothers, Bolivar, Tenn.; J. Kahn, general merchandise; St. Cloud Hotel.

Kline, Epplihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; A. K. Kline, linens, white goods, laces, and embroideries, ladies' and infants' wear; W. W. Kline, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Levine, D., Shenandoah, Penn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Levine, S., Ashland, Penn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lingold, E. D., Texarkana, Ark.; dry goods; St. Clair Hotel.

Menke Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; H. B. Menke, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Meister-Newcomber Dry Goods Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; M. M. Newcomber, dry goods; Mrs. Jobe, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; D. W. Burns, dry goods; 335 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss C. Nelson, corsets; 450 Broome Street.

Newburger, J., Grenada, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Newburg, Louis, The, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Eisenberg, leaf tobacco.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Pogue, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. P. Dalzell, dress goods; 118 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pirtee, R., Huntsville, Ala., general merchandise; 29 East Twenty-first Street.

Rowe, C. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Greene, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Raub, J. A., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Raub, hosiery; 636 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rogers, A., Florence, Ala., general merchandise; 29 East Twenty-first Street.

Sibley, Lindsey & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street; Westminster Hotel.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Small, A. F., Provincetown, Mass.; merchant tailor; Spingler House.

Stone, Jacob, Pence City, Mo.; Jacob Stone and Mrs. J. Stone, dry goods, shoes, millinery, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith & Ferguson, Salem, Va.; J. Horace Smith, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sullivan, M. Carl, & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; Benton Sullivan, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Vivian, J., Jr., Company, Laurimee and Opechee, Mich.; E. T. Duane, retailers of everything; Hotel Cadillac.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. Downie, laces and white goods; 335 Broadway.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, housefurnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

AN AUTOMOBILE TRUST.

$10,000,000 Concern to Control Here and Abroad Vehicles Propelled by Kerosene or Gasoline.

Another big trust was born at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. It is to be known as the American Automobile Company and will control the manufacture and operation of all the automobiles and motors in which kerosene or gasoline is used, not only in this country, but in France, Germany, and other countries in Continental Europe.

The new corporation is to be financed by the Colonial Trust Company. Back of the combination are said to be William C. Whitney, P. A. B. Widener, and Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia; United States Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia, Joseph Leiter of Chicago, and others. The scheme was engineered by ex-Mayor Frank A. McGowan of Trenton, N. J., who has been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The new combination takes in the Automobile Company of America, the Winton Motor Carriage Company, the National Motor Carriage Company

The Wanamaker Store.

All Around the Store

The new Picture Gallery is open for public enjoyment. The new Piano Store is ready. We have exclusive control of the Krell and Royal Pianos. Our methods save large money on pianos.

Look sharp for the Wanamaker news in next Monday's papers.

A Deeply Interesting Group

ON the south side of the second floor, near the elevators, is a collection of plate glass cases that holds the best specimens of dress and cloak designing for the coming Autumn that American daylight has as yet seen.

Great journals besiege us for photographs of them, dressmakers appear sketch-book in hand. But bright women desiring to know what Fashion prophesies for the early future are the most interested visitors.

There are several very novel, loose Newmarkets, appropriate for carriage and evening wraps—the garments that now are the Paris rage with the automobile fad. One is a combination of astrakhan and velvet, another of black silk with elaborate self-color decoration. Another of drab, commonly called "tan" Kersey.

There are swell Box Coats and Box Jackets, full over the back, tight at hips; MacPherson Cloaks, or Inverness Capes, of drab cloth, and Princess — one piece — Costumes. Women visitors or residents will see in this little show the promise and pledge of more to come, and also will find a rich return for their expenditure of time and effort.

Shirt Waists—A Misnomer

The Dress Waist of the period long since passed the Shirt Waist stage. From the ginghams, percales, lawns, etc., of Summer they pass on to the silks, mohairs, velvets and cashmeres of the Autumn. Practical, economical, graceful—the first dress demand of the Autumn is for Dress Shirt Waists.

Our best wit said to us, "accumulate waists early." Here they are galore. Permit us to tell you about them:

Fancy Woolen Dress Waists — They are made of fine Dress Flannels, five sorts, several colors each. Prices $3.75 to $6.50. The choice variety of these waists gives chance for a wide selection.

Cashmere Dress Waists — Three grades—many colors. Prices $2.25 to $5. Distinguished for neatness and simplicity of effect, they fill an important place in the scheme of dress waist business.

Black Silk Dress Waists — Full lines of sizes in twenty kinds. Black Silk Waists are to be worn more this Autumn than in any previous season since the separate waist was invented. They show new designs in plaiting, cording and hemstitching. Several sorts are exclusive to this store. Prices are $4.50, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50, $6.75, $10 and $10.50.

Velvet Dress Waists — They are of fine velveteen, stylish and durable. Several colors both in the plain and silk swivel figured patterns. Prices $4.50 to $10.

Black Alpaca Dress Waists — Eight sorts suited to many purposes, with prices that vary from $1 to $3.25.

Silk-Cotton Dress Waists — The price is *One Dollar*. The appearance indicates silk. The material is cotton. Sightly, serviceable and cheap.

There are forty-one styles of Dress Waists described in this advertisement, and it only hints at the stock.

Men's and Women's Shoes

Regular and Special

Neither spasmodic nor temporary is the building of our shoe business. We propose to repeat in New York the shoe trade success that we have made in Philadelphia. To do that we intend to command public confidence. *We never print an unimportant shoe announcement.*

Men's Stout Shoes at $3.50 — Their equals have never been offered at the price in any market by anybody.

Tan and black box calf uppers. You have our guarantee for twelve months that the upper leather will not give way in any manner—a new pair in exchange if they do.

Texas oak tanned leather in the soles—the heaviest ever produced for shoe purposes. Single leather than usual double.

The triumph of strong shoe making. At Three Dollars and a Half, a victory of cheapness.

Women's Brown and Tan Shoes Reduced — We have assembled all the women's fancy colored calfskin and kidskin shoes, regular lines and high grades that we have been selling at $3, $4 and $5, and have reduced them to $1.90, $2.30 and $2.70. Months of wear remain for them before the season changes. The bargain chance is great and opportune.

Main floor.

The Following Shoe Offerings are in the Fifth Floor Bargain Annex:

Men's Shoes Reduced to $1.70 from $3 — 477 pairs Russia calfskin tan and brown laced shoes, that, by the most rigid valuation, have been $3.50 and $3. Finished perfectly in every detail. Latest toe shapes. At $1.70 they are a rare bargain.

Women's Shoes Reduced from $3 to $1.70 — 1,153 pairs black kidskin laced and buttoned shoes, tipped, with kidskin and patent leather toes of the popular "man fashion;" also opera toes. They are all regular $3 shoes in current selling. A room-making reduction.

Boys' Titan Calfskin Shoes — Tan and black uppers, oak tanned soles, stitched and finished for boys' usage.

Sizes 9 to 13½, spring heels, $1.25.
Sizes 11 to 2, spring heels, $1.25.
Sizes 2½ to 5½, heels, $1.50.

Outing Shoes, Thirty Cents — White, brown and black canvas uppers with rubber soles. For boys and men, sizes 13 to 11.

A few for girls and women.

Friday Offerings in Men's Furnishings Attractive as Usual — These end-of-the-week sales in the Men's Furnishing Store attract wide attention. The stocks regularly offered are generous, as are the prices, but a day's selling—at most but two days—is quite sufficient to remove them, however large the quantities. This morning there are:

100 dozen Men's Shirts
150 dozen Men's Ties
1,440 pairs Men's Garters

And here are reasons why there won't be many here to-morrow:—

THE SHIRTS—They are both negligee and stiff bosom. Of madras, percale, cheviot and flannel. Neat, tasteful patterns. Faultless making; satisfactory fit. All sizes—not, however, in each style. Not a shirt in the 1,200 worth less than 75c.—many that sell regularly at $1, $1.50 and $2. You take 3 to-day for $1, or 1 for 35c.

THE TIES—Batwing and Wales shapes—both popular. Brilliant, medium or quiet colors; striped, figured or plain. Silk scarfs that tie well, that can be worn with the approved high turnover collar. The usual 50c. goods. Choice is excellent at the start this morning at 25c. each.

THE GARTERS—They are put up 3 pairs to a box, and though each pair is a full 25c. worth, you are offered the 3 pairs for the value of one. They are of fancy patterned lisle, with silk cords and nickel trimmings. 3 for a quarter.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Women's and Children's Hosiery — 12,000 pairs of one quality for women. Imported stockings of fast black, fine gauge cotton; regular made; double soles and high spliced heels. 3 pairs for 50c. 25c. a pair would be moderate.

Main Aisle.

25c. a pair—Women's stockings of light-weight lisle thread; several styles; black boots with plain or fancy stripes; tops in various colorings. Fairly priced at 35c.

An unusually fine quality of children's cotton stockings; firm and durable; narrowed ankles and heavy feet; sizes, 6, 6½ and 7, 20c. pair; 7½ to 10, 25c. pair.

Broadway.

About Books—Old Friends and New — The new ones first. Tables set apart for newest books contain all that is desirable as soon as published. This year's list of popular novels is a long one, but six of them stand out with unusual prominence. Here they are:

David Harum. Edward Noyes Westcott. $1.
Richard Carvel. Winston Churchill. $1.05
Children of the Mist. Eden Philpotts. $1.10.
Prisoners of Hope. Mary Johnston. $1.10.
That Fortune. Charles Dudley Warner. $1.10.
Dross. Henry Seton Merriman. $1.25.

Then, here's another list of copyright fiction, intensely interesting works, by other famous authors of the day. These are all in paper covers. 33c. a volume.

The Celebrity. Winston Churchill, author of Richard Carvel.
Caleb West, Master Diver. F. Hopkinson Smith.
The Adventures of Francois. S. Weir Mitchell, author of Hugh Wynne."
Madame Izan. Mrs. Campbell-Praed.
The Sorrows of Satan. Marie Corelli.
The Prisoner of Zenda. Anthony Hope.
A Lady of Quality. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
The Manxman. Hall Caine.
The Hon. Peter Stirling. Paul Leicester Ford.

Some books in sets,—authors without whom no library is complete—are offered at prices as attractive as the writers':

Shakespeare's Complete Works; 12 vols.; pocket size; large type; cloth binding; gilt tops; $1.50 per set.
Rudyard Kipling's Complete Works; new authorized edition; 15 vols.; published at $15; our price, $8.95.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Boys' Washable Sailor Suits — Just a hundred. Of various stylish materials that may be safely trusted to the wash-tub. Sold a great number at $2.45 a suit. To close a little lot the price is $1.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

AMERICA GOVERNS MOROS

Gen. Bates Ends the Negotiations for Complete Control.

PIRACY TO BE SUPPRESSED

United States May Occupy Any Parts of the Archipelago and Her Courts Shall Have Jurisdiction.

MANILA, Aug. 24.—Gen. Bates has returned from the Sulu Islands, having successfully accomplished his mission there. After five weeks of negotiation, with much tact, an agreement was signed, which, in substance, is as follows:

American sovereignty over Moros shall be recognized and there shall be no persecution against religion; the United States shall occupy and control such parts of the archipelago as public interest demands; any person may purchase land with the Sultan's consent; the introduction of firearms shall be prohibited; piracy shall be suppressed; the American courts shall have jurisdiction, except between the Moros; the Americans shall protect the Moros against foreign imposition, and the Sultan's subsidy from Spain shall be continued.

The Sultan and several chiefs signed the agreement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Gen. Otis today cabled the War Department that Gen. Bates has returned from his conference with the Moros and confirmed previous dispatches as to the results of the mission. Gen. Otis says:

"Gen. Bates returned. Mission successful. Agreement made with Sultan and Datos whereby sovereignty United States over entire Jolo Archipelago acknowledged; its flag to fly on land and sea. United States to occupy and control all points deemed necessary. Introducing firmarms prohibited. Sultan to assist in suppressing piracy. Agrees to deliver criminals accused of crime not committed by Moros against Moros.

"Relations between United States troops and all Moros very friendly. Two other points in archipelago will be occupied by United States troops when trade and commerce can be controlled. Moros Western Mindanao friendly; ask permission to drive out insurgents. Reports by mail."

The Sulu or Jolo Archipelago consists of 948 square miles of territory, in which are about 100,000 inhabitants. The islands are divided into the following groups: Sulu, Tapul, Balanguingui, Tawi-Tawi, Kecuapoussan, Tagbabas, and Pangutarang. There are about 150 islands in all, and the Sultan claims dominion over a portion of Northern Borneo.

Spain did not annex the islands until 1878. Before this the Sultan ruled by hereditary right, but only possessed limited powers, there being a regular nobility, called "Datos," of great political influence. The relation of ruler to nobles was somewhat similar to that of the Tykoon to the Daimos of Japan.

Many of the smaller islands are uninhabited. The inhabitants of the larger islands, who are all Mohammedans, are described by English authorities as intelligent and very industrious, being, in the latter characteristic, greatly dissimilar to the peoples of other countries near by.

The whole chain of the Sulus is practically a continuation of the southwestern promontory of Mindanao. The Jesuits have some missions in the islands, but have very few converts compared with the number in the other Philippines. The race of natives is the Visayas, who had attained a considerable degree of civiliazation before the discovery of the islands by the Spanish traveler Figueroa in the sixteenth century.

The principal fruit product of the Sulus is the durain, which grows in greater profusion than in any other of the Philippine Islands. Coffee, sent to the Singapore market, is grown, but is of inferior quality, as little attention is paid to its cultivation. Sugarcane and rice are also grown on the fertile soil.

In the opinion of the best-informed explorers, the Sulu group is extremely rich in minerals. It is believed that considerable coal exists, together with iron, copper, and gold, the last named probably in abundance. The natives were skillful workers in copper centuries ago, having most likely learned the art from the Chinese and Japanese traders. Pearl oysters and trepang fisheries are important industries.

The temperature of the Sulu group differs materially from that of the other Philippines. This is not surprising when it is remembered that a distance as great as that between New York and Jacksonville, Fla., separates the north of Luzon and the islands in question. The mean temperature in the cold season, according to the observations of the Jesuits, is 81.98 degrees; in the hot season, 82.97 degrees, and in the rainy season, 83.03 degrees.

Forests of teak, ironwood, and other valuable timber cover a great portion of the islands.

PORTS WILL BE BLOCKADED.

Secretary Root Says It May Cause Distress, but It Is Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The establishment of a blockade of the ports of the Philippine Islands, and especially of Luzon, is a subject which is receiving attention at the War Department, although Secretary Root says he has not yet sufficient information to warrant definite action in the matter.

The Secretary says that he believes in taking advantage of everything necessary to make a campaign successful, and that war cannot be made without causing distress. At the same time he thinks an absolute blockade may do more injury just now than good. He considers that it would be a serious hardship upon a peaceful community to shut them off from the means of subsistence because a port which supplies them is in the hands of marauders.

The probabilities are, however, that when the Fall campaign begins there will be an effectual blockade maintained, and that commerce between the towns within the American lines and the country in the control of the insurgents will be stopped. Meanwhile all possible precaution will be taken to prevent arms and ammunition from being supplied to the insurgents.

CHINESE TEMPORARILY BARRED.

Congress to Act on Permanent Exclusion from the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The State Department does not apprehend any international complications will arise out of Gen. Otis's course in excluding Chinese from the Philippines, as this is said to be only a temporary military expedient, leaving the general question to be determined by Congress.

It seems that the exclusion of Chinese comes about through the adoption of military regulations following the lines of United States laws, and not by the detailed enforcement of the United States statutes relating to Chinese exclusion. While the same end is attained, yet the distinction is made that Congress is the only body which can apply a United States law to the Philippines, although the military authorities may adopt temporary steps conforming to these laws.

The exclusion policy was put into operation some months ago, although the Chinese officials were unaware of it, and were proceeding on the theory that the question was still open for adjustment between the two Governments.

Acting Secretary Adee has addressed a letter to the Chinese Minister explaining the status of the affair. The letter was forwarded to the Chinese Minister, who is now at Hot Springs, Va. What further steps, if any, he will take, have not been made known, although the opinion prevails in official Chinese quarters that he will seek to have the exclusion modified, even though it is a temporary military expedient.

The War Department officials will not discuss the matter, but it is understood that the operation of this exclusion under Gen. Otis has not been attended with any difficulties.

PEACE UNION ASKS FOR PEACE.

Appoints a Committee to Tell the President How to Obtain It.

Special to The New York Times.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 24.—The thirty-first annual convention of the Universal Peace Union is now in session at Peace Grove, near this village. To-day Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia was re-elected President of the union. The following resolutions were adopted at the morning session of the union:

"Resolved, That a delegation be appointed to wait upon President McKinley to call his attention to the ease with which an end might be put to the present war in the Philippines and all further bloodshed avoided, and that this request be sent to the President.

"Feeling a deep interest for the welfare of our country and its Administration the Universal Peace Union, especially in the present war in the Philippine Islands, representing many thousands of your fellow-citizens, respectfully asks you to appoint a time when you will grant a delegation an interview, that we may lay before you some facts and plans that we trust will be instrumental in bringing to a close the said war, to the honor of our Republic and the common interests of mankind.

"That Alfred H. Love, Benjamin F. Trueblood, Bolton Hall, and M. R. Levison be that committee."

The committee named in the resolution will report to the union in Washington, Dec. 14, for which day and place it arranged a meeting for that purpose.

The Drowned at San Mateo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Gen. Otis today cabled the War Department the names of the men who were drowned while crossing the San Mateo River on the 21st inst. They were Sergt. Thomas W. Countee, Privates William Carter, John Dean, J. E. Johnson, Edward Jones, Thomas Russell, Emmett McMillan, Hampton Kendall, and George Moody, all of Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry. The following were drowned in attempting to rescue others: Private J. E. Poole, Company H, Twenty-fourth, and one private, Fourth Cavalry, whose name has not yet been learned. Gen. Otis says the men jumped from the boat in a panic.

Gen. Hale Honorably Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—An order was issued at the War Department to-day honorably discharging from the volunteer army Brig. Gen. Irving Hale, to take effect Oct. 1. Gen. Hale went to the Philippines as Colonel of the First Colorado, and was made a Brigadier General for gallant services. Gen. Hale arrived yesterday at San Francisco.

The Newport Arrives at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Gen. Otis today reported the arrival of the transport Newport at Manila. Private Elmer Raymond, Company E, Nineteenth Infantry, died on board Aug. 7 of uraemia. There were no other casualties.

The Hooker Is a Total Loss.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Cable advices received at the War Department indicate that it will be impossible to save the cable ship Hooker and her cargo of supplies for the extension of the cable service about the Philippines.

Two Transports Sail for Home.

MANILA, Aug. 24.—The transports Valencia and Zealandia, with 790 men of the Montana Regiment and 400 men belonging to other organizations on board, sailed to-day for San Francisco.

VOLUNTEER ARMY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The following appointments are announced for the new volunteer regiments:

From Oregon: To be First Lieutenant—James F. Case, Second Oregon, Forty-fifth Infantry. The above appointment, with those already made, fills the quota for Oregon.

From Arkansas: To be Captain—Charles M. Wing, Second Arkansas, Fortieth Infantry; Lieut. Linn Turley, Second Arkansas, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Second Lieutenant: Walter C. Hudson, First Arkansas, Thirty-eighth Infantry; John M. Kelso, Jr., First Arkansas, Fourth Infantry. The above, with appointments already made, fills the quota from Arkansas.

From Michigan: Captains: William G. Fleischauer, Thirty-fifth Michigan, Thirty-eighth Infantry; William B. Kalmback, Thirty-second Michigan, Thirty-ninth Infantry; M. F. Simpson, Thirty-fifth, Michigan, Forty-fifth Infantry; Duncan Henderson, Thirty-first Michigan, Forty-second Infantry. First Lieutenants—George H. White, Thirty-fifth Michigan, Forty-second Infantry; F. W. Cowley, Thirty-third Michigan, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Robert H. Welch, Thirty-fourth Michigan, Thirty-ninth Infantry; F. W. Morrison, Thirty-second Michigan, Forty-fifth Infantry. Second Lieutenants—Roy I. Taylor, Thirty-fifth Michigan, Forty-fifth Infantry; Fred Bury, Thirty-first Michigan, Thirty-eighth Infantry; George L. Thomas, Thirty-fifth Michigan, Forty-fourth Infantry; Arthur W. Orton, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-ninth Infantry. These fill the quota from the State of Michigan.

From Tennessee: To be Captain—Charles W. Wadsworth, Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry. To be Second Lieutenant—Benjamin L. Towson, Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry. These fill the quota for Tennessee.

From New Jersey: To be Captain—Edmund Dubois, Fourth New Jersey, Forty-second Infantry; Jacob N. Coward, Fourth New Jersey, Forty-seventh Infantry. To be First Lieutenant —Terence Murphy, Fourth New Jersey, Forty-sixth Infantry; Theodore Reeser, First New Jersey, Forty-second Infantry; Harry M. Dey, Fourth New Jersey, Forty-third Infantry; A. Larue Christie, Fourth New Jersey, Forty-seventh Infantry; Lorenzo D. Dyer, Third New Jersey, Forty-seventh Infantry. To be Second Lieutenant—Harold Swann, Fourth New Jersey, Forty-third Infantry. These appointments fill the quota from the State.

From Massachusetts: To be Captain—Linnwood E. Hanson, formerly Captain Fifth Massachusetts. To be First Lieutenant—Charles F. Wonson, formerly Eighth Massachusetts; Michael E. Morris, formerly Captain Ninth Massachusetts; Harry T. Gray, formerly First Lieutenant Second Massachusetts; Fred W. Stopford, formerly Captain Eighth Massachusetts; P. Frank Packard, formerly First Lieutenant First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. To be Second Lieutenant—Edward D. Powers, Corporal First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Henry E. Thayer, formerly Lieutenant Sixth Massachusetts.

From Minnesota: To be Captain—Albert Steinhauser, formerly Captain Company A, Twelfth Minnesota; Eugene C. Montford, formerly Captain Company H, Fourteenth Minnesota. To be First Lieutenant—Perrin S. Smith, formerly First Lieutenant Company B, Twelfth Minnesota; Alexander B. Coxe, formerly Quartermaster Fourteenth Minnesota; William A. Edwards, formerly First Lieutenant Company I, Fifteenth Minnesota. To be Second Lieutenant—Charles E. Howard.

From Iowa: To be Captain—James C. France, formerly First Lieutenant Fiftieth Iowa Volunteers; R. A. Nichols, formerly First Lieutenant Fortieth Iowa; W. E. Humphrey, formerly Colonel Fifty-second Iowa. To be First Lieutenant—Willard M. Flynn, Captain Forty-ninth Iowa; E. A. Kreager, formerly Captain Fifty-second Iowa. To be Second Lieutenant—Fred P. Woodruff, formerly First Sergeant Company D, Fifty-first Iowa. These fill the quota from Iowa.

From Georgia: To be Captain—J. S. Powell, formerly Captain Company C, Third Georgia. To be First Lieutenant—John H. Boston, formerly First Lieutenant Company D, Second Georgia; Harry Medlock, formerly First Lieutenant Third United States Volunteer Infantry; H. J. Stewart, formerly Captain Company D, Third Georgia. To be Second Lieutenant—Troup Whitehead, formerly First Lieutenant Company K, Third Georgia; Paul W. Harrison, formerly Second Lieutenant Company M, Third Georgia. These fill the quota of Georgia.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT NICE.

Visits the Old Royal Palace of Piedmont—Denies Reports of Cold Reception at Trieste.

NICE, Aug. 24.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Flag Lieut. Brumby and the United States Vice Consul here, this morning returned the visit made yesterday by M. Granet, Prefect of the Alpes-Maritimes. M. Granet showed the visitors through the rooms of the Prefecture, the former palace of the Kings of Piedmont.

The party then called on Gen. O'Farrell, the Acting Military Governor, and Admiral Dewey thanked him for the permission he had received to land and drill his men at Villefranche during the remainder of the cruiser Olympia's stay at that place. The Americans then called on Naval Commissioner Duval, whom Admiral Dewey thanked for the port facilities which had been granted to his vessel, and he asked M. Duval to transmit his thanks to the Maritime Prefect at Toulon for sending cruisers to salute the Olympia on her arrival.

The inhabitants of Nice gave Admiral Dewey an ovation as he passed through the streets. He returned to Villefranche at noon.

Admiral Dewey expresses regret in regard to the incorrect reports concerning his reception at Trieste He says it was most courteous and hearty, the Minister of Marine coming especially from Vienna to greet him. "Not only myself," added the American commander, "but all on board the Olympia received every possible attention."

Admiral Dewey created a marked impression here, all those who saw him being struck with his extreme amiability and modesty.

A DENIAL FROM NAPLES.

Semi-Officially Stated that No Speeches at the Dinner to Dewey Could Have Offended Spain.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 11.—The Italian papers have been filled for some days past with indignant protests against certain of the alleged toasts which were reported to have been drunk at the recent banquet to Admiral Dewey and his officers at Naples, at which several Italian military, naval, and civic officials were present.

These reports became so exaggerated as to make it understood that several things were said—especially by the Italian guests—that were not in exact conformity with international etiquette. That the reports were absolutely false has been known to all whom have considered the matter at all seriously, or who have had any acquaintance with the persons present at the affair. But, for the sake of the public at large, which in Italy is easily aroused by any newspaper canard, the Roman Tribuna publishes as coming directly from the Italian officers accused the following letter from its Naples correspondent:

"The article of the Tribuna on the toasts made at Naples to Admiral Dewey on the occasion of the reception offered to him and the staff officers of the Olympia has been found to be, on the whole, a just one. I feel it my duty, however, in honor of the truth, and in consequence of certain information which has been offered to me by those who were present at the banquets, to publish the exact report of the toasts. * * * Gen. Bogliolo, the commander of our army corps, during the present absence of the Prince of Naples, in his toast—which, by the way, was an exceedingly short one—made absolutely no allusion to the battle of Cavite, nor to the glory of the victor. The Prefect, Commendatore Cavasola, limited himself on his part to politely proposing the health of Mrs. Iddings, who had graced the banquet by her presence. This was all.

"All present were more than mindful of every punctilio of international etiquette, and, if anything, preoccupied by a desire that not even the slightest word should be pronounced that should in any way even bear an appearance of dissonance. It is well to mention here, also, that the banquet in question was offered, neither by the Prefect, the General, nor by any other civil or military authority, but by Mr. Iddings, First Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome, who had come to Naples especially for the occasion. As host, he naturally sent out his own invitations to the authorities here, who, as naturally, felt the obligation of accepting them.

"In this way the dinner to the Admiral had no other character than that of an intimate exchange of courtesies, and the toasts drunk were simply to the heads of two friendly nations and to their respective navies, and nothing more."

This semi-official denial of the statements current in some of the papers has at once quieted the comment of the public.

F. M. P.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S ARRIVAL.

Cables that He Will Enter New York Harbor Sept. 28, as Requested by the Committee.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday received this cablegram from Admiral Dewey:

"Will arrive Thursday, 28, as requested."

This indication of the desire of the Admiral to comply with the wishes of the Executive Committee was received with much joy, as it assured the committee that the proposed celebration can be restricted to two days, thus saving labor and money, and insuring continued public interest in the affair.

As soon as the cable message was received, Warren W. Foster, the secretary of the committee, ordered the invitations to be engraved. This was, of course, impossible before because the date of the beginning of the celebration had not been definitely fixed.

The Navy Department yesterday notified Gen. Howard Carroll that in accordance with the desire of the Reception Committee, Capt. Robley D. Evans had been detailed to assist the committee in the preparations for the water parade.

Work was begun yesterday on the fence which will inclose the triumphal arch at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, until it is completed.

The preparations for the reception to the Admiral have led cranks of all kinds to write letters, in which suggestions of various degrees of usefulness are made. Poet-asters want to sell odes; Drum Majors desire to lead the parade; aeronauts offer to conduct excursions in balloons, and amateur musicians wish to compose marches in honor of the returning Admiral. Besides these cranks, many business houses, with an eye to free advertising, make all sorts of offers of badges, flags, and lanterns, for which they ask the committee's indorsement.

DEWEY DECLINES INVITATION.

Cannot Attend the Sons of the Revolution Banquet.

The following cablegrams have been exchanged between the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and Admiral Dewey:

Aug. 22, 1899.

Admiral Dewey, Villefranchesmer, France:

The Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution, by a unanimous vote, extends to you an invitation to a banquet as soon after your arrival as may suit your convenience. Please answer, indicating date.

FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE, President.

MORRIS P. FERRIS, Secretary.

Villefranchesmer, Aug. 23, 1899.

Frederick Tallmadge, President Sons Revolution, New York:

Regret impossible to make engagements at this time. DEWEY.

GEN. BROOKE STOPS PAYMENTS.

Will Not Give Cuban Troops What Is Left of the $3,000,000.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—Governor General Brooke has virtually decided not to make any payments to Cuban troops on the basis of additional rolls. The first payments brought to light such an amount of thievery and attempted swindling that he has ceased to consider the question of distributing what is left of the $3,000,000 supplementary payments.

The sum now left in his hands he will probably use to assist wounded and deserving officers, who, under the original arrangement, were to receive nothing.

Most of the Cuban officials agree with a remark recently made by Gen. Gomez. He said that the $3,000,000 would prove more harmful than helpful, and the work of payment has revealed depths of depravity that the best friends of Cuba had not conceived could exist.

The Pathfinder at Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 24.—The American coast survey steamship Pathfinder, which sailed from New York for San Francisco to take soundings and survey the Pacific, has arrived here and has sailed for California.

STATE LAW PRONOUNCED VOID.

Justice Laughlin's Decision on Sunday Liquor Act Violations.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—Justice Laughlin of the Supreme Court has denied the petition asking that Police Commissioners Rupp and Curtiss be required to show cause why they should not be removed from office for alleged neglect of duty and malfeasance in office in not stopping Sunday violations of liquor laws, baseball playing, gambling, &c.

The law, which was enacted at the recent session of the Legislature, is declared unconstitutional. The law created what might be called a new court, composed of the Supreme Court Justices of Erie County, to whom such applications as this might be made.

In this ruling Justice Laughlin is supported by Justices Kenefick, Hatch, Titus, and White, with whom he had a consultation, and he gives an exhaustive opinion to sustain his action.

CRAMPS' MEN TALK STRIKE.

Will Present Demands to the Shipbuilding Firm Next Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 24.—The employes at the Cramps' Shipbuilding Yards have decided to present to the firm a remonstrance against the recent discharges in various departments. On next Sunday, eight committeemen, representing the four local lodges of the International Association of Machinists' Unions, which has headquarters in Chicago, will meet to draft resolutions.

One of the Cramps' machinists said to-day that these resolutions will contain certain demands, which the men believe the firm will reject. The remonstrance will be presented to the company on Monday, and if a satisfactory reply is not received immediately, a strike will follow on Tuesday.

The men say that all the machinists, blacksmiths, and boilermakers, numbering several hundred, will stop work if the Cramps do not accede to their demand.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

QUAY'S CANDIDATES NAMED

Pennsylvania Republicans Select a State Ticket.

PLATFORM FAVORS EXPANSION

Indorses the Administration, Sound Money, and Advocates the Right of Organization of Labor.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 24.—The following ticket was nominated to-day by the Republican State Convention:

Supreme Court Judge—J. HAY BROWN of Lancaster.

Superior Court Judge—JOSIAH R. ADAMS of Philadelphia.

State Treasurer—Lieut. Col. JAMES E. BARNETT of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment.

The only discordant note in the convention was sounded by Senator William Flinn of Pittsburg, Chairman of the anti-Quay organization in the last Legislature. Mr. Flinn opposed the plank in the platform indorsing the appointment of United States Senator Quay by Gov. Stone. A roll call was taken on the adoption of the platform as a whole, and it was adopted by a large majority. The anti-Quay delegates generally voted against the adoption of the platform and the nomination of Mr. Adams.

Before the result of the ballot for Supreme Court Judge was announced the friends of Judge Archbald of Scranton and ex-Attorney General Palmer of Wilkesbarre moved to make Mr. Brown's nomination unanimous.

Superior Court Judge Dimner Beeber of Philadelphia was named in opposition to Mr. Adams, and received the votes of many of the anti-Quay delegates. Judge Beeber was appointed by Gov. Hastings, and his term expires the first Monday of next January. He was nominated because he was not in good favor with the friends of Senator Quay.

The nomination of Col. Barnett was made by acclamation.

The nomination of a Supreme Court Judge is equivalent to an election by reason of the two vacancies which exist in the court, and no elector being entitled to vote for more than one person. Aside from the nomination of the ticket and the adoption of the platform, new rules were reported and adopted for the government of the State organization.

There was a large attendance at the convention for an off year, and the proceedings were quiet and orderly. The star attraction was the presence of Senator Quay as a delegate from Beaver County. He entered the convention hall with Chairman Elkins just before the assemblage was called to order. His friends instantly recognized him, and cheered and applauded as he took a seat along the centre aisle. He remained until after the meeting of the Resolutions Committee, and then quietly retired.

Senator Quay started this evening with a small party of friends on a trip to the head of the Restigouche River in Canada, where he will spend three weeks hunting moose and fishing for salmon and trout.

Senator C. L. Magee of Pittsburg was conspicuous by his absence. He is convalescent from a severe illness, and by the advice of his physician he did not attend the convention. Senator David Martin was also missing from his accustomed place in the Philadelphia delegation. In his place as the leader of the Philadelphians was Insurance Commissioner Israel W. Durham.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Elkin at 10:30 o'clock, after which the roll was called, showing the presence of 243 delegates.

Senator Penrose was unanimously elected Temporary Chairman. He was introduced by Mr. Elkin as "the junior United States Senator from Pennsylvania."

This recognition of Mr. Quay as the "senior" Senator was applauded. Mr. Penrose said, in part:

PROSPERITY REIGNS.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the honor of my selection as temporary President of this distinguished assemblage of the representative delegates of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania. I shall not delay your proceedings by any extended remarks, but I feel compelled to congratulate you upon the glorious position which the Republican Party occupies to-day in this State and the Nation at large.

There has never been a period in our history marked with such an abundance of prosperity. The cotton and woolen mills have more than doubled their output and sales; all manufactures have enjoyed and are enjoying unprecedented success. You need not be told what gigantic strides have been made by the iron, steel, wire, glass, rod, and nail industries of our own great Commonwealth. The great agricultural class has been blessed with abundant crops, which they have marketed at prices which have not only enabled them to live comfortably, but to recover from the disasters of previous years.

Mr. Penrose then demanded the renomination of Mr. McKinley, referred to the conduct of the war with Spain, touching upon the achievements of army and navy, and concluded by saying:

ISLANDS MUST BE HELD.

The new issues confronting the country as the result of the war will be courageously met and will be solved by the Republican Party in a spirit of justice and patriotism. The total area of all the island territories acquired by the United States in the war is little more than that of California and but half that of Texas. Their strategic and commercial importance, however, is great.

The domain of the United States is insular and central upon the map of the world. Bounded by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which are soon to be connected by the Nicaragua or Panama Canal, with the great inland lakes placed in communication by a deep-water channel with the Atlantic seaboard, our position for world-wide commercial development is unparalleled. Our acquisition of Puerto Rico, our friendly relations with Cuba, and our possession of the Philippine Islands afford outposts for our naval and commercial supremacy in the Gulf of Mexico, the Carribean Sea, the China Sea, and the Indian Ocean.

The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands places us in the possession of the only coaling station in the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean between our Western borders and the coasts of Asia. Without underestimating the commercial activities heretofore carried on upon the Atlantic between America and Europe, the possibilities of commercial expansion across the Pacific in China and what is known as the East, are becoming daily more obvious. We will not recede. Brave nations, like brave men, must go forward. To withdraw is to invite contempt and encroachment.

The Committee on Resolutions was made up of one delegate from each of the fifty Senatorial districts of the State. In the platform submitted and adopted they commended the administration of Gov. Stone and his appointment of Senator Quay, and further reported:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania in convention assembled declare:

That we congratulate the American people upon the results of the campaign of 1896, the establishment of a sound currency, the securing of proper protection to American industries, and the election of that champion of the common people, William McKinley, to be President of the United States.

SOUND MONEY AND PROTECTION.

We reaffirm the principles of our party declared in the National platform by the St. Louis Convention. The Republican Party of Pennsylvania stands unequivocally and unreservedly for sound money, and favors a currency, with which to pay the wages of labor and the earnings of capital, the soldier and pensioner, as good as gold the world over. To further these ends we believe in maintaining the existing gold standard, and are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection, which is the bulwark of our industrial development and the foundation of the prosperity of our country. We cordially indorse and heartily approve the wise course pursued by our representatives in Congress in the enactment of the Dingley tariff law.

We congratulate the country on the successful termination of the war with Spain, and recognize the wisdom of the policy President McKinley has inaugurated in the management of affairs in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and promise him our faithful support in the prosecution of the war in the Philippines, in order that the supremacy of the flag planted there by the valor of our army and navy may be maintained.

FOR COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

To give continued employment to the industry, ingenuity, and skill of the American mechanic and laborer we must find new markets abroad for our surplus products. The commercial control of additional territory will afford new markets which will, necessarily increase our commerce and develop our manufacturing interests. We have ceased to be content with supplying products for home consumption alone. We must keep pace with other nations in seeking new fields for our commerce, and to this end we support the policy of industrial, commercial, and National expansion.

We favor for our National defense and the protection of closer commercial relations between the sections of our vast territory, now an imperative necessity, the immediate commencement and early completion of a great canal that will give communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans as well as its protection against foreign control.

FAVOR SHIP SUBSIDIES.

We favor the building up of our merchant marine upon the lines laid out by the bills reported favorably to the Senate and House, second session, Fifty-fifth Congress, so that we may have a reserve defense in case of war, and that $200,000,000 of freightage, now paid to foreign ships, may remain to the American ship builder, the American ship owner, the American seaman, and the American mechanic. We believe the best interests of the laborer will be conserved by the continuance of Republican supremacy in State and Union. We express our approval of the right of labor to organize as well as capital, and believe that such organization, properly and lawfully controlled, will accomplish better results for both the employe and employer.

Before the vote on the adoption of the platform was called for Senator Flinn said he could not vote for the plank in the platform indorsing the appointment of Senator Quay by Gov. Stone.

"It is a crying shame the reform resolutions adopted four years ago by the State Convention were not lived up to," he said. "I will not agree that the Governor shall appoint a United States Senator and that he shall have the approbation of this convention. I have no objection to the platform other than that enumerated;

THE MEAT TRUST ALARMED

Retail Butchers' Packing House Plan Keeps Down Prices.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FLOWING IN

Executive Committee of the Association Proposes a Capitalization of $5,000,000—Consumers Invited.

The retail butchers of New York gave further evidence last night that their fight against the beef trust is to be vigorously waged, and that they have not been idle in perfecting the details of their plan to establish an independent packing house in this city where all the cattle used by the 35,000 butchers in this city will be slaughtered and distributed.

Even in the midst of their pleasures the butchers have not forgotten the great project they have undertaken, and notwithstanding the fact that the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association's main object last night was to give its members a picnic at Wendell's Fort George Casino, the Executive Committee, composed of Arnold Gutfriend, Meyer Bloch, George J. Loeser, Sebastian Stock, Charles Lehman, Louis Laux, George Kahn, William Ziegler, Adolph Miesel, and President Louis Wagner, held a meeting at which it was decided to offer some decidedly radical suggestions to the association at its next meeting, which will probably be held on next Tuesday night.

It was first announced that the subscriptions, which amounted to $700,000 at the last meeting, had been increased until they now amount to over $1,000,000. As only a small percentage of the butchers have as yet had a chance to enter their subscriptions it was decided to suggest to the association that the company to be formed from among the butchers which will build the packing house, be capitalized at $5,000,000.

Another suggestion which the Executive Comittee says the association will surely adopt is that 2,000,000 shares of stock at $1 each be issued, so as to give the consumers, notably the restaurant keepers, hotel and boarding house keepers, a chance to become financially interested in the scheme.

The butchers have all along made a strong point of the fact that to succeed they must have the sympathy and co-operation of the consumer. This popular-subscription idea, they maintain, will enable them to feel the public pulse, and will also give their customers an active interest in the plans which have been devised for their benefit. Attached to this suggestion of the two-million-dollar popular subscription was another, that not over twenty shares of this dollar stock be issued to any one person. This, however, may be modified and a larger subscription allowed.

The Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association is representative mainly of the west side butchers, and it was announced last night that the other association representative of the east side butchers had announced its intention of going solidly into the movement, so that both associations are practically a unit in this matter of fighting the trust and establishing an independent packing house. Within a few days or weeks at the most, the committee said last night, every one of the 35,000 butchers in New York City will have allied themselves to either one or the other of the organizations, and a movement is also on foot to bring the butchers of the other boroughs in Greater New York into the scheme. From among this membership, it is claimed, the $3,000,000 necessary to complete the capitalization proposed can easily be obtained.

It was again positively stated last night that a number of capitalists who have figured out the chances of success for the butchers' plan have offered to take up and float a large amount of the stock, and President Louis Wagner said that he had been in consultation with a number of large raisers of cattle, who have not only promised to supply the butchers with the 14,000 or 15,000 head of cattle a week consumed in New York, but have stated also that they would become subscribers for stock.

President Louis Wagner pointed out last night that one of the strongest features of the scheme lay in the fact that it would give employment here to several thousand men, principally slaughterers, whom the Beef Trust through centralization and the killing off of independent competition has driven out of employment.

"Thus you will see," said Mr. Wagner, "we cannot only raise all the capital we need, but we can get the brains as well. I am in possession of information which enables me to state positively that the trust is now convinced of our earnestness of purpose, and of our ability to carry out our plans to the letter. I also want to say that not all of our plans have been made public. We know our opponents too well to show our whole hand, and we have still many things in reserve which, when we begin to move, will cause the trust not a little apprehension.

"It is a fact that this movement is now saving the consumer at least 2 cents a pound on all grades of beef. Beef to-day ranged from 9½ to 10 cents a pound, and were it not for the way our movement has shown up trust methods the price would to-day be 12 cents a pound. In the advent of our establishing our own slaughterhouse here we would be able to sell beef to the New York butchers at prices ranging from 7½ to 7¾ cents a pound."

BROOKLYN BUTCHERS PROTEST

Retailers Determined to Organize in Order to Fight the Western Packers—They Raise Prices.

A mass meeting of the retail butchers of Brooklyn was held last evening at Arcanum Hall, 307 Bridge Street, to protest against the exactions of the Western packers and also to form an organization by means of which objection can be made to some of the conditions now imposed upon the retailer. A resolution fixing the price of meats was also unanimously adopted, after some discussion. Objection was made by several of those present, on the ground that the prices were too high and would result in frightening the public, but on the other hand it was urged that the figures announced should be high rather than low, permitting those dealers who can to undersell the published schedule. The resolution, after calling at ention to the recent advance in prices by the wholesalers, concludes as follows:

"We, the retail butchers of Brooklyn, indorse this scale of prices as just and fair as applies to the sale of good meats."

The prices which follow show the figures between which the various kinds of meat will be sold—thus, porterhouse steak can be bought at from 25 to 28 cents per pound. The average advance is about 4 cents a pound. The new schedule follows:

Porterhouse steak	.25	.28
Sirloin steak	.20	.22
Platbone steak	.22	.24
Round steak	.18	.20
Roasting beef, (prime rib)	.16	.18
Roasting beef, (chuck rib)	.12½	.14
First cut top sirloin or cross rib	..	.16
Soup and stewing beef	.12	.14
Rump corned beef	..	.14
Navel and brisket corned beef	..	.08
Leg lamb	.15	.18
Forequarter lamb	.10	.12½
Chops, (loin and rib)	.22	.25
Leg chops	.20	.22
Leg mutton	.14	.15
Pork chops	.14	.16
Smoked ham, (sugar cured)	.15	.15
Sliced bacon	.14	.16

R. T. Williman was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and opened the proceedings with a brief address intended to show how during recent years the retailer had been abused by the packer until now he was practically at his mercy. Daniel J. Haley of Troy, General Secretary of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association, was then introduced, and told what organization had accomplished for the retailers up the State. A general discussion of the subject of organization was followed by the adoption of a resolution "to form an association with the Retail Butchers' Association, with an initation fee of $1, payable upon signing of the roll."

When the business of the meeting had been finished several secretaries were appointed, and the signing of the roll by the 200 butchers present proceeded.

In view of the rule recently enforced by the packers, requiring the settlement of all accounts with the retailers at the end of each week, it was voted at last night's meeting to have placards displayed in every butcher shop demanding the full payment of all accounts weekly.

There is a movement to hold another mass meeting of the Brooklyn retail butchers on Labor Day, probably in the same hall, when the organization will be perfected. Conversation with several of those present last night showed that among the rank and file of the trade little stock is taken in the reported interest of John D. Rockefeller in the movement against the Western packers, or in the scheme to build an independent slaughter house in New York.

James Moore acted as Secretary at the meeting. Among others present were J. J. Smith of Troy, G. W. Kirschner, H. Mayer, C. W. Benjes, and John Bannon.

THERE IS NO BEEF TRUST.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The announcement from Chicago, New York, and St. Louis that a syndicate had been or is being formed by retail butchers of the large cities to fight the present big packing firms said to be in a trust was treated with ridicule by the local meat packers. Gen. Michael Ryan, President of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, said:

"There is no trust being formed as announced, nor will there ever be one. The beef business is too large for there ever to come a time when a syndicate can control the market."

Mr. Lowenstein, also of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, said: "In my opinion the real trust, if it can be called such, is with the farmers and the cattle raisers, for they are deriving the benefit from the high prices prevailing in the meat markets to-day."

FIGHT IN CROKER'S DISTRICT.

Organization of the Revolting Faction Under the Leadership of ex-Police Justice Koch.

The revolt in the Tammany Hall organization in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, the home district of Richard Croker and John F. Carroll, of which Rollin M. Morgan is the leader, is, according to the men who organized it, growing stronger every day. The Committee on Plan and Scope, which was organized on Monday night to arrange the details of an organization to oppose the leadership of Mr. Morgan, met last night at Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and decided to make their organization a permanent one, with the object of deposing Mr. Morgan and placing a new leader at the head of the Democratic forces in the district. The new organization will be known as the Democratic Republican Organization of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and it will have permanent headquarters in Tuxedo Hall, where meetings will be held until further notice Tuesday and Friday evenings. Nominations for officers, an Executive Committee, to be made up of the Captains of each of the twenty-eight election districts, and a Campaign Committee were made, and they will be voted upon next Tuesday night.

The leaders in the revolt, Abraham Schwab and ex-Police Justice Koch, say that the voting Democrats of the district have made up their minds to have a new leader installed at the primaries on Sept. 19.

The fight in the district is regarded by many of the Democrats there as an attempt on the part of some of the promoters of it to get revenge for disappointed hopes. It is said in some quarters that John M. Henry will be made the leader if the revolting faction should win in the fight at the primaries, but Democrats in the district who are very closely in touch with what is going on say that ex-Justice Koch will be pushed forward at the proper moment as the candidate for the leadership.

TROLLEY KILLS CAB DRIVER.

Charles Oudin, forty-six years old, of 163 East Fifty-second Street, was killed by a Sixth Avenue trolley car last night. Oudin was a cab driver, and when the accident happened was on his way down town in a hansom which he owned. As he attempted to cross the tracks between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets a down-town car came on him from behind, stricking his cab squarely and throwing him out against a pillar of the elevated road. The horse and vehicle lurched forward, and on settling back were struck by the car again, the horse being thrown on top of the prostrate driver.

With some difficulty Oudin was extricated from the debris and carried to the sidewalk, where a big crowd gathered around him and several people tried to put temporary bandages on his head, which was horribly gashed and cut. A physician from the New York Hospital was sent for, and in a few minutes Dr. Turnure arrived on the scene. In the meantime Oudin had died.

A cursory examination showed that his skull was fractured in many places and that his neck was probably broken. His body was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and afterward to the Morgue. Christopher Weiner, the motorman of the car, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station on a charge of homicide.

Oudin leaves a wife and a boy two years old. The mother and child are in Connecticut, as was discovered from a postal card in the dead man's pocket. The card was from Mrs. Oudin, and said that the baby's health was much improved, but that he wanted to get back home.

The stand where Oudin and his cab were seen daily was in front of the Casino, and he was well known to many patrons of the theatre and residents of the neighborhood. He was popular with people who rode with him and had evidently been prospering of late, as he recently told Manager W. J. Voltz of the Phoenix Stables that he intended to purchase three hansoms and a four-wheel cab.

The widow and several other relatives were immediately notified of the accident.

JOCKEY CLUB TAKES ACTION.

Jockey "Willie" Martin, who has been a prominent figure on the turf for many seasons, has probably run to the end of his tether, for at a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday, the report of the Stewards of the Saratoga Racing Association relative to him was confirmed, and his jockey's license was revoked. The reason given by the Saratoga Stewards for their report on Martin was that he transgressed the rules of racing by betting.

"Nash" Turner, who won the Suburban with Imp, was also put under the ban yesterday, and his career as a rider was cut short. The Stewards at Saratoga suspended him for "in-and-out riding generally," and the Stewards of The Jockey Club, after hearing their report, confirmed the finding and ruled that the suspension be continued indefinitely.

F. R. Hitchcock was appointed Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the Coney Island Jockey Club's Autumn meeting. The Treasurer was authorized to pay the burial expenses of Jockeys George Anderson and Joseph Leavy, and to charge the same to the Jockey Fund.

The report of the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association on the applications for reinstatement of horses for steeplechases and hurdle races which were referred to them for investigation, was received, and upon their recommendation the following horses were restored to good standing under the rules: R. A. Casilear's Gould, James Underwood's Governor Griggs and Monroe Doctrine; C. J. O'Brien's Juna, Richard Mansfield's Humorist, F. F. McElhone's McFonso, Frank W. Tilford's Lida Woodlands, George M. Henry's Doctor Coop, Craig W. Wadsworth's Higbie, J. O. Fant's Walnut Ridge and Congo Dick, and J. Bartlev Bevens Briggs.

The Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association declined to grant permission for the horse King Bon to race under their rules.

The application of W. C. Daly for a reconsideration of the decision under which the entry of the horse Klepper was refused at all courses racing under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club was denied.

Sentenced Under Wrong Name.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 24.—Application was made in the Thirty-seventh District Court to-day for a habeas corpus hearing on behalf of Charles A. Beeler, who has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for the embezzlement of $50,000 from the Wells-Fargo Express Company last December. The application is based on an error in the minutes of the district court, in which the name of "J. T. Evans," instead of Charles A. Beeler, appears as the party who is sentenced. Judge Green set Sept. 4 as the date for the hearing.

Li Hung Chang Buys Property.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Aug. 24.—Li Hung Chang and his brother, Li Han Chang, have been recently buying up large amounts of land near the foreign settlement in Wuhu. Investigation shows the reason for this to be that the Chinese Government has decided to open a commercial port there on similar lines to the one at Woo Sung. Earl Li learned this at Peking, and immediately sent out agents to purchase all available property within the proposed new port.

Accused of Poisoning Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

PERU, Ind., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Edith Quick, the young widow of William Quick, who met death by arsenical poisoning, is in jail on the charge of committing the murder. Mrs. Quick maintains her innocence, but the circumstantial evidence against her is said to be strong.

SHAKESPEARE 'MID TREES

"As You Like It" Presented in Open Air at Larchmont.

NATURE'S STAGE WAS PERFECT

Katydids and Crickets Made Music, and Stars Furnished Much of the Light—Corbett as the Wrestler.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT MANOR, Aug. 24.—Nearly a thousand persons enjoyed "As You Like It" in the open air on the grounds of the Larchmont Yacht Club to-night. The stage was a level of sward springled with leaves in an opening in a grove of oaks, elms, and hickories, which formed wings, background, and proscenium arch. The stars above glinted genially on the stars below during the first act. After that the round, full moon shone above the tops of the trees. There were a perfect night, a perfect setting for the greenwood comedy, and a delightful performance.

The music of some scores of astonished katydids and crickets made a most appropriate accompaniment to the lines spoken in the forest of Arden, and sounded out bravely and clamorously whenever the orchestra gave the natural musicians of the vicinage the opportunity to be heard.

The audience was ranged in long rows of chairs on the slope facing the green the players trod and spoke upon. Persons stood many ranks deep at each end and in the rear of the rows of chairs.

In the audience were Mr. and Mrs. William Murray, Mrs. F. W. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Payson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. "Jack" Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barretto, and many others prominent in the social life of New York, Boston, Larchmont, and other large cities and Summer colonies. The amateurs who appeared in the play had only subordinate parts, the serious work on the being done by professionals. The amateurs were:

Court ladies—Miss Clara Hilger, Miss Alice Steuerwald, Miss Clason, Miss Marie Bingham, Miss Lane, Miss Violet Adam, Miss Dickson, and Miss Herzog.

Lords—Morris G. Barretto, Jr., Howell C. Perrin, Harold Hayward, and Harold T. Spence.

Foresters—The same gentlemen and Howard L. Curry, Francis Barretto, Charles Perrin, and T. J. S. Flint.

One of the hits of the evening was the appearance of James J. Corbett as Charles, the wrestler, and he was liberally applauded after his first scene with Oliver, because he got all out of the part there is in it. In fact, in his professional enthusiasm, he made the athlete rather more of a villain than is usual, and with somewhat extravagant use of his eyebrows conveyed the impression of infinite depths of plotting and depravity.

When he appeared for the wrestling scene wrapped in a long robe, he looked precisely as he used to do when he stepped into rings, including the pallor that used to distinguish him among all pugilists. His friends and enemies will be interested to know that his physical condition as revealed by the close-fitting, armless shirt he wore, looked to be as fine as ever, barring a trifle of extra flesh, and that he has lost none of his quickness of hand and foot. The part required him to be thrown heavily and "put out" by Mr. Beach as Orlando, and he submitted gracefully to this hard requirement of the dramatic art. His first appearance in Shakespearean drama was on the whole successful.

The scenery was very cleverly managed. The curtain consisted of a square of cotton cloth thirty feet wide and high, running on rings from ropes stretched from one tree to another. With two or three "set pieces," consisting of a stone gate, arch, and balustrade, and some shifting of screens of boughs and bushes, Oliver's orchard, the Duke's lawn, the skirts and the depths of the forest, respectively, were effectively presented. Orlando had the pleasure, rare with Orlando, of pinning his love verses upon real trees, but this was offset by the discomfort of occasionally having his voice go wandering up among the boughs when he intended it to go to the front.

The Seventh Regiment orchestra played behind a screen of leaves. The ladies dressed in a tent. The men went far back in the actual forest and struggled with their costumes as best they could.

The beauties of trees and grass were perfectly brought out by the lighting arrangements; the frequent bright costumes of the comedy, and the occasional sheen of spear-head, blade, or jewel made a charming effect against the surroundings of living green or shining through the swaying leaves. The comedy has never been more realistically or happily presented; all who had parts in it were inspired by the novelty and beauty of the conditions and the hearty good nature and ready responsiveness of the audience to do their best. The cast was as follows:

The Banished Duke	Frank Aiken
Duke Frederick	Herbert Carr
Amiens	Richard Ling
Jaques	Forrest Robinson
Charles, the Wrestler	J. J. Corbett
Le Beau	Edmond Lawrence
Oliver	Adolf Jackson
Jaques, his brother	William Smith
Orlando	William Beach
Adam	Charles Collins
Touchstone	Frank Currier
Corin	Edward See
Sylvius	Charles Arthur
William	William Codington
Rosalind	Bijou Fernandez
Celia	Maud Monroe
Phebe	Violet Rand
Audrey	Helen Keating

The performance realized nearly $1,800 for St. John's Church, Larchmont.

VICTOR HERBERT'S POPULARITY.

Many Musicians Attend Orchestral Rehearsal of His New Opera.

The popularity of Victor Herbert among the musicians of this city was never demonstrated better than yesterday morning, when in response to an invitation issued by the composer to his fellow-musicians, asking them to participate in the first orchestral rehearsal of his new opera, which he has written for Francis Wilson, entitled "Cyrano de Bergerac," the number offering their services gratis was sufficient to organize three orchestras.

The rehearsal took place in the large ballroom of Terrace Garden under the direction of Victor Herbert, and was heard by every one of the principal members of the company and a few invited guests. After the rehearsal the entire assemblage participated in a luncheon as the guests of Mr. Herbert.

FANNIE RICE HAS A NEW PLAY.

Will Produce Montgomery Phister's "The King's Player" This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI Ohio, Aug. 24.—Montgomery Phister, the dramatic critic and writer, has completed a new comedy, which has been accepted by Fanny Rice, the comedienne, and which will be staged during the season.

Mr. Phister is now at the Weirs, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., with Dr. Purdy, the husband of the actress, completing the final arrangements for the production of his new play, in the writing of which he has been engaged for some months. It will be called "The King's Player; or, A Page from the Life of Nell Gwynne."

Felix Morris will probably be signed for the leading male rôle.

Mr. Phister wrote "The Soap Bubble" and arranged the dialogue and plot for the Hanlon brothers' "Fantasma."

PAIN'S FIREWORKS FETE.

Display at Manhattan Beach To-morrow Will Be Elaborate.

To-morrow will be the big day of the season at Manhattan Beach. Pain's Fire Carnival will be celebrated in the open-air theatre with all the ingenuity that the most skilled pyrotechnists can exercise. In originality and number of set pieces, aerial work, and water fireworks the display will be far ahead of anything yet shown there. The prologue, if it may be called so, to the carnival proper will begin in the afternoon about 3 o'clock with kiteflying, submarine explosions, balloon ascensions, and daylight fireworks. Fairyland will be illustrated by an illumination of the flower beds, walks, and grounds with thousands of Japanese lamps.

The carnival proper will begin in the open-air theatre at 7:45 o'clock. The war spectacle will be given, as usual, but the principal effect, showing the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the battle of San Juan Hill, will be delayed until nearly the close of the entertainment. The colored effects in the display of rockets will be novel.

MINER'S 125TH STREET HOUSE.

It Has Been Remodeled and Will Open on Labor Day.

Harry Miner has expended about $30,000 remodeling the old Columbus Theatre, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which will open on Labor Day under the name of Miner's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. The interior decorations are in Greek red, old ivory, and gold. Over the proscenium arch is a huge painting representing "The Dawn of Day."

Sixteen new opera boxes have been added to the balcony, and these, with the proscenium boxes, will be upholstered in silk tapestry, the draperies being of red plush and gold satin. The lobby has been redecorated, red marble being used for a wainscoting.

One of the most conspicuous improvements is the stained glass portico which has been built on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. It is about 25 feet broad and 20 feet high, and will be brilliantly illuminated. Drinking and smoking will be allowed throughout the house at all performances except the Wednesday and Saturday matinées.

The house will open with a vaudeville show, including the Four Cohens, in their burlesque "Running for Office." The second week the Rentz-Santley Burlesque Company, strengthened by Edward Harrigan and company, will occupy the boards. The prices charged will be 15 and 25 cents in the gallery and balcony, respectively, and 35 and 50 cents in the orchestra.

Miss De Wolfe's Dramatic Plans.

Miss Elsie De Wolfe, who, report has persistently said, had become a member of the company intended to produce "A Court Scandal" and in which it was said she was to play a leading part, writes from her home at Versailles, France, denying most emphatically that she will be identified with the production in any way. She states she will be a member of a cast for a special New York production which Charles Frohman intends to present this coming season.

First Performance of "Becky Sharp."

The first performance of Mrs. Fiske in "Becky Sharp" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre has been fixed for Tuesday evening, Sept. 12. For months mail orders for seats for this production have been received, many of which are from cities some distance from New York. The management announces that these requests will be filled in the order of their receipt. The company, which numbers fifty-one actors, has been in rehearsal under Mrs. Fiske's direction for several weeks.

Katherine Bloodgood to Sing.

Katherine Bloodgood, the contralto, has been engaged to take the place of Mme. Schumann-Heink at the Worcester Festival in September. Mrs. Bloodgood will sing the part of Ortrude from the first act of "Lohengrin," and in the first part of the concert will sing an aria from "La Favorita," "O Mio Fernando."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

General Increase in Earnings of the Erie—No Particular Movement in the Stock.

The annual report of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway was issued to stockholders yesterday. A general increase in earnings and business of the road is reported, although freight traffic was not as remunerative during the present year as it was in 1898. The earnings of the road have been largely increased by local passenger traffic.

The principal figures of the road's business are as follows:

	1898.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earn.	$33,740,860.16	$33,752,703.92	$11,843.70
Work. exp.	25,438,037.95	25,169,926.28	*268,111.67
Net earn.	8,302,822.21	8,582,777.64	279,955.43
Net earn. of Erie Coal Co.	209,784.91	298,479.03	88,694.12
Income from others'rces	203,382.68	259,097.03	55,514.35
Total	$8,716,189.80	$9,140,353.70	$424,163.90
Deductions from inc.	8,082,273.04	8,486,555.44	404,282.40
Surplus	$633,916.76	$653,798.26	$19,881.50

*Decrease.

The report says that 24,916,944 tons of freight were carried during the year, an increase of 1,273,519 tons over the previous year, but the receipts were only $25,009,-423.59, a decrease of $431,480.07 from those of last year.

During the year the road carried 15,222,353 passengers over 409,987,217 miles for $6,310,-413.87, an average of 26.9 miles at 1.54 cents a mile for each. There were 220,700 more passengers than in 1898, and they were carried 26,506,753 miles further for $352,740.07 more than they paid in 1898, the average revenue for a passenger increasing 1.8 cents, although the revenue per mile decreased somewhat. The avereage passenger traveled 1.3 miles further. There was a large increase in local passenger traffic and a decrease in through traffic. The Pavonia Ferry carried over 534,522 passengers more than it did in 1898.

There was no particular movement of Erie stock on Wall Street in consequence of the report.

RAILROADS ARE IN A MONEY POOL.

Said to Have Been Formed to Get the Better of the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The Chronicle says: "As a result of a row among three officers, it has been discovered that the railroads between Chicago and the Missouri River and those running from this city to St. Paul and Minneapolis have been parties to a money pool in passenger receipts to get the better of the United States Government in the rates to be charged for transportation of soldiers en route to the Philippines via Chicago and the Pacific Coast ports.

"The agreement was entered into June 24, and provided that all the roads bidding should make the same rate, about $22.90, from Chicago to San Francisco. The following Chicago railroads are said to be in the present combination: The Chicago Great Western, Wisconsin Central, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, Santa Fé, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy."

Boston and Albany Annual Report.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The annual meeting of the Directors of the Boston & Albany Railroad was held this afternoon. The annual report was presented and adopted: The report shows: Gross income for the year, $9,325,035; expenses, $6,677,661; net income, $2,647,373.98; charges, $2,415,980; surplus, $231,393.98. The earnings from transportation of freight have increased $101,063.35, and from miscellaneous sources $3,113.13; the receipts from transportation and passenger departments have decreased $20,715.10, making a net increase from all sources in gross receipts $83,467.38. The expenses have decreased $117,339.70.

Baltimore and Ohio Appointments.

M. J. Allen, Traveling Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will become Commercial Freight Agent at Duluth, Minn., on Sept. 1. Thomas Miles, formerly at Duluth, will go to Minneapolis, and C. H. Harkins is to be transferred from Minneapolis to Chicago. H. C. Smith of the general offices in Baltimore will be appointed Freight Tariff Agent, and will have charge of percentages and divisions, publication of freight tariffs, and the issuance of division sheets, &c.

Wabash Road Joins the Boycott.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—The ten Western railroads which had declared a boycott against the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad were joined yesterday by the Wabash, which served notice that it would exchange no business with the Gulf Road after Sept. 7.

Boston and Maine Dividend.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The Directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of $1.75 per share, payable Oct. 2. This is an increase from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. per annum.

New Furnaces for Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—The American Steel and Wire Company will soon begin the construction of several new furnaces here. The most important of these will be a 500-ton blast furnace. There will also be four fifty-ton open hearth steel furnaces, which will furnish steel to be made into wire at the company's plant in this city. It is expected that these furnaces will be ready to begin operations early next year

MR. CHAMBERS ON EXPANSION.

Ex-Chief Justice of Samoa Says the South Will Have a Magnificent Field for Trade in the Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 24.—Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa is in Birmingham, where he is attending to private business matters. In an interview to-day he said he was for annexation of the islands. He declined to say to which of the three powers he wanted the islands annexed, but indicated that his American citizenship would show which he meant. He is evidently opposed to partition of the islands, stating that the United States in such an event would only get what it already has a clear title to.

Mr. Chambers is in favor of the United States retaining everything it has in the Pacific. He contends that the trade in the ocean will be controlled by the countries where their credit balances are, and he does not see how the credit balances can be secured and maintained without territory. He says he is particularly astonished at the opposition of the Southern people to annexation, declaring that the trade with the Pacific is an inviting field for the South, trade with Europe being already monopolized by the East. With the completion of the Nicaraguan Canal he says the South will have a magnificent trade in the Pacific countries.

CROWDS SEE THE SHAMROCK.

The Shamrock's mast was not stepped yesterday, and she remained at Pier 3 Erie Basin. Her sailors were engaged in cleaning her out. Some of the truck which had littered her deck the preceding day was removed to the tug James A. Lawrence and taken to the German-American Stores, where her spars are. She seemed a little higher in the water forward, but not enough to give any additional information as to her lines.

While no one is permitted on the pier at which the yacht lies, the restrictions as to entering the Erie Basin yard have been practically done away with, and a great many persons viewed the yacht yesterday from the next pier, as well as from Manning's pier, at the other side. Still others entered the basin in small boats and launches. In all, several hundred persons viewed the yacht in the course of the day.

Mr. Barrie said that he expected that the mainmast would be stepped to-day. He also said that he wished that a denial be published as coming from him of the stories circulated by sensation mongers to the effect that the Shamrock had been strained in her trip across the ocean and that she was leaking. He said that she was not injured in any way and that all reports to the contrary were absolutely without foundation. The story that she was leaking is supposed to have been based on the fact that on two or three occasions the pumps have been set to work clearing out the metal tanks in which she carried her fresh water supply. Most of these large tanks have been removed to the storehouse.

THE SHAMROCK'S JOURNEY.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Yachtsman to-day says:

"Towing the Shamrock seems to have excited considerably more comment than was necessary. The New York Yacht Club showed sporting spirit when it raised no objection. If it had done so, the only construction put upon such a move would have been that the club desired the frail vessel to be strained or disabled rather than meet the Columbia. This is the first time a true machine was sent out to sail for the cup, and it is no secret here that there was risk in such a vessel crossing the Atlantic. It was wise, therefore, to tow her as long as was possible in order to shorten the journey, and any objection to this would only mean that the club wished to place barriers in the way of a machine being sent to race with a machine.

As it is, the two boats cannot be equal as regards construction. If they are, the Herreshoffs have something more to learn."

GENESEE WINS THE CUP.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 24.—The Genesee of Rochester won to-day's international race and the Canada Cup, and to-night American yachtsmen are in possession of the town. The cup was presented to the Chicago Yacht Club at the dance at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's island quarters to-night.

To-day's race completed the victory of centreboard over finkeel craft. The Genesee is a fin keel freak, while the defender, Beaver, is a racy-looking fin keel of pretty design.

The deciding race was over a twenty-one-mile triangle. The wind was light, and favored the challenger. The Beaver led at the start, and was well to windward, but the Genesee slipped through the Beaver's lee, and at the first tack took the weather berth and led. After that the Genesee was never headed. The first leg was to windward. The boats worked it out in short tacks, and after rounding the first buoy both set spinnakers. On the run to the next buoy the Beaver was dropped further astern.

To the finish was close haul, and in a freshening breeze the Beaver picked up somewhat on the flying centreboard craft. The official time:

Boat.	Start. H.M.S.	1st Buoy. H.M.S.	2d Buoy. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.
Genesee	11:15:21	1:05:39	2:35:48	3:32:11
Beaver	11:15:29	1:16:50	2:48:16	3:42:58
Elapsed time:	1st Leg.	2d Leg.	3d Leg.	Total.
Genesee	1:50:39	1:30:09	56:23:00	4:17:11
Beaver	2:01:50	1:31:26	54:42:00	4:27:58

The Esperanza Wins a Race.

Special to the New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—The final in the thirty-footer race for the Stillman Cup was not sailed this morning between the Carolina and Vaquero. This afternoon the fleet sailed over a triangular course twice over for a sweepstakes, with the wind westerly. The start was made at 3:24 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5 51 28	1 27 28
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5 52 13	1 28 13
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5 52 23	1 16 32
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5 53 39	1 29 39
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	5 53 43	1 29 43
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5 53 45	1 28 45
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5 55 40	1 31 40

The Carolina, Pemberton Jones, did not finish.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Farrand & Co. of New York, photographers; capital, $10,000. Directors—William C. Farrand, E. A. McCue, and Joseph Fischer.

Stewart Machine Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—James Stewart, Jr., Charity Stewart, and T. W. Ivers.

William N. Hoag Company of New York, to manufacture cement; capital, $50,000. Directors—John T. Hoag, F. W. Chesebrough, and H. G. Grannis.

Frank E. Bundy Lamp and Sundry Company of Elmira; capital, $25,000. Directors—Frank E. Bundy, John B. Stanchfield, and Joseph W. Bowman.

Luippold Planing Mill of Buffalo, to manufacture sashes, doors, and blinds; capital, $45,000. Directors—C. C. Luippold, C. L. Luippold, and Jacob Luippold.

E. C. Meyer Company of Rochester, to manufacture lumber and cooperage stock; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edward C. Meyer, W. J. Mann, and J. B. Mullan.

Rockland Light and Power Company of Orangetown, Rockland County; capital, $75,000. Directors—William C. Bradley, George L. Chapman, and Robert P. Barry.

Chicago Team Not Even Assessable.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Even the Board of Review has not a very high opinion of the worth of the Chicago baseball team. This was brought out when Alderman Frank Fowler strolled into the office of the board and said: "Why don't you assess the Chicago Baseball Club?" Roy West, the City Attorney, responded: "Huh, they might have been of some value a couple of months ago, but they're not worth anything now—they're not even assessable."

SPORTING GOODS.

HARTFORD TIRES, $1.98.

These are 2d quality, full size, good tires. Hartford, 1st quality, $2.75, fully guaranteed; Kangaroo road or track tires, all sizes, $2; Clipper, $1.50; Akrons, $1.25; Puncture Proof, $1.50; No Name, 90c., 75c., 98c.; special prices to dealers. Big bargains in Cycles. 1,000 select from. All makes slaughtered. **WILLIS,** 10 to 116 NASSAU ST., near Ann. 23 PARK ROW, opp. Post Office.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

The August Sales.

The August sales have given pith and point to our advertising during recent days. You know the goods involved—Furniture, Blankets, China, Household Linens, Sheeting, Pillow Cases, Refrigerators and the like. The record of their progress is cheerful and animating. Past successes inspire present and future effort. Great public appreciation gives us the will and courage to attain larger achievements. The merchandise and the prices plead our case. Come and judge.

Clothing---In Annex.

We hate a lull. Even in mid-Summer the vigor of our Clothing business shows no sign of weakening. The cause is plain. The long arms of our gathering organization reach out and round up the best economies the market affords. Evidence a-plenty.

Men's Sack Suits, made of Oxford Clay weave diagonals, medium weight, just right for autumn wear, lined with fine Italian cloth, superbly tailored, warranted to fit perfectly $9.99

Men's Sack Suits, made of choice black cheviots, fit, trimmings, finish and workmanship equal to custom productions, our price only . . . $12.49

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of soft finished Clay weave diagonals, lined with good mohair, serge, every detail fully warranted, regular and stout sizes, ranging from 34 to 46, our price $7.88

Boys' Three-piece Suits, made of all-wool fast color blue cheviots, silk faced, elegantly trimmed and finished, great value at $5.32

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of all-wool cheviots, new effects in checks and plaids; trousers made with double seat and knees, sizes 8 to 15 years, our price $2.99

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of blue serge, medium weight, collar and shield trimmed with eleven rows of silk soutache braid in black, red or white, sizes 3 to 10 years, our price $3.44

Men's Underwear.

Men's fine ribbed French lisle thread Shirts and Drawers. Shirts are finished with satin front and pearl buttons, Drawers have double reinforced gussets, patent extention straps and suspender tapes, also pearl buttons, worth $1.00; our price 49c.

Men's Shirts.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made in our own workrooms, of Utica Nonpareil Muslin, three-ply solid linen bosoms, all hand worked button and eyelet holes, fit and workmanship equal to custom made, sold elsew

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TWELVE PAGES.

MR. R. P. PORTER'S "WARNING."

In the interview published in our London dispatches yesterday Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER intimates a "warning" to our people in regard to two matters. One is the probable exaggeration of our hopes of foreign trade; the other is the "resurrecting of the silver question."

As to the first, there is doubtless a certain basis for the note of caution, but equally without doubt the note of caution will be of little avail. No one who stops to reflect will suppose that any foreign country will buy goods of us, of any kind, if they can be had of the same quality and at the same price and on equally desirable terms at home. It is not really news to business men that we can get only the orders that cannot be more advantageously placed elsewhere, and especially in the lands from which the orders come. Why should we? We do not give trade to other countries from any motive but the hope of profit. In commerce, as in tennis, "love" counts for nothing.

The question of real importance is, Why can we supply certain goods at present more cheaply than they can be had in England or Germany or Russia? and another question like unto this is, How long are we likely to be able to supply these and other goods? Certainly the general prosperity of our customers counts for much, and the greater readiness of our manufacturers to extend their plants explains our ability to respond to the increased demand created by this prosperity. Mr. PORTER intimates that when prosperity gives way to depression, as it is sure to in the curiously regular cycles of production and consumption, we shall lose the markets we are now enjoying, and perhaps be saddled with too extensive and too expensive plants. The intimation is reasonable. But it must be remembered that the readiness of our business men to extend their enterprises is not new. It is not due merely to recent increased demands from abroad. It is due largely to two causes. One is the steady and constant development of invention in this country, which compels frequent changes and makes their cost a part of the calculation of every great enterprise. The other is the greater advance, in the processes of organization which has taken place in the United States. Our manufacturers are accustomed to planning for growth and change; they are indeed forced to plan for them. When the reversal of the current from expansion to depression comes, it will check their energies, and may cause the more venturesome some distress; but they will not, as a body, be unprepared for it.

We think that it is mainly to these two causes—greater inventiveness and better organization—acting on the great natural resources of the country, that we owe our present ability to enter the world's markets. And it is a fair inference that these forces will continue to act in our favor for a long time to come. Despite the fluctuations that must be expected, we look for a general widening of the commerce of the United States.

The other point as to which Mr. PORTER tells us that "it would be wise to put our house in order," is the chance of "resurrecting the silver question." If that be done, he looks for trouble, as he well may. It will not, probably, come from the influence on public opinion abroad, for we are not now dependent on foreign capital, as we were even three years ago. It will come from the shock to public confidence at home, which will check precisely that daring and energetic spirit that now pushes us in every direction. But we wish that Mr. PORTER had been willing to point out how that risk can be avoided. He speaks as if it lay in Mr. BRYAN'S efforts. "If he succeeds, says Mr. PORTER, "it will cast a shadow across the sunshine of our prosperity." But Mr. BRYAN cannot succeed if the party in power chooses to put the question out of politics, and the party will do that if the Administration insists that it shall be done. If a law be passed at the coming session of Congress declaring that every obligation of the United States is payable in gold, unless otherwise specifically provided, and setting aside a sufficient gold reserve on which no Secretary can encroach for any purpose but gold redemption of obligations due, Mr. BRYAN'S "silver question" will not and can not be "resurrected." We are not surprised that Mr. PORTER finds people abroad unable to believe that this question may be an issue in the next campaign. It is absurd and monstrous that it should be possible. But so long as the payment of our obligations in gold or silver depends on the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, such a result is always possible. Mr. MCKINLEY could make it impossible if he chose.

AN UGLY CASE.

The President would do well to look carefuly into the case of one CHARLES J. ALLISON, reported to be his nephew and a recent emigrant from Ohio to Birmingham, Ala.

It seems that ALLISON was the McKinley representative in Alabama in the campaign for the nomination in 1896, and was helpful in getting one DAVID D. SHELBY, now United States Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, sent as delegate at large to the convention. Judge SHELBY is now alleged to have dismissed the Clerk of his court, a faithful official of twenty years' standing, in order to give the place to ALLISON.

Of course, this is the kind of thing that is going on most of the time in politics. It is not to be supposed that Mr. MCKINLEY knows of it in detail, any more than he knew of the dirty bargains made for him in Louisiana, by which men of vile character got important appointments. But these bargains, by whomever made, were made for him; they were carried out; neither in the Senate nor in the Treasury Department nor in the White House was any one found honest and manly enough to defeat them. This Alabama case is simpler. It can be more readily stopped. It ought to be stopped immediately. It involves a quasi-judicial officer, a grave wrong to a blameless man, a violation of public decency, and, if the beneficiary be the President's nephew, it involves Mr. MCKINLEY'S personal honor, of which, for his own sake and that of the country, he cannot be too careful.

THE LAWYERS AND THE CHARTER.

We wish the reasoning by which the lawyers reach the welcome conclusion that the Ramapo Water Company contract is unauthorized and of no effect were a good deal more convincing. While the lay mind may not presume to predict what may be the opinion of the courts upon questions arising in the attempt to operate so ill-adjusted a piece of machinery as the New York charter, even the layman may be a fair judge of the solidity or the tenuity of legal reasoning and construction. And when corrupt jobs of great weight and moment impend, the lay citizen is not content with any opinion based on the assumption that the charter makers could not have intended to do what there are good reasons for suspecting that some of their number may have wanted to do without letting their associates know what it was.

That ugly Section 471 is not disposed of by Judge DILLON and Mr. SHAW with such certainty as to inspire confidence that the courts would agree with them. Mr. DE WITT, himself a member of the Charter Commission, tells the newspapers that he has no definite recollection about this section, but it is his impression that it was incorporated from the Consolidation act. We should be under obligations to Mr. DE WITT if he would point out in the Consolidation act this section or anything so nearly resembling it as to create the presumption that it served as the basis of Section 471. Judge DILLON and Mr. SHAW agree in regarding this section not as a grant of power, but as a restriction or limitation of power. "It shall not be lawful," so runs the section in question, "for the Commissioner of Water Supply to enter into any contract whatever with any person or corporation engaged in the business of supplying or selling water for private or public use and consumption, unless, preliminary to the execution of the contract, the assent of the Board of Public Improvements, after submission to it of the contract in all its details, shall be given by resolution to the execution of such contract as submitted," &c. This is not in specific terms a grant of power, but it seems to us that it would be extremely dangerous to assume that the courts would hold that power exercised in full conformity to the rule here clearly laid down was unauthorized and the contract executed void. A familiar form of statute writing is to begin the first section with the declaration that it is forbidden to do what it is the sole purpose of the act to authorize, and then to continue "unless in conformity with the provisions of this act." It is recorded that the Selectmen of a New England town placed this legend over a covered highway bridge:

> Five dollars fine this bridge to pass
> Unless you walk your horse or ass.

This is clearly a limitation of privilege. But it is not less clear that the Selectmen did not intend to prohibit travel over that bridge, and that they would never have molested any wayfarer who crossed it observing no other rule than that imbedded in the doggerel.

There is much comfort in Mr. SHAW'S very positive expression of belief that the declaration of Section 471 that no contract concerning the water supply shall be entered into, "save in accordance with the provisions and requirements of this act," makes the Ramapo contract fall under the restrictions of Section 419, which provides for competition and letting to the lowest bidder. The sense of security which this opinion imparts is sensibly diminished, however, by the fact that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has already decided just the other way. Mr. SHAW dauntlessly declares that he thinks he could upset this opinion and sustain his own view "in court anywhere." Nevertheless we advise the Controller not to remit his efforts to beat the job in the board.

Judge DILLON pays a high compliment to the charter and to its makers, of whom he was one, when he declares that the checks provided in that instrument "are all-sufficient to protect the city against the Ramapo scheme," and to baffle the attempt of the Water Commissioner and the Board of Public Improvements, neither of them elected by the people, to overturn the established policy of the city to own and control its water system, and this in defiance of the express provisions of the charter. If it were clearly established that Section 471 is an honest section, honest in its origin and intent, this view would be more readily accepted. But that remarkable section stands by itself, it appears to be at war with other provisions of the charter, and to have been drawn with the careful purpose to confer extraordinary powers, or at least to prescribe rules for the exercise of such powers. If that section was corruptly smuggled into the charter in the interest of the Ramapo job, it is useless to reason about it as if it were a homogeneous part of the instrument, adjusted to its other parts with fine harmony and a high purpose to make the whole conduce to good government.

It is, therefore, not an altogether satisfactory assurance that Judge DILLON gives us when he asserts that Section 471 is to be construed as providing that the contract which the Water Commissioner may execute with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements may not be one of his own devising, but must have been authorized by the proper officers as provided in other sections of the charter. The proverbial uncertainty of the law is visibly increased when the New York charter becomes the subject of its reasoning. It is an unsafe reliance against leagued corruption.

The Ramapo job must be killed by the impact of the public indignation upon its corrupt promoters.

"WILL ARRIVE, AS REQUESTED."

That is really an amazing dispatch which Admiral DEWEY has just sent to the Acting Mayor, and it must be more or less vaguely felt to be so by everybody who has read it. "Will arrive on Thursday, Sept. 28, as requested—DEWEY."

What a small world this is getting to be! Here is a sailor-man, the most conspicuous and distinguished now alive, with a stretch of 3,000 miles of blank and weary and more than possibly tumultuous brine between him and his home, "making a date" with his hosts and welcomers that are to be precisely as if no ocean rolled between. The Admiral answers precisely as who should say that on a certain date he would take the limited from Chicago, and as one who is equally certain of arriving on "schedule time."

Miracles cease to be miraculous when they become habitual. Otherwise we all should stare and gasp at such a defiance of what used to be called the perils of the sea. There is no reservation, no "D. V.," in the Admiral's dispatch. It does not occur to him that anything may "slip up." He just makes an appointment for a reception across the wild Atlantic as if he were making it at home in the next street. The thing is not the less, but the more, wonderful because we are habituated to it.

"Punctuality is the politeness of Princes." It is also the politeness of home-coming heroes. A lifelong experience of the perils of the sea to the contrary notwithstanding, the Admiral makes his appointment with cheerful confidence. And doubtless he will keep it. Of course, the Olympia is not a "liner" in quest of a record. She is just a homely bluff-bowed and bluff-sterned brute of a modern man-of-war of which it takes an expert to tell one end from the other till she begins to move. But she will get here all the same. Who of those watchers that sailed down the bay a year ago to meet the home-coming squadron of SAMPSON will ever forget his sensation when the lead-colored, battering sea monsters were made out steaming in from Sandy Hook a little ahead of time? A civilian and landsman who was a guest on board the flagship of the White Squadron, the beginning of our new navy, tells how the navigator apprised him, at dinner in the wardroom, that if he came on deck at three bells in the morning watch he would see Cadiz Light. The landsman had himself duly called, and had hardly gained the bridge and rubbed the sleepiness out of his eyes before the navigator exclaimed: "There it is now!" and there, sure enough, it was. Not having a liner in charge, the Admiral has doubtless allowed himself a safe margin, and the engineers of the Olympia are instructed to keep her at a certain gait, wind and weather to the contrary notwithstanding. As HORACE and several persons since his time have observed, man is an ingenious animal. And the planet he inhabits is yearly becoming smaller.

THE TRIAL AT RENNES.

The duel between LABORI and MERCIER yesterday in the courtroom at Rennes was too absurdly unequal to be called a duel. On the one side was a very able and a more than very honest, a very chivalrous, lawyer, whom, except perhaps for Mr. CARTER, we should be at a loss to match in the New York bar. On the other was a small and squirming military politician, who had been playing in the dark all manner of tricks which he never imagined would see the light. The affair was too one-sided to be interesting to generous or even to "sportsmanlike" onlookers.

But what a daylight it is that is suddenly let in upon these "secret, dark, and midnight" intrigues of the military politicians of France! These small plotters find themselves suddenly exposed to such a "fierce light" of publicity as could never in the world, before the telegraph brought us all into instant communication, have possibly been undergone by small plotters before. Even Col. JOUAUST and his colleagues appear to have come to some realizing sense that the blaze of publicity is beating upon them, that the course of conduct which would commend them to the trades unionists of the French Army may expose them to the odium and derision of the great mass of their own countrymen and to the odium and derision of mankind at large.

This is really the novelty of the whole business. The whole world is looking on. "Securus orbis judicabit." That is the consciousness that every witness, that every Judge, that every lawyer must have weighing upon him all the time. It is a consciousness intolerable to men conscious of guilt, even of men who in blind and hasty pursuance of a class or professional standard of behavior have hitherto neglected to ask themselves how their actions would appear to an impartial world. And when they find themselves confronted with this wider audience, what wonder that they should find themselves helpless and almost speechless. The kind of talk that will go down at mess dinners simply will not do at all when it is thus confronted.

And it is wonderful to see how the public opinion of mankind operates upon the domestic affairs of one particular nation. We quoted the other day some remarks from one of the ablest and most dignified journals in the world, the Journal des Débats, protesting against the tone of the foreign press about the Dreyfus case. The protest really amounted to this, that the newspaper in question found the calm and cold-blooded scrutiny of mankind intolerable.

No wonder that a patriotic Frenchman should feel thus. More wonder that a patriotic Frenchman who felt thus and who was also a circumspect human being should allow himself to express, or even to betray, the irritation which he cannot help feeling.

"Securus orbis judicabit." The courtroom at Rennes is just now the focus of the interest of the civilized world. And that is a very good thing. Our esteemed and illustrated contemporary Harper's Weekly devotes its front page this week, and quite rightly, to Capt. DREYFUS as the most interesting and "actual" personage there is, as "the man of the moment." That is good editorial judgment. He is. The ultimate moral of the business is that the whole world is growing smaller and better acquainted; that it is not enough, either in persecuting a staff officer or in persecuting Boers, to satisfy one profession in one country, or even to satisfy one country; that the whole world is looking on at everything large and conspicuous or characteristic that happens in any country; that it is necessary in all great affairs to gain "the approval of time and of the world."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If Sir THOMAS LIPTON does not become a favorite with the public in this country it will not be for the want of ability to say pretty things. He is now quoted as saying that he believes that the Shamrock will be as safe in the hands of the Americans as she would be in his own. To the fair spirit of our people he does no more than justice when he speaks thus. It would be inconceivable that the American people as a body should feel anything but the keenest regret if any accident should happen to the fine yacht which has successfully crossed the western ocean in the search after the America's Cup. But Sir THOMAS spoke in reference to the report that his yacht had been injured in a collision with a steamboat. The truth, it appears, is that not one but several boats on Sunday came near to striking the delicate sides of the challenger in their eagerness to let the passengers get a good look at the vessel. These narrow escapes from accident were not due to any inability on the part of the steamer Captains to handle their craft, but solely to their intentness on the accomplishment of their purpose in spite of all obstacles. And it is precisely this same determination that causes so many of them to crowd the yachts when they are in the act of racing. To the determination to secure the best possible position for seeing what is going on may be added a plentiful ignorance of the conditions surrounding the racing of yachts. The average steamboat Captain, and nearly all of them are average, does not know anything at all about the delicacies of the art of sailing racing yachts, and it is hard—indeed almost impossible—to make him understand that he is doing any harm when he approaches close to the yachts on the lee side. For this reason it is to be hoped that every precaution will be taken in the forthcoming matches to secure a clear course for the racers.

—It is an ill wind that blows no one good. This has been said so often that it is necessary at once to explain why it is said here again. The occasion of the repetition is the thought that there is an educational aspect to the Dreyfus case which is perhaps not noticed in France. No doubt the French people are learning from their present experience, but perhaps they are not enjoying their advantages. But we are learning much, and are profiting by the opportunity. In the first place we are learning a good deal about the nature of the French people. In the second place we are learning much about the methods of French courts. And in the third place we are learning many French words with which we were not formerly acquainted. It would not be at all astonishing if such words as "dossier" and "bordereau" became so familiar to us as to find their way into our language. Maybe we shall find some good use for them, but we shall probably be able to get along without "conspuez." We really do not need it.

—"Credulity," said Dr. JOHNSON, "is the common failing of inexperienced virtue." What Dr. JOHNSON would have said in the presence of the continued success of the "green-goods game" it is quite impossible to conjecture, but it is certain that the credulity upon which the green-goods men play, while it may be the result of inexperience, is not also a product of virtue. One's faith in the innocence of the rural population is sadly shaken by the vigor with which the pursuit of counterfeit money is carried on by the "hayseed," as he is called by his deceivers. The experience of a secret service officer in a suburban place the other day shows that the green-goods men are still plying their nefarious trade with success in the neighborhood of this city. No amount of publicity seems to have any effect on this business. The avaricious countryman, ready to cheat his fellowman, continues to "come on" in answer to the delusive telegram, and still hopes to get $500 in counterfeits that cannot be detected in exchange for $50 of honest money. There is a very pretty question of morals in this matter. Whether the green-goods man who seeks to swindle the countryman or the countryman who seeks to swindle his neighbors is the worse is not such an easy question to decide. But one thing is certain, and that is that no one can feel much sympathy with the victim of the green-goods man, except when he happens to be a secret service officer in the discharge of his duty.

—That was a singular view of the anti-negro feeling in the South which was made known by a colored minister at Atlantic City on Wednesday. To declare that the negro "must paddle his own canoe" was to do no more than to confess that the years of struggle on the part of the white man to elevate him had been made almost useless by his own refusal to benefit by them. Of course the negro must "paddle his own canoe." So must the Irishman and the Jew and the Chinaman and the Japanese. But no one hears any of these speaking of this common necessity as if it were an exceptional burden. People who do not do their own paddling in this world have to pay others to do it for them, and the price is generally pretty high. The negro, however, has been a part of the "white man's burden" in this land for so long that the white man has come to regard it as a matter of course that he should do much of his colored ward's paddling for him. The speaker at Atlantic City expanded his views by saying that the negro must get money, banks, and railroads, learn how to make powder and guns and how to use them before he can become a power in this country. Now this estimable minister of the Gospel was quite as illogical as it is usual for some of his calling to be. If he had been in the habit of thinking before he spoke, instead of arising in the pulpit and shouting sweeping assertions at his hearers, he would have known that if the negro had money, banks, and railroads, he would be a capitalist, and would steer just as clear as possible of guns and powder. Nothing is so averse to war, especially internal war, as capital. When the negro succeeds in paddling his own canoe to the extent outlined in the reverend gentleman's somewhat incoherent remarks he will not hunger for armed conflict with his fellow-citizens. It may be added by way of conclusion that the eminent preacher at Atlantic City asserted that North, South, and Satan were against the negro, but he neglected to say in what manner this general opposition was manifested.

—People who think that this town is wholly given over to yellow journalism, and who believe that the populace has no appetite for anything but crimes and casualties, are evidently mistaken. Large, fat type and liberal spacing are not always devoted to the celebration of the wicked. The devil does not have all the good head lines. If MACAULAY'S New Zealander had arrived in New York yesterday and had taken a walk in Broadway not far below the Post Office, he would have been attracted by the sight of a large assembly of human beings gazing in breathless absorption on the bulletin board of a newspaper whose sober respectability has withstood the wear of years and the temptations of a light-minded epoch. If he had paused to look at that bulletin board he would have seen that it was led by two staring lines of huge black letters. And in those lines he would have read this startling and timely intelligence: "Discovery of the Agora at Corinth!! Prof. JEBB on Humanism!!!" These are, indeed, the most appalling "scare heads" which have excited this community in recent years.

MRS. APPLEBY'S TREATMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Surely nobody need be surprised at the treatment received by Mrs. Appleby on her visit to Shiloh. From a man who pretends to go up to a tower whenever he is in uncertainty about an enterprise which on the face of it is either madness or theft, to have ten minutes' conversation with God, to receive from Him a direct command that hundreds of thousands of dollars must be contributed for the scheme forthwith, and a promise that God Himself will contribute $20,000 within twenty-four hours—from such a man no atrocity would create surprise in any sane mind. To call him a thief would be libelous; accordingly I do not call him a thief. For the credit of human nature, offenses like his against religion, and morals, and common decency, are so exceedingly rare that no name has been given to them in the criminal law of the United States. A life term in a penitentiary would be perhaps illegal, but surely a life term in a madhouse might be practicable.

By this time it must be getting borne in upon the mind of the Rev. Mr. Appleby that those good people who can even think it possible that such work as is going on at Shiloh might be an utpouring of the Spirit, or a wondrous manifestation of the miracle-working power of God, are precisely the same material out of which such societies as "The Holy Ghost and Us" are sure to be constructed. If there are any passages of Scripture—which I do not believe—which give any foundation for such notions about "the Spirit," and "prayer," and "faith," those passages ought promptly to be expunged as palpably absurd and demoralizing. If, by an impossible hypothesis, it could be proved that they came from God, then the only refuge for the human spirit would be atheism. A ridiculous god, a lying god, a thieving god, a god who sends checks by telegram in aid of a transparent fraud, is precisely what most sane people would call a devil; a poor old devil, who in his latest years has become imbecile. Think of Milton's Satan condescending to such tomfoolery!

You reported last Monday a sermon preached the day before in New York about "Doubt," which the preacher evidently regarded as the direct cause of modern immorality, including "Tammany frauds." He passed judgment also on the late Col. Ingersoll—who seems to be regarded as the champion prophet of "doubt," "skepticism," "unbelief," and the Lord only knows what worse besides. As for him, "Requiescat in pace."

> Wild words wander here and there,
> God's great gift of speech abused
> Makes thy memory confused.
> But let them rave.

The plain fact is that if the Christian religion is to be saved at all, it must be by a large increase not of credulity—call it "faith," or what you will—but by a large increase of doubt.

> There lives more faith in honest doubt,
> Believe me, than in half the creeds.

Meanwhile I venture to believe that Mr. and Mrs. Appleby—for whom I have the deepest sympathy—will hereafter do more of their own thinking than they have ever done in their lives before.

A CLERGYMAN.

East Orange, N. J., Aug. 23, 1899.

AMERICA'S OPINION OF THE BOER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As not only one of that numerous class, "A Constant Reader" of your paper, but also as a Britisher of some years' residence in this city, I would like to ask you why the tenor of your leader, "The Transvaal," in to-day's issue should be so different to those of your former articles on the same subject. It would seem as if you were anxious, before the conflict with the Boers breaks out, (if it should unhappily do so,) to get over on the popular side of this country, which is, seemingly, anti-British; by which I mean that there is little doubt that Boer victories will be events to rejoice over, and English ones will be very nauseous to the American stomach.

When I remember how THE TIMES joined the shrieking yellow press in its clamor for Spanish blood last year, "it is to laugh" at its article in to-day's issue, for assuredly every word in it would have applied equally well to the case of America versus Spain in the Spring of 1898. But then to have a giant's strength was glorious, and equally glorious was it to use it as a giant usually is said to do. Surely Great Britain has been more lenient and generous toward Oom Paul than this country was in 1898, when Spain had given in to almost all America's demands, and was willing to have a friendly settlement by arbitration of the balance. Sauce for the Spanish goose, however, seems to differ from the dressing required by the British ganders.

F. S. M.

New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

The American "Transvaal."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wholly approve of the ethics and the sentiments of the editorial in THE TIMES of to-day on the Transvaal. I so much approve of it I wish you would reprint it with a few verbal alterations, such as substituting Luzon for the Transvaal, Aguinaldo for Oom Paul, United States for Great Britain, and it will read even better and be more to the point in an American newspaper. Just try it and see.

SMITH.

Brooklyn, Aug. 24, 1899.

DECISION ON THE AHEARN ACT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, Sir, on behalf of many taxpayers of this city, to express gladness and delight over the decision rendered by Justice McAdam that the Ahearn act is unconstitutional. From the accurate report in your paper, it plainly appears to every citizen and every taxpayer that the city parasites who have endeavored to take advantage of this act have tried their luck with several Judges of the Supreme Court. Justice Maddox decided that the act is void, but heedless of this respectable decision, the greedy ex-officials sought to sound Justices McAdam and MacLean.

But the Supreme Court, whose independence has always been the pride of the Government, cannot be tampered with by politicians. It has consistently, rightly, and laudably held that the act is void. Apart from the legal reasons given by these learned Judges, it would seem that according to this act the people are hampered in freely prosecuting delinquent or corrupt officials, for probable or suspicious causes. If the city or any investigating committee prompted by a sense of justice, fails to establish any charge against an official, the taxpayers must pay the charged official an exorbitant sum for his counsel and expense incurred in the defense, and for the anxiety he may have sustained. Such law, it seems, is an encroachment upon the free and absolute right of the people to call to an account their chosen and paid servants. In a country where the governing class is independent of the governed, but derives its authority from a monarch, the governed may have no right to call upon the governing to account, but thanks to our valiant forefathers, this is not such a country.

I sincerely hope that after these dissatisfied money seekers will have applied to the Appellate Court, they will find themselves browbeaten by the law and scorned by public opinion.

S. N. TUCKMAN.

New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

Civil Service Examinations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fairness of the White civil service law is now admitted, in so far that applicants for office are supposed to stand upon their merits without the necessary "pull" to secure them the coveted positions. But there is danger that its laudable provisions can be nullified. There have been examinations held recently for positions in the Controller's office to fill vacancies caused by the cancellation of what is known as "temporary appointments," and it is a matter of common report that two days before the examinations were held copies of the special questions to be answered at the examination were in the hands of some of the men who were displaced as temporary appointees, but who were desired for the permanent appointments. Now, if this is a fact, what is the use of a competitive examination if the special papers for testing the qualifications are given out surreptitiously by some one in the particular department specified to enable some favorite to succeed in the examination? If President Knox and Secretary Phillips desire to keep the Civil Service Department above reproach they should insist that no one should be intrusted with the "special paper" in any departmental examination unless he be thoroughly reliable.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

"The Shamrock Motto."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correct rendering of the "Shamrock motto" is "God Speed Thee, West," and not "God Save Ireland." If you wish to publish this, the only true translation of the Gaelic inscription referred to, you may do so on the authority of the subscriber, who has studied and spoken his native Irish language for a period closing on the half century.

PATRICK FINN.

Stamford, Conn, Aug. 24, 1899.

Keeping the Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very sorry to read in your special from Washington, in your issue for Aug. 20, the report that the West is bent on keeping the Philippines, because our commerce requires them, with not one question raised as to the right and honor involved. What is this but the highwayman's view, or the burglar's, whose only hesitation about entering your house is as to whether there are dollars enough in it? Every hour we hold those islands beyond the time needed to help them to orderly self-government we are footpads on the highway of the nations, without one claim to the islands beyond the wretched one of might and conquest, seeing that what Spain had no right to she could not convey. What has happened to turn the "patriots" of eighteen months ago into "rebels" against a power to which they never acknowledged allegiance? And how could Senator Frye say the other day, as reported, "I pity the citizen who cannot stand behind his country right or wrong!" It is a demoralizing and infamous doctrine. Rather let us say, We will love our country right or wrong, and when she is in the wrong that love shall stir us to move heaven and earth to set her right. But sustain her in the wrong, or keep her flag flying where it has been by wrong or error raised? Never!

> "I could not love thee, dear, so much,
> Loved I not honor more."

H. D. CATLIN.

Eastport, Me., Aug. 22, 1899.

NUGGETS.

All Her Fault.

Our Titled Families.

"Does that man from America belong to the aristocracy?" inquired the Earl.

"Well," answered the Duke, reflectively, "I have heard it asserted that some members of his family were coal barons."—Washington Star.

"You live too high," said the doctor, after the patient had told how he felt.

"That's what I've been claiming right along," the sufferer replied, "but my wife insists on sticking to the tenth floor so as to be away from the noise and the flies."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Their Discontent.

"Hoot!" cried the owl, ever and anon.
The fowls of the air and the beasts of the field stirred uneasily in their sleep and muttered maledictions.
"Why are they so angry?" asked the owlet, at last.
"They are envious, my child," replied the owl, "of my Scottish dialect. Hoot! Hoot!"—Detroit Journal.

Explained.

Guest—You charge more for a porterhouse steak than you used to do. Why is it?
Proprietor of Restaurant—I have to pay more for it. The price of beef has gone up.
Guest—The steak is smaller than it used to be, too.
Proprietor of Restaurant—That, of course, is on account of the scarcity of beef.—Chicago Tribune.

OTHER PEOPLE'S TROUBLES.

From The Washington Star.

Ef I was you, though trouble came,
I'd smile an' say I didn't care;
In your place, ef my hopes went lame,
I'd be content with sun an' air,
An' birds, an' flowers, an' all sech things—
An' never go to actin' blue.
I'd have the joy contentment brings,
Though trouble came, ef I was you.

Ef you was me, there'd be some call
Fur givin' up an' gettin' glum.
Advice ain't no account at all
Fur my afflictions when they come.
Be thankful you have not been bound
To sech hard luck as I must see.
You talk about your grief profound—
There'd be some call, ef you was me.

LETTER THROWN TO QUEEN

German Approached Victoria as She Was Driving at Balmoral.

ALARM AMONG ATTENDANTS

But the Letter Thrower's Motive Was an Innocent One and He Was Released by Her Majesty's Desire.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—In spite of the elaborate precautions taken to guard Queen Victoria when she is abroad, none worth mentioning are taken when she is at home, and this is particularly the case when the Queen is at Windsor, Osborne, or Balmoral.

Her Majesty drives in the park at Windsor in a donkey carriage with one lady in waiting and a gillie. At Osborne and Balmoral she uses a carriage with coachman, footman, and two gillies. The latter are huge Scots, and sit behind.

This is apropos of a fright the Queen received when returning from her drive in the Isle of Wight yesterday. As her carriage approached the gates of Osborne House a well-dressed man approached and threw a letter into the carriage.

The Queen showed less fear than her companions. The gillies, coachman, and footman seemed to lose their heads. For all they knew an explosion might occur, but actually nothing happened. The coachman was ordered to drive on, and did so, and the occurrence was afterward reported to Chief Fraser of the Queen's police. Wherever she goes he goes, and he is her most devoted servant. But the Queen might meet with any sort of accident, and Mr. Fraser know nothing about it until too late. The Chief of Police found the man who threw the letter without trouble, as he lived in a house close to the entrance of the park. He is a German who lost a civil case, and desired to appeal to the Queen for another hearing. He was frightened when he was told that punishment could be meted to him.

In a case of this kind, however, the Queen possesses the utmost good nature, and as soon as she learned the contents of the letter she expressed the desire that nothing be done to inconvenience the letter thrower. Had he done anything of the kind in London, and been seen doing it, subsequent proceedings would have interested him no more. Many Englishmen would like to cry, "God save the King," but they will neither allow others to shorten her Majesty's life nor themselves express a wish for its end.

EARL OF STRAFFORD'S WILL.

Leaves £1,000 to His Widow—Most of the Estate, Worth £27,486, to Go to His Daughters.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The will of the Earl of Strafford, who married Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate of New York, and who was instantly killed May 16 last at Potter's Bar by the Cambridge express, directs that he be buried in the grave of his first wife. He bequeaths to his widow £1,000, and to his sister, Lady Susan Byng, papers of historic value relating to the family, and divides his jewelry and plate equally between his two daughters.

A gold chain formerly belonging to Count Danneskiold Samsoe, an ancestor of Lord Strafford's first wife, and a gold watch are left to the heir of the Samsoe family. The will also directs that the swords, orders, and other articles presented by royalties remain as heirlooms. The residue of the estate is held in trust for Lord Strafford's daughters, equally. The estate is valued at £27,486.

Canadian Constitutional Dispute.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The constitutional dispute over the Canadian Senate's rejection of the Government's Redistribution bill, which was submitted by Charles Russell, English Solicitor to the Dominion, to eminent English counsel, has been decided against the Senate. The opinion, which was published to-day, says the Canadian Parliament is competent to legislate, as proposed, independently of decennial readjustment. The opinion is signed by Robert Cecil and Messrs. Blake, Hildane, Asquith, and Carson, members of Parliament.

The East African Famine.

MOMBASA, East Coast of Africa, Aug. 24.—The ravages caused here by famine and smallpox have become so appalling that it has been decided to appeal to the Lord Mayor of London, Sir John V. Moore, to open the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the stricken British subjects in East Africa.

Bomb Damages Prelate's Villa.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Rome reports the throwing of a dynamite bomb into the villa of the Archbishop of Gallipoli, in Lecce, seriously damaging the walls of the building. The motive for the outrage is believed to have been political.

Distress Follows Storms in Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 24.—Although the tremendous storms that have been raging for a fortnight throughout Chile continue, there has been some abatement. Advices from various points indicate widespread distress and misery. Valparaiso and other cities have suffered severely.

COTTON MILLS COMBINATION.

Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. Acknowledge that Negotiations Are in Progress in Fall River.

At the office of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., 27 Pine Street, yesterday, it was stated that it was a fact that that concern had offered to purchase all the print cloth and cotton bale mills of Fall River, as had been reported from Boston.

"Our offer," said one of the firm, "was for the entire 2,235,312 spindles of the various mills, and though I am not at liberty to give the figures, I will say that they are in excess of $20,000,000.

"We represent both American and English capital, and we have strong hopes that our offer will be accepted. As for the readiness of capital to invest, I may say that in this country alone we have been offered more than four times the amount necessary.

"The idea of the purchase is for the purpose of consolidation. That will mean a considerable reduction in the working expenses. As for the effect on prices, I think the consolidation, if it comes about, will be rather to lower than to increase them.

"We put through the Fall River, Taunton, and New Bedford woolen mills deal, and that is one reason why we have been asked to negotiate the present deal. All told there will be about thirty mills combined if the project be successful."

A Wall Street bulletin said yesterday:

A gentleman interested in the consolidation of the coarse and fine cotton cloth manufacturers of the United States, in discussing the position of these negotiations, says:

"Public statements regarding the progress of the consolidation of the cotton mills are not altogether true. It may be said that the whole matter is in a formative stage. There is certainly a desire on the part of the manufacturers to have such a consolidation effected. As this industry is practically altogether in the hands of New Englanders, who are notably conservative in any new departure, progress must be necessarily slow. Still, the success of the consolidation of the American Woolen Company has gone a long way toward bringing the matter to a head. One of the chief obstacles in the way of bringing about a satisfactory arrangement has been the indicated impression that one of the syndicates which has proposed effecting it also proposed to so centralize the business that the local managements would be practically wiped out and the entire business handled by one head. The satisfactory experience of the American Woolen Company in restraining, so far as possible, the individual management of the various plants whereby the earnings have been increased, and considerably more than enough earned to pay the dividends on the preferred, has practically decided the cotton goods people to adopt the same plan. It is likely that the negotiations will be carried on for some time, unless the conservative mill owners of New England have been satisfied that there will be employment for the men who built up the business."

MORE TROOPS FOR AFRICA

Contradictory Reports About the Transvaal Situation.

SALISBURY VISITS THE QUEEN

Alarm at the Immense Quantity of Munitions of War the Boers Have Imported in Recent Years.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Transvaal crisis continues to hold its own as a topic of the first importance. The most contradictory reports are published.

One thing is, however, certain. Troops continue going to the Cape every week. Another strong detachment of warrant and non-commissioned officers and army medical corps men sailed yesterday for South Africa.

The Marquis of Salisbury spent the afternoon and evening with Queen Victoria. It is believed the grave situation of affairs in the Transvaal was partly responsible for the Premier's visit to Her Majesty.

The Cape Town correspondent of to-day's Daily Mail says:

"Despite the virtual blockade of war material in Delagoa Bay, the Cape Government is allowing enormous consignments of munitions of war to go to Bloemfontein. In the course of the present month over 2,000,000 cartridges have been sent, and 500 rifles were dispatched last night from Port Elizabeth to Bloemfontein.

"In addition to this, the Cape Ministry, while absolutely declining to arm the volunteers of the colony, continues to afford other facilities to the Orange Free State to arm its burghers just across the water, freely granting the use of the colonial railways for the distribution of cartridges from the Bloemfontein Arsenal to the border towns.

"The patience of the people is becoming exhausted, and, unless the Imperial Government acts quickly and decisively, the gravest damage may ensue to British prestige."

A special magazine has been constructed in the steamer Umvoti, which leaves the Thames to-day for Natal, for the conveyance of ammunition and stores. The consignment includes a million rounds of machine gun cartridges, a thousand saddle trees, and a hundred tons of general military stores.

The British steamer Arundel Castle sailed from Southampton yesterday for Cape Town with 30 officers and 770 men of various regiments. The Manchester regiment, numbering 1,000 men, has sailed for Cape Town from Gibraltar.

The men belonging to the British first-class reserve, residing at Durban, Natal, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin their regiments.

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Boers are so incensed against Portugal stopping the ammunition now in Delagoa Bay because, I understand, the cartridges they have in hand are not suitable to the Mausers that are now being distributed."

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"Mr. Shelley, the local representative of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., the London druggists, was arrested near Johannesburg fort. The police subjected him to many insults, but soon liberated him in the absence of any specific charge."

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 24.—The Delagoa Bay incident, coupled with the recent transit of a large amount of ammunition, has directed the attention of the British officials to the immense accumulation of munitions of war in the South African Republic, especially in the Transvaal.

The Outlanders being debarred from carrying arms, the supply of weapons, as shown in Lourenzo Marquez (Delagoa Bay) returns for three years, is greatly in excess of the Burghers' requirements, and consequently there is a growing feeling among the British communities in Souht Africa that no settlement of the existing crisis will insure lasting peace unless it includes a provision for the reduction of armaments.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS' ATTITUDE.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 24.—The Barberton News claims to have information regarding the intention of France and Germany as to the question of interference with a view to participating in the proposed inquiry. It says the Transvaal Government entertained the demands regarding the dynamite contracts with the hope of making it an international question.

According to this authority, when the Volksraad's commission reported against the cancellation of the contracts the French and German Consuls communicated with Paris and Berlin in order to ascertain if their Governments would support the request of their subjects and would take steps to secure official representation on the commission of inquiry. No replies were vouchsafed, which was regarded as equivalent to refusal, and the hoped for countenance of the French and German Governments is thus withheld.

The Transvaal Government, it is asserted by The Barberton News, desires an opportunity to climb down without offending the amour propre of the Burghers, but if no opportunity is afforded then war will not be shirked.

LETTER FROM GEN. JOUBERT.

Says the Transvaal Has No Fear of the Result of Arbitration, but Chamberlain Wants War.

George W. Van Siclen of 141 Broadway has just received a letter from Gen. P. J. Joubert, Commander in Chief of the army of the South African Republic, of which the following is a translation:

My Dear and Most Respected Sir and Friend:

Your highly esteemed letter of June 12 is at hand. I am very glad to learn from it that a person can still be found—and that, too, in the United States, the greatest Republic of America—who thinks that the Transvaal may perhaps be in the right; for as any one reads the newspapers he must come to the conclusion that the world is now entirely filled with English truth concerning the so-called Transvaal tyranny and the grievances of the Outlanders, so that one must get the opinion that hardly any person in this world can be found who would feel inclined to speak a good word for the bad Transvaal Boer, and also that the Transvaal Boer and his Government must be considered to be as bad and guilty in the eyes of Almighty God as they are in the eyes of the great Chamberlain and of Rider Haggard, the famous Englishman, according to which the Transvaal must cease to be not only an independent Government, but also a land inhabited by human beings.

Now, I will not insist that the Transvaal Government is infallible and perfect, but as compared with England of olden times, and even with England of the present day, we have no reason to feel ashamed. It is said that England in her beginning was nothing more than a nest of robbers and a meeting place for all scoundrels. Now, if it is true that England has conquered Canada and Ireland in the manner described by the French author, Elias Regnault, and Mr. E. van der Maarten, issued at Amsterdam by Hendrick Freylink, 1843,] then are we always able voluntarily to stand the test of comparison, and we never would entertain the least fear in submitting all our disputes with England to arbitration before any foreign court of justice or body of arbitrators.

But this England never will do, nor dare to do. The plan of Chamberlain is not to come to an understanding or to a settlement of any dispute with us. It is impossible to dispel from the mind of the Boer the idea that he, Chamberlain, has been deeply involved with Rhodes in the raid and ravages of Jameson upon the republic in 1896, and that it is this failure that even at this moment lies in his throat, a lump so hard that he is unable to swallow it, and this he uses as a false pretense to declare war against us for the so-called grievances of the Outlanders in regard to the right of vote, in order that he may annihilate our small people and annex our country, if God will permit him to do so.

You speak of arbitration, but Mr. Haggard says that arms must arbitrate, and Chamberlain refuses arbitration because he knows very well that he never can gain thereby.

It is my ardent wish that there should be an opportunity for your country, or any European country, to act as arbitrator between us. How worthy of the grace of the great God of heaven would such a country make herself.

I again thank you most sincerely, and close this letter as your true servant and friend, P. J. JOUBERT.

Pretoria, July 18, 1899.

Incited Revolt Against British.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Buluwayo says that a Dutchman named Petrus Vilgoen was charged there to-day before a local Magistrate, upon a warrant signed by the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, with inciting the natives of Bechuanaland to rebel against the British authorities. Vilgoen was remanded.

German Outlanders Volunteer.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 24.—At a meeting here of 200 Germans a committee was appointed to express to the Government the willingness of the Germans to volunteer for service in case of war, but requesting that they be enrolled in a separate corps on account of the hardships endured by the Germans in the Magato campaign.

GERMAN CABINET TO REMAIN.

The Emperor Refuses to Accept Its Resignation—Dr. von Miquel's Position Still Strong.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—It is learned from authoritative sources that Emperor William has refused to accept the Cabinet's resignation. Later, however, a partial reorganization of the Ministry will be made. The position of Dr. von Miquel, the Vice President of the Council of Ministers, and Prussian Minister of Finance, is as strong as ever, and this shows the improbability of a dissolution.

The Emperor, despite the recent events, which greatly affect his estimation of the Conservative members of the Cabinet, is unwilling to have a complete rupture with the Conservatives. The political alliance which the Freisinnige leaders and press offer to him seems to be unacceptable.

Another session of the Prussian Crown Council was held to-day, at which the wish of Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, for a dissolution was discussed. It is regarded as doubtful whether Prince Hohenlohe will make this matter a Cabinet question.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Owing to the conflict of authority between the State and National quarantine authorities at San Francisco, Secretary Gage, after consultation with Surgeon General Wyman to-day, telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at that port to employ a sufficient number of men to enforce the Federal quarantine regulations.

The Marine Hospital Service is laboring earnestly to keep infectious diseases out of the country, and at San Francisco is directing its efforts especially against the bubonic plague, the introduction of which is feared from the Orient. The local quarantine authorities at San Francisco have, it is stated, disregarded the National quarantine regulations, which the Federal authorities believe it is absolutely necessary to enforce.

The Federal quarantine is supported by the Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies of San Francisco. Secretary Gage believes that the National authority in regard to quarantine matters is paramount, and by his directions to the Collector at San Francisco the Federal regulations will be enforced against the local authorities.

OPORTO SCHOOLS CLOSED.

OPORTO, Aug. 24.—Owng to the prevalence of the bubonic plague in Oporto, the Prefect of Police has issued an order closing the public schools.

Dr. Heppenez is now on his way here with 2,000 vials of anti-plague serum. He is coming at the request of Princess Eugenie of Oldenburg, President of the Russian Society for Combating the Plague.

LISBON, Aug. 24.—It now appears that the workmen who had recently arrived from Oporto and were supposed to be victims of the bubonic plague are suffering from other disorders.

In an official statement which makes an announcement regarding the condition of the workmen, it is also asserted that, with the exception of Oporto, the entire country is healthy.

THE PLAGUE AT NIU-CHANG.

TIEN-TSIN, China, Aug. 24.—The bubonic plague has appeared at Niu-Chwang. The outbreak is not regarded as serious, but it is feared the disease will spread to Tien-Tsin and other places in North China.

Niu-Chwang is a town and treaty port of the Chinese Empire, Province of Leao-Tong, on the navigable river Liaou, near the Gulf of Pe-che-lee, thirty-five miles south-southwest of Mookden. It has an increasing trade, and exports grains, beans, bean cake, ginseng, deer horns, licorice, and provisions. It has a population of over 60,000.

No Plague at Naples.

Oelrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, have received from their agent at Naples the following cable dispatch: "Press dispatches false. We know of no plague at Naples. We have made careful inquiry, and give you full authority to contradict the report. The American Consul and Medical Inspector at Naples have cabled same answer to inquiries received."

Twenty Plague Cases in Astrakhan.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The North German Gazette asserts that there are twenty cases of bubonic plague in Astrakhan, capital of the Russian Governament of that name.

THE PERUVIAN REVOLT.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 24.—The Peruvian cruiser Lima arrived at Callao to-day bringing twenty-one prisoners taken in the recent engagement between the Government troops and the insurgents in the Southern districts.

It is reported that the Government forces have defeated the insurgents in the central provinces.

It is now hoped that quiet and order will be speedily restored, as the people at large are not in sympathy with the revolutionary movement.

ALLEGED FORGERS REARRESTED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—George Saunders, or Stevenson, and Alice A. Jones of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who were arrested on board the Cunard Line steamer Campania, on her arrival at Liverpool last Saturday, charged with an alleged forgery in the United States, were discharged from custody when arraigned in a Liverpool Police Court this morning. No evidence was produced as to the guilt of the prisoners and no instructions were received from Washington as to the disposal of the case.

After their discharge in the police court, however, the man and woman were rearrested and brought to this city, to await the action of the Bow Street Police Court on the arrival of extradition papers from the United States

When the prisoners were arraigned before a Liverpool Magistrate on the day of their arrest, it was said that the woman's husband was connected with a mining business. She asserted her innocence.

Jokai to Marry an Actress.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Hungarian novelist, Maurus Jokai, now in his seventy-fifth year, is about to marry, according to the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail, the Hungarian actress Arabella Nagy, a girl of eighteen.

Railway Disaster in Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 24.—A great railway accident occurred here to-day. An entire passenger train fell into the River Mapocha, which runs through the city, and many lives were lost.

Sultan to Suppress Riff Piracies.

TANGIER, Aug. 24.—The Sultan of Morocco has notified the powers that he is destroying the native boats on the Riff coast, and is establishing a gunboat service, in order to protect foreign shipping from piracy.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

In accordance with the orders issued by Fire Chief Croker several weeks ago, the various engine and truck companies in Brooklyn and Long Island City have been changing their names and numbers, with the result that the consolidated department has done away with the conflicting numbers heretofore existing. The Brooklyn Department formerly had over the doors of its firehouses the name Brooklyn Fire Department, and the same was true of Long Island City.

In Brooklyn the numbers correspond with those in New York, so that in the issuance of orders from headquarters some confusion resulted. To do away with this the entire department is now known as the New York Fire Department, and the engine companies in Brooklyn and Long Island City have had 100 added to their numbers, and the truck companies have had fifty added.

The water tower companies, which have maintained a separate organization, have all been merged into the engine companies. The entire change in name and nomenclature will be completed by Oct. 1.

EXTRA CONGRESS SESSION

It May Be Necessary to Provide Funds to Continue the War.

APPROPRIATION IS TOO SMALL

Army Expenses Are $17,000,000 a Month, and the Provision for the Year Is Only $80,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It took some time to-day to ascertain at the War Department that about everybody in that department was quite ignorant and apparently indifferent about the rate of expenditures by that department and the prospect that the $80,000,000 appropriated last year seems likely to be exhausted before the middle of November.

One officer of experience who expressed astonishment when his attention was directed to the figures, as shown by the daily statement of the condition of the Treasury, said at once that unless the Secretary of War was prepared to authorize expenditures not sanctioned by Congress, and he could get the Secretary of the Treasury to overpay the War Department credit, it will be necessary to call Congress together earlier than December, in order to provide the War Department with money with which to pay troops, buy provisions, and run transports.

There is no question anywhere about the prospect as indicated by the reported expenditures for two months of the fiscal year. Of the $80,000,000 authorized to be spent in twelve months, more than $32,000,000 has been spent up to, but not including, Aug. 24. The rate per month, therefore, promises to be $17,000,000.

Should this expenditure be maintained for five months, the War Department would be out of credit at the Treasury on Dec. 1, and would be nearly $10,000,000 in debt besides.

Another fact has been pointed out by a statistician of the Treasury.

"Your calculations," he said, "are based upon the rate of expenditures for an army of less than 80,000 men. The ten new regiments of volunteers are now a charge against the Treasury, and have been paid for a month. The ten regiments yet to be raised will become a charge in about a month. Then there will be somewhere like 93,000 troops to be fed and clothed and paid. The expenses attending their payment will increase the monthly and monthly expense of the War Department. The tendency will be, with the expenses of new troops, additional transports for new troops, and extended operations in the Philippines, to run up the rate of maintenance of the army. The two Secretaries may know of a way to authorize the use of money not appropriated, but I do not."

The War Department asked for $144,000,000 to pay the army for a year. Congress would not allow so large an amount. It would not have been enough, as it turns out. The war expenditures are now being conducted at the rate of $200,000,000 a year. If that is kept up the deficit to be met will be for $120,000,000 to carry the army through until next July.

It is intimated at the Treasury Department that the reason for putting off the raising of additional troops was not the ignorance of or indifference to the necessity for reinforcing Otis, but the hesitation to incur expenses so long before Congress could easily meet that the army might go on trust for two or three months.

JONES WILL TAKE THE STUMP.

He Will Speak in Every Part of Ohio—Dislikes Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 24.—In speaking of his campaign, Mayor Jones said to-day:

"I intend pushing the fight from now on, and will myself speak in every part of the State, traveling four or five days of each week for that purpose. The petitions which I have received cover sixty-five of the eighty-eight counties in the State, and that seems to me a remarkable expression of opinion. I have assurances of assistance on the stump from the Rev. Graham Taylor of Chicago, John S. Crosby of New York, Prof. Frank S. Parsons of Boston, Prof. Herron of the Iowa University, Willis J. Abbot and Herbert N. Casson of New York, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago; N. O. Nelson of St. Louis, and I expect there will be many more when the campaign is fairly under way."

In reply to an inquiry by a Cincinnati paper whether he would consent to a State convention to put a ticket in the field, or whether he preferred that such nominations be by petition, the Mayor answered:

"I am opposed to conventions. The only way to choose candidates is by direct nomination by the people. Caucuses, conventions, and machines are a positive hindrance to the free expression of the will of the people."

THE VAN SCHAACKS RECONCILED.

Divorce Suit Will Be Withdrawn and Husband Will Forfeit $55,000.

After being separated two years and five months, Florence Palmer Van Schaack and her husband, John C. Van Schaack, have decided to live again under the same roof. The reconciliation was brought about yesterday at Bath Beach, where Mrs. Van Schaack is summering. In a few days her lawyer will withdraw the divorce suit now pending. The husband will forfeit $55,000 left to him by his mother.

John C. Van Schaack is the son of Peter Van Schaack, a Chicago merchant. The couple were married at Pensacola, Fla., March 20, 1888. They lived together in Florida, New Orleans, New York, and Chicago. The husband's father and mother were always opposed to the wife.

Urged by his father, Van Schaack left his wife March 26, 1897. The following Fall the wife sued her father-in-law for $65,000 for alienating the affections of her husband. Nov. 15, 1897, a Brooklyn jury allowed her $65,000 damages, and then the suit was compromised by the father-in-law settling $15,000 on her child, a boy.

Later the wife sued her husband for divorce naming a Russian Countess as corespondent. This is the suit that will now be withdrawn.

SOCIETY MEN RIDE IN RACES.

Sporting Carnival Opens Auspiciously at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 24.—The sporting carnival opened here this afternoon on Dr. T. Gaillord Thomas's field. The programme consisted of pony and gymkhana races. There was a large attendance. Society evidently was bent on making the affair a success, and all the parking spaces were occupied. The inner field was crowded. The most interesting event of the day was the victory of C. Albert Stevens, on Sweetheart, over General, ridden by Francis Newton.

Mr. Stevens rode in excellent form and won by a nose. The horse show proper will begin to-morrow. Among the spectators were John T. Kilbreth, Dr. and Mrs. M. Allen Starr, Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robbins, Harry W. Robbins, Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Metcalfe Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Barnes, the Misses Barnes, James B. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Baymar Sands, Miss May E. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, the Misses Barney, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, the Misses Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Percy R. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, and Gen. Thomas Barber.

The results of the different races were as follows:

First Race, Ponies.—First, Cyclone, Chester Griswold, Jr.; second, Badge, Havens Peabody.

Second Race, Saddling.—First, Napoleon, Havens Peabody; second, Molly, Sydney Breese.

Third Race, Juveniles.—First, Molly, Sydney Breese; second, Pickles, J. C. Parrish, Jr.; third, Badger, Havens Peabody.

Fourth Race, Thread and Needle.—First, Mr. Smith, ridden by Mr. Herbert; second, Punch, ridden by Chester Griswold, Jr.

Fifth Race, Galloway.—Won by Albert, ridden by Maxwell Stevenson; second, Good Luck, C. Albert Stevens.

Sixth Race, Friday to Monday to Race.—First, Napoleon, Havens Peabody; second, Molly, Sydney Breese.

Seventh Race, Ponies.—First, Sweetheart, C. Albert Stevens; second, General, Francis Newton.

Eighth Race, Egg and Spoon.—Won by Miss Helen Barney.

Ninth Race, Consolation.—First, Punch, Chester Griswold, Jr.; second, Mr. Smith, Mr. Herbert.

Tenth Race, Watermelon.—Won by Napoleon, Havens Peabody.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—To-morrow evening the much heralded ball to be given by W. K. Vanderbilt will occur at the Newport Golf Club.

The heavy rain which fell this morning postponed a number of outdoor social affairs, including Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's trip to Crescent Park.

Polo playing for this season has been concluded.

Casino registers include Frank E. Ridgley, M. E. McClear, Miss Nuss, Mrs. G. W. Cleaveland, Miss Bertha Cleaveland, and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Parmenter.

Among the handsomest table decorations which have been used on the yachts this season, were those used on the Valiant Wednesday evening on a table at which thirty guests were seated. They were large Japanese lilies, which appear to be much of a favorite with Mr. Vanderbilt this season, and, with the flowers, the various racing trophies owned by Mr. Vanderbilt were used with pretty effect.

The rehearsals for the amateur performances for the benefit of the Newport hospitals at the Casino next month were resumed this afternoon, the Earl of Yarmouth having returned from New York, where he went to obtain permission from the owners of "The Runaway Girl" to use various portions. Miss Sigsbee, daughter of Capt. Sigsbee of the battleship Texas, will assume the character of Martha in the operetta of "A Creature of Impulse," which was originally assigned to Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt.

The Earl of Yarmouth denies the rumor that he is to take up the stage professionally.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay have decided to remain at their cottage for about four weeks longer, after which they will go to their recently purchased estate known as Harbor Hills, at Mineola, L. I. It is also known that they will return to Newport next season.

M. Thiebaut, Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy at Washington, entertained at dinner this evening at the Casino in honor of the Princess Adolphe de Wrede. The guests included James B. Eustis, former Ambassador to France, and Judge Brawley of South Carolina.

Dinners were very numerous this evening; in fact, there were over eighteen, besides the "Dutch treat" dinner dance at Southwick's Grove. Among the cottagers entertaining were Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Miss C. Ogden Jones, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a luncheon at The Cloister to-day.

Mrs. Ogden Mills will give her first large affair of the season on Sunday evening next, when about fifty guests will be present.

If the cards for Saturday's entertainments continue to be sent out there will be very few of the cottagers who will not either entertain or be entertained on that evening.

Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby gave a luncheon for twenty guests at her cottage, The Chalet. Among those present were Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton, Mrs. C. L. Best, Ross R. Winans, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. Andrew Dulles, and Mrs. Erwin.

Mrs. George Tiffany and Miss Tiffany are at the La Forge cottage.

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island will be served at the Casino grill rooms to-morrow evening.

Admiral Sampson did not return to-day as expected.

Nelson Brown of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan at Stone Villa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane have returned to Lenox.

NEWPORT'S WEEKLY DANCE.

Many Cottagers Attend the Regular Casino Affair.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—The Casino dance was again very largely attended this evening, despite the fact that the "Dutch treat" dinner dance took forty-four persons to Southwick's Grove.

The galleries were filled, and on the dancing floor were William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Robert L. Gerry, J. B. Stokes, the Misses Taylor, Miss Leslie Cotton, Mrs. George R. De Forest, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Willoughby, E. H. Bulkeley, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Woollett, Miss Woollett, Fernando Yznaga, Miss Cater, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss King, John Hare Powell, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, W. Hude Neilson, T. F. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Henry Clews, Jr., Potter Palmer, Jr., Reginald Vanderbilt, Miss Fifi Potter, William Cutting, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Kane, Miss Swan, Miss Daisy Pierson, W. S. K. Wetmore, Mrs. George S. Scott, Miss Mason, H. R. Taylor, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Miss Virginia Gammell, H. Anthony Dyer, Miss French, Miss Clapp, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Goddard, Miss Scott, C. C. Perkins, Marquis De San Vite, and A. Nelson Lewis.

IN BAR HARBOR SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24.—A large dinner, followed by a dance, was given at the Malvern to-night by Lewis Niles Roberts. He belongs to the younger Boston set now at Bar Harbor. The affair was a distinct success, and was undoubtedly the most elaborate private entertainment given here this season.

The dinner was given in the new palm garden of the Malvern, and between courses musical selections were rendered. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Emery, Miss Van Nest, Miss Thomas, Miss Lucy Draper, Mrs. A. D. Weeks, Mrs. Godwin De Castro, Miss Nora Godwin, Miss Willing, Miss Edith Miller, Miss Charlotte Miller, Miss Rae, Miss Beale, Miss Marion Beale, Miss Esther Hare, Miss Dennison, Mrs. Spencer Ervin, Miss Lansing, Count Ambrozey, M. De Strale, M. Alart, J. B. Henderson, Jr., A. Cushman, Dr. Stokes, Charles Richardson, Theodore Bjorksten, Carroll Brent Chilton, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Dennison, Walton Bates, Moncure Robinson, Gen. Forsyth, D. Cochran, J. C. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Allison, Mrs. James Potter, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Prince, Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Laura Whelen, Mrs. W. P. Walley, Mr. and Mrs. George Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beales, Shirley Goddard, Miss Strickland, Miss Morgan, Llewellyn Barry, D. W. C. Falls, and Arden Robbins.

R. Hall McCormick gave a dinner at Mizen Top to-night.

Mrs. J. D. Prince of New York entertained a large party at luncheon at the Fabian cottage to-day. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri of New York entertained at dinner at Corfield to-night.

Augustus C. Gurnee gave a bachelor's luncheon at his Summer residence to-day.

WILLIAM BIRD, JR., DROWNED.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Aug. 24.—William Bird, Jr., twenty-six years of age, was drowned near the clubhouse here this morning. He left his father's house near the bathing grounds at 10:30 o'clock and went swimming. No one knows how long he was in the water before he was drowned.

He was missed at luncheon, and a man was sent for him. He could not be found, although his clothing was in his locker. It was then supposed he had gotten into a boat and gone sailing in his bathing costume.

This afternoon about 5 o'clock Charles H. Smith of Boston Post Road dived from the float, and against what he thought was a body. He dived again and brought up Bird's body. Drs. Le Barbier and Bullock said he had been dead for hours. It is supposed he was stricken with heart disease when he dived from the float, and was not missed by the other bathers.

His father and mother are in Maine.

ALABAMA RAILROAD BOARD.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 24.—The Birmingham Board of Trade and Freight and Transportation Bureau have formally inaugurated war on the Alabama Railroad Commission. They have declared for the abolition of it as a useless institution. This action was in the form of a resolution adopted at a meeting last night, and today copies of it were sent to all the commercial bodies in Alabama for indorsement.

The merchants object to the present commission because it is appointed by the Governor and paid by the railroads and has not the power to enforce its edicts. They will first seek its abolition, and have decided to ask for the adoption by Alabama of the Georgia Railroad Commission law, which they approve, as the Georgia commission is elected and paid by the people and has the authority to compel obedience to its orders. The movement bids fair to meet with success.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This evening will be marked with a red letter or a white stone in the memory of society. It will be the date of the great ball given by William K. Vanderbilt at Newport. The place chosen for the dance is the Country Club. For a number of years no large private entertainment has been given there, although the great centre room, or "rendezvous," as it is called, was especially designed by Stanford White for this purpose, and, with its gallery, is one of the handsomest ballrooms in this country. Several reasons have been given for the lack of entertainment in this, Newport's most fashionable club. One more potent than the rest was the resolution of its Board of Governors never to allow a dance there after the entertainment which took place within its walls in 1895, and which was food for the gossips for months. In fact, the room was almost ruined by a set of boisterous young men, who gained entrance after the other guests had gone, and who amused themselves by aiming champagne bottles at the walls and the different conspicuous plants. The damage done was such as to compel an entire renovation of the room, and the Governors, who were very indignant, resolved never to allow any entertainment given by a private individual to be held there again. The ban, however, has been removed recently. The room is also very difficult of decoration, but this latter objection has been overcome, and carte blanche has been given by Mr. Vanderbilt to the florists. The occasion will be memorable. Mr. Vanderbilt's entertainments are always handsome and in perfect taste.

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The Vanderbilt ball will quite overshadow the festivities at Southampton, where yesterday the Horse Show began with pony races. The dance this evening at the Meadow Club will be well attended, as every house is crowded with guests; and although the members of a certain set have deserted the Long Island resort in favor of Newport, there will be enough people there to make it still quite gay, if not as brilliant as the Summer home of the Vanderbilts.

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Mrs. Oelrichs's excursion and the dance at the Casino were among the events at Newport last evening. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have returned to Lenox. They will have a series of large house parties during this month. Their younger daughter, Miss Lila Sloane, is in the Adirondacks. The condition of Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes is improving rapidly, and it is hoped that he may be able to be down stairs soon.

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The terrible tragedy at Seabright which resulted in the taking of three young lives has cast a gloom over that place. At the time the trains were following one another in rapid succession, and, as they were all brought to a sudden halt, many had a view of the unfortunate victims. The crossing has always been considered very dangerous by the Seabright people, and particularly at the hour when the accident occurred, when there is a procession of express trains. Miss Terry and Mrs. Trippe were nieces of the late Antonio Terry, who married Miss Sybil Sanderson. Miss Terry graduated but a short time since from the famous Convent of the Sacred Heart, in Paris. She was a charming girl. Mr. and Mrs. Trippe had taken a cottage next to the life-saving station, near the Rumson Beach Hotel, and there Mr. Trippe in the beginning of the Summer saved the lives of two women who were drowning in the surf near by. The Trippes were very well known in the Roman Catholic set and among the Cuban residents the Del Valles and Yznagas and others who have made New York their home.

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Quite a number of people sailed in the Fuerst Bismarck yesterday. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Bowles Colgate, who have been passing their Summer in the White Mountains; Mrs. Arthur J. Caton of Chicago, Col. and Mrs. Sheffield Phelps, and Mr. and Mrs. John Struthers. Among the passengers whose arrival is shortly to be expected, according to cable, are the Princess Hatzfeldt, the adopted daughter of Mr. Collis P. Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, who have been recently in the Engadine.

***

Narragansett is quite busy with golf, and the match game in which Mrs. Butler Duncan will play will take place very shortly. Mr. Creighton Webb has been at Narragansett recently, but now the Webb family has gone to the Adirondacks, as Mr. Walter Webb's condition hardly admits of any hope. Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Mr. Levi P. Morton are yet at their camps in the mountains.

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From Carlsbad still come the details of much gayety. The Prince and Princess Hussein Kiamil, who are well known to the American residents in Cairo, gave a supper there recently, at which Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, the Countess de Portales, and Miss Hall were present. All the ladies wore hats and low gowns. A Tzigane orchestra played. Among the other New Yorkers at Carlsbad was Mr. John Cadwallader, who left there this week to pass the month of September at the Scottish moor of a friend. Before his departure he was a guest at the dinner given by Dr. Polk, who also entertained Dr. John S. Billings and Dr. John A. Wyeth.

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Ostend is simply crowded, and among well-known people there recently were Mrs. Mackay, Mr. Warraner, Mrs. Arthur Paget, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson. At Murren, in the Bernese Oberland, were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Paul, Mr. F. Du Barry, Mr. F. F. Peabody, Gen. and Mrs. Stansfield, and Gen. and Mrs. Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman and Mrs. Isaac Seligman and Mr. Neilson Winthrop were at Maloja, in the Engadine, where there has been a flower show and a regatta and a golf tournament. Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer left there last week, en route for the United States.

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Other German and Continental resorts have now their full season. At Baden Baden the International Club gave a ball, at which Mr. Louis Jay led the cotillion. The Prince of Wales is shooting deer near Marienbad as a slight recreation. At Lucerne, where there have been mountain expeditions and whist parties, and even a soap-bubble sociable, there were registered, among other Americans, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson of New York. At the Hotel Mount Rose, at Zermatt, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Vail, who have been stopping there, have done some remarkable Alpine climbing. Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Brownell of Providence are passing the Summer at the same place. Among the latest arrivals in Paris were J. M. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. John Chadwick, and Mr. G. G. Howland. Mr. Eugene Higgins was in London a fortnight ago, en route for New York.

***

Homburg is of course filled with Americans. Mrs. Christopher Robert is there, and has been entertaining, and among others are Mrs. John A. King and Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mr. Frederic Diodati Thompson, the Baroness Reibnitz, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter. This week brings the general festivities to a close there.

Walker—Graham.

Miss Julia Irving Graham, stepdaughter of Col. Alexander Chisolm, was married to Keitt Pinckney Walker yesterday in Trinity Church Chapel. The bride wore a going-away gown of gray cloth, with facings of turquois blue, and a large hat of white straw, with white plumes. She carried white orchids. Miss Clarke was the maid of honor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Watson. The best man was Harford Walker, brother of the bridegroom. Only the relatives and intimate friends of the families were present. Among them were Mrs. Keitt Walker, mother of the bridegroom; the Misses Walker, Miss Adey, Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia, Mrs. Henry Pinckney Walker, Miss C. Clifton Walker, Mrs. Livingston Cooper, and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price. A breakfast followed at Delmonico's. Mr. and Mrs. Walker will sail to-morrow on the Graf Waldersee for Europe, and will pass the Winter in France and Italy.

De Forest—Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 24.—Miss Amy Brighthurst Brown, youngest daughter of J. Crosby Brown, and Henry Moorhead De Forest, son of Robert W. De Forest of New York, were married this afternoon at Brighthurst, the residence of the bride's parents, on the Orange Mountain. On account of the illness of the bride's mother, only the families of the bride and bridegroom were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Caldwell Moore of Providence, R. I., the bride's brother-in-law. Miss May Brown, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and Johnson De Forest, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The bride wore a gown of white moire antique and point lace, which was her mother's wedding dress.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.
SEPTEMBER NUMBER CONTAINS:
AMERICA TO-DAY: The Republic and the Empire. William Archer.
(The second of two articles discussing the Rapprochement between the North and the South.)
RUSSIA AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY. Professor Arminius Vambery.
(Prof. Vambery discusses the advantages to Russia to be derived from that undertaking.)
EX LIBRIS: Shakespeare in France. W. E. Henley.
(Treating of the lack of appreciation of Shakespeare in France.)
PICTORAL PHILATELY. Ernest C. Fincham.
(With reproductions of United States and Foreign Postage Stamps.)
THE ROBBER AND THE BURGLAR. E. Nesbit.
(With Illustrations by Lewis Baumer.)
UNDERNEATH; A Story of the Days to Come. H. G. Wells.
(With Illustrations by Edmund J. Sullivan.)
ONE DAY Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
(Illustrated by Herbert Cole.)
"WHILE THE LAMP HOLDS OU

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FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding [illegible] per par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the bonds for not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-six 88-100 dollars, ($52,226.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

To the holders of American Steel Barge Company First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, dated January 1, 1893:

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, and will be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. The bonds to be redeemed and paid are as follows: 41, 96, 171, 175, 176, 177, 197, 209, 229, 308, 319, 339, 388, 437, 446, 452, 464, 468, 472, 486, 679, 694, 713, 749, 768, 901, 952, 955, 1,078, 1,377, 1,405, 1,424. Said above-mentioned bonds will cease to draw interest on September 5, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus ... $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO.
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds	$30,000,000
To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.	
Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative	$20,000,000
Common Stock	$30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:	
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds	$18,000,000
To be sold, for cash, requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.	3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company	9,000,000
Total	$30,000,000
Preferred Stock:	
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds	$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent of new stock for each share of existing stock	3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, stock	2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements.	4,437,500
Total issue	$20,000,000
Common Stock:	
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above	$24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent.	1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements.	4,812,500
Total issue	$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock, which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the reorganization agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositories:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Co., Chicago,
ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, FOR WHICH NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN USUAL FORM WILL BE ISSUED.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositories or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.

A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago),
Committee.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperiling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES B. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALAN W. KINGSLEY, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.

The Master having fixed August 29th, 1899, for proving up bonds in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,

Notice is hereby given that all general mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company claiming prior lien will be proved up before said Master if deposited under the agreement of November 19th, 1898, with the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 28, 1899.

Dated New York, August 24, 1899.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Chairman,
No. 30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,
902 Provident Building, Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 15 Broad St., New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company:

Default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon due May 1st, 1899, on the above bonds, the owners of a majority of said bonds have requested the undersigned, acting as a Committee, to take such proceedings as shall seem necessary for the full protection of themselves and such other holders of said bonds as may join with them.

The Guaranty Trust Company, No. 30 Nassau St., New York City, will act as depositary, and will issue negotiable receipts to depositors.

All deposits must be made on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from said Trust Company, or upon application to counsel to the Committee.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel, 32 Liberty St., New York.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES

DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.

CAPITAL $700,000

Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.

Directors.

James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Ponsonn, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.

Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,

7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.
By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM R. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., August 23, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York, August 18, 1899.
STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Company will be held at its principal office, 68 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., on the 19th of September, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing three Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from close of business August 25th to opening of business September 19, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September.
JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, New York, August 15, 1899.

For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held on Wednesday, the 27th of September next, at one o'clock P. M., the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 25th inst., and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 1st of September next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.,
40 Wall St., New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Sept. 8, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 8th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co., New York Office, 27 William Street.
August 7th, 1899.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 31) of one per cent., payable September 2nd, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed August 15th, at 3 P. M., and reopened September 5th.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Sec'y.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, August 25, 1899, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1899.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JENKINS & MATTSON.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Jenkins & Mattson has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES W. JENKINS will continue the business heretofore carried on at No. 1,307 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, and has authorized the firm name in liquidation.

Dated New York, August 18, 1899.
CHARLES W. JENKINS,
W. FRANK MATTSON.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 24	654,951
To date this year	118,399,495
Corresponding date last year	66,966,888

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 24	$3,244,500
To date this year	$647,621,970
Corresponding date last year	$552,325,930

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at 6 months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Federal Steel	½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Federal Steel pf.	⅞
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Ft. Worth & D. C.	3
Anaconda	½	Glucose Sugar	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	3½	Great Northern	1
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Iowa Central pf.	3
Balt. & Ohio	½	K. C. P. & G.	2
Brook. Rapid Tran.	¾	Laclede Gas	1
Canada Southern	½	Met. W. Side, Chic.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Met., W. S. C. pf.	1
Chic. & East Ill.	3	Met. Street Ry.	3
Chic. & East Ill. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Chic., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Chic. & Northwest	⅞	Mo. K. & T. 2d	½
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	1½	National Steel	½
Clev., L. & Wheel. pf.	2½	N. Y., O. & W.	1
Clev. & Pitts.	4½	Northern Pacific	⅜
Col. & Hock. C. & I.	½	People's Gas	⅞
Col. Midland	1½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Col. Midland pf.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	St. Paul & Duluth	1½
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	½	So. Pacific	¾
Detroit Gas	2	Union Pacific	¾
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅝	Union Pac. pf.	⅞
D., S. S. & A pf.	2	Wells-Fargo Ex.	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Evans. & T. Haute.	1
Am. Tel. & Cable	2½	Ill. Central	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Chi. Con. Trac.	⅝	National Lead	½
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	½	National Starch	3
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Pacific Mail	¼
Con. Tobacco	1⅞	St. L. Southwest	⅝
Con. Tobacco pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Con. Gas	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
Del., Lack. & West.	1	Texas Pacific	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	1	Peoria & East. 1st	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Iowa Central 1st	1⅞	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	1
Greg. Short L. Inc. B.	1	Wabash deb., A.	1

Bonds Declined.

Or. R. & Nav. 1st 6s. 1 | T. C. & I., Debar 6s. 1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

A dividend market. So veterans in Wall Street are describing that which now develops. In many ways the characterization is warranted. In the railway world no element is more conspicuous than the tendency toward larger dividend disbursements. Earnings reaching marvelous records make better payments possible. And just now there is a long list of corporations whose shareholders have basis for the expectation of more liberal distributions.

It is no longer a rule in American railway finance to have the legitimacy of dividends in doubt. The rule, upon the contrary, is that dividends paid are much more than earned. Changes that have come to pass in this respect are among those most healthful in American corporation development.

Of course, here and there are exceptions intruding. Occasionally comes the disclosure that old-fashioned bad precedents are followed—as not long ago was made uncomfortably clear in the affairs of the Lake Erie and Western property—but instances of the sort are relatively few. Openness in railway finance, intelligibility in railway bookkeeping, are current customs far advanced. The venerable joke of the St. Louis bookkeeper is heard no more.

It is thus because of the clear showing that new dividends are being earned and that old dividends are being more than earned that much Wall Street confidence develops. The list is large of railroads reorganized from bankruptcy into prosperity which now can show substantial dividend surpluses—not for preferred shares merely, but for subordinate common stocks. The Northern Pacific is one example of the revolution that good times and good management have worked. Union Pacific is similarly in evidence. Atchison is not less a gratifying illustration. Southern Pacific, with its relations readjusted and its scope much widened, is disclosing the same cheerful record. What has come to pass in these railroads and others like them—marvelous all—can now be certified by dividend disbursements beyond most sanguine expectations.

As railway statement after railway statement gets on record, each successive exhibit growing bigger and bigger, investment confidence is natural enough. Practically every well-managed railway stands in a satisfactory situation, exemplifying material improvement. After years of hard times, railway managers are able to be liberal with security holders who sturdily bore the brunt from the Baring panic forward.

Dispatches in to-day's newspapers illustrate the developing dividend policy as it is adopted in New England—the Boston and Maine raising its rate from 6 to 7 per cent. And within the week the same illustration has been recorded in another section by the Chesapeake and Ohio's entrance upon the dividend list. These are not the most significant of current examples; they happen merely to be the latest. Others are close at hand. The great Granger systems are likely to lead the further way. Some may increase regular rates, while others will prefer to declare "extra" allowances. Throughout the railway world the same policy will largely provide an inspiriting record, and on the basis of such prospects there is warrant for rating Wall Street's current situation as a "dividend market."

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In some quarters, where exceptional factors operate, dividend changes are not advances—yesterday providing an effective illustration in action by the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York. Three months ago that corporation's dividend was at the rate of 8 per cent. per year. Then it was cut to a 6 per cent. rate. Yesterday there was a further reduction to the rate of 4 per cent. per year—half the amount prevailing previous to the June quarter.

This is bad for holders of Consolidated Gas shares, their revenues dwindling to where, at the current market price of Consolidated stock, they receive barely more than 2 per cent. per year on their investment.

But this does not stand in the way of better sentiment among investors based on better dividend prospects for the very great majority of corporations whose securities are held by the public. New York's gas war is not a new discovery; the sacrifices of revenue that that war imposes are not surprising disclosures; there would be little astonishment even if it were shown that the 1 per cent. quarterly dividend yesterday declared was not earned. Managers of the great local gas company figure as influential interests in the Lackawanna Railroad, where the habit of eking out dividends by drafts on surplus has not been disguised. So altogether exceptional, however, is the Consolidated Gas incident that it will be no dampener of the public's confidence that Wall Street is to have a better security market because securities are generally to have better dividends.

PROSPERITY IS TELLING.

Northern Pacific common stock was a winner of applause in yesterday's market. It rose to 57½, and at the close, ignoring raids, it held its top-notch figure. An increased dividend on this stock is to be declared. The property's earnings were far beyond official estimates, and the straightforward declaration of Mr. James J. Hill that harmony is absolute in the Northwest inspires investment confidence. Announcements soon to be made as to Northern Pacific plans—including Wisconsin Central absorption—will be inspiriting.

DOWN GO GAS DIVIDENDS.

Wall Street yesterday was taken by surprise through dividend action upon the part of the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company, the meeting which Wall Street had scheduled for Friday being held a day in advance.

The quarterly dividend upon the company's capital stock was reduced to 1 per cent. Last June the rate was reduced from 2 per cent. per quarter to 1½—from an 8 to a 6 per cent. annual rate.

Yesterday's cut was not unanticipated, and even if the dividend had been altogether passed Wall Street would not have been much surprised. There had even been official forecasts of the abolition of the dividend.

On the Stock Exchange there was considerable activity in Consolidation shares, and when the reduction to 4 per cent. annual rate was made public there was a quick rally—a not unusual illustration of shorts rushing to cover on the theory that the bad news being out, uncertainty being over, it was wise to cover. But the rule did not hold. The final price was practically the lowest of the day. Much the greater part of the trading in the stock represented room-trading speculation. There were few signs of liquidation upon the part of investors. There was no sign of buying for such account.

Wall Street has been recently much treated to announcements that the local gas war is in course of settlement. On that account interest centres in the following statement made yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES by a Director of the Consolidated Gas Company:

"There is nothing new to say in the matter. There has been no settlement. The war is still on, and there is every indication that it will continue for some time to come. How long or how short a time that will be I cannot say.

"In the meantime the small stockholders of the other companies are suffering, while the men at the heads of those companies are fighting for speculative reasons."

ANTHRACITE PROSPECT.

President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, speaking of the outlook in the coal trade, said yesterday:

"Coal prices are low here at present, and trading is dull, but elsewhere trade is very promising. The outlook, however, for later in the season not only here but throughout the country is good."

HOW A PROPERTY CAN GROW.

Apropos of the new activity and strength in Wisconsin Central securities, incidental to rumors of a contest between the Northern Pacific and Illinois Central systems for control of the property, an authority writes the following for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, the lines composing the Wisconsin Central system earned full interest on the bonds of the new company and at the rate of about 2¾ per cent. on the preferred stock. For the year ended June 30, 1899, the earnings will show equivalent to nearly 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock.

"The Reorganization Committee states in its plan officially that the savings to be inaugurated by the new company, and the saving in car mileage to foreign lines, due to additional equipment acquired, will bring the earnings up at a minimum to the equivalent to full dividends on the preferred stock and fully one-half of 1 per cent. on the common.

"The Wisconsin Central system has hitherto always been operated under great disadvantages, as it has been composed of ten different companies, all separate organizations, and all very frequently pulling in different directions.

"The lake terminal at Manitowoc during the receivership was never fully developed. The iron ore lands, near Lake Superior, and the traffic, therefore, were considerably neglected. The terminal contracts at different points were also very onerous, and within the past thirty days, since the new organization has taken hold, some of these arrangements have been modified to great advantage. In one of the terminal cities, for instance, a considerable amount of property has been bought, which will increase business and at the same time decrease rents at that point over $25,000.

"There cannot be the slightest doubt about the ability of the Wisconsin Central Company to earn and pay regularly full dividends on the preferred and, even in poor years, a fair surplus for the common stock.

"The Northern Pacific system, which has been very aggressively maintaining terminals at St. Paul and Ashland on Lake Superior, which two points are the termini of the Wisconsin Central system. The Wisconsin Central is the only railroad formerly owned by the Northern Pacific system which has not been taken over by the present Northern Pacific Company, and, considering the aggressiveness of Mr. Mellen, it is not in the least unlikely that the two lines will ultimately come together again, particularly in view of the aggressiveness of the Union Pacific system, and of the construction of additional lines by the other Western roads into the Northwest. It would almost seem necessary for the Northern Pacific to have its own line into Chicago."

ADVANTAGES OF A SURPLUS.

"Missouri Pacific ought to accumulate a cash surplus—a big one—before beginning to pay out dividends. It pays to be financially strong. Stockholders will be just as well content to see the company's resources expand as to receive a dividend which might not be absolutely sure to be permanent."

Such are the views of Director Russell Sage.

HOW THE WEST IS BUYING.

Corn crop conditions are what Atchison enthusiasts make much of. Kansas and Nebraska will this year, they say, double the traffic that has been the average of recent years. William J. Bryan's town of Lincoln, Neb., according to one of its own bankers, has bought so far this year over $1,000,000 more Eastern manufactured goods than during any recent entire year. Westbound traffic—the traffic that pays best—rushes.

SOFT COAL IMPROVEMENT.

Chesapeake and Ohio's old fashion of showing up early in an improving market begins again to be displayed. It was both prominent and strong yesterday—reflecting to some extent the important progress made in a satisfactory settlement of soft coal trade problems, whereby Chesapeake & Ohio will be one of the chief profiters. Reports from important sources revive, too, of the plans for an amalgamation of the Chesapeake system with the Three Cs.

THE WEST IS BUSHING.

Southern Pacific earnings for the months of June and July increased over $1,400,000. They will soon be announced officially.

AN ATCHISON CALCULATION.

Colorado Midland shares were active and strong in yesterday's market, reflecting progress made at a conference held in Wall Street looking to a new control of the property.

A Director of the Atchison company says: "The Midland can be made to pay dividends almost immediately under proper conditions"—which means, perhaps, Atchison "conditions."

NEW ALLIES.

New and important interests are to be given representation in the Board of Directors of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railway, a fact accounting for the recent smart advances in the company's securities.

HELPING INSIDERS GET STOCK.

Attacks upon Tennessee Coal and Iron resulted yesterday in a reaction in quotations. But the market seemed to be equipped with buying orders to take the stock on a substantial scale at the concessions. The earnings of the property are breaking all records.

"NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT."

One of the odd features of the current market development appears in the lagging of the Vanderbilt stocks. Some bear oracles make much of this, professing to discern signs that important interests are not in sympathy with the market's improvement. Yet Mr. William K. Vanderbilt this week has said to a friend:

"We have nothing to worry about—everything to rejoice over. We are in the greatest business era in the world's history."

FOREIGN

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Thursday, Aug. 24, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17½	17⅝	400	Am. Car & Foundry..	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ½
66	66⅝	100	Am. Car & Found. pf..	66	66	66	66	+ ½
38¼	38½	900	American Steel Hoop..	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
83⅝	83⅞	470	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	83¾	84	83¾	84	— ¼
44½	44½	1,800	American Cotton Oil..	45	45	44¼	44½	— ¼
43½	43¾	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	43½	44	43½	43¾	+ ¼
91	91¼	1,480	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91⅜	92	91½	91½	+ ¼
66⅝	67	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¼
141	143	100	American Express	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	.....
5¾	6½	350	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	5	6	6	6	.....
57⅛	57½	2,150	Anaconda	57⅜	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
57	57½	2,400	Am. Steel & Wire....	57½	57⅝	57⅛	57¼	+ ¼
98	98½	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
154⅞	155⅛	15,612	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	156½	156⅝	154½	155	— 1½
100	101½	160	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	100	100	100	100	— 2½
42½	43	700	American Tin Plate...	42½	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅜
128⅝	128¾	72,335	American Tobacco	129⅞	131½	128	128¼	— ⅝
144	147½	70	American Tobac. pf...	144⅜	145½	144⅜	145½	.....
11½	12	225	American Linseed	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
55	56	1,810	American Linseed pf..	54⅜	55	54½	55	+ ½
23¼	23⅝	6,410	At., T. & S. F.....	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23½	.....
67½	67⅝	32,430	At., T. & S. F. pf....	67⅞	68½	67½	67½	— ⅜
57	57⅛	4,085	Baltimore & Ohio.....	57	57½	56⅜	57	+ ½
74⅜	74⅞	2,030	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	75	75	74⅞	74⅞	+ ⅛
104	104¼	36,755	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	103¾	105⅜	103¾	104⅛	+ ¾
31	32	152	Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	32	32	32	32	.....
54½	55	100	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
97¼	97½	100	Canadian Pacific	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
59½	60	250	Central Pacific	60	60	60	60	.....
28⅞	29½	24,080	Chesapeake & Ohio....	29	29½	28⅝	29½	+ ⅝
50	55	240	Chicago Con. Traction.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
136⅝	136⅞	3,800	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	137¼	137⅜	136⅜	136⅝	— ⅛
82⅞	83¼	700	Chicago & East. Ill...	83	83	82	83	+ ⅜
128	129	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ 1½
15⅝	15¾	4,750	Chicago Great West..	15¾	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
77⅞	78	1,226	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77½	77⅞	77	77⅞	+ ¼
37	38¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	.....
40	42	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	42	42	42	42	+ 1½
134½	135⅜	12,710	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	134⅜	135	134¼	134¼	+ ⅛
162½	163	400	Chicago & Northw....	163¼	163½	163¼	163⅜	+ ⅞
120	120¼	12,381	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	120¼	120⅞	120⅛	120⅜	.....
13⅞	14½	300	Chicago Term. Trans..	14	14	14	14	— 1
45	46	10	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	45	45	45	45	.....
58	58¼	2,750	C., C., C. & St. L....	56⅝	58¼	56⅝	58	+ 1½
98½	99½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99	99	99	— ½
43	45	510	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	41	42¾	41	42½	+ 2
187	190	478	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	189	189	189	189	+ ⅛
52	52¼	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	53	53	52	52¼	— ⅜
8	8¼	8,152	Colorado Midland	6⅝	8¼	6⅝	8	+ 1⅜
21⅜	21½	5,420	Colorado Midland pf..	19½	19¾	19	19⅜	+ ⅝
5¾	6	1,410	Colorado Southern	5⅞	6	5¾	5¾	+ 1/4
47½	48	2,125	Col. Southern 1st pf..	47	48¼	47	48	+ 1/4
18	18¼	550	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss..	18¼	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
18	19	710	Col. & Hock. C. & I...	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
48	48¾	23,210	Continental Tobacco...	48¾	49	48	48	— 1/8
98	98¼	1,125	Continental Tobac. pf.	98⅞	99¼	98¼	98¾	— 1/8
175½	175⅝	14,115	Consolidated Gas	175½	175⅝	175⅜	175⅝	— ⅛
123	124⅜	550	Delaware & Hudson....	124	125	124	124⅝	— ½
174½	175	800	Del., Lack. & West...	176	176	175	175	— 1
24⅜	24¾	4,085	Denver & R. G.....	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24½	— ⅛
78⅝	78¾	6,180	Denver & R. G. pf....	78¼	78⅝	78	78⅝	+ ½
20¾	21¼	1,400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge...	20	21½	20	21	+ ½
....	....	700	Detroit City Gas	99½	99½	99	99	+ 2
5⅜	6	2,150	Dul., S. S. & At.....	5¼	6¼	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅝
15⅝	15⅞	5,455	Dul., S. S. & At. pf....	14	16½	14	15½	+ 2
14⅜	14⅝	100	Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
30⅜	30¾	1,560	Erie 1st pf	40	40	30	30½	— ½
19½	20⅜	450	Erie 2d pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ 1½
99¾	101	400	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	99	100¾	99	100¾	+ 1½
43¼	44	200	Evans. & T. H.....	44	44	44	44	— 1
59	59¼	1,950	Federal Steel	59	59½	59	59	+ ½
81½	82	200	Federal Steel pf.....	81½	81⅞	81½	81⅞	+ ⅝
....	....	100	Ft. Worth & D. C....	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
27	27¼	100	Ft. Worth & R. G....	27	27	27	27½	+ ⅛
124	124½	230	General Electric	124⅜	124⅝	124	124	— ⅛
64½	65¼	110	Glucose Sugar Ref....	64½	64⅞	64½	64½	+ ¼
167	168	200	Great Northern pf....	168	168	168	168	+ 1
20¼	20½	1,430	Hocking Valley	20	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ⅛
63½	64	880	Hocking Valley pf	64	64	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
115⅞	116	400	Illinois Central	116	116¼	116	116	— ⅛
38	38¼	2,400	International Paper ..	39	39	38	38¼	— ⅛
16⅞	17	100	International Silver...	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
15	15¼	5,970	Iowa Central	14⅞	15⅞	14½	14⅞	.....
61	62	2,970	Iowa Central pf.....	59	62	59	61⅝	+ 3
11¼	12	900	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	11½	12½	11½	12½	+ 2
59	59½	1,720	Laclede Gas	57⅞	59	57⅞	59	+ 1
21	21⅞	100	Lake Erie & Western.	21	21	21	21	.....
79½	80½	310	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
81⅜	82	6,625	Louisville & Nashville.	82¾	82¾	81½	81⅞	— ⅝
113	113⅝	5,525	Manhattan Con	113½	114¼	111½	113¾	+ ⅝
15⅛	16	1,258	Met. West Side Chi....	15½	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ¼
58½	60	100	Met. W. Side Chi. pf..	58	58	58	58	+ 1
205	205¾	825	Met. Street Railway..	204	205¾	204	205	+ 3
15¼	15⅝	720	Mexican Central	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
5½	5⅞	6,390	Mexican National ctfs.	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
77	77⅜	3,000	Minn. & St. Louis....	75½	77⅜	75½	77¼	+ ¾
97½	98	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	97⅝	98	97⅜	98	— ½
25	25¼	200	Minn., S. P. & S. M..	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
13⅞	14	3,680	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	13⅞	14½	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅜	6,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..	41¼	42	41¼	41½	+ ¼
50⅞	50⅞	27,345	Missouri Pacific	50⅝	51½	50½	50⅝	+ ¼
45½	46¼	1,000	Mobile & Ohio.....	45¾	46¾	45	46¾	+ ¼
182½	183⅛	40	Morris & Essex	184	184	184	184	.....
47½	47¾	10	National Biscuit Co....	48½	48¾	48¼	48¾	.....
32¾	33¼	400	National Lead Co.....	33	33	32¾	32¾	— ½
2½	2⅝	20	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
5	5½	100	National Starch	5	5	5	5	— 3
56	56¼	700	National Steel	55½	56¼	55½	56	+ ½
97½	98	100	National Steel pf.....	98	98	98	98	.....
119	119¼	410	New Jersey Central ..	119¾	119¾	119½	119⅝	.....
138¾	138⅞	950	New York Central	138⅝	139	138½	138½	— ⅛
70	75	50	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	72	72	72	72	.....
27¾	28	30,520	N. Y., Ont. & West....	27¾	28	27¼	28	+ 1
27⅝	27¾	13,314	Norfolk & Western....	27⅝	28	26¾	27⅝	— ⅜
73	73¼	1,295	Norfolk & West. pf....	73⅜	73¾	72⅝	73¼	— ⅛
57⅜	57¼	23,730	Northern Pacific	57	57½	56⅝	57½	+ ⅜
78¼	78½	2,600	Northern Pacific pf....	78½	78½	77⅞	78½	+ ⅜
45¼	46¼	400	Pacific Coast	47½	47½	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
47	47¼	1,000	Pacific Mail	47⅜	47⅜	47	47	— ¼
137⅞	138	2,490	Pennsylvania R. R....	136¼	136¾	135¾	136	— ⅛
120½	120⅝	8,470	People's Gas, Chicago.	120	121	119¾	120⅝	— ⅛
77⅜	77½	400	Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis.	77½	77½	77⅜	77⅜	— ⅛
59	60	200	Pressed Steel Car....	58	59½	58	59¼	+ ½
89	89¼	235	Pressed Steel Car pf..	89¼	89½	89¼	89¼	.....
137½	139	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	138½	138½	138½	138½	— ½
23	23¼	3,720	Reading	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
62⅜	62⅝	28,375	Reading 1st pf.....	62¾	63½	62¼	62¾	+ ⅜
35	35¼	6,874	Reading 2d pf.....	34¾	35⅜	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅛
15	15⅜	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
11¾	12	1,500	St. Louis & San Fran.	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
71⅞	72	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	71¾	71⅞	71¾	71¾	— ¼
37¾	38⅛	325	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
16⅝	17¼	300	St. Louis Southw.....	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
38¼	38½	3,800	St. Louis Southw. pf..	39	39	38¼	38¼	— ½
64	65	650	St. Paul & Duluth....	64½	65	64½	65	+ 1½
39¼	39¾	15,640	Southern Pacific	40	40	39½	39½	+ ⅜
12¾	13	4,850	Southern Railway	13	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
54¼	54½	2,950	Southern Railway pf..	54⅜	54⅝	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅛
85	90	110	Standard R. & T.....	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	+ ⅛
94¾	95	12,685	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	97	97	93	94½	— 2½
21⅝	21¾	14,500	Texas Pacific	22½	23	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
33¼	33½	475	Union Bag & Paper....	33	33½	33	33¼	— ¼
83	85	210	Union Bag & Paper pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
47½	47¾	11,885	Union Pacific	47⅜	47⅝	46¾	47⅜	+ ⅜
78¾	79	6,260	Union Pacific pf.....	78¾	79	78¼	79	+ ⅝
103⅛	103⅜	10,120	United States Leather.	11	11¼	10¾	10⅜	— ⅛
76½	76¾	6,977	U. S. Leather pf.....	76¾	77	76¼	76⅝	.....
115½	117	150	U. S. Rubber pf.....	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	8	300	Wabash	8	8	8	8	.....
23⅜	23¾	2,070	Wabash pf	24	24⅛	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
128	131	120	Wells-Fargo Express..	130	130	130	130	+ 1
89	89¼	435	Western Union Tel....	89	89¼	88¾	89⅛	— ⅛
10¾	11	240	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	11	11	11	11	.....
27½	28¾	500	W. & L. E. 2d pf.....	28¾	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
18	18⅛	4,510	Wisconsin Central	18¾	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
57	57¼	5,255	Wisconsin Cent. pf...	55⅞	57¼	55⅞	57	+ 1¼
Sales.....		654,051						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
6s, r., 1901	100½	.....	Lack. G. pf., 97	99	.....
5s, r., 1918	108½	108⅝	Lake Shore.....	214½	216
3s, c., 1918	108½	108⅝	Long Island. 67	71	.....
5s, r., 1918	.....	.....	Manh. R. 150	.....	.....
4s, r., 1907	112¾	112¾	C. pf. 105	.....	.....
4s, c., 1907	113	114	Man. Beach.. 11	22	25
4s, r., 1925	129⅜	131	Met. Coal pf., 75	.....	.....
4s, c., 1925	130⅜	131	Mich. Cent.. 110	.....	.....
5s, r., 1904	111½	112	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 67	68	.....
5s, c., 1904	111½	112	Nat. Bis. pf. 6	102	.....
D. C. 3-65s	117	.....	N. Lead pf., ex. div.	110¼	111½
Adams Exp.	113	115	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Alb. & Sus.	190	.....	Nat. St. 2d pf.	5	12
Am. Coal	145	165	N. Cent. Coal	37	40
A. C. O. pf.	94	94¾	N. Y. A. B.	183	185
Am. D. Tel.	35½	36½	N. Y. & N. S. A. pf.	19	21
Am. M. Co.	16	16¾	N. Y. Chem.	213	217
A. S. M. pf.	28	30¾	N. Y. & H.	.....	.....
A. S. R. pf.	119	121	Ontario Silv.	8	9
A. T. P. pf.	90¾	91	O. R. R. & N. cfs.	44¾	45½
Ann Arbor.	18	18¾	Penn. Coal	375	.....
Ann Arb. pf.	40½	41½	P., D. & E.	2¾	2⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	9½	10½	Peo. & East.	4	5
B. & L. E. pf.	40	42	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	97	98
C. M. & St. P. pf.	174½	176	P., Ft. W. & C.	187	190
C. & N. W.	198	200	Quicksilver...	2	3
C. & N. W. pf.	214	216	Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10
C. & A. & I. Dev.	2⅝	3	Rens. & Sar.	170	.....
Com. Cable.	179	.....	R. W. & O.	31	.....
Consol. Coal	50	56	Rio G. W.	50	38
Con. Ice pf.	85	89	R. G. W. pf.	78	79½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125	St. J. & G. I.	5½	6
Eighth Av.	460	.....	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	50	52
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90½	91	St. P. & D. pf.	100¼	101½
F. & E. M. pf.	58	.....	St. P. & Om.	111	112
Glucose pf.	106	109	St. P. & S. H. pf.	170	185
H. B. Claflin.	114¾	116	Sil. bull. cfs.	60	60½
Homestake	73	75	Sixth Av.	200	.....
Ill. Cent., L.	100	.....	Third Av.	180	185
Int. P. C.	15	20	T. & P. C.	15	20
Jolliet & Chi.	175	.....	T. & O. C. pf.	30	40
Kan. & Mich.	11	12	T. C. R. T.	65½	67
K. & D. M. pf.	3½	5	U. S. Exp.	50	53
K. & D. M. pf.	18	20	U. S. Rub.	49	49½
Knick. Ice.	50	52	U. & B. R.	170	.....
Knick. Ice pf.	74	77	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	55	58

Sales of Securities.

These securities, among others, were sold at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom yesterday: 170 shares Trust Company of America at from 275 to 280½, 100 shares Mechanics' National Bank at 210, 100 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company at 403 and 405, 13 shares State Trust Company at 423, 64 shares Southern and Atlantic Trust Company at 10½, 72 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company at 7½, 180 shares International Banking and Trust Company at 160 to 161½, 25 shares North American Trust Company at 165½, 25 shares Mercantile National Bank at 194½, 10 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company at 405.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅛d per ounce and in New York at 59 11-16c. Mexican silver dollars at 47⅞c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda sold at 57⅜@58, 100 Best and Belcher at .60, 500 Croesus at .02, 300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .13, 100 Elkton at $1, 500 Garfield at .17, seller 10; 500 Jack Pot at .55, 400 Mexican at .50@.51, 200 Ontario at $9.25, 500 Potosi at .35, buyer 30, and 500 Phoenix at .11.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Potosi	.39
Adams Consol	.10	Quicksilver	2.00
Belcher	.27	Quicksilver pf	8.00
Best & Belcher	.55	Savage	.15
Breece	1.80	Sierra Nevada	.65
Bruns. Con	.18	Standard	2.65
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.15
Challar	.25	Union Consolidated	.27
Crown Point	.15	Utah	.07
Colorado Central	1.65	Victor	1.90
Con. Cal. & Va. stock	.64	Yellow Jacket	.25
Con. Cal. & Va. bonds	.04	Argentum Juanita	.26
Con. Imperial	.01	Alamo	.01
Con. Pt. Con.	.09	Ajax	.50
Con. Virginia	.18	Findlay	.18
Mexican	.45	Garfield	.14
Moulton	.30	Jack Pot	.55
Ontario	8.00	Pinnacle	.28
Ophir	.99	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15¾
Occidental	1.35	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.14
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.13½
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.60	Grey Forge	.13½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S. Co.	.09½	Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.05
Burt Gold	.05⅛	Gar. Con	.15
Gilpin & Lincoln	.45⅜	Golden Fleece	.25
Jennie Blanche	.58½	Isabella	.90
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.70	Mollie Gibson	.27¼
Pilgrim	.005	Mount Rosa	.27½
Alamo	.09½	Pande Basin	.32½
Anaconda	.51	Portland	2.00
Anchoria	.71	Sentinel	.002
Cr. Ck. Con	.13	Union Gold	.35
Cannon Ball	.006	Work	.20
Elkton	1.00	Rosario Honduras	5.00

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108½
Binghamton Gas 5s	95
Fer. Cord Company	16
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf	25
Marshall Mill	65
New York Biscuit bonds	112
Retsof bonds	76
Retsof stock	16

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coup, 1925	130½	Mo, K & T 2d	
6,000		15,000	69½
Adams Exp Co 4s		5,000	69⅝
3,000	106½	6,000	69
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		1,000	69¼
22,000	96	5,000	69⅜
Atch, Col & P 1st, tr co ctfs		1,000	69⅝
1,000	63	2,000	69¾
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s		2,000	69
10,000	87⅜	10,000	69½
2,000	87⅝	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
94,000	87⅞	20,000	97
10,000	88	25,000	97⅛
1,500	88½	12,000	97
Gen 4s		10,000	97⅜
1,000	102½	10,000	97
4,000	102⅝	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
10,000	102½	5,000	118⅛
Austin & N'w'n 1st		Mo Pac tr 5s	
4,000	86½	2,000	101¼
Balt & Ohio 3½s		Mob & Ohio g m 4s	
20,000	97¼	1,000	87
Balt & Ohio 4s		N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
48,000	101	1,000	108¼
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s		N Y Cent & Hud. Lake Sh col 3½s	
7,000	115	10,000	100
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Norf & West Ry gen 4s	
5,000	97	5,000	96
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000	96¼
1,000	121	5,000	96
8,000	120⅞	5,000	96¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s		25,000	96
4,000	119½	20,000	96¼
4,000	119½	Norf & West, New River 1st	
Ches & Ohio g gen 4½s		1,000	130
1,000	97½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
Chi, Bur & Q, Neb ext 4s		19,000	67¼
2,000	113	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Chi, B & Q con 7s		37,000	103⅜
2,000	114	5,000	103⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		Ore R R & Nav 1st	
2,000	115	2,000	112¼
Ch & East Ill con 5s		Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s	
5,000	137½	5,000	113⅛
Chi, Ind & Louisv refunding 6s		Inc A 5s	
7,000	112	1,000	99
Chi, Mil & St Paul, South Minn Div		45,000	100
2,000	121	500	100
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		3,000	101¼
83,000	107	Inc B and col tr	
Col Midland 2-4s	63	5,000	78
5,000	64⅞	10,000	78¾
5,000	64⅞	Peoria & East 1st	
25,000	65	15,000	85⅛
10,000	64¾	2,000	85⅞
25,000	65	33,000	86
25,000	65¼	Peoria & East inc	
10,000	65⅝	10,000	29⅝
5,000	65⅞	Reading Co gen 4s	
25,000	65¾	61,000	88⅛
10,000	65⅝	90,000	88¼
2,000	65½	55,000	88⅜
25,000	65⅜	115,000	88½
20,000b3	65½	30,000	88⅝
10,000	65½	5,000b3	89½
15,000b3	65¾	2,000	89¼
16,000	65⅝	St L & I M gen 5s	
25,000	66	3,000	114
Col & South 1st 4s		5,000	114⅛
59,000	87	St L, I M & So 4s	
13,000	87⅛	1,000	84⅜
Cent Pac 1st, when issued		10,000	84⅜
20,000	101¼	50,000	84⅞
6,000	101⅜	25,000	84⅞
Commercial Cable 4s		15,000	84⅞
10,000	103½	5,000	85
Denver & Rio Gr 4½s		10,000	84⅞
5,000	109	25,000b3	85
10,000	109½	St L & S F g m 6s	
Denver & Rio Gr 4s		2,000	121½
1,000	101	St L & San Fran 4s	
1,000	101½	2,000	85½
Denver & Rio Gr Imp 5s		St L S'w'n 1st	
6,000	104⅜	22,000	94⅞
Detroit City Gas 5s		St L S'w'n 2d inc	
10,000	100⅛	5,000	64½
10,000	100	20,000	65
5,000	100½	South Pac col tr 4s, when issued	
Det, Mac & Mar 1 g		20,000	86¼
5,000	19¾	30,000	86¼
48,000	20	10,000	86⅛
Des M & Ft D 1st 4½s		5,000	86⅛
20,000	85	140,000	86
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		10,000	86⅛
1,000	119½	12,000	86
Erie gen lien 4s		15,000	85⅞
3,000	73¾	21,000	86
25,000	73¼	10,000	86⅛
Erie 4s, prior bds		South Pac of Ariz 1st	
16,000	92¼	8,000	113
Ft W & D C 1st		3,000	113¼
2,000	80	South Ry 1st 5s	
Ft W & Rio Gr 1st 5-4s		1,000	109⅜
8,000	65	12,000	109⅝
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s		Standard R & T 6s	
8,000	103½	5,000	83
Green Bay & West deb B		5,000	84
10,000	7⅞	5,000	84½
40,000	7½	Standard R & T inc	
Hocking Val 4½s		19,000	24½
5,000	101½	15,000	25
H & Tex Cent g m 4s		9,000	25⅜
10,000	88½	3,000	25½
Int & Gt Nor 2d		Tenn C, I & R R 6s, De Bard C & I 6s	
7,000	95¼	2,000	108
7,000	95½	Tenn C, I & R R, Birm Div 1st	
Int & Gt Nor 3d m		2,000	112½
10,000	65½	Tex

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Defeat the Clevelands Before One Hundred Persons.

BROOKLYNS WIN IN CHICAGO

The Bostons Win and Resume Second Place, the Philadelphias Dropping to Third.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	71	35	.670
Boston	67	41	.620
Philadelphia	68	42	.618
Baltimore	64	41	.610
St. Louis	61	49	.550
Cincinnati	58	48	.547
Chicago	56	53	.514
Pittsburg	54	56	.491
Louisville	48	59	.449
New York	46	58	.442
Washington	36	71	.336
Cleveland	18	94	.161

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 3; Pittsburg, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 0.
Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 4.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—Only 100 persons saw the Cleveland-New York game to-day. The visitors won with ease. President Robison hoped the New Yorks would provo a drawing attraction, but he was mistaken. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Dowd, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	0	V. Hal'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	1	1	4	0	0	0	O'Brien, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	0
Hemph'l, rf.	0	2	0	2	0	0	Grady, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	2	3	4	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	1	1	14	1	0	0
Sullivan, 3b.	0	1	1	0	2	1	Gleason, 2b.	2	2	5	6	0	0
Lockh'd, ss.	0	1	3	5	0	0	Foster, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	0
McAllis'r, c.	0	0	1	1	0	0	Hard'ty, ss.	0	1	1	5	0	0
Sugden, c.	0	2	6	1	1	1	Wilson, c.	0	1	1	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0	0	Carrick, p.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bates, p.	0	0	1	3	0	0							
							Total	6	10	27	14	0	
Total	2	11	27	14	3								

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
New York	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; New York, 7. First base on balls—Off Bates, 7; off Carrick, 4. Home run—O'Brien. Three-base hit—Grady. Two-base hit—Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Hardesty. Stolen bases—Dowd, Grady, Gleason, Foster. Struck out—By Bates, 3; by Carrick, 1. Double plays—Quinn and McAllister; Lockhead and Sullivan; Doyle and Gleason. Wild pitch—Bates. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS CHICAGO.

League Leaders Score Six Runs in the First Inning.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Coogan's four bases on balls, an error, a triple, and two singles gave the leaders a poorly played game in the first inning. The Chicagos hit Kennedy very hard, but their hits were not well timed, and their poor base running lost several chances for scoring. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf.	1	2	3	1	1	0	Jones, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	0
Green, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wolv'n, 3b.	1	1	2	2	1	1	Anderson, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mertes, cf.	0	0	3	1	0	0	Jennings, lb.	1	2	12	0	0	0
Everitt, lb.	0	0	3	10	0	1	Kelly, lf.	2	2	1	1	0	0
Donlin, 2b.	0	1	4	5	0	0	Daly, 2b.	2	2	2	3	7	1
Mason, ss.	0	0	1	2	5	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	0	4	4	0	0
Chance, c.	1	2	3	4	0	0	Casey, 3b.	0	2	3	2	0	0
Coogan, p.	0	0	0	1	0	0	Farrell, c.	1	2	2	2	0	0
Donahue, lb.	0	0	1	0	0	0	Kennedy, p.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	4	9	14	27	18	2	Total	9	13	27	16	1	

Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
Brooklyn	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1—9

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Farrell, Magoon. Three-base hit—Jennings. Home run—Ryan. Stolen bases—Mertes, 2; Everitt, Magoon, Kelly, Casey. Double plays—Magoon, Connor and Everitt; Dahlen and Jennings. Struck out—By Coogan, 2; by Kennedy, 2. First base on balls—Off Coogan, 6; off Kennedy, 2. Wild pitch—Coogan. Umpires—Messrs Snyder and Connolly.

Boston, 3; Pittsburg, 1.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—Chesebro and Meek'n both pitched excellent ball, the latter doing a little the better work. The locals tied the score in the ninth on Long's wild throw and a hit by Schriver. In the tenth the Bostons, with four hits, scored two runs, and retired their opponents in one-two-three order. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—3

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 11. Errors—Boston. Batteries—Pittsburg, Chesbro and Schriver; Boston, Meekin and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 0.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Young pitched in fine form to-day, and held the slugging Philadelphias down to three hits. Wallace's shortstop play was sensational, while Cross played poorly for Philadelphia. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Philadelphia, 3. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and Criger; Philadelphia, Fraser and Douglas. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Tie Game at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—Good fielding on the part of the Baltimores prevented Louisville from capturing another game to-day. It was neck and neck at the finish, when Umpire O'Day called the game on account of darkness. Sheckard was hit in the head by a pitched ball at the beginning of the tenth inning and compelled to retire. Score:

Louisville	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 3. Base hits—Louisville, 12; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Zimmer; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Herald Nine Beats Times Team.

The Herald baseball nine defeated THE TIMES team yesterday at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, in the Morning Newspaper League series, by the following score:

Herald	3	5	1	3	3	4	—19			
TIMES	0	0	0	4	5	0	—7			

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The weather, track, and attendance were all excellent to-day, but the racing was objectionable in some particulars. One favorite got in first despite the bookmakers. In the first race Rockton carried the bulk of the money, but could not be found at the finish.

Country Dance and Galahad had a big following, though Leando was first choice, for the second event. Compensation opened at 60 to 1, went up to 100 to 1, and then dropped to 12. He did a turn, showing some speed on the backstretch, but could not quite do Leando. Diminutive was sore and stiff, but somehow managed to beat Galahad in at that. Meehanus took the third race very cleverly, the favorite, L'Alouette, finishing in the bunch.

Mesmerist was scratched in the Pepper Stakes. Maribert at 6 to 5 had a shade the better of Waring at 7 to 5 in the books. Sardine was well liked for a place. The start was straggling. Waring and Mr. Jersey were in motion; so was Kings Courier; but Maribert and Sardine were standing still. The whole race lay between Waring and Mr. Jersey. In the stretch Mr. Jersey swerved, and after the race Maher, who had the mount on Waring, claimed a foul, but it was not allowed. Mr. Jersey won well in hand. Lucky Star, a good thing, won the last race, the two favorites, Miss Patron and Maurice, playing second fiddle.

Mr. Dunlap's people propose starting him in the Heverwyck Stakes to-morrow, claiming that the management has no right to stop his running in a stake. His name was crossed off, but he is still a starter. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Kickumbob, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 4½ to 1, first; Joe McGee, 97, (Burns,) 5 to 1, second; Ghetto, 107, (Maher,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. Rockton, Albonita, Prosit, and The Driven also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Leando, 109 pounds, (Maher,) 11 to 5, first; Compensation, 109, (Bullman,) 10 to 1, second; Diminutive, 99, (Ryan,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:43¼. Galahad and Country Dance also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Meehanus, 122 pounds, (Maher,) 2½ to 1, first; The Star of Bethlehem, 119, (Dupee,) 12 to 1, second; Duke of Middleburg, 117, (Burns,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:21¾. L'Alouette. Exit. Limelight, Queen of Song, and Hanwell also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Pepper Stakes. Five and a half furlongs. Mr. Jersey, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 15 to 1, first; Waring, 114, (Maher,) 7 to 5, second; Sardine, 114, (Burns,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:07¼. Kings Courier and Maribert also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Lucky Star, 100 pounds, (Dupee,) 7 to 1, first; Miss Patron, 97, (Burns,) 2½ to 1, second; Maurice, 105, (Maher,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:41½. Hardly. Winepress, Cabrillo, Hampden, Red Spider, Bob White, Weller, Frohman, and Cathedral also ran.

Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Sidney Lucas, Frandoo, 115 pounds; May Jane, Reseda, Manvilla, Belle of Orleans, 112; Golden Rule, Flamora, Laureata, 107; Allair, La Tosta II., 97.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Tragedian, 114 pounds; Wolhurst, Maurice, 111; The Burlington Route, 104; Leando, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Five and a half furlongs. Hanwell, 116 pounds; Bob White, 113; Athanas, Island Prince, 106; Dave S., 103; Lillian Belle, Campania, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—Spencer Handicap. One mile and a quarter. Bangle, 124 pounds; Laverock, Lackland, 107; His Lordship, 102; Satirist, Alpen, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Bevewyk Steeplechase. Full course, about two miles and a half. Mr. Dunlap, 163 pounds; Doctor Catlett, 160; Semper Ego, 156; Ben Eder, Colonel Bartlett, 153; Julius Caesar, 145.

Flying Handicap Weights.

Secretary Vosburgh, the official handicapper of The Jockey Club, has made the following assignment of weights for the Flying Handicap, at three-quarters of a mile, to be run at Sheepshead Bay on Monday:

Pounds.		Pounds.
Kinley Mack	126	Toluca 108
Filigrane	124	A. N. B. 108
May Hempstead	119	Lady Lindsey 107
Fly By Night	117	Satirist 106
McLeod of Dare	116	Gold Car 106
Little Saint	115	Survivor 106
Half Time	114	Heliobas 106
Cambrian	114	Onamastus 105
The Barrister	114	His Lordship 105
Rush	113	Judge Tarvin 104
The Kentuckian	113	Acushla 104
W. Overton	113	Grey Jacques 103
King Barleycorn	111	High Degree 103
The Rose	110	Tamor 102
Prestidigitatrice	108	Hardy Pardee 100

Sale of Woodburn Trotters.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 24.—The absolute dispersal sale of Woodburn trotters will take place in this city this Fall, under the auspices of Woodward & Shanklin. Woodburn Farm has produced some of the greatest trotters this country has ever seen, having been the birthplace of Maud S., Miss Russell, and many others who gained renown on the turf and in the stud. Among the stallions to be offered for sale are Lord Russell (brother of Maud S.) and Expedition.

MARTIN WINS TWO RACES.

Rides Lord W. Beresford's and P. Lorillard's Horses to Victory.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Maiden Plate was won by "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, to-day, at the York August meeting, on Lord William Beresford's Violence. Ten horses ran one mile.

The Harewood Handicap Stakes was also won by Martin on Pierre Lorillard's Chinook. Ten horse ran six furlongs straight.

LADIES' GOLF MATCHES.

Semi-Finals at Newport Won by Misses Goddard and Busk.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—The ladies' golf match medal play for the silver floral stand offered by Reginald Brooks, began Wednesday on the Newport Golf Club links, with fourteen ladies entering the preliminary round. Those who qualified in the first round included Miss Anna Sands, Miss Gladys Brooks, Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss M. Goddard, Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Busk, Miss Winthrop, and Mrs. Barger-Wallach.

In the first round Miss Busk beat Miss Sands. Mrs. Duryea beat Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Miss Brooks beat Miss Winthrop, and Miss Goddard beat Miss Wetmore.

The semi-finals began this morning with Miss Brooks and Miss Goddard playing in the rain and the determination of Miss Goddard to continue led Miss Brooks to forfeit. The afternoon playing was done on the very damp links. Mrs. Duryea and Miss Busk went over the course. Miss Busk winning with a score of 3 up and 2 to play. Miss Busk and Miss Goddard will meet in semi-finals to-morrow afternoon.

NEWPORT GOLF ENTRIES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—Entries for the coming golf tournament are coming in rapidly.

The entries thus far received for the President's Cup include H. M. Harriman, Percy Haughton, W. R. Kirk, C. B. Cary, John Bert, Arthur T. Kemp, Victor Sorchan, H. W. Cary, James A. Stillman, Winthrop Rutherford, P. R. Taylor, P. W. Livermore, J. J. Mason, H. Roger Winthrop, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., F. C. Havemeyer, G. S. Scott, Frederick P. Sands, H. R. Sedgwick, R. F. Phifer, Frederick O. Beach, S. S. Tooker, Clarence C. Mackay, W. K. Vanderbilt, George L. Rives, W. Forbes Morgan, and C. J. Morse.

The entries for the handicap cup include H. M. Harriman, P. Haughton, W. R. Kirk, C. B. Cary, John Bert, Arthur T. Kemp, Victor Sorchan, H. W. Cary, James A. Stillman, H. R. Taylor, P. W. Livermore, J. J. Mason, H. Roger Winthrop, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., F. C. Havemeyer, G. F. Scott, Frederick P. Sands, H. R. Sedgwick, Nathaniel Thayer, Clarence H. Mackay, W. K. Vanderbilt, George L. Rives, W. Forbes Morgan, and C. J. Morse.

OLD BICYCLIST'S LONG TRIP.

Eighty-four-Year-Old Man Rode from Wisconsin Town to Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 24.—Comrade James Rapp of Marinette, Wis., arrived here to-day to attend the Grand Army of the Republic convention, which is to be held in Philadelphia. He will be the guest of Capt. Volk of this city during the encampment.

Mr. Rapp is eighty-four years of age, but he rode his bicycle the entire distance from his Wisconsin home. He was thirty-one days on the road.

FAST CYCLING AT ASBURY PARK.

Circuit Race Meet a Success Despite Heavy Track.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—The circuit race meet took place to-day. The track was heavy, owing to the rain last night, but the time made was good. Among the fast riders were Stevens and Jack Fisher. Harry Rushton of Asbury Park rode a third-of-a-mile exhibition, paced by a tandem. He covered the distance in 0:39 4-5, beating the track record of 0:40 2-5. The one-mile amateur race was won by Joseph Harrison of Asbury Park. Lewis Bennett of Asbury Park was second and J. Hunter of Newark third. Time—2:38 2-5. The summary:

One-Mile, Professional.—Won by O. L. Stevens, Ottumwa; Y. M. Fisher, Chicago, second; Robert Walthour, Atlanta, third; F. M. McFarland, San José, fourth. Time—2:23 3-5.

Two-Mile Amateur, Handicap.—Won by Joseph Harrison, Asbury Park, (scratch;) A. W. Boss, Newark, (scratch,) second; Harry Rushton, Asbury Park, (20 yards,) third. Time—5:05 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Robert Walthour, Atlanta, (30 yards;) F. M. McFarland, San José, (scratch,) second; Robert Miller, New York, (90 yards,) third. Time—4:25 2-5.

Knickerbockers Win at Cricket.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 24.—The Knickerbocker Athletic Club cricket team of New York played the fourth game of its Canadian tour here to-day, having as opponents a picked team of All Toronto. The visitors, however were bound to win, after their defeat of yesterday, and gained the victory by 32 runs.

Australians vs. Somersetshire.

TAUNTON, England, Aug. 24.—At the close of play to-day in the cricket match here between the Somersetshire eleven and the visiting Australians, the former, in their first innings, had scored 376 runs for 9 wickets down.

JULIUS ALEXANDER HANGED.

He Was a Negro, and a Colored Preacher Approved the Execution.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 24.—Julius Alexander, colored, was hanged here at 10:22 this morning for assaulting a white woman last February. He showed no signs of nervousness, confessed the crime, and said the penalty was a just one.

A colored preacher in a talk on the scaffold said Alexander's crime was "one in which we are glad to see the law carried out."

NIAGARA TENNIS GAMES.

Preliminary Round in Championship Singles Played Yesterday.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., Aug. 24.—Play was begun in the open singles of the international tennis tournament this morning. In the afternoon all the events were in full swing, and a large number of matches were disposed of. In the open singles the cracks had little difficulty with the local players, but in the handicap H. E. Avery and Glen Langton had a long three-set match, the former finally winning. The scores follow:

Novice Singles.—Semi-final Round—W. G. Kilmaster beat P. Hayes, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—H. Avery beat Scott Griffin, 6—3, 7—5; E. P. Fischer beat K. Beals, 6—1, 6—2; R. D. Little beat Peter Porter, 6—1, 6—0.

First Round—Parke Wright beat A. Bridges, 7—5, 6—1.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—Peter Porter (owe half 15) beat A. B. Wright, (owe 15,) 6—4, 6—7, 6—3; K. Beals (half 15) beat Scott Griffin (owe half 15) by default; E. P. Fischer (owe 40) beat O. Thibaudeau, (15,) 6—1, 6—2.

First Round—W. Patterson (owe half 15) beat W. Baird, (scratch,) 6—3, 2—6, 6—2; H. N. Cowan (scratch) beat P. Hayes, (half 30,) 6—3, 11—9; R. D. Little (owe 30) beat E. P. Hinde, (owe 15,) 6—0, 6—2; H. E. Avery (owe 15) beat Glen Langton, (owe 15,) 1—6, 6—4, 11—9.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Dealings at Private Contract—Three Foreclosures at Auction —Other Items.

John R. Davidson has sold for John Harper, for $22,500, the five-story flat 96 West One Hundred and Third Street. Mr. Harper takes in part payment a small piece of property at King's Bridge.

Greene & Taylor were the brokers in the sale of 62 West Fifty-second Street for the Norlinger estate.

Adams & Co. submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for a six-story addition to their store, running through from Twenty-first to Twenty-second Street and having a frontage of 50 feet on either thoroughfare. The estimated cost of the operation was not given in connection with the filing of plans. The architects are De Lemos & Cordes.

There are no sales scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

512 Fifth Street, 25 by 96.2, Astor leasehold, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Oscar Kunath $4,000

By William Kennelly.

166 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to Hannah H. Crowley 17,800

By James L. Wells.

1,149 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Tiffany Street, 25.6 by 100 by 18.7 by 98.6, three-story frame flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Bussing, Jr. 2,400

1,151 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 25 by 98.9 by 25 by 98.9, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry Lipps 4,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Union Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for five three-story frame tenements, 20 by 60; Matthew F. Riley of 1,062 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Robert Glen of 2,958 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $27,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 250 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for four four-story brick flats, 25 by 85; Marie Lasperges, owner; Edward Wenz of 2,517 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $72,000.

Third Street, south side, 335 feet west of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 16.6 by 28; Mary A. Shay, premises, owner; Joseph E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 108 and 110 West Twenty-second Street; also 111 and 113 West Twenty-first Street, for a six-story brick store, 50 by 197.6; Adams & Co., owners; De Lemos & Cordes of 139 Fulton Street, architects.

Hampden Street, north side, 25 feet east of Grand Avenue, for six two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 60; Robert C. Wood, Riverdale, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $24,000.

Alterations.

Anthony Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; William C. Bergen of 1,918 Bathgate Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 871 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; William Cahill, premises, owner; John R. Kimball, architect; cost, $700.

No. 852 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick store and lofts; Frederick B. Jennings of 86 Park Avenue, owner; cost, $350.

No. 258 West Seventy-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Edward Dietz, premises, owner; Horace K. Esselstyn of 220 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 568 Robbins Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling; William Hepke, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $350.

No. 253 Bowery, to a four-story brick concert hall; Caspar Iba of 8 Stanton Street, owner and architect; cost, $420.

No. 131 East Twenty-first Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; James H. Lane of 131 East Twenty-second Street, owner; C. W. Romeyn of 48 Exchange Place, architect; cost, $2,500.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 165 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Annie Kiernan of 3,078 Third Avenue, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 24.

AVENUE B, 105 to 109, and 184 East 7th St; Caesar Casper to Jacob Rose, ¼ part $1

BROOK AV, w s, 193.3 ft s of Wendover Av, 100x39.1x100x39; Isaac Boehm and others to Theresa Goldstein 100

DE MILT AV, n e s, Lot known as North Railroad Lot, map of the Penfield property, South Mt. Vernon; Ira H. Wager to Josephine A. Kahrs ..... Exchange

DYCKMAN ST, e s, 459.9 ft n w of 10th Av, runs n e 101.5, s e 129.6, w w 52 ft to 1st St, x n 225; Leopold W. Harburger to M. J. Mahoney and another 11,250

LOTS 458 to 460, map of Van Nest Park; Caesar Casper to Jacob Rose 1

NELSON AV, e s, 125.4 ft n of Kemp Lane, or 164th St, 25x61.4x25.2x60; Joseph H. Jones to Thomas Aiken and another 1

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 205.1 ft n of 180th St, 20x100; Charles H. Thornton to Annie M. Verry 1

WILLIS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 145th St, 25x100; Mary E. Van Zandt to Adolph J. H. Meyer 100

2D ST, n s, Lots 291 and 292; map Wakefield, 200x238; Maria L. Merrill to Charles S. Diller 1

2D AV, n w corner 106th St, 25x100; Fredericka Robenstein, Jr., to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine $1

7TH ST, n s, 115.3 ft w of Avenue D, 22.2x97.4; Daniel Hanly to Maria Hanly. 1

109TH AV, s w corner of 51st St, 25.5x100; Cornelius F. Sheahan and another to Thomas McEntegart 100

20TH ST, s s, 87 ft w of 4th Av, 88x92; Seaboard Realty Company to Walworth Ward 1

28TH ST, s s, 56.6 ft w of 7th Av, 20x60.4 x19.5x60.4; Elizabeth Ulrich to Jane A. McKenna 1

28TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to A. J. Connick 37,500

31ST ST, s s, 280 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x98.9; Gustav Dahlberg to Bella Hauser. 11,500

80TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Bertha Fullenbach to Jacob Cohen 100

116TH ST, 308 East, 25x100.10; Jeannette Mehrbach to Luisa Garofalo 1

117TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; 115th St, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 24.11x100.11; Thomas J. Tuomey to Richard L. Alden 1

132D ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Alfred Q. Elgar to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

140TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 16.8x100; Albert Hills to Hermine L. Wilkens 100

147TH ST, 607 West, 12.6x99.11; Asbury Lester to Florence M. Cone 100

158TH ST, s s, 57.3 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.8x85; 158th St, s s, 94.3 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.6x85; 158th St, s s, 131.3 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.10x85; Joseph C. Cocker to Thomas J. Tuomey 1

158TH ST, s e corner of Cauldwell Av, 38.9x85; Joseph C. Cocker to Julius D. and Magnus D. Alexander 1

158TH ST, s s, 38.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.6x85; Joseph C. Cocker and wife to William Fulton 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Richard Guther; 6th St, 512 East, 2 years $750

DUER, Ellin T., to Amelia R. Van Norman; 120 West 70th St, 3 years 1,800

GAY, Matilda E., to Amelie R. Van Norman; 122 West 70th St, 3 years 1,600

REMER, Samuel, to Isaac Goldberg; 133 East Broadway, 2 years 2,000

STUYVESANT, Robert R., to Adolph Schlesinger; Chrystie St, w s, 94 ft e of Delancey St, 22.5x105; 21 years 800

STUYVESANT, Robert R., to Adolph Schlesinger; Chrystie St, w s, 71 feet s of Delancey St, 23x64, 21 years 425

STUYVESANT, Robert R., to Adolph Schlesinger; Chrystie St, w s, 48 ft s of Delancey St, 23x64; 21 years 425

WILMERDING & FIELD to Sara S. Hanley; 36th St, 38 West, 4 11-12 years 2,400

WINTERS, Robert C., to Charles E. Smith, as Postmaster General of the United States; 33 Av, 3,319, w s, 10 years 2,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BONNEAU, William W., to Clarence R. Goode; 52 West 114th St, 3 months $1,000

CONNICK, Andrew J., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 28th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 25,000

DEEGAN, Kathrine G. and Edward J., to Dora Smith; 177th St, s s, 64.6 ft e of Arthur Av, 3 years 4,000

DUCEY, Thomas J., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 29th St, 16 East, 3 years. 35,000

DUCEY, Thomas J., to William A. Spencer, and others, trustees, &c.; 9 East 28th St, 3 years 35,000

EPSTEIN, Ida and Hyman, to Edward B. Amend; 93 Lewis St, 5 years 22,000

GAROFALO, Luisa, to Jeannette Mehrbach; 115th St, s s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, installments 2,500

GOLDSTEIN, Jacob and Esther, to Edmund Bittner; Ludlow St, w s, 100.3 ft n of Canal St, 1 year 1,000

GOLDSTEIN, Theresa, to Samuel C. Boehm and others; Brook Av, w s, 195.3 ft s of Wendover Av, 9 months 11,000

GOLDSTEIN, Theresa, to Samuel C. Boehm and others; Brook Av, w s, 195.3 ft s of Wendover Av, 9 months 6,500

HANLON, Michael, to John T. Terry and another, trustees, &c.; 7th St, s s, 93 ft w of Avenue D; also 7th St, s s, 123 and 133 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years, (three mortgages,) each 34,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Simon Danzig and another; Dawson St, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, (rerecorded, demand 2,000

HORNE, Louther S., to John J. Bell; Prospect Av, s e corner of 165th St, secures material 4,000

LEVY, Pauline, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 325 West 83d St, installments 4,000

LILLENDAHL, John G. B., to Jessie C. McBride; 131st St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, demand 10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 132d St, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 4,000

LUTJENS, Louis, to Jacob Leitner; 3d Av, n e corner of 171st St, 1 year 280

MARSCHEIDER, Edward, to Anna M. Lehmann; 1st Av, n w corner of 43d St, 3 years 3,500

MASTEN, Amelia J., to Thomas J. Falls; 8th St, n s, 90.11 ft e of University Place, leasehold, 3 years 2,000

McENTEGART, Thomas, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th Av, s e corner of 52d St, 5 years 24,000

McENTEGART, Thomas, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th Av, s w corner of 51st St, 5 years 36,000

MEYER, Adolph J. H., to Mary E. Van Zandt; Willis Av, e s, 100 ft n of 145th St, 1 year 6,500

MORGAN, William M., to Goethen Savings Bank; 156 West 79th St, 5 years 7,000

REID, Rosa A., to Charles S. Woodward; Lot 104, Block 2,523, map of 272 lots of the Kemp estate, 23d Ward, 2 years 650

REINSCHMIDT, Charles, to Murray Hill Co-operative Building and Loan Association; interior lot, 80 ft n w of Honeywell and 265 ft n e of 180th St, installments 2,600

ROBERTSON, Charlotte M., and Robert H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 117 East 38th St, 1 year 12,000

ROSSI, Aline M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 98th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 20,000

SCHURER, Lena, to Theresa Heindel; 92 Lawrence St, due 6,000

WARD, Walworth, to Edmund Comn; 20th St, s s, 87 ft w of 4th Av, demand 64,000

WARD, Walworth, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 20th St, s s, 87 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 280,000

WILCKENS, Edward, to Robert R. Stuyvesant; 329 East 12th St, (rerecorded,) ½ year 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Enoch C., to Henry W. Gilbert .. $3,500

BELL, Enoch C., to Henry W. Gilbert .. 3,500

GOTTLIEB, Max, and others, executors, &c., to Morris Wolf 6,000

HOLT, Charles H., trustee, &c., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c. 17,160

MAEDER, Frederick J., to Mary Conlon ..... Nominal

PETTY, SOULARD, AND WALKER Realty Company to Albert C. Hencken. Nominal

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c. 100

WINSLOW, Edward, to City Mortgage Company, assigns 3 mortgages 100

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 68.3 ft n of 94th St, 108x100; Mary A. Colleran against William Call, owner; E. F. Dodson & Co., contractors $4,795

FULTON ST, 141; Anthony G. Imhof against Max Lindemann, lessee and contractor 358

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Karl M

The New York Times
Illustrated Weekly Magazine
SUNDAY, AUGUST 27,

Will Contain, Among Others, the Following Features:

- Full page portrait of Controller Bird S. Coler accompanied by a sketch of his career.
- Page view of the new home of the University Club, at Fifth Avenue and 54th Street.
- Portrait of J. G. Brown and reproductions of some of his famous pictures of street arabs.
- Illustrated article on the actual workings of the Atlantic Cable, showing view of the cable house at Coney Island, where the cable enters the ocean and the terminus in the city where the messages are received and sent.
- First photograph made of the model of the Dewey Arch, accompanied by an article by Charles de Kay.
- Portraits showing the national types of Europe are presented in connection with a review of the book, "The Races of Europe."
- Illustrated article on Christ Church, Shrewsbury, with photograph of its large old sixteenth century Bible.
- Photographs of the pretty daughters of Mrs. D. H. Driscoll of New York, who won the first prizes at the Saratoga Baby Show.
- Views of the Shamrock after her arrival in New York Harbor, and a picture of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin, which accompanied the Shamrock across the ocean; photograph of the half-rater Genesee of Rochester, which competed for the Canada Cup at Toronto last week, with pictures of her crew.
- A short story entitled "Told in an Old Picture Gallery."
- View of the point of the boundary between Alaska and British Territory on the summit of White Pass.
- Picture of Collis P. Huntington in characteristic pose; portrait of John Walter Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland.

Order in advance to be sure of securing a copy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES J. ALEXANDER, Bankrupt. No. 1,282.

Notice is hereby given that James J. Alexander, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT GRANT, Bankrupt.—No. 1,379.

To the creditors of Robert Grant of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Robert Grant was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 24th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN W. ISHAM, Bankrupt. No. 951.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Isham, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 23, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto. P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the ... day of ... 189.. for an extension of a grant of a franchise or right to construct a tunnel under certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables and cross-overs, for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in the said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the intersection of Liberty and Washington Streets; going thence in a northerly direction under and along Washington Street to or near the point at which this street crosses Dey Street; thence turning in a westerly direction through Dey Street, passing under and along Dey Street, under and across West Street, and under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Dey Street, and under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; the line also branching off from Washington Street, at the corner of Cortlandt Street, and going in a westerly direction under and along Cortlandt Street and crossing under West Street and going under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Cortlandt Street; thence under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; also a branch passing under and along West Street between the two lines above mentioned, making a connection between the two.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Aldermanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, said application of said railway company will be first considered and public hearing had thereon; all persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the ... day of ... 189.. for an extension of a grant of a franchise or right to construct a tunnel under certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables and cross-overs, for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in the said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the junction of Ann Street and Park Row in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and running thence by a convenient and eligible route or routes underground to and under the waters of the East River, and to and under the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and County of Kings, to the junction of Adams and Willoughby Streets, in the said Borough of Brooklyn.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that, at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan Tunnel Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad, underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at a point in Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, one hundred feet or thereabouts easterly from the easterly line of West Broadway, and thence running westerly and underneath said Chambers Street, crossing under the lires of West Broadway, Greenwich, Washington, and West Streets to the shore line of the Hudson River, and thence still westerly through a tunnel or tunnels underneath the said Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the centre of said river and boundary line of the State of New York.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that, at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN F. COCKERILL, plaintiff, against HENRY MURRAY and DELIA A. MURRAY, his wife, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, &c., beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred and nine (109) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly seventy-five (75) feet and one-half (½) inch to a point distant one hundred and ten (110) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue on a line drawn at right angles to Eleventh Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly line of Forty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, one (1) foot to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, &c., beginning at a point two hundred and nine (209) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches, to the southerly line of Forty-second Street, and thence westerly, along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.

HONE & BROWN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

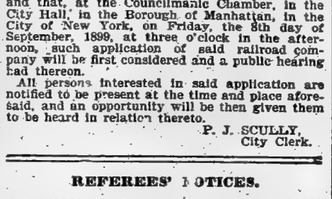

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ten thousand six hundred and ninety-eight and 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of June, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and twelve dollars, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $123 55-100 and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall, seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Hobbes Allen by deed dated May 26, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2128 of Conveyances, page 497, on the 28th day of May, 1888."—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:

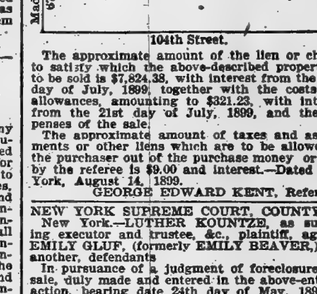

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,824.38, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $321.23, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $9.00 and interest.—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KOUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLUP, (formerly EMILY BEAVER,) and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York,) and known as Number eight (8) Livingston Place, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Livingston Place, distant seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches south from the southeast corner of said Livingston Place and East Sixteenth Street, and running thence eastwardly, and parallel to said East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-four (84) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet to the east side of Livingston Place; and thence northwardly, along Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.

GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,682.50 with interest thereon from the 25th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $318.82, with interest from May 24, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $735 or thereabouts, and interest.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.

su22-2aw3wTu&F&s12&14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD as exr., &c., and another, plaintiffs, against HENRY RIEHL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 12th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, distant thirty-four feet two and one-half inches (34 ft. 2½ in.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Lexington Avenue with the southerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches (16 ft. 7 in.) thence westerly parallel with Ninety-fourth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet, thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches, (16 ft. 7 in.,) thence easterly again, parallel with Ninety-fourth Street, and partly through the centre of another party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1899.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.

WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,440 Lexington Avenue:

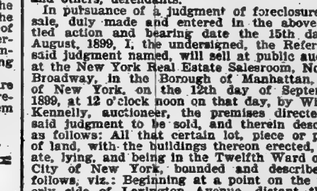

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,000, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.16, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $101, and interest, and taxes for 1899, amount not yet fixed.—Dated New York, 19th day of August, 1899.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.

au22-2aw3wTu&Fri&s12

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT TO the statutes of the State of New York in such case made and provided, that the limited partnership of WORRALL & HURLBUTT, composed of the undersigned, Richard P. Worrall and John H. Hurlbutt, as general partners, and John T. Windrim as special partner, the original certificate of formation of which limited partnership was heretofore filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, is dissolved by mutual consent of said partners before the time specified for its termination in said certificate, and on and after the 18th day of August, 1899.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 18th day of August, 1899.

Revenue 10c. stamp canceled.

RICHARD P. WORRALL, JOHN H. HURLBUTT, JOHN T. WINDRIM.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On the 18th day of August, 1899, before me personally came Richard P. Worrall and John H. Hurlbutt, and on the 24th day of August, 1899, before me personally came John T. Windrim, each to me known and known to me to be one of the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

E. J. ESSELSTYN, Notary Public, New York Co.

au25-1aw4wF

PALISADE STEAM LAUNDRY.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Charles M. Riedell and F. V. Se Bastian, under and by the firm name and style of the Palisade Steam Laundry, at Nos. 3,251, 3,253, and 3,255 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, pursuant to certain articles of copartnership, dated April 27th, 1899, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York, August 22d, 1899.

F. V. SE BASTIAN, CHAS. M. RIEDELL.

CARL FISCHER-HANSEN, Attorney for F. V. Se Bastian, 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

a25-1aw1wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy0-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUZE, MARGARET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Harleston Brown, Jr., Harry D. Brown, Walter J. Brown, Annie H. Brown, Daisy Brown, James S. Dean, Adele Fountaine, Fanny Deas, Alice English, Mary Portis, Daniel E. Huger, Isabella M. H. Warley, Emma M. H. Frost, Edmund D. Huger, Charles L. Huger, Ruth D. Huger, Serena D. Murphy, Meta D. Huger, Mary S. Brown, and William E. Huger, heirs and next of kin of MARGARET AUZE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Meta D. Huger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Auze, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

P. H. ADEE, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York. jy28-1aw6wF&s8

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-1aw6mF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN W. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES, Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-1aw6mF

SCHOLLE, JACOB.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Estelle H. Scholle, Gustave Scholle, Albert H. Scholle, Florentine S. Sutro, Pauline S. Bier, Mildred Scholle, Robert Scholle, Adolph H. Scholle, Florence S. Sutro, Gertrude Scholle, Lionel Sutro, and Florentine S. Sutro, the executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Gertz Scholle, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, United Relief Works of Society of Ethical Culture, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, San Francisco Hebrew Orphan Asylum, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the sixth day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Martin Herman, Melville J. Scholle, and Albert W. Scholle, as executors of the last will and testament of JACOB SCHOLLE, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have none, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioners, 20 Broad St., New York City. au18-1aw6wF&s25

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WISENDANGER, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HEINRICH WISENDANGER and A. BARBARA GRAFF WIESENDANGER, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Wirth and Johann Gottfried Wirth, her husband, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Barbara Trunsiger and Rudolph Trunsiger, her husband, residing at Faellanden, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Johann Martin Wiesendanger and Pauline Winkler Wiesendanger, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Felix Alfred Wiesendanger, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Anna Barbara Merki and Johannes Merki, her husband, residing at Neumuenster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Heinrich Schibli and Anna Schibli, his wife, residing at Niederweningen, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Anna Meier and Jacob Meier, her husband, residing at Neumuenster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland; Hans Rudolph Wiesendanger, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Elizabeth Wisendanger, or Wiesendanger, residing in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York; Annie Goerlitz, residing in the City of Scranton, State of Pennsylvania; Henry Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; Philippine Lieberman, residing in the City and County of New York; William Wisendanger, residing in the City and County of New York; the People of the State of New York, the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, any and all unknown heirs and next of kin of HENRY WISENDANGER, whose names are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas Philipine C. Wisendanger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 29th day of May, 1876, relating both to real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Wisendanger, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the Twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 15th day of July, 1899.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES, SCHELL & BELKUS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City jy21-1aw7wF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-1aw6mF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a4-1aw6MF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Elbridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of April, 1899. EVA A. DUNDON, Executrix. ELBRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City ap7-1aw6mF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je20-1aw6mF

JACKSON, EMILY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Cassin, Lydia Cole Jackson, Edith Mayo, and Percy W. Sherman, the heirs and next of kin of Emily Jackson, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William W. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Emily Jackson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1899.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN W. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 82 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mF

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rasmus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-1aw6mF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 82 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Resorts. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York Sundays only, touches at Newport. Tickets good via the week Providence Line eastward Str. stops at Newport.
PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Bo

TO COMBINE BIG STORES

Mercantile Reorganization Company to Buy Department Concerns.

OWNERS TO BE THE MANAGERS

Supplies to be Furnished by the Company Here and Traveling Salesmen to be Eliminated.

A prospectus has been issued by the Mercantile Reorganization Company, recently incorporated in Newark under the New Jersey laws, with a capital of $100,000. The new company is admittedly only the forerunner of a gigantic corporation having a capital stock of $50,000,000, which proposes to take over by purchase with cash and stock stores situated in various cities and towns throughout the country that furnish dry goods and kindred lines that go to make up the average department store of the day. It is proposed to operate these concerns as a joint corporation, each individual concern acting as a branch of the whole, the present proprietors to act as resident managers and incur no debts, all supplies being furnished by the parent company.

The company proposes to have a base of supplies in this city, and will carry a stock sufficient to enable it to meet all demands upon it. By this means it is planned to remove all financial responsibility from the merchant and enable him to devote his entire time as manager toward devising methods of increasing his volume of sales.

The preliminary company has opened offices in the Jaffray Building, 350 Broadway. E. F. Church, formerly with E. S. Jaffray & Co., is President, H. S. Pfeil, a Director of the State Banking Company of Newark, N J, is Treasurer; J. H. Strange, President of the Martha Washington Milling Company, is Secretary, and S. A. Haver, formerly of E. S. Jaffray & Co., is Associate Director. The Directorate is to be greatly enlarged, and it is said will include names of the highest standing in the dry goods trade or the country. At the offices of the new organization it was said yesterday that letters of inquiry and offers to sell plants were coming in in large numbers from department stores all over the Eastern and Middle States. It is purposed to begin the active operation of the consolidated company when the number of concerns taken into its membership shall have reached 500, although it was said yesterday that the company might in time operate as high as 2,000 stores.

President Church stated yesterday that offers to sell had already come in from concerns as far west as the Mississippi, and that many Southern firms had offered to join. The organization of the new corporation would be perfected, he said, in time for the Spring trade in January.

In outlining the aims and purposes of the new organization, President Church said:

"The new company is not to be a trust—really we will be fighting the trusts—but its formation is on the lines that have made a success of all industries; that is, consolidation of interests; as witness the amalgamation of all lines of trade in the last five years except dry goods. To be progressive, dry goods men, too, must adopt modern methods. The plan of this company is to choose stores doing a cash business of not less than $100,000 a year, and take over their business, paying partly in cash and partly in stock. The former local owners will be made resident managers. The home company will have its headquarters in this city, in Broadway, where a stock worth $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 will be carried. The buying for the entire business is to be done abroad by the corporation's buyers and in American markets in very large lots. Wherever practicable, the entire production of a mill will be contracted for, and wherever necessary manufacturing plants will be erected or leased and operated by the company.

"The great gain will lie in cheap buying and a reduction in expenses in keeping stocks up to date. The corporation will have an immense advantage over the average jobbing house by being enabled to do away with salesmen. It now costs a jobbing house $2,000,000 to sell goods worth $25,000,000, while with the cost of local and traveling salesmen eliminated we could sell the same amount at a cost of not more than $500,000."

The scheme is looked upon with some skepticism by local jobbers and retailers, several of whom yesterday expressed doubts of the practicability of such a scheme. Henry Siegel of the Siegel-Cooper Company said that he had not heard of the scheme, but seriously doubted its ever being carried through. "There is too wide a diversity of interests to be overcome," he said, "and although it sounds well on paper, it is impossible for one set of men to keep in hand a business scattered throughout the United States.

"A set of buyers, however expert, could not readily learn the requirements of so many different sections of the country."

PLAN DISCUSSED IN CHICAGO.

Retailers Favor the Combination—Wholesalers Doubt Its Success.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The proposed New York formation of a combination embracing the dry goods department establishments and wholesale houses was discussed to-day by the leading representatives of large dry goods houses. Some of the proprietors of the large department stores appear to favor such an organization, while the representatives of wholesale dry goods establishments are inclined to doubt the success of the venture.

The New York scheme has not yet spread to this city, and no definite efforts have been made here to bring about a combination.

MORE AHEARN ACT CLAIMS.

Ninety Come Up Before Justice MacLean—Briefs to be Submitted.

Ninety claims under the Ahearn law, providing for the compensation of public officials who have been dismissed from their positions and reinstated by the courts, or who have also been prosecuted on indictments and acquitted, came up before Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday, when the Justice was asked to appoint referees to pass upon the claims. Justice McAdam on Tuesday declared the act void, and Justice MacLean, on the same day, denied three applications for referees which came before him, holding that the constitutionality of the law should be tested in the appellate courts.

Despite these rulings, the lawyers representing the claimants yesterday insisted on requesting the Justice to appoint referees. Lawyer Jacob Rouss said that, although Justice MacLean had denied similar applications, and that Justice McAdam had held that the law was unconstitutional, these decisions had been made without argument on the part of the claimants.

He stated that Justice McAdam had held the law to be unconstitutional because it provided for compensation to private individuals from the municipal revenue. This, counsel contended, was not the fact, all the applicants for whom he appeared having been removed from their positions as public officials and for acts committed in the performance of public duties. Their discharges from these positions were also the acts of the public officials who were their superiors in office.

"I have formed an impression on this matter," said Justice MacLean, "on the motions already decided by me. It seems to me proper to deny these motions and permit the Appellate Division to pass on the constitutionality of the act. If, however, counsel desire to submit briefs to me I am bound to receive them, and shall give them every attention. I desire also to say that I denied the motions which came before me without knowing of Justice McAdam's decision and before he had handed it down."

Two of the lawyers representing the claimants submitted the papers in their cases, and were allowed until Tuesday next to submit briefs. In some of the other cases the counsel for the claimants consented to a dismissal of the applications.

Big Reduction in an Assessment.

Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court, yesterday reduced the assessment made by the Tax Commissioners upon the Crane Company's property in this State from $54,790 to $2,700. The company is a Chicago corporation, and has a salesroom in this city. The proceeds are transmitted to Chicago, and the expenses are paid by remittances from the Chicago office. Justice Nash holds that the goods and bills of accounts are not taxable, and reduces the amount available for taxation to the value of the office furniture.

CYCLIST AND WHEEL BURIED.

Staten Island Path Caved In and William Carr Went Down Twelve Feet —Long Search for Bicycle.

William Carr, eighteen years old, who resides at 56 Sixth Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., had an exciting experience while riding his bicycle along Richmond Terrace at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It was just after the shower, and as the roadway was wet and muddy he turned up on the cinder path on the northerly side of the terrace at Snug Harbor Station.

He was going at a fair pace and when opposite the foot of Lafayette Avenue he noticed a dark spot in the sidewalk that looked like a hole in the dim light. He knew the path so well that he thought he was mistaken and made no attempt to avoid it. A moment later his front wheel struck the hole and instantly the whole sidewalk sank beneath him and he found himself at the bottom of a cave-in about twenty feet in diameter and twelve feet deep.

Carr was buried up to his shoulders in the dirt and water, and his first efforts to extricate himself were unsuccessful. He began calling for help, and a number of residents in that vicinity heard the shouts. As the cries were muffled and indistinct, it was supposed that they came from some craft in the kills or from the New Jersey shore.

Carr shouted until his voice grave out and his throat was sore. Meanwhile he struggled to free himself, and about forty-five minutes after the bank caved in, managed to extricate himself and crawl to the top of the hole. He lay for some minutes exhausted by his efforts, and as he regained his feet some residents of Lafayette Avenue reached the scene. Nothing could be seen of his wheel, and Carr walked to his home.

The cave-in had been caused by the breaking of a large culvert which crosses Richmond Terrace at that point and carries the surface water from the terrace and Lafayette Avenue down the embankment and under the tracks of the Rapid Transit Railroad to the Kill von Kull.

The Highway Department put men at work early in the morning to make the place safe, and efforts were made to find the wheel, but without success until in the afternoon, when it was found fourteen feet below the surface.

ANOTHER FAYERWEATHER SUIT

Niece of the Dead Millionaire Brings Action Against the United Dressed Beef Company.

The will of Daniel B. Fayerweather has again become the subject of litigation. Emma S. Fayerweather began an action yesterday, involving about $2,000,000, in the United States Circuit Court against the United Dressed Beef Company, which occupies the entire block between First and Second Avenues and Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. The plaintiff was a niece of Mr. Fayerweather, and the suit is to recover twenty-two lots, or more than half the block now in the hands of the beef company.

The contested property passed through many hands before it came under the control of the defendants. In 1891 Messrs. Ritch, Bulkley & Vaughan, as executors of the probated will, turned over the property to Sidney Ward for $190,000, and in 1892 it was deeded by him to the New Jersey and New York Abattoir Company. It transferred it to Francis H. Sheehan for $1,000 in May, 1893, and in the same month he conveyed the lots to the present holders for $1,500,000, subject to a mortgage of $700,000, made by Sheehan to the Abattoir Company. All of these various purchasers will be involved in case of a final decision for the plaintiff in the present suit, as each will seek recovery from the party who sold to him.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad will also be involved in such an event, being the holder of the $700,000 mortgage. The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia will be another interested party, as the mortgage was transferred to them by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, apparently as part security for a loan of $15,000,000. The case is unusually complicated, and, unless the defendants take some means for putting a quick stop to the matter, the suit will be one of no small importance and will serve to throw light on many hitherto mooted legal points.

That the suit may be considered by a jury is regarded as the most important fact in connection with the action. The contestants of the will have fought for such a trial for many years now, but hitherto all actions in regard to the matter have been decided and summarily dismissed by judicial authority. Six years ago Judge Patterson refused William Blaikie, counsel for Mrs. Fayerweather, permission to frame the issues for presentation to a jury, and he did so with good authority, as the action then instituted was an equity suit. In the present case the action is a common-law one, and the contestants must, if they demand it, have a trial by jury.

The suit begun yesterday is based upon a claim that the probated will was not the last will and testament of Daniel B. Fayerweather, and that Messrs. Ritch, Bulkley & Vaughan are not legally the executors and therefore had no authority to dispose of the estate, or any part thereof. Miss Fayerweather sues as claimant of one-sixth interest in half of the estate. She contends that her uncle died intestate as to this half.

The defendant, the United Dressed Beef Company, will probably fall back for indemnity upon the title guarantee company of this city which examined and vouched for the title to the lots before the purchase.

MR. SAGE ON GAS WAR.

Reduced Consolidated Dividends Mean Lower Prices for the Stock.

Russell Sage, in speaking yesterday of the Consolidated Gas Company's reduction of its dividend to a 4 per cent. basis, said:

"The reduction of the dividend from an 8 per cent. to a 4 per cent. basis means that the stocks of the company will go lower in price. The trouble with the Consolidated is that it is controlled by Rockefeller—virtually by a one-man power. The rank and file of the stockholders are not consulted at all, nor are their interests.

"However, like everything else, this war will have to be settled. The men in the gas business are all practical business men, and the stockholders sooner or later will get a say in this matter. It is just like a railroad war—it must finally come to an end. The best policy is a 'get together' policy.

"In the meantime the Standard is looking on. Our property is paid for. We are, of course, prepared to adjust matters at any time, but we are not so seriously concerned as some people think."

Married on a Wager.

Annie Steiner, twenty years old, of 156 First Avenue, and Edward H. Vogt, twenty-three years old, of 206 Grand Street, Hoboken, were married in the latter city on Wednesday night by Justice Conkling. The couple had been engaged for some time, but no day had been set for the wedding. Miss Steiner, according to Vogt's statement to the Justice, was visiting his family. Christian Cudwigsen, a relative, challenged the couple to get married at once. After bantering them awhile he offered to bet $5 they had not the courage to accept his challenge. The money was put up, and the pair, with the consent of Miss Steiner and the aid of Justice Conkling, won the bet. The Justice got the money.

Answers to Correspondents.

MAX SILVERMAN: The expression "two teaspoonfuls" is correct.

E. S.: If you came here under eighteen years old, you need but one paper, which takes two weeks to get. If you were of age you can take out your first papers now and naturalization (final) papers in two years. You must be a resident in the State one year.

A. L.: 1. Naturalization as a citizen of the United States is not held to protect a deserter from the army in Europe should he return to the country where he deserted. 2. Mr. Astor cannot vote in the United States, as he is a British subject, having relinquished his American citizenship.

Output of the Distilleries.

Regarding the distilling season ending June 30, 1899, Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, issued to-day, will say:

"All information concerning the distilling season ended June 30, 1899, is in, and we can now contemplate the results intelligently. The output of Kentucky distilleries during June was 2,663,570 gallons—just 1,656,313 gallons more than for the same month last year—making the grand total for the year 19,777,630 gallons, almost 2,000,000 gallons more than was expected during the earlier months. The withdrawals during the same period were 17,997,799 gallons, or 1,779,840 gallons less than the output. The stocks on hand in Kentucky distillery warehouses have, therefore, increased over 1,750,000 during the fiscal year."

THE PRESIDENT IS EN ROUTE

His Party Left Plattsburg at 6 o'Clock Last Evening.

LONG BRANCH HIS FIRST STOP

From There He Will Go to Pittsburg to Witness the Return of Pennsylvania Troops.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Presidential party left Bluff Point Station at 6 o'clock this evening, after a stay of exactly four weeks.

The last day of President McKinley's stay here was a busy one. This morning he was serenaded by the Twenty-sixth Regiment Band, after he and Mrs. McKinley had taken a farewell drive around the grounds.

At 2 P. M. Palestine Commandery, an organization of Masons from St. Johnsbury, Vt., headed by a band, arrived at the hotel by special steamer to pay their respects to the President.

At 3 o'clock the Twenty-sixth Regiment, 1,350 men, arrived at the hotel, having marched down from Plattsburg Barracks, a distance of three miles. President McKinley reviewed the regiment from the balcony. With him were Vice President Hobart, Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Hitchcock, Gen. Merritt, and Gen. Guy V. Henry. The troops wore their new khaki uniforms, and marched by the hotel in column of platoons.

The hotel piazzas and grounds were crowded, and the marching soldiers were much applauded. As the Color Sergeant dipped the regimental colors to the President there was great cheering. The regiment will leave for the Philippines in a few days, going to San Francisco via Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I.

At 5:30 o'clock this afternoon the President and Mrs. McKinley entered their carriage and were driven to the station. The guests waved good-bye from the piazza. Vice President and Mrs. Hobart and the other members of the party followed in carriages.

A special train of four parlor cars was waiting for them on the side track at the Bluff Point station, and promptly at 6 o'clock the train pulled out. The President and Mrs. McKinley stood on the back platform of their private car Cleopatra and bowed farewell to the crowd on the station platform.

The train was in charge of Assistant Superintendent H. C. North of the Delaware and Hudson Road, and is due in Jersey City to-morrow morning at 4:45 and to reach Long Branch at about 8 o'clock. The intention is to stay at Long Branch until Saturday afternoon, when the Presidential party will start for Pittsburg, arriving there Saturday evening at about 9:30.

On Monday the President will be present at the reception to the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who are to arrive in Pittsburg on that day from the Philippines.

On Tuesday, Aug. 29, the Presidential party will proceed to East Liverpool, Ohio, where one day will be spent as the guests of Col. J. M. Taylor, a lifelong friend of President McKinley.

Wednesday and Thursday will be spent at the President's old home in Canton, Ohio, and on Saturday, Sept. 2, they expect to arrive back in Washington.

On Sept. 5 the President will go to Philadelphia to attend the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Presidential party as it left Bluff Point station to-night was made up of President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., Attorney General Griggs, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Private Secretary Cortelyou, Executive Clerk B. F. Barnes, and Charles H. Booth, President of the Hotel Champlain Company.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 24.—President McKinley and his party reached Whitehall at 9:35 o'clock, stopping fifteen minutes. Five hundred people were at the station, a majority of whom shook hands with the President as he stood on the rear platform of his car.

Just before the train started the President stepped back into the car and brought Mrs. McKinley to the door. She bowed to the people.

GOV. ROOSEVELT DETERMINED.

Says the Major Clinton H. Smith Investigation Must Proceed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Gov. Roosevelt is determined that the court of inquiry appointed to determine the fitness of Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment shall continue with the investigation.

He has denied the application of Major Smith for a stay of proceedings until an appeal can be taken to the Court of Appeals from the Supreme Court decision that the State military authorities have a right to investigate his record as an officer of the Seventy-first Regiment, including the period of service as its Lieutenant Colonel while in the volunteer service of the United States during the war with Spain.

ODD FELLOWS ADJOURN.

New Officers of the New York Grand Lodge Are Installed.

The Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York reconvened yesterday morning in Scottish Rite Hall, for the last day's session of the annual convention. The morning was devoted to routine business, reports of the standing committees being heard and accepted.

The action of the Committee on the State of the Order in issuing dispensations for the institution of several subordinate lodges, and in granting charters to Rebekah lodges enumerated in the report, was approved, and charters were granted in place of the dispensations. The report of the Committee on Finance, placing the estimate of expenses of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year at $11,600, was accepted, and an assessment of 11 cents per capita, upon the basis of membership on Dec. 31 last, was levied upon the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction.

The installation of new officers took place during the afternoon. The officers are: Grand Master—H. V. Borst of Amsterdam; Deputy Grand Master—Dr. August F. Frech of New York; Grand Warden—the Rev. J. Barton French of Trumansburg; Grand Secretary—John G. Dubert of New York; Grand Treasurer—John G. Bullencamp of New York; Grand Representative—Alfred A. Guthrie of Albany; Grand Marshal—George W. Sutliff of Amsterdam; Grand Conductor—J. Fred Hammond of Canton; Grand Chaplain—The Rev. F. Blanchet of Philmont; Grand Herald—George A. Williams of New York; Grand Guardian—Edward R. Watson of New York.

After the installation the retiring Grand Master, F. P. Trautman of this city, received from the Grand Lodge an elaborate jeweled badge in testimony of the appreciation of his services. The presentation address was made by Grand Master Borst. Mr. Trautman responded with a short speech. His home lodge, the Charter Oak, sent a large floral horseshoe.

May Tear Down Atlantic City Pier.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24.—Attorney General Grey to-day filed an information in the Court of Chancery against the Auditorium Pier Company, the Mary A. Riddle Company, and others of Atlantic City, N. J. The information charges that the Auditorium Pier is being built out into the ocean 374 feet beyond the outside lines of the riparian grant, which the defendants hold. Sept. 19 has been fixed as the day for the defendants to show cause why they should not be compelled to take down that part of the pier which is beyond the lines mentioned.

$900,000 to Trolley Line's Valuation.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 24.—The City Board of Appeals to-day decided to add $900,000 to the assessed valuation of the electric road here. The assessed valuation prior to this was $216,000. The increase will give the city $24,000 in taxes from the road instead of $4,000. The increase is secured by assessing the right of way as being worth half a million dollars, and the tracks, ties, and overhead work at $400,000. This is the first time in this State that such steps have been taken.

Music in the Parks.

There will be public concerts to-night in Battery Park by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band and in W. H. Seward Park by Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band. The programmes begin at 8 o'clock.

PUERTO RICAN RELIEF WORK.

Desired that All Aid Should Be Furnished Through the Central Committee in New York.

Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, at the request of Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, has issued a call for a meeting of the Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee, to be held in the Directors' room of the Bank of North America next Thursday at 3 o'clock. This committee is the one recently appointed by Secretary Root to take charge of the relief of the sufferers of Puerto Rico.

Mr. Van Norden has written to William R. Corwine of the committee, who is also Secretary of the committee of the Merchants' Association, that in view of the formation of committees in several cities, Secretary Root is desirous that all relief should be furnished through the central committee in New York, local committees forwarding their funds to the central committee for disbursement, in order that supplies may not be sent unwisely and money be wasted.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War for the relief fund, reports the following subscriptions: Previously acknowledged, $23,814.31; Pilgrim, $1; R. J. Brackenridge, Austin, Texas, $2.25; Second National Bank, Cumberland, Md., $10; Delta Trust and Banking Company, Vicksburg, Miss., $5; I. H. N., Moores Mills, Penn., $10; F. D. Tyler, Torrington, Conn., $1; Eliza T. Smith, Hartford, Conn., $100; Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, 37 Madison Avenue, $50; Paul, Edmund, and Louise Larned, West Point, U. S. M. A., $2; P. P. Starke, Richmond, Va., $5; Peace Dale Congregational Church, Peace Dale, R. I., $45.47; A Friend, Pittsfield, Mass., $10; Methodist Episcopal Church, Mooresville, Ind., $13.10; Dudley Olcott, Albany, N. Y., $50; Oliver G. Barton, Stamford, Conn., $15; J. D. Bond, Fort Wayne, Ind., $5; District of Columbia Puerto Rican Relief Fund, $312.75; Newell N. Powell, White Rock, S. D., $5; Clyde Exchange Bank, Clyde, Kan., $20; J. W. Tomblin, Arapahoe, Neb., $10; Seneca Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, Geneva, N. Y., $10; John D. Newberry, Spruce, Mo., $5; through Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., $107; People's State Bank, Heron Lake, Minn., $10; B. Hadley, Cambridge, Ill., $2; total, $24,620.66.

The Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association has received a letter from Rockwood & Co., saying that they will donate 120 pounds of cocoa.

The Hines Underwear Company of Cohoes, N. Y., writes that it has shipped two cases of knit underwear, containing 14 dozen sets of men's underwear, 9 dozen sets of women's underwear, and 20 dozen sets of children's underwear.

The Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association reports subscriptions as follows: Previously reported, $17,222.70; Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, $100; cash, $20; H. S. Holden, Syracuse, N. Y., $25; E. F. Holden, Syracuse, N. Y., $25; Isaac J. Greenwood, $200; Neubauer & Steller, Schenectady, N. Y., $5, through Gov. Roosevelt; Alfred B. Maclay, $25; Benziger Brothers, $5; Charles Cory & Son, $10; Price, McCormick & Co., $50; Borden's Condensed Milk Company, $100; Fleischmann & Co., $50; Hammacher, Dellus & Co., $20; Louis Wolf, $5; Chesebro Brothers, $10; Dodd, Mead & Co., $100; E. H. Van Ingen & Co., $100; J. B. Bowden & Co., $25; Fink, Bodenheimer & Co., $5 E. P. Reichelm & Co., $10; "In His name," $5; Finkelstein & Maagot $5; Causey & Blanchard, $5; James B. Boyd, $10; T. Altschul & Co., $5; Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $100; H. C. Munger, $5; Charles Graef & Co., $25; S. Friend & Co., $10; A. F. Bertin, $10; R. H. Macy & Co., $100; "A Friend of the Cause," Milwaukee, Wis., $10; Frederick Bertuch & Co., $25; Chilton Manufacturing Company, $25; "M. L. M.," Christmas Cove, Me., $3; Henry Behrman & Sons, $10; H. Schmalhausen, $15; H. Lassner, $5; Dudley, Battelle & Hurd, $25; P. L. North & Son, $10; Charles C. Post, $1; Edward D. Page, $50; B. T. Frost, South Nyack, N. Y., $5; Bawo & Dotter, $25; collection at Sunday service, Stillman House, Westerly, R. I., per J. W. Clarke, through Tribune Association, $3.25; "A Friend," $1; Martin B. Brown Company, $10; C. A. Briggs, $5; Erlanger Brothers, $10; George V. Cartwright, $10; C. A. Bereuter, $5; Henry Heide, $100; total, $18,670.95.

The following contributions were received yesterday at the Maritime Exchange: Suzart & Whitney, $75; Eugene W. Gompers, $5; International Navigation Company, $100. The contribution from the Exchange is $7,458.

Col. Jones, Superintendent of the army transport service, reports the following contributions of relief supplies, which will go on the transport Burnside next Wednesday: International Brotherhood League, 10 cases of dry goods; the Merchants' Association, 6 boxes of clothing; American Compressed Food Company, 30 cases of compressed food, and the Horlick Milk Company, 3 barrels of condensed milk.

LAURIER TO GO TO CHICAGO.

He, the Earl of Minto, the Cabinet, and Parliament Accept the Invitation to the Festival.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The Canadian Veterans' Association this morning received a letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier stating that he, the Earl of Minto, the Canadian Cabinet, and the members of the Canadian Parliament would accept an invitation of the Chicago Festival Committee to participate in the festival exercises to be held during the second week of October.

EXPLOSION IN A POWDER MILL.

One Man Is Killed and the Dry House Is a Complete Wreck.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 24.—The dry house of Samuel Debble's powder mill, near Sheppton, this county, was completely wrecked by an explosion to-day, and William T. Betzenberger of Walnutport, one of the proprietors, and Harry Jones, a powder maker, were literally blown to pieces.

There were several tons of powder in the building. The other buildings were wrecked. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

MISSING COFFEE FOUND HERE.

Twenty Thousand Pounds Had Disappeared from Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Chief Inspector Watts to-day received a telegram from Inspector McGarr, who is in New York, stating that he had located 20,600 pounds of coffee which had been shipped from this city two weeks ago, and which, it appears, was obtained from a warehouse on a forged order, bearing the firm name of Chase & Sanborn.

Jacob Springer, a Boston grocer, is under arrest here in connection with the case.

Inspector McGarr of the Boston police force arrived in this city Wednesday, and asked the aid of Capt. McClusky in tracing this coffee. McGarr said that on July 21 last 200 bags of coffee was gotten from the warehouse of Terence King. The coffee was taken to a warehouse and rebagged and labeled, and it was learned that fifty bags were shipped on July 21 and eighty-three bags on July 22, by the Metropolitan Steamship Company to this city. The coffee was consigned to G. Laubenstracht. With the aid of a local detective, what is supposed to be this coffee, was traced to the warehouse of C. E. Bellows, at 127 Front Street.

WOMAN OUTWITS SALOON MEN.

Miss King Buys a Hotel at Great Neck That Stands Near a Church.

Miss Mary A. King, daughter of ex-Gov. John A. King, and one of the wealthiest residents of Great Neck, L. I., has blocked the interests of the liquor men of that place. She has bought a hotel that stood opposite All Saints' Church. She will close the hotel and turn it into a residence.

All Saints' Church is one of the most fashionable Episcopal congregations on Long Island. Most of the parishioners are extremely wealthy. In the churchyard are buried the wife of Bishop Littlejohn, Mrs. August Belmont, and John W. Ward.

A misunderstanding arose between the Vestrymen of All Saints' Church and the owner of some land adjacent to the church property. Then the landlord decided to open a saloon almost opposite the entrance to the churchyard. He expected to draw trade from the help employed on the places of the wealthy residents. In this he was disappointed, for his place was boycotted. All the residents forebade their employes to patronize the saloon under penalty of dismissal. The hotel keeper remained stubborn, however, and for a time refused to sell his property to any one connected with the church, although he received good offers. Finally Miss King succeeded in purchasing the place through a third party, paying $3,500 for it.

Watch your boy and you won't wonder that he is always and eternally needing clothes.

Here are some boys' suits and prices that speak for themselves. Come and have a talk with them.

Double-breasted sack suits, sizes 7 to 16 years, were $4 to $12.

Single-breasted sack suits, with vests, sizes 10 to 16, were $6 to $11.

Sailor and Guernsey suits, sizes 4 to 12, were $4.50 to $9.50.

Pleated suits, sizes 4 to 12, were $5 to $8.

Not every size in every thing, but in something.

All $2.50 to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

258 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

EASTHAMPTON'S GALA DAY

Long Island Village Celebrates Its 250th Anniversary.

PARADE AND SPEECHMAKING

Dr. Talmage Likes the Town Better in a Fog than Any Other in Sunshine —History of the Place.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 24.—The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the day when the Puritans first established their homes here was fittingly celebrated to-day. There were over 2,000 visitors in the village, and the day was made a general holiday. The houses were handsomely decorated with flags, bunting, and bright-colored lanterns. Green stringers and wreaths were also used in profusion.

A parade started shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, and marched through the main street of the village. It was reviewed near the Town Hall by the village officials and the distinguished guests. The parade was largely symbolical of the history of the town.

Frank L. Stratton appeared on horseback as Uncle Sam. He led the way for a float with twenty-four children, all descendants of the patentees of the town, and who unfurled the Stars and Stripes when the procession reached the Liberty Pole on the village green. Following came a float on which were three costumed figures of Puritans making a treaty with three Montauk Indians.

The Continental brigade, following in an elaborately arranged float, bore the signers of the Declaration of Independence. A band of Montauk Indians rode next in line. Then followed B. Z. Griffing, representing George Washington, on a white horse, attended by two aides. Then came the bicycle section of the parade. A group of modern horsemen, with various decorative emblems, completed the equestrian section of the parade.

Next in line came the old-fashioned double rigs, and then the old-style single vehicles. Two-horse carriages, decorated with flowers, flags, and bunting, followed. The various floats, with figures in modern costumes, preceded the single decorated rigs.

The line of march was from the starting point at the Hook, past the Hook Mill, then along the main street to Wood's Lane, to the Apaquogue Road, to Cottage Avenue, to Lee Avenue, to Ocean Avenue, to the main street, and to the village green, opposite Buel's Lane, where it was disbanded.

The village green is the place accepted by the historians as the centre of the original settlement. The liberty pole consists of two spars, the lower two feet in diameter at the base and ninety feet long. Attached to this by four metal bands is the top spar, fifty feet long, surmounted by a ball and eagle six feet high and eight feet from tip to tip. All the children selected to unfurl the flag are direct descendants in the eighth and ninth generations of the first settlers who laid out the town on the spot.

After the parade there was a public meeting at the Presbyterian Church. Music was furnished by the Naval Militia Band, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, David H. Greer, J. R. Paxton, James McLeod, James Leggett, C. H. Gardiner, and Charles Henry Butler. Dr. Talmage said in part:

"We are assembled for congratulation and good cheer. Never amid all the centuries have there been such 250 years. The Mayflower landed her pilgrims only twenty-nine years before. New York was a village. New Jersey had erected its first huts. Charles I. went to the block that very year, and Boston was just getting ready to publish 'Bay State Psalm Books.'

"My design to-day is to twist two garlands, one for the graves of those who founded this town and the other for living East Hamptonians, whether born here or attracted by the ocean scenery and the finest climate in the world. God bless this dear old town! I like East Hampton better in a fog than I like any other place in the sunshine. What a place for health! Every Summer it cures hundreds of invalids. It seems impossible for a minister established in this place to get out of the world under his eightieth year.

"To the descendants of those who founded this town and to those who for hundreds of years have fostered it let me say, you had a glorious ancestry. Live worthy of your magnificent inheritance. Your forefathers sleeping the long sleep in the graveyards at either end of this town still live in their descendants in integrity, industry, and love of country.

"On yonder beach the Rev. Nathaniel Prime rescued a young woman from a watery grave and afterward married her, they to become the parents of Irenaeus, Eusebius, and William C. Prime, whose editorial pens have done more for religious journalism than any other pens in this country. In yonder house was born Harriet Beecher Stowe, who destroyed slavery by her great book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and near by lived John Howard Payne.

"In five great wars the sons of East Hampton have participated, and they were also in that war which, with the lightings of human and divine indignation, struck down Spanish atrocity and made Cervera surrender to Schley and Manila to Dewey.

"But I must entwine another garland for the living this time. I mean active public-spirited men and women who cultivate these farms, built these houses, and march in these processions. I would call your attention to the kindly feelings existing between the old inhabitants and the newcomers. We like them and they seem to like us.

"We who come from the hot, restless cities need to be looked after and calmed by those who live their whole lives in the quiet of the place, while those who stay here need us to stir them up with what we have seen in the outside world. This afternoon I twist as many calla lilies and the residents forebade their employes to patronize the saloon under penalty of dismissal. The hotel keeper remained stubborn, however, and for a time refused to sell his property to any one connected with the church, although he received good offers. Finally Miss King succeeded in purchasing the place through a third party, paying $3,500 for it.

"a certaine Towne in the East Riding of Yorkshire, upon Long Island, situate, lying, and being in the eastermost of the said island, commonly called and known by the name of East Hampton." The names of those early settlers were John Hand, Thomas Talmadge, Jr., Daniel Howe, Thomas Thomson, John Stretton, Robert Bond, Robert Rose, Joshua Barnes, and John Mulford. They selected Town Pond and were soon afterward joined by other settlers.

The date of the first purchase from the Indians is counted the birthday of the settlement. Poggatacut, sachem of Monhausuck; Wyandench, sachem of Montaukett; Manowata, sachem of Corchate; sachem, and Nowediach, sachem of the Shinnecocks, conveyed the land to the settlers for twenty coats, twenty-four hoes, twenty-four hatchets, twenty-four lookingglasses, and one hundred mules. The Indians reserved the right to fish and hunt, and were to have the fins and tales of all the whales caught along the coast as far east as Montauk, as well as the hides of all the deer driven into the water by them and killed by the whites.

When the settlement was first made Town Pond, now a terraced little lake, was a swamp overgrown with the rank growth of bushes and brakes. These were gradually cleared away, and the mire dug from the swamp was used as a fertilizer. Within a little more than a year the settlement had grown to a colony of thirty-four families, and was thriving. The maize grown by the Indians was adopted as a food by the settlers, who cultivated it and improved the product. So far as is known none of the houses originally built by the early settlers remains. The oldest of the houses now standing, while dating back a great many years, are still several generations later in design and arrangement.

The government of the settlement was simple. The entire body of male freeholders constituted the General Court. A special body of three men was sworn to execute the decrees of the General Court assembled in town meeting. A Constable acted as executive officer. Every freeholder was required to attend town meeting under penalty of a substantial fine. Thomas Talmadge, Jr., was the first Clerk, or Secretary, appointed, and Mr. Thomas James, Jr., was the first minister.

The names of the patentees given in the patent of the town of East Hampton granted by "Richard Nicolls, Esquire, Governor General under his Royal Highness, James Duke of York and Albany, &c., of all his territories in America," are John Mulford, Justice of the Peace; Thomas Backer, Thomas Chatfield, Jeremiah Conckyne, Stephen Hedges, Thomas Osborne, Sr., and John Osborne.

WALTER JENNINGS ARRESTED.

Held on a Charge of Homicide as Result of a Runaway.

Walter Jennings, owner of Briar Sweet and other fast horses, was arraigned before Magistrate Nostrand, at Coney Island, yesterday, on a charge of homicide. He was released on $2,500 bail for a further hearing. The charge is merely a technical one, and it is not likely that the Coroner will hold Jennings for trial.

On the evening of July 5 last he was driving a spirited horse on Ocean Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, when a trolley car frightened the animal, and it ran away. In spite of Mr. Jennings's efforts to keep it in the middle of the avenue, it dashed into a crowd of women standing on a corner waiting for a car, and several of them were knocked down. Among them was Miss Kate Kelly of 166 Erie Street, North Jersey City, who died of her injuries.

Jennings returned yesterday from Saratoga and was arrested.

ROBBED IN A PELHAM HOTEL.

Texan Says $800 Was Stolen from Him in Kelly's White House.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Edward Lewis, who says he is a merchant of Austin, Texas, has complained to the police here that he was robbed of about $800 a few days ago in Kelly's White House, a hotel in Pelham. This is the hotel in which Secret Service Agent Whittaker was beaten and almost killed the other day by greengoods men whom he was attempting to arrest.

Lewis says he was on his way to New York to buy goods when he met a man at Jersey City who pretended to know him. He accepted the stranger's hospitality for the night, and they came to Westchester County. The man told Lewis he was going to take him to his country home, but they stopped at the White House.

They played cards and then went to bed. Lewis says he thinks he was drugged, as what he drank should not have made him sleepy. In the morning he was awakened by the man, who claimed he had been robbed of $300. Lewis then investigated and found his gold watch, his money, and his revolver had been taken from him. The supposed friend started out ostensibly to notify the police and did not return.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

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To close at 69c. Each.
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The New York Times.

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TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—Sir Thomas Lipton says the cup contest will be a square race. He leaves England to-day. There has been fierce fighting at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. It is said Jiminez's followers defeated the Government forces. But one city and the navy, it is asserted, remain loyal to the Government. There is a financial crisis in Turkey. The Treasury is empty. The Statist of London says that exports of American wheat, locomotives, and steel exports will continue to increase. The Director General of the British Army Medical Service has asked for 300 copies of the United States Army book, "Sanitary Lessons of the War," for distribution among medical officers of the British Army. Herr Rose, the German Consul to Apia, Samoa, has received the Order of the Red Eagle, Third Class, from the Emperor. George Saunders or Stevenson and Alice A. Jones of Wilkesbarre, Penn., were arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court yesterday and remanded for an alleged forgery in the United States. Yesterday was the hottest day of the year in London. Cape Colony officials are in doubt as to the right to allow ammunition for the Orange Free State to pass through the colony. The Transvaal commandant has cautioned Field Cornets against committing any act which may bring on a conflict with a foreign power. The dynamite monopoly was yesterday sustained in the Volksraad. Many people are leaving Oporto before the establishment of the sanitary cordon. They claim that isolation will cause a famine more disastrous than the plague. Edmund Routledge, the publisher, is dead in London. The Czar has issued a ukase providing for the education of children of nobles, land owners, and officials apart from those of the lower classes.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, in reply to Controller Coler's request for information about the plans and finanical ability of the company, has submitted a statement in the form of a letter. A public exposition of the company's financiar affairs is refused.

Page 2.

An outbreak of negroes at Darien, Ga., is expected at any moment. They have left the town and are massing in a swamp, their leader having killed one Deputy Sheriff and wounded another. Troops are patrolling the place, and the Sheriff has asked for more. Many arrests of negro rioters have been made.

Page 3.

The Shamrock's sails are due to-day on the American liner St. Louis. A gang of Mr. Ratsey's sailmakers are aboard. The mast has not yet been stepped.

The Ramapo Water Company, an authentic report states, has secured the Delaware and Hudson Canal, which will serve as an aqueduct ready to hand in the scheme to drain the Catskills and the Orange and Shawangunk Mountains.

Page 4.

The Chairman has issued a call for the Tammany Hall Executive Committee to meet on Tuesday evening next. Mr. Croker may speak at the meeting.

Democrats arriving in Washington discuss the chances of Col. Bryan in 1900 from many different points of view. His bid for support in the East from anti-expansion Republicans is said to be without result. Many Democrats are ready to accept another candidate, to be named by the East.

At the session of the Universal Peace Union at Mystic, Conn., yesterday, William Lloyd Garrison made an attack on the President and Gov. Roosevelt on account of the Philippine war. He said also that Admiral Dewey should have retired from the navy. Gamaliel Bradford spoke in the same vein.

A British correspondent cables to London that a state of anarchy prevails in the Philippines. The Americans, he says, occupy only small areas about a few of the principal towns, and the Filipinos control all the rest of the country. Consul Edward Bedloe, stationed at Canton, has been suspended for giving a certificate to the steamship Abbey, subsequently captured by Admiral Dewey, with arms and ammunition for the Filipinos. Admiral Watson is said to be seriously ill.

Page 5.

The Dewey Reception Committee has received many suggestions that ships endowed with historic interest be brought here to form part of the naval pageant.

Page 7.

Miss Cissie Loftus, who secured a divorce from Justin Huntly McCarthy last season, is engaged to marry Herbert S. Stone of Chicago.

William K. Vanderbilt gave a ball at the Golf Club at Newport last night. It was the first big social event that has taken place in the clubhouse in five years. The floral decorations and the cotillion favors were very pretty and artistic.

Page 9.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, has refused to grant the petition in bankruptcy of the former members of the firm of Meyers Brothers. This is the second instance of the kind since the bankruptcy law went into effect.

Page 10.

It is probable that twenty-two candidates will start in the Futurity race to-day at Sheepshead Bay. The class is not so high as in former years. It will be difficult for the public to make a favorite.

Page 12.

The police have been asked to look for Miss Margaret Rand, twenty-two years old, of West Brighton, S. I. She disappeared on Tuesday.

The Independent Distillers of Kentucky submitted a proposition to the Whisky Trust yesterday that they control half the output in Kentucky.

Attorneys for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association appeared yesterday at Albany at the hearing on an examiner's report on that company. The contents of the report were not made public.

The funeral of John J. Lindauer, who killed Josephine Engle and then committed suicide, was lively yesterday. A band played merry tunes as the coffin was carried from the house. A crowd hissed the coffin.

The Cotton Duck Trust has been practically completed at Baltimore and the properties will be turned over in a few days. Fourteen mills are included, controlling 90 per cent. of the total output. The capital of the new combination is $23,500,000.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

ALASKA MUMMY IS SENT HERE.

It Was Found by Prof. H. A. Smith in a Stone Tomb in the North.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 25.—There was forwarded yesterday to the American Museum of Natural History of New York the mummy, thought to be many centuries old, which was found in Alaska.

The discovery was made in the district by Prof. H. A. Smith, who was exploring for the museum. He found it in a stone tomb, upon the door of which were hieroglyphics. The body was incased in wrappings exactly like those used in Egypt. The hands and face were black, hard, and dry.

Prof. Smith considers the discovery one of great value.

RAMAPO'S PRESIDENT TO THE CONTROLLER

Public Exposition of Financial Ability Is Refused.

WILL NOT GIVE UP PLANS

Municipal Examination of Them Declared to be Unnecessary.

Silas B. Dutcher Says the Company's Offer Is Based Upon Public Demand, Cites the Danger of Scant Water Supply, and Shifts the Responsibility.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, has sent the following reply to Controller Bird S. Coler, in answer to the inquiries made by the Controller:

Office of the Ramapo Water Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899.

Mr. Bird S. Coler, Controller:

Dear Sir: You ask upon what the offer of the Ramapo Water Company to furnish water to the City of New York is based.

The company will be glad to give you any information relative to its affairs that it is proper for you to ask, or that may be required for the purposes of any examination necessary to be made in behalf of the city.

The company's chief engineer was instructed upon the receipt of your letter to confer with your engineers, and to aid them in making an examination of our watersheds and plans. He will go over the watersheds with them, if they request it, for that purpose.

We fully appreciat and respect the desire of every officer of the City Government whose duty it is to act upon our proposal to obtain whatever information may be necessary; we only ask that the search for information s all be made in good faith, and to ascertain the truth and the whole truth; and that it be not a hunt to discover, or an effort to make up facts to vindicate the judgment already formed, and to fortify a position already unalterably assumed.

It is for the interest of the city to accept the offer of the company—or it is not. If the latter, it should be so stated. If the former, the proposition should be passed upon temperately and upon its merits.

A fair and unbiased investigation will include an impartial examination of the petitions and presentations of citizens, and the official reports upon the subject, which are on record with the Board of Public Improvements, and with which you should be familiar.

BASED ON PUBLIC DEMAND.

The offer made by the company is based upon the demand of more than 1,200 property owners and taxpayers of this city—merchants, bankers, real estate men, hotel keepers, insurance men, and others, representing hundreds of millions of dollars of property values—whose signatures are attached to the petitions embodied in the memorial of the Board of Fire Underwriters, presented to the Board of Public Improvements on June 14, 1898.

These business men, property owners and taxpayers, asked the city to provide a supply of water by gravity under a pressure sufficient to make pumping unnecessary, as a protection against fire and for sanitary uses. They said that the increase in real estate values (which the Real Estate Exchange of Brooklyn declared would be at least 25 per cent.) that would result from an abundant supply of water by gravity, and the saving in the cost of pumping and in insurance, because of the greater security against fire, would amount to very much more than such a water supply would cost.

In 1883 Cornelius N. Bliss, John Claflin, William L. Strong, Charles S. Smith, William E. Tefft, Jacob Wendell, and others, as a committee, representing several hundred banks, bankers, merchants, and other business men and property owners, in co-operation with the Board of Fire Underwriters, petitioned for and secured the enactment by the Legislature of a law permitting the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York City to contract with a private company for a supply of water by gravity at a pressure due to an elevation of 300 feet above tide.

In their petition to the Legislature they said:

The additional supply of water from the Croton system cannot be delivered in the city at an elevation materially higher than the present supply from that district, while the water from the Orange and Rockland districts can be delivered at an elevation which will secure a pressure amply sufficient to force the water, without pumping machinery, over the highest buildings in any part of the city.

Your memorialists earnestly urge that whatever legislation may be adopted in reference to a new aqueduct and increased supply of water from the Croton district, provision shall immediately be made for the introduction of a special service from the streams of Orange and Rockland County districts.

PROPERTY OWNERS' PLEA.

When the law was passed the gentlemen above named urged the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to take the necessary steps to secure such a water supply; and property owners and insurance men have not ceased since then to demand that such a supply should be provided for.

The history of their efforts to induce the city to act upon this demand of its citizens and taxpayers is fully set forth in the memorial and petitions presented to the Board of Public Improvements by the Board of Fire Underwriters fourteen months ago, as above referred to.

The Ramapo Water Company was organized to enable the city to obtain such a water supply without increasing its burden of debt.

The company has offered to furnish such a supply, and has secured and has vested in it all the rights necessary to enable it to do so; but it has not asked, and it has not expected the city to accept its proposal unless the officers charged with that duty determined it to be for the best interest of the city. That is, and will continue to be, our position.

The necessity that provisions shall be made at once for an increased water supply is shown by the official reports, and has been fully realized by the public during the recent dry season.

The newspapers have repeatedly called upon the city authorities to provide more and better water. Column after column has been published in denunciation of the present supply, both on account of its lack of pressure and bad quality, the Croton being described as deficient in quantity and offensive in color, taste, and smell, while in Brooklyn many families do not drink the water under the advice of physicians, who have ascribed the occurence of typhoid fever to its use. In both Manhattan and Brooklyn the water is drawn, to a very large extent, from tanks, into which it must first be pumped, and which are frequently filthy and dangerous to health, more especially among the poor in the tenement house districts.

The newspapers and their readers have protested against these conditions for years.

CITES DANGER OF GREAT FIRES.

The fearful danger of a fire in this city, like that of Chicago, in which property greater in value than the entire assets of

Continued on Page 3.

SAYS CONGRESS IS FOR GOLD.

Representative Mahon Thinks President's Money and Philippine Policies Will Be Indorsed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Representative T. M. Mahon of Chambersburg, Penn., was in the city to-day attending to some department matters. In speaking about the work of the coming session of Congress, Judge Mahon said:

"I think the coming session will be a long and particularly lively one. There will be several very important matters to be taken up and a good deal of legislation to be accomplished.

"There is no doubt that the House will sustain the expansion policy of the President and indorse the gold standard—that is, if any financial measure is adopted.

"I think the course the President has pursued in regard to the Philippines is the only one that could have been followed, owing to the conditions existing there, and until we send a sufficient number of soldiers to the islands and wipe out the rebellion there we cannot think of providing a form of Government for the natives.

"I think the voters in Pennsylvania indorse the policy of the Administration almost to a man, and when Congress meets you will find that that body will stand by President McKinley and uphold him in the course he has pursued."

MR. SPOONER SAYS CONQUER.

The Filipinos Must Be Subdued and Settlement Will Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—"You know that I am not an expansionist," said Senator Spooner, who stopped in Washington for a short time on his way to Wisconsin; "and I believe the Philippine question will be settled satisfactorily.

"So far as the situation in the Philippines and the annexation of these islands is concerned, the President is not responsible for it, as it is claimed. When Dewey asked for troops to reduce Manila, the whole country wanted them sent at once, and even severely criticised the President because they could not be shipped immediately. Not a voice was then heard against sending these troops; none seemed to foresee that such occupation as that then contemplated must necessarily mean more than the simple reducing of Manila.

"Our troops could not sail away after the city had been taken, and nobody askeu that they should, because it transpired that the foreigners and even the citizens there needed our protection. There has been no time since when we could have withdrawn from the islands, and all that remains now is to fight the Filipinos to submission as quickly as possible, and then it will be the duty of Congress to provide for their government.

"Though I am not an expansionist, I believe the question, though serious, will be solved satisfactorily."

PETER VAN SCHAACK DENIES IT.

Says Story that His Son Has Returned to His Wife Is Untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Peter Van Schaack, utterly discredits the report from New York that his son, John C. Van Schaack, has become reconciled to his wife, Florence Palmer Van Schaack.

"I know nothing of the matter aside from what I saw in the morning papers," he said to-day, "but I pronounce the story untrue. The statement that I settled $50,000 on her son in consideration of her calling off her suit against me, in which she charged that I alienated her husband's affections, is also untrue."

TO SUE CHICAGO FAITH HEALERS

A Society Organized to Fight the Dowie Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The Illinois society for the prevention of malpractice in spiritual healing is being organized for the purpose of carrying on a legal fight against John Alexander Dowie, proprietor of the "healing" institution on Michigan Avenue. Attorney Joel W. Stevens has been retained as counsel.

"The organization of the society is practically completed," said Attorney Stevens to-day. "During the next few months we expect to file not less than twenty suits for damages against Dowie."

COL. SHEPARD WILL RESIGN.

Agrees to Leave Soldiers' Home If Charges Are Not Pushed.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 25.—At this morning's meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, held at Bath, the dispute between six out of nine of the Trustees and the commandant, C. O. Shepard, was settled.

Col. Shepard agreed to resign at the February meeting, provided the charges against him were not pushed. The board agreed to this, and the matter was finally closed.

The board, with Attorney General Davies presiding, looked into the matter of the disposition of the $10,000 fund now being distributed, and decided unahimously that the proceedings were regular, and in accordance with law.

WANTS SHARE OF $57,000,000.

Woman Claimant for Part of Philadelphia Cared For by Police.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Anna Bollin of Miami, Mo., claiming to be one of the 500 heirs to the estates valued at $57,000,000, is being cared for here by the police.

In a little hand satchel she carries copies of documents which she claims show her descent from William Ball, a great uncle of George Washington, who owned 485 acres of land in and about Philadelphia. Two hundred and eighty-one acres of this is near the Cramps Ship Yards, and is said to be very valuable for factory sites.

A meeting of those who lay claim to the property will be held soon, it is said. It was in an attempt to find her son to aid her in securing her share of the estate that Mrs. Bollin became stranded in Chicago.

FIXING UP THE WHITE HOUSE.

Extensive Repairs to be Completed Before the President's Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—When the President finally returns to Washington, after his Summer outings are over, he will find that Col. Bingham, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, has made quite a transformation in some parts of the White House. There has been a general overhauling on the lower part of the house, which does not make much show, but adds very greatly to the healthfulness of the building.

The matting in the various rooms and halls has been renewed, and the ceiling of the Cabinet room has been freshened.

The Blue Parlor, which is the scene of all important State functions in which the President takes part, is now undergoing a thorough overhauling. The old mirror and all the other furniture has been sent away to be regilded and reupholstered. The window shades and the curtain fixtures have been taken down and the silk damask removed from the walls. The ceiling cornice has also been replaced with a new design. The work of recoloring the ceiling and frieze and rewiring the room for electric lights is now well advanced.

Capitol to Have Spring Water Again.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—For a great many years it was the boast at the Capitol that the supply of drinking water for that building from a spring of great purity and excellence was not only copious, but that it was unfailing. Last year it failed. In order to ascertain whether the water was being diverted by some robber an investigation was made. This investigation showed that the stoppage was due to the fact that one of the blow-off valves of the pipe line had been opened by some person, permitting the water to run off into the sewer. When the valve was closed the water flowed into the Capitol building in the usual quantity.

BOYS KILLED AND MAIMED.

Stealing Ride on a Handcar Which Ran Away Down Grade—One Dead, Twenty-two Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Aug. 25.—A fatal accident, unique in the history of casualties, happened here last night. In a toboggan ride on a handcar on the Doylestown and Newtown trolley track twelve-year-old Charles Selser was killed. Allie McGinty and Alfred McIntosh, thirteen years old, were fatally injured, and twenty other boys of about the same age were hurt, some so seriously that they will carry the marks for life.

It appears that for some time a crowd of boys, who live in the vicinity, have preempted a handcar, on which they took coasting trips for a mile or more down the steep incline on the Newtown trolley tracks from the top of Green Street. It was great fun when things went smoothly, and the thirty or more boys, who were using the handcar entirely unknown to the railroad officials, thought they had found a new form of amusement which promised to eclipse anything in the way of ride-stealing that they had yet discovered. It seems also that every one except the families of the boys knew of this new form of play, but, although they predicted dire results, they did not have enough interest in the matter to put a stop to the dangerous amusement.

The oft-predicted accident occurred last night, and the marvel is that any of the boys are alive to-day to tell about it. It was just at dusk when thirty of the youngsters dragged the handcar to the trolley tracks, and the start was made. For a mile the truck rushed down hill, gathering velocity as it flew. The boys were in high glee. They shouted and jumped about on the already uncontrollable vehicle, and many swayed their bodies in an effort to make the rickety affair travel faster.

Everything went smoothly until the car with the shouting boys reached the bottom of the hill along the creek. There is a sharp turn in the tracks there, and as the wheels of the truck struck it they slipped and the heavy car, turning suddenly over, the boys were hurled headling into the ditch. Several of them were pinioned under the truck, and every one on the car was more or less seriously hurt.

There was a frightful scrambling and screaming as the boys were thrown into a heap, and so great was their fright that the less seriously hurt failed to go to the assistance of their badly injured comrades. Those who were able to do so, picked themselves up and ran screaming down the road. Persons living along the line, aroused by the shouts and shrieks, were soon on the scene, and there was a time of wild excitement when the families of the boys arrived at the fatal spot. Wagons were hastily dispatched, and physicians soon arrived. The boys were carried to their homes and made as comfortable as possible.

Young Selser was one of those who had fallen under the truck, and his skull was fractured. He died this morning without having regained consciousness. McGinty and McIntosh cannot recover. Raymond Martin had eighteen inches of flesh torn from his leg, and one of his arms was broken. Clarence Snovel sustained a fracture of the leg near the hip, and was much cut and bruised. Harry Kling is suffering from concussion of the brain, and Joseph McMullin is unconscious from his injuries. Sixteen others, who were more or less severely hurt, the doctors say, will survive. The other boys escaped with fractures and bruises.

Now that the trouble has occurred, the trolley line officials have put a guard on the track, but it is not likely that there will be any more coasting down the Green Street hill.

MISS VINING DISPENSED BEER.

Member of the New York Sorosis Is Fined $65 for Providing the Beverage for Boarders.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—After an exciting trial at Hingham, Mass., Miss Floretta Vining, the club woman, member of the New York Sorosis, and proprietor of a fashionable boarding house at Hull, was to-day convicted on a charge of keeping liquor for sale in violation of law.

Judge Kelley, who heard the case, imposed a fine of $65 on the defendant. She appealed, and furnished bonds in $600 for appearance before the Superior Court in September. Three or four of Miss Vining's women boarders offered to go on her bond. This was not required. James H. Griffith went on her bond.

When Miss Vining was asked what she would say regarding her conviction, she remarked, "I have nothing to say. The evidence speaks for itself."

Judge Kelley laid great stress on that portion of Miss Vining's own testimony in which she said that she had ordered a case of beer from Souther's brewery for one of her boarders and had not paid for it at the time, but had it charged and sent in her name.

"If there was but one transaction of this kind," Judge Kelley said, "I would hesitate a long time before finding the defendant guilty of the charge. But, by her own testimony, she did it several times."

Mr. Nason argued in vain that what Miss Vining had done was to accommodate her boarders. She had no intention to sell the beer, and hadn't sold it, and the Government had offered no conclusive evidence that beer was ever sold at the villa.

"It only shows," Judge Kelley remarked, in passing sentence, "how exceedingly dangerous it is for a person to have anything to do with the business at all."

ABOLISHES PRISON LOCKSTEP.

Indiana Warden Says It Leaves Its Mark on Released Convicts.

Special to The New York Times.

LA PORTE, Ind., Aug. 25.—Warden Harley of the Penitentiary North has decided to abolish the lockstep, in which fashion the prisoners have been made to march for years.

The reason for the change is that the lockstep has always left its mark on the men after being released, and an ex-convict could be spotted by the peculiar swinging gait.

H. WALTER WEBB IS IMPROVING.

He Has Been Sick All Summer, but Until Now Not Seriously.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—It was said to-day that the condition of Mr. H. Walter Webb is somewhat improved. Mr. Webb has been ill all Summer at H. McK. Twombly's camp, on Upper St. Regis Lake, but only recently has his condition been considered at all serious.

To-day Dr. E. L. Trudeau, a specialist on pulmonary diseases, who established the Adirondack Sanitarium at Saranac Lake, was summoned, and he is now in consultation with other physicians at Mr. Webb's bedside.

LOUISVILLE WANTS A LIBRARY.

Believed Andrew Carnegie Will Establish One When He Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25.—When Andrew Carnegie returns from abroad Louisville people believe that he will lend his support to the establishment in this city of a free circulating library. The only institution of that kind in this city now is the one owned by the Polytechnic Society.

A movement to convert the Polytechnic into a free library with an infusion of capital was begun about a year ago. Several Louisville public-spirited men say encouragement was received from Mr. Carnegie when the matter was spoken of to him. As he has established a library at Atlanta and promised support to other Southern cities if they would be responsible for the maintenance of these institutions it is said he will certainly help Louisville.

MR. M'KINLEY BY THE SEA

Long Branch in Gala Array to Greet President and His Wife.

DECLARATION ON PHILIPPINES

Future Policy There Outlined at Ocean Grove Camp Meeting—Visit to the Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 25.—President McKinley has surely been "in the hands of his friends" in Long Branch and Ocean Grove to-day. Not for many a day has this Mecca of the fashionables been so thoroughly enlivened, so radiant with the vivid colors of bewildering decorations, and so awake with the roar of saluting artillery, the clatter of parading cavalry, and the music of bands.

From the moment the President was saluted upon his arrival at 7:40 o'clock this morning with twenty-one guns until the sun went down this evening he has been the centre of throngs of people about the drives around Long Branch, within the inclosure where the military tournament was held, and at the Ocean Grove camp meeting, thousands of men, women, and children hastening here and there to see him while passing and to crowd about him at the points he was expected to visit.

The streets and the acres of lawns have been swarming with a moving mass of people. Every building in the town, from the unpretentious blacksmith's shop to the most ornamented clubhouse, has worn gorgeous garbs of red, white, and blue, and the entire surrounding country has joined in the revelry of a fête day out of doors. The President has been kept going pretty much every minute during the day.

He was detained along the way from the station upon his arrival to the Summer residence of Vice President Hobart by cheering multitudes, was compelled to appear upon the veranda of the house immediately upon his arrival and bow to a crowd which had gathered there; he made two drives about town subsequently, returned to Vice President Hobart's house to luncheon; went immediately afterward to Ocean Grove, five miles away, where he made a speech to 12,000 persons, and returned to Long Branch just in time to finish the day witnessing the athletic games and closing events of the military tournament at Hollywood Park.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Presidential party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Private Secretary Cortelyou, and Executive Clerk Barnes, arrived from Lake Champlain in the private car Cleopatra. They were met at the railroad station by the Second Battery, N. G., N. Y., and a detachment from Troop C, also of New York, the artillery firing the Presidential salute. They were also welcomed by a number of military officers and a large Reception Committee.

The committee was made up of Randolph Guggenheimer of New York, Chairman; Edward J. Dougherty, H. Baldwin, P. J. Casey, John Divine, Charles D. Bernheimer, Senator Rufus Blodgett, Mayor Chandler of Long Branch, Col. Miles O'Brien, Jefferson Seligman, Jacob Rothschild, Walter E. Hildreth, Samuel Proskey, Col. M. S. Proskey, and J. J. O'Donohue. The military officers were Lieut. Col. O'Donohue, Capt. C. L. Debevoise of Troop C, Lieut. J. C. McLeer, Lieut. Edward McLeer, Lieut. Cameron, Lieut. Jackson, and Col. Hussey.

When the President and party alighted from the train it was noticed that Mr. McKinley was looking healthy and vigorous, but there were many comments upon the apparent ill-health of Vice President Hobart. The pallor of his complexion and his feebleness gave poor assurance of any material improvement in his health, which has made him well-nigh an invalid ever since he was seized with the grip at Washington last Winter.

The salute from the artillery was enough to summon thousands of people, and within a few minutes after the President's arrival, there was a vast multitude of men, women, and children about him, even at that early hour. Entering the private carriage of Mr. Hobart, the President and Mrs. McKinley, attended by members of the Reception Committee, were driven to the Summer residence of the Vice President, at Norwood, cheering throngs greeting them along the way, waving handkerchiefs, canes, and umbrellas. In response to these outbursts, the President and Mrs. McKinley bowed to the right and the left and smiled pleasantly.

FORMAL WELCOME AND RESPONSE.

The President and Mrs. McKinley received the military officers and the members of the Reception Committee at 10 o'clock. Chairman Guggenheimer said to the President: "We have come to bid you a cordial welcome to Long Branch, and to thank you for the honor of your visit. We sincerely trust that your stay with us may add in some way to the pleasure of your brief vacation from Washington and your rest from the cares of office."

"I thank the committee and citizens on behalf of Mrs. McKinley and myself," answered the President, "for their courtesies and hearty welcome. I cannot say just now what my plans are for to-day, as Dr. J. E. Price of Ocean Grove has a promise from me to visit that unique stronghold of Methodism.

"I feel, however, I am bound by the desires of the Long Branch citizens, as their invitation was the first. I have wished for a long time to pay this visit, as I was fascinated by the surroundings of Long Branch when I first visited in this vicinity twelve years ago."

Gov. Voorhees arrived at Mr. Hobart's home at 11 o'clock and on behalf of the State of New Jersey welcomed the President. Shortly afterward Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart drove to the Iron Pier to witness the arrival of the United States auxiliary cruiser Scorpion, which had been sent from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to take part in the reception to the Presidential Party at Long Branch. When Mr. McKinley drove to the water's edge the Scorpion fired a salute. The cruiser returned to New York in the afternoon.

The visitors then took a short drive through the city. On the lawn in front of the West End Hotel, which was a picturesque scene, with flagpoles gayly decorated and hundreds of women guests of the hotel and the cottages attired in bright costumes, the President's surrey halted for a brief time, and there was a rush toward it. The President and Mrs. McKinley shook hands with some of the people and then departed amid cheers and music by the Seventh Regiment Band. They then went back to the Hobart residence for luncheon, passing through streets draped with bunting and adorned with pictures of the President and the Vice President.

VISIT TO OCEAN GROVE.

After luncheon the President went to Ocean Grove. Mrs. McKinley did not go with him, feeling somewhat tired by the trip from Lake Champlain and the drives of the forenoon. Neither did the Vice President nor Mrs Hobart go, the former being too feeble to undertake the ride in the heated period of the day. Those accompanying the President were Franklin Murphy, Dr. Price T. F. Appleby, Mr. Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, Mrs. Rixey, and B. F. Barnes.

In anticipation of the President's coming people from the cottages and tents about the camp ground flocked to the immense auditorium by hundreds, and within a very short time every seat was taken and the aisles were choked. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 10,000, and there were fully 2,000 unable to find seats. The expectancy of the thousands at the coming of the President was illustrated by an overenthusiastic member of the congregation arising in the midst of a hymn and shouting aloud: "When the President comes in sight, let us be ready with a thundering salute."

When Mr. McKinley finally appeared under the arches of the Auditorium there was a wild scene. The people stood up and waved their handkerchiefs, hats, and canes and shouted. In response to their greeting, Mr. McKinley advanced and stood for several moments bowing. Prayer was offered by Dr. Lenahan, in which he gave thanks for "the gift of Cuba and the Philippines," and invoked divine blessings upon the army and navy there, and upon "those who are working for the uplifting of these peoples."

Bishop Fitzgerald then introduced the President, saying:

"It is my honor in behalf of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also in behalf of the thousands who are gathered here, to welcome the President of the United States of America.

"The Church which we represent, and of which we form a part, has at all times shown its loyalty to the Government. We march under the flag which floats now directly above us, the Star-Spangled Banner. But we also march under the Banner of the Cross.

"It is a joy, indeed, Mr. President, to know that while as chief ruler of our country you are its chief standard bearer, you also delight in marching with the army of the Lord. And so not only as the Chief Magistrate of our beloved land, but as a brother beloved we welcome you to Ocean Grove."

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President McKinley was greeted with great applause, which lasted several minutes. He then said:

"Bishop Fitzgerald, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have no words with which to express my appreciation of your warm and generous welcome. I have come to pay my respects to the Ocean Grove Association, and to thank it for the magnificent work it has done in the past, and for the still greater work which it will accomplish in the future.

"Piety and patriotism go well together. Love of the flag, love of country, is not inconsistent with our religious faith, and I think we have more love for our country and more people love our flag than ever before.

"And wherever that flag is raised, it stands, not for despotism and oppression, but for liberty, opportunity, and humanity. And what that flag has done for us we want it to do for all peoples and all lands which by the fortunes of war have come within its jurisdiction. That flag does not mean one thing in the United States and another thing in Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

"There has been doubt expressed in some quarters as to the purpose of the Government respecting the Philippines. I can see no harm in stating it in this presence. Peace, first; then, with charity for all, the established government of law and order, protecting life and property, and occupation for the wellbeing of the people who will participate in it under the Stars and Stripes.

"Now, I have said more than I intended to, and only want to express, in conclusion, the pleasure it has given me to look into the faces of this great assembly of Methodists and the pleasure it has given me to receive your most cordial and splendid welcome." When the President finished he was greeted with prolonged cheers.

As the President drove away a special choir of 400 voices, under the direction of Tallieesn Morgan, sang the "Hallelujah Chorus."

AT THE MILITARY TURNAMENT.

After returning from Ocean Grove the President called at the Hobart residence for the other members of the party and they all drove to the Hollywood grounds where the military tournament was in progress. The entire space in the grand stand was filled with people, and large parties of cottagers and Summer visitors had gathered on all the rising hills and sunny slopes overlooking the enclosed green which was the theatre of action.

The Seventh Regiment Band was playing "Manzanillo," the weird Mexican dance with the castanet and tambourine effect when the Presidential party arrived, and then the gypsy dance was suddenly changed to "Hail to the Chief." There was a repetition of the enthusiasm which had marked the President's course all day when he entered the grounds, and the gayly dressed throng swayed back on the green to allow the carriages to pass.

Troop C advanced before the Presidential party. Then came a carriage, in which were seated Col. M. J. O'Brien, President of the Southern Express Company, and Col. Miles O'Brien and Mr. Rothschild, members of the Reception Committee. President and Mrs. McKinley and Vice President and Mrs. Hobart were in the next carriage. They were driven close beside the grand stand, where they alighted, the President aiding Mrs. McKinley to mount the stairway leading to the private box which had been set aside for them, and which was handsomely decorated with flags and ribbons.

Mrs. McKinley wore a becoming costume of gray, trimmed with purple, and a bonnet covered with violets. She at once became interested in those about her, particularly the children, and was frequently seen to reach out to them and smooth their hair caressingly. The President bowed several times in acknowledgment of the cheers which continually rang out.

While the band played "The Stars and Stripes Forever," the members of the Presidential party turned their attention to the athletic games which had started in the course below.

THE CONTESTS EXCITING.

The tournament began at about 3:15 o'clock with a 100-yard dash for boys under twelve years of age; Summer residents of New Jersey. The first prize, a gold watch, was captured by Charles J. Foley, Jr., of West End, in 14 seconds; the second, a scarf pin, going to Leo Brosz of Sea View Avenue.

Then there was a tug-of-war contest between a team composed of Otto Kamprelen, Louis Kockelman, Joseph Rosenfeld, and Philip Schmidt, who won against four volunteers from the Second Battery. They were much the heavier team, and pulled the battery men right over the line.

The one-mile bicycle race for boys sixteen years of age and under, Summer residents in New Jersey, was won by L. E. Bamberger in 3:14 1-5, closely followed by Lester Melins of West End.

The mounted broad sword contest was very exciting and Trumpeter John Allen of the Second Battery won the prize. He had a hard battle for it against Sergt. A. McKenzie of the British Army, but now of the Second Battery. Once in turning he was unhorsed. His horse, which was a fiery animal, twice ran away with him and bolted for the sheds.

Once he ran into a crowd of battery men and knocked down John Monahan, a private, who fell against a post and had his spine injured, it was feared. He was picked up insensible and carried off the ground. The horse then ran into the sheds throwing the rider against another fence.

Troop C then gave a fine exhibition of rough riding, hurdle jumping, and mounted gymnastics. The afternoon's events ended with a Gatling gun drill by the Second Battery.

The President arrived in time to witness the rough riding, hurdle jumping, and mounted gymnastics by the members of Troop C. He appeared to take a lively interest in the exhibition, applauding frequently.

The President and party left the grounds at 5:35 o'clock while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," amid deafening applause. They spent the evening quietly with Mr. and Mrs. Hobart and friends, the only diversion being a serenade by the Seventh Regiment Band. Mr. McKinley will leave on a special train at 7:45 to-morrow morning for Pittsburg.

PRESIDENT'S NIECE VERY ILL.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 25.—Miss Maud McKinley, daughter of Abner McKinley and niece of the President, is seriously ill with rheumatism at Somerset.

She contracted the disease shortly after her arrival there from New York. Her family immediately took her back to New York to consult a specialist, but she grew worse, and they returned.

She attributes the trouble to her exposure at the Windsor Hotel fire in New York, where she narrowly escaped with her life.

Fell 65 Feet from a Water Tower.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 25.—While working on the tower of the Princeton water works this afternoon George Sauer of Trenton, twenty-eight years old, fell sixty-five feet and received injuries from which he may die. He was repairing the ironwork on the water tank, and the scaffolding upon which he was standing broke, throwing him to the ground. His head struck the iron girders of the tank about sixty feet from the ground, and was badly cut. He was also injured internally. He was removed to a Trenton hospital.

The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York daily at 4 P. M. Stops at Garrison's, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinecliff, Catskill, Hudson, Albany, Schenectady, &c. Dining, sleeping, and parlor cars. Connects at Albany for Saratoga.—Adv.

EXPERTS FOR AND AGAINST DREYFUS

Gobert of the Bank of France Swears Prisoner Is Innocent.

EXPRESSES HIS SYMPATHY

Wrongs of Dreyfus Bring an Outburst of Pity from Witness.

Bertillon Swears the Accused Wrote the Bordereau and Tries to Prove It—Rowland Strong Tells of the Esterhazy Confession.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 25.—To-day's sitting of the court was the calmest since the opening of the trial.

Mr. Rowland Strong gave evidence on the subject of Esterhazy's confession and described the circumstances under which the Major went to London, crossing the frontier into Belgium on foot, in order to sell his confession to the English papers.

The principal disclosure was when, in reply to a question from the Court, Mr. Strong said that Esterhazy, after confessing to fabricating the bordereau by the order of Col. Sandherr,

ed by Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defense, on Wednesday last.

LIBRE PAROLE STORY DENIED.

The Kaiser Never Receives a Whole Newspaper, So It Could Not Have Been in His Bedroom.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The correspondent here of The Associated Press was informed to-day at Court that the statement made on the witness stand at Rennes yesterday by M. Mertian de Muller, a friend of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, (the former Judge of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation,) that he had seen a newspaper, the Libre Parole, bearing a postage stamp, in Emperor William's bedroom at Potsdam, and that on on the paper were certain words in German, meaning "Dreyfus has been arrested," could not possibly be true.

It was pointed out that his Majesty invariably puts his desk in order before leaving his room, and that nothing is left lying around or open. But if he should fail to do so it is the duty of his valet to put his things away.

Besides, it was also said the Emperor does not read whole newspapers, but only marked clippings, which later are incorporated in scrapbooks.

GUERIN FIRES ON BESIEGERS.

Loses His Temper When the Police Foil an Attempt to Revictual His Improvised Fort.

PARIS, Aug 25.—At a late hour this evening a reporter from the Anti-Juif tried to revictual the "fortress" where Jules Guerin and his associates are besieged, but was prevented by the police.

M. Guerin, greatly incensed, fired two shots at a policeman. Neither reached the mark, but the incident will probably precipitate matters.

M. Guerin and his followers created some excitement this afternoon by distributing from the windows of the building circulars denouncing the Jews. When the police prevented the people from picking them up the Guerinites bombarded the police with bricks.

The police to-day deluged the walls in the neighborhood of M. Guerin's fort with disinfectants, considering this precaution necessary owing to the cutting off of the water supply.

BERTILLON ACCUSES DREYFUS.

The "Expert" Is the Laughing-Stock of Court and Audience—Gobert Defends the Prisoner.

RENNES, Aug. 25.—The trial of Capt. Dreyfus opened at 6:35 A. M. to-day without any extraordinary incident.

The Clerk of the Court read a medical certificate signed by two doctors whose names were unknown to the audience declaring it was impossible for Col. Du Paty de Clam to leave his bed and come to Rennes to testify.

Maître Labori asked President Jouaust to instruct two well-known medical men to examine Du Paty de Clam, but Col. Jouaust refused.

Rowland Strong, an English newspaper man, was then called to the witness bar and deposed to the fact that Major Count Esterhazy confessed to him that he wrote the famous bordereau.

The next witness was M. Gobert, an expert of the Bank of France, who can claim the honor of being the first man in France to have declared in favor of Dreyfus. He reported, on examining the documents in the case, that Esterhazy, and not Dreyfus, wrote the bordereau.

The witness opened his deposition with a brief personal statement protesting against being characterized as a "doubtful expert" by the military party.

SHOWS SYMPATHY FOR DREYFUS.

"But," he added, in tones of profound pity and turning toward Dreyfus, "I have no right to complain and am silent when I see before me the unfortunate man who sits there."

A murmur of approval from the audience greeted these words of sympathy.

M. Gobert then repeated the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation. He gave his testimony in a clear, convincing manner, and was most emphatic in attributing the bordereau to Esterhazy.

Answering questions of the Judges, M. Gobert declared his conviction that the bordereau was written in a running natural hand, and said there was no tracing or other trickery.

Gen. Gonse asked to be confronted with M. Gobert and put a number of questions, over one or two of which the witness stumbled, to the infinite satisfaction of the military witnesses, who smiled and exchanged joyful glances.

M. Bertillon, the noted specialist in the measurement of the human body, was called as the next witness. To the surprise of the audience, he entered the courtroom without a single paper and carrying a high hat in his hand instead. But the astonishment was short-lived, the first words of M. Bertillon being a request to permit his diagrams and papers to be brought in.

The request was granted, and M. Bertillon retired for a moment. Later he returned at the head of a squad composed of an infantry Sergeant and four privates, all staggering under the weight of immense leather satchels, bulging with documents, charts, &c., which they deposited on the stage as a roar of laughter echoed throughout the court.

Even the Judges were unable to repress a smile as they gazed on M. Bertillon's stage properties strewed over half the platform. A table was brought in, upon which the plans he was using could be placed.

FOR INTELLIGENT MEN ONLY.

The witness began by saying that only intelligent men could follow his explanations, and the court was half emptied as the audience, after smiling audibly at his extraordinary words and expressions, soon became bored and went out.

M. Bertillon commenced his deposition at 8:30 A. M. It occupied the whole of this session, and will, perhaps, occupy a good part of to-morrow's session.

The courtroom presented a curious scene while M. Bertillon, whom the Dreyfusards, in their most indulgent moments, describe as a "dangerous maniac," spent the remaining hours of the session in explaining, in unintelligible terms, his "infallible system" of proving Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau. The majority of the public, however, utterly unable to comprehend M. Bertillon's theories, had left the courtroom. Even "La Dame Blanche" (the white lady) abandoned her post.

In the meanwhile M. Bertillon, with gestures and in the shrill, pitched voice of a quack at a country fair, continued his monologue, producing every minute some fresh paper covered with wonderful hieroglyphics, copies of which he presented to the Judges, who, with an expression of owllike wisdom, carefully examined them, their heads clustered together, their eyes gazing on the long, wide strips of paper, while M. Bertillon leaned over their table trying to explain his mystifying diagrams, which were afterward passed to MM. Labori and Demange, who, however, apparently, did not derive much profit from their perusal.

Dreyfus gazed at the scene with a look of stupefaction.

The clearest utterance of M. Bertillon during the course of his demonstration was that the handwriting of the bordereau "obeys a geometrical rhythm, of which I discovered the equation in the prisoner's blotting pad."

The witness finally announced he would give a practical demonstration of the writing of the bordereau, according to his system. Then he theatrically cleared the desk attached to the witness bar, drew his chair nearer, deposited his high hat on the floor, and, sitting down, began copying the bordereau.

BERTILLON OFFERS EXCUSES.

The audience watched him, bent over the desk, busily drawing letters, the Judges gazing at him, until at the end of ten minutes the people and the Judges became restlessly impatient, and Col. Jouaust remarked that it was not necessary to copy the whole bordereau, and that a few lines would suffice.

A few minutes later M. Bertillon arose, strode to the Judges' table, and laid before them his copy. The Judges, counsel, the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, and the clerk clustered around in one group, eager to see the result. The audience watched this strange spectacle until Col. Jouaust shrugged his shoulders, and then the spectators knew that M. Bertillon had failed to satisfy them.

M. Bertillon noticed this, and said, apologetically:

"I was too badly placed."

Maître Demange returned to counsels' table and, in response to a look of inquiry from Dreyfus, whispered a few words to the prisoner, with a shrug of his shoulders and a smile on his face. Dreyfus appeared perfectly satisfied.

Col. Jouaust then, at 11:45 A. M., adjourned the court, and M. Bertillon packed up his belongings and the soldiers carried them out.

To the newspaper men who crowded around Maître Labori, asking him for his impressions, counsel said there was a certain resemblance to the bordereau, adding:

"But that is all. M. Bertillon only did what dozens could do. It only proves he is a clever forger. That is all."

M. Labori to-day summoned ten new witnesses for the defense.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following are the proceedings in detail:

At the opening of the session of the Dreyfus court-martial to-day considerable comment was caused by the request of M. Gribelin, the principal archivist of the Headquarters Staff, for permission to absent himself for twenty-four hours, owing to a summons of the Minister of War, Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet, who desired to see him in Paris.

It was suggested that the Minister of War wishes to refresh M. Gribelin's memory, which has been so strongly anti-Dreyfus.

Then followed the reading of a medical certificate, signed by two doctors, setting forth that Col. Du Paty de Clam is too ill to leave his bed and appear at Rennes, at which the audience was not surprised.

Mme. Du Paty de Clam also wrote to the Government Commissary offering a written supplementary deposition from her husband.

M. Labori, after securing the names of the doctors who signed the certificate, asked the Court to appoint two well-known physicians to report officially on Du Paty de Clam's condition. Col. Jouaust, however, declared it was useless to do so, as the condition of the invalid was well known.

Rowland Strong, correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a member of the staff of The Observer of London, was the first witness called. He described at length interviews which he had had with Esterhazy, saying The Observer offered Esterhazy £500 for certain documents and a confession that he wrote the bordereau, as published April 25.

[Esterhazy's confession was first published in The Observer of London, Sunday, Sept. 25, 1898. The following passages are taken from it: "I wrote the bordereau at the request of Col. Sandherr, now dead. * * * He was convinced of the accused man's guilt, but it was necessary, for the purposes of the court-martial, that documents should exist. * * * When Col. Sandherr told me to write out the bordereau, I did so without the slightest compunction. I am one of those men who, being a soldier by profession, cling to old, mediæval traditions of military discipline. * * * The bordereau was handed by an agent of our Intelligence Department to the porter of the German Embassy, who was a spy in our service. The porter gave it to another agent, named Genest, and by him it was brought to the Intelligence Department, and there docketed and numbered as a document obtained from the German Embassy in the usual course. It thus received its official baptism." In his testimony delivered before the Court of Cassation, Jan. 24, 1899, as in La Libre Parole of Sept. 30, 1898, Esterhazy denied having made any confession; in doing so he emphasized his loyalty to the French Army. To the President of the court he explained his meeting with Mr. Rowland Strong soon after the court-martial had declared that he was not the author of the bordereau. He said: "M. Strong manifested for me and against the Dreyfusards the most violent sentiments." He related to Mr. Strong how he was on the eve of dismissal from the army for having written the Boulancy letters, and he expressed his intention of joining the Carlists or the Filipinos. Mr. Strong, he said to the court, promised him some newspaper work in London if he would go there while his plans were being matured. The confession, he declared, had been trumped up on the scraps of information that Strong had been able to get out of him. About the 1st of June last Esterhazy repeated his confession in the office of The Daily Chronicle of London and signed the statement. His third confession was made in a communication sent to Le Matin, July 17 last. Here is the explanation of Esterhazy's curious contradictions: When Henry's confession had made revision inevitable, the General Staff, on the advice of Maître Tézenas, its counsel, and also Esterhazy's counsel, determined on a desperate move. Esterhazy was to talk freely to Strong and say exactly what was published in The Observer. Then he was to make a formal and categorical denial. The object of this was to induce the French Deputies to believe that Esterhazy had confessed the truth. In spite of his protesting denial, it was hoped that people would believe that strong moral proof existed against Dreyfus and that they might deem the forgery of the bordereau in a way justifiable. The plan succeeded for a time. The General Staff then closed all communication with Esterhazy. The latter then confirmed his confession, thus offering his chiefs a means to save themselves, at least, in the eyes of some Frenchmen. In return for his service, the high authorities could very well allow him to be known as a "patriotic forger," while removing from him the stigma of treason.]

ESTERHAZY'S HALF CONFESSION.

Replying to the Court, Mr. Strong said that Esterhazy, while admitting the authorship of the bordereau, said the documents enumerated in it had been betrayed by Dreyfus to Germany.

Henri Weill, a former officer of the Headquarters Staff, was then called. But he was absent and his deposition was read. The facts in the case were published April 20. M. Weill's statement, in substance, was that Esterhazy told him in 1894 that Dreyfus was innocent, but that this would not prevent his conviction, because he was a Jew.

A brief discussion ensued regarding the character of Col. Picquart's former orderly, Savignaud, who testified yesterday to posting letters, in May and June, 1897, addressed by the Colonel to M. Scherer-Kestner, the former Vice President of the Senate. During this discussion Savignaud protested that he had been confounded with a bandsman of the same name who had a bad character.

A former Sergeant who was at one time employed in the War Office, testified to seeing Dreyfus copying the list of railroad stations mentioned in the plan of mobilization, to which Dreyfus replied:

"It is true. But, I copied the list by order of Capt. Besse."

The evidence of the handwriting experts followed. M. Gobert after testifying to the facts published April 22 and April 24, vehemently protested against the insinuation that he was an interested witness. He referred to his thirty years of service, during which he had reported on thousands of documents, and added, visibly affected:

M. GOBERT MAKES A PROTEST.

"I protest against the term 'interested expert.'"

[M. Gobert, the expert graphologist of the Bank of France, and of the Court of Appeal, was the first to compare the bordereau with some of Dreyfus's letters, at the request of Du Paty de Clam. After having compared the two handwritings, he declared that the incriminating document could have been written by a person other than the one suspected. His connection with the case, according to the Dreyfus indictment, is as follows: "The 13th of October (1894) M. Gobert sent his conclusions in the form of a letter to the Ministry, drawn up in these words: 'Considering the rapidity with which I have been obliged to examine the matter, I think I ought to say that the lettre-missive in question may quite well have been written by another person than the one suspected.' The line taken by M. Gobert having inspired a considerable mistrust of him, the Minister of War asked the Prefect of Police to bring in M. Bertillon, Chief of the service for the identification of criminals."]

The Court closely followed M. Gobert's exhaustive story of his examination of the bordereau and his interview with Gen. Mercier, de Boisdeffre, and Gonse.

M. Gobert asserted that the handwriting of the bordereau was natural and fluent, but that it was almost illegible, whereas, Dreyfus, even when writing rapidly, always wrote most legibly.

The witness asked Gen. Gonse if an envelope accompanied the bordereau, as he, M. Gobert, wished to see what the writer's careful caligraphy was like, explaining that the address of a letter is always in a firmer hand than its contents.

GEN. GONSE WITHHOLDS EVIDENCE.

Gen. Gonse refused the request on the ground that the witness must not know the name of the addressee.

The General also decided not to allow the bordereau to be photographed, alleging that if the War Office photographers were allowed to photograph it all Paris would be acquainted with the bordereau the next day. [Laughter.] Thereupon the witness remarked:

"Gen. Gonse, this is a very interesting confession."

M. Gobert then suggested that the work be intrusted to the Prefecture of Police, where M. Bertillon is the photographer.

Until then, the witness also said, he had never heard of M. Bertillon as a handwriting expert, saying he became an expert for this special occasion, when he was called into the War Office. [Laughter.]

Gen. Gonse, it appears from the testimony, was greatly enraged when he learned of the result of M. Gobert's examination of the bordereau and visited the expert repeatedly. The latter always insisted upon learning the name of the suspect.

"It was not proper," said M. Gobert, "for me to accuse any one without being perfectly cognizant of the facts, especially in circumstances of so grave a nature. I would not accuse any one anonymously, for to do so would be contrary to the law."

Amid laughter in court, the witness described how, from an examination of an official report on Dreyfus, from which Dreyfus's name had been removed, M. Gobert had the malicious satisfaction of telling Gen. Gonse the name of the officer they wanted to arrest.

It was after M. Gobert had refused to incriminate Dreyfus that M. Bertillon was intrusted with the examination of the bordereau, and, after a few hours' study, M. Bertillon positively attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus. From that time forward M. Gobert heard no more of the Dreyfus case. He was not asked to submit a report, but described to the then Minister of Justice, M. Guerin, the circumstances in the case. M. Guerin, continued the witness, intimated that "these were soldiers' affairs" which did not concern him as Chief of the Civil Judiciary.

JOUAUST ASKS INFORMATION.

Col. Jouaust asked M. Gobert for a more definite criticism of the bordereau, and the witness replied that he noticed certain similarities between the handwriting of the bordereau and that of Dreyfus. But, he added, there were many important differences which proved to him that Dreyfus was not the author of the bordereau, and his opinion had since been confirmed, "because it was now proved the bordereau was the work of Esterhazy."

Replying to the Court, M. Gobert suggested that the Judges compare the bordereau with a letter admitted to be in Esterhazy's handwriting, and dated from Rouen Aug. 17, 1894, and with documents written by the prisoner.

[This is one of the letters showed to Esterhazy by the Court of Cassation on Jan. 24 last. Another displayed to him bore the date of April 17, 1892. He acknowledged to the court that they were in his handwriting; he also admitted that the paper on which they were written—a thin pale-blue paper crossed with water lines—was identical with that of the bordereau.]

"You will then unmistakably recognize," M. Gobert added, "that the bordereau is in Esterhazy's handwriting, and not in the handwriting of Dreyfus."

The witness at this juncture identified the bordereau as the same which was submitted to him, and he proceeded to point out where the letters therein were identical with letters admitted by writing by Esterhazy, saying that while the resemblance was not apparent in Dreyfus's handwriting, in Esterhazy's there were marked peculiarities of punctuation and the manner of beginning fresh lines which were also noticeable in the bordereau, but which were not found in the prisoner's writings.

Proceeding, the witness traversed the old ground of the peculiarities of the tracing paper which it is known Esterhazy used, and said the date of the bordereau must be July 24, 1894.

The expert refused, in reply to a question by the Court, to admit the bordereau was written in a disguised hand. He said it had been written with great rapidity, precluding all idea of doctoring or tracing.

Gen. Gonse asked permission to question M. Gobert, and said:

"In what army list did you look for the name of Dreyfus?"

M. Gobert—I used the list which is generally kept in business houses.

GONSE DENIES GOBERT'S STATEMENT

The General pointed out that this list did not give the information claimed by M. Gobert. But the latter maintained he had stated nothing but the pure and simple truth.

Gen. Gonse, having alluded to certain undesirable acquaintances formed by M. Gobert, the latter replied, amid a sensation in court:

"I emphatically protest against the insinuations of Gen. Gonse. There is not a single word of truth in what he says."

There was a further dispute between Gen. Gonse and M. Gobert over circumstances in connection with the latter's examination of the bordereau. M. Gobert said that Col. d'Abeville was present, but the Colonel promptly advanced, and said he had never seen M. Gobert before to-day, adding:

"If M. Gobert's other recollections are as exact as this, the Court will draw its own conclusions."

Dreyfus here declared in the most positive manner that he had never been at the Bank of France, where M. Gobert was employed, or had relations with any one there. The prisoner reasserted that his sole desire was to know the truth. He admitted he had been engaged in various financial operations, but said he had never asked either for written or verbal information from the Bank of France.

There was a general movement of curiosity when M. Bertillon was called, and the interest deepened when the Chief of the Identification Department advanced to the witness bar. He was soon afterward followed by four soldiers, and a non-commissioned officer, bearing portfolios, drawing boards, and a variety of packages and paraphernalia, which were deposited on the platform.

[The bordereau and some letters in Dreyfus's handwriting were submitted to Bertillon Oct. 13, 1894. According to the indictment "he formulated his conclusions in the following terms: 'One sets aside the hypothesis of a document very carefully forged, it clearly appears that one and the same person wrote the letter (bordereau) and the pieces communicated for comparison.' * * * In his report of Oct. 23, drawn up after a more profound examination, and based on a greater number of specimens, M. Bertillon formulated the following conclusions, which are more positive than his former ones: 'The proof is made; it is peremptory; you know what was my opinion from the very first. It is now absolute, complete, and unreserved.'"]

AUDIENCE LAUGHS AT BERTILLON.

M. Bertillon prefaced his evidence by saying his explanations would be understood only by a very limited number, therefore he asked the Court to permit him to refer to documents which he had brought, in order to make his evidence more intelligible. [Laughter.]

The specialist then unpacked packages of photographs, plans, &c., and another table was brought in to hold the mass of papers produced.

In monotonous tones, M. Bertillon proceeded, in the manner of a schoolboy reciting a lesson, to demonstrate technically how he reached the conviction of Dreyfus's guilt, reciting the facts published April 22. He said he proposed to prove to the court:

"First—That the bordereau was a doctored document.

"Second—That it could only be manufactured by the prisoner.

"Third—That it had been written in a free hand by means of a keyword placed beneath tracing paper in such a way as to be quite visible."

[Freed from the cabalistic curves, scrolls, and other lines, and the technical language in which the inventor describes his scheme, Bertillon's theory is this: He reproduced from Dreyfus's blotting-pad certain lines that had been left there. He had these enlarged by photography; next he had an enlarged fac simile made of the bordereau. He compared the copies by placing that of the bordereau over that of the blotting-pad, and moved them about until he found certain lines that coincided. These he reproduced on a separate paper, and finally obtained a series of curves and straight lines, with which he constructed a design or keyboard that contained all the elemental lines found in the writing of the bordereau. Employing this design as a tracing guide he could, of course, forge the handwriting in the bordereau. But in comparing his design with letters known to be by Dreyfus, he discovered that certain lines were missing from the letters; these he later found in the handwriting of other members of the Dreyfus family. This, then, became his conviction: That Dreyfus had constructed a graphological chart by using certain elemental lines taken from several handwritings and, with this chart as a guide, had traced the words in the bordereau. Quite recently Bertillon developed his theory to such an extent that he believes that the keyboard which he alleges Dreyfus must have used also had a symbolistic significance to the prisoner, for by the means of it he could have absolutely defied detection—provided there had been no Bertillon. M. Gobert pointed out at the Zola trial that, given the bordereau and M. Zola's well-marked blotting-pad, he could in the same way absolutely prove that the novelist was the author of the bordereau.]

DID NOT IMITATE ESTERHAZY.

The witness, continuing, declared Dreyfus did not have recourse to imitating Esterhazy's free handwriting, because it required too long to study, and he used the tracing process because it is easier to learn and more likely to be successful.

With the view of illustrating his meaning, M. Bertillon handed around photographs of the bordereau, &c., and during the course of the demonstration the specialist advanced to the Judges' bench, and with his finger pointed out illustrations of his theories.

MM. Demange and Labori, the Judges, and others gathered in a group around him. Dreyfus appeared to be stupefied by the comparatively incomprehensible jargon, and many of the audience left the court.

Suddenly the wandering attention of those remaining in the hall was riveted by the cryptographic remark, enunciated by M. Bertillon in loud tones:

"We clearly have before us a fabricated document. The one word 'always' rests upon the other, with a divergence of 1.25 millimeters and 2.25 millimeters. That is a phenomenon which is unnatural."

M. Labori watched the specialist for a few moments, and then returned to his seat, holding up both hands and exclaiming: "It is most extraordinary!"

M. Bertillon continued his explanations, and caused such a whirl in the brains of his hearers that Col. Jouaust finally remarked: "We must have a few minutes' rest."

When the session of the court was resumed, M. Bertillon made further demonstrations. He compared words of the bordereau with words in the documents of comparison. Leaning on the Judges' bench he placed the entire bordereau over a graphic canvas and proceeded to show that by doing so Dreyfus succeeded in formulating the principal rules which served to guide him in making his joining marks, remarking that any copyist possessing a key to these rules could learn to replace the entire bordereau.

The witness, continuing, proceeded to demonstrate the practicability of this.

HIS DIATRIBE AGAINST DREYFUS.

"When persons are accused," he said, "it is not sufficient to meet the charge with denials, but is is necessary to prove that they have not done what they are charged with. In this case the handwriting was disguised. There is, therefore, presumptive proof that the prisoner is guilty."

[These are almost the identical words used by Bertillon at the first court-martial before he unrolled his charts and set up his blackboard for demonstration. Esterhazy fully appreciated Bertillon, for he blamed the experts in 1898 for not acquitting him of writing a letter to Mme. de Boulancy, in which he made disparaging remarks concerning the French Army, and he wrote to Gen. de Pellieux: "How is it that neither Charavay nor Varinard, whom you know, has found in my favor as regards the Boulancy letter, manifestly falsified? Belhomme (another expert,) is an idiot; you have only to look at him. Shall I get Bertillon to make a contre-expertise for the B. letters?"]

After this M. Bertillon pointed out that five questions in the bordereau were traced in the same manner, and added:

"I had reached this point in my experiments when I was summoned to the Cherche Midi Prison by Major d'Ormescheville. The Major explained that he wished my personal opinion on cryptographic methods, (sympathetic inks, &c.,) which might help the family of Dreyfus in corresponding with him. The request was partly due to the fact that a number of letters addressed to the prisoner by his family had been received.

"During the course of the interview Major d'Ormescheville produced one of these letters. I had hardly cast my eyes on it when I was astonished to notice the same kind of a negative 'o' with which I had been so struck. It was in a letter from Mme. Dreyfus."

The specialist then pointed out how he found the same peculiarities of Dreyfus's handwriting in the letters of other members of his family, and proceeded to give a long and perfectly unintelligible exposition, designed to demonstrate that this proved the guilt of the prisoner.

AUDIENCE REMAINS IN THE DARK.

The audience, quite in the dark regarding the meaning of the technicalities, punctuated the queer expressions with peals of laughter. The members of the court-martial evidently tried hard to understand, while Dreyfus appeared fatigued, but endeavored to follow the arguments.

"My theory," continued the witness, "was in 1894 considered by the Ministry of War to be favorable to the prisoner. If the defense accepted it, they said, the long magnetical investigation would have to be commenced, and so," here the witness raised his voice and struck the table with his fist, "when the word 'grille' (perforated card used for cipher) was uttered at the court-martial of 1894 the prisoner's face contracted. When I spoke of the fabrication of the bordereau he exclaimed: 'O, the wretch! He saw me write, then.'

"I did not hear the remark, but when it was reported to me it was a revelation. For, if innocent, the word 'fabrication' would have delighted instead of frightened him."

Dreyfus listened impassibly to this tirade. The audience again became animated when M. Bertillon announced he would give a practical demonstration of how the bordereau was fabricated by means of a key word. The audience concluded that the experiment had not succeeded from the expression of the Judges' faces.

The court adjourned for the day at 11:45 A. M.

At the close of the proceedings quite a crowd of people surrounded M. Laborl, anxious to know his opinion of M. Bertillon's imitation bordereau. The lawyer answered that, so far as he could judge by a hurried glance, it certainly had a resemblance to the original, but had by no means any identity with the document.

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FRANCE TAMPERING WITH MAILS?

Germany and Italy Said to Have Proofs that Letters Are Opened.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Italy and Germany have obtained proofs that diplomatic correspondence passing between Paris and other places is systematically opened. This has been the case particularly since the campaign against Dreyfus began, the French War Office having sought proofs to strengthen the accusation against him. Questions on this subject will be asked in the Italian Parliament."

MYSTERIOUS BAG IN THE RHONE.

It Contained a Paper from "Labori to Lorimier"—Probably a Hoax.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Lyons says a bag has been found in the River Rhone there containing a paper with this pencilled inscription:

"Labori to Lorimier, Basel. Nothing will be done. Dreyfus is innocent. Voluntary suicide. Orders executed."

The bag was handed over to the police, but no explanation in the matter has been forthcoming except the possibility that it may have been a hoax. Inquiry made later showed the discovery remained a mystery.

Lorimier was the late Lieut. Col. Henry's secretary, who committed suicide at Basel, Switzerland.

ADVANCE WAGES OF THEIR MEN.

Two Wilmington (Del) Concerns Concede 10 Per Cent. Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 25.—The Seidel & Hastings Rolling Mills Company of this city has granted a general increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

The Christiana Window Glass Manufacturing Company of this city to-day, after a brief conference with the Eastern Wage Committee of the National Glass Workers' Association, agreed to a scale of wages which will be an increase of 10 per cent. over present wages, or 5 per cent. more than the highest rate paid in recent years. The men will make from $20 a week up.

The Christiana company is not a member of the trust, and the scale agreed upon today was recently rejected by the trust. The local company will start work on Sept. 18.

Passengers from Havana.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Seneca from Havana were Adelina Garcia, sister of the late Gen. Calixto Garcia; Col. Edwin J. McClernard, and Capt. C. B. Hoppin. Eleven of the Seneca's passengers were sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

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RACE TROUBLE IN GEORGIA

Darien Abandoned by Negroes, Who Are Massing in a Swamp.

SHERIFF ASKS FOR TROOPS

One Deputy Sheriff Killed, Another Wounded—Town Patrolled by Militia—Outbreak Expected.

DARIEN, Ga., Aug. 25.—To-day was one of great anxiety and intense excitement among the white people. An outbreak by the negroes has been momentarily expected since the killing of Joseph Townsend, a prominent citizen and Deputy Sheriff of this county, by John Delagall, colored, last night.

To-day Sheriff Blount sent the following to Gov. Candler: "Please order Liberty Independent Troop to report to me, mounted, at once. Situation critical. One deputy killed, another wounded."

Col. Lawton, late commander of the Second Georgia Regiment, United States Volunteers, also wired the Governor to send a quantity of carbines and ammunition for the soldiers. He has been ordered by the Governor to take charge of what troops may be sent there, and he has enough men, it is believed, to control the situation.

The seventy-five members of the First Georgia who were left here two days ago when old man Delagall was taken to Savannah are patrolling the town to-night. All saloons are closed and the strictest order is maintained. All but a few negroes left town this evening, and to-night word comes that they are massed in Delagall's Swamp, twelve miles from town. They are known to be armed, and a posse of citizens left on a special train for the place at 8 o'clock. They will maintain a guard over the negroes and keep them from doing any damage during the night. A telegram was sent to Brunswick urging all white citizens to come to Darien. A boat was dispatched to carry them to this city, and a special train will be ready in case more want to come.

The Sheriff and his deputies continue to make arrests of the rioting negroes, and the jail has a large number of them in it, notwithstanding that the town boat Iris left this morning for Savannah with twenty-five prisoners. That was a precautionary measure to prevent an attack on the jail by the negro friends of those imprisoned and to make room for those arrested since the removal.

The negroes apparently have no leader. It is estimated that they outnumber the white people in this part of Georgia five to one, and the latter are apprehensive. John Delagall, the negro who killed Deputy Sheriff Joseph Townsend and wounded Deputy Hopkins last night, cannot be found. He is the son of Henry Delagall, whose arrest for assault started the race riot. The two deputies went last night to the house of Henry Delagall to arrest his two sons. John was found at the house, and Townsend entered. The negro showed willingness to accompany the officers. Hopkins, who was in the moonlight outside, was joined by Townsend, and the two waited for the negro to come out. He came to the door, and, a negro woman handing him a gun, he fired on the officers. Townsend died in a few minutes, and was brought to this place by Hopkins, who is badly wounded. The whites thought this would be a signal for attack, and many slept on their arms all night, as they will do to-night.

The county officials have offered $100 reward for John Delagall, and Gov. Candler will be asked to increase this amount.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25.—Upon receipt of the alarming telegrams of Sheriff Blount of McIntosh County, and Col. Lawton from Darien, Gov. Candler took immediate steps to render assistance in quelling the negro outbreak. The Governor sent the following telegram to Col. Lawton:

"John R. Lawton, Savannah, Ga: Blount, Sheriff, wires for Liberty troops. I doubt propriety of sending them, and leave it to your discretion. Have wired Hugher, Captain Liberty troops, to hold command in readiness to respond if you call for them, but to do nothing until you order him. The people of McIntosh County are excited. The situation demands a cool head. You have it, and I must rely on you to exercise that wise discretion which I, so far away, cannot exercise. If necessary return to Darien."

The Governor was in conference with Acting Adjt. Gen. Baird during the day. A large number of carbines have been sent to Darien, and a supply of ammunition is en route by special messenger, as the express company refused to carry it owing to its explosive character.

WANT NEGROES TO RETURN.

An Emissary from Wilmington, N. C., Seeking Race War Refugees in Brooklyn.

Elijah Green, a North Carolina negro, is in Brooklyn on a curious mission. He has been sent North by his employer, James Sprunt, a large cotton packer of Wilmington, N. C., to try to persuade several hundred refugees of last Winter's race war to return to Wilmington. Since the feuds in Wilmington and the vicinity many negroes have come to this and other Northern cities from that place. Among the refugees in Brooklyn are about 100 of Sprunt's former employes, and another hundred are scattered between here and Washington.

The exodus of able-bodied negroes from Wilmington has brought about a scarcity of male help in that city, and Sprunt has sent Green North to try to get his old hands to return to him. Green, however, does not seem to have met with much success. Only a few of the refugees, it is said, have consented to return to Wilmington, the majority preferring to remain North. Green will go to Philadelphia on Monday to try to persuade the refugees there to return.

Troops Ordered to Protect a Negro.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 25.—Gov. Russell to-day received a telegram from Solicitor Ferguson of the Twelfth District, dated at Waynesville, saying that a mob was preparing to lynch Burt Smith, in jail there, charged with assaulting a woman, and asking that the local militia be placed at the Sheriff's orders. The Governor ordered Capt. Springfield of Company H, First Regiment, to report to the Sheriff and protect the prisoner from mob violence.

Afro-Americans Act on Lynching.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—John F. Bruce, Secretary of the Afro-American Council, announces that the Executive Committee has indorsed the bill drawn by E. E. Brown of Boston, making lynching a crime against the General Government.

A VICTIM OF CARD SHARPERS.

Baltimore Man Relieved of $2,600 by a New York Quartet.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Alexandria Bay says that D. W. Bisnall of Baltimore, who has been stopping at the Thousand Island House since July 25, was last night swindled out of $2,600 by a party of sharpers.

About two weeks ago a party went to that place and rented rooms to use as a gambling resort. They have done a fair business since then, but last night they made their great coup. The party gave their names as Louis L. Betts, John Beck, "Al" Henery, and a man named Bennett, all from New York.

They enticed Mr. Bisnall into their place last evening and succeeded in getting his money. The men left on the first boat for Canada, and have not been seen since.

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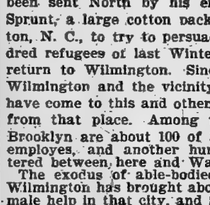

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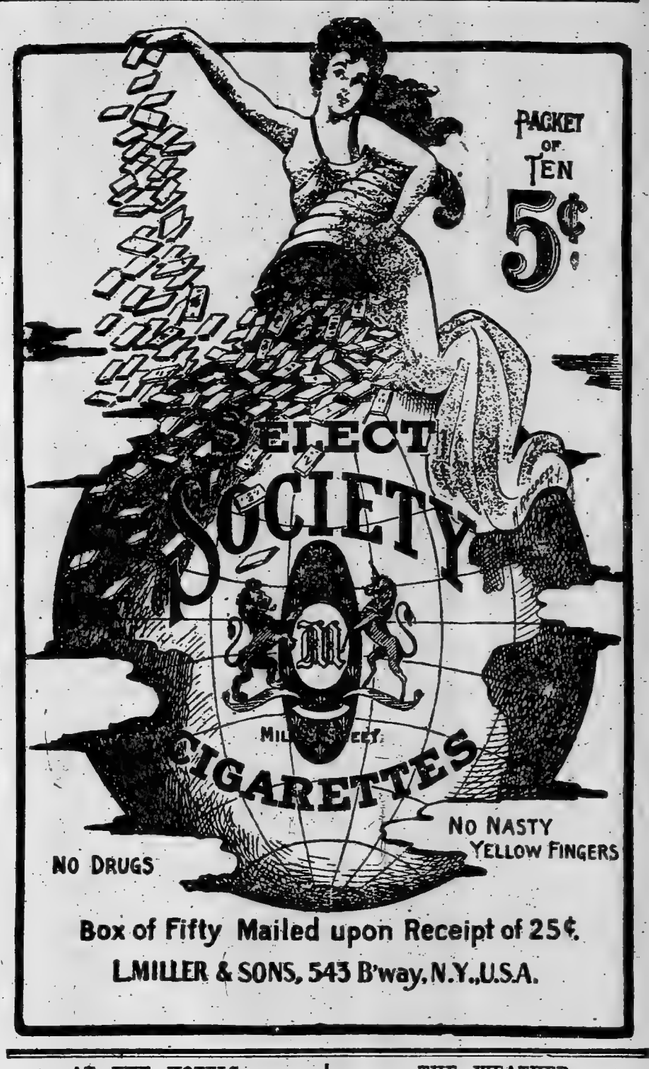

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AT THE HOTELS.

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ASTOR—William Buckley, Dawson, Northwest Territory; Joseph W. Buell, Washington; E. Skram, Copenhagen.

FIFTH AVENUE—Prof. Dr. Stephan Bauer, Vienna; E. J. Reynolds, England; William Exley Miller, Edinburgh; Henry Browning, Dover; Arthur H. Herbert, London; Dr. J. Milner Helme, Silverdale Lane, England; H. O. Wade, Bradford, England; R. H. Hynemann, Bradford, England.

GILSEY—A. M. Duckett, Montreal; J. S. McClellan, Mexico.

GRAND—A. B. Wade, Belfast; Capt. John J. Bishop, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Gilbert Scott, Liverpool; Cornelius Roosevelt, Paris.

HOLLAND—T. F. Darling, London; Louis J. Steele, London; E. L. Temple, Montreal; John Peter, Liverpool; J. W. Morton, Nottingham, England; R. D. Bucknam, Panama; J. D. Fairclough, Liverpool.

MANHATTAN—Robert Hampson, Montreal; Chaplain Jones, United States steamer Constellation; F. W. Cushing, London; Congressman J. J. Belden, Syracuse; O. Brown, Paris.

MORTON—C. R. Barnes, State Electrician, Rochester.

MURRAY HILL—J. A. Taylor, Montreal; F. J. Ward, Halifax; E. S. Torrey, London; John Goodman, Leeds, England; R. J. J. Sloan, Dumfries, Scotland; Robert Cairns, Liverpool; John Gueison, Liverpool.

NETHERLAND—S. W. Ottenheimer, Paris.

PARK AVENUE—W. de Burgh Whyte, London; M. E. Richardson, Sheffield, England.

SAVOY—Edwards Roberts, England; James Archibald, Scotland.

STURTEVANT—W. G. Atkinson, Toronto.

WALDORF—George Ross, Montreal; Charles E. Sliles, London; D. F. Bryden, Paris.

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Brill, S., Greenville, Miss., clothing and furnishing goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Blosh, Abe, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Maas, clothing manufactures.

Connell, A. E., Scranton, Penn., carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. S. Hill, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Drucker, J., Zanesville, Ohio; dry goods and notions; 443 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Doeller Drug Company, Hamilton, Ohio; Mrs. William Howe, drugs; Hotel Albert.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Epstein, J., Baltimore,

RAMAPO'S PRESIDENT TO THE CONTROLLER

Continued from Page 1.

all the insurance companies in the world might be destroyed, with the accompanying loss of life, because of the lack of water under sufficient pressure and the consequent dependence on pumps, is fully demonstrated by the statement of insurance men referred to.

The awful calamity of the Windsor Hotel fire, and the failure to get water to the upper part of the Home Insurance Building when it was burned, are not forgotten.

The water pressure in New York, as shown by the Board of Fire Underwriters, is lower than in any other large city in the United States; it is the lowest on a list of 300 cities, towns, and villages; and the quantity used in New York per capita is less than it is in Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Pittsburg, Richmond, Albany, Bridgeport, Portland, and other cities. The underwriters gave a list of some thirty cities using a greater quantity of water per capita than New York.

As shown by the official reports, the consumption of water in Brooklyn already exceeds the dry-year limit of supply, and it is very nearly reached in Manhattan and Bronx.

For many years New York has taken water by contract from the City of Yonkers, and pays for it 13 cents per 100 cubic feet, which amounts to $121 a million gallons, and sells it to the people for 20 cents per 100 cubic feet, or $267 a million gallons; and I understand that there are eleven private companies now selling water to the city or directly to householders within the city limits. The city has, I am informed, twenty-one contracts with these companies, some of them of long standing.

The objection to obtaining water by contract with a private company has no force in this instance, as our leading business men, property owners, and taxpayers, have asked that it shall be done, and petitioned the Legislature to enact a law permitting it to be done. New York City now having, as said, a number of contracts with private water companies.

COST OF RAMAPO WATER.

The Ramapo Water Company will deliver water to the city for less than its water now costs the city, and the city will supply it to the people through its present water works, and will get for it at present rates more than it will pay, as shown by the report of the Commissioner of Water Supply.

To build the works necessary to supply what the company will furnish will cost, as estimated by the city's Engineer, from $70,000,000 to $100,000,000. It might cost more. The city's Engineers estimated that the new Croton aqueduct and reservoirs would cost $16,500,000. They have already cost $39,000,000. The Ramapo Water Company's pipe lines will be about three times the length of the Croton Aqueduct.

The company is ready to proceed with the construction of the necessary works the day after the contract is made.

The city is not prepared to construct such works, and could not be for some time to come; and to do so it must increase its debt to an amount far above the Constitutional limit, to the exclusion of all other public works until the increase was paid. And the amount, whatever it might be, must be paid, principal and interest, out of the tax levy, within twenty years.

The question to be determined by the city officials charged with that duty, is:

Shall the city build the necessary water works, adding their cost to its debt; or,

Shall it obtain the required supply by contract, without expending a dollar, or incurring any liability or debt whatever.

The question of cost of distribution within the city limits does not enter into the matter, as that would be the same in either case.

It is a simple business proposition. If the city determines to contract for an additional water supply the company stands ready to furnish it.

What is necessary or best for the city to do is for its officers to decide.

Our proposal was submitted seventeen months ago, and at full and public presentation of the whole subject was made by the Board of Underwriters to the Board of Public Improvements, as stated, fourteen months ago. Since that time we have awaited the acceptance or rejection of our offer.

SHIFTS THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The responsibility is not ours. It rests with the Commissioner of Water Supply and the Board of Public Improvements. What is best to be done to meet the demand for a future and adequate water supply for our great city is for them to determine.

You ask to be informed as to the financial ability of the company, its capital stock, bonded debt, assets and liabilities.

The company has no debts or liabilities. All its obligations have been paid as they accrued. Its capital stock is, as stated in its certificate of incorporation, $2,500,000. Its financial ability is sufficient to enable it to meet its obligations under the proposed contract. The names signed to the petitions, presented to the Board of Public Improvements, asking that the contract be made should afford a sufficient guarantee that all the capital necessary for the work will be provided. As the city is not asked to incur any obligation except to pay for the water when it is delivered, and as the construction of the works will be the best security the city can receive, and as the company will forfeit the amount of its bond to the city if it does not construct the works, while the city cannot lose anything, it should not be necessary for the company to make a public exposition of its financial affairs.

The company has the same powers that are conferred by law upon railroad companies to secure property needed for its purposes. It has done all that the law requires it to do to enable it to carry out the proposed contract. It has expended a large amount in accurate surveys and other preliminary work upon the watersheds, where it has vested interests, and has secured all the property and rights necessary to proceed with the construction of its works at once.

You ask for copies of all maps made as a result of surveys for the company.

Our proposal is to furnish 200,000,000 gallons of water per day. There are forty-four maps covering the Esopus and Catskill watersheds, in Ulster and Greene Counties, which shows will yield a supply of 550,000,000 gallons daily, no part of which would be drawn from reservoirs less than 420 feet above tide, as specified in the proposed contract.

WILL NOT GIVE UP MAPS.

These maps are filed, as required by law, in those counties, where they are a part of the public records. It is not practicable to give you copies of them, but our chief engineer will give your engineers all desired information about them.

The reports and plans of our engineers you ask for cover a period of many years of continuous work upon our watersheds, during which our surveys and plans have been made. They include the elaborate calculations of the late William J. McAlpine, who was the chief engineer of the company.

These plans and reports are too voluminous to be copied and they are the private property of the company. They should not go out of its possession or be made a part of the public records.

As the city will not have any responsibility for the work and cannot be involved in any loss on account of it, it cannot be necessary for your engineers to pass upon our plans.

Our Chief Engineer will, however, give your engineers any data relating to them that can be properly made public, which will be, I believe, all the information in relation to our plans that you will think it necessary to have.

The estimates of our engineers made for the company as to the cost of construction are also private property.

The capital is ready to construct the works without risk or liability or the expenditure of a dollar by the city, which cannot incur any loss. And every dollar expended in construction by the company will be so much additional security for the performance of our contract. Very truly yours,

SILAS B. DUTCHER.

COLER SEEKS INJUNCTION.

The Controller Convinced that Croker Has Ordered Tammany Men to Sanction Ramapo Water Job.

Controller Coler has decided to bring suit early next week for an injunction to restrain the Board of Public Improvements from sanctioning a contract with the Ramapo Water Company. Mr. Coler is himself a member of the Board of Public Improvements, but he is bringing the suit not as the Controller, but as a private citizen. It will be really a taxpayer's suit.

Mr. Coler is led to take this action because he is convinced that Richard Croker his ordered the Tammany members of the board to pass the contract, and there is a sufficient number of votes over which Mr. Croker has control to bind the city to get its additional water supply from the Ramapo Company. This suit is the only remedy that the Controller thinks is available at the present time. He has become convinced that the suit of the Press Publishing Company will not hold.

The Controller has been advised by ex-Judge Dillon that the Ramapo Company's charter is unconstitutional.

Ex-Judge Dillon and Delos McCurdy will appear, as the Controller's counsel in this action, which will be brought probably on Monday or Tuesday.

MARRIAGE

Invitations
Announcements
At Home & Church Cards

Mail orders receive prompt attention

Dempsey & Carroll

The Art Stationers

26 West 23d Street New York

BLOW AT RAMAPO JOB.

Mr. Dalton's Report Refutes His Arguments Favoring the Contract—McLaughlin Angry at Croker.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply, printed yesterday in The City Record his report for the quarter ended March 31, 1899. In view of the fact that in this report Mr. Dalton admits that more water has daily gone to waste over the Croton dam than the city has used, the publication of the report at this time seems to be unfortunate—for the officials who are pressing the Ramapo contract. In fact, Controller Coler, the leader of the opposition to the job, said after he had read the report, that Mr. Dalton had done more to refute his previous arguments in favor of the Ramapo contract than had any other man.

In his report Commissioner Dalton says:

"The rainfall in the Croton watershed and the Bronx and Byram watersheds has been abundant, in consequence of which the natural flow of streams has not only been sufficient to supply all the needs of the population without draughts on store water, but also to fill all the storage reservoirs to high-water mark, and to allow a surplus of 61,250,000,000 (average 680,000,000 gallons per day) to run over the Croton dam.

REPORT OF THE DAILY SUPPLY.

"The daily supply received and distributed was as follows:

	Gallons.
In January—	
From Croton River	236,900,000
From the Bronx and Byram Rivers	20,000,000
In February—	
From the Croton River	252,000,000
From the Bronx and Byram Rivers	21,000,000
In March—	
From the Croton River	245,000,000
From the Bronx and Byram Rivers	20,000,000

"This shows a recurrence of the waste usual in the Winter season, when consumers let the water run from faucets continuously to prevent freezing in their service pipes. During the extreme cold weather in February the consumption and waste reached the maximum of 285,000,000 gallons per day.

"Surveys are in progress and maps and plans are being prepared by the engineer force for the construction of an additional storage on the Cross River, an affluent of the Croton, and for another watershed reservoir in the Bronx and Byram Rivers."

The Commissioner complains of the inadequate supply for Brooklyn, but adds:

"The rainfall in the Long Island watershed, which furnishes the water supply for the Borough of Brooklyn, has been abundant. I cannot refrain from presenting the urgent necessity of immediate measures to increase the water supply of the Borough of Brooklyn, especially the construction of the new steel pipe conduit from Milburn to Spring Creek, whereby the supply from the eastern section of the watershed, part of which now runs to waste for want of sufficient conduit capacity, may be utilized."

The fact that over 61,000,000,000 gallons of water went to waste during the first quarter of this year indicates that, at the normal daily consumption of 265,000,000 gallons in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the city, because of the lack of storage facilities, deliberately threw away enough water to last it nine months. When Mr. Dalton prepared his report in favor of the Ramapo contract he had before him the figures presented in his report, which was printed yesterday. When an effort was made to get from him an explanation of his singular deductions as to the necessity for making the Ramapo contract, it was said that he was out of town, and none of his subordinates would talk for him.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CLASH.

This attempt to put the city's water supply into the hands of a company without tangible assets has already served to bring about a clash between the Brooklyn and New York Democratic organizations. It can be asserted, on the authority of one of the most intimate friends of Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader, that he is disgusted with Richard Croker's attempt at highway robbery, and that at the first opportunity he will repudiate the Tammany boss and his band. This opportunity will come at the conventions next Spring, when delegates to the National Convention will be selected. Mr. McLaughlin, it was said, is opposed to any gift of public utilities to private parties, and his fight on Croker will be conducted along lines that will make the issue squarely and fairly, whether or not these utilities shall still remain in the hands of the people. The fact that David B. Hill, an avowed enemy of Croker's, and a warm friend of McLaughlin's, had accepted a retainer to fight the grab was pointed to as confirmation of the statement that the Brooklyn leader would make war on Tammany's boss.

It was announced yesterday that the Tammany men in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District are weary of the leadership of President Maurice F. Holahan, and that his conduct in the Ramapo deal had increased this feeling to the extent that Holahan will be hurled down at the primaries. Victor J. Dowling, the former leader of the district, is again a candidate, and his friends predict that he will defeat Holahan with ease. A meeting of district Captains will be held on Monday, at which the fight against Holahan will be organized.

WATER COMPANIES INVOLVED.

Lis Pendens and Foreclosures Affecting Their Property in Westchester.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday covering all the lands, buildings, and franchises of the New York City District Water Supply Company in Westchester County. This is the result of an action brought against that corporation by the Metropolitan Trust Company to foreclose a mortgage for $2,000,000.

The Metropolitan Trust Company, in another action, began yesterday the foreclosure of a mortgage of $1,600,000, secured by the plant and franchises of the Upper New York City Water Company in Westchester County.

On Thursday the Central Trust Company filed a lis pendens covering the property of the New York and Westchester Water Company and began the foreclosure of a $500,000 mortgage.

CITIZENS' UNION OPPOSITION.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union of the Nineteenth Assembly District on Thursday the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union of the Nineteenth Assembly District declares that the City of New York should not depart from its principle of the municipal ownership of its water works and approves the course of the Controller and other city officials in opposing the proposed contract to the Ramapo Water Company, and that this committee calls upon the Board of Public Improvements not to enter into such contract.

EARTHQUAKE AT CONCORD, N. H.

Shock Lasts Several Seconds and Awakens the Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 25.—This city was shaken by an earthquake at 4:50 o'clock this morning. The seismic wave appeared to pass from southeast to northwest.

It was of several seconds' duration and of sufficient violence to awaken the residents from a sound sleep.

CUP RACE WILL BE SQUARE.

Sir Thomas Lipton Speaks of His Desire for a Clear Course—Leaves England To-day.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the America's Cup challenger Shamrock, when interviewed to-day regarding the secrecy that has been maintained about the yacht's build, said there was no more mystery about the Shamrock than the Columbia. He was not aware the Columbia had been publicly exhibited, or that anything more was known about her than about the Shamrock. Continuing, Sir Thomas Lipton said:

"When the official measurer does his work, every detail will be known. It will be a square race, with no impeding. At the first attempt of such a thing we will abandon the race and make a protest. Mr. Iselin is as determined as I am to have a clear course if we have to start twenty times.

"I should have been glad to have Capt. Parker and the cream of the Meteor's crew, but doubtless Emperor William considered it tactful to withhold his consent. I leave to-morrow."

SHAMROCK'S SAILS DUE.

Expected on the St. Louis, Which is Bringing Ratsey's Men—Pushing Work on the Cup Challenger.

Many yachtsmen went to the Erie Basin yesterday in the expectation of seeing the mainmast of the yacht Shamrock stepped, but although Mr. Barrie had said that the big spar probably would be installed, the work was not done. The 105-foot boom, which arrived last Sunday on the New York, apparently will not be the first to be used in the rigging of the yacht, for yesterday the other boom, which arrived first, was got out of the German-American stores with the mast and other spars which were brought here at the same time, and all of them were hoisted aboard the Merritt-Chapman lighter Reliance. This boom is said to be 110 feet long, and it and the mast are thought to be of a nickel steel.

Some of the canvas covering was torn from the mast yesterday, but nothing was revealed save the oak grain paint with which it is covered. The other spars taken out of the stores were the topmast, the gaff, the bowsprit, two club topsail yards, and two club topsail clubs and the spinnaker pole. Whether the gaff is of wood or metal has not been disclosed. It was supposed when these sticks were put upon the lighter yesterday that the mast would be stepped at once. The lighter was simply warped to the side of the slip opposite the stores and tied up there. The sailors of the yacht spent part of the day rubbing down her sides. Mr. Barrie said that the mast might be stepped to-day. He did not know whether the Shamrock would be in shape to take a spin before the arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton next Saturday.

Mr. Barrie reiterated his statement of the preceding day, that the Shamrock had arrived here without a blemish, and that there was no foundation for the reports that she had been strained, or was out of shape, or was leaking. He received from the New York Yacht Club yesterday two copies of the club's book, each bound in blue leather and inscribed in gold letters, one with the name Shamrock and the other with Erin.

It was announced yesterday that Collector Bidwell will assign four revenue cutters to assist in keeping the course clear during the cup races off Sandy Hook.

Mr. Barrie said that when Sir Thomas and his guests arrive, next week, they will not be taken off the Campania at Quarantine, but will debark at the pier and go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where a suite of rooms has been engaged, and which will be kept as shore headquarters, while most of the time Sir Thomas and his party will stay aboard the Erin.

The Shamrock's sails are on the St. Louis of the American Line, due to-day, which is also bringing here a gang of Sailmaker Ratsey's men. Another gang of men from Fife's yard at Fairlie is on the Etruria, due also to-day.

Interest in betting increases daily on the Maritime Exchange. A number of bets of $100 to $80 on Columbia are reported, while another form of bet is $25 to $100 that Shamrock will not win a race.

COLUMBIA AGAIN AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—This evening the sloop yacht Columbia arrived at her moorings in Brenton's Cove from Bristol, having been towed down the bay by her tender, the St. Michaels.

The Columbia has been fitted with her steel spar, which broke off at the crosstrees while racing with the Defender in these waters. She is now in perfect racing trim, and will have a short spin to-morrow morning to test her spars, rigging, and sails. It is understood that several sailmakers, as well as two of the Herreshoffs, are here to go out to observe the yacht's actions.

Beginning Monday next both the Columbia and Defender will have their daily trials save on Sunday.

Columbia-Defender Trial Races.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club yesterday issued instructions and a programme of the trial races between the Columbia and the Defender. The races will be held off Newport on Sept. 2, 4, and 6. The courses will be both triangular and to windward or to leeward, and return out from Brenton's Reef Lightship. The start will be at 11 A. M. The races will be subject to postponement at the discretion of the Challenge Committee, or at the request of the Captain of either of the competing vessels. For the races for the America's Cup the Regatta Committee has chartered the side-wheel steamer Republic.

Shamrock Will Not Be Exposed.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Field says: "When docked the Shamrock will be curtained and her dock guarded to exclude sightseers and photographers. It is difficult to understand the object of this secrecy, since neither yacht could be altered now in time for the races."

Carolina Beats the Thirty-Footers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—The thirty-footers raced over the Jamestown course this afternoon for the cup offered by Mrs. William R. Travers. The wind was southwest and the start was made at 3:35 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finished. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	4:57:16	1:22:16
Hera, R. N. Ellis	4:58:11	1:23:11
Veda, C. Vanderbilt	4:58:46	1:23:46
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	4:59:04	1:24:04
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	4:59:45	1:24:45
Dorothy, H. F. Whitney	4:59:48	1:24:48
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:00:21	1:25:03
Pollywog, John R. Drexel	5:00:21	1:25:21
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:00:30	1:25:30

British Ship Lost in the Pacific.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 25.—The British bark Iredale, Capt. Plunkett, arrived here to-day from Barry with the second officer and four of the crew of the British steamer Tekoa, Capt. Ford, which had struck on Staten Island, in the Pacific, on Aug. 7. The fate of the remainder of the crew is unknown. The Tekoa left Wellington July 19 for London.

Storms Do Great Damage in Chile.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 25.—According to reliable reports received here from Chile, property valued at more than $7,500,000 has been destroyed during the severe storms that have swept the country during the last fortnight.

Forest Fire Rages in Scotland.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A great forest fire is raging near Rothiemurchies, Inverness-shire, miles of superb woods around Loch Eilen being involved. Two hundred men are engaged in an effort to circumscribe the conflagration.

RAMAPO'S BIG PURCHASE

Secures the Delaware and Hudson Canal, Report States.

TO SERVE AS AN AQUEDUCT

Element in the Project to Drain Great Watersheds—Platt's Friend an Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The old Delaware and Hudson Canal, which this Spring was practically abandoned by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is thought to have been purchased by a representative of the powerful and far-reaching Ramapo Water Company of New York City.

The canal is really a natural base for the Ramapo Water Company, the canal being a natural aqueduct for the waters of Ulster County.

The canal is one hundred miles in length. Its highest point is at Summitville, Orange County. From the Hudson River to the summit of the Shawangunks the canal follows the general course of the Rondout Creek. In the Shawangunk Mountains there are now several extremely large reservoirs. These reservoirs are situated in Ulster and Sullivan Counties. The reservoirs were constructed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the storage of water with which to feed the canal in case of a drought. One of these reservoirs is very large, covering several miles of territory.

All through the Shawangunk Mountains and the Western Catskills locations where enormous reservoirs can be built abound, and such is the character of the country in that section of the county that the reservoirs can be constructed within a short time and with comparatively little expense.

Throughout Sullivan County, famed as a Summer resort county, there are a score or more of large fresh water lakes, formed in years past by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company as reservoirs for the storage of millions of gallons of water, which it was thought might some time be needed to operate its canal. On the shores of these lakes hotels and Summer boarding houses have been erected. Yearly they are filled with the Summer host from the large cities and towns of this and other States.

If the Ramapo Water Company gains possession of these lakes, in connection with the Delaware and Hudson Canal, the hotels and boarding houses will have to go. Sullivan County residents realize this, and there is mourning in that section over the possibility of such a thing occurring.

TO DRAIN MOUNTAIN STREAMS.

It is evidently the intention of the engineers of the Ramapo Water Company to drain the eastern Catskills through the valley of the Esopus, the western Catskills through the valley of the Rondout, and the Shawangunk and Orange County mountain streams through the rich and fertile valley of the Wallkill. The scheme is entirely feasible, and by its adoption the waters of the hundreds of streams in the section mentioned would be diverted and centred at a point near this city.

Options secured by the Ramapo Water Company take in land and water rights in the region about the famous Peekamoose Fishing Club and beautiful Winnisook Lodge on Slide Mountain. The latter lodge is situated on a magnificent watershed. The lodge of the Peekamoose Fishing Club, now the property of John Quincy Adams Ward, the sculptor, is built under the shelter of Peekamoose Mountain at the headwaters of the Rondout, and on the other side flows the turbulent Neversink. The waters of both streams will be used by the Ramapo Water Company.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal would be an outlet for all this water that would be impounded. It is, indeed, a natural conduit for the water supply of Greater New York.

The canal is exceedingly valuable to the Ramapo Water Company in many ways. The ownership of it gives the comapny the right of way through both the Rondout and the Wallkill Valleys, and the best of all, the canal is already excavated to a considerable depth and is partially graded.

Being in a valley, the canal of course gathers in the streams on both sides. It is believed here by those who have devoted much though to the subject that when the water of the canal comes pouring down into the valley of the Rondout it will be taken to Greater New York by means of a gigantic pipe line. The intention of the engineers of the Ramapo Water Company is said to be to lay an eight-foot pipe line which, it is thought, will be sufficiently large to convey the water the hundred or more miles to the consumers.

This gigantic pipe line will, it is said, be laid along the west shore of the Hudson River from Kingston to New York City, ending at a point nearly opposite Yonkers. This scheme is said by local engineers to be entirely feasible.

Judging from present indications, the Ramapo Water Company has even a greater scheme afoot than the furnishing the residents of Greater New York with pure water from the Catskills. The company also intends to make use of the water of the mountain streams for the generation of cheap electrical power, the intention being to use the power in the operation of electric railroads throughout this and adjacent counties, to light the big mountain caravanseries and Summer boarding houses and cottages that dot the mountain slopes, and it is presumed that the company has an idea that the villages and hamlets throughout the mountains can be lighted at a nominal cost by means of the water power that heretofore has been allowed to run to waste in Ulster County alone.

DISCLOSES COMPANY'S PURPOSE.

In support of this theory every one who is at all well informed on the subject knows that this Spring application was made in the different towns of this county for permission to erect poles and string wires in the said towns by representatives of the High Falls Electrical Power Company, the owner of the big dam at Honk Falls, in this county. This is the company thought to be controlled by the Ramapo Company.

There are those hereabout who scoff at the idea that the Ramapo Water Company has bought the Delaware and Hudson Canal. It is true that the company mentioned did not purchase the canal outright of its owners. The sale of the canal was made to Mr. Samuel D. Coykendall of this city, a millionaire, and a power hereabout in the political and business world. He is a Republican, a personal friend of Senator Thomas C. Platt, and controlls practically everything here in which there is money, or a chance of making it.

Mr. Coykendall is the President of the Ulster and Delaware and Stony Clove and Kaaterskill Railroads. He is known as a daring financier. The well-confirmed rumor here is that the Delaware and Hudson Canal was purchased by him for the Ramapo Water Company. There is no doubt that Mr. Coykendall is now the nominal owner, at least, of the canal.

The canal as it is is not a paying investment. Had it been the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company would not have disposed of it. The removal of the company's large coal docks at its outlet in the Rondout Creek ruined all chances of money making on the canal. It is also said that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company would sell the canal to Mr. Coykendall the company was assured that the canal was not purchased with a view of acquiring a right of way for a railroad up the Rondout Valley, a scheme fondly nurtured for years by various promoters.

As has been heretofore stated the Ramapo Water Company has acquired its options on thousands of acres of land in Ulster and adjoining counties by paying but a miserable pittance to the landholders, small and lage, for the options. The prices paid range from $10 to $60.

Cheapness in securing options means a great deal to the promoters of the Ramapo Company. When the canal was talked of as a much-needed aqueduct it was thought that it would take far too much money to gain possession of it. This, fortunately for the company, proved to be untrue. The canal was purchased for what would be regarded as a very minute fraction of the cost price.

THE CANAL COST $5,000,000.

Built in 1813, the Delaware and Hudson Canal cost the company that engineered and built the big sluiceway somewhere in the neighborhood of $5,000,000. Business on the canal was good from the first, and the company made millions of dollars from its first big investment. Of late years, however, the receipts from the canal have greatly fallen off, and for the past few years it has been operated at quite a loss.

So it will be readily surmised that the Ramapo Water Company, acting through Mr. Coykendall, who is a cousin of Horace G. Young, the President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, had little trouble in securing the big ditch that cost upward of $5,000,000 at practically its own price.

The Board of Assessors in the various towns through which the canal passes resolved to levy a heavy assessment on the property of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company this year. This step caused the disclosure of the purchase. Trusted agents of Mr. Coykendall, the new owner, went privately to the Town Assessor, stating to them that he was its owner. The news was a great surprise, and it is said the great influence of the new owner caused the assessment to be reduced one-third.

Despite the fact that the purchase of the canal by Mr. Coykendall is now public property, he absolutely refuses to be interviewed on the subject. So do his sons. All profess ignorance as to who owns the canal and as to what use is to be made of it.

GEN. ANDERSON'S IDEAS.

He Believes that the Philippine War Could Be Finished Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, commanding the Department of the Lakes, was at the War Department to-day. Gen. Anderson commanded the first body of troops sent to the Philippines, and spent much time in the islands, returning to the United States in the Spring of the present year.

His opinion is that the present rebellion will be brought to a close by the end of the next dry season. This can be accomplished, he believes, by a sharp and decisive campaign, and by taking prompt advantage of every forward step made by the American forces.

With an army kept up to an effective fighting force of 40,000 to 50,000 men, Gen. Anderson thinks there will be no great difficulty in clearing out the rebels and bringing about their surrender. The General believes the acquisition of the Philippines will be of considerable value to the United States, for, aside from their great productiveness, they will form a half-way place and distributing point for future trade operations between this country and Asiatic points.

FOR EXCHANGE OF PHILIPPINES.

Petition from Manila Reported Sent to British Government.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—The Politische Correspondenz, which is often inspired from the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, says:

"A petition is now on the way from Manila to London, addressed to the British Government and signed by numerous European inhabitants of the Philippines, as well as many Americans, in favor of the United States exchanging the Philippines for the British West Indies."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:21	Sun sets...6:42	Moon rises..9:40

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:32	Gov. Isl'd..11:59	H. Gate.. ....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:57	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate....1:55

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Etona, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Francisco, Hull	.....	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas	.....	.....
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

Talisman, Guadaloupe, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Niagara, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

Mae, San Juan, P. R., &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. Aug. 28. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 81 at 6:30 P. M., or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Sept. 81. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. $5 at 6:30 P. M.

$Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 26.

El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 20.
Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 19.
Hindoo, Hull, Aug. 13.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Aug. 16.
La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 19
Mozart, St. Lucia, Aug. 18.
Panama, Pauillac, Aug. 7.
Santiago, Nassau, Aug. 21.
Switzerland, Antwerp, Aug. 8.

SUNDAY, AUG. 27.

St. Andrew, Antwerp, Aug. 15.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 17.
Mesaba, London, Aug. 17.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, Aug. 22.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Aug. 14.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

Altai, Port Limon, Aug. 22.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Aug. 17.
Southwark, Antwerp, Aug. 19.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 17.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

Buceros, Gibraltar, Aug. 16.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Aug. 17.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 19.
Martello, Hull, Aug. 18.
Sempione, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 1:25 A. M. 26th.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Frazer, Demerara, &c., Aug. 17, with sugar and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Gardenia, (Br.,) Smith, Girgenti, &c., July 12, with mdse. and passengers to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Davie, Amsterdam Aug. 9 and Shields 12th, in ballast to Columbia Oil Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Matthew Bedlington, (Br.,) Harris, Messina, &c., July 7, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville Aug. 22 and Charleston 23, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Gate City, Googins, Boston, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS Queenswood, (Br.,) Boag, Middlesborough Aug. 5 and Delaware Breakwater 24th, in ballast to C. B. Richards & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS MacDuff, (Br.,) Glegg, Yokohama, &c., May 22, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Holywood, (Br.,) Millar, Hoilo, &c., May 26, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Seneca, Decker, Campeachy, &c., Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Nicholas, Hamburg Aug. 9 and Shields 11th, in ballast to the Columbia Oil Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Devon, (Br.,) Young, London Aug. 13, in ballast to United States and Australian Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) Peterson, Philadelphia Aug. 24, in ballast to Bennet, Walsh & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 25, 9:30 P. M., south, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Cuñc, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Ardanrosé, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Gate City, for Savannah.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Dalecarlia, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Camella, (Ger.,) Fortmann, from New York for Geffe, was spoken Aug. 20 in the Baltic Sea.

Miscellaneous.

SS Seneca, which arr. yesterday, reports: Aug. 23, in lat. 34.22, lon. 75.36, passed a three-masted schooner under jury rig standing north with foremast, jibboom, maintopmast, and spanker boom gone. The schooner was painted black and lumber laden; 24th, in lat. 36.19, lon. 73.32, passed a life buoy, a top of a vessel's house, a quantity of small cases and other wreckage.

SS Aral, which arr. yesterday, reports: Aug. 21 sighted a four-masted steamer with two funnels, ashore seven miles west of Cape Race with stern awash and bow high out of water. (Probably St. Ronans, wrecked June 1.)

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, (from Hamburg via Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 6:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Pondo, (Br.,) Capt. Brewis, from Calcutta for New York, passed A

Wanamaker's

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

IN every part of the store the quickening power of the New Goods for the soon coming Autumn appears. Especially is this true of Imported Dresses and Wraps.

All of These for Men:

HEAVY SHOES—Tan and black box calf uppers and Texas oak tanned leather soles. A 12-month guarantee that upper leather will not give way in any manner. $3.50 a pair and without equal anywhere at the price. Main floor. Russia calfskin shoes, tan and brown, laced. $3.50 and $3 regularly. These at $1.70. Fifth floor.

SHIRTS—Negligee and stiff bosom; desirable patterns; madras, percale, cheviot and flannel. Values up to $2. Price, 35c. each; 3 for $1.

TIES—Two popular shapes—Batwing and Wales. Silks of excellent quality. Numerous approved designs and colorings. 50c. each usually. Here at 25c.

COLLARS—Imported. Good styles. Excellent quality. $1.80 a dozen was the former fair price. 50c. doz. now. All sizes.

CUFFS—Link or straight. 25c. quality. This remaining small lot at 12½c. pair.

GARTERS—Lisle thread, with silk cords and nickel trimming. 25c. a pair would be a reasonable price. A box of 3 pairs for 25c.

HANDKERCHIEFS — All-linen. Values, 15c., 20c. and 25c. Choose from all good styles at 10c. each.

COATS AND VESTS—One Hundred. Black and blue serge. Large and small sizes only. That's why the incomplete lots go at $5 for the two garments, instead of $10.

HALF HOSE—Of cotton and lisle thread. Various late patterns and color combinations. Values, 65c. and 50c. A few that have been cheap at 35c. Choice this morning at 25c. a pair.

And These for Women:

SHOES—$3, $4 and $5 kinds at $1.90, $2.30 and $2.70. Tan colored calfskin and kidskin shoes grouped and offered at these substantial reductions. Main floor. Black kidskin laced and buttoned shoes. Desirable styles all. $3 qualities for $1.70. Fifth floor.

HATS—Of felt and velveteen. Same golf and outing shapes that were popular in straw. Jaunty, effective, cheap. 75c. each. But they look like $2 hats.

COLLARS—One lot, made to sell at 12½c. each, at *10c. a dozen*. One lot of imported collars, 20c. and 25c. kinds, at 5c. each.

HANDKERCHIEFS — 15c., 20c. and 25c. values. Last of a large, rapidly disappearing collection. 10c. each.

SILK PETTICOATS—All of the new kinds. Elegant underskirts of excellent taffetas, made up in tasteful, effective styles. Moderately priced at $5 to $12.

NIGHT GOWNS — A varied gathering of these prettily made night dresses. Fine muslins and cambrics. 50c. for some. Then 75c., $1 and up to $6.

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS, EBB TIDE —Only a few left, and they'll be gone early. Navy blue twilled flannel suits, trimmed with white braid. $3.50 was cheap for them; now $2.50.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

DEWEY RECEPTION PLANS.

Many Suggestions that Ships of Historic Interest, Like the Constitution, Be Brought Here.

The Committee on Naval Parade of the Dewey Executive Committee has received many letters from citizens indorsing its request to the Navy Department that the old frigate Constitution be ordered here during the celebration. Public interest in the affair seems to have centred almost as much around the gallant old ship as around the hero of Manila, and there will undoubtedly be great disappointment if Secretary Long should decide that the ship cannot be brought here, especially as Capt. Robley D. Evans has assured the committee that Old Ironsides is entirely seaworthy.

A suggestion has been received by the committee to the effect that other notable men-of-war of days gone by be anchored in the North River. It has been pointed out that the old sloop of war Portsmouth, now the headquarters of the Naval Militia of New Jersey, can be easily towed from her berth in Hoboken, and that the New Hampshire be sent around from her berth in the East River to add to the exhibit of historic hulls.

Another suggestion the committee has received is that the former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes be sent here.

The official programme, which is to be published by F. T. Alder and H. C. Green, has been approved by the Committee on Printing and Badges. On the front of the cover of the programme there will be a bronze medallion of Dewey, surmounted by the homeward-bound pennant, and the last page will show in colors the flags the Olympia flew when going into action at Manila Bay. The programme will contain a history of the Philippine campaign, a sketch of Admiral Dewey, portraits of the Chairmen of the different committees of the Reception Committee, and the programme of the celebration. The signatures of Mayor Van Wyck and Alfred M. Downes, as Chairman and Secretary of the Municipal Committee, will guarantee the authenticity of this programme.

OLYMPIA'S MEN ATTRACT CROWDS.

NICE, Aug. 25.—The Olympia battalion landed from the cruiser this morning at Villefranche, near here, for drill purposes, the entie population of the town reviewing the parade from the surrounding heights. The men presented a splendid appearance.

Admiral Dewey received a visit shortly before noon from Edward Andre, Belgian Consul at Manila. He passed a quiet day on board and seemed in perfect health and greatly benefited by the rest he is taking.

Ohio Regiments to Welcome Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Probably the Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Regiments of the Ohio National Guard will take part in the reception to Admiral Dewey in New York. Col. Charles Zimmerman of the Fifth Regiment came from Cleveland yesterday, and both he and Col. John C. Speaks of the Fourth said they expected to take their regiments to New York, whether the State paid their expenses or not. Col. Dick's wish to have the Eighth present at the Dewey reception was made known several days ago. Col. Zimmerman and Col. Speaks were of opinion that the Summer camp fund of $50,000 might be drawn upon, as no encampment was held this year, but Gov. Bushnell may veto this plan.

The Constitution Not to Participate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Navy Department does not look with favor on the proposition to have the historic warship Constitution take part in the Dewey demonstration at New York. It is stated that the venerable craft is not in a condition to undergo such service, and that she is far too valuable as a relic to subject her to the risks of such a trip.

Receiver for Insurance Company.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 25.—William C. Miller was to-day appointed receiver for the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of this city. The officers are J. L. Gessler, President, and C. G. Van Vliet, Secretary. The State Insurance Examiner made an examination and revoked the authority to do business. The company was carrying $1,546,000 risks, owed $10,000, had $7,000 losses adjusted, and not paid, and $12,000 in litigation.

PEACE UNION'S PROTEST

William Lloyd Garrison Attacks Mr. McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt.

SAYS DEWEY SHOULD RESIGN

Gamaliel Bradford Also Casts Slurs on the President—Says Hanna and His Allies Are Traitors.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 25.—Fully 3,000 persons attended the third day's session of the annual meeting of the Universal Peace Union and the Connecticut Peace Society in the Peace Temple here to-day.

At the morning session President Love delivered a brief address on the Philippine situation. Other addresses were made by J. H. Earl of Boston, Mrs. Comegys of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Hannah White of Lebanon. At this afternoon's session the principal address was by William Lloyd Garrison of Philadelphia, who took for his theme "No Compromise with War." Mr. Garrison spoke in part as follows:

A year ago, when in the interests of peace we met upon this spot, the war with Spain was in full blast. Then, in the National eye, a Spaniard was the type of treachery and oppression, and the sorrows of the suffering Cubans filled our hearts. What space a twelvemonth covers! The Spaniard is no longer a monster, but respected as a brave and gallant foe. The Cubans, then patriots and statesmen, now, in the opinion of military experts and politicians, are people incapable of governing themselves.

It is not the armed savagery of the Philippines that threatens America, but the savagery that Theodore Roosevelt represents. Had William McKinley, understanding the needlessness and iniquity of the war forced upon Spain, vetoed the declaration of Congress and avowed his purpose of resigning his high office rather than to prostitute it by subservience to wrong, he would have made a niche in the world's Pantheon.

Had Admiral Dewey—the one man in military life who, after distinguishing himself in his destructive profession, refrained from self-laudation—had Admiral Dewey, in protest of the Philippine betrayal, retired from the quarterdeck to private citizenship rather than abet the outrage, the victory of Manila would have paled in comparison.

Gamaliel Bradford spoke upon the situation created by the war in the Philippines. After rehearsing the main facts of the Administration's conduct of the war against Aguinaldo and his followers, he said:

It was with President McKinley's instructions or approval that Gen. Otis refused negotiations with the insurgents on any other terms. He appointed a commission of five men in the Philippines, ostensibly to consider terms of peace, but the terms offered were precisely those of the first proclamation, the only variation being in golden promises of good government in case of unconditional surrender. He has replaced Secretary Algen by Mr. Root, a lawyer from New York, whose first announcement is that in December troops enough must be sent to the islands to bring the war to an end—though to what end he does not say.

He then continued:

As opposed to this we, who demand a cessation of hostilities and independence for the Philippines, propose to maintain against the President and his supporters an equally determined and unsparing war. We send back to Mr. Hanna and his confederates the charge of treason to the people and the institutions of the United States. We accuse them of seeking to enslave the Filipinos as a prelude and precedent for the enslavement of our own pople to corrupt combinations of capital and class; of aiming to establish a large standing army to be used hereafter for the overthrow of American liberty. We know well that argument and appeal to such men are wasted effort, and we propose to make an appeal to the Nation at the election next year, urging the voters to reject and cast out them and all their works.

LAKE BLUFF ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

Sociological Congress Speakers Discuss the War.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—At the National Sociological Congress at Lake Bluff to-day the speakers for the most part denounced the Philippine war as dishonest. Dr. Evans, the Superintendent, said:

"Our war in the Philippines is not a war against pagans, but against citizens. We would be doing a noble thing to protect them, but the moment our arms were turned against them to wrest from them their territory we could not combat with justice and humanity.

"It is not our province to conquer, but to save. England's example should not be followed. We have no business on the borders of Asia, and the sooner we get out of the difficulty our impetuosity has placed us in the better it will be for us and the generations that come after us."

ANARCHY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

British Correspondent Says Americans Occupy Only Small Areas About the Principal Towns.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Labuan correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company cables that reliable news received there direct from Manila says that an indescribable state of anarchy prevails. The Americans, according to these advices, occupy an area with a radius of fifteen miles there; around the town of Iloilo their occupation covers only a radius of nine miles, and around Cebu they occupy a small area. The rest of the country, it is added, is in the hands of the Filipinos.

The correspondent also says it is reported the Filipinos have murdered the crew of the steamer Saturnus.

A dispatch from Manila, Aug. 5, said the steamer Saturnus, of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, had been beached under the insurgent trenches at San Fernando, and had been burned Aug. 2.

ADMIRAL WATSON'S ILLNESS.

He Has Serious Trouble with His Heart and His Officers Are Anxious About His Condition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The United States Army and Navy Register, in its issue to-morrow, will say:

"Recent letters from Manila mention the illness of Admiral Watson as a source of great anxiety to his officers. The illness is the effect of an accident which occurred to his launch while he was on board on July 11. The Baltimore, his flagship, has been for some time at Cavite. It left Manila so as to escape the full force of the typhoons. Requiring to make a trip up the river, the Admiral started in his launch. A strong wind was blowing, and as the boat, the Undine, went under the bridge over the river, known as the Bridge of Spain, the strong current, aided by the wind, swept against the light boat, and she was taken out of her course and thrown against a hawser from a sailing vessel which carried away the awning, and, striking the smokestack, took that also.

"Admiral Watson, who sat in the forward part of the launch, gave no appearance of having been startled excessively by the occurrence, or of having suffered by it in any way. Later, however, in fact before his return to the flagship, serious heart trouble developed, and in consequence he was regarded as extremely ill up to the date of the letters of July 17. No one but his physician is allowed access to him, and he is forbidden to take part in any business of the fleet. It is hoped, however, that the enforced quiet may restore him to health."

CONSUL BEDLOE SUSPENDED.

Gave Certificate to Ship Abbey, Captured with Arms for Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Consul Edward Bedloe of Pennsylvania, who has been stationed at Canton, China, during the Administration of President McKinley, has been suspended by the State Department and granted permission to return to the United States. His suspension has given rise to reports that several Consular officers of the United States have been removed because of their alleged action in assisting in sending munitions of war to the Philippine Islands. Assistant Secretary Cridler, however, said to-day that the suspension order issued by the State Department affects only Dr. Bedloe.

He made it plain, in addition, that Dr. Bedloe's trouble is not due to charges of giving aid to the Filipinos, but arises, in part, out of the certificate of American ownership, said to have been granted by him to the steamer Abbey. The Abbey was seized by the gunboat McCulloch on Sept. 23 of last year at Batangas, where she had landed a cargo of arms and ammunition. In his dispatch to the Navy Department concerning the matter, Admiral Dewey reported:

Secretary of Navy, Washington: Having received information American steamer Abbey left Macao Sept. 21 with cargo of arms for Batangas, sent McCulloch. Arrived Batangas 23d, found her in harbor, having arrived three days earlier and landed cargo. Only Filipinos aboard. They refused to give any information, and had no papers whatever. Seized and brought her here, where now hold her. This steamer, formerly Pasig, registered American vessel, United States Consulate, Canton; have information she made one voyage same kind before.

In accordance with instructions sent by the Navy Department, Admiral Watson has reseized the vessel, which was released shortly after her capture, and is now holding her until further evidence can be secured to fix the responsibility for her operations. The authorities feel assured that Dr. Bedloe is innocent of any wrongdoing, intentionally, at least, and that only some misunderstanding exists on his part. The Consular regulations authorize the issue of such certificates as that held by the Abbey. The paper is not, strictly speaking, a certificate of ownership. It merely certifies that the bill of sale, to which it is attached, has been duly authenticated in the office of a Consul of the United States.

The Navy Department has received a protest from W. D. Sylvester of London, one of the owners of the Abbey. He states that he is about to come to Washington to contest this seizure on the ground that the Filipinos were the allies of the United States at the time these arms were shipped. The owners of the Abbey have retained counsel here to look after their interests, and he has filed a number of papers both at the State and Navy Departments, and called to-day to submit documents in the case.

GOV. GAGE GREETS SOLDIERS.

Tells California Volunteers that Philippines Must Be Retained.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 25.—The California regiment landed from the transport Sherman to-day and marched to the Presidio. As this was San Francisco's home regiment, the demonstration to-day exceeded in enthusiasm the reception accorded to other regiments. The troops landed at 7 o'clock, and were given a breakfast at the ferry building. Then they marched to the Presidio, escorted by the Third Artillery, the Colorado regiment, and the National Guard. Immense crowds lined the streets for miles.

In a speech of welcome to the volunteers to-day Gov. Gage said in part:

"The present war is not a war of conquest, notwithstanding the treasonable utterances of a few carping critics to the contrary. The acquisition of territory is but an incident, the war itself being in defense of American rights, American commerce, and Christian civilization.

"To yield to disorganized bands of half-civilized natives the lands won from the Kingdom of Spain by the blood and valor of our soldiers, would be to forever lose our foremost place among the powers as a commercial and civilized nation.

"The splendid work which you and your fellow-soldiers from every part of the Union have accomplished must not be destroyed by a relinquishment of the Philippines. Our Nation leads to commercial expansion across the Pacific ocean, and the Philippines, gained by both war and purchase, are necessary for the maintenance of our commerce and the prestige of our flag."

ROOSEVELT ON APPOINTMENTS.

Tells Officers Why They Were Not Recommended for Positions.

The following letter, dated Aug. 24, has been sent by Gov. Roosevelt to the officers who made application for positions in the volunteer service and were not appointed or recommended:

I have just received your application for a position in the volunteer service. By direction of Secretary Root I have recommended two men from each regiment that was in the volunteer service from this State during the Spanish-American war. As some of the regiments contained officers of exceptional excellence, I have in one or two cases recommended more than two men from those regimen.s.

The Secretary desires to get the very best officers that can be obtained—the men whose courage, energy, capacity for command, and soldierly efficiency he can put entire trust in. I have tried to recommend to him not merely good men, but the best men from each regiment, paying no heed to political considerations, and basing my recommendation upon the written recommendations of the applicant's military superiors.

I have had the Adjutant General telegraph each Colonel to recommend the three best applicants in his regiment—the three men most deserving of commissions in the new volunteer forces. Where the Colonel was absent, I have applied to the next highest officer in the regiment. I have also sought and obtained information where possible from other high officers of the regiment, or from other officers who happened to have personal knowledge of any applicant's soldierly capacity. I have made out my list accordingly.

If you served in the — Regiment, but the Colonel did not include your name among the three best, it may be that he was in error, but in the exercise of his best judgment he acted as he did, and I would not know to whom to apply with a better chance of getting at the real merits of the men. Certainly no other plan would be so apt to give me the best men as the plan outlined above, which I have accordingly followed.

Transport Ohio Arrives at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The following has been received at the War Department:

Manila, Aug. 25.

Transport Ohio arrived this morning. No casualties. Five sick left at Honolulu. OTIS.

The transport Ohio sailed from San Francisco July 26 with Companies C and L, Nineteenth United States Infantry, and recruits, 11 officers, and 726 enlisted men.

The Twenty-sixth Ordered to Manila.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Twenty-sixth Regiment will leave here for San Francisco on their way to the Philippines on or about Sept. 5, orders having been received here to that effect to-day. The regiment will go via Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I., and will reach San Francisco about Sept. 16.

Negro Regiment for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Great pressure has been brought to bear on the Administration to organize a negro regiment for service in the Philippines. The matter is still under consideration by Secretary Root, no decision having been reached. It is understood that if such a regiment is organized it will be officered by colored men.

A New Insular Affairs Officer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Secretary of War has appointed Alexander R. Speel of St. Paul., Minn., Chief of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, in place of Major John J. Pershing, who has been ordered to Manila for duty on the staff of Gen. Otis.

Massachusetts Men Want Commissions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The pressure for commissions in the United States volunteer regiments to be organized continues, although it is well understood that Gov. Wolcott has already sent to the War Department for its consideration a list several times larger than the twelve names for which Secretary Root first asked. The names are of men of first-class capacity and in every way worthy of the consideration of the War Department.

STAMPS OUT CUBAN SMUGGLING.

Collector Bliss Is Rapidly Putting an End to the Business.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—Owing to the activity of Collector Bliss, smuggling, which used to be rampant in the City of Havana, is now stamped out here.

Cuba is a kind of paradise for smugglers, owing to the long, broken coast, and it will take some time to eradicate smuggling altogether. But Collector Bliss is determined to do all in his power to put an end to it.

He offers 25 per cent. of the value of the confiscated goods to any Custom House Inspector capturing a smuggler.

SPAIN LIBERATES CUBANS.

Men Sentenced During Weyler's Rule Are Released from Prison.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Word has been received from the United States Minister at Madrid, Mr. Bellamy Storer, that four Cuban exiles were released from the Spanish penal settlement at Borgus on the 8th instant and have sailed for Cuba. Their names are Rafael Joyor, Antonio Capablanca, Julian Alvarez and Noberto Rojos Hernandez.

The men were political prisoners accused during the regime of Gen. Weyler of disloyalty to Spain and sentenced to penal servitude for life or for a long term of years.

About twenty other Cuban prisoners who have been at the Island of Ceuta or at Borgus have been liberated and are now at Gibraltar without funds to get back to Cuba.

BRYAN'S CHANGES IN 1900

Prospects for Support from the East Discussed by Democrats.

STILL HOLDS TO SILVER ISSUE

But He Looks for Aid from the Opponents of Expansion in the Republican Ranks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Bryan Democrats here and from elsewhere, when they reach Washington and fall to discussing the Nebraskan's chances for next year, invariably get around to the Eastern States before they have quit considering the outlook, and recently some talk has been heard that indicates willingness on the part of Col. Bryan to adopt a compromising vein, perhaps for the same reason they assume that Mr. Croker has accepted Bryan as the "logical" candidate—in order to hold on to something.

Whatever Mr. Croker may believe about Col. Bryan, the friends of that eloquent man here say that he has no notion whatever of backing away from free silver or of ceasing to lean upon it as a campaign issue in 1900. But he needs and hopes for financial aid, which he knows can only be obtained in liberal amounts, through the Eastern Democratic organizations. He means to have the help of every regular Democratic organization if he can secure it.

Then he wants such aid as he can pick up from the Eastern anti-imperialist and anti-expansion Republicans. Mr. Bryan was at first disposed to consider that opposition to expansion might prove a serious disturber of Republican solidity. If the anti-expansionists were as numerous and as vehement in Massachusetts as they appeared to be in Nebraska and Kansas, it seemed to the Democrats and their Populist allies as if the entire Eastern border would turn against McKinley in 1900 with a rush.

Some Bryan inquiries have been carried on with the view to ascertaining the voting strength and influence of what is called the Anti-Imperialist Party. The reports do not justify the expectations of those Western Democrats who desired to see Mr. Atkinson lead a prodigious revolt under the banner of Aguinaldo. In Boston and around its borders were found a considerable number of anti-imperialists, but when the canvass came to be compared with the entire number of Republican votes cast Senator Hoar and George Fred Williams it was concluded that the Bryan ticket would not be much stronger with Aguinaldo on it than it was with Bryan and Sewell.

Many Southern Democrats are hearing that the gold Democrats everywhere are declaring that in 1900 they will go back to the support of the organization, silver or no silver, and that this is well known in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Oddly enough, some of these Democrats obtain the information that anti-imperialism is affected conspicuously by many rich young men, who are yearning for opportunities to spend their fortunes upon a candidate who is pledged against the annexation or holding of the Philippines.

These statements sound somewhat like fairy tales, but they are heard in the talk of every group of Bryan men, who were among his most ardent supporters in 1896, and who believe the country has been drawing steadily toward him since the day he was beaten.

As a sort of answer to this romancing Southern men in the Democratic Party have within a fortnight told the writer that if the North and East were in position to take Bryan and the Chicago platform from the Democratic Party, and present to it a platform and a man in whom there would be unreserved confidence they would gladly see that course pursued, as it would enable them to stick to the organization, which they will do in any event, and to work for it zealously, which they cannot do when the platform utters vagaries which men of sense must protest against, whether it be made to carry Bryan or Coxey.

BRYAN SPEAKS IN KANSAS.

Refused One Invitation, but a Second with $150 Brought Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 25.—William J. Bryan addressed 10,000 people at the Woodmen's Log-rolling at St. Mary's to-day. He advocated free silver, opposed expansion, and denounced trusts. When Mr. Bryan was first invited by the Woodmen sixty days ago he declined on account of pressure of other engagements.

The committee believed he could be induced to speak, however, so two or three men organized a bimetallic league, and a second invitation to Mr. Bryan from the league, with a draft for $150 for "expense" money, as the committee put it, brought an acceptance from him by wire.

GEN. SHATTUC TO MR. ATKINSON.

He Writes to the Latter What He Thinks of His Philippine Literature.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Congressman William B. Shattuc of this city recently received some printed matter from Edward Atkinson of a character similar to that which was seized by the postal authorities en route to the Philippines. Gen. Shattuc promptly returned the literature, with this curt note:

"Respectfully returned. Take my name off your list. I am no traitor to my country."

Mr. Atkinson rejoined with a letter, in which he threatened to use his influence to defeat Gen. Shattuc at the polls, and made a sarcastic reference to "criminal aggression." Gen. Shattuc responded by saying, in part:

"I would not, even for the nomination to Congress, support those guilty of criminal aggression against this Government, (such as you are guilty of.) Your intimation that you may be able to have my name taken off the list of members of the next Congress because I decline to receive your treasonable documents is another evidence of your monumental gall and egotism. You would succeed in your effort about as well as you did in getting your criminal literature in the hands of Aguinaldo and his followers.

"Your purpose was to give the rebels encouragement, to embarrass the Government of the United States, and to induce the rebels to hold out until, perhaps, you could try your luck in having the names of the loyal Congressmen taken off the list at the next election.

"Not a precinct in the First Ohio Congressional District would elect you or one of your kind as delegate to a convention to nominate a Director for the County Poorhouse. The citizens of this district are loyal, patriotic people, and I am sure they are not in sympathy with those who are doing all they can to embarrass President McKinley and the Government in the effort to restore order and suppress the rebellion in the Philippines. When that is accomplished it will be time to determine what form of Government shall be established in those islands.

"For fear that you will forget it, let me suggest that you make a memorandum that the nomination for Congress in the First Ohio District will be made about September, 1900. It will be necessary for you, to secure the results you desire, to commence your work a little before that time—the earlier the better—for I am assured that your friend Aguinaldo will cease to exist as a military chieftain long before that date."

BRYAN WILL AID GOEBEL.

Promises to Help Kentucky Candidate —Railroad Is Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25.—The Democratic State Committee had a long meeting here to-day, preliminary to the opening of the regular Goebel campaign. Senator Blackburn read a letter from William J. Bryan assuring him that the silver advocate would soon come to Kentucky to aid Goebel, and would be entirely at the candidate's disposal after Sept. 15.

Many of the politicians conversant with the conditions existing in various parts of the State, and the feeling which exists against Goebel, which, they say, must of necessity extend to his supporters, assert that Bryan will seriously impair his chances of winning in this State should he receive the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Rumors are again current in and about political haunts to the effect that the Louisville and Nashville Road is unalterably opposed to Geobel, and will spend $500,000 to defeat him in his race.

The Brown campaign opens in Bowling Green to-morrow.

NEGROES THREATEN TO BOLT.

Say the Administration Has Slighted Them in Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 25.—The colored contingent of the Republican Party in this State feels that the negro race his been slighted by the Administration in the appointment of army officers. To call the attention of the Government to this non-recognition of what they consider their due many of the leaders of the race have joined in a call to their brethren in color and political faith for a State Convention to take action censuring the Administration.

In the call they say that all negro Republicans are back of the movement, not only of this State, but of all others, and concerted action will either bring about the recognition of the negro or the destruction of the Republican Party.

GOLD DEMOCRATS AT SEA.

Do Not Know Whether to Nominate a Ticket or Not.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Leaders of the gold Democrats are in a dilemma. They admit widespread indecision as to what course should be pursued next year.

John P. Hopkins has gone East to have a talk with W. C. Whitney and others who dominated the organization formed just after Bryan's nomination on a sixteen-to-one platform in 1896. It is claimed by members of the Chicago contingent that the action of three years ago, in putting up candidates for President and Vice President, will not be repeated; but whether formal protest should be made against continuing the silver issue and renominating Bryan is the debatable question.

Some of the ambitious and aspiring politicians who want National prominence are insisting on keeping hands off, getting back into line, waiting for Bryan's second defeat, then taking control of the party machine and running it. Hopkins is said to favor this policy. Others more interested in business than politics want to get out, as they did before, and fight.

DEATH ENDS HIS CANVASS.

Worry Kills Charles D. Newhart on the Eve of His Nomination.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—Charles D. Newhart, candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer, died at his home, near Saylorsburg, on the eve of the election. The primaries will be held to-morrow.

The canvass has been exceedingly active, and it is supposed the worry, together with financial trouble, caused his death.

The Sheriff sold the deceased's property on Tuesday, while Newhart was in the dying state. Five suits are pending in the courts in which the dead man was defendant.

WEST VIRGINIA SENTIMENT.

Strong Gold Feeling, but Democrats Favor Bryan's Renomination.

"Business was never better in West Virginia," said ex-United States Senator C. J. Faulkner of that State yesterday to a reporter for THE TIMES at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"All the farmers seem to have money to spare and are sending it to financial centres to loan at 3 per cent.

"There is a strong gold sentiment in our State and I suppose it will be maintained. Undoubtedly a majority of the Democratic organization favors the renomination of William J. Bryan. All the local papers seem to be for him, and I have not learned of any fight being made against him."

FUSION IN BROOKLYN.

The First Steps in Uniting Republicans and Independents.

The first step toward bringing about a union of Republicans and independents in Brooklyn to oppose Tammany this Fall will probably be taken at a conference of leaders friendly to the Woodruff-Dady-Atterbury combination to-morrow.

The meeting, which is scheduled to take place at Republican headquarters in Jonalemon Street, will have for its object, primarily, the consideration of candidates for the county nominations. Col. Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Executive Committee, will be in town for the conference. He is now in the Adirondacks. It is understood that he will make known to his conferrees at the meeting the wishes of Senator Platt and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff that several of the county nominations be given to the independents.

Mr. Woodruff, in a statement made yesterday, said that every effort would be made this Fall to unite the Republicans in Brooklyn and the independents opposed to Tammany Hall.

DOES QUINCY FAVOR BRYAN?

Massachusetts Democrats Want to Know Where the Mayor Stands.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25.—C. T. Camahan of Holyoke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, made the following statement this evening in reply to the protest of Mayor Quincy against the action of the Democratic State Committee at its last meeting in voting to elect the delegates to the next National Convention at the coming State Convention.

"It is unfortunate that Mayor Quincy should break his long silence at this time only to incite insurrection in the ranks of the Democracy by the bitter attack on the State Committee for endeavoring to give the party of this State an opportunity to choose delegates to the next National Convention who will truly and fearlessly represent the Democratic opinion of Massachusetts.

"To say the least, his suddenly renewed interest in the affairs of the State and National organization is astounding. Can it be that the peregrinating Willett of Alabama has transplanted the anti-Bryan melon from New York to Massachusetts?

"I have a profound respect for Josiah Quincy's great ability. I sincerely wish he could see his way clear to aid the party in future campaigns. I wish he would tell his party whether or not he believes in the Chicago platform and favors the renomination of Mr. Bryan.

"If such are his faith and favor, he could render his party a mighty big service by proclaiming it in unmistakable language. In the meantime it is my judgment that the mood of the Massachusetts Democrats just now is that the truants may come back to school, but that they cannot take their places at the head of the school until they have passed their examinations and presented some excuse for playing hookey."

ELECTION LAW RECOGNIZED.

Brooklyn Democracy Submits Names as Deputies to Supt. McCullagh.

The Brooklyn Democratic organization has made what is regarded as a significant move by submitting a list of forty-two names to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh for appointment as special deputies under him. Last year the Brooklyn Democracy acted with Tammany in ignoring the election law and recommending no one for appointment by McCullagh.

The list of names was submitted this year by direction of Bridge Commissioner Shea, Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Executive Committee. It is assumed that the action taken by Mr. Shea was recommended by Hugh McLaughlin, with whom he recently conferred on the matter.

SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN HURT.

Struck by a Train at Plainfield and Badly Injured.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25.—Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, manager of the New York office of the Maryland Casualty Company, was struck by a train at the railroad station here this morning and badly injured. His left arm was broken and his head and body were badly cut. He was removed to the Hotel Hunterston, where he is stopping. Mrs. O'Sullivan was burned to death in a dry goods store in this place a few weeks ago, her dress having caught fire from a cigar stump.

Mr. O'Sullivan had stepped out across three tracks to the fourth track to look for a New York train. Some cars standing on one of the other tracks obstructed his view and he did not see the train until it was upon him. The cowcatcher struck him and tossed him several feet in the air. He landed heavily, and when some railroad employes picked him up he was in a semi-conscious condition. The physicians do not think his injuries will result fatally unless it develops that he has been hurt internally.

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TAMMANY HALL ACTIVITY.

Meeting of the Executive Committee, at Which Mr. Croker May Speak —The District Contests.

Chairman Daniel F. McMahon has issued a call for a meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam next Tuesday evening. So far as is known, the committee will confine itself to routine matters, such as fixing the dates for the various party nominating conventions and arranging for the September primary.

John F. Carroll is again at Far Rockaway, having come down from Saratoga, and he will be at the meeting. Tammany men in town yesterday professed not to know whether or not Richard Croker would be present. If he is, the meeting may develop something interesting, as the Tammany Chieftain has been in the habit of late years of seizing these occasions for the delivery of short, set speeches to the assembled district leaders.

The Goodwin men in the Ninth District would like to have Mr. Croker make some deliverance to the Executive Committee which would strengthen them in their fight against John C. Sheehan and they say that the decision of Justice Fitzgerald in the election officers' case offers the opportunity for such an utterance.

The first of a series of ten open-air meetings under the auspices of the Goodwin faction will be held at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street Wednesday evening. Thomas F. Smith, Frank Cook, J. J. Russell, and George W. Gibbons will be among the speakers.

The opposition to the leadership of Maurice F. Holahan, which has been slumbering for months in the twenty-fourth District, has been fanned into flame by his part in the Ramapo job, and may result in his overthrow at the primary. Councilman Christman said yesterday that Mr. Holahan would be beaten five to one. The opposition is centring around Victor J. Dowling, who was leader of the district until he was turned down after the election of 1897 on orders from Richard Croker.

Abraham Schwab, who is leading the fight against John F. Carroll and Rollin M. Morgan in the Twenty-ninth District, said yesterday that the new organization had received already $1,280 in voluntary contributions for the conduct of the contest. Out of the probable 1,800 votes at the primary, Mr. Schwab declared that they were sure of casting 1,000.

The contest for the leadership of the Thirty-first Assembly District between Isaac A. Hopper and Commissioner of Jurors Welde, the present leader, is growing hotter every day. Hopper has about every club in the district with him, while one of the strongest supporters of the Welde faction is Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's business partner.

The Hopper faction has been very active during the past week, and yesterday an immense banner was stretched across One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at Lenox Avenue by the Harlem Democratic Club, of which Mr. Hopper is President. The inscription on the banner reads, "Vote for Isaac A. Hopper; A Man Who Will Represent All the People in the District and Not Select a Few."

Mr. Hopper said last evening: "Our fight is not against Mr. Croker, as many seem to think it is. He has said many times that Democrats should be represented in the organization by men of their choice. I believe Mr. Croker means what he says. He is a man of his word. It has been charged by Messrs. Meyer and Welde that I am not an organization man. The Democrats of this district know that is false. The trouble with the Welde faction is that it's selfish, lazy, and indifferent, and the voters have grown tired of this kind of leadership."

MR. PLATT ON COALITION.

Letter to the Secretary of the Brooklyn Citizens' Union.

T. De Quincy Tully, Secretary of the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn, recently wrote to Senator Platt inquiring why the latter favored the present leaders of the Republican Party in Brooklyn, and whether he would agree to accept the aid of the Citizens' Union against Tammany this Fall. In reply Mr. Tully has received the following letter from Senator Platt:

49 Broadway, New York, Aug. 23, 1899.
Mr. T. De Quincey Tully, Secretary Citizens' Union, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: I have received your esteemed favor of Aug. 16, but I am too much occupied to make an extended reply. I am glad to be assured by you that there is a disposition on the part of the Citizens' Union to unite with the Republican organization in an effort to down Tammany Hall and give good government to the city. That seems to be the disposition on the part of all good citizens of every political shade or creed, and I feel confident that if there can be unity and harmony of action we can achieve success. Mr. Quigg, who is Chairman of the Republican County Committee in the Borough of New York, is working earnestly and sincerely in that direction and has been doing so upon my advice and with my approval. Let us all take hold and work out victory. Yours very truly, T. C. PLATT.

Ex-Mayor Gleason's Ticket.

Secession from New York City, low taxes, and home rule is the proposed platform of a new political organization which was talked of at a meeting of independent Democrats led by ex-Mayor Gleason Thursday night in Jamaica. The attendance was large and all the speakers denounced somebody or something connected with the present administration. A ticket was nominated as follows: Benjamin F. Everett for member of Assembly in the Second District; William F. Overton, for District Attorney, and Daniel Brown of Far Rockaway for Municipal Justice.

HORSE BREEDERS IN SESSION.

American Association Organizes to Protect Its Interests.

A meeting of the American Association of Breeders of Thoroughbred Horses was held at the Hoffman House yesterday. In the language of Gen. W. H. Jackson of the Belle Meade Farm, who is President of the organization, the purpose of the body is "to guard with zealous care our great interest."

The association, in many respects, will be an ally of the racing associations, and it will respectfully suggest to the jockey clubs the importance

BICYCLE RECORDS BROKEN

H. Y. Bedell and F. L. Kramer Reduce Figures at Berkeley Oval.

POLICEMAN SCHUESSLER WINS

Chief Attraction Was the Fifty-Mile Race, Which Was Captured by Jacobson in 2:05:04 4-5.

The star attraction at the Berkeley Oval bicycle races yesterday was the fifty-mile race for prizes, amounting in the aggregate to $200, of which the first man took $50. This race was won by J. P. Jacobson of New Haven, a new man in this part of the country.

The fifteen-mile paced amateur championship race, for which there were but two entries, was won by H. Y. Bedell of the Harlem Wheelmen. This rider reduced the record by 54 seconds, defeating Everett Ryan of Waltham, Mass., who held the world's record at 28:13 2-5.

The five-mile pursuit race between John Schuessler of the New York police bicycle squad and R. J. F. McDonnell of the Chicago police was a most exciting event. This race was carried by Schuessler in 11 minutes 29 3-5 seconds. He beat his opponent 15 2-5 seconds.

There were several other preliminary races held earlier in the afternoon, the final heats of which will be run to-day. The final heat of the one-third-mile championship was won by Kramer of the Harlem Wheelmen, who crossed the line in 39 4-5 seconds, thereby lowering the record by three-fifths of a second. Collett of the Nassaus was second and Hausman came in third.

The final one-mile tandem championship was won by Hausman and Rutz of the Nassau Wheelmen in 1:52 3-5. They broke the former record by 2 2-5 seconds. Wahrenberg and Collett of the Greenwich Wheelmen came in second, closely followed by the Harlem team, Ross and Hunter. The 1,000-yard handicap was easily won by A. T. Nye, Jr., of the Greenwich Wheelmen of this city. Time, 1:08 1-5.

The summaries:

Quarter-Mile Championship.—First Heat—Won by George Collett, Nassau Wheelmen; A. T. Ney, Greenwich Wheelmen, second. Time—0:34. Second Heat—Won by W. F. Wahrenberger, Greenwich Wheelmen; George Schofield second. Time—0:35 2-5. Third Heat—Won by W. H. Fearing, Jr., New York A. C.; E. C. Hausman, Nassau Wheelmen, second. Time—0:30 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Frank Kramer, Hudson Wheelmen; H. F. Kusel of Philadelphia second. Time—0:32 2-5.

One-Third-Mile Championship.—First Heat—Won by E. C. Hausman, Nassau Wheelmen; George Schofield second. Time—0:45 2-5. Second Heat—Won by A. T. Nye, Jr., Greenwich Wheelmen; H. F. Kusel second. Time—0:45. Third Heat—Frank Kramer first, W. F. Wahrenberger second. Time—0:45 3-5. Fourth Heat—George Collett first, J. H. Tahe, Harlem Wheelmen, second. Time—0:47 2-5.

Two-Mile Championship.—First heat won by W. A. Rutz by a few inches from George Schofield. Time—1:13. Second heat won by George Collett by four lengths from E. C. Hausman. Time—1:31 2-5. Third heat won by Kramer; A. T. Nye second. Time—1:41 2-5. Fourth heat won by W. F. Wahrenberger from H. F. Kusel, second. Time—1:54 4-5.

One-Mile Tandem.—First heat, Hausman and Rutz, Nassau Wheelmen, won in 1:59 2-5 from Wahrenberger and Collett, the Greenwich team. Second heat, Ross and Hunter, Harlem Wheelmen, won in 2:01 from Kusel and Goodwin of Philadelphia. The final heat in this event was won by Hausman and Rutz, Nassau Wheelmen; Collett and Wahrenberger were second, beating Ross and Hunter, Harlem Wheelmen. Time—1:52 3-5, beating the record by 2 2-5 seconds.

Two-Mile Championship.—First Heat—Paced by Earl and Kinge—Won by W. F. Wahrenberger, J. H. Lake, Harlem Wheelmen, second; George Crook, third. Time—4:10 1-5. Second Heat—Won by W. A. Rutz; G. H. Collett, second; George Schofield, third. Time—4:19 2-5.

Five-Mile Race.—First Heat—Won by W. A. Rutz, Nassau; G. W. Crook, Brooklyn, second; and G. W. Collett, Nassau man, third. Time—11:40 3-5.

Second Heat—Won by Kramer of Harlem, with J. P. Jacobson, Olive Wheelmen, second, and E. C. Hausman third. Time—11:46.

50-Mile Race, Amateur Championship.—First five miles, J. P. Jacobson of New Haven led. Time 11:54. Ten miles—J. P. Jacobson, with Walter Torrence second and G. W. Cook third. Time—24:03 3-5. Twenty miles—J. P. Jacobson continued to lead, and was closely followed by G. W. Crook of Brooklyn, with Danny Sullivan third. Time—48:33½. Twenty-five miles—Joseph Simpson of Fall River leads. Time—1:01:11. Thirty miles—Jacobson leads again, with Crook second, and Danny Sullivan holding third place. Time—1:13:36. Thirty-five miles—W. P. Kuchen of Brooklyn leads. Time—1:26:08¾. 40 Miles, Jacobson, to the front again. Sullivan second, and Crook third. Time—1:39:56. 45 miles, W. P. Kuchen of Brooklyn leads, the rider's time being 1:51 2-5. 50 miles, the final heat shows Jacobson the winner in 2:05:04 4-5; Danny Sullivan second, Greenwich Wheelmen; Jack Jasper, third, Bayonne Wheelmen; George W. Crook, fourth, Brooklyn Wheelmen; Walter Torrence, fifth, Greenwich Wheelmen; George C. Schreiber, sixth, Harlem Wheelmen.

W. P. Kuchen of Brooklyn won the prize which was to be presented to the man who led in the greatest number of laps. Kuchen led for 57 laps.

A Cup for International Races.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 25.—George W. Sweeney of this city has given notice that he will donate to the Rochester Yacht Club a valuable cup to be competed for between yachts representing Canada and the United States, the races to take place some time in September. It is very likely, Mr. Sweeney says, that both the Genesee and the Beaver will enter, as the conditions of the races, which have not yet been fully developed, will include their class. The series of races are to be sailed in American waters, and will probably take place off the port of Charlotte.

CHICAGO-CORNELL FOOTBALL.

Arrangements of the Contest Between the Two Schools Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Frank S. Porter, manager of the Cornell football team, was in the city to-day conferring with A. A. Stagg in reference to the Cornell-Chicago football game to be played in Chicago Oct. 14.

All negotiations for the game had been made by letter. A contract was drawn up and signed by Stagg for the University of Chicago. Manager Porter was satisfied with the stipulations, and said that no doubt they would be ratified by the Athletic Board of Ithaca in every respect.

TARIFF ON CHURCH STATUARY.

General Appraisers Decide that It Cannot Come In Free.

The Board or Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision regarding the tariff on what is known to the trade as church statuary. The merchandise consisted of a variety of figures about life size. Part of the figures were made of plaster of paris and were assessed for duty at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem. The others were of composition stone, terra cotta, and other mineral substances, and were assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed the goods should come in free as "casts of sculpture imported for the use of religious institutions."

The board holds that the phrase "casts of sculpture" as used in the statute refers to careful reproductions by sculptors of real works of art. The "church statuary," however, is simply molded and can be made by ordinary artisans. The fact that such figures are usually painted also is held to remove them beyond the pale of statuary in the proper sense. The protests are therefore overruled and the assessment affirmed.

HORRORS OF EDMONTON TRAIL.

Thirty Miners Who Escaped Death Arrive at Seattle.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 25.—Thirty stranded prospectors from the Edmonton trail arrived from Wrangel to-day. Twelve of them had to be carried from the steamer, and two, who are at Provident Hospital, are not expected to live. They were stricken with scurvy late in the Spring, and that, together with the other hardships in the North and their failure to reach any trading posts, wrecked them both in mind and body. Late in May they reached a Hudson Bay Company post.

They had lived on dog meat, and this food poisoned John Nelson, and he died in horrible agony. Walter Harris and Anthony McCullach walked down the gangplank on crutches. Their feet were amputated, having been frozen. Six were living skeletons from scurvy and were carried off on cots to the hospital.

The thirty men were penniless and have been so for three months. The Canadian Government officials at Glenora and the United States Marshal at Wrangel sent them back here on the steamer Cottage City.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Complaints of Ferry Companies and Talk of an Agreement.

Since the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company secured a practical monopoly of railroad traffic on the bridge the trolley service to the Brooklyn ferries has fallen off to such an extent as to cause a great deal of complaint, not only from the ferry companies themselves, but from their patrons as well. The Rapid Transit Company is now taking steps to improve the service to the ferries, more, however, with a view to relieving the congestion of travel on the bridge than to gratify the demands of the ferry companies.

It is believed that a traffic agreement between the Transit Company and ferry companies is a possibility of the near future. It is said to be the intention of the railroad company to make Hamilton Ferry carry the greater part of the Coney Island traffic from Manhattan. With this end in view the trolley service between the foot of Hamilton Avenue and Coney Island is to be greatly increased within a week.

CYCLISTS OBJECT TO THE LAMPS.

Omaha Wheelmen Demand the Repeal of a City Ordinance.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25.—A pending repeal of the ordinance requiring lighted lamps on bicycles between dusk and dawn was prepared by the Omaha Wheelmen's League. The ordinance itself is very brief, but in a letter accompanying it, signed by the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and nine ward Chairmen of the league, these arguments are advanced in favor of the ordinance:

First—That there are only from 1,200 to 2,500 wheelmen who occasionally use lamps.

Second—That from 2,500 to 3,000 wheelmen ride after dusk without lamps or ride only in the daytime.

Third—That from 2,500 to 3,000 wheelmen have quit riding on account of the ordinance requiring lamps. The figures are based on an estimate by the Omaha Wheelmen's League that there were 8,000 wheelmen in the city when the lamp ordinance was passed.

BREAK IN ROBERTSON CANAL.

Rice Fields About Sulphur, La., Are Flooded—Little Damage Done.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE CHARLES, La., Aug. 25.—The Robertson Canal, at Sulphur, had a serious break last night, and there was a lively hustling for hands to go out to repair the damage.

The rice along the canal promised an excellent crop, and the chances are that water enough was held on the fields to tide the crop over until the break can be fixed and the water supply renewed. Some of the rice is beyond the point where damage can be done to it by drought.

Particulars of the nature and cause of the break are wanting. All the messages which came in were imperative orders for a large crew of men. The main canal is no doubt badly washed out.

WOMAN HELD AS A POISONER.

Miss Sadie Butler of Baton Rouge Accused of Killing Her Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 25.—Sadie Butler, a well-connected young woman of Baton Rogue, was to-day charged with the murder of Mrs. John Pullen, her friend, who died a week ago, and whose body, after being exhumed, was found to contain considerable arsenic.

Miss Butler was companion to her friend, Mrs. Pullen, whose death was attended by symptoms which aroused the suspicions of her brother, sanitary officer at the mouth of the Mississippi River, who, after hearing details, ordered the body exhumed.

It is an admitted fact that an arsenous preparation was used for embalming, and no motive for alleged poisoning is known. The only evidence against Miss Butler is that she administered flour as a home remedy.

It is known that Mrs. Pullen got calomel and soda from a drug store, and took a dose just before being taken sick, and symptoms which proved to have been of arsenous origin were thought at first to be the effects of calomel.

TRAMPLED BY HORSES.

Coachman Badly Hurt by Animals Which Took Fright at a Train.

Michael Higginson, thirty-eight years old, of 413 First Avenue, a coachman, was severely bruised by two spirited horses on Third Avenue yesterday afternoon. The horses trampled on him and then ran away, but were soon caught. Higginson is in Bellevue Hospital.

The horses had been brought from the country for the first time yesterday. They are the property of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll, by whom Higginson is employed. Higginson was exercising the animals up and down Twenty-fourth Street.

They were held under control by Higginson until an elevated railroad train came puffing along. This was too much for the horses. They suddenly jerked Higginson off his feet and threw him down. They trampled on him until he was unconscious, and then ran away.

A policeman and a citizen stopped the animals at Twenty-third Street when they had run a block. They did no other damage.

Shipwrecked Sailors in Port.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—The British steamship Broadgarth, Capt. Rowell, brought to this port to-night eighteen shipwrecked sailors, comprising the crew of the Italian ship Esther Roy, Capt. Giuseppe, which was lost in the hurricane that wrought such havoc in Puerto Rico and other points in the West Indies. The whaler Francis T. Barstow of New Bedford, Mass., hove in sight twenty-four hours after the vessel was wrecked, and took the almost exhausted crew o board with some difficulty. Yesterday evening, when in sight of Cape Henry, the Barstow hailed the Broadgarth and put the crew of the wrecked Italian vessel aboard the steamer.

Edmund Routledge Dies in London.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Mr. Edmund Routledge, head of the well-known publishing firm of Routledge & Sons, Limited, died suddenly to-day.

Edmund Routledge was born in London in 1843. He was editor of Routledge's Magazine for Boys and The Broadway and was a contributor to London Society and The Field. In 1859 he published a little volume called "Riddles and Jokes" and in 1860 he translated "A Wife to Order" from the German. He was also the author of "Mrs. Jones's Party," "Hodge-Podge, a Medley," "Routledge's Every Boy's Annual," "Toddle's Highland Tour," "Everyday Blunders in Speaking," "Quotations from Shakespeare," and a book on card-playing. He was the son of George Routledge, founder of the publishing house of George Routledge & Sons.

Germany's Actions on Export Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from the Berlin correspondent of The Standard says: "As the result of inquiries respecting the difficulties of export trade with the United States, a long report, prepared by experts, has been presented to the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, with the request that he consider how far the grievances can be redressed by imperial measures."

Celebration in the Bronx.

About 150 veterans of the Spanish-American War, who live in the Bronx, met last evening in the rooms of the North Side Board of Trade, 278 Alexander Avenue, to make arrangements for participating in the parade and celebration which will be held on Sept. 2, by the survivors of the Sixth Heavy Artillery, New York Volunteers, in honor of their return from the war. The veterans decided to take part in the parade and elected Major Keck of the Seventy-first Regiment Marshal. The parade will be in the morning, and in the afternoon a dinner will be given the artillerymen in Metropolis Hall. In the evening a grand military ball will be held.

Man and Woman Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown woman was recovered from the water near Gravesend Bay yesterday, and the body of an unknown man from the water at Norton's Point. Both bodies had been in the water so long that identification is impossible. The woman was probably about thirty-five years of age. She wore a blue dress of light fabric and a wedding ring. The man was dressed in black. He was about fifty years old. Both bodies are at the Brooklyn Morgue.

ANOTHER "SAPPHO" PRODUCTION

Miss Blair's May Precede Miss Nethersole's in New York.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Henri Gressitt, manager of Eugenie Blair, who is presenting "A Lady of Quality," has just contracted for a version of "Sappho" for Miss Blair. The play will be given an elaborate mounting.

It is understood that Miss Blair will present the production in New York before Miss Nethersole opens with her version.

MIAMI-HAVANA CABLE LANDED.

Florida Town Welcomes It with a Band and Speeches.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Miami says the Florida end of the Miami-Havana cable was successfully landed to-day. It was a gala day for Miami. The merchants closed their stores and hundreds of persons with a brass band gathered at the terminal station to witness the landing and accord a hearty welcome to this new enterprise.

Judge George Worley delivered an address, to which W. F. C. Fellers, Traffic Chief of the Western Union Telegraph Company, replied. Capt. John H. Welsh closed the exercises with one of his best speeches.

MUSICIAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Jumps Into the Sea at Atlantic City—Refuses to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.—An Italian musician jumped from Heinz's iron pier to-night, and but for the promptness of a crowd of men on the boardwalk, he would have been drowned. Two men swam out and seized him and bore him to the shore. He was unconscious when the rescuers reached him. He taken to the City Hospital, where up to a late hour he refused to speak to the Surgeon in charge.

A purse with several dollars and a folded paper were found in his pockets, but the water had obliterated some writing on the latter by which the man's name might have been learned.

RANCHMAN KILLED BY COWBOYS

Spradling Shot a Woman and Was Himself Shot by Pursuers.

ENGLE, New Mexico, Aug. 25.—W. J. Spradling, a wealthy cattleman controlling stock interests in Chloride, was killed yesterday by cowboys near Fairview, in revenge for his murderous assault upon Miss Nellie McKinstry of Marion, Ind.

Spradling met the woman as she was riding by, both being on horseback, and fired a revolver at her. The shot took effect in the woman's neck, and she fell to the ground. Cowboys near by started after Spradling, who emptied his revolver at them. A fusiliade from Winchesters in the hands of the pursuers brought Spradling to the ground with six bullets in his body and head. He died almost instantly.

Miss McKinstry will recover. No cause for the trouble is known.

PLAN A UNIFORM DIVORCE LAW.

Members of State Boards for Promoting Uniformity Discuss the Matter.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—Several members of the State Board of Commissioners for promoting uniformity of laws met here to-day. Judge Lyman B. Brewster of Connecticut, the President, was in the chair.

F. J. Stimson of Boston resigned as Secretary. Messrs. Henschell of New York and Ives of Connecticut were chosen temporary Secretaries, pending the election of a permanent Secretary to-morrow.

After routine business, the convention took up the report of the Committee on Marriage and Divorce, which had agreed upon the draft of "an act to establish a law uniform with the laws of other States relative to divorce and divorce proceedings." This act was discussed at some length and will be further considered to-morrow.

It was reported to the conference that the bill drafted by the conference of 1897 on the law of negotiable paper had been adopted by the Legislatures of sixteen States, and also by Congress for the District of Columbia.

SMILED AT A CAMP MEETING.

Girl Calls Forth Harsh Words from a Minister and Is Prostrated.

MALAGA, N. J., Aug. 25.—There was considerable of a stir in the camp meeting here to-day. The Rev. J. R. Greer was preaching at one of the meetings, and it is said a young woman smiled at another. Mr. Greer took this as a theme and, indicating to whom he was talking in such a manner that every one present was aware of it, delivered a homily upon levity and upon the respect one should show in the house of God.

He concluded by saying: "While you may be white in all outward appearances, your soul is black as perdition."

The meeting at which the scene occurred broke up in confusion. The young woman who is said to have smiled is a member of a prominent family and herself highly respected. She is prostrated to-night. Mr. Greer left camp shortly after the meeting and had not returned late this evening.

White Man Hanged in Indian Territory

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Aug. 25.—Cyrus A. Brown and Matthew Craig were executed here to-day. It was the first legal hanging of white men ever held in the Territory. They mounted the scaffold smiling. Both men formerly lived in Kansas, Brown belonging to a prominent Salina family. Brown killed Daniel Cuthbert, an aged white man, on the Arkansas River, near Webber's Falls, Indian Territory, in October, 1896. Craig killed Deputy United States Marshal Joseph Heinrichs at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, last March.

Identified by Number in His Shoes.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 25.—The section of a man's body found on the shore here Aug. 14 has been identified as that of Josiah Sullivan of Rochester, who disappeared five weeks ago. The man's identity was established by the number in the shoes. Alfred J. Haas of Rochester, who sold the shoes to Sullivan, wrote to Acting Coroner Terry, and the number he gave—31,604—corresponded to that in the shoes on the body.

Ohio Guards to Welcome Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—There is a fund of $100,000 in the State of Ohio which the authorities are anxious to devote to the reception of Admiral Dewey. It being a settled fact that he will not come to this State, the only way their desire can be attained is to participate in the festivities of some other place. To do this fittingly it has been suggested that the entire Ohio National Guard be sent to New York, and it is believed this will be done.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Riverton, Charles F. Rowley; South Canaan, Miss E. L. Prentice; Westminster, Irving F. Palmer; Winchester Centre, Wilbur M. Bronson.

NEW YORK—Jewettville, Mrs. Jennie Spaulding.

Well Caves In on a Farmer.

MALAGA, N. J., Aug. 25.—Vernon Clark, a well-known farmer, was caught by a cave-in while in a well this afternoon and was crushed to death. When found by the diggers he was standing upright, having attempted to reach the ladder when the earth began to fall in.

Strike on Big Four Averted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Big Four) Railroad Company announces that it has met the demands of the engineers on the system by agreeing to increase the pay of passenger engineers from $3.15 each hundred miles to $3.25, and the wages of freight engineers from $3.75 to $3.80. The signing of the new schedule removes all possibility of a strike on the system.

Staten Island Road's New Bonds.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Application was made by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company to the State Railroad Commission to-day for permission to issue $2,500,000 worth of second mortgage bonds. The application not conforming to the rules and regulations of the board action was postponed.

STRIKE ON OLD DOMINION LINE.

Nearly Six Hundred Men Quit Work and Steamer's Sailing Is Delayed —Trucks Wait for Hours.

The longshoremen employed on the Old Dominion Steamship Line Pier No. 26 North River went out on strike on Thursday morning, and as a result the steamship Hamilton, scheduled to sail yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, did not get away. Superintendent Smith of the line, who was seen at the pier last night, said that the steamer might get off this morning early.

More than fifty trucks full of all kinds of merchandise were standing on the pier and formed in a line which reached to Hudson Street at 11 o'clock last night waiting to be unloaded. The work was slow and many of the drivers, some of whom had been waiting for hours to get rid of their loads, fell asleep.

Twenty-five policemen were on duty to see that there was no disorder. The striking longshoremen were kept at a safe distance from the pier, and there was no trouble. Mr. Smith said that the men wanted too much pay, and that the company would not accede to their demands.

Last July, he said, the company was paying the men $12 a week and 25 cents an hour for overtime. They then demanded 30 cents an hour for day work and 35 for night work. This was granted, Mr. Smith said, but the company soon found that it was too much, and then offered $15 a week and 25 cents an hour for overtime and 30 for Sundays and holidays for day work, and $16 a week for regular night men and 27 cents an hour for overtime.

About six hundred men are employed altogether on the pier, but last night only thirty old men were there. Besides these there were about one hundred and fifty Italians, who had been hired. Mr. Smith refused to say what wages these Italians were to receive.

The pier was badly blocked with merchandise last night at a late hour, and the efforts of the men to free the dock were hardly perceptible.

THE LACKAWANNA SITUATION.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 25.—It looks to-night as if the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western engineers and Superintendent Russell would not be able to come to an amicable agreement, and that the conference will be terminated without a settlement being reached. Grand Chief Arthur is on the ground ready to step in and carry the fight to President Truesdale in case the men and Superintendent Russell fail to come to terms.

Everything has been satisfactorily adjusted excepting the number of hours that shall constitute a day. The company wants it to be twelve hours and the men ten. This is important, for on the length of the day will depend the allowance for overtime. For example, an allowance of ten miles per hour is made for time consumed in switching or by being laid out by accident, snow blockades, or in taking a switch for other trains. Under the company's terms the men would have to be on duty twelve hours and thirty-five minutes before they could claim credit for overtime. The men want the limit fixed at ten hours and thirty-five minutes.

When Chief Arthur arrived at noon to-day from Cincinnati he immediately went into consultation with the Engineers' Committee. They were together four hours, and at 4:30 o'clock the committee left Chief Arthur and went to see Superintendent Russell. The conference, which was broken off Tuesday, was resumed, and for nearly four hours the committee and the officials were closeted in Superintendent Russell's office. When they adjourned the engineers would say only that they had not finished, and would resume the session at 9 o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Russell said that everything had been settled except the matter of how many hours would constitute a day. He added that the company cannot grant a ten-hour day, and his manner of saying it indicated that it would not.

The situation is grave, but any talk of a strike must necessarily be mere speculation.

ELECTION OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The Police Commissioners have appointed the election officers for the coming general election. The number of officials in all the boroughs of the Greater New York will be 12,160, Democrats and Republicans. Of these there will be 3,040 Republican Inspectors of Election and the same number of Democrats; 1,520 Republican poll clerks and the same number of Democrats; 1,520 Republican ballot clerks and the same number of Democrats.

The number of Inspectors of Election for the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx will be 1,784 Republicans, and the same number of Democrats; 892 poll clerks from each party, and the same number of ballot clerks from each party.

There are 1,520 election districts in the Greater New York, each of which will have four Inspectors of Election, two ballot clerks, and two poll clerks.

MR. DU VAL'S CAT LOST.

Somewhere in the great city, subsisting perhaps on pickings from unsightly ash-barrels, is a blue-blooded cat which bears the name of Maria Teresa. Maria Teresa is lost. Her owners, the members of the family of Horace C. Du Val, private secretary to Senator Chauncey M. Depew, have offered a liberal reward for her return. The Du Vals live at 8 Monroe Place, Brooklyn. Horace C. Du Val, whose particular pet Maria Teresa was, is in Europe.

Maria left home on Tuesday last. The Brooklyn police were notified of her disappearance yesterday. She was one of a collection of cats in the Du Val household, the others being Christobal Colon and Almirante Oquendo.

THOUGHT SHE WAS A BURGLAR.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Franklin, Penn., says Tyne Grove, a farmer, living near there, shot and killed Edith Dunn, seventeen years old, this morning, mistaking her for a burglar.

Miss Dunn had been at a party until very late, and could not arouse the members of her own family. She went to the Grove home and knocked at the door. Grove demanded to know who was knocking, and receiving no answer, got a rifle and fired through the door. The ball struck the young woman, and she died in a few hours. Before she died she said she did not hear Grove call out.

DEATH OF A TROLLEY VICTIM.

Mrs. Maria King, a widow, thirty-nine years old, of 394 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, died early yesterday morning in the Norwegian Hospital, that borough, from injuries she received by being struck by a trolley car on the Sea Beach line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system on Thursday night.

The accident happened on Gravesend Avenue, near Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. King was walking along the track when she was hit by the car, which was moving rapidly. She was hurled twenty feet into a ditch.

The police were unable to find the motorman of the car until yesterday, when he was arrested on a charge of homicide. He is David Rupy.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DORMITORIES.

University to Erect New Ones in Memory of Its Volunteers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The contract for building the addition to the University of Pennsylvania dormitories has been awarded, and ground will soon be broken for the erection of new cottages. When finished the system will be one of the most complete, modern, and attractive possessed by any American university.

With the value of the present buildings added to those which will be erected within the coming year, Pennsylvania's single system of dormitories for the housing of her students will be worth nearly $1,000,000. The new building will contain 175 rooms, accommodating 200 students, and will be ready for occupancy Aug. 1, 1900. It will be erected in commemoration of the alumni and undergraduates who participated in the war with Spain.

Big Catholic Publishing Company.

A company known as the Catholic Press Publishing Association of America yesterday filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Clerk of Hudson County. The incorporators named in the papers are Thomas Mulvey, President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, this city, and John Leonard and Patrick J. O'Neill of Jersey City. The capital of the company is $100,000 and its object, as stated, is to buy and sell Catholic literature, periodicals, and tracts and to maintain a lecture bureau. It was reported that the company's real object is to consolidate all the Catholic publishing houses in the United States.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Gathering of New York Presbytery at Northfield a Success.

KESWICK TEACHING EXPOUNDED

Presbyterian Union to Hold Series of Meetings—Reception to Visiting Churchmen from Abroad.

Presbyterians of New York are entering immediately upon the work of securing the advantages of their Presbytery's stay at Northfield. In this work the Presbyterian Union is leading, and is having the active support of all ministers who were at Northfield and who have returned to the city. About three-fourths of the New York ministers had the benefit of a longer or shorter stay at Northfield. Regarding that stay, one of the number, who was there the entire three weeks, said yesterday:

"The presence of the New York Presbytery at Northfield was a unique event. Nothing like such a representative gathering of pastors from one locality was ever planned before. The chief charm about the stay was the absence of a set programme. There was no routine to be carried out, and the ministers in Weston Hall rejoiced exceedingly that no prearranged course of action was to be urged upon them.

"The McGiffert case was, by general consent, kept out of conversation. The spirit of Northfield seemed to prevent any controversy, and the men who would have to take opposing views in an ecclesiastical trial were just as friendly as those of like mind. There was a remarkable degree of faithfulness in attendance at the meetings. Very few side trips were planned, and, as a rule, every man was in attendance at all of the principal meetings.

"What may be called Northfield doctrine, or Keswick teaching, as set forth by the English speakers, was carefully examined by the men, and while there was a heartfelt admiration of the purity and devotion of the exponents of the 'higher life,' I think that the students among the Presbytery saw some things differently. It was recognized by those in attendance that it would not do to preach the Keswick doctrines to promiscuous congregations. Most churches are primary schools, or at least the grammar grade, but the preaching of Mr. Meyer was a post-graduate course, to appreciate which one must have passed through all of the grades preceding. But it undoubtedly will stimulate evangelistic effort. The prominence given to the subject of sin and salvation will result in directing thought toward the recent neglect of these fundamental ideas, and preaching on such topics is sure to result in increased interest.

"Mr. Morgan appealed strongly to the men. He is a great Bible preacher, and the working of his mind was along lines more or less familiar to us American preachers. Mr. Meyer was, as the leader of a school of thought, inclined to be didactic, and perhaps dogmatic, in his preaching and teaching. Mr. Selwyn was altogether winning in his personality and evangelical simplicity. Dr. Cunningham came late, but his expositions of the Psalms were revelations to us.

"The result in the Presbytery will be a fellowship which has never before existed. The fifty or more men who lived together those three weeks will never be strangers again. This fellowship will result in increased interest in each others' work, increased evangelistic effort, increased aggressive effort, along old and new lines, and a determined attitude to let nothing divert them from the preaching of Jesus Christ. Unless I am wholly mistaken, the next few months will see a great revival of evangelistic preaching in the churches of New York. When the churches are awakened and have put on their armor, the power of the Gospel of Christ will once more evidence itself."

The Presbyterian Union believes that many causes for theological differences will disappear if the ministers know each other better. The union is therefore projecting the most brilliant series of meetings in its history. The first of these is to occur on Oct. 9, when a reception will be tendered to the visiting Presbyterians and other Free Churchmen from Ireland and Scotland, who come here on their way to attend the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Washington. For the most part the union is a lay organization, and it is determined, so one of its officers said yesterday, to hold up the hands of the Presbyterian pastors in every way possible in the endeavor to retrieve mistakes of the past, fill vacant pulpits, settle quarrels and wars threatening to divide one or two congregations, financially support weak churches and missions, and revive old-fashioned zeal.

An increasing number of Jewish congregations in this city have sisterhoods for personal service, the name of which explains their aim and work. The pioneer sisterhood was that of Temple Emanu-El. In order to do larger and better service this sisterhood is about to erect in Eighty-second Street, near Third Avenue, a four-story Colonial structure of red brick and white stone, to cost about $40,000. The first floor will be devoted to offices, the second to a crèche and kindergarten, the third to industrial classroom, diet kitchen, and assembly hall, and the fourth to children's dining room, kitchen, &c. The basement will be for laundry, workrooms for women, and clubrooms for girls. A feature of the building will be a roof garden, to be a playground for the kindergarten children. The sisterhood expects to have its building completed by next May.

A member of the Board of Control of the Epworth League, the National young people's organization of the Methodist Church, makes a statement concerning the case of the Rev. Dr. Edwin A. Schell, the General Secretary of that body, and the recent publication by a Boston religious paper of serious charges against him. He speaks not as an individual, but as a member of the board, and says:

"Dr. Schell has not been guilty of a moral wrong, but he has been exceedingly indiscreet, and it is violating no confidence to say that he will be retired from his position at the first moment when such action can be taken in regular order of things.

"As time has gone on it has become more and more evident to many members of the Board of Control that while Dr. Schell is an able and an earnest man, he is not a proper person to represent young Methodism before other religious bodies, or the Methodist Church before the young people of that Church."

It is probable that two Methodist congresses will be held this year. The first Methodist Congress ever held was two years ago in Pittsburg. It was not wholly satisfactory, and affected Methodism little. It proved to have an exceedingly liberal make-up, and some things were said that nobody rushed in afterward to be responsible for.

The same element that got up the Pittsburg Congress is now formulating plans for one to be held in St. Louis. Those who are leading in the St. Louis undertaking are Bishop John H. Vincent of Chautauqua fame, the Rev. Dr. W. F. McDowell, the new Secretary of the Methodist Board of Education; Prof. C. M. Smart of the Northwestern University, Prof. Terry of Garrett Biblical Institute, Chicago, and Prof. H. G. T. Mitchell of the Boston School of Theology. Some say Bishop Henry W. Warren is identified with it also.

The second congress will be held in Philadelphia, and represents the conservative element. At the head of it are Bishop Mallalieu of Boston and Bishop Foss of Philadelphia. Prof. Upham of Drew Seminary is also interested. The St. Louis congress is to be held late in November, and the Philadelphia one early in December.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Sept. 3.

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SUBJECT—Rebuilding the Temple.—Ezra, iii., 10, to iv., 5.

GOLDEN TEXT—The temple of God is holy, which temple ye are.—First Corinthians, iii., 17.

The great purpose for which the children of the captivity returned to Jerusalem was to build the Temple. This was the one predominant thought which led them to leave Babylon. To accomplish it was the one purpose set forth in the proclamation of the great King, Cyrus. That proclamation said to every man who heard it, "Let him go up to Jerusalem, and build the house of the Lord God of Israel," (iii., 3.) This was, in fact, the special work for which Cyrus himself had been raised up, that he should say "to Jerusalem, Thou shalt be built; and to the Temple, Thy foundations shall be laid," (Isaiah, xliv., 28.) Now our attention is directed to the way in which all this was fulfilled.

The spiritual meaning and purpose of the Temple came before us in a recent lesson. As a structure, it marked God's dwelling place with His people when they had entered into the possession of His promises, (First Kings, vi., 11-13.) It could not be built until then. (Deuteronomy, xii., 1-12.) Then, however, it was the only place on earth of which God had said, "I have hallowed this house, to put My name there forever; and Mine eyes and Mine heart shall be there perpetually." (First Kings, ix., 3.) Hence, as we have seen, it was the great type of spiritual life in the believer, or of that "holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord," (Hebrew, xii., 14.) For the great proclamation of the Gospel of Christ is, "To whom coming, as unto a living stone, ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, and holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ." (First Peter, ii., 4-5.)

Men are not redeemed, therefore, simply that they may be saved, but that they may be holy. So it is written: "Him who knew no sin, He made to be sin on our behalf." Why? "That we might become the righteousness of God in Him." (II. Corinthians, v., 21., R. V.) Hence the apostle says again: "Ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them, and I will be their God and they shall be My people." (II. Corinthians, vi., 16.)

To build up such a temple, to be one in whom God dwells, is the one great longing of every one who really desires to be delivered from the bondage of sin. In fact, it was the special purpose for which—like Cyrus—our Lord Jesus Christ came into the world: "Who gave Himself for us that He might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto Himself a peculiar people zealous of good works." (Titus, ii., 14.) His children are "they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness," and our Lord Himself says they are "blessed," not as a matter of reward, for there is no merit in being hungry, but because "they shall be filled, (Matthew, v., 6,) filled with the righteousness for which they hunger—even with the indwelling of God.

Now the righteousness for which they long ever more and more is of two kinds—a righteousness which is not their own, and a righteousness which is their own, and the more they are "filled" with either kind, the more hungry they become. Both are represented by the temple as the place where God dwells, because for both they are dependent upon Him. That which is not their own is the righteousness of Christ. It is imputed to them, for He "is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth." (Romans, x., 4.) That which is their own is the righteousness of the Holy Ghost. It is wrought within them "by the washing of regeneration." (Titus, iii., 5.) By the one the sinner is saved. By the other he is sanctified. He must have the one to be accepted by God. He must have the other to be approved by men. He that truly has the one must necessarily have the other, for every one who mourns over sin can never be satisfied without both the righteousness of Christ, and the sanctifying of the Holy Ghost. In fact, he seeks the one that he may have the other, just as the children of Israel left Babylon that they might build the temple in Jerusalem.

PILGRIMAGE FROM BABYLON.

As we saw last week, the company which left the captivity of Babylon was a comparatively small company

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

DOUBTS ABOUT THE GOLD STANDARD.

We rejoice at the firmness and fervor with which our esteemed neighbor The Sun defends its assertion that the gold standard was established in the United States by the act of 1873. When the multitude is harassed by doubt and strains its eyes now this way, now that, to catch a gleam of the broad sunlight of truth, bold affirmations such as we here quote from our neighbor's editorial columns help to set men right and restore public confidence:

This question was asked yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"If the gold standard already exists in this country would there be any harm in saying so in a couple of lines in the statute book?"

Of course there would be no harm in saying so, and accordingly it was said in the act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1873, in these plain and decisive words: "That the gold coins of the United States shall be a dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and one-eighth grains, shall be the unit of value," the act then proceeding to enumerate the other gold coins. The same statute shuts out the free coinage of silver.

It was this act, the "crime of 1873," which made the issue in 1896, when the Democratic platform at Chicago contained this declaration:

"We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold," &c.

THE NEW YORK TIMES proceeds to say:

"Establish the single gold standard by statute and the silver issue would be killed dead. The Republican managers do not want it killed dead. They want to keep it alive because it is surely good for one more victory."

Why was there a silver issue in 1896 and why is it alive now? Is it not because of the act of 1873, and that statute alone?

That law still remains on the statute book unrepealed and unamended, and it is it which makes the silver issue. So long as it is on the statute book the issue remains, for the act of 1873 may be expunged from the statute book by the will of the people. That only is what keeps the silver issue alive; it is alive because, in the words of the Chicago platform, the act of 1873 demonetized silver.

How, then, could any re-enactment of the gold standard "kill dead" the silver issue, as THE TIMES says? * * *

Whether "the Republican managers" want or do not want the silver issue "killed dead," they are powerless in the premises; they can neither kill it nor keep it alive by anything they can do in Congress. The "silver issue" is here, and it has been here actively since 1896. It cannot be "killed dead" except by the abandonment of it by the Democratic Party, and the positive acceptance of the existing gold standard, or by the defeat of that party in 1900. If there is anything in law, reason, or politics more obvious than this we have not discovered it, yet, it seems, there are some minds incapable of seeing or unwilling to see a fact which stares them in the face.

In another brief discourse upon this topic The Sun says:

THE TIMES then asks: "If the thing is a fact, why is there any doubt about it in the public mind?" We answer, it is because fool editors and fool politicians insist on asserting, in the face of demonstration, that it is not a fact, and thus delude their readers and their hearers.

This vehemence in defense might be construed as indicative of a belief that there is something to defend. That is just the point. The fact, if it be a fact, that the single gold standard exists by law in the United States is to many minds so doubtful and obscure that the assertion of its existence must be continually supported by argument, exposition, reassertion, and allusions to fool editors. We contend that this ought not so to be. The standard of our money is a thing of such vast importance that nobody ought to be in doubt about it. The fact is that the whole country and the Government itself are in doubt about it.

The United States Government, in an official publication, the Report of the Director of the Mint, continues year after year to declare the "monetary system" of this country to be "gold and silver," while the "monetary system" of Great Britain is declared to be "gold." Throughout this official list the double standard countries are set down as "gold and silver," while the single gold standard countries are set down as "gold." So it appears that the Government has not found out that we have had the gold standard since 1873. This official declaration that we still have the double standard misleads students of finance here and abroad and misleads all persons who refer to the report. This is one of the reasons why doubt exists as to the fact about which our neighbor The Sun is so well informed and so positive.

Other reasons are that it requires an argument to show that the words "unit of value" in the act of 1873 means standard of value. The unit of a country's system of linear measurement may be a foot, but its standard of measurement may be a piece of metal carefully guarded by its Government. We have heard that argument used to controvert the position now taken by The Sun as to the meaning of the language of the act of 1873. Again, the act of 1878 was entitled an act "to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character." The act of 1890, known as the Sherman Act, authorized the purchase of a monthly amount of silver bullion out of which the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to coin two million ounces each month into "standard silver dollars." The act of Nov. 1, 1893, repealing the purchase clauses of the Sherman act, contains this declaration:

And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured by international agreement, &c.

It is not surprising that this Babel of declarations about standard silver dollars, gold and silver as standard money, and the enactment of two laws for the coinage of standard, legal-tender silver dollars should have involved not only the people but economists and financiers in a pitiable confusion of mind about the exact position of the United States. In opening the first session of the International Monetary Conference of 1878 at Paris M. LEON SAY said "the United States of America, having adopted the policy of returning to the system of the double standard," &c. If we returned to the system of the double standard we must have repealed the act of 1873 when we passed the Bland-Allison act, if it be true that that act established the single gold standard. Then we must have repealed it again in 1890, and re-established it in force and effect in 1893.

A monetary standard that bobs up and down in that undignified manner is not satisfactory for a great commercial country. We want a standard that will stay put and one that will not require an argument to prove that it exists. It is a fact that the authorities, including The Sun, that assert that the single gold standard was established by the act of 1873 almost invariably feel it necessary to demonstrate the fact by an argument. It requires no argument to prove that England has the gold standard. It requires no argument to prove that silver is the standard in Mexico. These metals are declared to be the standard in good set terms. Are we afraid or ashamed to declare in unmistakable English that gold is our standard, and has been for twenty-six years? Nothing but the policy of the Republican Party in keeping alive the silver issue in order to win victories by it over the deluded Bryanized Democrats prevents a plain declaration that would remove all doubt and bury the silver question.

We cannot close this comment upon our neighbor's position without paying a tribute to its consistency. The views it now holds as to the effect of the act of 1873 it held fourteen years ago, as will sufficiently appear from the following extract from its leading editorial article, entitled "President Cleveland on the Silver Dollar," published in its issue of March 1, 1885:

Such a continual fall in prices as we have had for ten years past kills all enterprises and restricts trade to the limits of absolute necessity. A rise in prices, such as would follow their measurement in silver, would revive confidence and encourage trade. Men would see a prospective profit in purchases where they now see only a loss; and they would buy freely where they now buy stingily. If active trade is desirable at all, the way to create it is by adopting the silver standard and giving up all efforts to maintain that of gold.

PROVIDENCE AND THE ARMY.

The situation disclosed by our Washington dispatches as to the funds for the army is much more characteristic than creditable. It is amazingly simple. The War Department is spending at the rate of $200,000,000 a year, while the money appropriated by Congress is only $84,000,000. At this rate the money intended to last until July of next year will be gone by the first of November next, or one month before the meeting of Congress and two months before that body can act on any appropriation.

The matter as it stands is a fair illustration of the reckless way in which Congress attends to its business or fails to attend to it. The War Department is not free from blame, for it asked only for $141,000,000 when there was every reason to expect that it would need at least half as much more. But Congress gave only 60 per cent. of this defective amount. At the same time it authorized an army of 100,000 men, which could not by any possibility be supported in a time of profound peace on the money granted. Yet it was for war and not for peace that the army was intended, and every one knew that the expense of war was sure to exceed rather than to fall short of the estimates of the War Department.

The only explanation, which is not at all an excuse, that can be given for this shabby and careless conduct is that Congress probably thought that the money granted would be enough to last until the meeting in December, and then the extra appropriation could be made. It was a part of the general policy of drifting that has been encouraged by the Administration and followed by Congress in this whole business. Neither the President nor any of his advisers so far has had any clear idea of what the future would bring, or of what they really wished that it should bring. Our witty friends the French affect to believe that there is a special Providence that guards drunkards, fools, and Americans. This simple faith seems to have found some root in the minds of our rulers during the past eighteen months, and so far as the finances of the Government are concerned it is not without confirmation in our actual experience.

The present Administration found the Treasury full from the proceeds of the loans it had denounced its predecessors for making. It fell upon a period of restored confidence due to the defeat of the silver movement made possible by the sound-money Democrats. At the same time an unprecedented conjunction of great harvests at home and short crops abroad gave a tremendous impulse to the foreign trade of the country, while the few years of low duties or none on raw materials had placed the industries of the land in a condition to seize the chance for foreign markets. These conditions made the loans and the tax bills called for by the war extremely productive, and there has been no lack of money for any need that arose. None the less the management of the Treasury, so far as it has depended on Congress, has been slipshod, reckless, and Micawber-like to the last degree. The situation of the War Department is a case in point.

So far as he can, we have no doubt that Secretary ROOT will bring order out of the chaos. He can be relied on to put the facts before Congress at the first opportunity. He will not shirk, and he will not leave any excuse for shirking to others. That at least will be a great gain.

THE LATEST OCTOPUS.

There is a sort of poetical justice in the idea of a corporation that shall absorb all the department stores in the land.

It is within the memory of very young men that these stores were denounced as the embodiment of all that is most dangerous in the centralizing tendency of the times. They have been held up even in the sacred and sleepy shades of the Supreme Court of the United States as guilty of making it impossible for men of small means to enter the noble career of retail trade with any hope of amassing therein either fortune or considerable comfort for themselves or their families. They have been condemned as the foes of enterprise and honest energy and the breeders of favoritism and commercial chicane. They have been accused of fostering the spread of that insidious evil of cheapness which so high an authority as the author of the McKinley tariff regarded as the worst thing that could befall our hapless land. It would, indeed, be the irony of fate if now these stores were to be swallowed up in one capacious and rapacious maw, masticated, so to speak, into a common pulp, in order that the detestable principle of cheapness can be still further applied.

We do not ourselves look for any great and immediate advance in this direction. Undoubtedly the methods of consolidation can be extended in some degree to this branch of business, where the conditions as to territory served, goods dealt in, and the like are favorable. But the enterprise would demand great care and a high order of ability to secure returns at all proportioned to the risk, effort, and capital involved. It must be remembered that every successful department store owes its success to the skill with which its administrators give it a character of its own. These stores differ very distinctly between themselves. They differ perhaps more widely than did the retail establishments that they have replaced so largely. In the range and variety of the goods they provide, in the particular fashions that they create and foster, in their detailed methods, each has its own notions very carefully studied, elaborately developed, and continually modified while keeping the general tone peculiar to itself. The clientèle of each is apt to be distinct, and even customers of several stores will go to one for certain goods and to another for others. In other words, the successful department store is a work of individual ability, intelligence, ingenuity, enterprise, and knowledge. Such works cannot be agglomerated readily or managed on a uniform principle and by what may be called machine methods.

We should say that the successful combination of department stores on a considerable scale would at present be a rather uninviting field for the efforts of the octopus, and one which the progressively conservative opinion of business men toward such undertakings would regard with a good deal of sober caution.

THE WASTE OF WATER.

The City Club, by one of those too rare visions of "actuality" which sometimes visit and illuminate it, was tremendously well inspired, a month or two ago, to produce a publication on "The Ramapo Water Scheme." We do not need to "indorse" a blank check in favor of the publications of the City Club in order to say that this particular publication was all right. The publications of the association have been in various keys and moods, a good many of them out of the popular and pertinent key and mood. But of this particular publication we have no hesitation at all in saying that it was all right.

Because, in the first place, it began with the trouble about the water supply, which has been for a quarter of a century or more a commonplace among Manhattanese students of the question. The trouble we are in, and have been in, and shall be in, about our water supply is really our own fault. We have not, we never have yet, presumed or attempted to measure our consumption of water. The pamphlet of the City Club charges up as the per diem and per capita consumption of water in New York 110 gallons. But of course that is absurd. The most thirsty and ablutionary and lavish citizen of this municipality knows perfectly that he does not use or decently waste any such amount. The best and most thorough investigation of what really happens to a public water supply is that which was undertaken in Liverpool twenty years or more ago, and the results of which are given in the pamphlet of the City Club. It was made clear by this investigation that waste and leakage are larger factors in a public water supply than actual consumption.

As everybody knows, the City of London, or, rather, the "metropolis" of London, is on an entirely different footing in this respect from the City of Liverpool. What American tourist, unless he has happened to stop in London at an American hotel, does not know that the run of water is promptly checked, for the reason that it costs money to run water, and that the lukewarm water of the tap is all that he can get unless he makes a row? He becomes inwardly exasperated, the American tourist, until he discovers, in the first place, that anybody who desires to drink water is thereupon looked down upon in the British Islands, and in the second place that there is a water meter which charges accurately against the consumer the amount of water that he may consume.

Of course, the introduction of the water meter in New York would encounter, especially at the beginning, a huge deal of resistance. We plume ourselves upon the waste of water as we do upon everything else, and we plume ourselves particularly upon the waste of water because it enables us to say with some plausibility that we are the cleanest, or at least the most frequently ablutionary, people in the world. But this conclusion is simply "not so." It is not because we use more water than other people, but because we waste more, that our copious supply is running short and that Tammany finds it feasible to invoke the Ramapo Valley.

Senator QUAY has gone off into the woods of Canada, with some choice friends, in search of excitement. The tame pleasures of Pennsylvania politics pall upon his jaded mind. There was a time last Winter when the game was interesting. He had to fight for the Senatorship which he finally landed, and it was only by the aid of his friend the Governor that he succeeded in getting it at all, and then under conditions not quite satisfactory. For some months the vision of a seat in the Senate occupied by an honest Pennsylvanian and of a cell in the penitentiary occupied by himself kept his nerves strung and his energetic wits in steady exercise. But all that is past. There is now in Pennsylvania nothing unclean that he cannot get done for the asking, nothing decent that he cannot prevent by his veto. He has had his convention and indorsed his own appointment to the Senate and paid perfunctory compliments to Mr. MCKINLEY, and named his candidates, and now he is off after the moose and the salmon of the Restigouche. They are of much nobler race than most of the men with whom he deals at home.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Is it possible that any American is so misguided as to imagine that common "pull" can be brought to bear with effect in an English court of justice? Or did it just happen in a London police court the other day that an American tried to employ the wrong kind of "pull"? Whatever may have been the cause, a man was fined for disorderly conduct in spite of his loud proclamation of the fact that he knew WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR. Perhaps after all, the incident can be accepted only as evidence that the American millionaire has failed to impress London as it was expected he would. At any rate it is quite inconceivable that any one who knows an Astor could be fined for disorderly conduct in this country, no matter what he did.

—The sad railway accident at Seabright will, no doubt, call down some very severe censure on the railway company for not establishing proper safeguards at the place where the accident occurred. But before the railway people are wholly condemned, it will be well to consider the conditions which surround driving on the roads at Seabright. In the first place there is only a narrow strip of land between the Shrewsbury River and the ocean, and on this strip the railway and the driving road are both laid. They are so close together that all the Summer residents of the place are in the habit of exercising the greatest caution in driving. In the second place the railway is almost a straight line, and there are no hills or deep cuttings to hide the approaching trains from any one. Only the houses can hide them. Thirdly, the Summer population of Seabright is made up of persons who go there year after year and who are thoroughly familiar with the time of the passing of trains. None of these facts excuses the railway company from taking every precaution against the injury of persons who are compelled to cross its line when driving, but they do show that there was a bare possibility of contributory negligence in the accident of Wednesday.

—Good Americans have probably not yet become accustomed to reading about the movements of our troops in far countries, and the departure and arrival of a transport gives one a sharp emotional flip. Perhaps nothing is a source of more continual astonishment than this sudden development of a service which a little over a year ago did not exist, and was not thought of. Now the red, white, and blue stripes of the transport funnel are seen all along the Atlantic seaboard, and the smoke of them trails clear across the Pacific. The Quartermaster's Department announces that the following ships are ready to take the new regiments to the Philippines: Puebla, Warren, Columbia, Charles Nelson, Sherman, Belgian King, Hancock, Grant, Tacoma, Sheridan, Glenogle, Pennsylvania, Valencia, and Zealandia, and that in a short time these also will be prepared to sail: City of Para, Tartar, Ohio, Newport, Indiana, Morgan City, Senator, City of Sydney, St. Paul, Thomas, Logan, and Meade. Here is a fleet of twenty-six vessels, which, armed with rapid-fire modern guns, could have blown our whole navy of twenty-five years ago out of the water. This powerful fleet is engaged in carrying communications and the conveyance of troops and supplies to lands which eighteen months ago we never dreamed would be ours. And yet there are many persons who think that all we need to do in order to relieve ourselves of the burdens which we have acquired in the East is just to use these ships once to bring home the troops now in the Philippines, and then put them all out of commission. There are some people also who think that the easiest way to rid the country of the burden of the National debt is just to repudiate it. But we fear that all these people are destined to be disappointed, and to see the smoke of the American transport trailing toward the sunset on the Pacific for the rest of their lives. "Westward the course of empire takes its way." The words of Bishop BERKELEY were prophetic.

—Already the yachting expert has begun to tell why the Shamrock is or is not, according as he views the matter, faster than the Columbia. Now it ought to be said right away and right here that all such talk is the rankest nonsense. There is no expert so clever that he can tell which is the better yacht of the two until he has seen them both out of the water and compared their lines. This particular yachting expert said that in his opinion the Shamrock's design was one of great power. Yet it has been pretty generally demonstrated that Mr. FIFE turned this vessel out as a fast light-weather racer. If she is a yacht of great power, she will not be hard for the Columbia to beat in the customary light weather off the Hook. But when she is taken out of the water it will probably be seen that she has an extremely small under body and that she was designed to carry a huge sail-spread on a small displacement. This is the view which THE TIMES has held from the outset of the Shamrock's history. But when all is said and done, all that can be predicted as to her ability as compared with that of the Columbia is in the nature of probabilities. There is no expert who can say positively that she will or will not win. There are plenty of so-called experts who think they can, but that is another story.

—A London paper, in speaking of the refusal of Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S offer to pay the cost of lighting St. Paul's Cathedral with electricity, while modestly abstaining from all mention of the name of the would-be donor, sets forth fully the reasons why his offer was refused. The main reason appears to have been that the scheme of decoration adopted by the Dean and Chapter for the interior of the church on the advice of Sir W. B. RICHMOND made electric lighting an artistic impossibility. The experiments, this paper says, were conducted two or three years ago, but "even then it was seen that the florid mosaics and gilt markings would not bear electric illumination if it were desired to maintain the massive, dignified lines of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN'S sacred monument." That there is still a possibility that at some future time electric lights will find their way into St. Paul's is intimated by the not very gracious closing sentence of this paper's article, which reads, "If it should eventually be decided to install the electric lights in St. Paul's, there should be no difficulty in securing the adequate funds in the ordinary way." Mr. MORGAN'S generosity was indeed extraordinary.

CUBA VALUABLE WHEN CLEANED

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Clean Cuba will be worth more than "free" Cuba, as the reality and not the glittering generality would finally turn out as to freedom. Ever since Louisiana and Florida have been ours the dread of yellow fever has kept people from the Northern States out of them. Cuba is the garden and nursery of this dread disease. Not only is it the fact that the meanings of the axioms of the Declaration of Independence have been distorted and misapplied, but beneath those axioms lies the truth that self-preservation is the first law of nature. It is no exaggeration to say that the value of our Southern States has been kept down one-half solely by the culture of yellow fever germs in Cuba. There is no more healthful country in the world than Florida, barring the introduction of this Cuban exotic. My oldest brother put in four years in a Confederate battery in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, and says the most robust and stalwart of all Confederate soldiers were the Floridians. When yellow fever is not brought in from the Cuban nursery there is almost no disease among native Floridians.

There will be more liberty in Cuba as a part of the United States; if the Cubans must drop "Cuba Libre" it will only be for "Cuba mas Libre." But for ourselves the increased value of our Southern States, the increased migration of white Northern people thither, and the consequent increase in production and in all values will equal a dozen Cubas. Beyond any doubt the Puritan stock of our Northeast was a Southern European stock. This is one reason why there is so much consumption in our Northeast, and among that stock as distributed along our Canadian border States to the westward. The aquiline noses, the dark hair and eyes which Washington noted there even in his day, tell an unanswerable story of Mediterranean ancestry. It was the Northmen from Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, &c., who, after sojourning there for a few centuries, came on to Virginia, just as men of a Baltic race stopped a few year-hundreds in North Ireland and Scotland, and then came to North Carolina, thence scattering through the Southern States. While the climate, so unsuitable to them, encouraged them in the idea of founding and perpetuating slavery, thus nearly bringing on their destruction, and the hot Summers and continued use of the greasy diet of their Norse fathers have made it the land of liver regulators, the centuries of copious sweating and the outdoor life have almost entirely rid that stock of the scrofulous taint so common in the Scandinavians, (pork eaters and closely housed for warmth.) Now, if the Mediterranean stock of the North will migrate to the South, not only will it lose its consumptive taint, which it has acquired by residence in the wrong climate, but its Phoenician shrewdness will transform and greatly improve the business methods of the South. Make the South free from danger of yellow fever, and this movement, already cautiously begun, will attain the proportions of a rush. Clean up and hold Cuba, and our "South" will be safe from yellow fever.

The centrifugal force in nations is just now on the wane, defeated by the centripetal; and the day of little nations is gone by. Especially cannot cumberers of the ground be let alone. And for a stronger reason cannot races be let alone, if they let these dread pestilences alone, and even cultivate and spread them to other lands. The cholera-cultivating Hindu and Arab and the yellow fever husbandry of the Cuban concern us and Europe, and by the first law of nature we should defend ourselves.

An amiable gentleman who at twelve or fifteen years of age took seriously the public school teacher's words told to so many millions of boys before, "You may some day be the President of the United States," and has become a chaser of that glory as the serious business of his life, just as did Chase and Blaine, may be excused for grabbing to the right and to the left for campaign ammunition of all kinds. But the island that Jefferson thought essential—the stopper, as the Gulf of Mexico is the bottle—we should not suffer to slip through our fingers now, for the sanitary reason is sufficient were there no other.

GEORGE WILSON.
Lexington, Mo., Aug. 22, 1899.

THE G. A. R. AND MR. EVANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE TIMES that 8,000 Grand Army men have signed a petition for the removal of Commissioner Evans, and that they even go so far as to threaten to vote the Democratic ticket if he is not removed should McKinley be nominated in 1900.

As a Grand Army man, I wish to express my belief that it is a very small portion of the Grand Army that would indorse any such sentiment. A man who believes in the principles of the Democratic Party, of course, rightfully votes with it, but the Grand Army man who for a mere question of pension would sell his principles is infinitely worse than any man in the Confederacy. They went with their States, they sacrificed themselves nobly for a high ideal, and while we believe that the ideal of the Northern soldier—of a great united Nation—was higher, than the narrower love of one's own immediate State, still we honor their courage and respect their love of home and sacrifice of self.

The Union soldier that would sacrifice his principles for a few dollars, even though he feels they are improperly withheld, is indeed unworthy. He should not class with men who died in Southern prisons rather than desert the flag they followed. I do not believe in your "letter," and I imagine the proof of it which you could introduce is much like that given before the Dreyfus court-martial.

PHILIP L. WILSON.
New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

Early Morning Noises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We who live on Fifty-first Street, between First Avenue and the East River, are still waiting for the pavers to lay the asphalt promised about a year ago, and also patiently (!) listening six mornings in the week to the rumblings of ice carts over the blocks of granite—empty wagons, but full of noise—from 3 o'clock until 7. The proprietor of those noisy machines must have "seen" some politician who has winked the other eye at him. I ask you, Mr. Editor, how long this icemaker is to be allowed to wake us so early in the morning with his unnecessary noise? It was suggested a year ago that he be fined for making a noise nuisance, and it is a shameful neglect of duty in our "finest" of the Fifty-first Street Police Station that he has continued the nuisance for a year after a public remonstrance in THE TIMES. It may be that some smiling politician will come around this way looking for votes in a short time. We won't even whisper a word to him about our thirty-odd votes. E. A. A.
New York, Aug. 23, 1899.

Judge Henry Hilton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A reader and admirer of your paper, I take the liberty of calling your attention to some mistakes in your article on the death of Henry Hilton. In the first place, he never was Master in Chancery. His first appearance was in the capacity of clerk for W. W. Campbell. Gov. Bouck appointed William McMurray to succeed William Campbell, and on Campbell's recommendation William McMurray took Hilton as clerk. This relation they sustained until chancery practice was abolished by the new Constitution of the State. The firm of McMurray & Hilton was then formed, and as Mr. Stewart was a client of Mr. McMurray, Hilton made his acquaintance.

They were Mr. Stewart's counsel in his fight against the Broadway surface road, and caused the arrest of the Board of Aldermen for contempt of court, and Oscar Sturtevant, President of the board, who had advised this action of the Aldermen, was sent to Ludlow Street Jail for thirty days. After some time the firm of McMurray & Hilton was dissolved. Hilton's subsequent career all are familiar with, but to those who knew both Hilton and Mrs. Stewart his complete control over her was no surprise. I do not write this for publication over my name, but it has occurred to me possibly you might be glad to be informed of these facts. H. R. M.
New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

Dr. Clendenin's Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Because I objected to some remarks made by Dr. Clendenin in regard to the burning of his church, which remarks were also condemned by the public press, Mrs. M. A. Olmstead accuses me in to-day's TIMES of belonging to the liquor trade, which Dr. Clendenin had been opposing. Here is an object lesson, indeed. Without the least knowledge of me or my affairs or an iota of evidence, a self-professed Christian woman accuses one utterly unknown to her as to be of a set of people who, to her, at least, are not much above criminals. This is exactly in line with Dr. Clendenin's action of making accusations of a criminal character without any evidence whatsoever. It also shows to what length fanatics will go to hurt those opposed to themselves.

Before the Briggs incident Dr. Clendenin or his ideas were quite unknown to the general public, and it is only through Mrs. Olmstead that I learn of his opposition to the liquor trade, which causes no surprise to me, as it is a natural occurrence. Finally, I wish to assure Mrs. Olmstead that I have no affiliation with the liquor trade and that I am as much opposed to its indiscriminate traffic as Dr. Clendenin or his adherents can be. VERITAS.
New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

Two Courts-Martial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How much better we manage things here than in poor, benighted France! See all the trouble and fuss poor President Loubet is making in trying to set aside the findings of the court-martial that condemned an innocent man.

See how easy it is for President McKinley to set aside, without any trouble or any fuss, the verdict of the court-martial which condemned his friend Oberlin M. Carter for having stolen nearly two millions of dollars of public money. This shows how much more practical we are. Those fool Frenchmen make all that noise for nothing but sentiment, as in their case "there is no money in it." Our Washington people do their work quietly and successfully, as probably "there is money in it." GOG.
New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

Street Signs and Pedestrians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to add to the numerous objections to the way the street name signs are placed, that of the necessity of the craning of one's neck to find the location of the sign, which in a majority of instances cannot be found. The idea must have been conceived while riding on a car or while seated in the office chair, and like a great many other colossal failures, was not viewed from the standpoint of practical use. We have only a few streets with cars; we have not enough signs where they ought to be, i. e., on opposite street corners; we can ask very readily when riding on cars for the street we want; we cannot do so when walking. Let us have more names; let them be placed as they have always been; let them be read as easily as the glass ones on the leading streets. PRO BONO PUBLICO.
New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

French Editorial Fighters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your really able, even splendidly so, editorial of this date, under the caption of "The Chivalry of France," you have omitted one name, and one profession which has been as foremost, as powerful, and in its place and work as sacrificial and noble as the literateur, the soldier, and the advocate. I mean the editorial fighters for the honor of France and justice to an oppressed man. You should make it a quintet, and give the name of Georges Clémenceau, editor of Le Justice.

RICHARD J. HINTON.
Brooklyn, Aug. 23, 1899.

NUGGETS.

No Shock to Her.

Mistress (to servant, just after the crash)—Bridget, do you know that vase cost $5?

Bridget—Law, mum, I've often broke things that cost lots more than that.—Harlem Life.

Extreme Volubility.

"Higgins talks enough to be a prize fighter."

"Prizefighter! Why, he's voluble enough to be a French General."—Philadelphia North American.

Striking Incompatibility.

Lawyer—You wish a divorce from your husband on the ground of incompatibility? How does this incompatibility of temperament manifest itself?

Lady—Why, I want to get a divorce and he doesn't.—Judge.

Taste.

"My dear," a moth once upon a time observed, "it seems to me our daughter devours a good many novels."

The moth's wife shrugged her shoulders deprecatingly.

"Better that than to care only for clothes," she replied.

This fable teaches that the taste for literature is almost always comparatively a good thing.—Detroit Journal.

No More Retainers.

"No," said the convicted saloon keeper, "I won't have you to defend another case for me."

"But," his lawyer protested, "you know you were guilty and you know, too, that the evidence against you was overwhelming."

"Oh, I don't deny that, but after having the case postponed four times you run out of excuses. A lawyer what ain't got no more resources than that can't git fees from me."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE DISTANT SEA.

E. D. Twombly in The Boston Transcript.

Of all the songs in Nature's boundless store
I cannot hear the one that I love best;
The song the sea keeps singing evermore,
The song that soothes my weary soul to rest.

In my far prairie home out in the West,
With longing heart I close my eyes and dream
That whisperings of wind are bits of Ocean's theme.

We have our fields of waving golden grain
And lingering sunset shades of orange red;
Majestic forest depths and darksome lane;
Sequestered lakes where rivers rise, and thread
Their way o'er plains, their mighty arms outspread;
But best of all of Nature's gifts so fair,
Oh, give to me one breath of salt sea air!

Often where Minnehaha waters gleam,
Away from cities' noise and busy throng,
I sit me down and there I fondly dream;
And, as the stream sings merrily along
To lend its music to that grander song,
The sound of falling water seems to me
Just like an echo of the distant sea.

FIGHTING AT MONTE CHRISTI.

Dominican Revolutionists Said to Have Inflicted Heavy Losses on the Government Troops.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 25.—Severe fighting took place yesterday and the day before in the neighborhood of Monte Christi, Santo Domingo, between the Government forces and the revolutionists. It is said the former lost heavily, while Jiminez's followers, owing to the advantageous positions which they occupied, only suffered slight loss.

The revolutionists are reported to be continually receiving reinforcements.

GEN. JIMINEZ GAINING GROUND.

Only the Navy and One City Loyal to Dominican Government.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 25.—Dominican mail dispatches just received here declare that instead of the revolution being weakened through lack of organization and through Government activity, it is the administrative party of Santo Domingo that is really paralyzed. The revolutionary movement has developed high organization, and commands popularity and excites enthusiasm throughout the republic, even in the interior and in the capital, Santiago, it is added, is preparing to declare in favor of Jiminez.

Santo Domingo alone is loyal, but even there the revolutionary demonstrations have been forcibly repressed, manifestoes of travelers confiscated, and several arrests have been made. The Government retains no real standing ground elsewhere, the movement being national, and not merely political.

The people are only awaiting the arrival of Jiminez to assume the leadership, when, it is believed, many of the remaining Generals, with a large proportion of the army, will join him. The Government's only reliance is the navy, which is loyally endeavoring to capture Jiminez, and thus break up the revolution.

TURKISH TREASURY IS EMPTY.

Police Guard the Finance Minister Against Creditors.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes the following dispatch from Constantinople:

"A financial crisis is imminent. The Ottoman exchequer is empty. The Finance Minister, Rechad Bey, has fled from those seeking payment and taken refuge in a private residence, which is now under the protection of the police."

Venezuela Boundary Argument Resumed.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The sittings of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission were resumed to-day, Prof. John R. Solely, continuing his argument in behalf of the Venezuela case, said that, while evidence of British sovereignty was absent, proofs existed of Venezuela's control. He devoted much of his time to an interpretation of the agreement of 1850.

Americans Arraigned in London.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—George Saunders, of Stevenson, and Alice A. Jones of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who were arrested on board the Cunard Line steamer Campania on her arrival at Livepool Saturday last, charged with an alleged forgery in the United States, were arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court to-day and remanded.

England Guards Against the Plague.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Special precautions are being taken at Southampton and other English ports to-day in regard to the bubonic plague and yellow fever. All vessels arriving from Spanish and Portuguese ports are rigorously examined by the medical officers.

Rioting Continues in Austrian Town.

KLAGENFURTH, Austria, Aug. 25.—The rioting which broke out here last evening was renewed to-day. In yesterday's conflicts between the military and the mob a number of persons were wounded and numerous arrests were made.

Londoners Prostrated by Heat.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—This is the hottest day that has been experienced here this year, the thermometer registering 99 degrees in the shade. A dozen cases of sunstroke were reported before noon.

German Consul to Samoa Decorated.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle of the Third Class on Herr Rose, the German Consul General at Apia, Samoa.

ENGLAND WANTS TO LEARN.

Asks for Copies of the Book "Sanitary Lessons of the War."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day received a cablegram from the Director General of the Army Medical Service of Great Britain, asking him for three hundred copies of a publication called "Sanitary Lessons of the War." If this number could not be obtained he asked authority to reprint the publication for distribution among the medical officers of the British Army.

The book deals with the sanitary condition of camps, hospitals, and the management of everything pertaining to the Medical Department of the army during the war with Spain.

The significance of the request by cable is in the preparation that is now being made for possible war in South Africa.

JOHN BROWN REBURIAL PLANS.

Ceremony Will Take Place Next Wednesday at North Elba, N. Y.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The date for the reburial of the bodies of the comrades of John Brown at North Elba, Essex County, N. Y., has been changed to Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The ceremonies will begin at 2 P. M., and James H. Holmes of New York City, who fired the first shot in the battle of Ossawatomie in the Kansas raids in 1856, will make the chief address. This battle was fought on Aug. 30, 1856, and on that day John Brown was seriously wounded and his son Fred was killed.

SCIENTISTS TO MEET HERE.

Prof. Woodward Next President of the American Association.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 25.—The next meeting of the American Association for the Advance of Science will be held at New York June 25-30, 1900.

The officers will be: President and Treasurer—Robert Simpson Woodward, Dean of the School of Applied Science of Columbia University, New York, and Professor of Mechanics in the same university; Permanent Secretary—L. O. Howard of Washington, Government Entomologist; General Secretary—Charles Baskerville of Chapel Hill, N. C.; Secretary of the Council—William Hallock of New York.

Ontario Liberals Want a Leader.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 25.—A movement is on foot among prominent Liberals throughout the province to persuade Edward Blake, M. P., for South Longwood, to leave the field of imperial politics and return to Canada and assume the task of directing the affairs of government in Ontario, becoming Premier and Attorney General.

Catholic Summer School Closed.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The eighth annual session of the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven closed to-night. The school has been in session continually since July 7, and this year's session now just ended has been by far the most successful in the history of the school. The daily attendance for the seven weeks has averaged over 400.

Petroleum Production Falls Off.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Special Agent T. H. Oliphant of the Geological Survey has completed his annual report on petroleum production for the year 1898. The production in 1898 was 55,364,233 barrels, valued at $44,193,359, an average of 79.8 cents per barrel, as compared with 60,475,516 in 1897, valued at $40,374,072, or 67.6 cents per barrel.

THE W. K. VANDERBILT BALL

It Was Given at the Golf Club at Newport Last Evening.

PRETTY FLORAL DECORATIONS

Supper Was Served in a Specially Constructed Structure on the Gravel Court.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., gave a ball at the Golf Club here last evening, the first which has taken place there since the famous dinner-dance of R. T. Wilson, Jr., some five years ago. Hundreds of workmen employed by florists, electricians, carpenters, and the club steward worked early and late since Monday, with little rest, to prepare the appointments and decorations for this notable entertainment.

The Country Clubhouse, which is considered a rarely successful piece of adapted Italian architecture, was built in 1894. The architect was Whitney Warren. It stands on a knoll or plateau, almost at the end of the famous Ocean Drive, and is about three miles from the Casino and the heart of the town of Newport. It commands a glorious view of the sea. The grounds are extensive, and the golf links surround the house. The building is arranged with three L's radiating from a centre, which is a vestibule and oval in shape. This is called the "Rendezvous." It is really a great circular ballroom, occupies the full heighth of the building, and is topped by a dome. On this ballroom are galleries, from which the different rooms on the second story of the building give. The Rendezvous is reached by a covered porch, which forms the entrance to the club. One of the Ls is a long, latticed Italian veranda, from which the golf links and the ocean are plainly seen. It is this veranda which is used as a place for afternoon tea during the Summer. As the dining room is on one side of the building, this Italian veranda has generally been used for a supper room.

Last evening however, Mr. Vanderbilt had built on the grand court in front of the club on the north a huge temporary structure, in which supper was served, and reserved the veranda as an extra ballroom. The guests when they entered the clubhouse were met by servants and shown to the dressing rooms. After wraps were removed they proceeded into the circular ballroom, where Mr. Vanderbilt stood near the door with his sister, Mrs. Twombly, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to receive them.

GUESTS PASS BETWEEN TREE FERNS.

As the guests entered the building they passed through large groups of Australian tree ferns and towering palms, which lined the sides of the broad piazza and the spacious vestibule. The effect produced by the use of masses of flowers lit by electric lights of varied hues was most striking. The vista through the vestibule, ballroom, and Italian veranda to the semi-circular piazza at the extreme easterly end, which was richly decorated with flowers lit by a row of ruby-colored lights thrown from above over a floral screen inclosing the musicians, was a rarely beautiful one.

The details of the decorations were as follows: The color scheme of the vestibule was pure white with green; that of the ballroom just beyond was pink and white. The tall pilasters in the ballroom under the lion-head brackets supporting the balcony were faced with broad panels of pink and white flowers. Floral garlands and pendants with wide sash ribbons of rosy pink and Nile green were suspended from the lions' heads at regular intervals around the oval balcony. Two electric chandeliers hung from the dome of this unique room, and on these were arranged long fleecy pendants of feathery green vines dotted with thousands of white flowers—the whole effect being that of a shower of snowflakes. The four semi-circular niches in the side walls, which have openings about six feet wide by nine feet high to the crown of the arch, were filled in with masses of aquatic foliage, night-blooming water lilies and the beautiful Egyptian lotus flowers. The pink Nile lilies were mingled with grasses and large spikes of the Egyptian papyrus. The Italian veranda was decorated to represent a woodland scene. The veranda was heavily arched with boughs of glossy oak leaves, relieved here and there by clusters of flowers, and at the bases of the several pillars were groups of ferns, lichens, and mosses.

SUPPER ROOM ARRANGEMENTS.

The improvised supper room was arranged to convey the idea of a country harvest festival. The many columns around the sides were concealed by sheaves of corn and wheat, with poppies and other field flowers among them. Grape and other vines were trailed along under the ceiling, giving the effect of an arbor with twinkling lights showing through the green. At the opposite side of the building is another gravel court, where were placed several small tents for the use of the guests. Here in a larger tent the musicians played for those of the guests who cared to sit or stroll there and look out over the golf links to Newport Harbor on the north and the broad Atlantic on the south, both illumined by the mellow rays of the waning harvest moon. In the supper room, as well as in the special canopy at the entrance, were long strands of greens hung in garlands and lit by electric lights. Thousands of delicately tinted electric lights were arranged among the shrubbery, upon the mounds, around the lakes, and everywhere that taste and fancy could suggest. The scene was one of fairyland. The main entrance, with its spacious loggia, was entirely inclosed and lighted by small electric lights, which brought out the architectural design of the entrance. The east veranda was treated in a different style and coloring, and, in connection with the ballroom, made a picture long to be remembered. The specially constructed dining hall, with its forty-odd tables, was also lit by lights of a different hue, and the change in passing from one space to another was refreshing to the eye. The large flagstaff in the centre of the northeast terrace was tastefully lighted by tiny electric lights, which peeped out from among many garlands of rare and beautiful flowers surrounding the staff.

HUNDREDS VIEW THE SCENE.

Hundreds of persons who were not bidden to the ball drove over to the Golf Club to see the sight, which surpassed any of the kind ever witnessed here. Farmers came from their homes up the island, forgetting their early retiring hour for the sake of seeing such a sight.

The guests had all arrived by 11 o'clock, at which hour dancing began to the strains of the Hungarian Band from Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Valiant. Supper was served at midnight, the guests being seated at round tables, some of the tables having four and others six guests. These tables were also decorated with bunches of red, pink, and white roses. At the largest table sat the host with Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Fernando Yznaga, F. O. Beach, and W. S. Hoyt. At this table the decorations were American Beauty roses. The menu was as follows:

Amades. Canapie Variée.
Consommé de Volaille en Gelée.
Petites Croustades Lucullus.
Noisettes de Spring Lamb Zingara.
Medaillons de Volaille Victoria.
Cailles et Pluviers Rotî-Cresson.
Golf Club Salade.
Glaces de Fantaisies.
Dessert. Café.

Immediately after dinner the cotillion was danced. In this were used beautiful floral favors selected by Mrs. Twombly and Mrs. S. F. D. Lanier. These were distributed from a sedan chair covered with flowers and ribbons, lit by hundreds of tiny electric lights fed by a battery under the seat of the chair. Four tall men—the tallest that could be engaged—in Louis XVI. costumes, carried the chair to the centre of the ballroom, where a young woman who was seated gave out the favors. The chair was then removed and six tall bushes of American Beauty roses in full bloom were brought out on the floor. As at Mrs. Jefferson's recent famous cotillion in London, six girls were tied to the trees and the same number of men drew lots for the privilege of untying the girls. Those most successful were entitled to the privilege of dancing with the girls.

In addition to these favors there were white satin Alpine stocks with huge bunches of American Beauty roses tied on with broad bows of blue figured ribbons. These were carried in tall golden standards. There were also handsome silver candlesticks, silver-handled and enameled penknives, gold and enameled frames, silver paper knives, silver erasers, gold stick penholders, and silver magnifying glasses.

THE GUESTS.

Among the guests invited were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. E. S. Willing, E. L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, M. Thiebault, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Miss Bronson, Miss Swan, the Misses Wetmore, W. S. K. Wetmore, Miss Willing, Barton Willing, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Worthington Whitehouse, Miss Kane, Marquis de San Vito, Miss Taylor, H. R. Taylor, Payne Whitney, Stanley Mortimer, Miss Julia Grant, Potter Palmer, Jr., A. H. Paget, Miss Pierson, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Fidi Potter, Lispenard Stewart, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. Max-Muller, Mr. Humphreys-Owen, Reginald Tower, the Earl of Yarmouth, Miss Scott, G. P. Messervey, Miss Winthrop, George R. Fearing, Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Gray, Austin Gray, Woodbury Kane, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Miss Barger, H. Roger Winthrop, and Miss Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, the Hon. James B. Eustis, W. S. Hoyt, Fernando Yznaga, F. O. Beach, Miss Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Cushing, T. F. Cushing, Senator Depew, Miss Paulding, W. Hude Neilson, Ralph N. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. L. Fearing, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mrs. F. O. French, Miss French, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Miss Virginia Gammell, Judge and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Miss Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Anna Sands. Among the guests Capt. Chadwick and officers of the flagship New York, and Capt. Train and officers of the Massachusetts were present. Admiral Sampson, as well as Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, Capt. Jewell of the Brooklyn, and Capt. Sigsbee and officers sent their regrets.

BOERS ARE CAUTIONED.

Field Cornets Must Do Nothing to Bring on a Conflict—War Measures Are Being Considered.

PRETORIA, Aug. 25.—Commandant General P. J. Joubert issued to-day a circular to all Field Cornets cautioning them against an act tending to bring on a conflict with another power. He declares that not a single stranger who does not volunteer is to be coerced into bearing arms.

Commandant Viljoen has given notice in the Volksraad that he will ask the Government if, in case of war, it is prepared to confiscate the property of inhabitants who take up arms against the Government.

In the course of an interview, after the session, Commandant Viljoen said that, if war broke out, military government would be established at Johannesburg and all British subjects would be compelled to leave.

The Volksraad, to-day, by a vote of 18 to 9, adopted the report of the majority of the Dynamite Commission, continuing the monopoly.

BLUE BOOK ON THE TRANSVAAL.

England Publishes the Contents of Diplomatic Dispatches.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Foreign Office this evening issued a new Transvaal Blue Book, containing further correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and the British High Commissioner for South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner.

The principal dispatches deal with the Transvaal's request for arbitration and Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion for a joint inquiry, which was telegraphed to Sir Alfred Milner at Cape Town on July 31. No information is given, however, as to the views of the Transvaal Government regarding this proposition.

Sir Alfred Milner transmitted the Transvaal's proposal on June 14, and recommended its immediate rejection, as it would raise more questions than it would solve. In defending his recommendation, Sir Alfred insisted that a redress of the grievances of the Outlanders stood at the head of the programme, and that nothing else could be considered until this point was settled.

Mr. Chamberlain, in replying, indorsed Sir Alfred Milner's views and reviewed the situation resulting in the treatment to which the Outlanders are now subjected. His reply concluded with the proposal of a joint commission of inquiry.

AMMUNITION FOR ORANGE STATE.

Premier Schreiner Says Its Transit Cannot Be Stopped.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 25.—In the Cape House of Assembly to-day, anticipating a motion on the subject by Sir John Gordon-Sprigg, former Premier, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, the present Premier, volunteered an explanation regarding the transit through Cape Colony of ammunition and rifles for the Orange Free State.

Mr. Schreiner contended that, except in time of war, the prohibition of such transit would be a breach of the Customs Convention. He laid upon the table papers confirming his statement as to the details of the war material so transmitted, and then added that, if war should unhappily ensue, he would do his duty as an earnest and loyal subject of the Queen.

Sir John Gordon-Sprigg, having moved the adjournment of the House, Mr. Rose-Innes, former leader of the Opposition, asked whether the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, had requested the Government to prohibit the transit.

Mr. Schreiner replied in the negative.

After further discussion, in which Sir John Gordon-Sprigg dissented from the view that the Customs Convention prevented the prohibition, the subject was dropped.

IMPATIENCE IN JOHANNESBURG.

Inaction of the Imperial Government Causes Displeasure.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, who expresses strongly the "feeling of impatience here at the protracted crisis and the continued inaction of the Imperial Government," says:

"Johannesburg cannot live forever on statesmen who put their hands to the plough and stand resolutely still."

British Farmers Will Export Cattle.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Johannesburg says the British Agent, Mr. Conyngham Greene, has advised the British farmers that they will be justified in ignoring the prohibition regarding the export of cattle.

Salisbury's Nephew to Sail for Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Hon. Evelyn Cecil, Conservative member of Parliament for East Herts, a nephew of Lord Salisbury, will sail for South Africa to-morrow, accompanied by his wife.

THE KAISER CHANGED HIS MIND.

Did Not Dissolve the Diet Because Liberals Desired It.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"Emperor William, I understand, changed his mind regarding the dissolution of the Prussian Diet on learning from the jubilation of their newspapers how anxious the Liberals were for such a severe measure, in playing a break between the Emperor and the Conservatives."

Educating Higher Russian Classes.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says: "An imperial ukase just issued establishes an important system of education, largely State aided for the children of the nobility, landed gentry, and officials, the probable air of the Government being to control their education and to prevent their association with the plebeian classes."

Steamboat Sea Bird Disabled.

The steamboat Sea Bird, Capt. Throckmorton, of the Merchants' Steamboat Company line, plying between this city and Red Bank, N. J., was towed here yesterday by the tugs John A. Bowker and Golden Rod, with a broken shaft, which was split when backing into her dock at Red Bank. She will be laid up for about ten days. The Albertina of the same line will take the place of the Sea Bird while the latter is being repaired.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

William Brady Arrives from Europe with Important News.

AMERICANS WINNING LAURELS

Richard Mansfield and Ada Rehan May Give "Merchant of Venice" in London Next Spring.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Britannic, from Queenstown, were William Brady of Brady & Ziegfeld and his wife, who is known on the professional stage as Grace George.

"Since last June, when I left New York, I have traveled over a large part of Europe," said Mr. Brady, "and have seen and accomplished considerable. I signed contracts for a number of plays in London and Paris, and also arranged that the Manhattan Theatre should be actively represented hereafter in both cities. In Paris I secured the rights to two new comedies, one of which will be produced early in September. In London I secured "The Weather Hen," a comedy successfully produced at the Comedy Theatre; "Wine and Women," a melodrama by Arthur Shirley, which filled an engagement at the Princess Theatre, and which will be produced on a large scale in New York this season.

"I have secured options on three plays that will be done in London during the coming season, and also the right to dramatize three well-known novels. It is difficult to secure anything these days in either London or Paris, as almost every author of prominence is tied up by contracts to certain actor-managers in London or to the theatrical syndicate in America.

"The Manhattan Theatre will open next Saturday night with Willie Collier in 'Mr. Smooth,' to be followed in rapid succession by a dramatization of a well known French novel, Anna Held in 'Papa's Wife,' and 'A Stranger in a Strange Land,' a comedy written by Wilmer and Vincent. 'A Court Scandal,' with Aubrey Boucicault in the title rôle, will receive its first production early in November at a Broadway theatre. ''Way Down East,' on a very large scale, will be presented at the Academy of Music Nov. 14 for an indefinite period.

"Besides these attractions, Mr. Ziegfeld, Mr. Grismer and myself have a score of other plays in preparation. I have partially arranged for the entire ''Way Down East' production to go over to London and open at Drury Lane Theatre early in May next. Mr. Arthur Collins is figuring to send the entire Drury Lane cast and production over for the new melodrama and to come over himself and stage it. Mr. Collins will also give the ''Way Down East' production his attention during his stay here, and he will close a contract for its production in London. If 'A Stranger in a Strange Land' succeeds it will be done by the Broadhurst Brothers at the Strand Theatre, London.

"American attractions are growing more popular every day in London. 'The Belle of New York' will run two years, and its receipts have been, during August, close to $10,000 weekly. De Wolf Hopper had just arranged as I left to stay in England all the year. 'El Capitan' will be continued until November, and then go on a tour in the provinces until February, when Hopper returns and produces 'Wang' for a long run. Hopper has made a great personal hit.

"'Nat Goodwin is closed now, but opens again on Sept. 4 in 'An American Citizen,' and continues until Oct. 15, when he returns to this country. George W. Lederer is in London, and has arranged to take over 'The Rounders' his present Casino success, in conjunction with George Edwardes, Dan Daly, Harry Davenport, and Phyllis Rankin, and they are all great favorites.

"Behrbohm Tree is preparing a magnificent production of 'King John.' Wyndham opens his theatre with 'Cyrano de Bergerac.' Cyril Maude and Winnifred Emery are to do 'The Black Tulip,' by Grundy, from Dumas. Wilson Barrett is to open the Lyceum with the 'Silver King,' and follow with a play by Parker. A season of 'The Merchant of Venice,' with Richard Mansfield as Shylock and Miss Ada Rehan as Portia, is talked of at a London theatre for next Spring.

"Miss Rehan was away on the west coast of England when I was there, but, I understand, she has many offers for next season. It was said she will probably star under the management of Richard Dorney and Mr. Farrington, who has been manager of Augustin Daly's London theatre.

"The general opinion in London is that George Edwardes will lose his suit over Daly's Theatre. If he loses, the lease will be sold at auction, and will bring a fabulous price. Barnum & Bailey are playing to an average of $70,000 a week."

Another passenger on the steamer was Miss Jessie Millward, who returns, after her vacation abroad, to take up the rôle of Stella de Lex in the return engagement of "His Excellency the Governor" at the Empire Theatre.

CISSIE LOFTUS TO MARRY.

Actress Who Secured Divorce from Mr. McCarthy to be the Wife of Herbert S. Stone of Chicago.

Miss Cissie Loftus, the actress, who secured a divorce from Justin Huntly McCarthy during the latter part of last season, has taken up the matrimonial reins again. She announced last evening that, despite the fact that she expected to become the wife of Herbert Stewart Stone of Chicago next December, the announcement was rather premature, and she regretted very much that it had become public.

Miss Loftus said she had contracted to appear with the Weber & Fields stock company for a limited period this season, and for this reason would have preferred that her expected marriage to Mr. Stone be withheld until a later date, but now that it has become public property she had no hesitancy in saying it was true.

Miss Loftus was married to Mr. McCarthy on Aug. 28, 1894, at Edinburgh, by a Sheriff. She is the daughter of Marie Loftus, an English music hall singer. She was educated in a convent, but insisted on going on the stage. She was only sixteen years old when she was married.

Herbert Stewart Stone is one of three sons of Melville E. Stone, the General Manager of The Associated Press, who was at one time the proprietor of The Chicago Daily News, which he disposed of at an extremely large figure, and he had also large banking interests in Chicago. The prospective bridegroom was graduated from Harvard College, and while at Cambridge, Company with a fellow-student named Kimball, a bi-monthly magazine was published under their direction and called The Chap Book. After leaving college young Stone continued the publication of his magazine in Chicago, making it distinctly of a literary character.

The publication became a vogue in the West, and resulted in bringing Stone in annually a handsome revenue. During its success he went abroad to engage authors to write for the magazine, and secured Justin Huntley McCarthy to write for him. It was during this time that Mr. Stone and Mr. McCarthy became friends, and resulted in the first meeting between Miss Loftus and Mr. Stone. When the actress and her husband came to this country last Winter they visited Chicago and were entertained by Mr. Stone. About a year ago the publication of the magazine was suspended, and the H. S. Stone Publishing Company, now one of the largest publishing concerns in the West, was organized, and associated with him in the business is his brother, Melville E. Stone, Jr.

Mr. Stone has a large circle of friends in Chicago, is a member of many prominent clubs, and of an artistic, literary disposition.

LONDON THEATRICAL TALK.

Sir Henry Irving to Have a St. Bartholomew's Night Play—"The Degenerates" and the New Adelphi Melodrama.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Theatrical business has fallen to almost nothing on account of the intense heat. The thermometer registered 88 degrees in the shade yesterday and again to-day, and that seems awful to Londoners. The only fortunate plays seem to be the two American exotics, "The Belle of New York" and "El Capitan," the last-named having made a tremendous hit after a dubious reception the first night.

The subject of Ibsen's new play, upon which the aged Norwegian is said to be industriously working, is studiously kept secret.

The new play by the French poet and dramatist, Jean Richepin, the English and American rights to which have been secured for Mrs. Leslie Carter, is expected to contain one scene of extraordinary strength.

Sir Henry Irving's next production at the London Lyceum will be a drama founded on the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Nobody seems to know much else about it. A famous German drama on the same subject is "Die Bluthochzeit." Whether Irving will impersonate haughty Guise, brave Coligny or weak Charles IX. has not been divulged.

Mrs. Langtry will appear in Sydney Grundy's new play, "The Degenerates," next Thursday. It is full of allusions to the weaknesses of London society, particularly satirizing the "smart set."

Herbert Sleath's new melodrama at the historic Adelphi, "With Flying Colors," is all on the dead level of Adelphi melodrama, but satisfies the audiences.

A. H. Chamberlyn Sues for $30,000.

Adolph H. Chamberlyn, the English manager, who has been in this country for more than a year endeavoring to interest himself in theatrical affairs of this city, has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Fifth Avenue Real Estate Company to recover $30,000, which he claims is due him as commission for effecting the sale of the lease of the Lyric Theatre. The Lyric is now known as the Criterion. The sale was made to Charles Frohman, William Harris, and Isaac B. Rich of Boston. Mr. Chamberlyn is known here through his connection with the unfortunate production last December at the Broadway Theatre known as "The Sorrows of Satan."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week ends to-day as far as matters social are concerned with the last of the horse show at Southampton, comparative quiet at Newport, following the Vanderbilt ball of last night, and little to record at the other leading resorts. The wind has blown from the east steadily for a week along the Atlantic seaboard, and has brought a succession of gloomy mornings, but, strange to say, bright afternoons. By Monday the tide of travel will begin to turn from the seashore to the mountains, and by the end of another week it will be in full flow. The fact that the first Monday of September will be, as usual, the holiday of Labor Day, will keep many people longer in the country than they would ordinarily remain there. For the mass of the public there remains only one more week of the Summer season of outing proper.

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The rush home from Europe has set in, and the Britannic, which arrived yesterday, brought a number of well-known people, including Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cairns and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge and four children, Ellwood Harvey, Dr. Milner Heime, Arthur H. Herbert, J. D. Ireland, Mrs. Lawrence and three daughters, and Mrs. R. M. Hooley and Miss Hooley, and Mrs. Grace Hurlburt and her son, R. F. Hurlburt, of Chicago. Mrs. and Miss Hooley and Mrs. Hurlburt and her son have been abroad for nearly two years. They have been spending the past year in Europe, and are now returning home for a visit before going back next year. Mrs. Hurlburt, who is a young widow, spent the summer of 1897 at Narragansett Pier. She was much admired there for her good looks and taste in dress, and she has also received much attention in Paris and London. On the St. Louis, due to-day, there are expected to arrive, among others, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Morton, Mrs. Charles Van Brunt, and Aubrey Boucicault. The Lucania, which sails to-day, has booked among other passengers John Crosby Brown and Miss M. M. Brown, Charles H. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Hutchins, Clarence M. Hyde and two daughters, Mrs. W. A. Prime and son, the Rev. George Washburn and Mrs. Washburn of Constantinople, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wright and Mrs. Bertha Wright, Commander T. S. St. John, R. N., and Henry Thouron of Philadelphia. The Graf Waldersee has booked a long list of passengers for to-day, among them Mrs. Charles A. Nichols and two daughters and Cornelius Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt, who is a cousin of Gov. Roosevelt, and who resides in Paris, has been here for the past few weeks, having come over to attend to some business matters. He is now returning to Paris.

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Recent letters received from England state that all the English watering places are now frequented by Americans, and that the average American tourist has learned that it is far wiser to visit the country than to remain in London during the off season. The more exoerienced visitors, and those who know the delights of English rural scenery, are enjoying themselves particularly this season, the weather in the country, whatever it may have been in London, having been perfection. Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer have been spending some time at Scarborough with Mr. and Mrs. William H. Tailer. They took some delightful coaching tours from Scarborough and visited among other places Whitby, Forge Valley, and Harrowgate. They have now left for the Continent, after a short stay at Buxton, the sulphur springs of England, and which this year is having an especially gay season.

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Again at Southampton yesterday, after an unpropitious morning, there was a clear afternoon, and the first day of the horse show proper brought all the members of the Southampton Summer colony out in force. The scene yesterday, as on Thursday, was most interesting and picturesque. Perhaps the most attractive feature of the affair is the absence of professionals and the social atmosphere that invests it. Only a nominal fee is charged for admission to the grounds, which are simply a level stretch of dry meadow roped off, and which lies about a mile and a half east of the Meadow Club at the corner of Old Town Town Road and Gin Lane, at a spot named Interlaken, and just behind the dunes. As one stands on these grounds one looks westward over a pretty little lake to the steeples and house roofs of Southampton; eastward to the blue waters of Mecox Bay, while one hears the booming of the near-by surf on the other side of the dunes. There is a great interest taken in horses at Southampton, and every man, woman, and child in the Summer colony seems to have gone into this horse show con amore. The pony races of Thursday, in which Albert Stevens was one of the victors, and the gymkhana games were most amusing, particularly that in which four boys rode a Friday to Monday race for a prize offered by William Manice. In this they carried dress suit cases, dismounted, took off their coats, donned night gowns, having packed their coats in their bags, and finished after having again doffed the night robes and donned their coats. The "egg and spoon" race, in which four fair girls contested, and which was won by Miss Helen Barnes, was also amusing. Not the least attractive feature of the afternoon was the delight of the children in witnessing the feats of their fellows and of their elders.

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The Southampton Summer colony comes nearer this year to being a happy family than for some years past, and it is refreshing to notice the comparative absence of the disagreeable frictions and fierce jealousies which have so marred the season at one or two other resorts. This was particularly noticeable at this horse show on Thursday and yesterday, where every one seemed to enter into the informal spirit of the affair, sincerely applauded the victors and as sincerely condoled with the vanquished. The organizers of this horse show have builded better than they knew, and its success from the social and amateur standpoints this year undoubtedly means its perpetuation. Some remarkably good horses were shown, and the display of horseflesh, in fact, surprised even Southampton horse lovers.

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Some remarkably good riding on the part of children and young men and women was seen. Chester Griswold, Jr., who won the first pony race, Sydney Breese III.; Havens Peabody, who was first in the saddling race on his pony Napoleon, and Miss Helen Barney, who won the egg and spoon race, showed themselves thoroughly at home in the saddle. Havens Peabody, son of Stephen Peabody, and a grandson of G. G. Havens, particularly distinguished himself in the gymkhana games.

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It was unfortunate that the two Hamptons, East and South, should have appointed the celebration of its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary and the first day's horse show on the same day. As a result all Eastern Long Island was divided in its mind as to which to attend. The East Hampton celebration, however, drew the public It was a most quaint and unique affair, and will be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to participate in or to witness it. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter, Miss Duryea, and Miss McGinnis took the prize for the most unique exhibit, a farm wagon filled with pumpkins on which they sat, the women dressed in low-cut muslin gowns of pale colors, worn over hoopskirts, with large poke bonnets on their heads worn over ringlets and curls. The Misses Tillinghast and the Misses Hedges, gowned in grandmother's garb, were in a cart spinning at old wheels, while Harry Mulford, an old whaling Captain, appeared in a costume of 1845 with flat-brimmed high hat and long-tailed coat. The children of the prominent residents also took part in the parade and celebration of the anniversary. Theodore Hewitt's two children, great-grandchildren of Peter Cooper, personated Liberty and Jonathan, and the children of Charles de Kay were costumed as Cubans. The exercises of the day were all planned on the old town meeting order, and were very amusing. Among the speakers was Charles Henry Butler, third son of William Allen Butler.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—It was a day of days, socially speaking, in Newport to-day. From an early hour the cottagers were kept on the go all day, and to-night went to the Vanderbilt ball. The Reading Room and the Casino Club were deserted, and the avenue in the vicinity of the two clubs appeared like an evening in the early part of May or late September.

Some cottagers were at Bailey's Beach in the forenoon, and others at the Casino tennis courts, while a party of friends drove to the yacht club landing to bid good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Widener, who sailed on the yacht Josephine for Bar Harbor for a few days' stay.

Dinners this evening were very numerous, the largest being given by Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who had all her guests seated at one large table—in fact, the largest used here this season. The guests included W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Col. and Mrs John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Fernando Yznaga, Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, A. De Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Mrs. H. Leroy Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Allen, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Miss Cushing, Frank Lawrence, Miss Willing, and Winthrop Rutherfurd.

This afternoon Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney gave a musicale at her cottage, in Bellevue Avenue.

Henry Walters entertained at luncheon on board the Narada, and Mrs. Ross Winans entertained at luncheon at Bleak House.

Among the cottagers entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. F. O. French, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

To-morrow afternoon the annual coaching parade will be held by the Coaching Club. The coaches will start at 4:30 o'clock, with Frederic Bronson leading and Prescott Lawrence on the left of the line. They will pass down Bellevue Avenue and continue over to Bateman's, where tea will be served, and afterward will proceed to the Golf Club, where the match play will be in progress.

The parade of the season on wheels promises to be the automobile parade at night on Sept. 7. Instead of fifteen automobiles being in line, there are to be nearly forty, and they will be illuminated with electric designs and decorated with flowers.

Casino registers include M. Theodore Kearney.

Registers at the Newport Golf Club are Cecil Barret, R. B. Van Cortlandt, H. Alexandre, H. Pell, Benjamin Chew, and Marquis Romano.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer is completing arrangements for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Dora Havemeyer, to Lieut. Commander Winslow of the United States Navy, which will occur at the Havemeyer villa, in Bellevue Avenue, Sept. 18.

Those who attended the "Dutch treat" dinner-dance at Southwick's Grove Thursday evening are praising the affair as one of the most enjoyable of the season.

The reported engagement of Miss Willing and Frank Lawrence is emphatically denied by Mrs. Willing.

Col. H. Anthony Dyer is suffering from the effects of a sprained ankle, which he received during the picnic given by Mrs. John Clinton Gray Wednesday.

Among the entertainments for to-morrow evening will be the musicale given by Mrs. Drexel.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Wharton will sail to-morrow from Europe, and on their arrival in New York will come directly to Newport and remain at their cottage for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and family will remain at Fair Lawn until the early part of November.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are to remain at the Breakers until late in the Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Polk of Baltimore will visit their daughter, Mrs. William E. Carter at Quarterfoil next week.

Berkeley Updike of Boston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Commander Washburn Maynard of the navy is visiting his family here.

Manuel Balmaceda has arrived at the Berkeley, as have M. Theodore Kearney of California and M. D'Estrale, First Secretary of the Swedish Legation.

Baron Rothlicoh, naval attaché of the French Embassy, is here for the remainder of the Summer.

Mrs. Genevieve Bisbee, daughter of ex-Senator Bisbee, who has lately returned from abroad, is to give a piano recital to her friends at the Guild Hall of Trinity Church next week.

SOCIETY SEES THE HORSES.

Large Crowd of Spectators Attend the Sporting Carnival Held at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The second day of the sporting carnival here was devoted to the horse show proper, which attracted even a larger crowd than the pony and gymkana races of yesterday. The number of smart traps and thoroughbreds exhibited was the occasion of a mild surprise. It had been supposed that Southampton's resources in this line were somewhat limited. The majority of the prizes went to outsiders. During the early part of the day a disagreeable mist threatened postponement.

The judging of the classes was in nearly every case disposed of in a short time, and there were few waits. The majority of the exhibitors either drove or rode, and the costumes worn were of a wide range, extending anywhere between a golfing costume to a close approach to evening dress. Some of the costumes that attracted particular attention were worn by Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Miss Gulliver, Miss Constance Schieffelin, Mrs. J. Metcalfe Thomas, and Miss Lee. The horse show will conclude to-morrow.

The spectators included Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Miss Julia Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barney, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Talmage, J. Hampden Robb, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. George Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Dr. and Mrs. George A. Dixon, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Louis E. Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster, Grange Sard, Miss Sard, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Gen. Thomas H. Barber, Salem H. Wales, Dr. and Mrs. Albert H. Ely, Frank C. Hollins, the Misses Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Dr. P. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Allen Butler, Jr., and Mrs. George R. Sheldon. The results of the judging in the different classes were as follows, in the order of events:

Class 3—Harness horses. First, Babbie and Zaza, J. N. Gallatin; second, Chestnut and Prince, O. G. Jennings; third, White Stockings and Matchless, William Manice.

Class 11—Ponies in harness. First, Wild Rose, Miss Sophie Townsend; second, Princetta, De Lancey Nicoll; third, Jim, Alfred M. Hoyt.

Class 8—Horses suitable for runabout. First, Bob White, Mrs. W. C. Gulliver; second, Fancy, Dr. George A. Dixon; third, Pride, George R. Schieffelin.

Class 13—Saddle horses. First, Chestnut Mare, L. E. Larocque; second, Falcon, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas; third, Honey, Charles Coster.

Class 1—Roadsters. First, Judge, George C. Clark; second, Ethel, Dr. George A. Dixon; third, Lady Alice, Henry A. Barclay.

Class 16—Pony under saddle. First, Sweetheart, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens; second, Wonder, Percy Pyne; third, Hardluck, Steph

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
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Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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ESTABLISHED 1836.
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STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
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Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
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LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
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Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
W. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
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Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

Denver Union Depot 1st Mtge. Bonds.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION DEPOT AND RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899:

This Company has arranged for the extension until September 1st, 1900, of its First Mortgage Bonds, due September 1st, 1899, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and an extension agreement has been signed between this Company and the Trustees of the Mortgage covering the Bonds.

This Company has further arranged that, on presentation of the bonds to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, the Bonds will be stamped, showing the extension, and two additional coupons for the ensuing year will be attached thereto. They will also pay the coupons due September 1st, 1899. It has further been arranged with Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co. that, on presentation and surrender of Bonds, they will buy at par and interest all Bonds whose owners do not desire to extend them.

Holders of Bonds have until September 30th, 1899, to elect whether to consent to extension or to accept payment of their bonds.

Before September 1st, 1900, a more permanent arrangement will be made for refunding, or paying, the bonds.

The Union Depot and Railroad Co.,
by W. A. DEUEL, President.
Denver, August 12th, 1899.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
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WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
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George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.

The Master having fixed August 29th, 1899, for proving up bonds in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,

Notice is hereby given that all general mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company claiming prior lien will be proved up before said Master if deposited under the agreement of November 19th, 1898, with the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 28, 1899.

Dated New York, August 24, 1899.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Chairman, No. 30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN, 902 Provident Building, Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH, No. 15 Broad St., New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
$2,000 United States 5% Registd. Bds., 1904.
$6,500 United States 4% Registd. Bds., 1907.
$7,000 United States 4% Registd. Bds., 1925.
52 shs. Metropolitan Nat. Bank N. Y., in liq.
150 shs. Howard Ins. Co. N. Y., in liq.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1,500 shs. The Edison G. Elec. Light & Power Co. of West Virg. common.
1,000 shs. The Edison G. Elec. Light & Power Co. of West Virg. pref'd.
300 shs. Dennett Surpassing Coffee Co. of West Virg. pref'd.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
85 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
75 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Office of MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL R. R. CO., 23 BROAD ST., MILLS BUILDING.
The coupons due September 1st, 1899, from the First Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office on and after that date.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Office of THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 23 BROAD ST., MILLS BUILDING.
The following coupons, due September 1st, 1899, will be paid at this office on and after that date: Texas and New Orleans R. R. Co. (Sabine Division) 1st mortgage 6 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.
By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, July 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., August 23, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

A meeting of the stockholders of Charles E. Monell Company will be held at the company's office, No. 2 First Avenue, New York, on Sept. 9, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the company be forthwith dissolved.—New York, Aug. 19, 1899.
CHARLES SCHLAGEL, Secretary.

AMERICAN WHEAT FOR EUROPE.

English Paper Says There Will Be Very Large Exports.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Statist to-morrow, under the caption "American Prosperity," will say:

"There will be very large exports of wheat to meet the demands of Western Europe. American farmers are disposing of their crops readily and at tolerably good prices, and they will be able to purchase from the East and Europe as fully as they have been doing this year. The United States has made great progress of late years in manufacturing and trading, but it is still an essentially agricultural country, and its prosperity depends mainly on the harvests. Therefore, fair wheat and good harvests of other productions mean the continuance of the well-being of the farmers, who are the backbone and life blood of the country."

The Statist then adds:

"Under the circumstances, it is reasonably certain that railroad traffic returns and foreign orders for locomotives, steel, &c., will continue to increase."

The tenor of the article prophesies an increase in the present prosperity of the United States.

TO CHEAPEN ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Philadelphia Company Will Build Machinery for Which This Is Claimed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The Directors of the Scott-Janney Electric Company met in this city to-day, and completed the organization of the concern by the election of the following officers: President—William S. Janney, Philadelphia; Vice Presidents—Charles W. Drake, New York; Edward A. Abbott, Concord, N. H.; Chief Engineer—Gordon J. Scott, Philadelphia; Secretary—Charles F. Walter, Philadelphia; Treasurer—Jacob Janney, Philadelphia.

Resolutions were adopted looking to the immediate erection of a large manufacturing plant. The claim is made that the electrical machinery produced by the company will reduce the cost of electric lighting to one-third, and that on electric railways the saving will be over 50 per cent. in construction and operating expenses.

Banks Must Use Revenue Stamps.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Treasury Department up to this time has accepted all compromises offered by banks for the settlement of fines where examiners have found them in possession of unstamped checks and notes. The plea in almost every instance is inadvertence, but the violations of law have not decreased as they should, and the department is on the point of adopting a rigid policy of enforcing a heavier penalty for every violation.

No Sale of Hearst Homestake Stock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Phoebe Hearst denies the statement sent out from Deadwood, S. D., to the effect that she intended to sell her interests in the famous Homestake Mine.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

At the meeting of the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday several rebating charges against brokers were successfully defended and dismissed. On account of the revocation of all temporary brokerage certificates on Sept. 1, the committee may decide to meet oftener until that date in order to act upon all applications for regular licenses.

The non-board fire insurance companies in this city sustained a decrease of about 15 per cent. in their premium receipts for the first half of this year, as against the first six months of 1898. An officer of one of these companies said yesterday that their refusal to join the New York Fire Insurance Exchange had not yet proved detrimental, because the aggregate decrease in the premiums of all of the companies in the city was nearly 14.9 per cent.

Commissioner Stone of the Kentucky Insurance Department has made a complaint against F. S. Moffat & Co. of this city for violation of the resident agency law of that State by issuing a policy on a Kentucky risk in the British American Exchange Association, a concern not known in either Kentucky or New York. The New York mail of the concern was sent to Room 1,133, 15 Park Row, which is now unoccupied. The room was formerly occupied as an insurance brokerage office by F. W. Anthony.

New York fire insurance managers were advised yesterday that N. B. Hawkins of Portland, Ind., has decided to file a suit in the September term of the Jay Circuit Court against fire insurance companies doing business in Indiana. The suit will be instituted in the form of an application for the issuance of an injunction to restrain the companies from maintaining a trust or combination for the purpose of keeping up rates, and permanently prohibit the local board of Portland from transacting business. This suit, if successful, would compromise the existence of local boards throughout the State of Indiana.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$275,921,284
Gold reserve	246,331,845
Net silver	3,834,596
United States notes in the Treasury	17,057,352
Treasury notes of 1890	725,491
Total receipts this day	1,615,513
Total receipts this month	38,191,840
Total receipts this year	86,246,098
Total expenditures this day	620,000
Total expenditures this month	40,845,000
Total expenditures this year	97,406,090
Deposits in National banks	77,406,851
Silver bullion	899,568
National bank notes received for redemption	210,320
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,017,819
Customs	531,662
Miscellaneous	16,082

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 25	436,100
To date this year	118,835,595
Corresponding date last year	67,633,742

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 25	$2,385,500
To date this year	$640,007,470
Corresponding date last year	$556,967,930

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdg. pf	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	⅝
Am. Linseed pf	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
Brook. Union Gas	6⅝	O. R. & Nav.	2¼
Chic. & East Ill.	1	O. R. & Nav. pf.	2¾
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	2¼	P., Ft. W. & C.	1¼
Chicago & Northwest	2	Pressed Steel Car	1
Cleve., L. & W.	1½	Rio Grande West. pf.	2¼
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Con. Gas	8¾	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	½	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Del., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1¼	Union Bag & Paper	¾
H. B. Claflin	1	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Lake E. & W. pf.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1¼	Wis. Central pf.	1¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & W.	½	Iowa Central pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼	Kan. City, P. & G.	1½
Anaconda	¾	National Steel	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	N. J. Central	¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	N. Y. Ont. & W.	⅝
Ath., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Norfolk & Western	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Northern Pacific	½
Central Pacific	1	Pacific Coast	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	People's Gas	¾
Denver & Rio Grande	1½	Rio Grande Western	1½
Denver & R. G. pf.	½	St. Louis S. W. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Southern Pacific	½
Federal Steel	¾	Wabash pf.	⅛
Glucose Sugar	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of one per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s	2
D. M. & Ft. D. 2½s	2½	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1
L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s	2	W. N. Y. & P. ⅝s	1⅛

* Bonds Declined.

Chi., M. & St. P., series A	1	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	2⅝
		N.Y., S. & W. gen. 5s.	1½

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Is to-day's bank statement to be "bad"? Wiseacres were yesterday very sure that it was going to have disturbing aspects. Why they made such calculations they did not disclose—and naturally, for not one of all the oracles could claim to have any knowledge whatsoever of the facts involved. None the less, enough impression was made upon professional Stock Exchange sentiment to induce a substantial further extension of the short interest.

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Much the most interesting feature in yesterday's stock market was the course of Consolidated Gas quotations. An advance of 10 points was scored—such being Wall Street's response to the reduction of the company's dividend to a 4 per cent. basis—to a rate where barely more than 2 per cent. is yielded upon the investment.

There being no surprise in the Consolidated Gas dividend reduction, every speculator in Wall Street has been short of the stock. Probably 90 per cent. of recent sales have been for the short account. Thus strong and adroit manipulators were able yesterday to force a covering movement; and to help along their campaign they gave free and easy distribution to a variety of fables representing that the rivals of the Consolidated had finally surrendered, that the Consolidated was again in full control of the local gas situation, that the price of gas to consumers was forthwith to be put up to $1 per 1,000. From 175 the quotation was lifted to 185. There seemed at one time to be practically a panic among the shorts, and orders to buy the stock "at the market" were large. Under such circumstances the rally was not much a matter of astonishment.

But—measured by business tests—Consolidated Gas securities are hardly entitled to be rated as worth more in the market getting a 4 per cent. dividend than they were when the rate was 6 per cent., than they were when (barely three months ago) earnings were warranting 8 per cent. The gas war continues. Gas company revenues are badly hurt. It is even an official statement that the 1 per cent. quarterly dividend just declared was not earned by the Consolidated Company. In the stock market—temporarily—quotations may be rigged, but lasting market value requires something more than Stock Exchange manipulation. The history of the Cordage Trust pointed somewhat that way.

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"Special dispatches" from Chicago are making ado over railway rate disturbances; and to some extent Wall Street yesterday seemed disposed to pay attention to such reports. Yet telegraphic inquiries addressed to the most important railway managers of the West elicit the information that really no serious differences exist. Too much business is rushing, shippers are far too anxious for accommodation, to permit disputation over such transportation rates as the railways are charging. Rather the fact is that better rates can be obtained—and when rates do change in any substantial way the change will be an advance.

WESTERN UNION DIVIDEND.

Russell Sage yesterday denied a report current on Wall Street to the effect that because of the vigorous competition on the part of the Postal Telegraph Company and for other reasons, the earnings of the Western Union have fallen off very considerably, and that, as a consequence, the Western Union would cut its dividend from 5 to 4 per cent.

"The earnings of the Western Union," said Mr. Sage, "are very satisfactory. I know nothing about any reported intention of a cut in the dividend, and I don't think there will be any such cut. I do not see why we should not declare our regular dividend.

"Of course we have had competition, but it has not been such that it has affected our financial standing."

BOSTON BEARS.

Sugar Trust was weak yesterday, selling under 152, there being a net loss for the day of over 2 points. No news came out in Wall Street to account for the downward movement. Boston continues to be the chief seller. Directors of the company here insist that its affairs are all right, and that the next dividend will be paid "just as usual."

TIN PLATE PLANS.

An advance in the price of the product of the Tin Plate Trust is preliminary to a statement which the company will be able to make showing earnings of over 12 per cent. on the common stock. Tin Plate shares would be put upon the regular list of the Stock Exchange but for the fact that plans for the consolidation with the National Steel Company are said to have much advanced recently.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

Messrs. Price, McCormick & Co., whose operations as commission brokers on the Stock Exchange represent interests throughout the United States, review yesterday's security market as follows:

"Foreign financial circles were somewhat disturbed over a heavy failure in St. Petersburg, one failure being for no less than 24,000,000 rubles. In addition to this, the London market was dull, the speculative element being unwilling to add to their outstanding contracts, in the face of the settlement which begins on Tuesday next. London was consequently a moderate seller in our market, and the local traders, encouraged by the changed attitude of foreigners, took the bear side at the opening. The strongest stock was Union Pacific preferred. The Directors meet on Tuesday next, and it is believed that they will declare a 2 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock.

"Consolidated Gas enjoyed a substantial advance. It is believed that insiders went short of this stock, expecting that it would decline upon the reduction in the dividend. No liquidation appearing, insiders were apparently obliged to cover on this advance. There was less doing in Brooklyn Rapid Transit than for some time. Flower brokers seemed to be about the only buyers, and there was a suspicion that he was selling at the same time through brokers not generally used by this house.

"A large selling order in American Tobacco caused the decline. At 128 there was a little support. Friends of the company still predict much higher prices for the stock. It is believed that at the meeting of Directors in October a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum will be declared.

"There was very little doing in the Grangers. In fact, throughout the whole market there was a decided falling off in outside business, and after the first hour the professional element exercised considerable pressure upon the whole list and were fairly successful in bringing about declines. The afternoon market was dominated by the expectation of an unfavorable bank statement to-morrow. A loss of $3,496,000 in cash is reported, as a result of the interior movement and Sub-Treasury operations, and it is generally expected that the loan item will show a decided increase, as a result of the week's speculation. The general list closed with the tone in the main fairly steady."

GOOD TIMES RECORDS.

Week after week the commercial agencies issue statements whose only point of difference seems to be that they grow continually more and more emphatic in chronicles of tremendous National business advancement. In their issues to-day Dun and Bradstreet's merely epitomize anew the telling facts of wider-spreading prosperity. Good times records—such is their report from every business quarter, touching every business interest.

In iron, steel, and other metals, for instance, strength of prices and steadiness of demand are still the salient features. Dun's Review points out, in this connection, that iron works which supply Pittsburg are sold up far into 1900, and can do nothing though prices much beyond what they received are paid by those who must have iron this year. For Bessemer pig $22 and for Grey Forge $19 and for Southern pig $18.60 were paid at Pittsburg; for No. 1 coke $21 at Chicago, and for Anthracite No. 1 $22.50 at Philadelphia, with 25,000 tons basic sold at $21.50. For intermediate products it is much the same. The enormous demand for more railroads and rails and cars, more vessels, warehouses, and buildings, to handle the extraordinary business in progress, cannot be met as quickly as men would like, and work of all sorts is delayed, from the biggest war vessel to the smallest factory.

On the same subject Bradstreet's points out that foremost in advancing is structural material, which has moved up $5 per ton, closely followed by steel billets, with an advance of $3, and steel rails and nearly all grades of pig iron with smaller relative gains. The volume of orders booked and booking for the first half of 1900 and some engagements far into the Autumn of next year evidence confidence in prevailing prices, notwithstanding reports of increased orders going abroad to foreign makers. Other metals show sympathetic strength, notable in this respect being tin and lead.

In relation to cotton and wheat, Dun says that sharp fluctuations in the former show how fears of injury by drought in Texas and elsewhere would affect the market if there were not on hand about 3,000,000 bales of old cotton, including 800,000 in European and probably 500,000 in American mills. Consumption is enormous, but it cannot exhaust such supplies soon. Reports of injury to wheat in the Northwest have likewise affected the market, but only for a day or two, the price closing three-quarters of a cent lower for the week. Western receipts no longer keep up with the extraordinary movement a year ago, falling 1,800,000 bushels behind for the week, but for four weeks have been 15,367,414 bushels against 14,354,621 last year.

Bradstreet's, touching on these subjects, says of cotton that the shadow of the Neill estimate is still over the market, which, however, is firmer, owing to reports of deterioration due to neat and drought and partly to exceptionally good reports from manufactured goods, quotations of which are tending upward. It is stated that the proposition to combine Fall River mills is reported still under advisement. Compared with a year ago cotton is half a cent higher; but, while supplies are immensely larger, the growing crop conditions are the key to the situation. Of wheat, it is stated that there appears little reflection in the reports from the Spring wheat country of the shading of wheat crop estimates, because, apparently, a large crop is assured in any event.

Both reports call attention to expanding trade in dry goods, clothing, and boots and shoes, particularly in Western markets.

Speaking of the rise in beef prices, Bradstreet's says that conditions of supply and demand seem to be at the bottom of the rise. This, it is noted, has attracted increased receipts of grass-fed cattle, and some shading of quotations is noted, but Chicago prices have only been equaled five times in twenty-two years. There are nearly 10,000,000 less beef cattle in the country than there were seven years ago, and, in fact, there are fewer cattle in the country now than in any year since 1882.

Of railway matters, both reviews speak most hopefully. Bradstreet's says that current railway earnings maintain the promise of very large weeks, and show an enormous volume of traffic being handled.

Dun's review notes that the returns of earnings on 73,000 miles of roads, or two-fifths of the whole, show for the first half of August gains of 14.5 per cent. over last year and 8 per cent. over 1892, and on the Granger roads the gains were 19.2 and 17.5 per cent. The tonnage movement, 74.6 per cent. larger than in 1892 for the same weeks, shows greater gain in east-bound than in other traffic.

Bradstreet's says that one of the least satisfactorily situated trades is that of anthracite coal, in which production appears to have outstripped consumption again, and there is complaint of price-cutting. In the bituminous trade the efforts to bring about a combination of producers still attract attention.

Dun notes that money is easy, with commercial loans at 4 to 4½ per cent., and considerable increase in the demand from minor wool concerns, though the American Woolen Company transfers its business to Boston. Interior receipts exceed shipments $1,400,000, though none of the $2,500,000 sent to Canada has yet returned. Failures in three weeks have been in amount $4,075,184, against $4,598,213 last year, $6,338,273 in 1897, and $20,932,285 in 1896. Manufacturing were $1,259,080, against $1,578,633 last year, and trading $1,905,598, against $2,910,114 last year. Failures for the week have been 163 in the United States, against 179 last year, and 16 in Canada, against 26 last year.

According to Bradstreet's, bank clearings for the week aggregate $1,527,238,000, an increase of slightly less than 1 per cent. over last week, but a gain of 22 per cent. over this week a year ago, of 46 per cent. over 1897, of 104 per cent. over 1896 and 1894, and of 31 per cent. over 1892.

The figures in relation to shipments are given by Bradstreet's as follows: "Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,343,525 bushels, against 4,040,009 bushels last week, 3,563,476 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 5,149,653 bushels in 1897, 3,281,854 bushels in 1896, and 1,871,928 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 29,508,894 bushels, against 25,906,552 bushels last year, and 26,582,990 bushels in 1897-8. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,596,097 bushels, against 5,531,405 bushels last week, 2,648,933 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,682,452 bushels in 1897, 2,610,309 bushels in 1896, and 1,124,536 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 97,123,048 bushels, against 22,877,298 bushels during the same period a year ago, and 22,348,296 bushels in 1897-8."

HOW EARNINGS EXPAND.

By no means is there any general adequate comprehension of the extraordinary way in which the earnings of American railroads are with practical uniformity mounting upward. All past records being broken, current figures run far beyond aught that even they who are most sanguine have presumed to forecast. In the collation of earnings statistics The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day present an exhibit quite beyond precedent—and here it is, covering statements from thirty-one railroads, among which hardly a single important system fails to show an increase. Most of the gains are substantial; many of them are extraordinary. The period covered here is the third week of August:

3d Week of August.	1899.	Inc.	Dec.
Ann Arbor	$29,848	$3,920	
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	139,150		$3,181
Buffalo, Roch. & P.	86,551	7,119	
Canadian Pacific	550,000	59,000	
Chesapeake & Ohio	236,162	4,084	
Chicago Gt. Western	132,630	7,440	
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	761,130	108,456	
Cleve. Lor. & Wheel.	39,867	8,940	
Denver & Rio Grande	174,800	6,700	
Evans. & Indianapolis	5,407		362
Evans. & Terre Haute	32,990	5,218	
Flint & Pere Marq.	67,809	6,260	
Internat. & Gt. North.	66,324	10,560	
Iowa Central	52,249	6,350	
Kanawha & Michigan	12,519	1,762	
Lake Erie & West.	87,611	16,463	
Mexican Central	263,692	37,457	
Mexican National	123,337	17,926	
Minn. & St. Louis	49,589	5,770	
Mo., Kan. & Texas	247,144	37,196	
Mo. Pacific, Iron M.	533,000	41,000	
Central Branch	28,000	3,000	
N. Y., Ont. & West.	107,991	25,707	
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	21,541	484	
Pitts, Bess. & L. E.	46,500	4,196	
Rio Grande Western	74,900	18,300	
St. Louis Southwest.	106,490	10,980	
Texas Pacific	133,890	10,101	
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	39,295	4,441	
Wabash	334,278	44,545	
Wisconsin Central	108,222	12,818	
Total (31 roads)	$4,695,628	$527,076	$3,543
Net increase (12.55 per cent.)		523,533	

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Withdrawal of £20,000 in bullion from Bank of England on balance.

Imports of dry goods at Port of New York for week valued at $2,231,935, being an increase of $138,178 over the preceding week and an increase of $531,976 over corresponding period of last year.

Stocks of the Republic Iron and Steel Company traded in for the first time on the Stock Exchange

Incorporation of the Boston and Arkansas Zinc Company, to mine and smelt zinc and other metals in the United States, British North America, and Mexico.

Arrival at San Francisco of $1,500,000 gold from the Alaska gold fields.

Application by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company for permission to issue a second mortgage for $2,500,000, in furtherance of plan of reorganization.

PITTSBURG COAL COMPANY.

The success of the plan to merge soft coal interests in a $64,000,000 corporation to be known as the Pittsburg Coal Company was yesterday reported as assured. The financial promoters are Moore & Schley of this city and G. B. Hill & Co. of Pittsburg, Penn. The charter of the company will be secured in New Jersey. The financial details comprehend the issuing of $32,000,000 common and an equal amount of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, all of which will be issued full paid and non-assessable. All this scheme has been underwritten, and the subscriptions are full. The stock issue will provide a fund of $2,500,000 for working capital and means for the cash or stock purchase of the mining plants

were traded in yesterday, and the issue advanced 1¼ points, closing at 35¼ bid. At one time it sold at 35⅝. The preferred went off ⅛ point in a slim market, closing at 89¾. St. Louis sales were again strong, and gained a point, closing at 141. There sold $10,000 of this issue early in the day at 141½, but the market for it was narrow. Union Copper was in good demand, and scarce.

National Gramophone gained a point, closing at 87. President Frank Seaman of the National Gramophone Company gave an encouraging report of its affairs yesterday to a broker who trades in it largely, and who sent him a note of inquiry as to the dividend for September, to be declared this month. The company has been paying a 1 per cent. monthly dividend for quite a while. Mr. Seaman's reply read as follows: "That dividend will be declared Monday, they tell me. The sales for August, 1899, have been 3 per cent. more than 1898." It is said that the reason the company's stock is commanding no better price than 87, while paying dividends of 12 per cent. per annum, is a popular uncertainty as to the nature and time of expiration of the company's patents.

Sloss-Sheffield subscriptions were inactive yesterday. Early in the day $50,000 of the issue was offered at 110. It later rallied, the closing bid being 110. A Broad Street firm interested particularly in this issue received a letter from a Richmond (Va.) correspondent yesterday, saying that on Wednesday the "subs" sold in Richmond at 112½.

Electric Vehicle common gained 2 points yesterday, closing at 109. Not very much was done in the copper stocks. Amalgamated closed ⅜ off, at 97, after having sold up to 97¾. Tennessee Copper sold up to 20, closing without change ¾ of that figure. British Columbia Copper had a fair market and was strong. It sold up to 12, and closed at 11¾, a net advance of ⅛ point. New York Transportation was rather freely dealt in, and lost ¼, closing at 24⅝ bid. The dealing in Chicago and Alton subs was light.

There is said to be a new movement on foot to restrict the curb brokers to trading between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. If so, its influence has seemingly not begun to work. The Stock Exchange houses which have large dealings with the curb may, it is said, be able to bring about some regulation in the matter, but the curb brokers are not disposed to submit to anything like dictation.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	35½	35¾
Amsterdam pf.	69	69¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102¼	103
Bay State Gas	2	2¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	78½	79½
American Wool Goods	25	30
American Wool Goods pf.	44	44½
Beet Sugar	83½	85
Beet Sugar pf.	29	30
Beet Sugar pf.	79	80
Distilling Company of America	9¾	10⅜
Distilling Company of America pf.	59⅝	60
Electric Axle Light & Power	7¾	8
Electric Boat	24	26
Electric Boat pf.	46	47
Havana Commercial	29	30
Havana Commercial pf.	68	69
International Power	17	18
International Pump	23½	24½
International Pump pf.	72½	73½
National Starch	87	89
National Salt	49	51
National Salt pf.	74	76
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf.	98	100
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	35½	36
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	89¾	90¼
Sloss-Sheffield subs.	110	112
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	461	463
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	458	461
Textile Mfg. Co.	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	70
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97	97¾
American Air Power	71	74
Asphalt Company of America	14	14½
British Columbia Copper	11¾	12
Chicago & Alton subs	112½	113¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. t.	95½	96
Electric Vehicle	109	110
Electric Vehicle pf.	118	123
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	2⅛	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	24½	25¾
General Carriage	34¾	37
Illinois Transportation	95⅝	101
Markeen Copper	11⅜	12
Mexican 5s	100	100¼
New England Transportation	9⅜	10
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	107	108
New York Transportation	24⅝	24⅞
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	25
St. Louis subs	141	144
St. Louis common, when issued	32½	33½
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	91½	95¼
Tennessee Copper	19⅞	20¼
Trust Company of America	275	280
*Union Copper	25	27

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	285	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	165	163
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	247
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	104
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	210
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	108	110
Chicago Union Traction	36⅝	36¾
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	102	104
Columbus (Ohio) con 5s	113	115
Con. Traction of N. J	62	65
Con. Traction of N. J 5s	111	114
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	...
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	82	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	91
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction (new)	25	27
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway	37¾	38¾
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	104	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36	39½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	96	96⅝
Hoboken Ferry (new)	55	57
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	94½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	78	80
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107	108
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	107
Denver Gas	39½	40
Denver Gas bonds	82½	83
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	44
Fort Wayne Gas	...	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	7	70
Indianapolis Gas	105	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Co.	...	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	290
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	29	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85	85½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud., L., H. & P. Co., bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	60
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	113	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	134	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	...	82
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	47	49
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	21½	22
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	57	60
Cramps' Shipyards	81	85
General Chemical	50	...
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	...	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	97
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	31	33
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	65
Union Typewriter	25	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	121	123
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	48	52
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Universal Car Bearing	...	50

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108½
Binghamton Gas 5s	95
Fern. Coal Co.	14.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25.00
Marshall Mill	55
New York Biscuit bonds	112
Retsof bonds	76
Retsof stock	16

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 25, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	115	30	Adams Express	113	113	113	113	.....
1½	17⅝	800	Am. Car & Foundry	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
65⅜	66¼	250	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66	66½	66	66½	+ ½
53¼	54½	220	Am. Linseed pf., ex d.	53	54	53	54	+ ½
44	44½	1,240	American Cotton Oil	44¼	44½	43¾	44¼	− ⅛
94	94⅝	212	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝	.....
142	145	300	American Express	142½	143	142½	142⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	18	300	American Malting Co.	17½	17½	17	17	.....
67	69	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	+ ¼
5⅞	6¼	400	American Spirits Mfg.	6	6	6	6	.....
56¾	57	2,300	Am. Steel & Wire	57	57⅜	56½	56¾	− ½
98	99¼	300	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98	98¼	98	98	− ½
152¾	152⅞	31,475	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	154½	154½	151¾	152¾	− 2¼
57	57½	1,420	Anaconda	57½	57⅞	57	57	− ⅜
43	43¼	3,650	American Tin Plate	43	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
90¼	91	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
125½	128¾	20,553	American Tobacco	130	130¼	127½	128½	+ 2
38	38¼	300	American Steel Hoop	38	38	38	38	− ½
83½	83¾	1,250	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83½	− ⅛
23	23¼	4,650	At., T. & S. F.	23¾	23½	23	23¼	− ⅛
66¾	67	23,400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	67¾	67½	66¾	66¾	− ¼
43	43¼	650	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	43½	43½	43	43¼	− ¼
91¼	91¾	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	.....
56	57	2,341	Baltimore & Ohio	57	57	55¾	56½	− ⅝
74½	74¾	3,373	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74¾	75	74⅝	74⅝	− ⅛
103⅜	104	23,460	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	104½	105⅞	103¼	104	+ ⅛
144¾	145	2,140	Brooklyn Union Gas	139	144¾	139	144¾	+6¾
1	10¼	850	Brunswick City	10	10½	18½	10¼	+ ½
32	...	600	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	32	32	32	32	.....
54¼	54¾	50	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54¾	.....
59⅛	59⅜	1,400	Central Pacific	59½	59⅝	59¼	59⅜	− ⅜
20¼	20½	10,465	Chesapeake & Ohio	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	− ⅛
136¼	136¾	3,260	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136⅞	136⅞	135⅞	136¾	− ⅜
84½	85	900	Chicago & East. Ill.	83	84	83	84	+1
15⅜	15⅝	2,900	Chicago Great West.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
79½	79⅝	1,842	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	78	80	78	80	+2¼
38	38¼	310	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38½	38¾	88	38¼	− ⅛
41	41½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41	41	41	41	− 1
133⅞	134	7,140	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	134½	134¼	133¾	133⅝	− ⅜
163	163½	300	Chicago & Northw.	163	163	163	163	− ⅜
198	200	140	Chi. & Northw. pf.	199	199	198	199	+2
119½	119⅞	3,680	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	120	120⅝	119½	119¾	− ⅜
14½	15	150	Chi. Term. Trans.	14	14	14	14	.....
57⅝	58¼	525	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	− ¼
98	99½	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¾	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	.....
11	16	...	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11	11	11	11	+1½
46	47	400	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44	45	44	45	+2½
51¼	51½	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51½	+ ¼
7¾	8	1,375	Colorado Midland	8½	8½	8	8	.....
20⅝	21	1,870	Colorado Midland pf.	21⅞	21⅞	21	21¼	− ⅛
5⅞	6	200	Colorado Southern	6	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
47½	48	400	Col. Southern 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	.....
...	18¾	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
18¼	18¾	21,433	Consolidated Gas	17¾	18¾	17½	18¼	+⅜
48¾	49	4,715	Continental Tobacco	48¼	48¾	47¾	48¼	+ ½
98¼	99	2,375	Continental Tobac. pf.	98¾	99¼	97¾	98⅞	+ ¾
124¼	124¾	2,400	Delaware & Hudson	125	125¼	124½	124½	− ⅛
23¾	24	1,310	Denver & Rio Grande	24¼	24⅜	23¾	24	− ⅛
78¼	78⅝	2,925	Denver & R. G. pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78¼	− ⅛
21¼	21¾	1,750	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	21½	21⅝	20⅝	21¼	− ⅛
5	6	500	Dul., S. S. & At.	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
16	16¾	4,150	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	16	16⅞	16	16	+ ⅛
13¾	14½	10	Erie	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13⅞	.....
37	38¼	800	Erie 1st pf.	38¾	38⅝	38½	38¾	− ⅜
101	102	300	Erie Tel. & Tel.	101	102	101	102	+1¼
44	44	700	Evans. & T. H.	44	44	43½	44	.....
59	59	1,700	Federal Steel	59	59	58	58½	− ⅛
81¾	81¾	600	Federal Steel pf.	81½	81¾	81½	81½	− ⅜
20	30	200	Flint & P. M.	20	20	20	20	.....
122¼	124¼	800	General Electric	124¾	124⅞	124	124	− ⅝
64½	64⅝	390	Glucose Sugar Ref.	64½	64½	64¼	64¼	.....
108	109	20	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	108	108	108	108	.....
168	168	18	Great Northern pf.	168¼	168¼	168¼	168¼	.....
114	116	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	115	115	115	115	+1
29¼	29⅝	520	Hocking Valley	29¼	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
64	64	475	Hocking Valley pf.	64	64	63¾	63¾	+ ¼
136	136	100	Illinois Central	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	+ ¼
38¾	38¾	630	International Paper	38¼	38¾	38¼	38½	+ ¼
17¼	17¾	10	International Silver	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	.....
15	15	2,475	Iowa Central	15	15⅜	15	15	+ ⅛
61	61	1,455	Iowa Central pf.	62¼	62¼	60⅝	61	+ ¾
11	11½	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	11	11	11	11	−1½
19	22	700	Keokuk & D. M.	19	22	19	22	+4
59⅜	59⅞	350	Laclede Gas	59⅜	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
79	81	519	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80	81¼	80	81¼	+1¼
200	201	60	Lake Shore	201	201	201	201	.....
81½	82	10,335	Louisville & Nashville	82	82¼	81¼	81½	− ⅛
113¾	113¾	2,950	Manhattan Con	113¾	113⅝	113	113	.....
135¼	135¾	100	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	135¼	135¾	135¼	135⅜	− ⅛
206	206	1,525	Met. Street Railway	206	206	205¼	206	+1
15¼	15¼	970	Mexican Central	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾	.....
5⅜	5⅜	1,600	Mexican National ctfs.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
77⅞	77⅞	900	Minn. & St. Louis	77⅞	77⅞	77	77⅞	+ ⅛
97	98	225	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	98	98	98	98	.....
25¼	26	200	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	25¼	25½	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
67⅜	68¼	400	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68	68½	68	68¾	+ ⅛
13	14	5,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	14¼	13	14¼	.....
41¾	42⅜	13,535	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	41⅞	42¾	41⅝	42¾	+ ⅛
50¼	50½	5,525	Missouri Pacific	50¼	50⅞	50¼	50⅜	− ⅛
46¾	47	1,100	Mobile & Ohio	46	47	46	47	+ ⅛
48	48	160	National Biscuit Co.	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
101¼	102	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	.....
32¼	32½	100	National Lead Co.	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	− ¼
56¾	56¾	930	National Steel	56¾	56¾	55¾	55¾	− ¼
119¾	119¾	512	New Jersey Central	119¾	119¾	118⅝	119	− ⅝
185	187	400	New York Air Brake	185	185	185	185	.....
135¼	135¾	1,600	New York Central	135¼	135¾	134¾	135¾	+ ¼
27¼	27¾	9,220	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅜
26¾	27	4,680	Norfolk & Western	27¼	27¾	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
72¾	73	1,010	Norfolk & West. pf.	73¼	73¼	72⅝	73	− ⅛
127¾	127¾	300	North American	128	128	125	127½	124½	− ⅝
56⅜	56⅝	9,625	Northern Pacific	57	57⅛	56¼	56¼	− 1
77¾	78	3,261	Northern Pacific pf.	77¾	78¼	77⅝	77⅞	− ⅝
47½	49	1,285	Oregon R. & Nav.	45	48	45	47½	+2¼
75¾	76	825	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75¾	77¾	75¾	77⅜	+2⅝
46	46¼	1,600	Pacific Coast	46	46¼	45½	46	−1¾
47¾	47¾	830	Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¾	− ⅛
135¾	136	1,945	Pennsylvania R. R.	135¾	136	135¾	135⅝	− ⅛
119½	120	4,550	People's Gas, Chicago	120½	120⅞	119¾	119¾	− ⅜
3	3¼	4,700	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¾	3	2¼	3	+ ⅛
77½	77⅝	372	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	77⅞	77½	77⅜	77⅜	.....
190	...	850	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	190	190	190	190	+1¼
60	61	1,660	Pressed Steel Car	60¼	60¼	59¼	60¼	+1
89¼	89½	350	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	− ¼
150	150	10	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	150	150	150	150	.....
22¼	23	200	Republic Iron & Steel.	23	23	23	23	.....
74½	74½	300	Republic I. & S. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	.....
23	23¾	1,100	Reading	23	23¾	22¾	22¾	− ⅛
63¼	63¾	11,840	Reading 1st pf.	63¼	63½	62¾	62¾	− ⅜
34½	34½	750	Reading 2d pf.	35	35	34¾	34¾	− ⅛
34	34	100	Rio Grande Western	34	34	34	34	−1¼
79	80¼	1,000	Rio Grande West. pf.	79	80¼	79	80¼	+2¼
52	52	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52	52	52	52	+1
15¾	15¾	175	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅝
11⅞	12	1,220	St. L. & San Fran.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
38	38	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
17	17¼	150	St. Louis Southw.	17	17	17	17	− ⅛
38½	38½	800	St. Louis Southw. pf.	38½	38½	38	38	− ⅛
66	72	1,400	St. Paul & Duluth	66	72	66	72	+7
100¾	103¾	300	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	100¾	103¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
112	112	100	St. Paul & Omaha	112	112	112	112	.....
38¾	38¾	18,650	Southern Pacific	39¾	39⅝	38¾	39	− ⅛
12¾	12¾	2,875	Southern Railway	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	− ⅛
54⅜	54⅝	3,260	Southern Railway pf.	54⅜	54½	54	54⅜	− ⅛
9	9	200	Standard R. & T.	9	9	9	9	.....
94¼	95¼	4,980	Tenn. Coal & Iron	94¼	96¼	94¼	95¼	+ ⅛
21¾	21⅞	1,500	Texas Pacific	22⅛	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
13	13	500	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	13	13	13	13	.....
33	33	135	Union Bag & Paper	33	33	33	33	+ ⅜
47¾	47¾	18,995	Union Pacific	47⅜	47¾	46⅝	47¼	− ⅛
79	80	38,225	Union Pacific pf.	79	80⅜	79	79⅞	− ⅛
10⅜	10½	3,520	United States Leather.	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅜	− ⅛
76¾	76¾	2,520	U. S. Leather pf.	76⅞	76¾	76	76⅛	+ ½
140	140	100	United States Rubber.	49½	49½	49½	49½	.....
8	8	300	Wabash	8	8	8	8	− ⅛
23½	23½	1,400	Wabash pf.	23½	23⅞	23¼	23¼	− ⅜
130	132	50	Wells-Fargo Express	130	130	130	130	.....
88½	88¾	362	Western Union Tel.	89	89	88¾	88¾	− ⅜
11	11½	1,430	Wheeling & Lake Erie	11	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
28	28½	254	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
...	...	1,395	Wisconsin Central	18	18	17¾	18	− ⅛
57	57¼	3,940	Wisconsin Central pf.	57½	58¼	55⅞	58¼	+1¼
Sales		436,100						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100	...	Joliet & Chi. 1st	75	...
3s, r., 1918	108½	108⅝	Kan. & Mich. 1	12	...
3s, c., 1918	108½	108⅝	K. & D. M.	4¼	5
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Knick. Ice	40½	51
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112⅜	Knick. I. pf.	74	77
4s, c., 1907	113	114	Lac. G. pf.	97	100
4s, r., 1925	130	130½	L. E. & W.	21¼	21⅜
4s, c., 1925	130	130½	Long Island	67	70
5s, r., 1904	111½	112	Man. C. R.	150	...
5s, c., 1904	111½	112	Man. C. R. pf.	105	...
D. C. 3-65s	117	...	Man. Beach	11	22
			Md. Coal pf.	62	75
Alb. & Sus.	190	...	M. W. S. El.	5	...
Am. Coal	146	165	of Chi. pf.	59	60
Am. D. Tel.	35½	38½	Mich. Cent.	110	...
A. S. M. pf.	28	30¾	Mor. & Es.	182	184½
A. S. R. pf.	119	121	Nat. L. pf.	111	111½
A. T. & C.	99	101	N. L. O. cfs.	2½	2⅝
Am. Tob. pf.	144	147	Nat. Starch.	5	6
Ann Arbor	18	18¼	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Ann Arb. pf.	40½	41½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	8	15
B. & O. S. W. pf.	9	9½	N. Cent. Coal	37	40
B. A. pf.	16½	...	N. Y. & N. H.	214	218
B., C. R. & N.	102	...	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¾	14
Can. Pacific	97	98	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	75
Cap. Tract.	92	96	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	34½
Chi. Cons. T.	50	56	Norfolk So.	73	...
Chi. & A. pf.	127	129	Ont. Mining	8	9
C., I. & L.	10	10½	P., C. & St. L. pf.	63	65
C., M. & St. P. pf.	174½	176	Penn. Coal	375	...
C. & N. W. pf.	198	200	Peo. & East.	4	5
C. T. & T. pf.	45	46	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96½	97¾
Cleve. & B.	188½	190	P. & W. pf. cfs.	10½	13
C., C. & I. Dev.	2¾	3	Quicksilver	2	3
C., C. & I. D. pf.	115	...	Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10
Col. So. 2d pf.	17½	18	Rens. & Sar.	115	...
Consol. Cable	179	...	R., W. & O.	31	...
Consol. Coal	50	56	St. J. & G

READY FOR THE FUTURITY

Probably 22 Candidates Will Start in the Great Race.

HARD TO MAKE A FAVORITE

Class Lacking in the Big Field That Will Run To-day—Thirteen Racing Days at Sheepshead.

The prettiest race track in the East, the Sheepshead Bay Racing Park, will open its gates to-day for its Fall meeting of thirteen days.

The Futurity, the richest two-year-old stake of the year, to be contested for by a big field, will be to-day's principal feature. The field will bring together probably twenty-two horses, but there is scarcely class enough among the lot to warrant the winner receiving the major part of about $30,000. In such a large field the race is not always to the fleetest of foot, for a long delay at the post or a crowding on the way down the Futurity chute may injure the best horse's chances. Which horse will be the favorite cannot be foreshadowed with any certainty, for the candidates whose performances are known have been inconsistent.

The entries for the day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Peep o' Day	129	Lady Madge 119
Lambent	121	Donald Bain 117
Marmarica	121	Lady Lindsey 112
St. Clair	120	

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Brusquerie	100	Beverage	99
Lingerie	109	Smoke	99
Lady Hasbeen	107	Maidstone	94
Her Ladyship	105	Olea	94
Lady Massey	105	Jamaica	94
Kamara	103	Declimal	94

THIRD RACE.—The Fall Handicap of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Voter	129	Batten	114
Imp	124	Precious	111
Firegarn	122	Hurly Burly	106
Kirnikinnic	117	Acushla	100
May Hempstead	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity of 1899 for two-year-olds. Futurity course.

David Garrick	134	Musette	116
Doublet	126	Chaconnac	114
Gulden	122	Tenderloin	112
Olcott	122	Knight of Rhodes	112
Modrine	122	Windemere	112
Plucky	122	The Scotchman	112
Prestidigitator	122	Erwin	112
Last Chord	119	Okettee	112
Water King	119	Cinq Bramble	112
Virginia Earle	119	Brigadier	109
St Finnan	119	Iroquois Belle	109

FIFTH RACE.—Inaugural Handicap Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. Short steeplechase course.

Wood Pigeon	163	Julius Caesar	139
Trillion	161	Article	138
Westown	151	Marengo	136
Director	149	Tentore	135
Mr. Dunlap	148	Merlin	135
Tantris	147	Vanship	135
Burnap	146	Dare All	135

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth on turf.

Flaxspinner	111	Mariti	106
Estaca	111	Rare Perfume	103
Myth	108		

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—The last day of the Saratoga meeting was hardly a success. A poor card both in size of fields and quality of entries was not improved by numerous scratches. The starts were poor and long delayed, Byrnes keeping the horses at the post for the opening event over half an hour. For the first time on record the Beverwyck Stakes, the full course steeplechase, degenerated into a walkover for Doctor Catlett, most of the horses having gone below.

Dave S. was the only favorite that won. Bangle was made favorite for the Spencer Handicap, but could not extend himself. Laverock lay back and came strong at the finish, winning handily. Doctor Catlett simply galloped over the flat. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Laureatea, 107 pounds, (Wilson,) 30 to 1, first; May Jane, 112, (Kuhn,) 3½ to 1, second; Flamora, 107, (Bullman,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01¼. Golden Rule, Reseda, Frandoo, Manvilla, Allaire, and La Tosca II. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Maurice, 111 pounds, (Maher,) 4 to 1, first; Wolhurst, 108, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, second; Tragedian, 114, (McCue,) even, third. Time—1:41¾. The Burlington Route and Leando also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Dave S., 104½ pounds, (Maher,) even, first; Lillian Belle, 102½, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, second; Island Prince, 106, (Collins,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Bob White, Athamas, and Campania also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One and one-quarter miles; Spencer Handicap. Laverock, 106 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, first; Alpen, 105, (Wilson,) 6 to 1, second; Her Ladyship, 102, (Mason,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:06½. Lackland and Bangle also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Beverwyck Steeplechase; full course. Doctor Catlett, walkover.

READVILLE HARNESS RACES.

Charley Herr Wins the $10,000 Massachusetts Stake.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 25.—The card at the Grand Circuit races this afternoon was the finest ever presented at the Readville track, and fully 15,000 people were present to enjoy it. Excitement constantly spiced the events, for every heat was a fight for the wire, and not a few times the spectators thought they knew better than the judges as to the winner. The Massachusetts Stakes race, which has proven to be the greatest trot of the year, was quickly finished after the start was given, Charley Herr, owned by David Cahill of Lexington, Ky., winning it. It is claimed that upward of $100,000 depended on the event, in fact the largest sum of any trotting race in this country, barring the Futurity at Louisville. Private stakes on the race had accumulated through the six heats of Wednesday, and yesterday the outcome of the race was yet a good wager.

Of the regular events, the 2:07 pace was the fastest and the 2:10 trot the most split up. The 2:14 pace, an unfinished one, went to Daniel, owned by Hubinger, New Haven, which had two straight heats Wednesday.

The 2:18 trot went to Senator L., the picked winner, after Pilot Evans each time had come into the stretch in the lead. Both finishes were in doubt until the wire was reached, and Pilot Evans only lost by a head. Senator L. belongs to T. W. Dellinger of Fort Leland, Ind.

The 2:07 pace was fairly easy for Lady of the Manor, driven by the veteran Geers. She lost the second heat through being pocketed in the backstretch, and as all the horses slowed up Hallena Duplex came home in almost a walk. The other heats were driving heats. The Lady of the Manor comes from East Aurora, N. Y.

The 2:10 trot, which finally went to the Toledo stallion, Crescens, the favorite, was a rattling affair. Crescens had been beaten in two heats through Geers's excellent handling of Dare Devil, he latter seemed to tire after that and to lose his feet when close pressed by the field, although he had generally benefited by good send-offs.

The 2:14 trot was called the last thing, and after a heat, which Timberel took with no effort whatever, the race went over to give added interest to the closing card, which includes the 2:04 pace and free for all.

The Massachusetts Stake, $10,000, 2:13 Trot.—(Unfinished from Wednesday.)

Charley Herr, b. s., by Alfred G., (Kelley)	2	2	1	2	2	1	1		
Lesco, blk. s., by Bonnie Boy, (Etheridge)	3	3	7	1	1	2	2		
Tom Boy, b. m., by Edgemark, (Marsh)	1	1	4	12	12	3	3		
Donnatella, b. m., (Ames)	7	6	2	4	4	ro.			
Imprimatur, g. s., (Curry)	4	4	3	3	3	ro.			
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	9	12	14	6	3	ro.			
Queen Alfred, b. m., (Clark)	10	6	5	9	11	ro.			
Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Ecker)	6	10	13	5	15	ro.			
Greenbrino, b. s., (Gilbert)	5	7	10	8	13	ro.			
Red Kohl, blk. s., (Dickerson)	8	11	11	13	8	ro.			
Del Esprit, b. s., (Miller)	13	8	6	10	14	ro.			
Success, gr. g., (McHenry)	11	15	12	15	6	ro.			
Fancy King, blk. m., (Foote)	12	9	8	7	10	ro.			
Fanny, ch. g., (Demarest)	14	13	15	11	8	ro.			
Royal Baron, br. s., (Spear)	15	14	9	14	9	ro.			
Time—2:11; 2:10¾; 2:12; 2:13¾; 2:10¾; 2:12½; 2:12¾.									

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse $3,000. (Unfinished from Wednesday.)

Daniel, b. m., by Alexander, (Spear)	1	1	1						
Johnny Agan, b. s., (Miller)	2	2	2						
Bombey, Jr., br. s., (L. McDonald)	3	4	2						
Coleen, ch. m., (W. Cook)	5	3	3						
Journeyman, br. s., (O'Neil)	4	5	6						
Blaze Boy, ch. g., (Hudson)	9	7	5						
Maximilian, br. s., (McCarthy)	6	10	7						
Escapegoat, b. g., (Castle)	8	6	9						
Nelson, b. g., (C. McDonald)	7	9	10						
Helen R., blk. m., (Dickerson)	11	8	8						
Handy, b. g., (Dennis)	10	11	ds						
Art Alco, b. g., (Bergman)	Dis.								

Time—2:09¾; 2:10; 2:10.

2:07 Class—Pacing; purse $3,000.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King-Princess Chimes, (Geers)	1	4	1
Hallena Duplex, b. m., by Duplex, (Demarest)	3	1	2
Royal R. Sheldon, blk. s., (O'Neil)	2	6	3
Nicol B., b. s., (W. McLaughlin)	7	2	4
Split Silk, ch. m., (D. Wilson)	5	3	6
Passing Belle, b. m., (C. Burch)	4	5	5
Lessie Leach, br. m., (E. Middleton)	6	7	7

Time—2:05¾; 2:09¼; 2:07½.

2:10 Class—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Crescens, ch. s., by Robert McGregor-Mabel, (G. Ketchum)	6	2	1	1	1	

Dare Devil, blk. s., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	1	7	2	3	
Alcidalia, b. m., (L. Dore)	2	3	3	5	4	
Gayton, b. s., (McHenry)	7	7	6	3	2	
Monterey, ch. s., (McDowell)	5	6	2	6	5	
Oakland Baron, br. s., (Walker)	3	4	5	4	6	
Louise Mac, ch. m., (Hudson)	3	5	4	4	dr.	
Benton M., ch. s., (Kervick)	4	5	dr.			

Time—2:10¼; 2:10¾; 2:10¾; 2:10¼; 2:10.

2:18 Class—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Senator L., b. g., by Westcloud-Elfrida, (Dellinger)	1	1	
Pilot Evans, b. g., by General Evans, (Spear)	2	2	
Loma, b. m., by Arion, (Payne)	3	5	
Phillip E., b. m., (Conlin)	6	3	
Sadie M., br. m., (McDowell)	4	4	
Octavia, br. m., (Cheney)	5	6	
Tom Leary, g. g., (Dore)	7	7	

Time—2:15½; 2:15½.

2:14 Class—Trotting; purse $1,000; (unfinished.)

Timbrel, br. g., (J. Paige)	1								
Celibate, b. g., (J. Cheney)	2								
Norvet, b. g., (Demarest)	3								
Little Dick, b. g., (Pope)	4								
Improvidence, b. m., (Titer)	5								
Confessor, ch. g., (J. Brady)	6								
Much Ado, b. g., (J. Kennedy)	7								
Nicola, br. g., (J. Payne)	8								
Miss Beatrice, br. m., (McHenry)	9								
Time—2:11¾.									

EXHIBITION TROT POSTPONED.

Nathan Straus's Cobwebs Not to Appear Until Wednesday.

The half-mile exhibition race, which Nathan Straus was to have driven his chestnut Cobwebs to-day over the Empire City Trotting Club's track, which is between Yonkers and Mount Vernon, has been postponed until Wednesday. The track is not quite ready.

The fact that this is Futurity Day at Sheepshead Bay, and that horsemen will want to see the big race, caused the management to decide on a postponement. When Cobwebs shows his half mile on Wednesday a number of turfmen from all parts of the East will be on hand, for there will be a formal opening of the track at the same time.

Trotting Club Incorporation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Empire City Trotting Club of New York City, was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State. The capital is $5,000, and the Directors are Sidney S. Toman of Passaic, N. J.; Edward Clark, Henry T. McCann, William H. Clark, and Gilbert Seaman of New York City.

Victory for American Jockeys.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—L. Reiff, the American jockey, won the Palace Welter Handicap on M. Covington's Charina at the Hurst Park Club August meeting to-day. Johnny Sands was second and Gollandfield third in a field of eight. "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won the Hampton Selling Plate on P. Lorillard's Tarolinta. Five horses ran one mile.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Lose a Well-Played Game to the Clevelands—Pittsburgs Defeat Bostons.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	71	35	.670
Boston	67	42	.615
Baltimore	64	41	.610
Philadelphia	63	44	.607
St. Louis	63	49	.563
Cincinnati	58	48	.547
Chicago	56	53	.514
Pittsburg	55	56	.495
Louisville	48	59	.449
New York	46	59	.438
Washington	36	71	.336
Cleveland	19	94	.184

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cleveland, 4; New York, 2.
Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 6.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 2; (first game.)
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1; (second game.)

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—The home team surprised a few hundred spectators to-day by defeating the New Yorks in a well-played game. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Dowd, cf	2	3	0	0	0	0	V. Hal'n, cf	0	2	2	0	0	0
Harley, lf	1	3	1	0	0	0	O'Brien, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hemph'l, rf	1	2	1	0	0	0	Grady, 3b	0	0	1	0	3	
Quinn, 2b	0	0	3	3	1	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	0
Sullivan, 3b	0	0	2	2	3	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	4	1	
Lockh'd, ss	0	1	1	4	1	1	Foster, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Tucker, 1b	0	0	13	1	0	1	Hard'ty, ss	0	0	2	3	1	
Sugden, c	0	0	4	4	0	0	Wilson, c	1	0	4	1	0	
Knepper, p	0	0	2	3	1		Seymour, p	1	1	2	3	0	
Total	4	9	27	18	3		Total	2	3	24	11	5	

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	..	4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

Stolen bases—O'Brien, Foster, Harley. Two-base hits—Dowd, 2; Van Haltren. First base on balls—Off Knepper, 6; off Seymour, 5. Struck out—By Knepper, 4; by Seymour, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; New York, 4. Double plays—Knepper and Tucker; Gleason and Doyle; Seymour and Doyle; Wilson and Seymour. Umpires—Messrs. Mannassau and McGarr.

Two Victories for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—Effective pitching by Cuppy and Sudhoff won two games for the home team to-day from the hard-hitting Philadelphians. The pitchers were ably supported.

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	0	..7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 4. Errors—Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Cuppy and Criger; Philadelphia, Donahue and Douglass.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	..3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 3. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Criger; Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 6.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25.—The Bostons looked like winners until the sixth inning to-day, when 4 hits brought in 4 runs. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	0	..7
Boston	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0—6

Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Boston, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Boston, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.'s Ball Nines.

The employes of Hackett, Carhart & Co.'s Canal Street and Broadway store will play a game of baseball at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, this afternoon with a team selected from clerks in the firm's Chambers Street and Broadway store. Play will begin at 3:30 o'clock.

CREEDON OUTBOXED MORRIS.

The Australian Punished the Negro Severely—Speech by McCoy.

Dan Creedon, the Australian middleweight, defeated Fred Morris, the New York colored middleweight, who has been fighting in England for some time past, in what was to have been a twenty-five-round contest, at 160 pounds, at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. It was a terrific fight from start to finish, and it brought out an unlooked for exhibition of gameness by Morris, who was pounded almost into insensibility, but still refused to succumb to a knockout. Before the sixth round was over Referee Johnny White was obliged to stop the bout and send Morris to his corner defeated. The negro had been severely punished and the spectators approved of the referee's decision.

Jeffries Thorne, the English pugilist, and Kid McCoy, who are matched to meet at the club on Sept. 5, were introduced after the preliminary fights, and McCoy took occasion to tell the spectators that his knockout by McCormack recently was a fluke.

Creedon and Morris then came on.

Knickerbockers Beat All Torontos.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 25.—The cricket team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York accomplished quite a feat here to-day. Continuing their match against All Toronto, they gained a creditable victory by 25 runs. In this result the good batting of M. R. Cobb proved a most important factor. He played a splendid inning of 50. Tyers also played well for 36, and G. A. Gittens added 31. The other double-figure scorers were T. G. Clarke, F. W. T. Stiles, and J. F. Curran.

Australians Make a Good Score.

TAUNTON, England, Aug. 25.—At the close of play here to-day of the cricket match between the Australians and a Somersetshire eleven the former had scored 398 runs for 5 wickets down.

LITTLE WINS FROM FISCHER.

Princeton Player Will Meet Bond for Tennis Championship.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 25.—The international tennis tournament was rushed through to the championship round to-day, and R. D. Little, the Princeton champion, will challenge W. Scott Bond, the present holder, for the championship to-morrow. Little won from E. P. Fischer this afternoon and showed improved form over anything he has previously displayed. Scores:

Open Singles.—First Round—E. P. Fischer beat H. E. Avery, 6—0, 6—2; R. D. Little beat Glen Langton, 6—3, 6—1.

Semi-final Round—E. P. Fischer beat A. B. Wright, 6—4, 6—4; R. D. Little beat Parke Wright, 6—4, 6—0.

Final Round—R. D. Little beat E. P. Fischer, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—First Round—E. P. Fischer (owe 40) beat W. Bridges, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—2; W. G. Kilmaster (half 15) beat K. Beals, (half 15,) 6—1, 6—2; P. Porter (owe half 15) beat W. G. Linehustein, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round—H. E. Avery (owe 15) beat W. S. Bond, (owe 40,) 6—2, 6—0.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fine Residence Near the Park Sold—Other Dealings—Fifth Avenue Corner Transferred.

McVickar & Co. have sold for J. Prentiss Kellogg the five-story dwelling 15 East Eighty-second Street. The price is reported at $90,000, which is a considerable advance over that paid for the property by the seller in February.

Martin Metzger has sold to Francis J. Schnugg the plot northeast corner of Ninety-first Street and First Avenue, 50 by 94.

Lemuel E. Quigg is the buyer of the house 455 West End Avenue, the sale of which through Slawson & Hobbs was reported on Thursday.

It is reported that T. J. Keveney has sold the four-story dwelling 33 West Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Theresa H. Rix has sold the three four-story brownstone-front dwellings 142, 144, and 146 West Eightieth Street, each 20 by 102.2.

Post & Reese have leased 122 West Fifty-seventh Street to a client for a term of years. The same firm has also leased, in conjunction with Ogden & Clarkson, to a client, 9 East Ninth Street.

P. S. Treacy reports that he has sold for the Treacy and Farley estates twenty-three lots on and adjoining Clinton Avenue, in Newark, N. J. It is said that the sale is preliminary to the improvement of the lots with handsome residences.

Myer Hellman has bought of Fanny M. Updike three lots, 75 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold for George Greenthal, formerly manager of the Harlem Opera House, his Summer residence on Straiton Avenue, Arverne-by-the-Sea, to Mrs. Alma E. Knight.

The same firm has also sold to A. Stein for the Ocean and Bay Front Improvement Company the corner of Meredith and Ocean Avenues, Arverne, directly opposite the residence of O. K. Eldridge, and has resold for W. W. Watkins the lots recently purchased by him at auction on Storm Avenue.

Plans were submitted to the Building Department yesterday by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert for the new five-story American basement residence to be built on Riverside Drive, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, for A. G. Loomis.

The New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company transferred yesterday to Henry Corn the property at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, 27.10 by 160. The rear part of this lot on Nineteenth Street is occupied by Hardman Hall, and when the Realty, Bond and Trust Company bought the property from Arthur H. Hearn several months ago any change in it was not regarded as probable on account of existing leases with long terms to run. The transfer of the parcel to Mr. Corn would indicate, however, that some agreement with the lessees has been reached, by which the corner will be available for a building operation in the near future. Two mortgages, with two years to run, for a total of $500,000 covering this property, made by Mr. Conn in favor of the Realty, Bond and Trust Company, were also recorded yesterday.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 415 East Sixty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 86; John E. Gerlach of 201 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; J. Bockell & Son, architects; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 506 and 508 East Seventy-first Street, for a one-story frame wagon shed, 25 by 75; Godfrey Knoche of 501 East Seventy-first Street, owner; R. Moeller, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 506 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 75 by 79 by 46, for a two and three story brick church and rectory; the Reformed Church, the Rev. Eugene G. Fuessle, pastor; F. A. Minuth of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Rosedale Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40; Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 60 and 62 Second Avenue, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 41 by 45 by 100; Philip Siegel of 5 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $75,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40, Charles Knauf, owner and contractor; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue, 40 by 15; for a two-story frame stable; Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $600.

No. 970 Union Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 17.2 by 27.2; Serena Clark, premises, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 233 Second Street, to a five-story brick store and dwelling; Charles Wannemacher, premises, owner; Frederick C. Simberlund of 219 East Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 62 West Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; John H. Starin, premises, owner; F. J. Nagle, architect; cost, $1,600.

Loring Place, west side, 337.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mary D. Wheeler of 135 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; C. V. Baker, architect; cost, $1,700.

No. 1,806 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; James O'Connell of 131 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner and builder; cost, $1,800.

Edgewater Road, east side, at Jennings Street, to a two-story frame office and dwelling; Olin J. Stevens, owner; John Sexton of 206 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 311 to 315 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick school; St. Gabriel's Church, owner; G. H. Streeton of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 75 Franklin Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; D. P. Chesebro, owner; Paul C. Hunter, architect; cost, $300.

New Church Beyond the Harlem.

The Reformed Church, of which the Rev. Eugene G. Fuessle is pastor, filed plans at the Building Department yesterday for a two and three story brick and stone church, to be erected on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 506 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue. A rectory will also be built on an adjoining lot, both structures occupying a seventy-five-foot frontage. Architect F. H. Minuth estimates the cost at $40,000.

Skyscraper on Site of Taylor's Hotel.

Allan L. McDermott of Jersey City, who was the agent for the sale of Taylor's Hotel recently, announced yesterday that the National Trust Company had decided to raze the hotel building and erect a big steel building. It will have a frontage of 77 feet, and will be 100 feet deep. Whether it will be eight or ten stories high is yet to be decided. Work will be commenced about May 1, when the present lease expires.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 25.

CEDAR PLACE, or 158th St, s s, 75.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 18.6x85; Richard L. Alexander to Thomas J. Tuomey 1

CLAY AV, w s, 125 ft n of 174th St, widened, 60x95; Ernest W. Forbes to Margaret A. Havilland $1

CLAY AV, w s, 125 ft n of 174th St, widened, 60x95; Thomas Allen to Ernest W. Forbes 1

HALSEY PLACE, n e corner of Kinnear Place, 34x100; George P. Baisley and another to Pauline T. Wienecke 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 59th St, 20.5x75; Walter Ellison to Joseph J. Corwin 85,000

LOTS 112 and 117, Map No. 2 of the property of Charles Darke, 50x irregular; Ann McGlynn to Annie K. Clarke 1,000

MADISON AV, e s, 17.9 ft n of 120th St, 16x83; Sarah L. Lamb to Joshua F. Howes 18,000

MADISON AV, e s, 17.0 ft n of 120th St, 16x83; Mary F. Crandall to Sarah L. Lamb 1

MARION AV, s s, 52.2 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.1x100; Lena Price to Moses Price. 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 51.9 ft s of 158th St, 75x82.7x74.11x62; George Waddington to William S. Hartt, trustee 12,000

WILLIS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 145th St, 25x100; Adolph J. H. Meyer to Zenaide D. Schulienberg 11,500

WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 146th St, 25x100; Adolph J. H. Meyer to Zenaide D. Schullenberg 11,500

5TH AV, s w corner of 19th St, 27.10x160; New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company to Henry Corn 100

11TH ST, 329 West, 12.4x95; Henry C. Lytton, by attorney, to Joseph F. Doyle 5,750

20TH ST, s s, 87 ft w of 4th Av, 88x92; Walworth Ward to the Seaboard Realty Company 1

85TH ST, 142 East, 14.9x97.6; Robert Emmet to Charles C. Nadal 1

Semi-final Round—E. P. Fischer beat A. B. Wright, 6—4, 6—4; R. D. Little beat Parke Wright, 6—4, 6—0.

Final Round—R. D. Little beat E. P. Fischer, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

Handicap Singles.—First Round—E. P. Fischer (owe 40) beat W. Bridges, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—2; W. G. Kilmaster (half 15) beat K. Beals, (half 15,) 6—1, 6—2; P. Porter (owe half 15) beat W. G. Linehustein, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round—H. E. Avery (owe 15) beat W. S. Bond, (owe 40,) 6—2, 6—0.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fine Residence Near the Park Sold—Other Dealings—Fifth Avenue Corner Transferred.

McVickar & Co. have sold for J. Prentiss Kellogg the five-story dwelling 15 East Eighty-second Street. The price is reported at $90,000, which is a considerable advance over that paid for the property by the seller in February.

Martin Metzger has sold to Francis J. Schnugg the plot northeast corner of Ninety-first Street and First Avenue, 50 by 94.

Lemuel E. Quigg is the buyer of the house 455 West End Avenue, the sale of which through Slawson & Hobbs was reported on Thursday.

It is reported that T. J. Keveney has sold the four-story dwelling 33 West Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Theresa H. Rix has sold the three four-story brownstone-front dwellings 142, 144, and 146 West Eightieth Street, each 20 by 102.2.

Post & Reese have leased 122 West Fifty-seventh Street to a client for a term of years. The same firm has also leased, in conjunction with Ogden & Clarkson, to a client, 9 East Ninth Street.

P. S. Treacy reports that he has sold for the Treacy and Farley estates twenty-three lots on and adjoining Clinton Avenue, in Newark, N. J. It is said that the sale is preliminary to the improvement of the lots with handsome residences.

Myer Hellman has bought of Fanny M. Updike three lots, 75 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold for George Greenthal, formerly manager of the Harlem Opera House, his Summer residence on Straiton Avenue, Arverne-by-the-Sea, to Mrs. Alma E. Knight.

The same firm has also sold to A. Stein for the Ocean and Bay Front Improvement Company the corner of Meredith and Ocean Avenues, Arverne, directly opposite the residence of O. K. Eldridge, and has resold for W. W. Watkins the lots recently purchased by him at auction on Storm Avenue.

Plans were submitted to the Building Department yesterday by Architect C. P. H. Gilbert for the new five-story American basement residence to be built on Riverside Drive, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, for A. G. Loomis.

The New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company transferred yesterday to Henry Corn the property at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, 27.10 by 160. The rear part of this lot on Nineteenth Street is occupied by Hardman Hall, and when the Realty, Bond and Trust Company bought the property from Arthur H. Hearn several months ago any change in it was not regarded as probable on account of existing leases with long terms to run. The transfer of the parcel to Mr. Corn would indicate, however, that some agreement with the lessees has been reached, by which the corner will be available for a building operation in the near future. Two mortgages, with two years to run, for a total of $500,000 covering this property, made by Mr. Conn in favor of the Realty, Bond and Trust Company, were also recorded yesterday.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 415 East Sixty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 86; John E. Gerlach of 201 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; J. Bockell & Son, architects; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 506 and 508 East Seventy-first Street, for a one-story frame wagon shed, 25 by 75; Godfrey Knoche of 501 East Seventy-first Street, owner; R. Moeller, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 506 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 75 by 79 by 46, for a two and three story brick church and rectory; the Reformed Church, the Rev. Eugene G. Fuessle, pastor; F. A. Minuth of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Rosedale Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40; Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 60 and 62 Second Avenue, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 41 by 45 by 100; Philip Siegel of 5 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $75,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 40, Charles Knauf, owner and contractor; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue, 40 by 15; for a two-

EXCURSIONS.

Take the Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

LONG BRANCH.

☞ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.☜

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER **Republic** and MAMMOTH STEAMER **Columbia**

Leave Pier 10, E. R. (above South Ferry.) 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.

Leave Long Branch, 8:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 11 A. M., 7:00 P. M.

20 MILES of BAY and HARBOR 12 MILES of OCEAN — 32 MILES DOWN — 32 MILES BACK — 64 MILES

The finest sail offered by any route—the best service Long Branch ever had, and by the best sea-going boats; immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, and every comfort the traveler needs. Amusement also in concerts and vaudeville performances, free, on every trip. ☞COSTS LESS THAN 1½ CENTS PER MILE.

The Bay and Harbor, Bedloe's, Governor's, Long, and Staten Islands, Statue of Liberty, all the Forts, Sandy Hook, Navesink Highlands, Splendid scene of ocean life and grandeur, and New Jersey coast.

4 HOURS OF SAILING.

W.F.Russell, Mgr., 1181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Coney Island Jockey Club Racetrack.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:30 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily, 7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every 20 minutes 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * run Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M. FARE 15 CENTS.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland" Dairy. Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. pier: 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. East 26th St., 10.30, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 32d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only, 2, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 9 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

Excursion to Block Island, R. I.

SUNDAY, AUG. 27,

Via LONG ISLAND R. R. ROUND TRIP, $1.50.

Express train with parlor car leaves Flatbush Av., 8:25; Franklin Av., 8:30, and East New York, Brklyn, at 8:37 A. M. Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., 8:20. Leave L. I. City, 8:30 A. M., connecting at Sag Harbor with

STEAMER "MONTAUK."

Due at Block Island, 2:30 P. M. Leave Block Island, 4:30 P. M. Two full hours at Block Island.

Tickets on sale Friday at L. I. R. R. ticket office and stations in Brooklyn and N. Y.

Sale of tickets will be limited.

If stormy excursion will be postponed and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave foot West 22d st., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10.30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.

Leave (new) Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

New Route to Rockaway Beach FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE SUNDAYS.

Express trains between Brooklyn Bridge and Rockaway Beach via Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad and L. I. R. R. from Flatbush Av.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge, 10:10 A. M. and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway 10:40 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:27 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St. Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. elevated stations. Exc. fare from Brooklyn, 30c. From New York, 35c.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BOATS. ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing, 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Week days, Round Trip. 40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45; West 22d St., 2 P. M. Arriving West Point, 4:45. Returning on West Shore Special, 7:25 P. M., or any of the regular trains. Rate for round trip, $1.00. N. Y. Central R. R., $1.10. Ample time to see Parade, Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Afternoon Concerts on board steamer.

LABOR DAY. COOK'S EXCURSIONS. NIAGARA FALLS and Elsewhere.

Three to Eleven Day Tours.

For particulars see handbills and programmes. COOK'S TOURS, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 3:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GEBHARDT, JOHANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to August Biesker, Carl Bolder, Konrad Bolder, Franz Bolder, and Sophia Grumewald, the heirs and next of kin of JOHANNA GEBHARDT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward B. Amend of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Johanna Gebhardt, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a [L. S.] Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAM J. AMEND, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au12-law6mSa

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 14th day of August, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables and cross-overs, for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in the said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the intersection of Liberty and Washington Streets; going thence in a northerly direction under and along Washington Street to or near the point at which this street crosses Dey Street; thence turning in a westerly direction through Dey Street, passing under and along Dey Street, under and across West Street, and under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Dey Street, and under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; the line also branching off from Washington Street, at Cortlandt Street, and going in a westerly direction under and along Cortlandt Street and crossing under West Street and going under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Cortlandt Street; thence under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; also a branch passing under and along West Street between the two lines above mentioned, making a connection between the two.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that, at the Aldermanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, said application of said railway company will be first considered and public hearing had thereon; all persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the ____ day of _____ 189_, for an extension of a grant of a franchise or right to construct a tunnel under certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables and cross-overs, for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in the said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the junction of Ann Street and Park Row in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and running thence by a convenient and eligible route or routes underground to and under the waters of the East River, and to and through the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and County of Kings, to the junction of Adams and Willoughby Streets, in the said Borough of Brooklyn.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that, at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELLA F. BOLTON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,254.

To the creditors of Ella F. Bolton, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1899 the said Ella F. Bolton was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 31 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 17th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—DANIEL G. BROWN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel G. Brown, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 22, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC BRINN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Brinn of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Brinn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 25th, 1899.

NO. 1,272.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS CELLER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Celler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS JACOBOWSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Jacobowsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 8, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER MALLETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Peter Mallett of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1898, the said Peter Mallett was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MANDEL WALK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mandel Walk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 10th, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 25th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LANGMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Langman, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Langman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 25th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARGARET N. LEFFERTS, formerly MARGARET N. BENE, individually and as co-partner of the firm of TEALL & BENE, bankrupt. In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Margaret N. Lefferts, formerly Margaret N. Bene, individually and as co-partner in the firm of Teall & Bene, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Margaret N. Lefferts was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISIDOR Z. GARFIELD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isidor Z. Garfield, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 11, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEWIS GOLDSTEIN and NATHAN SHAPIRO, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis Goldstein and Nathan Shapiro, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 23d, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, August 25th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALBERT GOLDSTON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Goldston, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 21, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER MALLETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Peter Mallett of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1898, the said Peter Mallett was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the sixth day of September, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE MEYER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Meyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 25th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. DILTHEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William J. Dilthey of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said William J. Dilthey was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANK R. SHERWIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frank R. Sherwin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS KAPLAN and REBECCA KAPLAN, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Kaplan and Rebecca Kaplan, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

August 25th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LANGMAN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Louis Langman, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Langman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants Mary F. Stoughton, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, and the said Mary F. Stoughton, as Trustee under the last will and testament of said Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Susan M. Fitch; and to John Fiske, as committee of all of the property of the said Mary F. Stoughton within the State of New York:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of publication made by Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1899, and this day filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the said County of New York.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

au12-law7wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—DANIEL C. POTTER, plaintiff, against THE MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIATION, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Action to recover damages for libel.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 22, 1899.

BENJAMIN SCHARPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 45 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants, The Morning Journal Association, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county on the same day.—Dated July 28, 1899.

BENJAMIN SCHARPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy29-law6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy4-law6mSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES L. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.

ap15-law6mS

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 63 William Street, New York City. ap8-law6mS

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 314 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARRISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f25-law6mS

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy22-aw6mSa

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Att'y. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan. ap22-law6mS

SCHRAG, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 845 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1899. EBERHARD FABER, Executor. FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Executor. m10-law6mS

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKERT, THORNSEN WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-law6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au12-law6mS

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward Sts. stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and NORTH in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 36 N. R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river

MARGARET RAND MISSING

The Police Asked to Search for Young Staten Island Woman.

RELIGION UNSEATED HER MIND

She Left Her Uncle's House in Harlem on Tuesday, and It Is Thought Killed Herself.

The police of the various boroughs have been asked to look for Miss Margaret Rand, twenty-two years old, who lived with her widowed mother, Mrs. Mary Rand, at 78 Broadway, West Brighton, S. I. She disappeared on Tuesday from the house of her uncle, Robert Patten, at 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, this borough.

Miss Rand is a handsome and accomplished young woman, and has been prominent in church work in Port Richmond, where for some time past she has conducted a Bible class in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. It is said that it was her religious enthusiasm that led to the unseating of her reason, and it is supposed that she wandered off in a temporary fit of mental aberration.

Miss Rand was employed as a clerk in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at 1 Madison Avenue. When she first showed signs of mental disorder some time ago, Assistant Secretary Roberts of the company directed her to take a long vacation and rest, and to let her mind dwell less constantly on religious matters.

She had been making frequent trips between her home on Staten Island and her uncle's house, and on Tuesday last she arrived at the latter place, intending to make a stay of some duration. She unpacked her satchel and carried the empty satchel down into the parlor. Then she sat down to the piano, and after playing over a few bars of a hymn she arose, picked up the empty satchel, and walked out of the house, in spite of her uncle's protests. Since then no trace of her has been found.

Mrs. Rand said yesterday she feared her daughter had killed herself, as she had often asked whether it was sinful to commit suicide. Until yesterday, when she received a letter from her sister, Mrs. Patten, she had supposed her daughter was still at her uncle's house, and her uncle had been under the impression that when she left home she had gone to her mother on Staten Island.

The description of the young woman furnished to the police says that she is about 5 feet 5 inches in height, with light, wavy brown hair, blue eyes, and a fresh complexion. When she left her uncle's house she wore a light brown crash skirt, a linen shirt waist of the same color, trimmed with lace, and a sailor hat, trimmed with white lilacs and ribbons. She wore on her shirt waist a large Christian Endeavor pin. Her front teeth are false, and one of the others is filled with gold.

A CHILD DISAPPEARS.

Placed in a Summer Home by the Father—Man and Woman Held in Bail.

The five-year-old daughter of Charles Steinbecher, who lives in this city, has mysteriously disappeared from a house in Hackensack, N. J., where her father had placed her for the summer. The child had been for three months with Mrs. Matilda Nagler, who lives at River Edge, Hackensack, and when the father called for it yesterday the woman said that it had disappeared, and that she did not know where it was. She was arrested on complaint of the father, and subsequently secured bail. She was charged with ill-treating the child. Her husband, who is employed by the New York Cab Company, was also arrested, and charged with abducting the child. He also secured bail. He and his wife refuse to give any information as to the child's whereabouts.

Sheriff Van Buskirk has several men searching the country around Hackensack, but up to a late hour last night the child had not been found. The father is distracted. He says he was boarding his child with Mrs. Nagler, and that yesterday he called to pay three months' back board, and to take the little one away. Some believe she became attached to it, and is hiding it to keep the father from taking it away.

RICH MAN HANGS HIMSELF.

Meyer Lapetus, a Cloak Manufacturer, Found Dead in His Cellar.

Meyer Lapetus, a manufacturer of cloaks at 179 Stanton Street, hanged himself yesterday morning to a beam in the cellar of his house, at 183 Stanton Street. He was wealthy and in good health, and no cause can be assigned for his suicide.

He left his wife and six children between 7 and 8 o'clock to open his business establishment, where he had fifty hands employed. He did not return to breakfast. A search for him was made. His father-in-law, Rafael Silverstein, found his body hanging to the beam.

Some of the dead man's friends think that he was driven to the act by a report that his employes were going to strike for higher wages and shorter hours. He was thirty-five years old. He came to the United States eighteen years ago, and made money rapidly in the manufacture of women's cloaks.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

Inquiry Into the Unfinished State of Elm Street Improvement.

The August Grand Jury yesterday made a presentment calling attention to the uncompleted improvement of Elm Street. Owing to lack of time, the investigation of the subject was not thorough, and the matter was referred to the September Grand Jury, with the request that a full inquiry be made.

Records in the Mayor's office show that ordinances providing for the grading, regulating, and paving of Elm Street throughout its entire length had been passed by the Board of Public Improvements, and the Municipal Assembly, and signed by the Mayor. This work, however, could not be done until the sewers had been laid. The sewer ordinances were faulty in form, and the Mayor vetoed all of them on June 13. About that time the Corporation Counsel rendered an opinion, in which he took the position that these sewer ordinances required no action by the Municipal Assembly, and in consequence of this opinion contracts were prepared.

AS TO COL. WARING'S ASHES.

G. E. Hill Denies They Remain Unclaimed or Uncared For.

G. Everett Hill, executor of the estate of George E. Waring, Jr., gave out the following statement yesterday: "Returning from an absence, my attention has been called to recent journalistic paragraphs alleging that, through neglect on the part of his family, the ashes of the late Col. Waring had been allowed to remain at Swinburne Island, unclaimed and uncared for. I hasten to deny this false and cruel report.

"Immediately after Colonel Waring's death, before public opinion had crystallized into a definite project for a memorial, the erection of a monument was proposed, and the proposal seemed to find popular favor. At this time Mrs. Waring told Dr. Stinson (Col. Waring's physician) that she wished the ashes placed in this monument; and it was arranged that Dr. Doty should care for them, as a sacred trust, until the time when this could be done, or until some other suitable interment could be provided.

"Shortly after this Mrs. Waring was called to Minnesota. Illness and further bereavement have prevented her return, and have postponed her selection of a final resting place for Col. Waring's remains.

"While it is true that Col. Waring's ashes are still on Swinburne Island, they are being reverently cared for. Were it at liberty to publish Mrs. Waring's letters to me on the subject, the falsity and cruelty of the rumors alleging carelessness or indifference would be so apparent as to make this indignant denial of the charge unnecessary."

Every form of Lung or throat Disease can be relieved and the great majority cured by the use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

GAS WAR RUMORS DENIED.

Russell Sage Says that He Would Close with Consolidated, but Not with the New Amsterdam.

Several stories in regard to the gas war were current yesterday. In the main they hinged on rumors of a settlement, and these were born of activity in the securities of Consolidated and New Amsterdam. The former had a net advance at 184¼ of 8¾ points, a smart jump of recovery over the declaration of a 4 per cent. dividend. New Amsterdam common closed at 34¼@34¾, against 33¼@33¾ on Thursday.

The talk of the gas rivalry being at an end included a deal with Standard. Russell Sage, however, denied this, saying:

"If the offer was satisfactory from my standpoint, I would close a deal with Consolidated. But I understand that a Wall Street house is trying to make a Consolidated-New Amsterdam deal. Now I know nothing of New Amsterdam that would make me eager to go into such an arrangement, and I would want to know a great deal more about New Amsterdam before I considered a proposition to go in. In this view I am guided by correct business principles."

No corroboration of the stories of the end of the war or of even an armistice was had. Frank Tilford, a Vice President of Mr. Sage's company, said there had been no settlement, as did H. B. Hollins of H. B. Hollins & Co., Secretary Zollikoffer of the Consolidated Gas Company, Director F. S. Hastings of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, and Secretary Purdy of the Mutual Company.

CONTROLLER COLER EXPLAINS.

Applicants for Positions May See Old Examination Papers.

Controller Coler was asked yesterday regarding a letter which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, signed "Fair Play." It stated that at a recent civil service examination held for positions in the Controller's office certain men were allowed to see the examination papers before the examination.

Controller Coler said that the men referred to were permitted to see "old examination papers," which had been used at a previous examination. Such papers are open, he said, to any applicant.

NO FIRE, BUT MOSQUITOES.

Jersey City Man Was Smoking Them Out and Engines Were Called.

Firebox 137, in Jersey City, was rung at midnight on Thursday for a fire at 424 Grove Street. The engines were hurried to the scene, and had their hose stretched, when Michael Carragher, the occupant, appeared on the stoop and asked them what they were going to do.

"Put out the fire, of course," said Capt. George Dingler of Engine Company No. 3, as he pointed to a volume of smoke pouring from an upper window.

"Put out nothing," said Carragher. "That's no fire. I'm trying to smoke out the mosquitoes so I can get some sleep. If you'll put them out I'll be greatly obliged to you."

Then the firemen wound up their hose and the engines returned to their houses.

LINDAUER'S GAY FUNERAL.

Band Played as the Murderer and Suicide's Coffin Passed.

The funeral of John J. Lindauer, the cigarmaker who killed Josephine Engle and then committed suicide, was held yesterday afternoon from 1,893 First Avenue, where they both lived

A Bohemian band played a lively air, and a crowd of two or three thousand men, women, and children, mostly Bohemian cigar workers, hissed the coffin, and called "brute," "coward," "murderer," and made various other expressions of disapproval of such a fine funeral. Despite the unusual demonstration, eighty cigarmakers, who belong to a society of which the suicide was a member, paraded around the colony, and their band kept up its lively music.

The girl victim of the suicide will be buried to-day.

BLAST DOES MUCH DAMAGE.

Stone Hurled Into a Crib, but the Child Lying in It Escapes.

Residents in the vicinity of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Madison Avenue were awakened at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a terrific blast which shook the houses and scattered rocks in every direction. Windows were shattered, ceilings cracked, and fences broken by the flying stones. Nobody was injured, however, although a piece of stone weighing several pounds and a shower of glass fell upon a bed where a child was lying.

On the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, about 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, is a remnant of that ridge of rock formerly known as "Shantytown." Angelo Allegro, an Italian contractor, is engaged in blasting out a foundation, and residents say he is not saving with his powder, judging by the noise and force of the blasts.

The blast yesterday was unusually heavy, and the logs which covered it were thrown fifty feet. The five-story flathouse 21 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street suffered the most. Here a number of windows were smashed, the iron railing which surrounds the basement was broken by a boulder, and the rear fence was wrecked.

Mrs. Kaufmann, the janitress, occupies the basement of the flat, and sleeping in a crib near one of the windows was her three-year-old son. A large stone fell into the crib without touching the child, but the glass of the window which was broken by the stone coming through it cut him slightly. Allegro paid all damages, and there were no arrests.

AID FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Additional Subscriptions Received—A Westerner Offers Lumber.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, yesterday reported the following subscriptions:

Previously acknowledged, $24,620.88; W. H. Burks, Wellington, Kan., $2; through Providence Journal, $122; William H. Barrows, pastor, Southbury, Conn., $3; Jacob Crouse, Syracuse, N. Y., $50; Messrs. Park & Tilford, New York City, $100; through Newport Daily News, Newport, R. I., $17.50; C. H. Osgoode, Norwich, Conn., $200; A. W. Andrews, Narka, Kan., $1.15; through Old National Bank, as follows: Grand Rapids, Mich., Christ Church, Episcopal Mission, Charlevoix, Mich., $9; citizens of Grand Rapids, Mich., $690.25; Mrs. A. D. Cadwell, Toledo, Ohio, $5; Ambrose S. Wight, pastor, Mount Ayr, Iowa, $1; Bank of Whiteeastle, La., $5; Warren E. Anderson, Pensacola, Fla., $10; through Mayor of New York City, $907; George H. Fisher, 310 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., $10; total, $26,744.78.

The Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association is arranging to send more supplies on the Government transport sailing next Wednesday. Secretary Corwine has received a letter from A. L. Arpin of the John Arpin Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, Wis., offering some lumber. The St. Paul Road will transport the lumber free of charge to Chicago, and Mr. Arpin has arranged for free transportation also from there to New York. If lumber is needed in Puerto Rico the offer will be accepted.

Subscriptions to the committee's fund are:

Previously acknowledged, $18,670.95; Hencken & Willenbrock, $25; R. W. Zundel, $10; Emerson, McMillin & Co., $50; Clinton P. Sinks, $2; Capt. John F. Guilfoyle, Troop I, Ninth Cavalry, Fort Duchesne, Utah, $25; "F. A.," $100; A. K. Bryans, $5; L. H. Biglow & Co. $25; M. Cohn & Co., $10; Sutphen & Meyer, $20; Gutta-Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, $50; "Cash," $1; "Summer Mission," Sunapee Lake, N. H., through the Rev. T. H. Sill, $7.95; Charles M. Higgins & Co., $10; "J. G. B.," $5; W. L. Brown, $5; Z. C. Waterbury, $5; North American Trust Company, $100; Greenwich Insurance Company, $25; Henry K. McHarg, $100; through John G. Smart, editor of The Washington County Post—Charles C. Cottrell, Johnsonville, N. Y., $5; Daniel Stevenson Smart, $1; Elizabeth Allen Smart, $1; Mrs. John G. Smart, $1; "Cash," $2; W. A. Mitchell, $5; "B. B.," $20; Mrs. A. G. Stout, through The Mail and Express, $25; through Mrs. E. B. Adams, Southampton, Mass.—Mrs. Martina A. Parsins, $5; Mrs. E. B. Adams, $2; Frank Ewing, 25 cents; R. G. Peters, 25 cents; Joseph Frey, $5; Charles C. Post, $1; Eisenmann Brothers, $25; Horace B. Patton, Gouldsboro, Col., through The Outlook Company, $10; George E. Folsom, $10. Total, $19,370.40.

The relief fund being raised by the Maritime Exchange was augmented yesterday by $50 contributed by J. P. Horton, making the total of the Exchange's fund $11,502.

Col. Jones of the Army Transport Service announced yesterday that the transport Kilpatrick will sail for San Juan at 2 o'clock on Wednesday next, instead of the Burnside, which was scheduled to sail.

DEFY THE WHISKY TRUST

Independents in Kentucky to Control Half of State's Output.

18,000,000 GALLONS THE LIMIT

Of This Production Agreed Upon by Both, the Trust Wants to Turn Out Over Two-thirds.

The Independent Distillers of Kentucky yesterday threw down the gauntlet to the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, a branch of and associate of the Whisky Trust. Although the Independent Distilleries own ninety-five plants, as compared with fifty controlled by the trust, the latter wants to produce thirteen-eighteenths of the entire production. The Independents and the trust are agreed on 18,000,000 gallons as the annual product in Kentucky.

The Independents recently appointed a committee of seven, with authority to confer with the trust, and make an amicable adjustment. Five of the committeemen, Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., Col. John B. Thompson, D. Meschendorf, E. M. Babbitt, and J. F. Pogue, came to New York yesterday and met Edson Bradley, Vice President of the trust, at the Hoffman House. The conference lasted two hours, Mr. Bradley doing about all the talking, and claiming for his organization the right to produce 13,000,000 gallons of the 18,000,000 gallons agreed upon, the remaining 5,000,000 to be divided between the ninety-five plants outside the trust.

His proposition was practically laughed out of court, and then Mr. Bradley invited the committee to meet President S. M. Rice and Secretary Wentworth of the trust at their office, 57 William Street. They met there, and the Independents submitted a proposition, of which the following is a copy:

Proposition from the Independent Distillers of Kentucky to the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company.

Gentlemen: We, the Independent Distillers of Kentucky, representing two-thirds in number of all the plants in the State, and one-half of the mashing capacity of the State, believing that the interest of the trade requires that the production of whisky in Kentucky should be limited to the trade demand, which we believe to be 18,000,000 gallons for the season of 1899-1900, beg to submit to you the following proposition:

The Independent Distillers are willing to enter into an arrangement with the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, whereby the production for the season of 1899-1900 shall be fixed and maintained within the above limit, and that the Independent Distillers on the one side and the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company on the other shall each have assigned under any arrangement made the right to control respectively one-half of the output as agreed upon.

In the event the above proposition does not meet with your approval, we would respectfully ask from you a definite statement of what you demand as the least that you will consent to take of the agreed amount.

The matter was thoroughly discussed, and the committee left impressed with the idea that their offer will be accepted forthwith. Asked what would be the result following a refusal by the trust to accede to the terms offered, a member of the committee said:

"I do not care to prophesy, but I think we will do our share of the business or know the reason why."

THE COTTON DUCK COMBINE.

Fourteen Mills Included, with Output of 90 Per Cent. of Product—Capital, $23,500,000.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—The cotton duck consolidation, which is one of the most important industrial combinations of the South, has been completed. The fourteen mills acquired are now in the hands of the Continental Trust Company of this city, syndicate manager, awaiting transfer to the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, which has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. The permanent organization will be completed within the next few days, when the properties will be taken over by that company.

The total capitalization of the new company is $23,500,000, as follows: First mortgage 5 per cent. fifty year gold bonds (of which $1,000,000 is to be reserved in the treasury for the purposes of the company,) $8,000,000; 5 per cent. cumulative income bonds, $6,000,000; stock, $9,500,000. Payment for the properties began Tuesday at the Continental Trust Company, and the settlement for the last two mills was arranged to take place to-day in New York at Vermilye & Co.'s banking house.

The properties acquired by the new company are the following: Mount Vernon Company, four mills—Nos. 1, 3, and 4 ("Druid,") Baltimore, and Phoenix, Baltimore County, Md.; Woodberry Manufacturing Company, (William E. Hooper & Sons,) five mills—Woodberry, Clipper, Meadow, Park, and Mount Washington, Baltimore, Md.; Laurel and Franklinville Mills, Maryland; Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Company, Tallassee, Ala.; Greenwoods Company, New Hartford, Conn.; Columbia Mills Company, Columbia, S. C. These mills manufacture over 90 per cent. of all the cotton duck made in the United States.

It is said that the owners will not make an advance in the price of cotton duck, the saving gained from various sources by uniting these interests being satisfactory. It is generally conceded that Richard Cromwell, President of the Mount Vernon Company, will be the President of the new corporation.

Chicago Sugar War on in Earnest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The Sugar Trust, direct from New York, has entered the Chicago field in its fight against the independent refineries, and the local jobbers and wholesale grocery firms are worried over the situation. Predictions of sugar being as cheap as sand are heard. James H. Post of B. H. Hoffel, Sons & Co., representing the Arbuckles and other independent refinery interests, arrived from New York to look after the independent side of the Chicago sugar war.

BOY DROWNED A CHILD.

He Threw the Little One in the Water and Watched Him Struggle.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Harry Rose, aged eight years, and Arthur Slausen, aged thirteen, were fishing along the banks of the Hudson River, six miles below here, yesterday afternoon. The elder lad deliberately threw the younger into the river and continued fishing, paying no attention to the drowning struggles of the Rose boy. The little fellow soon perished.

Presently the father came along and inquired for his son, but the Slausen boy disclaimed any knowledge of his whereabouts. Being pressed, he finally admitted the truth. The neighborhood was aroused and the body was recovered three hours later.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

There will be music this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Van Cortlandt Park by Sause's Band. The following is the programme:

"Star-Spangled Banner."

March, "Admiral's Favorite".....Bennett
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
Chilean dance, "Manana".....Missud
Reminsences of Meyerbeer.
Cornet solo, "Holy City" (request).....Adam
E. Kenecke.
Selection, "Wizard of the Nile".....Herbert
"Jolly Musician".....Muskat
"Collection of Popular Melodies".....Boettger
"Aunt Dinah's Wedding".....Rollinson
Finale, "American Victory".....Hall
"Home, Sweet Home."

In Crotona Park Friedgen's Band will give this programme:

National Hymn.
March, "Conquerors' Return".....Boehm
Opera Fantasie, "Maritana".....Wallace
"Polonaise in A".....Chopin
Potpourri, "A Night in Berlin".....Hartmann
Cornet solo Fantasie, "Mother's Heart," (new).....Hoch
Theodore Hoch.
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
"Recollections of War".....Hamm
Selection, "Bohemian Girl".....Balfe
Medley, "The Right Kind".....Smith
Two-step, "Rubber-Neck Jim".....Bratton
"Star-Spangled Banner."

Miller's Band will play these selections in Cedar Park:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Oriental Guards".....Stromberg
Overture, "Barber of Seville".....Rossini
Waltz, "Wedding Chimes" (request).....Wiegand
Selection, "A Base Hit".....De Witt
Cornet solo, selected.....Maurer
C. Maurer.
Medley overture, "Popular Kentucky".....Boettger
Two-step, "The King's Musketeer".....Howson
Selection, "Amorita".....Czibulka
Gavotte, "Forget-Me-Not".....Griggs
Finale, "Topsy's in Town".....Crosby

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream of Tartar. Most healthful and efficient of all leavening agents.

Many mixtures, made in imitation of baking powders, are upon the market. They are sold cheap, but are dear at any price, because they contain alum, a corrosive poison.

CATTLE MEN AGREE TO UNITE.

It Is Expected One Hundred Shippers and Feeders Will Combine.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Kansas City says:

"Ex-Congressman M. S. Peters of Kansas is promoting a combination of cattle shippers and feeders which it is expected will practically control the cattle business in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and the Indian Territory.

"It is expected that 100 shippers and feeders will take stock in the concern, 41 stockmen having already signified their intention of doing so.

"A meeting will be held here on Sept. 12, when an organization will be completed. Senator W. A. Harris of Kansas is one of the prime movers in the scheme, and it is expected that he will be President of the company. Mr. Peters will probably be General Manager."

A SCARCITY OF FISH.

Bluefish and Lobsters, Especially, Hard to Get and High.

Prices for fish are still high, and the chances for a further advance, particularly for bluefish, seem to be excellent. Not in the last ten years has there been so great a dearth of this fish.

Cold water, storms, the turning seaward of the Gulf Stream, and the enormous quantities of live bait in the water are given as reasons why the bluefish are not running, or, when they do run, are not biting. The fleet of smacks is now cruising over a ground over 300 miles long, from Boston to Cape Henry, and if the fish were running at all they could be found in this vast stretch of water.

"There is no use denying the fact, for fact it is, as every smacker or lobsterman knows," said the skipper of the Mary Emma, "that the fish are gone, and have been gone all the season. Warm or cold, it makes no difference, and nobody knows where or why they're gone—they just are, that's all. I've been in the business now for nearly twenty years, and I can remember but one other season when they were so scarce.

"I know they can't be here off this coast in any quantity because of the enormous schools of bait we've seen for the last three months, or ever since the season began.

The skipper, when asked if there was any prospect of an increase in the catches and a let-up of the fish famine, replied:

"I guess so; yes, I'm sure there will be. Some time before the close of the season, along about September, I reckon the fish'll be back along this way. They've got to go back South to the warm water again, no matter where they are now, and it seems more than likely that when the Gulf Stream swings back in shore again they will be pretty sure to take to it."

Lobsters are almost as scarce as the bluefish, and are bringing high prices.

Butchers See Mr. Loving.

A committee from the Retail Butchers' Association was in conference at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday with George B. Loving of Texas, who is here organizing a cattle ranch combination. What transpired was not disclosed, but reports will be made at the meetings of the retailers in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and another conference will be held with Mr. Loving next Wednesday.

PRICE OF COKE FOLLOWS COAL.

Producers Give Notice that It Will Be Advanced 25 Cents.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—Notice has been given by the different producers of foundry coke that the price of their product will be advanced 25 cents per ton on Sept. 1. This will make the quoted price $2.75 per ton.

The advance will add just $1 to the price that ruled at this time last year, and further advances that are expected to take place between now and the first of the year will probably double the price within the year.

Lightning Destroys a Church.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25.—During a thunderstorm this afternoon lightning struck the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, at Edgewood, a suburb of this city, and two residences on adjoining lots were set on fire and destroyed. Nothing was saved from the church except the piano. A handsome pipe organ was lost. The loss is estimated at $20,000, partly covered by insurance.

Policeman Duggan Removed.

Policeman William H. Duggan of the Bronx Park Station was yesterday dismissed from the force on complaint of Mrs. Bridget Sheedy, who claims that she paid him and a man named Hart $400 to get her husband on the force.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Chicago-New York Rate of $18.45 Was Authorized and Is Not Expected to Lead to Cutting.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 25.—D. B. Martin, manager of passenger traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, said to-day, with reference to the alleged cutting of railroad passenger rates from Chicago and other points to New York:

"The Baltimore and Ohio Railway has a large legitimate Grand Army business booked for the Philadelphia encampment, and while it has placed on sale tickets to New York and return at the same rates quoted by the Wabash, Grand Trunk, and Erie, it will not be a party to any demoralization in passenger rates, and in my opinion the good judgment of all prominent passenger men will be exerted to prevent this. Many of the wild rumors indicating a rate war and demoralization of passenger rates have no foundation, in fact."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 25.—The Lake Shore to-day met the Erie's cut rate on excursion business to New York for the first week of September.

Railroad officials yesterday belittled calamity stories based on the Erie Railroad's Chicago-New York rate of $18.45 for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Philadelphia. The rate was specially authorized last April, and no doubt competing roads will meet it.

It is possible that there will be a $2 cut under the rate, while the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad will not meet it. If there is a rate of $16.45 made, the Erie may cut to that figure. Official confirmation of this was lacking yesterday.

PITTSBURG AND GULF'S FIGHT.

To Secure Injunctions Against Roads Which Cancel Contracts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—An attorney for the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad is quoted as saying to-day that papers have already been prepared to secure a temporary restraining order against the eleven Western railroads whose officials have announced that on Tuesday next they will sever freight relations with the Gulf Road. It is understood that the first move will be made in a Federal court inasmuch as the Pittsburg and Gulf property is now in the hands of receivers appointed by the United States court.

If freight contracts are canceled as threatened, the offending roads will, it is said, be enjoined, and if they do not heed the orders of the Federal court their officers will be arrested for contempt. This is the legal plan of battle as outlined. It may be supplemented by one of the biggest rate wars in the history of Western railroading. The receivers of the Pittsburg and Gulf refuse to discuss the boycott, except to express their confidence of final success.

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

New York Central May Pay Another $4,000,000 Out of Earnings.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—It was announced officially here to-day that the New York Central, in order to meet the criticism that it might, under the terms of its lease, strip the Boston and Albany Railroad and use all its earnings, has offered to insert in the lease a clause providing that none of the earnings of the Boston and Albany system shall be taken by it until the Boston and Albany stockholders have been paid, for their own use, another $4,000,000.

Proper provisions and safeguards also will be made concerning rate division, accounting, and inspection of accounts by Boston and Albany Directors.

Col. Morse's New Post.

Col. Samuel Finley Breeze Morse, who since 1894 has been General Passenger and Ticket Agent for the Southern Pacific Company on its Atlantic system, has been appointed Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific. With this appointment come those of Passenger Traffic Manager of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, the Texas and New Orleans, and the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company. Col. Morse's headquarters will be at Houston, Texas. He has been active in railroad business since 1874. When he was a lad of sixteen he became a clerk in the service of the Kentucky Central Railroad.

B. and O.'s New Purchases.

The West Virginia and Pittsburg Railroad and the Monongahela Coal Company, in which United States Senator Camden of West Virginia is interested, have been sold to the Baltimore and Ohio people.

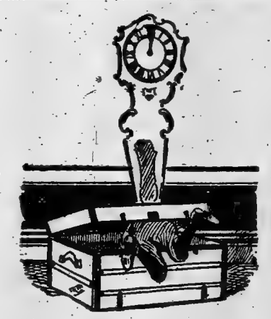

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842 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

AN INSURANCE EXAMINATION.

Attorneys for Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association Appear at Hearing on Examiner's Report.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Representatives of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York City appeared to-day before Superintendent Louis F. Payn of the State Insurance Department. Under Section 39 of the insurance law, the Superintendent is required to give the officials of a company which has been examined an opportunity to be heard before the report is accepted by him. Chief Examiner A. C. Vanderpoel of the department has just completed an examination of the association, and his report is now in the hands of Superintendent Payn.

The hearing to-day was simply in compliance with law, and was held behind closed doors. Neither those who attended nor the Superintendent or his deputies would disclose the nature of the hearing or what developed. Neither would they give out any of the findings of the examiner. It is said, however, that Mr. Vanderpoel's report gives the results of the investigation of dozens of charges made by those formerly connected with the association, who do not hesitate to allege gross mismanagement. Of the thousands of policy holders in the Mutual Reserve, many have recently sent letters of inquiry to the State Insurance Department. The following statement was given out by the Insurance Department this evening:

"Acting under instructions from the Superintendent of Insurance, the Chief Examiner of the department and his assistants have made an examination of the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of the City of New York. Under the provisions of the insurance law, when the report of such examination is completed it must be transmitted to the Superintendent, who then is required to furnish the officers of the corporations with a copy thereof and to designate a day when he will grant them a hearing on such report. Until such hearing is had, the report cannot be filed by the Superintendent. The report of this examination has been forwarded to the Superintendent.

"The officers of the association have been furnished with a copy of it, and yesterday was the day designated for a hearing thereon. The association was represented by its President, F. A. Burnham; by its Vice President, George D. Eldridge, and by its counsel, Frank Lawrence, Edward Lauterbach, and Col. James. The hearing was duly closed, and the Insurance Department has no advices to be made public until the Superintendent has an opportunity to consider the suggestions made by the representatives of the association in connection with the examiner's report."

DOG GUARDED WOMAN'S BODY.

Mary Healey, Student of Shakespeare and Milton, Died of Drink.

Surrounded by many books, among which were works of Shakespeare and Milton and Hugo, Mary Healey, who lived alone in her squalid apartments at 503 West Thirty-sixth Street, was found dead there yesterday morning with her little black-and-tan dog Jolly faithfully guarding her body. She died, the doctor said, of drink. Her only companions in life, the neighbors said, were her books and the faithful little dog. She had a husband, a boiler maker, who is now working in Cienfuegos, Cuba, and who sent her money regularly. But no one at the house ever saw him. She was only about thirty-five years old and prepossessing. She moved into the little rooms on the ground floor of the Thirty-sixth Street house about five months ago. When she went out it was to buy liquor. This latter phase of her character her neighbors understood, but the books threw a shroud of mystery over her.

A week ago the woman received her last remittance. She at once began to drink it away.

One of the men in the house was leaving for his work at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he heard the little dog howling at the foot of the stairs. There he stumbled over the body of the woman. A beer can was beside her. He notified a policeman. The dog stood beside the body, and savagely fought the policeman and ambulance surgeon when they tried to move the body.

The flyleaves of her books were torn out, and nothing that would give a clue to the woman's relatives was found.

A book of Shakespeare was lying open on a rickety table exposing the following passage in King Henry IV.:

O sleep, O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down
And steep my senses in forgetfulness.

The body was taken to the Morgue.

BULLDOG ATTACKED CHILD.

Florence Preston Severely Bitten While Playing in the Street.

Florence Preston, pretty and three years old, of 404 East Twenty-fourth Street, while playing with other children in front of a saloon at 400 East Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday, was attacked by a savage bulldog and badly bitten about the face. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where her wounds were cauterized, but she is said to be in a dangerous condition. The bulldog is still alive, although the neighbors insist that it be killed.

The injured child was in charge of her five-year-old sister, Mae. They were playing in the street, near Charles Heckman's saloon.

Heckman's bulldog, which usually is kept tied in the basement, had been brought up to the rear room of the saloon and tied there. The children, looking under the swinging door at the street entrance to this room, espied the dog and spoke to it. The brute broke its chain and sprang for the door. The children ran, the dog following them.

The two little Preston girls ran into the hallway of 402 East Twenty-fourth Street, where the dog overtook them. The elder child tried to beat the dog off with her tiny hands, but the animal made direct for little Florence. It threw her to the floor of the hallway and bit a piece of flesh from her right cheek. Then it lacerated her chin with its teeth.

The neighbors are aroused over the occurrence, and say that if the dog is not killed within twenty-four hours a party will storm Heckman's saloon and kill it.

Major Harrison Out of Danger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A cable dispatch received at the War Department to-day from Major Gen. Wood says Major Russell B. Harrison, who is ill at Santiago of yellow fever, appears to be out of danger. Ex-President Harrison, who is in Paris, is being kept daily informed of his son's condition.

Two Yellow Fever Cases Reported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Two new cases of yellow fever at Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, were reported to the Marine Hospital Service to-day.

Silas R. Beebe Drops Dead.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25.—Silas R. Beebe, a tea merchant, with offices at 130 Water Street, New York, dropped dead at his home here this morning. He was eighty-eight years old, and leaves a wife and family. He had suffered from heart disease for several years.

The New York Times *Illustrated Weekly Magazine* TO-MORROW

Will Contain, Among Others, the Following Features:

- Full page portrait of Controller Bird S. Coler, accompanied by a sketch of his career.
- Page view of the new home of the University Club, at Fifth Avenue and 54th Street.
- Portrait of J. G. Brown and reproductions of some of his famous pictures of street arabs.
- Illustrated article on the actual workings of the Atlantic Cable, showing view of the cable house at Coney Island, where the cable enters the ocean and the terminus in the city where the messages are received and sent.
- First photograph made of the model of the Dewey Arch, accompanied by an article by Charles de Kay.
- Portraits showing the national types of Europe are presented in connection with a review of the book, "The Races of Europe."
- Illustrated article on Christ Church, Shrewsbury, with photograph of its large old sixteenth century Bible.
- Photographs of the pretty daughters of Mrs. D. H. Driscoll of New York, who won the first prizes at the Saratoga Baby Show.
- Views of the Shamrock after her arrival in New York Harbor, and a picture of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin, which accompanied the Shamrock across the ocean; photograph of the half-rater Genesee of Rochester, which competed for the Canada Cup at Toronto last week, with pictures of her crew.
- A short story entitled "Told in an Old Picture Gallery."
- View of the point of the boundary between Alaska and British Territory on the summit of White Pass.
- Picture of Collis P. Huntington in characteristic pose; portrait of John Walter Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland.

Order in advance to be sure of securing a copy.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BRAIN WORKERS
will find an excellent restorative for the fatigue of mental overwork in
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 2 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. 8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE and FIREWORKS. 4&9 P. M. WEBER & FIELDS AND ALL STAR COMPANY HURLY BURLY. PAIN'S 21ST ANNUAL CARNIVAL TO-NIGHT. THE GREATEST SET PIECES. THE LARGEST ROCKETS. THE FINEST BOMBS; The DISPLAY of the CENTURY. Also NOVEL KITE FLYING. PAIN'S PEERLESS PYROTECHNICS AFTER THE THEATRE. SUBMARINE EXPLOSIONS, OCEAN ABLAZE, FAIRYLAND ILLUMINATIONS.

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Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric. B'way & 44th St. OPENS NEXT TUESDAY EVG. Charles Frohman presents his newest Farce, THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S. Seats now on sale at box office.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS

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1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

The editor of The Century has secured John Morley to write for The Century Magazine a life of Oliver Cromwell. In every way this will be an important literary and historical event. If there is one man of letters who can do justice to England's great Protector that man is John Morley. "Oliver Cromwell" will begin in the November Century, and will be continued for a year. In the October number the frontispiece will be a portrait of Mr. Morley drawn for the purpose by John W. Alexander, who went to England especially to make it. Accompanying it will be an anonymous sketch of Mr. Morley by a member of Parliament. The frontispiece of the November number will be a reproduction of what is regarded as the best portrait of Cromwell. The author disavows any intention to write a formal and exhaustive life of Cromwell. What he would produce, he says, is rather a historical study of the Protector as a soldier and statesman. To him Oliver Cromwell appears as a mystic. In a prologue to his study he writes:

Of the historic sense it has been truly said that its rise indicates a revolution as great as any produced by the modern discoveries of physical science. It is not, for instance, easy for us, who are vain of living in an age of reason, to enter into the mind of a mystic of the seventeenth century. Yet by virtue of that sense even those who have moved furthest away in belief and faith from the books and the symbols that lighted the inmost soul of Oliver should still be able to do justice to his free and spacious genius, his high heart, his singleness of mind.

For several years to come Mr. Morley will be absorbed in the authorized biography of Mr. Gladstone, the most famous Englishman of the present century; and, as he has turned his sixtieth year, it is quite possible that this study of Cromwell—the most famous Englishman of modern times—will mark his last appearance as a historian of the past.

What is deemed an important work, certainly it will be a timely publication, is "Oom Paul's People," by Howard C. Hillegos, which D. Appleton & Co. purpose bringing out Sept. 10. This work presents from the most authoritative and recent "inside" information the Boers' side of the case. It is an exposition told through President Krüger and his counselors of the grievances that the Boers have against the English. The book is adequately illustrated with pictures, which include several new photographs of the President of the South African Republic. A perusal of the advance sheets shows that many American interests are in jeopardy through the present situation. It seems while British capital has been the power behind the development of the Transvaal, America has furnished the brains by which this capital has been utilized. In a word, Mr. Hillegos sets forth that the present crisis, which must inevitably result in war, has been brought about solely by London stock jobbers and a great clique of international politicians.

"Abraham Lincoln: The Man of the People," by Norman Hapgood, will be ready in October from the press of the Macmillan Company. It is the intention of the author to make this an intimate story of Lincoln's life, and, as the sub-title of the book indicates, to set forth the reasons wherein Lincoln has been regarded as the incarnation of the spirit of democracy. Moreover, the author presents the early vagaries in the character of the war President, the story of his several love affairs, and a full account of the life of a Western boy in frontier days.

An unpretentious little volume, but one which will have an intimate attraction for all persons interested in the life of Abraham Lincoln, will shortly be presented by the Doubleday & McClure Company. It is entitled "Nancy Hanks: The Story of Abraham Lincoln's Mother," by Caroline Hanks Hitchcock. Mrs. Hitchcock establishes for the first time through genealogical researches the true story of the life of President Lincoln's mother. This sketch is presented in advance of the complete genealogical history of the Hanks family, upon which the author has long been at work. Her straightforward account will tend to wipe away forever the mystery that has surrounded Mr. Lincoln's mother.

What is regarded as a remarkable work in bookmaking will be issued very shortly by Dodd, Mead & Co. This is a volume by R. F. Halsey entitled "Old New York Views on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery." Like the books issued by the Grolier Club, it is printed and bound without regard to expense, and will contain upward of 160 illustrations, printed in photogravure. The edition will be limited to 250 copies on hand-made paper and 25 copies on Japan vellum.

We learn that Mr. Richard Le Gallienne has not divorced himself from literature in order to take a holiday as has been stated somewhere. He is, it is true, going through England on a bicycle, but he has his fountain pen and notebook in his pocket, and the results of his observations are set forth in a weekly letter to The Sunday Sun of London. From Evesham he tells how a shower of rain confined him in an inn, which was "a limbo of forgotten furniture and unforgiven steel engravings." But in the midst of all Mr. Le Gallienne contrives to work in a good deal and quote a good deal about Mrs. Meynell, Mr. Meredith, Emile Verhaeren, Washington Irving, Chaucer, and Shakespeare, while he ends his first chapter with some pretty lines of his own composition on bread and honey.

A new novel by I. Zangwill will be ready from the press of the Macmillan Company early in November. This belongs to the Series of Ghetto Tragedies, which was begun with "The Children of the Ghetto," and is called "They That Walk in Darkness." The work covers a wide range of production, for some of the stories were written ten years ago, while the latest have only just been finished. Among the tales are "Satan Mekatring," which is a sort of Ghetto Faust; "Bethulah," "Noah's Ark," and "The Land of Promise." One of the longest stories in the book is "The Keeper of Conscience," in which the heroine is a board school teacher. In "Transitorial" Mr. Zangwill deals, somewhat as in "The Children of the Ghetto," with the humor and pathos of the development of life away from the Ghetto, as wealth comes with its dubious blessings. The persecution of the Jews in Russia is vividly pictured in "The Diary of a Meshumad." The concluding scene of "They That Walk in Darkness," which gives the title to the volume, takes place in the Vatican at Rome.

Persons who have shown an interest in the poems, short stories, and single novels of Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet, will be glad to hear that a volume of short stories which has come from the pen of his wife is now in press at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s. The book is entitled "The Goodness of St. Rocque." It is Mrs. Dunbar's first published work, and her tales deal with Creole life and character, and the scenes are for the most part laid in the vicinity of New Orleans, with all of which—characters and stage settings—Mrs. Dunbar should be familiar.

Says The Academy of London: "A beacon light on Duart Point, near the entrance to the Sound of Mull, is to perpetuate the memory of William Black. A fine monument for any man!"

GOETHE'S 150 YEARS.

Next Monday the Anniversary of His Birth—To be Observed in Germany—His Work and Wisdom.

In the story of the last moments of Lincoln, Horatio King relates that, when the physician with his finger on our beloved martyr's pulse announced that the end had come, Stanton said with deep feeling: "He now belongs to the ages." In Germany the 28th of August will be celebrated as the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's birth. In discussing Goethe's works and genius, that seems to be the great question with all his critics—Does Goethe belong to the ages?

When the charm of his personality and the magnetism of his presence in his works have passed away, will he be worthy to rank with Shakespeare and Dante and form the third side of the pyramid on Parnassus of which Homer is the foundation? Of the other two sides of this triangular pyramid Goethe had his own opinions. In his youth his admiration for Shakespeare was unbounded. In his conversations with Eckermann he admits "Goetz" and "Egmont" are the result of Shakespeare's influence upon his own genius. He speaks of Shakespeare as having exhausted human nature in all its tendencies, in all its heights and depths. He says:

These precious pieces seem to be the work of some heavenly genius, who mixes with mankind to give in the gentlest manner the knowledge of itself. They are not poems. I seem to stand before the monstrous books of fate thrown wide open, a whirlwind of restless life rushing through them and flapping the leaves now this way, now that. The strength and tenderness, the power and repose astonish me so; they disturb me with such agitation that I can only wait longingly for the time when I can read more. Had I earlier known how many excellent things had been in existence hundreds of years I would not have written a line.

At another time he quaintly says of distinguished men who died early, that it was time for them to depart, in order that other people might have something to do in a world made to last a long time. His admiration for the ancients became so intense that he looked with indifference upon mediaeval art and literature. He once told a young Italian, a great admirer of Dante, that he thought the "Inferno" abominable, the "Purgatorio" dubious, and the "Paradise" tiresome, and he did not see why a man wanted to write such stuff. We cannot help wondering in what circle of the "Inferno" Dante would have placed this splendid heathen. Finally, when Goethe become wholly Greek he seemed to feel a little impatient of the unbounded influence and praise of Shakespeare, and wrote a little criticism called "Shakespeare and No End." And then he went back to the foundation Homer for his models. Schlegel has said that the distinction between ancient and modern poetry is that the character of the former is satisfaction and the latter aspiration. F. W. Robertson makes the same comparison between Goethe and Grecian architecture:

Whoever will go into any Gothic cathedral in the evening, knowing nothing of architecture critically, and watch the effect produced upon the mind by the lines which wander away, bewildering the eye with the feeling of endlessness, and losing themselves in the dark distances, and will then compare the total impression with that produced by the voluptuous, earthly beauty of a temple like the Madeleine in Paris, will understand the difference between the ancient idea of satisfaction and the modern one of aspiration.

Strangely enough, when Goethe put away his German "otherwordliness" and "northern phantoms" in his life and works, he also put away his love for Gothic architecture and tried to forget that he had ever been enthusiastic over it. But the time of his admiration for the "frozen music of Strasbourg" was the time when he thought out that treasury of poetry, pathos, and highest wisdom, coming from a spirit inexhaustible and keen as steel, perhaps the most wonderful work of poetry of our century, Scherer says. It is only in "Faust" that Goethe touches the stars.

Goethe had not the rich heritage of literature that Shakespeare had. Goethe himself thought it fortunate that in his country there had been no great writers before him—that the road had not been so often traveled that all the wayside flowers had been plucked. But there in the virgin soil they all were waiting for his hand—the modest violet and all the sweet wild flowers, as well as the deadly nightshade and wild passion vine—to be gathered into a bouquet of song, the like of which had never been known.

We are often told that in criticising or enjoying the writings of a great man, we have nothing to do with the man himself, and his moral feelings should not lessen our admiration for his work. But when Goethe says that his works form one great confession of himself, we are brought face to face with the man behind his work. And as the stream cannot rise higher than its fountainhead, so not one of his characters is morally greater than himself, except Goetz, who is the only one who serves humanity instead of using it. In "Werther," in "Faust," in "Wilhelm Meister," in "Tasso,"

he is imagining how he, Goethe, would act in certain circumstances. Faust is himself, Mephistopheles is himself—so he is his own devil as in all his life he is his own God. He says that Wilhelm Meister is his own poetical self. That is putting a lower value upon himself than his most severe critic would be inclined to do. The motive power of Wilhelm's life is the most refined intellectual selfishness. He is troubled very little about the effect of his own actions upon any one else. He does not allow himself to feel very strongly, and he looks upon his fellow-creatures as a background for his own emotions. The first time of reading the book you feel as if you were knee-deep in filth, and you feel you would like to throw it across the room as did Wordsworth, or burn it publicly as did Stolberg. Your head is in such a mist that you cannot see your way. The second time you begin to see stepping stones of intellectual wisdom and practical common sense, insight into life, and a wonderful love of nature, and you pick your way carefully on these, avoiding the mud as much as possible, and remembering the pitfalls of your former journey.

Some wild-thinking people say it is the best novel ever written, the first and only true representation of real life, the foundation of the modern realistic novel, in which men seek to teach a lesson or remedy an evil. One gets more and more bewildered as to what words mean, in view of much modern criticism. In his poetry Goethe is very close to nature, a kinsman of hers. Burns makes the spirit of poetry say to himself:

When the deep green mantled earth
Warm cherished every floweret's birth,
And joy and music pouring forth in every grove
I saw thee eye the gen'ral mirth with boundless love.

It was just this boundless love with which Goethe looked upon nature in all her phases. He is perhaps the greatest song writer the world has ever known. In the minds of some, Burns would take from him the laurel. Goethe, however, in mastery of every style and every metre, stands unapproachable, but in depth of feeling and heart-breaking pathos Burns rises to greater heights. Goethe has taken a language often called harsh and has made of it pure music. His different groups of love songs are each inspired by some personal experience. When in love his mind bubbles and ferments, and is in a state of unrest and disquiet. But finally it settles and he pours off the pure wine of sparkling, rippling poetry; but alas! to the one who has inspired all this is left only the dregs and a copy of the poem, which he sends at the same time to her and to the bookseller! But his mind is clear for another experience.

And from beauty passed to beauty,
Constant to a constant change.

No reporter of modern times has betrayed friendship and the sacredness of personal experience as did this Olympian god in "The Sorrows of Werther." Goethe is masterly in his delination of feminine characters. They live as do Shakespeare's, but oh! the difference in strength of character! His women are the worshipping, loving type. He has never drawn the highest type of womanhood. His nature and system of morals placed her beyond his knowledge. If he came in contact with such women they were not the ones who fell down and worshipped him; and so in his richly stored workshop there are no materials out of which he can create her. There is not one of his charming feminine creations whom one would wish his mother, wife, or sister to resemble, except Dorothea. Here we see Goethe's moral obtuseness. He says to Eckermann: "My idea of women is not drawn from external realities, but it is inborn in me, or else sprang up, God knows how. My delineations of women are therefore all successful." Goethe, like the little three-eyed girl had always an extra organ besides the eyes he slept with and wept with to take note of his own sleep and his own tears, and an extra will subject to the command of the third eye ready to rescue the ordinary will from the intricacies of human emotion. He writes: "The sweetest solace of my Weimar days—my wife—I met soon after my return from Italy, so I made a Roman girl of her that she might live in my memory and go down to posterity intertwined with the happiest days of my life."

But perfection of form and music equal to the bird notes of Spring cannot compensate for the lack of purity of thought. Some of the most musical lyrics and the famous "Roman Elegies," written in praise of the love and beauty of Christiane, who fourteen years after became his wife, are like an exquisite Greek vase filled with the ashes of the dead. To a friend who spoke to him of the slippery fashion of these poems, and the impression they would make upon young readers coming from a great national poet, Goethe replied in a rhyming letter that books were of very little consequence in the world; that the character of young persons is formed, not by anything that poets may write, but by everything that a living man does. And when the friend spoke of young ladies, he replied: "Young ladies are very nice creatures and find plenty to do in the kitchen, the nursery, the cellar, and garden, without reading books. If they have any idle time on their hands, they will naturally ask for a cook book. If I had a dozen daughters I would find them enough to do without sending more than once a year to a circulating library."

All this Prof. Blackie criticises at length, but, after all, closes his essay with these words: "With the exception of the human frailties here and there, which I have not been anxious to cloak, he may well deserve to be studied by our generation and to be handed down to long generations as the model of a perfectly wise and virtuous man." Verily, does the study of Greek and the study of Goethe throw a mist over the moral perceptions?

With his horror of controversy and war he still selects two historical subjects, Goetz and Egmont. In "Egmont" he must have been obliged to peer deeply into scenes of horror as great as those of the Thirty Years' War. But notice he does not select the great hero of that conflict as his hero—William of Orange—one of the grandest figures in history. His is too gigantic a figure to fit the molds of Goethe's thought. For William, who, all those years, bore upon his own heart the miseries of his people with a smiling face, like our own Lincoln, and after commending himself to his great Captain, died with their name upon his lips, has a depth of unselfishness of which Goethe has no conception. And so he selects the shallow, pleasure-loving Egmont and pictures him as he, Goethe, thinks he would have been under similar circumstances—contented, magnetic, unsuspicious of danger; for how would Philip dare to lay hands on one who is the idol of his people. Egmont had a wife and eleven young children. When Egmont was imprisoned and his property confiscated her condition was that of abject want, and she was obliged to take refuge in a convent. From there she left no stone unturned to effect her husband's release, but petitioned every one who had any influence, from the Emperor down. She, who was the descendant of Kings and Emperors, knelt in supplication for her husband's life. And, as they were still good Catholics, she went barefooted with her little daughters from church to church, petitioning the ear of heaven when earthly help failed her. Is this all not dramatic material for the poet?

Of Egmont's wife and children Goethe makes no mention. All of his critics are silent over this liberty taken with history and with the sacredness of lawful love. Clärchen, one of the poet's most charming creations, compensates for all else. Schiller, however, condemns Goethe for this, and the latter replies that Egmont, troubled with the anxieties and cares of wife and children, could not have acted as he wanted to picture him without losing sympathy with his readers; so out of his inner nature he creates Clärchen, and says with her: "This is my Egmont." The real Egmont was not a great character, but was heroic in the hour of death. Overwhelmed with grief when he learned his fate, he exclaimed with simple pathos: "Alas! how frail is our nature, that, when we should think of God only, we are unable to shut out the images of wife and children!" Will Goethe's last scene, where Egmont lies in prison and Clärchen appears to him in his dreams, holding a laurel wreath over his head, touch the heart as does the reality? It seems as if he takes out of life its highest aims and possibilities.

In all German history he could find nothing so interesting as himself. At one time he thought of reviving the memory of Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, but he recoiled in horror from the "miserable Iliad," as he calls the Thirty Years' War. In the hands of Schiller, in "Wallenstein," that period is used with the skill of a master. There could be no Max or Thekla in any romance of Goethe, for such heroism and self-sacrifice find no answering chord in his experience. For honor's sake, no hero of his gives up love and home and friendship; no heroine of his sends her hero forth to darkness and death. With Goethe it is all for love and honor well lost.

Truly Goethe was wise in all the wisdom of this world. When we think of his achievements along so many lines, any one of which would have made him famous, we marvel at his genius. But we must take into consideration his long life, untroubled by the cares for daily living—cares which have paralyzed the hands and hearts of many more noble than he. Then his habit of shutting out all the sorrows of the world, and the power of being able, sponge-like, to draw material from all with whom he came in contact. He says: "I have always regarded every man as an independent individual, whom I endeavored to study, but from whom I desired no further sympathy." Noblesse oblige required that he should be a storehouse of wisdom and ripe experience, to which all could come who wished to learn of him. He did all things on a large plan, and therefore he is an example of gigantic and splendid selfishness. Many have learned from him the gospel of self-culture, but did that gospel ever lessen the sorrows of the great mass of struggling human beings, who are shut out from the Elysian Fields of learning because of the limitations which life has for them? Does the life of Goethe teach one to be a better patriot, a better man in all or any of the relations of life? He had a strange moral obtuseness. He seemed not to wish or to be able to feel deeply. He could not hate anything, not even Napoleon, nor sin. He makes Jarno say to Wilhelm Meister: "I am glad to see you out of temper. It would be better if you could be thoroughly angry." We ask ourselves, Could he really love? In truth, his life is full of dreams of love and many sentimental passions. But can a man know a real friendship unless he is capable of a noble self-sacrifice?

If we deny that he is a safe example and teacher in all things, it is his own confessions which condemn him. "From the pleading griefs, from the challenging guilt, from the warning shadows of his own past life, he turns away like his own Faust to the alleviating occupations of the present." He brought his life and work to no higher bar of judgment than his own. His heroes are personified shadows of his own emotions. "Sufficient unto himself was written on his broad, calm brow." The moral atmosphere of his work may be as clear and sunny as those Attic skies under which he daily trod; but above and beyond his classic mountains there is a purer, clearer air, a brighter light than earthly criticism—an infallible judgment before which the judgments of this world are of little moment. Goethe knew nothing of old George Herbert's motto:

Think the King sees thee
Because his King does.

LORD HERSCHELL AND THE ASTRONOMER HERSCHEL.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day I read a notice of the life of the late Lord Herschell, in which he is several times spoken of as the grandson of the great Herschel, the astronomer. May I ask whether this is really a fact? A melancholy interest attaches to the question, for on the afternoon before Lord Herschell's death I asked him, while conversing at his bedside, whether any relationship with the family of the astronomer existed. He most certainly told me that he was not thus connected, and a reference to Burke's "Peerage" makes no mention of it.

I should be glad to know where the reviewer got his facts, and so I think would your readers. It is an interesting point.

ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH.

Jamestown, R. I., Aug. 19, 1899.

Thanks are due the former Archdeacon of New York for this correction. During the visit of the late Lord Herschell to the United States, it was currently believed and printed that the distinguished member of the Board of Arbitration was the grandson of the astronomer, and thus arose the error.

A GREAT COLLECTION NOT TO BE SOLD.

It can now be stated upon good authority that neither the McKee Library nor the Daly books will at present be placed upon the market. This, while a good deal of a disappointment to many young collectors who desire to secure some of the many books in the two libraries, is good news to the older possessors of libraries formed on similar lines. The news that two such immense collections will not be sold cannot help but have an advancing influence on the values of rare dramatic books and Americana.

In the latter class the late Mr. McKee's library is particularly rich. Under this heading we include the first editions of American authors. It is doubtful if even Mr. McKee's own family has more than a general idea of what he possessed, for his books were literally all over the house, and, beyond a descriptive slip in each volume, no general catalogue of them exists. From Mr. McKee himself we once learned that his Poe collection was absolutely complete, including "Tamerlane," (the Maxwell copy.) Some of the books have MS. notes in them by the author, notably a complete file of the "Broadway Journal." His "Al Aaraf," by the way a volume not much less rare than "Tamerlane," is a particularly fine copy. All collectors know how scarce the 1635 edition of Wood's "New England's Prospect" is, while the first edition of 1634, with the genuine map, is looked upon as a hopeless search. In the McKee library is a most beautiful copy of the latter, uncut. If you asked any of the dealers to buy you an uncut copy of Wood he would laugh at you, and if you coupled with it Thomas's "Pennsylvania" in the same state he would probably think you were insane. Both will be found in McKee's library, to say nothing of the first edition of Colden's "Five Nations" in the original boards. Then he owned a prologue which was spoken to a New York audience by the ill-starred Major André. It occupies a large foolscap sheet and is in Major André's own handwriting. We once heard Mr. Frederickson—we beg his pardon, "Fred"—lament that McKee had "jollied" him into selling his splendid series of autograph letters of Martha Washington. "I kept one of the best ones, though," he chuckled. At that time a man who had a very nice Shelley item that "Fred" wanted badly gave it in part exchange for "Fred's" last Martha Washington epistle. It was not long before that letter, too, went into the McKee collection!

Collectors of the drama think the McKee dramatic collection cannot be equaled, while Americana collectors think it excelled by his Americana. We do not hear so much about his Elizabethan literature, but the fact is it is equal in interest to either of the other classes. A well-known English dealer who was in this country was astounded on McKee showing him some of his Elizabethan plays. "Why," said he, "he had a whole bookcase full which I would have paid him £50 apiece for!" There is no doubt that if the library is ever put on sale collectors of half a dozen lines will find it a mine of riches.

We almost forgot to mention that a copy in the original boards, uncut, of the first edition of "Knickerbocker's New York" reposes here. In such items is exemplified the late collector's judgment. Forty years ago, when American collectors looked upon the creations of Pawson and Nicholson as gems of art and beauty, McKee would have none of them. His rule was boards uncut, while such books as he had to buy in bindings claim Francis Bedford, Roger Payne, the elder Riviere, and such masters as their progenitors. The few items noticed here are spoken of from memory, and we have no doubt that Mr. McKee owned many things which when described will make these fade into insignificance.

An important addition to the Literature of the World Series, which Edmund Gosse is editing for D. Appleton & Co., will be published shortly under the title of "Russian Literature," by K. Waliszewski.

AUG

1899

CHINA.

Factors in the Problem There—Forces at Work—Recent Events.*

During the last ten years there has been written an enormous quantity of books treating of China, and Mr. Harold E. Gorst's volume is the latest edition. The purpose of the author is to discuss what are the most important factors in the Far Eastern problems, "and to give the principal events which have led up to the existing situation." The volume is thus an inquiry into the political and social forces at work in China, and no element seems to have been omitted. At the conclusion of the volume, what is of decided interest, are the chapters devoted to mechanical improvements, as adopted by the Chinese, the railway enterprises, the financial resources of the country, and the political and commercial outlook.

Though there has been for centuries relationship between the West and the East, it is nevertheless true that until quite recently "China was scarcely more than a name to the people of Great Britain." For many scores of years China was isolated—a self-imposed isolation—and vigorously carried out by the Chinese themselves. It was the contest between Japan and China that suddenly called attention to the latter. The weakness of China was self-evident, for "she presents to the general eye the melancholy spectacle of an ancient and venerable empire on the verge of dissolution. It is argued from the incapacity of the Central Government at Peking, and from the corruptness which permeates her public service, that China is suffering from an incurable disease for which there is no remedy." The weakness of China was long suspected then, but her complete collapse, when attacked by Japan, was not imagined.

When China broke all to pieces in 1895 Mr. Gorst intimates that that was the time when all the European Governments took advantage of the situation. "In the North of China the Russians and the Germans have been pushing ahead; the former busy with the completion of their great Trans-siberian railway and with the Russianizing of Manchuria, the latter organizing syndicates and squeezing out concessions for the thorough exploitation of the Shantung hinterland. In the South, France is consolidating her position, while England alone, save for the unceasing protestations of British merchants, whose commercial interests are vested in the Far East, has remained, to all appearances, supine and inactive."

The ethics of modern civilization, whether it is vulturelike or not, would lead to endless discussion. Russia, it can be understood, wishes not alone a clear road to the Pacific, but as many routes as she can obtain. England must sooner or later look out for those strategic positions, which in the hands of Russia might threaten India. Germany has her own schemes of colonization and wants to develop her trade, but of what possible use China or any part of the East may be to France seems to be an unanswerable question. In not one single respect has France those qualities necessary for colonization. She wants men, means, and a mercantile marine.

The difficulty of understanding what is China, with a population estimated at anything between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000, can be at once appreciated. Here is a world apart, and with diversities such as may be found in Europe.

Although China has enjoyed almost perfect immunity from foreign wars, with which she has latterly become more familiarized on further acquaintance with Western nations, rebellions and occasional civil wars have at times seriously depopulated several of her provinces. The consequence has been that numbers of emigrants from different parts of the empire have flocked to the desolated districts and settled there, with the natural result that instead of a homogeneous population, these provinces contain a collection of diverse clans and races, which have little in common with each other.

China proper is divided into two parts by the great Yang-Tse River. This gigantic waterway is estimated to have a length of 2,900 miles, and the Yang-Tse Basin has an area in which "the German Empire, France, Great Britain, and Ireland" could be comfortably accommodated. Supposably this immense territory is under British influence—but such an idea seems as impossible as it is absurd. Shantung is the most favored of the Chinese provinces. There are in this province great coal fields, and contiguous to them enormous sources of iron. It is also a centre of silk production. The coal and iron, it is believed, would meet all demands for a thousand years to come.

That portion of China best known to Englishmen is Kwantung, and to it belongs the Island of Hongkong. Mr. Gorst writes:

> The unhealthy climate of this island, which has more than once been visited by pestilential outbreaks, would in any case have precluded its conversion into a British colony. The original intention of the British Government in obtaining its cession from the Chinese was, however, to use the island as a base for defensive and commercial purposes. The plan has been essentially followed ever since; and although the authorities had to encounter many difficulties at the outset, owing to the low class of Chinese who migrated across from Canton to escape injustice at the hands of their own countrymen, they have succeeded, as everybody knows, in making Hongkong, the centre not only of China's foreign trade, but of transshipment to many other parts. Its value as a military or naval station has not been so apparent.

As to the Yang-Tse Basin, its vast commercial importance can be at once appreciated.

> It is the key which unlocks commerce to every part of the empire. The bulk of the foreign trade goes to Shanghai, at the mouth of the Yang-tse; and from there it is distributed through the entire country north of the twenty-fifth degree of latitude, which merely excludes two or three of the provinces served by Canton and the West River. In addition to this, there is the immense central depot of Hankow, to which ocean steamers are allowed access, and whence goods are transshipped to the inland provinces.

As to the future, far distant as it may be, when the resources of China are fully developed—that is, by Europeans—"when coal shafts have been sunk, and the untouched mineral wealth exploited, and when a proper stimulus has been thereby given to industry and commerce, an unparalleled trade will pass through the two great distributing centres." But, as Mr. Gorst explains, the difficulties are many.

We need not follow the author in his records of the China of the past. Some day we may learn how old China really is. Was its first tangible monarch the venerable Hwang-Ti, who reigned twenty-seven centuries before the Christian era? Of late years attempts have been made to place China as among the very first of civilizations. Mr. Gorst writes: "The origin of Chinese civilization is lost in obscurity. Its immense antiquity may be gathered from the fact that historical records which go back for nearly 3,000 years before the Christian era present the people of China in much the same state of culture as that in which they remain to-day." Trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture were early developed. The author takes a rather optimistic view of China in its golden past, as far as its institutions and methods are to be considered. Theoretically, they may have been very fine, but are to be "taken with a grain of salt." Respect for letters is indeed superb, but when carried out as it is in China it becomes a stupidity. The worship of the classics is the ruin of China, and one of the main causes of an arrested civilization. The Chinese, differing from the Japanese, delight in "a blissful scientific ignorance," and yet these Chinese have not been without a sound acquaintance with political economy. Here is a passage taken from Kouan-tse, who lived before the Christian era, which passage is as sound as if Adam Smith or Mill had propounded it. M. Huc translated the sage as follows:

> The money which enters into a kingdom by commerce only enriches it in the same proportion at which it goes out. There is no commerce permanently advantageous but the exchange of things useful and necessary. The trade in articles of pomp, elegance, or curiosity, whether carried on by exchange or by money payments, supposes the existence of luxury; now, luxury, which is an abundance of the superfluous among certain citizens, supposes the want of necessaries among others. The more horses the rich put to their chariots, the more people will have to walk on foot; the more the houses are vast and magnificent, the more those of the poor are small and miserable; the more their tables are covered with daintes, the more people there are reduced to eat rice. The best that can be done for men in a social state by means of industry and labor is that all should have "the necessaries and some of the conveniences of life."

If all religion is founded on ancestral worship, the Chinese carry out this cult to the ultimate degree. Englishmen, the author writes, "are apt to plume themselves as having a pedigree which goes back a score of generations." The Chinese peasant will tell you his family history "for half a dozen centuries or more."

Nearly all the work performed in China is by manual labor. "Machinery in the sense we understand the word hardly exists in China." Yet the results are very good, "and, although more labor is employed in turning out each article, wages are so cheap that there is scarcely a product of European manufacture which could not be produced in China without the assistance of modern inventions, and at a lower price."

The future of China's foreign trade, Mr. Gorst thinks, is largely in the hands of the native merchants. Some of the Europeans who lead in commercial pursuits think that all the profits will in time pass into the pockets of the Chinese themselves. The native merchant has control of the local administration. China is above all the land of guilds, and the power they yield is irresistible. Just like the eminently civilized Americans, they carry out the power of boycotting, and so punish outsiders. But, says the author:

> It must not be supposed that the guilds are always ready to abuse the power they possess. If they are tyrannical in some respects, in others they exercise a most salutary and beneficial supervision over the trades they represent. False weights and other impostures are put down with the greatest rigor. The guilds take the strongest precautions to insure a high standard of commercial morality, and it is principally thanks to them that the merchants of China have obtained an exceptional reputation of trustworthiness and fair dealing.

If there are advantages arising from these merchants' guilds there are disadvantages to Europeans. The Chinese work with secrecy and with mysterious cunning, and the British merchant is circumvented and is completely at their mercy. European diplomatists may insist on the rights of their own commercial representatives and the authorities at Peking may grant concessions, but they "are not of the least practical value in the face of Chinese opposition." Mr. Gorst devotes a chapter to the study of the literati and their influence. The political influence they yield is immense. It is indeed civil service with a vengeance. As all those who pass an impossible examination cannot find places, those without appointments "are the mischief makers of the empire." To become a trader or a physician is to lower their dignity.

That the obstacle to reform in China springs from the literati is repeated by all European observers. Young China is taught to reverence the absurdities of an unknown past, and there is want of practical instruction. "To babble off whole books," to the exclusion of everything else is the aim of Chinese life. Reform of the literati has been attempted, but so far with "a solid front they block the way."

The theory of government in China is beautifully simple. The State is a large family, of which the Emperor is father. The Emperor is their omnipotence—only between this omnipotence and the people there are hundreds of thousands of greedy ones, and there are "wheels within wheels." Government in China, despite the original apparently simple theory, is highly complex. Direct authority is often hampered. Say a Mandarin is about carrying out certain orders, and his grandmother dies. Then, supposedly overcome with grief, that Mandarin has to retire to perform the sacred rites of bewailing his loss during twenty-seven months. No one ever found out from the Chinese Census Bureau what might be the population of the country. There is an Administrative Bureau. There is a Board of Rites, whose duty it is to present programmes of deportment, who teach how many scrapes or bows are de rigueur. The governing power seems to be a sham, and if Mr. Gorst is to be credited, the worst of the shammers are the Mandarins. All that is demanded of them is that the revenues shall be punctually collected and forwarded to Peking, and above all else, that the provinces under their control shall make as little history as possible. Public service is clogged by bribery. The salaries of Government officials are always insufficient, hence the constant squeezes. China can never improve unless there is administrative reform.

Mr. Gorst treats of missionaries and their troubles. It is the burning question, and one which causes great anxiety, not alone to the treaty powers, but to the Chinese Government. We only repeat the author's words when he writes: "The fact cannot be overlooked that the manner in which the missionaries have been smuggled into the country against the will of the people, and the injudicious methods by which they have sought to establish their religion are mainly responsible for the anti-foreign feeling, which is so subversive of our interests in the Far East." Mr. Gorst declares that "the presence of the missionaries in the interior of China is due to a trick which reflects little credit on its perpetrator." It was a Frenchman who smuggled a sentence into the treaty of 1858 which the Chinese are said to have overlooked. But it is not so clear that the English did not take advantage of the clause.

The consequence of this is that the foreign missions of late years have practically been forced upon the Chinese at the point of the bayonet, and their continual presence in the interior is a perpetual reminder to the natives of the humiliations inflicted on the Son of Heaven by the foreign barbarians at Peking.

When a Chinaman embraces Christianity he breaks with the family community and becomes "involved in a dispute as to share of the inheritance which he naturally wishes to take with him." The dispute is brought before a Chinese Magistrate, and then the missionary interferes, and hence constant quarrels and the engendering of bitter feeling. The most determined foes of the missionaries are the literati, and the literati are the great originators of all the lies so current in China in regard to Christianity, and those who preach it.

The Christian religion is characterized as hog-worship, an idea suggested to them by a play upon the words Tien Chu, which the Roman Catholics use to designate God, but which is unfortunately analogous in sound to a term which implies "celestial pig." Missionaries are represented as gouging out the eyes of children, or corpses, for the supposed purpose of utilizing them for medicinal purposes; as they are depicted in the act of vivisecting Chinese victims in order to obtain parts of the body which are stated to be common elements of the European pharmacopoeia. In other pictures insinuations are made of the grossest immoralities.

A woman as a missionary outrages every sense of Chinese decency, and Mr. Gorst thinks that this is one of the main causes of trouble. When there are riots in China and the unfortunate missionary is murdered, it is the rabble who become the tools of the literati, but it is a fire which is always smoldering, and it only needs an agitator to kindle the flame; and think of a population of 350,000,000 taught from childhood that Europeans "are inhuman monsters, who are guilty of the most appalling crimes which devilish ingenuity could possibly devise."

Passing over Mr. Gorst's railway enterprise in China, for the elucidation of which a separate notice would have to be written, the financial resources of the country are presented. Like all things Chinese, there is difficulty in estimating what is the revenue. There are several sources of State income—the land tax, grain tax, salt monopoly, foreign maritime customs, Likin, (inland transit dues,) native customs, and transfer fees, licenses, special levies, &c. The total income seems to be a beggarly £28,000,000. England took in in 1897 £106,614,004. "The account of China's finances is a sorry story of dishonesty and extortion." Chinese administration is "a seething mass of canker and corruption." If only a half of the revenues received were sent to the Government China would be a well-to-do country.

As to the political outlook, Mr. Gorst declares it to be threatening. He does not think that investments in railroads in China are likely to make returns, for life and property are not secure. As to the influences of foreign Governments, he is satisfied that Russia has completely gained her object. Russia must have on the Pacific Coast an ice-free port—and she is entitled to it. Russia has gobbled up Manchuria, and in time Peking will be Russian. Where France and Germany come in we fail to see. It were silly to be prophetic as to the future of China. Can you wipe out millions of industrious people, who, despite their ignorance, are the most skilful of agriculturists and craftsmen? Are we to adopt Lord Beresford's ideas of making China more powerful by teaching her how to administer her finances and instructing her in the art of war? Suppose, asks Mr. Gorst, all China were made wide open and free trade established. What then? These Chinamen are commercially clever, and the outside Europeans would gain but little by it.

*CHINA. By Harold E. Gorst. With a map and illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

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FRENCH ARMY LIFE

Experiences of a Cavalryman and the Stern Process It Has Involved —The Dreyfus Case.*

M. Lionel Decle's volume, the résumé of the author's experiences in the French Army as a cavalryman in 1870-80, is a continuous protest against military service as it was carried out some twenty years ago in France. If we understand M. Decle, such changes for the better are due to-day to Gen. Boulanger when he was Acting Minister of War. To the reader not versed in military discipline, the methods used to lick the raw French recruit into shape were terribly severe. Nevertheless, it is evident that the breaking in of men taken from various conditions of life never can follow the ways of the kindergarden school. Are we to credit M. Decle when he describes the raw material in France in the following manner?

> There is not the slightest doubt that, taken as a whole, the lowest classes in large towns, like Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, and others, are far more degraded than the people belonging to the same class of society in England, and the French military service, instead of raising these men to a higher plane, only brings down to their level those who belong to the better classes, such as peasants, small clerks, and so on. It is true that now men who have been convicted before serving their time are sent to special battalions in Algeria; but still, even to this day, the three years every able-bodied Frenchman has to serve in the army are nothing but a period of ceaseless degradation for men possessing any self-respect. The system, one must acknowledge it, works better in Germany; and the British Army cannot, of course, be compared to either of these armies, in which every citizen has to serve; but I feel certain that had the troopers of my regiment been placed under the command of British officers, things would have been very different from what they were. Most of the troopers who were constantly punished would, with gentler treatment—and if the Sergeants and officers, instead of bullying them, had appealed to their sense of honor, and to their better feelings—have proved some of the smartest and most reliable troopers in the whole regiment. Instead of that they soon became discouraged, and ceased to care whether they were punished or not. When my Sergeant, after asking me how I liked the Salle de Police, added: 'You will soon get accustomed to it,' he condensed in those words all the reasons which make a blindly rigid system of discipline a complete failure.

In his preface M. Decle touches on the Dreyfus business, that dreadful case which is now dividing France into hostile camps. On the one hand, those who believe in the innocence of Dreyfus do wrong "in holding the thousands of French officers responsible for the conduct of a few of their number. Those, on the other hand, who believe in the guilt of Dreyfus base their convictions upon the blind belief in the infallibility of half a dozen officers who had passed judgment on the condemned man. Trusting to unworthy subordinates, the highest officers of the General Staff made of Dreyfus's guilt a matter on which they staked their honor and reputation, and when they discovered that they had been deceived they found themselves in the position of having either to acknowledge that they had been befooled or else of having to stand by those who had led them into their awkward predicament."

It is a remarkable fact that amid all these scenes of violent abuse there should be but one man who maintained implicit trust in the good faith of his worst enemies —Dreyfus himself—the victim of this most abominable conspiracy.

His case is, unfortunately, but a greatly magnified example of what daily happens throughout the French Army, and the recollections I am now offering to the reader of the time I served in the ranks will show that Dreyfus has been a victim not so much of the malice of individuals as of a faulty system. It will be seen how, in a regiment the Colonel forms his opinion of a private from the character given to him by his Corporal or Sergeant, and how the mere fact of appealing against a punishment is considered as an act of insubordination. It is always the same principle—le respect de la chose jugée (the upholding of a judgment, without considering upon what grounds or evidence it has been delivered.)

M. Decle distinctly states that this volume is not intended as "attacking the French Army as represented by its officers, but is only "a faithful account of the hardships I endured when I served my time in the ranks—hardships which every Frenchman has still to bear."

In the introduction the periods of military service and the methods of selecting conscripts are given in full. "Every Frenchman is liable to military service during twenty-five years of his life, viz., from the age of twenty to forty-five." There are some eight reasons for exception, not including physical ones. Even criminals are called into service and form special battalions, quartered in Algeria, and are subjected to "an iron discipline."

In time of peace this period of service is thus divided: (1) Three years of active service; (2) ten years in the reserve of the standing army, during which two periods of a month each with the colors must be undergone; (3) six years in the territorial army, with two periods of thirteen days each with the colors, and (4) six years in the reserve of the territorial army.

The men, whether in active service or in the reserve, are always subject to martial law. In the case of a soldier who has finished his entire service, if he assaults one of his former superiors he is liable to be tried by court-martial "should such assault be considered the result of revenge for a punishment received during the service." If M. Decle is to be credited, there are many

*TROOPER 3,809. A Private Soldier of the Third Republic. By Lionel Decle. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

[illegible] the German army [illegible] the Captain chose twenty [illegible] Colonel, while in the French Army [illegible] could give us two days' [illegible] Sergeant, Sergeant Major, a Sub-Lieutenant, or a Lieutenant, also, and a Captain could send us to prison. Most of [illegible] punishments usually imposed by the Major and also by the Colonel, and it will scarcely be credited that no man could appeal against a punishment until he had undergone the whole of it. Though we have uttered a little shout Gen. Boulanger was Minister of War, but very slightly. There is still no higher appeal than to the Colonel, and such a thing as a private, or even an officer, having the right to ask for a court-martial in case he considers himself unjustly punished does not exist.

It would take up too much of our space to give the full particulars of the punishments. We make, however, one extract, derived from an official source, with M. Decle's comments on it:

> "Any man belonging to the army or navy can be punished by another man holding a rank superior to his own, whatever may be the place or the circumstances." To be rightly understood this requires some explanation. For instance, a Captain in the navy, (who ranks as a Colonel,) on leave in Paris, meets at a café a Major of a cavalry regiment; if the latter does not salute him, or misbehaves himself in any way, the naval officer can punish him on the spot. It constantly happens, for instance, that a trooper of a cavalry regiment passing a Corporal of the line fails to salute him. The Corporal has the right to punish the trooper forthwith.
>
> "The officer in command of a regiment can increase or reduce punishments; he can even cancel them. In that case, he points out to the officer or non-commissioned officer the mistake he has made, and orders him to cancel himself the punishment he has inflicted. * * *" The Captain in command of a squadron can increase a punishment inflicted by one of his direct subordinates. He cannot, however, reduce such punishment without the Colonel's leave.

Coming to the author's personal experiences, he tells when his name was taken and the kind of Sergeant who booked him and measured him. This Sergeant objected to M. Decle's first name, Lionel, insisting in the most peremptory manner that this was "not a Christian name." Then the future cavalryman had his measure taken, having removed his footgear. In his socks his measure was 1.78 meters; on removing his socks, the measure was declared by the Sergeant to be 1.79. M. Decle asked, "How can I be taller without my socks than with them on?" and the recruit was cursed for trying to teach the Sergeant what was his business. As M. Decle had expressed his wish to enter the cavalry, he was assigned to a dragoon regiment at Nolliy. In this particular regiment M. Decle had a friend who was a Sergeant. It is easier to become a foot soldier than a cavalryman, and this M. Decle, though he was accustomed to a horse, speedily found out. Rough Sergeants, Corporals, Lieutenants, Captains, everybody, were merciless in their treatment of the "Pekin," that being the term used by French soldiers to designate a civilian. The disparity of rank between the soldier and his many superiors was brutally enforced. A Sergeant Major told him:

> "Look here, my boy, don't you run away with the idea that military service is all beer and skittles, or you'll soon be disappointed. I know what you volontaires are like; you come here and imagine that you are going to have a good time of it; but I warn you that you will have a devilish bad time of it if you don't keep straight. I'm a good sort of fellow enough, but all the troopers will tell you that I am pretty stiff. I won't punish you often, but when I do you'll remember it. You're too much of a fine gentleman for my taste, so I fancy it won't be long before you get into trouble. Now you can clear out." * * * I retired, a sadder but a wiser man.

The method of clothing the men M. Decle dwells on. Tunic, trousers, and boots were given him, and they were all misfits. Supposably the art of cooking is understood in France, but this is the author's description of how rations were served:

> At the call of "soup" (10 A. M.) the troopers rushed off to the kitchen, and wishing to taste regimental food, I told Tit to bring me my ration, and waited until it arrived. In those days food came from the kitchen in what was called a gamelle—a stout tin pot in the shape of a saucepan, without a handle, but with a tin cover. Each man found his ration ready in the kitchen, with an allowance of salt on the lid of the gamelle; the fare consisted that morning of thin soup, which tasted like sloppy water in which dishes might have been washed, with lumps of bread soaked in it and a little fat floating about in cold lumps. At the bottom of the pan was a bit of bone, with very little meat on it, the ration of meat allowed to each man being four ounces, including bone. The mere sight of that so-called soup and the filthiness of the pan which contained it was too much for me. However ill-fed the men were, very few of them could ever finish the whole of their ration. When a man had finished eating he chucked his gamelle into a corner, a trooper being told off every day to take the tins back to the kitchen. In my time men had to feed on their beds, but since the days of Gen. Boulanger things have, as I stated before, greatly altered. The men now eat at table, the food is served in dishes, and the man at the head or each table, who is generally a Corporal, helps each man on his own enameled plate.

Nothing could have been nastier than the lavatory, and M. Decle says that there were many soldiers who never used water on their bodies for months. Fortunately for M. Decle, he could ride, and so mounted drill presented few difficulties to him, though the methods of teaching were uncommonly severe. There is introduced the story of an awkward man who, when put on a horse, always fell sprawling, and the riding instructor, a Sergeant, boiled over with rage. Finally the clumsy recruit did manage to get on his bare-back steed, clinging there like a monkey.

> "Now," said the Sergeant, "you see, you can do it; jump off and try again."
>
> Clumsily the recruit got down, and trip- [illegible] the Sergeant's [illegible]
>
> "Well, [illegible] so you got?" cried the Sergeant, [illegible] of nerves.
>
> "Come on!" [illegible] the recruit desperately, as [illegible] must succeed [illegible] a reverse; "I must succeed!"
>
> And succeed he [illegible] a mighty bound and alighted on his feet on the back of the unlucky horse! In another moment, turning a splendid somersault, he reached the ground, and stood [illegible] before the astonished Sergeant, amid universal laughter and applause.
>
> "You have been feeling me!" cried the latter, when he could find words.
>
> "Forgive me, sergeant," said the fellow in reply; "you see, it isn't easy for a man to forget his business all at once; and the fact is I have been a clown. Houp-la!" And, taking a short run, he this time turned a somersault right over the still cantering horse, I may add that the ex-clown became a great favorite with all the officers, and was certainly one of the most wonderful trick riders I have ever seen.

Meanwhile, the author says, a continuous tippling, alone lessened some of the hard work imposed on him. Finally from overwork and exposure he was taken ill and sent to the hospital. Can it be possible that in a French hospital, military or non-military, patients are treated according to their religious belief? We give M. Decle's statement:

> I had been about half an hour in my bed, when one of the Sisters brought me a cup of tisane, a kind of tea made of harmless herbs, which is always given in case of sickness, whatever may be the disease one may be suffering from. That Sister was a middle-aged woman, with hard, drawn features; the turned-down corners of her mouth expressed a violent temper, and a square chin showed indomitable energy. She sat down near me, and asked me if I was a Catholic. I replied that I had been baptized a Roman Catholic, but that I did not approve of the teachings of that religion, all my tendencies being Protestant. She expressed absolute horror at my being so plain-spoken, and told me that all the patients who were Roman Catholics were expected to go to confession and mass every Sunday. "If they don't," she added, "we can't compel them, and that is their own look out, but they do not usually stay here very long. You had better think the matter over, my lad," she added, as she arose from her chair. "I will send, in any case, the Chaplain to talk to you of your spiritual state." I thanked her, but had no wish to discuss matters with her.
>
> Later in the afternoon the head doctor of the hospital, who was Surgeon Major, came on a visit of inspection. When he came to my bedside, he did not even give me a word of greeting, but looked at the board which hung at the head of my bed, and reading the diagnosis made by our regimental doctor shrugged his shoulders.
>
> "I hear," he said, "that you are a d—d heathen. Is that so? "No, Sir," I replied. "I told the Sister that I did not approve of the Roman Catholic religion, and that; although I had been baptized a Roman Catholic I was a Protestant at heart. "Oh," said he, "that is all the same. You are a heathen, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself." But there did come to the sick man's cot a Roman Catholic chaplain who was kind, compassionate, and who did all he could for the ill man. M. Decle tells a story of a Major who, happening to meet the dragoon, when off duty and in company with certain ladies (?) the old Major tried to pay court to the women and was vigorously repulsed. Then the Major vented his spite on the dragoon, and declared that he had been insulted, and the Major threatened Decle with ten years' imprisonment. Anyhow, it resulted in the dragoon getting fifteen days in the salle de police. In fact, M. Decle was so constantly in hot water that within the first two months of service he was branded as a bad character, and he fully realized that in future punishments would be showered on him, which they were.

M. Decle at the expiration of his first year did not pass as a finished dragoon, but had, much to his disgust, to serve a second year, and his treatment was no better. He was always in revolt, and suffered accordingly. Measures may have been vicious and cruel, but the dragoon certainly was a difficult man to manage. He writes:

> So far as my punishments are concerned, I have no wish to pose as a martyr, and I acknowledge that some of them were deserved; but if I had been treated like a free human being and not like a convict—if I had not been bullied, as well as unjustly and unduly punished—I should not have become—as I did—desperate, caring little whether I was punished or not. I fully understand and excuse the motives which prompt so many men to desert—men who have neither position nor reputation to maintain—and I frankly declare that, rather than have served another year, I would have become a deserter myself.
>
> Had war broken out when I was a trooper, I am quite sure that the first battle would have resulted in the death of at least three of our officers and four of our Sergeants, and that they would not have fallen under the enemy's bullets. This may be a terrible thing to say, but I knew two troopers who were determined to do the deed. It was not mere brag, for it was by accident that I heard them more than once discussing the matter.

Military men will appreciate what M. Decle may have to say about cavalrymen manoeuvring on foot:

> The cavalry drill on foot is essentially different from the infantry drill, as all the movements are performed in the same way as the mounted drill; for instance, the troopers being dressed on two ranks, to break off by fours they swing on a pivot as if they were mounted, and the drill on foot is indeed especially intended as a preparation for the mounted drill. Our work in the field, however, consisted of two distinct roles: We had to act as cavalry and at the same time as mounted infantry, although we were absolutely unfit for the latter work. I have often discussed with French officers the question why mounted infantry have never been tried in France, but all the French officers seem to believe them to be practically useless. They point out that all the French cavalry being drilled and armed in such a way as to be able to act as mounted infantry, there is no necessity for the latter. This is all very well in theory, but it is out of the question in practice. All the trooper is fit for when dismounted is to defend himself, but the moment he is sent forward on foot, his heavy, cumbersome trousers, his boots with

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spurs nailed on to them, and fitting as loosely as they always do, are a terrible burden to him. More than once when we were sent out as sharpshooters through heavy ground we had not gone 200 yards before our boots came off our feet; in this respect it may therefore be safely said that, whatever their other qualities may be, the French are very inferior to the English or German cavalry.

M. Declé declares that the French overload their infantry, and more particularly their cavalry. A light cavalry horse, few of them over 15 hands, carries an average of twenty-two stone. A heavy cavalry horse averages from 15.1 to 15.2 hands. The infantryman, with his cartridges, carries eighty pounds, and that is why in Madagascar "50 per cent. of the men died within five months of the beginning of the campaign."

Finally, M. Declé was invalided—much to his delight. An English education certainly unfitted the author's becoming a French dragoon. Certainly "Trooper 3,809" is a work which will excite attention beyond military readers. In the conclusion M. Declé writes:

That much of my narrative is occupied with the constantly recurring punishments that befell me, is not my fault—to have slurred over those punishments would have been to paint a misleading picture of my military career, its most salient feature being omitted.

It cannot, at all events, be said with any plausibility that my lot must unfortunately have been cast among the scum of the French Army. The scum, if any exist, is not to be sought in a cavalry regiment.

Undoubtedly moral conditions, as shown by a certain number of leading French officers, could not be worse—and the Dreyfus trial shows that much. If the author of "Trooper 3,809" is to be credited, the esprit de corps is exaggerated by the chiefs and barely exists in the ranks; and it is from the ranks that true loyalty and patriotism alone is born.

The subject, as M. Declé presents it, is a difficult one to decide about. Is the author's exposition of his own bad treatment singular to him alone? He certainly was a troublesome man. He writes as a summary of existing military conditions:

France, for instance, prides herself upon being able to put in the field millions of trained men. What does this boast amount to? Upon the outbreak of war, in these days of rapid mobilization, much—perhaps all—would depend upon the troops first in the field. And these troops, upon whose behavior in the brunt of sudden battle the salvation of their country might depend, would be—not a body of well-trained fighting men, leavened with veterans and relying on their leaders with glad confidence—but a crowd of half-taught lads, lacking in thews as well as training, and led—or driven—to battle by officers whom either they have never seen until the day of conflict or whom they know—and hate.

It is to be remembered that the volume has not had the advantages of a final revision by the author, as M. Declé started on a mission of African exploration without having completed the preparation of his manuscript for the press. As far as we can make it out, the author is now "helping" to enlighten Englishmen on the glorious work of those great men who have laid the foundation of a gigantic African empire.

Turkey and Armenia.*

Armenia, now for the most part subject to the Turkish Empire, is the fountainhead of antiquity. In the earliest ages of the world, long before the nations and peoples of recorded history existed and flourished, the human race had its abiding place in Armenia, and from this country, as a starting point, when the race grew and multiplied, the people scattered and spread over all Asia and Europe. In view of the late Armenian tragedies, which have claimed so large a share of the world's attention, it is particularly interesting to have something authoritative on the subject of this land and its people at this time. Travelers in foreign lands, no matter how keen in observation, see at the best only from the outside, and strangers to the manners and customs, often even the language, of those of whom they write are not always free from error. The present author writes from a standpoint of personal knowledge. He is himself a native, and is not obliged to surmise and guess at facts. He writes rather of them as they are, and not as they seem.

It was in the Province of Armenia that Noah's ark, according to the Scriptures, rested on Mount Ararat. At the foot of the same mountain Noah's vineyard is still pointed out. Many have also identified Armenia with the Garden of Eden. Armenia, where the Turkish atrocities and tragedies took place, is a small country, being but little larger than the State of Pennsylvania. The Tigris, the Euphrates, and other rivers of Western Asia have their several sources in the Armenian plateau. The Armenians love to regard their country as the centre of the world. It is to-day a mighty boundary stone of three great empires—the Turkish, Russian, and Persian. The social and home life of both the Turks and Armenians are strikingly in contrast. Those of the Armenians approach ours more nearly than do the Turkish, but many of their customs seem strange to us, and the conduct of a newly married bride, for example, appears of necessity as very singular indeed. She utters never a word, except when alone with her husband, until after the birth of her firstborn, and then she speaks additionally only to it. After a while she will talk to her mother-in-law, and still later to her own mother. She will thereafter speak in whispers to the young girls of the household. She will not leave the house during the first year of her married life, except to go to devotions. Practically her discipline as a bride terminates in six years, but she will never in her lifetime open her lips to a man unless he is related to her.

It is not impossible that the present writer, who is an Armenian, has written with some bias, and that his appreciation of Armenians is somewhat exalted, while, on the other hand, he depreciates to some extent unduly the Turk, who is to him the oppressor. But yet we have "God's curse to mankind," as Mr. Gladstone's estimate of the present Sultan of Turkey, who is, from a remark of Nicholas I. of Russia also very aptly termed "the Sick Man," so that Antranig Azhderian has at least some basis of disinterested judgment on his side.

*THE TURK AND THE LAND OF HAIG: OR, TURKEY AND ARMENIA. Descriptive, Historical, and Picturesque. By Antranig Azhderian. Cloth 8vo., 368 pages. New York: The Mershon Company.

Another Book on the Klondike.*

The price of many a crime untold
Is gold, gold, gold, gold.

The history of all great gold-mining developments, like those in California in 1849 and in Australia two years later, is filled not only with records of crime, but also with stories of hardships of the severest character. In both California and Australia, however, climatic conditions prevail that are quite in contrast with the Klondike climate, so that if California and Australia have hardships, the Klondike has troubles of its own and peculiar to itself, in addition to the familiar ones of both places. Life in any mining town, at the best, is not characterized by the greatest of comfort, but when the long, hard journey necessary to reach the Klondike gold fields is considered, and, notwithstanding recent improvement, the great transportation problems that must be met and solved by those who journey there, each for himself, and, when all is finally accomplished, the rigors of an arctic climate that yet remain with which to contend; the large proportion of failures, compared with the small proportion of those who triumph over conditions and grow rich, it would seem that the game was not worth the candle. And yet there are multitudes to whom danger, hardship, and the likelihood of final failure signify nothing, and if it were not the inhospitable Klondike it were something else. The spirit of unrest leads men to follow a fanciful "pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night." The present book is a record study of conditions prevailing in the Klondike, which resulted from the personal experiences of the author, Mr. Frederick Palmer, who, not satisfied with arctic privations which find a place in the achieved volume, has recently gone to the Philippines, where he will be free from Klondike cold, truly, and when overcome by the tropical heat may perhaps be able to experience some little coolness by remembering how cold he once was for six hundred miles over the ice fields of the Lewes lakes and the ice packs of the Yukon River. There are doubtless many to whom the Klondike still has a significance and an ideality as a possible business location, and those whose eyes are thus still turning toward this far-off point and who wish to anticipate in knowledge something of the experience that awaits them if they go thitherward, had best read carefully the lines of Mr. Palmer, who gives a most intelligent and satisfactory account of a region and conditions that have not heretofore been fully satisfied. It is not possible for us to here follow him step by step, to almost faint with him by the way, to see all that he sees and to experience all that he experiences. The book must be read to accomplish this.

There is something fascinating in prospecting, and it is, as the author well says, small wonder that once a man is a prospector—in good faith, not merely a child of a wild stampede—he is always a prospector. There is a heroic aspect, the more charming in contrast to the complexity of civilization, in going from place to place, from creek to creek, which have no place on the maps of geographical societies, taking a pan of dirt here and a pan of dirt there, breathing fresh air, and with a zest given to your exercise by the possibility and the hope of success. A few days' washing shatters the hopes of many laymen. The romance of unkempt hair and beard, of mahogany trousers, and of endless washings of dirt, dirt, dirt in the search after "color" is not great. In the Klondike and elsewhere men do not make a practice of giving fortunes away to strangers, even if in old days they left the latch-strings of their cabins out that those who needed might have hospitality, without money and without price, except reciprocity. Among the 80,000 who left their homes for the Klondike in the Winter of 1897-8 and the Spring of 1898, some 35,000 arrived at Dawson. The battle was, however, not always to the strong, but among this concourse Mr. Palmer has found some intensely interesting types. More important than physical strength were determination and cheerfulness. If there be such a thing as chance and luck, it certainly has ample manifestation in such a place as the Klondike, where because of a man's lameness and consequent inability to compete in the race for wealth in mining claims, he took up with what was counted as an inferior "claim," but which turned out better than the wisest knew or even suspected, and wealth came to him beyond his very wildest dreams. Mr. Palmer estimates that some $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 must have been spent on outfits and transportation, and that the output of gold in the Klondike for the same period was but $11,000,000, which shows a total loss that even those unused to financiering can appreciate. The aggregation of many failures has done something toward the development of a vast expanse of country whose abounding wealth is unquestioned, and out of much evil has thus come some good. The book is interesting, readable, and has a considerable practical value as a handbook and manual.

*IN THE KLONDIKE. Including an Account of a Winter's Journey to Dawson. By Frederick Palmer. Cloth. 12mo, 218 pages. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $1.50.

Bishop Foss's Letters of Travel.*

Previous to the year 1896 the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India and Malaysia were superintended by a resident missionary Bishop. But in that year the General Conference enacted a law whereby once in every four years, more often should an emergency demand, a general Superintendent from America should visit that territory. To Bishop Cyrus D. Foss devolved this pleasant duty in the Fall and Winter of 1897 and 1898. The details of this extended trip, together with a few letters written home, some articles prepared for publication, and several public addresses, furnish the material for this interesting volume.

On Oct. 9, 1897, Bishop Foss started from New York on his tour eastward around the world, which he accomplished in six months and five days, the most interesting part of which time was passed in India and Malaysia. On his arrival in India he remained four days at Bombay before visiting other places in that country. Of transportation in India the Bishop says:

"The railway cars are peculiar from our American point of view. They are divided into compartments, each for six or eight persons. The seats run lengthwise, and have swinging berths above them, so that four persons can sleep very comfortably in a compartment. The first-class fare is about 2½ cents a mile; second-class one-half as much, and third-class one-sixth as much." From Bombay the journey was taken northward, stopping over at Bareilly and Lucknow, (made famous by the British defense and the timely relief afforded by Sir Henry Havelock, whose grave near the scene of his glorious victory is a Mecca for all Eastern travelers,) to Naini Tal, where the Himalayas, or "the snows," as they are commonly called, were beheld in all their grandeur. The southern trip led to Fatehganj, Moradabad, Hathras, Delhi, Agra, Bombay, Madras, Benares, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta, thence into Burma, to Penang, and to Singapore, the southernmost point reached during the journey. Singapore is but ninety miles from the equator, so furnishes an excellent example of life in the torrid zone. "It is in a region of almost perpetual dampness, rain falling every week, almost every day, in the year. The dampness is so great that almost everything molds and mildews. The variety and luxuriance of its perpetually green vegetation cannot be described." At Singapore the homeward trip was begun via the Pacific Ocean. Of all the places visited the writer has something interesting to relate. At Bombay the methods of disposing of the dead attracted his attention—the Burning Ghats and the Towers of Silence; the first used by the Hindus and the second by the Parsees. In Singapore and throughout Malaysia he found a "very beautiful snow-white flower, an inch and a half in length, in the perfect form of a little pigeon, with bill, head, neck, and body perfect, wings spread, and tail raised. "But, on the whole, the greatest of the curiosities which I saw in the East," says the Bishop, "is the 'working elephant' of Burma." This great animal is used principally in taking out timber from the forests and carrying wood about the sawmills. The book, while containing much that is interesting in the line of travel, is of most value as a church book in that it gives a lengthy account of the admirable and extensive work carried on by the Methodist Church in that quarter of the globe. The title of the volume is decidedly misleading; as a description of missionary work, it is extremely interesting; as a book of travel it does not compete with other more elaborate works. The volume is handsomely illustrated.

*FROM THE HIMALAYAS TO THE EQUATOR: Letters, Sketches, and Addresses, Giving Some Account of a Tour in India and Malaysia. By Cyrus D. Foss, LL. D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 12mo., 283 pages. New York: Eaton & Mains. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. Price $1.

Books Received.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy. By the Right Hon. F. Max Muller, K. M. Svo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

The Waif Tones and Undertones. By William Tomkins Merserau. 12mo. New York: The Waif Company. Paper, 25 cents.

The Modern Chess Primer. By the Rev. E. E. Cunnington, M. A. 18mo. London: George Routledge & Sons. 60 cents.

More Fun Than Huckleberries. By Felix J. O'Neill. 18mo. New York: William H. Young & Co. 50 cents.

From the Himalayas to the Equator. By Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., LL. D. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.

The Physical Nature of the Child and How to Study It. By Stuart H. Rowe, Ph. D. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

The Old Patroon and Other Plays. By George Stanislaus Connell. 18mo. New York: William H. Young. 40 cents.

Leaves from the Golden Legend. Chosen by H. D. Madga. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

The Heart of a Boy—A Schoolboy's Journal. By Edmondo de Amicis. (Translated.) 12mo, square. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

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OF DANDYISM and of GEO. BRUMMELL. Translated from the French of J. A. Barbey D'Aurevilly by Douglass Ainslie. 16mo, Parchment. London and New York, (Copeland & Day.) Pub. price $4.50; our price, postpaid, 50c.
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The Awkward Age, by Henry James, 1.08.

A Prince of Georgia, and Other Tales, by Julian Ralph, 88c.

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Pretty Michal, M. Jokai, 1.08.

The War with Spain, by Henry Cabot Lodge 1.81.

Agatha Webb, by Anna K. Green, 88c.

The Man Who Dared, by J. P. Ritter, 88c.

The Works of Rudyard Kipling, the Swastika, set with Biographical Sketch, by C. E. Norton, 15 vols. with Photogravure Portrait, published at 15.00; our price, $8 49.

PAPER-COVERED BOOKS.

Caleb West, by F. Smith, 29c.

The Honorable Peter Sterling, by P. L. Ford, 31c.

The Old Mill Mystery, by A. W. Marchmont, 22c.

Heart and Sword, by John Strange Winter, 31c.

A Rogue's Conscience, by D. C. Murray, 22c.

The Cruise of the Cachalot, by F. Bullen, 18c.

The Miracles of Anti-Christ, by Selma Lagerlof, 10c.

The Celebrity, by W. Churchill, 29c.

The Adventures of Francois, by S. Weir Mitchell, 31c.

By Right of Swords, by A. W. Marchmont, 31c.

The Strange Story of Hester Wynne, by G. Colmore, 32c.

Hats Off, by A. H. Veysey, 31c.

The Continental Dragoons, by R. U. Stephens, 31c.

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ANOTHER 300 BOOKS.

Most Remarkable of the Additions Made Since 1870 to the New York Public Library, Lenox and Astor Branches.

In March of this year appeared that highly important work, A. W. Pollard and Robert Proctor's "Three Hundred Notable Books Added to the Library of the British Museum Under the Keepership of Richard Garnett, 1890-1889," itself a most notable book by reason of its bibliographical accuracy, and the fact that it was "written, illustrated, and printed within ten weeks." This "souvenir of Dr. Garnett's keepership," as it was modestly called, of which an extended notice was printed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW last week, at once suggested the compilation of a similar list, giving the additions to the New York Public Library during the same period. It was finally decided, however, to prepare a list that would show just what books of importance and interest had been added to our great public library—not for a set space of time, but for a much longer period, namely, since the incorporation of the Lenox Library in 1870.

This I have endeavored to do, and from reports of the Lenox and Astor Libraries, the Bulletin of the consolidated library, catalogues of book sales and booksellers, and from various other sources, have compiled the list that follows. I trust that lovers of books as well as those who are interested in our great institutions and their records will not pass it by. If it is found to possess any real bibliographical value it is entirely due to the ever-ready assistance and kindly suggestion of Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Library, without whose aid the list would have been a difficult undertaking and almost an impossibility. The arrangement of the Garnett list has been very nearly followed. It may be well to say that, despite their marked literary and artistic interest, none of the books in the Tilden collection has been included, most of those recorded being additions to the Lenox collection. In each instance the date of accession has been given, and when the books have come from famous libraries the catalogue numbers have been added.

BLOCK BOOKS.

DAS BUCH HAIST WOCHENLICH ANDACHT. With 68 engravings, either from wood or metal, impressed in a manuscript text. [South Germany, 1400?]
The Culeman copy, secured in 1874, together with the three Block Books that follow, by James Lenox, from Bernard Quaritch.

APOCALYPSIS SANCTI JOHANNIS. [1420?]
First edition. Secured in 1874. The Rev. Thomas Corser copy, No. 257, sale of July, 1868, also the Stowe copy.

APOCALYPSIS SANCTI JOANNIS. [1420?]
Secured in 1874. The sixth edition, according to Sotheby. Sir William Tite's copy, No. 67, and formerly in the collections of M. Y. Wiegel, J. B. Chevalier de Bearst, and M. Ploche.

SPECULUM HUMANAE SALVATIONIS. Latin edition. [Haarlem, 1440?]
First edition. Secured in 1874. The John B. Inglis copy. According to Hessels, one of three perfect copies, the others being in the Imperial Library at Vienna and the Library in the Palace Pitti at Florence.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

GAME OF CHESS. [Westminster, William Caxton. 1475-6.]
First edition. Perfect. Secured in 1872.

HIGDEN. Polychronicon. [Westminster, William Caxton. 1482.
Perfect. Secured in 1891. The Ives copy, No. 1,111; also the Henry Perkins, No. 693, and the Dent. The library already had a copy noted by Blades as perfect, but it is not complete.

LANDRY. (CHEVALIER DE LA TOUR.) KNIGHT OF THE TOWER. Westminster, William Caxton. 1484.
Perfect, but without blanks. Secured in 1874. The Corser copy, also Jolley's, No. 684; Taylor's, No. 596, and Blandford's, No. 2,555.

THE MIRROR OF THE WORLD. [Westminster.] William Caxton. [1490.]
Second edition. Perfect. With the book-plate of the Granvilles of Calwich Hall, Staffordshire; was also Hurt's copy, No. 239, and Tite's, No. 578. Secured in 1874.

[PARKER, (Henry.)] Dives and Pauper. London. Richard Pynson. 1493.
Pynson's first dated book. The Tite copy, No. 930; also Wilks's. Secured in 1874.

CHAUCER. Canterbury Tales. London. Pynson. [1493.]
Three leaves in fac simile and lacking twelve other leaves. Secured in 1874. The Tite copy, No. 629.

HILTON, (WALTER.) Scala Perfectionis. London. Julian Notary. 1507. Secured in 1872.

TINDALE. PENTATEUCH. Marlborow. Hans Luft. 1530.
Lacking Genesis. Presented by John Jacob Astor in 1885. The library already had Lenox's copy, which lacks but one leaf.

BIBLE. (English, Coverdale's.) [Antwerp: Jacob van Meteren?] 1535.
Lacking map and prologue, title and epistle to Henry VIII. in fac simile. Presented in 1885 by John Jacob Astor, Lord Hastinge's copy. The library already had a much better copy.

BIBLE. (English, Cranmer's, December.) London. Whitchurch. 1540-1.
Secured in 1879. The Francis Fry copy.

BEST. (GEORGE.) A True Discourse of the Late Voyages of Discovery for the Finding of a Passage to Cathaya by the Northwest. London. 1578.
With both maps. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

PECKHAM. (SIR GEORGE.) A True Report of the Late Discoveries and Possession of the New-found Lands. London. 1583.
The first book on Newfoundland. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898. It was John Payne Collier's copy, No. 891, and was later Charles C. Kalbfleisch's.

SPENSER, (EDMUND.) Complaints. London. 1591.
Secured in 1894. Livermore's copy, No. 2,213.

UDALL. (JOHN.) The Key of the Holy Tongue. Leyden. 1593.
With autographs of William Stoughton and Increase Mather. Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 1,347.

[CLERKE, (WILLIAM.)] Politmantela. Cambridge, England. 1595.
"Contains references to America, and is one of the earliest publications to mention 'sweet Shakespeare.'" Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

KEYMIS, (LAWRENCE.) A Relation of the Second Voyage to Guiana. London. 1596.
Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland. It differs slightly from the other copy already in the library.

RALEIGH, (SIR WALTER.) The Discovery of the Large, Rich, and Beautiful Empire of Guiana. London. 1596.
Differs slightly from the three other editions of the same year which the library has. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

WALLACE, (SIR WILLIAM.) Life and Acts. Edinburgh. 1601.
Secured in 1879. The Laing copy, No. 2,726.

BREERETON, (JOHN.) A Brief and True Relation of the Discovery of the North Part of Virginia. London. 1602.
The second issue. Secured in 1890. Barlow's copy, No. 332; also Col. Thomas Aspinwall's.

ROSIER, (JAMES.) A True Relation of the Voyage Made by Captain George Waymouth. London. 1605.
Secured in 1890. The Barlow copy, No. 2,186; also Aspinwall's.

SYMONDS, (WILLIAM.) Virginia. London. 1609.
The Barlow copy, No. 2,419. Secured in 1890.

CRASHAW, (W.) A Sermon preached before Lord Lawarre, Lord Governor of Virginia. London. 1610.
Barlow's, No. 672. Secured in 1890.

COVERTE, (ROBERT.) A True Report of an Englishman that Travelled by Land Through Many Unknown Kingdoms. London. 1612.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

SMITH, (CAPTAIN JOHN.) New England's Trials. London. 1622.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 368.

MOURT, (G.) A Relation or Journal of the Beginning and Proceedings of the English Plantation Settled at Plymouth, in New England. London. 1622.
Differs slightly from the other copy in the library. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

JOBSON, (RICHARD.) The Golden Trade. London. 1623.
Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

SMITH, (CAPT. JOHN.) The General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles. London. 1624.
Large paper, measuring nearly 8.6 by 12.9 inches on the leaf. Said to be the dedication copy to the Duchess of Richmond and Lenox. Secured at the first Brinley sale in 1879. No. 364.

PURCHAS. Pilgrims. 1625-6. 5 vols.
Secured in 1892, with the R. L. Stuart library.

THE SOULDIER'S POCKET BIBLE. London. 1643.
One of two known copies, the other being in the British Museum. From the Livermore collection, No. 187. Secured in 1894.

BOYD, (ZACHARY.) The Garden of Zion. Glasgow. 1644.
Secured in 1879.

[LECHFORD, (THOMAS.)] New England's Advice to Old England. London. 1644.
Barlow's copy, No. 1,435. Secured in 1890.

WILLIAMS, (ROGER.) Mr. Cotton's Letter * * * Examined and Answered. London. 1644.
Secured in 1891. The Ives copy, No. 1,080.

A DECLARATION OF FORMER PASSAGES AND PROCEEDINGS BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND THE NARRAGANSETTS. [Cambridge, Stephen Day. 1645.]
The third production of the Cambridge Press of which any copy is known. The Brinley copy, No. 754. Secured in 1879. One of three known copies.

HOOKE, (WILLIAM.) A Discourse Concerning the Witnesses. London. 1649. Bound with seven other tracts.
Increase Mather's copy. Secured in 1879 at the first Brinley sale, No. 587.

DANFORTH, (SAMUEL.) An Almanac for the Year of Our Lord, 1649. Cambridge. 1649.
Brinley's copy, No. 702. Secured in 1879.

WINSLOW, (EDWARD.) The Danger of Tolerating Levellers in a Civil State. London. 1649.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's, No. 691.

WILLIAMS, (EDWARD.) Virgo Triumphans; or, Virginia Richly and Truly Valued. London. 1650.
The copy once owned by John Farrer, the real author, and has his notes and a manuscript map of great value. Secured in 1895.

WILLIAMS, (EDWARD.) Virgo Triumphans.
Another copy. Ives's, No. 1,075. Secured in 1891. The library already had a copy.

WILLIAMS, (EDWARD.) Virginia's Discovery of Silk Worms. London. 1650.
Secured in 1898. A gift from Alexander Maitland. It is bound with the second edition of Virginia Richly and Truly Valued.

PYNCHON, (WILLIAM.) The Meritorious Price of Our Redemption. London. 1650.
The Barlow copy, No. 2,063; also Aspinwall's. Secured in 1890.

GARDYNER, (GEORGE.) A Description of the New World. London. 1651.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 30.

THE PSALMS, HYMNES, AND SPIRITUAL SONGS OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1651.
Dunster & Lyon's edition of the Bay Psalm Book. Secured in 1898. A gift from Mr. Maitland.

WILLIAMS, (ROGER.) The Bloody Tenant Yet More Bloody. London. 1652.
Brinley's copy, No. 659. Secured in 1879.

A PLATFORM OF CHURCH DISCIPLINE. London. 1652.
The suppressed edition. No other copy is known. Presented by Mr. Maitland in 1898.

CLARK, (JOHN.) Ill News from New England. London. 1652.
Secured in 1895.

NORTON, (JOHN.) A Discussion of the Sufferings of Christ. Being an answer to the Meritorious Price of Our Redemption. London. 1653.
Brinley's copy, No. 616. Secured in 1879.

A PLATFORM OF CHURCH DISCIPLINE. London. 1653.
Brinley's copy, No. 630. Secured in 1879.

NEW HAVEN'S SETTLING IN NEW ENGLAND. London. 1654.
One of three known copies. This was Brinley's, No. 2,171. Secured in 1879.

FISH, (JOHN.) The Watering of the Olive Plant in Christ's Garden. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1657.
Purchased in 1894. Livermore's, No. 1,275.

NORTON, (JOHN.) The Heart of New England Rent at the Blasphemies of the Present Generation. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1659.
Secured in 1889 with the Robert Lenox Kennedy collection. Brinley's copy, No. 2,693.

NEW ENGLAND'S ENSIGN. London. 1659.
The Barlow copy, No. 1,762. Secured in 1890.

CHAUNCEY, (CHARLES.) God's Mercy Shewed to His People. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1659.
The Brinley copy, No. 740. Secured in 1879.

COTTON, (JOHN.) Spiritual Milk for Boston Babes in Either England. Boston. 1656.
A unique copy of the earliest known New England edition of Cotton's Catechism for Children. Secured at the Livermore sale, No. 1,129, in 1894.

HOWGILL, (FRANCIS.) The Heart of New England Hardened Through Wickedness. London. 1659.
Secured in 1896, a gift from Alexander Maitland.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Book of the General Laws and Liberties. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1660.
Secured in 1898.

NORTON, (JOHN.) A Brief Catechism. Cambridge: Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson. 1660.
From the Livermore collection, No. 1,022. Secured in 1894.

HOWGILL, (FRANCIS.) The Deceiver of the Nations Discovered, and His Cruelty Made Manifest. London. 1660.
Refers to the persecutions of the Friends in Maryland. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

GRAY, (ROBERT.) Virginia's Cure. London. 1662.
The Barlow copy, No. 2,580. Secured in 1890.

COTTON, (SEABORN.) A Brief Sum of the Chief Articles of Our Christian Faith. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1663.
From the Livermore collection, No. 1,131. Bought in 1894.

HIGGINSON, (JOHN.) The Cause of God and His People in New England. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1663.
The Brinley copy, No. 775. Secured in 1879.

DAVENPORT, (JOHN.) Another Essay for Investigation of the Truth, in a Letter to Two Questions, Cambridge: S. Green and Marmaduke Johnson. 1663.
The Brinley copy, No. 765. Secured in 1894.

MITCHELL, (JONATHAN.) A Defense of the Answer and Arguments of the Synod Met at Boston in the Year 1662. Cambridge: S. Green and Marmaduke Johnson. 1664.
Brinley's copy, No. 821. Formerly John Cotton's. Secured in 1879.

ELIOT, (JOHN.) Communion of Churches. Cambridge: Marmaduke Johnson. 1665.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 709.

DANFORTH, (S.) An Astronomical Description of the Late Comet as It Appeared in New England in November, December, January, and February, 1664. London. 1665.
Secured in 1890. Barlow's copy, No. 709.

[OXENBRIDGE, (JOHN.)] A Quickening Word for the Hastening a Sluggish Soul. Cambridge: Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson. 1670.
Brinley's copy, No. 841. Unique. Secured in 1879.

HOLDER, (CHRISTOPHER.) The Faith and Testimony of the Martyrs Persecuted in New England Vindicated against the Slanders Cast on Them by Nathaniel Morton in New England's Memorial. [London? 1670?]
Presented in 1896 by Mr. Maitland. Brinley's copy, No. 3,630.

A PLATFORM OF CHURCH DISCIPLINE. Cambridge: Marmaduke Johnson. 1671.
Brinley's copy, No. 725. Secured in 1879.

MATHER, (INCREASE.) The Wicked Man's Portion. Boston: John Foster. 1675.
The first book printed in Boston. Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 1,045; also the Rev. Thomas Prince's.

MASSACHUSETTS. Several Laws and Orders Made the 18th of October, 1675. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1675.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 815.

WHEELER, (Captain THOMAS.) A Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy. Cambridge: Samuel Green. 1676.
Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 884.

NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND. London. 1676.
Secured in 1890. The Barlow copy, No. 1,909.

MATHER, (INCREASE.) A Relation of the Troubles Which Have Happened in New England. Boston: Foster. 1677.
Brinley's copy, No. 1,019. Secured in 1879.

OAKES, (URIAN.) An Elegy Upon the Death of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Shepard, Late Teacher of the Church at Charlestown, in New England. Cambridge: S. Green. 1677.
Secured in 1898.

MATHER, (ELEAZER.) A Serious Exhortation to the Present and Succeeding Generation in New England. Boston: John Foster. 1678.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart collection.

COCKER, (E.) Arithmetic. London. 1678.
Secured in 1874. The Tite copy, No. 676; also Corser's, No. 142. (Sale of February, 1870.)

ELIOT, (JOHN.) The Harmony of the Gospels. Boston: John Foster. 1678.
Brinley's copy, No. 762. Secured in 1879.

ELIOT, (JOHN.) A Brief Answer to a Small Book Written by John Norcot against Infant Baptism. Boston: John Foster. 1679.
Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 764; also Woodward's, No. 1,170. Unique.

ELIOT, (JOHN.) The Dying Speeches of Several Indians. [Cambridge. 168—.]
Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 765. No other is known.

WILSON, (JOHN.) A Song of Deliverance. Boston: John Foster. 1680.
By the first minister of the first church in Boston. In verse. First edition was London, 1626. Secured in 1890.

OAKES, (URIAN.) The Sovereign Efficacy of Divine Providence. Boston: Samuel Sewall. 1682.
Secured in 1895.

MATHER, (INCREASE.) Heaven's Alarm to the World. Boston. 1682.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart library.

CRAFFORD, (JOHN.) A New and Most Exact Account of the Colony of Carolina. Dublin. 1682.
The Barlow copy, No. 670. Secured in 1890.

MATHER, (INCREASE.) A Discourse Concerning Comets. Boston: Samuel Green. 1683.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart library.

AN ARROW AGAINST PROFANE AND PROMISCUOUS Dancing. Drawn Out of the Quiver of the Scriptures. By the Ministers of Christ at Boston, in New England. [Boston.] Samuel Green. 1684.
Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 941.

MATHER, (INCREASE.) An Essay for the Recording of Illustrious Providences. London. 1684.
Secured in 1898. A gift from Alexander Maitland.

[MATHER, (NATHANAEL.)] The Boston Ephemeris. An Almanac for 1685. Boston: Samuel Green. 1685.
The author, who died at the age of nineteen, was a son of Increase Mather. Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 1,308.

SCOT, (GEORGE.) The Model of the Government of the Province of East New Jersey. Edinburgh. 1685.
The Barlow copy, No. 1,772. Secured in 1890. Another copy, varying slightly, came in 1893 with the George Bancroft collection.

MATHER, (INCREASE.) The Mystery of Christ Opened and Revealed. Boston. 1686.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart library.

LEEDS, (DANIEL.) The Temple of Windsor for the Little World. Philadelphia, William Bradford. 1688.
Unique. The Menzies copy, No. 1,218. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1899.

BULKELEY, (GERSHOM.) The People's Right to Election. Philadelphia: Assignees of William Bradford. 1689.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 2,042.

BAXTER, (MATHER.) Small Offers Toward the Service of the Tabernacle in the Wilderness. Boston: R. Pierce. 1689.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart library.

BYFIELD, (NATHANAEL.) An Account of the Late Revolution in New England. Edinburgh. 1689.
Rarer than the first London edition. Secured in 1898. A gift from Alexander Maitland.

MASSACHUSETTS. A Copy of the King's Majesties Charter. Boston: Samuel Green. 1689.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 813.

MATHER, (COTTON.) The Present State of New England. S. Green. 1690.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart collection.

[FITZROY, (JAMES,) DUKE OF MONMOUTH.] An Abridgment of the Military Discipline. Boston: Samuel Green. 1690.
Prepared for the use of the New England forces on the expedition to Canada. The first book of its kind printed in the British-American Colonies. Secured in 1895.

MATHER, (COTTON.) The Cause and Cure of a Wounded Spirit. Boston: B. Green and J. Allen. 1692.
Secured in 1894. Dr. Moore's copy. Unique.

WILLARD, (SAMUEL.) Some Miscellany Observations on Witchcraft. Philadelphia: William Bradford. 1692.
Secured in 1897. One of two known copies.

ACTS AND LAWS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY. Boston: Benjamin Harris. 1692.
Brinley's copy, No. 816. Secured in 1879.

AN ACT PASSED BY THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT. Boston: B. Harris. 1692.
Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 817.

MATHER, (COTTON.) Ornaments for the Daughters of Zion. Cambridge: S. G. and B. G. 1692.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart library. The last production of the famous Cambridge Press.

MATHER, (COTTON.) The Wonders of the Invisible World. Boston: Benjamin Harris. 1693.
Last leaf in fac simile. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection. It was once Kalbfleisch's copy.

ACTS AND LAWS PASSED BY THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT. Boston: B. Green and John Allen. 1695-1696.
Brinley's copy, No. 3173. Secured in 1879.

A CONFESSION OF FAITH. Given forth from the yearly meeting at Burlington, the 7th of seventh month, 1692. By the dispersed Christian people called Quakers. Philadelphia: William Bradford. 1693.
Secured in 1899 with the Kennedy collection. Brinley's copy, No. 3,389.

MATHER, (INCREASE.) Cases of Conscience Concerning Evil Spirits Personating Men. Boston: B. Harris. 1693.
Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 925.

MATHER, (COTTON.) Usum Necessarium. Boston: B. Harris. 1693.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart library.

MATHER, (COTTON.) Winter Meditations. Boston: B. Harris. 1693.
Secured in 1892 with the Stuart collection.

REYARD, (NICHOLAS.) AND LODOWICK, (CHARLES.) A Journal of the Late Actions of the French at Canada. London: 1693.
Secured in 1895. Barlow's copy, No. 2,597.

MAKEMIE, (FRANCIS.) An Answer to George Keith's Libel. Boston: B. Harris. 1694.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 812; also Samuel Mather's.

[MAULE, (THOMAS.)] New England's Persecutors Mauled with Their Own Weapons. [New York: William Bradford. 1697?]
One of the rarest of the books attributed to Bradford's Press. Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 3,433.

LEEDS, (DANIEL.) News of a Trumpet Sounding in the Wilderness. New York: William Bradford. 1697.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1899, together with the second issue, "A Trumpet Sounded Out of the Wilderness." London: 1698.

MATHER, (COTTON.) Ecclesiastes. The Life of Jonathan Mitchel, a Pastor of the Church, and a Glory of the College in Cambridge. Boston: B. Green and J. Allen. 1697.
Brinley's copy, No. 1,105. Secured in 1879. At the end of the sermon are two "elegies" in verse, one by Mather, the other by Francis Drake. A copy of the second issue, having five lines of errata on the last page, was also secured at the Brinley sale.

DICKINSON, (JONATHAN.) God's Protecting Providence Man's Surest Help and Defense. Philadelphia: Reinier Jansen. 1699.
Secured in 1899 with the library of Robert Lenox Kennedy. The Brinley copy, No. 3,390.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Charter Granted to the Inhabitants of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. Boston. 1699-1712.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 818; also Joseph Murray's.

ARGUMENTS OFFERED RELATING TO SOME ACTS OF ASSEMBLY. New York: Bradford. 1701.
Secured in 1879.

GREEN, (BARTHOLOMEW.) The Printer's Advertisement Concerning Gospel Order Revived. Boston. 1701.
Brinley's copy, No. 774. Secured in 1879.

MAULE, (THOMAS.) For the Service of Truth. An Abstract of George Keith's Letter to Thomas Maule, with an Answer. [Philadelphia: Reynier Jansen.] 1703.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,434. Secured in 1879.

PUSSEY, (CALEB.) Proteus Ecclesiasticus; or, George Keith Varied in Fundamentals. Philadelphia: Reynier Jansen. [1703.]
Secured in 1897. One of two known copies.

KEITH, (GEORGE.) The Great Necessity and Use of the Holy Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. New York: William Bradford. 1704.
Secured in 1895.

LEEDS, (DANIEL.) Second Part of the Mystery of Foxcraft. New York: Bradford. 1705.
Secured in 1879.

MATHER, (COTTON.) A Faithful Man. Some Passages in the Life and Death of Michael Wigglesworth, Late Pastor of Maldon. Boston: B. Green. 1705.
Secured in 1879. The Brinley copy, No. 1,114.

COOK, (EBENEZER.) The Sot-Weed Factor; or, a Voyage to Maryland. In Burlesque Verse. London. 1708.
Presented in 1896 by Mr. Maitland.

LAWSON, (JOHN.) A New Voyage to Carolina. London. 1709. On large paper.
Secured in 1898. A gift from Alexander Maitland.

CHEEVER, (EZEKIEL.) A Short Introduction to the Latin Tongue. Boston. B. Green. 1709.
Brinley's copy, No. 741. Secured in 1879.

NEW JERSEY. The Laws and Acts of the General Assembly. New York: Bradford. 1709.
The Murphy copy, No. 1,789.

SAYBROOK CONFESSION AND PLATFORM. A Confession of Faith, &c. New London: Thomas Short. 1710.
Brinley's copy, No. 2,106. Secured in 1879.

MATHER, (COTTON.) Duodecennium Luctuosum. The History of a Long War with Indian Savages. Boston: B. Green. 1714.
Brinley's copy, No. 1,101. Secured in 1879.

MATHER, (COTTON.) Just Commemorations. Boston: B. Green. 1715.
Brinley's copy, No. 1,149. Secured in 1879.

CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS BELONGING TO THE REVEREND EBENZER PEMBERTON, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION AT THE CROWN COFFEE HOUSE IN BOSTON THE SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1717. Boston: B. Green. 1717.
The only known copy of the catalogue of the first American book auction. Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 1,060.

MOUNTGOMERY, (SIR ROBERT.) A Discourse Concerning the Designed Establishment of a New Colony in the South of Carolina, in the Most Delightful Country of the Universe. London. 1717.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,911. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

MATHER, (INCREASE.) Elijah's Mantle. Boston. 1722.
Brinley's copy, No. 931; also the Rev. Thomas Prince's. Secured in 1879.

COLDEN, (CADAWALLADER.) Papers Relating to An Act of the Assembly of the Province of New York, for Encouragement of the Indian Trade, &c. New York: William Bradford. 1724.
The Brinley copy, No. 3,394. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy library. With the earliest known map engraved in the Province of New York.

BURNETT, (WILLIAM.) An essay on Scripture Prophecy. New York: William Bradford. 1724.
Secured in 1899. Rev. Thomas Prince's copy.

WOLCOTT, (ROGER.) Poetical Meditations. New London: T. Green. 1725.
Brinley's copy, No. 2,154. Secured in 1879.

NEW ENGLAND PRIMER. Boston: S. Kneeland and T. Green. 1727.
A unique copy of the earliest known edition. Secured in 1895.

SEWEL, (WILLIAM.) The History of the Quakers. Philadelphia: Samuel Keimer. 1728.
A considerable part of this book was printed by Franklin. Brinley's copy, No. 3,215. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy library.

MEREDITH, (JOHN.) A Short Discourse, Proving that the Jewish or Seventh Day Sabbath is Abrogated and Repealed. Philadelphia. [Benjamin Franklin and Hugh Meredith.] 1728.
The first book printed by Franklin. Secured in 1899 with the Kennedy collection. Brinley's copy, No. 3,208.

[COOKE, (E.) Sotweed Redivivus; or, the Planter's Looking Glass. In Burlesque Verse. Calculated for the Meridian of Maryland. Annapolis: William Parks. 1730.
Secured in 1898.

THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. New York: John Peter Zenger. 1730.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,447. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

MASON, (JOHN.) A Brief History of the Pequot War. Boston. 1736.
The Brinley copy, No. 2,640. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

ZENGER. A Brief Narrative of the Case and Trial of John Peter Zenger. New York: Zenger. 1736.
Secured in 1896.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE INTO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA, WITH RESPECT TO THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Charlestown: Louis Timothy. 1738.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,866; also R. L. Kennedy's. Secured in 1889.

HORSMANDEN, (DANIEL.) A Journal of the Proceedings. New York: James Parker. 1744.
George Bancroft's copy. Secured in 1893. With the half title.

CONFESSION OF FAITH. The Larger and Shorter Catechisms. Of Public Authority in the Church of Scotland. Philadelphia: Franklin. 1743.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,290. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

AUG

JENKIN, (GRIFFIN.) A Brief Vindication of the Purchasors against the Proprietors in a Christian Manner. New York: John Zenger, Jun. 1745-6.
The Brinley copy, No. 3,440. Came to the library in 1880 with the Kennedy library.

NILES, (SAMUEL.) A Brief and Plain Essay on God's Wonder Working Providence for New England in the Reduction of Louisburg and Fortress Thereto Belonging on Cape Breton. New London: T. Green. 1747.
In verse. Reprinted in 1895.

POOR RICHARD, 1747. An Almanac for the Year of Christ, 1747. Philadelphia: Franklin. 1747.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,199. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

A BILL IN THE CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY AT THE SUIT OF JOHN, EARL OF STAIR, AND OTHERS. New York: James Parker. 1747.
Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection. The Brinley copy, No. 3,441.

A NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY OF NEHEMIAH HOW. Boston. 1748.
Brinley's copy, No. 2,643. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

DOOLITTLE, (REV. T.) A Short Narrative of Mischief Done by the French and Indian Enemy. Boston. 1750.
Presented in 1888 by Alexander Maitland.

WASHINGTON, (GEORGE.) The Journal of Major George Washington. Williamsburg: William Hunter. 1754.
Purchased for Robert Lenox Kennedy at the second Brinley sale, No. 4,189. Came to the library in 1880 with the Kennedy collection.

THE CHARTER, TRANSFER, AND STATISTICS OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY. Williamsburg. 1758.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,333. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

LAWS OF VIRGINIA. Glasgow: 1770.
George Washington's copy. Secured in 1876. The library also has Washington's copies of Voltaire's "Letters." Dublin, 1770, and Davie's "Cavalry Instructions." Halifax, N. C., 1776. It also has Sir Henry Clinton's copy of Washington's "Letters," London, 1795.

[FRANKLIN, (BENJAMIN.)] Father Abraham's Speech to a Great Number of People, at a Vendue of Merchant Goods. Introduced to the Public by Poor Richard, a Famous Pennsylvanian Conjuror and Almanac Maker. Boston: Benjamin Macon. [1760.]
The first separate edition. Printed by Franklin's nephew. Brinley's copy, No. 3,297. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

[FRANKLIN, (BENJAMIN.)] A Narrative of the Late Massacres in Lancaster of a Number of Indians. [Philadelphia: Franklin & Hall.] 1764.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,063. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LATE DISTURBANCE BETWEEN THE INHABITANTS OF THE BACK SETTLEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE PHILADELPHIANS. Philadelphia: Armbruster. 1764.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,065. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

THE CONDUCT OF THE PAXTON MEN IMPARTIALLY REPRESENTED. Philadelphia: A. Stewart. 1764.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,066. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection. The "Answer" to this, Philadelphia, Armbruster, 1764, also came with the Kennedy library. It was Brinley's, No. 3,067.

[FRANKLIN, (WILLIAM?)] The Substance of a Council Held at Lancaster, August the 24th, 1764. [Philadelphia: Armbruster?] 1764.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,070. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

[KNOX, (WILLIAM.)] The Claim of the Colonies to an Exemption from Internal Taxes. London. 1765.
Benjamin Franklin's copy, with many notes. Secured in 1889 with the Robert Lenox Kennedy collection. It was Brinley's copy, No. 3,218.

A DISSERTATION ON MAN'S FALL. Translated from the High German Original. Ephrata Press. 1765. Sold at Philadelphia by Marshal & Dunlap.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,341. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

MEMOIRS OF LIEUT. HENRY TIMBERLAKE, Who accompanied the three Cherokee Indians to England in 1762. London. 1765.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,024. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

PROTEST AGAINST THE BILL TO REPEAL THE AMERICAN STAMP ACT. Paris. 1766.
Franklin's copy, with notes. Secured in 1889. Brinley's copy, No. 3,219.

MASON, (CHARLES.) AND DIXON, (JEREMIAH.) Observations for Determining the Length of a Degree of Latitude in the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania. London. 1768.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,071. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

THE TRUE CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS FOR PUTTING AN END TO THE DISPUTES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE AMERICAN COLONIES. London. 1769.
Franklin copy, annotated. Secured in 1889. The Brinley copy, No. 3,220.

[MAUDUIT, (I.)] A Short View of the History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. London. 1769.
Franklin's copy, with annotations. Secured in 1889. Brinley's copy, No. 3,221.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF THE PRESENT DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BRITISH COLONIES IN AMERICA AND THEIR MOTHER COUNTRY. London. 1769.
Franklin's copy, with numerous notes. Secured in 1889. The Brinley copy, No. 3,222.

ROMANS, (BERNARD.) A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida. New York. 1775.
The Ives copy, No. 853; also Murphy's, No. 2,163.

ROMANS, (BERNARD.) Annals of the Troubles in the Netherlands from the Accession of Charles V., a Proper and Seasonable Mirror for the Present Americans. Hartford: Hudson & Goodwin. 1778-82. 2 vols.
The first volume is believed to have been the first large book printed in Hartford. Brinley's copy, No. 2,102. Secured in 1879.

REED, (JOSEPH.) Remarks on Governor Johnstone's Speech in Parliament. Philadelphia: 1779.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,152. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

ARNOLD, (BENEDICT.) Proceedings of a General Court-Martial. Philadelphia: Bailey. 1780.
The Bancroft copy. Secured in 1882.

ANDRE, (MAJOR JOHN.) The Cow Chase. New York. 1780.
Secured in 1902 with the R. L. Stuart library.

BURNS, (ROBERT.) Poems. Kilmarnock. 1786.
Inserted are verses from "When I Am with My Dearie."
Secured in 1879. Laing's copy, No. 497.

BLAKE, (WILLIAM.) Milton, a Poem. N. p. 1804.
Beckford's copy, No. 952. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy library.

DARNELL, (ELIAS.) A Journal Containing an Account of the Kentucky Volunteers and Regulars. Paris, Ken. 1812.
Secured in 1875. Thomas W. Field's copy, No. 455; also E. G. Assy's. No other is known.

POE, (EDGAR ALLAN.) Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems. Baltimore. 1829.
Acquired in 1890 with the Duyckinck library. Next to "Tamerlane" in rarity.

FRENCH BOOKS.

BREYDENBACH. Des saintes peregrinations de Jherusalem. Lyons. 1488.
Secured in 1878. The Didot copy, No. 660.

JOSEPHUS. Hystoire de Josephus de la bataille Judaique. Paris: Verard. 1492. On vellum.
Secured in 1891. The Ives copy, No. 835; also the Thorold, No. 1,061, and formerly in the library of the Marechal de Richelieu. The only other copy on vellum is in the Paris National Library.

SUSO, (H.) L'ORLOGE DE SAPIENCE. Paris: Verard. 1493.
Secured in 1878.

VESPUCIUS. Mundyfi is Nouvbau monde et navigationes. Paris: Johas Jumot. [1519?]
Secured in 1896.

GRACIE, (PIERRE.) Grant Rouleau et Pilotage. Rouen: J. Burges. 1626.
Secured in 1872. Bolton Corner's copy, No. 1,477.

MOLINET, (JEHAN.) Les Faictz et Dictz. Paris: Petit. 1537.
Secured in 1880.

VILLEGAIGNON, (N. D. de.) Copie de quelques lettres sur la navigation du Chevalier de Villegaignon et terres de l'Amerique. Paris. 1557.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

ALFONCE, (JEAN.) Les Voyages avantureaux. Poictiers. 1559.
First edition. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

MONTAIGNE. Essais. Bordeaux. 1582.
Secured in 1890.

ESPEJO, (ANTONIO DE.) Histoire des terres novellement descouvertes et nommees le nouveau Mexico. Paris. 1583.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

LESCARBOT, (MARC.) Les Muses de la nouvelle France. Paris. 1612.
Secured in 1890. The Barlow copy, No. 1,459.

GERRITSZOON, (HESSEL.) Histoire du Pays nommé Spitsberghe. Amsterdam. 1613.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

ABBEVILLE, (CLAUDE D'.) Histoire de la Mission des Peres Capucins en l'Isle de Maragnan et terres circonuoisines. Paris. 1614.
Yves d'Evreux, (Pere.) Suite de l'Histoire Maragnan. Second Traité. Paris. 1615.
A history of the Capuchin mission on the Island of Maranhnam, Brazil. The second part is of extreme rarity. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

BIARD, (PIERRE.) Relation de la Nouvelle France, de ses terres, naturel du Païs et de ses Habitans. Lyons. 1616.
Presented by Alexander Maithand in 1898.

LESCARBOT, (MARC.) Le bout de l'an Sur le repos de la France. [Paris?] 1618.
Contains a reference to New France. Secured in 1898. A gift from Alexander Maitland.

LES VERITABLES MOTIFS DE MESSIEURS ET DAMES DE LA SOCIETE DE NOSTRE DAME DE MONTREAL. [Paris.] 1643.
The Barlow copy, No. 1,461. Secured in 1890.

NEW TESTAMENT IN FRENCH. Paris. 1661. 2 vols.
Unique. The copy described by Archdeacon Cotton in "Memoir of a French Testament," 1843, and later sold at his sale, 1868, at the Tite sale, 1874, No. 3,118, and at the Crawford sale, 1887, No. 398. Secured in May, 1888.

MALESHERBES, (M. De.) Poesies. Paris. 1666.
Dean Swift's copy. Secured in 1890.

LETTRE CIRCULAIRE DE LA MORT DE LA REVERENDE MERE CATHARINE DE S. AUGUSTIN. [1668.]
Unique. The Barlow copy, No. 1,460. Secured in 1890.

DENYS, (NICHOLAS.) Description Geographique et Historique des costes de l'Amerique Septentrionale. Avec l'Histoire naturelle du Pais. Paris. 1672.
With the large map, which is usually lacking. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

NEW TESTAMENT. Traduit de Latin en Francois par les Theologiers de Lovain. Bordeaux. 1686.
Secured in 1874. Sir William Tite's copy, No. 3,119; also Bishop Daly's.

LE CLERCQ, (CHRESTIEN.) Premier etablissement de la Foy dans la Nouvelle France. Paris. 1691.
Secured with the Bancroft collection in 1893.

HACHARD, (MARIE M.) Relation du Voyage des Dames Religieuses Ursulines de Rouen a la Nouvelle Orleans. Rouen. 1728.
Secured in 1890. The Barlow copy, No. 1,065.

GERMAN BOOKS.

BIBLE. (Seventh German.) Augsburg: Zainer. 147-
The first German Bible with a date. Presented by John Jacob Astor in 1876.

DAT DUYTSCHE PASSIONAIL. Cologne: Ludwig van Renchc. 1485.
Secured in 1874.

DER SCHATZBEKALTER. Nuremberg: Koberger. 1491.
With Wohlgemuth's woodcuts. Secured in 1894. Livermore's copy, No. 2,105.

EIN HUBSCHE HYSTORI VON DEM KUNIG APPOLONIUS. Augsburg: 1516.
The source of Shakespeare's "Pericles." Secured in 1874. The Tite copy, No. 69.

MUELICH, (J. A.) Die Turckisch Chronica. Strasburg: Knobloch. 1516.
Secured in 1896.

EIN AUSZUG ETTLICHER SENDBRIEFF . . . VON WEGEN SINER NEUGEFUNDE INSELN . . . Nuremberg. 1520.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

LUTHER. Deudsch Catenismus. Nuremberg. 1531.
Secured in 1874. Tite's copy, No. 1,904. With two manuscript prayers said to have been written by Luther.

COPEY ETLICHER BRIEFF SO AUSZ HISPANIA KUMME SEINDT AUZAGENT DIE EYGENSCHAFFT DES NEWEN LANDS SO NEWLICH VON RAT. 1535.
One of three known copies. Secured in 1890. Barlow's copy, No. 623.

[LEICHER.] Ein newwe zeitung wie den Kunigs aus Portugals Schiffeut. [1546.]
Secured in 1890. The Barlow copy, No. 1,455.

PASTORIUS, (Fr. DANIEL.) Umstandige Geographische Beschriebung der zu Allerletzt erfundenen Provintz Pensylvaniae. Frankfort and Leipzig. 1700.
Brinley's copy, No. 3,077. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy library.

ZIONITISCHER WEYRAUCHS-HUGEL. Germantown: Christopher Saur. 1739.
The first book from Saur's press and the first book printed in America from German type.
Secured in 1889.

HEBREW BOOKS.

BIBLE IN HEBREW. Bolonia. 1482.
The first edition of the Hebrew Pentateuch. Printed on vellum. The Fussex copy. Secured in 1895.

INDIAN BOOKS.

PAREJA, (FRANCISCO.) Arte y pronunciacion en lengua Timquuana, y Castellana. Mexico: Juan Ruyz. 1614.
The only copy known. Seventy-nine leaves are printed; the rest are in manuscript in the author's autograph. This copy was discovered in 1881. Secured in 1885.

NEW TESTAMENT. Eliot's translation into Indian. Cambridge: Green & Johnson. 1661.
Brinley's copy, No. 786. Secured in 1879.

BIBLE IN INDIAN. By John Eliot. Cambridge: Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson. 1663.
Presented in 1885 by John Jacob Astor. A duplicate from the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and later Alphonse L. Pinart's copy, No. 113.

BAYLY, (LEWIS.) Practice of Piety, in Indian. Eliot's translation. Cambridge. 1665.
Secured in 1879. Brinley's copy, No. 797; also Charles Nodier's, No. 29, sale of 1844.

MATHER, (COTTON.) An Epistle to the Christian Indians, in Indian. Boston: B. Green and J. Allen. 1700.
The first edition. Secured in 1890 at the Barlow sale, No. 1,598. The library has also a copy of the second edition. Boston: B. Green. 1706.

THE HATCHETS TO HEW DOWN THE TREE OF SIN. Boston: B. Green. 1705.
English and Indian in alternate paragraphs. Brinley's copy, No. 795. Secured in 1879.

MASSACHUSES PSALTER. [Translated into Indian by Experience Mayhew.] Boston. 1709.
Brinley's copy, No. 798. Secured in 1879.

DANFORTH, (SAMUEL.) The Woeful Effects of Drunkeness. Boston: B. Green. 1710.
At the end, Pp. 49-52, are "a few words addressed to the poor, condemned murderers," in the Indian language. Brinley's copy, No. 795. Secured in 1879.

INDIAN PRIMER. Boston: B. Green. 1720.
Secured in 1891 at the Ives sale, No. 817.

MOHAWK. The Morning and Evening Prayer. The Litany and Church Catechism. Boston. 1769.
The Ives copy, No. 704.

MOHAWK. A Primer for the Use of the Mohawk Children. London. 1768.
The Ives copy, No. 705. With William Penn's book-plate.

ITALIAN BOOKS.

DURANDUS. Rationale Divinorum Officiorum. Mentz: Fust & Schoeffer. 1459. On vellum.
Secured in 1872. The Sunderland copy, No. 4,154, also on vellum, was presented by John Jacob Astor in 1885. The two copies vary slightly.

DALBUS. Catholicon. [Mentz: Gutenberg.] 1460.
Secured in 1872. The Didot copy, 1878 sale, No. 75, was presented by John Jacob Astor in 1885. The latter was at one time in the library of Poclunt de Noortdonck.

BIBLE. In Latin. [Strasburg: Mentelin. 1460.]
Secured in 1874. The Henry Perkins copy, No. 180.

BIBLE. In Latin. Mentz: Fust & Schoeffer. 1462. On vellum.
Presented by John Jacob Astor in 1885. The Sunderland copy, No. 1,237.

ST. AUGUSTINE. De Civitate Dei. Subiaco: Sweynheym & Pannartz. 1467.
Secured in 1870. With the arms of Earl Spencer.

LUCANUS. PHARSALIA. Rome: Sweynheym and Pannartz. 1469.
Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

CICERO. De Oratore. Venice: Valdarfer. 1470.
Secured in 1873. The Didot copy, No. 52.

SUETONIUS. De XII. Cæsarum Vitis et Moribus. Rome: [Phillip de Lignamine.] 1470.
First edition. The Ives copy, No. 962. Secured in 1891.

DANTE. Divine Comedy. Mantua: George and Paul of Butzbach. 1472.
One of the three editions claimed to be the first. Secured in 1874.

PLINY. Historia Naturalis. Venice: Jenson. 1472.
"The Glory of Jenson's Press." Presented by S. P. Avery in 1890. The Crawford copy, No. 1,615, sale of 1887.

BIBLE. [Cologne. 1473?]
The first Cologne edition of the Latin Bible, formerly ascribed to Zell's press, about 1466. Secured in 1874.

OVID. Metamorphoses. [Louvain John de Westphalia. 1475?]
Secured in 1878. The Didot copy, No. 115.

BIBLE. In Latin. Venice: Jenson. 1476.
On vellum. Secured in 1875. The Henry Perkins copy, No. 186; also the Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, No. 608.

PTOLEMY. Cosmographia. Rome. 1478.
Presented by John Jacob Astor in 1886.

PTOLEMY. Cosmographia. Bologna. 1462. [i. e. 1482.]
Secured in 1888.

PTOLEMY. Cosmographia. Rome. 1490.
Secured in 1890.

PSALTERIUM. Novum beate Marie Virgis psalterium. [Zinan.] 1492.
The first book printed in Prussia. Secured in 1874. The Tite copy, No. 2,418; also the Rev. J. Burleigh James's copy. Another copy was secured in 1889 with the Robert Lenox Kennedy collection.

COLUMBUS. Letter in Latin. [Rome: Planck.] 1493.
Harrisse's first edition of the letter in Latin. Secured in 1874.

COLUMBUS. Letter in Latin. [Rome: Planck.] 1493.
Second Planck edition. Harrisse, No. 3. Presented by William Waldorf Astor in 1892.

MELA. Cosmographia Pomponii cum figuris. Salmatice. 1498.
Secured in 1891. The Ives copy, No. 685; also Barlow's, No. 1,637.

VIRGIL. Opera. Venice: Aldus. 1501.
Secured in 1878. The Didot copy, No. 107. The first book printed in italic type.

VESPUCIUS. Mundus Novus. [1504.] Harrisse, B. A. V., No. 30.
Four leaves, forty-five lines in a full page. One of three known copies. Secured in 1891. The Ives copy, No. 1,021; also the Barlow, No. 2,549.

DONATUS. [Cologne: Martin of Werden. 1504.]
Unique. Secured in 1874.

EMMANUIEL, KING OF PORTUGAL. Copia de una littera del Re de Portagallo al Re de Castelli del viaggio & successo de Iudia. Rome. 1506.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

[VESPUCIUS-HYLACOMYLUS.] Cosmographiae Introductio. &c. Die, first May edition of 1507. Harrisse, No. 44.
According to Harrisse, this unique copy of the first issue of the book in which the name America first appeared was purchased for twenty cents on the quays of Paris by the learned Eyries, and at the latter's sale in 1846 fetched 146f. When Harrisse described it in 1860 it was in the Yemines Library; when he again refered to it in 1872 it was owned by Almon W. Griswold, who had paid 2,000f. for it at the Yemines sale in 1867, No. 2,676. Later Griswold sold it to Henry C. Murphy, and Dr Moore secured it from the latter for the Lenox collection.

BASIN. (JEAN.) Novus eleganaque conficiendarum epistolarum, ac alias de arte dicendi modus duos principales de hoc in se copiectes libros. St. Dié. [1507.]
The copy described by D'Avezac. The only other copy that was known was burned at Strasburg during the Franco-Prussian War. Alexander Maitland presented the present copy in 1898.

VESPUCIUS. Paesi Novamente Retrouati, Vicentia. 1507.
Secured in 1871. The Bolton Corney copy, No. 3,356.

VESPUCIUS. Paesi Nuovamente Retrouati. Milan, 1508.
Secured in 1871.

VARTHEMA. (LUDOVICO DI.) Itinerario. Rome. 1510.
First edition. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

MARTYR. Opera. Oceoanea decas. Seville Corumberger. 1511.
The only copy of the first issue in this country. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland. Formerly in the collection of Charles C. Kaibfleisch.

MARTYR. Opera. Seville: Corumberger. 1511.
The second issue of the preceding book. Secured in 1874.

STOBNICZA. (J. DE.) Introductio in Ptholomei Cosmographiam. Cracow. 1512.
Secured in 1874.

MELA. Cosmorraphia. [Nuremberg? 1512?]
Not mentioned by Harrisse. Secured in 1898, a gift from Alexander Maitland.

CATANAEUS. (J. M.) Io: Marine Catanaei Genus. Rome. [1514.]
Contains some verses in praise of Columbus. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA. Compluti, 1514, 1515, and 1517. In six volumes.
Presented by John Jacob Astor in 1885. The Lenox collection already had a copy.

VESPUCIUS. Cosmographiae Introductio. [Lyons.] J. de la Place. [1517]
With the famous Troes map in gores, claimed to be the earliest engraved map with name of America. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

SCHONER, (JOHANN.) De Nuper sub Castiliae ac Portugaliae Regibus Serenissimis Repertis Insulis. [Tiniripae, 1523.]
Accompanied by the identical globe map of 1523-40, discovered in 1894 and described by Wieser and Henry Stevens as Schoner's map of Magellan's discoveries. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

[COPPO DA ISOLA, (PIETRO.)] Portolano. Venice. 1528.
Secured in 1868. The Barlow copy, No. 626. The only other known copy is in the British Museum. Interesting as containing a life of Columbus.

DANTE. L'Amoroso Convivio. Venice. 1529.
bound with Della Casa's Rime et Prose, 1563, and Varchi's Sonetti, 1535.
This volume belonged to John Milton, and has his autograph. Secured in 1874. The Tite copy, No. 2,043.

HONTER, (JOANNES.) Rudimentorum Cosmographiae...Libri II. Cracow. 1530.
Earlier than any edition referred to by Harrisse. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

CORTES. Copia delle lettere del prefetto della India in Nuova Spagna detta alla Cesarea Maesta rescritte. N. p. [1534?] Octavo.
The letter is dated 1523, while in the edition mentioned below it is dated 1534. Secured in 1896.

CORTES. Copia delle lettere del prefetto della India in Nuova Spagna detta alla Cesarea Maesta rescritte. [Florence?] 1534. Quarto.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

LETERA DE LA NOBIL CIPTA: Novamente ritrouata, alla India con li costumi & modi del suo Re & sui popoli. [Florence? 1535?]
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

BIBLIA SACRA VETERIS ET NOVI TESTAMENTI. Paris. 1538.
Said to have been bound for Grolier. Presented in 1885 by John Jacob Astor.

GILBERTI. (MATURINO.) Grammatica Maturini. Mexico: Antonio Espinosa. 1559.
The first Latin grammar printed in America. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

MISSALE ROMANUM ORDINARIUM. Mexico: Antonio de Espinosa. 1561.
The Ramirez copy, No. 555. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

MANUALE SECUNDUM USUM ALMAE ECCLESIAE MEXICANAE. Mexico: Petro Ocharte. 1568.
Unique. One of the earliest breviaries printed in America. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

OVID. De Tristibus. Mexico: 1577.
The first Latin classic printed in America. The Ramirez copy, No. 641. Secured in 1892.

ROSSE. (A.) Mel Hellconium. 1646. La Veux Natura Brevium. London. 1584. In a morocco case.
Milton's copies, with autographs and verses in his writing. Secured in 1874. The Tite copy, No. 2,044.

ERASMUS. Moriae Encomium. Oxford. 1668.
With autographs of Cotton and Samuel Mather. Ramirez copy, No. 641. Secured in 1892.

SUETONIUS. De XII. Cæsarum Vitis et Moribus. Rome: [Phillip de Lignamine.] 1470.
First edition. The Ives copy, No. 962. Secured in 1891.

SWEDBERG, (IOH. DAN.) Dissertio Graduatis de Solonam in America Colonia. Upsaliae. [1709.]
The Brinley copy, No. 3,099. Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

SLAVONIC BOOKS.

AUGSBERG CONFESSION. In the Crobatische language. Tubingen. 1562.
Printed in two volumes, one in cyrillic type and the other in glagolitic type. Secured in 1896.

BIBLIA SLAVONICA. Ostrog. 1581.
Secured in 1879.

SPANISH BOOKS.

GUILLEVILLE. (G. DE.) El Peregrinage de Vida Humana. Toloso: Henry Mayer. 1490.
Secured in 1889 with the Kennedy collection.

COLUMBUS. Letter in Spanish announcing the discovery of America. [Barcelona, 1493.] Folio.
Unique. The earliest edition of the Columbus Letter. Discovered in Spain in 1889, and passed through the hands of Maisonneuve and Ouaritch. Secured in 1892.

CUYADOS DE'ALFONSO ORTIZ. Seville: 1493.
Secured in 1875. The earliest book printed in Spain (aside from the Columbus Letters) which mentions the discovery of America.

CORTES. Carta de Relacion. Seville. 1522.
The first edition of the Second Letter. Secured in 1870.

OVIEDO, (G. F. DE.) Libro ultimo de le Indie occidentale intitulato Nova Castiglia, & del conquisto del Peru and provintia del Cusco. Rome. 1535. Octavo.
Unique. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

ALVAREZ. (FRANCISCO.) Ho Preste Joam das Indias. [Coimbra.] Louis Rodriguez. 1540.
First edition. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

LEYES Y ORDENANCES NUEVAMENTE HECHAS PARA LA GOVERNACION DE LAS INDIAS. Alcala de Henares: Joan de Brocar. 1543.
On vellum. The Grenville copy in the British Museum, also on vellum, was once said to be unique. Alexander Maitland presented this and another copy, on paper, in 1898.

ZUMARAGA, (JUAN.) Doctrina Christiana. Mexico: [Juan Pablos.] 1543-4.
Two copies, with variations, have been acquired since 1870. The library also has a copy of the edition of 1546.

RICHEL. (D.) Compendio Breve. Mexico: [Pablos.] 1544.
Secured in 187-. The library also has a copy of the second edition of 1544, acquired in 1898. Among other Mexican imprints secured since 1870 are Gerson's "Tripartito," 1547; "Regla Christiana Breve," 1547; "Doctrina Christiana," 1548 (a considerable portion of a book of which no perfect copy is known); "Ordenanças y Canllacion de Leyes," 1548 (a unique copy of the first book printed in folio in America); "Doctrina Christiana," about 1550, (a unique fragment); Vera Cruz's "Recognitio Summularum," 1554, (bound with the "Dialectica," 1554,) and Molina's "Vocabulario," 1555.

FERRER. (JAIME DE.) Sentencias Catholicas del Divi. poeta Dant Florenti. Barcelona. 1545.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

MIXIA. (PEDRO.) Colouios o dialogos nuevamente compuestos en los quales se disputan y tratan varias cosas de mucha erudicion y doctrina. Zaragoza. 1547.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

JESUIT RELATIONS. Copia de unas Cartas de algunos padres y hermanos de la compania de Jesus que escrivieron de la India y Brasil. [Seville?] 1555.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

MOLINA. (ALONSO DE.) Doctrina Christiana, en lengua Mexicana. Mexico: Pedro Ocharte. 1578.
Secured in 1898, a gift from Alexander Maitland.

MONTOYA. (JOAN DE.) Relacion del descubrimiento del Nuovo Mexico. Rome. 1602.
No other copy known to be in this country. Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

CERVANTES. Don Quixote. Valencia. 1605.
The Mio copy. Secured in 1878.

MARTINEZ. (HENRICO.) Reportorio de los tiempos, y historia natural desta Nueva Espana. Mexico. 1606.
Presented by Alexander Maitland in 1898.

CERVANTES. Don quixote. Brussels. 1607.
The Rev. Dr. Wendell Prime's copy. Secured in 1883.

GARCIA. (GREGORIO.) Origen de los Indios de el Nuevo Mundo, e Indias Occidentales. Valencia: Pedro Patricio Mey. 1607.
Secured in 1898, a gift from Mr. Maitland.

MIJANGOS. (JUAN DE.) Espejo divino en lengua Mexicana. Mexico: Diego Lopez Dauaios. 1607.
Secured in 1898, a gift from Alexander Maitland.

CERVANTES. Don Quixote. Madrid. 1608-15.
Second edition of first part, first edition of second part. De Thou's copy; also Didot's, No. 651, in latter catalogue. Secured in 1878.

ALEMAN. (MATEO.) Ortografia Castellana. Mexico: J. Balli. 1609.
The first Spanish grammar printed in America. Secured in 1898, a gift from Alexander Maitland.

MORALES. (JUAN A. D.) Practica de la Doctrina Christiana. Lima: Francisco Sobrino. 1729.
Partly in the Quichua language. Presented in 1898 by Alexander Maitland.

ROBERT F. RODEN,
Assistant Librarian Grolier Club.

Jeremiah Curtin and "Yet."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I do not wish to make invidious criticism, but when one finds a careless flaw in a statue it is irritating to a more or less degree. In Jeremiah Curtin's noble translation of Henryk Sienkiewicz's wonderful story of "Quo Vadis," (Popular Edition, Little, Brown & Co., Boston,) it seems a pity that in some of the most dramatic periods of the narration the unities should be so offensive in grace as the following sentences will indicate:

Page 47: "Listen, for I am speaking yet."

Page 25: "She is a wagtail yet." * * *

Page 67: "Meanwhile it was far to the end of the feast yet."

Page 148: "Poppaea mentions her at times yet": * * *

Page 510: * * * "Whose bones, broken by torture, had not grown together yet."

These are simply sentences I have chosen at random. There are over 100 such clumsy instances in Mr. Curtin's literature. In these that I have given the word "yet" is redundant and maddening.

DESHLER WELCH.

Chenango Lake, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1899.

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1899.

REWARDS NOT PECUNIARY.

Rereading recently Stevenson's "Morality of the Profession of Letters," the following paragraph seemed to strike us with more than usual force:

> Literature, like any other art, is singularly interesting to the artist. * * * I shall not say much about the wages. A writer can live by his writing. If not so luxuriously as by other trades, then less luxuriously. The nature of the work he does all day will more affect his happiness than the quality of his dinner at night.

Naturally the pecuniary rewards of any person's labors are never quite lost sight of. More than that, they are a very important consideration, but there are many compensations other than those relating to money which fall to a writer's share and carry quite as much weight. Surely Stevenson is right when he speaks of the nature of the work done all day as materially affecting one's happiness.

The only way in which good writing can be done is to put the very best of one's self into it. The knowledge that one has done this to the very best of his ability surely helps very materially in making one happier. Any work well done is a satisfaction to the doer; but when the work itself becomes a pleasure in its very doing, much greater are the reward and the satisfaction.

A writer to do anything except the feebliest sort of work must have great love for literature and must cultivate an ever-increasing interest in books and all kindred matters. He must not regard books as tools or writing as drudgery—work to be gotten through with as quickly and easily as possible—but as the pleasure and crowning glory of life.

The reviewer, for example, who approaches the books which fall to his share as dull tasks, to be looked into just sufficiently to gain enough knowledge of them that he may fill the required space, can never do thoroughly good work, be his pen ever so facile, his sentences ever so cleverly turned. It would seem necessary beyond any question to be more or less interested in the books reviewed in order to be able to convey a fair impression of them to others. The enthusiasm a reviewer occasionally feels must always be apparent to his readers, even if it is only discovered between the lines. There is a certain class of reviewing, alarmingly common in these days, in which the writer seeks mainly to show how cleverly he can write, and where, instead of criticising the author's work and his style, the man and his little vagaries, personal to himself and not apparent in his writing, are held up to ridicule, as, for instance, when a certain young Englishman whose prose is as poetical as his verse is ridiculed because he is said to wear black satin bicycle breeches!

A distinct reward which falls to the share of a writer of reviews is the increasing knowledge he gains of good books. A layman can hardly realize with how much keener eyes a book is read when taken up with some special purpose in view than when it is read only for amusement. It is odd, too, how one comes to watch the little ways in which great writers turn their sentences, the little nameless nothings which go to make up a good style, in the half-unconscious hope of in some way bettering one's own. If the latter result is not too thoroughly accomplished, at least one wins the reward of increased pleasure in the work of another. And surely constant association with and interest in the best work that has been done in literature must to some extent influence one's own.

If one is doing the best work possible and the writing comes to be favorably commented upon, especially if by those whose opinion is "quite worth while," great is the pleasure so experienced, something usually valued beyond the money payment made for the work.

There are many other rewards which come to the careful worker. Even though his work be anonymous, readers come to associate a certain class of writing with an individual, and perhaps in time say: "Oh, yes, that must be by the man who wrote so and so and whom we liked so much," and if by any chance the writer of the article comes to hear such remarks the reward is all the sweeter by reason of his anonymity.

But when one has made even the smallest name a fine reward comes in the new friends his work brings him, friends often quite out of his own social circle, but who, from the interest of a common taste, seek him and so make him that much richer. For the friendships founded not so much on environment or association as on "a common taste for old costumes, old pictures, and books" are usually very satisfactory ones, and lasting as well.

Moreover, the little bits of literary gossip, the inside literary information—not the facts that are published and that every one can know—are other pleasant rewards, as well as the much more important fact that, no matter how humble the position one holds, one has some footing in the literary world and knows that some of his written words may through a happy chance some day fall into just the ears for which he had intended them and for whom they may have an especial message.

A great privilege that a writer who does not sign his name has is his ability to say to people in general the thing he has long thought, but would never dare to say individually; the thing which, said personally, would give offense, and yet needs saying. Words thus written in a generalizing way may carry their special meaning to the few to whom, so said, they may bring benefit or at least have interest, if nothing more.

We know a man who is always talking about the interesting things one gets for nothing. Without doubt many of these fall to the writer's lot, as, for instance, autograph letters from interesting people, perhaps called forth by something one has himself written, or bits of manuscript, and, in fact, a thousand and one treasures which go to make life better worth living.

A book-plate collector once declared to us that he had never been so happy in his life as since he began his collection. Time never hangs a bit heavy on his hands now; in short, he always has quantities of pleasant things to do for which he can find no time. Granted this is so, how much more fortunate is the book lover who is at the same time a writer! His very work all leads in the direction of his pleasures; his hours fly swiftly by, with but a small portion of what he wishes to do accomplished, and he may truthfully say he is thoroughly happy in his work.

BOOKS INSECURELY BOUND.

A librarian in the West, and a perfectly practical man, understanding the mechanical makeup of books, in his annual report complains of the want of durability of certain bound volumes purchased by the library, these volumes coming from well-known publishers. It is not our business to tell what are these particular books or their publishers. For example, there was one book, costing $5, which fell to pieces after nine issues; there was another, for which $4 was paid, that stood only eight issues; a third, that came into bits after a sixth issue. Of course the character of those who took the books, what usage the books were put to, must have been understood by the librarian, and the supposition is that the volumes did not suffer from any abuse.

The complaint made is directed, in major part, toward volumes which are "heavy," and the duration of the life of a bound book might bear some relationship to the weight. If it is a necessity in libraries that certain books, such as dictionaries and encyclopedias, should be classed as "reference books" and not taken out of the library, nevertheless, when a public is of an inquiring mind, the binding of these books soon gives out. It is true that constant dripping wears away stone, but we understand by that not the immediate dissolution of the stone.

We all know that leather has just such duration of life and no more, and that to-day the limits of that existence are much lessened by that artificial heat which must be introduced into habitable libraries. But this particular librarian has something to say about stitching. He complains not so much of the material used for the thread as the slenderness of it. Recalling past and old methods of bringing the leaves of a book together, it is wonderful how these threads, sometimes of three hundred years ago, still do their duty. Mechanical devices used in stitching to-day require more slender or thinner threads, and celerity in turning out a volume is at the expense of its durability. This artificial heat in Winter months also kills, too, the life in the glue. The glue becomes brittle, its adhesive qualities are lost, and a binding becomes detached. There is overeconomy in taking "a flimsy strip of cheesecloth or super over the rounded back of the book, the edges of the same, an inch wide, being pasted or glued on to the board covers." The expense incurred in the purchase of a stronger material than cheesecloth would be but trifling.

You never can prevent accidents happening to books. They will fall—from your hands or from your table—and such a tumble often wrecks a badly bound, heavy book, and the heavier it is the worse the result. A broken back volume is the saddest of things. It seems past mending.

There is one trouble which we do not know how it can be got around. In fine picture books the same paper cannot be used for the prints as for the text. Full page illustrations for fine books require a different kind of stock, and are printed apart. After the illustrations, single sheets of which are struck off, these are incorporated into the text, and the volume is stitched. The book is then not homogeneous. Pretty generally if a page of ordinary printed text would withstand a strain of twenty pounds, gradually applied of course, the illustrated sheet would be ruptured by a pull of five pounds. Enameled paper, which gives a fine artistic result, has but slight tenacity. When, then, too, a book is stitched, the volume made up of two kinds of paper, the sewing acts unevenly. The hole made by the needle or the machine through the leaves in the stitching acts differently. Sometimes it is a clean puncture, at other times a break in the paper. Many of these really fine books are then, as represented by this librarian, "half the time in the bindery." Besides the expenses of putting them in order, they are lost for all practical purposes. Books may be made "fine" so as to sell, but the librarian must look to their durability.

Is rebinding in a library an easy matter? Mr. E. S. Willcox of the Peoria Library of Illinois has taken the trouble to show how many are the processes necessary so as to bring a foundered volume into a comparatively sound condition. There are, so he states, "forty-one separate and distinct handlings necessary," and then the work of the librarian has to be gone all over again at lettering, numbering, &c.

A SPEECH BY THE POET LAUREATE.

Prize Day at St. Edmund's School, Canterbury, England, was held a few weeks ago, and more than ordinary interest was manifested in the proceedings, from the fact that Mr. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, had consented to distribute the prizes and deliver an address. Having distributed the prizes, he said, in accepting the invitation to address a few words to the students, he had two misgivings. One was the haunting suspicion that the young were not quite so fond of being talked to by their elders as their elders were of talking to them. The other was the consciousness that he could say nothing to them, provided it were true, that they had not heard, and from lips far more authoritative than his, over and over again.

One frequently heard the remark that we were living in a changed world. But what was it that had changed? Nothing, surely, that was fundamentally important in the two most important of all things—life and conduct. Telegraphs and telephones had almost annihilated time and space, but they had neither moved nor shaken the foundations of morality. Railways had multiplied the facilities, and added to speed of locomotion, but they had left philosophy that was sound before their invention as sound and stationary as ever. Parliaments, books, newspapers, conferences, public meetings, had increased in number, but the duties of the statesman, the resources of the orator, and the canons of pure literature remained unaffected by their multiplication.

The constitution of the human mind, the responsibilities of the human conscience, the main sources of human happiness, the strongest cravings of the human heart, had altered so little during the last fifty centuries that one was disposed to dwell less on the mutability than on the permanence of things, and to exclaim with Lucretius, "Eadem sunt omnic semper" ("All things always remain the same.") What was morally right sixty years ago was morally right still; what was wrong at the beginning of the reign of Victoria would remain wrong till its close and during all reigns hereafter. What was wise and noble, base and foolish when Plutarch wrote his "Lives" was wise and noble, base and foolish to-day. What was beautiful in the age of Pericles was just as beautiful in the age in which we lived. The "Odyssey" remained the most enchanting of poems, the Venus of Milo the noblest of statues, the Parthenon the most perfect of edifices.

Were it otherwise there would be no basis for morality, the very foundations of art would crumble under our feet, and the great masterpieces of literature would lose their fascination and their savor. In our inexperienced and perplexing journey through life, many of us, more especially in youth, were tempted to challenge the principles, moral, social, and aesthetic, urged on our acceptance by traditional authority in the days of our apprenticeship. But in riper years we almost invariably re-embraced the conclusions we had a while discarded, with the pathetic reflection, "How right those simple old people were, after all!" This it was which helped him to set aside the misgivings of which he spoke, and encouraged him to appear before them; not to tell them anything new, but to plead for the old truths, to reaffirm the old doctrines, and to offer yet once again for their guidance ancient but never antiquated rules of life and conduct.

Forgive him, therefore, if all he could say to them was, Be thorough, be humble, be reverent. Give to their fellow-creatures the best that was in them, mindful the while that the utmost they could contribute to the sum of human wisdom, human virtue, and human happiness would be insignificant in comparison with what they had received, and more especially with what they had received from those who had gone before them. Cultivate what Goethe called the three reverences—reverence for themselves, reverence for those above them, and last, but not least, reverence for those who might be, in a sense, below them. He should like to add, revere the past, not with a slavish but with a tender reverence, such as the young who were right-minded and right-natured paid to the old. Let them not assume an attitude of antipathy, much less of hostility, toward change, for change there must be, but let them not embrace change precipitately, or merely for its own sake.

There always existed a presumption in favor of the practical advantages of what had lasted for a long time, since what had lasted for a long time must have satisfied that most searching and stringent of all tests, the test of experience. The past represented tradition, authority, continuity, three invaluable things, for lack of which, since these were destroyed by them a hundred years ago, a most gifted race, our nearest Continental neighbors, were suffering from, he feared, irremediable ills. Our ancestors were not infallible, but neither were we; and, whereas, if they made serious changes in the social structure of a community, they made it forever. If they forebore from making it, they did not debar themselves from making it later on should time and circumstance clearly demonstrate that change was imperative.

Finally, let them revere their native land, which was to all of us the nearest and most tangible embodiment of the past; cultivate patriotism, love their country, not with an exclusive but certainly with a predominant love. Every one had a splendid inheritance who was born an Englishman, and the most ordinary obligations of gratitude demanded that he should do what in him lay, however little it might be, to transmit it unimpaired to others. He had often had occasion to observe that the persons who did not love their own kindred and the people and things that were nearest to them, loved nobody and nothing; while those who were what was called the most clannish and the most domestic were, as a rule, the most universally benevolent. So was it with patriotism, which, like charity, began at home, yet did not end there, but from that fixed and faithful centre radiated outward till it embraced in its spacious circumference the whole of mankind.

Let them never fail, moreover, to revere honest, useful work in all men. It was often said that life was short. But there were two things for which it was much too long. It was too long for idleness, too long for mere pleasure-seeking, both of which ended in unutterable weariness. Refresh body and mind, as far as possible, with variety of exercise, while devoting their main energies to some one worthy purpose. If they aspire to achieve distinction, be careful not to confound distinction with notoriety, that most vapid and ephemeral of all things. Distinction was valuable only when it was conferred by those who were themselves distinguished, and what could any self-respecting person want more than the esteem of the estimable? Never let them think to make their way to the seat of true honor by crooked or by servile ways. Be themselves, modestly and without arrogance, but be themselves. If they were to ask the wisest among them where they acquired the little wisdom of which they could boast, he thought most of them would reply, after due reflection, that they learned it at their mothers' knee! But the mention of that sacred word reminded him that many of those whom he had been addressing were denied the happiness and advantage of a parent's admonitions. Withal they found, and still had a very wise and a very tender mother, the Church, that helpmate of the State, from whom he devoutly trusted that neither in our time, nor in any time, would she ever be alienated or divorced.

"THE FRIENDSHIP OF BOOKS."

[Written more than a year ago; then laid aside until recalled by THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW editorial article on "The Friendship of Books" in the issue of Aug. 12.]

Books are not absolutely dead things.—Milton.

Companions of my quiet hours!
How dear the intercourse that lends
A potent, subtle charm to life,
Not found in more material friends!

For friends you are, and of the type
Most loyal, firm, and strong and true,
Unchanging with the changing hour,
Such are the friends I find in you.

How strange it seems! I can converse
With Milton, Shakespeare—many more,
Who, tho' the ages intervene,
Still live as truly as before.

As when a distance separates
Me from a friend I hold most dear,
I read the letters eagerly,
And feel that presence breathing near.

So with my books. I realize
They are but letters, and the heart
That penned them my companion is,
Forming of my own life a part,

Till in their dear companionship
I lose the sense of outward things,
Living within their lives and thoughts,
Breathing the spell that round them clings.

A. C. HUIELL.

Summit, Schoharie County, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1899.

1899

IK MARVEL'S NEW BOOK

His Second "American Lands and Letters" Volume—From Cooper to Poe.*

Ik Marvel's long-expected second volume on "American Lands and Letters" is at hand. The first volume, as many readers will remember, was published a year or so ago. The present record extends from "Leather Stocking to Poe's Raven." Mr. Mitchell, in his preface, states that he "had hoped to extend the record to embrace many another honored American name, whose birth date belongs to the second decade of the present century." He regrets, however, that the length of the present volume forbids further use of the mass of notes on his table, with their innumerable references to the "bouncing brilliancies of the Beecher family," the Tuckermans, Duyckincks, Saxe, Frederic Cozzens, Henry Herbert, Dr. Parsons, "hardly yet accredited his due laurels of song"; Whipple, Dr. Holland, and Whitman, who "never saw suffering without himself suffering, 'if he gather coarse weeds into his Leaves of Grass,' we forget and forgive it, when he doffs his cap in reverent and courtly fashion to 'My Captain.'"

Mr. Mitchell proposes laying his notes away, and listening to the "younger and keener talkers; these may bring to the work a larger familiarity with the subject, or fuller knowledge; but not surely a more earnest love for things and men American, or a sharper resolve to tell only the truth." Indeed it would seem hard to find this "keener talker," and one can only hope Mr. Mitchell may be induced to use his notes once more, and give us the third volume we should all be so glad to have.

The present record opens at the beginning of the third decade of the century, when Monroe's "era of good feeling" was passing, when the purchase of Florida had given us the control of the Gulf shores from Key West to the Sabine River; when our politics boasted such names as John Quincy Adams, Gen. Jackson, De Witt Clinton, Calhoun, and Martin Van Buren, and when our young industries and the tariff were in the hands of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. The burning of the Capitol and its books in 1814 had been followed by the purchase of Jefferson's collection—the nucleus of the present Congressional Library.

In 1822 Philip Hone, at one time Mayor of New York City, purchased a house with large grounds on Broadway, opposite the present Post Office, where he entertained largely, sharing with Dr. Hosack, the author of the memoirs of De Witt Clinton, and Hortus Eliginensis, who had a beautiful home in Chambers Street, the social leadership of the city.

Between 1820 and 1830 the fastest post between New York and Philadelphia was twelve hours in coming, and it was considered wonderful when Cooper, the actor, undertook to play alternate nights in the two cities. At this time "Wistar" parties were the vogue in the Quaker City—so called in honor of the great physician, whose name is also associated with our beautiful wistaria vine. The Careys of the famous old book house of that name were very prominent socially in Philadelphia, many of the famous books of the day bearing their imprint.

In 1836 Philip Hone sold his Broadway house, purchased fourteen years before for $25,000, for $60,000, showing clearly how early and how rapidly the good property in New York City increased in value. Shortly afterward Hone bought a new house, "way up town," at the corner of Broadway and Great Jones Street.

The old Society Library was one of the first associated attempts to provide books for New York, while in Philadelphia, the Franklin Institute (founded in 1821) was in good condition, the Philosophical Society and Library Company being much older. The Redwood Library in Newport was flourishing, while in the South the old Charleston Library, founded before the Revolution, had, after various ups and downs, reached a period of considerable prosperity. The City of Chicago was hardly more than Fort Dearborn and a small trading post, the whole being almost entirely unknown to the generality of people.

The account of the early days of George Bancroft is most interesting. He was graduated at Harvard in 1817, studied abroad for two or three years, and afterward founded, in connection with Dr. Joseph Green Cogswell, the celebrated Round Hill School at Northampton, which was beautifully situated on top of a peculiar round hill, its grounds embracing about fifty acres, overlooking the Connecticut River and Valley. Here a boy might have a garden if he wished, or a carpenter's bench should his taste run in that direction. Native teachers were imported for Italian, French, and German, as well as an English master of deportment. Carving and the other arts and graces of the table were taught, and boys from the best families all over the country were on its rolls. But the school had no endowment and the expenses were very heavy. Bancroft and Dr. Cogswell did not wholly agree in their views as to its management, the former withdrawing much poorer in pocket, and seven or eight years later Dr. Cogswell himself failed, and the school had to be given up. The doctor was then nearly fifty years of age; had been unsuccessful as a lawyer; had directed other schools in the South, and for a time edited the old New York Review. To Dr. Cogswell's efforts, more than to those of any other individual, we owe the founding of the Astor Library, from which time, Mr. Mitchell says, "Cogswell burrowed in books—first in Bond Street, mousing there among dusty and cumulating piles which threatened to bury him with their toppling masses, later in Lafayette Place—the mania for books growing year by year, and feeding his serenities as the piles lifted. He loved books—loved their title pages, their dates, their colophons, their variety—loved them with an eager and grasping love. * * * And whatever extended and happy influences may grow out of the zeal of those who guard the present great 'United Libraries.' New Yorkers should never be allowed to forget that the soundest and most fruitful labor in the development of the Astor Library was due to the care and love and sagacity of Dr. Cogswell."

Mr. Mitchell takes up in much detail the life of George Bancroft, regretting that no proper biography of him has been published; treating Bancroft as an educator, office-holder, diplomat, and historian, and leaving with us a distinctly pleasant picture of "that alert figure and good horseman, mounted in a soldierly way—trim, erect, and with lifted head, snuffing the breezy air of a November morning; * * * on his well-groomed horse, with a rose at the lapel of his coat, his eyes keen, his hair frosted with eighty years, riding primly and gallantly away into the past which is swallowing us all."

Ik Marvel's pen-pictures of George P. Marsh and of Horace Bushnell are also most interesting; the latter particularly so. Of him, Mr. Mitchell writes, Bushnell "never touches roadside in his discourses about New England, but he trails after him the fires of Autumn foliage, and the glow of Summer flowers. He never tires of preaching beauty. * * * He loved trees, great and small, and nature's own verdant cloaking of the waste places. Country roads, as he conceived of them, should carry hymns and sermons in their cedars and drooping vines." Mr. Mitchell thinks it a most beautiful memorial that Dr. Bushnell's native City of Hartford should have dedicated to his memory the charming little Bushnell Park.

N. P. Willis, too, who was a fellow-student at Yale in Bushnell's time, comes in for a large share of notice. After sketching Willis's career, Ik Marvel adds that nowadays we "can hardly understand how dominant his name and reputation were in the thirties and forties; a Corypheus of letters; always sought after as patron; always kindly to beginners; always cited, yet not noisily insistent, or proclaiming himself by loud braggadocio; never exploiting his personality for business purposes; having scorn for all vulgarities—even noise."

It is only possible in a short review to touch upon a few of the many delightful features of this very suggestive book. Among the many celebrities described are William Gilmore Simms, John P. Kennedy, the author of "Swallow Barn" and "Horseshoe Robinson," and William Ware, who was preaching Unitarianism in Chambers Street and writing the historical novels, which are now so much less read than they deserve.

In these days, too, Fanny Kemble was with us, and Forrest was playing "Spartacus" and "The Gladiator" at the old Park Theatre; the little blue-covered Knickerbocker Magazine, with its Dutchman in his old carved chair on its cover, was a new venture, and Caleb Cushing, Park Benjamin, "John Waters," and William Vare were all writing for it; Bryant at the same time struggling to establish his Post.

Mr. Mitchell next takes us to Boston and its neighborhood, giving us many charming recollections of Emerson, the Ripleys, Brook Farm, with its memories and celebrated names, Lydia Maria Child, the Channings, Theodore Parker, Margaret Fuller, Alcott, and, in fact, the whole Concord group.

Hawthorne is most sympathetically treated, the story of his life carrying with it many well-known names, including James T. Fields, Horatio Bridge, Herman Melville, W. D. Ticknor, and many others. The temptation to quotation is great, not only in the description of Hawthorne, but of Thoreau, Longfellow, Whittier, Dr. Holmes, and many others of the great New England group; but just one little bit must be given, where Mr. Mitchell, writing of Dr. Holmes and "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," says: "'Tis not yet I think fully appreciated, but this book of the Autocrat, it seems to me, will go with Montaigne, with the essays of Goldsmith, with Lamb's 'Elia,' upon one of the low shelves, where 'twill always be within reach, and always help to give joy in the reading; and if the prose passages do not suffice, there remains that poem of the Nautilus, (to which my book opens of itself;) most beautiful, and how charmingly fresh it is!"

Another very interesting feature of the book is the long account of Horace Greeley: "That flax-haired, smooth-faced boy, who founded the bright little New Yorker in 1834, and decoyed bright workers into his trail, and who ultimately founded The New York Tribune, with a great galaxy of literary retainers, drawing into the journalistic ranks such faithful workers as Raymond, Margaret Fuller, Charles Dana, Ripley, Curtis, and many another, who contributed—each in his or her way—to make of the old Tribune an efficient nurse of early American letters."

The present volume ends with a résumé of the sad life and wretched death of one who, Mr. Mitchell says, was "bred in the purple"—Edgar Allan Poe—and of whom he writes: "So much like a romance is the life and death of the next writer * * * that I am tempted to begin, as old stories begin—'once upon a time.'" Mr. Mitchell ends his account of Poe as follows: "There are marble monuments of him which will be guarded and cherished; but there is no Adonais, no heart-shaking Lycidas, no murmurous beat of such lament and resignation as belong to 'In Memoriam.' Only his 'Raven,' 'never flitting,' still keeps up from year to year, and will from century to century, that wailing dirge of 'never more!'"

The volume consists of 400 pages, and contains a wealth of illustrations, many of them more or less familiar, but others seemingly quite new, and, as a whole, forming a very valuable portion of a most interesting record.

At this late day it is quite unnecessary to speak of the charm of "Ik Marvel's" style, only we might add that the low shelf which contains our "Montaigne," "Elia," "Autocrat," and one or two others would seem incomplete without "Dream Life" and "Reveries of a Bachelor." The fact, too, that Mr. Mitchell is one of the few living writers who knew intimately many of the celebrated men he describes lends a fresh interest to his pages.

*AMERICAN LANDS AND LETTERS: Leather Stocking to Poe's "Raven." By Donald G. Mitchell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. $2.50.

UNHAPPY IN PRISON WITHOUT BURNS.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh told an interesting story at the opening of an art exhibition at Dumfries a few weeks ago. He said one of the last papers with which he had to deal before leaving London was a complaint from a prisoner at Peterhead, stating that he had been kept eighteen months without being able to get a copy of Burns's poems to read. His correspondent also deplored the fact that he could not get a single copy of Carlyle, and that the delightful stories and poems of the Ettrick Shepherd and the charming writings of Christopher North were not in the library. He had, said the writer, been supplied with nothing but common platitudes. On inquiry, Lord Balfour found that during the prisoner's temporary sojourn in the establishment he had been supplied with volumes by Thackeray and Hugh Miller, besides works upon British eloquence and the lives of successful men, and the beauties of Shakespeare. Yet, like a true Scotchman, without a copy of Burns, he was not happy. Lord Balfour had considered the request a reasonable one, and had desired that two copies of Burns should be placed in the library of Peterhead Prison.

This reminds us of an anecdote of the late Isaac H. Bromley. One day in The Tribune office, in his presence, Charles T. Congdon, author of, "Memories of Fifty Years: Reminiscences of a Journalist," was talking of the delightful reading he had found in Bayle's "Dictionary," and remarked that if he were ever in jail he could make himself quite contented with that book. "Of course you could," said Bromley. "If you had Bayle, you could get out."

Geographical Congress at Berlin.

Particular attention is directed to the International Georgraphical Congress which will be held at Berlin on Sept. 28, and Oct. 4, of this year. The American delegates are Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, Gen. A. W. Greely, Hon. Andrew D. White, Prof. Willis L. Moore, Miss Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, Mr. Marcus Baker, Dr. L. A. Bauer, and Prof. W. M. Davis.

One of the topics which will be thoroughly treated will be Arctic exploration, as Capt. Drygalski, Dr. Neumayer, and Sir Clements Markham will strive for the co-operation of the British and German expeditions, which are to set out some time in 1901. Prof. Penck of Vienna, will reopen the discussion of a proposed map of the world on a scale of 1-1,000,000. Prof. W. M. Davis will contribute a paper on the Geographical Cycle, Poultney Bigelow will speak on political geography and colonial governments, and there will be papers read by Prof. Supan, Sir John Murray, Prof. Wagner, Dr. Oscar Lenz, the Prince of Monaco, Dr. Futterer, and by Miss L. A. Huwen.

"In Hampton Roads," a romantic novel by Charles Eugene Banks and George Cram Cook, will be issued by Rand, McNally & Co. some time in the latter part of September. The book portrays some thrilling incidents during one of the most exciting periods of the history of the United States.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—John Lane of The Bodley Head has in press Ella Napier Lofroy's "The Man's Cause" and a book by James Fullerton Muirhead, the editor of Baedeker's Handbooks on England and the United States, entitled "The Land of Contrasts: a Briton's View of His American Kin."

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Messrs. Bell will publish an important work about Dante Gabriel Rossetti by H. C. Marillier. It is an illustrated memorial on a large scale.

***

Mr. Fisher Unwin is publishing "George Selwyn's letters to the Fifth Earl of Carlisle," edited by Sir Henry E. Roscoe. George Selwyn was a celebrated wit and hits off the characters of Charles James Fox, Lord North, and the Duke of Queensberry.

***

Lady Dilke's book on "The French Painters of the Eighteenth Century" will be published in October.

***

Messrs. Chatto will publish Frank Stockton's "The Young Master of Hyson Hall."

***

Lady Carrie, better known as "Violet Fane," has written a volume of verse entitled "Betwixt Two Seas."

***

Messrs. Burleigh have published "A Handbook on the British Constitution," by J. Johnston, Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

***

Harper & Brothers announce a new volume by H. G. Wells.

***

William Watson still is suffering seriously from the effects of being thrown from his horse some months ago.

T. B. F.

Tobago as Crusoe's Island.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Seeing the communication in your issue of the 12th from Louis Rhead, concerning Robinson Crusoe's island, it may interest him to know that on the 28th of December, 1896, there appeared in The Public Ledger of this city, a two-column reprint from The American Tyler, in the form of a letter to that paper from the late John Sartain respecting the theory, almost rising to a certainty, that Tobago, in the West Indies, was Crusoe's island.

Another article, which I think also appeared in The Ledger, signed by "Benjamin Sharp," says, "If the original title to Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe' had been kept in the later editions, the island of Juan Fernandez would never have been associated with 'Robinson Crusoe.' On the original title of this great English romance it is distinctly stated that Crusoe was wrecked, and afterward lived for many years on an island situated in the delta of the Orinoco."

Both of these are pasted in my scrap-book. I have also a scrap cut from The Baltimore Sun, giving a sketch of Daniel Defoe's niece who had been a resident in Calvert, Cecil County, Md., where she died in 1782, aged eighty-two years. She reached Philadelphia in 1718, and was sold for her passage money to Andrew Job of Brick Meeting House, now Calvert, Md., and whose son Thomas Job she married in 1725.

Mr. Sartain's article is exceedingly interesting, detailing conversations which he had had in his younger days, in London, with travelers of eminence who had been on the spot, and who had made the subject their special study.

M. F. LOBO.

Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1899.

The Mean American and the Mean Englishman.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a review of "The Mean Englishman" you express this opinion: "We are inclined to believe that a thirst for knowledge is one of the great leading qualities of the people of the United States, and there the mean American differs from the English one."

With due respect let me remark, as an American-Englishman, i. e., born in England, an American by papers, I think the deliverance unkind and unjust. Unjust, because my native land is the birthplace of the greatest existing writers of English, and unkind because England stood by America in the recent war, (as you have repeatedly admitted,) in a manner which showed anything but a mean spirit. Fair is fair, as Sproggett showed in his life, and I want to feel as fair a spirit in my adopted country as I knew in that I resigned.

W. PHILIP ROBINSON.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

The Baroness de Rothschild.

The recent death of the Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild, who was born in the same year as Queen Victoria, brings to mind this woman's artistic talent. Had the Baroness not been possessed of great wealth she might have been an aquarellist of distinction. Titled people paint or draw for their own amusement, but the Baroness put into her water colors many notable qualities which were far beyond the powers of the amateur. Certain sketches of fishing boats and moving water, executed by the Baroness some forty years ago are still wonderfully vigorous, showing a virile touch and handling, and even in her old days her eye and hand had not lost their cunning.

DR. RILEY'S REMINISCENCES.

Half a Century as an English Vicar and School Master.*

The author of these memories, Richard W. Riley, D. D., the present Vicar of Wighill, Yorks, was a graduate of St. Mary Hall, Oxford; a master at Liverpool College, and finally the head of a private school at Thorporch Grange, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where for thirty years he conducted, very successfully, a school on principles quite unlike those commonly followed, until in 1890 he sold his school, partly owing to increasing deafness, and partly to the passing of the Endowed Schools act, which promised to seriously interfere with the prosperity of private schools. Since 1890 Dr. Riley has been Vicar of Wighill, where he has accomplished an immense amount of good, practically reforming the parish and restoring its church. In a preface, Dr. Riley writes on the subject of memoirs in general, reminding us how often such simple records have been found to be the only data on which the poet and the historian have been able to build. "The Memoirs of Lucy Hutchinson have become an authority on the civil wars; Pepys's Diary is well known, and that of Mme. D'Arblay is as attractive to the reader now as when first published. It would seem as if the appetite 'has increased with what it fed upon,' for the taste for biographical reading in every form has been intensified in the last half century."

Dr. Riley's father had a private school of his own, which from a very humble beginning he had raised to such prominence; besides bringing out school books which, unpopular at first, in the end had a large sale. The elder Riley was not a university man, a fact he always regretted, determining if any of his sons showed a strong leaning toward the Church or an academic life, to make every effort to obtain a university education for them. Richard Riley was extremely anxious for such an education, and at sixteen was earning his own living as an assistant teacher under his father. At this time, when his days were filled with work, young Riley would rise at five, and sometimes even at four, to study on his own account. But more preparation being necessary, he entered the house of the Rev. Mr. Pearse, Vicar of Westoning, in 1844, on reduced terms, giving in exchange daily assistance with the juniors.

Mr. Pearse lived in an agricultural country, thirteen miles from a railway, where coal was very dear and fires small and few. The soil was a sort of clay, which made the houses both damp and bitterly cold in Winter. There was no drainage at that time, and if a burial took place in wet weather the grave had to be constantly bailed till the moment of interment. An idea of the hardships of that day may be gathered from the following: "In our bedrooms the cold was piercing; we piled our clothes over our feet outside the bed, and slept with them in our carpet bags inside the bed to promote warmth. But our instructor set us an example of hardy endurance himself." Mr. Riley says that often after working all day, "I withdrew at 10 P. M., but would sit up studying in my bedroom. It was my only chance of securing the preparation for a university career, and I was determined to make the best use of my time."

In 1845 it was decided young Riley should go up to Oxford at once; but, being poor, not educated at a public school, and only a moderate scholar, it was impossible to enter any college of great reputation, so St. Mary's Hall was chosen. At this time the Oxford halls were five in number—St. Mary, St. Edmund, Magdalene, St. Alban, and New Inn—all of which were unique in character, depending very much upon the tone which the Head of the House was able to impress upon them. Magdalene, St. Alban, and New Inn were gradually merged into the different colleges, the other two being still in existence. The position of these Oxford halls was most unusual; members enjoyed university privileges, but there was no endowment, no fellowships, and the few scholarships were of very little value.

Mr. Riley tells us interesting stories of his university doings, the heroes of which are not only the men of his time, but the masters and Heads of Houses as well, contriving to show us very clearly many curious features of the Oxford life of that day. For instance, he tells us the story of one of his fellow-students, who came up to St. Mary almost totally without money and in whom the Vice Principal became much interested, getting a wealthy member of the boy's own family to aid him. The young Lacelles, who was most extravagant, passed his examinations successfully in the ordinary way, but could not take his degree, because tradesmen to whom he was heavily in debt, "threatened to pluck the proctor's gown." Mr. Riley explains this as follows: "When degrees are conferred the proctors walk down the room, and any one objecting to the degree being conferred plucks the proctor's gown. This would demand inquiry and stop the degree. I never knew it actually done, but it was frequently threatened to extravagant men by hungry creditors unless their demands were partially settled."

Mr. Riley's reminiscences of Oxford celebrities is very interesting reading, full of good stories, many of which are about well-known people, such as Jowett, Dean Siddell, Sewall, the author of "Amy Herbert," Dean Plumptre, Canon Farrar, and many others. An interesting chapter is devoted to changes at Oxford, not only in the buildings, but in the manners and customs. One would like to give many quotations, but perhaps the most interesting is one which follows immediately after Mr. Riley has been expatiating upon the great love for Oxford her graduates all evidence: "From many a quiet home in England, from many a country parsonage, do the sons go forth, and, filled with the indomitable energy of their race, ramble the wide world over, determined to push their fortunes like their sturdy sires of old. One such found his way to South Africa, made himself a place and name, becoming a leading man in the colony. * * * He was expected at some fête in London, but was not to be found. Where was he? He was an old Oxford man; his heart, in the midst of the fêting, yearned to his old university, and he had stolen off to Oxford to witness the 'sights' on the river. It was Cecil Rhodes."

After leaving his beloved Oxford Mr. Riley was engaged as a classical master at Liverpool College, which had been opened about 1840. It was heavily endowed and had many foundation scholarships, its Principal being Mr. W. J. Conybeare, who, after his retirement to a country living, became joint author with Mr. Howson of the "Life and Epistles of St. Paul." A large number of masters were employed in the college, which consisted of three schools, numbering about 800 boys in the various departments. Mr. Riley was very happy in Liverpool, making many friends among his associates, as well as in society, where he met a great many well-known people. Readers of the book will be well repaid for their trouble by the stories interspersed, and the well-known people Mr. Riley so charmingly describes.

It is possible that the last section of the book—"The Yorkshire Life"—is even more interesting, because in relating his thirty years of experience as the head of a private school at Thorparch Grange Mr. Riley incidentally tells the story of education in England during that period: "Nothing had ever been done for education by England as a nation till the Education act of 1870. The various churches throughout the land had taken interest in the education of the youths in their respective localities, according to the conscientiousness of the clergy, their activity, and the means at their disposal. * * * Many of the grammar schools had endowments for their masters and scholarships for their scholars to proceed to the universities. These, being the only schools in existence, attracted the well-to-do classes; their numbers increased by the celebrity of the school; this suggested boarding houses, and these were the origin of the public schools which have done such service for the education of the aristocracy and gentry of England. * * * The whole of the rest of England, the intermediate classes, which formed the bulk of the population, depended for education on schools founded by private enterprise, without any endowment." Mr. Riley sets forth all the advantages and all the drawbacks of both systems of education, before passing to his own personal experiences:

Mr. Riley's school was very successful until after the passage of the Endowed Schools act, in consequence of which grammar schools such as Ripon and Sedbergh, backed by endowments, influential Governors, and the ability to offer scholarships, attracted the very class who had been Mr. Riley's best supporters, so that in 1890 he disposed of his school, retiring to the living of Wighill, of which he is still the incumbent.

Mr. Riley's account of "Our Village," its characters, and quaint observances, is most interesting, and one is tempted to make frequent extracts.

However, it is only possible to state that the entire book is decidedly interesting, and written in a naïve style. It is a volume of rather more than 400 pages, and contains a portrait of Dr. Riley, which shows us a face decidedly pleasant looking—and that of a typical English vicar.

*MEMORIES OF HALF A CENTURY. By Richard W. Riley, D. D., Vicar of Wighill. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1899. 15.

The French School of Journalists.

The idea having been entertained in France that the wants of the public could be better catered to by the creation of a school of journalists, to be carried out under Government patronage, L'Illustration publishes a series of pictures explaining the coming process of instruction.

Two caricatures are fairly conspicuous. One is the method to be used in the manufacture of the "canard," canard to be translated "fake." Here is your professor of faking, who carries out his lecture in a big basin of water, and is launching all kinds of canards, while his pupils are acquiring from him the art of humbugging an ignorant public.

Another point, and an important one, shows the young journalist, foil in hand, acquiring the use of the sword from a competent maître d'escrime. To know how to fight a duel is of great importance to French journalists.

Perhaps the journalist is born, not made. Anyhow, there is great room for improvement in France, so far as journalism is concerned, and it is to be hoped that the French school of journalism will teach its pupils better and higher morals and common decency.

Miss Charlotte Yonge.

We cite with pleasure the presentation of an illuminated address to Miss Charlotte Yonge, and the foundation of a university scholarship in her honor, as fitting memorials of the lady's lifework. A meeting was held at Winchester, England, which was presided over by the Bishop of Winchester, Miss Yonge being present. The Bishop lauded Miss Yonge's honesty of purpose, and said that she had done much in educating the present generation of Englishmen.

OLD PHILADELPHIA.

Quaint Corners in the Ancient City Illustrated and Described.*

This little biography of Philadelphia consists of a series of papers by various writers describing the first plan of the city, its institutions and famous men. Among the latter is Stephen Girard, founder of Girard College, whose life takes on a very attractive aspect under Miss Louise Stockton's appreciative interpretation:

"Philadelphia has not only laughed at him," she says, "wondered over him, told hard stories of him; but she has also allowed others to do so. She has never taken enough interest in him to have a biography written that would do him justice. She has suffered the most unblushing stories of him and his family to go uncontradicted—she has never taken the trouble to inquire what sort of man he really was.

"Does any one believe that the morose and ancient figure with one eye—ill-clad, silent, repulsive, unobservant—shambling through the streets of Philadelphia, which is pictured in all biographical sketches of Girard, really represents the alert, keen Frenchman who, more than any other man, built up the city's commerce, who was the bravest in pestilence, the quickest to save the country from financial ruin, who made a fortune for himself and gave aid to the helpless?"

By her own account he appears as a man with a genius for trade, knowing where to sell and where to buy, with no patience for the incompetent; eccentric, certainly, but particularly in his dress; fond of luxurious surroundings, hospitable and kind, liking especially young girls, children, and canary birds. During prosperous middle years yellow fever broke out in the town, and raged until doctors were dead and nurses had deserted. At the Bush Hill Hospital there was no one to receive or care for the patients, and no one could be hired to go there. Stephen Girard had staid in the city and had given himself up to nursing and doctoring. "He went from house to house; he was never too wearied; he was never too disheartened nor disgusted. He gave money and commissioned others to give it for him, 'except,' he said to an old Quaker, 'you shall not give to Frenchmen, because you like them not. You shall send them to me!' It was only a step further for him to volunteer to go to Bush Hill and take charge. And he did so. He was there for two months. He received the fever patients at the gate; sometimes he went after them; he nursed them and never faltered; he watched until they breathed their last breath, and then, wrapping them in whatever he could find, helped carry them out and put them in the pit. He was then forty-three years old, and his family in France were terrified at what Jean calls in his English the 'risks' he was running. In 1797 and 1798 Girard repeated this experience, and again nursed and doctored through those Summers of pestilence, and lost, he wrote to one of his friends, but one patient, an Irishman, who would not drink liquor."

The whole picture of the man whose large fortune was left for the use of the sick and insane, of fatherless boys needing an education, and for the improvement of the city's sanitary condition gives certainly a very different impression from the prevalent one. If the generally accepted story that by his injunction no minister may pass the threshold of Girard College represents him as an enemy of religion, this apology strikes the balance by showing his remarkably attractive virtues.

The chapter on public schools takes Philadelphia to task for a more important sin of omission than the neglect of one of her benefactors. Modern educational ideas have been slow to penetrate that restful region, and the entire chapter is a plea for "the following essentials to education, in almost every item of which Philadelphia is now behind the leading cities of the Union: Organized management; industrial education; more schoolhouses; better schoolhouses; better teaching; better School Directors."

Industrial education, in particular, is demanded.

"London spends $500,000 on it annually," the writer declares, "and there is scarcely a town or city in Europe that has not its industrial school. The St. Petersburg Institute of Technology displayed at our Centennial Exposition a set of models showing every stage of manipulation in iron and wood, from the crude material to the manufactured article. Philadelphians noticed these and thought them very pretty; Bostonians noticed, pondered, went home and erected buildings, and now teach, besides the higher principles, in their School of Technology, the elementary branches of most of the trades, as molding, turning, weaving, carpentering, smithery, and the rest. The students divide their time between these and their books. Is there anything to Philadelphia's climate to prevent her doing the same?"

When we come to the chapter on "The Bettering-Houses and Other Charities" we find still another arraignment, this time too much zeal being at the root of the difficulty. The host of charities existing in the City of Brotherly Love have, as might be expected, their disappointing side, and Miss Stockton, who writes about them, blinks none of their defects. "For each misery and misfortune," she says, "the city has its separate relief. It has a home for old men, and another for old women, and another still for married old men and women, and will yet, perhaps, discriminate between the old man who is a bachelor and the one who is a widower. The woman who has a baby to take care of does not go to the refuge intended for the one whose child has reached the traveler's majority of four years; and if she has no child at all she repairs to a third relief fund. There is a legacy left to the city for the purchase of wood for widows, and—as if to prove that no misfortune is without compensation—preference is given to those whose poverty is due to dissolute husbands."

This multiplicity of charities is in curious contrast to the old Philadelphia spirit of antagonism to anything like pauperism; a disapproval so strong that any man who, in the early part of the eighteenth century, chose to live upon the public, was obliged to wear a badge of cloth marked with the letter P. The first organised "charity" of the city was a very different institution from almshouse or "home," to use the popular desecration of the word. It was a quaint house built upon some ground left for the purpose by a Friendly tailor, to which were sent members of the Society of Friends when they needed practical help. The Monthly Meeting took charge of the place, and presently built little cottages in rows on either side of a green lane, with little gardens, in which trees and fruits and flowers were grown. The inmates were poor, but not paupers, some of them having a little money, and all working who could.

Other interesting chapters are those on "Medical Education," "The Old Philadelphia Library," and—not least—"Shop Windows." The somewhat scrappy impression one might expect to get from disconnected articles of this character is avoided with unusual success, and the book is attractive to citizens of towns other than the one portrayed.

*QUAINT CORNERS IN PHILADELPHIA. With One Hundred and Seventy-Four Illustrations. By Joseph Pennell and others. Philadelphia and New York: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1900.

The Source of American History.*

The Professor of History in Harvard University has brought together in one handy volume a vast amount of material exactly of the kind we want to possess, and only accessible by means of long and careful searching. "This little book," writes Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, "is an attempt to do for the study of American history what the photographer does for the study of art—to collect a brief series of illustrations, which, without including a hundredth part of the whole field, may give examples of the things most important to know."

In the introduction Prof. Hart explains "the use of sources," and does it remarkably well, and we should advise a careful reading of it by all teachers. The volume itself has chapters on discoveries, conditions of settlement, first era of colonization, second era of colonization, colonial life in the seventeenth century, rivals for empire, colonial life in the eighteenth century, colonial government, the Revolution, the Confederation and the Constitution, making a government 1789-1801, Jefferson's policy 1801-1808, the war of 1808, the war of 1812, conditions of National growth, 1815-1830; Abolitionists, 1835-1841; territorial development, 1841-1853; slavery contest, 1851-1860; civil war, 1861-1865; reconstruction, 1865-1871; Union restored, 1871-1885, and lastly the Spanish war, 1895-1900.

Here, then, we have the whole history of this country, and for illustrations, Prof. Hart gives some 165 documents, written or published of a contemporaneous kind. Apart entirely from the positive instruction this book gives, the contents are of the most entertaining kind. If its purpose is for the use of schools this "Source Book of American History" will be found of the widest utility. It is just a book to be kept near you for general reference.

*SOURCE BOOK OF AMERICAN HISTORY. Edited for Schools and Readers by Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History in Harvard University, with practical introductory. New York: The Macmillan Co. 60 cents.

New French Books.

Brentano's have just received the following French books from Paris: "Les Fleurs Amoureuses," by Armand Silvestre, illustrations by Louis le Riverend; "Par la Loi," by Carmen Sylva, translated by Georges A. Mandy, illustrations de Minartz; "L'Affaire Blaireau," by Alphonse Allais; "Petite Princesse," by Henry Gréville; "Le Jardin des Supplices," by Octave Mirabeau; "Jeunes Amours! Mémoires d'un Adolescent," by Hugues Le Roux, the noted journalist; "Pierre Nozière," by Anatole France, of L'Academie Française; "Le Journal de Marguerite Plantin," by Jean Bertheroy; "Nos Actrices," caricatured by L. Cappiello, preface de Marcel Prévost; "Les Ennemis de L'Ame Française," address by F. Brunetière of L'Academie Française, Lille, March 15, 1899; "Mémoires du Temps de Louis XIV.," by Du Cause de Nazelle, with Notes by Ernest Daudet; "Le Futur Pape," by Giovanni Bertheleit; "Richard Wagner, Poete et Penseur," by Henri Lichtenberger, Professor Adjoint à Faculté des Lettres de L'Universite de Nancy; "Lettres à L'Etrangere, (1833-1842)," by H. de Balzac, Oeuvres Posthumes; "Brumaire. Scènes Historiques de Van VIII.," by Edouard Noël.

A New Novel by J. C. SNAITH,

Lady Barbarity.

A Romance. By J. C. SNAITH, author of "Mistress Dorothy Marvin," "Fierce-heart, the Soldier," etc. No. 271, Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

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OF THIS exquisite little book, now in its second edition of 5,000 copies, The Guardian of July 12, 1899, one of the leading London journals, has this to say: "'The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam' now appears in what is called by a characteristic Americanism 'The Vest-Pocket Edition.' Apart from the name, we have nothing but praise for it. The translation is FitzGerald's; the size, shape, paper, print, and cover are all that they should be; and Mr. N. H. Dole contributes a preface with a pronouncing vocabulary of Persian names. The publisher, Mr. Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Maine, has shown himself a worthy rival of the best of his English brethren."

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Marie C.," New York City: "The author of 'Aristocracy' and 'Expatriation,' 'O. K.' may be interested in knowing, is Josiah A. Nunes."

On receipt of this communication, THE SATURDAY REVIEW wrote to the publishers of "Aristocracy," and their reply will be of interest to librarians and others: "We have received your letter of Aug. 15, in which you inquire if Josiah A. Nunes is the author of 'Aristocracy.' In reply we would say that the book was not written by the person you mention.
"D. APPLETON & CO."

C. E. Hudson, 241 Emerson Place, Brooklyn: "I have in perfect condition 'The Letters of Junius,' Baltimore, 1814, and 'The Historical Works of Thomas Campbell,' Philadelphia, 1815. What value have they?—Who was 'Junius?'"

These books have very little value. No one knows who "Junius" was. Sir Philip Francis was the reputed author of Junius's "Letters." John Britton rather cleverly attributes them to Col. Barré, and claims have been made in behalf of other men of that period. The "Junius" literature is extensive, but the secret is still a secret.

"G.," Ithaca, N. Y.: "Heartily appreciating your bibliographies made by request—especially that on Devonshire—may I ask for one on Nottinghamshire?"

The Nottinghamshire list is necessarily short because of the scarcity of material, but the following books have both value and interest: Thoroton's "History of Nottinghamshire," edited by F. Throsby, London, 1797, three volumes; Bailey's "Annals of Nottinghamshire," London, 1852-5, four volumes; C. Brown's "Lives of Nottinghamshire Worthies," Nottingham, 1882; J. P. Briscoe's "Old Nottinghamshire," London, 1881; W. T. Aveline's "Geology of Parts of Nottinghamshire," London, 1879; J. H. Brown's "Historical Sketch of Nottingham Castle," Nottingham, 1878; M. O. Farbottom's "Meteorology of Nottingham," Nottingham, 1879; J. P. Briscoe's "History of Nottingham Castle," Nottingham, 1858; J. T. Godfrey's "Market Crosses of Nottingham," Nottingham, 1884; C. Brown's "Notes About Nottinghamshire," (sayings, customs, &c.,) Nottingham, 1874; "Records of the Borough of Nottingham," edited by S. G. Johnson, London, 1882-9, four volumes; W. J. Sterland's "Birds of Sherwood Forest," London, 1881; Sterland and J. Whitaker's "Birds of Nottinghamshire," London, 1879.

Andrew S. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.: "Who is the author of 'The Sunny Side'?"
Sir Walter Besant.

Louis F. Froelich, 141 State Street, Brooklyn: "In answer to my request, you had the kindness to publish, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 29, a list of books on Devonshire, England. You further offered to give me the names of some novels bearing on this subject. I shall be pleased to know of these also, and for all the guidance you have given me be assured of my appreciation. I take this opportunity of thanking 'J. E.' of Rutherford, N. J., for helpful information and advice."

The most recent Devonshire novel is Eden Philpotts's "Children of the Mist," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, $1.50,) which deals with Exmoor. It has been highly praised by R. D. Blackmore, who has introduced Exmoor in his well-known "Lorna Doone," "Christowell," and other novels. Other good Devonshire novels will be found in the following list, for which we are indebted to The London Academy of Dec. 3, 1898: Plymouth, Devonshire, Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho" and Henry Kingsley's "Geoffrey Hamlyn"; Clovelly, Devonshire, Charles Kingsley's "Two Years Ago"; North Devon and Dartmoor, Lucas Malet's "Wages of Sin," Baring Gould's "John Herring," O'Neill's "Devonshire Idylls," Whyte-Melville's "Katerfelto," Baring Gould's "In Taunton Town," and Blackmore's "Cripps the Carrier."

"F. G. H.," 902 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn: "Will you please publish in THE SATURDAY REVIEW a list of books on the history, description, &c., of Gloucestershire, England?"

See B. H. Blacker's "Gloucestershire," Strand, 1881; S. Rudder's "A New History of Gloucestershire," Cirencester, 1779; the Rev. William Hunt's "Bristol," London, 1887; "Bristol and Its Environs," London, 1875; John Latimer's "Annals of Bristol in the Nineteenth Century," Bristol, 1887; Nicholls and Taylor's "Bristol: Past and Present," privately printed, 1880; the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe's "Church Bells of Gloucestershire," Exeter, 1881; J. Anstey's "Coal Fields of Gloucester and Somersetshire," London, 18—(?); C. Pooley's "Notes on the Old Crosses of Gloucestershire," London, 1868; Sir J. Maclean and W. C. Hearne's "Visitation of Gloucestershire," (genealogy,) London, Harleian Society, 1886; A. S. Ellis's "Landholders of Gloucestershire Named in Domesday Book," London, 1880; "Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucestershire," London, 1884; "By-Laws Made Under the Public Health Act, 1875," Gloucester, 1885; Sir J. Maclean's "Inventories of and Receipts for Church Goods in Gloucester," London, 1888; H. Haines's "Guide to the Cathedral of Gloucester," Gloucester, 1880; F. Y. Walley's "Gloucester Cathedral," London, 1885; T. May's "Visitation of the County of Gloucester," Exeter, 1884; J. J. Powell's "Gloucesteriana," Gloucester, 1890; J. D. Robertson's "Glossary of Dialect and Archaic Words Used in the County of Gloucester," London, 1890, and guide books by N. May, R. N. Worth, and A. and C. Black. There are few novels dealing with Gloucestershire. Mrs. Craik's "John Halifax," which introduces Tewkesbury, is the most famous, and "In Colston's Days" (author's name not known) treats of old Bristol. T. B. Brown's "Poems" bring in the present Bristol.

"C. A. H.," New York City: "Felix Cassley who asks about the longest word in mediæval Latin, will find it at the close of the second volume of the two-volume English translation of Rabelais. Some system of philosophy with portentous nomenclature is being explained. Shakespeare burlesqued this in the schoolboy scene in 'Love's Labor's Lost.'"

Answered also by "G. H. B.," Brooklyn, who says the word with a little different spelling will be found in "Love's Labor's Lost," Act V., Scene I.

M. J. O'Brien, 136 Broadway: "The poem entitled 'Nathan Hale,' which 'J. P. H.' seeks, was written about 1850 by Eugene Geary, and will be found in several collections of recitations. I inclose a copy."

The poem will be sent to "J. P. H." if he forwards his address. It is much too long to print.

"R. A.," Chapel Hill, N. C.: "The lines quoted by Matthew Arnold and asked for by 'J. J.,' are from the 'Oedipus Tyrannus' of Sophocles, 863-871."

Theodore F. Wolfe, Succasunna, N. J.: "There will be in Lippincott's for September an article on Stockton's homes. This is in answer to Mrs. Julius Osterhoudt of Kingston."

William Goldschmidt, 63 Nassau Street: "In reply to the inquiry made by 'M. A. C.' of Westport, Conn., I beg to state that the poem, two verses of which are quoted in your REVIEW, was written by the Hon. Alexander W. Terrell, who was United States Minister to Turkey in 1893. It referred to John Wilkes Booth, who shot Abraham Lincoln, and was written shortly after that sad event."

Answered also by H. D. Craver, Claverack, N. Y. Mr. Goldschmidt kindly sends the poem in question:

Give him a sepulchre
Broad as the sweep
Of the tidal-wave's measureless motion;
In the arms of the deep,
Lay our hero to sleep,
'Mid the pearls of the fetterless ocean.

It was liberty slain
That so maddened his brain
To avenge the dead idol he cherished;
So 'tis meet that the main,
Ne'er curbed by a chain,
Should entomb the last freeman now perished.

* * * * * * *

Then give him a sepulchre
Broad as the sweep
Of the tidal-wave's measureless motion;
In the arms of the deep,
Lay our Brutus to sleep,
Since his life was as free as the ocean.

Pearl Spiegel Elias, Buffalo, N. Y.: "In 1893 Robert Bonner's Sons published a translation of 'Appassionata,' by Elsa d'Esterre-Keeling. In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 5, the statement was made that there was no American edition."

Answered also by Margaret Lemon, New York City.

Dr. Palmer C. Cole, 254 West Forty-second Street: "In answer to 'S. C. T.,' 'The Three Warnings' was written by Mrs. Thrale, and appeared in 'The National Preceptor,' published by Robinson, Pratt & Co., 68 Wall Street, New York, 1843. It has 106 lines. The three warnings of approaching death to the aged were lame, deaf, and blind."

Answered also by "X. Y. Z.," Litchfield, Conn., and by Laura P. Smith, Warren, Ohio, who says that Hester Lynch Thrale's poem will be found in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," Page 756. It begins:

"The tree of deepest root is found
Least willing still to quit the ground."

"A. W.," Albany, N. Y.: "The verses,
Ah, happy day, refuse to go,
Hang in the heavens forever so.
are from Harriett Prescott Spofford's 'A Four o'Clock,' and will be found in a volume of her poems published in 1883 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co."

Answered also by "H. H. B.," Elizabeth, N. J., and Benjamin F. Leggett, Ward, Penn.

"J. J. D.," Millbrook, N. Y.: "Who wrote 'Beautiful Snow,' and where can a copy be found?"

It was written by J. W. Watson, and was included in an edition of his poems published a number of years ago in Philadelphia, and nearly every collection of popular poems contains it. Fully fifty authors have claimed the verses.

Aaron Vanderwerker, 242 Livingston Street, Brooklyn: "'Some Time, Somewhere,' asked for by 'An Appreciative Reader' was written in 1879 by Miss Ophelia G. Browning, the daughter of a Methodist minister, and first appeared in May, 1880, in The Christian Standard under the signature 'P. G. Browning.' It was soon widely copied and attributed to Robert Browning. Some years later the author, who had become Mrs. Burroughs of Poughkeepsie, had the unique pleasure of hearing her poem repeated before an immense throng at a religious gathering in Ocean Grove, the audience, by request, joining in the recital of the last stanza. Mrs. Burroughs wrote the verses to comfort a mother who was greatly distressed over the spiritual indifference and worldliness of her children:

SOME TIME, SOMEWHERE.

Unanswered yet, the prayer your lips have pleaded
In agony of heart these many years?
Does faith begin to fail, is hope declining,
And think you all in vain those falling tears?
Say not the Father has not heard your prayer,
You shall have your desire, some time, somewhere!

Unanswered yet—though when you first presented
This one petition at the Father's throne
It seemed you could not wait the time of asking,
So anxious was your heart to have it done?
If years have passed since then, do not despair,
For God will answer you, some time, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? But you are not unheeded;
The promises of God forever stand;
To Him our days and years alike are equal.
"Have faith in God!" It is your Lord's command.
Hold on to Jacob's angel, and your prayer
Shall bring a blessing down, some time, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Nay, do not say unanswered;
Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done.
The work began when first your prayer was uttered,
And God will finish what He has begun.
Keep incense burning at the shrine of prayer,
And glory shall descend, some time, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Faith cannot be unanswered;
Her feet are firmly planted on the Rock.
Amid the wildest storms she stands undaunted,
Nor quails before the loudest thunder shock.
She knows Omnipotence has heard her prayer,
And cries: "It shall be done, some time, somewhere."

Answered also by "A. B. S.," Norwich, Conn.; "A Regular Reader," Baltimore, Md.; Laura P. Smith, Warren, Ohio, and by George J. Steinmetz, Jr., Little Falls, N. J. Copies of the poem were sent by Mr. Vanderwerker, "A Regular Reader," and Mr. Steinmetz."

Laura P. Smith, Warren, Ohio: "Marjorie R. Hiscox, Saratoga, will find the quotation, 'Give me health and a day and I will make the pomp of Emperors ridiculous,' in an essay on 'Beauty,' by Emerson—a part of 'Nature.'"

Answered also by Joel Benton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Burr Ferree, Secretary National Sculpture Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street: "The statement has recently been made in the public press that Miss Enid Yandell was the only woman sculptor member of the National Sculpture Society, but this is an error. In addition to Miss Yandell the sculptor membership of the society includes Mrs. H. H. Kitson of Boston, and Miss Bessie Potter, who, like Miss Yandell, now lives in New York."

A. W. H., Ogdensburg, N. Y.: "Will you please explain in THE SATURDAY REVIEW why the name Thomas a Kempis is always printed with a 'small a'?"

The "a" stands for the Latin "ab," meaning "of." It was in common use in mediæval times in personal names. Thomas a Kempis is Thomas of Kempen, Thomas the author of the great book, having been born at Kempen, not far from Dusseldorf.

Appeals to Readers.

"Poetry Reader," New York City: "I am searching for the poem from which these lines are taken:

"'Do you remember that bright, sunny morn
So long ago, when you and I first met?
You may remember, sweetheart, that the corn
Was yellow, and the mignonette
Upon your breast was clinging still with dew.'"

"Reader," New York City: "In the dedication of G. W. E. Russell's 'Collections and Recollections' appeared the following lines, signed J. Rhoades. From what poem are they taken?"

Is he gone to a land of no laughter,
This man who made mirth for us all?

"A. P. S.," White Plains, N. Y.: "Kindly help me to identify the following quotation:

"'Good-bye, good-bye, our hearts and hands,
Our tongues in honest Saxon phrases,
Say, God be with him till he stands
His feet among the English daisies.'"

Adelbert G. Hubert, Prospect House, Bayshore, L. I.: "Who is the author of the poem containing the following lines?"

Calm be thy sleep as infant slumbers,
Pure as angel thoughts thy dreams.

C. E. Hudson, 241 Emerson Place, Brooklyn: "Who wrote a poem beginning 'Go thou to the house of prayer,' and ending 'I go forth unto the fields and find religion there'?"

"J. W.," 100 Broadway: "I would like to ascertain the name and author of a novel with the following plot: Young newspaper man whose health is failing retires to country. An unwilling listener of political secret scheme, (if I remember well smuggling of arms,) he falls into the hands of Jesuits, who are implicated in the conspiracy. Kept in prison for a few months, he escapes."

"M. R.," 132 Nassau Street: "In what book does the following scene occur and who was the author?

"'Mercy comes to the gate of a high-walled graveyard, and when asked why she does not enter, replies: "I see and I pity, but Justice bars the way." The Son of God asks the demands of Justice, and gives a bond to be paid 4,000 years later on Calvary. Justice is satisfied, the gate is opened, and Mercy enters. The 4,000 years expire; Justice stands on Calvary's hill and demands the fulfillment of the contract. He is told to look to the foot of the hill, where stands the Saviour, who ascends, receives the bond, and nails it to His cross, thus bringing new hope into a world dead in sin.'"

Wanted and to Exchange.

Edwin Hammond, 870 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn: "I have a copy of the first edition of Stephen Crane's 'Maggie, a Child of the Streets,' by Johnston Smith,' in paper, to exchange. Would like to hear from those having files or odd numbers of The Philadelphia Saturday Night, embracing the years 1873 to 1878."

Mrs. Ida C. White, 452 Fairmont Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "I have Harper's Magazine, Volumes I. to LX., unbound, in fine condition. I want a copy of the Encyclopedia Britannica and Ridpath's 'History.'"

J. M. Crary, 53 Crosby Street, New York City: "I have 'The Book of Jasher,' 'The Book of Mormon,' 'The Talmud,' 'The Koran,' and the five scarce Annuals, from 1861 to 1865, covering the period during the civil war, published by the Appletons. I want Mrs. Jameson's 'Legends of the Madonna' and 'Our Lord in Art,' by Mrs. Jameson and Lady Eastlake."

Walter Dickson, 1,168 Dean Street, Brooklyn: "I have a number of books and papers that I would dispose of, among them one number of The Edinburgh Review, No. LVIII., February, 1818; one number of The Quarterly Review, London, printed in New York by Andrew Paul, 1816, May, No. XXVIII.; two bound volumes of The Herald and Gazetteer of the Country, published Mondays and Thursdays by George Bounce & Co., 12 Wall Street, near City Hall, N. Y., from June 4, 1794, to Sept. 30, 1797; 'The Confession of Faith First Agreed Upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, 1679,' Edinburgh; 'A Gazetteer of the States of Illinois and Missouri,' by Lewis C. Beck, A. M., 1823; Chicago then contained twelve to fifteen houses and about sixty or seventy inhabitants; Volney's 'Travels in Syria and Egypt in 1783,' two volumes; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 of The New York Review, 1837, bound; Gentleman's Magazine, London, Vol. 5, 1836, bound. Among many old and valuable architectural books is this one, with its odd title second page: 'The Ground Rules of Architecture, Collected from the Best Authors and Examples, by That Learned and Ingenious Gentleman, Sir Henry Wotton, in his Elements of Architecture, Now Contracted for Public Benefit, London, Printed for William Fisher at the Postern Gate upon Great Tower Hill, 1676.' The very first page shows in an engraving, &c., 'The Booke of Architecture, by Vincent Scamozzi, Master Builder of Venice.'"

Dr. Le Roy W. Hubbard, 70 West Thirty-fifth Street: "Will you please announce in the new column regarding books for exchange or sale that I have a copy of 'A Library of the World's Best Literature,' edition de luxe, No. 72, which I would like to sell. The work can be seen any day between 10 and 12."

H. H. Bonnell, Elizabeth, N. J.: "I am looking for a copy of the October, 1879, New Quarterly, containing an article on George Henry Lewes."

John MacLeod, 139 Amity Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., invites correspondence in regard to the disposal of four volumes of London "Art Journal," (1878, 1879, 1880, 1881,) unbound, published by Virtue & Co., Limited; one volume of "Illustrated Catalogue of the Paris International Exhibition," (1878,) unbound, published by Virtue & Co., Limited; and one copy each of Whiston's "Josephus," (1852,) and "Brookes' General Gazetteer," with maps (1762.)

ARE 500 WORDS ENOUGH?

Probably 12,000 in the Educated Person's Vocabulary.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was much interested in the discussion as the size of a person's vocabulary which appeared recently in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. The estimate of 500 words is entirely too small. A conversation on any one topic would develop only a small proportion of the words at one's command, and an estimate based on such a talk would necessarily prove too small. Out of curiosity, without reference to any book or dictionary, the writer has compiled the inclosed list of words commencing with "a." There are doubtless other words beginning with the first letter of the alphabet in the writer's vocabulary, but this list contains all that he can recall without aid from books. The list contains over 250 books, and it will be seen that only one derivative of a root has been used. Now the letter "a" is better than the average letter, of course, but I think it would be fair to say that by using all the letters in the alphabet one could think of about sixteen times as many words as by using "a" alone. This would give a vocabulary of 250x16, or 4,000 words. It can also be seen that there will average at least three other derivatives from the roots or derivatives here given, and applying this to the whole alphabet we have 12,000 words as the probable vocabulary of an educated person.

LIST OF WORDS.

Abnegation, able, abstract, absolve, abdicate, abduct, abandon, abscond, abominate, abrogate, abridge, abscess, abscissa, absence, abiution, abjure, abortive, abolition, abridge, abutment, abashed, achieve, accent, access, accede, acid, acorn, ache, acre, acquiesce, acquittal, actual, actuary, act, accident, aconite, adventitious, adventure, add, adverse, adhesion, adherent, adept, adolescent, adore, adamant, adage, advertise, admit, address, adjudicate, advocate, admonish, ado, adjective, adjust, ads, aeon, affluence, affable, after, affront, Afghan, afraid, afar, aft, affright, aftermath, aggravate, aggrandize, aggrieve, agate, agnostic, again, aggregate, aggressive, agent, agile, agony, ague, aghast, age, ah, ahem, aid, aim, ail, air, always, alert, altruism, alas, alphabet, altogether, allegiance, alluvial, alleviate, alimony, allure, all, alispice, allot, alien, ale, almond, alms, ally, alum, alter, alley, alcohol, allay, alloy, alligator, algae, ambush, amicable, amber, amnesty, am, amen, ambling, amorous, ambiguous, amassed, amuse, anatase, anoma, anagram, antidote, anecdote, annul, answer, angle, anger, angel, and, anatomy, anthracite, anodyne, ant, anotype, anviron, animal, antipodes, antelope, Anarchist, anent, ancestor, annual, aorta, apoplexy, apostle, approve, approach, apt, apostrophe, apex, appendicitis, aphorism, apply, apportion, ape, apprehend, appreciate, apple, apricot, apprise, appalled, apprentice, apart, appraise, approximate, aquatic, aqueduct, artist, artichoke, articulate, arnica, arsenic, arraign, archipelago, arrant, arctic, artery, article, armory, ardor, army, arm, arid, ark, area, arrangement, argue, arrogant, art, arc, arson, armature, armor, artillery, arable, aroma, arduous, arch, ass, associate, aspiration, aster, ascend, assert, assassinate, ashamed, ash, assume, aspish, astride, asperity, asparagus, assessor, assay, asterisk, assuage, atrocity, attract, attacked, attenuate, at, attest, attain, atlas, atone, atop, atmosphere, atom, author, auk, auburn, aversion, avow, average, avenue, avocation, awry, awning, awful, awl, axe, axail, aye, azure.

HERMAN CONROW.

Orange, N. J., Aug. 15, 1899.

Mr. Robinson and His Critics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"There is a certain meddlesome spirit," said Washington Irving, "which, in the garb of learned research, goes prying about the traces of history, casting down its monuments, and marring and mutilating its fairest trophies. Care should be taken to vindicate great names from such pernicious erudition."

Far from the conceit of considering my name as important, far from believing my lists of June 24 to be great or perfect, I would like to say to my critics of July 15, that he whose first emotion on the view of a good production is to undervalue it, will never have one of his own to show.

Your correspondent, Mr. J. Bonfield, says he never saw such a list. Let him ask any compiler of a small condensed dictionary. Let him inquire of the department for foreign languages of the Board of Education of this city, and see whether this question has never been dealt with.

Admitting that life should not be measured by days, but by what they contain, one of the great advantages of civilization is that it enables us to lengthen it by using it well.

The necessity of labor-saving devices seems an unnecessary task. Who would prefer going around South Africa to reach the East Indies, or sailing around South America in going from New York to San Francisco?

It would be strange, indeed, if the spirit which substituted an electric burner for the huge lamp, a bicycle for a heavy wagon, a gold piece for the rawhide of the savage merchant, should be lacking in linguistry.

Your correspondent, Mr. J. B., thinks such a list unnecessary. So it may be for him.

In the early Fall of last year there appeared an article in one of our dailies on how a man was forced to live on 5 cents a day for several months; how, by close calculation, he succeeded in doing so, still maintaining a decent appearance.

There are thousands of families who have to calculate their lives on the basis of from $7 to $10 a week. To a steel magnate or a copper king this calculation may seem foolish, just as foolish as the calculation of words seems to Mr. John Bonfield.

But let Mr. Bonfield go abroad, and, without the knowledge of the foreign tongue, feel not unlike a deaf and dumb person, when he will begin to imagine how good such a list of 500 words would be if he could command them in that foreign tongue. It was for facilitating the study of foreign languages, especially with a view of ordinary colloquial demand, that Ahn's gold number will make his appearance shortly. The Century will illustrate the superiority of provincial magazines with the maximum of weight. Written selection that will convince Mr. B. of the "poverty of" of said list.

As to the quality of the sense, which renders your correspondent, "H. A. K." "puzzled and bewildered," it is quite another question.

Having compared the words with the outfit of a soldier, I am reminded of Napoleon, who, by overlooking the climate of Russia in the outfit of the soldiers, suffered the greatest defeat of his life.

Far from considering the list faultless I would gladly welcome any improvement offered by any of your esteemed readers, if it is well meant.

This is evidently not the case with the criticism of your correspondent "H. A. K." For what reference could my name have to the imperfection of the list? And if a name is of such importance, why does our wise critic not give his own name, which would seem proper in such cases? But not so opaque is the style of the writer. Buffon said the style is the man. In the linguistic erudition I can find the teacher, in the casuistic hair-splitting the lawyer, and as I never knew a lawyer who became a teacher, I can reasonably imagine the teacher once, lawyer now. If this is the case, to belittle educational effort is neither creditable in the teacher nor generous in the lawyer.

"Critics," says a writer, "are a kind of freebooters in the republic of letters, who, like deer, goats, and divers others grammivorous animals, gain subsistence by gorging upon buds and leaves of the young shrubs of the forest, thereby robbing their verdure and retarding their progress to maturity."

If, however, for the development of the hair-splitting bump the progress of our "H. A. K." is at stake, I heartily excuse him.

When the first pyramid was brought from Egypt to France, a cry arose from some quarters that the small insects which incidentally were brought along, would infest the country. Those insects are gone, the howlers are dead long ago, but the pyramid still stands erect.

CHARLES DEMERY ROBINSON.

New York, July 24, 1899.

Novelists of Contemporary Spain.*

People who have not pursued a course of reading in current Spanish literature will be surprised to learn of the brilliancy and vigor of Spanish novelists. Miss Plummer, in the preparation of her book entitled "Contemporary Spain as Shown by Her Novelists," has drawn on the works of five authors—De Alarcon, Bazan, Galdos, Valdés, and Valera—for pictures of Spanish life, customs, and politics, as portrayed in seventeen of their romances. Aside from a brief preface, and an equally brief introduction by Edward Everett Hale, the volume is simply a well-arranged collection of quotations. These have been placed under five heads: Local Description, Religion, Politics, Manners and Customs, and Society. Under these titles we find some exquisite descriptions of the Spanish people and their tranquil, southern life. Spanish romantic literature is not as well known to the American public as the French, German, Russian, or Norwegian. If the fascinating sketches Miss Plummer has used in the compilation of the present volume are fair samples of the quality of the quoted authors' works, then their novels are certainly worthy of a wider circulation in this country.

Under "Local Description" occurs the following delicate piece of coloring, testifying to the charms of Seville, selected from Valdés's "Sister St. Sulpice":

The sun had just set. A rosy splendor, stretching from the horizon to the zenith, softening down in the heights and changing into a rosette of pure, pearly tints, indicated where the orb of day had hidden himself. At my left the Torre del Oro—the Tower of Gold—arose, and, bathed in the reflections of the rosy horizon, seemed as though it were indeed made of the metal from which it takes its name. Further at the left, just lifting its head above the roofs of the chattering houses, could be seen also the Torre de la Plata—the Silver Tower—with its white battlemented crown. Further still, the palace of San Telmo, buried amid the green mass of its orange trees, outlining the points of its slated turrets. The Guadalquivir—the great River of the Arabs—flowed at my feet, and its whirling yellow waters, by the reflections of the twilight, seemed like a trembling mirror, in which gleamed a thousand marvelous tints of opal and silver and carmine. Along its banks, tied up to the quay, were multitudes of ships, the masts and network of rigging seemingly arising from the orange groves extending along the left bank.

Evidently all Spaniards are not devout followers of the national religion, as is shown by the following excerpt from "Gloria," by Galdos:

And what is true of Madrid is true of all Spain. The Catholic feeling, which during this century has not erected a single religious edifice of average dignity and merit, is so lukewarm throughout that it is not discoverable in any conspicuous or useful issues. The most pious country has sunk to being the most infidel; the most religious country, in which at one time piety was intimately associated with all the noblest aspects of life—with heroic deeds, with the arts, with lordly wealth, even with the conduct of war—has ended by regarding piety as a thing by itself, excluded and apart from everything else. A man so devout as to cross himself with holy water as he enters a church, to confess and communicate every week, is regarded in most circles as simply ridiculous."

To show that practical politicians are not more highly esteemed than in our own country, we quote the following from Valdés's "Maximina":

Politicians, when they are not knaves wor-

*CONTEMPORARY SPAIN AS SHOWN BY HER NOVELISTS. A Compilation by Mary Wright Plummer. 12mo., 200 pages. New York and London: Truelove, Hanson & Combe.

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[illegible] Mr. Henri de Morgan, in his "Royal Jewelry Discovered at Dashur, Egypt" gives a résumé of the work carried out by his brother, M. J. de Morgan. What is curious in the description of the make-up of Egyptian ladies of the Twelfth Dynasty. For the eyes—black paint—Egyptian malin gave additional effects. The chemical analysis shows that it was composed of the sulphurate lead, bioxide of manganese, carbonate of lime, and iron. Sulphurate of lead would have alone heightened the effects of a lady's eyes, and it is used to-day in theatrical and other make-ups. The other substances on the black are possible of accidental introduction.

It was the mummy of the Princess Khnumit and her trinkets which were the great prizes. They found her with a necklace composed of "beads of gold, silver, carnelian, lapis-luxuli, emerald, and hieroglyphic signs in gold, inlaid in gems. She had on anklets, bracelets, and armlets." The other loot, even of greater value and variety, came from "Serdab," or room of offerings, next to the sarcophagus room.

There were crowns, diadems, necklaces, pendelogues, a gold vulture or aigrette, and a multitude of jewels inlaid with gems. It was the exceeding beauty of the work which astonished the discoverers. "Some of them," writes Mr. de Morgan, "are so delicate and minute that it was a puzzle to the best Parisian jewelers who examined them to understand how the work was done."

At the conclusion of the report may be found the acknowledgments of the Grant Monument medal from foreign rulers. A medal was sent to Spain, but, as the Secretary writes, "owing to the strained relations between the two countries and the breaking off of diplomatic relations previous to the declaration of war, no word regarding the medal has been received by the society." The officers of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York are: President—Andrew C. Zabriskie; Vice Presidents—Henry Russell Drowne and Woodbury G. Langdon; Recording Secretary—Bauman Lowe Belden; Corresponding Secretary—George Frederick Kunz; Treasurer—Charles Pryer; Librarian—Herbert Valentine; Curator—Edward Groh.

Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

In the recently published report of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York City, in addition to the regular business of the society there are to be found several subjects treated, as "The Old Historic Buildings of Westchester County," by Mr. Charles Pryer; "Flags and Insignia of the Confederate States of America," by Mr. J. Sandford Saltus, and Mr. Henri de Morgan's "Royal Jewelry Discovered at Dashur."

It may be remembered that in Mr. Charles Edward Lloyd's volume, "The State Trials of Mary Queen of Scots, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Capt. Kidd," (see THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW July 1, 1899,) so far as Kidd was concerned, the conclusion seems evident that this freebooter had patrons in the colonies. In describing the Philipse manor house, erected by Frederick Philipse in 1683, Mr. Pryer writes of the rupture between Philipse and the Earl of Belmont, Governor of the province, the imputation being "that he (Philipse) as well as Robert Livingston had reaped the benefit of some of the piracies of Kidd and others. Although nothing was ever proved against Philipse, there can be no doubt that his friend Livingston was more or less implicated in these sea robberies." In a paper on "The Flags and Insignia of the Confederate States of America" Mr. J. Sandford Saltus makes the suggestion that "the resemblance of the secession flag to those of France and England is probably due to the fact that the South hoped for support from these sovereignties. Napoleon III., it was thought, would side with the Confederate cause in order to further his Mexican projects, and England in the hope of regaining her lost colonies." The latter conclusion is hardly possible.

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Mr. W. G. Bowdoin in his "The Rise of the Book Plate" attempts to give a checklist, as it were, of the more important designers and engravers of book plates from their earliest use down to the present day. Hundreds of examples are given, illustrating the various styles and methods which have been employed in the making of the ex libra. This feature will enable one to form clearer estimate of the period of a doubtful plate. The text accompanying the illustrations is descriptive and definitive.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

—NEW YORK.

Marion Crawford's new novel, "Young Ignit," will be out the present fall from the Macmillan Company Co. 4. The central figure of the tale is an aristocratic young Englishman, who, while traveling on the Continent of Europe, receives the news that he is heir to title and estates which will become his one month hence when he shall have reached his majority. For thirty days he determines to enjoy life to the utmost. He is forthwith plunged into the vortex of exciting adventures, in which a King and his Court, a philosopher and a siren, a prima donna and a soldier are all involved in a drama of mingled passion, mirth, laughter, and tears.

In two volumes, uniform with the Camberwell edition of Browning's works, T. Y. Crowell & Co. will shortly issue "Browning Study Programmes," by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke.

Two spirited romances of adventure are in press at Doubleday & McClure Company's. One is entitled "Sons of Strength," being a romance of the Kansas border wars, by William R. Lighton. The other is "Arms and the Woman," by Harold McGrath. The action of the last novel hinges upon the personality of a charming Princess of a minor German State.

James Eugene Farmer has a new story in press at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s, entitled "The Grand Mademoiselle." It will be recalled that a year ago Mr. Farmer's first book, "The Grenadier," in which the author followed the fortunes of a soldier in Napoleon's army, after "les cent jours," achieved considerable success. In this new story the scenes are more fully developed, and the characters more accentuated.

D. Appleton & Co. have in press for early publication "A Bitter Heritage," by John Bloundelle-Burton.

The A. D. F. Randolph Company is about to publish a third edition (being the first American edition) of Mrs. Heloise Dirant Rose's "Dante." This volume is a dramatic poem, and differs from the many critical and analytical books that have been written about the great poet and his works, in that it draws a picture of Dante's career as statesman and politician, as well as poet. Among the people introduced are several of historic interest, such as Guido Cavalcanti, the poet; Giotto Bondone, the great painter, (both of whom were warm friends of Dante,) and Corso Donati, one of Dante's bitterest enemies, and who was a turbulent factor in the troubles between the Guelphs and Ghibellines. Mrs. Rose has written on the lines followed by so many of our poets, emphasizing the love of Dante for Beatrice Portinari. The incidents in the book are taken from Dante's letters and various authorities on the history of Dante and his times, and wherever possible Dante's own words are used. The book is dedicated to Longfellow, who revised as much of it as was written before his death. The present edition is limited to 150 copies, each registered and signed by the author, and printed on hand-made paper, and sold to subscribers only for $2.50. Mrs. Rose is a member of the Dante Society of Cambridge, Mass., and is the author of a volume of short poems, several novels, short stories, and plays.

Mrs. Sherwood has been passing a fortnight at Meadow Lawn, Rumson Bluff, near Seabright, the country seat of her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ward. She has been reading at Mrs. Shippen's on the beach to an appreciative circle of ladies of the neighborhood from her well-known book, "Here, There, and Everywhere," which was reprinted for THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. The first Wednesday about thirty ladies attended, the second some forty, while the number increased to fully fifty this last Wednesday. Mrs. Sherwood attended a luncheon given in her honor by Mrs. Prentice, a former resident of Delhi, N. Y., where the Sherwoods have an ancestral country seat. Mrs. Sherwood's health has of late greatly improved.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish on or about Sept. 15 "Rip Van Winkle," being the text of the play as presented by Mr. Joseph Jefferson; a new edition of George Eliot's "Silas Marner," with sixty illustrations, by Reginald B. Birch; "A Looker-on in London," by Mary H. Krout, author of "Hawaii in Time of Revolution"; a new edition of Brander Matthews's "Ballads of Books"; "What Is Good in English and Other Essays," by Harry Thurston Peck; "Legend Led," and "The Carved Cupboard," by Amy Le Feuvre; "The Etchingham Letters," by Sir Frederick Pollock and Mrs. Fuller Maitland; "Iconografia Dantesca," by Ludwig Volkmann; "Janice Meredith," by Paul Leicester Ford; "The Orange Girl," by Sir Walter Besant, with eight illustrations, by Warren Davis; "Siren City," by Benjamin Swift; "Iona March: the Woman of Fortune," by S. R. Crockett; "The Autobiography of a Child," by Hannah Lynch; "The Tory Maid," by H. B. Stimpson; "Postle Farm," by George Ford; "Well, After All," by F. Frankfort Moore; "The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford and Mark Rutherford's Deliverance," edited by his friend, Reuben Shapcott, and "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane," by Mark Rutherford; the earlier works of Henry Seton Merriman, including "Suspense," "The Phantom Future," "Prisoners and Captives," and "Young Mistley"; "Imperial India," by G. W. Steevens; "Holland and Hollanders," by David S. Meldrum; "Natural History," with anecdotes illustrating the habits of animals, birds, fishes, &c., illustrated with colored plates, by Alfred H. Miles; "The New England Primer," edited by Paul Leicester Ford; in the Modern English Writers' Series, "Mathew Arnold," by Prof. Saintsbury; "The Victorian Age of English Literature," by Mrs. Oliphant, in a new edition of two volumes, and also a second edition of "The Autobiography of Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, 1828-1859"; "Robespierre," the story of M. Victorien Sardou's play, by Ange Galdemar; "The Life of the Spirit," by Hamilton W. Mabie; "The Art of Living Alone," by

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Amory H. Bradford, LL. D.; "Questions and Phases of Foreign Missions," by the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellenwood, and in juvenile literature "Margaret Thorpe's Trial," by Lucy C. Lillie, and "The Heir of Sherbourne," by Amanda Douglas.

Among the features of the October Scribner will be an article on "Telephotography," by Dwight L. Elmendorf, which will be illustrated by the author's own telephotographs. This will be the first popular exposition of the device by which objects are photographed from a distance, as they are seen through a telescope. Another entertaining article in the same number, which will contain illustrations from life, by W. Glackens, will be "The Vaudeville Theatre," by Edwin Milton Royle. "The Water Fronts of New York" will be a striking and picturesque illustrated article, by Jesse Lynch Williams. Mrs. John Drew's autobiographical sketch will begin in the October number, accompanied by an introduction by her son, Mr. John Drew. The first installment of the sketch will contain a number of anecdotes about Macready, the elder Booth, the elder Jefferson, of Fanny Kemble, of the old Bowery Theatre, and the old Park Theatre. Besides the serials, the fiction will include "The Royal Intent," another O'Connor story, by William Maynadier Browne, "The Man from the Machine," being the tale of humanizing a bank teller, by Judson Knox, and "In the Small Hours," by Brander Matthews. Poems have been written for the number by Marguerite Merington and Bliss Carman.

"A Son of the State," by W. Pett Ridge, author of "By Order of the Magistrate," has gone to press at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s.

Attention was called in these columns a short time ago to two works on Sir John Everett Millais, one "The Life and Letters of Sir John Everett Millais," by his son, J. G. Millais, which will be published in this country by Frederick A. Stokes Company. The other is by J. Lys Baldey, and is entitled "Sir J. Everett Millais: A Record and Review." This last volume, which will contain about eighty reproductions in half-tone and photogravure plates and portraits, has just gone to press at the Macmillan Company.

Among the juvenile books offered for Fall publication by D. Appleton & Co. are "The Halfback," by B. West Clinedinst; "The Story of Magellan," by Hezekiah Butterworth; "The Treasure Ship," by the same author; "The Book of Knight and Barbara," by D. Starr Jordan; "The Story of the Living Machine," by Prof. H. W. Conn; "The Story of the Alphabet," by Edward Clodd, and "The Story of Eclipses, and the Story of Organic Chemistry," by Prof. G. F. Chambers.

Margaret Sherwood's new novel, "Henry Worthington, Idealist," will be ready from the press of the Macmillan Company early in September. Miss Sherwood, it will be recalled, is the author of "An Experiment in Altruism" and "A Puritan Bohemia." Henry Worthington is the youngest in an honored line of Academicians who is called to the chair of Political Economy in the university where his father holds a professorship. By the strength of ancestral principles he lives according to modern conviction, and hence he comes into collision with his father and his alma mater.

R. F. Fenno & Co. will publish in September "The Wooing and Madness of Lawther Strong," by Thomas J. Vivian, author of "With Dewey at Manila," "The Fall of Santiago," and "Judge Day's Case."

Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co. publish today Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal, and Other Poems," edited by Ellen A. Vinton, A. M., Instructor in English, Washington, D. C., and Longfellow's "Evangeline," edited by Agnes M. Lathe, A. M., late Professor of English, Women's College, Baltimore. Both these books are in the new Cambridge Literature Series, edited by Thomas Hall, Jr., of Harvard University.

"My Smoking Room Companions" is the tale of a character sketch in a pronounced satirical vein, by William Harvey King, a New York physician. Thomas Whittaker will publish this book early in September.

F. Marion Crawford's "Via Crucis," now running in The Century Magazine, will be presented in book form in October through the Macmillan Company. This is a romance of the Second Crusade, in which the author has depicted on a wide canvas the story of a young English Knight.

"The Black Douglas," by S. R. Crockett, published by Doubleday & McClure Company, is now in its thirteenth thousand.

A new edition, two volumes in one, of "The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," will be ready from the press of the Macmillan Company in September. This edition is edited with biographical additions by Frederic G. Kenyon. There are many portraits and other illustrations in the work.

A volume entitled "The Bow-Legged Ghost," by Leo Mead, with an introduction by James Whitcomb Riley, has just been issued by the Werner Company.

The current number of The New Voice will be the last one published by its old owners, the Funk & Wagnalls Company. The paper has been purchased by Samuel Dickie and John G. Woolley, and will pass at once into their hands. The new proprietors are well-known advocates of prohibition.

A. E. W. Mason, author of "The Courtship of Morris Buckler," will present, through the Macmillan Company, a new story, the scene of which is laid in Spain and Morocco, and the action of which hinges on the motive of a woman who is placed under contemptible pressure by a blackmailing acquaintance of her husband, who is separated from her. The hero of the story is a young engineer. It is entitled "Miranda of the Balcony."

"The Choir Invisible," by James Lane Allen, having been dramatized by Miss Frances Hastings, will be produced in October by the Henry Jewett Dramatic Company in New York. Still another book published by the Macmillan Company is being dramatized. This is "The Children of the Ghetto," by Mr. Zangwill.

"The King's Daughter," by Margaret Bottome, President of the International Order of the King's Daughters, will be issued shortly by the Doubleday & McClure Company.

The latest work of Miss M. Imlay Taylor, "The House of the Wizard," will soon be published by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago. The same author has completed and will soon present another historical story entitled "A Cardinal's Musketeer," in which the times of Cardinal Richelieu are portrayed.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Boston is always theologically inclined, and it is not surprising that there are six works more or less theological among Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Autumn announcements besides those already mentioned in THE SATURDAY REVIEW. They are "God's Education of Man," by Dr. William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College; "The Four Gospels from a Lawyer's Standpoint," by Mr. Edmund H. Bennett, late Dean of the Law School of Boston University, a summary of the internal confirmatory evidence of the validity of the four Gospels, considered as records; "Religio Pictoris," by Mrs. Helen Bigelow Merriman, a work written chiefly to aid those who do not find any creed exactly corresponding to their ideal; two biographies of divines, "Horace Bushnell," by the Rev. Dr. Theodore T. Munger, and "Bishop Latimer," by the Rev. A. J. Carlyle, and, lastly, "The Divine Force in the Life of the World," by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackenzie, a course of Lowell Institute Lectures, formerly published by Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

In poetry three new volumes are to come: "The Martyr's Idyl and Shorter Poems," by Miss Louise Imogen Guiney; sonnets by Mr. Lloyd Mifflin, and "Two Tragedies of Seneca," by Miss Ella Isabel Harris. The first book contains in dramatic form the legend of the martyrdom of St. Didymus and St. Theodora, and twenty-five shorter poems. The second is composed of transcriptions rather than translations from Bacchylides of Syracuse, and from the pastorals and elegiacs of Bion and Moschus. The third is a versified translation, and continues the series begun by Prof. Palmer's "Antigone." The new "Cambridge" poets will be Mrs. Browning and Scott and the Keats delayed from last Winter. Dr. Rolfe's illustrated one-volume Scott will assume a new form, the "octavo." "A Riverside" Browning in six volumes, a different portrait in each volume, is promised; also a "cabinet" Holmes, containing all the poet's verse, even to the pieces dropped in certain editions; an "illustrated octavo" Longfellow, and "cabinet" editions of Longfellow, Lowell, Tennyson, and Whittier. These "cabinet" editions and sextodecimos, printed from new plates, with portraits, numbered lines, and all the indexes of the larger editions, are complete in one volume. A "Household" Tennyson, from new plates, with many illustrations added to the original series, ends the list of poets unless two holiday books may properly be included in it. They are Whittier's "Tent on the Beach," with twelve photogravures after pictures by Charles H. Woodbury and Marcia O. Woodbury, and a limited edition of Omar Khayyam, Fitzgerald's translation, with introduction and notes by Mr. William Augustus Brown. The text is that of the second edition, with additional quatrains from the first and variants from the third and fourth.

Most of the new fiction has already been announced, but there still remain a volume of twelve stories by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, to be entitled "The Other Fellow"; "Under the Cactus Flag," by Miss Nora Archibald Smith, the sister and co-worker of Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin; "Loveliness," Mrs. Phelps Ward's pretty dog story; "The Helpers," by Mr. Francis Lynde; "An Unknown Patriot," by Mr. Frank Samuel Child, a story of the Revolutionary Secret Service, a subject neglected since the days of Harvey Birch; "A Pretty Tory," by Mrs. Jeanie Gould Lincoln, a story of Tarleton, Marion, and Morgan; a novel as yet unchristened, by Mr. J. K. Freedman, the author of "The Lucky Number," and Miss Johnston's "To Have and to Hold," which promises to be one of the greatest successes of the Winter. Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk will give "Dorothy Deane," a companion to "Dorothy and Her Friends," and Mr. Joel Chandler Harris will add "Plantation Pageants" to the Thimblefinger Series.

Mr. Fiske's chief work for the year will be the two volumes of "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America." This work is next in historical sequence to "The Beginnings of New England," and of necessity deals with the history of Europe and the relations of Holland and France to England.

Two distinctively Boston books will be a little volume of friendly letters written by Emerson between 1838 and 1853, and edited by Mr. Charles Eliot Norton, and "Contemporaries," by Col. Higginson, remembrances of a group of friends whose lives cover every year of this century up to the present; and besides these there are a few more, the whole number of titles being nearly eighty.

"At the Wind's Will," in Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s list, is by Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, not by "Miss Louise Chandler." In the days when her first book was published and advertised in the vehement old fashion of a time that esteemed a new book as of more consequence than haberdashery, and celebrated its advent accordingly, she signed herself Ellen Louise Chandler. Her success was instant and she was only eighteen years of age, but she has never pursued fiction very seriously, preferring poetry and journalistic work. One of her books, "Against Wind and Tide," is the first volume of "The Children's Friend Series," which Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will issue this season, binding in pretty cloth covers; books by Miss Alcott, Susan Coolidge, Helen Hunt, Mrs. Richards, Nora Perry, and similar authors. For older readers they have prepared "The Golden Books," a set of sixty-four volumes, at very low price, although well bound and having frontispieces in photogravure. Dumas, Hugo, Lytton, Jane Austen, Lever, Jean Ingelow, and Hamerton are among the authors, and Mrs. Fawcett's "Queen Victoria" and Mr. Lucy's "Life of Gladstone" appear in company with the classics.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER NUMBER CONTAINS:

AMERICA TO-DAY: The Republic and the Empire. William Archer.
(The second of two articles discussing the Rapprochement between the North and the South.)

RUSSIA AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
Professor Arminius Vambery.
(Prof. Vambery discusses the advantages to Russia to be derived from that undertaking.)

EX LIBRIS: Shakespeare in France. W. E. Henley.
(Treating of the lack of appreciation of Shakespeare in France.)

PICTORIAL PHILATELY. Ernest C. Fincham.
(With reproductions of United States and Foreign Postage Stamps.)

THE ROBBER AND THE BURGLAR. E. Nesbit.
(With Illustrations by Lewis Baumer.)

UNDERNEATH; A Story of the Days to Come. H. G. Wells.
(With Illustrations by Edmund J. Sullivan.)

ONE DAY. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
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Mrs. Oliphant and More Obscure Heroism.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read with much pleasure an article in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 19 on the heroism of the private life of Mrs. Oliphant, signed "Helen Church," and there was hardly a line of the eulogy which I could not heartily indorse. I agree with the writer, that the sweet and heroic conduct of the true wife and brave mother was greater than her skill as a novelist, and that the virtues of her home life were of a finer quality than the talent displayed in her public career, although that, I think, was of no mean order.

In the annals of English literature there are undoubtedly greater names, but surely none that will shine with a tenderer and purer radiance. But my object in writing this letter is to draw attention to the fact that all over the world there are multitudes of women leading very obscure lives whose names will never shine in song or story, but whose lives of toil and self-sacrifice are perhaps fought on a more heroic plane. Although Mrs. Oliphant was an indefatigable worker and had the spirit of true knighthood beating in her womanly bosom, yet it is safe to say that the exercise of her charming gift of story telling was to her far from drudgery, but, on the contrary was a source of pure and high delight. With a pen in her hand, and giving reins to her imagination, she could, at any time, escape from the sordid details of her earthly life to a region where she was surrounded by the best and bravest her fancy could create. In a twinkling she could close her ears to the sad monotone of earth and open them to catch the high strains of the Kingdom of Romance, where

"The horns of Elfland are blowing."

Surely there is nothing in the real world half so fine and thrilling as the scenes and persons which fleet through the ideal! Perhaps the happiest hours of her life were spent when her ready pen was slipping over pages which provided her loved ones with the comforts of a well-regulated home.

But the multitude of women whom I have in mind at the present time, and whose lives I am inclined to place on a more heroic plane than hers, have their lines cast in much less pleasant places. Work is theirs—not ranging through the rare and perfumed atmosphere of an ideal world, but on the contrary confined to a real and very prosaic one. Days and nights of toil, which give little, if any, pleasure, but often much pain. Work of severity and weariness, which seldom receives praise, and never, like Mrs. Oliphant's, the plaudits of a Nation, but frequently snubs and harsh fault-finding from a stony-hearted employer.

There are, I believe, thousands of women all over this broad land, many of them who have been reared in refinement and luxury, who, by a sudden turn in the wheel of fortune, are bending their fingers and racking their brains to support, perhaps, an invalid husband or fatherless children by strenuous labor which is the merest drudgery, and often to their sensitive natures the acutest pain. Work, which they never would have done, except driven to it by the stress of circumstances in the endeavor to rear their children in ways of virtue and honor. Who does not know in their own narrow circle perhaps more than one of these obscure heroines of whom the world is not worthy? By way of illustration, the writer will cite the case of one of this bright but uncrowned band which came within his own observation.

When I first made her acquaintance she was, perhaps, a spoiled and petted child of fond and wealthy parents, strikingly handsome, and trained in those feminine accomplishments befitting her station. She was a fair musician, and had rather a clever and dainty touch in drawing fruit and flowers and ideal heads of children. Her temperament was sunny and her manners vivacious, and there was no end to the number of her admirers. When she sang and played the drawing room rang with plaudits, and when she exhibited her sketches her friends pronounced them the perfection of art. She made what was considered an excellent match, and for the first ten years of her married life fortune smiled upon her luxurious home. But after that the wind began to change.

The wealth both of husband and father took to itself wings and flew away, never to return. The strain of anxiety on her husband affected his mind, which had never been of heroic mold, and she was left to battle almost single-handed for the support of an invalid husband and four little children. Then came the tug of war, which proved her to be one of God's elect. Her only weapon for the fight was the exercise of the accomplishments which had charmed her friends in the happy days of her girlhood, but which she soon discovered were not of the highest order. It is one thing to sing and play in your father's luxurious home to a circle of lovers and friends, and quite another thing to teach for money the elements of music to a lot of stupid daughters of captious mothers. But this she did day after day, walking through rain or sunshine with unfaltering feet to keep a roof over a broken husband and the children whom God had given her. Often and often she beat over canal far into the night picking out the forms and colors of the fruit and flowers, and the rounded cheeks of her ideal babies, which she had to sell on the morrow to critical dealers, who did not allow sentiment to play any part in their business.

Ah! the deep pathos of the situation; sketching with delicate fingers and tired eyes the dimpled cheeks of her ideal children to keep the dimples in the cheeks of her real ones! But withal she was the bravest of the brave, keeping a kind smile for the stricken husband, and a world of love and hope for her beloved little ones.

It is sweet to read the biography of a good and gifted woman like Mrs. Oliphant, and to join in the tribute to her heroism and genius, but surely the labor and self-sacrifice of my obscure heroine has reached even a higher level than hers, and is worthy of a greener laurel. T. G.

Rutherford, N. J., Aug. 21, 1899.

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IRISH LIFE.

New Interest in that Subject—Michael MacDonagh's Recent Book.

The very favorable reception given by the public to the inimitable Mr. Dooley's philosophizings on peace and war and Mr. Seumas MacManus's capital book of short stories, "Through the Turf Smoke," has served to turn fresh attention to Ireland, that "most distressful country," the manners and customs of her sunny-dispositioned, light-hearted, and humorous people, and the writers who have endeavored to portray the life of the inhabitants of that unfortunate island. William Carleton's "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry" is by far the best work upon this subject, and to his volumes one must go for a thorough, all-round representation of Irish life and character.

Ireland has had many glorifiers and many traducers, and among the latter the name of James Anthony Froude must have a prominent place, but even he paid the Emerald Isle an ungrudging and an eloquent tribute when he declared that "Ireland is still the most beautiful island in the world, and the Irish themselves, though their temperament is ill-matched with ours, are among the most interesting of peoples."

The happiest and most successful representation of Irish life and character published in recent years was undoubtedly Le Fanu's "Seventy Years of Irish Life," issued by The Macmillan Company about five years ago, and all who read that merry book will be interested in the latest publication on the same subject, "Irish Life and Character," recently issued by Thomas Whittaker on this side of the Atlantic, where it promises to be as great a success as it has been on the other. Humor abounds throughout its pages, and it is no exaggeration to say that it represents "the face of Ireland always puckered with a smile."

The book opens with a delightful chapter on that unique character, "The Old Irish Squire," with his enormous pride, quick temper, rollicking ways, profuse hospitality and generosity, and convivial habits. There is a minor strain to the merry song, however, in the chapter on "The Ulster Irishman," dealing with the unhappy religious differences in that province, a subject which drew from Charles Lever's brilliant pen the following caustic but pitifully true lines:

> A glorious nation,
> A splendid peasantry, on fruitful sod,
> Fighting like devils for conciliation,
> And hating each other for the love of God.

Many instances are given of intolerant and bigoted adhesion to religious tenets of which the holders really knew very little, but to which they clung the more tenaciously, a condition thus succinctly and wittily hit off by Mr. Dooley's Reverend Father Kelly: "The Apostles' Creed nivir was as con-vincin' to me after I larned to r-read as it was when I cudden't read it, but believed it."

Even in this chapter the humor cannot be suppressed, however, as is aptly shown by the following excerpt:

Sometimes an Orange husband and a Catholic wife can pull along very well together. During a Parliamentary contest in Belfast some years ago a candidate visited a workingman's house, in the principal room of which a pictorial representation of the Pope faced an illustration of King William III. crossing the Boyne. Needless to say the candidate stared from one picture to the other in amazement, and, seeing his bewilderment, the voter's wife exclaimed:

"Shure, me ould man's an Orangeman and I'm a Catholic!"

"And how do you get on together?" asked the astonished politician.

"Och, very well, indeed," replied the woman, "barrin' the 12th of July, whin me husband goes out wid the Orange procession and comes home dhrunk."

"Well?" said the candidate.

"Well, he always takes his Holiness down and jumps on him, and thin goes straight to bed. The next mornin' I gets up airly, takes down King Billy—bad scran to him!—pawns him, and buys a new Pope wid the money. Thin I gives me ould man the ticket to get King Billy out, if he plazes."

When we get into the pasture where the author keeps his Irish bulls, the fun comes fast and furious, for said pasture is well stocked with a choice assortment of those delightful Hibernianisms—not all new, to be sure, but all extremely good. Sydney Smith has declared that "the stronger the apparent connection and the more complete the real disconnection of the ideas, the greater the surprise and the better the bull." The following are taken at random from the pages of this interesting book:

A gentleman, speaking of a friend's wife, regretted that she had no children. "Ah," said an Irish doctor who was in the company, "to have no children is a great misfortune; but I have noticed that it is hereditary in some families."

Two farmers were sitting on the promenade at Bray, the well-known Wicklow resort. A lady of meagre proportions passed by. "Did you ever see so thin a woman as that before?" remarked one. "Thin!" cried the other. "I seen a woman down in Wexford as thin as two of her put together!"

At a meeting of a company in Cork dissatisfaction was expressed with the management of affairs by the board. The Chairman, in reply, said: "Perhaps you think that in our board half do the work and the other half do nothing. As a matter of fact, gentlemen, the reverse is the case."

During the absence in London of an Irish peer, whose family estates are in County Clare, the steward received an ostrich's egg from one of his master's friends who was abroad. The steward wrote at once to the peer, informing him of the safe arrival of the valuable present, and thus concluded his letter: "My Lord, as your Lordship is out of the country, I have got the biggest goose I could find to sit on the egg."

Before the Parnell Commission in 1889 a witness admitted that he ran away when a revolver was pointed at him, and justified his conduct by the following philosophic axiom: "Better," said he, "be a coward for five minutes than dead all your lifetime."

Rich as these bulls of speech are, the author gives bulls of action, which are quite as amusing, and of which we have only room for one. The joke was on Lord Dufferin, and he tells the story himself. On his estate in the County Down there was an old historic ruin, formerly a stronghold of the O'Neills, who ruled over that part of Ulster. On the eve of his departure for India as Viceroy he summoned his steward and gave him directions to build a wall around the ruins at a certain distance in order to keep out trespassers, for the local peasants were in the habit of helping themselves to the material of which the old castle was built whenever they were in need of stone. Having given these instructions Lord Dufferin set off on his mission to India feeling sure of the preservation of the historic building. The story concludes as follows:

On his return home several years later he found to his amazement that the old castle had disappeared, and in its place was a circular wall inclosing nothing. Sending for the steward he demanded to know why his orders had not been carried out. The steward insisted that what he had ordered had been done. "But where is the castle?" asked the Marquis. "The castle, me Lord?" repeated the steward. "That ould thing! Shure, I pulled it down to build the wall wid! Did ye want me to be going miles for matherials with the finest stones in Ireland beside me?" In telling the man to build the wall, his Lordship had said nothing about the preservation of the castle, and the neglect of that little detail made all the difference in the world.

Colloquialisms and proverbs, repartee and sarcasm, Irish humor, lovemaking, dueling, the car driver, and the beggar—all these subjects and many others equally interesting and amusing are thoroughly covered, but lack of space prevents further quotation.

The compiler of "Irish Life and Character," Mr. Michael McDonagh, for twelve years was connected with Irish journalism, and this book shows that he must have kept a pair of scissors always close at hand to seize upon every anecdote bearing upon his favorite topic which came his way. The compilation might well be called a cyclopedia of Irish wit and humor. Moreover, it will prove a sure antidote to care, worry, and all the other blue devils which pursue us on this earthly pilgrimage and make ever the best and the newest of our race sometimes wonder whether life is worth living.

J. FRANCIS.

PERSIAN NAMES IN OMAR'S RUBAIYAT.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the vocabulary prefixed to Mosher's (25 cents) paper-covered edition of the Rubá'iyát of Omar Khayyám the pronunciation of the word "Omar" is given as "Ghoh-mar" or "Ghoomar." Will one of your readers who may be familiar with Persian kindly tell me if this is the ordinary Persian way of pronouncing "O," or is this some peculiarity in the name "Omar" that it should be spoken in this—to English ears—outlandish way? A. P. S.

Pointe-a-Pie, P. L., Canada, Aug. 10, 1899.

This reader is not the only one who has been either puzzled or pained by the "vocabulary" of "Persian names, with their English pronunciation," which Mr. Dole thought it "desirable to prefix" to this exquisite little volume. The list contains thirty Persian words, and Mr. Dole's list of English equivalents contains at least twenty-three errors. There are a number of errors of spelling, also, such, for instance, as "Pehlevi" for "Pahlavi," "Rustum" for "Rustam," "Ferrásh" for "Farrásh," from which a glance at almost any Persian dictionary would have saved him. In this connection, however, I shall confine myself to a few of the more flagrant and inexcusable errors of pronunciation.

First, as to that nightmare form of dear old 'Umar's name as "Ghohmar" or "Ghoomar," Mr. Dole is here struggling hopelessly with a twofold difficulty. Both the "o" and the "'ain" are vexing his spirit. He has committed himself to the absurd transliteration of the name as "Omar," following such of the English scholars as get their Persian in India. The true Persian form, as every one knows who has had a peep at the Rubá-íyát in the original, is 'Umar. There is no "o" in Persian; but as Mr. Dole accepts the Hindu "o" he must, in duty bound, find for it some sort of o-sound.

The "gh" is even more absurd than the "o." The "o" has at least the sanction of former usage, but the "gh" in front of 'Umar's name was never heard on human lips familiar with that common Oriental name. The first letter in 'Umar's name never appears in an English transliteration, because we have no graphic equivalent. We can only indicate it by an apostrophe, thus, 'Umar. It is a consonantal sign to uphold a vowel, upon the Arabic theory that no vowel can stand at the beginning of a word. The Arabs from whose alphabet this "'ain" is borrowed, pronounce it when it stands alone with a raucous sound in the throat that has been compared to the "bleating of a calf." When it occurs in an Arabic word, in an Arabic text, it is given this sound; but in Persian it has no sound whatever, only the vowel it supports being heard. Its presence in the middle of a word, as elsewhere, is indicated by an apostrophe and also by a hiatus in speech, as in the name of Persia's great poetic master, Sa'dí. Whenever the Persians borrow a word it becomes immediately and absolutely Persian, in pronunciation and in all grammatical relations. Mr. Dole has mixed the voiceless 'ain with the "ghain," which, however, the Persians pronounce as a hard "g," and never as "gh." "Ghomar" or "Ghoomar" is an impossibility. 'Umar is pronounced as if written, in English characters, "u-mar," the "u" as oo in foot, and the a in "mar" short, as in hat. The accent, as in all Persian words, is on the last syllable. Khayyám is pronounced as if written, in English, kay-yawm, the accent on the "yawm."

A word or two as to some of the other Persian names in the vocabulary:

(The letter "alif" is pronounced with both vowels short, and not as "ahleef."

Iram is not "E-rawm," but "Iram," both vowels short. Mr. Dole has here confused the word "árzu," (pronounced aw-rawm,) meaning a garden, with Iram, the name of the garden, par excellence, made by Shaddád bin 'Ád. 'Umar does not use the word or the reference in the rubá'í that Fitzgerald paraphrases.

Kiakhosru (Fitzgerald's form, to rhyme well with "do" and "you") is neither written nor pronounced in this way. It is the familiar Persian name that we have further corrupted into Cyrus from the Hellenic "Kuros." The Persian is Kaikhusrau, pronounced (nearly) Kay-khus-row, the "ow" almost as in house.

Máh is pronounced Mawh, and Máhí is pronounced Maw-hee.

Pehlevi represents several sorts of error. It is not pronounced pay-le-vee, but Pah-la-vee, both a's short and the "h" breathed. The same combination occurs in the name of the Persian capital, which is Tah-rawn, (spelled Tahrán,) and not Teheran.

"Rubáiyát," a word of four syllables, contains four errors, three in pronunciation and one in spelling. The proper English form is Rubá'iyát. It is pronounced (nearly) Ru-baw-ee-yawt.

It may seem idle to many to have so much to say about Persian words in the Rubá'iyát, but Fitzgerald's splendid paraphrase is an immortal English poem, as familiar to thousands as anything of Tennyson or Wordsworth, and the few Persian words that occur in it must be understood in order that the greatest enjoyment may be derived from this "Orphic song."

STANHOPE SAMS.

A TEST OF OMNISCIENCE.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Lately I have been reading with much pleasure and instruction your SATURDAY REVIEW, and have been struck with the scope of your knowledge—the length and breadth of it, as it were. I would like to ask you a question, and would be grateful for answers to it. You see I realize there are many interpretations of the subject "What is love?" I hold there are only a very few persons who really know what true love is—love in its highest sense and loftiest conception.

When asked the question, I am sure, at first thought every one feels he knows all about it. "Of course I love wife or children, brother or sister! Of course I do—I know I do!" But they do not show they do, and the minority is a very small one, so far as my observation goes, who really know what love is.

Animals have a certain instinct we call love for their young, which certainly resembles what we higher animals mistake for the same thing. I know that kind of love—we all possess it—but it is something higher than that of which I inquire. To me love is undying, incapable of obliteration. It is everlasting.

I will feel very grateful for a satisfactory solution of my problem. Can such a one be found?

INQUIRER.

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 15, 1899.

"Inquirer" pays flattering tribute to the omniscience of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and proceeds to test it by the question "What is love?"

What is happiness? What is genius? What is beauty? What is art? These are the questions that have perplexed philosophers from Aristotle to Tolstoi. And love is the most complex of them all, the most impossible to compress into a definition.

In truth, love is the generic name given to many widely differing emotions. The mother's passionate tenacity of devotion to her children, no matter how wayward and erring they may be, is quite another sentiment than the lover's worship of an ideal of perfection.

One quality, however, is common to every form and phase of love worthy the name, and that is unselfishness. In the highest love, Peter's question: "What shall we have, therefore?" finds no place. Exacting love is an emotion that should have some other name. Moreover, it inevitably defeats its own object, for love, like happiness, is to be gained only by giving with no thought of reward.

Christ himself has indicated the high-water mark of this supreme passion of the soul: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

REALISM AT THE SALON.

It seems to me that in studying the pictures at the Salon one must be struck by the strong realism that pervades most of them.

The majority of the studies seek to portray the life that we see about us every day—bits of street scenes, familiar interiors, nineteenth century faces. There is no effort to illuminate them with a poetical glow, no striving after enveloping them in mystical shadows, but a very strong tendency toward giving a portrait, almost photographic in character.

Even when a subject is treated that is quite out of the range of being copied from nature, the artist has seemed to try to stamp its figures or landscape with an expression of everydayism that quite takes it out of its setting and brings it abreast of our times.

The Madonnas might be our nextdoor neighbors; the Christ-child, the baby at the breast of any young mother we might chance to see; the suffering Saviour under his cross, some man of our day staggering under the persecution of his neighbors.

We find something hopeful in this effort toward mirroring life without a halo. For many centuries it has been necessary for us to keep our faces ever to the life beyond, but this has led us to scorn and minimize the life here. Now, it is natural that the reaction should set in, and we should turn our eyes toward one another, toward our commonplace movements, our reiterated daily acts, to find in them a meaning, which, in some far-off day, may bring us nearer to the mainspring of being than we now wot of.

MINNIE ROBINSON.

Paris, July 21, 1899.

AUG

SHAKESPEARE.

Unhousel'd, Disappointed, Unaneled.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One of your correspondents writes that whatever meaning may be assigned to the word "disappointed" it is very unsatisfactory in the connection in which it stands.

"Disappointed" is the accepted text at present, and so stands in the Cambridge edition of Shakespeare. It seems, however, to have not approved itself to Pope, one of the first editors of Shakespeare, who printed in his edition:

Unhouseled, unanointed, unaneled.

Pope was a Roman Catholic, and Shakespeare, born in Queen Elizabeth's time, must, whatever his own religion was, have been acquainted as well as Pope was, with the forms of the Church. In the case of the dying there is first the holy viaticum to prepare the sick for death. There is secondly the sacrament of extreme unction to help at the hour of death, and thirdly there is the last blessing and plenary indulgence.

If we accept Pope's emendation we have "unhouseled," referring to the viaticum; "unanointed," to the sacrament of extreme unction, and the word "unaneled," to the recommendation of a soul departing. Dr. Johnson in his dictionary, under the word "unaneled," gives the derivation "un" and "knele," and the explanation "without bell rung." This sense I doubt."

In Shakespeare's days, as is still the custom in some English villages, the passing bell was always tolled to ask all good Christians to pray for the departing spirit. If such a meaning can be given to the word "unaneled," it would be most appropriate.

"Pope's emendations," Mr. Wright remarks in his preface, "are always ingenious and plausible. His acuteness of perception is never at fault."

If "unaneled" cannot possibly represent any word like "unknelled," we may suppose that the last of the three words in the line as it stood in original manuscript had been obliterated, and that the editors, to fill up the line, inserted "disappointed" in a wrong place. INQUIRER.

Brooklyn, July 31, 1899.

The Patchwork Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is high time the plagiarist came to his own again. His suppression, we all know, has been complete in the realms of literature, but few realize what a terrible price has been paid, and, indeed, is still yearly to be paid, for that foolish prejudice against plagiarists which is a cherished canon in our worship of literature. Only those who have been permitted to glance into the smoky regions dominated by the newspaper reviewer can have the faintest idea of the suffering inflicted upon the community at large by the suppression of the plagiarist. For twice each year, in late Autumn and early Spring, the community has to open its capacious mouth, and into the cavity is shot a monstruous dustheap of undigested and quite indigestible matter in the form of books. Having once got the stuff into John Bull's or Jonathan's mouth, along comes a gang of log-rollers who proceed to pound it down the throat, leaving poor John or Jonathan to suffer the most horrible pangs of literary dyspepsia that the world has ever known. It serves him right. He should not have steeped himself in a prejudice against plagiarists. They alone can save him.

Now Richard le Gallienne, who, in England, along with his colleague, Capt. Coe, the race horse tipster, has stamped his name indelibly on ha'penny evening literature, and who, it may be, is endowed with powers of discrimination in literature the equal of his colleague's powers in his particular racing walk, is said to have said that if the poets of this era are not individual Shakespeares, they make together a composite Shakespeare. If this is "the straight tip," is it not a crying shame that we have made it impossible for all these glorious sparks from the anvil of the gods to be gathered together so that, instead of blinking like insufficient glowworms, their fire united might blaze to the sky? If something be not done without delay, this age and generation is in grave danger of passing away, leaving ungathered the sparks, and the world can then have no conception of the amount of sacred fire the gods ladled into the pates of our to-day poets and novelists. Surely this danger is of such appalling proportions that the people will cease to imagine vain things about China and Cuba and begin without a moment's delay a stirring crusade against the oppressors of the plagiarist.

For what would the plagiarist do? To answer this question one has only to look at sister arts. Take, for instance, music. For the moment leaving out of account Dutch Daly's concertina, what is the complete musical instrument? To be sure there is but one—the organ. And the organ is nothing more or less than a grand mass of inventions and improvements clustered around the original instrument, the pipes of Pan, the whole culminating in rows of yellow keys, like the mouth of a grinning negro. On this instrument the musician can cause birds to sing in branches, or the sky to pour from its lap the rolling thunder. It is a monument to the plagiarist.

When primitive man thirling the wood came upon the pipes that the great god Pan left behind him at his departure from among us, he found that by cutting a hole here and another there in the pipes and covering and uncovering these with the tips of his fingers he could multiply the number of sounds. This was the primary point in the organ. The basis admittedly was Pan's, primitive man merely improved. Now, if when this man had sat himself down by the bark huts of his fellows to pipe the people had drawn their bearskins about their shoulders and shouted in derision: "That this musician has listened to his god Pan to some purpose is amply evident in his playing," &c., we should today have had no complete musical instrument at all. But they did not nip the organ in the bud by shouting, "Plagiarist of Pan!" They gathered about him when he had finished, and granted that he had made an improvement and was thereby entitled to make use of the original in order to graft upon it his invention.

Thus encouraged, for musical folk, any one can see, are more progressive than literary, he continued, man applauding, throughout the stone age, the bronze age, the iron age, and down to this, the brass age, adding a pipe here, a pedal there, introducing notes and keys and sounding boards and bellows, but always stealing the ideas of those that went before, until venerated by man, stands the mighty pipe organ, retaining even to this day the form of the original pipes of Pan. Musicians have been in all ages level-headed. No audience of enthusiasts arises when the organist touches the white keys and shouts, "Plagiarist."

The world is stalled of books. Our only hope is in amalgamation.

Granting the great good plagiarism has been to the building of a musical instrument, why should not plagiarism be allowed in the building of a book? From the reading public what a sigh of relief would ascend to heaven in place of the multitude of mutterings that now descends to elsewhere if all the novels of the year were to be considered fair game for the plagiarist. Then would spring into existence a genius of the scissors, who would rapidly snip out everything that was good in each novel, and, at a trivial expense in paste, plaster all in one magnificent patchwork Shakespeare. Indeed, the geniuses are already in the field—the knights of the sharpened shears that edit penny weeklies for profit and run daily papers for kudos. One of these, if our silly prejudices did not intervene, would run through the novels, and, by taking all the airy, dashing, devilish conversation of Besant; the modest, retiring, hesitating style of Marie Corelli; the spirit of Christian duty and uprightness that breathes sweet peace and bad grammar through Morley Roberts's work; the boisterous, unrestrained mirth of Thomas Hardy; the hurling of defiance at the Presbyterian ministers of Barrie, and the terse verve of Annie Swan, he would rear a monument to this last decade of the century that would make Shakespeare not only turn, but do a double-back somersault in his grave.

ANGUS EVAN ABBOTT,
(Author of "The Gods Give My Donkey Wings.")

London, Aug. 10, 1899.

Warwickshire Glossaries."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Apropos of Appleton Morgan's work on the Warwickshire dialects, it is remarkable how little this curious survival of the sixteenth century vernacular has been studied. In view of its evident connection with Shakespeare matters it is notable how it has almost escaped any attention at all.

The first attempt at a glossary of Warwickshire forms was the manuscript of John Sharp's, which the late Halliwell-Phillips edited. But for some unconjecturable reason only twenty-five copies were printed. Halliwell-Phillips's penchant for small editions is well known. But why he should have insisted on an edition of only twenty-five copies of a work of reference nobody can guess.

He did worse than this, however. After printing twenty-five copies he himself destroyed ten. Of these ten, one was lost in the Birmingham Library of Shakespeareana fire. Another was sold at the Windus sale in London in 1868, bringing £2 14s. 6d. Where the other eight are I do not know.

Prior to this I know of no attempt to collect the provincialisms in the midst of which Shakespeare was reared, except as follows: In 1575 Robert Laneham wrote an account of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire. This letter was reprinted with "Notes by J. G." at Warwick in 1784, and again in 1821 by Bowyer, London. It is also reprinted in Nichols's "Progress of Queen Elizabeth," Volume I. In this a few (about ten) specimens of dialect are given. Morgan's first collection was printed by the New York Shakespeare Society in 1885. Up to that time, except as above, except in Mrs. Francis's pamphlet and scattered here and there in books about Stratford and Warwickshire, no attempt had been made at a collection of these dialecticisms. Morgan's first edition contained about 400 words.

In 1893, eight years after Morgan's first edition, the English Dialect Society printed a pamphlet, "Warwickshire Words," in which they practically reprinted all of Dr. Morgan's collection. The last edition of Dr. Morgan's book (noticed in your columns of June 11 and June 24) contains 1,128 Warwickshire words.

So the Warwickshire peasant in Elizabethan-Jacobian times used 628 more words than your esteemed correspondent Prof. Charles Damery Robinson says are necessary "for an average conversation."

Thanking you for printing my letter as to Prof. Robinson's remarkable statement, (which, whatever else one may say about it, is certainly stimulative,) and with congratulations on THE SATURDAY REVIEW, (apropos of which you may be interested to know that I traveled through seven towns on the Central Railroad last Saturday to find every copy sold before noon,) I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

JOHN BONFIELD.

Netherwood, Near Plainfield, N. J., July 15.

Bad Spelling in the Folio of 1623.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One of the chief obstacles to a more correct reprint of the plays of Shakespeare is the almost servile adherence to the errors in spelling of the First Folio in important passages on the part of later editors. Long hours of study, which might better have been devoted to the perusal of works printed during the poet's lifetime by compositors not sodden in ignorance like most of the printers of the Folio of 1623, have been wasted under the delusion that Shakespeare's spelling was to be found in the printed text. The slightest examination of Baret's Alvearie or Minsheu's "Guide into the Tongues" is sufficient to show that English spelling had been largely changed at the date of the publication of the First Folio. Indeed, a comparison of the quarto editions of the plays with the text of the First Folio would be sufficient for any critic but a modern editor with his idolatrous worship of the Folio of 1623. The only fair comparison of this modern Shakespearean disease is with the old doctrine of the verbal infallibility of the Scriptures. For the purpose of illustration we quote an exact copy from the Folio of 1623 of a short extract from "Love's Labor's Lost," Act V., Scene 1:

Peda.—He draweth out the thred of his verbositie, finer then the staple of his argument. I abhor such phanaticall phantasms, such insociable and poynt devise companions, such rackers of ortagriphie, as to speake dout fine, when he should say doubt; det, when he shold pronounce debt; d-e-b-t, not det: he clepeth a Calf, Caufe: halfe, haufe: neighbour vocatur nebour; neigh abreviated ne: this is abhominable, which he would call abhominable: it insinuateth me of infamie: ne intelligis domine, to make franticke, lunaticke?

Cura.—Laus deo, bene intelligo.

Peda.—Bome boon for boon prescian, a little scratcht, 'twil serve. * * *

Pag.—The last of the five Vowels if You repeat them, or the fift if I.

Peda.—I will repeat them; a e I.

Pag.—The Sheepe, the other two concludes it o u.

Brag.—Now by the salt wave of the Mediteranium, a sweet tutch, a quick vene we of wit; snip snap, quick & home, it rejoyceth my intellect, true wit.

The above passage illustrates the exact criticism of Mr. Richard Grant White when he states that the Folio was "carefully printed for the day, even as to punctuation, contracted syllables, and capital letters." It is, in fact, a servile copy of the text of the First Quarto of 1598, with all its errors, and more besides. Much careful study has been given to the text, and many of its obscurities have been elucidated. Mr. White has written a long note upon the passage in his usual dogmatic style, wherein most of his observations upon the Shakespearean pronunciation of the words commented upon are, as is generally the case with his notes upon Shakespearean orthoepy, erroneous or misleading. Indeed, he might aptly be designated the Holofernian editor of Shakespeare. His quotation from Butler, however, is apropos and useful, and agrees with the earlier grammarians, Mulcaster, Gil, and Coote. Not one of the editors, from Capel to Dyce, changes the corrupt spellings, "nebour" and "ne" to "neibor" and "nei." The Cambridge editors still retain in the text the quarto readings "abbominable," "phantasisms," and "Mediterraneum." It is to be observed that Holofernes wishes the "h" to be pronounced in "neighbour" and "neigh" as it was by many old people, and the learned like Baret, who in his Alvearie says of the letter H, "Yet surely they must needes graunt that we in England have great need of it, and use it both before and after our English vowels, as Sith, Tauht, Liht, &c. And I thinke such words cannot well be written or plainly sounded without an h actually placed among them. Manie, therefore, now a daies, to be sure they want nothing, have with h foisted in also an idle g. (Ligh, Taught, Light,) which to our eare soundeth nothing at all." Coote, however, says "gh coming together, except in ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, fight, pronounced mite, fite, but in the end of a word some countries sound them fully, others not at all, as some say plough, slough, bough; other plou, slou, bou." He also states expressly that h was not sounded in abhominable, and that neigh was pronounced nay. * * *

We venture to present below a restoration of the lines with the help of the fine emendation of the Cambridge editors, remarking only that boon was pronounced boon by the old grammarians, and Rolfe, in stating that the pedant does not elsewhere quote French, apparently loses sight of his remark a few lines below, "I doe, sans question":

Holofernes—He draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument. I abhor such fanatical phantasms, such insociable and point-devise companions; such rackers of orthography as to speak dout fine, when he should say doubt; det, when he should pronounce debt—debt not det: he clepeth a calf, cauf; halt, hauf; neighbor, vocatur nebor, neigh abbreviated ne. This is abhominable, which he would call abominable: it insinuateth me of insanis: ne intelligis, domine? to make frantic, lunatic.

Nathaniel—Laus Deo, bene intelligo.

Holofernes—Bon, bon, fort bon, Priscian, a little scratched, 'twill serve.

Moth—Ba, most silly sheep with a horn. You hear his learning.

Holofernes—Quis, quis, thou consonant?

Moth—The last of the five vowels, if you repeat them, or the third, if I.

Holofernes—I will repeat them, a, e, i.

Moth—Tha [thou] sheep; the other two concludes it, o, u.

Armado—Now by the salt wave of the Mediterranean, a sweet touch, a quick venue of wit—snip, snap, quick, and home: it rejoiceth my intellect: true wit!

JOHN B. NOYES.

Brooklyn, July 10, 1899.

Shakespeare and Warwickshire Dialect.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

You could hardly suspect, Sir, how welcome your SATURDAY REVIEW comes to our choice Summer imprisonment in these quiet mountains, or how its suggestive and stimulating pages are read and reread.

How much better, after all, it is to read what somebody or anybody or everybody thinks of books than to labor out the profound demonstrations of the professional dry-as-dust critics (As I never write books, they will never be able to revenge themselves on me for that, but must take it out of some other poor wretch.) THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is the only journal in existence which has accepted the delightful substitution, but I suppose it will yet have plentiful imitators. No singly written literary journal can ever again produce a department of "Gossip About New Books" (written tout entier by the office "book sharp") that any one of us your devoted readers and correspondents will find worth laboring through, when here is the real gossip, (and absorbing gossip, too,) participated in by reading and thinking people all over creation; men and women whose ideas have never sought pen and paper before, but which your SATURDAY REVIEW has tempted into the light! Strange that we had the imitation for so many years before the reality materialized!

Is it not truly surprising that, in spite of all the bewildering rush of new books, about half your correspondents are still interesting themselves in old Shakespeare? Not "David Harum" nor "Richard Carvel" nor yet "The Man with the Hoe" can compete with the Elizabethan dramatist, three centuries notwithstanding! And truly, what is literature, anyhow, but the making of new books, as apothecaries make new mixtures, by pouring a little of many bottles into one, that one in time to be poured out of, with the outpouring of others, into yet another? But I notice that even old Shakespeare (who is the bottle out of which something is always poured, whatever the mixture or the book desired) is sought to be traced—as to some of his ingredients—to another bottle!

And since this brings me to that curious and unclassifiable book of this Summer, Morgan's "Study in Warwickshire Dialect," which I have greatly enjoyed, if only for the hard nuts it sets one's teeth to cracking, let me please indulge myself in a loud guffaw—if I may be so rude—at your correspondent Henry Fink, who objects to that book because it is "l'amuser avec le moutarde, and not a full dinner." Shade of the great horn spoon! What does Mr. Fink want? A "full dinner" of dialect? Let him go to Thrums with Mr. Barrie or to Drumtochty with Ian Maclaren! I think, however, that a preliminary dip into "As You Like It" and a lesson from Touchstone will perhaps strengthen his logic. At least, it will set him right on the secundum quid! Does not your esteemed correspondent know that things are to judged as to what they are or pretend to be, and not as to what they are not or do not pretend to be? Asked what he thought of "a shepherd's life," Touchstone replies: "In respect of itself it is a good life; but in respect that it is a shepherd's life, it is a vile life."

So, mutatis mutandis, if your correspondent does not like Mr. Morgan's book it is because he does not like Warwickshire dialect. For everything, quoad itself, is good or bad. But it would be manifestly unfair to condemn a goat because it was not a sheep, or a man because he was not a woman. Certes, your secundum quid is your only peacemaker! I suppose Morgan's researches in Warwickshire dialect will induce a raft of Shakespeare novels, to bid for a bit of the popularity of the "Hoot, mon" literature! And yet perhaps not, for of every book of Shakespearean fiction (I mean of fiction's whose authors have selected the Shakespeare days for their treatment, and introduced the dramatist as a character) to not one of them has it occurred that the Warwickshire people spoke in dialect at all. Witness the three Shakespeare novels "The Youth of Shakespeare," "The Secret Passion," (I forget the name of the third; it was by the same author;) William Black's "Judith Shakespeare," and the four, "A Gentleman Player," "Master Skylark," "Will Shakespeare's Little Lad," "Is It Marlowe?" which seem to have come at about the same time upon us. Every one of these makes all the characters—Kings, Queens, Dukes, oafs, and peasants—speak, one and all, in the stilted phrase of the Elizabethan courtier!

By the way, again, your correspondent, who is worried because that speech about "Sense sure you have since you have motion" is omitted from the First Folio Shakespeare of 1623, (the same year in which Bacon abandoned the sense-motion theory,) can possess his soul in peace. For Ben Jonson, who was the actual editor of the First Folio, was Bacon's amanuensis! Croyes.

ALVAH WISWALL.

Great Barrington, Mass., Aug. 9, 1899.

The Aguilar Free Library.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The man who founds a library or promotes the cause of learning among the very poor earns for himself a long-cherished memory. In one of the most congested localities up town there is such a beneficent institution, which acts as a distributive channel of sunlight and refining influences. Domiciled but lately in a new and more commodious home, there is every reason for anticipating its supplemented and greater usefulness in the future. It is situated in East One Hundred and Tenth Street, near Third Avenue, and is called the Aguilar Free Library. One very commendable feature is the freedom accorded to all subscribers to pass through and examine at leisure the freighted shelves, making their own selection from the departments of fiction, scientific, or artistic thought. One whole side is devoted to serious works of literature. There can be found the writings of the essayists, the critics, the poets, and it is a noticeable fact that most of the young people betray a fondness for that particular grouping of books. The lighting arrangements are up to date, the place is quiet, the attendants, being women, are always courteous and helpful, and it has all the promises of becoming an ideal library and centre of culture. J. F. F.

New York, Aug. 17, 1899.

AUG

1899

THE WEEK IN ART.

Under the direction of George H. Story, the curator of paintings, the work of photographing the important pictures in the Metropolitan Museum of Art has recently been pushed rapidly forward, and a nearly complete set of the old masters can now be obtained. The photographs have been most carefully executed, and are almost equal to autotypes as far as correctness of tone values goes. There is not another museum in the world where students of and writers on art who ask special favors are so courteously treated as at the Metropolitan. Both Gen. di Cesnola and Mr. Story are always willing to take any amount of trouble if by doing so they can be of assistance to those who wish to popularize the collection in the museum. For instance, a short time ago an art critic, who desired to write an illustrated article on the exquisite "Portrait of a Young Girl," by Lionardo da Vinci, in the Marquand Gallery, found on applying at the photograph desk that no reproduction of that work had been made. Next time he met Mr. Story he drew the curator's attention to this. Mr. Story asked if a photograph could still be used, and on an affirmative reply being given promised to have one ready in a few days. He at once had the picture taken from the gallery to the photographer's studio, and a large negative taken, a print from which was mailed to the writer within forty-eight hours.

It is strange, by the way, that so little seems to be known by the general public of New York about the treasurers of the Marquand collection. There are at least a dozen pictures in it, any one of which would be regarded as a chef d'oeuvre in a European gallery. Humphry Ward of The London Times said plainly enough what he thought of the collection in his articles on American galleries, written after his last visit to the United States. He and many other authorities regard Mr. Marquand's—or, rather, New York City's—Lionardo as fully equal to the famous Mona Lisa in the Louvre, while the Van Dyck, the Frans Hals, and the three early Flemish pictures are all recognized as masterpieces. Yet, as far as appreciation by the general public goes, these pictures might be the dubious "old masters" in the collection of some enthusiastic ignoramus.

The Van Dyck tercentenary, at Antwerp, is now attracting the attention of art lovers all over the world. A correspondent writes from Antwerp, giving a brief review of Van Dyck's life and career, which, in connection with the present exhibition, has much interest. He says:

> Antwerp is en fête to celebrate the tercentenary of her great artist son Van Dyke, or Van Dijck, as he was then called. A truly noteworthy collection of his works, from his own and various other countries, has been collected by the indefatigable committee of the exhibition that was opened on Friday last. This will give the best oportunity that has been possible for the present generation to study the much-discussed three periods of his art. The first, in which he was the pupil and rival of Rubens; the second, in which he appears to have been influenced by the Italian schools, especially the late Venetian with Titian at its head and the third, with the cool, pale harmony of colors that is the charm of his later portraits. In many ways England has come to look on the works of Van Dyke with a proprietary eye, owing to the long years he spent in this country and his having painted so many of our great and aristocratic fellow-countrymen and the fair ladies that graced the Court of Charles I. Charm and elegance characterized them, and these he truthfully rendered. On coming to England, in 1632, he soon rose to high favor.
>
> The King had sent him a pressing invitation, and he was received most courteously, lodged at Blackfriars, was knighted in the following year, and was granted a pension of £200 per annum for life, with the title of painter to his Majesty. Van Dyke settled for the remainder of his life in England, where his very successful career as a portrait painter enabled him to live in great style. He had a country house at Eltham, in Kent, where he spent a portion of the Summer; he kept great state in town; he always went magnificently dressed, had a numerous and gallant equipage, and kept so good a table in his apartment that few Princes were more visited or better served." His residence soon became the rendezvous for all the rank and fashion of the day.
>
> He became to all intents and purposes a naturalized Englishman, and dying in London, in 1641, at the early age of forty-three, was buried in the old Church of St. Paul, near the tomb of John of Gaunt. He left a daughter, his only child by his wife, Mary Ruthven, granddaughter of the unfortunate Lord Ruthven Earl of Gowrie. Notwithstanding his expensive style of living, Van Dyke left property to the value of about £20,000. So his picture painting must have been very remunerative for those days. England has supplied many of the pictures now on view at Antwerp, her Majesty sending three from Windsor Castle, the head of Charles I. in three positions, his three children and the portrait group, "Killigrew and Carew." The Dukes of Devonshire, Portland, and Norfolk have sent contributions, together with Lord Spencer and Lord Darnley. The collection of Hampdens and Dorchester House are also represented.
>
> Important examples have been received from Italy, France, and Austria, while from the Hermitage Gallery in St. Petersburg comes the fine portrait of Lord Philip Warton. Altogether the people of Antwerp are to be much congratulated on their splendid exhibition of the works of this great master.

The annual national art competition is now in progress in London. Some 5,000 art works were sent in, but only 5,780 are shown at the South Kensington Museum. For these 5,780 works there were 1,091 prizes awarded by the thirty-six London examiners. Seventeen gold medals were awarded for designs, pictures, and drawings. Only one design for a poster obtained a bronze medal. The London art critics agree that the show as a whole has been very disappointing.

A recent publication on etiquette contains a chapter on the etiquette of the studio. In this it is laid down as an axiom that it is not proper to ask an artist the price of his picture at sight. Full directions as to the correct method of buying a work of art are given, to wit: "If a visitor sees a painting or a piece of statuary which he wishes to possess, he asks simply that he may have the refusal of it; or he says to the artist: 'I wish to have this picture if it is not disposed of.' After leaving the studio, the visitor writes and asks the price, of which he is informed by the artist, in writing. Should the price be larger than the would-be purchaser is disposed to give, he writes again to that effect, and it is no breach of etiquette to name the sum which he wished to spend upon the work of art. This gives an opportunity to the artist of lowering his price." These directions were probably formulated for visitors from Oshkosh, or other remote centres.

Aug. 12 was the anniversary of the death of William Blake, the great artist, who died in poverty and neglect in 1827. It is gratifying to find that the poet-artist is not without honor, even in Lambeth, where he lived for many years and did some of his best and most original work. In a recently-published monograph on William Blake, Dr. Richard Garnett, late of the British Museum, reproached Lambeth with not having put up even a tablet to Blake's memory. Mr. J. Francis Bursill, a South London journalist, took this reproach to heart, and the result has been that, with the help of a few Lambeth artists, sculptors, and writers, a beautiful "William Blake Memorial" has been prepared, and will, in the course of a week or two, be placed in the Central Lambeth Library. The memorial, which is of Irish marble and bronze, includes a bas-relief of Blake's own design, "Death's Door," with a medallion of Blake (from the remarkable portrait by Phillips,) and a suitable inscription, which has been written by Dr. Garnett, who in all probability will unveil the memorial. The sculptor is Mr. Nicholls of Lambeth, a great admirer of Blake, who has produced a memorial worthy of Blake's memory and of Lambeth art. Much of Mr. Nicholls's beautiful work can be seen in the great screen of Winchester Cathedral, and in Astor House, on the Victoria Embankment. Among those who have subscribed to this Blake memorial are the Bishop of Rochester, Col. Ford, L. C. C.; Col. Bevington, Dr. Macnamara, M. L. S. B.; the Hon. George Wyndham, M. P., and a few well-known writers and artists such as Dr. Garnett, Mr. Rossetti, Mr. W. E. Church, Mr. William Affleck, Mr. Harold Nelson, Mr. Ernest Normand, and Mr. Harwood Panting. About £50 are still wanting to complete the work of this memorial and give it an appropriate "setting."

The committee of the Burne-Jones Memorial Fund, who are charged with the selection of one of his pictures for the National Gallery, have fixed upon "King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid," which can be bought, it seems, for £6,500. Admirers of any artist will always differ as to which was his best work, but surely in this case, says The Pall Mall Gazette, there is no question that the picture named belonged to a period when the artist had abandoned many of his ideals, and had become a designer in monochrome. It would be easy to pick out some half dozen canvases of "the Venetian period," when the influences of Rossetti were still marked, any one of which would more justly indicate Burne-Jones's talent to future generations who may marvel at the records of his contemporary fame.

Some particulars concerning the benefits enjoyed by the winners of the Grand Prix de Rome are given by the Rome correspondent of The Morning Post. Besides being lodged gratis at the Villa Medici, which belongs to the French Government, the Rome prizemen receive from the French Exchequer £12 a month during the three years of their stay in the Italian capital. At the end of that period they are entitled to a sum of £480 provided by a special legacy—which they may receive in three or four annual installments of £160 or £120 each. In exchange they are required to furnish every year to the State a work of art—in painting, sculpture, architecture, or music—in accordance with a fixed programme. In addition there is an annual prize of £60 for the best work of art sent from Rome by the prizemen. The musical prizeman, moreover, is entitled to an extra sum of £10, subject to the obligation to place a wreath worth 15 francs on the tomb of the testatrix—a Mme. Mauvoisin—in the Montparnasse Cemetery. Whether the achievements of the prize winners correspond in excellence with the advantages enjoyed is a question which it would be hard to answer in the affirmative, nor is it easy to decide whether the prizemen themselves or the systems of training and selection are chiefly to blame for the mediocrity of the annual exhibitions at the Villa Medici.

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Spencer-Pratt and Aguinaldo.

In relation to a volume entitled "The Philippine Islands," and published by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, (Limited,) Mr. E. Spencer-Pratt, the United States Consul General at Singapore, made a complaint that in this work certain statements were printed which might be regarded as showing a positive connection between the United States Consul General and the insurgent leader, Aguinaldo.

Mr. Spencer-Pratt declared that these statements were absolutely false and injurious to him. The case having been presented before the court, Mr. Justice Hyndman Jones made an order perpetually restraining the defendants, Kelly and Walsh, from selling, circulating, or distributing any copies of "The Philippine Islands," except such as shall have prominently printed a retraction of the untruthful and injurious statements made in former editions of the work. The conclusion of this preface reads:

> As a matter of fact, the idea Mr. Spencer-Pratt had in making Aguinaldo's acquaintance was to obtain from him such information as he was able to give regarding the existing conditions in the Philippines, and to place him in personal communication with Admiral then Commodore, Dewey, so that that officer might, should he see fit, utilize Aguinaldo's services and prestige with the armed natives, to control them and prevent reprisals when the American forces should appear before Manila, and co-operate to such extent with the latter as might be desired. Moreover, it was to these objects alone that Mr. Spencer-Pratt rigidly confined himself in the course of his two brief interviews with Gen. Aguinaldo at Singapore. The original passages which contributed to Mr. Spencer-Pratt any further dealings of a political character with Aguinaldo, or other persons, have been withdrawn, and the author can only express his regret that they appeared and his hopes that Mr. Spencer-Pratt's reputation as a Consular officer of the United States will not eventually be found to have suffered by the publication of these erroneous statements.

The defendants were also restrained from printing or causing to be printed any further copies of the book. Defendants have to pay tax costs, and all further proceedings are stayed.

Suomi's* Song.

From the Swedish of E. v. Quanten, by Montague Donner.

Hark! to Nature's voice enchanting,
Waino's runic hails still haunting—
That is Suomi's song!
Hark! the lofty pines are sighing;
Hark! the mighty streams are crying;
That is Suomi's song!

Everywhere are changing voices;
Nature mourns or she rejoices—
That is Suomi's song!
Brother, mourns thy heart in sadness,
Do thy pulses leap in gladness—
Thou hear'st Suomi's song!

*Suomi is the name the Finns themselves give to their country.

Death of Adolf Schreyer.

The death of Adolf Schreyer, the well-known artist, took place on the 29th of last month. He was born in Frankfort March 9, 1828. His first studies were made in Frankfort, his early inclination being directed mainly toward animal portraiture. Subsequently he traveled in Hungary, Wallachia, and Southern Russia, and later went to Africa and the East. The impressions he derived from Southern Europe were lasting ones. Schreyer is best known in the United States for his pictures of Hungarian peasants, where horses are introduced. His work never was imaginative, but essentially natural and truthful. Schreyer's coloring was in a measure subdued, but exactly fitted to the subjects he had a predilection for. No one occupied the same ground as did this artist, and there was fascination in his depicting men of a character unknown to us. Adolf Schreyer painted battle pieces, and these were highly effective. The artist lived in Paris up to 1870, when he settled at Kronberg, near Frankfort. At the Morgan sale (1888) his Wallachian packhorses brought $4,300. There is a picture of Schreyer's in the museum at Boston, and another in the Walter Gallery, in Baltimore, and many more in various collections, public and private, in the United States. In the Luxembourg Gallery there is his "Charge of the Imperial Guard in the Crimea." That excellent critic, Théophile Gautier, held Schreyer personally and his work in highest esteem.

Seraphim.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

When I first read the sulphurous strictures upon Edwin Markham's lines of the Hoe poem,

"What gulfs between him and the seraphim."

I gasped, and then I laughed till the warm tear dropped. Why, the most blundering schoolboy thumbing and inching through literature would not have had the genius to stumble upon this rare interpretation. Mr. Markham to the rest of the world does not mean that gulfs exist between the dulled hoe-man and the ineffable seraphim in desert, for to him a hoe-man doing his best in his patch is in God's eye as great as a seraph harping hallelujahs next the throne. He means rather that a fixed gulf lies by the nature of things between the clod-man and the spiritual man in apprehension of beauty, wisdom, joy, and all the ineffable. Not but that such gulfs yawn for all of us, but that the bridge is shorter for one whose soul has reached out in the culture and aspiration denied the stolid and stunned brother of the furrow.

D. M. MURPHY.

Oakland, Cal., July 24, 1899.

On Oct. 1 G. P. Putnam's Sons, in conjunction with John Murray of London, will present an important book on civil government, by Prof. William Samuel Lilly, author of "The Great Enigma," "The Mystics," and "Right and Wrong." Prof. Lilly's work is said to be at variance with popularly accepted ideas. In outlining the functions of the State the author limits the duty to "protection," and excludes the theory that the State has any right to promote the "pleasures" of the governed.

A new and cheaper edition in one volume is announced by The Macmillan Company of "Edward Thring: His Life, Diary, and Letters," by George R. Parkin, Principal of Upper Canada College.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER. Thunderstorms, light easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,485. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1899.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

FOREIGN.—Addressing a number of Liberal Unionists, to whom he had thrown open his grounds at Birmingham, Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the most important utterance by a Cabinet Minister on the Transvaal crisis since the prorogation of Parliament. He said that if President Krüger delayed definite acceptance of Great Britain's terms much longer the British Government would not confine its demands to what had already been asked, but would make them of such a character as would settle the question of suzerainty in South Africa once and for all. The contradictory rumors about the Transvaal question in the week just passed have caused a feeling of extreme tension in London, but it is regarded as probable that the question of peace or war will be decided this week. The outcome of the defeat of the German canal bill was uncertain in Berlin for a considerable time. The Emperor decided not to accept the resignation of the Cabinet, mainly because he feared that the Liberals might be returned to power and pass radical reform measures. Two Americans, victims of the "money in Chancery" swindle, have arrived in London and seek the arrest of G. W. Thatcher, formerly of Chicago, who is said to have defrauded many United States citizens out of sums ranging from $100 up. It is also said that Thatcher is guilty of bigamy. William Waldorf Astor is reported to be incensed at his son because the latter declared his intention of retaining his American citizenship. Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, accompanied by William Fife, Jr., designer of the Shamrock; the Hon. Charles Russell, and Mr. Ratsey, the sailmaker, sailed for America. Sir Thomas was loudly cheered on his departure from London. In an interview with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES he expressed confidence that he would win the cup. It is asserted in London that Russia has been doing and will continue to do all in their power to prevent an agreement between Great Britain and the United States on the Alaska boundary question, as she fears the result of an Anglo-American understanding. The new White Star Liner Oceanic, the largest ship in the world, arrived at Liverpool. Her maiden transatlantic voyage will be begun Sept. 6. An agreement has been made between Prussia and the New York Insurance Bureau regarding American insurance companies in Prussia, and Prussian companies in the United States. Gen. Count Zepplein's invention of an aerial train is to be tested at Lake Constance in September. Emperor William and other royalties, with many prominent scientists, will be present. A general strike of sailors and firemen is threatened at Liverpool and Cardiff. Botticelli's famous "Virgin and Child," the chief treasure of the Chigi Gallery at Rome, has been smuggled out of Italy. Lord Kitchener has opened the Atbara Bridge, which was built by a Philadelphia firm.—Pages 1, 7, and 19.

Page 1.

The Shamrock's mast and bowsprit were stepped yesterday. Her racing sails arrived on the St. Louis. Experts consider her spread of canvas enormous.

It is reported from the Island of Martinique that another hurricane is forming to the south, and is moving toward Dominica. Preparations are being made at Ponce, where deplorable conditions still prevail from the last storm.

Page 3.

Chacornac, the son of Juvenal, purchased on Friday by James R. Keene from J. Rowe for $25,000, won the rich Futurity yesterday at Sheepshead Bay.

Page 4.

An old-time religious demonstration took place in the gospel tent last night, with Dwight L. Moody and Ira D. Sankey on the platform together.

The Controller yesterday replied to the letter of Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, denouncing his statements as foxy and misleading.

Page 7.

An English syndicate has offered more than $1,000,000 for the New York Theatre, formerly Hammerstein's Olympia.

Leading citizens of Far Rockaway have formed a Taxpayers' Protective Association to fight vice and remove public nuisances.

The final day of the Horse Show at Southampton proved the most interesting of the exhibition. A large throng of spectators witnessed the judging.

The success of the revolutionary movement in Santo Domingo seems certain. A body of revolutionary troops beat the Government forces, after three days' fighting. The whole country welcomes a change of Government. There have been seventy-three deaths from the bubonic plague in Neu-Chwang, China, in four days.

Page 12.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield returned home yesterday on the St. Louis. While abroad he inspected shore barracks for sailors in England and on the Continent.

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, who returned from a European trip yesterday, said that Bryan, if asked to accept the nomination for the Presidency on the condition that the silver question should be shelved, would refuse the offer.

The Secretary of the Navy has under advisement the request that the Constitution be sent here to honor the return of Admiral Dewey. He has written to Gen. Carroll that it may not be safe to take the historic frigate around Cape Cod.

Page 16.

George E. Hawkes, son of Henry Hawkes, Superintendent of the Bureau of Distribution in the Brooklyn Water Supply Department, was found dead yesterday in the rear yard of his home.

Page 17.

Mrs. Samuel Fuhs who has been married but three weeks, fired four shots at her husband in his office, at 220 Greene Street, yesterday, one of the bullets nearly killing a man in a store on the opposite side of the street.

Page 22.

A large number of National Guardsmen qualified yesterday as marksmen at the Creedmoor rifle ranges.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
National Guard Notes.—Page 14.
Woman's Department.—Page 20.
Current Literature.—Page 21.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 17.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Society—Page 13.

THE CARTER CASE PECULIAR.

No Court-Martial Verdict Ever Held for a Year or Argued Against by Counsel So Many Times.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Since Attorney General Griggs made his statement asking if he should not delay his opinion of the soundness of the court-martial decision in the Carter case until after the return of Mr. MacVeagh from Europe, on Sept. 17, it has been learned that if the latter is heard again it will be the fourth time that he has been permitted to argue against the court-martial decision, since Carter was found guilty and sentenced by the court. He first talked two hours to the President about it; then he had two briefs before the Attorney General during the retrial of the case by that officer.

This is not the only interesting fact in the story of the case. There is no record of a reference to the Attorney General, nor is there an instance of the detention by a President of a court-martial decision for more than a year. There is no account in the archives of the War Department of the calling before the Attorney General of any Judge Advocate to require him to justify himself for having convicted an officer of having been a liar and an embezzler.

H. Walter Webb No Better.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Dr. Trudeau, attending physician to H. Walter Webb, who is seriously ill near Paul Smith's, said this evening that there was no change in the condition of his patient.

Brilliant Season at Poland Spring.

Poland Spring, Me., Aug. 26th. Golf the chief attraction. "Spring" Cup will be played for in September. Poland Spring House will remain open until Oct. 15. Bookings can be made at the Poland water depot, 3 Park Place, New York. Send for Poland water book, mailed gratis.—Adv.

CHAMBERLAIN ON TRANSVAAL CRISIS

Attitude of Great Britain Clearly Defined by Him.

DELAY DANGEROUS TO BOERS

England to Make Further Demands If It Continues.

Will Secure Conditions Which Will Permanently Settle the Question of Supremacy in South Africa.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 26.—In throwing open his own gardens here this afternoon to the members of the St. Bartholomew's Ward Liberal-Unionists, Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was drawn into the most important speech on the Transvaal situation he has made since the adjournment of Parliament.

"But what am I to talk about?" asked the Secretary.

Cries of "The Transvaal!"

"Yes," he replied. "I know there is one subject which is very deep in all your hearts and about which I cannot talk or say much, lest I do harm. That subject is the relation of our race with the Transvaal Government. I wish that I could tell you to-day that the difficulties existing for so many years between her Majesty's Government and the oligarchy in Pretoria, which have assumed such an acute form during the last few years, were happily settled. But unfortunately that is not yet in my power. As you know, for three months we have been negotiating. President Krüger has made, perhaps, some little progress, but I cannot truly say that the crisis is passed.

"President Krüger procrastinates in his replies. He dribbles each reply like water from a squeezed sponge. His offers are accompanied with conditions which he knows to be impossible, or else he refuses to allow us to make a satisfactory investigation of their nature.

"I do not think it will be denied that we have exhibited patience unparalleled in the relations between a paramount and a subordinate State. The situation is too fraught with danger, it is too strained for indefinite postponement. The knot must be loosened, to use Mr. Balfour's words, or else we shall have to find other ways of untying it.

"If we are forced to do that, then I would repeat now words used by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords. I say that, if forced to make further preparations, if this delay continues much longer, we shall not hold ourselves limited by what we have already offered; but, having taken this matter in hand, we will not let go until we have secured conditions which, once for all, will establish us as the paramount power in South Africa and secure for our subjects there those equal rights and privileges promised by President Krüger when the Transvaal's independence was granted.

"If it comes to this, if the rupture which we have done everything in our power to avoid, is forced upon us, I am confident we shall have the support, not only of the vast majority of Britons, but of the whole empire. In all this bad business there is one thing upon which we may congratulate ourselves, and that is the unity of the empire. No British subject can suffer injustice anywhere without awakening a responsive chord in our most distant colonies, which stand shoulder to shoulder in maintaining the honor and interest of the empire."

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 26.—Commandant Gen. Joubert, addressing a meeting of burghers to-day, said they would never cease to strive for peace, but that the Transvaal, if forced to take up arms to maintain its independence, would fight to the death.

VARYING RUMORS IN LONDON.

Probable, However, that Question of War or Peace with the Transvaal Will Be Decided This Week.

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LONDON, Aug. 26.—Though no actual developments have apparently taken place since the Transvaal situation was previously reviewed, public interest in the crisis has been wonderfully quickened. This is due to the dawning realization that Great Britain is making the most methodical preparations for war.

The utter lack of official news and the serious outlook have made the week one of tension. Contradictory reports from home and abroad have been numerous, and on the strength of these the newspapers have seesawed from peace to war and vice versa, hopelessly at sea. Endless supposition has been indulged in regarding President Krüger's counter-propositions, but from a broad point of view such details are not important as compared with the fact that he has refused, some say evaded, the "irreducible minimum" of Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner of South Africa.

It is now nearly a week since the British Government has been in possession of President Krüger's reply. Whether, in the interests of peace, powers higher than Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, are still temporizing, or whether or not a decisive ultimatum is already on the way to the President of the Transvaal, is pure conjecture. The most conservative opinion is that the Boers will ultimately back down. But there are no signs, judging from the military activity at the British War Office, and the same activity in the South African Republic, that such is likely to be the case, though both sides may be using the movements of troops as a bluff. That Mr. Chamberlain is not in a pacific mood is evidenced by the publication, subsequent to the reception of Krüger's reply, of the correspondence between the Boers and Sir Alfred Milner. According to The Speaker, this action has immeasurably increased the difficulty of keeping the peace. Commenting upon this fact, this paper says:

"Unfortunately, neither in Downing Street nor at Pretoria is the value of moderation and good temper sufficiently appreciated. The consequence is that every day the situation becomes more dangerous, and we may yet see the two races locked in a sanguinary struggle, simply because the leading men on both sides have failed to keep sufficient command over their own tempers and those of their immediate supporters."

Definite prognostications as to the outcome of the Transvaal crisis, hedged in as it is with unusual secrecy and countless loopholes through which either side might crawl, are thus debarred. All that can be said is that in a very short period, probably less than a week, the world will know definitely whether President Krüger finally acknowledges British suzerainty and its potentialities, or whether he really intends to resort to arms in order to defend his contention. It is palpable that the British will now refuse to accept any evasion of their suzerainty claims, whatever other concessions President Krüger might make.

The Transvaal correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, a well-known writer on economics cables that he finds widespread willingness among the Johannesburg Outlanders to take the franchise insisted upon by Mr. Chamberlain, but no eagerness. He says the Outlanders' grievances are genuine, but enormously exaggerated, and not keenly felt except by the hot-headed politicians.

It is rumored from Pretoria that Krüger's reply proposes to leave the suzerainty question quiescent and asks Great Britain to accept the principle of arbitration, but not by subjects of foreign powers. In the absence of exact details this is regarded favorably as an indication that the negotiations will continue.

A dispatch from Johannesburg, on the other hand, says word has been received from Pretoria that President Krüger and Gen. P. J. Joubert favor sending a special peace commission to England, composed of members of the Volksraad, headed by F. W. Reitz, Secretary of State.

Further gold shipments to Cape Town for war purposes are reported to be imminent, the gold usually shipped to San Francisco being diverted thither.

Supposed Boer Emissaries Arrested.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 26.—Several persons suspected of being emissaries of the Transvaal Government have been arrested here. Excitement prevails, and, in view of a contemplated Transvaal raid, the Portuguese troops are kept in readiness for an emergency.

FATHER SCANLAN COMES HERE.

He Has Been Transferred from Trinity Church, Washington, to St. Ignatius's, in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Rev. William J. Scanlan, Society of Jesus, pastor of Trinity Church, corner of Thirty-sixth and O Streets, has been ordered away by the Provincial of the New York-Maryland Province of the Society of Jesus. He will go to New York City, where he will be stationed as assistant pastor of St. Ignatius's Church. Father Scanlan is making preparations to start to his new field of labor some time next Tuesday.

He has been in charge of Trinity Church for five years, succeeding the Rev. Father Brady, who died at the parish house. Father Brady was the successor of the Rev. Father Murphy, who also died while in charge of the parish. Prior to his pastorate, the parish was in charge of the Rev. Stephen Kelly, who is now assistant pastor at St. Aloysius's Church, Washington.

During the time he has been in charge of Trinity Church, it is declared, Father Scanlan has been most successful. He not only cleared the church of a heavy debt which was created before his term, but he made many improvements, all of which have been paid for, and the church is now free from debt, and has been for several years.

Owing to his ability as a financier, he has been kept in charge here a longer time than is usually allotted to members of the order. As no change was announced in the orders at the usual time, however, it was thought that he would be retained as head of the parish for another season.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S NEW HOME.

Will Erect a Ten-Story Building at a Cost of $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Plans for a handsome ten-story building for The Tribune, to take the place of the present building at the southeast corner of Dearborn and Madison Streets, are said to be nearly completed. They provide for a structure to cost $1,000,000, in which will be housed a number of printing plants, on which about $300,000 will be spent.

Preliminary plans for the new building were to-day in the possession of George A. Montgomery, city circulator of The Tribune. They were prepared, it is said, by Holabird & Roche.

The Tribune long ago outgrew its present corner building at Dearborn and Madison Street, and began renting the basements of surrounding buildings.

POSTMASTER PAYS THE BILLS.

Authorities Refuse to Settle for Chicago Man's Costly Furniture.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Charles U. Gordon, Postmaster of Chicago, must pay for his one-hundred-and-eighty-dollar desk and forty-dollar chair. Mr Gordon's explanation of the bill that he bought expensive pieces to please the critical eyes of President McKinley and Cabinet members is unsatisfactory to the Washington authorities.

The fastidious tastes of the Postmaster were shocked by the inartistic furnishings of his headquarters and those of his assistants when he took the reins of management. High prices did not stand in the way of his ambition to have the office suitably furnished, but it seems that the obtuse powers in Washington failed to appreciate the move.

TYPHOID FEVER AT BOSTON.

Pronounced Increase in Number of Cases Causes Some Alarm.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—An increase of about 36 per cent. in cases of typhoid fever is shown this month over the same twenty-six days in 1898, and the authorities are bestirring themselves in the matter. An active search is being made by the Board of Health for the source of contagion in Jamaica Plain and Roxbury, which have added a number of cases to those at the hospitals.

It is the belief of the department that most of the recent cases which have developed have come from some sort of infection through their milk supply, but it has so far been difficult to trace it. Most of the persons concerned bought milk at more than one place, and many of the dealers have in turn more than one source of supply.

RUN DOWN BY WOMAN CYCLIST.

Indignant Victim Suggests that Female Riders Be Licensed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Walter M. Cowell of Kenosha was run down and injured by a woman bicyclist who could not steer yesterday, and to get even is preparing a city ordinance to prevent a further occurrence of such accidents.

"As I look at it," says Mr. Cowell, "a woman who starts out on a wheel trip is a menace to public safety unless she can steer the machine through any crisis. She ought to be governed by law, to be compelled to submit to a test of competency, and be given a license if she is fit to be trusted at the handlebar of a machine. A woman on a bicycle is just as deadly as a man on an automobile, and ought to come under the same classification.

"She ought to give bonds to keep the peace, so that when a man is hurt by her machine he can get damages and mend himself. All the damages I ever got were those the machine made on me."

FIREMAN FINDS A LIVE WIRE.

Gets 500 Volt Shock and Is Thrown Down Stairs, but Not Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Capt. John J. Evans of Fire Company No. 13 received a 500-volt charge of electricity in his body Thursday night, and not only lives to tell the experience, but is none the worse for it.

Capt. Evans and a squad of men started up the stairway at 192 Lake Street, down which was pouring a flood of water. Unknown to them, the fire had burned through the ceiling and an electric wire which was attached to the dynamo that ran the elevator had fallen across the stairway. Capt. Evans's aluminium helmet came in contact with the live wire, and before he knew what had happened he felt himself turning somersaults down the stairway. He landed at the bottom with a sprained kneecap and several contusions, and he is now all right.

Outings in the Mountains.

Try Mount Pocono, Water Gap, Lake Hopatcong, three of many on Lackawanna Railroad, 429 Broadway. Fine hotels. Fishing. Sports.—Adv.

MEXICO BUYS ARMED VESSELS.

Large Orders Placed with New Orleans Shipyard—Steel Lighters for Rapid-Fire Guns Included.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 26.—The Johnson Iron Works of this city are now engaged in the construction of twenty-five steamers and gunboats for the Mexican Government. Five of the vessels are stern-wheel steamers and twenty are steel lighters, constructed to carry machine guns on the bow. Each of the lighters will have a carrying capacity of fifty or sixty men. These vessels are being built for use up the streams, but for what specific purpose cannot be learned here.

Gen. Monasterio of the Mexican Army, who has been here for some weeks, is at the home of a military commission, which has come to New Orleans for the purpose of purchasing ships, boats, and many kinds of machinery for the account of the Mexican Government. A few days ago they bought, through their commercial agents, a large three-masted schooner, and it is understood that other purchases are now under consideration.

The twenty-five boats now under construction are being built so that they may be shipped in sections, each section containing its share of machinery, all of which may be put together with but little delay upon arrival.

The Johnson Iron Works had to increase its facilities in order to handle the contract, and constructed a shipyard for the purpose just below New Orleans.

This unique fleet is evidence of a part of the Mexican Government's plan to quickly subdue any incipient uprisings in the interior within reach of water courses, one steamer and its tow of four steel lighters being able to carry 200 men and their officers, with four rapid-fire guns. The vessels under construction constitute but a small portion of the orders placed here. Among the others are complete equipments for several big repair shops to be established at several points in Mexico.

DE DORN IS AUSTRIA'S DELEGATE

Will Be Present at the International Commercial Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The foreign department of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum has just received official notice of the appointment of Dr. Alexander Chevalier de Dorn, Imperial and Royal Counselor of Commerce at Vienna, as a delegate from the Vienna Chamber of Commerce and several other commercial bodies to the International Commercial Congress and Exposition.

The Austrian authorities are alive to the importance of being represented, especially as opportunity for a full and free discussion of trade disabilities will be afforded to every country.

ELUDED OFFICERS FOUR YEARS.

Myron B. Spencer, an Alleged Defaulter, Is Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Myron B. Spencer, the alleged defaulter of $4,000 from the Barber Asphalt Company, and the object of nearly four years' search by the authorities in all parts of the country, was arrested in Chicago last night by Charles E. Holliday, New York Inspector for the American Surety Company of New York, and early this morning was taken to Sioux City, Iowa, to answer to the embezzlement charge against him there.

Spencer was located in the office of Lyons Brothers, merchants, at 259 Madison Street. He had been living in Chicago for about a year, and had kept his whereabouts a secret.

MRS. HOWARD CUT HER THROAT.

Adjudged Insane, but Eluded Guardians and Killed Herself.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 26.—At noon to-day Mrs. Thomas Howard, the wife of one of the owners of the Firth Carpet Works at West Cornwall, Orange County, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. She expired immediately. Mrs. Howard had been in poor health for the past two months, and recently signs of insanity developed.

Last week her mental condition was examined by a medical commission, who pronounced her insane. The necessary commitment papers had been made out, and were in the possession of County Judge Beattie at Warwick for his signature. The family expected them to-night. In the meantime Mrs. Howard was closely watched, but she eluded her guardians for a moment and committed the rash deed. She was about forty years old and attractive. Three small children survive her.

CHICAGO FAVORS POOLROOMS.

All Other Forms of Gambling Have Been Suppressed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—"Things in my line are dead to-day," complained the gambler whose specialty was poker and similar games.

"Everything is wide open," blandly asserted the poolroom proprietor as he stood in his resort this morning and watched the preparations which were being made for the afternoon's business. "We poolroom men haven't been touched. Why should we? Our game is on the level and we cater to gentlemen."

The foregoing statements fully explain the gambling situation as it exists in Chicago to-day. Every form of gambling, with the exception of poolrooms, has been suppressed by the police. Even draw poker, the game which Inspector Shea said could not be interfered with on the west side, is not permitted.

TRUST PROMOTER IS ARRESTED.

Opponents of Photo-Engraving Combination Take Radical Action.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The proposed trust of photo-engraving firms in Illinois is to die in incipiency if the united efforts of less prominent establishments in that line of business prove as potent as is hoped.

The first step in this direction was taken to-day in the arrest of the combination promoter, W. B. Brewster, attorney, of St. Paul, Minn. Brewster was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses and conspiracy to "do an illegal act injurious to public trade—namely, agreeing to fix and regulate prices on half-tone plates and process etchings on zinc."

There are twenty-one photo-engravers and photo-engraving firms in Chicago, and thirteen of them, it is said, had signed an agreement to go into the trust.

BOSTON'S POSTAL BUSINESS.

Its Facilities to be Enlarged and Free Delivery Extended.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Superintendent Hedges of the free delivery service is in Boston for the purpose of enlarging the postal facilities of the city.

"The postal district of Boston is unique among those of the country," said Superintendent Hedges this morning. "For, while it includes all the territory within the corporate limits of the city, it takes in much more or less densely populated territory, in addition, so that with a population of, say, half a million to be served in Boston itself, the Boston Post Office, in fact, serves nearly 1,000,000 people, or will after Sept. 1, when the Malden Post Office district becomes part of that of Boston, its free delivery service covering seventy-eight square miles of territory. This is a condition of things that does not exist anywhere else in the country."

Various suburbs are clamoring for union with the Boston Post Office, and in order to get at the real wishes of the people, Mr. Hedges will suggest the holding of a public meeting for the discussion of the subject. The department is in favor of consolidation, but will not force free delivery upon any community.

Special Low Rate Excursion.

The New York Central offers half-fare excursions for Labor Day to Niagara Falls, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, &c. Apply to ticket agents for pamphlets, tickets, and particulars.—Adv.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON SAILS

Cup Challenger Heartily Cheered as He Leaves London.

IS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Says There Will Be Disappointment Among the Curious When the Shamrock's Details Come Out.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—"Bring back the cup!" was shouted in stentorian tones this morning as the "boat train" for the Campania pulled out of Euston Station, carrying Sir Thomas Lipton and a few friends who accompanied him to Liverpool. There were several hundreds of people at Sir Thomas's home in Southgate, in the north of London, to bid him good-bye. The place was decorated in gorgeous fashion, even to the extent of a floral arch.

The owner of the challenger visited his head office in Whitechapel earlier in the day. On his arrival the whole staff, numbering hundreds of clerks and other employes, burst into cheers. Mr. Carmichael, the manager, in addressing Sir Thomas, said:

"I am requested by the staff to wish you bon voyage and success at the end of it and to hand you this present of binoculars as a token of their admiration." Sir Thomas, speaking with great feeling, replied:

"I heartily thank you. This is not going to be any runaway business. We have a big job in front of us. There will be keen disappointment when the Shamrock's details come out—I mean among the curious. I now can tell you the one thing about the Shamrock which appears not to be known. She is pretty much like any other yacht. [Great laughter.] Now, I say au revoir!"

Sir Thomas drove to Euston in an open carriage. During the long drive he was recognized by hundreds, and many shouted their good wishes. He arrived at Euston Station half an hour before the train started. The station was of course crowded, though the number of those who came specially to see Sir Thomas off was surprisingly small. They were all close personal friends.

The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES met Sir Thomas as he stepped out of the carriage. He said, "Let me telephone to the house and I am yours." He was in yachting costume, and stepped as lightly as an eighteen-year-old.

"Now," went on Sir Thomas, "what do you want me to say? Something good? I am pumped dry, I am afraid. But I am simply delighted to get away from the heat of London and have a few breezy, bracing days on the ocean. I am also delighted at the thought of meeting so many American friends, for I know the American people, having toiled among them to very little purpose at one stage of my life, and having made some money among them at another, I will not be sorry to feel the strain and stress of the struggle for the cup. I have got into the way of liking stress and strain. I like a fair and square fight. That's what I expect to have. We will have a splendid struggle for the cup, and the better yacht will win. I have no doubt as to which is the better yacht, and I promise to tell you my opinion the next time I reach Euston Station if you are on hand."

Sir Thomas went on to say that it would be impossible to tell at present how many guests will witness the cup races. There would be at least a hundred of his personal friends aboard the Erin. These will include the Earl of Lonsdale, the Right Hon. and Mrs. W. J. Pirrie, Lord Charles Beresford, Arnold Morley, ex-Postmaster General, and many other well-known persons.

Sir Thomas, in answer to an inquiry as to how much he thought his challenge for the cup would cost him, said: "Let me answer by saying that when America enters into any question I never allow myself to think of the expense. Money to me on this occasion is no consideration. I have spent every penny my representatives in various departments called for, and I intend to do this to the end. I do not wish to talk about money, but as you are interested to know I will tell you that the Shamrock cost a great deal more than the Valkyrie."

To a question about the statement, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the Shamrock's mast, boom, &c., were not made of metal but of wood fibre, Sir Thomas answered that this subject was a tabooed question.

"Can I tell THE NEW YORK TIMES from you that the mast, &c., are not made of wood fibre?" was asked.

"I would rather," Sir Thomas replied, "be asked no questions at all regarding material. Such materials as were used now constitute the yacht, and it is the yacht as a whole that counts. All I ask myself is whether she is fast enough, and to that I answer 'Yes. At least I hope so,' and I hope to win exactly as many races as the supporters of the Columbia look forward to winning."

Though Sir Thomas Lipton has declined from the start to say how much either the yacht or the yacht races will cost him, a number of his friends pumped him one evening so cleverly that the amount is known to within a few thousands. One of Sir Thomas's closest friends said this morning: "The races, the yacht, and all appertaining to both will cost Sir Thomas from first to last £300,000."

The Hon. Charles Russell, son of Lord Russell of Killowen; William Fife, Jr., and Mr. Ratsey, the sailmaker of the Shamrock, accompanied Sir Thomas Lipton. When the guard at Euston shouted "Take your seats," Sir Thomas, who had been standing on the platform, and had just assured his friends that he was going among friends and knew he would receive fair treatment, and hoped to win,

Continued on Page 8.

LAKE ERIE FREIGHTER ON FIRE.

Tugs and Life-Saving Crew Go to Her Assistance.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Painesville, Ohio, says that a steamer was seen on fire off Fairport about 9 o'clock to-night.

Tugs and the life-saving crew have gone out to the vessel, which appears to be helpless and drifting.

A dispatch received from Fairport at midnight says the burning steamer is a freight boat. The big passenger steamer City of Erie, which was at first thought to have been on fire, passed the drifting wreck shortly before 11 o'clock and was distinguished by her searchlights. The name of the burning steamer has not yet been learned.

ANOTHER HURRICANE FORMS.

Martinique Reports One to the South—Ponce Prepares for It—Deplorable Conditions There.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 26.—The Island of Martinique reports a cyclone forming south and moving toward Dominica and Guadeloupe.

PONCE, Aug. 26.—All possible preparations are being made against the predicted storm.

Meanwhile the military authorities are doing all in their power to alleviate the conditions which followed the recent hurricane. There is a daily distribution of rice, beans, and codfish, and supplies are sent to other districts as rapidly as transportation facilities permit. Official wages have been fixed at 5 centavos an hour. Many men have refused to work on these terms, but some assistance is obtained from boys. Headquarters, at San Juan, are twenty hours' journey away, and official red tape causes much confusion.

Work must be provided abundantly and prompt action taken if serious consequences are to be avoided. The water is foul. Four thousand cubic meters of mud and debris are piled in the streets; the hospitals are overcrowded and the temporary ones are filled; there is much fever and malaria and some typhoid. Such houses as are standing are overcrowded, and there are thousands who are homeless.

The Americans are, for the most part, healthy.

As there has been some talk of disturbance, the police and military are vigilant.

RAILWAY OPPOSES GOEBEL.

Louisville and Nashville Road Tries to Defeat the Kentuckian—August Belmont's Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 26.—At Elizabethtown to-day Senator William Goebel, in addressing a crowd of 3,000 people, read a letter from August Belmont, in which the latter openly declared that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is fighting Democracy in Kentucky. He also explains his interest in the road. Mr. Belmont says:

"I am not a citizen of your Commonwealth, and therefore should not presume to meddle with politics which are purely local; but, inasmuch as you have deemed it policy to make certain statements, I assume the privilege of giving currency to my unqualified repudiation of their truth. I am the Chairman of the Louisville and Nashville Road, whose stockholders are very equally divided between Europe and this country.

"There were at the time of the last election 1,938 stockholders of the company, divided between Europe and America, and on an average the stockholders representing 350,000 to 360,000 shares of both classes out of a total of 528,000 shares have sent me their proxies to vote annually ever since my official connection with the company began. This is a fair average percentage of representation for any railroad. While any reference to my connection with the house of Rothschild can only be construed as a compliment by me, it is nevertheless a fact that I am Chairman of this corporation through no act or influence of theirs, and they are interested in the property, but are by no means the largest holders.

"If, in order to gain adherents to your political ambition in the State, you endeavor to create a prejudice of the people against the Louisville and Nashville Road and to excite animosity and legislation destructive to its interests, the Louisville and Nashville Road is driven to take the best means within the law and its right to meet such an attack, and this it is now doing by bringing before the public the arguments which are at its command to counteract the evil influences of your unjustifiable hostility."

The Illinois State organization will take a hand in the Gubernatorial fight in Kentucky, and will assist Goebel. Chairman Wason of the State Central Committee has undertaken, it is said, to provide 100 Illinois spellbinders from the State, outside of Chicago, to take part in the campaign. The County Democracy Marching Club, acting as an escort to Mayor Harrison, will parade in Louisville. Among the speakers who will probably come here are Congressman J. R. Williams, ex-Congressman W. H. Hinrichsen, Judge O. P. Thompson, ex-Congressman Andrew J. Hunter, and ex-Lieut. Gov. James P. Gill.

At the opening of the bolting Democratic campaign in Bowling Green to-day, John Young Brown fell far short of the success predicted by the bolting leaders. The crowd in the Court House room numbered not more than 600 persons, many of whom were Goebel people.

The ex-Governor did not deny that he said he would accept the nomination at the Louisville Convention. His defense was that the convention would have to nominate him "by a clean vote." He attacked Blackburn savagely. He acknowledged having supported Douglas for the Presidency against Breckinridge, his excuse being that Douglas was not a bolter.

JOHN R. McLEAN'S TAXES.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI Aug. 26.—These are the tax returns made by John R. McLean, the millionaire Democratic aspirant for the office of Governor of Ohio:

In 1898 he returned as personal property in the Fifth Ward, a residence in Pike Street, $8,690 in cash.

His last return was made in April, 1899, and gives his residence as the southeast corner of Fifth and Pike Streets. The personal return is $9,000 in cash. From this is deducted as debts $7,000, leaving the amount of personalty on which he pays $1,647.

In addition to this, his real estate in Cincinnati consists of property in Vine Street, between Sixth and Seventh, $78,430, and four lots in Roll's sub-division, valued at $680. He pays $1,078 taxes semi-annually.

UNLOCATED TOWN HAS A BANK.

Special to The New York Times.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Aug. 26.—The Rock Island Railroad is building a branch road from Enid, Oklahoma, east, and the terminus will be in the northern part of this (Noble) county, at which place a town will be built. The exact location of the town or its name is not known, but citizens of this town have secured a charter, bank fixtures, and have the lumber all ready cut for a bank building.

The fixtures and timber are stored near where the new town will be situated, and the bank men propose to have a building up and doing business on the new town site within twenty-four hours after the first lot is surveyed.

Whisky and beer men have already secured licenses, and are prepared to start in business as soon as the town is located. In ten days the new town, now without a name or exact location, will have 1,000 inhabitants.

LABORI ONCE MORE ASKS FOR DU PATY

Protests Despairingly When Col. Jouaust Denies Him.

MERCIER ACCUSES THE DEAD

And Only Du Paty de Clam Can Convict the General Staff.

Capt. Freystaetter Gives Both Col. Maurel and Gen. Mercier the Lie and Aids Dreyfus with His Testimony.

Specic. to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 26.—The unexpectedly violent incident at the Dreyfus trial to-day in which Gen. Mercier and Col. Maurel were given the lie by Capt. Freystaetter does not possess the importance that one might be disposed to attach to it. However great may have been the irregularities of the first trial they will change nothing for the present court-martial.

It is evident that Col. Maurel is a weak man and seems rather overcautious than willfully wicked. He made a great mistake on Thursday, when, desiring to prove to the Court that the communication of secret documents in 1894 had no influence on the Judges, he mentioned that he had only read one document.

Half the truth is worse than a complete lie, as Col. Maurel found to his cost when Capt. Freystaetter, a splendid soldier and another of Dreyfus's judges of 1894, swore that all the documents were communicated to the Court.

Col. Maurel's jesuitical explanation was that he had only read one document himself. He did not say that others had not read more.

His explanation to-day raised a show of wrath in the audience. For once the audience was not anti-Dreyfus.

The tactics of the Headquarters Staff by which it obtained the conviction in 1894 are apparently disgusting to the majority of the people present. Col. Maurel, who could not survive the initial sin, made a confession. He had been led on dangerous ground by Maître Labori, and only made matters worse in the eyes of his superiors.

After the sitting Gen. Mercier met Col. Maurel in the courtyard and reproached him bitterly for having allowed himself to be drawn out by Labori's persuasion. Col. Maurel complained of and cursed the judicial formalities and said he had found himself drawn out before he knew where he was.

Capt. Freystaetter's declaration concerning the biographical notes on Dreyfus showing treachery at the Polytechnic School, the military school, and at the Headquarters Staff was a feature in the case which brought a new light to everything. The revelation created a bad impression, showing the determination of the General Staff to obtain a conviction more deliberate than had been imagined.

The sensation in the court was extreme when Gen. Mercier came to the rescue of the Colonel by creating a diversion in saying that he had caught Capt. Freystaetter in a "flagrante delicto" of lying.

But for the difference of ages a duel could not be avoided. Capt. Freystaetter glared at Mercier.

Maître Labori's intervention in demanding an independent medical examination of Du Paty de Clam seemed severe to the judges, but there is supreme interest in having his evidence now while all the Generals are at loggerheads concerning the contents of the secret papers communicated in 1894. He alone can settle this definitely.

When the Court had refused the request Maître Labori's complaint that he had to deal only with the dead or dying created an immense sensation. Labori exclaimed: "Col. Sandherr is dead. Henry is dead. Du Paty is unable to come." Truly this affair is made up of cemetery corpses as well as reputations.

ROWLAND STRONG.

DEATH SHIELDS THE GENERALS

They Attack Dreyfus from Behind This Barricade, and Only Fear Du Paty de Clam.

RENNES, A

Capt. Freystaetter, and Gen. Mercier was an instructive exposure of the fraud and dishonesty of the General Staff, which the absence of Du Paty de Clam alone prevented from being complete.

The defense might demand that a commission be sent to examine Du Paty de Clam on his sick bed; but MM. Labori and Demange despair of obtaining a satisfactory result therefrom. They want to have Du Paty de Clam in court and turn the screws of the rack themselves.

No one among the public who entered the courtroom this morning and again found himself entangled in M. Bertillon's cryptographic jugglery anticipated the thrilling scenes to be enacted before the court adjourned. M. Bertillon talked for two hours, during which even Col. Jouaust felt constrained more than once to bring him to the point.

Then M. Labori popped a few questions, which, when the President of the court-martial condescended to admit them, were answered in an off-hand manner by the witness, who thought fit to show his contempt by barely looking at M. Labori and to proceed, at the same time, to pack up his voluminous parcels and diagrams.

Capt. Dreyfus also spoke a few words, repudiating Bertillon's direct denunciations, and then a military witness was put up to explain to the Judges what Bertillon really meant. He only managed to be equally obscure. All this was utter gibberish to the general public and the journalists, most of whom left the courtroom and sauntered up and down the courtyard, leaving three-fourths of the benches empty.

FREYSTAETTER DEFENDS DREYFUS.

All flocked back, however, when M. Labori rose and asked that Capt. Freystaetter be called to the bar. Everybody knew the significance of his appearance, and dead silence fell upon the court as the little Sergeant usher returned, conducting a tall, keen-looking man, seeming every inch a soldier in his parade uniform of a Captain, wearing five decorations in a row across his breast, the red ribbon rosette of an officer of the Legion of Honor, a cross and three medals won in foreign campaigns, including a Madagascar medal, from which country he returned about a year ago.

Holding his head high and with complete serenity of demeanor, he walked into the courtroom, passing in front of Gens. Mercier, Roget, Gonse, and de Boisdeffre, who were sitting in the front row of witnesses, and who gave him sidelong, rancorous glances, which he did not see, as he marched with his eyes fixed on the Judges.

He ascended the platform. Coming to a halt in front of Col. Jouaust, he smartly gave the military salute, took off his kepi, stood at attention, and replied to the formal questions as to his name, age, and the like in a resonant tone, which he maintained through the whole of his testimony.

Never once did his voice falter. Never did it degenerate into hoarse croaking, as Col. Maurel's did when Capt. Freystaetter, looking him straight in the eyes and with astounding calmness, gave him the lie.

Capt. Freystaetter's opening statement was a discharge of grapeshot for the Mercier gang. He enumerated four documents that were secretly communicated to the tribunal of 1894. The first Capt. Dreyfus energetically denied, and no reliable evidence has been adduced in its support. The second was the "ce canaille de D—" document, which has been shown not to refer to Dreyfus at all. The third was the d'Avignon letter, supporting the second, which therefore falls to the ground with it, while the fourth was the Panizzardi dispatch, which has been proved incorrectly translated, and ruled out of the proceedings by Col. Jouaust in the present trial as utterly unreliable.

GIVE GEN. MERCIER THE LIE.

This was the precious selection of waste-paper which was deliberately communicated to the Judges in 1894 and which swayed their judgment.

The announcement that the Panizzardi dispatch was one of the secret documents was another hard blow to Mercier's reputation, because he had declared in his deposition that this dispatch was not communicated to the tribunal in 1894.

M. Labori asked Col. Maurel to explain his declaration that only one document was read. Maurel gave the Jesuitical reply:

"I did not say only one was read. I said I only read one." A wave of indignation passed over the audience; and his ears were assailed with a tempest of hisses and "Ohs," which were renewed when he repeated in a distracted way that he had only read one.

Capt. Freystaetter did not hesitate a second when M. Labori asked him if he maintained his open statement. He replied:

"Not only did I read the documents, but Col. Maurel read them and made a commentary after each."

This was the lie direct to Col. Maurel, who did not protest but merely objected to the term "commentary." Maurel thus stands before the world as a self-confessed liar. His endeavors to throw mud at Capt. Freystaetter by cynically asking why the latter had not spoken before during the last five years, only recoiled on himself and placed Capt. Freystaetter in a still more creditable light.

Capt. Freystaetter's candid admission that he did wrong unwillingly, and that, when he knew of it, he obeyed the dictates of his conscience, evoked a murmur of admiration.

M. Labori then called Gen. Mercier again to the stand to drive him into a corner on the Panizzardi dispatch; but Mercier was first allowed to question Capt. Freystaetter, endeavoring to catch him on a question regarding the Robin shell. His deliberate attempt to make Capt. Freystaetter out a liar was a specimen of the disgraceful tactics of the military clique. The audience shuddered when he cried he had caught Capt. Freystaetter in a deliberate lie.

Almost any one else would have struck Mercier down, but Capt. Freystaetter gave a splendid example of coolness and self-control in the face of such an outrageous attack. He confronted Gen. Mercier with the same undaunted, but not defiant, demeanor as he maintained toward the Judges, whereas Gen. Mercier and Col. Maurel were barely able to contain themselves with concentrated rage.

AUDIENCE IS GREATLY EXCITED.

The people in the courtroom gazed upon this extraordinary scene with a fever of excitement, straining forward, with eyes bulging, drinking in every word and gesture of a three-cornered duel—a simple Captain against a General and a Colonel.

Capt. Freystaetter spoke slowly and without a tremor of voice that he did not say the document referred to the Robin shell, but to a shell.

This simple retort exposed Mercier's craftiness, and Capt. Freystaetter, in a convincing manner, repeated his declaration that the Panizzardi dispatch was communicated to the court-martial, quoting its opening words and thus flatly contradicting Mercier.

Then it was that M. Labori saw his opening to force upon Col. Jouaust the necessity of bringing Du Paty de Clam into court, as, in the face of the contradictory declarations of Gen. Mercier and Capt. Freystaetter, the evidence of Du Paty de Clam could alone decide the matter, especially in view of the fact that Gen. Mercier had said in his deposition that Du Paty de Clam compiled the dossier, including the explanations sent with the documents.

When M. Labori tackled him, however, Mercier saw the trap, and immediately shifted his ground, declaring that he had made a mistake in saying that Du Paty de Clam compiled the dossier, since he had been informed by Gen. Boisdeffre that the late Col. Sandherr compiled it.

This is the dying effort of the General Staff to hide the truth behind the veil of death; and the audience shuddered with disgust, Labori uttering his despairing cry, "Always the dead!"

To-day's session tore the last shred of credit from Mercier, but added the name of Freystaetter to the little roll of heroes who have risked everything in the defense of Dreyfus.

One needs to be in the very midst of the storm of passion now raging in France to appreciate the height of moral courage to which Capt. Freystaetter has risen in coming forward to the defense of the truth against the army chiefs. They are simply furious at the thorough exposure, and all blame Maurel for falling into the trap laid for him by M. Labori in Thursday's cross-examination, although it is difficult to see what else Maurel could have done.

After the court rose and all the public were supposed to be excluded Gen. Mercier accosted Col. Maurel in the courtyard and gave him a piece of his mind, even going to the extent of calling him a blockhead.

Maurel vainly protested his helplessness and the impossibility of warding off Labori's home thrusts in view of Capt. Freystaetter's testimony. Finally Mercier left him in a temper.

GERMANY WATCHES DREYFUS.

Progress of the Case Interests the Kaiser, Who Says "A Revolution Is in Full Swing."

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The Dreyfus case holds Germany's attention to a great extent. The Anarchist revolt and the murder of French officers in Africa are pointed to as proofs of the increasing national disintegration of France. Emperor William said, Monday, while conversing with Gens. Perthes and Karstein during the parade at Mayence:

"A revolution is in full swing in Paris." The comment of the press of every stripe of political faith on the Dreyfus matter is about the same, many expressing doubt whether France can recover.

The Kreuz-Zeitung asks: "Who will be the savior to rescue France from perdition?" adding: "But, of course, the disintegrating influence of Judaism has already penetrated too far."

The Tageblatt expresses doubt as to whether the Paris Exhibition of 1900 will really be held. It claims that a majority of the Germans who had intended going will now stay at home, as they are not certain that life and property will be safe in France.

The newspapers are discussing the fact that during Emperor William's recent stay in the Rhine-Reichsland, unusual precautions were taken for his safety. Nobody was allowed to approach nearer than three hundred yards to him or his tent.

The Rhenish-Alsatian papers are printing a lot of details in regard to the discovery of an Anarchist plot originating in Paris. One of the plotters, it is said, whose departure from Paris had been announced to the authorities, was caught at Elberfeld and another was captured at St. Privat. All suspicious strangers were arrested and held until Emperor William had left.

At Dortmund three hundred detectives watched every step of his Majesty, and while he was speaking at St. Privat one hundred detectives were distributed among the crowd. A Socialist paper of Elberfeld says that every Socialist and Anarchist in the town and vicinity was watched weeks before the Emperor's arrival.

The same reports come from Metz and other places, where the Italian workmen were either driven away or closely watched.

TRAPS MERCIER AND MAUREL.

Capt. Freystaetter Convicts Both of Giving False Evidence—Bertillon Affords More Amusement.

RENNES, Aug. 26.—When the trial of Capt. Dreyfus was resumed early this morning in the Lycée, M. Alphonse Bertillon, Chief of the Anthropometric Department of the Paris Prefecture of Police, resumed his testimony interrupted yesterday by adjournment.

In this case M. Bertillon is called as a handwriting expert, and gave his reason for believing Dreyfus to be the author of the famous bordereau, upon which the prosecution mainly depends to establish the charge against the prisoner.

The comic aspect of M. Bertillon's performance again appealed to the risibilities of the audience, though the Judges paid close attention to his demonstrations, which were concluded at 8:30 A. M., the witness saying, in a declamatory tone:

"I am convinced the writer of the bordereau is the prisoner sitting there."

Dreyfus heard him without flinching and with an expression of disdain, which he showed in a still more noticeable manner just before the specialist's testimony, when M. Demange handed him a paper which M. Bertillon had submitted to the Judges as convincing proof of the guilt of the accused. The prisoner perused it for a few moments and then handed it back with a shrug of his shoulders and without uttering a word.

LABORI CALLS FREYSTAETTER.

There was a highly dramatic scene toward the end of the session. Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defense, asked to have Capt. Freystaetter, one of the members of the court martial of 1894 which convicted Dreyfus, called in contradiction of the deposition of Col. Maurel, the Presiding Judge upon that occasion, who had testified that he only read one of the documents out of the secret dossier communicated to the court martial.

The Captain, who is a finely built officer, and who has a handsome, honest face, ascended the platform with a firm step and a fearless air. When he was asked to recount what occurred, he said his conviction of the guilt of the prisoner was formed by the evidence of the experts in handwriting, the deposition of Col. Du Paty de Clam, "and," he continued, "I must add, some slight influence was exercised over my mind by hearing the secret dossier read."

The witness was then questioned as to whether one or more of the documents were read, and he said they were all read. This was in direct contradiction of Col. Maurel, and M. Labori at once demanded the confrontation of Capt. Freystaetter with Col. Maure. The latter mounted the stage, and presented a miserable spectacle, his shifty eyes blearing out beneath heavy eyebrows.

"How do you explain this?" asked M. Labori.

Then the Colonel, at bay, replied savagely: "I said I only read one document. I did not say only one document was read."

This statement called forth an outburst of hisses and indignant "Ohs!" from the audience, which looked upon it as an infamous confession.

The witness, trembling with shame, but evidently determined to fight to the last, threw a fierce look of hatred at M. Labori and the audience as the gendarmes shouted: "Silence!" "Silence!"

ARRAIGNMENT OF MAUREL.

After this the audience listened spellbound as Capt. Freystaetter, in a distinct, bold voice, told exactly what the documents of the dossier were, and how Col. Maurel not only read these documents, but made comments on them. This was practically calling Maurel a liar, and the Colonel glared at the Captain ferociously.

Freystaetter, however, was not dismayed, and his words, spoken in a tone of candor and fearlessness, must have carried conviction to every hearer.

Gen. Mercier then asked to be heard, and placed himself by the side of Maurel. The forbidding appearance of these two men, both dressed in civilian attire, was in striking contrast with the erect, unflinching attitude of Freystaetter, who wore the smart uniform of a Captain of artillery, with medals on his breast. It was a remarkable scene.

Gen. Mercier at once denied Capt. Freystaetter's declaration that the Panizzardi dispatch was contained in the dossier. "It is a lie!" [Tremendous sensation.]

Capt. Freystaetter, however, was undaunted, and replied, firmly, looking Col. Jouaust straight in the face:

"I swear that what I have said is true. And," Freystaetter added, "I not merely remember the dispatch, but I have a vivid recollection of the fact that the first words were, 'Dreyfus is arrested. Emmissary warned.'"

This emphatic declaration increased the sensation.

Gen. Mercier then made the self-saving reply that he did not make up the dossier, which was made up by the late Col. Sandherr, Chief of the Intelligence Department.

M. Labori was hotly indignant at Gen. Mercier's equivocation, and asked Col. Jouaust again and again to have special doctors make an official examination of Col. Du Paty de Clam to see if he was really incapable of giving evidence. But the President of the court refused, whereupon M. Labori, beside himself, cried:

"Col. Sandherr is dead, Col. Henry is dead, and Col. Du Paty de Clam won't come here."

JOUAUST REPRIMANDS LABORI.

Then counsel sat down, boiling with indignation. Col. Jouaust told M. Labori not to make observations.

Dreyfus said he had nothing to ask the witnesses. Col. Maurel, Gen. Mercier, and Capt. Freystaetter then left the stage and were followed by an expert in handwriting.

The scene to-day showed both Col. Maurel and Gen. Mercier in an odious light. Maurel was shown, to put it mildly, not to have told the truth, while Mercier, when cornered, threw the awkward responsibility for the illegalities of the court-martial of 1894 on dead men, as M. Labori pointed out, and for which counsel was severely reprimanded by Col. Jouaust.

The audience had their hearts in their mouths from the moment Capt. Freystaetter opened his lips until the three confronted witnesses left the stage, and every moment a murmur of disgust and the general cry of "Oh!" burst from the hearers.

Gen. Mercier accused Capt. Freystaetter of lying in the matter of the Robin shell, concerning which there is a report accusing Dreyfus of communicating the details of the shell to Germany.

Freystaetter had said that it was included in the secret dossier.

"I have caught Capt. Freystaetter in the very act of lying," said Gen. Mercier, amid the greatest excitement in court, "for the Robin shell was not delivered until 1895."

Capt. Freystaetter replied promptly, maintaining the truth of his previous statements, and he spoke like an honest man.

Col. Maurel, on the other hand, when driven to confess, told untruths, and tried to wriggle out of it. He presented a despicable appearance, his voice broken, as though choking, while his limbs were shaking with suppressed, futile passion.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following are the proceedings in detail:

The reappearance on the stage of the court-martial to-day of the properties of

"A Good Name At Home

Is a Tower of Strength Abroad." In Lowell, Mass., where Hood's Sarsaparilla is made, it still has a larger sale than all other blood purifiers. Its fame and cures and sales have spread abroad, and it is universally recognized as the best blood medicine money can buy. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

M. Bertillon, the distinguished anthropometer, was the signal for an outburst of hilarity on the part of the audience.

Before continuing his demonstration, M. Bertillon replied to the comments upon his evidence yesterday. In regard to the prisoner's exclamation of "Oh, the wretch," the specialist asserted that if Dreyfus, who had up to that time retained his self-possession, so far forgot himself at that particular point as to insult the witness, it was obviously due to agitation "when he saw his method of fabricating the bordereau was discovered."

M. Bertillon then resumed the exposition of the technicalities of his system, and peals of laughter greeted his remarks as he again passed round charts, plates, &c.

"My extraordinarily ingenious demonstration yesterday proves the excellence of my system."

Here followed a re-enactment of scenes similar to those of yesterday. The prisoner was apparently quite indifferent to what was going on, the Judges and counsel alone attempting to follow the specialist in his interminable crytographic problems.

The witness was heard to say, during his demonstration:

"The system I have the honor to explain to you can easily be carried on under your eyes, and, if you like, I will again read the notes."

Roars of laughter greeted the deprecatory reply of Col. Jouaust, President of the court, who said:

"Oh! do not trouble yourself."

As the comedy was prolonged it grew so wearisome that the audience brought out newspapers and chatted in low tones.

M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, ex-member of the Chamber of Deputies and a strong Dreyfusard, openly showed his impatience, but was not rebuked for so doing.

BERTILLON'S FINAL ACCUSATION.

M. Bertillon at one point advanced alleged fresh proofs against the prisoner, namely, in the Dreyfus papers seized at the War Office, and in which the specialist said he found two words had been traced.

As he proceeded, the witness became imbedded in paraphernalia. His lecture, delivered in funereal tones, began to pall on the Judges, who finally only paid the most cursory attention to the examples submitted.

One of M. Bertillon's demonstrations was handed to Dreyfus, who closely scrutinized it and returned the paper with a disdainful shrug of his shoulders and without uttering a word.

In summing up the results of his test, M. Bertillon said:

"Fully understanding the responsibility of so positive a statement, on my soul and conscience I declare to-day, as I did in 1894, on my oath, that the bordereau is the work of the prisoner here."

Dreyfus heard this assertion unmoved.

The witness was asked by the Court how he explained the similarity of the handwriting of the bordereau and that of Esterhazy, to which he replied that since 1894 Esterhazy may have practiced the imitatory writing of the bordereau in order to render possible the substitution of himself for the prisoner. In support of this theory M. Bertillon produced a fresh array of plates which, he alleged, proved his hypothesis in regard to Esterhazy. [Murmurs of assent and dissent.]

He pointed out that in Esterhazy's writing there were certain caligraphic blunders which, he asserted, did not exist in the original bordereau, but were found in reproductions of the document in consequence of imperfections in the methods employed to reproduce them. This, he continued, tended to prove Esterhazy had appropriated the writing of these reproductions.

"Esterhazy," exclaimed M. Bertillon, "is a man of straw and a scoundrel. I have said this ever since the commencement of the Zola trial."

M. DEMANGE ASKS QUESTIONS.

There was a sensation in court at this remark, which was turned to laughter as the witness in his excitement knocked his portfolios to the ground.

M. Demange asked M. Bertillon if he, the witness, had submitted Esterhazy's handwriting to the same tests as the bordereau.

The witness replied in the affirmative, explaining that, however, the tests were less complete than in the case of the prisoner.

Counsel reminded the witness that he said in 1894 that he found in the bordereau a cryptographic signature, "Alfred Dreyfus."

M. Bertillon replied that he was not now positive on this point, to which, he added, he attached "no importance whatever."

Referring to M. Bertillon's statments yesterday that he found in the bordereau words Dreyfus was in the habit of using in documents of the War Office, M. Demange asked how the witness accounted for this, and the specialist explained with some confusion that it was a necessary counterpart of the precautions taken by the prisoner when he wrote the bordereau, "in order to make out that he was the victim of a plot."

Asked his opinion of the letter from Mathieu Dreyfus, called the "blotting-pad letter" from which the specialist alleged the prisoner took the keyword for his work on the bordereau, M. Bertillon replied that he had no opinion on the subject, but, he maintained, the letter had been written by the same system as the bordereau.

"That is my hypothesis," said the witness. "Many similar ones can be found." [Murmurs of disapproval.]

LABORI CATCHES THE "EXPERT."

M. Labori asked how M. Bertillon reconciled the result of the present experiments, namely, that the bordereau was written by Dreyfus tracing Esterhazy's handwriting, with his opinion in 1894 that the bordereau was written by Dreyfus unless it had been most carefully forged.

[Bertillon was very anxious to give expert testimony at the Esterhazy court-martial of January, 1898. Esterhazy was very anxious to have him. It was communicated to Maître Tézenas, Esterhazy's counsel, however, that "Bertillon would not be necessary." It was the desire of Gen. de Pellieux to have the handwriting experts declare that Dreyfus had fabricated the bordereau by tracing the letters from Esterhazy's handwriting—which they accordingly did—but the experts of 1894 had sworn that the bordereau was in the handwriting of Dreyfus, "slightly disguised," while Bertillon had added that he set aside "the hypothesis of a document carefully forged, (in imitation of Dreyfus's handwriting.)" Concerning Bertillon's first impression in 1897 of some letters written by the real author of the bordereau, Col. Picquart has deposed as follows: "I showed photographs of them (Esterhazy's letters) to two persons perfectly qualified to give an opinion about the matter. One of them was M. Bertillon, the other Commandant Du Paty de Clam. M. Bertillon, as soon as ever I laid the photograph before him, said, 'Why, it is the same writing as the bordereau.' I replied, 'Do not be in a hurry. Will you not take this specimen and examine it at leisure?' He replied, 'No; there is no use in my doing so; it is the writing of the bordereau. Where did you get it?' 'I cannot tell you,' I answered. 'Then it belongs to an earlier date?' 'No,' I said; 'it is later.' Then M. Bertillon used these words: 'For years past the Jews have been keeping some one hard at work to produce the writing of the bordereau, and they have perfectly succeeded; that is evident.' I left the photograph of Commandant Esterhazy's letter, along with a photograph of the bordereau, for two days in M. Bertillon's hands. At the end of those two days he came and said identically the same thing as he had said two days previously."]

To this M. Bertillon replied that it was only a hypothesis, whereupon M. Labori remarked that the forgery was then of such a nature as to constitute proof in favor of Dreyfus, "yet to-day it is made proof against him." Continuing, counsel said:

"Since the witness admits Esterhazy has written by the same mathematical methods as Dreyfus, why has he attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus rather than to Esterhazy?"

M. Bertillon—It was on Dreyfus's blotting-pad that the keyword 'interest' was found, and Esterhazy might have had access to this word.

M. Labori—Does M. Bertillon admit that Esterhazy is a traitor?

QUESTION RULED OUT BY JOUAUST.

Col. Jouaust refused to put the question to the witness.

M. Labori, continuing his questions, asked M. Bertillon's opinion as to what system of defense might have been employed by the writer of the bordereau if the document had been found on him.

[This question refers to the symbolic significance which Bertillon imagines that Dreyfus attached to the keyboard, which was fully explained in THE TIMES of yesterday. For the convenience of his audience at the Zola trial he constructed a new diagram to prove his theory. At certain places among the curves, parallel lines, and angles that go to make up the design which has been called a "citadelle des rebus graphiques," as it is made to represent an imaginary fortification, he has written the following legends: "(1) The point from which an attack would be made by the police if they had the bordereau, without other indication of the author. (2) The point for a like attack if the bordereau were found on the person of the author. (3) The battery formed by double S, with the second S written long. (4) The arsenal of the habitual spy, (espion,) especially brought up to use his right hand, but nevertheless able to use his left. (5) The plan of defense in case of attack, coming from the right of the diagram." And there are about fifty others.]

The witness, in a confused and almost inaudible tone declared the prisoner would then have maintained the document was a forgery and would have adduced it as proof of a plot.

M. Labori—In that case, the prisoner must have foreseen the appearance on the scene of a man so eminent as M. Bertillon [laughter] capable of imagining a system so ingenious as the one he has expounded to-day. [Renewed laughter.]

M. Bertillon retorted that, in his opinion, a man of the ability of the accused could have made a model line in a quarter of an hour every time he had occasion to write.

Replying to further questions, M. Bertillon admitted he had discovered in Esterhazy's writing peculiarities similar to those in the bordereau.

ESTERHAZY NOT A MAN OF STRAW.

Counsel pointed out that it was impossible to maintain the hypothesis that Esterhazy was a man of straw, since in 1897, when he might very well have admitted writing the bordereau, he had confessed nothing. The reasoning of Bertillon, counsel asserted, therefore fell to the ground.

After a short incidental discussion of the Weiler forgery which, it was believed was perpetrated by order of the Prefect of Police, Col. Jouaust asked the prisoner if he had anything to say in reply to the witness, and the attention of all present was immediately riveted on Dreyfus, who explained how the exclamation "Oh! the wretch!" escaped his lips yesterday.

"M. Bertillon," the prisoner said, "was constantly turning to me while testifying and calling me the guilty man. I retorted 'wretch' to him. Those are the circumstances under which I uttered the word.

"I have nothing to reply to the deposition of the witness. But there is one thing of which I am absolutely sure, and that is that I am not the writer of the bordereau."

Referring to his papers, which were seized at the War Office, Dreyfus said it would not be strange to see notes, written by officers, altered. He added:

"It was shown yesterday a note relative to Gen. de Miribel. There were in the document corrections made by the Chief of Department himself, which shows that immediately after having written a note he handed to the Chief of Department."

"BLOTTING-PAD LETTER" GENUINE.

Referring to the so-called "blotting-pad letter," Dreyfus said:

"This letter is perfectly genuine. Mme. Dreyfus can testify to that point. No one here will doubt the word of Mme. Dreyfus, and you, gentlemen, less than any one," he added, looking steadily at the Judges.

After a brief adjournment, the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, called upon Capt. Valerio of the Artillery to explain M. Bertillon's system and to give an opinion on the subject. The Captain said he thought M. Bertillon's evidence might be summarized in a sentence:

"The bordereau was doctored and the document fabricated by means of secret writing, or writing with a key, the keyword 'interest' being found on the 'blotting-pad letter' attributed to Mathieu Dreyfus."

"The system," continued the Captain, "was evidently devised to offer the prisoner two means of escape. Either he would deny being the author of the bordereau by pointing to the difference of the handwriting, or he would contend it was a plot, by showing the documents were traced over his writings.

"However complicated the ingenuity of the human mind might appear," continued the witness, "I propose to show:

"First—That the document was fabricated.

"Second—That it was fabricated by means of the keyword 'interest.'

"Third—That documents written by the prisoner in the War Office contained words written by means of the same key.

"Fourth—That the forgery was intended to enable the prisoner to plead there was a plot against him.

"Fifth—That the prisoner alone could be the writer."

Capt. Valerio then attempted to prove his hypothesis, traversing practically the same ground as already laboriously covered by M. Bertillon, during the course of which he pointed to what he alleged were conclusive proofs of the value of M. Bertillon's system.

VALERIO ADVISES THE COURT.

The witness declared that as he wished to remain on scientific ground, he would not attempt to define the motives actuating the writer of the bordereau. But, he added, he was perfectly convinced it could only have been Dreyfus. Esterhazy had declared himself to be the writer, but that could not be true, because it had been proved the bordereau was forged.

In conclusion, Capt. Valerio declared the court now had in its possession material proof of the prisoner's guilt. [Sensation.]

When Dreyfus was asked the usual question, the prisoner pointed out that the evidence of Capt. Valerio was only a repetition of M. Bertillon's, and that, consequently, his reply to the latter applied equally to Valerio.

Reference having been made to doctored words in minutes written by him at the War Office, Dreyfus pointed out that these minutes were written in the presence of witnesses. He also dwelt upon the fact that he had already acknowledged the genuineness of the "blotting-pad letter," which he reaffirmed, adding that the hypothesis that he doctored the bordereau in order to have means of defense fell to the ground of itself, since he had never attempted to turn the system to use.

"All M. Bertillon's measures are false. All, without exception," exclaimed the prisoner vehemently, amid excitement.

Major Carrière asked the Court to confront Col. Maurel and Capt. Freystaetter.

As Freystaetter, his breast glittering with decorations, advanced with a firm step and an air of energy, he crerated a good impression. He wore a short beard, turning gray, and a flowing blonde mustache. His hair is almost white, although he is only forty-two years of age. He deposed, saying:

THE DOSSIER READ IN 1894.

"I was a Judge of the court-martial of 1894. My belief in the prisoner's guilt was due to the evidence of experts, and Col. Henry and Col. Du Paty de Clam. I should say it was strengthened by the reading of documents which were communicated to us, the Judges, in a private room. The secret dossier contained:

"First—A biographical dossier, imputing to Dreyfus acts of treason committed at the Pyrotechnic School at Bourges, at the Military College, and while on the Headquarters Staff.

"Second—The document known as the 'Ce Canaille de D—' letter.

"Third—A letter which, by showing the resemblance of the handwriting, proved the genuineness of the 'Ce Canaille de D—' document, and which was called the 'D'Avignon Letter.' [Cries of "Oh!"]

"Fourth—A telegram from a foreign Military Attaché very distinctly asservating the prisoner's guilt."

A great sensation and lively interruptions followed this statement.

[The biographical dossier, which has disappeared, contained portions of the indictment drawn up by Du Paty de Clam, which Gen. Mercier deemed too general and conjectural, and which gave place to the Acte d'Accusation drawn up by d'Ormescheville Dec. 9, 1894. To these opinions and insinuations are added apocryphal stories that appeared in the Clerical and anti-Semitic press in November, 1894, and reports from real or imaginary agents, that Du Paty de Clam had gathered or invented, alleging that Dreyfus had been a traitor ever since he entered the army—at Fontainebleau, at Mons, at Paris, at the Ecole de Guerre, and finally at the office of the General Staff, which he had only entered for treasonable purposes. There were also letters collected from various sources alleging that Dreyfus had betrayed to a foreigner the names of officers sent on a special mission; there were others which stated that he had been seen at Monaco, where he had lost huge sums; at Nice, London, Brussels, Rome, Berlin, St. Petersburg. There was one note which was copied in extenso into the final indictment. It read as follows: "Dreyfus, during the two years he has passed in the General Staff, has attracted notice in the various bureaus by his very indiscreet attitude and odd behavior. In particular, he has been found alone late in the afternoon, and even after hours, in other bureaus than his own, bureaus in which it is not clear that his presence was needed. It is clear, from the deposition of several witnesses, that he arranged to be often at work at hours not contemplated in the rules, either by asking permission of his chief for reasons which at the time they had no call to verify, or without asking permission. This course permitted Capt. Dreyfus to be alone in the bureaus to which he belonged, and to look in them for anything that might interest him. It is thus quite conceivable that he might also, without being seen by any one, have made his way into other bureaus from analogous motives." The biographical dossier also contained a note from a Berlin agent of the French Government asserting that the German Government was in possession of a course of secret lectures which Dreyfus had attended at the Ecole de Guerre. In reality the textbooks which the German Government possesses contain lectures that were delivered the year after Dreyfus quitted the school. What Capt. Freystaetter numbers "2" is a note written by Col. von Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché, to his friend, Col. Panizzardi, April 16, 1894, and reads as follows, the words in parentheses are supposed to be the work of Henry as the original does not contain them: "I very much regret that I did not see you before my departure. However, I shall be back in a week. (I enclose twelve plans of Nice, which) ce canaille de D— has (given me for you. He has) become too exacting. I told him you had no intention to resuming relations. He alleges that there has been a misunderstanding and that he will do all in his power to satisfy you. He says he was obstinate, and that you will not bear a grudge against him. I replied that he was mad and that I did not believe you cared to resume relations." (No 3) refers to a telegram, also by Schwarzkoppen, dated January, 1894. This is in cipher and an exact rendering of the German words are: "Doubt. Proof. Officer's brevet (patent.) Situation dangerous for me with a French officer. Cannot conduct personally negotiations. To bring what he has. Absolutely. Secret Intelligence Bureau. No relations with regimental officers. Important only from the War Office. Already some part elsewhere." The two versions of this dispatch—one which implicates Henry and Esterhazy and the other which does not implicate Dreyfus—were published in these columns last week. (No. 4) refers to the incomplete rendering of the Panizzardi telegram of Nov. 2, 1894, a version which was rejected by M. Paléologue of the Foreign Office. All three versions—the correct one, the first and erroneous translation, and Du Paty de Clam's paraphrasing from memory—were published in these columns last Friday.]

FREYSTAETTER QUOTES THE DISPATCH.

"This telegram, if I remember rightly," continued Freystaetter, "was in the following terms:

"'Dreyfus is arrested. Emissary warned.'" [Renewed cries of "Oh!" "Oh!"]

At this juncture Gen. Mercier and Col. Maurel jumped up simultaneously and asked for permission to speak. Their action caused intense excitement, which became breathless as Col. Maurel stood up, and both the former Judges confronted each other with almost defiant looks.

Col. Maurel said: "I have only a word to say. The other day Maître Labori drew me from the ground of argument to the ground of secret deliberations. I told him I had only read a single document. These were the words: 'I only read one document.' I did not say only one document had been read. I did not go any further than that, as I did not wish to violate the secret of the Judges' deliberations."

Continuing, Col. Maurel said: "In reply to question of counsel for the defense, who would have made me say more than I wished, I declared I had only read one document. After reading that document I handed the dossier to the clerk, saying: 'I am tired.'"

This caused another great sensation, the interruptions almost developing into uproariousness, which caused Col. Jouaust to order the Commandant of Gendarmes to maintain silence.

MAUREL GREATLY AGITATED.

Col. Maurel, as he spoke, was greatly excited and trembled. The fingers of his right hand opened and shut nervously, while those of his left kept up a tattoo on the bar of the witness stand.

Capt. Freystaetter steadfastly regarded his former colleague, his cold, determined attitude having an immense effect on the audience, whose great agitation rapidly increased as exciting incidents followed.

M. Labori asked whether Col. Maurel confirmed the explanations of Capt. Freystaetter and what the latter had said in regard to Col. Maurel. The latter replied:

"I answer with all frankness and all truth. I only listened to the reading of the documents very absently. It was not interesting." [Shouts of "Oh! Oh!" and much laughter.]

The witness concluded with saying: "That is all, Monsieur le President. I remember nothing else."

Capt. Freystaetter was then requested to definitely give his recollections concerning the production of a secret document at the court-martial of 1894. His manner was quiet and collected as he replied:

COL. MAUREL MADE COMMENT.

"Not only did I see them, but I assert Col. Maurel had them in his hands. And, what is more, I assert that he made a commentary on each document as it passed through his hands."

Col. Maurel, very pale, vigorously protested against the use of the word "commentary," which caused laughter.

"I could not have acted as Capt. Freystaetter asserts," said Maurel. "I was too conscious of my duty to allow myself to influence in any way the Judges, whose President I was, and if what Capt. Freystaetter has just said in regard to me had been done in my presence, if the President had attempted to exercise pressure on me as a Judge, if he attempted to influence me, notwithstanding his age, rank, or functions, I would have reminded him of his duty. I would not have waited five years before coming forward to provoke an audience in open court.

"I have finished. I will say no more in reply to Capt. Freystaetter."

Addressing Col. Jouaust, Capt. Freystaetter said: "My excuse for my attitude, my colonel, is the importance of the legal regulations. I did not know at all that it was forbidden to make any communication in the Judges' room. Moreover, April 8 last I wrote to Col. Maurel, clearly explaining everything I intended to do, when I learned it was irregular to communicate documents in the Judges' room."

TRUTH OF STATEMENT ADMITTED.

Col. Maurel admitted the truth of his statement, adding: "Capt. Freystaetter referred to doubts which had been awakened in his mind by Col. Henry's forgery. He spoke of the anguish by which his conscience was tortured. I did not reply to Capt. Freystaetter because I am accustomed to allow every one the liberty of his opinions. In my opinion, every one ought to guide his ship in his own way."

M. Labori requested the Judges to note that no contradiction was offered to Capt. Freystaetter's statement that the Panizzardi-telegram should not be communicated, privately to the Judges in 1894, and, under these circumstances, Gen. Mercier having testified that he had given an order that the telegram should not be communicated and whereas he had also testified that the order was carried out, counsel begged the President of the court to ask Gen. Mercier for explanations concerning the statement which entirely contradicted his evidence. [Great sensation.]

MERCIER CONFRONTS WITNESS.

Gen. Mercier, who had paid rapt attention to what was going on, pointed out that Capt. Freystaetter had spoken of an act of treason alleged to have been described at the 1894 court-martial as having been committed by Dreyfus at the Pyrotechnic School, adding that Freystaetter "seemed to explain very exact recollections of the documents communicated," and asked what was referred to in the letter mentioned.

Capt. Freystaetter: "It referred to a shell. I see the document perfectly in my mind's eye."

Gen. Mercier: "So, Capt. Freystaetter is caught in the very act of lying." [Loud protests.]

"I repeat it," the General continued coolly, amid renewed protests. "As a matter of fact, the Robin shell, to which he refers, was only adopted by Germany in 1895. We were only informed of the act of treason in 1896."

Capt. Freystaetter adhered to his statement that a shell was mentioned in the commentary submitted to the Generals in 1894.

Gen. Mercier—As for the telegrams of Nov. 2, I maintain that it was not communicated to the court of 1894.

Capt. Freystaetter—I am certain that there was a telegram with the words "Dreyfus is arrested. Emissary warned." There was something else which I do not remember.

"As regards the reply Gen. Mercier has just made to me, I insist. I have not said there was a document mentioning a particular shell. But simply a commentary referring to an act of treason in connection with a shell. I do not know if that affected the evidence of the prosecution. But I have only testified to that of which I am strictly certain."

Gen. Mercier reiterated that it was impossible to communicate in 1894 concerning the Robin shell.

LABORI ASKS FOR DU PATY DE CLAM.

M. Labori then said: "In view of the incidents occurring, I must insist once more, Monsieur le President, that the condition of Col. Du Paty de Clam be examined into by impartial physicians. Gen. Mercier has stated that the packet containing the secret documents was prepared by Col. Du Paty de Clam—"

Gen. Mercier, interrupting: "Pardon me, I said I had learned from Gen. de Boisdeffre that the package was brought by Col. Du Paty de Clam. But I also said Col. Sandherr prepared the packet." (Sensation.)

M. Labori—Always the dead Sandherr. The dead Henry. The dead! Their testimony is constantly being cited.

Col. Jouaust protested against these words as being out of order, and M. Labori resumed his seat in silence.

This incident, which terminated with the evidence of Capt. Freystaetter, caused an immense impression on the audience. The Dreyfusards were jubilant.

M. Paraf-Javal, a draughtsman, was called for the defense. He was accompanied by a blackboard, upon which he proposed to refute a portion of M. Bertillon's problems. The witness said, amid laughter, that the demonstration would occupy no less than two hours. He then proceeded to chalk a number of caligraphic signs on the blackboard and presented to the court photographs of the writing of the bordereau and the prisoner's handwriting, pointing out their dissimilarities and entering into elaborate explanations, which were not concluded when, at 11:50 A. M., the court adjourned.

GUERIN HOISTS A BLACK FLAG.

**Two of the Besieged Are Very Ill and

CHACORNAC TAKES THE BIG FUTURITY.

Son of Juvenal Was Purchased Friday by J. R. Keene for $25,000.

OWNER IN $6,000 BY THE DEAL

Brigadier, Beaten by a Neck, Was Second, a Length Ahead of Windmere.

Big Crowd Saw the Race, but at Its Finish There Was a Decided Lack of Enthusiasm—Other Events Interesting.

It is not often, even on the feverish race track, where the fickle goddess casts about blindly and drops her favors in the most unexpected places and in the most unexpected manner, that a man gets about $6,000 for having assumed without a penny's cost the ownership of what is probably the best two-year-old of the year. Yet that is practically what happened to James R. Keene yesterday at Sheepshead Bay, when, after a race a trifle short of three-quarters of a mile, the gelding Chacornac, favorite in the betting at 8 to 5, won the Futurity of 1899, the richest prize hung up the world over for two-year-olds. Forty-eight hours before his name was added to the list of winners of the rich event, Chacornac knew the hand of his trainer, James Rowe, for his master's.

The racing public had heard of the splendid speed of Chacornac, which, like L'Alouette, who won the Futurity of 1897, had been bred at the Brookdale Farm, in New Jersey, and trained by Mr. Rowe, and remembering how easily he won in very fast time his first race of the year at Saratoga last week, they decided to make him the public choice. They expected to see the rich prize fall into the hands of a comparatively poor trainer, and they were unprepared for the news of yesterday morning, which was to the effect that James R. Keene, famous for the wonderful manner in which he has so often cornered the Wall Street market on some stock, had determined upon cornering a more uncertain paddock market on possible Futurity winners.

They could scarcely believe that the shrewd financier, who had already two dangerous candidates for the rich prize, would pay $25,000 for a gelding that had run only one race, and then had been only fair horses, because his preparatory work for the race indicated that he would be made the favorite. At most, they argued the animal could win about $31,000, and to pay a sum almost equal to that for one whose chances might be not a bit better than those of the twenty-one others that were named to start, seemed to them preposterous.

THE $25,000 WELL INVESTED.

But Mr. Keene had taken that chance, as was known for certain when Chacornac was seen under Mr. Keene's name on the programme. The result showed splendid judgment, for Chacornac, although he was first only by a neck, proved himself the best horse in the race, and won without being pushed out to the limit of his speed. He had been purchased on Friday by Mr. Keene, to make the third tail to his racing kite, for $25,000, and in a minute ten and two-fifths seconds after the start in the big race he had brought to his new owner the winner's share of the grand total of $41,240, which amounted to $30,990. But aside from the pecuniary advantage Chacornac's victory brought his new owner the mead of honor that every sportsman likes to quaff—the knowledge that he owns a good race horse, and the honor of having captured the richest two-year-old prize in the world with him.

There would have been more satisfaction in the victory to Mr. Keene perhaps had his colt Doublet, which finished somewhere back in the ruck, gotten home first, for Doublet is the son of Domino, the black whirlwind of some years ago—the winner of the Futurity of 1895, the vanquisher of Dobbins, and the unbeaten colt of his year. His owner loved Domino as a good sportsman loves a game, honest thoroughbred, but Domino is dead now, and only a few sons survive him. Mr. Keene would probably have thought the $25,000 well spent if Chacornac had finished in the ruck so long as Doublet won, but since the colt was not equal to the task, there was some satisfaction in winning the race, and feeling over again the delightful thrill of victory that swept through his veins six years ago, when his black Domino captured the stake.

BIG CROWD AND AN OPEN RACE.

As to the race itself, there was never a more open Futurity, even though there have been richer ones. Twenty-two horses were named to start on Friday night, but two of these declined at the last moment. There was an element of uncertainty about the event that made it more interesting than otherwise, for some of the starters had never faced the flag, and any one of these had an equal chance with the most seasoned horse in the race.

So the crowd that usually comes out to witness a rich stake came out as usual, the women crowding the grand stand from one end to the other on all three tiers, making it look like a kaleidoscope. All the colors of the rainbow were grouped in the Summer dresses and hats they wore, and some colors that the prism does not show were also in evidence. Expensive gowns and hats were torn and crumpled in the crush on the grand stand for seats by the women, and their escorts in most cases remained on the lawn, in the betting ring, or on the roof of the grand stand. Some who never fail to make life miserable for the regulars on big days crowded up the aisles of the grand stand or the steps leading to it, and then looked as if they had been deeply affronted when the Pinkerton men ordered them to move on.

The betting ring there made themselves an even greater nuisance, for with a one or two dollar bill tightly grasped in their fists they would rush pellmell into a crowd, knocking off the hats and trampling on the toes of every one in their path, and then, perspiring and nervous, they would rush out for a place of vantage on the grand stand steps and groan in agony as they saw the 60-to-1 shots they bet on in the rear of the procession.

There was scarcely a breath of air blowing, and rain threatened to fall at any moment. The sky was a dull, leaden one, and its gray appearance seemed to cast a shade of gloom over the place, which the occasional visitors dispelled.

PARADE OF THE CANDIDATES.

Of course, the one topic of conversation in the grand stand, on the lawn, in the paddock and betting ring, and on the clubhouse stand was the Futurity. Every visitor was anxious to know what chance this horse or that one had, and trainers, owners, and stable hands were worried until the horses were called to the post for the big race. The three races that had been run before it were forgotten, even though they had been good contests, for the bugle calling the field to the post had been blown and almost every one was on tiptoe to see the candidates for the rich prize pass the grand stand on their way up the chute to the starting point.

While this slow procession was in progress every one had a chance to look over the horses that would a few minutes later make gallant efforts for the big prize. Once the horses passed the grand stand, however, little was seen of them until the last quarter of a mile of the race was being run, for the Futurity is not one of those races that can be seen from start to finish. It starts away up in the narrow chute three-quarters of a mile almost straight away, and usually all that can be seen of it until the horses round the elbow and make the turn for the stretch is a blurred mass of horseflesh dotted here and there with bright spots of colors—the jackets and caps of the jockeys—and with a background of rolling dust, through which a glimpse may be caught now and then of some horse hopelessly in the rear of the flying field of racers.

First in the procession came David Garrick, curveting and prancing sideways like a high school horse to music. He had been purchased from John E. Madden, and now sported the cherry, black hoops and gold tassel that Iroquois carried when his owner, Pierre Lorillard, showed all England the worth of an American-bred horse some years ago.

Behind him, as meek as three lambs, followed in succession the Keene trio, Doublet, Virginia Earle, and the latest addition to the stable, Chacornac. The jockey on the first-named wore the full colors of the Keene stable, white with blue spots. The other two jockeys on the horses in the order named wore blue and red caps, so that their caps might distinguish between them should the contest become an exciting one. In a few moments the twenty candidates were almost lost to sight as they moved around for positions at the post.

THE HORSES OFF IN A BUNCH.

Starter Fitzgerald was at the post to meet them, and he lost no time in getting them in readiness for the word to go. Unlike most big events, there was little or no delay at the start, and at the first break the little red flag in the starter's hand swished through the air, and the Futurity of 1899 was on.

There was scarcely a break in the line as the horses got away. It seemed as if they had all been propelled at the same moment and with the same force by some gigantic elastic band, and for the first half furlong they were aligned as a cavalry line might be.

Modrine was the first of the twenty to gain an advantage. He forged to the front of the line, leading the charge by about half a length when they got well into action, but there was little to choose in advantage between the positions of the others. Suddenly the red cap that Spencer wore was jerked forward, for Chacornac, the favorite, had stumbled. A trifle harder and the stumble would have meant a fall through which the $25,000 horse and some of the others near him might come to serious injury. Spencer had his mount well in hand, however, and checked him short to prevent a fall. In another instant he had him going at a smooth gait again, and by the time the first quarter pole was reached the hope of the Keene stable was at the throat latch of Modrine.

St. Finnan, Knight of Rhodes, Musette, and David Garrick were all up in close attendance on Modrine and Chacornac, while the rest of the field was well bunched in about the middle of the track. Still Modrine showed in front, and by the time the half-mile post had been reached he had again forged in front of Chacornac with about a length's advantage.

Spencer knew, however, that he was riding the best horse in the race. He knew that the animal under him was capable of giving out a reserve of speed when it was called for, and he was satisfied to remain in this position so long as there was no danger of being crowded by the others, until the elbow which marked the turn into the stretched was reached. Then he gave Chacornac his head.

CHACORNAC'S HEAD AT THE TURN.

The bay son of Juvenal rushed forward and in a twinkling had passed Modrine. The red cap that Spencer carried above the white and blue spots, was clearly defined bobbing up and down in advance of the field as the turn for home was made. But there was still almost a quarter of a mile to be run, and Spencer was anxious to have a burst of speed in reserve in case any of those behind became dangerous.

So he held his mount steadily as he came down past the fifty-cent field, and allowed him to rate along without much persuasion. Modrine had had enough of the struggle, and began to fall back perceptibly. St. Finnan, The Scotchman, Windmere, and Brigadier came together in a bunch after Modrine and passed him, while in the centre of the track Okettee, almost alone, also came tearing past him.

The run of The Scotchman was only a flash in the pan, for almost as quickly as he had made the rush, he dropped back again and continued to fall behind until the race had ended. Windmere and Brigadier were persistent, and in the final sixteenth the latter began to look dangerous.

He crept up inch by inch on Chacornac, first closing daylight between them, and then getting his nose up to the other's saddle girths. Even then Spencer did not attempt to get all out of Chacornac that there was in him. He contented himself by making a bluff of riding with his hands and heels and, he succeeded in putting his mount past the judges first a winner by a neck.

O'Connor had driven Windmere out to the last ounce, but he succeeded in getting no nearer than a length behind Brigadier. St. Finnan, Modrine, and Okettee finished heads apart, almost on even terms with Windmere.

The race was over, the daring Wall Street speculator had made another successful coup, but the scene that usually follows the winning of a Futurity, or any other big race, did not take place. For some unaccountable reason there seemed to be a decided lack of enthusiasm. There was some little handclapping, but not a hat was thrown in the air, and nobody cheered.

Spencer dismounted, and after being weighed was lifted into a floral horseshoe. He was hoisted on the shoulders of half a dozen eager carriers and waved his hat in salutation to the few people in the grand stand who cheered. It seemed an uncanny ending to so rich a race, and a stinted share of praise to the gallant thoroughbred that had won it, as well as very little appreciation of the sportsmanship which prompted his owner to pay such a large sum for a horse whose chances before the race were not better than one in twenty.

THE OTHER RACES.

The other races of the day were interesting enough, but they were overshadowed, of course, by the big two-year-old stakes. There was the Fall Handicap, at three-quarters of a mile, which served as a sort of appetizer to the big stakes, and when, after a splendid race, O'Connor landed Previous a winner in this event, those who had witnessed the Futurity of 1897 recalled how Previous once had probably been deprived of the honor of winning a Futurity by being left at the post.

There were seven starters for the Fall Handicap, all of them good sprinters. Of these Firearm and May Hempstead were made the choices, but at no time was either of them a dangerous factor. That inconsistent mare Imp jumped at once into the lead, but was soon joined by Batten, and between them they made the running until half way down the stretch. Both were driving together then, head and head. O'Connor took Previous up with a rush on the outside, and when Imp had quit he got into a drive with Batten and beat him out for the money by half a length.

The steeplechase over the short course was made a runaway race of by Frank Beard's Article. Collins took him to the front at once and opened up a big gap, which the favorite, Wood Pigeon, who chased him all through the journey, was unable to close again. In the run through the stretch Wood Pigeon made a gallant effort to get up, but was unable to do so, and was beaten a length and a half.

The first race, at seven furlongs, was won from start to finish by St. Clair, the second went to Smoke a 20 to 1 shot, who beat the favorite, Lady Massey, by a head, and the last race of the day, at a mile and a sixteenth on the turf, was won handily by Rare Perfume.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:28 1-5.

1—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 3 years, by St. Leonards-Paradox, 120 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
2—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h, 6, 129, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Lady Lindsay, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 3, 112, 8 to 1.....(Odom)

Donald Bain, 114, 7 to 1, (McCue;) Lady Madge, 119, 30 to 1, (Burns;) Marmarita, 121, 100 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Lambent, 121, 20 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—Smoke, W. Showalter's ch. f., by Order-Alfalfa, 99 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Slack)
2—Lady Massey, Charles F. Hill's b. f., 105, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Oles, Pierre Lorillard's br. f., 94, 6 to 1.....(Dangman)

Lingerie, 109, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Brusquerie, 109, 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Kamara, 103, 20 to 1, (Lehane;) Beverage, 99, 10 to 1, (Dupee;) Her Ladyship, 106, 7 to 2, (Buchanan;) Maidame, 94, 30 to 1, (Phelan;) Decimal, 94, 10 to 1, (Brennan;) Lady Hasbeen, 107, 7 to 1, (Maher,) and Jamaica, 94, 20 to 1, (Letley,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Fall Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, the subscription to include the Ocean and Ornament Handicaps, the association to add sufficient to make the gross value of the race $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:13 2-5.

1—Previous, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 4 years, by Meddler-Sunnyside. 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Batten, T. C. McDowell's b. c., 3, 114, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hill)
3—Imp, Harness & Broesman's bik. m., 5, 124, 6 to 1.....(Clay)

Kinnikinic, 117, 7 to 1, (McCue;) May Hempstead, 115, 3 to 1, (Maher;) Firearm, 122, 7 to 2, (Spencer,) and Hurly Burly, 106, 7 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity of 1899, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $20 each and $250 each additional for starters; the Coney Island Jockey Club to add $8,750; the second to receive $1,000 of the added money and two-thirds of the starting money, ($4,333.33;) the third $500 of the added money and one-third of the starting money, ($2,166.67,) and the winner of $30,920. To the breeders of the winner, L. S. & W. P. Thompson, $2,000; the breeder of second horse, August Belmont, $1,250; breeder of third horse, W. H. Jackson, $500 of the added money. Futurity course, 170 feet less than three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:10 2-5.

1—Chacornac, James R. Keene's b. c., by Juvenal-Laetitia, 114 pounds, *8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Brigadier, J. J. Hyland's b. c., 109, 15 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Burns)
3—Windemere, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 112, 15 to 1.....(O'Connor)

St. Finnan, 117, 25 to 1, (Littlefield;) Modrine, 122, 20 to 1, (Bullman;) Okettee, 112, 15 to 1, (Hennessy;) David Garrick, 134, 30 to 1, (Jenkins;) Iroquois Belle, 109, 115 to 1, (Shaw;) Doublet, 128, *8 to 5, (McCue;) King Bramble, 112, 30 to 1, (Clawson;) Water King, 119, 20 to 1, (Wedderstand;) Prestidigitator, 122, 40 to 1, (Sims;) The Scotchman, 112, 8 to 1, (Odom;) Gulden, 122, 20 to 1, (Taral;) Knight of Rhodes, 112, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Virginia Earle, 119, *8 to 5, (Maher;) Tenderloin, 112, 20 to 1, (Piggott;) Plucky, 122, 8 to 1, (Lewis;) Musette, 116, 10 to 1, (Clayton,) and Erwin, 112, 100 to 1, (Hill,) also ran and finished in the order named.

* and ‡ respectively, coupled in the betting.

Won handily by a neck; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Inaugural Steeplechase, a handicap for four-year-olds and upward. Purse of $900, added to a subscription of $15 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Short steeplechase course. Time—4:11.

1—Cuticle, P. D. Beasa's ch. g., 6 years, by Rossington-Becky Broeck, 138 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Collins)
2—Woodpigeon, J. W. Colt's gr. g., 6, 163, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Finnegan)
3—Tentore, Robert Neville, ch. m., 4, 136, 15 to 1.....(Raymond)

Tantris, 147, 7 to 2, (Cochrane;) Van Ship, 135, 50 to 1, (Casey,) and *Marengo, 136, 40 to 1, (Roberts,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Refused.

Won handily by a length and a half; twenty lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on turf. Time—1:48.

1—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. c., 3 years, by His Highness, or Ludwig-Early Blossom, 2½ to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Flax Spinner, J. E. McDonald's br. h., 4, 111, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Spencer)
3—Myth, F. J. Kittleman's ch. g., 5, 108, 7 to 5.....(Maher)
4—Mariti, C. H. Smith's br. m., 4, 106, 6 to 1..(Burns)

Won handily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SILVER ISSUE WILL REMAIN.

Bryan Says the Fact that Democrats Have New Issues Does Not Justify Abandoning the Old One.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 26.—William J. Bryan stopped here between trains to-day while en route to Denver. "I shall continue to discuss silver," said Mr. Bryan in response to a query, adding: "There was a story recently that I was putting silver in the background. I am not. I will not. I was incorrectly reported. Silver will be placed alongside of the other great issues, and it will be given its due share of consideration. I stand by the Chicago Democratic platform.

"When a new baby is born in a household the parents do not expel the other children. Because the Democratic Party is making a fight on imperialism, militarism, and trusts is no reason why we should send from our household the other child. We should gather all these children into our arms and fight for them."

OLD DOMINION LINE STRIKE.

Man Badly Injured on the Pier and a Truckman Is Arrested.

At the Old Dominion Line Pier, 26 North River, last night, the longshoremen's strike was still in progress. The steamer Hamilton got away at about 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, thirteen hours and a half behind her schedule time.

Much freight was still on the pier last night, and a squad of policemen was on hand to preserve order, though there was no sign of trouble. Two hundred men, mostly Italians, were at work, and it was expected by the officials that another steamer would be swung into the dock today and be ready to sail Monday or Tuesday.

One arrest was made at the pier last evening. It was that of a truckman named David Condon of 31 Bethune Street. Condon, it is alleged, was driving along the pier, when his truck came in contact with Morris Bushong, a laborer, of 137 Varick Street. Bushong was caught between the wheels of the truck and an upright and badly squeezed.

Bushong was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said his injuries might be serious. He formerly worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

POSTMASTER GENERAL ACTS.

Post Office at Peck, Fla., Abandoned on Account of Negro Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Postmaster General to-day ordered the discontinuance of the Post Office at Peck, Fla., because of the recent whitecapping of the Postmaster there.

The discontinuance follows a report received from Postmaster Crum and verified by a report telegraphed this afternoon by Post Office Inspectors Tate and Bass, who were ordered to investigate the affair.

The United States District Attorney is now on the ground preparing to prosecute the guilty parties. A reward of $200 will, it is said, be offered for the arrest and conviction of each of the assailants.

Postmaster Crum, in reporting the occurrence, says he was proceeding from the Post Office to his home, a short distance away, when he was confronted by a party of sixteen men, who took him off his horse, bound him hand and foot, removed his clothing, and whipped him with switches. After this, he says, the men poured carbolic acid on his wounds and saturated his back with it, causing intense agony.

"OLD HOME" CELEBRATIONS.

Week of Festivities in New Hampshire Begins with Bonfires.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 26.—"Old Home" week began to-day. The festival was originated by Gov. Frank W. Rollins as an occasion for a return to New Hampshire of as many as possible of her sons and daughters. Plans have been maturing for several weeks all over the State. Rollins Ford, in Stafford County, celebrated to-day, the Governor and numerous other distinguished persons being present. Freedom, in Carroll County, and Bridgewater, in Grafton County, also had special programmes.

To-night bonfires were lighted on the mountain and hill tops of the State, in formal observance of the opening of the week. Many of the White Mountain peaks were ablaze. In Merrimac County, Kearsarge was the highest beacon point, and in this city Rattlesnake Hill, which rises above all the surrounding country, was selected.

On Monday the celebrations will become more general, and the State exercises will be held in this city on Thursday.

DON JAIME NOW AN AERONAUT.

Son of the Spanish Pretender Travels by Balloon in Russia.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Record's Moscow correspondent cables the following:

"Don Jaime of Bourbon, son of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has arrived at Moscow. In company with a small party of professional French aeronauts, he started on a balloon voyage, traveling in the air 200 versts (132 miles) to a village near Vladimir, where with great difficulty a descent was made.

"The party is bound for Tashkend, Turkestan, where considerable time will be spent in hunting."

DIVORCE CASES IN OHIO.

Statistics Show an Increase in Suits Brought for Various Causes.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 26.—The divorce statistics of Ohio for the year ending June 30, 1899, given out by the Secretary of State to-day, show that 84 more suits were brought this year than last. There were 4,554 applications, and 3,217 decrees granted.

Classified as to the grounds upon which separation is asked, the cases brought during the year are as follows: Infidelity, by husband 501, by wife 434; for absence and neglect, 2,144 brought and 1,645 granted; for the cause of cruelty, 1,150 cases were brought and 765 divorces granted; for the cause of drunkenness, 524 cases were brought, and 20 divorces granted to husbands and to wives 296.

MOB AFTER DEFAULTER'S LIFE.

Demetri Friedlander, a Russian Greek Church Agent, Said to Have Taken $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Demetri Friedlander, agent for the Russian Greek churches in Chicago, private banker, and agent for the brewing firm of Wacker & Birk, is alleged to be a defaulter to an amount variously estimated at $40,000 to $100,000.

A mob composed of the persons whom he is said to have defrauded surrounded his house to-night, bent on seeking vengeance for the loss of their money, and a strong force of police was required to protect the house.

Mr. Friedlander is missing and so far no trace of his whereabouts has been obtained.

The fact that Friedlander is missing and left many mourning creditors became known to the police only by the fact that the mob had surrounded his house and was clamoring for his life. Investigation revealed the fact that he had sent his family away a month ago, and that recently he had had his furniture sent to another place.

Definite information regarding the shortage is not obtainable to-night, but the figures given above are the estimate made by the police as to his defalcation. Friedlander is said to have been in trouble of a similar nature in Russia, where his family is prominent.

ZELLA NICOLAUS IN DISTRESS.

Well-Known Young Woman Writes to Her Mother for Money.

Special to The New York Times.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 26.—Zella Nicolaus of this city, who won a National reputation a few years ago, is in sore straits in New York. The young woman has fallen into difficulties and has written a pathetic letter to her mother here asking for $25. Her parents are very poor, and the mother succeeded in raising $5, which she remitted.

In one of her letters Zella said she had been assaulted and beaten by Al Ruhlmann, with whom she went to Europe soon after securing a large sum of money from the Gould family. This is taken to mean that she and Ruhlmann, who, she says, she married, are living together once more, though at one time they had separated.

BANK PRESIDENT DROPS DEAD.

Delos Amonfort of St. Louis Expires at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 26.—Delos Amonfort, President of a prominent bank in St. Louis, dropped dead this afternoon at the Iroquois Hotel. He and his wife had been spending a vacation in the East, and came here a few days ago. He had been in fairly good health, and his death to-day was unexpected.

Mrs. Amonfort was in their apartments when her husband complained of pain and fell to the floor, where he expired. The dead man was about fifty-five years old. The body will be sent West on Monday.

PUBLIC WEDDINGS NOT POPULAR.

Managers of New Gretna Green at St. Joseph Hoaxed Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Efforts to boom the business of the matrimonial bureau at St. Joseph, Mich., by offering prizes to those intending to wed in consideration of their consent to a public ceremony are not meeting with the success expected.

Reports to-day from the new "Gretna Green" tell of a hoax played at a picnic, at which a hundred couples had been invited to be married in public. When none appeared the promoters induced a young man to attire himself in female garb and submit to a wedding ceremony.

Boy Drowned in West Farms Creek.

Charles Stele, seven years old, living with his parents at 1,412 Bryant Street, was drowned yesterday in West Farms Creek, near the Bronx River. His body was recovered. The lad, who was swimming with a number of other boys, it is thought was seized with cramps.

FIRST AMERICAN KLONDIKE BABY

Mite of a Child That Has Journeyed to Wisconsin.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Mae Eldorado Edgren, seven months old, and a resident of Madison, was the first white child born at Dawson City, in the Klondike country. Her mother, Lephia Mae Edgren, died Jan. 3, and the baby was brought to the grandparents, Capt. and Mrs. James Bennett, by Indians and strangers. The child arrived in Madison July 3. The father, Jesse L. Edgren, is still at Dawson City, where he is part owner in several claims, and does a freighting business with a team of dogs which he took from Madison when he and his young wife went to Alaska. The parents of the little girl were married in Madison Feb. 26, 1898, within a year after the father had been graduated from the university, and they went at once to the Klondike.

The child's story will probably be one of the most striking incidents of the history of the gold region of Alaska, when that shall be written. The parents were each little more than children when they started for the arctic circle, and it was probably the most unique honeymoon ever had by residents of Wisconsin. Mrs. Edgren was a winsome young woman, and had been a favorite among the young people of Madison. Many of her friends opposed her marrying and going to the frozen North to face the hardships which killed men inured to the climate.

The trip was full of incident, judging from the letters which the young wife sent back to her parents, and the future looked rosy. When the child was born it was not expected to live, for it weighed but three pounds, and now, seven months old, it weighs but ten pounds. Conditions were against the human mite, and had it not been for the care of two women, one a physician and the other a canny Scotch woman, it would probably never have lived to gladden its grandparents' hearts.

The child was taken in charge at its birth by Dr. Mary E. Mosely of Boston, the only woman physician in Alaska, and she sheltered the little life till the opportunity came to send it to the grandparents. Mrs. John McDonald, wife of a miner, who was coming to Seattle for supplies for her husband, offered to care for the little one on the long journey to the United States. Careful preparations were made to preserve the child's life from the terrible cold on the way, and a bag of several thicknesses of fur in which the little one traveled was made. Mrs. McDonald and the little one went up the Yukon to the White Pass, and the child was carried over the pass and the mountain trails by Indian packers to Skaguay. Into that town the baby came on the back of an Indian squaw, who spent her few pieces of money for some clothes before the steamer started on which the baby came to civilization. Arrived at Seattle, Mrs. McDonald telegraphed the grandparents, and Mrs. Joseph S. Brezee, the oldest aunt, went to Seattle and brought the child home. Before parting with the child Mrs. McDonald had her photographed.

The child arrived at home with a dowry of no small proportions in the shape of gold dust and nuggets given her by miners and prospectors as parting gifts. Capt. Jack Crawford, a well-known scout and hunter of the West, who has been in Alaska long enough to get a reputation, and who had been a comrade of the grandfather, Capt. Bennett, in the civil war, gave the child $100 in gold dust and a gold watch, with her a letter to Capt. Bennett. Many other friends of the parents and men who met the child on her way out of the frozen North gave the child money and gold, generally dust or nuggets, which the grandparents have had coined and put at interest to accumulate till the little girl grows up. The child is a bright and active tot, and has attracted general attention among the friends of Capt. and Mrs. Bennett and the friends of the father. Several prominent women of Madison have given the child money and pretty clothes, and have done much to show their sympathy for the sorrowing grandparents.

The body of the mother will be brought to Madison next Winter.

Obstruction to Boston Harbor.

From The Boston Journal.

Twice within a few weeks deeply laden freight steamers have struck an unknown obstruction outside of the harbor, between Boston Light and the lightship. There ought to be no obstruction in that vicinity. It is free and open water, far out beyond the point at which pilots have departing vessels to steer their own course as in the open sea. And yet the experience of the Metropolitan Liner Whitney and the Cunard Liner Ultonia shows that right in the track of shipping lies a concealed obstacle, a sunken wreck or a bowlder, which menaces every large vessel entering or leaving this port. The Boston Chamber of Commerce is justified in calling this really serious matter to the attention of the Coast Survey in Washington. Secretary Preston's telegram ought to move the authorities to immediate action.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON SAILS

Continued from Page 1.

jumped into the train, shut the door, and leaned out of the window. Some one cried "Three cheers for Lipton." Hats came off and Sir Thomas received a rousing cheer. In answer to this he said:

"Of one thing I am certain. In the coming friendly struggle I will receive justice from our American brothers. I feel as if I were going among my own people." As the train moved off there were more cheers, and Sir Thomas kept waving his handkerchief until the train rounded a curve and his carriage was lost to sight.

SHAMROCK'S MAST STEPPED.

Big Stick and the Bowsprit Put in Place and Her Racing Sails Arrive—Her Great Spread of Canvas.

The Shamrock yesterday received her mast, boom, and bowsprit, and with these sticks in place and her topmast aloft, though housed, she begins to assume the appearance of a racer. It was a busy Shamrock day yesterday. A complete set of additional racing spars for her arrived on the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Mesaba, and on the American Line steamer St. Louis came her racing sails, and with them were several men from Ratsey's sail lofts, in Southampton. The Cunard Line steamer Etruria brought from Liverpool a gang of workmen from Fife's Fairlie yards, and these men will commence work to-morrow.

The Merritt-Chapman lighter Reliance, on which the spars which preceded her across the ocean on the steamship Furnessia had rested over night, was towed around yesterday from the German-American Stores, in Erie Basin, to the pier where the yacht lay, and the Shamrock was warped out so that the lighter could be placed between her and the pier to avoid the possibility of the yacht's being crushed. The bowsprit was the first spar put aboard, and the work of stepping it was accomplished in short order. The stepping of the mast was a much harder task, because of the great care necessary in handling the long steel stick. With lashings in two places, near the head, to which the slings were attached, and various guy ropes, the spar was slowly raised and brought so that the foot was immediately over the step. Then it was as carefully lowered. The sailors had previously set the peak halyard blocks in place and slipped the heads of the shrouds and stays over the masthead caps and set up the spreaders, bolting them into the sockets, the rigging being meantime secured adown the mast in lashings. These were now cut loose and the shrouds and stays set up. Three shrouds at either side led from the hounds to the chainplates direct. One stay led from the masthead over the end of the spreader at either side, while another led from the masthead through a ringbolt set into either spreader, about three feet from the mast, to the chainbuckles. A sixth stay led direct from the masthead to the chainplates. The forestay was then set, being rigged from the masthead to the point of the bow. There was also a preventer backstay carried aft on the port side, somewhat abaft the amidship section. The boom which came here first and which was used by the Shamrock in her trials on the other side was then swung aboard and put in place, but the topping lift was not set, the boom resting in a crotch and lashed.

The topmast was sent aloft but was housed. In this condition the heel rested on a strut, which offers a platform for a man aloft, forward of the mast, thirty odd feet below the hounds. The manner in which the gaff is hoisted past this strut has been a puzzle which the experts on the other side have not fathomed. The ring at the foot of the doublings serves as the centre of a steel brace which extends either way to the spreaders, which are of wood and very light looking, besides being very long. From tip to tip they might well be thirty feet.

The topmast is also a very slender stick and has been found to be exactly 62 feet and 4 inches long, less than a foot shorter than the Columbia's is reported to be. The boom extends about 25 feet outboard, and the bowsprit about 35 feet outboard, if the eyes of the knowing ones may be relied upon.

The length of the base of the forward sail triangle was the feature which at once arrested the attention of the sharps who flocked to the basin in numbers yesterday Considering that the mast is stepped so far aft, the length of the bowsprit outboard is regarded as phenomenal, and the area of her headsails will be enormous. "Fancy," said one looker on, "the size of her balloon jib topsail."

The base of this triangle was reported from England to be 82 feet. Appearances yesterday bore out this estimate. The mast seems to be stepped nearly midway between the tip of the bowsprit and the taffrail. The mast is estimated to be stepped 30 feet abaft the water-line at the bow, and from this point to the point of the bow there are said to be about 17 feet. This, with 35 feet of the bowsprit outboard would give the 82 feet forward triangle base. If the yacht is about 135 feet over all, as computed, the length abaft the mast would be 86 feet, and if the boom extends 25 feet outboard, the length of the boom would be 111 feet. An attaché of the yard who paced off the mast and boom says that he figured them both to be 111 feet. If the figures are approximately correct, then the report by cable that the rig measured from the tip of the bowsprit to the end of the boom 195 feet would seem to be about correct. If the mast is 111 feet and buries about 10 feet below deck, and there are, as has been estimated, 22 feet taken up in the doublings, then, allowing for the distance between the deck and the boom, the mainsail has a hoist of 76 feet. This would indicate that besides having a longer sail base than the Columbia, the Shamrock has quite as lofty rig as the Columbia, despite estimates to the contrary. The bowsprit steps aboard 10 feet inboard.

One advantage gained in stepping the mast so far aft is that in running the Shamrock can carry an enormous spinnaker without burying her bow, and on a beam wind she will have the aid of an unusual amount of additional canvas in the headsail kites. Whether this will be offset in windward work in having so much of her canvas forward remains to be seen.

As a computation of loftiness it may be said that, allowing 4 feet freeboard, 79 feet of mast from deck to hounds, and 62 feet of topmast, the truck will be 145 feet above the water when the Shamrock is in racing trim, and if to this is added 30 feet of a clubtopsail yard, when she is carrying a clubtopsail, her rig will reach an altitude of 175 feet, or about 40 feet higher than the centre of the Brooklyn Bridge span.

With her spars in, the yacht settled about a foot in the water, and set on an even keel, which gave a better idea of any claims she has of beauty, than has heretofore been possible since her arrival.

The extra set of spars which arrived on the steamship Mesaba were entered in the Custom House manifest as follows: One mast, one topmast, one spinnaker pole, one topsailyard, one jackyard, and two spreaders. There were, besides, two cases of brass and steel fittings.

On the St. Louis were twelve bales of sails, one steel jackstay runner, one gaff saddle, one throat bolt, one brass sheave, two galvanized iron sheaves, three steel and aluminium spars, two wooden spars and four plates. It is thought that one or two of the steel and aluminium spars may be gaffs, but this, for the time being, remains a guess.

In view of the utterances of Sir Thomas Lipton regarding his determination to withdraw from any contest in which the course is obstructed by excursion craft, and to enter protest, this subject was discussed again yesterday, and the opinion was expressed that with the authorities and both parties to the contest working together as they are determined to, this nuisance will be overcome. If necessary, it is said, the races will be called off and new starts made indefinitely until the contests can be sailed under absolutely fair conditions for both sides.

COLUMBIA-DEFENDER TRIAL RACES.

It Is Agreed If Columbia Wins Two They Only Will Be Sailed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—Commodore Morgan of the New York Yacht Club arrived from New York this morning on the flagship Corsair, and during the day he and C. Oliver Iselin, managing owner of the Columbia, had a conference. It was understood the result of this was that if the Columbia beat the Defender two races, the third one of the trial races for the selection of a cup defender need not be sailed.

The Columbia got under way at 10 o'clock this morning, while the wind was strong from the northeast, and as she stood out of the harbor, bound for Point Judith, with mainsail, jib, and foretop set, she heeled over to the powerful wind and speeded out as she has done but once since she has been making Newport her headquarters. Her mainsail sat like a glove, and everything else was working like a charm.

Shortly after the Columbia departed the May came alongside the Defender with W. Butler Duncan and a party of guests. The moorings were unshackled and a few seconds later, with all headsail and mainsail set, the Defender went outside for a spin. The weather was thick, and it was difficult to see the boats from the shore. The Defender remained out only an hour. The Columbia did not return with her.

The yachts in the harbor to-day include the steamers Corsair, Valiant, Alberta, Narada, Sultan, Nirvana, Electra, Ballymena, Palmer, Rival, Buccaneer, Stella, and Preble, schooners Mayflower, Syiph, and Southern Cross; sloops Columbia, Defender, Navahoe, and Carmita.

Valuable Horses and Barn Burned.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 26.—The large carriage house and the barn on the estate of William Floyd Jones at Massapequa were destroyed by fire late last night. Four valuable fast horses and forty tons of hay were burned, besides a large quantity of farm implements. The loss is estimated at about $10,000. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is thought it was the work of an incendiary.

SHIPPING AND

A REPLY TO MR. DUTCHER

Controller Coler Calls His Letter Foxy and Misleading.

HIS ARGUMENTS DEMOLISHED

Points on Which Ramapo's President Lays the Greatest Stress Refuted by Mr. Coler.

Controller Coler yesterday, in response to the letter of Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, published in full in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which he will answer at length to-morrow or Tuesday, said:

"Mr. Dutcher's letter is one that may be properly termed foxy and misleading. His arguments as to pressure, &c., have been completely demolished by such a competent authority as Mr. F. C. Moore, President of the Continental Insurance Company. Mr. Hare, whose name is signed to the now famous, or rather, infamous, petition of the underwriters to the Board of Public Improvements on which Mr. Dutcher sets so much store, is out against them. The denial of a complete financial statement of the company that proposes to undertake such an enormous contract and yet be under an insignificant bond of $100,000, cannot be taken for a fair and open treatment of the financial department of the City Government or of the citizens themselves.

"The old City of New York had only two contracts with a private water company—i. e., the Westchester Water Company and one small one at Yonkers. Mr. Dutcher lays great stress on the former company and its contract, the whole history of which concern has been one of the most outrageous fraud. It will be remembered that the first controversy the Controller had with the Corporation Counsel was over a confession of judgment to this company against his protest.

"In regard to what is said concerning the fact that the names signed to his petition guarantee the financial responsibility of his concern, any body of men or tramps, if they can succeed in getting or stealing the credit of the City of New York, can raise money. It is not the men or the enterprise that is the security—it is the City of New York, the possession of which they are after."

The opponents of the Ramapo deal declared yesterday that if it were carried out, it would be only a short time before the city's lighting would be in the hands of the same concern, which, under its charter, has the right to use its power for the development and distribution of electricity. Then, again, it was pointed out, the transportation lines and big mercantile concerns would be affected, as by the process which was so well brought out by the Mazet committee, private concerns could be coerced into dealing with corporations in the hands of Tammany leaders and sympathizers, with the alternative of going out of business altogether.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, who has been accused of being a partner of W. C. Trull, the attorney for the Ramapo Company, on Thursday denied that such was a fact, and declared that the reason their names appeared together on the door of an office in The Evening Post Building, 206 Broadway, was that Mr. Trull had taken the office after he (Whalen) had given it up, and that the painter had neglected to remove Mr. Whalen's name when Mr. Trull's was placed on the door. Mr. Whalen's statement is disputed by the office directory in the building, which was corrected up to May 1, 1899—sixteen months after Mr. Whalen became Corporation Counsel. The City Directory, which was issued only a few weeks ago, also gives Mr. Whalen's address as 206 Broadway.

The Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District will meet at the Sherman Square Hotel on Thursday next to take action on the proposed contract between the Ramapo Company and the city.

ANXIETY IN SUFFOLK.

Should the Ramapo Company Attempt to Take Water There County Authorities Will Resist.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 26.—The Ramapo Water Company's efforts are being watched with interest in Suffolk County. Owing to the agitation an effort may be made at the next session of the Legislature to permit the city to extend the Brooklyn water supply system over the whole of Long Island and to annul the legislative restrictions that now prevent the acquisition of water rights in Suffolk County without the consent of the Supervisors.

A valuable watershed in Suffolk is now owned by John J. Bartlett of Greenport, who is holding the property in trust for a Brooklyn syndicate, which has expended about $100,000 to acquire the watershed. Assemblyman J. N. Hallock of Suffolk County believes that a move will be made to grab the Suffolk water. He said to-day:

"If it comes such a move is made Suffolk representatives in the Legislature and Board of Supervisors will fight to the last. Suffolk has not one drop of water to spare. If Brooklyn should come here it would be only a temporary makeshift, for in a few years our county would be sucked dry, and countless damage would be done to this section. Our farming and oystering interests would receive a great blow.

"Brooklyn should go outside of Long Island for its water, and should do so at once. The water supply in the Ramapo and Catskill regions is ample to last the city for generations. If right and justice prevail and the ultimate good of the city is considered the Brooklyn water mains will never cross Suffolk's boundary line."

WESTCHESTER WATER COMPANIES.

Report Denied that Ramapo People Are Behind Foreclosure Suits.

It has been asserted that the beginning of foreclosure proceedings within the last three days against the New York and Westchester Water Company, the New York City District Water Supply Company, and the Upper New York City Water Company is only preliminary to the acquisition of these companies by the Ramapo Water Company. On Thursday Justice Smith in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn appointed as receivers of the companies first mentioned William H. Ellis, President of the New York and Westchester Water Company, and John P. O'Brien, and a report has been published to the effect that the promoters of the Ramapo Company are really behind the foreclosure proceedings.

Parsons, Shepard & Ogden are attorneys for the Metropolitan Trust, which is the plaintiff against two of the companies referred to, and from all that could be learned yesterday the reported interest of the Ramapo people is not founded on fact. The mortgages are of the regular type usually given by corporations, and the foreclosures result from a default in the payment of interest.

One of the Vice Presidents of the Metropolitan Trust Company said yesterday that the foreclosures are straightforward business matters, and that so far as he knew the Ramapo Company had no interest in the proceedings.

LIVES DEPEND ON JIP'S RETURN.

A general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday for Jip, a fox terrier, the property of Fire Chief John Castles of the Tenth Battalion, with headquarters at 133 West Ninety-ninth Street. Six lives depend upon the prompt restoration of Jip. They are her offspring, and have been slowly fading away since the mother disappeared last Monday, as they do not take kindly to the bottle.

The firemen have been willing but unsuccessful nurses for the pups, and yesterday, as a last resort, the police were asked to aid in finding the missing mother. Chief Castles said he believed the dog had been stolen, as it had once before. Beyond the license mark on the collar, "533 B.," there is nothing to distinguish Jip from a thousand other fox terriers.

One grown member of Jip's family is owned and prized by Commissioner Scannell.

Long Branch Tournament Closes.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 26.—This afternoon 4,000 persons assembled at the Horse Show grounds to witness the athletic events on the card for the second and last day of the military tournament. Vice President Hobart occupied his box and reviewed the troops; which included United States marines, the Second Battery, Troop C, and companies of the Eighth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments, N. G. N. Y.

WADING RIVER PEOPLE ANGRY.

Contest Over Closing of an Old Road May End in a Negro Colony.

WADING RIVER, L. I., Aug. 26.—Dr. George W. Heatley of Brooklyn is engaged in a contest with the natives over the closing of a road which, it is said here, has been used as a public highway since 1704. He purchased a large tract of land fronting on the shore, and is building a large dancing and bathing pavilion on it, and is about to erect a hotel.

He has made application to the State Land Commissioners for a large grant of the shore fronting his property, and has closed up the old highway leading to the Sound and skirting the shore just above the high-water mark. The townspeople have begun suit in the Supreme Court to determine their rights as to the highway, and are opposing Dr. Heatley's application for the grant of land under water.

With a supply of fireworks which Dr. Heatley set off last night he attracted a large crowd of villagers. He made a speech, in which he said he would spend thousands of dollars if necessary to obtain the grant of land under water, and that if the people interfered with him he would establish there a negro colony from the South. It is thought that Dr. Heatley has already made arrangements with Mr. Perry, a negro lawyer, of Brooklyn, to establish his proposed colony here.

Those who are opposing Dr. Heatley say that the highway he wishes to close is the only public road to the beach for a distance east and west of more than ten miles, and that the sand cliffs in either direction are so precipitous that it is impossible to make any road elsewhere.

RETURNS TO COPARTNERSHIP.

The Deering Harvesting Company Abandons Corporate Form.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—After five years of corporate life, the Deering Harvesting Company has decided to return to the co-partnership system. It will give up its papers Sept. 1, because of the growing hostility of the farming interests to the corporations, the increasing burdens with which State Legislatures are threatening them, and the political capital which is being made out of so-called "senseless corporations."

The Deering concern, which is one of the largest in the country, is owned by William Deering and his two sons, Charles and James, and was organized in 1871. It employs 4,000 men.

THE REV. E. J. FINK'S NEW POST.

Authorities in Rome Appoint Him President of Gonzaga College.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Rev. Father Edward J. Fink, S. J., has been appointed President of Gonzaga College, in this city. The letter containing this announcement was received at the college this morning. The appointment was made from Rome by Father Martin, the Provincial of the Jesuit order, who resides in that city.

Father Fink will fill the position made vacant by the death of Father Galligan, which occurred last July. His incumbency will continue for three years.

He is a young man for such a responsible position, being forty-four years old. He was born in New York City in 1855, and was educated at St. Francis Xavier's. He is one of the best read priests of the Jesuit Order in this country. From 1894 to 1887 he was Professor of Poetry in the Boston University, since which time he has held various positions.

LABOR IN DEMAND AT READING.

Employers Are Outbidding One Another to Secure Needed Men.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 26.—An idea of the prosperous times in this part of Pennsylvania and the exceptional demand for labor may be gained from the fact that employers are actually "stealing" men from each other. Contractor Frescoln, who is building a sewer in the Ninth District of Reading, complained to-day that others in need of labor are continually inducing his men to leave their work by offering them better wages.

Of late Mr. Frescolu has been bringing men from New York whenever the supply here became short, and of a recent importation of fifty men, the second day after they were installed at work but five reported for duty. The forty-five had found employment in the iron industries of this section.

Several agents of iron plants in Georgia arrived here to-day on the lookout for machinists and other skilled ironworkers, but, so far, have found very few men not steadily employed and well satisfied with their occupations here.

CIGARETTES FROM CIGAR STUBS.

More Than 3,000 Packages of That Kind Made in Chicago Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Lucy Page Gaston presided at a meeting of the Anti-Cigarette League in Willard Hall this afternoon. The chief address was by Wallace R. Struble, on "Cigar Stubs." Among other things he said: "An Italian controls in Chicago 400 'snippers,' boys and girls. They get no pay except in the form of board and lodgings. An anti-Cigarette League detective declares he saw forty-eight girls and boys, 6 to 12 years old, housed in one small room.

"The daily task of each 'snipper' is to get three pounds. Unless this amount is secured, the result is a beating. It will thus be seen that this Italian has a daily supply of 1,200 pounds of stubs. This stuff is repacked, and much of it is used in Chicago in the manufacture of alleged Turkish tobacco and cigarettes. Upward of 3,000 packages of this sort of cigarettes are manufactured in Chicago each day."

THOUGHT COMMUNION SERVICE.

To be Held All Over the World This Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Hundreds of Chicago believers in esoteric cults, in common with thousands of others from Norway to Australia and from the Yukon to Cape Town, will kneel for a silent prayer and thought communion at 2:20 P. M. to-morrow.

All of the participants in this ceremony are believers in universal thought communion, which they practice once a year at the time corresponding in their widely separated homes to noon in Salem, Oregon. The day of observance is always Aug. 27, but it falls on Sundays only at rare intervals. Half an hour is the time set apart for the singular ceremony.

A BLOW AT ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The first salute to Gen. Shattuc in response to his sentiments of his cutting letter to Edward Atkinson, was fired by the Republicans of Dayton, Ky., at the mass convention held last night, when delegates were selected to the county convention. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Dayton, Ky., in convention assembled, do most heartily indorse the patriotic and noble sentiments expressed in such forcible terms in the letter of Gen. W. B. Shattuc to Edward Atkinson on the Philippine conditions. His purely American manner of putting the keen blade of criticism into the body of treasonable utterances, his defense of the old flag, finds a ready echo in every loyal American heart."

ARMY WORM IS CHICAGO'S BOON.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The smudge fires have been extinguished in Chicago; the pungent odor of old rags no longer salutes the nostrils of people who live in the suburbs of Chicago and the low places within the city. This is due to the disappearance of the buzzing, busy little mosquito from the neighborhoods where he has been a plague from the Fourth of July to the first frost of the Fall.

He has fallen a victim to the voracious, insatiable, carnivorous army worm. The army worm in turn is being devoured by the sparrows.

McLean's Nomination Conceded.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—County conventions were held in Ohio to-day to select delegates for the Democratic State Convention at Zanesville next Tuesday and Wednesday. The nomination of John R. McLean for Governor is generally conceded, while a general sentiment is shown in favor of Col. James Kilbourne for Lieutenant Governor. Out of 802 delegates selected only 289 are instructed.

MR. M'KINLEY AT PITTSBURG

His Train Arrives Nearly on Time After an Uneventful Trip.

PARTY CHEERED BY STUDENTS

Princetonians Gather to Greet the President—Gen. Merritt Joins the Travelers.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 26.—The special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad carrying President McKinley and party arrived at 9:26 o'clock this evening, shortly after the schedule time.

The trip from the East was uneventful, but was enjoyed very much by all in the party. The President is in excellent health, and Mrs. McKinley stood the trip nicely.

As the train drew into Shady Side station, where the party alighted, a signal was flashed to Battery B, stationed on Herron Hill, when the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

A large crowd had assembled at the station to welcome the distinguished guests, but beyond cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, no special demonstration was made.

With as little delay as possible the party, consisting of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Gen. Merritt, his aide, Major T. P. Mott; Dr. Rixey, B. F. Barnes, executive clerk, and George B. Cortelyou, acting private secretary to the President, were escorted to carriages by the city Reception Committee and driven to the Hotel Schenley.

The President and Mrs. McKinley were then taken to the residence of Robert Pitcairn, Superintendent and General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose special guests they will be during their stay in the city. At the President's request there was no formal reception of any sort at the Pitcairn residence to-night, the programme for the evening being absolute rest.

For to-morrow the Reception Committee has arranged for the President to attend service at Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, where special services will be held in the morning. The rest of the day will be employed as the President may desire.

President and Mrs. McKinley left Long Branch, N. J., this morning at 7:45 o'clock. The President's departure was very quiet, only a small number of persons being present at the station when the President's train pulled out.

The President breakfasted with Vice President and Mrs. Hobart at 7 o'clock, the guests including Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Secretary Cortelyou, and Garret A. Hobart, Jr. Both the President and Mrs. McKinley looked in excellent health, and Vice President Hobart, who was not quite well yesterday, said he felt better to-day.

Troop C of New York arrived at Normanhurst at 7:30 and formed in front of the house. The President sent for Capt. Charles L. Debevoise and requested that the Presidential salute be omitted, as Mrs. McKinley could not stand the din. At 7:35 the President and Mrs. McKinley, with Mrs. Hobart and the Presidential party, entered carriages and, escorted by the troop, were driven rapidly to the station.

Along the route small knots of people which had gathered cheered as the cavalcade swept by.

At the station the party was met by W. E. Hildreth and James Seligman of the Reception Committee. Amid cheers the President's train pulled out.

When the train reached Princeton Junction a contingent of students from Princeton University was on hand to give a passing salute.

Gen. Wesley Merritt met the train at the Junction and came on to Pittsburg with him. As the President's train hove in sight the little band of Princetonians craned their necks to get a glimpse of Mr. McKinley. When the train stopped some one espied him, and then followed a "locomotive" Princeton cheer. The President bowed an acknowledgment, Gen. Merritt slipped aboard the car, and the train resumed its journey.

During the few minutes' wait at the Princeton Junction, Gen. Merritt amused himself taking a landscape view of the university buildings.

Harrisburg, Penn., was reached at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A small crowd had assembled at the station and cheered as the train pulled in.

RAILWAY SUIT DECIDED.

Dismissal of a Bill Against Reorganization Committee of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, has handed down an opinion dismissing the bill of complaint filed by the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company against Charles H. Koster and others, the Reorganization Committee of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railroad, of which the Peoria and Eastern Railway is the succeeding corporation, asking for the delivering of certain securities held by the committee. In his opinion, Judge Lacombe says that under the terms of the reorganization agreement, $1,500,000 out of $10,000,000 first consolidated mortgage bonds issued by the Peoria and Eastern Railway were to be held by the committee for the purpose of taking up outstanding liabilities of the Ohio, Indiana and Western Railway.

The particular securities asked for, it is stated in the opinion, consist of certain cash, stock of another road, and certain stock and bonds of the complainant, other than the $1,500,000 reserved bonds which were placed in the hands of the committee, under an agreement by which they were "pledged and appropriated as a provision for the premium which may be necessarily allowed in effecting the exchange of the $1,000,000 of first consolidated mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Eastern Railway, reserved under the terms of the mortgage securing the same, for taking up certain prior bonds of like amount of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railway Company."

The $1,000,000 1 per cent. bonds of this company fall due on the 1st of January next, and are to be paid either in cash or by the extension of such bonds to Jan. 1, 1940, at 4 per cent. This trust, Judge Lacombe says, will not be carried out until the last of these outstanding underlying bonds has been exchanged or extinguished by payment.

"The complainant," the Court says, in conclusion, "came into being as a result of the reorganization agreement; all that it had, it received under such agreement. It was a careful and complete carrying out of the provisions of such agreement, which was to make it a solvent going concern with some prospect of betterment in the future, and when it entered into the ancillary agreement for the purpose of aiding in carrying out the reorganization agreement it must be understood to have intended that all and any cestuis que trust under the reorganization agreement might insist upon the carrying out of the ancillary agreement, which was made for their benefit."

NEW SIGNALS ON LONG ISLAND.

Compressed Air System to be Put in Operation at the Jamaica Yard.

A new safety interlocking switch and signal system will be put in operation at the Jamaica yard of the Long Island Railroad Company to-morrow at noon. There are twenty-six lines of tracks in this yard, and they will all be operated by compressed air under the new system.

An iron signal bridge over 100 feet long and 22 feet above the rails has been erected over twelve lines of the tracks at the Rockaway Road crossing. Signals will be displayed from staffs on these bridges over each line of track, fans by day and colored lights at night. Signals will also be maintained at the track switches. These switches are so arranged that one cannot be opened without locking the others, thus avoiding the danger of trains going on the wrong track.

The air is compressed at the engine house of the Montauk Water Company and is stored in a boiler at the side of the switch tower. One man in the tower controls all the switches by means of compressed air, which is let into the gaspipe conduits from the boiler.

The system has lately been adopted by the New York Central Railroad at the Buffalo crossing, and is said to be the safest and most efficient in use.

Lehigh Valley's New Freight Yard.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has begun the construction of a new freight yard on the Hackensack Meadows, just outside of Jersey City. It will have a capacity of 3,000 cars and will be ready for business on Jan. 2.

Large orders placed

months in advance of season enable us to keep in touch with the latest creations, as well as to demand and get bed-rock prices; this, combined with skillful production results in economies of cost undreamed of in other concerns.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

STREET SIGNS CONFUSED HIM.

Turning City Lamp Posts Caused a Belated Homegoer Trouble—Streets and Drinks Mixed.

He was carefully helped from a car at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, and after studying the lamppost at the northwest corner a minute or two, he lurched northward on the avenue. When he had gone half a block he turned, taking the width of the pavement to execute the movement, made his way back to the post, studied it again, and started for the second time up the avenue. At Twenty-fourth Street he stopped, walked uncertainly around the post there several times, and once more worked a course to his starting point. There he pressed his forehead against the cool iron of the post, held on with one arm, and muttered to himself.

"Come, go on home, now," said a policeman.

"Home? Home? Whaz 'm home?" said the man at the post in a voice of weak despairing. "Zay, whaz dayz zis?"

"What's the matter with you?" rejoined the policeman; "g'wan; I want no trouble wid you."

"Zay, orshficer! You 'n' orsh-orshsifer?" questioned the man, dubiously.

"Of course, I'm an officer. What d' ye mean, anyhow?"

"Orshifer, whaz dayz zis?"

"It's Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899. Now, you g'wan."

The man pondered this answer until he seemed to get it firmly fixed in his mind. Then he swayed and swung, and said in an anxious whisper:

"Zought I waz wunner, zeze fellz't goez't zleep ten year 'n wakes up or goez off an' loo'z mind. Anzin' happened here t' day—earthquake, hurr'n, anzin' like zat?"

The officer said nothing had occurred.

"Zen z'plain zis t' me will you," continued the man, again pressing his head against the iron in an effort to concentrate his faculties. "Zis N' York Zity 'n it?"

The officer said it was.

"Zen z'plain zis t' me. Wherz Lyc'm Theatre?"

"Right here," said the officer, pointing to it with his baton.

"Zen z'plain zis time. Un'nedstan whaz I'm zain't you? Known Lyc'm Theatre fifzeen yearz 'n always zawt 'n Fourz Av'nu. 'Cammy D'zine 'n Twenny-thirz S.reez. Ziz Cammy Zine.

He indicated the building, and as the officer nodded he went on:

"Orshifer, z'plain zis t' me. Losht 'n N' York. Lived 'n N' York fifzeen yearz 'n losht 'n N' York. Lyc'm Theatr 'n Twenny-Zirz Streez. 'Cammy 'Zine in Fourz Av'nue, walkz 'long Twenny-Zirz Streez got t' Twenny-Fourz Streez. Keep on walk'n Twenny-Zird Zdreez. S'pose I getz 'n Hunnerd 'n Twenny-Zird Streez an' wherz'll I be zen? Orfshiser 'll you please z'plain zis t' me. Howmi t' go home wen Lyc'm Theat'r 'n Twenny-Zird Streez an' Cammy Zine 'n Fourz Av'nu 'n Twenny-zird streez 's crossin' Twenny-fourz Streez? Orsh'fer whaz my home? Losht 'n N' York."

The man's tone had become weaker and more despairing and his words more incoherent as he argued this out. At this point he collapsed and would have fallen in a heap had not the skilled official hand caught and upheld him. The officer shook him up, led him out into the roadway, and showed him the lantern on the post, explaining that it had been turned so that the Twenty-third Street sign was on Fourth Avenue and the Fourth Avenue sign on Twenty-third Street, that all the corner lamps in town have been changed the same way by order of Commissioner Kearny, but that, notwithstanding this, the Lyceum Theatre is yet on Fourth Avenue and the Academy of Design Building continues to face on Twenty-third Street.

The drunken man stumbled to the post, rested with his back against it, closed his eyes, and appeared to think long and hard. When he demanded with sudden fierceness:

"Zis man Kearny Tammy Hall man?"

The policeman said he thought so.

"You Tam-Tam-Tammy Hall man?"

The policeman said he was.

"Orshifer," said the drunkard, solemnly. "Orshifer, lemme giz you tip. Gez ouzzer Tammy Hall. Gez 'n zum ozzer hall. One hunnerd zous'nd jags 'n zis town, all been vot'n Tammy tic'z. All vote z'mother tic'z now. Tammy Hall; 'n'ulted great jag vote, 'ntag'nized great liquor interez. Howz gen'l'men carry home 'z jag wen Tammy Hall turnz' lamp poz 'roun 'n put Lyc'm Theat'r 'n Twenny zirz Streez 'n Cammy D'zign 'n Fourz Av'nu 'n makz Twenny zirz Streez cross Twenny fourz Streez? Won't stanz f'r 't. Won't stanz f'r 't minute. Been car'in home jag z'n zis town fifzeen years. Ax'n ziz man Kearny' dizgraceful, zat's waddiz. Lyc'm Thea'tr 'n Twenny zir—Twenny-zird Street, 'Cammy—

At this point the policeman took him by the arm and led him along Twenty-third Street a block and released him with the injunction to go on home. As the man staggered away he was muttering carefully to himself, as if to keep his mind on it—

"Ziz Twenny zirz Street; Lyc'm Theat'rz 'n Fourz Av'nu all ri'; Lant'n zez Twenny zird Streez 'n Twenny Fourz Streez; lant'n'z liar. Tammy Hall'z liar. Fourz Av'nu's allriz."

A NATIONAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Congressman Foss Wants One—Impressed by English Gun Works.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Congressman George Edmund Foss of Chicago has completed an inspection of the Armstrongs' works, the Thompsons' works, the Fairfield, Liverpool, and Belfast shipyards, and the Vickers-Maxim works. United States Naval Attaché Colwell accompanied Mr. Foss. They were afforded every courtesy by the British manufacturers and shipbuilders. Mr. Foss said to-day:

"I was much impressed, especially with the Vickers-Maxim establishment. Their facilities for manufacturing and placing guns on board ships are not equaled. From the results of my extended trip I have come to the conclusion that the Europeans are far ahead of us in naval stations, yards, and docks. We are not the only people on earth, though we are the best, and we have much to learn. One of the first measures I intend to introduce is for a National naval reserve, upon which the Nation can call in the hours of need without having to consider the feelings of each State's organizations."

Mr. Foss is going to Portsmouth, Devonport, and Plymouth next week. He sails for home on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Wednesday.

BATTLESHIP KEARSARGE TEST.

Builders' Trial of the New Fighter Takes Place Sept. 5.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The battleship Kearsarge is to have her builders' trial on Sept. 5 over a course from Newport News outside the capes and return. This notification was received at the Navy Department to-day. The Alabama starts on her trial trip next Monday.

When the Kearsarge has been put in commission Capt. Folger will be assigned to her command.

An Accident to the Wilmington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch received by the Navy Department from the commander of the Wilmington at Montevideo states that she has lost a flange of one propeller. It does not state how serious the damage may be or whether any delay will be occasioned. The officials here say, however, that the remaining propeller and the crippled one will give her ample power to proceed in case it is not convenient to dock her at Montevideo. The ship has been up the Amazon.

Feared No Rival of His Boy.

"And do you read a good deal out here on the farm?" asked the sweet young thing.

"Yessum," replied Farmer Stebbins, "we read 'bout everything we kin find."

"Have you seen Markham's 'Man With the Hoe'?"

"No, miss; but I reckon thar ain't nary man in th' country kin handle a hoe eny better'n my man Jerry kin."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

MR. MOODY'S FAVORITE TEXT

Old-Time Religious Demonstration at the Gospel Tent.

IRA D. SANKEY WITH HIM

The Preacher's Graphic Picture of the Blind Beggar's Appeal to God and Its Application.

There was an old-time religious demonstration last night in the gospel tent at Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, with Dwight L. Moody and Ira D. Sankey on the platform together. The tent was thronged, and all the chairs surrounding its looped-up sides were occupied, although the dampness of a drizzling, foggy evening dripped from every edge. The Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt had general charge of the meeting, but Mr. Sankey directed the music and Mr. Moody preached the sermon.

There was three-quarters of an hour of singing, led by Mr. Sankey, beginning with "Onward Go" and "Bringing in the Sheaves." The congregation did not, however, become thoroughly wrought up until it sang "When the trumpet of the Lord shall sound." Then there was splendid resonance, and the combined voices of men and women rang out and rose in swelling chorus on the line,

"When the roll is called up yonder I'll be there."

Other hymns sung were "Eye hath not seen," "There shall be showers of blessing," "Why not now?" and "Lead me," the last very softly and plaintively.

Then Mr. Moody said that he had been thinking as he came to the meeting what text he would select if he were ordered to preach from just one text all the rest of his life, and he had determined that if he should be so restricted he would preach as long as he was spared from the nineteenth chapter of St. Luke, tenth verse:

"The Son of Man came to seek and to save that which was lost."

"That tells," Mr. Moody said, "the purpose of His coming. He did not come to condemn the world; He came to save it. Search the Bible through and you will find that from the time of Adam down God sought man to bestow mercy. Adam hid himself away, but God sought and found him. Cain did not go to God to confess his sin, but God found him. So it is all through. The Shepherd whose ninety and nine sheep were safe did not wait for the one astray to return, he went forth and sought and found it, and when he did find it he did not maul or kick or pound it. He took it to his bosom and comforted and rescued and healed it. The joy in heaven over the sinner who repents is not the joy of the sinner. It is the joy of God and His angels."

Mr. Moody then talked of the circumstances surrounding and leading up to the utterance of his text.

"Here was this blind beggar Bartimaeus," he said; "a man who was led every day by a dog, or, maybe, a child, to a place on the turnpike at Jericho. The Bible gives us only bare outlines. I like to fill in the circumstances and details with my imagination. I can imagine that this man who had never seen the mother who bore him or his wife and children, who had known nothing but darkness, was sitting in his usual place when some man who knew him passed along and stopped to talk and said:

"'By the way, I was in Jerusalem yesterday, and I saw this new prophet, Jesus of Nazareth, and the most wonderful thing I ever saw in my life—he gave sight to a man who had never seen from his birth. Would you like to see?'

"'I suppose Bartimaeus said, 'They tell me I shall see in the world to come, but never in this world.'X

"'And the man said 'Yes, Bartimaeus, He can make you see.'

"'But,' Bartimaeus asked, 'who must I get to speak for me? I guess I need some influential man, a rabbi or somebody, to state my case.'

"'No, I talked with Simon Peter about that, and he told me nothing of the kind was necessary. This Jesus of Nazareth will pass through Jericho to-morrow, and I advise you to ask him for sight.'

"'Get my sight just for the asking? Doesn't charge anything? No influence needed to reach Him?'

"'No. The poor are just like the rich with Him. He gives to all alike.'

"'And that is one thing the religion of Christ is for,' interpolated Mr. Moody, pausing in his colloquy. "It is to wipe out these class distinctions and hatreds and prejudices. We are a bad lot, all of us. We have got to learn that God looks at us all alike and that there is the same mercy and love for all of us.'

"So the next day Bartimaeus was in his place listening and listening, and presently he heard the tramp, tramp of many feet. And he called out, 'Who is it? Who is coming?' straining his blind eyes and his ears toward the sound; and somebody said, 'Jesus of Nazareth passeth by,' and then he cried out:

"'Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me!'

"That was all; that was all. He asked and he received then and there, and so may each of you here and now—'Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me.' It is easy to say. You need no preamble, no influence, no money. Say it; say it, each of you and you will be answered; you will find mercy and light waiting to answer that call. God would hush every harp in heaven to hear the cry of one sinner to-night. Suppose all New York should now join in the mighty cry—'Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me!' What a glorious answering chorus would ring through heaven!"

Mr. Moody then went on to picture Zaccheus meeting Bartemus, who was hurrying home to see what the wife he loved loked like, and the astonishment of Zaccheus and his hastening away to climb a tree that he might see this Jesus of Nazareth.

"A crowd of boys, no doubt, came first," he continued, "and then Zaccheus saw Matthew, perhaps, and said to himself, 'does He have publicans about Him?' For people then looked at publicans as we do at saloonkeepers. Jesus loves the saloon keepers, too, and I wish we could bring all of them to Him.

"Christ called Zaccheus, the richest man in Jericho, after he had blessed Bartemus, the poorest man there. He knows no classes; He gives blessings and joy alike to all."

This line of thought was carried out to the end of the sermon, after which, amid profound silence, many scores of people throughout the crowded tent rose to signify that they desired to be prayed for and were ready to repeat the cry of Bartemus, "Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me."

LAY CLAIM TO MILLIONS.

The Smith Family Say They Are the Heirs to $75,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Heirs to an estate of $75,000,000 to-day heard the story of the wealth and their claims to it from W. J. Sitler of Robinson, Ill., who has succeeded in tracing the entail down to a family of the name of Smith and a number of others.

Mr. Sitler, armed with a trunkful of correspondence and legal papers, explained the results of two years' labors to Mrs. Eliza E. Smith of 738 North Grove Avenue, Oak Park, who is his sister. Other branches of the Smith family live in Chicago, Steubenville, Ohio, and elsewhere.

The heritage which they claim, consists of estates in Germany worth $63,000,000 and in Baltimore worth about $12,000,000.

Mr. Sitler's researches have brought to light 150 claimants to the Baltimore estate and about 200 to that in Germany.

CROWNINSHIELD HOME AGAIN.

The Rear Admiral Inspected Sailors' Shore Quarters Abroad.

Among the passengers on the American Line steamship St. Louis, which arrived yesterday, was Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department. The Admiral and members of his family were at once taken on a navy yard tug to Jersey City, where they boarded a train for Washington.

While abroad the Admiral inspected the naval barracks in Great Britain and on the Continent, and will submit a report of his findings to Secretary Long.

The National authorities here are considering the practicability of housing the sailors on shore while at home ports. It is believed that the health of the bluejackets will be materially improved by the adoption of this plan, as they will have larger and better dormitories than on board ship.

Pirates and Smugglers in Cuban Seas.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—Piratical craft from the Caribbean Islands, off Yucatan, and negro smugglers from Jamaica have recently been molesting residents of the Isle of Pines and encroaching upon the sponge fields off the Cuban south coast. Collector Bliss has been asked to send a revenue cutter to patrol the district.

FRANCE WANTS AMERICAN IRON

There Is an Excellent Opportunity for Manufacturers to Establish a Market at Nantes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Consul Brittain, at Nantes, France, in a report to the State Department, says:

"There have recently been many inquiries for the names of the leading firms in the United States that manufacture various kinds of machinery. A number of sales of American machinery have been made during the past year. Heretofore considerable machinery used by the shipbuilders of Nantes has been purchased in England.

"English manufacturers have two advantages over those of the United States—first, their nearness to this market; second, the advantages accruing from the minimum tariff rate. For machine tools weighing over 1,000 kilograms, (2,204 pounds,) the maximum duty is 15 francs, ($2.89,) the minimum 10 francs, ($1.93,) per 100 kilograms, (220.46 pounds;) weighing from 250 to 1,000 kilograms, (550 to 2,204 pounds,) maximum 20 francs, ($3.86,) minimum 10 francs, ($3.08;) small tools, weighing less than 250 kilograms, maximum 70 francs, ($13.50,) and the minimum 50 francs, ($9.65,) per 100 kilograms. The difference on structural iron, or that used for shipbuilding, is not so great, the maximum being 6 francs, ($1.15,) and the minimum 5 francs, (96 cents.)

"The recent augmentation in prices and the scarcity of a visible supply of structural iron in this part of France make this an opportune time for the American manufacturer to invade this market. The nearness of the English manufacturer has given him an easy victory in the past, but the shipbuilders of the Loire have come to the conclusion that if the American iron manufacturers can sell iron in England and in English colonies, it is at least worth while to get our prices.

"I believe if the American manufacturer were on the ground with prices and terms he could capture some orders. There are three shipyards at Nantes, where there were constructed last year forty-two iron vessels, varying in tonnage from 3,000 downward.

"American manufacturers of structural iron would do well to correspond with Julun Lanoé of Nantes, an extensive dealer, who is anxious to obtain American prices on bar, structural, and plate steel and iron."

INSTITUTE OARSMEN RACE.

Matches on the Passaic Well Contested by Clubmen.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 26.—The regatta of the Institute Boat Club on the Passaic River this afternoon was a big success. The sport was interesting. The feature was a race between shell and gig crews, in which the gig crew, which had a handicap of ten seconds, was beaten only a few inches. Summary:

Single Sculls.—John Pardue won, Joseph Lupa second.
Novice Single Gig.—J. J. Murphy won, A. Bangert second.
Double Scull.—J. Mentz and J. Kirk won, J. Heller and J. Pardue second.
Handicap Gig and Shell Race.—Shell crew: E. Fuerhein, bow; J. Pardue, No. 2; J. A. Carroll, No. 3; O. E. Fox, stroke. Won by a few inches.
Eight-Oared Shell, Married and Single Men.—Single men won.
Swimming Race, 100 Yards.—T. O'Shaughnessy won, M. Gorman second, A. J. Moore third.
Tub Race.—A. J. Moore won, George A. McDermitt second, M. Gorman third.

DOUGLASTON YACHT RACES.

Contest Partly a Drift and Partly Sailed in a Blow.

A special regatta to end the season, held yesterday by the Douglaston Yacht Club in Manhasset Bay, Long Island, was a drifting match for the first two hours. Later the wind came up to a blow, but it did not last.

The start was scheduled for 2 o'clock, but at that hour the twenty-five starters lay idly off the club pier, the water perfectly smooth.

Eight classes, twenty-five boats in all, finally drifted across the line, the first boat going over at 3:45 o'clock, the classes following each other at five-minute intervals.

The triangular course of three and an eighth miles—from the starting line off the club float to Plum Point stakeboat, to the stakeboat off to Great Neck shore, to the starting line—was sailed around once by the dories, and twice by all other classes.

Only two boats dropped out. They were in the twenty-one-foot open cat class—the Ox and Palm.

The winners were: Thelga, Kittie, Ketch II., Win or Lose, Edwina II., Old Squaw, and Lobster.

MINIATURE YACHT

TROOPS ROUND UP NEGROES

Henry Delgall, the Murderer of Townsend, Is Captured.

HIS ACCOMPLICES ARE FOUND

Gov. Candler of Georgia Says the Situation Is Extremely Critical and Grave.

DARIEN, Ga., Aug. 26.—The round-up of the riotous negroes in McIntosh County by the military to-day resulted in the surrender of Henry Delgall, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Townsend, and the location for future arrest of Delgall's brother and the woman directly implicated in the killing.

Delgall's surrender was made to Lieut. Wood, in charge of a detachment of thirty soldiers, stationed for fifteen miles about the country to back up the Sheriff's posse, who were scouring the swamps. The swamps were being beaten closely, while the militia lined out on the bluff.

Delgall's aged mother came out of the swamp with a request that Delgall be allowed to surrender to the soldiers.

The arrest of Delgall, who is the son of the negro whose arrest preceded the trouble, and the arrival of reinforcements for the militia seem to have broken the backbone of the defiance of the law by the negroes.

A whole regiment of troops is now on duty in and about Darien, under command of Col. Lawton, but it is not believed there will be further bloodshed.

There has been a notable diminution of extreme talk during the afternoon. The situation, however, is still critical. There are still several ringleaders of the blacks wanted by the officers of the law. Unless they come in and surrender or are brought in by their friends and turned over to the authorities the troops will go after them to-morrow.

The Court House has been turned into a barracks for the soldiers, and those who were not constantly kept on duty were allowed to rest there. Many of them to-night are completely exhausted, having been on duty for three days and two nights.

Col. Lawton, after communicating with Gov. Candler ordered the Liberty Independent Troop of light cavalry here. It left Jones Station almost immediately and came through the country over the wagon roads, a distance of twenty-five miles.

Col. Lawton also ordered the First Regiment, Georgia Volunteers, at Savannah, to proceed to Darien. It arrived this afternoon at 6 o'clock.

It has been reported here that 1,000 negroes are in the vicinity of Delgall's house, having come from all parts of Liberty and McIntosh Counties.

Col. Lawton, late in the afternoon, ordered the Fourth Regiment, with companies at Brunswick, Valdosta, Waycross, and other towns in this section, to be prepared to move at a moment's notice. The soldiers at Brunswick and Waycross are in their armories awaiting orders to proceed to Darien.

The white people were aroused for miles around, and came in during the day in large numbers, and every available white man in McIntosh County was deputized by Sheriff Blount. Still, he could not muster a large posse.

Business is suspended in Darien for the time being, and it is reported that farms in the country have been temporarily abandoned.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26.—One of the first messages received by Gov. Candler to-day regarding the uprising of negroes in McIntosh County was from Capt. J. H. Devoe of Savannah, commanding the colored militia, who offered his company to the Governor to assist in quelling the rioting in Darien.

Messages from Darien, Brunswick, Savannah, and many other places came rapidly into the Executive Office, and some of them brought alarming reports.

"The situation in McIntosh County is extremely critical and grave," said the Governor. "The entire First Regiment, composed of seven companies, is on the scene, and I have ordered Companies I and F of the Fourth Regiment to report to their armories and hold themselves in readiness for a call from Col. Lawton.

"The law does not provide that militia can make arrests," continued the Governor, "but the troops will back up the Sheriff, who has a large posse, and will see that he has all the assistance needed."

One report was received during the day that not less than one thousand negroes were under arms in the swamps and that they were in a position to sustain themselves for some time.

Another message said that several hundred citizens acting upon their own responsibility, left Brunswick this morning and were en route to the scene of the crime.

That section of Georgia comprising McIntosh and Liberty Counties, where the outbreak has occurred, is the "black belt" of the State. The negroes there number five to every white inhabitant. It is recognized as one of the most thickly inhabited negro sections in the South, and there are many towns and villages in which no white families live.

MARGARET RAND RETURNS.

Missing Sunday School Teacher Had Been Visiting in Albany.

Margaret Rand, the twenty-two-year-old Sunday school teacher of Port Richmond, Staten Island, who wandered away from her uncle's house, 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Tuesday, returned last night. Her uncle, Robert Patten, met her on the steps of his house.

She said she wanted to borrow a dollar to telephone. He coaxed her into the house and locked the front door. She rebelled, but was subdued and put to bed. Her uncle says she has been visiting relatives in Albany. He received a telegram early yesterday afternoon saying that Margaret had been sent home on the boat.

She positively refused to tell her uncle where she had been. He says she is suffering from religious mania. He asked her to kiss him good night, and she said that Christ is her Saviour, and that she would not kiss any man, woman, or child on earth.

Before she consented to go to bed she insisted on sitting down to the piano and playing, "The Dream Is Past." Her mother has been sent for.

TRABAND MUST PAY ALIMONY.

Stay from Justice Bischoff's Order Refused Mount Vernon Dentist.

The application of Dentist William H. Traband of Mount Vernon for a stay, pending an appeal from an order made by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court a month ago, awarding Mrs. Emily F. Traband $100 counsel fee and $10 a week allmony until a suit for an absolute divorce, which Traband has brought against her, has been decided, was yesterday denied by Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court.

This is the second action Dr. Traband has brought against his wife for an absolute divorce. His first action was commenced in April, 1897. The action was discontinued in November, 1898, the reason, according to Dr. Traband, being that one of his witnesses had died and another had disappeared.

Mrs. Traband denied all his allegations and brought a counter suit, naming as co-respondents Lydia Hopper, known as "skip"; Emma L. Seaman, and a woman whose name she declined to divulge. When her husband's suit was discontinued she applied to the court to have him committed for contempt for his failure to pay her alimony awarded her in that action, and, rather than go to jail, he settled up. Mrs. Traband has anotoher suit now pending, the charges being practically the same as in the former one.

Mrs. Traband, in opposing her husband's application for a stay, says she is at present living at the house of Dr. G. H. Townsend, Stony Creek, Conn., and is penniless. Until very recently she had been living with her mother at 1,889 Lexington Avenue, this city, and was dependent on her for support. The money she compelled her husband to pay her she spent on a trip to North Carolina, where she was ordered to go by her physician, as she was suffering from consumption.

She alleges that her husband's application for a stay of the order awarding her allmony and counsel fee in the present case is not made in good faith, but in order to prevent her from defending the action. "I am ill and penniless. I need food and clothing and shelter, and need it now," she says in her affidavit. She further says her husband is making over $4,000 at his profession, and owns real estate in Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Traband is the daughter of a traveling salesman in Maiden Lane. She was known in Mount Vernon for her musical abilities and stage cleverness, and appeared at many church festivals.

THORP WINS THE HINKLE CUP.

Defeats Thorndike in the Golf Finals on the Kebo Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 26.—J. G. Thorp of Cambridge won the finals in the Hinkle Cup golf tournament at Kebo to-day, defeating Richard Thorndike, who had a handicap of 14, by 3 up and 2 to play.

The match was one of the most interesting contests ever witnessed on the Kebo links. Thorp won the Hinkle Cup last year also. At the end of the morning's play of eighteen holes Thorp was two down. Thorndike, with the aid of his liberal handicap and by consistent playing and wonderful putting, had been able to win the majority of holes, even though Thorp played bogie golf for nearly every hole. Time and time again Thorndike holed out twenty-foot puts, and if he could have kept this up all day he would have won out easily.

In the morning round Thorp seemed a bit nervous, and missed a number of short puts when the stroke meant the hole. Thorndike, however, played the game of his life. Being somewhat afraid of his wooden clubs, he continually used his cleek to drive with, and always with good results. He was especially accurate with his iron shots. Thorp covered the eighteen holes in the morning round in 85 and Thorndike in 103.

Starting 2 down in the afternoon, Thorp played perfect golf, but the strain was too much for the Harvard lad, and before nine holes had been played he began to lose his nerve badly. At the end of the fifth hole Thorp had evened things up. At the end of the first round, however, Thorndike was again in the lead, with 1 up. From that time on the Cambridge crack had things all his own way, and squaring matters at the fourth hole on this round, he won the next three, and the match was over.

MORNING ROUND.

Thorp—									
In	6	4	5	3	5	6	5	5	4—45
Out	6	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—42
Total									85
Thorndike—									
In	6	5	6	7	4	6	5	5	6—50
Out	6	4	9	4	6	5	8	5	6—53
Total									103

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Thorp—									
In	6	3	5	4	4	5	6	7	5—45
Out	6	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—40
Total									85
Thorndike—									
In	6	4	7	5	7	8	6	6	6—55
Out	5	4	7	4	7	6	6	5	5—50
Total									105

The regular weekly tournament at Kebo was won to-day by T. G. Condon of New York, with a net score of 81, and a handicap of 7. The scores:

Players.	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
J. G. Thorp	85	0	85
R. K. Thorndike	103	8	95
T. G. Condon	88	7	81
W. A. Flagg	92	7	85
Dr. Amory	125	35	90
J. Livingston	129	35	94
Franklin Ellis	99	8	91
A. H. Hinkle, Jr.	105	12	93
H. Jaques	95	10	85
A. H. Hinkle	112	20	92
W. W. Finlay	113	10	103
E. S. Pike	115	30	85
P. Madeira	96	6	90
C. B. Pike	98	8	90
F. H. Gillett (2d)	103	20	83
W. Berry	126	35	91
J. A. McCord	95	3	92
C. M. Hinkle	101	6	95
A. D. Childs	91	2	89
Miss Hinkle	115	25	90

NEWPORT GOLF HANDICAPS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—The regular weekly handicap golf match for cups offered by the Newport Golf Club was played on the links this afternoon, in two classes, with the following results:

CLASS A.

Name.	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
R. F. Phifer	88	10	75
F. C. Havemeyer	83	3	80
L. White	93	12	81

CLASS B.

Lispenard Stewart	109	23	86

At the present time there are ninety-one entries for the tournament which begins at the Newport Golf Club next Tuesday.

Buffalos Beat Dedham Polo Team.

HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—The handicap which the Dedham polo team allowed the Buffalos in the Myopia tournament to-day proved too much to overcome, and the New Yorkers won by a score of 15¾ to 7¾. There were two accidents during the day, Seward Carey being somewhat shaken up by a fall, while Joshua Crane, Jr., of the Dedhams had his left shoulder-blade and left wrist broken in the fourth period and was obliged to retire. The Buffalos will meet the Myopias on Monday for the Hamilton Cup.

FOR AID OF PUERTO RICANS.

Additional Contributions to the Different Relief Funds.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, yesterday reported the following contributions:

Previously acknowledged, $28,744.78; through Providence Journal, $8; Kingston Congregational Sabbath School, Kingston, N. Y., $10; "cash," $1; Kenton Bank, Kenton, Tenn., $1; Higganum Congregational Sabbath School, Higganum, Conn., $10; through Barre Daily Times, Barre, Vt., $14; George Beatty, Winston, Mont., $5; J. P., $5; the Rev. W. Mason, Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., $5; the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., $250; John Lyman, Syracuse, N. Y., $100; Metropolitan Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., $29.93; guests of Hotel Coquina, Ormund-by-the-Sea, Fla., $16.94; residents of Averne-by-the-Sea, N. Y., $13, and through The Daily Herald, St. Augustine, Fla., $39.04. Total, $27,362.69.

Subscriptions to the fund of the Merchants' Association, previously reported, amounted to $19,370.40. Subscriptions received yesterday were as follows:

John Doscher & Co., $10; Forstmann & Co., $20; the Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company, $50; Frederick M. Cromwell, $25; Virgil T. Hervey, $5; the Merchants' Association of Poughkeepsie, through James H. Ward, Treasurer, $100; George B. Forrester, $10; Maria L. Roberts, Madison, N. J., collected from the family, $22; A. Wimpfheimer & Brother, $25; Ingomar, Goldsmith & Co., $10; estate of Isaac Rosenfeld, $5; Eaton, Colt & Burnham Company, $100; Sickels & Nutting Company, $20; Louis Meyers & Son, $25; Goodfriend Brothers, $10; John B. L. Hornberger, Mrs. Hornberger, and Miss Agnes Hornberger, St. Louis, Mo., $2.01; B. Greenwald, $10; J. H. Scriven & Co., $50; Wesendonck, Lorenz & Co., $25. Total, $19,894.01.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer has received the following contributions:

Previously acknowledged, $7,148.66; L. Straus & Sons, $100; a Friend, (cash,) $1; Barbara Fritchie Post, No. 11, G. A. R., Brooklyn, through George M. Williams, Quartermaster, $25; Edward Cooper, $200; J. L., $5; a Sympathizer, $1; J. A. Offord, $1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt from F. P. Harlem of $5 for the aid of the sufferers.

Romaine & Co. have contributed $25 to the Maritime Exchange fund, making the total amount of this fund $7,527.

NEW JERSEY CORPORATIONS.

Inter-State Oil and Composite Fibre and Manufacturing Companies.

TRENTON N. J., Aug. 26.—The Inter-State Oil Company, with an authorized capital of $2,260,900, was incorporated here to-day to operate oil wells. Of the capital stock $1,500,000 is preferred, with 6 per cent. annual dividend. The incorporators are Thomas S. Moffitt, J. L. Westcott, and Rodney Wells, all of Camden, N. J.

The Composite Fibre and Manufacturing Company, capital $1,500,000, was also incorporated to manufacture a composite of rubber, leather, and stone for interior decorations. The incorporators are John Bishop Hall and Maurice Barnett of Philadelphia, and John A. Rennie of Palmyra, N. J.

New Artificial Leather Company.

The Boston Artificial Leather Company of Springfield, N. J., filed articles of incorporation yesterday with the Clerk of Union County, N. J. The capital stock is $100,000, all of which is paid in. The company will erect a factory at Springfield and manufacture waterproof coatings. The incorporators are Walter M. Pole, George H. Davidson, and Frank B. Colton, all of Springfield.

Youth's Vain Search for His Father.

James Douglass, seventeen years old, who was sent West eight years ago to work for a farmer because his father was too poor to maintain him, arrived in the city on Friday in search of his parent, who had written that he lived in Washington Avenue, in the Bronx. The boy was unable to find his father and was sheltered by the police of the Morrisania Station House. He was arraigned in court and discharged. The police will care for him for a time.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC GAMES.

Stephens, the Halifax Sprinter, Takes Wefers's Measure—Kraenslein First in Three Events.

NEWTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—The National championships of the Amateur Athletic Union in track and field events were decided this afternoon on the athletic field of the Riverside Recreation Club. The meeting was the most successful in the Union's career, and while only one world's record went down, each event was fought out to the finish.

Kraenslein of Pennsylvania, competing under the "winged foot" of the New York Athletic Club, was the shining star, scoring three firsts and two seconds. On track performance, however, young Duffey of East Boston, by equaling the accepted record in the century sprint, of 9 4-5 seconds in his trial heat, received unstinted praise. Stephens, the Halifax sprinter, who holds the Canadian championships, impressed every one with his clean style of running. He was strong each time for nearly the distance, but lacked the finishing touch to overcome the leaders' advantage. He was fast enough, however, to lower Wefers's colors.

The best events were the 220-yard final and the five-mile run, the latter, for the first time in this country, going as a dead heat to Alexander and Dick Grant. Bernard Wefers, who returned to the track in order to compete, proved himself a game sprinter, but in the critical second was twice beaten at the tape.

In the field events Powers and Flanagan shared the honors with the weights, while Baxter's jumps were quite an incident of the meet. The world's record which fell was in the latest competitive sport in this country, discus throwing, and Powers first broke the record, but Sheldon finally established the new figures.

The meet was finely conducted, with William B. Curtis of the New York Athletic Club as referee, and a corps of assistants representing nearly every prominent athletic club in the country. The summary:

One-Hundred-Yard Dash.—Won by A. F. Duffy, East Boston A. A.; A. C. Kraenzlein, New York A. C., second; Frank L. Stephens, Wanderer's A. C., Halifax, N. S., third. Time—0:10.

Two-Hundred and Twenty-Yard Dash.—Won by M. W. Long, New York A. C.; Frank L. Stephens, Wanderers' A. C., second; B. F. M. Wefers, New York A. C., third. Time—0:22 2-5.

Four-Hundred and Forty-Yard Run.—Won by M. W. Long, New York A. C.; William J. Holland, Boston, second; Jere J. Moynahan, St. Ann's A. A., Worcester, third. Time—0:50 4-5.

Eight-Hundred and Eighty-Yard Run.—Won by H. E. Manvel, New York; John Bray, New York A. C., second; George F. C. Wood, New York A. C., third. Time—1:55 1-5.

One-Hundred and Twenty-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, New York A. C.; J. J. Peters, Yale A. A., second; C. A. O'Rourke, New York A. C., third. Time—0:15 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, New York A. C.; C. A. O'Rourke, New York A. C., second; T. F. McQueeny, Charles Banks Gymnasium, third. Time—0:20 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Alexander Grant, New York A. C.; A. L. Wright, Newton, second; D. J. O'Connell, Stamford, Conn., third. Time—4:28 3-5.

Five-Mile Run.—Dead heat between Alexander Grant, New York A. C., and Dick Grant, Concord Junction, Mass.; B. Maguire, Charles Banks Gymnasium, third. Time—25:30 4-5.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., distance, 44 feet ½ inch; J. Fred Powers, New York A. C., second, distance, 40 feet 4½ inches; John Flanagan, New York A. C., third, distance, 38 feet 3¾ inches.

Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—Won by John Flansgan, New York A. C., distance, 155 feet 4½ inches; Charles Chadwick, New York A. C., second, distance, 145 feet 10 inches; J. C. Coffey, Knickerbocker A. C., third, distance, 145 feet 2 inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by Richard Sheldon, New York A. C.; distance, 122 feet 3⅝ inches; J. F. Powers, New York A. C., second; distance, 120 feet 6½ inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., third; distance, 115 feet ⅝ inch.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by John Flanagan, New York A. C.; distance, 33 feet 7½ inches; Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., second; distance, 32 feet 4½ inches; J. C. Coffey, Knickerbocker A. C., third; distance, 28 feet 8½ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, New York A. C.; distance, 23 feet 5 inches; E. B. Bloss, New York A. C., second; distance, 21 feet 5¼ inches; J. Fred Powers, New York A. C., third; distance, 21 feet 5¼ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by T. K. Baxter, New York A. C.; height, 10 feet 9 inches; D. Reuse, Knickerbocker A. C., and A. J. Anderson, New West Side A. A., tied at 10 feet 6 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by T. K. Baxter, New York A. C.; height, 6 feet 1 inch; A. J. Kraenzlein, New York A. C., second; height, 6 feet; D. Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., and J. Fred Powers, New York A. C., tied at 5 feet 11 inches.

BOND LOSES HIS TITLE.

Little Defeats Him for the International Tennis Championship.

NIAGARA ON THE LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 26.—The handicap singles were the only events played in the international tennis tournament this morning. In the afternoon the championship round was played. R. D. Little of Princeton followed up his good work of yesterday and defeated W. S. Bond, last year's international champion, after five sets.

Bond played his usual aggressive net game, and at times covered the net very successfully, but Little's speedy cross court drives proved too much in the end.

In the ladies' championship, Miss Parker won from Miss Champlain after five sets in the finals. The tournament will be continued on Monday. To-day's scores follow:

Handicap Singles.—Second Round.—G. F. Patterson (owe half 15) beat E. P. Fischer, (owe 40,) 6—3, 6—4; R. D. Little (owe 30) beat Peter Porter, (owe half 15,) 6—2, 5—7, 6—1; H. N. Cowan (scratch) beat W. G. Kilmaster by default.

Open Singles.—Championship Round—R. D. Little beat W. S. Bond, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Ladies' Open Singles.—Final Round—Miss Parker beat Miss Champlain, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

Championship Round—Miss Parker beat Miss Atkinson by default.

TWO MORE TROLLEY VICTIMS.

One Man Killed, Another Seriously Injured at Coney Island.

One man was killed and another seriously injured last night by trolley cars at Coney Island. The body of an unidentified colored man was picked up about 9 o'clock at Neptune and Coney Island Avenues. His dress was that of a workman. He was killed by Car No 395 of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Henry C. Morse, living in West First Street, Coney Island, was the other trolley victim. He was struck by Car No. 782 of the Maltby Avenue Division of the Brooklyn, Rapid Transit system. His injuries were serious. He was removed to the Kings County Hospital.

Works of Art in a Church.

Some notably excellent works of art are being added to the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Pitt Street. Among the most important is an exterior piece of sculpture by Joseph Sibbel, representing the Blessed Virgin sustaining the dead Christ just unbound from the cross. This is in high relief, and is 11 feet long and 6 feet high. At either side are three adoring angels, and in the cloud: over the figures are cherubs. The interior of the large lantern of the church is to be adorned with eight mural paintings by William Lamprecht. The entire church is being modernized and decorated.

KISSING BUG'S FATAL BITE.

Paterson Girl Kissed Two Weeks Ago and Doctors Could Not Help Her.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 26.—Ida Harnischfezer, a child, died here to-night from the bite of a kissing bug. The girl was bitten two weeks ago. Her face began to swell, and at the time of death it was twice its natural size.

Physicans were in attendance all the time, but they could not help the child.

Farmers Unite to Control Markets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley was organized at Topeka, Kan., Friday with the avowed purpose of controlling the markets in the interests of the farmer. Wheat dropped a cent or more to-day on the Board of Trade. Enthusiastic Populists are apt to point to the two things as cause and effect, but the Board of Trade men laugh at the idea of alarm over the Topeka organization, and find the cause for the slump in unloading by top-heavy speculators.

All paid purchases of $5 or more, delivered FREIGHT PREPAID to any railroad station within the following States:

Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

All paid purchases of $5, or more, delivered FREIGHT PREPAID to any railroad station within the following States:

Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Housefurnishing Bargains for Monday.

Genuine French Rat Trap, made of steel coppered wire, extra strong, regularly sold at 50c.; special to-morrow at 25c

Knife Boxes, made of hard wood in three compartments, nicely varnished, special at 6c

Comb and Brush Boxes, strongly made of hard wood, furniture finish, regularly sold at 10c.; special to-morrow at 6c

Krout Forks, made of hard wood, smoothly finished; 5-inch prongs, regularly sold at 10c.; special to-morrow at 3c

Ironing Boards, strongly built of hard wood, smoothly finished, full size, 4½ feet, regularly sold at 40c.; special to-morrow at 25c

Coffee Canisters, made of extra heavy japanned tin and neatly stencilled, holding 7 lbs., regularly sold at 50c.; special to-morrow at 30c

Cheese and Cracker Boxes, of extra heavy tin, neatly stencilled and japanned, large size, regularly sold at 65c.; special to-morrow at 40c

Stepladders, strongly built of well-seasoned lumber and nicely painted, 5-ft. size, special at 40c

Improved Green Corn Scrapers, for preparing corn griddle cakes, etc., special at 7c

Electric Call Bell Outfits, consisting of 2½-inch nickel-plated box bell, genuine Nonpareil battery, 50 feet insulated wire, staples and push buttons, regularly sold at 80c.; special to-morrow at 55c

Water Coolers, jackets beautifully japanned and decorated, galvanized lining, nickel-plated faucet, 1½ gallon size, regularly sold at 85c.; special to-morrow at 55c

Preserving Kettles, genuine first quality gray steel enamelled ware, 3½ qt. size, regularly sold at 25c., special to-morrow at 15c.; the 5½ qt. size, regularly sold at 40c., special to-morrow at 25c

Cuspidors of Gray Steel Enamelled Ware of First Quality, large size, regularly sold at 15c.; special to-morrow at 10c

Oil Cooking Stoves, strongly built of heavy castings, Russian iron drums, with 3½-inch wicks and ratchet burners, the two-hole style, regularly sold at $1.25; special to-morrow at 90c

Screen Doors. We will dispose of our entire stock at about one-half of the manufacturer's cost; they are of hard wood, oak finish, also natural wood, spindle centred, strongly mortised and fitted with steel wire; regularly retailed at from $1.25 to $2.00; closing-out price 65c

We Will also Sell Our Window Screens at a ridiculously low price; they are all strongly built of hard wood, natural finish, and fitted with steel wire; regular prices were 35c., 45c. and 50c.; your choice to-morrow at 15c

Our Model Refrigerators and Ice Chests we offer now at very low prices; these boxes are of the very best make, have a perfect circulation of air, charcoal filled walls, and are built of hard wood with solid brass bronze finished locks and hinges, and are fully guaranteed by us. For our No. 462 Refrigerator, which is 31 in. in width, 21 in. in depth, and 58 in. in height, the special price to-morrow is 10.95

Ice Chests, 28 in. in width, 19 in. in depth and 28 in. in height, we offer special to-morrow at 3.70

In China and Glassware.

The offerings for Monday will be particularly rich. Just glance over the list and ask yourself if you can afford to miss such bargains.

Table Tumblers of finest thin bronze lead glass, full size and handsomely needle etched, with beautiful border design, the regular $1.00 style, special to-morrow, at, per dozen 50c

We Continue to offer at $13.50 the finest **China Dinner Set** of 103 pieces, all beautifully decorated with floral designs and sprays in natural colors and gold. These Dinner Sets cannot be duplicatad anywhere in the world for less than $21.00.

Jardinieres, large size, decorated in rookwood effects and highly glazed; were $1.25, special to-morrow at 45c

Cuspidors of finest thin china, beautifully decorated in floral designs and colors, the regular 50c. kind, special to-morrow at 25c

Olive Dishes, of rich cut glass in several new shapes and new designs, highly finished; the real $2.00 kind, to-morrow at 1.00

Dinner Sets, of fine English porcelain, 100 pieces, all handsomely decorated in beautiful border designs, green and blue, the latest shapes; value $12; special to-morrow at 7.50

Water Bottles of rich cut glass, beautifully designed and highly polished, regularly sold at $4.25, special to-morrow at 1.75

Rich Cut Glass Bowls, new designs, highly polished, the regular $5.00 style, special to-morrow at 3.00

Oil Bottles, with handles and stoppers of rich cut glass, fine designs, highly polished; the regular $1.00 kind, to-morrow at 50c

Peppers and Salts of rich cut glass, latest designs, handsomely finished, complete, with sterling silver tops, the 75c. kind, to-morrow at 25c

Lamp Globes, genuine French Baccarat goods, in all colors, richly decorated in real gold and floral designs, such as fleur de lis, Empire, Roman, etc., the $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 styles, special to-morrow at 95c

Lamps and Globes, Baccarat style, metal lamps, with solid columns, all handsomely finished with gold and oxidized trimmings, have No. 2 central draft burner, all complete, with decorated globe, regular price $4.00; special to-morrow at 1.45

Another Sale of Eclipse Shirts.

There's quite a little story connected with this sale, and in order that you may fully understand the importance of the event we must tell it.

We buy and sell Eclipse Shirts the year around. They are good shirts, the best we know of for the money, and in consideration of the very large orders we place season after season the makers agreed to let us have the "clean up" of their factories—meaning all shirts on hand—at the end of each season at fractional cost. We have them again, but they are not marked Eclipse. The makers claim that our past offers of Eclipse Shirts at HALF PRICE OR LESS have raised a storm of trouble with their other customers, so they sewed "Planet" labels over the original Eclipse labels. But all you have to do is to cut the threads, rip off the Planet label and you'll see the well-known Eclipse trade-mark.

All the newest stripe effects, cut cross or lengthwise, with attached or detached link cuffs to match, made of Garner's best percales; every shirt warranted to fit perfectly, and every shirt warranted $1.00, $1.25 or $1.50 value; here for you to choose from—700 dozen of them, mind you—Monday at 69c

Groceries.

Sugar: Standard Refined Granulated, H. & E. refiners, 10 lbs. 49c

Butter: Fresh made Elgin Creamery Butter, in 5-lb. pails, full grass flavor, ... 1.04

Cheese: N. Y. State full Cream Cheese, per lb. 10c

Canned Vegetables: Standard Ripe Southern Tomatoes, 3-lb. can, 1898 pack, per can 7c

N. Y. State Sugar Corn, sweet and tender, Succotash or White Wax Beans, per can 6c

Lima Beans or Early Bird Peas, per dozen, 90c., per can 8c

Milk: Gail Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, per can 12½c

Coffee: Fresh roasted sweet sound Santos, exceptional value, 10 lbs., $1.40, per lb. 15c

Our special Mocha and Java Coffee, combines strength and flavor, 5 lbs., $1.00, per lb. 22c

Tea: Special selection strictly high grade Teas, all kinds, English Breakfast, Oolong, Congou, India and Ceylon, regular 60c. and 65c. grades, 5 lbs., $1.75, per lb. . . 38c

Provisions: Special mild cured Hams and Bacon, per lb. 11½c

Cereals: Kiln dried Rolled Oats, Green Peas, White or Yellow Corn Meal, Granulated Hominy, 10 lbs. 19c

Mackerel: Special fat individual size, per kit 89c

Canned Fish: Merrimac brand Salmon, 1-lb., tall can, per doz., $1.15, per can 10c

Canned Meats: Fairbank's Corned Beef, 2-lb. can, per doz., $1.15, per can . . 18c

Canned Fruits: Gold Seal brand selected Bahama Pineapple, sliced or grated, per doz., $1.75, per can 15c

California Lemon Cling Peaches, Bartlett Pears, Black or White Cherries, Golden Apricots, per doz., $1.95, per can . . 18c

Spices: Strictly pure, Ginger, Pepper or Mustard, per lb. 17c

Special, for pickling purposes, Cloves, Cinnamon and Allspice, guaranteed absolutely pure, per lb. 23c

Herring: New importation Holland Herring, per keg 85c

Olive Oil: Beaumarchand finest selected French Olive Oil, from Bordeaux, France, quart bottle 45c

Extracts: Hazel Improved Root Beer, one bottle makes five gallons, bot. 12c

Washing Powder: Fairbank's Gold Dust or Hazel Washing Powder, 4 lb. package 14c

Starch: 5-lb. package Gloss Starch . . . 17c

Soap: Kirkman's or Ward's Borax Soap or Fairbank's Mascot, per cake 3c

Our Annual August Sale of Carpets, Rugs, &c.

is also nearly over. Don't miss it if your wants for the coming fall and winter season are as yet unpurchased. If you do—your purchases will cost you more, as prices are creeping upward everywhere, and even The Big Store will be compelled to charge more, although at the present time we are selling the finest goods in the market at fully 25 per cent. below the lowest prices quoted elsewhere. Here are some sample quotations to prove this:

Royal Wilton Carpets, in lengths of from 10 to 20 yards, regular $1.75 to $2.50 qualities; here at, per yard 1.00

Double Extra Tapestry Carpets, in hall, stair and room patterns, with and without borders, actual value per yd. 85c., here at 55c

Imported Linoleum, 4 yds. wide (will cover the average kitchen without a seam), worth 70c. per square yard here at 50c

Axminster Carpets, best quality, with borders to match, in new designs and colorings, 10 patterns to select from; regular $1.25 per yard goods; here at 85c

Wilton Stair Carpets, extra quality worth $1.25 per yard; here at 85c

Smyrna Rugs, best quality all wool pile, at about half the regular prices, as, for example, 30x60 in., worth $3.75, at 2.25

36x72 in., worth $5.50, at 3.50

Extra Heavy Agate Art Squares, very durable and artistic in design, at following prices:

6 ft. x 9 ft., at 1.80

7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft., at 2.35

9 ft. x 9 ft., at 2.70

9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in., at 3.15

9 ft. x 12 ft., at 3.60

The Sixth Semi-Annual Trade Sale of Furniture

will come to a close this week.

Great as our preparations were, they still proved inadequate to the demand, the mountains of beautiful furnishings melting away like snow before the sun, so that many lines which we intended to run all season will be finally closed out this week. They can never again be replaced at the prices we are quoting. Materials and labor both have advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. since our purchases were made, and the new goods to take their place will cost that much more. Don't, therefore, allow your last opportunity to slip away, but buy what Furniture you will require this fall now and here.

All Furniture packed and shipped free of charge, also stored for 60 days, if you want it, without cost. We reserve the right to limit quantities, as a protection against dealers, and cannot accept mail orders for advertised Furniture.

Out of a hundred equally attractive bargains we select the following to be our standard bearers for Monday's sale:

2.75 will be the price Monday for Real $5.00 Chairs or Rockers.

These chairs and rockers are of golden oak, have carved back, shaped arms, saddle or shaped seats, and are highly polished. Only 90 of them left.

22.50 will be the price Monday for Real $40.00 Curtain or Roll Top Desks.

This desk comes in six different patterns, one of which is shown in the accompanying illustration. They are well made and well finished. An early selection is desirable, as we have only 50 of them left.

12.75 will be the price Monday for Real $26.00 Golden Oak Dressers.

These dressers are made of quarter sawed golden oak, have full serpentine shaped fronts, are 45 inches wide, 22 inches deep, and are over 6 ft. high, with 30x24 in. oval bevel French plate mirror.

Only 75 of them left.

2.95 will be the price Monday for Real $5.50 Odd Washstands.

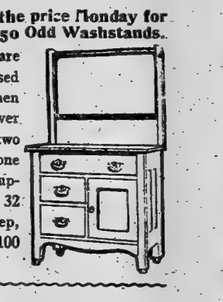

These washstands are large enough to be used for small dressers when mirror is placed over them; they have two small drawers and one large drawer and a cupboard; shaped top, 32 in. wide, 17 in. deep, 54 in. high. Only 100 of them left.

Our Annual August Sale of Curt

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Down the Clevelands by a Score of 2 to 1.

ONLY FIVE INNINGS PLAYED

Brooklyns Win Another Game in Chicago and Increase Their Lead to Fifty-eight Points.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	72	35	.673
Boston	67	42	.615
Philadelphia	60	44	.611
Baltimore	64	42	.604
St. Louis	63	50	.558
Cincinnati	59	48	.551
Chicago	56	54	.509
Pittsburg	55	56	.495
Louisville	49	59	.454
New York	47	59	.443
Washington	36	72	.333
Cleveland	19	95	.167

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 0.
Louisville, 5; Baltimore, 1.
Cincinnati, 11; Washington, 4.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Boston-Pittsburg game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—New York won a game to-day in a drizzling rain. After the home team had finished their fifth inning play was stopped on account of wet grounds. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Van Hn, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	1	0	0	O'Brien, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Hemphill, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	1	8	2	0
Quinn, 2b	0	0	2	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	4	0
Sullivan, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Foster, rf	1	1	6	0	0
Lockhead, ss	1	2	1	1	0	Hardesty, ss	1	1	2	1	0
Tucker, 1b	0	0	2	1	0	Gettig, 3b	0	0	1	0	1
McAllister, c	0	0	3	0	0	Wilson, c	0	0	1	0	0
Schmidt, p	0	0	0	0	1	Doheny, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	1	4	12	4	1	Total	2	6	15	9	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	—	1
New York	0	2	0	0	0	—	2

Left on bases—Cleveland, 1; New York, 3. Three-base hit—Lockhead. Two-base hit—Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Hardesty, Wilson. Passed ball—McAllister. Wild pitch—Schmidt. Struck out—By Schmidt, 1; by Doheny, 1. First base on balls—Off Schmidt, 2. Double plays—Gleason, Doyle and Hardesty; Gleason, Hardesty, and Doyle; Sullivan, Tucker and Lockhead. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

BROOKLYNS WIN IN CHICAGO.

Good Batting Gave the Leaders Their Second Consecutive Victory.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Brooklyn played a loose fielding game to-day, but won easily, as the Chicagos could do nothing with McJames's pitching. Callahan pitched four innings, then retired, after having been hit safely thirteen times. Garvin, who replaced him, allowed but three scattered hits. Attendance, 4,800. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	0	2	0	1	0	Jones, cf	3	3	2	0	1
Mertes, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Wlv'rt'n, 3b	1	0	1	4	0	Anderson, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Lange, cf	0	0	1	2	0	Jennings, 1b	1	3	12	0	0
Everett, 1b	1	0	17	0	0	Kelley, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Connor, 2b	1	1	1	3	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	2	4	1
Bradley, ss	1	1	2	4	3	Dahlen, ss	1	1	2	3	0
Donahue, c	1	1	3	2	0	Casey, 3b	1	2	1	2	2
Callahan, p	0	0	0	2	0	McGuire, c	1	1	6	0	1
Garvin, p	0	0	0	3	0	McJames, p	2	2	0	1	1
*Chance	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	6	6	27	19	3	Total	10	16	26	10	6

*Chance batted for Garvin in the ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3—6
Brooklyn	0	9	3	6	0	0	0	1	0—10

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—McGuire, Casey, Ryan. Three-base hit—McJames. Sacrifice hit—Kelley. Stolen bases—Jones, Jennings, Dahlen. Double plays—Connor and Everitt. Struck out—By Callahan, 1; by McJames, 4; by Garvin, 2. Base on balls—Off McJames, 5. Wild pitches—Callahan, McJames. Hit with ball, Jones, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Connolly.

Louisville, 5; Baltimore, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—The game to-day was close and exciting until the seventh, when the Louisvilles clinched the victory by batting Kitson for three runs. McGraw of Baltimore was put out of the game by Umpire Hunt in the eighth inning. Score:

Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—5
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Louisville, 5; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Woods and Zimmer; Baltimore, Kitson, Nops, and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Cincinnati, 11; Washington, 4.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The Cincinnatis won to-day's game from the Washingtons without an apparent effort. Score:

Cincinnati	2	2	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	—11
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—4

Base hits—Cincinnati, 12; Washington, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 8. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz; Washington, Weyhing and Roach. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—The home team batted Bernhard's curves for three runs in the first inning to-day. Orth then relieved Bernhard, and he was invincible, the Philadelphias winning out by timely batting and Donlin's fumble of Delehanty's hit in the fifth inning. Attendance, 7,000. Score:

St. Louis	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, Powell and Schreckengost; Philadelphia, Bernhard, Orth, and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

RANJITSINHJI COMING HERE.

Noted Hindu Cricketer to Bring a Team of Amateurs.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Prince Ranjitsinhji, the famous Indian cricket player, in speaking to-day in regard to the team of cricketers he will take to the United States, said:

"They are all amateurs. The personnel has not yet been decided on, excepting that the team is sure to include Maclaren, who captained the All England eleven in the last Australian match. Probably the others will be almost as well known."

The Prince further remarked: "I am looking forward to the tour with every anticipation of good cricket and much enjoyment."

On the Cricket Field.

The Montclair Athletic Club cricket eleven played a draw game yesterday at Prospect Park with the Manhattans.

The Brooklyn Club's team won from the Nelson Lodge eleven by 72 runs at Prospect Park.

The Kings County Club gained a victory at Newark over the home team. Score: Kings County, 55; Newark, 40.

Harry Elkes Breaks Five Records.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Harry D. Elkes of Boston, the champion middle-distance bicycle racer of the world, to-day broke the records for 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 miles at the Woodside Park track. His time for eleven miles was 18:40, previous record 18:46; twelve miles 20:22 1-5, previous record 20:28 1-5; thirteen miles 22:03, previous record 22:09; fourteen miles 23:46 2-5, previous record 23:51 3-5; fifteen miles 25:30 2-5, previous record 25:33 2-5.

Two World's Bicycle Records Broken.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Two world's records were broken to-day at the Ravenswood Athletic Field. In a ten-mile match race between Tom Butler of Boston and C. S. Porter of Chicago paced by a gasoline motor, the former won in 16:57 1-5. The former record was 17:01 2-5, held by Tom Linton. Fred Staples of Ravenswood won a two-mile amateur race, paced by a motor, in 3:26 2-5. The former amateur record was 3:42¼.

Bicycle Races Postponed.

The bicycle races scheduled to take place at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon were postponed. It was announced that the inclement weather caused a postponement, but the few hundred persons who climbed the hill at Morris Heights found the board track in good condition.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS

Special Offer

For Monday Morning Only

1 $350 Sterling Upright, Cabinet Grand, } $215
1 $300 Kingsbury Upright, Grand Scale, } $190
1 $250 Mayer Upright, Concert Grand Scale, } $175
1 $300 Decker & Son Upright, Cabinet Grand Scale, } $150
1 Weber Square, Good as New, } $70
2 Good Squares, - - - - - } $30

THE ABOVE SPECIAL BARGAINS ARE FOR MONDAY (tomorrow) MORNING ONLY. (Cash or monthly payments.)

THE
STERLING
Piano Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
(Entire Building, Four Floors.)
536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Open Monday Evenings.
Look for the name STERLING.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.
J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

ANACONDA WINS PACING RACE.

Takes the 2:04 Class Purse in Straight Heats on the Closing Day of the Readville Meet.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 26.—The Grand Circuit meeting at the Readville track closed to-day with splendid victories by The Abbott in the free-for-all trot, and Anaconda in the 2:04 pace. The afternoon's sport was somewhat marred by the laying up of Volo Maid in the 2:23 trot, and her disqualification, together with her driver, "Ben" Demarest, both being barred from the track for a year.

A great crowd saw the four trotters and pacers fight it out, although Searchlight's defeat in the pace was a surprise as well as a disappointment. The horse, while showing great speed, seemed unable to keep his feet, breaking in each heat when just about to take the lead. On the other hand The Abbott was driven in a masterly manner by Gears with a great burst of speed at the finish, while Bingen again proved his inability to win on the home track.

The 2:14 trot, which came over from yesterday with Timbrel having one heat, was the first race of the afternoon. Celibate, however, was too strong, and took the next two heats and the race with ease.

The four horses in the free-for-all were sent away in the first heat in good shape, Eagle Flanagan having the pole. John Nolan pulled through and led at the quarter, followed by Kentucky Union and Bingen. On the backstretch Bingen jumped into the lead, followed by The Abbott, and the two had a grand fight to the finish. The Abbott caught the Forbes horse at the three-quarter pole. Bingen seemed winded, and Eagle Flanagan nearly caught him, while The Abbott finished a length ahead, going easy. The second and what proved to be the deciding, heat, was almost a repetition of the first, except that The Abbott showed a still greater burst of speed at the finish, and Bingen was lifted off his feet at the wire.

With the other races out of the way, the four great pacers, Searchlight, Anaconda, Roan Wilkes, and Bessie Bonehill came out for the 2:04 pace. Roan Wilkes took the pole on the send-off, and led Searchlight at the quarter, with Anaconda right up. The horses were close at the half, Searchlight being almost even with Wilkes. At the three-quarters Wilkes, Searchlight, and Anaconda were on even terms, and it looked like a sensational finish. Anaconda and Roan Wilkes had a great drive, but the favorite, Searchlight, broke and came in last. Anaconda taking the heat by two lengths over Roan Wilkes.

Despite his bad showing in the first heat, Searchlight was the favorite in the second, but he again disappointed his backers. Roan Wilkes took the pole at the start, while Anaconda and Searchlight were right at his wheel. The race to the half was a fine one, the three horses being well bunched and going very fast. Searchlight was going into the lead very rapidly, when he suddenly went into the air, Anaconda and Wilkes had a grand fight to within 100 yards of the wire, when the latter became tired and Anaconda won the heat and race. Summaries:

Free-for-All Trotting.—Purse, $3,000.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes-Nettie King, by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	1
Eagle Flanagan, b. g., (Hudson)	3	2
Bingen, br. s., (Titer)	2	3
Kentucky Union, ch. m., (Ecker)	4	4
John Nolan, b. g., (Foote)	dis.	

Time by quarters—First heat—0:32; 1:04½; 1:36; 2:08¾. Second heat—0:31¾; 1:04; 1:36; 2:06¾.

2:04 Class.—Pace; purse $3,000.

Anaconda, b. g., by Knight-Haggins Mare, by Al Gons, (McHenry)	1	1
Roan Wilkes, ro. s., (Cheney)	2	2
Searchlight, br. s., (McCarthy)	4	3
Bessie Bonehill, g. m., (Dickerson)	3	4

Time by quarters, first heat—0:30; 1:02¾; 1:34; 2:05¼. Second heat—0:31; 1:03; 1:33¾; 2:06¼.

2:14 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,500.

Celibate, b. g., by Star Wilkes-Priestess, (Cheney)	2	1	1
Timbrel, br. g., by Bermuda, (Kinney)	1	3	3
Norvette, b. g., (Demarest)	3	2	2
Little Dick, b. g., (Pope)	4	5	4
Miss Beatrice, br. m., (McHenry)	9	4	6
Much Ado, b. g., (Kennedy)	7	6	5
Improvidence, b. m., (Titer)	5	8	7
Confessor, ch. g., (Brady)	6	9	8
Nicola, br. g., (Payne)	8	dr.	

Time—2:11¾; 2:12¾; 2:12¼.

2:23 Class.—Trot. Purse $1,500.

Fleetwood, ch. m., by Elyria-Schaible, (Brownbridge)	7	6	1	1
Viola Maid, b. m., (Demarest-McHenry)	2	1	3	3
Cello, b. g., (Drinkwater)	1	5	5	2
Hope, blk. m., (Dore)	3	2	ro	
Paul Pry, g. g., (Van Meter)	4	2	7	ro
Lasso, b. g., (Geers)	6	4	4	ro
Alice Barnes, b. m., (Kilborn)	5	7	6	ro
Kamala, b. m., (Young)	8	8	8	ro
Annie Burns, g. m., (Wilson)	10	9	9	ro
Seddie L., br. m., (Kinney)	9	dis.		

Time—2:17½; 2:13¾; 2:13½; 2:18¼.

TROTTING AT GUTTENBERG.

Good Racing at Hudson County Driving Association's Meet.

The first meeting of the Hudson County Driving Association was held at the Guttenberg race track yesterday afternoon. There was a good-sized crowd present, and three events on the card, two for professionals, and an amateur contest. The latter, however, was declared off, as the entries did not fill.

The other events were well contested, and the finishes were spirited enough to arouse the enthusiasm of those present. The judges were Isaac Coleman, G. D. Hadfield, and H. Fanchan. Joseph Culhuen was starter. The meeting was held under the rules of the National Trotting Association. The summary:

2:16 Class.—Trotting or Pacing; purse, $100.

Horse, Owner, and Driver.		
Newburgen, A. Newburger. (Thompson)	1	1
Marie Wellington, J. McGuire, (Jackson)	2	2
Daisy S., J. G. Gibson, (Stevens)	3	3
Theresa B., David Tuers, (Tuers)	4	4

Time—2:20¼; 2:19½.

2:30 Class.—Trotting or Pacing; purse, $100.

Merry Thought, J. McGuire, (Jackson)	1	1
Red Wing, J. G. Gibson, (Stevens)	2	3
Leoboard, J. G. O'Connor, (O'Connor)	3	2
Sensible Lady, —— Johnson, (Johnson)	4	4

Time—2:31; 2:27¼.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS IN ENGLAND.

Their Success Attracts Attention—Martin Beats Sloan's Record.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The phenomenal success of J. H. Martin, the American jockey, is attracting attention. He secured thirty places during the past three months and was unplaced in only one race. The Echo says this is causing considerable unrest, and, referring to the threatened invasion of American jockeys next season, the paper adds:

"The leading jockeys will not be affected, but their unsuccessful colleagues will certainly go to the wall. It will be a survival of the fittest."

Martin has passed Tod Sloan's record. Sloan expected to ride at Hurst Park Friday, but it was reported he was indisposed after his voyage and Martin took his place successfully.

Reiff Wins Harewood Handicap.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Harewood Handicap was won by L. Reiff on Mr. Covington's Candelaria, at the Hurst Park Club August meeting to-day. Eight horses ran two miles.

Star Pointer to Try for Record.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 26.—Star Pointer, 1:59¼, will try to lower his world's record here at the September harness meeting. The contract was signed to-day with his owner, W. J. White of Cleveland.

Racing Company Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 26.—A certificate of incorporation was issued to-day by the Secretary of State to the American Racing Investment Company of New York, capitalized at $50,000, to build stables and to buy and sell horses.

Harbor Hill Wins at Golf.

The Harbor Hill golf team beat the Crescent Athletic Club golfers yesterday over the Harbor Hill, S. I., links, by a score of 20 to 0.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.
BROOKLYN.

Overflowing With Opportunities!

These last days of August will be made memorable here with one of our traditional bargain sales. Every department will contribute to the flood of opportunities, and the occasion will prove a fitting climax to what has been by long odds the most successful Summer season we have ever known.

In face of the increased and still increasing cost of all kinds of personal and household necessities, the inducements we will offer are really remarkable. Prudent folks will realize that they can best *save* money by spending it freely here this week, in supplying present or forestalling future needs.

A Great Sale of Hosiery.
25c. to $1.25 Grades at 19c. and 29c. Pair.

We've secured all the samples of one of the largest Hosiery Manufacturers of Chemnitz, Germany, comprising *4,800 pairs of Women's Stockings* and *1,500 pairs of Men's Socks*, and as a result of the purchase we are able to offer you some of the best values that were ever given in this line. All the goods are high class, comprising plain as well as an enormous variety of novelty effects in cotton and lisle thread. They are worth regularly from 25c. to $1.25 a pair. We've devided

The Women's Stockings

into two lots—those of plain and fancy cotton will be sold at . . **19c**

The lisle thread Stockings, including all the novelty effects, go at **29c**

The Men's Socks

Are all of lisle thread, in novelty effects, and they will be sold at **19c**

Other Hosiery Inducements.

In addition to the above we will place on sale to-morrow 1,800 pairs of *women's fast black cotton Stockings*, with double soles, at, per pr. **12c**

Children's fast black ribbed Cotton Stockings, with double knees, heels & toes, at, per pr. . **8c**

Men's fast black & tan Cotton Socks, with double soles and heels, at, per pair **9c**

Main, front, right.

Extraordinary, Indeed, Are These Shirt Waist Values.

Even at this time of the year, when bargains in Shirt Waists are the rule and not the exception, you'd never look for such extraordinary values as we are prepared to give you.

These waists represent the latest approved styles. The materials are excellent, the patterns handsome, and the making and fit all that could be desired by anyone. Cotton Waists will be extensively worn throughout the Fall and Winter, and at these prices this lot will be sold in a jiffy.

Colored Waists.

2,000 Percale Shirt Waists, with full front, pleated back, laundered collars and cuffs, in pretty bayadere effect, go at **17c**

White Waists.

1,500 assorted white Waists of plain and fancy white lawn, tailor finished, with pearl buttons and detachable collar, go at **44c**

Another lot of fine white lawn Waists, with the entire front hemstitched, pointed yoke back, with plaits stitched, from yoke, tapering to waist, go at **64c**

Second floor.

Ostrich Feather Boas.

Paris fashion notes indicate that Ostrich Feather Boas will be decidedly in vogue during the coming season. This opportunity to buy them at low prices will therefore prove especially interesting. It concerns a lot of very fine black ostrich Feather Boas, made of prime stock long flew feathers—of a rich, glossy black, which we will sell as follows:

36 inches long, at $5.77
45 inches long, at $7.21
54 inches long, at $8.65

Main, rear, right.

$1.00 J. B. Corsets at 49c.

500 J. B. Corsets, extra long and medium waisted, in white and grey sateen, well boned, prettily trimmed with embroidery, sizes 18 to 30; regular $1.00 grade, go on sale tomorrow at **49c**

Second floor.

Our Half-Yearly Sale of Kitchen Utensils.

All Housekeepers who have followed the trend of the Market must expect to pay higher prices for their Kitchen Utensils this fall. They know that with the cost of metals and other materials way up, and still advancing, there must be a corresponding increase in the retail selling prices of the manufactured articles.

It will be good news therefore for them to learn that we are now prepared to supply all their needs in this line *at the same low prices* as prevailed here last season, and in some cases at even less. And remember, that all our goods are high grade and thoroughly reliable.

Of course we had to plan for this event many months ago, otherwise we could never offer you these decided inducements. In many cases our prices are less than the manufacturer's present wholesale figures. You will understand from this that we will not be able to duplicate this offering after the stock now on hand is exhausted.

It will be impossible for us to fill mail or telephone orders for any of the following items:

"Haberman's" Mottled Grey Enameled Ware.

Unequalled at the price in appearance and wearing qualities. First grade only:

Straight Saucepans, with cover and long handle, 2½ qt.	12c
Straight Saucepans, with cover and long handle, 3 qt.	16c
Straight Saucepans, with cover and long handle, 4 qt.	19c
Straight Saucepans, with cover and long handle, 5 qt.	26c
Lipped Saucepans, long handle, 2 qt.	8c
Lipped Saucepans, long handle, 2½ qt.	10c
Lipped Saucepans, long handle, 3 qt.	14c
Lipped Saucepans, long handle, 4 qt.	17c
Lipped Saucepans, long handle, 5 qt.	19c
Buckets or Pails, ball handle and cover, 1 qt.	6c
Buckets or Pails, ball handle and cover, 2 qt.	9c
Buckets or Pails, ball handle and cover, 3 qt.	13c
Buckets or Pails, ball handle and cover, 4 qt.	17c
Tea or Coffee Pots, 1½ qt.	14c
Tea or Coffee Pots, 2 qt.	18c
Tea or Coffee Pots, 3 qt.	25c
Cullenders, small	10c
Cullenders, large	15c
Tea Kettles, 3 qt.	19c
Tea Kettles, 4 qt.	29c
Tea Kettles, 5 qt.	37c
Lipped Preserving Kettles, 2 qt.	8c

Oil Cloth.

10,000 yards of the very best quality of Table Oil Cloth, neat, pretty patterns, also the pure white and marbleized in the yard and a quarter width—strictly first quality—value 17c. per yard, 8c per yard

Unexampled Cheapness in Reliable Toilet Articles & Medicinal Preparations.

Pure distilled extract of Witch Hazel, pint bottles, at	10c
Florida Water, 8 oz. bottle, good quality, at	15c
Violet Ammonia, for toilet purposes, at	8c
Refined powdered Borax, for toilet and medicinal purposes, ½ lb. package, at	4c
Perfumed Talcum Powder, per can, at	2c
Carbolated Talcum Powder, per box, at	4c
Violet Talcum Powder, per box, at	8c
Dentifricia Tooth Powder, in cans, at	5c
Eau de Quinine for the hair, 4 oz. bottle	23c
Petroleum Jelly, 5 oz. bottle, good quality, at	3c
Handkerchief Perfumes, assorted odors, one in box, at	10c
Handkerchief Perfumes, assorted odors, 2 oz. bottle, at	19c
Hair Brushes, 9 row bristle, at	13c
French Hair Brushes, solid back, 9 row bristle	26c
French Hair Brushes, solid back, 9 and 11 row bristle, at	48c
English solid back Nail Scrubs at	1c
Bath Brushes, with curved handles, at	12c
Rubber Dressing Combs, 7 inch, at	4c
Flesh and White Violet Face Powder, per box	6c
Green Castile Soap, about 4 lb. bar	19c
White Castile Soap, about 4 lb. bar	22c
Savon de Cologne Toilet Soap, 3 cakes in box	5c
Violette de Mentone Toilet Soap, 3 cakes in box	6c
Handy Tar Soap, large cakes, per cake	5c
Floral Toilet Soap, 3 cakes in box	8c
Transparent Glycerine Soap, ½ lb. bar, at	6c
Violette de Parme Toilet Soap, 3 cakes in box, at	15c
Japanese Tooth Brushes, 4 row bristle	4c
French Tooth Brushes, 4 row very fine bristle, assorted handles, at	8c

Bargain Table—Main floor, opposite Court.

Lalance & Grosjean's Agate-Nickel-Steel Ware.

For years the standard of excellence.

Tea and Coffee Pots, 1½ qts.	39c
Tea and Coffee Pots, 2 qts.	43c
Tea and Coffee Pots, 3 qts.	49c
Tea Kettles, 3 qts.	59c
Tea Kettles, 4 qts.	68c
Tea Kettles, 5 qts.	79c
Cullenders, 10 in.	34c
Cullenders, 11 in.	39c
Wash Basins, 11½ in.	21c
Dish Pans, 10 qt.	49c
Dish Pans, 14 qt.	65c
Foot Tubs, 13 in.	94c
Bread Raisers, 10 qt.	98c
Lipped Saucepans, 2 qt.	18c
"Berlin" Saucepans, covered, 3 qt.	29c
"Berlin" Saucepans, covered, 5 qt.	33c
Convex Cooking Pots, 2 qt.	39c
Convex Cooking Pots, 3 qt.	49c
Convex Cooking Pots, 4 qt.	59c
Deep Preserving Kettles, 8 qt.	49c
Deep Preserving Kettles, 12 qt.	69c
Deep Preserving Kettles, 16 qt.	89c

Brooms.

Our Special: A well made, three sewed, full size parlor broom, regular value 21c.; for this sale, only two to a customer	2 for 25c
The "Lock" finish No. 6 full weight, three-sewed brooms, value 29c.	17c
The reliable "Home of Industry" No. 6, full size, full weight, blue label broom, value 32c.	21c
Our "Nickel cap" parlor broom, selected, undyed corn, finest broom made, value 42c.	29c

Women's $2.90 & $3.90 Shoes at $1.90 Pair.

We have about 1,000 pairs—or, to be exact, 989 pairs—of women's fine laced & button Shoes, the remainders of several lines of our regular $2.90 and $3.90 grades. Tomorrow you can buy any of them at

$1.90 pair.

They are made in splendid fashion of tan and black kidskin with hand turned or welted soles. Some of them have cloth tops and all are of a medium weight, suitable for immediate or early Fall wear.

We also include with this offering 97 pairs of Women's tan and black kid Bicycle Boots, that were $3.90 pair—They also go at **$1.90.**

Second Floor, New Building.

Two Striking Silk Values.

2,000 yds. of new and very pretty corded stripe Taffetas in a complete assortment of all the latest colorings. They cost more to produce than our price, which is . **49c**

1,500 yds. of 24 inch imported black Taffeta, made by one of the best manufacturers in Lyons, France—an extra strong, bright and serviceable quality—go at **55c**

New Building, main floor.

79c. Black Camel's Hair Cheviot at 59c. Yd.

Among the plain fabrics for fall wear black Camel's Hair Cheviot will be held in high favor. Its rich, dressy appearance and wonderful wearing qualities are responsible for its popularity. We place on sale to-morrow 1,200 yards of this fabric, full 50 inches wide, thoroughly sponged and shrunk, regularly worth 75c. yd., at . **59c**

Main aisle, rear.

Whisk Brooms, Dusters & Brushes

1,000 sample Whisk Brooms of very fine corn, values, (if they were new) up to 29c.; only two to a customer until sold, to go at	5c
500 extra fine new corn, nickel cap Whisk Brooms, value 15c., to be	10c
1,000 Ostrich Feather Dusters, value 12c., to be	5c
500 Ostrich Feather Dusters, value 25c., to be	12c
300 Ostrich Feather Dusters, value 45c., to be	25c
200 large Parlor Dusters, value $1.33, to be	75c
100 large Picture Dusters, value $1.49, to be	89c
5,000 well made, full size Scrub Brushes	3c
1,000 fine Tampico Scrub Brushes	7c
500 extra quality Scrub Brushes	15c
200 all bristle Floor Brooms, long handle	39c
500 bristle Stair Dust Brushes	18c
250 very full Stair Dust Brushes	25c
250 large bristle Dust Brushes, fine stock	39c
300 Stove Brushes, extra grade	19c
Furniture Dust Brushes, fine quality	39c
Window cleaning Brushes, bristles	49c
Ceiling or Transom Brushes	99c
Radiator Dusting Brushes	35c
Fringe Brushes	39c
Stair Waxing Brushes	$1.24
Floor Waxing Brushes	$2.44
Oval Paint Brushes, "Adams"	59c
Flat chiseled Varnish Brushes	17c
Sash Tool Brushes	12c
Shoe Brushes, very fine stock	39c

Toilet Paper.

1,000 rolls of our Special Regent Toilet Paper, 7 for	25c
1,000 packages of our Special Brooklyn Toilet Paper, 7 for	25c

A Very Opportune Fur Opportunity.

We call this an opportune opportunity because we consider a chance to save $2.00 to $10.00 on a fur Collarette, $3.00 on a fur Scarf and $75.00 on a sealskin or Persian lamb Jacket is timely whenever it is presented, and that is just what you can save by taking prompt advantage of this offering. When folks were sending their furs to us for storage last May or June, we were preparing for this sale. Since then, the cost of furs has advanced considerably—sealskin, for instance, is 30 per cent. higher than it was.

If you contemplate buying furs this year you'll do wisely to buy them now, for you'll never get such a chance again to purchase them at such low prices.

It goes without saying that whatever you order from us now will be made up in the most approved new style for the coming fall and winter.

We will make to measure—Alaska Sealskin Jackets of Rice's London dyed skins—that would be splendid value at $200.00, for $125.00

Persian Lamb Jackets—made up from your own selection of our choice assortment of handsome skins, worth $150.00, at $95.00

Electric Seal Collarettes, full length, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin, value $7.00, at $4.95

Second floor.

Excellent Embroideries.

About 8,000 yards of cambric and nainsook Edgings, in widths from 1 inch to 8 inches wide, all fine cut out goods, go on sale to-morrow—in strips only—at 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., and 15c

600 yards fancy embroidery Allovers, with pretty insertion effects, 18 to 22 inches wide, goods that are selling generally at 65c to 98c. yd. are here at 45c., 55c., 65c., and 75c

Main aisle.

Some Very Pronounced Carpet Bargains.

If there's a carpet need to be supplied in your household, don't overlook this offering, for the goods concerned in it are all new, in the latest designs and colorings for Fall—and our prices for them are less than the present wholesale cost.

Tapestry Carpets in room, hall, and stair designs—regular prices, 50c., 65c., 75c., to 85c. yd.—go at 39c., 45c., 57c

Axminster Carpets in very beautiful designs and colorings, regularly sold from $1.00 to $1.25 yd, go at 75c

Wilton Velvet Carpets—superb carpets in rich designs and colorings, regularly sold at $1.25, $1.35, and $1.45 yd., go at 98c

Oilcloths, Linoleums and Mattings

Oilcloths that sell regularly from 25c. to 50c, per sq. yd., go at . . . . . 18c. to 32c

Linoleums that sell regularly at 85c. to 90c. yd., go at . . . . . 64c. to 68c

Mattings, in rolls of 40 yds., regularly $4.25 to $10.50 roll, go at 3.48 to 8.40

Third floor.

Advantages in China & Glassware That Shouldn't Be Overlooked.

Search the country over and you'll not be able to match the attractions that are daily offered in our china store. This is because no other retail concern in America has the facilities for gathering these wares that we possess. We have our own potteries and glassworks here and in Europe, and also one of the largest wholesale china and glassware establishments in New York. Consequently we're able to offer you the productions of the best makers in the world with all middlemen's profits eliminated. This fact, in connection with our policy of selling everything close to cost, insures to you a considerable saving on whatever you buy from us in these lines.

These items aptly illustrate our assertion:

China.

Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, in the celebrated Washington shape, decorated in floral and gold designs, complete service for 12 people, at per set $13.97

Some odds and ends of Haviland's fine French china go at less than the price of German ware. For instance:

Large Soup Tureens, each	$1.88
Large Covered Dishes, each	$1.40
Large Meat Platters, each	$1.50
Medium Meat Platters, each	98c
Small Meat Platters, each	65c
Dinner or Sample Plates, each	18c
Another lot of gold band China Tea Cups and Saucers goes at, per pair	9c

Glassware.

1,000 dozen plain crystal glass

GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS

Outcome of the Defeat of Canal Bill Was at First Uncertain.

THE CONSERVATIVES DEFIANT

But the Fear of the Attainment of Power by the Liberals Led to the Cabinet Remaining in Power.

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BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The political situation this week has been highly interesting. The unexampled defeat of the Government in the Diet, which, after his emphatic utterances at Dortmund, was a personal defeat for Emperor William, has engrossed attention to the exclusion of almost everything else. The fact that the blow was dealt by the Conservatives, a party which has been favored and nursed for generations at the expense of every other party, made the event all the more sensational. The absence of his Majesty complicated the situation, for the Cabinet and the Emperor, not having expected the rejection of the Canal bill, no provision was made as to what steps the Government would take in such an event. After the final vote both Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and Dr. von Miquel, Vice President of the Council of Ministers, and Prussian Minister of Finance, not having any instructions, neither the Cabinet nor the Government press knew what to say or do. For several days political chaos reigned, even the Opposition press being at a loss.

Detailed reports had been wired to the Emperor by every member of the Cabinet participating in the debates, and his Majesty wrote and wired brief replies, in which it was apparent he felt a keen sense of personal outrage, and meant to deal punishment to the worst blunderers and offenders. That, however, was insufficient to let the Cabinet see their way clearly or how to shape their action. It was only by Wednesday that the nation and the Cabinet began to know precisely how the Emperor stood, and what were his intentions regarding the way to cope with the unprecedented situation, nothing like this defeat having been met with since the establishment of the Diet fifty years ago.

Wednesday's and Thursday's Crown Councils, however, furnished light. It appeared that Emperor William, after mature reflection, had concluded not to dissolve the Diet and not to accept the resignation of the Cabinet. It was represented to his Majesty that the elections might not result in a majority for the canal project, while the dismissal of the Cabinet and the formation of a new one would present at this juncture new and almost insurmountable difficulties. To break with the Conservatives, forming almost half the membership of the Diet, another party strong enough to govern must be on hand, which was not the case. Another weighty reason with his Majesty is the consideration, skillfully dwelt on by the Conservative press, that the Emperor absolutely needs a party to restrain and fight the revolutionary elements, notably the Socialists.

The proposed partial reorganization of the Cabinet, relieving it of some of its inefficient members like the Minister of the Interior, has been postponed to quieter times, his Majesty meanwhile disciplining some of the most refractory officials, who, as Delegates, voted and agitated against the Canal bill. The present outcome of the crisis amounts to next to nothing. The Emperor and the Cabinet will continue to govern with the same party which brought on the crisis. This is all the more peculiar after the wild threats launched in the entire press by the members of the Government against the Conservatives and their leaders. These threats appeared for several days in the Government organs.

The crisis is so serious, however, that every member of the Cabinet has been recalled to Berlin. Prince Hohenlohe even abandoned his usual Summer trip, and will remain in this city for some time.

The wildest rumors and statements were published in the papers in the first half of the week. The entire Liberal press indulged in the hope of a radical change in the political system of Prussia—the submerging of the Conservative and Agrarian elements and the coming to the front of the Liberals and the industrial interests of the country. It was the premature and injudicious publication of their hopes which startled the Emperor and made him retrace his steps to the Conservative camp.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that Prince Hohenlohe insisted on a dissolution of the Diet and the resigning of the Cabinet, while Dr. Von Miquel viewed the situation in the light finally adopted by the Emperor. Prince Hohenlohe, although he yielded, is heartily tired of office, and cannot well bear the burdens much longer.

A most interesting feature of the situation was the attitude of the Conservatives. Out of revenge on Baron von der Recke von der Horst the Conservatives resolved not to pass any bills of which he was the author or advocate. This regular boycott has thus far been carried out. It intensely amuses the Vorwaerts, which first recorded the fact that the Election Reform bill had been shelved for the same reason.

The present session of the Diet will soon close, probably by the end of next week, after the most pressing business has been disposed of.

The language of the Conservative and Agrarian papers is even more extraordinary. The Deutsche Agrar Correspondenz, one of the main organs of the Agrarians, proclaimed that it was high time the Emperor learned that he was "no longer, at the end of the nineteenth century, an absolute ruler over vassals, but the leader of a free nation." The paper admitted that the defeat of the Canal bill meant a test of strength between the Government and the Agrarians.

The Kreuz Zeitung, the old-time organ of the Prussian Conservatives, threatened that if the Government meant a change of attitude toward the Conservatives, the latter would revise their attitude toward the Government, not only in the Diet, but also in the Reichstag. The Kreuz Zeitung also roundly abused Prince Hohenlohe, saying he was no friend of the Conservatives and Agrarians, and terming his remarks in the Diet as "most outrageous words."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung and all the other leading Conservative and Agrarian organs have had daily defiant articles in which it was declared the Monarchy would be lost if it attempted to govern without the Conservative Party or against it.

The crisis, however, is now regarded as ended. The Canal bill will probably be again introduced at the next session of the Diet.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The English weekly newspapers make no effort to conceal their satisfaction at the rejection of the German Canal bills. The Speaker saving "the Emperor has been defied and humbled in his own Kingdom by the representatives of the class he has been accustomed to regard as the pillars of the throne."

Such comment is coupled with admissions of the possible economic rightfulness of the Emperor's views.

French May Abandon Treaty Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 26.—The British third-class cruiser Comus, Commodore Giffard, returned to-day from a cruise along the French treaty coast, bringing the Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Hugh McCalum, who has been conducting a special investigation into the grievances of the residents. It is understood that the French fishermen have fared so poorly this season that they are willing to abandon the coast altogether.

Empress Augusta Victoria Ill.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The Lokal Anzeiger says Empress Augusta Victoria is again so indisposed that her physicians have forbidden her to accompany Emperor William to the Autumn manoeuvres in South Germany.

Goethe Anniversary Celebrated.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Aug. 26.—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Goethe was celebrated by immense crowds here to-day. The Goethe Platz and statue were beautifully decorated.

Philadelphian Found Helpless.

A well-dressed man, who says he is Philip Johanason, seventy-one years old, and lives in Philadelphia, was found lying on the stoop at 134 West Twenty-ninth Street last evening by Policeman Pierson and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station House. He told the Sergeant that he had been wandering about the city all day looking for friends, but had forgotten their addresses or names. He could give no further account of himself. An ambulance carried him to the New York Hospital. The doctors said that he was suffering from general debility.

AMERICA IN THE PACIFIC.

An English Paper Says the Action of the United States in the Philippines Is Amazing.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Saturday Review, in an article on "America in the Pacific," deals exhaustively, in a caustic vein, on the future there. It refers to the action of the United States in the Philippine Islands as little short of amazing, and declares Russia, Japan, Great Britain, and the United States are protagonists for the premiership in the Pacific.

Commenting upon the acquisition by Germany of the Caroline Islands, the publication says:

"If the next great struggle is to be between Germany and America, as Admiral Dewey thinks, the Americans will realize their mistake in allowing Germany to acquire this remnant of Spanish dominion in the Pacific."

It adds that unless Germany is able to augment these possessions, she is able to do little to obtain control of them.

Referring to the alleged American idea that the Pacific will be an American lake, the paper says:

"The talk which some of the leading officials and politicians at Washington are indulging in is as the prattle of a child excited by a popgun. America can only acquire the authority she seeks in the Pacific by an alliance with Japan or Russia."

The article then proceeds to refer to the supposition that in the event of an American-Russian alliance Japan and Great Britain will join issues, and, with the active assistance of Australia and Canada, maintain commercial and military control.

Referring to the future importance of Australia in the Pacific problem, the article says:

"Great Britain would probably long ago have left Germany and America to fight out the Samoan question between them but for antipodean objection."

British Samoan Commissioner Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—C. N. E. Eliot, British Commissioner to the Samoan conference, was a passenger on the Alameda, whica arrived to-day from New Zealand. Mr. Eliot will proceed direct to Washington. There the three Commissioners will meet and confer regarding some matters which have developed since their joint report was made to the three Governments.

Spain May Sell Colonies to Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Germany and Spain have been for some time negotiating for the sale of Spain's remaining colonies in Africa, particularly the Island of Fernando Po, which, as it is close to the Cameroons, would be of considerable importance to Germany.

PLAGUE SPREADS IN CHINA.

Seventy-three Deaths in Four Days at Niu-Chwang—Precautions at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26.—It is announced that the number of cases of bubonic plague at Niu-Chwang is slightly increasing, and that seventy-three deaths from the disease have occurred there in four days.

The authorities of Shanghai are taking special precautions to prevent an outbreak of the plague here. They are examining all ships and junks from the north. Hitherto junks have not been inspected.

THE OUTBREAK IN OPORTO.

Riots Feared on Account of the Strict Isolation Rules.

OPORTO, Portugal, Aug. 26.—The Governor has withdrawn his resignation, the Government having acceded to the general demand for the establishment of a sanitary cordon in a manner permitting communication with the surrounding districts.

Two fresh cases of the plague were to-day discovered between Lisbon and Oporto. One new case has occurred here. No new case is, however, officially reported to-day.

Up to and including yesterday fifty-one cases have been reported, of which eighteen have proved fatal.

The merchants are making a demonstration against the isolation rules. Riots are feared.

THE PLAGUE IN ASTRAKHAN.

Duke of Oldenburg and Physicians on Their Way There.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—Many evidences point to the fact that the outbreak at Astrakhan, capital of the Government of the same name, is really bubonic plague. Many of the cases there have terminated fatally.

The Duke of Oldenburg, who is President of a committee formed for combatting the plague, has been sent to Astrakhan, accompanied by some distinguished doctors.

FELL AMONG GREEDY THIEVES.

Beiber Took Message for a Prisoner and Lost Everything He Had.

As the result of his willingness to carry a message from a prisoner to his friends, John Beiber of 226 East Eighty-second Street was yesterday robbed of everything of value he had on him. Benjamin Rollins of 18 Third Avenue, George Taylor of 145 West Twenty-seventh Street, and John Morris of 310 West Forty-first Street, all colored, are locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station, charged with having committed the robbery.

Beiber was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Court, but was discharged because of the non-appearance of the complainant. While in the prisoners' pen he made the acquaintance of John Day of 347 West Thirty-sixth Street, who was charged with having stolen a suit of clothing.

When Day learned Beiber had been discharged he asked him to carry a note to some friends stating that he was in trouble. Beiber consented and was directed to the clubrooms at 114 West Thirty-first Street. There he met a number of colored men and was invited to drink. He had one whisky and a few glasses of beer. He remembers no more, until 9 o'clock last evening, when he awoke in clubrooms at 111 West Twenty-sixth Street, and found the prisoners standing over him.

Beiber at once jumped to his feet and ran into the street where he met a policeman, who accompanied him back to the club rooms and arrested the three men. Beiber says the men took $175, two diamond rings valued at $140 and $40, a pair of diamond studded cuff buttons, a cane valued at $16, a gold watch and chain, a pair of gold studs, and his coat and hat.

INJURED ON A CARROUSEL.

Machinist, While Making Repairs, Caught by Wheel and Mangled.

William Pataras, a machinist, living at 25 West Ninth Street, Coney Island, was seriously injured last night while attempting to repair a carrousel operated in Surf Avenue, Coney Island, by George Johnson. He was on top of the machine while it was in motion, and his clothing accidentally caught in a wheel. He called to the starter to stop, but his cry was not heard on account of the noise made by the organ in the carrousel and before the machinery could be stopped the man was badly injured. Several of his ribs were fractured, his back was bruised, and his skull fractured. He was removed to the Kings County Hospital in a very critical condition.

The proprietor of the carrousel was not arrested. The persons who saw the accident were horrified by the spectacle of the machinist's body being tossed around. Many of the onlookers condemned the proprietor of the machine for not shutting down while the break was being repaired.

MANY DEATHS IN A FAMILY.

Fatal Accident Adds to a Brooklyn Household's Bereavements.

Death has sorely afflicted the Bathje family of 146 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, in the last six months. Within that time six members of the family have died. The last death was that of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bathje yesterday. She was found early in the morning lying lifeless in the yard in the rear of her residence. Her skull was fractured, and she had been dead some hours when found. It is believed that she fell to her death while sitting in a window overlooking the yard.

The body was discovered by Edward Cody, who lives in the house adjoining.

Mrs. Bathje was seventy-two years old, and lived with her daughter, Mrs. Salina E. Reynolds. Within the half year Mrs. Reynolds has lost her husband, father, three children, and now, her mother, by death. Her son, thirteen, and her sister, are the only relatives she has left.

RUSSIA IN ALASKA QUESTION

Asserted on Good Authority that She Seeks to Prevent Agreement.

FEARS ANGLO-SAXON POWER

Intriguing to Prevent Anglo-American Understanding, Which Would Defeat Her Dearest Projects.

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LONDON, Aug. 26.—Upon authority of undoubted reliability, it has been ascertained that the craftiness of Russian diplomacy has crept into the Alaskan dispute. Russia will do everything, with every possible energy, to prevent the practical cohesion of the two great English-speaking nations. In all her Embassies instructions have been received to thwart the Anglo-American understanding. A prominent diplomat who is intimately acquainted with the details of the negotiations of the past few years said:

"In any arrangement looking to a working agreement between England and the United States Russia sees the defeat of her dearest projects. I believe her intense activity in China is to no small extent due to her fear that Anglo-Saxon power, once centralized, will sweep everything before it in the Far East. Dreading the rapid realization of this nightmare, she is making hay while the sun shines, in the meanwhile intriguing to the utmost to tie the hands of those who are working to materialize Anglo-American sentiment.

"The latest evidence of this is in the Alaska affair, although, strictly speaking, it is a matter of internal politics, and would have been settled long ago if left solely to Great Britain and the United States. Russia has managed, by distorting facts, to suggest insidiously motives never dreamed of by America. It is impossible for me to divulge exactly how or to what extent Russia got her paws into the dispute. But the attitude of her press, official to the core, is quite sufficient to show her motives."

The report that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, and H. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, are to come here in regard to Alaska is thought at the Canadian High Commissioner's office to be quite probable, but nothing is known definitely of the matter. Both there and at the United States Embassy it was said that the state of the negotiations has not changed.

The caustic remarks of Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian High Commissioner, in the Interview on Aug. 18, when he said the United States was purposely delaying the settlement of the Alaska dispute on account of the pecuniary benefit accruing to miners and coast cities through the delay, and had refused to have the boundary delimited as was being done in Venezuela, created considerable dissatisfaction at the United States Embassy. It was claimed there that Sir Charles Tupper quite misrepresented the facts, and that the dilatoriness was entirely due to the Canadians. It was also said that his declaration that the commission proposed by the United States provided for no umpire was evasive. The fact is that the United States proposal included an umpire to be chosen by both sides from North America. Although this was not committed to writing, it was thoroughly understood. The hitch came through the absolute refusal of the Canadians to accede, they insisting upon a European umpire.

It may be said that the impression exists that Canadian politics are chiefly responsible for the Alaskan impasse. This is not only the American idea, but it obtains among some of the British officials, although most of the latter are inclined to believe that the United States should make vast concessions in order to convince the British of the sincerity of their friendship and as a return for war services. In other words, the British are now rather expecting a quid pro quo, an expression not uncommon in these days.

MAY BUY NEW YORK THEATRE.

English Syndicate Offers the Sires More Than $1,000,000 for the Old Olympia Property.

Another effort by an English syndicate to purchase the property on Longacre Square known as the New York Theatre, formerly Hammerstein's Olympia, has been made to the Sire brothers, who are the representatives and have the controlling interest in the Fifth Avenue Real Estate Company, the purchaser of the property from the New York Life Insurance Company. It was stated yesterday that the syndicate making the offer is the same that made efforts to secure the building before it was disposed of last Winter to the real estate company by the Directors of the insurance company.

Leander Sire, one of the brothers directly interested in the management of the theatre, said last evening, when asked if the reported offer to purchase the property by an English syndicate was true, said:

"We have received within the last fortnight an offer for the purchase of the property by an English syndicate of an amount in excess of $1,000,000, which we do not look favorably upon, but in return, if these gentlemen are sincere, we have made them a counter offer of the property close on to $2,000,000, to which we have thus far received no answer.

"We base our figures on the worth of the property through the fact that Mr. Hammerstein paid for the ground and the building a figure close to the amount asked, and, furthermore, on a basis of business we have been doing through the Summer the property will net the company close on to $250,000 a year."

It is said that George W. Lederer, who sailed for home yesterday as a passenger on an American liner, has in his possession another proposition from the English syndicate for the Sires.

MISS ANNA HELD ARRIVES.

Actress Aboard La Touraine with Other Theatrical Persons.

On the French liner La Touraine, which arrived yesterday, was Miss Anna Held, accompanied by her manager, Florence Ziegfeld, Jr. Miss Held's early return to this country is for the purpose of taking advantage of a thorough rest, which she claims can only be obtained at a seaside resort, where she intends going prior to beginning her rehearsals for her new play, entitled "Papa's Wife."

Another passenger on this vessel was the scenic artist of the Metropolitan Opera House, Frederick Dangerfield, who returns to perfect some of the new scenery which will be required during the coming season of grand opera.

Miss Katherine Bloodgood, a member of Charles Frohman's company, also returned home on this steamer after an absence of three months.

Morse's Code the Alphabet for a World's Language.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Although "pidgin" English, "Lingua Franca," and other come-by-chance vocabularies do not extend beyond their original homes, and all conscious attempts to found a universal language—such as the now moribund Volapuk—are doomed to failure, it is at any rate possible that before the close of the century something may be done to improve the ease of written communication between man and man. A machine is now being shown in London which professes to write what is in effect shorthand, by means of a finger board and keys, after the fashion of a typewriter. I have not tried the machine, and cannot say what difficulties may come to light in the course of learning its use, but I notice that the alphabet it has adopted is the Morse, or "dot-and-dash" used by telegraphists. Now, this is already in use for transmitting messages in nearly every language spoken by civilized people, including therein Chinese and Japanese, and it would, therefore, seem that it is capable of conveying all the sounds used by the principal nations in the world to express their thoughts. If this be the case, it has overcome the difficulty which forced the Copts, the Armenians, and the Russians in the early Christian centuries to add special letters to the then universal Greek alphabet, and which has since prevented a general adoption of any scientifically devised code of sounds like Lepsius's Standard Alphabet. If this and wireless telegraphy can really "evolve" as rapidly as enthusiasts believe, the reign of pothooks and hangers, which perhaps began in Chaldea about a hundred centuries before our era, will have come to an end.

THE DOMINICAN UPRISING

The Whole Nation Welcomes a Change of Government.

SUCCESS OF MOVEMENT SURE

Body of Insurgent Troops Victorious After Three Days' Fighting—Santiago to Capitulate.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Aug. 26.—Popular sympathy with the revolutionary movement is undiminished. There has been some rioting by paid rioters, but no bloodshed, and the victory of the revolution is assured. The whole nation is fast becoming a unit in favor of a change of Government.

A revolutionary commission arrived at Santiago to-day to demand the immediate capitulation of the city. It has been well received, and the details of the capitulation are being agreed upon between the local authorities and the commission.

To-day Manuel Castillo, Governor of San Francisco de Macoris, which capitulated to the insurgents last Wednesday, formally resigned his office.

When Gen. Palino, Dominican Minister of War and Marine, undertook to leave Sanchez with a body of troops, to co-operate with a small Government gunboat ascending the River Yuna in an attempt to recapure San Francisco de Macoris, he was unable to get his men across the plain. The Sanchez Railway officials, who are in sympathy with the revolution, refused to transport the troops.

Puerto Plata eagerly watches the progress of the insurrection, and awaits the hour of its own capitulation. The city is tranquil. The authorities, who are men of worth, desire that the present Governor, Emilio Cordero y Devezgado, should be continued in office.

An Italian merchant at Santo Domingo, to whom the late President Heureaux became indebted, has presented a claim to the Government for payment. Thus far the Government has declined to pay, on the ground that the debt was incurred in a private and not a public capacity. It is understood that the merchant will invoke the assistance of the Italian Government.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 26.—News has just been received here confirming the fighting in Santo Domingo yesterday between the Government forces and those of the revolutionists. Gen. Pacheco, at the head of 400 men of the revolutionary troops, fought the Government troops for three days, inflicting heavy losses upon them.

It is reported that the Government lost 150 men in killed and wounded, and that the revolutionists captured two field pieces. In addition, Gen. Antonio Calderon, one of the Government commanders, was killed and secretly buried. The revolutionists only lost 13 killed, besides several wounded.

FAR ROCKAWAY MEN ACT.

The Taxpayers' Protective Association Formed to Fight Vice and Remove Nuisances.

The Taxpayers' Protective Association is the name of an organization which has been formed by the leading citizens and cottagers of Far Rockaway to fight vice and remove public nuisances. Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State at Albany yesterday, the following names appearing as those of Directors: B. F. Einstein, James Harper, Dr. C. J. Maguire, John J. Campbell, E. A. Maher, Jr., John Guilfoyle, John Muhlbach, Daniel Whitford, S. N. Decker, John Meehan, and George H. Mullen.

In outlining the purposes for which the association was formed, it is stated that the objects in view are the removal of public nuisances, the prevention of the construction of objectionable or dangerous buildings, and generally to protect the interests of each and all of the inhabitants and property owners in Far Rockaway.

James Harper, one of the Directors, said, in explanation of the Taxpayers' Protective Association, that it was not for the special purpose of suppressing the alleged gamblers who have recently been reported officially as operating in Far Rockaway that the property owners are uniting, although all such matters are to be considered by the organization and due and prompt enforcement of the law insisted upon.

"Not for any one thing did we organize," said Mr. Harper, "but for the purpose of establishing some sort of local investigation of all annoyances and objectionable invasions. It is true that there has recently been much talk of gambling in the residence portion of the village, and the matter has been talked to the Police Commissioners of New York. I suppose the opinion will generally prevail that we were actuated by this affair in organizing the Taxpayers' Protective Association, but such a conclusion is inexact."

UNTEMPERED MORTAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Let the Pulpit Speak" in to-day's TIMES, fault is found with the clergy for failure to denounce the falsehood and persecution exhibited in the Dreyfus case. In this failure I see nothing new or strange in the conduct of the clergy. It is a habit they have. Gross injustice and cruelty exist and flourish on every hand among us, and the one class that has the time and talent to enable it to probe for causes and hunt for remedies, and who are specially called to the work or rescue, calmly and coldly look upon the robbed and wounded and pass by on the other side.

Of all the classes among which much suffering exists the one whose condition most strongly appeals to the humane and unselfish is that of the children of the poor. The ignorance of the parents of these unfortunates renders them an easy prey to harpies of various kinds, who rob them to an extent that makes it impossible for the children to be provided with what is needed for their health and comfort. Policy gambling robs an immense number of little children of what is necessary to their very existence, but while this kind of gambling is under the ban of the law and the police know the exact location of every policy shop, there is no effort to suppress it.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, within two blocks of where I am writing, there is a policy shop that I know has not been closed in fifteen years, during which time we have had at least two churchgoing Mayors who could at any time during their terms of office have closed every policy shop in the city. While I am doubtful as to how much the Brooklyn pastors can help Dreyfus, I am quite sure that if they preach often and loud about the duty of voting for righteous government, they will either shut up the policy shops or lose their situations.

There is another business that takes the bread out of little children's mouths and the shoes off their feet, that makes many orphans, that makes husbands murder their wives, and parents their children, and that will even so change a man's nature as to make it possible for him to beat and even to murder the mother who bore him and nursed him at her breast. This homicidal business, this breeder of crime and pauperism, this enemy of the home, of religion, and of good government, has the sanction of statute law in a country where the people are the ultimate source of power, and where the pulpit is free and the appointed means of teaching moral duty, and yet, while clergymen assent to the dictum that the liquor traffic is a crime against humanity, they either keep silence or hurl opprobrious epithets at those who honestly, though perhaps indiscreetly, favor its prohibition. Commanded to prophesy, "they fallow their own spirit." Called to build the walls of Zion, they daub with untempered mortar.

WILLIAM P. PECK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1899.

Libel by Photograph.

From The London Chronicle.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Judgment was given to-day in the action brought by the Duchesse d'Uzes against the Siècle newspaper for having published her portrait in a supplement entitled "Falsehood of Photography." The supplement was issued in connection with the Dreyfus case, and the picture showed the Duchesse seated by the side of the manager of the Gaulois newspaper. The manager of the Siècle was ordered to pay 5000 francs and insert the judgment in ten newspapers to be selected by the Duchesse.

NEWPORT'S COACHING PARADE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—The Coaching Club held its coaching parade this afternoon and the drags in line were more numerous than usual. As for the ladies, their handsome gowns were admired by the many spectators, who were at the starting point very early to see the drags leave. There was a large gathering of the cottagers in smart traps to see the start.

The parade was led by Frederic Bronson, whose drag was of blue and red, with brown and gray horses. Mr. Bronson had on the box seat Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, while his other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, H. Roger Winthrop, and Miss Bronson.

Harold Brown drove four browns before his dark green drag, with red running gear. On the box seat was Mrs. Harold Brown, the other guests being Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman and Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

W. Watts Sherman tooled a drag of black and vermillion, his handsome wheelers being brown and chestnut, with leaders of chestnut and gray. On the box seat was Mrs. Sherman, and his guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.

Among the others in line were Robert L. Gerry, who made his initial appearance with the coaching club and tooled a handsome drag.

Prescott Lawrence had the left of the line. He tooled a drag of yellow and black with four bays, and on the box seat was Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, the other guests being Mrs. Livingston Thompson, Mrs. Reginald Rives, William Cutting, Jr., and J. Hude Neilson.

George Von L. Meyer had Mrs. Meyer on the box seat, his guests being Mrs. William R. Travers, William K. Vanderbilt, Miss Farter, and F. C. Beach. Mr. Meyer had three bays and a gray, with a drag of yellow and black.

W. Forbes Morgan drove four pretty bays, and had on the box seat Mrs. Burke-Roche, W. S. K. Wetmore, Miss Lucy Bond Morgan, Miss Marion Fish, and W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., were his other guests.

Richard McCreery made his initial appearance as a four-in-hand whip, with Mrs. McCreery on the box seat, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Miss Anna Sands, and Fernando Yznaga comprised the other guests.

Harry Payne Whitney drove four spirited horses to a pretty drag in the Whitney colors. Mrs. Whitney was on the box seat, Miss Gerry, Worthington Whitehouse, R. L. Cottenet, and Mrs. William Payne Thompson were the guests.

Nelson Brown drove in line for the first time here, with Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan on the box seat, while the others on top were Mrs. Henry May, Miss Fifi Potter, H. Y. Dolan, and James Brown Potter.

Robert L. Gerry drove the drag which has become a familiar sight on the drives this Summer. He had his mother, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, on the box seat, with Miss Elsie French, Miss Edith Gray, William Woodward, and R. Sargent occupying the others.

George P. Eustis made a very creditable showing with his coach and four well-groomed and handsome horses. He had Mrs. Gordon Norrie on the box seat, and his other guests were Miss Louise Potter, Miss Ruth Morgan, Stuyvesant Leroy, and Bronson Winthrop.

Twelve coaches were in line, which were considerably more than the members expected.

At Bateman's the coaches were drawn up in line and photographed, and then the guests dismounted and enjoyed tea and a light collation. It was dusk when the coaches, with the buglers tooting, were heard coming along the Ocean Drive, homeward bound.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—Entertainments were numerous this evening among the cottagers, the largest functions being the musicale given by Mrs. Drexel, which was the fourth of its kind this month, and all the cottage colony was there.

W. K. Vanderbilt entertained at dinner on the Valiant this evening, the yacht being illuminated with electric lights and decorated with a clever arrangement of flags, bunting, and awnings. In the dining cabin the table decorations consisted principally of Japanese lilies. After dinner the guests came ashore and attended the Drexel musicale. Another ball, or dinner dance, is on the tapis. In Bellevue Avenue this afternoon Mrs. John R. Drexel was heard telling a friend about the exquisite favors she had already purchased for the cotillion. The date is not as yet announced, but it is very close to the closing date of the Horse Show.

Miss Bessie Hunter, who has before appeared in specialties in amateur affairs, will, with the Earl of Yarmouth, introduce in the coming performances a very clever dance, with a song selection from "The Runaway Girl." The cast in "A Creature of Impulse" has been completed with Mr. Chapin of Providence.

A luncheon was given to-day by Mrs. James A. Swan at the Newport Clambake Club, and evening dinners were given by Pembroke Jones, E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. R. H. Gammell, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

Mrs. Burke-Roche entertained with a dinner party in honor of Burke Cockran.

This afternoon the naval officers attached to the Training and Torpedo Station and the War College gave a dance at the War College.

All the tennis courts at the Casino were in constant use from 10 o'clock until after 1.

Cards for social affairs for Sept. 9 and 15 were sent out to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Smith of Providence and Mr. and Mrs. R. Morgan of New York are registered at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer of New York is the guest of Mrs. A. Livingston at Haldon Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven and Miss Haven are making a short visit to Mrs. W. B. Ogden at Pinard cottage No. 2.

Casino registers include Berkley Updike, A. K. Gwynn, and R. R. Remington.

Marquise Carcay of Paris is registered at Berger's.

F. P. Richardson has returned from Bar Harbor and is registered at the Berkeley.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller are visiting among the cottagers.

SOUTHAMPTON'S HORSE SHOW.

Most Interesting Event Was the Judging of Ladies' Saddle Horses, Ridden by Their Exhibitors.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 26.—The final day of the Horse Show here, which had been looked forward to as the crowning event of the sporting carnival, was somewhat marred by the weather, which was threatening. The attendance was larger than on the two former days, owing to the fact that many persons came from the city.

The day's entries were representative of the principal members of the Summer colony. Probably the greatest interest was attached to the second event on the programme, the judging of ladies' saddle horses, ridden by the exhibitors. Some of the exhibitors were Miss Julia Edgar, Miss Mabel Sard, Miss Hitchcock, Miss May Sands, Miss Helen T. Barney, Miss May, Miss Louise W. Gulliver, Miss Morton, Miss P. D. Barnes, and Miss Julia Clark. The blue ribbon was awarded to Miss Gulliver's chestnut gelding Pumps. Second prize went to Dancing Girl, a bay mare, ridden by Miss Barney. Miss Clark's bay mare Okeete was third.

The jumping class was divided between the entries of Charles Coster and Richard Newton, the former having three horses and Mr. Newton two. From the spectators' point of view, this part of the performance was particularly interesting, as it was productive of an attack of irritability on the part of Mr. Coster, who whipped his mounts to a state of bleeding. This action was roundly hissed by the spectators, as Mr. Coster's horses evidently were out of condition. Messrs. Newton's Foxy Quiller and Ballston captured first and second prizes, respectively.

The spectators included Mr. and Mrs. William Manices, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, the Misses Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, R. D. P. Tytus, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, the Misses Barnes, H. B. Barnes, Andrew Abbey, Nathan H. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Sidney Yarry, Miss Villet Stewart, Miss Ellis, Miss Helen Morris, Mrs. James P Lee, Mrs. William Gulliver, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, the Misses Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Frank C Hollins, the Misses Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Percy P. Pyne, Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, Miss Creil Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Claflin, Dr. and Mrs. George A. Dixon, Mrs. Thomas Garner, Miss Amory, the Misses Iselin, Dr. W. B. B. James, Miss Agnes Keyes, Mrs. T. H. Talmage, Miss Ethel Ketcham, R. T. Parrish, and Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb.

The prizes in the different classes in the order of judging were awarded as follows:

Class 4, Harness Horses.—First, One Price and Vainly, George R. Schieffelin; second, Robinson Crusoe and Landmark, W. C. Gulliver; third, Oswald and R. Wynt, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas.

Class 12, Harness Ponies.—First, Sunbeam, Adrian Iselin; second, Christmas, Oliver Iselin, Jr.; third, Hard Luck, Stephen Peabody.

Class 15, Ladies' Saddle Horses.—First, Pumps, Miss Louise Gulliver; second, Dancing Girl, Miss H. T. Barney; third, Okeete, Miss Julia Clark.

Class 6, Pairs Suitable for Lady's Trap.—First, Pumps and K. Hartourn, Miss Gulliver; second, Elma and Thelma, James L. Breese; third, Elma and Melane, George C. Clark.

Class 17, Middle and Light Weight Jumpers.—First, Foxy Quiller, Richard Newton, Jr.; second, Ballston, Richard Newton, Sr.

Class 14, Saddle Horses.—First, Suanaoa, James T. Breese; second, Black mare, A. M. Hoyt; third, Petronius, Charles Coster.

Class 7, Horses Suitable for Gig or Cart.—First, Oswald, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas; second, Ragamuffin, T. Wyman Porter; third, Kitty, H. E. Howland.

The polo games next week will be informal, and the teams will be picked from the Summer residents.

BAR HARBOR SOCIAL EVENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 26.—A pleasant social event took place to-day, when Mr. and Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler and Mr. and Mrs. Clement Newbold gave a sailing party around Mount Desert Island on the steamer Mascot. Luncheon was served on board. The guests were Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mme. Godwin De Castro, Mrs. Harriet Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss McLean, Mr. McLean, Mr. Stimson, George B. Dorr, Prof. Royce, Miss Biddle, Miss Coleman, Mrs. John B. Shober, Mr. Biddle, Reginald Johnson, Arthur F. Cosby, John W. Barnes, Miss Sylvia Fox, Mr. Biddle, and Miss Esther Hart.

Over at the Winter Harbor Club a most enjoyable dance was given to-night. All Grindstone society was present.

Calls Earl of Yarmouth a Play Actor.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Star to-day, in referring to the fact that a Bond Street hosier named Drew had presented a bankruptcy petition against the Earl of Yarmouth describes the latter as "play-acting at Newport," adding: "Nero fiddled while Rome was burning."

LUNCHES FOR BANK CLERKS.

Substantial Meals Provided for Them by Their Employers—Benefits of the System.

"It is roast turkey to-day, with soft-shell crabs and plenty of watermelon." Thus spake one bank clerk to another in one of the largest financial institutions in New York at the noon hour. The speaker had just been down stairs to luncheon, and the other clerk was sitting at his desk expectantly.

A large proportion of the down-town banks in this city have adopted the custom of providing noonday meals for their employes, and in most cases it is compulsory upon the employes to eat their luncheons within the walls of the bank. All the expenses are borne by the banks.

The reasons why bank managers are unwilling to have their clerks go out to luncheon have been explained before. Bank clerks, as well as all other kinds of clerks, if obliged to pay for their own luncheons, are apt to injure their digestive organs by injudicious and hasty "bites," under which circumstances they would return to their afternoon's work sluggish or fretful. Another point is that any clerk who breaks off in the middle of his work and goes out and meets other people is bound to have his "train of thought" disturbed, and bank managers have a theory that it takes more or less time to recover a "train of thought." Furthermore, it is only human nature for clerks to talk about the subjects uppermost in their minds. If allowed to go outside the walls of the bank at midday, a clerk is likely to say things which his employers prefer to have kept secret.

A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, said the other day: "It costs this bank 50 cents per individual to provide luncheons for its employes. But it pays in the health, strength, and general welfare of the force."

That the compuls

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Colonial Trust Company
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SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 New Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC WILL FALL TO 20

The Company, according to its annual report for the year ending June 30th, 1898, earned barely one per cent. on the stock. The management has lately antagonized powerful interests, and as an outcome there is impending a rate war as disastrous for Southern Pacific as was the contest with the Panama R. R. and its steamship connections, which cost the Southern Pacific Company $10,000,000 of revenue. Details on application. TRUTHFUL, 1,289 Broadway.

Office of the Mississippi River Bridge Co.,
CHICAGO, Ill., July 26, 1899.
Owners of bonds of the Mississippi River Bridge Company are hereby notified that the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered: 87, 94, 197, 232, 277, 360, 414, 477, 552 and 608 to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of sinking fund payment due October 1st, 1899.
Said bonds to be redeemed at the office of Messrs. Guyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine street, New York city.
Interest on bonds designated as above will cease October 1st, 1899.
H. E. R. WOOD, Treasurer.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Financial Forecast.

The editor of this column is not engaged in the commission business and will not, under any circumstances, accept money from the public or execute orders for securities. This column is utilized for the sole purpose of securing the cooperation of our readers with certain private capitalists in connection with special securities herein named. Our success can only be secured when those who support us have proportionate success.

This country's crops, measured in benefits to farmers, are as large as they bught to be. Foreign crops are not sufficient to prevent our people from keeping and enlarging their relative ownership of the wealth of the world.

So much for the agricultural side of our national interests.

On the other side, the manufacturing side, the conditions are even more promising. Every group of machinery in the country has been improved. Every manufactory has enlarged its capacity. Yet almost every manufacturer has larger demands than he can supply, even with such enlarged capacity. Not before in any instance have we had such movement of manufactured products. October will be a wonder month in the business world and create favorable comment on every Exchange in Europe. We are just looming up into this Fall business and under serious consideration from standpoint of investment, undermining financial conditions are at the moment literally impossible. The American people are just now relying with utmost trust upon the renewed growth of the country and their financial environment. Under these circumstances speculative movements for the advance are logical and easily enforced. Man or men standing in front of such market movement at this time will be dismayed, baffled, overborne. In the midst of such developments, the emptiness of professional market theories and the vanity of expert manipulation are conspicuous. The expansion of the market is coming about in the most natural way possible. Officers and large stockholders, pleased and astonished at the statements which are being placed before them, are encouraged in the larger purchase of their shares and easily brought together in unison of action. It was on this account that we have heretofore referred to Atchison preferred and Northern Pacific common. In this manner the friends of one stock after another become interested in its uplifting and are more and more justified each day in their efforts as conditions improve and expand. Such enlargement will show itself at different times in different parts of the market. Finally the general market will be uplifted by such powerful pushing forces as larger dividend returns for St. Paul, Rock Island and Union Pacific preferred.

The Strategic Use of Money.

Those who are in the thinking period of life and have some money which they could lose without distress may perhaps wisely use that money in strategic effort under the conditions herein stated. While we cannot escape the general law that increased opportunity for profit is generally accompanied by increased risk, yet the renewed growth of the country and the commercial tendencies of the times occasionally reduce that risk to minimum. There are two general policies which should govern judicious men in the use of money on margin, or rather there are two ways of viewing new coming values. There are times when a radical readjustment of values is taking place. Such changes come only when the country swings from depression into prosperity. There have been several periods of this kind during recent years, and the readjustments which followed have generally been pointed out in this column. There is no way to use money on a margin so nearly safe as the purchase of securities on the eve of such readjustment. At this particular juncture, however, speculative investments must be founded upon special developments in connection with some important property. These developments are sometimes partially created by a change in the relations of one railroad system to another, as for example the recent change in Southern Pacific. In some cases new value of quotation is established by the fact that the property having been long improved by the starvation of the stockholders is about to approach a dividend period. Before long, for example, this must prove true of Missouri Pacific. In some instances an extraordinary and continued increase in net earnings justifies improving dividends. Union Pacific preferred, St. Paul and Rock Island, for example, are about to do better with their shareholders. In some cases, special remarkable change of value can be foreseen by recognizing important facts in connection with some property. By way of illustration of this fact we recall a statement made by the editor of this column many months ago with reference to Tennessee Coal & Iron stock: "Pig iron accumulates in the storage yards and becomes burdensome to the holder in time of depression, but it disappears from view and becomes bouyant in price in time of prosperity Except for the cost of carriage, nothing is more safe to hold than Pig iron. The purchase of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock will prove to be virtually a purchase of Pig iron. There is no cheaper grip on the next period of prosperity than the purchase of Tennessee Coal & Iron stock at this time." It was then 32. The market value of that stock since that time has changed even more than Pig iron itself.

Pan Handle will have more remarkable outcome than Tennessee Coal & Iron has had. Even if the stockholders are temporarily discouraged, it is as certain as any human event can be that President Cassatt and his associates will, sooner or later, do exactly with that property as the Vanderbilt people have done with Omaha. When viewed from the standpoint of the railway student, Pan Handle is a better property than Omaha. It has less capitalization to mileage and to earnings and under the same conditions can show double the net results. But the minority holders of Pan Handle will have quick results. They will not need such patience. The writer has just attended a meeting of the minority stockholders in consultation with distinguished Western attorneys. It has been decided when the United States courts at Cincinnati come into session, that an injuction will be immediately asked for which will prevent the directors of the P. C. C. & St. L. company from continuance of their fraudulent policy of working for the company which elects them instead of the interests of the stockholders of their own property. The courts will be asked to determine whether those directors are to be controlled by their articles of incorporation. It is proposed to ask for specific enforcement of the contract which is recorded in the articles of incorporation, and it is the opinion of the best lawyers and best business men with unanimous voice that directors of that corporation cannot use discretion except within the obligations of their articles of incorporation. If this injunction is granted, as it certainly will be, the minority stockholders will have instant recognition of the fact that they own the most valuable railway equity which this country has ever created. The gross earnings of the system may be figured at $20,000,000 a year. The company has shown at intervals when extraordinary improvements were not being made that it can operate for 60 per cent. of gross earnings. 40 per cent. of earnings will give the minority stockholders 10 per cent. a year. Let the reader consider such situation. The Pennsylvania will be in the embarrassing dilemma of paying out 10 per cent. per annum and more as years advance, or will be compelled to try and make some lease of the road which will silence minority, unify the system and enable them to improve the property in manner to compete with Lake Shore and other trunk lines. There are other favorable developments which the writer cannot make public. If our convictions are to be the readers' guide, they can depend upon it that some developments will take place in connection with this property at no distant date, which will affect the quotation value in a remarkable degree.

Immediate Market.

The peculiarity of the market at this moment is the improvement of special shares in different departments of railway activity. Under the uplifting forces of these special movements, the general market will average higher, broaden and strengthen. In the near future St. Paul and Rock Island will assume aggressive leadership and expand the whole market. We advise our readers to hold St. Paul, Rock Island, Pan Handle common, Pan Handle preferred and Brunswick.

Francis D. Carley.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN ZINC MINING Co.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.

Capitalization { Bonds, $100,000 / Stock, $500,000

DIRECTORS:
R. L. EDWARDS, President, The Bank of the State of New York, New York.
A. T. KELLEY, of Kelley, Miller & Co., Bankers, New York.
A. F. NATHAN, Manager Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
F. B. WILCOX, Assistant Treasurer Guardian Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo.
E. HOPE NORTON, of Norton & Tunstall, Bankers, New York.

We offer for subscription, at par, in lots of $1,000, the entire issue of $100,000 of the First Mortgage six per cent. Gold Bonds of the American Zinc Mining Company, with Sinking Fund clause providing for the Redemption, at par, of $10,000 each year, each subscriber to receive a bonus of 100 per cent. of his subscription in the Capital Stock of the Company.

Subscription books will be opened Monday, August 28th, at 10 A. M. Terms of payment, 10 per cent. to accompany subscription, and balance on delivery of the securities, on or after September 1st.

The property of the American Zinc Mining Company is located at Empire City, near Galena, Kansas, immediately adjoining the North Empire Mining Company, and about six miles west of Joplin, Mo., all being a part of the same rich zinc district. The property, consisting of about 38 acres, is divided into 46 lots. At present the Company is operating on Lot 46 only, where a steam-plant for hoisting, screening, digging, &c., has been erected over the shaft known as the "Nellie Mac." Ore is being hoisted from the drift leading from this shaft at a depth of about 100 feet from the surface, from which shaft alone the Company is earning over and above all expenses and royalties more than $2,000 per week net. The fixed charges of the Company will not amount at any time to more than $16,000 per annum. The Company has sunk a second shaft on Lot 46, which has already reached rich deposits of zinc, and is preparing to hoist ore from this shaft also. This, it is expected, will enable the Company to double its present output from this one lot.

Dividends will be paid monthly, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, the first dividend being paid about October 1st. This rate is conservatively based on the present earnings of the plant. In view of the further developments and improvements now under way, however, the dividends will, without doubt, be materially increased.

Copies of the prospectus, giving full description of the property, and details of the Company's operation, with Expert and Engineer's reports, can be had on application to us, or from any of the Directors of the Company.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street, New York City.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.

CAPITAL $700,000

Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlett, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
W. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,680 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 33 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.

Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years. Issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.
Uptown Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

N.Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall. Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.

This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent. Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five percentum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 28th day of August, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice-President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

COPPER

Stocks the money-makers; MEXICO the country! Santa Rosalia the mines. Prospectus, maps, etc.

ALLEN G. MACDONELL,
MEXICAN INVESTMENTS,
63 and 65 Wall St.

B. R. T.
WILL FALL TO 50.

Expert analysis of Brooklyn Rapid Transit earnings show there can be nothing left for its stockholders after fixed charges, rentals, and taxes are paid; honest information mailed free. Address TRUTHSEEKER, Times, 1,242 Broadway.

BOND SALESMAN.—ARE YOU A COMPETENT and successful junior bond salesman, now engaged with an established house, but capable of greater responsibilities? New firm, having ample capital, is looking for such a man. State age and experience. Replies confidential. Address K. O., Box 148 Times.

LIQUID AIR POWER & AUTOMOBILE CO.

CAPITAL - - - - $5,000,000.

Divided into 500,000 shares, par value $10 per share, full paid and non-assessable.

60,000 SHARES

are now offered for public subscription at

$3.00 PER SHARE.

The issue of 20,000 shares lately offered was largely over-subscribed, and on that account we were obliged to reduce the amounts allotted on the larger subscriptions.

The present issue is offered for the purpose of more rapidly prosecuting the company's business in the production of Liquid Air and the construction of its automobiles and other liquid air machinery. The company has been renting and has now purchased a 5-story brick factory 50x200 in Cambridge, Mass., which has already been equipped with a 100 H. P. engine, two 50 H. P. boilers, pumps, shafting, belting, water tanks, etc., and its operations are progressing very satisfactorily. It is expected within a few weeks to have automobile wagons ready for delivery on the advance orders, which are already sufficient to assure large profits from the beginning. The money secured from the recent issue of stock has established it as an active business corporation, and the success of its plans is already assured.

The exclusive control of the inventions of George Code, Hans Knudsen and Milton Chase, for the economical production of liquid air and the practical application of liquid air as power, **gives this company an absolute monopoly of the best methods of using liquid air; and it will protect its rights in and under these inventions and patents to the fullest extent.**

Its process of manufacturing liquid air is entirely different from any heretofore devised, enabling it to not only liquefy all the air compressed instead of 25 per cent. as is the case with other methods, but to save and utilize about 70 per cent. of the compressed air force developed during the process of liquefying. The cost of production is thus reduced to a far less figure than by any other method, and the company will therefore be practically beyond competition.

The Liquid Air Power and Automobile Co. has the advantage in its personnel of a **combination of both scientific knowledge and mechanical genius,** which, working together, have produced results that have never before been attained because one or the other of these elements was lacking. **It required BOTH the scientific knowledge and the mechanical genius to make liquid air of commercial value.** It is this combination which has made it possible to gain the full benefit derivable from the production of liquid air, the expansive force of the compressed air being used, before liquefying, through a motor which gives us, as stated above, over 70 per cent. of the power, instead of wasting it merely for cooling purposes.

The proceeds from the sale of the 60,000 shares above offered will be used entirely for the purposes stated, more rapid advancement of the company's operations. Only 60,000 shares will be sold at $3.00 per share, and in view of the oversubscription of the former issue, it is believed that an early application will be found advisable to secure stock at this price. Make all checks payable to the order of THOMAS SEWALL, Treasurer.

This company will make more money for its stockholders than any other investment ever offered, either mining, commercial or inventive, and ALL THE PROFITS from its undertakings WILL BE PARTICIPATED IN BY ALL ITS STOCKHOLDERS ALIKE.

Full information may be secured on application to the company at its executive offices, 186 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., where full size working models may also be seen.

Send for new prospectus, giving illustrated descriptions of the company's methods of applying liquid air as power.

Liquid Air Power & Automobile Co.
186 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

THE LOW PRICE STOCKS

N. P., U. P., COM. P. D. & E., C. & E. I., D., S. S. & A.,
and one other should have your attention

For Profit Making

during the Fall campaign, and we will be pleased to give you information on them.
SUGAR
BROOKLYN
GRANGERS
will make money for you in the near future. Write to-day, giving address, if you are interested in the market.
TO OUR CUSTOMERS—MONDAY.
VERBERNA-SUGAR.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CUBA. DO YOU KNOW? That the Cuban Land and Steamship Co., 32 Broadway, New York, is practically giving away plantations of 5 to 40 acres in Cuba. That a small monthly payment will insure you a permanent life income of $1,000 to $5,000 annually. If you do not know this, write for beautifully illustrated book about Cuba. It's an opportunity of a lifetime.

MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTgage on Manhattan real estate at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. Principals only. Call on MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

A SUCCESSFUL WALL ST. OPERATOR IS prepared to accept a few more accounts for share of profits. Best Wall St. references given. Address K., Box 175 Times Office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE Stockholders and Directors OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis Mo., August 23, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 2, 1899, to Oct. 4, 1899.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

DIVIDENDS.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BRAZEAU & HESSE, has been dissolved by mutual consent, H. L. BRAZEAU retiring. F. B. HESSE will continue the business at No. 44 Broad St., New York.
H. L. BRAZEAU,
F. B. HESSE.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The money market was quiet and unchanged to-day. Clearing House loans were 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at par. Call loans were quoted at 3@4 per cent. and time money at 4@5 per cent.

Interest in the local market this morning was centred in East Boston and Bonanza. East Boston advanced ⅝, to 11 on sales of 3,000 shares. There was disguised selling, while a Devonshire Street house and a prominent Exchange Building trader were the largest buyers. It is asserted that the New York Central people already have prepared plans for an extension of the East Boston terminals of the Boston and Albany on the East Boston Company's land in case the lease goes through, and it is good Street opinion that the lease will go through in some form.

Bonanza sold in large lots up ¼ to 2½. Lawson brokers were the principal buyers. It is gossip that favorable reports have been received on the property from the Standard Oil experts now on the ground, and that the Amalgamated people will exercise their option to take over the Cochita grant owned by the Bonanza Company for $2,000,000.

British Columbia advanced ½ to 12½. Vice President Tichenor of the company was in Boston to-day and spoke favorably of the outlook at the mines. Calumet sold at 840, Quincy at 160, Montana at 353 and 354, Arcadian at 73½ and 74, Parrot at 53 and 52¾, and Bingham at 17½ and 17. Boston and Maine was up 3, at 205. Mergenthaler sold at 215 and Pioneer at 2⅝.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9	9¼	Old Colony	10¼	10½
Allouez	6¾	7	Old Domin.	36	...
Arcadian	73	73½	Osceola	...	89
Arnold	14½	14⅞	Parrot	52½	53
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Pioneer	...	2½
Atlantic	27	28	Quincy	157	160
Baltic	26½	27	Rhode Isl'd	...	7¼
Bost. & C. C.	29	30	Santa Fe	16	16½
Bost. & Mon.	352	357	Santa Ysabel	14	14½
Butte & Bos.	77	78	Shoe	37¼	37½
Cal. & Hec.	835	840	Tamarack	225	228
Centennial	35¾	36½	Utah Con.	43½	44½
Franklin	20½	21	Washington	1½	2
Humboldt	2¾	...	Winona	11¾	12
Isle Royale	49¼	52	Wolverine	46½	47
Mohawk	21½	22			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	270	272	Fitchburg pf.	118	119
Bost. & Low.	240	...	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	112	...
Bost. & Me.	...	205	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	...	117
Bost. & Prov.	302	...	West End	95	95¼
Bost. Elev.	106¼	109½			
Bost. Gas 5s	87	...			
C. Mass. pf.	65	...			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. Bell T.	347	348	Mex. Tel.	5⅛	5⅝
Chi. Sk. Yds.	143½	144½	N. Eng. Tel.	143	...
Dom. Coal	53	...	U. S. Oil	49¼	49⅝
D. Coal pf.	117½	118	West. Elec.	...	51¼
Erie Tel.	101	101½	West. El. pf.	68	70

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Chicago Union Traction preferred ranged from 87¾ to 87, closing at the latter. The common stock closed at 37. Chicago Consolidated Traction closed at 55¼, a gain of ½ point. Biscuit preferred closed firmer at par. Metropolitan preferred stock was strong at 60 and closed ½ point higher. The bonds sold at 95¾@96. Other securities were stationary. Settlement prices:

American Straw Board	33½		
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	76		
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	136½		
Nat. Biscuit Co. com.	47½		
Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	99½		
Chicago Brew. & Malting Co.	2		
Chicago Brew. & Malting Co. pf.	12½		
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	3½		
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	13		
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	12		
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	30		
North Chi. Street R. R.	241		
West Chi. Street R. R.	19		
South Side El. R. R.	98		
Lake Street El.	17½		
Lake Street El. T. ctfs.	15¼		
Street's W. S. C. Line	20		
Regular stocks:			
Am. Linseed Com.	11⅝		
Am. Linseed pf.	53½		
Am. Tin Plate com.	43		
Am. Tin Plate pf.	90⅝		
Nat. Biscuit Co. com.	47½		
Nat. Biscuit pf.	99¾		
National Carbon com.	22		
Nat. Carbon pf.	84		
Nat. Steel com.	55¾		
National Steel pf.	97		
Diamond Match	136½		
West Chi. Street R. R.	119		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—So dull was the local market to-day that not a single sale was reported in many active issues, including the Choctaws and Pennsylvania. Such interest as was manifested was centred in the specialties and iron and steel stocks. In the latter there was a good demand, but offerings equaled it, and there was no important change in prices. The same was true of the industrials, including Electric Company of America, Pennsylvania Manufacturing, and National Electric. Marsden and Consolidated Lake Superior advanced fractionally. New York was a buyer of both issues. The close was steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23½	23⅝	Penn. Mfg.	27½	27¾
Choctaw	43½	44	Phila. Trac.	99½	99¾
El. St. Bat.	145	150	Union Trac.	41½	41⅝
El. St. B. pf.	150	160	U. Gas Imp.	168½	170
El. Co. of A.	20½	20⅝	Welsbach L.	50½	51
Lehigh Val.	27½	27⅝	W. N. Y. & P.	...	...
Marsden	17⅝	17¾	Penn.	7⅛	7¼

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108½
Binghamton Gas 5s	95
Fern. Coal Co.	16.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25.00
Marshall Mill	65
N. Y. Biscuit bonds	112
Retsof bonds	76
Retsof stock	16

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Reviews of what is currently happening in Wall Street may come to have a monotony that is tiresome. Day after day and week after week business conditions improve, bear bugaboos demolish themselves—prosperity progresses. Such facts carry cheerfulness; but continuing recitation of them, ordinary generalization, is not unlikely to become a chronicle lacking new interest. Still, pertinent specific information has value of its own; and herewith are just such indices of present, operating, effective business facts—facts better than rhetoric, better than enthusiasm.

Here is the authoritative Iron Age, summarizing trade conditions which may be regarded as almost basic for the whole business world:

"The excitement in the iron markets is growing and is spreading. A very large tonnage of pig iron is being placed for 1900 delivery, at advancing prices. The bulk of the sales are for the first six months, but a number of important orders have been placed for delivery far into the second half of 1900, the Southern furnaces leading in these transactions.

"Evidence is accumulating that a very large tonnage of unfilled orders will be carried over into next year, not alone in steel rails, but also in structural material, plates, and other forms of finished iron and steel. In other words, the impetus of the current enormous demand will surely carry us over the usually slack Winter period.

"As for the near future, it is only a matter of getting the material, the price being an incidental question. We know of instances in which buyers have offered to pay a premium over contract prices in order to secure prompt delivery."

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As to coal trade conditions—trusty barometer of the general business situation—The Coal Trade Journal, no enthusiast, says:

"There is a feature of the anthracite trade that is becoming of interest to every one, and that is the growing scarcity of cars; in spite of all the new supply that has been put in service during the current year there is still a lack of transportation facilities which the rush of trade will make felt in no uncertain manner. The coke business everywhere is on the boom, and in all the districts making this fuel for our iron and steel industries there is the same story of activity, and top-notch records of production are referred to by the local press."

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Of the leather market, The Shoe and Leather Reporter says:

"The upward tendency in the course of prices of leather, inevitable under the conditions existing, has continued up to date, and the market may be considered as in a stronger position than ever, even at the recent further advance. The demand has swept away all accumulation of stock. There has been no speculation. Purchases have been made for immediate consumption, and hereafter the requirements for this will have to be supplied from the daily output of the tanneries."

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Taking textiles, The Dry Goods Economist is an authority known for its conservatism, and its chronicle is:

"More orders are offered than manufacturers can accept. Buyers are anxious to cover their requirements, and the amount of business being transacted is limited only by the ability of producers to supply the goods.

"The majority of the mills are well sold ahead, and, as a matter of prudence, have decided to accept no more orders, but in spite of the best intentions, manufacturers are booking more orders than they can possibly fill in time to satisfy the requirements of buyers.

"A scarcity of goods makes production most active, and unless buyers are overpurchasing, this scarcity is likely to continue. No indications of overbuying are in evidence, and the cause of the scarcity is largely due to the stoppage of machinery for want of the necessary work people to tend it."

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Paper, in review of paper trade conditions, expresses this judgment:

"Unusually good as the movement in paper has been during the last few months, and is to-day, a greater degree of activity still is promised for the immediate future. Bookmakers and printers are unusually busy; there will be a difficulty in getting orders from the mills to fill the demand, and, very naturally, the manufacturer finds it necessary to put an enhanced value on his wares. It may be set down that the demand for book paper will be unprecedentedly great."

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And says The Electrical World:

"The only report that can be made as to the electrical industries after full and due inquiry is that they are inspired throughout with unusual hopefulness."

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Thus the record runs—all in unanimity—a better present business situation and better prospects than any precedent ever hitherto recorded. So it is virtually in every staple—consumption demands vastly increase, mills run over time, orders outreach the power of supply, new patronage in many quarters, actually unable to get accommodation. Never was business chronicle like it. And the authorities here quoted are merely fairly representative—all of them given to careful calculations and conservative statement.

Consideration of such exhibits is ample warrant for the declaration that we are in a commercial revolution.

With prosperity thus stalwart in every commercial and industrial quarter, can Wall Street stay doubtful or be made blue?

SATURDAY.

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 26	211,936
To date this year	119,046,531
Corresponding date last year	67,901,319

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 26	$970,700
To date this year	$649,978,170
Corresponding date last year	$558,988,430

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Met. St. Ry.	½
Am. Express	2½	Mobile & Ohio	2¼

product. The demand for carborundum is constantly increasing, and as there are only two factories in the world turning it out—our own and one in Austria—we naturally are kept very busy.

"Since we have discovered that by the addition of one-half of 1 per cent. of carborundum to 99½ per cent. of steel, steel can be made much more fluid and ductile, the demand for our product has increased greatly among steel men, for it means almost a practical escape from the danger of honeycombed steel.

"In talking with iron and steel men many of them have told me that they have had far more business than they knew what to do with, and that they had found the same state of affairs in all manufacturing branches. Money is easy and demand for manufactured goods is great.

"I was particularly impressed at the statements which I heard on all sides of the remarkable increase in present orders for exports. We have had a good foreign demand, and I find the same thing elsewhere. The figures will astonish even the most optimistic."

HOW MEXICO GROWS.

Mr. Warren H. Loss, a railroad expert, just returned from a six weeks' trip in Mexico, where he has been making investigations on behalf of a syndicate contemplating investments in Mexican railways, says:

"It is not at all surprising that Mexico is making rapid progress. Rather it is more surprising that our people have not recognized it sooner.

"Mexico had been many years under a military Government, and these men were unaccustomed to the requirements of civil government. But now all this is changed. The present officials are nearly all accomplished, practical business men who have in mind only the thorough development of their country's resources, both as to agriculture and manufacturing. They are also doing everything possible to increase educational advantages for the masses. Taxes are low, valuations low, exemptions from taxes are granted for new enterprises, instead of cash subsidies. All this has made Mexico what it is to-day.

"Our tariff law, placing a large duty on ores, prevented the exportation of Mexican ores to the United States, and this in turn induced capitalists to invest in large smelting plants, which were erected at Monterey, San Luis Potosi, Durango, and Aguas Calientes, thus giving employment to a large number of men. The increased demand for labor acted as an inducement for increased supplies as to food and manufactured articles. Again, the low price of silver acted as a prohibitive tariff on many imported articles, thus affording native manufacturers a wider margin of profit for home business and without foreign competition.

"With the increased agricultural product came increased mining development and enlarged manufacturing facilities, and with all this there sprang up an active demand for better transportation facilities. Mexico is now experiencing the activity in railway construction, similar to our own Western country in 1879, 1880, and 1881. Yet Mexico still has abundant opportunities for profitable railway building, being aided liberally by the Government.

"All the Mexican railways are doing exceedingly well. Earnings are increasing, rates are better than ours, and are fixed by the Federal Government, operating expenses are low, labor is cheap, and living also. Where the roads have not been overcapitalized (bonded or stocked to death) they are all earning and paying the operating expenses and good returns on the investment. I look for a steady growth and improvement in all the industries and in Mexican railways."

GROWING LEATHER EXPORTS.

In an editorial reference to the export trade of the United States, the current number of The Shoe and Leather Reporter says:

Statistics, and articles based on them, are oftentimes dry reading, but he must be dull indeed who does not find interesting the Government figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, which tell the story of the remarkable growth of our exports of manufactures in which leather is the principal. The increase in exports of leather and its manufactures, while not phenomenal, may, nevertheless, be regarded as exceedingly creditable. The leather exports amounted to $23,468,985, the largest ever known, and the increase over the figures for 1898 was $2,353,345, or 11.15 per cent. Considering that the average increase in exports of manufactures was 4.11 per cent., this result is highly satisfactory."

TRUST CONCERN'S NEW NAME.

An event of note in the financial district to-morrow will be the beginning of business by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company in its new offices at 59 to 65 Liberty Street. The former title of the corporation was the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company, which was organized last Spring. Under its new title it owns the important building in which it has offices. This was the Real Estate Exchange Building. It has been thoroughly renovated, and for the use of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company a suite of the handsomest and best-equipped offices down town has been made ready. To their many patrons of excellence their easy access from the street, and capital ventilation are conspicuous. Their fittings combine luxury with good taste, and the general plan to afford the best of business accommodations could not be improved upon. The company is to do a general trust business, receive deposits subject to check, and it will make call loans on the security of first mortgages upon real estate.

The personnel of the officers and Directors of the corporation is of high character. Henry Morgenthau is its President, and ex-Mayor Hugh L. Grant, and Mr. Thorwald Stallknecht, for twenty-one years with the Central Trust Company, are Vice Presidents; W. J. B. Mills, formerly with the Guarantee Trust Company, is Treasurer, and Ernest Ehrmann, Secretary. Its Directors are Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company; James Stillman, President of the National City Bank; John D. Crimmins, Vice President of the City Trust Company; Henry D. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Company, James N. Jarvie of Arbuckle Brothers, William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; Anthony N. Brady, Augustus D. Juilliard, Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Frederick Southack, real estate; Michael Coleman, ex-Tax Commissioner; James H. Post of B. H. Howells & Sons, Alwyn Ball, Jr., and its officers, Messrs. Morgenthau, Grant, and Ehrmann.

NEW LIQUID AIR COMPANY.

The Liquid Air, Power and Automobile Company of Boston was organized only a short time ago, and owns the patents of George Code, Hans Knudsen, and Milton Chase for the manufacture of liquid air and its use as power and as a refrigerant. The company's automobile wagons, run by this power, will, it is stated, weigh less than 300 pounds when fully equipped for a run of 100 miles, and will make a trip of that extent at an expense of only a few cents. It is believed that the company's methods of using this power will revolutionize all stationary and tractile engines, as it largely reduces the weight of equipment, and gives greater effectiveness with less expense than steam, electricity, &c.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

Wheat quotations were yesterday on a descending scale at Chicago and New York. The market was soft and dull, and ended a week that on the whole exhibited a season of steady inactivity, with the exception of Wednesday, when there was a tendency to stiffening to the closing quotations of last Saturday, September wheat at Chicago touching 72½c. Taken in its entire course during the week the chief cereal, while steadily declining, exhibited satisfactory firmness. Such trustworthy news as there was about balanced the interests of the longs and the shorts. Corn exhibited remarkable firmness, if not underlying strength, in the face of increasing probability of a bumper harvest. It closed at Chicago and here at about even with Aug. 19. The local post-market curb yesterday presented no features on which a forecast of the coming week could be shaped. It was sloppy and featureless, with no adequate reason for its condition. Current gossip and reports during the week presented a few abstract bull points, such as partial confirmation of stories of the position of the Russian crop and the French harvest, and a further whittling down of the estimate of the year's Winter and Spring garnerings in the United States. The only bear factor was the rapidity with which the Spring wheat harvest is progressing in the Northwest and the satisfactory acreage yield. The situation was balanced by the cash demand on the one hand and liquidation of the September option on the other, with a strengthening tendency, derived from the scarcity of cash corn and the firmness of the contract grades of this coarse grain. There was no Argentine news to influence the wheat market either way. The sentiment of the agriculturists is evidently in favor of turning this year's crops into cash. There is no "hold-your-wheat" policy this year. The grain in many instances is put through the marketing processes on the field. There is little shocking. One week more and the Spring harvest will be over, with the crop beyond danger of frost.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and New York markets during the past week is shown in the following tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Aug. 19.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
Wheat— Sept..	72 9-16	71⅝	71¼	72⅛	71¾	71¾	70 9-16
Dec..	74 11-16	73¾	73⅝	74¼	73⅞	73⅝	72 7-16
Corn— Sept..	32 3-16	31½	31	31⅜	31⅝	32	31 9-16
Dec..	28 13-16	28⅝	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28 11-16

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Aug. 19.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
Sept..	77⅝	76½	76⅞	76⅞	76⅝	76¼	75
Dec..	80 5-16	79½	79⅝	79⅞	79½	79⅛	78
Corn— Sept..	38	37⅝	37¾	37⅝	37⅞	38¼	38
Dec..	35 9-16	35½	35	35⅝	35½	35¾	35 9-16

At Chicago during the week contract wheat made the following net declines: September, 2c.; December, 2¼c. The New York shrinkages were: September, 2⅝c.; December, 2 5-16c. Maize at Chicago had these changes: September, ⅝c., and December, ⅞c. decline, and at New York, September, 1-16c. advance. December corn broke even with Aug. 19, at 35 9-16c. On the local post market curb privileges were last evening: Puts, September, 74⅝c.; calls, 75½c. The range of September wheat at Chicago yesterday was 70½c. to 71⅝c., and of corn, 31½c. to 31⅞c. May wheat closed at 75 7-16c., and May corn at 29 7-16c.

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In their grain letter of yesterday McIntyre & Wardwell said:

Wheat.—On Monday last September contracts opened at 77⅞ and closed at 76½c. Until to-day the market ruled steady at near the latter figure. This steadiness was the result of some increase of bullish sentiment, which induced trading for an advance. With a moderate long interest with pit traders, and disappointed hopes, there was enough selling to make this the lowest day of the week. The cables gave easier markets in Europe, and we expressed fine weather. It was this latter feature in the Northwest that contributed most to the weakness to-day. It was stated from Chicago much selling was for firms in the Spring wheat States. We fancy while this is depressing to the speculative market, it means also that much of the primary movement will lodge in interior elevators, and not much increase the receipts at centres where prices are made.

Corn.—The good clearances of 4,596,000 bushels evidence the good foreign demand that has been absorbing the moderate receipts for some weeks and reducing the visible. A small advance from the depression made by sales on crop prospects has made a light increase in the primary movement, but we see nothing to assure ample supplies to meet the needs of new corn without attractiveness in price. It is the cry on all sides that we are to have an immense crop of corn. Allowing for possible accidents and exaggerations, we question if we are going to have more corn than we need. In past four years we have had crops averaging 2,06 000,000 bushels, and it will be only a small reserve we will have on entering the crop of 1899. We can safely say domestic requirements and exports take 2,000,000,000 bushels annually. Low prices and increased uses have enlarged the consumption. In the export feature alone there is large increase. In the four years, 1891 to 1894 inclusive, we had crops aggregating 6,520,000,000 bushels, and exported 214,000,000 bushels, hardly 3½ per cent. In succeeding four years crops have been 8,262,000,000 bushels and exports, 858,000,000, or 8 per cent. This foreign demand is increasing, and we believe has come to stay. Corn can be higher than it is now, and still be cheap. Low rates of transportation have assisted largely in making the greater consumption of the past few years.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@4 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £842,566 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 46.34, became 48.96 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 5,425,000f gold and lost 1,625,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange market dull and firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83 @$4.83¼ for sixty days, $4.86½@$4.86¾ for demand, $4.86⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.21½@5.21¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.18¾@5.18¾ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95 1-16@95⅜, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—5c discount to 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 35c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Business was idle on the Bourse here to-day, owing to the holiday on the London Stock Exchange and many of the leading operators being absent. Rentes were steady, Portuguese securities were weak, Spanish fours were neglected, Rio Tintos were firmer, and Kafirs were dull. Three per cent. rentes, 100f for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21½c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 59.65.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—In consequence of the London market being closed, business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Canadian Pacifics were maintained, Americans were neglected, and locals were steady. Exchange on London has declined to 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand, increased 16,460,000 marks; Treasury notes, increased 400,000 marks; other securities decreased 6,460,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 16,000,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 26.—On the Boerse to-day prices were dull. Spanish fours and Portuguese securities declined.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—To-day is a holiday on the Stock Exchange here.

Bar silver quiet, 27¼d per ounce.

Money, 1¼@1¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛@3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 124.60; Madrid, 22.87; Lisbon, 40; Rome, 7.65.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance, £114,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A fair degree of activity, centring about one or two issues, characterized the two hours of trading in outside securities yesterday. As on the previous day New Amsterdam Gas was the predominant feature of the market, and at times it so entirely took possession of the field that no one thought of bidding for or offering any other security.

New Amsterdam Gas did not fluctuate throughout the day in harmony with Consolidated Gas on the Stock Exchange, as it is often known to do. In fact, while the latter issue made a strong advance, New Amsterdam common went off three-eighths of 1 point in an admirably active market. A good many hundreds of shares of the New Amsterdam common changed hands, and the preferred was also freely dealt in. Both classes of stock opened off Friday's closing, their weakness being laid to the dissipation of the notion that the gas war was to meet a sudden end. The common stock, which closed on Friday at 35½ bid, 35¾ asked, sold early yesterday at 34¾. New Amsterdam later rallied, as Consolidated did on the Stock Exchange, but by no means so vigorously. The common did sell up to 36, but later dropped again, and closed at 35½ bid. There was a post-market bid of 35¼ for it. The preferred closed at 59½, one-half of 1 point off. Of the bonds, $10,000 sold at 102.

National Gramophone went off a point, closing at 86, after selling at 87. A broker who trades extensively in this issue made inquiry yesterday as to the nature and time limit of the company's patents, a matter which has aroused a great deal of interest among its friends. Orville D. La Dow, the Secretary, authorized the following statement on this point: "The patents have a long time to run; but if every patent that the company is now working under should run out, the company would still have a number of unemployed patents which it could work under, and pay the same dividend it is now paying. A more definite statement will be made public before long.

Rubber Goods were fairly active yesterday, the common closing at 35¼, one-quarter of 1 point off, after selling up to 36, and the preferred at 89¾, without change. There was a good deal of buying of Chicago and Alton subscriptions in a quiet way, some $175,000 of the issue changing hands. The market for it was steady, but not overstrong. The "subs" closed at 112⅝, a net decline of one-eighth of 1 point. Mexican 6s were strong. About 2,000 sold at 100¼. Electro-Pneumatic advanced one-quarter of 1 point and sold at 2¼, before closing at 2⅛. Electric Axle, Light and Power sold at 7⅞ and closed at 7¾, without change. The copper stocks were all rather quiet.

St. Louis subscriptions were firm, and closed at 141 bid, its onward march coming to at least a temporary halt. Standard Oil Trust was marked up 1 point and Standard Oil of New Jersey 2 points yesterday. Trust Company of America, which sold the other day at auction at around 281, was freely and vainly offered at 275.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
New Amsterdam	35½	35¾
New Amsterdam pf.	59½	60
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Bay State Gas	2	2½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27¾	28½
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	79	80
American Wool Goods	26½	27½
American Wool Goods pf.	83½	84½
Beet Sugar pf.	29	30
Beet Sugar pf.	79	80
Distilling Company of America	19⅝	20
Distilling Company of America pf.	59⅝	60
Electric Axle Light & Power	7⅞	8
Electric Boat	24	26
Electric Boat pf.	46	48
Havana Commercial	28½	29⅝
Havana Commercial pf.	67	68½
International Power	70	75
International Pump	28	25½
International Pump pf.	72⅛	78½
National Gramophone	86	87
National Salt	46	49
National Salt pf.	73	75
Otis Elevator	54	55
Otis Elevator pf.	96	100
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93½	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	34½	36
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	89⅝	90
Sloss-Sheffield subs	110	112
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	462	465
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	460	463
Union Steel & Chain	29½	29¾
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	69½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97⅜	98
American Air Power	70	74
Asphalt Company of America	14¼	14¾
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
Chicago & Alton subs	112⅝	113⅝
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	95½	98
Electric Vehicle	110	115
Electric Vehicle pf.	118	123
Electric Pneumatic, assessment paid	2⅜	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	24½	25
General Carriage	33½	37
Illinois Transportation	5⅜	5⅝
Markeen Copper	11⅝	12½
Mexican 6s	100	100½
New England Transportation	9⅝	10
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	107	108
New York Transportation	24½	25
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	25
St. Louis subs	141	142½
St. Louis common, when issued	32½	35
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½
Tennessee Copper	19½	20¾
Trust Company of America	268	275
*Union Copper pf.	25	27
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.		

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105¼
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103¾
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	103
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	116
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	110
Chicago Union Traction	36½	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	56¾	56¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	113	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	80	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	91
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	190
North Jersey Street Railway	37¾	38¾
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	104	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36	39½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95½	96
Hoboken Ferry (new)	57	58
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7½	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	78	80
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107	108
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106½
Denver Gas	30½	40
Denver Gas bonds	82½	83
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	68
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	100	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85	85½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	50
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	60
St. Paul Gas bonds	90	91½
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	134	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	80	80
Western Gas	100¾	102
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Industrials.

American Typefounders	45	50
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	21½	22
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	57	60
Cramps' Shipyard	73	80
General Chemical	50	
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	54	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	97
Hudson River Telephone	103	108
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	27	34
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	55
Union Typewriter	25	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	121	123
Worthington Pump	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52½
Central & South American Tel.	114	117½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Universal Car Bearing		50

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup		108½	
3,000			
Ann Arbor 1st 4s			
2,000		96	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s			
15,000		88	
114,000		87½	
10,000		88	
Gen 4s			
17,000		102⅛	
5,000		102⅜	
Austin & N'w'n 1st			
5,000		96½	
Balt & Ohio 3½s			
5,000		97⅛	
3,000		97½	
Balt & Ohio 4s			
60,000		101	
B'klyn Un El 1st			
4,000		100¼	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s			
8,000		97½	
Cent of N J gen 5s			
7,000		121	
Ches & O gen 4½s			
5,000		97½	
Ches & O con 5s			
12,000		116½	
5,000		113⅝	
2,000		119	
Chi, Ind & Louisv refunding 5s			
1,000		99¾	
Chi & N W ext 4s			
5,000		109	
Chi Term Tran 4s			
3,000		99	
Col Midland 1st 4s			
3,000		73¼	
5,000		73⅜	
Denv & Rio Gr 4s			
50,000		100¼	
Denv & Rio Gr Imp 5s			
5,000		105½	
Detroit City Gas 5s			
10,000		100	
10,000		100¼	
Evans & T H gen 6s			
25,000		106	
Green Bay & West deb B			
1,000		7½	
Hocking Val 4½s			
1,000		101½	
H & Tex Cent gen 4s			
10,000		88⅜	
1,000		88	
8,000		88⅝	
Int & G Nor 2d 6s			
4,000		95½	
10,000		96	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s			
1,000		116¼	
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s			
3,000		106	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s			
5,000		94⅜	
Mo, K & T 2d			
20,000		70	
5,000		69⅞	
1,000		70	
2,000		69½	
10,000		69⅝	
16,000		69⅞	
Mo Pac 1st con			
2,000		118¼	
Mo Pac 1st col 5s			
13,000		97	
$970,700			
Mex Inter 1st 4s			
6,000		87¼	
9,000		87⅝	
Mob & Ohio gen 4s			
17,000		87½	
15,000		88	
10,000		88¾	
16,000		88⅝	
10,000		89	
25,000		89½	
32,000		90	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s			
1,000		109	
N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb ctfs, small bonds			
900		185	
300		185	
Norf & W Ry con 4s			
1,000		96	
9,000		96¼	
7,000		96	
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s			
3,500		103¼	
Penn Co gtd 4½s			
2,000		116¼	
Peoria & East 1st			
10,000		80½	
10,000		80¾	
Peoria & East inc			
39,000		29½	
5,000		29¾	
6,000		30	
Reading Co gen 4s			
1,000		88½	
4,000		88⅜	
30,000		88½	
12,000		88	
9,000		88¼	
Rio Grande W 1st			
1,000		98½	
3,000		98¾	
1,000		99	
St L & I M gen 5s			
9,000		114	
St L, I M & So 4s			
4,000		55	
St L & S F g m 5s			
3,000		109½	
St L S'w'n 1st			
10,000		94¾	
10,000		95	
So Pac col tr 4s, when issued			
10,000		85⅜	
So Pac of Ariz 1st			
7,000		113¼	
Tex & N O con 5s			
10,000		104	
Union Pacific 4s			
1,000		105	
4,000		105½	
Wabash 2d 5s			
8,000		101	
Wabash deb, Ser B			
20,000		38	
10,000		37⅞	
10,000		37⅝	
20,000		38¼	
West Shore gtd 4s			
2,000		113½	
24,000		113¾	
West N Y & Penn gen 5-4s			
14,000		69	
West N Y & Penn inc			
10,000		22¼	
Wis Cent 1st 4s, when issued			
10,000		93¾	
Total sales			

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 26	$972,868,143	$44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,330,721
Aug. 12	903,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,059
July 22	980,671,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,306,402	63,065,319
*July 8	1,026,944,953	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,482,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,314,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,937
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,039,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,265	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,338
April 1	1,233,339,167	60,215,934
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,288
March 18	1,246,322,750	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,090,599	74,090,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,221,315	50,382,172
*Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,998	54,866,284
Feb. 4	1,328,481,208	70,245,718
Jan. 28	1,494,429,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,469,245,849	80,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,904,989	72,324,846
Jan. 7	1,160,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,939	48,476,275
Dec. 17	1,119,883,256	50,824,952
Dec. 10	954,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,664,457	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,095,708,461	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,393,377	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	793,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	885,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,009,268
Sept. 24	811,737,560	50,021,265
Sept. 17	851,162,633	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,586,203
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,329
*Five days.		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 26, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17⅛	17⅜	258	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
66½	67	638	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66½	67	66	67	+ ½
11½	11⅝	100	American Linseed	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
53½	54	110	American Linseed pf.	54	54	54	54	.....
145	147	231	American Express	142¼	145	142¼	145	+2½
67½	69	50	Am. Malting Co. pf.	68	68	68	68	.....
5⅝	6½	20	American Spirits Mfg.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
57	57⅞	1,800	Am. Steel & Wire	56½	57⅝	56½	57⅛	+ ⅛
98	98¼	400	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98	98	98	98	.....
152⅜	153	16,100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	152	154	150¾	153½	+ ⅝
37½	38¼	100	American Steel Hoop	38	38	38	38	.....
83½	83⅝	120	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	.....
43¾	43½	450	American Tin Plate	43½	43¾	43¼	43¾

THE OFT MALIGNED ARMY MULE

Scant Justice Done at Last to This Most Patient and Industrious but Much Abused Beast.

From The Chicago Record.

I have often promised myself the pleasure of paying an appropriate tribute to that much ridiculed but indispensable animal, the frontier mule. His usefulness to civilization has been exceeded only by the pioneer representatives of the human race, whose endurance he has shared and whose patience and enterprise he has surpassed. His character is complex and comprehensive, and he who aspires to analyze the psychology of the mule and search the motives that actuate him undertakes a problem that no man has yet solved. I have often heard his character and peculiarities discussed by army teamsters and others who are accustomed to handling him, but it requires a special vocabulary.

The amount of fatigue, exposure, and abstinence that a mule will endure is marvelous. Making long marches across dusty and shadeless plains, going for days with little water and less food, pulling heavy loads over rocky hills and through heavy sloughs, subject to cruel treatment and neglect, it is no wonder that his soul is soured. He is worked until he is worn out, and then he is turned in with a herd of broken-down animals that furnish as melancholy a sight as one can see among animate things. Gaunt and lean, with drooping ears, disconsolate tail, and a woebegone visage that would frighten an inexperienced ghost, the abandoned mule is an ideal of desolation.

There is a popular tradition that no mule ever died a natural death. On the mountainsides, burdened with a heavy pack or, bearing a trustful rider, his foothold is firm and sure; but when the earth gives way, and the mule goes rolling over and over down the precipice, he has lives enough left to secure him a ripe old age. I have seen a mule fall in the mud and become buried under a heavily loaded wagon, yet when the wreck was removed he got up, shook himself, and began to nibble the grass as unconcernedly as if nothing had happened.

The ordinary army team, which is imitated by all the transportation "outfits" in the West, is usually composed of six mules driven by a single line and a long snake whip, especially the whip. The line is attached to the left bit of the "nigh leader," which may be considered the rudder of the team. The driver, or helmsman, sits astride of the "nigh wheeler," and if he wants to "gee" he jerks the line savagely. It is a moral certainty that the "nigh leader" will turn his head away from it and take the rest of the team with him. If the helmsman wants to "haw" he pulls gently on the line, drawing the "nigh leader's" head around and he goes "haw." There is nothing easier or more natural in all the philosophy of the sages.

The position of "mule skinners" in an army train or a caravan of teamers is conspicuous. His chief requirements are to crack a blacksnake whip and swear, and such swearing is never heard under other circumstances. On an ordinary trail the mule team jogs along quietly and sedately while the driver snoozes in his saddle, but somehow or other he awakens whenever anything goes wrong, or when a bad piece of road is reached. Then he "haws" and "gees" and yells, and cracks his whip, and jerks the line, and digs his spurs into the poor animal he is riding, until he gets his team into position; then with a few jumps and a few tugs, under a frightful torrent of oaths and a cracking of the whip like the rattle of musketry, the other side is reached, and with a sigh of relief the team resumes its patient pulling, just as meek people do when they have passed through great trials and come out purified.

I do not know of any living creature whose destiny is so absolutely terrible as an "off-wheeler" in a mule train on the Arizona desert. If fifty whacks are given a team of mules in crossing a bad piece of road or a creek the "off-wheeler" gets forty-three of them. When the road is particularly bad, when the hill is steep and stony, or when the "cooly" is full of soft mire the ordinary "mule skinner" who rides the "nigh-wheeler" is assisted by a half a dozen gentlemen of the same profession, who dismount from their teams to encourage the crossing. They, too, have long, black whips, and they have a better purchase for their feet than saddle stirrups, so they can whack harder and more frequently than he, and the majority of their blows, of course, fall on the "off-wheeler." These deputies, as you might call them, stand in the middle of the gulch or "cooly." The wagons go down so quickly that the leading mules run under while their whips are in the air, but the "off-wheeler" comes along just in time to catch the downward stroke, and the tug of pulling the wagon up the other side is so hard and slow that they have time to whack him again before he is out of trouble.

While the caravan of teams is waiting at a bad crossing, waiting for their turn to cross, you can always hear an occasional bray—about one-sixth as many brays as there are mules on the pay roll. It comes from the "off-wheelers," and is a subdued protest against fate.

The mule is not the stupid animal he is often represented to be. His powers of observation and memory are remarkable. Old teamsters will tell you that a mule always remembers a man who had fed him once or has done him an injury, and he knoweth his master's crib. For example, take a train of 200 wagons, which is the usual number necessary to carry the food and forage of a regiment of troops upon a march, and there will be 1,200 mules. The wagons are exactly alike. When the train gets into camp the mules are unharnessed and turned out to graze. They are sometimes driven a mile or two away. When night comes and it is time to give them their corn they are herded back to the train, and every animal will go straight to his own wagon. I have heard old teamsters say that they never knew one to make a mistake.

When a mule is depraved he finds a thousand opportunities to show his depravity. It is that which leads him to stand still when others desire him to move. A veteran "teamer" will tell you that the ordinary mule will invariably visit upon others the infliction he suffers himself. That is, if there are twenty mules in a line and you kick the first one, instead of retaliating upon you he will kick the mule behind him. The second mule will pass the kick along to the third, and the third to the fourth, and so on until the end of the line is reached, leaving the last mule unjustified for the time being, but you may be sure that sooner or later he will find an opportunity to enjoy his vengeance.

The pack mule is quite as much an institution as the team mule, and is absolutely indispensable in the mountains. Mule packing is a fine art, and with a well-trained animal and a skillful packer you can safely transport anything, from piano to a bag of oats. When the packer has finished his job in an artistic manner the animal may buck or back, kick or rear, or roll, but he cannot rid himself of his burden, and he finally gives it up in despair. After two or three experiences he will submit to his destiny and fall into line with the rest of the train every morning to receive his load from the packer. A well-broken pack mule is always proud of his load, and if by any means it gets loose he will step quietly out of line and wait until the packmaster comes along to tighten it.

The most serious objection to the mule, which you sometimes find in human beings also, is the delusion that he can sing. Like everything else about a mule, his song is strictly original. It belongs to no other animal. No one can describe and no one can imitate it.

Senator Platt and Gov. Roosevelt.

From The London Times's New York Letter.

That slight and slightly stooping figure, with its slow, unfaltering, smoothly sliding movement, is a personage who once would have gone by the fine name of king-maker or Mayor of the palace. Now, with that lack of distinction, which Matthew Arnold deplored in the Americans, or in some of them, and which Mr. Howells admires, he is called the "boss." That finely modeled face, with its air of studentlike thoughtfulness, of patient reflection, with the lines of observation so strongly marked about the penetrating, luminous eyes, might belong to a historian or philosopher. It belongs, in fact, to Mr. Senator Platt, the real ruler of New York; the partner of the President of the United States in that part of the discharge of his executive functions to which the President himself gives his unremitting, if not undivided, attention—the bestowal of offices. That other, who is here over Sunday as Mr. Platt's guest, is the Governor of this State of New York and its seven million people; next after the President's the greatest purely executive post in the United States. Not tall, squarely and heavily built, the stamp of intelligent and irrepressible energy on every line of face and figure, he answers well to Carlyle's description of the American who was almost the greatest of his time, Daniel Webster, as "a steam engine in trousers." Mr. Theodore Roosevelt fought his way to the Governor's chair of New York via Santiago as Colonel of the Rough Riders, and by the same road to the hearts of the American people by whom he is beloved. Not sea green but incorruptible; the most implacably upright man who ever touched politics and was not defiled. By sheer force of honesty, both moral and intellectual, with a courage not less than that which carried him and his Rough Riders up the deadly slope of San Juan, he has made himself master of his great office. He is a real and not merely a titular Governor.

HAWAII'S ROYAL FUNERAL.

Quaint and Plaintive Music and Ceremonies at the "Arch of Heaven's" Obsequies.

From The London Standard.

HONOLULU, Hawaiian Islands, July 3.—Once more the shadow of death has fallen on the Hawaiian people. Once more the royal mausoleum has been opened to receive a new tenant. In the solemn stillness of a Sabbath afternoon another sad procession has moved through crowded streets. Amid prayers and wailings and many tears, another member of the Hawaiian royal family has been laid to rest—not many weeks after the public mourning for the young and beautiful Princess Kaiulani. The Dowager Queen Kapiolani—the name means "Arch of Heaven"—was of royal birth. She was the granddaughter of Kaumualii, the last King of the Island of Kauai, and the only monarch in this island group who was not forced to surrender unconditionally to Kamehameha I., who united the islands under one Government. In 1863 she became the wife of High Chief David Kalakaua, who was elected King by the Legislature in 1874. A woman of rare tact and judgment, and of great kindness of heart, she became as Queen the idol of her people. Her influence was all for good, and her greatest desire the uplifting of her race. In 1887 she visited England and the United States, in both of which countries she was received with due honors.

The Dowager Queen, who had been ailing for a long time, died on the morning of June 24. On the 27th the body lay in state at Pualeilani, her Honolulu home, from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. Among the many who called to manifest their respect and sympathy were President Dole and Mrs. Dole, her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner Mr. Hoare and his daughter, Miss Hoare; members of the President's Cabinet, of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Republic, and officers of the United States Army. Shortly after Wednesday midnight the body was removed from Pualeilani to Kawaiahao Church. This was in accordance with ancient Hawaiian customs, which forbid the removal of a chieftain's body by daylight, unless to its final resting place. The sad journey occupied nearly two hours. The procession was lighted by torches, and made a weird picture. At the sacred edifice the body was received by clergy of the Church of England and short services were held. Although it was 2 o'clock in the morning, the church would not hold half the throng which had assembled. From noon on Friday, June 30, until midnight Saturday, June 1, the body lay in state in the beautifully decorated church. Tropical flowers, arranged in artistic designs, were profusely displayed. Kahilis, made of rare feathers of many colors, were ranged on either side of the principal aisle and all around the open space in front of the altar, where was placed the casket, covered with the feather pall which had been used at the funeral of the late King Kalakaua. Over the dead hour after hour kahilis were ceaselessly waved by Hawaiians wearing the royal capes of yellow feathers. A military guard of honor stood near, while songs, some harsh and unmusical, some wonderfully sweet and plaintive, came from time to time from different native members of the audience, all in their loved Hawaiian language, and interspersed with these were praises of the dead "alii" (chief) and recitals of her good deeds.

On Sunday afternoon the church, the grounds about it, and the two miles of streets between it and the cemetery, were thronged with many thousands. Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians, Portuguese, Americans, English, Germans, French, and people of many other nationalities were seen. The procession was preceded by bearers of lighted torches, made from kukuf nuts and ti leaves. The funeral car was drawn by about 400 native Hawaiians, in uniform. The President and other Government officials, the Consular Corps, the Hawaiian National Guard, companies of United States soldiers and sailors, benevolent societies, bands of music, and banners made an imposing display as the procession slowly moved down King Street, by the Royal Palace, which had once been the good woman's home, and where the United States flag, at half-mast, fluttered in mute sympathy. Under an arch—built to celebrate the first Fourth of July since annexation—the procession passed, turning up Nuuanu Street toward the cemetery, and slowly proceeding under the shadows of many royal palms, while mingling with the wailings of the natives and the solemn music of the bands came the tolling sound of far-away bells and the boom of a cannon discharged at intervals on Punchbowl Mountain. At the cemetery, where the air was filled with the fragrance of beautiful flowers and the graceful tropical trees were bowing a silent farewell, the mausoleum doors were again opened to the bright sunshine and the soft sea breezes, and the body of another Hawaiian ruler was laid to rest.

ADVERTISING ON THE FLAG.

Public Sentiment Will Make It Most Unprofitable.

From The Chicago Post.

Laying aside sentimental objections to the use of the Nation's flag as a means of increasing private revenues, there is a business phase of the question which is likely to prove the strongest factor in upholding the new flag law of Illinois, as well as any that may be enacted by Congress. It is not supposed for a moment that business men who use the Stars and Stripes in advertising their business, or as a trade mark, do so out of reverence and love for the National emblem. They simply hope in this way to appeal to the sentimental side of others and thus increase their own sales.

Heretofore this may have proved an advantage, but of late there has been a change in the popular idea as to the propriety of such business methods. In Illinois this has been chrystallized in the new flag law, and in the Nation it has been voiced in the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Foss. As respect for the flag as the flag alone increases there will be a tendency to avoid buying commodities which debase it by placing it in too close companionship with sordid and purely commercial objects. Such goods will not be boycotted in the general sense of that term, but they will be let alone by those who cannot for gain or any other reason approve demeaning an emblem which they hold above all pecuniary considerations.

The plea made by some now using the flag as a trademark—that it is in the nature of a vested right granted by the Federal Government, and therefore cannot be denied by a State law—is also an additional argument for the speedy enactment of a National flag law; and in view of the rapidly growing public sentiment against improper uses of Old Glory, it is confidently expected that the next Congress will lose no time in reintroducing and passing the Foss bill or one of equal purpose.

Those who cannot be persuaded for patriotic reasons to respect the flag may be forced to do so when they find their business affected through noncompliance.

No Place in Africa for Our Negroes.

In a recent letter from London to The New York Age Booker T. Washington writes:

"I am free to say that I see no way out of our present condition in the South by returning to Africa. Aside from other insurmountable obstacles, there is no place in Africa for us to go where our condition would be improved. All Europe, especially England, France, and Germany, have been running a mad race for the last twenty years to see which could gobble up the greater part of Africa, and there is practically nothing left. Old King Cetewayo put it pretty well when he said: 'First come missionary, then come rum, then come traders, then come army;' and Cecil Rhodes has expressed the prevailing sentiment more recently in these words: 'I would rather have land than niggers,' and Cecil Rhodes is directly responsible for the killing of thousands of black natives in South Africa that he might secure their land. In a talk recently with Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, he tells me that he knows no place in Africa where we of the United States might go to advantage."

No Duty on Coffins Containing Dead.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A question of peculiar interest was settled the other day by the General Board of Customs Appraisers, who met for the purpose. During the past three years a great many bodies have been shipped from European ports to this city inclosed in costly caskets. In every instance duty was collected on these coffins, despite the strongest protests. Those who had to pay the duty declared it an outrage in such strong terms that the local appraisers made up their minds to have the matter settled once and for all. With this end in view a meeting of the General Board was appealed to, and it was decided that coffins coming to any port in this country carrying bodies should be admitted free of duty.

MIDSUMMER MORTALITY.

Relation Between "Summer Complaint" and the Effect of Hot Weather Upon Foods and Drinks.

From The London Standard.

The thermometer in London recently registered no less than 87 degrees in the shade—the highest point recorded this year. The unusual heat has already begun to produce a marked effect on the public health. The Registrar General's returns show a distinct, though not large, rise in mortality for the great towns. This is not due to any increase of infectious disease, but rather to what are called "Summer complaints," which chiefly affect children. It may be said generally that high temperatures are the enemy of the young, and low temperatures of the old. The time-honored saying that extremes are bad is specially true of the weather. But though the broad fact is plain enough, and in a sense intelligible to every one, it is not so easy to say why extremes should have such fatal effect, and especially why hot weather should kill young people. It touches them in a weak spot, no doubt, for in children the digestive tract is notoriously sensitive and irritable. It is very readily thrown out of gear and becomes liable to pass into an inflammatory condition on the smallest provocation. Does hot weather, then, act by increasing the liability or by furnishing greater provocation? The latter is the generally accepted explanation.

The Summer is the fruit season, and children are very fond of fruit. Moreover, fruit is not always—one might say it is very seldom—in the right condition; it is apt to be underripe or overripe, and both states are, conceivably, very bad for the human interior, though the fact cannot be said to have ever been proved. There is, however, rather too much assumption about the great fruit theory to be altogether satisfactory when it is examined in the light of ascertained facts. In the first place, there is fruit at times and seasons when the particular Summer illnesses of children do not greatly prevail—namely, in early Summer, in the Autumn, and in cold seasons; and it is precisely at such times that the fruit is most likely to be unripe, and, therefore, most indigestible. In the second place, the great stress of Summer mortality falls upon infants, who eat little or no fruit. Other reasons might be adduced for doubting the injurious influence commonly assigned to this article of diet, but the foregoing will suffice. There is a good deal more in the suggestion that many things to eat and drink become unwholesome in hot weather through fermentation and similar processes. Here the indispensable microbe comes in. Bacterial life in general is generated rapidly under conditions of warmth, and investigation would probably reveal an enormous increase in the rate of multiplication among various micro-organisms commonly existing in foods and in the air.

Milk, which is always swarming with bacteria, turns sour very quickly, as we know, in hot weather. This means increased activity of bacterial life, and would, by itself, go a long way to account for the special prevalence of infantile diarrhoea. Whether the micro-organisms produce their malign effects by mere excess of numbers, or whether they take in some more poisonous properties under such conditions, must for the present be a matter of conjecture. The moral is obvious enough. First, treat all food with the most scrupulous cleanliness; put it in the oven, or saucepan, if it is not beyond suspicion; keep all vessels clean and scalded out. Secondly, be careful to give children no milk or tainted meat. Of course good housewives, mothers, and nurses do all these things, and under their régime Summer diarrhea seldom makes its appearance in a serious form. Much can be done in the house, and it is gratifying to note that the measures for insuring public cleanliness embodied in our elaborate and costly sanitary system appear to be exercising a very real effect in this as in other matters of health. In spite of the hot weather and consequent increase of illness alluded to, the death rates in our great towns remain remarkably low, and show a great improvement on past years. In London last week the deaths were 231 below the average of the last ten years, and though those from diarrhea rose from twenty-eight to seventy-five, the latter figure was actually ninety-eight below the average for the same period.

GOOD REPORTS FROM KANSAS.

The State Rejoicing in the Promise of Great Crops.

From The Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

The Crop Bulletin issued by the Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the Hon. F. D. Coburn, gives very full and accurate information as to the condition of harvested and growing crops. Great care is exercised by the Secretary in securing reliable information. Upon the blank will be found in heavy black-faced type the injunction, "Be careful to make none but safe, conservative estimates, and be just to all interests concerned." It will be a matter of interest to many of our readers to know that no State in the Union has so perfect a system, provided and guarded by law, for the collection of agricultural statistics as Kansas. The General Government depends upon volunteer correspondents and a State Statistician. The latter must rely upon newspaper reports or the State Board of Agriculture, while the numerous correspondents can only guess at the information sent the Department of Agriculture. These crop reports form the basis upon which business men of the State and those dealing with Kansas in all lines of trade determine to a large extent the volume of business to be expected. In years like the present, when nearly all crops promise well, these reports give the State additional commercial credit. The reliability of the figures presented the public for twenty-five years gives business men confidence in their accuracy.

Winter wheat this year was not up to previous years in yield, producing only 37,231,754 bushels, while Spring wheat shows a decrease over 1897 of 140,000 bushels, yielding 975,435 bushels. The corn crop, which at this date is as promising as any year during the past twenty years, will be an unusually profitable one, as all meats are bringing good prices. The area of corn to be harvested this year is 8,234,580 acres. In 1898 it was 7,237,601 acres. If the condition at this time remains until the crop is fully matured the yield will be from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 of bushels. If the yield is thirty bushels per acre for the entire crop the yield would be nearly 250,000,000 bushels. If it should reach an average of forty bushels per acre, which present conditions indicate as possible, the crop upon the above acreage for this year would exceed 325,000,000 bushels. Such an extraordinary crop would attract the attention of the entire country, and in connection with our wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, grass, fruit, and vegetable crops, and our wealth of live stock, indicate to very ordinary intelligence that Kansas was the State for profitable investment. No State in the Union but Kansas possesses a salt mine with a deposit 100 miles square and 500 feet deep. Our coal, lead, and zinc, and our petroleum and natural gas are to be remembered, but what will make our State the richest in the Nation is the fact that we can produce the cheapest corn and hay and pork and beef.

The other crop statistics of Mr. Coburn's report are interesting, as also is the rank of the counties in acreage of corn and yields of Winter wheat. There is no boom on in this State, but there is a good, healthy growth in population, and the condition of the banks indicates prosperity among local depositors. The old debts are being paid, the mortgages removed, and new improvements of all kinds dot the landscape in every county.

Claims to be the Youngest Veteran.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

E. M. Wheeler, a resident of Carterville, Jasper County, claims the distinction of being the youngest veteran of the civil war. Mr. Wheeler was brought up near Granby, and ran away from home to join the militia in 1862, when he was only thirteen years old. He served through the entire war, being at one time a member of the home guard and afterward belonging to the Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry. He was in many engagements, including the battle of Carthage, was discharged in 1865, reaching home Nov. 9, the very day he was sixteen years of age. He was the youngest of five brothers, all of whom served in the Northern Army, no two belonging to the same regiment. Although all were in several engagements, only one brother was wounded, having had two fingers shot off.

Just as Good.

From The Chicago Post.

"I don't see," said the old man, "why chopping wood isn't just about as good exercise and just as enjoyable as playing golf."

"It is the walking between strokes that makes golf so valuable an exercise," explained the boy. "That equalizes matters and gives the legs the exercise that they need."

Thus it happened that the old man went out into the yard and placed sticks of wood at intervals all around it, after which he handed the boy an axe and told him to play the full course.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MOSES A. KUH.—The schedules in the assignment of Moses A. Kuh, dealer in dry goods, filed yesterday, show liabilities of $39,425, nominal assets $19,755, and actual assets $9,870.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JULIUS E. PEPPER.—Julius E. Pepper, living at 106 East Fifteenth Street, formerly in the furnishing goods business at 255 Canal Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $15,588 and no assets. The largest creditor is John T. Metcalf of 19 Liberty Street, $5,000.

LOUIS H. STEINHART.—Louis H. Steinhart, a baker of 231 and 233 East Sixty-fourth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $27,628 and assets of $10,352. There are sixty-seven creditors, the largest being Felix Cohn of 717 Madison Avenue, $7,000. The assets consist of real estate, $5,500; cash, $1,862; open accounts, $2,188; bank deposits, $500, and household goods, $150.

MAX G. COHEN.—Max G. Cohen of 1,190 Madison Avenue, formerly a member of the firm of Isaac Swope & Co., watch cases, 11 John Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $28,870 and assets of $6,765. The largest creditor is the New York Standard Watch Company of 11 John Street, $9,704. The assets consist of promissory notes given to Isaac Swope & Co. The firm was sold out by the Sheriff in December, 1896.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BREEN, Timothy B. and Abigail I.—Angelo Mariani and another	$88
CAHILL, John—W. Wyand	424
DIRADOORIAN, Asadoor—A. H. Petrakian	292
GALLIKER, Charles H.—Richard E. Thibaut	677
HEDEMAN, Robert—Charles E. Heymann	117
ISEN, Fischel—Lizzie Price	125
IVES, Frank F.—Central Stamping Company	21
KILPATRICK, James—Peale, Peacock & Kerr, incorporated	231
KILDEN, George J.—Richard E. Thibaut	677
KRONFELD, Ignaz—Fireman's Fund Insurance Company	139
LENDORF, Leopold—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Company	131
LAUB, John—M. Groh's Sons, incorporated	2,136
MARTIN, Charles A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	351
MORGAN, William J.—Sarah Murphy	94
MULLIGAN, Robert E.—Columbus Distilling Company	87
McBRIDE, Mary A.—Emeline P. Rogers	208
PETERSEN, Christian O.—W. S. Hurley	402
REINHARDT, Theresa and Henry—H. Schwartz	101
WALKER, John—The E. H. Ogden Lumber Company	546
MERSEREAU & CO.—D. S. Walton and another	90
REINHARDT & CO.—H. Schwartz	101

$55,000 for Charitable Uses.

From The Chicago Record.

By the terms of the will of the late Leonard Gould of Gould & Co., the Chicago Theological Seminary will get $10,000; the American Sunday School Union, $10,000; the American Board of Foreign Missions, $10,000; the Foundlings' Home of the City of Chicago, $10,000; the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, $10,000, and the Illinois School of Agriculture and Manual Training, at Glenwood, $5,000.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

KRAKAUER PIANOS.

Used by leading artists everywhere. A large assortment of this POPULAR PIANO for cash or monthly payments. Prices moderate. Also to rent.

WAREROOMS 113 E. 14TH ST. Harlem Warerooms, 159-161 E. 126th St

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue for down-town office, 24 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ARVERNE.—Best location facing ocean; first-class table; reference; September rates; ocean cottages. L. HAUF.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Permanently; by widow and grown son, in quiet well-kept house, between Washington and Central Parks, two sunny bedrooms, sitting room and bath; well furnished, with good table; references required and given. Address, with particulars, INQUIRER, Post Office Box 52, New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

24TH ST., 25 EAST, Near Madison Square.—Comfortable and desirable rooms; first-class accommodations.

BACHELOR APARTMENT.—Gentlemen only; two rooms, handsomely furnished; all conveniences; privilege of parlor. Ask janitor, 52 West 65th St.

THE CORNELL, 97TH ST. AND CENTRAL Park West.—Rooms singly or en suite; meals optional; permanent or transient; parlor suite suitable for physician or dentist.

MADISON AV., 343, NEAR 44TH ST.—Newly decorated; suite or singly; porcelain baths; gentlemen; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING FROM about October.—Three rooms and bath in private family by elderly man and wife; no children; best of reference given and required; if suited will be permanent; location between 4th and 80th Sts.; terms moderate. B., Box 140 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

TYPEWRITERS.

All makes, rented half price. Coupons apply on future purchase. Will SAVE YOU MONEY.

BAR-LOCK. 202 Broadway.

UP TO $200,000 EASILY EARNED BY TAKING part in a Government enterprise. For particulars apply to W. FODOR & CO., Dorothea Str., 11, Budapest, Hungary.

A. A.—DEPARTMENT STORE; SALES, $25,000; net profit, $4,768; invoices, $8,000; $5,000 would buy it; no trades; spot cash. H. C. TANNER, owner, Richmond, Ind.

FREE.—Send to Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, New York, for the most PROFITABLY interesting little book on inventions ever written.

WANTED—A well-connected agent to solicit business for a reliable law office; commissions liberal. R. B., Box 206 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St. Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert G. McGregor will preach. Subject, "The World's True Light."

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services at 11; evening prayer at 5 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY LEHIGH, RED ASH, AND Locust Mountain Coal at lowest cash rates. THOMAS STOKES, yards, 32d and 10th Av., 34th and 9th Av., 54th and 10th Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENTLEMAN OWNING FINE HORSE AND buggy wishes to take party out once or more a week at small cost. C. M., 52 West 65th St.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.,

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Take the Iron Steamboats.

FOR MANHATTAN BEACH AND BRIGHTON BEACH.

☞ To-Day's Time Table. ☜

LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 9:45, 10:15, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:40, 7:20, 7:50, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.

LEAVE PIER (NEW) NO. 1, NORTH RIVER, 9:30, 10:15, 10:45, 11:30 A. M., 12:20, 12:50, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:20, 9:00, 9:30 P. M.

LEAVE (NEW) IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:40, 1:30, 2:00, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10, 11:00 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

The Great Iron Pier at Coney Island extends one-quarter mile in the ocean. It is the coolest spot on the Atlantic coast. This Pier is reserved for the use of the patrons of the Iron Steamboat Company.

Yonkers Schedule.

LEAVE YONKERS, PEENE'S WHARF, 10:45 A. M.

LEAVE NEW IRON PIER FOR YONKERS, 7:45 P. M.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

LONG BRANCH.

☞ ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS. ☜

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER Republic and the MAMMOTH STEAMER Columbia

Leave Pier 10 E. R., (above South Ferry,)	Leave Long Branch,
8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 10:30* A. M., 4:30 P. M.	11 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.

64 MILES OF SAILING DOWN AND BACK,

Costing less than 1¼ cents a mile, for 20 miles of Bay and Harbor, 12 miles at sea off the Jersey coast. Grand ocean scenes—Sandy Hook—Navesink Highlands—Long Island's pretty shore and Forts—Staten Island's hills, cottages, and Forts, Bedloe's Island, and Statue of Liberty—Governors Island—and the Great City looming up by day and radiant with lights at night.

These splendid sea-going boats have gained the confidence of thousands who travel on them. Immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant; concerts and vaudeville performances free on all trips.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Ein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St., piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M., Bo. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. Bo. 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.50, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Portland St., only—5.5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:50, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only. EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:30 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4. EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 8:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

HALF-FARE EXCURSIONS

LABOR DAY.

NIAGARA FALLS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, via ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Golf Tournament at Saranac Lake, September 2nd to 6th inclusive.

Tickets good going September 1st, 2nd and 3d; returning up to and including September 6th. Call on or address New York Central Ticket Agents in New York or Brooklyn for complete information and descriptive pamphlets.

OUR LABOR DAY HOLIDAY OUTING.

Scenic Ride Sept. 4 Grand Resorts

Two Wonders of the Blue Ridge Mountains,

Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko,

Not to Mention the world-famed ride on the

SWITCHBACK GRAVITY RAILROAD,

Low-Rate Excursion personally Conducted by the

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Special excursion train leaves New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and South Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Arrives back in city about 9 P. M. Round trip fare, adults $2, children $1.50. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on train.

New Route to Rockaway Beach

FROM

BROOKLYN BRIDGE SUNDAYS.

Express trains between Brooklyn Bridge and Rockaway Beach via Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad and L. I. R. R. from Flatbush Av.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge, 10:10 A. M. and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway Park at 10:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. elevated stations. Exc. fare from Brooklyn, 30c. From New York, 35c.

WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..6 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:50 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Week days, Round Trip. 40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchases in Retail Dry Goods Section the Week's Features.

BUILDERS NOT BUYING LOTS

Latest Sales by Brokers—Good Demand for Fine Dwellings—Outsiders Bid at Foreclosure Sales.

There has been little to interrupt the generally lifeless condition of the realty market during the week, with the possible exception of the series of operations in West Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, in which B. Altman & Co. and Edward Jansen have been interested. The sales of several dwellings of the higher class, notably 15 East Eighty-second Street and 435 West End Avenue, may be the forerunners of an early Fall business; but until a large and ordinarily a very important contingent in the real estate market, both brokers and principals, begins to get back to town from Europe, Saratoga and Long Branch, those who have summered in Liberty and Pine Streets look for little business of a very substantial or interesting character.

One feature of the Summer market which has been alarming both owners of vacant property as well as brokers who devote themselves especially to that line is the conspicuous absence of the builders as purchasers. Instead of being one of the mainstays of the Summer market, buying by the builders has amounted to almost nothing. The recent rise in the prices of materials is generally held responsible for this state of affairs, and the builders seem to have decided to keep a roof until more favorable conditions prevail. Building itself is not at a standstill, but it is safe to say that the greater part of the operations now in progress is being carried forward under contracts for materials entered into before the recent advances.

A case in point is the indefinite postponement of the erection of a fine apartment house on Central Park West below Seventy-second Street. The improvement of the corner in question had been decided upon, and would probably have been under way at this time. The owners began to figure the cost, however, and found that, at prevailing figures, the building would cost about $140,000 more than their highest estimate, based upon getting a fair rate of income from the completed structure. An item of $140,000 has a decidedly dampening effect upon a builder's ardor, and amounts proportionately large have undoubtedly been an effectual check upon many smaller operations and kept the builders out of the market for vacant property.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Stewart & Smith to Albert H. Wiggin, Vice President of the National Park Bank, the northerly of the three dwellings which they are now completing at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Sixth Street. The house is of the five-story American basement type, 20 by 68 by 89, and will be ready for occupancy this Fall. The price is said to be about $55,000.

Foley & Smith have sold for E. F. Hassey to William Gould, for $30,500, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 31 East Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 100. The buyer, who is a son of Charles A. Gould, will practically rebuild the house for his own occupancy.

Myer Hellman has sold to Estella Heyman and Henrietta Heine the three lots, 75 by 100, on the north side of the Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, recently bought of Fanny M. Updike.

Mrs. Ida M. Ryan has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 47 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold the four-story dwelling 52 West Thirty-eighth Street, 21 by 98.9, and have sold to Fay & Stacom, through Hiram Rinaldo & Brother, the old buildings at the southwest corner of Cherry and Rutgers Streets, 64 by 80.

A. Baumann has sold for Henrietta Gibbs to Philip Woertz the five-story brick tenements 1,764 Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

Augusta Siebold has sold the two four-story flats 114 and 116 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 41.8 by 100, taking in exchange a plot of six lots on the east side of Third Avenue, 54.7 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

The Auction Room.

Competition by outsiders at the foreclosure sale of the plot of four lots on the north side of Eighty-ninth Street, just west of Columbus Avenue, and for one or two other small properties offered during the week, was an agreeable change from the uninterrupted buying by plaintiffs, but there is still little prospect of relief from what has been one of the dullest Summers within the memory of old frequenters of the salesroom. Eight offerings by order of the court—seven foreclosures and one partition—will make up this week's entire business. There are no sales scheduled either for tomorrow or for Friday.

There were recorded last week 228 mortgages, for $3,535,883, of which 77, for $659,735, were at 5 per cent.; 100, for $1,324653, were at more, and 51, for $1,551,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 172 mortgages, for $8,988,965, of which 71, for $3,303,102, were at 5 per cent.; 82, for $471,363, were at more, and 10, for $214,500, were at less. In the totals for the week in last year it should be noted that $7,500,000 represents a single mortgage given by the Brooklyn Ferry Company.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edward J. McGean, referee, 511 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33.4 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $32,019.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, Darke Street, north side, 365 feet east of the road from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 50 by 87.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,892.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James B. Ludlow, referee, 338 and 340 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $76,059.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 1,575 Madison Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,179.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Hallahan, referee, 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 30 by 100, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, B. F. Gerding, referee, triangular plot, included by Bathgate Avenue, One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Quarry Road, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Melvin H. Dalberg, referee, 221 West Forty-second Street, north side, 220 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $1,210; subject to another mortgage for $22,500.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, 412 and 414 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Eightieth Street, 60 by 125, eight-story apartment houses. Due on judgment, $59,812; subject to another mortgage for $73,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 312 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,572.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 237.6 feet west of Pleasant Avenue; for a five-story brick and stone loft building, 37.6 by 90; Virginia Brugnelli of 102 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; J. C. Cavinato, architect; cost, $32,000.

Loring Place, west side, 187 feet north of Hampden Street; also Loring Place, west side, 147 feet north of Hampden Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 26 and 27 by 42.6; W. S. Phillips, premises, owner and architect; cost, $10,000.

Hancock Street, west side, 250 feet south of Columbus Avenue, for a 1½-story frame shed, 18 by 14; Morris Leaber, premises, owner; Angelo Rezzano, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 547 and 549 West Twenty-seventh Street; also 550 and 552 West Twenty-eighth Street, for a six-story brick factory, 75 and 100 by 197.6; William Higginson of 108 Fulton Street, re agent and architect; cost, $70,000.

Brook Avenue, west side, 195.3 feet south of Wendover Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 100 by 28; Therese Goldstein of 68 East One Hundred and First Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Central Park West, southwest corner of Ninety-second Street, for a ten-story brick and stone flat, 100.8 by 116; Patrick Norton of 1,035 Third Avenue, owner; George Keister of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $600,000.

Alterations.

Twelfth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Avenue E, Unionport, to a one-story frame dwelling; Thomas Zink, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, northwest corner of Grand Avenue, to a one-story brick greenhouse; J. H. Burton, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $500.

No. 24 Spring Street, to a four-story brick tenement and concert hall; J. A. Mitnacht of 23 Spring Street, owner; F. Musty, architect; cost, $700.

No. 889 Jackson Avenue, to a two-story frame and brick dwelling; Mrs. Woodward of 210 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; A. Arctander of 360 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

No. 274 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; M. L. Abrahams of 7 West Fourth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $500.

No. 389 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick office and show rooms; H. O. Havemeyer, owner; W. H. Whittal, architect; cost, $200.

Thirty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Twelfth Avenue, to a one-story brick and frame shed, 561 by 50; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; W. J. Wilgus, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 590 Ninth Avenue, to a one-story brick store; Annie M. Gerety of 415 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 608 Ninth Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; Edward Beacom, owner; C. Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,400.

New Central Park West Apartments.

Patrick Norton submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for the ten-story apartment house which he will build on a plot 100.8 by 116 at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-second Street. The plans were prepared by Architect George Keister, who estimates the cost of the structure at $600,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 26.

ANTHONY AV, w s, n e of Bush St, 44.5 x86.2x42.2x100; also Anthony Av, w s, 63.9 ft n of Bush St, runs n 35.2 to Burnside Av x s w 25.9x n w 46.10; s w 43x s e 80.2; William J. Marshall to George W. Flagg 1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 63.9 ft n of Bush St, 19.5x74.1x18.8x80.2; George W. Flagg to Irving S. van Loan 1

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 225 ft s of Fort Washington Park, 25x100; Augusta Roedel to George Schroeder 1

CENTRAL AV, n e corner of 176th St, 25.9x115.6x26x121.7; Central Av, e s, 350 ft s of 3d St, 25x100; executors of Josephine L. Peyton to Solomon Jacobs 5,350

DAWSON ST, n e corner of Beach Av, 77.8x75x92.7x76.5; Frank A. Wahlig to Rose Wahlig 1

DUANE ST, 100 to 104, s s, 75.9x117.6x 75.9x117.8; Henry G. Currie to Benjamin F. Van Valkenburgh, assignee, 1-12 part 1

GROVE ST, 70, s s, all land between old and new line; the City of New York to Maria Fossier 274

MARKET ST, 26 and 28, e s, 44.6x86.8; Jacob Fischel to Charles Geiger and others 1

TIFFANY ST, e s, Lot 1, Block 467, map s w division property of Lyman Tiffany, 25.6x98.5x18.7x100; James C. De La Mare, referee, to John Bussing, Jr. 2,400

TINTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 75x 75; Penfold Av, s s, 225 ft w of Suburban Place, 50x86.1x irregular; Frank A. Wahlig to Charles Wahlig 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, Lots 36 and 37, map of s part of farm of Peter Valentine, 200x197; William G. McCrea to F. R. Mnrath 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, 162 ft n e of Prospect Av, runs n w 56.3x n e 21.4x s e 83.5 to avenue x s w 20.1; Edmund A. W. C. Hammond to Sarah L. Henningsen 100

3D AV, 1,764, w s, 25x100; Mary Sproul to Henrietta Gips and another 1

3D AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 25x 100; Henrietta Gips and another to Philip Woertz 1

83D ST, 240 East, 24.10x102.2; Wilber McBride, referee, to Bowles Colgate and another, trustees 22,200

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Max Goebel to Joshua F. Howes. 1

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Joshua F. Howes to William E. Crandall, Jr. 30,000

141ST ST, n s, 446.1 ft e of Broadway, 20.7x88.5x irregular; Patrick H. Lynch to N. J. Ferris 1

146TH ST, s s, 268.10 ft e of Railroad Av East, 25x95; Lucien Oudin, referee, to William R. Kitchen 11,750

146TH ST, s s, 248.10 ft e of Railroad Av East, 25x95; Lucien Oudin, referee, to Carsten H. Bohlen 11,500

159TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; William H. Lake to Frank Mayhew 1

166TH ST, n s, Lot 2, Block 467, map s w division property of Lyman Tiffany, 25x96.8x25x98.5; James C. De La Mare, referee, to Henry Lipps 4,000

180TH ST, 579 East, 20.1x90; James Clancey to Mary E. Clancey ..... Gift.

Recorded Leases.

BRIGANDO, Michele, to Andrea Napolitano; 114th St, 323 East, 3 years $204

HERRMAN, Fanny, to Harris Goldman; Norfolk St, 153, 5 years 3,175

WESTHEIMER, Jacob H., to Harris Goldman and another, Norfolk St, 149, 5 years 3,175

Recorded Mortgages.

BARRON, Margaret F., to Betty Bormann; 151st St, s s, 220.8 ft w of old line of 3d Av, 3 years 2,500

EULER, Philip, to American Mortgage Company; 128th St, s s, 70 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 15,000

FERRIS, Nelson J., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n s of 141st St, 446.1 ft e of Broadway, extends to Hamilton Place, 3 years 85,000

FINKLE, Roseline, to Edmund Gnossman; 116th St, n s, 256 ft e of 4th Av, ½ year. n w corner of Oliver St; also, strip, 25.6 x1.8x25.6x1.4, adjoining in rear, 5 years. 38,000

GEIGER, Charles, and others to Jacob Fischel; 26 and 28 Market St, installments 6,000

HAPPERSBERGER, Philip and Catherine, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, Suffolk St, 5 years 16,000

HAPPERSBERGER, Philip, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 194 Elizabeth St, 5 years 12,000

JACOBS, Solomon, to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Central Av, n e corner of 176th St, 3 years 2,200

JACOBS, Solomon, to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Central Av, e s, 350 ft s of 183d St, 3 years 990

KITCHEN, William R., to Emma L. Holton and Charles M. Aitken; 146th St, s s, 268.10 ft e of Railroad Av East, 3 years 12,300

PRIOR, James C., to Henry W. Gilbert; 138th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, demand 5,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Frederick Schuck; 1,758 2d Av, 1 year 2,500

SCHONEWEG, Carl, to Effie N. Daunis; 133d St, s s, 300 ft e of Cypress Av, 3 years 2,500

SCOTT, Ruth E., to Georgiana Lyon; 79th St, s s, 21 ft w of 4th Av, ¾ part 2,500

STRANGE, Mary A., and others to Hugh O'Reilly and others, trustees, &c.; 15th St, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 13,560

STRANGE, Mary A., and others, to Stella C. Taylor; 14th St, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 13,000

STRANGE, Mary A., and others, to Mary J. Mondorf, guardian, &c.; 14th St, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 5,500

TANGE, Charles, to Morris Steinhardt; 129th St, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year. 21,000

TOELBERG, John, to Sarah A. Wright; Madison Av, e s, 846 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 3 years 4,500

TOELBERG, John, to John, Jr., and Amanda Bussing; Madison Av, e s, 898.1 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 3 years 4,500

TOELBERG, John, to John, Jr., and Amanda Bussing; Madison Av, e s, 880.9 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 3 years 4,500

TOELBERG, John, to Betty Bormann; Madison Av, e s, 863.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 3 years 4,500

TULLY, Michael, to Charles F. Bilsh; 80th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 10,000

VAN LOAN, Irving S., to George W. Flagg; Anthony Av, w s, 63.9 ft n of Bush St, installments 1,000

VEEDER, Kate, to William M. Smith; Prime Place, e s, at centre of Riverdale Lane, 20x285 to 254th St x20.1x297, 1 year 2,000

WERTHEIM, Pepi, to George M. Miller and another, trustees, &c.; 98 Cherry St, n w corner of Oliver St; also, strip, 25.6 x1.8x25.6x1.4, adjoining in rear, 5 years. 38,000

WERTHEIM, Pepi, to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman; 1st Av, s w corner of 104th St, 1½ months 5,000

WERTHEIM, Pepi, to Samuel Otto; 98 Cherry St, also strip 25.6x1.8x25.6x1.4 adjoining in rear, 1 year 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

EPSTEIN, Simon, to the State Bank .... Nom.

FRIEDLEBEN, Frank, to William G. McCrea ..... Nom.

GOLDBERG, Paul, to William G. McCrea. Nom.

McGUIRE, James F., to William J. Lardner ..... Nom.

WOOD, Philip, to Henrietta Gips 1,750

WOOD, Philip, to Henrietta Gips 1,750

Mechanics' Liens.

PARK AV, 3,814 and 3,816; Washington Av, 1,523 and 1,525; the Dimock & Fink Company against A Farber, owner; Albert Gerhards, contractor $885

UNION AV, n e corner of 156th St, 100x 75; George Colon against James C. Wood, owner; William W. Walsh, contractor 775

WASHINGTON AV, 2,061 to 2,067; Carmelo Busceml against J. A. Lane, owner and contractor 185

WEST END AV, 955; Joseph P. Hall against F. Klingman & Co., owners and contractors 360

140TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Kleinfeld & Katz against Meyer Beyer, owner and contractor 760

152D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wales Av, 75x 115x75x80; Herman Masche against Louis M. King, owner and contractor ... 12

160TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; E. M. Pritchard & Son Company against Mary Redican, owner; Louis G. Leyrer, owner and contractor 406

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 37.8 ft s of 95th St, 37.8x95; Thomas Adelson and Moses

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT, PARTITION SALE.

Estate of DANIEL VALENTINE, deceased, at 12 o'clock noon at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order of Supreme Court, under direction of John Sabine Smith, Esq., Referee.

FORDHAM, 24th Ward, N. Y. City.

WEBSTER AVENUE, west side, 225 feet north of 195th Street, lot 25x100.61x25x100.56 feet.

DECATUR AVENUE, east side, 225 feet north of 195th Street, lot 25x100 feet.

Maps and full particulars with ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 93 Nassau Street; KNEVALS & PERRY, Defendant's Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street; JOHN A. CARNEY, Defendant's Attorney, 93 Nassau Street, or Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.

1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.

HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

FOR SALE IN 53D STREET,

close to 5th Ave., an attractive full-width house, with large two-story extension; is thoroughly modern, well built, attractively arranged, beautifully finished, and in perfect order; early possession may be had if desired. For further particulars apply to (7216)

GEO. R. READ,

751 Fifth Ave., at 58th St.,

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

East 45th Street, bet. 5th & Madison Aves.

For sale or rent, 20-ft. house, in good order.

PERMITS, ETC. (7210)

GEO. R. READ,

751 Fifth Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

East 55th Street, near 5th Ave.

FOR SALE, a very attractive well-built house, 20 ft. wide. Price reasonable. (7222)

PERMITS, ETC.

GEO. R. READ,

751 Fifth Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

East 70th Street, near 5th Ave.

For sale, a very attractive medium-size house, in perfect order. Permits. (7228)

GEO. R. READ,

751 Fifth Ave., at 58th St.

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Greatest Bargain in

Washington Heights.

Four sold of the 17 and 18.6 four-story American basement and three-story high stoop private dwellings on the east side of

Hamilton Terrace,

Between 141st and 144th Streets.

First Street east of St. Nicholas Av.

The Only Restricted Street

NORTH OF 125TH ST.

Call and examine these houses in this beautiful, healthful, and growing neighborhood. Always open. JOSEPH COAR, Builder.

AT $35,000

4-story box stoop 20-foot wide dwelling, modern build; butler's and bath extension; open plumbing; near Columbus Ave., above 72d St. Station; Builder must realize; very little cash required.

WARE & GIBBS,

451 COLUMBUS AVE., NEAR 81ST ST.

For Sale, the Four Best Houses on WEST END AVENUE,

Nos. 862, 864, 866, 868, between 102d and 103d S's. All latest improvements. Plan of houses, materials, and workmanship perfect. Apply to your own broker, or to C. J. WILLIS, 89 Leonard St.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—HOUSE, No. 92 Riverside Drive, near 81st St.; four-story brownstone; foyer hall; decorated; 20 ft. x65; lot 110 feet deep; possession Oct. 1. For particulars, and for permit to examine, address H. P., Room 212, Bowling Green Building, No. 11 Broadway.

4% MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage; city or country; light expenses. DUCKWORTH, WORLD BUILDING, N. Y. C.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

10 cts. per week

Will pay for, and $115 will buy, a fine building lot at Sherman Park, adjoining the County Seat of Westchester. Improved, Developed, and crowded with advantages. No interest. Taxes 65 cents a year. Titles Guaranteed. Tickets ready. Write or call.

SHERMAN PARK CO., 167 Broadway, N. Y. Branch Offices, 2 East 125th St. and 2,857 3d Av.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

MODERN HOUSES.

$500 CASH, $15 MONTHLY

And interest; cheaper and more convenient than Manhattan flats, built in most substantial manner.

Charles Place, Elmhurst, 9 rooms $4,200
19th St., Whitestone, 9 rooms 3,200
Sanford Av., Flushing, 8 rooms 3,600
Cypress Av., Flushing, 8 rooms 4,400

Also Houses built to suit on some of the best located lots in Queens Borough. See these houses before buying elsewhere.

FALKINBURG, Builder, opposite Murray Hill Station, Flushing.

ELMHURST, L. I.

12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.

COMMUTATION 6½c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS.

NEIGHBORHOOD RESTRICTED, AND ITS CHARACTER ESTABLISHED.

HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER FROM PLANS. SEVERAL COMPLETED.

CORD MEYER & CO.,

Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William St., N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

FOR SALE, reasonably, by order of executors, a handsome place, consisting of about 100 acres, large, substantial house, in perfect order, cottages for coachman and gardener, greenhouse, large stable, ice-pond and ice-house, and large farm barn. Situated one mile from village; location high and healthful. For further particulars apply to

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10 WALL ST.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON

503 FIFTH AV. 7 WALL ST.

Country Residences for Sale and Rent,

BAR HARBOR, Along the SOUND.
NEWPORT. On the HUDSON.
SARATOGA. In the BERKSHIRES.
TUXEDO. NARRAGANSETT PIER.
LONG ISLAND. &c., &c.

RIVERSIDE-ON-SOUND. — Attractive residence; conveniences; large, shady lawn; garden, fruit; near depot, Post Office, yacht club; $7,500. J. W. ATWATER, 55 Liberty St.

A. Slone, with Samuel Glass, 10 payments 33,000
1ST AV, n w corner of 91st St, 50.8x94; Martin Metzger, with Francis J. Schnugg, 10 payments 26,000
110TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 75x 100.11; Myer Hellman, with Henrietta L. Heine and Estella Heymann, 11 payments 31,000

Lis Pendens.

GRAND ST, n s, 100 ft w of Wooster St, 25x 100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Henry M. Tostevin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24.2 ft e of Goerck St, 37.6 x75; William Wagner and another against Mary J. Sullivan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Mercein.

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 245.5 ft s of Morris St, 26.5x89.9; West St, e s, at n w corner of William Gibbons's lot, 26.5x89.8; also, 17 Rector St; William C. Hyde against the Union Trust Company, trustee, &c., and others, (partition;) attorney, E. L. Godfrey.

28TH ST, s s, 345.7 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9x irregular; 26th St, s s, 475 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 98.9; 85th St, s s, 120.6 ft w of 2d Av, 60x102.2; Annabella M. Kaughran against Margaret E. Donnelly, individually, and others, executors, &c., (action to declare trust, &c.;) attorneys, Burr & De Lacy.

67TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x 100.5; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against William Varley and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

126TH ST, 225 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against John Eatton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Peckwell.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

2 AND 3 STORY

MODERN STONE HOUSES

(with Two Story Extensions).

Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Avenue, the Lefferts estate, where the land is high and dry; fine shaded streets; surroundings the choicest; neighborhood restricted; two short blocks to the entrance of Prospect Park; 30 minutes to New York; also connecting line to all parts of the city and ferries.

Houses; 12 rooms, bath, halls, pantries and closets. Fronts of different colored stone in circular, octagon and square; box stoops. Interiors finished in hardwoods; saloon parlors or foyer halls, heavy beamed ceilings, hardwood mantels, open nickel plumbing, tiled bathrooms, electric calls, large closets, and all the latest improvements. Houses must be seen to be appreciated.

For further information apply to

W. A. A. BROWN, OWNER.

New York office, 149 Broadway, Room 1,220.
Brooklyn office, Cor. Flatbush Av. & Midwood St.
Open Sundays all day. Evening until 9.

Prices: $11,500 AND $8,000.

$300 DOWN $300

and $2950 is the Price of a beautiful 7-room, single-family house on Nostrand Avenue.

VANDERVEER PARK.

All modern improvements. Call and investigate at once. VANDERVEER PARK OFFICE, Junct. Flatbush & Nostrand Avs. Open every day.

ONE HUNDRED ACRE TRACT.

Fine location, at a bargain. Operators and investors invited to investigate.

HENRY W. SHERRILL,
13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Hackensack "At Home."

We wish to entertain you some afternoon by driving you over our property. To accept our invitation lays you under no obligation and may help you to solve the problem of a suburban home.

Some remarkably good houses are now being built. One of them MAY suit you—if not, we will build one that will. What more could you ask except a fair price, and that shall also suit you in amount and in payments.

On the Heights,

Hackensack.

It is a growing, progressive, hospitable town. Accessible (30 minutes from New York, with 72 daily trains and five stations); unsurpassed in architectural and natural beauty; every residence street a shaded avenue; unequaled facilities for outdoor and athletic sports, fine boating and a $10,000 Golf Club House.

If you write we will meet you at the station, N. Y., Susquehanna & Western or Erie R. R.

Write for handsomely illustrated book and full particulars. Mention this paper.

HACKENSACK LAND CO.,

185 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Choice Apartments.

Suites of 8 rooms, overlooking Park, with outside window to each room, including electric light, elevator, and hall service. Refrigeration, (no ice required.) THE "ELISE,"

200 West 111th St., Cor. 7th Ave.

A FINE SINGLE, ALSO ONE DOUBLE, FLAT on Murray Hill; six rooms, bath, and all improvements in each; rent, $45 and $50. Inquire Janitor, 157 East 39th St.

66 EAST 77TH ST.

Choice, all-light, seven and eight room apartments; every modern convenience.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE,

Exceptionally Large

STORE, BASEMENT and SUB, containing over 40,000 square feet.

Nos. 514-516 BROADWAY.

Ceilings in store 18 feet high, basement, 12 feet high, sub-base, 9 feet high.

Superior light in all parts.

M. & L. HESS, 643 Broadway.

MORTON BUILDING.

116 Nassau Street.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Ready for Occupancy.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Apply to

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on Premises.

751 FIFTH AVENUE.

ELEGANT BROKER'S OFFICE.

ALSO

APARTMENTS.

APPLY ON PREMISES TO (7252)

GEO. R. READ,

751 Fifth Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

295 Fifth Ave.

Between 30th and 31st Streets.

To rent for business purposes, desirable parlor floor; possession. (7257)

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

Corner Store and Basement,

5th Av. and 26th St. Apply on premises or STRONG & IRELAND, 60 Liberty St.

HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted for Special Customers.

Two first-class extra large fully furnished houses for the Winter. Will pay from $16,000 to $20,000 rent for value.

Also, one at a rental of about $10,000.

Douglas Robinson & Co.,

500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED ON WEST SIDE BY three adults; moderate rent. A. L. B., Post Office Box 1,918.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY TO LET.

TO LET—NEW JERSEY.

At Ridgefield Park, 7-room cottage; water tubs, gas in kitchen, barn, chicken house, fruit, shade; block depot; rent, $25. STEVENS, 1,582 1st Av.

ORANGE, N. J.—To let, furnished, first-class modern residence. ALLEN, 19 Lawn Ridge Road.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground on Quay St., Brooklyn, about 32 city lots, with 700 feet of water front on the East River, convenient to 10th and 23d St. Ferries to New York City. GEO. W. PALMER, 781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

STORAGE.

O'REILLY BROTHERS'

New York Storage Warehouse, 109 to 123 East 44th St., corner Lexington Av.; storing, packing, moving furniture to all parts city or country.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

107 EAST 60TH ST.—For rent, handsomely and completely furnished; contains large library and billiard room; $2,700 per year. Address OWNER, on premises.

A BARGAIN.—Charming 2-story house near elevated station; completely furnished; silver, china, linen; $165 monthly. WEST SIDE OWNER, Box 180 Times Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

On 68th and 69th Sts.,

East of Third Av., modern three-story high-stoop dwellings, superior plumbing and handsomely decorated, belonging to an estate.

Rents $800 to $1,100.

Caretaker in 231 East 68th Street.

Firm of L. J. CARPENTER,

1,181 Third Av. 41 Liberty St.

East 45th St., bet. 5th & Madison Aves.

To lease, unfurnished, 22-ft. house, with dining-room extension, new plumbing, in good order. Seen by appointment. (7162)

GEO. R. READ,

751 Fifth Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

East 55th Street, near 5th Ave.

For rent, unfurnished, 22-ft. house, in good order. (7163)

PERMIT FROM

GEO. R. READ,

751 Fifth Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

East 70th St., near 5th Ave.

FOR RENT, unfurnished, an attractive 22-ft. house, in perfect order. (7174)

Permits, &c.,

GEO. R. READ,

751 Fifth Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

AN ELEGANTLY APPOINTED FOUR-STORY Residence, with extension, 123 West 86th Street; very reasonable rent. T. N. MOTLEY, owner, 43 John Street, or Power, 85th Street and Columbus Av.; seen between 2 and 3 daily.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

West 53d St., near 5th Ave.

For rent, furnished, for season, attractive 20-ft. house with dining-room extension. (7186)

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

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WEST 56TH STREET.

For rent, furnished, a full-size house with large extension, in excellent order. (7198)

PERMITS, ETC.,

GEO. R. READ,

751 Fifth Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

EAST 56TH STREET.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished, a very desirable 22-ft. house, with dining-room extension.

GEO. R. READ, (7204)

751 Fifth Ave., at 58th St.,

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

East 55th Street, near 5th Ave.

For rent, furnished, for season, 20-ft. house. (7192)

PERMITS, ETC.

GEO. R. READ,

751 Fifth Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE RUTLAND,

Broadway and 57th Street.

Superior housekeeping apartments to let, renovated and improved, large and small, for families or bachelors. Location unsurpassed.

Rents $1,200.00 and upward; steam heat, hot water, free range fuel, gas ranges when desired, six elevators, ample hall service day and night.

The building is of fireproof construction, with stone and iron staircase both in front and rear, has two night watchmen on guard.

Now to let with immediate possession. One extra fine double apartment newly decorated and plumbed, consisting of 14 rooms. Rent $5,500.00. Two disconnected rooms will be omitted at a reduction of rent of $500.00.

One seven-room apartment, rent $1,400.00.

One furnished seven-room apartment, rent $1,600.00. One physician's apartment, first floor, rent, $1,200.00.

Fall arrangements can now be made.

Address all communications to

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$780 83d St., 2-story.
1,150 87th St., 3-story.
1,200 93d St., 3-story.
1,250 70th St., 4-sty.&B.
1,300 84th St., 4-story.
1,400 83d St., 4-story.
1,500 West End Av., cor.
1,500 76th St., 3-sty., cor.
1,500 82d St., 3-sty., cor.
1,600 80th St., 4-sty., cor.
1,600 86th St., 4-sty.& B
1,700 79th St., 5-sty.&B.
1,700 82d St., 4-story.

1,800 85th St., 3-story, 25 ft.
1,900 88th St., 4-story, near Drive.
2,000 88th St., 3½-story, near Drive.
2,000 79th St., 4-story.
2,000 79th St., 4-story, near Drive.
2,400 74th St., 4-story.
2,500 88th St., 4-story, 21 ft., near Drive.

Large list of other houses of every description up to $6,000.

WARE & GIBBS,

451 Columbus Av.—81st St.

AT LEXINGTON AV.,

Northwest Cor. 44th St.

First-class apartments, eight to twelve rooms and baths. Bachelor suites, 1

OLYMPIA'S MEN WILL LEAD

Fighters at the Head of the Dewey Land Parade.

ADMIRAL WANTS A BIG BAND

In His Letter to Gen. Butterfield He Says He Is Thankful There Will Be No Public Dinner.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Two letters from Admiral Dewey were received today by Gen. Daniel Butterfield. They are as follows:

United States Flagship Olympia,
Leghorn, Aug. 16, 1899.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Chairman Executive Committee for Dewey Reception, New York:

Dear Sir: I was very glad to receive your letter of Aug. 1, giving the general outline of the programme of the reception, and I confirm the following cable sent you immediately on reply:

"Letter Aug. 1 received. Will reach lower bay without fail Friday, Sept. 29, ready for parade on Saturday. Am writing."

With a very few immaterial modifications the arrangements as made by your committee meet with my entire approval, and I thank you for all you have done. I shall without fail reach the Lower Bay on Friday, Sept. 29, and shall anchor there for the night to be ready for the official arrival and naval parade on the following morning, Saturday, the 30th prox. While I should be gratified to meet any of my friends in the navy, and especially the commanding officers of the ships engaged at Manila, May 1, 1898, I feel that this matter of invitation should be left entirely with the committee.

I would suggest that at the end of the display of fireworks off the Battery, the Olympia should return to the North River and anchor off Twenty-sixth Street. While your letter seems to indicate that the battalion of the Olympia would lead in the land parade, still I am in some doubt. It would be a gratification to me and the officers and men of the Olympia should the Olympia's battalion of about 250 men be placed at the head of the column.

In reference to the smoker it is proposed to give for the men, that is a matter that comes within the province of the Captain of the ship, but I have little doubt that he would be pleased to accept for them. I am much pleased for various reasons that you have eliminated a dinner from the programme, and thank yourself and the committee for the careful arrangements made to spare me any unnecessary fatigue. With renewed thanks for your many courtesies, I am very sincerely,

GEORGE DEWEY.

Flagship Olympia,
Naples, Aug. 17, 1899.

Dear Gen. Butterfield: Since writing you yesterday it has occurred to me in connection with the subject of the Olympia's battalion leading the land parade, that, although the Olympia has a small band it is hardly equal to the occasion. I would therefore suggest that a good, large military band be detailed to furnish the music for this battalion only and the head of the column. I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram yesterday concerning the arch, and to thank you for it and your congratulations. Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

Admiral Dewey has been notified that all his requests will be carried out.

Since the writing of the above letters the Admiral has cabled that he will arrive in New York Harbor on the evening of Sept. 28.

PLANS TO HONOR DEWEY.

Secretary Long May Not Send the Constitution Here—Poets Write to Committees.

From a letter which Gen. Howard Carroll, Chairman of the Committee on Water Parade of the Dewey Executive Committee, received yesterday, it is apparent that the Navy Department is not disposed to permit the old frigate Constitution to be brought here for the celebration. In response to a letter which Gen. Carroll had addressed to Secretary Long, the latter wrote yesterday that the department would take the request under consideration. The Secretary wrote that in view of the value of the Constitution as a relic, he doubted if it would be wise to attempt to bring her around Cape Cod. He would, however, consult with naval officers and make a decision at the earliest possible date. Gen. Carroll hopes that a favorable reply will be received to his request, and he will leave no stone unturned to persuade the Secretary to give New Yorkers and their guests a chance to see the famous old ship.

Secretary Foster of the Committee on Plan and Scope has received many letters in the last few days asking him whether or not the official programme will contain advertisements, and complaining that men have solicited and obtained advertisements on the representation that they were to be published in the official programme. In reply to these questions, Mr. Foster said yesterday:

"The Official Dewey Programme will contain no advertisements. There are dozens of so-called official programmes, each one of which has a cloud of canvassers pestering the business men for advertisements at ridiculous prices. The genuine programme authorized by the city has no advertising whatever. It reflects great credit, from an artistic point of view, on the gentlemen of the Plan and Scope Committee, who got it up."

Suggestions as to details of the celebration pour in upon Mr. Foster every day. One of them, which came a few days ago, was written in German, evidently by a tailor, who wishes to make a suit of clothes for Admiral Dewey. The man proposes to utilize the wool from one of his own sheep and guarantees to transfer the suit from the back of the sheep to the back of the Admiral in twenty-four hours. The same man offers as a suggestion that a special postage stamp, bearing a picture of the Admiral, be issued on the day of his arrival, and says that, in his opinion, it would be a good thing for the "cable car wagons" to carry everybody over the Brooklyn Bridge free of charge on Dewey Day.

Of poets who offer to write verse in honor of the occasion there are many, the most persistent being Andrew Jackson Andrews of Richmond, Va., who modestly requests the committee to send him $50 and a railroad ticket and to pay his hotel bill in return for a "set" of poems, which he thinks could be appropriately read during the banquet in honor of the Admiral. With his letter he sent letters from distinguished men giving their opinion of his qualifications as a poet. In one of these recommendations the writer says that he "doubts if anything of the kind had ever been written." The man believes that his series of poems in honor of Dewey would be so well received that the Mayor would send him $1,000 as a reward.

"H. J. Negus, another poet, whose talents have been hidden under a bushel for the seventy-five years of his life, sent a sample entitled, "A Hot Time in the Old Town." The last verse of this remarkable effusion reads as follows:

Come along, my hearties; let us march again,
march again.
There's going to be a shouting, all for the navy men—
For the men that raise the steam and for those
that aim the gun,
And the noble Admiral who is watching up the
stream
To tell you when the battle has begun.

Cheer, boys, cheer, for to drive away the foe;
And when you have him whipped, oh, you want
to shout and crow.
There'll be a good time in the old town to-night,
my brother.

Mr. Negus is modest, as he writes the committee that he wants no pay and that the use of the poem will be a sufficient reward for him.

A woman who claims to have exceptional ability in decorating streets, suggests that a huge colonnade made of imitation cannon be built at one of the salient points along the route of the parade, and that a number of doves, emblematic of peace, be released from a cage surmounting the structure just as the Admiral passes through.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen to-day addressed a letter to the Dewey Reception Committee in New York telling them that the department found it inexpedient to grant the request to have the old frigate Constitution take part in the naval parade. The latter states that the ship is regarded as too valuable a relic to be subjected to the risk of fog attending a trip from Boston to New York.

Dewey Caricature in Simplicissimus.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Simplicissimus this week has as a frontispiece a cartoon, entitled "Dewey's Return Home." A lot of women are represented as hurling themselves on the Admiral, smothering him with kisses and throwing him down. The Admiral says: "Children, leave a little of my mouth [Schnautze] for the next war with Germany."

Hurrying Ships to Receive Dewey.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Instructions have been received at the Charlestown Navy Yard to rush work on the Marietta, Osceola, Topeka, Vicksburg, Nashville, and Bancroft, so that they will be ready to leave the yard by Sept. 19, in order to participate in the demonstration in honor of Admiral Dewey upon his arrival at New York.

Dewey Visits Nice Again.

NICE, Aug. 26.—Admiral Dewey and Flag Lieut. Brumby of the United States cruiser Olympia arrived here this afternoon and drove round the city. They will return to Villefranche this evening.

Pope Receives Olympia's Chaplain.

ROME, Aug. 26.—The Pope to-day received in audience the Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, Catholic Chaplain of the United States cruiser Olympia.

ANOTHER NEGRO REGIMENT.

The New Forty-eighth Will Be Made Up of Colored Troops, with White Field Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Although there are two regiments of negro infantry in the regular service, and they have done so well at almost every place to which they have been ordered that they stand high in the estimation of the War Department and of those who have knowledge of their military ability, the record made by the volunteers of color made the department somewhat reluctant to call out any more black volunteers. Since the plan was adopted of putting regulars at the top of each regiment of volunteers Secretary Root has regarded with favor the suggestion made that one of the latest regiments to be authorized, to be designated the Forty-eighth, shall be made up of colored recruits.

William P. Duvall, who has been Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-sixth, organized at Plattsburg, and who has been selected to be Colonel, is a West Point man. He was Captain of the First Artillery, is an excellent soldier, and will take the work in hand at once.

The War Department officials have been informed that there is a great desire among colored men in different parts of the country to see service in the Philippines, and as the reports concerning the colored infantry already sent out are satisfactory, this call has been consented to to satisfy the requests made by frequent visitors to the President. All of the field officers are to be white. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the Captains shall be white or colored, but they will be all of one color. The officers below the rank of Captain will be black. Recruiting stations for this regiment may be run in connection with those for the other ten regiments last ordered.

No special effort will be made to draw the recruits from the South.

OMAHA RECEIVES VOLUNTEERS.

The Keys of the City Presented to Pennsylvania Men.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 26.—The soldiers of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment received an enthusiastic ovation when their trains arrived in the city this evening.

As the trains rolled into the station the whole section devoted to railroad service, including the viaducts and tops of houses in the vicinity, was black with cheering thousands. Flags were everywhere in evidence, and thousands of whistles and bells broke forth as the trains came to a standstill. For an hour this bedlam of sounds continued.

Committee and city officials and 100 members of the Pennsylvania Club, with their ladies, acted as the Reception Committee. As the soldiers stepped to the platform they were escorted to informal lunches spread in every available place. Mayor Morris made a speech and presented to the regiment through Lieut. Col. Barnett the keys of the city, inscribed "Welcome Pennsylvania Volunteers." When in trouble call up Telephone 55." The keys were great gilded affairs tied with the National colors.

Each soldier was presented with buttonhole photos of the companies and souvenirs of the programme which was planned for their reception.

CAUSES FOR BEDLOE'S RELEASE.

Chinese Say They Made No Complaint Against the Consul.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Officials of the Chinese Legation stated to-day that the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-Fang, had made no complaint against Dr. Bedloe, the United States Consul at Canton, China, in connection with certificates to Chinese going to the Philippines.

This statement gives the case of Consul Bedloe rather an uncertain aspect. The State Department yesterday denied that Dr. Bedloe's suspension was due to any connection with the seizure of the steamer Abbey. This led to a revision of the first publication, so that Consul Bedloe's recall was ascribed to the action of the Chinese Minister in presenting charges. But the Chinese officials say they have nothing to do with the matter.

It is stated that the only transaction relating to Consul Bedloe was about a year ago, when the Viceroy of Canton had some differences with the interpreter of the American Consulate concerning the methods of doing business. This, it is said, was a personal difference as to the interpreter, and not as to the Consul. It is spoken of as a trifling matter, and occurred so long ago that it could have no possible bearing on any present action. This disposes of the latest story as to the cause of the Consul's release, and leaves his status open to much doubt.

OTIS'S VIEWS ON THE WAR.

Thinks It Is Not Necessary to Retain Volunteers Long.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The War Department has received copies of all the official orders issued within recent months by Major General Otis. They give much interesting detail, in addition to the more essential points brought by cable.

As showing the sentiment of Gen. Otis, as to the probable duration of the war, the following is taken from General Order No. 37, giving details for re-enlistment:

"It is not believed that the necessity for the retention of a volunteer force in the Philippines can exist for any great length of time, hence from pecuniary considerations alone, it would seem that such re-enlistment would be desirable for individual interests."

SOLDIERS DIE IN AN AMBUSCADE.

Three Americans Killed by Filipinos—One Escapes.

MANILA, Aug. 26.—Four men of the Twenty-third Regiment, stationed at Cebu, have been ambushed by natives in the hills. Three of the Americans were killed, but the fourth man succeeded in making his escape. Details of the affair are lacking.

The Boston Makes a Record Run.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 26.—The United States cruiser Boston arrived here to-day from Manila, from which place she started on June 8. She was drydocked at Hongkong and then went to Nagasaki and Yokohama, leaving the latter place on July 29 for Honolulu, where she arrived Aug. 9, making a record trip for a man-of-war between Yokohama and Honolulu. The Boston sailed from Honolulu on the 17th instant, having a smooth passage during the entire voyage from Manila. The wife of Capt. Whiting was ill on board at the time of arrival.

Gen. Miles Commends Troops, Not Otis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Gen. Miles, having his attention to-day called to a reported interview, in which he was quoted as expressing commendation of Gen. Otis, remarked that the statement was in some respects incorrect. He has frequently spoken highly of the gallantry displayed by the troops, but beyond this has thought it best to withhold comments until all the facts are known.

Every form of Lung or throat Disease can be relieved and the great majority cured by the use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS

Men from New York Given Commands in New Regiments.

FORMER OFFICERS APPOINTED

Major Keck of the Seventy-first Goes to the Forty-second—Quotas from Other States Filled.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Following appointments of officers in the volunteer army from New York were announced to-day:

To be Major—Lewis E. Goodier, Lieutenant Colonel Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

To be Captains—Frank Keck, Major Seventy-first New York Volunteers, Forty-second Infantry; Albert J. Myer, Major Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, Forty-third Infantry; M. J. Spellman, Major Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Forty-third Infantry; William H. Chapin, Lieutenant Colonel, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, Forty-fourth Infantry; Frank Russell Curtiss, Captain Eighth New York Volunteers, Forty-fourth Infantry; Migheels B. Butler, Major Third New York Volunteers, Forty-sixth Infantry; John K. Sague, Captain First New York Volunteers, Forty-seventh Infantry; Samuel S. O'Connor, Captain Ninth New York Volunteers, Forty-sixth Infantry; Henry C. Barthman, Major Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Fourth Infantry; John C. Hogarty, First Lieutenant Company B, Ninth New York Volunteers, Forty-first Infantry; George L. Baker, Jr., Captain Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, Forty-first Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—Arthur B. Christy, Captain Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, Forty-first Infantry; Walter Fairfax Nurzey, Lieutenant Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Forty-first Infantry; James H. Little, First Lieutenant Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Forty-second Infantry; Homer C. Croscup, Captain Fourteenth New York Volunteers, Forty-second Infantry; Edward Terrance Donnelly, Captain Eighth New York Volunteers, Forty-third Infantry; William S. Conrow, First Lieutenant Twenty-second New York Volunteers, Forty-third Infantry; Edward Ormende Power, First Lieutenant Twelfth New York Volunteers, Forty-third Infantry; Stephen A. Mould, First Lieutenant Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteers, Forty-fourth Infantry; H. L. Beck, First Lieutenant Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, Forty-sixth Infantry; James B. Webb, First Lieutenant Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, Forty-sixth Infantry; Casher W. Cole, First Lieutenant Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, Forty-seventh Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants—Frank J. Miller, First Lieutenant Third New York Volunteers, Forty-first Infantry; Horace Webster, Second Lieutenant Third New York Volunteers, Forty-second Infantry; Joseph T. Sweeney, Second Lieutenant Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Forty-third Infantry; Hugh J. McElgin, private Company H, Fourteenth New York Volunteers, Forty-sixth Infantry; Harry Garrison, Second Lieutenant, Twenty-second New York Volunteers, Forty-seventh Infantry; Henry T. Mitchell, Sergeant Company E, Fourteenth New York Volunteers, Forty-first Infantry; Augustus B. Warfield, Corporal Company K, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, Forty-second Infantry.

These, with the appointments heretofore made, complete the quota of the State of New York.

From DELAWARE.—To be First Lieutenant—Albert W. Foreman, Lieutenant First Delaware Volunteers, Forty-first Infantry.

From MAINE.—To be Captain—Isaac H. Baker, Captain First Maine Volunteers, Forty-sixth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenant—Frank B. W. Welch, Lieutenant First Maine Volunteers, Forty-seventh Infantry; James W. Dutton, Lieutenant First Maine Artillery, Forty-third Infantry.

These, with the appointments heretofore made, complete the quota from the State of Maine.

From PENNSYLVANIA.—To be Captains—Harry L. Bishop, Corporal Company D, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-first Infantry; Charles C. McLain, Captain Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-seventh Infantry; R. J. Reaney, Captain Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-sixth Infantry; John S. Fair, Lieutenant Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-third Infantry; J. V. Cunningham, Captain Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-second Infantry; Francis Pierpont Siviter, First Lieutenant Eleventh United States Infantry, Forty-first Infantry; L. R. Simons, Second Lieutenant Company C, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-seventh Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—Douglass H. Jacobs, First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Harry B. Fletcher, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Fortieth Infantry; Charles A. Cummings, Company E, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-first Infantry; Charles H. Roessing, Captain Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-second Infantry; Claude M. Seaman, Sergeant Company E, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-third Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants—Samuel G. Shartle, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers—Thirty-eighth Infantry; W. Frank Mohr, Governor's Troop, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry—Thirty-ninth Infantry; Joseph C. Righter, Jr., private Company G, Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers—Fortieth Infantry; Edwin J. Nolan, Lieutenant Second Pennsylvania Volunteers—Forty-first Infantry; Morris M. Keck, Second Lieutenant Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers—Forty-second Infantry; Louis Leaf, Company H, First United States Cavalry—Forty-third Infantry; Gustave Schlachter, Sergeant Third Pennsylvania Volunteers—Forty-fourth Infantry; Edwin Long, Corporal Company E, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers—Forty-fifth Infantry; George W. Earl, Jr., Corporal Company G, Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers—Forty-sixth Infantry; Thomas P. Murphy, Second Lieutenant Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers—Forty-seventh Infantry; Alexander A. Ewing, private Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers—Forty-first Infantry; George L. Jackson, First Lieutenant Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers—Forty-seventh Infantry; M. Avery, Company E, Eighth United States Infantry—Forty-third Infantry; Horace M. Claxton, private Company F, Twenty-eighth United States Infantry—Forty-first Infantry; Henry F. Elge, Lieutenant Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers—Forty-seventh Infantry; Walter S. Price, Sergeant Company K, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers—Forty-third Infantry; Frank S. Leisenring, private Company C, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers—Forty-sixth Infantry; Rudolph E. Smyser, private Company A, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers—Forty-seventh Infantry.

These, with the appointments heretofore made, complete the quota from the State of Pennsylvania.

THE NEW YORK APPOINTEES.

Records of Some of the Men Selected from This State.

The military records of some of the officers appointed from New York follow:

Frank Keck, who made such a brilliant record during his service in Cuba with the Seventy-first Regiment, will be remembered as the officer who led his battalion up San Juan Hill when there was need of a leader. When the Seventy-first became demoralized through lack of leadership during that memorable charge it was Major Keck who rallied his battalion and, placing himself at their head, charged into the very thick of the fray. On his return to this city he was honored in many ways, notably by the presentation to him, in January last, of a sword by the Third Battalion, which he commanded during the war.

Major Keck entered the militia as a private in Company D, Seventh Regiment, Nov. 7, 1881. In July, 1888, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Company C of the Seventy-first Regiment, and a year later was transferred to Company K of the same regiment. He was advanced to the First Lieutenancy of the company in October, 1890, and was commissioned Captain Nov. 9, 1892. On May 10, 1898, he was mustered into the United States service as Captain, and on May 31 was commissioned Major, a post which he held until the regiment was mustered out, in November of last year. After the muster-out Major Keck assumed the rank of Captain, which he had held before the regiment went into the United States service. Some time ago he was a candidate for the post of Junior Major of the regiment, which was vacant. A hot fight developed between Capt. Keck and Adjt. Bates, and the latter was elected. Shortly afterward Capt. Keck resigned from the regiment.

Major Henry Charles Barthman joined the Twenty-third Regiment as a private in 1887, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of Company I, Thirty-second Regiment on Jan. 23, 1890. On June 18, 1896, he became Second Lieutenant of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment and First Lieutenant May 25, 1892. He was appointed a Captain Aug. 9, 1893, and became Major of the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, May 24, 1898. Major Barthman served during the recent war doing garrison duty with his regiment in Puerto Rico. He was the youngest Major in the United States volunteer service during the Spanish war.

Homer Cecil Croscup joined the Twenty-third Regiment as a private in 1892 and became Corporal in 1895. He was appointed Second Lieutenant, Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, April 19, 1897, and became First Lieutenant Jan. 17, 1898. On May 16, 1898, he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers. He became Captain Sept. 14, 1898, and served in that capacity to Oct. 27, 1898.

Edward Terence Donnelly enlisted as a Captain of Company F, Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, Infantry, on May 17, 1898, and was mustered out on Nov. 13, 1898. His entire military career covers a period of seven years, beginning as a private of Company B, Seventh Regiment, Feb. 19, 1892. On March 28, 1895, he became Corporal and held that rank until March 4, 1896, when he became Second Lieutenant. Capt. Donnelly was made First Lieutenant May 4, 1896, and was elected Captain on April 26, 1898.

Frank Russell Curtis was made Captain of the Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, Infantry, which post he held from May 19, 1898, until the mustering out, Nov. 3, 1898. His military career antedates Capt. Donnelly's by about two years, he having begun service Feb. 11, 1895, as a private of the Eleventh Separate Company. He became Corporal Jan. 18, 1890, Sergeant May 13, 1891, Second Lieutenant Nov. 1, 1895, succeeding to the Captaincy of Company A, Eighth Regiment, April 30, 1898.

George Livingston Baker, Jr., was born in the State of Massachusetts, and became a Captain in the Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, upon the breaking out of the war on May 17, 1898, and was mustered out with his regiment on Nov. 3, 1898. He was a First Lieutenant of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment, New York Volunteers Dec. 10, 1898. His connection with the New York National Guard commenced upon his joining the Seventh Regiment as a private of Company A, Jan. 2, 1890. He was made a Second Lieutenant of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, Sept. 20, 1892. He joined the Eighth Battalion May 18, 1894, and became First Lieutenant Oct. 2, 1895; First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Eighth Regiment, Dec. 15, 1897, becoming First Lieutenant of Company A April 19, 1898.

William Stevens Conrow is a native of New Jersey, although he has been a member of the Twenty-second Regiment since Nov. 14, 1887, joining Company C as a private. He became Corporal Dec. 10, 1888. Sergeant April 22, two years later, receiving his discharge Jan. 17, 1893. He again joined the regiment as a private of Company C on the day on which he was discharged, and was advanced to the Sergeantcy on that day, becoming Second Lieutenant March 18, 1898. When his regiment was ordered to camp, Capt. Conrow accompanied it as First Lieutenant, serving in that capacity from May 24 to Nov. 23, 1898.

Harvey Garrison was a Second Lieutenant of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, serving from May 17, 1898, to November, 1898.

Edward Ormonde Power was a First Lieutenant of Company A, Twelfth Regiment, and was with his regiment during the war.

Capt. Samuel Simeon O'Connor enlisted, Sept. 9, 1880, in the Eighth Regiment of English infantry. March 22, 1885, he was transferred to the Forty-seventh Regiment, and assigned to the Brigade Staff. He resigned from the English service April 26, 1888, and Aug. 17, 1891, enlisted in Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He was made Corporal March 16, 1892; First Lieutenant in Company A, Ninth Regiment, Oct. 12, 1893, and was chosen Captain of the same company Oct. 2, 1895. May 17, 1898, he was commissioned Captain in the Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and was mustered out of service Nov. 15, 1898.

Capt. John Charles Hogarty enlisted in Company A, Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard, March 1, 1892, was elected Corporal in April, 1895; Sergeant, 1896, and Second Lieutenant, Company M, May 1, 1898. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, on May 17, 1898; promoted to First Lieutenant, July 30, 1898, and was mustered out of service Nov. 15, 1898.

Capt. M. J. Spellman enlisted in Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., April 2, 1882; was promoted to First Lieutenant, Company C, Feb. 25, 1889; made Captain of Company K, Sept. 11, 1891, and Major of the Sixty-ninth, March 21, 1898. He served with his regiment during the Spanish war.

Second Lieut. Joseph T. Sweeney, formerly private in the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., enlisted as a private in Company H, Sixty-ninth Regiment, at the beginning of the war with Spain. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant in the field, but on the muster out of the Sixty-ninth took his place in the ranks.

First Lieut. James H. Little enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, Oct. 13, 1883; was honorably discharged Feb. 14, 1889. Enlisted in Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, Feb. 14, 1889; discharged Oct. 28, 1890. Enlisted in Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, Dec. 12, 1890; elected Second Lieutenant of Company A, Thirty-second Regiment, Jan. 26, 1892, and was placed on the supernumerary list May 26, 1892. He was elected First Lieutenant of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, June 16, 1892, and was discharged May 22, 1895; was chosen Second Lieutenant of Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, April 30, 1898, and served till the end of the war.

TO PROTECT PASSENGERS.

The frequency with which fuses and motor boxes on the old Nassau trolley cars in Brooklyn have been blowing out of late has caused so much complaint from patrons of the road that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has taken steps to guard against possible injury to passengers from this source in future.

With this end in view an order was issued by the company yesterday to the effect that passengers would not be allowed to ride on the front seats of Nassau cars hereafter. The new men taken on since the strike, it is claimed, have played havoc with the motor boxes on the Nassau cars.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their Fall Importations in their

Upholstery Departments

wherein they are now showing

Exceptionally large assortments of Exclusive Styles of Furniture Coverings, Wall Hangings, Oriental Fabrics, Cretonnes, Window and Door Drapery Materials, Lace Curtains

And in addition will offer to-morrow

250 Prs. Tambour Muslin and Ruffled Net Curtains, at $1.95 pr.

500 Prs. Irish Point and Novelty Curtains, at $2.85, $3.75, $4.95 pr.

200 Prs. French Tapestry Curtains, at $4.95, $6.75 pr.

Oriental Rugs

130 Carabags, Value $8.50 & $12.50 at $6.75, $9.00

100 Antique Mousol and Kazak Rugs, Value $25.00 to $30.00 at $16.00, $18.00

Stern Brothers

will exhibit to-morrow, Monday,
First Importations of

Dress Goods and Cloths

For Early Fall Wear

Consisting of
Scotch Homespuns and Cheviots in novel colorings
New Effects in Two-Tone Zibiline and Cheviot Plaids
Corded Armures, Camel's Hair, Zibiline, Bedford Cord, Poplinette,
Reversible Cloths in Plaid and Checked Effects
French Broadcloths, Venetians, Wide Wale Diagonals

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow
a special importation of

Hosiery

Children's Ribbed Black Cotton Hose, with double knees and unbleached double soles, at 19c
Value 25c to 40c

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, with unbleached double soles, at 25c
Value 37c

Men's Lisle Thread and Cotton Socks, Fancy Stripes and Silk Embroidered Fronts, at 25c
Value 45c

West 23d St.

CASE FOR A SOLOMON.

Promised Court Rehearsal of a Tragi-Comedy Involving Widow, Injured Blacksmith, and Ill-Fated Pet.

There will be need of a Solomon on the bench at the West Side Court this morning if the vehement declarations of Charles Hoffman, a blacksmith, of 447 West Fifty-second Street, and of Mrs. Ryan, a stout widow who lives in the top flat of No. 449, made last night, are carried out. Both swore they would go to court to-day, and the difficulty to be adjusted between them is a perplexing one.

There has been no particular trouble between the German horseshoer and Mrs. Ryan heretofore, but trouble began last night in this way: Hoffman had got through the day's work, and was walking out to spend a pleasant evening, when, as he was passing in front of the flat in which Mrs. Ryan lives, he was struck on the top of the head by some missile. The force of the blow knocked him to the sidewalk and stunned him.

When he got up he found Mrs. Ryan's pet black-and-tan Nellie—or the remains of the little pet—lying on the sidewalk beside him. The dog was dead. In falling to the sidewalk Hoffman himself had struck his head against the stone and received a painful scalp wound.

The first thought that entered his head was that somebody had thrown the dog down at him. He had hardly realized what struck him when he came to this conclusion, but he didn't change his mind when he recognized Mrs. Ryan's black and tan. He ran into the house and up stairs to Mrs. Ryan's flat and hammered on the door. Mrs. Ryan opened it and he accused her of throwing the dog out.

Mrs. Ryan indignantly denied this and slammed the door upon him. Hoffman then went down stairs and told the neighbors all about it. He went home and fixed up his head and then went away, saying that he was going into the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to lay the case before its officers. He declared that the dog had been thrown at him and he was going to prosecute the person who threw it.

The more Mrs. Ryan thought about the matter, after Hoffman had gone away, the more angry she got about it. She had a house full of women neighbors with her when a call was made at her home last night to inquire about the case, and she declared that she was going to court to swear out a warrant for Hoffman.

"I think I have had troubles enough," she said, "without having him come up here and insult me with telling me that I threw a dog at him. And the dog was my own Nellie, too. Only two weeks ago my niece died. I lost my cat last week, and now Nellie is dead, and then to have a man nearly break my door down and make such accusations."

How Hoffman really came to be struck is a mystery. The janitor declared that it was against the rules to have dogs in the flat, and so the dog couldn't have come from No. 449. Mrs. Ryan admitted owning the dog, and said that she had let it go up on the roof in the evening, as she always did, to play with another dog of the same breed, Dewey, who is owned by Mrs. Ford, across the hall from her apartment.

Unless some badly disposed person actually dropped the little dog down on the blacksmith there is no telling how it came to fall. Mrs. Ryan said she thought it had been jumping about and fell off. Her neighbors agreed with her that it was foolish to imagine that she had thrown her own dog down.

This is the complicated case that the Magistrate in the West Side Court will have to puzzle over in case Mr. Hoffman and Mrs. Ryan feel as strongly about the accident as they did last night.

Steinbercher Child Not Produced.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 26.—Mrs. Matilda Nagaless, who, with her husband, was arrested yesterday on a charge of abducting the five-year-old daughter of Charles Steinbercher of New York City, appeared before Justice Cummings to-day, but did not bring the child with her, as she had promised when arraigned last night. Justice Cummings could learn nothing from the woman as to the whereabouts of the missing girl.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

LYONS SILK VELVETS.

Arrival of Early Importations.

It is now assured that Velvets will be the most desirable fabric for Fall and Winter wear. The best Parisienne modistes and couturiers are using them largely. London, Berlin, and Vienna have ordered immense quantities.

The colors used will be shades of Castor, Beaver, Grey, Silver, Beige, Turquoise, Crocus, Violet, Lobelin, Navy, Marine, Brown, Lavender, Garnet Cerise, and Black. We will have on sale Monday, 125 shades in three qualities at 89c., $1.25, $1.48 per yard

Two numbers especially deserving of inspection are 19-inch Croise Silk Face Velvet,
ALL COLORS AND BLACK. In Mirroir - - $1.25 yard
In Plain - - .89c. yard

Largest importers from JAPAN CHINA INDIA TURKEY AND PERSIA

Vantine's BROADWAY AND 18th STREET

Alterations are well along.

The 2d, 3d and 4th floors are entirely free from workmen—ready with lately opened imports in

Oriental Carpets and Rugs, Silks and Embroideries.

Immensity, magnificence and moderate prices characterize every line. Take rugs—

100 bales just opened—smaller sizes in antiques:

Missouls, $12 up. Carabaghs, $4.50 up.
Shirvans, $6 up. Bokharas, $11 up.
Daghestans, $10 up.

Among the Carpets are Turkish and Persian weaves—from $40 up:

Kirmans, Ushaks, Ferehans,
Cashmeres, Bokharas, Afghans,
Bahndurs--many other fine weaves as well.

MACK SPEAKS FOR BRYAN

Would Not Accept Nomination with Free Silver Shelved.

ATTACKS VAN WYCK BOOMERS

Mr. Mack Says They Simply Drag Down the Party—Did Not Convert Richard Croker.

No one in the United States stands closer in a political and social way to William Jennings Bryan than Norman E. Mack of Buffalo. Mr. Mack has been credited in the press of the country with the conversion of Richard Croker from an anti-Bryan expansionist to a believer in Bryan as the greatest of living Americans, and that expansion and imperialism are all wrong.

Mr. Mack returned from Europe on the St. Louis yesterday and was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at the Hoffman House. After making inquiries concerning Mr. Croker's declaration and the condition of the Augustus Van Wyck boom, he said:

"I see no reason why Judge Willett should come all the way from Alabama to instruct New York Democrats how they shall vote in the National Convention.

"How will Alabama go? It is Mr. Willett's State, but Bryan will get the delegation without a doubt. The Hogg incident at the Tammany Hall Fourth of July celebration and the Croker declaration in favor of Mr. Bryan convince me beyond a doubt that this State will give its votes to Bryan.

"I have seen Mr. Bryan frequently this year. I saw him in Columbus, Ohio, on the eve of my departure for Europe. I do not give this as his statement, but I can say candidly, as my opinion, gathered from my conversations with Mr. Bryan, that if the United Democracy of the country tendered him a nomination for the Presidency with the understanding that the silver question at a ratio of 16 to 1 should be shelved Mr. Bryan would refuse the nomination.

"Mr. Bryan is a conscientious and honest man, who has an abiding faith in the intelligence of the masses. He does not believe in trimming, but asserts that the party should stand or fall on a reaffirmation of the principles of the Chicago platform.

"I am glad to see that Mr. Bryan has denied that he stated that the silver question should be shelved. Still, Mr. Bryan has no desire to dictate to the party leaders. I am firm in the belief that he will be nominated by the Democrats with more unanimity than President McKinley by the Republicans.

"Gov. Roosevelt's friends are much more likely to make a fight, with better results, against McKinley, than Democrats will make against Bryan.

"The Van Wyck boomers are simply trying to drag down a party and a candidate. They are burning the bridges behind them. If the anti-Bryan men did hold a conference at Saratoga they simply did Bryan an injustice and the party an injury.

"With anti-expansion and anti-trust planks added to the Chicago platform no one fits that platform so well as William Jennings Bryan. It would be a burlesque to name any other man as a candidate on that platform so long as he lives.

"Bryan has got the Republicans on the run. The campaign in the Philippines has been a sad failure, and McKinley is making matters worse by standing by Otis. It was the sentiment of all the American passengers on the St. Louis, Republicans included, that McKinley is in bad shape and that unless he soon makes a change of front his best friends will be forced to criticise him. Americans are patriotic, but they will not stand for a needless expenditure of money and a useless sacrifice of life. Some competent commander like Gen. Miles should be speedily sent to Manila.

"What do I think of Democratic prospects? The outlook was never brighter than it is to-day. We want to lose the men who are fostering the trusts. The Chicago platform was framed to drive them out, and no effort will be made to win them back. Such an effort would only drive away those who have the votes."

At this point the reporter handed Mr. Mack an article from a Buffalo newspaper in which it was declared that Mr. Mack was sent to Europe to convert Mr. Croker, and that he had been successful. Mr. Mack smiled frequently as he read the item, and then he said:

"It is true that I saw Mr. Croker at the Walsingham Hotel in London, but we did not discuss politics at all. Any statement that I was the envoy of ex-Gov. W. J. Stone of Missouri, or that I sought to convert Mr. Croker, is absolutely

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Part Two
Pages 13-22

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE

She Was One of the Most Romantic Characters at the Capital.

BEAUTIFUL AND AMBITIOUS

Her Aim Was to Make Her Father President, and Then to Rule Through Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The decease of Kate Chase, (Mrs. Sprague,) a clerk in the Treasury Department, where her father had been master, and her burial in the unfashionable cemetery of Glenwood, missed my notice at the time, as I was summering afar.

She was one of the romantic characters of the capital, however, a sort of Jaqueline or Mary Stuart or Mary Medicis, in a democratic age. Which quality of her life to take hold of for her portrait and moral is a matter of pause.

First, her quality of allurement, attractiveness, charming and exerted mentality, with beauty, rises to the thought; next her ambition and defeat, finally her poverty and misfortune.

She spanned almost three-score years and was of amorous and delightful interest to nearly the last. I saw her at her country place when her household goods were going off in the Sheriff's or court's wagons and she was left with one roomful of the raw, crude things of infantile American art which her father left. She was weeping, and I realized Bothwell's temptation, who seized the Queen of Scots in her widowed sorrow, so more influential was her beauty than her affliction. Yet, probably Katerine was then colored up artificially, (the lady with me said so;) and she was full fifty-two. But the experience of her sorrow was still love.

She had been something like a high adventurer, but she never lost the art of being engaging, no more than old Ninon de l'Enclos, who stood next to Helen of Troy for immortal, unquenchable, lofty coquetry. As Goethe represents Helen so was Sprague's separated wife:

> I feel so far and away and yet so near.
> How fondly do I say, "Here! Happy here!
> And ever live anew, wound up with Thee,
> Him whom I know not, love confidingly."

In some districts of New England, like Boscawn, N. H., it is said that the passion attending attractiveness between man and woman was without any curb. Daniel Webster and Pitt Fessenden's parents came from Boscawen, the latter the son of one whom his father did not wed and unblushingly the history of Boscawn gives the names of both parents. The lady, marrying, had a legitimate son of ability equal to Fessenden's, but different, and the aged Senator Morrill at eighty-five remarked to me, with the quiet look of one not altogether aged, "the mother would appear to have had the ability, for Fessenden's half brothers had none."

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE'S DAUGHTER.

Chief Justice Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H., and of him George H. Pendleton remarked to me that "it seemed Chase had hardly buried one wife when he was married to another."

He married three times—1834, 1839, 1846—having had two daughters Katherines, by the first two marriages, of whom the first Katherine died at five.

The second Katherine was born in August, 1840. Her sister Janet, seven years younger, by another mother, was the only other child out of six to grow to womanhood. Katherine was born eleven months after the second marriage, her mother being nineteen at the time, her father thirty-two. In two years after her birth her mother, Elizabeth Ann Smith, was dead. In twenty-seven months she had a stepmother, who lived less than six years, dying in 1852.

Chase was elected to the Senate of the United States in 1849, and resigned to become Governor of Ohio in 1855, when his daughter was past fifteen. He was re-elected over Mr. Payne of Cleveland in 1857, and in 1860 was re-elected to the Senate, when Katherine was past twenty.

Mr. Chase's daughter has been lamentably poor for years. She was the mistress of her father's house while he was Governor, and in his quest for the Presidency, which he pursued for a quarter of a century, she was his female General.

At almost twenty-three she married Gov. William Sprague of Rhode Island, whom she first met while her father was Governor, at a ball given to the Governor's Guard at the dedication of the statue of Commodore Perry at Cleveland.

"What a charming man Gov. Sprague is!" she said to her host, Richard C. Parsons, after the ball was over. She appears to have known Mr. Sprague for three years before her marriage to him, Nov. 12, 1863. Thirty-six years ensued before her death, of which almost twenty were lived separate from Gov. Sprague, or soon after the Conkling scandal at Narragansett. Let us now glance at her father.

Chief Justice Chase had an uncle who was United States Senator from Vermont, and another who was the Episcopal Church Bishop in Ohio. The latter took Salmon into his Ohio home at twelve, and later into his college at Cincinnati; but Salmon returned to New England and entered Dartmouth College, and kept a select school in Washington City and studied law with ex-Attorney General Wirt there, and was intimate in Wirt's circle. Wirt ran for President subsequently.

AN OPPONENT OF SLAVERY.

In 1830 Lawyer Chase settled at Cincinnati and soon hade his mark as the collator of Ohio laws. He knew and supported William Henry Harrison, his townsman, for President in 1840, prior to which he intensified his dislike to slavery at Washington by denouncing a Cincinnati mob and defending a fugitive slave. The mob destroyed James G. Birney's presses, and Birney in 1840 ran for President, getting only 7,000 votes. Chase then organized the anti-slavery party at the age of thirty-three, when his daughter Katherine was only eighteen months old. He called it the Liberty Party.

His candidate for President in 1844, Birney again, received 63,000 votes. In 1847 they nominated John P. Hale, Chase's forerunner from New Hampshire, and offered Chase the second place, at the age of forty; but he was far-sighted and declined, and became the presiding officer over the "Free Soil" National Convention at Buffalo, the power of which was in the Van Buren Barnburners, who burned to defeat Cass. The ticket there nominated, Van Buren and Adams, defeated Cass's election; Van Buren received 291,000 votes and Seward carried New York for Taylor.

Chase stumped Ohio, and by electing only two men to the Legislature, tied it, and then made overtures to the Democrats, who elected Chase Senator. Had the Whigs accepted similar overtures, Joshua Giddings, quasi Democrat, would have been elected instead of Chase.

The latter had a hand in admitting to the coalition Legislature which elected him, two Democrats from Cincinnati, Chase maintaining that a division of the county by the Whigs into two districts was not constitutional. The two men affected the result, and the Whigs long hated Chase. He was like Lyman Trumbull beating Lincoln for the United States Senate, but by a closer margin and with a more obviously close, fine work.

He and Seward entered the Senate together. Two years afterward Sumner joined them. In 1852 Chase supported Hale and Julian as against Scott and Pierce, and when Douglas had the Missouri compromise repealed, he and Sumner, both elected by a Democratic coalition, issued a National address, which originated the Republican Party, and William B. Allison was one of the men who nominated Mr. Chase to be the first Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Mr. Chase organized the Ohio militia which showed out so brilliantly at the war. He was not without hope of being nominated in 1856, when his daughter was seventeen, and fully expected it in 1860, when Ohio divided, through a Whig opposition to Chase, and he only received forty-nine votes against Seward and Lincoln. Two months after the election Mr. Lincoln offered him the Treasury Department.

Till June 30, 1864, Chase had control of this powerful department, and was the spirit of all its vast expansions into currency, revenue, and tariff. He designed to run against Mr. Lincoln, but was unsuccessful. In six months more, Dec. 6, 1864, Lincoln nominated Chase for Chief Justice, vice Taney, dead.

The first person to congratulate her father, who was supremely happy, was the bride of thirteen months, Katherine Sprague. He was fifty-six years old.

AGAIN AFTER THE PRESIDENCY.

He and his daughter again prepared for a Presidential nomination in 1868, but he received only a few votes from the Democratic Convention—only four. He was considered, also, for the Liberal Republican nomination in 1872, but his health had failed. Thus, five times Chase and his daughter had hoped and trained to make him President of the United States.

Mr. Chase accumulated some property in Ohio but was $25,000 in debt for his residence at Columbus, and other things. He kept an expensive table in Washington and borrowed $25,000 to pay his debts. He finally left an estate of scant $100,000. He was a man of the greatest New England will, impelled into the public ambition, was of strong, hot temper, would do no official business with women, deferred few public duties to subordinates, gave great trust to his young friends, worked remorselessly, cultivated a calm and Washingtonian bearing, had a touch of voluptuousness becoming his stature of six feet two, and was not altogether unlike his law tutor, William Wirt in the legal and literary qualifications and political incentive.

He did not have the subtle intellect of Lincoln, looked abroad in politics as a modest man might take an observation from a ship upon latitude and longitude, and while a Republican was always trying to be a Democrat again. He stood rather upon the past and future than on the present.

Mr. Chase was the only parent his daughter knew, and at the outset he was poor except in dignities and salary. She gave him some early concern for her want of caution and her force of will. She saw things with his eyes, had with her a pleasing hardihood, was mature like a boy, and soon laid down for her path in life the realizing of his ambition. She designed to elect him and then to rule him, a rôle enacted by Theodosia Burr and a few others and, almost invariably, a failure.

How much of Mr. Chase's perversity and bad judgment was masculine and how much feminine we may suppose, but the life of Chase does not all seem to be Chase's. His various offices hardly represent or measure the man. As Secretary of the Treasury he was the best acquitted, but that office he tired of, and finally lost it, being, in fact, dismissed.

His political line was to pursue moral questions to a point of minority organization and then to refine the methods of personal success to the passing of a camel through the eye of a needle. With two votes electrically treated, he reached the Senate. That kind of success put a permanent suspicion upon his career and probably victimized his own faculties. He thought it could be done again.

He did not widen his acquaintance much, but consulted a coterie, generally of flatterers, and with a busy-headed daughter, who talked as if she knew everything, Chase was enjoying prospective monarchy without any real party and no real democracy. While a capable, even a great and comprehensive, man, the end of everything seemed to be the Presidency. His levers were not those which pry the Presidency. Lincoln's only were those direct levers, not letters to the rare and few, but speeches to the million.

OVERSHADOWED BY LINCOLN.

Lincoln had the insight into broad human nature. Chase had the old historic, grave, weighty ambition, and, like the old French Kings, his puppet strings were pulled by a smart woman until he seemed frocked long before Lincoln gowned and bemonked him. His natural, lively faculties became overshadowed; he groped in a fog toward the sun of power. He looked to rival conventions in a strabismus of cross purposes, and aims, hoping to repeat his first luck by a coincidence that never repeats itself, the mouse moving mountains.

In the same way men like Burr, De Witt Clinton, Lyman Trumbull, Carl Schurz, and Walter Gresham fail.

Let us return to the partner of these self-seekings—Mrs. Sprague.

HOW SHE LOST HER HUSBAND.

A public man of Rhode Island who knew Sprague and his wife well told me that Mrs. Sprague regarded her husband merely as an assistant with his fortune toward her father's Presidential ambition, and that she kept her father in that course for her own self-love, and had almost minutely revealed to him what she would do when President.

She intended to be the lady behind the throne, the Rosalind to the banished Duke, her father, when she would restore him. Somewhat as Lady Macbeth stretched the prognostications concerning her liege and till he lost the coherence of his loyal duty. Katherine Chase saw the Presidency in all its womanish realities and lost her husband altogether.

Sprague, though rich, was not able. His cotton mills were not prospered by his becoming Governor of Rhode Island and Senator. He needed to be pointed out of politics, not further down the stream. He, also, was a Democrat, half-hearted in his Republicanism, a young mill owner, dazzled with soldiering and wiving so resplendantly, with financial events running against him and the bankers getting him in their toils.

To save Sprague, not to manufacture her father, were the manifest duties of a wife blessed with children.

And Sprague required all her attention, being a self-confident, excursive, willful piece of poor habits. His domesticity she did not improve.

The creation of a watering place at Canonchet was her chief work in Rhode Island. That house, so haunted looking in its groves of trees, has seen the father and son married to two sisters, the son's suicide, the intruder Conkling's repulse, the wailing mother in the village church refused a mother's recognition at her son's obsequies, and the stepmother's sister the son's widow.

How unlike were all these dismal things to milestones upon the road to the Presidency! Daughters actresses, the son a newspaper reporter, the homestead at Washington mortgaged and foreclosed, houshold furniture saved awhile by the strained courtesy of courts, and, finally, the rival of Mrs. Lincoln a poor clerk in her father's department.

TOO GREAT A TASK FOR A WOMAN.

Could it have been otherwise? It ought to have been. In actuality, no woman is a politician. The most successful Queen in Europe, Victoria, whose reign is longer than Mrs. Sprague's whole life, betrays no ability for politics. Since she tried, and failed, to keep her bedchamber ladies over a change of ministry, at the outset of her reign, she has exerted no political influence whatever, except upon the smallest and least administrative matters. One, thought, one work, have been her all—to obey her dead husband's spirit. Albert was not much; she has made him more important in memory than all the Georges.

English politics, however, is a limited field compared to American politics. It may be safely said that no American President has been elected in the smallest degree by his wife or any woman. The women alone would checkmate such a woman's endeavor.

Women seldom penetrate to the structure of the Government. Their notions of things are too instinctive; their wants or wishes comprehend the means. The different religions of the world, which are more nearly in woman's line—religion being anything out of sight—have never been affected in her own interest by woman. She permitted Mohammed to endow polygamy, and helped the endowment. She follows the Mormons to Mormondom, and when has she appealed? She drops her babe into the sacred Ganges.

Mrs. Lincoln achieved nothing for Mr. Lincoln but his capable son. Mrs. Hayes was a pretty woman, but her temperance delegations have had no result. What is to be thought of women who probe their noses into the dining room of the White House, where they are not invited, to request that the wine be taken off the table?

And Mrs. Sprague was the destroyer, not the creator, of her family. The reason was partly this; her nature inspired passion, not ambition. Those she went to for worldly services fell in love with her. She was like the Queen of Scots, always inspiring love where she looked for subjects' devotion. That was her talent—beauty and beauty's address.

I first saw her the day of Mr. Lincoln's funeral.

A lithe, tallish, nervous-ordered lady of twenty-five was on the White House steps alone as I hastened away from the funeral. Something about her lines, her swerve, her dainty grace, her delicate aplomb, moved me to inquire, "Who is that?"

"Mrs. Sprague."

After several years I was taken into her father's house—now a Jewish Clubhouse—to see the Chief Justice. I had become enamored of him merely from his large and houri majesty. I was marched into the dining room, and heard the same lady talk.

It was high-class society talk, with so much said and everything superior, that I do not remember one word or idea of it. If it was talking for effect, it was neither effectual nor disparaged. I only saw those lines of fairy trace, the warmth of the eyes, the clasping, clinging, Helen of Troy, and envied the man she loved.

ALL HER GOODS WERE SEIZED.

Years passed again and I sat upon her porch when her goods were being seized. I felt like saying, "Stop him!" And if she had asked, "How stop the Constable?" I should have said "Kiss him!"

A little later I saw her in a rich man's office begging assistance. The man bantered her, but did not give her anything. He loved his dirty money dirtily. "Who would not be rich," I thought, "to see that beautiful grandmother every day?"

Alas! there had been no true worldly sense with all these accomplishments. Ideal, visionary, yet earthy, attractions wooed the beautiful siren on, whom marriage had made fruitful and whose person and accomplishments were so elegant. She had mistaken the road to happiness. Inferior, dull women revelled in munificence while the queen of women knew not where to lay her head.

The Rhode Island public man said as follows of Mrs. Sprague:

"I do not believe that Conkling had more than the rights of an enamored man whom she allowed to do her errands. She used him and baffled him. She had a good many legal troubles, and he had influence and power, and it was a gleam of the old times to see that he was infatuated and in her toils. She came to the Senate late at nights and displayed his enslavement to his exceeding ridicule, for he was Lucifer for pride and yet everybody's laugh and joke. I suppose nothing like it was ever seen in that Senate! He was a perfect Malvolio in cross garters.

"Well, I called at Mrs. Sprague's one night—a Saturday night, when she gave a reception, in a hired house on K Street. She came to me soon after I entered and said: 'I have a favor to ask of you. Will you grant it?'

"'If I can.'

"'You can, and I expect it of you. I want you to stay right here, not to leave this room till I let you go.'

"She did not tell what her motive was and I did not guess it till, at midnight or after that, Conkling came in. As soon as he saw me he looked mad. Between him and Mrs. Sprague ensued a sharp, cutting raillerie, designed to leave me in the dark, but it was a fine play of tongues. She countered acutely upon him. He acted the man duped.

"I now felt that I had been kept there as a bumper between the hostess and Conkling. She did not want his lover's attentions, did not want him to find her alone, and intended to disappoint him.

"And though he afterward was disgraced at Canonchet, where two such persons were drawn to meet, naturally, each being an absolute being, Conkling protested till he died that she was a slandered paragon. I am certain that he loved her, but doubt if she ever loved him."

After her father's death Mrs. Sprague went to France and lived sometime at Fontainebleau. Every man who knew her became desperately interested in her, and only gentlemen. This living was expensive and probably consumed the estate Chase left her. Meantime the estate was neglected and taxed.

SHE RETURNED TO AMERICA.

She returned to the United States and found few friends of old times. She had been in early life confined to simple things, but the Sprague marriage educated her to spend money and run bills, and she exhibited a good deal of address in outwitting troublesome creditors. Finally the inevitable came.

Since 1849, when her father entered the Senate, fifty years had passed. Beauty waited till almost health was dead. A woman of strong ideal life had lived nearly to her father's full age, and the term was come. The earth near by her villa received among the plain and simple denizens, a woman equal to Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Madison, or Theodosia Burr in acquaintance, experience, charm, and pathos. It is told that she became a Spiritualist in late life. Superstition is the old maid end of fashion and artificial striving.

Can I describe the person of Mrs. Sprague? Hardly. The woman who walks into one's nerves, masculine system, who persuades, pervades, dazzles, and astonishes his natural being, is seldom analyzed. She was of the willowy, sapling figure; not meagre, not big, a liquid quantity in the thought, whose tendrils were like the vine's that no sooner reaches the hardy locust tree, but it ascends and wraps and strangles the tree, which, nevertheless, invites its own supplanting and death.

Katherine was a Western woman, with the New England points clear, such as intuition, perseverance, intellect, pathos, magnetism. Her confidence in bearing down upon men was all Ohioan.

Motherless, and with a studious, abstract, metaphysical, political father, a polemical, à-Becket sort of man, she wandered where admiration was, reached forth, like Eve at the tree of knowledge, saw that "it was good for food, pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise," and ate, and the eyes of them both were opened. The father was like Adam, henceforth led by his earth-acquainted child.

That she was amiable is equally true. Beauty and influence both succumb to a bad temper, and Katherine's charm of lovely manners never was deceased. Her very tears in distress had the power of love. She also had the charm of a constant childhood. Her superiority was instantly felt, and by the highest natures. No woman about Lincoln's Court was more than an old nurse to her Juliet. Where she sat was not only the head of the table, but the place to bend the knee.

Her complexion, I think, freckled, from its sensitiveness; her eyes had the shine of dark hazel, though they may have been black, pupils in gray; her youth, dependence on men, and child quality never were withdrawn. To the last she could touch the heart by her plaintive voice, and amid her vicissitudes arouse knighthood in boys or men.

Only in affluent, aristocratic societies are such women continuous. It was said of Ninon de L'Enclos that she had three lovers of three generations in one family.

There seemed in Mrs. Sprague a superiority in commonplace virtue. All that she did was so practical, candid, elevated that it had no moral measure. She became the standard of law and observance, whatever she willed to do.

SHE HAD A WOMAN'S NATURE.

Whatever her errors, a wholesome flavor follows her. She extorted the remark of Oxenstiern upon the willful and learned Queen Christina, "Whatever she may do, she was the daughter of our great Gustavus!" Katherine was not like the Russian Catherine II., a man's nature in a woman's casement, but she remained on the woman's side, and did her mischief or inspiring from within her sex.

With a light frame, she conveyed the idea of hard, firm flesh. Her conversation was rather tropical, but it had light and shade. Her intent was to keep together a coterie of influence, and apply them upon society in her father's behalf. Most of them got places and help, financial or otherwise, from Mr. Chase, and then could not help him.

When Chase was dead his daughter lived on the same elixir of life, fascinating others, centreing in herself, but the sources which fed the exquisite fountain dried up, and she found the cavity whence she had sparkled to be a dry bed.

Still, in the future consideration of this Josephine, this almost only European of American diplomatic females at our capital, her failure and misfortune will be her crown.

Exactly her character will always be unsolved. That easy, superficial verdict that she is to be "judged above," as if life's delightful uncertainties were to be transferred to limbo and dismissed with one of Pecksniff's smirks, will not go down. Its old wife's rote reminds us of the end of Marguerite in "Faust," she who from her dungeon, passively guilty of the usual sins of life, hears from the demon the cry "She is judged!" and from above cries a voice, "Is saved!"

Literary and polite opinion will insist upon this paragon of women having her case even reopened, as she had many a judgment against her reopened in life. The Queen of Scots, atrociously libelled by every pious scrub in Scotland, accused of every sin, is at this day the chief heroine of Europe.

"I thank God," said Queen Victoria in Holyrood, "that I have in me no drop of old Elizabeth's blood."

The transition period in American society from cloddiness to vapor, and vapor to rainbow and mirage, the volatility of high spirits and regal endeavors are illustrated by the daughter of Chase.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

Horner's Furniture.

A TIMELY OPPORTUNITY TO BUY.

The greatly increased cost of all materials used in the manufacture of Furniture will necessarily cause a considerable advance in the price of coming Fall productions.

To enable our customers to anticipate the higher prices which will prevail, we shall continue to offer our large and unmatchable stock at present low figures.

As a still further attraction, many pieces in each Department are marked at great reductions to close.

Purchases made now will be held until wanted.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

GEORGIA RIFLE TEAM HERE.

To Compete Again in the Matches to Take Place at Sea Girt.

The Savannah liner City of Birmingham, which arrived at her dock at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, had on board the crack rifle and revolver team of the Georgia militiamen that will compete in the Sea Girt matches to be held Sept. 4 to 9 inclusive. The members of the team were met at the dock by Team Captain William Williamson, who had preceded them, and left here at 10 o'clock for Sea Girt, where they will go into camp at once. Capt. J. C. Postell of the First Regiment of Cavalry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will meet the team at Sea Girt, where he has been for some time past to complete arrangements for the camp.

The Georgia team has participated in the Sea Girt contests for five seasons, and has been extraordinarily successful. At the last match, held in 1897, the Georgians took fifteen first prizes in the sixteen events they entered.

Col. J. F. Brooks, Vice Captain, who has been in command of the team for the past six weeks, remarked that the men were all in good condition and that the practice at Savannah had been very encouraging.

Just how encouraging the team's work has been may be judged from two records made during practice in the past two weeks. C. S. Richmond of the First Battalion of Infantry recently made twenty-five consecutive bull's-eyes with the regulation cavalry revolver. On last Saturday Capt. W. G. Austin established the world's record in the skirmish event according to the Sea Girt rules. In twenty shots he made a score of 95 out of a possible 100.

Team Captain Williamson said that he would not personally give an estimate of the team's chances, as he has been in the North for the past six weeks. "The reports of the practice, however, are certainly encouraging," he said. "I know that every man will do his best to sustain our record."

The members of the team that arrived on the Birmingham were Col. J. F. Brooks, Vice Captain and in command; Capt. W. G. Harrison, Capt. Thomas Hunter of the First Cavalry, Capt. C. H. Konemann of the First Regiment of Infantry, Lieut. F. C. Wilson, Lieut. Henry Blun, Sergt. F. W. Garden, Sergt. J. M. Dreyer of the First Battalion of Infantry, Sergt. R. P. Constantine of the First Cavalry, Privates H. E. Wilson, R. C. Heiser, Fred Myers, T. C. Battey, R. C. Mercer, C. S. Richmond, W. G. Austin of the First Battalion of Infantry, and Private T. G. Philpot of the First Regiment of Infantry.

The team will be strengthened by the addition of eight or nine militiamen from Atlanta, who are expected to arrive on the City of Mobile this morning. The men who will represent the team in the various events will be selected by competition from this list.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL STATUES.

Will Be Placed in Every Catholic Schoolroom in the City.

Barclay Street dealers in Catholic Church goods have recently been deluged with demands for statues of St. Vincent de Paul. Inquiry as to the reason for this yesterday met with the explanation that instructions have been issued for the placing of a statue of this saint in every Catholic schoolroom in the city.

Most of the orders come from the Sisters of Charity, of which St. Vincent de Paul was the founder.

Park Receives a Handsome Tiger.

Superintendent Smith of the Central Park Menagerie has received from Charles Hagenbeck of Hamburg, one of the finest specimens of the tiger family ever seen in the Park. The tiger arrived yesterday morning from Hamburg on the steamship Pennsylvania. He is only two years old, but very large even now, and will continue to grow, Mr. Smith says, until he is six. His marks are beautiful, the brown stripes being of a deep hue and the yellow is a very fine shade. Mr. Smith says the tiger was captured near Lake Belkasch, in Southern Siberia. There have been several hundred suggestions so far to call the new arrival Dewey.

Leader Boyle to Give an Excursion.

James W. Boyle's complimentary excursion to the women and children of the Seventh Assembly District will take place next Thursday. Carrolton Grove, on the Sound, will be the objective point. Ten thousand tickets have been distributed. A vaudeville performance, under the direction of Thomas J. Maguire, formerly of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and now Deputy Sheriff of this county, will be a feature.

Commissioner Peck to Go to Denver.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, and members of his staff will leave for Denver to-morrow and will stop at Omaha on the way for one day as guests of the Greater American Exposition. William L. Elkins of Philadelphia has been appointed a member of the Art Commission of the United States to the Paris Exposition.

Le Boutillier Brothers

HOUSEHOLD LINENS
AT BIG REDUCTIONS.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS

2 yards long,	$1.75	$2.00	$2.95
2 1-2 yds long,	$2.00	$2.50	$3.50
3 yards long,	$2.75	$3.50	$4.50

NAPKINS

5-8	$1.50	$1.98	$2.75 doz.
3-4	$2.00	$2.75	$3.95 doz.

HEAVY HUCK TOWELS

$1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3, $3.75 doz.

Also a lot of extra fine hand loom double DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 and 2 1-2 yards wide and 2 to 5 yards long, slightly soiled, at

HALF PRICE.

And a lot of hemstitched and embroidered Lunch Cloths, Tray Cloths, Doylies, Scarfs, Bedspreads, Shams, Sheets and Pillow Cases at

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

☞ *The attention of Hotel Keepers, Boarding House Keepers and thrifty buyers is directed to this sale.*

West Twenty-third Street.

RUSSIA DISTRUSTS SERVIA

Irritated by the Recall of General Gronitch.

MOURMANE HARBOR OPENED

Czarowitch Still Mourned—Imperial Penal Reforms—Brilliant Season at St. Petersburg.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—The great topic of the day in St. Petersburg is the crisis in Servia. Most Russians doubt that the assault on ex-King Milan was genuine, the general opinion being that Milan contrived the whole plot for the purpose of ridding himself of the Radical leaders. This view of the case is taken by the Russian newspapers without exception. Great displeasure is expressed, both in official and unofficial circles here, at the recall of Gen. Gronitch, Minister Plenipotentiary of Servia at the Russian Court, for being implicated in the supposed "plot" against King Milan. As a matter of fact, I am told by a trustworthy authority that the most Gen. Gronitch can be accused of is that he expressed unfavorable sentiments toward the existing régime in certain letters to intimate friends of his. But this is far from being an act of conspiracy against the Servian Government.

It is taken for granted in St. Petersburg that, though the Servian Radicals may be opposed to King Milan, they do not aim at the overthrow of his son, the young King Alexander. Great surprise is expressed that a man as intelligent as Milan Obrenovitch has not taken full advantage of the recent attempt on his life to bring a little popularity upon himself, instead of acting in such a manner as to arouse popular hatred against him and the Obrenovitch dynasty.

The Russians sympathize with young King Alexander, as much as they hate and despise his father, and their fear is that Milan will before long bring about the fall of the Obrenovitch dynasty. This in itself would be a sufficiently great calamity, since it would plunge Servia for many years to come into civil war and anarchy. But the ultimate consequences of a change of dynasty in Servia would be more far-reaching than this, and would result in revolutions throughout the Balkan States.

It is with a view to the prevention of such a calamity that the Russian Government is anxious that the great powers should intervene in time to prevent a general conflagration in the Balkans. Russia will, however, not act alone in this matter, since the St. Petersburg Government will not swerve from the principle, adopted several years ago, of non-interference in the home affairs of the Balkan States. The Russian Cabinet would, however, be greatly pleased at a combined "diplomatic action" of the powers for the purpose of establishing a normal state of affairs in Servia. Russia would be willing that the Austrian Government should alone bring pressure to bear upon ex-King Milan, since he generally follows any advice received from Vienna.

ICE-FREE PORT OPENED.

An event of great importance for Russia took place last week in the formal inauguration of the new town of Alexandrovska, situated near Port Catherine, on the Mourmane coast. Great significance was attached by the Czar to this event, and one of the principal members of the Imperial family, the Grand Duke Vladimir, represented the Czar on this occasion. The prestige of the event was also heightened by the presence of the Duke of the Abruzzi, who has been sojourning in Russia, en route for his polar expedition. The new city of Alexandrovska is destined to have great influence upon the industrial and commercial development of all Northern Russia, since an excellent port is thus opened to traffic in place of the old harbor of Kola, which is inaccessible to steam vessels, and most inconvenient for sailing vessels. Hereafter trade in the northern provinces of the empire will no longer be concentrated, as heretofore, in the Norwegian cities of Warde, Hammerfest, &c. Port Catherine has a great advantage in that the waters of its harbor never freeze.

Thanks to the energetic action of the Russian Government, three years have been sufficient to build the new harbor, with all its accessories—wharves, warehouses, &c. The town itself consists of a dozen residences, a town hall, a church and three or four other public buildings. Alexandrovska is destined, within a few years, to become an important commercial metropolis.

The organs of the Russian press have been very guarded in expressing an opinion concerning Kaiser William's visit to the French training ship Iphigénie, and the telegrams exchanged between President Loubet and the Emperor. In fact the Russian newspapers have been doing their best to attenuate the bad impression at first produced on the Russian people by the news of the exchange of courtesies between the French and Germans.

As a leading Russian organ remarks editorially, it would be a mistake to attach overmuch importance to the incident, this not being the first time that William II. has given evidence of his respect for the French Nation by an act of courtesy. The French Government could not, moreover, prevent William from visiting the training ship, since, to recall the Iphigénie suddenly to France, would have been an act of extreme discourtesy, not to say hostility, most detrimental to the present friendly relations between France and Germany. It was in the interest of European peace that the French Government should act prudently in this matter.

The Russian people are still in deep mourning for the young Czarowitch, who was really beloved by the people. Concerning his death, it is well to point out that, contrary to what has been published in the press abroad, the new heir-presumptive to the throne, the young Grand Duke Michael, has not been proclaimed Czarowitch. The explanation of this fact is that, unlike the title of heir-presumptive in other monarchical countries of Europe, the designation of Czarowitch is a life title, which the bearer continues to hold, even though he ceases to be heir-presumptive to the throne. The mere title of hereditary Grand Duke, conferred on the Czar's younger brother, ceases from the day when Nicholas II. has a son. It seems that the late Grand Duke George had only been appointed Czarowitch out of respect for the wishes expressed by Alexander III. on his deathbed, when he said to his son Nicholas: "You will now be Czar and your brother George will be Czarowitch."

PROPOSED PENAL REFORMS.

The proposed reform concerning the Siberian exile system, which I had occasion to mention recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES, is one which it will take some time to put into force. To do away completely with the exile system "at one fell swoop" seems impracticable, if not absolutely impossible. From what I learn, it is proposed to abolish the punishment of exile first, for certain categories of prisoners, until sufficient penal stations have been established in European Russia for all classes of convicts, political or otherwise. In the meantime, the Government is taking energetic measures to do away with the great curse of the law-abiding subjects of the Czar in Siberia by drawing a distinction between them and the convicts who have broken their parole. The latter form permanent bands of thieves and murderers, which are the terror of the natives and colonists in certain provinces of Asiatic Russia. According to recent official information on this subject, there are between 80,000 and 90,000 of these exiles who have broken their parole.

This question of penal reform is now in the hands of an imperial commission appointed for the purpose. The number of these imperial commissions in Russia is very great, over 200 of them being at work just now. As a rule, they hold meetings and deliberate for several years without coming to any definite conclusion. It is to be hoped that the commission just appointed to determine what punishment is to take the place of exile to Siberia will be an exception to this rule, especially since there are a few noteworthy exceptions to the general rule. Thus, for instance, a special committee, appointed for the purpose of revising the rules and regulations of the judiciary in Russia, has just come to the end of its labors after being at work for over five years, during which time 500 séances were held. From what is known of the conclusions reached by the commission a radical transformation of the entire code of common law has been decided upon. These proposals will be submitted to the council of the empire next January for approval.

The Summer season in St. Petersburg, which began late, owing to the prolonged Winter weather in June and the early part of July, has been extremely brilliant this year. An unusually large number of foreign tourists, including many Americans, have visited the Russian capital during the past few weeks. The Summer places of amusement, for which St. Petersburg is so noted, "cafés-chantants," Vauxhalls, open-air concert halls, and the aquarium, have all been doing a thriving business.

The favorable change in the weather will also have its results on the wheat crop in various provinces of the empire. The harvests will therefore, on the whole, be a little better than had been expected, excepting, however, in the southern provinces, where the crops are a total failure and where the peasants are doomed to all of the horrors of a famine.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

HAT DEPARTMENT
(On Main Floor.)

First Autumn Exhibit
Simply Trimmed

Hats, Toques and Turbans
Suitable for Immediate Wear,

Representing the best ideas from Paris and London, together with novel styles of home manufacture, many of which are exclusive with us.

Two Great Values in

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

100 GOLF CAPES in an immense assortment of colorings, of good quality plaid back material, well-tailored — ordinarily retailed $8.75—have sold them as a special for $6.75, at **$5.00.**

TAILOR-MADE SUITS for Fall Wear in light and dark Oxford material, also black, coat silk lined, single breasted, tight fitting and loose effect, at **$16.75.**

We Are Now Exhibiting High Class Novelties in

SILK PETTICOATS

REPRESENTING the latest effects in designs, colorings and trimmings, many being copies from Paris models in shapes adapted to the new Fall Costumes.

IN CONNECTION THEREWITH WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL VALUES:

Taffeta Petticoats in a variety of plain colorings, full width, deep flounce corded and faced **3.98**

Taffeta Petticoats, extra quality, in a variety of flounce effects, corded, hemmed and tucked, in plain, changeable and black **4.98**

A large and varied assortment of Fall Novelties in Moreen, Mohair, Mercerised Sateen and Brilliantine Petticoats.

Taffeta Petticoats, a superior quality, in over twenty different styles and colorings, **5.75** and **6.95.**

Taffeta Petticoats, extra heavy quality, deep accordion and knife pleated flounce, with shirred and corded ruffle, plain colors and black, **10.75** and **12.50.**

FALL DRESS GOODS.

ADVANCE shipments of the most fashionable weaves for Fall wear are now on exhibition—Bannockburn and Galashiels Tweeds, Clan and Fancy Plaids, Scotch and English Golf Suitings, etc., in all the newest effects.

TWO SPECIAL ITEMS FOR MONDAY:

150 pieces 45-inch all-wool Granite Cheviot, in the new Fall shades of blues, castors, automobile, browns, greens, modes and grays, at, per yard . . . **55c**

1750 yards 50 to 54 inch all-wool Homespuns, Cheviots and English Check Suitings in a variety of new Fall styles and colorings, at, per yard . . **68c**

19th Street, Sixth Avenue, 20th Street.

CLAIM AGAINST VANDERBILTS.

The Brown Suit for Millions Settled for $5,000.

The fact that the action brought by William H. A. Brown, as administrator of the estate of his father, William H. Brown, who died several years ago, had been settled only became known when Lawyer F. Randall, Brown's attorney, applied to Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, to enforce a claim by him for $4,500 for professional services as a lien upon the amount received by his client as a settlement of his action. Justice McAdam yesterday handed down a decision denying the application.

William H. Brown, the father of the plaintiff in the suit, several years ago made over to Commodore Vanderbilt a number of steamships which he ran in the Pacific Coast traffic in return for a loan of $120,000. He claimed that he paid off the loan, but that the Commodore would not return his steamers. He then sued for an accounting by Vanderbilt, alleging that he was entitled to about $2,000,000. After his death and that of Commodore Vanderbilt the suit was continued by his son, as his administrator, against the representatives of the estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The case dragged along in the Supreme Court for years, and it only is now that Brown had accepted $5,000 in settlement of his claim when Lawyer Randall tried to enforce his lien on this money.

Mr. Randall said that his agreement was that Brown should pay him $4,500, no matter what settlement or compromise he made with the defendants, but Justice McAdam held that this could not be done, and denied his motion.

Mr. Sandford, Evangelist, Sails.

The Rev. F. W. Sandford, evangelist, of Shiloh, Me., and head of the Church of the Living God and Holy Ghost Society, is said to have sailed yesterday morning on the Cunard liner Lucania for Liverpool. The second-cabin list of the Lucania contained the name of Sandford, and, although the initials are not those of the evangelist, it is believed that he resorted to this method of avoiding publicity. The Rev. Mr. Sandford was scheduled to leave for England to look after the branch of the Church of the Living God which was established there some time since.

To Fight Hoagland Estate Valuations.

The People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, as executor of the estate of Cornelius N. Hoagland, has begun certiorari proceedings in the Supreme Court

SPAIN'S POLITICAL CRISIS

Effort to Change School Curriculum Agitates the People.

A CASTILIAN DREYFUS AFFAIR

Press and Public Aroused in Demanding Revision of Sentence in the Castello de Montjuich Case.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, July 28.—Journeying through these northern provinces of Spain, we find press and people intent on the same political struggle that has been monopolizing public interest in Madrid for three weeks past. A curious situation it is. The Ministry has a large majority in the Cortes, but this majority, the opposition claims, was secured by corrupt elections. At all events, the Cortes is so far from representing the country that Silvela, with all this legislative following, finds himself face to face with the menace of a popular revolution.

CHURCH TO CONTROL SCHOOLS.

The soul of the present Government is said to be Pidal, President of the Congress, or lower House. He is called the Great Pidal in distinction from his elder brother, the Marquis of Pidal, Minister of Public Instruction, and author of the obnoxious bill revising the curriculum of the secondary schools. The Pidal family is pre-eminently ultramontane, and these proposed changes in preparatory instruction are believed to point toward a clerical control of Spanish education, the universities to be affected in due time. The main features of the suggested programme are the imposition of six years of Latin, in place of the two now required, and the considerable extension of religious instruction. The teachers in this latter branch of study, comprising church history and Catholic doctrine, are to be appointed by the Bishops, who, it is natural to assume, would usually give the positions to curas, ignorant though the village clergy often are, and to the hated Jesuits and friars.

Señor Silvela himself, in his address delivered at the opening of this Cortes, took occasion to emphasize the especial importance of Latin studies to the Latin races, a logical connection which the average Spaniard is ready to recognize; but this abrupt proposal of a universal requirement of six full years of Latin, preliminary to the university, seems so excessive that the question is heard on every side: "But are we to become a nation of priests?"

In Santander, that beautiful mountain province fronting on the Bay of Biscay, we have found a peculiarly strong feeling against the new educational policy, because the Government, while urging the classic values, shows itself so indifferent to science as to contemplate the abolition of the only Marine Biological Institute in Spain. This is situated in Sardinéro, a seaside suburb of the City of Santander. Visiting the Institute we found it poorly fitted for research, with its inadequate laboratories and its working equipment of three small microscopes, but possessing a highly interesting collection of sea specimens. The Director, Don Augusto Linares, has been obliged, for lack of funds, to make it chiefly a collecting station, corresponding and exchanging with the marine institutes of Europe and America.

Since the establishment of this biological outpost in Spain nine years ago, the Government has granted it some $3,000 annually. The half of this modest sum Santander stands ready to pledge. But slight as the cost to the national exchequer, the Minister of Public Instruction now expresses his polite regret that the condition of the Spanish Treasury warrants no further expenditure in this direction. It is supposed that there is an element of persecution here, the Director being a republican and, scientist that he is, of dubious orthodoxy. Like Salmeron, Azcárate, and others, he was ousted from his university chair by the Canovas Government, when the Bourbons came back, and owes his present precarious appointment to Sagasta. In Santander he has held aloof from public affairs, refused to stand for election as republican deputy from the province, immersed himself in his studies, and been careful in every way not to provoke the disaster now impending.

THE BURDEN OF TAXES.

The popular indignation aroused by the Pidal bill soon had fresh grievances to feed upon. The Minister of Finance, Villaverde, presented his proposals for increased taxation, against which there has broken out a storm of protest. These augmented taxes bear most heavily, as usual, on the industrial and commercial classes, who are today more ripe for resistance than when Philip II. crushed them under the terrible burden of his Escorial and added insult to injury by hauling in an inch-thick, yard-square plaque of gold into the pyramid over the dome, as far above the reach of their suffering poverty as his power was beyond their threat.

Spaniards have suffered so much and so long from selfish rule that they look upon Governmental injustice quite as a matter of course, and hold the individuals of a nation singularly free from responsibility for national action. They seem to-day to cherish little grudge against the American tourist. They shrug the shoulder at the name of Yankee, but they say: "Bueno! It was your Government that made the war, not you. Our Government was equally to blame. Governments are always a great plague, but there is no help for it. And it is no concern of yours and mine."

It is this cynical patience in an outwearied nation that enabled Sagasta to tide the dynasty over the ticklish period of the war, but even the camel's back will break under the last straw, and this new burden of taxation is more than featherweight. All Spain casts menacing looks upon the Ministry. On the 26th of June shops were closed for an hour at midday, as a sign of protest, in the principal cities, and the attendant demonstrations led, in some cases, to riots which are not yet utterly quelled. Sargossa, stout heart of Arragon, made most ado at the outset, trying to batter down the door of the Jesuit College and even to break into the sacristy of the cathedral, intent on finding and throwing into the Ebro that sword which Polavieja, on his return from the Philippines, had laid at the feet of the most sacred Virgen del Pilar. But Valencia and Barcelona have given the authorities more serious and persistent trouble, especially as the soldiery proves an unwilling weapon against the rioters.

OPPOSITION HAS NO LEADER.

The Cortes, fretting in the midsummer heat of Madrid, dares not proceed to vote the obnoxious measures. Silvela has been driven to call the chiefs of the minority, Sagasta and Moret, into council, but the suggested compromise has fallen through. It is frankly said on right and left that the best security of the Government lies in the fact that the opposition is without a leader. Castelar is dead, Sagasta hesitates, and Romero Robledo, who has the requisite dash and energy, is little trusted, especially by the parties upon which he would have to rely. Yet his name, stained as it is with hush money scandals, is most often mentioned as the hope of the present crisis. "Let him once win us the victory," said a prominent republican of Guipuscoa a few days since, "and then we will throw him into the sea."

THE PAST AND FUTURE.

The world-old struggle between conservatism and advance is at its most dramatic point here in Spain. The united forces of clericalism and militarism work for the continuance of ancient institutions, methods, ideas, and those leaders who do battle in the name of liberalism are too often nothing more than selfish politicians. But with all these odds against progress, it is making way. The mass of the people, kept so long in the darkness of ignorance and superstition, are looking toward the East. During my last week in Madrid I chanced upon two extreme expressions of these warring principles. The first was a royal and religious ceremony, the second a monster mass meeting, the one intent on cherishing the past, the other clamoring at the gates of the future.

I was looking over the Imparcial as I took my coffee one morning, when my eye fell on an item to the effect that there would be "capilla publica en palacio" at 10 o'clock. A traveler learns to jump at opportunity. Public service in the royal chapel promised to be of interest, and 9:30 o'clock found me waiting, with a miscellaneous company of gentles and tatterdemalions, natives and foreigners, on the palace side of the Plaza de Armas, the expectant throng streaming far down the paved and covered way. We were well marshaled by soldiers, who kept the crowd in form of a long troop, and banded this by military lines, with gleaming bayonets. These bands, but a few feet apart, were effectual in preventing crowding and disorder, and when at last the doors were thrown open a double rank of soldiers closed in before the portal as often as the entering file showed any tendency to press and hurry, and thus passed us through by small divisions, so that there was no unseemly struggling on the succession of bare, plain stairways that led to the upper galleries.

IN THE ROYAL CHAPEL.

For "public service in the royal chapel," I was now to discover, does not mean that the public are admitted to the chapel itself. This is small but very Spanish, with its profusion of gilding, imposing altar, and frescoed saints, this characteristic splendor being tempered with a no less characteristic gloom in the lack of light and air, and in austere columns of gray marble. On days of public service, which are usually high feast days, three long galleries, forming three sides of a great quadrangle, are traversed by the Court in passing from the royal rooms to the chapel door, and it is to these galleries only that the public is admitted. On such occasions the gallery walls are hung with richly colored tapestries from the magnificent collection of 800 pieces that enriches the royal "Tapiceria."

The instant I crossed the threshold these tapestries blazed upon the eye, so dazzling in their beauty that it was difficult to grasp the general situation. Civil guards, in gala uniform, each armed with a pike taller than himself, were stationed at intervals of about six feet, all along these tapestried walls, holding the carpeted way open for the passage of the royal and ecclesiastical party. The public hastened to fill in the spaces left between the guards, so that when the dignitaries paced the length of the three galleries, they walked between continuous human lines of mingled soldiery and spectators. We were all ages, sizes, colors, and quite as picturesque, take it all in all, as the slowly stepping group on which our eyes were focused.

A division of the royal escort, marching with drawn swords, preceded the Queen Regent, a slight and elegant figure in white and heliotrope, her mantilla pinned with diamonds. She walked in royal solitude, with a bearing of majesty and grace, but her face had a hard and almost sour look, which of itself might account for her unpopularity. The King and the younger Infanta did not take part in the day's ceremony, but the Princess of Asturias followed her mother, a fresh-faced girl, charmingly dressed in white and blue, with pearls and turquoises. A respectful step or two in the rear of her niece, yet at her side rather than behind, came in rich green silk, adorned with emeralds, the stout, gray-puffed, easy-going Infanta Isabel, her broad, florid face beaming with affability. The guards had passed sternward down the line for all hats to be off, but there was no sign of greeting, so far as I saw, from the spectators to the royal party, except as now and then some happy Spaniard bowed him to the dust in acknowledgement of a nod, as familiar as a wink, from this popular Infanta.

INVESTING A CARDINAL.

The occasion of this stately function was the elevation of the Papal Nuncio to the rank of Cardinal. He passed in all priestly magnificence of vestments and jewels, his red hat borne before him on a cushion. He was attended by the chief clerics of Court and capital, but even these gorgeous personages were outshone by the military and naval officers, whose breasts were a mosaic of medals, and whose headgear such erections of valin glory as to hush the crested cockatoo into shame. The gentlemen of the palace, too, were such peacocks in their glittering coats of many colors, plumes, and sashes, gold lace and silver lace, that the plump ladies in waiting, for all their pride of velvet, satin, and brocade, looked like mere hens in the wake of strutting chanticleers.

The American mind is ill prepared to do homage to these dress parades of European Courts, and I laid by the memory to laugh over when I should have reached a place and hour where laughter would be inoffensive. As the Diplomatic Corps, in its varied costumes, came trooping on, twice a whisper ran along the gazing lines: "The Turk!" and the traditional enemy of Spain limped smilingly past, a bent, shrewd-faced old Mussulman, whose Oriental finery was topped by the red fez. "The Yankee!" and Spain's latest adversary strode by in the person of the newly arrived United States Minister, decorously arrayed in dress suit and a Catholic expression.

AN ENTR'ACTE.

The chapel doors closed on this haughty train, and we, the invited public, cheerily proceeded to pass a social hour or two in chat and promenade and in contemplation of the tapestries. Even the Civil Guards unbent, dancing their babies, lending their pikes to delighted urchins, and raising forbidden curtains to give their womenkind furtive peeps into the royal apartments. Most astonishing was the maltreatment of those priceless tapestries. Small boys, unrebuked, played at hide and seek under the heavy folds, old men traced the patterns with horny fingers, and the roughest fellows from the streets lounged stupidly against them, rubbing dirty-jacketed shoulders over the superb coloring. The most splendid series displayed was from a master loom of the Netherlands, illustrating the conquest of Tunis by Charles V.—marvelously vivid scenes, where one beholds the spread of mighty camps, the battle shock of great armies and navies, and yet shrill chords of pain in some wild harmony, the countless individual tragedies of war. The scimitar of the Turk flashes down on the Spanish neck, while the upturned eyes are still alive to agony; the turbaned chief leans from his gold-wrought saddle to scan the severed heads that two blood-stained sons of the prophet are emulously holding up to his survey, hoping to recognize in those ghastly faces enemies of rank; white-robed women on the strand, their little ones clinging to their knees, reach arms of helpless anguish toward the smitten galley of their lords, who are leaping into the waves for refuge from the Christian cannonade.

I wondered how the Turkish Minister liked those tapestries, as his stoop-backed Excellency passed in conference with a Chinese mandarin, who must have studied his costume from a teacup. For we had all been hustled into rows again to make that human lane through which the royalties and reverends returned from their devotions. I was facing a quaint old tapestry of Christ enthroned in glory, with the beasts of the Apocalypse climbing over Him like pet kittens, and this so distracted my attention that I omitted to ask the amiable Infanta Isabel, who would, I am sure, have told anybody anything that had taken place. But I read it all in The Epocha that evening—how her Majesty with her own august hands had fitted the red hat to the Nuncio's tonsured head, and how the new-made Cardinal had addressed her in a grateful oration, praising her virtues as manifested in "the double character of Queen and mother, an example rich in those peculiar gifts by which your Royal Grace has won the veneration and the love of the noble and chivalrous Spanish people, the especial affection of the Father of the Faithful, and the respect and sympathy of all the world." For her and for the youthful monarch of Spain he invoked the favor of Heaven, and uttered a fervent hope that the cup of bitterness which this most Catholic nation had bowed herself to drink might be blessed to her in a renewal of strength and a reconquest of her ancient pre-eminence among the peoples of the earth.

INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH.

It is to be hoped that these assurances brought solace to the anxious Queen of this unquiet Spain, where Catalonia has just been cheering the suggestion of secession to France and where the Carlist storm is always brewing in the North. Poor Queen! I have heard hardly one pleasant word spoken of her to offset the scorn and censure which are freely heard on every side, and yet, so far as I can gather, her private life is beyond reproach, and her public acts are patriotic. She has just remitted, for instance, a million pesetas of her annual allowance in order to bear her share of this new tax burden. But she has allied herself closely with the Church, protects the Jesuits, and is said to be so completely under the rule of her father confessor, Padre Montana, that, at the very last moment, she threw over Sagasta, who had every expectation of being called upon to form a new Cabinet, and allowed the ultramontane element to put in the present Ministry, which is already at loggerheads with the nation. In one respect, however, the Queen's piety is favorable to the peace of Spain, for it insures her a considerable degree of support from Pope and clergy and embarrasses Don Carlos, who would himself be pleased to figure as Champion of the Faith. Even here in the northern provinces the Carlists are not regarded as an immediate factor in this crucial strife between Conservatives and Liberals. They bide their time and keep themselves before the public mind.

CARLIST PLOTS.

A vessel with a cargo of Carlist arms was seized a month ago. It is said that a Carlist agent has just been spying about Pamplona, one of the strongest fortified towns of the north and the scene of many a bloody strife. At the village of Vera, nested among the Pyrenees, four large cases of repeating rifles, smuggled over the frontier in Navarre, fell into the hands of the Government about a fortnight since. "Spaniards like to kill one another," the old landlady of the Vera inn explained to us, shrugging her shoulders. Yet however good may be the will of the Carlists to cut their way to the throne, they are apparently not strong enough to move single-handed; but if once it comes to open war between Government and people the Carlists mean to be ready for their opportunity.

The most significant expression of "new Spain" that I encountered in Madrid was a mass meeting—a rare and novel feature in Spanish public life. I blundered upon it as foolishly as one well could. The second day of July was the first anniversary of the founding of a daring Madrid weekly, the Vida Nueva, to which, attracted by its literary value as well as its political courage, I had subscribed. The sheet is usually issued Sunday, but as I was on the point of going out Saturday afternoon my Vida Nueva arrived, accompanied by two non-committal tickets. They gave entrance to the Fronton Central, "only that and nothing more." I called one of the pretty señoritas of the household into council, and she sagely decided that these were tickets to pelota, the Basque ball game, played in one or another of the various Madrid frontones almost every Summer afternoon. It seemed a little too considerate in the Vida Nueva to provide for the recreation of its subscribers, but I was growing accustomed to surprises of Spanish courtesy and tucked the tickets away in a safe corner. The folded newspaper rustled and whispered and finally fluttered to my feet, but I was eager to be off, and, after the blind fashion of mortals, put it by.

It was my privilege to dine with two compatriots, and one of these, an American lady who knows and loves Spain better than many Spaniards do, began at once to tell me of that most unusual occurrence, a Madrid mass meeting, to take place this very evening. Of course, we resolved to go, although my friend's husband was not in the city and no other escort would countenance so harebrained an expedition. For the street to which this valiant lady led the way was choked with a flood of men surging toward an open door. The hall for the meeting, a word which the Spanish language has fully adopted, was the Fronton Central, and admission was by ticket. Light dawned on my dim wits, and, while my two companions, with dignified and tranquil mien, stood themselves up against the wall, I besought a leisurely cabman, who insisted on waiting to pick up a little ragmuffin clamoring for a ride, to drive me in by haste to my domicile. Here I searched out the tickets, put away only too carefully, and took a fleeting glance at the Vida Nueva, which urged all "men of heart" to celebrate the eve of its anniversary by their presence at this mass meeting.

I had not realized that there were so many men of heart in Madrid. The street, on my return, was worse than before. The cabman objected strenuously to leaving us in these tempestuous surroundings, and, since there were only two tickets, we two elders of the party agreed that the American girl was all too young for such an escapade, and forthwith dispatched her, under his fatherly care, to the hotel. Then came the tug of war. We saw men fighting fiercely about the door, we heard the loud bandying of angry words, we were warned again and again that we could never get through the jam, we were told that, tickets or no tickets, ladies would not, could not, and should not, be admitted, it was darkly hinted that, before the evening was over, there would be wild and bloody work within that hall. But we noticed a few other women in the throng, and decided, from moment to moment, to wait a little longer and see what would happen next. Meanwhile, we were almost trampled in the midst of that excited, struggling crowd, often catching the words: "Stand back there! Don't press on the ladies! Leave room!" And when it came to the final dash, we had well-nigh a clear passage. Our tickets gave access only to the floor of a big, oblong hall, closely packed with a standing mass of some 10,000 men, but a debonair personage in authority conducted us, with more chivalry than justice, to the reserved boxes in the gallery, where we occupied perfect seats, for which other people probably held tickets, in the front row overlooking all the house.

SPAIN'S DREYFUS AFFAIR.

So much for Spanish indulgence to audacious womenfolk. But as to the meeting itself, what was it all about? In Spain one word suffices for an answer. Montjuich has become a Liberal rallying cry, although the movement is not bound in by party lines. It is the Dreyfus affair in a Spanish edition. The Castello de Montjuich is a strong fortress, with large magazines and quarters for 10,000 soldiers. It is built on a commanding height, the old Mountain of the Jews, just outside Barcelona, and has again and again suffered bombardment and storm. But in this latest assault on Montjuich the weapons are words that burn and pens keener than swords. It was on the 7th of June, 1896, that the famous bomb was exploded in Barcelona. It was taken for an Anarchist outrage, and over two hundred men, including teachers, writers, and labor leaders, were arrested on suspicion. Nearly two months passed, and, despite the offer of tempting rewards, no trace of the culprits had been found. In the Fortress of Montjuich the guards deputed to watch the prisoners, acting more or less under superior military authority, which itself may have been influenced by Jesuit suggestion, began on the 4th of August to inflict tortures on the accused for the purpose of extorting evidence. The trials were by military procedure, power sat in the seat of justice, and innocent men, it is believed, were condemned on the strength of those forced confessions—mere assents, wrung from them by bodily agony, to whatever their guards might dictate. But many persisted in denial, and, in course of time, a number were released, maimed, in certain cases, for life. Others were shot, and a score still lie in prison. The fortress dungeons are deep and dark, but little by little the cries and groans of the "martyrs of Montjuich" penetrated the dull stone and sounded throughout Spain.

On the 14th of last May the Vida Nueva, this bold young periodical in the van of the Liberal cause, brought out an illustrated number devoted to "The Torments of Montjuich." Other periodicals sprang to its support and kept the Government busy with denunciations, while they vehemently called for a revision of the judicial process, with the hope of releasing the men still under sentence and clearing the names of those who have perished. Mass meetings to urge such revision, which could be accorded, only by vote of the Cortes, were proposed, and at the present date have actually been held in Barcelona, Zaragoza, Valencia, Santander and other principal cities, all demanding revision in the sacred names of patriotism, humanity and justice. For result, the Cortes has appointed a commission who have reported in favor of revision, and that wise, far-sighted Deputado, Señor Azcárate, has presented a scheme for such a modification of Spanish law as shall render the revision legal beyond dispute.

MASSES DEMAND REVISION.

Our Madrid mass meeting was of chief consequence in impressing the Government with the weight of popular opinion. That swaying multitude was called to order at 9:45 by Señor Canalejas, who introduced a notable array of speakers. There were representatives of labor, of republicanism, of the press, a Catalan charged with a greeting from Barcelonia, the champion of Spanish Socialism, Pablo Iglesias by name, and great men of the nation, Azcárate, Moret, and Salmeron. Spanish eloquence at its best thrills the blood to wine, and the swift succession of orators, fourteen all told, played on the vast audience like master artists on a murmurous organ. Yet there was no disorder. A generous and grateful hearing was accorded the Count of Las Almenas, who frankly declared himself a conservative in politics and an apostolic Roman Catholic in religion, but in the name of both these creeds a lover of justice and humanity. Since for these he ever held himself ready to do battle in the Cortes, he gave the meeting his pledge that he would support Azcárate in the motion for revision.

THE HORRORS OF MONTJUICH.

But the wrath and grief of the audience could hardly be controlled when one of the released prisoners took the platform to recount the horrors of Montjuich. He told of the dungeons with the earth floor and the one grated window, of the savage guards determined to gain the crosses and pensions promised to those who should extract evidence. He told how the helpless captives, weakened by confinement, were tortured with cords, whips, sleeplessness, hunger, and thirst. Bound as they were, water was held before their poor parched mouths, with the sinister words: "Confess what we bid you, and you shall drink." When the famished men begged for food, they were answered with the lash, or, more fiendishly, with shreds of salt codfish, which increased their thirst a hundredfold. One man in his desperation sprang to the lamp and quaffed the dirty oil. They licked the moisture from their dungeon walls. They thrust white tongues through the grating to catch the drops of rain. Soon the guards proceeded to more violent torments, wrenching, burning, and probing the quivering flesh with a devilish ingenuity of torture, making a derisive sport of their atrocious work. One of the victims went mad while undergoing torture by compression of the head. Others, on hearing the coming steps of the guards, strove to escape their cruel hands by suicide. One drank a bowl of disinfectant found in his cell, one beat his forehead against the wall, one strove to drive a rusted nail into his heart.

It was a frightful tale to hear, and splendid is the valor of those men who, in grasp of a military tyranny which has rendered such crimes possible, contend in open field for the overthrow of the "black Spain" of the Inquisition, and still bear heart of hope for a white, regenerated Spain, where religion shall include the love of man.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

Rear Admiral Philip's Vacation.

Rear Admiral John W. Philip, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, celebrated the fifty-ninth anniversary of his birth yesterday by starting off on a week's vacation. Accompanied by his wife, the Admiral left for Cape Cod and Lexington, Mass.

BUILDS AN AERIAL TRAIN

Gen. Count Zeppelein's Invention to be Tested Next Month.

TRIALS AT LAKE CONSTANCE

A Series of Airships Joined to Each Other Is the Scheme—For Freight and Passengers.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 16.—The Corrire della Sera of Milan prints the following as direct from Berlin:

"Berlin, Aug. 9.—Within a few days Emperor William, the Empress, the King and Queen of Würtemberg, the Grand Duke of Baden, and, with them, a crowd composed of various members of their Courts, are to assist, on the shores of Lake Constance, at the "launch" of a singular fleet—a fleet destined, not to divide the waters of the lake, but to traverse the vast spaces of the air!

"The manner in which this new experiment is to be inaugurated, the name and fame of the inventor, the immense capital which has been placed at his disposition by practical persons, and not by mere dreaming enthusiasts, all go toward lending an air of seriousness toward this whole undertaking; and, in Germany at least, there are many who look upon it already as a certainty that, from the day of this novel "launching," the problem of the navigation of the air will be finally solved, and that the solution itself will be one more cause for pride in the annals of German science. Naturally, for the present, a little coolness in regard to all this enthusiasm will not be quite out of place—but—

"The inventor of this 'aerial train' is the Wurtembürgen, Gen. Count Zeppelin, who, in the Franco-Prussian war, rendered his name so celebrated by a certain cavalry charge that will be remembered by many. To-day the brilliant officer is a venerable gentleman, with long white hair, but still preserving the litheness of movement, the fiery courage, and the unbending tenacity of his youthful days. For many long years he has given himself up entirely to the great problem of aeronautics and of the various mathematical questions which might help him to solve the problem.

"And one fine day not long since, leaving behind him his usual reserve and the quiet labors of his studio, he returned to the busy scenes of modern life, and, in various conferences held in the principal cities of Germany, gave it out as his opinion, and not without reasons and the support of many of the foremost scientists of the day, that the great problem of the 'navigation of the air' had been at length solved by him; that the 'aerial fleet' needed nothing more than the help of a few well-meaning capitalists to launch itself into the infinite.

"And, almost strange to say, these capitalists were very speedily found. At Stuttgart a stock company was formed almost immediately with a capital of 500,000 marks, and among its members were, not only several of the leading bankers and financiers of the land, but famous scientists, royal Princes, various officials, &c. Among these is the well-known councillor, Berg von Lüdenscheid, who will be remembered as having been one of the first to place his purse at the disposal of the engineer, Schwarz, for the perfection of his famous aluminium balloon, which met with so sudden an end on the plains of Tempelhof a short time ago.

"Schwarz died some time before the wreck of his balloon, and the net loss of about 3,000,000 marks fell upon his widow and the devoted Herr Berg. But this fact goes to show that the "Kommerzienrath" of Lüdenschied nourished stronger hopes in his breast than the world gave him credit for. His faith in the ultimate solution of the problem of aerial navigation remained unshaken. He laid the remains of his fortune and those of Schwarz's inventions at the feet of Gen. Zeppelin.

"The noted Swiss aeronaut, Spelterini of Zurich, is another of the General's admirers, and has thoroughly examined, approved, and modified, thanks to his great practical experience, the German's plans, and is said to be enthusiastic over them.

"At any rate, it is quite certain that everything is ready to start Zeppelin's 'train' into what is to be its native element, during the first half of the coming month of September. Nor are the preparations for the event small or of slight cost. Between Friedrichshafen and Muresburg a gigantic depot and a great floating bridge have been constructed, from which the inventor is to start his machines. These constructions alone have cost the modest sum of about 200,000 marks. On the bridge itself, which is about 200 yards in length, the aeronautic train is now being put together, the various parts of it having been constructed in different foundries and manufactories.

"And when these many parts have at last been placed in their respective places one will not see an ordinary balloon or aerial tube, but, according to Gen. Zeppelin and the patent which the Government Office has conferred upon his invention, 'a series of aerial ships, joined one to the other in such a way that, even should one of them meet with a mishap, the mechanical force and power of the whole will impede the train from failing.'

"The 'train' is composed of a skeleton framework of tubes and cordage, and, while one of the 'cars' serves to guide the whole, the others are to be used as passenger and freight cars, and as balancing weights. In the directing car is an aluminium motor, constructed on the Daimler system, which supplies the gas for all the other cars as well. Great rudders, shaped like the wheels of a windmill, stand out from each side of the guiding car. Hung beneath this foremost airship are two or three 'boats' for the Captain, engineers, and scientific crew, while under the remaining 'cars' are hung other 'boats' for the accommodation of passengers, freight, &c.

"The ballast is to be composed of water."

To tell the truth, this irregular description is far from giving any very clear or concise idea of the whole arrangement, and the description given by the patent (No. 98,500) is, in real German style, even more abstruse and unintelligible. But despite these facts, we must remember that by his personal demonstrations and by the use of models and plans, Gen. Zeppelin has been able to induce the greatest German scientists, as well as a half dozen of crowned heads, and a small army of capitalists, to take more than a passing interest in the launching of this great "Armada of the Skies," and this is more than enough to draw the attention of the general public once more to an experiment which bids fair to end, at least, less disastrously than many others have heretofore done in the same field of science.

The worthy General has assured his friends and admirers that his fleet will have a velocity of 10 meters a second, that it will be able to carry a freight of 1,900 kilogrammes, and that it will rise to a height of 1,500 meters and remain "with ease" an entire week in the air.

For the present it will suffice to say that public interest has been aroused in the ex-soldier's plans to such an extent as to direct the eyes of the whole scientific world on the forthcoming success—or failure—on the beautiful Swiss lake.

F. M. P.

HANGED HERSELF IN A HOSPITAL

Hungarian Girl Makes a Rope Out of the Bedclothing.

Catherine Sanack, a Hungarian servant girl, employed by Minnie Haase of 25 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, committed suicide yesterday by hanging herself at the Hudson Street Hospital. She left the house of her employer Friday morning to do an errand, and was found by a policeman wandering about the dock at East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. She was taken before Magistrate Crane, who sent her to the Barge Office.

Here they could not learn anything from her as to her name or friends, and as she looked like a Hungarian she was sent to the Hungarian Home at 14 Greenwich Street. She was taken sick there with hysteria and an ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital, where she was cared for overnight.

The doctors diagnosed the girl's trouble as melancholia, and placed her in a special apartment, where it was thought she could not harm herself. She was watched all night by a nurse, but yesterday morning at 6 o'clock the nurse had to leave her patient for ten minutes, and when she returned found her hanging suspended from a register on the wall by a rope made of strips of the bedclothing. Attempts were made to revive her, but proved futile.

The Coroner's office was notified, and Coroner Zucca investigated the case. He could gather no information as to the identity of the suicide, and the body was removed to the Morgue, where it was identified later by Helen Schwetke, a servant in the house adjoining where the suicide worked. The dead girl had been in this country but two weeks.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The reconstruction of the different organizations of the Guard has been attended with the greatest success. The latest official figures show that the present strength of the Guard is 14,850, officers and men, the largest number, it is said, in its history. By November next, at the present rate of recruiting, the guard will number 16,000 officers and men. Another point worthy of note is the fact that the 14,850 officers and men now in the Guard are all uniformed and equipped for service.

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There will be no team representing the National Guard of New York at the Sea Girt rifle meeting this year. In view of the fact that members of the Guard had to give up so much of their time for active service last year, and on account of the Dewey parade, it was deemed unwise to form a team. It would be comparatively easy to get twelve good shots in New York City, who could spare the time to shoot and represent the State, but to have a proper representative team, there must be a general competition first, open to all the Guardsmen in the State, and after the selections have been made, there must be systematic practice. There are not enough representative men who can spare the requisite time this year to insure a properly formed State team with any chances of winning.

The allowance of ammunition of fifty rounds per man for outdoor shooting is being lived up to strictly this year by the General Inspectors of Rifle Practice. In some quarters there are complaints in consequence. The allowance of fifty rounds per man is based on the number of men on the roll just before the shooting season opens. As all these men do not shoot there should be a considerable surplus for extra practice.

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There has been carelessness and waste in some organizations in using ammunition, and it is the aim of those at the head of small arms practice to keep this down.

***

Frank King, Jr. of Company E, Ninth Regiment, has resigned. It is understood there was not the best of feeling between Lieut. King and his company commandant, and that the Lieutenant resigned in consequence. Lieut. King has been in the Ninth ten years. Col. Morris is spending a vacation at Lake George. Commissions for recently elected officers have been received for Lieut. J. C. Hegerty of Company A and Lieut. Max Valkenburg of Company H. The formation of a hospital corps has commenced.

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The choice of officers of the Eighth Regiment for junior Major will, it is understood, be Capt. Robert Edwards, Jr., of Company B, second senior Captain in the regiment. The officers of the Eighth will tender Capt. Frank O. Sauvan of Company B complimentary vote. Both the above-mentioned officers served with the regiment in the volunteers.

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The Second Regiment, whose headquarters are at Troy, has passed the Seventh Regiment numerically, and has the honor of being the largest organization in the State, with 1,068 names on its roll. Aside from this, it has thirty-three more applications for enlistment on file, which will bring its membership up to 1,100 officers and men. The Second Regiment is a twelve-company organization, while the Seventh Regiment is limited to ten companies.

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Lieut. Kline, Battalion Quartermaster in the Second Regiment, has resigned. Company K has unanimously elected Second Lieut. Daniel J. Hogan First Lieutenant.

***

In the Thirteenth Regiment, Company B will have to hold another election for a Second Lieutenant. Not long since it elected T. J. Hooley, who formerly served as a Lieutenant in the command, but he failed to appear before the Brigade Examining Board within the appointed time, and consequently has been disqualified.

***

Capt. Williams of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, who is supervising the practice of the regimental rifle team at Creedmoor, is more than pleased with the result of the work of the men under him. Despite the fact that there is much new material in the team, it is doing excellent work, and may give some of the other teams a hard push for first place.

***

Company K will hold an election for Captain in a few days, and the unanimous choice will be former Capt. Hough of the Engineer Regiment of Volunteers. There are three candidates in the field in Company C for the position of Second Lieutenant. They are First Sergt. J. C. Rogers, Sergt. C. H. Ryer, and Sergt. J. F. Jenkins. All of these men served honorably during the campaign in Cuba. Company D has ninety-nine men on its roll, and at present leads all the other companies in the Seventy-first in marksmen and sharpshooters. The Hospital Corps of the regiment has purchased an army field ambulance, and this will be seen for the first time in the Dewey parade. Recruiting in the regiment is very good.

***

Lieut. Col. Treadwell of the Twenty-second Regiment, in order to prepare the command for the Dewey parade, will order the regiment to assemble at its armory on or about Sept. 18 for an inspection of uniforms. The regiment has recently provided itself with a new distinctive uniform, which includes a gorgeous red coat.

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In Troop C Privates William B. Bryant and John L. Pittaluga, who were appointed Corporals a short time since, have passed the Examining Board.

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Corp. P. A. Brock of the Second Signal Corps has been nominated for First Lieutenant in the place of Baldwin, promoted Captain a short time since.

***

In the Fourteenth Regiment Lieut. T. M. Donovan, who served in Company L, has been elected a First Lieutenant of Company B, and First Sergt. R. White of the same company has been elected a Second Lieutenant. Both elections were unanimous.

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The Twenty-third Regiment is being equipped with new State uniforms.

***

Company I of the Twelfth Regiment has unanimously elected T. M. T. Rayborg First Lieutenant and George W. Creece Second Lieutenant. Both officers served with the volunteer regiment during the Spanish war. Lieut. Col. Selker states that 350 men of the regiment have thus far been measured for new uniforms for the Dewey parade. Such members of the regiment as have not already been measured are requested to report to the armory to-morrow night. Capt. N. B. Burr and First Lieut. J. M. Knapp of Company B, who were elected a short time since, have passed the Brigade Examining Board. Lieut. W. J. Schieffelin, who served as Battalion Adjutant, has resigned.

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Former Surgeon W. D. Bell of the Seventy-first Regiment, who has been appointed a Captain and Assistant Surgeon in the Forty-second Regiment of Volunteers, has already entered upon his duties at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

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The excursion of the Sixth Separate Company of Troy to Saratoga next Wednesday promises to be an interesting event. Arrangements have been made whereby the cars carrying the company and its friends will be attached to the regular Saratoga train leaving Troy at 1 P. M. There will be a grand ball in the evening, and the company will return to Troy Aug. 31.

***

The Thursday night cruises of the Fourth Division, First Naval Battalion, will be resumed. There has been a large attendance of the Fourth Division at Creedmoor during the Summer, and this division is making a strong effort to win the Duncan Cup. The Fourth Division quarters on the New Hampshire are being overhauled and painted.

Soldier Sick in Jersey City.

Daniel P. Nolan, twenty-seven years old, whose home is in Cincinnati, was found sick in Jersey City yesterday. He said he had been a member of the Seventh Cavalry and returned from Puerto Rico last week in the transport Kilpatrick. City Physician Hoffman said he was suffering from exposure and lack of food. He was sent to the City Hospital.

GOLD TREASURE WATERLOGGED

A Fortune Lies in a Sunken Ship's Keel Near Durban, Africa—Syndicates After It.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 2.—A remarkable tale of treasure trove comes from Natal, "the Garden Colony" of South Africa. The main facts of the narrative, which reads more like the creation of a fervid imagination than sober truth, have now been established beyond doubt.

It appears that rather more than eighteen months ago four men pitched their camp on the banks of the Delagoa River, some distance from the bay, and engaged themselves in operations more or less mysterious. It has now transpired that these operations were the smelting of amalgam, and the extent of their work may be estimated from the fact that the net results of their melting-down process were represented by ingots, or, rather, bricks, of pure gold, amounting in value to the handsome sum of £220,000.

The syndicate of four went on with their task from early morn till eve, the seclusion of their camp guaranteeing immunity from inconvenient disturbance.

The auriferous brickmaking being pretty well advanced, the next step taken was to decide on the best method of shipping the precious accumulation to some market where it could be safely and speedily realized upon. For this purpose a condemned bark, which happened to be somewhat rheumatically riding the waters of Delagoa Bay, was purchased for the modest sum of £400. She was old, she was leaky, and in most other respects was more fit for the breaking-up yard than for undertaking even a short voyage anywhere, except on a millpond. However, she answered the purpose of the enterprising syndicate, and she was taken up the river, where she underwent certain renovations and internal alterations, in accordance with the wishes of her purchasers. This vessel was the Dorothy.

One of the alterations effected was the taking out of her keelson. In the cavity thus provided the gold bricks were neatly arranged, and the planking was replaced and caulked. She was then sailed down the river and along the coast toward Durban. It has been ascertained that the pilot engaged at Delagoa Bay somehow forgot to obtain a certificate, and the experienced salts on board observed that the ship sat pretty solidly on the water, but she had been most carefully ballasted, and this peculiarity excited very little comment among those not in the secret.

She was still leaky, however, and on the first attempt to take her round to Durban there were such fears of a hopeless waterlogging that those in charge ran her aground at a spot about twenty miles from the wreck of the Clan Drummond. There she lies in five fathoms of water, with her two aft masts sticking out of the boiling surf, but nothing else visible to indicate that underneath her keelson is a wealth of solid gold surpassing the rich treasure of many a gallant ship pirated and scuttled on the Spanish Main in the old time.

The Dorothy's crew and also one of the gold syndicate, who was on board, abandoned the vessel in two boats, one of which was picked up by a steamer of one of the English mail lines

Gossip and Doings at Various Summer Resorts.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Summer season of outing is on the wane, and there remains only one full week more by the calendar for the lovers of outdoor life who are not people of leisure, to disport themselves by land and sea. The fact that the first Monday in September will be a holiday, following September's first Sunday, will add two days to many a person's vacation, but by Sept. 5 the mass of vacation seekers will have begun to return to their city or suburban homes. The men and women of leisure who constitute what is called the society world will also be affected in their plans and movements by September's advent. With them it does not mean a return to city clubs and homes, but a change of courts, to use a tennis term, and the shifting of their pleasures from seashore to mountain, and in a few cases from mountain to seashore. The Newport season will probably close with the ending of the horse show and the theatricals there, and then the more transient members of Newport's Summer colony will hie themselves to Lenox, Stockbridge, Saratoga, and the Adirondacks. The villa and cottage owners and those more identified with Newport's Summer life will for the most part remain there through the month of September. The wedding of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Grant, which will be celebrated there about Sept. 25, will be an added attraction to keep people in Newport later than usual this year.

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September is really, as a rule, the loveliest month of the year on the New England coast. Then come those delicious days, neither too warm nor too cold, when seas are bluest and skies and airs the softest, when fishing is at its best, and when the harvest moon irradiates land and sea with splendor. The more fatiguing formal functions of the Summer season proper are then over, and informal entertaining and entertainment of all kinds take their place. While the lesson of September's loveliness has been learned in Newport, it is unknown at Narragansett Pier, and the sea and shore there after September's advent are left to the enjoyment of a few cottagers.

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The present Newport season may be called par excellence a milliners' and dressmakers' one. In all the history of the resort, so famous for its beautifully gowned women, there has never been a season where gowns of such rich material, such effective styles, and such bewildering colors have been worn. Many of the more striking costumes seen on the polo and tennis fields, at yachting parties, and at the Casino dances have been described during the past few weeks in this column. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that most women who are noted for their good dressing adhere, when selecting their gowns and wraps, to any one color. They naturally choose the general scheme of color which they think most becoming, but younger women in particular, especially if they have good complexions, are unrestricted in this respect.

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The so-called rainbow tints are particularly in vogue this Summer at Newport. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs prefers blue of a delicate shade, and even her bathing suit is of this color, but her clear complexion is well suited to pink also, and several of her gowns are of that hue this season. Mrs. Oelrichs also wears white a great deal, and especially in the evening. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., whose brunette coloring is similar to that of her sister, can wear almost any shade she appears to fancy, and they are many. One day she whirls up Bellevue Avenue in an automobile, clad in violet, even to her hat, and another she comes from yachting in a gown of corn-colored muslin, worn with an ecru straw hat trimmed with wheat and crimson poppies. On a recent Sunday she wore a sky-blue gown—polka-dotted muslin, to which was given a French touch by a white straw hat trimmed with pink roses and black velvet. Mrs. John Jacob Astor favors white this season, and this is not to be wondered at, for no color suits her better. Her tennis, yachting, and church gowns this season are all of pure white, and if her hats do not match they are usually of contrasting black.

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Mrs. William E. Carter, the Philadelphia belle, and who is the most perfect blonde Newport society has seen since the Countess Zichy (Miss Mabel Wright) left these shores, confines herself to the palest shades, preferring pink, as a rule, while at night she wears a close-fitting gown of black. Mrs. Burke-Roche also affects pink gowns, sometimes combined with black and white. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, with her Spanish type of beauty, never looks better than when in yellow, and she prefers the various shades of this color. Mrs. Arthur Kemp frequently wears black and white gowns, which are often relieved by a dash of cherry red. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish loves best to appear in sensational gowns of one color, generally red, and Newport women will not cease talking for many a day of her Casino gown of red covered with gilt spangles, and which it has been said made her look like a female Mephistopheles. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly generally wears white and pale gray, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and Mrs. Astor, Sr., are usually gowned in black and white, although Mrs. Astor has a fondness for violet shades. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., wears white and ecru lace, as a rule, at dinners and dances, but is sometimes seen in mauve, which is very becoming to her. Mrs. John R. Drexel is frequently seen in pink, sometimes in blue, and at night is very fond of black and white gowns. Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, who is in mourning this Summer, necessarily is confined to black and white gowns. These are always beautifully made, and Mrs. Thaw in white especially is one of the best-dressed women in Newport. Mrs. Potter Palmer looks best in a gown of a light turquois blue, combined with white. Some light-gray gowns which she often wears are also very becoming. Miss Julia Grant wears pink and white as a rule.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills, who has recently returned from abroad, made one of her first appearances at the Casino during the tennis tournament. She has brought from Europe some effective costumes. The one that she wore on this occasion was black and old rose figured liberty satin, trimmed with entre-deux of black lace insertion. This was arranged in bolero effect on the bodice and bayadere about the skirt. The toque worn with this was of rough rose-colored straw in its deepest shade, ornamented with aigrettes.

Mrs. Mills has a yachting costume of white flannel, which is trimmed with black and white striped silk. A pair of mingled black and white wings are fastened in front of her white sailor hat. Miss Julia Grant has recently appeared at Newport in a stylish gray-blue tailor suit. The skirt of this is finished by a cord just at the point that it begins to flare. A white waist is disclosed by the open jacket. Her large black straw hat is simply trimmed with taffeta ribbon of the same shade, brought about the crown and tied in a large bow in front.

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The White Mountains have been unusually gay this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly have been doing much entertaining at the Maplewood, and Mrs. Twombly's gowns are said to be marvels. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., went up to the Crawford for a few days, but were so pursued by camera fiends that they fled in short order. Golf has been the ruling passion in the mountains, and several golf dances have been given at the various hotels.

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In the immediate suburbs, there was a dance last evening given under the auspices of Mr. Sykes and the Naval Reserve at Larchmont, and on Friday there were tableaux at Lawrence Park, in which Guy Dodge, Mrs. John di Zerega, and Richard Fay took part. The town was somewhat stirred from its August dullness by the wedding on Thursday of George Daniel Keitt Pinckney Walker and Miss Julia Irving Graham, who sailed yesterday for an extended trip through Europe. Although there were but few people at the ceremony and breakfast, they represented an element of Southampton and Long Island society.

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Mr. and Mrs. Crocker and the Misses Rutherfurd are still in California. They will be joined very shortly by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and perhaps Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Hermann Oelrichs has been passing the Summer in San Francisco.

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Within a few weeks the Autumn season at Tuxedo will begin. It is almost simultaneous with that of Lenox. The golf tournament at Tuxedo will be held the three last days in September, and within a fortnight after there will be the regular Autumn tournament at Ardsley. By this time all the country houses on the Hudson will be filled with guests. The season will begin quite early there.

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The members of English society who are not at the Continental watering places are for the most part at country houses. The shooting is well under way, and the Duke of York is making a royal shooting progress through the North of England and Scotland. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and Lord Ripon have been among his more recent entertainers. The Bradley Martins have won golden opinions from society for the delightful way in which they entertain at Balmacan. The shooting preserves are quite a little country of themselves, and the largest bags in England have been made there since the season began.

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Other noted house parties have been given in Ireland. Lord Castlereagh has been coming of age and the festivities have taken several weeks. Mount Stewart, County Down, is the family seat, and it is there where the principal entertaining was done. The festivities closed with a ball, to which over 800 persons were asked. The grounds of the castle were illuminated with electric light, a veritable sensation for Ireland. Lord Castlereagh's mother is the beautiful Marchioness of Londonderry, one of the leaders of English society.

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The young Duke of Manchester still continues his entertaining at his Irish place, and the members of his house parties are rather mixed and very bohemian. Lady Clancarty—Miss Belle Bilton—has also been in Ireland, and has had a number of people at her place.

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There is very little to add to the history of the week at the Continental watering places. The Prince will finish his cure at Marienbad, and will eventually go to Homburg. That place is in the height of its season, with crowds of Americans. The usual golfing dinners and dances are in progress. Ostend has been very popular, and the play has been rather high at the Casino. In fact, it is nothing else than a Summer Monte Carlo.

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Just now it is somewhat of a fad to go to the Cannibal Islands on a cruise. At different times the harrowing adventures of the Count and Countess Festetics are wired from some Oceanic port, where there may be a cable, and their many narrow escapes from being served at de jeuner or dinner are subjects about which many friends feel that they can congratulate Mrs. Louis Haggin, the mother of the Countess. R. B. Fithian of San Francisco, well known here, will sail shortly on a long cruise, taking in the Marquesas Islands, the Fiji Islands, the New Hebrides, and the Solomon Islands. Mrs. Fithian, Miss Kate Clement, and Mr. George Loughborough will accompany the party. Mr. Fithian's mother-in-law, Mrs. W. W. Stowe, has decided not to go, much to the regret of the other members of the expedition, who will sail eighteen thousand miles, and expect to have extraordinary adventures and escapes from the man and woman eaters of the Southern Pacific.

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Mrs. Mackay will go from Ostend to Marienbad to take the cure. Her physicians have often advised her to make the pilgrimage before, but she has always declined. Mrs. Ogilvy Haig will leave Kissingen this week, where she has also been taking the cure. Mrs. Haig will go to Scotland for the Autumn. Miss Van Wart is entertaining large house parties at her newly acquired country place near Windsor. Mrs. Ronalds, who has been at St. Moritz has also been drawn to Marienbad, and this week will see her comfortably installed at one of the numerous hotels there. Mrs. George Keppel is also at the cure, although she is not a woman of great avoirdupois. The amusements at this resort are few. The visitors drive during the afternoon, visiting the picturesque villages with their quaintly built houses scattered about the hillside, the beautiful woods, with here and there exquisite peeps of emerald green slopes with mountain torrents and dim blue hills in the distance. Now and then there is a luncheon on strict principles of diet, and once in a long while a dance, but, as every one must be up at crack of dawn, there is not much enthusiasm for this style of amusement. At many of the other Continental watering places the heat has been excessive, and at Homburg almost unbearable. Marienbad is cool, however, and the climate resembles that of the Adirondacks, although not quite so dry.

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Islip is quite gay in its way these days. Mrs. J. Ives Plumb gave a progressive hearts party one evening last week, at which the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Carroll, Mr. Richard Fay, Mrs. Wood, Miss Nellie Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia. Mr. and Mrs. del Garcia have had a large house party, and among their guests were Miss Beekman, Miss Walker, Guy Phelps Dodge, and Richard Fay of Boston, who is a son of the charming Mrs. William Fay. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister are also giving a large house party at The Arches, and among their guests has been Mrs. Arthur Dodge.

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Lake George has had its annual regatta, and the Hague Rowing Association has celebrated its twelfth annual meeting. A large crowd was present from all points on the lake, and the weather was perfect. The races commenced at 11 in the morning, and with an intermission for luncheon continued until 6 in the evening. The splendid loving cup presented by Col. W. D. Mann, a prize for racing launches propelled by other power than steam, was won by Beth, owned by Mr. Harry W. Watrous, Secretary of the National Academy. Mrs. E. Mann Vynne's launch came in second. There were a sailing canoe race and a number of rowing contests. Many of the yachts were beautifully decorated, notably the naphtha launch Saunteret, owned by Mrs. E. Mann Vynne, who gave a luncheon in the afternoon to fifty guests at her island home. The day closed with a ball at the Trout House.

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The long passenger lists of the arriving Atlantic liners St. Louis and Etruria yesterday are good evidence of the fact that the flood tide of travel from Europe has now well set in. These lists will grow larger each week from now on until November. Word comes from London and Paris that thousands of Americans in those cities cannot obtain passage home for weeks to come and that much anxiety and worry is being occasioned thereby. This condition of affairs was pointed out in this column as far back as last May, and intending European tourists were warned then that if they wished to return home this late Summer or early Autumn they should secure their return tickets or have their cabins reserved before they started. It is curious that Americans who go abroad can never seem to realize that it is impossible even for the ships of the now unprecedentedly large Atlantic fleet to carry home in a short six weeks or two months the thousands upon thousands who go over during the space of four months. Next year the conditions will be even worse, if the Paris Exposition is held, for there are not wanting those prophets of evil to predict that there will be occurrences in France in the near future which will make the holding of the exposition next year impossible.

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Among those arriving by the St. Louis yesterday were Lewis B. Brown, Jr., Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield and Mrs. Crowninshield, W. B. Cadwalader, William Harper, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Morton, Miss Marlowe, Lieut. J. W. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sanford, Dr. L. McLane Tiffany and Mrs. Tiffany, Mrs. Charles Van Brunt, Col. L. C. Weir and Mrs. Weir, Mrs. J. B. Waterbury, and Prince Henri de Croy of Belgium. The Etruria, which also arrived yesterday brought, among other passengers, Sir Henry Blosse, Prof. A. S. Draper and Mrs. Draper, John R. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. Albert P. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Jennings, Donald Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Penrose, John Wainwright, Charles S. Whitman, Lieut. Gen. Sir H. C. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Churchill Williams, Dr. J. M. Winslow, Louis Keller, and Prince A. Karageorgevitch.

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Prince Henri de Croy, who arrived on the St. Louis, spent last Summer in Newport, where he became very popular, and he will be received there with open arms now, especially as his arrival is unexpected. It will be remembered that he was reported engaged from Newport last Summer to Miss Julia Grant and other maidens, but these reports were unfounded.

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The refusal of the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church to grant a dispensation permitting the wedding of Lieut. Winslow, United States Navy, and Miss Dora Havemeyer to be celebrated in church at Newport next month, while not a surprise, is a decided disappointment to the bride, her relatives, and friends. The Roman Catholic Church is very strict in regard to the granting of dispensations permitting a departure from its rules as to the celebration of mixed marriages. The wedding will, therefore, be celebrated at the residence of the bride's mother, Friedheim, on Bellevue Avenue, and the ceremony will only be witnessed by immediate relatives and friends. It is understood, however, that the reception to follow will be largely attended.

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By a curious error in cable transmission the maiden name of Mrs. A. A. Hayes, who died at Dinard, France, on Wednesday last, was published as Emily Evelyn Dinard, and this gave the friends here of Mrs. Hayes hope that it was not her death which was recorded. The error was, however, corrected the next day. Mrs. Hayes will be remembered as an extremely pretty woman, who formerly lived in New York and Boston, and was very much admired in both cities. She was Miss Emily Roelker Fuller, and she married, when very young, the late Augustus A. Hayes of Boston, author, traveler, and amateur musician. After his death, while he was still comparatively a young man, and which occurred some eight years ago, Mrs. Hayes, with her younger sister, Miss Fuller, who was also a beauty, went abroad to live, and both women have gradually faded out of the memories of all except a few intimate friends here. This happens more frequently all the time now in the case of Americans who through sorrow or failing fortunes go abroad to live. For a while they keep up with the American colonies and also keep in touch with their friends at home through correspondence. As time wears on, however, the links that bind them to home become more frail and are one by one severed. They drift away from the American colonies, and then some day a notice of their death is cabled, and older men and women say, "Poor A., what a pretty girl she was!" or, "Poor B., what a good chap he was!" The little out-of-the-way towns and watering places of Europe are the graveyards of formerly well-known Americans.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—Newport has reached and passed the climax of its Summer season. There now succeeds to the past week's crowding gayeties and excitements seven days of comparative quiet, with few notable events upon the programme, and then a week, beginning Sept. 4, of horse show and theatricals, but which will be an ante-climax, for the season is now on the wane.

The past week was not only the crowning week of the season, but may also be called Vanderbilt week, inasmuch as its three leading events were the two dinner dances of Monday and Wednesday nights, given by W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., on his steam yacht Valiant in the harbor, and the record ball which took place at the Golf Club on Friday night. Other entertainers of the week—and there were many—except Mr. Vanderbilt, had little chance, for all the excitement and interest was centred in the Vanderbilt ball and dances. All three affairs were on the most lavish scale of appointment and decoration, and all three confirmed Mr. Vanderbilt's judgment and skill as a host, and more convincing evidence of his liking to extend hospitality. The ball and the dances in a way saved the Newport season, which, as was stated in this correspondence last Sunday, has not been generally a gay one. It is unnecessary to repeat the details of the Vanderbilt functions this morning. They have been published on the mornings after their occurrence in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Suffice it to say that they were beautiful, well-appointed, and enjoyable in every way. Some sixty men and women made up the guests at Monday and Wednesday nights' dances, but the invitations to Friday night's ball were more general, and included the some 200 men and women who make Newport society this Summer. In this number were included several prominent members of the Southampton Summer colony, notably Col. Henry May and Mrs. May and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr. The favors in the cotillion at Friday night's ball were not, on the whole, as rich as had been anticipated, but they were exceedingly choice and tasteful. The prettiest were the long gilded alpenstocks, adorned with broad sashes of colored ribbon and bunches of flowers, and some of the silver articles. By far the prettiest figure of the cotillion was the American Beauty, which was copied from a figure given at Mrs. Jefferson's cotillion in London during the last season there. In this six maidens were led in to six tall rose bushes in full bloom, and from a number of young men who drew lots for the privilege six were selected to untie the girls, and then to dance with them. There was much general curiosity in society everywhere as to the personnel of the guests at this Vanderbilt ball, owing to the large amount of gossip which Mr. Vanderbilt's presence and entertainments in Newport this Summer has occasioned. There was no list of guests given to the press by the host, so that the list printed in the local papers here and telegraphed abroad is not strictly to be relied upon, but it is noticeable that this list does not contain the names of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Jr., and this fact has, of course, occasioned comment.

The coaching parade of yesterday closed the week's festivities. The other incidents were the closing days of the tennis tournament on Monday and Tuesday, Ike Johnson's annual bicycle entertainment at Freebody Park on Friday, and Mrs. Astor's illness and departure for Boston. This last has occasioned much talk, but there is no reason to believe that Mrs. Astor is in any dangerous condition of health. She is now well in the seventies, and has naturally felt the trying weather of the past fortnight very much. The climate of Newport in Summer is not a bracing one at the best, and the fog and humidity of the past few weeks have affected many people who are younger and stronger than Mrs. Astor. Her physician simply ordered her to abstain from further gayety, and to seek a change of air. She will probably return here in September, with the advent of cooler weather, and it is hoped that she will then be entirely restored to health.

For some years past it has been the custom of certain individuals who are unknown or comparatively unknown in their native localities, and who sometimes may not bear a very good reputation there, to come here for a few days or weeks and to so arrange that their arrivals at hotels or boarding houses and even their departures are chronicled in the local papers and are telegraphed by the correspondents to outside papers. The correspondents here are naturally not always posted as to the identities of these self-advertisers, who may request that their movements be published, and hence often accede to their requests for such publication. The correspondents from now on have decided to be more on their guard, and will not so easily yield to requests for publication of names of persons unknown to them.

In looking back over the season now drawing to its close, one recalls the excellent description of Newport in that clever book which appeared a year or two ago, "America and the Americans." Never have its words seemed truer than at present, and they are worth repeating this morning:

"I had a week at Newport, and a fast week, too. I met at least 200 and more different men and women at dinners, dances, picnics, and on board a yacht or two, and I staid part of my time in another house. The kindness, the hospitality, the comfort were lavish. No pleasanter people in the world to enjoy a week with, no kindlier hosts or more attentive hostesses. Your way is made smooth with gold. They even have to a certain extent good servants, and, as is true of this class of Americans in all the large cities, the best dinner in the world. But though I have legs and arms and a belly, I have also a head. Where were the statesmen, the soldiers, the men of letters, the men who are making America move, so to speak? One politician I met, a charming fellow, wealthy and wise, a man who takes his part in New York in State and city affairs, but he was the only one. The great majority of the men were idlers—very amiable ones, to be sure—but elections are won or lost, "strikes" are suppressed, bridges and railroads are built, treaties with other nations are made, new countries are discovered and settled, Indian riots and negro revolts are subdued, books are written, stocks are sent up or down, laws are made not only without aid from them, but even without their knowledge. They tell good stories, some of them; they play games; they dance, dine, and drink; many of them are mere boys, but they are, so to speak, what the frothed cream on a pudding is to the cow that gives the milk, and Newport might be submerged in the sea, and the brains and daring and progressive energy of America would not be disturbed in the very least—a certain amount of money would be redistributed et voila tout!

"I say this not harshly, but merely to mark a difference; for this same thing could not be said of London, or Paris, or Vienna. The best society of Europe is success, enjoying an idle hour or so; the best society here is idleness, enjoying its own success. One may go into society in Europe with a fair expectation of being stimulated, no mater what your own particular interests are; you go into society here, and you are fortunate if, for any length of time, you are so much as diverted. In Europe they have had money so long that they are no longer amused by what mere money can do; here, apparently, society is still content with the juggling and transformations, with the luxury and the surprises, that gold can produce.

"You do not meet the politicians, but the contributors to the purchasers of them; you do not meet the travelers, journalists, statesmen, colonizers, and warriors, but merely those who talk about them. To that extent at least society, so-called, is a distinct disappointment. You hear much about this young woman's family wishing to marry her to that young man, whose fortune still has the little cardboard tags of ready-made clothes and carpets upon it. You hear of that married woman's continued flirtation with this man, of this, that, and the other ménage à trois; you see, after you hear the stories and know the names, these small insect intrigues going on under your nose. You say this is no microcosm of this teeming, virile, turbulent American life. Surely not; it is merely the macrocosm of wealthy frivolity.

"Society, to be permanently interesting, must be made up of idle professionals, not of professional idlers. Pray, bear in mind that Newport is not what I have dubbed American society; it is what Americans themselves say is New York society's best dish, garnished with a little cold Boston celery, and a fringe of Philadelphia and Baltimore parsley."

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 26.—This has been a very lively week at Narragansett. The annual golf tourney of the Point Judith Country Club has been the chief attraction, and society has assembled every afternoon in large numbers on the lawn of the country club at Wildfield farm.

The tourney has been the most successful ever played here, and the entries and participants in the events have been unusually large. The play of the two Hitchcock brothers, sons of Dr. Charles Hitchcock of New York, has been followed with much interest. In the semi-finals for the President's Cup, offered by the President of the club, Philip S. P. Randolph, they both won out Tuesday, and both were pitted against each other in the final contest for the trophy Thursday. The silver cups, including the President's, the Handicap, the mixed foursome prizes, and the Consolation Cup, all have been on exhibition on the porch of the Country Club during the week, where they have attracted much attention and admiration.

Monday night an innovation was introduced by some of the golfers. After the luncheon was enjoyed a merry party drove to the merry-go-round on the beach, where they all took a ride on the flying horses. Friday night was golf night at the Country Club, and on this occasion a large dinner was served in the café of the club, the table decorations being most elaborate. During the week table d'hôte luncheons have been served at the Country Club café from 12 to 2:30. They were largely patronized. Much of the social life has centered at the Country Club this Summer, and the extended tourney of polo and the more recent matches of golf have done much to stimulate life at the clubhouse on Wildfield Farm.

Many Newporters came over to the Pier Wednesday, and John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs drove or wheeled over on their automobiles. Col. Astor entertained a Newport party of four at luncheon in the Casino, and after visiting the bathing beach and pavilion visited the Country Club, where golf was in progress.

Miss Anna Sands, the well-known golf player of Newport, played in the events of the mixed foursomes Wednesday. The entries in this series were exceedingly large, and many participated in the play. The foursomes cup was won by Mr. George J. Cooke and Miss Elizabeth Goff by the remarkable score of 84. Each scored 42, which is an almost unknown event in foursomes. Among those at the tourney Wednesday were Miss May Handy of Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane, Mr. W. A. Hazard, Reginald Brooks, Miss Kaye of New Orleans, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Miss Ethel Hitchcock, Mr. Edward Conner, Mr. Harold Strebeigh, Miss Blanche Pierce, Mr. Creighton Webb, and Mr. Henry Batcheller.

The hop at the Casino Wednesday night was well attended for this time in August, and several dinners took place on the piazza preceding the dance. The night was cool for dancing, and many of the golfers visited the Casino after the dinner hour and participated in the dance.

Tuesday afternoon was a gala occasion for the children. "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" was presented at the Casino by eighty children on Tuesday before one of the most fashionable audiences of the season. The entertainment was staged under the direction of Miss Margaret MacLaren Eager of Boston, and it was a genuine success. The Mayor of Hamelin was personated by Master Jay Coogan of New York, the eldest son of James J. Coogan, Borough President of Manhattan. Young Coogan made an instant hit, and was loudly applauded when he appeared leading the Burgomasters in chorus.

Miss Vera Seagrist of St. Louis made a pretty appearance as flower girl. The cast of "The Pied Piper" follows:

Pied Piper	Mr. Harry Bates
Mayor	Master Jay Coogan
Paul	Master Bernard Law
Gretchen	Miss Josephine Cooke
Piddledee Dee	Miss Agnes Lane
Clown Rat	Master Tommy Coburn
Captain Rat	Master Evans Dick
Little Peasants	Miss Edith Mathewson, Miss Ida Mathewson
Market Girls	Miss Olive Hitchcock, Miss Marjorie Wessel
Flower Girl	Miss Mabel Kingsbury
Cook	Mr. Oscar Duryea

Rats, Villagers, Peasants, and Children.

Over $400 for the benefit of the sea wall fund was realized by the entertainment. It was a huge success. On Thursday evening a second entertainment was put on at the Casino for the benefit of the same sea wall. This attraction was a comedy farce by Frederic Bond and company of New York.

The Gibson pictures were also portrayed on this occasion by young ladies of the Pier. Some of the pictures were very vividly represented and all met with much favor. Among the pictures were "The Night Before the Wedding," "The Lass That Loved a Sailor," and "The Last Rose of Summer." The latter picture was quite apropos in view of the present stage of the Narragansett season.

W. F. Kendrick of Denver, Col., who is well known throughout the West, and who is an extensive traveler, has been a guest at the Mathewson for the past month. Mr. Kendrick left for Boston Tuesday, and from that city will return to Colorado.

Judge Willetts of Brooklyn was the guest of James J. Coogan of New York Tuesday. There will probably be quite a thinning out here Monday. This is always the case at Narragansett when September approaches.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Shepherd entertained at their cottage, Sunny Mead, Tuesday evening. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. John C. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane, Mrs. C. Leland Harrison, Mrs. Francis T. Dewey, Miss Julia Van Duzer, Miss Kate Manice, Mr. Truxton Beale, Mr. John R. Totten, Mr. Creighton Webb, and Mr. Charles Bininger.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 26.—Many of the Lenox cottagers have returned from Newport, Bar Harbor, and other seaside resorts this week, and entertainments are being planned for the Autumn season, which is just beginning. While golf will be the principal attraction for the next few weeks, yet during the month of September the cottagers will hold many social functions at their country places, and there will be dances and musicales at the Schermerhorn Assembly Room. Besides this, a boat parade on Mahkeenac Lake is being planned; the regular floral tub parade, and the usual number of picnics at romantic Stevens Glen and other places will also take place. On the whole, it will be an unusually lively Autumn season.

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes has improved during the past week even more rapidly than his physicians had dared to hope. The wound where his leg was amputated is healing rapidly, and there are no signs of any complications. His family already begin to talk of the time when he will be up and about again. During the few hot days of this week Mr. Stokes was somewhat uncomfortable, but aside from this everything has gone on smoothly. His temperature continues to be normal, and his appetite is good. His two sisters, who have seen him almost daily since the accident, drove to Williamstown on Tuesday and remained for three or four days. Dr. Charles McBurney of New York, who is spending the Summer in Stockbridge, and who had charge of the amputation of Mr. Stokes's leg, decided that his services were no longer needed, and he has gone to the seashore, and Dr. F. K. Paddock of Pittsfield now has charge of the case.

Miss Caroline Stokes rode up to Lenox village on Tuesday on the same horse which she rode when her father was injured. None of the family seem to feel any fear in going out on their favorite mounts, on account of their father's accident, but most of them ride as usual. Now that Mr. Stokes's condition is so favorable, the members of his family, who remained constantly at home the first week after the accident, find they are able to get out to play golf down at the Lenox Golf Club and go out boating on Mahkeenac Lake.

The golf links have been thronged with players this week. On Wednesday about forty players were going round at the same time, which made it rather crowded. Samuel Frothingham continues to win. He and David W. Bishop, Jr., are the scratch players now. Mr. Frothingham's score in the regular match last Saturday was 83; Major Mallery, who had a handicap of 10, came next with a net score of 87, and Ernest Thomson, with a handicap of 4, came in third with a net score of 90. The women will finish the contest for the cup given by Miss Maud Curtis next week, and the week following will come the interesting match for the beautiful silver cup given by David W. Bishop, Sr. Mr. John E. Alexandre, Secretary of the club, reports that he is receiving many replies from those who have been invited to take part in the annual tournament, which commences Sept. 11. Some players, who were engaged to play elsewhere at the same time, have written that if they can get off from their engagements they will come to Lenox to play, as they very much desire to play at the tournament here.

Mr. William C. Whitney, his daughter Dorothy, and the Misses Randolph, the little daughters of the late Mrs. Whitney, are now at the cottage on October Mountain. They came up on Saturday, and will remain at this quiet Summer home for several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Adelaide Randolph are expected about the 1st of September, when the attractions of Newport begin to wane before the Autumn season of Lenox with its golf tournament, large house parties, and associate enjoyments. Mr. Whitney's vast mountain estate now comprises over 8,000 acres, and he is constantly enlarging it.

A very peculiar accident happened to one of Mr. W. D. Sloane's employes on Monday. He was driving a pair of Mr. Sloane's horses for exercise, and as he was going down an incline toward a railroad crossing a train frightened the spirited horses, and they dashed down the hill at full speed toward the moving train, colliding with the rear car. The man was thrown into the air by the force of the collision, and was made unconscious, receiving a severe scalp wound, and breaking an arm. He was at first thought to be fatally injured, but last reports from the House of Mercy, where he was taken, announce his probable recovery. He was one of Mr. Sloane's head men, and his employer has given orders that everything possible be done for him, sparing no expense.

The organist of Trinity Church, Mr. Edward Witherspoon, gave the first of a series of morning recitals on Tuesday at 11 o'clock at the church. He played an excellent programme of organ music, opening with Haydn's "Largo" in E. Mrs. Witherspoon, who has a charming contralto voice, assisted him. She sang with much feeling "O Lord, Thou Hast Searched Me Out," from Sternsdale Bennett's "Woman of Samaria," and also one other selection.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane returned to Elm Court from Newport on Thursday. Miss Lila Sloane has gone to the Adirondacks for a brief visit. Master Malcolm Sloane, who has been in the wilds of British America, near Hudson Bay, with Dr. Hooker on a hunting expedition, returned to Lenox this week. Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., will be members of the Sloane house party during September.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook, who have been spending a few weeks at Manhattan Beach, have returned to Wheatleigh.

De. Henry van Dyke has been the guest of Mr. John E. Parsons for a few days.

Mr. Nelson Robinson, who has been away at the seashore for a few days, has returned to Lenox.

Mr. William C. Whitney went down to New York on Tuesday on a brief business trip.

Miss Sarah Seaman of Brooklyn has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pease at The Orchard. Mr. John Robinson of Hartford is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Mosle. Miss Fanny Adams and Miss Nora A. Coote have arrived in Lenox for a short visit. Mr. John J. H. Mason, Jr., has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor this week. Mr. D. B. Dearborn is a member of Mr. L. H. Lapham's house party. Mr. William H. Bradford is visiting his mother, Mrs. Bradford, at The Wayside, this week.

Mr. David W. Bishop, Jr., has been in Newport this week. He returned to Interlaken on Saturday. Mr. Courtland Bishop is also at home. The latter has just received a new petrolette from Paris, so that the brothers can now have petrolette races if they wish. They are novelties here, as they are the only ones in Lenox. They rush over these hills at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Mr. John Sloane and family, who have sailed from the other side after two months' absence, are expected to come up to Lenox and occupy Wyndhurst about Sept. 1.

Dr. and Mrs. N. Robinson of Brooklyn, who are driving through Berkshire, were at the Curtis House on Monday. They drove up through the Catskills, and will return to New York through the southern part of the county and Connecticut.

Mr. Frank K. Sturgis arrived in Lenox this week from an extended yachting trip along the Sound and the Eastern coast. Mrs. Sturgis returned some days ago.

Mrs. R. C. Greenleaf and Miss Marion Greenleaf have returned to Wyndhurst from a visit in the eastern part of the State.

Miss E. B. Hall is the guest of Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

Miss Scoofy of New York has arrived at the Curtis House from Newport, and will remain through the Autumn season.

Mr. Samuel Russell has returned to the Curtis Hotel. Miss Russell has gone to Narragansett for a short visit.

Mr. Joseph W. Burden has returned to Underledge from a yachting trip. The rest of the family are expected soon.

STOCKBRIDGE.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 26.—The annual tournament of the Stockbridge Golf Club will commence on Tuesday, Aug. 29, and continue throughout the week, closing on Saturday with a match for a handicap cup. The Stockbridge Cup is, of course, the principal trophy to be contested for, and it will be played for on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. The conditions are the same as in previous years, that is, it is open to all amateur golfers who are eligible to compete for the championship of the United States Golf Association, and it has to be won twice to become the personal property of the winner. On Thursday there will be a match for a cup given by Dr. Charles McBurney, and known as the President's Cup. There will be a Consolation Cup to be played for Wednesday afternoon, and suitable trophies will be given for the winner and runner-up of the Stockbridge Cup, and for the best gross score.

Mr. Daniel C. French, the sculptor, is now at work on the statue which he is to make for the Dewey Arch which is to be erected in New York. It will occupy one of the large piers of the arch, and has been named by Mr. French "Peace."

Mrs. David L. Bartlett of Baltimore is spending some time in Stockbridge. She will represent the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution in Paris when Mr. French's beautiful statue of Washington is presented to the City of Paris as the gift of the Daughters.

The younger set are having weekly dances at the Casino, which are very pleasant and well attended.

Mr. Alexander Sedgwick and family are spending a short time at Narragansett Pier.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 26.—There is much interest here in golf, and the links are in almost constant use. The clubhouse has been enlarged this season, and is the centre of many social gatherings. Tea is served there every Saturday, at which all the cottage set are in attendance.

Lawrence Hopkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, met with a serious automobile accident some time ago, from which he is now slowly recovering. He is able to see his friends for a short time each day.

Tennis is very popular this Summer among the younger set, and a tournament was held last week at the Brookside Farm, when Miss Ruth Hubbell was hostess, and served refreshments to the weary players. Miss Harriet Sabin and Mr. Blagden were the winners. Mrs. N. H. Sabin has given a trophy, the Thornwood Cup, for which playing has been going on this week.

Mr. Harley T. Proctor and family are expected to arrive the first of September and open their beautiful country house here. They will spend much time in driving about the country, as Mr. Proctor has all kinds of turnouts, from a four-in-hand brake to a village cart.

There have been several 5 o'clock teas this week at the different cottages. Among those who have entertained their friends are Mrs. A. L. Hopkins, Mrs. W. P. Howe, and Mrs. Charles B. Hubbell.

Miss Buckingham and Mrs. Morrison of New York are the guests of Mrs. N. H. Sabin.

The younger set had a very pretty informal dance at the Kappa Alpha House Monday night. Those who received were Miss Sabin, Miss Hopkins, Miss Eggleston, and Miss Hubbell.

The Greylock House has a large number of guests, and others are constantly arriving. Among some of the latest additions are Mr. and Mrs. T. E. D. Darling, J. B. Bishop, Miss Bishop, H. O. Adams, Dr. F. W. Hamlin, Miss Alice Decker, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Dudgeon, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Taylor, Frederick Ludlaur, Capt. Arthur Burtis, United States Navy; Mrs. Burtis, Miss Mabel

the Hollywood Hotel. Fully one thousand Japanese lanterns and flags of all nations were placed about the premises. All along the route where the President passed, abundance of costly decorations were displayed.

The hotel guests have never before taken such interest in cakewalks as they have this season. Nearly every week some have been held at the hotels. Before the Ocean Hotel closes its doors for the season the waiters who have come from South Carolina to this hotel, will have a watermelon contest, and afterward a cakewalk and ragtime songs. To-night a lawn party was held on the spacious lawn of the hotel, which attracted a large crowd.

At the Howland Hotel a sixteenth century dress ball took place to-night. The features of the ball were a "minuet" and "gavotte." The West End Hotel guests have been dancing on the hotel lawn nearly every evening. To-night, after the close of the military tournament, a dance took place both upon the lawn and in the parlor of the hotel.

A lawn party was held to-night at the Hollywood Hotel, under the management of John T. Devine, and was the usual beautiful and well arranged entertainment for which the hotel has become famous.

Next Thursday the John P. Smith Crab Club of New York, forty strong, will enjoy their eighteenth annual dinner at Port-au-Peck.

On account of the courts at the Monmouth Beach Country Club being too sandy the regular annual tournament, which is held in August, will not take place this season.

L. Pulsifer of New York is the first of the cottagers to lease a Summer home at this place for the season of 1900. He has taken a three years' lease of the Carley cottage on Franklin Avenue.

Miss Eleanor Simmons, daughter of Mrs. W. E. Connor, arrived from Europe last week. She was welcomed on her arrival at her Summer home, Monmouth Beach, by the ringing of the Spanish bell which came from Cuba. George Ellwanger of Rochester, N. Y., is a guest at the West End Hotel. Senator and Mrs. M. Talbot of New York are at the Ocean Hotel. The Rev. E. MacGowan of Brooklyn is at the United States Hotel.

A concert and cake walk took place at the West End Casino Wednesday evening.

The Monmouth Beach Country Club held the third of a series of entertainments on Tuesday night. The artists were Emilio de Gorgoza and Joseph Pizarello of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Prentiss have returned to their Elberon cottage after taking a trip to the lakes. A lawn party will be given on the Elberon Hotel lawn some evening the first week in September.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

SARANAC LAKE, Aug. 26.—Much unnecessary anxiety was caused last week by the reports of the forest fires. While the danger to the woods was always great and to some of the camps and cottages, at no time were any lives threatened. The wires have been kept humming with inquiries from anxious friends and relatives of sojourners in the mountains, which caused a smile when they reached their destination. Camps along the Lower and Upper Saranac and at Paul Smith's were threatened for a time, but the continued rain of the last few days has not only put the fires all out, but has so thoroughly soaked the foliage and ground that there is little chance of any more trouble this year.

The excessive heat of the early part of the week, which, by the way, was an impossibility according to all the guide books—or was it one of those exceptions which prove the rule: that "it is never warm in the Adirondacks"—followed by the rain of the week's end, has not been conducive to outdoor sports. Nevertheless, the Ampersand golf grounds have been filled with people in broiling sun and drenching rain, and baseball and tennis have been played whenever the grounds permitted.

This is the time of year when the woods are most delightful. The leaves of the trees which border the lakes are just beginning to turn. Eagle Island, on the Lower Saranac, is especially gorgeous, and in fact the trip of the lakes affords one view more brilliant than another.

Among the recent events of note on the links was a bogey handicap tournament and the Hooper Cup Handicap tournament. The entries, score, and handicap for the bogey tournament were as follows, and they give an idea of who the golfers are: T. D. Hooper, handicap 15, halved; L. T. Pratt, handicap 6, 1 up; Howard Demarest, handicap 6, 2 up; H. E. Hayd, handicap 10, 2 up; M. B. Metcalf, handicap 9, 2 up; L. St. C. Colby, handicap 8, 3 up; Austin Colgate, handicap 18, 4 up; T. L. Creeny, handicap 12, 4 up; R. G. D. Douglas, handicap 12, 5 up; E. W. Barry, handicap 12, 6 up; E. Driscoll, Jr., handicap 10, 6 up; A. J. McClure, handicap 10, 6 up; J. J. Kelly, handicap 9, 6 up; H. R. Limsburger, handicap 6, 7 up; H. R. Barry, handicap 16, 11 up; W. L. Marsh, handicap 20, 14 up; William Forster, handicap 18, 15 up; Arthur Larsch, handicap 16, 18 up.

The Hooper Cup tournament was held on Wednesday, and was won by Mr. Lyon playing against Mr. Taylor. The day was a poor one, and the grounds were in poor shape for tournament play. The men were paired and handicapped.

On Wednesday evening an interesting and enjoyable concert was given as a testimonial to the Ampersand Orchestra. The guests contributed liberally, and made the affair an artistic and financial success. Miss Ruby C. Cutter of Boston especially pleased the audience. She sang a song by Arditti, "Se Saran Rose," and Chaminade's "Summer." Henry K. Hadley, the leader, played a Chopin nocturne, and his brother, Arthur D. Hadley, gave a number of selections by Popper on the 'cello. The other soloists were Alfred P. De Veto and Henry Burck. The orchestra rendered a number of Wagner selections.

The open handicap pool tournament will occupy lovers of indoor sport this week. The large number of entries show that an immense amount of interest is taken in the event. Among those who will compete are T. D. Hooper, F. I. Pearsall, J. F. Halpin, L. T. Pratt, Alexander Dickinson, Charles C. Bull, F. Howard Demorest, R. B. Vinyard, Lyon Harris, Joseph D. A. Loring, Jr., Thomas P. Troy, William E. Marsh, R. Driscoll, Jr., and E. W. Barry.

W. Y. Marsh of the Ampersand is busy making entries and completing arrangements for the open tournament of the Ampersand Golf Club, which is to take place Sept. 2, 4, 5, and 6.

Entries are coming in not only from all over the mountains, but from all sections of the country. A lively competition for the beautiful cups will result. The railroads are making a special rate for the week of the tournament, so all accommodations will be taxed to the utmost.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and family are at their camp on the Upper Saranac. The young people of Saranac Inn are rejoicing over the new golf clubhouse. R. G. D. Douglas and family are spending the Summer at the Saranac Club, at Bartlett's Carry, and Mrs. T. W. Ehrich, who has been spending a few weeks at Pinehurst, on the Lower Saranac, left for her brother-in-law's private preserve, Kildare, this week. Mrs. John L. McElroy of Albany and Miss Arthur of New York are at the Ampersand. The fair at Saranac Inn last week was a great success. Nearly $1,500 was raised for the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium. United States Senator Cameron and Mrs. Cameron are guests at Saranac Inn.

GEORGE E. HAWKES FOUND DEAD.

Son of Brooklyn Politician Fell from a Third Story Window.

George E. Hawkes, thirty-three years old, son of Henry Hawkes, Superintendent of the Bureau of Distribution in the Brooklyn Department of Water Supply, was found dead in the rear yard of his home, 201 Prospect Place, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. His skull had been fractured and he had been otherwise injured. The circumstances of his death are peculiar, but the family are positive that it was purely accidental. They say he either fell asleep or had a fainting spell while at his bedroom window and plunged into the yard below.

Mr. Hawkes was unmarried and held a position in his father's office. He did not dine with the family on Friday evening, but sent word that he would be home later. He returned at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning and went directly to his room, on the third floor, rear. He had had trouble with his lungs for some time, and the members of the family believe that he was seized with a difficulty in breathing and went to the window to get the air. Coroner Burger will hold an inquest in the case.

It is said that Mr. Hawkes was engaged to be married and that he dined with his fiancée on Friday evening. Henry Hawkes is a close friend of Hugh McLaughlin and is prominent in Democratic politics in Brooklyn.

Four Men Killed by Falling Brick.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Four men were killed here this forenoon in the Washburn brickyard. They were engaged in the removal of burned brick for shipment when nearly 200,000 green brick in a kiln adjacent toppled over upon them. William Hendsey and two Virginia negroes were killed outright. The fourth man, an Italian, lived only two hours after his removal from the wreck. The accident is ascribed to the faulty construction of the kiln.

WEEK AT THE THEATRES

A Brisk and Interesting Opening of the New Season Promised.

A BATCH OF NEW PLAYS

A Farce from France that All the Returning Travelers Are Talking About—Some Native Pieces.

Even if you have not kept abreast with the flood of foreign theatrical gossip in the American newspapers, you must know a little about "La Dame de Chez Maxim," and that little, doubtless, is exceedingly discreditable to the piece from a moral point of view, for every one you know who has been abroad this Summer has dwelt, in amiable disapproval, upon its indecency in telling his friends about it—as the returning traveler never fails to do, with much particularity of detail, about everything he has seen. How funny "La Dame de Chez Maxim" is, therefore, and how reprehensible almost every one must know. This week one of the batch of new plays which will open the new season will doubtless illustrate anew the deodorizing process to which wicked French farce is subjected before it is put on the American market. "The Girl from Maxim's," to be produced Tuesday night at the house in Longacre Square now called the Criterion Theatre, may be quite as droll as its French original, but you may be sure it will not be shockingly bad.

"The Girl from Maxim's" will, perhaps, be the most notable of the new plays of the ensuing week, the first of the new theatrical season. But the programme is otherwise rich and attractive. No fewer than eight of the theatres in this borough will open their doors this week. The mercury may go up in the nineties, and the atmosphere may be distressingly humid, but the theatrical season will be well under way, and doubtless the audiences will be large.

Wallack's Theatre will be reopened tomorrow night with a new comic piece imported from England by Messrs. Smyth & Rice, who have hitherto confined their theatrical ventures to plays of domestic manufacture. "A Little Ray of Sunshine" is in three acts, and the principal aim of its authors, Mark Ambient and Wilton Heriot, was to provide a telling rôle for a popular English comedian almost unknown in this country, W. S. Penley, whose fame is associated in London with "The Private Secretary" and "Charley's Aunt." The company which is to present the piece at Wallack's was recruited in England, but Mr. Penley, we understand, could not be induced to cross the Atlantic, and his place will be filled by William Elton, well remembered here as an actor at Wallack's in the stock company days. Mr. Elton, like Mr. Penley, is of small stature and well-equipped in the matter of personal humor. His best-remembered impersonation is the old boat builder in "The Guv'nor."

In "A Little Ray of Sunshine" he will appear as Gerard, Lord Markham, an elderly nobleman, who returns to his home after a long absence, to be mistaken for an impecunious villager, a money lender, a confectioner's man, and half a dozen other persons, and to be ignominiously thrown out. The novelty in this antique farcical situation as it is now employed seems to lie in Lord Markham's enjoyment at the treatment he receives. His sense of humor sustains him. He left home poor, he returns rich and enabled to relieve the embarrassments of his relatives, and he takes delight in their refusal to recognize him, because of the fun he is sure to have later.

This comical Lord Markham is the "little ray of sunshine"; he enters the home of his nephews and nieces, who do not know him by sight, wearing a shockingly bad hat and a long neck muffler. Bent on brightening the lives of his kin, he smiles cheerfully when he is rejected, time after time, and refused a hearing, secure in the knowledge that his welcome will be warm enough when his identity is established. In the last act he plays fairy godfather, and the piece ends with a Sir Roger de Coverley, danced by all the personages.

Besides Mr. Elton the company includes Wallace Erskine, Charles Cherry, Herbert Sparling, Janet Alexander, Lucy Evelyn, Grace Dudley, and young Robert Bottomley, who made so much of a hit in London as the little cockney in "One Sunday."

Tuesday night the transformed Criterion Theatre will have the field all to itself. As our readers already know, this house, the interior of which has been practically rebuilt, will hereafter fill an important place among the theatres controlled by Charles Frohman. Both Maude Adams and Julia Marlowe will act there in the ensuing season. But "The Girl From Maxim's" will be the first play.

For this Mr. Frohman has employed a troupe of twenty-eight persons, not counting the supernumeraries. Such skillful and popular comedians as W. J. Ferguson, George Woodward, Alfred Klein, and Eugene Jepson will be assisted in keeping the ball of fun rolling by J. M. Francoeur, Robert Hickman, Paul McAllister, and others equally competent. Josephine Hall will be Praline, the deplorable "girl." Among the other actresses will be Gertrude Whitty, Marie Derickson, Blanche Cerf, and Florence Gerard. No better idea of the farce, in advance, could be desired than is given in the official synopsis of the English version, as follows:

Prunuage, a staid, respectable surgeon, calls one morning to see his friend, Petypont, an equally staid and reputable physician, already arrived at the wrong side of fifty. Upon entering the study, he finds, to his surprise, the room still in darkness, the window curtains down, and the furniture in disorder. A woman's gown is on one chair, and a man's hat, considerably squashed, on another, and the sofa has been turned upside down. At this strange sight the visitor's conscience begins to feel pricked, for the previous night he had taken Petypont to Maxim's American bar and supper house, one of those haunts in which his more steady-going colleague Petypont had never set foot. The American cocktails took Petypont's fancy. Prumarge hurried away from the café. His call was to inquire how the night had ended, and after a search around the room the missing physician is discovered snoring under the sofa.

Petypont cannot remember what has happened. While the two friends are conversing, a yawn is heard coming from the doctor's spare room. Petypont has no idea who it can be. The two physicians open the door, and discover a plump, fair-haired girl, exclaiming "Bon jour, Monsieur!" She is the girl from Maxim's, a dancer whom the old doctor met at the café. This situation is critical, as Petypont has a middle-aged wife, a strait-laced lady, and at all costs the girl from Maxim's must be got out of the house. While the two physicians are trying to manage this, Petypont's uncle, Gen. Petypont, arrives. He has not seen his nephew for fifteen years, and has come to invite him and Mrs. Dr. Petypont to the wedding of the General's niece. He naturally mistakes the girl from Maxim's for his nephew's better half, and invites her to the wedding. Dr. Petypont does not try to explain the real state of matters, and they both agree to start for the General's château in the country.

In the second act the General is giving a reception in his château, and the girl from Maxim's does the honors with success. All the ladies of the country are fascinated with her Parisian manners and endeavor to copy her dress. Her slang is looked upon as brilliant, and even the parish priest endeavors to imitate her. Of course, the real Mme. Petypont turns up, and her husband is then kept very busy in keeping the girl from Maxim's out of the way. The third act is in the doctor's study, where Mme. Petypont, having ascertained the truth, intends going in for divorce. A young Duke calls to see the doctor's wife, of course expecting to find the pretty girl from Maxim's, but he is received by the elderly Mme. Petypont, and more complications ensue. Of course it all ends well.

In the Summer vacation Mr. Rosenquest has redecorated and refurnished the Fourteenth Street Theatre. He will reopen it next Thursday night with a new drama by Mr. J. Tillotson, called "The Young Wife," the action of which is said to pass in this city at the present time, though, as may be seen from the subjoined sketch of the plot, the author does not rely upon novelty to catch the public fancy:

The first act shows the library in the house of Judson Douglass, where a robbery is committed by his son, Hubert Douglass, who years before had been disowned by his father. In the effort of the son to escape with his booty he kills his father. The murder is discovered by Ethel, the young wife of Clarence Douglass, an adopted son. The evidence points to Ethel as the murderess. The second act shows a den of thieves in the slums of this city, where Hubert and his associates are having a debauch. Through a trick Ethel is induced to enter the den. The third act takes place in the Douglass mansion. Here there is an exciting scene between a detective who believes Ethel is guilty and the young husband and his wife. The fourth act takes place in the boudoir of the young wife. In the end the real murderer is discovered.

The company will include J. H. Gilmour, long esteemed an excellent actor in melodrama; Frank Losee, J. L. Wooderson, P. A. Anderson, Claude Gillingwater, Selma Herman, Charlotte Crane, Sydney Cowell, and Margaret Dale Owen.

The same night the big Academy, in East Fourteenth Street, will be opened for the season with an Irish romantic drama by Ramsay Morris, called "The Last of the Rohans," in which the popular character actor and ballad singer Andrew Mack will be the star. Mr. Mack, like Chauncey Olcott, belongs, artistically speaking, to the line of Irish Johnstone, of revered memory, the grangfather of Lester Wallack, Tyrone Power, and John Collins. He is immensely popular and is sure to have a rousing "first night." He will impersonate a careless, witty, courageous young Irishman, and will sing four new songs—"Pat and His Pipes," with a chorus of thirty voices in imitation of the drone of the pipes; "The Story of the Rose," "Grandmother's Songs," and "The Jack o' Lantern." The play, it is promised, will be very handsomely staged, and horses will be employed in two of the scenes. The following short summary of the plot shows how closely authors of Irish romantic drama cling to the traditions:

The play deals with the fortunes of Clifford, last of the long line of Rohans, in his effort to recover his estates, held by Squire Kerrigan. Clifford falls in love with Mary Lee, ward and pledged wife of Kerrigan, but is prevented from declaring his love by his plans for the recovery of the estate. Mary, believing her love for Clifford not returned, consents to marry Neil McNeill, a friend of Kerrigan, rather than wed Kerrigan himself. McNeill tries to trick her by a false ceremony, but is blocked by Clifford, and the result is an understanding on the part of the lovers and a flight from their enemies. Clifford gets possession of his estate, and all ends happily.

"Why Smith Left Home," which will open the Madison Square Theatre next Saturday night, is a three-act farce by George H. Broadhurst, whose former farces, "What Happened to Jones" and "The Wrong Mr. Wright," have been applauded all over the land. The new piece was produced in London early in the Summer and was received with unmistakable favor. A sketch of the plot shows that it is no less wildly extravagant than its predecessors. As a farce writer Mr. Broadhurst is not distinguished for wit or subtlety or freshness of observation. The old jokes are always good enough for him, as they were for Mr. Hardcastle in Goldsmith's comedy. But there is no lack of the needful bustle in his pieces, their personages, if broad caricatures, are always amusing, and the situations are led up to with effective skill.

In this case the muss is in the home of John Smith, who has lately married a young wife, but is much afflicted by her relations and his own. A formidable maiden aunt, and a military lady of mature years; a cub brother, who has married an opera dancer; an independent cook, who refuses to cater to two nationalities for one wage; an alluring and malicious maid servant, and an excitable German Count are involved in the proceedings.

The company will include Mrs. Yeamans, who has made a big hit in London as Lavinia Daly, the cook; Maclyn Arbuckle, George Barnum, Marion Giroux, Dorothy Usner, Mrs. Eberle, F. W. Peters, M. B. Snyder, and others.

Another Saturday night opening will be at the Manhattan Theatre, where Willie Collier, who was droll beyond expression as the innocent convict in "The Man from Mexico," will present a new comic piece, written by himself, called "Mr. Smooth." In this Mr. Collier will lend his preternatural gravity and plausible manner to the impersonation of one Joe Patten, who seems to be a new counterpart of Mr. Plumper in "Cool as a Cucumber." Patten forces his way into the home of a preposterous banker and, being mistaken for one Cornelius Smooth, answers to the name and does his best to live up to it. Having soon afterward caused the incarceration of the real Smooth, he is presently rolling in stage money and paying court, with unmistakable success, to a lovely heiress.

The scene is shifted from this city to Saratoga and back again, and in Act II. Mr. Collier is said to receive most valuable assistance from Mr. Thomas Evans in the rôle of an enterprising bookmaker. Other members of the company are John F. Ward, John B. Maher, Helena Collier, Louise Allen Collier, Helen Reimer, and Myrtle May.

Besides these new pieces, there will be a recurrence to-morrow night at the Empire Theatre of the successful comedy called "His Excellency the Governor," which was current there when the hot weather put a stop to theatregoing in June; while the spacious Grand Opera House, over on the west side, will be opened for the season next Saturday night with that exciting pictorial melodramo called "The King of the Opium Ring."

THE NEW DRURY LANE PLAY.

Something About the Plot and Scenes of a Drama More than One American Manager Wants.

Although the new Drury Lane melodrama is, as yet, unnamed, the completed manuscript is in the hands of the manager of the big London theatre, and the elaborate scenery is well under way. This piece was to have been produced in New York this Winter at Daly's Theatre, but the death of Mr. Daly left the American rights without an owner. It is said that more than one of our managers would like to produce it here if it goes well at Drury Lane.

The play will be in four acts and fifteen tableaus. The most elaborate of the scenic pictures will represent a fête at the Botanical Gardens, private view day at the Royal Academy, Burlington House; a fashionable modiste's in Bond Street, the stage of the Frivolity Music Hall, and a view in the Alps, with sunrise on the Matterhorn.

The principal personage is Lady Winifred Crosby, the rôle that was to have been acted by Ada Rehan. One thinks of Elita Otis, Hattie Russell, and Ffolliott Paget as possibilities here. In London, as this newspaper was the first in this country to announce, Violet Vanbrugh has taken up the part.

Lady Winifred belongs to the smartest of the "smart" set. She is almost ruined, but yet has not thrown up the sponge. The Botanical Gardens will be shown during the progress of a children's fête in the evening, when the stage will be filled with decorated and illuminated pony carts and bicycles, competing for prizes. At Gillespie's Studio the biograph is brought into play by Miss St. Trevor, a music hall "star," who surreptitiously obtains evidence for her breach-of-promise case against Lord Burford, by cajoling him to dance with her in his peerage robes, in which he has come to have his portrait painted, and setting the biograph to work to take a "moving photograph of them. In this scene, too, is one of the big dramatic situations, wherein the scoundrelly Lord Burford forces Gillespie, another victim of the gambling mania, to so alter a portrait of Dora, Lady Winifred's daughter, whom he wishes to marry, that its exhibition in public will mean her disgrace.

The interior of the Royal Academy will show one of the intense moments of the drama. The stage will be filled with celebrities of all kinds inspecting the pictures really lent by veritable artists. The consternation caused by the exhibition of Dora's portrait leads to an exciting finale to the scene.

The shop in Bond Street will be a realistic affair. It will be crowded with wonderful "confections" of milliner and modiste, and with ladies of fashion "trying on." Lady Winifred has bought the shop with the last remnant of her fortune, and finds that she has been swindled, that the brokers are in possession, and that she is absolutely ruined. The dressing room of the music hall will bring out some of the curious actualities of "behind the scenes." The stage of the Frivolity will be a big "set." The audience will see it from the back of the Frivolity stage, that is, they will be sitting where the back wall of the theatre is supposed to be. They will see scene after scene raised before them from behind, and they will see—still, of course, from the back—the biograph in full working. They will also witness the extraordinary developments resulting from Miss St. Trevor's living pictures of herself and Lord Burford. Here, too, they will see the aristocratic Dora appear for the first time in public, and the dramatic climax to which it leads.

Among the more prominent personages are St. Trevor, Burford, Basil Gillespie, the artist, and Michael Waln, an honest countryman.

AT THE ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.

There is in preparation a grand "Dvorak Night" at the St. Nicholas Garden. It will be celebrated on Sept. 8, that date being the fifty-eighth anniversary of the Bohemian composer's birth. The elaborate programme which is being arranged will include the composer's symphony "From the New World," the "Nature" overture, a group of his dance music and his latest composition, a symphonic poem entitled "The Wild Dove."

The programme for this evening follows:

Symphonic overture, "Marmion"....Dudley Buck
"Fairy Scenes".....Massenet
Marche, "Air de Ballet," "Angelus," "Fête Bohême."
Horn solo.....
Mr. W. Schuzé.
Evening Star, "Tannhaeuser".....Wagner
Mr. Schein.
Overture, "Masaniello".....Auber
Violin solo, Andante Religioso".....Thorné
Mr. Engel.
Selection, "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
Intermission.
"Centennial March".....Wagner
String Orchestra—
Solveigs Lied.....Grieg
Babillage.....Gillet
Overture, "Robespierre".....Litolff
Andante Cantabile con moto-Symphony No. 1 Op 21.....Beethoven
Overture, "Zanetta".....Auber
March, "Radetzky".....Strauss

MUSIC AT PHILADELPHIA.

Exposition Management Has Provided a Chorus of Six Hundred and Several Prominent Bands.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—To those musically inclined among attendants at the opening of the National Export Exposition on Sept. 14 the principal features of the ceremonies will be most attractive. The musical features, which have been and are now being arranged by the management of the exposition will be most elaborate and in every way worthy of the importance of the occasion, which in its bearing upon business and commercial phases of the day will be second only in importance to the great Centennial Exposition of 1876.

When President McKinley appears on the stage to conduct the opening exercises there will be a chorus choir of 600 voices, which, with the United States Marine Band of Washington, will render a most brilliant musical programme. This immense choir is being rapidly organized under most favorable auspices. Selected from the various church choirs and musical organizations of the city, it will be under the leadership of Prof. A. H. Rosewig, who is well known as having been connected with some of the largest musical features which have taken place in the Eastern States within the last few years.

In the organization and training of the great chorus choir, Prof. Rosewig will be assisted by Edmund J. Holden, the well-known Director of the choir of the Church of the Gesu in Philadelphia.

Following the United States Marine Band, which will play during the opening week, will be Sousa's for an engagement of equal length, and afterward the Banda Rossa, which, playing from Oct. 1 to 7, will be succeeded by the United States Marine Band in a return engagement. Other prominent musical organizations of the country which will assist in the entertainment of sightseers at the big show will be the Damrosch Orchestra, the First Regiment Band of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Dan Godfrey's Coldstream Guard Band, Innes's Concert Band, and the Municipal Band of Philadelphia, which has been engaged to play for four weeks in morning concerts, both in the Auditorium and in the Implement Building.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—This week will introduce Prof. Ferris, the hypnotist; Andy Hull, Eddy and Amy, the Edison talking machine, Princess and George Blondell. In the theatre the usual programme will be presented.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—An entirely new programme will be furnished this week, and instead of a vaudeville for the remainder of the season the Squadron A Band will give conserts, assisted by Miss Katharine Camp and Miss Rena Aubrey as soloists.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The season will open to-morrow night with a resumption of "His Excellency the Governor," which was withdrawn last month. The present engagement of the farce is limited to two weeks, when, on Sept. 11, Charles Frohman will present John Drew for his regular season in "The Tyranny of Tears."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Beginning with next Saturday evening Manager Pitou will inaugurate his season with the melodrama, "King of the Opium Ring," which has been changed since its last production in this city, the performance being enlivened by the introduction of specialties furnished by Schrode Brothers, Mulvey and Inman, Charles Phillips, and a quartet.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VENETIAN ROOF GARDEN.—The programme arranged for this week presents several new features, and will mark the closing week of M. Gautier and his wonderful trained horses. Others are Miss Artie Hall, Fortunt Brothers, the comical trapeze artists; Bartho, the Parisian danseuse; Rio Brothers, Johnston Brothers, Miss Gertrude Rutledge, Morris's pony circus, Drawee, the juggler of international fame; Galietti, and Couture Brothers.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Ching Ling Foo, the Chinese conjuror, has received a flag which was presented to him by the Empress of China in recognition of his genius. In addition to his bowl trick and his fire-eating act, a group of new feats never before shown in this country will be performed to-morrow night. Besides this attraction, Mr. Keith will present John C. Rice and Sally Cohen in their sketch entitled "The Kleptomaniacs"; York and Adams, the three Polos, Lillie Western, and a long list of vaudeville acts.

NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN AND THEATRE.—This evening's bill presents Miss Marie Dressler, Miss Maggie Cline, Cheridah Simpson, Walton's monkeys, Erma's dogs, Beaumont sisters, and many others. The attractions for the remainder of the week include Miss Kitty Loftus, Elliott and Allene, the Van Aukens, Le Petite Adelaide, sisters Ronay, Bruno and Gehrue, and the ballet "Les Trois Amoureuses." The closing performances of "The Man in the Moon" continue to attract crowded audiences. The one hundred and fiftieth performance will be celebrated Sept. 11. On Monday, Sept. 18, Manager George W. Lederer will present for the first time "The Man in the Moon, Jr.," a new version of the play now running.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN AND THEATRE.—Manager Rice's tuneful Summer nights continue to draw large houses, and will be further enlivened to-morrow by the appearance of Jess Dandy, the interpreter of Hebrew absurdities, and Ella Chapman, comedienne. The burlesque, "The Maid in the Moon," has had new music added and a long list of vaudeville specialties concludes the programme. "The Rounders" enters its eighth week with a record of crowded houses. The success attained by this production has resulted in an agreement by which Manager George W. Lederer will control nearly all the future work of Librettist Harry B. Smith and Composer Ludwig Englander.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Weber & Fields commence their third and last week to-morrow night in "Hurly Burly." The final rehearsals of the new play, "The Whirligig," are now going on daily at the music hall. Miss Bertha Waltzinger, the soprano prima donna, will be the chief soloist at the Sousa concert to-day at Manhattan Beach. She will sing the waltz song from Victor Herbert's opera "Serenade" at the afternoon concert, and Carl Bohm's "Thine" at the evening concert. Herbert L. Clarke will be the second soloist in the afternoon and Arthur Pryor in the evening. Sousa offers a varied programme for both concerts, the second Hungarian rhapsody of Liszt being the notable number in the 4 o'clock bill, and the andante from Tschaikowsky's Symphonie Pathetique in the 8 o'clock programme.

TERRACE GARDEN.—As the Summer concert season wanes the more pronounced is its success. The current Sunday concert will have as an added feature the Eichenkranz Singing Society of 150 singers and instrumental soloists. On Thursday evening, Aug. 31, Conductor Henneberg will be the recipient of a testimonial benefit. The programme for this evening will be as follows:

March, "Home Again".....Henneberg
Overture, "Jubel".....Weber
Waltz, "Freuet Euch des Lebens".....Strauss
Fantaisie, "Dixie".....Langey
Trombone solo, "Am Meer".....Schubert
Mr. Fritz Schmidt.
Selection from "The Idol's Eye".....Herbert
Overture, "Dichter und Bauer".....Suppe
Flute solo, "Le Carnival Russe".....Ciardi
Mr. Paul Henneberg.
Chor a Capella—
a. "Mein Herz thu' dich auf".....Ayesslinger
b. "Mein alt Kentucky Heim".....
arr. Van der Stucken
Waltz, "An der schonen blauen Donau".Strauss
American Patrol.....Meacham
Selection from "Mikado".....Sullivan
March, Twenty-second Regiment.....Herbert
Chor a Capella—
a. Ave Maria.....Nessler
Baritone solo, Mr. Egon Eisenbauer.
b. Marietta Italienisches Volksiled.....J. Gall
Senegambian Patrol.....Rosey
Cake Walk, "I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph My Baby".....Gebest

PLAYERS HOME FROM EUROPE.

Miss Marlowe, the Boucicaults, and Mr. Hayman Tell of Their Plans for the Coming Season.

Thronged with returning tourists, among whom were representatives of the theatrical profession, the American liner St. Louis reached port yesterday. Among the passengers was "Al" Hayman of the Knickerbocker Theatre and an important factor in the theatrical syndicate.

Mr. Hayman went abroad early last May for amusement and rest. During his stay abroad he spent a month each at Carlsbad and Baden-Baden. He also stopped in London and Paris. Regarding his theatrical plans for this season Mr. Hayman said he would be guided greatly by the plans outlined by his partner, Charles Frohman, which were announced upon his return from Europe.

"My theatre, the Knickerbocker," said Mr. Hayman, "will open with Francis Wilson on Sept. 18 in a new opera comique, 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' followed by Henry Irving and Ellen Terry in their production of 'Robespierre' for an extended engagement."

Miss Julia Marlowe also arrived on this steamer. She has been abroad for several months, spending the greater part of her time in Switzerland.

"Next year," said Miss Marlowe, "it is my intention to remain in the United States and enjoy our mountains, which are fully the equals of those abroad."

When informed of her husband's departure for Europe recently she absolutely refused to discuss anything in reference to Mr. Taber, and apparently knew of his departure.

"Regarding my plans for this season," she said, "it is my good fortune to have a lot of interesting plays in store for the theatregoing public."

Miss Marlowe was particularly elated over her forthcoming production, "Barbara Freitchie," which has been adapted by Clyde Fitch from John G. Whittier's poem. The title rôle, said Miss Marlowe, will not be the old and feeble character, as the poem describes, but young and attractive, more after the pattern of the general type of Southern women. The play will be presented in this city early in October at the Criterion Theatre.

"I am also under contract to play the dramatization of 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' during the coming season," continued Miss Marlowe, "but it is hardly possible to do the play until along toward the latter part of January or February. A great deal depends upon the success of 'Barbara Freitchie.'"

Miss Marlowe has also in preparation for a probable production in this city during the season of a play written on an Italian love story of the mediaeval period entitled "La Reina Fiamette," by Catulle Mendes.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Boucicault were also on this steamship, returning to the United States after a vacation of several months abroad. Mr. Boucicault arranged for many of the details in connection with his production of "A Court Scandal," which will be done at a Broadway theatre some time this Winter. In the meantime he will continue in his rôle in "Mlle. Fifi," which will open its tour in Boston to-morrow night.

MISS NIELSEN'S WOODEN SHOES.

Singer Practices Daily with Them to be Ready for Her Opera.

Paul Steindorff, composer and musical director, has been re-engaged by Manager Frank L. Perley as leader of the orchestra for the Alice Nielsen Opera Company, which will present a new opera entitled "The Singing Girl" at the Casino next month.

In the first act of this opera Miss Nielsen will appear as an Austrian peasant girl, and as such she will wear the wooden shoes of the peasantry of that country throughout the entire act. In order to be thoroughly at ease with this peculiar footwear, Miss Nielsen since her return to this city from California has been practicing daily with the clumsy shoes, which she says make pedestrianism to a novice like herself about as difficult as does the snowshoe of the North American Indian or the ski of the native of Norway.

Another interesting feature of Miss Nielsen's new opera is a song similar to the one which became very popular last season in her opera, and entitled "The Serenade of Nations," which represented the various ways in which singers of different nations sing serenades to their sweethearts. In the new opera the authors have provided for Miss Nielsen a song which will be a travesty on the toasts of all nations.

MAURICE GRAU DECORATED.

The Operatic Manager Is in the Legion of Honor of France.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Maurice Grau, the operatic manager, has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his work in behalf of French art.

The cross was conferred upon M. Grau by a special desire of M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, being the first instance of the distinction being conferred upon a foreign impresario, and in view of his thirty years' service, gives eminent satisfaction in artistic circles here.

Maurice Grau was born in Brunn, Austria, in 1849. He came to New York with his parents when he was five years old, and was graduated from the Free Academy of New York in 1857. Later he studied at the Columbia Law School and worked for two years in a law office. In 1872, with a partner, he became manager for Aimée, the opera bouffe prima donna, and continued with her for three years, gaining an experience which enabled him soon afterward to manage the tours of Rubinstein, Salvini, and other celebrities of the concert room and stage. Later on, with Henry Abbey, he managed Sarah Bernhardt's American tours, and, as partner in the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, managed the tours of Patti, Henry Irving, Coquelin, Mounet-Sully, and many other stars. He is now Managing Director of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, lessee of the Metropolitan Opera House in this city, and Managing Director of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. His home is at Croissy, France.

REHEARSING ZANGWILL'S PLAY.

First Production in England Before an Audience of One Man.

The preliminary details in connection with the forthcoming production in this city of "The Children of the Ghetto" are very nearly completed, and during the past week the entire company has been rehearsing the play. The first presentation of the play on any stage was made at Deal, England, for copyright purposes July 25. The admission charged for this one performance was one guinea, and the audience consisted of but one person.

In selecting this town for the performance, the author was most anxious to "smuggle" this absolutely necessary performance in order to comply with the requirements of the law. The English laws also require that all copyright performances be advertised in the regular way, and in doing this Mr. Zangwill had considerable difficulty in getting his show bills printed. He feared that this would lead to a leak, and that London newspaper men would attempt to witness the play, and thus learn its exact story and situations, which have been most carefully guarded, and will not be made public until its first American production in Washington on Sept. 18.

He finally surmounted this difficulty by having this work done at the office of The Jewish Chronicle in London at night by one man, the editor being pledged to secrecy. Mr. Zangwill succeeded in his purpose, and not a hint of the story was given publicity. The following is the complete cast for the coming production:

Reb Shemuel.....Wilton Lackaye
David Brandon.....Frank Worthing
Melchitsedek Pinchas.....William Norris
Moses Ansell.....Adolphe Lestina
Simeon Wolf.....Claude Brooke
Gu.dalyah, the green grocer.....Gus Frankel
Michael Birnbaum.....Wilson Deal
Ephraim Phillips.....Frank Cornell
Sam Levine.....Fred Lotto
Sugarman, the Shadchan.....Charles Stanley
Shoshi Shmendrik.....Richard Carle
Hannah Jacobs.....Blanche Bates
Mrs. Jacobs.....Louise Muldener
Malka.....Ada Dwyer
Milly Phillips.....Rosabel Morrison
Leah.....Laura Almosnino
Mrs. Belcovitch.....Mme. Lottrelly
Becky.....Ada Curry
Widow Finkelstein.....Sadie Stringham
Esther Ansell.....Mabel Taliaferro

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New Fall Samples, Fashion Booklet, free.

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Lectures by Burton Holmes.

Burton Holmes, lecturer, is expected to land in Vancouver on Aug. 30, on his return from the Philippines, the cities of the Chinese coast, and the mountains of Japan, where he has spent the last four months obtaining material for lectures in this city during the coming season. The other subjects upon which M

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Portraits of Presidents in the Congressional Library.

TWENTY-ONE OF MR. McKINLEY

Most of Them Are Profile or Three-quarters—The Artists Seeking the Strongest Pose.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Portraits of ruling Presidents are always plentiful and various. Their abundance grows out of the nature and necessities of things, and the repeated photographing of the Presidential face and figure serve to make him a very familiar person to the whole country long before his time has arrived to give way before the camera and the painter and engraver to some one else regarded as a public object of interest. President McKinley has not escaped the common lot of Presidents, for his face is photographed almost daily; there are at least two authorized oil portraits of him painted since he entered the White House, for which he has given sittings in the White House, and his likenesses of many kinds are too numerous to mention. The Government regards it as a part of the public business to obtain acceptable and authoritative portraits, not only of the President, but also of the members of his Cabinet, even of the changes that occur in the Cabinet.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing looks after the supplying of the "stock" portrait, that representation of the President which is considered most faithful in common estimation and most acceptable to the subject of the picture. So in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing there is now to be seen the accepted portrait of President McKinley. It is a large one, a head and bust, copied by Mr. Smillie from a photograph, with some slight changes. It is a full-front view, and the first impression conveyed by it is that it is too "slick" and plastered down. The President chose the copy for it from a great package of photographs, it was approved by Mrs. McKinley, and the work was done with the utmost care, and is admitted by engravers of skill and judgment to be a work of great credit to the engraver. But when it is seen, and a small copy of it in wood has been used as the frontispiece to the "Cruise of the Bear," just issued by the Treasury Department, it will be admitted, by those who are looking for effective portraits, that the President has been pictured much more effectively and agreeably.

It can be said for this portrait, which has Mr. McKinley's personal approval, and which will be regarded, unless otherwise later directed, as the official portrait of the twenty-fifth President, that it is not a flattering one. Another portrait from the bureau, which is seen in the last volume of the "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," is unquestionably a more effective and agreeable one than the large portrait described as having official sanction.

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The Congressional Library contains a very large and interesting collection of portraits and compositions, in which the faces and figures of all the Presidents appear. This is the exhibit of the Art Department of the library, and while the word art seems to be of doubtful application to many of the works in this collection, there can be no doubt whatever that it is highly interesting. When the notion of making and exhibiting this collection of portraits and compositions was suggested to Librarian Young, he had some doubt as to the propriety and instructiveness of it, but he admitted, after it was undertaken by Mr. Alvord, his assistant in charge, that the cases illustrating the line of Presidents came in for their share of public attention and interest.

In making this collection, the resources of the Congressional Library have been, in the main, relied on. For that reason, it may be, some of the subjects appear to be meagrely illustrated. The collection is seen in the first hall to the south of the second floor landing of the grand staircase from the vestibule. It is arranged in ample double-tilted dasks, glazed on both slopes, the woodwork being plainly but finely finished. The upper tilt of the case is filled with portraits exclusively, while the lower tilting case is used for compositions or for portraits of the wives of the Presidents. The first case is the most interesting to many visitors. First case really means several cases, for the pictures, portraits, and miscellaneous compositions in which Washington figures occupy several compartments, whereas some of the later Presidents have plenty of room in part of one case.

Of the portraits of Washington alone, there are nearly 100, 94, to be accurate. They represent him at all ages, and as seen by the artists of different countries, one French portrait being so very unlike any of the representations to which the people of the United States have become accustomed, that it needs the assurance of the steel inscription below it to convince the one who sees it that a tag has not been misplaced. Copies of nearly all the well-known paintings of Washington are seen here, as produced in steel and wood.

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The supply of portraits and pictures of John Adams seems to have been very much smaller than that of the first President. Fourteen portraits of Adams are shown, and only nineteen of Jefferson, including one colored profile portrait by a French artist, so curious and unlike the Jefferson of our history that it seems at first to have been intended as a caricature. Of Madison there are thirteen portraits, one of which is an extremely pleasing one, effective and romantic, and evidently representing him at an age earlier than that at which he reached the White House. There is also a portrait of Dolly Madison. There are nine portraits of Monroe, all very much unlike each other, and none of them happy. Of J. Q. Adams there are nine portraits, progressive as illustrating his changing appearance during a long public life. Some suggestion of the strength of impress made by Jackson is indicated by the fact that there are twenty-seven portraits of him. He is shown as he appeared from youth to old age, even after he retired to the "Hermitage" and appeared to wear a stagey sort of toga in which to walk about for the portrait painter. For the first time in the history of the country, so far as the arranger of this collection was able to make out, the political cartoon, as a campaign weapon, flourished in Jackson's time, and samples of the cynicism of the period are given in the cases below those carrying the portraits. One of the pictures is a representation of the carved figurehead of the Constitution, that attempt to magnify the poular hero that was rebuked by the relative of Admiral Dewey, who stealthily cut it down from the Constitution one night and carried it off. Of that admirable subject for the portrait maker, Martin Van Buren, there are but three examples, and none of them is very good. As soldier and President, Gen. W. H. Harrison is seen seven times. There are three portraits of Tyler and five of Polk.

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"Rough and Ready" Taylor, the soldier candidate, who drifted out of the Mexican war into the White House, is seen in seven different portraits, which look like a large number for a President who scarcely lived long enough in the White House to learn the ins and outs of the building. His successor, Millard Fillmore, is seen in four portraits, all of which reveal so much of his breadth and girth as to show that he was an excellent example of the solidity and weight which Buffalo insists shall be part of the equipment of her public men. Franklin Pierce has but one portrait in this Presidential gallery. He divides part of a case with Buchanan, of whom there are three portraits, none of which really does full credit to a man who was famous for making a good impression by his appearance.

Lincoln, next to Washington, occupies the largest space. There are forty-four portraits of the martyr President, and while there are many differences, the general resemblance is impressive, as is not in the case of any other subject illustrated in the collection. Of historical pictures there are some of very great interest, familiar thirty-four years ago, but now comparatively unknown. Andrew Johnson's portraits are just five in number, and there are no historical pictures concerning his vexatious Administration. Grant is seen in sixteen portraits, including several of those most generally accepted, but not all of the familiar efforts of competent portraitmakers. Of portraits of Hayes there are three, all very good. There are three also of Garfield, and five of Arthur. Until recently the number of portraits of President Arthur was but three, and all were small and poor. Mrs. McElroy, his sister, visited the gallery one day and expressed her regret that there was no good portrait of her brother in the collection, and soon after sent the large one now seen, which is at once faithful and tasteful. There are three portraits of Cleveland. Two excellent pictures of Mrs. Cleveland are also exhibited.

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President Harrison is seen by portrait from four different presentations and by means of a wonderful colored bust, about three inches in height. This unique portrait bust came from Japan. It was sent by the Mikado's Government to the Columbian Exposition, and eventually found its way to the Congressional Library. It quite faithfully reproduces the pale straw color of Harrison's hair, the blue of his eyes, the pinkiness of his complexion, and the complacent smoothness of his shirt front, and anti-Harrison men say it has the warmth of life. It is interesting as showing the skill and care of an artist who worked thousands of miles away from his subject and must have relied entirely upon photographs and verbal or written descriptions to elaborate the details of color.

Last of all comes the collection of portraits of the incumbent of the Presidential office. Of Mr. McKinley there are twenty-one portrait, and many compositions, showing inauguration scenes and other incidents in the life of the President. The mother of the President and his wife are shown in two photographs. The latest official portrait of the President is not yet in this list. By far the largest number of them show him in profile or three-quarter presentation, and the assumption is almost forced upon the observer that the photographers, seeking for the most effective, the strongest pose, have been pretty nearly agreed in avoiding the front face. If this collection fairly indicates the direction in which public familiarity with Mr. McKinley has been cultivated, the people know him best as seen with three-quarters of his face pictured. In this whole collection there are 806 pictures, 596 of which are portraits of the Presidents. There are twenty-eight cartoons of the different Administration periods.

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Last Thursday was the anniversary of the capture, in 1814, of the Federal City by the British under Admiral Cockburn and Gen. Ross, when the Secretary of War, Gen. Armstrong of New York, invited the President and his Cabinet out to Bladensburg to see the British whipped, and came back with them to join a little Cabinet party making a hasty trip into Virginia. A writer to The Post recalls this disgraceful occurrence, chiefly, it would seem, to direct attention to the culpable failure of Gen. Armstrong to have on hand an adequate force to repel the invading force of 3,500 British. Armstrong supposed that he had 16,000 troops of all sorts with which to check the British advance, but he and his associates soon learned that the troops were on paper and not at the battle ground when Gen. Ross reached it. Armstrong became a very unpopular Secretary of War at once, and he was not so long in finding out the attitude of the public toward him as some of his successors have been.

One or two of the Capitol guides have read enough of American history, and have read it closely enough, to entertain their guests and patrons in the old Hall of Representatives by telling them that it was in that hall that Admiral Cockburn, who appeared to take some savage delight in the performance, held a mock meeting of Congress, and incidentally passed away the time with defacing walls and breaking furniture and other property, while other subjects of his Britannic Majesty applied torches to the building and then ran away from it to burn the White House.

One of the painters employed at the White House said a short time ago that he had been told by an old painter, who formerly worked on the building, that when he was a young man he had seen traces, under the old paint on the Executive Mansion, of the fire that had consumed it after President Madison fled with his wife and the Washington pictures. The white of the White House is only skin deep. It was built of gray stone, and became white with the application of liberal coats of white lead.

E. G. D.

NO STAIRS FOR THIS TENANT.

Newark Estate Trying Its Utmost to Get Him Out of the Building.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 26.—Last January the managers of the Peddle estate decided to turn the Peddle Building, at Market and Halsey Streets, into an office building. The first step was to get the tenants out, and with this end in view the rents were raised all around. The tenants refused to stand the increase and moved out, with the exception of George Lyons, an awning maker, who occupies the top floor. A suit was brought to have the obstinate awning maker dispossessed, but the Court ruled in favor of the defendant.

A new move was resorted to to-day by the Trustees. Early this morning a number of carpenters appeared at the building, and in a short time they had taken the stairway out of the building and carted it away. Many persons watched for the coming of Lyons all day, but he did not appear. There is no way for him to get to his shop unless he uses a ladder.

TO TRAIN BACKWARD CHILDREN.

Chicago Will Have a School for the Sick and Infirm.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—A new training school for nervous and backward children, the first of its kind in the world, will soon be established in Chicago. It will be called the Chicago Physiological School, and its purpose will be to provide a home and school for boys and girls who are unable to cope with normal children, owing to illness or infirmity. The school will open its doors Nov. 1. Miss Mary R. Campbell of Milwaukee will have charge of the school, and is now in Chicago completing arrangements for the lease of the building and its opening. Miss Campbell was formerly in charge of the girls' department of the Wisconsin (Chippewa Falls) Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. She is the author of a number of treatises on psychology.

The institution will be affiliated with the University of Chicago. The Board of Trustees will number seven, among whom are Dr. W. R. Harper and Prof. George H. Mead. The number of pupils admitted to the school will be limited. Only children under fifteen years of age will be taken, preference being given to the very young.

Besides instruction, medical treatment will be provided. Dr. Nicholas Senn will be invited to become a Trustee. The school will have the backing of a number of philanthropists, but it is expected it will be self-supporting.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Albert Hoffman has been appointed special agent of the German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., for Kentucky.

George H. Litton & Co. have been appointed Nashville agents of the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company of Germany.

The German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in the State of Tennessee.

The Preferred Accident Insurance Company has been admitted to Illinois, and the New Amsterdam Casualty Company to Minnesota.

Superintendent Orear of the Missouri Insurance Department has authorized the Illinois Life Insurance Company to transact a life insurance business on the "old line" basis in that State.

It was reported yesterday that Henry C. Short may be appointed Boston agent of the Reliance Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, to succeed the firm of O'Brion & Russell, which recently resigned the agency of that company.

The following fraternal orders have complied with the new Craig domestic insurance law of North Carolina: Royal Arcanum, the Knights Templar and Masons' Indemnity Insurance Company, the Protected Knights of America, and the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

J. A. Waterworth, President of the St. Louis Board of Fire Underwriters, has established a fire insurance rating and survey bureau, to take the place of the St. Louis board, which went into formal dissolution yesterday, because of the Missouri anti-trust law. This statute will also be likely to defeat any attempt of the Governing Committee of the Western Union to straighten out the rate tangle and abolish the evidences of bad faith in Kansas City, Mo.

A special meeting of the Large Cities Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) will be called this week for some date previous to the semi-annual meeting of the union, at Niagara Falls, next month, in order to formulate a report on the rate situation in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis. The committee took no definite action at its recent meeting in Chicago. The rumors discrediting the stability of the union seem so far to be little more than the reports which are circulated before each semi-annual meeting, and are due partly to friction in certain sections of the union territory and partly to the agitation of underwriters desirous of legislation of some character.

WHAT IS DOING IN CHICAGO

City Authorities and the Federal Government Clash.

DUE TO RIVER IMPROVEMENT

Dumping of Dredges Within Eight Miles of Lake Shore the Issue—Draw Poker Not "Gambling."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The city authorities and the United States Government have clashed, and the casus belli is the Chicago River, which is not so beautiful as Helen of Troy, but has been the source of much more trouble.

Major Marshall, head of the staff of United States Engineers, has issued notice upon the Public Works Department, in retaliation for a recent order that no more dumping of dredges would be permitted within eight miles of shore in Lake Michigan, that he would protest against any further improvement of the Chicago River by the Government.

The city officials are firm in their stand, notwithstanding the momentous nature of the threat. The order against dumping near shore is expected also to delay the completion of the sanitary canal. Commissioner of Public Works McGann admits that the stopping of improvements in the Chicago River is imminent, but declares that it is of far less importance than the people's health, which is menaced by pollution of the lake, from which is drawn the city's drinking supply.

Major Marshall retorts that the United States Government has done much scavenger work for Chicago; that practically all the filth has been dredged from the river, and that only clean material remains to be removed. The contractors say that the cost of dumping far out is too great to permit them to fulfill their contracts. Vessel men fear that if the present condition continues Government appropriations for the harbor will cease altogether, and that the larger tonnage arriving at this end of the lake will find a harbor in the Calumet River, which already has made serious inroads into the lake commerce of Chicago.

FORGED TAX SCHEDULES.

Forged tax schedules are giving the Board of County Assessors worry and are mystifying it. In nearly every case in which a falsely signed list has been turned in some prominent business house has been involved. The Assessors have been unable to see where any profit could accrue to any one except the firms whose names are forged and the "go-betweens" who have filed the schedules. Still, in most of the instances no suspicion has been directed toward the business men.

In two cases there has been evidence that clerks in the Assessors' offices were in collusion with the outside persons, but no one has been clearly implicated. President Upham of the board has brought the matter to the attention of State's Attorney Deneen, and has asked for a Grand Jury investigation, but the Assessors admit they have no convicting evidence against anybody, and they despair of obtaining indictments.

Even the method by which the frauds were perpetrated is in doubt. An example of the mystifying nature of the affair would be: Smith, Jones & Co. are estimated by the Board of Review to have personal property on which there should be an assessment of, say, $500,000. A schedule for the firm is found, with a total of $50,000. The schedule is forged, and yet there is no genuine schedule of the firm on file. The man who handed in the document cannot be located, the firm denies any knowledge of the forgery, and unless the matter can be traced thoroughly there is no hope of locating the wrongdoer.

Praise for social settlements was given by several speakers at the National Sociological Convocation this week at Lake Bluff. Men and women who have made the subject a life study declared that more good was achieved in settlement work than even the initiated knew. A history of the commencement and growth of the social settlement project was given by Mr. Evans of Chicago, who said it was one of the most useful forms of beneficent and charitable enterprise.

Some figures which amazed the audience were given to illustrate the value of the work performed by the members of the University of Chicago Settlement, the Willard Settlement, the Forward Movement, the National Benefit Club, composed of girls, and two or three Jewish settlements, besides others of less magnitude. The work in the slums of the results attained by the kindergartens and clubs connected with the settlements were outlined by persons thoroughly familiar with them.

BID FOR DRAINAGE CANAL POWER.

A bid of $4 per horse power per year for the drainage canal water power is considered too low by the Engineering Committee of the Sanitary Commission. That was the figure named by the Economy Light and Power Company of Joliet, and among the bids opened it was considered the highest. A Chicago man, Clarence Buckingham, offered $5, but his bid was so complicated with conditions that his price was considered as really about half its face value.

The Joliet Company wanted right of way for wires and conduits to Chicago, in addition to a considerable tract of land along the canal near Joliet. It promises to supply Chicago electrical energy at $25 per horse power. A franchise for ninety-nine years is sought. Buckingham's proposal is believed to be in the interests of the Diamond Match Company or the Chicago Union Traction Company. His backers, he says, propose to spend $1,500,000, but ask for 4 per cent. interest on the investment, in consideration of the district's receiving the plant at the end of fifty years.

The board reserves the right, in accepting a bill, to restrict the use of hydraulic works and to appropriate at the end of ten years as much power as may be necessary for illuminating the streets and public buildings of Chicago. The total estimated energy to be generated is 25,000 horse power.

Republican leaders are preparing to call a conference before which will come one of the gravest problems which has harassed this party in Illinois for years. It is the question of a candidate for Governor. Two of the strongest politicians in Cook County, Henry L. Hertz and James Pease, are doing all they can to have Gov. John R. Tanner put out of the race, but the situation is not so simple as would be a plain war of leaders, for the Governor has persistently refused to commit himself as to whether he will again seek the nomination.

COOK COUNTY CAN BEAT TANNER.

Now the real sentiment in the Cook County machine is sought by the leaders in other parts of the State. It is given out by men friendly to Hertz and Pease that if Cook County can show a solid front against Tanner the Governor's enemies in other parts of the State will join the movement and that will be sufficient to insure the barring out of Tanner. Many Republicans are trying to persuade Tanner to drop out of the race, but even they admit that they know of no stronger Republican in the State.

If any one can convince the majority of Republican machine leaders in the State that there is a man on whom the Tanner and anti-Tanner forces can unite, that man can have the nomination. It is not said that any one has attempted to point him out, however.

Inspector of Police Shea has created something of a sensation among reformers by issuing a formal order to his men to allow draw poker to be played in saloons and cigar stores and "clubs," so-called, on the west side, which is under his jurisdiction. In his order he directed the suppression of all other forms of gambling, the removal of all gambling wheels and devices, and the arrest of solicitors for the games.

Critics asked Inspector Shea to explain the distinction between gambling and draw poker, and he replied that it could be given by members of the swell Calumet or the Chicago Athletic Club. He added: "These people over here must have something to do, and it is no worse for them to play draw poker than it is to stand up at a bar and drink whisky. The game is played in the big clubs, and is exactly like, that played over here, only that in the clubs there are high stakes, while in these games the limit is small."

R. B. P.

For a Speedway in Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 26.—There is a project on foot among the horsemen of this vicinity to build a speedway. The plan is to widen Woodlawn Avenue from 60 to 110 feet. James E. Martine, who has a great deal of property skirting one side of that thoroughfare, and J. Wesley Johnson, President of the First National Bank, are behind the project. It is calculated that it will be easy to raise the necessary funds to improve the roadway after the land is secured for the purpose.

HUSBAND BRIDE'S TARGET

Mrs. Samuel Fuhs Shoots Wild and Nearly Kills Another.

ROW IN GREENE STREET STORE

Bullet Intended for Foot of One Firm Narrowly Misses Head of Another Firm of the Same Name.

Married less than a month, and shot at four times by a revolver in the hands of his wife, is the sum total of the marital experiences of Samuel Fuhs, a clothing manufacturer at 220 Greene Street. The shooting occurred yesterday morning in his office. The marriage took place three weeks ago in New Jersey. As Mr. Fuhs did not count on a fusillade of bullets as a part of his honeymoon, and as Mrs. Fuhs says she will have her husband's life some time, the couple have become temporarily estranged.

Although Mrs. Fuhs missed her husband, she came within an inch of doing murder, for one of the bullets sped across Greene Street, and narrowly missing the head of Henry Berg, buried itself in his desk. As nobody seemed inclined to prosecute the woman when arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate Brann, she got off with a fine of $10 for disorderly conduct and $5 for carrying a concealed weapon.

The trouble had its inception about two months ago when the present Mrs. Fuhs came to this city from San Francisco and established a cigar and cigarette stand in the barber's shop at 12 West Fourth Street, just around the corner from the office of her husband that was to be. Mrs. Fuhs, who then called herself Miss Fanny Steinberg, sent out cards with her portrait on them to all the merchants in the neighborhood informing them of her business venture.

These cards were widely distributed, and the clerks in the neighborhood found Miss Steinberg's cigars and cigarettes much to their liking, largely from the fact that the fair merchant handed them her wares and received therefor their ducats with her own hand. Among those who were attracted to the woman were M. Goldberg, who persuaded her to give up the tobacco trade and become a cloak model, and Fuhs, who had paid her attention almost from the first.

Fuhs and Miss Steinberg were seen at numerous east side functions, and the upshot of the matter was that three weeks ago they went to Bayonne, where they were married by a Justice of the Peace. Miss Steinberg gave her name on that occasion as Fanny Antonville, she having previously explained to her betrothed that that was her maiden name, and that she had been married in Illinois to one Steinberg, from whom she had procured a divorce.

The couple came back to the city and established themselves in apartments at 43 First Street, where the woman had previously lived. Matters went on smoothly enough until Mrs. Fuhs, acting contrary to her husband's desires, made known to the entire neighborhood about her husband's office that she was now Mrs. Fuhs.

Fuhs's relatives heard of the alliance with dismay, and before long had brought to the attention of the husband, so he alleges, facts in his wife's early career, one of them being that her divorce was not entirely regular. Fuhs went to work to get at the truth of the matter, and when this came to the ears of his bride the trouble began, which culminated in her attempt to make herself a widow.

Fuhs is the junior member of the firm of Berg & Co., at 220 Greene Street. Directly across the street is the firm of Berg & Co., manufacturers of hats, the senior member of which is Henry Berg. Yesterday morning, while Fuhs and a number of his clerks were in the former's office, Mrs. Fuhs stalked in. There was fire in her eye and she was laboring under great excitement.

In her hand she carried a small satchel which she opened and closed nervously. Her husband was surprised to see her at his place of business and when he asked her what she wanted she demanded that he come home with her at once. He demurred and she insisted. She upbraided him with delving into her past and cried that he loved her no longer.

He protested and was about to move in her direction to pacify her when she suddenly whipped a revolver from her handbag and fired four shots at him in quick succession. Fuhs, who is a little man, jumped behind a pile of cloth as the fusillade began and escaped uninjured.

One of the bullets after passing through the window of Berg & Co.'s office, which is on the second floor, took a downward course and went through the plate glass show window of the other Berg & Co.'s store, which is on the first floor. There Henry Berg was sitting at his desk, and just as he was mentally congratulating himself that he was the fellow across the street one of the bullets sped within an inch of his head and buried itself in his desk.

Berg tumbled off of his chair as if he had been shot, and his employes ran to his assistance, expecting to find him killed. After they had examined him thoroughly and found that he had also escaped the bullet, and after he had come to this conclusion himself, he picked himself up and went around to the Mercer Street Police Station, where he reported the fact to Capt. Chapman.

Capt. Chapman, in all the glory of a newly trimmed set of whiskers, called to him his trusty detectives Hull and Maguire, and together they sallied forth to find the would-be assassin. They found her in her husband's office, where she and her husband seemed to have reached an understanding and were conversing amicably.

Despite the fact that Fuhs and Berg refused to prosecute, the woman was taken to the station house, and later to court.

Fuhs had in the meantime come to the conclusion that his bride was not all that he had expected, or, rather, that she was more than he had expected, and he got away from her as soon as possible. He has since been shunning her religiously, and says that her act of making a target of him has estranged them forever. Not so Mrs. Fuhs. Half an hour after the shooting she walked into a restaurant on Greene Street opposite her husband's place of business, where she kept watch of him while she was eating her lunch. He, however, managed to elude her.

Fuhs said that if his wife bothered him again he would ask the District Attorney to have her indicted for felonious assault. He alleges that she swore she would kill him yet. Mrs. Fuhs resolutely declined to say anything about the matter.

There is much amusement among the merchants in the neighborhood over the peculiar course described by Mrs. Fuhs's bullet. Fuhs, which in German means foot, is the foot of the firm of Berg & Co., while Henry Berg, who was so narrowly missed, is the head of another firm of Berg & Co. The amusement of the merchants is occasioned by the German-American joke that Mrs. Fuhs fired at the foot of one firm of Berg & Co. and narrowly missed hitting the head of another firm of the same name.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN RETURNS.

He Refuses to Discuss Politics and Goes to Elberon.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan and Mrs. Sheehan returned to the city from Europe on the St. Louis yesterday morning. They were met at the pier by John C. Sheehan and a party of friends.

Mr. Sheehan declined to discuss political matters, saying that he had not read an American newspaper in two months. As soon as he arrived he started for Elberon, where he will remain for some time.

Volksfest at Sulzer's Park.

The twenty-sixth volksfest of the Bavarian Volksfest-Verein will open this afternoon in Sulzer's Harlem River Park. The games and exercises will continue to-morrow and also next Sunday. The opening event will be a parade by the society, followed by a sacred concert, games for the children, and entertainments from a stage. At 6 o'clock there will be "a grand evolution of fifty daughters and members connected with a fairy fountain." At 7 o'clock there will be a tableau, and at 10 o'clock an exhibition of moving pictures.

For the Parnell Monument Fund.

An invitation was mailed yesterday to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Ireland, Daniel Tallon, and John E. Redmond, M. P., the Parnellite leader, requesting them to visit this country during the coming Fall and deliver a series of lectures in the interest of the Parnell monument fund. A similar petition was sent to the same men the other day from Boston. A monument to Charles Stewart Parnell is to be erected in Dublin, and many Irish-Americans wish to contribute in some way to the fund.

"THE ORANGEINE SECRET"

Take Orangeine Powders dry on the tongue, or in half glass of water, plain or carbonated.

WHEN

You feel **Tired.**
You feel **Sick.**
You feel **Lassitude.**
You feel **Headache.**
You feel **CHILLED.**

WHEN

You Have a Headache.
You Have a Cold.
You Have Catarrh.
You Have Hay Fever.
You Have Rheumatism.
You Have Diarrhea.
You Have Indigestion.
You Have **Brain Fag.**

It is also particularly useful in in all cases of

Painful Menstruation, Rheumatism, Seasickness or Grip.

(Full directions in every package.)

WHY It Does So Much:
The agencies of Orangeine delicately balanced, by long continued Medical TEST normally restore NERVES, Stomach and Liver, and thus Stop Pain, Revive and Cure.
"Quick as Magic, Safe as Air."
Sold in 10 and 25c packages by druggists.

Correspondence Invited.
The Orangeine Chemical Co.
15 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO.

Miss Cissie Loftus, The great New York favorite, says: "I cannot say too much for 'Orangeine.' I find it a marvelous headache remedy and powdered sunshine for tired nerves."

"It is so easy now"

To Feel Well—
Keep Well—
Free From Pain—
IF YOU LEARN

"THE

Miss Elsie DeWolf, of the Charles Frohman Co. is delighted to testify to the magic of "Orangeine." "It has no depressing after effects."

ORANGEINE SECRET"

Which others have discovered by the following:

EMPIRE THEATER, NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1899.

Gentlemen.—I have personally experienced such **quick** and **lasting relief** from **pain** and **lassitude** by the use of Orangeine Powders, as directed, that I shall place it in every **dressing room of every theater under my control.**

CHARLES FROHMAN.

The **United States Health Report** states editorially:

"Having before us the full reports of our chemical experts and medical staff, we extend to 'Orangeine' the full endorsement of the United States Health Reports."

A SPECIMEN EXPERIENCE:

"I recommend it to all my friends as a friendly favor, for **no one can believe what a comfort it is until they have tried it, then they will never be without it,"** writes Miss Bessie Peel, expert stenographer for Messrs. Hamlin and Boyden, Chicago.

"For a refreshing 'reviver' at home, drug store, club or bar; stir one Orangeine Powder into a glass of carbonated water. **Drink Foaming."**

One Orangeine Powder taken before each meal and one taken immediately before retiring

CURES HAY FEVER."

WOMEN ABANDON GIRL BABY.

Left in Children's Care at Central Park Menagerie.

A month-old baby girl was abandoned in Central Park yesterday afternoon and the police are looking for two women who left the infant with three little girls and then failed to return for it. The matron at the Arsenal took charge of the baby and, after waiting a reasonable time for the mother to claim it, called for an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, where the child was taken.

Lucy Clayton, twelve years old, of 150 West Ninetieth Street; Ella Lyons, seven years old, of 101 West Eighty-eighth Street, and Edith Foster, thirteen years old, of Great Neck, L. I., were watching the animals in the menagerie at about 3 o'clock when two women approached them, one with the baby in her arms. "Little girl, will you hold the baby for a minute?" one woman said, and, placing the infant in Lucy Clayton's arms, walked away. When half an hour had passed and it began to rain the children asked a policeman what they should do with their charge. They described the woman as being about thirty years old, having brown hair and a dark complexion, and being dressed in black. Her companion was an older woman.

The baby was bright, with blue eyes, and dressed in white, with a little lace cap. At Bellevue Hospital no one had called for the baby up to a late hour last night, and, unless it is claimed before Monday, it will be taken to the foundling asylum.

SAFETY FOR INVESTORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to call attention to the position of the small stockholders in private corporations and banks, and suggest that some adequate remedy should be found for abuses which I shall state below. In view of the great cry nowadays against "Monopoly," "Greed of Capital," &c., is it not worth while for the great metropolitan newspapers to take up the subject and ventilate it thoroughly?

A stockholder, who learns of the extravagance and mismanagement of the affairs of a corporation in which his money was invested, applies to its officers for information as to its condition, and for permission to examine the books of the company in a proper manner, and at his own expense; he meets with a flat refusal, although the courts have held that this is clearly within his rights, as has been most recently decided in the celebrated Steinway case.

Why should any investor place his funds in the care of the officers of a corporation unless he can examine its books? Here is a real grievance against "Monopoly." The right of the examination of corporation books in the Steinway case was only gained at the cost of thousands of dollars and many years spent in litigation. What chance has the widow or orphan whose little property is all invested in a corporation or a bank, very likely by the husband or father prior to his death with a view to the safety of the funds which represent the savings of his lifetime for the benefit of his family surviving him? This question is asked in view of the position recently taken by the President of one of the largest banks of a neighboring State, who, as President of another corporation, recently refused to allow a stockholder and also a Director of the company to look at its books, and who further stated that he would positively refuse to allow a Director of his bank to look at the books of the bank.

When the personal liability of a Director is considered, and the fact that a corporate officer is a trustee for the stockholder, this is a dangerous position for a President or any other officer of a bank or company to assume, and such officer should be compelled by statute, under a heavy penalty for its violation, to submit the books to the inspection of a stockholder in a proper manner, (that is, without interference with the conduct of the business.) The present remedy of mandamus is not adequate to protect a small stockholder, for it is very easy for the officers of a corporation to employ lawyers with the funds of the corporation, and by appealing from the order of the court, cause the stockholder great delay and expense. A small stockholder cannot afford the expense and trouble of such litigation, and so the present remedy is no remedy for him. But if such a stockholder could collect a fine from a corporation officer acting thus illegally, as well as obtaining an order for the proper inspection of the corporate books, he would have an adequate remedy, and it would pay to jealously guard the interests of the stockholder.

In view of the heavy defalcation of Cashier Valentine of the Perth Amboy Bank, Directors of financial and other corporations should be held to very strict account, and to personal liability for such defalcations. If a stockholder had an adequate remedy, there could be a proper supervision of the interests committed to the care of corporate officers, and it would be nearly impossible for stealing to go on of such magnitude as to imperil the life of the bank or company. This matter has just come up in an action now pending before the Federal court at Trenton, N. J., in an application for a receiver of a corporation. It is to be hoped that the Court will express itself on this question in a positive manner, and we think the time has now come when all banks and corporations holding charters from the State should be compelled by statute, with a heavy penalty for its violation, to allow its stockholders to examine its books, and to have their books periodically examined and audited by a certified accountant. By this impartial investigation and audit, the small investor with a few thousand dollars' interest can feel that his money is safe, and that he has at least the opportunity of knowing something about corporate matters of importance to him.

INVESTOR.

New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

THREATENS CITY COUNCIL.

Brooklyn League's Attitude in the Matter of Long Island Water Supply Purchase Bonds.

J. Hampden Dougherty, counsel for the Brooklyn League, declared yesterday that the league was determined that any one of the Councilmen who shall disobey the mandamus to vote for the issue of $570,000 of Long Island Water Supply Company purchase bonds shall go to jail. The copies of the mandamus proceedings will be served on all of the Councilmen to-morrow morning. The Brooklyn League is determined that the bonds shall be issued immediately, and the counsel for the organization insists that Acting Mayor Guggenheimer shall call a special session of the Council. Lawyer Dougherty does not agree with Corporation Counsel Whalen in the latter's opinion that the Council cannot legally vote an issue of bonds except at a regular meeting.

"There is no provision in the charter against voting issues of bonds at special meetings," said Mr. Dougherty yesterday. "I shall insist that the special session be called, and I believe that Acting Mayor Guggenheimer will so act when I show him that the charter does not forbid the passage of a bond issue at such a meeting. Any Councilman who votes against the issue will do so at his own certain peril. We will stand for no tomfoolery."

CAME THROUGH THE CEILING.

Unbidden Guest Breaks Up a Birthday Party and Gets Into Trouble.

Friday was a day of feasting and rejoicing in the home of Denis Riley of 598 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn. It marked the fortieth anniversary of the birth of the head of the house, and there was a celebration which wound up with a "party" in the evening. On the floor above that occupied by the Rileys live Michael Clancy and his wife. Clancy was not invited to the Riley birthday celebration, but he appeared at it just the same, and in a manner both strange and startling.

Clancy was out late on Friday night. He had been out all day, as a matter of fact. During his absence plumbers had been at work tearing up the kitchen floor, to get at a leaky water pipe. When Clancy returned home his wife had retired. Ignorant of the visit of the plumbers, Clancy went into the kitchen to get a drink.

Just at that time Riley and his guests below were gathered about a feast spread on a table in the kitchen, which, for reasons best known to the Riley family, answered as a dining room. Somebody had proposed Riley's health, and the host had risen to respond to the kindly sentiment.

"Friends," he began, emotionally, "words cannot express the pride and pleasure I feel at your presence here on this occasion, and I——"

At that point in Riley's speech there came an interruption, sudden and startling. There was a crash, a shower of plaster from the ceiling, and then the form of a man descended full upon the table, scattering the birthday spread in all directions. It was Clancy. He had stepped into the opening in the kitchen floor above and had fallen through.

At his appearance Riley and his guests fled in terror. But their fright quickly turned to indignation, and they fell upon the dazed and shaken Clancy as one man. When the other tenants in the house went to Clancy's rescue they found the Riley birthday party piled up eight deep on him, with everybody reaching for his solar plexus and other vulnerable points of his anatomy.

The Rileys and the Clancys are not on speaking terms now.

Newark Public Baths Must Close.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 26.—Owing to a lack of funds two of the public baths maintained by this city will have to be closed in a few days. The baths are situated in Sumner Avenue and Walnut Street, and over 80,000 persons have taken advantage of them during the present year. They are not closed ordinarily until the middle of October.

Church Notes.

The union service of the Scotch, Fourth, and Park Presbyterian Churches will be held at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, at 11 A. M. to-day. The Rev. Albert Dale Gantz, assistant pastor, will preach. On the following Sabbath the Rev. Earnest Clapp of Hopewell, N. Y., will conduct the service.

A Ladies' Fair, for the benefit of the Church of St. Mary, "Star of the Sea," City Island, will be held every evening from Aug. 28 until Sept. 2. There will be booths tastefully decorated and embellished with useful and artistic articles. The bazaar will be held in the Flynn Pavilion. The Rev. John B. McGrath, rector of the church, has had charge of the arrangements.

Members and friends of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church are to welcome back this evening the Rev. Dr. John M. Worrall of Centre College, Danville, Ky., for many years pastor of this church. In the morning the Rev. L. W. Beattie of Mankato, Minn., will preach. The evening service will begin at 7:45 o'clock.

The feast of St. Bernard will be celebrated in St. Bernard's Church, West Fourteenth Street, to-day. The solemn high mass will be sung at 11 o'clock, and the panegyric of the saint will be preached by the Rev. Michael J. Henry of the Mission for the Protection of Irish Immigrant Girls.

Instead of their holding regular weekly prayer meetings this Summer, the members of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church have been discussing the parables of Jesus. A single parable is chosen for each Friday evening, and under the direction of the assistant pastor, Mr. Richardson, many interesting facts and deductions have been brought out.

In the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Robert Bruce Smith of the Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, the p

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE PRESIDENT AT OCEAN GROVE.

Nothing could be more American than the reception and speech of the President at Ocean Grove. The occasion was quite as good a one for the promulgation of a programme as one of the civic banquets which would be taken for that purpose by a British Prime Minister. In fact no "function" could be more appropriate for such a deliverance than an assemblage of one of the greatest of the religious denominations of the country.

And the deliverance was characteristic. It seems to us that the denunciation of the President into which fair criticism of his policy has in so many quarters degenerated is not only unjust, but cruel. The President has waited to have the policy he was to adopt with reference to the unforeseen and unforeseeable results of the war made up for him by the people of the United States. His responsibility is greater than that of the rest of us. It can scarcely be said that his information is fuller, because we see no reason to doubt that, apart from the reserve imposed by the actual conduct of military operations, he has loyally put his countrymen in possession of all the relevant knowledge which came to him, and which might inform the public judgment. He has, as well as he could, in fact, taken an appeal to the public at every step, and has meant to let the people decide for him the policy he was to pursue. He can be criticised by his countrymen, if at all, only upon the ground that he has not interpreted their will aright. And if he has mistaken it, it has been by an error of judgment which it is simply outrageous to visit upon him with denunciation or sneering.

But we do not believe he has greatly mistaken the will of the people. We believe that what he has done in the Antilles and the Philippines has been a correct as well as a faithful interpretation of what the people of the United States desired to have done, so far as they knew their own desire. He has not made before quite such a statement of what he understood the will of the people to be as he made at Ocean Grove. His words were evidently pondered before they were pronounced, and they are well worth pondering. They are variously reported, as was almost inevitable under the conditions in which they were uttered. But this seems to be a report of what the President meant to say:

> Peace, first; then, with charity for all, the established government of law and order, protecting life and property, and occupation, for the wellbeing of the people; a government in which they shall participate under the Stars and Stripes.

Now, who can say, with authority, that this is not what the people mean? And is there really any alternative to the course here outlined as that which the sense of the American people has selected as the only course to be pursued? Doubtless there have been mistakes, and even blunders. But we have all been equally concerned in them, and the President is without question more anxious than anybody else can be to retrieve them. It is to be hoped they may yet be retrievable. We believe the people of the United States are behind the President in this matter. And in any case, we repeat, it is cruel and outrageous to impose solely upon him a responsibility that, at every stage and every step, he has shown himself willing and even anxious to divide with us.

THE DEWEY ARCH.

The Illustrated Magazine Supplement of to-day's TIMES contains the first authentic reproduction which has been published of the actual clay-sketch of the Dewey Arch. It will, we suppose, be agreed that, with the limitations, especially of time, under which the architects and sculptors were laboring, it was a much more judicious thing for them to reproduce a monument that had commended itself to mankind for two thousand years or so than to try to excogitate something modern and "original." One of the advantages of the particular monument chosen for reproduction is the facility with which it lends itself to a wealth and profusion of sculptural decorations under which it cannot be buried or disappear.

Of course, it is quite too soon to speak in detail of the artistic character of the decoration, which as yet lies mainly in the minds of the artists, and it is of course to be borne in mind that the sketches of sculpture shown in the reproduction are largely provisional and tentative, and not fairly to be criticised. But it is not at all too soon to thank and congratulate the members of the Sculpture Society upon the artistic spirit and the public spirit they have shown, which has been emulated by the Society of Mural Painters. What New York needs more than she needs, municipally, anything else, is the sentiment of civic pride which should make every individual citizen glory in being a citizen of no mean city, and correspondingly touch him with a personal sense of shame with respect to incapacity or corruption in the Local Government. It is incalculable how much the action of the associated artists will do to elicit and quicken this spirit. But certainly they ought to be made to understand, in all proper ways, how very much their fellow-citizens are obliged to them.

"OLD IRONSIDES."

Our neighbor The Tribune was happily inspired yesterday in adjoining to a picture of the Olympia a picture of the old Constitution, dismantled and housed over, as she now lies in Boston Harbor. The collocation of itself suggests the propriety, one may almost say the necessity, of bringing on this obsolete and historical old sea monster to participate in the pageant in honor of the man who has most recently illustrated the quality of the American naval officer. From ISAAC HULL to GEORGE DEWEY our naval tradition is as continuous as it is glorious.

HOLMES's famous lines were not needed to immortalize the Constitution. Exeept for the exploits of PAUL JONES, whom Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING even now permits himself to call "the American pirate," and whose exploits were performed with foreign-built ships and largely foreign crews, the action of the Constitution with the Guerrière, fought eighty-seven years ago, was the first demonstration, to foreigners or to ourselves, that the American sea fighter was a formidable person, of whom it behooved any extant sea fighter of any other nationality to be wary. The fight has been celebrated in ragged forecastle verses that are still remembered and sung, and that are likely to last as long as HOLMES's polished lines. Decidedly the first American frigate that made herself and her country a name should be put in commission for the occasion of Sept. 28, should be accurately re-rigged and refitted, as she was when in her HULL beat "proud DACRES," and should be sent around to New York, in tow, or, better, under her own canvas, to take part in the centennial celebration of herself, which will almost coincide with the National celebration in honor of GEORGE DEWEY.

THE QUESTION OF "HONOR."

Every day the reader of newspapers, no matter what may be his prepossession or even if he have not any, finds himself stirred by the reports of the Dreyfus case. It is what the late HORACE GREELEY used to call "the most interestin' readin'" which has appeared in any newspaper for a good many years.

For just think what it involves. The French Army, like any other army, like the United States Army, is necessarily a "close corporation," a body with its own ideals, standards, and conventions. We do not think that anything like the Dreyfus case could be repeated in the United States Army, although, even in the United States Army, and within the memory of men who are not old, there have been some pretty queer performances. Still, we do not believe that because a leakage was discovered in the General Staff of the United States Army, supposing the United States Army to be in possession of a "general staff," there could thereupon ensue so wanton and unscrupulous an assault upon that member of the General Staff who happened to be a Jew, and so general and persistent an intention to persecute him out of the General Staff and out of the army because he happened to be a Jew. We think better than that of the code of ethics inculcated at West Point.

But still we have to own that in any professional association whatever, be it even of the army of a great nation, there gradually grows up a code of ethics of its own. The French officers who cheerfully perjure themselves on the stand, one after another, are still French officers. They are without any question actuated by a sentiment of honor and of caste, and by their notion of what is required by "the honor of the French Army." This ought not to be forgotten. When a slimy reptile of a military politician, like MERCIER, takes the stand and makes one of those stump speeches which, to "Anglo-Saxons" are so irregular and irrelevant and to Frenchmen seem to be so regular and relevant, we ought always to remember that the witness is not the fool he may casually seem, may be, in fact, in his own estimation the champion of "the honor of the French Army." What that "honor" really is that calls for persecution and perjury to defend it, is quite another story.

THE RACE PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH.

Nobody expects rational treatment of an important and delicate subject by Senator TILLMAN of South Carolina. When he vociferously declares his opinion that only the shotgun can solve the race problem in the South a shudder of horror does not pass over the Nation nor does anybody even laugh. Once important, in a way, he has become as harmless as a barking dog and about as influential in making the history of this Republic.

Still, in spite of TILLMAN, the present aspect of the problem in some parts of the South is far from reassuring. The recent uprising of negroes at Darien, Ga., is a development disquieting.

The Southern negro, except when he has long been subject to the worst influences of town life, is generally docile and law-abiding, frequently pious, and sometimes actually industrious. His lot is hard, indisputably, but he has hitherto borne it so cheerfully as to hold the sympathy of the white people. The dreadful failing, common as we must believe to many of the race, though by no means general, which has placed him, in some Southern neighborhoods, in the light of a menace to society, and has doubtless caused the persecution of some innocent men, is an inheritance of centuries of savagery which patient teaching and moral influence would, in time, surely purge from his nature.

But when the educated negro fails as a teacher and advises his fellows to imitate the folly and wickedness of their persecutors, the future of the race does indeed seem dark. TILLMAN does not count as mentor or as foe. But the colored minister of the Gospel who last week deliberately advised the negro to learn how to make guns and powder and how to use them seems to have been heeded within a few hours, when the Darien negroes armed themselves and tried to rescue one of their fellows, not from brutal persecution, but from justice and the law.

To be sure, the preacher meant well. He was thinking only of the welfare of his people and urging them, as he believed, to be self-respecting and self-protecting. He advised them to learn how to establish banks as well as how to make gunpowder. But when they get enlightened enough to have banks of their own they will have no use for the gunpowder, and, anyhow, to advise the negro in this hour to seek his salvation in bloodshed and resistance to the laws of the States is to counsel him to his ruin. Such advice, if he followed it, would quickly make the South's little problem the whole Nation's, and a big problem which would not be dallied with.

A POSTAL GRIEVANCE.

It is said that the Postmaster General has found it necessary to take stringent measures to prevent the formation of a lobby among the Fourth Class Postmasters to promote an increase in their compensation. While no one can approve lobbying by Government employés, it is not to be denied that the men and women of this particular class are often paid in a way that neither compensates them fairly nor secures really good service for the people who use the Post Offices.

Their payment is based on the amount of stamps that they cancel, that is, on the amount of mail matter that is posted in their offices. Now it often happens that this is no measure of the services of the employés nor of the utility of the office to its patrons. For instance, we have in mind at the present moment an office a few miles from a considerable city in this State. It is established in the toll gate of a road leading in and out of the town. A single mail is received and sent out daily. The amount of mail matter received is many times the amount sent out. A certain amount of that received is registered, and a certain proportion is under special delivery stamps. Parcels of this sort entail extra labor in delivering or in recording. The office is of very great convenience to the residents of the neighborhood, who, without it, would have to get their letters at the city from two to five miles distant, and would have to send there daily to be sure of getting those that might be awaiting them. But it is plain that this privilege is far more valuable to them than that of sending letters when written. Such letters can generally be sent to the edge of the city and started much more quickly than could be done at the local office with its single outgoing mail. Yet the pay is based solely on the mail matter sent out and represents only a small fraction of the service really rendered by the Postmaster, who is not at all eager for his place.

Obviously this is not a business arrangement in any way. It is not just to the Postmaster and it is not for the best interests of the people dependent on the office. The actual service rendered is not the measure of the pay. When the pay was based on the amount of stamps sold, it was found that the officials managed to sell far more than were used in the offices, but, while this was to some extent, an abuse, it at least made it possible to keep up such an office as we have referred to. That is very desirable and indeed is something that the people dependent on the office are clearly entitled to. But it ought not to be difficult to devise a way of rating the pay on the mail matter actually handled, in or out, at the offices.

THE HATLESS AGE.

The habit of going about without a hat has been making inroads on the rising generation of both sexes. Beginning with college oarsmen, it has extended to those who inhabit canoes and yachts; now it is taken up by cyclists; and in all the minor Summer resorts young women may be seen riding and driving and playing golf "in their own hair," as our ancestors used to say in the days of wigs. It is only where the Summer resort has degenerated into a place which suffers from the oppressive laws of cities that the hat still keeps undisputed control of the heads of lads and lassies from ten to twenty years of age.

Does this mean that the twentieth century will be the hatless age? There can be little doubt that the habit of hatlessness in temperate climates acts as an antidote to baldness. Hair is a protection to the cranium; if it ceases to be of use to the organism it tends gradually to thinness and finally disappears, aided, apparently, by the constriction of the surface veins under the pressure of the hat band or hat lining. When allowed to perform its function of shielding the head and neck from the sun and rain and snow, it keeps in good condition, unless affected by some special disease. Outdoor life aids in this strengthening of the hair by helping the general well-being of the body, which reacts beneficially on the natural clothing of the head.

It must have been peoples with the hatless habit who devised the ceremony common to many ancient and some modern savage nations of cutting a lock of hair from the head of the dead as an offering to the powers of the under world. Hence the importance to SAMSON of his long locks; when DELILAH shore them off she performed the ceremonial of the dead; so that we can readily guess that some older version of the story had to do with a god or a godlike hero who went to hades instead of becoming a captive among Philistines in the upper world. To shave the head and beard of captives was a common trick of conquerors in all ages, partly for the ignominy of the thing, partly as a means of distinguishing the subject race from the conquering. A recent example is the Chinese pigtail. Before the Manchu conquest the Chinese wore their hair naturally, but their conquerors ordained the shaven poll and pigtail as a badge of the vanquished. It is as if the victims, having been despoiled of everything they wore, were forced to part with the last bit of clothing nature gave them, the thatch of their miserable heads.

Should hatlessness become a fixed habit we shall miss a good deal of character that is now shown in the hat. The plug over the right eye or the left, the straw hat tilted down morosely over the eyes, the billycock reposing fatuously on the back of the head, reveal at a glance the character of the man, or else the mood that possesses him for the moment. Persons deeply impressed with the solemnity of life and given to exhortation see to it that the hat is worn exactly straight, to symbolize their upright walk and the demureness of their conduct. This they do automatically without reasoning on the matter. Observe the angle of the hat of a man passing through the successive stages of cheerfulness and a drop too much. It registers the gamut of his excitement and falls in the mud when he has lost all self-control. The lack of the artistic quality in manufacturers of hats in America and England is told by the stiff, ungracious lines of our hats. Compare them with the Mexican sombrero and the travelers' hats in Japan and ancient Greece; they betray our own uncomfortable, inartistic, and self-conscious natures. So that, so far as art is concerned, we shall be well rid of tall hat and billycock, stiff, ugly straw, and silly cap. But we shall lose that subtle indication of mood and character alluded to. We can no longer warn our friends not to speak to us because we are in a blank of a temper by so adjusting the hat rim that nothing but a scowl appears. The comedy person on the stage will sadly miss the hat he is in the habit of taking off and putting on every five minutes. And politics must come to a stop. For what shall we do for election bets? And as to the women; what substitute will they find for the hat of the bashful admirer when all they have to do now is to place his hat on their own fair locks and, with a meaning look, suggest to him the next step in the game?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The editor of that amiable, yet spicy, paper, Truth of London, is growing weary of the Old Reader fraud. It is a delicate subject, and it may be imprudent to admit publicly that we sympathize with him, but the fact is that a large part of the letters of inquiry addressed to a newspaper and signed "Constant Reader" or "Old Subscriber" are written by persons who do not habitually read that particular journal, and perhaps do not regularly read any journal at all. For, as the editor of the London paper complains, a large percentage of the inquiries are about matters which have filled the columns of the very paper to which the inquiries are sent. The editor of Truth says in one of his pointed paragraphs, "No editor is more ready than I to oblige his readers with information or advice. I do not even impose the condition that inquiries should be accompanied by a coupon cut from the pages of the paper, in proof that the writer really has had a copy of Truth in his possession—although by doing so I have no doubt that I could add many pounds a week to my income. This is owing to my good nature. But my good nature does not run to the length of conducting gratuitously a general information bureau where anybody can get an answer at any moment to any question he likes to put. I would suggest, therefore, to those who really expect me to take the trouble to answer inquiries upon any subject, that before writing they should at least purchase Truth for a week or two, or even study it at a free library, in order to make sure that they are not, by the very fact of their inquiry, showing that they have no claim to be considered Truth readers." This seems to us to enter a territory which needed opening up.

—The Pall Mall Gazette has suddenly discovered that the American system of naming ships of war is better than the English. This is chiefly because the British way is rather a lack of system than a system. The paper referred to complains that the Magnificent class, for instance, contains not only a Majestic and a Victorious, but also a Caesar and a Hannibal, which certainly is evidence of unsystematic naming. The Gazette proceeds to advocate copying our method of giving the name of a State to a battleship, the name of a large city to a first-class cruiser, and of a small city to a second-class cruiser, and of a naval hero to a torpedo boat. The Gazette says with justice that this method reveals by the name the class to which any ship belongs. Of course it would have to be modified for the British service, but The Gazette is ready with practical suggestions on this point. The great divisions of the British Empire, Asia, Africa, America, India, &c., would furnish the names for the largest battleships. Then there might be an Irish class—the Ireland, Donegal, Limerick, Connaught, Ulster, Munster, Tyrone, and so on. Next would come the names of the counties of England, and we should hear of the Northumberland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Sussex, Kent, and others. And how fine would be the names of a lot of first-class cruisers called after the great cities of the empire—London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Melbourne, Singapore, and Calcutta! This suggestion of The Pall Mall Gazette seems to us to be really admirable, but there is little probability of its moving such a heavy body, as the British Admiralty.

GENERAL NOTES.

The question whether James Russell Lowell was ever actually the responsible editor of The Atlantic Monthly is agitating the literary people of Boston of the present day.

* * *

The Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar says that the paper most attractive in appearance and the most newsy and carefully edited of all the Tennessee papers is a weekly published in a Middle Tennessee town of less than 3,000 inhabitants. It does not name it.

* * *

The estate of the late Gov. Henry M. Rector of Arkansas is valued at $300,000, and it is left in equal portions to his two sons and his daughter. A portrait of the ex-Governor, which is said to have cost $5,000, and is represented to be one of the finest in the South, he bequeathed to the State.

* * *

The bronze badger which Wisconsin is to give to the battleship named in honor of the State has been cast in Chicago, and weighs, with the shield upon which it rests, 1,200 pounds. The shield bears the State coat-of-arms, with the word "Forward," the State's motto. The whole is made from captured Spanish cannon, and the design is by Paul Kupper.

* * *

The Baltimore American completed the other day its one hundred and twenty-sixth year, and presented to each of its readers a fac simile of its first issue, which bore date of Aug. 20, 1773. The original title, however, was the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser. It purported to give "the freshest advices," and its latest English news was dated June 19, and that from this city Aug. 12.

* * *

Sixteen windows in the dome of the new capitol of Colorado, at Denver, are to have portraits of leading citizens of the State, and the women have suddenly sprung a demand upon the managers that their sex shall be represented in at least five of them. Seven subjects have thus far been selected, not one of them a woman. Among the women suggested are Mrs. Augusta Tabor, Mrs. Albert G. Boone, wife of the scout, and Chippeta, wife of Chief Ouray of the Utes.

THE SUBSIDY AND BOUNTY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Eugene T. Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation, has taken time by the forelock in issuing a manifesto explanatory of the Payne-Hanna Subsidy and Bounty bill of the last Congress, which will be urged again on the Congress to come. Before considering his statements and his arguments it is well to explain who Mr. Chamberlain was and is. He was Commissioner of Navigation, appointed at the commencement of President Cleveland's last term. I had the pleasure of frequent correspondence with him, and his letters bore evidence of his stout opposition to the clique of shipbuilders and their friends, who, notwithstanding, succeeded, in spite of the President's as well as of the Commissioner's advocacy of free ships, in blocking off all attempts to introduce discussions of that measure. Furthermore, in all of Mr. Chamberlain's reports under that Administration it will be seen that he held firmly to his opinions. When Mr. McKinley was elected Mr. Chamberlain succeeded in some mysterious manner in retaining his position, and as will be observed in the paper under discussion, is now the pliant tool of the men whose intrigues he so diligently endeavored to thwart.

In his first paragraph he says of the Payne-Hanna bill:

"The bill gives a uniform rate of compensation to all vessels, (sail or steam,) virtually 1 cent per gross ton for each 100 nautical miles traversed, to offset the increased cost of construction and operation in the United States. I do not care to go into an examination here of all the facts on which this rate is determined. It has not, so far as I am aware, been criticised as unreasonable, if one accepts the theory that the Government is warranted in offsetting those differences in order to give our merchant shipping in foreign trade a start."

We do not accept this theory, because it has no foundation in fact, and because there are no such differences to be overcome. And then in the next he says:

"The special and additional rates for steamships of fourteen knots or over, which have been condemned as extravagant and unheard of, are designed to offset the corresponding allowances given to similar steamships by foreign Governments. Bearing in mind that these rates only (not the allowance for difference in cost of construction and operation) are being considered, the rates proposed are not more than enough to counterbalance contributions by foreign Governments to similar steamships."

With the exception that the American Line, from New York to Southampton, is subsidized at a higher rate than any ships in the world performing a similar service, I think it is correct to say that the prices paid to our mail steamships are not extravagant when compared with those paid for the same purpose by foreign Governments. But that is a very different thing from paying all vessels whether they carry mails or not, or whether they are propelled by steam or sail, 1 cent per mile for every hundred miles they may sail on the ocean, carrying cargo or in ballast. England is our great competitor, and she does not and never did pay any bounty of any kind to any of her ships, whether of sail or of steam. The object of this clause, Mr. Chamberlain says, is to offset the difference in the cost of building and sailing our vessels.

Now, I maintain and have often proved that with the present cost of material, which is less in the United States than it is elsewhere, we can build ships as cheaply as they can be built anywhere else in the world, and that we can sail our vessels as economically (I do not say with less wages, for so long back as I can remember we have always paid our officers higher wages than Great Britain has paid hers) as British vessels can be sailed. Then there is another special bounty of the same amount piled on top of the general one, for steamships of over 1,500 tons and 14 knots speed, and it is not necessary that they should carry any mails. This, he explains, is to offset "the corresponding allowances given to similar steamships by foreign Governments." This is disingenuous to the last degree. Why does he not tell us what foreign Governments? He clearly means to have it understood, all. He knows that the only maritime rivals we really have are Great Britain and Germany, and that neither of them pays a bounty of this kind. Both these powerful nations simply ridicule those, if any there are, who resort to such methods, and they care as little about it as they do about their low wages and their stockfish and maccaroni.

He would have it understood that "80 per cent. of the 1,500 tons and fourteen-knot steamships of the world," of which England owns the larger part, have assistance of some kind from their Governments. There is no more truth in it than there is in the figures of his table wherein it is stated that England has a contract with the White Star Line of $79,478, and with the Cunard Line of $635,545. He knows perfectly well that the ships of these lines receive only the postage collected by the British and American Governments on the letters they carry, and which they pay over to them. When writing in the interest of his present employers, the Commissioner should be careful not to make their schemes of robbery so plain that they can be thus easily detected.

JOHN CODMAN.

Boston, Aug. 23, 1899.

MACHINE RULE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our uncrowned King, on his return to his adopted country, a few days ago, commenting upon the benefits of ring politics, as exemplified by our present city administration, attempted to impress upon the impressionable the necessity of machine rule, telling us, with somewhat brazen effrontery, that we must be governed like the girls of the department store or the employes of the manufactory. True, most of us thought these employes welcomed the quitting hour, that they might shake off the restraint of the day and enjoy a few hours of real life; that they might have liberty and pursue happiness. The city administration was very laudable in his eyes. Of course all the puppets jump with clockwork accuracy, and each one pays the list price before the knock-down. Jugurtha, looking back upon Rome, declared, "That city is for sale," and a few years later the imperial purple was struck down to the highest bidder. Several centuries had then been witness to Roman bravery and Roman manhood. But a century and a quarter gives testimony to American worth. Under machine rule the positions of trust have been chopped, trimmed, bargained, sold, and knocked down at the auction block in a manner shameful to behold.

In this American metropolis we have reached a point in our political life where knowledge, ability, fitness are not wanted; where manhood, honor, dignity are barriers as insuperable as swimming to the feathered tribe; where cunning, trickery, deceit, knavishness are the necessary requirements—the food and fuel of the political path. There is no individuality among the men selected, not by, but for, the people.

Punch is put in one stall and Judy in another. All become errand boys to a man who, by some means best known to himself, but which recall to some minds the opening lines of Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee," has risen from a corner lounger to a Prince's valet, (excuse me, companion,) the owner of a racing stable, a potentate whose smile or frown means wealth, position, success, or penury, ostracism, and failure. Tweed became the owner of islands. Diamonds decked his daughter's feet. He ended his days in prison. History sometimes repeats itself. He, too, had a machine which controlled every city department, even reaching to the Supreme Court, became unbearable. But from that ring the general public got an occasional crust from the table. Now, a few families lick the table so clean that not even skin or bones remain. Still the ring is necessary. It is necessary to produce such an abortion as our famous municipal architects, to give us some of the men who dispense justice in our civil and criminal courts, turnstile-jumping public prosecutors; a machine is necessary to force contractors to give their contracts to firms identified with the machine, or to compel contractors to employ counsel connected with city officials. Palm greasing has become almost a profession by itself, owing to machine methods. Wherever we look, with one exception, in the City Government the terrible effects of machine government stand out in bold testimony of their ravages. Tamerlane's mound of skulls, Moore's veiled prophet's last night, and the Tammany administration of 1899 all show to what depths human nature can descend.

What we want now is manhood, true citizenship, defiance of the machine powers—not machine rule. J. J. O'TOWNE.

New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

DEGENERATE SONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our sovereign lord, Richard Croker, has returned from his trip abroad, undertaken presumably to keep him in health for our continued good and well being. He left his trusty henchmen in charge to see that his vassals did not rebel unduly. This Richard, more fortunate than that other, can retain his kingdom, whose value he fully appreciates, and still have his horses. We have become accustomed to take as a matter of course a condition of affairs paralleled only by that of the luxury-sodden Romans under the decaying empire. Gorged with feasting and diverted by their gladiators, they abjectly accepted the monsters to whom the Pretorian Guard successively sold the purple. The manner of the slavery has changed with the times, but in essentials it is the same.

We are insensible to the nauseating spectacle presented by descendants of Puritans and Knickerbockers groveling under the brogans of this Irish despot. His enjoyment of the situation, apart from its material advantages, must be augmented by its supreme absurdity, not to be found elsewhere out of comic opera, and which to a Celt of his intelligence must be highly diverting. The citizens who are in duty bound to fight to the death against this usurper are content with a patriotism which is complacent over the celebration of trifling battles, and the erection of tablets to men who would have the utmost contempt for their pitiable progeny. There is no excuse for the present short-sighted selfishness and abject inertia in meeting a condition of affairs which our forefathers would have dealt with peremptorily. The present crisis calls for no sacrifice of personal safety, while the men of '76 had to reckon with a probable hangman. If all the members of the innumerable company of "Sons" of every conceivable Revolutionary quality and degree should be pledged to follow in the footsteps of the men whose virtues they pretend to admire, we would have a force for pure government that would have to be taken into account on election day.

The men who applaud themselves and their kind for wearing badges and eating expensive annual dinners, might then become powerful factors in the city their ancestors fought for. Instead of this, they supinely give it over to the invading barbarians, whose rude energy and capacity for organization have enslaved the descendants of men who were ready to die rather than live under similar conditions. It would be worth while to find out how many of the "sons" go out of town the afternoon before the first Tuesday in November to get a good game of golf on the day their ignoble masters are forging new fetters for them at the polls. It is time that the "sons" should get some glory at first hand instead of trying to make interesting heroes of themselves by draping their effete persons with the heroic mantles of those forefathers who had the manliness to see their duty and the courage, if need were, to die in doing it.

Narragansett Pier, Aug. 20, 1899. F. C.

HAND ORGANS IN PARKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of W. H. Newman published in your issue of to-day strikes a responsive chord in the mind of a resident of Bronx Borough living near St. Mary's Park. The nuisance complained of, however, is located in St. Mary's Park, the piece of land referred to being a part of the park proper. It seems the height of absurdity that the city authorities should on the one hand provide good and abundant music and on the other allow such antiquated instruments of torture as hand organs to encroach on park territory. The situation is even worse in Bronx Park.

Having gone there on a recent Sunday for the purpose of listening to the concert provided by the city I was astonished to find that a carrousel with its inevitable hand organ accompaniment was stationed in such proximity to the band that at a little distance the effect was a jumble of discordant noises, with the band predominating at one time and the organ at another. It seems a pity and certainly shows a lack of taste to allow this nuisance to invade the public parks. In the Bronx Park it lends an air of cheapness and vulgarity to what otherwise is the most charming bit of natural scenery within the confines of the greater city. I believe I give voice to the wishes of a great majority when I hope that these relics of barbarism may be driven from the public places. A. L. GRUETZNER.

New York, Aug. 22, 1899.

MANY MEN, MANY MINDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a reader of your paper because of its fairness, I am greatly surprised of late that you laud Romanism so much, which is the ruin of every country where it has full sway. I do hope that you will not sell your American manhood to the power of Rome for 30 shillings. Judas sold Jesus for said price, and verily he had his reward. As to having Cardinal Gibbons on the front page, I do not understand that for an intelligent American, and stating that he is the representative of the Roman Catholic Church and a loyal American citizen.

As to the latter point, we turn to Page 325 of "Facing the Twentieth Century," where it says: "Cardinal Gibbons in 1890 in his book 'Our Christian Heritage' insists upon religious instruction in the day schools, and, recognizing the difficulties, proposes the following remedy: The remedy for this defect would be supplied if the denominational system, such as now obtains in Canada, were applied in our public schools."

You know these facts even better than I do, but it seems to me there is a Jesuit in the play. A. JOHNSON.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

[It is not our custom to print unsigned letters, but in this case an exception will be made.]

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For some time past I have been a constant reader and admirer of your daily paper, and have frequently alluded to it as a type of the better journalism, but I discover I have been "nursing a viper."

Did I permit to pass unnoticed your vile implication contained in this morning's issue in the editorial headed "Heresy and Arson," I should feel that I was untrue to my Americanism, my Catholicity, and myself. That you should use the columns of your paper to vendilate your personal prejudices and heap vituperation on a creed which numbers among its members many, yes, very many, of the ablest and most respected of our citizens, seemed, at first reading, so highly improbable that I read the article again, in order that I might fully appreciate your statement.

Permit me to say, Mr. Editor, that I regard your statement with reference to the Roman Catholics of Westchester and that noble institution the Catholic Protectory as calumny of the deepest dye, and I feel that no one would more readily resent its association with his name than the Rev. Dr. Clendenin, whom I have always regarded as a fair-minded, honest man.

Perhaps some explanation of this remark might be made. At all events, you will not, I hope, consider it presumptuous in me to expect one.

In the meantime I shall call the attention of the Catholic press of this city to the article, lest it should have escaped their notice; and, in the event of your explanation not explaining, shall hope thereby to disseminate a knowledge of the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES does not print "All the News That's Fit to Print."

AN AMERICAN ROMAN CATHOLIC.

New York, Aug. 22, 1899.

QUACK DOCTORS OF RELIGION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems almost beyond belief that in this age of general enlightenment great masses of supposedly intelligent people should permit themselves to be deluded in the most preposterous manner by obviously irresponsible individuals, who pose before the public in the ridiculous guise of divine healers, faith curists, Christian Scientists, and evangelists. Yet the daily record of events go to show that there is no doctrine so absurd but that it finds followers if the blatant ass (or knave) who advocates it has the luck or ability to bring it into public notice.

The poor dupes pay dearly for their reliance upon human integrity. They pay with their hard-earned money and often with their most cherished possessions, and hardly a day passes but this monstrous debt to ignorance and superstition is paid with the very life itself of its most devoted victim. Yet the charlatan who imposes upon a certain class (as having special power to heal or make the blind to see)—the faith curist, the unscientific Christian humbug, and all other frauds, faddists, and fanatics combined, laboring industriously for the bedevilment of their fellows—I say all these, bad as they are, do less harm than that vilest of beings—the sanctimonious fraud, the quack doctor of religion or evangelical sharper.

This miserable mountebank even dares to publicly affirm that he is in God's confidence, and boldly tells his hearers that the Father actually communicates with him; a horror which, I regret to say, most of his unenlightened congregation appear to accept as truth. This particular breed of villainy is more dangerous to a community than either politics, pestilence, or both these evils combined. W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, Aug. 23, 1899.

THE HOLY GHOST SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reports of the proceedings of the Holy Ghost and Us Society, with the strange doings of its originator and head, the Rev. Sanford, which have appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES lately, show how weak human nature really is and acknowledges itself to be in regard to religion. How is it that people are not content to base their hopes and faith in the hereafter and live their short existence in this world in accordance to the teachings either of the Roman Catholic or Protestant religion, or to go a step further according to the principles embodied in Buddism, the fundamental principles being so nearly alike? It is not necessary for a man to be foolish, lose his head, sell his farm, and hand over everything he is possessed of to the Rev. Sanford or to any one else who may work upon his religious susceptibilities; the fact of parting with his possessions does not make the man any better; one must live a righteous and upright life, doing unto others as he would be done unto, and if he does this and honestly believes in God and a hereafter it is well with him. Seats are not bought in heaven, and the rich man who gets there does so by reason of leading a good life here. The idea that a man's poverty counts in getting to heaven is absurd. The good people reach there, be they rich or poor in this world. There is no separate religion for either, and the poor man who thinks his poverty counts in the hereafter is as foolish and unreasonable as the millionaire relying upon his riches to buy forgiveness for an ill-spent life. It is both possible and logical to make the most of this world and be deserving of entering into a brighter and spiritual condition of being. Money is a greater factor for good than for evil, and is the incentive for work and endeavor which is needful for the progress of mankind. Therefore a preacher who persuades or allows his followers to believe they are morally better by giving up their hard-earned savings, their all, is either a fraud or a religious crank, fit only to be treated as the first or ignored as the last.

The finger of scorn is often pointed at the rich man by preachers who play upon susceptible congregations of the poorer class for the purpose of swelling their contributions, and it would seem that a man should use his common sense even in his church nowadays, as he certainly has a right to expect the money he gives to go for some tangible good purpose. In conclusion I would say that one should be good not because he is afraid to be bad, but because it is the right thing, and there is no occasion to get hysterical about it, or advertise the fact by making a fool of himself.

I have just enjoyed reading your admirable article, "Sanford and His Dupes," a copy of which should be in the hands of each of the poor benighted people who are stripping themselves to feather the nest of this latest, so-called religious, confidence trick man. E. S.

New York, Aug. 23, 1899.

NUGGETS.

To Turn Animosity.

If any one hates you, overcome his hatred by asking him for any kind of information.—Atchison Globe.

The Wife Practices.

"My husband," said Mrs. Selldom-Holme, "is always preaching economy, and I have to practice what he preaches."—Chicago Tribune.

Scant Encouragement.

Mr. Slimpurse (hankering for a suit of clothes on tick)—I—aw—presume you are acquainted with my friend, Mr. Nocash. He has a running account here, I believe?

Tailor—Yes. We do the running.—New York Weekly.

Ruins in Plenty.

Romantic Tourist—I suppose you have no interesting old ruins in this neighborhood?

Villager—No ruins? Great Scott, mister! I can show you more'n two dozen bulldin's in this county that used to be creameries in the old days 'fore the trusts.—Chicago Tribune.

WHEN NIGHT COMES ON.

The Rev. Alfred J. Hough in Zion's Herald.

There's work enough till night comes on,
In fields that lie untilled and bare,
And where the wheat strives with the tare,
Through darkened lands, at our own doors,
In still soul chambers, mine and yours,
For did not He, the wisest, say:
"Go, work, while it is called to-day!"
There's work enough till night comes on.

There's wealth of joy when night comes on
For those who, turning to the past,
Hear rustling grain from seed they cast,
The echoes of kind words, their own
Across the graves of dead years blown,
And breathe the perfume of the flowers,
Called loving deeds, through twilight hours,
There's wealth of joy when night comes on.

We cannot work when night comes on.
Life's battle may be lost or won,
The light has fled, the day is done,
The fields of grand achievement lie
Deserted, 'neath a darkened sky,
And through the market-place no clear
Voice rings: "Why stand ye idle here?"
We cannot work when night comes on.

I'll be near home when night comes on,
And see the light, from sun nor star,
That trembles through the gates ajar,
And hear, may be, the songs they sing
Within the palace of the King.
But this I know, that, come what may,
Lest in the dark I miss the way,
I'll be near home when night comes on.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Many Americans Victims of the "Chancery Money" Swindle.

ASTOR ANGRY WITH HIS SON

Entire Lack of Interest in the Venezuela Commission.

Vernon H. Brown's Experience at the Hotel Carlton—George W. Lederer's Plans for Next Season.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The number of swindles to which unclaimed money in Chancery has given rise can hardly be counted. This particular form of swindling is as ancient as it is lucrative, and no matter how many times it may have been exposed fresh victims are discovered year in and year out.

Ohio and Michigan appear to be the latest field of its operation. Two Americans, filled with wrath, reached London yesterday. G. F. Fachter, a Deputy Sheriff, came from Dayton, Ohio. With him was Charles Rulheriem from Grand Rapids, Mich. Scott Gibson, another American who was swindled, met the couple this morning with a detective from Scotland Yard. The Michigan man was greatly excited. He said, "I am bound to get my money from G. W. Thatcher. He has worked me and others long enough."

Rulheriem's tale was the same as those often told. Thatcher, who came originally from Chicago, has been working this swindle for eight years at least, as a similar swindle on his part was investigated that long ago. Gibson said he had heard as much, but added that there was some justification for the victim in his particular case, as his father had got some money out of Chancery in 1867. His plan was, he said, to call on Thatcher, who has been living at 66 Waterloo Road. When told that Thatcher would disappear the moment his victim appeared Gibson shook his head and said that anyway he would ask Thatcher for his money.

It was suggested that Thatcher would probably be without money. Gibson replied, "That can't possibly be. He could not spend $3,000 in two months." This will show the extent of Thatcher's operations. People in Dayton, Kenton, and other towns of Ohio and other States are anxious to lay their hands on the swindler.

Gibson went to the United States Embassy and told his story. He was informed that the best course to pursue would be to write home to his friends and get a warrant from the Governor of Ohio sent to the State Department, which would notify the Embassy. This was unsatisfactory to Gibson, who was apparently only anxious about his own money and that of the people he represents. "Why," he said, excitedly, "there's over sixty cases against Thatcher. From every one of them he got $100 and upward, and he must have money. I'll bet the Deputy Sheriff is with him now."

Gibson, on being asked if Thatcher was married, said, "Well, he's got a wife and six children. We call that married where I live." Thatcher may be arrested for bigamy, as since he came here he married his landlady's daughter. But the chances are he will escape arrest, as he has done more than once before.

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The Actors' Association declines to answer the charge that it has been holding secret meetings to protest against the American invasion of the London stage. More than one London paper pretends to see danger ahead in the domination of so many London theatres by one American manager. This is apropos of a statement that Charles Frohman is trying to get possession of the Garrick Theatre for the production of an American play. "We want none of America's theatrical trust," says The Daily Mail.

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George W. Lederer, before he sailed on the St. Paul, said that there had been no trouble between Gustave Kerker, Morton, and himself. "I can't say the same," he added, "about George McLellan. He is now completely out of it, and I have a letter from him to that effect. He tried to induce Morton to think I ought to have more Kerker and Morton plays produced. I did intend to put one on at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in the Spring, but I let the theatre. I will produce one play in New York and another here in the Autumn, maybe at the Prince of Wales's, the Gaiety, or some other theatre in which I have an interest.

Mr. Lederer, whose New York Casino Company is presenting "The Belle of New York," at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, was served with a notice of dissolution of partnership by Mr. McLellan to-day. This action was accompanied by a notice to Mr. Musgrove of the Shaftesbury Theatre management, to retain all the receipts of the New York Casino Company pending the result of litigation.

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There was a scene of great bustle at Waterloo Station this morning. The passengers for the St. Paul and their friends numbered many hundreds. Ethel Barrymore was there to see some friends off. Though the St. Paul carries a full passenger list, there are no persons of great prominence aboard.

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Eden Philpotts has almost completed his four-act play, "A Credit to Human Nature," ordered by Charles Frohman.

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Vernon H. Brown, who sailed on the Campania to-day, had an unpleasant experience at the Hotel Carlton yesterday. Before leaving the hotel in the morning, he gave a clerk £15 to pay for some things ordered by his daughter. On returning to the hotel a bill was presented to him for the goods. He said he had deposited the money, and this was denied by the cashier. The clerk admitted receiving the money, but said he gave it to the cashier. Mr. Brown stood to his guns and ultimately won, but he left the hotel in a state of great anger.

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It is said that William Waldorf Astor is much displeased with his son's announcement that he is still an American citizen, and will remain one. Young Astor is a fine boy. He has been Captain of the Eton boat, and rowed twice in Eton's winning crew at Henley.

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Wayne Griswold has taken a house in Lansdowne Place for his family and that of his son-in-law, Coverly Westacott. The United States Vice Consul General has gone to Monte Carlo for a holiday. Heber R. Bishop has taken Houghton, a beautiful place in Norfolk. He will entertain on a large scale. Mrs. A. G. Hensley of Washington, with twelve young women of that city in her charge, has arrived in London after a tour on the Continent.

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Miss Dreyfus, who sailed on the Vancouver, spent several days in Rennes. She says she is a cousin of Capt. Dreyfus. She teaches music in Minneapolis.

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Michael Davitt is to be Secretary of the County Council of Mayo.

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Mrs. Brown Potter is still at Maidenhead, where she is one of the chief attractions. She is often seen on the river in a canoe. Mme. Melba is living in a pretty bungalow at Marlow.

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Society has completely deserted London, and its prominent members are to be found at all seaside resorts, mainly those of the Continent. Ostend is crowded.

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The Venezuela Commission is apparently forgotten. Robert P. Porter said he dropped in one day to see the commission at work. He took considerable trouble to get a ticket, and though some of the most distinguished men in the world were connected with the commission, which numbers more than a dozen, the audience consisted of eight persons. On leaving he met Gen. Grosvenor and Beriah Wilkins. They asked if they could possibly get tickets. Mr. Porter answered they might, perhaps, get in without, and they said afterward the doorkeeper seemed delighted to see them.

The English have lost interest in the commission; the Americans seem to care nothing about it, and there are no Venezuelans in Paris. T. B. F.

ATBARA BRIDGE OPENED.

English Paper Insinuates that It May Not Stand the Floods.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A special dispatch from Cairo says the Sirdar, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, successfully opened to-day the Atbara Bridge, which was constructed by a Philadelphia firm after competition with British firms for the contract. The Evening News, this afternoon, says:

"It now remains to be seen whether this bridge, built in America on lines condemned by English engineers, will be able to stand the Atbara's rushing floods."

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY MAPS.

Prof. Soley Charges that Schomburgk's Show Private Motives.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—At the session to-day of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, Prof. John R. Soley, in continuing his argument in support of the Venezuelan case, devoted the day to a criticism of Sir Robert Schomburgk's maps. He declared that Sir Robert's guiding motives were to be found in private and not in official data, the main object being to give Barima Point, commanding the whole Orinoco, to Great Britain.

The commission adjourned until Monday.

SALE OF ENGLISH ANTIQUITIES.

Much Talk of Purchases by Wealthy Americans.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A curious craze has appeared for the protection of landmarks and places of historical interest against the mythical assaults of American millionaires. Stonehenge is the latest monument, which, it is said, is threatened, and the newspapers are getting into a patriotic fervor in consequence of the announcement that it is for sale.

Thomas Hardy, the novelist, is among those who have been writing to the papers urging the Government to purchase Stonehenge. An official of the Antiquarian Society says an American speculator has already made an offer with the view of transporting Stonehenge to the United States. A committee, supported by the Prince of Wales, is trying to secure for the nation the late Lord Leighton's house. This is also threatened, according to rumor, by American capital.

It is believed, however, that the furor originates in the shrewd methods of selling agents, who, wishing to stimulate the market, invent reports of American enterprise while appealing to British patriotism. This, apparently, is not meeting with much practical success, for, in spite of rumors to the contrary, the famous Lakes of Killarney are still for sale.

The Spectator to-day argues that £25,000 is an amply sufficient price for the nation to pay for Stonehenge. It says Sir Edmund Antrobus cannot expect to get £125,000 for the place, and declares no American even would pay such a sum and add to it the enormous cost of transporting the stones to America, probably another £100,000.

AN OLD PAINTING DISAPPEARS.

Botticelli's "Virgin and Child" Smuggled Out of Italy.

News has just been received from Rome of the smuggling out of Italy of the famous Botticelli, the "Virgin and Child," which was regarded as the chief treasure of the Chigi collection. The Italian Government is greatly incensed at this latest defiance of its authority, and it is not unlikely that the Chigis will be prosecuted, in spite of the position which they hold among the great nobles of Rome.

The purchaser of the Botticelli is unknown, except to those directly concerned, but it is thought more than likely that the picture will turn up before long in the possession of one of the French Rothschilds. It is said, however, that the price paid for the work is $63,000. The transaction was completed some time ago, and permission was asked of the Minister of Public Instruction to allow the Botticelli to be exported. The Chigis found that Signor Constantini, as well as Signor Barnabei, Director of Antiquities and Fine Arts, were unalterably opposed to the picture leaving the country, and decided to take the law into their own hands by smuggling it across the frontier.

This was done successfully, in spite of the close watch kept for all such attempts, which in this case probably was accomplished by a trick such as that by which the famous Raphael was smuggled out by Prince Borghese a few years ago. This painting, said to be a portrait of Cesar Borgia, was sold by Borghese, when his fortune had been dissipated through real estate speculations, to M. Alfred de Rothschild. It was covered with a thin coat of wax, and on this was painted an imitation of one of the cheap paintings of the Pope, exported from Italy by the gross.

The Italian newspapers are now declaring that, unless stringent measures are taken, nothing of value will remain in the country except that which is too large to be moved. The Botticelli which has just disappeared represented the Virgin Mary with the infant Christ on her knees, and an angel offering grapes and ears of wheat to the child.

Kaiser Succors a Soldier's Fiancee.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—While the Emperor was viewing the drill of the Twenty-seventh Field Artillery at Mayence he witnessed the death of a gunner, who had carelessly handled his piece. His Majesty was deeply moved and shook the dying man's hand. He inquired what his last wishes were and has since sent the man's fiancée a letter of condolence, inclosing a large sum of money.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

FRENCH OFFICERS BOYCOTT A JOURNAL IN RENNES.—L'Avenir de Rennes a Republican paper published in Rennes, which has always devoted a great deal of space to army news, and which has been particularly acceptable to the officers of Gen. Lucas, has now been boycotted by the military club of that place. The cause is an editorial article which appeared the other day under the heading of "Patriotism and Militarism," in which the following passage occurred: "Do you speak of glory? A Châteaubriand, a Lavoisier, have done more for the good renown of their native country than those who have won battles that they always end in losing. The latest Nationalists, the fiercest consumers of the pabulum of Judet, (anti-Dreyfusard editor of Le Petit Journal,) cannot ignore the fact that their Little Corporal left France—for which, for that matter, he cared very little—less great than he found it, weakened, justly hated by the peoples of Europe and badly dealt with by the Corsican parvenu. As to the morality of this great personality, it was that of a lucky Esterhazy, and one understands that the savages in whose eyes Capt. Dreyfus, whether innocent or guilty, deserves death, emulate the assassin of the Duc d'Enghein." This passage gave serious offense to the officers of the military club, and a petition was gotten up praying the President of the club to have erased from the list of papers taken by the club the name of L'Avenir de Rennes. The President forwarded the petition to Gen. Lucas, who, in turn, sent it to Mme. Caillot, the proprietor and editor of L'Avenir. Mme. Caillot, who, by the way, is the widow of a Colonel and the daughter of a General of the Third Empire, in speaking of the affair to an editor of Le Temps, said: "The article which has upset the equilibrium of the military gentlemen really had no vindictive intent. Had I known that it would give them pain, I should certainly have suppressed it. Still, I feared that in a garrison town like this it might give rise to certain objections, and I was not surprised, therefore, when I received the note from Gen. Lucas."

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THE SOUTH AMERICAN ALLIANCE.—The press of Paris devotes considerable space to the discussion of a rumor that the South American republics are combining in a defensive alliance against the United States. The papers point out the unmistakable significance of the recent visit of Gen. Julio Roca, President of the Argentine Republic, to Rio Janiero, and great stress is laid upon the fact that a strong Brazilian squadron had long been in preparation to do the President honor. The reception tendered the visitor by Dr. Campos Salles, the Brazilian President, is also expatiated on, as well as the festivities that marked the occasion. Le Figaro, however, dismisses the subject with a few words. It points out that if President Roca's visit be considered in the light of an attempt to combine Latin America against the United States it is a foregone failure, for Brazil owes her recent rehabilitation to the financiers of America, and is perfectly well satisfied to continue with America as her best customer for her principal products. "It is even doubtful," it is added, "whether Argentina will succeed in forming a commercial treaty with Brazil to the detriment of the United States." The Paris paper adds that it has authority for stating that the real object of President Roca's visit was to lay the foundation of plans which may be developed into a system of disarmament for the South American republics, thereby greatly reducing the military expenses of these nations.

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FOR A FEDERAL REPUBLIC IN ITALY UNDER THE POPE.—Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi is at present in Buenos Ayres in consultation with Prince Odescalchi and the Marquise di Medici. The result of the conference, it is said, will be a propaganda addressed to the people of Italy inviting them to form a federal republic under the Presidency of the Vatican. The Italian papers devote considerable space to Garibaldi's scheme, and, beside noting that it is a strange move for the son of the great Liberator, Giuseppi Garibaldi, put the following questions: Why does the Vatican desire the establishment of a Federal Republic in Italy? Do not the wideawake Monsignori and Cardinals understand that the influence of the Pope over an agglomeration of ultra-democratic and mostly anti-clerical States would be conspicuous by its absence? "C'è qualche imbroglio sotto." (There is something shady underneath.) The idea of a Federal Republic under the auspices of the Vatican has long been the dream of Prince Odescalchi, who has already suffered in more than one respect in connection with that cause. But Garibaldi is looked upon with a good deal of doubt, particularly as the cause which he now espouses is absolutely contrary to his former ideas. He can control in Buenos Ayres 250,000,000 lire, which has long been subscribed by the shareholders of the Patagonia Company, an institution which was established to colonize that South American desert. It is pointed out by Le Tribuna di Roma that the Vatican is well aware that a successful revolution in Italy would simply bring to the surface hordes of atheists, which would at once crush out any attempt made by the Vatican to exercise temporal power. In reality, it is said, the Pope and his counselors have no sympathy with Garibaldi's scheme in its present form. Still, should the revolution come, the hope of the Vatican lies in foreign intervention, by the influence of which the temporal power was maintained prior to 1871. But nobody, says Le Tribuna, has sufficient imagination to point out the direction whence this aid will come.

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LORD KITCHENER AGAIN IN THE SOUDAN.—Lord Kitchener has arrived in Cairo from London and is arranging business in the Egyptian War Office, which concerns the completion of the Khartoum Railway and the various details relating to the Gordon College. Owing to delay in the delivery of the railway plant the Atbara-Khartoum section of the line will not be ready for traffic until next November, although it had been planned by Lord Kitchener to be finished at the end of August. The embargo laid upon travel beyond Atbara, which was so disappointing to many tourists this Summer, will be removed as soon as the railway is finished, and next Winter the Egyptians expect to see the general public as far south as Omdurman. Incidentally, the Sirdar is devising a plan for the capture of the Khalifa. Abdullah is at present 250 miles to the west of Fashoda, and his ensigns are frequently seen by the Anglo-Egyptian outposts. In order to reach him a roadway would have to be cut. But before troops could be advanced it is quite likely that the Khalifa would move westward to Darfur, the stronghold of his own tribesmen. So far Lord Kitchener has given a free hand to his subordinates at Omdurman in the matter of the dervish chief. He has hoped that some of the tribes that the Khalifa had induced to join in his insurrection would revolt and annihilate the dervishes. Certain desertions have taken place, but no serious revolt has occurred, and the Sirdar will in person start out in a quest of Abdullah early in November.

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THE RECONSTRUCTION OF DOVER BAY.—About November, 1900, Dover, England, will have ceased to have an open front to the sea. Instead, its harbor will be big enough to hold a formidable British fleet. The long concrete and granite arms that are now being thrown out east and west of the town will inclose a square mile of deep water, and Dover, it is said, will be one of the greatest naval stations of the world, and everything foretells that it will become in a few years the greatest English commercial port as well. What foreign correspondents this Summer at Dover have reported as "something going on," is in reality the biggest engineering operation of its kind that has ever been attempted. This is the scheme of the British Admiralty Office. The Admiralty Pier, which now extends out some 2,000 feet from the shore, is to be extended another 2,000 feet seaward. At the same time another similar pier is to be run out from the eastern side of the town, a mile and a half away. This pier will run out in a straight line for 3,320 feet, and then bend around and run for another 4,200 feet, toward the extremity of the extended Admiralty Pier. So that 3,000 yards of solid breakwater have to be built, a couple of openings, one of 800 feet, the other of 600 feet, being left open for the passage of ships. This two miles of breakwater will be 60 feet wide at the base and 45 feet wide at the top, and it will rise 10 feet above high tide in water which is 36 feet deep at low tide. Three and a half million pounds will be the cost, and another half million, it is believed by the Admiralty, will probably have to be spent by the Government on forts to protect the works.

BERLIN TALK OF THE DAY

Castle and Rathhaus at Marienburg Saved at the Fire.

THE OLD MUENSTER FAMILY

German Papers Full of Absurd Stories About America—The "Anti-Shoe and Stocking Club."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The ancient castle town of Marienburg has a second time been visited by devastating flames, but the damage to property, and especially to archaeology, has this time been but slight. The Emperor telegraphed while the first conflagration was raging, "Save the castle at any price," and it is a great satisfaction to be able to record that not only this magnificent pile but also the old Rathhaus (City Hall) was successfully defended against the flames, although the historical painted windows of the Rathhaus were shattered into fragments and most of the valuable archives, cast into a heap before the ancient building, were so damaged as to be illegible. The loss of the Hohe Lauben (high arbors) is really more regretted by archaeologists than would have been that of the completely renovated castle, which, however, has much more value to the inhabitants of Marienburg, being the means of attracting numerous visitors to the old city.

More than general notice of the death of Robert G. Ingersoll has been taken by the German press, the tone being that of the highest respect and admiration, which is natural, in view of the fact that Germany is less ruled by religious prejudice than the United States, whose inhabitants like to picture themselves in the van of the world's progress. Col. Ingersoll's last letter, in which he ranges himself on the side of the anti-expansionists with characteristic fearlessness, has also been widely quoted here, and one prominent journal asks, "Do the Americans really know where they are at in this Philippine business? Have they any real idea whether the majority of thinking people, like Col. Ingersoll, are in favor of annexing a nation they found fighting for its liberty when Montojo's fleet was destroyed? What a pity it is that President McKinley does not imitate the example of Kaiser Wilhelm and occasionally make a speech in which he states the Government policy clearly and uncompromisingly!" This last remark was undoubtedly prompted by the Kaiser's late speech at Dortmund at the opening of the new canal, in which he gave notice to the world that he intended to push forward the system of internal canals in Prussia to its fullest completion, and thus settle, once and for all, the question as to what his views on the subject really were.

ATTITUDE TOWARD FRANCE.

Only on one important subject does the nation not agree with its talented monarch, namely, in his flirtations with the French Republic, at which many people have always shaken their heads. The Dreyfus muddle and the piteous but unpitying exposure of the real calibre of the Generals who, in the event of war, would lead the troops of the republic, have given the coup de grace to any lingering possibilities of an entente between the old hereditary enemies. Jews are, to say the very least, not popular in Germany, and there has never been any disposition manifested, excepting in the Semitic press, to champion the martyr of Devil's Island, but nevertheless there has been, even, or, in fact, especially in military circles, a steady belief that Dreyfus is an innocent man.

A sensational article in a New York paper based on the Kaiser's alleged statement to the effect that "the German-Americans would see to it that the United States did not adopt a hostile policy toward their old Fatherland," has been much commented on here. The paper in question, it seems, pointed out the danger of having in our midst a powerful party owning first allegiance to a foreign monarch. It is hardly necessary to say that the Emperor never made the statement attributed to him. Furthermore, German-Americans are well known to be extremely loyal to their adopted country, as Representative Bartholdt, himself born in Germany, affirmed at the late Leipsic Fourth of July banquet. In fact, it is an old grudge here against German-Americans who revisit their native shores that they invariably find everything totally inferior to what they have become accustomed to in America, and take particular pains to assert their American citizenship on every possible occasion.

COUNT MUENSTER'S NEW TITLE.

Count Muenster, the German Ambassador in Paris, who has just been created Prince of Derneburg, belongs to one of the oldest families in the empire, although the Muensters became Counts only in 1792, up to which year the family spelled its name Moenster. As long ago as the tenth century they were powerful Barons, though in first historical mention of them occurs in the year 1163 in a history of the City of Muenster, the capital of Westphalia. One of their ancestors, Hermann, led the Saxon hordes into Lombardy, the principal possession of the line to which the Prince belongs, is one of the most beautiful estates in middle Germany. His title, however, he derives from the ancient secularized Convent of Derneburg, which fell to his father for his successful efforts in having the State of Hanover raised to the rank of a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

Count George Herbert von Muenster-Ledenburg, Baron von Grotthaus, is the son of this Hanoverian Minister of State, and was born in 1820, in London, where his father occupied the post of Hanoverian Minister at the time. After studying at Bonn, Heidelberg, and Goettingen, he married in 1847 the widow of Prince Dolgurukof, née Princess Galitzin. They had six children and were divorced in 1864. Count Muenster then marrying the daughter of the Earl of Rosslyn, who died after only a few years of married life. After the incorporation of the Kingdom of Hanover with that of Prussia, the Count went into the diplomatic service, serving his new country from 1873 to 1885 as Ambassador in London, and from that time to the present day in Paris, in the same important capacity. He has always been a favorite with the German Emperors and also in the capitals to which he was accredited. The honors of his house are done by his maiden daughter. His son, an officer in the Guards, is unmarried.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

Last year, when the German campaign against the American San José scale was begun, the committee of the Agricultural Association in Rhenish Prussia petitioned the Government to exclude all American fruit cuttings, parings, &c., and the same was asked by the jelly manufacturers, the reason given being to keep out the San José monster. The Government requested the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Crefeld, which is the centre of the jelly industry, to report on the question. The report has now been presented, and is absolutely against the exclusion of American fruit, for the simple reason that without it the manufacturers would run short of material, as nearly 35 per cent. of all the fruit available during the past year came from across the Atlantic. The recommendation of the Crefeld Chamber is likely to have a very favorable influence on the attitude of the German authorities.

The Germans have repeated so often the legend that all the dislike of Germany displayed by the Americans comes only from British "well-poisoning" that they almost believe it themselves. Nevertheless the German papers are as full as ever of the most ridiculous lies about the United States. Looking through only two numbers of the Lokal Anzeiger, which has the largest circulation of any German paper, I was able to learn a few new things about American girls and executions. This organ informs its readers that the girls of Vassar, Wellesley, and similar institutions frequently wear single eyeglasses and more often tall silk hats. Describing the late execution of four negroes it said that the murderers were "pushed off the gallows by the hangman" and that the necks of three of them were broken by striking against the timbers of the gallows!

GERMAN CAR CONDUCTORS.

Some Americans approach the description of German ways in a much more charitable spirit. Witness W. D. Howells, who, in "Their Silver Wedding Journey," draws a picture of the German trolley car conductor that makes this worthy out to be a second Admirable Crichton. Mr. Howells's conductor, whom he compares with his American colleague, greatly to the latter's disadvantage, got off the platform while the passengers entered, stood in the street until they were safely aboard, let them get fairly seated before he started the car, touched his cap to them when he asked for their fare, descended first whenever the car stopped, did not remount until the dismounted passengers had taken time to get well away from it, and, finally, would not take the Marches's fare when they got into the wrong car and were carried beyond their street!

Now, I do not know where Mr. Howells made his studies for this character sketch of the German conductor, but I will take the liberty of putting solemnly on record that, in a residence in Germany of some fifteen years, I have never seen a trolley conductor, or any street car conductor, north or south, do any single one of these laudable things. Very likely in South Germany, where the people are much more polite than in Prussia, which is saying little, Mr. Howells may have found a conductor who touched his cap while asking for his fare; I never saw one do it, though here and there, even in Berlin, one will touch his cap and even say "Good day" when a passenger enters, but you may be sure that the passenger in this case is, without exception a person of well-to-do appearance, from whom the wily man expects a "Trinkgeld." Mr. Howells, of course, meant to satirize the American car conductor, and he found a very prolific field there, but although the German does not say, "Step lively there!" and "Hold on there! Let 'em off!" I confess that I prefer the rather coarse objectiveness of the Yankee, who, in spite of his lack of manners, means no disrespect for his passengers, to the pseudo-dignity of the German, which becomes cringing politeness after the 5 pfennigs have been added to the fare. For these 5 pfennigs you can always be bowed out of a car. Without them you will, in nineteen cases out of twenty, be treated with the cold disdain that the German sub-official knows so well how to make thoroughly offensive.

A MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENT.

I had occasion lately to relate a ruse of a restaurant keeper to make his establishment more popular, or at least to seem to be so. Several days ago a similar episode occurred that is as amusing as it is characteristic of German manners and customs. Advertising for a wife or a husband is the regular thing here, particularly in the lower middle classes, and it therefore was the less a matter of marvel when people read in a well-known Berlin newspaper the following notice:

"A young lady twenty-three years old, who is ready and able to support a husband, wishes to make the acquaintance of a good-looking gentleman, with a view to matrimony."

The young lady in question was, however, in such a desperate hurry to get married that she wrote personally to a large number of young men, mostly in the more modest walks of life, asking them each to meet her at a given hour in a certain restaurant, the means of recognition to be a white pink. Needless to say the young fellows were true to the romantic tryst, and, one by one, silently and expectantly made their appearance in the restaurant at the appointed time, each with a fresh white pink in his buttonhole. It was not long before they began to notice the fact that there were white pinks "to burn" in the favored establishment, which had seldom enjoyed such popularity, and before a half hour had elapsed an indignation meeting, furious in character, was in progress. The "White Pinks" came to the very natural conclusion that Mine Host had adopted the ingenious ruse in order to fill up the empty places at his tables, and did not hesitate to apprise him of their opinion, which, however, he promptly repudiated, and, his friends loyally taking his part, a first-class row was soon a-brewing.

When late at night the restaurant was closed the "White Pinks" continued their "demonstration" in front of the hostelry, with the natural result that a dozen broken heads soon needed looking after at the nearest accident station. The police finally succeeded in quelling what promised to become a small riot and confiscated a number of the letters which were the cause of the unusual popularity of the restaurant in question, but it has not yet transpired whether the real mischief-maker was a lovelorn damsel or a too modern innkeeper.

Boston is not the only town where the new is taken up with enthusiasm, for yesterday a couple of dozen well-dressed ladies and gentlemen were to be seen solemnly walking down the Linden, Berlin's fashionable boulevard, not only hatless and sunshadeless, but without shoes and stockings. The extraordinary procession turned through the great Brandenburger Gate and proceeded eventually to the suburb of Schoeneberg. Most of them were barefooted, others wore light sandals. The reason of this extraordinary exhibition, inaugurated by what may be called the "Anti-Shoe and Stocking Club," was to encourage the disuse of the modern stiff boot and bring back eventually the old days of Grecian simplicity. Grecian simplicity, so far as going barefoot is concerned, will do quite well here in the month of August, but will be hardly comfortable during a North German Autumn and Winter.

The Emperor has just made a short visit to the great iron king, Krupp, at his beautiful villa, "Huegel." It was Herr Krupp's father who resolutely resisted all efforts of his sovereign to ennoble him, declaring that he "would rather remain the greatest manufacturer of the empire than be the last Baron." His son evidently shares his father's opinion that he is as big a man now as if he wrote Baron or even Count before his name.

MEYERBEER'S POSTHUMOUS WORKS.

The publication of Meyerbeer's posthumous works, which, according to the composer's will, were to be given to the public thirty years after his death, should have been carried out in 1894, but the readiness of Meyerbeer's son-in-law, Baron Karpp, to publish the manuscripts has again been neutralized by the opposition of the other daughter, the wife of the painter, Richter, so that we shall have to wait until this lady sees fit to give a formal consent to the step. The manuscript contain, among other works, a complete opera, never yet performed, a number of smaller compositions, and several important letters of Heine.

A remarkable feat of surgery was lately accomplished by Dr. Pagenstecher of Elberfeld, to whom a youth of seventeen was brought who had been wounded by a comrade in such a manner that the point of a small knife had slightly perforated the heart, and the boy was rapidly bleeding to death and already in a comatose condition. The color of the blood made the nature of the wound clear enough, and Dr. Pagenstecher decided to make a desperate attempt to save the lad's life. He therefore removed a portion of the rib just over the heart and laid bare that organ. He then sewed up the small cut with four tiny stitches and the hemorrhage soon ceased. No fever ensued, the heart's movement went on regularly and the lad was pronounced cured in about nine weeks.

EDWARD BRECK.

QUEEN'S ADVICE TO A MOTHER.

Tells Widow of an Officer to Use Donkey's Milk for Her Child.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Queen Victoria is said to have written to the widow of a British officer, killed at the battle of Omdurman, having a posthumous baby, a letter of sympathy concluding with the words:

"My Dear: If you will take the advice of an experienced mother, you will feed him on donkey's milk."

GERMAN EMPEROR'S ACTIVITY.

Attends Ceremony at an Observatory and Unveiling of a Statue.

POTSDAM, Aug. 26.—Emperor William today took part in the inauguration, with fitting ceremonies, of the new cupola of the great refractor of the Astrophysical Observatory on Telegraphenberg.

In the afternoon the Kaiser was present at the unveiling of a group of statuary, representing Charles IV. and Frederick the Great in the Sieges Allée. Prince Herbert Bismarck, Count von Buelow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other notabilities were also present.

ENGLISH SAILORS MAY STRIKE.

They Want an Increase in Wages Since Trade Is Now Prosperous.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Shipping and trade troubles are threatened, both at Liverpool and Cardiff. Agitation is active at these places for an increase in wages on the ground that trade is now prosperous, and that few men are unemployed.

Joseph Havelock Wilson, Member of Parliament for Middlesborough, a Radical, but who was elected more particularly as a labor representative, heads the movement. He declares that unless the demands are granted there will be a general strike of sailors and firemen on both mail and freight boats in the first week of September. He adds that the men at every port in Bristol Channel are prepared to join in the strike when the signal is given at Cardiff.

New French Canal Proposed.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—In the French naval organ, La Marine Française, Commander Vignot suggests, as a retaliation for the Fashoda affair, that the French Government construct a ship canal between Narbonne and Arcachon, connecting the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biscay. He explains that this would double France's naval power as against Great Britain, since the latter would be compelled to maintain a big fleet at each entrance to the canal.

FRENCH NEWS AND PAPERS

Dreyfus Hearing Stimulates Unusual Journalistic Enterprise.

HOW FIGARO REPORTERS WORK

Blowitz and the News of Europe—Cruelty to Horses a Universal French Failing—Plans of French Writers.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—What promised to be an exciting week for the Parisians was suddenly cut short on the first day by the decision of the Rennes court-martial to hold at least four sittings with closed doors after the first public audience. Most of the Parisian journals had made arrangements for issuing extra editions during the trial, and this feature of moeurs Américaines was widely announced by posters and other means. Street vendors had been recruited by hundreds to run all over the city crying out the latest news from Rennes, and they started off well on Monday. Unfortunately, the decision of the court on that day caused a temporary lull, but the excitement will begin again to-morrow and last until the end of the month, if we may believe the rumors about the duration of the trial. Any one who has ever made a comparison between the French journals and those of America or England are aware how great is the difference in favor of the papers printed in English. News, and particularly news from outside of France is a secondary consideration with the French editor. The expression of his opinion—especially on political questions—comes first, and then if there be any space left the news is thrown in. To be just toward the French press I ought, however, to say that this absence of enterprise has been growing less for the past ten years, and although there is a long stride to be made before it can compare with its Anglo-Saxon rivals, it is, nevertheless, gradually moving forward. We have, indeed, altogether too many daily newspapers in Paris, and if the money and talent that is expended on sixty or more sheets could be concentrated on a dozen serious journals there might be a still more marked improvement. But that is not possible in France; most of the Paris journals are published to promote certain political interests, and as long as the men who furnish the money can grind their axes they occupy themselves very little about the journalistic value of the affair. This is why the number of Paris papers that are really journalistic undertakings, depending upon their legitimate business for their commercial success is very limited, and it is to these papers that I especially refer in speaking of the enterprising spirit that has grown up during the last few years.

The Dreyfus case has naturally given a great impetus to the Paris journals, and their endeavor to cater to an enormous demand for information about this particular affair has caused a rivalry that has resulted in a marked general improvement even since the Zola trial; there seems to be a better and broader comprehension of what is news and the importance of presenting it quickly so as to avoid the old reproach of dating their sheets on the morrow while giving news of the week before. If Emile de Girardin—who prided himself upon having a new idea every day—could return to life he would certainly be surprised to see what progress toward completeness a paper like Le Temps had accomplished, or what success had attended the creation of Le Matin, essentially a newspaper, and one I am bound to say in passing—the difference between French requirements and those of England or America being kept in mind—that is no mean rival to some of the London or New York journals. The Figaro, while always remembering that it is essentially a boulevard paper, has enlarged its field considerably since the death of its former editor, M. Magnard, and in all matters of special interest to French readers, even from abroad, is quite up to date. Take for instance its arrangements for procuring the news from Rennes. Having determined to give verbatim reports of the debates, the publishers of the Figaro sent out eleven stenographers. Six are placed in the court-room and the five others remain in reserve in an adjoining room. As soon as the trial begins the first stenographer alone takes down the proceedings for five minutes, and then quits the audience room, leaving the second stenographer to continue the work; this one, in turn, ceases his note taking at the end of five minutes, and so on for the other four reporters. In the meantime the first stenographer has carried his notes to one of the ten machine writers placed in the next room, and dictates to him in long hand the definite copy of what he has just taken down. As soon as this first batch of copy has been "planoed" on the machine it is given to a corrector, who sees that it is punctuated and otherwise in shape for the compositors. Then it is handed to a boy, who carries it to the telegraph operator. Thus there is a constant relation between the eleven stenographers, and the ten writing machines and correctors are continually at work from the beginning to the close of the day's proceeding. The French people not being yet educated up to complete liberty, even in business matters, no newspaper can have a special wire running into its office. All dispatches must first pass by the Government Telegraphic Bureau in the Rue de Grenelle, and from there are delivered by messengers. Each lot of the Figaro copy being sent off as fast as it is ready, by the time the trial closes nearly the whole report is in type and ready for the press, so that in an hour and a half later the extra edition containing every word spoken at Rennes in the morning is ready to be sent broadcast over Paris. The Temps's reports are also noticeable for their fullness and impartiality. But some of the anti-Dreyfus papers are, in guise of complete and impartial reports, really serving to their readers the most bare-faced impostures. Take as an instance La Patria, owned in great part if not wholly by M. Jaluzot, Deputy and head of the Printemps dry goods store. This paper, which is edited by one of the greatest cabots among the Jew baiters, introduced into what it called an official report of the first day's public proceedings a pretended confession of Dreyfus, beside changing affirmative responses into negative, and vice versâ.

Besides having spurred up the papers in the matter of giving news, the Dreyfus case has shown how rich the Parisian press is in controversial talent. In this respect I am inclined to believe that it is ahead of all others. The ability displayed by the editorial writers is astonishing. To make a well-reasoned, readable, and often brilliant article every day for nearly two years on the same subject is a herculean feat, and yet it has been done. To mention only a few, M. Clémenceau and M. Jaurès had already demonstrated their ability on other occasions, but who would have thought that a studious and retiring man like M. Francis de Pressensé would have thrown himself into the fray with such splendid ardor? He had previously been one of the principal anonymous writers of the Temps's foreign news leaders, and long before that journal mustered up courage enough to take a decided stand in the discussion came boldly out in favor of justice, even to a Jew. His daily articles on the Dreyfus case are among the best that have appeared—solid, judicious, courageous. Urban Gobier, Octave Mirabeau, Jean Ajalbert, Paul Brulat, and many others are showing that they can do other work as well as they can write novels.

This chat about the Parisian newspapers leads me to say, on the eve of M. Delcassé's return from St. Petersburg, that I should not be greatly surprised if, when the truth concerning this sudden journey is revealed, M. de Blowitz's story about the Czar's intended abdication is found to be correct, or to have a basis that justified the launching of what a lot of newspapers are at this moment calling a canard. Although the English press is represented in Paris by a body of able and alert men, it generally happens that when there is a real piece of very important news, so important that it takes every one by surprise, M. de Blowitz is the one who gets it first. And this fact is in nowise discreditable to the professional ability of his colleagues. First of all, M. de Blowitz represents what European diplomatists consider as the greatest journal in the world, and such a position opens all doors to him. Then, he has been the Paris correspondent of The London Times for a quarter of a century, and has thus been able to form such a wide circle of acquaintances among all important classes that it would be strange indeed if he could not obtain points impossible for others to get. It is not necessary to enumerate the number of his "beats"; they are known to all his competitors. French editors are often obliged to quote "le correspondant du Times," but it vexes them; while the English rivals show their disappointment in getting left by chaffing M. de Blowitz, the French newspapers frequently resort to abuse. No foreign correspondent in Paris has been more roundly abused than this ami

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

"I learned such a delightful trick for traveling when you are going away for a few days or over night and do not care to take any more baggage than necessary," said the girl. "Of course I learned it from a man. Men seem to be particularly ingenious about finding ways of traveling with only trifling inconvenience. You must have collars if you have nothing else, and you can carry them and keep them in perfect condition if you put them inside the sweatband of your hat. Isn't that a delightful idea?

"Well, I thought so, and put my collars in my hat and put the hat on my head, all the time fairly chuckling to myself to think of this nice little bit of masculine cleverness I was adopting. My hat fitted all right—a woman can screw her hair around into any shape—and I started to put in my hat pins. But they did not go in very easily. Suddenly it occurred to me that I was trying to impale my stock of clean collars, almost a week's laundry. I stopped short and remembered then that men don't wear hat pins. There is no use; you always get cheated if you try to do things as men do. If women are going to do clever things, they have simply got to invent them themselves."

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The small girl who was in the country for the first time since she was of an age to take serious observations was much interested in a lot of little ducks in a neighbor's yard. She was more acquainted with infantile weaknesses than with barnyards, so, being a clever little woman, she put her wits to work and soon solved the problem as to why the quacking of the ducks was so different from the peeping of the chickens.

"Mamma," she said when she went home, "I have just seen a lot of little chickens with the croup."

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It was the same little lady, who is an independent young woman, and quite capable of making and carrying out her own plans without suggestions from her elders, who had a brand new parasol. When a very small girl has a parasol, it is an event to be noted not only by the family, but by every one in the vicinity, and particularly by the children. That was the small girl's idea. On her first visit to Sunday school after receiving the parasol she proceeded to show her new possession as much as possible. She walked to church with much dignity and carried the parasol with an air that must have attracted attention. A parasol is not much in evidence in church, however. This might have troubled some people, but not this young woman. It is quite a simple matter to carry a small parasol open through a church door, and that is what this young woman did, strutting into the church and down the aisle to the very front pew, where she seated herself with much dignity, entirely sure that she had made the desired impression.

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Another small maiden about the same age has been taking lessons in farming this Summer. They included milking the cow, and she announced to the assembled family as soon as this task had been completed:

"I didn't milk the cow with the upper horns. I milked her with the lower ones."

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There are people who find hand-organs a nuisance, but that is because they do not know how to utilize their blessings. A family in Marion, Mass., has almost decided to hire a hand-organ to play permanently on their lawn.

It is a large lawn and a favorite place for the neighbors' chickens. The greater number of these prefer to dig beets and dine on beet tops in the garden, but two chickens showed preference for the lawn. At all hours of the day they found their way to the lawn, and the children of the family spent their time trying to drive them away. The other day a hand-organ man appeared. He followed the chickens' example, strolled up the lawn, and planted himself and his organ in front of the house. The chickens were there before him, but at the first notes of the organ they turned tail and fled for home at a racing gait. The family is wondering which is the most uncomfortable to have on the lawn, the hand-organ man or the chickens. If they conclude that the former is the most desirable he will have a permanent engagement for the rest of the season.

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The hand-organ man has other uses. The quaint little town of Siasconset, in Nantucket, is not very big, but it has a place where small impromptu dances may be held. This is the railroad station, where there is one long room, which gives a very good floor for dancing. A bright idea occurred to some of the young people when they happened to be near the station and the hand-organ man was around.

"What great fun to have a dance!" said one.

"Why, of course," said another, "and the hand-organ man will play for us."

He played, but shorter numbers than an orchestra usually furnishes for dancing. There would be a lively two-step, and just as the dancers were well started, a slow waltz would begin, followed by the air of a popular song, to the time of which almost anything might be danced. The dancers remonstrated, but either the hand-organ man did not understand or he would not understand, or the hand-organ was built to play tune after tune with great rapidity. It was great fun, and the impromptu dance ended with a Virginia reel, for which hand-organ music is particularly suited.

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Hurdy-gurdy or piano-organ parties have been popular throughout New England this past Summer. The piano-organ takes a higher place in the scale of street music than the regular hand-organ, and for outdoor dancing it has charms peculiarly its own In one town in Massachusetts a man has built between his house and barn a big floor for dancing. He hires a hurdy-gurdy and the dances given there are very select affairs.

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People wonder where the hand-organ men who patronize Summer resorts sleep nights, as their receipts are hardly sufficient to get them hotel accommodations. But that is a matter which does not trouble them much in pleasant weather. In Marion five of them were seen coming from the woods very early one warm morning. There are a good many tramps who spend their days, as well as nights, in the woods. A man who wanders through the woods around New York botanizing says that it is not safe for women to walk through them alone. He has frequently met rough-appearing men asleep under bushes, and so entirely concealed that he did not see them until almost upon them.

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The banana does not seem to mind mingling with any and all kinds of dishes. It is eaten with plain whipped cream, with ice-cream, and is good made in ice-cream. Many people like it fried, and banana fritters are a standard dish. One woman who uses bananas at breakfast during the Summer slices them into her oatmeal, and likes the dish so well that she now finds the oatmeal almost unpalatable without the fruit.

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Saleswomen are maligned. A majority of people have an idea that they are haughty and must be approached with some humility, and may not then be altogether cordial. Two travelers discovered that this opinion is erroneous. They found a saleswoman in New Bedford who was willing to treat them as equals. There had been a long wait between trains, and to pass the time and also to see a little of the city the travelers took a trolley ride to Brooklawn Park. It was going to be a close call to make connections and get back to the station. They were talking about starting back when a feminine voice from a seat behind said:

"You are all right. Keep right on to the park and you will have time to walk through it. It isn't very big. Boston Common is a large park compared to it. You can get back in time to take the train. But you really ought to have gone to Lincoln Park," she added in a friendly manner. "You might have done it just as well as not. I saw you getting into the car just as I was coming out of the store—I'm a saleslady—and if I had only known that you were strangers I would have proposed taking you out to Lincoln Park. It is too bad you don't know strangers sometimes."

Now, that was very cordial and hospitable, and the travelers appreciated it, though they found later that if they had taken her advice and walked through Brooklawn Park they would have lost their train.

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"No," says a pretty matron who has not yet reached the middle-age line, "even my children do not know my age. I do not think it is any one's business how old I am. If my children knew, all the world would know, and so I keep it even from them."

"I did know, though," added her little daughter. "It just happened that I was at the oculist's when mamma told her age, but I promised not to tell, and now I have forgotten."

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It is strange that, of all people, a sea Captain's wife should have made the mistake. There are certain hackneyed expressions that all sorts and kinds of people, stupid and clever, feel bound to use, and the Captain's wife was one of them. Terra firma seems to mean a great deal more to some people than a good plain English expression would. That was the word the sea Captain's wife wanted to use. She had been on a long voyage with her husband and her delight at getting back on land was unfeigned.

"Oh!" she exclaimed joyfully, as she stepped ashore, "I am so glad to be on vice versa again."

If she had only made the remark when going on board ship a good many people who find everything vice versa at sea would have agreed with her.

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"Talking of practical jokes," said a woman, "I have had one experience that I never want repeated. It was some years ago when I was with a party of eight girls who were spending a short time in a cottage near the water. One night one of the girls awakened me, saying that a party of five men was landing from a boat not far from the house. There were few cottages near us, and most of those were vacant at that time. We were terribly frightened. We did not waken the other girls, but watched to see what would happen. The men came up to the piazza of our house and began talking in broken English, saying they guessed the girls were not there, but must be in another cottage. Then they left.

"'Now is the time, while they are away, to go for help,' I said. We were so frightened we hardly knew what to do.

"'We mustn't go out of the door down stairs,' I said, 'for that will let them in. We must jump from the window,' and we did.

"I went down first from the second story, fell like a log, then jumped, climbed the fence, and started for a neighbor's house, where we could get help. My friend jumped from the window after me and followed. We wakened the family, and the man took a revolver and went back to our house. When he approached the intruders and leveled the revolver at them they called out, telling him not to shoot, for they were friends of the girls.

"They proved to be some young men from town who had come down to frighten us as a practical joke. There was a great deal of feeling about it at the time, and there was some talk of prosecuting them.

"We two girls who had run for help were nearly prostrated. Our outing had been spoiled, and the next morning we packed up and started for home."

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"I had another experience. I was visiting a friend, the daughter of a lighthouse keeper. While I was there her father went ashore and a storm came up, so that we could not get back. We two girls were alone in the lighthouse and tended the light all night. That was not so bad, but what frightened us was the landing of a party of men, who asked if they might spend the night in the boathouse on the island. We told them they might, and they did so, but they never knew that we were alone."

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"Neither my husband nor myself like golf," said the sister of a man who had a never-ending enthusiasm for the game. "We had never cared for it, and my husband had an experience not long ago which gave him a strong prejudice against it. We were visiting my brother, an officer of a golf club, who had been instrumental in making some fine golf links which he was anxious to show my husband. My husband was quite ready to go, and, as it happened that morning, had put on a new suit and was prepared for a walk, but not for the exigencies of golf.

"When they reached the links my brother thought he might as well play, and my husband took the honorable position of caddy. It began to rain. There was no use then in trying to go for shelter, for they were two miles from anywhere, and after being once soaked it made no difference if one was a little wetter, so my brother finished the game and my husband went with him, but his suit was ruined, and his antipathy to golf is strong."

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Every one knows about the "grape cure," but there are few people who know about the "peach cure." There may be another name for it, but the "peach cure" is much on the same principle as the "grape cure." It is practiced by the people of Michigan. During the peach season they go to the peach orchards and board there, feasting on the peaches as they are picked fresh from the trees. It is difficult to know how they can do it, for a peach has not the staying qualities of the grape, and it is easier to tire of it. One woman who spent a Summer in Chicago in a good peach year found the fruit there so cheap, so delicious, and so plentiful that she feasted to her heart's content. But that was the last of her appreciation of peaches for a number of years. She was thoroughly sickened of them, and for a long time the very thought of a peach was nauseating.

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A woman who is fond of children was stopping for a time this Summer in a house where there was a little girl whose manners did not come up to the standard of the woman who loved children.

"If you will say 'Yes, Ma'am,' and 'No, Ma'am,' when people speak to you," said the woman, "I will give you some pennies. The little girl agreed to this. She did as she had been told, and the pennies appeared from time to time. But the woman went away, and that little girl's English, as she had spoken it, was evidently arranged on a purely financial basis. A little later the woman saw her, asked the questions that one always asks children, and received in answer the plain yes and no.

"What do you say?" she asked in a corrective tone.

"I don't say that any more," answered the little girl.

There had been no more pennies, and she had reverted to first principles.

LOVE LIKE THAT.

I would not be my lady's glove,
Thus lightly to be cast aside,
Her bonnet or her gown, for love
Like mine would nearer her abide,
And yet I would not closer press,
So closely that she might demur;
But, oh, I'd be her bathing dress
And cling
and cling
and cling
to her.
—From Harlem Life.

FEMININE FRILLS.

When the man gets to wearing his knickerbockers every day for business purposes, because they are cooler and more comfortable in warm weather, the woman will wear her short skirts on the street in the city as much as she does at the Summer resorts, where she is not out of them if she can avoid it at places where a change of costume is not required several times a day. The skirts worn on the wheel are so long now that they are not objectionable for walking or any of the purposes of the outing skirt, and one length serves for everything. But a genuine short walking skirt for street wear is promised for the coming season, and it will be received with thanksgiving by the woman who walks. The martyrdom of the woman who walks any distance in a long skirt is too great to be endured.

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One woman received a good, practical illustration of the discomfort of the long skirt this Summer. She had been invited from one small Summer resort to another to luncheon. When she left home the weather promised to be cool, and to make herself presentable for the visit she discarded her wash waists for a lined silk one, and put on a woolen skirt of the fashionable length. Of course, she must take her purse, a wrap—for near the water is sometimes very cool at night—and a parasol. This was not unsatisfactory up to the time luncheon was served and after. Then one of the hostesses proposed a walk to entertain her guests. Of course, they must see the water and the views from the beach. Of course, in a picturesque Summer resort the fewer cars the better, and then it is so much better to see the country when walking. It was only a mile and a half any way to the best spot for seeing the view, and that is nothing for the Summer girl. But it was a great deal for the woman in the long skirt and warm waist. She had been obliged to take her wraps, for she was not to return to the house again. Over the sands in the hot sun she trudged, almost melted, her arms full of bundles, holding up the long heavy skirt, and unable to put up her parasol. If ever a woman suffered more from anything not serious, that particular woman would like to know when. She has almost a feeling of terror every time she looks at that long skirt now; it represents to her an instrument of torture. That on the walk to the beautiful view she lost a good glove does not give her a more comfortable feeling about it.

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Many things that were still continue to be in the world of fashion, and the down and waist of one piece for stylish street and house gowns are the only ones worn by the well-dressed woman. No one will deny that it is the most satisfactory way of dressing, while the shirt waist still exists in its proper place. The effect of cutting in two, which the separate skirt and waist gives, can never be considered aesthetically beautiful.

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Though some fastidious women always wear gloves of one color, black or shades of gray or tan, white gloves are still worn, as well as gloves of neutral tints.

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From England comes the cry that the envelope is no more in fashionable correspondence; that the proper thing is to seal or fasten with a wafer, or both, the note and letter. However, as long as this is a busy world and time passes quickly for both rich and poor, there will be envelopes until some one has discovered another method of sending letters which is as simple.

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The scallop is another thing that still is. It undulates around jacket and wrap fronts, is to be seen on the frill that edges the yokes, waves up the over dress that opens at one side or the one that opens in the middle over a plain or plaited skirt, and it finishes the lower edge of the double skirt. It is usually large.

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High flaring collars are seen on capes and mantles of different kinds, as well as on coats, though on the latter more of the collars simply turn down. A narrow ruching of velvet is becoming on the high collars for capes and pretty as a finish for the edge of the entire garment. Double-breasted coats are stylish for Fall wear.

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The pierced cloth is seen in capes, and the long stole ends which have been seen in different forms are to be found on the most dressy mantles. Lace bows are at the necks of rich capes with ends falling to the knees, and on more severe garments double-faced satin ribbon is used.

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Black silk coats in the form of the Eton jacket or coming a little below the waist line are trimmed with light furs for Fall. Chinchilla is one of the prettiest and most becoming of these trimmings. It is, as every one knows who has attempted to buy it, one of the most expensive as well as most becoming and perishable of furs. The skins are worth three times their weight in gold, and much more than the ermine which is always associated with a vast amount of wealth and royalty. Ermine can be bought for from $15 to $35 for forty-skins, according to the quality of the skins and the whiteness of the fur, The Millinery Trade Review says, while skins that resemble the chinchilla, but are not genuine, will cost as high as $60 a dozen. Furs are to be much used on hats this year.

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Painted feathers are flourishing and buckles are superseding pins in millinery, and particularly those set with rhinestones. A notable feature of new hats is the heavy trimming at the front.

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Dark gray is in demand for Autumn wear, and the new shades of tan are not as deep as those that have been worn.

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The quaint grandmother poke bonnets that have been worn to some extent are to be superseded, it is said, by the large Directoire hat. Miroir velvet is to be found for hats and bonnets and gossamer flowers and insects for trimming.

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The broad collars or frills are to be seen around and at the sides of yokes to children's gowns, with wide revers at the sides of long-pointed vests, all falling over the shoulder at the top of the sleeves.

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Stitching finishes most satisfactorily the edges of cloth gowns, and stitched bands ornament cloth jackets and wraps. In long garments these bands are arranged in ornamental designs. The old-fashioned satin pipings are seen in jackets and wraps.

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The most important part of wearing any kind of a garment is to become it. That is what two girls learned this Summer. Their Summer wardrobes were complete and the Summer was coming well to an end, when they happened one day in a pretty little Summer resort to discover some of the most charming of outing hats. They were of a coarse straw, but of the softest, most flexible weave that could be imagined with a hat which still had considerable body. They had quaint high crowns, with wide brims, and there was a band of silver lace around each crown and around the edge. They were so pretty and they weren't expensive! Only $1.50, and they were real Mexican hats! The only trouble was that neither girl had the slightest use for such a hat. One never wore a hat at all when she could help it, and the other was devoted to the sunbonnet. Just how it was they never knew, but in some way they resisted the temptation, and neither bought a hat. They were glad of it later, for two older women also saw those hats, also admired them, and they bought them, wore them, and looked ugly and commonplace in them. They spoiled the hats; and two happy girls, seeing that, rejoiced that they had resisted temptation.

WORK OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD

New Department for Children Established on Hospital Boats.

THE GOOD RESULTS ATTAINED

Work Carried On Is Educational and Methods of Practical Demonstration Are Employed—Free Library a Feature.

An entirely new branch of work has been started on the hospital boats and at the Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild. It is in the nature of a sociological laboratory. Miss Pierson, who is in charge, was the first matron of the first hospital boat of the guild. She was identified with the work of the working girls' clubs, the Public Education Association, and the City History Club.

Miss Pierson has a firm faith that only by working from the inside out is it possible to bring about good results and help the poorer classes of people. She brought her theories into play as much as possible when she was the matron of the hospital boat. When the new hospital boat, the Helen C. Juilliard, was donated to the guild, its Trustees asked Miss Pierson to go on with the work she had previously begun.

"If there is anything in this work," said the Trustees, "why not make it a special department?"

The result can be seen on the hospital boats and at the Seaside Hospital.

On each of the hospital ships a part of the upper deck in the stern is roped off, and in the clear space thus made there is a trunk which is open and shows an assortment of things of various kinds. From the supports of the roof hang maps and small pictures, copies of the great masters. A little doll's bedstead stands on one of the seats, with a high chair beside it. This inclosure is the sociological laboratory so far as it has visible form. It is not roped off to keep out any one on the boat who may wish to visit it, but merely to prevent the mothers from settling there when they first come on board. They would utilize the whole space if they settled there for the day.

The trunk is the home of fifteen dolls with their wardrobes, 125 pictures contributed by the Public Education Association, large cards of pictures of old and modern New York prepared by Miss Pierson, maps of the city, art pictures and story pictures, pictures illustrating different phases of life; kindergarten balls, rings, and sticks, six dozen flags, and colored beanbags and sandbags, besides hundreds of books supplied by the New York Free Circulating Library, a special part of the work.

The work as it is carried on is educational and the methods composite. Miss Pierson has mastered the theory of the kindergarten, in which she has great faith as meeting the peculiar requirements of the families who make up the passengers on the hospital boats. On the boats the mothers see the methods by which their children are brought together in a way that is distinctly helpful to both mothers and children. With the kindergarten bails little studies in colors are given, and with a prism, which is the never-failing companion of the head of this peculiar laboratory, they see how each of the colors comes from the sun. They learn that there are some people who cannot distinguish colors. The mystery of color blindness is an interesting puzzle to them. They see sense in things that were foolish and childish to them before.

"I never had none of that when I went to school," one mother said. "I never could understand before what the children had to do with all those colored papers they kept bringing home, and now I see." That is one instance of the leaven beginning to work.

The dolls and the little bed do a wonderful and practical work. Every day the little bed is made up with its clean sheets and clean blanket and counterpane and the dolls are undressed, their night clothes put on, and they are put to bed. Only two of the fifteen dolls can actually go to bed, but they are all undressed and made ready by as many little girls, who delight in the task.

There is one thing about the clothes of these little dolls upon which strong emphasis is laid. This is in regard to the buttonholes and buttons. The dolls were dressed by friends of the work in Southampton, who made seventy-two little garments and 110 little buttonholes, and every stitch that was set was as true as could be and the clothes as dainty as if they had been made for real children. People may think these things are unnecessary, but they are the people who do not know of the little girls who jump into bed night after night wearing many of the clothes they have worn throughout the day.

When the little bed has been carefully made, the white spread is removed because that is difficult to wash and must be kept fresh and clean. Then the dolls are undressed and the mothers and children are shown how each little garment is buttoned, for it is careless and untidy to pin clothes on. The little nightdress is put on before the last underclothes are removed to inculcate a spirit of modesty, and there is strong emphasis laid upon the necessity of removing all the clothes that have been worn during the day, which must be turned inside out and spread over a chair to air as the doll's clothes are thrown over the little chair on the boat.

"There!" exclaimed one mother as she watched the undressing process, "I wish my girl was here to-day. She always wears some of her clothes to bed, and I can't break her of the habit. But I'll go home and shame her now."

The little bed is carried around the boat after the dolls have been put to bed so that every one can see it, and wherever a spark of real interest is seen in a mother's eyes the procession stops before her and a little talk is given.

The flag exercises are the most popular of any. The flag is saluted, patriotic airs are sung, and a procession of children marches around the boat carrying the flag. They never tire of marching. The children and the mothers study the pictures of New York as it is and as it was, and the children locate the places with which they are familiar and point out the streets on which they live. Some of the art pictures they recognize when they go to the Art Museum. That is a part of the work that is done. They are told on the boat that there is such a museum, and that they can go there certain days of the week.

"You can go up Sunday afternoon and take your husband," Miss Pierson told one woman.

"Me old man and me went up to the Museum yesterday," the woman told Miss Pierson the next Monday. "It was such a big place it fairly took me breath away. But me old man he liked it, an' we're goin' again."

"And he can't spend his money for beer up there," said Miss Pierson.

"No," returned the woman earnestly, "an' that's just what he wants."

The Free Circulating Library keeps each hospital boat supplied with a hundred books. A hundred more are at the Seaside Hospital, and all are changed often enough to keep the readers supplied. There is a card in each book bearing the name of the book and with blank spaces for the names and addresses of the readers. When the women go on board the boat in the morning they take out a book. The card with the name and address of the reader is retained and returned to the book when it is brought back at night. It gives the women a quiet time to read, and there is a humanizing element in the book. It also gives the nurses a means of entering into conversation with the women. Sometimes that is a little difficult, but the book is an opening wedge of which they are delighted to take advantage. The women know what they read and are interested in special subjects. There was an illustration of that the other day and of the appreciation of the work which was received with great joy by Miss Pierson.

She had been giving one of her little demonstrations with the bed at the seaside hospital with some seventy women and children around her. At the close of the demonstration she said in connection with previous remarks about the training of children: "I have a book here which has something to say on the subject, and I will read you a little from it if you like." They did like, and she took up Kate Douglass Wiggin's "Children's Rights." They were interested, and crowded around to know more when she had finished. A week later there was a great call on one of the boats for that book. Seven different women came and asked for it.

"How did you hear of it?" asked Miss Pierson.

"Why, a friend of mine who was at the Sea Side Hospital said a lady there read something from it, and she said may be I might get the book on this boat."

She had not connected Miss Pierson with the book, but she had made the first effort she could to get it. Five of the seven women, four of whom lived in entirely different parts of the city, had heard of the book from the women who had been in the audience at the hospital that day. The two others had heard of it from the nurses on the boat.

The circulating library sends out to homes little wooden cases, which will be kept filled with books, and each home to which the case is sent may be a little centre to circulate reading matter. They have one of these cases on the boat, and one day they found a poor woman on board who had had one in her house for a year. She was willing to talk, she said, if Miss Pierson would go around with her. So, with the little case, which holds eight, ten, or more books, according to their size, they made a tour of the boat, and told all the women how easy it was to get good reading matter if they wished it. Cards are issued by the library, which give the addresses of their eleven centres, and when they get a woman's address they mark on the card the library centre nearest her, and advise her to visit it.

In the game of London Bridge, which the children played, some interesting sociological facts have been learned. When a little girl has been caught in the game and "off to prison she must go," she is given a choice of a book or a doll. Out of thirty children playing the game one day only seven took the doll in preference to the book, and in another game where the make-believe rewards offered were a doll and a new dress all but two out of thirty took the dress rather than the doll. And they were children of the doll age. The choosing of the dress was not considered an exhibition of childish vanity, but showed the children's appreciation of their own needs.

An illustration of the good feeling that is manifested by the women who are being helped by this new line of work was shown one day when inside the inclosure on one of the boats the children had littered the floor with crumbs and rubbish. Miss Pierson, coming in, went for a broom. She was glad of the opportunity to sweep, for it was an object lesson that would show the women that in whatever line her chief work might be, she did not feel that the practical work of keeping things clean was outside her province or that of any woman. She had hardly commenced before a little Englishwoman came to her, saying that she would do the sweeping.

"I can do it very easily," said Miss Pierson.

"Yes," returned the Englishwoman, "I know you can, but I am going to do it for you."

The amount of work in the sweeping was very little, but the spirit of the act made it pleasant.

It was Miss Pierson's thought in the first place that possibly college girls might like to assist her in the work. There are two not yet in college who have volunteered their services. They spend every day in helping to amuse the children.

A new feature of the work is to be introduced very soon. Miss Pierson has the half-tone plates of a large number of art pictures. A large firm in New York will loan her a series, and a publisher will strike off copies of the small pictures at very low rates. Each day there will be an exhibition of one large photographic reproduction of the work of some artist. Each mother will be a given a small picture, a tiny reproduction of the large picture they have seen that day.

The whole work is carefully planned, and there are unlimited opportunities for its development.

"CHILDREN NOT ADMITTED."

"Children not admitted!"
Have you ever met with that
In seeking Summer quarters
Or a tenantable flat?
In looking for amusement,
Has it been your lot to find
That in almost every instance
You must leave the tots behind?

"Children not admitted!"
Why, of course, it's only right;
There's small comfort for the many
When the youngsters are in sight.
But a few there are—were parents—
Who would give gold for the sound
Of the voices of the children
Whom they once had prattling 'round.

"Children not admitted!"
Not, at least, where grown folks are;
For the human bears and foxes
Have reared up a hateful bar;
But another place lies open,
And these mammals notice, please,
That there they cannot enter,
"Except ye be as these."
—W. H. in Philadelphia North American.

HIS SUMMER VISITOR.

"Look well?" said the young man. "Well I should think so. I have gained ten pounds this Summer and worked hard, too.

"No, it's not the vacation, for though I took a short one, I have not been out of the city over night. I am what you may call a walking illustration of the benefit of the 'angel in the house' that 'the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world,' that 'woman is the queen of the home,' and any of those quotations you can stop to think of.

"No, I'm not married, either. I have an idea that a new wife would be a little care, and not have the soothing influence that would make a man gain ten pounds in a few months. It's better than that; it's the hand that rocked my cradle that has been ruling my world this Summer, and I tell you, fellows, that there's nothing like being away from home to make a man appreciate a mother. One that can cook, too—well, I thought I had been having a pretty good time this past Winter, but that only shows how much a man can deteriorate in a boarding house life. If my mother had staid much longer, I would have had a big tailor's bill, and there would be let-in places in all my clothes.

"Did you ever notice what an odd thing it is that almost every man or woman you meet in New York who is living away from home—every isolated mortal in business in the city, has the family up to see New York in the Summer? Well, that seems to be the way it is, and when all the New York people are gone all the out-of-town mothers flock into the city. I never thought much about it until this Spring, when every Tom, Dick, and Harry of my acquaintance remarked to me incidentally that he was going to have his mother up during the warm weather for a little visit. It occurred to me then that I might go and do likewise, and I sat down straight off to write to the mater.

"You know a clergyman's wife in a small town does not have much time to herself from the parish calls, to say nothing of looking after the house, and I knew I could give the mater a fine time for two or three months. She has not been a college woman and a clergyman's wife in a college town for a number of years for nothing, and she is a woman of resources. She would have a good time all by herself in a desert, I believe, and I knew that up here in New York, with some books and the city, which she has never seen, she would enjoy herself, and I don't mind saying that I thought she would like having a little time with her biggest boy. I wanted her for three months, and I asked her to come for that time. I told her I had got all the books she wanted to read—'David Harum,' 'Richard Carvel,' and the rest, that she doesn't always get a chance at when they first come out; that I had a nice little flat to take her to, and that I simply was going into a decline for need of care; hadn't a button to my clothes and all of those things that you read about a man who is away from home needing, and told her I wouldn't take no for an answer.

"There came a letter back immediately, saying that she had decided that she would take a long vacation and come up here for a month, but then there was a postscript from the pater, saying that he would not hear of it, and that she should come for the three months, and she did.

"Tom Brown and I took a flat together last Winter, you know; got a nice old lady who knew how to cook and look after us, and we thought we were living on the fat of the land and getting a lot of comfort for a small amount of money, and it was all pretty fair before the mater came. But now! Great Scott!

"You see, Tom fortunately had a chance to go across the water for a long trip this year, and that left his room for the mater, and when she came on she was delighted with everything, with our housekeeping, with our lady of all work, with the rooms the location and everything. But if you had been there a week after she came, you would never have known the place. It takes a woman to make things comfortable, little things that a man would never think of. Then the cooking. Our lady of all work is a gem, but didn't she blossom out under mother's directions?

"We could have had all the fellows in town to our Sunday night peach-short-cake-teas, if we could have got them into the house. Then there were waffle breakfasts Sunday mornings occasionally, and coffee with cream that would make you dream. And eggs! Well, there are omelets and omelets. And mother's fond of boys. She was a pretty girl in a college town when she was young, and she wanted to feed every one I knew. She got to be more of a belle than she was in her young days.

"She grew so popular that I had to find chances to take her around myself. The fellows got to dropping in when they had off days, or a little time to take her riding or boating, or to some place she had not seen in the city, and she knows New York better than I do now, I believe. I shone so by her reflected graces that I began to think I was the most popular fellow in town.

"Then one morning after she had been on here for a little while she announced that she had a great project on hand that was a secret. I learned what it was when I came home that evening. She had arranged a little Summer parlor on the roof with hammocks and rugs and a few light chairs, and after that we would rather stay at home than go anywhere in the evenings. Then the mater is a true Southern woman enough to know how to prepare deliciously cool drinks, and we held evening receptions there.

"Well, the mater's gone now, and Tom's back, but we are under her protecting shadow yet, and our lady of all work is treating us better than she ever has before. The mater looked as pretty as a pink when she went home. She said she had had a good time, and I guess she had. But I say, boys, you can quote 'the hand that rocks the cradle' to me as often as you like and you'll always find me ready to say 'Amen' to it."

CYNTHY'S GOT A BEAU!

There's goin's on at our house I think's
plum out of sight,
My sister she's a-dancin' from mornin' up
to night,
An' Ma she's allus smilin', an' Pa ain't half
so cross
In teachin' me the system of how a dad
should boss.
My ears is not a gittin' boxed up so frekently,
An' settin' doesn't hurt me; ain't like it
used to be;
An' ev'ry day's a picnic, a regular circus
show,
An' all because our Cynthy has reely got a
beau!

A sort o' toney feller, with mustash that I
bet
Won't never stand the Winter, ain't hardly
rooted yet,
An' wears a standin' collar that's sawin' at
his chin,
An' looneys in the 'sylum hain't got no
queerer grin.
When fust he come to see her Pa reckoned
our cat
Had mebbe caught it somewhere while
huntin' fur a rat,
But now he cottons to him, an' Ma she likes
him, too,
An' I ain't kickin', either 'cause Cynthy's
got a beau!

You'd ort to see my sister! Ain't like she
used to be,
Don't monkey 'round a-scoldin' an' throwin' things at me,
But allus is a singin' an' smilin', I suppose
Because her heart is smitten, or something
else like those.
She hangs around the mirror now more
than any place,
An' all the time a-tryin' to doctor up her
face,
An' dabbin' on the powder, afeard her
frecks 'll show—
Seems to be lots o' trouble fur girls to have
a beau!

At night down in the parlor there's doin's
bein' done
I'd jest like to git onto; I bet it's lots o' fun!
The lamp's turned down to zero, they shut
the winder blind,
Jest like they had some secrets of Pa's Masonic kind!
Next morning she's a-yawnin' an' stretchin' till you'd think
All night she laid a-kickin' an' never slep' a wink;
Jest seems to be collapsin' clear down from
head to toe,
But mebbe them's the symptoms when girls
has got a beau.

He brings her fruit an' candy an' big
bokays, an' she
Is jest the bossest sister in whackin' up
with me,
An' onct he brought a buggy an' tuk her
fur a spin,
Them scroungin' clus together, jest like they
was a twin.
There's funny times at our house, don't
seem the same ol' place,
Ma goes about a-singin' the songs o' heavenly grace,
An' Pa he seems a-tryin' to give a kid a
show,
An' everybody's jolly sense Cynthy got a
beau!
—From The Denver Evening Post.

FINE GOWNS AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The weekly Casino dance last Thursday was again a beautiful affair, and some of the gowns worn were the handsomest seen this season. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., wore a simple costume of cream chiffon, hand painted in the design of huge red roses. The lace-edged tunic fell over a flounce of pale green chiffon, and this material finished the bodice, which had long sleeves of lace. Mrs. Harriman's dusky hair was crowned with two red roses.

Among the younger women, Miss Lily Oelrichs was conspicuously pretty. She appeared in black-jetted net which closely fitted her slender figure. Twists of white tulle were brought loosely over her shoulders and across the front of her bodice, where on the left side a red rose rested. A similar one adorned the front of her coiffure. The finishing touch to this costume was a band of white satin ribbon, which was brought tightly about the throat.

Mrs. John R. Drexel wore yellow chiffon embroidered with gold. Two rows of this were brought in tunic effect about the skirt, which was edged with a small ruffle. The embroidery adorned both the back and front of the closely fitting corsage. A gauze butterfly of yellow and three diamond combs were the coiffure ornaments, and these gems gleamed thickly about the corsage front.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay was in a gown of pale canary lace of a heavy pattern, which stood out strongly in contrast with cobweb-like meshes. The skirt was edged with a flounce and the bodice fashioned with regard to fluffiness in front.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs wore a tightly fitting gown of heavy jetted net, completed by narrow shoulder straps. A bunch of cherries brightened the left side in close contact with an immense shield of rubies and diamonds. White aigrettes were worn in her hair. Mrs. George De Forest was in pearl-gray satin combined with chiffon about the corsage.

Miss Angelica Gerry was in black lace trimmed with jet. A spray of small pink roses was fastened over the left shoulder and brought down to the waist. Mrs. William Travers wore a gown of white lace cut en Princesse. Two divided straps of brown velvet crossed each shoulder, and a knot of the same adorned the front of the corsage. A white gauze butterfly nodded on each side of the high coiffure.

Miss Clapp was in yellow lace worn over white. Frills of chiffon in this shade edged the skirt, producing the desired billowy effect. Pink roses were caught over the left shoulder and trailed down the side of the skirt, being fastened at the waist with a knot of black velvet. Miss Estelle Willoughby wore a costume of cream lace over silk, ornamented with a shoulder bouquet of white roses. Her coiffure was completed with aigrettes of the same shade.

Miss Fifi Potter appeared in a high-neck gown, and did not dance. She looked very well in accordion-plaited turquois blue chiffon trimmed with silver spangles. A panel of these adorned the front of the skirt, and they gleamed about the corsage through the veiling of the material. The yoke and sleeves were shirred and the waist belted in with black velvet. Of course a fold of this finished the collar, about which was worn a necklace of pearls with a pendant in the shape of a heart thickly studded with diamonds.

VACATION IN A HOSPITAL.

A novel vacation was taken a few weeks ago by a hardworking clergyman who is at the head of a small church on the west side of this city. This clergyman, who belongs to a Protestant sect, was the directing spirit of a very successful mission chapel up to about five years ago. Being ambitious as well as energetic, he reorganized his mission and made an independent church of it. With the aid of some well-to-do friends and by dint of persistent canvassing among strangers he raised a sufficient amount of money to make the first purchase payment on a modest-appearing church building in excellent condition, and he also raised a few thousands of dollars with which to make needed alterations.

Matters have gone fairly well with the little church and its minister up to the present time. The interest has been kept up on the mortgage and the minister's salary has been paid. Owing to the lack of wealthy persons in the congregation, the revenues of the church have been barely sufficient to meet these charges, however, and the hard-working minister has been compelled to get along on a small salary and without any assistant.

The effects of overwork began to show on this clergyman early last month, and the leading members of his congregation made up their minds that he must have a vacation. They raised a purse of a few hundred dollars and quietly placed it in their minister's hands with the injunction to go off and "have a good time."

It happened that this hard-working minister had a small family for the health of whose members he was much more concerned than for his own. Being as unselfish as he was energetic, he applied the greater portion of the vacation fund raised for him by his congregation to a long, health-giving trip for his family, he agreeing to take a rest nearer home. He did not communicate his intentions to any one, but after his family had been started on their journey he went quietly to one of the great hospitals in this city and asked to be taken in.

He explained that while he was not an invalid, he was greatly run down physically, and felt that two weeks of quiet in that institution in conformance with its rules as to hours and diet would be of great benefit to him. He frankly related all the circumstances of his proposed vacation, and told the Superintendent of the hospital that this was his "vacation." He agreed to pay a fair price for accommodations in the hospital, and, being known to the managers of the institution, he was taken in.

For the full two weeks agreed upon this clergyman remained at the hospital, sleeping, eating, and conforming his conduct to the rules. Each day he obtained formal leave of absence and took a trolley ride or a stroll. He never overstaid his leave. During his stay in the hospital he took massage treatment and was periodically examined by the house physicians. At the end of the two weeks he left the hospital feeling like a new man. His nervous exhaustion was a thing of the past. He was able to "sleep like a top," and his appetite had assumed ruinous proportions. "I do not remember ever taking a vacation that did me as much good as this one spent in ——— Hospital," he said to some friends a few nights ago.

THE BARBER-SHOP.

Out in the meadows wide and sweet,
When the sun is bright and the grass is
green,
There's a little barber-shop nice and neat,
The prettiest shop I have ever seen.

The barber is little and round and fat,
With a dimpled cheek and a dimpled chin,
And he wears a dear little sailor hat
With a hole where the merry sun peeps
in.

And all around him on every side,
More than his little brown hands could
hold,
The dandelions have opened wide,
Round and yellow and bright as gold.

There he sits in the meadow green,
Making queer little shiny curls,
The funniest wigs that were ever seen,
For all the nice little neighbor girls.

Ringlets green as the flowing locks
Of the mer-maid that lives in the

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Autumn.

Now the last sheaves are garnered in the barns,
The fields all bare, the gleaners all gone home.
Ripe apples fall from overladen trees,
And boys and girls go nutting in the woods,
That wear a braver pomp than Summer's green.
The squirrel buries deep his Winter hoard,
The swallows gather on the red farm roofs
The plowmen toil across the fallow lands,
And flails are loud on every thrashing floor,
The kindly earth has yielded up her fruits,
Troubled and swollen, the river twirls among
The withered reeds, and ghostly in the moon
Look all the misty fields and dim woodsides,
And all the distant outlines of the hills.
—MARY A. MARKS in Good Words.

Thirsty London.

From Good Words.

In 1894 the astounding total of 192,000,000 gallons a day was reached by the combined water companies of London. This was supplied to the five and a half million inhabitants at the rate of, say, thirty-two gallons a head for all purposes. These figures represent an enormous volume of water, though small when compared with the mighty river that flowed into old Rome. We can only deal with the figures roughly; the supply fluctuates to a considerable extent at different times in the year, it is therefore not possible to be mathematically accurate. Allowing for a slight increase since the last return, and taking in other sources of which I shall refer a little later, we may pretty safely put the present London water supply at about 200,000,000 gallons a day. Let us try for a moment to realize what these figures mean.

With 200,000,000 gallons of water we could fill a lake a mile long, a quarter of a mile wide, and five feet deep. The water in it would weigh nearly 2,000,000 tons. This lake would stretch from the Bank of England right away to Clement Danes Church, yet it would be emptied in a single day to assuage the thirst of London. Or suppose we could freeze all this water, we could build up a great block of ice a thousand feet long, a thousand feet wide, and thirty-two feet high. If we allow for the expansion of freezing, the block would of course be still bigger. Sixty-five of the largest ironclads in the British Navy could float in the water we use every day in London. When we come to compare our supply with the mighty torrent of Niagara, we belittle it. The water goes thundering over the falls at the rate of two million tons a minute, or four hundred and twenty million gallons. Our whole daily supply would be whirled over long before the second hand of a watch having traveled once round the dial. And could we divert the magnificent torrent for only three hours, we could supply London with water for a whole year at the present rate. Niagara is a big thing.

Irish Patients.

From The Fortnightly.

An old woman told me her liver was troubling her, pointing, at the same time, to a spot high up under her left arm. "God bless us, woman!" I roared, "your liver does not lie there."

"I think I ought to know where my own liver lies," was her dignified, insulted reply. "Haven't I suffered from it these twenty year?"

A second patient was more grande dame than the old woman just mentioned. On being called in—my "token" being a certain red ticket—I asked, "And what's the matter with you, Mrs. Doolan?"

"I'm thinkin' that's for you to tell me," was the haughty response, just as if she were saying me a five-guinea fee.

I have, of course, a due circle of patients who firmly believe in every bolus given by any Esculapius. To one such went my friend, the Vicar, lately.

"How are you to-day, Mrs. Neale?" was the question addressed sympathetically to the greatest grumbler in Sallyboggin.

"Ah! very, very bad. 'Tis the desgestion, your reverence! like a hive of bees a buzzin' an' a buzzin' in my buzzum."

"Is it always the same?" inquired the Vicar, his eyes twinkling, but with immovable face, (for we learn to compose our countenances in Ireland.)

"Nay! not at all, your reverence. 'Tis often like a load ov bricks a poundin' an' a poundin', that's when the bees ain't a buzzin'. But—" and the wrinkled, smoke-grimed, old face brightened, "but the doctor—God bless him—is after givin' me a description, an' if it don't cure me, he'll describe me agin."

The Real Use of Books.

From Chambers's Journal.

Many good stories are also told in legal circles in Ireland of encounters between lawyers and Judges in court. John Philpot Curran, in the early days of his struggle at the bar, appeared in a case before Justice Robinson, the author of several law books, and, in combating some opinion of his opponent, said that he had consulted all his law books, and could not find a single case in which the principle contended for was established. "I suspect, Sir," said the Judge, "that your law library is rather limited?" "It is very true, my lord, that owing to my circumstances my library is rather small," replied Curran. "But I have prepared myself for this high profession rather by the study of a few good law books than by the composition of a great many bad ones." On another occasion, before Lord Chancellor Clare, he laid down some points of law which did not find favor in the mind of the Judge. "If that be law I may as well burn my books," said Lord Clare. "Better read them, my lord," replied Curran.

"Kirkee" Color.

From Notes and Queries.

The London Times prints: "The Seventy-third Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been selected for service in South Africa, making the fifth battery under orders to proceed to Cape Town in August, the others being the Eighteenth, Twentieth, Sixty-second, and Seventy-fifth. Orders have been issued for the ammunition and store wagons, which will accompany the batteries, to be painted with the Kirkee color, which, being similar to that of the roads of the country, will render the vehicles invisible to the enemy at a distance, and with the smokeless powder will render the position of the British forces not easily discoverable."

"Kirkee" is obviously a corruption of Khaki (Persian khák—dust,) and means "dust-colored." Is it not time that such barbarous forms as "kirkee" and "karkee" or "kharkee" were discontinued?

Swindling in Morocco.

From The Fortnightly Review.

A late Consul, who shall here be nameless, had a choice collection of coins; he declared they had been stolen. A rich Moor was accused as the culprit, or accomplice. The Sultan was approached—a compensative sum, 25,000 Spanish dollars, was demanded, and paid over to the Consul. The Moor and members of his family were immediately thrown into prison, their goods were seized to pay the indemnity, and five of them were practically beaten to death. It turned out afterward that the more valuable part of the collection, said to have been stolen, had remained intact in the hands of the Consul—that it was more than doubtful whether anything had been stolen. Not long before the Consul's death he offered to sell the whole collection to a private gentleman in Tangier. This offer was declined. The Consul died quite lately in the odor of sanctity, and after his death the coins were sold by auction!

It cannot be said that any legation was in those days (not so very long ago) wholly free from such malpractices, though I have cited an extreme case. All the Consulates and legations have acted unscrupulously in the past. They have robbed the Sultan's exchequer, oppressed his subjects, and cheated him shamelessly on occasion. The Hassani, the Sultan's warship, which has just come into the bay, and which I can see from my window as I write, is a case in point. It was obtained by the English Minister of the day for the Sultan as a specimen of the European ironclad, and a fabulous price had to be paid for it. But it is nothing but an old merchant vessel tinkered up, painted over, and palmed off as a first-rate ironclad. The little job which resulted in its being cut in half and lengthened at a cost of £30,000 is still fresh in the memories of "some who know." But, passing over direct fraud, our open policy, for which some excuses may be made, of forcing trade in the teeth of the Sultan's rights, and protecting even unauthorized pioneers, has resulted in making his Majesty as jealous of trade concessions as he is of protection itself. He finds practically that the two go together; and both, sooner or later, spell—extortion.

Gold in Siberia.

From Chambers's Journal.

In spite of the most stringent Russian laws on the subject—the taking away of gold without Government consent—there is an enormous business done all over Siberia in gold, both dust and, especially, nuggets stolen from the workings. It is a criminal offense to be found in possession of gold; but as so large a proportion of the population of Siberia consists of those sent there for punishment, and the only further punishment they have to fear is deportation to some yet more distant region of the same barren and joyless land, the deterrent is by no means so formidable as a mere perusal of the awful menaces of the statutes at first sight seems to convey. Moreover, the successful dealer in stolen gold rarely fails to escape the penalties of his offenses, even when caught red-handed.

The Russian official even in Russia proper is seldom altogether unreasonable; and in Siberia, where the pregnant saying of the dishonest "chinovnik," "It's a long way to Peter"—that is, St. Petersburg—is especially significant, the official is "good-natured" in the extreme, and a substitute can always be bought to accept unpleasant responsibilities. A great part of this gold is conveyed over the Chinese frontier—that is, across the River Amur, which is the sole defense of the frontier against smuggling from both sides—and finds a ready sale at ruinous sacrifices for exchange for a certain fiery Chinese vodka. The valuable properties of this spirit, much esteemed by Russian and native alike, are that it gives the consumer the beatitude of intoxication one day, and on the next he can attain the same exalted state by the cheap expedient of drinking water.

A Woman's Congress.

From The Nineteenth Century.

There is a story that Roger Bacon once invented a Talking Head, which after a time chattered so incessantly and senselessly that in a fit of anger he broke it up. I do not suggest any application of this fable to the Talking Congress of Ladies which took place in July last, but I think it may have involuntarily entered the heads of some listeners, with the wish perhaps that the extreme remedy taken by Roger Bacon—but, as Mr. Kipling would say in his earlier manner, this is another story. Whether or not the Talking Head was secretly pleased with its own chatter I know not, but it is surely not unfair to assume that the Women's Congress was pleased and gratified at its own performance; and, far from carrying out the historical parallel, is already arranging to hold another congress at Berlin next year! Now it is not to be expected that a year will effect any radical change in methods and views, and it therefore seems justifiable, in the midst of the eulogy and triumph which are sounding on every side, for the critic to raise an inquiry as to the value of a conference consisting of an overwhelming preponderance of women, which modestly undertakes within the space of ten days to discuss the principal problems affecting the human race.

The radical defect of such a conference, which included a heterogeneous mass of opinions, will be discerned at a glance when it is understood that theories of a most startling nature, practically overthrowing present social conditions, were propounded from a purely feminine standpoint, and subjected in many instances to no sort of criticism or correction, each woman speaking her own words—sense in some instances; crotchets, crude ideas, and philosophical nonsense in others—and giving her own suffrage to what seemed best in her own eyes, without any reference to what had gone before or was to come five minutes later.

Expectation.

Fleet wheels had whirred for us, deep hedgerows threading,
Till where, down labyrinthine lanes enfolden,
The gray, green-mantled church stood, half withholden
From passing eyes by elms full-fledged for shedding
Midsummer shade noon-shrunken, softly spreading
O'er swarded path a dappled pavement, golden,
And beryl-flecked, to a door, whose dusk-arch olden
Let glimpse-in hesitant gleams, the sill's gloom dreading.
A knot of children, snowy-bibbed, blue-skirted,
Hung round the gate, from devious ways diverted;
Shawled crone's slow halt and girl's light foot one goal
Had found thereby. Grand weather for whose wedding?
Methought: and straight a daw from ivied steading
Swooped startled, as a bell began to—toll.
—JANE BARLOW in The Athenaeum.

Gotland.

Ellen C. Semple in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.

At a time when small vessels and the lack of the compass restricted seamen to short voyages, the Island of Gotland was a natural halting place for all ships bound for this northern market, whether to Stockholm, Abo on the Finnish coast, Novgorod, or Riga. For this reason it early became a distributing point for the northern trade, and remained such even after the Wend cities had organized the commerce of the Baltic. Its capital, Wisby, became a great emporium and the wealth of its citizens fabulous. In addition to its permanent German burghers, it had a floating population of German traders, representing at least thirty cities from Cologne to Revel, who for mutual protection formed there a union or confederation known as the Gotland Genossenschaft. This is the oldest and most important union of its kind. Furthermore, it was a powerful agent, by its retroactionary influence upon the home towns, in bringing them to form the union which was known as the Hanseatic League.

The law of the Gotland Genossenschaft was given to the new German town of Riga and the factory of the traders in Novgorod, and the Wisby code of maritime laws was for a long time the highest authority among the seamen of the Baltic. The dues of the association, together with all extra money from the factory in Novgorod, were kept in a church at Wisby, and four Aldermen, one each from Wisby, Lübeck, Soest, and Dortmund, had keys to the treasure. Afterward, when the Hanseatic League succeeded the Gotland Genossenschaft, the money went to Lübeck. Though Gotland was a political dependency of Sweden, the Germans, by their energy and numbers, dominated the island. The City Council of Wisby had to be composed of "people of both tongues," Gotlanders and Germans. The control of a joint command-ing the trade of Russia and Sweden was thus reserved to those most interested in the protection and increase of that trade.

Puns on Tombstones.

From Good Words.

On Ann Mann:

She lived an old maid and died an old "Mann."

At Norwich:

Here lies Matthew Mud.
Death did him no hurt.
When alive, he was "mud";
And now dead, he is dirt.

On a Mr. Stone:

Jerusalem's curse is not fulfilled in me,
For here a stone upon a Stone you see.

On the Rev. —— Chest, (Vicar of Chepstow,) written by his son-in-law, Mr. Downton:

Here lies at rest, I do protest,
One Chest within another;
The chest of wood was very good,
Who says so of the other?

On Meredith, a former organist at St. Mary Winton College, Oxford:

Here lies one blown out of breath,
Who lived a merry life, and died a "Meredith."

At St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf:

Here lies one More, & no More than he,
One More, & no More! how can that be?
Why one More and no More may well lie here one.
But here lies one More, and that's More than one.

On one "Hatt":

By Death's impartial scythe was mown
Poor Hatt—he lies beneath this stone;
On him misfortune oft did frown,
Yet Hatt ne'er wanted for a crown;
When many years of constant wear
Had made his beaver somewhat bare,
Death saw, and pitying his mishap,
Has given him here a good long nap.

The Sparrow an Avian Rat.

From The Spectator.

Col. Russell, residing in Essex, killed off most of the sparrows round his country house and garden, and encouraged all other birds. The result was that "most things seemed to do better there than elsewhere, and many things much better. The young peas needed no protection from birds, green peas were not picked out of the pods, and the gooseberry buds were not picked out." Still, most people have as many gooseberries and peas as they want, even with sparrows in their gardens. But apart from direct mischief, they are thoroughly bad neighbors to other birds. They will bite and bully anything as large as a rook or a pigeon. We have often seen a single sparrow fly after a starling, pigeon, or rook (in London) and worry it till it left the place. The secret lies in their power of being "disagreeable," a thing almost unknown among other birds, which are very accommodating and sociable. But they also combine.

Mr. W. E. Hansell, writing from the Cathedral Close at Norwich, gives a curious instance of this. Two sparrows had a nest in a hole in a tree thirty feet from his office window. A starling flew down and looked in. The two sparrows gave a kind of screaming cry, and in a quarter of a minute at least fifty sparrows appeared on the scene. "Some took up their positions by the nesting pair; others perched on twigs close by; all appeared furious with the starling. Whether it was the husband or not, I am unable to say—the crowd was too great for me to see—but at any rate one of the cock birds flew off the headquarters twig and making straight for the starling's head, pecked it severely and drove it away. This done, most of the hen sparrows flew off. For my part, I ran down stairs and, with the help of a clerk, counted thirty sparrows still remaining, who gradually dispersed." But there is no question of their ability to take care of themselves and to supplant other species. We can also quite believe that where population is small and agriculture conducted on a large scale by machinery they might cause very serious loss. Farms near towns, especially near London, probably suffer severely; and it is there that the strongest means are now taken to kill them off.

On the River.

Why have you brought me here, you eager, adventurous darling?
Why did you lure me away out of the garden at home?
Was it to show me your skiff, that lies in the shade of the willows
Under this cool green slope, hid from the rush of the weir?
Truly, a snug little boat! and ready, I see, for a voyage:
There are the trim, tried oars, there are the cushions for you!
Come, I will row you out from the creek to the full mid-channel;
This, in an evening hour, surely you cannot refuse?

Now we are here on the main; and see how the broad, bright water
Warms to a rosy red, caught from the westering clouds!
See how the grasses bend, and the ripples run up to the shoreline,
Dancing and dimpling along, making their curtsy to you!
Look, too, at that great barge, just rounding a curve of the river—
Silent, majestic, slow, sure of its steady course!
Look, on the bank above, at the tall dark forms of the horses,
Straining their sinewy limbs, battling and baffling the tide!
Look at the woman who steers, picturesque in her pink hood-bonnet,
Wielding her strong brown arms, matronly massive and bare;
One arm clasping her babe, and the other held firm to the tiller:
She is a working wife, she is a mother indeed;
And from the cabin astern, the clear blue smoke of its incense
Breathes of a welcome within, warm as the heart of the dame.
Ah, if they only knew, that woman, and he with the horses,
How in a life like theirs all that we seek for appears!
Leisure, and quiet, and peace; a free fair union of labor,
Far from the fume and stress, far from the follies, of town:
Moving at ease each day through a land as lovely as this is—
Husband and wife and child, everywhere, always, at home!

But we are idling here, and you have not told me your pleasure:
Shall we go up, or down? Where would you like me to land?
Shall I row on to the wood, where Launcelot weary and wounded
Lay on his wolfskin bed, nursed by the hapless Elaine?
Shall we go up to the hill, where the Druids have left us a menhir?
No—that is far too old: what are the Druids to us?
We will away with the stream, and float by the head of the millrace
Down to the Abbey meads; there let us linger and land.
For 'tis a place of rest, which the good knight, Raoul de Calva,
Built in his far-off days, under the sheltering hills;
Built to be sacred and still, and helpful and hallow'd for ever,
Here in a valley of streams, safe from the ravage of war.
Little he dreamt of the time when the ruthless ruffianly Tudor
Working his evil will, wrought for the good of us all:
Ending what must have an end, for the soul of its beauty had vanish'd,
Passing to other forms cleanlier, simpler, and sane:
Passing indeed—but a saint would have pitied the good that was left there,
Would not have wrought like him, reckless of right and of wrong,
Who with the hook in his nose, and the unseen bridle to guide him,
Raged as a devil must rage, chain'd to the Chariot of God.

Well, if the spirit have gone, at least we inherit the ruins:
Lovelier they than of old—touch'd by the pathos of Time;
Telling their tale, as the face of a fair and lovable woman,
Telling of her own sweet life, brightest and best in decay.
So will your younger face look—but I shall not live to behold it—
When in the distant years you may come hither again;
Girt with a circle of friends, and with children precious in your eyes,
Even as now, dear child, you are a treasure to mine.
—ARTHUR MUNBY in The Spectator.

Classifications for Women.

From The Academy.

These old words, which have almost entirely lapsed, such as "baggage," "hussy," "wench," &c., were for the most part used in the classification of the young female; the old were distinguished by such terms as "jade," "shrew," "virago," "witch," and others not generally used in polite society, but of these "jade" and "shrew" were also applied to youth. By such words were females almost entirely classified, for the current expressions of the present day, "Mrs." and "Miss," had very little value; they were the mere coppers of the extensive word-coinage of the old times. "Mistress" then stood indifferently for either "Mrs." or "Miss," and the word had then none of that peculiar flavor which it carries with it nowadays. In "The Merry Wives of Windsor" we have:

Evans—* * * "There is Anne Page, which is daughter to Master Thomas Page, which is pretty virginity."

Slender—"Mistress Anne Page?"

These old-time expressions had, too, their own particular adjectives, the whole phrase fully explaining the type of woman. So "baggage" was associated with "coy," "wench" with "silly," and "minx" with "sly."

Taking Something.

From The Nineteenth Century.

At a recent licensing case in Dublin a certain well-known ecclesiastic was being cross-examined. I am sure the genial Dean the Chapel Royal will forgive me mentioning his name, as he is an Irishman, with more than an Irishman's fund of wit.

Scene—A police court. Applicant—A bibulous innkeeper. Witness—The Dean, appearing on behalf of the Church of Ireland Temperance Society.

"And you, Mister Dane of the Chapel Royal, were in that public house?" came the first question.

"I was, Sir," came an unblushing answer.

"And may I ask, Mister Dane of the Chapel Royal, did you take anything in the public house?"

"I did, Sir."

Great consation in court.

"Oh! you did, Mr. Dane, did you? And may I ask, Mr. Dane of the Chapel Royal"—with a strong and derisive accent—"what you took, Sir?"

"I took a chair, Sir," answered the quick-witted witness. "And, further than that, I took notes, Sir; and here they are, Sir."

Lavender.

From Good Words.

Planting goes on in September or October. When in the Spring the lavender shown signs of flower it is ruthlessly clipped. This is done sometimes twice or three times, for it is essential to strength that no flowers should be formed the first season. When a year old they are planted out in rows with breathing spaces of three feet between. If oil is scarce and dear, they are allowed to flower the second year, but is is better to clip them again and wait till they have reached their prime in the third year. They are at their best till the fifth; in the seventh or eighth they have served their time, are rooted up, and become brands for the burning.

The harvest falls about the end of July or the beginning of August. A dry warm season with gentle showers between suits lavender best. If garnered in showery weather the yield of oil is greater, while continued drought taints it with a rank odor. The flowers must be fully expanded when gathered. They are cut from the plants with short reaping hooks, tied in bundles taken from the field, and then stripped from the stalks. As the pans fill with odorous blossoms, they are transferred to the still. From a half to a ton of them fills the still; from twenty to thirty women will be working hard for six or seven hours to make up the quantity. The oil is contained in glands on the calyx, corolla, and leaves, and to a smaller extent in the branches of the flower stalks.

Women work in the fields too, following the men who reap, and tying up the harvest in mats. This protects it from the sun, which would otherwise "heat" the lavender and injure the oil. In a good year a ton will give up as much as twenty-one pounds of oil, at other times no more than fifteen or sixteen, and in bad seasons the yield may fall as low as ten. The distillation starts at four or five in the morning and lasts till ten at night, continuing from about the first week in August till the end of October.

No English Songs.

From The Saturday Review.

When the history of English music comes to be written, the chapter on the song-writers of the nineteenth century will be nearly as short as Horrebow's celebrated chapter on snakes in Iceland, (which it may be remembered Dr. Johnson boasted he had by heart.) "There were few song-writers in England in the nineteenth century, and they were not of much account." It is odd that we should have failed so utterly in this respect. We have great composers by the score; there is never a festival novelty that does not contain passages which "any of the great masters might have been proud of"; we have plenty of splendid voices—is not that our peculiar boast?—and we have plenty of excellent lyrics crying to be wedded to immortal music; and yet we get no songs.

Across the North Sea, the Germans, with no voices—German singing is well known to be something between a sheep-dog's bark and an asthmatic cough—and with scarcely half a dozen genuine poems in the language, have in this century produced an enormous number of songs of the very first rank. Once upon a time we, too, produced songs of the very first rank; and though there were not many of these, there were huge quantities of songs of very nearly the first rank. Purcell alone wrote a number of unsurpassable songs, and many very fine ones. But after Purcell came Handel; and Handel imposed an alien art upon our composers. Whereas Purcell had simply elaborated the English folk-song, and thus got wonderful results by precisely the same method as Schubert and Schumann adopted later. Purcell's successors tried to sing in the highly artificial forms of Handel and the Italians. They ceased to be artists, working with pleasure to express themselves, and became either mere dilettanti or, what was worse, mere contrapuntists. Handel was in himself a combined German and Italian invasion; and he took us by storm. He compelled us to speak his language; long after he was dead our composers insisted upon trying to speak his language; and it was the language of a dead age, a language, too, in which English feeling could never find utterance.

Before a Battle.

From The Cornhill.

I received my baptism of fire at Pont-à-Mousson. It was not much, but I now knew what it felt like to be fired at. With truth I had prophesied we should have no dinner that day. On our return to camp we found the fires extinguished, the cooking vessels upset, and little chance of food. Next day we were moving about from dawn to sunset under a burning sun, and the following morning we engaged in our first great battle, that of Mars-la-Tour. First of all our Colonel addressed us in solemn but encouraging words. We should probably meet the enemy, he said, in great force, an army of strong, well-equipped men; it would require all our courage to resist them. "Let us fight shoulder to shoulder. Obey your commanders. Above all, show the enemy that you are soldiers who have learned to use your weapons in defense of your country." The answer was a resounding "Hurrah!" and we formed up for the march. The band played an invigorating tune; I felt proud to be urged on by such music, but we were not there solely for the pleasure of enjoying a concert. The harmony was soon disturbed by the roar of cannon, which so alarmed the bandsmen that they scattered in all directions. They were not fighting men, so they wisely retreated to a less perilous position. In spite of the seriousness of the situation, we enjoyed the fun of seeing the musicians running for shelter.

Majuba Hill and the Transvaal.

From The National Review.

Under Lord Carnarvon the British flag was hoisted over the Transvaal to save it—among other things—from being overwhelmed by the Zulus, or from dissolving in mere bankruptcy. The promises which went with that annexation were, on the British side, carelessly remembered and only half fulfilled. Yet under the British flag the country grew fast in material prosperity, and British arms destroyed the fierce native tribes which threatened its existence. Mr. Gladstone, in his Mid-Lothian speeches, attacked British policy in the Transvaal, but when he assumed power in 1880 he found he must accept the very policy he had attacked. England, he announced, by the establishment of the Queen's supremacy had given a pledge to the large native populations of the Transvaal, and that pledge could not be broken. Writing, later, to the representatives of the dissatisfied Boers in the Transvaal, he declared that "obligations had been contracted, especially, though not exclusively, toward the native population, which cannot be set aside." Mr. Gladstone went on to say that, "looking into the circumstances both of the Transvaal and the rest of South Africa, * * * our judgment is that the Queen cannot be advised to relinquish her sovereignty over the Transvaal." Now, within a few weeks of writing those words, Mr. Gladstone did surrender the sovereignty of the Queen over the Transvaal! What happened betwixt to justify the breaking of English pledges and the surrender of the Queen's sovereignty? The answer is—Majuba Hill!

Now, it is easy to exaggerate the military significance of that disastrous fight. In scale it was a mere skirmish. The ill-fated Colley took with him only 400 men in that night climb up the rocky slopes of the hill of evil omen. They were men who had shared in two military failures just before; they were without artillery, were badly handled, and, under the "sniping" of the Boer sharpshooters, they behaved ill. But the disaster was trifling in scale, and the military pride of an Englishman may survive even the story of Majuba Hill. The tale of the slaughter of the Ninety-fourth at Bronkers Spruit, when, without a declaration of war, 159 practically unarmed British soldiers were shot down, is much more calculated to kindle bitter and long-enduring resentment than Majuba Hill, where the Boers attacked in the open and won by fair fighting.

The Laconic Style.

From The London Truth.

Talleyrand cultivated the art of writing short letters. A woman wrote to announce to him that her husband had died; he replied:

Chere Marquise: Hélas! Votre dévoué.
TALLEYRAND.

A little later the lady wrote to inform him that she was about to be married; he answered:

Chere Marquise: Ho! ho! Votre dévoué.
TALLEYRAND.

Assassination of Alexander II.

Prince Kropotkin in The Atlantic.

A bomb was thrown under the Czar's iron-clad carriage. Several Circassians of the escort were wounded; Rysakoff, who flung the bomb, was arrested on the spot. Then, although the coachman of the Czar earnestly advised him not to get out, saying that he could drive him still in the slightly damaged carriage, he stepped out. He felt that his military dignity required him to see the wounded Circassians, to condole with them as he had done with the wounded during the Turkish war, when a mad storming of Plevna, doomed to end in terrible disaster, was made on the day of his fête. He approached Rysakoff and asked him something, and as he passed close by another young man, Grinevétsky, the latter threw his bomb at their feet, between himself and Alexander II., so that both of them should be killed by the terrible engine. They lived but a few hours.

There Alexander II. lay upon the snow, profusely bleeding, abandoned by every one of his followers! All had disappeared. It was cadets, returning from the parade, who lifted the bleeding Czar from the snow, and put him in a sledge, covering his shivering body with a cadet mantle and his bare head with a cadet cap. And it was one of the Terrorists, Emeliánoff, with a bomb wrapped in a paper under his arm, who, at the risk of being arrested on the spot and hanged, rushed with the cadets to help the wounded man. Human nature is full of these contrasts.

Thus ended the tragedy of Alexander II.'s life. People could not understand how it was possible that a Czar who had done so much for Russia should have met his death at the hands of revolutionists. To me, who had the chance of witnessing the first reactionary steps of Alexander II. and his gradual deterioration, who had caught a glimpse of his complex personality—that of a born autocrat, whose violence was but partially mitigated by education, of a man possessed of military gallantry, but devoid of the courage of the statesman, of a man of strong passions and weak will—it seemed that the tragedy developed with the unavoidable fatality of one of Shakespeare's plays. Its last act was already written for me on the day when I heard him address us, the promoted officers, on June 13, 1862, immediately after the first executions in Poland.

To the Poet Thomas Gray.

(Died 30th July, 1771.)

Serene and lovely Voice, too seldom heard!
Thy solitary note forsakes the crowd
Of eager singers, that with pipings loud
Fill the resounding Day. Like Night's fond bird,
Alone thou singest when the woods are stirred
With quiet-breathing airs; till, softly bowed,
The bright Moon slips her shoulder from a cloud,
And leans, rapt listener to each melting word.

Most tender, melancholy, studious, sad!
Thou hadst no Mate to answer to thy call;
No tears to drop with thine, if thine did fall;
No laughter in thy home to make thee glad.
But on thy peaceful grave fit wreaths are hung,
Low sleeping where thy sweetest song was sung.
—ADA BARTRICK BAKER in Chambers's Journal.

The Rude Dr. Abernethy.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Duke of Wellington having insisted on seeing him out of his usual hours, and abruptly entering his room, was asked by the doctor how he got in. "By that door," was the reply. "Then," said Abernethy, "I recommend you to make your exit by the same way." He refused to attend George IV. until he had delivered his lecture at the hospital, in consequence of which he lost a royal appointment. To a lady who complained that on holding her arm over her head she felt pain, he said: "Then what a fool you must be to hold it up!" He was fond of calling people fools. A Countess consulted him, and he offered her some pills, when she said she could never take a pill. "Not take a pill! What a fool you must be!" was the courteous reply.

A farmer of immense bulk came from a distance to consult him, and, having given an account of his daily meals, which showed an immense amount of animal food, Abernethy said: "Go away, Sir, I won't attempt to prescribe for such a pig." A loquacious lady he silenced by telling her to put out her tongue; she having done so, "Now keep it there till I have done talking," said Abernethy. A lady having brought her daughter, he refused to prescribe for her, but told the mother to let the girl take exercise. Having received his guinea, he gave the shilling to the mother and said: "Buy the girl a skipping rope as you go along." When the late Duke of York consulted him, he stood whistling with his hands in his pockets, and the Duke said: "I suppose you know who I am?" "Suppose I do," was the uncourtly reply, "what of that?" To a gentleman who consulted him for an ulcerated throat, and wanted him to look at it, he said: "How dare you suppose that I would allow you to blow your stinking foul breath in my face?" But sometimes he met a Tartar. A gentleman, who could not succeed in getting the doctor to listen to his case, suddenly locked the door, put the key into his pocket, and took out a loaded pistol. Abernethy, alarmed, asked if he meant to murder him. No, he only wanted him to listen to his case, and meant to keep him a prisoner till he did. The patient and surgeon afterward became great friends.

The Only Thing He Could Not Do.

From Punch.

According to The Daily Chronicle the Kaiser has been in the Tyrol, learning to yodel. "The only thing I do not know," said William the Second.

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ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

No Local Contests to Interest Golfers This Week.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SUPREMACY

Woman's Championship on Philadelphia Country Club's Links—Some of Those Who Will Enter the Contest.

Golf in metropolitan circles has been very quiet during the past week, so far as active competition is concerned. There has been little open play, except an eighteen-hole handicap at the Long Beach Golf Club.

Nor does the week beginning to-day seem to offer a much more attractive programme. All eyes will be turned to Newport and Stockbridge, where open tournaments are scheduled. It is unfortunate that two such attractive competitions should come at the same date.

Labor Day will be the occasion for every club to hold some kind of match, but aside from these holiday affairs there seems to be no prospect of any important golfing around New York until Sept. 21, when the annual tourney of the Westbrook Golf Club will begin.

As the time for the different colleges to open draws near, those who are interested in the intercollegiate championships are busy in trying to figure out the chances of each team. In former years the fight for the team championship has narrowed down to Yale and Harvard, while Princeton has occasionally come into prominence.

This year, however, conditions have changed, and Princeton on form has a much superior team to that which any other college will be able to place on the links. Every member of last year's team will return to college. John Stuart should play at their head, and be very close to the individual intercollegiate championship if his brilliant work in the amateur championship is to be considered. Not far behind him is J. Prentice Kellogg and Chester Griswold, Jr.

It is from the freshman class that Princeton will draw strong material. In this class will be Harold C Smith, who won his spurs at Onwentsia; Percy Pyne, 2d, and L. B. Garrettson.

At Yale, on the other hand, the two men who for the past two or three years have held Yale at the top, John Reid, Jr., and Walter B. Smith, have graduated, and it will be impossible to fill their places.

T. Markoe Robertson, who first came into prominence at Shinnecock, will captain the team, and with him will be F. C. Havemeyer and C. D. Baines, the Lakewood golfer, A. T. Dwight, who jumped into fame by defeating Douglas at the Crescent A. C. tourney last May, and E. L. Ives, who has been playing excellently at the Brooklawn Country Club this Summer. The strongest man on the freshman class will be Charles Hitchcock, Jr., who not only won the President's Cup at Narragansett Pier in 1898, but repeated the performance on Thursday.

At Harvard, however, there is weeping and wailing, for while Yale's team has suffered, Harvard's has been almost literally swept away. The three "C's," W. B. Cutting, Jr., Joseph Choate, Jr., and J. F. Curtis, a triumvirate almost unequaled in the annals of college golf, have gone, and there seems to be absolutely no one to fill the gap. George Clark, Jr., will captain the team.

If Gardiner G. Hubbard can play his 1898 game this Fall, he may make John Stuart's claims to the individual championship look very dubious, but even Hubbard at his best cannot carry along the other five men, and so it seems as though Harvard must be content with a very humble share of honors this Fall. Of the incoming class C. Tiffany Richardson, well known at Lakewood, and H. L. Riker of Oakland are about the best. Columbia has never proved at all dangerous, and although C. P. Nash, Jr., the Peconic Cup winner at Shinnecock last month, may have a look in at the individual honor, the team will probably be about on a par with the former ones

The four-ball foursome, which Harry P. Toler and Willie Anderson played recently against Howard A. Colby and John Park, Jr., not only brought out a splendid contest, but the golf Park showed upset many calculations as to the winner of the open event next month. Before this match was played no one, barring Colby and possibly a few other Essex County men, had considered Park as likely to be a consideration. But his magnificent work has made many believe that the man who leads him home at Baltimore will carry off the main pot. Young Park is a brother of the famous Willie Park, Jr. He has not, however, his brother's graceful style, nor has he the imperturbability which has made "Willie" the king of match players. There is no doubt about it that Park is one of the strongest players in the country to-day, and that his career will be well worthy of his illustrious golfing name.

W. Girdwood Stewart, the well-known English amateur, who played for several months in this country in 1897, was the winner of the Duke of Portland's medal at the Troon Summer meeting, playing from scratch.

The Philadelphia Country Club's links, at Bala, Penn., where the women's championship will be played this Fall, are being reconstructed to adapt them better to the requirements of a woman's game. They will undoubtedly be all that a championship course should be when the first pair start. Who the winner will be this year is a very hard question to answer. Miss Hoyt, the three-time winner, who is in a class by herself, and who would undoubtedly win again should she play, has threatened to follow the example of Lady Margaret Scott, who retired after her third consecutive victory.

If Miss Hoyt does this there are fully a half-dozen women who seem to be exactly on a par with one another. Miss Maud K. Wetmore, winner up to Miss Hoyt at Ardsley last Fall, was thought to be the most prominent candidate, but she was badly beaten on Thursday in a contest for a cup offered by Reginald Brooks at Newport by little Miss Madeline Goddard, while Miss Anna Sands, who for several years has been in the first rank, was put out at the same time by Miss Burk, heretofore totally unknown as a golfer. Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., the wife of the well-known yachtsman, is credited with being the only woman to have beaten Miss Hoyt in a match, and as she is now at the top of her game, she may be induced to compete. In the past, however, she has steadily refrained from tournament play, and as she is exceedingly interested in the yacht races this Fall, she may refuse to play in tournaments.

Miss Nina Sargent of Manchester-by-the-Sea, who was second in the women's championships of 1895 and 1897, is playing very well now, as is also Mrs. William Shippen and Miss Helen Shelton of Morris County. Miss Marion Shearson of the Chicago Golf Club, Miss Ruth Underhill of the Nassau County Club, Miss Eidlitz of Ardsley, Miss Griscom and Miss Cassett of Philadelphia, are others who will be important factors in the race.

That golf is becoming a game for all the year round is more apparent every day, and there is no doubt that its influence is great in determining the length of the season at the different Summer resorts. At Deal Beach the season has closed in former years on the very first of September, but this year the golfers, who number practically all of the cottagers, have arranged a schedule of competitions which extends up to the first of October. No one, apparently, has any idea of returning to the city before these are decided. The Deal team has tied the Norwood Park Club for the championship of the North Jersey Coast Golf League and the possession of the five-hundred-dollar cup subscribed for by the six teams of the league. The deciding struggle will come off on Labor Day. The match will be at thirty-six holes, eighteen holes being played in the morning at one club and eighteen holes in the afternoon at the other.

The newly-formed Western Golf Association, which includes clubs within 500 miles of Chicago, has announced its first annual onen tournament for Sept. 7, 8, and 9 at the Glen View Golf and Polo Club of Chicago. The Western professionals, however, angered because of the smallness of the purses offered, have resolved not to attend the meeting.

The accident which befell ex-Champion Findlay Douglas a few weeks ago turns out to be fully as serious as was feared at the time, and as he is still confined to the house, all hope of his meeting Herbert Harriman, the new champion, at Baltimore, is at an end. There are many who believed that Douglas's steadiness would pull him through a 72-hole medal play contest, ahead of the American, for the latter's style of game is of the peculiarly brilliant sort.

The most important news in professional ranks which has occurred in a long time is the announcement that "Dave" Hunter, the well-known greenskeeper of the Oakland Golf Club, will take "Willie" Anderson's place at Baltusrol.

The Laurence Harbor Country Club will hold a scratch golf tournament at Laurence Harbor, N. J., next Saturday. The tournament is open to all members, the winner to represent the club in a tournament given by the Deal Beach Golf Club of Deal Beach, N. J. In this tournament the contestants will be representatives from each club forming the North Jersey Short Golf League. The Laurence Harbor Country Club will hold a sweepstakes handicap tournament, open to all members, on Labor Day.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

Secretary Boland of the Middle States Regatta Association has issued a circular to all local clubs urging them to come forward and send their representatives to the Labor Day regatta at Philadelphia. Until a week ago the prospects of a large entry list, especially from the Harlem River clubs, was very light, but as the date for closing the entries draws near they are not so promising. Dissensions in the crews and the disinclination to train in excessively hot weather are the reasons that two or three of the best scullers give, and several crews have stopped training. President Pilkington and several other officials of the association have visited the various boathouses during the past week in an effort to infuse enthusiasm into the clubs. The fact that the regatta is not to be held on the Harlem River, as it has been in former years, has also much to do with the matter.

The New Rochelle Rowing Club will hold its nineteenth annual regatta on Labor Day over the club course in Echo Bay. This club, although it is not well known in racing circles, has a fine fleet of boats, and a number of experienced oarsmen in its ranks, so that its regattas are always interesting. The committee in charge of the regatta, composed of J. W. Spaulding, George S. Squire, H. H. Todd, and William E. Moore, are sparing neither time nor money to make it a success. The events already decided upon are as follows: Novice single gigs, for President's prize; single gigs and skulls, handicap for the Granzebach Trophy; single shells, club championship and Banks Medal; double scull gigs, four-oared gigs, four-oared shells, tub races, water hose race, and swimming races. After the regatta the members and their guests will make a trip by steamer to City Island, where a shore dinner will be served.

"Davy" Roach, the professional trainer, formerly connected with the New York Athletic Club, has been occupying the coxswain's seat of the Harlem Rowing Club's junior eight-oared crew for the past week. He will continue to train the crew up to the time of their race in the Middle States regatta. Mase and Maher of the Harlems will also row in the senior double event.

Several barge parties, followed by receptions, have been held by Harlem River clubs during the past week. The tide being high and the moon full, several are scheduled for next week.

The Institute Boat Club of Newark held its annual regatta on the Passaic River yesterday. The events included single and double shell races, eight-oared shell and barge races and swimming races.

The Lone Star Boat Club has Metzler and E. Keller training for the junior double event of the Middle States regatta. The club may also enter a junior sculler, but this will not be decided upon until the last moment.

Fred Plaisted, the professional oarsman, is busily engaged training a four-oared gig crew for the Middle States regatta composed of members of the Hudson Boat Club. The plan at present is to row the crew in both the junior and intermediate events. The crew is made up as follows: Dardis, bow; De Lamater, No. 2; G. Kunz, No. 3; W. Hopper, stroke, and Colwell, coxswain. Plaisted has great faith in the crew and is sure of their winning one of the events.

Julius D. Maher is still a member of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, not having resigned, as it has been stated in one of the dailies of this week.

One of the Harlem River shell boat builders expects to begin work on a new cedar eight-oared shell for the Pennsylvania Barge Club as soon as the present season closes.

The majority of Harlem River rowing clubs will have handball courts built in their boathouses during the coming Winter, and there is some talk of organizing a handball association of oarsmen and holding tournaments. It is not only considered good sport, but excellent exercise, thereby keeping the oarsmen in good condition throughout the Winter months.

The senior four-oared barge race of the Middle States regatta, which was dependent upon four entries, has been stricken from the card, as there are no prospects of that number of contestants. This race was made especially for Hudson River clubs, and it was hoped that they alone would fill it.

The Pennsylvania Barge Club's champion senior eight-oared shell crew has finally decided to row in the Middle States regatta. Dempsey, the stroke of the club's champion senior four-oared crew, has been obliged to give up rowing for the remainder of the season on account of his health. This will cripple the crew seriously, and the chances are that the famous four of the Detroit Boat Club will beat them on Labor Day, unless a man as good in the stroke seat as Dempsey was can be found.

Members of the First Bohemian Boat Club are thoroughly disheartened with the poor showing their four-oared barge crew made in the Hoboken regatta, and they have decided to give up racing entirely for the remainder of the season. The present year seems to be an off one for the club, and has put a black mark on their record of previous years. Heretofore the Bohemian senior and junior eight-oared shell crews have always been feared by other crews matched against them, and if they did not win, which was usually the case, however, they were always a close second, but this year they have won nothing, and in several events they have not even landed in second place. It is said that an effort will be made next season to reorganize the club's champion senior eight, which was considered one of the finest crews ever boated.

The proposed consolidation between the Crescent and Friendship Boat Clubs, both of the Harlem River, has fallen through, owing to the fact that the two clubs could not agree as to terms. This consolidation was earnestly hoped for by Harlem oarsmen, as it would have added one strong club to the Harlem Regatta Association's list, where there are now two clubs which seldom make an entry in any of the open regattas.

The Wyanoke Boat Club will hold its annual club regatta for Sept. 26. The events already arranged for include: Single gig, novice; single gig, junior; junior double gig, junior four-oared gig, eight-oared shell, eight-oared barge race between married and single men, swimming and tub races, and a goose chase. A reception and dance will follow the regatta at the club's boathouse on the Harlem River.

The Nassau Boat Club's intermediate four, who were training for the Middle States regatta, have given up training, and there is no chance of organizing a new crew to fill their places.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will hold a meeting in this city next October. A large amount of important business will be transacted at this meeting. Arrangements will be made for sending a senior eight-oared shell crew to the international regatta at Paris in 1900, and the course for the association's 1900 regatta, which will probably be the Harlem River Speedway course, will be definitely decided upon.

The Philadelphia cracks have evidently scared Harlem River scullers, for at the present time there is no sign of any entry in the senior single event of the Middle States Regatta.

The Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken, one of the largest and most prosperous rowing organizations on the Hudson River, has built an annex house on the Passaic River at Newark. The club's present house at Hoboken is badly hemmed in with piers and shipping, and at times it is impossible to reach the club. Many of the members also object to rowing in the Hudson or North River on account of the rough water and danger from ferryboats and other craft.

AMERICAN HORSES FOR EXPORT.

Breeders Find a Ready Market in Germany for Their Stock.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—John F. Winter, Consul at Annaberg, sends the following translation from the Hamburger Nachrichten:

"Importations from America have caused the horse raisers of Holstein to suffer much of late. A stock company has just been formed in Berlin for the express purpose of importing horses from the United States. The Americans have succeeded in breeding a horse which compares very favorably in every way with the Holstein animal, especially in those points so highly prized in a work horse, namely, broad hips and large build generally. The best markets for Holstein horses have always been in the Provinces of Saxony, Thuringia, and Brunswick. The demand is created by the large sugar factories. This market has been decreasing of late, owing to American horses being purchased in Berlin. A few days ago this Berlin company shipped a drove of eighty through Hamburg en route for Milan, Italy, where they are to be used on the tramways. Almost every week a long freight train filled with American horses leaves the Berliner Banhof for various parts of Germany. In spite of expensive freight and a tariff of $7 per head, the Americans have built up a very respectable competition in the German market."

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

High-Class Racing for the Fall Meeting at Sheepshead.

FLATBUSH STAKES SATURDAY

Jockeys Martin and Turner Ruled Off by the Stewards for Crooked Work at Saratoga.

Now that the Futurity has been run and won, and the thousands who saw it have had their first Fall half holiday at the race track, the regular followers of the sport will settle down to enjoy racing during the week without the attendant crowding and jostling of such a crowd as that of Saturday.

They will have at Sheepshead six days of racing during the coming week, and in those six days, as well as the six of the following week, there should be sport high class enough to satisfy the most fastidious. The incentives to high-class racing are certainly strong enough in the programme prepared by the Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and now that the Saratoga meeting has ended, the best horses in the country, in the best possible condition, will be pitted against each other.

To-morrow's programme has for its fixtures the Autumn Maiden Stakes for two-year-olds and the Flying Handicap for three-year-olds. There are richer stakes later on in the week.

On Saturday the Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds, will probably bring out Sadducee, who has been in the barn for a long time, for a purse of $3,000 is hung up. It will also call out some of the disappointed candidates in yesterday's Futurity, and it may be the means of showing just what class Sadducee has when he is pitted against the best two-year-olds that have shown so far this season.

Sadducee, however, may be shown earlier in the week, for he is engaged in the Sapphire Stakes on Friday, Partridge Stakes on Thursday, and the Dash Stakes on Wednesday. These stakes, however, are neither of them as rich as the Flatbush Stakes, and it is probable that the unbeaten colt of the year will be reserved for that.

The Omnium Handicap, the third of the series of Fall handicaps, will also be run on Saturday, and the field in that event, for which $2,000 is hung up, should be a good one.

The three-year-olds of this season have been almost as disappointing on the whole as the two-year-old crop, but the best of them are engaged for the Reapers' Stakes on Thursday. The overnight events are arranged in a way that ought to bring out fairly well-balanced fields, and if fair weather favors it, the meeting, which has everything else in its favor, should be one of the best in the history of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

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The Stewards of The Jockey Club have found plenty to occupy their minds recently, for their ruling off of a couple of steeplechasers and the jockeys, owners, and trainers connected with them was followed a few days later by their practical ruling off of Jockeys W. Martin and N. Turner. In the case of Martin they revoked his jockey's license, and it is probable that it will not be restored to him. The reason given in Martin's case was that he transgressed one of the rules of racing, which prohibits a jockey from betting on a race. Martin's commissioner was warned off the Saratoga race track, and his fate and the fate of Martin may be an object lesson to others who have been fortunate enough to escape discovery but who nevertheless do bet on the races or have commissioners to bet for them. Martin was a jockey in the East in the old days of Guttenberg, and he learned more there about riding horses than bettors in the East cared to have him know.

Turner, who has been in good hands all season, was suspended indefinitely for "in-and-out riding." The particular cases in which he was charged with having given offense were not mentioned, and his suspension was a matter of surprise to many. Turner at the beginning of the season, placed himself in the hands of a turfman of known integrity, who agreed to get him good mounts if he would ride his best and not resort to any of the Western outlaw track tricks. The boy promised to behave, and this he did fairly well before he went to Saratoga. There, where he had so much idle time on his hands, his fondness for gayety asserted itself, and this probably was responsible for the predicament in which he now finds himself placed.

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The pony races, gymkhana games, and horse show at Southampton, L. I., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday promise a varied and enjoyable card of sport, beginning each day at 2:30 P. M. Marked interest is being manifested in the events by many of the representative amateur horse owners spending the Summer in Suffolk County. Judging from the number of entries received for the various contests the latter should be exciting and in many instances close. The preliminary arrangements are completed; all that remains to assure the success of the affair being fine weather. The race course, which is a flagged one, and the horse show grounds are delightfully situated near the ocean at Interlaken, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas's field corner of Old Town Road and Gin Lane. An interesting programme of races and gymkhana games has been arranged for Thursday.

The horse show is the attraction Friday and Saturday afternoons, Aug. 25 and 26, when nine varied classes will be judged on each date. There will be competitions for roadsters, carriage horses, saddle horses, ponies, jumpers, four-in-hands, and tandems.

The first prizes, as in the races, will be silver cups. Those who have offered trophies include Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Henry G. Trevor, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, T. Wyman Porter, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Kernochan, Charles Coster, Harry W. McVickar, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, William Manice, James W. Barney, Mrs. O. G. Jennings, Mrs. Benjamin Nicholl, and the Shinnecock Golf Club and the Meadow Club.

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The famous old Guttenberg race track is apparently blessed with more lives than the proverbial cat, for after it ceased to be the home of Winter racing in New Jersey it was sold and transferred several times; then it was used as a trotting track for matinée races, and finally it was announced, when it was purchased by a realty concern, that it would be cut up into building lots before next Winter. This announcement was made so often that it was believed, but now a new announcement has gone the rounds, and this is to the effect that the track will be reopened on Aug. 26 as the home of the Hudson County Driving Club, and that a series of matinée trotting races will be conducted there.

John A. Blaurock is the President of the club, and as he is popular with the horsemen in this section it is likely that there will be a fair-sized entry list, especially since interest in trotting and pacing in the vicinity has increased so much recently. On the opening day there will be two professional and two amateur races. Two will be for pacers and two for trotters. The races in which the amateurs will drive will be free-for-all events, to road wagons, but for horses that have been driven on the New York Speedway previous to July 1. Silver cups will be offered for the drivers of first and second horses in the amateur races. Other meetings to be given by the club are scheduled for Sept. 2, 16, 23, and 30, and at these $1,000 in prizes and $1,500 in trophies will be offered.

CONTESTS OF CHESS EXPERTS.

Manhattan Will Have a Chance to Win the Trophy at Saratoga.

The annual midsummer meeting of the New York State Chess Association will be held at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, next week and the leading players of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts are expected to play in the tournaments for the cups and money prizes. It is the principal gathering of Empire State chess players in the year, the country members of the association taking an active interest in the contests with the mertopolitan experts.

Three important events will fill the week of the meeting, and opportunity will be given for practice with strong players. The eighth tournament for the Silver Challenge Trophy between club champions will probably have only two entries this year, S. Lipschuetz representing Manhattan, and F. J. Marshall the Brooklyn Chess Club. There is a prospect that Albany and Rochester will be represented, but the entries have not been made. Lipschuetz and Marshall met last year in the same tournament, and Lipschuetz won with three straight games. Marshall won the prize in the minor tournament played in the International Congress in England a few months ago, and is in excellent form now. He thinks he can make a creditable showing against the former United States champion, Lipschuetz.

The Challenge Trophy was presented to the association by Oswald Ottendorfer in 1891. It will become the property of the club winning it five times. Manhattan has won it four times; Metropolitan, New York City, and Staten Island, have each won it once.

A team match has been arranged between the State Chess Associations of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, seven players a side, and Aristides Martinez, President of the Manhattan Chess Club, has offered a silver smoking set, valued at $80, for the best game played in the match. There is some doubt as to whether Massachusetts will be represented, as the men from Boston are not sure of getting seven men to the meeting.

Tournaments for players of the first, second, and third class will be arranged, each playing by itself for its own prize. The first prize in the first class is the silver cup presented by Mrs. George C. Farnsworth of Buffalo. Money prizes will be awarded to the players making the best scores in the other classes.

The Challenge Trophy tournament will be commenced Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.; the inter-State match and the class tournaments will begin Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M.

The officers of the New York State Chess Association are E. H. Underhill, Albany, President; D. F. Searle, Rome; C. H. Hathaway, Manhattan; Howard J. Rogers, Albany, Vice Presidents; Dr. L. D. Broughton, Jr., Brooklyn, Secretary; Gustav A. Barth, Staten Island, Treasurer; Advisory Committee—W. M. De Visser, Brooklyn; G. A. T. Limbeck, New York City, and Col. W. F. Morse, Manhattan.

TO STRIVE FOR POLO HONORS.

Eastern Cracks Will Meet in Brooklyn —Prize Is a Cup Given by William Waldorf Astor.

Many of the crack polo players in the East will meet on the Prospect Park parade ground in Brooklyn between Sept. 11 and 23 to contest for polo honors. Entries have been coming in to Secretary H. L. Herbert of the Polo Association.

The entry list closed Aug. 26. Already enough men and teams have filed their entries to insure a successful meeting, and all that will be needed is good weather.

The championship is for a cup presented by William Waldorf Astor, through the Tuxedo Club. This cup can be held one year by the winning team. Individual prizes will be added by the polo club. The tournament will be open to teams of four, representing any club in the Polo Association.

One feature of the play which will probably result in big scores and will bring together on the field many players formerly heavily handicapped, is the fact that there will be no handicaps counted against the contestants.

The conditions of the tournament will be as follows:

Four periods of fifteen minutes each, actual play. Time between goals and delays not counted. Two minutes after each goal has been made, and seven minutes between the periods for change of ponies and rest.

The Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn has offered the players the privileges of the club during the tournament.

SPORTING NOTES.

The forty-third annual Scottish games of the New York Caledonian Club will be held at Washington Park and Casino, Grand Street, between Maspeth and Newtown, Brooklyn, on Labor Day. Fourteen events, "open to the world," and seven events for members, with an aggregate cash prize list of $461, are on the programme.

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The football team representing Willets Point has been reorganized for the coming season. This team has always shown itself to be one of the best in the country, and will make every effort to uphold its reputation. Candidates will be put through a thorough course preparatory to selection. Lieut. Lytle Brown, Company E, who played the crack team at West Point, will be head coach, and he will be assisted by Lieuts. Cheney and Ladue, who will have charge of the line men. An Advisory Committee of three officers has been selected, and games with all the leading teams in this section will be arranged.

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The Knickerbocker Athletic Club has arranged a good programme of sports for Labor Day, Sept. 4, at Knickerbocker Field, Bayonne, N. J., which will wind up the season for the outdoor meets of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. There will be two games of baseball, the club thus deviating from its rule. Instead of playing the same team two games on the same day, they will meet one team at 10:30 A. M. and another at 4:30 P. M.

The all round weight-throwing contest will be the most important event. In this event John Flanagan, the present champion, will meet the promising Knickerbocker man, J. Coffey, who recently arrived from Ireland.

The other events on the programme are as follows: 100-yard sack race, 100-yard hop, 100-yard hurdle, walk backward, 40 yards; run backward, 40 yards; 100-yard run, handicap; half-mile run, handicap; 440-yard run, novice; one-mile run, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap pole vault; one-mile novice bicycle race; two-mile bicycle, handicap; 300-yard swim, and 200-yard swim.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB RACES.

Dates of the Events—The Contests for the Weston and Gould Cups.

Col. David E. Austen, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club, has given out the following details regarding the coming events in the club:

Regattas will be held on Sept. 2, 4, 6, and 9, all open only to boats which belong to the club.

On Sept. 2 the Weston Cups, one valued at $100, two at $75, one at $60, two at $50, and one at $25, presented by Rear Commodore Edward Weston, will be contested for. Six classes of yachts will sail under the old measurement rules of 1898, and in each class where four or more yachts start a second prize will be awarded. The classes are: Sloops—Racing and cruising trim, Classes J, K, L, and M, and a knockabout class; cabin and open mainsail yachts, Classes S, T, and V, and canoes.

The second race will be on Labor Day, Sept. 4, and will be sailed under the same conditions as the first.

On Sept. 6 a special race will be sailed for prizes given by the club. The classes in this race are: Sloops—Classes J, K, L, and M, Series B; P and Q, Series C; Classes S, T, and V of cats, open and cabin; knockabouts and canoes. Separate courses will be sailed by yachts in racing and cruising trim.

The most important race of the series is the race on Sept. 9, for the Gould Cups, presented by ex-Commodore George J. Gould, and valued at over $1,000. They will go to the different classes as follows:

CLASSES.	Value of Cups.
Schooners, racing trim, all classes	$500
Sloops, racing trim, Classes G and H	300
Schooners, cruising trim, all classes	150
Sloops, cruising trim, Classes J, K, L, and M	100
Sloops, racing trim, Classes J, K, L, and M	150

Should there be no entries of sloops or schooners in racing trim, the $500 and $300 cups, respectively, will be awarded the cruising classes as designated above.

The rule that all yachts must be members of the Atlantic Yacht Club to compete in these races practically bars out the Columbia and Defender, since neither Mr. Iselin nor any of the other owners of those yachts are members of this club

American Yacht Club's Race Off.

The American Yacht Club has abandoned its racing date of Sept. 16. No reason was given other than that the time of year was too late to be favorable.

Australians Versus Somersetshire.

TAUNTON, England, Aug. 26.—In the cricket match between the Australians and Somersetshire, which began here yesterday, the former team in their first innings to-day were all out for 532 runs. After Somersetshire had scored 223 runs for 9 wickets down the match was declared drawn.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Reduction in Price of Bicycles to Meet Trust.

COMING EVENTS OF INTEREST

Demand for Lighter Machines Growing Stronger—Smaller Front Wheel Suggested as a Remedy—Labor Day Meets.

Those of the larger bicycle firms that have not entered the "bicycle trust," or the American Bicycle Company, under which title the trust was organized, have already assumed an aggressive attitude and fixed prices for next year.

One of the Eastern manufacturers has sent a circular letter to its agents that says, in part:

"In the first place, we have not entered the 'bicycle combine,' and do not intend to. Why should we? We have a thoroughly organized and profitable business, both in firearms and bicycles, and there is no necessity of our joining any movement to attempt to monopolize or manipulate the bicycle trade, or to assist some of the many 'top-heavy' firms to dispose of their factories at fancy prices and thus avoid a probable 'collapse.'

"We are, and shall remain, perfectly independent and free to act according to our business judgment and our sense of justice and fairness to the agents who have assisted us in building up our present large business. No one can buy better material or build high-grade bicycles cheaper than we can, and we have completed our plans and our new line of bicycles much earlier than usual, so as to make this statement frankly and squarely to our agents, and we announce our line and prices for the coming season as follows: Medium grade roadster, $25; high-grade roadster, $35; with coaster brake, $40; with cushion frame, $50; chainless, $60."

These prices are a cut of $15 on each type of bicycle.

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The demand for lighter wheels is growing stronger every day, and it seems certain that there will be developments in this direction in the near future. This will mean tubing reduced both in size and in gauge. This will carry with it smaller hubs, balls, cups, and sprockets

There is also some talk of using a smaller front wheel, say, a 26-inch wheel. Many believe that broken forks are due to the shortened head, which was brought about through the demand for a dropped hanger. As a remedy for this trouble and a means for reducing the weight of a wheel, the 26-inch steering wheel is entitled to some consideration.

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The Signal Corps of the Connecticut National Guard of forty-one men, in camp with the Connecticut troops at Camp Lounsbury, Niantic, has been equipped with chainless bicycles. The first section has the wheels geared to 82. The others use a wheel geared to 72. The Signal Corps formerly used the chain bicycles.

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One of the features at the Vailsburg board track, Newark, to-day, will be an unlimited tandem pursuit race between Jack Jasper and J. W. Higgins of the North Hudson County Cyclers and A. Michaels and W. Clossy of the Niantic Wheelmen. At the same track on Labor Day John King, the Newark cyclist, who recently defeated H. G. Bedell, the amateur middle-distance champion, in a fifteen-mile paced race, has been matched to ride against "Charley" Earl of the Kings County Wheelmen in a fifteen-mile multicycle paced race.

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One of the cycling events for Labor Day is a five-mile metropolitan championship for the $250 American Wheelmen trophy, which Henry L. Saltonstall, the donator, has decided to offer for competition among the National Cycle Association riders. The race will take place at Manhattan Beach in conjunction with a number of other amateur events, including a one-third-mile novice. The first three men at the finish will be rewarded with valuable medals. The club whose rider wins the race will hold the trophy one year. It must be won three times, not necessarily consecutively, to become the permanent property of the club. The New Jersey Athletic Club has won it twice through its rider, Walter Roome, while the New York Athletic Club, represented by Irving Powell, and the Kings County Wheelmen, by George Schofield, have each retained the cup for one year.

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Following is the weekly road report issued by the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, for the information of the cycling public:

Long Island roads are in fine riding condition. Country roads, side paths, and cycle paths have been made hard by the rain of Thursday morning, and are perfectly free from dust.

The roads to Rockaway, Long Beach, and the South Shore Road to Patchogue are fine and in good condition beyond Patchogue the entire length of the island. The roads to Jericho, Hicksville, Amityville, and Massapequa are in good shape. Road through Westbury to Farmingdale, good; road to Oyster Bay and Cold Spring, good.

The North Shore Road through Flushing, Bayside, to Roslyn, good; road from Jamaica, by the way of Black Stump and Rocky Hill road, to Bayside and Willets Point, fine; road from Hyde Park to Little Neck, fine; road from Roslyn through Sea Cliff and Glen Cove, fine.

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According to some local dealers, next year will see a marked advance in the use of the chainless wheel. The interest in the chainless wheel was lacking heretofore because of its weight. Everyone is looking for a light wheel. Next year's chainless, it is said, will weigh from twenty-two to twenty-four pounds, a reduction of at least five pounds. There is, however, not likely to be a general reduction in the price. This year's model will probably sell at a reduced figure, about $50, but the 1900 model, with its reduced weight, will command the standard price, about $75. A number of manufacturers will make the chainless their leader, which means that the output for next year will be greatly increased.

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One of the most recent inventions to guard against a collapse of the fork crown is a brace to fit over the fork. The brace is bolted to the head tube, the steel straps fitting to each side of the fork. Should a collision occur violent enough to break the crown the wheel will not be released. The weak point of a bicycle, if there is any, is at the fulcrum of the lever, the short end of which is composed of the front wheel and fork. All strains act on the lever at the fulcrum by the wheel striking obstructions and depressions in its path. A break at the fulcrum will throw the rider so that he falls on his face or head, and there are numerous cases where accidents of this kind have resulted fatally.

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It is expected that more cyclists will take part in the century run to be conducted by the New York Firemen's Cycle Club on Sept. 10 than ever took part in an event of this kind. Hundreds of cyclists to whom a one-hundred-mile ride is a mere pleasure trip have already sent their entries to Chief John Castles, whose headquarters are at 133 West Ninety-ninth Street. The following is the itinerary of the runs and shows that the pace will not be too fast for the average rider:

FIRST DIVISION.

Miles.		Arrive. A. M.	Leave. A. M.
	Twenty-third Street, East River, Roosevelt Street, East River	4:40	
0	Bedford Fountain	5:00	5:20
12	Coney Island, (Brighton Arms,) breakfast stop	6:20	6:40
30	Jamaica, (Pettit's)	8:10	8:30
35	Lynbrook, (Williamson's)	9:15	9:30
50	Rockaway Beach, dinner	10:25	12 M.
		P. M.	P. M.
61	Lynbrook, (Williamson's)	1:00	1:15
71	Seaford, (Buck's)	2:05	2:20
83	Valley Stream, (West's)	3:20	3:35
90	Jamaica, (Pettit's)	4:10	4:25
100	Bedford Rest	5:20	Finish

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Use the Celebrated Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.
Nothing known to Science so good for the skin.

Large and Complete Line of School Stationery Now Ready at Lowest Prices.
Section C, extreme rear.

ANOTHER WEEK OF BIG SAVINGS.

Our business Almanac says the Summer is ended and our energies are now concentrated in preparing for a busy Autumn. The population is growing, hundreds of new dwellings have been erected, and the demands upon even our resources will be taxed, so our present stocks must leave here at once. Here are samples of the price-push behind them.

Welcome New Autumn Waists

Tables full of new candidates for favor in Brilliantine, Flannel and Black Silk.

Good Black Brilliantine Dress Waists, made bias cording, special at $2.25.

Fine Black Brilliantine Waists, corded and tucked, at $2.59.

All Wool Flannel Waists, braided front, dress waist sleeves, special at $2.59.

Black Taffeta Silk Waists, corded, dress waist sleeves, regularly $5.00, for $3.98.

Broken lots of Silk Waists in checks and plain colors, detachable collar, for $1.50; were $2.98 and $3.98. Also a fine grade of Taffeta Silk Waists, including white slightly soiled in the handling, for $2.98; were $4.98.

OUR CUT GLASS IN DANGER!

The painters and decorators at work here have us at our wit's end as to what to do with the Cut Glass. We offer some of it at half price rather than risk breakage, so on Monday you will find it on the first floor, as beautiful as the best American skill can polish and cut, real Cut Glass. Here is a partial list of the little prices:

FRUIT OR SALAD BOWLS.
Sizes and various designs:
$3.98 reduced from $6.00
5.00 " " 7.50
5.75 " " 9.00
6.75 " " 10.00
8.50 " " 13.50
10.00 " " 16.50
11.98 " " 22.50 & 18.00

ICE CREAM TRAYS.
$15.00, reduced from $22.50

CELERY TRAYS.
$2.98, reduced from $4.50
3.75 " " 6.00
4.98 " " 8.00

WATER JUGS.
$4.98, reduced from $8.00
6.50 " " 10.00
And Oil Bottles, Syrup Cups, Water Bottles and the like.

Housekeeping Helps at Brief Prices.

Bissell's 4-wheel protected Sweeper. 78c.
Family Clothes Wringers, hard-wood frames, hard white rubber rolls, 78c.
Celebrated "Universal" Standard Wringer, $1.75.
The "Royal" Wringer, guaranteed for 5 years, none better, $3.25.
Genuine Agate Preserving Kettles, assorted sizes, 29c.
Catsup Boilers, round, assorted sizes, 10c.
Wash Boilers, heavy copper bottom, 35c.
Wash Boilers, the "New England" shape, 98c.
Cooking Pots, made of iron, with cover, assorted sizes, at 35c.
Floor Brooms, made of best selected bristles, 69c.
Parlor Brooms, hand made, 3-sewed; two for 35c.
Parlor Brooms, best selected corn, XXX quality, at 30c.
Self-wringing Mops and Sticks, 19c.
Jumbo Ammonia, 1-2 gal. size, 10c.
Table Oil Cloth, best quality made, white and all the new fall patterns, per yard, 9c.

LADIES' HATS FOR $5.

The Very Best Ever Offered. A SPECIAL OFFERING on Monday, of really Swell Hats, coming season's styles, made in the best manner, and trimmed with rich materials, which were intended for $10 and $20 hats.

Early Fall Felt Hats. Trimmed ready for wear, all the new shapes, gray and castor, $1.38 to $6.98.

EXPERTS AT CREEDMOOR

A Large Number of Marksmen Finish Successfully.

PISTOL PRACTICE A FEATURE

No Shooting Next Saturday, as on Labor Day 2,000 National Guardsmen Are Expected.

An unusually large number of experts qualified at the Creedmoor rifle ranges yesterday. When the practice ended at 6 o'clock it was found that fifty men had made the requisite scores. Corp. R. W. Butler of the Seventh Regiment led with 45 points, and

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The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

AUGUST 27, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

We think it was Dibdin who, in one of his saltiest sea songs, describes two jolly Jacks out on the yardarm of a man-of-war during a heavy gale, and one of them, meditating on the way the wind would bring down shutters, clapboards, and chimneys about the heads of the people in towns, remarked to the other Jacky,

Lord help 'em, how I pities them
Unhappy folks on shore now.

Something of this philosophy enters into the composition and becomes the sustaining strength of the man who is forced to pass his Summer in town. He learns first to felicitate himself that he is not by the seashore or in the country, and then he evolves from his inner consciousness—as the German did the camel—a certain feeling of sympathy for those who have escaped from the hot city and set up themselves in cooler places. Yet through it all he has the spirit of the captive, who amuses himself by polishing his own manacles. Nevertheless, the man in town has certain advantages. In the sultriest weather there is always a shady side to the street. In the scorching noon, while the dweller by the seaside is dazed by the reflection upon the water and from the white beach, the city man can sit in a cool restaurant and enjoy his meal under the artificial zephyrs of the electric fans. Then at night, while the people in the country or at the seashore are talking nonsense on hotel verandas or exhausting themselves in stuffy ballrooms, the man in town can go to places where the beer is cool and the music is good, and, after an evening of restful, innocent enjoyment, he can return to his empty flat or vacant house, where he sleeps the sleep of the just until the convenient alarm clock awakes him to another day of toil and meditation. The lot of a man in the city in the Summertime is to be envied in many.

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Much has been written for and against mixed bathing in England, and now that the season is on the society columns are at it with renewed energy. It would seem that many things are written against mixed bathing with the one idea that the English can just as well visit Continental watering places if they care to take their salt-water dip in a foreign fashion. It is a little curious that the women who are raising their voices against the introduction of the foreign system would be the first to gain advantage through it. Writes a prominent society conteur, "It is well recognized that the stronger sex is much more careful of health and strength than the weaker." This is perfectly true. A man may undertake daring risks in the water on the spur of the moment, but he will rarely remain in the water, or basking on the sand, longer than it is healthful for him to do so. A woman is just the opposite; she shuns all risk, but she carries the length of the time she spends in her bathing suit to excess. It is a great pity that those British matrons who are now carrying on such a tirade against mixed bathing could not enjoy a few weeks at some of the first-class American watering places, where the "foreign system" has certainly a wholesome effect upon society.

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There is a curious difference between the affection that man has for his dog and that which woman has for her pet cat. This difference is particularly emphasized at this season of the year. Nobody would think of turning a dog out into the street when one goes into the country or to the seashore, but with Tabby it is different. Tabby is remorselessly locked out. In not unusual cases, however, she is locked in. One of the most mournful spectacles in an evening's stroll through upper Fifth Avenue is the congress of deserted cats. Here in the quiet streets, under the glare of the electric light, and for audience a solitary policeman, the Tabbies and Thomases congregate. Doubtless they compare notes as to the heartlessness of their respective owners. There really should be a society inaugurated for the protection of cats thus deserted. Not that it would ease the consciences of the thoughtless mistresses, who have so ruthlessly left their pets in the lurch, but it would greatly alleviate the suffering of the people who are obliged to remain in the city and who are forced to listen to the sidewalk discussions of the starving cats.

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A rather curious event recently occurred in Koëthem, in the principality of Anhalt. A middle-aged man entered the gaming saloon one evening and sat down at a roulette table. He placed a ducat on one of the numbers, and apparently began to meditate on his chances of winning. He won, but made no effort to gather in his prize. The wheel was spun again, and again he won. As this second bet was based on his first winnings, one of the assistants touched him on the shoulder and told him to take his money off the board. The individual remained immovable, for it turned out that he was dead. The man in charge of the table then raked up the gold, saying that it belonged to the bank, as no engagement could possibly have been entered into with a corpse. The heirs of the dead man are now suing the proprietors of the gaming establishment to test the soundness of this reasoning. In the suit, which has been set for trial in October, it is expected that many nice points of law will be brought into play.

CONTROLLER BIRD S. COLER.

No man in the present administration of Greater New York has the attention of the public been directed with so much force as to Controller Bird S. Coler, whose latest exploit, the prevention of the infamous Ramapo water steal, is still a subject of popular comment. Coming before the inhabitants of the city fresh from a great banking house, of which at thirty-one years of age he is the head, with a name uncontaminated by political trickery, he has already established himself as an able financier, a conscientious office holder, and a man with the courage to fight his battles in the open. What the future has for such a man none can foretell.

Of Mr. Coler's ancestors it is related in the archives of the City of Nuremberg that they were the custodians of the great forests of Germany during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and that, though they were of considerable service to the crown, they remained as commoners, despite the fact that their services entitled them to receive noble rank. During the Reformation the family scattered all over Europe, the name, though changed somewhat to meet the changed conditions, being recognized in the nomenclature of several nations, down to the present day. In recent years one of the members of the family was made a baron because of his remarkable ability in directing the Medical Department of the German Army.

The original Coler of the American branch of the family came to this country shortly after the successful ending of the War of the Revolution and settled with his wife and sons in Philadelphia, where two more sons were born, the elder of whom, Isaac, became the grandfather of the present Controller of New York. Isaac Coler, after his father's death, moved to Knox County, Ohio, where he became a farmer. On this Ohio farm William Nichols Coler, the father of the Controller and the founder of the banking house of W. N. Coler & Co. of this city, was born and brought up. When the Mexican war broke out W. N. Coler enlisted in the Second Ohio Regiment, in which he served throughout the war as a private, and at the close of hostilities he settled down to the study of law at Mount Vernon, Ohio. In 1849 he removed to Bloomington, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar.

Afterward he opened an office at Urbana, Champaign County, Illinois. In that thriving prairie town Mr. Coler married a Miss Simm, a descendant, on her mother's side, of Gen. Mercer of Revolutionary fame. In 1861 Mr. Coler raised the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of which he became Colonel, and which he led through the campaigns in the West until after the battle of Pea Ridge, when he resigned his commission and returned to the practice of his profession in Urbana. Col. Coler made a specialty of the laws relating to municipal bonds, and he eventually became an expert on this subject.

Controller Coler was born in Urbana on Oct. 9, 1865. When he was two years old his father, whose success in handling matters pertaining to municipal financiases had prompted him to seek for a wider field, came to New York. He founded the well-known banking house which still bears his name. After two years in the banking business Col. Coler gave up the practice of law and devoted himself exclusively to the buying and selling of securities. Bird Coler, after attending the public schools, was sent to the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, and after his graduation from that school to the Phillips Andover Academy. He was not graduated from the latter institution, however, but instead left in 1886 and entered his father's business house as a partner.

A friend of Mr. Coler—a man much the Controller's senior in years—in speaking of the early training of the Controller said recently: "I remember him when he first entered his father's firm as a boy, fresh from school. He had no wild oats to sow, and he devoted himself to the work cut out for him with a vigor and earnestness that was really amazing. There wasn't anything slipshod about him. When he set out to master a problem, whether it was figuring out the interest on bonds or elaborating a scheme for financing a big city, he went into it like a horse and when he had finished the work was done as completely and well as if it had been handled by a man grown gray in finance instead of by a boy of eighteen."

While attending to the routine work of the firm Mr. Coler found time to study the laws governing municipal financiases and bonds, and he mastered them and the fine points of his business in such a brief time that before he was twenty years old he was intrusted with the most diplomatic of financial missions.

Frequently he was sent by his firm to other States to direct the financing of cities, and on one of these occasions he completed, independently of his father and his older brother, William N. Coler, Jr., also a member of the firm, a deal in which his commission was $20,000. So gratified was the head of the firm by this manifestation of ability on the part of his twenty-year-old son that he declined to permit the commission to be placed to the credit of the house, and insisted that it should go to the man who had earned it. Mr. Coler's business frequently required him to appear before Legislatures of other States in behalf of legislation permitting the funding of municipal debts, and so intimate a knowledge of finance did he display that his name became a byword in many capitals, and it is no exaggeration to say that when he was nominated for the office which he now fills he had almost as many well-wishers throughout the country as he had in Brooklyn, where the greater part of his life was spent.

Mr. Coler inherited from his father a love for politics, though until 1891 he never manifested any desire to take any active part in the political field. He had identified himself with the Democratic Party in the Twenty-third Ward in Brooklyn when he reached his majority and had attended few of the gatherings of his party, but he was so intent on mastering the intricacies of his business that he preferred to leave the government of the Democracy to those who made politics a profession. In 1891, however, he helped to organize the Democratic club in his ward, and in other ways showed some interest in political affairs. In the Fall of that year one of his friends, who was the President of the ward club, became a candidate for committeeman, and Mr. Coler, believing in distribution of party honors, entered an objection. This objection was made to the party leader, who, later, said to Mr. Coler:

"Young man, you don't obey orders. You'll have to keep out of politics." That remark, which really amounted to a threat, aroused the latent fighting blood of Mr. Coler, and when the primaries came around the machine candidate was beaten by Mr. Coler's man by a tremendous majority, and Mr. Coler found himself a power in politics in the ward. In the next year, while attending the Chicago Convention which nominated Cleveland for his second term, Mr. Coler met John L. Shea, the present Commissioner of Bridges, and then, as now, one of the foremost Democratic leaders in Brooklyn. Under Mr. Shea's tutelage Mr. Coler devoted more attention to politics, and in 1893 he was nominated as candidate for Alderman at Large. That was a bad year for Democrats in Brooklyn, and, though Mr. Coler ran some thousands of votes ahead of his ticket, he was defeated. From that defeat, however, he dates his popularity with the party leaders, and he was speedily promoted until he became the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Kings County Democracy.

During the Presidential campaign of 1896 Mr. Coler was one of the few bankers in this city who assented to the silver plank in the Democratic National platform, and his ardent work in behalf of the party was productive of many votes for its candidate. In August of the following year, realizing that the majority of the party wished to avoid the silver issue in the State campaign, Mr. Coler personally visited Senator Jones, the National Chairman, and besought him to rule that affirmation of the National platform by State Conventions was unnecessary. Mr. Coler won his point, and Senator Jones's letter declaring that the National platform stood for four years, and that State Conventions need not reaffirm it was written. This act of Mr. Coler's attracted the attention of Senators Hill and Murphy, and led the Brooklyn leaders to offer the young ambassador the nomination for Controller of the greater city. This was in August. Mr. Coler spoke to Senator Murphy of the offer and the latter said: "If Hugh McLaughlin is with you it is all right. Go ahead with your business and your nomination will come."

The nomination did come, as Senator Murphy had said, and immediately the query went up: "Who's Coler?" No one seemed to know much of the new aspirant for office, and little was said of him, except that he was a young banker in Wall Street and that he had exceptional executive ability. Against him were pitted Ashbel P. Fitch and Charles W. Dayton, two Democrats of old standing and true men in political life. The ease with which he defeated them is still fresh in the memory of the public.

The outlook for the new Controller was one which might well have filled a veteran with dismay. Consolidation had gone into effect in name only. Ninety-five municipalities had been merged into one, and each had interests to be guarded as carefully as those of the composite whole. In many of them the finances were honeycomed with rottenness; in few was the bookkeeping above that of the ordinary corner grocery. Such a state of affairs required the hardest work, the most competent executive ability. Recognizing the difficulties under which he was placed, Mr. Coler bent all of his energies into preparing to evolve order out of the chaos which he found. His first step was to employ a staff of expert accountants to reduce the ninety-five financial systems to a unit. That work is still in progress. Then corruption which had thriven during the period immediately before consolidation had to be sought out and the guilty men brought to justice. To meet the needs of the hour the entire Finance Department had to be reorganized, and that was done to such an extent that to-day, at the hour the office closes, the books of the department balance just as do those in the banking house of which the Controller is now the head.

One of the first reforms instituted by Mr. Coler was in the system of payment of bills against the city. Formerly, even in the well-regulated Department of Finance of the old City of New York, it was impossible for the city's creditors to collect their money for weeks and sometimes months after it was due. Occasionally a man with influence could get payment expedited through an employe of the office, who, in many cases at least, was a beneficiary of the transaction. As a result the bidders for city work became discouraged and frequently only a few firms would offer bids, and these would add 10 per cent. to defray the expense of delay and smoothing the way for haste through the fingers of a clerk. Mr. Coler, on taking office, posted a notice warning his subordinates that such actions would not be tolerated, and at least one old employe was dismissed for violating the rule. He then instituted a system of audit whereby nearly every claim is paid within ten days after it becomes due, except in cases where its validity is in question. In these cases the Controller personally acts as a court of last resort. As a result there are plenty of bidders for city supplies, prices are low, and no one suffers. Mr. Coler has still further reforms in view in this direction.

Early in his career as Controller Mr. Coler found himself face to face with a corrupt ring in Brooklyn, which had played fast and loose with contractors and had cost the city thousands of dollars. His investigations into the financial affairs of the city across the river showed him where the guilt lay, and as a result of his energetic work several prominent men were indicted, two were sent to prison, and others are yet to be tried.

In the first large bond sale after he took charge of the city's finances Mr. Coler was beset by an unusual difficulty. The highest bidders had reserved the right to refuse or accept all or part of the issue for which they had made an offer, as their counsel approved or disapproved of them, while the next highest bidder made an unreserved offer. Mr. Coler saw that if the firm's counsel discovered a good profit they would approve the bonds, while if there was little money to be made they would disapprove of them. In either case there would be delay and consequent loss to the city, so he awarded the bonds to the next highest bidder. This award was contested in the courts, after the Corporation Counsel had given an opinion against the Controller, but the Court held that the latter was right, and that if he had not done as he did he was unworthy to hold the office.

Of more recent date is the Controller's contention for greater latitude in the appointment of his subordinates, as against the State civil service rules. Mr. Coler held that the civil service rules were unjust toward him, and he carried his complaint to Gov. Roosevelt, who, despite the fact that he is an ardent civil service reformer, saw the justice of the claim, and suggested that the rules be modified to meet the Controller's wishes.

Mr. Coler is himself authority for the statement that he owes much of his success in office to the loyalty of the men under his control. In the days immediately following consolidation and for nearly a year thereafter a large part of the office force worked night and day straightening out the tangles incident to the merging of over four-score municipalities into one, and no man could be more gracious in his acknowledgement of this gratuitous service than the Controller. On the other hand, the employes of the office say that no superior ever treated his inferiors better, and there is probably not one man in the department who would not willingly go through the exacting turmoil of 1898 to please such a superior.

From time to time the rumor goes round in political circles that Mr. Coler has the Mayoralty in view, and that he is trying for a record so as to make his nomination a possibility. Such reports do an injustice to Mr. Coler, for, beyond the desire to accomplish his present task in a workmanlike manner and leave behind him a reputation of being just, able, and conscientious and then retire to private life, he has no aspirations of a public character.

With all his devotion to business and to his office, Mr. Coler finds time for the enjoyment of life in a quiet, unostentatious manner. His home in Brooklyn is a veritable treasury of books, many of them ancient volumes of inestimable value, and nothing delights him more than the study of literature. Since his entrance to public life he has made a large and almost invaluable collection of prints and photographs of old New York and books dealing with the city's history. He is deeply interested in the public libraries of Brooklyn, and has made many donations of valuable works to them.

Mr. Coler has contributed largely of late to the reviews, his articles on municipal topics, especially one on "Public Aid for Private Charities" having attracted widespread attention throughout the country.

Not at All.

From Jewish Comment.

"And was her marriage a failure?"

"Oh, no, indeed. You see, they had three rehearsals, so there wasn't a bit of trouble."

John Walter Smith,
Democratic Candidate for Governor of Maryland.

1899

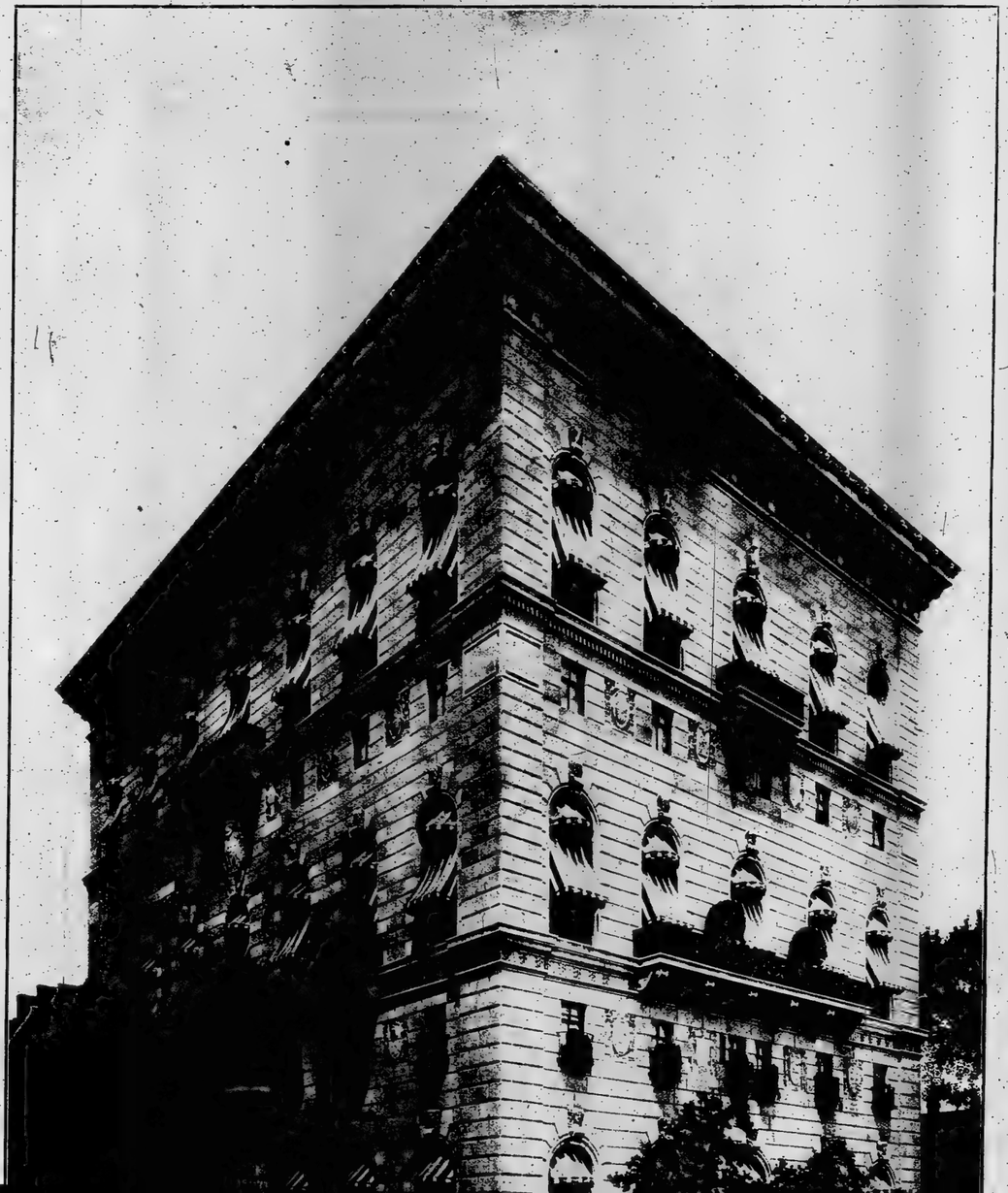

A PAINTER OF STREET URCHINS.

"I DO not paint poor boys," said the artist, J. G. Brown, "solely because the public likes such pictures and pays me for them, but because I love the boys myself, for I, too, was once a poor lad like them."

Everywhere throughout the land, if not throughout the world, in the houses of the highest as well as the lowest, are to be found the originals or copies of Mr. Brown's bootblacks, who have endeared themselves to the hearts of all who know them. He has created a type, or, rather, he has rescued from oblivion a type which is now becoming more scarce with the passing of the youthful, ragged journeyman.

It's becoming more and more difficult for the veteran artist to find suitable models for his pictures. The ragged, uncared-for gamin is now the exception, where formerly he was almost the rule. The tendencies of modern civilization, as expressed in the Gerry society and compulsory education, with its attendant "truant" officers, are all in the line of the useful and clean, as opposed to the picturesque and dirty. There are, however, fortunately for the artist, still enough careless mothers and reactionary youngsters, who love dirt and waywardness, to furnish a meagre supply of models for the pictures which he continues almost uninterruptedly to turn out to meet the unsatisfied demand.

"I never have the least trouble," he remarked, standing before his easel, "in disposing of a picture when I succeed in doing one in my best style, when I get a good subject and carry it out the way I know it ought to be done. But then, unfortunately, no one is always successful; we all have our ups and downs, and sometimes fail to hit it off."

Mr. Brown is almost sixty-eight years old, having been born on Nov. 11, 1831, in the County of Durham, North of England, but he looks considerably younger despite his gray hair and beard. His complexion is fresh and ruddy and his eye bright with the fire of youth. Yet he has had a hard struggle. His boyhood was passed in Newcastle-on-Tyne, where his father practiced law, and where he himself served seven years' apprenticeship in learning the glass trade. He still bears to-day on his fingers the scars of cuts received in his work fifty years ago.

He inherited artistic talent from his mother's family, although before him it had come to dominant expression in none of the members. After the expiration of his apprentice years, Mr. Brown, then approaching manhood, crossed the Scottish border to Edinburgh and obtained employment in the Holyrood Glass Works. Conjointly with the work for a livelihood, however, he carried on art studies at the Royal Academy, under Robert Scott Lauder, determined to fit himself for something better than the life of a workman. Among his fellow-students was Orchardson, the celebrated artist of later days. Proof that the young artisan's faith in himself was not unfounded was given by the winning of the prize in the antique at the Academy.

But he sought larger fields, and in 1853 he set out for London, intending to try to establish himself as a portrait painter. Fortunately, the fear of starving was removed from him by the knowledge of his trade. But he was not destined to remain long in London. Scarcely three months passed before he was attacked by that most malignant, most resistless fever—the fever of emigration. He decided to set sail for America and try his fortunes in the land of promise. To this decision he was influenced in a very strange way—by hearing Harry Russell, a music hall singer of note, sing his emigrant songs of America. Here was the chance for which he was looking, and without a moment's hesitation, despite the fact that he had already received several commissions, he cut loose from his mother country and started out to tempt fate in a strange land. In those days the ocean voyage was a serious matter, and the £6 paid by the young "intermediate" was the price mainly of six weeks' discomfort and suffering.

Arrived in the New World, he immediately looked about for employment at his old trade, too wise to court starvation as a painter without patrons. Work proved easy to find, and for the next few years he spent his days in unremitting labor at the glass house of Mr. William Owen, who at that time was one of the leading glass manufacturers of Brooklyn. The evenings, however, were his own, and these he devoted to art study at the Academy of Design. Like many another young man, Mr. Brown in 1855 married the daughter of his employer. Ambitious for his talented son-in-law, Mr. Owen first offered to make him foreman of his works, and, on the refusal of his proposition, he persuaded him to set up definitely his easel as a painter, abandoning all other work. With a rich father-in-law back of him, this seemed not so precarious as it would otherwise have been, but at this point a jealous fate stepped in and swept away his anchorage. Mr. Owen died during the yellow fever epidemic which broke out in 1856, and the following year the fortunes of the glass house were wrecked in the financial panic which swept over the country.

Suddenly and unexpectedly Mr. Brown found himself called upon to aid in the support of his wife's family. He was, however, equal to the task. Associated with Mr. Owen in business had been John L. Gilliland, the founder of the glass works. His fortune, too, had been carried down in the failure, but he had saved enough to allow him to give Mr. Brown his first order for a portrait in this country. This picture laid the foundation of his success. Exhibited in the window of Stephen Kidder, the well-known picture-frame maker of Atlantic Avenue, it attracted the attention of those who were in a position to bring him further orders. Among these were the artist Regis Gignoux and S. B. Avery, who at that time was a wood engraver.

Even thus early had Mr. Brown begun to paint children, although far from his popular manner of later years, and through Mr. Avery's mediation several of his canvases were bought by Mr. Walters, the famous collector of Baltimore, for his semi-public gallery. On the advice of his friends, the young artist now made an important move, transferring himself and family to New York City in hopes of finding a more profitable field for his labors. In the quaint old studio building in West Tenth Street was found a small prison-like room on the top floor, which a young artist by the name of George Boughton desired to sub-let for a few months during a trip abroad. This room Mr. Brown decided to take, and the future famous landscape painter moved out in favor of the man destined to be equally famous as a painter of street urchins. Not for thirty years, however, did tenant and landlord meet again, as Boughton's European trip of a few months lengthened itself into a foreign sojourn of years.

At this time Mr. Brown was in the habit of working up his pictures without models from previously made pencil sketches. One

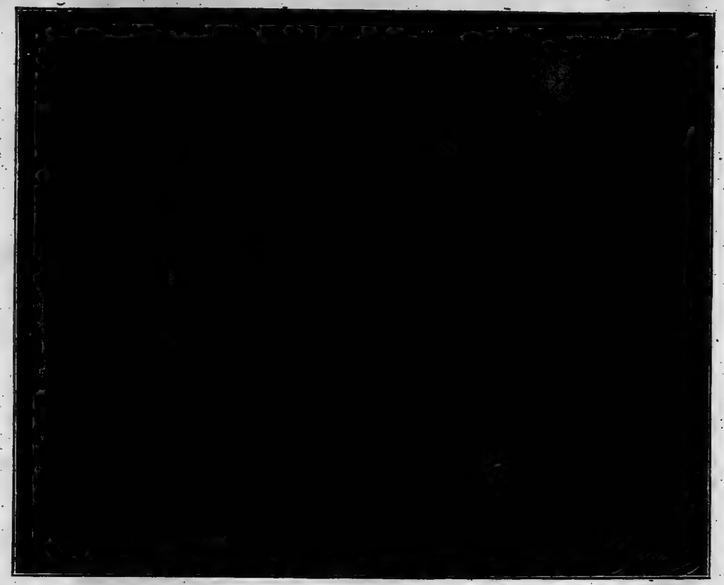

Copyright by J. G. Brown.

"TO DECIDE THE QUESTION."
From the Painting by J. G. Brown.

Copyright, by J. G. Brown. "WANTS SOME PIE."

From the Painting by J. G. Brown.

of these, "Snowballing," which had been bought by James A. Suydam, a tenant of the same building, for $75, came to the attention of the well-known portrait painter, Thomas Hicks. Instantly Mr. Hicks recognized the fact that the picture had been painted without the direct use of models, and he suggested to the artist a change in his method of work. From that day the pencil sketches were abandoned, and a great step forward had been made.

Painting both boys and girls, it was early borne in upon Mr. Brown's mind, by pitiless financial evidence, that the boys appealed more to the taste of buyers, and in this way he gradually came more and more to neglect the female urchin and to devote his energies to the bootblack and newsboy. It was, however, really John Sherwood, the owner of the Sherwood Studio Building, who definitely fixed him in the line in which he has achieved such success. Seeing one of his boy pictures, Mr. Sherwood said:

"Brown, if you'll paint me one of those boys I'll give you $500!" Needless to say, Brown did paint him one of "those" boys.

In 1862 Mr. Brown was elected an associate member of the National Academy, where such a short time before he had been a night student, and the next year he was made a full member. For the past thirteen years he has been President of the Water Color Society, and for two years President of the Arts Fund Society. To those honors was recently added that of the Vice-Presidency of the National Academy.

Mr. Brown's fame as a painter of street boys has in a measure overshadowed his reputation as the author of quite another class of work. During three months of the Summer he allows his bootblacks unbroken rest, and devotes himself to types which he unearths in his wanderings, preferably old men and women. As he is an extremely rapid and indefatigable worker these products of his "idle" moments have reached quite formidable numbers. The sale which he held of his works in 1892 must have been a surprise to those who were ignorant of his various styles.

Speaking of his experiences with models and ex-models, Mr. Brown related an interesting anecdote of a visit paid him recently. There was a knock at the door of his studio, and a well-dressed gentleman entered.

"Good day, Mr. Brown," he said. "Don't you know me?"

The artist looked carefully at his visitor, but could not place him, although there was something vaguely familiar about his face.

"Why, Mr. Brown, my name is — —; don't you remember how I used to come years ago, when I was a ragged little fellow, to see if you wanted a model? You never used me, but still I thought you would remember me."

"And so I did remember him," said the artist, "just as soon as he told me his name, despite the wonderful change in his appearance."

Any morning at 10 o'clock and earlier the curious may find two or three ragged urchins, usually in the company of a yellow dog, perched on the stairway outside of Mr. Brown's studio, waiting for the "padrone" to appear. It is seldom that they have long to wait, as the artist, despite forty years of unremitting labor, is usually punctual to the minute at his toil. On these same stairs have perched generations of bootblacks and newsboys, for since the time when Mr. Brown took Boughton's studio off his hands he has remained uninterruptedly a tenant of the Old Studio Building, which has been so christened for lack of a better official name. His present roomy studio is almost directly across the hall from his original windowless workshop, where he laid the foundation of his fame.

FROM SEASON TO SEASON.

But yesterday
I walked with Fay
Among the lilac hedges;
We strayed about
A mile, no doubt,
A-plucking blooms and—pledges.

The day was fair,
The lilacs there
Seemed nodding gayly to us;
The mating birds
Piped loving words
To us as if they knew us.

I held her hand—
You understand
I did it for protection;
We, at each pause,
Discussed the laws
Of "natural selection."

Heigho! the year
Is not yet sere,
And Spring but lately tarried;
I haunt the hedge,
But glean no pledge,
For Fay has gone and married!

—Chicago Record.

REASONS FOR BIGAMY.

A short time since, at the Dublin Assizes, a man was convicted of bigamy, says a writer in Chamber's Journal. He had married four wives. The Judge, in passing sentence, expressed his wonder how the prisoner could be such a hardened villain as to delude so many women. "Plase, yer lordship," said the man, interrupting, "I was tryin' to get a good wan."

A DENTIST IN GARRICK'S TIME.

Mounsey, who was a friend of Garrick's and physician to Chelsea Hospital, had a way of extracting teeth that was original. Round the tooth to be drawn, says a writer in The Gentleman's Magazine, he fastened a strong piece of catgut, to the opposite end of which he fastened a bullet, with which and a strong dose of powder he charged a pistol. On the trigger being pulled, the tooth was drawn out. Of course, it was but seldom he could prevail on any one to try the process. Once, having induced a gentleman to submit to the operation, the latter at the last moment exclaimed: "Stop! Stop! I've changed my mind." "But I have not, and you are a fool and a coward for your pains," answered the doctor, pulling the trigger. And in another instant the tooth was extracted.

J. G. Brown.

A RIDDLE.

Which of the twain did the woman love?
To one she stooped and sighed;
To the other she turned with hand and smile;
And they lived, and loved her, and died.
And the woman grew, as the flowers do,
In the vale of a holy pride.

The one brought hither a glorious dream
Of the pure, and the good, and the great,
Of a nobler race than the commonplace,
And a selfless law in the State.
But the gay dream broke, and the man awoke,
And then he learned to hate.

And the other knew not but the law of self,
And the windy desert of scorn,
Till he saw there grew a flower or two,
Oh! a rose in the patches of thorn;
And he learned to feel that he needs must kneel,
And found a mirth in the morn.

Which of the twain did the woman love,
Now sighs and smiles be sped?
Which of the twain, in the sun and rain,
Was after her heart—or head?
Or hath she lied, in the valley of pride,
That both her lovers be dead?

—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE END OF AN OCEAN CABLE.

WITH a cigar in his mouth a quiet, keen-eyed, bearded gentleman sits daily, very often at night and on Sundays, at a roll-topped desk high up in one of the tallest of New York's office buildings. Hundreds of other men of far down town sit at similar desks, alike meditative and at the proper moment alert But the task of this one man is far different from those of the hundreds. A few steps away from his seat stands a table covered with many delicate registering instruments, the precise uses of which a layman can only conjecture. A cloth is swung on wires overhead, to be let down when no one is at the table. Turn in the other direction from the desk, and through a door is to be seen a miniature electric workshop.

There is nothing imposing in this corner far aloft, away from the madding crowd of curbstone brokers, of industry and science, but a peculiar interest attaches to it nevertheless. For at the table of many instruments several of the great Atlantic cables have their American ends. The self-con-

Inspecting the Cable Pipes at the Brooklyn End of the Bridge.

tained man mentioned can sit here and test any one and all of half a dozen ocean telegraph lines. What is more, he can tell, if not to an inch, at least within a few miles, in a length of many hundred just where any cable is broken or injured. It happened a few months ago that there was a break on one of the West Indian cables. After testing this the Superintendent marked out on the chart about where he thought the break was. The repair ship that went out found it was actually within a mile or so of the point indicated.

Precisely where the cable does land in New York is a question that is only to be answered in half a dozen different ways. What is practically its real termination is not at all imposing. In one of the two great cable companies' buildings there is a closet, or shallow room, on the ground floor, hidden away behind the great switchboard. Here, in one sense, this company's Atlantic cables terminate. But quite as much do they end, unostentatiously, on a table in the big general operating room a few feet away, looking like any ordinary telegraphic instruments. Again they end, in a fashion, in the Superintendent's office, as described above, that official, as it were, being able to pick up any cable in an instant. And, moreover, from yet another point of view, these ocean cables really end or land on the far northeastern coast up by Newfoundland, the cables that run into New York being, with the exception of the West Indian, purely subsidiary or secondary cables, coming round from the region of the "Banks" by skirting the coast. Deep sea cables they are most certainly, but not the veritable cables that stretch under midatlantic waters.

A cable directly into New York is in reality quite a new thing. Scores, hundreds, thousands of cable messages come even now part of the way by land, being sent on from a point near Halifax. There was a time when all cable messages traveled that way, and were subject to delays along overhead wires affected by weather. The outermost Eastern provinces of British North America are a very far cry from the United States' commercial centres. It was a stroke of business genius that first put the theory of a cable "all water route" in the mind of a man. Now there is more than one of them, and even a cable that takes the "all water route" so literally that it comes up New York Bay, striking land among the wooden beams under Pier A, North River.

Far Manhattan Beach—that is, the remotest eastern point of it, out in the midst of the sand that even the most venturesome frequenters of the great hotels seldom venture upon—is the first bit of American (not British-American) soil the cables to New York touch. (To be strictly accurate, an exception must be noted here, one of the cab lines having its American terminal at Cape Cod.) Along this strip of beach there are two little houses, one a hut, the other hardly more than a hut. It is within these that the cables of the two chief companies come up from the sea. Thence in trenches they run underneath Brooklyn and across the bridge, with the exception of one—already mentioned in the paragraph above—which, having come to land, leaves Coney Island directly, plunges again into the sea, and finds its way up to New York's Battery along the bottom of both the Upper and the Lower Bay.

It is more than worth the while to follow foot by foot one of these bunches of wires that have such mysterious powers, to track it from the clicking instruments that lie on a table in the great message-receiving office to the little house at Manhattan Beach, where, finally disappearing beneath the floor, it makes its way below the waves to the ocean's bottom.

All the more worth the while is it, indeed, for the reason that we soon may hear that cable laying was a useless affair after all; that no electric message of the future will need a metal carrier, but can breast the waves or the air alone, quite accurately, quite in safety.

A technical explanation of the marvelous group of instruments that in this office of the Superintendent, once a week at all events, read the health of each cable is, it must be admitted, beyond the capabilities of the writer. And were such an explanation given it would be beyond the understanding of the average reader. Only a skilled telegrapher could appreciate the exact significance of all that is done at these tests. In brief, it is simply this: A wavering needle incased in glass registers as the cable, at rest for the moment, shut off from the service, has certain electric currents passed through it. The needle is the pulse of this long cord of wire. With never-failing accuracy it makes answer, telling not only how the cable is, but where the seat of possible trouble may be. The cable doctor does not wait until something goes wrong; he keeps his miles of submarine wire under observation and notes every symptom.

This one cable that writer and photographer followed from its very end to the last glimpse of it on land terminated in a great Broad Street office building. To speak with something resembling technical accuracy, it was not the cable itself that the Superintendent and his assistant were engaged in testing far up stairs, but a wire connecting with the cable. That stood for precisely the same thing. The real end of the cable, according to the way the operator looked at it, was on a certain receiving and transmitting table in the general office. At one side of this a man sat sending, at the other a man receiving, messages. Both tasks seemed extremely simple. The messages came not with the tick and the click commonly associated with everything telegraphic, but silently, automatically, on a thin strip of white paper, (ticker paper,) that, shut up in a curious glass-covered machine, narrow, long, a mass of wheels and of cogs, gradually unwound itself and appeared printed, in telegraphic characters before the operator's eyes.

SENDING A CABLE MESSAGE TO EUROPE.
The Operator at One Side Printing the Words on a Strip of Paper Which Is Then Fed Into a Machine.

STRIPS OF PAPER ON WHICH CABLE MESSAGES ARE RECEIVED.
First Strip (Sent to London)—"What's Your Weather To-day?"
Second Strip (Received from London)—"The Weather in London Is Bright and Clear."

There lay a marvel of modern machinery for the onlooker. Hundreds of miles away the sender had "put" these messages "on the wire." No human hand had had anything to do with them since. Of themselves they now lay printed on the long tape in New York. And in succession came others, perfect records that went to show the absolute obedience of the genii of electricity once subjugated.

Close to the man who was "receiving," and close to this glass-covered case whence the tape came, the "recorder," was a telegraphic instrument of the ordinary variety. As quickly as this man could read the printed tape he telegraphed the message along. To where? To a chair not three feet away on which sat a second man before a typewriter. The other end of this shortest telegraph line in the world ended in a box close to the second man's ear. The clicks thus came to him distinctly, and as the message sounded the words were promptly set down on his typewriting machine, ready in an instant to send out by a boy.

The sending of cablegrams was no less simple. Here, again, a tape played a part. As each message to be transmitted came in a boy took it, and by a punching machine set it down on a length of tape along with others in the Continental Code. Translated now telegraphically into a series of holes punched into the tape, showing by their arrangement the dots and dashes of the cable, the message was now ready for transmission.

Behind the switchboard spoken of the cables, important commercially and telegraphically as they were, took up little space. They came to sight in a little box on the wall, a box with two glass doors Behind the switchboard there was many a bristling wire, many a key and bit of metal. But the cable box showed almost nothing, save a few bits of covered wire. Particularly interesting were the printed notices on the little doors. One of these read, "Coney Island; do not open for Hayti," the other, "Hayti; do not open for Coney Island." Strange as it seemed, the mere opening of one of these little glass doors "cut out," that is "broke," a cable for the time being, the keeping of the door closed "cut in," or made the connection.

The onlooker had, in fact, to take it on faith that here was a terminal of some of the mightiest of ocean cables. He felt more as if he were genuinely in the land of electrical and telegraphic mystery when he was ushered into a room in the far distant basement in which staffs of twisted wires, heavily coated, arose out of the floor. But even here the great cables made but a poor showing. Out of scores of these staffs of thick wire that, planted closely together, a forest in a room, shot from floor to ceiling, only two, and these seemingly the least significant, were the cables. Indeed, a proper sight of these ropes below the ocean must be sought elsewhere.

"Here's where they go underground, Sir," the workman was saying as he wiped his moist face with the most available rag, adding new streaks to the old. "They come out right under Broad Street. Unless the street is torn up somewhere you won't see 'em again until you get to the Bridge."

Then began a long and interesting journey of following the cable in its land course

THE ARRIVAL OF A CABLE MESSAGE.
The Message Being Printed Automatically on a Strip of Paper.

down to the little house on Coney Island's sands. Once it is buried beneath the waves, a cable needs no guard, but on land it is a very different matter. In a trench a foot or so beneath the surface of the ground it is at the mercy of many an accident of city life. A chance blow from an ignorant Italian's pick in street tearing up may half sever the pulsating stretch of metallic ribbon. Few people, even the foremen of street repairing gangs, seem to realize the presence of the cable in New York and Brooklyn, few think of its whereabouts, if indeed they know about it, few give it any heed.

A constant patrol is necessary. This company has a man who gives two-thirds of his time to tramping over the "line." He starts out from Broad Street at noon, and follows the cable's course, keeping an eye on all street work, warning foremen and workmen whenever it may be necessary. Sturdily and faithfully, day by day, does he go over the ground. It is seldom that he finds any danger menacing this land line, seldom that he has to send word to the office of any actual trouble, only two or three times a year that he needs to call for a gang of men to make repairs. The ounce of prevention here is worth many pounds of cure.

It was with this man, who thought nothing of a dozen miles of patrol a day, and to whom this cable was as a favorite child, that the writer and photographer journeyed one hot Summer afternoon. The route lay from the Broad Street building, under Broad Street to Water, under Water Street to under the shadow of the New York anchorage of the bridge. All this while the cable was beneath the travelers' feet, but invisible. It seemed that, considering its delicacy, its importance, it was very slightly protected. One would imagine a casing of stone and cement for an implement of this sort that a thoughtless blow might injure, but on the contrary it was resting a few inches below the ground, in an ordinary six-inch pipe.

Experience has gone to prove, however, that this all that is necessary. This particular cable has been down for fifteen years, and during all this time it has sustained practically no injury. The inspection day by day guards against this.

A mass of creels of telephone wire—a telephone company storing here—of dirt, and confusion is the New York anchorage yard of the Bridge. From here the massive construction of that great structure can best be appreciated. Up the great blocks of stone that towered overhead, growing unostentatiously out of the ground, two threads dingy in color could be seen climbing, side by side. These were the two great rival cables, buried under streets for a mile and more, now to cross the East River on their way to Coney Island. Out of their piping now, wrappings and all, they were but some three inches in diameter each. By the time they reached the under side of the promenade, to journey from shore to shore, they were but one and an eighth inches in diameter, slender ropes that gave no hint of their weighty duties.

The average man, the average woman, probably has not, probably would not, notice these cables as they cross Brooklyn's bridge, yet they swing in plain sight, two discolored ropes under the promenade, easily to be seen from the platform of either bridge or cable car. Down the stone of the Brooklyn side anchorage these cables drop in precisely the same fashion. Both again disappear underground. The cable, the writer, and photographer are following takes a devious course in its ten-odd miles through Brooklyn and Brooklyn's suburbs. For some blocks, always only a few inches below the street, generally lying close to the curb, it rests in a two-and-a-half-inch iron pipe. Then it runs in a five-inch pine box, the boards being two and a half inches thick.

Beyond here along Vanderbilt Avenue to Prospect Park Plaza the construction changes again. The cable is now in a trench, covered over with a creosoted pine plank, ten inches wide and two and a half inches thick, with side pieces of board of the same thickness. From Prospect Park on the cable has no protection at all. It is simply laid in earth, and proceeds down Flatbush Avenue to Ocean Avenue, then under here in a straight line to Sheepshead Bay, where for a few feet it takes the water, coming out on the Coney Island sands under the cable hut.

If all is well with the cable, there is nothing to be seen in this ten-mile journeying. Accident is the only thing that exposes it to view, and months go by without more of it being visible than a bit of the box here, an end of board there, a stretch of piping elsewhere, during some street repairs or some high revel of workmen with gas and water pipes. The testing apparatus in the room described above can tell whether all is well along its entire length.

A workroom on one side, a storeroom on the other, with cots and blankets, for sometimes it is necessary for men to stay down here days at a stretch, comprise the entire outfit of the cable house on the beach. In this workroom it is that the cables appear to their best advantage. Black and bristling at their points of connection with many wires, they show against one of the walls of the room, half a dozen and more in all, some up from the ocean, having passed through the sand and under the house up through the floor, others on their way to New York, via land, or, as in the case of one, by direction of sea.

These are, after all, the genuine cables, the cables caught wild in their lair, for in this room they are seen wrapped in their ocean sheathing. Here it is that the cable gives evidence of its power, shows its strength and its trustworthiness to bind together two continents. And, as the expert electricians on duty, garbed in workingmen's clothes, with many a dexterous twist and turn, harness one cable here to the land line, attach another, cut off yet another, splice and bind, recoat and make their joinings, all in obedience to the clicking of the messages that come to them from the Superintendent, in Broad Street, who holds all of these wires literally in the hollow of his hand, one can only feel that a great magic lies in it all—the magic of the science that is of to-day.

These cables' sheathings are wonderfully interesting. First, there is stranded copper coil in a cable insulated with pure guttapercha. Over this is stretched a cushion of Russian hemp, and outside still, for protection against the elements of the deep, there is steel wire. Near shore—that is, five or ten miles out—a cable has a double coating of "armor" for better guarding against the waves. Two to two and a half inches in diameter are the dimensions of a cable near shore, one inch that of a deep-sea cable. At Canso the cables have ferrules, or rings of steel, to protect them against ice.

It is only when the cables that come from the sea need changes in connection with the "land lines" that men come to this cable house. At times the little building is crowded with men, the occasions being mainly "canned goods."

"Put the main cable on No. 3 underground." This message comes in clicks from the Superintendent in New York, and the men are alert. There is a connection to be cut apart, the "land line" and a sea cable to be severed, a sharp jab with swift cutting of knives and untwisting of wires. Even more knack is required in the joining. Two lengths are dangling, to be welded into one strong rope. The solder is softened with a lamp, and dexterously the "joint" is made. There must be neat and close fitting to prevent high resistance in the circuit. Wood alcohol is poured over to remove the acid used in this soldering.

The "joint" is, so to speak, made; the cables have become one. Yet there is still much to be done. Harrington, the workman, smears on "Chatterton's compound" (Stockholm tar, gutta percha, and resin,) to make the gutta percha adhere to the wire. Heated glue is as nothing to this combination. Harrington has to moisten his fingers constantly to prevent the gutta percha from sticking to them. With tool after tool, with turn and twist, the joining is welded into a single mass. One would never know that this rope was a few moments before two distinct cables.

Finally he drops the now completed rope and nods his head. The man who has been helping has his finger on a telegraphic instrument. "Tell him Coney Island's O. K." says Harrington.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

Splicing the Land and Ocean Wires in the Coney Island Cable Station.

THE FLAVOR OF TOBACCO.

The bacteriologist has at last invaded the peaceful domain of the pipe, according to The Contemporary Review. Since the days when the Franciscan monk, Ramon Pane, first carried home tidings of an extraordinary custom of men smoking dead leaves that he had observed over in the New Land, and the famous physician of Philip II. of Spain, Francisco Hernandez, actually brought the herba sancta, the herba panacea, to Europe, there has always existed a pleasant serenity about the use of tobacco—an atmosphere of serenity, a halo of romance and appreciation. Into this domain of peace a rudely disturbing bomb is now thrown, and the threatened incursion, the suggested "improvements," will certainly be a shock to many devotees of tobacco. For the bacteriologist boldly asserts that the delicate aroma, the subtle shades of flavor which variously please the palate of the smoker, are one and all attributable to the agency of microbes alone; that the characteristic taste of tobacco, with its peculiar fascination, is solely the work of these infinitesimal germs, and that it is to bacteria, not to any particular plant growth, that smokers must henceforth tender their gratitude for their enjoyment.

It is not, he contends, because a particular tobacco plant has been grown in the soil and climate of the district of Vuelta Abajo in Cuba that Havana cigars hold an unrivaled place in the estimation of the smoking world, but because in the curing and drying of the leaves there the bacteria of the place play a very propitious part. Even the minute differences in flavor in the different tobaccos are, according to him, merely the result of the presence of varying kinds of bacteria in the leaves during the preparation stages—bacteria whose developments differ one from another in minor particulars, and give corresponding shades in the aroma of the finished product.

SONG OF LOVE.

O thou escap'd but hardly from the snare
Which Spring's innumerable blossoms wove,
If only she might capture unaware
Thy heart, and yield thee prisoner to Love!
Not always shall the sunlight fail to move
Those calm, unfever'd pulses, that disdain
To kindle with a joy so near to pain.

But as thou goest smiling on thy way,
The roses' breath shall mingle with thy blood;
And tender voices sounding day by day
Through garden walks, and arches of the wood,
Persuade thine ear—not wholly unwithstood—
How sweet it is, when Summer airs are rife,
To live by that which is the flowers' life.

Then will the wind's and ocean's voices seem
The voice of thine own soul, which apprehends
At last—awaking from her tedious dream
Of passive joy—to what victorious ends
The mute, sweet hope of our dull being tends;
And instantly is learned in the lore
Of all that was, and shall be evermore.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

MODEL OF THE DEWEY TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

To be Erected in New York by the Sculpture Society in Honor of the United States Navy and the Hero of Manila Bay.

AUG

1899

THE DEWEY ARCH.

THE caverns of the Madison Square Garden where the stalls for horses are placed when the horse show or the circus is ageing are peopled just now by strange shapes built up with tinkers, lath, wire netting, and plaster. For here, owing to the kindness of the owners of the Garden, many of the colossal and heroic figures for the Dewey Arch are being wrought into temporary shape.

Here are the eight commanders of American naval vessels, Paul Jones, Stephen Decatur, Perry, Farragut, and their comrades in arms, to be seen in all stages of reversed dilapidation. Each looks dilapidated, but that is because the process of temporary decoration is by no means beautiful. There stands a hero twelve feet high with his ribs made of lath and his cranium formed of a cratelike box, while his legs have as much shape as a pair of compasses, and his raiment consists of wire netting. Yonder is a name great in history represented by a mass of stuff in which head, trunk, and lower limbs are shapeless cylinders. The one figure looks like an effigy arranged for fireworks, the other like one of the huge combustible idols the people of the Old World used to place on carts, decorate with greenery and flowers, and solemnly burn on the market place.

It is a busy scene, this enlarging of the sketch-models of the sculptors to the proper size for the arch that the Sculpture Society is to erect to the honor of the navy of the United States, with special reference to Dewey and the battle of Manila Bay. Owing to the great height of the arch, the eight figures of naval heroes which will be displayed against the attic of the arch are scaled to twelve feet, while the figures in the four groups before the two piers, which are much lower down, only a little above the heads of the passers, are scaled to eleven.

Enlargement for the model is a specialty of its own sort and though of course mechanical, it requires a trained man. Fortunately the man was at hand in the person of Mr. Carl Bell, who did the same work at the World's Fair. Under his skilful direction the figures are built up with such quickness that there is every reason to believe there will be no delay to mar the finish of the work on the day of parade.

While the figures of Admirals and Commodores, the groups for the first pair of advanced trophy stands, and the relief that will be placed in the four spandrels of the arch north and south modeled by Konti are to be enlarged at the Madison Square Garden, the quadriga bearing a winged Victory and drawn by seahorses will be modeled on the arch itself. The President of the Sculpture Society is finishing the sketch-model for this crowning feature in his big atelier in Fifty-second Street, working away at it with the elasticity and spring of a boy. Surely when he was fashioning for H. K. Brown the equestrian Washington that adorns Union Square—how many years ago was it?—Mr. Ward could not have labored with more vigor and gusto than he does today. The four groups for the pier-fronts by French, Bitter, Niehaus, and Martiny, will also be enlarged on the arch itself; the sketch-models are well under way in the studios of these good artists. It may be repeated once more, in direct contradiction of statements to the contrary, that these sculptors and the others who have volunteered their labor, are not receiving and will not receive a penny for their work. The meagre appropriation will be all spent and probably more than spent on the cost of materials and the day's labor of the workmen who enlarge and place the sculpture on the arch.

The suggestion of an arch for this occasion was made by Mr. Charles R. Lamb, who is not a sculptor by profession, but is one of the Executive Committee of the Sculpture Society, that organization having from its start, and very wisely, thrown overboard the usual policy of exclusion and invited to its membership architects, painters, and, indeed, all citizens interested in the arts. His suggestion was greeted with enthusiasm; and from the illustration herewith, taken from the rough sketch-model, it is evident that the enthusiasm has lasted; it was received by the other members of the society who are sculptors in the best spirit of comradeship. They felt that their time and talents must be placed at the service of the city which has been disposed to deal generously with them, join their society, and interest themselves in their welfare.

The executive of the Sculpture Society asked Mr. Lamb for a sketch embodying his idea of the kind of arch required, and he, after consulting with the officials and others who have the decorative side of the land parade in charge, determined on a triumphal arch of the kind represented by that of Titus at Rome, with features of the big arch in Paris; this arch to be led up to from the south by six double trophy-columns, three on each side of the avenue as one approaches Twenty-fourth Street by Fifth Avenue. The first, or most southerly pair of these double trophy-columns is to have a group of statuary, one by Adams, the other by Ruckstuhl.

At Mr. Lamb's request an Advisory Committee was appointed by the Sculpture Society to pass on the site and the arch. This committee is composed of architects—Messrs. Post, Bruce-Price, and Haight. The arch is therefore erected under the guarantee of leading architects as well as the managers of the festival.

An arch on this scale and so highly decorated has never been erected in the United States. Its completion in six weeks will testify to something more than the patriotism of the city; it will testify to the magnitude of the art interests in the metropolis, which are now only second to those of Paris. It forms a tangible and readily understood argument in proof of the assertion that we have here the trained brains for carrying out the most difficult and complicated problems in architecture and sculpture, where it is necessary that the two arts shall be as closely united as the flesh and skin. Of course sculpture cannot be of the sort that needs years to dream of and other years to slowly fashion in the clay. But it proves that if the public shall ever reach the point of demanding sculpture of that high order there is only needed the time to work it out and the money to pay for it.

A temporary arch has several important offices to fill besides the purpose for which it is erected. It trains architects and sculptors to work together for a common end, forcing them to keep in mind the great fact that the resulting whole is the important matter, not what people shall think of the work by the individual artist. It takes a sculptor out of his rut and compels him to think of others. He is not allowed to model gestures that call particularly to the crowd to look at his piece and neglect that of his comrade in the general work. It is great for discipline, and cannot fail to be of as much benefit to the sculptors as to the public.

The arch does not publish at once its special significance as a memorial of naval battles; only on closer examination do we perceive that the horses on the top are horses marine, but the warning of the dolphins cannot be misunderstood. The naval commanders have attitudes that suggest the sea, notably in the figure of Decatur, by Brewster, a fine piece of work, suggesting by its outline boldness and the possession of "sea legs."

In general proportions this arch is a copy of the Arch of Titus and Vespasian in the forum at Rome, which was erected by the Emperor Domitian with special reference to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus. Hence it has the famous reliefs under the arch showing the seven-branched candlestick and other spoils of the Temple. The greatest variation from the classic prototype consists in the piercing of the two piers east and west along the longer axis of the arch. So that instead of two massive supports, as in the Arch of Titus, it has four supports, and therefore much more lightness. We find this done in the larger arch on the forum, the Arch of Septimus Severus, but only with the two inner piers. That arch, having three openings, rests on four piers. The outer piers are not pierced from side to side, but the inner are pierced. This idea has been used in the famous triumphal arch at Paris. The present arch will reach about seventy-five feet above the roadway; with the garland in the hand of Victory on the summit about one hundred feet will be reached. The span of the arch inside will be about thirty feet from pier to pier. These measurements are not large when one considers the size of the buildings not far away. But the site chosen has great merit in the fact that the trees of Madison Square will be on one side and the opening of West Twenty-fourth Street on the other, while the rear, as one approaches from the south, will be protected by the little triangle with the Worth Monument. If not an ideal spot for a permanent arch, it is about as good a place for a temporary structure as one could find. The City of New York will be proud of its arch when Dewey comes sailing home. As a work of art it will be certain to arouse discussion, and may lead to the erection of a permanent memorial.

The work on the arch has been distributed as follows:

TOP OF ARCH.

Quadriga and Victory.....J. Q. A. Ward

GROUPS IN FRONT OF PIERS.

"Call to Arms".....Philip Martiny
"Battle".....Karl Bitter
"Return of the Victors".....C. H. Niehaus
"Peace".....Daniel C. French

FULL-LENGTHS ON ATTIC.

Commodore Paul Jones.....E. C. Potter
Commodore Hull.....H. K. Bush-Brown
Commodore Perry.....J. Scott Hartley
Commodore Decatur.....George L. Brewster
Commodore McDonough..Thomas S. Clarke
Admiral Farragut.....W. O. Partridge
Admiral Porter.....J. J. Boyle
Cushing.....Augustus Lukeman

MEDALLION HEADS ON ATTIC.

Commodore John Barry...Not yet selected
Commodore Esek Hopkins..Not yet selected
Commodore Dahlgren.....Caspar Buberl
Commodore Worden.....Ralph Goddard
Commodore Lawrence.....Henry Baerer
Commodore Bainbridge.....Moynihan
Commodore Preble.....F. C. Hamann
Commodore Foote.....Moynihan

SYMBOLICAL FIGURES IN SPANDRELS.

North: "The Atlantic and Pacific"..
R. H. Perry

Same, Spandrels.

South: "The North and East Rivers"..
Isidor Konti

OVER KEYSTONES TO ARCH.

American eagles.....A. P. Proctor

FLANKING THE ARCH.

Seated lions.....Paul Bartlett
Lion's head.....F. W. Kaldenberg

RELIEFS ON SIDES OF ARCH.

"Progress of Civilization".....Joh. Geiert
"Protection of Our Country"..Wm. Couper

The double columns forming the colonnade leading up to the arch as one approaches from the north or the south, that is to say, the six on the north and the six on the south, will have as sculptural decoration a "Victory" by Herbert Adams repeated on each. The first pair of columns as one approaches from the north or south will have a third or extra column in order to provide a broader front for the display of statuary in groups. They are to be:

"The Army".....F. W. Ruckstuhl
"The Navy".....George E. Bissell

All the statuary that is not to be enlarged on the arch itself it to be ready by Sept. 1, leaving the month of September in which energies may be concentrated on the larger groups and on the general effect of the arch. Changes are inevitable after the separate figures and groups have been assembled. It might turn out that the scale for the top decorations is too small, or the reverse; this will have to be met during the last weeks. Hard work will be needed to bring the arch and its colonnade approaches to a finish by the end of the month.

CHARLES DE KAY.

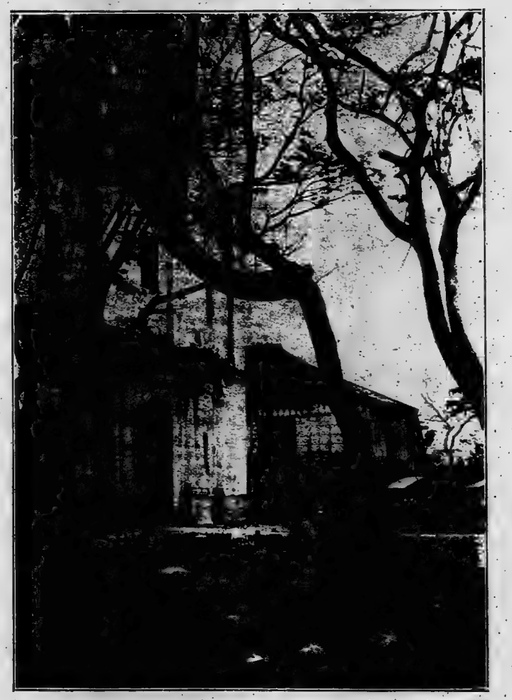

SCENE NEAR THE CHURCH AT CALOOCAN, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AFTER THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION.
Showing the Marks of Shells from the Utah Battery.

THE DEVASTATION OF GAME IN FLORIDA.

According to The London Field the number of tourists sportsmen visiting Florida, which has been growing less and less in recent years, will this season be reduced to a cypher. The wanton destruction of game of all kinds is answerable for this.

In a few short years this fair peninsula has been well nigh devastated by head-hunters, plume hunters, and reckless slaughterers of every degree. The fair land which was once a sportsman's paradise has been turned into a wilderness so far as bird and animal life is concerned; and, at length, a long time after it is too late, the Legislature has made some attempt to regulate the killing and disposal of game.

"It has for some time past been noticeable," continues The London Field, "that if the passing of stringent measures would do anything toward preserving American game and wild fowl, a good deal that had long been required had been done in this direction. Florida has not been behindhand in this respect, for its new law provides that deer may not be sold at any time, and the exportation of game from the State is now entirely prohibited. Sportsmen are forbidden to carry wild turkeys, quail, and partridge from one county to another, but hunting parties are permitted to take their own game home with them.

"The bag in every case is now limited, the shooter being restricted to four wild turkeys in one day—a fairly good bag one would suppose, and one perhaps that is not often exceeded—and twenty-five quail. A hunting party, however, may not kill more than six turkeys and fifty quail; and up to 1905 one person may not kill more than five deer.

"With respect to the English Wild Birds' Protection Act, the fact must be patent to all Englishmen that it is one thing to pass laws, and quite another to enforce them. The Florida Legislators, alive to this, have made some provision for the enforcement of their latest protective measure. A section of the new act provides that before hunting any wild deer, turkey, or quail in any county, a non-resident must take out a permit, which will cost him $10, the money thus collected going to pay the salary and expenses of the game warden of the county."

A RUSSIAN PANIC.

After the assassination of Alexander II., a secret league for the protection of the Czar was started. Officers of all grades were induced by triple salaries to join it, and to undertake voluntary spying in all classes of society. Comical scenes followed, of course. A writer in The Atlantic relates how two officers, without knowing that they both belonged to the league, would entice each other into a disloyal conversation during a railway journey, and then proceed to arrest each other, only to discover at the last moment that their plans had been labor lost. This league still exists in a more official shape, under the name of Okhrâna, (Protection,) and from time to time frightens the present Czar with all sorts of concocted "dangers" in order to maintain its existence.

THE BROKEN MEAL.

[After Schwab.]

From Wurtemberg and Baden
Their lords were ridden forth,
From Metz the dim-eyed Bishop
To join them galloped north;
Each brought his stalwart henchmen
To trample, break, and fire
The fields of the Palatinate,
The garners of its sire.

O'er flaming farms gray horns of smoke
All twisting to the skies
Upon his walls at Heidelberg
Fixed the Elector's eyes.
His proud lips pale with anger,
He bids his servants call,
"To arms, to arms, ye vassals,
And let the drawbridge fall."

Then with his little company
To meet the foe he bent,
But ever grew his numbers
The further that he went.
The cowherd left his cattle
To grasp the sickle's knife,
And shouldering his cudgel
The peasant left his wife.

The scornful Bishop mocked them.
Too hasty was his mirth;
Soon he and his high princelings
Lay bound upon the earth.
To Heidelberg fast captives
Men dragged them through the mire;
Unfit for that fair castle,
I guess, was their attire.

'Twas there the Elector's pleasure
His enemies should dine;
Boys set trout, hare, and venison
Before them with old wine.
They gazed at one another;
"Why eat ye not?" he said,
"What lack ye?" Baden answered,
"We miss but one thing—bread."

The Elector rose and ordered,
"Fling back these curtains here,
Throw open every window
And show my answer clear";
As striding to a casement,
Across the Neckar's tide,
He pointed to his country
In flames on either side.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

"The Races of Europe."

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THE most recent important sociological work is by Prof. William Z. Ripley of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is called "The Races of Europe," and has just appeared from the press of D. Appleton & Co. It is a large volume of over 600 pages. Published with it is a supplementary volume containing an exhaustive bibliography of nearly 2,000 titles of books in many languages on sociology. Prof. Ripley's work is well-illustrated with photographs of types of men, whose physical formation or outward appearance place them in distinctive groups. Charts are also used to emphasize different departments of the subject, such as the prevalence of suicide, relative head forms, brunetteness, &c. After a thorough description of the anthropos of Europe, the author draws many important conclusions, which he deals with as social problems, including migration and acclimatization, with some significant words concerning the "Future of the European Races."

Prof. Ripley's book may be justly called a great work for many reasons. Its elaborate scope and exhaustive treatment prevent us, in the limited space at our disposal, to attempt anything like a successful résumé. Still, a few features may be noted, which, while more or less complete in themselves, will suggest the presence of others possibly just as important and interesting.

According to Prof. Ripley, "Race, properly speaking, is responsible only for those peculiarities, mental or bodily, which are transmitted with constancy along the lines of direct physical descent from father to son. Many mental traits, aptitudes, or proclivities, on the other hand, which reappear persistently in successive populations may be derived from an entirely different source. They may have descended collaterally along the lines of purely mental suggestion by virtue of mere social contact with preceding generations. Such characteristics may be derived by the individual from uncles, neighbors, or fellow-countrymen, as well as from father and mother alone. Such is the nature of tradition, a very distinct factor in social life from race."

Thus having by his definition solely confined himself within certain limitations, the author proceeds to show how local conditions are responsible for the mental and physical status of man: "With all its possibilities, this study of physical environment must at the outset clearly recognize its own limitations, arising from the power of purely historical elements, of personality, of religious enthusiasm, and of patriotism. By all the laws of geographical probability, England's historical influence on France ought to have been greatest in Normandy, while in reality Aquitaine was the centre of English Continental activity. That Yorkshire and not Kent should today exhibit the strongest infusion of Norman blood in England is also a geographical anomaly. Again, take the following case in connection with the distribution of population: In Brittany a primitive, non-absorbent rock formation affords numerous natural reservoirs to hold the abundant rains, and the population is scattered broadcast in little hamlets. In the Department of the Marne, on the other hand, where a calcareous soil quickly absorbs the scanty rainfall, the people are bunched about the springs and rivers. Accordingly, the two districts differ widely in their percentages of urban population and in all the social characteristics dependent thereon. It would seem as if the relation of geological and social conditions here discovered might be formulated into a general law, through which the course of settlement in a new country might be predicted. But the United States promptly sets such a law at defiance. For here it is on the primitive rock formations, in the area of plentiful rains, that the New England village is at home. It is in the drier areas of the West, and even on their clayey soils, that population is most widely scattered. Thus, the force of custom and tradition proves itself fully able to withstand for a time the limitations of physical conditions. * * *"

"The historian of the Norman Conquest of England was very fond of contrasting the east and the west of Europe. He maintained that the political unrest which underlies the Eastern question was partly due to the utter lack of physical assimilation among the people of the Balkan States; that, in other words, nationality had no foundation in race. This was undoubtedly true to some extent; and yet even in the West the formation of these boasted nationalities is so recent that it accords but slightly with the lines of physical descent. All over the Continent there exist radical differences of blood between the closest neighbors, so that the West is merely a step in advance of the East after all. It is a trite observation that all over Europe population has been laid down in different strata more or less horizontal. In the East of Europe this stratification is recent and distinct. West of the Austro-Hungarian Empire the primitive layers have become metamorphosed, to borrow a geological term, by the fusing heat of nationality and the pressure of civilization. The population of the East of Europe structurally is as different from that of the West to the naked eye as, to complete our simile, sandstone is from granite; nevertheless, despite their apparent homogeneity, on analysis we may still read the history of these Western nations by the aid of natural science from the purely physical characteristics of their people alone."

The shape of the head, says the author, is one of the best available tests of race known. This is viewed in the general proportions of length, breadth, and height, irrespective of the "bumps" of the phrenologist. "Yet it is so simple a phenomenon, both in principle and in practical application, that it may readily be of use to the traveler and the not too superficial observer of men. To be sure, widespread and constant peculiarities of head form are less noticeable in America, because of the extreme variability of our population, compounded as it is of all the races of Europe; they seem also to be less fundamental among the American aborigines. But in the Old World the observant traveler may with a little attention often detect the racial affinity of a people by this means.

"The form of the head is for all racial purposes best measured by what is technically known as the cephalic index. This is simply the breadth of the head above the ears expressed in percentage of its length from forehead to back. Assuming that this length is 100, the width is expressed as a fraction of it. As the head becomes proportionately broader—that is, more fully rounded, viewed from the top down—this cephalic index increases. When it rises above 80 the head is called brachycephalic; when it falls below 75, the term dolichocephalic is applied to it. Indexes between 75 and 80 are characterised as mesocephalic."

Prof. Ripley next deals with the color of the skin, hair, and eyes, which has long been held to be the primary means of racial identification. The ancient Egyptians were accustomed to distinguish races known to them by this means. Nevertheless, the phenomenon of pigmentation remains to-day among the least understood departments of physical anthropology. Says the author:

"Pigmentation arises from the deposition of coloring matter in a special series of cells, which lie just between the translucent outer skin or epidermis and the inner or true skin known as the cutis. It was long supposed that these pigment cells were peculiar to the dark-skinned races; but investigation has shown that the structure in all types is identical. The differences in color are due, not to the presence or absence of the cells themselves, but to variations in the amount of pigment therein deposited. In this respect, therefore, the negro differs physiologically, rather than anatomically, from the European or the Asiatic. Yet this trait, although superficial so to speak, is exceedingly persistent, even through considerable racial intermixture. The familiar legal test in our Southern States in the ante-bellum days for the determination of the legal status of octoroons was to look for the bit of color at the base of the finger nails. Under the transparent outer skin in this place the tell-tale pigmentation would remain, despite a long-continued infusion of white blood."

It is not certain that the true cause of blondness lies in the modifying influence of climate alone. "Much of the data which we have here collected does not prove this. In fact, climatic changes cannot be related to some of the variations in blondness which have been outlined. It seems as if some other factor had been at work. Livi, for example, ascribes the blondness of his mountaineers rather to the unfavorable economic environment, to the poor food, unsanitary dwellings, and general poverty of such populations. This explanation fits neatly into our social theory, for we assert that the population of mountains is relatively pure because there is no incentive for immigration of other types. Thus a pure population implies poverty of environment—a poverty which may stand in direct relation to the lack of pigmentation. It is yet too early to assert that this is the main cause. For the present it will suffice to have proved that appreciable differences in pigmentation exist, leaving the cause for future discussion. Much interesting material drawn from comparisons of urban with rural populations may help to throw light upon it. Our main purpose here has been to prove that pigmentation is a trait which is affected by environment. If, as we hope to have shown, the shape of the head is not open to such modification, we shall know where to turn when conflict of evidence arises. We shall pin our faith to that characteristic which pursues the even tenor of its racial way, unmoved by outward circumstances."

The average stature of man, the author says, lies between the limits of 4 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 1 inch. "On the whole, considerably more than 99 per cent. of the human species is above the average height of 5 feet 1 inch; so that we may still further narrow our range of variation between that limit and 5 feet 10 inches. We thereby reduce our racial differences of stature to about 9 inches between extremes. These variations in size, it will be observed, are less than those which occur among the lower animals within the same species."

Concerning the difference in stature between the sexes, several curious conclusions are arrived at: "It would be interesting to inquire how far the relative height of the sexes is due to a similar selective process. Certain it is that among us in civilization women average from three to four inches below men in stature, a disparity which seems to be considerably less among primitive peoples. Brinton has invoked as a partial explanation, at least, for this the influence of the law of sexual division of labor which obtains among us. This law commands, in theory, that the men should perform the arduous physical labor of life, leaving the more sedentary portion of it to the women. If the conscious choice of mates had followed this tendency, its effect would certainly be un-

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favorable to the development of an increasing stature among women, while it might operate to better the endowment of men in that respect. It is impossible, owing to the paucity of selected data as to sexual differences, to follow this out. The only discoverable law seems to be the one formulated by Weisbach, that sexual differences in height are more marked in the taller races. Probably this difference of stature between the sexes is partially due to some other cause which stops growth in the woman earlier than in the man. For the clearest evidence is offered by developmental anthropometry that the female of the human species is born smaller; grows more slowly, and finally attains her adult stature about two years earlier than man. The problem is too complex to follow out in this place. So far as our present knowledge goes, the question has no ethnic significance."

The author, after having defined the three distinct European races and demolished the schoolroom fallacy that there is such a thing as a single European or white race of men, turns to the different countries and studies each in the light of the anthropological data that he has established. "Several reasons," he writes, "combine to make France the most interesting country of Europe from the anthropological point of view. More is known of it in detail than of any other part of the Continent save Italy. Its surface presents the greatest diversity of climate, soil, and fertility. Its population, consequently, is exposed to the most varied influences of environment. It alone among the other countries of Central Europe is neither cis-Alpine nor trans-Alpine. It is open to invasion from all sides alike. Lying on the extreme west coast of Europe, it is a place of last resort for all the westward driven peoples of the Old World. All these causes combine to render its population the most heterogeneous to be found on the Continent. It comprises all three of the great ethnic types described in our preceding chapter, while most countries are content with two. Nay, more, it still includes a goodly living representation of a prehistoric race which has disappeared almost everywhere else in Europe.

"Thirty years ago observers began to perceive differences in Central France between the people of the mountains and of the plains. As early as 1868 Durand de Gros noted that in Aveyron, one of the southern departments lying along the border of a mountainous area, the populations of the region thereabout were strongly differentiated. On the calcareous plains the people were taller, of light complexion, with blue or grayish-blue eyes, and having fine teeth. In the upland areas of a granitic formation the people were stunted, dark in complexion, with very poor teeth. These groups used distinct dialects. The peasants differed in temperament; one was as lively as the other was morose; one was progressive, the other was backward in culture and suspicious of innovations." The author then particularizes and presents types of Frenchmen living in different parts of the country, which present broad contrasts in regard to physical appearance.

"The ethnic history of the British Isles," writes Prof. Ripley, "turns upon two significant geographical facts, which have rendered their populations decidedly unique among the other States of Western Europe. The first of these is their insular position, midway off the coast between the north and south of the Continent. That narrow silver streak between Calais and Dover which has insured the political security and material prosperity of England in later times, has always profoundly affected her racial history. A partial bar against invasion by land, the fatal step once taken, it has immediately become an obstacle in the way of retreat. Invasion thus led inevitably to assimilation. Protected sufficiently against disturbance to assure that homogeneity of type which is attendant upon close contact, the islands at the same time could never suffer from the stagnation which utter isolation implies.

"We are still further assured of the truth of this geographical generalization on comparison of the racial history of England with that of Ireland; for we thereby have opportunity to observe the effects of different degrees of such insularity. In the latter case it has become a bit too pronounced to be a favorable element in the situation. Disregarding her modern political history—for we are dealing with races and not nations—it is indeed true, as Dr. Beddoe says, that Ireland 'has always been a little behindhand.' Ethnic invasions, if they took place at all, came late, and with spent energy; most of them, as we shall see, whether of culture or of physical types, even if they succeeded in reaching England, failed to reach the Irish shores at all. These laws apply to all forms of life alike. Thus the same geographical isolation which excluded the snakes of the mainland from Ireland—we are speaking seriously of an established zoological fact and not a myth—was responsible for the absence of the peculiar race of men who brought the culture of bronze and other arts into England in prehistoric times. It also accounts for the relative scarcity of the Teutonic invaders afterward. As we may grade both the flora and fauna of the islands in variety of species from the Continent westward, so also may we distinguish them anthropologically. In flora, Ireland has but two-thirds of the species indigenous to England and Scotland; for the same reason her human population contains much less variety of human type. Among the Irish peasantry there are no such contrasts as those we shall show to exist between the Highland and the Lowland Scotch, or between the Englishman in Cornwall and in Yorkshire."

Among the more significant chapters of the book is that which deals with social problems. Here are charts illustrating the frequency of divorce and suicide. "Divorce and suicide will serve as examples of the mode of proof adopted for tracing a number of other social phenomena to an ethnic origin. Thus Lapouge attributes the notorious depopulation of large areas in France to the sterility incident upon intermixture between the several racial types of which the population is constituted. This he seeks to prove from the occurrence of a decreasing birth rate in all the open, fertile districts where the Teutonic element has intermingled with the native population. The argument has been advanced a stage further even than this; for purely economic phenomena, such as the distribution of property, taxpaying faculty, and the like are in the same way ascribed to purely racial peculiarities. Because wealth happens to be concentrated in the fertile areas of Teutonic occupation, it is again assumed that this coincidence demonstrates either a peculiar acquisitive aptitude in this race or else a superior measure of frugality.

"By this time our suspicions are aroused. The argument is too simple. Its conclusions are too far-reaching. By this we do not mean to deny the facts of geographical distribution in the least. It is only the validity of the ethnic explanation which we deny."

Among the most interesting charts presented in this chapter are those of France showing the "Distribution of Awards of the Paris Salon," "The Relative Frequency of Men of Letters by Birth Place," "Families Inhabiting Separate Dwellings," and "Political Representation."

With one more citation we must close these extracts. The chapter in which the author discusses acclimatization will, perhaps, be regarded by many readers as the most practical. "The modern problem plainly stated is this: First, can a single generation of European emigrants live? and, secondly, living, can they perpetuate kind in the equatorial regions of the earth? Finally, if able permanently so to sustain themselves, will they still be able to preserve their peculiar European civilization in these lands; or must they revert to the barbarian stage of modern slavery—of a servile native population, which alone in those climates can work and live? An area of fertile lands six times as great as that cultivated by the people of Europe to-day stands waiting to absorb its surplus population. But its point of saturation will obviously soon be reached if traders and superintendents of native labor are the only colonists who can live there. Moreover, the problem of acclimatization has a great political importance; for if any one of these European nations be possessed of a special physiological immunity in face of the perils of tropical colonization, the balance of power may be seriously disturbed. Or a great menace to the feeble attempts of Europeans to colonize the tropics may exist in the surpassing aptitude of the great Mongol horde, which is perhaps the most gifted race of all in its power of accommodation to new climatic conditions. Africa, Polynesia, and all parts of the earth have now been divided among the nations of Europe. What will they be able to do with them, now that the explorer has finished his work? Because the problem pertains to the sciences of physiology and of anthropology in no wise lessens its concrete importance for the economist and the statesman."

The author discusses the problem from every point of view, and his conclusions are such that they can offer poor encouragement to white men of the present age who would establish white man's civilization in equatorial regions.

W. L.

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MIGHT AND RIGHT WITH ANIMALS.

The more closely and carefully one searches in nature for any trace of rights apart from might, writes Sir Herbert Maxwell in Blackwood's, the more irresistible becomes the conviction that such rights have no objective existence among living creatures. Many mammals and birds, most insects, almost all reptiles and fishes, depend for subsistence upon the violent destruction of weaker creatures. Sometimes the act of destruction is accentuated by what, in a human being, would be denounced as sickening cruelty. Consider the habits of the many species of ichneumon fly. The parent deposits its eggs in the bodies of living caterpillars. Presently from the egg is hatched a maggot, which slowly devours the tissues of its living host, carefully preserving the vital organs as a final bonne bouche, and, after reducing it to a mere husk, turns into a perfect fly, to repeat in its turn the gruesome tragedy upon another generation.

What is the life-history of the cuckoo, whom everybody hails with welcome, but an execrable violation of any domestic rights which hedge-sparrows or water-wagtails might be supposed to possess? For every single cuckoo that leaves the nest, at least four other nestlings have been thrown out of their home and have perished miserably of starvation.

The True.

From The Chicago News.

"Gur-ruls are niver satisfied," mused the janitor philosopher. "Whin they are in short skirts they are crying fer long wans, an' whin they git long wans they have to hold thim up."

Some Cost Attached.

From The Ohio State Journal.

"A glass of soda water is about all profit, isn't it?"

"No, indeed," replied the druggist, "we break a glass every once in a while."

AUG

CHRIST CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

[1703—1899.]

ONE of the very oldest and most interesting of American houses of worship is that of Christ Church, Shrewsbury, N. J., a little town some forty miles from New York. When in the reign of George II. of England all the territory between Pennsylvania and New York was known as the Colony of East Jersey, and there were no more than 5,000 people scattered where are now a million or more, the stilted and long-winded charter for this church was granted—to be exact, in 1738. Before that time, by so much as forty years, the Hon. Col. Lewis Morris, a rich Colonial manor owner, and a man of stern Church of England prejudices, had written to the then London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel setting forth that the colonists in his vicinity were little better than Indians, so far as morals went; that they were given to cursing and swearing, and did but gather on the Sabbath to play games, run races, and fight gamecocks, a condition over which he was sadly exercised. On his representation the society sent out as missionaries the Revs. George Keith and John Talbot, both of whom arrived in East Jersey in 1702, and began preaching. At first they went the rounds of the religious-minded, using the largest sitting rooms as places in which to preach, but most often holding Sabbath exercises in the great hall of Col. Morris's manor.

This condition existed until 1706, when the Episcopalians of the neighborhood coalesced and laid the foundation of the old church.

The first facts concerning the church have to do with its first benefactor, the Rev. Alexander Innes, to whom belongs the honor of being the first Episcopalian clergyman in Monmouth County. He was one of those divines who were called "non-jurors," because they refused to take the prescribed oaths enforced by the English Church in 1688. He settled in Middletown, which adjoins Shrewsbury, prior to 1693, and in 1700 purchased a farm of some 220 acres. Being a non-juror, he could not take the rectorship of any Established Church, but he nevertheless worked in the interest of having such churches established. He preached gratuitously here and there, strove constantly to arouse religious sentiment, and when the Revs. Keith and Talbot arrived, threw open his house to them as a place where they might hold divine service whenever they so chose. He it was who prevailed upon one Nicholas Brown to convey the lot whereon Christ Church now stands to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the consideration of six shillings. The description of the ground as then conveyed (May 20, 1706) is now interesting for its quaint phraseology:

Beginning at Nicholas Brown's N. W. corner, at a walnut stump, bearing southwesterly, twelve degrees westerly from ye Quaker's meeting house chimbley, and from John West's great house chimbley north fifty-eight degrees, easterly.

This deed was not proved or recorded until 1714, but the church had use of the ground before. A little meeting house was put up, and the good work being done, Mr. Innes died in 1713. The real organization first comes into evidence in 1730, when the Rev. John Forbes, "a man of excellent spirit," was sent as a missionary to Monmouth County, preaching in this church and others at regular intervals. It was not until 1738, however, that the Royal Charter was obtained from George II., and a rector exclusive to Shrewsbury was had.

There are a number of interesting things about this old meeting house. There is still in use a silver service nearly 200 years old. In 1707 Queen Anne of England gave a silver cup and plate to each church in New Jersey for communion service. Christ Church was not yet organized, but Mr. Innes, who had done so much in other ways for religion thereabout, secured one for the proposed church, and when it was built the service was formally installed, and may still be seen. There is also an immense old iron-clasped Bible, which was presented in 1762 by Robert Elliston, then Controller of Customs in New York. This

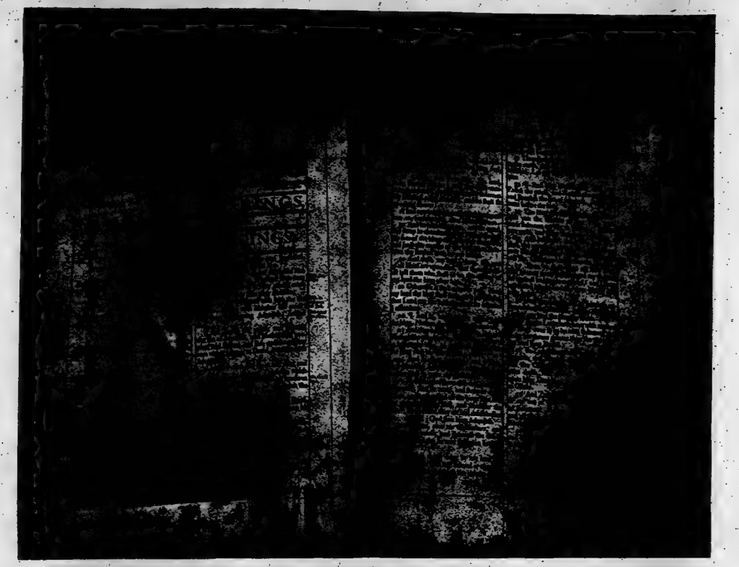

A SIXTEENTH CENTURY BIBLE.
Presented to Christ Church, Shrewsbury, by Robert Elliston in 1752.

Bible was printed by John Basket, at Oxford, England, in 1717. There is also a "Book of Common Prayer," printed at Cambridge in 1760, which was given the church by William Franklin, a son of the famous Benjamin, and last Colonial Governor of New Jersey.

In the right aisle of the church is set an

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN SHREWSBURY.

immense gray stone tablet, which marks the grave and commemorates the virtues of one Theodosius Bartow, a gentleman remotely connected with Aaron Burr, a man so remarkably great that, although once Vice President, he has not been forgotten. Bartow died Oct. 5, 1745. On his deathbed he received from his wife, Anne, (née Stillwell,) the promise that their unborn child should be named after himself. The child proved to be a girl, and was consequently named Theodosia. She married, first, Col. Frederick Prevost, and, after his death, Aaron Burr. From her mother, therefore, Burr's daughter, later the wife of Gov. Allston of South Carolina, took her name, Theodosia. In the chancel are a number of fine old chairs, which also have a history. They are of timber from an old oak, 16 feet 2 inches in diameter, which formerly graced the quiet churchyard, where it seemed to shield the graves with huge, magnificent arms.

It had stood there long before the colony or the old church was thought of, and under its shading branches its pious churchmen had often gathered for worship. Under it, in 1769, when the remodeled church was dedicated, important services were held, and one hundred years later the descendants of those devout worshippers of a century before gathered under the same charitable branches to commemorate the laying of the cornerstone. On the latter occasion President Grant, Bishop Odenheimer, and many clergymen and visitors from all parts of the country came to join in the celebration. This old tree was even then showing signs of extreme infirmity, and not long after, to avert the possibility of the catastrophe which might result from its fall during stormy weather, it was cut down. All of its wood was considered sacred, and such part as was not converted into chairs was carried away by relic-hunters, to be enshrined in many a household collection.

Another point of interest is that the edifice is erected over the graves of quite a number of the original communicants. This resulted from the moving, in 1769, of the foundations a number of feet west and south, and of leaving the graves in the way untouched. One of the oldest of these (of which there is here a picture) is entirely covered by the foundations, save the very head, marked by the stone. This fell outside the line, and was left undisturbed, although there are scarcely three inches intervening between it and the wall. Other of the graves covered were marked by lifting the headstones and placing them in the floor, there being three so provided for.

A few years ago the iron crown which now sits firmly upon the pinnacle that graces the modest tower hung lopsided and loose, a constant reminder to the initiated of an interesting chapter in the history of the church. It had been loosened from its former dignified equilibrium by the bullets of provincial soldiers, but if history read true it is as much a monument to their poor marksmanship as to their scorn of royal prerogative. It all began with the arrival, in 1751, of the Rev. Samuel Cook, who was a confirmed loyalist and a good hater of democracy and of all things which

1899

The Grave of Theodosius Bartow.
An Aisle in Christ Church, Shrewsbury, N. J.

tended to unsettle the stable authority of the Crown. His constant opposition, both by word and deed, during the trying days which culminated in the Revolution so distracted his charge that he found it necessary to remove. In fact, toward the last his life was in danger, and he fled, carrying with him his books and papers, and also the archives of the old church, much to the chagrin of the shepherdless flock. Some authorities have it that he made directly for Halifax, where he intended to set sail for England, but was drowned while crossing the St. John River in a canoe. Other authorities assert that he took refuge in the camps of the British, was for a time Chaplain of a red-coat regiment, and after the Revolution made his way to Canada and became a good and worthy rector of a church in Fredericktown, New Brunswick, not drowning until so long after as 1795. It is not for the average wanderer in history to settle this question, but suffice it to say that he did depart surreptitiously by night, that the archives of the old church went with him, and that he was drowned in the St. John River, where his bones have no doubt whitened this many a day.

True, he was gone, and there were no more royalist sermons, nor, indeed, any other, again until 1788, to excite the wrath of the rebellious Colonists, but the old iron crown was there. A company of ill-clad American infantry passing one day opened fire on it, but without other effect than to slightly dislodge it. Another company took possession of the modest sanctuary and quartered themselves there. On their departure they set fire to the sacred edifice. A passing Quaker, seeing the blaze, entered, and by his efforts prevented the doom which threatened it. The old pinnacle has been puttied and painted over since, but the more long-lived residents state that before the last coat of paint was applied there were plenty of bullet holes left to show how far the shot of the infantry had missed the mark. It had been literally riddled by good lead aimed at the crown above.

The quaint edifice, boarded side and roof, with the modest steeple bearing its iron crown of pre-Revolutionary fame, and the innovation of a town clock added a few years since, will stand another century and more, with proper care. Here the worshipper may find the solemn quiet that conduces to pious thought, and the historian may view the canopied pews on either side of the chancel, the one intended for the Colonial Governors and the other for the rector, or he may wander among the mossy monuments of the long departed—the Stellars, the Redfords, the Holmeses, the Halsteads and Throckmortens, the Lloyds, the Lippincotts, and the Morfords. On one stone in the churchyard there is engraved this quaint verse:

"The valuable Dr. West
By many is lamented,
But God has called him to Himself,
And we must be contented."

A worthy spirit, truly.

There is still another of interest, not only for the date, but the fact that it relates to the church's first convert from Quakerism:

Here lies in hopes of a joyful resurrection Samuel Dennis, who came from Great Britain to this place A. D. 1675, and lived here to the day of his death, which was the 7th of June, 1723, aged seventy-two years and six months, leaving issue two sons and three daughters by his only wife, Increase, who departed this life twenty-eight years before him.

If to this had been added that said "Increase" was the daughter to Richard and Abigail Lippincott, and that she died Nov. 30, 1695, the family history would have been more nearly complete.

Although the country round has become decidedly populous, the town of Shrewsbury still remains a modest village, and the church a small shrine. It will seat comfortably only some four hundred, and the graveyard is not yet full. It is a very precious and much-loved relic of a former day, and is consequently well provided for, many a passing visitor contributing to its maintenance and general welfare. It is rural in the extreme, shaded by many fine old trees, and set down among mossy graves much defaced by the winds and rains of years. There is a goodly gathering of a Sunday morning, and to hear the old bell ring out the spiritual appeal, to occupy a pew within and hear the sacred word read from the unwieldly Bible of former days, is a pleasure which, if not unmixed with the melancholy of romance, is still rare and as soothing to the heart as anything in this clattering latter day of ours can possibly be.

THEODORE DREISER.

THE OLDEST GRAVE IN SHREWSBURY, N. J., (1719.)

PRIZE-WINNING CHILDREN.

Little Anna and Geraldine Driscoll were judged to be respectively the prettiest and happiest babies in all the large crowd of beautiful and attractive children entered in the baby show at Saratoga last year.

Neither of the little ones has changed in either respect since that time, and, if anything, are better fitted this Summer to win admiring glances and judicial commendation from stern-appearing grown-up folk than they were last year, when they carried off the blue ribbons to the delight of their happy parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Driscoll of New York.

Mr. Driscoll, who was of the firm of Dyer & Driscoll, lawyers for Thomas A. Edison, died last December. The mother of the pretty little prize winners allows no one to photograph her children but herself. They are always good subjects, and seem intuitively to understand just how much to smile under the fire of the camera.

Strategy.
From Pearson's Weekly.

"William, wake up; there's somebody knocking on the back door."

"Don't be frightened, Susan. I ordered our new step-ladder to be delivered at midnight so that the neighbors wouldn't find out we had one."

STRANGERS.

A soul in a lonely wood
Met a hope of early days,
And they stared at each other,
And passed in the dusky ways.

The soul the hope had forgot,
But the hope, remembering well,
Spake low: "Alas! the ruin
Where once there was joy to dwell."

Affrighted, the sad soul said:
"That stranger appeared so wild,
I trembled with nameless fear
As I were a little child."

And through the wood they hurried;
The soul, with its old despair,
The hope with the bitter thought
That it was an alien there.

—C. G. B. in The Chicago News.

Told in an Old Picture Gallery

Written for The New York Times by PATTYE L. BLATCHFORD

"AND that was Master Walter the good Squire, the flower of the Keiths," said Mrs. Wynford, the housekeeper, to the fair, girlish bride of the owner of Keithleigh Abbey, Dorsetshire, pausing before the full-length portrait of a young man of apparently some five or six and twenty years of age. "Ah! how oft have I heard my mother tell the tale of his courting Miss Thurlow of The Hall, and how her father, a proud, haughty man, looked down upon him because—" Here the old woman stopped, but Muriel Keith, who, in spite of her elated position as wife of the most influential man in the neighborhood, had not yet outgrown her love for a story, said quickly:

"Oh, tell it me, good Mrs. Wynford, please!" and, taking a seat where she could have a full view of the pictured face, with its wavy brown hair, deep-blue eyes, and beautifully cut features, she waited impatiently for the story.

"Well, Ma'am," resumed the housekeeper, "you see, Miss Thurlow was a great belle and had so many rich and noted men after her, and Master Walter was only a third son, with two healthy elder brothers, so it is scarce to be wondered at that her father refused with scorn when the poor young curate of St. Anselm's made bold to ask him for the hand of his only daughter in marriage. In vain Miss Marion wept and pleaded and said that she could never love another; the old man was inexorable, swore loudly, and sent Miss Marion to her room, while as to Master Walter, he drove him from the house, telling him never to dare enter it again. And then went back to his pipe and Spectator in cool disregard of the two young hearts he had so well-nigh broken.

"My mother was a young woman at that time, and she lived to more than reach her threescore years and ten, but she often said that she could never forget the face of the curate as he walked into the library on the evening after he had been at The Hall; all the glad light seemed to have faded from his usually bright blue eyes, and he moved and spoke as one in a dream.

"About eight months after there was a wedding in Hanover Square, and the bride was the beautiful daughter of Sir Spencer Thurlow of The Hall. But, in spite of the grandeur of the nuptials—bright flowers, sweet music, &c., to say nothing of the magnificent rent roll of the bridegroom—it was well known that her heart was not in it. 'A match forced by her father to save her from forming an alliance with some poor country curate with no expectations,' was whispered by the great people that thronged to the marriage feast. 'What a lucky escape!'

"And Master Walter, you ask how he bore it?

"Ah! as few men would or could; he buried the great sorrow of his life deep, deep down, and spent his days going about doing good. Well, the years flew by; from time to time whispers were heard that Miss Thurlow had not done quite so well after all, and that Mr. Leonard, her husband, treated his young wife shamefully, and there was a rumor that he had lost largely in speculation, and soon after a report that he had died, leaving absolutely nothing. So much for a forced marriage!

"Sir Spencer started to find his daughter and fetch her home as soon as he heard of the death of his son-in-law. But traveling was slow in those days, and when he reached the humble little cottage where she had spent the last months of her married life he found the heavy wooden shutters fast barred and a look of utter desolation about the whole place. To all his queries the only answer was that, after the gentleman died the lady and her maid had gone off suddenly, but where nobody seemed to know. The old man employed detectives, spent money, &c., but all to no avail; and at length, disheartened, he returned home, and before another year was over the grass was growing upon his grave and Thurlow Hall went into the hands of a distant cousin.

"About this time I think it was that Master Guy, who was at that time the Squire, went for a cruise in his yacht on the Mediterranean, accompanied by his next brother, Wilfred; that is more than thirty years ago, but never to this day has word been heard of crew or vessel. So after months of anxious waiting the curate of St. Anselm's took his place as Squire of Keithleigh Abbey.

"One Winter evening, after he had been Squire for some time, he was sitting in his study, trying to fix his mind on a sermon for the coming Sunday, when a man's voice, sharp and discordant, broke in upon the stillness:

"'There, you young cub, take that! A bird that can sing and won't must be made to sing! Pipe up an' give 'em "Ye Banks and Braes!" Walter Keith in spite of all his gentleness was no coward. When he heard a cry he whistled to Rex, the great bloodhound, and ran quickly to the door. The ground was covered with snow, and in the moonlight he saw very plainly two figures, the one a rough-looking man, the other a thinly clad boy of some eight or ten years, carrying a violin. At Rex's deep growls the man took to his heels and fled, but the child, too exhausted to move, sank down a helpless mass on the snow. The Squire lifted him up, and carried him tenderly into the warm, cheerful study. It was many a long day since a child has been in the old abbey, and it caused great excitement, even though this one was only a little unknown strolling violin player; servants hurried here and there, with hot blankets, mulled wine, &c. Truly, there was something almost pathetic in the small pale face, with its black eyelashes and curly dark hair. Those who stood by never forgot how the tears came into the Squire's eyes, when he saw the deep welts that cruelty and hard usage had made on the tender flesh of the boy. One little arm was marked with the letter 'C,' which made all wonder, and old Thomas, the butler, whispered to Margaret, the cook: 'Mark my words, there's some mystery about the lad; he doesn't look a bit like an Italian fiddler.'

"When the child first came to he was somewhat frightened at finding himself in a strange place, but the Squire's kind manner soon reassured him, and little by little the following was drawn from him:

"His name was Carlo; he did not know how old he was; Marco had never told him that.

"Who was Marco?

"The master, the man for whom he played the violin, and by whom he was beaten in return.

"Not his father?

"Oh, no, he could not remember his father at all.

"Where was his mother?

"He didn't know, sometimes when he was asleep he dreamed that a sweet face smiled upon him and a soft hand tenderly smoothed back the curls from his brow, but whether it was his mother, or the picture of one of the saints (that he had seen one day when, unknown to Marco, he had made his way into a chiesa at Rome) come to life, he was never quite sure.

"Would he like to live with the Squire and be his little boy?

"In answer the child lesned his dark head against the man's shoulder, and from that instant there was a firm, undying affection established between Walter Keith, master of Keithleigh Abbey, and Carlo the waif.

"It would take too long and weary you out were I to try tell all the Squire did for the lad; how he treated him just as if he were his own son, and how the boy, with childlike devotion, tried with all his might to repay in some way the great kindness shown him—helping at home, and by his remarkable voice making the little village church famous, for crowds flocked to hear the rich clear notes of Carlo, the young Italian chorister.

"Six years after and Master Carlo was as bonnie a lad as you'd find of his age in the United Kingdom. His love for the Squire had grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength, and Mr. Keith often used to wonder how he had ever gotten along without him.

"The boy was a general favorite. The only persons who looked down upon him were Master Jack and Frank Thurlow, Sir Francis Thurlow's sons; and once, when Master Jack made game of his devotion to that prying parson, Master Carlo sprang on him and stretched him full length upon the ground, and ever after young Thurlow kept his distance from 'that wretch of an Italian.'

"In the year that I became housekeeper the Squire caught a heavy cold, which settled on his lungs and for a long time threatened to end fatally, so as soon as he was able to stand it the doctor ordered complete rest and change of scene. So accompanied by the lad he started for Italy.

"One day while at Rome, after leaving the Vatican, he was stopped in the street by by a neatly dressed woman, who in face and manner of speech was decidedly Scotch. 'My mistress is dying, my puir bonnie laddy, an' could ye na come and say a wee bit prayer afore she gaes?' she asked, with tears in her eyes.

"Mr. Keith turned on the spot, never inquiring what the disease (which proved to be the fatal Roman fever) was, and hurried along by the woman's side.

"Had her mistress been ill long?

"Not in this great danger, but she had been ailing for about nine years, ever since little Cyril, her only bairn was accidently drowned.

"Was she a widow?

"Yes; her husband died about three months before the child was born, leaving her without a penny. She was by birth an Englishwoman, and has written again and again to her father, a rich Baronet, for help, but has never received any answer.

"Did they ever find the body of the boy?

"No, but they had positive proof of his death. 'For,' said the woman, 'one morning while I was fixing my leddy's hair the wee bit laddy was playing in the garden, and after, when I went to fetch him in, I couldna find the bairn, but what I did find was his tiny cap floating upon the Tiber. On that day my puir mistress's heart broke, and she has never been the same woman since. Here we are at the house now; will ye come in? I don't much

From a Snapshot Photograph by Henry Miller, N. Y.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON IN A CHARACTERISTIC POSE.

Mr. Huntington and His Nephew, H. E. Huntington, "Held Up" on Wall Street.

think she will understand ye—she's too far gone for that, but I ween she'd be fain to ken that one of her ain kirk was with her at her last hour.'

"With these words she led him up a winding stairway into a small, meanly furnished room, closely followed, though unperceived, by the boy Carlo. On the bed the form of a woman was lying, her face, which, in spite of its pallor, still had some claim to beauty, was scarcely less white than the pillow itself.

"'Ah!' she said in a voice so weak and low as to be hardly heard, 'I have had such a sweet, sweet dream, Janet. I dreamed that I was back in England, dear old England, once more; it was vesper time on a Sunday afternoon, and I heard, as of old, the hymn that we loved so well, he and I, "Abide with Me," and he was by my side, and little Cyril, bright and beautiful, raised his sweet, clear voice at the last verse, and then I awakened. But, Janet, listen well to what I have to say. Something tells me that my boy was not drowned, as we so long supposed. I have thought not for some time past, and now I feel sure of it. You'll know him, Janet,' here her voice rose full and clear, 'by the letter "C" in Old English on his left arm." Here she paused, but Walter Keith gave a deep cry, and sank on his knees by the bedside, while Carlo, with wondering eyes, crept softly up and knelt beside him.

"'Sing, my boy; sing the last verse of that hymn of which she has just spoken,' said the Squire, in an agitated tone. And then rose the voice of the lad in its clear treble:

"'Hold Thou Thy cross before my closing eyes;
Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies.
Heaven's morning breaks and earth's vain shadows flee.
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me.'

"Then the voice ceased and—

"'Cyril, little Cyril,' the dying woman murmured in a tone of such content, but so very faint, and the dampness was fast comin o'er her brow. So the Squire quickly began the 'Commendatory Prayer,' but scarcely had he done so when for the first time since they entered the room she opened her eyes, and soon after with a smile of ineffable love, exclaimed: 'Walter, O my beloved!' in a voice that rang clear and strong, and then died away in the deep, deep silence of death. For a long time the Squire knelt by the body of the only woman he had ever loved, with the small brown hand of her son held tightly in his. You have heard the rest, my lady, how he caught the fever, and how on one lovely Autumn day the body of the good Squire was brought back to Keithleigh, accompanied by the heart-broken little Sir Cyril Leonard. They buried him in the old churchyard of St. Anselm's, and raised above his grave a cross of purest marble, with naught carved on it save: 'Walter Keith, Priest. Eighteen hundred and thirty-seven. Requiescat in Pace.' Nothing more, but He who had taken the tired soul to its rest knew just how well the burden and heat of the day had been borne."

Here Mrs. Wynford finished her story, but Muriel, who had been intently listening, asked quickly: "And what became of the boy?"

"He grew up, my lady, and became a brave, gallant soldier—but, hark! there's the bell!" and with an old-fashioned courtesy the housekeeper left the room.

A moment more, and a tall, dark, majestic man entered; Muriel turned, and, nestling her fair head on his shoulder, said softly:

"O Leonard, dear, Mrs. Wynford has been telling me such a story of—" here she pointed to the portrait, "and how kind he was to a poor little waif, who afterward turned out to be the son of the woman whom he had wished to marry; you have heard the tale before now, Leonard, but can you tell me aught of the boy, Sir Cyril?"

"Why, yes; Muriel, my darling, the lad became a man, and one of the first things that he did was to buy the old abbey and to add the name of Keith to his own family name. But if you wish for proof of the truth of her story, mine own sweet wife, look here." With these words he drew up his left sleeve and showed her the letter "C" in ancient English script, plainly visible on the stalwart arm.

OUR ISLANDS.

As a shadow of smoke they were vague—as
the dusk in the marshes,
Or an outline engraved by the moon of a
skeleton tree;
With all their unknown and mysterious distance about them,
A handful of flowers they seemed in the
lap of the sea.

But lo, at a cry that was tossed by the
waves like a tangle
Of seaweed, and set by the harp of the
winds to a sigh,
Our pennants swept wide and grew dim on
the prairie of waters,
Our masts trembled out in the berylline
light of the sky.

Not alone were there foes in the desperate
rush of the battle,
But demons there were, lurking under
the clammy white coils
Of mists intermingled with breathing of
poisonous blossoms,
That prisoned our kindred in mesh of
their fever-born toils.

We weighed not the cost nor the gain, and
we sought not the guerdon,
Yet all the wide world, looking on, hath
pronounced the decree,
That their sons from henceforth and for
ages of time are our brothers—
The sons of the islands that sleep in the
lap of the sea.

—HATTIE WHITNEY in Lippincott's.

A Suspicious Circumstance.

From The Jewelers' Weekly.

Miss Rich—I have grave doubts about the Count's reputed wealth.

Miss Wise—Why?

Miss Rich—He has offered to have my diamonds reset.

He Had Been There.

From The Chicago News.

Pearl—Did you see that shark they advertised down at the beach?"

Ruby—I saw the hotel landlord, if that's what you mean.

John C. Hoxie, President of the Utica Chamber of Commerce.

Who Is in Charge of the Arrangements for the State Commerce Convention, to be Held at Utica, Sept. 20.

1899

O'ER LAND AND WATER

HERE AND THERE.

ONE of the interesting announcements that has just been made is that Regis H. Post of the Penatraquiti-Corinthian Yacht Club, the owner of the Constance, which recently raced against Glencairn III. for the Seawanhaka Cup, will build a new boat next year and again challenge for the cup. Designer Crane, who built the Glencairn III., will build the new boat, and she will be ready early in the Spring. According to Mr. Post, it is understood the new boat will have less freeboard than Constance and will be designed so that she may be speedier in light winds.

***

According to reports which come from Princeton, there is every probability of a dual meet in athletic events with the University of Pennsylvania next season, though as yet nothing has been definitely decided. In this connection it is stated that the prospects of a good track team at Princeton for the coming season are very bright, and the Tigers have great hopes that they will make a fine showing in the intercollegiate meet. Capt. Cregan is to issue a call for all men who intend to try for the team to report for practice several days before the university opens. The candidates will likely go to the training table Sept. 25. It is said they will be trained by Walter Christie and John Flannigan of the New York Athletic Club.

***

Yet while this report of the probability of better relations on the track between Princeton and Pennsylvania is in circulation, it is rather disappointing to notice what is an absolute fact—that in the Princeton football schedule the University of Pennsylvania is completely ignored, and there will be no game between the representatives of these two institutions on the gridiron. It is rather consoling, however, to notice that the Princeton schedule includes two games in this city—one with Columbia and the other, which should be a good one, and certainly will be interesting, with the Carlisle Indians. The date of the former is Oct. 14; of the latter, Nov. 11. The opening game of the Princeton team is with the Maryland Athletic Club, at Baltimore, on Oct. 6, and the final game with Yale, at New Haven, on Nov. 25.

***

The outlook in football circles generally for the coming season is bright, though there will be some decided changes in the make-up of the big 'Varsity teams over that of last season. Probably Harvard, which unquestionably had one of the strongest teams in the field it ever had, will suffer most. Donald, Haughton, Mills, Farley, Cochrane, and perhaps Dibblee will not play this coming season. Dibblee, it is true, will return to take a post graduate course, and is eligible for the team, but it is understood that the Captain of last season's victorious team will coach the team in place of Coach Forbes, who has been obliged to withdraw for business reasons. Dibblee's duties as coach will take so much of his time that it is hardly probable he will be able to do any active playing. His loss will of course be severely felt. Haughton's retirement, too, will be a source of weakness to Harvard, as he was as good a man on the back division as one would wish to see.

Princeton, which first lowered Yale's colors last season, seems to be particularly fortunate in the matter of retaining the men of last season's team. Those who will be seen on the field again of the old team are Poe, who made the celebrated run against Yale; Edwards, Hillebrand, Hutchinson, Duncan, Kafer, Beardsley, Wheeler, Ayres, and Reiter—certainly a great combination of kickers and showing a superb set of backs. Crowdis, left guard, and Geer, left tackle, are among the missing men. It is said that P. G. Palmer may return this Fall, in which event he is almost certain to get one of the end divisions.

In Pennsylvania's team, it is understood, there are at least five positions to be filled, Folwell, Carmell, Harrison, Goodman, and Hedges having left. Coach Woodruff will again be in charge, and it is said he is just as much in love as ever with his famous "guards back" formation, and will play it as he did last year. Among the old team certain to be on the field this season will be McCracken and Hare, guards; Gardner, quarter, and Overfield, centre. Candidates are to appear for practice Sept. 17, and the first game will be played Sept. 27.

Reports from Cornell, Brown, Dartmouth, Williams, Annapolis, and the Carlisle Indians show that these teams also have great hopes for the coming season.

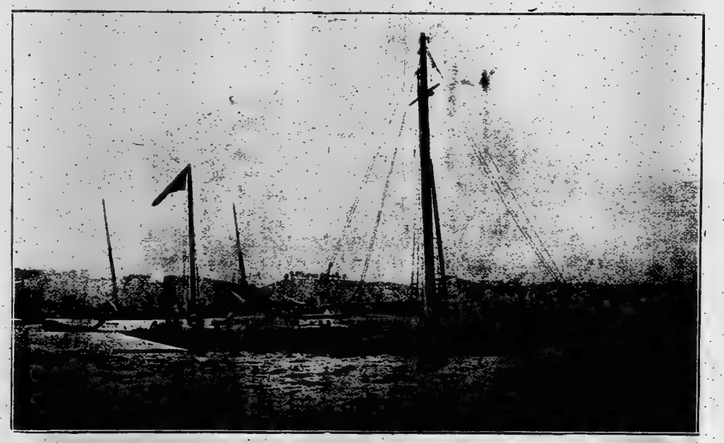

THE SHAMROCK AND THE ERIN ANCHORED OFF TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

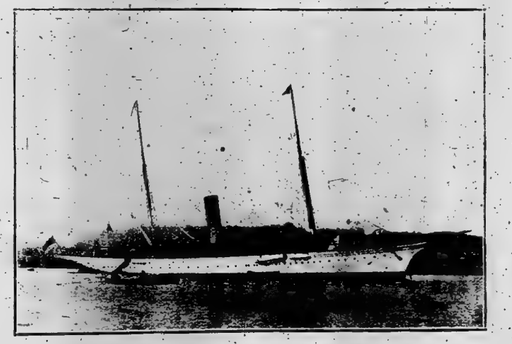

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S YACHT ERIN, WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE SHAMROCK ACROSS THE OCEAN.

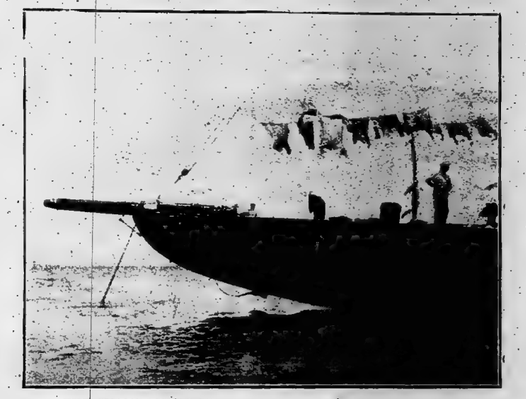

THE SHAMROCK'S BOW, AS IT LOOKED ON HER ARRIVAL.

GAME LICENSES IN CANADA.

Much ignorance, according to Montreal papers, exists on the part of American sportsmen, who spend a season shooting in Canada. For this reason it may be well to mention some alterations in the non-license system in vogue in the Dominion. Formerly in Quebec the Department of Lands, Forests, and Fisheries, had thought it best not to apply the non-resident clause to clubs and individual lessees of hunting and fishing territory, nor to their invited guests and honorary members of clubs. So many abuses have, however, crept in, that it has been found necessary to rescind certain of these concessions, and the Department has decided that in the future the bona-fide active members of an incorporated club, and the lessees of hunting and fishing territories in the Province of Quebec, shall alone be exempt from obtaining an extra license to fish and hunt in that province. Therefore honorary members of a club, and guests who are not residents of the province must in future obtain a license, the fee for which being as follows: $10 for a fishing license, $25 for a hunting license, or $1.50 per diem for the right to hunt, and $1 per diem for the right to fish when a license is required for three or four days only. Club Secretaries are requested to notify their members, and any infringement of the law by or through them may entail the cancelling of their lease. To facilitate the obtaining of a license, Secretaries of clubs can, on application, have sent to them a certain number of blank forms, which they can fill up at the convenience of their members, and remit fees to the Department of Lands, Forests, and Fisheries.

THE STERN OF THE SHAMROCK.
Capt. Hogarth on Deck.

A Lover of Music.

From The Washington Star.

"Did you enjoy yourself while away?" inquired Mrs. Cumrox.

"Yes," answered the visitor.

"Did you go to many places?"

"No. We attended a few symposiums."

"Dear me. I wish I could have been with you. I dote on them classical compositions!"

AUG 1899

LITTLE MABEL WASN'T, THOUGH.

Colonel—And then alone and unaided I captured those five desperate men and handed them over to justice.

Mabel—Were those five men hypnotised, Mister?

I. Shaw
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Our wigs are featherweight, and fit so close to the head that they defy detection. Finest materials. Workmanship guaranteed. A Special Department for Gentlemen's
WIGS AND TOUPEES.
No Hair Dressing complete without one of our stemless
Wavy Switches
Call and we will arrange one with your own hair, to show you how charming the effect.
NATURAL CURLY BANGS.
Especially adapted for Summer wear.

Hey?

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I don't know what's the matter with me," wheezed the market reporter, wiping the tears from the end of his nose and indulging in another prolonged fit of sneezing.

"Wasn't the hay market rather feverish this morning?" asked the divorce reporter.

"Yes."

"Well, that's it."

Not an Unmixed Blessing.

From The Jewelers' Weekly.

Mrs. Wise—No, Tommy. If your grandmother's spectacles were broken, she couldn't see to knit your mittens.

Tommy—Well, she couldn't see the sugar-bowl, either, could she?

Half-Rater Genesee, Rochester Yacht Club.

Which Won the Canada's Cup at Toronto Last Week.

CREW OF THE HALF-RATER GENESEE.

Edward Thompson. Charles Van Voorhis M. A. McDuff.
James McDonell Charles G. Davis.

When the Judge Shook His Head.

A famous barrister named Bushe was addressing the jury on behalf of a prisoner, says a writer in Chambers's Journal, when the Judge shook his head in doubt or denial of one of the advocate's arguments. "I notice the motion of his lordship's head," continued Bushe. "You, gentlemen of the jury, may imagine it implies a difference of opinion with me; but I think you are mistaken; it is merely accidental. Believe me, gentlemen, if you remain here many days you will perceive that when his lordship shakes his head there is nothing in it."

Choosing a Family Tree.

From The Chicago Post.

"Now that we are rich and intend going into society," said Mrs. Parvenue, "everyone says we ought to have a family tree."

"Assuredly," replied her new acquaintance. "All the best people have them."

"The trouble is," continued the would-be aristocrat," to select one. Personally, I favor the oak. There's something so substantial about it."

The new acquaintance recovered her composure with difficulty.

"What's the matter with the birch?" she asked, recalling the fact that Mrs. Parvenue had once been a school teacher.

It requires fine materials

experience, honesty of purpose, with the Hand-made Sour Mash process to turn out a Whiskey approaching the quality of

Old Crow Rye.

Facts are stubborn things.

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New York, Chicago, Boston.
Sold by all reputable dealers everywhere.
Write for free Booklet.

Cutting.

From The Chicago News.

Sandy Pikes—How yer like "De Man wid de Hoe," Billy?"

Billy Coalgate—De last time I met de man wid de hoe he made a very deep impression on me, an' I kin feel de impression yit.

No Surety.

Men with horse sense cannot always be depended upon to pick winners.—Boston Transcript.

Southwestern Limited--Best Train for Cincinnati and St. Louis--NEW YORK CENTRAL

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Showers, fresh easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,486. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1899.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—It is rumored that the French Government has decided to order the arrest of Gen. Mercier. There has been an informal meeting of the Cabinet in Paris to discuss the Freystaetter-Mercier incident, which is arousing great interest. The Government has ordered the prosecution of the publisher of L'Eclair for publishing the "Canaille de Dreyfus" document three years ago. The object is to discover the source of the paper's information. The English press, commenting on Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's speech on the Transvaal, says it is practically an informal ultimatum to the Transvaal. It has been decided not to allow empty shells to pass through Cape Colony. A London firm owning land in Hankow, China, which was embraced in the new concessions to Russia, sent workmen to fence them in. Cossacks from the Russian Consulate ejected the workmen. The British gunboat Woodcock was moved up the river near the Consulate and landed bluejackets who retook the property. Lord Kitchener, Sirdar of Khartoum, speaking at the opening of the Atbara Bridge, said its construction may be considered a record achievement, and that the bridge is due to American energy, power, and ability to turn out great works in less time than anybody else. He also said that England could no longer maintain her position as the leading constructing nation of the world. The Formosa rebels have again taken the field. One case of bubonic plague is reported from the Oporto Prison. Brazil and Argentina will exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Morris Canal broke from its banks at Phillipsburg, N. J., yesterday and did great damage.

The report disseminated in Washington that Wilbur F. Wakeman is to be removed from his post as Appraiser is declared to be well founded.

A trolley accident similar to the one which occurred at Bridgeport recently was averted in Brooklyn yesterday by the merest chance.

A wealthy young man of Tampa, Fla., had an altercation with the son of Gen. Gomez, and on his next visit to Havana he mysteriously disappeared. It is supposed that he was kidnapped in Cuba.

Senator Platt, at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday, held an important conference with Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Brooklyn Republican Executive Committee, in which he urged the necessity of fusion with the independents.

Page 3.

Battery N of the Seventh Artillery has done some excellent work with the big disappearing guns at Fort Totten.

References were made yesterday at all the Ocean Grove camp meeting services to President McKinley's Philippine policy.

The police are investigating the cause of the death yesterday of William Cassidy of 421 Tenth Avenue, who is said to have fallen in a saloon and fractured his skull.

Page 4.

Huntsman Mnason and three of his band of angel dancers are in jail in Hackensack.

The Rev. Dwight L. Moody preached yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Dr. De Costa, in his last sermon at the Church of St. John the Evangelist yesterday condemned those who would reduce the Bible and condense belief, a system, said the preacher, leading finally to Agnosticism and Anarchy.

Page 10.

Labor will call on the Mazet committee to investigate alleged defective work in the City Prison.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.

AN ULTIMATUM TO KRUEGER.

English Papers So Consider Mr. Chamberlain's Speech — Krueger May Be Requested to Resign.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—There is little fresh news from South Africa, but it is announced that the Government of Natal has refused to allow the transit of empty cartridge cases intended for the Transvaal..

The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle declared that President Krüger's concessions are so farreaching that it is doubtful whether the burghers will ratify them. He thinks it more likely that they will demand Mr. Krüger's resignation and the appointment of a younger man, probably Schalk W. Burger, a non-official member of the Executive Council of the Transvaal.

All the morning papers comment upon the seriousness of the situation as revealed on Saturday at Birmingham by the speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The Daily Telegraph calls the speech "an informal ultimatum." The Standard says it marks the most critical stage yet reached. The Daily News observes:

"We cannot but suppose that such grave words were well weighed beforehand." The Times says:

"Such a delicate situation cannot be protracted. We believe that within the last few days the final arrangements for the general direction of the expedition, necessary in the event of a rupture, have been completed at the War Office.

"It is scarcely necessary to point out the extreme danger of allowing entrance into South Africa of arms, which would be likely to fall into the hands of the black population, exceeding the white fourfold."

England Seeks Transports for Troops.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.—The Government, accordingt o a Calcutta newspaper usually well-informed, has asked the British India Navigation Company what transports would be available for Government use in the event of war in the Transvaal.

KIDNAPPED IN CUBA.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 27.—A special dispatch received in this city to-day reports the mysterious disappearance of Howard Lykes, a citizen of Tampa, in Havana. He is a son of the cattle king, Dr. K. T. Lykes of South Florida, and was in Cuba attending to business for his father. It is supposed that it is a case of kidnapping. While details are missing, yet the following incident may prove a clue to the young man's sudden disappearance:

About six or seven weeks ago young Lykes met the son of Gen. Gomez in the corridor of one of the leading hotels in Havana, and, after exchanging a few words, engaged in personal combat. It is reported that they were separated by several Cubans, but not before Lykes had inflicted rough punishment upon young Gomez.

The young men in question were cadets at the East Florida Seminary, Florida State Military School, and it was during this period that the feud had its beginning. Lykes declared he would thrash Gomez if it cost him his life, and although earnestly admonished by friends to forget his enmity, he still remained firm in his resolve. Upon his return to Tampa, after the encounter above mentioned, he was asked to let matters drop, but feeling that he had not received full satisfaction he expressed a determination to meet young Gomez upon his return and demand settlement.

Your correspondent learned the details of the above story from a prominent professional man, and upon investigation among his fellow-students that part of the story relating to his school life was confirmed by them. Lykes is one of the most popular and best-known young men in South Florida, and is reputed to be absolutely fearless. This story, published for the first time, may explain his disappearance. His father is now in Cuba, and, being familiar with the facts, he will be able to vigorously prosecute the investigation.

MERCIER MAY BE ARRESTED

It Is Rumored the Government Has Decided on This Step.

CABINET DISCUSSES THE CASE

Freystaetter Incident Arouses Interest —L'Eclair Must Answer for Printing "Canaille de Dreyfus."

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 27.—The most remarkable thing to-day is the diversity of opinion in the French newspapers in regard to the Freystaetter-Mercier incident. Both sides omit important facts. The nature of the conflicting opinions of their papers shows how difficult it is for the French public to obtain a true idea of the case.

It is reported here that an important informal Cabinet meeting was held in Paris this afternoon. The subject discussed was the incident of yesterday. It is unlikely, however, that the Government will take any action which would be likely to precipitate matters.

The statement that five other members of the 1894 court-martial will be called to confront Gen. Mercier and Capt. Freystaetter, Maitre Demange tells me, is premature. He says that he has no intention of calling them himself.

M. Coupois, the Greffier of the Court, was this afternoon taken ill. He has made no mention of the Government's intention to call these rew witnesses.

I have just interviewed M. Montorgeuil, who has the news that M. Adilor of L'Eclair of Paris is to be prosecuted for publishing the "Canaille de Dreyfus" document three years ago. He is indignant at the proceedings of the Government in prosecuting a newspaper for treason for having published a simple item of news. ROWLAND STRONG.

MERCIER SEES NO ONE.

Declines to Receive Visitors—His Friends Say He Will Not Flee from Prospects of Arrest.

RENNES, Aug. 27.—This evening it is rumored that the Government has decided to arrest Gen. Mercier, but the rumor is not confirmed.

Last evening a report was in circulation that Gen. Mercier had fled to the Island of Jersey, but this story proved to be without foundation. Early this morning the gendarmes were still posted outside the residence of Gen. St. Germain, military commander of this district, with whom Gen. Mercier has been staying during the trial. Their presence indicated that he was still there, and, in reply to questions, they declared that they had not seen him leave the grounds.

This afternoon he was undoubtedly at home, although he declined to receive callers. No one who has studied his character and methods believes that Gen. Mercier would flee at the prospect of arrest. He has altogether too much doggedness in his composition.

Gen. St. Germain's house is in one of the suburbs of Rennes.

The Government has decided to prosecute the Eclair for the publication of the "Canaille de D—" document, one of the four documents secretly communicated to the Dreyfus court-martial of 1894, which has been shown not to refer to Capt. Dreyfus at all.

The object of the Government is to discover who communicated it to the Eclair. The assumption is that the communication was made by Col. Du Paty de Clam, or possibly by Gen. Gonse. The publication occurred three years ago, but, under the law, prosecution can be maintained at any time during the following five years.

GUERIN IS FED FROM BELOW.

Anti-Semites Say Food Is Sent Through an Underground Passage.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The Anti-Semites assert that they are conveying food supplies by an underground passage to M. Jules Guerin, the anti-Semitic agitator, and his beleaguered companions at the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League in the Rue de Chabrol.

To-day a man was arrested for attacking the Republican Guards, stationed in that thoroughfare. The troops on the cordons have been increased, but otherwise there has been no change in the situation since yesterday.

A New French Espionage Order.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A semi-official note, issued this evening, makes the following announcement:

"The Statistical Section of the General Staff Bureaus at the War Office no longer concerns itself with espionage questions, which are now properly confided to the detective service. The Statistical Section is specially concerned with the relations of the War Office to French Military Attachés abroad."

PLAGUE IN OPORTO PRISON.

One Case of Bubonic Disease Reported —Spanish Guard Shot.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—It is reported here that a case of bubonic plague has developed in the Oporto prison.

According to advices from Pontevedra, capital of the province of the same name, northeast of Vigo, a soldier belonging to the sanitary cordon at that point was killed to-day by a bullet from Portuguese territory.

Brazil Will Exhibit at Buffalo.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 27.—Dr. Campos Salles, President of Brazil, in the course of an interview this morning, declared that Brazil would take part in the Pan-American Exhibition in Buffalo. He also said that Gen. Roca, President of the Argentine Republic, would pay a visit to the United States on the same occasion.

WANT PRICES RAISED.

Independent Sugar Refiners Ask a Conference with the Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The agent of the Sugar Trust, who is expected from New York, will be in Chicago to-morrow or Tuesday, according to a leading jobber, James H. Post, the representative of the independent refiners, also will return here on Tuesday.

A proposition has already been made to have a conference of these two agents and the local jobbers and see if it is not possible to adjust matters so that prices may be put up to a rate that will allow fair profits.

Whether the trust will be willing to enter into such a conference is a question, but jobbers are inclined to think that such a plan will be considered.

HENRY HILTON'S FUNERAL.

Services Yesterday at Saratoga — Interment to be in Greenwood.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The funeral of ex-Judge Henry Hilton of New York took place at Bethesda Episcopal Church this afternoon and was very largely attended. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. George Wilson Ferguson, rector of Trinity Church, Sing Sing. The honorary bearers were Judge Charles S. Lester, Judge John R. Putnam, Senator Edgar T. Brackett, Gen. Winsor B. French, Spencer Trask, ex-Congressman James M. Marvin, Judge John W. Crane, and Village President John Foley.

The body will be conveyed on a special train to-morrow morning to New York. The interment will be made in Greenwood Cemetery.

MORRIS CANAL BREAKS LOOSE.

Heavy Rain at Phillipsburg Weakens Bank and Great Damage Is Done by Flood Which Follows.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Aug. 27.—The Morris Canal broke from its banks this morning and did great damage here. There was a violent thunderstorm at 1 o'clock, the rain falling in torrents. The canal wall on the river side was weakened by the strain and the soaking it received and gave way in three places.

The first break appears to have occurred in Plane No. 10. The other two were at Lock 11. The water released from the two levels of the canal rushed out upon the lower lying lands, sweeping all before it. Two small houses and several barns were carried from their foundations and damaged. Outbuildings of small size were swept away in the flood and lost.

D. W. Hagerty's sawmill was exposed to the full force of the onrush of waters and was carried away and washed into the Delaware River. It is a complete wreck and cannot be repaired.

The stone wall which ran between the canal and Hamlin's Creek was washed out and most of the stones fell into the canal. The canal is now filled with the stones and mud which collected afterward. The work of repair will take weeks and the canal may not be fit for use again this season.

The water had spent itself pretty well before it reached the thickly settled portions, so that the damage was not as great as at first feared. The water, however, left behind it a vast amount of mud, which it carried out of the canal and which it picked up as it ran down the hillside. This mud was deposited in gardens and cellars, doing great damage.

During the storm the barn of T. Heitzman was struck by lightning and set on fire. It was destroyed with its contents, which included the Summer's harvest of grain and hay. Three valuable horses were burned to death. It is impossible to estimate the total damage done by the storm and flood.

THE BEAR FOUND THE HUNTER.

Wounded Man's Sweetheart Visited Him and Brought a Parson.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 27.—John Lutz, a well-known hunter of Harmon, Randolph County, left his home on Monday in search of a bear whose tracks he had discovered. As he did not return within a reasonable time, search was made and he was found five miles away in the mountains, terribly injured, and with one leg broken. Lutz was carried to his home.

Soon after his arrival there Miss Dell Nelson, his sweetheart, came to his bedside. A short conference was held, and the girl left her lover, mounted a horse, and riding to the village, secured the services of the Rev. Mr. Schultz. The parson returned with her and married the couple.

YACHTSMAN DROWNED.

Edward Wyshato Rolled Off Barrel and Sank in Sight of Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Edward Wyshato, a well-known young yachtsman and member of the Poughkeepsie Yacht Club, was drowned in the Hudson River here this evening in a strange way. He was sitting on a barrel on a float, which was being towed along, when by a sudden jerk of the towing launch the barrel was made to roll, throwing the young man into the river.

Although twenty of his friends were on hand and tried in every way to help him, Wyshato sank at once and was not again seen. He was twenty-two years old. The body was not recovered.

OLD CLAY MANSION BURNED.

All the Contents Destroyed, but the Occupants Escaped.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Ky., Aug. 27.—The historic old Clay mansion in this county, was destroyed by fire last night. All the contents, including numerous pieces of valuable bric-a-brac, were destroyed.

Miss Letitia Clay and the other members of the family residing in the house barely escaped with their lives. When they were awakened the roof was falling in. Two young ladies were almost suffocated, and had to be removed from the burning building. No one had time to gather any clothing.

The origin of the fire is not known, though it is believed to have been caused by an incendiary.

OLD COLONIAL MANSION BURNED

Fire Destroys House of John E. Sparter on Crest of the Palisades.

FORT LEE, N. J., Aug. 27.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the old colonial mansion belonging to and occupied by John E. Sparter at Alpine. It was situated upon the summit of the Palisades about a mile and a half south of the ferry landing. The fire started about 4:30 o'clock from some unknown cause. The family was away for the Summer, the house being in charge of a caretaker.

The house is said to have been worth about twenty thousand dollars and the furnishings fully twenty-five thousand. The house had been remodeled and added to and almost wholly rearranged inside. It was a three-story building.

OSAGE INDIANS BANKRUPT.

Many File Petitions, but May Not Be Released from Debts.

Special to The New York Times.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Aug. 27.—A. C. Dold of Newkirk has filed twenty-three petitions in bankruptcy in the District Court at Pawnee for as many Osage Indians with unpronounceable names, and will file 125 more in a few days. This is an attempt on the part of the Indians to get rid of the debts they owe the traders.

It is asserted that under the United States laws only such Indians as have taken their lands in severalty can become citizens of Oklahoma, and therefore the attempt will fail. The Osages have refused repeatedly to treat with the Government or take their allotments.

AERONAUT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Falling Balloon Caught in Telegraph Wires, Which Saved His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

UNION CITY, Ind., Aug. 27.—An immense crowd to-day saw a young aeronaut escape by the merest chance from being dashed to pieces. Herbert Williams had advertised to make his first ascension at the fair grounds. When the balloon had soared about 500 feet the gas began to escape and the aeronaut appeared to be doomed to certain destruction.

In its descent, however, the balloon caught in telegraph wires and Williams quickly took advantage of the situation by climbing out on a pole, down which he descended in safety. He made a short speech to the crowd from his position in the wires before climbing down. Williams promises to make another ascension next Saturday.

ELECTRICAL GLASSMAKING.

A Revolution in the Method of Melting the Sand Accomplished.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 27.—Charles Macbeth, the big lamp-chimney manufacturer, to-day patented a new and decidedly novel process, which will probably revolutionize glassmaking. Heretofore the greatest trouble in glass manufacture lay in the melting of the sand. It has taken a great deal of time, and requires good fuel, natural gas being the best.

While passing through his plant recently, Macbeth saw a globe on an arc light break, and a piece of the glass fell over on the carbon. In a second it was reduced to liquid and dripped to the ground. That gave him his cue, and he directed the construction of a big vat, with sides and bottom composed of carbons, over which he could turn a current.

An arrangement was made to run the sand through this vat. It worked perfectly, and the very best molten glass is now being turned out in almost as many seconds as it required hours for the old fuels to melt it. The vat was patented to-day, and is now being used. It is so arranged that it can be adapted for every kind of glassmaking from plate to bottles.

This invention, in connection with the automatic blowing machinery which is being turned out, is likely to have a great effect on glassmaking. The cost of melting by this process is not as great as with the use of coal or oil, although it may be more expensive than natural gas. At present it takes twelve hours to melt a pot of glass and sand.

MENACED BY A GUNBOAT.

British Bluejackets in China Protect Rights of English Firm in Lands Ceded to Russia.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27.—As the outcome of a dispute regarding the possession of some lands at Hankow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, about seven hundred miles from the sea, which was purchased in 1863 by the concern of Jardine, Matheson & Co., but subsequently included in the new concessions to Russia, the owners, under the advice and protection of Mr. Hurst, the British Consul, sent workmen to fence in the tract.

After the work began a dozen Cossacks from the Russian Consulate appeared on the scene and forcibly ejected the workmen.

The Captain of the British second-class gunboat Woodlark, specially designed for river service, after consulting with Mr. Hurst, landed a party of bluejackets and moved the Woodlark into firing distance of the Russian Consulate. For a time a fight seemed imminent, but nothing further occurred. The bluejackets are now guarding the property.

The British third-class gunboat Esk has been dispatched to Hankow from this port. Great Britain is evidently determined to uphold British rights.

CHINA'S ENVOYS IN DISGRACE.

Exhibited the Empress's Private Letter—Formosa Rebel Uprising.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 27.—The steamship Tacoma brings news that the Empress of China has disgraced Secret Commissioners Liua and Ching, who were sent to Tokio several weeks ago to hold a conference with the Mikado. On reaching Japan they openly showed the Empress Dowager's autograph letter, which was meant for the eyes of the Mikado alone. Their object was to secure from Japan their recognition of the high importance of their mission.

The Japanese Government wired to Peking, complaining of the doubtful character of the Commissioners and refusing to treat with them. This angered the Empress and she telegraphed a decree ordering their return. Before leaving, Liua and Ching secured an audience with the Mikado and stated their mission. It is considered certain that Marquis Ito will assist China in an advisory capacity.

Formosa rebels are again taking the field. Last Spring they were placated and disbanded, and Lim Liseng, their leader, went to Amoy to reside. He returned to Formosa, and after hoisting a force of malcontents, has made his way to Penshan, capturing several towns en route.

Minyingki, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce of the Korean Government, has been arrested for implication in Seoul's recent dynamite outrages.

BRYAN'S CURE FOR TRUSTS.

Says Corporations Should Operate Under a Federal License.

Special to The New York Times.

TIPTON, Mo., Aug. 27.—In an interview here, William J. Bryan explained the idea for the prevention of trusts by a National license law, which he has suggested. He said: "There is no question that we can control the trusts if we want to. Now, as to the plan I have suggested, the licensing of trusts, the idea is that the Government should say that no corporation should do business in any State in which it was not incorporated, except under the license issued by the Federal authorities. This license should be posted in the trust's plant in a conspicuous place and kept there, and there should be a penalty of penitentiary sentence for one to do business with a corporation not having such a license or for a corporation to run in any State save the one where it is incorporated, without this license.

"The license should be issued under such restrictions as would make monopoly impossible."

Bryan Helps to Build a Church.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Ill., Aug. 27.—This morning the Rev. C. W. Bates, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of this city, received a letter from Col. W. J. Bryan inclosing a check for $250 which Mr. Bryan subscribed for the new ten-thousand-dollar church which the members of the congregation are preparing to erect here. During his boyhood Col. Bryan was a member of this church.

COLLISION ON JERSEY CENTRAL.

Engine and Forty-seven Cars Wrecked—Brakeman Badly Hurt.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 27.—There was a bad rear-end collision a mile west of Whitehouse Station last night a little after midnight. Forty-seven loaded box and gondola cars were piled in a heap. The Central Railroad of New Jersey train, a mixed freight, was taking water while standing on the east-bound freight tracks. A second mixed train ran into the rear of the standing train.

The engine of the second train, No. 433, was wrecked, and the cars in front of it and those immediately behind it were piled up on top. The fireman jumped and was not hurt. Engineer Budbaucher escaped with a few bruises. A brakeman was severely injured, and was removed to the hospital at Bethlehem. The tracks were blocked for several hours, during which time all trains had to go around by the Lehigh Valley route.

The collision resulted from the inability of the engineer of the second train to stop in time. His train was heavily loaded, and pushed the engine ahead of it when he tried to slow down.

WIRE NAIL TRUST OPPOSED.

Some of Its Plants Idle, While the Independent Concerns Are Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 27.—The Wire Nail Trust is having the fight of its life. It is shutting down its plants at this and other points and keeping them closed, while the new anti-trust organization is putting its concerns into night as well as day operation.

The trust owns the fourteen largest concerns in the country, and until within the last few months was able to keep all other plants closed. It held the prices up, and reduced the wages of workers as much as 42 per cent. at this point. Finally the American Federation of Labor took up the matter, and brought about a fight.

Clement Biddle, the millionaire hardware man of Philadelphia, effected the organization of the anti-trust combine, and now has ten plants in operation, among them being the new mills at Ashland, Ky., which are the finest in the country. Within the last two weeks every one of these plants has been forced to begin night operation to keep pace with the orders that are pouring in. All of the plants are employed to their fullest capacity.

The trust's big plant at this place has been closed since May 1 and there are no indications that it will reopen.

Great Northern's New Ore Dock.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 27.—It is said that the Great Northern Railroad has let contracts for the construction of an ore dock seventy-three feet high and sixty-three feet wide, at a cost of about $700,000. This dock will have a capacity for more than 100,000 tons of ore, the largest at present being of about 60,000 tons capacity.

Another afternoon train for Saratoga by the New York Central leaves New York at 4:00 P. M., arrives Saratoga 9:25 P. M. Through coach New York to Saratoga.—Adv.

TROLLEY CAR'S WILD RUSH

Bridgeport Horror Almost Duplicated on a Brooklyn Line.

HUNG OVER FIFTY-FOOT CUT

Wheel Broke on a Down Grade and Panic-Stricken Passengers Were Within a Few Feet of Death.

A trolley accident similar to the one which occurred at Bridgeport recently was averted in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon by the merest chance. A runaway car, with one wheel broken off and crowded with passengers, sped down the steep grade at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, jumped the rails, and came to a stop with the front end hanging over the edge of the fifty-foot cut of the Manhattan Beach Railroad at Sixty-seventh Street. Had the car gone a few feet further it would have plunged into the cut, and a great loss of life would very probably have resulted. As it was, but two persons were injured, and these only slightly.

The car, No. 834 of the Fifth Avenue line, in charge of Motorman William Welles, was on its way to Unionville. On Fifth Avenue, beginning at Sixtieth Street and extending to Sixty-seventh Street, there is a steep grade. There is open country roundabout, and cars are usually run at high speed down this grade.

Car 834 was descending the grade at a dust-raising pace when one of the forward wheels suddenly sped off from the axle, the broken pieces being hurled through the air. Welles instantly applied the brake and reversed the power, but to no purpose. The car, still holding to the rails, sped down the slope without slackening its pace. At Sixty-fourth Street it jumped the track, but continued to bump along over the pavement.

At Sixty-fifth Street, the tracks of the Sea Beach Railroad cross under those of the Fifth Avenue line in a cut about forty feet in depth. As the runaway trolley car neared this cut the already badly frightened passengers became frantic with terror. Women shrieked and tried to leap from the car, but were prevented by the men who remained cool.

The car passed the Sea Beach cut, and the passengers felt relieved, but the feeling of relief was short lived, for immediately ahead, at Sixty-seventh Street, the still deeper cut of the Bay Ridge line of the Manhattan Beach Railroad yawned on either side of the trolley tracks. The car had reached within a few yards of this cut when it struck a switch frog. The back wheels on one side of the car jammed into the switch frog, so that the car was turned about nearly at right angles, and the front end hung a few feet over the cut, which is fifty feet deep.

Ellis Bradley, forty-seven years old, of 189 Orchard Street, Manhattan, and Mrs. Ida Schulman, thirty-five years old, of 87 Second Street, Passaic, N. J., were thrown to the street. Bradley received contusions of the left leg, and Mrs. Schulman contusions of the arms. They were attended by an ambulance surgeon from the Norwegian Hospital, and left for their homes. All the other passengers escaped with a severe shaking up.

A wrecking crew was sent to the scene, and the disabled car was taken to the repair shop. The accident delayed traffic on the line for some time.

CAR CRASHES INTO A WAGON.

Accident on Canarsie Line Results in Injuries to Four Persons.

A Brooklyn Rapid Transit trolley car on the Carnarsie Line, eastbound, ran into a wagon at Rockaway and Riverdale Avenues last night, in which were Christian Hamburger, his wife, and two children of 66 Ellery Street, Brooklyn. All four were thrown out and more or less seriously injured.

Car 397, in charge of Motorman Frederick Smith of 277 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan, was going toward Canarsie at a good rate of speed, when Hamburger, driving a two-seated wagon, attempted to cross the track. Hamburger was picked up, suffering from contusions of the head and internal injuries. Mrs. Hamburger had also received contusions of the head and a bad scalp wound. Lena, the four-year-old daughter, was injured internally, and Christian, three years old, was hurt about the head and body.

Dr. L. Ackeman of 207 Pitkins Avenue, Brooklyn, a passenger on the car, attended the wounded, and they were sent to their home. No complaint was made against the motorman, and neither he nor the conductor was arrested.

KLONDIKERS PLAY POKER.

One Alaska Miner Takes a $70,000 Pot on Two Pairs and a Bluff—The Losers Swear Off.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 27.—A draw poker game was played here in one of the down-town hotels Friday night by three recently arrived Alaskans—George Munford, Harker Hamlin, and Henry Smith—which in point of recklessness has scarcely ever been equaled. The limit was $10, and a new deck was opened each deal. By 11 o'clock there must have been 100 onlookers in the rooms, and the only sensation outside was the hurrying up stairs of wines to keep the thirsty crowd in good spirits.

The game began by Munford winning a $550 pot on a bluff on two aces and a king while his fellow-players each had three of a kind.

During the first two hours or more, all pots, one of them as high as $1,000, were raked in on the most hazardous bluffs, none of the winning hands being better than a pair of jacks. By the beginning of the third hour, however, the game was being more lively and the hands better. Calling was done on their merits and no pot contained more than $500. An hour after midnight the game again began to lag. Munford, Smith, and Hamlin again resorted to bluffing. The limit was raised to $100 and the miners pressed it.

Munford, after contributing $22,000, dropped out, and it was subsequently shown that he had tried to scare the other players with two red kings. From that time the wildest excitement reigned in the champagne-soaked crowd, but Smith and Hamlin did not lose their equanimity. At last came a pot in which they each drew one card. After the draw betting became warmer and warmer, until the lucky one stood to win $70,000. As the clock struck 1 Hamlin hoarsely said: "Damn it, Hank, you've got either three big or four small ones, and I'll pass." The players threw up their hands, thereby surprising each other. Smith held two queens and two tens, while the other held three fives.

It was at this juncture, when Smith was raking in the collateral, that Hamlin gave utterance to a string of blasphemy such as is rarely heard on earth. Munford and Hamlin subscribed to an oath before a magistrate to-day vowing never to play another game of cards during the rest of their lives.

ANOTHER GOLD FIND REPORTED.

Said to be Rich Veins Near a Station on the Canadian Pacific.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Mine Centre, Ontario, says what the discoverer claims to be a new mining district has been found by a Mr. King of the Sawbill Lake region east of that place.

He and a companion have been prospecting north of the Canadian Pacific Road, and sixty-five miles from the line, almost directly north of Bonheurst Station, they found a district possessing rich veins of gold-bearing quartz. Both King and his companion have taken up claims, which are said to carry free milling gold in rich quantity.

COPPER DISCOVERY ON YUKON.

Fifty Miles of Rich Ore Found—First Claim Made by Rothschilds.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 27.—One of the world's greatest copper fields has been discovered in the Northwest Territory, between the Dalton trail and Whitehorse Rapids, on the Upper Yukon. It is fully fifty miles in extent, and contains numerous ledges of great richness. Capt. Jarvis of the Northwest mounted police, who has been investigating the field for the Canadian Government, says the ore will run 38 to 53 per cent. copper, besides carrying gold and silver.

A hundred claims have been staked near the Dalton trail and four thousand acres more at Whitehorse Rapids have been taken up.

The first outcroppings in this district were found two years ago by an expert named Bratnober, representing the Rothschilds, who secured the first claim. The great extent of the field has just become known.

TROUBLE IN ASTOR'S CAMP.

Four of His Company, Who Were Disciplined, Resign and Make Charges Against the Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 27.—The Astor military company at Rhinebeck is torn by dissension and threatened with dissolution. Four of the prominent members have resigned and have given out a statement in which they accuse Capt. McCurdy with acting from motives of spite in reducing members to the ranks.

The company's troubles began in the camp at Stissing Lake two weeks ago, where, it was said, that Col. John J. Astor paid the expenses of the camp. The row commenced when Capt. McCurdy reduced to the ranks Color Sergeant Milroy and Corp. Traver, and gave twenty marks to Quartermaster Grube.

The disciplined officers say that the Captain had no reason for his act other than pure tyranny. They say that one day a tent was burned at the camp. Hardly was the fire extinguished, and while the ashes were still hot, Capt. McCurdy ordered Sergt. Milroy and Corp. Traver to aid Private Nelson to take down their tent and put it on the burned spot. This they bluntly refused to do.

The resigning members say in the statement given out by them yesterday: "We expected to have plenty to eat at least for the few days at camp, and when, after being on duty all night, very hungry and very cold, we were given a very small meal, we did object, but if at noon we had good food even if only half enough of it, we did not complain, although we knew that the company had over $200 for its outing."

The resigning members also accuse Capt. McCurdy of holding all the funds, of doing all the company's business, and not allowing the Quartermaster to do anything. When the objecting members disobeyed Capt. McCurdy and resented his disciplinary orders the Captain said to them: "I don't care if you little babies stay in the company or not."

"If these are the Captain's ideas of a soldier," they say, "we do not think him a competent judge; in fact, we think if he was a genuine soldier he would be subject to court-martial."

They intimate that the Captain took several pairs of shoes to camp and had bathrobes to sleep in while he vigorously frowned down any such comforts for his men.

Quartermaster Sergeant Grube, Color Sergeant Robert Milroy, Corp. Ramond Traver and Private Walter Nelson have left Camp Astor and returned home to Rhinebeck saying that they did not have enough to eat. The action of the men in giving out a statement of the company's troubles has raised a sensation, because of the arrival home of ten soldiers from the Philippines, young men of the village, who will be given a public reception by the village to-morrow night.

INCREASES WORK HOURS.

Reading Shopmen to Put in 60 Instead of 56 Hours a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 27.—The Reading Railroad Company posted notices at all of its shops in this city last night that on and after to-morrow the working hours will be sixty instead of fifty-six each week.

The order affects 2,000 persons, and each man will receive on an average 60 cents more pay a week.

HE WAS A HUMAN BAROMETER.

Man Whose Skin Showed by Its Color a Change in Weather Is Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Aug. 27.—Lyle Smith, son of Deputy Sheriff Frank Smith, died here, aged thirty years. He was born with imperfect valves of the heart, so that the venous and arterial blood were not separated. This caused his complexion to be very susceptible to the changes of the weather.

In pleasant weather he was of a fair color, but when a storm was approaching he would begin to show signs of changing before it was visible, and gradually become a blue color, the venous blood predominating. Physicians had studied his case and predicted his early death.

ENGINEER KILLED IN HIS CAB.

Shot in the Temple Near Muncie, Ind., Perhaps by Offended Tramps.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 27.—While in his engine cab to-day, W. H. McCarthy, an engineer on the Lake Erie Railroad, was shot through the temple. He died an hour later. When the bullet struck him McCarthy shut off the steam and kept his hold on the throttle until the train came to a standstill. He became unconscious after asking that an investigation be made.

The killing occurred six miles west of Muncie as the train was going through the woods. McCarthy had put tramps off the engine earlier in the day. A posse is now making a search.

GEORGE E. VAUGHN DEAD.

Lincoln's Last Official Act Was to Pardon Him as a Spy.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Aug. 27.—George E. Vaughn, who was the subject of Abraham Lincoln's last official act as President of the United States, died here yesterday.

At the outbreak of the war he followed the fortunes of Gen. Mark T. Green, who raised a Confederate regiment. He was twice tried as a spy and each time sentenced to death. The President finally signed his pardon the evening of April 14, 1865, just before he left for the theatre where he was assassinated. Mr. Vaughn was the oldest Mason in Northwest Missouri.

Lawyer Asks to Go to Poorhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—William H. Condon, an old-time Chicago admiralty lawyer and a former member of the State Legislature of Illinois, who, while in that body was instrumental in securing the erection of the Douglas Monument and lobbied for the bill providing for placing a statue of Frances E. Willard in Statuary Hall in Washington, has asked admission to the Cook County Poorhouse at Dunning. Condon was the inventor of a typewriter for the blind. He was at one time blind, but recovered the use of his eyes.

Judges Will Pay Their Fares.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—Judges Seaman and Jenkins of the Federal Court, who returned a week ago from a trip to the Pacific Coast, in reply to charges that they traveled on passes, declared that their fares would be paid. Judge Seaman said: "No transportation was received for the party. It was, however, understood that Canadian Pacific transportation was to be given. I shall demand bills for the transportation, as I have always believed it a violation of the inter-State commerce law when passes are given to Judges for use outside of their own State.

Brilliant Season at Poland Spring.

Poland Spring, Me., Aug. 26th. Golf the chief attraction. "Spring" Cup will be played for in September. Poland Spring House will remain open until Oct. 15. Bookings can be made at the Poland water depot, 3 Park Place, New York. Send for Poland water book, mailed gratis.—Adv.

MR. PLATT URGES FUSION

Advises Mr. Dady to Conciliate Brooklyn Independents.

THE CHOICE OF CANDIDATES

Senator Especially Anxious to Have Assembly Nominees Acceptable to All Voters in the Borough.

The course to be pursued by the Republicans of Kings County in the coming campaign was the subject of a long conference at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday, between Senator Platt and Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Brooklyn Executive Committee. In the course of this conference the Senator is said to have urged Mr. Dady to use every effort to secure the co-operation of the Citizens' Union and independent voters this Fall.

Senator Platt, it is said, advised Mr. Dady to consult the wishes of the independents in the various districts with regard to the selection of candidates, especially for the Assemb

Cincinnati by about fifty Democrats. The Hamilton County delegation and the Duckworth Club will not come till Tuesday, and the local committees will then escort McLean to the station to meet them. It is already known that the McLean men will make no concessions to the friends of Mayor Jones of Toledo, and will declare against municipal ownership of street railways, or gasworks, and even against the initiative and referendum.

One of the most important acts of the convention here this week will be the adoption of a State constitution of the Democratic Party. Heretofore the party has been governed by precedent. The constitution presented to the State Convention last year and referred back was unanimously adopted by the State Committee in June. It will become the fundamental law of the Democratic Party in Ohio if it is adopted by the present convention. It vests the chief control in the State Central Committee, composed of one member from each Congressional district. The document covers all details and contains over 5,000 words.

AN AUTOMOBILE FOR JONES.

Toledo's Mayor Will Canvass the State in a Motor Carriage.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The committee in charge of Mayor Jones's independent canvass for Governor has arranged a trip for the Mayor over the State and for this purpose has secured an automobile. With the candidate will go a speaker and singer and the music will all be furnished by Mr. Jones.

In addition to this feature a horde of canvassers will be started in a few days, and they will sell Mayor Jones's book, "The New Right," and each man will be provided with literature and arguments. The proceeds of the sale of the book will be devoted to the campaign work.

ALDERMAN COUGHLIN'S PLAN.

Arranged to Go to Democratic Convention, but Has Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Alderman John Coughlin of the First Ward wants to go to the next National Democratic Convention as a delegate from the First Congressional District, and there is trouble in the Sixth Ward in consequence.

Coughlin in laying his plans for election as a delegate, found he could control the delegates from the First Ward, and enough from the Second, together with those positions in the Third and Fourth Wards belonging to the Congressional District which would give him a majority if he could secure the delegates from the Sixth. Accordingly he entered into an arrangement with Alderman Martin of the Sixth whereby Martin was to deliver the delegates.

The scheme might have been successful had it not been for ex-Alderman O'Brien of the Sixth Ward, who is Alderman Martin's brother-in-law. O'Brien dislikes Coughlin, and will fight him to the end.

TO FIGHT MALARIA IN CUBA.

Gen. Brooke May Order Planting on Large Scale of Eucalyptus Trees —Indorsed by Gen. Wood.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—Owing to frequent recommendations to Gov. Gen. Brooke of eucalyptus as an anti-malarial agent, some investigations into the subject have been carried on under his orders. Attention has been called to the success obtained in cultivating the tree in the Campagna di Roma, Italy, where, it is said, eucalyptus is now recognized as rendering the whole territory much less unhealthful. The City of Mexico is cited as another instance, where the Vigo Canal, the floating gardens, and other malarial districts are now well stocked with young trees, with the result that places which were once marshy and unhealthful have been rendered dry and innocuous.

One recommendation says that the camp of the British troops in Jamaica, which was formerly malarial, has been planted with eucalyptus, the result being a steady disappearance of marshy spots. The tree, which absorbs much moisture, grows very rapidly, often ten feet in a year. The wood is valuable, and the honey bees seek the flowers. The honey, it is said, contains important medicinal properties.

The Tree Department at Santiago de Cuba, not knowing of the investigations in progress under Gen. Brooke's direction, recently made a request for several thousand eucalyptus slips, the requisition being strongly indorsed by Gen. Leonard Wood. The officials in charge of the yellow fever hospital planted several slips some months ago, and these are now thriving.

It is believed that great good will result from the investigations. Several years ago experiments with eucalyptus trees were tried here, the result being satisfactory for the first four years, after which the trees died, but the consensus of opinion among the medical authorities is favorable to a repetition of the experiment, which Gen. Brooke will probably attempt at an early date on a large scale.

HAVANA BAKERS MAY STRIKE.

Householders Who Have No Means of Baking Bread Alarmed.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—The strike in Havana is beginning to cause genuine alarm among the citizens. It is supposed that the bakers will go out to-morrow, as they have threatened, and if they do much hardship would be caused, as few private households have facilities for baking bread.

The mercliants say everything is ripe for a strike that would mean a general tie-up of business for a fortnight, as a majority of the employes, who have had employment for some months, have saved money and want a rest. A sympathetic strike would give them an opportunity.

Señor Perfecto Lacoste, the Mayor, and Gen. Rafael Cardenas, Chief of Police, are doing all in their power to persuade the bakers not to go out.

Cuba Accumulating a Surplus.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The War Department gave out to-day a statement of the financial condition of the Island of Cuba. It shows that under the management of the United States Government the receipts of the island from Jan. 1 to July 31 of the current year exceeded the expenditures by $1,789,469. During the period named the receipts from all sources were $8,321,-234, and the disbursements $6,531,865.

People of Nice Visit the Olympia.

NICE, Aug. 27.—Admiral Dewey passed the day on his flagship, the United States cruiser Olympia. More than a thousand residents of Nice visited the warship, expressing the greatest admiration and pleasure.

The Gwin to Go to Annapolis.

The United States torpedo boat Gwin, which arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard several days ago from Newport, will leave there to-morrow for Annapolis, where she is to be used by the naval cadets. The Gwin, which was recently built, and is one of the fastest torpedo boats in the navy, will make the trip by inland routes from this port. The little craft is commanded by Lieut. R. H. Jackson, and has a crew of thirteen men.

JAPANESE COMMEND AMERICANS

Say Entertainment of Soldiers Has Taught Natives a Lesson.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 11, (via Victoria, B. C., Aug. 27.)—Five thousand American troops have now come and gone, roaming through the streets of Yokohama and Tokio for an average of two days, without causing a ripple of disturbance. The American community here is small, but intensely American.

The task which it has undertaken in connection with the passage of the American troops is all-sufficient to prove its ardent patriotism. For some forty or fifty families, hardly enough to make up a small village, to feed and entertain in every possible way an army of 10,000 troops is something never before known in the annals of hospitality.

Yet half of this gigantic task is already accomplished, and the devoted hosts are full of pluck and energy to pursue it to the end. They feel amply repaid by the unbounded gratitude of the soldiers, and even the Japanese have been taught a new lesson in patriotism.

Fatal Fight at Coney Island.

Benjamin Clements, a Coney Island hack driver, got into a fight with John S. Wortman of 502A Monroe Street, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock this morning in front of "Ben" Cohen's Hotel on Surf Avenue. Wortman struck Clements a blow in the face, felling him to the ground and causing a fracture of the skull. Clements was taken to the Norwegian Hospital. The doctors say he will die. Wortman escaped.

Fatal Shooting in Boarding House.

Robe t J. Lust, said by the police to be a letter carrier attached to Station C, shot and fatally wounded, at 1:15 o'clock this morning, Richard Kenworthy. Both men boarded at 261 West Sixteenth Street, in which house the shooting occurred. Kenworthy was taken to the New York Hospital in a dying condition. Lust was arrested.

GLOUCESTER SALOONS RAIDED.

Police Enter Fifty Places and Take 400 Gambling Devices — Fierce Fighting May Result in Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Sheriff Sell of Camden County, N. J., with forty policemen sworn in as deputies to-day raided fifty saloons in Gloucester and captured 400 gambling devices of the slot-machine order. The raids were planned and directed by D. C. Gibboney, Secretary of the Law and Order Society of this city, who has been collecting evidence for some time past.

In nearly every case the officers met with resistance, and as a result more than a dozen men are in the hospital, some injured so badly that their recovery is doubtful. Knives, pistols, and blackjacks were freely used, the patrons of the various saloons being under the impression that the police were there to arrest them.

While a portion of the raiders struggled with the crowds, the remainder seized all the gambling machines in the places and carried them to the patrol wagons in waiting. No arrests were made, but it is said that the proprietors of the various saloons raided will be prosecuted later on.

Gloucester is a resort on the Delaware River, about six miles below this city, and is known as a "wide open" town. The saloons have always done a flourishing business on Sunday, and to-day's raids were the first step toward closing them.

FOUND HANGING FROM A TREE.

President of Wisconsin Teachers' Association Commits Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 27.—The body of John T. Flavin, Superintendent of Schools of Dodge County and President of the State Teachers' Association, was found at 10 o'clock this morning hanging from a tree on his farm in the town of Emmet. He had been absent from his home since 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and it is supposed that while insane he hanged himself a short time after.

Mr. Flavin was serving his twenty-sixth year as Superintendent of Schools of Dodge County. He was forty-nine years of age, and married. Last Spring he had a severe attack of grip, since which time his health had not been good, and it is thought that the mental strain of his two offices unbalanced his mind. He was a prominent Democratic politician, and was one of the best-known men in Wisconsin.

RUNAWAY IN THE PARK.

Crashed Into Rigs Driven by Women— One Woman Hurt.

A horse drawing a light runabout and driven by Alfred Lefcourt of 200 Greene Street ran away on the East Drive in Central Park last night at Ninety-second Street. The horse ran into a buggy in which were Mrs. Joseph McFarland and her daughter of 341 West Twenty-fourth Street. Miss McFarland was thrown out of the buggy and her knee was slightly injured.

She declined medical attention and went home with her mother.

The runaway continued on its course for some further distance and ran into a runabout in which was Mrs. William H. Martin of 33 Moshoin Avenue. She was not injured, but the shafts of her rig were broken.

Lefcourt's horse was finally stopped by a mounted policeman. The vehicle was a wreck, but neither the horse nor its owner was injured.

MAIMED SOLDIER SEEKS DEATH.

Could Get No Pension, So Turns On the Gas and Shoots Himself.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Maimed and cut off from hope of a livelihood, Newton Holman, until recently an enlisted man of the United States Army, serving in Montana and Wyoming, tried to kill himself with a revolver at Cobb's Hotel to-day.

He had taken measures to make the attempt successful by turning on the gas, in case the bullet missed its mark. He failed in both cases, for the ball glanced from his skull and he was discovered and sent to a hospital before the gas had done its work.

Holman is alternately enraged at his failure to take his life, and despondent enough to repeat the attempt at the thought of his dark future. Some weeks ago while in the service, his left leg was so badly injured in a runaway accident that amputation was necessary, and, on Aug. 15, Holman came to Washington to try to secure a pension. A few days ago he learned that, as his injury was received out of the line of duty he could not be pensioned.

DR. MAX THORNER FOUND DEAD.

Pupil of Dr. Virchow and Held High Rank in Laryngology.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Dr. Max Thorner, a brilliant young pupil of Dr. Virchow, the Berlin laryngologist, was found dead in the bathroom in the residence of his brother, Justus Thorner, early this morning. Death was apparently due to heart-disease.

Although only thirty-nine years of age, Dr. Thorner held a high rank in laryngology, and held the chair in that branch of science at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

At the last meeting of the American Laryngological Association he was unanimously elected a fellow of the society, an honor that comes to but very few men in their lifetime, as the society is so exclusive that its membership is limited to seventy-five. Dr. Thorner was also a Fellow of the American Rhinological and Otological Society, and at its last meeing he was made Chairman of the western section. He was a member of the Phoenix and Lincoln Clubs, and was a Mason of high degree. He left an estate of $100,000.

CHASE FOR A BURGLAR.

Mrs. Ashcroft's Scream Foils a Sunday Marauder's Purpose.

There was a chase for a burglar over the roofs of the buildings on the upper corner of Beekman and South Streets yesterday morning, which ended in his being caught and locked up in the Oak Street Police Station.

Mrs. William Ashcroft, wife of a night watchman, lives on the top floor of 107 South Street with her large family.

Mrs. Ashcroft heard footsteps on the roof in the morning and called, asking who was there. She received no reply, but heard plainly the tread of a man's heavy boot. As she looked up she saw a man making rapid strides along the roof and passing the scuttle.

Then she gave a scream which brought Ashcroft, his brother, Henry, and Policeman Michael O'Neill. They climbed to the roof, and, walking along, discovered that the scuttle of 152 Beekman Street had been torn off. Descending they found Michael Sherman, who said he was homeless, hidden in the office of the building on the first floor. He was recognized as an old offender and locked up in the Oak Street Station.

Killed by Lightning in His Cellar.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 27.—During a severe storm that swept over this county last night, Dr. Andrew Martin, aged sixty-six years, residing near Mount Joy, was struck and instantly killed by lightning. He was standing in the cellar of his house holding a brass lamp when lightning struck the building. His sister, standing three feet away escaped unhurt. He was a graduate of Ann Arbor University and the Jefferson Medical College, and served in the civil war.

A Janitor Takes His Life.

Rudolph F. Zacpal, thirty-seven years old, of 408 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide at his home yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas. He was unmarried and was employed as janitor of the building where he lived, which is owned by his brother. He is said to have been ill and despondent for some time.

Double Murder in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—George Tanner, a water-front saloon keeper, to-day murdered Deputy Sheriff James R. Brown and Fannie Barnes in a lodging house in this city. It is said the woman had been friendly with Tanner, but they recently quarreled. Tanner was arrested.

New England Diet.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

A reputable New England paper, The Waterbury American, reports: "The latest development in the fritter line is the watermelon fritter—cubes of the fruit being first soaked in sweetened brandy, then dipped in batter and fried in hot fat." And the same people put sugar on their tomatoes and cook beans, bacon, and molasses together, and eat the compound. It is an open question whether they are really morally responsible for their general cussedness.

RETAIL BUTCHERS' MEETING.

Have an Offer of a Site for a Big Slaughter House.

President L. Wagner of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association has called a special meeting to be held in Bloomingdale Hall, 915 Eighth Avenue, to-morrow evening.

Reports on the new beef company to be organized by the association will be heard. Letters have been received from Western ranchmen offering the association thousands of head of cattle and also a site for a large slaughter house.

WHITECAPPERS ARRESTED.

Seven Men Caught Charged with Outrage on Postmaster Crum.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 27.—According to a Tampa dispatch Post Office Inspectors Tate and Bass, Deputy Marshal J. R. Williams of that city, and Special Deputy John Mooney of Tampa, three Deputies from Jacksonville, and Deputy Marshal Stickney of Ocala, together with District Attorney Stripling and Commissioner Crane, went to Peck yesterday afternoon with warrants for sixteen persons charged with participation in the whipping of Postmaster Crum by whitecaps, and also the intimidation of his negro assistant, Dan Morrison.

They effected the arrest of George E. Durham, Bart Smith, John Webb, Garry Smith, Horace Tupper, Harry Horse, and Madison Barber, all of whom claim to be innocent. George Durham detained the Postmaster after office hours on the evening of the whipping, to settle a claim for trespass on Crum's woodlands, and the latter is said to look upon his late visit as part of the plot. John Webb was appointed Assistant Postmaster by Crum, but the latter did not turn over all the property and business of the office to him. Webb resigned. Crum is not yet able to leave his room.

MAN'S DEATH UNEXPLAINED.

Moeller's Body Found in a Room, Whose Occupant Alleges Suicide.

John H. Moeller, eighteen years old, of 629 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, was found dead with a bullet in his brain in a room at 98 East Eighth Street last night. Charles Schelee, forty-nine years old, who lived in the room where the youth was found, was locked up, although the police believe the case to be one of suicide.

Schelee at 10 o'clock last night went into the Fifth Street Police Station and said there was a man dead in his room who had committed suicide. Two detectives were sent with him, and he led the way to the Eighth Street house and to his room, which is on the first floor in the rear.

The body of Moeller was found, lying face downward, near a window. There was a chair beside the body, and to the detectives it looked as though the youth had slid from the chair after the bullet had entered his head. Close by the body was a revolver, with one chamber discharged.

Schelee was asked to explain his connection with the matter, and was locked up because the explanation was not altogether satisfactory. He said that at 7 o'clock yesterday morning he had met Moeller at Second Avenue and Seventh Street. The youth told him that he had been to Coney Island, had lost $7, and had no place to sleep, and no money to get home.

Schelee says he invited the other to his room. The two went to sleep, and Schelee says he did not wake up until shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when he heard a pistol shot. He jumped from the bed and saw Moeller dead on the floor.

Schelee says he was frightened and went out. It was not until 10 o'clock at night that he mustered up courage to inform the police.

The detectives learned that Schelee had been a bartender in Third Avenue, but is at present out of work. They considered him stolid, and said they felt sure he was telling the truth, but thought it best to detain him.

No one in the house heard the shot or knew anything of the youth being in the house. When the body was examined just before it was taken to the Morgue a note was found in one of the pockets. It reads:

"My one wish is to have this and all its contents buried with me." "This" seemed to refer to a memorandum book, in which there were some entries.

BODY FOUND IN LOWER BAY.

May Be That of Francis Faral, a Cherry Street Cooper.

The body of a man was picked up off Swinburne Island early yesterday morning by James Walsh, who was with a party of fishermen from Brooklyn. The body was towed to South Beach, and Walsh notified the Coroner, who removed the body to the Morgue at Clifton, S. I.

The body was that of a man about 5 feet 5 in ches in height, and weighed about 180 pounds. The hair was brushed straight back, and was slightly mixed with gray. The clothing consisted of a black cutaway coat, and reddish colored vest, blue trousers with black stripes, congress gaiters, outing shirt with blue stripe, merino underwear, and gray socks.

In the pockets of the trousers was a keyring on which were seven keys, three pocket handkerchiefs, one silk, one linen, and one with a red border marked "R. V."; a pair of eyeglasses, a pair of pocket scissors, a penknife, a purse containing foreign coins, a memorandum book, and several policy slips. The name "F. Faral" was scrawled on the corner of one of the slips. A pair of gold-plated cuff buttons was also found in one of the pockets.

In the purse were six foreign coins and a copper disk. On one side was the name "Thomas White, 1868," and on the reverse "12-14 Abattoir Place, West Thirty-ninth Street, New York:". In the memorandum book was a time table of a fishing boat landing at the Battery. The Coroner is of the opinion that the body had not been in the water longer than twelve hours.

No. 12 Abattoir Place is a brass polishing shop owned by George Zucker of 327 West Forty-sixth Street. No. 14 Abattoir Place is a soap factory, run by James McGee of 439 West Forty-third Street. Mr. McGee employed no men named White or Faral, but mentioned a Peter Faral employed by Mr. Aylward of 456 West Forty-third Street, who runs a cooper's shop at 16 Abattoir Place.

Peter Faral had been seen during the day, but his wife's description of his brother, Francis Faral, employed at Regan's cooper's shop, 212 Cherry Street, agreed with the description of the body. Francis Faral has not been seen for two days. His city address is not known.

Bicycle Race to Washington.

Frank J. Ryan, a Postal Telegraph messenger boy, better known to his employers as No. 972, started for Washington on a bicycle yesterday in a race against time. Ryan, who lives at 34 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and is seventeen years old, was accompanied by E. F. Snowden, twenty-one years old, of 978 Eighth Avenue, and another boy known as No. 562. The start was made from the company's office, at 253 Broadway.

Christian Scientists' Child Died.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 27.—Coroner Roberts to-day prevented the interment of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Reibert's six-months-old daughter until he can have a jury pass upon the question of whether or not the parents of the child were guilty of criminal neglect in not calling a physician to minister to the little one during its prolonged illness of cholera infantum. The parents are Christian Scientists.

Murder and Suicide in Wisconsin.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Aug. 27.—William Moran, a fireman on the Chicago and Northwestern Road, shot and killed his wife and afterward killed himself to-day. He is thought to have been insane.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths

208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

FILIPINO MAYORS IN JAIL

Men Professing Friendship for America Are Treacherous.

CAUGHT AIDING INSURGENTS

Foreigners Say Majority of Natives Sympathize with the Insurrection —Americans Burn Morong.

MANILA, Aug. 22, (via Hongkong, Aug. 27.)—Recent events have proved somewhat discouraging to officials who are trying to accompany war with a policy of conciliation. Two new municipal governments have collapsed through the treachery of the Mayors. To-day the Mayor of San Pedro Macati, who was elected by the people under the direction of Prof. Dean Worcester of the United States Advisory Commission for the Philippines, was brought to Manila and lodged in jail. The United States officers at San Pedro Macati found that he was using his office as a recruiting station for the Philippine Army. Four disguised insurgent officers were helping him.

The Mayor of Balinag was also arrested and confined in the same prison. The Americans caught him passing between the lines of the two armies with incriminating documents, which the authorities secured.

Another prominent native Mayor is under surveillance.

When the result of the election at Imus, which Gen. Lawton and Prof. Worcester engineered, was announced, the Americans inquired as to the whereabouts of the people's choice and were informed that he was in prison at Bilibid, where the authorities had placed him on suspicion of being a revolutionist. He was released and installed as Mayor.

Such events and conditions tend to give color to the assertions of foreign residents acquainted with the native character, who insist that a great majority of the natives sympathize with the insurrection and elect officials whom they know to be revolutionists.

For two weeks Manila has been policed at night with unusual vigilance. Apparently the authorities are expecting trouble.

The trend of affairs tends to make the policy of leniency unpopular among the Americans. When they abandoned Morong they burned the whole town.

Col. Smith of the Twelfth Infantry, who is in command at Angeles, is skeptical regarding Filipino friendliness. Instead of allowing the natives to return to the town, as heretofore, he has ordered his troops to shoot all men crying to pass the lines and to turn back the women and children.

He recently gave the amigos in the town an opportunity to prove their professed friendship, putting them to work at digging trenches and cleaning streets, but this only displeased them.

The foremost citizen of Angeles, a lawyer who had welcomed the Americans with a great show of cordiality, was found communicating with the insurgents. The Americans promptly marched him off to San Fernando to stand trial.

MR. ROOT VISITS CAMP MEADE.

Secretary Inspects Two New Regiments of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Secretary Root and Adjt. Gen. Corbin paid a flying visit to the army camp at Camp Meade, Penn., today. They left here last night at midnight and returned to the city late this afternon. Their object was to inspect the two new regiments of volunteer infantry, the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, which have just been recruited and are now rendezvoused at that camp, preparatory to their departure for the Philippines. Both the Secretary and the Adjutant General are enthusiastic over the fine appearance of the men of the regiments.

The Twenty-seventh, under Col. Bell, is now under orders to proceed to San Francisco, and probably will leave Camp Meade on the train which is bringing home from that city the Pennsylvania organization which has been doing duty in the Philippines.

CAPT. STODDARD A PRIVATE.

Former 71st Officer Enlists for Service in the Philippines.

Capt. Charles H. Stoddard, formerly of the Seventy-first Regiment, will leave to-day for Fort McPherson to join the Twenty-ninth Infantry, in which he enlisted as a private on Saturday. Stoddard went to Tampa as Captain of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, when the war broke out. Before the regiment left for Cuba he was ordered back to New York and sent to Camp Black to take charge of recruits.

While he was at Camp Black complaints of insufficient and improper food were made by some of the privates, and officers of the Veterans' Association started an investigation. On Aug. 8 Capt. Stoddard was involved in a difficulty with Corp. Peter Tabbart of the Seventy-first while the men were in their armory. It was said that Tabbart attempted to throw Capt. Stoddard out of the building, and during the scrimmage blows were struck.

When asked yesterday if he hoped to gain a commission through the examinations offered to enlisted men of three years' standing, Stoddard said: "No, I am simply out to see the Philippines and experience actual service. This trouble will be over in a year or so and discharges will be easy to obtain. In time of peace my legal practice here is far preferable to a regular army commission."

Capt. Stoddard has served in the National Guard for twelve years, enlisting in the Eighteenth Separate Company of Glens Falls, Oct. 3, 1887. He was made Corporal June 20, 1888, Sergeant July 11, 1892, and was honorably discharged Nov. 28, 1892. He enlisted in Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, July 22, 1893, was made Second Lieutenant Nov. 20, 1893, First Lieutenant March 12, 1894, and was elected Captain of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, May 10, 1898. He served through the war with the Seventy-first, and received his full and honorable discharge from the National Guard May 10 last.

WANT VOLUNTEERS DISCHARGED.

Clevelanders Ask that Men of the Fourteenth Be Sent Home.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—A determined effort is being made to secure the discharge of a number of volunteers in the Fourteenth United States Infantry, now stationed at Manila.

A meeting was held last evening at the home of Mrs. Alexander, 751 Giddings Avenue, to discuss means to secure the discharge of the men. There are over 200 Clevelanders in the regiment, and they should have received their discharges April 20.

Two letters from Adjt. Ward were shown at the meeting. They were dated a few hours apart, but each was a direct contradiction of the other. In one the Adjutant said the soldiers of the Fourteenth Regiment would arrive home from the Philippines on the Pennsylvania, and in the other letter he said the department was unable to say when they would arrive in this country. The letters will be submitted to Congressman Burton.

The petition asking for the discharge of the regiment has over 1,200 signatures.

Kansas Soldiers to Sail for Home.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—A cablegram from Manila says the Twentieth Kansas Regiment and Gen. Funston have been assigned to sail on the transport Tartar about Sept. 5. The Tartar will go to San Francisco by way of Hongkong. Nine officers and 680 men of the regiment have been discharged to-night, and 15 are sick. None of the invalids is in danger.

Want to Cede the Philippines.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—The Politische Correspondenz says that a deputation of American merchants from Manila has gone to Washington to promote a scheme for ceding the Philippines to Great Britain.

Wienerschnitsel, a Great Dane, Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICHAGO, Aug. 27.—Wienerschnitsel, one of the finest Great Danes in Cook County, valued by its owner, Philip Stockhausen, at $1,000, caused a commotion in his master's home last night and bit a policeman before a bullet was lodged in its head.

MURDEROUS SON AIDS FATHER.

John Donald Was Getting the Worst of a Fight When Will Killed His Antagonist.

Special to The New York Times.

GEORGETOWN, Ohio, Aug. 27.—John Donald and his son Will, who one year ago murdered a man in Higginsport, seven miles south of here, shot and killed William Snyder to-day. John Donald and Snyder had had trouble a few days ago when Snyder was returning from his father's funeral. On that occasion Donald drew a gun and threatened to kill him.

To-day at noon, as the men met on the street, Donald reached for his gun and remarked that he was going to shoot Snyder. He fired at Snyder, who had his little boy with him, twice before Snyder could return the fire. Donald jumped behind the corner of a building, but continued to fire at Snyder, who kept approaching, firing as he came.

When both men had emptied their revolvers, they clinched and began beating each other over the head with the pistol butts. Snyder threw Donald down, when Will Donald came running up, and, taking deliberate aim, shot Snyder through the heart. Snyder died instantly. The Donalds and the Town Marshal started immediately after to this place, where they were to be turned over to the county officers.

For some reason the Marshal, who was himself unarmed, failed to disarm his prisoners. At the edge of town the Donalds forced the Marshal to get out of the wagon.

Will Donald then took his father's gun and his own and fled into a cornfield. John Donald came on to the city and gave himself up, remarking that he feared some of the friends of Snyder would attempt summary justice. At 9 o'clock word reached here that the Sheriff and a party of searchers have Will Donald surrounded in a cornfield about four miles west of here.

This information is being hurried to all points and people are gathering to assist in the capture. As the young man is known to be an excellent shot with a revolver serious trouble is expected before he is captured.

Just one year ago John Donald shot and killed Marshal Haithill of Higginsport. Donald was accused of murder, and after a trial was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. Will Donald was never brought to trial. Rumors have been current here all day that the Higginsport people will be here in force to-night, and will storm the jail.

GIRL FOUND HER MOTHER DEAD

Mrs. Myrtle Pendleton, Tired of Life's Battle, Ended Her Life After Sending the Child Out to Play.

Mrs. Myrtle Pendleton, twenty-seven years old, of 31 Clarkson Street, ended her life last night by taking carbolic acid. She was the wife of William F. Pendleton, an electrician, and had one child, Docia, eight years old. Mrs. Pendleton, who was a handsome woman, was the daughter of a wealthy flour merchant of Nyack, N. Y.

Somehow or other after her marriage she and her husband were constantly pursued by ill-luck. He was either out of work or ill, and her own health was none too good. They found it necessary when Docia was four years old to place her in the Foster Home, Philadelphia.

At the end of three years they had a slightly better time of it, and the girl was taken home. A year ago clouds came again, and after moving from place to place they found a temporary home in the attic at 31 Clarkson Street.

After supper last night—or what they called supper, some bread and tea—Mrs. Pendleton surprised Docia by telling her she could run out and play in the park. "You can stay out as long as you like, dear," she said, kissing the child good-bye.

It was so unusual for her to get permission to go out at that hour, and the child thought it was such a treat, that she joyfully informed a playmate that her mother was "feeling awfully jolly," and announced her intention of remaining out to the limit.

When the child came in about 10 o'clock she found the attic dark. There was no sound save the tick, tick, of a clock on the mantelpiece one of the few wedding presents that had not long since been pawned. The little girl had sat often for hours in the dark at night to save the expense of kerosene, and she was on familiar terms with the narrow limits of the two rooms.

"Mamma's sleeping," she commented, softly. "I'll get into bed without waking her." Undressing quickly the child stole into the room intending to get into bed with her mother. Groping her way her hand came in contact with her mother's face.

It was cold as ice. The little girl felt instinctively that something had happened. She called quietly, "Mamma! Mamma!" but no answer came.

The neighbors were aroused by the child's screams when the little one discovered that her mother was dead. A light was brought and they found the body lying on the bed fully clothed. The face was terribly burned. Clinched in one hand was the empty bottle marked "Carbolic acid." Lying on the body, and crying to her mamma to talk to her, was the child.

When the husband came home a little later and learned of his loss his grief was pitiful. Mrs. Pendleton wrote a brief note which was found lying on a chair beside her bed. It read:

"Send Docia back to the Foster Home. She will be better cared for there. I am tired of this grinding struggle. I am not equal to it. God forgive me. It is my only reason for doing this. MYRTLE.

THE CARRIERS MAY NOT MARCH.

New Yorkers Object to Non-Union Work on Scranton Decorations.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 27.—President Parsons of the National Letter Carriers' Association has protested to the local carriers against their action in permitting non-union carpenters to erect the arches and columns which form the main feature of the decorations for the Letter Carriers' National Convention, to be held here next week.

He says that unless the mistake is rectified the big Labor Day parade, which Postmaster General Smith, Gov. Stone, and Gov. Roosevelt are to review, is likely to be a failure, as the 1,700 carriers from New York City are disposed to refuse to march under the arches.

The local committee has sent a representative to New York to explain that the carpenter work was sublet by an electrician who has the contract for the decorations.

MR. BENEKE TO THE RESCUE.

How He Saved a Man from Drowning in the East River.

Lawrence Bracken, thirty-six years old, of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, fell into the East River off the East Twenty-fourth Street Recreation Pier and came near drowning last evening. This fate appeared to be a certainty, when a barge with the annual chowder party of the Anawanda Club, a Tammany organization, was towed into the slip. On the barge was William C. Denneke, the Superintendent of the recreation pier.

Mr. Beneke did not leap overboard at once after the manner of some rescuers, but calmly secured a rope, tied one end of it about him, and gave the other end to some of his friends in the chowder party. Then he jumped.

He had quite a time of it in the water, but managed at length to get Bracken aboard the barge. Everybody voted Beneke a brave man and one enthusiast insisted that he must stand for Alderman in the next election. Bracken was revived at Bellevue Hospital.

Lumber-Laden Schooner Wrecked.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 27.—The schooner William T. Parker, with a cargo of lumber from Boggs Inlet, N. C., for New York, stranded to-night on Round Shoal Point off Cape Henlopen, while trying to enter the Delaware Breakwater. The crew was saved by the Lewes and Henlopen life savers. The vessel is full of water, and will probably be a total loss.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEGRO DEFENDS HIS RACE.

Dangerous Assault and Incipient Riot Follow a White Man's Insulting Remark in a Saloon.

Because a white man in the Raines law hotel at 155 Bleecker Street indiscreetly remarked last night that "every nigger in Georgia ought to be lynched," James Wilson, thirty-eight years old, of 133 West Third Street, a colored man, then and there and with all the vigor he had, endeavored to annihilate such portion of the white race as happened to be present, ten men and two women.

James Wilson quickly discovered that he was facing too great odds, particularly as he had no weapon. He was thrown into the street, and the incident was thought to be closed. Not so, however. Wilson rushed home and, securing his razor, a murderous weapon, returned to get vengeance for himself and his insulted race. Breaking into the barroom like an angry bull, he began to slash right and left. All took to flight.

Gustave Ehrmann of 32 Chrystie Street got too close to Wilson, and received a serious cut in the breast. Nathan Greenstein of 155 Bleecker Street was unwise enough to try and persuade Wilson to stop his murderous work, and failing in this thought he would disarm the fellow. He caught the razor blade in his right hand, and four fingers were almost severed.

Wilson then ran into the street with a crowd of half a hundred persons at his heels. He ran down Thompson Street into West Third Street, the crowd getting larger and more ugly as he ran.

He was surrounded in West Third Street, but backing against a building he slashed away and informed those who wanted him to come and take him at their peril.

Bricks began to fly and one hit him in the head knocking him down. In a trice he was disarmed, and it would have been a sorrowful day for the negro had not several policemen and detectives from Mercer Street Police Station just then arrived. They dispersed the mob and took Wilson, cut and bleeding, to the station.

He expressed regret that the men he had injured would not die and declared his intention of ever defending his race.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Warwick Cox, Boston; C. A. Stevenson, Savannah; W. P. Neeson, Chicago; H. R. Rawlings, Chicago.

ASTOR.—Alexander Winton, Cleveland; Frank C. Blaisdell, Chicago; Thomas B. Harper, Philadelphia.

BUCKINGHAM.—R. G. Johnson, Washington.

EMPIRE.—G. W. Clarke, Scranton; F. N. Stevens, St. Louis; F. L. Thresher, Minneapolis; B. F. Hastings, Montreal.

FIFTH AVENUE.—William Lockwood, Boston; D. M. O'Connor, Victoria, Texas.

GRAND.—John R. Walker, Toronto; Lieut. J. F. McIndoe, United States Army; H. E. Smith, San Juan, P. R.; J. M. Pugh, Oklahoma.

GRAND UNION.—Dr. L. H. Watson, Chicago.

HOFFMAN.—J. W. Harris, Louisville; Benjamin W. Kernan, New Orleans; R. S. Kingsbury, Xenia, Ohio; H. Granger, Savannah; D. C. Williams, Chicago.

HOLLAND.—Arthur V. Davis, Pittsburg; Harold Rubens, Chicago; Dr. E. K. Hopkins, San Francisco; Morean B. Sweeney, Galveston; F. Morrison, Minneapolis; R. W. Woodward, Lawrence, Kan.; John Leggett, Hamilton, Ont.; G. Watson French, Davenport, Iowa.

IMPERIAL.—C. F. Carter, Dallas, Texas; L. J. Michaelson, Perry, O. T.; J. C. Laird, Montreal; Kane Post, Detroit; W. J. Morgan, Cleveland; B. F. Lamb, Santiago, Cuba.

MANHATTAN.—William R. Browne, Montreal; Dr. John C. Blair, Troy; E. B. Pillsbury, Boston; W. R. Craig, Vicksburg.

MURRAY HILL.—D. L. Moody, Northfield; G. R. Vrooman, Chicago; D. L. Howell, United States Army; K. C. Jewett, second, Buffalo; Capt. W. Hrm, United States Army; H. F. Burnett, Seattle.

PLAZA.—C. G. Ernst, Boston; Capts L. H. Close, R. A., London; Robert McCook, Toronto.

NETHERLAND.—John T. Garrison, Pittsburg; Col. A. H. Belo, Dallas, Texas; Oscar Fenly, Louisville; T. S. Kiernan, Chicago; William Beecker, Milwaukee; W. N. Elsendrath, Chicago.

PARK AVENUE.—William McKean, Belfast, Ireland; John C. Allen, Monmouth, Ill.

SAVOY.—J. R. De Lamar, Paris.

WALDORF.—Climaceo Calderon, Colombian Legation, Washington; H. T. Hill, Cardiff, Wales; J. Bell White, London; Capt. Marks, England.

WESTMINSTER.—S. Bottet, Matanzas, Cuba; W. Scott Jones, Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Ct.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis

POLITICS WITH RELIGION

Both More or Less Mixed at Ocean Grove Since President's Visit.

PHILIPPINE POLICY PRAISED

Speakers at the Camp Meeting Refer to Mr. McKinley's Recent Speech and Arouse Enthusiasm.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 27.—To-day's services reached the climax in the series of great camp meetings that have been held here this week. At the sunrise meeting a great flag, bearing the inscription "In the beginning God," was raised in the presence of over 1,000 revivalists, who awakened the Grove with the morning hymn.

At the regular early morning service in the Auditorium 10,000 Methodists held their annual feast, which was prolonged to a late hour by the unusual number of converts who testified. As many as twenty at a time would be shouting out testimony, while hundreds of others would be keeping up a continual din of "Glory!" "Hallelujah!" and "Amen!"

Religion and politics seem to have become closely identified with each other since the President was here, and references were made at all the services to the President's Philippine policy, or, as Dr. Price calls it, the "Ocean Grove Philippic." The Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Inglehart of Newburg, N. Y., made the following reference to President McKinley's visit:

"The people of this country of all denominations, creeds, and political opinions should stand by the President in his Philippine policy, as outlined for the first time on this platform. God has thrown down a thousand isles in the Pacific as jewels, as stepping stones over which Columbia, with the Stars and Stripes in one hand and the cross of Christ in the other, may pass to the commerce, education, and spiritual salvation of one-half of the people of this world."

At the 11 o'clock service standing room was at a premium. Hundreds who had come to hear Bishop Fowler, "the silver-tongued orator of the Methodist Church," were turned away. The collection amounted to a little over $3,000.

In the afternoon another large audience turned out to hear Dr. A. E. Schell of New York, Corresponding Secretary of the Epworth League. Referring to the President, Dr. Schell aroused the enthusiasm of his hearers by saying:

"Every man makes his own world. When we put on our soul glasses the universe reflects what we are. If it looks petty and small, it is because we are that size. If it looks great, noble, and full of heroic souls, it is because of the unswerving nobleness within.

"It is this great truth which gives significance to the utterances of President McKinley from this platform. Had he come here and talked about withdrawing our troops and pulling down our flag in the Philippines we should have known that he was too small to be leader and executive head of a great people.

"But when he spoke about peace with honor, and meeting our duty in the islands of the sea like men, our souls leaped within us, for we recognized in him the conquering spirit of the old Roman and the militant aggressive spirit of Christianity.

"He seemed at least to me in that great utterance to embody the genius and ideals of the American people, and to illustrate the ringing words of Bishop Simpson to our great Church in the civil war: 'Take the grand old flag, boys, nail it just below the cross, and never take it down.' He spoke as a patriot and a Christian.

"The President turned away Friday from a committee on reception composed of thirty millionaires to take the hand of that simple-hearted preacher of the Gospel, Dr. Price, and accept an invitation to Ocean Grove. I know by that he is a man of the people, proud of his fellowship in the Christian Church.

"The Church militant salutes the Nation militant, and recognizes that their mission and duty are to-day identical—the civilization and evangelization of the world. There are more than 1,000,000 young men in the Epworth League alone. No Alexander or Caesar ever had an army like that. We aspire to be the Tenth Legion for any campaign.

"President McKinley may plan for peace at home or peace with honor abroad. These young men, with their blood and breeding, will march through sand or jungle and fling themselves at a breastwork with a hardihood and a daring that no veteran of the Old Guard or Wellington's Iron Brigade could surpass. He has our prayers to-day. He can have our money to-morrow, and the whole million will enlist the day after if we are needed."

In the evening a meeting conducted on the beach by Bishop Fitzgerald attracted an audience of over 20,000 persons. A special choir of 300 voices sung under the direction of Tali Essen Morgan.

FOREST FIRES IN WYOMING.

Much Valuable Timber Already Destroyed in Laramie County.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 27.—Forest fires are raging about Laramie Peak, in the northern portion of Laramie County. They have been burning for the past ten days, and have destroyed a large quantity of valuable timber.

The fires have been reported to Special Agent Abbott, who will at once make an effort to have them extinguished, although it is feared that they have obtained such headway that this will be impossible unless the region is visited by rains. The Laramie Peak district suffered greatly last year from forest fires.

Much Timber Burned Near Deadwood.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 27.—A fire has been raging in the timber east of this city in the Two Bit District for the past twenty-four hours. It has already burned over a considerable extent of territory and destroyed much timber. The country is very dry, and fears are entertained that the fire will get beyond control. A force of sixty range riders is fighting the flames. It is also reported that another fire has broken out in the Spearfish Division, and that a territory five miles square has already been burned over.

KILLS A CHICKEN THIEF.

George Clark Shoots the Despoiler of His Father's Hennery.

MILFORD, Conn., Aug. 27.—An unknown man, who, it is presumed, started from Springfield, Mass., was shot and killed early this morning by George Clark, Jr., aged twenty-one, son of ex-Representative Clark, while trying to escape after a raid upon the hennery. Mr. Clark, Sr., is a wealthy farmer whose place has been a resort for hen thieves for some time.

There were two thieves concerned, but one jumped from the wagon and fled through the fields. The thief did not halt when commanded to, and Clark fired four shots, one lodging in the man's head, killing him instantly.

Coroner Mix was summoned, and pending his inquiry Clark is in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Mallory.

UNIQUE GOETHE CELEBRATION.

Newspaper Men at Baltimore Pay Honor to the Poet.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—A unique celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the German poet Goethe was enjoyed by a large number of newspaper men and their friends during the early hours of to-day in the cellars of a local brewery.

The assemblage was called to order at 1 o'clock by Dr. Franz Cortan, who introduced Bernard Steiner, librarian of the Pratt Library. Mr. Steiner read a paper on Goethe and his works. Addresses eulogistic of the poet were delivered, after which a royal good time in bohemian style was had by all, after the fashion of Goethe's own "Auerbach's cellar."

Falls 200 Feet and Is Not Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—Miss Leon Enos, daughter of Dr. J. W. Enos of Jerseyville, had a marvelous escape from death to-day, falling 200 feet down the bluffs near Nugent's cottages, a few miles above Allen. A gust of wind blew off her hat, and in attempting to recover it she plunged headlong down toward the railroad tracks, 250 feet below. A protruding vine saved her after a drop of 200 feet. She clung to it until a man was let down by a rope, when she was drawn up.

THE CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.

Governors and Attorneys General of Many States to Attend with Labor and Commercial Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Governors of twenty-one States have appointed delegations to attend the conference on trusts, initiated by the Civic Federation of Chicago, and called to meet in that city Sept. 13 to 16. Many of the Governors have announced their intention of accompanying the delegations, and over fifty Senators and members of Congress have asked for seats, expressing a desire to hear the discussion. The call states the object to be "purely educational," and strictly non-partisan, the Commitee of Arrangements being composed of men of different political faiths, and representing all sides of the problem to be discussed. The subject for discussion is: "Trusts and combinations, their uses and abuses—Railway, labor, industrial, and commercial." Regarding the conference Senator Kyle, President of the United States Industrial Commission, now investigating the subject of trusts, in a letter to the committee says: "In my judgment the subject for discussion is the question of the hour, and the most important before the American people." The commission has arranged its meeting so that it can attend the conference in a body, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission will also participate in the conference.

The delegation appointed by Gov. Roosevelt is composed of Chauncey M. Depew, John G. Carlisle, W. Bourke Cockran, Albert Shaw, John B. Clark, George Gunton, Francis B. Thurber, Henry White, Jacob G. Schurman, Stephen P. Cyrliss, Robert B. Adams, Thomas M. Osborne, and ex-Mayor Green of Binghamton.

Among the delegates from other States will be William J. Bryan and W. V. Allen of Nebraska, Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland, ex-Govs. Martin Maginnis and J. C. Rickards of Montana, W. C. P. Breckinridge and J. W. Lewis of Kentucky, John C. Spooner, W. F. Vilas, and E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin, F. M. Cockrell, E. C. Crow, and David R. Francis of Missouri, Russell A. Alger and ex-Gov. Cyrus G. Luce of Michigan, ex-Gov. Alva Adams of Colorado, George E. Clark of Iowa, R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, ex-Gov. Sylvester Pennoyer of Oregon, John W. Gaines, C. E. Snodgrass, N. N. Cox, R. A. Pierce, J. D. Richardson, T. W. Simms, and E. W. Carmach of Tennessee, ex-Gov. W. A. McCorkle of West Virginia, and from Ohio J. B. Foraker, John Sherman, M. E. Ingalls, Charles Foster, Washington Gladden, Asa W. Jones, E. S. Monnett, Paul J. Sorg, C. L. Kurtz, James E. Neal, R. E. McKissen, Selwyn Nowen, and R. P. Jones.

Among the Governors of States who have signified their intention to be present are George W. Atkinson, West Virginia; W. E. Stanley, Kansas; Lester M. Shaw, Iowa; Hazen S. Pingree, Michigan; John R. Tanner, Illinois; Charles S. Thomas, Colorado; R. B. Smith, Montana; William A. Poynter, Nebraska; Lon V. Stevens, Missouri; Edward Scofield, Wisconsin; N. O. Murphy, Arizona; F. B. Fancher, North Dakota, and James A. Mount, Indiana.

The Attorneys General of a large number of States have accepted invitations, and the committee in charge announces that delegates are being named by Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, National labor and agricultural bodies, while the leading colleges will send professors of political economy. The labor interests of the country will be represented in the conference by the Presidents of the various organizations, and the commercial travelers will likewise be represented.

The Board of Trade and Transportation of New York will be represented by its President, William H. Parsons, and ex-Mayor Schieren, G. Waldo Smith, John H. Washburn, and Lawrence Robinson.

MYSTERY IN CASSIDY'S DEATH.

Said to Have Fallen in a Tenth Avenue Saloon, but His Wife Thinks He Was Murdered.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station are making an investigation into the cause of the death of William Cassidy, who was found at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue on Saturday afternoon with his skull fractured. Cassidy died at Roosevelt Hospital early yesterday morning.

So far as the police have been able to learn, Cassidy received his injuries by falling in the saloon of J. & E. Meagher on the corner. In the neighborhood of the saloon, however, it was common talk yesterday that Cassidy's injuries were not the result of an accident. While nobody could be found who would verify the rumor, it was said Cassidy had been assaulted in Meagher's place and hit with a soda water bottle on the head.

When a reporter called at Meagher's place yesterday afternoon it was running wide open. Anybody with a thirst to quench had no trouble getting into not only the Raines law dining-room, but from there he could walk into the barroom. A barkeeper was serving drinks to half a dozen men. When asked if either of the proprietors was about, he said: "Who wants them?"

When told the nature of the business upon which either of the Meaghers was wanted, the barkeeper replied: "Don't know nothin' about it; nobody's business."

At the station house, Sergt. Burns, who assigned Detectives Coughlin and Michaels to investigate the case, said: "As yet we have been able to learn but little about how Cassidy received his injuries. According to the best information we have thus far received, Cassidy went into the saloon kept by the Meaghers yesterday afternoon. He was then slightly under the influence of liquor.

"He stood at the bar and ordered a drink. Whether he drank the liquor or not we can't find out, but several persons who were in the place at the time say he suddenly reeled and fell to the floor. He fell backward, striking his head violently upon the floor, and did not get up.

"Several persons rushed to where he had fallen, and after trying to bring him around to consciousness with no success, they carried him out to the sidewalk. There he was found by Patrolman Reilly, who called an ambulance.

"We have learned that Cassidy had been drinking rather freely for several days. He was pretty well along in years and probably was too weak to stand it. The only visible injury that the police could find was a cut upon the injured man's lip. We are investigating the case thoroughly."

Cassidy lived at 421 Tenth Avenue with his wife and family. He was about sixty years old and was a boss boilermaker. In the neighborhood where he lived everybody had words of praise for the unfortunate man. They said he drank but seldom.

His wife shares the belief of many others that her husband was foully dealt with. "Everything about the injuries to my husband," she said, "seems to be hushed up, and we have been able to learn but little. All that we know is what the police tell us—that my husband fell.

"He had only left the house a few moments before the alleged accident and he was not intoxicated. Ten minutes before he was hurt I looked out of the window and saw him standing on the sidewalk. It seems very peculiar that a perfectly well man could be killed by simply falling to the floor.

"I don't want to make any charges at this time, but I do not intend to let the matter drop. I am far from satisfied that my husband met his death as the official reports state."

MASONIC CRYPT COMPLETED.

Ellsworth (Kan.) Masons Seal Up Records on Pike's Peak's Summit.

SUMMIT OF PIKE'S PEAK, Col., Aug. 27.—The crypt in which the Cryptic Masons of Ellsworth, Kan., buried their records has been completed and sealed. It is cut in solid gray granite at the north end of the cog railroad, overlooking the "Bottomless Pit," 4,000 feet below, and in full view of all the plains to the Kansas line on the east; with New Mexico on the south, the snowy range on the west, and Wyoming on the north. Upon the tablet surrounded by a triangle cut in the rock is the following inscription in raised letters:

"Deposited August 11th, A. D. 1899, A. Dep., 2,899, by Ellsworth Council No. 9, R. and S. M., Ellsworth, Kansas. Edward W. Wellington, Th. Ill., M."

Under this is a round ring cut in the tablet, containing emblems of the Masonic order and a triangle. At the left of the ring is a large letter A, and on the right is cut a horseshoe representing "Omega." Under this ring and inscription is the following reading:

"Under sanction of the Grand Council of Colorado, John Humphreys, M. Ill., Grand Master, and the General Grand Council of the United States, Brad Nicol, assisted by Grand Council of Kansas, Thorp B. Jennings, M. Ill., Grand Master. To be restored to the craft after 100 years have elapsed."

SHOOTING AT FORT TOTTEN

Battery N of Seventh Artillery Does Fine Work with Big Guns.

NEARLY EVERY SHOT SCORED

Buffington-Crozier Disappearing Carriages Worked Without a Hitch Under Heavy Strain.

WILLETS POINT, N. Y., Aug. 27.—For the three last days of last week Battery N, Seventh Artillery, has been having practice behind the big guns, and the work has resulted in some excellent shooting. Capt. George W. Van Dusen of the battery is much pleased with the work done by the men. The battery is one of those mustered into the service when the two new regiments of artillery were organized at the outbreak of the Spanish war. The firing was from Fort Totten, the big disappearing guns being used.

The assumed target was 15 feet high and 300 feet long. Many of the shots fired would have hit a ship coming end on. The actual target was eight feet wide and ten feet high. This was anchored at different and unknown ranges in the sound. Any shot falling within the zone of the assumed target was counted a hit.

One shot under service conditions, so far as the gun was concerned, was fired. This was with a ten-inch gun. The shot carried 280 pounds of brown prismatic powder, the projectile weighing 575 pounds. The target was set and the range finders gave the range as 9,091 yards. This shot scored a hit, passing thirty yards to the right of the actual target, and close to the water.

Many charges of 210 pounds of brown powder, with a 575-pound projectile, were used. For these the range was 7,800-odd yards. The majority of the shots were fired with eighty pounds of brown powder, a 275-pound projectile, and a muzzle velocity of 1,532 feet per second. For these shots the range was 4,400-odd yards.

First Sergt. Arthur E. Boyce fired the best shot in the course of the practice tour. It was from an eight-inch rifle aimed at 4,418 yards. It went but two yards to the right, and struck ten yards beyond the actual target. To the naked eye it appeared to have struck the target, the waves it caused making the target rock and pitch.

This shot was pressed close by Sergt. Nells Larsen, who sent an eight-inch shell two yards to the right and twelve yards beyond the target. Sergt. Louis Doll sent a shot twenty yards to the right and twenty yards beyond the water. No shot fired went more than twenty-two yards to the right or left, and almost every one was low enough to have hit the hull of an ordinary warship.

The Buffington-Crozier carriages, on which the great rifles are mounted, worked to perfection. The recoil was taken up at every shot, and the aiming and firing apparatus worked without a hitch. The carriages were carefully examined after every few shots to see how they were standing the strain, and last night they appeared to be as perfect as when built.

Considering these carriages take up the recoil of one of the rifles, which is approximated to be about the same thing as stopping within eight feet a train of Pullman cars traveling at the rate of fifty miles an hour, the record is considered good.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY.

He Has a Quiet Day in Pittsburg—Large Crowd Gathers at Christ Church to Get a Glimpse of Him.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—President and Mrs. McKinley spent their Sunday rather quietly. Mr. McKinley, carrying out his usual custom, arose at 7 o'clock and spent an hour in the library looking over his mail. After breakfast he took a stroll with Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Pitcairn through the extensive grounds surrounding the Pitcairn residence, and then spent another hour in the library.

At 10:45 the President was driven to Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, where he heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Daniel Dorchester, Ph. D., who took for his text Romans, xii., 4-5: "For as we have many members in one body, and all members have not the office; so, we being many, are one body in Christ, and severally members one of another." The preacher, without making any direct reference to the President, made it very evident that all bodies, whether religious, social, or political, must have a supreme head, whose hands must be upheld by mutual co-operation.

Long before the hour announced for the church services the large edifice was filled to overflowing, and thousands of persons had gathered in the vicinity to get a glimpse of the President as he entered the church.

In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Pitcairn, took a drive through Schenley Park, under the escort of E. M. Bigelow, Director of Public Works, and Max Leslie, Chairman of the Reception Committee. Before the ride had extended over about two miles Mrs. McKinley became fatigued and the party returned home.

In anticipation of a very busy day to-morrow, the President retired at an early hour.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA EN ROUTE.

Will Stop Over in Ohio to Receive Medals from Gov. Roosevelt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, recently mustered out in San Francisco after over a year of campaigning in the Philippines, passed through Chicago to-day on the way home. The regiment is traveling in four sections, and has been brought across the continent at the State's expense.

The first section carries the men of Companies A and B, the regimental staff, and the reception committee of twenty-five that went to San Francisco to welcome the soldiers to the United States. In the second section are Companies E, D, and K; the third has Companies C, I, and H. The fourth section was loaded down with regimental baggage and an assortment of Philippine relics.

The regiment will be taken off the trains in the morning at New Brighton, Ohio. The soldiers will march to the park of that town for a review. Gov. Roosevelt of New York will present them with medals bearing a likeness of their Major, Cuthberson. Then they will breakfast and go to Pittsburg, where an elaborate programme has been prepared for their welcome. The regiment will be met at Allegheny City, and headed by President McKinley and the Governors of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia, will march to Shenley Park, where the formal welcome to the troops will occur.

None of the soldiers was sick, and all were delighted at the prospect of getting back to their native State.

RACING TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Two Clipper Ships Start from Philadelphia for a Long Contest.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Two clipper ships, the Tillie E. Starbuck, built of iron, and the St. Francis, a wooden vessel, both owned in New York, left this port to-day to race to San Francisco, for stakes aggregating $10,000, put up by prominent shipping men. Their time will be counted from the moment they reach Cape Henlopen Light.

Picked crews are aboard each ship, and the race is expected to determine the mooted question as to whether the old wooden or the modern iron or steel ships are the most speedy. The ships are about 1,800 tons each, and carry a general cargo. The Starbuck is commanded by Capt. Curtis, and the St. Francis by Capt. Winn.

PUT OIL ON HIS CLOTHES.

Then Schnaitz Set Himself Afire, but Couldn't Bear the Pain.

William Schnaitz, fifty-eight years old, an upholsterer, living with his wife and four children at 34 Morton Street, Williamsburg, attempted suicide last night by pouring kerosene over his clothing and then setting his clothes on fire. He was out of work and despondent.

The attempt was made in the cellar of his home. Schnaitz could not repress his cries as the flames wrapped around him, and tenants in the house rushed to his rescue. They put out the flames before they had mounted to Schnaitz's body. An ambulance was summoned from St. John's Hospital, and there it was found that the man's legs were badly burned. He will recover, the doctors say.

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ARMED NEGROES HOLD SWAMP.

Situation at Darien Better and Some Troops Return to Savannah—No Danger of Lynching.

DARIEN, Ga., Aug. 27.—There have been no hostilities between the blacks and militia today, although the negroes remain armed and the troops are prepared for anything that may occur. That the situation is better, however, is evident, since Col. Lawton, commanding the First Regiment, has returned to Savannah eighty-six men and three officers, whose services are no longer needed. More than 200 soldiers are still on duty. These will remain until after the sitting of the Special Term of the Superior Court, which has been called to meet on Wednesday to try John Delagall for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Townsend. The Special Term will also try Henry Delagall, the negro about whom all the trouble has arisen, and the thirty-five black rioters who are now confined in the Savannah Jail.

It is probable that a special train and a military escort will bring the rioters from Savannah for trial. A citizens' committee has employed special counsel to assist the Solicitor General in prosecuting the case against John Delagall for the murder of Townsend. It is expected that his trial will be concluded the first day. The trial of Henry Delagall will also be short, and result in an acquittal, as it is generally conceded that he did not commit the assault with which he is charged by a woman.

There has never been the slightest danger that Henry Delagall would be lynched. He was arrested upon complaint of the woman's father and placed in jail. Hearing that the negroes intended raiding the jail for the purpose of releasing Delagall, the Sheriff concluded it would be wise to remove him to Savannah for safekeeping. The negroes affected to believe it was the purpose of the whites to take Delagall just outside the town and lynch him, hence they armed themselves and began their riotous and incendiary conduct to suppress which the Governor called on the militia.

There are still several hundred armed negroes in the swamp. A heavy rain has fallen to-day, which will do much toward damping their ardor. No radical change in the situation, however, is looked for before the convening of the Special Term of court.

THE WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.

Weather Bureau Asks Cable Companies Not to Send Out Forecasts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Officials of the Weather Bureau are not yet able to predict the extent to which the cyclone reported south of Martinique will develop. At present the information received here indicates only a slight disturbance south of Santo Domingo. The locality affected now, however, is entirely outside of the scope of the reporting stations, and until the storm moves further north it will be impossible to determine its extent. It is expected that by to-morrow morning the storm will reach the vicinity of Santiago, when more definite data may be obtained. Careful watch is being kept by the Weather Bureau of its progress, and should a severe blow come prompt warning will be given by the service, as in the case of the hurricane several weeks ago.

Inasmuch as the Weather Bureau officials are on the lookout constantly and report promptly the approach of any unusual or sudden change in the meteorological conditions, Chief Moore is of the opinion that the cable company's operator should be restrained from disseminating reports which may cause unnecessary alarm. With this object in view, he to-day sent the following dispatch to the officials of the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company, the United States and Haitien Cable Company, and the International Oceanic Cable Company:

"For the good of humanity and in the interest of commerce will you please not cable any West Indian hurricane forecasts unless emanating from the United States Weather Bureau. A baseless forecast may be the cause of much unnecessary consternation, as instanced in the dispatches made public this morning."

Regatta Off North Beach.

The thirty-first annual regatta of the Seawanhaka Boat Club was held off the clubhouse at North Beach yesterday afternoon. The occasion brought out all the cracks of the club, as several fine cups were to be contested for. The four-oared senior gig race was the most interesting, and was rowed in the fast time of 5 minutes and 10 seconds.

Boston Road Record Lowered.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 27.—Bert Russell of this city to-day lowered the road record between this city and Boston and return. He covered the distance of 198 miles in 14:12, cutting down the old mark of 14:47. This was Russell's second attempt to break the record.

New Yorker's Neck Was Broken.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 27.—Edward Reinecke, aged nineteen, an employe of an electric company of New York which is constructing an underground switch system here for a telephone company, was found dead to-day in the back yard of his boarding house. His neck was broken, and it is not known whether it is a case of suicide of murder. He is not known to have had any enemies. His habits were good. The body was sent to his home, at 600 East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, New York.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	5:28	Sun sets	6:40
Moon rises	11:10		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:54	Gov. Isl'd	1:31
H. Gate	3:27		
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:25	Gov. Isl'd	2:02
H. Gate	3:58		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Talisman, Guadaloupe, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dulwich, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kilpatrick, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	
Seneca, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

Mac, San Juan, P. R., &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Leeward Islands, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Honorius, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 21 at 6:30 P. M., or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Sept. 31. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 25 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 1; Sydney, Aug. 2; Auckland, Aug. 7, and Honolulu, Aug. 18, which arrived at San Francisco, per steamer Alameda, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 31.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 28.

City of Macon, Savannah, Aug. 24.
El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 20.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 17.
Oranje Nassau, Port-au Prince, Aug. 22.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Aug. 24.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Aug. 15.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Aug. 14.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

Altai, Port Limon, Aug. 22.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Aug. 17.
Chaimette, New Orleans, Aug. 24.
Hudson, New Orleans, Aug. 23.
Southwark, Antwerp, Aug. 19.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 17.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

Advance, Colon, Aug. 23.
Buceros, Gibraltar, Aug. 16.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Aug. 24.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Aug. 17.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 19.
Martello, Hull, Aug. 18.
Semplone, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 23.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

Palatia, Hamburg, Aug. 19.
Pompeii, Hamburg, Aug. 16.

Arrived.

SS Polycarp, (Br.,) James, Cears Aug. 10 and Fara 16th, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS St. Andrew, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp Aug. 15, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 26th.

SS Ardanhu, (Br.,) Dundas, Tampico Aug. 18 and Havana 22d, with mdse. and passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol Aug. 13 and Swansea 15th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Savannah Aug. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New Orleans 5 ds, with mdse. to I. T. Van Sickle.

SS Olinda, (Ger.,) Hansen, Baracoa Aug. 17 and Fortune Island 23d, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Aug. 18, with mdse. to White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 7:45 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Aug. 24 and Charleston 25, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Alsenborn, Gillingham, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 27, 9:30 P. M., east, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Saginaw, (from Boston,) for Charleston.
SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Devonshire, (Br.,) for Sydney, &c.
SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Bramble, (Br.,) for Trinidad, &c.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C., &c.
SS Salerno, (Br.,) for Newcastle.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Benaider, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Knight Bachelor, (Br.,) for Hamburg.

Notice to Mariners.

MUSKEGON PIERHEAD RANGE LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the following changes will take place during September, 1899, at this station, at the entrance into Muskegon Lake and River, easterly side of Lake Michigan.

Muskegon Pierhead Front.—The red lantern light heretofore exhibited from the outer end of elevated conduit will, on or about Sept. 15, be shown at a height of 33 feet above lake level, from an octagonal lantern, on the gable end of the fog-signal building recently erected on the outer end of the South Pier. The conduit of 764 lineal feet will be taken down and replaced by an elevated walk. On the same date a 10-inch steam whistle will be established in the fog-signal house, and during thick or foggy weather the signal will sound blasts of 5 seconds' duration separated by silent intervals of 10 and 40 seconds, thus: Blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 10 seconds; blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 40 seconds.

Muskegon Pierhead, Rear.—On or about Sept. 12 the fog bell located in front of the light-tower will be discontinued.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1899," Page 82, Nos. 418 and 419, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1899," Page 114.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 11:10 A. M. to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Tournier, from New York, arr. at Havre at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:55 A. M. to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from Antwerp for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York yesterday.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

New Dress Goods Are Ready.

Dress Goods—Autumn Dress Goods—dominate. Their rich, deep effects are visible throughout several aisles. They tinge the whole current of store thoughts. Elegant folds and matchless economies maintain the importance of Dress Goods among the formative influences in the popularity of the Macy Stores. Here's a group of August bargains in Autumnal weaves:

Imperial Serge—well named—it is an imperial stuff—impervious to rain—full of wearing qualities that are imperious upon your attention—strictly all wool, black and two shades of blue, fast dye, full 40 in. wide, worth 50c., at 39c

Black Foule Cheviot—take a fold in your hand—has the feel of soft, fine wool. It is soft, fine wool. Nothing surpasses it for knockabout wear—and not lacking in grace for dressier uses; will not shrink or spot; 50 in. wide, at 59c

Silk-Finished Henriettas—these charming fabrics have just arrived. They are prettier, silkier, more lustrous and popular than ever. We are showing fifty-six colors—including all the leading street and evening shades, 45 in. wide, at 49c

Cheviots, black and ten new Fall shades. Peculiarly serviceable and desirable. We'll sell thousands of yards, and every yard will be guaranteed not to shrink or spot. Remember that when you want a sturdy dress or skirt; 50 in. wide, at 79c

Black Cheviots—no women's Autumn wardrobe is complete without a Black Cheviot Skirt. We've provided a Black Cheviot that will not shrink or spot. It has been subjected to every test and never failed; 42 in. wide, worth 60c., at 49c

All-Wool Venetian-finished Broken Plaid and Checked Novelties. The woman who chooses from among these for the Autumn frock may feel certain that her taste has led her aright. Eight of the most desirable colors, full 50 in. wide, at 89c

Haviland's China.

Haviland's China—no use elaborating. All who use China know the China produced by Haviland. His impress is quite sufficient. You need no other assurance of quality. We made a tremendous deal in Haviland China. Secured over two hundred casks of it at

The Wanamaker Store.

We Begin This Morning the Offerings for Our

Second Annual Sale of Fine China AND Cut Glass

THROUGH plans that are made possible by our very large distributing facilities, we are able in a perfectly legitimate business way, to save in many cases one-half, and in others one-third, of the ordinary cost to the retail buyer of China and Glasswares.

For Details of This Extraordinary Occasion, Consult this Evening's Newspapers.

The new Picture Gallery is now open.
The new Piano Store is ready. Krells and Royals.
Foreign Dresses and Wraps. New arrivals daily.
Novelties in Autumn Merchandise are filling the store.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DR. DE COSTA'S ATTACK

Condemns Those Who Would Reject Definition and Dogma.

A "SIMPLE CREED" NO CREED

Declares that in Its Last Analysis This "Simplicity" Leads Only to Agnosticism and Anarchy.

At the Church of St. John the Evangelist yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. De Costa gave his last sermon as rector from Mark, iv., 28: "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." He made no allusion to parting, as his resignation remains to be acted upon this week. His utterances, however, were regarded as significant. He said in substance:

"Jesus Christ is the same, 'yesterday, to-day, and forever,' yet the manifestation of Christ in Eden is not the same as the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. In religion as in nature, the law is evolution or development. Society obeys this law. Nevertheless an opposite law is urged for the Church. It might be defined 'involution,' as opposed to 'evolution,' or in terms of shallow compliment, 'simplicity' as opposed to 'complexity.' This theory of 'simplicity' calls for the minimizing of Christianity, by a theory of 'telescoping.'

"By this process men would reach the simplest elements.' They would revise the Creed, reduce the Bible, condense belief—in fact, get rid of definition and dogma. This is the theory which men are urging both without and within the Episcopal Church. The work is one of elimination. The avowed purpose is to 'get back to essential Christianity,' and to destroy all that is 'superfluous.'

"This is the scheme of a party now strongly intrenched in the Episcopal body. It is a violation of the law of nature, and death must be the inevitable result. We have the full type of this tree in the barren dead stump of Unitarianism. This plea for 'simplicity' is merely a plea for denial and doubt, and would rest satisfied with nothing short of agnosticism. The so-called 'Blessed Reformation' has been gradually working toward this result from the time of Henry VIII. 'Private judgment,' dispensing with Divine inspiration, inevitably tends to judge God out of His own world.

"In opposing a complex religion the skeptic opposes nature. He projects war equally against theology and sociology. A 'simple creed' means no creed, and the 'simple rule' for society means no rule; 'simplicity,' on the one hand, leading to Agnosticism, and, on the other, to Anarchy. This is the last analysis of 'simplicity,' and simple folks may be entrapped.

"In opposition to this trend of thought, which might be described as the Agnostic aspiration of the true disciples of the Protestant Reformation, we have the aspiration of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, which from a grain of mustard seed has grown to be a splendid tree, new leaves and boughs constantly adding to the magnificent spectacle. From the days of the Apostles this work of development has been going on. The notion that this tree attained its perfection in the days of the Apostles has no support in the Bible or history.

"Besides, if perfection was accomplished in the days of the Apostles, why do even many of those who exalt the Bible call themselves orthodox and now ask for perfection and a creed more perfect than the Apostles' Creed? Indeed, so far as dogmatic statement may be concerned, there was no perfection of belief even in the age of the blessed Apostles. It was the work of councils to unfold the belief in fuller statements, as exigencies in the Church required.

"By degrees Christianity acquired its present dogmatic form following the order of natural evolution, in accordance with the advance made in sociology, national development, scientific discovery, learning, and general intelligence.

"It is idle to suppose that we are to restrict ourselves to what is found in the New Testament. The Disciples who laid the foundation of the Church had no New Testament; and when, years afterward, the New Testament was completed and added to the Old the world saw that practically there were two Bibles, two sources of guidance, the written and the spoken Word. That spoken Word came through the Church, the guide and teacher of mankind. The Church now speaks, and ever must speak, in harmony with the written Word. From the Apostles' days until now the Church has been speaking, and the same voice will be heard and obeyed until the end of time.

"The age of inspiration has not passed. The age of council has not passed. Generation after generation councils will speak to the world. The age of dogmatic definition, no more than that of scientific definition, has passed. Science and theology will go on together in the development of definitions. Dogma, declared by authority, will take on, not fewer, not lesser, but larger, more inclusive, and even grander forms.

"Exfoliation is the genius of Christianity, growth is its law as seen in the blade, the ear, and full corn. All the infidels in the world cannot stop this growth. It must increase in richness and variety and complexity to the end of time. It will grow in miraculous power, for neither is the age of miracles a thing of the past. One might as well say that the age of gravitation has passed. Gravitation itself is a miracle. The whole course of what we call 'nature' is miracle. The constitution of things, in its very nature, is miraculous, and the Church of God is founded thereupon. The Church operates in accordance with this order, which is the Divine order; and special works of holy men, who by faith move the arm of God, will be scorned by ignorance in vain."

Wheelman Run Over by a Wagon.

Cabiste Banna of 199 Spring Street, Manhattan, was riding along Bay Street, near Richmond Road, in Stapleton, S. I., last evening, when his front wheel struck a stone. He was thrown, and fell in front of a milk wagon. The wheels passed over his right leg, breaking it in two places. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary.

SAYS JUDAS'S SPIRIT REIGNS.

Dr. Morse Declares that in New York To-day Americans Are Selling Their Birthright.

The Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse associate pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street, preached last night from Matthew x., 4, and vi., 48. He said that the betrayal of Christ by Judas Iscariot was a mystery that only the future could clear up.

Dr. Morse described the betrayal and arrest of Jesus and said he was not disposed to look upon Judas as a monstrous specimen of incomparable wickedness, but rather as an average illustration of what the passion of avarice may lead a man to do. Judas, he believed, was led captive by the power of Satan.

"Let us be slow," he said, "in condemning this disciple. It is possible that some of us have betrayed the Son of God. We are ready to condemn Borgia because of her skill in the art of poisoning, or a Napoleon, who made war a pastime, and yet we may be guilty of treason against the Lord. We see the spirit of Judas everywhere. In neighbors plotting against each other. In politicians slandering each other and in deliberate attempts to rob widows and orphans. Wherever the spirit of Judas is to-day no person or interest is safe.

"Here in New York man sells his fellowman. He sells woman. A great political organization protects crime and vice and receives in exchange revenues to increase its power and to carry on its devilish work.

"Americans are selling their birthright to-day to those who know nothing of what it cost, and know less of its real value. Already for the most part our American cities are controlled by politicians of foreign birth. Look at our public schools, one of the features of our glorious heritage, one of the strong pillars of our National house. To-day this American safeguard is tampered with by unholy hands. Demagogues and Judases are trafficking in our educational system and using it to further their own ends.

"The only difference between the modern Judas and the betrayer of Christ is that the former does not go and hang himself. As American citizens and as American Christians we ought to be awake to the treason of this modern enemy.

"Men in commercial life are selling consciences and truth for sordid gain. If, as a Nation, we shall continue to be characterized by this spirit how long will it be before we suffer the fate of Jerusalem and of the other nations that repudiated Christ?"

ST. AGNES'S CHURCH RESTORED.

Low Mass Celebrated and a Large Congregation Attends.

For the first time since the church building was partially destroyed by fire, in December last, regular Sunday services were held in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in East Forty-third Street, yesterday morning. Low mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Father Lennon. The Rev. Father Henry A. Brann, the rector of the parish, is out of the city.

The interior of the church has been entirely remodeled and many changes have been made. The main interior decorations are of buff and gold, while the woodwork is of heavy oak. Two new altars, making five in all, have been placed in the church. All the altars are of white marble. One of the new ones was presented to the church by Mrs. William Buchanan, in memory of her brother.

The chancel has been enlarged by the construction of a sanctuary seventeen feet deep. The sanctuary contains two large memorial windows put in by Edward Kelly.

The statues have not been put in place in the church as yet. A magnificent new organ has been purchased by the congregation and will be put in in time for the consecration services, which will take place Oct. 20.

The new windows of the church have been presented by the Rosary Society, J. I. Donahue, the League of the Sacred Heart, the Holy Name Society, Mr. and Mrs. McDonough, the Children of the St. Mary's Society, Father Healy, and Father Pratt.

The church was crowded to the doors when the services began. Beginning with the first Sunday in October, regular services, including high mass, will be held.

A BIBLE AGENT'S PLEA.

Wants Stereopticon to Arouse Religious Interest in South America.

The Rev. A. M Milne, for many years the agent of the American Bible Society in Argentina, also in charge of the distribution of the Scriptures for the society along the west coast of South America in Chile, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador, has written to the managers of the society asking them if they cannot put him in the way of securing a stereopticon to use in connection with his work of Bible circulation in his field of labor. He does not ask for funds with which to purchase the object he so much desires, but feels that some benevolently disposed individual may supply his needs, his wants having been made known. In his appeal Mr. Milne says:

"I have heard it said that in the United States, where the magic lantern is much employed in the illustration of Gospel themes, there are so many in disuse that were it known how much service could be rendered by them in countries like Peru and Bolivia, one with a set of Scripture slides could be obtained by merely making the fact known. I do not know how this may be, but I am sure that by the use of the magic lantern we could awaken deeper interest in the Scriptures."

Belgians Want Automatic Mowers.

United States Consul Le Bert, writing from Ghent under date of July 25 to the Bureau of Commerce at Washington, says that there is a demand there for automatic lawn mowers and incubators. He says: "I have this day received a request from Dutry-Cobson 12 Rue des Champs, of this city, for the names and addresses of manufacturers of automatic lawn mowers and of incubators. This firm is one of the oldest, most reliable, and largest general hardware and machinery houses in this Consular district. They request immediate replies, as they are now holding orders for such goods."

MR. NORMAN ON MONEY.

His New Book, "Money's Worth," Explains the Key to His System, the "Unit of Weight."

John Henry Norman, the well-known English writer on money and exchanges, has just published another work entitled "Money's Worth." Mr. Norman styles himself an "expert in the science of and practice with money." His wide reputation as an expositor of the confused monetary systems of the world has given him color of title to the claim. Among his other writings are "Norman's Unit of Weight System," "A Ready Reckoner of Monetary Exchanges," and "Norman's Universal Cambist."

It is clear that these books are not light reading, and one is apt to smile, after glancing over pages of the author's tables and calculations, to read in the "conclusion" of the present volume that these pages "form an appropriate Christmas gift to any boy or girl whose interest is awakened as to what money is and how it does its work." The work, "Money's Worth," is issued in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Norman finds in the famous saying of Locke, which he uses as a motto and key to his book, a satisfactory view of money. The philosopher says there is no mystery about money, and there is nothing easier to understand. "Say by the arbitrary names of pence and shillings, and consider and speak of it as grains and ounces of silver, and 'tis as easy as telling of twenty." The author thinks that "every properly educated person should possess a theoretical and arithmetical knowledge of the world's present mechanism of the interchanges of things. This knowledge is the safe foundation on which to erect the science of money."

He heartily condemns Prof. F. A. Walker's book on "Money," which Prof. Jevons had recommended. He says:

"I consider the instruction in it springs from an entire misconception of what money is, and that it is the worst guide to the subject that has ever been written since Locke's time. Anything and everything which, under certain conditions, does the work of money he says is money—a fundamental error from which is born all the wild, impracticable schemes of currency which ceaselessly flow from uninstructed or disordered brains. In the early years of this decade, being convinced of the great importance of true definitions upon such a vastly important subject as money, I formulated, and have ever since most persistently held, that the absolutely correct definition of money is "the standard substance in the shape of bullion and coin appropriated to currency purposes."

The key to Mr. Norman's seemingly complex system is what he styles the "unit of weight." "To the unit of weight system alone," says Mr. Norman, "I owe all I have been able to do toward the enlightenment of the world since 1875 upon the subject of money, currency substitutes, the constituents of prices throughout the world, and the mechanism of the interchanges of things between man and man and community and community. This system consists of attaching a monetary sign for one grain or one decigram of pure gold or pure silver in the chief money of account of each monetary system."

After this is done, as Mr. Norman demonstrates, it is easy to ascertain the exact par of exchange between two countries. The unit in the British system is 2.12363 pence. The weight unit for the gold currency of this country is 4.30632 cents.

Additional interest is given to the work, which is itself an addendum of the "Universal Cambist," by tables of the world's money standards, ratios, &c.

REPUBLIC STEEL MEETING.

Denied Gathering of Directors Has Any Special Significance.

The Directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company of Chicago will hold their first quarterly meeting here to-day. Randolph S. Warner, President, came from Chicago last night. With him were George D. Wick, First Vice President; Silas J. Llewellyn, Secretary; George M. Bard, Fourth Vice President, and H. S. Rubens, general counsel. All are stopping at the Holland House.

Mr. Rubens said last night that the meeting to-day has no special significance, despite rumors to the contrary. It is only a regular quarterly meeting of the Directory, he said, and the company has no intention just now of acquiring any more iron, mining, or other properties.

Reports were current yesterday that at this meeting the company would consummate a number of "deals," by which its scope and holdings would be very materially increased. These reports were denied, however, by both Mr. Rubens and Mr. Llewellyn. The Directors will meet at the Holland House, or at the down-town office of the company.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company was organized in this city May 11, 1899, with the following officers and Directors: President—R. S. Warner; First Vice President—George D. Wick; Second Vice President—Samuel Thomas; Third Vice President—James C. Corns; Fourth Vice President—George M. Bard; Secretary—Silas J. Llewellyn; Treasurer—John F. Taylor; General Counsel—Harry S. Rubens; Executive Committee—the officers above and Myron C. Wick, Alexis W. Thompson, G. Watson French, and T. A. Meysenburg; Directors—the officers and Executive Committee as above and August Belmont, Grant B. Schley, J. G. Caldwell, George R. Sheldon, L. E. Cochran, H. W. Hassinger, P. L. Kimberley, and George M. Clark.

The company is capitalized at $55,000,000, which includes $25,000,000 of 7 per centum cumulative preferred stock and $30,000,000 of common stock. It started out with a cash working capital of $6,500,000, and with no indebtedness or fixed charges. The concerns included in the consolidation numbered thirty-six. Thirty of these are rolling mills, and the rest are mostly mining companies, though the trust has since acquired other kinds of properties, such as bridge companies.

MR. MOODY ON THE BIBLE

Evangelist Preaches at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

REFERENCE TO DR. JOHN HALL

Prays that a Worthy Successor May Fill the Pulpit—Promises in the Ninety-first Psalm.

The Rev. Dwight L. Moody preached yesterday morning and afternoon in the late Dr. John Hall's pulpit, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. At both services the church was crowded, many persons having come into the city from suburban places in order to hear the evangelist.

Mr. Moody's subject in the morning was the general and large one of the Bible and its invulnerability against all attacks of infidelity. He said that the higher criticism had not been able to contradict its teachings at a single point and that it is to-day as unimpaired, as a book of revealed truth, as through criticism and infidelity had never assailed it.

Before attempting to establish this claim for the Scriptures, Mr. Moody made a touching reference to Dr. John Hall and asked the audience to join him in a prayer that a fit successor should be sent to occupy the pulpit Dr. Hall's death had left vacant.

"Let us pray," he said, "that God may send the right man—a heaven-sent man—to this pulpit. Let us pray that this pulpit, one of the most important pulpits in America, may be filled, as it was filled for many years, by a man full of the Spirit. This has been a powerful pulpit for the pure Gospel—the most powerful in the whole country and one of the best in the world. If the pastor who stood in this pulpit could speak across to us, I am sure he would join hearts with us in this prayer, that God may send the right man into this pulpit."

The difficulty with most persons, Mr. Moody said, in beginning his sermon, is that they have a vague general lack of faith in the Bible as a whole. "I met a woman at the Gospel Tent last night," he said, "who told me she wanted to believe, but that she was not able. I said to her, 'What is it that you cannot believe?' She replied, 'Or, I can't believe the Bible as a whole.' When any one says that to you, ask him to put his finger on the part that he cannot believe."

He then took up some of the hundreds of prophecies which he said have been fulfilled. He said that two hundred with reference to Jesus alone had been shown to have been fulfilled by the New Testament history. Babylon and Nineveh, Rome and Jerusalem, the East and the West—all have contributed their portion in the fulfillment of the prophecies of the old books of the Bible.

"All hell and earth combined," he declared, "cannot break God's Word. There would be a jubilee in hell to-day if you could break a single word in that book.

"There is the prophecy that men shall run to and fro and that knowledge shall increase," he continued. "I only hope that righteousness will grow as knowledge has. No republican form of government can exist long without it. An educated rascal is the worst rascal of all. I don't believe that righteousness is keeping up with knowledge. The only hope for the country is a revival of righteousness.

"But religion is on the increase. The press is to-day sending thoughts around the world. Why not use the press to extend the religion of God? The great dailies throughout the country are now publishing the Sunday school lessons. Everything is on the increase; everything is advancing. This Bible used to cost me several dollars; now I can get it for about 70 cents. There is a sharp competition even in the Word of God."

In the afternoon Mr. Moody preached on the ninety-first Psalm, which, he said, was written by Moses after some terrible scourge. In this psalm God promises seven things: To deliver us; to answer every call; to be with man in trouble; to honor man; to satisfy him with long life; to seat him on high, and to show him salvation.

"When God says He will deliver us," said Mr. Moody, "He means a complete deliverance. He will place us where we shall never again hear the crack of the slave driver's whip. Nearly every one is enslaved by some sin.

"A woman came to me and said she had no better control of her temper to-day than she had five years ago. She asked me how she could curb it. I said: 'That is very easy. The next time you say anything mean in a bad temper, you go straight to the person you have offended, confess your injustice, and ask forgiveness. When you do that about a dozen times you will go out of the bad-temper business.'" [Laughter.]

As to the promise of God that He would answer a call, Mr. Moody said: "Isn't it a glorious thing to be within calling distance of heaven? There are many kinds of calls. A mother knows the voice of her child; and when the child cries, she knows whether it wants her badly or not. The child has a make-believe cry which the mother will not notice. It has a mad cry when it gets into a bad temper, and the mother will not heed this outburst, either. But let it utter one cry of distress, and the mother flies to it. That is the kind of call that God hears."

He told a story of an old man that had to undergo a severe surgical operation. He was so old that he did not know whether he would survive the ordeal of the knife. His friends went with him to the operating room and gathered about him at the supreme moment.

The surgeon said: "Are you ready?" "Yes," replied the old man. And he put aside his hat and repeated the prayer his mother had taught him, "Now I lay me down to sleep"—and lay down upon the table as if to pleasant dreams. The little prayer of the nursery had sustained him as upon outstretched wings.

"The Psalm promises length of days," said Mr. Moody. "But how long a life does it promise? Would the threescore and ten satisfy you? I used to think that eighty years would satisfy me. But no man wants to die. If Adam had lived from the creation to the present day and was told he had to die this night, do you think he would be satisfied? But the Psalm says: 'With long life will I satisfy him.' We will be satisfied with nothing less long than eternity.

"Some years ago I went to Texas, and one of the papers referred to me as 'old Moody.' [Laughter.] Now, you mustn't insult me by calling me old. I am only sixty-two, and I am not a minute old, reckoning my years according to the standards of eternity. Nothing less than that will satisfy us.

"You frequently hear men say youth is the best of life. That is not the teaching of the Bible. The further the better, is its great truth. Neither youth nor manhood is the best time; 'the best is yet to be.'"

THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.

Its One Hundred and Twenty-second Anniversary Yesterday.

Yesterday was the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the battle of Long Island, which many persons contend was the first conflict in the War of Independence as distinguished from the earlier Colonial struggle within the sovereignty of Great Britain. This distinction has been made the subject of much controversy.

Some time ago two officers of the National Guard had a dispute on the question. One, a battalion Adjutant, made the following contention: "That the war of the Colonists in defense of their rights as British subjects began in 1775, but that the war for independence began, as far as the first conflict of arms was concerned, on Aug. 27, 1776, in the battle known as the battle of Long Island. Before that even Washington said, in taking command of the Continental Army, 'I abhorred the idea of independence.'"

The other officer, a Lieutenant, replied, citing authorities, that the battle of Long Island was only an incident in the American Revolution, which had begun a year before.

Historians are now pretty well agreed that independence was a matter of development and growth, and was not thought of in the early resistance of the separate colonies. The accepted view is stated by the Lieutenant, when he says:

"It was not my purpose to have it understood that the Americans fought for absolute independence on April 19, 1775, but they did start the American Revolution on that date and continued it until the surrender at Yorktown without a single treaty of peace or suspension of hostilities. It so happened that the first fight after the Declaration of Independence was signed was on Long Island, but it was not the first battle in any war. It was merely the first battle in a campaign connected with the War of the Revolution."

LAKE FREIGHTS ARE HIGH.

Rates Advance on Account of Lack of Ships—No Steel in This Country with Which to Build More.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 27.—It looks as if lake shipbuilders would be importing foreign steel for ship plates before long. Several contracts have been lost to them lately on account of the impossibility of getting material for vessels, and some owners—among them A. B. Wolvin of this city—have been figuring on using English steel for ships to be built during the coming Winter at lake yards. They find that foreign steelmakers are busy, but they have enough extra capacity to enable them to turn out steel for this side if they are paid enough for it. In this country the demand for steel cars, bridges, and buildings is so great that ship plates suffer.

Men interested in all classes of the lake carrying trade are anxious that more ships than now seems possible be added to the great fleet of the lakes the coming Winter. Though 70,000 tons of carrying capacity, in ships of high speed and great power, have been added to the lake fleet since last Fall, making an increase of about 1,500,000 tons to the season's cargo capacity, and though for a large part of last Summer a goodly portion of the lake fleet was laid up for lack of business, there is not this Fall enough tonnage to go round. Freights seem destined to keep on the upward trend till they reach a prohibitory figure, and there does not appear to be any fear of the intervention of the railroads, which last Spring were actually carrying freight from Mississippi River points at a lower rate than it could be moved by the lakes.

Lumber freights, a year ago $1.50 per thousand feet, are now $3, and are sure to advance to $4 or more; wheat freights, a year ago 1.75 cents a bushel, are now 3.75 cents and likely to be 5 cents before the close of navigation; iron ore is paying $1.40 a ton to Lake Erie, and $1.50 has been refused by vessel men for six-trip charters; coal was brought up all last year at 20 cents a ton, and now it is 60 cents.

Within the past week figures that seem fabulous have been offered and refused here for vessels for the remainder of the season. J. J. Hill has offered $50,000 net for a 4,000-ton steel ship for the package trade between Duluth and Buffalo until Dec. 1, and could not get it, and others have made fully as good bids without avail. Mr. Hill has six 3,000-ton ships of his own, but finds them utterly inadequate for the trade, and is to build several more as soon as possible. From $40,000 to $60,000 has been paid the past week by iron mining companies and shippers for the use of 3,000 to 5,000 tons' capacity till the close of navigation, and the mining companies that own and operate their own ships are the only ones that are easy for the immediate future.

To-day, owing to the situation as it sized itself up in the minds of shipowners last Spring, there are many ships carrying ore at 60 cents a ton, loading alongside others that are getting $1.40, and these sixty-cent contracts will not expire before November. Another striking example of the same nature is the removal from the lakes last Fall, for service on the Atlantic under a five-year contract, of some 50,000 tons of lake shipping of the lumber-carrying fleet. Owners could then see nothing for these ships in the future, and let them go, without adequate bonds or forfeits, into the hands of a company that had so little financial responsibility that it failed as soon as the ships were safely away from the lakes and they could not be gotten back. The owners have since been whistling for their ships or their rentals. To-day, were they back on the lakes, they could net a sum equal to their total value a year ago, and do it almost before the close of the present season.

LAKE CARRIERS ARE BUSY.

Volume of Business, at High Rates, Is Constantly Growing.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Vessel men are amazed at the phenomenal activity in the lake transportation business, and it can be truthfully said that, considering the improved facilities for handling cargoes, the earnings of the vessels were never before so great as now.

At the beginning of the season of navigation owners were willing to contract to carry ore from the head of the lakes to Ohio ports for 60 cents a ton. To-day the rate from the head of the lakes is $1.50 a ton, from Marquette $1.25, and from Escanaba $1.10. The grain rate from Duluth is now 1½ cents a bushel, which is equal to ore at $1.08 a ton, and within the past week there have been four separate advances of a quarter of a cent each. The coal rate to Milwaukee is now 90 cents a ton. During the past two or three years vessels have been glad to get coal cargoes for ballast at 10, 15, and 25 cents a ton. The rate on lumber is $3 a thousand feet.

Notwithstanding the high rates, there are half a dozen cargoes offered for every vessel that is on the market, and vessel men say that from present indications much freight will be left on the docks at the end of the season of navigation.

ANGEL DANCERS PUT IN JAIL.

Huntsman Mnason and Three of His Band Accused of Gross Crimes—Girls Figure as the Victims.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Aug. 27.—There is great rejoicing in this village over the arrest last night of Huntsman T. Mnason and some of the members of his band of angel dancers on what is known as the Lord's farm here. The dancers arrested besides Mnason were Mary Strong, the blind Venus; Garry Strong, and the man known as John the Baptist.

The arrests were made by Constable Henry Herring, who was armed with a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Annie Lamb, who charges the inmates of the farm with gross crimes in which her two daughters, Lucy and Emma, fourteen and sixteen years of age, figured as the victims. The girls were also taken into custody and are held as witnesses.

Mrs. Lamb claims to have been at one time a member of the Lord's farm family, having gone there to ascertain how it came that those there obtained such a hold on her children that they refused to have anything to do with her. She originally sent them there without knowing the true character of the place.

Constable Herring was aided in making the arrests by Constable Theron Van Wagoner of Woodcliffe. They had a large stage and into this the prisoners were loaded. They arrived at the farm just as the night meal was being served, and the arrests were made at once. The prisoners were taken to Hackensack, where they were arraigned before Justice Cumming, who got out of bed for the purpose.

The charges against the men are the more serious. They were held in $500 bail each and the women in the same. They did not procure it, but it is likely to be furnished to-morrow, owing to peculiar business relations the members of Mnason's family have with neighbors.

Besides their own farm, which they obtained some years ago, the dancers work numerous other farms in the neighborhood on shares. These require constant attention; and just now there is much harvesting to be done. While most of the residents of the village would be satisfied to see the prisoners remain in jail until the Grand Jury meets Sept. 12, those whose farms are in their care are anxious they should be at liberty, for it is recognized that without Mnason's orders little would be accomplished.

The neighbors of the Lord's farm say the scenes there lately have been most disgusting. The angel dancers have had a stormy career here. They were once horsewhipped by a band of regulators and some of them, including Mnason, have done time in prison.

PORTER CARRIED AWAY GOODS.

Police Thought He Stole Them and Put Him Under Arrest.

Abraham Abrams, a porter, living at 19 Watts Street, was seen walking out of the store at 38 Lispenard Street yesterday afternoon with a big bundle under his arm. Detectives Cassasa and Carmody, who saw him, asked him what he had in the package, and he said his overalls. At the Leonard Street Station he was searched, and wound about his body under his clothing was found a piece of dress goods. Another piece was in the bundle he carried.

He said he was employed by the Metropolitan Dry Goods Company at the number given and had keys to the store. At his home a lot of samples and piece goods were found by the detectives and brought to the station house.

Abrams's wife, Agnes, called at the police station and asked why her husband was arrested, and when told she seemed rather inclined to take the matter lightly, saying that he had a right to take what he wanted and pay for it afterward. He was locked up and the President of the company sent for.

Make a Note of It.

WE DON'T make special prices when the season's rush is on, but up to Sept. 10 we make this bid for early business:

FALL Suits or Overcoats $12.00

(Conceded value $30.00, and which we never made for less than $15.00). Made to order in our best style by skilled men tailors in clean workrooms on our premises.

Select from the largest stock of new Fall fabrics in the city and order now.

Cohen & Co., TAILORS
Northwest Corner Nassau & Ann Sts., New York. Entire Building.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Continuance of the Driving Business in All the Divisions.

IMPORTED HOSIERY NOVELTIES

Heavy Buying in Fabric Gloves—Banner Week in the Silk Trade—Dress Goods Active.

There has been a continuance of the driving business during the week in all of the textile markets, but the trade for men's wear goods is nearing its end, as far as initial orders go. Silks are booming, and cotton goods have advanced slightly.

Until this last week the many buyers in New York City have been unable to see all the lines of underwear, for the agents were unable to secure their complete lines until the middle of the week in a number of important cases.

There is more activity in the heavyweight divisions, and duplicate orders are coming to hand in good quantities. The firm attitude of the markets for wool and cotton for the past week has influenced trade to some extent. Present prices in the primary market are low, but are likely to go higher.

HOSIERY.

The importers are having a busy time of it now taking care of the many buyers who are in town making their first purchases of hosiery for Fall. Buying will begin in earnest this week, though only a light business was accomplished during the past week. The importers have many novelties to show, both in men's and women's hosiery, a considerable number of which can be had in very limited quantities, however, and for this reason it behooves the buyer to hasten his orders if he wants the cream of the market. These novelties are particularly noticeable in the high grades, intended only for the most exclusive trade. Among these goods are some boot patterns in lisle, with colored tops and ribbed ankles; around the leg are embroidered silk or lisle figures of fleur de lis, anchors, chains, &c. This is but one example of the number shown coming from the most skillful artisans of Chemnitz and other foreign knitting centres. In some of the less expensive grades the extracted styles are promising great popularity, and many handsome designs are shown.

The foreign markets are so strong that it is probable prices will be firmly upheld here. The domestic side of the hosiery market is growing in a remarkable way, and in many lines has entirely supplanted the foreign manufacturers. This is particularly true of the seamless hosiery.

FABRIC GLOVES.

Buyers are after fabric gloves in heavyweights for the Fall and Winter. There is no old stock in the hands of the retailers, and the buying, in consequence, has been heavy. Prices are firm on the same basis as last year, and will be maintained. Manufacturers both here and abroad are filled up with orders for some time ahead.

Manufacturers of lightweight lisle, taffeta, and silk gloves and mits are active in looking after next Spring's business. The jobbers have not yet placed their full complement of orders, and may experience some difficulty in so doing. Within the next three weeks, however, this business will be placed and the season will be at an end. It will have been a prosperous one, and the agents are well pleased.

MEN'S WEAR.

The season for men's wear fabrics is now nearing its close and the agents are glad, for they have had a hard time of it so far. It has been by far the liveliest season that most of them have ever experienced, and the yardage contracted for is greater than it ever was for the same time in any other season. Of course orders will continue to come to hand for some weeks yet, but many of the heaviest buyers have gone home and will set to work on the sample garments and prepare for the placing of duplicate business.

The season has been a strong contrast in many ways to past years. Not only has it been a heavier one, but the nature of the goods chosen and the manner in which orders were placed. The market is very firm, and it is evident that many lines will be advanced when duplicate orders are wanted.

Worsteds have held the market in all medium and high grades, but there has been good strength in the woolen goods below 80 cents.

DRESS GOODS.

The dress goods market has been a very active one for some time, and buyers are active in this field, as they are in every other one of the textile markets. The jobbers' books show a considerable increase over the corresponding week of last year. Homespuns and plaids are particularly active. Crepons are still leaders, however, and seem to retain their long-held strong position. High novelties have sold well, and broadcloths have continued to be popular with the best class of trade.

Letters and telegrams are being received daily urging the early delivery of goods. The most noticeable increase of activity perhaps is in the higher grades, though the medium and low grades are doing exceedingly well.

Buyers realize that prices are still comparatively low, and that it will be well to take advantage of the present price basis.

COTTON GOODS.

The August business in cotton goods has increased to a considerable extent over that of last year, due solely to increased consumption. The supplementary demand has at last reached the expected point and is quite satisfactory. In many cases the buyers are unable to find the exact goods which they want and are obliged to substitute for them.

On account of searching for the right stuff and the larger business which will undoubtedly come to hand buyers will be obliged to continue business until late in the season. There have been some changes named in staple cottons during the past week, which are listed below. Nearly all lines are strongly against buyers. The most popular lines are sold ahead in many cases for three months to come. In such lines prices are almost invariably stiff. Even in the low grades prices are against buyers, and on all lines show a continued hardening tendency.

Ticks are well sold ahead, fine ducks have sold in considerable volume, and some of the heavy weights cannot be found. Plaids, wide sheetings, cotton flannels, &c., are firm and steady. Printed fabrics are showing a good spot business and mail orders are considerably above the average.

Business will show considerable increase over last year in all sections except the West, and even there it will be excellent. Ginghams are practically out of the market. Staples are in demand, but it is hard to find them. Fine ginghams are very firm on Spring account.

The following advances are noted in the prices of cotton goods during the past week:

Bliss, Fabyan & Co. have advanced the price of Otis and Columbia nine-ounce blue denims 1/16 per yard. Also Glendale and Piscataquis 4-4 bleached cottons 1/16 per yard.

Parker, Wilder & Co. have advanced Pequot B 40-inch brown sheetings 1/16 per yard.

SILKS.

The week just past has been perhaps one of the most remarkable in the history of the silk trade in this country, at least the sales have aggregated more than they have in any one week for many years. The retailers have filled the market and the influence of the late hard times has almost entirely worn off, and they have bought heavily, although with discretion.

Plain weaves have been in the greatest demand, but there has also been a good call for fancies. Fancy weaves in plain colors and multi-colored goods are wanted. Harmonizing and contrasting colors are called for with equal freedom. This activity in the jobbing market is being reflected to the primary market and business is rapidly increasing there.

Many new lines of ribbons have been placed on the market and have received a good share of attention. The limit of the looms seems to be the only thing that will bring the business to an end.

Velvets continue to do the same good business that they have ever since the opening of the season.

For Short-Smokes.

After-dip smokes. Along-shore smokes. Think-it-over smokes. There's a lot of pure pleasure rolled into a Cupid Bouquet Little Cigar. You'll know after you've tried them.

CUPID BOUQUET LITTLE CIGARS

10 IN A TIN BOX 10c.
AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

D.H. McALPIN & CO NEW YORK.

APPEAL FOR FRESH-AIR FUNDS.

Charity Will Be Continued if Means Are Forthcoming.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor appeals for funds to carry on its fresh-air work for the balance of the Summer. Over one thousand women, children, and babies have been kept for a term at Sea Breeze, Coney Island, and eleven thousand have been taken on the day excursions to the same place. Both the mothers and babies' building and the children's building are filled to their capacity, and more than enough applications are on file to keep the buildings open until the middle of September if the funds permit. Checks should be made payable to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, and sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street.

LONG ISLAND CITY'S BOWERY.

Capt. White Casts Gloom Over Borden Avenue by His Activity.

There was gloom along Borden Avenue, Long Island City, from the ferry to Vernon Avenue, yesterday. This stretch of two blocks is the Bowery of the section, and for years, with the interval of two days just after Capt. Timothy White took charge of the precinct a few weeks ago, the saloons and palm gardens ran with little regard to the law.

Just after taking charge of the precinct Capt. White went away on his vacation. He is back now, and his first act almost after getting into harness on Saturday was to take his two wardmen, Detectives Kelly and Peak, with five men in plain clothes, and visit the palm gardens. The Captain warned each proprietor that no violation of the law would be permitted, and told them that, having disregarded his warning before, they would not receive any leniency now. He then warned some of the women who frequent the neighborhood to move away, and placed one saloon keeper under arrest for violation of the excise law.

The Captain watched the places all day yesterday, and, with seven men in plain clothes, effectually closed them. The perspiring crowds arriving from the beaches and expecting to get a drink without a meal had to cross to Manhattan or conform to the law. The Captain said last night the law would be enforced, if he had to remain on the beat continually.

Maletesta to Italian Anarchists.

About 250 Italian Anarchists assembled in Teutonia Hall yesterday afternoon to hear Errico Maletesta, an Italian Anarchist, who was in prison in Italy and several other European countries for explaining his principles too plainly. He has just come from Italy. He told his audience that he approved of all methods which trades unions adopted to better themselves, strikes, boycotts, &c., because they all led to the social revolution. He was not, however, in favor of workingmen talking in the political movements of the parties, because it kept up the old condition of things. Earlier in the day Maletesta addressed a meeting at Paterson, N. J.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Defeated in Cincinnati in Spite of Good Batting.

DUE TO DOHENEY'S WILDNESS

Pitcher Gives Ten Passes to First and Hits Two Batsmen—Brooklyns Win in Chicago.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	73	35	.676
Boston	67	42	.615
Philadelphia	69	44	.611
Baltimore	65	42	.607
St. Louis	64	51	.557
Cincinnati	60	48	.556
Chicago	56	55	.505
Pittsburg	55	56	.495
Louisville	49	60	.450
New York	47	60	.439
Washington	37	73	.336
Cleveland	19	93	.167

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 8; New York, 4.
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 2.
Baltimore, 7; Louisville, 3. (first game.)
Baltimore, 4; Louisville, 4. (second game.)
St. Louis, 16; Washington, 2. (first game.)
Washington, 15; St. Louis, 9, (second game.)

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Doheney gave ten passes to first to-day and hit two batsmen. When he managed to get the ball over the plate it was usually hit hard. Two doubles, a single, and a triple drove Phillips to the bench in the sixth. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
McBride, cf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Corcoran, ss.	1	1	1	2	1		
Seibach, lf.	0	2	4	1	0		
Beckley, 2b.	1	2	1	2	2		
Elberfeld, 3b.	1	2	2	1	1		
McPhee, 2b.	1	1	3	6	0		
Seybold, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Peitz, c.	2	1	4	1	0		
Phillips, p.	1	0	2	0	0		
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	8	11	27	13	2		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	2	3	0	0		
O'Brien, 3b.	1	2	2	3	1		
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0		
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0		
Seymour, lf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Foster, rf.	0	3	2	0	0		
Hard'ty, ss.	0	0	3	2	1		
Wilson, c.	0	0	1	3	0		
Doheney, p.	1	1	1	2	0		
Total	4	11	24	16	2		

Cincinnati	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	—8
New York	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; New York, 3. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Foster, McPhee. Three-base hit—Gleason. First base on balls—Off Doheney, 10. Hit with ball—By Doheney, 2. Struck out—By Doheney, 11; by Phillips, 2; by Taylor, 1. Wild pitches—Doheney, 1; Phillips, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

BROOKLYNS WIN IN CHICAGO.

Change of Pitchers Affords Their Batters an Opportunity.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—After two outs in the fourth and not a hit registered against him Griffith got into a argument with Umpire Connolly and was sent to the bench. Taylor succeeded him, and the leaders started right in with their stick work. The fielding of the locals, barring some great catches by Lange, was miserable. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf.	0	2	2	0	0		
Mertes, rf.	1	0	0	1	1		
Wol'ton, 3b.	0	1	0	4	1		
Lange, cf.	0	0	5	0	0		
Everitt, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0		
Connor, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	3	1		
Casey, 3b.	0	1	1	2	1		
Donahue, c.	1	1	5	1	1		
Griffith, p.	0	0	0	2	1		
Taylor, p.	0	0	1	1	0		
Total	2	7	27	12	7		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	2	1	0	0	0		
Jenn'gs, 1b.	1	1	6	1	0		
Kelley, lf.	2	1	1	0	0		
Daly, 2b.	0	0	4	2	2		
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	0	1	0		
Farrell, c.	0	1	6	1	0		
Hughes, p.	0	0	2	2	0		
Total	6	8	27	9	2		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Mertes. Home run—Kelley. Stolen bases—Kelley, Jones, Jennings, Casey. Double play—Casey and Daly. Struck out—By Griffith, 1; by Taylor, 1; by Hughes, 6. Passed ball—Donahue. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Hughes, 3. Hit with ball—Keeler. Time—2:15. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Connolly.

Baltimore Beats and Ties Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—The Baltimores bunched hits on Cunningham and the local team's errors were costly in the first game. The Louisvilles had several chances to win the second game, but the best they could do was to make it a tie at the end of the eighth inning, when it was called on account of darkness. Clarke and Smith were put out of the second game by Umpire O'Day, for too much back talk. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3
Baltimore	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	0—7

Earned runs—Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer; Baltimore, McGinnity and Smith. Umpires, Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 1. Batteries, Louisville, Dowling and Powers; Baltimore, Howell and Robinson. Umpires, Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Washington and St. Louis Break Even.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—St. Louis and Washington broke even in a poorly played double header to-day. Both teams slugged the ball hard, and this was the only feature. The fielding of the two teams was listless. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	1	6	2	1	0	6	.	—16
Washington	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5. Base hits—St. Louis, 20; Washington, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Washington, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and Criger; Washington, Roach and McFarland. Umpires, Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	1	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	— 9
Washington	0	0	5	0	4	1	0	3	2	—15

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Washington, 7. Base hits—St. Louis, 17; Washington, 17. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff, Powell, and Criger; Washington, Roach and Dineen. Umpires, Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Five and one-half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Cesarion	133	St. Callatine	113
Firearm	130	Lambent	113
Bendoran	129	Lady Lindsey	108
St. Clair	118	Tinks	108
Leedsville	118		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Blueaway	110	Lindula	96
Bluegrass	105	Souchon	95
Myth	104	Handcuff	92
Estaca	101	Galathee	88
Skyscraper	96		

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes for two-year-olds. Five furlongs on the Futurity course.

Ten Candles	119	Templar	115
Smoke	116	Knight of Rhodes	115
The Chamberlain	115	Vesuvian	115
Withers	115	Radford	115
Mammock	115	Petruchio	115
Magnificent	115	Red Path	112
Florim	115	Troquois Belle	112
Angle	115	Fleuron	112
Bramble Rose	115	Nanine	112
MacFlecknoe	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

May Hempstead	119	Lady Lindsey	107
Half Time	114	Survivor	106
Rush	113	Hellobas	106
Tolaca	108	Acushla	104
A. N. B.	108	Judge Tarvin	104

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs on the Futurity course.

Pasig	108	Boundless	102
Mynheer	106	Federalist	102
Fluke	105	Dunblane	102
Angie	104	Barney F.	102
Post Haste	104	The Amazon	99
Kamara	103		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter on the turf.

The Bachelor	124	Azucena	110
Decanter	119	Glorian	108
Warrenton	117	George Boyd	107
Lackland	110	Maid of Harlem	100

To Play Chess at Saratoga.

Frank J. Marshall, the Brooklyn chess champion, went to Saratoga yesterday to represent the Brooklyn Chess Club in the annual competition for the Staats-Zeitung Cup at the midsummer meeting of the New York State Chess Association. He also expects to play on the New York team in the inter-State team match with Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Nathan Straus Behind Cobwebs and M. Wieland with Jubilee Wilkes Have an Exciting Brush.

The Speedway was the centre of attraction for lovers of horses yesterday, and from early till late there was a constant stream of vehicles flowing in and out the entrance at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. It was by far the liveliest day on the road since last Spring, and there were many spirited brushes to amuse the crowds that flocked to see the sport.

The old-timers and their fast steppers began to arrive as early as 10 o'clock, anxious to partake in the numerous events so much enjoyed by horsemen. One of the first to arrive was Nathan Straus behind his fast gelding Cobwebs, who has a record of 2:12. Close behind him came M. Wieland driving Jubilee Wilkes. Mr. Wieland seemed very anxious for a brush with Cobwebs, but Mr. Straus did not seem to be in the humor. Both covered the length of the Speedway and were on their way back when Mr. Wieland picked up Mr. Straus and challenged him, making some remark which did not seem to please Mr. Straus, who, nevertheless, gave Cobwebs the reins and away they went.

For a few minutes it was a neck and neck race, the word being passed along so that they had a clear road. Then Jubilee Wilkes drew ahead a trifle, but Cobwebs again picked him up and again they ran neck and neck. When the hill was reached honors were about even. Some who witnessed the race declared that Jubilee Wilkes had the better of the brush throughout, while others were of the opinion that if Cobwebs had had a fair start there would have been no chance for Wilkes. After this brush Mr. Straus started homeward, and later appeared driving Cuprum, the four-year-old trotter, which has a record of 2:12¾. Cuprum showed himself to be in fine form, and had things pretty much his own way along the road.

Among the many seen on the drive were C. Esler, with the brown gelding Rowne; P. Ryan driving a black team, and E. C. Bailey driving a bay team who had a lively brush with an unknown driving a gray team hitched to a road wagon. The race lasted the length of the Speedway, the unknown beating his opponent badly.

Charles P. Sackett driving Paul, George B. Brown behind Dexter K., Philip Schildwachter driving frisky bay mare, J. Glackner behind the famous Sixteen, B. Kearns with Kentucky Prince, Jr., J. Luhrs driving Prince Caffrey, J. D. Barry driving Thomas Watts, and many other notable horses and horsemen were on the Speedway. For the first time in months John Quinn, the horseman, Superintendent of the Speedway, was missed from the road, and on inquiry it was learned that he was taking a vacation in the Adirondacks.

During the afternoon the crowd of vehicles and sightseers was even greater than that of the morning. There was an unusually large number of women driving in rigs of every description. Those who came to see fast driving, however, were disappointed, as the drive was too crowded, and those who frequent the spot have learned that the brushes usually take place in the morning.

CRICKET PLAYERS RETURN.

The Knickerbocker A. C. Team Back from the Trip to Canada.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club cricket team brought its Canadian tour to a conclusion at Toronto on Saturday, and got back to New York yesterday. The tour was not considered a great success from a cricket point of view, although the men thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and were treated with every hospitality by the clubs against which they played.

The gold medal offered for the best batting average was won by J. F. Curran. F. F. Kelly won the medal for bowlers, and M. R. Cobb played good all-round cricket and was second in both departments. The following are the records of the trip:

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Most in One Inn.	Runs.	Aver.
J. F. Curran	6	0	60	170	28.35
M. R. Cobb	6	0	50	126	21.00
A. Gunn	6	2	17	58	14.00
G. A. Gittens	6	0	31	83	13.83
Tyers	6	1	36	61	12.20
T. G. Clarke	6	1	*20	54	10.80
F. F. Kelly	6	0	38	57	9.50
F. W. T. Stiles	6	0	13	48	8.16
W. D. Hickie	6	0	*13	30	7.50
J. E. Pitcher	6	2	23	48	6.00
C. P. Hurditch	6	0	14	31	5.20

*Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
F. F. Kelly	795	17	294	28	10.50
M. R. Cobb	747	14	274	20	13.70
Tyers	132	5	44	2	22.00
J. E. Pitcher	45	1	15	0	—

In the last game of the series, played in Toronto on Saturday, the Knickerbocker men defeated the Parkdale Club by 52 runs.

PHILADELPHIA'S DOG SHOW.

Dates for the Exhibition Are Changed to Nov. 22-25.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—A change is made in the dates for the exhibition of the Philadelphia Dog Show Association to Nov. 22-25, the American Pet Dog Club in turn changing the dates for its show to be held in New York City to the week following, and to include Thanksgiving Day.

The Philadelphia show promises to be a very high class affair. Horticultural Hall, the finest and largest in the city, has been engaged, and James Mortimer will be the Superintendent. The premium list is not yet issued, but the promises of it show a liberality that is only exceeded by the Westminster Kennel Club. The classes are: Limited and open, with $15, $10, and $5; novice and puppy, with $10 and $5, and a local class with not less than $10 and $5, the amount being under discussion; open to Philadelphia and adjoining counties, the Delaware River not to be a dividing line.

The association is of recent origin, but the members are old dog lovers. Their declared purpose is to put up and maintain the finest shows it is possible to hold. The officers are: President—Clement B. Newbould; Vice Presidents—Edward Moore Robinson, Alexander Van Rensselaer, and Louis A. Biddle; Secretary—Marcel A. Viti; Treasurer—S. Boyd Carrigan.

The Bench Show Committee includes the officers and Mitchell-Harrison, James W. Paul, Jr., John W. Geary, John C. Groome, Francis Edward Bond, Clarence B. Lewis, Henry Jarratt, Isaac W. Kimble, Edward D. Toland, W. Keith, George H. Packard, and Robert Toland.

Entries for the show will close a fortnight previous to the opening date.

CYCLE RACING AT VAILSBURG.

Floyd McFarland Wins the "Steve and I." Five-Mile Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 27.—The regular Sunday racing of professional and amateur cyclers on the Vailsburg board track was witnessed to-day by a crowd of 2,000 spectators. Features on the card were the Priscilla quarter-mile professional handicap, and a mile multi-cycle handicap for amateurs.

King, a local favorite, rode a pretty half-mile exhibition, holding his pacemakers well, and had the track been in better condition, his friends declare that he would have broken the track record.

In the "Steve and I" five-mile professional handicap Floyd McFarland landed over the line first after a struggle of the hair-raising order.

The first part of the race was more or less a loaf, according to the manner of wily professionals, but beginning with the last few laps, the fun began in earnest. McFarland proved the best stayer, and possessed with the greatest amount of speed at the end, and won among the cheers of the spectators.

After a chase of over five miles, Jasper and Higgins caught up with their opponents in the unlimited tandem pursuit race, covering the distance in 12:25 1-5. The summaries:

Quarter Mile, Novice.—Won by Ray Mellett. Time—0:33.
Half Mile Paced, Exhibition.—John King. Time—0:53 1-5.
Priscilla Quarter Mile, Professional.—Won by J. A. Fisher. Time—0:30 1-5.
J. W. Pointer Handicap, Half Mile, Amateur.—Won by A. W. Ross. Time—1:03 1-5.
"Steve and I" Handicap, Five Mile, Professional.—Won by Floyd McFarland. Time—11:27.
Two-Mile Multicycle Handicap, Amateur.—Won by "Big Four," (quad.) Time—4:15 2-5.
Unlimited Tandem Pursuit Match Race.—Won by Jasper and Higgins. Time—12:25 1-5. Distance ridden, 5 1-6 miles.

Envoys to the Commercial Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The National Export Exposition Association announces that two more Governments, Peru and Guatemala, have appointed official envoys to the International Commercial Congress, which will assemble in this city on Oct. 10. This makes a total of thirty-two countries which have officially taken cognizance of the congress.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM

Many Oarsmen on the River Testing Their Speed.

PREPARING FOR THE REGATTA

Various Crews That Are to Compete on Labor Day Getting Ready for the Contests.

Harlem River oarsmen and especially those who are in training for the Middle States regatta to be held on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia next Monday, turned out in full force yesterday and put in a hard day's work with their sweeps and sculls. The weather was ideal for training, and what little wind there was scarcely ruffled the water, so that everything combined to bring out the best speed of the crews and show what defects there were in their form.

Many speed trials were rowed over the regular Harlem River mile straightaway course, and in several instances remarkably fast time was made. Hundreds of people gathered on the Madison Avenue and McComb's Dam Bridges to witness these trials, and much enthusiasm was evinced when a lively brush took place between evenly matched crews. One crew that attracted considerable attention was that in the Harlem Rowing Club's junior eight-oared shell, which is being trained by Davy Roach, the old professional, who had so much success with the New York Athletic Club's crews. Roach occupied the coxswain's seat, and took the men over the course several times, both morning and afternoon, putting the boat through to the water at a clip that passed everything that came along. The men rowed the cedar boat built by Clasper of England, and it was stated on good authority at the clubhouse that, during one of the first spins of the morning, the crew had covered the regular mile course in 5:13. This is remarkably fast time, and equals that made by the Columbia University freshmen crew in the first heat of the junior eight-oared shell event of the Harlem regatta last Decoration Day. In this same heat the Harvard eight covered the couse in 5:17, being only half a boat-length behind Columbia. If the Harlem eight can cover the Schuylkill River course in this time, its chances of winning are very good.

The crew is composed of Lawrence, bow; Jordan, No. 2; Grode, No. 3; Fitzpatrick, No. 4; Burkhart, No. 5; Schultz, No. 6; Sonnbacher, No. 7; Lloyd, stroke, and Scannell, coxswain.

Another crew that made an excellent showing on the course yesterday, both in time and form, was that of the Nassau Boat Club's junior double gig, composed of Jesse and Harry Powers.

Several members of the Regatta Committee of the Middle States Regatta Association, which is composed of John Rodgers of the Pastime Athletic Club, J. D. Mahr, Metropolitan Boat Club; J. J. Murphy, Nonpareil Boat Club; Capt. David Brown, Atalanta Boat Club; Capt. Donnelly, Staten Island Boat Club; R. F. Milligan, Pennsylvania Barge Club; W. Vandevere, Passaic Boat Club, and Albert Heyne, Atlantic Boat Club, visited the boat houses along the Harlem yesterday in the interests of the regatta, and announced that all entries bearing the postmark of Aug. 28 would be accepted. This is an extension of several days over the usual time for closing the entries.

Several parties were made up yesterday at the clubs for the purpose of attending the regatta, and it is expected that a delegation of at least 100 oarsmen, outside of the crews, will start for Philadelphia next Saturday morning.

There was plenty of activity at the Nassau Boat Club's three houses, and the majority of the club's boats were in use throughout the day. During the morning the eight-oared barge was launched and manned by the following crew: McCradden, bow; Cool, No. 2; Toop, No. 3; Bacon, No. 4; Cleaver, No. 5; Osenkop, No. 6; Mackey, No. 7; De La Veigne, stroke, and Weiman, coxswain. They made a trip to Willets Point on Long Island Sound, where a swim and a dinner were enjoyed. The majority of the clubs had barge parties at College Point, and during the afternoon several games of baseball were played between the various crews.

MOVES TORPEDOES BY LIGHT.

Axel Orling's Invention, Which Directs the Terrible War Missiles with Powerful X Rays.

A young Swede, Axel Orling, has invented a device which he thinks will put an end to war on the seas by making the destruction of war vessels a simple and easy task. The device is described and illustrated in Peterson's Magazine for July in an article by R. H. Mere. He says:

"Mr. Orling has discovered a new way of transmitting motor power, not, however, by sending electric waves through the air, but—and this is more wonderful—by rays of light. And the new system enables torpedoes to be steered, although having no visible material connection with the steersman.

"A torpedo, to be governed by the new principles, is fitted with an apparatus to receive the light-rays sent out from the controlling station and to transform them so as to cause electrical induction, thus enabling the operator on ship or on shore to set the torpedo's rudders at any angle that he desires. Moreover, the rays give the operator absolute control over the detonating pistol, so that the torpedo shall explode only when the operator decides that the psychological moment has arrived.

"The torpedo can be controlled as long as it can be seen—that is to say, when the operator is on the shore its range is the horizon some five or six miles distant; when the operator, by ascending to an altitude, can command a twenty-mile view—twenty miles is the torpedo's range.

"With the new appliance, any number of torpedoes may be started, controlled, and exploded at will, so that an operator, with a whole regiment of torpedoes at his command, may marshal them as he desires, and manoeuvre them through any complicated evolution.

"The rays of light used by Orling are described by him as "an entirely new, powerful, and penetrative form of X rays." Of experiments conducted in Sweden before the Crown Prince and the Minister of War Orling says:

"By command of the King, torpedo boats were placed at my disposal, and I carried out a large number of experiments on the Swedish rivers. The torpedoes were sent out for a distance of two and a half miles—the longest distance available—and I then made them do whatever I wished—go forward or backward, go in a curve or in a direct line, turn to the right or to the left, and sink or rise as I might require; all this, of course, without any material connection between myself and my torpedoes."

The inventor thinks that his device "will make it possible to dispense with all existing harbor defenses." He has converted a number of persons to his faith in the invention, and experiments are being conducted in Sweden and in England.

LAKE ERIE STEAMER BURNED.

Canadian Boat Sir S. H. Tilley Destroyed—Passengers Escape.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The steamer which burned off Fairport last night was the Sir S. H. Tilley, a Canadian vessel of 750 net tons. The fire started in the engine room and it spread so rapidly that the engineer did not have time to shut off steam. The crew and passengers, about twenty in number, had difficulty in escaping.

All the members of the crew except two, three women passengers, and the cook were placed in the lifeboat and rowed to the steamer's consort. Two members of the crew remained on board the burning vessel, and after lashing the wheel they escaped, one of them on a hatch cover and the other with a life preserver. They were both picked up.

The wheel being lashed, the steamer continued to run in a circle for about an hour, when the machinery stopped. The fire continued burning until early in the morning, the tugs and life saving crew remaining in the vicinity. The wreck was finally towed to Fairport Harbor.

The Tilley is almost a total loss and was valued at $60,000. She carried no cargo.

New Montclair School Dedicated.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 27.—The new parochial school building of the Church of the Immaculate Conception here was dedicated to-day by Bishop Wigger. There was a large attendance at the ceremonies. The school, which includes within its walls meeting rooms for the church societies and a large hall and assembly room on the top floor, will cost, when fully completed, about $40,000.

SHAMROCK'S CREW HAS A REST

No Work Done Aboard the Yacht Yesterday—Britishers Take a Sail Up the Hudson.

No work of any kind was done aboard the Shamrock yesterday. All except four of her crew went on a sight-seeing tour up the Hudson in the tug James A. Lawrence, which is one of the boats hired by Sir Thomas Lipton.

From early morning until sunset crowds of men, women, and children were gathered on the piers adjoining that to which the British yacht was moored, and all sorts of comments were made on her appearance. No one was allowed to walk on the pier alongside of which the Shamrock lay, and the watchmen hired by Mr. Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's American representative, were kept busy denying permission for a closer inspection of the challenger. Among those who were turned away were several who said they were members of yacht clubs.

A large number of rowboats, excursion tugs, steam launches, and small yachts, all of them well filled with persons anxious to see the British yacht, entered Erie Basin and went as near as they could to her. Two of the crew were aboard the Shamrock to keep at a proper distance the sightseers. Many of the rowboats went close to the Shamrock, and their occupants touched her with their hands.

Mr. Barrie expects to go to Boston to-day or to-morrow to look after the Plymouth, which is to be the official tender of the Shamrock during her races. This tender is expected here about Sept. 6. Messrs. Fife and Ratsey, and a British amateur yachtsman, named Connell, are to be regularly quartered aboard her. It was said yesterday that the Shamrock might be gotten in deep water by Wednesday or Thursday.

A new pair of jackyard topsail spars, it is said, have recently been finished at Fairlie for the British yacht. They are longer than usual, and the yard measures seven or eight feet more than that used by the Shamrock in her trial races in British waters. These spars will set a longer topsail, and will add to the speed of the yacht down wind.

The steam launch of the Erie made several trips from off Tompkinsville to Erie Basin yesterday, carrying friends of the British visitors to look at the challenger.

LIPTON GREETED AT QUEENSTOWN.

Says He Is Entirely Satisfied with Arrangements for Races.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 27.—A throng of friends boarded the Cunard liner Campania, from Liverpool for New York, on her arrival here to-day to welcome and bid farewell to Sir Thomas Lipton. The owner of the America's Cup challenger expressed entire satisfaction with the arrangements of the committee of the New York Yacht Club.

"If the Shamrock wins the cup," he said, "royal Cork will be the first place on this side where I shall exhibit it."

Sir Thomas received the heartiest kind of an Irish send-off from the deck of the tender, as the Campania sailed.

WILLIAMSBURG YACHT RACES.

Innocent Beats Pastime at the Annual Women's Regatta.

The annual women's regatta of the Williamsburg Yacht Club was held off the clubhouse at North Beach yesterday.

The first signal gun for the start of the race was fired at 3:30. There was a fine northeast wind blowing at this time which permitted the use of balloon jibs on the larger craft. The breeze continued throughout the race and good time was made.

The greatest interest was centred in the race between Pastime and Innocent. For more than five years Pastime, the boat of ex-Commodore J. Schuessele was unbeaten. This year Innocent was built to beat her by James Rawlinson. Yesterday was the first time the boats met and Innocent, after sailing a fine race, lowered the colors of Pastime. The summary:

CLASS A.—CABIN SLOOPS AND CUTTERS OVER 35 FEET.

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Portia, Brush and Fennel	5:06:47	1:21:47
Gypsia, McAllister and McKillop.	Did not finish.	

CLASS B.—CABIN SLOOPS AND CUTTERS OVER 30 FEET.

Kelpie, F. W. Smedley	4:57:00	1:12:00

CLASS C.—CABIN SLOOPS AND CUTTERS OVER 25 FEET.

Rosa, R. Perino	5:03:00	1:18:00
Olympia, O. Read	5:24:10	1:39:00

CLASS E.—OPEN SLOOPS.

Lady, P. Hamburger	5:06:40	1:11:04
Flushing, C. Hartman	Did not finish.	

CLASS F.—CABIN CATS OVER 25 FEET.

Cupid, T. Airey	Did not finish.
Ripple, W. C. Hurst	Did not finish.

CLASS H.—OPEN CATBOATS.

Marguerite, J. S. Poole	5:33:51	1:28:37

The winners were Portia, Kelpie, Rosa, Innocent, and Marguerite.

THE VAQUERO III. WINS A CUP.

Outsails the Carolina in the Final for the Stillman Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 27.—The last of the races for the cup offered by James A. Stillman, for the thirty-footers, which were sailed in pairs, and which had narrowed down to the Carolina and Vaquero III., was sailed off this afternoon. The wind was strong from the southeast. The course was from Castle Hill Buoy to and around Beaver Tail Buoy, to and around Seal Rock Buoy twice over. The Vaquero III. was sailed by her owner, Herman B. Duryea, while the Carolina, owned by Pembroke Jones, was sailed by Capt. Seaman.

The race was followed by the steam yacht Narada, on board of which was a party of spectators, including the owners of the thirty-footer fleet. The start was made at 3:23 o'clock, and the Vaquero III. beat the Carolina by 2 minutes and 38 seconds.

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REAL ESTATE.

[From Eve. Post, Aug. 24, 1899.]

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* * * * * * * * *

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SHOW THEM THE PRISON DOOR.

If ABRAM S. HEWITT or WILLIAM R. GRACE were Mayor of New York we may be very sure that the Ramapo Water Company would never have got so near to the City Treasury as it now stands without some expression of opinion and policy from the head of the Municipal Government. Hasn't Mayor VAN WYCK made up his mind? Or has he received his orders from the controlling power?

On either or any theory his silence is discreditable for him and alarming for the city. If he hasn't yet seen enough to convince him tnat the Ramapo contract is both improvident and corrupt then he is a dangerously incompetent man for the high office he holds. If he keeps his mouth shut because CROKER bids him keep it shut that fact is sufficient evidence that CROKER is in the job, and if that is the case we can assure Controller COLER and the honest people of New York that they will have need of all their fighting powers to prevent the consummation of the job. RICHARD CROKER is no longer in politics. He is in "business." An insatiable thirst for money has seized upon him, and he will be deterred neither by exposure nor public odium. Nothing short of the actual, visible peril of Sing Sing and the stripes will make that determined man abandon the Ramapo job if he is really in it.

It will probably come to that with all of them. The exposure has gone far enough already to make the execution of this contract an impeachable offense for every city officer concerned in it. DUTCHER'S refusal to give the Controller the information he seeks about the Ramapo Water Company confirms the public belief that the concern is merely a capitalized "pull." No city officer who was not either a fool or a corrupt scoundrel would enter into a contract with such a vague and speculative concern. Commissioner DALTON'S report, showing that a nine months' supply of water was allowed to run to waste in the first five months of this year explodes and destroys utterly the assumption that the city needs Ramapo water or water from anywhere save from its own sources of supply, which, with additional storage facilities, are proved to be ample.

So we have upon the one side a paper company of disreputable antecedents and suspicious composition, apparently impotent to do what it contracts to do; and upon the other the city already equipped with a water-supply system more than doubly adequate to its full needs about to make a contract with this company for 200,000,000 additional daily supply at $5,000,000 a year for forty years.

The boldest brigand in the world would hesitate to put his head into that noose. The Ramapo contract has impeachment and indictment written between every line. A city officer's signature approving or executing that criminal instrument or his vote recorded in the affirmative on the resolution of approval would incriminate him, and in view of the exposure of bribery and corruption that is sure to follow, even the excuse of ignorance might not suffice to clear him on his trial.

Show them the prison door—open. That is the way to stop this job.

IS IT AN EXPERIMENT?

The recent outbreak of one of the Administration organs against the movement for adequate currency legislation at the next session of Congress may be an experiment. It may be an effort to ascertain how the East, which is supposed to be most interested in the currency question, will take a policy of inaction. Our merchants and financiers are pretty busy these days; they are looking confidently toward even busier times next year; if they can be made to think that action on the gold standard is not needed and will disturb their plans then the Republican leaders will "lay low" and get all they can out of the silver question when the Democrats shall have raised it. If, on the other hand, our business men see that the question, by adequate legislation next Winter, can be practically shut out of the campaign, then the leaders will take up the matter in earnest, do something about it, and claim, as they will deserve, the gratitude of the business community.

But interesting as this experiment is it will not be conclusive. It ignores the great West. It is no longer so true as it once was that the chief strength of sound finance lies in the East. On the contrary, the Middle West and the Northwest have a well-defined sound-money sentiment, and it is expressed and acted upon in these sections with greater firmness and energy and carried more vigorously to its logical results than is the case in the East. The force of the movement of the gold Democrats was most largely in these parts of the country, and that movement has much more directly influenced opinion in the Republican Party there than here. There are many signs that the policy of declaring that there is nothing to be done as to the gold standard will not be tolerated there, even by Republican politicians.

The argument of the advocates of action is simple and sound. It is substantially as follows: Under the laws as they now stand the maintenance of the parity between gold and silver, which is all that we have in the way of the gold standard, can only be secured by the payment of all obligations in gold when desired, and this depends on the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury under the guidance of the President. A Democratic President might direct payments in silver and the whole business of the country be plunged into confusion. If payment in gold be made imperative by law no such mischief could be done. It would require legislation, and with the Senate securely Republican as it is, for at least four years to come, legislation could not be had.

The high expediency of this action is not to be questioned. The immediate effect on the fortunes of the Republican Party is another matter. In the East statesmen like Mr. PLATT and writers like those of his most authoritative mouthpiece in the press appear to think that the silver issue should be kept for use next year. Other and, we think, broader and wiser minds hold that the Republican Party would gain more by definite action, would knit to itself the great body of well-informed business men, and would secure easy supremacy for at least one more term, probably for a longer period. When Congress meets we shall know which view really is the stronger.

THE REAL ISSUE IN RENNES.

After the Freystaetter-Mercier-Maurel incident of Saturday, people outside of France are doubtless of the opinion that the court-martial can hardly have the effrontery to put all rules of justice, even of decency, aside and reconvict the prisoner. Yet, we must remember that the law of evidence is unknown in French trial courts.

To be sure, Capt. FREYSTAETTER strongly confirmed the opinion of many that MERCIER and MAUREL were perjurers, but what was considered of vast importance was his confirmation of the charge that the 1894 conviction was a deliberate and gross illegality. In a day or two Commandant HARTMANN, an expert artillerist, will prove in the most absolute manner possible that Capt. DREYFUS not only did not write the bordereau, but that he could not have been its author. And the opinion that foreigners have to-day will then receive new stimulation. Possibly, as far as the Judges themselves are concerned, people may be right in assuming that they view the prisoner with more favorable eyes.

Paradoxical as it may seem, little has been said since the sitting of Monday, Aug. 7, that has had any bearing upon the real question before the court. Of course, it is gratifying to those persons who have contended almost from the beginning that DREYFUS was not only innocent but had been illegally convicted to see the criminals of the General Staff ruthlessly exposed and humiliated in the face of the world by the dignified and truthful testimony of certain witnesses. But all this can have no bearing on the ultimate result. The truth is, that since the close of the first sitting the proceedings at Rennes have gone hopelessly afar from the issue upon which a legal verdict can be rendered.

It is high time that Col. JOUAUST and his colleagues, if they did not make up their minds on Aug. 7 for an acquittal, should read again the decision of the Cour de Cassation to which the court-martial owes its being.

The Supreme Court of Appeal of France set before the Judges in Rennes a specific issue: Did DREYFUS communicate to a foreign agent or Government the documents mentioned in the bordereau? This issue was made possible through the establishment of the facts that ESTERHAZY wrote the bordereau and that the conviction of 1894 was illegal. It is these facts which at this moment seem to be questioned by the Rennes Judges and witnesses.

The function of this court that deals with questions of law we are not called upon to consider, but no one can read the former decisions of this court on questions of fact without being impressed that the judgments have been rendered in strict conformity with evidence as the trial courts of England and America know it. It has been the character of these judgments that has for generations removed half the sting of the obsolete criminal procedure that obtains in the trial courts.

In the present instance it is not conceivable that the Supreme Court of Appeal will permit any verdict to stand that shall not be based upon its own judgment. It may therefore safely be said that if, carried away by devotion to their criminal chiefs and by the pernicious esprit militaire that has demoralized all France, the Judges in Rennes shall return a verdict of guilty, the Supreme Court will instantly set it aside. In that case it may order DREYFUS before a new court-martial or it may for now perfectly obvious reasons simply declare the prisoner to be innocent and thus put an end to the cause célèbre that has disgraced France and her army for five years. In either case the prisoner cannot but receive justice—in the end.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BLUSTER.

We do not believe that the tone of Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S talk on the Transvaal affair gives much satisfaction to self-respecting Englishmen.

The facts are not, probably, very different from his presentation of them. There is plenty of ground for deep dissatisfaction with many things in the Transvaal, and no one doubts that the Boer President has acted in a most exasperating manner, or that it will become necessary for England, sooner or later, to compel respect for her rights, though we do not think that this will involve the shedding of blood. But surely it must be a sore trial for Englishmen of intelligence and character to have their spokesman indulge in such obvious and ill-bred bluster in discussing the unfortunate affair.

It must be especially trying to Lord SALISBURY, who has beyond all statesmen of his race the gift of forcible understatement, and who never forgets the demands of dignity, dealing with a small power with a greater show of consideration than with a large one. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, if he does not "fall to cursing" has a most disagreeable tendency to "unpack his heart with words."

THE ADVANCE IN STRUCTURAL STEEL.

The advance of $5 per ton in the price of structural steel that was agreed on at the conference of the principal producers in this city last week seems to be entirely justified by the cost of the raw material. Both iron and fuel have increased in price beyond the ratio of increase determined on, and other iron and steel products are as a rule higher in proportion. The action of the steel masters is generally regarded as conservative.

The incident is significant as indicating the steady growth of activity in substantial lines of business. It is a response to a legitimate demand, and in a direction where mere speculation has about as little influence as in any. Building is certainly often very speculative, as the annals of New York show only too plainly. But it is a form of enterprise that is pretty readily checked by a rapid rise in the prices of materials. Its profits are measured in the long run by rents, and when an addition is made to the cost the effect on the annual revenue has to be counted on. Risks that could be taken with safety in the production of an article for immediate sale, while prices ranged high, will give a builder pause. If the advance in steel and in other materials shall continue there is sure to follow a check to building operations. But building, though it feels the influence of prosperity more slowly than some other forms of business, is sure to feel it, and at present there is no sign that it has been unduly stimulated, if, indeed, it is not still lagging.

MR. DUTCHER'S PLEADING.

Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER is a gentleman of advanced years, who, after a rather checkered and troubled experience of politics, has for a long time been little seen or known in public affairs until the fight against the Ramapo project brought him into prominence, he being the latest President of the company, which seems richer in officers than in anything else except "pull." As Mr. DUTCHER is also the President of a financial institution of excellent standing he might have been expected to answer Mr. COLER'S request for information as to the financial resources of the Ramapo Company with some degree of precision. He prefers to decline answering that request at all and to indulge in an essay on the needs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn as to a new water supply and the capacity of the Ramapo Company to provide it as soon as a rich contract is signed.

It may be said that with an assured market for $5,000,000 of water annually for forty years, and with the various privileges said to be enjoyed by this company as to electric force and light, the company can secure all the capital it requires. Nevertheless, the inquiry of the Controller was a proper one, and it is fair to infer that Mr. DUTCHER would have made a reply to it if he had been in a position to make a satisfactory one. He felt it to be his duty to his company to screen its nakedness as far as he could. Unfortunately for him and his company, the course he was forced to take does not have that effect. It leaves the public to the inevitable conclusion that the financial strength of the company depends entirely on its political strength. Mr. DUTCHER is no novice in such matters. He knows as well as any one what is the source of political strength in matters affecting expenditure and how it is made available. We do not believe that he is personally proud of the position in which he and his company find themselves or that he regards as at all satisfactory the line of argument that he addresses to the Controller.

If he were at the head of a great industrial corporation and received a proposition to provide a vast amount of supplies, he would hardly be content to infer the responsibility of the bidder from the great profits sure to be made from the contract. We can imagine the smile that would spread over his genial and canny countenance at the suggestion that so old and experienced a bird as he should enter with his eyes open the meshes of a net so plainly spread in his sight. And he must not be disappointed if Mr. COLER, who also has his share of the shrewdness that is common among the business men and politicians of Brooklyn, declines to be easily snared. Whatever Mr. DUTCHER has succeeded in showing he has not shown that the Ramapo Company is a solid corporation financially such as the city can deal with safely. He has, on the contrary, expressly refused to enter on the discussion of that question. He could have taken no course more damaging to the preposterous claims of the company.

A QUESTION OF CLOTHES.

Some humorous suggestion may lurk, for the self-satisfied inhabitant of the effete East, in a clever advertisement of their wares by a firm of "men's outfitters" in a far Western city. It seems a very few years ago that either a popular fallacy or a justifiable belief was extant on this part of the Atlantic Coast that you could always tell a Westerner in town by his clothes. The broad-brimmed felt hat, the sack coat of velvet or some cheaper equivalent, the frock of shiny broadcloth buttoned at the waist and flaring open at the supposedly brawny chest, these were regarded as his sartorial attributes, rightly or wrongly. Yet there need not be amazement in the mind of one who by chance encounters this far Western "ad" if he has had an eye to the signs of the times, or amusement either, but rather joy, if he is sober-minded enough to take heed of the relationship of clothes to character and the welfare of the State.

These merchants issue monthly, for the benefit of such customers as they have, and the allurement of others, a schedule of dress, wherein they set forth explicitly the garments to be worn by the well-dressed man at all hours of the day and at all functions. Such suggestion of humor as may lurk in this must be found in the fact that the list or schedule in question would exactly serve its purpose in New York, Boston, London, Vienna, or any other city whose "well-dressed" men are habitually and actually well dressed and not more or less picturesque guys. And the philosophical mind will find rare comfort in this. Bear in mind that this schedule is not a reformer's tract or a philanthropist's amiable but hopeless experiment. It is a "live" business men's advertisement, and is used because it suits the trade. "Live" business men are not ahead of the public taste, but exactly in touch with it.

We do not infer, of course, that every enlightened man in the town where these clothiers ply their trade dresses exactly according to their schedule. Every enlightened Londoner does not dress exactly like the Prince of WALES or his mother's distinguished subject, Mr. W. W. ASTOR. But we do infer that prevailing taste in the matter of dress in that and other remote towns of our wide West is much like the taste in that matter in all the great capitals, and that that fact is reassuring.

Good taste in dress counts for much. Men of genius frequently lack it—and perhaps Dr. NORDAU can tell why—but in the multitude the men of genius do not count for much. We are of the opinion that it was a happy hour for this land when its "best citizens" ceased to regard the evening dress coat as a fitting garment for day weddings, garden parties, and funerals, and discarded the white high hat and the butterfly neckbow mounted on cardboard. A well and suitably dressed nation, discarding as one man the low-crowned hat with the full-skirted coat, is sure to be a sane nation, tending always to order, decency, and the spread of enlightenment, and we make bold to read scant hope for Bryanism and all the other wild follies and "isms" that are mooted in this hour in the well-considered advertisement of these Western clothiers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

—It is often said that if a man earns enough on which to live comfortably by himself he is earning enough on which to marry. This statement, we believe, is most frequently made by women, while the wary man is in the habit of treating it with a doubt, which, though he knows it not, is but the promise of a larger faith to come. Nevertheless the average man is averse to marrying till he can see, or thinks he can see, his way clearly to the support of a wife, and it is not easy to persuade him that one and one make one. But his most formidable difficulty is to decide when he has reached the point at which the line between enough for one and enough for two has been passed. How narrow is the margin which exists between these two amounts has at last been clearly illustrated by the action of some fifty couples from Chicago who were married at one fell swoop the other day. The occasion of this general nuptial feast was the announcement of a religious body which was holding a festival that all who applied would be married free of cost. Here were half a hundred eager couples waiting for some indefinable increase in their possessions to make it possible for them to marry, and lo! the mere gift of the marriage fee bridged the gulf. The line between enough and not enough is well named, for a line is that which has length and breadth, but no thickness.

—It is strange that a certain class of persons, who need not be described, cannot rid itself of the temptation to hurl the terrible epithet "dude" at well-dressed and well-mannered people with whom they chance to come into contact. The term "dude" has been used by some pretty respectable persons to designate a creature who seemed to live for the sake of his clothes alone, but this is a very different sort of human from the young gentleman of good standing, who wears fine raiment as if it were the integument provided by nature, and who comports himself as to the manner born. When an ignorant and robustious fellow, to whom good manner is even more repugnant than good garb, takes it upon himself to cry "dude" at the least of these, he forgets that most college football players and athletes are of this class, and that it is not wise to hurl irritating remarks at them. One fellow discovered this the other day in the Astor House, when the so-called "dude" gave him a sound whipping for his offensiveness. Perhaps he may know better the next time, but there is room for doubt of his ability to deduce a general truth from any experience.

—What a tired word "quite" must be! If it is not, it is because it has a remarkably strong constitution. The tendency to overwork this word by using it in places where it does not belong is a growing one, and it is for that reason that we raise the humble voice of our protest against it. It would hardly be possible to invent anything in the shape of bad English much more reprehensible than such expressions as "quite a few" and "quite a little." Curiously enough no one says "quite a much," but that would be just as good English as "quite a little." Many years ago RICHARD GRANT WHITE, who had excellent ideas about propriety and precision in the use of words, wrote this: "Quite means completely, entirely, in a finished manner. It is from the French quitté, discharged, and is akin to quits, the word used by players of games to mean that they are even with each other. Therefore the common phrase, miscalled an Americanism, 'quite a number,' is unjustifiable. A cup or a theatre may be quite full; and there may be quite a pint in the cup, or quite a thousand people in the theatre, and neither may be quite full. But 'number' is indefinite in its signification, and therefore cannot be properly qualified by quite. Yet THOMAS HUGHES, whom we all think of as Tom Brown, in his letter about the Oxford and Harvard boat race, spoke of 'quite a number of young Americans.'" With this sly poke at our transatlantic brethren, who are fond of accusing us of introducing most of the prevailing misuses of their Queen's English, Mr. WHITE pretty clearly indicated the limitations of the word "quite." It is desirable that this little word be employed only to say what it means, lest it be overcome and faint from too much popularity.

—Calling in the aid of the police to prevent people from taking such action as they deem necessary because they think the end of the world is at hand is hardly likely to accomplish much. Yet the merchants in the southern part of Russia have done this in order to check the flight of their employés, who believe that the last day is at hand. Nothing in the way of ignorant terror seems to be more unreasoning than the fear of the end of the world. The teachings of science in this matter are unfortunately a sealed book to the ignorant, and the teachings of religion do not seem to carry much conviction. Science teaches us that the end of the world will come about through natural causes, whose ultimate outcome is at present very remote, while the Bible predicts the appearance of certain signs and wonders which have not yet been detected. The truth, however, is that the end of each person's life is the end of the world for him, and as that is a thing which each of us faces every day, there is no reason for exceptional terror in the thought that the end of all may be to-morrow or the next day. He who is prepared to meet his own end need not be troubled about the end of the world.

—The story that a certain body of workingmen is preparing to take advantage of the demand for its services, created by the forthcoming Dewey celebration, to strike is one that can cause nothing but amazement in the reflective mind. Only the worst possible judgment, or an entire lack of that commendable quality, could induce men to strike on such an occasion. Half the hope of success in any strike must rest on the creation of a favorable public sentiment. At the time of the Dewey celebration the people of this city will be enthusiastically absorbed in the success of the festival. If any body of men interferes in any way with its success by going on strike, there will be an outburst of public indignation which will cover the strike with confusion and cause its ultimate failure.

—That the human race in this part of the world is not without its fair share of heroism is demonstrated by the numerous rescues of persons in danger of drowning. That some of the boldest of these rescues have been the work of women is an evidence that strength and bravery are not the especial properties of the male sex. It is impossible to measure the amount and quality of the courage required to go to the assistance of a person struggling in the water. It may be said, however, that the better the swimmer, and the more experienced, the more courage is required. No one knows so well as the experienced swimmer the quickness with which one may be overcome in the water. And no one else knows so well the difficulty, the almost hopeless hazard, of the task of saving one who is drowning. The best evidence of this is the familiar fact that when any one goes to the aid of a drowning person he is almost always in need of help himself before the rescue is accomplished. But if any reader of this paper has doubts of the difficulty of the task, let him experiment with some person who will counterfeit the helplessness of a drowning person. He need not struggle nor attempt to climb out of the water upon the back of his pretended rescuer. Let him just lie helpless in the water. After you have tried to get such a person to the shore, especially in surf, you will come to the conclusion that the act of rescuing a drowning person is one of the bravest deeds that can be done.

GENERAL NOTES.

The estate of the late Prof. Samuel Harris of Yale University is valued at $45,636, all in personal property. The heirs are his widow and some nephews residing in Massachusetts.

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A benefit matinée given in San Francisco by the theatrical managers for the fund to defray the expenses of welcoming the California soldiers returning from the Philippines netted $12,000.

* * *

California is to have a new Governor's mansion of granite and brick in Capitol Park, Sacramento, and the cost is now estimated at $50,000. It is to be two stories in height, with attic and basement, and will cover a ground area of 74 by 98 feet.

* * *

It is related of the late Hon. Charles Endicott, Tax Commissioner of Massachusetts, who died suddenly a few days ago, that he had never taken a vacation in the past twenty-five years, as there was no other person to whom the simple act of signing a document in the Commissioner's absence could be assigned.

* * *

The Wisconsin State Historical Society is to hold a three days' convention in Green Bay, beginning Sept. 5. Green Bay is the oldest town in the State. During the meeting a monument will be unveiled at De Pere on the site of the old chapel of the Jesuit mission of St. Francis Xavier, Bishop Messmer making the chief address.

* * *

In compliance with the wishes of Jefferson Jones, a mill man of Allegheny, Penn., as expressed in his will, the ashes of his cremated body were taken at night by his widow and the pallbearers to a bridge over the Ohio River and scattered to the winds. He was an agnostic, but at the request of his wife religious services were held at his home after the cremation of his body.

* * *

The citizens' committee having charge of the fund for the reception of the California soldiers from the Philippines returned to the Market Street Railway Company its donation of $250, considering the amount out of all proportion to the contributions made by other citizens and corporations who would receive little or no benefit from the crowds of visitors expected to be drawn there by the celebration. The company practically controls the entire street railway system of San Francisco.

* * *

"Long John" Wentworth of Chicago, who was a native of New Hampshire, collected during his lifetime two complete sets of The New Hampshire Register from 1767 to 1885. The first he offered to the New Hampshire State Library, but it was rejected contemptuously by some unappreciative person, who said the State library was not a receptacle for old almanacs. Mr. Wentworth then gave the set to the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Boston, which gladly received it. The second set has just been presented to the Newberry Library, Chicago, with other valuable books, by Moses J. Wentworth, nephew of the late Congressman and Mayor.

ALL THE HEROES IN THE PARADE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not acquainted with the intended scope of the committee having in charge the arrangements for the reception of Admiral Dewey, and it may be that the suggestion I herein make is one that has already received their consideration. If it has not, I beg to commend it through the influential columns of THE TIMES. There has been o opportunity for the citizen of this city and the thousands from elsewhere who will be here to welcome the hero of Manila, (and it is not likely there will ever be any other,) to see and greet the men who commanded the ships engaged in the fight off Santiago on the 3d of July, 1898, the results of which were, if possible, much more influential in terminating the war than the engagement at Manila. It is true that last Autumn the returning fleet received a superb reception in the harbor of this city, but the men whom all wanted to see then and want to see now were not discernible.

While the coming reception is for Dewey, who deserves it and more, and nothing can detract from his position as the one to whom it is given, the presence, in some part of the escorting columns, of Rear Admirals Schley and Sampson and the Captains of the ships engaged in the Santiago fight could not be considered out of place, nor could it lessen the hearty and sincere enthusiasm with which Dewey will be met as he passes through the multitudes that will line the route he traverses. Knowing Admiral Dewey as I do, and as I have for many years past, I am quite sure that this recognition of his brother officers will not only not cause him any dissatisfaction, but, on the contrary, receive from his whole-souled nature a hearty commendation.

That these officers, who have all shed such lustre upon our Nation and its naval force, should have such an opportunity of being seen by the people, to whom their names became as household words, none, I think, will deny, and even if done in the shadow of the great Admiral, the result will sustain the generous remark of Rear Admiral Schley as the Spaniards succumbed: "There is glory enough for all."

A CITIZEN.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

CHEAP SHORE HOTELS NEEDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your well-timed editorial on seaside country resorts calls my attention to another very peculiar condition, which is open to vast improvement. I refer to accommodations along the seashore (within an hour's reach) for the great majority of people in very moderate circumstances. It seems that there is a vast field for enterprising capitalists in this direction. So far every large hotel built on Long Island or on the Jersey coast is evidently intended for people of means and a goodly income.

Now, why is it that large, well-built hotels are not expressly built to accommodate the hundreds of thousands of families, couples, and individuals of limited income—people who want board at $6, $7, or $8 per week? New York City in midsummer would be entirely depopulated and deserted if this great class of our people were able to secure proper rooms and board at such figures. While this city has any number of hotels offering such accommodations the whole year around at such moderate figures, the near-by resorts practically offer nothing but small, miserable boarding houses, with pigeon-hole rooms and poor, dyspepsia-breeding table board. Again, why should the catering to this immense number of people—salesmen, bookkeepers, mechanics, cashiers, storekeepers, &c.—be left to the tender mercies of boarding-hash dispensers, whose aim it is to make money enough in two months to last them for the entire year?

There is no doubt that a hotel, accommodating a thousand people at $8 per week, and offering plain, substantial meals and decent beds, would pay better than any of the present high-priced places, and would be sure of a full house from May to September. It would need to be of easy access and in a healthy location. MODERATE.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

THE HUNT BURYING GROUND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with pain and regret in your issue of Aug. 14 that a street railway is projected through the Hunt burying ground at Hunt's Point. It is doubtless right that no mere sentimental reasons should seriously inconvenience the growth of a city, but I am unable to see that Greater New York needs this ground, hence I plead that it be spared, and not mutilated of its beauty and picturesqueness.

The cemetery has been in use by the Hunt family since Thomas Hunt's patent in 1667. Here lie the remains of those who have borne their part in shaping the destinies of our country, some of the family having been conspicuous factors in the formative period preceding the Revolution, during that struggle, and since the achievement of Independence of the States. With a level country road south of the burying ground, and a level meadow north of it, what necessity exists for cutting through the highest hill in the neighborhood? In its setting it reminds one of "Old Sarum," England, and it is as sacred to the descendants of the Colonial Hunts as is that historic mound to the Briton. It is a veritable "Mecca" to some of us, who have no other spot in the great State of our birth where we have the right of peaceful possession. The Mahommedan has done better, for a descendant of the Prophet is always the caretaker of his sacred places.

The older Hunts, in reserving this spot of ground for a permenent burying place, have done all they could, trusting to the customs, civilization, and better sentiment of the people for its perpetual protection. There exists no organized body, so far as I know, that could take the property in charge without the Department of Public Parks in Greater New York should assume control. My desire is to call the attention of those who reverence the memory of the old colonists and realize the debt we owe to these founders of our institutions. Shall those who gave to us our great country be grudged man's last and most pitiful possession—six feet of earth? Is it not fitting and right that this Colonial graveyard, a solitary picturesque hill set in a plain should remain a memorial of the past, untouched by modern progress? If for no other reason, will not this sacred spot be spared for the sake of Joseph Rodman Drake. America's youngest greatest poet? He sleeps in the old Hunt Cemetery with those who gave him tender care and sympathy in life and burial in death. Will not the people respect the feelings of a family who would leave undisturbed the poet's dust in the resting place he chose with the ashes of our dead?

BENJAMIN W. HUNT.

Eatonton, Ga., Aug. 22, 1899.

MANNERS OF THE CUBAN NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit me to again use some of the valuable space in your paper so that I may be able to frame an answer to another of V. Vidal "correctives" in regard to the relative positions between the whites and blacks in the West Indies? V. Vidal's corrective statement, to which I took exception, was pointed at a Mr. H. Knight for some remarks he had made about the population in Cuba. In this "corrective" V. Vidal stated that evidently Mr. Knight did not know what he was talking about and consequently he, V. Vidal, concluded to correct Mr. Knight's views by citing a few facts with which he had neglected to acquaint himself.

The two main points on which V. Vidal builded his arguments were, first, that in Cuba the blacks were made to feel their inferiority and acknowledge the same; second, that in the United States the negroes are recognized as equals by the Caucasians, who consequently had to suffer. Believing this, from personal observation in both countries, to be wrong, I asked V. Vidal where, in the United States, the whites could be found that admitted the equality of the negro, and where, in Cuba, the blacks believed themselves inferior to the Caucasians. In answer I received, through to-day's TIMES, the advice to go to the Sixth Avenue elevated, where, keeping my eyes open, I may see some negro sitting while white women are standing. This, I admit, is a common occurrence, but I cannot take this to be an acknowledgment of the negro's equality to the whites—it only shows the black man possessing about the same degree of politeness as many of his white fellow-passengers do. In Cuba, on the other hand, V. Vidal could have delighted his sight with a view of white women, generally the wives of American officers, whom even the West Indian negro could recognize as such, standing, with blacks of both sexes sitting down comfortably, and filling the cars with the smoke from big black and terrible vile cigars. The evident discomfort caused to the white women by this habit did not induce the subjugated and retiring blacks to abandon it—it took an order from the Governor General to do so.

In regard to the relative obtrusiveness of the blacks in the United States or Cuba, I must admit that it seems less marked in Cuba, but this is only superficial. For ages the colored race in the West Indies have had great influence; they have acquired a degree of self-consciousness which gives their demeanor a certain dignity wholly lacking in United States negroes, who, like other people lacking education and its benefits, will overstep the bounds of propriety on acquiring suddenly concessions to which they have not been used. I am not making this statement to excuse or champion the United States negroes, but make it in support of Mr. H. Knight's views, expressing his belief that the United States Government will find it most difficult to deal with the race question in the West Indian islands, and that before anything is done in that direction it should be carefully studied. P. L.

New York, Aug. 23, 1899.

WEST INDIAN NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your issue of Tuesday last, signed V. Vidal, is very deserving of criticism. I, for certain reasons, will attempt to refute only the closing paragraph, which is as follows: "In no part of the West Indies would a negro dare retain his seat when the commonest white woman entered the conveyance."

Now, any one who is familiar with conditions in the West Indies must be aware of the fact that the negroes do not fear the whites. Respect them they certainly do, but when the Governor of a certain island has been compelled to flee by night in an open rowboat, and when in other islands the mere serving of a notice that a certain form of injustice would not be tolerated has been found effectual, tell me on whose side was fear shown? Does V. Vidal know that very few of the islands possess conveyances in which his negro could dare, &c., and also that the negro in the West Indies has no use for the common white women in any capacity, and that he looks upon them as so far beneath him that he deems it a disgrace to be seen in their company, considering them below his own women of their class? I make this assertion believing that Mr. Vidal's words "commonest white woman" admit of but one interpretation.

I cannot imagine how V. Vidal could write such glaring untruths, and only attribute his misconception of the West Indian to the fact that he may have spent a few hours in one of the islands and received a respect to which he was so unaccustomed that he attributed it to fear, and that during his sojourn he must have met "Old Santa Cruz" and some good "Old Jamaica"—that he must have been looking upon them or their kind too often and too long previous to writing you what you published on Tuesday last.

In conclusion, I would say to Mr. Vidal that the West Indian negro respects ladies of any nationality or color, and for him to expect the negro to get up in Sixth Avenue or other cars to give up a seat and very often receive, not thanks, but positive discomfort, is not fair and very un-American.

H. THOMAS.

New York, Aug. 2, 1899.

YELLOW FEVER AND ITS CAUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yellow fever is developed through breathing air charged with exhalations of poisonous gases, the product of fermentation. I hold that there is no absolute bacillus of yellow fever. To cure this malady prompt steps must be taken when symptoms appear.

To arrest and destroy the septic ferment going on within the human system, a specific which develops a ferment of marvelous antiseptic action within the patient's body is employed. On the other hand, if the Governments interested desire to protect the people against infection, the principle of Jenner's discovery must be applied. This is perfectly safe and absolutely harmless.

Men engaged in a certain occupation have never been known to contract the terrible fever of bubonic plague; the substance which protected them being extremely wholesome and easily procured—in fact, within the reach of every one. This malady attacks strong men quicker than women and children. Its symptoms are very numerous and not always the same. There is great indifference to recovery upon the part of a patient.

GEORGE BLACKMAN.

Montreal, Aug. 24, 1899.

The Definition of Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read THE TIMES daily, and pay particular attention to what is said there, or anywhere else, on the most important of all questions, the money question. It is more than shocking to read your editorial of to-day, and that of a few days since, regarding it, in connection with a sort of criticism on some of the other papers on the same subject. All betray a monumental ignorance on the subject that is truly lamentable and appalling. The definition of money, which no lexicographer seems to have given clearly, never seems to enter into the discussion. When this is settled, intelligent disputation will be in order. Now just ask some one to define "money." Your columns could not be used for a better purpose. You will then find out the inconsistency of your arguments. Ask your readers to send their definitions of money. That there is such a thing, and a correct one, no one will attempt to deny. Our Legislative "Dogberries" are as ignorant as cattle on the matter. The question is up and uppermost, and will not be otherwise until it is disposed of beyond question, no matter whom it hits or whom it hurts. GEORGE L. BURR.

New York, Aug. 26, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Discreet Silence.

"I told Bunks a story and it didn't remind him of another."

"Perhaps he was afraid that if he told one it would remind you of another."—Chicago Record.

Their Opportunity.

"Children," said the mother mouse, "hurry up with those scraps of meat. Get that morsel of cheese to the nest as quick as you can and come back for more. Be lively, now. This is no time for play. The cat's away and we must work."—Chicago Tribune.

Distance Not Specified.

Swellguy—You say you'll guarantee this horse to trot in 2:40?

Horse Dealer—Yes, Sir.

Swellguy—You mean a mile in 2:40?

Horse Dealer—Well, I didn't name any distance, Sir, but he'll go as far as he can in 2:40.—Ohio State Journal.

A Plain Case.

"Do you believe Dreyfus is guilty?"

"Of course I do," answered the French army officer, fiercely.

"Guilty of what?"

"Guilty of trying to prove his innocence, of course. Anybody ought to be able to see that!"—Washington Star.

THE OLD MAN AND ME.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Jenny went an' married, Billy's moved away;
Dick has been in Texas fer many a weary day;
An' nothin' of the old times about the place we see,
They's only two—like shadders—the old man an' me.

He keeps the chimney corner, an' smokes his pipe an' sighs;
An' frequent I can see him bresh the tear drops from his eyes;
An' I say some word o' comfort, though I'm lonesome as can be,
Fer there's little in the worl' now fer the old man an' me.

Can't keep the children with us—they've got to drift away:
We've reaped a worl' o' roses—we've had our happy day;
An' now we're only shadders, an' soon we'll cease to see
The light that makes the shadders o' the old man an' me!

PRAISES AMERICAN GRIT

Lord Kitchener Speaks at the Opening of the Atbara Bridge.

ENGLAND'S LEADERSHIP GONE

Says Britain Cannot Maintain Her Position as the First Constructing Nation of the World.

CAIRO, Aug. 27.—In the course of his speech yesterday at the opening of the Atbara Bridge, which was constructed by a Philadelphia firm after competition with British firms for the contract, the Sirdar, Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, said:

"The construction of this magnificent bridge, I think, may fairly be considered a record achievement. So far as the failure of the efforts to place the construction order in England is concerned, I think it demonstrates that the relations between capital and labor there are not sufficient to give confidence to the capitalist and to induce him to take the risk of establishing up-to-date workshops that would enable Great Britain to maintain her position as the first constructing nation of the world.

"But, as Englishmen failed, I am delighted that our cousins across the Atlantic stepped in. This bridge is due to their energy, ability, and power to turn out works of magnitude in less time than anybody else. I congratulate the Americans on their success in the erection of a bridge in the heart of Africa. They have shown real grit far from home, in the hottest month of the year, and depending upon the labor of foreigners."

Morocco's Sultan Escapes Death.

MOROCCO, Aug. 27.—Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz, the Sultan of Morocco, had a narrow escape during a recent thunderstorm, when an electric bolt killed several people, including two Court ushers, who were standing within a few feet of his Majesty. The occasion was the birthday of the Prophet, and the Sultan was receiving tribal gifts in the quadrangle of the palace.

BANK STOCKHOLDERS SUE.

Want Officers to Pay Money Which Vanished from the Vaults.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The stockholders of the defunct American National Bank have commenced suit against Gus Kalb, cashier, and N. L. Michael, Vice President of the robbed bank to recover the amount claimed to have been stolen from it about a year ago, a little over $18,000, together with interest from Dec. 25, 1898.

On last Christmas morning the bank vault doors were found open and the money gone. The time lock was running, but the bolts had not been thrown. The affair was shrouded in the deepest mystery and experts from all over the country were here, but could not solve the mystery. The detectives gave it up and the suit is the result.

SUICIDE OF A GIRL.

Angry Because Her Mother Chided Her for a Fault.

Columbina Legraffe, eighteen years old, living with her mother in Briggs Avenue, between Two Hundredth and Two Hundred and First Streets, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid in the woods at a point 200 feet east of the old aqueduct and 500 feet south of Moshulu Avenue.

The girl's body was found there after 6 o'clock by Policeman Brown of the High Bridge Station. The police made an investigation and learned from the girl's mother that Columbina had left home in the morning in an angry mood because her mother had found fault with her over some trifle. The young woman was employed in this city as a typewriter.

MAY BE A MURDER MYSTERY.

Salem, N. J., Authorities, However, Have Not Even a Body to Start With.

SALEM, N. J., Aug. 27.—The authorities here are struggling with what is thought to be a murder mystery. They do not know who the murdered person was or who the murderer is. They have not even an unidentified body to start with as a clue, although the detectives worked all night and to-day trying to find one.

John Wood, a prominent resident of the city, at midnight last night saw a negro strike a woman on the head with a club. The woman fell, and Mr. Wood says the man dragged her to the railroad bridge over the creek. Whether the woman was white or black Mr. Wood does not know.

Mr. Wood hurried away to give the alarm, and Chief Waddington and Detective Carney began an investigation. They found blood on the railroad bridge, and also some hair from a woman's head. They could not find the woman or the man who struck her down.

It is believed the body was thrown into the creek from the bridge, and carried down stream. Efforts to locate it will be resumed to-morrow morning.

FORTY-TWO PIGEONS STOLEN.

William Mumm, a Fancier, Loses All His Stock.

Two men were arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with the theft of forty-two pigeons, valued at $210. The men will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court to-day.

William Mumm is a pigeon fancier and saloon keeper at 260 Water Street. He has a large loft devoted exclusively to the birds on the top floor of the building.

His stock was composed of forty-two birds, until yesterday morning, when he went up to the loft to take a look at them. He found the coop empty, and not even the sign of a pigeon except a few feathers scattered about on the roof. He reported the case at the Oak Street Police Station, and Acting Sergt. Wilbur Jenkins and Detectives Distler and Snydecker on the case.

For three hours the detectives hunted about the precinct, and finally were rewarded by finding a man who had bought eight of the birds. He gave them up at once, disclosing the name of the man from whom he bought them.

On the roof of the tenement at 48 Oak Street the detectives discovered a temporary coop, in which were twenty more of the birds. They were watched by James McDonald, who when arrested gave the name of Charles Rosenthal, a tenant there, as the owner of the pigeons. Two more of the stolen birds were found in Rosenthal's rooms. He is a driver in the Street Cleaning Department.

ITALIAN'S FATAL RAGE.

Attacks a Fellow-Countryman Who Insulted His Lineage.

Maraniro Anni, twenty-five years old, an Italian barber, was probably fatally cut with a razor last night in his room at 252 West Twenty-eighth Street, where he made his home with the family of Pietro Petruchio. Nicolo Ciufi, twenty-five years old, also a boarder, was the assailant.

The two men and Francisco Gambrino of 352 Eighth Avenue, who was making a call on Anni, began to discuss the merits of their respective families. When Anni expressed the opinion that Ciufi sprang of stock notable chiefly for the number of brigands it had produced Ciufi naturally took umbrage. He also took a razor out of his pocket and attacked Anni. He cut him several times, one slash opening the man's jugular vein.

He saw the dreadful results of his anger and, dropping the razor, he fled from the place. The police were called and they sent Anni to Roosevelt Hospital. He was unconscious when he reached there and so weak from loss of blood that the physicians injected quantities of salt and water. He was alive at an early hour this morning, but had little chance of seeing daylight. The police were searching the city for Ciufi, aided by Gambrino, the witness.

Girl Kills Herself with Acid.

Tessie Ternento, eighteen years old, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid last night on the steps of 44 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn. She lived with her parents at Oakland Street, near Norman Avenue. She left the house during the evening, saying she was going to visit friends. She was found moaning on the steps half an hour later. An ambulance was summoned from St. Catharine's Hospital, but on the way there the girl died. Her parents could assign no cause for the act.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

LIGHT FROM A RUSSIAN GENERAL ON THE DREYFUS CASE.—The memoirs of the Russian General Annenkoff will be published in Berlin some time in September. It is announced by the Berlin press that the work will include certain evidence tending to prove that both Henry and Esterhazy delivered War Office documents to the agents of several foreign powers. It will be recalled that Gen. Annenkoff, who committed suicide in St. Petersburg last January, was obliged to leave the Russian service on account of his converting to his own use the funds placed at his disposal for the construction of the Transcaspian Railway. But his disgrace was not made public, and in 1896 he went to Paris, some say on a secret mission, and was well received in society, and especially in military circles. For a time he struck up a very warm friendship with Esterhazy, and the Russian authorities "found no ground of complaint thereat, so long as Annenkoff showed by his private correspondence that he had only the interests of Russia at heart." It is said in St. Petersburg concerning the alleged revelations in the coming Berlin publication that "so far as Russia is concerned in the affair, the authorities will have no occasion to send to Paris an inspired note on the Annenkoff question unless Gen. Mercier should make a clean breast before the court at Rennes, and should then appeal to Gen. Annenkoff's memoirs to make his statement good."

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TALIEN-WAN AS A FREE PORT.—The news recently reported from Paris that the Czar's Government had decided to make Talien-Wan a free port, open to all nations, was at once denied in certain quarters and qualified in others. The original information, however, has now been confirmed. The following is the imperial order addressed by the Czar to the Minister of Finance in regard to the matter: "Owing to the great possessions of Russia in Europe and Asia, it has been possible, with God's help, to effect a rapprochement between the peoples of the West and East. Through the friendly attitude of China we have succeeded in attaining our historic aim, having obtained the use of two Chinese harbors, Talien-Wan and Port Arthur, with large territory; whereby an outlet for the Great Siberian Railway to the Yellow Sea has been secured. Thanks to the wise decision of the Chinese Government, we shall, through the railway lines in course of construction, be united with China, a result which gives to all nations the immeasurable gain of easy communication and lightens the operations of the world's trade. In our unwearying care for the general weal, we have deemed it necessary, after the completion of the railway line as far as the Harbor of Talien-Wan, to declare that harbor a free port for the whole period of the treaty and lease concluded between Russia and China on the 27th (15th Old Style) of March, 1898, for the merchant ships of all nations and to build a new city in the neighborhood of the said port to be named Dalny, (meaning in Russian "distant" or "far off.") At the same time, in view of the commercial development of the future town of this port, we grant it also during the entire period for which its territory has been ceded to Russia, the right of free trade peculiar to a porto franco, on the following conditions: (1) For the town, port, and land connected with it within the frontiers definable and changeable by the Minister of Finance, the import and export of all merchandise in general will be admitted free of customs duties. (2) This right of free trade does not extend to lastage, anchorage, and other port duties. (3) The quarantine regulations for preventing the spread of contagion will have to be observed in all their force by all ships entering the port. (4) Goods imported into Russia from the territory enjoying this right of free trade will be examined, charged with duty, and passed over the frontiers of the empire according to the general regulations in force for foreign imports. Invoking the blessing of God on this truly peaceful work, we charge you with the duty of constructing the town and port.

"NICHOLAS."

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THE REPRODUCTION OF LOURDES IN ABYSSINIA.—Dr. Reginald Koettlitz, one of the members of the Weld-Blundell expedition, which last Winter crossed Abyssinia from east to west, is now in London. He says that British prestige is very high in Abyssinia, which is owing to the result of the Fashoda affair, with which Menelek was greatly impressed. Besides the British resident agent, Lieut. Harrington, the only Englishman living in the capital of the Negus, is a man named McKelvey, although there are several Italians who elected to remain there after the defeat of the Italian arms a couple of years ago. McKelvey was one of the original prisoners at Magdala, and was tortured with the rest. He decided to remain in Abyssinia, took a native wife, adopted native dress and customs, and lost all semblance of his own nationality. While at Addis Abeba, Dr. Koettlitz visited Zouquala, the famous sacred mountain, which is a truncated cone 10,000 feet high. At its summit is a remarkable lake three-quarters of a mile long, which to the Abyssinians is a veritable Lourdes of Siloam. Bathing in its waters is supposed to be a cure for all diseases. Close by are some springs dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The water of the lake is used as a tonic in certain cases, but must never be employed for cooking or for other living purposes. Numbers of diseased creatures were crawling around the shores of the lake when Dr. Koettlitz visited the place.

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THE DEATH OF THE FOUNDER OF "THE CHRISTIAN SYNAGOGUE" IN RUSSIA.—The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna contains an account of the death in Bessaravia of Joseph Rabbinovitch, who in 1882 founded a sect in Russia called the Christian Synagogue, which was based upon the traditions of the early Christian Church. It is not known whether Rabbinovitch inaugurated this sect with an idea of saving the poorest class of Jews from anti-Semitic persecution or for other reasons. At any rate, he declared after a visit to Jerusalem that the Holy City was no place for a general immigration of Jews. Rabbinovitch, who was a lawyer of considerable learning, rejected the doctrines of the Trinity and the Divine and human nature of Christ and modeled his creed upon that of the Ebionites, who, though they acknowledged Christ to be the Messiah, remained Jews and continued to obey the laws of Moses. Independent of this sect the Neue Freie Presse asserts that another Jewish community has been formed in Russia with its chief seat at Odessa. The Jews there recently held a meeting to congratulate themselves upon the revision of the Dreyfus affair. A young Jew arose, and in an eloquent speech said revision of the Dreyfus case put the obligation upon all the Jews of the world to revise another unjust trial, which ended in an unjust sentence of death and the execution of the victim—namely, of Jesus of Nazareth. The orthodox Jews present, it is said, protested vehemently, but a number of young men declared the idea to be worthy of consideration, and they have since formed a society who call themselves the "Revisionists."

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PRIVATE LETTER BOXES IN FRANCE.—The decree permitting persons in France to have private letter boxes will go into execution on Sept. 1. President Loubet has just signed the decree authorizing their use; the boxes, in honor of the Postal Secretary, M. Mougeot, who was first to organize the system, have been called by the public "Mougeottes." They will be kept up at the expense of the owner. No special model for them will be required, but the State will furnish the locks and keys to be placed upon them. The collection of mails from these boxes will be operated upon the same plan as that of the special supplementary boxes situated in the quarter in which the private boxowner resides. The rent of the private letter boxes will be 100f. per box within the limits of the City of Paris and all other cities in France of over 80,000 inhabitants. An extra tax of 10f. will be charged when the box is more than twenty meters from the main entrance of the house, and 10f. per story when the box is placed above the ground floor.

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SERIOUS RUPTURE SAID TO BE IMMINENT IN THE ORLEANIST CAMP.—A prominent member of the royalist circle in Paris, who happens to be in Brussels, has confided to an intimate friend that the cause of Prince Henri d'Orléans is not attended with that progress which his followers would desire. The relations between the pretender and those numerous supporters of his who desire him to take a decisive step in the present hour of France's troubles, do not appear to be of the happiest character. The Duc d'Orléans is said to be too easy-going and lacking deplorably in energy. Some time ago the idea got abroad that the Orleanists and the Bonapartists were about to combine, or, rather, that certain sections of both parties had discovered grounds on which they could meet and cooperate with each other. It is now said that the energetic royalists are thinking seriously of making common cause with the Bonapartists. It is the general opinion among the dissatisfied supporters of Prince Henri that Prince Victor Napoleon is no more an ideal pretender than the Duc d'Orléans, but what is said to be drawing a good many Orleanists and Bonapartists together is the future of Prince Louis Napoleon, who is at present at the Czar's Court. Royalists of both parties declare that in him they have a strong man—one who possesses the qualities necessary in a French pretender, and which are lacking both in Prince Victor and the Duc d'Orléans.

SCARCITY OF DIAMONDS.

De Beers Syndicate Takes Advantage of Transvaal War Scare to Limit the Output and Raise Prices.

The possibility of a war between Great Britain and the South African Republic has already had a disquieting effect on at least one industry in this country. The diamond market is in a condition which could almost be described as one of panic. The market value of stones is now 40 per cent. higher than it was a year ago, and, from present indications, there seems to be no prospect that the high-water mark has been reached.

This fact of itself would, of course, not cause the diamond importers and dealers any anxiety. But there is in addition a remarkable scarcity of stones, and it is probable that the coming season will find a good many traders unable to make good their contracts, except at heavy loss.

It is the great De Beers syndicate which is responsible for this state of things. The syndicate is controlled by Cecil Rhodes and half a dozen other men, and they have apparently determined to limit the output of the Kimberley Mines—which, in reality, means the output of the world—to an infinitesimal quantity. It is customary for the representatives of the large importing houses of the United States, England, France, and other countries where there are large markets for the sale of precious stones to visit South Africa in the Summer in order to make their purchases. Frequent and bitter have been the complaints which have reached Maiden Lane and Covent Garden from South Africa this year. The prices keep on going up, (within the last week there has been an advance of 10 per cent.,) and even at the highest figures it is hard to secure a parcel. The offices of the De Beers Company are open only a very few hours each day, and the number of would-be-buyers is so great that it takes weeks before a new-comer has a chance of being supplied. Even then it appears the diamond magnates are wont to treat their customers in the most arbitrary manner conceivable, frequently refusing to close a deal for a designable season.

At the office of Louis Strasburger, in Maiden Lane, it was said yesterday that there was only one explanation for the existing state of things; the De Beers syndicate was a "close corporation," and could do what it pleased. The market price of diamonds was, it was added, absolutely at the mercy of the handful of men who control the syndicate, and it was not to be supposed that they would let such a chance as a threatened Transvaal war go by without making "all that there is in it" in the way of increased profits.

John W. Block and other large importers made statements to the same effect.

FAMILY OF STATE GOVERNORS.

Remarkable Record of the Richardsons of South Carolina.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 27.—The record of Governors furnished by the Richardson family of South Carolina far surpasses that of the Walcotts of Connecticut. The remarkable facts are recalled by the death of John Peter Richardson, the last Governor of the "old régime."

Gov. Richardson was a nephew of Elizabeth Peyre Manning, née Richardson, a remarkable woman, and the only one on record who was the wife of a Governor, the sister of a Governor, the niece of a Governor, the mother of a Governor, and the aunt and foster-mother of a Governor. She was also the half first cousin of her husband, Gov. Richard I. Manning.

Gen. James B. Richardson, grandfather, was Governor from 1802 to 1804. John Peter Richardson, the father, was Governor from 1840 to 1842, and John Peter Richardson, the son, from 1886 to 1890.

Gen. Richardson was also the grandfather of Richard I. Manning, Governor from 1824 to 1826, whose son, John Lawrence Manning, was Governor from 1852 to 1854. And if there is such a thing as being ancestor-in-law, there are two more Governors to be added to his family tree, both illustrious—George McDuffie and Wade Hampton. McDuffie married a great-granddaughter of Gen. Richardson, while Gov. Hampton's second wife, McDuffie's daughter, was a great-great-granddaughter.

There is a coincidence in that the late Gov. John Peter Richardson and his father bore the same name, were Governors of the same State, both succeeded Governors who were not elected to that office, but were filling out unexpired terms; the Lieutenant Governors under each were from Upper Carolina, and both were named Williams.

NAMES FOR BRONX STREETS.

Engineer Risse's Christening of Thoroughfares in Eastern Section.

Chief Topographical Engineer Louis A. Risse has completed the long-looked-for map of that section of the Borough of the Bronx which lies east of the Bronx River. On this map, representing territory of about 14,000 acres, are shown between 400 and 500 streets and avenues, all of which are without names. The naming of these new streets and avenues is about the most trying of the varied duties which fall to the lot of the engineer.

While the power of legally giving such designations rests with the Municipal Assembly, in hardly an instance in a thousand does the recommendation of Engineer Risse fail of adoption. Until such adoption, the usual custom in public documents is to use the proposed name, with the addition, "not yet named by proper authority." The district east of the Bronx is growing rapidly, and residents are anxious to have the streets properly and appropriately named.

In all towns there is comparatively little difficulty in finding names for streets and avenues, but in Greater New York thousands are needed, and the unusual supply of names which would not be objectionable to residents is limited. In one section of the Bronx the names of the great Generals of the civil war have been used, and in another those of the Admirals of the same war, and in still another those of famous poets, while in a fourth Indian names have been used.

There are several streets illegally called Dewey Street, and one Sampson Street. Mr. Risse favors numbers for the new cross streets and giving the names of celebrated individuals to streets running in a general northerly and southerly direction. In the numbering of streets, however, he will have to guard against confusion with long-established numbered streets.

Below the Harlem River streets number east and west from Fifth Avenue, and west from the Harlem River. Above the Harlem streets number east from the Harlem River to the Bronx River. For the section east of the Bronx some general designation is necessary. East Bronx has been suggested and might serve to distinguish the territory from West Bronx, but very possibly some better designation will be found.

Engineer Risse is opposed to naming streets for living persons or for any, but Americans, as if that were done precedents which would involve no end of trouble would be established. He has under consideration the use of names of the original settlers of the section, also the use of the names of the deceased Governors of the State of New York and the deceased Mayors of the City of New York.

In Queens Borough he has in store for himself much more trouble of the same nature, for there some 5,000 names for streets will have to be found, as there the territory to be laid out includes about 79,000 acres. Many streets in the Bronx bear the same names as those of streets in Manhattan, for instance Broadway, John Street, Cedar Street, Park Avenue, &c.

Bicycle Riders Hurt in a Spill.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 27.—During an amateur bicycle race to-day on the Rahway course a bad spill took place and several boys were injured. Louis Mai, a son of an Elizabeth Avenue saloon keeper, received a concussion of the brain and was taken to the General Hospital, where it is said his chances for recovery are good. The accident occurred just as the finish of ten miles, from Elizabeth to Rahway and back, was being made. A six-year-old boy scudded across the course on his bicycle, and those in the lead ran into him. The little fellow, whose name could not be learned, received a broken arm and was taken home.

WORLD'S USE OF POCKETS

Men's Clothes Full of Them, While Women Have But Few.

CIVILIZATION DEMANDS THEM

A Tailor Tells the Queer Purposes Pockets Are Made by Some Men to Fulfill.

"Assuming," said the Philosopher of Small Things, "that Adam and Eve both began life without any pockets, it seems to me that the difference in the progress of the sexes toward pockets illustrates and proves the superiority of the male. Man's pockets have developed, improved, and increased with the advances of civilization. Woman is actually retrograding—losing ground and pockets. They tell me the women have fewer pockets in their clothes now than they had two generations ago.

"Our grandmothers," continued the philosopher, "used to have big, deep pockets in their skirts which they could get at somehow and in which they usually carried the household keys, a ball of yarn with knitting needles stuck in it, a little smooth-worn gourd for darning operations, and very often a few doughnuts or cookies or apples and a pair of spectacles. Then the big, long gingham aprons had pockets, and later young housekeepers and even unmarried women wore dainty little white frilled and tucked aprons with the most absurd and charming pretenses of pockets in front—gave the girls the opportunity to show how small their hands were by sticking their tiny white fists into them, and were very fetching.

"Now the skirts are so fashioned that pockets are impossible, and the Harlem woman wants a five-cent purchase of spool cotton sent to her home from a Twenty-third Street store on a delivery wagon, and carries her pocketbook in her hand to invite snatch thieves and hamper her in boarding street cars.

"The truth is, women let the dressmakers boss them and say how they shall wear their clothes, while men boss the tailors and have clothes made to meet the convenience of those who wear them."

A fashionable tailor who was asked about pockets said the tendency now is to have the upper pockets of sack and walking coats on the inside and to discourage the outside breast-pocket which is usually used for handkerchiefs, and from which very young men like to have the corner of a bright bit of silk show. As to trousers pockets, it is a matter of individual taste, but the tailors always argue for the side pockets, on the ground that in putting his hands into the old style pockets open from the top a man is likely to pull up the flap of his waistcoat and spoil its set.

"How many pockets has a man when fully dressed?" said the tailor. "Well, let's see—five in the trousers, five in the waistcoat and five in the sack coat; that's fifteen; then in the overcoat from five to seven—say twenty to twenty-four all told."

"Do you have many special orders on pockets?"

"No; not in New York. Many men like to have the little change pocket in the coat set inside one of the big side pockets, so that it doesn't show. Now and then we have an order for an overcoat with a pocket in the left sleeve. We always know the man who gives that order is in love with his wife or somebody else, for the purpose of the pocket is to let a woman holding the man's arm slip her hand into it. Policemen have a long case, or scabbard, sewed inside the right-hand hip pocket to hold their baton. Comparatively few men carry revolvers, but nearly all our orders for trousers call for two hip pockets.

"I suppose men think they may want to carry a revolver some time, and, anyhow, the more pockets they have the better they are pleased, although it is a fact that now and then a man will insist that no pockets be inserted at the seams of his trousers. Some of these say if there are pockets convenient they cannot keep their hands out of them, and it is not strictly good form to carry your hands in your pockets. Theoretically, men are supposed to wear gloves on the street and to know how to keep their hands in sight and carry them gracefully. Its a theory, however, to which few men pay any attention."

THE HISTORY OF POCKETS.

"Proves what I say," commented the Philosopher of Small Things. "Look at the history of pockets. Man is not a marsupial animal, like the 'possum and kangaroo, the females of which have pockets in which they carry their young around, but as he has developed he has increased his pockets—the male of the species—until his clothes are honeycombed with them. People in the Stone Age and the cave-dwellers had no pockets that there is any record of, nor did anybody in Bible history. Folks had nothing to carry but money, and that was put in a bag. The Romans and Greeks had the same idea—made their statues of Mercury, God of Gain, showing him holding a full bag, instead of with bulging pockets. A couple of hip pockets might have been convenient for Jupiter to carry around thunderbolts in, and a little necktar if flat flasks had been invented, but he doesn't appear to have had them.

"Shakespeare gives Julius Caesar a pocket in his gown, but the pocket does not seem to have come into real prominence until the Elizabethan era, when the world really woke up.

"Of course the pocket was out of sight during the Dark Ages—had to be.

"By the way," asked the Philosopher, suddenly, as if he had just thought of it, "Arthur and Richard of the Lion Heart and those people are picturesque to read about, but what do you suppose they did for pockets? Imagine a knight in full suit of iron clothes and a cold in his head, and no pocket or pocket handkerchief. How'd he make out?"

The reporter and the tailor declined to express opinions on this problem.

"Talking about that," the Philosopher rambled on, "the more I study details of the times of chivalry the more I am convinced that the girls of this day would not like at all the knights they rave over. It's a clear case of distance lending enchantment, and, taking point for point, the American woman I bet would prefer the ordinary, every-day American man to Galahad or Ivanhoe, or any of those fellows, and I wouldn't swap jobs with any one of 'em if I could. Suppose Galahad in full shining armor and a flea rivveted up inside his clothes next to his skin? D' you reckon any of our girls would care to know a man with no pockets in his clothes and carrying his love letters and tokens around in a bag?

"Edmond About says the more complex man's wants become the faster he makes progress in civilization, and that's true about clothes. As we become more civilized we need more pockets. A man has now letters to mail and others he doesn't care to leave around, pocketknife, money in bills and metal, corkscrew, pencils and a fountain pen, handkerchief, bunch of keys, time table, bicycle road directory, card case, cigar case, watch, newspapers, probably a picture of somebody, a lot of memoranda, receipts and statements of account, matches and chewing tobacco, some special tools of his craft, if he has one, too often a mustache comb, and manicure apparatus and a box of pills, all developments and adjuncts of civilization, and he needs all the pockets he can get.

"Sometimes there is a revolver and a flask to carry. In Maine, where there is a prohibition law, retail liquor dealers have pockets set inside their boot legs and carry their goods in them. In South Carolina and parts of Georgia where there are dispensary laws tin cans are made to fit in overcoat pockets with rubber tubes and little faucets run through the lining inside and liquor is drawn from them by the drink. In the Southwest it was at one time fashionable for professional bad men to have a scabbard attached to the inside of the back of the old-style high collar waistcoat to receive a bowie knife, so that the hilt was just below the nape of the neck. The idea was that a man could draw his weapon from his collar and throw it into another man with a single, quick, sweeping movement of his arm and then, until the trick became generally known, a man could lift his hand over his shoulder without causing suspicion, whereas a motion toward one of his trousers or coat pockets might cost him his life.

"What's the inside waistcoat pocket for?" asked the reporter.

"Sporting men carry their bank rolls there," replied the tailor. "Other men use them as places of specially safe deposit, just as the old fashionable leather money belt was once used. But the truth is every pocket is available for something. Methodical men get the habit of putting certain things in certain pockets and stick to it through life and unnumbered suits. Careless men scatter things everywhere through their clothes. All of us have seen men of that kind turning one pocket after another inside out looking for something they wanted.

"But," said the philosopher, "there you touch one of the greatest blessings of many pockets as a source of hope. Because he has many pockets the average man is never quite sure that he is flat broke or utterly without matches. He will go for days every now and then turning out his pockets, picking out the lint that gets wadded in the corners, hoping that he has stuck away a bill and overlooked it or missed a small coin; and no other joy like the joy of finding forgotten or unexpected money in a remote and unsuspected pocket. Many times I have packed dollar and two-dollar bills in pencil or fob or hip pockets, hoping to forget them and find them some time in an emergency, but I always remember them and catch myself banking on them with my second sub-consciousness.

WORLD DEMANDS MORE POCKETS.

"The world demands more pockets than it has. The women have none, and if they ever get within hailing distance of equality with men must have dozens. The fact that men need more than they have is evident every day. We see small packages slipped into umbrellas and papers carried in hats. The surface road conductors use the sweatbands of their caps for extra pockets and pack transfer tickets into them. The only useless pockets are those in the tails of a frock coat. You can't carry anything in them that you can afford to sit on, and even a handkerchief there gives a hanging bustle effect.

"The desire for pockets has become by process of evolution a fixed sex trait. As soon as a boy gets on trousers with pockets he begins to swagger and assert his superiority, and feel that he is in business, sure enough. Watch a boy stick his hands in his trousers' pockets and spread his legs apart and argue a point of family difference, and you'll see his older and younger sisters, and very likely his mother, cower before him. I tell you it's all a matter of pockets.

"No pocketless people has ever been great since pockets were invented, and the female sex cannot rival men while it is pocketless. The boy who carries pieces of string, marbles, fishing worms, bits of crockery, sections of partially masticated chewing gum, and other things in his pockets soon becomes supreme in the household. He puts everything in his pockets but his money. That is in coin, and he carries that in his mouth, and usually swallows it."

With this final argument and deduction the philosopher closed.

An eminent and successful pickpocket who was asked about pockets said:

"On the level, none of them are safe. What keeps us guessing is there being so many pockets and so many different habits of carrying long green in them. The left waistcoat pocket is the easiest mark; probably fifty men in every hundred use the right-hand pocket for their bills and the left for their watches. But so long as you keep your roll out of sight and your hands away from feeling it, a gent in my line of business is likely to let you alone. He doesn't like to go feeling around people blindfold."

"What about women in your business?"

The successful pickpocket looked disgusted.

"Say," he sneered, "when I was a kid I done a stretch for a latchkey and some samples done up in a fifty-dollar Rooshian leather case fat enough to be a little fortune. Since then I've stayed away. Women's pocketbooks is all bluff. When a woman has big bills she tucks 'em in her glove or down in the bosom of her dress, and you can't get at 'em."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 27.—Despite the chilly atmosphere the attendance at the Casino this evening was the largest of the season. Every inch of dining space was in use, and a number of cottagers who wished to give dinner parties were forced to forego that form of entertainment for the want of space. Some of the handsomest costumes seen this season were worn to-night.

The principal dinner at the Casino was given by Harry Lehr, in the large room at the west end of the veranda. Here were as his guests Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, and W. K. Vanderbilt. The table decorations were pink hydrangeas. Others entertaining were Clarence H. Mackay, S. M. Roosevelt, Mrs. James Thompson, R. S. Sedgwick, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. George Kidd, Frederick H. Allen, H. Yale Dolan, E. Rollins Morse, H. B. Van Cortlandt, George Von L. Meyer, George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

Quite a number of the cottagers have engaged tables at the Casino grill rooms for the evenings of the amateur performances at the Casino Theatre for dinner parties after the performance.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan gave a reception at her cottage this afternoon.

Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained with a large luncheon party this afternoon, as did Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club this afternoon. At the time these ladies were entertaining some forty of the cottagers were enjoying luncheon at the same place.

While it is a fact that Bishop Harkins of the Providence Diocese has declined to grant a special dispensation for Miss Dora Havemeyer to wed Lieut. Commander Winslow, who is a Protestant, in St. Mary's Catholic Church here, Mrs. Havemeyer, mother of the bride-elect, has not given up all efforts to obtain the dispensation, and a friend of the family, Archbishop Ireland, has been asked to obtain the necessary permission from Rome. In case the special dispensation arrives at any moment before the wedding, set for Sept. 18, at the Havemeyer villa, the ceremony will be transferred to St. Mary's Church. The ceremony will be witnessed by about seventy-five people, including the relatives and immediate friends of the bride and groom. Immediately after the ceremony Friedheim will be closed when Mrs. Havemeyer, with her family, will go to their Long Island home, where Mrs. Havemeyer will remain for one month, after which she will sail for Hungary and remain for several years. In the case of the Herbert-Gammell wedding at St. Mary's Church a special dispensation was secured directly from the Pope.

A few evenings ago Mrs. Burké-Roche entertained at dinner at The Elms, and it is reported that some of the guests suggested dance, then some one suggested Bailey's Beach, and as the night was perfect for such an event carriages were called and the guests taken to the pavilion, where in the bright moonlight they enjoyed dancing until a late hour. It is said that this was not the first time that informal dances have occurred at the same place this season.

Mrs. Astor, who left for Boston last week for a change of scene, has not yet arrived at Beechwood, and because she was not present at the last dinner there is a report that she is more indisposed than is generally supposed. At any rate, there are no further dinner cards sent out from Beechwood, and it is said Mrs. Astor may close the house and pass the remainder of the Summer at Rhinebeck, the home of her son, Col. Astor.

Casino registers include Irving Stille, W. P. Potter, J. Wilson, and William Hazard.

Late registers at the Newport Golf Club include Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller and T. Grant.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has arranged to give a dance at Crossways next Friday evening.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has cards out for a lecture recital, to be given at Beaulieu on Friday afternoon, Sept. 9, by Mrs. Regina Watson, who will demonstrate modern Russian music and its representation. The lecture will be given on the lawn, if weather conditions will permit.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Reginald Ronalds of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Busk are visiting Mrs. J. Busk.

Col. Samuel R. Honey has returned from Europe.

Count and Countess D'Orsay, (née Dresser,) are the guests of the Countess's sister, Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown, at the Fearing Cottage in Narragansett Avenue.

The Valiant sailed for New York this evening.

Young People's Temperance Convention.

A call for a National convention of Young People's Christian Temperance Unions has been issued by the Chicago local union, to be held in Chicago on Sept. 27 and 28. Through the Central Traffic and Western Passenger Associations, rates of a fare and a third for the round trip have been granted from all parts of the country except Texas and the territory traversed by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Roads.

GIOVANNI TURINI DEAD.

Second Sculptor Engaged in Work on Dewey Arch to Pass Away in a Week.

Giovanni Turini, the sculptor, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 8 Morningside Avenue. He had not been feeling well on Saturday evening, but it was not supposed that anything serious was the matter with him. He rose at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and entered his wife's room. He had got half way across the room when he fell to the floor and died almost immediately. Dr. Godson of 301 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was summoned, but Mr. Turini had expired before he arrived. Heart disease was the cause of death.

It is a remarkable coincidence that Mr. Turini was the second of the sculptors engaged on the work for the Dewey Triumphal Arch, to be erected at Madison Square, who died suddenly within a week. Caspar Buberl, who had completed one of the medallions and was engaged on another, died from apoplexy last Wednesday. Mr. Turini's part in the work on the arch was a considerably more important one than Mr. Buberl's, and his death will seriously handicap the other sculptors. He had, however, nearly completed one large figure, in the workroom at the Madison Square Garden, where he had been engaged all last week, and had progressed so far with some decorative bas-relief work for the arch that other modelers will be able to make the enlargement from his design. He had been asked to work yesterday, as every moment must be made use of if the arch is to be completed by the time Admiral Dewey reaches New York, and had signified his intention of doing so.

Giovanni Turini was born near Verona, Italy, May 23, 1841. He studied sculpture at Milan and Rome, and afterward opened an atelier in the latter city. In 1866 he became a volunteer in the army of Garibaldi, and came to New York in the following year. He had lived in this city ever since.

For some years after he settled in America, Turini received a large number of important commissions, but recently, largely owing to adverse criticism of his work, he had not been so successful. He executed the equestrian statue of Bolivar in Central Park and the Garibaldi statue in Washington Square. He recently completed the model of another statue of Bolivar, designed to take the place of the first design, which has been very sharply condemned. Among others of his works are a bust of Pope Leo XIII. in the Vatican and a group, "Angelico and Medoro."

Mrs. Turini, who is an American and was married to Turini in 1882, attributes her husband's death largely to worry over the failure of the Venezuelan Government to adhere to a contract made with the sculptor for four statues. Mr. Turini could not obtain payment for the work, but completed the statues, defraying the expenses himself.

The funeral service will be held to-morrow afternoon at 8 Morningside Avenue. The burial will be at Kensico Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. John J. Linson.

Dr. John J. Linson died yesterday of heart disease at Tarrytown, N. Y. He was born in 1827 in this city, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He went to the front during the civil war with the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, and served with distinction. During the latter part of the war he served as Surgeon at the Provost Marshal's office in this district, and originated the plan of marking men with nitro-sliver to prevent bounty jumping. He was President of the Westchester Medical Society for three years. He leaves two daughters and four sons, one of them ex-Senator John J. Linson of Kingston.

Robert Clarke.

Robert Clarke, a pioneer in the book-publishing business of the West, died Saturday night at his home, in Glendale, Ohio, aged seventy years. Mr. Clarke was a native of Scotland. He went to Cincinnati sixty years ago, and soon afterward opened a second-hand bookstore. From this modest beginning grew his publishing house, which brought him a fortune. Mr. Clarke issued many volumes relating to the early history of the Northwest territory, and also published much literature relating to the civil war. His private library of 7,000 volumes was sold recently to William A. Pro

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FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.

The Master having fixed August 29th, 1899, for proving up bonds in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,

Notice is hereby given that all general mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company claiming prior lien will be proved up before said Master if deposited under the agreement of November 19th, 1898, with the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 28, 1899.

Dated New York, August 24, 1899.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Chairman,
No. 30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,
902 Provident Building, Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 15 Broad St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN ZINC MINING CO.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.

Capitalization { Bonds, $100,000 / Stock, $500,000

DIRECTORS:

R. L. EDWARDS, President, The Bank of the State of New York, New York.
A. T. KELLEY, of Kelley, Miller & Co., Bankers, New York.
A. F. NATHAN, Manager Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
F. B. WILCOX, Assistant Treasurer Guardian Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo.
E. HOPE NORTON, of Norton & Tunstall, Bankers, New York.

We offer for subscription, at par, in lots of $1,000, the entire issue of $100,000 of the First Mortgage six per cent. Gold Bonds of the American Zinc Mining Company, with Sinking Fund clause providing for the Redemption, at par, of $10,000 each year, each subscriber to receive a bonus of 100 per cent. of his subscription in the Capital Stock of the Company.

Subscription books will be opened Monday, August 28th, at 10 A. M. Terms of payment, 10 per cent. to accompany subscription, and balance on delivery of the securities, on or after September 1st.

The property of the American Zinc Mining Company is located at Empire City, near Galena, Kansas, immediately adjoining the North Empire Mining Company, and about six miles west of Joplin, Mo., all being a part of the same rich zinc district. The property, consisting of about 38 acres, is divided into 46 lots. At present the Company is operating on Lot 46 only, where a steam-plant for hoisting, screening, digging, &c., has been erected over the shaft known as the "Nellie Mac." Ore is being hoisted from the drift leading from this shaft at a depth of about 100 feet from the surface, from which shaft alone the Company is earning over and above all expenses and royalties more than $2,000 per week net. The fixed charges of the Company will not amount at any time to more than $16,000 per annum. The Company has sunk a second shaft on Lot 46, which has already reached rich deposits of zinc, and is preparing to hoist ore from this shaft also. This, it is expected, will enable the Company to double its present output from this one lot.

Dividends will be paid monthly, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, the first dividend being paid about October 1st. This rate is conservatively based on the present earnings of the plant. In view of the further developments and improvements now under way, however, the dividends will, without doubt, be materially increased.

Copies of the prospectus, giving full description of the property, and details of the Company's operation, with Expert and Engineer's reports, can be had on application to us, or from any of the Directors of the Company.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street, New York City.

Denver Union Depot 1st Mtge. Bonds.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION DEPOT AND RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899:

This Company has arranged for the extension until September 1st, 1900, of its First Mortgage Bonds, due September 1st, 1899, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and an extension agreement has been signed between this Company and the Trustees of the Mortgage covering the Bonds.

This Company has further arranged that, on presentation of the bonds to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, the Bonds will be stamped, showing the extension, and two additional coupons for the ensuing year will be attached thereto. They will also pay the coupons due September 1st, 1899. It has further been arranged with Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co. that, on presentation and surrender of Bonds, they will buy at par and interest all Bonds whose owners do not desire to extend them.

Holders of Bonds have until September 30th, 1899, to elect whether to consent to extension or to accept payment of their bonds.

Before September 1st, 1900, a more permanent arrangement will be made for refunding, or paying, the bonds.

The Union Depot and Railroad Co.,
by W. A. DEUEL, President.
Denver, August 12th, 1899.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY. SINKING FUND.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this eighth day of August, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the following twenty-seven (27) Bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers:

67	448	667	799	1157	1570	1886
74	471	772	901	1198	1585	1977
324	555	776	1079	1596	1622	1994
442	590	783	1082	1551	1847	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of September, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with supplemental Deed of Trust of Feb. 27, 1884.

Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

A. M. QUARRIER,
Vice President Henderson Bridge Company.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.

I hereby certify that the above numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this eighth day of August, 1899.
(Seal) FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., August 23, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE Consolidated Sinking Fund Mtge. Bonds OF THE Braddock Gas & Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated February 1st, 1893, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173 174, 175, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE Sinking Fund Gold Mortgage Bonds OF THE BRADDOCK GAS & LIGHT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated February 1st, 1898, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par, accrued interest, and a premium of five per centum on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered 251 to 400, both inclusive.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE McKeesport Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated May 1st, 1893, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of the said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.

CAPITAL $700,000

Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howiet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possona, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
40 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

Office of the Mississippi River Bridge Co.,
CHICAGO, Ill., July 26, 1899.

Owners of bonds of the Mississippi River Bridge Company are hereby notified that the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered: 57, 94, 107, 252, 277, 360, 414, 477, 552 and 668 to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of sinking fund payment due October 1st, 1899.

Said bonds to be redeemed at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine Street, New York city.

Interest on bonds designated as above will cease October 1st, 1899.

H. E. R. WOOD, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO. AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds.....$30,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative $20,000,000
Common Stock $30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds.....$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.....3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company.....9,000,000
Total $30,000,000

Preferred Stock:
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds.....$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock.....3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, stock 2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements.....4,437,500
Total issue.....$20,000,000

Common Stock:
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above $24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent.....1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements.....4,812,500
Total issue.....$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock, which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the reorganization agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositories:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Co., Chicago,

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, FOR WHICH NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN USUAL FORM WILL BE ISSUED.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositories or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago),
Committee.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia:
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC WILL FALL TO 20

The Company, according to its annual report for the year ending June 30th, 1898, earned barely one per cent. on the stock. The management has lately antagonized powerful interests, and as an outcome there is impending a rate war as disastrous for Southern Pacific as was the contest with the Panama R. R. and its steamship connections, which cost the Southern Pacific Company $10,000,000 of revenue. Details on application. TRUTHFUL, 1,269 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22,1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH E. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST CO.
59 TO 65 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus $1,500,000

Receives deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Bell, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,

Henry Morgenthau.

OFFICERS.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, PRESIDENT.
HUGH J. GRANT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
THORWALD STALLKNECHT, 2D VICE-PREST.
W. J. B. MILLS, TREASURER.
ERNEST EHRMANN, SECRETARY.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
Capital Paid In.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 500,000
ALLOWS interest on deposits.
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Registrar and Transfer Agents.
Collects incomes for persons residing in foreign countries.
FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES for the Island of Cuba. Branches at SANTIAGO and HAVANA. CUBAN EXCHANGE and COLLECTIONS.
OFFICERS:
ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....President
HEMAN DOWD.....Vice-President
S. L. CONKLIN.....Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
ST. PAUL BUILDING.
222 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE. ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	I. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard
	W. Seward Webb.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Matter of Donald.
2—Matter of Lenz.
3—Israel vs. Israel.
4—Reifsnider vs. Steinbach.
5—Lietza vs. Corliss Steam Engine Co.
6—Wooley vs. Wooley.
7—Matter of Rambent.
8—Bahrenburg vs. Tremberger.
9—Libbey vs. Nugent.
10—Messmann vs. Egenberger.
11—Schreyer vs. Morgan.
12—N. Y. Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Morgan.
13—Burns vs. Herther.
14—Mayer vs. Bernhard.
15—Engelhardt vs. Schnitz.
16—Schultz vs. Schultz.
17—Matter of Wm. E. Smith Co.
18—Marino vs. Gold.
19—Goldberg vs. Myers.
20—Matter of E. Kroeber Clock Co.
21—Matter of Johnston Jewelry Co.
22—Crowe vs. Sullivan.
23—Con. Ice Co. vs. Gore.
24—Robertson vs. Flynn.
25—Ives vs. Samuels.
26—Matter of Royce.
27—Matter of Sicker.
28—Guron vs. Mela Realty Co.
29—Veazey vs. Allen.
30—Plicque vs. Drey.
31—People, &c., vs. Mutual Ben. Life Assn.
32—Hunt vs. Slayback.
33—Nicolai vs. Van Rensselaer.
34—Strohmeir vs. Temilgan.
35—Karmiculski vs. Lewinsky.
36—Garvey vs. Garvey.
37—Matter of Manetti.
38—Matter of Smith.
39—Ganz vs. Ganz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
Jennie McDonald. George Ladd,
At 10:30 A. M. Conrad Reidenbach.
Caroline G. Page. Babetta Semel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Kobb vs. Davis—John Yard.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Barth vs. Wetterer—Henry P. McGown.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Emily M. Lawrence vs. Henrietta P. Slafke et al.—Philip C. Skillman.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Endless are the varieties of views expressed in and out of Wall Street as to the significance of the Clearing House figures of last Saturday. The weekly bank statement has come to be so much a matter for consideration by speculators that we have practically every week fever and chills during much of the time as to what may or may not be shown in items of deposits and loans and reserves. While sensible men are agreed that the Clearing House exhibits are entitled to no such attention as they receive, the effective fact as to Wall Street remains that the attention is commanded and that traders of more or less account base their market activity upon them—and frequently to an extent influencing the course of the whole market for a time.

***

From virtually every authoritative source comes the point that investors need have no fear of depressing money market stringency. Money for the next fortnight or so may work somewhat tighter, but bankers are practically unanimous in the belief that funds will be in quite ample supply to provide at fair rates for all legitimate business needs. That there is ready money in vast volumes, not only throughout the West but practically all over the country, is certified in many ways; and the head of one of the most important banks in Wall Street says:

"I look for a 3 per cent. time money market after September and not more than an average 4 per cent. rate during September."

This, though, is somewhat more optimistic than is the average opinion prevailing in highest banking circles.

***

With no serious money market aspects to cause discouragement, we are likely to see activity in many specialties. While the higher priced stocks are likely to proceed toward higher prices without much need of extra activity, it is probable that the medium-priced shares will be much more active than for some time past has been the rule. The Pacific stocks—Northern, Union, and Southern—are all being helped by syndicate operations, and the same is true in Atchison, Wisconsin Central, the Colorado stocks, and a number of the industrials.

***

In the Vanderbilt quarter an important announcement is likely to be made this week.

A WORKER WHO ACCOMPLISHES.

The Chairman of the board, Mr. George Coppell of Maitland, Coppell & Co., is giving the affairs of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company a great deal of his personal attention, and his colleagues say there is no reason to doubt that he will be able to do as well with this company as he did with the Denver and Rio Grande. Indeed, they urge, the possibilities of through traffic and increased local development are much greater between the Cities of St. Paul Chicago, and Minneapolis and through a part of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota than they are in a State like Colorado, which so largely depends on mineral traffic.

INFLUENCES THAT GOVERN.

In spite of any interruptions due to incidents in the traction or industrial stocks, the market seems to keep its eyes fixed upon the increasing earnings of so many of the minor or reorganized railroad properties. In the present temper of speculation, the principal influences that actively sway it are of the kind aroused by occurrences like the recent declaration of a dividend on Chesapeake & Ohio, the placing of Southern Railway preferred on a semi-annual dividend basis, the action scheduled by the Union Pacific Board, which will give that road's preferred stockholders henceforth full 4 per cent. per annum, and the rumors and intimations of future dividends in connection with stocks like Norfolk and Western common, Southern Pacific, or many others, which but a short time ago were regarded as out of the range of possibilities of that pleasurable and encouraging description.—Haven & Stout.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Aug. 24, 1899	£35,089,404	.....
Aug. 25, 1898	35,065,342	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Aug. 24, 1899	77,228,788	£48,026,935
Aug. 25, 1898	75,509,618	49,882,577
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Aug. 24, 1899	27,531,000	14,337,000
Aug. 25, 1898	29,264,000	15,076,000
RUSSIA.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS FOR LABOR DAY. LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

NIAGARA FALLS

EXCURSION $8.00 TICKET.

Tickets will be accepted on trains leaving West 22d St. at 5:35 P. M., Cortlandt St. at 6:00 P. M., and Desbrosses St. at 6:10 P. M. only, on Sept. 1st. On Sept. 2d and 3d they will be accepted on all trains except the Black Diamond Express. Returning will be good on all trains but the Black Diamond Express, up to and including Sept. 6th.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Holders of Lehigh Valley Railroad tickets to Niagara Falls can purchase there tickets to Toronto by Boat $1.00, by Rail $1.50, to visit the Great Canadian Exposition.

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and Switchback.

EXCURSION $2.00 TICKET.

CHILDREN $1.50.

Special excursion train will leave as follows: West Twenty-third St., 7:55 A. M.; Cortlandt St., 8:08 A. M.; Desbrosses St., 8:10 A. M.; Brooklyn Annex, (foot Fulton St., Brooklyn,) 7:45 A. M.

For tickets and further information apply at all Lehigh Valley ticket offices or at Ferries, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, or 23d St., Brooklyn Annex.

Gen'l Eastern Office, 355 Broadway, N. Y.

Take the Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT LONG BRANCH.

☞ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.☜

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER Republic and MAMMOTH STEAMER Columbia

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 11 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. 1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and other New Jersey coast points.

The finest excursion offered by any route—the best service Long Branch ever had, and by the best sea-going boats; immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, and every comfort the traveler needs. Amusement also in concerts and vaudeville performances, free, on every trip. ☞COSTS LESS

20 MILES of BAY and HARBOR 12 MILES of OCEAN

THAN 1½ CENTS PER MILE.

32 MILES DOWN 32 MILES BACK

The Bay and Harbor, Bedloe's, Governor's, Long and Staten Islands, Statue of Liberty, all the Forts, Sandy Hook, Navesink Highlands. Splendid scene of ocean life and grandeur, and New Jersey coast.

64 MILES 4 HOURS OF SAILING.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Alt Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 8:45, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M.; So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M., for East 32d St., and Cortlandt St., 12:00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6:30, 8, 7, 9 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Coney Island Jockey Club Racetrack.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:30, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:43, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily, *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *0:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * run Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:37 P. M. FARE, 15 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BOATS. ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St., 8:40 A. M., 1:45 P. M., week days. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Round Trip, 40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N. R., hourly, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M. Leave Pier 1, N. R., hourly, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

LABOR DAY. COOK'S EXCURSIONS.

Niagara Falls, 3 days.....$14.50
Thousand Islands, 3 days.....14.50
St. Lawrence, Montreal, Lakes Champlain, George, etc., splendid 4 days' trip.....26.00

For particulars see handbills and programmes. COOK'S TOURS, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By excellent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, fish, meat, and game two years' reference from last place; city or country; no cards. 345 West 24th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER, &c.—Reliable man, age 30, seeks position now or after Sept. 15 as cashier or agent and collector with reliable business house; no insurance; references A No. 1; has been manager for past 14 years. Reliable, Steinway Post Office, Long Island City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 31 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. jy10-1aw6mM

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adam Emmerich, William Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of John Emmerich; Frederick M. H. Emmerich, Elizabeth Emmerich, Henry Klein, Carl Klein, Emma Brennen, Daniel Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of Daniel Emmerich; Carl Emmerich, Elizabeth Ohl, Adolph Emmerich, Elizabetha Emmerich, and John Emmerich, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Jacob A. J. Goebel of Congers, Rockland County, in the State of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Buttner, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, au7-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St. Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Henry D. Otten, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of MARIA HULSEBERG, deceased, Henry Hulseberg, John Carle Hulseberg, Lena Hulseberg, George Hulseberg, Ettie Ziegler, Leonora Henrietta Wellbrock, Frederick Wellbrock, Howard Wellbrock, Henrietta Wellbrock, Anna K. Voight, Christopher Otten, Caroline W. Thiemann, Louisa Von Kaas, Adolph Von Kaas, Henrietta Dieckmann, Theodore Dieckmann, Netta Dieckmann, Ida Dieckmann, Emma Dieckmann, Gerhardt Dieckmann, Frederick Dieckmann, Wilhelmina Dieckmann, George Dieckmann, and Louise Otten as sole legatee and devisee under the last will and testament of Gerhardt Otten, deceased. Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the (25th) twenty-fifth day of October, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the probate of the alleged last will and testament and of the alleged codicil thereto of Maria Hulseberg, late of the County of New York, should not be revoked, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, jy31-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899. MARY J. RYAN, Executrix. PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1aw6mM

LIMAN, GEORGE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Liman, Max Liman, Hugo Liman, Paul Liman, Oscar Liman, the heirs and next of kin of GEORGE LIMAN, otherwise known as GEORGE W. LIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Marie Liman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George Liman, otherwise known as George W. Liman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 28th day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, au7-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIA A. VALENTINE, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. VALENTINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1898, as amended by order dated February 24, 1899, and as further amended by order dated June 27, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on said day, by Charles Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment and orders to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and designated by the numbers 14 and 15 on a map entitled "Map for partition sale of property belonging to the estate of Daniel Valentine, deceased, situate at Fordham, Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. C.," made by Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 1st, 1899, said lots taken separately being bounded and described as follows:

Lot Number 14—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of E. 195th St. and Webster Avenue, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Webster Avenue 25 feet, thence westerly at right angles to Webster Avenue one hundred and 91-100 feet to the easterly line of lot Number 15 on said map, thence southerly parallel with Webster Avenue along the easterly side of lot Number 15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:

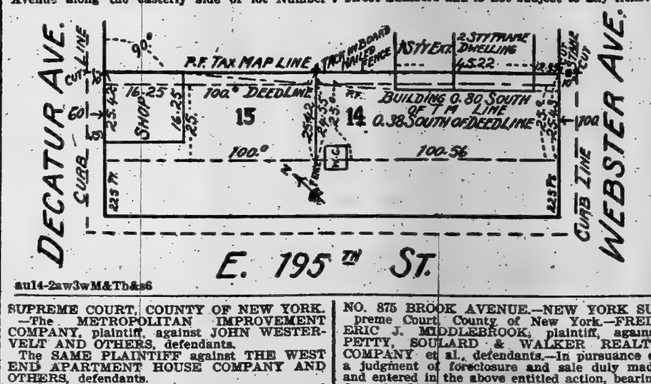

au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—The METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT AND OTHERS, defendants.

The SAME PLAINTIFF against THE WEST END APARTMENT HOUSE COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in each of the above-entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eightieth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, sixty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue sixty feet to the southerly side of Eightieth Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

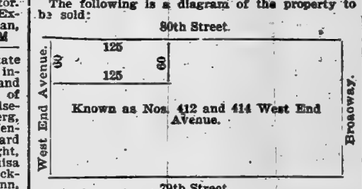

The approximate amount of the liens or charges, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is as follows: In the first action, $46,244 55-100, and in the second action, $12,913 11-100, amounting together to $59,-158 66-100; and interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances in both actions, amounting to $655 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,350 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, on which is due the sum of $78,000 and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from February 5th, 1899, and to a mortgage for $30,000 and interest thereon from August 9th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

au10-2aw3wTh&M&au31

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, as executor under the last will and testament of James H. Woods, deceased, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. ALLEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, distant eighty-four (84) feet three (3) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with said easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue sixteen feet eight inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street seventy feet to the easterly side or line of Madison Avenue; and thence northerly along the same sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 1,519 Madison Avenue:

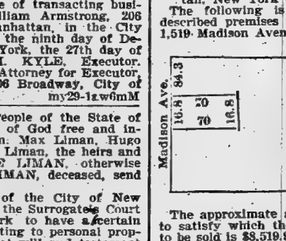

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,519.98, with interest thereon from the 13th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $336.86, with interest from the 28th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $607.65 and interest.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.

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FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. : S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 343, NEAR 44TH ST.—Newly decorated; suite or singly; porcelain baths; gentlemen; references.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

HUEBSCH'S YEAR BOOK FOR 1900, "Your memory in cloth covers," 368 page diary, 6x9, postpaid, 75 cts. Specialty, 2,000 noteheads, printed, $3.25. D. A. Huebsch & Co., 31 Rose St., N. Y.

WANTED—A well-connected agent to solicit business for a reliable law office; commissions liberal. R. B., Box 206 Times Office.

PERSONAL.

CONSULT CHEIRO by reading his books, LANGUAGE OF THE HAND; tenth edition, enlarged, $2.50; fifty-five magnificent full-page illustrations. CHEIRO'S POEMS, cloth, gilt top, 50 cents; abounds in passion, emotion, and regretfulness. CHEIRO'S GUIDE TO THE HAND, cloth, $1.00; the best work on Palmistry at a low price. THE HAND OF FATE, cloth, $1.00; a novel; a strange psychological story. Sold everywhere. Mailed for the price. Manuscripts promptly examined. F. TENNYSON NEELY, Publisher, 114 5th Av., New York.

HOTELS.

BAYSWATER HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—One of the finest appointed Summer hotels on Long Island; fine beach; good boating, bathing, and fishing; fine table, comfortable beds; electric lights; fireproof; low commutation; liberal treatment.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:

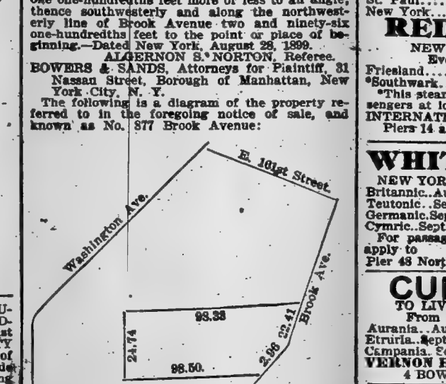

au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—The METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT AND OTHERS, defendants.

The SAME PLAINTIFF against THE WEST END APARTMENT HOUSE COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in each of the above-entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eightieth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, sixty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue sixty feet to the southerly side of Eightieth Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charges, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is as follows: In the first action, $46,244 55-100, and in the second action, $12,913 11-100, amounting together to $59,-158 66-100; and interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances in both actions, amounting to $655 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,350 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, on which is due the sum of $78,000 and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from February 5th, 1899, and to a mortgage for $30,000 and interest thereon from August 9th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

au10-2aw3wTh&M&au31

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, as executor under the last will and testament of James H. Woods, deceased, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. ALLEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, distant eighty-four (84) feet three (3) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with said easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue sixteen feet eight inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street seventy feet to the easterly side or line of Madison Avenue; and thence northerly along the same sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 1,519 Madison Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,519.98, with interest thereon from the 13th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $336.86, with interest from the 28th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $607.65 and interest.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.

au28-2aw3wM&Th&s18

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 877 BROOK AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court.—County of New York. FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against ALICE M. HOLLAND et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx and City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue, distant one hundred and forty-five and one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue with the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and forty-six and one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of the Port Morris Branch Railroad at a point one hundred and eleven and eighty-one one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly along said easterly side of said railroad twenty-five and seven one-hundredths feet; thence easterly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight and fifty one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue two and forty-one one-hundredths feet more or less; thence easterly at right angles to Brook Avenue ninety-eight and thirty-three one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-two and forty-one one-hundredths feet more or less to an angle; thence southwesterly and along the northwesterly line of Brook Avenue two and ninety-six one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 877 Brook Avenue:

3d Ave.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,773.12, and

LABOR TO CALL ON MAZET

Wants Investigation of Work on City Prison.

MEANING OF MORAL SUPPORT

Sharp Discussion in Central Federated Union Over the Question of Sympathetic Strikes.

The Mazet committee will soon have an opportunity to investigate the building of the new City Prison. Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters has repeatedly complained that the plans and specifications for that building were violated by using the stone of the old building, which was of a quality inferior to the material mentioned in the specifications for the new building. He also said that in places where the old stones were too small to fit in the intervening spaces were patched up with cement. Mr. O'Brien persauded Commissioner Lantry to make an examination and said he satisfied that official that his charges were true. He further claimed that the work was otherwise defective, and he wanted to have the pay of the contractors stopped until they complied with the law and specifications.

Delegate O'Brien told the Central Federated Union yesterday that, notwithstanding all his efforts, the Assistant Corporation Counsel had written to Commissioner Lantry telling him that he should have waited for the architect of the building to make a complaint of any irregularities before making an examination of the building, and practically authorizing him to pay the contractors. Mr. O'Brien went on to say he was tired of the Tammany office holders, and was going to bring the entire matter before the Mazet committee.

An excited discussion that came up before the meeting was over the meaning of the words "moral support" as applied to strikes. Some time ago a labor agitator explained the meaning of "using moral suasion" with a non-union man in a strike as "a well-aimed brick." The arguments yesterday were somewhat in the same direction.

Delegate Flanagan of the Pattern Makers again brought up the complaint of his union against the ironmolders who had refused to go on a sympathetic strike to compel an employer to grant the pattern makers an eight-hour work day. Mr. Flanagan also complained that the newspapers had not taken any notice of his complaints at the last meeting of the federation. He hoped, he said, that organized labor would soon have a newspaper of its own that would give every item of labor news.

Mr. Flanagan's remarks stirred the soul of Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League, and he forthwith moved that the Iron Molders be barred from the Central Federated Union until they proved that they no longer handled molds made by non-union molders.

Chairman Prince declined to put the motion before the house, because, he said, there was no by-law of the Central Federated Union to cover that case. He said: "We have no law by which we can suspend an organization for refusing to go on a sympathetic strike. This is my decision, and you can appeal from it if you want."

All the provision made in the constitution and by-laws of the Central Federated Union to aid a union on strike is to give it moral and financial support. Delegate Hawksworth of the Amalgamated Engineers immediately appealed from the decision.

The appellant strove to prove that the words "moral support" in the constitution and by-laws did mean that one union should be supported by a sympathetic strike by another when no other means of assistance were available. Chairman Prince, in explaining his decision, said that he must adhere strictly to the law as laid down, and that it was plain, and not equivocal.

His decision was sustained, and the meeting proceeded to other business, when Delegate Timothy M. Daly suddenly moved to reconsider the motion of the appeal from the Chairman's decision.

"What is your reason for doing so?" asked Chairman Prince.

"You will find out by-and-by," replied Daly, in a tantalizing tone.

"Are you up to some trick?" asked Prince. "A good many delegates well know your trickery."

"I demand an explanation," said Daly, angrily. "There is not half as much to be known about you as about me. I do not, like you, carry water on both shoulders for one party, while belonging to another party."

"I'll put your motion," said the Chairman.

The motion was put, and Delegate Daly went on to urge the necessity of compelling the iron molders to stop handling non-union molds or be suspended. He went on to say that if unions could not help each other in that manner there was no use of organizing.

"If the constitution does not directly authorize a strike the Chair ought to make the most sensible, just, and liberal interpretation of the law, and that is why I voted against the Chair," said Delegate Fitzgerald of the Letter Carriers.

"What does moral aid mean, anyhow, when one union is called upon to help another?" asked a delegate. "Let's make the molders strike or get out."

Delegate Robinson said that the language of the law was plain, and they had better amend it by adding the word, "material," to "moral support."

Here Delegate Perrine of the Iron Molders came in, and asked for time until next Sunday, when he would answer all slurs that had been made upon his union, and promised "to shove some things down some people's throats."

The motion to reconsider the appeal from the Chair's decision was adopted, and several delegates again tried to prove that moral support meant support by sympathetic strike, but the decision was again sustained.

Chairman Prince then showed the meeting a letter which he had received through the mails. It was written in imitation print, and Mr. Prince said that the writer charged that some organizations were getting up a corruption fund to bribe the Legislature.

"Who is it from?" asked Delegate Daly.

"It is anonymous," replied the Chair.

"Put it into the basket," said Delegate O'Brien.

"Send it to the Committee on Outside Communications," said Daly.

The delegates would not let Prince read it, and he gave it to the reporters. It read thus: "A class of public servants attached to a labor organization are collecting funds to bribe legislators and letting the impression obtain that the central labor bodies are backing them up. It is your duty as a representative of labor to have some measures adopted to prevent organizations being looked upon as being in favor of corruption."

The city and National employes who have unions are the street cleaners, dock laborers, and letter carriers.

The meeting adopted a resolution calling on all of its affiliated unions that were also connected with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union to leave that body. The resolution declared that the Brooklyn body has delinquent unions affiliated with it, and that it allows members of its affiliated unions to work with non-union men.

James Woods, Vice President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, made an address and urged all union men to help his trade by smoking only union cigars. He was interrupted by Delegate De Greef of the Carpenters, who cried, "Why don't they do away with the women working in the shops and leaving their husbands to mind the babies at home? Let the men go to work and their wives stay at home. I'm a carpenter, and I don't send my wife out to do carpenter work in my place while I make the potato stew at home."

Delegates Hammis and Coolican of the Scranton Building Trades came to make an appeal for funds to help the strikers in that city, who have been out since June. They were granted credentials to the affiliated unions.

GERMAN PRINTING TRADE.

A Union Report Says It Has Seriously Declined.

Hugo Miller, National Secretary of the German-American Typographical Union, in his last report said that the German printing trade in this country was declining, and that German papers here were gradually going out of existence. In Germany, he stated, printing machines were hurting the printing trade, and, consequently, many German printers were coming to this country.

He recommends German printers in this country to try and get work in English printing offices, as the union cannot support the steadily increasing numbers of the unemployed.

Entertainment at the Y. W. C. A.

The closing entertainment of the Summer school of the Young Women's Christian Association will be held this evening at 7 East Fifteenth Street. It will consist of a concert and exhibition of Summer work. Admission will be free.

WAR ON SWEAT SHOPS.

National Consumers' League Induces Manufacturers of Women's Goods to Use a Label.

After the first of September a new label will appear in the shops, and women will for the first time be able to purchase goods guaranteed not to be sweat-shop products and to have been made under satisfactory conditions.

The National Consumers' League, organized last May, has established this label. It has already signed contracts with a number of manufacturers of women's white goods for its use, and has inspected a number of other factories which are preparing to sign similar contracts.

According to the terms of the contract between the National League and the manufacturer permitted to attach the league label to his goods the manufacturer guarantees four things:

First—All goods are made on the premises.

Second—All requirements of the State factory laws must be complied with.

Third—No overtime must be worked.

Fourth—Children under sixteen years of age must not be employed.

Instead of being in a position where it was compelled to urge manufacturers to use the label, the National Consumers' League found a willingness on the part of the manufacturers not only to use the label on their goods, but to pay the cost of printing it, and also to protect it at law in case of any infringement.

The league, however, will furnish the label, for which the manufacturers will pay. It will only be used on white goods for women at present.

During the coming year the Consumers' League principles will be widely exploited, and a National crusade in favor of the label will be carried on. In many cities manufacturers have advertised "no sweat-shop goods." Mrs. Florence Kelley cites two instances of this coming directly to her attention. In a Chicago sweat shop, where she stumbled upon a smallpox case, she found a $60 overcoat, bearing the stamp of one of the leading tailors of Helena, Mon. This man advertised no sweat-shop goods, and perhaps was ignorant that the $60 coat was being made for him in a Chicago sweat shop.

The officers of the National Consumers' League, which has its office in the United Charities Building, on Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, are: President—Mrs. John Graham Brooks, Cambridge, Mass.; Vice President—Mrs. Frederick Nathan, New York City; Treasurer—Mr. John Seely Ward, Jr., 48 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Florence Kelley, 105 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

THE OLD DOMINION STRIKE.

Fight Between a Gang of Italians and Party of Striking Longshoremen Is Narrowly Averted.

There was considerable excitement last evening when sixty Italians approached the foot of Canal Street, on their way to the Old Dominion Line pier, and there came near being a fight between them and a party of striking longshoremen who had congregated in West Street. The Italians were in charge of A. Purpura and another employe of the Italian Contract Labor Company.

As the party neared West Street four big longshoremen stalked up to Purpura and asked him where he was taking the Italians. A number of other longshoremen were near at hand, and at first it looked to Purpura as if a fight were imminent. He concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and after assuring the spokesman that he could follow him and see where he was taking the Italians, he headed them about and marched them to the Leonard Street Police Station. The striking men who had trailed along scampered back to West Street when they saw how near they came to being trapped by Purpura.

Nearly all the reserves had by this time gone out to supper, and the Italians were ordered by Capt. O'Brien to seek safety in the station house, which they did. A dozen of them, however, thought they were to be locked up, for they ran up to West Broadway as fast as they could and disappeared. Some of them reappeared, when the Italians were escorted to the Old Dominion Line pier later by a squad of policemen.

The march to the pier was without incident until they started down Franklin Street, where a number of boys and girls, who seemed to be friends of the strikers, gathered and yelled "Scab!" "Dago!" "Guinea!" and other epithets. Some stones and decayed fruit were hurled at the Italians, but no arrests were made, none of the missiles taking effect.

At 7 o'clock last night the day force, consisting of about 300 men, knocked off, and the steamboat J. G. Emmons took them off the dock at the end of it, and sailed away, with orders where to land them. In a few minutes the tug Edna, having the barge Louise C. in tow, arrived at the pier with 300 Italians aboard, all eager for work.

Four of the company's steamers were at this time tied up at the pier. They were the Jefferson, Guyandotte, Jamestown, and Old Dominion, the two latter having arrived from the South within a few hours of each other yesterday afternoon. Little freight had been taken from the Jamestown only, and as the Old Dominion was in the way, she steamed out into the river and anchored there to await orders. It was said that the Jamestown might sail to-morrow and the Jefferson to-day, if loaded in time.

One of the old longshoremen who has stood by the company all through the strike was assaulted yesterday morning while returning home from work. He was riding on a Belt Line car, and had evidently been spotted, for when the car reached a point above Desbrosses Street several men jumped on it and gave the man a drubbing.

No arrests were made, but the man sent word to the company later that he would not resume work unless he could reach the pier without being molested. Last evening the company's tug Katherine was sent to Pier 34 to bring the man to work.

MOTHER CHARGES CRUELTY.

Says a Neighbor Burned Her Baby's Feet Seriously.

An alleged case of cruelty to a child growing out of a feud between two Brownsville families was brought to the attention of the police of the Eastern Parkway Police Station, Brooklyn, yesterday, by Mrs. David Shapiro of 354 Osborn Street.

Mrs. Shapiro called at the station house and complained that her son David, eighteen months old, had been burned on the feet with a hot poker by Mrs. Herman Frisch of 356 Osborn Street. Mrs. Shapiro's complaint was based on a statement made by her six-year-old daughter, Etta. According to the latter, she was playing with her little brother in the front yard of the Frisch home on Friday afternoon, when Mrs. Frisch came out with a hot poker and rubbed it against little David's bare feet. Etta had been forbidden by her mother to go into the Frisch yard, and did not tell her mother of Mrs. Frisch's alleged act until yesterday. Mrs. Shapiro then examined the boy's feet and discovered that they were badly blistered. Thereupon she went to the police station and made complaint. Sergt. Ouchterloney called an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital, and the baby's injuries were dressed by Surgeon Shields.

The Sergeant also had Mrs. Frisch brought to the station. She positively denied having burned the child. The Sergeant did not feel justified in holding her on Mrs. Shapiro's complaint, and she was allowed to go. Mrs. Shapiro was then referred to a police court.

The Frisch and Shapiro families, it is said, have been on bad terms for some time.

Annual Bavarian Volksfest.

Ten thousand persons gathered at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, yesterday, to attend the twenty-sixth annual Bavarian Volksfest held under the auspices of the Bavarian Volksfest Verein of this city. The address of welcome was made by President Charles A. Clemens, and during the afternoon there was a parade of Bavarians in national costumes, a concert, and entertainments for the children. The festival will close next Sunday.

The Treadwell Post Office Robbed.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The store of Seymour Jackson at Treadwell was entered by burglars this morning. The Post Office safe was blown open and $300 in money, together with jewelry and notes to the value of $200, were taken. Six suspicious characters are being followed by a posse of armed men.

If saving money is a pleasure what splendid fun you ought to have.

For there are still some of those "early fall" black and blue cheviot sack suits marked down from $20 to $12.50, at all three stores.

And at Prince and Leonard Street stores there are 400 to 500 fancy mixed sack suits marked from much higher prices down to $12.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CARPETS.

ROYAL WILTONS.

(The Best Wearing Carpets Made.)

In exclusive designs and colorings. The finest assortment ever shown!

SPECIAL SALE OF

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

New Hartfords.

Equal in Effect to an Oriental and Very Durable, Woven in One Piece, (Carpet Sizes,)

7.6x 9,	former price $33.75;	now		$17.00
9x12,	" "	54.00;	"	27.00
10.6x12,	" "	63.00;	"	31.50
12 x12,	" "	72.00;	"	36.00
12 x15,	" "	90.00;	"	45.00

These Rugs Cannot Be Found Elsewhere in the City.

Fine Parlor Furniture.

Suits and Odd Pieces; Our Own Upholstering; 3 and 5-Piece Suits for the Balance of This Month at Greatly Reduced Prices.

FURNITURE COVERINGS AND DRAPERIES in Great Variety.

Parties desiring to have their Furniture Reupholstered can do so at the present time AT A GREAT SAVING!

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

For Dyspepsia.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Imparts strength, and makes the process of digestion natural and easy.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

PACKAGE CONTAINED BREAD.

Homeless Man Carried It in Jersey City at Night and Was Shot.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City recently gave orders to the police to arrest all persons carrying bundles through the streets at night unless they gave a good account of themselves and submitted their bundles to inspection. This order made no trouble until 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, when Patrolman Thomas Kelly saw a man with a parcel in Bergen Avenue. The package was so small that Kelly did not think it worth while to halt the man until he tried to conceal it under his coat. Then he ordered the man to stop.

The fellow at once started on a run. Kelly pursued him until he reached Communipaw Avenue. Finding the man was likely to escape, he drew a revolver and fired two shots at him. At the second shot the man gave a jump and halted suddenly. The bullet had lodged in his hip. The wound was not serious.

At the Communipaw Avenue Police Station the prisoner said he was Herman C. Lober. He had no home and was looking for an unfinished building in which to sleep when he encountered Officer Kelly. The package he carried contained bread and meat that some one had given him. He was sent to the City Hospital.

SCENE SHIFTER BLACKLISTED.

Theatrical Protective Union's Action Against a Delinquent Member.

The Theatrical Protective Union yesterday indorsed the imposition of a fine of $250 upon one of its members who dared to work in a theatre during a strike. He refused to pay, and in consequence he will be hounded all over the country.

There was a strike in a Boston theatre about a year, and several men who belonged to unions affiliated with the National Alliance of Stage Employes remained at work. For this they were fined $250, and when they pleaded that the fines were excessive and they could not pay they were branded as delinquent members and non-union men, and affiliated unions in all cities and towns were asked not to recognize them. The Boston Stage Shifters' Union had won the strike in the theatre, and no mercy whatever was shown to the men who had remained at work.

Among these was a member of the Theatrical Protective Union of New York, and this union was requested to indorse the imposition of the fine upon him. It did so, but allowed him to pay the fine in installments. He argued that that would be a millstone around his neck for years, but no heed was given to his plea, and then he positively refused to pay. In consequence he will be blacklisted everywhere.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F.: The number of Jews in New York City is estimated at between 350,000 and 400,000.

EDWARD LEVINE: The information you seek would be obtained more satisfactorily by consulting the report just issued by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which can be obtained at 168 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Slipped on Stone and Fell Over Cliff.

Robert Keifen, twenty-five years old, of 249 Webster Avenue, Jersey City Heights, spent Saturday night with friends in Hoboken. At midnight he started for home by way of the Mountain Road. He was walking along the edge of the road, and when near the top of the cliff he stepped on a loose stone, which turned under his foot. He lost his balance, and before he could recover himself fell over the cliff to the meadows below, a distance of forty feet. His right leg was broken and his shouts for help were not heard until 2 o'clock A. M. He was removed to the City Hospital.

State Liquor Dealers to Meet.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of the State of New York will be held at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week. Tuesday afternoon the delegates will participate in the laying of the foundation stone of the Central Brewery at the foot of East Sixty-eighth Street. This brewery is the outcome of the formation of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association among metropolitan retail dealers about a year ago. Thursday the entire party will go to Rockaway Beach, where a dinner for 1,600 persons will be served.

Special! To-Day at O'Neill's. | Special! To-Day at O'Neill's. | Special! To-Day at O'Neill's. | Special! To-Day at O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

Fall Novelties in the Untrimmed Hat Dept.
Main Floor.

A choice assortment of the new shapes and colors for ladies, misses and children now ready for your inspection.

New Dress Shapes, Outing Hats, Cycling Hats, &c.

All that is new for the coming autumn is here in profusion.

Choice Novelties in Feathers, Birds, Wings, Aigrettes and other Trimmings appropriate for autumn at very attractive prices.

The New Dress Goods.

They are coming in daily and make a very pretty show.

New ideas in Plaids, Reversible Golf Cloths, Homespuns, Scotch Tweeds, &c., also all the new materials for Rainy-day Skirts.

To-Day, Another Special Offering of 50-in. All-Wool Cheviots navy and black, thoroughly sponged and shrunk.

Usual price 85c., 59c. yard.

The New Silks.
On the Main Floor.

In the big Silk Section we are showing a complete line of new Fall Silks, comprising all the latest cords in solid and fancy effects, and will offer as a special inducement this week

2,000 Yards of Black Peau de Soie.
Regular 1.59 Quality, 1.25 yard.

This Week's Inducements in the Furniture Dept.

Look them over. Every article is thoroughly reliable. We don't hesitate to pronounce them the best furniture bargains in town. Read:

Parlor Suits (Turkish Overstuff).

37.00 Suits now	24.98
50.00 Suits now	31.00
60.00 Suits now	42.00
60.00 Suits, with mahogany finish frames, now	45.00
70.00 Suits, with inlaid frames, now	48.00
80.00 Suits now	55.00

Fancy Rockers.

Ten different patterns to pick from; they were formerly priced at 4.00, 4.50, and 5.00, but were reduced for this sale to 2.98 each.

Sideboards (Antique Oak).

The 18.00 Grade now	12.98
The 38.00 Grade now	28.00
The 55.00 Grade now	39.00
The 60.00 Grade now	42.00
The 70.00 Grade now	55.00

Morris Chairs.

"Morris" Chairs, mahogany finish, massive frames, hair-filled cushions, covered in figured velours.

Regular Price 13.50. Special, 8.98

Chiffonieres.

Solid Oak Chiffonieres, 33 inches wide, with five drawers, neatly carved frame and beveled mirror.

Regular Price 10.00 and 12.00. Now 6.75 and 8.50.

A choice collection of new designs in Parlor, Library and Dining Room Furniture at unusually low prices.

All cash purchases except bicycles and sewing machines delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Beginning To-Day, Monday, A Great Sale of Portieres!

Something that will interest every housekeeper who reads this announcement, for autumn is coming, and you'll soon begin to think of new draperies and will be looking for bargains. This is an exceptional opportunity. We want to close out a large lot of these goods, and to dispose of them quickly have made

Enormous Reductions!

Glance at these items; they are without doubt

The Greatest Values in Portieres Ever Offered in the City of New York!

RED AND WHITE STRIPE RIBBED PORTIERES, with heavy knotted fringe top and bottom, useful in interior national decoration, regular value $2.00, pair, 79c

HEAVY ARMURE SILK CURTAINS, double face, with stripe and detached figures, heavily fringed, regular value was 2.98 pair, for this sale 1.48

FINE COTTON DERBY PORTIERES, double face, with figured centres and dado top and bottom, fringe and valances, in six colors; also, IMITATION BAGDADS, in a large variety of colors, just the thing for couch covers, dens or cozy corner decorations; also HEAVY ARMURE REVERSIBLE RAW SILK TAPESTRY CURTAINS, basket weave, fringed top and bottom, regular price was 4.00 1.98

ROMAN CROSS STRIPE PORTIERES, fringed top and bottom, Indian and Turkish effects, in four handsome colorings, regular price was 4.50, for this sale 2.29

A SPECIAL LOT OF PORTIERES, COMPRISING "THE HIGHLAND," FLORAL FRENCH DESIGNS AND MAIDEN SKIRT PATTERNS, a variety of colors, all trimmed with heavy tassels, regular price was 5.00, for this sale 2.98

REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY PORTIERES, Bokhara and Persian effects, extra heavy quality, in Delft blue, empire green, red and other colors, regular price was 6.00, for this sale it is 3.25

ORIENTAL AND SYRIAN DESIGNS AND COLORINGS IN STRIPED TAPESTRY PORTIERES, heavily fringed top and bottom, beautiful colorings, suitable for Moorish rooms; also a handsome line of Silk Armure Curtains, in rich colors, regular value 6.00 4.98

PLAIN AND FIGURED SATIN DERBY PORTIERES, in a beautiful range of colors, never sold for less than 10.00, for this sale 5.98

FROU FROU AND SATIN DERBY PORTIERES, fringed, all new and rich colors, regular value was 12.50, for this sale they are marked 6.98

FINE SPUN SILK TAPESTRY PORTIERES, with rich fringes, a variety of colors, regular price was 15.00, for this sale 9.75

SILK LAMBALLES AND ORIENTAL SPUN SILK PORTIERES, newest and most stylish designs, twelve different patterns, regular price was 17.50, for this sale 10.98

ALSO A HOST OF OTHER VALUES IN LACE CURTAINS, SOFA PILLOWS, BED SETS, EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Some of this Week's Attractions in the Grocery Dept.
4th Floor.

FINE GROCERIES

TEAS.

We import and blend our teas. The best results will be obtained by observing the following:

FIRST—Always use good Teas.
SECOND—Use two hot dry earthenware teapots.
THIRD—Use water which has just reached the boiling point.
FOURTH—Infuse about four minutes.
FIFTH—Pour off into the second hot, dry teapot.
SIXTH—Avoid second brews with used tea leaves.

Finest English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, ½ lb., 38c.; 1 lb., 75c.; 5 lbs., $3.50.

Choice English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, ½ lb., 33c.; 1 lb., 65c.; 5 lbs., $3.00.

English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, ½ lb., 23c.; 1 lb., 45c.; 5 lbs., $2.15.

English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, 1 lb., 35c.; 3 lbs. for $1.00.

SAMPLE TEAS, 30c. lb.

COFFEE.

Padang, Java, and Longberry Mocha, 1-pound cartons, roasted daily, in the bean, ground or pulverized.
LP Regular 31c. kind, 25c. lb.
1-lb. tins, ground or pulverized, (3c. allowed on each tin returned,) 28c. lb.
3-lb. bags in the bean for 75c.
25 or 50 lb. tins, (tins free,) 25c. lb.

JAMOKA BLEND.

1-lb. cartons in the bean or ground, 19c. lb.
4-lb. cartons, in the bean for 75c.
25 or 50 lb. tins, (tins free,) 19c. lb.

TABLE WATERS, GINGER ALE, CIDER, ETC.

Equinox Natural Spring Water, pints, 10c.; doz., $1.15; quarts, 16c.; doz., $1.90.
Ginger Champagne, pints, 12c.; doz., $1.35; quarts, 18c.; doz., $2.04.
Sparkling Vin de Pomme, pints, 12c.; doz., $1.37; quarts, 20c.; doz., $2.25.
Corry's Belfast Ginger Ale, pints, $1.15 doz.; case, 5 doz., $5.50.
Corry's Belfast Ginger Beer, pints, $1.15 doz.; 5 doz., $5.50.
Corry's Belfast Soda Water, pints, $1.15 doz.; case, $5.50.
Corry's Belfast Lemon Fizz, pints, $1.15 doz.; case, $5.50.
Corry's Belfast Sarsaparilla, pints, $1.15 doz.; case, $5.50.
Mott's Russet Cider, pint bot., 14c.; doz., $1.58.
Mott's Russet Cider, quart bot., 24c.; doz., $2.70.
Ross's Ginger Ale, $1.25 doz.
C. & C. Ginger Ale, $1.35 doz.
Bolen & Byrne Ginger Ale, 90c. doz.
Bolen & Byrne Sarsaparilla, 90c. doz.
Gosman's Ginger Ale, $1.00 doz.

Fruit Syrups, etc., for Summer Beverages.

Claret, Raspberry, Orange, or Pineapple Lemonade, very fine and pure, bottle, 28c.; doz., $3.25.
Fruit Syrups, all flavors, full pints, 22c.; full quarts, 40c.
Lime Juice, (Rose's,) pints, 20c.; quarts, 30c. Lime Juice, (Crown,) quarts, 23c.
Raspberry Vinegar, (Rose's,) quarts, 45c.

The O'Neill Bicycle, formerly 27.00, 15.98

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st STREET.

The New Fall Styles in Ready-to-Wear Suits and Separate Skirts

may now be seen in our big Cloak and Suit Rooms in great variety. Unusually close attention has been paid this season to style, fit and finish.

Six Noteworthy Values!

In Skirts.

At 2.98 Ladies' Black Serge Skirts, full circular shape, percaline lined and bound with velveteen.
At 3.85 Ladies' Gray Homespun Skirts, habit back, percaline lined and bound with velveteen.
At 5.00 Ladies' Black Cheviot Serge skirts, in the new Tunic effect, velveteen bound and lined with percaline.

In Suits.

At 9.98 Ladies' Suits, men tailored, black cheviot and homespun, jaunty fly-front walking coat, lined throughout with taffeta, circular-shape skirt, percaline lined.
At 18.00 Ladies' Camel's Hair Cheviot Suits, in Oxford effects, jaunty eight-button reefer jacket, lined with good quality taffeta; skirt is the habit shape and lined with the new mercerized linings.
At 39.75 Ladies' Broadcloth Suits, in fly-front and tight-fitting effects, strapped seams, new shape skirt, entire suit lined with extra quality taffeta, black, brown and castor shades to select from.

Choice novelties in Silk and Cotton Waists at very attractive prices.

Three Great Bargains in the Clothing Department

Children's Two-piece Vestee and Sailor Suits, in strictly all-wool materials, odd lots, worth up to 5.00 a suit. Your choice at 2.50 each.

Boys' Wash Suits, fancy and plain patterns, formerly sold up to 2.00 each. Your choice at 59c each.

100 MEN'S SUITS, large sizes, 38 to 44 inch chest measure, worth 12.00 each. Your choice while they last at 5.00 each.

Some August Bargains in the China Department.

TOILET SETS.

Eleven-piece Toilet Sets, beautiful underlaid decorations—floral design, in assorted colors, 3.15

Nine pieces 2.25
Six pieces 1.35

DINNER WARE.

A special lot of English Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, fine green floral decorations; regular price was 12.00. Special 8.25 Set.

JARDINIERES.

We want to close out an assorted lot of Jardinieres, 7 and 8 inch, variety of colors, and to dispose of them quickly have marked them 25c and 35c each.

A Special Sale of Refrigerators!

Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Chests, all hardwood and handsomely finished; while they last, at these prices: 16.25 Grade 13.00 12.98 grade 8.98

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

STEAMERS IN A LIVELY RACE.

Actors on One Boat and Politicians on Other—Politicians Won and Waited for Their Money.

There was a spirited race in the East River yesterday morning between the steamer Charles G. Ivins, Capt. John Malcolm Hawkins, and the steamer Lenox, Capt. Charles McLaurin. The Ivins had aboard the members of "The Man in the Moon" and "The Rounders" companies, who were on their way to Rye Beach for a clambake.

On the Lenox was the Anawanda Association, the Tammany organization of the east side "gashouse district." In this party were Councilmen John J. Murphy, John T. Oakley, and Frank J. Goodwin, Dock Commissioner Murphy, City Chamberlain Keenan, Congressman Bradley, Capt. Hasiacher, and others.

Both boats left the East Twenty-fourth Street recreation pier. While they were loading at opposite sides of the pier the two parties mingled in a friendly way, and somehow the merits of the boats as fliers were discussed.

Dan Daly, who was on the Ivins, won a lot of money on the Saturday race and he was in a sporting mood.

"I'll bet you a ten-spot we'll do you," he said to Dock Commissioner Murphy. Surrounded by his constituents, there was nothing for Murphy to do but "call" Daly, and he did it with a roll that looked fat enough to have apoplexy.

The example thus set was quite popular and soon everybody was betting. Bets were made from a round of drinks, price 10 cents for two, up to "wine."

Both boats got away together at 10:15 A. M. The stokers below were well primed with all the beer they wanted before the start was made and the way they threw coal into the furnaces was enough to bring joy to the heart of the Coal Trust.

First the Ivins tok the lead, and it looked as if the player folk had a walk-away. Then the Lenox took a spurt, and in the language of an enthusiast aboard, made the Ivins look like a "crab." When asked to elucidate, he replied, "She's goin' backward."

It was a seesaw until the southerly end of Blackwell's Island was reached. Then by degrees the Lenox slowly crawled to the fore, and she had a length the better of it when both separated at the northerly end of the island, where by agreement the finish had been placed.

There was great rejoicing among the politicians. They got home first, and headed by Councilman Murphy and Congressman Bradley, camped out on the recreation pier to wait for their money on the arrival of the other boat, which was scheduled to get home at midnight. She had not put in an appearance at a late hour, and some of the politicians were a little bit afraid that they had been tricked by the other fellows landing at a point further up the stream.

The story of the race came out when detectives from the East Twenty-second Street Police Station visited the pier and made searching inquiries as to the contest. The Captain, engineer, and even the stokers were closely questioned to make sure that the laws had not been violated, and that life was not endangered. It is said the Federal authorities also made inquiries.

ELEVATED ROAD GUARD HURT.

Rolled Between Iron Rail and Moving Car at Station.

James Burke, a guard on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, was possibly fatally injured yesterday at the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Station. He was about to go to his post on the platform of the car when the train started. Burke was rolled between the car and the iron guardrail of the platform.

He was turned around and around as the train proceeded with constantly accelerating speed. Fortunately, the car was the last on the train. When released, Burke dropped to the track unconscious.

There he was found by a station employe. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital. He has a compound fracture of the skull, several ribs are fractured, and he has internal injuries.

Big Oyster Scow Wrecked.

An oyster scow, lying at the bulkhead in South Street, north of the Fulton Fish Market, sprung a leak on Saturday morning last, and, continuing to make water, careened on its side and causing grave apprehension to the owners of the adjoining scow, No. 6, about 5 o'clock A. M. Saturday No. 6 was towed out of the slip. As it cleared the slip the other, which was No. 7, turned completely over on its side, and after the hull had filled with water, it slid out from the top, which tumbled over on its side, wrecking the whole upper part. A big iron safe, which was in it, was recovered yesterday by a man named Wilson, but his chances for recovering salvage are said to be small. The scow belongs to the Fulton Fish Market Association, who had no night watchman to take care of it. Hundreds of sightseers flocked to the spot yesterday to see the wreck.

Female Prisoner Jumps Overboard.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—Mary Ann Carr, a Port Huron woman, leaped from the rail of the steamer Darius Cole to-day into Lake St. Clair and was drowned before the steamer could be put about and boats lowered. She was en route to Detroit in charge of an officer, having been arrested for the theft of $35. She had acted refractorily on the trip down.

BY TROLLEY TO BE BAPTIZED.

Fifty Persons Go to Hunt's Point in Special Cars.

About fifty persons were immersed for baptism in the waters of the Sound off Hunt's Point yesterday afternoon. E. E. Frank, evangelist, performed the ceremony. Mr. Frank has been conducting revival meetings in a large tent at Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street for two weeks.

After the morning service and not long after noon the candidates for baptism, accompanied by about 200 friends, boarded two special trolley cars and proceeded to Hunt's Point.

Tablecloth Thief on the Aurania.

Detectives were summoned on board the Cunard steamship Aurania yesterday afternoon, to investigate the theft of a valuable tablecloth, which disappeared mysteriously from the saloon on Saturday evening. The Chief Steward declined to discuss the theft when asked for details.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH To-Day
4 & 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE and FIREWORKS.
9 P. M. WEBER & FIELDS
HURLY BURLY. Matinee Sat. at 4. Ex. Mat. Labor Day.

LYCEUM THEATRE
DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
On Thursday, Sept. 7th, CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
in a new three-act comedy by Jerome K. Jerome, entitled "Miss Hobbs."
Cast includes Chas. Richman, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Orrin Johnson, Jos. Wheelock, Jr., Mrs. Bloodgood, Mabel Morrison, etc. Sale begins next Thursday.
DALY'S THEATRE—Mon., Sept. 11.
E. H. SOTHERN | VIRGINIA HARNED
—THE KING'S MUSKETEER.—

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinee Saturday.
Charles Frohman Presents for 2 weeks only
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
CHING LING FOO
Rice & Cohen, Yorke & Adams, 3 Polos.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. Formerly Lyric, B'way & 44th St.
OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:15 WITH
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

AMUSEMENTS.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all!
NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard.
THE MAN IN THE MOON!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe!
Vast Vaudeville. Maggie Cline, Marie Dressler, 150 Artists. Am. début KITTY LOFTUS.
Extra Mat. LABOR DAY, Monday, Sept. 4th.

The Crowded 8th WEEK! CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! The Rounders!
XTRA HOLIDAY MAT. "Labor Day." Nxt. Mon.
ROOF TO-NIGHT! "MAID in the MOON!" Rice's Summer Nights

VICTORIA Roof Garden. 3 Weeks. Last
Greatest Place and Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, perf. in Music Hall

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evg's 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
1st Time Here, the Great London Comedy Success,
A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
THURSDAY EVE., AUG. 31ST.
ANDREW MACK in his new play, THE LAST OF THE ROHANS.
Regular Mats. Seats now on sale.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 45 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS 25c. 50c.
To-night, Operatic; Tues., Symphony Programme.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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OUR LONDON CABLE.

MONEY MARKET'S SAD PLIGHT

Probability of War in South Africa and Famine in India Has Its Effect—Few of England's Colonies Are Really Prosperous—The Bank Striving to Boost the Market All It Can.

Cable Correspondence.
Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Bank of England is gradually getting beaten in its attempt to sustain money market rates. It has borrowed freely from the market this week in the hope of maintaining discounts at its minimum, but has failed, and the working rate is about 3¼ per cent., with a tendency downward. I believe money must become cheaper for several reasons, chief among which is the stagnation of business produced by politics in South Africa and France.

Our manufacturing industries are kept in full activity by orders booked before either of these sources of anxiety became acute, but new orders are not now pressing forward and unless the clouds soon disperse we shall have an outcry about the scarcity of work with efforts to reduce wages which are sure to produce labor troubles.

As for Stock Exchange speculation it cannot get scope anywhere, and even in American rails the public is doing scarcely anything. We are sorely tempted by advancing prices in Wall Street and by all good news about crops and manufacturing prosperity sent over the cables daily, but the mass of people find their courage fail them before the dangers of war and revolution. This inaction operates to reduce new demands upon credit and the absence of these, more than the increased strength of the bank, presses down rates on money. It is impossible to keep the discount at 3½ per cent. when seven-day loans can be had at 2¼ per cent.

I am doubtful, because directly they go low enough to open our bullion market to foreign buyers, gold will flow out, and the rate-hoisting process will have to be resumed. So near is export gold now that the bank can only command supplies coming to hand by offering a farthing more than the mint price for them. In favor of cheapness are the civil complications in France, which would send French money to London, while against it are the urgent necessities of Germany, the considerable requirements of Russia, the probable famine demands of India, and last and worst, the approaching necessities of a South African war. This catastrophe is now well-nigh certain, and will have two consequences inimical to the continued cheapness of money. It must interrupt the supplies of gold from the Rand Mines, and involve the shipments of sovereigns to pay military charges at the Cape.

Looking at the aspect of affairs from the broadest possible standpoint I can see small hope of good times here for bull operators of any kind for months ahead. The present sagging of the money market is not because of a healthy product or abundance of wealth, but because of symptoms of disease in the body politic. Verily the burden of the empire is heavy for us. But a fortnight ago the Secretary of State for India pleased the country with a bright narrative of Indian prosperity and with a budget surplus exceeding fifty million rupees. Now a famine is certain to be felt over a large area of Central and Northwestern India.

This is probably good for your farmers, but for us it means more loans to India to help pay for food for her starving millions. And nowhere else are we particularly happy if the truth be told. Australasia is putting a bold face on in its position, but no colony there is really prosperous. New South Wales is not yet sure whether her loss in sheep by successive droughts should be twenty or thirty millions. Wool is dearer and in a rising course, but is not sufficiently high to give compensation for less stock. Hence, bottomless gulfs of bankruptcy yawn open at frequent intervals and allow those who can look to behold large trading or ranching companies kept alive by draining away the remaining resources of banks that should have failed and been wound up for good in 1893. The very revenues of these colonies are often deceptive through capital being treated as income, and are bodeful of hopeless embarrassments should a real credit crisis break out in London.

No wonder our bankers are often anxious and nervous; no wonder the bank of England vigorously struggles to protect the market and collect gold against a day when it alone can fill gaps in the credit system now worked thin and overburdened. The crisis might be put off for years in peace, but with war and famine to contend against it may be a matter of months.

A. J. W.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 27.—Last week's market was dull and inactive, though firm. There was a dogged determination displayed by yarn and cloth buyers to leave cotton alone, transactions being confined to retail assortments, and aggregating much less than the output.

Oldham will practically close this week for the annual holidays. Rouen reports a good demand for yarns and cloths, with prices strong and fractionally higher. There has not been much change in the German markets for a week, although rather more has been done and prices are steadier.

FOREIGN FACILITIES.

Growth of International Trade Suggests the Possibility of Branch Banks in Europe.

The great increase in international trade within recent months and the belief that this country has but begun the development of its foreign markets have served to call the attention of Wall Street to some certain matters which heretofore have not impressed themselves as of any peculiar significance.

As one result of this there has been some discussion on the Street as to the need of the establishment of branch banks in foreign countries and of the probability of the transfer to the United States of international banking which has in the past been confined to London and other great European centres of finance. Incidentally the strength and the possibilities of the New York banks and banking houses to accommodate themselves to the changed condition of things and to handle, easily and with expedition, the increased business have been forcibly and fully demonstrated.

A talk with a number of bankers and financiers leads to the conclusion that, while there is no immediate necessity or present likelihood of the establishment of branch banking houses in foreign countries, the time may come when the magnitude of our foreign trade and the consequent increase in financial operations will necessitate an amendment to the National banking law to permit of such a change. It is predicted, indeed, that the extension of our commercial relations will have nothing short of a revolutionary effect on our foreign banking relations, though just what the effect will be none of the bankers care at present to predict.

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An official of the National Bank of Commerce, speaking of the matter, said: "It is a well-known fact that the country's banking relations with other countries have lately increased enormously. To say that, however, simply is to say that our international trade has increased, for that increase in the very nature of things makes more business for the financial institutions. The greater, therefore, the increase in foreign business, the greater the increase in foreign banking.

"Now what does that signify? At present, perhaps, nothing. Our banks can handle all the business they have, foreign as well as home, and a great deal more. But admittedly our system is extending greatly—and it will continue to extend. We are lending money in Europe, a thing we never did before; and money jumps from one side to the other. At present our correspondents handle our business satisfactorily, but is it assured that they will always be able to do it; or as satisfactorily, for instance, as if we were doing it through branches of our own? I would incline to give the answer in the negative.

"Take the case of the British banks. Their law permits them to establish branches, or, more properly, agencies, throughout the world. They have taken advantage of this, as we see in New York, and it has proved most satisfactory. The work that they now do through their agencies could, it is true, be done through correspondents, but it is a serious question in my mind if correspondents would or could work in such close relations as do these agencies which devote themselves exclusively to their own bank's affairs.

"For that reason I think that it may be that in time—though not now or perhaps for some years—this country will adopt an idea similar to that of the British bank branch system. To do this, the National Bank act would have to be amended, but that should not be a difficult matter. In a measure the establishment by certain American banking houses of houses abroad, who are more than correspondents, shows the tendency of the times."

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An official of the National City Bank, speaking of the subject, said: "It is not impossible that in time foreign branch banks may be established, but at present there is no need for them. Our banks can handle all the foreign business, and much more, under their present system—a fact, by the way, that speaks well for the elasticity, as it were, of our system."

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A member of a well-known private banking house said: "It is a very big matter to discuss. Certainly I see no necessity at present for any increase in our foreign banking facilities. The banks and banking houses are able to handle ten times their present business without inconvenience and without discommoding themselves. It may be that branches will come in time, but I am not certain of that. I don't see that correspondents can't do the work as well.

"Of course, every one recognizes that our financial relations have largely increased of late, but I think it will be some time yet before there will be such a transfer of international banking to New York that European centres will be affected."

Outside Securities.

The market for outside securities during the last week was not characterized by any noticeable escape from the dullness which has prevailed on the curb for a number of weeks back. There was no period of marked activity except at the close of one day, when the development of a sudden and irresistible strength in New Amsterdam Gas led to a spurt in

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 26, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Aug. 26. Bid.	Closing Sat. Aug. 26. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 26, 3,361,676.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Aug. 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Aug. 26, 1899.
118⅝ February 28.	108⅝ Jan. 16.	113.	115	...	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	114	114	113	113	108	55
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Company	29,090,000	.....	..	17⅞	17⅞	17	17⅛	...	2,540
68¼ August. 1.	56⅝ June 16.	66½	67	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Company pf	29,090,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	68¼	67	65¼	67	...	2,572
50 April 20.	35 July 6.	42⅜	43	— 1	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	45	45	43	43	...	5,178
94½ April 26.	80 May 31.	91	91⅞	— ½	American Smelting & Refining Company pf	27,000,000	.....	..	92	93⅜	91	91½	...	4,807
45 August 23.	33¾ March 6.	44	44½	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	44½	45	43¾	44¾	33½	29,370
95 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	93½	95	+ ⅞	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,800	June 1, '99.	3	94½	94¾	94¼	94⅝	80½	1,112
42½ March 3.	33 January 3.	35½	38½	+ 1	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	May 15, '99	1	37¼	37½	36	36	...	200
145 January 9.	133 June 19.	145	147	+ 2⅝	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	141⅛	145	141¼	145	...	981
37½ January 24.	15 July 27.	16⅝	17½	..	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	17	17½	17	17	34½	800
87¼ January 28.	61 July 26.	67½	69	..	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	67	67	66¾	67	85	350
18½ March 13.	5¾ July 20.	5¾	6¼	..	American Spirits Manufacturing	27,864,300	.....	..	6	6	6	6	14¼	720
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	57	57¼	— ¾	American Steel & Wire	47,100,000	.....	..	57⅜	57⅜	54⅝	57¼	34	29,400
106⅝ March 13.	92½ February 8.	98	98¾	— 1⅜	American Steel & Wire preferred	38,150,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	98¼	98½	97½	98	87½	3,185
152 March 30.	123¾ February 4.	152⅜	153	— 1½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,100	July 3, '99.	2	159	160	150⅝	153½	144¾	67,227
[illegible] March 20.	110 January 16.	119	121	..	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,100	July 3, '99.	1¾	120	120	119¾	119¾	115¼	245
105 April 18.	99½ March 2.	99	101	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1¼	100	100	100	100	97½	100
52¾ April 4.	33 May 24.	43¼	43½	+ ½	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	42¾	43½	42	43½	...	10,162
90½ February 8.	81 June 1.	90	91	+ ¾	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	July 25, '99.	1¾	90½	90½	90	90¾	...	850
229½ April 5	88½ June 21.	127⅜	128	+ 7	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	121¾	131½	121	128	144½	198,899
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	144	147	+ 2½	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	2	145	145½	145	145½	135½	200
43½ May 23.	36 May 6.	40¼	41½	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	41	41	41	41	37¾	200
24½ February 23.	17 May 9.	23¼	23½	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	22⅞	23¼	22⅝	23	14	56,535
68⅛ Aug. 24.	50⅝ January 7.	66⅝	66⅞	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,199,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	67	68¼	66⅞	66⅞	36⅜	192,017
13½ July 22.	8¾ June 20.	11½	11⅝	..	American Linseed Company	13,000,000	.....	..	11¼	11⅜	11½	11⅜	...	575
67⅛ August 10.	44¼ June 20.	53¾	56	+ 2⅝	American Linseed Company preferred	13,000,000	June 15, '99	1¾	53⅞	55	53	54	...	4,485
41¼ May 3.	24 May 24.	37⅝	38¼	— ⅞	American Steel Hoop	10,190,600	.....	..	38½	39½	37⅝	38	...	4,545
84⅝ August 14.	70 May 16.	83¼	83⅝	..	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	July 29, '99	1¾	83¼	84	83	83¼	...	3,095
70 April 26.	42½ March 22.	57	57½	— ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	57	57⅞	56¼	56⅝	...	6,515
61½ April 12.	42¾ June 22.	55⅝	56	+ 2½	Baltimore & Ohio	35,000,000	.....	..	53½	57½	53½	56	...	19,656
79½ January 27.	67½ June 21.	74½	74⅝	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	35,000,000	.....	..	74½	75	73⅜	74½	...	22,748
137 April 15.	77¾ January 3.	104½	104¾	+ 4½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000	.....	..	109¼	109¼	103½	104½	65¾	378,321
80 March 17.	135 June 5.	142⅜	143¼	+ 4	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	144¾	144⅞	139	142	126½	2,465
30⅜ August 14.	9½ May 9.	19¼	19⅝	— ½	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	19⅜	19⅜	18½	19½	10¾	4,105
35 January 3.	30¼ March 25.	32	..	...	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	32	32	32	32	31½	350
70 January 3.	50¼ June 2.	54	54½	+ 2	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	55	55	54	54½	54¾	1,000
99½ May 31.	84¾ March 15.	97	98	+ 1¼	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	2	97	97½	97	97¼	85	200
80¾ August 21.	45¾ May 9.	79¼	79⅝	+ 1¼	Central Pacific, Speyer & Co., certfs	35,370,000	Jan. 3, '99.	½	60¼	60⅜	59	59	...	18,300
69⅝ April 29.	52½ August 22.	54	55	+ 1⅛	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	56¼	55⅞	52¼	54⅞	...	1,200
31¼ February 2.	22¾ May 31.	23⅝	23¾	+ 1	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	.....	..	23⅝	23¾	23	23⅝	24⅜	47,455
114 August 5.	97 February 8.	111	113½	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99	3½	111¾	112	111¼	112	...	500
149¼ February 18.	124½ January 7.	136¾	136½	— ¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	93,789,600	June 15, '99	1½	137	137⅝	135⅝	136⅜	116⅝	32,420
85 August 26.	55¾ January 4.	84	85	+ 1¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	78	85	77½	85	61	4,425
127½ August 24.	112⅜ January 3.	127	129	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	July 1, '99	1½	127¼	127½	127¼	127¼	109	110
[illegible] January 23.	12 June 1.	15⅞	16	..	Chicago Great Western	21,220,300	.....	..	15⅝	16¼	15¼	16⅛	17¼	23,140
33 August 26.	20¾ January 5.	32¾	33	+ 5⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,365,900	July 31, '99	2	77	83	77	83	42	7,221
33¾ August 17.	23 January 22.	30¼	30½	..	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	30	30¾	28	29	30	2,410
105½ August 12.	83⅝ January 3.	96	96½	— ½	Chicago Great Western debenture	12,471,500	July 15, '99	2	96½	96½	95	96	...	1,000

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 26, 1899.--Continued.

Range for Year. 1899. Highest.	Range for Year. 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Aug. 26. Bid.	Closing Sat. Aug. 26. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Aug. 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Aug. 26,1899
12½ April 25.	7⅞ January 6.	10¼	10½	+ 1⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	9½	10½	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	3,325
49¾ March 6.	31 January 4.	41	42	— 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	2	40⅝	41	40⅝	41	34½	300
135⅝ August 21.	120½ January 4.	134½	134¾	— ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,994,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	124⅝	126¾	123⅝	124	114¾	97,120
175¼ August 1.	166¾ January 3.	175¼	176	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,695,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	176¼	176¼	176¼	176¼	158	132
165 March 29.	141¼ January 4.	163	164	— ¼	Chicago & Northwestern	59,114,300	July 6, '99.	2½	162¼	163¼	161½	163	135⅝	1,900
200 June 27.	188 January 19.	198	200	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,600	July 5, '99.	1¾	196½	196½	196½	196½	..	225
122¼ January 27.	107½ May 13.	119¾	119¾	— ¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Aug. 2, '99.	1¼	120⅜	121	119	119¼	106¾	75,716
25¾ March 27.	7½ January 6.	14½	15	— ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	14⅜	15	14	14	9	1,275
58¾ March 27.	36½ January 3.	45	45¼	— ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	45½	45½	45½	45½	..	310
65¾ April 10.	42½ January 4.	56⅝	56½	— ⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	25,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	57½	57¾	56	57¼	55⅜	5,065
1r— January 28.	94 May 10.	98¼	99½	— ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, '99.	1¼	99	99	99	99	..	150
16¾ January 25.	9 July 5.	12⅛	13	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	3,000,000	.....	..	11	11¼	11	11¼	..	300
45 April 26.	37¼ June 23.	44	44½	+ 6⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	4,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼	49	49	49	49	43½	1,210
189 August 24.	184⅝ March 6.	189	192	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, '99.	1½	189	189	189	189	..	476
5⅝ April 21.	1½ January 17.	2⅝	3	— ⅜	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000	.....	..	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	..	300
55 April 21.	30½ February 8.	50	50½	— 2½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	53½	53½	50	50	24⅜	15,810
9⅜ January 7.	6¼ August 23.	7¼	8	..	Colorado Midland	3,620,200	.....	..	8¼	8¼	8	8	..	10,427
23⅛ January 9.	15½ July 14.	20¾	21	+ 2⅜	Colorado Midland preferred	4,954,800	.....	..	18	21⅞	17⅞	21	..	23,540
8⅞ January 6.	4½ July 12.	5⅞	6	+ ⅛	Colorado & Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	5⅝	6	5½	5⅝	..	4,330
58½ March 17.	41⅜ June 16.	47½	48	+ 2	Colorado & Southern first preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	47¼	48¼	46	48	..	3,619
25 March 22.	16 June 2.	17½	18	— ⅛	Colorado & Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	18	18¼	15½	15½	..	1,242
19⅜ August 18.	6¼ February 5.	18½	19	— ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	19½	19¾	18½	18½	6¼	2,275
65⅞ April 17.	36 June 21.	49	49¼	+ 1½	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,700	.....	..	48¼	50¼	46¼	49¼	..	58,365
100 August 26.	73 June 20.	98¾	100	+ 1¼	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,345,000	.....	..	97¾	100	97	98¾	..	25,955
223¼ March 11.	163 June 6.	187	188	+ 6	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	186½	187¾	175¼	187¾	190	49,188
50½ January 31.	20 August 16.	38	40	— 2	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	38	38	38	38	45½	225
125⅝ April 20.	105¼ January 3.	124	125	— ¾	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1½	124¾	125¼	124	124½	108¾	9,012
181 August 2.	157 January 7.	174½	176½	— ⅛	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,300,000	July 20, '99.	1½	176¾	177	175	176	151	3,910
25⅜ April 27.	15½ January 7.	23⅜	23¾	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grand	38,000,000	.....	..	22⅜	24⅞	22⅜	23⅜	14½	39,925
80 April 27.	66½ January 11.	77⅜	78	+ 1⅛	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	76¾	78⅞	76⅜	78	55¾	17,725
23½ January 3.	13¾ June 1.	21¾	21¾	+ ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	20¾	21¾	20	21¾	18	3,650
101 August 18.	63 January 4.	..	..	+ 2	Detroit Gas	4,313,000	.....	..	99½	99¾	99	99	..	700
6¼ August 24.	2 April 14.	5⅝	6	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	5¼	6⅞	5¼	5⅞	..	3,350
16⅞ August 25.	7⅞ January 4.	16¾	16½	+ 2½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	13¼	16¾	13¼	16⅞	7⅜	10,615
16¾ January 19.	12¼ June 23.	13⅜	14½	..	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	13⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	3,005
42 January 24.	33½ June 21.	38½	39	+ 1½	Erie first preferred	42,344,000	.....	..	38⅝	40	38	38⅞	38½	8,092
22½ January 30.	16¼ May 8.	18	20¼	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	20	20¼	20	20⅛	19½	550
102 August 25.	*92¾ January 14.	102	104	+ 2⅜	Erie Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	99	102	99	102	..	700
45¼ August 18.	36 March 28.	44	45	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	43½	45	43½	44½	27	2,050
91 August 26.	70 January 7.	91½	92	+ 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,224,000	Apl. 15, '99.	2	90	91	90	91	55	340
75 April 3.	46⅝ February 8.	53½	53¾	— 1½	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	†July 20, '99.	1½	60¼	60⅝	57½	58½	..	30,285
83½ April 3.	72 May 13.	81¾	81⅞	— ⅝	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,148,100	July 20, '99.	1½	82¾	82⅝	81	81½	..	4,135
23¾ May 15.	17 January 4.	..	..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,298,200	.....	..	20	20	20	20	14½	30
25 January 5.	14 August 9.	..	..	+ 1½	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	20	22½	20	22½	23	200
30 March 28.	14 February 14.	..	..	+ 2⅜	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	24	27½	24	27½	15½	1,550
125¼ August 3.	95¼ January 3.	123½	124½	..	**General Electric Company**	18,276,000	July 15, '99.	1½	124	124⅞	124	124	..	1,590
76⅜ March 20.	62½ April 7.	65	65¼	+ ⅛	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '00.	1½	65¼	65½	64½	65	..	2,070
110 January 12.	105⅜ May 31.	107	109	— 3	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1½	107	107	107	107	..	150
195 March 13.	142⅜ January 6.	167½	168½	— ½	Great Northern preferred	74,233,300	Aug. 1, '99.	1¾	168½	168½	167	168	138	1,598
117½ July 13.	97 January 3.	114	116	..	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,329,100	July 15, '99.	2	115	115	114	115	94	310
29⅝ August 24.	22 July 12.	29	30	— ½	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	.....	..	27	29¾	27	29½	..	6,100
64½ August 26.	54½ May 13.	64¼	64¾	+ 1½	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	64	64½	62¾	64½	..	5,371
74½ August 14.	60½ February 10.	73	76	..	Homestake	12,500,000	Aug. 25, '99.	50c.	73	73	73	73	..	12
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	115⅝	116	..	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	116	116⅜	115½	116	112¾	9,151
68½ January 23.	35 May 13.	38	38¼	— 2½	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	41	41	33	38½	61	21,115
95 January 5.	75½ July 27.	78	79	— ⅞	International Paper Company preferred	20,539,100	July 1, '99.	1½	78¼	78¼	76¼	77½	91½	700
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	16½	17	+ ½	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	17¾	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	..	2,020
15⅞ August 24.	10¼ March 7.	14⅜	15¼	+ ½	Iowa Central	8,491,400	.....	..	14½	15⅜	14½	15	10½	1,005
62⅛ August 25.	42½ May 31.	60	61	+ 1½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,000	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	57½	62¼	55½	60¾	37⅝	11,080
15 March 22.	7⅞ January 13.	11½	12¼	+ 1½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	..	400
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	10⅝	11½	+ ⅝	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	.....	..	10½	12½	9⅜	11	20	5,780
5½ February 1.	3 May 9.	5	5¼	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	..	5	5	5	5	4¼	200
22⅞ August 26.	16 May 2.	22	22¼	+ 1½	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Apl. 15, '99.	½	19	22¼	19	22¼	10½	300
63½ February 23.	45 April 7.	49½	52	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	49	50	49	50	..	90
62 August 26.	51 March 4.	62	62½	+ 4	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	58½	62	57¾	62	53¾	3,736
22¼ January 27.	14⅜ June 9.	21¼	21½	+ ⅝	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,900			21½	21¾	21	21	19⅝	990
81½ July 27.	60 January 13.	80	81	+ ⅝	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	80½	81½	80	81	76	1,620
208 January 24.	196½ January 6.	201½	210	..	Lake Shore	49,466,550			201	201	201	201	..	60
83⅞ August 21.	63 March 6.	82¼	82⅝	..	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 10, '99.	2	82⅜	83⅞	81¼	82½	59⅜	54,616
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	113	113¼	— 3½	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	116½	116¼	111¼	113¾	98	57,550
16 May 5.	14 April 25.	15⅜	16	..	Metropolitan West Side, Chicago	7,500,000	.....	..	15	15½	15	15⅜	..	1,450
58 June 6.	44½ May 5.	59¾	60	..	Metropolitan West Side, Chicago, preferred	9,000,000	.....	..	58	58	58	58	..	100
209 March 28.	187⅜ January 11.	206½	208⅜	..	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	207	207	201	206½	166	10,037
17½ April 27.	9 January 7.	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	15	15⅞	14⅜	15⅜	6¼	7,620
6 August 23.	1 January 6.	5½	5¾	+ ⅞	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	5¾	6	4⅝	5⅝	..	30,780
77⅜ August 24.	35¼ January 6.	76¾	77	+ ⅞	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	75¼	77⅜	74¾	77¼	28	6,625
98½ August 18.	73½ January 10.	97⅛	98	— ⅜	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	97	98	96¾	97⅝	..	1,725
37½ May 18.	9¾ January 24.	25⅞	25¾	— ⅜	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	24½	25¼	24¼	25¼	..	925
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	67⅞	68½	+ ⅞	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	66½	68¼	66½	68¼	..	900
14⅞ January 30.	11⅜ May 10.	14⅜	14½	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	13	14¼	12⅞	14¼	12⅜	15,560
42¾ August 25.	30½ May 31.	42¼	42⅝	+ 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	41	42¾	39⅛	42¾	30½	33,400
52⅞ April 4.	38⅝ June 15.	50	50¼	+ ⅜	Missouri Pacific	47,367,000	July 1, '93.	1	49¾	49⅞	48½	48⅝	37	33,810
50 August 26.	32 January 3.	49¾	50	+ ⅜	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,000	Feb. 28, '98.	1	47⅞	50	45	49¾	29	7,700
185 August 4.	176 January 3.	182½	184	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '99.	2½	184	184	184	184	..	40
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	47	47¼	— ⅜	**National Biscuit Company**	29,000,000			48⅞	48¾	47½	48	32½	1,872
107½ January 18.	97½ July 7.	..	101	+ 1½	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	..	150
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	32¾	33¼	+ 1¼	National Lead Company	14,985,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	33⅞	33⅞	32¾	32¾	38¾	1,075
8⅝ January 7.	2 July 13.	2½	2⅝	..	National Linseed Oil certificates				2½	2⅝	2½	2½	..	400
8⅞ May 3.	4¼ March 17.	5	5½	..	National Starch	3,000,000	.....	..	5	5	5	5	8	100
63 April 24.	48¾ June 2.	55¾	56⅝	+ ¾	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	56	56¼	55	56¼	..	6,570
99⅝ August 11.	85 May 15.	97½	98	..	National Steel Company preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	98¼	98¾	98	98	..	1,020
122¾ April 22.	97 January 3.	118⅝	119	+ 1½	New Jersey Central	27,655,800	Aug. 1, '99.	1	118¼	119⅝	118¼	119	93¼	5,874
230 July 10.	113 January 3.	183	187	— 4	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	192	192	185	185	90	810
144¾ March 29.	121⅜ January 3.	138½	139	+ ½	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '99.	1	139¼	140	138¼	138¼	118¼	11,100
19¾ January 23.	12 June 29.	13⅜	14½	— 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	13¼	13¾	13½	13¾	14⅜	500
79 January 23.	65 March 7.	68	73	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	March, '98	2	72	72	72	72	..	50
41 January 23.	29½ May 4.	32½	34½	— 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	33	33	31	33	37	200
28⅞ March 27.	18⅜ January 3.	27⅞	27½	— ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	27	28	25⅝	27½	16½	49 082
28⅜ August 23.	17½ March 17.	26½	27	+ 2¼	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	25	28⅝	24½	27	15½	114,183
74½ August 23.	61⅝ January 6.	72⅜	73	+ ¾	Norfolk & Western preferred	25,000,000	Aug. 23, '99.	2	72¾	74¼	72¼	73	54⅝	26,500
13⅜ August 8.	6⅛ January 6.	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜	North American	39,733,100	.....	..	12⅝	13⅜	12½	12¼	7	4,900
57½ August 24.	42⅜ January 7.	56¾	56⅞	+ 2½	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	55	57½	54½	56⅞	40¼	119,565
81½ February 23.	73 June 1.	78	78½	+ ⅜	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 15, '99.	1½	77⅜	78¼	76⅝	78	47⅜	15,252
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	48½	49	+ 5	**Oregon Railroad & Navigation**	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	45¼	48½	45	48¼	61	2,120
77⅞ August 25.	68¾ June 16.	76½	78	+ 2⅜	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 11, '90.	2	75	77⅞	75	77¾	77¼	1,655
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	46	47	..	**Pacific Coast**	6,800,000	Apl. 17, '99.	1	47½	49	45½	46	45⅜	6,297
67⅜ February 21.	53¼ July 5.	63	65	— 2½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Apl. 17, '99.	2	60¼	60¾	60¼	63¼	66	1,630
55 January 30.	43¾ January 4.	47½	47⅝	— ¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	48	48	46¾	47⅜	24⅞	3,695
142 January 23.	122⅜ January 5.	135½	135⅝	— ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '99.	2½	136⅜	137	135⅞	137⅜	119⅝	13,727
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	120	120½	— ⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '99.	1½	121⅛	123¼	119	120½	106	30,035
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2¾	3	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	2¼	3	2⅛	2⅞	1⅝	5,790
7 January 10.	4 May 27.	4	6	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	5	5	5	5	..	300
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	77⅞	78	— ¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,547,100	.....	..	77¼	78	76¼	77⅛	44⅝	9,697
100 August 17.	80 February 10.	96½	98	— 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	97	97	97	97	66	260
190 August 25.	180 January 10.	190	192	+ 1½	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, '99.	1¾	190	190	190	190	171	850
61 August 14.	49¾ June 1.	59¾	60	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000			57¼	60¼	59	60¼	..	4,225
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	89	89⅝	+ ⅞	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	July 10, '99.	1¾	88¾	89¾	88¼	89¼	..	1,440
164⅞ January 4.	156 January 21.	157½	159	+ ½	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1½	158⅝	158⅝	158	158½	186	625
25 January 24.	19¾ May 13.	22⅝	23	+ ¾	**Reading**	69,900,000			22¾	23¼	22¼	22¾	19	10,880
68½ April 4.	51¾ January 7.	62⅜	62¾	+ 1⅝	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	61¼	63¼	61¼	62⅝	45¾	23,355
38¼ March 29.	26⅝ January 7.	34¼	34⅝	+ 1⅝	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	33¼	34⅞	33¼	34⅜	22½	2,249
23 August 25.	22½ August 23.	22	22	..	Republic Iron & Steel	.....	.....	..	23	23	22¼	22½	..	300
75 August 26.	74½ August 25.	74	75	..	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	.....	.....	..	74½	75	74¼	75	..	500
43½ February 3.	25½ January 4.	35	39	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, '98	2	34	37	34	37	32	300
80¼ August 25.	66 January 3.	79½	81	+ 2¼	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	79	80¼	79	80¼	63¼	1,000
6 January 9.	3⅜ June 24.	5½	6	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	7	100
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	51	52	+ 1¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,491,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	51	52	51	52	60½	600
17¼ January 9.	9 June 1.	15½	15¾	+ 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500 000	.....	..	15	15¾	14¾	15¾	20⅜	650
11⅝ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	12	12¼	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco	26 443,980	.....	..	11½	12¼	11½	12	8⅝	5,220
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	71⅜	74	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	71⅞	71⅞	71½	71⅝	..	100
44⅝ January 31.	33¼ January 3.	37⅞	38	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,355,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	38	38¼	37½	38	24¼	2,245
18¾ August 3.	6¾ January 4.	16⅝	17	+ ⅞	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500 000	.....	..	17	17½	16⅞	17	6	1,550
40¾ August 3.	17 January 3.	38¼	38½	+ 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	39¼	39⅝	38	38¼	12⅞	10,935
73⅝ August 26.	36 January 3.	70	73	+ 17	St. Paul & Duluth	4,000 200	July 5, '87.	3	54½	73⅝	54½	73	24⅜	3,846
106 January 23.	98½ January 5.	101	101	+ ½	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,000,600	.....	..	100⅞	101	100¼	101	..	400
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	39¼	39¾	+ 4½	Southern Pacific	126,529,900	.....	..	40⅜	41¼	38⅝	39¼	23⅝	154,920
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅝	Southern Railway	119,000,000	.....	..	12¾	13	12⅝	12⅝	6¼	19,115
55 April 22.	46⅜ January 24.	54½	54⅝	+ ⅝	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	54⅝	54¾	53¾	54⅜	30¼	20,340
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	8⅝	9½	+ ⅝	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	8½	9	8½	9	9⅜	760
100 August 21.	36 January 9.	97⅜	97½	+ 1⅝	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	98	100	93	97¼	32⅜	52,100
150 August 22.	111 January 4.	..	..	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	145	150	145	150	80	450
25⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	21⅜	22	— ⅝	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	22½	23	21⅛	22	16⅞	24,460
16½ January 17.	11¼ June 19.	13⅜	14	— ⅜	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	13	13	13	13	..	600
242 February 27.	102½ January 23.	180	185	..	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, '90	1¾	185	185	183½	183½	..	300
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	32¾	33	+ 1	**Union Bag & Paper Company**	16,000,000			34	34	32½	33	..	4,337
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	84	84⅜	+ ¼	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	84¼	85	83½	84¼	..	1,320
50⅝ February 21.	38¾ June 29.	47⅝	47¾	+ 1¼	Union Pacific	87,645,500			46¼	47¾	45½	47⅝	24¾	104,069
84⅛ January 23.	72 June 1.	79⅝	80	+ 1⅝	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Apr. 10, '99	1½	78¼	80⅝	77½	80	67½	61,625
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	50	52	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	51¾	51¾	51	51¾	44	154
11¾ August 21.	5⅝ June 7.	10¼	10½	+ ¼	United States Leather	61,500,900			10	11¼	9¼	10⅜	7⅜	59,995
78 April 4.	68 June 7.	76	76¼	+ 1½	United States Leather preferred	60,909,000	July 1, '99.	1¼	74½	77	74	76	72⅝	27,322
57 April 5.	42⅝ January 5.	49¼	50	..	United States Rubber	23,666,000	July 31, '99.	1	49¼	50	49¼	50	45⅝	840
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	115⅜	118	..	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, '99.	2	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅝	105¼	420
8⅝ January 24.	7½ June 19.	8⅜	8½	..	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	8⅝	900
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	23¾	23½	— ⅝	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	24	24¼	23	23¼	22¼	13,770
121 June 20.	*123 February 10.	130	132	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	128½	130½	128¾	130½	121	820
98½ January 24.	87½ June 1.	88⅜	89½	+ ⅝	Western Union Tel-graph	97,370,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	88¾	89¼	88	89	94⅜	4,344
11½ May 9.	8¾ June 1.	11	11⅜	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	10⅞	11⅜	10⅝	11½	..	2,940
64 January 30.	50 June 2.	55	58	+ 4	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	2,500,000	.....	..	50½	55	50½	55	..	353
32⅜ May 15.	21½ June 23.	28	29	+ 3¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....	..	24⅝	29	24⅜	28⅝	..	3,850
18⅜ August 24.	13½ May 24.	..	..	+ 1⅜	Wisconsin Central, when issued	.....	.....	..	16⅞	18⅜	16½	18¼	..	15,816
68¾ August 25.	48⅝ May 26.	58	58¼	+ ¾	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..	54	58¾

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 26, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 26. $16,629,340

	Week Ending Aug. 26. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	107¼	107¼	106⅝	106⅝	22½
American Tobacco Co. scrip	108	108	108	108	*640
Ann Arbor 4s	95½	96	95½	96	25
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102¼	103	102⅛	102⅜	163
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	87½	88¼	87⅛	88	806
Atchison, Col. & Pacific 1st, tr. rects	83	83	83	83	1
Austin & Northwest 1st	96¼	97½	96¼	96½	39
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96⅜	97½	96⅜	97½	438
Balt & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	93½	94	93½	94	27
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100⅜	101	100⅜	101	362
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	114½	115	114½	115	14
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	100½	100½	100⅝	100¼	15
Cahaba Coal 1st 6s	111½	111¾	111¾	111½	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛	41
Central of New Jersey general 5s	121	120½	121	121	33
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	100⅝	101¼	100¼	101¼	137
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	87¼	87¼	86⅞	87⅛	144
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97½	97¾	97¼	97½	75
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	119½	119⅝	119	119	31
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy con. 7s	114	114	114	114	16
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	106¾	106¾	106⅝	106⅝	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	113½	113½	113½	113½	18
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114½	115	114½	115	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st con. 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	5
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 5s	99¾	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	1
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 6s	112	112	112	112	7
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	113	113	112	112	11
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s	170½	170½	170½	170½	32
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s	122	122	122	122	9
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. 6s	120⅝	121	120⅝	121	3
Chi., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	122½	122½	122½	122¼	1
C., M. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	144	144	144	144	11
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	107½	107½	107	107	134
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	132½	132½	132½	132½	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	138	138	138	138	5
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 5s	99	99	99	99	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Louis. Div. 4s	63	66¼	63	66	583
Colorado Midland 2-4s	73½	73½	73⅜	73⅜	156
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	86¼	87½	86¼	87	150
Colorado Southern 4s	103½	103½	103⅜	103½	10
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	104¾	105½	104¾	105⅞	11
Denver & Rio Grande 1st	105½	105¼	105½	105¾	2
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	108½	108¼	108½	100	40
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100½	101½	100⅜	101½	83
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 2½s	85	87½	85	87½	53
Detroit City Gas 5s	100½	101	96¾	100¼	28
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land grant	19	20	19	20	55
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st con. 5s	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	1
Erie prior lien 4s	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	28
Erie general lien 4s	72¾	73⅛	72¾	72⅝	280
Evansville & Indianapolis 1st con. 6s	100¾	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	10
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	104	106½	104	106	124
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	80½	80½	80	80	15
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	64½	65½	64½	65	33
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103½	103¾	103¼	103¾	39
Galveston, H. & H. 5s	105	105	105	105	5
General Electric	118¼	118¼	118⅛	118¼	5
Green Bay & Western deb., A	59	60	59	60	28
Green Bay & Western deb., B	6½	7¾	6¼	7½	1,280
Hocking Valley 4½s	101½	101¾	101¼	101½	24
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	88¼	89⅞	88	88⅞	28
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	22
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	94¾	96	94¾	96	25
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	66	66	65½	65¾	23
International Paper 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115½	117	115½	116¼	6
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	72	73½	70	72½	536
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	6
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 5s	100½	100½	100	100	5
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, reg	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Louis., Ev. & St. L. con. 1st 5s, tr. certfs	56	58	56	58	8
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	100	100	100	100	48
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100	100	100	100	20
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	118	118	118	118	29
Louis. & Nash., M. & Mon. 4½s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	6
Louisville & Nashville, P. & A. 1st	114	114½	113	114½	3
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	110	110	110	110	1
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	120¼	120¼	120	120½	2
Metropolitan Elevated 1st g. 6s	118⅝	119	118⅝	119	3
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	96	96	96	96	13
Mexican Central 1st Income	22¼	23½	22	23	240
Mexican Central 2d Income	13	13½	13	13½	58
Mexican International consol. 4s	87¼	87¼	87	87⅜	68
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	99	100	99	99½	44
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	94½	94½	92⅜	92⅜	..
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	94½	95	94½	95	46
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	94¾	94⅞	94¼	94⅜	1035
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69½	70	68¾	68⅞	581
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¼	20
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	96¾	97⅜	96¼	97	133
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118½	119¼	118½	118¼	57
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100½	101⅜	100½	101¼	190
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	89¾	90	86⅜	90	143
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 6s	107½	108	107¼	108	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	132	132	132	132	7
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	1
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	100¼	100¼	100	100	117
N. Y. Central, Michigan Cent. collat. 3½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	3
New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s	108	109	107⅜	109	15
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s con. deb. certfs., small	185	185	185	185	*22
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s con. deb. certfs.	180	180½	180	180½	12
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106⅝	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	97	97	97	97	4
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	95¾	96½	95¾	96	196
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67⅛	67½	67	67⅜	125
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103	103⅜	103	103¼	1354
Northern Railway of California 6s	106	106	106	106	5
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	102¼	42
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	113⅜	114½	113⅜	114½	15
Oregon Short Line Income A	97½	97½	97½	97½	76
Oregon Short Line Income B & coll. trust	77	79	77	79	44
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	4
Pennsylvania Company gtd. 1st g. 4½s	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st	85	86¾	85	86¾	86
Peoria & Eastern Income	29½	30	29¾	30	80
Reading general 4s	88	88½	87½	88½	810
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	100¼	100	100¼	100	13
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 7s	153½	153½	153½	153½	11
Rio Grande Southern 1st	72	72	72	72	5
Rio Grande Western 1st	98	99	98	99	13
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	85	85	85	85	11
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114¼	114¼	114	114	154
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	84¼	85½	84	85	459
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	12
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	9
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	124½	124½	124⅜	124⅜	8
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	94⅝	95¼	94½	95	119
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	65¼	65⅝	64½	65¼	227
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 5s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	3
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	133	133	132½	132½	11
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79½	80½	79½	80½	83
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	86	86¼	85¼	85¾	3,435
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	113	113½	113	113½	36
Southern Railway 5s	100½	101¼	100½	101¼	66
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	84	85	83	85	91
Standard Rope & Twine income	25½	26½	24½	26	143
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	108	108	108	108	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st. Birm. Div. 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	12
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¾	104	103	104	64
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	115½	116¼	115	115¼	15
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	25
Union Pacific new 4s	105½	106½	105	105½	55
Wabash 1st 5s	116	116½	116	116	36
Wabash 2d 5s	100⅞	101	100⅜	101	170
Wabash debenture, Series A	76	76	76	76	5
Wabash debenture, Series B	37¾	38½	36⅞	38¼	790
West. New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	21½	22½	21½	22¼	22
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 3-4s	69½	69½	69	69	76
Western North Carolina 1st con. 6s	117	117	117	117	3
West Shore gtd. 4s	114¼	114¼	113⅜	113¼	52

BONDS.

	Week Ending Aug. 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
West Shore gtd. 4s, reg	113¾	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜	1
Western Union col. tr. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	3
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	76½	78	76½	78	327
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	94	94	93⅜	93⅝	88

Total sales $16,571,840

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 26, 1899.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130½	130½	130½	130½	6
United States 3s, coupon	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	106½	27
United States 3s, registered	108½	108⅝	106⅝	108¾	14½

Total sales $57,500
Grand total $16,629,340
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101½	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	113¾	Aug. 23
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112¾	Jan. 3	113¾	Aug. 1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅞	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130¾	July 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130½	Aug. 24
United States 5s, registered	113¾	Apr. 8	111½	Aug. 3	111½	Aug. 14
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111⅜	Mar. 8	112⅝	July 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	106¾	Feb. 23	108½	Aug. 26
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109½	July 11	106½	Jan. 5	108	Aug. 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	108¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	106⅝	Aug. 25

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:
U. S. Currency 6s, 1899 ..... 102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s .... 118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112¾	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	106¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	108¼	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	June 30	96¾	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	6	July 18
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan 27	82½	Jan. 3	86¾	July 31

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:
Alabama, Class A, small .... 105 Aug. 10 | Alabama, Class C ..... 104 Nov. 28
Alabama, Class B ..... 108 Sept. 26 | North Carolina 6s, 1918 ..... 128 Feb. 23

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 26th day of August, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$180,711,070.06	
Gold bullion	128,940,362.13	
		$309,651,432.21
Outstanding gold certificates	$75,529,419.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	12,355,750.00	
		63,173,669.00
		*$246,477,763.21
Standard silver dollars		$407,825,728.00
Outstanding silver certificates	$407,393,591.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	3,514,097.00	
		403,879,407.00
		3,946,321.00
Silver bullion		899,617.47
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,105,510.00	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	83,593,770.00	
		$92,699,280.00
Less outstanding Treasury notes		92,699,280.00
United States notes		$36,924,246.00
Outstanding currency certificates	$20,645,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	930,000.00	
		19,715,000.00
		17,209,246.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$762,909.00	
National bank notes	3,487,937.34	
Fractional silver coin	4,602,253.03	
Fractional currency	74.86	
Minor coin	246,542.80	
Deposits in National banks	80,611,597.56	
Bonds and interest paid	4,124,302.00	
	$93,835,617.09	
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	$9,451,371.70	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,380,874.81	
Disbursing officers' balances	59,990,619.19	
Post Office Department account	3,944,034.91	
Miscellaneous items	2,052,087.41	
		82,819,548.11
		11,016,068.98
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$270,549,016.60

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$353,147.57	$17,232,865.74	$34,204,319.95
Internal revenue	882,827.36	20,621,175.30	48,943,750.00
Miscellaneous	17,017.81	1,790,792.38	4,551,021.72
Total receipts	$1,452,992.74	$39,644,833.62	$87,699,091.67
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	225,000.00	6,750,000.00	20,253,480.81
War	100,000.00	13,150,000.00	32,431,080.06
Navy	180,000.00	4,245,000.00	9,335,245.40
Indians		1,050,000.00	1,621,754.88
Pensions	200,000.00	12,755,000.00	25,680,674.80
Interest	100,000.00	3,700,000.00	8,878,845.38
Total expenditures	$805,000.00	$41,650,000.00	$98,211,080.33
Excess of receipts over expenditures	647,992.74	†2,005,166.38	†10,511,998.66
Receipts last year—			
Customs	486,257.45	13,789,332.24	28,050,013.20
Internal revenue	771,660.03	20,801,959.04	46,972,656.33
Receipts from all sources last year	1,271,915.19	35,858,309.35	79,705,417.93
Expenditures last year	2,112,000.00	49,127,000.00	123,390,475.44

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		875,820.00	1,812,140.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	22,233.00	937,118.50	2,139,764.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$338,170,904.00	$100,803,522.00	$438,974,426.00
This fiscal year	2,717,286.00	1,292,830.00	4,010,116.00
This month	1,210,872.00	633,122.00	1,843,994.00
This day	69,593.00	13,341.00	82,934.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$7,303,274
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	6,613,003
From Jan. 1, 1899	235,064,125
From Jan. 1, 1898	283,785,903

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 22, 1899	7,460,313
Week ended Aug. 23, 1898	6,171,876
From Jan. 1, 1899	291,254,904
From Jan. 1, 1898	310,615,077

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$11,188
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	380,974
From Jan. 1, 1899	8,772,314
From Jan. 1, 1898	72,550,112

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	443,844
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,800,737
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,200,561

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$25,771,962

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$11,188
From Jan. 1, 1898	67,149,611

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$31,976
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	64,224
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,482,405
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,580,071

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$818,183
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	1,076,211
From Jan. 1, 1899	30,779,114
From Jan. 1, 1898	29,405,968

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$786,176
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	1,011,987
From Jan. 1, 1899	28,296,709
From Jan. 1, 1898	27,825,897

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$43,164
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	454,196
From Jan. 1, 1899	11,255,019
From Jan. 1, 1898	73,930,243

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$818,183
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	1,763,324
From Jan. 1, 1899	56,579,851
From Jan. 1, 1898	34,606,529

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$774,993
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	1,309,128
From Jan. 1, 1899	45,324,832
From Jan. 1, 1898	$39,323,714

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Aug. 26, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	102¾	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	96½	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	99¾	Jul 18	87¾	May 15	96	Aug 26	95½	96
Atch., Top. & S. F., gen. g. 4s, 1995	103¾	May 31	98¾	Apr 7	102¾	Aug 26	102½	103
Do., registered	102¼	Jan 28	100	Jan. 20	101	Mar 29	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	88¾	Aug 24	78	Jan 6	88	Aug 26	87¾	88
Do., do., registered	85¼	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imn. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	106	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100½	Jan 19	100½	Aug 11	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100⅝	May 26	95⅝	Aug 8	97½	Aug 23	97¼	97½
Do. mtg. gold 4s, 1948	102¾	May 25	100¼	May 12	101	Aug 26	100⅝	101½
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105¼	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104½	July, 93	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	103½	Jan 11	111	June 5	..	..
Alk. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jul 28, 98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g.4½s, 1990	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	110
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	94	Jan 23	93¾	Jan 23	94	Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32½	Jan 11	..	..
Do. do., Series B, 2043	13¾	Jan 26	10¾	Jan 16	12	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11¾	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	11¾	Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¼	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128½	May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	129¾	May 24	128	Mar 15	129	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	103¼	Aug 2	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	105	Apr 28	102¼	Feb 28	103	June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1947	112	Jan 30	108¼	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	115½	Jul 14	102¼	May 13	115	Aug 25	114½	115½
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	..	..
Bkyn.Q.Co. & S.1st coll.gtd.g.5s,1941	106¼	Apr 20	105¾	Jan 4	107¼	Aug 3	..	..
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104½	Jul 8	100¼	Aug 26	100¼	Aug 26	..	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74	Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107½	Jan 7	110	Aug 15	109	110
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	June 26	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	130½	Jul 6	129	May 15	130½	July 31	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101¼	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109½	May 15	106	Jun 10	108	Aug 8	108½	109½
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	116¼	July 20	116⅞	..
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108	Jul 5	108½	Aug 10	108¼	108½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 6	111½	Aug 23	111	112
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93⅜	Jan 31	89	Jul 25	92	July 25	..	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 29	116½	Mar 28	117¼	Aug 7	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	104¾	Apr 26	91½	Jan 31	97⅜	Aug 23	96⅜	97½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	41	Aug 18	41	42
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	12	Aug 3	12	13
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6½	Aug 17	5	7
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946	..	..	..	..	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	109¼	May 3	110	June 6	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112¾	Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122¾	Jun 24	113¼	Jan 4	121	Aug 26	120	..
Do., do., registered	121½	Jul 22	112½	Jan 7	121½	July 22	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s,1900	102½	Apr 1	90	Aug 2	100¾	Aug 25	100	..
Do., 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¾	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	116¼	Aug 2	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s, Ser. A, C.D. 1898	..	..	..	..	103	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	109	Jun 6	103¼	Mar 20	106⅝	Aug 7	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E., 1900	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 26, 98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108½	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108½	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¾	Jun 15	112⅝	Jun 19	112⅝	June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	122⅝	May 27	112¼	Feb 16	123½	July 20	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	123¼	May 27	120¾	May 19	122½	May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104½	Apr 6	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	109½	Jun 2	103½	Apr 15	108½	July 7	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119½	June 14	118	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121	Aug 2	118½	Mar 21	123	Aug 2	120	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¼	Jan 3	119	Aug 26	119	119½
Do., do., registered	118¾	Mar 15	117	Jun 3	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97¾	Jul 25	90¾	Jan 4	97½	Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	92½	Jan 18	92½	Jan 18	92½	Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jun 27	104	Jul 21	104	Aug 5	104	107
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	99	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	95½	My 27, 98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼	Apr 29	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Feb 7	101¾	Apr 7	102¾	Aug 14	103	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	113½	Jul 28	114	Aug 24	114	114½
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	106	Mar 16	104¾	Feb 15	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¼	May 10	111½	Aug 11	111½	112½
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125½	Jan 6	138	July 25	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116¾	Jun 12	115¾	May 1	116⅝	June 12	116¼	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	107	Jul 26	105	Feb 27	107	July 26	107½	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101¼	Jan 26	102½	Aug 17	102	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113¾	Aug 8	105¾	Jan 3	90	113¼	Aug 25	113¾
Do., do., registered	111¼	Jun 2	111¼	Jun 2	111½	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	124	July 6	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105¾	Apr 27	106¾	Aug 25	106¾	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Apr 3	114	Jul 6	114½	Aug 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	138	Jun 30	131	Jan 23	137½	Aug 24	135	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117¼	Jun 13	109½	Jan 16	115	Aug 25	114	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103½	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Aug 12	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun 9	114¼	Jan 17	116¾	Aug 4	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	108½	May 17	92	Jan 10	99¾	Aug 26	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	110½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	112	Aug. 24	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	171½	Jun 9	160¾	Jan 7	170½	July 25	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¼	Apr 10	163½	Feb 16	168¾	Apr 10	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	170	Aug 4	169¼	Jan 10	170	Aug 4	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½	Jun 9	160	Jan 3	170½	Aug 23	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	170	July 6	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¾	Jun 8	112¾	May 13	121½	July 5	..	..
Do., 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1910	122	Aug 2	120	Aug 2	120	Aug 2	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123½	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	121	Aug 24	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132¼	May 25	129	Jan 19	129½	Aug 14	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	106¾	Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121¼	Feb 24	123	May 2	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	122	Aug 22	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125¾	Jun 16	118¾	Jan 19	122½	Aug 22	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	122¾	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112	Aug 3	121½	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122¼	Jun 7	122½	Jun 7	122½	June 1	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	123½	July 17	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¼	May 26	115	Feb 6	118¾	May 18	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	137½	Jul 28	137½	Jul 18	137½	July 18	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	106½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	119¾	May 12	112½	Feb 9	115½	July 17	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114⅝	May 4	108½	Jan 11	112	Aug. 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 10, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 10	121	July 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	121	Jul 10	125	July 10	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145⅝	Jul 11	142⅞	May 4	144	Aug 23	144¼	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	112½	Aug 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114	Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	118	July 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110½	Mar 10	102¾	Apr 12	109	July 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	122¾	Aug 7	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111¼	Mar 28	108	May 12	110	July 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109¼	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117¾	May 22	118	July 18	118	..
Do., do., regis.certs.	..	..	..	..	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	109	Aug 26	109	..
Do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	110	July 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107½	My 26, 98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	102¼	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	..	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 21, 98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143	Jul 7	139¼	May 3	141½	Aug 9	141	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125¾	May 23	117¾	Feb	124	July 24	..	126¼
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	138	De 13, 98	..	145⅞
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	146	July 6	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114¾	Jun 17	114½	Jun 17	114¾	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136¾	Jun 27	131¼	Jan 10	134	July 7	133½	..
Do., do., registered	134½	May 19	132	Jun 16	133¼	Aug 23	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104¾	Jan. 4	107½	Aug 25	107	107½
Do., do., registered	107¾	Apr 8	103¾	Mar 7	107¾	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98½	May 1	98	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	87½	Aug 25	83	May 9	87½	Aug 25	87	88
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98¾	May 18	98¼	May 18	98½	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	108¼	Jan 12	114	June 27	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 25, 97
Chi. St. P. Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	126	Jan 9	126	Aug 25	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	May 27	131½	May 8	134½	June 21	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	121	Apr 18	132¾	Aug 25	..	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	144¼	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	108	Jul 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122	May 4	120½	Jul 11	122	July 26	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102⅝	Jun 5	93¼	Jan 3	99	Aug 26	98	99
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	99½	Jun 28	99⅝	Jun 28	99¼	June 23	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	103¼	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	113	May 8	112	Feb 9	113	May 5	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1925	..	..	..	..	106¾	Apr., 98	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 25	91¼	Aug 3	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g.4s,1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	95	Aug 19	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	103⅝	May 4	99	Jan 7	103½	Aug 26	103¼	..
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87	Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96½	Apr 24	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1988	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	104	Aug 4	..	..
Do. con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118¼	May 31	116¼	May 31	118½	June 14	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½	Apr 29	103¼	Apr 29	103¼	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	85¾	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	86¾	Aug 26	86½	87
Do., income 4s, 1990	33	Mar 16	29	Jun 2	30	Aug 26	29½	30
C., C., C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914	138½	Jul 6	135¼	May 11	138¼	July 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Jul 6	134½	July 18	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s,1901	108¼	Feb 10	105½	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g.5s,1933	108½	Jul 20	108	Jul 11	108½	July 31	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feu 15	134¼	June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	62	Jul 11	65	Aug 25	65	68
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	78	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	73¾	Aug 26	73	73¼
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 13	85½	May 13	87	Aug 25	86¾	87
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126½	Jun 15	126¾	Jun 15	126½	June 15	139	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124½	Jun 7	124½	Jun 7	121½	June 7	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 26	142	May 4	142	June 17	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	103	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	106½	May 3	108¾	June 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	143	Jan 20	143½	July 18	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 26, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142½	May 18	138	Feb 8	138	July 17	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923	106½	Jun 20	103½	Jun 20	103½	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Aug 1, 98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	..	..	..	146	Sep 13, 98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120¼	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	..	124½
Do., registered	122	Jun 9	122	Jun 9	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116¼	Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	116¼	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153½	Aug 23	150½	May 31	153¾	Aug 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	141	May 6, 98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	99	Aug 10	100¼	Aug 26	100¼	101
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	105¼	May 4	105¼	Aug 23	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102½	Jan 3	105½	Aug 26	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112¾	Jun 13	108¼	Aug 23	109¼	Aug 24	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	..	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995	70	Jul 20	68	Jul 12	70	Aug 9	..	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar.ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	24	Jan 17	17¼	Mar 25	20	Aug 24	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	112	Aug 3	105	Jun 13	112	Aug 8	110	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1926	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.6s,1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	114	July 14	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110⅝	Jul 31	104¾	Jan 3	110⅝	July 31	108¾	111
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	123	Jul 27	103	Fe 24, 98	121	July 27	..	119¼
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116¾	Jul 27	116¼	Jul 11	116¾	Aug 11	116	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	122½	May 27	Jan 20	121	June 21	121	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106¼	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106½	Apr 14	105¼	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 26	143	Apr 3	143½	Aug 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do., Penn. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	114½	Aug 23	113	Jan 5	114¼ Aug 23	113¾ 114½
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	110	Feb 24	106	Jan 11	106½ July 26	108 120
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108⅝	Aug 22	108⅛	Aug 22	108⅝ Aug 22	108 ..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	110½	Jul 27	106½	Feb. 8	108 ..	.. ..
South & North Ala. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1936	109¼	May 1	106½	Jun 7	105½ Aug 8	.. ..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	98	Aug 3	91	Jan 10	96 Aug 23	96 ..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1936	..	....	..	....	109 Mr 19,98	.. ..
L. & N. L. C. & L.x. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103 Ja. 18, 98	111 ..
Louis. & Jef. Bridge gtd. g. 4s, 1945	98½	Jul 19	97¾	Jul 25	97¾ July 28	.. ..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112⅝	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	110 Aug 22	109¼ 109⅝
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121½	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	119 Aug 22	.. 123
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102¾	Apr 1	100½	May 1	101¼ Aug 23	.. ..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118¾	Jan 4	120½ Aug 21	120¼ 121
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	122¾ Aug 16	122¾ ..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	126¼ July 20	126¾ ..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	127½	Jul 31	124	Mar 2	127½ July 31	126½ 127½
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	78½	Aug 16	68⅝	Jan 4	78½ Aug 16	.. ..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25½	Apr 27	16½	Apr 3	23 Aug 25	.. ..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	13¼ Aug 24	.. ..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88⅝	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	87⅝ Aug 26	86 ..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	.. ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	15 Dec 7, 98	.. ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14 Apr 5	.. ..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Ja 30, 97	.. ..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150 Apr 20	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	116	Aug 17	110½	Jan 18	116 Aug 17	.. ..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	100	Aug 21	98	Jul 27	99½ Aug 22	.. ..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121 July 13	.. ..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127 Jan 27	.. ..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128 De 12, 98	.. ..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107	....	Aug 14	103½	Feb 4 107 Aug 14	.. ..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	94¾ Aug 26	94¼ 94½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	65¼	May 9	69½ Aug 26	69¾ 70
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	95⅝	Aug 19	82	Jan 19	92½ Aug 25	92 94
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	95	Aug 21	86	Jan 19	93 Aug 25	93 96
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	77¼	Jan 5	79 July 28	75 78
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	95½	Aug 18	83	Jan 21	95½ Aug 18	95 ..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	107¾	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	105¾ Aug 18	105¾ ..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121⅝	Apr 28	105⅝	Jan 9	115½ Aug 23	118¼ 119
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	115½ Aug 23	.. ..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	101¾	Aug 23	91½	Jan 3	101¼ Aug 25	.. ..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98¾	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	97 Aug 26	96¾ 97⅛
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	107½ Aug 8	107 ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	113	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	111¼ July 10	111 ..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	109½	May 20	105⅞	Feb 6	106 July 24	.. ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	106½ July 19	.. ..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106⅝	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106⅝ Apr 6	.. ..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	114⅝	Jul 14	106	Jan 3	114 Aug 26	114 114¼
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111¾	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111½ July 5	.. ..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	127½ July 31	.. ..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121⅜ June 30	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	90	Aug 28	82½	Jan 4	90 Aug 28	.. ..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	108 July 28	108 ..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 98	.. ..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132⅝	Feb 14	131	Aug 7	132 Aug 22	.. ..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅞ De 17, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108⅝	Mar 28	105¼	Apr 22	108 Aug 23	.. ..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	.. ..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115 Mar 22	.. ..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	.. ..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	113⅛	Aug 19	111⅛ Aug 22	111⅛ 113
Do., registered	117⅝	Jan 30	112	....	112 June 27	111¼ ..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¾	Jan 30	107¼	Apr 28	109 Aug 7	109 ..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jan 26	113¾	Jan 26	113¾ Jan 26	.. ..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	..	....	108½ Fe 21, 98	106½ ..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jan 26	103¼ June 26	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104⅜ Feb 5, 98	.. ..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅜	Feb 2	103	Aug 1	103 Aug 1	.. ..
Do., registered	102⅜	Aug 1	102⅜	Aug 1	102⅜ Aug 1	.. ..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¼	Jan 12	110⅜ Aug 17	110½ 111
Do., do., registered	112⅝	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½ Apr 14	.. ..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	100⅝ Aug 23	100½ ..
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100 May 25	.. ..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 23	99¼	Jan 4	100 Aug 25	98⅞ 100
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	98	Jan 6	100½ Aug 23	.. ..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	117⅞	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	113¾ Aug 26	113 114
Do., registered	115⅝	Jun 15	109⅝	Jan 4	113⅞ Aug 23	112⅝ 113⅝
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108 No 5, 98	.. ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	108 Jne 17,98	.. ..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28,98	.. ..
Do., do. registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	.. ..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103⅜	Jun 14	104 Aug 16	.. ..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104 June 27	.. ..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 May 7,97	.. ..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128½	Apr 12	128½ Aug 19	.. ..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	100 Jan., 97	.. ..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113 Apr 13	.. ..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107 Au 13, 98	.. ..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	.. ..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123 July 14	.. ..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—						
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	133	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	133 June 13	.. ..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	May 4	103⅝	Jul 8	105¾ Aug 21	.. ..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	103⅝	Aug 25	103⅝ Aug 25	.. ..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117½	Mar 29	114¾	Jun 20	115 July 18	.. ..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114¾	Jan 3	114½ June 13	.. ..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅝	May 5	106	Jan 3	109⅝ Aug 17	.. ..
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	103	Jan 5	111 Apr 27	.. ..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	..	....	..	....	108¾ Dec 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121 Oct 24,98	.. ..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	109	May 1	110⅝ Aug 10	.. ..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103 May 9	.. ..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122 Fe 25, 98	.. ..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¼ Jne 21,98	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	125½ Ja 20, 98	.. ..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106 Fe 25, 98	.. ..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	109	Aug 25	105⅝	Apr 3	109 Aug 23	107¼ ..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	100¼	Apr 19	106½ July 19	.. ..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Do., conv. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	185½ Aug 25	189 190
Do., do., small certs., $100	185	Aug 23	172	Jan 19	185 Aug 26	.. ..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133 Aug 16	.. ..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125¼ Feb 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾ July 6	117¾ ..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113 July 29	113 ..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108⅛	May 25	108	Jan 4	108⅜ May 27	.. ..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106¾	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	106⅝ Aug 23	106 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30, 98	.. ..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119½ Apr 12	.. ..
Do., do., registered	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112 July 20	.. ..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼ May 15	.. ..
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132 July 28	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106⅜	Jun 14	101⅜	Jan 3	105⅜ Aug 26	103 ..
Do., registered	104⅝	May 12	102	Jul 14	103½ Aug 17	.. ..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	66½	May 9	67⅝ Aug 25	.. ..
Do., do., registered	68½	Jun 17	65½	May 16	66½ June 17	.. ..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95 May 11	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	115½ July 27	.. ..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾ June 22	.. ..
Norfolk & W. West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	133 June 19	.. ..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	130 Aug 24	129 ..
Do., improvt. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117½ Au 30, 98	.. ..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	.. ..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	100 Aug 9	100 ..
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96¼	Aug 24	88½	Jan 7	96 Aug 26	95¾ 96¼
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 Apr., 98	.. ..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 87	.. ..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	102½ Ja 26, 98	102 ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	93 De 17, 97	.. ..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	90 Aug 7	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	114	Apr 28	100	Feb 10	112½ Aug 24	.. ..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100½	Jan 3	102¾ Aug 25	102 102½
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	133¼	Jul 13	128	Mar 1	129 Aug 17	.. ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	121 Jne 18,98	.. ..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24,97	.. ..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	116	Jun 26	108	Jan 7	114½ Aug 25	.. ..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	102	Aug 25	85	Jan 7	102 Aug 25	102 104
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	79	Aug 25	65½	Jan 4	79 Aug 25	78 80
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	103	Jul 26	104½ Aug 22	104 104½
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec., 90	105 ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114½	Feb 15	116½ Aug 26	116 116¾
Do., do., registered	115⅛	Mar 9	113⅝	Mar 9	115½ Mar 9	.. ..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	.. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	118	Jul 14	114¼	Apr 13	118 July 14	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½ June 30	.. ..
Do., do., Series C, gtd. 1942	..	....	..	....	113 No 23,98	.. ..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107 De 30, 98	.. ..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅞	Jan 6	105¼	Mar 15	105¾ Apr 13	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108¼ Fe 21, 98	106½ ..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138⅝	Jan 6	141 Mar 29	.. ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	140½ May 1	.. ..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135 June 7	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½ Jul 8, 97	.. ..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	106	Apr 19	106	Apr 19	106 Apr 19	.. ..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121 July 5	.. ..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¼	Jun 2	113¼	Jun 2	113¼ June 2	.. ..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	.. ..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	.. ..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	115½ Fe 24, 98	.. ..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¼ Aug 18	.. ..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 23, 97	.. ..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	97	Jan 28	93¼	Apr 3	94½ July 29	.. ..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	17 My 25,98	.. ..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20 De 20, 98	.. ..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	123 Apr 28	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100½	Jul 18	100	May 9	100¼ July 18	.. ..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1s' g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 26,98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	123 No 28, 98	.. ..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 80	.. ..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90 June 24	.. ..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116 July 29	.. ..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	94	Jan 5	100 June 8	99½ 100
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¼	Jun 26	98½	Jan 31	99¼ Aug 9	99¼ 100

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91⅜	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 7	89¾ Aug 26	88 88¼
Do., do., registered	89½	Jun 29	86¾	Jan 1	88½ July 11	.. ..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102⅞	Jun 30	91	Jan 4	99 Aug 26	98¼ 99⅛
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88⅝	May 11	87¼	Apr 20	88 June 27	.. ..
Rio Grande June. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104¼	Jan 24	102½	Feb 3	104 May 2	.. ..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	74½	Jun 20	72	Aug 11	72 Aug 23	.. 74
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	85	Aug 22	79¼	Jul 11	85 Aug 25	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	114⅝	Mar 25	112⅝	May 9	114 July 17	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112½	May 5	114 July 26	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	114 July 14	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼ July, 96	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126⅜	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	126⅝ Aug 25	124¼ 124⅝
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112⅞	Jun 20	107	Jan 5	109⅝ Aug 26	109 109½
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105¼	Mar 27	100½	May 23	101 June 23	.. ..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	83	Jan 4	85½ Aug 24	85 85⅛
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100 July 8	.. ..
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	96	Aug 14	95	Aug 11	96 Aug 14	.. ..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96¼	Jul 8	85⅝	Jan 4	95 Aug 26	94⅜ 95¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	66¾	Aug 4	40⅜	Jan 4	65½ Aug 25	65 65¼
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	112	Aug 4	108	Mar 7	112 Aug 4	.. ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120 Feb 8	119 ..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 28	113	Feb 8	113½ July 7	113 ..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	99	Aug 11	99¾ Aug 18	.. ..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	122 June 7	.. ..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122	Jan 21	122 Aug 8	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146½	Jun 21	138¼	Mar 8	142 Aug 17	.. ..
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾ Feb 23	.. ..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¾	Jan 5	117 Aug 9	116 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½ My 20,97	.. ..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	104½	Jan 25	105 Aug 17	.. ..
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104 Jan 24	.. ..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122¼ Jan 13,98	.. ..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	137½ June 23	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	119¾	Aug 19	113½	Jan 24	119¾ Aug 21	119¾ ..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¼	Mar 2	110½	Apr 17	111½ July 10	.. ..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120 Apr 11	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 98	.. ..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107⅜	Aug 9	95	Mar 13	107⅜ Aug 9	106 108
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100 Oct 20,97	.. ..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125¾	Feb 15	122¼	Feb 15	125¾ Feb 15	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112 Mar 17	111 ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104¾ Feb 3, 97	.. ..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	..	....	..	....	80 Ja 25, 98	.. ..
Southern Pacific Co.—						
Cal., Harris, & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	113¾	Jun 6	113¾ June 6	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 3	110	Feb 27	110 Feb 27	.. ..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	103⅝ Aug 25	101½ ..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	111¼ Aug 18	112 113⅛
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111 May 31	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	88¾ Aug 28	88 89
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul 6	138 July 13	.. ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105 Mar 23	.. ..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1948	98	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	80½ Aug 25	80 80¼
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116 De 14, 98	.. ..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106½ No 17, 97	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106¼	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	104 Aug 26	.. ..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	113¾ Aug 26	112 ..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122 Apr 20	.. ..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107	Aug 16	107	Aug 16	107 Aug 16	.. ..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	107¾ Aug 25	.. ..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	96¼ Aug 26	.. ..
So. Pac of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	136¾ No 23, 98	.. ..
Gila Val.,Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	105¼	Jul 21	104⅜	Jun 30	105¾ Aug 2	.. ..
Southern Ry 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103½	Jan 3	108⅝ Aug 24	103½ 110
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98 Oct 31,98	.. ..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½	Jun 13	107½	Jan 4	108¾ Aug 14	.. ..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110	Jul 8	105	Mar 3	110 July 29	.. ..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¾ Au 17,97	.. ..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118⅝	Jan 8	117	Mar 18	118⅝ June 8	.. ..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105¾	Jun 12	104½	Feb 1	105⅞ June 12	.. ..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118½	Jun 28	114¾	Jan 14	116⅝ Aug 14	.. ..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	120	Jul 14	115	Jan 6	119½ Aug 24	119½ 120
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 2	113⅞	Jul 28	120 Aug 17	.. ..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 10	119	Jan 9	121½ May 19	122 125
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	126⅝	Jun 24	123	Jan 31	126

Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 1.

trading that formed a pleasing contrast to the record of curb transactions during the greater part of the week. But the market, although it did not prove the object of as much attention from the speculative and investing public as its friends might desire, was nevertheless not without indications of developments. Its general tendency was in the direction of strength, and the pronounced bullish inclination of certain securities which occupy prominent places on the curb by virtue of superior activity was a source of encouragement. While the market was undoubtedly defective during most of the week in those qualities which appeal most strongly to the speculative element, it proved in more than one respect worthy the interest of the seekers of satisfactory investments.

From the standpoint of activity the trading in the New Amsterdam Gas securities was the distinctive feature of the market last week. While the bonds and the preferred stock were largely dealt in New Amsterdam common was unequaled in the interest it awakened in the speculative public. The record of the week for New Amsterdam was a good one. The preferred stock advanced a point, the bonds a trifle over that, and the common stock 2⅝ points. Yet the close of the week found no tangible betterment in the prospect of New Amsterdam securities as investments. The rumored reconciliation of warring interests was no nearer accomplishment, so far as the public knew, than it had been before the week began. In fact, it was reported yesterday that agents of both the New Amsterdam and Consolidated Companies were offering to contract to furnish gas for a year to come at 50 cents per thousand feet.

The strength of New Amsterdam on the curb was no doubt in some measure due to the reports of a coming cessation of hostilities, however baseless they may be said to be. It was probably more largely due to such reports than was the case with Consolidated Gas, the manipulation of which on the Stock Exchange was more in evidence than the manipulation of New Amsterdam on the curb. Certainly the forcing upward of Consolidated on Friday and Saturday had no adequate parallel in the handling of New Amsterdam. But while its strength is not all to be laid to a concerted effort to bull the issue, it is not all due to popular impression as to its growing value. The pronounced short interest in New Amsterdam stock, and the consequent scramble to cover when it rose briskly at the close of Friday's market, undoubtedly added a strong impetus to the upward tendency. The tendency wrought appreciable financial damage in some quarters. One house alone, it is understood, was short of 1,500 shares of the common stock when the stock began to soar on Friday afternoon.

The prominence of Rubber Goods in the week's market has been noteworthy. Some 3,000 or 4,000 shares of the common changed hands in a single day, and it enjoyed activity throughout the week. Its strength was fully as noteworthy, for the week recorded a steady growth for this issue, the net advance amounting to 3½ points. The preferred was less freely traded in and made no progress.

The activity of the United Railways of St. Louis issues was another point of unusual interest. The tendency of the public to discontinue trading in these securities because of the uncertainty as to the policy of those who control them failed to manifest itself last week as in the previous week, and brokers making a specialty of the issues found that commissions materialized satisfactorily. The common stock was markedly strong, scoring a net advance of 3½ points, while the preferred, in which trading was not strikingly active, fell off 2 points. But the St. Louis subscriptions displayed a laudable activity, and from the standpoint of strength their record was the most notable one on the curb. The subscriptions, which were dealt in well up in the hundreds of thousands, scored a net advance of 8½ points. The progress of the security was a steady one, and it developed no sign of weakness in any day's trading.

The copper stocks were dealt in early in the week to a fair extent, but the market for them grew dull toward the close. Union Copper was notably strong, gaining $4 per share on bullish news, with stock very scarce. Amalgamated was also strong, though a little unsteady, and advanced ⅝ in the week.

The electric stocks were fairly active, and did not change much; with the exception of Electric Boat, common and preferred, the weakness of which was a feature of the market. Trust Company of America was in equally poor demand.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Consols suffered from the warlike talk on the Stock Exchange and lost ⅜ of a point during the week.

Americans displayed much strength, with feverish buying throughout the greater part of the week, although this slacked up at the end, the run being chiefly after non-dividend securities, like Baltimore and Ohio common, Denver and Rio Grande common, Norfolk and Western common, and Reading second preferred. All the leading issues advanced for the week from one to three points.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	115	118
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	105	110
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Fry 1st 7s	161½	165
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	118	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	111	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	116	
Central Crosstown	200	
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	108	110
Chicago Union Traction	36⅝	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Christopher & Tenth Street	168	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	106	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	350	400
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	104	
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	113	115
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	150	165
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	117	120
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	
42d St. & Grand St	370	
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	80	84
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	86	91
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	93	94
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	114	115
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	26	27
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway	37⅝	38⅝
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	94	95
North Shore Traction, com	15	16
North Shore Traction pf	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	20	24
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	110
Second Avenue stock, ex div	198	200
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108¼	109
Second Avenue consol. 5s	120	121
Sixth Avenue stock	215	220
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	113	115
South Ferry 1st 5s	109	111
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Twenty-third Street	395	
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113	116
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	104	105
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114¾	115½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110	113
Worcester Traction common	27	30
Worcester Traction pf	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	57	58
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	36	50½
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	95½	96
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	225	240
Atlantic	200	225
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co	240	
Brooklyn	415	
Central	1900	2010
City	370	385
Colonial	415	
Continental	310	
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1420	1450
Fifth Avenue	425	500
Franklin	310	
German-American	35	
Guaranty	510	525
Hamilton	205	
International Banking & Trust	160	175
Kings County	345	
Knickerbocker	360	
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	235	
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	360	
Mercantile	350	
Metropolitan	420	
Nassau	175	
N. Y. Security & Trust	600	
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange	280	293
Real Estate Trust Co	300	
Standard	225	
State	420	
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	405
Trust Company of America	268	275
Union	1400	
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	530	
United States	1600	
Washington	300	
Williamsburg	220	230

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	109
Continental	512	
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	
German-American	515	
Germania	275	
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	220	230
Kings County	180	
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	
New York	100	110
Niagara	150	
North River	140	
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	115	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers		105
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	122
Westchester	300	
Williamsburg City	430	

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	
American Exchange	185	
Astor National	400	

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bowery	295	305
Broadway	244	
Butchers & Drovers	95	52
Central	180	187
Chase	400	
Chatham	305	315
Chemical	4100	
Citizens'	147	
City	2000	2050
Colonial	240	
Columbia	160	
Commerce	365	375
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	365	380
East River	110	
Eleventh Ward	105	
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	
First National	3250	
Fourth National	190	195
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	375	
Gansevoort	83	85
Garfield	1500	
German-American	115	
Germania	230	
German Exchange	240	250
Groenwich	195	
Hamilton	125	
Hanover	740	
Hide & Leather	117	
Home	130	
Importers & Traders'	537	545
Irving	165	
Leather Manufacturers'	210	
Liberty	225	
Lincoln	750	
Manhattan	250	
Market & Fulton	225	
Mechanics'	204	210
Mechanics & Traders'		101
Mercantile	195	
Merchants'	175	
Merchants' Exchange	120	
Metropolis	415	
Mount Morris	240	
Mutual	140	
Nassau	132½	
National Union	320	
New Amsterdam	420	
New York	256	
New York County	1500	
New York National Exchange	116	
Nineteenth Ward	100	
Ninth National	90	95
North America	180	
Oriental	190	205
Pacific	170	
Park	500	520
People's	200	
Phoenix	110	
Plaza	450	
Produce Exchange	130	
Republic	190	
Riverside	190	
Seaboard	200	
Second National	550	
Seventh National	160	
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York	123	130
Twelfth Ward	130	
Union Square	210	230
Western	335	
West Side	275	
Yorkville	210	

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 5s	101	102½
Amalgamated Copper	37⅝	38
Am. Agricultural Chemical	27¾	28⅛
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf	79	80
American Air Power	70	74
American Bank Note Co	49	52½
American Grocery 1st pf		10
American Press Association	85	95
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf	50	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf	10	15
American Typefounders'	45	50
American Graphophone	132	140
American Graphophone pf	135	145
American Wool Goods	26¾	27½
American Wool Goods pf	83½	84½
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Asphalt Company of America	14¼	14⅝
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	106	107
Beet Sugar	25	30
Beet Sugar pf	79	80
Bliss, E. W	135	145
Bliss, E. W., pf	125	135
British Columbia Copper	11⅞	12¼
Carter-Crume pf	65	80
Celluloid Company	87	91
Central & South American Tel	114	117½
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf	57	60
Chesebrough Mfg	340	350
Ches. & Potomac Tel stock	75	90
Chicago & Alton subs	112¾	113¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new), w. i.	97½	98
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com	10	
Consolidated Fireworks pf	65	
Consolidated Rubber Tire	21¼	22
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	57	60
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg	73	80
Distilling Company of America	19⅝	20
Distilling Co. of America pf	58⅜	60
Eastman Kodak Co	100	110
Electric Axle, Light and Power	7¾	8
Electric Boat	24	26
Electric Boat pf	46	48
Electric Vehicle	109	110
Electric Vehicle pf	118	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2⅜	2¾
Empire & Bay State Tel	76	
Erie & Western Trans	80	
Flemington Coal & Coke	24¾	25¼
General Carriage	33¼	37
General Chemical	90	
General Chemical pf	98	100
General Electric Automobile	16	20
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf	118	125
Havana Commercial	28¾	29½
Havana Commercial pf	67	68¼
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling		20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf		54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	94	97
Hoboken Land & Imp	110	
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	106	
Hudson River Telephone	103	108
Illinois Transportation	5¼	5⅝
International Power	70	79
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf	72½	73½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
J. B. Stetson com	85	
J. B. Stetson pf	115	
Journeay & Burnham com	5	
Journeay & Burnham pf	25	
Langston Monotype	87	93
Lorillard pf	116	117
Madison Square Garden stock		5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Marbeen Copper	11⅞	12⅝
Mergenthaler Linotype	294	300
Mexican 5s	100	100½
Mosler Safe Co. pf		100
National Gramophone	86	87
National Salt	46	49
National Salt pf	73	75
National Wall Paper deb. stock	73	80
New England Transportation	5⅝	10
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	110⅝	114
New York Gas & Electric 6s	90	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	107	108
N. Y. Transportation	24½	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	181	188
Nicaragua Construction, new		6
Old Dominion Steamship	98	103
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	96	100
Penn. Salt Mfg	112	
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	23	24
Pratt & Whitney com	4½	9
Pratt & Whitney pf	42	50
Procter & Gamble	375	390
Procter & Gamble pf	190	200
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf	25	
Royal Baking Powder	98½	100
Rubber Goods	35¼	36
Rubber Goods pf	89⅝	90
Safety Car Heating & Light	140	152
St. Louis subs	141	142½
St. Louis com., when issued	32½	35
St. Louis pf., when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½
Simmons Hardware com	180	190
Simmons Hardware pf	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co	525	575
Sloss-Sheffield subs	110	112
Standard Coupler	27	34
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	462	465
Standard Oil of N. J., ex div	460	463
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	
Swift & Co	103	105½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	105	110
Tennessee Copper	19½	20⅛
Texas & Pacific Coal	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	110	
Trenton Potteries com	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf		85
Trow Directory	55	65
*Union Copper	25	27
Union Steel & Chain	29	29½
Union Steel & Chain pf	69	69½
Union Typewriter com	25	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf	121	123
United Shoe Machinery com	37	37½
United Shoe Machinery pf	26	26½
United States Glass	33	35
United States Glass pf	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	⅞
Universal Car Bearing		50
Westinghouse Air Brake	430	434
Worthington Pump pf	106	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67⅜	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	2	2½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int	78	80
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7½	9
Central Union Gas bonds	107	108
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	111
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	129	132
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106⅝
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Con. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consol. Gas of N. J	23⅝	23½
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87½	89¾
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	101	105
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106½
Denver Gas	39½	40
Denver Gas bonds	89½	93
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	63	68
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	75	78
Grand Rapids stock	104	106
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill		65
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	65	70
Indianapolis stock	110	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103	105
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	48	52
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	85
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	290	300
New Amsterdam	35½	35⅝
New Amsterdam pf	59½	60
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	102	102¾
New England Gas & Coke	28	30
New England G. & C. bonds	85	85¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	102	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102¼	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	50
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42½	44
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	60
St. Paul Gas bonds	90	91¼
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	145
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 5s		80
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	100¾	102
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	107½	109
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	
Bald Eagle Valley	200	
Boston & Providence	300	
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	
Columbus & Xenia	215	218
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W	102	
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf	138	
Gold & Stock Tel. Co	120	
Grand River Valley	113	
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co	120	
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf	120	
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf	175	
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co	115	
Norwich & Worcester pf	208	
Old Colony	205	
Oswego & Syracuse	200	
Pacific & Atlantic Tel	70	
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	
Pitts., McK. & Yough	140	
Providence & Worcester	275	
Rome & Clinton	125	
Troy & Greenbush	140	
Utica & Black River	175	
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co	275	275½
Valley of New York	112	

1899

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 26, total transactions included 3,361,676 shares of stock, $16,571,840 bonds, with $57,500 Government and no State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 27, '98.	Aug. 26, '99.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	3,090,439	3,361,676	271,237
Banks	13	.....	*13
Mining	11,100	.....	*11,100

*Decrease.

BONDS.

	Aug. 27, '98.	Aug. 26, '99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$20,769,000	$16,571,840	$4,197,160
State	67,000	.....	67,000
Government	619,500	57,500	562,000

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf.	2½	Hocking Valley pf.	1½
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	1½
Am. Express	2⅝	Kanawha & M.	1½
Am. Tobacco	7	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	4½
Am. Tobacco pf.	2½	Laclede Gas	4
Bal. & Ohio	2¼	Minn. & St. L.	2
Brook Union Gas	4	Mo., K. & T.	1½
Canadian Pacific	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅞
Ches & Ohio	1	Mobile & Ohio	3⅜
Chi. Cons. Tract.	1¾	Nat. Bis. pf.	1¼
Chi. & East. Ill.	7½	Nort. & West.	2½
C. G. W. pf. A	3⅝	Northern Pacific	2⅛
Chi., I. & L.	1½	Oreg. R. & Nav.	5
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	2⅜
C., L. & W. pf.	6½	P., Ft. W. & C.	1¼
Col. South. 1st pf.	2	Reading 1st pf.	1⅜
Col. Mid. pf.	2⅞	Reading 2d pf.	1⅜
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	Rio G. & W. pf.	2¼
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	6	St. L. & S. 2d pf.	1½
Den. & Rio G.	1	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1¾
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1⅝	St. Paul & Dul.	17
Detroit City Gas	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅜
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2½	Union Pacific	1⅞
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1⅛
Erie Tel. & T.	2⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
E. & T. H. pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	4
Ft. W. & D. C.	5½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	3½
Ft. W. & Rio G.	2⅜	Wis. Cent., w. i.	1⅞
Hocking Valley	2½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	4

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Manhattan Con.	3½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1⅝	Nat. Lead	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	5½	N. Y. Central	1
Brook. Rap. Tr.	4⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Central Pacific	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
C., I. & L. pf.	1⅜	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Consol. Ice	2	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Federal Steel	1½	Union Bag & Paper	1
Glucose pf.	3		
Int. Paper	2½		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	Met. Elev. 1st	1
Des M. & Ft. D. 2½s	1½	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅝	Mobile & Ohio 4s	2⅝
St. L. div.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	1½
Col. Mid. 2-4s	3		
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	2⅝	Oreg S. L. inc A	5½
Col. Southern 4s	1	Oreg. S. L. inc. B	2
E. & T. H. gen.	1½	Peoria & East. 1st	1⅝
Green Bay deb. A	1	St. J. & G. I. 2-4s	1½
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	1¼	Wabash deb. A	1
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	2	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
L. & N. Pens. & At. 1st	1½	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1½

Bonds Declined.

M., K. & T. ext. 5s	2⅝	Rio Gde. So. 1-4s	1¼
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	1½	West Shore 4s	1
O. R. & N. 1st 6s	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday, Aug. 31.

American Waltham Watch Company—Books close for dividend.
Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Southern Railway—Special meeting.

Friday, Sept. 1.

American Coal Company—Regular and extra dividends payable.
Bethlehem Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—Special meeting.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Company—Dividend payable on prefcrred.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Dividends payable on common and preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Iowa Central Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Park Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Philadelphia Company (Pittsburg)—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg Junction Railroad—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Paul and Duluth Railroad—Dividend payable.
South Side Elevated Railroad (Chicago)—Dividend payable.
Torrington Company—Dividend payable on Class B.
United States Envelope Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Saturday, Sept. 2.

Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad—Annual meeting.

MONEY AFFAIRS OF THE SOUTH.

Improved Condition of the Section Compared with a Few Years Ago.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

The Southern corporation, firm, individual, having need of a large sum of money and being able to offer good security, go East or North to supply their wants; and they get money at low rates. Millions have been borrowed in the last few years by Southern concerns in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, the highest rate being 5 per cent.

Southern cities get what they need from the Eastern and Northern money reservoirs at about 4 per cent. average; and Southern States borrow, even on short time, at 3 and 3½ per cent.

How was it fifteen or twenty years ago? Nothing like this, certainly. If a Southern man, firm, or private corporation got money from the East, in the eighties, at 6 and 7 per cent., they were lucky, and they gave very big security. An old citizen of Chattanooga can recall that gilt-edged security here would be accepted by Eastern brokers at half its value as security for a loan at 6, and more often the rate was 7 per cent. This, we say, was changed so that the rate is satisfactory, and there need be no complaint about the fact that borrowers of big sums must go East to get what they want. That is the case with the whole North and Northwest. Chicago borrows largely in New York.

All the great manufacturing centres of the North place their big loans in Eastern cities. Generally their financial offices are in New York. So the Southern manufacturing corporation or firm, or the Southerner who needs a block of cash to supplement his own, for the erection of an expensive office or mercantile building—these must get their loans, as a rule, in the North or East.

Nothing especially is needed to improve the facilities of any of the classes of Southern borrowers mentioned above. They have no just ground of complaint. It is the Southern small trader and manufacturer, who needs an occasional loan of from a hundred up to a few thousand dollars, who has had to pay comparatively high rates, in the smaller towns and villages, and even in our cities rates for money have been high. This condition is improving. Where 10 per cent. was the rule a few years ago, 6 per cent. to men of good rating is now common, and in large wholesale towns—New Orleans, Galveston, Memphis—5 per cent. is a usual rate.

The South, in her back districts, needs enlarged banking facilities, and these better means of distribution are being supplied gradually, not as rapidly as some impatient people would like, but as fast as safety would justify. No banker worthy of the title will open a bank at a place where there is very little money in circulation. A bank's chief business is the safe keeping and distribution of the money of the vicinage; and there must be enough of going round to justify the necessary provision of building, vaults, safes, the payment of rent, clerk hire; and the use of banker's capital must be considered. Where there is very little money borrowers are uncertain, risks great, and rates high, the latter being a matter of course. When every little hamlet, as in Scotland, has its branch bank that has been in the same house for a generation, the banker known to and knowing every man in the town and all within some miles, there is no risk to speak of in making loans; every penny that is not in active use in the bank. In those places rates are as low as 3 per cent.

When the South has accumulated enough surplus money to meet fully all local mercantile and general needs, then rates will go to some such figures as prevail in New England—not before. This consummation may be hastened by judicious banking laws and other means; it will not be hurried by spouting, nor hindered by the silly standers of the Southern people, by ignorant Northern bigots.

A word here as to Southern laws for the collection of debts. We have already shown that vast sums are loaned by Eastern and Northern houses, to persons, firms, corporations, municipalities, and States, and that fact gives the lie to the assertion that the Southern State laws are framed with a view to enabling Southern debtors to rob their Eastern and Northern creditors. As a matter of fact, there has not been $1 lost to investors in Southern loans, on account of lame laws and rascally borrowers, where $10 have been sunk by such investors over the Northwest. In this last-mentioned section millions on millions were lost in the last ten years on farm mortgages and mortgages secured by city and town property. Several savings banks in New Hampshire, and numerous loan houses in New York and New England were thus ruined—none were hurt in the South who confined their loans to city and rural property. They who went into the boom of 1887-90 took their chances as any gambler does.

No, the Southern laws are, as a rule, fair between debtor and creditor; all stories to the contrary are false or greatly exaggerated.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 26: Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899: Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
190	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	July, 1899	3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½ May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
145	165	American Coal	1,500,000	Mch. 1, 1899	5	150	July 27	*130	Feb. 3	144 Aug. 10, 1899
29	30¾	American Spirits Mfg. Co. pf.	6,965,000	.....	.....	41½	March 13	29	June 1	*27½ Aug. 15, 1899
18	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	.....	18	July 19	14	Apr. 20	18 July 19, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,605,000	July, 1899	1	..	.....	..	.....	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1899	2	..	.....	..	.....	106¾ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf. Series B	5,000,000	.....	.....	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21 Feb. 15, 1899
102	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899	4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110 May 22, 1899
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1899	75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 20	*92 May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,704,000	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171 April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	*199	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*195½ Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	4	..	.....	..	.....	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 June 4, 1898
..	..	Col. Col. & I. Dev., pf.	500,000	.....	.....	8½	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	6 Aug. 10, 1898
108	112	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	115	May 11	88	Jan. 6	114¼ Aug. 14, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	350,000	.....	.....	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30 June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¾	182	June 29	170	Jan. 16	180 Jan. 26, 1899
50	56	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899	2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½ May 1, 1899
38	40	Consolidated Ice pf.	3,500,000	July 15, 1899	1½	97	Mar. 13	87	July 5	87½ July 31, 1899
105	125	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899	7	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110 June 20, 1899
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1899	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*362½ Oct. 5, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette pf.**	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1	65	May 19	43¾	Jan. 3	58 July 26, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	July, 1899	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108¾ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30 Mar. 23, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,000	Aug. 1, 1899	1¼	*101	June 6	*90½	Jan. 31	*101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899	1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1899	2	*390	Mar. 14	*390	Jan. 25	*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	.....	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105 May 29, 1899
102	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899	2	*103	July 13	*99¾	June 12	*102 July 24, 1899
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.....	.....	9	Aug. 17	5	Aug. 7	5 Aug. 17, 1899
74	77	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	5,000,000	July 1, 1899	3	84	Feb. 17	72	June 24	75½ Aug. 16, 1899
97	100	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1899	2½	102½	May 18	95	March 9	98 Aug. 17, 1899
..	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896	1	85	Apr. 4	50½	Jan. 5	70 Aug. 10, 1899
11	22	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	.....	39	Apr. 25	5	Feb. 25	16 June 29, 1899
62	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1899	2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60 Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1899	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*152 May 31, 1899
110	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1899	2	116	Jan. 24	112	Jan. 13	*111 Aug. 12, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*72½ Nov. 21, 1898
111	111½	National Lead pf.	14,000,000	June 15, 1899	1¾	115	Jan. 21	110¼	June 14	113 June 18, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	.....	3½	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½ June 9, 1899
..	..	National Starch 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	50	Mar. 18	43	April 29	43 Apr. 29, 1899
10	20	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf.	2,500,000	Jan., 1896	6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15 Apr. 4, 1899
37	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Aug. 3, 1898	2	42	Jan. 25	37½	Apr. 4	38¾ Aug. 12, 1899
..	..	N. Y. Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1898	1½	133	June 7	125½	Jan. 27	*131 July 27, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899	3	..	.....	..	.....	*350 Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	July 15, 1899	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1899	1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½ June 2, 1899
8	8	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	10½	April 27	6	March 23	*9 Aug. 14, 1899
85	90	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,513,500	Apr. 17, 1899	2½	90	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	*83 July 18, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95 Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	June 1, 1899	1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110 June 26, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1899	4	*375	June 17	*365	Feb. 16	*375 June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	.....	.....	100	May 23	85	July 24	85 Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 10	*117 May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1899	3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
10½	12	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	.....	.....	14	July 28	7	May 18	*10¾ Aug. 14, 1899
2	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,750	.....	.....	4	Apr. 13	2	Aug. 9	2 Aug. 11, 1899
8½	10	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15, 1899	½	14	Apr. 13	8	Jan. 7	*11½ July 26, 1899
101	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193 June 28, 1899
131	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1899	1½	130½	Jan. 26	129⅜	Mar. 1	*131¼ June 5, 1899
..	..	**St. Paul & Omaha** pf.	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1899	3½	182	June 29	170	Jan. 16	182 June 29, 1899
60	60½	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	.....	65	Apr. 28	60	Apr. 21	60¼ June 29, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Dis. & Dis.	10,000,000	.....	.....	25½	Jan. 14	12½	June 2	*13 July 20, 1899
..	..	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	8,000,000	July 10, 1899	1¾	82½	Jan. 10	57½	June 29	61 July 12, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30, 1899	1	..	.....	..	.....	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	June 30, 1899	3	..	.....	..	.....	*134½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	359,525	July, 1897	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,100	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan., 1899	4	..	.....	..	.....	*30½ Feb. 5, 1897
15	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20 Apr. 4, 1899
39	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42 Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1899	1	93	Jan. 3	38	Jan. 3	88 Aug. 4, 1899
..	..	Twin City R. T. pf.	2,682,200	July 1, 1899	1¾	141	Feb. 24	117½	Jan. 6	*138 July 24, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899	¾	..	.....	..	.....	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	June 1, 1899	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	..	.....	..	.....	3 Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, 1899	1½	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,852,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*88 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899	3	98¼	Jan. 24	93¼	Mar. 6	*88 Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., t. r.	2,549,200	.....	.....	5	Mar. 15	1⅞	May 26	3 June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$948,263.00	$22,536.00	$86,401	$100,428.00	.....	$1,012,750.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,397,618.53	52,075.79	65,717	281,031.48	.....	1,565,774.93
Gansevoort	200,000	255,368.11	10,222.09	48,563	35,384.12	$10,813.14	689,412.95
Hamilton	200,000	1,213,200.00	54,500.00	98,700	167,800.00	.....	1,333,300.00
Hide and Leath.	500,000	2,344,000.00	146,600.00	276,000	123,100.00	.....	1,835,100.00
Home	100,000	583,598.58	60,422.92	36,296	100,393.80	727.48	654,615.72
Mutual	200,000	1,175,408.71	22,187.45	90,863	296,055.53	187,877.15	1,141,995.76
Riverside	100,000	863,550.27	18,467.07	52,332	72,990.70	.....	851,008.53
State	100,000	2,197,000.00	71,000.00	141,000	43,000.00	166,000.00	2,476,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,154,000.00	20,300.00	427,000	91,500.00	91,800.00	1,566,200.00
Union Square	200,000	2,424,328.37	53,505.17	171,459	231,510.62	.....	2,090,208.85
19th Ward	100,000	821,489.00	27,909.00	110,219	151,409.00	223,000.00	1,322,458.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,122,806.00	18,207.00	85,174	115,256.00	100,000.00	1,251,726.00
Broadway	100,000	1,381,710.83	23,295.51	97,883	174,616.29	.....	1,407,725.20
Eighth Ward	100,000	322,100.00	4,100.00	35,200	38,600.00	20,700.00	302,200.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	599,900.00	32,300.00	23,000	50,000.00	36,400.00	580,600.00
Mfrs.' Nat.	252,000	2,344,900.00	225,500.00	274,000	553,800.00	.....	2,501,300.00
Mech. & Trd's.	100,000	965,402.68	27,028.00	52,855	100,280.08	38,551.66	952,019.77
Nassau Nat.	300,000	4,022,900.00	146,000.00	240,000	651,000.00	45,000.00	4,324,000.00
National City	300,000	2,682,000.00	234,000.00	234,000	372,000.00	60,000.00	3,010,000.00
North Side	100,000	673,018.40	14,541.17	58,666	48,383.29	51.00	614,282.82
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,112,100.00	112,300.00	5,000	340,000.00	23,500.00	1,140,000.00
Union	100,000	342,771.00	5,786.00	11,572	31,034.00	23,000.00	264,727.00
Wallabout	100,000	553,128.00	11,819.00	35,502	47,160.00	140,700.00	455,050.00
17th Ward	100,000	471,083.00	9,086.00	20,173	64,357.00	31,100.00	432,089.00
26th Ward	100,000	499,971.00	7,919.00	24,468	65,725.00	1,210.00	506,673.00
Borough of Queens.							
Queens County	100,000	1,823,349.30	107,907.37	137,967	677,205.38	155,761.45	2,640,599.53
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	478,210.00	15,470.00	24,910	89,250.00	625.00	550,800.00
First Nat. S. I.	100,000	648,136.92	20,743.00	25,000	150,016.46	.....	671,718.51
Hoboken.							
First Nat.	110,000	1,783,700.00	119,100.00	22,700	110,700.00	197,700.00	1,638,900.00
Second Nat.	125,000	866,326.00	42,500.00	37,209	61,300.00	51,900.00	860,500.00
Jersey City.							
First Nat.	400,000	4,789,400.00	242,000.00	327,300	788,200.00	1,000,600.00	6,419,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,161,560.00	81,034.00	13,432	325,746.00	42,606.00	1,858,752.00
Second Nat.	250,000	1,325,900.00	56,800.00	33,700	210,500.00	.....	1,115,600.00
Third Nat.	200,000	890,493.90	35,140.41	80,541	107,096.83	56,889.31	878,368.16

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ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

DIVIDENDS.

OTHER THAN RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atlantic Coast Line	2½	Sept. 13	Sept. 5	Sept. 14
Atlantic & Danville pf.	1	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	.....	.....	.....
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Aug. 26	Sept. 5
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Aug. 21
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 3
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 1	Oct. 3
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Oct. 25	Sept. 26	Oct. 25
Chestnut Hill	1½	Sept. 4	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 6
Cleve. & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 2
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 2
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Aug. 31	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
Illinois Central	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Iowa Central pf.	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 11
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 4
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 10	Aug. 21
Pittsburg Junction	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 1
Rome, Water. & Og. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 1
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d pf.	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Sept. 3
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	3½	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 2
Southern pf.	1	Oct. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 22
West Va. Cent. & Pittsburg	½	Oct. 7	.....	.....
STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.				
Philadelphia Co. (Pittsburg) pf.	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 26	Sept. 2
South Side El., Chicago	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
Third Avenue (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 22	Sept. 1
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
American Coal	4	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
American Coal (extra)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
American Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 16
American Waltham Watch Company (semi-annual)	5	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 5
Bethlehem Steel	50c	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Compania Metallurgica Mexicana pf. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 15	Aug. 1	Sept. 16
Consolidated Gas (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Consolidated Lake Superior pf.	1¾	Sept. 15	.....	.....
Consol. Rubber Tire pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 2
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Sept. 3	Sept. 13
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 1
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 1
Laclede Gas Light (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 21	Sept. 1
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 24	Sept. 16
Park Street pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	1½	Sept. 20	Aug. 19	Sept. 22
Standard Oil, N. J. (quarter)	5	Sept. 15	Aug. 16	Sept. 19
Torrington Co., Class B	8	Sept. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
United States Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Welsbach Com. pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 8	Sept. 1	Sept. 9

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Am. Waltham Watch Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 1	Special
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sept. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Annual
Chicago & Alton	.....	.....	Sept. 7	Special
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	Aug. 30	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Annual
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Aug. 31	Sept. 25	Sept. 22	Annual
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Special
Hocking Valley	Sept. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
New York Central	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	Sept. 27	Special
North American Trust	.....	.....	Aug. 21	Special
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	Aug. 24	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Annual
Southern Railway	.....	.....	Aug. 31	Special
Standard Rope & Twine	Aug. 25	Sept. 19	Sept. 19	Annual
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	Sept. 2	Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Annual
Toledo & Ohio Central	Aug. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Annual
Union Ice	.....	.....	Sept. 14	Special
Union Traction Co. (Philadelphia)	Aug. 30	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Annual

CLEARING HOUUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 26, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1899.	1898.	P. C.
New York	$806,666,629	$639,656,114	+26.5
Boston	93,672,557	79,022,820	+18.5
Philadelphia	66,867,544	51,692,122	+29.3
Baltimore	16,587,927	12,163,186	+36.5
Chicago	94,364,222	78,587,199	+20.1
St. Louis	24,982,212	18,473,825	+33.6
New Orleans	5,008,631	4,165,491	+20.2
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,109,879,722	$883,140,757	+25.7
Other cities, 5 days	164,072,419	120,019,946	+30.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,273,952,141	$1,009,160,703	+26.2
All cities, 1 day	270,102,437	206,340,043	+30.9
Total, all cities, for week	$1,544,054,578	$1,215,500,746	+27.0

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 19 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, an increase of 16.7 per cent., with the same week in 1897 a gain of 41.7 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 90.8 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898, was 20.7 per cent., as compared with 1897, 31.7 per cent., and with 1896, 56.8 per cent.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $2,703,825. The banks now hold $12,378,525 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $9,056,000, a decrease in specie of $1,235,100, a decrease in legal tenders of $645,000, an increase in deposits of $6,934,100, and an increase in circulation of $95,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 26, '99.	Aug. 19, '99.	Aug. 27, '98.
Loans	$[illegible],769,900	$747,733,900	$672,091,800
Specie	172,381,100	173,616,200	155,968,700
Legal tenders	54,331,200	54,976,200	55,433,200
Net deposits	858,135,100	851,201,000	760,234,400
Circulation	14,531,200	13,976,800	14,123,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 26, '99.	Aug. 19, '99.	Aug. 27, '98.
Specie	$172,381,100	$173,616,200	$155,968,700
Legal tenders	54,531,200	54,266,400	55,433,200
Total reserve	$226,912,300	$227,882,600	$211,401,900
Reserve required against deposits	214,533,775	212,800,250	190,058,600
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$12,378,525	$15,082,350	$21,343,300

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,590,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,875	31,275,240	57,067,300
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,848,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,140,050
Feb. 11	33,511,525	32,437,050	51,438,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	33,868,450	50,068,050
Feb. 25	30,334,900	32,969,225	47,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	30,252,500	52,534,925
March 11	23,202,000	27,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	25,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,657,425	23,851,475	48,883,750
April 1	15,494,850	25,720,900	47,998,575
April 8	15,018,825	25,720,800	47,998,575
April 15	19,471,825	27,346,975	46,998,900
April 22	24,175,800	43,525,100	45,257,800
April 29	26,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,850	48,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,197,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,794,900	46,414,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,220,625
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,091,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,208,250	49,738,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,381,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,013,000	47,391,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,900	39,883,600	41,002,125
August 12	14,385,375	33,111,850	38,982,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$12,378,525	1894	$66,718,650
1898	21,343,300	1893	*1,088,000
1897	39,517,700	1892	9,887,575
1896	21,343,300	1891	12,767,825
1895	39,124,925	1890	*536,675

*Below legal requirements.

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Bonds and Investments,
5 and 7 Wall Street.
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The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; showers to-morrow.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,487. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¼c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The Boers have notified England that they would make no further concessions, but would stand by their latest reply. The English press, in commenting on the situation, says that Mr. Chamberlain knew of this when he made his speech. English troops will be massed at Laing's Neck and Mafeking to surround the Transvaal in event of war, which, it is admitted, seems inevitable. The argument on the transmission of arms through Cape Colony continues, Premier Schreiner holding that it should be allowed. It is said authoritatively that Orange Free State and Transvaal are in an offensive and defensive alliance. Gen. Joubert says it now needs but a spark to do mischief. Walter Wellman, the leader of the polar expedition which recently returned to Norway, gave some details of his disastrous journey. The party made maps of Franz Josef Land, but was compelled to return on account of an accident which crippled the leader. One man was buried in the Far North. A battle between rebels and Government troops is reported to have occurred near Santo Domingo, the Government troops being defeated. Jiminez attempted to land at Santiago but was prevented. A man named Rutherford, an American, is held at Kingston, Jamaica, charged with murder. Two deaths from bubonic plague are reported from Oporto. Thatcher, the man who is accused of swindling in Ohio, Michigan, and other States, yesterday attempted suicide in London. Sixteen men are reported killed in a mine at St. Etienne. A pretender claimed the throne of Korea. He was arrested and decapitated.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, has just submitted to Attorney General Griggs his brief of argument on behalf of the Captain, who was convicted last year of embezzlement of Government funds.

Twelve great steel arches of the new Coliseum, in Chicago, which were to support the superstructure, fell to the ground after they had been put in place. Nine men were crushed to death, two are missing, and several others are fatally injured.

Page 2.

President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday told why he thinks the Ramapo contract is a good thing for the city.

Page 3.

The wall paper manufacturers of the United States are in annual session at the Gilsey House.

Four inmates, two children and two adults, of St. Agnes Convent and Orphanage, at Sparkill, perished by fire early yesterday morning. Many were injured by jumping from the windows of the burning building.

President McKinley welcomed the returning Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment at Pittsburg, and made a speech in which he praised the patriotism of the troops. He said that he was responsible for everything that Gen. Otis had done in the Philippines. The President left for East Liverpool, Ohio.

Page 4.

A pronounced change is taking place in Cuban sentiment and little talk is now heard about independence, while the annexationists are growing bolder every day.

Gen. Roe has decided on the line of march for the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey's return, and he said yesterday probably 10,000 troops from other States, besides the entire strength of the New York National Guard, would take part in it.

Page 5.

Elfin Conig, at 60 to 1, captured the Autumn Maiden Stakes at Sheepshead yesterday. Toluca won the Flying Handicap.

Capt. Benjamin Tucker, a Yankee, is so impressed with the Shamrock that he is betting even money on the cup challenger. A complete set of new spars, much longer than the present ones, are said to be due here for use on the yacht.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has decided a case involving export and domestic rates of railroads on grain and flour. No ruling is made on the question of a lower tariff on export than domestic grain, but the matter is discussed. Export flour is allowed a differential of 2 cents. It is decided that intermediate points must have equal rates and that the export rate must be published.

Page 6.

The American Bar Association convened at Buffalo yesterday. The principal subject discussed was "Trusts," and the speakers on this topic were Senator Manderson and Edward Q. Keasbey of Newark, N. J.

Page 12.

The funeral of Katherine L. and Juanita T. Terry and Charles W. Trippe, Jr., who were killed at Seabright Wednesday, was held yesterday.

Richard Kenworthy, who was shot yesterday by Robert J. Lusk in the latter's apartments, at 261 West Sixteenth Street, is dying in the New York Hospital.

Mrs. Mary W. Earle, widow of Mortimer W. Earle, formerly well known in Wall Street, tried suicide yesterday in the home of J. M. Hannan, where she worked as a servant.

Merchants said yesterday that they believed the price of tin plate would continue to climb. The increased price has induced rivals to organize to compete with the trust.

The answer expected yesterday from the Whisky Trust to the proposition of the independents relative to the allotment of production in Kentucky was not received, and a lively fight is looked for.

Chief of Police Devery yesterday shifted eight Police Captains and reduced a number of detectives to patrol duty. Capt. White, who made a vigorous campaign in Long Island City against vice, was sent to Newtown.

The three attendants in the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, who were arrested recently for having caused the death of James McGuire, a patient, were formally charged with manslaughter yesterday by a Coroner's jury.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 4.
Society.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

BRONZE BUST OF DR. WISE.

Ordered by His Congregation to Mark His Eightieth Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 28.—The sculptor Sir Moses Ezekiel has completed the clay bust of Dr. Isaac M. Wise, to model which he came to this country last April.

At the time of the celebration of Rabbi Wise's eightieth birthday it was decided by his congregation to have his bust cast in bronze. The clay model is remarkably true to life, and was on exhibition at Rabbi Wise's Summer home.

The bronze bust will be cast at Sir Moses Ezekiel's studio in Rome.

INSURANCE COMPANY SUED.

Chicago Policyholders Want Rebates Deducted from Future Premiums.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—What is believed to be the first of several suits against life insurance companies, having provisions in their policies declaring a rebate in the premiums to be paid, was filed in the United States Circuit Court against the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York for the recovery of the amounts alleged due Mrs. Amanda C. Marshall and Mrs. Helen L. Mitchell.

The papers, filed by Attorney Frederick A. Smith, fix the amount of damages in each case at $1,000. The policies are for $5,000 each, and the plaintiffs declare that, though they have many times applied to the company for the reduction granted by the wording of the policy, they have been met with refusal.

Don't Swelter in the City.

Visit Water Gap, Mount Pocono, Lake Hopatcong, or other fine resorts on LACKAWANNA RAILROAD, 429 Broadway. Best accommodations. Summer sports.—Adv.

PROCLAIMS CAPT. CARTER INNOCENT

Wayne MacVeagh Submits Brief to Attorney General Griggs.

LAW VIOLATED AT THE TRIAL

Testimony Admitted in Disregard of Settled Rules of Evidence.

Witnesses for the Prosecution Assailed—Private Papers Unlawfully Seized—Accused Confident of Acquittal.

Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, has just submitted to Attorney General Griggs his brief of argument on behalf of the Captain, who was convicted by the general court-martial, at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 12, 1898, of embezzlement of Government funds appropriated for the improvement of that harbor. Mr. MacVeagh's brief proclaims, on almost every page of his argument and review, the entire innocence of Capt. Carter. The case itself is one of the most celebrated in the annals of military jurisprudence, and the public curiosity has been stimulated rather than diminished by the long delay of President McKinley in approving or setting aside the decision of the military court.

After the decision of the court got into the hands of the President, he turned it over to ex-Senator Edmunds for review. It is understood that Mr. Edmunds's conclusion was favorable to Capt. Carter. Still the President took no action, and submitted the matter to his Attorney General, who, according to reports from Washington, has announced his intention of making his report by Sept. 15.

Capt. Carter's friends employed Wayne MacVeagh, after the case had been put into the President's hands, to review it carefully and to report his opinion. This Mr. MacVeagh has done, after more than ten months' study of the evidence at his home, at Bryn Mawr. His brief consists of ninety closely printed pages. It was submitted to the Attorney General in order that the latter, who had promised to give Mr. MacVeagh opportunity for an oral discussion of the case before making his report, might have the counsel's views in case he wished to make a report earlier than the date he had set, Sept. 15. Mr. MacVeagh is now in Europe, but will return about Sept. 4, and will probably appear before the Attorney General at once and present his views of the case orally.

CAPT. CARTER CONFIDENT.

Capt. Carter said yesterday, when asked about the brief of his counsel and the present status of his case: "I can only say that I am entirely innocent of every offense charged against me; and that my innocence will be established by the examination of the testimony taken at my trial."

Mr. MacVeagh begins his brief with the proposition: "I think I can demonstrate beyond any reasonable doubt the absolute innocence of Capt. Carter of the offenses of which he was mistakenly convicted by the general court-martial."

He "brands as a sheer and absolute falsehood" the repeated report "that the friends and counsel of Capt. Carter are pleading with the President for mercy for him," and says that so far from pleading for delay, they have pressed for an early and final decision. He accepts full responsibility for Capt. Carter's silence under the grave charges against his character.

The counsel has much to say as to the "general incompetence of a detail of officers selected ad hoc by the Secretary of War to deal with such questions. It is no derogation from the character of a military officer to say that his training distinctly disqualifies him to deal with important questions of law and fact involving large sums of money and presenting complicated and difficult questions of evidence such as are frequently presented in the voluminous record of this case."

He also calls attention to the fact that "the findings of a majority of such a detail of officers have no validity whatever until they have been affirmatively approved by the executive authority which ordered them to assemble."

As to the manner of conducting the trial, Mr. MacVeagh takes special exception to the declaration of the court that it would not be bound by rules of evidence. The tribunal said: "Questions asked by the court cannot be objected to upon the rules of evidence. The court can ask any question which it sees fit to elucidate the case."

RESULT A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

"It is really incredible," says Mr. MacVeagh, "that in this country and at this time anybody should advance such a proposition, but there it is spread at full length on the record. After such an announcement the conviction of Capt. Carter, not only without evidence, but against evidence, was as sure to follow as the night follows the day.

"After reading such language we can readily understand why upon the methods and verdicts of such tribunals there has long rested the general condemnation of mankind. Sir James Mackintosh said that proverbs were 'the condensed good sense of nations,' and it has long been a proverb that such tribunals are 'organized to convict.'

"Throughout the entire investigation testimony was admitted in flagrant disregard of the settled rules of evidence, with the inevitable result of incumbering the record with a vast mass of both unintentional and intentional misstatements, and necessarily confusing and prejudicing the mind by considerations which had no proper relation whatever to the issues being tried."

He cites the 103d article of war, which is as follows: "No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court-martial for any offense which appears to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial," and shows that the inquiry was extended back as far as five years; "and he was tried in every single respect as if no such article of war had ever been enacted by Congress."

Mr. MacVeagh goes carefully through the entire testimony, and undertakes to show that it fails to prove the charges of conspiracy and embezzlement against Capt. Carter, and also that many of the witnesses of the prosecution were discredited even during the trial. Of one of these witnesses, Arthur S. Cooper, whom he takes as a type, he says:

"While conclusively shown to be telling falsehoods, he is entitled to the credit of telling picturesque falsehoods. I am glad to say that I never before, in any record, encountered any person responsible for a serious prosecution who would have ventured to put again upon the stand a witness like Cooper, much less to recall him ten times after such exposure of his true character.

"No contrast could be more striking," he says, "than that between the character of the witnesses called by Capt. Carter's prosecutors in their effort to defame and destroy him and the character of the witnesses called by him in his defense." He cites the names of George Y. Wisner, a Director of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Lieut. Thomas H. Rees of the Corps of Engineers, and assistant professor of engineering at West Point; Capt. Curtis McD. Townsend of the Corps of Engineers, Major William T. Rossell of the Corps of Engineers, Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, Brig. Gen. William P. Craighill, and others, and says:

OFFICER'S WORK PRAISED.

"Every man on this long roll of distinguished, competent, and disinterested witnesses gave his full and unqualified approval to the course pursued by Capt. Carter. Gen. Craighill added that, in his opinion, the work done by Capt. Carter in the Savannah River and Harbor "is one of the most successful operations of which I have any knowledge, either in this or any other country, and that the cost for the results obtained is not unreasonable. Credit for obtaining these results is entirely due to Capt. Carter."

"As justifying to some extent Gen. Craighill's eulogy on these works, I wish to call attention to the vast sums expended in other countries in giving depth of water to the harbors of cities. There is on Pages 3,792-3-4-5 of the record a compilation showing that Glasgow has expended $74,000,000; Hamburg, $30,000,000; Havre, $28,000,000; Antwerp, $25,000,000; Newcastle-on-Tyne, $27,000,000, and Rotterdam, $26,000,000. This shows how comparatively insignificant was the $3,000,000 or more expended under Capt. Carter in securing a depth of twenty-six feet of water for the Harbor of Savannah."

In conclusion, Mr. MacVeagh says:

"Capt. Carter's own testimony was not needed to prove his innocence, for every page of the record of the case, when read without prejudice, proves it, but if any such need had existed, his frank answers to every question, whether of friend or of foe, would have supplied it.

"His prosecutors by their unlawful seizure of his private and confidential papers were enabled to search his whole life as with a microscope, and they tried to torture into evidence against him alike his management of the great works in his charge and his expenditure of 50 cents for the Government in ammonia and of 25 cents for himself for a tooth brush, but Capt. Carter's testimony disposes in a most satisfactory manner of every attempted perversion of any one of his acts, great or small, and of itself conclusively establishes his innocence of every charge brought against him.

"For the serious errors in law with which the record of this case is fairly saturated, and which worked grievous wrong to the accused, the findings which were the result of those errors must necessarily be disapproved, and as there is no evidence to be found therein incompatible with the absolute innocence of the accused, no reasonable ground exists for subjecting him to another trial."

TESTS OF STREET-CAR BRAKES.

Practical Demonstration of New Inventions to be Had Before Railroad Commissioners.

The members of the State Railroad Commission will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning, and for the next two days will devote the greater part of each day to witnessing practical tests of the latest brakes for street railroad cars. During the year many inventors of car brakes have submitted their inventions to the Commissioners, and each patentee has claimed for his production that it is the best thing of its kind ever conceived, and that its adoption means the saving of many lives and the placing of a car under the absolute control of the gripman, motorman, or driver, as the case may be.

The board has approved conditionally of twenty-one of these brakes. All of them will have a test on cars going at eight, twelve, sixteen, and twenty miles an hour, respectively. The trial of the first set of seven will be begun to-day on the tracks of the Metropolitan system in the Harlem district. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company furnished the cars and assumed the expense of fitting the brakes and making the trials.

Two weeks hence the second set of seven will be tried, and still two weeks later the third set of seven will be experimented with.

The tests will be made in the presence of the most competent railroad men in the country, and the commission will be largely guided by the judgment of these men in determining which is the best of all the lately invented brakes. Among those who will probably witness the trials to-day are William C. Whitney, H. H. Vreeland, Edward Lauterbach, and Henry Elias of this borough, Clinton L. Rossiter and John L. Henis of Brooklyn, George B. M. Harvey, P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, Anthony N. Brady of Albany, United States Senator S. B. Elkins, Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago, Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, and representatives from about every city of prominence in the country.

SAID HE WAS THE MESSIAH.

Ex-Shovelmaker Made the Announcement and Attracted a Following.

Special to The New York Times.

LISBON FALLS, Me., Aug. 28.—John B. Branch of Waterville, thirty-five years old, who before he became a minister was a shovel-handle maker, created a sensation in a Gospel tent last night by announcing that he was the Messiah.

Many of those who have heard Mr. Branch are inclined to believe that what he says is true, and he is having many followers in his new religion, which is not unlike the Rev. Frank W. Sanford's Holy Ghost and Us Society. Skeptical people in Waterville have notified Mr. Branch to leave town or he will be ridden on a rail.

ALABAMA IS FOR BRYAN.

Representative Underwood Says the State Is Strong for Silver.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—"The situation in Alabama," said Representative Underwood to-day, "both in business and politics is very satisfactory. Around Birmingham in particular business is booming. We will soon have the biggest steel plant in the world, and the development in that section will necessarily be beneficial to the entire South.

"Politically, the Democrats of Alabama are generally harmonious, and the State is strongly for Bryan and free silver. The delegation to the next Democratic Convention will be unanimously for the renomination of Mr. Bryan, and for the Chicago platform, with such additions as developments since 1896 suggest.

"It would be impossible for a man to be successful in opposition to Bryan in Alabama. I do not believe that there is a district in the State where an anti-Bryan man could be elected to Congress. Nine Democrats out of every ten are earnestly in favor of Bryan and the Chicago platform."

SENATOR JONES COMING HOME.

His Health Excellent—Intends to Direct the Democratic Campaign.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Chairman Samuel Cook of the Ways and Means Committee of the National Democratic Committee to-day received a letter from Senator Jones, saying that he would return from Europe to be in Chicago by Oct. 1.

"Mr. Jones is in excellent health, and I infer from his letter that he will return from Scotland to take active command of the Democratic forces," said Mr. Cook. "The letter is purely personal, and touches but little on the political situation."

OHIO DEMOCRATS GATHERING.

J. R. McLean and Other Candidates on Hand for State Convention.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 28.—John R. McLean arrived for the Democratic State Convention this afternoon, and Col. James Kilbourne came in to-night. All the other candidates for Governor and for the other places on the State ticket are here. The preliminary meetings do not occur until 4 P. M. to-morrow, and the convention does not meet until Wednesday.

There is no change to-day as to figures. The arrival of McLean has made his friends more enthusiastic, and that of Kilbourne has made some of his more desperate. The McLean men are figuring on his running mates. They prefer Col. James Kilbourne for Lieutenant Governor, but so far neither he nor his friends will concede the nomination to McLean or accept the second place. If the Kilbourne men hold out, it is likely that the ticket will be McLean and Sherwood.

The McLean leaders held a conference late this evening and gave assurances afterward of a majority of 76 over all, together with claims of 17 sure and probably 18 of the 21 Congressional districts. This would insure them control of all the committees to-morrow night.

The indications to-night are that there will be opposition to the adoption of the proposed Constitution that provides a more definite plan of party organization and a uniform system for selecting delegates to all Democratic conventions in the State.

SWINDLER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Thatcher, Who Worked the Large-Sums-in-Chancery Game in London, Takes Chloral, but Survives.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Thatcher, the man who is accused of swindling citizens of Ohio, Michigan, and other States, tried to commit suicide yesterday by taking a huge dose of chloral, on account of the many Americans who came here for the purpose of getting back the money which he had induced them to give him in order that he might secure for them large unclaimed sums in Chancery.

The visitors found his English wife and told her their story. Thatcher lives in a different part of the town from his wife. The latter saw him and told him that the Americans seemed determined to get their money. He promised to see them, but, instead of doing so, he took the chloral, evidently feeling that he was at the end of his rope.

His wife's mother seemed to guess his intention and sent the wife back to him. She found him almost at his last gasp. A doctor was called in and an antidote was administered. The doctor said that the man would have been dead in another ten minutes. Thatcher is still prostrated, but was able to send word to his victims that he would be able to prove his honesty of purpose.

Thatcher is without money, and his dupes, who thought to get back their own, will lose the expenses of their trip and get nothing but experience for their trouble.

THATCHER WANTED AT DAYTON.

Sixty Alleged Heirs There Contributed Nearly $8,000 for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 28.—George W. Thatcher, the real estate and claim agent who was arrested by Scotland Yard detectives in London, England, is wanted here. He represented to G. W. Flacker that his wife was an heir to an estate amounting to $120,000 in Germany. Thatcher gained the confidence of the Flackers and other alleged heirs to the number of thirty in Hamilton, Springfield, Yellow Springs, and other places.

Meetings were held at the Flacker residence here, and sometimes as many as sixty persons attended. All of them contributed, and Thatcher went to secure the estate. Nothing was heard from him for over two months. The heirs compared notes and found that Thatcher had written them under different names. It is alleged he secured nearly $8,000.

Thatcher was deputized as a Special Deputy Sheriff, and left Aug. 14 for Germany. It now develops the estate amounts to only about $5,000, and when all expenses are paid only about $600 will remain. Thatcher has a wife and six children, who formerly lived near the Soldiers' Home.

KENTUCKY SHOOTING AFFAIR.

State Senator Clark of Jackson County Seriously Wounded—One of His Opponents May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

BEREA, Ky., Aug. 28.—Another mountain feud has burst forth, this time in the adjoining County of Jackson. The persons involved represent two of the richest and most influential families in the county. One of the victims was State Senator William Clark. The trouble had its origin in a quarrel several years ago. Politics is said to have been at the bottom of it.

On Saturday Senator Clark, in company with Sherman Radford, went to McKee, the county seat of Jackson, on legal business. Before he had been in the town long he met James Hayes, an old enemy. Radford and Clark were alone, while Hayes's three sons were with him.

After a few words had been exchanged both sides began shooting. Senator Clark was hit four times, in the neck, leg, foot, and also in the chest. He is in a critical condition. In spite of his wounds he insisted on attempting to continue fighting as he lay on the ground. No one in the Hayes party was wounded, except one of the boys, who received the contents of a shotgun in the body. He will probably die.

The people of Jackson County are greatly excited, and further bloodshed is predicted.

OFFICER TRIED FOR ASSAULT.

New York Merchant Preferred Charges Against Policeman Jordan of the Boston Force.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The charges preferred by Jesse M. Weissman of New York against Policeman George Jordan of Division No. 4 were heard by the Police Board to-day. Jesse M. Weissman, the complainant, is a manufacturer residing at 2 East Eightieth Street, New York. He charged the officer with assaulting him in Police Station No. 4 while a prisoner on the night of July 24 last.

His story was that he and three others, including Joseph A. Gleason, were standing in front of Wirth's restaurant in Essex Street, when Jordan approached and commanded them to "move on." This request was not promptly complied with, and Weissman was arrested on the charge of obstructing foot passage, in violation of the city ordinance.

"After he booked me, he and another officer dragged me to the head of the flight of stairs leading to the cell basement," said Weissman, "and then they got hold of my arms. While descending the stairs Jordan struck me a blow which stunned me for a moment. He struck me in the eye. The officer on the other side of me struck me also. At the foot of the stairs Jordan belabored me unmercifully, dislocating my shoulder and bruising me all over. I have not a full recollection of what happened. The first blow rattled me. I cannot account for the assault, except that I asked the officer for his name when he placed me under arrest."

Weissman said that he was a member of the Harvard class of '91, and that he was formerly in business in this city.

Jordan admitted striking the prisoner twice. He said that he acted in self-defense, and did not strike until he was struck in the face and kicked in the stomach.

John Brown's Men Disinterred.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 28.—The bodies of A. D. Stevens and A. E. Hazlett, two of the men executed with John Brown at Harper's Ferry, were disinterred here to-day and will be shipped to North Elba, N. Y., where they will lie beside those of the others of the party. The bodies were brought here from Harper's Ferry just after the execution, by Mrs. Rebecca Spring, who sympathized with Brown and his men, and interred on property owned by her here. The bones of the men, when disinterred to-day, were found in good condition, and even the clothing they wore was still in a fair state of preservation.

Cruiser Chicago at Rio Janeiro.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The cruiser Chicago reports her arrival at Rio Janeiro yesterday, from Cape Town, South Africa. Admiral Howison will come north, arriving in New York about Oct. 5. He will be retired on Oct. 10.

NINE CRUSHED TO DEATH

Twelve Huge Steel Arches of a Chicago Building Fall.

TWO MISSING; OTHERS HURT

Most of the Injured Will Die, and the New Coliseum Is a Mass of Ruins.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Twelve steel arches, each weighing thirty-three tons, which were to have supported the superstructure of the Coliseum Building, in course of erection on Wabash Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, fell to the ground late this afternoon. It is known that nine lives were crushed out.

The bodies of two men are supposed to be under the wreckage. Eleven are in the hospital with injuries received in the accident, and of these three will surely die, one may possibly recover, and the rest are badly injured.

All of the twelve arches were standing the twelfth and last having been completed to-day. It was the intention of the steel contractors, the Pittsburg Bridge Company of Pittsburg, Penn., to turn over its work to-night to the general contractors.

The immense "traveler," or derrick, which had been used in the erection of the arches, had been removed, and the agents of the bridge company were accounting their work as practically completed, when suddenly and without the slightest warning, the arch last put in place suddenly fell over against the next one to it.

The weight was too much for this. It gave way, crashed against the third, and then one of the great steel arches fell over to the south, precisely in the same manner as a number of cards would fall. Nearly all the men who were killed were at work on top of the arches forty feet above the ground.

Some of them made futile attempts to slide down the side of the arches, but before they could save themselves were hurled to the ground, uttering piercing shrieks for aid as they fell. Nearly all were killed outright. The skulls of the unfortunate men were crushed into shapeless masses, their limbs were cut off as if by a monster knife, and they were mangled beyond recognition.

The immense structure began falling slowly, each arch being sustained by the cross beams supporting the entire structure. As the mass gained impetus, bars of iron inches thick snapped with a loud report, and the great mass moved faster and faster in its descent. With a crash that was heard blocks distant, the structure fell, leaving the walls practically uninjured.

An immense crowd gathered around the place, and, despite the efforts of the police, who were close at hand, they swarmed over the mass of wreckage, making desperate but ill-directed efforts to drag out the dead and to save the wounded. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the police were finally able to drive back the crowd and give the firemen and uninjured workmen a chance to rescue the injured.

That more men were not killed and injured was almost a miracle. Fully fifty men were at work in the space covered by the arches as they fell. A number of the men jumped into small excavations, of which there are many in the ground beneath the steel work, and were saved from the great masses of steel that crashed down over them.

Several of them were standing under the arches when they commenced to fall, and running to the side walls, by good fortune, happened to stand in the space left vacant by the curve of the arches away from the side walls.

Had the arches fallen to either side the loss of life must have been much heavier, but they fell true to the south on a line parallel to the side of the building, and none of them, save the two southern arches, fell at all outside of the space to be occupied by the building.

Edward Bindon, engineer, who was tending one of the engines at the south end of the structure, attributes his escape to a sudden inspiration. He was at work at his post, when he heard shouts from above and the noise of twisting girders. Ten feet away, on the ground floor, was a pile of ironwork which had not been used on the building. Bindon threw himself against the pile of girders on the floor, and under its protecting sides he lay while the massive beams from above fell on all sides about him. One of the largest arches fell directly across the pile, but Bindon was not hurt.

The dead are: Charles Walpot, crushed to death; Stephen J. Thompson, crushed to death; John Fay, head crushed; Richard Sherman, head cut off; Edward Murray, head and both legs cut off; Theodore Thorne, crushed to death.

Missing and supposed to be under the ruins: Frank Logan, Alexander Millas, and Samuel Smith.

Fatally injured: John Dowd, both legs broken, both eyes knocked out, internal injuries; John White, cut on head and right side, internal injuries.

Others injured: Cornelius Toomey, head crushed, internal injuries, may recover; Peter Pelletre, crushed about shoulders and chest, serious; John Hawthorne, head cut; internal injuries, serious.

The direct cause of the accident is not known, and it will probably be several days before it is determined. One theory is that a shifting of sand beneath the foundation caused the collapse of the first arch, which brought all the others to the ground. A story which cannot be substantiated is that a number of workmen were using a pulley on the north arch while they were taking down some scaffolding that had been erected around it. They caused the arch to sway, and finally it swayed too far and fell over.

J. J. Johnson, Superintendent of the Pittsburg Bridge Company, was unable to advance any cause for the collapse of the structure.

"I cannot say what caused the accident," he said. "I am utterly at a loss to account for it. I left the building only a few minutes before the whole thing fell. We had finished putting up the last arch, and had begun taking down the traveler upon which the arches were raised to be set into place. This work was almost completed when I left the building. There remained but one or two more beams to be removed. Then I heard the crash, and could hardly believe my eyes when I saw the result of our weeks of work destroyed in a minute."

The dead are Charles Walpot, Edward Murray, Frank Logan, Stephen J. Thompson, John Farrey, Richard Sherman, Theodore Thorn, Leroy Fenner, workman from Toledo Ohio; Al Norman, workman from Toledo.

The fatally injured are: John Marshman, fractured skull and fractured right leg; J. J. Dowd, internal injuries, both eyes out, both legs broken; Peter Pelletier, right arm cut off at shoulder, skull fractured; John White, skull fractured, internal injuries.

These are missing and believed to be in the ruins: Edward Swanson and Joseph King.

Those hurt, but not seriously, are Cornelius Toomey, J. H. Warley, John Hawthorne, John J. Johnson, David Reardon, H. P. Zimmer, J. Flack, J. Hanson, and Andrew Morrison.

Dead, 9; missing, 2; fatally injured, 4; injured, not seriously, 10.

THE UNIFORM DIVORCE LAW.

Suggested Measure as Put Forth by the Buffalo Conference.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—The last meeting of the conference for promoting uniformity in State laws took place this afternoon, questions of divorce being dealt with. A bill was introduced by the member for Kentucky to discourage fraud as to residence, by requiring the applicant for divorce to state in the petition and the witnesses in their proof to specify the house, or houses, in which the applicant lived for the time required by the law. The bill was referred to the Divorce Committee.

The bill, as reported by that committee, which names the ground of cause for divorce, was ordered to be published in the yearly report for action next year. It reads thus:

"Divorce from the bond of marriage shall be granted for the following causes, arising after marriage: Adultery; extreme cruelty; habitual drunkenness or intoxication, whether arising from the use of intoxicating drinks or of drugs; conviction of felony, with sentence of imprisonment to a State prison or penitentiary, and continuous desertion for at least —— years, and shall not be granted for any other cause arising after marriage."

After some routine business the conference adjourned to meet next year at the same place and about the same time with the American Bar Association.

FOUR HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Car Ran Down a Carriage at the King's Highway, Gravesend—One Woman May Die of Her Injuries.

A trolley car of the Fifteenth Division of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company bound for Coney Island from Fort Hamilton, at 12 o'clock last night, dashed at full speed into a double-seated surrey at the King's Highway Railroad crossing. There were four persons in the surrey. The surrey was wrecked, and every one of the occupants was seriously injured, one of whom it is thought will surely die.

The injured are:

CARTER, Mrs. MELLIE, thirty-six years, of Osborne's Hotel, on Twenty-third Street, Sheepshead Bay; internal injuries and lacerated scalp; thought to be dying.

SAUNDERS, MADGE, thirty-seven years old, same address; scalp wound, cuts about the head and breast, and fracture of the left arm.

McKEAN, FRANK, twenty-five years old, of 1,211 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; left leg broken and badly cut about head and face.

HOLKET, ALBERT, twenty-eight years old, of 235 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn; cut about the face and head and right leg and arm sprained.

The motorman on the trolley car escaped injury.

The surrey party was on the way from Bath Beach to Sheepshead Bay, and arrived at the King's Highway railroad crossing at midnight. It is claimed that the flagman stationed at this point for the express purpose of giving warning of the approach of cars was not at his post at this hour. This contention would seem to be borne out by the fact that after the accident occurred he disappeared, and has not been seen since.

There is a curve at this spot, and around it whizzed trolley car No. 81 at full speed just as the horses attached to the surrey had stepped upon the track. There was one clang of the motorman's bell. A dash and forward spring of the horses, a shriek from the terrified women in the surrey, and then the shock.

The sound of the collision could be heard a great distance. The occupants of the surrey were thrown into the air and fell senseless in the roadway. The surrey was wrecked, but the terrified horses ran away with what was left of it and have not been caught.

There were no passengers on the trolley car, but a car bound in from Coney Island a few moments after the accident was filled with passengers, and these assisted in caring for the injured. The wounded men and women, all of whom were unconscious, were taken to the Johnson Hotel, near the scene, and the Coney Island ambulance was summoned. The news of the accident, greatly distorted, created excitement at Coney Island, and the police reserves were called out ready to care for the many thought to be dead.

Police Surgeon Cochrane and Dr. S. B. Bergen of Coney Island responded to the ambulance call, and succeeded in restoring three of the injured to consciousness. Mrs. Carter remained in a comatose condition. All four of the injured were taken to the Kings County Hospital.

DESCENDANT OF COLUMBUS DEAD

Woman Expires at Toledo in Her Eighty-first Year.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Mary Harriet Colombo Robinson, a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus, died at her home, in Sandusky, yesterday of old age. She was in her eighty-first year.

She was born in Toronto, Ontario, her father having come to this country with several of his brothers many years ago, and was considered of such interest, as the only living direct descendant of Columbus, that the management of the Chicago World's Fair made large offers for her presence in one of the buildings, but she refused them.

GLASS TRUST ABANDONED.

Failure on Account of Injunction Suit in Indiana Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 28.—It is officially announced to-day that the organization of the thirty-seven-million-dollar window glass trust has been abandoned.

Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, who were financiering the deal, and are out $50,000, have withdrawn, the immediate cause being the action brought in the Indiana courts by the Glass Workers' National Association enjoining the Indiana manufacturers from entering the trust.

MALE TYPEWRITERS WANTED.

Departments in Washington Do Not Want Female Operators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—In giving notice to the District of Columbia people that the eligible lists of stenographers and typewriters are getting to be very small, and that there is a considerable demand for such labor in the departments, necessitating the holding of examinations to replenish the lists of eligibles, much stress is placed upon the fact that the request is for males for the class of work mentioned.

Females can be admitted to the examinations to be held in September, but it is explained that the eligible lists of females are well filled, and that there will be very small chance for admission to the departments for those who might pass the examinations and prove qualified.

The chance of getting in for women depends upon the creation of positions for stenographers and typewriters in the Post Office or the Georgetown Custom House.

This is one indication of a tendency which exists and is growing in all the departments to prefer male to female labor. Some bureaus that formerly employed many women have substituted men wherever possible.

TRADE INCREASES $70,000,000.

Chicago's Wholesale Houses Give Estimates for This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—A careful canvass of the leading wholesale houses of Chicago has brought out estimates of the following increases in volume of trade over the total figures of 1898.

	Estimated Increase in Volume.
Packing and provisions	$15,000,000
Iron and steel	10,000,000
Lumber	5,000,000
Railroad supplies	5,000,000
Dry goods	9,000,000
Clothing	9,000,000
Machinery	4,000,000
Electrical supplies	3,000,000
Hardware	2,500,000
Stationery and paper	2,000,000
Shoes and leather	1,500,000
Paints, oils, and drugs	2,000,000
Groceries	2,000,000
Hats, caps, and furnishings	2,500,000
Total	$70,000,000

The Beef Trust leads all industries, while the Leather Trust shows the smallest increase.

An Automobile Company in Trouble.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 28.—The stock here of the National Motor Carriage Company was attached to-day by various creditors, including a number of the employes. The exact amounts of the claims against the company are not known, but they are believed to aggregate about $10,000. Superintendent T. G. Graham stated this afternoon that the difficulties were due to a reorganization of the company and that all claims will soon be paid.

DREYFUS DEFENDED BY FIVE WITNESSES

Experts Deny Bertillon's Discoveries in the Bordereau.

DU PATY DE CLAM TO DEPOSE

Government Commissary Asks that Commission Be Sent.

Charavay, Who Aided in Securing the Conviction, Becomes a Dreyfusite, and Says Esterhazy Wrote the Bordereau.

RENNES, Aug. 28.—The balance of the evidence to-day, for a change, was in favor of Dreyfus. Five witnesses were for him, and two against him.

The most interesting testimony was that of Chief Handwriting Expert Charavay, who had come to declare he had changed entirely his opinion which, in 1894, was against and now is in favor of Dreyfus, who, he to-day affirmed, was not the author of the bordereau. His candid confession of error was received with murmurs of satisfaction in court, which became discreet applause, in spite of Col. Jouaust's patent disapproval, when he solemnly added:

"I declare here, on my soul and conscience, that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy."

The most important incident, however, was Col. Jouaust's acquiescence to Major Carrière's request that a rogatory commission be instructed to take Col. Du Paty de Clam's deposition. The initiative came purely from the Government Commissary, Maîtres Labori and Demange having no faith in such a

sense to him, which is the first fruit of his frankness and a clear indication of the determination of the military clique to ostracise him.

When the two first witnesses had testified against M. Bertillon's system, it was the opinion of the sympathizers of Dreyfus that if the statements of the witnesses were correct they had simply pulverized M. Bertillon. The latter wished to reply, but the President of the Court, Col. Jouaust, declined to allow the specialist to go over his evidence again, taking the ground that the trial would never end if every expert did the same.

An amusing scene followed. M. Bertillon pleaded that he had a personal statement to make and mounted the platform. But he had hardly uttered half a dozen words when Col. Jouaust saw he was merely regrinding his evidence, and, to the great satisfaction of the audience, the President curtly told the specialist to leave the platform, which he did, discomfited.

M. Tessonière's testimony against Dreyfus followed, and then M. Charavay, the expert who had previously declared Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau, was called to the witness bar. His testimony proved to be of the greatest interest, as he came to confess he had made an error, and said he was now convinced that Esterhazy, and not Dreyfus, wrote the bordereau. This announcement made a deep impression on the Court and was greeted with a general murmur of satisfaction.

PELLETIER FAVORS DREYFUS.

The next expert, M. Pelletier, also testified favorably to Dreyfus.

M. Couard, another expert, then deposed that as the result of his examination he had acquired the conviction that the bordereau was not written by Esterhazy. But he could not say it was written by Dreyfus, because he had not seen the prisoner's handwriting.

This witness kept the court in a continual roar of laughter by the extraordinary modulations of his voice and his misplaced emphasis and gestures.

The final witness, M. Varinaud, maintained the declaration he had made before the Court of Cassation, that the bordereau was not written by Esterhazy.

Col. Jouaust then announced that M. de Freycinet, who resigned as Minister of War May 6 of the present year, and who was succeeded by M. Krantz, who in turn was succeeded by Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet on the downfall of the Dupuy Ministry, would be among the witnesses to-morrow, and the session was closed with the request that a rogatory commission be sent to Col. Du Paty de Clam, whose illness prevents his attendance in court, to which Col. Jouaust agreed.

This stenographer does not satisfy the defense, but they acquiesce to the commission taking Du Paty de Clam's testimony on the principle that half a loaf is better than none.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

The following is the testimony in detail:

M. Paray-Javal, the draughtsman called by the defense Saturday to refute the testimony of M. Bertillon, resumed his testimony at the opening of the court, and, with the assistance of a blackboard, proceeded to show the fallacy of the calculations of M. Bertillon and the latter's unfairness in not submitting the handwriting of Esterhazy to the same tests as the prisoner's.

The witness insisted that Bertillon had adopted a vicious method in only making a partial experiment.

Continuing, M. Paray-Javal proceeded to show that the geometric regularities alleged by M. Bertillon did not in reality exist. He pointed out a number of irregularities in the handwriting of the bordereau, and said the same irregularities were particularly noticeable in Esterhazy's caligraphy. He also contended that the alleged regularity of the keyword "interest" was only approximate, and proceeded to illustrate his arguments on the blackboard, showing that all M. Bertillon's proofs applied as equally to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus.

M. Paray-Javal declared that M. Bertillon's measurement of the word "interest," which served as the basis for the whole system, was entirely false, and therefore M. Bertillon's entire system "falls to the ground and no longer exists."

[Reference is made further on in the proceedings regarding the double "s" in the so-called keyword "interest." It is thus explained: The word occurs at the end of the opening sentence of the bordereau: "Sans nouvelles m'indiquant que vous désirez me voir je vous adresse cependant, monsieur, quelques renseignements interessants." The word occurs again near the end, this time as a verb: "Si donc vous voulez y prendre ce que vous interesse—"]

This witness, who had awakened the interest of his hearers, maintained that the bordereau could not have been traced. He then proceeded to illustrate why this was the case and to prove the falseness of M. Bertillon's deductions.

HE RIDICULES M. BERTILLON.

In conclusion, M. Paray-Javal said, amid laughter, that he thought M. Bertillon was a very intelligent man, but that his system was false, and he, the witness, was convinced that only self-esteem prevented M. Bertillon from admitting his error.

M. Bernard, an inspector of mines, who took high honors at the Polytechnic School, who followed M. Paray-Javal at the witness bar, said he appeared to refute a portion of M. Bertillon's evidence which was based on false calculations. As a matter of fact, he added, it was on such a basis that the whole system rested.

The witness said he was greatly surprised that M. Bertillon thought fit to have recourse to psychological arguments to prove:

First—That the bordereau was fabricated.

Second—That the methods which might have been employed in writing certain words were such as to constitute proof against Dreyfus.

M. Bernard also said he was astonished at the fact that M. Bertillon had undertaken to account for the shape of letters and the space between words. The one was not 1.25 millimeter, as alleged by M. Bertillon, but 1.56. Moreover, the writing of the bordereau was natural and rhythmic, while its character and size showed it was not written by either a short-sighted or a long-sighted person. The witness then proceeded to illustrate photographically his contention that the bordereau was not a fabricated document, and also pointed out important differences between M. Bertillon's photographs and the original.

While pointing out a fault in the application of the system M. Bernard aroused merriment by remarking that M. Bertillon's system could, nevertheless, be useful, seeing that it enabled the witness to show the bordereau was a natural and not a fabricated document.

It will be recalled that three out of five of the experts in 1894 decided that the bordereau was in Dreyfus's handwriting, "slightly disguised," thus setting aside the theory of forgery. In 1898, the experts at the Esterhazy court-martial declared that the document had been forged by Dreyfus by tracing the words from Esterhazy's handwriting.]

In conclusion, M. Bernard exhibited to the Judges a plate representing a page of current handwriting, and said:

"If it was examined by M. Bertillon's system it will show certain peculiarities which would not be found upon the examination of fifty million other documents. M. Bertillon would therefore say the document was fabricated. But he would be wrong, for I borrowed the page from a report written by M. Bertillon himself."

M. Bertillon demanded permission to reply to the witness, and Col. Jouaust replied:

"I cannot grant your request, and I will not grant such permission to any of the fourteen experts, except in the case of a personal explanation."

M. Bertillon—I wish to speak of the manner in which I reconstructed the bordereau.

Col. Jouaust—Why, you are discussing the case. I cannot allow you to speak except in regard to a personal fact.

The President's statement aroused loud laughter, amid which M. Bertillon, disconcerted, resumed his seat.

TEYSSONIERES ON THE STAND.

M. Teyssonières followed. He said he adhered in all respects to his report dated Oct. 29, 1894, in which he expressed the opinion that the bordereau was the work of the writer of the documents seized at the prisoner's residence. For purposes of comparison, the witness lengthily criticised the bordereau letter by letter, pointing out resemblances to the prisoner's handwriting.

In 1894 M. Teyssonières with M. Charavay reported that Dreyfus had written the bordereau in a rapid, flowing hand. They worked under Bertillon's guidance and influence. Teysonnières is also known as the man who gave to Le Matin a fac simile of the bordereau, which he had retained after the trial, and which was published Nov. 10, 1896, thus giving handwriting experts all over the world a basis to work on. M. de Castro, Esterhazy's stock broker, saw the fac simile in a newspaper, and at once recognized the handwriting as that of his client. He finally told of his discovery to M. Scheurer-Kestner, who already had proofs of Esterhazy's guilt from another source.]

In conclusion, M. Teyssonières said he thought it was impossible to find more tangible reasons than those which induced in him the belief, which he hoped the court would share.

Replying to the court, M. Teyssonieres said he had not noticed the prisoner's handwriting was illegible, and he had never seen the document dictated to Dreyfus.

The copy of the bordereau made by Dreyfus was then handed to the witness, who declared it had never been given to him for purposes of comparison.

[The document submitted to M. Teyssonières was that dictated by Du Paty de Clam to Dreyfus Oct. 15, 1894, on the day of the latter's arrest. Maitre Demange was not allowed to see it at the first court-martial, although it had been asserted that Dreyfus's hand had trembled while taking the dictation. If this were true, Maitre Demange contended, Dreyfus's embarrassment would certainly have betrayed itself in his handwriting. The dictation was made up of phrases drawn from the bordereau, beginning with the closing sentence in that document: "Je vais partir en manoeuvres," (I am about to start for the manoeuvres.) On March 16 last some of the anti-Dreyfus papers published what purported to be a fac simile of the dictation. It was proved to be a forgery, however. The words in it had been traced with a trembling hand from a fac simile of the bordereau. The genuine dictation does not show the slightest evidence that Dreyfus was embarrassed when he wrote it.]

WITNESS ASKS FOR MORE TIME.

The witness added that he would require three days to give an opinion upon it. He could not conclude his examination on the spot. He must have time.

Here a member of the court-martial, giving the result of his examination of the bordereau, remarked:

"The letter 'I' is always isolated, even at the beginning of words."

To this M. Teyssonieres replied that this peculiarity was also found in the prisoner's handwriting.

When he was invited to reply to the witness, Dreyfus said M. Teyssonieres's remarks seemed to him quite incorrect, and that, in order to reply properly, he (the prisoner) must have the documents under his eyes.

As regards the criticism on the subject of paragraphing, Dreyfus said:

"I beg to reply that one does not make a fresh paragraph except when beginning a new idea. Every time I begin a new idea in anything I write I make a paragraph."

The prisoner, in conclusion, asked the President of the court to request the witness, before he retired, to produce the documents furnished to him for comparison, of which the defense had no knowledge.

Col. Jouaust—Certainly.

M. Teyssonières thereupon added that on referring to his report of 1894 he found he had concluded the writer had attempted to disguise his handwriting, but that toward the end he had relapsed into his ordinary handwriting.

The witness having begged leave to speak of a personal fact, addressing the Judges, said:

"Before you, I am only a witness, but (turning toward the defense) before this other tribunal, I am, perhaps, an accused person."

Col. Jouaust—Not at all. You are not accused.

M. Teyssonières—I am an accused person.

Here the witness picked up a newspaper which he had brought with him and began to read, whereupon Col. Jouaust said:

"You cannot read a newspaper."

"It is a newspaper, it is true," replied M. Teyssonières. "But it is also the report of M. Ballot-Beaupre."

[M. Ballot-Beaupré succeeded Quesnay de Beaurepaire as President of the Civil Tribunal of the Court of Cassation. Before the full bench of the court last Spring he acted as rapporteur in the revision case. Evidently the passage in the report, delivered before the Court of Cassation May 31 last, to which M. Teyssonières would have objected is the one in which the Judge obviously casts a slur upon the experts of 1894. He said: "I regard the bordereau as the real ground of the discussion. If it is by Dreyfus, none of the other facts can be appealed to with any avail. But is it by Dreyfus? Well, I proclaim this: I have acquired the conviction that the bordereau was written, not by Dreyfus, but by Esterhazy."]

Col. Jouaust—We have no need to consider the reports of the Judge. The incident is closed.

CHARAVAY NOW A DREYFUSITE.

After a brief suspension of the session, the Court resumed hearing testimony, and M. Charavay, the archivist and expert in ancient manuscripts, was called. His deposition was so inaudible that he had to be requested to raise his voice.

"In 1894," said M. Charavay, "I, with two colleagues, (MM. Teyssonières and Pelletier,) though acting under separate instructions, was commissioned to examine the bordereau and a number of documents for comparison unsigned and in different handwritings. I examined, first, the latter documents, and, by the process of elimination fixed upon one resembling the bordereau. I was then furnished with specimens of the handwriting in question, but was not told the name of the writer. I asked if the document could be regarded as genuine, and was told the place whence it emanated, which could not be mentioned by me, and which could leave no doubt in regard to its value. I make this remark because I think it explains my opinion, for I could not consider that a document of this nature which was dated and marked by certain modification of handwriting. I therefore attributed to dissimilation the differences I was careful to note in my report.

"Now I must inform the Court that, in view of the fact that handwriting, which was not analyzed in 1894, and which is evidently akin to the handwriting of the bordereau and the handwriting of Dreyfus, has since been submitted to me, I cannot maintain with the same degree of certainty the conclusions of my former report, and I can only make one statement, namely, that those two handwritings resemble the bordereau.

"I should, however, point out one of the typical dissimilarities upon which I laid stress, between the writing of the bordereau and the documents submitted for comparison, namely, that the double 's' is not found in the new handwriting. In other words, the double 's' of the bordereau is found in Esterhazy's writing."

After repeating the evidence he gave before the Court of Cassation, M. Charavay declared it was the new element, the handwriting of Esterhazy, which led him to declare he did not adhere to his conclusions of 1894.

In conclusion M. Charavay energetically protested against Gen. Mercier's accusations, adding that what convinced him that he had made a mistake in 1894 was the publication of Esterhazy's letters, the discovery of the Henry forgery, the inquiry of the Court of Cassation, and Esterhazy's confession.

The conscience of the witness compelled him to say that in 1894 he was misled by similarity in handwriting.

DREYFUS DID NOT WRITE IT.

"It is a great relief to my conscience," M. Charavay added, "to be able to say before you and before him who is the victim of my mistake that the bordereau is not the work of Dreyfus, but of Esterhazy."

An immense sensation was caused in court by this statement.

Replying to Col. Jouaust, the witness said that the mere examination of the bordereau and the documents presented for comparison were sufficient to convince him that the bordereau was not written by Dreyfus.

The prisoner, on being asked the customary questions, requested M. Chavaray to give further particulars as to the reasons which led him to modify his opinions in regard to the writer of the bordereau, whereupon the witness entered into a long technical explanation. He told how he found unmistakable resemblances between the bordereau and Esterhazy's writing.

M. Pelletier, another expert, prefaced his evidence by saying he desired to make a definite statement on the point upon which he was in entire disagreement with Gen. Mercier. The latter had testified that the witness refused to use certain documents submitted to him for comparison in common with the other experts, and said he had been led to regard M. Pelletier's work with some suspicion, because of certain incidents in which M. Pelletier, being summoned to appear simultaneously in two different courts, had written to both, excusing himself on the ground of attendance at the other.

[M. Pelletier declared in 1894, with M. Gobert, expert of the Bank of France, that he could not attribute the bordereau to any one on the evidence submited to him.]

Gen. Mercier declared this made him suspicious of M. Pelletier's report in favor of Dreyfus, inferring that his failure to comply with the summons of the examining Magistrates in November, 1894, was connected with his report, whereas the report, the witness pointed out, was handed in on Oct. 26.

"I have only to oppose facts to Mercier's inferences," said M. Pelletier. "On Oct. 22 I was intrusted with the verification in question. I handed in my report Oct. 26, and it was only November that I was summoned to undergo cross-examination on a complaint lodged by the military authorities. Gen. Mercier, in short, had not the slightest reasons to suspect the conclusions which I had reached."

After replying to a question or two from the Court, M. Pelletier continued:

"After settling this personal matter there remains nothing but to maintain in their entirety my conclusions to the effect that there is no likeness in the writing of the bordereau and that of the prisoner."

Continuing, the witness said that after a fresh, superficial examination of the writing of Esterhazy and Dreyfus he expressed the opinion that the bordereau could only be ascribed to Esterhazy.

M. Couard, the official archivist and expert in the Esterhazy case in 1897, then testified that he was instructed by Major Ravary to expertly examine the bordereau and specimens of Esterhazy's handwriting. The witness insisted upon experimenting with the original bordereau and specimens of Esterhazy's caligraphy written by Esterhazy in the presence of experts. Beyond this the expert and Esterhazy had no relations.

The latter therefore could not have influenced him, and the witness protested against M. Zola's accusations and adhered to his opinion of 1897 that the bordereau was not the work of Esterhazy. He, the witness, would wager his head on this.

[The experts at the Esterhazy court-martial in January, 1898, were Belhomme, Varinard, and Couard, whom M. Zola thus arraigned in his famous letter "J'Accuse": "I accuse the three experts in handwriting, Sieurs Belhomme, Varinard, and Couard, of having made lying and fraudulent reports, unless a medical inquiry should prove them to be suffering from diseased sight and judgment." The accused trio sued M. Zola for libel and recovered damages.]

DENIES IT WAS ESTERHAZY.

M. Couard said he was convinced the caligraphy of the bordereau was neither frank nor natural, and the writer, in his opinion, probably wished to imitate another person's handwriting. The letter of Aug. 28, the witness continued, although declared genuine by Esterhazy himself, seemed doubtful to M. Couard, who added that he believed Esterhazy would say anything he was wanted to say.

Since 1897 the witness had not believed a word Esterhazy had said, and, he pointed out, there was nothing to prove Esterhazy would on a year hence say exactly opposite of what he said now.

Replying to a question, M. Couard, while reasserting that the bordereau was not the work of Esterhazy, declined to commit himself in regard to Dreyfus, whose handwriting, added the witness, he had never been called upon to examine.

Maitre Demange, of counsel for the defense, asked the Clerk of the Court to read the evidence of M. Athalin before the Court of Cassation in regard to the genuineness of Esterhazy's letter, which M. Couard doubted, and the evidence of others showing how the letter was seized and testifying to its genuineness, which was done.

M. Varinard, whom with MM. Couard and Belhomme acted as expert in the Esterhazy case, was the next witness. He adhered to his report that the bordereau was not the work of Esterhazy, and said he persisted in this opinion in spite of Esterhazy's statements to the contrary.

Before adjourning the court for the day Col. Jouaust announced that M. de Freycinet, former Minister of War; M. Gallichet, and Col. Cordier, would be examined to-morrow.

The Government Commissary, Major Carriere, rose and said: "I have handed the Court a letter regarding the health of Col. Du Paty de Clam. It indicates that Du Paty de Clam is writing his evidence, and that he will send it to us. That deposition has not arrived. I therefore ask the President of the Court to be kind enough to instruct the Reporter of the Second Paris Court-Martial to have the evidence of Du Paty de Clam taken by commission."

Col. Jouaust assented to this, and at 11:50 o'clock the court adjourned for the day.

SENATE MAY TRY DEROULEDE.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The Cabinet has almost determined to summon the Senate to sit as a High Court for the trial of M. Paul Derouide, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and President of the League of Patriots, and the other prisoners arrested on the charge of conspiring against the Government.

It is believed that the decree summoning the Senate to meet for this purpose will be signed at an early meeting of the council.

The police to-day visited the home of President Duboc of the Young Men's Anti-Semite League, where many important papers were seized.

Proceedings will be instituted against the Eclair for the publication of documents concerning the safety of the State.

The Courier Du Soir suggests that the Duke of Orleans is in M. Jules Guerin's "fortress," in the Rue de Chabrol.

CITIZENS' UNION CAMPAIGN.

Secretary Thomas A. Fulton of the Citizens' Union said yesterday that the work or reorganizing the district committees for the Fall campaign was progressing satisfactorily. Already, he said, some eighteen or twenty districts in Manhattan and the Bronx have their organizations either complete or well under way.

"From what I have seen so far," said Mr. Fulton, "all the voters who were with us in 1897 are with us now, with the addition of many recruits. I believe the spirit of independence in municipal affairs has grown since then. Of course our work now is largely by way of preparing for the Mayoralty campaign of 1901.

"In this Fall's fight for members of the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen our respective district organizations will act as they think best. If in some districts their nominees are indorsed by the Republicans, we shall be glad, just as we shall be pleased to have any of our candidates receive the indorsement of the Democrats. There will, however, be no 'deal' or agreement between the Citizens' Union as a whole and the Republicans or any other party committee."

One of the main objects of the present reorganization of the union, Mr. Fulton said, is to put it in a position to act in the interest of the people in such emergencies as the Ramapo contract. For that purpose it is intended to keep the organization intact and the headquarters open the year round.

In the fight on the Ramapo contract the Citizens' Union is co-operating with the City Club. Secretary Fulton has collected valuable data on the water question, and prominent members of the organization, including Vice President John W. Wood, Simon Sterne, and Wheeler H. Peckham, will represent it at the hearing to-morrow.

APPEAL OF LACKAWANNA MEN.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 28.—After six days of unsuccessful effort to reach an agreement on the wage schedule, the conferences between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western engineers and General Superintendent Russell have been abandoned, and the engineers' committee has appealed the matter to President Truesdale. He will come here Wednesday morning and meet the committee at 10:30 o'clock.

Chief Arthur and the committee are holding daily consultations, preparing for any emergency that may arise. If the committee cannot secure satisfaction from President Truesdale, Chief Arthur will step in and begin negotiations in the name and by the authority of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The engineers say they must have the ten-hour day. Superintendent Russell says it is impossible for the company to conduct its business on anything short of a twelve-hour schedule.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the joint committee of the conductors and trainmen waited on Superintendent Russell, as previously arranged, and entered upon a consideration of the rules the committee submitted for the company's approval six weeks ago. Superintendent Russell has with him all the division Superintendents and heads of the principal departments.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

5:25 A. M.—310 West Forty-first Street; John Robinson; damage, $25.

9:40 A. M.—354 East Fifty-fourth Street; Joseph Tia; damage, $100.

11:30 A. M.—Fifth Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; Gilespie Bros.; damage, $50.

12:20 P. M.—243 East Fifty-ninth Street; Mary McDermot; damage slight.

1 P. M.—335 West Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

1:15 P. M.—1,811 Third Avenue; Frank Wineberg; damage, $25.

2:15 P. M.—7 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; Mr. Elloberman; damage, $100.

5:20 P. M.—416 West Twentieth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7 P. M.—25 Jones Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7 P. M.—563 Hudson Street; John H. Cox; damage, $30.

8:30 P. M.—85 Canal Street; Hyman Silecknich; damage slight.

9 P. M.—60 Water Street; Kohn, Libbey & Co.; damage, $200.

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WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

DOMINICAN REVOLT GROWS

Government Troops Reported Defeated by Revolutionists.

JIMINEZ ATTEMPTS TO LAND

Government Has Sent Commission to Treat with Rebels, Who Threaten the City of Santiago.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 28.—According to dispatches from the Republic of Santo Domingo, Gen. Pepin, returning from succoring Santiago, was defeated by the Dominican revolutionists and obliged to retreat on Monte Christi.

Mao and a section of Guayacanes have declared in favor of the revolution, and the revolutionists are massing in those places, cutting off communication with Monte Christi.

It is reported that Gen. Patino, the Minister sent by the Dominican Government into the Cibao territory, seeing that the success of his mission was impossible, has joined the partisans of Jiminez, the leader of the revolution.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 28.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the revolutionary aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, arrived here with his two sons to-day by the South Coast boat, but was not permitted to land. The refusal of the authorities to allow him to go ashore annoyed him exceedingly, and he refused to grant a newspaper interview, alleging that the press invariably misrepresented him.

A large crowd of Dominican sympathizers and refugees endeavored to go on board the steamer to salute Jiminez, but were refused permission. They gave free vent to their indignation.

Some of the revolutionists are headed by Ramon Caceres and Horacio Vasquez. The towns of San Francisco de Macoris, La Vega Real, and Cotuy are in their possession, and they are marching on this city.

The Government has sent a commission, composed of C. N. Moya, Leonte, Vasquez, Espaillat, Peña, and Reynoso, to meet and ascertain from the revolutionists what they want. Nothing will be done before the commission returns. Up to now not a single shot has been fired here. Should no agreement be made, the Government, it is said, "will take energetic steps, and serious troubles may follow."

The United States cruiser New Orleans and the French cruiser Cecille are in port.

The Dominican warships are all here, but they may leave at any moment.

The revolutionists, it is asserted, have not proclaimed any special candidate.

Telegraphic communication is interrupted.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 27, via Martinique, Aug. 28.—Although the City of Santiago de los Caballeros has not surrendered to the revolutionists, the spirit of the townspeople is openly in opposition to the Government.

Here the Government forces under Gen. Juan Garrido are intrenched on two hills about eight kilometers from the city. Many sympathizers with the uprising left the city to-day to join the insurgents, among them Dr. Dionicio. They were well equipped, carrying men are deserting. More than 100 with arms and supplies have gone over to the enemy.

The crops are flourishing and the country people want the revolution to end quickly so that agriculture may not be harmed.

Adriano Grullon, who, with his cousin, M. C. Grullon, represents in this city the revolutionary party in Santo Domingo, announced yesterday that he received a cable dispatch Sunday night from the Dominican revolutionary agent in Santiago de Cuba which proclaimed the success of the insurgent cause. The cablegram, which was sent in Spanish, reads as follows:

"Revolucion en capital, gabierno rondoso. (Signed) La Marche." The dispatch, literally translated, is as follows: "Revolution in capital. Government surrendered." Mr. Grullon said that he had no information beyond the dispatch, which he thought indicated a general uprising of the people in the city without bloodshed. "The Government," he added, "would not be likely to fight against overwhelming odds." More news in regard to the situation is expected by Mr. Grullon to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—J. C. Alvarado, London; Stilson Hutchins, Washington, D. C.; ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; H. S. Mara, Toronto.

MURRAY HILL—B. Colt de Wolf, Brussels; A. W. Strong, Montreal.

CAMBRIDGE—A. C. Klingemafer and R. Mohr, Paris.

HOLLAND—Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes; P. Fitzgerald, Waterford, Ireland; W. W. Rockhill, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Louis C. Gilman, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; P. D. Martines, Cuba; Albert Carbaret, Paris; J. Tower Ferguson, Toronto; George V. Hobart, Baltimore; Bishop Charles F. Brady, Baltimore.

BUCKINGHAM—J. Paul White, Washington.

MANHATTAN—William D. Sloane, Lenox.

PLAZA—W. J. Kennedy, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—Ira S. Youngiove, Chicago.

SAVOY—A. M. White, Detroit.

ALBEMARLE—L. V. Moesch, Liverpool; Ernest Smellie, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Major J. F. Hanson, Macon; Congressman Jacob La Fevre, New Paltz, N. Y.; Charles Hoyt, playwright, Charlestown, N. H.; Commissioner G. W. Dunn, Binghamton; Commissioner Issac V. Baker, Jr., Comstock, N. Y.; Lt. Bor, Guantanamo, Cuba.

ASTOR—Frank A. Magowan, Trenton.

HOFFMAN—F. Hunicke, Cuba; A. D. Andrews, Raleigh, Second Vice President Southern Railway; Corcoran Thon, Washington.

STURTEVANT—C. C. Sturtevant, Montreal; F. Blackburn, London; C. E. Mead, United States Revenue Cutter Service.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; showers to-morrow.

A slight disturbance was central in the South Atlantic States last night, resulting in a continuance of the rains on the South Atlantic Coast. There have also been thunderstorms in the Gulf States and scattered showers elsewhere. The high area in the North still controls the temperature from the lower lake region and Upper Ohio Valley eastward, and moderate temperatures therefore continue; elsewhere they were high yesterday, except that rain fell in the South Atlantic States. Showers will continue to-day in the South Atlantic States, and they are also indicated in the western upper lake region, probably extending by to-morrow night to the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts. The temperature changes will not be marked except in the Upper Mississippi Valley and Central West, where it will be cooler to-day. On the Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk winds will prevail, mostly northeasterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	65	66	67
6 A. M.	61	65	67
9 A. M.	66	70	70
12 M.	71	76	75
4 P. M.	69	74	78
6 P. M.	68	71	75
9 P. M.	68	70	71
12 P. M.	66	70	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71½
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1898	66
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 81 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 64 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 72 per cent.

HOLAHAN ON RAMAPO GRAB

Says Water Situation Is Serious and Contract Is a Good Thing.

INSISTED ON FORTY-YEAR TERM

Mr. Coler's Plan by Which City Can Secure Additional Watersheds—Whalen May Lose Judgeship.

President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements complained yesterday of the treatment accorded to his board by the newspapers, and said that no arguments had been advanced which would tend to convince him that the Ramapo contract was not the best thing for the city. "I have been right all the time," Mr. Holahan said, exultingly, "and I'm right now. When the papers get around to giving both sides of the matter, the people will learn a great deal that hasn't been told, both about the Ramapo Company and the existing water conditions in New York.

"As a matter of fact, the situation in Manhattan Island isn't as rosy as some people would have us believe. If we do not have a great deal of rainfall between now and Dec. 1 next, there will be a positive shortage. The fact that millions of gallons of water ran over the Croton dam last Spring is no argument against the Ramapo contract. There was an abnormally heavy rainfall, and we had no storage reservoirs to catch it, but that isn't the fault of this administration. The old City of New York will never be safe until the completion of the Jerome Park reservoir and the Cornell dam, and then we will only be safe for a term of five or six years.

"In Brooklyn the situation is positively dangerous now. We charge residents by the frontage, and in nine out of ten cases the city is bunkoing the consumers. A man who pays for service for a five-story building and doesn't get a supply above the first floor is being bunkoed, and I look at it. If we need any public sentiment to back us up in this contest we can get it in Brooklyn, for I know that if the matter were left to a vote over there 75 per cent. of the people would be in favor of this contract. Only to-day Fire Commissioner Scannell told me of the danger he apprehends in Brooklyn from fire. We have been fortunate, indeed, in having no fires over there, except along the waterfront.

"I have been accused of exerting myself inordinately in behalf of the Ramapo people. As a matter of fact, I have never met any one connected with the company, except Mr. Lauterbach, and that was over a year ago. I'm in favor of municipal ownership as much as any one, but I know that we will need more water sooner than the city can provide a supply. Besides, the cost has got to be considered.

"This company offers to provide the water at the city line. It will have to expend at least $70,000,000 before we have to pay it a cent, and then we will only have to pay for what we take. The contract doesn't bind us to pay it $5,000,000 a year. With this contract signed and the works now building completed, we will have a full supply for at least twenty years. The company wanted a contract for twenty years originally, but I insisted on a forty-year term, because if we were unable to get additional watersheds in twenty years this company could double its price, and make us pay it, too, so I required the term to be doubled, in order that the city might have more leeway.

"I firmly believe that the company will have to get more time for building its works, for it can't be done in three years—five is more like it. At any rate, the city won't lose. That's why I favor the contract."

Controller Coler's engineers have about completed their report on the resources of the Ramapo Water Company and the ability of the Croton and other watersheds owned by the city to furnish an adequate supply of water to the city. This report will be submitted to the Board of Public Improvements to-morrow. In addition to the technical report, Mr. Coler will present a plan by which the city can, without endangering other public improvements or exceeding the debt limit, purchase additional watersheds by the issue of bonds.

The stand the Controller will take is that the Ramapo contract will imply the expenditure of $5,000,000 a year, this sum to be raised by taxation, and that double this amount in 3½ per cent. bonds, expended annually, will, in ten or fifteen years, give the city a supply more than adequate for its needs for the next forty years. In fifteen years, under the Ramapo contract, the Controller says, the city will have spent $75,000,000 without having anything tangible to show for it, while in the same time, with twice the money, it will have a plant of its own, the interest on which will be much less than the annual outgo for the purchase of water from the Ramapo concern.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply said yesterday that his two reports, divergent as they appeared, were faithful records of the doings of his office. He declared that he believed the city could not do better than enter into a contract with the Ramapo Company, and he stated positively that he would vote for it on every opportunity.

That the attempted job is fraught with political significance is manifested by the general belief in Tammany circles that Corporation Counsel Whalen will not receive his promised nomination for the Supreme Court bench until the affair blows over. Tammany leaders feel that Mr. Whalen has been too deeply concerned in the job for a candidate, and that a campaign of explanations can end only in defeat. About the Democratic Club it is a matter of common talk that Mr. Whalen's name will be withdrawn in favor of some man who has had no connection with the Ramapo job.

The opponents of the grab have received information that the Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvements have been instructed to go ahead and force the contract through. This will be impossible at to-morrow's meeting, owing to the injunction issued by Justice Bookstaver last week, but the project will not be dropped until every effort to carry out the deal has failed.

MR. CROKER EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Leaders Anxious to Know What He Thinks of Ramapo Grab.

At the Democratic Club last night it was said that Richard Croker probably would return to the city to-day in time to attend the meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee this evening.

Mr. Croker's return is anxiously awaited by the party leaders, who want to know what he thinks about the Ramapo water contract. As he disappeared just about the time that question became acute, and since has avoided political callers and reporters, the lesser leaders of Tammany apparently are as completely in the dark as to his attitude as the general public. While it is hardly thought that Mr. Croker will say anything about Ramapo at the Executive Committee meeting, he is expected to give a private tip to the leaders.

The Executive Committee meeting will be at 7 P. M., to be followed by a purely formal meeting of the General Committee at 8.

WATER GRAB IN ALBANY COUNTY

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Several weeks ago, before the inauguration of the great fight progressing between the citizens of New York and the Ramapo Water Company, three maps of waterways in the southern end of Albany County were filed by the officials of the company.

The maps were prepared under the supervision of P. Elbert Van Ostrand, the chief engineer, and signed by Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Company.

The principal map follows the course of the Hannkrois Creek from its source for several miles through Greene County. The reservoir, which is situated a short distance from New Baltimore, toward the southwest, is 1,000 feet long and 225 feet wide.

The creek is large and has at all times a good flow of water. Along its banks are many mills, manufacturing various articles.

The other maps follow the course of the Vlaunnan Kill and the creeks which supply the Coeyman's reservoir.

The Ramapo Water Scheme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The policy pursued by THE TIMES regarding the "Ramapo affair" demonstrates that a great paper may efficaciously oppose a gigantic swindle in a dignified manner.

May I, for several, ask THE TIMES what, in its opinion, the promoters of the scheme imagine they are doing? The metropolitan public, like the camel, is an enduring, patient animal. But, as the trite proverb observes, too many straws may be placed upon the camel's back. The people of New York pursue their daily path at present under quite enough.

History has some bright events with which the corporate individuals of the Ramapo Company might refresh themselves and learn what has occasionally occurred to people who pressed accidental advantages too far. They have sufficient experience to know that even the New Yorker's awe of success is not limitless. PUBLICO.

New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arnold, H. H., Jr., Huntington, Ind.; L. C. Arnold, dry goods.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. K. Bigelow, linens, hosiery, and gloves; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baker, W. H., Winchester, Va.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Spooner, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens and white goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Buffalo; C. A. Lockhart, domestics, linens, and white goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; G. F. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bowman & Wachtel, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. F. Bowman, makers of hats, caps, and waists; Hotel Cadillac.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Baumgardner, domestics, white goods, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Berg, C., Carlisle, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Batt, M., Jackson, Mich.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Lennon, millinery; Miss K. Grady, millinery; St. George Hotel.

Bull, Samuel C., Jonesville, Mich., druggist.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, dry goods; 621 Broadway.

Baum Brothers, Norfolk, Neb.; D. Baum, dry goods and clothing.

Batt, Martin, Jackson, Mich.; dry goods and clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Black, William H., Company, The, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Ronson, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Bain & Co., Lexington, Ky.; George A. Bain, furniture.

Bamford, Fred, Detroit, Mich.; W. A. Crampton, wall paper.

Baer, H., & Son, Dallas, Texas; G. T. Baer, dry goods, &c.;

PRESIDENT JUSTIFIES OTIS

Assumes Responsibility for Every Act of the General.

NO PAUSE TILL REVOLT ENDS

Mr. McKinley Praises Returning Pennsylvania Troops — He Starts for East Liverpool, Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—With cannon booming, bells clanging, whistles shrieking, flags waving, and mighty cheers from thousands of throats, the brave Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers were welcomed home today after more than a year's gallant service in the Philippines. The reception tendered the returning soldiers will always be remembered in this city as one of the greatest demonstration of patriotism that has ever taken place in this country.

The day opened threatening, and lowering clouds hung over the city, but long before the arrival of the trains carrying the troops the clouds had disappeared and the sun was shining brightly.

The crowds that lined the streets all along the line of parade, from the parks of Allegheny to the reviewing stand in Schenley Park, was almost beyond counting. Good judges estimate the number as 500,000.

The decorations of the streets and buildings were rich and gorgeous, and the five miles over which the parade took place was practically an unbroken line of flags, flowers, festoons, and bunting.

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR OHIO.

President McKinley left Pittsburg to-night at 9 o'clock for East Liverpool, Ohio, a very weary man. The entire day had been spent under the most trying circumstances, and the President was almost worn out. As soon as he reached his private car, Cleopatra, at Shady Side Station, he retired to his stateroom and lay down, giving orders that he should not be disturbed until the train reached East Liverpool. Mrs. McKinley rested during the entire day, remaining at Glencairn, Mr. Pitcairn's residence, and stated this evening that she was feeling very well.

When the President retired on Sunday night his information was that the Tenth Regiment would reach here at 10 o'clock this morning, and arrangements were made accordingly. Upon arising at 7:30, Mr. McKinley was told of a delay to the troop train and at once began work on his mail. After breakfast the President received a few callers, and then was driven to the Hotel Schenley, where he was met by the Reception Committee, and at 12:30 went to Allegheny to meet the regiment.

Finding that the train was even later than expected, the party was taken to the residence of B. F. Jones, Chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1884, where an hour was spent.

When the President finally headed the procession that escorted the Tenth Regiment from Allegheny to Schenley Park it was 3 o'clock. Along the five-mile march the President received an ovation that was practically continuous from the thousands of persons along the route.

REVIEWED BY MR. McKINLEY.

Upon reaching Schenley Park, the column was reviewed by President McKinley, after which he proceeded to the music pavilion, where the exercises were held. Seats had been provided for 25,000 friends and relatives of the members of the Tenth in front of the music pavilion, but these were filled long before the exercises began, and thousands were unable to secure even standing room within hearing distance.

After music by the Economy Band, Major Lees Smith called the meeting to order, and the Rev. T. N. Boyde, D. D., delivered the invocation.

Gov. W. A. Stone was then introduced as Chairman of the committee and delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the State, in the course of which he said:

"You return to a land overflowing with prosperity which is nowhere greater than right here in your own homes, and this condition is due to the courage and wise statesmanship of William McKinley, who is here to honor and welcome you.

"Your services in the Philippines grew out of a war which was not waged to acquire territory, but for the sole purpose of assisting a downtrodden people.

"The flag planted in the Philippines in the cause of humanity must be respected by all. As long as men are in arms against it will we continue to send men and money to those islands to subdue that hostility. We are pledged to subdue that rebellion and uphold the hands of the President."

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

At the conclusion of Gov. Stone's address President McKinley was introduced, and after the applause had ceased, spoke as follows:

"Gov. Stone and My Fellow-Citizens: I am glad to participate with the families, friends, and fellow-citizens of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers in this glad reunion.

"You have earned the plaudits not alone of the people of Pennsylvania, but of the whole Nation. Your return has been the signal for a great demonstration of popular regard from your landing in the Golden Gate, on the Pacific, to your homecoming, and here you find a warmth of welcome and a greeting from joyous hearts, which tell better than words the pride of your countrymen and their high appreciation of the services you have rendered the country.

"You made secure and permanent the victory of Dewey. You added new glory to American arms. You and your brave comrades engaged on other fields of conflict have enlarged the map of the United States and extended the jurisdiction of American liberty.

"But while we share in the joy that is yours, there remain with us softened and hallowed memories of those who went forth with you not found in your ranks to-day. Your noble Colonel, devoted to his men, beloved by his command, and respected by his superior officers, gave his life to his country with many others of his comrades. The Nation sorrows with the bereaved. These heroes died for their country, and there is no nobler death.

ALL DID THEIR FULL DUTY.

"Our troops represented the courage and conscience, the purpose and patriotism of their country. Whether in Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines, or at home awaiting orders, they did their full duty, and all sought the post of greatest peril. They never faltered.

"The Eighth Army Corps in the Philippines have made a proud and exceptional record. Privileged to be mustered out in April, when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged, they did not claim the privilege—they declined it. They voluntarily remained in the service and declared their purpose to stay until their places could be filled by new levies, and longer if the Government needed them. Their service—and they understood it—was not to be in camp or garrison, free from danger, but on the battle line, where exposure and death confronted them, and where both have exacted their victims.

"They did not stack arms. They did not run away. They were not serving the insurgents in the Philippines or their sympathizers at home. They had no part or patience with the men, few in number, happily, who would have rejoiced to have seen them lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy whom they had just emancipated from Spanish rule and who should have been our firmest friends. They furnished an example of devotion and sacrifice which will brighten the glorious record of American valor.

"They have secured not alone the gratitude of the Government and the people, but for themselves and their descendants an imperishable distinction. They may not fully appreciate, and the country may not, the heroism of their conduct and its imtant support to the Government. I think so, and so I am here to express it.

PEACE ENDED THEIR SERVICE.

"The mighty army of volunteers and regulars, numbering over 250,000, which last year responded to the call of the Government with an alacrity without precedent or parallel, by the terms of their enlistment were to be mustered out with all of the regulars above 27,000, when peace with Spain was effected.

"Peace brought us the Philippines by treaty cession from Spain. The Senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution. It became our territory and is ours, as much as the Louisiana Purchase, or Texas, or Alaska. A body of insurgents in no sense representing the sentiment of the people of the islands disputed our lawful authority, and even before the ratification of the treaty by the American Senate were attacking the forces who fought for and secured their freedom.

"This was the situation in April, 1899, the date or the exchange of ratifications—with only 27,000 regulars subject to the unquestioned direction of the Executive, and they for the most part on duty in Cuba and Puerto Rico, or invalided at home after their severe campaign in the tropics. Even had they been available it would have required months to transport them to the Philippines.

"Practically a new army had to be created. These loyal volunteers in the Philippines said 'We will stay until the Government can organize an army at home and transport it to the seat of hostilities.'

VOLUNTEERS STAID CHEERFULLY.

"They did stay, cheerfully, uncomplainingly, patriotically. They suffered and sacrificed, they fought and fell, they drove back and punished the rebels who resisted Federal authority and who with force attacked the sovereignty of the United States in its newly acquired territory.

"Without them then and there we would have been practically helpless on land, our flag would have had its first stain and the American name its first ignominy. The brilliant victories of the army and navy in the bay and city of Manila would have been won in vain, our obligations to civilization would have remained temporarily unperformed, chaos would have reigned, and whatever Government there was would have been by the will of one man, and not by the consent of the governed.

"Who refused to sound the retreat? Who stood in the breach when others weakened? Who resisted the suggestion of the unpatriotic that they should come home? Let me call the roll of the regiments and battalions that deserve to be perpetuated in the Nation's annals. Their action was not a sudden impulse under excitement, but a deliberate determination to sustain, at the cost of life if need be, the honor of their Government and the authority of its flag:

"First California, California Artillery, First Colorado, First Idaho, Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Montana, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, Nevada Cavalry, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, Utah Artillery, First Washington, First Wyoming, Wyoming Battery.

"To these must be added about 4,000 enlisted men of the regular army who were entitled to their discharge under the peace proclamation of April 11, 1899, the greater portion of whom participated in the engagements of the Eighth Corps and are still performing arduous service in the field.

HONOR DUE TO THE NAVY.

"Nor must the navy be forgotten. Sixty-five devoted sailors participated in the engagement of May 1 in Manila Bay, whose terms of service had previously expired, continuing on duty quite a year after that action. For these men of the army and navy we have only honor and gratitude.

"The world will never know the restraint of our soldiers—their self-control under the most exasperating conditions. For weeks, as subjected to the insults and duplicity of the insurgent leaders, they preserved the status quo, remembering that they were under an order from their Government to scrupulously observe the terms of the protocol in letter and spirit and avoid all conflict except in defense pending the negotiations of the treaty of peace.

"They were not the aggressors. They did not begin hostilities against the insurgents pending the ratification of the treaty of peace in the Senate, great as was their justification, because their orders from Washington forbade it.

"I take all the responsibility for that direction. Otis only executed the orders of his Government and the soldiers, under great provocation to strike back, obeyed.

"Until the treaty was ratified we had no authority beyond Manila City, Bay, and Harbor. We then had no other title to defend, no authority beyond that to maintain. Spain was still in possession of the remainder of the archipelago. Spain had sued for peace. The truce and treaty were not concluded. The first blow was struck by the insurgents. Our kindness was reciprocated with cruelty, our mercy with a Mauser. The flag of truce was invoked only to be dishonored. Our soldiers were shot down when ministering to the wounded Filipinos. Our humanity was interpreted as weakness, our forbearance as cowardice.

SAYS INSURGENTS MUST YIELD.

"They assailed our sovereignty, and there will be no useless parley—no pause until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established. The misguided followers in rebellion have only our charity and pity.

"As to the cruel leaders who have needlessly sacrificed the lives of thousands of their people at the cost of some of our best blood, for the gratification of their own ambitious designs, I will leave to others the ungracious task of justification and eulogy.

"Every one of the noble men, regulars or volunteers, soldiers or seamen, who thus signally served their country in its extremity deserves the special recognition of Congress, and it will be to me an unfeigned pleasure to recommend for each of them a special medal of honor.

"While we give you hail and greeting from overflowing hearts, we do not forget the brave men who remain and those who have gone forward to take your places, and those other brave men who have so promptly volunteered, crowding each other to go to the front, to carry forward to successful completion the work you so nobly began.

"Our prayers go with them, and more men and munitions if required, for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, the establishment of peace and tranquillity, and a government under the undisputed sovereignty of the United States, a government which will do justice to all and at once encourage the best efforts and aspirations of these distant people and the highest development of their rich and fertile lands.

"The Government to which you gave your loyalty welcomes you to your homes. With no blot or stain upon your record, the story of your unselfish services to country and to civilization will be to the men who take your places at the front and on the firing line, and to future generations, an example of patriotism and an inspiration to duty."

CONGRESSMAN DALZELL SPEAKS.

Congressman John Dalzell followed in an eloquent address, and on behalf of the citizens of Western Pennsylvania presented each of the commissioned officers a sword, the Chaplain a loving cup, and every man in the regiment a beautiful medal. The presents were received by Col. Barnett on behalf of the officers and men.

Gen. Wesley Merritt was then introduced, and made an address on behalf of the army.

After benediction by Dr. A. H. Lucas, the regiment was marched to the park race track, where a sumptuous repast was served, and then they were finally dismissed. The President and party were driven to the Hotel Schenley for luncheon.

After the troops had been reviewed and the exercises at the pavilion had been concluded, the President was driven to Glencairn, where he was joined at dinner by Major Gen. Merritt and Col. George C. Curtis Treadwell, Gov. Roosevelt's representative.

After dinner the Presidential party was at once driven to the special train awaiting them at Shady Side Station, and at 9 o'clock left for East Liverpool, where they will be the guests of Joseph Taylor, one of Mr. McKinley's oldest friends.

CRAMPS' MEN LIKELY TO STRIKE.

Employes Present Formal Demands Which the Firm Refuse to Receive.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—A committee of three, representing the four local lodges of the International Association of Machinists, to-day presented to the Cramp Shipbuilding Company a set of resolutions embodying a demand for a nine-hour work day at the yard, and asking that the recently discharged men be re-employed. Charles H. Cramp declined to receive the committee, and the demands were left in the hands of the Secretary.

Later a committee of the blacksmiths employed at the shipyard sought an interview with Mr. Cramp, and, failing to see him, left a copy of their demands, which were similar to those presented by the machinists, excepting that they did not ask for the reinstatement of the discharged employes.

The firm is given until next Friday to reply, and if the answer is not satisfactory the men say they will strike.

Henry W. Cramp said to-night that he knew nothing of the employes' action. John K. Keegan, business agent of the Machinists' Union, says the union has been forced to act by the Cramps. He asserts that the employes were negotiating with the firm for shorter hours, hoping to arrange the matter amicably, when a large number of discharges were made. If the machinists and blacksmiths strike, he says, the plant will be forced to close.

Minneapolis Report Unconfirmed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—In regard to the report that the Illinois Central Railroad might secure the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad as part of a proposed through route from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the Gulf, President Fish of the former company is non-committal. In an interview to-day, just prior to his departure for New York, he said: "I will neither affirm nor deny the report that the Illinois Central is negotiating for the control of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Road.

CHILDREN PERISH BY FIRE

Sleeping Inmates of St. Agnes Convent Threatened with Death.

SEVERAL SISTERS INJURED

Over Four Hundred in the Burning Buildings at Sparkill Rescued—Deeds of Bravery and Heroism.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARKILL, N. Y., Aug. 28.—A stubborn fire, springing up suddenly at 1 o'clock this morning in one of the outer buildings of the St. Agnes Convent and Orphanage, and sweeping with incomparable speed through nine of the ten buildings of the institution, scattered terror among more than four hundred inmates, caused the death of four persons, injured seven seriously, twenty-five slightly, and completely wrecked the entire property.

Miraculous, indeed, does it appear that only four perished, since the buildings were all of Georgia pine, the water supply was limited, and nearly all of the children in the convent and orphanage were little more than infants in point of age. Forty-two Dominican sisters, aided by several workmen about the place, and by the older children of the convent, who proved themselves veritable little heroes in the hour of danger, risked their own lives in the struggle to save the scores of little ones who were soundly sleeping in the dormitories when the fierce blaze began, defying resistance in its merciless course through the buildings, one after the other.

This accounts for the large proportion of Sisters injured. "Save the children first," was the shout that rang out in all places of danger, while the crackling, fiendish blaze pierced its way through the dormitories where the 350 little folks were sleeping, or, having been wakened by the terrific roar and the weird screams of the Sisters, had arisen from their cots and were scampering, bewildered with fright and awe, here and there through the building.

The alarm was tardy. The fire had already gained such headway as made the prospect seem terrible. Scores of the inmates were of a helpless age—not long from their mother's breasts. The houses were of such construction as gave relish to the hungry flames. Hope of saving the children seemed shadowy.

In hopeless despair many of the Sisters knelt in prayer at their bedsides before making any effort to escape. But those who had sounded the alarm were vigorous and indomitable, and, running through the grounds, shouted at the top of their voices, darting in and out of the buildings, beating their hands together and knocking fiercely at the doors. Hundreds were gotten out in almost perfect order, but a score or more who risked their lives to save others were finally forced to either jump from the upper stories or make desperate dashes through stairways and corriders filled with flame and smoke.

At first it was charged that the buildings were fired by an incendiary, but this opinion was later held in doubt by the Sisters and inmates. It seemed incredible to them, as there is apparently a total lack of motive, for it is said that since the home for orphans was founded nearly fifteen years ago it has never turned a supplicant away from its doors.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

The known dead are as follows:

HELEN BROWN, an inmate, aged six years.
EMMA MACHIN, an inmate, aged seven years.
JANE ——, a servant, or pensioner, aged seventy years.
KATE McCARTHY, a servant.

The missing and unaccounted for are:

TERESA MURPHY an inmate and monitor of the orphanage, aged sixteen years.
MARY BROWN, aged four years.

Those who received the greatest injuries are:

SISTER IGNATIUS, burned about the hands and face and concussion of spine, dangerous.
SISTER BERTRAND, concussion of spine and shock, serious.
SISTER SIENA, shock and nervous collapse, serious.
SISTER CATHERINE, concussion of spine and fracture of right arm, moderate.
SISTER LIGOURI, concussion of spine from leaping from window.
SISTER MARIE, concussion of spine and contusion of head and face.
SISTER AMBROSE, ankles fractured from jumping from a window.

The fire was first seen at 12:50 by John Lynch, night watchman, and he immediately gave the alarm. The flames were at that time just bursting from the lavatory in the northwest corner of the grounds, which cover several acres. The lavatory adjoined the boys' dormitory, in which more than 200 boys were sleeping. A long archway, or corridor, extended from the lavatory along the boys' dormitory and beside all the other buildings in the entire distance across the grounds, and up this hallway the blaze was fanned by the current of hot air generated, tapping every building and making the situation one of extreme danger from the outset.

The clanging of the electric gong and the shouts of the night watchman had scarcely begun to awaken the inmates of the various buildings before the flames were sweeping beside the structures through the archway leading from the lavatory. Serving as a flue, the hallway, in scarcely the time it takes to tell it, had drawn the fire upon the dormitories, and it was rapidly eating its way upward. Even the chapel at the extreme southeastern corner of the grounds was ablaze before the lavatory was half destroyed, and meanwhile the boys' dormitory and the girls' dormitory were rapidly being gnawed from their foundations by the flames.

SISTERS TO THE RESCUE.

The boys in the first dormitory got the first warning. Sister Reginald, who had trained the little fellows in fire drills, was already up and about the building, clapping her hands and admonishing the lads to rush from their beds for their lives. Passing along the line of white cots where they slept, she screamed to them, grasped them in her hands, and hurled them forth in haste. Many of them ran frantically to a door which opened on a side of the building and tried to get out, but the door was locked. They were penned up in this pitiful plight when Michael Reynolds, one of the workmen about the convent, and one of the heroes of the night, heard their screams and burst down the door for the little chaps to gain their freedom. They were thus let out upon the lawns surrounding the dormitories.

But the great work of rescue was not fairly begun. It was in the second dormitory that the younger children slept, the helpless ones, indeed.

The older boys, who had been liberated, had no more than sniffed the fresh air and awakened to the situation before they realized that there was work for them to do in saving the tiny ones, and they all rushed to the building and joined the sisters in the work of getting the waifs out of the doomed building. It was a terrible struggle for life against fearful odds. The wooden building was fairly quivering under the throbbing pulsation of the blaze that was roaring around it and eating into the interior of the structure.

The Sisters stood here and there, and directed the youthful rescuers as they darted in and out, carrying from the burning dormitory, turn by turn, two little white-robed waifs, one under each arm, and depositing them upon the lawn outside and beyond the border line of danger. Picturesque in the extremest sense was this incident of heroism. These brave little spirits are those "tough" little waifs picked up from the streets of New York as little more than hopeless bundles of humanity, yet every one of them stood the sternest test of bravery and manliness in this hour of danger and despair.

LEAP FROM THE WINDOWS.

Meanwhile, other thrilling scenes were being enacted. The girls' dormitory, where nearly fifty little tots were housed, was fast burning to the ground; the convent and chapel fell prey to the fire and made great stacks of flame. Many of the Sisters were cut off in the upper stories of the convent building, and for several minutes their lives were despaired of. Some climbed out upon the windowsills, some knelt in prayer, invoking aloud and with infinite fervor the mercy of Heaven upon those in danger.

Sister Catherine was the first to leap from the windows, and this seemed to give the others courage. Sister Agnes, who had done heroic work in the babies' wards by throwing a mattress to the ground and tossing many of the little ones upon it from the window, held on to the window twenty minutes, and finally jumped for her life.

Engineer L. Otto, assisted by other workmen, finally came to the rescue of the Sisters who were penned up in the upper stories of the convent building, and placed a ladder against the wall of the house. This did not reach the entire distance, but by daring efforts he managed to get many of them down safely. The others followed the example set by Sister Catherine and leaped to the ground, and in this way were more or less injured.

Otto lived in a neighboring house. When he was awakened by the alarm he slipped on a part of his clothing and rushed to the scene, arriving there in time to lend this service to the Sisters, who had been penned in on the upper floors of the convent building. He took Sister Siena and three others from their rooms and rushed them down the ladder. Then, going back to the top of the ladder, he found Sister Ignatius kneeling at her window in prayer. He called to her in vain several times, pleading with her to climb from the window. The ladder reached only to the floor below, but the courageous engineer persuaded Sister Ignatius to leap to his outstretched arms as he stood near the top round. Her weight was too great for him, and she bounced from his arms to the ground, receiving severe injuries. Engineer Otto himself came nearly being hurled to the ground.

INCIDENTS OF HEROISM.

The wonderful self-sacrifice of the sisters was such as inspired profoundest admiration and such praise as cannot be uttered. Their fright was only momentary, and the way in which they recovered themselves and devoted their every effort to first save the children who had fallen under their guidance was wondrous and admirable.

A striking incident of heroism when danger was greatest was that which marked the conduct of little "Jimmie" Foy, one of the inmates. After the work of rescue had been, as it was thought, completed, it was found, upon counting the babies, that two tiny boys were still missing. They were left in the dormitory, where the smaller children were housed. It seemed that they were doomed, as the building was in flames and the interior was roasting in the heat and choking with dense smoke. Quick as a flash, when the babies were found to be missing, by a counting of heads on the lawn, little "Jimmie" dashed forward amid screams of affright and warning. He entered the building, and shortly afterward reappeared with the missing boys under his arms. Those who saw him disappear never expected to see him come from the burning dormitory.

Just prior to this John Cody, also one of the inmates, had made a similar rescue when it was thought dangerous to enter the building. Both boys are under sixteen years of age.

Only one of the bodies of the dead is missing, that of Jane ——, the aged servant and pensioner. She was asleep in the servants' quarters, and even if she heard the alarm it was impossible for her to save herself from the awful death that befell her. Her body is supposed to have been burned almost completely away, as it cannot be found anywhere near the surface of the smoldering heap of ashes.

THE MISSING ONES.

Two of the victims of the fire, Helen Brown and Emma Machin, did not die from burns, but from exhaustion and fright. They had been taken to the lawn and died while there. The other victim, Kate McCarthy, a servant, had been suffering from heart disease prior to the fire, and her death is said by the physician who attended the injured, to be due to this cause. She was taken from the building in which she slept and was placed upon the lawn. Subsequently she was removed to St. Joseph's Convent, about two miles distant, and died there at 9 o'clock this morning.

Teresa Murphy, the sixteen-year-old girl who is missing with the child, Mary Brown, and who was monitor of the girls of the orpanage, is supposed by the sisters and by Chaplain Cronin to have run away from the scene of horror in fright. At first it was thought that she was dead, and a rumor was spread that she had gone back into the children's quarters to get the four-year-old child, Mary Brown, of whom she is said to have been very fond, and that she had perished there. It was recalled, by some one, however, that she was seen on the lawn with the child in her arms, and that she was in a state of great excitement and perturbation. The belief is general that she ran away, and that she and the child are safe and will show up in due course of time.

BUILDINGS SPEEDILY BURNED.

The stirring scenes that attended the burning of the buildings and the flight and rescue of the inmates were quickly enacted. The fire was seven minutes in speeding down the length of the archway that connected the buildings and twelve minutes in reaching the convent.

Firemen came rushing from Piermont and Nyack, but the best they could do was to save the hospital, a large frame two-story building that stood immediately in the rear of the main group. Hundreds of townspeople from Sparkill and the surrounding country gathered very quickly, and they, with the sisters, who quickly recovered their composure, joined in the care of the injured and unhoused children.

Sister Peter, Mother Superior of St. Agnes's, who had heroically joined the other sisters in the work of rescue, was almost overcome by complete exhaustion. Dr. Lietner attended the injured ones.

The injured sisters and the homeless children were all conveyed to St. Joseph's Convent, two miles away from the scene of destruction, where they were cared for until further arrangements could be made for their comfort. Seventy-five of the boys were sent to the Dunwoody Seminary, Troy, and the remainder to another home conducted under the auspices of a religious order, the St. Agatha Orphanage at Nanuet. The girls were sent to New York, escorted by sisters, and will be quartered at the Holy Rosary Convent, at 329 East Sixty-third Street, from which institution the St. Agnes Convent was directed.

Sister Dominic, Mother Superior of the Holy Rosary Convent, came to Sparkill from New York on the train that arrives at 2 o'clock, and was at once driven to the scene of the fire and from there to St. Joseph's Convent. Sister Dominic is also Mother Superior of the Third Order of St. Dominic. She has been ill for several weeks, and left her bed to undertake the visit to the afflicted ones at Sparkill. She was too much overcome to speak of the destruction of the St. Agnes Convent to-day, simply saying that nothing can be done for the present but to make those left homeless comfortable.

Within a few days there will be a meeting of those who have fostered the St. Agnes Convent at the Holy Rosary Convent to discuss plans for rebuilding the institution.

EFFORTS TO AID THE HOMELESS.

Mother House Extends Help to the Sufferers—Insurance Carried.

There was a steady stream of callers at headquarters of the Dominican Sisters of the Holy Rosary at 329 East Sixty-third Street all day yesterday and up to a late hour last night. Anxious parents and friends of the children at St. Agnes's Convent besieged the Sisters at the door for news of the disaster, to learn if all was well with their loved ones.

When information was imparted to Sister Dominic, the Mother Provincial, she was well-nigh prostrated by the terrible news. She quickly rallied, and commenced to issue orders for the relief of the unfortunate children and Sisters who had suffered in the fire.

Four Sisters were hurriedly dispatched to Sparkill with a supply of clothing and medicine. A list of the names of the pupils, Sisters, and employes at the convent was prepared and sent along in order that the survivors could be checked off and an accurate accounting be made of every person connected with the institution.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Sister Dominic decided to go and superintend in person the work of relief at Sparkill. She had not returned up to a late hour last night, and word was brought from her that the work of caring for the wounded would prevent her return. She sent word in glowing terms of the bravery of Sister Peter, who was in charge of the convent.

The branch house at Sparkill was incorporated and got most of its support from public funds, but it also had a private income. The value of the property destroyed is placed at $150,000. The heaviest individual loser is the Rev. Father Edward Cronin, chaplain, whose library, valued at $2,500, and entire outfit of personal effects were completely destroyed.

The insurance amounted to $96,500, and was distributed as follows: Merchants', $20,000; Springfield, $11,000; Northern of London, $10,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $8,000; Fire Association, $8,000; Spring Garden, $8,000; North British and Mercantile, $6,000; Sun, $5,500; Delaware, $3,000; Firemen's Fund, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Greenwich, $3,000; Westchester, $2,500; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $1,500.

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ROAD IS NOT FIGHTING GOEBEL.

The Louisville and Nashville Gives Out an Official Denial.

In regard to the attitude of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad toward the Gubernatorial contest in Kentucky, statements made yesterday at the office of the company in the Equitable Building dispel any idea that its officers are opposing Senator William Goebel or espousing the cause of his opponent. On this question this statement was made:

"The Louisville and Nashville is not in Kentucky politics. No other confirmation of this assertion is necessary than that contained in this extract from a letter written by August Belmont, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the road, and read by Senator Goebel at a meeting at Elizabethtown, Ky., on Saturday:

"'The company takes no part in politics, nor does it intend to in order to promote or undo the political fortunes of any party or individual, and its present attitude has no such purpose in view.'"

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN TEXAS.

E. H. R. Green, Who Aspires to Senatorship, Talks of Affairs There.

Texans at the Waldorf-Astoria say there is no more popular man in the Lone Star State than Edward H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, who is accounted the richest woman in America. Mr. Green, who is one of the Texas contingent at the Waldorf, is reported to have high political ambitions, and people from that State say he is spending money liberally in the hope of reaching the United States Senate via the Gubernatorial chair.

Mr. Green is Chairman of the Texas Republican State Committee, and his adherents attracted a great deal of attention at a recent convention at Fort Worth by appearing with long streamers of green silk fastened to the left lapel of the coat, on which was inscribed "I am for." Texans were puzzled over the meaning of the inscription, and when told that it meant "I am for Green," meaning E. H. R. Green, some of them irreverently said the inscription really meant "I am for the 'long green.'"

Mr. Green is tall, corpulent, smooth-shaven, wears spectacles, and has an artificial left leg. "I have just returned from Newport," he said yesterday, "and am on my way to my home, at Terrell, Texas. It is true that I take a great interest in politics and am hopeful that the Republicans will in the near future be the dominant party in the State. The free-silver craze has driven many of the best Democrats into the Republican fold, and I believe the number will be very largely increased.

"I am Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and will have charge of the campaign next year. We have made remarkable gains the last two or three years, and I see no reason why the gains should not continue in an increased ratio. There is no question of the ultimate result. Texas will be a Republican State.

"The statement that I am to take full charge of my mother's business affairs is not strictly true. But I shall give much more attention to them, and necessarily will spend much of my time in New York.

"The very impression there is no doubt that the very large majority of Texas Democrats favor the renomination of William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency."

OUTING OF QUEENS DEMOCRATS.

Campaign Discussed and Trusts Denounced at Ridgewood Park.

For the third time since their organization the United Democratic Clubs of Queens Borough yesterday held their annual outing at Assemblyman Wissel's Ridgewood Park. John P. Madden, the Democratic leader in Queens, came down from Saratoga Lake to attend the gathering. Forty-six hundred tickets were sold, and more than that number of persons were present.

While athletic games were in progress in the park, Leader Madden and the members of the Executive Committee held a meeting in Wissel's Hotel, and arranged their plans for the primary elections next month, when County Clerk John Sutphin will try to wrest the leadership of the party in Queens Borough from Madden. About 2 P. M. some 2,000 persons sat down to dinner in the two park restaurants. At 3:45 the speaking began. Leader Madden was called away, and Magistrate Smith of Long Island City, presided in his absence. There were only three speakers besides the Chairman, Senator Thomas F. Donnelly, ex-Congressman James W. Covert of Queens, and ex-Congressman William E. Ryan, from Rochester, but now a resident of Washington, D. C. Senator Donnelly denounced the alleged Republican plan to control the entire metropolitan machinery of New York. Mr. Covert spoke against the imperialism which, he said, characterizes the present Administration. He made an appeal to his hearers to do away with factional differences, and to unite against the common enemy. Mr. Ryan said that an association had been formed already in thirteen States to fight the trusts, which he declared had the American producer by the throat.

WARDING OFF INVESTIGATION.

Said to be Scheme of Republican-Citizens' Union Combination.

"There is a nice little scheme behind the proposed Republican-Citizens' Union combination on Assemblymen and Aldermen," said a member of the Republican County Committee last night.

"You see I am one of the fakirs, so it will not do to use my name," he continued, "but the purpose is to prevent the Democrats from carrying the Assembly, electing Republicans to that body, while members of the Citizens' Union will be named for Aldermen.

"It is a good scheme on the part of the organization to enlist the aid of the Goo-Goos to keep the old man from harm. Senator Platt wants no investigation by Democratic legislators, and he knows there will be an investigation if the Democrats get the Assembly.

"But the plan may miscarry. The Democrats in the Citizens' Union are kicking already, and say they do not see why they should strengthen the Republicans on the eve of a Presidential election. They are on to the scheme with both feet.

"I have some sort of regard for the Bowery bum who will stop you and ask for 10 cents, and admit he wants the money for a drink, but I am suspicious of handshaking, sanctimonious politicians who seek to convey the idea they are working for the public weal, when in fact they are only seeking personal benefits."

New Jersey Socialists Active.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Socialist Labor Party of Union County is the first in the field with a full set of nominees for the county offices. The nominations are as follows: For Senator—Charles Burns of Plainfield; Assemblymen—John Miles of Plainfield and Michael McGarry of Elizabeth; Sheriff—Alwin Koerner of Elizabeth; County Clerk—Frank Kullen of Plainfield; Coroner—Charles R. Wallender of Plainfield.

WALL PAPER TO BE CHEAP.

Jobbers Want the Trust, Members of Which Are Now in Session, to "Knock the Outsiders Out."

The principal wall paper manufacturers of the United States are in annual session at the Gilsey House. There is a large attendance, the members representing the National Wall Paper Company and the Continental Wall Paper Company. While two in name, they are one in action. The National, which controls seventeen plants, entered the Continental company as an organization, while the members of the Continental, who operate something over twenty plants, entered as individuals.

Benjamin I. Wagner of Philadelphia, a member of the Grading Committee, said: "Our annual meeting has just begun, and we shall probably remain in session two weeks. We are here to show our new goods to the jobbers from all parts of the country. While we are looking forward to the most prosperous season in many years, there is no intention to advance prices. We have a schedule, which is lived up to by the plants in the National and Continental companies. Many jobbers are already here, and the manufacturers and their salesmen are having a busy time of it."

The wall paper manufacturers outside of the National-Continental Company Trust having threatened to put a cheap paper on the market which would undersell anything that could be made by the combine, the latter called a special meeting of the National Association of Jobbers in Wall Paper to consider the question. This meeting was held at the Gilsey House last night, and was in session until nearly midnight. Edward Snodgrass, Jr., of Pittsburg presided and Howard S. Dickson of New York and Troy was Secretary.

The plants outside of the trust are situated at Schuylerville, Cortland, and Geneva, N. Y.; Hoboken, N. J.; Pittsburg, Penn.; Worcester, Mass.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill. They have persistently refused to join the combination. There were ten of these plants a year ago, but two have since succumbed to the wiles of the combination.

The communication of the National-Continental Company was thoroughly discussed and the meeting decided it was the duty of the trust to produce a 3 or 4 cent per roll paper that cannot be met by the outsiders. A committee of nine was appointed to confer with the Directors of the trust, and this committee delegated its authority to a subcommittee of three. This latter will meet this morning, will report to the full committee later, and the latter's report will be submitted to the Jobbers' Association at a meeting to be held to-night.

In the language of Mr. Dickson, the trust proposes to "knock the outsiders out."

COLLISION ON STATEN ISLAND.

Two Trolley Cars Wrecked at Tompkinsville—A Passenger Injured.

In a collision which occurred at Tompkinsville last night between two open cars of the Staten Island electric road one passenger was injured. A car bound toward South Beach was passing the corner at the junction of Arietta Street, Tompkins Avenue, and Richmond Turnpike. A car bound toward St. George came along at the moment. Instead of keeping on toward the ferry this car, owing to a misplaced switch, turned sharply as though to go up Richmond Turnpike. This brought its forward end against the side of the down car. Both cars were badly wrecked. Charles Perrine of Richmond Turnpike was standing on the running board of the up car, being about to alight, and was badly bruised and shocked.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	5:24	Sun sets	6:38
		Moon rises	

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	1:58	Gov. Isl'd	2:41
H. Gate	4:37		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	2:25	Gov. Isl'd	3:06
H. Gate	5:02		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dulwich, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kilpatrick, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	
Neustria, Naples		
Seneca, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

Barbarossa, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Mac. San Juan, P. R., &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P.

The Wanamaker Store.

Small Types. Big News

PEOPLE of sound judgment and good taste thronged the store yesterday in response to the announcement of our Second Annual Trade Sale of China and Cut Glass wares. The stock continues good on every item, and to-day's buyers will find the lines of attraction unbroken.

3,000 Dinner Sets, 72,000 separate Plates, Bric-a-brac in vast variety, Cut Glass in all forms for table use.

Prices regular would be double in many cases, one-half more in others. The following are fresh items:—

DINNER SETS
$20—French china (Pouyat;) 100 pieces; floral decorations and heavily gold stippled handles; regularly $27.50.
$22.50—French china (Pouyat;) 100 pieces; floral decorations and gold stippled handles; regularly $30.
$30—French china (Pouyat;) 120 pieces; floral decorations and heavily gold stippled handles; regularly $40.
$150—Haviland china; 125 pieces; borders in solid colors; solidly gilded handles; reduced from $225.
$100—Haviland china; 125 pieces; border festoon of flowers with gold band and lines; solidly gilded handles; reduced from $140.
$130—Limoges china; 124 pieces; solid gold-beaded border with wreath of flowers; handles paneled with gold; reduced from $200.

TOILET SETS
$6—Complete chamber toilet sets; floral decorations and gilt; new shapes; regularly $10 and $12.

WATER TUMBLERS
20c. a dozen—Good, serviceable glasses in several pressed patterns; regularly 30c. and 40c. a dozen.

Furniture. Various Single Pieces

It is still August and August Furniture Prices prevail. To-day's story is interesting. It concerns 289 pieces of Fine Cabinet Ware, all that remains of $65,000 worth lately made for our own sales by one of the best cabinet makers in this country.

Among them, Piano Benches, Toilet Tables, Women's Desks, Parlor and Library Tables, Music Cabinets, Parlor Cabinets, Bookcases.

The woods are oak, birch, mahogany and vernis-martin.

Some of the prices would be regular double. Some of the prices would be regular a half more.

PARLOR CABINETS—They are mahoganized, of mahogany and vernis-martin, and their usual prices are $27 to $54. Sale prices are $16 to $36.
PIANO BENCHES—Mahoganized and of mahogany, regularly $9.50 to $12; for this selling, $6.50 to $8.
PARLOR AND LIBRARY TABLES—Mahoganized, of oak and of mahogany; normal prices $9.50 to $41.50; just now $6.50 to $30.
MUSIC CABINETS—Vernis-martins, mahoganized and of mahogany; regular prices, $13.50 to $76.50; now $12 to $50.
TOILET TABLES AND CHEVAL GLASSES—Of oak, of birch, of mahogany; regularly marked $35 to $73; marked for the sale $23 to $50.
BOOKCASES—Mahoganized, of mahogany, of oak; usual prices $51 to $99; sale prices $34 to $65.
SCREENS—All vernis-martin; ordinarily $32 to $96; for the sale, $22 to $65.
MEDICINE CABINETS—Seven kinds that usually sell for $10, $10.50, and $11; sale price, $7.
CHINA CLOSETS—All of mahogany; normal prices $24 to $145; sale prices $15 to $100.
HALL GLASSES—Of oak; they were $7.50 to $15.50; prices have dropped this low, $5 to $10.50.
HALL STANDS AND SEATS—Flemish and antique oak; prices regularly $14 to $65; prices now, $10 to $44.
Fourth floor.

Carpets and Rugs

Free lances and the power of big distribution, gives us unique and special opportunities to serve the retail carpet trade of this city.

The Autumn styles are arriving daily in vast numbers. If you would know the local market, fail not to examine our stock.

Small quantities of carpets, in patterns that we cannot duplicate, are to be sold at two-thirds prices, and the styles are good. Among them, Body Brussels at 82½c. and 90c., Axminsters at 75c., Tapestries at 50c. and 55c.

Reduced prices on Turkish Rugs are like discounts on gold coin. Our buyers are in the Orient. Their rug collections are coming. Odd-sized rugs now here must go. Hence what follows:

13 ft. 7 in. by 10 ft. 3 in., $69.50.
13 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft. 1 in., $75.
13 ft. by 10 ft. 3 in., $68.
11 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft. 11 in., $57.50.
13 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft. 8 in., $67.
13 ft. by 10 ft., $65.
13 ft. 9 in. by 9 ft. 11 in., $68.
14 ft. 4 in. by 10 ft., $72.
13 ft. 7 in. by 10 ft. 2 in., $69.
14 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft., $72.50.
14 ft. 5 in. by 10 ft., $72.
13 ft. by 9 ft. 10 in., $63.50.
15 ft. 1 in. by 11 ft. 2 in., $84.
15 ft. 3 in. by 11 ft. 8 in., $88.
13 ft. by 12 ft. 10 in., $88.
14 ft. 9 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., $77.

The House-furnishing Sale—Second Heat Neck to neck with that of China the great Housekeeping sale spreads on. Every entry is a winner. Durability, Service, Standard Quality and Little Prices are the stimulating jockeys. Half-priced Agate Kitchen Ware made a record yesterday, and is still holding it. To-day, four leaders and some lesser favorites:

Lawn Mowers for the price of sharpening, $1.25.
Garden Hose, half price, 5c. a foot.
Hose Reels, all improvements, 38c; were 75c
Kitchen Tables, galvanized iron drawers for flour, $2.35, from $3.85.

And
Chamois Skins, soft, silky, pliable, 8c., 25c., 35c.
Sugar Canisters, 3½ lbs., 12c.; 7 lbs., 15c.; 15 lbs., 63c.
Tea and Coffee Canisters, 10c.; were 20c.
Knife Boxes, half price, 13c., 25c.
Bread Boxes, japanned-oak color, 35c., 45c., 55c.
Slaw Cutters, 10c. Oak Meat Boards, 12c.
Pastry Board, 10c. Dust Pans, 10c.
And Water Coolers at half prices.
Basement.

Men's Clothing at Little Prices Some cassimere suits—less than a hundred, but in half as many patterns. Popular styles, and rapid sellers at $12 to $15. Now $8.50.

Black diagonal coats and vests; 3-button cutaway coats, satin lined. $10, though $15 is about the usual clothing store price.

Boys' Fall Clothing Just the proper weight suits for the fast-coming cooler days. Just the sort of prices, too, for the not-too-fat pocket-books of many that have little fellows to fit out.

Suits for 3 to 16 year sizes; of worsteds, in neat checks, and of fancy cheviots—sorts that formerly sold at $7.50, $8 and $10. They are all $5.
Cheviot sailor suits; 3 to 12 years; excellent, stylish fabrics; plain cloth collars with silk soutache-embroidered shields. They were moderate at $5 to $7. Better still now. Choice at $4.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silverware—Reduced Prices Mostly Some patterns have run low in quantity. Price keeps pace with them. So these various attractively designed pieces, without fault or blemish, come to be marked thus:

STERLING
Salt and Pepper Shakers, glass with sterling silver tops, 25c. and 35c. each.
Silver-mounted Corks, 30c. each.
Silver-mounted Corkscrews, $1.60 to $4 each.
Call Bells, sterling silver handles, 50c. and 85c. each.
Bon-Bon Spoons, $1 each.
Condensed Milk Spoons, $1.60 each.
Individual Salt Spoons, gold-lined, 25c. each.
Fruit Knives, sterling silver handles, 50c. and 75c. each; were 85c. and $1.10.
Basement, Ninth street.

Women's Imported Garments To-day's novelty consists in a variety of Autumn weight cloth capes. They are in the group of latest things for women, the counterpart of the men's Fall overcoats. Colors are exquisite—blue, pearl drab, gray. Shape and finish are stunning.

The enterprise that anticipates the season with women's clothing pays. Proof is found in the large demand for suits at $10 to $45. And the imported novelties are in fine feather and high favor.

Second floor, Broadway.

Flannels in August Too early to talk of flannels? Well, Autumn days are not so far away, nor are there many of them before the need of flannels is felt. Besides, it's never unseasonable to talk of good values. These are flannels that *start* with low prices:—

At 40c. yd.—Scotch Wash Flannels; bright tartan colorings; a mixture of cotton in the weave to keep them from shrinking; regularly sold at 60c.
At 50c. yd.—White Embroidered Flannels; fancy hemstitched and scallop edged embroidery; a quality that regularly sells at 65c.
Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

True News About Shoes Best shoes? In the Wanamaker Shoe Stores. Both of them—a regular shoe store on the main floor where high-grade shoes bring the least prices possible, a special shoe store on the fifth floor where little prices bring the highest grade shoes possible. Some best shoes, then, viewed either way:

MAIN FLOOR
Women's black kidskin shoes; regularly sold here for $3—that means, better than the usual $3 shoe—now
$2 a Pair
Tan Oxford ties; the balance of the $2 and $3 kinds, at $1.50 a pair.
FIFTH FLOOR
Tan shoes, soft and strong, light and long-wearing,
For Men, $1.70 a Pair
For Women, $1.40 a Pair

Women's Neckwear Novelties Original ideas, our own and our allies'. This list is an abbreviation for the detailed description of variety, elegance and supreme good taste:

White satin, broad-end scarfs, edged with wide Persian bands, 50c. each.
Silk, bat-end scarfs, solid-color grounds, silk embroidered, 50c. and 75c. each.
Diamond-end scarfs; a novelty bow in two colors; contrast between knot and ends; 50c. each.
English squares in new solid colors; unembroidered, $1.35; embroidered, $1.50 and $1.75 each.
English squares, white Persian stripes, $2.
Wanamaker Persian squares; kerchiefs that tie in stock effect; our own idea; $1.75 each.
Black neck ruffs for cool evenings; full, long plaited ends; regularly $1.50; now $1 each.
Broadway and Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

BIG DEWEY LAND PARADE

Ten Thousand Troops from Other States Want to Take Part.

LINE OF MARCH DECIDED ON

Clash Over the Official Programmes for the Celebration—Squadron Not to Meet Dewey at Sea.

That interest is taken throughout the country in the reception of Admiral Dewey is made manifest by the numerous letters received by the Committee on Land Parade from organizations which desire to take part in the ceremonies. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, the Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that there were on file in his office communications which indicate that at least 10,000 troops from other States, besides the entire strength of the National Guard of New York, would be present.

In many cases the visiting troops will come prepared to maintain themselves, but Gen. Roe feels that it will devolve on the committee to provide quarters and food for the majority of them. How to do this on the allowance of $10,000 made by the Committee on Plan and Scope is the question which is disturbing Gen. Roe, and at the next meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee he will make an effort to get a further appropriation. Until he does, he says, he cannot make definite arrangements for visiting troops unless he tells them that their presence is undesired by the committee, but that they must foot their own bills. He fears that this will prevent many troops who otherwise might come from attending the celebration. The cost of the maintenance of the National Guard of this State will be defrayed out of the seventy-five-thousand-dollar appropriation made by the Legislature.

Gen. Roe has definitely fixed the line of march, and all organizations desiring places in the parade have been requested to report here on the morning of Friday, Sept. 29, so as to be assigned. The parade will form at Grant's Tomb and march down Riverside Drive to Seventy-second Street, to Broadway, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Washington Square, where it will be dismissed. The battalion from the Olympia will join the line at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Riverside Drive. Admiral Dewey and Mayor Van Wyck, with the distinguished guests of the city, will review the parade at Madison Square.

Until the Committee on Plan and Scope meets this week no arrangements will be made to provide a band to lead the Olympia's battalion of sailors and marines, as Admiral Dewey, in a letter to Gen. Butterfield requested. It is certain, however, that a band will be engaged, and there is considerable strife among local bandmasters for the place, which is regarded as the post of honor. Inasmuch as the regimental bands will have to march at the head of their respective organizations, it is not improbable that the Secretary of the Navy will be asked to assign the celebrated band of the United States Marine Corps to this duty. This, it was said yesterday by a naval officer who visited the committee room, would be a most appropriate honor to the commander of the American fleet and would be one which Admiral Dewey would thoroughly appreciate.

There is a clash over the official programme for the celebration in which the municipal committee and the State committee are involved. The latter committee was appointed to confer with the local committee as to the arrangements for the comfort of State officials, and was not invested with any power to take charge of details of the celebration. Scarcely had the Committee on Plan and Scope made arrangements for the publication of an official programme, which was to contain no advertisements, when a concern which had received the indorsement of Senator John Raines, the Chairman of the State committee, sent out solicitors for advertisements for an "official programme." Secretary Foster of the Dewey Committee repeatedly warned the public against patronizing "official programmes," but he continues to receive letters asking if the committee indorses the advertising device sanctioned by Senator Raines and his colleagues. It is likely that the Committee on Plan and Scope will take action on the matter at its next meeting.

Gen. Butterfield's health continues to improve fast, and he hopes to be able to resume his duties as Chairman of the Executive Committee by the end of the week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Capt. Robley D. Evans has returned to Washington from New York, after a conference with the committee in charge of the Dewey celebration in that city, his particular business being to make the arrangements for the naval portion of the demonstration. The North Atlantic Squadron will not be sent out to meet the Olympia, but as many of the naval vessels as can be gotten together will be included in the squadron which will meet the Admiral, probably at Tompkinsville, and form his naval escort during the water demonstration. Capt. Evans succeeded in perfecting all the details of his portion of the programme, and made a verbal report to Acting Secretary Allen of the success of his mission.

DEWEY AGAIN AT NICE.

Guest of the Vice Consul in Viewing the City's Attractions.

NICE, Aug. 28.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Lieuts. Brumby and Caldwell, arrived here this afternoon. Accepting the United States Vice Consul's invitation, the Admiral drove to Point Andrée, stopping at the Grotto. Thence he ascended the Falicon, from which there is a superb view. The party continued on to Cimiez, skirting the heights over the town, and returned to the city.

In spite of the warm weather and the fact that this was his second visit, Admiral Dewey expressed his admiration of all he saw.

The American officers returned to Villefranche after dinner.

THE CESSION OF THE SULUS.

Minister Straus Was Not Selected to Act in the Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Both the Department of State and the War Department are uncommunicative concerning the story of the agreement between Gen. Bates and the Sultan of Sulu, under which the Sultan agrees to recognize and support the United States Government over the Sulu Islands, in which story, it is asserted, Minister Straus secured the assistance of the Turkish Sultan in bringing the Sulu Sultan to terms, but some of the details of the story are denied.

According to one circumstantial account, Minister Straus seems to have been chosen to be sent back to Constantinople largely in order to obtain the benefit of his strong standing in the eyes of the Sultan and the Sublime Porte. With reference to this, it is explained that when Mr. Straus was asked to go to Turkey by President McKinley, it could not have been foreseen that the United States would ever have any claim upon the territory occupied by the Sultan of Sulu and his subjects. Mr. Straus learned of the desire of the President that he should accept an appointment to Turkey before the war broke out.

He came to Washington early in April to make some suggestions to the President looking to a peaceful settlement with Spain of the Cuban question. He talked long and earnestly with the President on the subject, but it was then too late to arrest the drift toward war.

During his stay here the President asked Mr. Straus if he would reurn to Turkey as Minister if he were there. A promise had been made to Dr. Angell, when he went out to Constantinople, that his absence should not be prolonged, and he had served as long as he could without embarrassing his affairs. The reply of Mr. Straus was that if his services were regarded as necessary he would consider a request equivalent to a command.

This was before war was declared. It was more than a month before Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, and five months before Manila was captured.

If he has really secured the co-operation of the Sultan in an effort to bring about the practical cession of Mohammedan territory to another country, it will be regarded as a triumph over Turkish conservatism.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT IN CUBA

Little Is Now Said About Independence, and the Annexationists Are Growing Bolder Daily.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—Since the beginning of the year there have been many changes in the political conditions in Cuba, and during the last two months the general opinion, which was formerly in favor of immediate independence, has been considerably modified. Some of the most enthusiastic Independentists now urge a continuance of the American occupation for at least a year or two longer.

A few weeks ago it was considered almost treason on the part of a Cuban to say he was in favor of annexation, but now it is discussed by Cubans in clubs, in cafés, in the parks and squares, and on the streets. The most remarkable change is noticeable in the press, for from one end of the island to the other many of the leading papers that up to two months ago were urging the immediate evacuation of the island by the United States troops, now urge delay. The consequence of this is that not a day passes but what some paper is calling another paper a traitor to the cause of Cuba Libre, and the war of words waxes fast and furious between them.

Another and very marked change is indicated by the remarks made by the American Military Governors throughout the island. It is not so much in what they say that this is noticeable as in what they leave unsaid. Formerly Cubans were always led to believe that in the very near future the entire affairs of the island would be turned over to them. Now those remarks are left out. There is good reason to suppose that these views have been communicated to the Governor General, and that they coincide with his own.

Another and very noticeable feature of the change is that merchants and storekeepers of the cities, not alone Spaniards and foreigners, but Cubans also, who heretofore have only made remarks in favor of annexation in strict privacy one to another and would seldom argue on the point with a stranger, fearing their political views might get them into trouble, are now perfectly open in their remarks and are just as anxious to announce them at their clubs and cafés as they are in the privacy of their own homes.

About two months ago a paper was started in Puerto Principe, the capital of the province of that name, devoted entirely and exclusively to the cause of annexation. Another one is to be published in Havana the first Saturday in September. Still another one will be issued the same month at Santiago. These papers are backed by influential people. Thousands of copies of El Sufragio Universal are issued each week free in all the different provinces. The editor of La Epoca is a well-known writer and linguist, Dr. Francisco Figueras, a prominent lawyer of Havana, and a Cuban by birth and sympathy.

PUERTO RICAN RELIEF FUNDS.

Steamship Lines Offer to Carry Supplies Free—Clothing to Go on the Next Transport.

The Merchants' Association's Puerto Rican Relief Committee has been notified by the Quartermaster's Department at Washington that R. A. C. Smith, President of the American Mail Steamship Company, has agreed to carry supplies to Puerto Rico on his company's vessels, which sail from Boston. These steamers, if desired, will be ordered to touch at New York.

The Red D Line, whose vessels touch at Puerto Rico en route to Venezuela, has offered to transport, free, 400 tons of relief supplies on the steamer Caracas, which will leave here Sept. 6.

In relation to the Puerto Rican coffee, which is to be shipped to the Merchants' Association, for the purpose of having the higher grades of coffee introduced in this country and popularized, if possible, a communication has been received from a Buffalo firm, offering to take some of the coffee and introduce it in Buffalo.

The Merchants' Association will load some more clothing on the transport which will sail to-morrow. There were twenty-three cases of clothing and two cases of drugs left over from the last steamer. In addition, there will be 6,000 women's wrappers, 7,200 men's undershirts, some more men's trousers, and some children's slips.

Subscriptions previously reported received by the committee amounted to $19,984.01. There were received yesterday the following subscriptions:

Cash, Pittsfield, Mass.	$5.00
Employes of Mills & Gibb, Broadway and Grand Street	150.00
J. G. Hagemeyer & Co.	10.00
Burton & Davis	10.00
"People of Sagaponack, L. I., N. Y.," through Miss Antoinette White	18.25
"Rae"	3.00
Kissam, Whitney & Co.	100.00
Total	$20,290.26

The relief fund of the Maritime Exchange was augmented by the following subscriptions: Romaine & Co., $25; W. H. Douglass, $100; Bergen & Co., $10; De Graw, Ayman & Co., $25; Kemp, Day & Co., $25; Hagedorn & Co., $25; Pancoast & Rogers, $25; F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds & Co., $50; Gudewill & Buckness, $50; Collins & Co., $100; Colgate & Co., $100, and G. Amsinck & Co., $250. The total now amounts to $8,287.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War for the relief fund, reports as follows: Previously acknowledged, $27,262.69; J. S. Miles, Mount Carrol, Ill., $10; cash, $10; through Mayor of New York City, $232; citizens, Grand Rapids, Mich., $133; Benjamin T. Gilbert, Clayville, N. Y., $5; I. H. Wing, Bayfield, Wis., $100; Y. P. S. C. E., Loomis, Cal., $3; cash, $2; through Mayor of Jersey City, $243; P. R. R. F., District of Columbia, $525; W. A. Young, Ackley, Iowa, $5; through Secretary of War: District of Alan G. Burrow, Esq., Norfolk, Va., $10; F. D. Parsons, Springfield, Mass., $10; citizens of New Orleans, through Mayor of New Orleans, La., $318; widow of a United States officer, Washington, D. C., $1. Total, $28,861.19.

Test of the Battleship Alabama.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—The battleship Alabama left Cramps' shipyard this afternoon for her builders' trial at sea, and is expected to return Wednesday or Thursday. The Alabama anchored at the Breakwater overnight, and at daylight to-morrow will proceed outside the Delaware Capes, where she will be speeded and maneuvred. The Alabama is in charge of Edwin S. Cramp, while Capt. Sargeant acts as navigator. Among the guests on board is Capt. W. H. Brownson, who will command the battleship when she is placed in commission.

TO COMPEL VACCINATION.

Schools May Be Closed in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—President M. C. Murphy of the New York City Board of Health has written a letter to Dr. Smelzer, Secretary of the State Board of Health, in which he complains of a lack of co-operation on the part of the Boards of Education of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond in enforcing Section 200 of the health laws relative to the vaccination of school children.

In his communication President Murphy says that unless the borough boards co-operate with the city board drastic measures will have to be taken, and the schools ordered closed. Many persons, he adds, think that vaccination does not amount to anything until their friends or relatives are stricken down with smallpox, and then they shout loudly that the public officers are neglecting their duty in not preventing the dread disease from spreading.

To-day another order was issued to the Superintendent of the Sanitary Department instructing him to communicate immediately with the Assistant Sanitary Superintendents of the various boroughs, and endeavor to get them to co-operarte with the city board in having the school children vaccinated before the expiration of vacation time.

YELLOW FEVER AT CABANAS.

Little Fear of an Outbreak, as Troops Were Removed to Camp.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—Owing to the development of five cases of yellow fever of a mild type among the United States troops at Cabanas fortress, the detachment there was removed to-day to a camp about a mile away. It is believed that this will prevent any general outbreak.

The authorities have not considered the barracks at Cabanas unhealthful, and the troops had been there three months. It is quite certain that the sickness was introduced by men who had frequented barrooms and other unsanitary places.

Only two cases of yellow fever now remain among the United States troops at Puerto Principe.

NATIVES AID AMERICANS

Dato Mundi Defeats Filipinos at Zamboanga, Killing Thirty.

ASKS FOR CITIZENSHIP

He Fights by Permission of Gen. Bates, Who Will Return to Sulu to Establish Garrisons.

MANILA, Aug. 28—7:53 P. M.—An unconfirmed report received here from Cebu says Dato Mundi, with his tribesmen, has taken the warpath against the insurgents who are holding Zamboanga and has given them a warm battle.

Mundi welcomed Gen. Bates, saying he was anxious to become an American citizen, and asked permission to fight the insurgents. He was given an American flag.

Gen. Bates will return to the Sulu Archipelago to arrange for establishing American garrisons there.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Otis, under date of Aug. 26, stating that Dato Mundi of Zamboanga attacked and defeated the insurgents there on that date, killing thirty of them.

The dispatch, as given out at the War Department, is much confused, and the officials have been unable to ascertain just who Dato Mundi is. It is thought, however, he is one of the smaller chiefs. The text of the dispatch follows:

Manila, Aug. 26.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Dato Mundi, Zamboanga, attacked and defeated insurgents there, killing thirty, this date. Under Spaniards supervised Moros of entire southwestern peninsula Mindanao Island. He visited Gen. Bates at Jolo to give adhesion to United States. Bates returned him to small island near Zamboanga, when he requested permission to drive out insurgents, but said that troops would be sent to Zamboanga soon.

Insurgents there offered several weeks ago to turn over the city, on promise of surrender in case Aguinaldo successful in Luzon. Proposition declined. Dato Mundi able man; educated abroad; thoroughly loyal to American interests. Bates leaves 30th to place troops in Sulu Islands; will soon place troops Zamboanga and Isabella, the naval station in Basilan Islands. OTIS.

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Gen. Otis today cabled the War Department the following deaths in his command:

Drowned Aug. 5, John J. Blake, H, Sixth Infantry, near La Castellana, Negros; 21, J. E. Poole, Twenty-fourth Infantry; 22, Theodore J. Martin, M, Twentieth Infantry.

Following, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, drowned Aug. 21: Sergt. Thomas W. Countee, Privates William Carter, John Dean, J. E. Johnson, Edward Jones, Thomas Russell, Emmett McMillan, George Moody, Hampton Kendall.

Typhoid—Aug. 20, Dickson Weedon, C, First Montana; 22, Elmer Rathbone, I, Twenty-first Infantry; 22, Frederick McDonald, H, Nineteenth Infantry; 23, Abraham Gottroux, H, Twelfth Infantry; 23, Samuel Fehl, recruit, Fourteenth Infantry, cirrhosis of liver; 18, John C. Rogers, C, Fourth Cavalry; 23, John W. Evans, F, Twenty-first Infantry, dysentery; 22, William Harting, Corporal, L, Thirteenth Infantry; 25, Henry Keen, private, I, Twenty-first Infantry, diarrhea; 15, John Murnan, C, Third Infantry, accidental fall; 16, William A. Vanaa, C, Seventeenth Infantry, from wounds in action; 21, Albert Irvine, M, Twelfth Infantry, appendicitis; 24, Fred Anderson, C, Third Infantry.

The following were wounded near San Fernando:

Sixteenth Infantry, E, Sergt. Louis Steer, elbow, slight, accidental.

Seventeenth Infantry, D, Corp. Francis B. Eastman, neck, slight; James B. McGilloray, slight; Frank Stickel, scalp, slight; E, Sergt. William Schroeder, scalp, slight.

Twenty-second Infantry, G, Edward H. Newman, leg, slight.

Fifty-first Iowa, near Calulet, 11, A, Amos M. Slatton, leg, slight; band, James T. Stuart, shoulder, slight; D, Theodore P. Haltgaver, shoulder, slight.

NEW VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The following appointments in the volunteer army were announced to-day:

SOUTH DAKOTA.—To be Captin—Charles A. Howard, Major, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, Forty-first Infantry.

To be First Lieutenant—Paul D. M. McClelland, Captain, Company I, First South Dakota Volunteers, Forty-second Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenant—Charles L. Butler, Sergeant Company B, First South Dakota Volunteers, Forty-third Infantry.

This fills the quota from South Dakota.

RHODE ISLAND.—To be Captain—Vice Wolcott, declined, Lewis Palstone, Captain First Rhode Island Volunteers, Fortieth Infantry.

TENNESSEE.—To be First Lieutenant—H. V. Stevens, Captain Third Tennessee Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

This fills the quota from Tennessee.

FROM THE ARMY.—To be Second Lieutenant—Davis C. Andrews, Sergeant Fourth Artillery, Forty-first Infantry.

FROM OKLAHOMA.—To be First Lieutenant—James M. Wheeler, Captain First Territorial Regiment, Fortieth Infantry.

This fills the quota from Oklahoma.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—To be First Lieutenants—Vice McCaughrin and Griffith, declined, R. F. Woods, First Lieutenant Second South Carolina Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Infantry; W. P. Crawford, Captain Second South Carolina Volunteers, Fortieth Infantry.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—To be Captain—D. P. Porter, Jr., Major First Mississippi Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenant—Ellis Cromwell, Captain Second Mississippi Volunteers, Thirty-ninth Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants—Cullen E. Mitchell, Lieutenant Second Mississippi Volunteers, Fortieth Infantry; W. E. Utterback, Lieutenant First Mississippi Volunteers, Forty-fourth Infantry.

This fills the quota from Mississippi.

FROM OHIO.—To be Captain—James M. Shallenberger, Lieutenant First Ohio Cavalry.

FROM MISSOURI.—To be Captains—John E. Weber, First Lieutenant Battery A, Missouri Artillery, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Mark Richardson, Captain Sixth Missouri Volunteers, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Orlando F. Guthrie, Lieutenant Colonel Sixth Missouri Volunteers, Forty-fourth Infantry; James J. Mayes, Captain Company L, Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, Fortieth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—A. J. Markin, First Lieutenant First Missouri Volunteers, Thirty-ninth Infantry; L. D. Howard, First Lieutenant Sixth Missouri Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Infantry; David M. Dodge, First Lieutenant Second Missouri Volunteers, Fortieth Infantry; L. H. Levens, First Lieutenant Twenty-second Missouri Volunteers, Forty-fourth Infantry; Ralph Ingalls, Second Lieutenant, Fifth Missouri Volunteers, Forty-fourth Infantry; Fred A. Thompson, Captain Second Missouri Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Thomas M. Cobb, Jr., Captain Fifth Missouri Volunteers, Thirty-ninth Infantry.

This fills the quota from Missouri.

FROM ALABAMA.—To be Captains—William J. Valden, Captain Second Alabama, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Thomas Hardeman, First Lieutenant First Alabama, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Samuel C. Samuels, Second Lieutenant Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, Forty-fourth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—Richard B. Going, First Lieutenant First Alabama, Forty-fourth Infantry; Hamilton Bowie, Alabama Volunteers, Second Lieutenant West Alabama, Fortieth Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenant—Frank W. Glover, Lieutenant Third Alabama, Forty-first Infantry.

This fills the quota from Alabama.

AT LARGE.—To be Captain—Paul Smith, Captain First Regiment of the National Guard of Hawaii, Fortieth Infantry.

New Yorker Declines a Commission.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Major John K. Sague of the First New York Volunteer Infantry has declined the appointment as Captain of Volunteers, which was announced in Washington on Saturday. He was recommended by Col. Barber and Gov. Roosevelt. He is a teller in a bank here, and President of the Police Board. Business interests require him to remain at home.

READY FOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Gen. Otis Reports Conditions in Negros Favorable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Otis, dated yesterday:

"Hughes, Iloilo, reports four soldiers ambushed, killed, mutilated, few miles south City of Cebu; names not given; that robber bands, Negros, scattered, and most members of same returning to work on sugar plantations; that armed Tagalos, who had entered that island, severely punished, and that conditions favorable for formation of civil government under military supervision as has been directed.

"Little change in Panay and Cebu Islands; withdrawal of volunteers and regulars discharged under Order 40 last year has prevented active campaigns in those islands, which meditated reinforcements will cure."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Two of the City Theatres Opened for the Autumn and Winter.

RETURN OF WILLIAM ELTON

A New English Farce Acted by an English Company at Wallack's—The Empire Gives a Familiar Piece—Music Hall Bills.

For the first night of a theatrical season—generally accompanied by regular dog-days' heat—the weather was uncommonly propitious. The sky was clear and the coolish west breeze made wraps and even light overcoats acceptable after the play. There were large audiences at both of the playhouses on Broadway which threw open their doors last night, and in the crowd at Wallack's many regular habitués of "first nights" jostled each other, their faces bronzed by their Summer outing. More of these will "assist" at the first performance of "The Girl from Maxim's" at the Criterion Theatre to-night, great interest having been manifested in the experiment, accounted somewhat daring, of transplanting that French farce in this soil.

There was a cordial enough welcome at Wallack's, however, both for William Elton, the droll comedian, and the somewhat slow and decidedly conventional English comic piece in which he made his reappearance on the stage associated with his American reputation. "A Little Ray of Sunshine" may serve to amuse in its short stay in town, though it is certainly not an epoch-maker. At the Empire "His Excellency the Governor" went as merrilly as ever, while the surviving Summer shows, especially the indoor ones, drew well.

A NEW ENGLISH FARCE.

"A Little Ray of Sunshine" Produced by an English Troupe at Wallack's.

A very little ray of very pale sunshine, indeed, but the cleverest of new plays could not have had a much more cordial welcome. The three-act farce which Messrs. Smythe and Rice have imported from England is a very pauper for ideas, but the initiated can see that the central character (or part, for character is not the right word;) was built up with great care and labor to fit the quaint, almost freakish personality of the London comedian, Perley. William Elton, who has been brought back to America to fill the part, is a capital comedian, but he is not Penley. His performance is deficient in nothing that care and experience could supply. He acts as skillfully as possible, he extracts from the ancient and violently improbable situations a fair share of genuine fun. But the constant repetition of almost meaningless phrases, the long passages of childish buffoonery, the tedious lingering over details that do not interest, the painfully slow development of a plot that lacks reason as well as ingenuity, are not lost sight of under the influence of his acting.

Mr. Elton had a rousing reception. His portrayal of the deaf old boatbuilder in "The Guv'nor" had not been forgotten. In that portrayal his personality and his art were both suited. As the amiable and impossible old idiot who serves as protagonist in the new machine-made farce he is heavily handicapped. The story of "A Little Ray of Sunshine," with its preternaturally grave setting forth of unconvincing details about an impossible mortgage that turns out to be an unlikely sale, and the return of the unaccountably long-lost uncle on Christmas Eve, to be mistaken for a pauper, a baker, a money lender, and a half dozen other persons, and to be thrown out of doors time and again is as devoid of wit in the telling as it is devoid of either novelty or likelihood in the invention. Its fun, under the present circumstances, is all of the baldest pantomimic sort. Its very essence is childish clowning.

As for its dialogue, the choicest bit comes when the piece is half finished. The old imbecile is pretending he is the baker's man and is staggering off R. U. E. under the load of a huge wedding cake. An irate and mystified lady calls after him: "What are you doing?" He replies: "I'm doing the cake walk."

It is only just to the authors, Messrs. Ambient and Heriot, to chronicle the fact that this remarkable specimen of English wit was received with an outburst of laughter that seemed to be genuine, and that the fooling generally, except in the explanatory passages, was all taken cheerfully.

In the performance, young Robert Bottomley, as the meddlesome cub of conventional farce and exponent of calf love, lent a new touch to the old matter and revealed a taking personality, while Mr. George Riddell, as an old servant, played his small part without self-consciousness; but the other new players from England are not likely to make big fortunes here, though some of them are quite personable, and they are all heavily handicapped by stupid rôles.

Still, it may truthfully be said of "A Little Ray of Sunshine" that it is clean, that the children may be taken to see it, and, as it is full of practical joking, will probably like it. It is as funny as "Number Nine" and "The Purple Lady," and bears a certain artistic relationship to both of those recent plays.

Gerard, Lord Markham.....William Elton
Sir Phillip Ashton.....Wallace Erskine
Dick Markham.....Charles Cherry
Reggie Ashton.....Robert Bottomley
Mr. Carlton.....Herbert Snarling
Dobbs.....George Sumner
Saunders.....George Riddell
Harris.....Cecil Elgar
Wilson's Man.....Philip Doody
Lady Dorothy Denham.....Adeline Stuart
Connie Markham.....Janet Alexander
Madge Ashton.....Grace Dudley
Evelyn Kemp.....Lorna Lawrence
Polly.....Lucy Evelyn

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

Marshall's Clever Comedy Revived at the Empire Theatre.

Capt. Marshall's bright little comedy called "His Excellency the Governor," which held the stage at the Empire Theatre when the last season closed, late in June, was revived there last night, and will be on view a fortnight. The performance, which was in all respects competent, seemed to greatly please a large audience. A stage play could not be more fragile than this, the sentiment of which is of the most elusive quality, while its gently satirical view of life is the sort of thing we have been taught to believe the general public does not care about.

The play made a hit, however, when it was first produced here, at the Lyceum, and afterward at the Empire, and doubtless it will be a "winner" on "the road" this season. It belongs to the same order of satirical drama as W. S. Gilbert's "Engaged" and "Tom Cobb," and bears also a close relationship to that humorist's delightful operettas. Its shafts are quickly glancing but harmless. Its foolery is all graceful and dainty; it is farce, to be sure, but elegant farce.

The cast, except for the substitution of Mr. Richard Bennett for Mr. Edeson, is much the same as it was last Spring, and Miss Millward, Miss Robson, Miss Elliston, Mr. Standing, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Harwood repeat their admirable impersonations.

"IN PARADISE" PROVES POPULAR.

**Its First Production at Portland, Me., Pleases a

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Inter-State Commerce Commission Decides Grain Rate Case.

EXPORT FLOUR DIFFERENTIAL

Intermediate Points Must Have Equal Rates and Those on Exports Must Be Published.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day announced its decision in a case involving relative rates on export and domestic traffic in grain and grain products. The commission holds that in the absence of some justifying reason it would not be right for American railroads to permanently transact business for foreigners at a less rate than that for which they render a corresponding service to American citizens. As to rates on export and domestic shipments of grain, the commission decides as follows:

Market conditions sometimes in case of wheat, but seldom in case of corn, may justify an export rate through the port of New York somewhat lower than the domestic rate, and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News usually take rates which are certain differentials below the New York rate on both domestic and export traffic. During the period of closed lake navigation the export and domestic grain rates to New York and the other ports mentioned should ordinarily be the same.

Rates to other ports, including Boston and ports on the Atlantic north of Boston, and Galveston, New Orleans, and other Gulf ports, may perhaps be properly made lower on export than on domestic traffic to enable them to compete for the export business. Such an adjustment of rates would be to the advantage of the carrier, and just alike to the American consumer and the American producer. But as the problem is primarily one for the carriers rather than for this commission, no order is made in elation to this branch of the case. But export grain rates should not be less to the seaboard from any point than from any intermediate point on the same line.

As to the rates on export flour, as compared with export wheat, the commission holds that public policy and good railway policy alike seem to require the same rate on export wheat and export flour, but in view of all the conditions shown in the investigation a somewhat higher rate on export flour than on export wheat is not in violation of that statute. The published difference in rates is too wide, and the rate on flour for export should not exceed that upon export wheat by more than 2 cents per 100 pounds. The relation of rates on domestic shipments of flour and wheat is not involved in this decision, as the export and domestic freights are handled under different conditions.

It further appeared that carriers engaged in the transportation of export flour from Minneapolis at a rate which is 1½ cents less than the domestic rate to the port of export, refuse to make any corresponding concession to intermediate millers. The commission rules that this is unjust and unlawful discrimination against such intermediate traffic, and that whatever line participates in such lower export rate on flour from Minneapolis must make a corresponding rate upon similar traffic from intermediate points.

The commission also decides that rates on export traffic must be published and filed in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of the Inter-State commerce act. It is further held that so-called through export rates made by adding the ocean rate, whatever it may be to the inland rail rate, whatever it may be, are not analogous to joint rates made by joint arrangement between railway carriers subject to the statute in the sense that the total rate must be published and filed, and it is enough if the railway carrier publishes and maintains its own rate to the seaboard. But if there is, in fact, suen a joint arrangement that the rate is a joint rate under the sixth section of the act to regulate commerce, then the entire through rate should be published, and not the inland division, which in that case might vary while the entire rate remains the same.

THREE RAILROADS ENJOINED.

Restrained from Boycotting the Pittsburg and Gulf Because of Cut Freight Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Thayer granted a temporary injunction to restrain the Missouri Pacific Railway, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railroad from boycotting the Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, because of its cut freight tariffs from New York to Kansas City.

This decision affects eight other roads. The order of the Court is as follows: "The defendants and employes are enjoined from doing or attempting to do any of the following acts: From entering into any combination between themselves or between other persons to cancel the joint tariffs for the transportation of freight, which existed on Aug. 16, 1899, as between said defendants and the complainants herein, and from carrying any such existing combination into effect.

"That the defendants and agents and each of them be respectively restrained from canceling the joint tariffs and divisions of rates for the transportation of freights which existed as between said receivers and either of said defendant railroads on Aug. 19, 1899, and from refusing to receive and transport freight according to the joint tariffs arranged for the transaction of business and division of rates which existed at that time."

The defendants are also restrained from combining between themselves, or with others, to discriminate against the receivers, or to obstruct them in their management of the property.

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Its Opponents Meet in Boston—Vanderbilt's Proposition Unsatisfactory.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—A meeting of the so-called Protective Committee, which has in charge the interests of the opposition to the lease of the Boston and Albany to the New York Central under the terms offered, was held in this city to-day.

At the close of the meeting Reginald Foster, counsel, made the following statement: "Negotiations have been opened with the Protective Committee by William K. Vanderbilt. He has made one proposition, which was unsatisfactory, and a counter-proposition has been made by the committee."

TO ENJOIN BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

F. S. Buell Tries to Stop Distribution of Reorganization Bonds.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Franklin S. Buell, who lost his suit against the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad to restrain the foreclosure of a mortgage on the company's property, is now endeavoring to stop them from distributing an issue of $40,000,000 worth of reorganization bonds.

Mr. Buell holds $121,000 worth of bonds in the old company, and he has secured an order requiring the company to show cause why a temporary injunction to stop the issue of the new bonds should not issue.

This morning attorneys representing the managers appeared in Special Term of the Supreme Court here and asked to have the order to show cause set aside. Justice Hooker, who had issued the restraining order, was not present, and Justice White, before whom the question was brought up, held the case to await the convenience of Justice Hooker.

K. C., P. and G. Reorganization.

The New York, or Readjustment, Committee on Kansas City, Pitstburg and Gulf Railroad affairs had a session yesterday in the offices of the Mercantile Trust Company. At adjournment it was announced that a plan, which will be a rival to the Philadelphia plan of reorganization already announced, had been practically agreed upon and that, after a few minor details are adjusted, it will be made public. The plan, it was said, had been formed without dissent by any member of the committee.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Won and Lost a Game in Chicago—Brooklyns Win Another.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	74	35	.679
Boston	68	42	.618
Philadelphia	70	44	.614
Baltimore	65	43	.602
Cincinnati	61	48	.560
St. Louis	64	52	.552
Chicago	57	56	.504
Pittsburg	55	57	.491
Louisville	49	61	.445
New York	48	61	.440
Washington	38	73	.342
Cleveland	19	96	.165

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Chicago, 4. (first game.)
Chicago, 11; New York, 3, (second game.)
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 4.
Cincinnati, 12; Baltimore, 4.
Boston, 6; Cleveland, 4.
Philadelphia, 12; Louisville, 0.
Washington, 14; St. Louis, 12.

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The teams broke even to-day, Seymour outpitching Griffith in the first, and Cogan, with perfect support, outclassing Gettig in the second game. New York played a Chicago amateur named Martin at third, and he proved very effective with the bat. Mertes's catch of a line drive in deep left field and perfect throw to first completing a double play, was one of the best plays seen here this season. Attendance 1,500. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	0	0	2	0	0	V. Halt'n,cf	1	3	1	0	0
Mertes, rf	1	1	1	0	0	O'Brien, lf	0	2	2	1	0
Wolvert'n,3b	0	2	2	2	1	Doyle, 1b	1	1	10	0	0
Lang, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	2	3	7	0
Everitt, 1b	0	1	12	2	1	Foster, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Connor, 2b	0	0	0	3	1	Wilson, c	0	0	7	2	0
Bradley, ss	2	2	4	4	1	Hardesty,ss	0	0	3	4	1
Chance, c	1	2	0	2	0	Seymour, p	1	1	0	0	1
Griffith, p	0	1	2	4	0	Martin, 3b	2	2	1	1	1
Total	4	9	27	17	3	Total	6	12	27	15	3

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	—4
New York	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	—6

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 7. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Bradley, Griffith. Home run—Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Wilson. Stolen bases—Wolverton, Mertes, O'Brien. Double plays—Hardesty, Gleason, and Doyle; Gleason, Hardesty, and Doyle; Hardesty and Doyle. Struck out—By Seymour, 6. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 4. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	1	0	2	0	0	V. Halt'n,cf. and lf	2	1	1	0	0
Mertes, lf	1	1	3	1	0	O'brien, lf. and ss	0	3	7	2	1
Wolvert'n,3b	0	1	1	2	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Lange, cf	2	0	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	0	4	0
Everitt, 1b	1	2	11	0	0	Foster, rf	0	0	1	3	0
Connor, 2b	2	1	4	8	0	Wilson, c	0	0	3	0	0
Bradley, ss	2	3	3	3	0	Hardesty,ss	0	2	1	3	2
Donahue, c	1	3	3	0	0	Gettig, p	0	0	0	1	1
Cogan, p	1	1	0	0	0	Martin, 3b	0	4	0	1	0
Total	11	12	27	14	0	Seymour, cf	1	1	1	0	0
						Total	3	12	24	11	4

Chicago	0	0	2	0	6	0	3	0	—11	
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	—3	

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 8. Two-base hit—Everitt. Three-base hits—Donahue, (2,) Cogan, Bradley. Home run—Everitt. Stolen bases—Wolverton, Mertes, Lange, Connor, Double plays—Connor, Bradley, and Everitt; Mertes and Everitt; O'Brien and Doyle. Struck out—By Cogan, 1; by Gettig, 2. Base on balls—Off Cogan, 1; off Gettig, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Cogan, Wilson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The Team Won in Pittsburg by Timely Batting in the Tenth.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Brooklyn won in the tenth inning by bunching five hits. The features of the game were Williams's third-base play, Keeler's batting, and Jones's wonderful catches in centre field. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum'nt,cf	0	1	3	0	0	Jones,cf	1	2	4	0	0
Williams,3b	2	2	3	6	2	Keeler,rf	1	4	1	0	0
McCarthy,lf	1	1	2	0	0	Jennings,lb	0	1	19	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	1	4	0	0	Kelly,lf	0	2	2	1	0
Ely,ss	0	1	2	6	0	Daly,2b	1	0	0	4	0
B'w'rm'n,1b	1	3	10	0	1	Dahlen,ss	0	2	1	5	0
Schriver,c	0	1	3	3	0	Casey,3b	1	2	2	3	0
O'Brien,2b	0	1	2	1	0	McGuire,c	1	2	1	0	0
Sparks,p	0	0	0	1	0	Dunn,p	1	2	2	0	2
*McCreery	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	4	13	30	13	1	Total	7	17	30	15	0

*Batted for Sparks in the tenth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	—7
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Williams, McCarthy, Keeler, Jennings. Three-base hit—Keeler. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Keeler, Jennings, Kelly. Double plays—Williams, Schriver, and Bowerman. First base on balls—Off Sparks, 2; off Dunn, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Donovan, Jones, Daly, McGuire. Struck out—By Sparks, 1; by Dunn, 1. Umpires, Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Boston, 6; Cleveland, 4.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—Cleveland played its usual game to-day, and was beaten, Boston landing heavily on Hughey's curves in the first and seventh innings. Score:

Cleveland	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—6

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 8. Errors—Cleveland, 6; Boston, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Hughey and Duncan; Boston, Willis and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

Cincinnati, 12; Baltimore, 4.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The Baltimores played miserably to-day, and the locals won as they pleased. Score:

Cincinnati	0	1	2	3	0	0	6	0	—12	
Baltimore	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Base hits—Cincinnati, 14; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Baltimore, 7. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Philadelphia, 12; Louisville, 0.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.—Frazer pitched great ball against the Louisvilles to-day, holding them down to three scattered singles. The Philadelphias gave a fine exhibition of long-distance hitting. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0
Philadelphia	0	0	4	1	2	0	3	0	2—	12

Base hits—Louisville, 3; Philadelphia, 16. Errors—Louisville, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Philippi and Zimmer; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Washington, 14; St. Louis, 12.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—St. Louis made seven runs in the first two innings to-day, but Washington tied the score in the third inning by heavy batting. It was a featureless contest; indeed, the poorest game seen on the local grounds this year. Score:

St. Louis	2	5	0	0	0	4	0	1	0—	12
Washington	0	0	7	1	1	2	2	1	0—	14

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Washington, 17. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 5. Batteries—St. Louis, Cuppy, McBride, Young, and Criger; Washington, Weyhing and Roach. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

CANOE RACES AT BAR HARBOR.

Held Off Sea Urchins—Followed by a Lawn Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 28.—The annual races of the Canoe Club were held this afternoon in the harbor, off Sea Urchins, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Trevor. There were six races, two for the Indians who frequent this resort and the others for members and guests. The chief interest centred in the mixed double scull race. It was won by Philip Livingston, Commodore of the Canoe Club, and Miss Edith Miller.

Following the races a reception was held on the law of Sea Urchins, the following ladies acting as the Receiving Committee: Countess de Laugier-Villars, Chairman; Mrs. Robert Amery, Miss Berry, Miss Christine W. Biddle, Mrs. Coles, Miss Dennison, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. John J. Emery, Miss Furniss, Mrs. William L. Green, Mrs. Francis H. Johnson, Mrs. A. R. Lawrence, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Edward B. Mears, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Edward T. Snelling, Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. J. Quincy Thorndike, and Mrs. John B. Trevor.

Summary of members' races:

Single Canoe Race.—Won by Llewellyn Barry, second, George Derby.

Mixed Double Sculls.—Won by Philip Livingston and Miss Miller; second, George Derby and Miss Crowningshield.

Double Canoe Race.—Won by Llewellyn Barry and George Derby; second, Reginald Johnson and R. Horace Gallatin.

Double Sculls.—Won by Philip Livingston and George Derby; second R. H. Gallatin and Reginald Johnson.

Myopia Wins Hamilton Polo Cup.

HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 28.—The Myopia polo team defeated the Buffalo players in the finals for the Hamilton Cup here to-day by a score of 19½ to 16½. Buffalo received a handicap of 16 goals.

BETS ON THE SHAMROCK

Capt. Tucker So Impressed that He Wagers Even Money on Her.

YACHT'S GOOD APPEARANCE

A Complete New Set of Spars, Which Are Much Longer than the Present Ones, Said to be Due.

The Shamrock advanced a stage further yesterday in her rig, and consequently in improved appearance. Her topmast, which had been housed after being sent aloft on Saturday, was stepped, her jibtopsail stay was set; her shrouds and stays were tautened, her bobstay and bowsprit stays and spreaders were set up, and, of not the least importance, work was completed on the repainting of her sides. The new paint seems a lighter shade of green. Before the paint was applied the crew had rubbed down the sides with pomice-stone and made them absolutely smooth.

There was some pointing out done, and this was said to be at places where the aluminium of her topsides had slightly corroded about the rivet heads. No one connected with the yacht will admit either that the topsides are of aluminium or that they have corroded.

Soven additional spars arrived on the Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia yesterday, as did a case of bobstay plates and bolts. A report was current yesterday that a complete new set of spars are shortly to reach here, and that they are much longer than those now installed aboard.

The sails which arrived on the steamship St. Louis on Saturday were transferred yesterday by lighter to the German-American stores at Erie Basin. David Barrie said that the Shamrock would be towed down to Sandy Hook on Thursday, and that the sails would not be bent until after the yacht reached the Hook.

Mr. Barrie received a cable from Sir Thomas Lipton, sent just before Sir Thomas sailed on the Campania on Saturday, saying simply, "Hope to see you Friday." The Campania on her last trip this way arrived at Sandy Hook shortly after 9 o'clock on a Friday night, but she did not pass Quarantine until next morning. On the more northerly course now followed she may arrive sufficiently early to make her pier Friday night.

Mr. Barrie has received copies of a song entitled "The Shamrock and Columbia," dedicated to Sir Thomas Lipton, the words and music of which are by Mrs. E. Roberton of 538 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. The singers in the crew of the Erin are rehearsing the song, and propose to sing it as a greeting to Sir Thomas on his arrival.

Yachtsmen who inspected the Shamrock yesterday were much interested in the outriggers or auxiliary spreaders placed on her mainmast about twenty feet below her hounds, which carry two of the topmast stays. This additional strengthening was generally approved, though entirely new on this side of the water.

Regarding the towing of the Shamrock to the Hook, and her moorings there, it is learned that the tug James A. Lawrence is under orders to take the yacht into nothing less than 25 feet of water.

Capt. Benjamin Tucker of the tug Robert E. Hadden, which towed the Shamrock into port on her arrival, although a thoroughbred Yankee, is so impressed with the Shamrock that he has made a bet of $50 even money on her, and he says that he has a few hundreds more which he will wager on the same terms.

COLUMBIA OUT FOR A TRIAL.

Purpose Was to Learn Angle of Heel—The Topmast Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—This morning the Columbia and Defender got under way from their moorings and with a strong northeast wind stood out toward Point Judith. For a time the two boats kept well together, but later they parted company, as the Columbia, with Nat Herreshoff on board, was out for a special purpose, that of testing her angle of heel.

The Columbia carried her mainsail, staysail, and jib. She is now in racing trim, and the removal of all her dunnage has made the Columbia ten tons lighter, and consequently in a stiff breeze she has been found to be tender. A while ago three tons of lead ballast were stowed amidships, and since then she is not only stiffer, but quicker.

Capt. Woodbury Kane, in speaking of the topmast buckling last Saturday, stated that it was not an accident simply, but that Mr. Iselin was desirous of seeing how great a strain the topmast would stand before buckling. The yacht was put broad off and crowded, and placed in a position where the topmast would receive the greatest possible strain, a condition which would not occur once in one hundred races.

The desire was to find out how far Capt. Barr might go in this respect should an emergency present itself in which a great strain would come on the topmast. The experiment was satisfactory to Mr. Herreshoff, who was on board at the time.

Esperanza Wins the Vanderbilt Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—The thirty-footers raced in a stronge breeze from the northeast this afternoon over the Dyer's Island course for the cup offered by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. The start was made at 3:07 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Time.
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5:37:01	2:30:01
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:37:50	2:30:50
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5:38:34	2:31:34
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:39:46	2:32:46
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:40:07	2:33:07
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:43:12	2:36:12
Carolina, P. Jones	5:43:52	2:36:53
Pollywog, J. R. Drexel	5:54:24	2:38:24

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

In Handicap Singles Avery Wins First Prize from Peterson.

NIAGARA ON THE LAKE, Ont., Aug. 28.—The international tennis tournament was concluded this afternoon. In the handicap singles, H. E. Avery, the former Canadian champion, won first prize from George Peterson in the finals, the latter receiving odds of owe half 15. The championship doubles were won in three straight sets by E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond. Scores:

Handicap Singles.—Semi-final Round—H. E. Avery (owe 15) beat R. D. Little, (owe 30,) 6—3, 6—3; George Peterson (owe half 15) beat H. N. Cowan, (scratch,) 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

Final Round—H. E. Avery (owe 15) beat George Peterson, (owe half 15,) 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Peter Porter and Parke Wright beat H. Bissell and A. B. Wright, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4; E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond beat R. D. Little and H. E. Avery, 6—1, 6—1.

Final Round—E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond beat Peter Porter and Parke Wright, 6—0, 6—4, 6—1.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT OPENS.

Annual Invitation Contest at Bar Harbor—Many Entries.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 28.—The annual invitation tennis tournament took place this morning at Bogue Chitto, the Summer home of Dave Hennen Morris. The quality of tennis displayed was first rate, and the entry list included the major portion of the younger Summer residents. During the morning many spectators gathered to watch the play, and a brilliant reception was held on the lawn. To-day's play resulted as follows:

Men's Doubles.—George Derby and Hackett Derby beat R. H. Gallatin and G. Gallatin, 6—3, 6—1; J. W. Pinchot and Rogers beat J. B. Henderson, Jr., and A. W. Shepard, 6—2, 6—1; Edgar Scott and A. Stokes beat Richard Thorndyke and R. Derby, 6—2, 6—4; Dave Hennen Morris and G. Morris beat J. Macy and Adams, 6—4, 6—2.

Semi-Finals.—G. Derby and H. Derby beat Pinchot and Rogers, 6—5, 6—5.

Mixed Doubles.—Macy and Miss Lawrence beat D. H. Morris and Miss Trevor, 6—4, 6—2; Hacket Derby and Mrs. Dodge beat R. H. Gallatin and Miss Crowningshield, 6—3, 6—3; George Derby and Miss Sharswood beat Richard Thorndyke and Miss Palmer, 6—0, 6—3; G. Gallatin and Miss Jennings beat Edgar Scott and Miss Alice Leffingwell, 4—6, 6—3, 6—5; A. W. Shepard and Miss Alice Van Rensselaer beat A. F. Cosby and Miss Helen Redmond, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round—Pinchot and Miss Barbey beat Macy and Miss Lawrence, 3—6, 6—4, 6—5; G. Derby and Mrs. Dodge beat L. Luquer and Miss Post, 6—4, 6—4.

The tournament will be finished to-morrow.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Elfin Conig, at 60 to 1, Takes the Autumn Maiden Stakes.

BEATS THE FAVORITE A HEAD

Toluca Wins the Flying Handicap Despite Classon's Carelessness—Regulars Happy Again.

As the storm is succeeded by the calm, so the vast multitude of half-holidays visitors that crowded the grand stand, lawn, and betting ring on Saturday to view the Futurity run at Sheepshead Bay was succeeded by the usual fair-sized crowd of regulars, who follow the game of racing day after day throughout the season. The Futurity formed food for gossip, even though it was two days old, but the unanimous opinion seemed to be that it was a true-run race, and that the first two horses, Chacornac and Brigadier, are first-class colts, and that the latter is unmistakably a game one.

The programme yesterday was a good one, although the fields in some of the events were light, and as a result speculation on them was not as brisk as usual. Weather of just the sort that racing men like prevailed, for there were a good breeze and plenty of sunshine. The well-trodden grass lawn had taken on a new lease of life since Saturday, when its closely cropped grass had apparently been trodden out of all semblance to a well-kept lawn.

The Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-old maidens, was perhaps the most interesting of the two stake events on the programme. It brought together a fair field of youngsters, some of which got out of the maiden class since the entries of the race were closed and among these were a few which at pre time were pointed out as possible Futurity winners. There were any number of "good things" in this event, and after it had been decided there were equally as many groups of disappointed backers. Reynolds and Elfin Conig were added starters at the last moment, and it fell to the lot of the last named to carry off first money. Ten Candles, the favorite of the race, and Iroquois Belle had much of the racing in front between them until the field reached the final eighth pole. Then there was a general closing up.

Ildrim, Withers, MacFlecknoe, and Elfin Conig made a rush up to the two leaders and in a twinkling there was a hot contest between them. Ten Candles was under persuasion, taking the whip and spurs as hard as Carroll could ply them and struggling bravely to keep his head in front. Then, from the midst of the second division, there came with a rush, Elfin Conig, one of the added starters, and in a twinkling he was up head and head with Ten Candles. There was a hot brush for twenty yards between the pair and, just as the finish line was reached, the added starter, which was quoted 60 to 1 in the betting, got his head in front and won first money. Ten Candles just beat the Western good thing, Ildrim, a head for the place, while Iroquois, Belle Withers, MacFlecknoe, and Radford finished heads apart, in the order named, just behind Ildrim.

The other fixture on the card, the flying handicap at three-quarters of a mile, should have been an easy victory for Toluca, and but for the carelessness of Classon it would have been one. Acushla made the running most of the way in this race, but she was lapped all of the way by Toluca, while close behind the latter Lady Lindsey rated along. This was the order of the race until the turn into the stretch was made, when Toluca, easily the best horse in the race, came up to and passed Acushla and showed the way down the stretch. He easily gained an advantage of two lengths, and Classon, growing careless on him, allowed him simply to rate along. The jockey knew that Acushla and Lady Lindsey were safely beaten, but he did not reckon with Heliobas. O'Connor brought the latter up with a rush in the final quarter of a mile, and just reached Toluca's saddle girths when Classon awakened. He went to work at once on Toluca, and was lucky enough to get the horse sufficiently into stride again to win with him by half a length. Heliobas beat Lady Lindsey four lengths for the place.

The other races of the day were not of particular moment. Bendoran made a runaway race of the first event at five and a half furlongs. Charentus won the second race at a mile easily by four lengths; Boundell, at 6 to 1, won the two-year-old selling race, and Decanter had a very easy victory in the sixth race at a mile and an eighth on the turf.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third; special weights. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:07 1-5.

1—Bendoran, W. B. Jennings's ch. h., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Oran, 129 pounds, 11 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Spencer)
2—St. Callatine, Sydney Paget's ch. m., 4, 113, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Piggott)
3—Yinks, B. Schrieber's b. f., 3, 108, 6 to 1.....(Odom)

Lambent, 113, 40 to 1, (Clayton,) and St. Clair, 118, 11 to 5, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse $800, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 2-5.

1—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5 years, by Charaxus-Contenta, 108 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Spencer)
2—Sky Scraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 3, 96, 3 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Odom)
3—Galathee, P. Dunne's ch. c., 3, 88, 4 to 1.....(Phelan)

Handcuff, 92, 15 to 1, (Wilson,) and Lindula, 96, 20 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds, maidens at the time of closing. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $250 to second and $150 to third, last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Elfin Conig, O. L. Railey's blk. c., by Tea Tray-Islette, 119 pounds, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(Van Keuren)
2—Ten Candles, W. Lakeland's b. c., 119, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5.....(Tarai)
3—Ildrim, H. Eugene Leigh's br. c., 115, 10 to 1.....(Gardner)

Iroquois Belle, 112, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Withers, 115, 4 to 1, (Odom;) MacFlecknoe, 115, 15 to 1, (McCue;) Radford, 115, 7 to 1, (Dupee;) Petruchio, 115, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Knight of Rhodes, 115, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) The Chamberlain, 115, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Fleuron, 112, 20 to 1, (Piggott;) Nanine, 112, 60 to 1, (Doggett,) and Reynolds, 115, 60 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran and finishehd in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap, for three-year-olds. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each for starters, of which $250 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14.

1—Toluca, Sydney Paget's ch. f. by Nomad-Sweet, 108 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Clawson)
2—Heliobas, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 106, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 107, 7 to 1.....(Maher)

Survivor, 106, 12 to 1, (McCue;) Rush, 113, 5 to 1, (Hill;) Acushla, 104, 5 to 1, (Odam,) and Half Time, 114, 12 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Boundlee, B. Schreiber's br. c., by Boundless-Parolee, 102 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Odom)
2—Fluke, Hayman & Frank's ch. g., 105, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
3—Angle, Sydney Paget's b. c., 104, 15 to 1.....(Clawson)

Poste Haste, 104, 12 to 1, (Hill;) Dunblane, 102, 12 to 1, (McCue;) The Amazon, 99, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) Federalist, 102, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) Pasig, 105, 30 to 1, (Spencer;) Kamara, 105, 100 to 1, (Lehane,) and Barney F., 102, 60 to 1, (Phelan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $10 to third. One mile and an eighth, on the turf. Time—1:55.

1—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. h., 4 years, by Deceiver-Maudlin, 119 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Glorian, W. B. Jennings's br. h., 4, 108, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 3, 100, 40 to 1.....(Wilson)

Azucena, 115, 3 to 1, (Spencer;) George Boyd, 107, 3 to 1, (McCue,) and Lackland, 110, 7 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Monadour	111	Weller 101
Manlius	110	Jerry Hunt 101
Amorita	108	Disturber 98
Champion	107	Dora F. 96
Keeptime	107	Tender 96
Chappaqua	104	Lepida 96
Impartial	103	Village Pride 96
Ben Lodi	101	Lady Meddlesome 91
Leon d'Or	101	Dolly Welthoff 91

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Bannockburn	126	Muscadine	116
Rox	121	Donald Bain	106
Peep o'

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TWELVE PAGES.

VOICES FROM THE WEST.

If, as was suggested yesterday, the Republican leaders are sounding public opinion about the do-nothing policy as to the currency, they will doubtless heed the responses that are coming from the West. These, as was predicted, show a definite and strong sentiment opposed to that cowardly and shifty policy.

The Times-Herald of Chicago on Sunday published the opinions of thirty Republican Congressmen from the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Ohio. Of these only one evaded the question, while all the others declared themselves in favor of the statutory declaration of the gold standard, or of the measures proposed by the Caucus Committee, or of the recommendations of Mr. McKINLEY in his last annual message. All these are practically on the same lines. Mr. McKINLEY advocated the conversion of the legal-tender notes into gold notes, to be redeemed in gold and after redemption to be reissued for gold only. Of the recommendations of the Caucus Committee CHARLES B. LANDIS of the Ninth District, Indiana, says: "I have seen them and I am satisfied with them. I believe a bill embodying the features recommended will not only pass the House, but pass quickly, and with almost the unanimous approval of the Republican majority. I favor such legislation as will establish absolutely the gold standard and protect the gold reserve."

With this explanation of what the indorsement of the Caucus Committee's recommendations or of the President's means we append a few of the statements given to The Times-Herald:

ILLINOIS.

JAMES R. MANN, First District—Favors an enactment making the gold standard a matter of statutory record.

HENRY S. BOUTELL, Sixth District—I think the first thing to be done is to put into statutory law an acknowledgment of the gold standard. This can be done by a very simple enactment providing that all obligations of the Government shall be paid in gold.

GEORGE W. PRINCE, Tenth District—At the coming session of Congress I shall use my influence in the direction of obtaining currency legislation. I am in favor of legislation on that subject as follows: Declaring and establishing by law the gold standard, allowing the banks to issue to the par value of their bonds; allowing banks to be established with a capital of $25,000; reducing the tax on the circulation of banks and imposing a tax on the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of banks to the extent at least that the tax is lowered on the circulation of banks. I believe legislation embodying the above provisions can be passed.

VESPASIAN WARNER, Thirteenth District—I am opposed to any change in the financial policy of the Republican Party, except it be to establish by legislation the single gold standard. I am in favor of the National banks issuing currency to the full face value of their bonds, but am opposed to the issue on their assets. I am emphatically opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks. What the Nation wants is stability in its medium of exchange and measure of values. Let the single gold standard be fixed by statute. The permanency of our monetary standard will then be understood, commanding and inspiring confidence, and development will proceed in a healthful way through all channels of commerce.

JOSEPH V. GRAFF, Fourteenth District—My opinion is that currency legislation should be a declaration in favor of the gold standard, thus engrafting it into an affirmative law and also follow the suggestion of the President that greenbacks should be paid out of the Treasury only for gold. Should more radical legislation be proposed and stand a chance for success it would meet with my support, but I do not look for anything further than the carrying out of the propositions of the Congressional Committee

INDIANA.

JAMES A. HEMENWAY, First District—I am in favor of the passage of a bill to make all money interchangeable and in line with the bill suggested by the recent Caucus Committee of the Republican members of Congress.

GEORGE W. FARIS, Fifth District—I am in favor of enacting into law the currency propositions agreed upon recently by the House Caucus Committee.

JESSE OVERSTREET, Seventh District (member of Monetary Committee, and who introduced Indianapolis Monetary Commission bill)—I am heartily in favor of advanced legislation on the currency question, and I believe such legislation will be enacted.

E. D. CRUMPACKER, Tenth District—I uphold the President's currency plan.

IOWA.

JOSEPH R. LANE, Second District—It seems to me the first thing to provide for is positive legislation establishing a gold basis, with a provision for the gradual retirement of the greenbacks, and that the issue of National banks should be increased to the par of the bonds held by them.

ROBERT G. COUSINS, Fifth District—To settle the financial question Congress should declare unequivocally the standard of value in the United States to be the gold dollar of 25.8 grains, 900 fine, and that all obligations shall be payable on that standard.

JOHN F. LACEY, Sixth District—I think some clear-cut declaration as to the standard of monetary value, making that clear in the law which has been for some years partly a matter of construction of the law, will be enacted

JOHN A. T. HULL, Seventh District—I am in favor of such legislation on the currency question as will firmly establish the gold standard and make it impossible for the accidents of an election, the wild theory of a Secretary of the Treasury, or the President of the United States to place the country on a silver basis. So far I have been disposed cordially to indorse the recommendations of the President in this respect without going as far as the monetary conference seems to desire.

SMITH MCPHERSON, Ninth District—I am in favor of the gold standard and in favor of so declaring at the earliest possible day.

Opinions of this character could be quoted indefinitely. We have given enough to show the feeling that prevails among Republican Representatives. Undoubtedly it reflects the feeling of their constituents. Except in a few instances, these gentlemen have not been active in the advocacy of currency legislation. They now are so, because the people of their States want it, and because their party in the West has finally come to it as a specific policy.

FREYSTAETTER, MERCIER, AND MAUREL.

The name of Capt. FREYSTAETTER must now evidently be added to the too short list of French officers who have shown their belief that the way to maintain "the honor of the French Army" is "to execute justice and maintain truth." That it requires courage as well as honesty for a French officer to tell under oath the simple truth, when that truth happens to be favorable to DREYFUS and injurious to his accusers, we have already too much proof. But it is only decent to point out to those who have come to suspect that the honor of the French Army is very like the honor that is said to prevail among thieves, that it is the General Staff and not the line among whom it has become a point of honor to "sustain the organization" at all costs and without scruple. The pressure upon the line is by no means so great as upon the General Staff, although it is of course great enough to entitle any officer to distinct credit for not yielding to it.

No impartial spectator can possibly doubt that FREYSTAETTER told the truth in his testimony on Saturday and that MERCIER and MAUREL committed cumulative perjury in contradicting him. They were swearing with halters around their necks, while he could have had no motive but the love of truth in giving testimony that would tend to vindicate DREYFUS. This want of motive, as has often been pointed out, is a primary fact with respect to DREYFUS himself. In a fair trial it would have been necessary to show some motive, or at least plausibly to impute some motive, to make out any case against him. This defect the "ring" in the General Staff tried to cure by a mass of forged and perjured testimony and by the illegal and invalid comments which, as it now appears, the President of the court-martial made upon the testimony. These iniquities and irregularities sufficed, with his ignorance of the law, to persuade an honest officer like Capt. FREYSTAETTER that it was his duty to condemn a man whom he now knows to have been innocent. It may be that every other officer of the court-martial, excepting its President, acted in equal good faith.

M. LABORI's burst of indignation that a proved forger and perjurer should rest his case upon the evidence which he imputes to two dead men and to another man who cannot be produced was entirely justified. But it is to be remembered that the most flagitious criminal in the whole business is not beyond the reach of justice. That is MERCIER himself, who had the fate and the career of every officer of the French Army in his hands and who used his power to endeavor to enlist as many of them as might be necessary in his plot to screen the guilty and to punish the innocent. We now find that he succeeded in deceiving some honest men into forwarding his scheme. Evidently justice will not be wholly done with the acquittal of DREYFUS. That must be followed by the punishment of MERCIER, the chief of the conspiracy, who is now trying to shift his infamy upon his tools, alive and dead.

CHAMBERLAIN AND KRUEGER.

We have already criticised Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S informal speech in his own grounds on Saturday upon the score of taste and manners. It is open to criticism on other grounds. The speaker showed and virtually avowed a sense of the responsibility which, as we have shown, rests upon Great Britain as the stronger party, the overwhelmingly stronger party, to settle peaceably her dispute with the Transvaal, if that be possible, or otherwise to convince mankind of the impossibility. But it cannot be said that he acquitted himself very well of his own share of the responsibility, and that share is not small.

It is evident that whatever hope there may be of a peaceful solution of the difficulty lies in the influence of President KRUEGER over the Boers. As the most intelligent, as well as the strongest, man in the Boer Republic, he is aware that an armed conflict with the British would be the end of that republic. No doubt he is intelligent enough to know that in any case the end of it is not far off, that the Boers must consent to do as other people do, or else disappear. But he must desire that his Government shall last his time, and he must therefore desire that the war of which he perfectly knows what is the only outcome shall be averted by all means at his command. He must be the chief advocate of such concessions as will secure this. The proof of this is given afresh the very next day after the publication of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech in a dispatch from Pretoria setting forth that the concessions President KRUEGER offers are so sweeping that it is doubtful whether the burghers will ratify them, and that there is talk of calling for his resignation, with the view of putting in his place a man less disposed to make concessions.

Yet Mr. CHAMBERLAIN chooses this critical moment to talk as if the Boer President were the chief obstacle to a peaceful solution and to hold the man who of all the Boers must be the one who is disposed to yield most for the sake of peace, personally responsible for the danger of war. That course seems to lack both policy and justice.

THE GUERIN EPISODE.

One of the most puzzling incidents in the general puzzle of French affairs at this moment is that of M. GUERIN and his little "garrison" in the building of the Anti-Juif. The Government—centralized, powerful, and really military as it is—hesitates to enforce the warrants of its courts, and keeps the streets in the neighborhood of his refuge barricaded by large bodies of troops for week after week. He is permitted to appear at windows and on the roof and harangue the crowd. He is negotiated with, as if he were the commander of a hostile fortress. All the efforts of the Government seem to be directed to averting anything like violence in the assertion of its authority, and this really seems to be all that the public sentiment demands.

In London or New York a Police Sergeant and a half-dozen patrolmen would within a few hours have broken in the doors, put the "nippers" on GUERIN or any one else offering resistance, and haled him to the nearest police court. To the English or American mind every day that this simple solution of the matter is delayed seems to increase either the danger or the ludicrousness of the situation. But then neither in London nor New York would any one be likely to be subject to arrest on suspicion of plotting to overthrow the National Government, as was GUERIN. There are no pretenders hovering on the border with the organized adherents in the capital. There is no tradition of revolution, and our authorities are in no dread of what would happen if blood were shed in the prosecution of a political offender. There is no occasion for harsh judgment as to French methods; but they are puzzling.

THE IRON ROOM IN WALL STREET.

The old, old saw that iron is a more precious metal than gold was the invention of a philosopher of slow mind and limited foresight. It is perfectly obvious that if mankind were forced to an ultimate choice it would cleave to iron and let the gold slide. A saying which everybody instantly perceives to be true is interesting only to commonplace minds.

What the old thinkers did not see is the now visible probability that an "iron room," the equivalent of the old Gold Room of the civil war days, will shortly be opened in connection with the New York Stock Exchange, where "iron" in its various states will be daily bought, sold, and quoted precisely like stocks, cotton, wheat, and oil.

From our unemotional contemporary—The Iron Age—we quote a paragraph which reads like an unconscious prophecy of the day when iron stocks and futures, puts and calls, will be a familiar feature of the day's business in Wall Street:

> The excitement in the iron markets is growing and is spreading. A very large tonnage of pig iron is being placed for 1900 delivery, at advancing prices. The bulk of the sales are for the first six months, but a number of important orders have been placed for delivery far into the second half of 1900, the Southern furnaces leading in these transactions. Evidence is accumulating that a very large tonnage of unfilled orders will be carried over into next year, not alone in steel rails, but also in structural material, plates, and other forms of finished iron and steel. In other words, the impetus of the current enormous demand will surely carry us over the usually slack Winter period.

A natural and inexorable law governs the behavior of man in these matters. Gambling is an instinct of mankind. If the man be a New England deacon with chin whiskers and a horror of cards he races horses or swaps the same. If he dyes his mustache, wears a checkered waistcoat, and has no principles he deals a "faro game." A little higher in the scale his irrepressible aleatory instinct finds its field in a broker's parlors and the companionship of the ticker. Now while horses may content the deacon through the whole of a long life, the man in the broker's parlor has a craving for infinite variety to which the Governors of the Stock Exchange are compelled by unceasing pressure to pander through the process of listing new securities. But the Governors never keep up with the demand. It would kill them in a week if they tried to keep up with it. Hence curbstone dealings, and all sorts of uncovenanted places where all sorts of things may be dealt in.

A substance, product, security, or chose in action becomes fit matter for gambling as soon as it begins to have a shifting value, particularly a value that shifts in disregard of all known laws, vegetable, mineral, or spiritual, and one that promises to yield readily to the influence of the syndicate of liars.

Iron, by reason of its rapid and large advance in price during the past six months has awakened speculative interest already. Its probable future price enters into the calculations of every buyer and seller of Stock Exchange securities. The purchases for future delivery which The Iron Age announces, however, are doubtless business transactions. A contractor who knows that he is going to need thousands of tons of structural steel in 1900 might think it prudent to place his orders now; just as a financier would lay up time money against the probability of high rates on due day. But the next step is the buying of iron on speculative account for future delivery or the selling thereof with like intent to take advantage of next month's or next year's market. All the other steps will follow in their due succession until a gentleman anywhere in New York, just arisen and pajamaed, may telephone his broker any kind of order about iron, just as he now does or may about "Sugar," "Tobacco," "Whisky," or "Gas."

The Metal Exchange, of course, performs no such function as the future iron room. The market there is followed, not forced. The live speculator wants something that will jump, also that he can make jump. Iron is going up because the humming industries of the country have created a demand that the mines and mills cannot fully supply. But a really broad-minded Wall Street man takes his profits as cheerfully from the prosperity of his country as from its miseries and depression. It is all one to him. Therefore, when slack times come again, and the furnaces begin to go out of blast, the gentlemen who are "sitting into the game" will follow iron down with the same inward joy that would warm their hearts if they were now following it up.

The abundance of the metal will not long faze the rumor mongers. They will subdue iron to their machinations as readily as they do wheat. They will discover a mysterious bacillus in the iron of Alabama and Tennessee that, outdoing the cheap and silly phoenix, rises unharmed from the molten flow of the furnace to ravage the solid pig, eating out its substance like redcoats quartered on the rebellious colonists or the teredo in the sternpost of a scow. They will tell of unheard-of tornadoes that have scooped the ore ranges of Michigan to bedrock, distributing their treasure evenly over the surface of Lake Superior. We shall hear that the new owners of the Carnegie properties have resolved to close all their works and devote the remainder of their lives to works of piety. Simultaneous rumors will come from England and Germany telling of proposed export duties on iron and steel or of vast strikes and closed works. Conversely, iron ore beds of immeasurable extent will be discovered under the Hackensack Meadows or on the Long Island barrens. Iron meteorites of unimaginable number and richness, whose assured arrival has been foretold by the astronomers of Pulka and South Bend will be capitalized and the shares put on the market to be fought for. Iron will be promised from sea water, from buttermilk, and from Georgia watermelons. Eminent physicians will discover that the modern prodigal use of iron in buildings, ships, jails, and ferriate pills is incompatible with long life and a good complexion. In short, the Street's fertile mendacity will keep even pace with its growing zest for the keen pleasures of the iron room; and corners in iron may even become the favorite pastime of the youth of Chicago.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The announcement that there is a scarcity of diamonds is a subject for grave consideration. It is carefully stated that the scarcity is in the market, otherwise some would be inclined to laugh the story to scorn. It is quite possible that it is not easy to buy diamonds at a reasonable figure just at present. At some times this might have caused a good deal of uneasiness, and even anxiety, but there is little fear of its raising any serious trouble in the feminine breast at the present moment. Diamonds may be scarce in the market, but we should say that this was not because the output of the mines was any less than it has been in the past, but simply because all the diamonds have been bought. One has only to go to the theatre to be convinced that there is none so poor as not to own a diamond or two. In fact there is nothing commoner than diamonds except dress suits. The woman who has no diamonds in these days does not show herself in public. The appetite for these white and sparkling stones, which so many persons seem to think are evidences of wealth and personal importance, is, however, not appeased, and we dare say that if there really is a scarcity of diamonds in the market, there will be something like a panic in the Bowery and in Eighth Avenue.

—The Marine Journal, a paper which has the best interests of the merchant service very much at heart, quotes with approval our remarks anent the invention of a new electric life saving buoy. We held that it would be better to do everything possible to keep the passengers of ocean steamers out of the water than to invent all sorts of contrivances to save them after they were in it. The Marine Journal adds that "life-saving appliances are many and useful to a great degree, but the occasion for using them should never occur unless through disaster that no human agency can avert. Disasters that cannot possibly be averted are growing less and less every year, and those which occurred recently were of such a nature as to cause more serious thought to transatlantic navigators in the line of using extraordinary precaution against their happening." This is a topic to which reference cannot be made too often, for it will require to be put before the public frequently in order that the demand may be strong enough to create the supply.

—An excited young naval militiaman writes to a weekly paper to say the reason why the report of the Captain of the Prairie on the cruise of the organization was not favorable was that the officers were incompetent, meaning the officers of the naval militia. He further said that the only way to get competent officers for the organization would be to appoint only graduates of the Naval Academy. This would certainly secure a better quality of officers than can be drawn from civil life. But the prejudice against the naval militia among the Annapolis men is too strong to admit of any hope for the success of this plan. The writer of the letter says that on the recent cruise only one of the naval militia officers present had been in the navy, and he intimates that this was the only one who knew anything about his business. Reference to the report of Capt. MACKENZIE, however, shows that the only naval militia officer rated as good was a civilian. This hardly seems to bear out the theory of the plainly angry writer of the letter. The officers of the naval militia are so accustomed to taking quietly all blame that comes their way that we shall probably never hear any protest from any of them against the outcry of the indignant seaman, who, by the way, would probably accept a commission to-morrow if it were offered to him, without stopping to consider his utter unfitness by reason of his not being an Annapolis man.

—The dispatch of British gunboats to defend the interests of British merchants in China against Russian aggression is one of those incidents which have an especial significance for some Americans at the present time. There is no large doubt in the minds of those who watch the progress of events in our beloved land that the motives which lie behind the opposition to the foreign policy of our Government as outlined by the President in his recent speech at Ocean Grove are of a cheap political nature. To "play politics" appears to these small-minded Americans to be the highest achievement of the human intellect, and they are quite incapable of believing that anything can be done from motives of pure patriotism. Now, over in England there are politics, too, but they do not seem to have a way of invading every operation of the popular mind in its consideration of the national Government. Those who have watched the movement of events in Great Britain for any length of time do not need to be told that it is always good politics there to support the flag in any country. An affront to the British flag is always followed by sudden movements on the part of British warships. This must deeply grieve some of our fellow-citizens.

—Are Americans better patriots when they are away from home? This is a question worth an answer at any time, but it is especially worth one just now. It appears that in the Japanese City of Yokohama there is a little American colony of some fifty families, and that these fifty families have undertaken to feed and care for the ten thousand American soldiers who are to pass through their city on their way from the Philippine Islands. The accounts do not state that there is any one family that has refused to take part in the handsome act of hospitality, nor do we read that any person has uttered sentiments of opposition in loud tones. Yet we may be perfectly sure that if the same matter came before a community of fifty families in this land it would be found that at least one of the fathers was opposed, on political grounds, to contributing of his substance to the care of soldiers who, according to his views, had been engaged in a cruel, inhuman, and unjustifiable war. According to the home-staying holders of such views, the soldiers should be put out of existence as soldiers, instead of being fed and cared for.

A DEFINITION OF MONEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to Mr. George L. Burr's query for a definition of money, here is one from Ray's Arithmetic, Part III., which I learned—without understanding—when about ten years old in a prairie schoolhouse out West, about a mile from any other building:

"Money is a standard of value, and a convenient medium of exchange."

Now that I am grown to man's estate I understand that definition better. It seems, in its implications, to cover the whole ground. It is a standard or measure of that which is worth something; of something that is intangible rather than tangible; of something not cognizable by the senses, but existing in the idea. At law a corporeal hereditament was and is something that can be conveyed by livery, while an incorporeal hereditament lies rather in grant, as advowsons, tithes, coronies, pensions, franchises, dignities, commons, ways, and rents. You may own a plot of land and I may have the right to cross it; under the law you cannot stop me in any way so long as I keep to my path; I have nothing tangible at all, yet I have something valuable, for that path may save me many miles of walking per annum. In this country we do not have many incorporeal hereditaments, but they are common in England. A patent for invention give rights which are incorporeal, rights which a Sheriff cannot levy upon in execution nor in anywise touch; yet patent rights are extremely valuable at times.

As I understand the definition of money above given, the first part refers to something which is subjective, and is, therefore, difficult of definition; it refers to something which can only be described. If I describe a machine, you may or may not (more likely the latter) comprehend it, though you may apprehend it; if I describe that machine and also give you complete drawings of it, you will then understand it, probably, as fully as I, and if I produce the machine itself, you cannot fail to understand it. Thus, the ordinary hektograph is a printing machine, the hand being the platen for pressing the paper against the printing surface; the most complicated printing press must have the two things found in the hektograph—the printing surface and the platen or presser. We may regard everything except these two things as accessory. But when we come to defining money as a standard of value we are not dealing with things tangible, and my words of definition may or may not convey to the mind of another the exact idea that I myself have. Let me illustrate: Colors are such every-day affairs, yet if I have a normal eye, how shall I describe my impressions to one who is red-blind, say? Where I see red he see nothing. Again, an Eskimo will give a fine skin for a knife that costs me a dollar or so, and I sell the skin for hundreds of dollars. That skin may be his standard of value, just as beaver skins were once the standard on Manhattan Island, and tobacco was the standard in Virginia. (The records at Tappahannock, Va., along in the seventeenth century are nearly all expressed in pounds of tobacco, for value.) But money is a, not the, standard of value, and a convenient medium of exchange, says the definition, and I shall not attempt to more clearly define it, however much I may be able to illustrate its meaning. R. W. B.

New York City, Aug. 28, 1899.

The Meaning of Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent George L. Burr seems to enjoy the special privilege of knowing a definition of the word money which apparently differs from the authorities generally looked to for definitions of words—that is, the dictionaries. When he says "the definition of money, which no lexicographer seems to have given clearly," it seems to me that the definition of money as given in The Century Dictionary—"A representative of value"—is a pretty clear one to any person who has given attention to the study of the subject of money.

FRANCIS GOTTSBERGER.

New York, Aug. 28, 1899.

Statement of Hiram Thomas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 28 there appears an article entitled "West Indian Negro," and signed H. Thomas. This signature is the same as my own. In order that such of my friends as may have read the article may not be misled so as to ascribe to me the opinions therein expressed, I take this means of informing them that I am not the author of that article. Indeed, my opinions are quite at variance with those of the other H. Thomas. In order that there may be no further confusion I sign my full name. HIRAM THOMAS.

New York, Aug. 28, 1899.

NUGGETS.

When It's Easy.

A man has to be brave to say "I can't afford it," when he is asked to do something—unless it is his wife who asks him.—Louisville Journal.

Didn't Care for It.

Wabash—Are you fond of repartee, Miss Olive?"

Miss Olive (of St. Louis)—No; I wouldn't give one cup of coffee for all the tea I ever saw.—Chicago News.

His Busy Time.

Mosely Wrags—I never was so busy as I am now, Mum.

Mrs. Smith—What are you doing?

Mosely Wrags—I'm lookin' fer a job.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

His Future Mapped Out.

"Yes, when Willie grows up we intend to get him a commission in the army."

"Which branch of the service?"

"Eh?"

"Which branch of the service—infantry?"

"No, cavalry, I think. He looks just beautiful on his rocking horse."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HOPE ON.

Rufus McL. Fields in Memphis Scimitar.

Though black and angry clouds may rise,
To hide the blue of Summer skies
From strained and weary waiting eyes,
The sun will shine when clouds are gone;
And when God's hand dispels the gloom
The birds will sing, the flowers bloom—
Cheer up, faint heart, hope on!

Though steep the way and dark the night,
With ne'er a friendly ray of light,
And dim and feeble be the sight,
Still happiness waits in the dawn;
There, just beyond the darkness, lies
Love's sweet, sunlighted Paradise—
Be brave, poor heart, hope on!

For every heartache, every tear,
For every patient, struggling year,
For every sacrifice made here,
When Heaven's mystic veil is drawn,
A rich reward, ten thousand fold,
Will come, with happiness unfold—
Hope on, dear heart, hope on!

LAWYERS DISCUSS TRUSTS

American Bar Association Considers the Great Problem.

SENATOR MANDERSON'S VIEW

Edward Q. Keasbey Defends New Jersey's Course—Has No Remedy for Trusts.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—Judges, statesmen, and lawyers of National prominence, composing the American Bar Association, met in the Aldermanic chamber of the Common Council of Buffalo at 10:30 this morning and were welcomed to the city by Sherman S. Rogers of the local Bar Association and by Walter S. Logan of the State Bar Association.

In the absence of President Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, Senator Charles F. Manderson, as Acting President, delivered the annual address. In opening he spoke of the growth and influence of the American Bar Association. The Peace Conference which closed at The Hague last month occupied considerable of the speaker's time, and he was warm in his praise of its work. He commented on the enormous volume of beneficial laws passed by the Legislatures of the various States this year, but said that the quality of the legislation did not compensate for its enormous quantity. He thinks the American people are governed too much. The speaker discussed the war with Spain and said that "the harvest is as yet an unsolved problem" which is intensified by the situation in the Philippines. He said that the plain duty of this country is to suppress the revolt there and lead he people to good self-government. He then turned to the industrial situation at home and discussed the growth of great trusts. He said in part:

"The problems, legal and political, that are the most absorbingly important and likely to lead to far-reaching results in lawmaking and statute construction are those incident to so-called trusts, pools, and combinations in manufacture, commerce, and trade. The legislative difficulty seems to be to draw the line that should divide the objectionable trust or monopoly that defies the natural laws of trade, from the desirable corporation or the concentration of capital, productive of good results.

"To strike down the one and not cripple the other is no easy task for the lawmaker. Concentration is the order of the day. Industries of importance and enterprises of magnitude can only be carried on with success by bringing together that aggregation of capital and limitation of personal liability permissible in the creature called a corporation. The century now closing has been during its 100 years an advance on all lines of production, with corresponding benefit to the consumer, such as has been afforded at no other period in the world's history.

PURPOSE OF CORPORATIONS.

"Corporations that have for their purpose a bettering of methods of manufacture, sale, or distribution; the cheapening of the making of the article produced; the improvement in the style or convenience of the finished product; the economy in its vending or transportation, are a great good to mankind, and in them, legally conducted, there is naught of evil to our race. No more disastrous calamity could befall this Republic, that largely by such concentration of capital, with the safeguards thrown about the investment, has kept for itself its own splendid market and is now capturing the markets of the world, than a blow administered, either by statutes or decision, destructive of those corporate interests that are honestly capitalized, fairly based, and legitimately managed.

"Viewing the work of the lawmakers and the courts one cannot but feel some alarm at the drift of both, while realizing that the action of many of the corporate creatures made by the law is such as to demand as to them that a halt should be called and their aggressive advances cease, even if their destruction must be ordained to stop them in their career. The fear is that we may go to extremes and that in wiping out the iniquitous trusts we may destroy the legitimate corporations.

"That evils exist that need legislative correction cannot be gainsaid. Over our fictitious capitalization, monopolistic tendencies leading to the destruction of fair competition, the decrease of producing cost with advance of the price to the consumer, are wrongs demanding a remedy, but the corrective cannot be safely so dictated by unreasoning denunciation, furious hostility, and desire for partisan gain rule the legislative mind, and truckling to popular outcry sways the judicial decision.

"Nearly all the States have what are termed anti-trust laws, and in them the term trust has received much enlarged definition. We recall when the term signified an organization by which the control of several corporations was vested, by transfer of stock or otherwise, in a central committee or Board of Trustees, who controlled or suspended the work of any of the corporations at pleasure, and could thus regulate production and defeat competition, thus controlling the prices of the necessaries and conveniences of life. This surrendering of the powers of a corporation by its own act to the control of a trust was an act of legal hari-kari and afforded ground for a forfeiture of its charter by the State.

FIVE HUNDRED TRUSTS FORMED.

"This penalty being invoked, many corporations seeking results, not to be permitted by way of trusts, formed new corporations of great magnitude that swallowed the smaller which became extinct. It is estimated that over 500 of these organizations have been formed that have taken over the stock of many corporations, in all lines of industry, with a capitalization of billions of dollars, represented by preferred and common stock. It is believed that the preferred stock represents more in value than the property purchased, and that the common stock usually has no real basis of value. Those who sell their plants or stock to these enterprises, the glib-tongued promoters who launch the scheme and the persuasive bankers who float the stock of the overcapitalized venture are the ones who reap the harvest, while the gullible ones of the public who invest in the stock are the losers.

"In considering the course of State legislation on the subject of combinations one cannot but be struck with some inconsistencies that can only be explained by the necessities of politics. When it is considered that labor cost is the very large per centage of everything that is made and sold, it seems strange there should be no inhibition upon organizations that exercise a complete and monopolistic control of about all the trades and exist to maintain the price of wages or to increase them. We read no enactment and hear no denunciation of combinations that by most drastic methods frequently bring widespread ruin in their train, add largely to the cost of both the conveniences and necessaries of life. Statutes afford many strange contrasts, but none more remarkable than this—that combinations may exist and be fostered to advance to the consumer the cost of labor, but organizations to advance the price of the finished article are to be punished with severity. The reconciling of these inconsistencies and the attempted enforcement of the State laws solving the most absorbing problems will be watched with the most intense interest.

"The earnest hope of every patriot will be that those who write the law, those who construe its meaning, and those who enforce it will be guided by the light that will come from calm, deliberate investigation, and not be swayed by the catch phrases of the political damagogue."

In connection with his address Senator Manderson read a letter from President Choate, under date of London, Aug. 17.

The Acting President was instructed by resolution to cable Ambassador Choate, extending the greetings of the association and regretting his absence.

Adolph Moses of Chicago presented the memorial of the Illinois Bar Association for the creation of John Marshall Day—Feb. 4, 1901, which marks his ascension to the bench. The Chair was instructed by resolution to appoint a committee of fifteen anent the subject.

CORPORATIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Edward Q. Keasbey of Newark, N. J., addressed the association this evening on "New Jersey and the Great Corporations." He said in part:

"With the increase of business prosperity there has come within a few months past a very great increase in the number of large corporations. This increase has come not by the growth of old companies, but through the combination of small companies into large ones. The result of this has been an enormous aggregation of capital and the control of vast industries in the hands of a few organizations.

"The rapid increase in the number of large combinations has caused alarm and aroused opposition among the people, and a strong demand is made that something shall be done by the States and the National Government to restrict this power of combination and restore the benefit of free competition.

"'Anti-Trust' is already becoming a political watchword. It is expressing itself more loudly in the utterances of political leaders and popular agitators, and more effectually in the decisions of the courts sustaining the validity of statutes declaring that combinations to prevent competition or to fix prices are illegal at common law as in restraint of trade.

"At the same time, and apparently in spite of all these things, the tendency to concentration increases, and when agreements of combination among several corporations are declared illegal, they all turn their property over to a new corporation.

"The remedies devised against combinations in the form of agreements and trusts seem to be inapplicable to the combinations that consist in the actual merger of existing corporations, or in the formation of companies which merely exercise the common right of the purchase of various properties and the good will of many business enterprises.

"And yet, although the legal form be different, the practical result of the transaction remains the same. There is the same aggregation of capital, the same combination of many individual enterprises under one control, the same avoiding of competition, and the same tendency toward what is commonly called monopoly. The political and economic results are practically the same, and it is evident from the manifold expressions of popular opinion that the people well understand that the result is the same.

"The struggle between the two principles of individualism and co-operation will continue, and the question whether the best results are to be obtained by competition or combination will be fought out until one prevails over the other, or a new and composite result is obtained. This is a question of political economy, but at the bottom it is the conflict between two social desires, and as Chief Justice Holmes of Massachusetts has lately said, the law is after all but the expression of the prevailing social desire, and courts and lawyers, therefore, have to deal with these questions, and we must at least have some knowledge of what these desires are and we must be familiar with the tendency of the statutes and decisions in which these desires are expressed."

STATE'S POLICY DEFENDED.

He then gave a detailed history of the corporation laws of New Jersey, and defended the policy of his State. Continuing, he said:

"The difficulty is that there is nothing really new in the situation, except the extraordinary size of the corporations, the large amount of property controlled, and the vast extent or their enterprise. Their appearance is alarming, but, after all, the size is only the result of unduly rapid growth, and it is not easy at once to devise means to check overgrowth without risk of destroying the life.

"Combination of capital has become a necessary part of the social organization, and it is hard to stop it at any particular point in its development. The corporation has become the established means of uniting the money and energies of individuals to accomplish large undertakings, and there is no ready rule of law or of political economy to be applied to determine to what extent they shall grow or how much property they shall acquire.

"One of the inducements to the promotion of large corporations and the combination of industrial properties is the inflation of stock, and the creation of fictitious stock is one of the most serious evils of the whole movement. This can be discouraged, though not wholly prevented, by the requirement that nothing but money shall be taken in payment of capital stock.

"I cannot go in detail into the question of remedies.

"The fact remains that the legislation against trusts and combinations as conspiracies fails to reach the corporations already organized, however large they may be or however large a part of the trade they may control.

"The practical question to be considered is, how we shall deal with the great combinations of capital in their new form as corporations. Shall we apply to them the rules of law and principles of public policy that are applied to corporations in general, making only such changes as new conditions and new dangers seem to suggest, or shall we regard them as something altogether new and monstrous, a class by themselves, enemies of society and beyond the pale of the law?

"It is insisted that because the objects they accomplish are the same as those of the trusts, and the trusts have been held to be illegal as monopolies and contracts in restraint of trade, the great corporations must, therefore, be treated as illegal, their corporate franchises revoked, and their property taken away from them. The difficulty is to distinguish between one corporation and another, and to make any uniform law that shall strike at the large corporations without affecting the ordinary rights of property and discouraging the combination of capital that is now required for large undertakings.

"The mere fact that a contract is intended for the purpose of avoiding competition does not make it illegal. To prevent competition may incidentally work a restraint of trade, but it is of the essence of freedom of trade that men shall not be compelled to carry on business unless they wish to do so. They cannot be compelled to compete against their will.

STRONG TENDENCY TO COMBINE.

"It is certain that the tendency in the business world toward combination and consolidation has not been seriously checked either by public opinion or adverse legislation and judicial decision. The repeated assertion that such tendency is contrary to public policy has had scarcely any effect upon the actual results, although it may have changed the means by which they have been reached.

"The conditions of trade and manufacture are very different from what they have been. The extent of the territory that can be profitably occupied has become much greater and larger undertakings can now be more easily controlled under a single management.

"The great combinations of capital are new, and there has not yet been time to ascertain by experience what is the actual effect of uniting many enterprises for the purposes of reducing the cost of production and regulating the prices of commodities.

"The obvious effect is to reduce competition, and it is competition that has been the ruling force in the struggle for existence in the commercial and industrial world. It was supposed to be competition alone that prevented men from asking more for their products than they were worth, and this being removed there seems to be nothing to restrain the rapacity of those that control any industry; but the natural progress of production is from competition to combination, and from combination to co-operation.

"We have reached the second stage, but have not yet had experience of the effects of combination on a large scale. Nor do we know whether in the removal of competition there may not come the saving of ill-directed energy, the regulation of supply in accordance with the demand both in place and in time, a saving in the cost of production and a steadiness and a certainty of industrial effort and result and the command of all the capital needed for any useful enterprise, and that out of all these there will not come an increase of actual wealth, a wider distribution of it among the people as stockholders in the general corporations, and a decrease of the cost of commodities to the individual man.

"There are grave dangers in the new conditions, and it is well that the courts are alert to guard against them, and are zealous to defend the people against the rapacity of the rich and powerful, but in most matters of business it is safer to let the people take care of themselves rather than for the courts to interfere with liberty of contract and the natural course of trade. If combinations of capital become too large to be managed with safety and profit they will fail. If they serve a useful purpose, and are in accordance with the laws of social development, they will go on, and the courts will be powerless to stop them."

COTTON MILL TRUST PROGRESS.

Representative of $150,000,000 Syndicate Now at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 28.—Nelson G. Greene is here representing a syndicate of New Yorkers, who want to control the entire number of cotton mills in the country on a capitalization of $150,000,000. He declines to give his offering prices, but asks the mills to send a committ

BOERS CONCEDE NO MORE

Notify England that They Adhere to Their Latest Offer.

BURGHERS GET MAUSER RIFLES

Arms to Go Through Cape Colony Intended for Transvaal—War Measures Considered in England.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 23.—Replying to the latest propositions of the British Secretary of State of the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Government of the Transvaal has notified him that it adheres to its latest offer, and will not make any further concessions.

According to reports from Johannesburg the burghers are everywhere exchanging Martinis for Mausers.

A heavy load of ammunition, including 300 Mausers, arrived at Johannesburg on Friday from Utrecht, the Netherlands.

The Cape House of Assembly is again debating the question of the transit of arms intended for the Orange Free State, and presumably the Transvaal. Evidently a state of extreme tension exists, as every speech made to-day was received with almost absolute silence in the Chamber.

William P. Schreiner, the Premier, personally appealed to his followers to refrain from answering the criticism of the opposition, lest they should drop words of ill-feeling.

The entire opposition rose to support the motion for adjournment made by the Right Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the former Premier. Sir John, who repeated the arguments he had used in the previous debate, asked the Premier what action the Cape Cabinet proposed to take in the matter.

He said that the recent speech of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, at Birmingham, England, has forced all to the conclusion that South Africa was on the brink of war unless the Transvaal met the British demands. In his opinion, the Cape Government ought to follow the example of Portugal at Delagoa Bay and refuse to permit the transit of arms as long as the crisis lasted.

After Sir John Gordon Sprigg had finished a pause occurred, the House waiting for the Premier's reply. Finally Mr. Schreiner rose and declared that, under the Customs Convention, the Orange Free State was justified in importing arms through Cape Colony, and he did not intend to rear up that convention, knowing, as he did, that there would be no war. "In the event of war," said, "I would not lack the true imperial spirit."

Mr. Schreiner described Sir John Gordon Sprigg's motion as a party dodge, and said he declined to be dictated to or to be driven into a hysterical policy by the Progressives.

Mr. Schreiner then read a letter from President Steyn of the Orange Free State denying any intention on the part of that Government to take up arms in any aggressive or defensive manner against the British Government or the Cape Colony. It was the fixed policy of the Orange Free State, President Steyn continued, never to take up arms except when attacked or in support of its treaty obligations.

The letter created a profound impression, as clearly showing the purpose of the importation of firearms. Several members dwelt upon this phase, and Mr. Schreiner promised, in the case of future consignments, to consult the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, which, he admitted, he had not previously done. He also asserted that the Cape Colony would maintain neutrality in the event of war.

Eventually Sir John withdrew the motion for adjournment.

It is understood that a detachment of the Cape Town garrison will proceed to Mafeking, and a strong force from Muritzburg to Laing's Nek within fourteen hours, there to await developments.

ENGLAND PREPARES FOR WAR.

Troops Will Be Concentrated at Laing's Nek and Mafeking—Orange and Transvaal Are Allies.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"British troops will be immediately concentrated at Laing's Nek and Mafeking, and it is believed that the British programme will be to surround the Transvaal and then to negotiate a new convention."

According to The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent, the belief is still entertained there that the British Government is opposed to extreme measures; and it is reported that President Krüger is so well aware of this that he has just cabled countermanding conditional orders for large meat supplies.

Although not definitely known, it is assumed here in London that Mr. Chamberlain had the reply of the Transvaal Government before he delivered the Birmingham speech. It is also believed that on the receipt of President Krüger's offer of a five years' franchise and other concessions, Mr. Chamberlain wired that they were unacceptable, and suggested modifications. If this be so, and if the reply to that suggestion—that the Transvaal Government adheres to its latest offer, and will make no further concessions—be President Kruger's final answer, the position is ominous.

The importance of President Steyn's letter to Mr. Schreiner lies in the fact that an offensive and defensive treaty exists between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

The St. James's Gazette yesterday said it had learned that a recent inspection by Gen. Joubert, Commander in Chief of the Transvaal forces, disclosed the fact that nine-tenths of the reserve shells and cartridges in the Pretoria forts were insufficient, and that an immediate order to renew the supply was placed in Europe.

BOERS WILL RESIST.

Say It Requires Only a Spark to Do Mischief.

PRETORIA, Aug. 28.—The reports of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham last Friday have been calmly received here. President Krüger said:

"Let the newspapers bring whatever they like. I cannot say whether they report Mr. Chamberlain correctly. When he speaks to me direct, I shall listen and shall know how to reply."

Commandant General Joubert, in the course of an interview, declared that the whole republic would resist like one man any interference with its independence.

State Secretary Reitz said he believed Mr. Chamberlain was only speaking for himself and not for the whole British Cabinet. The situation, he declared, had not grown worse, but there was danger that a spark might fall into the magazine and do mischief.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 28.—The Uitlander Council held a long meeting to-day to discuss the acute business distress that has followed the prolonged political crisis. It was decided to bring the situation to the notice of the Imperial Government.

Troops to Go from Queensland.

BRISBANE, Aug. 28.—In consequence of the increased tension in the Transvaal affair, the Queensland Government is making preliminary arrangements to dispatch a contingent to South Africa.

ENGLAND WANTS TRANSVAAL.

Rev. Dr. Meiring Says Present Crisis Was Brought on by People Who Wish Great Britain to Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 28.—The Rev. P. G. J. Meiring, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Johannesburg, is in Montreal on his way to Washington as the representative of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa at the Pan-Presbyterian Congress which meets in the American capital early in September. The Rev. Mr. Meiring is a prominent figure in political as well as church circles in Johannesburg, being prominently identified with the reform, or progressive, party in the Transvaal, and a close personal friend of Gen. Joubert, the leader of the Progressists.

Mr. Meiring to-day gave the Afrikander side of the controversy in the Transvaal. The agitation in the Transvaal he considers to be the work of interested persons in high places, whose object is not the redress of the grievances of the Uitlanders, but the wiping out of the Transvaal as an independent community and its absorption by Great Britain. Were such not the case, he asks, why the present great outcry against "Krueger oppression," began concurrently with the victory of the reform party in the Volksraad in April last, when, as a natural result of such victory, the extension of the franchise and the redress of other admitted grievances would follow by the free action of the Transvaal Government and without the need of a resort to war.

That such is a fact, Mr. Mairing recites what he terms the systematic source of oppression and cupidity practiced by England upon the Boers from the time they left Cape Colony, in 1836. He says they then migrated into the then uninhabited region beyond the Orange River. They assigned three reasons for this exodus—English partiality to the Kafir robbers, the enforced use of the English language in a country where few Englishmen lived, and the abolition of slavery. Upon reaching what is known as Natal, the territory was purchased from the Zulus, who afterward massacred the Boers, who later drove the Zulus to the mountains. No sooner were they fairly settled than an English gunboat appeared in the harbor of St. Lucia Bay, and Natal was proclaimed to be British.

Not desiring to live as the subjects of any power, the Boers were forced to go west to the Orange Free State to establish a popular government. Shortly after their settlement the English Governor, Sir Henry Smith, proclaimed the country British, basing his action upon the ground that the Boers, once having been British subjects in Cape Colony, they remained so, and wherever they settled it became, ipso facto, British territory. Then the Boers fought and lost, and were forced to "trek" to the country now called the Transvaal, at that time—1845—a land where no man, black or white, made his habitat.

In 1872 alluvial gold was discovered, and a number of English and Scotch miners came there. Following this came the wars with the Kafirs, which were difficult of suppression. Thereupon the miners sent a petition, purporting to be in the name of the people of the Transvaal, to England, asking England's assistance to repel the invaders and govern the Transvaal. In response the English Governor sent a small company of soldiers, at the head being one Theophilus Shepstone, who at once proclaimed the Transvaal English territory.

Deputations sent to England to ask a revocation of the proclamation failed to bring about the desired result. Then the Boers again took up arms to protect their country from the encroachments of England, and the result was Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek. England relinquished her claims on the country and gave the Boers their independence. Instead of seeking revenge for the defeat of a small body of men she acknowledged her error.

In 1884, after the discovery of gold quartz, foreigners flocked to the country not to make their homes, but to seek wealth. Under these circumstances it was no wonder that the Boers refused to grant the new population the right of franchise, when with it they could control legislation and take the government out of the hands in which it belonged.

Mr. Meiring does not deny that there has been legitimate ground for grievance in the withholding of the franchise to the extent which has outained of recent years in the Transvaal. There are two political parties among the Boers, the Conservatives and the Liberals, or progressive party. The latter has contended that the Franchise act should be broader, and that the principle must be acknowledged that residence entitles the possessor to a vote. Heretofore the latter party has always been in the minority in the Volksraad, but at the elections in April last it obtained a small majority.

The Liberals having obtained a majority in the Volksraad, the extension of the franchise and the introduction of more liberal laws were about to follow as a natural consequence. In the meantime, however, certain men who had their own interests to serve began an agitation for immediate reforms, and made a passing grievance a pretext for their attempt to involve England in a war with the Transvaal.

The dynamite monopoly is the second most important grievance of which the Uitlanders complain. The Transvaal Government has granted an exclusive franchise to a large syndicate, composed of German and other capitalists, to manufacture dynamite in the country, and has forbidden the importation of the article from other countries. The price demanded for dynamite by this syndicate is 75s. a case, and it is declared that an American company recently offered to deliver it in the Transvaal for 50s.

With regard to this monopoly, Mr. Meiring said that it was also one of the matters which the Progressive Party, now in the majority in the Volksraad, proposed to change, but they had encountered the steady opposition of President Krüger, who had threatened to resign when the popular body reported in favor of the discontinuance of the monopoly. The reason which had influenced the Government in granting the concession was, however, not difficult to appreciate. It was argued that if the importation of dynamite were permitted, no company would be likely to establish a powder manufactory in the Transvaal. The country would accordingly be without the means of obtaining a home supply of explosives in the event of war, and might find difficulty in obtaining munitions elsewhere.

As for the statement that the monopoly prevented the working of all but the richest claims and was an unendurable hardship, Mr. Meiring presents some figures which he claims dispose of that contention. During the year 1898, he adds, the total output of gold in the Rand, according to the official returns, amounted to £15,000,000, and the profits paid in dividends to shareholders, who, incidentally, mostly lived in Europe, amounted to £4,800,000; the sum paid in wages to white laborers was £2,900,000; the stores account, including dynamite, was £4,700,000, and the expenditure for native traffic for the year was £2,500,000. The same returns showed that the Johannesburg Pioneer Mining Company had paid last year a dividend of 67½ per cent. on its capital, the Fereari Company 300 per cent., the Crown Reef 240 per cent., and other companies almost equally large profits. Industries paying such dividends were not being strangled.

The third principal grievance is the railroad monopoly. The Netherlands Railway Company holds the exclusive right to build and construct railways, and has also practically a free hand in the matter of rates. The franchise granted to the railway company, however, according to Mr. Meiring, was given before the discovery of gold in the country, and before, therefore, there were any prospect that the enterprise would prove a paying investment. Of late the Progressive Party in the Volksraad had been agitating for the expropriation of the railroad and its ownership by the Government, but, as in the matter of the dynamite monopoly, the proposal had encountered the steady opposition of the President. However, in the natural course of events, now that the Progressives had obtained the upper hand, this monopoly would shortly be removed.

Mr. Meiring believes that if the true merits of the present controversy over the Transvaal were known, the English people would not sanction the proposed interference by their Government with the rights of the Boers.

"It is the glory of England," he said, "that her people have always loved freedom and have been imbued with a spirit of right and justice toward others. If it were not that a few interested persons, most of them in high places both in England and in South Africa, had succeeded in controlling all the channels of publicity and had spread erroneous and misleading reports broadcast, we would hope for and receive the treatment we deserve at the hands of the English nation. I do not believe that any one who possesses right feelings and is capable of the influence of sentiment will be able to read the history of the Afrikanders without sympathizing with them and without reaching the conclusion that a war forced upon them by England would be criminal."

Mr. Meiring will leave for Washington in a day or two. He bears with him letters of introduction to many prominent people in that and other cities of the United States. After leaving Johannesburg and before coming to Canada he made a brief tour through England and Scotland. He says that if the crisis in the Transvaal had occurred before he left he would have remained there till the end.

Frankfort Honors Goethe's Memory.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Aug. 28.—This town is gayly decorated with flags to-day in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Goethe, which was celebrated to-day. The birthplace of the poet was crowded with visitors from all parts of Europe and America. The ex-Empress Frederick attended the ceremonies, which were under the auspices of the Free German Academy and the Goethe Society. Speeches were made by Prof. Erich Schmidt and Prof. Valentin of London.

Prof. Soley Accuses Great Britain.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—At the session to-day of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, Prof. John R. Soley, in continuing his argument in behalf of the Venezuela case, dismissed the line of Sir Robert Schomburgk as valueless and as based on grounds now known to be fallacious. He maintained that Great Britain had violated the agreement of 1850, since when, he added, she has been stripping the contested territory of its most valuable products of gold and silver.

Baron Wynford Is Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—William Draper Mortimer Best, Baron Wynford, died to-day, in his seventy-fourth year.

Two Deaths from Plague in Oporto.

OPORTO, Aug. 28.—Two more deaths from the bubonic plague have been reported here.

CANADIAN IRON MINES SOLD.

Whitney Syndicate Buys the Belle Isle and Properties.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 28.—Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the other capitalists who arrived here last week to effect the transfer of the Belle Island iron mine from the Ferrona Company to the Whitney syndicate, returned to Canada last night, having successfully accomplished their business.

This insures a large development of the deposits by the Dominion Steel Company.

SUICIDES FROM GRIEF.

A Canard Drives High Sheriff of Donegal to Take His Life.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28.—J. M. Sinclair, High Sheriff of Donegal, committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday on receipt of the announcement that his daughter, eighteen years of age, had been drowned in another part of the country.

The latter story now turns out to be false and has caused an immense sensation in the county, where the family is most prominent. The author of the falsehood which caused the father to commit suicide is unknown.

THE KRAAL CLOSED TO WOMEN.

They Are No Longer to See the Kafirs at London's Show.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The officials of the Greater Britain Exhibition, at Earle's Court, London, decided to-day, on account of the recent scandals, to close against women the Kafir Kraal, peopled by 300 African natives, who depict scenes of savage life, in connection with the exhibition.

No official notice of the closing was posted, and an extraordinary scene ensued this evening about 6 o'clock, when some 500 women appeared at the gates of the kraal, seeking admission and protesting their disappointment.

AMERICAN HELD FOR MURDER.

Charged with Killing His Partner and Found in Costa Rica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 28.—Mail advices received here from Port Limon, Costa Rico, report the arrest there of a man named Rutherford, who is alleged to be the murderer of Best Harding Archer, an American, who was murdered here in 1897.

Rutherford, it appears, was Archer's partner, and disappeared after Archer's death, and the Coroner's jury found a verdict of suicide, in spite of the suspicious facts in the case. This caused such widespread indignation that further investigation was begun two months ago at the request of the United States.

WANTED KOREA'S THRONE.

Wang Eui Soo Met Death in the Attempt to Become a Ruler.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 28.—The steamer Tacoma brings news of a recent attempt to seize the throne of Korea, made by an alleged member of the old royal family, Wang Eui Soo.

Soo has been in exile since his birth. He returned to Seoul on May 2, at once made himself known at the royal palace, and declared himself the rightful King. He was arrested, but so unusual were his actions that the court physicians adjudged him insane and he was liberated, but immediately afterward rearrested by order of Lady Mo, the power behind the throne of the kingdom.

He was sentenced to death and decapitated.

RUSSIANS QUIET IN CHINA.

Not Interfering Now with Workmen Employed by British Concern.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28.—Advices received to-day from Hankow, on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, show that the Russians, who had attempted to eject workmen employed by the British concern of Jardine, Matheson & Co. from property which they had been instructed to fence in, and who were checked by the prompt action of the British Consul and the Captain of the British gunboat Woodlark, have refrained from further interference.

The party of bluejackets that was landed from the Woodlark to guard the property has been withdrawn.

CHINA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

To be Established at Shanghai by American Manufacturers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—The National Manufacturers' Association has purchased in Shanghai, China, a building containing 40,000 square feet of floor space, and as soon as practicable a permanent exhibition will be established there. One hundred firms have asked for space, and all but two have signed contracts. Exhibits from the National Export Exposition, which opens here next month, will be sent to China after the close of the exposition.

The Shanghai exhibition will be the beginning of a competition with England and Germany by this country for the China trade. It will be conducted on the plan of the Commercial Museums of this city.

EAST SIDE BUTCHERS MEET.

Decide Not to Accept at Present Plan Submitted by West Side Dealers for War on the Trust.

The New York Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association, the east side organization, met last night in the Terrace Garden Assembly Rooms to consider the questions arising out of the recent advance in the prices of meat. It was believed that they would take steps similar to those taken by the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association, which recently decided to organize a corporation for the purpose of fighting the big Western dealers.

To accomplish this result the organization from the west side of New York sent Louis A. Meyer, its Financial Secretary, to last night's meeting. What was done at the meeting was not of such general interest as a suggestion which Mr. Meyer presented. This suggestion is similar to a plan which was carried out in New York a number of years ago by the Marquis Demores, who came with a scheme to supply the consumers here with meat "from ranch to range."

The plan Mr. Meyer presented came through a letter from a company known as the Capital Company of Northwestern Texas. The letter claims that the company has at the present time 100,000 head of cattle which it will ship to New York at once. It says it can supply New York with 200,000 more in a year. The price of cattle to the butchers is to be from $28 to $38 on foot. This price, Mr. Meyer claimed last evening, was 4 cents less than the price now paid by the retailers, and would enable them to sell beef as low as before the recent advance.

The meeting, which was presided over by George H. Shaffer, President of the organization, decided for the present not to accept the plan suggested by the west side organization. The reason, as explained by several of the members, is that the butchers concerned in the body which met last night all furnish meat to first-class families and they have not so severely felt the advance in prices as the butchers of the west side.

The butchers' National and State organizations also had representatives present. President William G. Wagner of the National body refused to discuss the situation, except to say that the National organization is taking great interest in the fight, but has not decided yet to act as a body.

TO FIGHT THEATRE SYNDICATE.

Uriah H. Painter of Washington to Build a Broadway House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Post will announce to-morrow morning that Uriah H. Painter, manager and principal owner of the Lafayette Square Theatre of this city, will carry his fight against the theatrical syndicate into New York City.

It is said that he has organized a company, purchased property on Broadway, and let contracts for the erection thereon of a theatre, which will be one of the finest in New York City. It is to be completed by September, 1900.

It is announced to be Mr. Painter's purpose to send agents abroad and scour the theatrical market for plays. If successful in his fight with the syndicate, he expects leading managers throughout the country to co-operate with him. Mr. Painter made an effort to secure Daly's Theatre, but was outbid by the syndicate.

THE WELLMAN EXPEDITION

Details of Another Disastrous Attempt to Reach the Pole.

EXPLORED FRANZ JOSEF LAND

Compelled to Return When Mr. Wellman's Leg Was Hurt—One Man Buried in the Far North.

HULL, England, Aug. 28.—Walter Wellman, the leader of the Wellman Polar expedition, who returned to Tromsöe, Norway, Aug. 17, after having successfully completed explorations in Franz Josef Land, arrived here to-day. He walks with the aid of crutches, as his right leg is still useless. It was seriously injured when Mr. Wellman fell into a snow-covered crevasse while leading his party. The explorer was accompanied by the American members of the expedition, who are well. In an interview Mr. Wellman said:

"The object of the expedition was twofold—to complete the exploration of Franz Josef Land, of which the north and northeast parts were practically unknown, and to reach a high latitude, or even the pole itself. The first object was successfully accomplished. The second would have been achieved, at least to a greater extent than by previous explorers, but for the accident to myself."

The expedition started from Tromsöe June 26, 1898, and reached Elmwood, the headquarters of the Jackson expedition, July 28, where the Stars and Stripes were hoisted underneath the Union Jack. The latter had been flying over the deserted settlement for nearly two years.

The provisions left for Prof. Andrée, the missing aeronaut, were found untouched.

After leaving letters about his own expedition Mr. Wellman, taking a collapsible house with him, proceeded due east for Cape Tegetnoff, and arrived there July 30. At that place the party landed all their stores and the steamer returned to Norway.

HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED.

"We established our headquarters in the little house brought from the Jackson station," continued Mr. Wellman, "over which flew the Stars and Stripes. Desiring to push further north with the greatest speed, I dispatched Baldwin, Aug. 5, with the Norwegians, sledges, dogs, and boats, myself and the other intending to follow in a few days. Shortly after Baldwin's departure I discovered that, owing to a sudden break up of the ice, I was unable to proceed, but I sent two Norwegians to notify Baldwin to build his outpost, leave two men in charge of it, and return to my camp."

Lieut. Evelyn B. Baldwin of the United States Weather Bureau told of the doings of his expedition. He said: "Sept. 21 my party reached Cape Heiler, in latitude 81, where we decided to make an outpost. From the very outset we had a constant fight with high seas, ice, and wind, and there was a continual fog. The ice underneath us parted with terrific crashes, leaving us adrift on small floes. Here we built a station and called it Fort McKinley. We stocked it with blubber and meat, and, leaving there two volunteers, Ventzen and Bjoervig, I started to return Oct. 22 to headquarters. I arrived there Oct. 30 in safety, in spite of great hardships, cold, darkness, and ice."

The party spent the Winter comfortably in Harmsworth House, which was completely buried in snow. They killed many bears. On Christmas Eve Mr. Wellman was nearly killed by a bear which attacked him. The beast struck his shoulder and knocked him to the ground, when the dogs rushed up and drove it off.

VENTZEN FOUND DEAD.

On Feb. 18, 1899, Mr. Wellman, accompanied by three Norwegians, with sledges and dogs, started north. Continuing, Mr. Wellman said:

"On Feb. 26, 1899, I arrived at Fort McKinley. Bjoervig, rifle in hand, stood at the mouth of the snow tunnel. He wrung my hand, and with tears in his eyes said: 'Poor Ventzen is dead.'

"'Of course, you have buried him,' I said.

"'No,' Bjoervig replied. 'He lies there,' pointing to the hut. 'I kept my promise.'

"The two men had made a compact, in case of death, that the survivor would keep the other's body till help came. In this life, he but the quick and the dead had slept side by side through two months of arctic darkness. Bjoervig said he had managed to keep up his spirits by reciting aloud Ibsen's poetry. The next day we gathered stones, and under these we buried our dead comrade. A few fitting words were spoken as we stood around in 70 degrees of frost.

"After a delay of ten days the party, including Bjoervig, pressed north in sledges, and by March 20 had reached 82 degrees at a place east of Rudolf Island. The prospects then were most reassuring. We had three months of the best season before us, and were confident of reaching 87 degrees. Though, of course, we had suffered from cold, we were all in fine form.

THE ACCIDENT AND RETREAT.

"Then a seemingly trivial accident turned the satisfactory advance into a precipitate retreat. While struggling with the sledges in rough ice my right leg was bruised and sprained by my fall into a snow-hidden crevasse. For two days I went on, and, if other circumstances had not occurred, I should have pressed onward so far that I would never have been able to return alive. At midnight March 22 we were awakened by the crashing of the ice under our feet. It swayed and deep crevices yawned about us. Several dogs and sledges were crushed. In the darkness and storm it was impossible to see a path of safety. Expecting to be overwhelmed at any moment by the ice, we scrambled over the field of ice and saved most of our equipment, except the dog-food, reaching a place of safety in half an hour. Our brave Norwegian comrades did not express the slightest fear.

"While it was possible to go on for a time, my leg now demanded a retreat. For two or three days I stumbled along, until I fell. There was nothing to do then but get on a sledge and be dragged back to headquarters by the men and dogs. Forced marches by my devoted comrades saved my life.

"The point at which we turned back was twenty-five miles northwest of Freeden Islands, where Dr. Nansen landed in 1895. North of these islands we photographed three islands and some large land, unseen either by Payer or Nansen. We also found that Payer's so-called Dove Glacier does not exist.

"I still believe it is possible to reach the pole by Franz Josef Land. But I cannot say whether I shall make another effort."

SURVEY OF ARCHIPELAGO.

After Mr. Wellman's return to Harmsworth House, April 9, Baldwin and four Norwegians went out to Wilczek Land, charting the unexplored east coast, and discovering a new ice-covered island, extending to 64 degrees east, almost as large as Wilczek Land. They named it Graham Bell Land, after the President of the American Geographical Society. Baldwin returned to the base April 30.

A. Harlan of the United States Coast Survey also took a separate trip before the reunited expedition sailed, July 27, on the steamer Capella. A fairly complete survey of the archipelago has been prepared by Mr. Wellman and his party.

All the men show traces of hardship. Their faces are pale and drawn, and Wellman is much thinner than formerly. His right leg is drawn up a foot from the ground, and it is not known yet whether he will ever again use it. He will consult a specialist in London immediately. Otherwise he is in good health and spirits.

On board El Dorado, the Norwegian mail boat which brought the party from Bergen to Hull, Mr. Wellman was the centre of attraction, and on arriving at Hull the passengers gave him a cordial send-off.

The party proceeded immediately to London, where they arrived this afternoon.

Many Icebergs Near Belle Isle.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 28.—The British steamer Ikbal, Capt. Jennings, from Montreal Aug. 16, for Bristol, called here at midnight last night and reported that on Monday, Aug. 21, over a hundred icebergs, many of them very large, were sighted to the northward. The bergs extended over an area stretching from the Straits of Belle Isle eighty miles eastward.

Sixteen Die in a French Mine.

ST. ETIENNE, Aug. 28.—While sixteen men were descending into the Couchard mine at Haute Croix to-day the cable broke and they were all killed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last week of August opens with a sense of change in the social atmosphere which well accords with the suggestion of Autumn that yesterday's cool winds brought. The week will be one of preparation for flittings from seashore to mountains, and from mountains to seashore, while the clubs and country houses in the suburbs are being swept and garnished and put in order for the near and expected home-coming of members, owners, and guests. Another milestone in the year's social progress is in sight and will soon be past, and the Summer season of outing will by another week have been succeeded by what is now best known as the Autumn or suburban season.

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Golf, which has not been quite so much heard of during July and August, save occasionally at Newport, Southampton, and Narragansett, is now all the talk of the clubs and country houses, and the Autumn opens with the golf devotees full of keen anticipation for the many events which are on the programme. The open tournament that begins to-day at the Newport Golf Club has no less than ninety-four entries, convincing evidence of the continued popularity of the game. Herbert M. Harriman, the amateur champion, who won his title at Onwentsia in July, and who has not been seen on any public links s'nce, will play at this tournament, as will also Arden M. Robbins, who also, while defeated, won prominence at Onwentsia. The Newport champion, Reginald Brooks; the Narragansett champion of last week, Charles Hitchcock, Jr., and such players as R. C. Watson, Jr., Quincy A. Shaw, Harry Hollins, Jr., F. C. Havemeyer, and Winthrop Rutherfurd will also be pitted against Harriman. With such a tournament the Country Club, the scene of the Vanderbilt ball of Friday night last, will be the Mecca not only for the golfers, but for all the members of Newport society during the present week.

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Stockbridge will also be a resort of golfers this week, as the open tournament begins there to-day, unfortunately clashing with that at Newport. The St. Andrew's champions, W. T. Gray and T. Markoe Robertson, stand a good chance of winning at Stockbridge, so that New York, represented by Harriman at Newport and by Robertson and Gray at Stockbridge, may have more golf laurels on her brow by the end of the week. A fortnight more, or Sept. 11, will bring the annual Autumn tournament at Lenox, almost as much an event in the social as in the golfing world, and at its conclusion will begin the series of tournaments at the nearer suburban courses, which are always such a feature of the Autumn season. Truly golf is still king in the American society world.

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It is fortunate that the Newport golf tournament was fixed for this week, for there was really nothing of any importance scheduled there for these seven days, which come in between Vanderbilt week, as that which closed Saturday is now called, and next week, which is to be marked at the resort by the Yarmouth theatricals and the Horse Show. There are too many people at Newport just at present and too many dinners and luncheons, which necessitate constant movement, to call the resort dull, but there has been a decided reaction there after the crowding gayeties of the week which brought two Vanderbilt dinner-dances and a ball, several beautiful banquets, and the coaching parade. The change in the weather yesterday was at no place more appreciated than at Newport, where there had been almost ten days of continuous gray skies, east winds, and fog and mist.

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The engagements are announced of William Whittier of this city and Miss Margaret Fearing of Philadelphia, and of William Hampton Morse of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Miss Mary Bond Greenleaf. Prince Cantacuzene, who is to marry Miss Julia Grant at Newport, probably on Sept. 25, is on the ocean, and is due here next Thursday. He will go to Newport immediately on his arrival. Among the passengers on the St. Paul, which sailed for New York from Cherbourg and Southampton on Saturday last, and which is due here on Saturday, are Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norton Winslow and their son, Lanier Winslow; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim; Mrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, who have been abroad for over two years, are returning to their home in Flushing, L. I., and will remain here for the Winter. Mrs. Winslow was formerly Miss Grace Lawrence. The Saale, which sails for Bremen and Southampton to-day, has booked, among other passengers, the Rev. Ernest D. Baker and Mrs. Baker and the Baroness Serdobin, formerly Miss Estelle Williams of Staten Island.

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St. Moritz, that popular resort in the Engadine, has had more American visitors of prominence the past month than at any time during its history. A recent letter received from a well-known New York society woman now there has the following information:

"Count de Zogheb, Miss H. of Richmond, Va., and I attended a little dance at the Palace Hotel last night, and never before did I witness such a gathering of costly jewels and dresses. A grand dinner had been given previous to the dance by Lady Manchester in honor of Princess Laetitia. I counted eleven Duchesses sitting next to me in the hall. One was more stunning than the other, with jewels that were almost priceless, the very least certainly being worth more than $100,000. There was the Duchess de Rohan, with twenty rows of large pearls, one row entirely of black ones; then the Princess Pio Savoya of Rome was simply wonderful in dark-blue paillettes, the dress one solid mass, making her appear like a mermaid. Our American women cannot possibly get themselves up in the same style, for such jewels take generations to collect. Of course, when one thinks of it, it seems ridiculous to run such things at a place like this. Most of these Duchesses live in the small hotels and villas, but, outside of this society, the general class of people up here, with very few exceptions, is not very swell. We had a cotillion here last night which lasted till 3 A. M. Dr. Holland led. Over two hundred danced, with absolute order throughout, and at the same time with such snap and go to the whole affair! This is a great week here. We have the tennis tournament, and the place is very gay and full of people. All take tea on the terrace in the afternoon, and the sight is a very pretty one. There is to be a cotillion at the Palace Hotel to-night, and to-morrow night a dinner is to be given to Gallini Bey at the Lac."

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The absence of the Prince of Wales at Homburg has undoubtedly made a great difference in the English colony, but it is difficult to understand why this has seemingly affected the American colony so much. Americans now there include James Gracie, Mrs. Metcalf Bliss, Mrs. Christopher Robert, Duffus Harris, Mrs. Clarkson Potter and her sister, Miss Allen; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Livingston, Mrs. Westervelt and her son, Leonidas Westervelt, and F. Diodati Thompson. Philadelphia is represented by Mr. and Mrs. Leaming, the Misses Willing, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Miss Ware, and Mrs. Willing Spencer and her sons. Among the notabilities and titled people now at Homburg are the Duke of Cambridge, with his sons, Admiral and Col. Fitz-George; Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the Earl of Hopetoun, Sir George Wombell, the Hon. Alan Egerton, the Hon. Claude Hay, Prince Gallizin, Lord and Lady Ysborough, Ambassador White and Mrs. White and their daughters are also at Homburg. Mrs. Spencer Bower recently gave a large reception, while Mr. Sholto Douglas's ball at the Ritterspark Hotel was the great event of the season. People at Homburg are still talking of the hunting lodge party of Mrs. Joseph Livingston of New York. Tennis and golf continue to be popular at Homburg and the golf links are a society rendezvous every day.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Trotter have leased for a long term the old estate in Sussex called Storrington Abbey. The abbey is a historical building and was built in 1623 and restored in 1887. It is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. The old garden is celebrated for its fruit and its vases and orchids. Mr. Trotter has gone in for fox hunting, and it is probable that the family will reside permanently in England.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—Reginald Brooks and James Thompson, the latter a brother of William Payne Thompson, were about the cottage colony to-day saying good-bye to their friends, and to-morrow will be off for New York, en route to Wyoming for a stay of two months for the purpose of hunting big game about Woods Hole.

For the remainder of the racing season the thirty-footer Wawa, owned by Mr. Brooks, will be sailed by his brother-in-law, Mr. Livermore.

Tennis had the call this morning at the Casino, as all three of the various courts were in use.

In the afternoon many of the cottagers attended the reception given by Miss C. Ogden Jones, on Ochre Point.

Mrs. F. O. French gave a luncheon at Harbor View to-day.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at dinner this evening at The Breakers.

Among those who entertained at dinner this evening were Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Sidney Webster, and Mrs. Henry Clews.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner this evening.

W. H. Baker, Vice President of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, with his family, are visiting Newport.

Miss Gilmour of Boston is the guest of Mrs. G. W. Wales.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Lee have arrived here from Wilkesbarre, Penn., having made the trip in an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven and Miss Haven, who have been the guests of Mrs. William B. Ogden at Pinard cottage No. 2, have left for Bar Harbor.

T. M. Balmaceda, Secretary of the Chilean Legation at Washington, and Mrs. J. F. Thomas of New York, are the arrivals at the Cliffs Hotel.

The Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the Revolution will have its regular meeting and dinner at the Cliffs Hotel to-morrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Polk of Baltimore are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter.

Honore Palmer and Potter Palmer, Jr., are visiting in the Adirondacks.

Worthington Whitehouse has returned to New York for a few days.

In the afternoon Cope Whitehouse gave a reception at the Berkeley, where Prince Henri de Croy met many of the cottagers.

Casino registers include Frank McLoughlin and J. S. Walker.

Mrs. Drexel is down for a large dinner dance at her cottage on Ochre Point. On the avenue yesterday it was reportd that Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mackay would give a large function before the season is at an end.

Mrs. Potter Palmer this evening entertained at dinner for young people at Beaulieu. The guests included Miss Marion Monroe of Paris, Miss Elsie French, Miss Gray, Miss Whiting, Miss Clapp, Miss Fish, Miss Virginia Gammell, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Henry Clews, Jr., Harry Lehr, M. De Champs, William Woodward, J. Ellis Postlethwaite, R. Postlethwaite, W. Andrews, W. A. M. Burden, H. Roger Winthrop, Mrs. Fred D. Grant.

THE WEDDING OF JULIA GRANT.

The Ceremonies Are Set for Sept. 25, at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—The wedding of Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Grant, to Prince Michael Cantacuzene of Russia, was announced this evening to occur at All Saints' Memorial Chapel, at noon on Monday, Sept. 25. The ceremony will be anything but a large affair, which is the wish of the bride and groom, as well as of their relatives. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Potter of New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Nevins of Rome, a personal friend of the family, who has been the guest of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, this season.

The wedding is to be a very simple and quiet affair, so much so, in fact, that the bride is to be unattended. As regards the identity of the best man, that portion of the ceremony has been kept a profound secret, but it is known that he is a bosom friend of the Prince, with whom he will arrive about Sept. 9, to be the guest of Mrs. Palmer. A round of entertainments will be given in honor of the Prince and his friend, the principal affair to be a dinner dance, at which Prince Cantacuzene will be formally introduced to the cottage colony, the majority of whom are to remain until after the wedding.

The bride is to be given away by her brother, U. S. Grant, third, in the absence of the bride's father, Gen. Fred D. Grant, who is at the front in the Philippines. The ushers are to be Wor

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
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New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
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Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
W. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
59 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

Virginia Deferred Certificates.

THE WEST VIRGINIA DEBT SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the Advisory Board, having recommended the Plan of Settlement formulated by the Committee, copies thereof may be obtained without cost from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, or from Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman;
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CLARENCE CARY,
R. P. CHEW,
VIRGINIUS NEWTON,
Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK, GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.

The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 101 to 250, inclusive.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By George Sherman, Vice President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BOND SALESMAN.—ARE YOU A COMPETENT and successful junior bond salesman, now engaged with an established house, but capable of greater responsibilities? New firm, having ample capital, is looking for such a man. State age and experience. Replies confidential. Address K. O., Box 143 Times.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN ZINC MINING Co.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.

Capitalization { Bonds, $100,000 / Stock, $500,000

DIRECTORS:
R. L. EDWARDS, President, The Bank of the State of New York, New York.
A. T. KELLEY, of Kelley, Miller & Co., Bankers, New York.
A. F. NATHAN, Manager Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
F. B. WILCOX, Assistant Treasurer Guardian Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo.
E. HOPE NORTON, of Norton & Tunstall, Bankers, New York.

We offer for subscription, at par, in lots of $1,000, the entire issue of $100,000 of the First Mortgage six per cent. Gold Bonds of the American Zinc Mining Company, with Sinking Fund clause providing for the Redemption, at par, of $10,000 each year, each subscriber to receive a bonus of 100 per cent. of his subscription in the Capital Stock of the Company.

Subscription books are now open. Terms of payment, 10 per cent. to accompany subscription, and balance on delivery of the securities, on or after September 1st.

The property of the American Zinc Mining Company is located at Empire City, near Galena, Kansas, immediately adjoining the North Empire Mining Company, and about six miles west of Joplin, Mo., all being a part of the same rich zinc district. The property, consisting of about 38 acres, is divided into 46 lots. At present the Company is operating on Lot 46 only, where a steam-plant for hoisting, screening, digging, &c., has been erected over the shaft known as the "Nellie Mac." Ore is being hoisted from the drift leading from this shaft at a depth of about 100 feet from the surface, from which shaft alone the Company is earning over and above all expenses and royalties more than $2,000 per week net. The fixed charges of the Company will not amount at any time to more than $16,000 per annum. The Company has sunk a second shaft on Lot 46, which has already reached rich deposits of zinc, and is preparing to hoist ore from this shaft also. This, it is expected, will enable the Company to double its present output from this one lot.

Dividends will be paid monthly, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, the first dividend being paid about October 1st. This rate is conservatively based on the present earnings of the plant. In view of the further developments and improvements now under way, however, the dividends will, without doubt, be materially increased.

Copies of the prospectus, giving full description of the property, and details of the Company's operation, with Expert and Engineer's reports, can be had on application to us, or from any of the Directors of the Company.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street, New York City.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL, . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.

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JAMES M. DONALD,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	GEORGE BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,	FRANK JAY GOULD.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrator.)
$2,000 United States 5% Regstd. Bds., 1904.
$6,500 United States 4% Regstd. Bds., 1907.
$1,000 United States 4% Regstd. Bds., 1925.
62 shs. Metropolitan Nat. Bank N. Y., in liq.
150 shs. Howard Ins. Co. N. Y., in liq.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1,500 shs. The Edison Jr. Elec. Light & Power Co. of West Virg. common.
1,000 shs. The Edison Jr. Elec. Light & Power Co. of West Virg. prefd.
300 shs. Dennett Surpassing Coffee Co. of West Virg. prefd.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
35 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
75 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Peoria & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4s Trust Receipts.
$1,000 Patterson Extension R. R. 1st 6s, 1910.
$6,000 Clev. & Marietta R. R. 1st 4½s, 1935, Guar.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
$27,000 Detroit & Mackinac R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4% Bds.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
75 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, August 29, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(Administrator's sale, estate of Caroline A. Wadsworth.)
$2,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. 5 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1916.
160 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., preferred, $100 each.
41 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co., $100 each.
80 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
100 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
100 shares Boston, Hartford and Erie R. R. Co., $100 each.
50 shares Florence & Keyport Co.
6 shares Peabody Mills, $100 each.
30 shares Ocean Mills, $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 membership New York Produce Exchange.
300 shares Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. Co. $100 each.
20 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will expose for sale by public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, on the 13th day of September, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on that day, one thousand shares of stock of the Sabine Development Company, which stock was pledged with the undersigned as collateral security for the payment of a promissory note made by one Algernon S. Paddock, dated February 15, 1897, for $7,000, and now held by the undersigned.—Dated New York, July 25, 1899.
KOUNTZE BROS., Trustees, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE MATTER OF the general assignment of LOUIS J. POUVERT for the benefit of the creditors:
Notice is hereby given that I shall expose for sale, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 13th day of September, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the following property, assigned to me for the benefit of creditors, to wit:
Two shares of capital stock of the Hormiguero Central Company, of the par value of $100 each.
Dated New York, July 1, 1899.
ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee, 169 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 4, Chapter 639, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York.

April, 1893	G. W. Cross, New York	$68.37
May, 1893	State of Thomas B. Tweedale, New York	74.93
December, 1889	F. Di Humy, New York	78.45

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1899.
G. F. KRAPP, (62,) Notary Public, N. Y. City.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.
Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.
Uptown Offices, 1,133 Broadway, near 26th St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1946.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperilling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them; by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St Louis Mo., August 23, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 2, 1899, to Oct. 4, 1899.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 738 Prudential Building, Broad Street, in the City of Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, the sixth day of September, A. D. 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of all other business that may properly come before said meeting.

The Books for the Transfer of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed, for this purpose, from three o'clock P. M., sixteenth of August, until ten o'clock A. M., seventh September, 1899. F. P. LYNCH, Secretary.

Dated at Newark, N. J., August 15th, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

LIQUID AIR POWER & AUTOMOBILE CO.

CAPITAL - - - - $5,000,000.
Divided into 500,000 shares, par value $10 per share, full paid and non-assessable.
60,000 SHARES
are now offered for public subscription at
$3.00 PER SHARE.

The issue of 20,000 shares lately offered was largely over-subscribed, and on that account we were obliged to reduce the amounts allotted on the larger subscriptions.

The present issue is offered for the purpose of more rapidly prosecuting the company's business in the production of Liquid Air and the construction of its automobiles and other liquid air machinery. The company has been renting and has now purchased a 5-story brick factory 50x200 in Cambridge, Mass., which has already been equipped with a 100 H. P. engine, two 50 H. P. boilers, pumps, shafting, belting, water tanks, etc., and its operations are progressing very satisfactorily. It is expected within a few weeks to have automobile wagons ready for delivery on the advance orders, which are already sufficient to assure large profits from the beginning. The money secured from the recent issue of stock has established it as an active business corporation, and the success of its plans is already assured.

The exclusive control of the inventions of George Code, Hans Knudsen and Milton Chase, for the economical production of liquid air and the practical application of liquid air as power, **gives this company an absolute monopoly of the best methods of using liquid air; and it will protect its rights in and under these inventions and patents to the fullest extent.**

Its process of manufacturing liquid air is entirely different from any heretofore devised, enabling it to not only liquefy all the air compressed instead of 25 per cent. as is the case with other methods, but to save and utilize about 70 per cent. of the compressed air force developed during the process of liquefying. The cost of production is thus reduced to a far less figure than by any other method, and the company will therefore be practically beyond competition.

The Liquid Air Power and Automobile Co. has the advantage in its personnel of a **combination of both scientific knowledge and mechanical genius,** which, working together, have produced results that have never before been attained because one or the other of these elements was lacking. **It required BOTH the scientific knowledge and the mechanical genius to make liquid air of commercial value.** It is this combination which has made it possible to gain the full benefit derivable from the production of liquid air, the expansive force of the compressed air being used, before liquefying, through a motor which gives us, as stated above, over 70 per cent. of the power, instead of wasting it merely for cooling purposes.

The proceeds from the sale of the 60,000 shares above offered will be used entirely for the purposes stated, more rapid advancement of the company's operations. Only 60,000 shares will be sold at $3.00 per share, and in view of the oversubscription of the former issue, it is believed that an early application will be found advisable to secure stock at this price. Make all checks payable to the order of THOMAS SEWALL, Treasurer.

This company will make more money for its stockholders than any other investment ever offered, either mining, commercial or inventive, and ALL THE PROFITS from its undertakings WILL BE PARTICIPATED IN BY ALL ITS STOCKHOLDERS ALIKE.

Full information may be secured on application to the company at its executive offices, 186 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., where full size working models may also be seen.

Send for new prospectus, giving illustrated descriptions of the company's methods of applying liquid air as power.

Liquid Air Power & Automobile Co.
186 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

COPPER

Stocks the Money Makers; Mexico the Country; Santa Rosalia the Mines.
Prospectus, Maps, etc.
ALLAN G. MACDONELL,
Mexican Investments, 63 Wall St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
New York, August 15, 1899.

A dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared payable at the fiscal agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after September 1, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business August 19, 1899.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close for that purpose on August 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 8, 1899. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

SAINT PAUL AND DULUTH R. R. CO.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 33.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ p. c.) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 1, 1899. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Aug. 10, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September, 1899.

F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1899, from First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1899, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.

Coupons due September 1, 1899, from Southern Railway Company East Tennessee Reorganization 5% bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Sinking Fund Equipment 5% bonds by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London England; Virginia Midland Railway Co. Serial bonds by Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Baltimore, Md. H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

More Gold Certificates Received.

The Sub-Treasury received yesterday $480,000 in new $20 gold certificates and rapidly disposed of them. At the Treasury $50,000 in silver dollars was deposited by local banks on account of New Orleans transfers. The money is for the movement of the cotton crop and makes about $125,000 received so far on transfer account.

Orders for German Government Loans

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Deutsche Bank and others are receiving large orders from French capitalists and banks for German Government loans.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 28	531,223
To date this year	119,577,754
Corresponding date last year	68,389,671

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 28	$2,577,200
To date this year	$852,555,370
Corresponding date last year	$562,683,030

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4⅛@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	10	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Malting pf.	⅝	Iowa Central pf.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Laclede Gas	3
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅝	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Tin Plate pf.	¾	Manhattan	1
Am. Tobacco	3½	W Side El., Chi., pf.	2
Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Metropolitan St. Ry.	3⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	M. St. P. S. S. M.	2½
Am. Linseed pf.	¾	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Brunswick City	⅛	N. Y. Central	½
Buf., Roch. & P. pf.	1	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Chic. & East. Ill.	2½	Pacific Coast	1
Chic. Gt. W. pf., A.	1	Peoria & Eastern	½
Chic. Gt. W. pf., B.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Chic. Gt. W. deb.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼
C., M. & St. P.	½	Pullman Palace Car	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Republic Iron & S.	2½
Clev., Lor. & W.	½	Rio Grande Western	½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	3½	Rio Grande West. pf.	1
Del., Lack. & West.	2⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	4
Ev. & Terre H. pf.	3	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Federal Steel	¾	Union Bag & Paper	⅝
Gen. Electric	1	Wells-Fargo Ex.	½
Glucose Sugar	¾	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Nat. Lead	½
Brook. Union Gas	2	Oregon R. & N.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	People's Gas	½
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	4⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1
Col. & Hock. C. I.	⅝	St. Paul & Duluth	3
Con. Gas	3½	Southern Pacific	¾
International Paper	1¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Inter. Paper pf.	½	Union B. & Paper pf.	½
Keok. & Des M. pf.	½	Western Union Tel.	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	1	M., K. & T. 2d 4s	⅝
L. E. & St. L. con. 5s	3	Or. Short L. Inc. A.	1

Bonds Declined.

Mobile & Ohio 4s	1	St. P., M. & M. 4½s	1
Peo. Gas cons. 6s	4		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Professional speculators, anxious to force quotations downward, made much ado yesterday over last Saturday's Clearing House statement. It denoted, according to their calculations, the certainty of financial stringency. They were predicting money market rates of 5 and 6 per cent. forthwith. So exaggerated were their statements and prophesies that sympathetic listeners must have felt badly scared; but sympathy was not Wall Street's listening rule. Instead of weakness in the security market strength came; and in a majority of cases the conspicuous stocks of the list scored advances for the day, some of them substantial. The record which has been so clear for a long time past still stays the record—they who own stocks are not to be easily frightened; they keep what they hold because they have convinced themselves of the intrinsic value of what they own.

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It is the criticism of some adverse commentators on the market that the general list is not showing the strength which is suggested by specialties. They call the market "spotty." To an extent there is foundation for their criticisms. But what is coincidently to be considered is that while here and there, in many quarters, are stocks which show more buoyancy than does the general list, the telling fact is that nowhere in the general list is there weakness. Strength is the rule. That exceptional stocks rise more quickly than do others involves no reflection upon the quality of those others. What seems to be safe reliance is that all the standard stocks are in good form, and this signifies that all the leaders of importance are similarly in good form. Stock market bearishness can hardly be incited by exceptional strength upon the part of shares which seem to be more readily responsive than is the general list. Were their exceptional weakness disclosed, the showing and significance would be very different. Never yet in Wall Street, though, has it been possible to hammer and hurt a hundred stocks because one or two happened to be especially strong, and current bear campaigning on this account is mildly humorous.

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As to money market conditions, conservative bankers say they are all right.

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE.

Though some delays have taken place and though official action has not hitherto been certain, the New York Stock Exchange is to admit the shares of the American Steel and Wire Company to the "regular list." This represents much that is considered of consequence by conservative interests identified with the property.

The statement originally filed with the Stock Exchange has been amplified and such inquiries as the Stock List Committee of the Stock Exchange desired considered have been answered in detail. The Committee on Stock List sat till late yesterday afternoon in discussion of the application and its attending memoranda. President John W. Gates of the company had come from his Adirondacks vacation to answer in person such questions as the committee cared to propound; and his exposition of the company's affairs was supplemented by informing statements from other Directors. At the end of the session no misunderstandings remained. Official announcement may be made to-day of the listing of both the preferred and common stock.

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Governors of the Stock Exchange have received copies of the elaborate statement presented by the American Steel and Wire Company to the Stock List Committee. It reviews the organization of the company, sets forth in extenso its business objects, quotes by-law provisions, and especially presents in detail the following:

"The authorized capital stock of the company is $90,000,000, which is divided into 400,000 shares cumulative 7 per cent. preferred stock, having preference as to dividends and assets, and 500,000 shares of common stock. The par value of each share is $100. Entire 900,000 shares, both preferred and common, have been issued full paid and non-assessable.

"The preferred stock is entitled to receive in each year, out of the surplus net profits of the corporation, a fixed yearly dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and shall not be entitled to any further dividend or share of profits. The dividends upon the preferred stock shall be cumulative, so that, if in any year dividends amounting to 7 per centum are not paid on the preferred stock, the deficiency is payable subsequently, before any dividends are set apart or paid upon the common stock.

"In case of dissolution or liquidation of the corporation, the holders of preferred stock will be entitled to be paid in full both the principal of their shares and the accrued dividend charge before any amount is paid to the holders of common stock, but after such payment the remaining assets and funds shall be divided pro rata among the holders of both classes of stock. The common and preferred stocks have equal voting powers."

The official schedule filed with the Stock Exchange shows that the American Steel and Wire Company has over two score plants in its ownership and control. The following were acquired from the old American Steel and Wire Company of Illinois: Plants at Anderson, Ind.; De Kalb, Ill.; Evanston, Ill.; Joliet, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cleveland, Ohio; Salem, Ohio; Findlay, Ohio; Allentown, Penn.; Beaver Falls, Penn., and Rankin, Penn.

And other properties have been acquired as follows: From the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, plants at Worcester, Mass., Waukegan, Ill., and San Francisco, Cal.; Worcester Wire Company, plant at Worcester, Mass.; Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, plants at Cleveland, Ohio, Newburg, Ohio, and iron mine property at Negaunee, Mich.; Indiana Wire Fence Company, plant at Crawfordsville, Ind.; Garden City Wire and Spring Company, plant at Chicago, Ill.; Consolidated Barb Wire Company, plants at Joliet, Ill., and Lawrence, Kan.; Laidlaw Bale Tie Company, plant at Joliet, Ill.; Cincinnati Barbed Wire Fence Company, plant at Cincinnati, Ohio; Union Rolling Mill Company, plant at Cleveland, Ohio; Portage Iron Company, plant at Duncansville, Penn.; Newburg Wire and Nail Company, plant at Newburg, N. Y.; Allegheny Furnace Company, plant at Allegheny, Penn.; Pittsburg Wire Company, plant at Braddock, Penn.; Shenango Valley Steel Company, plant at New Castle, Penn.; Oliver Wire Company, plant at Pittsburg, Penn.; Oliver & Snyder Steel Company, plant at Pittsburg, Penn.; Shoenberger Steel Company, plant at Pittsburg, Penn., and coal land and coke ovens in

than 500 shares caused an advance of three full points in market value.

PAPER TRUST WEAKNESS.

Dissensions apparently exist in the Paper Trust. The common stock sold down yesterday to $35 a share, and though there was something of a recovery the final price showed a loss of 2 points compared with the earlier quotation of the day. Over 5,000 shares of the stock were traded in, but there were few signs of bear pressure. Throughout its recent decline—and the stock is down over a dozen points—there has seemed to be continual liquidation of long holdings.

Insiders insist that the company is prospering; that its earnings are up to expectations; that it has recently strengthened its trade position. But meanwhile the stock is coming out and Wall Street began yesterday to heed certain circulated rumors that the dividend on the common stock may be suspended. An important meeting of the Paper Trust is to be held to-morrow.

ARIZONA LIKE ALL THE REST.

E. M. Sanford of Prescott, Ariz., at present in the city, speaks very hopefully of the business outlook in the West. Prosperity, he says, has come upon the West like a refreshing shower, and he believes it has come to stay.

"The mining outlook throughout the territories," Mr. Sanford says, "was never better than it is now. During the last year as much Eastern capital has been invested in Western mines as in the preceding five years put together.

"The rains of the past few months have helped in the cattle situation. Instead, too, of sending cattle East as feeders, the policy now being adopted is by fattening them on the Western ranches.

"As for the Western crops, they are very good—good throughout all the States. Both corn and wheat are above the average.

"In the agricultural districts there will be less mortgages made for the movement of crops, in proportion to the amounts moved, than at any time heretofore. The farmers are generally moving their own crops rather than mortgaging their property for the purposes of getting advances.

"As for the money situation, you may say that there is plenty of money in the West for all commercial purposes, and I think the prospect is good not only for a continuation of this state of affairs, but for a betterment of it. There is no trouble borrowing money at the usual rates, which certainly are not higher than, if as high, as, in past years. We have no fear of any stringency in the Western money market. Of course, rates differ for different localities, but on the whole they are very reasonable.

"Among miners the feeling in favor of the gold standard is daily growing stronger, while in proportion the 16 to 1 silver policy is coming into disfavor. In fact, sentiment, in my State certainly, is changing rapidly in favor of gold. I do not attribute this to political reasons, but solely to the business belief that gold, the standard of the world, is good as a business principle."

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon the Republic Iron and Steel Company declared its first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1. It was said that the company will earn for the year 20 per cent. on its common stock.

Mr. M. C. Wick of Youngstown, Ohio, one of the Directors of the company, said yesterday:

"Our business is very good. There is a very active demand for iron and steel at present, with good prices, and it is helping us immensely."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Purchase by the Bank of England of £102,000 in gold bars.

Denial by a Director of the Minneapolis and St. Louis of the report that an offer to purchase control of that road had been made by the Illinois Central.

Report that Chicago and East Illinois common stock will probably be placed on a 6 per cent. basis next January.

Weekly statement of the Bank of Spain showing an increase of 1,956,000 pesetas in silver held, and no change in gold reserve.

Declaration of the first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, payable Oct. 1.

Increase of $257,537 in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's net earnings for the month of July.

Application by a stockholder of the New Amsterdam Gas Company for the production of the books of that company denied.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $83,595,577; balances, $5,588,705; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $85,792.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅛@3¼ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83⅞@$4.83½ for sixty days, $4.86½ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.83½ for commercial.

InContinental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21½ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94 5-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c. discount. Boston—5c premium to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. St. Louis—10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—On the Boerse to-day prices were inanimate, except for rentes, which improved on covering purchases. Foreigners were irregular. Rio Tintos improved with the advance in copper. Kafirs were depressed, owing to the speech delivered by the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, at Birmingham on Saturday, but the fall was unimportant. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 20 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 24½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 89.55.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Business on the Boerse was dull during the early part of the day, transactions being checked by the unfavorable impression created by the speech delivered at Birmingham on Saturday by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, and dearer settlement money; but realizations declined toward the close of the day, money was easier, and there was a partial recovery. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 28.—On the Boerse to-day business was dull. The transactions were chiefly realizations

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was one of fair trading, in which the strength and activity of New England Transportation and Rubber Goods, common and preferred, were the predominating features. These two issues enjoyed many times their share of the day's business, and those who bought them early for a rise were not disappointed. Dealing in a new stock—American Ginning—and a spurt toward the close in Otis Elevator preferred also aroused some interest.

Rubber Goods exhibited a vigor quite in the line of its entire course last week, and good buying helped to keep the market for both common and preferred up. The latter class of stock was the more active, some 2,000 shares of preferred changing hands, while only about half that amount of common stock found a market. The preferred, which closed on Saturday at 88¾ bid, opened high, and soon sold at 90. Later it sold up to 90¾ and 91, and then declined a trifle, closing at 90⅝ bid, a gain of 1 point net. One broker made a neat turn out of the stock by buying 1,200 shares of it early in the day and selling later at an advance. Rubber common sold up to 36, and closed at 35⅞, a net gain of 1¼ points.

New England Transportation did not arouse the excitement its activity might have been expected to provoke. Some 5,000 shares of the issue changed hands. It sold up to 10½, and closed at 10 bid, a net advance of one-quarter of 1 point. New York Transportation closed at 24½, without change, after having sold at 24⅝. The contrast between the value of these two stocks, each representing the same sort of business and the same amount paid in, $10 a share, is said by some of the friends of the lower-priced issue not to be due to a comparative lack of appreciation of the automobile in New England, however it may appear. They lay a great part of the difference to the larger number of carriages thus far set going by the New York concern.

The morning's trading yesterday was characterized by the quotation of a security new to the curb, which enjoyed enviable activity for a strange arrival. This was American Ginning Company, which opened at 15 bid, offered at 16, and after being traded in to the extent of 500 or 600 shares, and selling up to 16¼, closed at 16, an advance of 1 point, with stock offered at 16½. None of the brokers who had orders to execute in this issue was able to tell what amount had been paid in on each share of the stock, and it could not be ascertained elsewhere. The American Ginning Company is a newly organized concern, capitalized at $5,000,000, and incorporated in New Jersey. It is intended to exploit a new patented process for the ginning of cotton, which is said by those interested in the concern to cut the fibre of the cotton less than is the case in the present method, thus effecting the saving of one-quarter of a cent a pound. The company is said not to have secured a plant as yet.

National Gramophone was remarkably weak. It sold at 86 and 87 and closed at 84, a net decline of 2 points. Another notably weak issue yesterday was Electric Boat, the market for which pretty nearly disappeared. Electric Boat common was quoted at 20 at the close, a net loss of 4 points, while the preferred lost 6 points. The final quotation for it was 40, with stock offered at 47.

New Amsterdam Gas common was weak, closing at 34¼, a net loss of ⅞, after a period of no great activity. Otis elevator was remarkably strong, especially at the close. The common closed at 35, a net gain of 1 point, while the preferred made a remarkable advance on a sudden strengthening of the demand, closing at 100¾, 4½ points above Saturday's close. St. Louis subscriptions were off, closing at 140, a net loss of 1 point. They were not actively traded in. Some $14,000 Chicago and Alton subscriptions sold at 125⅝. Distilling of America common and preferred was reasonably active and firm. An odd lot of Electro-Pneumatic sold up to 2⅞, and it closed firm.

Amalgamated Copper is quoted at 96⅛ bid, 96⅝ asked. The offer to sell at 96⅜ was made after 3 o'clock, the hour at which orders from Stock Exchange firms are closed. A minute or so before 3 o'clock 97 was bid for the stock, and none was offered at that figure.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
New Amsterdam	34½	34¾
New Amsterdam pf.	93⅜	95
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	59½	60
Bay State Gas	1¾	2

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27¾	28½
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	79	80
American Wool Goods	26¼	27½
American Wool Goods pf.	83½	85
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf.	79	80
Distilling Company of America	19⅞	20¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	59¾	60
Electric Axle Light & Power	7¾	8½
Electric Boat	24	60¼
Electric Boat pf.	40	47
Havana Commercial	28	29
Havana Commercial pf.	67⅞	68¾
International Power	70	79
International Pump	23	24
International Pump pf.	90	100
National Gramophone	84	86
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf.	73	75
Otis Elevator	35	35⅛
Otis Elevator pf.	100¼	101
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93⅜	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	35½	36
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	90¾	91
Soss-Sheffield subs	110	112
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	462	464
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	460¾	462
Union Steel & Chain	29	29½
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	69½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96⅛	96⅜
American Air Power	70	74
Asphalt Company of America	14½	14⅝
British Columbia Copper	11½	11¾
Chicago & Alton subs.	112	112½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new.) w. i.	95	96
Electric Vehicle	109	110
Electric Vehicle pf.	118	123
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	2⅝	2⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	24½	25¼
General Carriage	33¼	37
Illinois Transportation	5	5⅜
Markeen Copper	11½	12½
Mexican 5s	100	100⅜
New England Transportation	10	10½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	107	108
New York Transportation	24½	24⅞
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	25
St. Louis subs.	140	141½
St. Louis common, when issued	32½	34½
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½
Tenessee Copper	20	20½
Trust Company of America	265	275
*Union Copper	25	30

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn Heights & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	102
Buffalo Street Railway cor.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	105	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	110
Chicago Union Traction	36⅝	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	104	...
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	113	115
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	...
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	80	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	91
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway	38	39
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	104	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	29
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36½	39½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95½	96
Hoboken Ferry (new)	56½	58
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45½	457⅞
Union Ferry bonds	103	103⅝

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7½	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	79½	81
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107	108
Consolidated Gas of Newark	66	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	67½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106½
Denver Gas	30½	40
Denver Gas bonds	82½	83
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 5s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	290	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28	29
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85	86
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	18	20
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	60
St. Paul Gas bonds	90	91½
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	134	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	...	80
Western Gas	100¾	102
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Industrials.

American Ginning	16	16¾
American Typefounders	45	50
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	21½	22
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	57	60
Cramps' Shipyard	73	80
General Chemical	50	...
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	...	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	97
Hudson River Telephone	103	108
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	30	33
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	...	55
Union Typewriter	25	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	121	123
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52½
Central & South American Tel.	114	117½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	66
Universal Car Bearing	...	50

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 28, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	17⅜	910	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅛	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
66	67	140	Am. Car & Found. pf.	67	67	67	67	.....
44⅛	44½	730	Am. Cotton Oil	44½	44½	44	44	— ⅛
94	94¾	140	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ¼
156	...	889	American Express	150	155	150	155	+10
67	69	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	67½	67⅞	67¼	67½	+ ⅛
5⅝	6¼	100	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6	6	6	6	.....
43⅛	43⅞	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	43	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
91	91⅝	711	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	+ ⅛
57⅜	58	8,050	Am. Steel & Wire	57⅜	58⅛	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛
98½	98¾	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
154¾	155	13,092	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	153¾	155⅝	153	154⅞	+2⅝
119	121	30	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	120	120	120	120	.....
40½	41	100	Ann Arbor pf.	41	41	41	41	.....
43⅜	43½	1,225	American Tin Plate	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
90⅛	91	700	Am. Tin Plate pf.	91	91½	91	91	+ ⅜
131	131½	53,140	American Tobacco	129	132⅝	129	131½	+3⅛
39	39¼	4,805	Am. Steel Hoop	38¾	39⅝	38½	39¼	+1¼
84	84½	1,000	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83⅝	84	83½	84	+ ½
54½	55	1,075	Am. Linseed pf.	54½	55⅞	54½	54⅞	+ ⅜
23⅜	23¼	11,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	23½	23⅞	23	23¼	+ ⅛
66⅝	66¾	19,020	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	66¼	67½	66¼	66¾	+ ⅝
57⅛	57¼	2,445	Anaconda	56	58	57	57	+ ⅛
55⅝	56	590	Baltimore & Ohio	56⅜	56⅝	56⅛	56½	+ ⅛
73⅝	74	1,630	Balt. & Ohio pf.	74½	74½	74	74	— ½
9	9¼	100	B. & O. Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	.....
104	104¼	29,047	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	104¼	104⅝	103⅝	104⅛	.....
139	140	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	140	140	140	140	—2
19⅝	20	1,810	Brunswick City	19½	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
75	...	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	76	76	76	76	+1
96⅜	97	600	Canadian Pacific	97	97	97	97	— ¼
58⅜	59	300	Central Pacific	59½	59½	59	59	.....
29	29⅛	3,375	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅜	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
53	55	120	Chicago Con. Trac.	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅝
136⅛	136½	2,750	Chic., Bur. & Qy.	136¼	137	136¼	136⅞	— ⅛
87½	88	1,400	Chic. & East. Ill.	85	87⅜	85	87⅜	+2⅜
16¼	16⅜	10,390	Chic. Great West.	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
83	84½	3,700	Chic. Gt. W. pf., A.	83½	85	82½	84	+1
39⅜	40	3,...	Chic. Gt. W. pf., B.	39½	41	39⅝	40	+1
96⅝	96⅞	2,530	Chic. Gt. West. deb.	96	97	95⅞	96¾	+ ⅜
99¼	99½	100	Chic., Ind. & Louisv.	100	100¼	100	100¼	.....
134⅜	134½	10,740	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	134⅜	134½	134⅛	134½	+ ½
175½	177	239	Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf.	176	176	175	176	+1
164⅝	165	3,125	Chic. & Northwest.	163⅝	165½	163⅝	165	+2
199½	205	200	Chic. & Northwest. pf.	199½	199½	199	199	.....
119½	119⅝	3,325	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	119⅝	120¼	119½	119⅝	.....
44	45	200	Chic. Term. Tr. pf.	45	45	45	45	— ½
57¼	57½	550	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅜	58⅛	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅝
98	99	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99¾	99	99	.....
12	13	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12	12	12	12	+ ½
1¾	2	400	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	2⅜	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
50	50¼	8,790	Colorado Fuel & Iron	49	49⅝	48	49⅝	+ ⅝
109	110	590	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	100¼	109¼	100¼	109¼	—4½
7½	8	250	Colorado Midland	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+ ½
20¾	21	571	Colorado Midland pf.	19⅜	20¾	19¾	20¾	— ¼
5⅜	6	330	Colorado Southern	6	6	5⅜	5⅜	.....
47⅜	48¼	860	Col. Southern 1st pf.	48¼	48¼	47⅜	47⅜	— ¼
17⅜	18	215	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	— ⅛
17	18¼	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	18¼	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
40¾	40½	25,430	Continental Tobacco	40⅝	40¾	40½	40½	+¾
102⅝	103	23,457	Continental Tobacco pf.	102⅝	103⅞	102⅝	103⅞	+1¾
183½	184	3,540	Consolidated Gas	184	187	184	184	—3¾
124	124½	800	Delaware & Hudson	124½	124½	124	124	— ½
176	178	980	Del., Lack. & West.	176	178	176	177¾	+2¾
23⅝	23⅞	1,115	Denver & Rio Grande	24	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
77⅞	78	400	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	77⅞	78	77⅞	78	.....
21¼	21½	650	Des Moines & Ft. D.	21½	21⅞	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
5½	6	350	Dul., S. S. & A.	6	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
16¼	16½	1,985	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	16½	16⅝	16½	16¾	— ⅛
13⅜	14¼	200	Erie	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	39¼	314	Erie 1st pf.	39	39	39	39	+ ⅜
44	44½	1,000	Evans. & T. H.	45	45	44½	44½	.....
90⅛	91	700	Evans. & T. H. pf.	92⅜	94	92⅜	94	+3
131	131½	53,140	American Tobacco	129	132⅝	129	131½	+3⅛
39	39¼	4,805	Am. Steel Hoop	38½	39⅝	38½	39¼	+1¼
84	84½	1,000	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83⅝	84	83½	84	+ ½
54½	55	1,075	Am. Linseed pf.	54½	55⅞	54½	54⅞	+ ⅜
23⅜	23¼	11,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	23½	23⅞	23	23¼	+ ⅛
66⅝	66¾	19,020	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	66¼	67½	66¼	66¾	+ ⅝
57⅛	57¼	2,445	Anaconda	56	58	57	57	+ ⅛
55⅝	56	590	Baltimore & Ohio	56⅜	56⅝	56⅛	56½	+ ⅛
73⅝	74	1,630	Balt. & Ohio pf.	74½	74½	74	74	— ½
9	9¼	100	B. & O. Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	.....
104	104¼	29,047	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	104¼	104⅝	103⅝	104⅛	.....
139	140	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	140	140	140	140	—2
19⅝	20	1,810	Brunswick City	19½	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
75	...	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	76	76	76	76	+1
96⅜	97	5,535	Canadian Pacific	97	97	97	97	— ¼
58⅜	59	300	Central Pacific	59½	59½	59	59	.....
29	29⅛	3,375	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅜	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
53	55	120	Chicago Con. Trac.	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅝
136⅛	136½	2,750	Chic., Bur. & Qy.	136¼	137	136¼	136⅞	— ⅛
87½	88	1,400	Chic. & East. Ill.	85	87⅜	85	87⅜	+2⅜
16¼	16⅜	10,390	Chic. Great West.	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
83	84½	3,700	Chic. Gt. W. pf., A.	83½	85	82½	84	+1
39⅜	40	3,...	Chic. Gt. W. pf., B.	39½	41	39⅝	40	+1
96⅝	96⅞	2,530	Chic. Gt. West. deb.	96	97	95⅞	96¾	+ ⅜
99¼	99½	100	Chic., Ind. & Louisv.	100	100¼	100	100¼	.....
134⅜	134½	10,740	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	134⅜	134½	134⅛	134½	+ ½
175½	177	239	Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf.	176	176	175	176	+1
164⅝	165	3,125	Chic. & Northwest.	163⅝	165½	163⅝	165	+2
199½	205	200	Chic. & Northwest. pf.	199½	199½	199	199	.....
119½	119⅝	3,325	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	119⅝	120¼	119½	119⅝	.....
44	45	200	Chic. Term. Tr. pf.	45	45	45	45	— ½
57¼	57½	550	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅜	58⅛	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅝
98	99	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99½	99¾	99	99	.....
12	13	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12	12	12	12	+ ½
1¾	2	400	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	2⅜	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
50	50¼	8,790	Colorado Fuel & Iron	49	49⅝	48	49⅝	+ ⅝
109	110	590	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	100¼	109¼	100¼	109¼	—4½
7½	8	250	Colorado Midland	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+ ½
20¾	21	571	Colorado Midland pf.	19⅜	20¾	19¾	20¾	— ¼
5⅜	6	330	Colorado Southern	6	6	5⅜	5⅜	.....
47⅜	48¼	860	Col. Southern 1st pf.	48¼	48¼	47⅜	47⅜	— ¼
17⅜	18	215	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	— ⅛
17	18¼	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	18¼	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
40¾	40½	25,430	Continental Tobacco	40⅝	40¾	40½	40½	+¾
102⅝	103	23,457	Continental Tobacco pf.	102⅝	103⅞	102⅝	103⅞	+1¾
183½	184	3,540	Consolidated Gas	184	187	184	184	—3¾
124	124½	800	Delaware & Hudson	124½	124½	124	124	— ½
176	178	980	Del., Lack. & West.	176	178	176	177¾	+2¾
23⅝	23⅞	1,115	Denver & Rio Grande	24	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
77⅞	78	400	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	77⅞	78	77⅞	78	.....
21¼	21½	650	Des Moines & Ft. D.	21½	21⅞	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
5½	6	350	Dul., S. S. & A.	6	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
16¼	16½	1,985	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	16½	16⅝	16½	16¾	— ⅛
13⅜	14¼	200	Erie	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	39¼	314	Erie 1st pf.	39	39	39	39	+ ⅜
44	44½	1,000	Evans. & T. H.	45	45	44½	44½	.....
90⅛	91	700	Evans. & T. H. pf.	92⅜	94	92⅜	94	+3
131	131½	53,140	American Tobacco	129	132⅝	129	131½	+3⅛
39	39¼	4,805	Am. Steel Hoop	38½	39⅝	38½	39¼	+1¼
84	84½	1,000	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83⅝	84	83½	84	+ ½
54½	55	1,075	Am. Linseed pf.	54½	55⅞	54½	54⅞	+ ⅜
23⅜	23¼	11,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	23½	23⅞	23	23¼	+

SEEKING MAZET WITNESSES.

Subpoenas Served on Three County Officials in Long Island City.

The Mazet subpoena servers visited Long Island City yesterday with a formidable bunch of papers in their hands. They visited the Sheriff's office and found that he was out of town. They then changed the subpoena and substituted the name of the Under Sheriff, William Methven, on whom they served the paper. They next visited the District Attorney's office and served two more on James Downing, a Central Office detective stationed there, and upon Daniel Underhill, the Chief Clerk. Their visit caused cons derable excitement in the offices.

Danced the "Can Can" in Court.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 28.—A big crowd in the police court here this morning heard the troubles of "Soubrette Row" on Washington Street. Mamie Terrill and her mother ran a theatrical boarding house in the row. Mrs. John Danneberger and her daughter ran a rival boarding house in the same building. There has been intense rivalry and quarrels of late have been frequent. A pitched battle took place last week as to who should secure the members of a theatrical company. Scalding water and other weapons of warfare were brought into play. All hands were arrested. In court contradictory stories were told by the rivals. Mrs. Danneberger created a sensation when she interrupted the proceedings by giving an imitation of a can-can dance, which, she declared, was indulged in by Miss Terrill for the edification of her boarders. Justice Hetfield was fairly bewildered, and finally concluded to fine the Danneberger woman and Miss Terrill $5 each and costs and acquitted Mrs. Terrill.

Another Victim of Lockjaw.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 28.—John Van Thun, fourteen years old, died last night at the Wells Memorial Hospital of lockjaw. The boy was injured two weeks ago while preparing to dive into the canal from the stringpiece of an old dock. Just as he balanced himself for the spring, his feet slipped out from under him and he fell, landing on a rusty iron spike that cut a frightful gash in his body. The wound seemed to heal quickly, but lockjaw developed. The physicians were unable to do anything for him. Nourishment was administered for a time through a tube inserted in the throat, but the boy was too weak to rally.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Confined to Dealings in Vacant Property—No Business in the Auction Room.

Myer Hellman has resold to Estella Heyman and Henrietta Heine the three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, recently purchased by him from Fanny M. Updike.

Isaac Levingson has sold for Adler & Herrman to Henry Seidenberg the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.

The corporation of which Henry Morgenthau is President, formerly known as the New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company, transacted business yesterday for the first time under its new name of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company. What was formerly the auction room in the Real Estate Exchange Building, 59 Liberty street, has been thoroughly refitted and redecorated and converted into one of the largest and most handsomely appointed banking rooms in the city.

There were no offerings scheduled for yesterday at auction.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edward J. McGean, referee, 511 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 33.4 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $32,019.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, Darke Street, north side, 365 feet east of the road from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 50 by 87.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,982.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Elm Street, northwest corner of Manhattan Place, for a five-story brick office building, with stores, 50.0 by 24; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, owner; Mulliken & Pruitt of 289 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, southeast corner of Crotona Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 60; Thomas & Dunn of 2,080 Anthony Avenue, owners; Moore & Landsiedel of 2,861 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $13,500.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 38; Thomas & Dunn, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $10,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 39 and 41 East Thirteenth Street, to a four-story brick and frame office building; John A. Hadden of 16 West Fifty-first Street, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $7,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Valentine Avenue, two-story frame dwelling; Louis Hughes, owner; Robert Glenn of 2,958 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 415 Grand Street, to a two-story brick shop and studio; C. Furman, premises, owner; E. W. Gries, architect; cost, $800.

No. 239 Eighth Avenue, to a two-story dwelling and store; J. Turfler, premises, owner; C. H. McAfee of 26 Charlton Street, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 28, 1899.

5TH AV, n w corner of 148TH St, 99.11x100; George Brown to Louis Hellman, ½ pa t 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 148TH St, 99.11x100; Louis Hellman to George Brown, 2-5 part 1

1ST AV, s e s, 475 ft n q of Highbridge St, 25x120; Joseph and Charles Davis to John Muskin 1

AVENUE D, n, 19.5x82.5-8x3x2.5; Fanny D. Cohen to Bella Bergoffen 13,000

LOTS 47 and 48, map of 155 building lots of Charles A. Stadler, 23d Ward; Thomas T. Sweetser to Louis and John Brandt 1

125TH ST, s s, 382 ft w of 5th Av, 17.0x99.11, Philip M. Millspaugh to Emma and Agnes T. Millspaugh and another, 1-6 part, quit claim 1,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 313 ft s of 156th St, 25x77.10x25x77.9; John Schwalbenberg to Frank G. Coryell 6,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 228.7 ft s of 166th St, 17.4x87.6; Helen M. Case to John P. Petty 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 462.11 ft s of Jefferson Place, 23.4x1.8x23.4x138.1; Gustav H. Schwoeppe and others to Catherine A. Lavelle 100

167TH AV, s s, 105 ft e of 4th St, 150x114, Wakefield; Helen M. Case to John P. Petty 1

158TH ST, 325 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; John P. Petty to Helen M. Case 1

LEXINGTON AV, 178, 16.5x100; James P. Holder to Isabel H. Cromble 1

160TH ST, s s, 434.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.4x99.11; Gustav J. Staats to Henry W. Staats and another 1,000

160TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.5x99.11; Henry W. Staats and another to Gustav J. Staats 1,000

WADSWORTH AV, or West New Av, centre line at 155th St, centre line runs e 140.x 25x w 140x n 25; Jessie Dunbar to Charles E. Beck, quit claim 1

168TH ST, 323 East, 25x100.11; Michael Cossazzo to Mary Avellino 1

132D ST, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 30x99.11; John B. Cole to George V. Morton 100

Recorded Leases.

WINTHROP, Egerton L., individually and as attorney, to Julius Brunings; 113 Avenue B, 4½ years 1,200

GRAHAM, Ann, to Edward J. Kaiser; 3d Av, s w corner of 178th St, 10 years, $1,200 to 1,800

LAUTENBACH, Charles T., to Frederick Hebeler; 2,398, 2d Av, store, &c., 5 years ..... $500 to 1,000

FAY, James F. and others, to William Gully; 537 3d Av, 3 years 1,300

RUTER, Dietrich, to John McCann; 126 West 19th St, store, &c., 5 years 960

JUISCH, P., as agent for Arthur Blue, to Joseph Ketzlik; 211 Avenue C, store, &c., 5 years 600

EVANS, William, to George Eichenwald and another; 173 Avenue A, s w corner of 11th St, store, &c., 5 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum to Max Kobre; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 138th St, due 4,000

BOWMAN, Eugene M., and Henry White, to Charles P. Hallock; 169th St, s e corner Prospect Av, new line, demand 1,300

BRANDT, Louis and John, to Thomas T. Sweetser; Lots 47 and 48, map 155, building lots of Charles A. Stadler, 23d Ward, 1 year 3,500

BUTLER, James, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, s e corner of 70th St, 3 years 400,000

GOODMAN, Samuel and Harris, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 236 2d St, demand 11,000

GOODMAN, Samuel, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 2d St, n s, Lot 512, map of Peter Stuyvesant estate, demand 11,000

HIRSCHHORN, Isaac, to Peter Doelger; 19 2d Av and 21 2d Av, lease of store and basement, demand 5,500

HOFFMAN, Rachel and Mayer, also Samuel J. Ruth to Sarah H. Powell; 251 7th St, ½ year 10,000

HOFFMAN, Rachel, and Samuel J. Ruth to Abraham Ruth; 251 7th St, 7 months 2,182

KAISER, Edward J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 3d Av, s w corner of 178th St, saloon lease, demand 2,500

KITCHEN, William R., to Albert R. Conkling; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 7 months 2,000

KITCHEN, William, to Michael Hughes; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 7 months 2,700

KITCHEN, William, to Mary Nason; 137th St, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, demand 3,000

LECOUR, Aimee R., to Daniel J. Ramel; 133d St, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 10,000

LILLIENDAHL, Charlotte H., to Solomon Moses; 135th St, s s, 628 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 2,000

METZMEIER, Louis and Margaretha, to Lucia O. Schupp; 704 East 136th St, 1 year 1,500

METZMEIER, Louis and Margaretha, to Herbert B. Taylor and another, trustees; 704 East 136th St, 3 years 11,000

McDERMOTT, Joseph, to Hamilton Bank of New York; 122d St, n s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, demand 3,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to John B. Campbell, executor and trustee; 105th St, s s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 21,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Henri Strasbourger; 105th St, s s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 2,000

NEARY, William J., to Jacob Ruppert; Park Av, s e corner of 129th St, saloon lease, demand 1,500

HOE, Mary S., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Westchester Turnpike Road, s e corner of Southern Boulevard, with land under water, &c., 1 year 25,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Berry B. Simons and another; 211 East 95th St, 2 years 2,500

SCHREINER, George, John, and Joseph J., to the German Savings Bank; 7th Av, e s, 58.8 ft s of 141st St, 1 year 27,000

SCHREINER, George, John, and Joseph J., to the German Savings Bank; 7th Av, s e corner of 141st St, 1 year 42,500

SCHREINER, George, John, and Joseph J., to the German Savings Bank; 7th Av, n e corner of 140th St, 1 year 42,500

SMITH, E. Osborne, to Mary C. S. B. Fox, Nelson Av, w s, 300.9 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 4,000

WERTHEIM, Pepi, and Herman, to Stanley W. Dexter; Cherry St, n w corner Oliver St, demand 5,000

WINTERSMITH, Ernest, to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton; 180th St, n s, 60 ft e of Tiebout Av, 2 years 700

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRANDT, Louis and John, to New York Realty, Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company (four assignments) $76,800

CLAUSEN, George C., to New York Realty, Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company 6,500

CLAUSEN, George C., to New York Realty, Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company (two assignments) 15,500

HASSEY, Anna C. S., to Ignatz Hoff 3,500

HOUSAH, Selig, to Globe Realty Company 1,000

KILPATRICK, James, to Twelfth Ward Bank ..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 12,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 23,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 10,500

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 15; Louis Black against Rachel Levy, owner; Simon Levy, contractor $411

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; John Carfara against Emilia Glass, owner; Jacob Levy, contractor 440

MELROSE AV, s w corner of 159th St, 50x100; John C. Rodgers & Son against Bruce Taylor, owner and contractor 539

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; Washington Av, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; the Robinson Stoneware Company against Abraham Farber, owner and contractor 140

UNION AV, s w corner of Dawson St, 25x100; Hookey & Mueller against Frederick C. Burlingame, owner and contractor 1,139

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 150x—x131.5x221.6; Gustav H. Hamann against Charles H. Beer, owner and contractor 2,570

94TH ST, 19 East; Disken Brothers against Solomon Bachrach, owner and contractor. 249

137TH ST, 47 to 53 West; the Union Cut Stone Contracting Company against William Kitchen, owner; William and Andrew Kitchen, contractors 1,600

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner 142d St, 24.11x102.11 to Hamilton Place x27.2 to St x113.6 to beginning; Francis B. Robert against George F. Purrington and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Harde.

ELTON AV, n e corner 160th St, 50x100; Josephine J. Cowperthwait, trustee, &c., against The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. P. Ferris.

LAIGHT ST, s w corner Washington St, 62.6x225, West St x62.6x— to beginning; also, Washington St, n w corner Hubert St, 53x 228.6 to West St x 26.9x e 24.9x irregular to Hubert St x199.8 to beginning; George T. Maxwell and another against The Linde Company, (action to recover judgment, &c.;) attorneys, Conway & Westbrook.

MERCER ST, 235; The New York Savings Bank against Thomas M. P. Mills and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Webber.

137TH ST, s s, 253.6 ft e of 1st Av, 55.6x102.2; Joseph Taubles against Adolph Wiedhopf, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. L. Allen.

125TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100x25x120.10; Catherine D. Corcoran against Patrick H. Feeney and others, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorney, C. H. Machin.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	75⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	6¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.25
Beef hams	27.75
Tallow, prime	4⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	6⅝
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.00
Butter, Western creamery	21

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@69½c; No. 2 red, 73½c; No. 2 corn, 32@32¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 oats, 21¼@21¾c; No. 2 white, 22¾@23c; No. 3 white, 21¼@23c; No. 2 rye, 54c; No. 2 barley, 35@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17; Northwestern, $1.18; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.55@$8.30; lard, per 100 lb, $5.07½@$5.20; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.95@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26. Sugars, cutloaf unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 3 9-16d; futures opened at a partial 1-64d advance and closed at 1¼-64@2-64d net decline; December-January, 3.25b; January-February, 3.25b; February-March, 3.25½b; March-April, 3.26b; April-May, 3.27c; May-June, 3.27½b; June-July, 3.28b; August, 3.20½b; August-September, 3.29½b; September-October, 3.27½b; October-November, 3.26b; November-December, 3.25b. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady; cloths, more inquiry, but not much doing.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	75 7-16	75 7-16	74	74½
December	78½	78 9-16	77 3-16	77⅝
May	80⅝	81	80¼	80⅝
Corn—				
September	....	....	....	37⅜
December	35⅝	35½	35⅜	35½
May	....	....	....	35½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70⅝	70 15-16	70	70
December	72⅞	73	71⅝	72
May	75 13-16	75⅞	74⅝	75
Corn—				
September	31⅝	31 11-16	30 15-16	31
December	28⅝	28 11-16	28¼	28½
May	29½	29⅝	29¼	29¼
Oats—				
September	20¼	20¼	20	20
December	19⅝	19⅝	19 9-16	19⅝
May	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜

COTTON.—After opening easy at a decline of from 5 to 10 points, the market worked within a narrow range of changes. The market made feeble rallies, but the upward movement was held in check by unusually large receipts in the South. A steadier feeling prevailed in the afternoon, on a scattered demand, which came chiefly from local shorts. Near the close shorts became frightened, owing to the small amount of cotton offering, and in an effort to cover sent prices upward with a rush. The market was finally firm, with prices 2 to 3 points net lower. Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Galveston, 6¼c; New Orleans, 5 15-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 13-16c; Charleston, 5 11-16c; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Memphis, 5 15-16c; St. Louis, 6c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	....	....	....	5.83@5.85
September	5.79	5.79	5.78	5.84@5.85
October	6.00	6.05	5.97	6.04@6.05
November	6.06	6.08	6.03	6.09@6.10
December	6.10	6.16	6.07	6.15@6.16
January	6.14	6.21	6.13	6.20@6.21
February	....	....	....	6.23@6.24
March	6.20	6.27	6.19	6.26@6.27
April	6.22	6.29	6.22	6.30@6.31
May	6.26	6.34	6.27	6.34@6.35
June	6.32	6.32	6.31	6.38@6.40

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Prices were weakened a full cent per bushel on September wheat and about ⅞c on later deliveries as a result of liquidation, which lasted pretty much throughout the entire day. Visible supply figures were 34,696,000 bushels, against 5,927,000 bushels last year. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 75⅝c, spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c, to arrive; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76¾c, to arrive; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79¾c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 82¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 77⅞c; No. 2 red, 73⅝c, elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—Close: Wheat, in store—No. 1 Northern, August, 69c; September, 67¼c; December, 69⅝@69¾c; May, 71¼c; new, August, 68c. On track—No. 1 hard, old, 69⅞c; new, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, old, 68¾c; new, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, old, 67⅜c; new, 66¾c.

DULUTH, Aug. 28.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 71¾c; September, 71½c; December, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68⅝c; September, 68⅝c; December, 69¾c; May, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅞c; No. 3 Spring, 62¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 71½@73c; No. 2 Northern, 69¼@70½c. Rye—No. 1, 54½c. Barley—No. 2, 41@42½c; samples, 35@41c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 38⅞c, elevator, 39½c delivered, and 39½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 26c; No. 3 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 27c; track, mixed, 26@28c; track, white, 26½@33c; No. 2 white, clips, 29c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61½c, spot; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots. Exporters bought 96,000 bushels.

BARLEY—Feeding, 38⅝@40½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@55c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.50; no grade, $17.85, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.95@$3.10; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.35. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25. As to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 73@75c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $14.75@$15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.50; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$16.50; latter white; fine, $14.50@$14.75; middlings, $16@17.50; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15, bulk; oil meal, $24.50@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.90; second patents, $3.5.@$3.60; first clear, $2.50@$2.60. Bran—In bulk, $10@$10.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$11; packet, $9.25@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$27@$28.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¼c; 180 lb, 6¼c; 160 lb, 6⅝@6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, 7¼c; 6@6½c; 12 lb, 6½c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 10@10¾c; Western S. P., 10@10¼c; city greens, 10@10¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.60; city lard, $5.20; refined lard, South American, $6.35; Continent, $5.85; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound, city, 5; Western, $5.12½. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c bid; city lard stearine, 6½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 55s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 28s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 49s. Bacon—Dull; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 36s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 33s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 32s; short clear backs, 14 to 16 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 28s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 72s. Cheese—American finest white, 50s 6d; American finest colored, 51s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, September-October, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 34s 6d. Resin—Common firm, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d.

COFFEE.—At the opening prices were unchanged to a decline of 5 points, and scarcely departed from the closing prices of Saturday more than 10 points altogether. The cable accounts were a little mixed. The Havre market made no change, with Hamburg reporting a partial decline of ¼ pfennig, with the market at Rio firm for coffee, and 1-32d lower for exchange, and the market at Santos steady at an advance of 100 reis. The market for futures was finally steady, with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	....	....	....	4.30@4.35
September	4.35	4.35	4.30	4.30@4.35
October	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.35@4.40
November	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.40@4.45
December	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
January	....	....	....	4.80@4.85
February	....	....	....	4.90@4.95
March	....	....	....	4.95@5.00
April	....	....	....	5.00@5.10
May	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
June	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
July	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos coffee market steady; good average Santos, 5$900; receipts, 48,000 bags; stock, 928,000 bags. Hamburg coffee market opened unchanged; at 2 P. M. net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 9,000 bags. Havre coffee market opened quiet and unchanged; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. quiet and unchanged; closed at net unchanged prices; total sales, 17,000 bags. January, 32.75; February, 33.00; March, 33.25; April, 33.50; May, 33.75; June, 33.75; July, 34.00; August, 31.75; September, 31.75; October, 32.00; November, 32.25; December, 32.50. Rio coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 6$250; exchange 8d; receipts, 14,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 16,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 315,000 bags.

SUGARS.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3 13-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21; do, Southern, No. 2 soft, $18.75; steel rails, $31.50; pig iron warrants, $15.75; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $31.65; exchange lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.45.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.80, and in bulk, $5.30; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.75, and in bulk, $5.25; refined cases, New York, $9.05; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Spot, crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26c; off Summer yellow, 25c; butter grades, 29@30c; prime white, 29c; prime Winter yellow, 29@32c; linseed, American raw, 42@43c; American boiled, 44@45c; Calcutta raw, 60c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.50; tar oil, bbls, $4.50. Spirits of turpentine, 47@47½c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.27½@$1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.50; G, $1.60; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $2; M, $2.35; N, $2.90; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 28.—Spirits turpentine, 42½@45c; resin, A, B, C, D, E, 95c; F, $1; G, $1.10; H, $1.20; I, $1.25; K, $1.30; M, 1.65; N, $2; WG, $2.40; WW, $2.70.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 28.—Spirits turpentine, 43½@44c; resin, 90@95c; crude turpentine, $2.70 and $2.70; tar, $1.30.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.—Turpentine, 43c; resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.00@$5; Western heifers, $4.50@$5.10; bulls, $2.50@$3.50; cows, $1.50@$4.10. CALVES—$4.50@$7.50; culls, $4@$4.25; grassers and buttermilks, $2.62½@$3.50; city-dressed veals, 9@11¼c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4.25; export wethers, $4.25@$4.50; lambs, $4.25@$6.25; culls, $3@$4. HOGS—$4.75@$4.90.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Matter of Smith.
2—Brundage vs. Brundage.
3—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
4—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. Dolge.
5—Bryant vs. Seaver.
6—Jackson vs. Kantrowitz.
7—Paul vs. Morton.
8—Robins vs. Robins.
9—Matter of Wechsler.
10—Merritt vs. Rosenberg.
11—Herrmann vs. Weisskopf.
12—Bock vs. Bohm.
13—Frothingham vs. Stillwell.
14—Peters vs. Queen.
15—Matter of O'Brien.
16—Grau vs. Lieber.
17—John Church Co. vs. McCready.
18—Nour vs. Vincennes Novelty Mfg. Co.
19—Woolsey vs. Schillinger.
20—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Tostevin.
21—People, &c., vs. Perlman.
22—Blum vs. Blum.
23—Gerlach vs. Rohter.
24—Matter of Freestone.
25—Matter of Bathgate Av.
26—Matter of Grote St.
27—Matter of Arthur Av.
28—Matter of Walton
29—Matter of Morris Av.
30—Gottlieb vs. Zung.
31—Josefsohn vs. Gahn.
32—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
33—Shapiro vs. Abramson.
24—Berry vs. Met. St. Ry.
35—Wood vs. Sedgwick.
36—Greeberg vs. Murray.
37—Van Planck vs. Godfrey.
38—Matter of Weiner.
39—Matter of Maloney.
40—Castor vs. Roessel.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Doretha Lembein, Emma Doris Leage.
Thomas W. Evans,

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Kolb vs. Davis—E. B. Le Fetra. Matter of Smith—James J. Nealis. Wimmel vs. Wimmel—Edward Browne.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Ives vs. Samuels—E. B. Le Fetra.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT, PARTITION SALE.
Estate of DANIEL VALENTINE, deceased, at 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1899, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of John Sabine Smith, Esq., Referee.

FORDHAM, 24th Ward, N. Y. City.

WEBSTER AVENUE, west side, 225 feet north of 195th Street, lot 25x100.61x25x100.56 feet.
DECATUR AVENUE, east side, 225 feet north of 195th Street, lot 25x100 feet.
Maps and full particulars with ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 93 Nassau Street; KNEVALS & PERRY, Defendant's Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street; JOHN A. CARNEY, Defendant's Attorney, 93 Nassau Street, or Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Greatest Bargain in
Washington Heights.

Four sold of the 17 and 18.6 four-story American basement and three-story high stoop private dwellings on the east side of

Hamilton Terrace,

Between 141st and 144th Streets.
First Street east of St. Nicholas Av.
The Only Restricted Street

NORTH OF 125TH ST.
Call and examine these houses in this beautiful, healthful, and growing neighborhood. Always open. JOSEPH COAR, Builder.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

COLONIAL HOUSES.—ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ground 50 feet front; sewered, curbed, and flagged, and macadamized; all assessments paid; restricted neighborhood; west of Jerome Ave. and 184th St., Fordham Heights; prices $8,500 to $9,500; terms to suit. Apply A. P. KIRKLAND, 55 Liberty St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

10 cts. per week

Will pay for, and $115 will buy, a fine building lot at Sherman Park, adjoining the County Seat of Westchester. Improved. Developed, and crowded with advantages. No interest. Taxes 65 cents a year. Titles Guaranteed. Tickets ready. Write or call.
SHERMAN PARK CO., 167 Broadway, N. Y. Branch Offices, 2 East 125th St. and 2,857 3d Av.

HOUSE GIVEN AWAY, WHITE PLAINS; owner must sacrifice handsome house, with acre of ground; beautifully finished; magnificent surroundings. Address "ANSWER QUICKLY," Box 37 Times.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

MODERN HOUSES.
$500 CASH, $15 MONTHLY

And interest; cheaper and more convenient than Manhattan flats, built in most substantial manner.
Charles Place, Elmhurst, 9 rooms $4,200
19th St., Whitestone, 9 rooms 3,200
Sanford Av., Flushing, 8 rooms 3,600
Cypress Av., Flushing, 8 rooms 4,400
Also Houses built to suit on some of the best located lots in Queens Borough. See these houses before buying elsewhere.
FALKINBURG, Builder, opposite Murray Hill Station, Flushing.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

VERY LOW RENT—Large, new, detached eight-room house; two full lots; trolley and steam roads; 5c. fare. PROCTOR, Corona, Borough of Queens, City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

LUXURIOUS APARTMENTS.

NINE ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.
FIREPROOF BUILDING (NEW).
EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.
Central Park West, Corner 86th Street.
$2,000 TO $2,400.
APPLY TO SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.

THE BERWICK,

Nos.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 14th day of August, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables and cross-overs, for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in the said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the intersection of Liberty and Washington Streets; going thence in a northerly direction under and along Washington Street to or near the point at which this street crosses Dey Street; thence turning in a westerly direction through Dey Street, passing under and along Dey Street, under and across West Street, and under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Dey Street, and under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; the line also branching off from Washington Street, at Cortlandt Street, and going in a westerly direction under and along Cortlandt Street and crossing under West Street and going under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Cortlandt Street; thence under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; also a branch passing under and along West Street between the two lines above mentioned, making a connection between the two.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Aldermanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, said application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan Tunnel Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad, underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at a point in Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, one hundred feet or thereabouts easterly from the easterly line of West Broadway, and thence running westerly and underneath said Chambers Street, crossing under the lines of West Broadway, Greenwich, Washington, and West Streets to the shore line of the Hudson River, and thence still westerly through a tunnel or tunnels underneath the said Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the centre of said river and boundary line of the State of New York.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their places of transacting business, at the office of Paskuss & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next. Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

mh21-1aw6m*Tu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD as exr., &c., and another, plaintiffs, against HENRY RIEHL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, distant thirty-four feet two and one-half inches (34 ft. 2½ in.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Lexington Avenue with the southerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches (16 ft. 7 in.,) thence westerly parallel with Ninety-fourth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet, thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches, (16 ft. 7 in.,) thence easterly again, parallel with Ninety-fourth Street, and partly through the centre of another party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1899.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.
WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,440 Lexington Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,600, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.15, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $191, and interest, and taxes for 1899, amount not yet fixed.—Dated New York, 19th day of August, 1899.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.
au28-6aw12*Tu&19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN F. COCKERILL, plaintiff, against HENRY MURRAY and DELIA A. MURRAY, his wife, et al., defendants.

In purshance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borbugh of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, &c., beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred and nine (109) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly seventy-five (75) feet and one-half (½) inch to a point distant one hundred and ten (110) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue on a line drawn at right angles to Eleventh Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly line of Forty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, one (1) foot to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, &c., beginning at a point two hundred and nine (209) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches, to the southerly line of Forty-second Street, and thence westerly, along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS,
Referee.

HONE & BROWN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold;

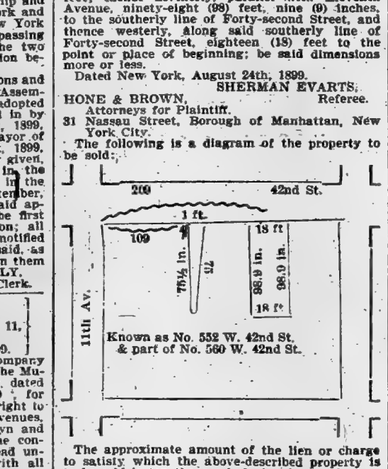

Known as No. 552 W. 42nd St. & part of No. 560 W. 42nd St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ten thousand three hundred and ninety-eight and 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of June, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and twelve dollars, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $12n 55-100 and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS,
Referee.
a25-2aw3wF&Tu&s18

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—SUSAN E. HOYT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. FFENCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, aforesaid, and known on a map of the property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and George Thompson, situate in the Twelfth (12th) Ward of the City of New York, surveyed August 1st, 1850, by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 498 as Lot No. 111, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, running thence southerly, and parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; and thence westerly, along the last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less, together with the land lying in front thereof, to the centre of said street, to be used as a public street. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Nathaniel M. Donahue by Rebecca E. Havens by deed of conveyance bearing date December 23rd, 1899.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1899. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 246 W. 143d Street:

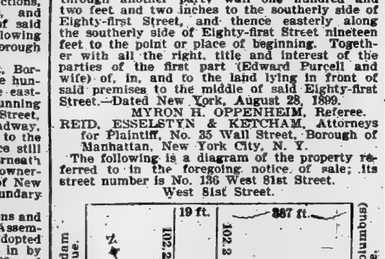

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,852.06, with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $376.22, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $428.45 and interest.—Dated New York, August 29, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
au29-3aw3wTu&F&s19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ap18-1aw6m*Tu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KOUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLUE, (formerly EMILY BEAVER,) and another, defendants

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York,) and known as Number eight (8) Livingston Place, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Livingston Place, distant seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches south from the southeast corner of said Livingston Place and East Sixteenth Street, and running thence southerly, parallel to said East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-four (84) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet to the east side of Livingston Place; and thence northwardly, along Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.

GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

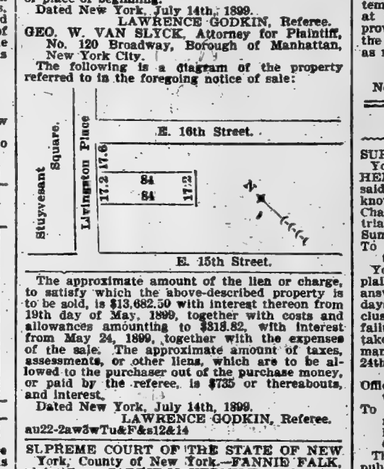

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,682.50 with interest thereon from the 19th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $318.82, with interest from May 24, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $735 or thereabouts, and interest.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.
au22-2aw3wTu&F&s12&14

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—FANNIE FALK, plaintiff, against CARRIE M. VERMILYA and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street, distant thirty (30) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street with the easterly side of Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street; and thence westerly seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER,
Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 33 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

No. 474 West 144th Street.

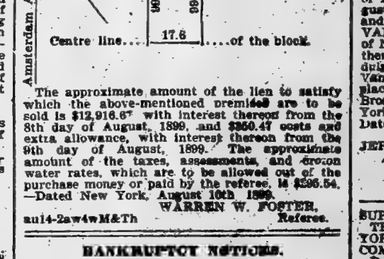

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $12,916.67, with interest thereon from the 8th day of August, 1899, and $350.47 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 9th day of August, 1899. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and croton water rates, which are to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $536.54.—Dated New York, August 10th 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER,
Referee.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOHN COLLMAN and MICHAEL COLLMAN, individually and as members of the firm of COLLMAN & BROTHER, Bankrupts. No. 1,299.

To the creditors of Joseph Collman and Michael Collman, individually and as members of the firm of Collman & Brother or the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said John Collman and Michael Collman were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Joseph C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street, distant thirty (30) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street with the easterly side of Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street; and thence westerly seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER,
Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 33 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $26,441.71, with interest thereon from the 18th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $374.23, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,081.17 and interest.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS,
Referee.

REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES LANIER, as trustee for Mary L. Stone, plaintiff, against BESSIE DEVENNY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, aforesaid, and known on a map of the property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and George Thompson, situate in the Twelfth (12th) Ward of the City of New York, surveyed August 1st, 1850, by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 498 as Lot No. 111, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, running thence southerly, and parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; and thence westerly, along the last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less, together with the land lying in front thereof, to the centre of said street, to be used as a public street. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Nathaniel M. Donahue by Rebecca E. Havens by deed of conveyance bearing date December 23rd, 1899.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1899. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is No. 136 West 81st Street.

West 81st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $26,441.71, with interest thereon from the 18th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $374.23, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,081.17 and interest.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS,
Referee.

REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HINTERMEISTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,401.

To the creditors of Henry Hintermeister of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Hintermeister was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND THALINGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,381.

To the creditors of Sigmund Thallinger of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Sigmund Thalinger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 28, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—EMIL SPITZER, plaintiff, against HENRY CHARBONNIER and "JOHN DOE, said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants. Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.

ROSE & PUTZEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Henry Charbonnier and "John Doe, said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILES SWAN, WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York.

STEVENSON, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. STEVENSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1899. ALEXANDER M. HUBBARD, Executor. Bernard S. McKean, deceased; Barnard S. McKean, receiver United Life Insurance Association; Ellen L. Demorest, Joseph J. Little, and to all other persons entitled to share in the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of George H. Jones, deceased, whose names cannot be ascertained, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said County held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why the account of distributing as it now stands of the said decedent's real property sold pursuant to decree, the sum of 33,265 33-100 dollars, surplus moneys arising upon the sale of the decedent's real estate in foreclosure, paid into the Surrogate's Court, should not be made.

In witness whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 27th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. LEAL L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my2-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILES SWAN, WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York.

my9-1aw6mTu

SWORN CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SMITH'S SONS, WARD B.—The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of WARD B. SMITH'S SONS, assigned to William J. Underwood, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 20th day of September, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William J. Underwood, assignee of the above-named Ward B. Smith & Sons, insolvent debtors, should not be made and if by cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Justice of the said court, this 14th day of August, 1899.

*Wm. SOHMER, Clerk.

ARTHUR NEVILLE, Attorney for Assignee, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
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VAN TASSEL, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, duly made on the 17th day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM H. VAN TASSEL, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said William H. Van Tassel, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 55, at No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, August 18, 1899.

WILLIAM J. FRYER, Assignee.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
Attorneys for Assignee,
229 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 20 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal C. Crane, 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1899. HARRY MERZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 257 Broadway. ap4-1aw6mTu

HOWELL, WILLIAM E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin Howell, Amelia Gaason, Charles Howell, Catherine B. Howell, Henriette Olive Trowbridge, Edward B. Henderson, Gerald H. Gray, Frederick Gray, and Elizabeth Gray, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM E. HOWELL, deceased, greeting:

Whereas, Edwin Howell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William E. Howell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, [L. S.] ness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21 day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au15-1awTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co., Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-1aw6mTu

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Shepard & Prentiss, his attorneys, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. EDWARD O. McHENRY, Executor. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executor, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-1aw6mTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN COLLMAN and MICH

DEVERY SHIFTS POLICEMEN

Transfers Eight Captains and Reduces Detectives to Patrol.

"FOR GOOD OF THE SERVICE"

Sends Capt. White, Who Closed Dives in Long Island City and Fought Against Vice, to Newtown.

"For the good of the service," as he explains it, Chief of Police Devery yesterday shifted eight Police Captains, and reduced six ward detectives to patrol duty. The Chief yesterday declined to go into any explanation of the matter, and used the stereotyped phrase by which he explains all of his orders. The transfers, which are announced in an order by the Chief, are as follows:

Capt. Daniel Moynihan from the West Sixty-eighth Street to the Tremont Police Station.

Capt. John D. Herlihy from Tremont to the West Twentieth Street Station.

Capt. Richard Walsh from the West Twentieth Street to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Capt. W. R. Haughey from the West One Hundred Street to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Capt. Stephen Brown from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Capt. Henry Steinkamp from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the West One Hundredth Street Station.

Capt. Hickman from Newtown to Long Island City.

Capt. White from Long Island City to Newtown.

The following precinct men were transferred and will do patrol duty in the precincts to which they are assigned: Thomas Devine, West Twentieth Street to Old Slip; James F. Perkins, West Twentieth Street to Oak Street; Leroy Schneider, West Twentieth Street to Leonard Street; Charles Baxter, West Twentieth Street to Mulberry Street; William J. Fogerty, West Sixty-eighth Street to Delancey Street; and Edward Pierson, West Sixty-eighth Street to Oak Street.

The strangest of these transfers is that of Capt. White from Long Island City to Newtown. Capt. White some time ago was restored to his rank by an order of the court, and when he took charge of his precinct a few weeks ago the saloons and palm gardens along Borden Avenue, the Bowery of Long Island City, were running with little regard to the law. Capt. White began a vigorous onslaught on these places, and had succeeded in closing many of them when he went on his vacation. He returned on Saturday last, and found that while he was away matters had gone back to their original condition. All Sunday he, with his wardmen, visited the resorts and closed most of them. One dive keeper who resisted his authority was locked up, and with the others vowed that they would get even. Capt. White also warned the women who frequent the neighborhood to move away, and it was only on Sunday night that he announced that there would be no violations of the law while he was in command. He had to remain on post continually. Just what happened at Headquarters yesterday morning is not known, but within twelve hours of Capt. White's vigorous campaign Chief Devery has seen fit to transfer him to Newtown "for the good of the service."

It would also appear that Capt. Herlihy had come into favor again, as evidenced by his removal from Tremont to an important precinct like that of which the West Twentieth Street Station is the headquarters. The trouble over Capt. Herlihy was what led to the retirement of Chief McCullagh and the removal of the two Republican Police Commissioners Philips and Hamilton. Herlihy was in disfavor with Senator Sullivan when he commanded the Fifth Street Station, and his transfer was demanded. McCullagh refused to meet Tammany's demands, and was forced to retire.

Devery's first official act after he was made Chief was to transfer Herlihy to the uttermost limits of the city, sending him to Wakefield. Some months later he was again transferred, to Tremont. Not long ago Herlihy was a witness before the Mazet committee, when it was expected that he would make some disclosures anent his transfers. But Capt. Herlihy blandly told the inquisitors that he had been sent up among the goats at his own request, and it was said at that time that by this means he had made his peace with the police officials and Tammany Hall. In the light of yesterday's events, it would seem that this view was the correct one.

Capts. Moynihan and Steinkamp have had considerable trouble of late in their precincts. Several policemen in Steinkamp's command have achieved unenviable notoriety. One of them was suspected of murder, and in the investigation that followed it was proved that the policemen of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station hardly made a pretense of patrolling their beats on the last tour. Policeman O'Brien, who was sent to Sing Sing several months ago for robbing Capt. Rhodes while the latter was in an ambulance on his way to the hospital, also belonged to Steinkamp's command.

The transfers of Capt. Walsh and Capt. Brown are looked on in the light of an advancement, and no importance is attached to the transfer of Capt. Haughey. All of Capt. Mcynihan's and Capt. Walsh's men were reduced from ward detectives to patrol.

All of the transferred men reported at their precincts at 6 o'clock last evening.

HELD FOR McGUIRE'S DEATH.

Asylum Keepers Charged with Manslaughter by Coroner's Jury—Doctors Uphold Attendants.

Daniel O'Connor, Thomas Sexton, and Patrick J. Ryan, attendants in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island, were formally charged by a Coroner's jury yesterday with having caused the death of James McGuire, a paretic. It was claimed that the keepers, in order to subdue McGuire, beat him with a stick until his body was covered with bruises and six ribs were broken. Coroner Zucca recommitted the prisoners to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Dr. Spellman, the assistant physician who was in charge of Ward 23, in which McGuire was confined, stated at the inquest that he was summoned to the ward by one of the attendants, who told him McGuire had become violent and that it had been necessary to use force to subdue him and that he needed medical attendance.

The doctor found McGuire seated in a chair unconscious. He ran to the drug department for stimulants, and soon after administered them; but McGuire died five minutes later. The doctor found six ribs had been broken, a large contusion over the chest, and other bruises. When McGuire entered the hospital, about three weeks before his death, he was in good condition. In his opinion the attendants had not used any more force than was necessary.

Dr. R. W. Rowe, who was in charge of the hospital at the time, said that after investigating the case he suspended the attendants and notified the Coroner. He was of the opinion, however, that no more force than necessary was used to subdue the patient and that, from what he could learn, the injuries were caused by McGuire coming in contact with the arm of a wooden settee during the struggle. Dr. Rowe admitted there had been other cases where it had been charged patients had died from assault at the hands of attendants, but that in each instance the Coroner had exonerated the attendants.

Dr. Percy Bryant, the Superintendent of the hospital, who was absent at the time of the death of McGuire, was also a witness. He testified that his orders to the attendants were not to use unnecessary violence to overcome patients. He was of the opinion that in this case undue force was not used, and he believed that the broken ribs were caused by contact with the settee.

The brother and father of the deceased were called upon to testify and stated that the dead man had never been violent and that his slight unsound condition of mind was the result of using alcohol. The father, in concluding his testimony, said: "I am convinced that my son was brutally murdered by these three men. Dr. Spellman came to my house and said that my son had died after a convulsion and that I must not be surprised if his body was bruised and black, as it had been necessary to use force to control him."

Dr. Spellman was asked by Assistant District Attorney Sullivan why he had gone to the house of the McGuires and notified them, when it was customary to send a telegram. He answered that he merely wanted them to know about it. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, after little deliberation.

WHISKY WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Trust Has Made No Reply to Proposition of the Independents and Lively Fight Is Looked For.

The indications are that there will be a lively fight between the ninety-five independent distillers of Kentucky and the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, a branch of the Whisky Trust. The answer expected yesterday to the proposition submitted by the independents to the trust on Friday relative to the allotment of production was not received. The product agreed upon in Kentucky is 18,000,000 gallons annually. Of this the independents demand 50 per cent. The trust, with only fifty plants, wants to limit the independents to five-eighteenths.

"We have received no answer to our proposal," said Secretary John F. Pogue of the independents' Executive Committee at the Hoffman House last night. "Certainly, if a reply was intended, it would have reached us to-day. It looks very much as though the trust had gone into its hole and drawn the hole in after it.

"We have submitted our proposition. We shall make no further overtures. Of course we shall report what we have done to our people. We are not going to close our plants or go out of business. Perhaps we may form a combination. Our experience of late has tended to educate us that organization is necessary. One thing is certain: any further proposals relative to the production of whisky in Kentucky must come from President Rice and his associates."

SEABRIGHT VICTIMS' FUNERAL.

Services Held for Katherine Louise and Juanita Teresita Terry and C. W. Trippe, Jr.

The funeral of Katherine Louise and Juanita Teresita Terry and Charles White Trippe, Jr., who were killed last Wednesday at Seabright by a train, was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Charles W. Trippe, father of the boy and brother-in-law of the two girls, at 326 West Seventy-eighth Street. The bodies were brought yesterday morning from Long Branch, where they had been in charge of an undertaker since the accident. The surviving members of Mr. Trippe's family came home the day before, including Mrs. Trippe, who was seriously injured at the time that her two sisters and her son were killed, and who was unable to leave her bed yesterday to attend the funeral.

The services, which were conducted by the Rev. Father Joseph H. Bigley, pastor of Holy Trinity Chapel, consisted only of the reading of the Roman Catholic service for the dead, first in Latin and afterward in English. There was no music, and the officiating clergyman was attended by only one altar boy, who recited the responses to the prayers. Only members of the family and a few intimate friends were present.

Katherine Louise Terry, who was the full sister of Mrs. Trippe, was twenty-two years old. She and Mrs. Trippe were the daughters of Charles Bullard, who died in Belgium many years ago. After his death their mother was married to Juan Pedro Terry, a brother of the late Antonio Terry. Juanita Teresita Terry, who was thirteen years old, was the child of this union, and inherited from her father an estate which is said to exceed $5,000,000. It is supposed that this large fortune will fall to her half sister, Mrs. Trippe, with whom she had lived since the death of their mother.

The remains of the three victims will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery to-day.

GAS WAR DECISION.

Justice McAdam Denies Mandamus to a New Amsterdam Stockholder to Inspect Company's Books.

The application of Gen. J. Frederick Pierson, the owner of seventy-five shares of stock in the New Amsterdam Gas Company, for a mandamus to compel the company to permit him to inspect its books, records, papers, and contracts, was denied yesterday by Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court.

Gen. Pierson alleged that since the corporation had decreased the price of gas from $1.10 to 50 cents per 1,000 feet the revenue of the company had been cut in half, and that its income was not now sufficient to pay its expenditure without a serious diminution in its dividends, and that it must be selling bonds or stocks to meet the deficiency. He stated that his dividends prior to the reduction amounted to 12 per cent. per annum.

The issuance of the writ was opposed on the ground that Gen. Pierson had no right to see the books, and an allegation by him that the company had arbitrarily reduced the price was met by the statement that it had only done so after the Consolidated, the Standard, and the Mutual Gas Companies had cut their rates, and that the reduction was necessary in order to retain its customers, many of whom had gone over to the Consolidated Gas Company.

The New Amsterdam Company also alleged that Gen. Pierson's application was not made in good faith, but with an ulterior purpose.

Justice McAdam, referring in his decision to the fears of the petitioner that the New Amsterdam Gas Company cannot sell gas at 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and may in consequence have to go into the hands of a receiver, says: "There seems to be nothing to justify those fears. The petitioner has not furnished any proof by experts that gas cannot be profitably sold at the reduced price, and the fact that a competing company is able to furnish it almost as low and pay dividends would seem to prove that there is still a margin of profit left. No information contained in the books would aid in settling the 'gas war,' which must, like many of the 'cut rate' wars of the past, adjust itself."

Russell Sage would not discuss Justice McAdam's decision because he had not read it. Of the general gas situation he said:

"The Standard Gas Light Company is ready to talk business at any hour of the day. The companies at war will, however, have to settle their differences before anything can be done. I do not at present see any end to the gas war. The Standard is attending to gas making, and is not in the fight between Consolidated and New Amsterdam. Let them restore rates and then a basis of action will be established. Stories of settlement? Oh, yes, there are plenty around. I've just heard that everything's going to be settled before you know it."

DEATH IN CLAM CHOWDER.

William H. Johnson Dies After a Trip to Rockaway Beach.

William H. Johnson, thirty-three years old, died at the residence of Mrs. Julia Rohing, 1,981 Second Avenue, from possible ptomaine poisoning. Johnson lived at 715 Seventh Avenue, and was employed as a conductor on the First Avenue car line.

In company with Miss Tillie Hanover, he went to Rockaway Beach on Sunday, where he ate some clam chowder. Soon after eating the chowder he returned to New York, escorting Miss Hanover to the Rohing home, where she lives.

Johnson was taken suddenly ill, and a doctor who was summoned pronounced the symptoms similar to those produced by ptomaine poisoning. He staid with the patient all night, but Johnson died at 7 o'clock.

The Coroner was notified, and Dr. Weston investigated the case, stating that Johnson had died of acute indigestion and possible ptomaine poisoning.

To Toast Our Mayor Abroad.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday received a letter from the New York correspondent of a well-known English sporting newspaper conveying the information that the health of the Chief Magistrate of New York was to be drunk at a dinner to be given on Sept. 7, "Colonial Day," at the Inns of Court Hotel, London, in honor of the Australian cricket team, which is now in England. The Acting Mayor was requested to write a letter proposing a sentiment touching either on Australia or on cricket. Incidentally, the letter mentions the fact that Prince Ranjitsihnji, the celebrated Indian cricketer, will soon visit this country with an English team, which has games arranged for this city and Philadelphia. In response, Mr. Guggenheimer wrote, thanking the promoters of the dinner for the courtesy, and promising that the English team would receive a hearty welcome in this city.

Decided Against Ahearn Law.

Justice Lambert, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the application of Police Capt. Edward A. Gans for the appointment of a referee to pass on a bill for $1,537, being expenses in his suit for reinstatement on the police force in 1895. Gans was a Sergeant at the time, and was reinstated by the Court.

BROKER'S WIDOW TOOK GAS

Mrs. Mary W. Earle, Tired of a Servant's Life, Tried to Die.

FROM WEALTH TO INDIGENCE

Formerly She Was Conspicuous in Social Circles of This City—Fortune Lost on Black Friday.

Mary W. Earle, fifty-five years old, a servant in the employ of J. M. Hannan of 4,187 Park Avenue, attempted to end her life yesterday morning by inhaling gas in the house of her employer. She is now in the Fordham Hospital, where it is said that the chances are against her recovery.

Mrs. Earle has a history, and a sad one. As the wife of Mortimer W. Earle, once well-known in Wall Street as a broker, she was a figure in local society thirty years ago, and presided over an establishment in which she was surrounded by such of life's comforts as her wealthy husband could lavish upon her. Mrs. Earle was still a young woman when, in the great financial panic that followed the Jay Cook failure in 1873, her husband's fortune was suddenly swept away. Out of the wreck enough was saved to allow the couple to maintain a semblance of their former position. The final stroke of ill-fortune came to Mrs. Earle nine years ago, when her husband was killed by being thrown from his carriage, and since that time but little is known of the vicissitudes through which she passed, until she finally became a servant in the Hannan household.

About three months ago Mr. Hannan, who is a hardware dealer, was asked by a friend of Mrs. Earle to give the latter a place as a domestic. He did so, and he says that he was surprised at the evident culture of the woman he had employed. She seemed to have traveled extensively, and while she talked but little of herself, it was evident that she had once occupied a position much above her present one. Mr. Hannan and his daughter noticed yesterday morning that Mrs. Earle had not performed her accustomed duties in the household, and when they went to her room they detected a strong odor of gas coming from it. The police of the Tremont Station were notified, and when the door was forced Mrs. Earle was discovered lying in bed with one end of a rubber tube in her mouth, the other end of which was attached to the gas fixture. Several letters, one undated and unsigned, were found in the room. The first is as follows:

"I, Mary W. Earle, in sound mind, am driven to end my life in this great city for the want of a home, want of friends, and want of money. I was fifty-five years of age July 27, 1899. I have tried to do my duty, but now at this season of the year, when help is hardly wanted, I have been given notice Sunday evening that I must be out to-morrow morning. I have no place on earth to go. I must seek a place elsewhere—where, who can tell? My native place is Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y. I have a grave in Lakewood Cemetery, if some kind person would send me there. Mrs. Thomas Bingham of Cooperstown, my friend, sister, and maybe she would see that I was buried there. However, in death, as in life, all friends fail if help is needed. I must be laid like any pauper in Potter's Field. God help the poor! I hope my sins will be forgiven.

From the tenor of the other letter it was evident that Mrs. Earle was about to lose her place as a servant in Mr. Hannan's house, and that the fact preyed on her mind. The letter is addressed to Mr. Hannan and is as follows:

Dear Sir: I am sorry to cause you any trouble, but I have nowhere to go and cannot sit in the street, and at this time of year it is impossible to find a place. With no home, no friends, and no money, I have nothing left but to end a long, sad life. I have tried to be a faithful servant to you, and you being dissatisfied, I trust you will find some one to do better. I want Mrs. Howe to have what things I have left and leave a note for her. Will you please send it to her, at 2,044 Ryer Avenue? I have a friend, the Hon. William Caryl Ely of 45 Falls Street, Niagara Falls, who might send my remains to Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y., but if it would be too much trouble for you, let it go. I don't suppose it will make much difference to me. I hope you will meet with prosperity, and as I am in advance in life try to have a kind and charitable mind for those in trouble and want. Good-by and believe me, yours most respectfully, MARY W. EARLE.

The Mrs. Howe referred to in the note left by Mrs. Earle, is the wife of Policeman Edward F. Howe of the Alexander Avenue Police Station. She was seen last night, and said that Mrs. Earle was employed in her family for a year. She left of her own accord two months ago to go to the Hannans' She tiod Mrs. Howe that when her husband died she was penniless, and became a seamstress. She was recommended to Mrs. Howe by a trained nurse, whose name she does not now remember. Mrs. Howe said she frequently called upon them, and was at their house last Friday night, when she seemed despondent, but did not mention any intention of self-destruction. When she left the house she said that she would call again.

LOAD OF FURNITURE ABLAZE.

Took Some Time, However, to Convince the Driver of the Fact.

Yesterday was moving day with the Bader family of Voorhis Avenue, Sheepshead Bay. Patrick Deegan, a truckman, of Parkville, had been engaged to move the household goods of the migrating Baders to their new place of abode further in town, and bright and early he showed up with his van and team.

An hour later the van, loaded with furniture, was tolling slowly along Ocean Avenue on its way to town. Deegan on the seat was alternately whistling snatches from "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night" and pulling at an old clay pipe. Ahead of him, by the roadside, was a group of small boys throwing stones at sparrows. When Deegan reached the boys they uttered a series of gleeful yells and swarmed about the van.

"Hey, yer load's a-fire!" they shouted to the driver.

Deegan took his pipe from his mouth, smiled self-satisfiedly, and reached for his whip.

"Ah, go chase yerselves! D'yer think yer kin work an old game like that on the likes er me?" he remarked, with fine scorn.

Then he made a couple of passes with the whip at the boys and drove on. The boys followed, turning handsprings in the road and giving other evidence of intense glee over something, which, however, gave the whistling Deegan no concern.

Several blocks further on a man yelled to Deegan that his load was afire.

"Yes, an' I s'pose me wheel's turnin' 'round, too, ain't it?" returned the van driver, sarcastically.

Some distance further along a fat policeman ran out into the road and frantically signaled Deegan to stop.

"Hey, there, your load's afire!" he yelled.

Then for the first time Deegan looked around.

"Holy smoke!" he exclaimed, sliding down to the ground and proceeding to yank pieces of furniture from the van with desperate haste.

The load was ablaze, sure enough, and blazing merrily, too. But with the help of the policeman and half a dozen buckets of water obtained from a near-by house, the fire, which had probably been started by a spark from Deegan's pipe, was extinguished.

"An' ter think that I cut them kids with me whip fer cuttin' me on ter this," said Deegan, ruefully, remounting to his seat and driving dejectedly away.

BURIAL OF JUDGE HILTON.

Body Interred in the Family Plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

The body of ex-Judge Henry Hilton was buried yesterday afternoon in the Hilton family plot in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral party accompanying the body arrived at the Grand Central Station from Saratoga shortly after 3 o'clock. In the party were Col. and Mrs. Albert B. Hilton, Henry G. Hilton, ex-Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell and their two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and the Misses Horton.

The funeral cortège proceeded at once to Greenwood Cemetery. The services at the grave, which were brief, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, pastor of Bethesda Church, Saratoga.

Three New Copper Companies.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday with County Clerk John G. Fisher, at Jersey City, by three new copper companies. The first was the Augang, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The second company is the Oxide. Its capital is $5,000,000. The third company is the Island, with a capital stock of $100,000. The Jersey City office will be the office of the New Jersey corporations' agency.

GERMANS WANT OUR SAUSAGES.

Importer Writes to Mayor Requesting Names of American Dealers.

In a letter to Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, a wholesale sausage dealer of Altona-Bahrenfeld, Germany, asks for the names of manufacturers of cervelat and other sausages, stripped loins, picnic hams, and other cured pork products, with a view to entering into direct negotiations with them for the importation into Germany of such goods.

The writer of the letter says that immense quantities of American-made sausages have been imported into Germany recently and that they have given general satisfaction, despite the fact that the importation of American pork is generally regarded in this country as being prohibited by the German laws

RELICS FROM CERVERA'S FLEET.

Coins Taken from Wrecks at North American Trust Company.

The North American Trust Company received yesterday from its branch office at Santiago, Cuba, some relics of the emphatic and absolute victory gained July 3, 1898, by the American squadron under Admirals Schley and Sampson over Admiral Cervera's fleet. The relics will be especially interesting to numismatists, as they are silver Spanish coins taken from the submerged wrecks of the Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo.

According to the documents which accompany the two bags of blackened and oxidized money, the local agent of the North American Trust Company paid $800 for them. They were secured by divers who acted independently and were allowed to keep them by the United States authorities. Diver José Angel Montero secured several hundred pieces from the safe of the Almirante Oquendo and from a compartment of the Vizcaya. Diver Eduardo Martinez took 602 pieces. With the coins came the stand and shield of an incandescent light which was in the cabin of Capt. Eulate on the Vizcaya. This is now in President Trowbridge's office.

The trust company acquired the relics as curiosities, and is not likely to dispose of them freely, as a few years from now their value will be greatly enhanced.

CITY OWNS RAINES LAW HOTEL.

Coney Island Resort Operated for Five Years on Municipal Property.

It was ascertained yesterday that for five years the city has been the owner of a Raines law hotel at Coney Island, and that the ostensible proprietor of the place has been paying no rent for that period of time. Searchers in the Controller's office found that the Grand Union Hotel, a well-known Coney Island resort, which formerly belonged to John Y. McKane, stood on property which had passed into the city's hands in 1894 for non-payment of taxes. The Commissioner of Investments of the old Town of Gravesend failed to report the transfer to the municipality, and all trace of it was lost until recently. The property changed hands several times since it was owned by McKane. Of late the place was conducted by Col. A. R. Samuels, who recently made application for an excise license, alleging that the property belonged to him. He was directed to the Controller's office, where a demand was made for five years' rent. Samuels returned later, saying that he had placed the matter in the hands of his counsel, Corporation Counsel Whalen has advised that Samuels be dispossessed. The property is valued at $25,000.

WANTED FOR KILLING A BOY.

Giorindino Struck the Fatal Blow with a Window-Shade Roller.

Joseph Marinni, thirteen years old, of 334 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, died yesterday from the effects of a blow on the head with a window-shade roller delivered by Giodanni Giorindino of the same address on Aug. 25.

On the evening in question Marinni, with two younger brothers and Giorindino's four children, was playing in the street in front of their home. Giorindino, who is a bartender in a saloon at No. 336, came to the door of the place and called his children to him. When they got near enough he struck each one with a window-shade roller which he carried in his hand.

Marinni protested against the whipping, whereupon the man became enraged and started after the boy, who was standing about fifteen feet away. Marinni ran and Giorindino threw the roller at the boy. One of the ends, which was covered with a piece of iron, struck the lad on the head above the left ear, inflicting an ugly gash. The boy was knocked down, but, getting up quickly, escaped.

Marinni returned to One Hundred and Ninth Street, and fell to the sidewalk, exhausted by the loss of blood and the excitement. He was carried into his parents' home and put to bed. Since that time Marinni was unable to talk intelligibly, and could give no account of the accident.

Detectives are looking for Giorindino, who has not been seen since the day he struck the boy.

SAYS A WOMAN KICKED HIM.

Boy Dies in Bellevue Hospital and Mrs. Kate Ristick is Arrested.

John McDermott, five years old, of 508 East Sixteenth Street, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from abdominal troubles. Just before he was operated upon he told the doctors he had been kicked by Mrs. Kate Ristick, who keeps a saloon at 518 East Sixteenth Street.

The lad's mother stated that, according to the story of her daughter, Mary, the two were looking into a candy store window when Mrs. Ristick came along and kicked the boy. She then threw him against a carriage that was standing at the curb, and when he fell to the sidewalk she again kicked him.

Mrs. McDermott said also that Mrs. Ristick had continually assaulted her children, and that she had several weeks ago moved from 516 to 508 East Sixteenth Street to get the children out of the woman's way.

Mrs. McDermott later made a formal complaint to the East Twenty-second Street Station police against Mrs. Ristick, and the woman was placed under arrest. When the neighbors heard that Mrs. Ristick was under arrest they gathered in force and attempted to assault her. The detectives had to take the woman out the rear way over a fence and into Fifteenth Street.

The mob ran around through Avenue A and intercepted the prisoner and three detectives, and the latter had to use their clubs to get their prisoner to the police station. The woman's lawyer tried to secure her release on bail, but Sergeant Fagan told him the case was too serious to admit of any bond whatever.

Detective Sergt. Robinson, who is attached to the East Twenty-second Street Station, called at Bellevue Hospital last night and secured a certificate from Dr. Kellogg, which stated that young McDermott's death was due to natural causes.

Charged with Killing a Child.

Bernard Gallagher, the two-year-old son of John Gallagher, living at 92 North Third Street, Williamsburg, died yesterday from the effects of a blow in the stomach, and John Macaerybis, a Pole, living at 84 North Fifth Street, Williamsburg, is held by the police without bail charged with causing the child's death. It is claimed that he was enraged last Sunday evening by some boys while he was visiting near the Gallagher house and that he threw a part of a brick, which struck the Gallagher child and killed it.

Hitch Over Policeman's Appointment.

The Police Board and the Civil Service Commission are in conflict over the recommendation of the commission for appointment to the force of John F. McLaughlin of 90 Lawrence Street. The recommendation was rejected by the Police Board. This is the second time that McLaughlin has been turned down. When Gov. Roosevelt was President of the Police Board McLaughlin applied for appointment. He had been indicted for assault in 1895, the complainant being Miss Selina Guilfoyle of 501 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street. Although the indictment was dismissed, District Attorney Gardiner informed the Police Board that in his opinion McLaughlin could have been convicted had the case gone to trial. McLaughlin is on the civil service list, and the Police Board therefore has nothing to do but appoint him, providing he can pass the physical examination.

Railway Car Destroyed by Fire.

A box car loaded with essential oils and oxalic acid arrived in the Central Railroad Yard at Jersey City yesterday afternoon. It was run onto a siding to await shipment to New York. At 9 o'clock last night the acid exploded from some unknown cause and set fire to the cars. The oils fed the flame, making a blaze that could be seen for a long distance. The firemen were unable to extinguish the flames, but the fire soon burned itself out. The car and its contents were destroyed.

Covering for about 2000 assorted legs.
Every size.
Were $6.50 to $10—a very few as low as $5.
$3.50 to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TIN PLATE MAY GO HIGHER

Belief in the Trade that the Upward Tendency Will Continue.

ADVANCE IN STEEL THE CAUSE

As a Result of the Increased Price, Rivals Have Organized to Compete with the Trust.

The advance of 27½ cents per box in the price of tin plate, announced last Saturday by the American Tin Plate Company, created little commotion in the tin plate trade yesterday. It was conceded that the upward tendency in the prices of the staple is not yet near an end. Saturday's advance, notwithstanding the fact that the trust only recently advanced prices 50 cents per box, was not wholly unexpected, following as it does the steady climb in the price of steel plate. This latest advance brings the price for 100-pound 14 by 20 boxes up to $4.65 per box, free on board mill, which means an increase in the price since the first of the year of practically $2 per box, or nearly 80 per cent., and makes the price of tin plate higher than at any time since 1891. The American Tin Plate people, however, point to the fact, and the plate jobbers agree with them, that tin plate within the past few years has been by far the cheapest of all the steel products, and that the advance in its price has not corresponded with the rise in raw materials and the increase in the price of labor.

Frank Dickerson, Eastern agent of the American Tin Plate Company, when seen yesterday, said that the advance of 27½ cents per box announced on Saturday was brought about solely by the advance in steel plate.

"We received information on Saturday," he said, "of a big deal in steel plate, in which the entire product of a big concern for a several years' term was contracted for at $38 per ton. This we took to mean that the price of steel plate is definitely fixed at at least $38 per ton for the present, and the price of tin plate was fixed accordingly. By referring to the market quotations it will be seen that the recent advances in the price of tin plate have been relatively less than those in steel plate and other steel products. What further advances, if any, will be made in tin will depend entirely on the steel market."

Members of the plate trade who have any fault to find with the American Tin Plate Company's action complain less of the amount of the advance than at the way in which it is ordered. In other departments of the metal trades, advances, it is urged, are gradual, giving a dealer some opportunity to provide for the future.

S. A. Jennings of the jobbing firm of Bruce & Cook, when seen yesterday, said he expected this price of tin plate to advance considerably beyond the present figures owing to the extraordinary rise in the price of raw materials.

"In fact," he said, "I am rather surprised that the advance has not been sharper already. The price of steel plate has risen from $14 to $38 per ton, an advance of more than 250 per cent., and yet the advance in the price of tin plate has been only about 80 per cent. Although the price of raw tin has been comparatively slight, it must be remembered that the price of tin plate is regulated almost entirely by the price of steel. In 100 pounds of tin plate, for instance, there are but two pounds of tin. The cost of labor in manufacture is about a cent per pound, and this has advanced 25 per cent. during the past year, so that, all things considered, I think the Tin Plate Trust has been rather conservative in its prices thus far."

It is being hinted in the tin plate trade that the reason why the American Tin Plate Company has not followed the upward tendency of the steel plate market is the prospect that its monopoly of the tin plate industry in America is to be broken. The thoroughness with which this monopoly has been maintained has excited the admiration and envy of the tin-plate trade, and there has always been plenty of capital ready to go into the business when the smallest opening is made. With prices at the present level the margin of profit has tempted competitors who believe that the way is now open, and several independent concerns are on the eve of commencing operations.

Among these is the National Stamping and Enameling Company, which now has forty-four mills practically completed. The Champion Iron and Steel Company, another rival for the trust, is building eight mills in Muskegon, Mich., and is said to be taking orders now for delivery three months hence.

The Tyler Plant, at Washington, Penn., consists of four mills nearing completion, which, it is said, will be in operation in about a month.

The three companies together, it will be seen, will have an aggregate of fifty-six mills. The American Tin Plate Company operates upward of 350 mills.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

There will be music at Tompkins Square Park, by Philip Wagner & Son's Military Band, to-day, at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Sign of Victory"..... Boehne
Overture, "William Tell"..... Rossini
Waltz, "The Wizard of the Nile"..... Herbert
Selection, "Highwayman"..... de Koven
Cornet solo, "Columbia Polka"..... Rollinson
Mr. Finkelstein.
"I Wonder Where She Is To-night"..... Dresser
Intermezzo, "Forget Me Not"..... Macbeth
Grand comic opera medley, "Tit-Bits"..... Wiegand
Potpourri, popular airs..... Mackie
American Fantasia..... Herbert
Characteristic two-step, "Ash-Cake Shuffle"..... Tom Clark
"Home, Sweet Home."

At Mount Morris Park Lederhaus's Squadron A Band will give this programme:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "The Fuller Bergen"..... Wiegand
Two-Step, "Smoky Mokes"..... Holzman
Overture, "Fest"..... Leutner
Selection, "Il Trovatore"..... Hartmann
Waltz, "Love Knots"..... Wormser
Descriptive fantasie, "At the Old Grist Mill"..... Muller
Cornet solo, "Glen Island Waltz"..... Short
Mr. A. Beringer.
Overture, "Die Irrfahrt ums Gluck"..... Von Suppe
March, "Aux Flameaux, No. 8"..... Meyerbeer
Medley, "Popular Kentucky"..... Tobani
March, "Debutante"..... Wallace, Jr.
Two-Step, "A Tennessee Jubilee"..... Wiegand

Ex-Policeman a Suicide.

Joseph Leary, a policeman who resigned from the Greenpoint Avenue Station force several years ago, committed suicide by inhaling gas yesterday afternoon at his home, 91 Berry Street, Williamsburg. The family insist that Leary's act was the result of brooding over his brother's death on Sunday. It is alleged that the police of the Bedford Avenue Station made a futile effort to hush up the case. It was 6 o'clock before any call was sent in for an ambulance, and even then the ambulance surgeon could glean but little information.

F. M. Smith Going to Chicago.

F. M. Smith, who was arrested Aug. 17 charged with using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes, was yesterday turned over to the Chicago Post Office authorities. He formerly conducted an establishment at 122 West Twenty-third Street under the name of the New York Export and Import Company, the name of an old-established house on Pearl Street. It is alleged that he worked in conjunction with Samuel Davidov, in Chicago, who was arrested there some time ago, and swindled many wholesale dealers.

Celebrated Hats.

Fall Styles

will be introduced

Thursday, August 31,

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia,

London, Scott & Co., Agents, 1 Old Bond St. | Paris, A Gelot, Agent, 13 Rue de la Paix, | Naples, F. D'Arienzo, Agent, Via Roma, 306.

And Accredited Agencies in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

FACTORIES—Park and Nostrand Avenues, Sanford and Ellery Streets, Brooklyn.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Fashion's fall recipe for bodily comfort and room picturesqueness—Little Rallying Spots.

But let coziness be genuine. A backless settee, with a few thin cushions and a trembling arrangement of draperies, is an outrage understood by the least artistic persons when they come to sit in it.

The needfuls for success? The quaintest highbacked Colonial and Teutonic settles; broad Oriental couches, draperies, cushions, Oriental rugs in richest and softest colorings.

Construction? Special designs for your special corners carried out in just the right way.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SHOOTING OF KENWORTHY

Lusk Claims He Was Paying Too Marked Attention to His Wife.

HIS VICTIM CANNOT SURVIVE

Prisoner Is a Member of the Twenty-second Regiment and a Veteran of the Spanish War.

Richard Kenworthy, an electrician, twenty-seven years old, who was shot early yesterday morning by Robert J. Lusk, a member of the Twenty-second Regiment and a veteran of the Spanish war, in the latter's apartments, at 261 West Sixteenth Street, is dying in the New York Hospital. Kenworthy boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Lusk, and a quarrel which led to the shooting is alleged by Lusk to have had its origin in the too marked attentions paid to his wife by Kenworthy. Lusk, who carries a bullet wound in his arm inflicted by Kenworthy in the impromptu duel, is a prisoner in the West Twentieth Street Station. One of Lusk's bullets penetrated Kenworthy's right lung and another shattered his kneecap.

At the time of the breaking out of the war with Spain Lusk obtained leave of absence from his regiment and joined one of the regular army commands which saw service in Cuba. Kenworthy was at that time a friend of the family, and Lusk suggested to him that he board with Mrs. Lusk while he was away in Cuba.

Lusk was at the time Superintendent of Post Office Station G. When he returned last Fall he says he did not find matters in the shape they should have been. His domestic troubles preyed on his mind, and he began to drink heavily. He neglected his business, and six weeks ago was reduced from his position as Station Superintendent, with a salary of $2,000 a year to a clerkship in Station C, where he received only half the salary. Then he drank more, and for the past two weeks has suffered from insomnia. His friends say his conduct was often erratic.

The police learned from Lusk that he and his wife retired to their respective rooms about 9 o'clock on Sunday night. At that time Kenworthy was in his room. Lusk could not sleep, and went out, returning at 1 o'clock. He entered his room and disrobed, and then, noticing that his wife was not in her room, he began a search of the flat.

The parlor was dark, he said, and in searching around he stumbled over Kenworthy, who was seated in an armchair near the front window, and Mrs. Lusk reclined on a sofa at his side. Lusk ordered both of them to go to their rooms, and they refused. Lusk then ran to his room and, arming himself with a revolver, returned to the parlor and fired three shots at his boarder. Two shots took effect as described, and Kenworthy, who was also armed with a revolver, returned the fusillade with one shot.

Mrs. Lusk ran shrieking from the room when the firing began, and, grabbing her two children, rushed into the street. Kenworthy followed her down stairs and fell in the lower hallway, while Lusk, believing that he had reached the street, fired two wild shots from the window in the hope that they might reach his adversary.

It was these last two shots that attracted Policeman Cahill, who, as he reached the house, saw Kenworthy, partly dressed and covered with blood, staggering down the steps. Cahill caught him as he fell, and Kenworthy said that Lusk had inflicted the wounds. Mean

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT — COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. — ONE CENT

THE WEATHER. Showers, fresh easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII. NO. 15,488. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The Transvaal crisis has become graver. It is reported in London that Great Britain has decided to extend the demands upon President Krüger, and that he will not consent to them. Krüger, on speaking of the situation, said he could not do better than refer people to Psalm LXXXIII. The London newspapers take a gloomy view of the situation, and severely criticise the attitude of Premier Schreiner of the Cape Parliament. It is estimated that 15,000 people have left the Transvaal since the crisis began. The Brazilian police have arrested a number of Anarchists in connection with a plot to blow up building of the Paris Exposition. A girl, they have discovered, is now on her way to Paris in order to destroy the buildings by dynamite. The Santo Domingo revolutionists now hold all the towns in the Puerto Plata district except Monte Christi. Puerto Plata City surrendered on Monday. The revolutionists are said to favor annexation by the United States. It is reported that the Emperor of China is being slowly starved to make him even weaker than he has been. A serious missionary riot occurred at Paao An, Chinese Thibet. The three missionaries barely escaped with their lives. The Chinese officials, on being appealed to, refused help. An arrangement has been made between M. de Giers, Russian Minister at Peking, and the British Chargé d'Affaires in that city, to submit the Hankow incident, in which Cossacks ejected workmen building a fence around an English company's lands, to arbitration. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, expressed at a joint session of the Prussian Diet, the regret of the German Government at the failure of the Canal bill, and added that the Government would steadily adhere to the project.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A Japanese newspaper prints details of a story that Gen. Pilar had a quarrel with Aguinaldo, and drawing a pistol, killed him instantly.

President and Mrs. McKinley were welcomed by a crowd of 5,000 persons on their arrival on Monday night at East Liverpool, Ohio. They start for Canton this morning.

It is reported from Chicago that Demetri Friedlander, the defaulting banker, left that city for New York. The police hope to capture him if he is not on his way to Europe.

Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed a restraining order forbidding the Board of Public Improvements from acting upon the Ramapo contract until a hearing can be had on a motion for a permanent injunction.

Page 3.

Gov. Roosevelt spent several hours in the city yesterday on his way from his Summer home at Oyster Bay for another tour up the State.

D. W. Shackleford, Democrat, was elected yesterday over W. J. Vosholl, Republican, in Eighth District of Missouri, to fill the unexpired term of Richard P. Bland.

The preliminary meetings at Zanesville, Ohio, show that J. R. McLean is in full control, and that the Democratic State Convention will undoubtedly nominate him for Governor to-day.

A special meeting of butchers was held in this city last night to consider the plan for the establishment here of an independent packing house to fight the Beef Trust. Many offers of co-operation were received from ranchmen and packers.

Richard Croker was absent last evening from the meetings of the Executive and General Committees, held in the Tammany Wigwam. Owing to his absence only routine business was transacted. There was much mystery as to the chief's whereabouts.

The Organization Committee of the Independent Labor Party issued a call last evening for a mass meeting to be held on Friday evening in Cooper Union. The call denounces the political system that compels the people to support in idleness and obey the bosses.

Page 4.

The retail liquor dealers have begun the erection of a brewery in this city with the intention of fighting the brewers.

The commission engaged in distributing the Cuban gratuity fund of $3,000,000 reports that it has given $2,526,900 to 33,692 persons.

The plans for the naval parade in New York Harbor in honor of the home-coming of Admiral Dewey indicate that it will be the greatest marine pageant in the history of the city.

The new battleship Alabama had her builder's trial, and acquitted herself satisfactorily. Her maximum speed was at the rate of 17¼ knots per hour, which is 1¼ knots over the contract requirement.

Gen. Wheeler is to take command of Gen. Funston's brigade in the Philippines. He is to proceed to San Fernando to-day. He says that the country is not unhealthy, and that when more troops arrive rapid progress will be made. The transport Puebla sailed from San Francisco with 650 recruits yesterday, and in a few days 2,000 more will leave. It is expected that twelve transports will leave for Manila in the next fortnight.

Page 5.

The Shamrock was towed from Erie Basin yesterday to an anchorage off Tompkinsville.

An overnight event, won by Gonfalon, proved the most exciting contest at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday. MacLeod of Dare won the Dolphin Stakes and Semper Ego the hurdle race. "Snapper" Garrison had a mount in the latter contest.

Page 7.

The American Consul at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, has cabled the State Department that the revolutionists hold all but one town in his district. The rebels, it is said, plan to overthrow the Government and then to ask for annexation to the United States.

Page 13.

Bridge Commissioner Shea has abandoned his efforts to compel the trolley companies to pay an increased toll rate on the bridge.

District Attorney Steele has declared his intention of proceeding against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for alleged violation of the ten-hour labor law.

The Brooklyn health authorities agree with the State Board that the law with respect to vaccination is not properly observed in the Brooklyn public schools.

A statement from George Y. Wisner, a member of the United States Deep Waterway Commission, in defense of Capt. O. M. Carter, was made public yesterday.

Mrs. Ristick, who was arrested on Monday, charged with causing the death of five-year-old John McDermott, and who was discharged from custody yesterday, was rearrested last night on the same charge.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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POE ENLISTS AS A PRIVATE.

Former Princeton Football Player to Go to the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 29.—Ex-Attorney General John P. Poe has received a letter from his son, John P. Poe, Jr., who has been in the West for several months, saying that he has enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth United States Infantry, which is under orders to proceed to Manila, and is expected to sail from San Francisco tomorrow.

Young Poe is a member of the family of famous Princeton football players, and was graduated from Old Nassau in the class of '95. Early this month he went to New Mexico to see life on a ranch owned by Robert Garrett of Baltimore and Stanley McCormick of Chicago, both of whom were his college mates. He never requested his father to use influence to procure him an officer's commission, but preferred to enter the ranks. He served as a Sergeant in the Fifth Maryland Regiment in the war with Spain.

TRANSVAAL CRISIS BECOMES GRAVER

Great Britain Said to Have Enlarged Her Demands.

KRUEGER WILL RESIST THEM

Bechuanaland is Threatened by a Boer Raid.

Fifteen Thousand People Have Left the South African Republic Since the Crisis Began.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"Events have taken an alarming turn. Great Britain, at the request of the Uitlanders' Council, has enlarged the original demands of Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, and is adopting the view of Cecil Rhodes that President Krüger will never withstand an ultimatum.

"I have, however, high authority for asserting that President Krüger, the Volksraad, and the nation will unitedly resist an unconditional demand for giving effect to the Milner programme, but will concede reforms on the conditions already reported."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A pitiable scene was witnessed at the railway station to-day on the arrival from Johannesburg of 150 children whose parents are too poor to come themselves. It is estimated that 15,000 people have left the Transvaal since the crisis began.

"In the House of Assembly to-day the Government announced that it was considering a proposal to afford greater facilities for women and children to leave Johannesburg.

"Bechuanaland is in a state of ferment, owing to fears of a Boer raid. Col. Baden-Powell's forces there are wholly inadequate to protect such an extended frontier, and the Boers appear to be quietly concentrating in the western part of the Transvaal.

"A Boer spy has been arrested in Ramattabama Camp, in British Bechuanaland."

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"President Krüger, in the course of an interview to-day (Tuesday) regarding the crisis, said he considered the Boer position best defined by Psalm 83." The first five verses of this psalm are as follows:

"'Keep not thou silence, O God: hold not thy peace, and be not still, O God.

"'For, lo, thine enemies make a tumult; and they that hate Thee have lifted up the head.

"'They have taken crafty counsel against Thy people, and consulted against Thy hidden ones.

"'They have said, Come, and let us cut them off from being a nation; that the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance.

"'For they have consulted together with one consent; they are confederate against thee.'"

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 29.—The Standard and Diggers' News credits Gen. Joubert, the Commander in Chief of the Transvaal forces and Vice President of the republic, with the statement that, although he is personally desirous to do everything to preserve peace, the situation is such that the republic must be prepared for war.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 29.—The members of the Progressive Party in the Cape House of Assembly freely declare their dissatisfaction with the speech of the Premier, W. P. Schreiner, last evening in the debate precipitated by the Right Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg's motion to adjourn, as a censure of the policy of the Government with respect to the transit of arms intended for the Orange Free State.

They announce their intention of organizing public meetings to protest against Mr. Schreiner's course in the matter.

Dispatches received here from Pretoria and Durban show that the Outlanders are suffering greatly from the strain involved in the political crisis. Many ladies are leaving Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal. Trade in many places is practically at a standstill, and great distress prevails among the poorer classes, both at Johannesburg and here.

It is reported that 200 horses which were disembarked to-day at Delagoa Bay, presumably for the Transvaal, have been held, pending instructions on the subject.

Women are preparing a petition to Queen Victoria in favor of peace, which will be sent to all parts of the colony for signature.

APPREHENSION IN LONDON.

Indignation at the Attitude of Premier Schreiner—Newspapers Are Pessimistic.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Times, referring this morning editorially to the statement of William P. Schreiner, the Premier of Cape Colony, that in the event of war he would do his best to keep the colony aloof from the struggle, says:

"This is a startling misconception of duty. When the Government of the Queen declares war it is the duty of all loyal subjects, whatever their position, not to keep aloof, but to do their utmost to bring the struggle to a successful end."

Commenting on the latest utterance of President Krüger of the South African Republic, as cabled from Cape Town on Monday, to the effect that the Transvaal adhered to its latest offer and would not make any further concessions, yesterday afternoon papers unanimously drew attention to the increased seriousness of the Transvaal crisis. But in the same breath they expressed uncertainty regarding the nature of the concessions beyond which President Krüger says he will not go. No official announcement has been made of these, though they are generally understood to be a five-year franchise and increased Outlander representation. "If this is correct," The Globe said, "it cannot be long before diplomacy has to stand aside as of no further service."

The Pall Mall Gazette said: "President Krüger's adherence to these would mean adherence to impossible conditions, and if so the situation has come to an ugly head."

The Westminster Gazette, while lamenting the immoderation which, it said, led to the present crisis, admitted that "the country is within sight of a war which may shortly be as unavoidable as, on the merits of the question, it would be inexcusable."

To whatever dispatch or conditions President Krüger's defiant statement referred, it has brought home sharply the keen possibility of an impending war against no weak-kneed adversary. It is said that, with recruits from over the borders, the Transvaal would have about 60,000 men at its disposal, whereas the most the British now could throw on the frontier would be 30,000, though, of course, this number would be materially increased within a month.

The British public is taking intense interest in the preparations of their own forces already in South Africa. Indignation against W. P. Schreiner, Premier of Cape Colony, who, in the Cape House of Assembly on Monday, declared that, under the Customs Convention, the Orange Free State was justified in importing arms through Cape Colony, is fairly general, though that section which believes that a Boer war would be a crime is making, by editorials, petitions, and in other ways, what it appears to think are the last efforts to avert hostilities.

Business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was dull. Kafirs were particularly depressed and drooping, owing to increased apprehensions in regard to the crisis.

MR. McKINLEY IN OHIO.

Five [illegible]sand People Greet Him at East Liverpool—To Start for Canton To-day.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Aug. 29.—President McKinley and his party arrived from Pittsburg at 11 o'clock last night. Fully 5,000 persons greeted Mr. McKinley at the station. The President and wife were driven to the home of Col. John Taylor through streets ablaze with electric illuminations and fireworks. The escort was the East Liverpool Company of the Eighth Ohio Regiment, the "President's Own," which saw service in Cuba last year. At Col. Taylor's house the people thronged the street and lawn until the President was forced to come out and how his acknowledgements.

Six years ago to-night Gov. McKinley opened his campaign for a second term from Col. Taylor's porch, and the fact was recalled when Congressman Taylor, who now represents the old McKinley district in Congress, spoke from the same porch this evening, welcoming the President back to the old Eighteenth District. Seven thousand people thronged the grounds and streets about the Taylor homestead.

In response, the President said:

"As I voice appreciation of this welcome I cannot help recalling that from this very place, year in and year out, I have met these people, and they always gave me the same generous greeting. You have always been firm in your friendship for me, and, though I have been absent for more than four years, the regard I feel for you has never abated."

Mrs. McKinley came out on the porch for a minute to bow to the crowd, and received an ovation.

Aside from to-night's reception, the President and his wife spent a quiet day, driving out once or twice. To-morrow morning at 10:30 the party leaves for Canton.

WANTS CONGRESS TO GO WEST.

Kansas Representative Says Members Do Not Know that Country.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—Congressman W. A. Reeder, Republican, of Kansas, wants every other session of Congress held in the West, and will devote a portion of his energies in Congress next Winter to bring this about.

"As it is now," Mr. Reeder said to-day, "the East has decidedly the best of it in legislative matters. Congressmen from the Eastern States imagine that the West is nothing but a wild and woolly wilderness. If we can get them out this way to see what kind of a country we have we may be able to accomplish more good for our Western constituents."

LOAN ASSOCIATION ASSIGNS.

Indiana Concern Admits Liabilities of $40,000—Poor Realty Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—The Mutual Savings Union and Loan Association of this city filed an assignment to-day, with $40,000 liabilities. Hiram W. Miller, President of the State Bank, is Treasurer of the association, which was organized four years ago, and accumulated considerable land in Blackford County, adjoining Montpelier, in 1896.

It is stated that the association would have been able to dispose of this unproductive realty had not the talk of the trusts taking in and closing down the mills at Montpelier put a stop to the active land market in that place. The officers attribute the assignment largely to this cause.

FRIEDLANDER CAME HERE.

The Police Hope to Capture the Defaulting Chicago Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Demetri Friedlander, the missing brewery agent, church treasurer, and private banker, left this city on a Michigan Central train for New York, according to information obtained by Inspector Callas from the conductor in charge of the train.

Unless Friedlander took passage for Europe ifmediately upon arriving in New York, the police hope to capture him.

Inspector Callas has received reports of loans to Friedlander aggregating $12,000. The shortage in his accounts with Wacer and Birk will probably amount to $12,000, and church funds missing are estimated at $6,000 by the police.

THE CENSUS APPOINTMENTS.

Twelve Hundred Special Agents to be Named by Congressmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Twelve hundred special agents of the census are to be appointed some time next Spring, probably not earlier than May or June, but the applications of patriots who desire to assist in the work are already flooding Director Merriam. Plans are now being made, and if 1,200 or 1,500 special agents are not sufficient, Director Merriam has the authority of Congress to appoint as many as may be necessary.

While no decision has been made as to the method of selecting these agents, it has been intimated quite pointedly that they will be dolled out to Senators and Representatives as so much political plunder or patronage. Large numbers of persons who were induced some time ago to undergo examination to show their fitness for service in the Census Office have been disappointed by receiving the information that in addition to showing their fitness for holding office, they must supply evidence that their names are on the quotas of members of the Senate or the House.

INTEREST ON VIRGINIA BONDS.

Rate to be Increased—Few of the Old Issue Unconverted.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 29.—In view of the fact that the Legislature which is to be elected this Fall will have to enlarge the revenues, to meet the increased interest on Virginia's debt, the State Auditor's report this year is of unusual interest. It was this debt which caused the political revolution which in a short time turned the Democracy out of power.

Beginning July, 1901, the interest on the bonds will be increased from 2½ to 3 per cent., and this increase will have to be provided for. The value of the securities has increased more than 50 per cent. since 1892, and the Legislature has three times since the passage of the Funding act of 1892 extended the time in which the old bonds could be converted. The report of the Auditor for the year ending Sept. 30, 1899, will show that very few of the old bonds are still out.

The amount of the century bonds now outstanding is in round numbers $18,000,000. The report will also show that over $6,000,000 of these bonds have been registered as a permanent investment. They are held principally in Virginia. One notable exception being an investment of over $1,000,000 by the school funds of the State of Minnesota, which is believed to be the largest investment ever made by a State in Southern securities.

Whatever political revolution may be near at hand in Virginia, it is safe to predict that never will it again be based upon the State's finances.

KENTUCKY LAND VALUABLE.

Tract of 17,934 Acres Sold for $5,000,000 to Oil Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 29.—One of the largest land deals in the history of Eastern Kentucky has just been completed. The Welch and Hackley heirs have sold their interest, amounting to 17,934 acres, in the John Lewis survey of 36,000 acres for $5,000,000.

The land, which is situated on Goose, Slinking, and Richland Creeks, this county, is among the richest of Eastern Kentucky, and abounds in mineral wealth, coal and oil being found in large quantities. The Welch-Hackley Coal and Oil Company is the buyer, and it will begin operations Sept. 10.

AGUINALDO REPORTED DEAD.

Japanese Newspaper Says Gen. Pilar Had a Quarrel with Him and Killed Him—Japanese Believe It.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 29.—A special to The Dispatch from Hamilton, Ohio, says:

"F. C. Maya and Z. Tange, intelligent Japanese tea merchants of this city, to-day received a copy of the Chu Kizo Shinko, a newspaper printed in Nagoka, Japan, July 22, which contains a dispatch from Manila concerning the alleged death of Aguinaldo. Under the heading 'New Philippine Information' the paper prints the following:

"'In the latter part of June, near San Fernandino, Aguinaldo was killed by Gen. Pio de Pilar. Pilar visited him to inquire about the death of Gen. Luna, and Aguinaldo answered that he never knew anything about the case, and told Pilar to mind his own business. Gen. Pilar then called Aguinaldo a liar, and pulling a pistol, shot Aguinaldo in the forehead, killing him instantly.'

"The Hamilton Japanese are impressed with the reliability of the paper, and put great faith in the truth of the information it brings."

At the time of Gen. Luna's death it was also reported in this country that Aguinaldo was dead. This report was at once denied, and no further dispatches of that character have since been received. The Japanese papers published the reported death of Aguinaldo then, and it is thought that this detailed story is but a revival of the discredited report.

PANIC IN CHICAGO RESTAURANT.

Cook Rushes from Kitchen with Clothing Ablaze—May Not Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Fannie Daggett of 82 Morgan Street, cook in a restaurant at 102 Madison Street, reached too far over the gas range in the kitchen to-day, and the ignition of her clothing caused her flight into the dining room, which was filled with 200 persons. The girl started a panic among the patrons, and several women were severely bruised in the attempt to escape.

Finally some of the kitchen women succeeded in crowding around her with table cloths. D. I. Calhoun threw his coat over her, and in a few moments the fire was extinguished. She was, however, severely burned and may not recover.

MULES HOLD UP EXPRESS TRAIN.

Fight in Atlantic City Between an Ice Company and Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—A Reading express train was this morning held up an hour by a team of mules placed across the track by the Citizens' Ice Company, who claim equal rights with the railroad to the street. The passengers and railroad crew attempted to force the team away, but were threatened with arrest if the team was touched.

All attempts to frighten the team into a run by a racket upon the engine's whistle and bell utterly failed, and the mules stood like rock until a score of icemen slowly loaded up the wagon, when it was driven away. Then the train started to Philadelphia.

A legal fight has begun over the possession of the street.

ARIZONA'S PETRIFIED FOREST.

Dr. L. F. Ward to Report on Its Suitability for a National Park.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Dr. Lester F. Ward of the United States Geological Survey is in this city on his way to Arizona to secure for the Commissioner General of the Land Office an opinion on the advisability of setting aside the famous petrified forest in that State as a National park.

Dr. Ward is one of the two fossil experts on the United States Geological Survey, is an honorary curator of the National Museum, and is connected with the Smithsonian Institution. He has a National reputation for his writings on geological discoveries, and is also widely known as the author of "Dynamic Sociology."

CITY OWNERSHIP IN ORANGE.

Common Council Votes Down Proposition for a Lighting Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 29.—The Common Council last night threw out by a vote of 9 to 6 a proposition to take the first step toward the municipal ownership of a lighting plant. This is a victory for the People's Light and Power Company, which has a contract to light the city for two years.

At the meeting Alderman Davis said if the Common Council neglected to provide then and there for its own lighting plant the corporation now lighting the city would go to the Legislature and arrange matters so that it will be beyond the power of the city to buy or build its own plant.

The Democrats made the municipal ownership of a lighting plant a feature of their campaign last Spring. Several former advocates of the plan changed front last night, and those in favor of municipal ownership intimated that corporation influence had been brought to bear on them.

NICARAGUA CANAL REPORT.

Text Finished, but Printers Say It Cannot Be Out Before Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Inquiries are being made every day for copies of the report of the Walker board on the Nicaraguan Canal. The Isthmian Commission that succeeded the Nicaragua Commission has inherited the work of bringing out the Walker board's report.

The copy has been turned over to the printer, but the publication involves the preparation of many maps, the text requires to be edited with care, and the printers are declaring that it will not be possible to finish the work before next Winter. If it is prolonged beyond Winter, the chances are that the Nicaragua report and the report on all the canal propositions on the Isthmus of Darien may be brought out together.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR LUMBER.

Unprecedented Market at Albany, with Advancing Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—The local lumber market has not had such an August business as it has enjoyed this year in the memory of the oldest dealer. The prospects for a large Fall trade are most encouraging. The big dealers in pine say that they cannot secure enough stock to supply the demand, much of which is from large corporate buyers like railroad companies, car works, deck builders, and commercial purchasers. The advances in prices are not uniform, but this is a matter which will right itself.

Spruce stock as well as pine is advancing, with a light supply in the lumber district here. The dry season in the northern part of New York has kept water-power mills idle much of the time. Steam mills only have been able to continue without interruption. A further advance in spruce is anticipated, although current quotations are from 1 to 2 cents higher than in July. The advance in pine lumber is from $1 to $5 per 1,000 feet. The comparison is made with the July figures, which were much higher than those of a year ago.

To Represent Japan at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The Government of Japan has named a delegate to the International Commercial Congress, which meets during the National Export Exposition. The Kiote Chamber of Commerce will be represented, and that at Yokohama will send its President, Kahei Otani. The Chambers of Commerce at Hakata and Tokio also have given official notice that they will send men.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.

Recommended for purity and medicinal power. Prescribed for Bright's disease, Diabetes, Gout, Dyspepsia, Gravel, and Kidney Trouble. Send for circular. Address Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. Tel. 118 Cortl.—Adv.

RAMAPO GRABBERS HELD UP

Temporary Injunction Against Public Improvements Board.

CONTROLLER BEHIND THE SUIT

Conspiracy to Defraud Charged—Order Returnable Next Tuesday—Mr. Whalen on the Deal.

Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed a restraining order forbidding the Board of Public Improvements from acting upon the Ramapo water contract until a hearing can be had on a motion for a permanent injunction. In addition to the members of the board, the City of New York and the Ramapo Water Company are made defendants to the action. The order is returnable before Justice Gildersleeve next Tuesday.

The suit for an injunction is brought by Charles E. Keator, a resident and taxpayer in the Borough of Brooklyn, at the solicitation of Controller Coler, whose attorneys, McCurdy & Yard, appear as counsel for the plaintiff. This action is the culmination of the Controller's efforts to save the city from being drawn into the Ramapo contract by the Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvements at the behest, it is generally believed, of Richard Croker.

In the complaint, Mr. Keator alleges that the making of the proposed contract by William Dalton, the Commissioner of Water Supply, either with or without the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, would be "an unauthorized and illegal official act on the part of said William Dalton, injurious to the rights and a waste and injury to the property and estate of the City of New York." The plaintiff alleges that the present water system of the city is capable of furnishing more than sufficient water for the use of the city and its inhabitants.

On information and belief, he declares that the Ramapo Water Company has no property, plant, or water works of any kind; that it has no capital and no pecuniary responsibility, and that whether it ever has any property depends entirely upon whether or not it can procure the execution of the proposed contract, a copy of which accompanies the complaint.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

Mr. Keator further declares that "promoters and persons interested in the Ramapo Water Company and certain persons in the City of New York have, conspired, confederated, and agreed together to cheat and defraud the City of New York by means of and through the execution of the proposed contract, whereby the City of New York would acquire the promise of an unnecessary supply of water in the future, to be paid for by the city at an exorbitant price, from which price the promoters and those interested in the Ramapo Water Company would realize extravagant profits, to the great loss and damage of the City of New York.

"To accomplish this the proposed contract is to be made and executed in its present form without the requisite details required by ordinary business prudence, without the sanction of the proper officials, without public bidding as required by the charter and contrary to law, and without power or authority in the Ramapo Water Company to execute any such agreement."

He also alleges that the necessity of obtaining an additional supply of water from the Ramapo Company has never been considered by the Board of Estimate or the Municipal Assembly, and that Mr. Dalton purposes entering into the contract without the sanction of those bodies, and without an appropriation having previously been made covering the cost of such a supply.

In support of his complaint, Mr. Keator presents affidavits made by Controller Coler and Eugene E. McLean the engineer of the Finance Department. Mr. Coler's affidavit not only covers the points he has already raised against the Ramapo Company, but also attacks the Board of Public Improvements, and Commissioner Dalton in vigorous style.

MR. COLER'S AFFIDAVIT.

In regard to the attempt made on Aug. 16 to pass the contract, Mr. Coler says: "A vigorous effort was then made to secure the votes of a majority of the members of the Board of Public Improvements in favor of approving the said contract, but the effort failed to obtain enough votes to constitute a majority, and an adjournment was taken to Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1899, at which time those in favor of approving said contract allege that they can and will secure the votes of a majority of the members of the Board of Public Improvements in favor of approving said contract."

Of Commissioner Dalton, the Controller says he is "ready, willing, and anxious to sign the said contract just as soon as the Board of Public Improvements will approve thereof." He also quotes from the last quarterly report of the Department of Water Supply, in which Commissioner Dalton admitted that in the first three months of this year 61,250,000,000 gallons of water passed over the Croton Dam, an average of 680,000,000 gallons a day.

He has made, he says, an inquiry regarding the Ramapo Water Company, and has found that it is, as the complaint states, without resources, "and is incapable and always will be incapable of supplying to the City of New York the quantity of water mentioned in the contract." The proposed contract, he declares, appears to permit the Ramapo Company to leave the supply of water which it obligates the city to take at the northern boundary of the city, without any provision being there made for its further carriage or distribution. He believes, he says, that if an additional supply of water were necessary, it could be obtained by the city at less expense by extending the present system.

PRESENT SYSTEM ADEQUATE.

Mr. McLean in his affidavit says that the capacity of the present water system for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is more than adequate, and that it can be increased so as to meet any increased demand for water supply in the immediate future. Continuing, Mr. McLean alleges:

"That to add to or increase the capacity of the present system so as to supply any future need would be more economical than to acquire or attempt to acquire a supply of water through the execution of the proposed contract; that the water proposed to be acquired through the execution of the contract would have to be distributed through the City of New York by a new system of reservoirs and pipes in addition to those employed for the distribution of the present water supply.

"That he has estimated the supply of water that will be furnished to the inhabitants of the city in 1909, and finds that on the basis of the present supply and individual consumption, at the rate of 100 gallons per capita per day, there will be left in 1909 about 40,000,000 gallons of water per day over and above the needs of the city and the inhabitants thereof."

Corporation Counsel Whalen, himself a defendant in Mr. Keator's action, will defend the suit, either by himself or through his assistants. So far Mr. Whalen has not taken any part in the controversy beyond saying that the public should not make up its mind that the contract is a bad one until the supporters of it have had their say. In this connection, Mr. Whalen said yesterday that his only share in the matter had been to amend the form of the contract so as to give the city the right to take only such quantity of water from the company as it may require.

MR. WHALEN'S AMENDMENT.

This amendment, he pointed out, was made in Section 5 of the contract, which now reads: "The City of New York, in consideration of the covenants, promises, and agreements of the said water company herein contained, covenants and agrees to accept and receive such water as it may require, not exceeding two hundred million (200,000,000) gallons of such water so delivered by the said water company, on and

Continued on Page 3.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Anniversary of Battle of Rhode Island Celebrated at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—The Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the Revolution observed the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island to-day by visiting the battleground and by a banquet at the Cliffs Hotel this evening.

President W. Watts Sherman welcomed the guests at the banquet, and told the story of teh battle. John P. Sanborn was toastmaster. Capt. Stockton, Commander McLean, Major Lockwood, the Rev. H. M. Stone, and others spoke.

CUBAN STAMPS RECALLED.

An Issue of 2,000,000 of One Kind Put Out by Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The collectors who have secured sets of the new Cuban stamps under the impression that they are complete, except the corresponding overprinted ones of similar denominations that have been in temporary use, are notified by the Post Office Department that they are mistaken.

The new stamps are of the denomination of one, two, three, five, and ten centavos. The retired overprinted stamps were of similar denominations. But there was another stamp issued by mistake. In the haste of preparation, in December, and under the mistaken impression that there was a Cuban rate of 2½ pesos, stamps of that denomination were printed across others to the number of 2,000,000. Later the error was discovered, and now an order has been made for the return of all not sold.

The stamp converted for Cuban use was the two-cent red stamp overprinted in black with the words "Cuba." and "2½ pesos." These letters were in black. Little attention has been paid to them by stamp collectors, but, judging from former experience, the Post Office authorities look for a great demand for this line of stamps.

NEW CAB SERVICE FOR ALBANY.

Believed that the New York Central Will Inaugurate One.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—When the New York Central's cab service in New York City is equipped with automobiles, the horse cabs now in use are to be distributed in the cities of the State through which the railroad runs.

Theodore Haswell, the local agent for the Westcott Express Company, would not confirm a rumor that some of the cabs were to be brought here. He said there were cabs enough in the service about the railroad station now without bringing in additional ones. It is believed, however, that the Central Company, upon the completion of its seven-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar station here, will inaugurate a system of cabs in this city similar to that at the Grand Central Station.

ANGORA CATS FOR NEW YORK.

Maine Breeders Ship Large Numbers Here—Supply Is Giving Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 29.—The business of raising cats for the New York and Philadelphia markets has reached quite large proportions in Maine during the past twelve months. Since July 1, 1898, 6,400 cats of different varieties have been shipped out of the State, many of them going to foreign countries. One concern alone has sent 968 Angoras, and another has disposed of 480, besides other varieties.

In addition to these shipments there are more than 1,800 Angoras remaining in the hands of their owners in Maine, and as it is estimated that there are only 32,500 cats of this kind in the United States, it can be seen that Maine still has its share. However, the number of Angoras is gradually diminishing each season, showing a loss of at least 1,000. The demand for them is so great that the farmers cannot keep up a sufficient supply.

Maine breeders made over $59,000 last year on their cats, some of the felines selling for as much as $50. The stock of coon cats also is giving out in the State, and it will not be long before the fancy breeds will be gone entirely.

HUNTING FOR $2,500.

Once Belonged to William Gould, the Watchung Mountain Hermit.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 29.—H. C. Runyon, a lawyer of this city, has been retained to try to find $2,500. This was once the property of William Gould, a farmer, who lived a hermit's life on the Watchung Mountain. He claimed to be a cousin of Jay Gould.

In 1890 he was taken ill, and lay helpless for days before he was discovered. After he was found Miss Eva Brown nursed him, and when he recovered he sold his property for $2,500. He gave Miss Brown $100 for nursing him and went to live with a family near Scotch Plains. He died two years ago.

He had two sisters, who had lost trace of their brother, and only recently discovered he was dead. He left a will giving his sisters all he owned, and an investigation showed he had deposited $2,500 in a bank in New York. He drew it out not long before he died, but what became of it is not known.

LICENSES TO HUNT IN MAINE.

State Makes $10,000 on Special Permits to Kill Out of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 29.—The Maine Fish and Game Commissioners have granted during the past month about 200 special licenses to guides and visitors from out of the State to hunt and kill deer, moose, &c., during the month of September. This action is a new departure in Maine, for heretofore no one had been allowed to kill big game until the law was off, the 1st of October.

During and previous to the last session of the State Legislature the Fish and Game Commissioners were besieged with applications from persons out of the State who could not possibly get down here after the law was off, asking that they be granted the privilege of killing what big game they were able to before the close time expired. The Commissioners saw a chance to have a good bit of money left in the State by granting the requests, and the Legislature was asked to pass a special bill.

Each person, according to the statutes, who wishes to hunt and kill moose, deer, and caribou during the month of September can do so by applying to the Fish and Game Commissioners, and paying to the State Treasurer $50, when he will receive a certificate entitling him to hunt within the borders of the State.

As each license costs $50, and nearly 200 have been granted this year, the State is making a good thing out of it. No doubt the Commissioners are sorry that they did not hit upon the scheme long ago. The chances against each of the 200 persons who have taken out permits are about four to one that he will not get what he goes after. However, it costs about $15 per day to hunt, to say nothing of the price of the license.

RAILWAY PAYS FRANCHISE TAX.

The Louisville Company Compromises Claim of City for $400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 29.—After a year of delay the Louisville Railway Company to-day compromised on its franchise tax bills with the city. The bills cover the past five years. They aggregated about $400,000, of which 70 per cent. was paid.

The result of the compromise was that the stock of the company jumped up 2 points. The compromise was opposed by the City Attorney.

Nine trains a day leave New York by the New York Central for Saratoga, America's Greatest Watering Place, at 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:30, 3:35, 4:00, and 6:25 P. M., and 12:10 midnight.—Adv.

DREYFUSARD HOPES RAISED BY CORDIER

He Strengthens the Theory of a General Staff Plot.

DENIES GEN. ROGET'S EVIDENCE

Witness Says All the Chief's Testimony Was False.

M. de Freycinet, on the Stand, Fails to Confirm the Charge that 35,000,000f. Was Raised to Free Dreyfus.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 29.—The absolute insignificance of ex-Minister de Freycinet's evidence was the most surprising feature of the session of the court-martial today. The "Little White Mouse" looked whiter than ever, but diplomacy showed no signs of failing off with age.

Although unable to confirm Gen. Mercier's statement, made on de Freycinet's authority, that 35,000,000 francs had been raised in England and Germany in order to get Capt. Dreyfus back from Devil's Island, he framed his deposition in such a way that Gen. Mercier has no need to make further explanations.

I think that Mercier's conciliatory declaration toward the Dreyfus family is important. Rumors have been current here for some days that Mercier is disposed to wash his hands of the affair, letting Gens. de Boisdeffre and Saussier take their share of the responsibility.

Col. Cordier's evidence, through the witness's eccentricity, is not treated seriously even by his friends.

It seems to me, however, of the utmost value as showing the anti-Semite feeling pervading the General Staff at the time of Dreyfus's entry in 1894, also the clannish disposition of the prisoner's former colleagues. I think all this must tell in favor of D

that he did not know anything about its origin.

The article referred to above was entitled "Le traître" and was printed in the columns of L'Eclair Sept. 14, 1896. It contained four elements of importance—(1) a garbled version of the bordereau, which was later to appear in fac-simile form on Nov. 10 in Le Matin; (2) an extraordinary and graphic story describing the circumstances of Dreyfus's arrest two years before; (3) a garbled version of a phrase from the "Ce Canaille de D—" letter, and (4) the fact that this letter was submitted to the Judges in camera.

Owing to the fact that the story of the arrest of Dreyfus in the office of Du Paty de Clam is identical in sequence of ideas and often in words and phrases to the story of the arrest as recited in de Paty's report in 1894 and repeated by him before the Court of Cassation last Winter, the article "La Traître" has been attributed to him.

That he did not give the true text of the bordereau is explained by the fact that in September, 1896, Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart was in charge of the Secret Intelligence Bureau. Du Paty, therefore, in regard to the bordereau and the "ce canaille de D—" letter, wrote what he remembered having heard at the court-martial on Dec. 22, 1894. He preserved the ideas, but his words are not the same as those in the originals.

Almost at the beginning of the article the letter is said to be in cipher in order to justify its introduction at the court-martial behind the backs of Dreyfus and his counsel.

"This proof it was," says the writer of the article, "that led the officers composing the court-martial to bring in a unanimous verdict against the prisoner. * * *

It was a letter in cipher of the German Embassy. We had this cipher, and it was rightly considered to be too useful a secret for us to divulge. That was why the letter in question was not included in the overt evidence against the accused.

"Towards Sept. 29 (1894) Col. Sandherr, head of the Statistical Section, communicated to Gen. Mercier this letter, which had been deciphered. It was related to the spy service in Paris, and contained this phrase: 'Décidément, cet animal de DREYFUS devient trop exigeant.' (Decidedly this animal of a Dreyfus has become too exacting.)

"This important document was confidential in an extraordinary degree, and the Minister could not give it up without a formal requisition of the court. It was therefore needful for a formal search to be made at the Ministry. It was made; but in order to save the Commissary of the Government the trouble of turning over so many secret dossiers, it was arranged that it should be the first for him to lay his hand upon. It was, however, stipulated that in no case it should not be openly discussed before the court-martial, although it had been regularly seized. It was, therefore, communicated to the Judges in their private council room."

Such was the story published in the Autumn of 1894. The friends of the prisoner immediately sought to have the case reopened on the ground that Dreyfus had been illegally convicted. But the article in L'Eclair was not held as authentic by the Minister of Justice.

Everybody now knows that the letter is not in cipher, and that it does not read as it appeared in L'Eclair; but whether the name Dreyfus was read out before the Judges in 1894 in place of the initial letter has not yet been clearly established.

DU PATY DE CLAM'S DEPOSITION

Major Tavernier Will Conduct the Examination and M. Demange Will Be Present.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Gen. Brugere, the Military Governor of Paris, this morning ordered one of the principal military surgeons to examine Du Paty de Clàm and report when it will be possible to take his evidence for use at the second Dreyfus court-martial. The report has not yet been delivered.

The examination of Du Paty de Clam will be conducted by Major Tavernier in the presence of Maître Demange of counsel for the defense.

GERMANY TO REMAIN SILENT.

Since Panizzardi and Schneider Have Failed to Convince the French, Sae Will Do Nothing.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The Cologne Gazette to-day, in an inspired article, replying to the foreign press, says:

"After the failure of Major Panizzardi and Col. Schneider to convince the French people, Col. Schwarzkoppen's intervention in behalf of one innocently sentenced would be futile, especially since Germany has already done more than could be expected by Count von Bülow's solemn declarations, which were given as representing the empire and the Emperor, and Col. Schwarzkoppen's word of honor in his declarations in November, 1897, that he never had any relations with Dreyfus."

The Tageblatt says the Government might name the real spy.

CORDIER ACQUITS DREYFUS.

Tells the Court-Martial that the Prisoner Is Innocent—The Day at the Court.

RENNES, Aug. 29.—Gen. Mercier, the former Minister of War, and most of the other Generals interested in the case were present in the Lycée this morning when the trial of Capt. Dreyfus was resumed.

Col. Cordier, Deputy Chief of the Intelligence Department under the late Lieut. Col. Henry, who since his previous appearance in court had been released by the Minister of War, Gen. de Marquis de Galliffet, from his oath of professional secrecy, was the first witness called to-day. He testified to the effect that the late Col. Sandherr, and not Lieut. Col. Henry, received the famous bordereau.

The witness deposed strongly in favor of Dreyfus, and was most amusing in delivering his testimony. He kept the court and even the Judges in roars of laughter by his comical manner and witticisms. He is a short, stout man, with a jolly face and a very red nose.

The Colonel declared that his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus was first shaken when the date of the bordereau was given as May, and later the witness declared stoutly he was now convinced Dreyfus was innocent.

Col. Cordier then spoke up strongly for Col. Picquart as a conscientious soldier and an honorable man, and threw light upon the situation which existed in the offices of the Intelligence Department of the War Office. He explained that Henry was jealous of Picquart, because the latter was given charge of the statistical section, which Henry had hoped to get for himself.

WHY HENRY WAS A FORGER.

Cordier expressed the belief that it was because of Picquart that Henry committed his forgery. The evidence of Col. Cordier was delivered in a loud voice, accompanied by humorous asides. He several times mentioned the Ambassador of Germany, which caused the President of the Court, Col. Jouaust, to intervene and tell the witness that he must not introduce the Ambassador's name or refer to Germany.

The hasty corrections of the witness when he repeated the same slips of the tongue, as he did more than once, and the amusing manner in which he avoided mentioning Germany at other times caused the greatest merriment.

During his testimony no fewer than five witnesses rose and asked to be confronted with him. But the Colonel received the interruptions with the utmost good humor.

Dreyfus spoke a few words at the conclusion of Col. Cordier's statements. He said the scene which preceded his arrest was so fantastic that it completely bewildered him, and merely left a blunted impression on his memory.

The prisoner is now accustomed to his surroundings, and has apparently recovered his self-confidence, as he speaks readily and clearly, and follows the witnesses closely, taking notes of various points of their depositions.

Major Lauth first confronted Col. Cordier and tried to score against him by pointing out that Cordier was incorrect in saying there were no anti-Semites on the General Staff, since Cordier himself was one. The Colonel retorted, turning the tables on the Major, as, raising his hand, he cried:

"Quite true. I was an anti-Semite, but I never bore false witness against the Jew. I am an honest man."

The audience applauded these remarks.

Col. Cordier then administered a well-deserved snub to Major Lauth by remarking that he, the Colonel, might be allowed to know more than Major Lauth with reference to the work of the Intelligence Department, since he, Cordier, replaced Col. Sandherr as chief of the department whenever Sandherr was absent, while "Major Lauth," the witness concluded, "was merely my assistant. My assistant, mark you."

Major Lauth did not enjoy this little scene at all.

GEN. ROGET CONFRONTS CORDIER.

Gen. Roget next confronted Col. Cordier. The General assumed the same supercilious air which characterized him when he appeared at the witness bar, strutting about the stage in disdainful attitudes. His evidence, however, was not very striking, nor was that of Col. Fleur, or Archivist Cribelin, who also contested minor points of Cordier's deposition.

Finally, Gen. Mercier, who evidently wanted to demonstrate the baselessness of the stories of his intentions to fly and to show his determination to fight to the last, confronted Col. Cordier. The General's remarks were of small importance, the most interesting being his repetition of Col. Sandherr's opinion of Mathieu Dreyfus when the prisoner's brother went to see the Colonel to ask for justice in behalf of Capt. Dreyfus. Mercier admitted Sandherr said:

"Mathieu Dreyfus impressed me as an honest man who was prepared to make any sacrifice to save his brother."

M. de Freycinet, the former Minister of War, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Premier, followed Col. Cordier on the witness stand.

The court room was packed to its utmost capacity as the distinguished French statesman began his deposition. It was evident the public was anxious to see the former Minister at the witness bar. He is a venerable looking man, with scanty, snow white hair and mustache, and was dressed in a blue serge suit. He wore a little, black bow for a necktie, and gave his testimony seated, and in a low voice.

This witness was expected to speak about the 35,000,000 francs supposed to have been contributed abroad, mainly in England and Germany, to the Dreyfus war chest.

The witness recalled how information of the leakage of 1894 was received primarily. The name mentioned was that of a gentleman forty-five years of age and decorated, who used to convey documents to the embassy, which the witness described as a house with a large garden.

Col. Cordier emphasized the fact that the above personal description did not bear the slightest resemblance to Dreyfus, but resembled much more closely another officer whose name had been mentioned, and who could no longer be prosecuted or convicted.

M. DE FREYCINET ON THE STAND.

M. de Freycinet began by expressing the pain which he experienced at the troubles his country was undergoing, and later he said he remembered a conversation with Gen. Jamont, at which there was a reference to money coming from abroad in support of the Dreyfus agitation, "which, while disinterested in France, might not be so abroad."

The statesman, however, did not remember the details of the conversation, nor could he say if an amount was mentioned.

M. de Freycinet then alluded to his fears that "attacks on the chiefs of the army might be prejudicial to discipline," adding: "Might not these attacks lead to the disappearance of discipline, and what then would be the result if we found ourselves in difficulties with a foreign country?"

In short, M. de Freycinet delivered a patriotic speech rather than a deposition, concluding with the words:

"All the world will accept your verdict, which will open an era of reconciliation."

The members of the court-martial treated M. de Freycinet with the greatest deference.

The President of the court, Col. Jouaust, declined to put to the witness some questions from Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defense, on the ground that they had no direct bearing on the case.

One of these questions referred to M. de Freycinet's personal opinion on M. Scheurer-Kestner, the former Vice President of the Senate, who has interested himself strongly in behalf of Dreyfus. Although the Colonel refused to put the question, the witness replied that M. Scheurer-Kestner was his friend, and that he had a high opinion of his character.

M. de Freycinet was then conducted to the witness seats, where he sat for a few minutes beside Gen. Billot chatting with that officer. He then left the court.

The testimony of two minor witnesses concluded the day's proceedings.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following are the proceedings in detail:

The appearance of Col. Cordier, formerly Deputy Chief of the Intelligence Department of the War Office, as the first witness at the Dreyfus court-martial to-day, aroused great interest, as, since his previous appearance, the Colonel has been released by the Minister of War from his oath of professional secrecy. Speaking in firm, audible tones, the Colonel testified that Sept. 23, 1894, he left Paris on a fortnight's leave of absence, and that nothing was then known in the Statistical Department of the War Office of the discovery of treason.

[With a full knowledge of the circumstances under which the bordereau was received, Commandant Besson d'Ormescheville, in his indictment, gave the date as "a few weeks prior to June, 1894." Gen. de Pellieux, at the first Zola trial, said: "The date of the bordereau could not have been April. I will ask Gen. Gonse about it." Gen. Gonse said: "The bordereau must have been written toward the month of August." Gen. Mercier said before the Cour de Cassation: "The bordereau arrived during the second fortnight of August. I believe Commandant d'Ormescheville mistaken in attributing a different date to it." Capt. Cuignet deposed before the Court of Cessation: "I am convinced that the bordereau cannot be ascribed to any other date than the end of August." Col. Picquart told the Court of Cassation that "the date of the bordereau has been changed very often, according to the requirements of the case." It was ascribed to the Spring of 1894, at the first court-martial, in order to aid in the conviction of Dreyfus; at the Esterhazy court-martial the date was advanced to the Autumn in the hope that it would tend to show that Esterhazy could not have been its author.]

Continuing, Col. Cordier said that the day after he returned to Paris, Col. Sandherr, who appeared greatly distressed, handed the witness a copy of the bordereau on foolscap paper. Sandherr and Cordier animatedly discussed the bordereau, Sandherr considering it ample evidence of treason.

The document was photographed and an investigation was opened, resulting in suspicions against Dreyfus being aroused. Prior to this there was no presumption of Dreyfus's guilt. It was Oct. 8 that the suspicions of the prisoner's guilt became definite.

DENIES MAJOR LAUTH'S EVIDENCE.

The witness said he believed the bordereau arrived at the War Office after Sept. 24. He could not say who received it. Very few officers were then aware that treason had been committed. The witness thought it necessary to enter into these particulars in reply to the statements of his assistant, Major Lauth, before the Court of Cassation.

At this point Major Lauth, rising in the centre of the court, exclaimed:

"I beg leave to speak, my Colonel."

Proceeding with his testimony, Col. Cordier said he believed the bordereau was handed to Col. Sandherr by Col. Henry.

Cordier then explained what was the "ordinary channel" by which information reached the War Office. The "ordinary channel," the witness said, was a very clever spy, attached to the Intelligence Department, who had the habit of visiting great houses, but who preferred the company of servants to the company of their masters.

[In September, 1894, the "ordinary channel" was an Alsacian spy, who, a few weeks prior to the discovery of the bordereau, had secured the position of concierge at the lodgings of Col. von Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché. The wife of the concierge made the attaché breakfasts while her husband was often employed as a messenger between the lodgings and the German Embassy at 78 Rue de Lille.]

Cordier then described the method of piecing documents, and showed how the bordereau was pasted together by Henry, who was usually intrusted with this work. The witness said piecing documents possessed fascination for the men who were engaged upon such work, "like the passion of fortune telling by cards."

"Men who have once pieced paper," said the witness amid laughter, "will always continue to do so."

Referring to the spy who has been dubbed as the "ordinary channel," Col. Cordier said the former did not directly receive the documents from the embassy from which they were abstracted. A woman, he explained, served as an intermediary, and, the "ordinary channel" having been closed, it was found necessary to negotiate directly with the intermediary, otherwise the woman, with whom rendezvous were usually made in churches. But, as the "ordinary channel's" services were still available elsewhere, his pay was continued.

Possibly, continued the witness, the spy endeavored to renew his relations with the embassy.

Such was the situation at the moment of the reception of the bordereau.

LEAKAGE OF MILITARY SECRETS.

Dealing with the leakage discovered by the military authorities, Col. Cordier said he ascertained it was occurring at Bourges. The witness recalled the fact that an artificer named Thomas was sentenced for treason in 1894. The foreign correspondents of Thomas did not notice his arrest, and, consequently, a letter addressed to Thomas was intercepted and a reply was sent. This letter asked for plans of a shell. The Headquarters Staff obtained the plans and sent them to Thomas's correspondents. The latter replied, thanking Thomas, and inclosing banknotes, which were credited to the funds of the Headquarters Staff.

Whatever has been said to the contrary, witness maintained that the leakage at Bourges could not be ascribed to Dreyfus. This also was the opinion of Col. Sandherr, who frequently had recourse to the witness's intimate knowledge of this question in the futile efforts to discover evidence against Dreyfus.

Cordier, whose evidence greatly interested his hearers, described the various leakages. He especially referred to a very serious case designated as "Leakage of St. Thomas Aquinas," in which a clerk of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Paris, was mixed up in espionage, and a serious leakage in the Ministry of Marine.

The witness then referred to the spy Guénee's denunciations, to the effect that officers of the Headquarters Staff were guilty of treachery. But, the Colonel explained, it was very difficult to accept Guénee's statement as gospel. The witness regretted Guénée's death, as, he said, the Court would have been edified by his testimony in regard to the manner in which many things were fabricated.

WORK OF CUERS, THE SPY.

Referring next to what he styled the "huge undertaking of Richard Cuers, Lajoux and company," the Colonel declared the object was nothing less than recruiting German spies for the service of the French Government. He said the organization would have been of the greatest utility in the event of war, and said regrets were frequent during the last war in regard to the lack of spies.

[It is believed by many persons that two statements made by Richard Cuers in Basel, Switzerland, and reported to Picquart, then Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, tended to show the guilt of, not only Esterhazy, but also of Henry. The first, made in 1896, was that in 1894 the German Government had employed one French officer as a spy to obtain secret documents for them, and that he was a Commandant of a battalion, between forty-five and fifty years of age, and decorated with the cross. Col. Picquart ordered Lauth to go to Basel and interrogate Cuers about it. Henry obtained permission to accompany him. On their return Henry reported that they could get little out of Cuers. Later Cuers made another statement to Picquart's correspondent in Basel. It was that Cuers had wondered who could have been the persons who had been sent to interview him; they had seemed not desirous of information, and had hardly allowed him to speak."]

Cuers, he pointed out, spoke French admirably, and therefore it could not be maintained that only German could be spoken at the interview at Basel between Cuers, Henry, and Lauth.

One of Cuers's special services, continued the witness, was furnishing Germany with false information. He therefore was sometimes obliged to say he had succeeded in suborning a French officer, and in this way Cuers was induced to declare he had obtained the collaboration of an officer of the Headquarters Staff. Proof of this could be found at headquarters in the dossier of false documents delivered to Germany.

JOKES AT GRIBELIN'S EXPENSE.

"These documents," added Col. Cordier, "are no doubt in all the better order because the archivist, M. Gribelin, wears blue spectacles." [Laughter.]

Col. Jouaust called the witness to order and the remark was withdrawn, witness declaring, amid peals of laughter:

"It escaped me, Monsieur le President. I withdraw the spectacles."

Cordier then described the events prior to the arrest of Dreyfus, and showed that only a single real leakage, namely, the plans of the fortresses, had occurred at the time of his arrest. The document known as "Ce Canaille de D—," he explained, was contemporaneous with this leakage.

"It has been said," continued the witness, "that I made a mistake on this point, and confounded the document with another containing the initial alone. I should like very much to see the document, in order to assure myself that it has not been tampered with. It is not, however, of any importance, except to show that Gen. Roget's evidence concerning it is false from beginning to end." [Sensation.]

[The date given by Henry to the "Ce canaille de D—" document is April 16, 1894. In the translation of it, printed in these columns last Sunday, the words supposed to have been written in by him were inclosed in parentheses. The document to which Col. Cordier refers as "containing the initial alone" also forms part of the Schwarzkoppen-Panizzardi correspondence, and was intercepted by the War Office in March, 1894. It reads as follows: "Last evening I finished by being obliged to call in the doctor, who has forbidden me to go out. Not being able to call on you, I beg you to come to my house some time during the morning, for D— has brought me many interesting things, and we must divide up the lists, as we have only ten days' time. Hide therefore * * * ." The remainder of the note is missing.]

Gen. Roget asked leave to speak, but Col. Cordier continued, showing how the leakage of plans of fortresses was facilitated by the carelessness of the Headquarters Staff, and maintaining that the leakage was still occurring when the witness left the War Office.

SPEAKS OF DREYFUS'S PAST.

Reverting to the manner in which the suspicions against Dreyfus crystallized, the Colonel described the efforts to pry into the prisoner's life, and said the information at first received was very bad and constituted strong proof against the prisoner. Later, however, it assumed quite a different aspect. It was admitted that before his marriage Dreyfus was not unimpeachable morally, nor was he entitled to wear a wreath of orange blossoms." [Laughter.]

But, Cordier added, after his marriage Dreyfus was quite different.

The witness also said that while Dreyfus boasted of his conquests, he, Cordier, was of the opinion that those who boasted the most accomplished the least. [Laughter.]

Dreyfus, he continued, bragged a great deal, and probably now repented having done so, and Dreyfus's inquisitiveness, according to witness, was probably explained by his knowledge that he would not long remain on the Headquarters Staff and he desired to obtain all the information which might be useful to him in after life.

The Colonel then paid a tribute to the memory of Col. Sandherr, who examined the immense mass of documents relating to espionage and unearthed the "Ce canaille de D—" document, which seemed to the witness to date back to antiquity.

In 1894 the witness regarded as insufficient the sole proof against Dreyfus, namely the bordereau. He did not believe the prisoner was guilty, but the fact that the Judges were unanimous in convicting him changed the witness's mind. His doubts, however, returned when he saw that the date of the bordereau, received in September, had been fixed as May. Col. Picquart's investigation and the infamous campaign against Picquart increased the suspicions of the witness.

CONVINCED DREYFUS IS INNOCENT.

"In 1894," declared Col. Cordier, emphatically, "I had been reassured by the unanimity of the Judges, and I was absolutely convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus. Now I am absolutely convinced of his innocence." [Great excitement.]

Next the witness discussed the attacks on himself. He said he was astonished at being accused of being soured because he was not given charge of the Intelligence Department, in succession to Col. Sandherr, "as every one knew I wished to quit the service simultaneously with my friend Sandherr."

Replying to the President, Cordier declared that the approaches of the Dreyfus family to Col. Sandherr were not attempts at corruption and that Dreyfus's brother's remark, "Our fortune is at your disposal," was only the expression of the family's ardent desire to save an innocent member of it.

The witness well remembered hearing that Esterhazy and Henry were in the Intelligence Department together about the year 1878, but, he added, Esterhazy had not since been employed there, and if he had any relations with the department they must have been clandestine.

Replying to Col. Jouaust's request to state what he knew regarding Henry's relations with Picquart, Cordier said good fellowship prevailed in the department until the appearance of Henry, who had been forced on Sandherr. Henry had close relations with the Supreme Chief, and his colleagues suspected he might report what he heard in the office divisions and what occurred in the department.

SAYS COL. HENRY WAS JEALOUS.

Some supported Sandherr and others supported Henry. Among the latter was Gribelin. It was then, while the division was rampant, that the witness handed over his department to Col. Picquart. Henry was much incensed at being superseded by a junior officer, resolved to do everything to supplant him, and, added the witness, the Henry forgery could have had no other object but to ruin Col. Picquart, with the view of giving Henry his place.

[It is evident that the "Henry forgery" here referred to is not the one in the secret dossier, fabricated in November, 1896, and confessed to before Cavignac Aug. 30, 1898, but the first "Speranza" letter, forged early in December, 1896, when Picquart was on his way to Tunis. The letter read as follows: "Your brusque departure has filled us with dismay. The work is compromised. Speak, and the demi-dieu will act. Yours, Speranza." Demi-dieu is a word that Henry found in one of Picquart's letters that arrived at the bureau after Picquart's departure. It was nothing but a harmless nickname that was applied to one of Picquart's friends, Commandant de Lallemand. Henry thought, or pretended to think, that it referred to some chief in the alleged Dreyfus syndicate. The letter was, of course, not allowed to reach Picquart, but was lodged in one of Henry's pigeonholes, and was in due time shown to Gen. Billot as evidence tending to prove that Picquart was in league with the "Syndicate of Treason." Although Picquart was ordered on a mission Nov. 16, 1896, he did not cease to be the Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau until six months later. Henry in the meantime acted as Deputy Chief. Great mystery surrounded the departure of Picquart, who before long suspected that Henry was bent on ruining him although at that time he had no conception of the actual plot that Du Paty de Clam and Henry were forming against him. May 15, 1897, he had occasion to return to the War Office some official letters which had been forwarded to him by mistake through agents that did not know of his dismissal. With the returned letters he inclosed a note to Henry, which read as follows: "I should be glad if you would once for all tell people who come and ask for me at the War Office that I have been relieved of my duties. I have nothing in that to be ashamed of, but I am ashamed of the mystery which surrounds and the lies which are told about my departure."]

M. LABORI QUESTIONS CORDIER.

Maître Labori asked the witness what he knew in regard to the arrest of Dreyfus, and Cordier replied that his recollections on that point were not very definite. He found difficulty in recalling the names of those who were present at the dictation scene, but he was informed on several occasions as to what occurred.

"I remember," he declared, "that one of the proofs advanced against Dreyfus was that, during the scene, he looked in a mirror. That is going too far. If Dreyfus looked in a mirror it was because he had seen another head besides his own there.

"There was an arrangement of mirrors, and, since it must be told, I will say it. Behind the curtain were two ears, listening. Dreyfus, therefore, might have seen something besides his own face in the mirror."

M. Labori questioned the witness in regard to the letter mentioned in M. De La Roche-Vernet's evidence referring to the spy "C. C. C.," which was dispatched to the War Office at the time of Picquart's arrival. Cordier explained that it was a letter from an Italian lady with whom the department, at that time, was in correspondence through an intermediary at the Foreign Office.

"I greatly respect Italian ladies in general," said Col. Cordier, "but not when it is a case of espionage, and I advised Picquart not to make too much use of the lady's offers, saying to him:

"'There must be no petticoats.'"

At this juncture M. Labori informed the President of the court that he had received a telegram signed "Pages," announcing the dispatch of a letter relative to the relations between Col. Sandherr and the Dreyfus family. Counsel added that he had, himself, received a telegram as follows:

"'I declare Col. Sandherr told me distinctly that neither before nor after the conviction was an offer of money made to him.'"

JOUAUST REFUSED TO READ IT.

Col. Jouaust announced that he would not read the letter because he knew nothing of the writer, and asked the usual question of Dreyfus, who remarked that he would refer merely to the scene on Oct. 15 preceding his arrest.

"It was," he said, "so fantastic that I frankly confess I understood nothing connected with it. It was conducted under such conditions that I do not know what manner of brain could have conceived it, and when I left the extraordinary scene my head literally reeled, so I cannot remember the facts and details."

Major Lauth, having been permitted to speak, said Col. Cordier's leave of absence commenced Sept. 13, and not Sept. 23, to which Cordier retorted that he was much surprised at contradiction on such an unimportant point. But, nevertheless, his original statement was true.

Continuing, the Major commented upon Col. Cordier's testimony, especially the statement that there were no anti-Semites on the Headquarters Staff, remarking that there was one exception, and that this was Cordier himself, who was always expressing antipathy to the Jews, especially when there was a question of introducing Dreyfus to the department.

"Yes," exclaimed Cordier, "quite true. I was an anti-Semite, but my opinions never went to the length of bringing false evidence against the Jews. [Sensation.] I am an honest man, and I have a conscience." [Renewed excitement.]

Major Lauth proceeded to discuss other points. He said he himself pieced the "Ce Canaille de D—" document, and added that as it was only received at the department at the end of 1893, it could not be regarded as ancient. He explained that the tension existing in the department was between the officers and Col. Cordier.

When the President asked Cordier if he desired to say anything in rebuttal to Major Lauth's statement, Cordier replied, "Nothing at all."

When, however, the Major asserted, in regard to the letter "C. C. C.," that Cordier had nothing to do with the Italian affairs which Sandherr conducted, Col. Cordier rose and snubbed Lauth as quoted above.

LETTER FROM SANDHERR'S WIDOW.

At this juncture Major Lauth handed in a letter from Mme. Sandherr contradicting Col. Cordier's statements relative to the presence of Sandherr at the War Office on a certain day.

Gen. Roget then mounted the platform, where his appearance caused a general stir. He said he would not reply to Col. Cordier's statements concerning himself.

"But," Roget added, "the witness has stated that what I said was false. He must now say in what I have been incorrect."

Col. Cordier—In everything.

Gen. Roget—Very well. Let us be exact. Let us take the case of Lemercier-Picard.

[Lemercier-Picard was at one time a confidential messenger of the War Office. On Picquart's departure in November, 1896, Henry gave him an "inside position." He was an amateur graphologist, and prepared the material for Henry's forgeries. In December, 1897, he concocted, at the instigation of Henry, a letter which was supposed to be addressed to Mlle. Pays, Esterhazy's friend, by a German officer. In it was this sentence: "You keep no account of the sums paid out, much more considerable than those which had been promised you; and yet your have not handed over the whole of the documents enumerated in your bordereau." Lemercier-Picard's object was to sell the letter as a genuine document to Joseph Reinach of Le Siècle; then Henry would expose it as a forgery. The plan failed, so the forger sold a photograph of the letter to Rochefort, representing that Reinach and the Dreyfusards had induced him to fabricate the original for 10,000f. To prove his statement he showed the word "Copie" written across the corner of the photograph, in what he said was Reinach's hand. Rochefort took the bait and "exposed" Reinach in L'Intransigeant. Reinach promptly prosecuted him for criminal libel, and Rochefort paid for his credulity by going to prison. Shortly afterward Lemercier-Picard was found strangled in his room. The local Commissaire pronounced it a case of suicide and no investigation was held.]

Continuing, Gen. Roget entered into a lengthy explanation, denouncing Lemercier-Picard as an impostor and swindler, apparently with the object of showing that Cordier's allegation that Lemercier-Picard was employed by the General Staff was unfounded.

CORDIER REPLIES TO ROGET.

Roget also referred to a letter to Mathieu Dreyfus, attributed to Cordier, whereupon the latter again rose and protested against Gen. Roget's insinuations. He declared that when it became known that he was going to testify he was covered with mud and treated as a drunkard in order to minimize the value of his evidence. He also emphatically protested against a statement of the Libre Parole that he offered his services to Mathieu Dreyfus, and said the Minister of War had authorized him (the witness) to prosecute the newspaper.

In regard to the forged letter to Mathieu Dreyfus, continued Cordier, investigation had showed that Lemercier-Picard undoubtedly forged it.

Gen. Roget having pointed out that the letter in question was returned to the Headquarters Staff through the post, Col. Cordier expressed surprise at the fact that the letter was not delivered to the addressee whose residence, he explained, was well known.

Major Lauth again asked permission to speak, but Col. Jouaust declared that the incident was not connected with the Dreyfus case, and that the discussion must be terminated.

Gen. Roget—Very well. I will wait until Col. Cordier states exactly where my deposition is false before I reply.

Continuing, Gen. Roget proceeded to make the same attempt as Gen. Mercier to confound Capt. Freystaetter, saying that the leakages in regard to the Robin shell were only reported in 1896-1898, which, he said, necessarily invalidated the Captain's statement that these leakages formed the subject of part of the secret dossier in 1894.

Capt. Freystaetter, however, merely mentioned "a shell," and not the Robin shell.

The General then denied that the leakages in the Ministry of War continued after the conviction of Dreyfus, and said the information given to a certain foreign power before Dreyfus was convicted was quite correct, while, he claimed, the information furnished afterward was incorrect. Col. Picquart's testimony in this connection, Roget asserted, was untrue. All the leakages subsequent to 1894 related to documents anterior to the arrest of Dreyfus.

DREYFUS ENTERS DENIALS.

When asked if he had anything to say, Dreyfus promptly rose and said:

"I never had any share in the preparation of Plan 13, to which Gen. Roget alluded. This plan was executed in 1894. I had merely to superintend the printing of five or six copies of it.

"Gen. Roget also spoke of a letter from Capt. Romus. I would be very glad to see that letter. I know nothing of it."

Col. Fleur appeared in the witness box to refute Col. Cordier's testimony. He declared that Aug. 23, 1898, Col. Cordier said to him:

"'Dreyfus is guilty. But there must be two others. There are three of them.'"

Col. Cordier shrugged his shoulders and admitted that on that date, just a week before the arrest of Henry, he said forgery had been committed at the Headquarters Staff. But, the Colonel added, he told the same thing to others the day after the posting up of the speech of M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, was voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

Archivist Gribelin also advanced and protested against Col. Cordier's statement.

He was followed by Gen. Mercier, who said it was necessary for Cordier to say what he knew about the arrangement of the secret dossier by Col. Sandherr.

Gen. Mercier caused a sensation by indorsing Col. Cordier's statement with reference to the alleged attempt of Mathieu Dreyfus to bribe Col. Sandherr. The General said:

"When Col. Sandherr reported the interview and I asked his opinion of it, Sandherr replied:

"'He gave me the impression of being an honest man resolved to sacrifice everything for his brother.'"

DE FREYCINET IS CALLED.

After a brief adjournment, the session of the court was continued, the name of M. de Freycinet was called, and amid suppressed excitement the former Minister of War, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and former Premier took the witness stand.

[On Dec. 1, 1898, M. de Freycinet, then Minister of War, declared in the Chamber of Deputies that he would not "imperil the safety of the nation" by surrendering to the Cour de Cassation the secret dossier. On Dec. 23, however, the Court demanded the dossier, and it was given up by the War Office. As long as M. de Freycinet held the portfolio of War, which was until May 5 last, he attempted to thwart the legal proceeding of the case by every means in his power.]

Maître Demange proceeded to question the former Minister. Counsel recalled Gen. Mercier's statement that M. de Freycinet told Gen. Jamont that 35,000,000f. had been raised abroad for the defense of Dreyfus.

In reply, M. de Freycinet expressed the anguish which he felt at the sight of the trouble into which the country was plunged, and said his whole desire was to see peace and calm restored. In regard to the conversation referred to, the witness said:

"Gen. Jamont made me a visit of courtesy on the occasion of my quitting office at the beginning of May. I received many similar visits. I do not think that I exaggerate when I say I received a hundred such visits. I made no note of the remarks exchanged by my different visitors.

"In the case of Gen. Jamont we, of course, talked about the case and the campaign of speeches and press utterances which had been proceeding in different parts of the world during the previous two years. In regard to the Dreyfus case I was led to say that our agents abroad reported that efforts had been made, on the initiative of private individuals, in behalf of this campaign. A very disinterested campaign in France, I am sure; but less so abroad.

"I reported the estimates I heard had been made by people who professed to be well acquainted with the question of advertising in regard to the probable money value of the whole campaign throughout the world since its inception.

"That, Monsieur le President, is a résumé, as complete and faithful as my recollection permits, of the conversation with Gen. Jamont. What struck me most was the identity of our anxiety in regard to the army. We mutually expressed uneasiness, for it must not be concealed that the present attacks have had a profound echo which might eventually endanger the cohesion of the army.

APPEALS TO FRENCH PATRIOTS.

"You know well, gentlemen, that there is a higher discipline than even the Military Code. As I said in the Chamber, it is that more rigorous discipline which comes from the confidence of the soldier in his chiefs. How can that confidence be maintained if these chiefs are depicted daily in the blackest colors? Was it not to be feared that at a given moment this confidence would disappear, and what would be the result if we were engaged in external difficulties? [Sensation.]

"I adjure those of my countrymen," continued M. de Freycinet earnestly, "who participate in these attacks under the impulse of generous passion and with the object of serving a noble, elevated idea—I have no doubt they are led away—to take heed of the dangers in which they may involve the country. As Gen. Jamont said to me: 'It is high time to end it.'

"Let us cease throwing in one another's faces accusations which discredit us in the eyes of our rivals. Gentlemen, let us prepare—and I would that my feeble voice could be heard by all—let us prepare to accept your judgment with respect and silence. May the judgment of this French court, toward which the whole world has its eyes turned, open up the era of reconciliation which is so necessary. [Immense excitement.]

"Gentlemen, pardon me for telling you what I wish. It springs from a heart which has no longer much to desire here below, except to live and see the country great and honored.

"I have finished. I have given an exact account of the interview with the Commander in Chief of our armies in time of war. I have nothing to add."

M. de Freycinet had fully maintained his title to the nickname "The Little White Mouse," which was bestowed upon him on account of his ability to speak lengthily without conveying much information.

Replying to a member of the court-martial, M. de Freycinet explained the part which he played in the Ministry to which he belonged. He said he confined himself to giving effect to the Government's decisions when the Supreme Court decided in favor of a revision.

REQUEST OF DEMANGE REFUSED.

M. Demange wanted M. de Freycinet to repeat in court his statements made in the Chamber of Deputies in regard to the small importance attaching to the alleged treason, but M. de Freycinet declined to inflict them, saying the court could, however, indicate the sense of his speech. In his opinion most of the leakages could only have been of infinitesimal importance, though the information relative to covering the troops might have been important.

The publication of secrets relating to arming and explosives was also dangerous. But when the witness made his speech in the Chamber of Deputies he wished above all to avoid increasing public excitement.

M. Labori—Is M. de Freycinet aware of any fact which led him to believe foreign money has played a part in the revision of the trial of 189-?

M. de Freycinet—No, no, Monsieur le Président.

M. Labori—What does M. de Freycinet think of the accusations of a certain section of the press against MM. Scheurer-Kestner, Trarieux, Brisson, and Ranc, and by another section against the Court of Cassation, tending to attribute the opinion on the revision expressed by those persons to the influences of corruption?

Col. Jouaust—I refuse to put the question.

M. Labori insisted that he should at least be permitted to question M. de Freycinet relative to M. Scheurer-Kestner, the former Vice President of the Senate, whose statements about the letters Col. Picquart wrote to him from Tunis have been contradicted by Savignaud. Picquart's former orderly.

To this the President of the court replied that the good faith of M. Scheurer-Kestner was not under discussion. Col. Jouaust added that M. Labori wished to impart passion into the proceedings.

PRAISES M. SCHEURER-KESTNER.

Counsel was defending himself against this aspersion when M. de Freycinet intervened and said he did not scruple to say that M. Scheurer-Kestner was his friend, and that he had the highest opinion of his character.

M. Labori thanked the witness for this frank statement.

After leaving the witness stand M. de Freycinet took a seat beside Gen. Billot, with whom he briefly conversed. The former Minister then left the courtroom, after having been excused from further attendance.

M. Gallichet, editor of the Drapeau, then testified. He expressed his personal indignation at the charges of treason against Henry and repeated the gossip of a third party relative to an alleged remark Col. Cordier was overheard to make, namely:

"We have taken Dreyfus with his hand in the bag."

M. Belhomme, a former Inspector of Schools, seventy-eight years of age, testified that he examined as an expert the bordereau in the Esterhazy case, and came to the conclusion that it was not the work of Esterhazy. The witness added that he adhered to his opinion even more positively now than before.

Incidentally, M. Belhomme expressed surprise at the fact that the Court of Cassation did not take the result of his examination into account.

In conclusion M. Belhomme declared he never believed the bordereau was in Esterhazy's writing, and added that until he actually saw him make a fresh copy of the document, witness would have no remarks to make in regard to the handwriting of Dreyfus, which he had not sufficiently examined.

After M. Demange had asked a question or two, to which M. Belhomme did not reply, M. Demange pointed out the contradictions in M. Belhomme's original report and in his statements to-day.

The court at noon adjourned until to-morrow.

HAS FRANCE ANOTHER DREYFUS?

An Artillery Subaltern, Also an Alsacian, Is Suspected of Treason at Nancy.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—A case somewhat similar to that of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus is reported at Nancy. The police claim to have found at the residence there of a French artillery subaltern a commission in the German Army and valuable French Army maps.

The suspected man belongs to an old Alsacian family, other members of which are suspected of complicity in the affair.

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CROKER DID NOT ATTEND

Absent from Executive and General Committee Meetings.

HIS HENCHMEN SEEM PUZZLED

Whereabouts of the Chief Kept Secret—An Ovation to John C. Sheehan—Dates for Conventions.

Richard Croker, disappointed the district leaders of Tammany Hall and several hundred of their followers by failing to appear at the meetings of the Executive and General Committees, held last evening at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam. Not only was Mr. Croker not there, but those of his intimates who were professed dense ignorance as to his whereabouts. Without him the meetings relapsed into mere routine, and the business before them was lost sight of in the universal inquiry, "Where is the boss?"

It had been expected that Mr. Croker would emerge from the rigid retirement with which he has surrounded himself since public interest in his attitude toward the Ramapo Water contract became so keen, and make some statement before the Executive Committee, which would define his position. Those of the leaders who are without the inner circle of the chief's confidantes hoped to get from him the cue which would enable them to answer questions on that matter. The news that the leader in chief would be on hand, not only brought out a full attendance of members of the Executive Committee, but filled the big hall in which the General Committee assembled with the rank and file of the organization.

With Mr. Croker absent, by far the most conspicuous figure in the gathering at the Wigwam was John C. Sheehan. In view of the fight being made on Mr. Sheehan as leader of the Ninth District, there was much curiosity as to how he would be received by the men over whom he formerly ruled, but who now are supposed to be arrayed against him. Mr. Sheehan was on hand early, and from the crowd on the sidewalk and inside he got a hearty reception. Men crowded around to shake his hand, and, with the exception of Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, his opponent for the leadership, and Thomas F. Smith, formerly his secretary and now Richard Croker's, scarcely a prominent Tammany man present failed to greet him. Mr. Sheehan went into the Executive Committee meeting with the other leaders and answered when called on to name the place for holding the nominating conventions.

While no reference was made to the Ninth or any other district contest, it was a noticeable fact the only demonstration of applause at the General Committee meeting was for Sheehan. The Secretary read the list of places at which the Assembly district conventions will be held. When he called out "267 West Twenty-fifth," the Pequod Club, for the Ninth, there were foot-stamping and hand-clapping from a corner of the hall where several scores of Sheehan men were bunched. After the meeting the party, a hundred strong, led by John C. Sheehan and Senator Louis Munzinger, marched back to the Pequod Club, inquiring, with some exultation, "Who's regular now?"

The Ramapo water contract was not mentioned openly at either meeting, though there was much private discussion of it among the assembled leaders, many of whom were apparently as curious as is the general public to know what Mr. Croker is going to do about it. Corporation Counsel Whalen, President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements and Water Commissioner Dalton were present, but in the absence of the chief no effort was made to have the Executive Committee back up the Ramapo job.

The session of the Executive Committee was secret and short. Nothing outside the routine business of arranging for the election of a new General Committee at the coming primary and for the various nominating conventions was touched.

It was decided that the new General Committee shall consist of one delegate for every twenty-five votes cast for Governor in 1898, the Assembly district being the unit. The district delegations to the new General Committee are to meet in their respective districts between Dec. 18 and 23 and elect each a member of the Executive Committee. The General Committee itself will meet and organize at Tammany Hall on Dec. 28.

The following are the dates fixed for the nominating conventions:

A County Convention to nominate two Justices of the Supreme Court, two Justices of the City Court, one Surrogate, one Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and a Sheriff, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 7:30 P. M.

District conventions to nominate Justices of the Municipal Court, on Saturday, Oct. 14, at 8 P. M.

Assembly district conventions to nominate members of the Assembly and Aldermen, on Monday, Oct. 16, at 8 P. M.

Annexed District Aldermanic Convention on Oct. 17.

The General Committee, in session in the large assembly hall, approved these dates and adjourned.

At the Democratic Club later in the evening it was stated by a Tammany man who is in the confidence of the leader that Mr. Croker had never intended to attend the Executive Committee meeting. The idea that he had kept away to avoid meeting John C. Sheehan was scouted. Among the leaders who flocked to the club from the Wigwam, all reference to Mr. Croker's present whereabouts was tabooed. An air of the deepest mystery pervaded every reference to that subject. Up to midnight the whispered query "What has become of the Chief?" was still being passed around.

J. R. McLEAN IN FULL CONTROL.

No Doubt that He Will Be the Choice of the Democratic Convention for Next Governor of Ohio.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Although the Democratic State ticket will not be nominated till to-morrow, the result was practically determined in the preliminary meetings this evening. The McLean men carried a large majority of the twenty-one Congressional districts, and will control not only the convention, but also all the party machinery in Ohio until the next Presidential election. They are disposed to be liberal to their opponents. After it was found that McLean had secured control of all committees, many called on him to-night and promised support from unexpected quarters. His managers suggested that all the candidates for Governor be voted for on the first ballot, as originally instructed, and it was even intimated that there might be two ballots, so as to give as many complimentary votes as possible to the opposing candidates. The visiting clubs and delegations serenaded Mr. McLean, and he acknowledged their congratulations with thanks, but made no speeches. Col. Kilbourn was equally happy in his acknowledgments of serenades, and sometimes did more talking.

It is quite probable that the name of Mr. McLean will be presented to the convention very briefly. A. J. Warner will nominate Col. Kilbourn in a stirring speech, and much eloquence will be expended on the other candidates.

The interest of the Democratic State Convention crowds to-day was centred largely in the selection of the State Central Committee, which will hold over the Presidential year, and the contest for control of the party machinery was a warm one.

Differences of opinion as to the platform have developed. Some of the delegates declare they are willing to have a strong declaration against President McKinley and imperialism, but they protest against any declaration against the war in the Philippines. There is no opposition to a declaration against "Hanna and bossism" or the usual issues. The Chicago platform will be reaffirmed, with a strong indorsement of Bryan.

LABOR ATTACKS POLITICIANS.

Independent Party Denounces the System That Makes the People Support the Bosses.

The Organization Committee of the Independent Labor Party met last evening in Clarendon Hall, and issued a call for a mass meeting to be held on Friday evening in Cooper Institute, for the purpose of ratifying the platform adopted by the conference of the party.

The call says that the Independent Labor Party has been formed to protest against the further encroachment of the political parties of this city and State upon the privileges and rights of the people. The sole object of the leaders of the parties is to enrich themselves at the public expense.

The call goes on to say that citizens in private life who did not bend the knee to the boss were ruined by petty persecutions. Men holding positions by merit alone are made to contribute to party support by becoming members of clubs which support in idleness party heelers, who with their leaders enjoy a tax upon vice collected for them by men sworn to enforce the laws. The rank and file of the municipal departments are made slaves to bossism that they may hold their places, and the police, used for corporate interests, have lost their dignity in serfdom. The firemen are also obliged to contribute for political purposes, the call states. The Municipal Assembly neglected its sworn duty until the courts, by threats of imprisonment, aroused it to action. City officials, aided by the Corporation Counsel, designed all provisions of law concerning contracts for public work. The ten-hour law for surface railroads has been flagrantly disregarded.

The call, proceeding, demands municipal ownership with a practical system of civil service. The merit system is praised as sound in principle, aiming to give men and women equal chances under the law to secure public positions.

The city officials are censured for failing to construct the rapid transit system. The traveling public is made to suffer by such willful delay.

A discussion arose over the best methods to be employed to advertise Friday's mass meeting. One delegate suggested advertising in the newspapers, but another said the newspapers were inimical to the movement and would print the advertisements in obscure places.

The delegate from the Thirty-third Assembly District said that the Progress Club of Harlem defred to send delegates to the conference. Mr. Parson said that about half a dozen independent bodies were going to send delegates to the conference on Thursday. He thought it would be advisable to admit them. The Progress Club of Harlem, Mr. Parsons said, was a strong organization, and had a good headquarters, and its admission to the party would be very advantageous.

PLAN FOR POLITICAL UNION.

Republicans and Independents Contemplate Joining Forces.

Plans are being made for a conference between the Executive Committee of the Republican organization in Brooklyn and prominent Low men in the borough with a view to bringing about a reunion of the regular Republicans and the independents this Fall. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, District Attorney Steele, Willis L. Ogden, Charles H. Russell, and George S. Richards are among those who are said to have been invited by Chairman Atterbury of the General Committee to participate in the conference.

The conference, it is said, will be held at a date to be agreed upon after the September primaries. Candidates for the county offices will be discussed, with the idea of nominating men agreeable to all factions.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN THE CITY.

Leaves His Home at Oyster Bay for Another Tour Up the State.

Gov. Roosevelt spent several hours in the city yesterday on his way from his Summer home at Oyster Bay for another tour up the State. He arrived in town late in the afternoon, and dined with Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee at the Holland House. He boarded a train at 9:30 o'clock on the Erie Railroad for Hornellsville, where he will speak to-day.

He will be heard to-night at Olean, and to-morrow at Little Valley. He will deliver an address at Watertown on Friday, and return to Oyster Bay Saturday. Next week he will make a similar journey.

BRYANITES GAIN THEIR POINT.

Defeat the Gold Men in the Clinton County Committee.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A meeting of the Clinton County Democratic Committee was held here to-day, and Oct. 10 was decided upon as the date for holding the County Convention. Caucuses will be held in all the towns next month.

There was somewhat of a contest at the meeting over the date of the convention. The Bryan Democrats, headed by ex-Mining Inspector Robert H. Rogers, wanted a late convention in order to give more time to the question of organization, while the gold Democrats, led by John B. Riley, former United States Consul to Ottawa, wanted to hold the convention early for directly the opposite reasons.

Finally Mr. Riley moved to expel Mr. Rogers from the committee. A test vote was had, and Mr. Rogers received nine votes to two for Mr. Riley, six of the seventeen delegates not voting.

APPRAISER WAKEMAN SECURE.

Attacks on Him Regarded as Personal by Treasury Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—W. F. Wakeman, General Appraiser at New York, according to some reports that have reached here, is in imminent danger of being deprived of his position and driven back to some such labor of love as the promotion of the protective policy. Some accounts of his situation represent it as one beset with many difficulties, not least of which is the pressure of New York men doing business in the Appraiser's office to have Wakeman dismissed at once.

The Treasury Department appears to consider the talk about Mr. Wakeman lightly. "You need not worry a minute about Mr. Wakeman," said Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to-day. "Somebody else is doing all the necessary fretting about him, and you may as well conclude that he will not be removed to-morrow or day after. I don't know who it is who most wants Wakeman removed. If I did I would not say. Perhaps the inspirer of the daily chapters about Wakeman can tell. There is no push here about it."

The impression given at the department is that the effort to bring about Wakeman's removal is largely the result of personal or factional controversy in New York.

MR. BRYAN WILL GO TO TEXAS.

Will Speak at the National Democratic Carnival at Dallas.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 29.—The Democrats of Texas are planning a grand National carnival at Dallas for Oct. 2 and 3. It will include a dollar dinner, at which William J. Bryan will be the leading speaker. Mr. Bryan will come to Dallas from California, and go from here to stump Iowa and Kentucky in the Gubernatorial campaigns.

Not less than 100,000 Texans are expected to attend the carnival. It will be held during the State fair, and the managers of the latter have agreed to divide the gate receipts equally. The carnival's share will be given to the National Committee on Ways and Means.

BLAND'S SUCCESSOR CHOSEN.

D. W. Shackleford, Democrat, Elected Over W. J. Vosholl, Republican.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—Incomplete returns received to-night from the Eighth Missouri District, in which an election was held to-day to fill the unexpired term in Congress of Richard P. Bland, deceased, show that Dorsey W. Shackleford, Democrat, has been elected over W. J. Vosholl, Republican, by 2,200 plurality. Complete returns cannot be had to-night.

In 1898 the Eighth District was carried by Bland by a plurality of 2,843. The apparent falling off in Shackleford's vote is attributed to the exceptional popularity of Mr. Bland.

TRAMPS FIGHT DETECTIVES.

A Negro Killed and One of the Officers Is Shot in the Thigh.

NYACK, Aug. 29.—Four Erie detectives surrounded a gang of tramps on a train at Sterlington a little before noon to-day and captured six men. One of the tramps, a negro broke away from his captors and ran across a cornfield, firing as he ran. The detectives followed. Detective Mahoney jumped into a passing wagon and headed off the fugitive, who fired and shot him in the thigh.

Mahoney returned the fire, shooting the negro through the head. The negro was taken to Suffern, where he died. The tramps fired nine shots in all. Detective Mahoney was taken to the Paterson Hospital. Two of the tramps are locked up at Suffern, but the others escaped.

Little Boy Drowned from a Barge.

Tobias Johnson, four years old, who lived with his parents on the barge Bernard Roche, lying at the foot of Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, fell overboard from the boat yesterday and was drowned. The boy's father plunged into the water and got him out, but an ambulance surgeon found the child dead on his arrival.

TO FIGHT THE BEEF TRUST

Meeting of Local Butchers to Discuss Plans of Co-operation.

AID OFFERED FROM THE WEST

Twenty Chicago Packers Anxious to Take Stock in Independent Company—Plans in Abeyance.

The Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association, composed for the most part of butchers doing business on the west side of town, held a special meeting at 915 Eighth Avenue last night to receive the reports of the Executive Committee relative to the plan for establishing in this city an independent packing house with which to fight the Chicago Beef Trust. When the Executive Committee met last they decided to report to the main body a scheme to capitalize a company at $5,000,000, which should be composed of the butchers and of so many citizens as were willing to buy portions of the $2,000,000 worth of dollar-a-share stock.

Just what was done last night in this regard the butchers refused to definitely state, for as usual their meeting was a secret one. It is evident, however, that they have come to a realization of the fact that the establishment of a packing house here and another in Kansas City, which is also part of the plan, is an undertaking that needs careful consideration, and the result was manifested last night when the butchers showed themselves loath to discuss their plans.

Vice President Loeser stated, however, that a great many communications had been received from ranchmen and packers not affiliated with the trust offering, in the event of a definite plan being adopted, to subscribe for the stock and to furnish cattle at a price below that paid by the trust. Whom these offers came from Mr. Loeser said he was not at liberty to state, but it was learned that the principal offer to President Louis Wagner came from Jacob Dold of Chicago, the leader in the fight against the trust. Mr. Dold, in his communication, said that he also spoke for about twenty independent packers in Chicago, who were anxious to take a hand in the plan in this city to fight the trust, and he assured the butchers that as soon as they had adopted definite plans and had decided on the amount of the capitalization, he and the others associated with him would be ready to aid the butchers here with funds and suggestions.

Aaron Marx, a meat contractor, came on from Norfolk, Va., to see President Wagner and to learn from him what the butchers here propose to do. Mr. Marx has the contract for supplying the navy yards in the various cities with beef, and the butchers say that he may become a dominant factor in the fight against the trust. Mr. Marx said that the plans of the butchers here were still in embryo, and until he learned more definitely what they proposed to do he could not state his position. He will, however, ally himself with the trust's opponents as soon as they have decided on a plan.

The butchers last night strenuously denied that the east side butchers had refused for the present at least to join with them in the fight against the trust. A committee was appointed last night which will during the week meet a similar committee from the east side butchers, and the result of their deliberations will be reported to the regular meeting on Tuesday night next. In view of the offers received from ranchmen, packers, and capitalists to aid them in their fight, there was some talk last night about making the capital $10,000,000, but nothing definite was decided upon. The site in Jersey City for the independent packing house was also debated without any conclusion being reached. The butchers are seemingly determined on one point, however, and that is that they will establish their packing house here, and that they will fight the trust to a finish. They claim that they have the means and the ability at hand whenever they choose to call on them to make such a fight successful.

FOUGHT WITH GENERAL DEWEY.

Hobo Plays Soldier and Gets Glass of Brandy from Capt. Wiegand of the Morrisania Police.

"Say, Sergeant, my wound's troubling me. Will you call for an ambulance and send me to the hospital?" Capt. Wiegand was standing on the steps of the Morrisania Police Station last night when he heard the above request. Looking down he saw a man in the uniform of a soldier of the United States Infantry. He was on crutches and his left foot was wrapped in clean white bandages.

Capt. Wiegand was all sympathy, and he helped the "poor soldier" into the station. He called one of his men and sent him out for a glass of brandy, while several other policemen hustled around to do what they could for the brave defender of their country's honor.

"What regiment were you in?" asked Capt. Wiegand, after the "soldier" had swallowed his brandy and otherwise made comfortable.

"I was in the Sixth Brooklyn," came the reply, seriously.

"Where did the Sixth Brooklyn fight?"

"In the Philippines, of course."

"What brigade were you in?"

"Brigade? They ain't got no brigades in the Philippines," replied the "soldier."

"Who was your commanding General?"

"Gen. Dewey."

"Is there a man over there by the name of Otis?" asked Capt. Wiegand, who by this time was convinced of an African in the woodpile.

"Naw, Otis is in Cuba."

The ambulance arrived just then, and the surgeon in charge took off the yards and yards of bandages. He found a small abrasion, and no sign of the bullet wound complained of.

Capt. Wiegand and his men were pretty mad at the deception played upon them, and they so frightened the fellow that he admitted he was just a plain hobo. He said he had fallen down the John Street Hill, and thus received his injury. He got the uniform a few days before from a soldier who was tired of it.

Capt. Wiegand wanted to lock the man up, but finally disposed of the case by sending him to the Fordham Hospital. The man gave the name of William Clarkey, and said he is twenty-two years old. He has no home.

QUEENS POLICEMEN ACCUSED.

Charges Against Kreuscher and Farr Growing Out of Gambling.

Complaints against Capt. Louis Kreuscher and Acting Sergt. John Farr of the Seventy-ninth Precinct, were mailed last night from Queens Borough to President York of the Police Board. The complaints are in the form of affidavits.

That against the Captain is made by William G. Woodall of Long Island City, and that against Farr, by Frederick A. Mott of Far Rockaway. Both are based upon the existence of a house in the precinct in which it has been claimed gambling was conducted under the direction of Moses Mann.

The complaint against Farr alleges that on the evening of Aug. 1 Farr went to Henry Hinkle, proprietor of the Plaza Hotel at Far Rockaway, and directed Hinkle to cause Mr. Mott and his family to leave the hotel. Mr. Mott was active in the crusade against gambling. It is alleged Farr offered to pay Hinkle the money he would lose, and threatened to cause trouble for the hotel keeper if he did not comply.

Against Capt. Kreuscher it is alleged that he did not take proper steps to close the gambling establishment, and that he is guilty of neglect of duty in failing to act upon information furnished to him.

New Counterfeit $2 Bill.

A new counterfeit two-dollar bill has just made its appearance in this city. It is of the series of 1891, check letter D, plate No. 4, and is signed by B. K. Bruce, Registrar, and Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer, of the United States Treasury. The portrait of McPherson appearing on the bill is defective, the seal is dark red instead of carmine, and the parallel ruling under the Treasury number is poorly imitated. The paper on which the bill is printed is thin and the silk fibre is imitated by fine red and blue ink lines. The counterfeit was discovered by Mr. E. H. Lahn, receiving teller of the Citizens' Savings Bank, and has been announced by Dickerman's Counterfeit Detector.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

CAR BRAKES ON TRIAL.

State Railroad Commissioners Test Many Contrivances for Stopping Cars—Gathering of Experts.

Railroad men from all parts of the country gathered at the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's car barns, at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday, to witness the tests of brakes told of in THE TIMES yesterday.

The tests were under the supervision of State Railroad Commissioners George W. Dunn, Ashley W. Cole, and F. M. Baker. The trials were in the personal charge of Charles R. Barnes, the electrical expert to the commission, who invented an apparatus by which the speed of the car and the exact distance covered before making a stop can be accurately determined.

The showers in the early part of the day materially interfered with the tests, because the rain made the rails wet, and also made laymen wonder of what use was a brake that was ineffective in the case of damp rails.

The first trial was made of the General Electric Company's brake on a car between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets. This was tried both on a wet and a dry track, and while the experts would not commit themselves, remarks during the trial warrant the inference that the experiment was anything but satisfactory. Thomas Millen, the General Master Mechanic of the Metropolitan system, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the General Electric Company's brake was not so good as the simple affair now in use.

The second test was begun at 3 o'clock with the Devlin power and safety brake, made at Memphis, Tenn. This was attached to Car 1,452, and it is claimed for it that it is a fender as well as a brake. It is certainly a complex affair, but despite the damp rails it worked well and will be given another trial on a dry track this morning.

The Devlin brake is a combination wheel and rail shoe acting jointly, and at the same time, and can be operated by any power desired. It has the same wheel friction as the ordinary brake, and the additional friction of the rail shoe. The position of the brake being in front of the wheel and bearing on the rail makes a perfect fender, and it is impossible to pass the wheel over any obstacle on the rail.

After the Devlin brake, that of the Price Momentum Friction Company will be tested, and this will be followed in turn by those of the Standard Air Company, the Christianson Air Company, and the Columbia Electric Company.

The tests will begin at 9 o'clock this morning, and the Railroad Commissioners expect to give their whole time to the tests to-day and to-morrow.

Martin H. Vogel of 27 William Street has a simple brake in which many companies manifest an interest. He was on the ground yesterday, and was disappointed when he learned that his patent would not be tried for some time yet.

There was not a brake owner present yesterday who did not claim to have the best thing of its kind ever perfected.

MAGISTRATE POOL'S KIND ACT.

Provides a Home for Mrs. Mary W. Earle, the Would-Be Suicide.

Mrs. Mary W. Earle, fifty-five years of age, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in the Morrisania Police Court, yesterday charged with an attempt at suicide. She related how she was the widow of Mortimer Wilbur Earle, a once wealthy broker, who lost his fortune during the "Black Friday" panic in 1873. She tried to kill herself on Monday morning by means of illuminating gas, because J. M. Hannan, a tinsmith, of 4,187 Park Avenue, for whom she worked as a servant, notified her to leave.

"Where could I go?" said Mrs. Earle. "I had no home and no money. It was not a time to seek a position. I had only left to me the alternative of death. Once I lived in affluence and had all that any one could desire. It is much harder for one to withstand poverty and deprivation under those circumstances. It was better that I should have died."

This pathetic statement touched Magistrate Pool. He cleared his throat and then went to the telephone and called up the House of the Good Shepherd.

"Can you take good care of an elderly woman for six months?" he asked over the 'phone, after stating who he was. Then, resuming his seat, he said in a gentle voice:

"Mrs. Earle, I shall send you to a place where you will be well taken care of and where you will suffer no loss of self-respect."

Though Magistrate Pool did not say so, he will pay for the care of the woman for the time mentioned. In speaking of the case afterward, he said: "This is the saddest case that has ever come to my attention."

CORSET STEEL SAVES A LIFE.

Woman Fired At by Her Husband Escapes Unharmed.

Mrs. Barbara Merkel, thirty-eight years old, living on Bartel Street, near Hanover, in Long Island City, had a narrow escape from death yesterday in a murderous assault made upon her by her husband, John Merkel, with whom she has been unable to live for several weeks on account of his dissipated habits.

Mrs. Merkel was a widow with several children when she married this man. They never agreed, and finally she was obliged to leave him and undertake the support of her children. She found employment in the Kerbs & Wertheimer cigar factory, Second Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, and managed to keep her address from him.

She was standing at Fifty-third Street and Second Avenue yesterday afternoon waiting for her car, when he suddenly appeared. He asked her where she lived, and she refused to tell him. She told him he must go about his business, as she would never have any further relation with him. At that he drew a revolver from his pocket and fired. The bullet passed through the cape and gown and flattened against a corset steel.

Mrs. Merkel fell in a dead faint. The husband, believing he had killed his wife, fled. A large crowd gathered around, and an ambulance was sent for. Mrs. Merkel was found uninjured, save for the shock. She was taken home by some friends. Up to a late hour last night the police had not caught the husband.

BROOKLYN WOMAN MURDERED.

Mulatto Found Dead and Alarm Sent Out for Jersey City Man.

Dollie Hudson, a mulatto, twenty-four years old, was found murdered yesterday in her apartments, on the top floor of the three-story tenement 660 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, by her brother, James Hudson. The woman's throat had been cut and near the body lay a blood-stained razor. The bedding was stained with blood, and in the same room was a wash basin in which the murderer had washed his hands, and a blood-stained towel. The woman had evidently been dead for four or five days.

The police learned from neighbors that the woman had last been seen alive on Thursday and was heard having a quarrel with Robert Bruce, a friend, who was seen some time afterward to leave the house hurriedly. A general alarm was at once sent out for Bruce, who is described as being thirty years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, slim built, with a mustache. His home is at 365 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City.

Public Gymnasium Tournament.

A gymnasium tournament of the classes of the several public playgrounds will be held Friday and Saturday, Sept. 1 and 2, between 9:30 in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Crotona Park. It is expected that thirty-two teams of ten boys each will participate. Every public school playground and open-air gymnasium will be represented. Each team will have a leader, and he can select any series of movements he desires his team to perform on the parallel bars, vaulting bars, vaulting buck, combination ladders, and mats. The judges will consider the team's approach, difficulty of movement, and finish of movement. There will be a possible 600 points for each team.

Hurt in Jersey City Trolley Crash.

Newark trolley car 1,046 and belt line car 440 of the North Jersey Traction Company were in collision at Grand Street and Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, last night owing to a misplaced switch. The passengers on both cars were badly shaken up, but only one was injured. John Ocis of 111 Washington Street, this city, was thrown from his seat and his left knee cap was broken. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Henry George Birthday Dinner.

The annual dinner in celebration of the birthday of the late Henry George will be held Saturday evening at the Hotel Colombo, 149 Bleecker Street, under the auspices of the Henry George Club.

RAMAPO GRABBERS HELD UP

Continued from Page 1.

during each and every day from and after the first day of —— in the year 1902, and the City of New York hereby covenants and agrees to pay, in regular quarterly payments, to the said water company, its successors and assigns, the sum of seventy dollars ($70) for each and every million gallons of such water so delivered, not exceeding 200,000,000 daily.

"I have never advised the city or any of its officials to enter into any contract which was illegal or unnecessary," Mr. Whalen said. "As to this one, I have never given any opinion. It was my duty to see that the contract protected the city, and I did it. I have never voted in the Board of Public Improvements, and I will not unless there should be a division that would make my vote necessary. Then I would have to make up my mind to vote one way or another.

Mr. Whalen would not discuss a rumor which was prevalent about the City Hall to the effect that John B. McDonald, his cousin, was to get the contract for the construction of the Ramapo Company's works, and that the sons of Richard Croker, who are the principal stockholders in a pipemaking concern, were to provide water pipe for the company. Mr. McDonald, who is a well-known Tammany man, is contractor for the Jerome Park Reservoir.

Controller Coler will present to the Board of Public Improvements to-day the reports made to him by Mr. McLean and J. James R. Tobin, the expert engineer, on the Ramapo Company's watershed and the ability of sheds owned by the city to provide an ample supply of water to meet the requirements for the next ten years. He will also report on the ability of the city to construct its own additional plant. Representatives of the City Club, the Citizens' Union, the Reform Club, and the Social Reform Club of this borough, and the Brooklyn League will also argue against the Ramapo contract. President Holahan and Commissioner Dalton will present arguments to offset these attacks.

This evening the Controller will speak at a mass meeting, to be held in Cooper Union under the auspices of The New York Journal to protest against the contract. Simon Sterne will preside.

SPEAKS FOR THE REFORM CLUB.

John G. Agar Says the City Should Own Its Entire Water Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—John G. Agar, the Chairman of the Committee on City Affairs of the Reform Club of New York, said to-day: "The Reform Club is opposed to the contract with the Ramapo Water Company, both because of the indecent haste with which Tammany tried to force the contract upon the city, and because the method suggested is not the best way to supply the city with water in the future.

"No adequate reason has been given why the city cannot own its own additional water supply, and until one is presented every effort should be bent toward achieving municipal ownership. Our present water system, built by public moneys, has always proved satisfactory, and if it has any shortcomings, they should be removed—not by private parties, but by the people.

"Controller Coler has earned the hearty commendation of the Reform Club for his timely fight against that contract. He deserves the support of all honest men, no matter what their political beliefs may be."

LOST JEWELRY IN A RUNAWAY.

New Jersey Woman Took It with Her for Safekeeping.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Ida F. Bradley of East Rutherford went for a drive yesterday and took $1,200 worth of jewelry with her in a chamois bag because she was afraid to leave it at home. She took with her Mrs. Henry H. Koster and her daughter of Rutherford, and Mrs. F. F. Hyslop of Brooklyn. They crossed the Avondale Bridge and drove down toward Newark.

Mrs. Bradley at first placed her chamois bag inside her gown, but fearing she might lose it, gave it to Miss Koster. About 4 o'clock the party returned through Delawanna. Near the Yantacaw Bridge another rig drove up behind the women. It is said the driver was drunk. Both teams ran away and the carriage was wrecked. The Rutherford women were thrown out, and Miss Koster was rendered unconscious. She dropped the bag of jewelry, and it has not been seen since. Mrs. Bradley has offered $100 reward.

CONVENT FIRE DEAD BURIED.

Theresa Murphy, a Missing Child, Is Believed to Have Perished.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Helen Brown, aged six years, and Emma Mackin, aged seven, who died yesterday morning from shock after their rescue from the burning convent of St. Agnes at Sparkhill, were buried this morning in the cemetery on the convent grounds.

The remains of Kate McCarthy, who died of heart disease at St. Joseph's Convent yesterday as the result of shock from the fire, were buried in Calvary Cemetery.

Theresa Murphy, who was missing yesterday, is believed to have perished in the fire. Her body probably will be found in the ruins.

The injured sisters and children at St. Joseph's Convent, Blauvelt, are improving. The condition of those seriously hurt remains about the same as yesterday.

ADDRESS BY NEGRO LEADERS.

They Ask Their Fellows in Georgia to Sustain the Courts.

DARIEN, Ga., Aug. 29.—Four troops of cavalry have been ordered to relieve the infantry on duty here since last Thursday. The cavalry will be under command of Col. Lawton of the First Georgia Regiment, and will remain as long as it is deemed necessary to keep troops for the preservation of order.

An address issued by the negro leaders of McIntosh County to their race is having excellent effect. It is signed by six preachers, the Postmaster, the Collector of the Port, the Chairman of the Democratic Party, and one editor, all colored. It says, in part:

"Avoid all fear and excitement on account of the presence of the soldiers. They are here for the protection of the lives of men and women of both races equally, and to see to it that the law is upheld and obeyed.

"Avoid every act that has even the appearance of lawlessness. Do not carry firearms. Be very careful to observe the law with regard to the carrying of concealed weapons.

"By all means let every man see to it that no colored woman shall show her face at the court or on the street adjacent thereto during the coming trial.

"We must understand that the courts are constituted for the righting of all questions, right or wrong. The courts must be sustained, their officers, at all hazards, must be respected and obeyed; law must be upheld."

Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Closed.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 29.—The camp meeting closed to-day. It has been one of the most successful in the history of the association. The old line Methodists are somewhat doubtful as to the fitness of the policy adopted here this year, but the younger and more progressive claim the results have justified the innovation of bringing to the Grove men of National prominence to talk on other than religious subjects.

Gen. Funston to Retire from the Army

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Fort Scott, Kan., says a letter was received there last night from Lieut C. G. Warner, who is aide on Gen. Fred. Funston's staff, stating that Funston is in Manila awaiting orders to sail for home with the Twentieth Kansas Regiment. The letter states that Funston will retire from army life and reside in Kansas.

Plasterers Want More Money.

Twelve hundred members of the Plain and Ornamental Operative Plasterers' Union met last night in Brevoort Hall and decided to make a demand this morning for an increase in wages from $4 to $4.50 a day. The men say their demand will be met without opposition and that they will have no strikes. The only large building that may possibly be affected is the Victoria Hotel. It is being completely remodeled, and the proprietor wants it for the Dewey celebration, and it is said will not let the demand for more wages stand in the way of getting it ready.

The Newark Arrives at San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The United States cruiser Newark, which was blown out of her course and ran short of coal while rounding the Horn, arrived here at 2:30 this afternoon.

TO-NIGHT

At Cooper Union

VIGILANCE

MASS MEETING

to Prevent the

RAMAPO

WATER STEAL.

All Good Citizens Should Attend.

DEATH ON THE ARION SPECIAL.

Mrs. Celestina Kuder, One of the Singing Society, Passes Away.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Celestina Kuder, a member of the Arion Singing Society of New York, died suddenly to-day on the Arion's special train east-bound from Denver.

A Reception Committee of prominent Germans was at the station to meet the members of the society and to accord them a reception, which was, of course, declared off when the sad news was received.

News of Mrs. Celestina Kuder's death reached her home in this city, 220 East Twelfth Street, where her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Ziegler live.

Mrs. Kuder was the wife of Josef Kuder, partner of Hugo Sohmer. Mr. Sohmer and Mr. Kuder form the piano firm of Sohmer & Co., with offices at 170 Fifth Avenue.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Kuder had been for a few years members of the Arion Singing Society, which is social as well as musical in its character, and comprises many persons besides those who take active part in its concerts. The society undertakes, as a rule, a yearly tour in which singing and sight-seeing are combined. Next year it plans to make one to Paris. This year its tour was to San Francisco and back. It started on Aug. 1, and Mr. and Mrs. Kuder were in the party.

The excursion was on the way home from San Francisco when Mrs. Kuder's death occurred. It was due, according to the dispatch received yesterday by the Zieglers, to apoplexy. Mrs. Kuder, who was in her seventieth year, was a woman of exceptional liveliness and vigor for her age, and when she left home for the trip to San Francisco seemed in perfect health. She was to have come back Saturday.

The Arion Singing Society party will return then, bringing her body with them.

The news of Mrs. Kuder's death was also telegraphed to Arion Hall, at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. A meeting of some of the members was held, and it was decided that her funeral should take place in Arion Hall at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The dispatch to the Arion Society also said that shortly after Mrs. Kuder's death there was a head-on collision of the special train in which the Arion party rode, and in which she had died, with a west-bound freight train, but that no one was hurt.

Mrs. Kuder was a native of Austria, and came to this country about fifty years ago. She leaves only one child, Mrs. Bernard Ziegler. She was noted for a charitable disposition.

Freight Runs Into Passenger Train.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Aug. 29.—A west-bound freight over the Camden and Amboy Road ran head on into the engine of a passenger train on a curve near Florence early this morning. The two engines were wrecked and a number of freight cars smashed. The windows in the passenger coaches were broken and the cars badly shaken up. No one was seriously injured. One woman had to be attended by a physician, but was then able to go home. The road was blocked for three hours.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.		P.M.		A.M.	
Sun rises	5:25	Sun sets	6:36	Moon rises	12:11

High Water This Day.

A.M.		A.M.		A.M.	
S. Hook	3:00	Gov. Isl'd	3:52	H. Gate	5:48
P.M.		P.M.		P.M.	
S. Hook	3:24	Gov. Isl'd	4:06	H. Gate	6:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Allanca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Dulwich, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kilpatrick, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	
Neustria, Naples		
Seneca, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

Barbarossa, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Mae, San Juan, P. R., &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Jason, Jamaica

The Wanamaker Store.

The Story of a Revolution

OUR advertising concerning China and Glass Wares each day this week contains the record of a revolution. Choice China Ware at prices cheaper than ever known—and all in the regular way of business.

No reduction in wages to the workmen, and a great deal more work; no middle profits, but more transportation; many more salesmen and clerks employed in the distribution of the greatly increased quantities. These are some of the benefits: The public, the largest gainers; next, the producing labor; next, the managing skill; lastly, the capital, which gets the smallest share.

The following have not been mentioned before:—

DINNER SETS
$5—Of American porcelain; green, pink and gray; value $7.
$6.50—Of American porcelain, in 3 colors; value $9.
$10—Of American and English porcelain; floral decorations; value $16.
$13.50—Of Austrian china; delicate floral decorations; value $18.
$18—Elegant Haviland china sets; value $25.
$25—Haviland china; floral decorations; value $40.
Some others at $30 and $32.50, proportionately lower than regularly.
PLATES, CUPS AND SAUCERS
At 25c.—New kinds of fancy Plates are ready for to-day's selling—both Haviland and Austrian.
At 50c.—Numerous new kinds of Cups and Saucers and Bouillon Cups, and Saucers are also displayed.

An Eleventh Hour Addition to the Furniture Sale High-grade Furniture that comes to us unsought; but not unwelcome. How it became ours cheaply concerns you not so much as our plans to turn it over to you. It becomes a part of our widely commended August Furniture Sale. And so, about 150 rich, elegant pieces of bedroom and dining-room furniture await your choosing at a full third less than regular, moderate valuation. The gathering comprises:
Mahogany Wardrobes at $45; usually $70.
Mahogany Bedsteads at $23.50; usually $35.
Mahogany Bureaus at $32; usually $50.
Mahogany Bedstead and Bureau at $80; usually $120.
Mahogany Dining-room Chairs at $7.50; usually $12.
Flemish Sideboard at $67.50; usually $90.
Flemish Sideboard at $100; usually $138.
Flemish Sideboard at $110; usually $150.
Mahogany Chamber Suit, Louis XVI. style, 3 pieces, at $135; usually $200.
Mahogany Chiffonier, Louis XVI. style, at $65; usually $100.
Mahogany Wardrobe at $33; usually $50.
Fourth floor.

Lace Bed Sets and Sash Curtains Bed Sets that were samples, —that signifies a badge of honor. Handling soiled them a little—a trifling accident to goods that launder beautifully,—and the prices dwindled *half way*. Elaborate, heavy patterns in luxurious or delicate effects. And with them, the best and prettiest Sash Curtains, minus one-third of their prices.
BED SETS
Muslin Lace—Twelve styles in full sizes; were $7 to $12; reduced prices, $3.50 to $6. Two styles in single sizes; were $9 and $7.50; reduced prices, $4.50 and $3.75.
Brussels Net—Full size, reduced from $22 to $11; single, styles, were $65 and $50; reduced prices, $32.50 and $25.
Renaissance Lace—Reduced from $85 to $42.50, and from $115 to $57.50.
Marie Antoinette—Single, reduced from $22.50 to $11.25.
Ruffled Net—Full sizes; were $9.50; reduced to $4.75; single, reduced from $8.50 to $4.25.
Cluny Lace—Full or single; reduced from $32.50 to $16.75.
Irish Point Lace—Six styles in full sizes; were $7.50 to $35. Reduced prices, $3.75 to $17.50.
Five styles in single sizes; were $7 to $11.50; reduced prices, $3.50 to $5.75.
SASH CURTAINS
Irish Point Lace—White or ivory, 33 styles; were $2.25 to $15; reduced prices, $1.50 to $10; a third off all the way.
Third floor.

A Group of Women's Wrapper Bargains Every homegown in this collection is made in new, tasteful style, with fancies of braid or lace or ribbon, or all three. These wrappers have been here but a little while, but show slight evidences of too many and too loving touches from admirers. Only slight soiling or mussing, and the prices suffer much more than the gowns:
$5—Cashmere wrappers that were $6.75 to $9.50.
$6—Cashmere wrappers that were $9.
$7—Henrietta and basket cloth; were $10.50, $12.
$10—Henrietta or Albatross; were $14 to $20.
A lot of elegantly made wrappers of fine silk, are $10, for choice among values up to $20.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Stockings This is a lot of cotton stockings of excellent grade at a less-than-ordinary price. Assorted tans or fast black with white polka dots. 25c. a pair. Try to match them under 35c.
Broadway.

Elderdown Sacques New, soft, light, warm, pretty dressing sacques in gray, blue, pink and cardinal elderdown cloth. Trimmed with zephyr or bound with satin, plain or appliqued with white, smooth or rippled, made in many styles. All well-fitting, all well-finished. Values leave a margin beyond prices. These:
$1, $1.25, $2.25, and $3.75. Every sacque with fitted back and frog fastenings.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Usual Story Of Unusual Shoe Values There's a bargain shoe store on the fifth floor. Every pair of shoes there *is a genuine bargain*. There are new offerings nearly every day. That explains the paradoxical heading to to-day's shoe news. It's an interesting story to-day, too, for both men and women—a story that tells of two pairs of shoes of excellent grades for the value of one:

Men's Tan Shoes at $1.70
Several hundred pairs of extra good kidskin; congress or laced shoes with vesting tops; others that are all kidskin or all calfskin. None regularly sold for less than $2.50—mostly $3 and $3.50 grades.

Women's Tan Shoes at $1.40
Of kidskin; both laced and buttoned; the shape and weight suited for this time of the year. They are $3 shoes.

Prettily Printed Pillow Tops There's no embroidery or needlework of any kind required for these. They are of a good quality of art ticking on which are printed various brightly colored pictures. 50c. is what they were intended to sell for—that's their value, too. Price is 35c.
Art Needlework Store, Tenth street.

Housefurnishing Sale—A Klondike Making every dollar buy two dollars' worth is like finding wealth. Rich veins are opened daily in our Sale of Housefurnishings, and every nugget is pure gold. Agate Kitchen Utensils prove an exhaustless mine, though each day claims on it increase in number. "Seconds"—slightly injured in *appearance only*—

At Half Prices

This day's ore, agates and some others:—
AGATE WARE
Tea and Coffee Pots, 25c., 29c., 34c.
Covered Saucepans, 21c. and 24c.
Covered Cook Pots, 30c., 38c., 62c., 68c., and 75c.
Tea Kettles, 40c., 44c., 53c., and 59c.
Milk or Rice Boilers, in two parts; cannot scorch; 55c. and 63c.
Corn Boilers, with drainers, 65c.
Preserving Kettles, 14 qts., 48c.
Oblong Roasting Pans, 38c.
Pot Steamers, 40c.
Round Ham Boilers, 42c., 55c., and 63c.
Butter Kettles, 52c.
And—
Whisk Brooms, 5c. and 10c.; Scrubbing Brushes, 3c., 4c., and 5c.; Dust Brushes, 10c.; Chamois Sponges, made from ends of best selected chamois, 4c.; Manhattan Scouring Soap, 2c. a cake; Rolling Pins, 5c.; Towel Rollers, 5c.; Potato Mashers, 3c.; all standard quality.
Basement.

Grand Army Encampment Grand Army men proposing to visit Philadelphia next week will be interested in the following:

We have prepared a stock of all-wool, fast color Grand Army uniform suits, two sets of buttons for coat and vest, which we propose to sell for the coming encampment at

$7.50

for the complete suit. This low price, we frankly admit, is made to attract attention to our Clothing Store.

Also a special blue cheviot suit, with double-breasted coat, suited for Grand Army uses, at $12. Military buttons without extra charge.

Men's Custom-Made Clothing We have carried over enough Autumn materials of plain and neat styles, including a few black goods, to make 300 men's suits. Their normal, regular value is $30, $35 and $40 a suit. They must be sold to make way for the stock that is to arrive with the coming season, and will be made to order at the uniform rate of

Twenty-five Dollars

for suits with single-breasted sack coats. Tailoring of our regular high grade. The chance is a rare one. It deserves your serious attention.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Madras Pajamas The wearing of these comfortable suits was, only a little while ago, merely sporadic. It's an almost universal custom now. We sell many of them, because of their popularity, and more particularly because we sell them very cheaply. Here's an instance:
$1 a suit—Pajamas of excellent quality madras; neat pink and blue stripes. Of numerous good values we have offered, this is easily best.

Men's White Dress Shirts 100 dozen, comprising two qualities—75c. and $1 shirts—to sell at 50c. each. Good white muslin bodies, all linen bosoms; well made; laundered. Matchless shirts at 50c.
Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Umbrellas Only to tell of one kind to-day. But it's so exceptionally cheap that the telling and selling of them will be quick.
They have covers of fine black union taffeta; wood handles, some sterling silver trimmed, others with silver swedges; steel rod; case and tassel to match. And the price—$2—is much less than such quality brings regularly.
Broadway.

Japanese Blue-and-White All kinds of China are in the China Sale. The other kind is here. Quaint Japanese ware in the characteristic soft blue-and-white. Our own collection—made by our special representative—and to be sold at our own little prices:—
Bread and Butter Plates, 10c.; value 15c.
Bowls, in sets of 3, 20c.; value 30c.
Tea Pots, 25c.; value 40c.
Baking Dishes, 5c.; value 8c.
Oblong Dishes, 8c.; value 15c.
Cups and Saucers, special, 15c.
And many more items at similar prices.
Basement.

Bargains for Golfers The list of golf necessities is the catalogue of this assortment. Accurate and strong accessories, reduced now when reductions are opportune:—
Golf sticks, mid-irons, mashies, and niblics, just a little shopworn, 75c.; up to now $1.
Golf balls—Triumph balls, made by the Northern Gutta Percha Company, in Glasgow; $2.75; up to now $3.25.
Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A.T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

THE DEWEY NAVAL PARADE

Greatest Marine Pageant in History of the City to Take Place.

FRIGATE CONSTITUTION BARRED

Navy Officials Refuse to Expose Historic Ship to Danger—Details of the Reception.

That part of the public which had hoped to see the old frigate Constitution in this port during the celebration in honor of the home-coming of Admiral Dewey is doomed to disappointment, for the Navy Department has finally decided that it would be unwise to permit the gallant old ship, filled with memories of the victories of Decatur, to be exposed to the perils of navigation. The disappointment of the members of the Committee on the Water Parade of the Dewey Reception Committee is acute, for they had hoped that the department would accede to their wishes to present a retrospective view of the United States Navy by exhibiting the Constitution side by side with her successor in glory, the Olympia.

Gen. Howard Carroll, head of the Committee on the Water Parade, yesterday received this letter from Charles H. Allen, the Acting Secretary of the Navy:

Washington, Aug. 26, 1899.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Aug. 24, 1899, requesting, on behalf of the committee of citizens of New York having charge of the reception to Admiral Dewey, the presence of the frigate Constitution at a position off Grant's Tomb to serve as a stake boat around which the vessels of the United States Navy may pass in review on Dewey Day.

The department regrets exceedingly that it is unable to comply with this request. While it is true that the Constitution is seaworthy and could be towed without trouble, still, in view of the fact that the vessel is such a valuable relic, it is deemed inexpedient to subject her even to the ordinary perils of navigation on such a dangerous coast as ours. The loss of this vessel by collision or in a fog or consequent upon encountering a storm upon the coast would be irreparable. In view of the above facts and also because similar requests have been denied, the department feels constrained to refuse your request.

As an offset to the disappointment caused by the absence of the Constitution, the Navy Department will permit the sloop of war Portsmouth, now at Hoboken, and the New Hampshire, which is anchored at Twenty-sixth Street in the East River, to be towed to the point designated off Grant's Tomb. The gathering of representatives of the navy will be the largest ever seen in the waters surrounding New York. Prominent among them will be the plucky little torpedo boat Winslow, on which the first blood shed in the Spanish-American war was spilled. The Chicago, which is now in Southern waters, with Rear Admiral Howison, is also expected to reach this port on or about the day that Admiral Dewey is due.

Rear Admiral Howison is the senior of Rear Admiral Sampson, who commands the North Atlantic squadron, and his presence here will tend to create confusion, for, according to navy usage, a senior officer always assumes command from the moment he comes into signal distance.

Gen. Carroll yesterday outlined the naval parade, for which nearly all the details have been completed. "The Olympia will lead the line," Gen. Carroll said. "Immediately behind her will come the Mayor's boat, the Sandy Hook, and the Governor's boat, the Monmouth. The warships of the North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Sampson, will follow, and then about seventy-five steam yachts, with more than a hundred large steamers, the owners of which have guaranteed to keep in line. When the Olympia reaches a point opposite Grant's Tomb, she and the Mayor's and Governor's boats will anchor, and the remainder of the vessels will round the stake boat, passing from west to east, and will then move down the river, where they will anchor at distances prescribed by harbor regulations. It is the purpose of the committee to have the parade over by dusk, so that no time may be lost in making ready for the night demonstration.

"When night sets in a long line of illuminated craft will move down the North River, displaying fireworks and rows of brilliant lights. At the same time a similar parade will move down the East River, and the two will meet at the Battery, where the final pyrotechnic display will take place."

Gen. Carroll has written to Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the Shamrock, inviting him to put his steam yacht, the Erin, in the parade.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said yesterday that he felt confident that President McKinley would attend the reception, although when he was formally invited he expressed his fear that the presence of the President of the United States might divert some of the attention due to the Admiral.

During his stay in the city Admiral Dewey will occupy the apartments of George C. Boldt, in the Waldorf-Astoria. On the morning of Saturday, Sept. 29, the Admiral will drive to the City Hall, where he will be greeted by Mayor Van Wyck, and there the handsome gold loving cup will be presented to him. From the City Hall the Admiral will be taken in an open barouche to Claremont, where breakfast will be served. Mayor Van Wyck, Gen. Butterfield, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and William C. Whitney, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, will occupy the carriage with Admiral Dewey. After the breakfast the Admiral will go to the reviewing stand, at Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, whence he will review the troops taking part in the land parade.

Silas G. Pratt has written a work for grand orchestra, descriptive of the battle of Manila Bay.

The Executive Committee of the Commercial Club of New York has received the following letter, dated Foxhorn, Aug. 15:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your cable, notifying me of my election as an honorary member of the Commercial Club and tendering me a dinner upon arrival in New York.

I thank you most heartily for the honor you have done me and will be very pleased to have my name borne upon the list of honorary members of the club.

As regards the dinner, I regret that I cannot send you an acceptance of the invitation. I have placed myself in the hands of the Committee of Reception of New York and Washington, and cannot make any engagements which might conflict with their arrangements. Later my movements are uncertain. I therefore must regretfully decline the dinner invitation. Very sincerely,

GEORGE DEWEY.

Admiral Dewey Rests.

NICE, Aug. 29.—Admiral Dewey passed a quiet day on board the Olympia, at Villefranche, to-day. United States Consul Fletcher is expected to arrive here and call on the Admiral before the latter's departure on Thursday.

WHEELER SUCCEEDS FUNSTON.

To Take Command of a Brigade—Says Rapid Progress Will Be Made When More Troops Arrive.

MANILA, Aug. 29—6:10 P.M.—Gen. Wheeler has been ordered to report to Gen. MacArthur. He will be given command of Gen. Funston's brigade, which Col. Liscum has commanded temporarily. He will proceed to San Fernando to-morrow, after having spent a week in visiting the lines. Gen. Wheeler said to-day:

"I am much pleased with the situation. I think that when Major Gen. Otis gets more troops here he will make rapid progress. The country is more favorable for military operations than I supposed. The impression that it is unhealthy is wrong."

The railroad to Angeles will be restored within a week, and Gen. MacArthur will advance his headquarters to that place.

SHIPPING RECRUITS TO MANILA.

Twelve Transports to Leave in Next Fortnight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—More recruits are being prepared at the Presidio for transportation to Manila. The Puebla sailed to-day with 650. The Warren will leave on Sept. 1 with 1,200, and the Columbia will leave about Sept. 5 with 800 more. This will practically clean out the camp of casuals now at the Presidio, and it will probably include one regiment of the four now on their way here from the East.

The Government has chartered another British steamer to carry troops and supplies to Manila. This make ten transports that will be ready to leave within the next fortnight, with two more about due from the Philippines, and which will leave again for Manila as soon as they can be equipped.

MORE ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Many Commissions for West Virginia and Texas Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Major John A. Logan, son of Gen. John A. Logan, was recently appointed by the President a Major in the volunteer army, but his name was accidentally omitted from the lists. He has been assigned to the Thirty-third Infantry.

The following additional army appointments are announced:

West Virginia—Captains—James H. Martin, late Second Lieutenant, Second West Virginia, Forty-first. First Lieutenants—Charles W. Beale, late Second Lieutenant, Second West Virginia, Forty-second; H. G. Ruttenecutter, late Lieutenant, First West Virginia, Forty-first.

Texas—Captains—John W. Moore, late Captain, First Texas, Thirty-eighth; A. F. W. McManus, late Captain, First Texas, Thirty-ninth; W. McK. Lambdon, late Captain, Second Texas, Fortieth; Edward A. Stuart, late Major, Second Texas, Forty-fourth. First Lieutenants—Frederick S. Young, late Captain, Third Texas, Forty-fourth; A. B. Kelly, late Captain, Third Texas, Thirty-eighth; H. C. Baker, late Captain, Fourth Texas, Thirty-ninth; John Crotty, late First Lieutenant, Fourth Texas, Fortieth; M. C. Rayson, late First Lieutenant, First Texas, Forty-fourth; John F. Green, late Captain, First Texas Cavalry, Thirty-eighth. Second Lieutenants—E. G. Abbott, late First Lieutenant, Third Texas, Thirty-eighth; John H. Vickers, Jr., late Second Lieutenant, Second Texas, Thirty-ninth; William C. Fitzpatrick, late First Lieutenant, Fourth Texas, Fortieth.

CUBAN GRATUITY FUND.

Commission Reports Over $2,500,000 Given to 33,692 Persons.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—The commission which has been engaged in distributing the $3,000,000 appropriated for the purpose of paying off Cuban soldiers who surrender their arms to the American officials, has returned to Havana.

It reports that 33,692 persons have received their share of the gratuity, and that the total amount of money distributed is $2,528,900.

THE CENSUS OF THE CUBANS.

Enumeration to Begin Oct. 16—At Least Two Months' Work Required.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It is expected that the President's proclamation relating to the taking of the census in Cuba will be made public at Havana very soon. Although there is nothing in the proclamation to justify the assertion that the United States intends to give immediate independence to Cuba, the taking of the census will be followed by municipal elections and the inauguration of autonomy in localities where it is demonstrated that it is practicable and expedient.

At least two months' constant labor will be required, and it is probable that the complete returns will not be tabulated before the beginning of next year. The date for beginning the taking of the census has been fixed for Oct. 16, and work will commence simultaneously in all the provinces. The enumeration will be accomplished within a few weeks. Only a few days will be required for the cities and towns, but the rural districts will take more time.

Havana Bakers' Strike Settled.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—The threatened strike of bakers here has been settled. The men according to the terms of the agreement, are to receive an increase of $7.50 per month. Both sides promise to abide by the decision of the arbitrator.

SUPPLIES FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Transport Kilpatrick Will Sail To-day with a Big Cargo.

The transport Kilpatrick, which will sail to-day from Brooklyn for Puerto Rico, will carry 500,000 pounds of relief provisions. The provisions include beans, hard bread, split peas, and canned goods. A lot of dry goods will be shipped by the Merchants' Association, the International Brotherhood League will send clothing, there will be a barrel and a case of clothing contributed by the Woman's Club of Ansonia, Derby, and Shelton, Conn.; Bierman, Heidelberg & Co. will ship several cases of men's and boys' clothing, and there will be 125 pounds of cocoa given by Rockwood & Co.

D. E. Delgado of Rochester, N. Y., writes to the Merchants' Association Committee saying that he wants three bags of the coffee which is to be brought here duty free and sold for the benefit of the relief fund.

Subscriptions to the Merchants' Association fund received yesterday were as follows:

Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer, Maplewood Hotel, Pittsfield, Mass., $100; Metcalf Brothers & Co., $50; Mason Rogers, Women's Relief Corps, No. 46, through Mrs. D. W. Goddard, Treasurer, Branford, Conn., $10; Charles O. Mass, $5; Ashley & Bailey Company, $25; Crouse & Brandegee, Utica, N. Y., $50; John K. Allen, Westhampton Beach, Long Island, N. Y., $5; E. A. Mead, $1; J. Schultz & Co., through C. W. Farmer, editor The Millinery Review, $5; P. Adelsohn & Brother, through C. W. Farmer, editor The Millinery Review, $5; "C. E. M.," and Cash, Orange, N. J., through Tribune Association, $10; C. I.," Meadville, Penn., and "A. R.," Oxford, Chenango County, N. Y., through Tribune Association, $11. Previously acknowledged, $20,290.86. Total, $20,567.26.

The National Bank of North America reports as follows:

Previously acknowledged, $28,861.19; W. O. Barnes, Fifty-seventh Street Young Men's Christian Association, $1; through Syracuse Herald, E. W. Seymour, Syracuse, N. Y., 50 cents; Mrs. G. Benjamin Abbott, Merced Cal., $5; through Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., $5; through New York Observer, M. B. Ingleman, Waynesburg, Penn., $1; L. Wilson Cleare, Key West, Fla., $5; citizens of Sherman County, Kan., $11; A. T. Mahan, Quogue, L. I., $50; J. W. Loveland, New York, $25; A. G. Agnew, New York, $50. Total—$29,014.69.

AN OFFICER OF THE MONITOR.

Capt. Louis N. Stodder of This City the Only One Now Surviving.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Capt. Louis N. Stodder of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, who is in charge of the anchorages in New York Harbor, was at the Treasury Department this afternoon on business. While in the office of Capt. Shoemaker, chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, he was drawn into a reminiscent mood.

"Yes," he said, in the course of his talk, "I am the only living officer of the Monitor. Long ago I was the only remaining officer alive of all those who took service with her before she was completed and remained with her until she went down off Cape Hatteras in December, 1862. My service began with the Monitor while she was on the stocks, and I was with her wherever she was employed until the storm sank her. Two of her officers, S. Dana Greene and Isaac Newton, son of Gen. Newton, committed suicide. I was only twenty-three years old at the time of my entrance into the navy. That was a good while ago, but nobody has forgotten the Monitor."

Capt. Stodder has been on leave less than two years since he became an officer of the Cutter Service. He has been on waiting orders altogether but three years and three months.

ALABAMA'S TRIAL A SUCCESS.

The New Battleship Attains a Maximum Speed of 16 1-4 Knots.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 29.—The builders' trial trip of the battleship Alabama to-day resulted in the development of a maximum speed of 17¼ knots. There was a drizzling rain part of the run, and a fog hung over the water throughout the day.

On the first run the Alabama averaged 16¼ knots per hour over a course of 11¼ knots. She steamed over the course twice in a moderate sea, half the way against the wind. On the second run, under forced draught, the average speed was 16.33 knots, and on this run the Alabama attained a maximum of 17¼, or 1¼ knots above the required 16 knots.

The trial was made in open sea, and in shoal water. It was satisfactory in every respect, and Edwin S. Cramp of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company said the builders were delighted with the showing made.

Capt. Quay Resigns from the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Capt. Andrew G. C. Quay, son of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, has resigned from the army to go into private business. Capt. Quay is a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of '88. His resignation has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 31.

Admiral Howison Visits Gen. Salles.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 29.—Admiral Howison and the officers of the United States cruisers Chicago and Montgomery paid a visit this afternoon to President Campos Salles.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Lancaster has arrived at New Bedford.

The Dolphin is at Gloucester.

The Panther has sailed from San Juan to visit the Puerto Rican ports.

The Massachusetts has arrived at Newport.

The Annapolis has sailed from Annapolis for Norfolk.

The New York has gone to sea from Newport for target practice.

LIQUOR MEN DECLARE WAR.

Retail Dealers Lay Cornerstone of Brewery to Fight the Brewers.

The annual convention of the New York State Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association was called to order yesterday at noon at Terrace Garden, East Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. Nearly 2,000 delegates were present. Among the many questions of importance to be brought before the meeting, the most important is the contention existing between the retailers and the brewers on the war tax, for which the retailers at present have to pay more than is levied by the Government on the manufacturer. This fight has been waged fiercely for fourteen months, resulting finally in the determination of the retailers to sever entirely their associations with the brewers and manufacture their own beer on a co-operative basis. This determination has already resulted in the formation of a gigantic brewing concern, to be operated on the co-operative plan, in this city. The cornerstone of the plant was laid at the foot of East Sixty-eighth Street after the adjournment of yesterday's session of the convention.

The new Central Brewery is an enterprise of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and will be the only brewery of its kind in this country. A recess was taken until 11 o'clock to-day. The principal address at the laying of the cornerstone was made by August Kohler, President of the National Association of Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers. He spoke of the alleged wrongs inflicted by the manufacturers upon the retail liquor dealers, particularly with respect to saddling upon the latter the burden of the recent war tax on beer.

"We are laboring under gross injustice forced upon us by the brewers," he said. The cornerstone was laid by President Kearns amid great enthusiasm. The conditions governing the allotment of stock in the new concern are such as to prevent any person securing a controlling power, as no one can purchase or hold less than five nor more than fifty shares, and no person other than a retail dealer will be recognized as a stockholder.

TO COMBINE THE TRUSTS.

The Project Said to be Assuming Definite Form.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29.—To combine the combinations or "trusts" is the object of an incorporation, the papers for which were taken out in New Jersey a short time ago. This movement is the outcome of the studies for many years of Russell Thompson, a Cleveland newspaper man, working upon the problem of giving profitable employment to the immense productive capacity which is not used.

His study has led him to declare, in what is pronounced to be the foundation of a new school of economics, that a business system in which establishments are disconnected is organically incapable of using more than a small part of all the industrial power in reach, but that a comprehensive consolidation could use most of it, with a consequent wealth increase so great and so rapid as to change the whole condition of society.

Mr. Thompson formed a corporation some months ago under the name of the Central Company, and filed a charter at Trenton through a New Jersey registration and trust company. Several prominent business men in Cleveland have been quietly aiding and encouraging these preliminaries. Those who have financially assisted the promoter have extensive corporate and banking connections. Communications were to-day addressed to most of the consolidation Directorates, announcing the project and explaining it.

Trust Conference Delegates.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—Gov. Roosevelt has announced the appointment of additional delegates to represent this State at the conference on trusts, to be held at Chicago next month.

The complete list of delegates is as follows: Chauncey M. Depew, John G. Carlisle, Dr. Albert Shaw, George Gunston, W. Bourke Cockran, Francis B. Thurber, Henry White, and John D. Clark, all of New York City; Stephen P. Corliss and John McMackin, Albany; Jacob G. Schurman, Ithaca; Thomas M. Osborn, Auburn; George E. Green, Binghamton, and Robert B. Adam, Buffalo.

Patent Leather Trust Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—The proposed Patent Leather Trust is believed to be dead. The firms of this city have started their salesmen out on the road again, although the plan for the trust was to go into effect at once and do away with all but one set of salesmen. The manufacturers in many cases say they are tired of dealing with the promoters.

CHICAGO'S NEW EXPOSITION.

Building Planned for Permanent Agricultural Exhibits.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Work will be begun within a few weeks on a permanent agricultural exposition building here to be located at the main entrance to the Union Stock Yards, and to cost $100,000. The building will be a modern, fire-proof structure, built of stone, steel, and brick, three stories high, 75 feet wide, and 200 feet long.

One of the principal features of the exposition will be a model beet sugar factory, showing the process of manufacture from the time the beet is seen growing until it has passed through the factory and comes out sorghum. Another feature will be a miniature coal mine in full operation.

CANAL LIEN NOT FORECLOSED.

Justice Russell Renders an Important Decision at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—A case of great importance with reference to thousands of liens which have been filed against the State for work on the canal improvement has just been decided by Justice Russell in the action which the Whitehall Lumber Company of Whitehall brought against Baker & Banker of Gloversville for lumber furnished for a job on the Champlain Canal.

Justice Russell held that the plaintiff could not foreclose the lien against the canal, and dismissed the action.

The case was the first to be tried, and the decision in favor of Messrs. Baker & Banker means that none of the thousands of liens against the Erie and Champlain Canals can be foreclosed.

One More Victim of Chicago Disaster.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The list of those who lost their lives yesterday in the falling of the heavy iron arches which formed the skeleton of the Coliseum, a huge convention hall in course of construction, now number ten. Edward Swanson, reported among the missing, was to-day added to the death list. The other missing men are accounted for. The hospital authorities to-day reported that of the injured, John Marsham was in the most serious condition, and will probably die.

Woman Bitten by a Dog May Die.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Mrs. John Coughlin of 140 Lake Avenue was badly bitten by a bulldog this afternoon. The dog attacked Mrs. Coughlin's infant child, but did not injure it. Mrs. Coughlin ran to the rescue of the child, and the dog turned upon her. He sprang for her throat, and she warded him off with her left arm. The dog sank his teeth in the arm. Mrs. Coughlin's screams brought aid, and the dog was beaten off and killed. Mrs. Coughlin is in a critical condition owing to shock.

Reopening of Perth Amboy Bank.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 29.—The Perth Amboy Savings Institution will reopen Sept. 5, after having been closed since the suspension of the Middlesex County Bank, July 14. New officers and Directors are in charge, and advantage will be taken of the law requiring a sixty-day notice before accounts can be withdrawn.

Schooner Strikes Near Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—The schooner B. M. Riggin, in ballast, struck the point of the beach at Seaford Inlet to-day. Sixteen passengers aboard her were taken off by the life savers. The schooner was floated later, and proceeded for Delaware Breakwater.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HERRESHOFFS,

Builders of "Columbia,"

America's Cup Defender,

Recommend the Gram-o-phone for use on yachts:

The $18 Gram-o-phones recently ordered are giving great satisfaction to our yachting friends. In our opinion the Gram-o-phone has no rival as a talking machine and entertainer. Those who have heard it are at once impressed with its desirability for use on yachts.

HERRESHOFF MF'G CO.

To National Gram-o-phone Corp., B'way, cor. 18th St., New York.

Some yachts for which the Gram-o-phone has recently been ordered:

E. C. Benedict's "Oneida."
Elbridge T. Gerry's "Electra."
John S. Kennedy's "Ladoza."
Colgate Hoyt's "Tide."
Chas. R. Flint's "Nada."
John Jacob Astor's "Nourmahal."
John D. Crimmins's "Admiral."
Col. O. H. Payne's "Aphrodite."

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD

A Syndicate Negotiating for the Controlling Interest, Belonging to the City of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Expert accountants have been examining the books of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, with a view to naming a price for Baltimore City's interest in the company, which carries the controlling influence over the property. To-day the report was placed in the hands of John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company of New York, who is head of the syndicate for which the examination was made, and which is negotiating for the property.

It is the impression that the Brice system of railroads would be the natural ally of the New York syndicate should it secure the Western Maryland Railroad. The Astors are said to be interested in the project to take hold of and develop the Western Maryland.

It was the aim of Senator Brice to develop a new trunk line by the union of various short lines, using them as a basis for a move to secure a seaboard outlet. One of the most important of these lines is the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, which has a lake outlet at Buffalo and taps the Clearfield coal regions of Pennsylvania.

The building of an extension of the Western Maryland Railroad from Chambersburg would be necessary to make a connection with the Brice lines, and, while some heavy construction would be necessary, the project is considered feasible.

Railroad men consider that the next few years will round out a powerful combination that will have a line from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard independent of any of the financial influences which now dominate the existing trunk lines.

Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, President of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad Company, was here to-night. When asked if his presence had anything to do with the Western Maryland situation, he said that he was merely watching developments of the deal.

Without taking into consideration the interest on the bonds and other securities held by the city, the indebtedness of the Western Maryland to Baltimore City in round numbers is $5,000,000.

STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Annual Report of Metropolitan Company Shows Substantial Increase.

The annual statement of the Metropolitan Street Railway for its fiscal year, ended June 30, was filed yesterday with the State Railroad Commission. The report shows that the gross earnings of the company were $13,158,631, as against $10,730,474 for the preceding fiscal year. The operating expenses were $8,408,711, as against $5,620,484 for the previous year.

The increase in net earnings amounted to $1,639,930, and the operating expenses were reduced from 52% per cent. of the gross earnings in 1898 to 48¾ per cent. for the year ending with last June.

The company paid $2,471,675 in dividends, an increase of $971,675 over 1898, when $1,500,000 was paid on the stock. The surplus declined from $545,570 to $167,381, a decrease of $178,189.

No track mileage was added during the year. Further, the Sixth Avenue and Eighth Avenue lines were practically closed to traffic during the months of July, August, and September, on account of the change in motive power to electricity. During the first three months of 1899 also, the earnings fell off on account of the exceptionally heavy storms.

These facts show that the increase in the net earnings of the company for the year was due largely to a decided increase in regular travel. It is also attributable partly to the lower operating cost, as the result of the installation of electric traction power. That part of the lower operating expenses was due to the change in motive power is shown clearly by the fact that, while the operating expenses for the year were 48¾ per cent. of the gross earnings, they were 49½ per cent. during the last quarter of the year, when all of the new lines were being operated.

More than usual importance is attached to the report, because it comes out so soon after the statement of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The latter company exhibited an increase in gross earnings, which was less than half of the gain in the aggregate earnings of the Metropolitan.

The Brooklyn system, however, was not able to get its many new lines under a well-regulated control so rapidly, and the smaller increase in regular traffic was also a comparative hindrance.

CUTTING AND ADVANCING RATES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The Michigan Central Railroad cut the freight rate on oats and oat products from Chicago to the seaboard 2 cents yesterday. To-day all the other roads concerned met the cut. To-morrow the Central Freight Association, in session in Chicago, will consider the matter.

The railroads embraced by the old Ohio Coal Traffic Association decided at a conference to-day to increase the coal rates to the lake ports as soon as possible. The increase will probably amount to 10 cents by the middle of September.

The brick-carrying roads of the Central Freight Association reached an agreement to-day for the first time in a number of years to rigidly maintain the tariff rates on brick and fire clay.

Fierce Fight with Tramps.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 29.—A fierce fight took place between this city and Sterlington, N. Y., this afternoon on the railroad, in which a colored tramp was fatally injured by an officer, who got a bullet in the hip. There has been much complaint recently from the railroad company of tramps who board the trains and take possession. A freight train bound for this place was boarded near Sterlington by Detectives Mahoney, Hare, Vickers, and Dwyer. They found three tramps in the cars and ordered them to get off. Two of them made no trouble, but the third drew a revolver and fired point blank at Mahoney. Mahoney returned the fire, striking the tramp in the temple. Mahoney was brought to this city and taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, while the injured tramp, with the other men, was taken to Suffern.

Buffalo Exposition Wants Buchanan.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—The position of Director General of the Pan-American Exposition has been informally tendered to William I. Buchanan, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic. Mr. Buchanan is expected in Buffalo in a few days to look over the situation.

MRS. EYLER ARRESTED.

Trenton School Principal Gives Bail to Answer Charge of Cruelty.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Eyler, Principal of the Girls' Industrial School, appeared before Justice of the Peace Mills to-day and gave bail in the sum of $300 to await the action of the Mercer County Grand Jury on the charge of cruelty to Katie Barlow, a former inmate of the school. The charge is preferred against Mrs. Eyler by Arthur W. Bishop, President of the Passaic County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Constable Branin, who has had the warrant for several days for Mrs. E

SHAMROCK DOWN THE BAY

Yacht Towed from Erie Basin Stuck in the Mud for a Time.

PULLED OFF BY TUG UNINJURED

All Ready for Bending On of Her Canvas and May Take First Spin in Racing Trim To-day.

The managers for Sir Thomas Lipton of the yacht Shamrock showed how well they are obeying the injunction to observe strict secrecy when they had the Shamrock towed out of Erie Basin early yesterday afternoon down to an anchorage off Tompkinsville. This move was entirely unexpected by outsiders, and many who went to the Erie Basin to inspect the yacht during the afternoon were dumfounded on reaching there to find no Shamrock.

The Shamrock did not get away from the Basin without an experience which gave those in charge something of a nervous shock. It was somewhat before 1 o'clock that the tug James A. Lawrence got a line aboard the Shamrock's stern, and lines being cast off the pier, the tug began to haul the yacht clean.

She came out a good deal more easily than was expected, evidently, responding so quickly to the pulling of the tug that she shot out some distance and over to the more shallow water near the pier of Manning's yacht basin. She had been lying in 25 feet of water, but there are 24 feet or less off that part of Manning's pier, and her keel found its way into the muddy bottom, where she stuck. She had gone into the mud stern first, and she heeled slightly to port.

Half an hour later it would have been high tide, and she would have floated free, but the tug changed her hawser to the bow at once and began very slowly to haul it taut. Then she gradually increased the speed of her engines until she was churning up a lot of suds and seemed to be using her full pressure. The yacht did not budge, however, and there was a deal of apparent anxiety for a time aboard both craft. It was fully ten minutes before the tug managed to make any impression, and then the yacht swung into deep water as suddenly as she struck bottom.

It was said subsequently that she had not been injured. She was then towed out and down the bay to about 150 yards south of the steam yacht Erin, which has had her topsides painted since she returned to the man-of-war anchorage off Tompkinsville, and looks now a fitting consort to the rigged and spruced-up cutter, just as she was in about a similarly disheveled condition as to appearance when she reached port with her.

It is probable that the Shamrock will have her first spin in racing trim in these waters to-day. Mr. Barrie had said that she would not go down to the Hook until to-morrow, but Capt. Hogarth of the Shamrock said yesterday that he was in hopes that he would be able to put her under canvas to-day and go out.

It was reported that the Shamrock would get under way, in tow, at 7 o'clock this morning and go down to the Hook, bending her canvas on the way down. A special lighter has been added to the Shamrock fleet for use in the storage of spars and sails. Thus when the yacht is moored inside Sandy Hook, during her tuning-up work the lighter will be anchored near by, and everything will be conveniently at hand, avoiding the necessity of returning to Erie Basin or the upper bay in effect changes of sail or lighter spars. The tender will thus also be less crowded and more comfortable as living quarters for the crew. The yacht was all ready for the bending on of her canvas yesterday. Her gaff, which proves to be of steel, was swung into place. It is equipped with four peak halyards, and as it lies over the boom reaches to within about ten feet of the taffrail.

The spinnaker pole was also got aboard and set on end forward of the mast. It reaches to a point perhaps five feet above the spreaders. If the estimates concerning the dimensions of the mast are correct the pole would appear to be a little over 80 feet in length. Some estimates placed it yesterday at 85 feet, but this seems too liberal, as any length in the pole in excess of the length of base of the forward sail triangle, believed to be 82 feet, would subject the yacht to that much additional tax in computing her racing length. With the exception of her jibstay the standing rigging is now all set up, and practically all of the running rigging was got over yesterday.

While to the casual observer any reflections as to the craft's beauty, now that she is sparred and rigged, may seem hypercriticism, one who bears in mind the grace of lines of the Columbia and the Defender cannot overlook the harsher lines of the cup seeker. The straight sides, the high freeboard, even now that she floats nearly down to her natural bearings, the great beam far aft, and the short overhangs are not marks of beauty; yet still she has the yachty look, and carries the suggestion of great power. It is readily believed that she is, in fact, to have another set of racing spars much longer than those she now carries, but it is also recalled that every added foot of sail will undoubtedly mean time allowance for her.

Some time after the Shamrock was hauled out of the mud in Erie Basin, a curious employe went out in a small boat and took soundings. He found twenty-four feet of water where the yacht had touched. When he came ashore he said, "That explains why they gave orders not to take her into less than twenty-five feet of water."

There is still seemed some doubt that the sounding was correct, unless made in not just the right place. It was thought that there may have been a slight rise in the surface at one point which the yacht, by ill luck, had found. That she may draw twenty-four feet when in final trim is not considered at all unlikely, but without her canvas aboard and apparently not down to her natural draught, it seems hardly possible that she was drawing twenty-four feet.

Mr. Barrie was in Boston yesterday, arranging about the tender Plymouth, which is expected to arrive here not later than Sept. 6.

TENDER PLYMOUTH INSPECTED.

Alterations to be Made to Fit Her for Her New Duties.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—David Barrie, the American representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the Shamrock, was in this city to-day, accompanied by Capt. Matthews of the steam yacht Erin, to inspect the steamer Plymouth, which has been secured as a tender for the Shamrock. To-day's visit was for the purpose of making a critical examination of the craft, and Mr. Barrie made notes of improvements which will be made. He left at noon for New York, via Newport.

Among the changes that will be made are some minor alterations in the saloon arrangements. Accommodations will be made for Designer Fife, for whose use an upper stateroom will be prepared. The crew will use the main deck, as will also a corps of twelve experienced sailmakers, under Mr. Ratsey. The officers aboard will make use of the rooms now used by the present officers of the boat, and also will have the present public dining saloon converted to their needs. Two upper staterooms will be knocked into one large room to be fitted as a bath.

The entire crew aboard, from officers to seamen, will number about seventy men. Capt. Wade, who now commands the Plymouth, and also Engineer Chambers remain with her, as arranged in the agreement under which the vessel is chartered.

VAQUERO III. FINISHES FIRST.

Beats the Fleet of Thirty-Footers in the Race at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—The fleet of the thirty-footers raced over the Dyer's Island course this evening, with the wind strong from the northeast, for the trophy offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association. The start was at 3:31. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Time.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:35:39	2:04:39
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:36:08	2:05:08
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:40:14	2:09:14
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:41:00	2:10:00
Asahi, L. Warren	5:41:07	2:10:07
Esperanza, H. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:41:14	2:10:14
Carolina, P. Jones	5:43:23	2:12:23
Raccoon, J. R. Drexel	5:44:47	2:13:47
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:44:51	2:13:51

Baseball in Brooklyn.

The Clevelands and Brooklyns will play at Washington Park to-morrow and Friday. Two games will be played on Friday. The games were transferred from Cleveland. The Brooklyns will play an exhibition game in Orange, N. J., on Saturday.

GOLF AT STOCKBRIDGE CLUB.

T. Markoe Robertson Makes the Best Score in Preliminary Round.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 29.—The Stockbridge Golf Club commenced its annual tournament to-day with twenty-nine contestants, who played the preliminary rounds to qualify for the Stockbridge Cup, which is now held by T. Markoe Robertson of the Shinnecock Club. The weather was perfect, and a large number of people, who are staying in Lenox and Stockbridge, came to witness the sport.

None of the scores was below 40. The best score was made by Robertson, who is on hand to defend his cup. In the first eighteen holes in the morning he went around in 42 each time, making 84. In the afternoon he did not play so well, making the eighteen holes in 93, thus making his total score for thirty-six holes 177.

J. B. Swan of the Stockbridge Club came next with a total score of 181. In the second round in the afternoon he made a better score than Robertson. To-morrow will be the first and second round match play, thirty-six holes, for the Stockbridge Cup, and the same number of holes for the Consolation Prize for those failing to qualify. These were the qualifying scores:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Ttl.
T. M. Robertson, Shinnecock	84	93	177
J. B. Swan, Stockbridge	93	98	181
Alexander Morten, Westchester	94	98	188
W. Nettleton, Stockbridge	94	96	190
W. H. Doughty, Jr., Williamstown	94	98	192
David T. Dana, Lenox	94	98	192
George C. Clarke, Shinnecock	97	96	193
George S. Keyes, Concord	102	93	195
Malcom McBurney, Stockbridge	94	101	195
Harold S. Gray, Stockbridge	100	96	196
J. W. Lapham, Lenox	96	100	196
H. W. Allen, Pittsfield	102	95	197
SHolbrook Curtis, Shinnecock	104	93	197
S. P. Shaw, Lenox	102	99	101
S. Frothingham, Lenox	102	102	204
R. Mackay, Lenox	100	107	207

NEWPORT GOLF CLUB GAMES.

Foxhall Keene Makes Highest Competitive Score on the Links.

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—The open tournament of the Newport Golf Club began to-day. In the preliminary round for the two cups of thirty-six holes, medal play, nearly eighty players participated, many of whom gained National reputation in the game. The play was very keen, and it took 183 to qualify for the President's Cup, while the highest score for the Consolation Cup was 191.

Foxhall Keene qualified at the head of the list for the President's Cup, playing a remarkably fast game, and it is probable that his total score of 169 for the thirty-six holes will stand for the rest of the tournament. Champion Herbert H. Harriman, who was third in the list for the President's Cup, played a very safe game, not attempting any difficult shots. Charles Hitchcock, Jr., winner of the last week's Point Judith tournament, was one stroke behind Mr. Keene.

The players were somewhat handicapped by a heavy northeasterly breeze, although Mr. Keene's score of 169 is the best ever made on the links in an open competition.

The scores of those who qualified for the two cups were as follows:

PRESIDENT'S CUP.—F. P. Keene, 169; C. Hitchcock, Jr., 170; H. M. Harriman, 172; H. A. Stillman, 173; F. C. Havemeyer, 174; A. Graham, 174; M. Wright, 175; H. E. Hollins, 176; G. E. Atherton, Jr., 177; J. T. Maran, 178; R. Watson, 178; P. D. Haughton, 179; Q. A. Shaw, 179; W. L. Thompson, 180; O. Perin, 181; G. E. Watson, 183.

CONSOLATION CUP.—G. P. Snow, 185; Byers, 183; C. B. Cory, 186; F. O. Beach, 187; V. Sorchan, 189; A. I. Wellington, 189; W. D. Brownell, 189; R. Phifer, 189; J. I. Cooke, 190; K. Wylie, 190; R. R. Freeman, 190; H. Hitchcock, 191; W. R. Kirk, 191; H. Congdon, 191; W. H. Busk, 191; T. S. Taller, 191.

Women Play Golf at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 29.—The women's handicap golf tournament for the cup offered by Miss Lucy Draper was begun to-day on the Kebo Valley Club links.

Mrs. T. G. Condon, who was one of the winners of the mixed foursome last week, played decidedly clever golf, while Miss Hinkle, who was in the finals of the same tournament, fell off in her form to-day, and was beaten in the first round. Summary:

Mrs. T. G. Condon (2) beat Miss Seely, (10,) 2 up and 1 to play.

Miss McLane (scratch) beat Mrs. Goff, (5,) 3 up and 1 to play.

Mrs. Madeira (3) beat Miss Hinkle, (2,) 2 up.

Mrs. Bergner (12) beat Miss Kimball, (14,) 3 up and 1 to play.

Miss Hoy (8) beat Miss F. G. McLane, 5 up and 4 to play.

ANOTHER WIN FOR MANHATTAN.

Lipschuetz Beats Marshall Again in the State Chess Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The mid-Summer meeting of the New York State Chess Association was continued at the United States Hotel to-day with the second game of the series of five for the Association Cup tournament between Lipschuetz of Manhattan and Marshall of Brooklyn. After an interesting contest Lipschuetz won, and the score now stands 2 to 0 in Lipschuetz's favor. The match between New York and Pennsylvania commenced to-day, the teams being as follows:

Pennsylvania—Emil Kemeny, W. P. Shipley, D. Stuart, H. G. Voigt, John Welsh Young, S. W. Hampton, Jr., John F. McCutcheon of Pittsburg.

New York—S. Lipschuetz, J. M. Hanham, F. J. Marshall, J. Halpern, Otto Roething, C. P. Weeks, and L. C. Karpinski. Weeks plays also in the general tournament.

In the class tournaments the entries are smaller than in past years. They are:

First Class—D. W. Wailer, Seneca Falls; A. M. Wright, Waterville; D. F. Searle, Rome; C. P. Weeks, Rochester, and F. J. Ferris, New Castle, Del.

Second Class—A. McMartin, Johnstown; A. W. Orvis, Gouverneur; H. D. Wright, Gloversville, and J. S. Wood, Mount Vernon.

Third Class—J. Fay, J. L. Donhauser, Albany; J. V. Baker, Gouverneur.

The results of the day were:

Team Match, first round—Kemeny beat Karpinski, Young defeated Hanham, Bampton won from Marshall, Lipschuetz defeated McCutcheon, Halpern drew with Shipley. The games of Weeks versus Stuart and Roething versus Voigt were adjourned after two sessions.

The score of the day was 3½ to 1½ in favor of Pennsylvania.

First Class—Waller beat Wright, Weeks beat Searle, Ferris bye.

Second Class—McMartin defeated Orvis, Wood defeated Wright.

Third Class—Baker defeated Fay. Donhauser bye.

The moves in the Lipschuetz-McCutcheon game were as follows:

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Lipschuetz. White.	McCutcheon. Black.	Lipschuetz. White.	McCutcheon. Black.
New York.	Penn'a.	New York.	Penn'a.
1. P—K4	P—K3	18. Q—K2	QR—Kt
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	19. Q—R6	RxR
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	20. RxR	R—Kt7
4. B—KKt5	B—QKt5	21. R—Kt4	Q—B2
5. PxP	QxP	22. P—Kt3	R—Kt4
6. Kt—B3	Kt—K5	23. P—QR4	R—Kt4
7. B—Q2	BxKt	24. P—R4	RxPch
8. PxB	KtxB	25. PxR	QxPch
9. QxKt	P—KB4	26. B—Kt2	Q—K6ch
10. B—K2	PxP	27. K—R	P—Kt3
11. PxP	Kt—B3	28. R—Kt	QxBP
12. Castles	Castles	29. QxR	Kt—Q5
13. P—B3	B—Q2	30. R—KB	P—KB4
14. R—Kt	Kt—R4	31. R—QKt	Kt—Kt7
15. Kt—K5	B—B3	32. Q—Kisch	K—Kt2
16. B—K6	Q—Q3	33. QxKt	Resigns
17. KtxB	PxKt		

The pairing in the team match for this evening's play is Kemeny vs. Lipschuetz, Stuart vs. Karpinski, Young vs. Weeks, Voigt vs. Hanham, Bampton vs. Roething, Shipley vs. Marshall, McCutcheon vs. Halpern, the first named of each pair having the move.

BAR HARBOR TENNIS TOURNEY.

H. and G. Derby Win the Finals in the Men's Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 29.—The tennis tournament at Bogue Chitto, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, was completed to-day, when the finals were played before a large and enthusiastic crowd, made up of the leading society people of Bar Harbor. The playing in all the sets was first class, in spite of the fact that the tournament was more of a social event than an outdoor athletic contest. Summary of to-day's play:

Men's Doubles.—Edgar Scott and Dr. Stokes beat G. Morris and D. H. Morris, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2; H. Derby and G. Derby beat A. Pinchot and J. Rogers, 6—5, 6—5.

Finals.—H. Derby and G. Derby beat Edgar Scott and Dr. Stokes, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Barbey and J. M. Pinchot beat Miss Marion Lawrence and Mr. Macy, 6—5, 6—5; Mrs. Charles Dodge and Haskett Derby beat Miss E. Post and Mr. Luquer, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Sharswood and G. Derby beat Miss Van Rensselaer and A. W. Shohard, 6—4, 6—4.

Finals.—Miss Sharswood and G. Derby beat Mrs. Dodge and Haskett Derby, 6—4, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

Overnight Event Proved the Best Contest on the Card.

GONFALON RAN IN TRUE FORM

Dolphin Stakes Captured by MacLeod of Dare and Hurdles by Semper Ego—Garrison Had a Mount.

There was quality as well as quantity in the day's programme at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, and both of these have been sadly lacking on the Eastern race tracks recently, but they failed to call out the large attendance it was reasonable to suppose they would. Patrons of the sport could not grumble at the splendid programme held out, but there were more vacant chairs in the grand stand than even on Monday.

The Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds, which brought six good candidates to the post, and the Mineola Hurdle Handicap were to have been the features of the programme, for they were fixtures, but the third race, an overnight event for two-year-olds over the Futurity course, was really the best race of the day. It brought together many two-year-olds of stake class, and resulted in a finish that brought out round after round of applause. Gonfalon properly was made the favorite, and those who were instrumental in making him so in the betting found that he justified the confidence reposed in him.

It was Gonfalon's race from start to finish, and, although the winner got the money only by a neck, he was still pounds better than any of the others, for Maher did not show him up as strongly as he might have done. The start was made on the first break, and the Belmont colt at once took the lead, and relinquished it only after he had passed the wire and slowed up to return to the judges' stand. He was chased hard by Hindus during the early part of the race, but the latter gave up the task at the elbow leading into the stretch, and both Lieutenant Gibson and McMeekin made bids to get up with the leader.

The first-named was more nearly successful than the latter, but, try as he might, he could not get his head up to Gonfalon's. McCue urged him as hard as he knew how, but Gonfalon won by a neck.

The Dolphin Stakes was an easy race for MacLeod of Dare, who was about on even terms with the other favorite, His Lordship. Fast Black cut out the early running in this race the distance being a mile and an eighth, but went only about five furlongs. Then MacLeod jumped to the front and ran in front to the end, making every post a winning post. General Matt Gary sailed after him in a hurry, and down through the stretch he came fearing along, but all to no purpose. His Lordship, however, had not been reckoned upon, and when Spencer let out a wrap on him he went on as if the others were standing still, but he could get no nearer than a neck behind the winner at the end.

The Hurdle race brought out a new aspirant for cross-country riding honors. This was Edward Garrison, "the Snapper," who a few years ago was recognized as the crack rider of the East. He had the mount on George Keene in this race, and as he cantered past the grand stand the jockey was greeted with a great ovation. His mount, however, had no chance at all, and refused to take second jumps.

Semper Ego made all the running, and won with his head pulled up. Howard Mann was second up to the turn for the stretch, and then Acushla came with a strong rush and captured the place. The summaries:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds which have never won $600; selling. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08 4-5.

1—Monadour, Brown & Wimmer's ch. f., by Troubadour-Mona, 111 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(McCue)
2—Dollie Wiethoff, Buckley & Brown's br. f., 91, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Wedderstand)
3—Chappaqua, Oneck Stable's b. c., 104, 15 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Theory, 105, 8 to 5, (Maher;) Weller, 101, 30 to 1, (Boland;) Jerry Hunt, 101, 7 to 1, (Clawson;) Impartial, 101, 50 to 1, (Moody;) Ben Lodi, 101, 30 to 1, (Dupee.) Disturber, 98, 200 to 1, (Wilson;) Champion, 107, 100 to 1, (Hennessy.) Lady Meddlesome, 91, 12 to 1, (Phelan;) Tender, 96, 7 to 1, (Odom;) Lepida, 96, 200 to 1, (Slack,) and Dora F., 96, 200 to 1, (H. Evans,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¾.

1—Box, W. Showalter's ch. h., 5 years, by Order-Pandora, 121 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., 6, 121, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)
3—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. h., 4, 126, 4 to 5.....(Spencer)

Muskadine, 116, 50 to 1, (Odom,) and Donald Bain, 106, 8 to 1, (McClue,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse of $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; special weights. Futurity course. Time—1:09.

1—Gonfalon, Perry Belmont's ch. c., by Fonso-Falerna, 122 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Lieutenant Gibson, C. H. Smith's br. c., 122, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(McCue)
3—McMeekim, J. E. Madden's b. c., 122, 3 to 1.....(Odom)

All Gold, 122, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hindus, 115, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Kilogram, 112, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Water King, 122, 30 to 1, (Bullman;) Prejudice, 110, 20 to 1, (Piggott;) Misericordia, 112, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Native, 112, 30 to 1, (Dupee,) and Estill, 115, 50 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by a neck; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin, for three-year-olds. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $200 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57.

1—MacLeod of Dare, Eastin & Lamble's ch. c., by Candlemas-Julia L., 108 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(McCue)
2—His Lordship, McClelland & Smith's ch. c., 108, 11 to 5 anad 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Gen. Mart Gary, F. R. Hitchcock's b. c., 108, 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Fast Black, 109, (Littlefield;) Survivor, 114, 7 to 2, (Taral,) and Lackland, 121, 20 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Mineola Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Two miles over eight hurdles. Time—3:49 2-5.

1—Semper Ego, Ralph Black's b. h., 6 years, by Logic-La Sylphide, 153 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Veitch)
2—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. g., 6, 160, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Finnegan)
3—Howard Mann, E. P. McDonald's b. h., 6, 165, 8 to 5.....(Mara)

George Keene, 148, 10 to 1, (Garrison;) Calliope, 134, 30 to 1, (Moody,) and Primate, 142, 8 to 1, (Hogan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by three lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second, and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55 2-5.

1—Wolhurst, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. g., 5 years, by Ventilator-Nutbrown, 103 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Bullman)
2—Myth, F. J. Kittleman's ch. g., 5, 107, 3 to 1 and even.....(Maher)
3—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 4, 111, 4 to 1.....(McCue)

Free Lance, 108, 30 to 1, (Hennessy,) Leando, 98, 30 to 1, (Slack,) Mariti, 106, 20 to 1, (Dupee,) Rare Perfume, 104, 7 to 2, (Odom;) Dan Capid, 107, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Estaca, 108, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) and James M., 98, 50 to 1, (Booth,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Cesarion	126	Acushla 116
Lamplighter	122	Lindsey 116
Claroba	116	Gulden 98

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Star of Bethlehem	110	Hardly	101
Dan Rice	109	Handpress	101
Estaca	108	Roysterer	101
Flax Spinner	106	Sky Scraper	100
Wolhurst	105		

THIRD RACE.—The Dash Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Mesmerist	127	Lady Uneas	107
St. Finnan	110	Montanic	107
Stuart	110	Radford	104
Waring	110	Toddy	104
Primrose Day	107	Musette	101

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Voter	124	Batten	112
Imp	123	Cambrian	109
Swiftmas	121	Charentus	103
Previous	118	Half Time	109
Kinnikinic	116	Toluca	108
Maxine	114	Lady Lindsey	103
Tragedian	113	Clonsilla	97
Thomas Cat	112		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Salmagundi	108	Specific	102
Strathmaker	106	Kindred	102
Mordelmo	106	Prestige	102
Pactaria	106	Kipling	102
Angle	104	McLemore	99
Reynolds	104	Royal Sterling	97
Sir Ellerslie	103	Golden Sceptre	97
La Vega	102	Maidstone	94

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles on the turf.

Box	121	Latson	114
The Bachelor	120	George Boyd	105
Knight of the Garter	118	Maid of Harlem	103
Semper Ego	117	Spurs	95

SLOAN WINS PORTLAND PLATE.

Gains Third Place in Another Race at Derby—Martin and Reiff Each Ride Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—"Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, made his first appearance to-day on the race course at Derby since his return from the United States. He rode three races, coming in first in the race for the Portland Plate on J. Waugh's Senateur, at 11 to 8 on. He gained third place on Lord William Beresford's Chinook in the race for the Peveril of the Peak Plate, the betting being 2 to 1 against, and was unplaced on Lord William Beresford's Jouvence at 100 to 30 against.

The bookmakers are quite ready for Sloan's friends, though no such syndicate is backing him as some of the papers here state. "Skeets" Martin rode two races, coming in first on Sir R. Waldie Griffith's St. Ia, at 4 to 1 against, and coming in second on the same owner's Cyndaria, at 9 to 4 against.

L. Reiff won the selling plate of 200 sovereigns on Mr. Wishard's Eri King, at 7 to 2 against. This was his only mount.

IDOLITA LANDS THE FUTURITY.

Leads in the $20,000 Horse Review Stake at Dubuque, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 29.—Idolita, owned by Frank Jones of Portsmouth, N. H., pulled down the winner's share of the rich Horse Review Stake for three-year-old trotters to-day. The little bay walked away from the field in each of the three heats and won hands down. The purse was worth $20,000, and was the third of a series of Futurity offerings put up by John C. Bauer of Chicago.

To-day's race was the fastest three-year-old Futurity ever trotted. The first heat was made in the following time: :0:33; 1:08; 1:40; 2:12½. This was the fastest of the three heats, and equals the three-year-old record in a class trot made at Louisville last year.

The money was divided as follows: Idolita, owned by Frank Jones, $9,000; Extasy, owned by H. C. McDowell of Lexington, $4,500; Rita E., owned by H. W. Brown of Salt Lake, $2,250; Irma Electrite, owned by Henry Axall, Dallas, Texas, $1,250; My Trick, owned by Marcus Daly of Montana, $500.

The balance of the purse was divided between the nominators of sires of the winner and the second horse. Of this amount, the estate of Senator Stanford secured $2,000.

Idolita, the favorite in the betting, was never in danger of losing the race. He led all the way in each heat. The summary:

The Horse Review Futurity, for three-year-old trotters.—Purse, $20,000.

Idolita, b. c., by Monaco-Edith, (Marsh)	1	1	1
Extasy, b. f., by Baron Wilkes-Ethelwyn, (C. Marvin)	2	8	2
Rita E., s. f., by Ashland Wilkes-Mollie Medium, (B. Kenny)	6	2	3
Irma Electrite, b. f., by Electrite-Anthem, (Nelson)	3	4	5
My Trick, br. c., by Milrol-Electric, (Joe Rhea)	5	3	6
Gracie Onward, ch. f., by Onward-Grace V., (C. Beachy)	7	6	4
X. L.'s Brother, b. f., (Milan)	4	5	8
Carbine, gr. g., (Starr)	8	7	7
Crystalline, b. f., (Sloup)	dis.		
Red Arthur, b. c., (Cunningham)	dis.		
Miriam Logan, br. f., (West)	dis.		
Kellar, b. c., (Williams)	9	dr.	

Time—2:12½; 2:14½; 2:14.

RACING AT CHARTER OAK.

Trotting Contests Marked by Close Finishes, the Favorites Winning.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29.—The racing at Charter Oak Park to-day was marked by close finishes and the winning of the favorites. Owyhee took the 2:19 trot without difficulty, and Lady of the Manor won out in the 2:07 pace, Geers driving a sensational finish in the third heat, passing Nicol B. and Prince Albert within ten feet of the wire. The unfinished race of Monday, the 2:30 trot, was won by Hallie Rockett without difficulty. Charlie Herr was the favorite in the 2:13 trot and took the first heat, but was fairly cut out of the second within a yard of the wire by Peter the Great. No more heats in that race could be trotted, owing to darkness. Kitty Newman, one of the starters in the Charter Oak Stakes Monday, fractured her right fore ankle. It was not discovered until after she was distanced.

Summary:

The Sycambre, 2:30, trotting; purse, $3,000; three in five.

Hallie Rockett, b. m., by Hal. Dillard, (Gilligan)	1	2	1
Valpa, b. m., by Darknight, (Miller)	2	1	3
Volo, b. g., (Cheney)	4	3	2
Venus II., b. m., (McHenry)	3	4	4
Ed. Winters, (Walker)	Dis.		

Time—2:11; 2:09½; 2:11; 2:12½; 2:13.

2:19 trotting; purse, $3,375; three in five.

Owyhee, b. h., by Charles Derby, (McHenry)	7	1	1
L. H. Chase, ch. m., by Young Fullerton, (Shilliday)	1	2	7
Excell b. g., (J. O'Neil)	2	7	2
Sadie M., b. m., (McDowell)	3	8	5
Bel Esprit, b. g., (Miller)	6	4	3
Dorothea S., blk. m., (McLoughlin)	4	6	4
Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Eckers)	8	5	9
Lucretia Fay, m., (Fuller)	5	3	6
Temper, ch. m., (Saunders)	9	9	3

Time—2:14½; 2:12½; 2:12¾; 2:13¼.

2:07 Class, Pacing.—Purse $1,500; three in five.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	1	1
Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince, (Walker)	3	2	3
Nicol B., b. s., (McLoughlin)	10	5	2
Hontas Crooke, ch. s., (Saunders)	2	6	9
Democracy, gr. s., (Cahill)	5	3	4
Royal R., Sheldon, blk. m., (O'Neil)	4	4	10
Hydrogen, b. s., (McCarthy)	6	8	5
Choral, b. m., (Kinney)	9	10	6
Passing Belle, b. m., (Burch)	7	7	8
Courier Journal, blk. h., (Golden)	8	9	7

Time—2:09¾; 2:05¾; 2:08¾.

The Old Hickory, 2:13 Class, Trotting —Purse $2,225, three in five, (unfinished.)

Charlie Herr, br. h., by Alfred G., Kelley	1	2
Peter the Great, b. h., (Titer)	5	1
Fred Kohl, blk. s., (Dickerson)	2	3
Ed Lock, b. g., (McDonald)	3	6
Queen Alfred, b. m., (Clark)	4	5
Norvet, (McKenney)	11	4
Piloteen, b. m., (Conklin)	6	7
Bonnatella, b. m., (Ames)	7	8
Ruby, b. m., (Kenney)	9	10
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	10	9
Kate McCracken, b. m., (Earing)	8	dr

Time—2:10; 2:08¾.

"JIMMY" MICHAEL'S HORSES.

Bicyclist Questions the Right of J. M. Murphy to Sell the Animals.

James Michael, the bicycle rider, was complainant in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday against J. M. Murphy of Torrington, Conn., to whom he had paid $2,000 for four race horses. The transaction took place on Aug. 14. Michael claims he discovered that Murphy was not, as he had said, sole owner of the horses, and obtained a warrant for his arrest.

When the case came before Magistrate Zeller yesterday an adjournment was taken because of the absence of Michael's counsel, and the examination will take place at 2 o'clock to-day. Murphy, in the meantime, is in the custody of Detective Graves of the Central Office, who brought him from Torrington.

Michael claims that the horses were never delivered to him, and that John S. Campbell is a part owner of them. Michael in his affidavit states that he is twenty-three years old, and lives at 692 Sixth Avenue. Murphy was paroled in custody of the detective. He says he had a right to sell the horses.

Postponed Races at Berkeley Oval.

The final heats for the amateur championships of the National Cycling Association, which were postponed at Berkeley Oval on Saturday last owing to rain, will be run off on that track on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 9. The events to be decided will be the championships at one-quarter, one-half, and one mile, and two and five miles. All the heats of the mile race will be run on the same day. A middle-distance motor-paced race between the best amateurs in the country is being arranged.

Australian Team Not Coming Here.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—M. J. Darling, the Captain of the Australian cricketers at present making a tour of this country, when asked to-day about the reiterated rumors that the eleven would visit the United States, said definitely, there was no truth in the report and that the team would not visit America this year.

Ryan Reaches Washington in 26 Hours

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Postal Telegraph messenger, Frank J. Ryan, who started yesterday from New York on his bicycle to deliver a message in Washington, arrived to-day, covering the distance in twenty-six hours, ten hours ahead of his schedule.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win in Chicago Through Gettig's Good Pitching.

BROOKLYN AGAIN VICTORIOUS

The Leaders Easily Outplay the Pittsburgs—Bostons Win Two Games from the Clevelands.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	75	35	.682
Boston	70	42	.625
Philadelphia

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

Our troops in the Philippines, the Eighth Army Corps, will read with keen pleasure the words in their praise uttered by their Commander in Chief, the President of the United States, in his brief address at Pittsburg. Next to his own sense of duty well done, the soldier's highest reward is the commendation of his commander. The President was not grudging in his compliments, either. He made it clear that he thought our troops in the Philippines are good soldiers and that they have fought bravely and well. We reproduce a few sentences from his address:

> Their service—and they understood it—was not to be in camp or garrison, free from danger, but on the battle line, where exposure and death confronted them, and where both have exacted their victims.
>
> They did not stack arms. They did not run away. They were not serving the insurgents in the Philippines or their sympathizers at home. They had no part or patience with the men, few in number, happily, who would have rejoiced to have seen them lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy whom they had just emancipated from Spanish rule and who should have been our firmest friends. They furnished an example of devotion and sacrifice which will brighten the glorious record of American valor.

This fine and grateful recognition of the heroism and discipline of the American soldiers in the East will give pleasure not only to the men in the ranks and their officers, but to the American people. They like to see their President thus thoughtful of the soldiers who in circumstances of very great difficulty, danger, and discomfort have fought an unreasonable enemy "who should have been our friends."

But we wish the President had contented himself with praise of the soldiers. We know that he has been wantonly assailed by the anti-imperialists. They have given him great provocation, and, though a President, he is human. But the men who have provoked these scathing words are so "few in number." When the great body of the people are with him, and almost without distinction of party heartily support this policy in the new possessions, surely the "few in number" might be passed by.

Criticism that is neither just nor reasonable need not disturb Mr. McKINLEY. Indeed, when anti-imperialism drops into verse to inform him that History's pen "shall pillory in letters black" his name "upon the scroll of lasting shame" we think the Executive midriff might yield to the emotion of mirth, audible and unrestrained. Every sensible person in the private station laughs at such stuff. Why should we deny to our President the same privilege?

THE VALUE OF "LISTING."

What is the exact value of "listing" for a stock dealt in on the Exchange?

This question may have occurred to readers of the statement of the American Steel and Wire Company to the committee which was published in THE TIMES yesterday morning. It was a pretty full statement, and, so far as an outsider can judge, gave a good deal of valuable information to the intending investor. It is evident that the managers of the corporation placed some store by the privilege of listing, and, in order to secure it, were ready to go into more detail as to their business than is generally accorded. It is equally plain that there are stocks as to which those who control them are apparently indifferent to that privilege. What is the difference?

As we understand it, it is simply that the privilege of listing is accorded to those stocks as to which the officers of the corporations are willing to submit to the Stock List Committee such statements as may be from time to time required of them for publication. In a general way the listed stocks are those as to which the dealer—investor or speculator—can know something, and the others are those as to which he can know practically nothing. In a rough manner it may be said that one class is for investors and the other for speculators. But this rough classification will not bear too close inspection. It cannot be inferred, for instance, that the Stock Exchange guarantees that the information furnished will be adequate or entirely accurate, or that it will be provided at such frequent intervals as to cover all considerable changes in the value of the listed stocks. If that were the case, the Exchange would assume the position of guardian of the interests of the customers of its members to a degree that has never prevailed, and is not likely soon to prevail. It may be asked, indeed, why the Exchange, after it has enforced the condition of a full statement, and has the right to require further statements as often and as full as its committee may think proper, should not insist that these should be complete, frequent, and sufficient to enable any investor to form an accurate judgment on any listed stock. The answer would probably be that the course of the Exchange is decided by the average sentiment of its members and their customers, and that this does not demand any greater strictness than is now observed.

There is, however, a tendency toward greater caution and thoroughness in the management of the Exchange, and with the growth of accumulated capital seeking safe rather than extraordinarily profitable placement, this tendency is likely to develop. The time may not be far distant when a department at least of the business of the Exchange will be conducted under strict safeguards such as the Exchange could enforce with ease if it once determined to do so.

IS IT OUR DREYFUS CASE?

It is very fortunate for Capt. O. M. CARTER, now or lately of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, that WAYNE MACVEAGH is his counsel. Because this counsel is as well known for his character as for his ability. "Legal ethics" are often puzzling to laymen, who cannot make out how far they authorize a lawyer to go in pursuance of his retainer. But there is a line which is assuredly drawn by all lawyers who are also gentlemen and men of honor. Mr. MACVEAGH would, for all we know, have felt justified as a lawyer in pointing out the discrepancies and improbabilities and irregularities that had been committed in the prosecution of a client whom he nevertheless believed to be guilty. But what we may be perfectly certain Mr. MACVEAGH would not do in pursuance of a retainer from a client whom he believed to be guilty is to assert at the outset of his brief that he began his investigation of the case under a strong impression that his client "must be guilty," and that, in his own words, "a most careful study of the evidence in the case has completely satisfied me that Capt. CARTER is as innocent a man as I am." Mr. MACVEAGH does not say a thing like that without believing it. And he says it after an investigation which has given him a knowledge of the case such as not more than three or four other men can possibly possess. We will not say that such a statement is conclusive. We will say that it raises an immense presumption.

The strength of the case against Capt. CARTER in the public mind is this, that the verdict of a court-martial sentencing him to dismissal from the army has not been executed after nearly two years. The presumption that this is because it has been "held up" in Washington was entirely natural, as was the further presumption that it had been "held up" at the instance of the man convicted. The potential influence and class feeling in his own profession seemed to raise this presumption. We admit that we shared it, and based upon it comments upon the case. But when we learn that Capt. CARTER has been urging action all this time, the presumption does not appear, but is reversed. It then appears that the class feeling has been operating against him and in favor of his accuser, of the Judge Advocate, who is accused of ignoring the first part of his designation, and of the officers of the court-martial. In other words, revision has been obstructed by "the General Staff," and we have a Dreyfus case of our own.

That seems to be the lamentable but not incredible fact. That is to say, we have a case in which it is by no means certain that justice has been done, and certain that justice has not been done "according to law." Our own National experience bears out Mr. MACVEAGH'S disparagement of courts-martial as instruments for the investigation and ascertainment of complicated facts. Whether or not we accept his conclusion that there is no ground for the retrial of Capt. CARTER we must accept his conclusion that there is no ground for his retrial by court-martial. The review of the case makes this very plain. If Capt. CARTER has committed an offense, it is an offense cognizable by civil courts of justice, and to these his accusers should be referred.

THE TRANSVAAL.

If American readers do not know all the rights of the Transvaal question, it will be their own fault. The current number of The Forum contains a strong statement of the case of the Outlanders, by Mr. THOMAS R. DODD, Secretary of the South African League. And our own columns yesterday included a dispatch from Montreal showing that the Boers of the Transvaal have at last concluded that "a decent regard to the opinions of mankind" required that they should make some statement of their case. For, although the "pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Johannesburg" does not appear in his own remarks as the emissary of the republic, but only as a delegate to a Pan-Presbyterian congress, to be held at Washington, it is unlikely that his congregation has paid his expenses for this latter unexciting purpose.

And we are bound to say that he traverses fully and frankly all the important or plausible statements of the Outlanders, and upon more than one point, and notably upon the point of the dynamite monopoly, of which so much has been made, makes their grievances appear rather trifling and frivolous. Upon the whole, we see no reason to retract what we have so often urged, that there is "an irrepressible conflict," not between Boers and Britons, but between the obsolete civilization which the Boers represent and the modern civilization which the British represent. That the Boers have strong reasons to maintain that they have been ill-treated by the British, and that history bears them out in their contention that force and fraud have been the means of the extension of British South Africa, is quite true; as true as that survivors of the North American Indians have like grievances against ourselves. The answer in each case is the same—that the more advanced civilization simply must, by a decree of nature, overwhelm the less advanced.

But it does not follow that the dispute should be allowed to come to the arbitrament of arms, certainly not that it should be brought there now. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is not likely to be directly disavowed by the Government of which he is a member, at least any more directly disavowed than he was when he was supposed by everybody to be the "friend" alluded to in a public speech by Lord SALISBURY, who looks over your shoulder and tells your opponents what cards are in your hand. But there is a distinct and apparently growing party in England against Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S policy of "rushing things." It is likely to increase with the evidence that a campaign against the Transvaal will be a very serious business, that it will require a big British army, and that the army will not have a holiday of its invasion.

SECTIONALISM.

In Washington Mr. REED was a National figure. In New York he will be a New York lawyer with a National career to look back on. There is something about the wealth, the selfishness, the unjustified arrogance of New York that cuts it off from the sympathies of the American people. Into the blighting influence of that atmosphere THOMAS BRACKETT REED has taken his Presidential possibilities.—The Chicago Times-Herald.

Can our esteemed Chicago contemporary tell us what possible good purpose is served by these observations about the City of New York? Do the people of Chicago like to read them? Do they relieve a burdened spirit? Do they have a tendency to correct the faults charged against this city and make it more like Chicago—broad, unselfish, self-effacing? We do not set down in sarcasm these supposed qualities of the great Western city. They are simply the antitheses of the bad qualities attributed by our contemporary to New York.

If these derogatory remarks serve no good purpose, they might be omitted as merely superfluous. There is a better reason for omitting them. They do great harm. In a large measure, the animating spirit of Populism and Bryanism, against which The Chicago Times-Herald has fought with energy and intelligence, is made up of envy, hatred, and jealousy of the City of New York. As the biggest and richest city in the country, it is natural that demagogues should seize upon it as a community given over to culpable luxury and always enriching itself at the expense of the rest of the Union. But The Times-Herald is not a demagogue newspaper. Why should it help the demagogues, Populists, and Bryanites in their evil work?

When the readers of intelligent and ordinarily fair-minded Chicago newspapers see New York described in their columns in terms such as would be employed by an irresponsible Populist paper in Arkansas or Nebraska, they are likely to become filled with the sectional spirit of "the West against the East." We do not think that, on reflection, our Chicago contemporary will assert that it is a good thing for the country that this spirit should be encouraged to spread. There is quite enough of it now to give us an anxious and laborious four months every four years.

MORE POWER TO THEIR ELBOW.

Fired by the prowess of the sculptors in offering an arch to DEWEY and the city, and authorized thereto by a special request on the part of the Committee on Land Parade, the mural painters have sprung to the rescue of the managers of the festival with a plan to decorate the section of Fifth Avenue between Thirty-fourth Street and the arch.

The mural painters differ in some respects from the painters who cling to outer walls on horizontal ladders. They are not as much subject to lead poisoning as the wall painters, though some of them employ an unconscionable amount of white lead in their immortal works, and they often use finer brushes. But they are just as opinionated, and when at work wear garments just as much covered with paint. The mural painters, then, have gathered themselves together, after the first crushing blow of the news of a reduced appropriation, and formulated a plan to do all that is possible with $5,000 instead of the proposed $30,000.

The plan includes a quartet of stands at the four corners of Fifth Avenue, each stand to act as pedestal to a fluted Ionic column upholding a twelve-foot Victory. These pedestals, columns, and figures of Victory will be about forty feet in height and are to be gilt and entwined with ropes of laurel. Thick festoons of laurel are to run from column to column across the streets and avenue. At the corner of each cross street down to Thirty-sixth masts fifty feet high can be erected, bearing on top brass eagles with a spread of six feet, garlands and tablets below, and a wealth of streamers in the navy colors, white and blue. In the centre of every other block between Thirty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Streets there will be a twelve-foot pedestal bearing a twelve-foot Victory, all gilt, and decorated with garlands and streamers, with twenty-five-foot masts flanking each pedestal, treated in much the same way—gold, dark green, blue, and white. This plan serves to frame the view as one descends the hill toward Thirty-fourth Street; it acts as an introduction to the arch at Twenty-fourth Street and its outlying double columns, extending by some eight blocks the more decorated portion of the line of march.

This is roughly the plan sketched out by the mural painters and submitted to the Committee on Land Parade. If it is thought meagre, it must be remembered that five thousand dollars do not go a long way. At least it will give a line and a frame, the line of the Victories and the eagles and the framing of the gilt and garlanded poles, while festoons crossing the avenue from the poles on the corners will supply an arbor effect for an important section of the march.

The sum of money is, of course, inadequate. Why not allow the mural painters to carry out this section of Fifth Avenue and raise by public subscription enough to decorate the Plaza and Fifth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to the cathedral, under the supervision or advice of the Society of American Artists?

The mural painters may issue a leaflet addressed to property owners on Fifth Avenue, West Fifty-seventh Street, and Riverside Drive, suggesting that in their decorations they hold as far as possible to the navy colors, white and blue, and drape them, together with such rugs and other joyous color-notes as may be available, from the sills of the third floor downward. This advice is based on the assumption that the colors of the National flag will be so generally in sight that the "navy colors" will form a pleasant variety. Should any other plan be formulated by the Committee on Land Parade and the money be forthcoming, it might be applied, as above suggested, to the blocks on Fifth Avenue above Forty-second Street, leaving to the mural painters the responsibility for their own section further down. This will stimulate them to greater exertions, whereas the intrusion of any other plan on their ground might act as a refrigerant to their zeal.

New York expects to put her best foot forward for the Dewey festival. No one connected with the ceremonies can afford to incur the blame of allowing personal feelings and friendships to stand in the way of the very best results attainable during the coming fortnight. We see what excellent prospect exists of a beautiful line of march under the auspices of the Sculpture Society and the mural painters. It is folly not to call on other bodies of artists and ask their aid, leaving it to them to do what they can with the locality, the time, and the money furnished them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Newark has a new breed of mosquito. This appalling intelligence is gleaned from one of the papers published in that city. These new mosquitoes are not to be kept out of houses by any of the screens now in use. They are so small that they get into the rooms of the unhappy residents of the flourishing city on the Passaic River and bite them with a ferocity hitherto unknown even in the State which is famous for its mosquitoes. The doctors are trying to comfort the people by telling them that these mosquitoes will eat malaria germs with more avidity than the ordinary New Jersey breed, but the people are not satisfied. Some of them are declaring that their Board of Health ought to do something about it. Just how a Board of Health can consistently take action looking toward the extermination of any insect which will eat the germs of malaria is not explained.

—There does not seem to be much doubt in the minds of foreigners that America is an unmusical country, but for some reason they seem to like our musical instruments. The Musical Age publishes an interesting table of the exports of musical instruments from this country in the year ended June 30, 1899. This report shows that our pianos and organs are going to all the countries of Europe, even Turkey. It is one of our boasts that we make better pianos than the Europeans, and it is to be hoped that, if they continue to import them, the concert of the European powers will hereafter be more harmonious.

—It has often been said that a man does not stop to think when the order comes in a battle to charge, but just ducks his head and goes forward in a sort of wild trance, if there may be said to be such a thing. Certainly something of that sort fell upon Private A. A. SMITH, the cook of Company K of the Colorado regiment in the Philippines. He had gone out to the lines to try to provide the men of his company with some breakfast, when the order to charge was given. He had nothing in his hand but a large spoon, which he had been using to dish out the beans, but he dashed ahead with the other men. The element of comedy disappeared when he found a gun beside the dead body of one of the enemy, and appropriating it, did good execution. But the men of his company have not yet ceased to celebrae his famous charge with the bean spoon. And they are right, for the action of the gallant cook showed that he was made of the stuff of which heroes are manufactured. The war in the Far East has been prolific in incidents which go to show that the average man in this country is of good material.

AN OPINION OF CROKER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a lover of horses and sport generally, his evident liking for England, and his undoubted power of controlling and keeping subservient to his will an organization like Tammany Hall and its satellites, appeal strongly to my English instincts, and I must confess to some bias in his favor when compared with Tweed, whose clumsy and rude methods of plundering were too much even for the passive boss-ridden citizens of New York to stand.

Richard Croker is gentlemanly in his business, delicate in his touch, and his transactions have the merit of a high polish, a bright, honest-looking surface appearance, which reflects just as much as he wishes, and effectually prevents prying eyes from seeing below, and the boldness and brilliancy of the operations which he engineers were never surpassed by the incomparable English genius, another Richard, one Richard Turpin, who, living in these times, would have made his pile as a political boss, instead of being a "shooting star which fell [from a tree] to rise no more."

The energy and concentration to a purpose which has raised Mr. Croker from a poor Irish lad to his present powerful position as dictator of New York is remarkable; nothing short of a genius in men and affairs could control the chief magistrate of a mighty city whose citizens are world-renowned for their acuteness and business acumen, a police force which physically would make the finest regiment of men ever placed in a field of battle, a devoted bodyguard of which even Mr. Croker should be proud to have at his beck and call. The power of a man must be great when he can make or unmake Mayors, and hold the Captains and commanders of such a police force as New York boasts of in the palms of his hands; also the city officials who have the handling of the city's finances.

But the most remarkable thing about Mr. Richard Croker seems to me that, though his will is autocratic in New York, he holds no official political position himself, but stands outside the mass of office holders, with which he plays much as a cat does with a mouse, or molds in his hands as so much plastic clay. He pulls the strings, and the puppets act, while the audience, the citizens of America's proudest city, pay for looking on, and the lookers on seem quite willing and patient to watch indefinitely a play in which corruption and bribery dance unabashed before their eyes.

Richard Croker appears to be a type of man evolved from those lower motives which cause men to enter American politics for selfish and mercenary objects alone, content to leave the high and noble interests of their country in the hands of some honest men, true patriots, whose deeds are stamped with the principles by which they themselves are guided.

As a political boss Mr. Croker is probably no better and no worse than others before him, or others which will succeed him, if the whole false system which makes him a possibility, (a dead certainty at present,) is not wiped out of existence. E. S.

New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

THE TIMES AND CATHOLICISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to refer to the communication which you were broad-minded enough to print in to-day's correspondence from "An American Roman Catholic." A person evidently so badly self-hypnotized as regards his Americanism, his Catholicity, and himself as to send along a letter which contains no criticism, gives no idea of what he is complaining of, beyond some allusion—or delusion—to some remarks about the Roman Catholics of Westchester which appeared in your article, "Heresy and Arson," which gave me the impression of merely pointing to the absurdity of connecting the recent fire with any religious differences that may have existed between the Rev. Dr. Clendenin and any one else.

Your correspondent states his conviction of having "nursed a viper" by being a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES during the past. He evidently was in a state of "chaos of thought and passion all confused," as he omitted when penning his epistle to affix his signature, yet the latter part of his letter indicates the venomous disposition peculiar to anoymous letter writers, "Qualis ubi in lucem coluber, mala graminta pastus."

Before writing another anonymous letter breathing a poor, vain desire of doing injury to a newspaper because of even a difference of opinion, a terrible crime no doubt to "An American Roman Catholic," I would suggest that he study the moral of the following: Years ago a Frenchman given to unscrupulous scribbling—one Chevrier—died, and his friends set it abroad that he had been poisoned.

"Polsoned!" exclaimed Sophie Arnould, the great actress, when she heard the rumor. "Then he must have sucked his own pen."

It is a surprise to me, Mr. Editor, that you should have broken your rule as regards anonymous letters, though the letter from A. Johnson, who complains that you laud Romanism of late in your columns, explains the departure, as the contrasting views are striking; but Mr. Johnson's objections are expressed in a manly, honest way, and too entirely straightforward to be connected with "An American Roman Catholic's" production. I have no wish to pose as a champion defending my daily paper, but when a man tells me THE NEW YORK TIMES does not act up to its motto of "All the news that's fit to print," why I am going to differ; yes, indeed.

PHARMOS.

New York, Aug. 27, 1899.

Duties on Tourists' Effects.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Returning, after a sojourn of many years abroad to my native land and city, I can scarcely imagine or describe my feelings of excitement and joy, patriotic and otherwise. But, alas! A grievous shock was given them, and my patriotism damped by the outrageous, uncalled-for action of the Custom House officials.

I had just been passing through six countries abroad with an American kodak, and in not a single instance was it even looked at, being rightly regarded as my personal property, or, e. g., my watch, &c. On landing here, however, both on board and on the dock I was questioned, and in spite of my protest that the kodak had been many months in use, and that I was certain it was an American one, I was compelled to pay entrance duty of $4.50! A few days thereafter, on opening the kodak to put in a new film, I saw "Rochester, N. Y." marked plainly inside, and consequently I wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, complaining of the assessment. Reply came, "under consideration." After waiting some time in vain, I wrote again, giving good references here, and stating that the Custom House mark of officials was still visible on the kodak. And now reply comes, "Identification would now be impossible, and, moreover, you should have filed a complaint within ten days." In other words, this glorious country of ours has yet to learn common civility, to treat a gentleman in a gentlemanly way, and not to act as though every one were a liar until proved the contrary, and this great and rich country must still be taught not to act the miser. Yet, what can one expect from a land which taxes art, which has no country, the only civilized land which does so, and that, too, when all our art comes from and is loaned free in the great sculpture and painting galleries abroad?

W. WHITEWRIGHT STUART.

New York, Aug. 26, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Little to Choose Between Them.

"Dorothy, women act like idiots in a bargain rush."

"Well, Richard, don't forget how men act scuffling for supper on an excursion steamer."—Chicago Record.

The Best Authority.

Hettie—Harry is a man always to be trusted. He has never deceived me.

Clara—But how do you know that?

Hettie—Know it? Why, he told me so himself only last evening.—Boston Transcript.

Getting Even.

"One great trouble wif dishere world," said Uncle Eben, "is dat ev'ybody 'magines dat some one is tryin' ter git de best of 'im an' dat he's gotter git de bes' o' some one else so's ter keep even."—Washington Star.

A Golden Opportunity.

"I'll wager something handsome that the Rev. Dr. Pilger wishes he hadn't gone away on his Summer vacation and left his parish in charge of young Psalmson."

"What did young Psalmson do?"

"Married the richest widow in the church, and she's promised to set him up in a parish of his own."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AT RENNES.

Blanche Mary Channing in Boston Journal.

Land of the lilies of gold,
Land of the lilies of white—
Ah! can it be that your story is told?
Sullied the banner the Maiden of old
Carried unstained to the fight?

Banner of Jeanne—shall it be
Trampled and trailed in the mire?
Trailed in the mire of black slander and base—
Fouled with the slime of eternal disgrace?
Better been burned on her pyre!

Ah! Sweet Pucelle! were you here—
Virgin of vision and voice—
Now, as of yore in the cold, mocking ring
Formed of false faces that feigned the true King,
Swift and assured were your choice.

Swift would you pass where he stands,
Innocent—tortured—defamed—
Swift would you go to him—kneel to him—cry:
"Give back our honor that France may not die!"
Crown the pale brow they have shamed.

Land of the lilies of gold,
Land of the lilies of white,
Shake off the stupor of falsehood; be brave;
Burn out the ulcer the body to save—
Think upon Jeanne and the Right!

FOREIGN POLICY DEFENDED

American Bar Association Discusses Imperialism in East.

SLAVERY MAY BE TOLERATED

Reports on International and Commercial Law—Sir William Kennedy on Punishment of Crime.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—When the American Bar Association resumed its session this morning it was apparent that the number of delegates had very greatly increased. The Aldermanic Chamber was filled. Among those present were many of the most famous lawyers of the country. A number of new members were elected at the morning session, one of whom is John G. Milburn, President of the Pan-American Exposition Company.

The chief business of the day was hearing the set addresses of the programme, and the reports of various committees. Most of these dealt, appropriately, with questions arising out of or suggested by the war with Spain.

Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky was the first speaker. He made the annual address of the association, and his views were liberally applauded. His speech was in part as follows:

"At the meeting of this association last year, doubt was expressed by your distinguished President concerning the propriety, at that time, of discussing the results of the overwhelming victories on land and sea which had attended our arms; but now that peace has been restored, so far as the two contending nations are concerned, the field of diplomacy and the work of the diplomat no longer impose the duty of silence. The problems of the future and the duties of the present demand serious consideration and invite exhaustive discussion. That discussion can nowhere find a more appropriate theatre than this distinguished assemblage of American lawyers, whose object is the advancement of the science of jurisprudence.

"While the treaty of peace with Spain was yet unconsidered by the Senate, the point was made that the acquisition of sovereignty over the Philippines would impose the duty of ultimately erecting States out of their territory, on the ground that all territory acquired by the Government, except such as may be necessary for coaling stations, the correction of boundaries, and similar Government purposes, must be acquired and governed with the purpose of eventually organizing it into States suitable for admission into the Union.

"The Constitution confers absolutely on the Government of the Union the power of making war and of making treaties, consequently that Government possesses the power of acquiring territory either by conquest or by treaty.

"This was the deliverance of the Supreme Court on the first occasion that tribunal found it necessary to decide this great question. Mr. Jefferson doubted the existence of the power when he treated for the purchase of Louisiana, but it is now so universally conceded as to render it axiomatic.

IS IMPERIAL RULE CONSISTENT?

"It is said to be inconsistent with the fundamental idea of free institutions for this Government to retain territory under its imperial rule and deny the people the customary local institutions. In the majority opinion of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, it was said "that a power in the General Government to obtain and hold colonies and dependent territories, over which they (Congress) might legislate without restriction, would be inconsistent with its own existence in its present form." Congress will not legislate over the Philippines without restriction. In Murphy vs. Ramsey (114 U. S.) it was declared "that the people of the United States, as sovereign owners of the National Territories, have supreme power over them and their inhabitants. In the exercise of this sovereign dominion they are represented by the Government of the United States, to whom all powers of government have been delegated, subject only to such restrictions as are expressed in the Constitution, or are necessarily implied in its terms, * * * though it may be admitted in respect to this that it is not absolute and unlimited. * * * The personal and civil rights of the inhabitants of the Territories are secured to them as to other citizens by the principles of Constitutional liberty, which restrains all agencies of government, State and National."

"While the United States has supreme power over the National territories and their inhabitants, and while all the discretion incident to legislative power is vested in Congress for making rules and regulations respecting them, yet this sovereign dominion is to be exercised subject to the restraints expressed in the Constitution, and in harmony with the principles of free institutions. The inhabitants of the territories can demand no political rights. Practically speaking, they are the wards of the General Government, without political rights or political status. It rests with Congress to say whether any of the people resident in a territory shall exercise the rights of suffrage in the election of their local officers, and that right, when granted, may be freely taken away, but notwithstanding all this, "the personal and civil rights of the inhabitants of the territories are secured to them as to every citizen by the principles of Constitutional liberty, which restrain all the agencies of government, State and National."

SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

As to slavery in the Philippines, he said:

"Mr. Lincoln treated the freeing of the slave as subordinate to the preservation of the Union. A great contest was being settled by the arbitrament of war, and, in his opinion, the slave could await the progress of events for the application in his behalf of the principle that liberty and the pursuit of happiness are among the inalienable rights with which men are endowed by their Creator.

"This principle cannot be literally enforced in the adjustment of our relations with the Philippines, but the declaration is to be kept in view as a great fundamental doctrine, controlling, as far as circumstances will permit, the organization and preservation of orderly administration, though its literal application may for the time be denied, as our fathers denied it, when it leads to anarchy and lawlessness or renders stable and orderly government impossible, or increases the difficulties in the way of establishing liberal institutions.

"The Filipinos have never been free. For nearly 350 years they have lived under the arbitrary control of the Spanish Crown. In submitting to the authority of the United States they surrender no privilege or immunity. It cannot be that their right to a Government to which they give their consent is more sacred than was the like right to the people of the seceding States.

"In January, 1849, an amendment was offered to one of the Appropriation bills pending in the Senate of the United States, to 'extend the Constitution of the United States' to the territories recently acquired from Mexico. Discussing that proposition, Mr. Webster said:

"'Let me say, that in this general sense there is no such thing as extending the Constitution. The Constitution is extended over the United States and over nothing else, and can extend over nothing else. It cannot be extended over anything except the old States and the new States which shall come in hereafter when they do come.'

"Controverting this broad statement, Mr. Calhoun replied that the Constitution 'is the supreme law, not within the limits of the States of this Union merely, but wherever our flag waves—wherever our authority goes, the Constitution in part goes. Not all its provisions certainly, but all its suitable provisions,' but in the same connection, Mr. Calhoun declared that 'the territories belong to us—they are ours, that is to say, they are the property of the States of the Union, and we, as the representatives of these States, have the right to exercise all that authority and jurisdiction which ownership carries with it.'

"If failure attends our efforts, it will be but another instance of defeated hopes and disappointed expectations. But if by holding up the hands of those who aspire to orderly and stable institutions we shall open the way to a home government, under which individual rights will be respected, domestic tranquillity insured, and life, liberty, and property protected, by the fixed and regular administration of just and equal laws, we shall give another and striking evidence of man's capacity for self-government, and over and above all considerations of pecuniary or commercial advantages, however great they may be, we shall be compensated for the blood and treasure we have expended and may expend, by the consciousness of having secured to the inalienable rights of man a wider field, and to free institutions the opportunity to extend their blessings to the human family in a quarter of the world in which despotism has had its undisputed reign from the earliest period of recorded time."

When Senator Lindsay had concluded, the reports of standing committees were called for. The Committees on Jurisprudence and Law Reform, on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure, and on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar had no reports to make.

BANKRUPT LAW FAVORED.

The Committee on Commercial Law made its report, and promised to report next year upon the subject of involuntary bankruptcy. Its report for this year is, in part, as follows:

"Your Committee on Commercial Law are of the opinion:

"1. That a bankrupt law is wise and beneficent legislation.

"2. That the general features of the present bankrupt law should have the approval and support of the bar and the commercial community.

"3. That whatever amendments are made to the provisions of the law relating to voluntary bankruptcy should be in the line of a better protection to the creditor against fraud in the bankruptcy proceedings.

"4. That the amendments to the provisions of the law relating to involuntary bankruptcy should be along the lines of a better remedy for the creditor for fraud, actual or contemplated, on the part of the debtor previous to the institution of bankruptcy proceedings

"5. That the ideal bankrupt law is one that

"(a) Allows every honest debtor to procure a speedy discharge from his obligations upon the surrender of all his property;

"(b) Gives every creditor a complete remedy against actual or contemplated fraud on the part of the debtor;

"(c) Punishes all fraud on the part of debtor or creditor with relentless severity.

"We are aware that it may be difficult to realize this ideal, but we believe that the committee next year may be able to propose amendments that will do something toward perfecting the law, and we recommend that the Committee on Commercial Law for next year be instructed to make a further report on the subject at the next meeting, with such recomendations as it may deem advisable."

The committee was requested to proceed with its work in the direction of perfecting the bankrupt law.

The Committee on International Law, of which Everett P. Wheeler is Chairman, reviewed in its report the principal events of the year, calling special attention to the treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, and the circular of the Czar. It then asked for the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the American Bar Association renews with emphasis the strong declarations made by it in 1896 and 1897 in favor of the adjustment of controversies between nations by the medium of enlightened international arbitration, expresses its great satisfaction that the efforts which have been made to establish so beneficent a principle have culminated in the adoption at The Hague of a wise and statesmanlike agreement for that purpose, and its earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will approve the convention at The Hague, and that the Administration will take such steps as may be proper to carry it into effect."

This was unanimously adopted.

The following cable message was sent to President Choate:

"Choate, Ambassador, London:

"'American Bar Association, in session at Buffalo, sends greetings and best wishes, and regrets your inability to attend.'"

The Committee on Grievances offered a resolution of sympathy with Maitre Labori, the defender of Dreyfus, but it was tabled on a close vote.

IMPROVING TRADEMARK LAWS.

The Committee on Trademarks submitted a report on treaties and conventions for the protection of industrial property, and with special reference to the convention of Paris of 1883, "which gives to our citizens the same rights in other countries adhering to the convention as to their own citizens, and especially removes certain dangers to inventors of the loss of their inventions."

The rest of the report follows:

"Certain propositions of amendment to the convention, of great interest to our people, are now pending. They relate to the duration of the period of delay of priority, to the forfeiture of patents for non-working, to the admission of trademarks to registration, to the usurpation of marks used but not registered, to unfair competition, ('concurrence déloyale.')

"It is clear that these propositions are of the greatest importance to our inventors and merchants. The market for the inventions of our citizens abroad has heretofore been a very restricted one, because of the difficulty of sufficiently early application for a patent, the requirement of working, &c. We grant patents most liberally to foreigners, and that after a long use here. Not so abroad, where the condition of secrecy before the application for a patent is imposed. We require neither the payment of a tax on the patent, nor the working of the invention in this country, but abroad both are generally required.

"Our merchants are also vitally interested in the propositions in relation to trade marks. Our foreign commerce is largely affected by the protection granted to marks, and by the peculiar packing of goods."

The Committee on Law Reporting made a report in which it recommended that law reporters form an association in order to secure uniformity of style.

Resolutions expressing the sorrow of the members of the association on the death of former President Thomas J. Semmes of Louisiana were adopted.

The Committee on Appeals from Orders Appointing Receivers was instructed to continue its work to secure a proper Federal law.

STATE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.

In the afternoon session Sir William R. Kennedy, a Justice of the High Court of Justice of England, was introduced, and delivered an address on "State Punishment of Crime." He spoke, in part, as follows:

"I think it would be desirable, although probably it would now practically be very difficult, to create in the language of the law a classification of crime which would pointedly distinguish punishable acts which are essentially immoral as well as illegal from punishable acts which are immoral only in so far as they involve violation of our duty to obey the law of our country.

"The terms 'crime' and 'criminal' ought, I suggest, technically as well as in popular language to 'connote,' as the late Mr. Justice Stephen puts it, 'guilt of a more serious character than that which is involved in a mere infringement of the law as defined by Austin.'

"What is the central, the dominant idea of the State punishment of crime? Certainly it is not vengeance. Perhaps a trace of this parentage of punishment still lingers in what has been called the litigious form of our criminal procedure. But, while revenge may have been historically the parent of punishment, yet 'punishment by its transfer from the injured party to the Judge has struck a deeper and a purer spring of righteousness in man's nature and now draws from it alone its true supply.'

"The needful measure of punishment, viewed in relation to repression, will obviously vary in different localities and at different times. Essential requisites, for the purpose of repression, which must always and everywhere be provided, are the definiteness and certainty of the punishment, and, as far as possible, and with due allowance for the largely varying circumstances of extenuation or aggravation which cases in the same class present, its systematic application.

"Punishment must not be dwarfed until it ceases to have a deterrent effect upon the evildoer himself. And it must ever be remembered, in respect of habitual offenders, that, while they are at large, they are dealing moral death around among the young and innocent, whose last struggles of virtuous resistance they may triumphantly overcome by pointing to the triviality of the punishment which awaits the detection of the crime. Lenity such as this is not merely misapplied, but downright cruelty. There is, I think, a profound truth in the recorded saying of the great Duke of Wellington: 'They may talk of punishment as cruel, but there is nothing so inhuman as impunity.'

"In regard to the habitual criminal, my own experience and study lead me to think that we ought to persevere in seeking a more satisfactory solution of the difficult problem of his treatment. For my part, as long as he lives, I must refuse to regard him as absolutely beyond hope of reformation."

The Special Committee on Title to Real Estate recommended that "the Revised Statutes of the United States should be amended so as to provide that liens for taxes against real estate should not be valid against any bona fide purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith, and for a valuable consideration, unless, before the record of the instrument under which he claims, the officer charged with the collection of the tax shall file with the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the district in which the property is situated a statement containing the name of the person liable to pay such tax, together with the amount of the same, with any interest, penalties, and costs that may have accrued in addition thereto, and it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the several District Courts of the United States to enter among the court records in a separate book kept for that purpose the names of the persons liable for any such tax, together with the amounts due from each, with interest, penalties, and costs that may have accrued in addition thereto."

REBELS WINNING VICTORIES

Santo Domingo Revolutionists Now Hold Many Towns.

SAID TO FAVOR ANNEXATION

Plan, It Is Said, to Overthrow the Government and to Ask for United States Intervention.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 29.—news has reached here from Santo Domingo confirming the defeat by the revolutionists of Gen. Pepin, in command of a Government force, who lost thirty men killed and had forty of his soldiers captured. In addition, Gen. Pepin was compelled to abandon a convoy of provisions.

Further fighting has taken place near Monte Christi between the revolutionists under Gen. Davarro and the Government troops commanded by Gen. Guelito. Details of this engagement have not yet reached here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from United States Consul Simpson at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo:

"All towns in this district except Monte Christi in possession of revolutionists. This town (Puerto Plata) surrendered yesterday.

"SIMPSON."

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 29.—Nelson B. Clark of Boston, who has just arrived here from Santo Domingo, confirms the recent advices as to the situation of affairs in that republic. But he adds that the revolution is so essentially national and devoid of personal, political element that the adherents of Jimenes are advising him not to come to Santo Domingo for the present.

What the people are clamoring for is not a mere change in the political personnel, but good government with financial solvency, with which they associate the idea of American annexation or protectorate.

This, Mr. Clark adds, is the sole present object of the revolution, and the industrial and commercial conditions are such that the entire nation indorses the annexation scheme as the only real solution.

The Government censorship prevents correspondents from cabling the truth, and the same applies to Haiti, which, sympathetically, desires to suppress the revolution.

These are the fundamental features of the disturbance in Santo Domingo. If they are not diverted by political machinations the insurgents will depose the Government and ask for American intervention.

GEN. WOOD ARRESTS JIMINEZ.

He Will Not Permit the Presidential Aspirant to Proceed to Santo Domingo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 29.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the revolutionary aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, who arrived here yesterday with his two sons, by the south coast steamer but was not allowed to land, came ashore to-day and was placed under arrest by the order of Gen. Leonard Wood, the military Governor, who will not permit him to proceed to Santo Domingo, except after instructions to that effect from Havana.

Gen. Jimenes is very indignant at the treatment to which he is subjected, though he does not attempt to conceal his intention to proceed to Santo Domingo and to become President of the new republic.

Although yesterday he declined to be interviewed, alleging that he was always misrepresented by the press, he talked freely to-day. Gen. Jimenes said that when Gen. Heureaux, the late President of Santo Domingo, was assassinated, he cabled to his friends in Santo Domingo to do nothing until his arrival. The principal portion of the revolutionary forces complied with this request, but, he asserted, his detention by the Americans had forced a general outbreak, which would probably be successful immediately, and would certainly accomplish its purpose within ten days after his arrival in the country.

He said he had received cabled information to-day that the revolutionists held practically the whole republic, except the capital, Santo Domingo. He referred to Gen. Gomez as "my particular friend," but said the latter was in no way involved in Dominican affairs.

In reply to the question as to whether expeditions in his interest were leaving Cuba, he criticised the action of Gen. Wood in preventing the departure of the one recently organized at Baracoa. He would not say definitely whether there were others planning to leave.

Gen. Jimenes talked in an entertaining way of the conditions and resources of Santo Domingo. The corruption of the old Government, he said, had exasperated the entire people, who for many years had been desirous that he should return and lead the insurrection. He responded with a feeling to a toast to the "Future President of Santo Domingo." A close examination of his twenty-six trunks revealed no arms.

FUTURE OF SANTO DOMINGO.

Plans of the Revolutionary Party for Its Government Outlined by New York Representative.

Adriano Grullon, the representative in this city of the revolutionary party in Santo Domingo, in an interview yesterday took occasion to correct the spelling of the name of the leader of the revolution and candidate for the Presidency. He said that his chief's name was Gen. Jimenes, and not Jiminez, or Jimenez, as it has been printed in the newspapers of this country.

Mr. Grullon said that he had received no dispatches from Santo Domingo since Monday, but judging from the latest press and private advices he had no doubt that the revolutionary party would be in complete control of the country within a few days.

"This has been almost a bloodless revolution," he said, "and there is not likely to be any serious fighting. The old Government recognizes that the people desire a change, and is yielding as rapidly as the leaders of the revolution reach the various cities. In a very short time conditions will be ripe for Gen. Jimenes to proceed to the island, not as a dictator, but as the chosen President of the Republic.

"I cannot understand the action of the United States authorities in Cuba toward Gen. Jimenes, first in arresting him, and, again on Monday in refusing to permit him to land at Santiago de Cuba. It seems to me either that the situation cannot be understood in Washington or that some powerful influence is at work there against the Dominican revolutionary party, possibly with a view to continuing the present disturbed condition until such time as it might appear proper for the United States to step in and seize and annex the island. It may as well be understood that annexation is out of the question. In the first place, other countries, particularly Germany, have interests in Santo Domingo which would impel them to resist any attempt of the United States to assume control of affairs there, and, secondly, the Dominicans feel competent to govern themselves. They had a good Government until foreigners came in, and, with the assistance of the corrupt Heureaux Government, started speculative schemes which ruined the credit of the island.

"While we oppose annexation, we of the revolutionary party are most friendly to the United States, and one of the first aims of the new administration which is certain to be in power within a short time, will be to establish closer commercial relations with this country by means of a reciprocal tariff arrangement. A Minister will be sent to Washington as soon as the new Government is established with authority to open negotiations for a tariff agreement.

"At present all the tobacco raised in Santo Domingo is sent to Germany, because it is excluded from the United States by the high tariff. The principal exports from the island to this country are sugar and logwood, and it imports from here flour, lumber, and machinery. The foreign trade of the island has been practically ruined by the violent fluctuations of its paper currency, but the new Government will inaugurate a sound financial system, and after that there will be reason to expect a renewal of prosperity."

Mr. Grullon spoke kindly of Gen. Figuereo, the present Acting President of Santo Domingo, who assumed the reins of Government after the assassination of Heureaux. He was not inclined to blame Figuereo for the alleged evils of the Heureaux administration. He intimated that the Acting President himself was not bitterly opposed to the revolutionary party. Figuereo, he said, was a dark mulatto, and not a white man, as he had been represented in pictures in this country. Mr. Grullon had before him a newspaper cut of Gen. Figuereo, which, as he said, looked like the leader of a German singing society, and which afforded him great amusement.

Mr. Grullon was asked for an opinion of Gen. Mascoso, who recently proclaimed himself the head of a Dominican Junta in this city, and said he was about to lead an expedition to aid Gen. Jimenes, but later announced that he was not satisfied with the conduct of the revolution and announcing that he would leave soon for Santo Domingo not as an enemy, but rather as a friend and supporter of the existing Government.

"Gen. Moscoso is a second Don Quixote—a fighter of windmills," said Mr. Grullon with manifest contempt. "I suppose he may go to Santo Domingo if he can find a Sancho Panza to go along."

At the Dominican Consulate it was said yesterday that Consul General Gil, who is at Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, would leave for this city to-day. The clerk in charge said he had received no cablegrams for a week in relation to the insurrection, and that he knew nothing of the report of the fall of the City of Santo Domingo except what he had read in the newspapers.

The Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Prof. John R. Soley, on behalf of Venezuela, concluded his argument before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission at noon to-day. Sir Robert Thresie Reid, Q. C., former Attorney General, who followed, said Venezuela claims to be the residuary legatee of the ancient Spanish claim, though neither she nor Spain did anything for 280 years in the disputed territory.

The Pacific Cable Project.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 29.—The House of Representatives in committee today agreed to the resolutions authorizing the Government of New Zealand to join in defraying the cost of the proposed Pacific cable.

MISSIONARY RIOT IN CHINA.

Officials at Paao An, Chinese Thibet, Are Responsible.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 29.—A report has been received here of a serious riot in Chinese Thibet at a place called Paao An, some 130 miles over the border from Kansu. The Christian and Missionary Alliance has had a station there for about two years, and this has been attacked and looted by the Thibetans. The missionaries, the Rev. George T. Shields and wife, with Mrs. McBeth barely escaped with their lives to Lamcheo, where the China Inland Mission has workers.

The party of missionaries left Central China last Autumn and had consequently not been at Paao An more than a few months. The natives had shown themselves rather troublesome. The Chinese officials, on being appealed to, refused help, and the riot was probably largely due to their action.

EMPEROR OF CHINA STARVED.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 29.—Oriental advices received by the steamer Tacoma say that the Emperor of China is now provided with three meals a day, at each of which he receives only two kinds of vegetables and a small bowl of rice. It is even suspected that an attempt is being made to starve and make his Majesty even weaker than he has been.

To a confidential servant his Majesty recently said: "My restoration to power is only a question of time, hence I am only too anxious to maintain my health and bide my time. I am only afraid that one or two traitorous Ministers who hate me may by their machinations succeed in destroying me, and I have no means of counteracting their treachery."

TO ARBITRATE HANKOW AFFAIR.

PEKING, Aug. 29.—It has been arranged between the Russian Minister here, M. de Giers, and the British Chargé d'Affaires to submit the Hankow incident to arbitration.

As cabled Aug. 27 from Shanghai, the outcome of a dispute regarding the possession of some lands at Hankow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, about 700 miles from the sea, which were purchased in 1863 by an English firm, Jardine, Matheson & Co., but were subsequently included in the new concessions to Russia, resulted in the owners, under the advice and protection of the British Consul, sending workmen to fence in the tract. After the work was begun a dozen Cossacks from the Russian Consulate appeared on the scene, and forcibly ejected the workmen. The Captain of the British gunboat Woodlark, after consulting with the British Consul, landed a party of bluejackets and moved the Woodlark into firing distance of the Russian Consulate. For a time a fight seemed imminent, but nothing further occurred

The bluejackets, it was announced Aug. 28, were subsequently withdrawn, as the Russians refrained from further interference.

The British third-class gunboat Esk has been dispatched to Hankow from Shanghai.

TO BLOW UP THE EXPOSITION.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 29.—The police have discovered an association of Anarchists at Sao Paulo, forty miles from Santos, and the investigation shows that, among others who were chosen by lot, is a girl, Gabriella, who has already started on her voyage, whose mission is to destroy by dynamite buildings of the Paris Exposition.

Several persons have been arrested in connection with the plot, including the editors of Anarchist papers at Sao Paulo and in this city.

THE GERMAN CANAL BILL.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Both houses of the Prussian Diet met in joint session to-day. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, expressed the very great regret of the Government that the Canal bill had not met with the approval of the Diet. But, he said, the Government adhered steadfastly to the project and was confident that conviction of its necessity would grow more and more among the people.

The Chancellor concluded by saying the Government hoped the next session would bring about an understanding with the Diet. The session was then closed.

BAR HARBOR SOCIETY NEWS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 29.—A luncheon of nearly three hundred covers was served at Bogue Chitto, the Summer home of Dave Hennen Morris, between tennis tournament hours to-day. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Gov. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, George Harris, Mrs. Justice Patterson, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Miles Standish, Miss Clementine Furniss, Mrs. Jules Reynalt, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Judge Ingraham, Countess Ludolf, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Gen. and Mrs. Ripley, Miss Van Nest, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Miss Lucy Draper, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, the Misses Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, Gen. and Mrs. Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. Seely and the Misses Seely, Parke Godwin, Peter Duryea, George Cochran, August Gurnee, Frederick Baldwin, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, and Mr. and Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman gave a dinner to-night at their Summer residence in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt. The dinner was followed by a most enjoyable musicale.

The steam yacht Josephine, with the owner, P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia and party on board, arrived in the harbor today.

Wellman's Injuries Not Permanent.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A specialist of this city who has been consulted by Walter Wellman, the leader of the Wellman polar expedition, who arrived in London yesterday after his return from explorations in Franz Josef Land, reports that the injury to Mr. Wellman's right leg, which was seriously hurt by the explorer falling into a snow-covered crevasse while he was leading his party, will not be permanent, and that he expects Mr. Wellman will be quite well in some months. The patient, however, will have to undergo two operations. It is thought that he will remain here.

Prof. Harlan Creelman Leaves Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 29.—The resignation of the Rev. Harlan Creelman, who for six years has been prominent in the department of Biblical literature at Yale University, was announced to-day. He leaves to accept the position of Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature in the Congregational College of Canada, which is affiliated with McGill University at Montreal.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"The Girl from Maxim's" at the Criterion Theatre.

A MUCH-HERALDED FARCE

The Newly Decorated Theatre Is Handsome and the Play Is Likely to Draw Well.

The three-act farce produced by Mr. Charles Frohman in the newest of his New York playhouses last night, had received so much valuable advertising from the army of returning tourists who had seen it in dear Paris, that its first performance was bound to be a notable "event," the first of the new season. The Criterion Theatre, on Longacre Square, was overcrowded, and probably nobody went home before the curtain had fallen on the last act. Some of the returned voyagers did not hesitate to prove their superior knowledge by telling the stay-at-homes that "The Girl from Maxim's" was not "La Dame de Chez Maxim" by a long slight, but nobody in New York will care about that.

As a matter of fact, "The Girl from Maxim's" is harmless and full of the sort of fun that goes so well here. Praline is the name of her, and she is not, in this English (or American) version of her history half as black as she has been painted by our fellow-countrymen who have been abroad. This is due partly to judicious expurgation of the text and omission of some deplorable stage "business" which caused a flutter of excitement even among the blasé Boulevardiers; and, partly, to the happy personality of Miss Josephine Hall, who romps and frisks through the bewildering mazes of M. Georges Feydeau's intrigue in a buoyant and irresponsible Nan-the-Good-for-Nothing sort of manner that answers every purpose, so far as merely farcical fun is concerned, yet robs the Satyr of his leer and deprives situations that were surely intended to be risqué of any hint of libidinous suggestion.

Miss Hall secured a great personal triumph last night, and Miss Gertrude Whitty made a hit, too, in an arduous comic rôle of a sufficiently conventional type that less skillful treatment would have made tedious. The performance enlisted also the droll personality of little Alfred Klein and the experienced skill of W. J. Ferguson and George Woodward, while Eugene Jepson carried an important part with a reasonable degree of artistic discretion, if with some lack of variety of expression, and Marie Derickson, who last season in "The Liars" acted so well as the lady who knew too much, portrayed a girl who knows nothing at all with equal success. The distribution otherwise was generally efficient.

The theatre, as we have said, is practically a new house, though with the box fronts of Mr. Hammerstein's ill-fated Lyric are still retained in the upper circle and proscenium arch. The decorations are Pompeiian red, with cream white and gold, and the new chairs are both handsome and comfortable. The house will well serve the purposes to which Mr. Frohman intends to devote it. Its dainty appearance will accord well with the performances of Maude Adams and Julia Marlowe.

About "The Girl from Maxim's," it is well to bear in mind that it is not exactly food for babes. You may expurgate French farce, but it cannot be made wholly innocuous. The wickedness of Praline, as Miss Hall joyously denotes it, is as innocent as the wickedness of Clown, in the harlequinade, but the winks and the wine and the cigarettes cannot be ignored. The new farce belongs to the order of "The Gay Parisians" and "The Cloko," and is to be commended as entertainment to people who liked those plays. It is what it is and only fools are going to moralize about it.

Doubtless in the original it is not only more rationally humorous, but a trifle more effective, too. The translation is full of slang that is surely not Gallic, and is intermittently witty, though there are some capital lines. The exhibition of the innocence and gaucherie of provincial aristocracy, the hits at the army, and the travesty of some recent humbug in spiritism in Paris probably seem brighter there than they do here, but they are not tiresome even to old stagers, while the interest is sustained until the last moment. "The Girl from Maxim's," therefore, while nobody will be made wiser by her advent, is likely to make a long and profitable stay in this metropolis.

Dr. Petypont	W. J. Ferguson
Gen. Petypont	Eugene Jepson
Primarge	George Woodward
Le Duc	Alfred Klein
Marollier	Lewis Baker
Corignon	J. M. Francoeur
Etienne	Robert Erickson
Street Sweeper	Ralph Yoerg
L'Abbe Chanteau	Royal Thayer
Chamerot	Carl Ekstrom
Sauvarel	George Forbes
Guerissac	William Lamp
Vatlin	Paul McAllister
Emile	Charles Walson
Vidauban	Wales Winter
Tournoy	William G. Anderson
Praline	Josephine Hall
Mme. Petypont	Gertrude Whitty
Mme. Vidauban	mayme Kealty
Mme. Lautignol	Rose Flynn
Mme. Sauvarel	Blanche Cerf
Clementine	Marie Derickson
Duchess De Valmonte	Florence Gerald
Mme. Ponant	Harriet Shaw
Mme. Claux	Margaret Kenmore
Mme. Virette	Caroline Starbuck
La Baronne	Florence Lloyd
Mme. Tournoy	Grace H. Hanson

MR. MANSFIELD'S SEASON.

"Cyrano" to be His Mainstay, but He Has Two New Pieces.

Curiosity has been manifested in theatrical circles for some little time as to what would be Richard Mansfield's play to follow his successful production of "Cyrano de Bergerac." "Cyrano" bids fair to be his standby for this season, with an occasional performance of some attraction out of his répertoire, notwithstanding the announcement that he has secured two new plays which he says will probably be produced this season.

The first of these new pieces for which Mr. Mansfield received the manuscript is "Mme. de Lavalette," by Emile Moreau, which was produced at the Vaudeville in Paris, last Spring, with Mme. Réjane in the title rôle. The play was written for the French actress, but the next principal rôle—that of the gouty King Louis XVIII.—demands an actor of unusual ability. In the play called "Colinette," in which Julia Marlowe acted last season, Louis XVIII. enacted an important part, in which it was his pleasure to play a little joke on Colinette and induce her, whose husband has been arrested for complicity in a Bonapartist conspiracy, to imitate Mme. de Lavalette and help her husband to escape by changing clothes with him. Mme. de Lavalette's salon was supposed to be a veritable nursery of conspiracy after the Bourbon restoration. Lavalette's arrest and her efforts to save him form the theme of Moreau's play

The other play which Mr. Mansfield regards as a valuable piece of property is "Jeffreys," a piece which M. Coquelin has the rights for in Paris, Sir Henry Irving in England, and Mr. Mansfield in America. The principal character in this play is that of the cruel Judge, Lord Jeffreys, who lived in the time of James II. of England, and who sat in judgment on the participants in Monmouth's rebellion.

Mr. Mansfield looks forward to an extremely interesting season, which he will open in Chicago Oct. 2 at the Grand Opera House, where he will fill an engagement for five weeks, during which time he will be seen principally in "Cyrano de Bergerac." This will be followed by a week in Pittsburg, and then he will return to the Garden Theatre in this city, beginning his engagement Nov. 20 and continuing until the middle of January. After that Mr. Mansfield will visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the principal cities of the South. In Chicago and elsewhere outside of New York he will present "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Beau Brummell," "Devil's Disciple," "King Richard III.," and "The Merchant of Venice." At the Garden Theatre he will give a revival of "Cyrano de Bergerac" and owing to the repeated requests which he has received will present "Beau Brummell," "Devil's Disciple," and one or two Shakespearean plays, and probably "Jeffreys."

Garrick Theatre Opening.

Charles Frohman has decided not to open the Garrick Theatre season until Monday, Sept. 11, instead of the week earlier, as announced. This change in date is done for the purpose of giving Mrs. Carter an extra week's vacation, and when her season begins it will be a continuous one until the early part of April, when the entire company will leave for London, where "Zaza" will receive its first production in England at the Garrick Theatre April 16.

Charles Hoyt Returns to New York.

Charles Hoyt, the playwright, who became seriously ill the latter part of last season, and who was taken to Florida, where he remained until strong enough to be removed to his home in New Hampshire, returned to this city yesterday. He is fully restored in health and prepared to resume his work with several new plays which he was compelled to abandon when sickness prevented their completion.

Changes in Fourteenth Street Theatre.

The Fourteenth Street Theatre, which will be reopened to-morrow night, has been entirely redecorated in the Summer recess. The auditorium and lobbies have been painted in cream, old rose, and gold; the entire house has been reseated with folding mahogany chairs, upholstered in green satin plush. New silk tapestries have been hung in the proscenium boxes, new carpets have been laid, and a new drop curtain has been hung. Electric lights have been placed in the lobbies and auditorium.

Pain's Annual Fire Festival.

The "Fire Carnival," which was postponed on account of a Scotch mist and a Yankee sea fog last Saturday, is now fixed for next Saturday afternoon and evening. If the weather is favorable Pain's outdoor theatre at Manhattan Beach will be the scene of such a pyrotechnic display as was never seen there. The original programme will be carried out.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although the season is technically drawing to an end at most of the watering places, there is still quite an amount of general gayety. Newport keeps along with dinners and luncheons and picnics and a dance here and there. The last dance at the Meadow Club at Southampton will take place on Friday evening. Narragansett will close its season to-morrow, and before a week many of the hotels will have been emptied of their guests. The cottage colony at Narragansett, however, enjoys September there more than any other month, and it will linger into October.

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The golf tournament at Newport is the event—if an event can be stretched over more than one day—of the week. There was yesterday and will be until Saturday a most lavish display of gowns. The Golf Club lends itself to a function of this kind. Among the entries are the names of some of the very fashionable young men. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was one, and Winthrop Rutherfurd, William Paget Thompson, and William Gammell were others. The tournament at Stockbridge which begins today is of much interest to all the Berkshire settlement. It will be followed by the Lenox tournament, which takes place after the Horse Show at Newport.

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There are a few well-known names booked for trips abroad. Among these are John L. Brevoort and Harry Brevoort, who sail to-day on the Britannic. Among those who arrived on the Southwark were Mr. and Mrs. Bradford C. De Wolf and Mr. and Mrs. S. Polk. The Baroness Serdobin sailed on the Saale.

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Mrs. J. C. Eno and Miss Eno are among the guests at Baden Baden, where just at present there is a full tide of gayety. Miss Catlin and Mrs. Lawrence Godkin of this city and Mrs. Fuller and Miss Fuller of Washington were also among the recent hotel arrivals. The report that Mrs. Willie Jay is at Baden Baden, published in a cablegram in a morning newspaper, is not correct. Mrs. Jay is at Newport. Rhinelander Stewart is doing a great deal of entertaining at Homburg. Mrs. Stewart's health is better, but she does not go out very much in society. Mr. and Mrs. A. Heckscher are at Spa, and William H. Loomis and Col. and Mrs. Henry Sackett were registered a fortnight ago at Brussels.

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At the Amstel Hotel, Amsterdam, there were many Americans, some of whom were on their way home and have just arrived or are on the ocean. Among these were Mr. August Shepard and Miss Shepard, Miss Beach, and E. O. Trowbridge of New Haven. At the Grand Hotel, Vienna, were Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander, and Mrs. Henry M. Earle.

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There is some chance of Lord Lonsdale's coming over to this country to be a guest of Sir Thomas Lipton during the yacht races. Lord Lonsdale has not been in this country in some years. When he was last here, he was the manager presumably of a burlesque troupe, and in such capacity he received quite a share of attention from the newspapers. Matters have changed much since those days. Lord Lonsdale has settled down, and is now chiefly conspicuous for being the representative of the German Emperor in England. He is not, of course, an Ambassador, but a personal friend, and represented the Emperor at the Cowes regatta, and, besides, entertained him most lavishly when William last visited England. At present he has a large house party at Lowther Castle.

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Lady Randolph Churchill has at last arrived at Aix les Bains, and friends of herself and young Cornwallis West insist that the engagement is still on, and that the Cornwallis Wests have given their son one year to consider the situation. Mrs. Cornwallis West is two years younger than Lady Randolph Churchill. Mrs. Arthur Paget has arrived at Homburg. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have still a large party at Balmacaen. The Whites are in the Vosges, Mrs. Mackay is at Marienbad, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate are in Scotland. Lady Strafford is also in Scotland, and it is rumored that she and her daughter, Miss Colgate, will soon come to America, and will resume their residence in New York.

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Harrogate is one of the very popular watering places in England. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck have been there several weeks, and Lilian, Duchess of Marlborough, and Lord William Beresford have been passing some time there also. They will go from there to Deepdene, where they entertain several house parties during the early Autumn. William Waldorf Astor and Miss Astor have returned to Cliveden after a trip abroad. Mr. Astor's son is still most attentive to Lady Isabel Innes-Ker, the sister of the present Duke of Roxburghe. The Duke was himself quite attentive to Miss Astor last season, and there were rumors of an engagement.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—It was learned this morning that Prince Cantacuzene and his best man sailed to-day from Bremen on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for New York.

Cards for social functions to be given in honor of the Prince and his fiancée, Miss Grant, are already being sent out, and today not less than four events in their honor were announced. Mrs. Potter Palmer will lead off with a dance, then Mrs. N. D. Clapp will have a similar affair. Mrs. F. O. French is giving a large dinner, and Mrs. Admiral Baldwin is to entertain in a similar manner, while Mrs. Post will also entertain in honor of the Prince and Miss Grant.

It is understood that a party will go from Beaulieu to New York, including Mrs. Fred G. Grant and Miss Grant, Potter Palmer, Jr., and Honore Palmer, and several others to meet the Prince and his best man on their arrival and escort them to Beaulieu, where they will remain until after the wedding.

The cottagers, especially those residing in the vicinity of Bailey's Beach, are decidedly worked up over the report that the structure now being erected by Charles Warren Lippitt on Ledge Road and in the very locality of the Beach, is to be a modern hotel for persons who do not care to have a cottage. Until Mr. Lippitt denies that his structure is to be used for hotel purposes there will be additional and enlarged reports about it until the season is closed.

The cottagers were delighted to-day to find a large force of laborers at work on Bellevue Avenue removing the cross walks which have been for the past two years a disagreeable feature of driving on that avenue.

The Casino Governors have decided that the present grillroom accommodations are inadequate, and, it is understood, will increase the dining accommodations before next season. A suggestion has been made that the horseshoe piazza be made into two stories the entire length, so as to connect the buildings on the north and south sides of this piazza.

Registers at the Casino include Major Simpson, United States Army, and S. M. Balmaceda.

A few reserved seats are still to be had for the first performance of the amateur theatricals at the Casino, and the reserved seats for the second performance are being disposed of at a rate which shows that it will be well attended.

On Nov. 1 the work of improving the polo field of the Westchester Polo Club will begin, and be pushed ahead until the frost sets in. In the Spring the finishing touches will begin, and by the latter part of May the new field, which is to be 1,000 yards long and 600 yards wide, will be ready for the practice games.

Mrs. Louis Q. Jones entertained at luncheon yesterday. The guests included Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Emmett, Miss Fanny Johnson, Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. E. A. Tower, Miss McAllister, Mrs. F. B. Swayne, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, and Mrs. R. S. Fowler.

Mrs. George B. Deforest entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club to-day, having as her guests W. K. Vanderbilt, Reginald Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer.

Next Thursday Lispenard Stewart, accompanied by A. Lanfear Norrie, will start for Canada, where Mr. Stewart has his hunting box, and they will remain three weeks.

There is a well-founded report that upon the completion of Admiral Dewey's official business in Washington, he will come to Newport as a guest of one of the cottagers.

During the bathing hours at Bailey's Beach to-day there were nine titled foreigners there.

Recently an account was given of the exterior restoration of Whitehall, Bishop Berkeley's old home. An appeal was also made for $1,200 to complete the interior, so that the building may be opened to all those who might like a new drive with a house of literary and historic interest to visit at the end. As soon as this sum can be raised the work will be completed, and it is proposed to open the quaint old house an afternoon each week for afternoon tea. Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Mrs. William Binney, and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs are the committee in charge of this work.

Col. Western, C. M. G., formerly Director General of Works in Egypt, and Mr. Trevethick of the Egyptian Railway Administration, are expected in Newport next week. Col. Western, having designed and constructed many most important irrigation works in India, has been invited to Cairo to advise and superintend the expediture of the five-million loan guaranteed by the powers for irrigation purposes. Mr. Trevethick is a distinguished engineer who has for many years been at the head of the construction department of the Egyptian Railway.

Dr. L. P. Walton of New York is the guest of Dr. W. T. Bull at Dudley Place.

W. K. Vanderbilt has returned from New York on the Valiant.

Bourke Cockran is the guest of Mrs. Burke-Roche, at Elm Court.

Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., of Boston is a guest at the Agassiz cottage.

Mrs. George Tiffany and Miss Tiffany have gone to Hempstead, where they will pass the remainder of the season.

Capt. E. P. Nash, R. N., is registered at the Cliffs Hotel.

Charles M. Oelrichs has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bronson are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

Commodore Perkins is entertaining his brother, Lieut. Commander Charles P. Perkins of the Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Button has as their guests Capt. Thomas Mumford of the army and Mrs. Mumford and Miss Mumford.

Miss Ellen F. Mason has rented her cottage on Gibbs Avenue to Dwight Braman of Boston for the balance of the season.

Mrs. and Miss Berwin of Philadelphia, mother and sister of E. J. Berwin, are visiting at the Elms.

Admiral Sampson has returned to the flagship New York from leave of absence.

It is understood that Mrs. Astor will go to Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson for the balance of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have taken a two years' lease of the Cloisters on Ochre Point.

Mrs. Perry H. Smith, widow of the President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, who has been visiting Mrs. George M. Pullman at Long Branch, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Smith at Redtop, Two-Mile Corner.

Dinners were given by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. E. L. Winthrop, the Hon. Sidney Webster, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW ENTRIES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 29.—The following is the official list of the exhibitors with their number of entries of the Newport Horse Show, which will hold its third exhibition at the Casino on Sept. 4, 5, and 6:

Armour & Co., 1; F. H. Allen, 2; Walter S. Andrews, 6; Charles F. Baker, 3; Miss Hester Bancroft, 1; Charles F. Bates, 12; Mrs. E. J. Berwind, 3; heirs of George Bowen, 1; Edward J. Brown, 1; G. F. Burton, 1; Mrs. Hamilton Cary, 2; William E. Carter, 6; the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, 8; William P. Clarke, Jr., 1; Miss Edith Colford, 5; Sidney J. Colford, 12; Mrs. J. De Forest Cheeldelon, 6; George Denniston, 1; John Dunn, 7; Benjamin Eaton, 1; L. Ehrhart, Jr., 1; J. B. Eustis, Jr., 2; Robert D. Evans, 6; A. G. Feretti, 1; F. P. Garrettson, 1; Mrs. Gebhard, 5; Miss Gerry, 3; Miss Mabel Gerry, 1; Robert L. Gerry, 17; Peter G. Gerry, 4; T. F. Gordon, Jr., 3; F. C. Grenside, V. S., 1; Miss Grosvenor, 2; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, 9; B. Robert Goelet, 3; Ernestus Gulick, 3; Miss Hatch, 5; Mrs. N. K. Hayes, 8; Miss Madeline Hesketh, 1; J. Holloway, 16; Miss Marion Holloway, 5; George B. Hume, 5; William R. Hunter, 1; William A. Jamison, 5; Miss Sadie Jones, 2; D. Jordan, 23; Henry B. Kane, 3; Foxhall Keene, 6; Miss H. L. Knowles, 2; Thomas W. Lawson, 67; Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson, 18; Thomas W. and Miss Marion Lawson, 16; Thomas W. and Miss Gladys Lawson, 7; Richard McCreery, 2; Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, 3; William H. Maher, 1; J. W. Maitland, 1; Paul Massey, 1; James Mellit, 1; Miss Beatrice Mills, 6; Miss Gladys Mills, 3; Stanley Mortimer, 4; Munchinger & Sons, 3; A. De Navarro, 3; E. R. Newberger, 12; New Rochelle Training Quarters, 5; George Peck, 1; Charles S. Phillips, 3; Charles T. Proctor, 10; C. R. Railey, 1; J. D. Richardson & Co., 1; Mrs. F. Roche, 1; W. Rutherford, 1; Mrs. G. A. Sasportas, 2; Dennis Shanahan, 2; James F. Shaw, 4; Samuel T. L. Shaw, 2; J. F. & S. J. Shaw, 1; Charles E. Spooner Company, 1; Lispenard Stewart, 4; James Stillman, 7; Strauss & Hexter, 20; J. K. Sullivan, 3; Swift & Co., 1; Miss Taylor, 1; Perry Tiffany, 3; Mrs. William R. Travers, 2; Charles G. Treat, United States Army, 3; William P. Thompson, 7; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., 4; George E. Vernon & Co., 1; Ernest Voigt, 2; C. L. Walker, 2; Edwin H. Weatherbee, 7; H. P. Whitney, 20; William Wilson, 2; Miss Charlotte Whiting, 5; J. S. Frelinghuysen, 3; William Steele, 3; W. D. Grand, 1.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John F. Harriott.

John F. Harriott, who had been for years Property Clerk at Police Headquarters, died Monday night at his home, 1,978 Madison Avenue. His death was due to heart disease, complicated with stomach troubles.

Harriott became Property Clerk at Headquarters April 11, 1883. He was popular both with the police officials and with the general public. He handled millions of dollars' worth of property, some of which became famous in the annals of crime in this city. In his charge were the notorious "spook" pictures of Ann O'Delia Dis Debar, which were seized from the residence of Luther R. Marsh at the time of the arrest of Mme. Dis Debar. He also had in his possession the famous Stradivarius violin of Mrs. Bott, widow of Prof. Bott, the collector of violins.

Harriott's death was unexpected, although he had been ill for more than a year. Two weeks ago he had to remain at home, and grew worse rapidly.

Edward Whittemore Bartow.

Edward Whittemore Bartow died on Sunday at Long Beach, where he had gone with his family, in the hope that he might recover from an illness of several months' duration. His death was due to heart trouble. He was a member of the firm of Theodosius Bartow & Sons, who conduct a business in chemicals and druggists' supplies. Mr. Bartow comes of an old New York family, which settled in Westchester. His great-great-grandfather, the Rev. John Bartow, D. D., was sent to the colony in 1702 by Queen Anne to become founder and first rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Westchester. His great-grandfather was rector of Trinity Church, in New Rochelle. Mr. Bartow was in his fifty-seventh year. He leaves a wife, one son, and three daughters. The funeral will be held to-day from his residence, 22 West Thirty-seventh Street, where his home has been for the past thirty years. The body will be placed in Greenwood Cemetery.

Stephen Cambreling Betts.

Stephen Cambreling Betts, for thirty years librarian of the Law Library in the Kings County Court House, died at his home, 408 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Monday evening. He was stricken with apoplexy while in the office of Henry C.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $7000,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
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Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

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71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
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ESTABLISHED 1886.
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Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
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Prospectus, Maps, etc.
ALLAN G. MACDONELL,
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46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN ZINC MINING CO.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.

Capitalization { First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds . . . $100,000 / One Per Cent. Monthly Dividend Paying Stock $500,000

We offer for subscription, at par in lots of $1,000, the entire issue of Bonds; each subscriber to receive a bonus of one hundred per cent. of his subscription in the Capital Stock of the Company.

Subscription books are now open. Terms of payment, 10 per cent. to accompany subscription, and balance on delivery of the securities, on or after September 1st.

DIRECTORS:
R. L. EDWARDS, President, The Bank of the State of New York, New York.
A. T. KELLEY, of Kelley, Miller & Co., Bankers, New York.
A. F. NATHAN, Manager Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
F. B. WILCOX, Assistant Treasurer Guardian Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo.
E. HOPE NORTON, of Norton & Tunstall, Bankers, New York.

The property of the American Zinc Mining Company is located at Empire City, near Galena, Kansas, immediately adjoining the North Empire Mining Company, and about six miles west of Joplin, Mo., all being a part of the same rich zinc district. The property, consisting of about 39 acres, is divided into 46 lots. At present the Company is operating on Lot 46 only, where a steam-plant for hoisting, screening, digging, &c., has been erected over the shaft known as the "Nellie Mac." Ore is being hoisted from the drift leading from this shaft at a depth of about 100 feet from the surface, from which shaft alone the Company is earning over and above all expenses and royalties more than $2,000 per week net. The fixed charges of the Company will not amount at any time to more than $16,000 per annum. The Company has sunk a second shaft on Lot 46, which has already reached rich deposits of zinc, and is preparing to hoist ore from this shaft also. This, it is expected, will enable the Company to double its present output from this one lot.

Dividends will be paid monthly, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, the first dividend being paid about October 1st. This rate is conservatively based on the present earnings of the plant. In view of the further developments and improvements now under way, however, the dividends will, without doubt, be materially increased.

Copies of the prospectus, giving full description of the property, and details of the Company's operation, with Expert and Engineer's reports, can be had on application to us, or from any of the Directors of the Company.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street, New York City.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

Denver Union Depot 1st Mtge. Bonds.
TO HOLDERS OF UNION DEPOT AND RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899:

This Company has arranged for the extension until September 1st, 1900, of its First Mortgage Bonds, due September 1st, 1899, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and an extension agreement has been signed between this Company and the Trustees of the Mortgage covering the Bonds.

This Company has further arranged that, on presentation of the bonds to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, the Bonds will be stamped, showing the extension, and two additional coupons for the ensuing year will be attached thereto. They will also pay the coupons due September 1st, 1899. It has further been arranged with Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co. that, on presentation and surrender of Bonds, they will buy at par and interest all Bonds whose owners do not desire to extend them.

Holders of Bonds have until September 30th, 1899, to elect whether to consent to extension or to accept payment of their bonds.

Before September 1st, 1900, a more permanent arrangement will be made for refunding, or paying, the bonds.

The Union Depot and Railroad Co.,
by W. A. DEUEL, President.
Denver, August 12th, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperilling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY AND WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY RECEIVERS' EQUIPMENT CERTIFICATES.

To the holders of $308,000 of Equipment Certificates issued by the Receivers of the Wisconsin Central Company under the Court order of Nov. 14, 1898, and of $461,000 of Equipment Certificates issued by the Receivers of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company under the Court order of the same date:

NOTICE has been given to the undersigned by Henry F. Whitcomb and Howard Morris, Receivers of the Wisconsin Central Company and of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, that they have elected, pursuant to the terms of the orders of the United States Circuit Court, authorizing said certificates, made Nov. 14, 1898, to pay said certificates in full, principal and interest, on the first day of September, 1899, at the office of the undersigned. By the terms of said orders interest upon said certificates will cease on that day.

Dated July 24, 1899.
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
by H. L. THORNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company guaranteed 3½ per cent. Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1st, 1897.
SECOND PURCHASE OF CERTIFICATES FOR SINKING FUND.
TO HOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.
Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Penna., and will be received until Thursday, August 31, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM N. ELY, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 5, 1899.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrator.)
$2,000 United States 5% Registd. Bds., 1904.
$6,500 United States 4% Registd. Bds., 1907.
$7,000 United States 4% Registd. Bds., 1925.
52 shs. Metropolitan Nat. Bank N. Y., in liq.
150 shs. Howard Ins. Co. N. Y., in liq.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1,500 shs. The Edison Jr. Elec. Light & Power Co. of West Virg. common.
1,000 shs. The Edison Jr. Elec. Light & Power Co. of West Virg. prefd.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
85 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
75 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Peoria & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4s Trust Receipts.
$1,000 Patterson Extension R. R. 1st 6s, 1910.
$6,000 Clev. & Marietta R. R. 1st 4½s, 1935, Guar.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
$27,000 Detroit & Mackinac R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4% Bds.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
75 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$3,000 Cinn., Indpls., St. Louis & Chic. R. R. Gen. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1936.
50 shs Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

GEORGIE REED GOLD Mining Company,
Located in the famous
"REPUBLIC GOLD MINING CAMP,"
WASHINGTON.
40,000 SHARES
are now offered at
30c. PER SHARE.
It is a question of only a short time before this stock will be worth $1.00 per share and will be paying at least 2c per share per month in dividends.
Send for Prospectus,
GRAHAM, GARRETT & CO.,
20 Broad St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE MATTER OF the general assignment of LOUIS J. PONVERT for the benefit of the creditors:
Notice is hereby given that I shall expose for sale, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 13th day of September, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the following property, assigned to me for the benefit of creditors, to wit:
Two shares of capital stock of the Hormiguero Central Company, of the par value of $100 each.
Dated New York, July 1, 1899.
ELIJAH L. ROAKE, Assignee, 169 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

American Automobile an Assured Success.

Nothing invented in years has met with such unanimous approval by all as the American automobile now being extensively manufactured. They have been thoroughly tested and approved by the best mechanical experts, and no recent invention has the successful future before it, with entire safety for small investors now to make investment yielding from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. per annum. V. MYRON REYNOLDS, Financial Agent, 35 Nassau St.

DIVIDENDS.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend (No. 2) of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of September, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, September 5th, 1899. The Transfer Books will be closed September 5th at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen September 15th, at 10 A. M.

Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 14th day of September, 1899.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, August 28th, 1899.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1899, from First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1899, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.

Coupons due September 1, 1899, from Southern Railway Company East Tennessee Reorganization 5% bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Sinking Fund Equipment 5% bonds by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England; Virginia Midland Railway Co. Serial bonds by Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Baltimore, Md.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION, 23d Consecutive (One Per Cent.) Monthly Dividend. The Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (Number 23) of one per cent. on its capital stock, payable Sept. 15th. Transfer books close from Sept. 5th to 15th, inclusive.

O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.
New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.,
49 Wall St., New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock payable Sept. 8, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 8th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.,
45 Wall Street, New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

Coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS maturing Sept. 1st, 1899, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company have declared an extra dividend of $1 PER SHARE, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on Sept. 27th, 1899. Books close Sept. 16th and reopen Sept. 27th, 1899.

STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.,

Coupons due September 1st, 1899, from First and Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.,
80 Broadway, New York, August 28th, 1899.

The coupons due September 1st, 1899, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company.

E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

West Side Construction Co.,
32 Nassau St., New York, August 30th, 1899.

A cash dividend (No. 2) of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after September 5th, 1899. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, September 1st, 1899, and reopened on the 5th day of September, 1899. F. S. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., August 23, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close Saturday, Sept. 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

Washington Storage Warehouse & Van Co., Ltd.

The annual meeting of this company will be held at 2,300 Eighth Avenue, New York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 5:30 P. M.

SUMNER W. WHITE, Secretary.

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE PAID FOR.

The $3,210,000 Makes a Material Change in Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Treasury to-day received $3,210,000 from the sale of the old Custom House site in New York City. The receipt of this money makes a material change in the Treasury statement. It brings the receipts of the day up to $4,579,396, and as the expenditures were $532,000, gives a surplus of $4,047,396.

Yesterday the statement showed a deficit for the month of August of $1,144,000. Now there is a surplus for the month, so far, of $2,903,396, and the deficit for the two months of the fiscal year is reduced to $5,593,000.

SUGAR WAR SITUATION.

Western Grocers Not Unanimous About Going Into Camp of the Trust.

A story was current yesterday that representatives of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of New York and Vicinity had a conference with officers of the American Sugar Refining Company, and that the sugar situation was discussed. At the offices of the Sugar Trust the report was denied, and it was explained that it had its origin in a meeting of the association on Monday, when its interests were talked over.

In lower Wall Street yesterday the sugar situation was reported as "unchanged," with the Independents still alive to their interests, and intent on getting a fair share of business, by one of the outside interests.

James H. Post, who has been gauging the sentiments of Western grocers in regard to the attempt of the Sugar Trust to control the trade by granting concessions, will be in New York to-morrow. His mission is considered important, and likely to have results of value. Mr. Post is reported to have telegraphed yesterday that Western grocers are certainly not all of one mind in regard to going into the camp of the trust, and that the trust is not likely to have things all its own way.

Produce Exchange Trust's New Move.

President Turner A. Beall of the Produce Exchange Trust Company said yesterday that its relations with the Western National Bank were not changed by its ceasing to be the trust company's clearing agent, because the company had decided to clear over its own counter. The change was not significant, he added. It was made because of the advantage gained in knowing day by day what the company's clearings are instead of having the information the next day.

Director of North American Trust.

Hugh Kelly was yesterday elected a Director of the North American Trust Company. Mr. Kelly is widely known as a commission merchant, with large interests in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and San Domingo. He is identified with Catholic affairs, is President of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York and of the Maritime Exchange, and is a Director of the Seventh National Bank and a Trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

Glass Factories to Resume.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 29.—All the glass factories in Southern New Jersey which have been idle during the greater part of the Summer will resume operations within the next ten days. The factories will work under the union rules. Only one firm, the Cumberland Glass Company, has so far failed to sign the union scale, but there is reason to believe that the corporation will recognize the union shortly.

To Clear for Nineteenth Ward Bank.

Announcement was made yesterday that the National Park Bank will in future clear for the Nineteenth Ward Bank, for which hitherto the National Shoe and Leather Bank has been the clearing agent. Sanction to the change was given by the Clearing House authorities some time ago.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 29	601,031
To date this year	120,178,785
Corresponding date last year	68,884,925

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 29	$1,698,000
To date this year	$654,253,370
Corresponding date last year	$566,061,530

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2¾@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼ @4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1¾	Federal Steel pf	⅝
Am. Express	2	Hocking Valley	2½
Am. S. & W. pf	½	K. & D. M. pf	½
Am. Tobacco pf	1¾	Laclede Gas	1¼
B'klyn Rapid Transit	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	2½	N. J. Central	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	2¾	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. N. W. pf.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf	1¾
Col. Midland pf.	½	Rep. Iron & Steel	1½
Consolidated Ice	1¾	Rep. I. & S. pf	2
Evans. & Terre H.	⅝	Wells-Fargo Express	2
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Wheeling & L. E.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Iowa Central	1
Am. Malting	1	Iowa Central pf	⅞
Am. Malting pf.	1	Knickerbocker Ice	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Louis. & Nash.	2½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Met. Street Railway	1½
Am. Tobacco	2¾	Mexican Central	⅞
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	⅞
Anaconda	1	Norf. & West.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	2½	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
Canada Southern	½	Northern Pacific	1½
Central Pacific	¾	North. Pac. pf.	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	½	People's Gas	¾
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Pressed Steel Car	¾
R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Con. Gas	2	St. Louis South. pf.	¾
Del., L. & W.	1¼	St. Paul & Duluth	2½
Denver & R. Grande.	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅝
Denver & R. G. pf.	1	Southern Railway pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Federal Steel	¾	Texas Pacific	½
General Electric	½	Third Avenue	2½
Great Northern pf.	1	Union Pacific	⅞
Hocking Valley pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1
International Paper.	1¼	Wis. Central pf.	1¼

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Spirits 6s	1½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1⅝
Cent. of Ga. 1st, inc.	1	Ore. S. L. Inc. A.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Col. So. 1st 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
So. Car. & Ga. 1st.	2¼	West Shore 4s, reg.	1⅛

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Wall Street worried yesterday over Great Britain's Transvaal embarrassment. Having abandoned their worries over the destruction of crops, (still undestroyed,) having ceased from troubling over money market corners, (still uncornered,) there was forlorn vigor in yesterday's distress over the awful predicaments which England is marching into in the land of the Boers. On account of this sympathetic apprehension, the Wall Street bear speculator, with loud lamentation, sold Atchison, and Southern Pacific, and Sugar Trust, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and almost everything else—sold them all "short."

In this performance is explanation of recessions which were more or less scattered through Stock Exchange quotations at the end of the day. Of course, there is nothing like sanity in the exhibition; but hysteria never falters much over logic; and in a narrow stock market any bear excuse is sufficient to excite twopenny followers.

If over the Transvaal situation or any other unfortunate condition abroad there should be produced foreign embarrassment, American markets would be far likelier to profit than to suffer. This proposition certainly needs little argumentative support.

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Home conditions are virtually all good conditions.

Not only are the hippodrome scarecrows out of the way, but from every quarter come daily stronger and stronger proofs of prosperity. It is notable that recent suggestions of extended labor troubles prove to have been misleading. Capital is too much profiting and labor too generally employed for continuing serious disagreements.

LUMBER VIES WITH IRON.

Coincident with the boom in iron and steel is the same showing in the lumber trade; prices have gone skyward, due primarily to the great demand for the raw material, which in its turn is due to the fact that money is plentiful, particularly in the West, from where a large lumber demand comes.

John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo, President of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, sees in these increased prices a striking instance of the country's prosperity.

"The outlook in our business, as in other businesses," said Mr. Scatcherd, "is very encouraging. The situation is similar to that in respect to iron and steel—there is a lack in the supply of raw material. The demand for lumber usually follows in the wake of a demand for iron and steel, and in proportion as the demand for these latter increases so does the demand for lumber increase.

"Referring more particularly to the hardwood outlook, I may say that the demand for oak, and especially quartered oak, is unprecedented; while ash and maple are decades. Men with whom I have come in contact report not only that they are getting better prices, but that collections are exceedingly satisfactory.

"At present we are getting most of our hardwood from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, and some in Mississippi. We also, of course, import more or less from Canada—bass wood, on which we pay $1 a million tariff tax, and black ash, soft elm, and some oak, on which the duty is $2 a million feet.

"In speaking of this matter I should like to say a word or two on the subject of the tariff. The tariff is no objection. When the demand is good prices are high, and we can afford to pay the duty; when the demand is poor and prices are low the tariff is good for us, for the reason that it keeps out of this country a low grade of wood of which we and Canada as well, have a surplus. Generally, the lumber trade is like all other trades—booming."

Another prominent dealer in lumber said: "There certainly has been a remarkable rise in lumber prices lately. I attribute this, first, to the fact that Western farmers have plenty of money and can afford to buy; second, because buyers generally have more money, and, third, because the mills in time of depression did not cut to their full capacity.

"The effect, in my opinion, will be to retard building to some extent, as it costs much more money to erect a house now than it did, say, a year ago."

AS TO MR. WHITNEY'S PLANS.

The local transit stocks were much the most conspicuous features of yesterday's market. About 9,000 shares of Manhattan Elevated were traded in, and the price at one time was above 115, though at the close the quotation was practically unchanged from the final price of the day preceding. About half as much Metropolitan Street Railway was dealt in, a bear attack late in the afternoon upsetting quotations representing an earlier material advance. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit transactions passed 70,000 shares, the closing price, at about 105, representing a gain of a point for the day. During earlier transactions the gain was nearly three times as much.

Wall Street bears assert that it is interesting of what may be planned for the development of the local transit properties. Suggestions that William C. Whitney may enter the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Board of Directors were discussed yesterday.

GETTING TOGETHER.

Both in Boston and New York there is much discussion as to the probable outcome of the efforts of the New York Central successfully to put through the Boston and Albany lease. A member of the Boston and Albany Protective Committee has been quoted as saying that a much better offer has been received for the road than that which has been made by the Vanderbilt interests.

An official statement in respect to the entire situation, it is understood, is about ready for publication.

WALL STREET AND COPPER.

Hitherto Boston has had practically a monopoly in the matter of investments in copper. This, however, is not likely to continue much longer, and it is not improbable that in a short time much of the business now controlled in and from Boston will be removed to New York.

President Stillman of the National City Bank shares in this belief. "It is true," said Mr. Stillman, "that Boston has done a much greater business in copper—that is, in the investment side—than New York, but it is quite probable, as copper stocks come more and more to be dealt with on the New York Stock Exchange, that much of that business will be transferred to New York, and Boston's monopoly be relieved. How soon that will be, however, I cannot say."

AN EXTENDED SHORT.

About 75,000 shares of Tobacco Trust issues were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and some recessions were scored. One Wall Street speculator is reported to be short of over 20,000 shares of Continental preferred and of a larger amount of American Tobacco common. In each it is estimated that he has a very heavy loss.

SUGAR TRUST BARGAIN DAYS.

What is known as the Sugar Trust war takes curious

the market for outside securities. It was firm throughout the day, and after selling at 16¼ and 16⅜, closed at 16, without change. The stock, it was learned yesterday, is full paid, and $100 a share par value.

Otis Elevator was prominent in the day's trading, and both the common and preferred classes were strong. Otis Elevator common gained 1⅝ points in the course of fair trading, closing at 36½, after having sold up to 37. The best bid for this stock at the close of last week was 34, while 96 only was at that time bid for the preferred. The latter, while less active than the common yesterday, was thoroughly strong, and closed at 101, a net gain of one-half of a point. The market for Havana Commercial was also firm. The common advanced one-half of a point in the day, closing at 28¾. The preferred closed at 67¾, without change. The Standard Oil stocks were firm. The old stock closed at 463 bid, a net gain of 1 point, and Standard Oil of New Jersey at 461. Electric Boat, common and preferred, remained very weak and little in demand.

Chicago and Alton subscriptions were one-quarter of a point off, and not much in demand. St. Louis subscriptions were notably weak. They have reacted in the last two days, after a noteworthy advance lasting for a comparatively long period. Yesterday they closed at 137, a decline of 3 points. The other United Railways of St. Louis securities did not lose ground.

New York Transportation was fairly active. Two hundred shares of it sold at 25¼, but it passed at 24¾, one-eighth of a point off. Tennessee Copper was strong, and sold near the close at 20¼. Flemington Coal and Coke underwent no change. An odd lot of it sold at 25½. Markeen Copper sold up to 12 and closed at 11⅝—a net advance of one-eighth.

Electric Vehicle common was strong, closing at 110, a net gain of 1 point. The preferred issue enjoyed a somewhat surprising rise at the close, when 123 was bid for it—a figure 5 points higher than Monday's closing bid—after a day of no great activity. It was offered at 126. Distilling common was in good demand, and 500 shares of it sold at 20. Two hundred shares of Asphalt Company of America sold at 15½.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
New Amsterdam	33½	34
New Amsterdam pf.	57	58½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101½	102
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27⅞	28⅛
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	78⅝	79
American Wool Goods	20	27½
American Wool Goods pf.	38¾	84½
Beet Sugar	44	44½
Beet Sugar pf.	94	96
Distilling Company of America	59	59½
Distilling Company of America pf.	20	20
Electric Axle Light & Power	81¾	82½
Electric Boat	24	27½
Electric Boat pf.	40	46
Havana Commercial	28½	29¼
Havana Commercial pf.	67¾	69
International Power	70	75
International Pump	23½	25
International Pump pf.	73	76
National Gramophone	84½	85½
National Salt	46	47½
National Salt pf.	74	76
Otis Elevator	36½	37½
Otis Elevator pf.	101	102
Royal Baking Powder	99½	99⅞
Rubber Goods Mfg.	35½	36
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	90	90½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	109	112
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	463	466
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	461	464
Union Steel & Chain	29	29½
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	69½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96½	97¼
American Air Power	73	73
Asphalt Company of America	15	15⅝
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11½
Chicago & Alton subs	111¾	112½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	110	112
Electric Vehicle pf.	123	126
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	2¼	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	24¾	25½
General Carriage	35¾	37
Illinois Transportation	5	5½
Markeen Copper	11⅝	12½
Mexican 5s	100	100½
New England Transportation	10	10½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	92	93
New York Gas & Electric 5s	108	109
New York Transportation	24⅞	24½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24½
St. Louis subs	137	140
St. Louis common, when issued	32½	35
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½
Tennessee Copper	20	20½
Trust Company of America	265	275
*Union Copper	25	30

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	103½
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	210
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	110
Chicago Union Traction	36⅝	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	107	
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	90	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	91
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway	38	38⅝
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	28
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	104	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29	31
Worcester (Mars.) Traction pf.	103	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36½	39½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95½	96
Hoboken Ferry (new)	56½	58
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45¾	45⅞
Union Ferry bonds	103	103⅝

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	79½	81
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	108
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106½
Denver Gas	40	42
Denver Gas bonds	87½	89
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	290	300
Madison (Wis.) Stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	29	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85½	86
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co	55	60
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	50
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	134	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		80
Western Gas	100¾	102
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Industrials.

American Ginning	16	17
American Typefounders	50	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	21½	22
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	67	80
Cramps' Shipyard	73	80
General Chemical	50	
General Chemical pf.	98	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.		54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	97
Hudson River Telephone	103	108
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	30	33
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.		55
Union Typewriter	25	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	121	123
Worthington Pump pf.	108	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52½
Central & South American Tel.	114	117½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Universal Car Bearing		50

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting gross earnings for the third week in August showed increases:

Norfolk and Western	$21,171
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	5,759
Santa Fé, Prescott and Phenix	706
Total increase, 3 roads	$27,636
Increase previously reported	605,711
Total increase, 44 roads	$633,347
Decrease previously reported, 2 roads	3,543
Total net increase, 46 roads	$629,804

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1899.

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	114	118	122	Adams Express	115	115	115	115	+1⅝
	17⅝	17¾	2,320	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅛	18	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
	66½	67	2,000	Am. Car & Found. pf.	67	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
	43½	44	1,300	American Cotton Oil	44	44	43	43¼	— ⅛
	156	159	508	American Express	160	160	157	157	+2
	16	17	350	American Malting Co.	16¼	16¼	16	16	—1
	67	67½	125	Am. Malting Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	—1
		5½	6¼	35	American Spirits Mfg.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	.....
	57⅝	58⅜	6,610	Am. Steel & Wire	59	59	57⅝	57⅝	.....
	98½	99	800	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	99	99	99	99	+ ½
	153⅜	153⅞	14,400	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	154⅜	155¾	153⅜	153⅞	— ⅛
	43¼	43⅜	1,550	American Tin Plate	43¼	44	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
	90	91	400	Am. Tin Plate pf.	90¼	90½	90	90	—1
	128⅝	128⅝	55,860	American Tobacco	131	131	128	128⅜	—2⅝
	145	147½	100	Am. Tobacco pf.	147½	147½	147½	147½	+1½
	11½	11⅝	100	American Linseed	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
	54½	54½	410	Am. Linseed pf.	54⅜	54⅜	54½	54½	— ⅛
	22⅜	22⅝	9,610	At., T. & S. F.	23⅛	23⅛	22½	22½	— ⅛
	65¼	65⅝	43,210	At., T. & S. F. pf.	66⅝	66⅞	65¼	65¼	—1¼
	38	38⅛	1,000	American Steel Hoop	39⅛	39⅜	39	39	— ⅛
	84	84½	300	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	84	84½	84	84	.....
	42¾	43	850	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	43⅜	43⅝	43	43	— ⅛
	90¼	91	750	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91	91	90¼	90¼	—1⅛
	56	56⅛	2,995	Anaconda	57	57	56	56	—1
	54½	54⅞	2,080	Baltimore & Ohio	55⅝	55⅞	54	54	—2½
	73½	74	950	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	— ¼
	105½	105¼	72,135	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	104	106⅝	103½	105⅞	+1
	19½	20	600	Brunswick City	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	— ⅛
	54	54¼	110	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	— ½
	96¼	96⅜	600	Canadian Pacific	97	97	97	97	.....
	58	58¼	1,100	Central Pacific	58¼	58½	57⅝	58⅜	— ⅛
	28⅝	28⅞	4,845	Chesapeake & Ohio	29	29	28¼	28½	— ⅛
	135½	135⅝	5,200	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136	136¼	135½	135½	— ⅛
	89½	90	1,100	Chi. & East. Ill.	90½	91	89½	90	+2½
	16¼	16½	6,485	Chicago Great West.	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
	83¼	84	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	85½	85½	83	83½	— ⅛
	41½	42¼	2,375	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40¾	44	40½	42⅞	+2⅝
	96⅝	96⅞	2,300	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	96¾	96¾	95¾	96	— ⅛
	133⅝	133½	10,460	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	133⅞	134½	133⅜	133⅜	— ⅛
	164	164¾	1,230	Chicago & Northw.	165½	165½	165	165	.....
	199	200	400	Chicago & Northw. pf.	200	200	200	200	+1
	119¼	119¼	5,680	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119¾	119¾	119	119½	— ⅝
	56⅝	57	175	C., C., C. & St. L.	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
	49½	49⅝	2,325	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	49⅝	49⅝	49	49½	— ⅛
	7¾	8	100	Colorado Midland	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
	20⅜	21	1,900	Colorado Midland pf.	21	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ⅛
	5¾	6	200	Colorado Southern	5¾	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
	47	47⅜	50	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47⅜	.....
	48½	49⅛	7,866	Continental Tobacco	49⅜	49⅝	48⅝	49⅜	— ⅛
	101½	102⅛	16,000	Continental Tobac. pf.	102⅜	103¼	102	102	— ⅜
	182	182½	840	Consolidated Gas	183½	183½	182	182	—2
	38	39⅜	200	Consolidated Ice	39⅜	39⅜	38⅝	39⅜	+1⅜
	123	124	1,600	Delaware & Hudson	124⅞	124⅞	123⅜	123⅜	— ⅛
	176½	177½	300	Del., Lack. & West.	176½	176½	176½	176½	—1¼
	23¼	23¼	1,800	Denver & R. G.	23½	23½	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
	76⅜	77	1,615	Denver & R. G. pf.	77	77¼	77	77	—1
	20⅞	21¼	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21	21½	21	21½	.....
	5⅜	5¾	200	Dul., S. S. & At.	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
	15½	15⅝	400	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	•158
	32	32¼	1,130	Erie	32	32¼	31⅞	32	— ⅛
	1st pf.	69	69½	1,000	Evans. & T. H.	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
	2d pf.	12	15	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	95	96	95	95	+1
	58½	59	880	Federal Steel	60	60	58½	58½	— ⅝
	81¾	82¾	1,750	Federal Steel pf	82¾	82½	82	82	+ ⅛
	7⅞	27½	100	Ft. Worth & R. G.	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
	24	24¼	175	General Electric	124½	124½	124½	124½	— ⅛
	40	46	300	Great Northern pf.	168	168	167	167	— ⅛
	29¼	32½	3,675	Hocking Valley	30¾	32¼	30¾	32¼	+2½
	67	69	3,181	Hocking Valley pf.	64½	65⅞	64	64	— ⅛
	113½	115¾	110	Illinois Central	115½	115½	115½	115½	— ⅛
	33	34⅜	3,820	International Paper	36	36	35	35	—1⅜
	76	77	600	Internat. Paper pf.	76½	77	76¼	77	— ⅛
	15	16¾	100	International Silver	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
	13	14½	425	Iowa Central	14½	14½	14	14	—1
	60	61¼	1,300	Iowa Central pf.	60¼	60¼	58½	59¼	— ⅛
	21	22¼	400	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	21	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
	47	50½	200	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	49½	49½	48	48	—2
	64	66½	3,770	Laclede Gas	64⅝	66½	64⅜	66¼	+1¼
	20	21½	500	Lake Erie & West.	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
	81	82	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
	78½	80	20,010	Louisville & Nashville.	81⅝	81⅞	80	80	—2½
	114	114⅛	8,900	Manhattan Con	114½	115⅜	114⅛	114⅜	— ⅛
	15¾	16¾	700	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	16	16	16	16	.....
	208	209	3,967	Met. Street Railway	210¼	211½	208½	208½	— ⅛
		13½	14¼	910	Mexican Central	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
		5¼	5½	1,520	Mexican National ctfs.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
	77½	78	3,500	Minn. & St. Louis	77¾	78	77¼	77¾	+ ⅛
	28	28	241	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
	68¾	69	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68⅞	68⅞	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
	14⅞	15	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	43¼	43¼	9,575	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	43¾	44¼	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
	49¼	49⅝	6,275	Missouri Pacific	49¾	50	49	49¼	— ⅛
	50	50¼	1,300	Mobile & Ohio	50¼	51	50	50	— ⅛
	47¾	47⅞	200	National Biscuit Co.	47¾	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
	98	100	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
	110	111¼	40	National Lead Co. pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ⅛
	5	5⅜	5	National Steel	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	98	98	200	National Steel pf.	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
	118	119	720	New Jersey Central	118½	119¼	118¼	119½	+ ⅛
	138½	138¾	3,050	New York Central	138½	138⅝	138¼	138¼	— ⅛
	26¾	26⅞	3,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
	25¾	26	5,320	Norfolk & Western	26½	26⅝	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
	71⅜	72	3,087	Norfolk & West. pf.	72½	72½	71½	72	— ⅛
	12½	12¾	2,600	North American	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
	55⅞	55⅞	12,983	Northern Pacific	56⅜	56⅜	55¾	55¾	—1⅛
	77	77¼	2,708	Northern Pacific pf.	77⅞	77⅞	77	77	— ⅛
	47	48	1,100	Pacific Coast	47	48⅝	47	48	+1
	64½	65	210	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	64½	65	64½	65	+1⅜
	47¼	47½	600	Pacific Mail	47¼	47¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
	135⅝	135⅞	2,890	Pennsylvania R. R.	135⅝	135⅞	135¼	135¼	— ⅛
	119½	119½	1,850	People's Gas, Chicago.	120	120¼	119½	119½	— ⅛
	3	3	25	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
	77¼	77⅜	1,130	P., C., C. & St. L.	77⅝	77⅝	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
	50¼	50½	320	Pressed Steel Car	50⅝	50⅝	50¼	50½	— ⅛
	89¼	90	633	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89½	89½	89¼	89½	+ ⅛
	158	159	100	Pull. Palace Car Co.	159	159	159	159	.....
	26¼	26½	29,435	Republic Iron & Steel	25	27⅞	24⅞	26¾	+1½
	76¾	77½	14,890	Republic I. & S. pf.	75	79	74¾	77	+2
	21¼	22	800	Reading	22¼	22¾	22	22	— ⅛
	61	61¼	14,840	Reading 1st pf	61⅞	61⅞	61	61½	— ⅛
	33¼	33¾	465	Reading 2d pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
	49	51	125	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	—1⅜
	11⅝	12	25	St. L. & San Fran.	11½	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
	30¼	37	350	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37¼	37½	37¼	37½	— ⅛
	37½	37⅞	4,505	St. Louis Southw. pf.	38	38¼	37½	37½	— ⅛
	67¼	71	800	St. Paul & Duluth	65	67½	65	67½	—2½
	114	116¼	825	St. Paul & Omaha	116	116	116	116	.....
	36⅝	37⅝	48,560	Southern Pacific	38¼	38¾	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
	83	84	2,370	Southern Railway	13	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
	54½	54½	6,035	Southern Railway pf.	55⅜	55⅝	54¼	54¼	—1
	8¾	9	450	Standard R. & T.	9	9	9	9	.....
	95¾	95⅞	4,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	97	97½	95¼	95⅝	—1⅝
	21½	21⅜	1,500	Texas Pacific	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
	12½	13½	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	13	13	13	13	.....
	180	185	300	Third Avenue	182	182	180	181	—2½
	46¾	46¾	16,730	Union Pacific	47¼	47¾	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅝
	79⅝	79⅝	15,110	Union Pacific pf.	79⅝	80⅜	79¼	79¼	— ¼
	33¼	33¾	475	Union Bag & Paper	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅝
	84½	85	40	Unfon Bag & Paper pf.	85½	85½	85	85	.....
	9⅞	10	650	United States Leather.	10	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
	70	75⅜	2,210	U. S. Leather pf.	70	76⅜	75¼	75¼	—1
	50	50	100	United States Rubber.	50	50	50	50	.....
	11¼	11⅝	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	.....
	23¼	23¾	1,110	Wabash pf.	23½	23⅝	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
	132	135	400	Wells-Fargo Express	132	132	132	133	+2
	88¼	88¾	890	Western Union Tel.	88⅛	88¾	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
	11⅝	11⅞	2,510	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	11⅝	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
	28	28½	120	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
	17⅞	18	1,500	Wisconsin Central	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
	57¾	58	2,000	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	59	59	57¾	57¾	—1¼

Sales..... 601,031

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¼	
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109
3s, c., 1918	108¾	108⅞
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	112½	113
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	130¼	130⅝
4s, c., 1925	130⅜	130⅝
5s, r., 1904	111½	112
5s, c., 1904	111½	112
D. C. 3-65s	117	
Alb. & Sus.	190	
Am. Coal	145	170
A. C. O. pf.	93½	95
Am. D. Tel.	35	38½
A. S. M. pf.	28	30⅜
A. S. Pa. pf.	119	121
Am. T. & C.	99	101
Ann Arbor.	18	19
Ann Arb. pf.	40	41
B. & O. S. W. pf.	cfs. 9	9½
B. A. L. pf.	106½	
B. Un. Gas.	135	142
B., R. & P.	32	
B., R. & P. pf.	75¼	
B. C. R. & N.	102	
Cap. Tract.	92	96
Chi. C. Tr.	50	54
C. & E. I. pf.	127	129
C., I. & L.	9½	10
C., I. & L. pf.	41	41½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	175½	177
C. T. & T.	14	15
C. T. & T. pf.	45	45¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	99½
C., L. & W.	12	13
C., L. & W. pf.	43½	44½
Cleve. & P.	189	192
C. C. & St. L.	2	
C. F. & I. pf.	111	115
Col. So. 2d pf.	17	18
Consol. Coal	50	56
Con. Ice pf.	88	89
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	103	125
Eighth Av.	400	
E. T. & T.	104¾	
F. & P. M. pf.	61½	
Glucose	64¼	65
Glucose pf.	105	109
H. E. Chain.	114	118
Homestake.	73	75
Ill. C., l. l.	103	
Joliet & Chi.	175	
Kan. & M.	11½	13
K. & D. M.	5	5½
Knick. El. pf.	74	77
Lac. G. pf.	98	100
Lake Shore.	201½	210
Long Island.	65	70
Mah. C. R.	150	
M. C. R. pf.	105	
Man. Beach.	11	20
Md. Coal pf.	63	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	60	61
Mich. Cent.	110	
M. & St. L. pf.	20	
Mor. & Es.	182½	184
Nat. Lead.	31¾	32½
N. L. O. cfs.	2½	2⅝
Nat. Starch.	5	5½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	12	15
New C. Coal	37	40
N. Y. A.	185	190
N. Y. & N. H.	216	219
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¾	14¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	69	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33½	34¾
Norf. South.	73	
Ont. Mining.	8	9
Ore. R. R. & N.	47¼	
Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	76	78
Penn. Coal.	380	
Peo. & East.	5	6
P., C. & St. L. pf.	97	99
P., Ft. W. & C.	187	192
P. & W. pf.	10	13
Quicksilver.	2	3
Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10
Rens. & S. pf.	98	
P. C. 1st pf.	85	90
R., W. & O.	131	
R. G. W. pf.	79½	81½
St. J. & G. I.	5½	8
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14¼	15¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st p

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Building on Seventeenth Street Sold—Purchase for Improvement on Broad Street—Other Dealings.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Thomas McKeone to Josef Steiner for about $185,000 the eight-story business building recently completed at 16 East Seventeenth Street, on a lot 25 by 92.

Alfred Seton, Jr., has sold for the Popham estate to Charles E. Johnson for about $150,000 the five-story buildings 78 and 80 Broad Street, between Stone and Marketfield Streets, on a plot 52.2 by 105.10. The buyer will demolish the present buildings and erect a modern business building on the site.

Alfred Seton, Jr., was the broker in the recently reported sale of 52 West Thirty-eighth Street for Mandelbaum & Lewine to Michael Coleman, who already owned No. 54.

Greene & Taylor have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 33 West Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, to Anson G. McCook, for about $70,000.

It is reported that Elias Kempner has bought the old buildings 71 to 75 Bank Street, 50 by 100.

S. T. Barnes has sold for Mary Day a plot of eight lots at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Morris Avenue. It is understood that the buyer of this property is a Roman Catholic Church, and that an edifice will be erected upon the site in the near future.

Broker Barnes has also sold for George McAdam to Julia Maxwell a two-family frame flat on Mott Avenue, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; also, for George McAdam to a Mrs. Kiernan, the two-story frame dwelling at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Sheridan Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

511 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street 33.4 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mathilde Eidlitz, as executrix $32,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Darke Street, north side, 365 feet east of the road from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 50 by 87.9, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Parsons 2,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James B. Ludlow, referee, 338 and 340 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $74,059.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 1,575 Madison Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,179.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 30 by 100, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, B. F. Gerding, referee, triangular plot, included by Bathgate Avenue, One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Quarry Road, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Melvin H. Dalberg, referee, 221 West Fortieth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $1,210; subject to another mortgage for $22,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 112 to 116 West Eighteenth Street, for a six-story brick business building, 60 by 92; Edward Jansen of 124 West Nineteenth Street, owner; W. C. Trohne, architect; cost, $60,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 121 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 45.4 by 28.2; the John Eichler Brewing Company, One Hundred and Ninth Street and Third Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Avenue C, east side, 83 feet south of Fifth Street, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; Mrs. M. Olsson, Unionport, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 275 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a three-story brick tenement, 21 by 63; M. J. Garvin of 337 Cauldwell Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 328 to 330 East Thirty-fifth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 75.1 by 88.9; Laura Billings of 279 Madison Avenue, owner; Samuel Huckel, Jr., of 132 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for three four-story brick tenements, 18.10 by 75; Joseph Anderson of 376 West Thirty-second Street, owner; Rudolf Werner, architect; cost, $48,000.

Brook Avenue, southwest corner of Wendover Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 26 by 65; Louis Lutjens of 1,524 Washington Avenue, owner; Rudolf Werner, architect; cost, $28,000.

Alterations.

No. 3,589 Third Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Mrs. C. Wetzel of 3,591 Third Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $350.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 176.11 feet west of Brook Avenue, to two two-story frame dwellings, with stores; George Grossman, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Eleventh Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street, to a one-story brick and frame office; M. T. Burns of 26 Cortlandt Street, owner; W. H. C. Hornum of 29 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 583 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; E. S. Cornell of 121 Pearl Street, owner; G. D. Hilyard, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 30 feet west of Sheridan Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; J. French, owner; W. A. Gorman of 1,059 Ogden Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Sheridan Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; George W. McAdam, premises, owner; W. A. Gorman, architect; cost, $1,100.

Nos. 308 and 310 West Fifty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick gymnasium and bowling alley; C. E. Appleby, premises, owner; C. E. Reid, architect; cost, $150.

Waldorf-Astoria Sun Parlor Sublet.

George C. Boldt, lessee of the Waldorf-Astoria, has sublet to Benjamin J. Falk the sun parlor and the bridge leading to it, together with a space on the main floor, formerly used as a cigar stand. Mr. Falk will use the premises as a photograph and general art gallery for a period of five years, paying a rental of $8,000 for the first year, and $12,000 per year for the remaining four years.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 29.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 350 ft s of Randall Av, 250x100; Virginia Zucca to Antonio Zucca $1

AVENUE B, s e s, 150 ft n e of Cedar St, 50x100; Daisy E. Brady and another to Margaret J. Dietsch and others, ½ part 750

AVENUE B, s e s, 150 ft n e of Cedar St, 50x100; Dennis W. Moran to Margaret J. Dietsch and others, ½ part 1

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 186th St, 25x100; James H. Robertson to Hammond Odell 1

COURTLANDT AV, 598, 29.7x100; Burton H. Smith to Hugo C. Munday 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 100 x 100; Louis and John Brandt to William G. Piqueron 100

FULTON AV, w s, 28.2 ft s of 170th St, 19.11x96.2x20.11x96; also strip adjoining; Leopold Hutter to George Thau 3,600

FULTON AV, w s, 45.1 ft s of 170th St, 35.7x96.4x37x96.2; Leopold Hutter to Isaac et al. Deady 5,000

FULTON AV, w s, 26.5 ft s of 8th St, 99.6x100x102.6x100; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Leopold Hutter 12,300

INWOOD AV, w s, 25 ft n of Goble Place, 25x100; David O'Connell to Daniel T. Garrie 6,900

LOTS 16, Block 29, map of Pelham Park; Perley S. Crosier to John Standinger ... Exch.

MOTT AV, e s, corner of End of Carley, 25x221.7x25.6x216.5; Annie C. Tower to Moritz Pinner 1

OLD BOSTON ROAD, or White Plains Road or Av, adjoining Bronxwood Park, &c., contains 33 643-1,000 acres; Isaac N. Mills, referee, to Louis R. and Charles T. Adee 106,000

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Goerck St, 24.1x75x24x75; Bridget Dempsey, trustee, to Abraham J. Dworsky 13,250

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Goerck St, 24.1x75x24x75; Margaret Dempsey and others, by guardian, and others, to Abraham J. Dworsky 13,250

RIVINGTON ST, 237, Hugh Donahde to John McNulty 1

VANDERBILT AV EAST e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, 50x100; J. Albert Lane, trustee, to Sumter L. Happy 1,600

VANDERBILT AV EAST, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, 50x100; Sumter L. Happy to Samuel Cowen 100

WALES AV, s s, 25 ft n of 149th St, new line, 50x100; James Sheeran and others to Dennis and Kate F. Considine 5,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 170th St, 56.7x90; Eliza B. Earll to James Anderson 1

WOODRUFF AV, s corner of Grove St, 50x100; Bridget C. Augustine to August Swenson and another 500

WORTH AV, e s, part of Lot 140, map of the Village of Mount Hope, runs e 30 ft to Westchester Av x100x25 to Worth Av x100; also, Webster Av, e s, 25 ft s from n line of Lot 140, map of the Village of Mount Hope, 25x irregular; Mary Kramer to Henry H. Kramer, ½ part 1

20TH AV, s s, part of lot 1,155, map of Village of Wakefield, 25x114; Marion M. Caterson and another to Marie Schrader. 3,800

52D ST, 324 and 326 East, 38x100.5; Gabriella M. Dexter to Cecelia Haft 1

52D ST, 326 East, 19x100.5; Alonzo Rothschild to Gabriella M. Dexter 1

53D ST, 246 East, 16.8x100.5; Isaac Hessberg to Laura E. Weis 1

60TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Jeannette Hodes to Fanny Brothers, ½ part 900

80TH ST, 110 West, 20x102.2; William O. B. Clifford to Louise V. Weber 100

89TH ST, n s, 37 ft e of Columbus Av, 21 x75; John Amann to Theodore Sutro. Exchange

101ST ST, 217 East, 25x100.11; Kate Heisel to Bernard Havanagh 100

119TH ST, 311, n s, 145 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Catherine Delamore to Edward Dougherty 1

123D ST, n s, 274.6 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.11; Robert T. Craig to Mary F. O'Neill 1

144TH ST, 305 and 307 West, 49.6x99.11; 144th St, 311 West, 24.6x99.11; Joseph E. Mount to Charles P. Fox 1

182D ST, n s, 233.3 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x 79.11; Daniel H. Garrie to David O'Connell 10,000

233D ST, s w corner of Verio Av, 136.11x 100x90.9x110.2; Bernard Havanah to Kate Helriegel 100

Recorded Leases.

BOLDT, George C., to Benjamin J. Falk; 5th Av, 34th St, and Astor Court, (Waldorf-Astoria,) sun parlor, &c., 5 years.. $8,000 to 12,000

DELLAMORE, Catherine, to James Stanton; 511 West 119th St, 1 year 2,600

GROSS, Emma, to Kreuzer & Weis; 284 1st Av, store, &c., 1 year 900

SAUER, GROSS & HERBENER to Ludwig Anderson; 652 Amsterdam Av, store, &c., 5 years ..... 1,020 to 1,200

SCHOONMAKER, Daniel, to Michael Houlihan; 221 Lexington Av, store, &c., 4 8-12 years 6,550

THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE to Catharine I. Van Benschoten; 49th St, s s, 430 ft w of 5th Av, 19.6x 100.5, 21 years from July, 1886 807

Recorded Mortgages.

ADEE, Louise A. and Charles T., to Empire City Savings Bank; Old Boston Road, or White Plains Road, or Avenue, adjoining s line of Bronxwood Park, &c., contains 33 643-1,000 acres, 1 year.. 75,000

ANDERSON, James, to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Webster Av, e s, 50 ft s of 170th St, ½ year 9,750

ANDERSON, James, to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Webster Av, e s, 50 ft s of 170th St, ½ year 16,500

BISCHOF, Franz J. G., to Andrew J. Kerwin, 332 West 187th St, 1 year 2,500

BRUSADELLI, Alfred, to Laurine Christi-Dodge; West Farms Road, s e s, 468.7 ft n e of Lyon St, 1¼ years 500

CLINCHY, Anthony, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 125th St, s s, 75 ft e of Broadway, ½ year 78,000

CLINCHY, Anthony, to Frederick G. Potter; 125th St, s s, 75 ft e of Broadway, ½ year 16,320

COWEN, Samuel, to Ray Reiter; Vanderbilt Av East, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, demand 800

COWEN, Samuel, to Bertha A. Deane; Vanderbilt Av East, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, ¼ year 450

COWEN, Samuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Railroad Av, e s, 50 ft n of Bassford St, ½ year 1,750

COX, Mary E. and Arthur S., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 318 West 41st St, 3 years 25,000

DVORSKY, Abraham J. and Bertha, to Robert C. Maxwell; Rivington St, s e corner of Goerck St, 2 years 11,000

ECKER, Nathan, to Martin Engel; Stanton St, s s, 75 ft e of Willett St, 3 years 4,000

FAHEY, Michael, to Mary Eagan; 149th St, n s, 40 ft w of Cypress Av, 25x130 to Terrace Place, 1 year 1,000

FLYNN, Allen A., to Harlem Savings Bank; Teasdale Place, n s, 315 ft w of Delmonico Place, (Grove Av,) 1 year 1,600

FREESS, Peter, to the East River Savings Institution; 1,732 2d Av, 1 year 19,000

GALLIKER, Adelle and Charles H., to Richard Cohn; 234 West 65th St, 1 year. 3,000

GALLIKER, Adelle and Charles H., to Andrew M. Clute, trustee, &c.; 234 West 65th St, 3 years 15,000

GARRIE Daniel T., to Empire City Savings Bank; Inwood Av, w s, 25 ft n of Goble Place, 1 year 3,500

GULLMANN, Sophia and Christopher, to James Weeks, executor, &c.; 43 2d Av, 5 years 15,000

HAFT, Cecelia and Alexander, to Gabriella M. Dexter; 324 and 326 East 52d St, ½ year 5,500

HELRIEGEL, Kate, to Bernard Havanagh; 235th St, s w corner of Verlv Av, 3 years 2,500

HUTTER, Leopold, to the American Mortgage Company; Fulton Av, w s, 84.8 ft s of 170th St, 1 year 4,000

HUTTER, Leopold, to the American Mortgage Company; Fulton Av, w s, 48.8 ft s of 170th St, 3 years 4,000

KELLY, Robert, to Mary L. Fraser; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 328.4 ft n of 141st St, 5 years 14,000

KNIGHT, Alice and Levi P., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 105th St, n s, 150 ft of West End Av, 3 years 10,000

KOHLER, John F., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Manhattan Av, w s, 55.11 ft n of 104th St, 3 years 8,000

LINDEMANN, Minna, to Joseph Hoffmann; 65th St, n s, 335 ft w of 1st Av, 2½ years 2,000

PHILLIPS, William S., to Julia A. Lockwood; Loring Place, w s, adjoining land of H. E. D. Jackson and of T. J. H. Merrill, 3 years 5,500

McNULTY, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 237 Rivington St, 1 year 8,000

PIQUERON, William G., to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, e s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 1 year 16,500

PIQUERON, William G., to Louis and John Brandt; Eagle Av, e s, 325 ft s of 150th St, 1 year 6,700

PINNER, Moritz, to Annie C. Tower; Mott Av, e s, at n corner of land of Carley, 3 years 18,000

PRIOR, James C., to William W. Vaughan; 136th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, demand 8,000

RALIEN, Solomon, to Charles Collins; Southern Boulevard, e s, 97.8 ft n of Freeman St, 1 year 800

ROODE, Conrad and Bernhardine, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 526 East 155th St, 5 years 7,000

SCHULTZ, Louise, to James McClenahan and others, executors, &c.; 217 and 219 10th Av, and 506 and 508 West 23d St, 5 years 55,000

SCHWOEPPE, Gustave H., and others to Benjamin F. Vossburgh, trustee, &c.; Clinton Av, w s, 486.3 ft s of Jefferson St, 5 years 3,500

THAU, George, to Henry Thau; Fulton Av, w s, 28.2 ft s of 170th St, 3 years .. 3,000

VAN NOSTRAND, Mary A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 22 West 15th St, 1 year 5,000

WOLFF, Etta, to Edward W. Fox; Wendover Av, s s, 176.10 ft e of Washington Av, 1 year 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST Company, successor of the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company, to Helen K. Conrad 3,224

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to William N. Crane 100

POTTER, Frederick G., to Eugene C. Potter ..... Nom.

STEIN, Henry and Francis M., to Rosalie Wiener ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to William T. Frohwein 4,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 123th St, —x—; Frederick Harder and others against John McSweeney, owner; H. A. Von Dietsch, contractor, (four liens) 120

20TH ST, 252 West; Mayer & Son against William M. Sternkopf and Louisa D. Nuhn, owners; Muth and Hoffman, contractors 72

35TH ST, 418 and 420 West; William D. Grant against Joseph F. Doyle, owner and contractor 71

75TH ST, 422 and 424 East; Wiedbusch & Schwartz against Adolph and Oscar Wiedhoff, owners and contractors 900

129TH ST, 60 and 62 East; Thomas A. Barry and others against Katherine Van Valen, owner and contractor 9,365

133D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 12th Av, 200x 99.11; Christman & Hogan against Ellen Eden, owner; Daniel McM. Niven, contractor 5,937

137TH ST, 47 to 53 West; Henry H. Meise against William Kitchen, owner; Andrew Kitchen, contractor 270

137TH ST, 47 to 53 West; Harry C. Browning against William R. Kitchen, owner; Andrew Kitchen, contractor 525

Lis Pendens.

COMMERCE ST, 21, and 55 Barrow St; West St, 420; 24th St, 433 and 435 West, and 430 West 25th St; William H. Lane and another against Emory F. Lane and others, action to declare ownership, &c.;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rolston.

FIELD ST, e s, 175 ft e of Beech St, 24th Ward, 25x100; Jane E. Cornell, executrix, &c., against Lillian G. Muller, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves & Scropham.

LAURENCE ST, s w s, 36.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Thomas J. Larkin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Sherman.

WEST END AV, w s, 85 ft n of 75th St, 20x75; Woodbury G. Langdon, executor, &c., against Ephraim S. Johnson, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

68TH ST, 302 West; Department of Buildings against Gertrude Cockerill, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Atterbourg.

1567TH ST, n e corner of Union Av, 75x104.10x 95.9x86.5; Simon Danzig and mother against James C. Wood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek & Strodck.

155TH ST, s s, 768.10 ft w of Broadway, 18.8x 100; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Joseph Luke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

155TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Elton Av, runs s 200 ft to 157th St x21 to Melrose Av x n 200 to 155th St x21 to beginning; Martin Metzger against James A. Simpson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs.

REAL ESTATE.

READ THE LATEST CHAPTER in the Fayerweather Will Contest and say whether title insurance is a good thing for an owner of real estate to have.

Why should anyone fail to insure? There are wills in nearly every title. Who is to suffer if their validity is attacked? The owner if he is not guaranteed; the insuring company if he is.

Insure in the strongest and best.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

THE LAWYERS' Title Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.

Always has money to loan on Bond and Mortgage at current rates of interest and moderate charges. Prompt action on good applications.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE.

751-5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

10 cts. per week

Will pay for, and $115 will buy, a fine building lot at Sherman Park, adjoining the County Seat of Westchester. Improved, Developed, and crowded with advantages. No interest. Taxes 65 cents a year. Titles Guaranteed. Tickets ready. Write or call.

SHERMAN PARK CO., 167 Broadway, N. Y. Branch Offices, 2 East 125th St. and 2,857 3d Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO LET—An attractive house, handsomely furnished, in perfect order, centrally located; owner going abroad. For particulars apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

CONCERNING HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

"THE TOWERS," CENTRAL PARK WEST, Northwest Cor. 94th Street

(A fireproof apartment building.) Spacious Apartments in suites of eight to seventeen rooms and four bathrooms and two servants' rooms. Servants' bathrooms. Butler's rooms. Laundry, ironing, and drying rooms. Servants' elevator. Commodious storerooms and cement closets. Dining rooms finished in mahogany and Flemish oak; wainscoted eight feet high. Beamed ceilings. Hood mantels. Window seats. Tinglerooks. Electric light arranged for connection to dining room tables. Plumbing fixtures of porcelain. Needle showers. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, kitchens, and butler's pantries tiled five feet high. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Refrigeration, ice, and ice water supplied. Telephone in each apartment. Mail chute. Elevator service all night. The most complete and luxuriously appointed apartment building yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people.

Also Apartments in building Northwest Corner of Eightieth Street and West End Avenue, in suites of eight and nine rooms, butler's pantry, and bathroom.

Charming Apartments in suites of seven and eight rooms and bathroom, in building 305 West Eighteenth Street, near Riverside Drive.

Apply at Buildings, or to Globe Realty Company, 141 Broadway, New York.

126-128 East 34th St.

Eight rooms and bath, butler's pantry, servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service, and every modern convenience.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

AT LEXINGTON AV., Northwest Cor. 44th St.

First-class apartments, eight to twelve rooms and bath; bachelor suites, 1 to 4 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; fuel furnished; elevators day and night; boys uniformed; telephone also 1,325 and 1,327 5th Av., one block north Central Park and Crystal Lake; six rooms and bath; heat, hot water, &c. Apply to janitor, or

O'REILLY BROTHERS,

N. Y. Storage Warehouse, 109-123 E. 44th St.

THE NEVADA APARTMENT HOUSE,

Broadway, Amsterdam Av., 69th and 70th Sts. A few high grade unfurnished Apartments left. Structural advantages giving absolute safety; new and modern bathrooms; long distance telephones in each apartment; servants' bathroom; BALLROOM enlarged and redecorated; new dressing rooms.

NEW YORK REALTY CO. Apply on premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

MORTON BUILDING,
116 Nassau Street,
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
OFFICES FOR RENT.
Ready for occupancy.
INSPECTION INVITED.
Apply to
F. ZITTEL, Agent,
On Premises.

Union Trust Co. Building,
80 BROADWAY—5-7 NEW ST.
A choice Broadway office to let overlooking Hudson River; rent, $600.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

STABLES TO LET.

TO RENT—Medium-sized stable, well located, in good condition; rent $700.
Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty Street.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS FOR LABOR DAY, SEPT. 4TH.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

NIAGARA FALLS

EXCURSION $8.00 TICKET.

Tickets will be accepted on trains leaving West 23d St. at 5:55 P. M., Cortlandt St. at 6:08 P. M., and Desbrosses St. at 6:10 P. M. only, on Sept. 1st. On Sept. 2d and 3d they will be accepted on all trains except the Black Diamond Express. Returning will be good on all trains but the Black Diamond Express, up to and including Sept. 6th.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Holders of Lehigh Valley Railroad tickets to Niagara Falls can purchase there tickets to Toronto, by Boat $1.50, by Rail $2.60, to visit the Great Canadian Exposition.

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and Switchback.

EXCURSION $2.00 TICKET.

CHILDREN $1.50.

Special excursion train will leave as follows: West Twenty-third St., 7:55 A. M.; Cortlandt St., 8:08 A. M.; Desbrosses St., 8:10 A. M.; Brooklyn Annex, (foot Fulton St., Brooklyn,) 7:45 A. M.

For tickets and further information apply at all Lehigh Valley ticket offices or at Ferries Cortlandt, Desbrosses, or 23d St., Brooklyn Annex.

Gen'l Eastern Office, 355 Broadway, N. Y.

Take the Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT LONG BRANCH.

ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER Republic and the MAMMOTH STEAMER Columbia

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,) Leave Long Branch, 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 11 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. 1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.

The finest sail trip offered by any route—the best service Long Branch ever had, and by the best sea-going boats; immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, and every comfort the traveler needs. Amusement also in concerts and vaudeville performances, free, on every trip. COSTS LESS THAN 1½ CENTS PER MILE.

20 MILES of BAY and HARBOR
12 MILES of OCEAN
32 MILES DOWN
32 MILES BACK
64 MILES

The Bay and Harbor, Bedloe's, Governor's, Long, and Staten Islands, Statue of Liberty, all the Forts, Sandy Hook, Navesink Highlands. Splendid scene of ocean life and grandeur, and New York coast.

8 HOURS OF SAILING.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1181 B'way. Phone 211 Had. Sq.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent collisce ware plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.30, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only; 3.45, 5.30, 6, 7, P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

OUR LABOR DAY HOLIDAY OUTING.

Scenic Ride Sept. 4 Grand Resorts

Two Wonders of the Blue Ridge Mountains,

Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko,

Not to Mention the world-famed ride on the

SWITCHBACK GRAVITY RAILROAD,

Low-Rate Excursion personally Conducted by the

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Special excursion train leaves New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and South Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Arrives back in city about 9 P. M. Round trip fare, adults $2, children $1.50. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on train.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave foot West 22d St., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00, 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.

Leave (new) Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:23 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

LABOR DAY.

COOK'S EXCURSIONS.

Including Hotels, and all Expenses.
Niagara Falls, 3 days $14.50
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For particulars see handbills and programmes. COOK'S TOURS, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M., Battery, Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M., Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Returning at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Week days, Round Trip. 40c.

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CONSULT CHEIRO by reading his books, LANGUAGE OF THE HAND; tenth edition, enlarged, $2.50; fifty-five magnificent full-page illustrations. CHEIRO'S POEMS, cloth, gilt top, 50 cents; abounds in passion, emotion, and regretfulness. CHEIRO'S GUIDE TO THE HAND, cloth, $1.00; the best work on Palmistry at a low price. THE HAND OF FATE, cloth, $1.00; a novel; a strange psychological story. Sold everywhere. Mailed for the price. Manuscripts promptly examined. F. TENNYSON NEELY, Publisher, 114 5th Av., New York.

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ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; references required and given; permanent only. 172 Lexington Av.

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CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.

Stenography, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of sight singing.

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Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1899.
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Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.

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Prepares for business and all the leading colleges. At the recent examinations for admission into the Columbia University all the graduates from this school passed successfully and were admitted. East side school opens Sept. 27th. West side branch October 2d. For prospectus and particulars address until Sept. 15th,

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REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1899.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.

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Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
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NEW YORK.

This school reopens Wednesday, September 27th. Mr. Cutler will be at the school house after September 10th. Summer mail forwarded.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
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Fall Term Opens September 19th.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL,
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Non-sectarian schools for boys and girls.
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PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Most advantageous location in New York.
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Founded by the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough education. School year opens Sept. 13, 1899. For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

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Reopens Sept. 28 in its NEW BUILDING,
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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE UNION Pacific Railway Co.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, 2d, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. et al., defendants.

The undersigned hereby give notice that, pursuant to the terms of an order entered on June 20, 1899, in the court and cause aforesaid, they will sell at a public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, the following described property on the conditions and terms stated:

$30,000.00 Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage five per cent. bonds, certain coupons on which were stamped on the application of the sum derived through a decree of foreclosure and sale, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.

$2,000.00 Leavenworth Depot & Railroad Co. First Mortgage five per cent. bonds, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $50,400.

$9,000.00 Northern Pacific Terminal Co. six per cent. bonds held by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., subject to the terms of the order made herein on April 4, 1898, which order may be inspected at the office of the Receivers, no bid or which will be entertained of a less sum than $45,000.

Certain stock subscriptions, or the right to certain stock subscriptions, in the capital stock of the Union Land Co. of Nebraska, and a certain book account or claim against said Union Land Co., amounting on its face to $19,517.25, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.

$4,957.50 in Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $17.

25,000.00 in Leavenworth Depot & Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

1,000.00 in Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $150.

50.00 in Solomon Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.

145,000.00 Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal five per cent. bonds, Reorganization Committee Certificate, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $181,250.00.

12,000.00 in Rattlesnake Creek Water Company stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $120.

55,000.00 in Topeka Iron Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.

33,300.00 in Wood River Improvement Co. stock, (eighty per cent. paid,) no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $88.50.

Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, Certificate of membership in, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $10.

Note of Michael Donovan, March 18, 1893, payable ninety days after date, with interest at seven per cent., $248.16, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.00.

Notes of Le Grande Young, dated May 19, 1892, carrying interest at seven per cent., as follows:

Payable in one year from date	$1,000
Payable in two years from date	1,000
Payable in three years from date, $1,230, less payment thereon, $300	930
	$2,930

no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $30.

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Omaha Bridge Railway Co., amounting on its face to $27,861.01, including the claims of the Receivers, as Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co. in this cause, against said Omaha Belt Railway Co., no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $13,680.51.

A certain book account or claim against the Wood River Improvement Co. amounting on its face to $47,626.06, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain receipt for a deposit made by W. J. Galbraith with the Salt Lake & Ogden Electric Light Co., amounting on its face to $25, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.

A certain book account or claim against the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co., amounting on its face to $1,092,124.68, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $5,000.

A certain book account or claim against the Kansas Central Railroad Co., amounting on its face to $1,136,892.50, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

A certain book account or claim against the Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Co., amounting on its face to $111.49, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain book account or claim against the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railway Co., amounting on its face to $159,830.67, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $10.

A certain book account or claim against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co., amounting on its face to $1,641,471.24, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,500.

A certain book account or claim against the Salina & Southwestern Railway Co., amounting on its face to $35,228.61, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain book account or claim against the Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co., amounting on its face to $296,137.40, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

Certain terminal property known as the Spokane Union Depot property at Spokane, Washington, the title to which was acquired by the undersigned as Receivers under an order entered in this proceeding on April 5, 1899, together with such additions as have been made to said property, and $473,000 in bonds of the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, which bonds have been so stamped as to show the application of the sums paid thereon under a decree of foreclosure and sale affecting that property, and

Certain notes made by the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, the balance due on which, excluding interest, is $52.62, and

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Co. against the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, amounting on its face to $20,791.87.

No bid shall be entertained for said property, said bonds, said notes, and said book account of a less sum than $250,000.

The Receivers will separately offer, in the order above specified, the bonds, stocks, notes, claims, and other property, each of the above enumerated items to constitute a separate lot or parcel, and the same will be sold to the highest qualified bidder, subject to the confirmation of said sale by the Court, as hereinafter specified.

No bid will be entertained at said sale unless the bidder shall have first deposited in certified checks acceptable to the Receivers, or in lawful money, a sum not less than twenty-five per cent. of the sum bid or to be bid.

The sales made hereunder will be subject to confirmation by the Court, and a report thereof made at once to the Court. In the event confirmation, the balance of the purchase price must be paid on or before Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 1899, whereupon the Receivers will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at said sale the property so sold, and in respect of which the sales have been confirmed, or deliver to the purchaser or purchasers such assignments and transfers of the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co. and of the undersigned as Receivers of said company as may be necessary to carry into effect the sales so made and as the same shall have been confirmed.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOS. P. WILSON,
As Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co.
80 Ames Building, Boston, August 11th, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM PART I. OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 8th day of June, 1899, present, Hon. Miles Beach, Justice. In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of HOWARD LOCKWOOD & COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

On reading and filing the petition of L. Alers-Hankey and Carrie Alers-Hankey, a majority of the Directors of Howard Lockwood & Company, a domestic corporation, and the schedule annexed to said petition, which petition and schedule were verified June 7th, 1899; and on proof of due service of notice of this application, and of a copy of said petition and schedule annexed to this order as proposed upon Hon. John C. Davies, Attorney General, and on motion of Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the petitioner,

It is ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause, before Augustus C. Brown, Esq., Counselor at Law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the said 11th day of September, 1899, in The Albany Evening Journal, a newspaper printed at Albany, N. Y., and also in The New York Law Journal and New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

MILES BEACH, J. S. C.

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TO THE CREDITORS OF AND PERSONS having claims against the Metropolitan Building Company:

Take notice that by virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, dated the fourteenth day of August, 1899, and of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, you are required to present to the Receivers below named and make proof of your respective claims against the Metropolitan Building Company, an insolvent corporation, within two months from the date of said first-named order; and if you fail to do so you may be barred from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation.

Claims must be in writing, and may be presented to Henry Puster, Receiver, at his office, No. 259 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., or to Edward H. Fallows, Receiver, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated August 22, 1899.

HENRY PUSTER,
EDWARD H. FALLOWS, } Receivers.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated August 19th, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLOTTE M. DIOSSY, GEORGE S. DIOSSY, and ROBERT D. DIOSSY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of The Diossy Law Book Company, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said firm, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Chas. Coleman Miller, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 5th day of November, 1899.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM H. POWELL, Assignee.
CHAS. COLEMAN MILLER, Attorney for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, New York City.

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RECEIVER'S SALE.

Note of M. Mumford, dated April 12, 1890, due six months after date, secured by 300 shares Kansas City Times Newspaper Co. stock, $20,000.

The Receivers will separately offer, in the order above specified, the accounts, claims, bonds, stocks, notes, and other property, each of the above enumerated items to constitute a separate lot or parcel, and the same will be sold to the highest qualified bidder, subject to the confirmation of said sales, respectively, by the Court, as hereinafter specified, but no bid will be entertained for any of said stocks unless the sum bid therefor shall be sufficient to pay the war revenue tax or stamps required in connection with the assignment or transfer thereof, and in the event that such bids are not made the Receivers will withdraw such stocks from sale.

No bid will be entertained at said sale unless the bidder shall have first deposited in certified checks acceptable to the Receivers or in lawful money a sum not less than twenty-five per cent. of the sum bid or to be bid.

The sales made hereunder will be subject to confirmation by the Court, a report of which will at once be made to the Court. In the event of confirmation, the balance of the purchase price must be paid on or before Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 1899, whereupon the Receivers will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at said sale the property so sold, and in respect of which the sales have been confirmed, or deliver to the purchaser or purchasers such assignments and transfers of the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Co. and of the undersigned as Receivers of said Company as may be necessary to carry into effect the sales so made and as the same shall have been confirmed.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOS. P. WILSON,
As Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co.
80 Ames Building, Boston, August 11, 1899.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE UNION Pacific Railway Co.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, 2d, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. et al., defendants.

The undersigned hereby give notice that, pursuant to the terms of an order entered on June 20, 1899, in the court and cause aforesaid, they will sell at a public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, the following described property on the conditions and terms stated:

$30,000.00 Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage five per cent. bonds, certain coupons on which were stamped on the application of the sum derived through a decree of foreclosure and sale, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.

$2,000.00 Leavenworth Depot & Railroad Co. First Mortgage five per cent. bonds, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $50,400.

$9,000.00 Northern Pacific Terminal Co. six per cent. bonds held by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., subject to the terms of the order made herein on April 4, 1898, which order may be inspected at the office of the Receivers, no bid or which will be entertained of a less sum than $45,000.

Certain stock subscriptions, or the right to certain stock subscriptions, in the capital stock of the Union Land Co. of Nebraska, and a certain book account or claim against said Union Land Co., amounting on its face to $19,517.25, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.

$4,957.50 in Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $17.

25,000.00 in Leavenworth Depot & Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

1,000.00 in Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $150.

50.00 in Solomon Railroad Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.

145,000.00 Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal five per cent. bonds, Reorganization Committee Certificate, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $181,250.00.

12,000.00 in Rattlesnake Creek Water Company stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $120.

55,000.00 in Topeka Iron Co. stock, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,000.

33,300.00 in Wood River Improvement Co. stock, (eighty per cent. paid,) no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $88.50.

Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, Certificate of membership in, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $10.

Note of Michael Donovan, March 18, 1893, payable ninety days after date, with interest at seven per cent., $248.16, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.00.

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Payable in one year from date	$1,000
Payable in two years from date	1,000
Payable in three years from date, $1,230, less payment thereon, $300	930
	$2,930

no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $30.

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Omaha Bridge Railway Co., amounting on its face to $27,861.01, including the claims of the Receivers, as Receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Co. in this cause, against said Omaha Belt Railway Co., no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $13,680.51.

A certain book account or claim against the Wood River Improvement Co. amounting on its face to $47,626.06, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain receipt for a deposit made by W. J. Galbraith with the Salt Lake & Ogden Electric Light Co., amounting on its face to $25, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $1.

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A certain book account or claim against the Kansas Central Railroad Co., amounting on its face to $1,136,892.50, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

A certain book account or claim against the Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Co., amounting on its face to $111.49, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain book account or claim against the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railway Co., amounting on its face to $159,830.67, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $10.

A certain book account or claim against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co., amounting on its face to $1,641,471.24, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $2,500.

A certain book account or claim against the Salina & Southwestern Railway Co., amounting on its face to $35,228.61, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $100.

A certain book account or claim against the Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co., amounting on its face to $296,137.40, no bid for which will be entertained of a less sum than $500.

Certain terminal property known as the Spokane Union Depot property at Spokane, Washington, the title to which was acquired by the undersigned as Receivers under an order entered in this proceeding on April 5, 1899, together with such additions as have been made to said property, and $473,000 in bonds of the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, which bonds have been so stamped as to show the application of the sums paid thereon under a decree of foreclosure and sale affecting that property, and

Certain notes made by the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, the balance due on which, excluding interest, is $52.62, and

A certain book account or claim of the Union Pacific Railway Co. against the Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, amounting on its face to $20,791.87.

No bid shall be entertained for said property, said bonds, said notes, and said book account of a less sum than $250,000.

The Receivers will separately offer, in the order above specified, the bonds, stocks, notes, claims, and other property, each of the above enumerated items to constitute a separate lot or parcel, and the same will be sold to the highest qualified bidder, subject to the confirmation of said sale by the Court, as hereinafter specified.

No bid will be entertained at said sale unless the bidder shall have first deposited in certified checks acceptable to the Receivers, or in lawful money, a sum not less than twenty-five per cent. of the sum bid or to be bid.

The sales made hereunder will be subject to confirmation by the Court, and a report thereof made at once to the Court. In the event of confirmation, the balance of the purchase price must be paid on or before Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 1899, whereupon the Receivers will deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at said sale the property so sold, and in respect of which the sales shall have been confirmed, or deliver to the purchaser or purchasers such assignments and transfers of the interest of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of the undersigned, as Receivers of said Company, as may be necessary to carry into effect the sales so made and as the same shall have been confirmed.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOS. P. WILSON,
As Receivers of The Union Pacific Railway Co.
80 Ames Building, Boston, August 11th, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY CARTER, assigned to Frank L. Zabriskie for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Zabriskie, assignee of the above-named Henry Carter, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, the Presiding Justice of the New York Supreme Court, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 23d day of August, 1899.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

PRYOR & TRUAX, Attorneys for Assignee, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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CASSIDY & ADLER.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Honorable Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, made and entered on the 1st day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Patrick Cassidy and I. Richard Adler, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of Cassidy & Adler, or against Frank X. Sadlier, receiver of said late firm of Cassidy & Adler, that they are and each of them is directed and required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the said receiver, at his place of transacting business, No. 633 West 55th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 25th day of October, 1899.

Dated Aug. 1, 1899.

FRANK X. SADLIER, Receiver.
WILLIAM J. MORAN, Attorney for Receiver, No. 59 Wall St., New York City.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. FREEMAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue distant 111 feet 6 inches south from the southerly side of 167th Street, and running thence easterly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the centre line of the block between Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street; thence southerly through the centre of said block 21 feet 6 inches; thence westerly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the easterly line of Intervale Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Intervale Avenue 21 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning."

—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

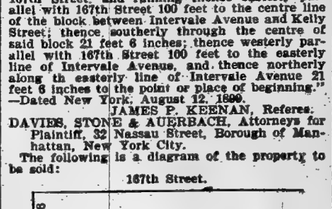

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $4,198, with interest thereon from the 10th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $140.25, with interest from August 14th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $148.95 and interest.—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SEVENTEENTH STREET, NUMBER 338, NEW YORK.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE SCHWARZ, plaintiff, against ALICE M. ERNST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet northwesterly from the First Avenue, and distant also two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southeasterly from Livingston Place; thence running southwesterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle of the block between Sixteenth Street and Seventeenth Street; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street twenty-three (23) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-three (23) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-two (92) feet in depth on each side, and being known by the number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) (formerly 171) East Seventeenth Street, the easterly and westerly walls being party walls.—Dated New York, August 30, 1899.

East Seventeenth Street.

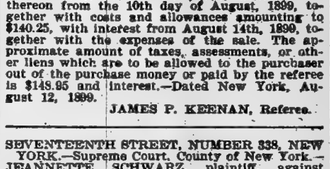

East Sixteenth Street.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HIRAM M. KIRK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 130 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

au30-2aw3wW&F&se21

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER, Amelia Thompson, Jacob Schwartz, Thomas F. Lynch, Dwight H. Corwin, Alois Kramer, George Murphy, the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, United States Photographic Supply Company, James W. Christopher, and James J. Nealis, as receiver of the property and effects of Jacob Schwartz, a judgment debtor, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this court, dated the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and entered herein on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and in pursuance of another order of this court duly entered in said action on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order first herein above specified had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, (1899,) at my office, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and State of New York, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof to which time and place the reference in said action has been adjourned.

The premises are described in the complaint in the above cause as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street, in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and known as No. 66 New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by its street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Forsyth Street; thence running northerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly, on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and including all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Stack, (now deceased.)

Dated New York, July twenty-fourth, 1899.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy26,law1w

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899.

JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-law13wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of August, 1899.

GUSTAV O. SOTTNER, Administrator.

HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au24-law6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-law6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next. —Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-law6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899. HENRY A. ARMER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-law6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS GUTZ, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next. —Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-law6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-law6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1899. Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-law6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-law6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PIETZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-law6mW

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next. Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899.

ADAM RIEDEMANN,
AUGUST C. KREISER,
Executors.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-law6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899. Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-law6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-law6mW

PIETZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PIETZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-law6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR.,
JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-law6mW

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York

IN BEHALF OF CAPT. CARTER

G. Y. Wisner Declares His Works Were Honestly Executed.

STATEMENTS MADE BY FRIENDS

Capt. Townsend Says He Is Doing Just What the Accused Officer Did—Praise from R. H. Savage.

George Y. Wisner, a member of the United States Deep Waterway Commission, who was one of the principal witnesses for the defense before the court-martial that tried Capt. O. M. Carter, Jan. 12, 1898, passed through this city Sunday night on his way to Philadelphia. While here he prepared a statement in regard to this case, with especial reference to the engineering part of Capt. Carter's work in the Harbor of Savannah.

Mr. Wisner has had long experience of public works of this kind on the Gulf Coast, and rebuilt the Eads jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River. He is also a Director in the American Society of Civil Engineers. His statement follows:

"I went to Savannah to make an exhaustive examination of Capt. Carter's works. From what I had read in the papers I was somewhat prejudiced against his conduct of them, but after a thorough examination of the records, of the works in place, their cost, and the results obtained, I know absolutely that the works under his charge were honestly executed, and that he is entirely innocent of the charges on which he was tried by the court-martial.

"In the first place, no charge was ever made that any of Capt. Carter's funds were missing or that the contractors were ever paid one penny more than called for by the work performed by them.

"The widely published allegation as to 'embezzlement' arose solely from the fact that technically any money paid out for work done not in exact accordance with the specifications of a contract is deemed to be embezzled, the prosecution claiming that, while the quantities paid for were actually those of the contracts, the specifications of those contracts were improperly interpreted by Capt. Carter, and that the money paid out therefore was technically embezzled.

DONE ACCORDING TO CONTRACT.

"The overwhelming evidence at the trial from such men as Gen. Craighill, ex-Chief of Engineers; Gen. Ludlow, Major Mahan, Major Handbury, Major Marshall, Major Willard, Major Russell, and Capts. Townsend and Rees of the army engineers, as well as from all the eminent civilian engineers, was that Capt. Carter's work was done in exact accordance with the specifications of his contracts.

"Capt. Carter's specifications were entirely similar to those used in other engineering districts, notably in the Rock Island District, where they were used by Col. A. Mackenzie, who is now the Acting Chief of Engineers, and where work exactly similar to that done by Capt. Carter is still being done under them.

"Capt. Carter's works were advertised, as required by law; the contracts were let to the lowest bidder at prices lower than the average of prices for similar work from the capes of the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande; his works were successfully completed below the originally estimated cost, being the only instance on the Atlantic Coast where such results have been obtained.

"Not one penny was ever lost to the United States; but, on the contrary, Capt. Carter's skillful conduct of the work at Savannah alone resulted in saving over $1,000,000 to the Government.

"If it can be claimed that the United States has been defrauded, where Capt. Carter executed successfully and below the estimates of the army engineers a work for millions of dollars less than similar work has cost elsewhere, what must be said of the records of the other members of the Corps of Engineers, who have expended millions of dollars more than the original estimates, and whose works are still incomplete and unsuccessful?

ANY ONE CAN BE CONVICTED.

"The misleading interpretation put upon the specifications and results of surveys and examinations by the prosecution was sufficient of itself to render their whole contention unworthy of consideration.

"If Capt. Carter can be found guilty on such evidence as was adduced at his trial, then any engineer in America can be convicted of any charge whatever from the records of his own office, when such records are used by unscrupulous enemies.

"Regarding the published statements that Capt. Carter was found guilty of fraud by a board of three members of his own corps, and that the verdict of the court-martial against him was unanimous, it can be said with certainty that neither statement is true.

"So far as I know, no able, disinterested engineer, either civilian or member of Capt. Carter's own corps, however much prejudiced against Capt. Carter, has ever examined his work without becoming fully convinced of his innocence.

"The President is fully justified in taking his own time to examine the vast mass of misleading testimony given in this case, that he may protect his high office and not be drapooned into condemning an innocent man who has never had a fair trial."

The following additional statements have also been made by Capt. Carter's friends:

Capt. Curtis McD. Townsend of Rock Island, Ill., who is an officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, graduating from West Point in 1879, and who has had experience in Virginia on river work and on similar work on the Mississippi River, at Memphis, Tenn., says:

CAPT. TOWNSEND'S STATEMENT.

"I am to-day accepting, under specifications similar to the ones in Capt. Carter's contracts, material almost identical with that which went into the Savannah works. My fascines are made of brush with the leaves and twigs remaining on them; they are bound with one strand of tarred rope, commonly known as lath yarn, though the specifications say tarred rope, and their binding is not unreasonably tight.

"I am putting in a multiple mat whenever it is considered necessary, and am leaving out all the intermediate poles, not the half of which Capt. Carter was charged. I have let $40,000 worth of work on fifteen-day proposals, have sent one specification to bidders and notified them if they wanted to bid they could apply for more. I have driven one contractor off the work, forfeiting all sums due to him from the Government, and have signed letters in Lacrosse which were dated Rock Island.

"This has not been done in any spirit of braggadocio, but has resulted from the regular course of business, and is what I testified I would do before Capt. Carter's court-martial. It is what one must do, if he has the interests of his work at stake, and it is fearful to contemplate that the fiendish ingenuity displayed in his case can group such trivial and innocent matters together in such a manner as to produce the appearance of crime, and that our reputations are at the mercy of any disordered mind that may succeed us."

Major W. L. Marshall of the army engineers says:

"I recognize the fact that if the position of the prosecution in Capt. Carter's case is upheld there is no security for any engineer, and the carrying on of public works will be impossible to anybody subject to military courts."

WHAT R. H. SAVAGE SAYS.

Richard Henry Savage of this city, who was graduated from West Point in 1868, and served in the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and as Major in the United States Volunteer Engineer Brigade in the war with Spain, says:

"I have gone deeply into the facts and papers, having also examined the work, under the guidance of Capt. Gillette, while in Savannah, as Senior Major United States Volunteer Engineer Brigade, war with Spain. An officer of the United States Engineer Corps, class 1868, I have had a large experience in three armies in practical engineering as well as ten years of private executive work.

"My staff relations with Gen. G. H. Thomas, H. W. Halleck, and J. M. Schofield, together with professional connection with three of the most important recent court-martials, have given me an experience of the loose application of military law covering periods of thirty years. I have had eleven years' membership of the bar, United States Supreme Court, 1890,) and I know the three principals in this struggle of law and fact, (Capt. Carter, Capt. Gillette, and Col. Barr.)

"I do not hesitate to proclaim my agreement with Mr. MacVeagh in the absolute innocence of Capt. O. M. Carter, and I do this, having taken a steamer drawing twenty-six feet of water (United States steamship Michigan) up to the cotton wharf at Savannah with 1,300 souls on board under my command.

"I agree with Gen. W. P. Craighill and Gen. Ludlow as to the great value of the improvement. It has made Savannah the principal United States shipping point for Cuba. The legal methods of the court were glaringly unjust and defective. The preferment of charges (unsigned) and the prosecution show the bitterest prejudice and a gross ignorance of engineering.

"I am proud to share this belief with such distinguished engineers as my classmates, Major J. H. Willard and the able Major W. L. Marshall. I agree with Major F. A. Mahan, (brother of the world-renowned Capt. Mahan.) I agree with such successful civil engineers of distinction as Messrs. Wisner & Ripley, and I detect the small revenge of minor employes in much of the contradictory testimony.

"Capt. Carter needs neither clemency nor covering up. He deserves a quashing of this trial on both law and fact, and to be restored in public estimate to his just rank among men."

The brief of the attorneys for the defendant, prepared by Frank P. Blair, which is a reply to the brief and argument of Thomas F. Barr, ex-Assistant Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, who conducted the prosecution of Capt. Carter, has also been made public. It says:

"In this reply we shall demonstrate that Col. Barr has in no substantial particular made adequate answer to our charges; that he has quibbled, evaded, and shuffled, and that, at the last, he stands convicted of subornation of perjury, of suppression of evidence favorable to the accused, and of deliberate misrepresentations of the testimony in this case."

GRIGGS'S REPORT ON CARTER CASE.

Likely to be Broader than Intimated, and Is Expected Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Attorney General Griggs is expected to return to Washington to-morrow, but it is possible that he may not reach here until next Monday. No one here knows when the Attorney General will make his report on the Carter court-martial case to the President, although there are persistent intimations that it will be made soon.

There is some ground for the belief that the Attorney General's report, when it is forthcoming, will be much broader than has heretofore been intimated. It is said in some quarters that it will not only deal with the case of Capt. Carter, as shown by the record, but will point out the connection of others with the case and direct special attention to them.

This, if it proves true, will account for the long period the Attorney General has given to the consideration of the case. The record is exceedingly voluminous, and the labor and time involved in its examination, simply in its bearing on Capt. Carter alone, would be immense. Following out its ramifications as to others would require much additional labor and time.

TEN-HOUR LAW TEST SUIT.

District Attorney Steele to Sue Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

District Attorney Steele of Kings County, during the recent trolley strike, declared his intention of proceeding against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for alleged violations of the ten-hour labor law if a complainant should appear and make out a reasonable case. Such a complainant, Joseph B. Cooper, of 293 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, has appeared. He is a conductor on the Eighty-sixth Street line of the Rapid Transit system. His statement has been taken by Assistant District Attorney Naylor, and Magistrate Brenner of the Adams Street Police Court has issued a summons to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to appear on Sept. 19 next and answer Cooper's charges.

In his complaint Cooper declares that on July 15 last the railroad company did willfully and knowingly require him in his capacity as conductor to labor for a period of eleven hours and twenty-eight minutes within twelve consecutive hours. Cooper further alleges that he was given no opportunity during his work day to leave his car and frequently had to eat his meals on the vehicle while making trips.

Cooper's complaint is the first of its kind to be made by an employe of the company, and District Attorney Steele is determined it is said, to push the case and test the ten-hour labor law.

FREE RIDE ENDS IN DEATH.

Little Boy Thrown from Seat of Honor Beside the Truckman.

Five-year-old Thomas Culliton of 104 Tenth Avenue was fatally injured yesterday afternoon by falling from the seat of a truck at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-second Street. The child died in Roosevelt Hospital at 7 o'clock.

Daniel Cleary, twenty-four years old, of 434 Hudson Street, the driver of the truck, was arrested. It appears from the story told by the prisoner, and verified by the police, that Cleary is very popular with "the kids." He is known to them as "Danny," and never was known to chase a small boy off his truck. When, yesterday afternoon diminutive "Tommy" Culliton asked for a ride, the good-natured driver told him, "Sure!" and "Tommy" was lifted up on the seat beside him, a place of honor much coveted.

The driver had a load of fruit to take up town, and the boy was happy at the prospect of a trip to consume several hours. His joy was complete when, permitted to hold the ends of the reins, he believed it was he and not "Danny" that was guiding the heavy truck through the maze of vehicles.

Naughton & Co. are excavating in Amsterdam Avenue for the change of power for the street car line, and at Sixty-second Street they have constructed a small temporary bridge. In passing over this the truck lurched, and the Culliton child fell heavily into the trench.

He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital by Dr. Grout. The lad's mother was sent for, and she arrived a little while before the child died. The boy was conscious almost to the last, and several times he whispered, "Don't blame 'Danny,' Mamma, it wasn't his fault."

The driver was grief-stricken when he heard of the boy's death. Mrs. Culliton visited him in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and told him of what the child had said. She told him she did not blame him in any way. Cleary cried like a child.

BAD INDIANS AT CONEY ISLAND.

Half-Breed Showmen on the Warpath, with Direful Results.

Coney Island was treated to a Wild West Show last evening which proved more realistic than the average spectacular production, and for half an hour kept the Bowery in a state of panic.

Two Mexican half breed Indians, King Carlo and Bombo Smith, employed at Beer Brothers' Wild West Show, on West Eleventh Street, caused the trouble.

Beer Brothers gave no exhibit last evening on account of the rain, so King Carlo and Bombo Smith, who are brothers despite the difference in name, decided to enjoy a little recreation. They filled up on Coney Island whisky as a preliminary, and then kicked up a row in a dancing pavilion on Filyou Walk. They seized chairs, smashing everybody within reach. Eventually, taking to the street they met Policeman Ulenbrush, whom they knocked down and proceeded to kick into insensibility. Policeman Ryder, seeing the disturbance, came on the run from the other end of the walk, while the Westerners "pulled their guns" and commenced shooting.

The crowd which had gathered broke with wild screams. Women fainted, and many were trampled on. Officers Conlan and Brown, closely followed by Police Sergeant Irwin, rushed up, and the barking of the pistols was succeeded by a sharp rattle of nightsticks and koyote yells for assistance.

The police reserves were called out, and after a fierce struggle the Indians were disarmed and dragged to the Coney Island Police Station, where they furnished Ambulance Surgeon Cochrane a good half hour of practice.

King Carlo received eight scalp wounds and was badly cut about the hands and face. Bombo Smith's face was cut and his clothes almost torn from his body.

The police were also severely mauled. Officer Ulenbrush was badly kicked about the legs and abdomen, Ryder's face was laid open, and all will require new uniforms.

The half-breeds will be arraigned before Magistrate Nostrand, in the Coney Island Police Court, this morning.

Child Fatally Scalded.

Charles Goebel, two years old, of 318 East Sixth Street, fell into a tub of hot water in his home yesterday morning and was fatally scalded. The child's mother and a sister were washing the family linen at the time of the accident. During a moment when both were busy at some task the child got at the tub of water, and losing his balance, fell headlong into it. The mother was attracted by his screams. The child died a few hours after being rescued.

RESTORATION OF ST. PAUL'S

How the London Cathedral Was Saved from Mutilation.

AMERICAN LED THE FIGHT

Samuel Howe Returns Home After Having Seen the Work of "Decorating" the Dome Arrested.

Samuel Howe of this city, who arrived from England on Saturday, accomplished while he was in London a feat that can be regarded as little short of astonishing. He is the first American, indeed, the first art critic of any nationality who has succeeded in causing the modification of an important public work in London after it had been partially carried out.

It is entirely through the efforts of Mr. Howe that St. Paul's Cathedral has been saved from what artists and art lovers have almost unanimously declared to be mutilation. Three weeks ago the Dean and Chapter ordered the "decorations" by Sir William Richmond in the dome of the cathedral to be removed, after an expenditure upon them of many thousands of pounds. This action was the result of the pressure of public opinion, and was only decided upon after a fight of many months, in which almost every prominent public man of England took part on one side or the other. Indeed, the decoration of St. Paul's had become almost as absorbing and intricate a question as the Dreyfus case. The Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, Lord Wemyss, and the President of the Royal Academy are a few of the well-known men who took an active part in the discussions.

The fight was started by Mr. Howe in a letter to The London Times—a letter that was kept three weeks before being inserted, and was then only printed in small type in a corner of the paper. But it resulted in raising such a storm of protest that the Dean and Chapter have had to give way, and the cathedral has been preserved for posterity as Sir Christopher Wren designed it.

Mr. Howe is well known in this city. He was for some years the Superintendent of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, and executed a number of important works. He is known to artists and architects as "Howe, the color man." But he was absolutely unknown in London six months ago, and this makes his victory all the more surprising. Against him were Sir William Richmond, a Royal Academician of many years' standing, one of the most popular of English artists, a personal friend of Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Balfour, and a painter whose works have a European reputation. With him were those who possess a true reverence for old buildings, a knowledge of architectural harmonies, and breadth of taste enough to realize that there actually exists a form of architecture which is not improved by quasi-Gothic decorations.

Here is the letter to The London Times which started the ball rolling:

PAINT IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

To the Editor of The Times:

There are hundreds of square feet of common paint being applied to the stone surfaces and walls of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The painting should be stopped at once.

The portions of work now being rushed through in the huge hoarding before Easter are the quarter domes immediately under the grand centre dome. This portion of the decorative scheme, involving as it does many points of infinite importance, altogether beyond the knowledge and ability of the present decorator, cannot be disposed of without serious thought.

Adding paint to plain architectural surfaces, main arches, and moldings in this way is a mistake.

The subdivision of the two upright panels, one on each side of the arches, is a grave error; adding rosettes and network of confusing ornament, belittling and disturbing in the extreme, is out of all character with the importance of the building they are intended to ennoble, is an impertinence on the part of the decorator, and an addition to the architect's work that no self-respecting body will knowingly permit.

While the decorator confined his operations to the mysterious, dark regions of the choir very little was seen of his work; now that he has attacked the main dome the broad face of day shows the wretched business clearly.

Is it not enough to have spoiled the choir?

Do not the confusing stories on the domes, spandrils, and pendentives tell plainly enough the poverty of drawing and limited knowledge of color?

Is not ignorance of strong decorative problems stamped on every detail? Each thought the artist has claimed to depict is marred by the method he uses. The artist of St. Paul's decoration cannot draw.

In his hands the human figure is shapeless, an object without form.

I beg and intreat that some one on whose judgment the Dean and Chapter can rely be requested to report on the subject without delay.

Act now, before the trouble is beyond hindrance.

SAMUEL HOWE of New York.

Mr. Howe's letter was not long in bearing fruit. In a few days it was followed by another protest from Lord Wemyss, one of the greatest archaeological authorities in England. This was printed in large type, in a prominent place, and was followed by many other communications, until almost every daily and weekly London newspaper was printing columns in every issue upon the controversy. Mr. Howe followed up his attack with an article in The Fortnightly Review, which brought many supporters to the ranks of the anti-Richmondites. Then, on April 21, Lord Wemyss raised the question in the House of Lords, protesting in the strongest way against what he termed the "desecration" of the cathedral. Lord Salisbury answered him in one of those sarcastic and allusive speeches for which the Premier is famous. He did not confine his animadversions to Lord Wemyss, but spoke of "Americans who came over to teach us taste," and made other stinging references to Mr. Howe. He added that he could not offer the slightest hope that her Majesty's Government would interfere in the matter. Her Majesty herself also declined to do anything. Mr. Howe wrote to her, and received the reply that she would be guided entirely by her Ministers.

The New Yorker, however, was not discouraged, and set to work to obtain signatures to a memorial to the Dean and Chapter protesting against the decorations. He was more successful than he had dared to hope. Among the first signatures he received was that of Sir Edward Poynter, the President of the body of which the painter of the decorations is a distinguished member. This caused an immense sensation in the artistic world of London, and for the first time it was felt that there was some chance that the protest might have some result. The signature of the President of the Royal Academy was followed by those of many other Academicians and associates, of Sidney Colvin, Keeper of the Prints at the British Museum; of Sir Walter Besant, Humphrey Ward, art critic of The London Times; Walter Crane, and dozens of well-known literary men. It became more and more evident that public opinion generally was against the spoliation of Wren's great work, and three weeks ago the Dean and Chapter, who up till then had preserved an attitude of indignant remonstrance that any one should question their right to do what they wanted with the cathedral, capitulated, and the decorations were ordered to be removed.

Then Mr. Howe started to pack up and come home. He had devoted six months and large sums of money to carrying his point, without hope of reward, but did not choose to give up until he had attained his end.

TROLLEY CAR TOLL ON BRIDGE.

Mr. Shea Gives Up His Efforts to Make Companies Pay 10 Cents.

Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea has abandoned his efforts to compel the trolley companies to pay an increased toll rate on the bridge. He admitted yesterday that he had given up the idea and that he did not see any way out of the situation.

After Mr. Shea had forced the elevated roads to pay an increased toll he announced that he would compel the trolley companies to pay 10 cents instead of 5 cents for each car. The agreement with the trolley companies, however, was made by the old Bridge Trustees, and Mr. Shea's legal advisers considered it questionable whether he had any authority in the premises. The contract with the old Trustees has still eight years to run, and it is said that nothing is now likely to be done in the matter until the expiration of that time.

Mr. Shea's present attitude in the matter is a reversal of that which he has all along maintained, and is causing some surprise. The contract with the trolley companies contains a clause to the effect that it may be terminated on thirty days' notice, by the bridge authorities, if they see fit. By threatening to cancel their bridge crossing contract Commissioner Shea last year forced the elevated railroad companies to pay a largely increased toll. He has frequently used the same threat with regard to the trolley roads.

Every form of Lung or throat Disease can be relieved and the great majority cured by the use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Those blue cheviot suits reduced from $20 to $12.50 are heavy enough to wear these next three months.

Bring along your legs and for $3.50 we will cover them with trousers, that day before yesterday were $6.50 and more.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MRS. RISTICK REARRESTED.

Woman Accused of Causing Boy's Death and Released in Court, Again in Custody on Same Charge.

Mrs. Catherine Ristick, who was arrested on Monday, charged with causing the death of John McDermott, five years old, with a kick, and who was discharged by Magistrate Deuel, in Yorkville Police Court, was rearrested last night on complaint of Coroner's Physician Weston. The woman was seized with violent retching while changing her clothing at her home, 514 East Sixteenth Street, after her rearrest, and it was suspected that she had tried suicide. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A large crowd had gathered near the ambulance in front of the house, and when the woman was brought down from her rooms it looked as if the detectives would have a hard time to save her from violence. Several stones were thrown at the prisoner. At the hospital the woman was placed in the prison ward, and will be detained there until she is well, when she will be turned over to the Coroner. She is charged with homicide in having caused the death of young McDermott. Coroner's Physician Weston, who performed the autopsy yesterday, gave the opinion that death resulted from a kick in the abdomen.

There may be trouble between the Coroner's office and the hospital doctors as a result of the McDermott case. The woman was discharged by Magistrate Deuel yesterday on a certificate given by Dr. Kellogg, who gave the cause of death as peritonitis and appendicitis.

The doctors at the hospital late last night said there was no evidence that Mrs. Ristick had attempted to commit suicide. The police tried to get a certificate from them to the effect that the woman had tried to kill herself.

WIFE'S DEATH LED TO SUICIDE.

Adolph Muehsam Lifeless in His Office, a Bullet in His Temple.

Adolph Muehsam, fifty-five years old, was found dead in his office at 96 Spring Street yesterday morning, having committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple. The body was badly decomposed, and it was learned that probably he had killed himself Saturday.

The dead man left a written message on a blotter on his desk which said, "I am tired of life." He was agent for a picture frame concern of Chicago. The body was discovered by the janitor.

Edward Muehsam, a brother of Adolph, conducts a twine business at 130 Bleecker Street. It was stated there that the suicide had been despondent at the death of his wife, which occurred about five years ago. The couple were at that time living at the Ashland House. He had also suffered business reverses.

NEW 71ST REGIMENT CAPTAIN.

Capt. David L. Hough, Formerly of First Volunteers, Elected by Co. K.

Capt. David L. Hough, who was formerly a Captain in the First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, was last night elected Captain of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, to succeed Capt. Frank Keck, who resigned a few weeks since. Major William G. Bates presided at the election, which was unanimous for Capt. Hough.

Capt. Hough first served in the First Engineers as Regimental Quartermaster, and with the command gained a valuable experience in Cuba. He was later promoted to the Captaincy of a company credited with having more sick men in it than any company in the regiment. In a short time, however, the company had the record for having the fewest sick, and being one of the best disciplined. Major Bates congratulated the company on its choice.

FINNS SEEKING NEW HOMES.

Advance Guard of 10,000 Emigrants May Settle in This Country.

Mrs. Arthur Borgstrom, one of the committee sent here from Finland to select a location for a Finnish colony, sailed for home yesterday on the steamship Aurania. Other members of the committee, including her husband, are now in Newfoundland.

Mrs. Borgstrom said yesterday: "We have been looking over the land in Newfoundland, but are inclined to think the climate not suitable for our people. The other members of the committee will probably now visit the United States, with a view to selecting a site."

Just how many Finnish peasants are likely to immigrate here as a result of the recent Russian imperial edict extending to Finland its military service requirements and otherwise ignoring the time-honored rights of its people Mrs. Borgstrom said she could not say, but she thinks there may be as many as 10,000 in the advance guard.

Private aid will enable them to come to the New World.

MOLINEUX SEES HIS WIFE.

The Woman's Visit to the Tombs Seemed to Cheer the Prisoner.

Roland B. Molineux, under indictment, accused of the murder of Katherine J. Adams, was allowed to see his wife on Monday evening for the first time since his imprisonment in the Tombs, a period of about eight months.

Mrs. Molineux, attired in a gray dress and heavily veiled, arrived at about 6 o'clock in a closed cab and was ushered into the visitors' room by Head Keeper Smith. Mrs. Molineux was accompanied by Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for the accused man. Molineux was summoned from his cell, and then retired to the cage from which prisoners have to talk to visitors, and the two conversed earnestly for some time, the keeper and Mr. Weeks keeping at a distance. There was no scene.

It had been against the wishes of Molineux's counsel and father that the two should meet heretofore, owing to a fear of too much publicity. It is stated that the meeting seemed to cheer the prisoner as well as his wife.

BOY KILLED BY FREIGHT TRAIN.

Fell Under Wheels at Fiftieth Street While Stealing a Ride.

John Warther, fourteen years old, of 409 West Thirty-ninth Street, fell under the wheels of a New York Central freight train bound north at Eleventh Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

The boy was employed as errand boy by W. E. Bader & Co., embroiderers, 517 West Forty-fifth Street. About 4 o'clock he was given a bundle to take up town and undertook to ride to his destination on the freight train.

It is not known how he fell. Neither the engineer nor the conductor of the train knew of the accident until a citizen saw the body under the wheels and signaled them to stop.

The train was moving slowly and was quickly stopped. The boy's body was mangled almost beyond recognition. Death was probably instantaneous. A clue to the boy's identity was furnished by the bundle which he carried. The engineer and conductor of the train were arrested.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FALL DECORATION.

The town house needs regeneration. All manner of things from the whole color schemes of the walls, carpets and hangings to arrangement of the furniture, etc. We are able to suggest remedies for any fault and the most economical way of carrying out what is needed, so nothing will jangle on the nerves of the returned vacationists, not even the cost, as you know you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

Refreshing.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A few drops added to half a glass water refreshes and invigorates.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

VACCINATION IN BROOKLYN.

Health Authorities Declare the State Law Is Not Properly Observed in the Public Schools.

The Brooklyn health authorities agree with the State Board of Health in the statement that the State law with respect to vaccination is not properly observed in the public schools of the borough. The local health officials claim children are admitted to the schools on false certificates of vaccination, and advance this as a reason why they should be allowed to enter public schools, make proper examinations, and revaccinate where it is deemed necessary.

Dr. Robert A. Black, head of the borough Health Department, had this to say about the matter yesterday: "This department cannot take on its own responsibility, except in cases of emergency, the vaccination of the school children into its own hands, nor can it enter the schools without the permission of the School Board. The great trouble is that a number of children are in the schools who have never been properly vaccinated, and many who have not been vaccinated at all. Notwithstanding this, I do not believe there is a Principal who would admit that a child under him had not been vaccinated.

"These children present certificates that are given by physicians who do not wait to see whether the vaccination has taken or not, and, too, many of the certificates presented are fraudulent and forgeries. When I was Chairman of the Health Committee of the School Board, among other curiosities on which children had been admitted was a card given as a clean bill of health for a vessel of which the father of the boy was the Captain.

"What we are willing to do is to arrange with the Principals of all the schools and have our authorized Inspectors make a complete examination and vaccinate every child who does not either bear a proper certificate or show evidence of real vaccination. I will send a communication to the School Board offering our full co-operation in this direction, and if it declines our assistance it must take the responsibility."

President Charles A. Robertson of the Brooklyn School Board denied that the State law on vaccination was violated in the borough schools. No child, he said, was admitted to the schools unless a proper certificate is presented guaranteeing the child's vaccination.

MASTER MASONS ASSEMBLE.

James B. McEwen of Albany Elected Grand Master of State Council.

The ninetieth annual assembly of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Master Masons of the State of New York was held yesterday in the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. One Hundred and twenty-five delegates were present.

After the reading of his annual address by the Most Illustrious Grand Master, Frederick Kanter of this city, the election of officers was held with the result following: Grand Master—James B. McEwan of Albany; Deputy Grand Master—George McGown of Palmyra; Principal Conductor of the Work—John P. Deal of Green Island; Grand Treasurer—Peter Forrester of this city.

After the installation of the Grand Master that official made the following appointments: Grand Captain of the Guard—Willard S. Bradt of Rochester; Grand Conductor of the Counsel—John R. Gardner of this city; Grand Marshal—Dr. M. H. Freeland; Grand Lecturer—John W. Coburn of this city; Grand Chaplain—The Rev. W. D'Orville Doty of Rochester; Grand Standard Bearer—Irving L. L'Hommedieu of Rochester; Grand Steward—George R. Hodkins of Albany; Grand Sentinel—George Skinner of this city.

The next assembly will be held on the last Tuesday of August, 1900.

CHINAMAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Chin Gee Gin the Third Celestial to Commit Suicide in New York.

Chinatown is sad over the suicide of Chin Gee Gin. The last seen of him alive was shortly before 12 o'clock Monday night, as he entered the ramshackle building at 19 Doyers Street and ascended to his room on the fourth floor. Before going to his room he bought a pint bottle of ammonia. He came to America seven years ago, and started in the laundry business. He saved about $3,500, with which he started a chop suey restaurant at 7 Doyers Street. He lost all his money in the venture.

With the closing of his restaurant he determined to die. The contents of the bottle of ammonia he is thought to have swallowed at one gulp, and then have become unconscious. He was found lifeless yesterday in his room. Near the body was a note written in Chinese, which read:

"I am sorry to have caused my friends so much pain. I leave $2 in my inside pocket."

Gin knew that it was an exceptional thing for a Chinaman to commit suicide, and he deemed it necessary to apologize to his friends for the pain they would suffer at his unusual act. Throughout the Chinese district Gin had many friends. For fear that it might be possible Gin had met his fate at the hands of some members of the secret societies in Chinatown, an autopsy will be performed.

Gin is said to be the third Chinaman in five years to commit suicide in New York.

New Building Examiner Appointed.

Albert F. D'Oench has been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners of the Building Department in the place of George B. Post, who recently resigned. Mr. D'Oench is an architect, with offices in the Kennedy Building, at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. He was educated at the Institute of Polytechnics, Stuttgart, Germany, and is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He is also a member of the Architectural League and the Reform Club. During the administration of Mayors Hewitt and Grace he was Superintendent of Buildings.

School Trustees Come to Blows.

Just before the School Trustees of Union Hill were called to order for their regular meeting on Monday night, Louis C. Hauenstein, Jr., and Frank De Bloise, two members of the board, got into a row, and finally came to blows. Both men are Democrats, but each belongs to a different faction, and each sought to control the appointment of a teacher of cabinet work in the School for Manual Training. Hauenstein's candidate was elected.

Killed Himself at a Hotel.

A man who registered as D. Sullivan, Jersey City, killed himself yesterday afternoon in his room in the Lexington Hotel, 41 Lexington Avenue, by opening a gas jet, after he had securely sealed the door and windows. The man came to the hotel yesterday and was assigned to a room. When found he was lying on the bed dead. He was about forty years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, weighed 190 pounds, had black mustache and hair, blue serge suit, white shirt and collar, black tie, white straw hat, and tan shoes. In his pockets were found $19 and a ticket to the Timothy D. Sullivan clambake on Sept. 15.

Celebrated Hats.

Fall Styles

will be introduced

Thursday, August 31,

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia,

London, Scott & Co., Agents, 1 Old Bond St.

Paris, A Gelot, Agent, 13 Rue de la Paix.

Naples, F. D'Arienzo, Agent, Via Roma, 306.

And Accredited Agencies in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

FACTORIES—Park and Nostrand Avenues, Sanford and Ellery Streets, Brooklyn.

New Importation of

Theatrical Goods.

SILK TIGHTS,
SILK STOCKINGS,
SILK GLOVES,
SATINS, VELVETS
AND PLUSHES.

All Colors to match.

TINSEL TRIMMING,
SPANGLED NETS,
ORNAMENTS, BRAIDS, ETC.

In Large Assortments.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

TAX SUITS INVOLVE MILLIONS.

Unprecedented Number Brought to Compel Review of Assessments.

According to a report of the operations of the Law Department for the week ending June 22, which was published in The City Record yesterday, there were 212 suits brought by taxpayers during that week against the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to compel the reviewing of the assessments placed on real estate and personal property. These suits, which are unprecedented in number, have been generally attributed to the action of the Tax Department in raising the valuations on property, but this view of the matter is disputed by the Corporation Counsel's office, which maintains that the charter is largely responsible for the increase in tax litigation.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward, who is assigned to the Tax Department, said: "Under the old charter, the only grounds for bringing a suit for reduction of the assessed valuation of property were that the assessment was illegal or erroneous by reason of overvaluation. It was extremely difficult to prove overvaluation, and hence there were few suits, and what there were always resulted in favor of the city.

"In the new charter the old law was embodied in addition to a provision that irregularity might be charged in cases where the assessment had been made at a higher proportionate valuation than the assessment of other real estate on the tax rolls of the city for the same year. It is impossible to give the figures, but the amounts involved will run into the millions."

Fight Lorillard Property Valuations.

Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted writs of certiorari to review the assessments placed by the Tax Commissioners upon the property in the city, of which Louis L. Lorillard, Jr., Henry G. Barbey, and Jacob Lorillard are the Trustees. They claim that the assessments fixed this year are from 50 to 53 per cent. over the assessments of last year.

POLICE BOARD MAKES REPLY.

Reasons for Promoting and Then Reducing McLaughlin and Kane.

The Police Commissioners yesterday filed their returns to the writ of certiorari obtained against them by Inspector McLaughlin and Capt. Kane, directing the board to review its decision in reducing McLaughlin from the position of Deputy Chief to that of Inspector and Kane from that of Inspector to Captain. The returns were filed in the office of the County Clerk.

The Police Commissioners say that from the time the new charter went into operation it was necessary for all police officers above the rank of Captain to pass a civil service examination, and that neither McLaughlin nor Kane did so. They were promoted, the Commissioners say, on the advice of the Corporation Counsel that no such examination was needed. Finding that they had acted wrongly, they reduced them to their former ranks.

BOAT CAPSIZES IN EAST RIVER.

Ferry Passengers See Joseph Scully, One of Its Occupants, Drown.

The tugboat John Taylor was going down the East River yesterday morning with a small rowboat trailing behind in which were Joseph Scully, thirty years of age, of Eagle Street; Thomas Martin of 91 Greenpoint Street, and John Canavan of 4 Broad Street, Brooklyn.

When opposite the Catharine Street ferry the rowboat, owing to the swiftness of the tide, capsized, throwing the men into the water. This was in full view of several ferryboats laden with passengers.

Canavan and Martin could swim and managed to reach the tugboat. Scully could not swim, but managed to keep afloat for a few minutes, and then sank before help could reach him. His body was not recovered.

Run Down by a Steamer and Drowned.

Shortly before midnight Monday three men in a rowboat were run down by a Sound steamer off Whitestone, and one of them, Michael McGirl, forty years old, a former soldier in the regular army, was drowned. His companions, Patrick Sheedy and Policeman Patrick P. Flynn, of the Eighth Precinct, Manhattan, were rescued by the crew of the sloop yacht Choctaw, which was lying at anchor at Whitestone Landing. McGirl's body was not recovered.

OLD DOMINION LINE STRIKE.

Capt. Smith Says He Has All the Men He Needs—Two Strikers Arrested.

Capt. Smith, General Superintendent of the Old Dominion Steamship Line, said last night he had all the longshoremen at work that were needed, and during the day he turned away a large number of applicants for work. Two steamers, which will sail to-day, the Jamestown and Old Dominion, were being loaded, and of the 250 men at work, 200 were negroes who, the officers of the line said, were much better workers than the strikers.

It was said at the docks that the wives of nearly fifty of the dissatisfied men applied yesterday to have their husbands taken back, but were refused. A number of the men also asked for their old positions, but were told their places were filled.

Two strikers assaulted an unknown freight handler at 7:50 o'clock. They were John C. Chester of 27 Second Avenue and Michael Fay of 27 Desbrosses Street. They attacked the man on Beach Street near West. Chester punched him twice, felling him to the ground, and Fay then kicked him.

Patrolman Beth

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT ONE CENT

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THE WEATHER. Generally fair; fresh southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—England's reply to the alternative proposals of the Boers was delivered yesterday, but the contents were not made public. It was charged in the Cape Assembly that Transvaal secret service funds were used for election expenses of Afrikanders. The correspondent of The London Morning Post says that the Boers outside of Johannesburg are all armed and that Mr. Chamberlain's speech has inflamed the war spirit. It is said that the arms passed through Cape Colony by Mr. Schreiner went directly to the Transvaal, and were not intended for the Orange Free State. Mrs. Jones and George Stephenson of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who are said to have eloped from that place with money belonging to the woman's husband, and who were arrested on their arrival at Liverpool, were remanded at the Bow Street Police Court, London, until next Tuesday. The United States Embassy will ask for their extradition. Baron Albert Grant, the company promoter who gave Leicester Square to the London public, and who became a bankrupt after the notorious Emma Silver Mine scandal, is dead. "Tod" Sloan won three races at the Derby meeting yesterday, and "Skeets" Martin was victorious in one race. Ambassador Choate is the guest of Henry Phipps at Beaufort Castle, Scotland. The military cordon to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague from Oporto is now complete. Business houses are begging the officials to allow exporting to be continued, as 20,000 persons will be thrown out of employment if it ceases. Dr. Cauro of Paris was killed by a fall from a precipice in the Alps. A number of other fatalities in various parts of the Alps are also reported.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Prince Cantacuzene sailed for New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday.

W. J. Bryan, addressing a large crowd at Winnemucca, Nev., said the Chicago platform would be reaffirmed in its entirety next year.

Gov. Roosevelt visited the fair at Hornellsville yesterday and made an extended speech to an immense crowd. He defended his action with regard to the canals, and said it had been proved that the charges made were infamous lies and slanders.

The defenders of Capt. Carter have assumed an aggressive attitude, and declare that the accused officer never has had an opportunity to refute the charges made against him. They say he is a victim of persecution, and never took a dollar from the Government dishonestly. Wayne MacVeagh is returning from Europe to lead the defense.

Page 2.

A collision occurred yesterday on the Erie Railroad, near Arlington, N. J., in which one man was killed and twenty-four were injured. Two cars laden with stone broke loose from a freight train and crashed into a passenger train.

Page 3.

Mrs. A. E. Koefoed, widow of Albert Koefoed, and stepdaughter of Charles G. Wilson, President of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, is missing. It is thought that she is detained by persons who extorted money from her.

"Abe" Coakley, a noted crook, received a probably fatal knife wound in the breast early yesterday morning at the hands of a drunken friend, William Joyce, a porter. The latter was being importuned to go home by Coakley when he made the assault.

There is much indignation among cyclists and horsemen over the action of Park Commissioner Brower in granting to the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island the exclusive use of the Coney Island cycle path on Labor Day for their road race.

At the convention yesterday of the State Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association it was resolved to urge a return to the old license system, to oppose the Raines law, and to fight for a reduction of the tax on the retailers. The association also went on record as opposed to the sale of liquor in department stores as tending to injure the morality of women.

Page 4.

The latest estimates on the loss of life in the recent hurricane in Puerto Rico place the figure at 5,000 at the lowest, and the loss of property was many millions. Accurate figures may never be obtained.

Page 5.

Nathan Straus's gelding, Cobwebs, trotted half a mile in 1:05 yesterday at the track of the Empire City Trotting Club, at Mount Vernon. The track is one of the best equipped in the United States.

Sadducee, claimed by many horsemen to be the best two-year-old of the year, was beaten yesterday at Sheepshead Bay. Mesmerist, which carried stake weight, won this race. Imp took the Ocean Handicap.

Page 6.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld is to speak here next Monday night. He will preach harmony in the Democratic Party.

Announcement was made yesterday of the formation of the Bankers' Trust Company and the acceptance of its Presidency by George W. Ely.

President McKinley arrived at Canton yesterday morning and received a warm welcome from his fellow-townsmen. He thanked them in a little speech and was cheered.

The Ohio Democratic Convention yesterday nominated J. R. McLean for Governor by half a vote. He had, however, ample strength in reserve. The platform declares for Bryan and free silver.

Page 7.

The Santo Domingo revolutionists have established a provisional Government at Santiago and have elected a President. Two cities declare for Jimenes.

A Farmers' Trust has been organized under the name of the Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley. The capital stock is to be $20,000,000 in $10 shares.

The thirteen-year-old son of Policeman Henry Niggesmith jumped into the Harlem River last night at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and rescued another boy from drowning.

Page 12.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday placed itself on record as against the private control of the city's water supply and committed itself to the acquisition by the city of whatever additional watersheds may be necessary.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

MR. CHOATE IN SCOTLAND.

Is the Guest of Henry Phipps at Beaufort Castle, Beauly.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Ambassador Choate has ended his visit to Andrew Carnegie, and is now staying with Henry Phipps at Beaufort Castle, Beauly, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

When at Skibo Castle Mr. Choate and the other guests enjoyed exceptionally good sport, in one day securing 8 stags and 500 grouse.

FATAL REALISM ON THE STAGE.

Boy Shot While Taking Part in a Play at Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 30.—One of the men taking part in a theatrical production here to-night was shot and fatally injured.

He was Chester Temple, eighteen years old, of 421 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, and was acting as one of the "supers" in the play "Northern Lights" at the Lyceum Theatre.

He was playing as one of the Indians, and was crouching behind a rock when he was seen to fall. No one in the audience imagined he was hurt. At the moment he fell a squad representing United States soldiers was firing upon the Indians. Blank cartridges were used, but the wad and powder from one of the muskets had torn away one side of Temple's chest.

He was quickly carried behind the scene and sent to the General Hospital in an ambulance. The audience was dismissed without its knowing that it had witnessed a serious bit of realism.

CARTER'S COMPANY MAKES A CLAIM.

Contractors Ask the Government to Pay $450,000.

FOR WORK NOT PERFORMED

The Convicted Engineer Shares in the Profits.

His Associates Abandon Work on Their Contract After His Arrest to Await the Outcome of the Court-Martial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—There are pending in the United States Court of Claims, to be taken up and disposed of at such time as may be decided to be appropriate by the authorities, suits against the United States to recover about $450,000, alleged to be due the Atlantic Contracting Company. These suits grow out of the celebrated Carter case. The amounts demanded by the Atlantic Contracting Company represent what that Company might have earned if the conspiracy against the Government had not been uncovered and Carter brought to trial as the chief conspirator.

The sums for which the Atlantic Contracting Company makes claim have never been earned. They have never been demanded in the usual way, by presentation of vouchers to show that work has been performed. With the arrest of Carter and the beginning of the investigation of his wrongdoing the Atlantic Contracting Company stopped all operations at Tybee Breakwater. The money to carry on the work had been appropriated, and the contract was still in force. For a reason, which Capt. C. E. Gillette, who succeeded Capt. Carter in charge of the work at Savannah and Cumberland Sound, knew perfectly well, the Atlantic Contracting Company, of which John F. Gaynor is President, did not touch the work after Oct. 11, 1897.

CONTRACT LIABLE TO FORFEIT.

Everybody in official life who has looked into this Carter case, and who now takes up the claims in the Court of Claims against the United States, knows that the Attorney General knows that the contracts with Gaynor and the Atlantic Contracting Company should have been annulled more than a year ago, nearly two years ago, in fact. The engineer officer in charge knew in November, 1897, for he then informed Gaynor of the fact that he had done no work for a month, while the contract required that a delay of fifteen fair working days would subject the contractor to forfeiture of his contract and of all the money remaining unpaid under the contract.

The Chief of Engineers has known that the contract might have been declared forfeited, and that it should have been declared forfeited. He so informed his superior officer, the Secretary of War. It was the business of the Secretary to inform the Attorney General. There is reason to believe that the Attorney General knows all this. He has assigned a young man in his office to defend the United States against the demands of the contractors with whom Capt. Carter operated in such a way as to incur the sentence of a court-martial that he be fined $10,000, dismissed from the army, and imprisoned for ten years.

If it was the business of the Attorney General to try the Carter case, it is suggested that there would be impropriety during a trial in making critical comments upon that case and upon the claims of the Atlantic Contracting Company for money not earned, when it has been testified that through the conniving and planning of Capt. Carter they were able to enjoy profits from contracts performed in a manner not contemplated by the Government and to deceive the public and the Government. But the Attorney General is not trying the Carter case. He is only looking for some ground, apparently, upon which to base the advice to the President that the court-martial that tried Carter upon their responsibility and honor as officers and gentlemen was incompetent, irregular in their procedure, and unjust in their findings, and that their decision ought to be met by a setting aside of the findings and sentence, the dismissal from arrest of the accused, and his restoration to the rank and duty from which he was sentenced to be degraded.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DEFENDER.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the Attorney General is permitting the members of the Atlantic Contracting Company to bring in their claim unmolested simply because of the indifference of the Government to the recovery of $450,000 which it may be called upon by a complaisant court to pay. It is not assumed that the Attorney General preferred to have the case take that way rather than to annul the contract and put the contractors to the trouble of proving that they are entitled to the money. There is some impression here that the apparent indifference of the Government and the confidence of the claimant contractors is based upon a belief that Carter will be set free as a man free from guilt, notwithstanding the finding of his brother officers, and that his release by the President will be followed by the payment to the Atlantic Contracting Company of $450,000 in addition to the $2,000,000 that they and Carter have received in excess of the amount that was expended in performing the work that has eaten up some $3,000,000.

The Atlantic Contracting Company has never put in a bill for the $450,000 it has never earned, but demands, through the Court of Claims. If it had regularly earned the money by doing work, the fact that the money had been earned would have been certified by the engineer in charge, vouchers would have been issued by him, they would have been honored by the Chief of Engineers, and cashed by the Treasury. Why, it may be asked was this usual order avoided, and the Court of Claims sought for a settlement, with the assertion that "the defendant has refused to pay the petitioner" the $450,000 that Congress appropriated to be expended, but which was not expended because it was not earned? This claim ought not to have been permitted to get to the court before the Government had annulled the contract. It is there, however, and the public is entitled to know something of the circumstances which the Government will prove in order to save that money to the taxpayers, instead of giving it to the Atlantic Contracting Company.

DEFENSE TO THE CLAIM.

The Government, presumably by a competent attorney, will undertake to show that the $450,000 is not due because the claimants, by neglect, forfeited their right to receive the money appropriated. It will further show that the Atlantic Contracting Company conspired with Capt. Carter to defraud the Government to the extent of over $2,000,000, which was proved in a court-martial held at Savannah Jan. 12, 1898, which found Carter guilty. By this conspiracy the contractors were authorized to charge $1 a yard for millions of square yards of brush mattresses that were worth but 15 cents a square yard. Frauds were found in the rock contracts. Manifestly corrupt interpretations were put upon the contracts, which were so planned that only

Continued on Page 2.

DEMOCRATIC SUB-COMMITTEES.

Acting Chairman Stone Names the Executive, Ways and Means, and Press Committeemen.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—Former Gov. Stone, acting Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, after being advised by Chairman Jones, to-day named the following subcommittees of the National Committee:

Executive—Messrs. Johnson of Kansas, (Vice Chairman,) Stone of Missouri, Champeau of Michigan, Shanlin of Indiana, Clayton of Alabama, Guffy of Pennsylvania, Gahan of Illinois, Head of Tennessee, Thompson of Nebraska, Williams of Massachusetts, and O'Brien of Minnesota.

Ways and Means—Messrs. McLean of Ohio, (Vice Chairman,) Woodson of Kentucky, Wilson of Colorado, Dwyer of California, Tillman of South Carolina, Campbell of New York, and Johnson of Kansas. The former members of this committee, Messrs. Altgeld, Allen, Teller, and Stone, resigned, and requested the Chairman to name their successors.

Press Committee—Messrs. Howell of Georgia, (Vice Chairman,) Daniels of North Carolina, Troup of Connecticut, Walsh of Iowa, and Johnson of Kansas. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole will be ex officio Chairman of all sub-committees.

ADDRESS BY W. J. BRYAN.

Says the Chicago Platform Will Be Reaffirmed Entirely—Method for Dealing with Trusts.

WINNEMUCCA, Nev., Aug. 30.—William J. Bryan passed through Winnemucca today on his way to California, and delivered an address to a large crowd. He said in part:

"I believe the outlook for success in 1900 was never better than at present. On the old questions of the campaign of 1896 we are stronger than we were during that campaign. On the new questions we are gaining steadily. The Chicago platform at the convention next year will be reaffirmed entirely. In fact, I doubt whether any opposition to the platform will manifest itself in the convention at all.

"Two of the greatest of the new issues that are before the country are, first, the trusts; second, the Philippine question. The first question can scarcely be called new; but the trusts have been so multiplied that the question assumes an importance which it did not have in 1896.

"Many methods have been suggested for the extermination of the trusts. The most feasible, it seems to me, is to require every corporation to obtain a license from the Federal Government before it is permitted to do business outside the State in which it is organized.

"This Nation must choose between being a republic or an empire. An imperial policy cannot be defended on any ground. From a financial standpoint, it will be an expense to a large majority of the people and a profit only to the capitalists who would organize syndicates to develop the Philippines. From a religious point of view, it cannot be defended. A despotism at Manila is not consistent with a free Government in the United States. This Nation cannot endure while half its people are citizens and half vassals."

STONE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Now Thought He Seeks Second Place on the Democratic Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Friends in this city believe now that there is truth in the reports current for some time that ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri is a candidate for the position of Vice President on the ticket with Bryan.

One thing which confirms this belief is the fact that Mr. Stone's aides in St. Louis are sending out by the wholesale pamphlet copies of a speech made in Missouri in which he outlined his ideas of what next year's platform should be.

Some of Bryan's friends here are not sure that Stone is not seeking the first place.

DEMAND FOR SILVER COIN.

Dimes, Quarters, and Half Dollars Are Being Produced by the Mints as Rapidly as Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—"Dimes, quarters, and half dollars are being turned out by all the mints as rapidly as they can be produced," said an officer of the Treasury to-day, "the demand for fractional currency and silver dollars being unprecedented. The requests do not come from one section of the country, but from every section. As fast as the coin can be minted it is shipped to those who have called for it. Usually the demand for this currency does not begin until the Autumn, but this year orders for large quantities have been coming in for more than four weeks. It is estimated that the orders received at the Treasury Department will average over $60,000 in fractional currency a day."

Treasurer Roberts said that the demand was due to the activity of business. An order was issued to the California Mint on Aug. 1, he said, to turn out $150,000 worth of dimes, quarters, and halves a month until further notice, only for the use of the Pacific Coast. Another thing mentioned by Treasurer Roberts was the increased demand for pennies in the West and South, where but comparatively few of these coins have previously been used. He attributed the increased use of pennies to the War Revenue act, which requires the use of internal revenue stamps on telegrams, checks, &c.

TO INTRODUCE NEW HULL BILL.

Iowa Congressman Wants 100,000 Men and Three-Battalion System.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Congressman J. A. Hull of Des Moines, Iowa, Chairman of the Military Committee of the last House, is in this city. In speaking of measures to be considered by the next Congress, he said he would introduce a military bill similar to the so-called "Hull bill" in the next House.

"I believe that the three-battalion regiment will find favor with the House," he added. "The last Congress provided for thirty regiments and twenty-three have been raised. Each regiment should have 1,300 men. Congress will certainly allow the President to increase the present 50,000 fighting strength to 100,000 if necessary.

"A monetary measure will be introduced, and I think Congress will pass bills establishing civil government in Puerto Rico and a similar government in the Philippines, subject to the military authority, if hostilities there come to an end soon enough. I believe the Cubans desire annexation."

FIRE ROUTS SUMMER GUESTS.

Miller Homestead at Mahwah Destroyed, with a Loss of $25,000.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 30. The old Miller homestead, one of the largest places in Mahwah, a few miles from here, was destroyed by fire late last night. Although there were sixty guests stopping at the homestead, none was injured. The fire, which originated in a pile of kindling wood, into which a negro threw a lighted cigar, caused a loss of about $25,000.

The guests were mostly New Yorkers and many of them lost more or less of their personal effects. When the fire was discovered the kitchen was all in a blaze and the flames spread rapidly. There was no fire department available, and the men boarders and some of the farm hands in the neighborhood organized a bucket brigade, but without effect.

January Will See the End of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—"I make the prediction," said Senator Elkins to-day, "that the insurrection in the Philippines will be at an end by January. I am confident of this. The Filipinos who are in insurrection will make no more trouble. The campaign will be waged relentlessly after the middle of October."

Special Low Rate Excursion.

The New York Central offers half-fare excursions for Labor Day to Niagara Falls, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, &c. Apply to ticket agents for pamphlets, tickets, and particulars.—Adv.

ELOPING COUPLE REMANDED.

American Embassy in London to Ask for Extradition of Mrs. Jones and G. Stephenson of Wilkesbarre.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Mrs. Jones and George Stephenson, who are said to have eloped from Wilkesbarre, Penn., taking with them money belonging to the woman's husband, have been remanded at Bow Street until next Tuesday. The United States Embassy is asking for their extradition.

The arrest of the couple was effected in a most informal way, and the Liverpool police are delighted that the embassy has received orders to press the case. Otherwise the consequences to the police might have been serious. The Sheriff of Wilkesbarre, when he found that the couple had sailed for England, cabled the Chief of Police of Liverpool to detain them. Without further instructions the Chief made the arrests, and then found there was no one in England in a position to make a charge against the prisoners. They were brought before a Liverpool Magistrate, who remanded them to Bow Street.

The time during which prisoners can be held for extradition is strictly limited, and the Liverpool police, on whose shoulders rested the responsibility for the arrests, urgently applied to the United States Embassy to take up the case. It is reported that cable messages were sent to Washington asking if the United States desired the extradition of the couple, but no answer came until a few hours before the prisoners were to appear at Bow Street. Then the Washington authorities cabled instructions to the embassy to press for extradition. The Liverpool police now breathe more easily, and the embassy will see the proceedings through. The prisoners possessed $600.

SECRETARY PORTER IS NOT OUT

Rumor that He Will Not Return to His Duties at the White House Is Unfounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The President is expected at the White House on Saturday morning, to remain but a few days, before he leaves for Philadelphia to attend the Grand Army gathering.

In connection with this news it is stated at the White House that no word has been received from Secretary John Addison Porter, whose arrival in New York was announced a few days ago. There have been many rumors that Mr. Porter would not return to his duties at the White House, and that he would accept an appointment in the diplomatic service.

The best information obtainable is opposed to these stories, and it is understood that Mr. Porter, whose health has greatly improved, will soon be on duty at the Executive Mansion.

JOHN BROWN'S MEN REBURIED.

Federal Troops Act as Escort, a Salute Is Fired, and Bishop Potter and Whitelaw Reid Speak.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Thirty-five hundred persons witnessed the ceremonies at the reinterment of John Brown's followers in the little graveyard at the John Brown Farm at North Elba, about two miles from here, this afternoon. The date is the forty-third anniversary of the battle of Ossawatomie.

The hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was sung at the opening of the ceremony, the entire throng joining in. Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. A. Braman, after which the Rev. Joshua Young, D. D., of Groton, Mass., who preached John Brown's funeral sermon forty years ago, made an address. The Epps family, colored, who were brought here by John Brown years ago, then sang "There is a land that is fairer than day."

Capt. James H. Holmes of New York, who fought with John Brown and fired the first gun in the battle of Ossawatomie, delivered an address.

Richard I. Hinton of Brooklyn delivered a historical address, and then the audience joined in singing "John Brown's Body Lies a-Moldering," after which Bishop Potter of New York spoke briefly and then introduced Whitelaw Reid of New York.

Mr. Reid, who is visiting Bishop Potter at his camp on Mohawk Island, Lake Placid, spoke of the Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, Va., and of the bravery of the men. The Rev. Joshua Young pronounced the benediction.

The funeral procession was under a military escort from the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, Plattsburg, with Lieuts. Connell and Ball in command. A military salute was fired over the graves of seven men, and the crowd dispersed.

PRINCE CANTACUZENE SAILS.

Princess Hatzfeldt Also on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sailed to-day for New York with a full list of passengers. These included Prince Cantacuzene, Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, Governor of Trinidad; Capt. Horne, F. W. Holls of the United States Commission at The Hague Peace Conference, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Frick, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, and the Danish Ambassador to the United States.

Princess Hatzfeldt, who was to have sailed last week on a White Star liner, staid over, and is on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The Germanic has also a full list of passengers.

COST OF BUILDINGS INCREASED.

Advance in Price of Structural Steel Worries Chicago Contractors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Fears are entertained by contractors having steel buildings under construction that because of the shortage of steel, together with the increasing prices, most of the structures now building in the city will cost many more thousand dollars than they would have cost thirty days ago.

Since March 17 structural material has advanced from $1.95 a hundred, or $39 a ton, to $50, including freight. The largest contractors in the city say the advance in the price of iron would entail from $10,000 to $18,000 additional cost on some of the structures being erected here.

HUGE TELEPHONE COMBINATION.

All the Companies in the Country Except the Bell to Join.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Reports were current in financial circles to-day of a combination of all the independent telephone enterprises in the country. It was said that the organization papers for the amalgamation were being prepared. At the office of the Stronger Automatic Telephone Exchange, President A. G. Wheeler said:

"A combination in the nature of a co-operative arrangement is natural and necessary. As the independent movement grows and expands, the co-operation will develop, and in four or five years at the most all companies opposed to the Bell system will have what might be called a traffic agreement and will work in unison."

Cool Resorts Near New York.

Try Water Gap, Lake Hopatcong, Mount Pocono. Fine hotels, good fishing; no mosquitoes. Many others on LACKAWANNA RAILROAD, 429 Broadway.—Adv.

G. A. R. National Encampment, Philadelphia.

Upon occasion G. A. R. National Encampment, Pennsylvania Railroad announces round trip rate from New York $3.00; tickets on sale Sept. 2d to 5th, good to return Sept. 12th, or by deposit of ticket and payment of 50 cents, good until Sept. 30th. Trains every hour during the day, and at midnight.—Adv.

GOVERNOR ON THE CANALS

Says Charges Were Proved Infamous Lies and Slanders.

EXAMINATION WAS THOROUGH

Mr. Roosevelt Tells a Hornellsville Audience Investigators Probed to the Bottom.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Gov. Roosevelt made an important speech, in which he referred to the canal question in explicit terms, here to-day.

The Governor arrived this morning, and, with the Reception Committee, made a tour of the fair. At 11:30 he met a party of prominent citizens at luncheon with Senator Sherwood, whose guest he is. At 2 o'clock he started for the fair grounds, escorted by the Forty-seventh Separate Company, N. Y. N. G., where he had an ovation from a crowd of 25,000 persons.

County Judge Robinson introduced the Governor in a few complimentary words. When Mr. Roosevelt stepped forward he was greeted with tremendous cheering. It was some moments before quiet could be restored. The Governor said in part:

"I came in office and found accusations pending against certain Republican officials. I made up my mind that the matter should be probed to the bottom. I appointed the best lawyers I could get. Republicans? No, because I knew while I could get Republicans who would do the work, yet that mean, small souls like yours would not believe that they had done the right thing. I appointed, Sir, two of the best Democrats I could get. I, first of all, tried to get Mr. John G. Milburn of Buffalo, leader of the bar of Western New York, but he could not take the job. I then tried to get Mr. Dan Lockwood, also of Buffalo, a man of stainless character, but he could not take it, and I put in two of the best Democratic lawyers I could get from New York, one of whom was President Cleveland's District Attorney of New York.

"They had everything to gain from getting a conviction if a conviction could be gotten. They had no party tie, save such as binds every man to find men guilty if they could be found guilty. There was a hesitancy, (Senator Sherwood will remember the circumstance,) at one time in getting an amount from the Legislature to insure their being able to do their work. I pledged them I would raise the money myself if necessary out of my own pocket and from among my own friends, and give every ounce of aid that could be given, every opportunity possible. 'I want you,' I said, 'to probe the matter to the bottom; I want you to follow up any guilty man even though that man be found closest to me in the executive chamber.' From these two men, my party opponents, I demanded nothing, but that if there was legitimate reason to bring justice to any man of my own party or any other party, it should be done, and they should be brought to justice. They had the time, they had the money, they had the aid of the best counsel in the State, and they found that the charges made by you and your type were infamous lies and slanders, and so declared."

MONEY FOR THE CANALS.

Superintendent of Public Works Says $20,000,000 Will Not Be Needed.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The office of the Superintendent of Public Works is authority for the statement that the published story of $20,000,000 being needed for the completion of the canals is without any foundation in fact. They say that the figures in question were taken from reports to the last Constitutional Convention and that from such a computation there should have been deducted $9,000,000 already expended.

The statement was printed before the appointment of George W. Rafter, who, as an expert engineer, is to look into the matter. He has only begun work, and until he reports nothing will be known. The largest proposition yet submitted to the Canal Advisory Board is for the use of $15,000,000, and it is expected that even that estimate will be cut down.

TO CONFER WITH THE GOVERNOR

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Gov. Roosevelt Saturday noon at Oyster Bay will meet the State Tax Commission and its counsel, J. Newton Fiero, to discuss the franchise tax matter.

DAWES ON CURRENCY REFORM.

Thinks Congress Will Pass the House Caucus Bill, Which Provides for a Large Gold Reserve.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes, who was in Chicago to-day, said:

"It is my opinion that Congress at the next session will pass the House Caucus bill, now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee, which embodies the President's recommendations on a gold reserve fund. Under this bill from $125,000,000 to $150,000,000 in gold will be set aside as a fund for the redemption of greenbacks. The effect of this will be to place about $135,000,000 between us and the danger of trouble.

"It amounts to putting the currency of the country on a good basis, and cannot be construed any other way. It is not a contraction of the currency or a retirement of greenbacks, as some Democrats argue, because for every greenback turned into the Treasury an equivalent in gold is issued and put into circulation.

"The condition of the banks the country over is more prosperous than it ever has been before, particularly in the West and South. This is due to good crops, which have resulted in the liquidation of many farm debts and in the general prosperity of the country."

REUNION OF THE SMITH FAMILY.

New Jersey Members Hold Their Annual Gathering at Peapack.

PEAPACK, N. J., Aug. 30.—The members of the Smith family of New Jersey held their annual reunion in the grove on the old Smith homestead to-day. This is the twenty-fourth reunion.

The Smiths present were from all part of New Jersey, from other sections of the United States, and some had come from Canada. The oldest Smiths were the patriarchs of the association, Abraham Smith, seventy years old, and his wife, Anne, seventy-three. The youngest Smith was Marion Smith Abeel, the three month old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abeel.

At the exercises held in the grove Isaiah Smith of Millburn, President of the society, acted as Chairman. The address of the day was made by the Rev. T. Walker Jones of Bedminster, who gave a short history of the Smith family and the reunion.

GRIEVANCES OF TELEGRAPHERS.

Agreement May Be Reached with the New York and New Haven Road.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 30.—John R. Cardinal, Secretary of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, has returned to this city after a conference in Boston with President Powell, the head of the organization.

Mr. Cardinal says that the statements from Boston that the Federated Board is meeting in that city to consider the grievances of the telegraphers on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road are not true. President Powell is in correspondence with President Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, and if an agreement can be reached there will be no meeting, for the present at least.

Dewey Nearing Home.

Leslie's Weekly, with its usual enterprise, sent a special photographer to Naples to join Admiral Dewey. As a result this week's paper is brimful of his work. Five full pages of photographs—the only authentic pictures secured since the Admiral left the Orient.—Adv.

Good music, grand scenery, glorious sail make travel by Albany Day Line a constant joy.—Adv.

CAR BLOWN UP IN CLEVELAND.

Five Passengers Are Severely Injured, Each Having a Leg Broken, and the Car Is Wrecked.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—A combination car on the Willson Avenue Line was blown up by a powerful explosive between Scovill and Quincy Streets to-night at 9:30. There were six passengers on board, five of whom sustained broken legs. The other passenger and the crew of the car escaped without injury.

The force of the explosion was so great that it lifted the car entirely off the track, destroying the trucks and demolishing the flooring. The car fell back on the tracks in such a way as to imprison the injured passengers. These were rescued by the crew of the car.

The report of the explosion was heard on the public square three miles from the scene.

The injured are Mrs. L. Schroeder, 20 West Clinton Street, left knee broken; Miss Schroeder, 36 West Roy Street, left leg broken; E. P. Schultz, right leg broken; Mrs. E. P. Schultz, right knee broken; unknown man, who was taken away in a carriage, had his leg broken.

There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

FATALITIES IN THE ALPS.

Seven Men, Tourists and Guides, Meet Death by Falls During the Ascent of Mountains.

ZERMATT, Switzerland, Aug. 30.—A serious mountain climbing accident has just been reported. While two Englishmen, Hill and Jones, were ascending the Dent Blanche their rope broke and Jones and three guides were precipitated down the mountain.

The four bodies have been recovered. The accident occurred at an altitude of 14,100 feet. Mr. Hill wandered two nights on the mountain unable to descend. His escape was miraculous, as the five men were roped together.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—While mountain climbing to-day Max Neumeister of Innsbruck and Hermann Schulz of Spandau were killed and Julius Stitzel of Stuttgart received terrible injuries that will probably prove fatal.

Alps Climber Killed by a Fall.

GENEVA, Aug. 30.—Dr. Cauro of Paris was killed to-day by a fall from a mountain precipice near Chamouni.

THE ALABAMA'S TRIAL.

Not Expected to Exceed Sixteen and a Half Knots When Loaded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The only report the Navy Department has received of the trial of the battleship Alabama was contained in a brief telegram from an officer aboard saying that she had made a successful trial and obtained an average speed of 16:3 knots per hour.

As the trial was a private one, conducted by the builders of the ship for the sole purpose of enabling them to put her in condition for the regular official test, the Navy Department will not be officially advised of any of the details. It is known that the ship was not loaded down to her normal draught, but it is expected that even with full weights aboard she will be able to make about 16¼ knots on her official trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The battleship Alabama returned here to-day from her builders' trial, which was held off the Delaware capes yesterday. She anchored inside the Delaware Breakwater last night and got under way at daybreak, coming up the bay at a good rate of speed. She was docked at 11 A. M.

WORKMEN DON'T LIKE BADGES.

Machinists at Washington Navy Yard May Strike If Told to Wear Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A few days ago the laboring men at the navy yard were supplied with badges which they were required to wear while on duty. The men do not like them, but they have worn them so far, although they are said to be growling about the requirement. The men in the shops have not yet been supplied with the badges, but they are looking for them, and declare that if they are asked to put them on they will strike.

It is the opinion of an officer at the gun yard that the machinists would consider carefully before striking on such grounds. Work in the navy yard is always sought for by more men than the Government can employ.

CHICAGO FACES A BIG STRIKE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A strike may be called on the new Post Office, and all because the cornerstone of the structure has been cut in Waldo, Me., by non-union men. This has caused an uproar in labor circles, and will, it is feared, result in annoyances to the men who are engineering the cornerstone laying for Oct. 9.

The members of the local union have filed a protest with John Pierce of New York, the general contractor, and unless the latter consents to have the stone sent to Chicago and finished by union workmen it is probable that the Building Trades Council will call a general meeting of all the trades employed in the construction of the building.

A meeting of the union will be held to-morrow, and the matter will be brought up by M. J. Sullivan, President of the organization.

ANOTHER NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

Articles of Incorporation for the Emanuel Have Been Filed.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—A certificate of the incorporation of the Emanuel Hospital and Dispensary of New York City has been filed with the State Board of Charities for its approval.

The particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed are the establishment and maintenance of a hospital or lying-in asylum where persons non-resident can be treated and cared for gratuitously or for a nominal compensation, and also for the establishment of a free dispensary.

The Directors are Drs. Maurice J. Burstein, Ephraim K. Brown, Henry Levien, Maurice Caspe, Harris B. Adler, Abraham Hymanson, Israel Szlachecki, Max Wolper, Bernard Scheinkman, Joseph Barsky, and Morris Cisin of New York City.

AERONAUT'S FATAL FALL.

N. E. Crissey Instantly Killed at the Punxsutawney Fair.

DU BOIS, Penn., Aug. 30.—N. E. Crissey, an aeronaut, fell 600 feet to instant death on the Punxsutawney fair grounds to-day. Crissey was scheduled to make daily balloon ascensions at the fair grounds this week. He went up in a large tube, which inverted itself at the proper moment and the balloonist and his parachute descended.

When Crissey ascended to-day the belt by which he was held broke just as he was inverting his tube, and he fell like a stone to the ground outside the fair inclosure. When picked up he was dead. Five thousand people saw the accident. Crissey was twenty-five years old and an experienced balloonist. He lived in Johnstown, Penn.

Remarkable Operation on a Child.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 30.—The eight months' old child of Robert Liddell, afflicted with complete ossification of the head, was successfully operated on at Grace Hospital here to-day. From birth the child's head showed no signs of development, and ossification set in, causing partial paralysis. By the operation a portion of the skull was removed. It is believed that the child will recover entirely.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.

Recommended for purity and medicinal power. Prescribed for Bright's disease, Diabetes, Gout, Dyspepsia, Gravel, and Kidney Trouble. Send for circular. Address Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. Tel. 118 Cortl.—Adv.

MERCIER APPEARS TO CHANGE FRONT

His Altered Attitude Toward Dreyfus Is a Surprise.

SEEMS TO AID THE DEFENSE

Emphasizes Evidence that Esterhazy Changed His Writing.

Four More Experts Accuse the Major as the Author of the Bordereau —Secret Session to be Held To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 30.—The modification of the attitude of Gen. Mercier was much commented on after the premature rising of the Court to-day. Yesterday he went out of his way to repeat the nice things that the late Col. Sandherr had told him concerning the Dreyfus family. To-day he emphasized the statement of a witness to the effect that Esterhazy had changed his handwriting, making it to resemble the bordereau, from the date when M. Mathieu Dreyfus denounced him as the author of that document.

Gen. Mercier's suggestion that possibly at a much earlier date Esterhazy made his handwriting to resemble that of the bordereau is full of significance.

appreciate such evidence better than the cryptographic intricacies that have been laid before them by the handwriting experts.

The Dreyfusards express confidence that their artillery witnesses—Major Hartmann and Major Ducros—will effectively satisfy the Judges that Dreyfus was ignorant of the matters mentioned in the bordereau, or, as an artillery officer, would not have been guilty of stating the errors which it contained.

The courtroom continues crowded, and quite a number of women now succeed in obtaining admission. Town loafers are making a regular business of forming a cordon outside the entrance to the public park and courtroom as early as 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning and selling places at from 3 to 5 francs, according to position. The ordinary public, arriving at 5 or 6 in the morning, must purchase these places, because only a limited number can secure even standing room.

The local papers publish the doubtful statement that M. de Freycinet, on leaving the courtroom yesterday after his deposition, remarked to a friend: "I am leaving an atmosphere of acquittal."

EXPERTS ACCUSE ESTERHAZY.

Four Men Testify that Dreyfus Did Not Write the Bordereau—Day's Proceedings at Court-Martial.

RENNES, Aug. 30.—When the trial of Capt. Dreyfus was resumed at the Lycée this morning, M. Paul Meyer, member of the Institute and Director of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, was the first witness called. He deposed in favor of Dreyfus.

After MM. Molinier and Giry, and M. Picot, a member of the Institute, all of whom testified in favor of Dreyfus, Gen. Deloye testified against the prisoner on the artillery references in the bordereau. Then the Court, on the application of the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, ordered that the opening part of to-morrow's session be behind closed doors for the purpose of discussing documents relating to the artillery.

The evidence of MM. Meyer, Molinier, and Giry, all of whom are handwriting experts of the first rank, was a strong point for Dreyfus. They were most emphatic in declaring the bordereau was written by Esterhazy, and created a better impression than M. Bertillon by not introducing the fantastic diagrams which the latter deemed necessary.

The action of Gen. Mercier in asking to be allowed to reply to M. Molinier and then getting up and confirming the professor's statement that Esterhazy changed his handwriting since 1894 puzzled the audience.

That Esterhazy should have deemed it advisable to change his handwriting since the date of the bordereau appears at first sight to indicate that he wrote it, and that Mercier should support Prof. Molinier aroused discussion as to the General's reasons for this uncalled-for intervention.

There are some people who see in Mercier's unsolicited testimony yesterday in support of the honorable nature of M. Mathieu Dreyfus's visit to Col. Sandherr in 1894 in behalf of his brother, and the General's move to-day, an indication of some change of attitude, perhaps a prelude to a candid avowal of his mistakes of 1894.

IS GEN. MERCIER FRIGHTENED.

On the other hand, many persons think Gen. Mercier, fearing that Saturday's exposure will discredit him altogether with the Judges, has conceived the idea of giving way on certain points, which, moreover, are almost incontestable, and thus, to some extent reinstate himself by an affectation of impartiality.

M. Picot related an interesting conversation which he had with the Austro-Hungarian Military Attaché, Col. Schneider, mention of whose name evoked a prompt protest from Major Carrière in the name of the Government and State. Col. Schneider, according to this witness, admitted that Esterhazy acted as a spy and wrote the bordereau.

Gen. Roget, with his usual shrewdness, seized upon M. Picot's statement that Col. Schneider expressed astonishment that French officers should have the bad taste to question the word of foreign officers, to mount the platform and make a short speech in defense of the attitude of the French officers, concluding with the remark:

"I intervened because when French officers are attacked they have the right to defend themselves."

These words will be published all over France and will tend to make Gen. Roget more popular with the army.

Gen Deloye repeated his testimony before the Court of Cassation relating to the 120 short cannon hydro-pneumatic brake and the Robin shell.

Dreyfus, in reply, made a really clear statement, explaining that he saw the hydro-pneumatic brake once at Bourges, once at the School of War, and that he never saw it used, because while on the General Staff he was never present at firing practice.

Major Carrière then made his application to have the court sit behind closed doors to-morrow, explaining that he desired to submit to the court certain documents prepared by the Gunnery Bureau, containing information which it was not desirable to discuss in public.

The court, after deliberation, granted the application, and also acceded to the request of the defense that their witness Major Hartmann, of the Artillery, be allowed to be present as he would give important testimony showing Dreyfus could not have written the paragraphs in the bordereau concerning artillery.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following are the proceedings in detail:

The first witness to-day, M. Paul Meyer, member of the Institute and Director of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, described his researches in connection with the Dreyfus case, which led to his conviction that the bordereau was not only in Esterhazy's handwriting, but was actually written by Esterhazy.

The witness explained that in his evidence before the Assizes Court he was unable to be so positive in regard to the writer because he had only seen a fac simile of the bordereau. But at the Court of Cassation he saw the original bordereau.

"I convinced myself," said M. Meyer, "by a magnifying glass that the bordereau was written in a free hand and without hesitation, whereas it is precisely hesitation in the formation of the strokes which reveals the use of a method of tracing. I can affirm that it is in the writing and in the very hand of Esterhazy. That is perfectly clear to me." (Commotion.)

At the conclusion of his testimony the witness gave a demonstration of the fallacy of the Bertillon system.

Prof. Auguste Molinier of the School of Ancient Manuscripts gave similar evidence. He said that each fresh examination of the bordereau only served to further convince him that it was the work of Esterhazy.

Amid deep attention the witness demonstrated how the conclusions of the experts who attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus were mutually destructive, and dwelt on the defects of M. Bertillon's arguments, pointing out the striking resemblance of the alleged doctored handwriting with Esterhazy's writing, who, he added, in everybody's opinion, had relations with Col. Schwarzkoppen, the former German Military Attaché at Paris, and the dissimilarities between the writing of the bordereau and that of the prisoner.

The members of the court-martial were apparently much interested, and asked Prof. Molinier a number of questions, to which he replied, upholding his conclusion that Esterhazy was the writer of the bordereau.

Gen. Mercier requested permission to speak, and called attention to the fact that in his testimony before the Court of Cassation Prof. Molinier said a change was apparent in Esterhazy's handwriting after 1894, and asked that the professor's former evidence be read.

LABORI QUESTIONS MERCIER.

M. Labori, leading counsel for the defense, then jumped up and inquired if Gen. Mercier intervened with the object of verifying Prof. Molinier's evidence. Counsel added that it seemed to him that Gen. Mercier intervened less in the character of a witness than as a representative of the Government Commissary. He therefore would be grateful to the General if he would kindly explain the bearing of his remark.

Mercier replied that on this special point he desired to confirm the evidence of Prof. Molinier, which, he said, corroborated M. Bertillon's statement that Esterhazy, the man of straw, changed his handwriting in order to replace Dreyfus.

[Regarding the present form of Esterhazy's handwriting, persons who believe that he wrote the bordereau contend that since December, 1897, the date of his exposure by Mathieu Dreyfus, he has been attempting gradually to change his hand so that his recent letters bear very slight resemblance to the bordereau. On the other hand, the anti-Dreyfusards contend that Esterhazy has received money from the "Dreyfus Syndicate," being bribed to alter his handwriting until it should more closely resemble the bordereau. They allege that he has been playing a part that deceived even the officers of the General Staff, who were bent on protecting him in 1897-8, and that part of his rôle was to confess that he wrote the bordereau by order of Col. Sandherr. They say that the expert Bertillon actually implicated "Esterhazy, the forger, but not the traitor," when he said to Col. Picquart, when a letter of Esterhazy's was shown to him: "For a year past the Jews have been keeping some one hard at work to produce the writing of the bordereau, and they have perfectly succeeded; that is evident."]

In conclusion Gen. Mercier said: "Having emphasized the point in regard to the change in Esterhazy's handwriting in 1897, perhaps before, I am satisfied." [Commotion.]

Prof. Giry, also of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, traversed ground similar to that covered by Prof. Molinier. He said the bordereau only had a superficial likeness to Dreyfus's handwriting, and asserted that it was certainly the work of Esterhazy.

The witness also said the bordereau was not written with the aid of keywords.

PROF. GIRY CAN SEE NO CHANGE.

M. Labori asked if the witness had noticed a change in Esterhazy's caligraphy, and Prof. Giry replied that he had studied the question, but did not think there had been any marked change.

Counsel then asked whether Gen. Mercier had meant to intimate that Esterhazy's handwriting had become more or less like that of Dreyfus since 1894, to which the General replied that he had not wished to express an opinion, but he reiterated that M. Bertillon had shown that Esterhazy's handwriting had become more like that of the bordereau.

Thereupon M. Labori retorted that in that case Gen. Mercier should not have repeated the evidence of M. Grenier before the Court of Cassation, as M. Grenier showed Esterhazy's caligraphy had become less and less like the writing both of the bordereau and of Dreyfus.

M. Bertillon, at this juncture, said he desired to speak, but the President of the court, Col. Jouaust, hastily rose and said, amid laughter: "The sitting is suspended."

Then M. Bertillon reseated himself in a state of high dudgeon.

On the resumption of the sitting M. Georges Picot, a member of the Institute, was called for the defense, Maitre Demange of counsel for the prisoner explaining that M. Picot was summoned because in May last he had had an interview with a foreign Military Attaché, during the course of which mention was made of the document inserted in the dossier by Gen. Mercier.

Col. Jouaust recommended the witness to be very cautious in his statements.

After promising to exercise care, M. Picot started with saying that he had had an interview with the Austro-Hungarian Military Attaché, which caused Col. Jouaust to intervene, saying:

"But you cannot continue like this."

Major Carrière, the Government Commissary, also exclaimed sharply: "I protest in the name of the Government and the State against the indiscretion committed by the witness."

EVIDENCE OF M. PICOT.

M. Picot then recommenced his testimony, eliminating the "Austro-Hungarian." He said he had had an interview with a "certain Military Attaché," and that the conversation turned upon the Dreyfus case. The attaché expressed surprise at the "incorrect attitude of French officers in doubting the word of foreign officers."

"My impression," added the witness, "was that he was anxious to assert firmly and unequivocally the absolute innocence of Dreyfus." [Sensation.]

"Regarding the bordereau," continued M. Picot, "the attaché said only three documents, enumerated, were referred to, the real fact being that the others were padding, meant to swell the dossier."

The witness noticed that the attaché employed the expression "hydraulic brake" and never "pneumatic brake."

[The phrase in the bordereau is as follows: "(1) Une note sur le frein hydraulique de 120, et la manière dont s'est conduite cette pièce." The literal translation of this is "(1) A note on the hydraulic brake (or buffer) of the 120 (millimeter cannon) and on the method of operating this piece." The phrase "le frein hydraulique" used to describe the hydro-pneumatic brake of 1894, which the writer of the bordereau really meant, is not such as would be employed by any one practically conversant with artillery—in fact, such an officer as Dreyfus is known to be.]

In regard to Esterhazy, the attaché, M. Picot said, declared that he considered him a swindler. The attaché also asserted that Esterhazy had relations with Col. Schwarzkoppen, who dismissed him because Esterhazy only brought information devoid of interest.

It was then, continued M. Picot, that Esterhazy tried to enter the War Office, and almost succeeded, and it was then that he wrote to Col. Schwarzkoppen the letter since known as the bordereau. In reply to the writer of the bordereau, added M. Picot, Col. Schwarzkoppen wrote the telegram card known as the petit bleu. But on reflection he crumpled it up and threw it into the fireplace.

[The petit bleu, which is a pneumatic tube message card of blue paper, was brought in in the condition above described to Col. Picquart, Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, some time in May, 1896. As has been said, it was in Col. von Schwarzkoppen's handwriting, and was addressed: "M. le Commandant Esterhazy, 27 Rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris."]

GEN. ROGET DEFENDS THE ARMY.

At this juncture Gen. Roget asked leave to speak, and, stationing himself beside the witness, said he must strongly protest against M. Picot's evidence regarding the Military Attaché's surprise that French officers did not believe their foreign colleagues.

"What does the witness think," continued Gen. Roget, "of the foreign officer, who, having caused the publication in the Figaro of an emphatic denial of a statement of Gen. Mercier, was afterward obliged to acknowledge the authorship of a document the paternity of which he at first denied?"

[This is not strictly true. Schneider denied that he had written such a "report" as had been attributed to him. He, moreover, stated that if this document contained the phrases testified to it was a forgery. Later, he acknowledged having sent a letter at the date indicated, but denied that it contained the words attributed to him, which he still insists are forged.]

M. Picot retorted that he had only repeated statements made to him, and had abstained from comments on them. He had, therefore, nothing to say in reply to Gen. Roget's questions.

M. Demange, intervening, asked Gen. Roget if he did not think the Foreign Office's mistake was excusable since the word "report" had been applied to a document not possessing the character of the report?

"It is not for me to accuse or excuse," replied the General. "I confine myself to pointing out to the Court that the conversation repeated occurred in May, that is to say, at the time the result of the investigation of the Court of Cassation was already known. For my part, I only intervened because French officers have been arraigned, and when, being accused, French officers have the right to reply. [Excitement.]

GEN DELOYE ON THE STAND.

The General then returned to his seat and Gen. Deloye, Director of Artillery at the War Office, was called to the witness bar. He repeated his explanations given before the Court of Cassation as to the various peculiarities of the artillery, particularly with reference to the brake of the "120 short" guns.

The witness said he considered that in 1894 it would have been impossible for any officer serving with his regiment to communicate anything in regard to the brake of this gun. He added that, although the gun was in use at Rennes, the officers forming the court-martial, among whom was an officer commanding a "120 short" gun, had only the vaguest ideas about this gun, while in 1894 the details of the "pneumatic brake" could only have been known to very few officers.

The Court closely questioned Gen. Deloye, and a Judge asked when it was known that the German shell "C 91" presented analogies to the Robin shell?

Gen. Deloye—In 1896.

The Judge—Not before 1894?

Gen. Deloye—No.

The Judge—It was the information in regard to the "pneumatic brake," contained in the provisional instructions for the "120 short" gun, which was communicated?

Gen. Deloye—Yes.

The Judge—Was it possible for an officer of the Headquarters Staff to procure the firing manual?

Gen. Deloye—It was not impossible if he adduced a plausible pretext.

The Judge—Was the brake manufactured at Bourges?

Gen. Deloye—Yes, at the foundry.

The Judge—And the Robin shell?

Gen. Deloye—At the Gunnery School.

M. Demange—Was the distance between the two establishments great?

Gen. Deloye—The foundry was contiguous to the Gunnery School.

DREYFUS REPLIES TO CHARGE.

When Dreyfus was asked if he had anything to say, he replied:

"I do not intend to discuss the terms of the bordereau, nor advance theories about it. It must be known what is in the notes and what is their nature and their value before theories can be suggested.

"Mention has been made of the '120 short' gun. I state briefly for the second time all that I knew in 1889-90 at Bourges of this gun. I knew the principle of the 'pneumatic brake.'

"Gen. Mercier's deposition recalled the fact that he was Inspector General at Bourges in 1890. He must remember the lecture given in the presence of all the officers, both of the Gunnery School and the foundry, and all the departments of Bourges and the officers of the garrison artillery. He must recollect the final lecture given on the subject of the 'pneumatic brake,' of which he made the customary rough sketch. This is to be found in the St. Cyr lectures. All my knowledge of the 'pneumatic brake' was derived from the lectures.

"As regards the brake itself, I have seen it twice. Once in the courtyard of the Gunnery School at Bourges and once in the School of War. I have not seen it in action. I have not seen the '120 short' gun fired. I have never been present at the firing trials.

"Mention has also been made of the shrapnel shell of 1891. The knowledge of Gen. Deloye on this point is much more extensive than mine, and everything he has said is quite correct. In 1894 I studied the shell, and, in a necessarily incomplete study, reached the conclusion that the shell of the 1891 pattern was a shell in which the bullets were kept in place by a smoke-generating substance intended to produce dense clouds of smoke on bursting in order to facilitate range finding. These are the conclusions I reached in 1891, and I chronicled them in a report made at the time."

When the prisoner was reseated Major Carriere announced that he had received a letter from Gen. Chamoin informing him that by order of the Minister of War the Third Artillery Department had prepared a dossier of the documents the defense requested, and that those documents could be submitted to the court by Gen. Deloye under the same conditions as observed in regard to the secret dossier. The Major, therefore, asked the court to sit in secret or behind closed doors.

M. Demange asked that Majors Hartmann and Ducros be allowed to attend when Gen. Deloye communicated the documents.

After the court had deliberated in private Col. Jouaust announced that it would sit in secret to-morrow morning in order to consider the dossier, and that Majors Hartmann and Ducros were authorized to attend. The court adjourned at 11:15 o'clock.

EXPRESS SYMPATHY FOR LABORI.

American Bar Association Adopts Resolution in Reference to Dreyfus Case.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—The American Bar Association to-day adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with M. Labori in his suffering and his struggle for justice in the Dreyfus case. It met with much opposition, some believing it might work evil to Dreyfus. It was finally carried by a vote of 130 to 69.

The committee appointed to devise a plan of observing Feb. 4, 1901, as "John Marshall Day" reported and the report was adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska; Secretary—John Hinkley, (re-elected,) Maryland; Treasurer—Francis Rawle, (re-elected,) Pennsylvania; Executive Committee—Edmund Witmore, New York; U. M. Rose, Arkansas, and Charles Noble, Wisconsin. A Vice President from each State was chosen.

The Secretary was instructed to decline an invitation to send five delegates to an anti-trust convention to be held in Chicago Sept. 13 to 16.

After transacting further routine business the conference adjourned without date.

Many of the members will remain here to attend the conference of the International Bar Association, beginning to-morrow.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD.

Herr Schweighofer to Appear at the Irving Place Theatre—Is German's First Comedian.

When Director Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre returned from Europe recently and announced his plans for the coming season he refused to make public the names of many of the stars he had engaged to appear in this country until they had sailed for America. Notwithstanding this determination on Herr Conried's part, it has become known that one of his principal stars will be Herr Felix Schweighofer of the Theater a. d. Wien of Vienna, the leading comedian of Germany and Austria, and an actor of renowned reputation.

For the last ten years Herr Schweighofer has only appeared as a star in the leading theatres of Germany and Austria, creating comedy parts in Strauss's and Millioecker's operas and other important German productions. In securing him for this country Herr Conreid has engaged an actor who is regarded as far as ability is concerned as next in rank to Herr Sonnenthal.

Herr Schweighofer made his debut in Vienna under the management of Josephine Galmeyer of the Stranmfer Theatre, along with Alexander Girardy, another well-known comedian in those days. Both made hits upon their first appearances, and continued as popular comedians for ten years, when they separated. Some of Herr Schweighofer's best roles are Gaspard in the "Chimes of Normandy," Colonel Ollendorf in the "Beggar Student," Prince Prucheska in "L'Africaine," Derrick in "Rip Van Winkle," and as a peasant in a play by Moret called "'SNullerl."

Herr Schweighofer would have made his appearance in this country before, but has always had a fear of crossing the ocean. Many times flattering offers to come over have been made to him, but he has always refused them. Several years ago he determined to make the journey under the management of Gustave Amberg, but the day he was to sail the advance money which Herr Amberg had agreed to deposit prior to his departure was not forthcoming, and, at the request of his wife not to make the trip, he canceled his engagement.

Herr Schweighofer is reputed to be the richest actor in Germany and worth at least 1,000,000 marks, all of which he earned during his career on the stage. He was born in Gratz, Austria, and is nearly fifty years old. His home is in Dresden.

Stoddart as Dr. Manette.

In "The Only Way," the new dramatization of Dickens's "A Tale of Two Cities" which Henry Miller will present at the Herald Square Theatre Sept. 18, the character of Dr. Manette, who was sent to the Bastile under a lettre de cachet and during his long imprisonment wrote the statement of the wickedness of Charles Darnay's relatives, which is brought to light years later to Darnay's peril, after that innocent young man has married the doctor's daughter, will be taken by that veteran actor J. H. Stoddart. The pathos of the rôle will be perfectly safe in his hands. Jarvis Lorry, the man of business, will be acted by J. H. Harkins. The cast will also include Edward J. Morgan in the rôle of Defarge.

Longer Run for "His Excellency."

"His Excellency the Governor" having proved a greater success at the Empire Theatre than when it was originally produced, Charles Frohman intends, if he can make the arranagements, to retain Miss Jessie Millward in New York and transfer the play to the Garden Theatre for a continuation of its run. If this can be accomplished Miss Millward will be prevented from appearing on tour with the Empire Stock Company in "Lord and Lady Algy."

"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp."

The rehearsals of the new Sousa and MacDonough extravaganza, "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," will begin at the Victoria on Sept. 11. Jerome Sykes and Edna Wallace-Hopper will play the leading parts, the former that of the Genii and the latter Chris.

FATAL FALL IN A CHURCH.

A Brooklyn Choir Boy Goes Through Ceiling, Breaking His Neck.

Robert Richards, fifteen years old, a choir boy in St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, Pennsylvania and Liberty Avenues, Brooklyn, was instantly killed in that church yesterday by falling through a ceiling.

One of the windows in the nave of the church was out of order, and young Richards volunteered to help the janitor repair it. The boy climbed on to the rafters between the ceiling and the roof. A single plank led across the rafters to the window, and in the darkness the boy stepped off the plank on to the plaster of the ceiling between the rafters. The plaster gave way under his weight, and he fell through to the floor of the church, a distance of forty feet, striking his head on one of the pews. The boy's neck was broken and he died instantly.

Young Richards lived with his parents on Doscher Street, near Eastern Parkway. He was a singer of much promise, and was a favorite in the church.

THE SPARKILL CONVENT FIRE.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Search at the ruins of St. Agnes's Convent, Sparkill, for the remains of the missing since the fire resulted in the finding late yesterday of a skull and portions of the body of Jane, the old cripple, who perished in the fire.

The remains of Theresa Murphy will also, it is thought, be found in the ruins. The search was continued to-day.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

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FATAL CRASH ON ERIE ROAD

Wildcat Cars, Laden with Stone, Smash Into Passenger Train.

ONE MAN KILLED AND 24 HURT

Freight Cars Break from the Rear and Gain Great Headway on a Down-Grade Near Arlington, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 30.—"Put up your red flag, boys; look out for the train behind you!"

These were the first words uttered by Stephen Riker, baggage master on the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad, when, terribly burned, he was rescued this afternoon from a mass of wreckage just east of Arlington, N. J., caused by a collision between the west-bound Little Falls passenger train and two heavily laden cars which had broken away from a freight train near Montclair and had dashed down the steep grade between there and Arlington at a speed of fifty miles an hour.

Besides Riker twenty-four persons were injured and one, Arthur Neary, was killed. Four of the injured were employes of the road. The others were passengers.

The Little Falls local freight train left Jersey City yesterday morning and proceeded leisurely, taking on and unloading freight at stations. Its conductor was C. E. Smith. When it reached the steep grade about one mile this side of Montclair the last two of its cars, known as gondola cars, and each heavily weighted with blue flagstones, became detached from the rest by the breaking of a coupling and began their wildcat dash toward Arlington.

Brakeman John Hull of Little Falls, N. J., was on these runaway cars. He kept his head and showed his pluck by resisting the impulse to jump to the ground. He tried to stop the cars, but found that one of the brakes was useless, and when he set the other one down as hard as he could the brake chain broke, and the sudden release almost threw him off the car. All that he could then do was to seek his own safety by jumping or risk almost certain death by remaining at his post. He chose the former course. Between Montclair and Arlington the distance is about five miles.

At Soho, three miles from Montclair, and again at the bridge across the Passaic River, there is an ascent. In their flight the runaway cars passed a number of stations and blockhouses. At Soho and again at Passaic Bridge, as the cars' momentum lessened for a few moments, persons realizing Hull's great peril yelled to him to jump and save his life, but he waved his hands and remained on his car.

Meanwhile the Little Falls passenger train had left Jersey City at 1:47 P. M. It was due at Arlington at 2 o'clock. Archibald Curry was the engineer. William Osborne the fireman, Richard Furey the conductor, and Stephen Riker the baggagemaster. The train consisted of an engine and tender, a combination baggage and smoker, two day coaches, and a Wells-Fargo express car. In the smoker were more than two dozen passengers. The other cars were about equally filled with men, women, and children.

The train traveled at good speed along the embankment, which rises out of the meadows beyond Hackensack River bridge and brings the tracks into the long cut through the Arlington Hill. Just east of the mouth of the cut there is a gradual curve in the rails, but on the inner side across which the engineer would look at the distant point of the arc there is a clump of bushes and trees which shuts off the view. As the passenger train was passing the last signal station in the meadows Engineer Curry saw that it showed a clear track to the deep cut in the Arlington Hill.

Curry's train was now traveling about twenty-five miles an hour; the wild cat cars were going twice as fast. The clump of bushes hid the danger from Curry's gaze. Brakeman Hull, standing upon the flagstones of his car, could see over the top of the bushes the passenger train. He shouted as loudly as he could; he swung his red flag wildly above his head, and as Engineer Curry saw this danger signal the plucky Hull, realizing that he had done everything to avoid disaster, at last jumped from the wild cat.

Curry whistled twice and reversed his lever, but it was too late. The passenger train and the wild cat freight cars came together with a terrific crash. Just before the collision Curry and his fireman, Osborne, jumped. Ira Cadmus, the local agent at Arlington of the Colonial Life Insurance Company, stood on the Schuyler Avenue bridge when the collision occurred. He says that the freight cars lifted the engine in the air, smashing its smaller wheels and throwing it, badly wrecked, on the side of the track. They then ploughed their way under the combination car and tossed it headlong into the bottom of the ditch, a distance of about sixty feet. The coupling between this and the others cars broke and they did not leave the track. The combination car broke in two as it struck the ground. The flat cars were reduced to splinters. The largest piece of them that was found was a ten-foot section of the rear car. The big flagstones were broken into bits.

From the wrecked combination car came groans and screams. The other train hands and passengers, joined by residents of Arlington, turned to aid the imprisoned passengers. Axes were used in cutting holes in the combination car. Drs. Goldberg, Exton, Marks, Strasser, and Blackfoot attended the dying and the injured. The following is a list of the dead and more seriously injured:

DEAD.

NEARY, ARTHUR, of 57A Bright Street, Jersey City. He was fifty-four years old, and was employed as an engineer at the Jersey City Water Works at Belleville, N. J. He leaves a widow, one son, and four daughters.

WOUNDED.

ASP, BERTEL, mechanical engineer, office Bennett Building, New York; scalp wound; dressed and took the train for New York.

BALL, DEXTER, of Hamburg, N. J., scalp wound and legs injured; went home.

BARTSCH, H. C., grocer at 78 Sherman Street, Jersey City, and also at Arlington. Back severely hurt and internal injuries; taken in train to Jersey City.

BLOCK, PIERSON, of Boston, Mass., scalp wounds.

BOGERT, M., of Arlington, slightly cut and bruised.

CONNELL, J. J., station agent at Orchard Street, Bloomfield, N. J.; scalp wounds and internal injuries.

CURRY, ARCHIBALD, of East Orange; engineer; cut about the head and badly bruised.

CROWLEY, JOHN, plumber, of Belleville; spine injured, serious internal injuries.

DOLE, Capt. IRA A., of the Old Dominion Steamship Line; lives at Arlington; bad cut on the head.

DUNN, JAMES E., of 522 Fourth Street, Union Hill, N. J.; concussion of the brain and other injuries; removed to St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City.

FUREY, RICHARD, of Arlington, conductor; legs cut and ankles badly bruised.

DODD, JOHN B., salesman, East Orange; scalp wounds.

HALL, J. C., Jr., Forest Hill, N. J.; bruises.

HULL, JOHN, of Little Falls, N. J., brakeman on the runaway cars; shoulder bruised, head cut, arms bruised.

KRUGER, H., of Short Hills, N. J.; collar bone broken and shoulder dislocated; removed to the German Hospital, Newark.

LONG, ALFRED, of 8 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Manhattan; lip badly cut.

MARTIN, J., of 96 Orchard Street, Newark; serious internal injuries; removed to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark.

MURPHY, WILLIAM, of 140 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City; back injured.

MARSHALL, CHARLES L., of Cedar Grove, N. J.; arms and wrists injured and leg bruised.

NEWBOLD, A. WALLACE, of Roseland, N. J.; back and head injured.

OSBORNE, WILLIAM, of Pompton Junction, fireman; scalp wounds.

POLLARD, J. H., of New York City; shoulder bruised.

RIKER, STEPHEN, of Pompton Junction; baggage master; badly scalded; may die; removed to his home.

SHEPARD, CHARLES E., ice cream dealer, Arlington; serious internal injuries.

STOKES, WILLIAM A., wooden ware dealer, 606 St. Mark's Avenue Brooklyn, said to be a Major in the Twenty-third Regiment; cut in head and dislocation of the right shoulder; went to his home.

It is said that Baggagemaster Riker was in charge of a bag containing $1,500 of the express company's money, and that, next to his exclamation about the danger flag, was a request that the money be secured. The bag was taken out of the wrecked car and locked up in a safe.

The west-bound track was cleared of wreckage at 6:50 P. M. The company covered all schedules, except one east-bound train, which was annulled.

COMMENDS EXPANSION POLICY.

London Times Says America Will Be Proud of Her Possessions.

LONDON Aug. 31.—The Times, in an editorial this morning on "The American Imperialist Policy," says:

"President McKinley's speech at Pittsburg placed American policy on a solid and unassailable basis."

The Times then proceeds to comment upon an article from the pen of a Russian in The North American Review, where the writer warns the United States against the perilous path of imperialism into which Great Britain is tempting her. The Times says:

"The United States will not be much influenced by the amusing warnings of Prince Ookhtomsky and the writer he patronizes. We are quite confident that America has the patience and persistence necessary to overcome the Philippine problem, and will in the end have reason to be proud of her new possessions."

VALENTINE MOTT LOSES SUIT.

Louisville Consolidated Railroad Need Not Exchange Bonds.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court yesterday, sustained a demurrer interposed by the defendants in the suit brought by Valentine Mott against the New York Security and Trust Company and the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company to compel the defendants to exchange bonds of the Consolidated Railroad Company for bonds held by him in the Huntingburg, Tell City and Cannelton Railroad Company, which was merged into the defendant company in 1883.

Under the articles of agreement between the different companies which were consolidated the Directors of the Consolidated Company were authorized to issue bonds, which were to be exchanged for bonds of the old companies. Mott claimed he was not aware of the creation of this trust until Dec. 1, 1898, and that he at once presented his bonds and demanded that he receive eight one-thousand-dollar bonds in the defendant company for them. His demand was refused. He then instituted his action to compel the defendants to deliver to him their bonds, and offered to return the bonds held by him in the Huntingburg Road for cancellation.

The defendants charged that Mott had committed laches in not exchanging his bonds immediately after the consolidation of the various companies, and that his complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Justice Stover holds the plaintiff was guilty of laches.

THE READING ADVANCES COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 30.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day telegraphed its agents at Chicago, Milwaukee, and Lake Superior to advance prices on coal 25 cents per ton on Sept. 1, and to issue circulars to that effect. This advance in prices includes Buffalo, Canada, and New York State points. Orders have also been issued that no coal shall be invoiced at tide after September at less than the July circular prices.

Under the proposed advance the prices in effect on Sept. 1 at Buffalo will be $4.50 for broken and $4.75 for egg, stove, and chestnut per gross ton, $5.25 for broken and $5.50 per net ton for egg, stove, and chestnut at Chicago and Lake Superior points.

Fitzsimmons to Settle in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—"Bob" Fitzsimmons, who was here to-day, said he intends to open a school of physical culture in Chicago. He said: "It may be but I will find a strong rival in the Chicago Athletic Association, which is so well established, but that will not deter me from the project. In a way the association will not be a rival, and I know that Chicago offers a fine field. With my reputation I should do well there."

Hera Wins Thirty-Footer Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—The thirty-footer fleet raced for a sweepstakes over the Hope Island and Bishop's Rock Buoy course this afternoon, with the wind from the southwest. The boats returned after dark, yet the race was one of the best of the season. The start was at 3:34 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Hera, R. N. Ellis	6:39:21	3:15:21
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	6:40:30	3:16:30
Vela, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	6:41:17	3:17:17
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	6:42:07	3:18:07
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	6:45:14	3:21:24
Asahi, L. Warren	6:45:23	3:21:23
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	6:46:40	3:33:40
Raccoon, John R. Drexel	6:52:03	3:28:03
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	Did not finish	
Dorothy, H. F. Whitney	Did not finish	

Incorporated in New York.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The following companies were incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State:

Peerless Gaslighter Company of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—William Starn, Benjamin F. Warren, William L. Wallace, John Haynes of New York City; John J. Viele of Bronxville.

Anthony Baking Company of Rochester; capital, $15,000. Directors—Daniel M., Bert E., Helen C., and Gertrude Anthony of Rochester.

H. Frank Hackstaff Company Advertising Agency of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. Frank, Richard C. and Priscilla D. Hackstaff of Brooklyn.

The Sterling Metal Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—William J. Leddell, J. Turner Morehead, and Charles C. Nadal of New York City.

A certificate of payment of capital stock of the Empire City Trotting Club of New York City was filed with the Secretary of State today.

The Madison County Social Club, location of the principal office not yet decided upon. Directors—Clarence W. Dexter of Munnsville, John J. Hodge of Oneida, Charles Bull of Clockville, W. Albert Hare of Georgetown, Austin B. Carpenter of Moreysville, M. E. Tallett of De Ruyter, G. Cooley White of Madison, Orlando W. Burbyte of Brookfield, W. Emmett Coe of Peterborough, Herbert J. House of Cazenovia, William Miller of Perryville, V. Williams Bull of Sullivan, Stephen R. Campbell of Lebanon, James W. Welch of Hamilton, Judson Field of Canastota, George C. Moore of Erieville.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Edward Bok, Philadelphia; Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy, and Alexander McDonald, D. D., Antigonish, N. S.

ASTOR—E. F. Chisdell, London, and Edward Soper, England.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, Pelham, N. Y.

EMPIRE—Dr. J. W. Newman, New Orleans.

FIFTH AVENUE—R. O. Hill, Ireland, and C. J. Jobson, London.

GILSEY—Gen. Lew Wallace, Indiana.

GRAND—Gen. Guy Henry, United States Army; Edward Isham, London; Count John Lind, Stockholm; Theodore Flint, London, and J. E. Kuhn, Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—H. A. Reid, Bromley, England; C. W. Coffin, Montreal, and Dr. Florence A. Barney, Port Alegre, Portugal.

HOFFMAN—Dr. George E. Gabites, New Zealand, and Dr. Arthur Kutz, Germany.

HOLLAND—J. F. Dorling, London; Richard Taylor, Leicester, England; John Dyke, Liverpool; H. A. Flurschheim, Paris; James Richardson, Liverpool; C. Muser, Brussels, and Charles S. Francis, Editor of The Troy Times.

IMPERIAL—Richard J. Toleman, M. P., London; John A. Rudolph of The Buffalo Courier; Judge A. K. Tingle, Washington; Col. C. S. Stone, Indianapolis, and T. S. Davant, General Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway, Roanoke.

MAJESTIC—Senator C. P. Vedder, Ellicottville, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—William Herrick, Montreal; A. H. Wallace, London, and Thomas Glass, Glasgow.

MURRAY HILL—A. G. Lott, Puerto Principe, Cuba; John Swanson, Liverpool; Alexander E. Tucker, Bermuda, and H. C. Meale, London.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

WALDORF—Baron Paul Vietinghoff, Russia; A. Kerpely, Vienna; A. R. Sargent, Brighton, England; C. W. Link, London; M. E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four" Railway system, Cincinnati; F. Grand d'Hauteville, Newport; Mendelsohn-Bartholdy, Berlin; Hugo Wech, Vienna; G. Aarons, Australia; H. Berg, Moscow, and Stephen Maretner, Vienna.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

CYCLISTS SCORE BROWER

Declare He Has No Right to Surrender the Coney Island Path.

ROAD RACE ON LABOR DAY

While It Is in Progress All but Participants Will Be Kept Off—Horsemen to be Excluded, Too.

Park Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn is severely criticised by cyclists in that borough for his action in granting permission to the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island to hold a road race on the Coney Island cycle path on Labor Day. This criticism is not confined alone to cyclists, but there is also much censorious comment with regard to the matter on the part of horsemen who use the Ocean Parkway, and who feel that their privileges are being trespassed upon. In the opinion of these people, Commissioner Brower in granting such a permit to the Associated Cycling Clubs has established a precedent which is likely to lead to unpleasant complications in the future. It is said that the Commissioner has overstepped his authority in the matter, and that he has no right to turn over a public highway to the use of an association for racing purposes.

By virtue of the permit granted to it by Commissioner Brower, the Associated Cycling Clubs are to have the exclusive use of both cycle paths and also of the driveway on Ocean Parkway on Labor Day for several hours. During that time cyclists not participating in the race, and horsemen, will be debarred from the paths and carriageway. The race, which is expected to be a big affair, is to be held at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Not only will the paths be closed while the race is actually in progress, which in itself will mean all of an hour, it being a twenty-five-mile event, but also for some time before the start, that the racers may be sure of a clear road. Bicyclists and horsemen who have no interest in the race, who may be bound to Coney Island, will be forced to make a wide detour, taking them from five to six miles out of their way to reach that place.

One wheelman, who is connected with a prominent cycling club on Bedford Avenue, threatens to ride, or to attempt to ride, on the cycle path while the race is in progress in defiance of the authorities. He declares that if he is arrested he will bring a suit for damages against the city.

The matter of closing the cycle path for the race on Labor Day was discussed at the last meeting of the Good Roads Association and the idea generally condemned. A horseman connected with the Parkway Driving Club, who uses the Ocean Parkway nearly every day, said yesterday:

"Do you suppose that Mr. Brower would permit a driving club to hold a trotting meet on the Parkway?" continued the horseman. "It is hardly to be presumed that he would, and yet such a club, or, in fact, any cycling organization, in view of the precedent established, could with reason and justice make a request to be allowed to use it as a race course. I know the sentiment which prevails among horsemen who use the Boulevard with regard to this thing, and it is not flattering to Mr. Brower. Labor Day is one of the biggest days on Ocean Parkway. I suppose 50,000 cyclists use the paths on that day, and the roadway is invariably thronged with drivers. There will be thousands of riders and drivers who will want to get to the seaside resorts and to the race tracks by way of the Parkway that day. Yet these people will be unable to reach their destinations unless they go miles out of their way. I think the Associated Cycling Clubs show rare nerve in this matter. But they can hardly be blamed if Commissioner Brower approves of the cool proposition."

Commissioner Brower could not be seen in relation to the matter yesterday. He is out of town, and no explanation as to why the Park Department has seen fit to lend itself to a scheme for converting the cycle paths into a race course could be obtained.

CHINAMAN'S STRANGE DEATH.

His Body Discovered Sitting in a Laundry with a Stab Wound Over the Heart.

Soo Choo, a Chinaman employed by Charley Wah, a laundryman at 203 West Fifty-third Street, was found dead in the laundry at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with a stab wound in the heart. The body of the dead Chinaman, who was sitting in a chair at the counter, with his head leaning on his arms, was discovered by Robert McGarrick, fourteen years old, of 129 West Fifty-third Street, who looked in the window to see why the lights in the laundry were burning, and saw that the Chinaman's breast was bleeding.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who were at once informed of the discovery, were unable to learn whether death was due to murder or suicide. There were no evidences of any struggle, and the money drawer was found to be locked.

A small pair of scissors, however, which were hanging on the wall about ten feet away from the body, had some red stains, which will be examined in order to learn whether they were caused by blood.

Coroner's Physician Weston performed an autopsy on the body at the Morgue yesterday afternoon, and said that Soo Choo came to his death from an internal hemorrhage of the heart, which had been pierced by a sharp instrument.

Soo Choo was thirty-eight years old and had a wife and two children in China, and was learned that he had recently sent $100 to his family. He had owned eleven laundries in this city during the last twelve years, all of which failed, and it is thought that he may have become despondent.

Loo Lin, one of the dead Chinaman's brothers, said that he did not believe that Soo Choo had committed suicide. But he also said that his brother never had any enemies. Loo Lin said that Soo Choo formerly owned the laundry where he was found dead yesterday morning.

Mrs. Annie Miller, who lives directly opposite the laundry, says that at 5 o'clock yesterday morning she saw Soo Choo talking quietly with two other Chinamen at the door of the store. This statement is at variance with the opinion of the Coroner's physician, who thought that the man had been dead about twelve hours.

MR. ROSSITER TO LAMB & VOSS.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday replied to the letter of the law firm of Lamb & Voss of Manhattan, asking, in behalf of a client, for permission to examine the books of the company with a view of ascertaining the amount of judgments against the company remaining unsatisfied on June 30 of this year, the amount of judgments obtained against the company since June 30, and the gross amount of negligence suits now pending against the company. The request was made on behalf of F. F. Marquand, a stockholder, and mandamus proceedings were threatened if the request was refused. Mr. Rossiter's letter is as follows:

Gentlemen: I have your letter of yesterday's date, addressed to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which letter had previously appeared in the public press. In reply, I would say that there are no judgments of any kind outstanding against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The judgments outstanding against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, which is the operating company, on June 30, 1899, were $56,791.62, which was $130,906.81 less than the amount outstanding on the corresponding date of the previous year. Appeals are pending from all of these judgments, and inasmuch as the policy of the company has been to appeal only those cases where success seems probable, the expectation is that most of these judgments will be reversed. During the past year more than three-fourths of all the judgments appealed from were reversed.

Perhaps you are not familiar with the fact that all judgments and actions are a matter of public record, and your desire for information can easily be satisfied by an inspection of the records of the County Clerk's office.

Inasmuch as you have made public your letter in advance of its receipt by us, I take the liberty of giving this reply to the newspaper men who have questioned me regarding the same. Yours truly,

CLINTON L. ROSSITER, President.

Corn Exchange Bank's New Officer.

The Board of Directors of the Corn Exchange Bank met yesterday and elected Walter E. Frew Vice President of the bank. Mr. Frew was President of the Queens County Bank, which is now a branch of the Corn Exchange, the others being the Hudson River and Astor Place Banks and the newly established Broadway branch. Mr. Frew will perform the usual duties of the Vice President of a bank and will not, as has been stated, only supervise the branches. He began life in Wall Street as a clerk in the Stock Exchange firm of Shepherd Knapp & Co., was clerk and assistant cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, and in 1887 went to the Queens County as cashier, becoming its President in 1894. He enters on his new duties to-morrow.

"ABE" COAKLEY STABBED.

Noted Burglar Seriously Wounded by Drunken Friend—No Reason for the Act.

"Abe" Coakley, one of the best-known crooks in the country, came nearly meeting early yesterday morning the fate that usually comes to those of his class, and is now lying in Bellevue with a four-inch stab wound in the left breast that came close to touching the heart and ending his career. His assailant is said by the police to have been William Joyce, who was formerly a porter in the Putnam House.

The affair differs from usual affrays of this kind, in that Coakley had no quarrel with the man that stabbed him, and was merely using his good offices to have his drunken assailant go home. While the police still hold Joyce and say that they have undoubted evidence against him, Coakley, true to the tenets of his kind, refused to identify Joyce when the latter was brought to his bedside in the hospital. In his antemortem statement made to Coroner Hart Coakley professes not to recollect what occurred, and says an unknown man cut him. He also said that he did not know where the stabbing occurred, nor who the people were who were with him at the time, and so, with death hovering near, "Abe" Coakley refuses to "peach." The doctors in Bellevue say that he has a meagre chance for recovery, but in this Coakley does not agree with them. He says he will get well, and it is a well-known fact, to which the police will bear witness, that when Coakley says a thing he usually does it.

The trouble first started in the saloon of "Kid" McManus, at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. Coakley was there with "Johnnie" Hope, a son of "Jimmy" Hope, a Manhattan Bank burglary fame, and a lot of others, among whom was Joyce. It was after hours, and Joyce, who was drunk and ugly, started a row by declaring that he had been "short changed" by a waiter. Peter McCann, a friend of his, tried to pacify him, and offered to make good the 25 cents out of which Joyce claimed he had been cheated. Joyce worked himself up into a frenzy, and, drawing a big clasp knife from his pocket, made a vicious thrust at his friend. McCann dodged just in time, and the point of the dirk was buried in the railing in front of the bar. McCann ran out into the street and Joyce pursued him. He managed to get away, and Joyce, who was now in a towering rage, came back to the saloon with the evident intention of stabbing the first person who interfered with him. Meanwhile the saloon had been closed, and Coakley was just coming out of the side entrance when Joyce came back with his knife still in his hand.

"Don't make a row, Bill," said Coakley, when he saw Joyce. "I'll make good whatever you have lost."

Joyce staggered against Coakley, and drawing back his dirk plunged it into Coakley's breast. Coakley screamed and Joyce fled, and at once the saloon was darkened and McManus came out. He found two men supporting Coakley, who was bleeding profusely, and it was only after repeated efforts that McManus finally induced a liveryman to let him have a carriage, and in it Coakley was taken to Bellevue. There one of the men said that Coakley had fallen on his own knife, but Dr. Nutt did not believe that yarn. The police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station were notified, and Detective O'Rourke was detailed on the case. O'Rourke found Joyce in bed at 226 East Thirty-ninth Street. He seemed to be recovering from a debauch, and claimed not to remember anything that had occurred. In the room the police found the dirk with which he is supposed to have done the cutting, and also a penknife, both bloodstained, as well as a bloodstained handkerchief. In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday he was remanded for examination.

"Abe" Coakley first came to the notice of the police in 1880, when he was arrested in Philadelphia in company with "Banjo Pete" Emerson, a notorious thief, on suspicion of having been concerned in the Manhattan Bank Burglary. He was, however, discharged later on the recommendation of District Attorney Phelps. Coakley was the principal witness in the Walsh-Irving-Porter murder case. John Walsh, a burglar, killed "Johnny" Irving, also a burglar, in "Shang" Draper's saloon on Sixth Avenue on Oct. 19, 1883, and within ten minutes of Irving's death Walsh was shot and killed by "Billie" Porter, a third burglar. Coakley was a witness to both murders, and when arrested he aided the police in running down Porter. Coakley's most recent arrest occurred in 1891. He took a pocketbook containing $545 from a man on a Grand Street car. For this crime he was sent to prison for eight years.

LIQUOR MEN ASK OLD LICENSE.

Prefer Former System to the Raines Law—Opposed to the Sale of Spirits by Department Stores.

The convention of the New York State Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association resumed its session at noon yesterday at Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street. The fight of the association is still directed against the continuance of the full two-dollar tax on the retailers by the brewers, who had 15 per cent. of their additional one-dollar war tax reduced by the Government.

Peter Seery, the outgoing President, in his annual report congratulated the association on its healthy and prosperous condition, and felt pleased to say that it had kept steadily marching forward against the enemies of the trade.

The President said that the association abated none of its hostility to the Raines law. The association demanded a restoration of the old license system, with its local Boards of Excise. But should it be impracticable to ask for so radical a change, the association will still insist on several very material modifications of the law. It will demand the absolute repeal of the local option feature of the statute, for its purpose and effect are to favor the wealthy at the expense or discomfort of the toiling masses.

The report expressed opposition to the sale of liquor in department stores, which, it said, tended directly to the debasement and ruin of women and young girls who are forbidden access to the legitimate liquor stores. If legislation is refused for the suppression of this evil, the President advised that all good people withdraw their patronage from the establishments so offending good morals and transfer it to their rivals who announce publicly that they do not sell liquor.

The Secretary's report went over much the same ground as that of the President. He referred to the report of Excise Commissioner Lyman, and then recommended that every member of the local associations throughout the State should agitate that only those candidates to Congress and the State Legislature be elected who are devoted to the interests of the liquor trade and pledge themselves to work for it.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President—Peter McGinn; Vice Presidents—P. H. Butler of Brooklyn and William Connor; Recording Secretary—John Morrissy of Syracuse; Financial Secretary—C. P. Haeslop; Treasurer—August Baltzhoid of Buffalo; Sergeant at Arms—Martin W. Golden of Rondout; Delegates to the National Convention that will meet in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7—Patrick M. Mallon, George F. Gminder, and Alexander D. Newman.

Mr. Pugh, a lawyer and distiller of Cincinnati, addressed the convention, advising dealers and manufacturers to work together in harmony.

The delegates will go on an excursion today to Rockaway Beach.

DEATH STOPS GOLDEN WEDDING.

Yesterday was to have been a day of rejoicing and merry-making in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Johann L. Betz, at Avenue S and New York Avenue, Brooklyn. Instead, however, it was one of grief and mourning. Mr. and Mrs. Betz were to have celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding, and Capt. Herman Henningson, skipper of the schooner Freddie Hircken, sailing between New York and Georgia, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Betz, had promised to be home for the wedding. He did not come, but instead there came a telegram to Mrs. Henningson from the Maritime Exchange containing the intelligence that he had been lost overboard from his vessel in the hurricane off Cape Hatteras recently. The schooner put into Savannah two days ago.

Capt. Henningson was fifty years old, and was a native of Denmark. He had been sailing on American ships since he was a boy.

Lehigh Valley Excursion.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has arranged an excursion to Niagara Falls for $8 the round trip. Tickets will be accepted on the train leaving West Twenty-third Street at 5:55 P. M. only on Sept. 1, but on Sept. 2 and 3 they will be available on all trains except the Black Diamond Express. Returning, tickets will be accepted up to Sept. 6.

MRS. KOEFOED DISAPPEARS

Belief that Stepdaughter of C. G. Wilson Is a Prisoner.

THOUGHT TO BE HYPNOTIZED

President of Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange Thinks Money Was Extorted from Her.

Mrs. A. E. Koefoed, widow of Albert Koefoed, who was five years ago a broker in this city, has disappeared from the home of her stepfather, Charles G. Wilson, at 156 West Eighty-seventh Street. Dr. Wilson formerly was President of the Board of Health. He is now President of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. Mrs. Koefoed has been missing since Aug. 23, although a rigorous search has been prosecuted by her family and by private detectives. This search, it is maintained, has revealed facts which point to the conclusion that she is not absent from her home through her own volition, but that some person or persons have her under a hypnotic spell or other strong influence.

Mrs. Koefoed is a woman of strong nervous temperament, and Mr. Wilson believes that under such a spell she is being restrained for the possible purpose of extorting money. He is also confident that his daughter is at the present time in this city. Through a personal friend he has received proof of the fact that she was in New York up to Friday last. This was the last occasion that any word has been received about the missing woman.

Mrs. Koefoed had three children, to whom she was devotedly attached, and who lived with her at the home of her stepfather. Her home life was happy in every way, Mr. Wilson says, but she has not communicated with her family since leaving over a week ago.

Soon after her disappearance it was learned that Mrs. Koefoed secured a check for $1,500 from a friend of the family, and that she purchased goods from two mercantile houses in the city, and that these goods were almost immediately hypothecated for much less than their real value. The returns from both these transactions, it is said, went to the profit of the same person or persons. Mr. Wilson knows to whom the check was given.

Members of the family are very guarded in the statements given out regarding her disappearance on Aug. 23. On that day she left the house shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning, saying she was going to keep an appointment which she had with Mr. Wilson at his office, 60 Broadway, at 3 o'clock. He waited for her more than an hour, and then, thinking that something had detained her, he went home. He there found a telegram from her awaiting him, which stated that she would return at 8 o'clock. At that time, however, another telegram came, to the effect that she would spend the night with friends, and requested that the family should not be alarmed.

The following day, Thursday, she did not appear, and an immediate investigation was begun. Private detectives were employed, a friend of the family came to Mr. Wilson yesterday with a note and a telegram, which Mrs. Koefoed had sent this friend on Friday last. Mrs. Koefoed was then in the city. Mr. Wilson also was told by friends last night that Mrs. Koefoed had communicated with another person on Monday last, but he had been unable to verify this up to a late hour last night. Mr. Wilson said last night:

"It is untrue, as has been stated, that my daughter has borrowed large sums of money from friends of mine in Wall Street. After a thorough investigation, I find that she obtained a check for $1,500 from a friend of mine. This was made out in her own name. She indorsed the check and turned it over to a third party, who deposited it for collection in a certain bank. We have also learned that my daughter made two purchases of household furnishings, but these goods were almost immediately disposed of for the money they would bring.

"These bills were charged to herself, and so far as I have been able to learn, my name has not been used in any of the transactions. My daughter would not have raised the money as she did for her own use, and I am confident that some one else is profiting by her acts. She did not prepare herself in the way of clothing for a protracted stay. She cannot be with any of her friends, or they would have notified me of the fact. She was very much interested in a young married couple, but she cannot be with them, as they have called since her disappearance. Mrs. Koefoed was highly educated, competent to do literary work, and, in fact, she has often expressed a desire to do something for herself in order to be less dependent on us. It may be that some one acquainted with her affairs has suggested some business proposition which Mrs. Koefoed thought legitimate, and therefore was induced to promote with money."

Mr. Wilson admitted that he had in his possession facts which might implicate a prominent concern in this city. The police have not yet been notified by Mr. Wilson of the disappearance.

SHAMROCK DOES NOT GO OUT.

The expected departure of the Shamrock from her Tompkinsville anchorage for the Hook and a possible spin outside did not take place yesterday, and Mr. Barrie, who had returned from Boston, said he doubted whether or not the yacht would be put under canvas before Mr. Fife arrives with Sir Thomas Lipton. If Capt. Hogarth had decided otherwise, he was not informed of the fact. Capt. Hogarth refused to talk on the subject.

A number of persons went out in small boats yesterday to inspect the yacht. Her sailors were busy painting her steel spars of a color which makes them look very much like pine. The wooden sticks in the yacht were treated to a coat of varnish. The span of the Shamrock's boom has been adjusted.

The span is connected with the boom by means of a bridle at either end and the sheet tackle is made fast at the center, with a block at the traveler and one next the span. The sheet reaves through these apparently so that the two ends reave out from the upper blocks and are secured when under sail to two cleats, one at either quarter.

The lighter which has been chartered for the spare spars, rigging, and canvas of the challenger was towed to a pier at Tompkinsville yesterday to await the departure of the yacht for the Hook.

Mr. Barrie yesterday entertained a party of friends aboard the steam yacht Erin. Visits were also exchanged between the Erin and Eugene Higgins's steam yacht Varuna, which arrived with her owner and a party of friends after a ten-day voyage from Havre.

Bets made on the Maritime Exchange yesterday were at the odds of $100 to $75 on Columbia.

Governor Not to Meet Lipton.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Owing to previous engagements Gov. Roosevelt has had to decline the invitation to head the delegation that will meet Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the Shamrock.

NEW CARS FOR THIRD AVENUE.

The first consignment of new cars for the Third Avenue surface line arrived last night from St. Louis. The cars are to replace the present rolling stock when the power is changed to electricity. The new cars are thirty-eight feet in length and slightly broader than the present cars. They will be lighted by electricity and at each seat are electric push buttons for stop signals.

The color of the exterior is red, of a slightly darker shade than the old cars, and the upholstering of the seats is also red. The cars are termed combination cars, as in the Winter they will be run as closed cars and in the Summer made into open cars by the removal of the large glass windows. What is believed will be a pleasing innovation is the seating arrangement. Instead of a long seat on each side of the car the seats are cross seats, with an aisle in the centre, the seats on each side accommodating two persons.

It was expected that the change in the power system would be made by Sept. 1, but delays in getting material will prevent and every effort is now being made to have the change made before the Dewey celebration. The power is to be supplied from the Sixty-sixth Street house until the new power house to be built at Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street and King's Bridge Road is completed. This will not be for several years. The present rolling stock when retired will be built over and used on the branch lines. It is the intention to have new cars used exclusively on the Third Avenue line. The company ordered 178 of the new cars and this number will be augmented gradually.

CARTER'S COMPANY MAKES A CLAIM

Continued from Page 1.

the Atlantic Contracting Company could bid for them so as to get them.

Carter did business with few contractors, guarding the advertisements in such a way that only his favored contractors could act under them. When outside bidders did try to get in Gaynor of the Atlantic Contracting Company endeavored to buy them off. He told alarming stories to intending bidders of the probable cost of plants necessary for certain work, saying that a plant worth from $400,000 to $1,000,000 would be required to do Cumberland Sound work in 1896, whereas Gaynor and his company earned $604,000 in ten months with a plant that cost $26,000, only part of which was used.

But this is not all the Government has shown and will show, if its opposition to the claim of the Atlantic Contracting Company is made as thorough as was the trial of Carter by Col. Barr. It will be shown, for instance, that Carter accepted worthless bondsmen on the Gaynor bids. It will be shown again that Carter accepted bids from Gaynor and Walsh, knowing that both were in Gaynor's handwriting and that Walsh was Gaynor's foreman. The list of favors, of many kinds, set forth by the United States to show that Carter and the Atlantic Contracting Company could not have operated without each being aware of the schemes to defraud the Government is, of course, too long to be unfolded in detail in a newspaper. It took four months to so set the record before the court-martial and to hear the answers of the defense, and they are a mass of papers many feet high.

HISTORY OF A LONG CONSPIRACY.

Should the President decide against the judgment of the court-martial, that Carter is "absolutely innocent," and that the court-martial has stupidly convicted him when he should have been dismissed with honor, the Government will undoubtedly lose this $450,000 which would have been earned by the Atlantic Contracting Company, but which it stopped the effort to earn as soon as the character and details of the charges against Carter became known to the company.

What is the Atlantic Contracting Company, that it should be so powerful and fortunate? It has assumed different names to the Engineer Department, but the same persons were always behind the bids for the work directed by Capt. Carter. The company was a growth, and it was nurtured by Capt. Carter. Benjamin D. Greene was a graduate of the United States Military Academy who, in 1866, was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. Having served for many years in charge of works at Savannah and Charleston, for reasons not given, he resigned. He at once identified himself with a firm of contractors doing Government work in that vicinity, one of the employes of the firm being John F. Gaynor of Fayetteville, N. Y. Gradually the firm changed until it settled down to Greene and Gaynor. The principal withdrawals from the firm were Eli T. Bangs and Anson M. Bangs, his son, who is connected by marriage with John F. Gaynor.

Oberlin M. Carter, who was graduated at the top of his class in 1880, went, of course, into the engineers, and in 1884 was assigned to duty in Savannah under Gen. Q. A. Gillmore. He was placed in charge of the Savannah district in April, 1887, upon the death of Gen. Gillmore. Carter, then a Lieutenant, had been free from supervision for years owing to the invalid condition of Gen. Gillmore. He held on to the Savannah district for thirteen years, spending more than $3,000,000 in jetty work and large sums for dredging and other work. During this entire period Greene & Gaynor were awarded every contract except one, obtained with great difficulty by A. J. Twiggs of Augusta, Ga.

CARTER AS GREENE'S TOOL.

Carter and Greene became fast friends in Savannah. Greene was brilliant and enterprising; Carter was ambitious, young, and poor. The Government became convinced, by its investigation, that Carter was Greene's weak and pliant tool. Carter, however, was the designer of the plans of improvement to be worked upon after they had been adopted, and he contrived by ingenious wording of specifications, short periods of advertising, skillful management of the times of lettings, the buying off of other bidders, to secure for one company all the contracts involving the use of brush. By taking contracts in the names of employes or relatives, occasionally in their own names, and sometimes by the organized company, the Atlantic Contracting Company, the Washington authorities were kept in ignorance of the true state of facts. It was not known here that one firm was getting all the contracts apparently awarded to many persons. The prices appeared to be all right. The trouble was that the materials put in were worth only from one-tenth to one-fifth of the prices paid for them.

To keep the game going, politics had to be regarded. Greene is a Republican, and he guided Republican support for the appropriations recommended to be made by Carter. Gaynor, prominent in Democratic politics in New York, exerted such influence as he could bring to bear. The Democrat operated to best advantage when and where Democratic power prevailed; the Republican exerted his influence among Republicans where Republican support was vital.

DIVISION OF SPOIL.

According to an interview published in February of this year as having been given by Eli T. Bangs of Syracuse, one of the bondsmen for the Atlantic Contracting Company in $500,000, a meeting was held before the letting of the last Gaynor contract at which Greene, Carter, John F. Gaynor, W. T. Gaynor, and E. H. Gaynor were present, when it was arranged that a company should be formed, and that in dividing the profits E. H. Gaynor should receive $1,000 a month as Superintendent of Works while W. T. Gaynor and Capt. Carter were to divide one-third of the remainder, and John F. Gaynor and Capt. Carter were to divide one-third. Notwithstanding the denial of this interview, it was shown on the trial of Capt. Carter that many checks for $1,000 each were drawn and ultimately reached E. H. Gaynor.

In proving its case on the court-martial, and as it must do in sustaining its case in the Court of Claims, the Government showed that Carter, when married in 1890 to the daughter of R. F. Westcott, had been living beyond his income for several years, and that after the early death of his wife he not only lived expensively, but indulged in expenditures for purposes the details of which are for obvious reasons, not included in any part of the proceedings published. He reported himself at his station when he was absent without leave; he allowed his subordinates to act for him in such a way as to deceive his superior officers, and to perform tasks for which he acquired some of his credit for being faithful in office and a literary man as well as an accomplished engineer officer. He cultivated this fine reputation obviously for the purpose of exempting himself from the scrutiny he deserved. When, in 1890, an employe named W. R. Curtis ventured to inform against him, and charges were brought against Carter and Greene, he was able to secure a complete exoneration and his accuser died of a broken heart.

COMPANY SUSPENDS WORK.

Up to the time that Carter was put under arrest, it is estimated by the prosecution in the Carter case that he and his coconspirators received from the Government more than $2,000,000 beyond legitimate contractors' profits. At the date of his relief, there was still due the Atlantic Contracting Company, on the face of Carter's returns, more than $300,000. But on Nov. 6, 1897, Capt. Gillette, in charge of Savannah works, informed the company that it had done no work under its contract on Tybee Breakwater since October. As the Government was under expense for Inspectors, Gaynor was requested to report at once whether he proposed to take steps to carry out his contract. Gaynor, for the Atlantic Contracting Company, answered on Nov. 17 that considerable repairs had to be made in the plant to prepare for the work of handling rock at Savannah and Cumberland Sound. Very little work, he declared, could be done in January and February, owing to the bad weather generally prevailing in those months, and unless there was some valid objection to so doing, the Atlantic Contracting Company proposed to suspend work until March 1, 1898. The company was informed that public necessity and their contracts required continuous operations at Cumberland Sound and Savannah Harbor and that work had been actually suspended since Oct. 9. It was observed that in January, 1897, at Cumberland Sound, more work was done than in either March or April, and at Savannah more work was done in January than in March. There was no visible emergency justifying suspension of work. The real distress was concern about the result of the trial of Carter.

PLEA OF "ABSOLUTE INNOCENCE."

In its way, the Carter case recalls the difficulties of the Government in its fight with the Star Route contractors in 1881. In some respects it is unlike any other case the Government was ever interested in. Since it was tried and the accused was sentenced, the Judge Advocate General of the army has not been called upon to advise, assist, or otherwise act. The President has suggested eminent counsel for the accused. That counsel asked to be paid by the Government against which he worked. Before the findings and sentence against Carter were in the hands of the President, he had consented to the request of the leading counsel of Carter not to act until after he had given Mr. Blair a chance to be heard. Long after the case was in the hands of the Judge Advocate General for review, Wayne MacVeagh, who had not known about the trial until he read the record, was brought in, made an argument of two hours to the President, and afterward prepared two briefs to maintain the "absolute innocence" of his client. The joint counsel abused the Judge Advocate General and the Judge Advocate without reason, as the Judge Advocate General had taken no part in the case except to prepare the charges and see that the court was properly supplied with a trial officer, and the Judge Advocate has been put on the defensive by the course of the Government he endeavored, to the best of his ability, to serve.

To Carter's assertion that he is "absolutely innocent," which the court-martial would not believe, the prosecution has responded with proof satisfactory to the court. Carter pleaded the Statute of Limitations to protect him from old contracts. Mr. Edmunds again suggested his guilt by asking that his sentence be mitigated by dropping the punishment by imprisonment. During and since the trial, Carter sought to escape conviction, by objecting that his letters, which he invited the Government to use and by which he was convicted in part, ought not to have been used to convict him. The prosecution did not consider any of these pleas consistent with the theory of "absolute innocence." E. G. D.

FIGHT FOR CAPT. CARTER.

Wayne MacVeagh Returning from Europe to Lead the Defense—Statement from Lawyer Rose.

The fight for Capt. Oberlin M. Carter has taken a new turn. His friends and defenders have become aggressive in their attempt to prove his innocence. Wayne MacVeagh, his special counsel, is returning from Europe to lead the fight before the public, and the attorneys who defended him in the court-martial are so devoted to his cause that they are carrying on the struggle beyond the point to which they were engaged to take it.

Abraham J. Rose of this city, who was associated in the defense with Walter G. Charlton, Frank P. Blair, and William W. Mackall, said yesterday that for a year and more the prosecution has had an open field. Nothing was said by Capt. Carter or his friends. Now, he says, it is time that something should be heard from the other side.

"So many articles have been published from time to time against Capt. Carter and which bear earmarks showing they came from his prosecutors," said Mr. Rose, "that any one who did not know the facts would be led to believe that the charge against him was true that he had personally embezzled over a million and a half of the United States funds; that is, that he had appropriated to his own use from funds of the United States intrusted to his care that large sum of money in the same sense as when a cashier of a bank uses or speculates with the funds of his bank. The offense alleged was that by collusion with the contractors he had accepted bids and made contracts at a higher price than was proper, and that after these contracts were made, he had so construed them as to allow the contractors to put in inferior and cheaper material of less value to the United States than was called for by the contract, and by paying the contractors the contract price for this cheap material, they were enabled to make an exorbitant profit, with a corresponding loss to the Government.

"The main charge is the only one I will speak of, with relation to two contracts, both made on Sept. 8, 1896, one for work at Savannah and the other at Fernandina, Fla. These contracts were let after advertising, which had been under the long and personal examination of Secretary Lamont.

"On July 1, 1897, the amount of work on both the contracts at contract prices, as is certified to, was about three-quarters of a million of dollars. The appropriation was only sufficient to pay the sum of $575,000. The inspectors and assistants in charge of this work certified on honor that it had been done in accordance with the specifications; that the material furnished was of the kind, character, and quality required by the specifications, and that the amount returned in their certificate was due to the contractors. And it was upon the certificate of these men that Capt. Carter made the payment on July 1, 1897.

"It thus appears that the only sums paid to the contractors on these contracts, concerning which the charge was made against Capt. Carter, was the sum of $575,000. And yet there has been printed over and over again that for making this payment he has been convicted of embezzling $1,600,000.

"After four months of floundering and by the use of the most unfair and outrageous and illegal methods, the prosecution did not and could not find a scrap of evidence that a dollar of the contractors' money ever went into Carter's hands or that he in any way profited by it directly or indirectly."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The General Accident Corporation of Philadelphia has been admitted to Connecticut.

H. H. Mundy has been appointed Utica agent of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

F. W. Kiefer, the Pittsburg resident Secretary of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, has been appointed Pittsburg agent of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of Germany.

Morris Silverstone has been appointed Chicago manager of the personal accident department of the Frankfort Marine, Accident, and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Germany and the Frankfort-American Insurance Company of New York.

Manager Hess of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday issued a bulletin calling the attention of members to a report that the dry goods risk of the Crook-Record Company, at Dallas, Texas, is being offered at less than the local tariff rate of 75 cents on the building and 95 cents on the contents.

A query slip was sent to the fire insurance companies yesterday, asking whether any cut-rate offers had been received on the risk of Dawes & Myler, manufacturers of cast-iron sanitary enameled ware at New Brighton, Penn.

Several fire insurance managers received information yesterday as to the liability of their companies in the big fire at Victor, Col., Aug. 21. The insurance, so far as reported, was distributed as follows: Southern, $22,000; Firemen's Fund, $17,000; Springfield, $15,000; Home, $15,000; Hartford, $14,000; Merchants', $13,500; Manchester, $13,000; Connecticut, $12,000; Philadelphia Underwriters', $12,000; Insurance Company of North America, $12,000; New Hampshire, $11,000; Fire Association, $10,700; Royal, $10,375; Milwaukee Mechanics', $9,800; Western Underwriters, $8,500; National, $8,500; Milwaukee Fire, $8,200; Home Mutual, $8,000; Prussian National, $7,800; American Central, $7,700; German-American, $7,700; Sun, $6,350; Union, $6,300; Svea, $6,225; Aetna, $6,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $6,000; Commercial Union, $5,700; Norwich Union, $5,050; Orient, $4,985; Boston, $4,500; Providence-Washington, $4,500; Niagara, $4,500; Western of Toronto, $4,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $4,375; Magdeburg, $4,200; Northern, $3,050; Law, Union and Crown, $2,900; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $2,000.

INSURANCE POLICY TRANSFERS.

Creditor Named as Beneficiary Entitled Only to Amount of Debt.

Thekla M. Becker, fourteen years old, who was placed in an orphan asylum soon after the death of her father, Frank X. Becker, in February, 1898, was declared by Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday to be entitled to a policy of insurance of $5,000 upon the life of her father.

The policy, which was held by her father in the Jewelers' League, a co-operative association, named Conrad Hepke as the beneficiary, in consideration of $635 loaned or advanced to Becker. The league offered Hepke $635 with interest, declaring that Becker's daughter was entitled to the remaining portion of the $5,000. Hepke refused to accept this offer, and the league brought suit in order to determine to whom the money should be paid.

Justice Russell in his decision upheld the contention that Becker's daughter should receive the benefit of the policy, after a sufficient amount had been deducted to pay Hepke the loan or advance of $635 with interest.

Mr. Hill Gets Col. Waring's Ashes.

The ashes of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., whose body was incinerated immediately after his death under the direction of Health Officer Doty, were yesterday transferred by Dr. Doty to Mr. Hill, the executor of the estate of Col. Waring, for final disposition at Fresh Pond.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Store will remain open all day on Saturday.

The Spirit of the Sale is Good.

There is no cant or hypocrisy in the altruism that dominates this China Sale. Our pledge and fidelity to your interests are sincere and unaffected. The fact is emphasized by a new and brilliant alignment of peerless values that appears today. They'll march out in the allegro time established by former offerings. These bargains in China and Glass are creating an epoch in the business. They mark a definite and extraordinary period in the history of metropolitan retailing. The effect is far-reaching and unparalleled—and may be epitomized or abridged as follows:

Every housewife, hotel keeper, restaurateur, club, steamship and railway company may secure China and Glass Ware for all needs at prices that are not even remotely approached elsewhere. The quantity is enormous—probably the largest ever collected beneath a single roof. The variety is bewildering, mystifying. We often think the immense assortment is a distinct detriment to easy selection. Where there is so much of beauty and novelty choosing becomes difficult. That's the only feature to impede the rapidity of sales. The displays are so prodigal with rich things that customers are occasionally embarrassed and baffled in the task of determining "what to buy." The following suggestions may simplify the annoyance and reduce the time for reaching a conclusion.

Read, then come see them.

Haviland's Cups and Saucers, artistically decorated, competition, unabashed, willfully attempt to make you think they are wondefully cheap at $3.00 per dozen; our price is $2.28

Haviland's Decorated Dinner Sets, new shapes and delicate colorings, liberally brightened with gilt; other dealers have the temerity to think you will pay them $25.00; our price is . . . $16.87

Haviland's Decorated Dinner Sets; rivals doubtless rely upon your ignorance or credulity when they thrust them upon you as matchless values at $35.00; our price is $19.87

Haviland's Decorated Dinner Sets; there is dizzy desperation on the part of contemporaries who advertise these sets at $40.00 with the claim that they are unprecedented; our price is $24.87

Limoges China Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, adorned with exquisite floral tracings, gilded handles. These goods are singularly beautiful and represent the acme of value-giving; our price $14.87

Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, from our own factory; the decorative scheme is carried out with Cashmere Valley roses and California gold; the price will make you marvel $12.87

China Be-beautied with Old English Decorations.

Daughters of the Revolution, Attention! This China is graced with the identical designs and colorings that were prized by your sweet, stately ancestors when New York was a province. We have reproduced them from the old copper-plates. Set of 118 pieces at $14.98. Separately as follows:

10c. for Tea Plates. 23c. for Pickle Dishes.
12c. for Dinner Plates. 39

The Wanamaker Store.

The Merchandise Succession

SOLID reasons are back of our merchandise policy. The special conditions surrounding each sort of goods determine its particular treatment. Thus we find how we can sell Furniture best in August, Muslin Underwear in January, Blankets and Chinaware at the opening of the Autumn. One of the great distinctions between this store and a "department store" is found in this special treatment of merchandise. Our Store News is too valuable to slight.

Blankets and Quilts

"Why should I buy Winter Blankets now, when but a night or two ago I kicked away what little covering there was on my bed?"

Why?—Because it is profitable to do so. For virtually the same reason that it pays to buy furniture here in August. And the first cold night is not far away!

Lowest prices rule here.

Our blankets are made specially for us, under our own labels, by the best mills in the land. They are made from pure, clean, thoroughly washed, odorless wool—and that's a point worth looking into when buying bedclothing.

White Blankets

SINGLE-BED SIZE

$1.50 a pair—The "Hillcrest," nicely finished white blankets. 56x74 in.; 4-lbs.

$1.75 a pair—The "Chipley," warm, well made; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

$2.25 a pair—The "Manheim," white wool; good-looking; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

$2.75 a pair—The "Irvington," wool filling on light cotton warp; 60x76 in.; 4½ lbs.

$3.25 a pair—The "Physicians' Favorite," pure wool filling on light cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 4½ lbs.

DOUBLE-BED SIZE

$1.85 a pair—The "St. Lucie," warm, white, well-finished; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

$2 a pair—The "Chipley," heavy and large; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

$2.25 a pair—The "Merion," full double-bed size; 72x82 in.; 5½ lbs.

$2.75 a pair—The "Manheim," cotton warp; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

$3.25 a pair—The "Irvington," fine and soft; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.

$4 a pair—The "Physicians' Favorite," pure wool filling on light cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.

Special White Blankets

The "Lansdowne" blankets are made in special sizes and weights; of pure wool, both warp and filling.

60x80 in., 4 lbs., $3.50 a pair.
70x82 in.; 5 lbs., $3.75 a pair.
74x84 in., 6 lbs., $4.75 a pair.

The "Wynnewood" blankets are made of soft white wool filling on light cotton warp.

60x80 in., 4 lbs., $4 a pair.
70x82 in., 5 lbs., $4.50 a pair.
78x84 in., 6 lbs., $4.75 a pair.

Scarlet Blankets

The "Wissahickon" Scarlet Blankets are made of pure wool, both warp and filling, fast colors:

60x80 in., 4 lbs., $3.50 a pair.
70x82 in., 5 lbs., $3.75 a pair.
74x84 in., 6 lbs., $4.75 a pair.

The "Wissinoming" Scarlet Blankets are made of finer stock, very fine and soft.

76x84 in., 6 lbs., $7 a pair.

The "Kaatskill" Scarlet Blankets are strictly pure wool, very fine, with black striped borders.

78x84 in., 6 lbs., $7.50 a pair.

Gray Blankets

The "Silverton" Gray Blankets are very sightly light silver gray.

60x80 in., 4½ lbs., $1.75 a pair.
72x84 in., 5½ lbs., $2.25 a pair.

The "Wayne" Gray Blankets:

70x80 in., 5 lbs., $3 a pair.

The "Lafayette" Gray Blankets:

70x80 in., 5 lbs., $3.50 a pair.

The "Valley Forge" Gray Blankets:

60x80 in., 4 lbs., $3 a pair.
70x82 in., 5 lbs., $3.50 a pair.
74x84 in., 6 lbs., $4 a pair.

Mission Mills Blankets

Genuine California blankets, made by the celebrated Mission Mill of San Francisco.

62x80 in., 6 lbs., $8 a pair.
72x84 in., 7 lbs., $9 a pair.
78x86 in., 8 lbs., $10.50 a pair.
84x90 in., 9 lbs., $12 a pair.
90x96 in., 10 lbs., $14 a pair.

Crib Blankets

Baby's crib has been provided for, too—white, with pink and blue borders:

The Cliveden, 30x40 in., $1.35 a pair; 36x50 in., $2 a pair; 42x56 in., $2.75 a pair.

The Winslow, 30x40 in., $2 a pair; 36x50 in., $3 a pair; 42x56 in., $3.75 a pair.

Down Quilts

We make these ourselves and use only worthy materials. We have every facility for good work, and we know these pieces are *right*.

$3.75 each—Covered with fine figured domestic sateen; filled with pure odorless down; 6x6 feet.

$5 each—They are covered with the very finest American sateen designs; attractive patterns; 6x6 feet.

$8 each—Prettily figured china silk down quilts, filled with odorless down, interlined; 6x6 feet.

$10 each—Figured and plain colored china silk down quilts; filled with pure odorless down; interlined; 6x6 feet.

Hebrew New Year Cards A well-selected gathering of pretty cards. A wide range of prices, all of which are moderate:—

Flat Cards, 2c., 3c., 5c., 7c., 8c., 10c. and 12c.
Celluloid Cards, 25c., 30c., 35c., 45c., 65c., 85c., $1.25 and $1.50.
Novelty Cards, 30c. and 55c.
The Book Store, Ninth Street.

Assorted Chocolates, 20c. These and chocolate nougats, fresh supplies, at only 20c. a pound. That's a very low price for so excellent a quality. 30c. here yesterday. That and higher prices elsewhere regularly.

Basement.

Dress Goods The New Autumn Plaids The viseacres say "Plaids will be in high favor the coming Fall." They should be. The new arrivals are particularly attractive goods. Sixty-two combinations in four weaves are now shown here. A satisfactory assortment, surely, for a starter. Prices no less so:

At 85c.—Silk Over-plaid Wool Taffetas.
At $1—Large Foule Plaids.
At $1.25—Large Homespun Plaids.
At $1.50—Large Camel's-hair Plaids.

Here's another group—not so new as above, but quite as desirable—at a half price. They represent a maker's blunder. The blunder affects only the price, however. The goods are bright, elegant silk-and-wool plaids—just the kinds now in demand. There are 21 designs. 45 inches wide. Made to sell at $1 a yd. Price is 50c.

Tenth street.

Women's Suits Tailor-made The larger the market the greater possibilities for advantageous purchases. That's the secret of our getting these suits so cheaply. Settled determination to share each benefit with our public. That's the reason they're offered so cheaply to you. Best materials, workmanship, finish and fashion,—that's why the two other reasons are worth considering. Read:

$10—Serges and homespuns; double-breasted or fly-front jackets; silk lined; habit-back skirts, lined with percaline.
$12—Serges and cheviots; well-tailored jackets, satin lined; percaline-lined skirts, well finished.
$16.50—Cheviots; elegantly tailored in various colors; fly-front jacket, satin lined; percaline-lined skirt, finished with velveteen.
$19—Homespuns, Oxford and light gray; double-breasted jacket, finished with scallops and rows of stitching; habit-back skirt tailored to correspond.
$21—Black Venetian; fly-front jacket, with strappings on seams; skirt with over-drapery, finished with strappings.
$27—Widewale cheviot serge, tight-fitting and double-breasted jacket; entire suit silk lined. Other styles up to $45.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Sale of Housefurnishings Every day a new story of everyday necessities; but not an everyday story by any means. For such qualities and prices come on rare and radiant occasions. Think of step-ladders, five feet high, strong and light, with adjustable bucket-holders, selling for 50c. each. Think of this housefurnishing outfit:

Electric Hoop Bucket, 13c. Chamois, 20c.
5 Cakes Soap, 10c. Scrubbing Brush, 4c.
Soap Dish, to attach to bucket, 8c. Sponge, 25c.

Add all those items; sum 80c. Buy them all, packed in bucket; price 75c. Then, too:

Galvanized Iron Garbage Can, 50c. Coal Hod, 10c.
Clothes Baskets, 45c., 55c., 65c. Foot Tub, 15c.
Wanamaker Wringer; rolls guaranteed for one year, $1.85.
Clothes Horse, 50c. Wash Board, 10c.
Clothes Line, 90 ft. long, 8c. Pulleys, 5c.
And Agate Ware, slightly marred in appearance only, perfect in efficiency; all improvements,—pans, dishes, pails, plates, and kettles, at half prices.

Basement.

Black Kid Gloves A lot of fine quality Black Kid Gloves is to be offered at 9 o'clock this morning—price 25c. a pair.

Tenth street.

50 Parlor Suits, 50 Kinds, All Bargains A belated shipment. Should have been here on the first instead of the last day of August. Still, there are only fifty suits in this gathering, no two alike, and September 1st will find few of them here. The substantial savings over regular prices are shown below. Choose early, but your choice must be delivered at once. Storage room, though extensive enough ordinarily, is unequal to such unprecedented selling as has characterized this August Sale.

$22.50—3 pieces; was $45
$25—3 pieces; was $39
$25—3 pieces; was $36
$30—3 pieces; was $60
$35—3 pieces; was $65
$37.50—3 pieces; was $75
$40—3 pieces; was $60
$45—3 pieces; was $67
$45—3 pieces; was $70
$60—Library suit, 3 pieces; was $100.
$50—3 pieces; was $75
$55—3 pieces; was $85
$60—3 pieces; was $90
$50—3 pieces; was $100
$70—3 pieces; was $110
$70—3 pieces; was $100
$75—5 pieces; was $105
$90—5 pieces; was $130
$90—3 pieces; was $130

Fourth floor.

Men's Trousers All that remain of certain lines of medium weight trousers are thus served with notice of immediate ejectment.

At $3.50—Trousers of the finest worsted, in neat, stylish stripes, and of English striped cheviots. There's no value in the gathering less than $5. Many are $6; and not a few are full $7.50 values. Price, $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriter Not in the trust. The best writing machine in the market. Price only Sixty Dollars.

Main floor, Ninth street, and Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

AGUINALDO WANTS IMUS

Orders His Generals to Close In to Capture the Town.

TROOPS ARE CONCENTRATING

Garrison of Americans Is Throwing Out Intrenchments and Does Not Fear the Filipino Attack.

MANILA, Aug. 30—6:30 P. M.—It is reported that Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, has ordered the rebel Generals in the province of Cavite to close in and attempt to take the town of Imus, and it is added that troops are concentrating around the town from the lake country.

The rebels, it is further said, have an outpost of 700 men on the Dasmarinas road and an equal force in the town of Anabo. The Americans are intrenching the town and they have no fear of the result of any attack by the rebels.

The Mayor of Imus delivered the town up to Gen. Lawton June 14, saying that the people desired peace and to be friendly with the Americans. The Fourteenth Infantry and one battery of artillery were stationed in the place as a garrison. Tons of concealed saltpetre and thousands of pounds of antiquated artillery ammunition and brown powder were discovered in the powder house, and large quantities had been thrown into the river.

WANTS EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE.

Rear Admiral Bradford Says Closed Ports Would Be the Quickest Means of Ending the War.

Special to The New York Times.

TURNER, Me., Aug. 30.—Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the United States Navy Bureau of Equipment, is visiting his old home here for a few days. He was to-day asked how much longer he thought the war in the Philippines would last. His reply showed his complete confidence in the ability of the United States to fight the thing through to a successful issue.

"Not very long," he said. "We are on the right tack now. I was just asking Senator Frye if he recalled my suggestion some months ago of how to end the war, and he replied that he did very well. My suggestion was of the blockade, which is now to be done. It should have been set in operation before now. The point is, we have lost a great deal of valuable time.

"It has been as it was in the starting of the civil war, much time and money put into the wrong way of going at it. I am glad to see the blockade plan going into effect. I believe, all things considered, it is the thing to do. It may take a little time, but in the end we must succeed. Most of the material the Filipinos are fighting with is smuggled in by Japanese and Chinese. Shut these and other sources of supply off, and in due time Aguinaldo will be willing to talk with us.

"The Filipinos are a kindly disposed people. I have no doubt a majority of them would be glad to end the struggle, but they are held to the fight by this cruel man Aguinaldo. He is responsible for the continuous warfare."

"How would you go to work to blockade all the Philippine Islands?" was asked.

"That would be useless," he replied. "Put a strong blockade around Luzon that would do the business. When we get that, we have the whole thing. The other islands would follow in the wake of Luzon and surrender. The result would be the same as though accomplished by a series of battles and much bloodshed. I hope to see the blockade established good and strong. I have never seen the moment when I doubted the wisdom of securing that group of islands. I have been there three times, and I know the great value they will be to us. Many of our people, I fear, do not realize the vast importance of holding fast to that which belongs to us. They are the very best of property. I say, by all means, let's have them."

ENLISTED MEN MADE OFFICERS.

Soldiers Receive Commissions for Faithful Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—In consideration of faithful service rendered as enlisted men, the Secretary of War has designated the following for appointment in the volunteer regiments: To be First Lieutenant, John E. Hemphill, First Sergeant, Troop F, Seventh Cavalry; Michael H. Barry, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, First Cavalry, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Thomas Ryan, First Sergeant, Troop K, First Cavalry, Fortieth Infantry; Philip Powers, Ordinance Sergeant, United States Army, Forty-third Infantry; Philip K. Sweet, Troop D, Eighth Cavalry, discharged in 1892, served in Rough Riders, Forty-sixth Infantry; Jens. E. Stedke, Sergeant, Troop A, Second Cavalry, Forty-seventh Infantry; Conants S. Buttrick, Sergeant Major, Eighth United States Infantry, Forty-sixth Infantry; Benjamin Kossman, Post Quartermaster Sergeant, United States Army, Fortieth Infantry; J. D. Watson, First Class Sergeant, Signal Corps, Forty-fifth Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants—H. L. Landers, Troop A, Fiftieth Cavalry, discharged in Puerto Rico, Forty-first Infantry; Allan L. Briggs, First Cavalry, discharged December, 1898, Forty-seventh Infantry; Consuelo A. Seoane, Sergeant, Troop C, Third Cavalry, Forty-first Infantry; Charles J. Weinheimer, non-commissioned, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Volunteers, prior service Fortieth United States Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Robert A. Caldwell, private, Company C, Fourth Cavalry, Forty-second Infantry; Davis C. Anderson, Sergeant, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry, Fortieth Infantry.

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS LAND.

Idaho, Wyoming, and North Dakota Men Leave the Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The transport Grant, which arrived last night from Manila, lands at San Francisco 30 officers and 516 enlisted men of the First North Dakota Infantry, 28 officers and 445 enlisted men of the First Idaho Infantry, 12 officers and 243 enlisted men of the First Wyoming Infantry, 2 officers and 57 enlisted men of Battery A, Wyoming Light Artillery, 8 officers and 84 discharged soldiers, 25 convalescent patients, seven naval prisoners, 2 naval hospital patients, and 4 civilian passengers. The transport carried, in addition, a crew of 156 men, making a total on board of 1,619 persons.

During the voyage there were five deaths, as follows: Aug. 2, Sergt. Benjamin Moore, Company H, First Wyoming, died of dysentery and was buried at sea; Aug. 3, Hospital Steward Frederick Durham, an insane patient, eluded his guard and jumped overboar at midnight. A boat was lowered, but no trace of the man could be found. Aug. 6, Thomas Olsen, Corporal of Company F, Wyoming regiment, died at Nagasaki on board ship, buried at Nagasaki; a fireman, Robert Starrall, died and was buried at sea Aug. 15; Aug. 20, David Harrold, Corporal of Company K, First North Dakota, died at sea, body on board.

On Aug. 13 an alleged case of smallpox was discovered at Nagasaki on the Grant. The vessel, with troops and all hands, were ordered to the quarantine station, where the suspect was taken ashore. All hands went ashore and passengers and ship were fumigated. The ship was released the next day, Aug. 14, and returned to Yokohama, sailing thence for San Francisco on the following day.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR STRONG.

Son of the ex-Mayor Home from the Philippines on Furlough.

Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong, who was recently commissioned Major of Volunteers in the United States Army, arrived in this city yesterday from the Philippines on a furlough. His father and mother met him in San Francisco and accompanied him across the continent. Immediately upon their arrival yesterday, they went to the home of Albert R. Shattuck, Major Strong's brother-in-law, where a private dinner was given last evening in honor of Major Strong. The house was decorated with the American colors in honor of the occasion.

When asked yesterday in regard to the situation in Luzon and the rest of the Philippine Islands, Major Strong declined to talk on the subject. He said:

"As I am still an officer in the United States Army, I do not think that it would be the proper thing for me to talk about the campaign around Manila. People here know everything I could say about things over there. I have come here on a leave of absence, but on account of my new commission as Major of Volunteers I shall return in a very short time."

Major Strong said that he was in good health. He did not look particularly bronzed by his service in the tropics. During his stay in this city he will live with the Shattucks.

Goes Farthest in the Kitchen

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

adds nourishment and flavor to soups, gravies and delicate entrees and provides a dainty dinner out of materials which would otherwise be insipid and useless.

WELCOME FOR NEBRASKA SOLDIERS

City and State Officials Receive the First Regiment.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 30.—The returning First Nebraska Regiment received a glorious welcome when the troop trains arrived at 7 o'clock this morning. The crowd which had assembled at the depot was immense, and as the first train pulled up to the platform the cheers of the thousands of people were added to the din of whistles, bells, cannon crackers, and other noise-provokers.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the parade was formed. The buildings along the route of the parade had been elaborately decorated and the sidewalks, windows, and every place of vantage was one solid mass of cheering, yelling humanity.

Arriving at the City Hall, the regiment was formally greeted to the city by Mayor Moore, Gov. Poynter, and other city and State officials. After the formal addresses the men of the regiment took trolley cars and went to the exposition, where they spent the day.

Twenty-seventh Off for Philippines.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 30. — The Twenty-seventh Regiment, commanded by Col. Bell, started from Camp Meade to-day in three special trains for duty in the Philippines. The regiment will encamp for some time at the Presidio in San Francisco before boarding the transports. It is one of the finest volunteer commands in the service, and is fully armed and equipped for duty in the tropics.

WORK FOR CONGRESS TO DO.

Congressman McCleary Says Next Session Will Act on Philippines and Advises New Banking Laws.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 30.—Congressman McCleary of Minnesota, a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, which is visiting here, said in an interview:

"There will be several important questions to come up at the next session of Congress. We will have the problem of the Philippines with us, and a recognition of the fact that we are now a world power and will hereafter be consulted in matters concerning the nations. Also, that we are a greater Nation, reaching out after new commerce. This latter fact implies two or three things. We must have the best machinery of commerce. We must have a sufficient supply of American ships to carry all American goods, and we must have such revision of our banking system as will give us the proper instruments to carry on this worldwide commerce.

"The most important thing is to be able to buy a draft in New York, San Francisco, or Seattle that would be payable in Hongkong without having to pay tribute to the financial exchanges of London. We have more capital in this country at the present day than Great Britain ever had, yet we, as a part of the whole world, must pay tribute to her. I want to see New York or some other American city the clearing house of the world, as it has a right to be.

"One great fault is in our banking laws, which do not permit the establishment of any branch or a National bank. This law should be repealed. It is one essential factor in our development that our banking houses have branches in all countries of the world. Then we can carry on commerce with the world as we should."

VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following appointments in the volunteer regiments are announced:

WEST VIRGINIA.—To be Major—C. D. Elliott, West Virginia Volunteers, Forty-seventh Infantry.

NEBRASKA.—To be Captains—W. B. Taylor, Captain First Nebraska, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Charles W. Marple, Captain Third Nebraska, Fortieth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—William G. Doane, First Lieutenant Third Nebraska, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Lewis S. Ryan, Second Lieutenant First Nebraska, Forty-fifth Infantry; Ernest O. Weber, Second Lieutenant First Nebraska, Fortieth Infantry; O. R. Perry, First Lieutenant Second Nebraska, Forty-fourth Infantry.

INDIANA.—To be Captains—William F. Ranke, Captain Twenty-eighth Battery Indiana Volunteers, Thirty-ninth Infantry; James L. Anderson, Captain One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, Forty-fourth Infantry; O. P. Lee, Captain One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, Forty-fifth Infantry; David F. Allen, Captain One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—David McCormick, Second Lieutenant One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, Forty-fifth Infantry; Winston Menzies, Captain One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Quincy E. McConnell, Captain One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, Fortieth Infantry; Henry F. McFeely, Lieutenant One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, Forty-second Infantry; John S. Johnson, Lieutenant One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Forty-first Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants—William E. Parsons, private One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Forty-fourth Infantry.

ILLINOIS.—To be Captains—Paul B. Lino, Captain First Illinois Cavalry, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Joseph B. Caughey, Major Third Illinois, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Thomas L. McGirr, Captain Sixth Illinois, Fortieth Infantry; James Clark, Captain Seventh Illinois, Forty-first Infantry; James A. Hill, Captain Ninth Illinois, Forty-second Infantry; James L. Malley, Captain Seventh Illinois, Forty-fourth Infantry; W. B. Capps, Captain Fifth Illinois, Forty-fifth Infantry; Samuel S. Houston, Captain Fourth Illinois, Forty-seventh Infantry; Thomas L. Mail, Captain Second Illinois, Forty-sixth Infantry; Benjamin F. Patrick, Adjutant First Illinois, Forty-fifth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—Frederick Boyer, First Lieutenant First Illinois Cavalry, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Eugene E. Barton, Captain Fourth Illinois, Fortieth Infantry; N. P. Pavey, Captain First Illinois, Thirty-eighth Infantry; A. C. McIntosh, Sixth Illinois, Forty-first Infantry; George P. Tyner, Captain First Illinois, Forty-fifth Infantry; J. R. McAndrews, Lieutenant Second Volunteer Engineers, Forty-second Infantry; Jesse S. Gorwood, Lieutenant Second Illinois, Forty-seventh Infantry; A. L. Castle, Adjutant Fifth Illinois, Forty-fifth Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants—E. H. White, Seventh Illinois, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Benjamin R. Hall, Lieutenant Third Illinois, Forty-fourth Infantry; E. W. Mumford, First Illinois, Forty-fifth Infantry; R. H. Sutherland, Corporal Battery A, Illinois Artillery, Forty-fourth Infantry.

CONNECTICUT.—To be Captains—David Connor, Captain Third Connecticut, Forty-sixth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenant—D. R. Jones, First Lieutenant First Connecticut, Forty-third Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenant—Theodore Gruener, Corporal First Connecticut, Forty-sixth Infantry.

MARYLAND.—To be Captain—Charles W. Jackson, Captain Fifth Maryland, Forty-first Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants—John G. Constable, Lieutenant First Maryland, Forty-sixth Infantry; Samuel Riggs, Captain First Maryland, Forty-seventh Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenant—James E. Abbott, Sergeant Fifth Maryland, Forty-second Infantry.

NEW FORTIFICATIONS PLANS.

Changes at Fort Monroe Will Effect Saving of $3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Secretary Root has approved the new project for the fortifications at Fort Monroe, Va.

Under the new plan there will be a saving to the Government of about $3,000,000 as compared with the project submitted and adopted about ten years ago, while in the opinion of the engineers the defenses will be absolutely impregnable.

Wisconsin Almost Ready for Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 30.—The big battleship Wisconsin will be ready for her trial trip inside of a fortnight or three weeks. Were it not for the delay in getting the conning towers from the West she would be ready now.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Gwin has sailed from Brooklyn for Annapolis.

The Annapolis has arrived at Norfolk.

The New York is at Newport.

The Princeton has sailed from Chee Foo for Shanghai.

Orders have been given to put the practice ship Annapolis out of commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The collier Alexander left Norfolk yesterday with a full cargo of coal for the naval station at Manila, P. I. She will make the trip by way of the Suez Canal.

AT LEAST 5,000 LIVES LOST

Exact Puerto Rican Hurricane Figures May Never Be Known.

PROPERTY LOSS IN MILLIONS

Crops Were Ruined, Coffee and Banana Trees Leveled, and Even Rich Soils Washed Away.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 24.—The furious storm during the day of Tuesday, Aug. 8, and the exceedingly heavy rains which accompanied and followed the wind, were the most destructive combination of elements that have visited this island since Aug. 22, 1772.

A conservative estimate would place the loss of life on the island at 5,000.

The storm unroofed many buildings and blew down hundreds of poorly constructed native huts. The wind played havoc with the vegetation. It broke down and uprooted large trees and royal palms; it destroyed the coffee trees that were loaded with ripening berries; it blew oranges, limes, lemons, and all kinds of fruits from the trees, or else swept away the trees entirely; and, worst of all, it leveled to the ground practically all the banana palms of the island, and thus destroyed the fruit that served as bread to the peons.

Sugarcane itself was little injured except from the floods. The young cane that was flooded was greatly improved by the alluvial deposit brought down from the mountains, while cane that was older was broken down and ruined, although the land itself was in many cases improved.

But while the lower lands were improved in some cases, the tobacco and coffee lands on the mountain sides were greatly injured not only by the destruction of the present crop, but by the washing away of the richest part of the top soil. Coffee planters are perhaps the most to be pitied, because it takes five or six years to produce a tree that will yield a crop.

The great loss of life throughout the island was caused almost entirely by the floods which followed the windstorm. The heavy rains, which were in the nature of a cloudburst, caused all the rivers to rise so suddenly and to such unprecedented height that all were caught unawares, and either found themselves cut off from high land or floating down the current in a partially demolished hut.

The night was intensely dark, and the loss of life would have been far greater but for the almost incessant sheet lightning which gave light to the rescuers and showed those in danger where to seek safety.

An idea of the extent of the flood may be had from the fact that warehouses and stores at the Port of Ponce standing on a level plane above the ocean and within a few yards of it were flooded to a hight of four or five feet, not by the backing up of the ocean, but by the enormous sheet of water rushing over the whole level plain from the mountains to the ocean.

A majority of the larger towns and cities of Puerto Rico in the path of the hurricane have been heard from

At Ponce 250 bodies have been buried, and it is certain that the complete list in the city and its "barrios" will aggregate 400.

In Arecibo 200 bodies have been recovered and 300 persons are missing. It is thought that several hundred bodies were swept out to sea.

The official reports from the following towns, made by post commanders to the Adjutant General of the department, are as follows: Humacoa, 89 dead and 300 wounded. Cayey, 34 dead and the town entirely destroyed. Albonito, 23 dead. Yabucoa, best estimate 175 dead. The town contained a population of 2,500, and not a house or wall was left standing. Arroyo, all houses were blown down, 16 persons were known to have been drowned. Guayama, all houses with the exception of the great cathedral, were unroofed or otherwise damaged; 30 persons were killed. Juana Diaz, 5 drowned. Naguabo, no reliable report; town supposed to have been entirely destroyed. Jayuya, half the town was swept away by the River Mameas; 30 reported dead.

The property loss on the island will amount to many millions of dollars.

CODE OF PUERTO RICAN LAWS.

Insular Commission Sends Its Recommendations in a Report to Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Insular Commission, consisting of Gen. Kennedy, Judge Curtis, and Major Watkins, which has given six months' study to the conditions of the Island of Puerto Rico, to-day made its report to Secretary Root. It recommends a form of civil government of the islands to take the place of the present military regime, and submits for adoption a code of laws.

The code of laws and the civil government proposed do not give the Puerto Ricans the elective franchise for any offices nor extend to them the privilege of trial by jury except in United States courts in cases of felonies involving an amount in excess of $500.

The code abrogates all Spanish law and royal decrees and all systems of procedure and substitutes the provisions of the code modified after the laws of the States of the United States.

In place of the Spanish system of courts an American system is provided; a Supreme Court, a District Court, and a Probate Court with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and Justices of the Peace and police courts in the cities; also a Federal court.

A complete civil county, township, and city government is to be provided, and all the officers of the civil administration are to be natives, the higher officers to be appointed by the President, the others by the Governor General and the County Commissioners.

A public school system, with provision for a Superintendent and Board of Public Instruction, and a complete system of public schools conducted in English by American teachers, is provided, and also night schools for illiterate adults.

The commission states that the Puerto Ricans have lost their markets in Spain for their coffee by reason of increased duties, and the industry is now languishing for want of an immediate market for their productions, and it recommends that the Government purchase the coffee for our army and navy in Puerto Rico.

The code does not provide for elections, the Commissioners saying: "We have not provided for any elections, as we are abundantly satisfied that the people of Puerto Rico are not ready to exercise the elective franchise. Not over 10 per cent. of the inhabitants read and write or own property."

The commission lays stress on the need of currency reform in the island.

The many applications for grants, franchises, &c., in Puerto Rico are turned over by the commission to the Secretary of War without action.

As showing the immediate need of legal tribunals the fact is cited that 114 prisoners at San Juan are held awaiting trial. In this list eleven prisoners have been confined from ten months to nearly five years without trial, and in some instances without charges of any kind against them. One man has been confined four years, nine months and fourteen days awaiting trial. One woman has been confined in this same jail for three years and twenty-four days without trial and no charges of any kind are placed against her.

RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Transport Kilpatrick Sails with 500 Tons of Supplies.

The transport Kilpatrick sailed yesterday with 500 tons of relief supplies, food, and clothing for San Juan, Puerto Rico. Among her passengers was Col. I. De Rusy of the Eleventh Infantry.

All the goods purchased by the Relief Committee of the Merchants' B Association up to yesterday were shipped on the Kilpatrick. They consisted of nearly fifty cases of clothing and medical supplies. Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, Chairman of the Central Relief Committee, has written that he will be present at the meeting to be held at the Bank of North America at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of organizing. Gen. Henry, also a member of the committee, and the Rev. Dr. James S. Blenk, Bishop of Puerto Rico, have also given notice that they will be present.

The National Bank of North America reports as follows on its relief fund subscriptions:

Previously acknowledged	$29,014.60
H. M. Baldwin, 41 Maiden Lane	25.00
Cash	1.00
Simon Borg & Co., New York	100.00
Alexandrine M. Willis, Detroit, Mich.	15.00
F. W. Edwards, Bayonne, N. J.	10.00
R. V. Aukley, Seattle, Wash.	2.00
Through Providence Journal, Providence, R. I.	10.00
B. Baehr, Custom House, N. Y.	1.00
Through Secretary of War:	
Hon. James D. Phelan, Mayor of San Francisco, Cal.	100.00
Capt. Edward Davis, U. S. A.	15.00
W. H. Cameron, San Francisco.	2.00
J. W. Minor, Ensley, Ala.	5.00
John C. Zulauf, Jeffersonville, Ind.	25.00
Total	$29,325.69

Subscriptions received by the Puerto Rican Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association previously acknowledged amount to $20,567.26. Those received yesterday were as follows: J. Davenport, $5; W. P. Willis, $50; Glasco Ice Company, $50; William Openhym & Sons, $100; "Scarborough," $25. Total, $20,797.26.

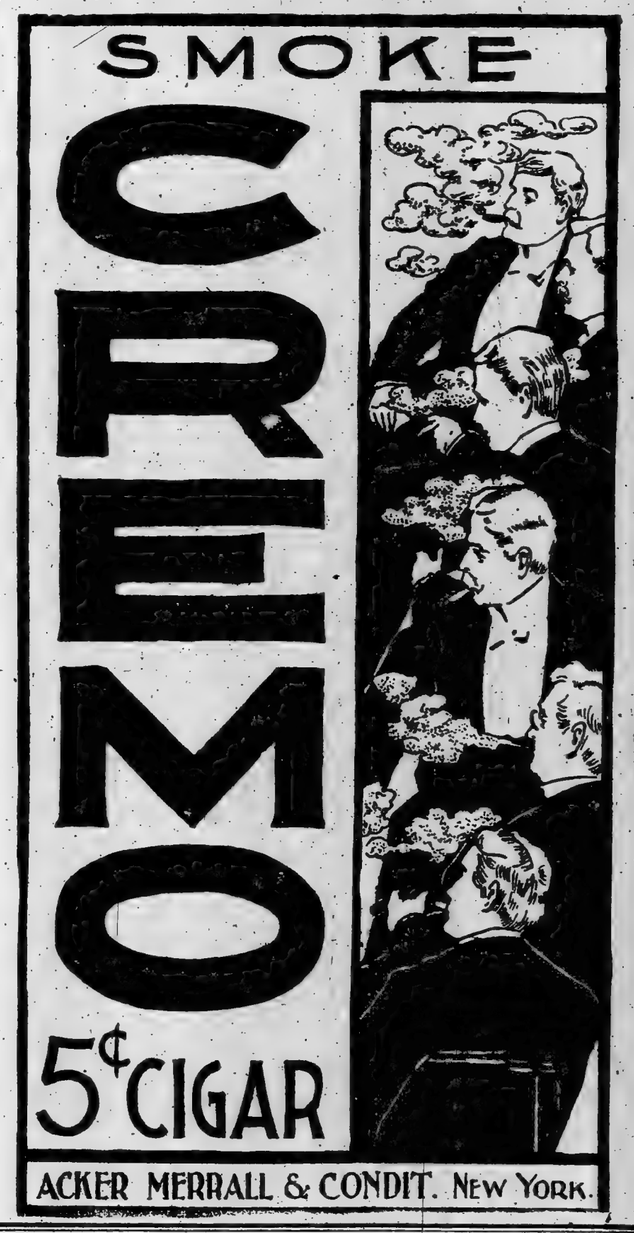

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

UNION PACIFIC CONSOLIDATION.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company's shareholders are to ratify the action of the Directors who recommend an increase of preferred stock from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 and of common stock from $88,460,000 to $90,260,000. The increase of $25,000,000 preferred and $7,800,000 common stock is to enable the Union Pacific to have exclusive ownership of track from Omaha and Kansas City to Portland, Oregon, and when the transactions are completed there will be no securities having seniority over Union Pacific common and preferred stock except the funded debt of the constituent companies.

The proceeds of the additional issues of Union Pacific stock will be devoted to the conversion at par of $14,000,000 Oregon Short Line 4 per cent. B bonds and $11,000,000 Oregon Railroad and Navigation preferred stock, and in exchange for $7,800,000 Navigation common stock. The conversion will be completed by a Union Pacific treasury deal to take up the 5 per cent. Oregon Short Line A bonds with Union Pacific first mortgage bonds.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Report.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The report of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30 was issued to-day. Gross receipts from traffic were $4,581,560; operating expenses and taxes, $712,920; net receipts from traffic, $1,868,640. Dividends were paid as follows: Six per cent. on the preferred stock, amounting to $340,842, and 3½ per cent. on the common stock, amounting to $216,923.

All-American Railway for Alaska.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 30.—James Fisch, Chief Clerk of the Railway Mail Service, is here on his way to Valdez, Alaska, to take up the matter of opening an all-American mail route from Valdez, by way of Eagle, to Circle City, Alaska. He will have the services of a detachment of United States troops now at Valdez to blaze a road over the route and build supply cabins.

Baltimore and Ohio Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—J. V. McNeal, Assistant Treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was to-day appointed Treasurer, vice W. H. Ijams, who has resigned.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:26	Sun sets...6:34	Moon rises...1:07

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:01	Gov. Isl'd...4:54	H. Gate...6:50
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:18	Gov. Isl'd...5:02	H. Gate...6:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Mae, San Juan, P. R., &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Dulwich, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Leeward Islands, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Honorius, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

Sadducee Did Not Prove the Best Two-Year-Old of the Year.

MESMERIST AN EASY WINNER

Imp Defeated Charentus and Voter in the Ocean Handicap—Lady Lindsey First at Generous Odds.

Those who have claimed for Sadducee all through the racing season that he was the best two-year-old of the year, simply because he had run through an unbroken string of victories, had their claims somewhat damaged yesterday, for Sadducee was called upon then to meet some of the really good two-year-olds of the year, with the result that he was a badly beaten gelding at the end. This was in the Dash Stakes, a five-furlong spin over the Futurity course for two-year-olds, and for which Sadducee was not named on Tuesday night as a starter, but yesterday before post time he and Gulden were added to the list of eleven starters, and Sadducee was at once installed the public choice.

The race probably was as good as any two-year-old contest that has been seen this season, so far as the finish between the second, third, and fourth horses was concerned.

But the winner, Mesmerist, although under a drive at the end, was not really in danger of being caught, and the driving by O'Connor was a bluff pure and simple. The start was a very poor one, Lady Uncas and St. Finnan being left standing still at the post. The others got away well bunched, and Mesmerist at once took it upon himself to show the way home. He galloped along easily enough by perhaps a length's advantage until within an eighth of a mile of home, and then Musette, which, with Sadducee and Waring, had been trailing close behind him all the way, shot out of the bunch and began to overhaul him rapidly. Then O'Connor shook Mesmerist up a bit, and the Bromley colt, without much effort, went on and increased his lead to two lengths. Musette came fast, but she could get no nearer to the flying leader. Gulden and Sadducee, the two added starters, had a hot fight for third honors, and the former secured the verdict by a head. The result of the race settled definitely the real class of Sadducee, for Mesmerist carried stake weight at 127 pounds, while the favorite carried only 109.

The Ocean Handicap, at a mile, was the other fixture on the programme, and this resulted in one of those finishes that usually sets the blood of the spectators to tingling. There were nine starters, most of them good handicap horses, in the race, and of these the top-weight, Voter, was made the favorite. Probably more money was bet on Voter yesterday than was ever before bet on him in one race, for it was voted by the handicappers to be a "real good thing" for him. That inconsistent mare Imp, however, had again played in luck when handicapper Vosburgh made his assignment of weights for the race.

Clay took Imp to the front at once, but Spencer hustled Voter after her, and before the mare had run half a furlong the international racer had caught up with her, and was running with her head and head. Charentus trailed a length or so behind the leaders, but Clawson made no move on him until he had rounded into the stretch. Voter had quit by this time, as he usually does when he is asked to run beyond seven furlongs, and he dropped back gradually to the rear.

At the last eighth pole Clay evidently thought he had the race well in hand, for he did not ride the mare vigorously. Instead, he kept watching the field behind for danger from that quarter. Clawson, once he had Charentus straightened out, made a desperate effort to get his mount up with the leader, but game as Charentus was he was beaten in the final drive a neck by Imp. Batten finished third.

The sixth race was one of those events which the public thinks so much of, but sees only at long intervals. It was a run of two miles on the turf, and The Bachelor was made the favorite at once. Spurs, the outsider in the betting, then took up the pace and showed the others a clear lead of three or four lengths on the way up the back stretch. The result proved to be an easy victory for the favorite, for he won as he pleased by three lengths from Maid of Harlem. George Boyd was well backed, but he could get no nearer at the end than third place.

The first race for all ages was a three-cornered affair, for which Cesarion, Lambent, and Lady Lindsey were the starters. Cesarion was a two-to-five favorite, but he seemed to have left all of his speed in the stable. Lady Lindsey jumped to the front the moment the flag went down and made a runaway race of it. She won easily by a length, while the favorite beat Lambent a length for the place. The second race, a selling affair, also at a mile, went to Skyscraper, a five-to-one chance, who also made the running from the start. Reynolds, a fifteen-to-one shot, just got home a winner by a neck in the fifth race, and La Vega, who had been well played, got second money.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, non-winners of $1,000 in 1899. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Momento, 116 pounds, 5 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Cesarion, Sydney Paget's br. h., 6, 126, 2 to 5 and out.....(Clawson)
3—Lambent, M. Clancy's br. m., 6, 121, 9 to 2.....(McCue)

Won easily by a length; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

1—Skyscraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 3 years, by Rey del Rey—Mortar, 100 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Wedderstand)
2—Hardly, W. Cahill's ch. m., 4, 104, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Bullman)
3—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. h., 4, 109, 9 to 5.....(McCue)

Flax Spinner, 106, 7 to 5, (Odom;) The Star of Bethlehem, 110, 20 to 1, (Phelan,) and Handpress, 101, 15 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Dash Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $200 to second and $150 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:00 2-5.

1—Mesmerist, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Albert-Hoodoo, 127 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Musette, J. S. Ferguson's ch. f., 101, 20 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(McCue)
3—Gulden, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 116, 15 to 1.....(Odom)

Sadducee, 109, 5 to 2, (Sims;) Toddy, 107, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Waring, 110, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Montanic, 107, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Primrose Day, 107, 50 to 1, (Littlefield;) Wax Taper, 110, 30 to 1, (Bullman;) Stuart, 110, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) St. Finnan, 110, 80 to 1, (Dupee,) and Lady Uncas, 107, 60 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,500, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:40 1-5.

1—Imp, Haines & Brossman's blk. m., 5 years, by Wagner-Fondling, 123 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clay)
2—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5, 109, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—Batten, T. C. McDowell's b. c., 3, 113, 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Swiftmas, 121, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Previous, 118, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Kinnikinic, 116, 10 to 1, (McCue;) Voter, 124, 8 to 5, (Spencer;) Cambrian, 109, 10 to 1, (Odom,) and Maxine, 114, 10 to 1, (Shaw,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—Reynolds, J. Adams's b. c., by Faverdale-Margery, 104 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Bullman)
2—La Vega, Edward Kelly's b. c., 102, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(McCue)
3—Angle, Sydney Paget's b. c., 104, 4 to 1.....(Clawson)

Salchagundi, 108, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Royal Sterling, 97, 10 to 1, (Dangman;) Golden Sceptre, 97, 60 to 1, (Romanelli;) Strathmaker, 108, 20 to 1, (Hennessy;) Maidstone, 94, 60 to 1, (Phelan;) Mordelmo, 106, 8 to 5, (Maher;) Prestige, 102, 7 to 1, (Slack;) Lemore, 99, 20 to 1, (Wedderstand;) Specific, 102, 50 to 1, (McGann;) Sir Ellersile, 103, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Kipling, 102, 20 to 1, (Dupee,) and Pactaria, 106, 30 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $300 to second and $150 to third. Two miles, on the turf. Time—3:31 2-5.

1—The Bachelor, Sydney Paget's ch. g., 6 years, by Judge Murray-Spinster, 128 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 3, 103, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—George Boyd, W. Lakeland's b. h., 4, 105, 3 to 1.....(Clark)

Knight of the Garter, 118, 5 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Spurs, 95, 15 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Island Prince	118	Satin Slipper	104
Tinge	118	Theory	104
Dave S.	115	Peace	104
Jinks	106	Halo	104

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Box	121	The Bachelor	111
Kinley Mack	117	The Devil	107
Decanter	116	Muskadine	106
Admiration	114	Glorian	103
Tradedian	111	Azucena	100

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge Stakes for two-years-olds. Three-quarters of a mile, on turf.

Prestidigitator	122	Big Gun	109
Shoreham	112	Native	107
Jimmy Free	112	Templar	107
Lace Cord	112	Radford	107
Water King	112	Idrim	107
Ten Candles	112	Petruchio	107
Misericordia	109	Red Path	104

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers' Stakes, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-sixteenths.

Martimas	126	His Lordship	106
Kinley Mack	126	Gen. Mart Gary	106
Fast Black	111		

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Olea	110	Swift Water	110
Maie Hanlon	110	La Tosca H.	110
Hand and Glove	110	Eileen Daly	110
Sunlot	110	Fleuron	110
Lingerie	110	Calea	110
Greetings	110	Belle of Lexington	110
Linda S.	110	Nanine	110
Pompadoura	110		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth, on turf.

Maximo Gomez	114	Galathee	101
Free Lance	111	Handcuff	101
Rare Perfume	107	Weller	101
Bardella	106	Lepida	91

PATCHEN WINS THE 2:00 PACE.

In Straight Heats the Black Wonder Defeats Four Fast Competitors with Little Difficulty.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 30.—The big event of the Grand Circuit meeting at Charter Oak Park to-day was the first two-minute pace ever scheduled. There were five starters, John R. Gentry drawing out after a contest in which there was a dispute between the park management and the owner. The trouble arose over a misunderstanding as to whether the event was a two heats in three or a three in five.

The starters were Joe Patchen, Anaconda, Chehalis, Frank Bogash, and Searchlight. Searchlight was very unsteady, breaking badly, and was never in any hopes of winning a heat. Anaconda was the favorite at 100, to 65 for Patchen, and 50 for Searchlight.

Anaconda led until the stretch in the first heat, when Joe Patchen came in, and under the whip and a hard push, took the mile in 2:04¾.

The second heat was Patchen's all the way, and the final, which took the race in 2:08¾, equaled the track record made in 1897 by Star Pointer in an exhibition race with Gentry.

The unfinished race of Tuesday, the 2:13 trot, was won by Peter the Great, Malcolm Forbes's four-year-old, the race being his third appearance in company. His fastest mile, 2:08¾, has only been equaled twice by four-year-old stallions. Summary:

The Old Hickory, 2:13 Trot.—Purse $3,325.

Peter the Great, b. h., by Pilot Medium. (Titer)	5	1	1
Charley Herr, br. h., by Alfred G. (Kelly)	1	2	2
Fred Kohl, blk. s., (Dickerson)	2	3	8
Norvet, b. g., (Walker)	8	4	9
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	10	9	3
Ed. Lock, b. g., (MacDonald)	3	6	4
Queen Alfred, b. m., (Clark)	4	5	5
Bonnatella, b. m., (Ames)	7	8	6
Ruby, br. m., (Kenney)	9	10	7
Piloteen, b. m., (Conklin)	6	7	10

Time—2:10; 2:08¾; 2:09¾; 2:10½. dr

The Old Glory, 2:10 Trot.—Purse $3,075.

Captain Jack, blk. g., by Black Wilkes, (Golden)	6	3	1
Crosceus, ch. s., by Robert McGregor, (Ketcham)	4	1	3
Dare Devil, blk. s., (Geers)	1	5	8
Alcidalia, b. m., (Dore)	8	2	2
Gaylon, b. h., (McHenry)	3	7	4
Oakland Baron, br. s., (Kenney)	5	6	5
Belle J., b. m., (Spear)	7	4	6
Louise Mac, ch. m., (Hudson)	2	8	7

Time—2:10½; 2:09; 2:10½; 2:09¾; 2:11.

The Pioneer.—2:00 pace; purse, $2,000.

Joe Patchen, blk. h., by Patchen Wilkes, (Dickerson)	1	1	1
Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, (McHenry)	2	2	3
Frank Bogash, br. h., (Payne)	5	3	2
Chehalis, blk. s., (O'Neil)	3	4	5
Searchlight, br. h., (McCarthy)	4	5	4

Time—2:04¾; 2:05; 2:03¾.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,300, (unfinished.)

Dellade Wilkes, blk. m., by Guy Wilkes, (Hyde)	1	2	
Letah S., br. m., (Kenney)	2	1	
Pilot Evans, b. g., (Spears)	4	3	
Farris, g., (Bowne)	3	4	
Whitney, b. g., (MacDonald)	5	7	
Dr. Pitzer, br. h., (Ames)	8	5	
Loma, br. m., (Payne)	6	6	
Myrtle Boy, blk. g., (——)	7	8	

Time—2:12¾; 2:13.

Saddle Horse Searchlight Sold.

The Kentucky saddle horse Searchlight was bought yesterday by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston from S. J. Look of Lexington, Ky., for $3,500. The horse will be shown at Newport next week.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS WIN.

Sloan and Reiff Finish in Front at the Derby Meeting — Ride Four Winning Horses.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—At the second day of the Derby September meeting to-day the race for the Loudoun Selling Plate of 106 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the winner to be sold by auction for 50 sovereigns, was won by La Mascotte. Mr. H. Barnato's chestnut colt Swears, ridden by Tod Sloan, was second. Fourteen horses started; distance five furlongs, straight.

The betting was 9 to 2 against Swears.

The race for the Fifth Champion Breeders' Biennial Foal Stakes of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for starters only, was won by Lord William Beresford's three-year-old bay filly Sibola, with Sloan up. Flambard was second, and Wolf's Hope was third. Seven horses ran the straight mile.

The betting was 11 to 10 against Sibola.

Sloan also captured the Harrington Stakes of 300 sovereigns on Lord William Beresford's bay filly Lutetia. Isaac H. was second, and Lintoscope was third.

Four horses ran; distance about five furlongs and 100 yards, straight. The betting was 11 to 8 on Lutetia.

The Hartington Handicap Plate of 200 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, was won by Mr. Covington's Candelaria, on which L. Reiff, the American jockey, had the mount. Sulks was second, and Cardonald was third. Seven horses ran a distance of six furlongs.

The race for the Chatsworth Plate was won by Lord Elsemere's three-year-old bay gelding Middleton. "Skeets" Martin, another American jockey, rode Sweet Marjorie, which finished second. Five horses ran.

PLAY SCHOOL BASKET BALL.

Team of the Upper East Side Wins the Championship.

About a thousand pupils of the play schools of the Board of Education gathered in Claremont Park, in the Borough of the Bronx, yesterday, to see the finals in the basket ball contest for the championship of the city. The first round was played between the team of the Upper West Side League, composed of J. Bergen, Captain; J. McGinley, M. McGinley, W. Rivers, and T. Kettles, and the Upper East Side team, composed of D. Solow, Captain; W. Grahm, E. Marcus, G. Allan, and C. Wehun. The result was 7 to 3 in favor of the Upper West Side. The second round was between the Upper West Side and the team of the Lower East Side, composed of J. Naury, Captain; R. Sturtz, J. Settel, W. Sandowitz, and R. Barnett. The Upper West Side scored 14 points to its opponent's 2. On the third and last round the Vacation school team, composed of M. Coane, Captain; S. Brody, W. Hatkin, O. Shapiro, and E. Herman, met the Upper East Side team, and was defeated by a score of 1 to 11. The Upper West Side team, having won two games out of three, was awarded the championship honors by the Board of Education. The ring toss championship was won by the team of Play School No. 75, in Norfolk Street. The team was composed of R. Cohen, Captain; D. Samick, L. Friedman, and H. Landsman, and scored 39 to Play School No. 51 team's 37.

Westchester Bicycle Paths.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The wheelmen of Westchester County are pleased over the prospect of having decent roads. The first meeting of the newly appointed Side Path Commissioners was held here to-day and their work started. They adopted a license tag, which will cost wheelmen $1, and will entitle them to the privilege of riding on all side paths in the county for one year from date of issue.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Lost in Chicago Through Poor Fielding and Pitching.

PITTSBURGS DOWN BROOKLYNS

Kennedy Allowed the Westerners to Score Four Runs in the Seventh Inning—Bostons Win in Cleveland.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	75	36	.676
Boston	71	42	.628
Philadelphia	71	45	.612
Baltimore	66	44	.600
Cincinnati	62	49	.559
St. Louis	64	53	.547
Chicago	58	57	.504
Pittsburg	56	58	.491
Louisville	50	62	.446
New York	49	62	.441
Washington	39	73	.348
Cleveland	19	99	.161

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 3; New York, 2.
Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Baltimore, 0.
Louisville, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 8; Cleveland, 5.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in Brooklyn.
New York in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Three double plays at critical stages enabled the Chicagos to win the last game from New York to-day. All the Chicagos' runs resulted from errors and Doheny's wildness. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf	0	1	3	2	0	0
Mertes, rf	1	2	4	0	0	0
W'lvert'n, 3b	0	3	2	3	1	0
Lange, cf	0	1	2	1	0	0
Everitt, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	0
Connor, 2b	1	1	2	1	5	0
Magoon, ss	0	1	2	2	1	1
Chance, c	0	1	2	0	0	0
Taylor, p	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3	9	27	14	4	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
V'Haltr'n, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0
O'Brien, lf	2	3	1	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	6	3	1	0
Foster, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hardesty, ss	0	0	2	6	0	0
Wilson, c	0	0	3	2	0	0
Martin, 3b	0	0	1	2	1	0
Doheny, p	0	2	0	1	0	0
*Seymour	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	9	24	15	2	0

Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

*Batted for Hardesty in the ninth inning.

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; New York, 6. Two-base hit—O'Brien. Sacrifice hits—Wolverton, Stolen bases—Chance, 2; Foster. Double plays—Lange and Everitt; Ryan and Connor; Connor and Magoon. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Doheny, 2. Base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Doheny, 6. Wild pitches—Doheny, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Magoon. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

BROOKLYNS LOSE IN PITTSBURG.

Kennedy Pitched Well for Six Innings and Then Weakened.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—Kennedy pitched a fine game up to the sixth inning, not a man reaching first. In the seventh five hits and four runs were scored off his pitching. Chesbro pitched a steady game and was admirably supported. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Beaum't, cf	0	1	3	3	0	0
Williams, 3b	0	1	1	0	3	0
McCarthy, lf	1	1	3	0	0	0
Don'v'n, rf	1	2	0	0	0	0
Ely, ss	1	0	4	6	0	0
Fox, 1b	0	0	7	1	1	0
Schriver, c	1	1	0	7	0	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	2	7	3	0	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	3	0	0
Totals	4	8	27	14	1	0

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	1	1	2	1	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	3	1	0	0
Jennings, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	0
Kelly, lf	0	1	3	0	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	2	1	5	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	3	3	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	2	0	1	0
McGuire, c	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kennedy, p	0	1	0	1	1	1
Totals	3	8	24	11	2	1

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4	
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Kelly, Daly. Three-base hit—Dahlen. Sacrifice hits—Jennings, Double plays—Ely, O'Brien, and Fox; Ely and Fox; Daly, Jennings, and Dahlen. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 5; off Kennedy, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Jones, Dahlen. Struck out—By Chesbro, 1. Passed balls—Schriver, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Louisville, 6; Philadelphia, 2.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.—The Louisvilles, with Cunningham pitching, won the last of the series from the Philadelphias by better all-around play. Score:

Louisville	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	—6	
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	

Base hits—Louisville, 8; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer; Philadelphia, Donohue, Douglass, and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Cincinnati, 4; Baltimore, 0.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The Baltimores were shut out by Hahn's effective pitching to-day. Neither pitcher gave a base on balls. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	—4	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cincinnati, 14; Baltimore 7. Error—Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hahn and Wood; Baltimore, Howell and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Boston, 8; Cleveland, 5.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—Although the playing of the Cleveland team was good as a whole, the Bostons batted out runs almost at will. In the third inning Umpire McGarr got in the way of a player and as a result Duffy was declared out. Duffy would have protested the game had his club lost. Score:

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—5
Boston	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	—8

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Boston, 16. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Bates and Duncan; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

CRICKET MATCH A DRAW.

Australian and Lancashire Eleven Play Without a Victory.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—In the cricket match between the Australian and Lancashire elevens, which began here Monday, the former, in their first innings, to-day were all out for a total of 140 runs. The Lancashire players, in their first innings, yesterday, were all out for a total of 184 runs.

The Lancashire team declared their second innings closed after they had scored 67 runs, with no wickets down.

At the close of play the Australians, in their second innings, had scored 36 runs for 1 wicket down, and the match was declared a draw.

STOCKBRIDGE GOLF TOURNEY.

Good Play by Robertson—President's Cup Match To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 30.—The best playing in to-day's golf tournament was done by Robertson. M. McBurney also played a strong game. To-morrow's play is for the President's Cup. The score in the first round to-day for the Stockbridge Cup was:

Shaw of Lenox beat Ennever of Montclair, 3 up, 2 to play; Robertson of Shinnecock beat Doughty of Williamstown, 6 up, 4 to play; Malcolm McBurney of Stockbridge beat Dana of Lenox, 7 up, 6 to play; Swann of Stockbridge beat Netleton of Stockbridge, 2 up; Frothingham of Lenox beat Lapsley of Stockbridge, 5 up, 4 to play; Gray of Stockbridge beat Keyes of Concord, 3 up, 2 to play; Clark of Shinnecock beat Curtis of Shinnecock, 4 up, 2 to play; Morten of Westchester beat Allen of Pittsfield, 6 up, 4 to play.

The score of the second round for the Stockbridge Cup in the afternoon were:

Morten beat Shaw, 6 up, 5 to play; Robertson beat Gray, 4 up, 3 to play; Clark beat Swann, 3 up, 1 to play; Malcolm McBurney beat Frothingham, 2 up, 1 to play.

Consolation Match—First Round—Bement beat Van Rensselaer, 3 up, 2 to play; Owen beat Hubbell, 4 up, 2 to play; W. R. Tuckerman beat Lapham, 2 up, 1 to play; Dr. McBurney beat Fairbanks, 5 up, 4 to play; W. Tuckerman beat Shaw, Jr., by default; Mallory beat Greenlee, by default.

Second Round for Consolation Cup—Bement beat Dr. McBurney, 3 up, 2 to play; W. Tuckerman beat Owen, 2 up; W. R. Tuckerman beat Mallory, 3 up, 1 to play.

LADIES' GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 30.—In the ladies' handicap tournament for the Draper Cup to-day, Miss McLane beat Miss Hoy and Mrs. G. Bergner beat Mrs. T. G. Congdon. To-morrow morning Mrs. Bergner and Mrs. Percy Madeira will play, and the winner of this match will meet Miss McLane for the finals in the afternoon.

The ladies' putting contest at Kebo this afternoon resulted in a tie for first place between Miss Childs and Miss Lawrence, with scores of 46. The former won on the play-off, the other scores for the eighteen holes were as follows:

Miss M. Hinkle, 58; Miss S. Lawrence, 50; Miss Grace Seely, 49; Miss Kimball, 48; Mrs. Percy Madeira, 48; Miss Coles, 51; Miss J. Davis, 47; Mrs. Eugene Beals, 54; Mrs. Frank Ellis, 53; Miss Robinson, 58; Miss Strickland, 50; Mrs. Chapman, 49; Miss Seely, 48; Miss Paterson, 54; Miss Frances Hinkle, 48; Miss Shillito, 51; Miss Smith, 59; Mrs. Gaff, 48; Miss Biddle, 51; Miss Baird, 56.

COBWEBS TESTS THE TRACK

Nathan Straus's Gelding Trots at the Empire City Club Course.

MAKES A HALF MILE IN 1:05

Grounds Cover 112 Acres and Clubhouse and Grand Stand Are Among the Finest in the United States.

The first public speed trial on the new trotting track of the Empire City Trotting Club, at Mount Vernon, took place yesterday before a small gathering of horsemen. Nathan Straus drove his gelding, Cobwebs, a half mile over the new track in 1:05. Mr. Straus's gelding holds the Speedway championship.

The trial was made with a light road wagon. The first trial was over the last half mile, "Charley" Thompson, Mr. Straus's trainer, driving Alves, 2:11¾, another of the Straus string. Cobwebs held Alves safe coming down the stretch. Later Mr. Straus sent Cobwebs the first half in 1:05¾.

The work of getting the track in shape for the opening meeting, which will begin on Monday, is being pushed rapidly. Horsemen of this city believe that when the track is in good condition it will be the best in the United States.

The track for the entire distance is 100 feet wide, and fast, as was shown by Cobwebs's trial yesterday. It has a stretch of nearly 400 yards.

The track and surrounding grounds cover an area of one hundred and twelve acres and the cost of laying this out was nearly $800,000. The track really sprung up out of a dense wood. The entire space had to be cleared and graded. Ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark had all this work done. It was started last November. The trees, for the most part, were used in building. Sawmills were erected on the grounds to cut and prepare the wood. Even the big bowlders were used. They were placed in foundations and crushed for roadbeds on the grounds. All this work was done systematically. A railroad was built on the grounds to transfer the stone, earth, and lumber from place to place.

The grounds have three and a half miles of sewerage, so that there is a complete drainage system. Three miles of water pipes were laid.

The approach to the grand stand from the gate is through a small park, having drives with trees on each side. Near the entrance is a life-size statue in bronze of the once famous thoroughbred Dollar. This was presented to D. D. Withers at the opening of Monmouth Park. It was cast in France. William H. Clark secured it recently and had it placed in the new park. The grand stand is a fine structure. It is built of steel, and in appearance is much like the Brighton Beach Race Track stand. It is 400 feet long, with a depth of 50 feet, and will seat about 7,500 persons. It has one tier, but there is a small balcony that will hold the private boxes.

There is also an observation tower, which affords a splendid view of the Palisades and the Sound. The lattice ring will cover about 150 feet under the grand stand, and is paved with brick. The cost of the stand was $140,000.

The clubhouse adjoining the stand is a modern structure in every particular. The house is Colonial in style, a wide porch extending across the entire front. Inside everything is finished in yellow pine. It has a large dining room, private dining rooms, sleeping apartments, and kitchen. On the main floor is a reception room 40 by 50 feet, with a gallery circling it. The rear of the house has a portico shed large enough to allow a tally-ho to drive in.

Back of the clubhouse is the paddock. This is an innovation, as it does away with bringing horses to the stable after a heat. The horses are brought to the paddock, which is close to the track, and prepared. The clubhouse alone cost nearly $30,000.

The stables are distant from the clubhouse. Some of them are near the entrance to the grounds. There are enough stables to accommodate 650 horses, and nearly 50 horses were in the stables yesterday. Many more are expected before the end of the week. The track and grounds are so well equipped that it is expected many of the best trainers will seek it with their horses, which will make New York the trotting centre of the United States. William H. Clark has his private stables on the grounds.

Among the prominent horsemen present yesterday were George H. Huber, Fred Doty, W. Durando, A. J. Keating, John McGuire, William H. Clark, and Alexander Neuberger.

STATE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

New York and Pennsylvania Even, with Four Games Unfinished.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—At the end of the third day of the midsummer meeting of the New York State Chess Association at the United States Hotel the scores in the team match between New York and Pennsylvania are even, each side having won 8½, with four games unfinished. Great interest is shown in the tournament, the clubhouse of the hotel, which has been placed at the disposal of the players, being crowded with visitors during the sessions. Stubborn play is the rule, Kemeny and Lipschuetz requiring two sessions to finish their game. The Voigt vs. Roething game occupied eight hours.

The committee is giving precedence to the team match, and no games were played to-day in the cup tournament between Lipschuetz and Marshall. Among the visitors are Aristides Martinez, President of the Manhattan Chess Club, and A. Simis, Charities Commissioner of Brooklyn. The results in all the events to date are:

Team Match.—Second Round—Shipley drew with Marshall, Halpern defeated McCutcheon, Kemeny lost to Lipschuetz, four games were adjourned, as follows: Stuart vs. Karpinski, Young vs. Weeks, Voight vs. Hanham, Bampton vs. Roething.

Third Round—Halpern drew with Kemeny, Lipschuetz defeated Stuart, Young defeated Karpinski, Weeks drew with Voight, Bampton defeated Hanham, Roething drew with Shipley, Marshall defeated McCutcheon. At the end of the third round the team scores were even.

The pairing for the fourth round in progress this evening is Kemeny vs. Marshall, Stuart vs. Halpern, Young vs. Lipschcutz, Voight vs. Karpinski, Bampton vs. Weeks, Shipley vs. Hanham, McCutcheon vs. Roething.

In the general tournaments the results this evening are:

First Class.—Second Round—Ferris defeated Wright, Walter defeated Searle, Weeks a bye.

Third Round—Searle defeated Wright, Ferris vs. Wal

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE END OF THE RAMAPO JOB.

Resolved, That it is not in the public interest nor for the public weal, neither is it necessary, that the city should contract with a private corporation for its supply of water; that upon the expiration of the term of the existing contracts for such purpose proceedings should be taken to acquire the rights of the persons or corporations holding or owning any such rights, to the end that the municipality shall own its water system exclusively.

This is the text of the resolution adopted yesterday, upon the motion of Commissioner SHEA, by the members of the Board of Public Improvements. It is a clear and strong, except for the tautology at the beginning we should say an unexceptionable, statement of the principle upon which the Ramapo job, and any other similar job that may hereafter be produced, should and will be defeated. That this result should have been attained within so few days after the production of the job and the attempt to "jam it through," which might very possibly have been successful but for the prompt exposure of it by the Controller, is a gratifying proof of the power of public opinion. If the Board of Public Improvements had not already "come down," no doubt the well-meant and public-spirited meeting called at the instance of our neighbor The Journal for last evening would have been influential to terrify the jobbers. But happily the meeting was rendered superfluous before it was held.

Before Mr. SHEA'S resolution had been voted on, or even offered, the Controller had made a demonstration of the improvidence of the proposed contract which was complete and perfectly destructive. To begin with, we do not need more water, and if we did Mr. CROES shows that we could get it from works owned by the city for less than a million and a half of dollars a year for two hundred million gallons daily, while the Ramapo Company asks us to pay five millions a year for that number of gallons. In the second place, if we did need water from this source, the total available supply in the Ramapo watershed is far below the amount this impudent company would contract to deliver. Commissioner DALTON'S report, Mr. CROES'S statement, Engineer RICE'S report on the inadequacy of the Ramapo supply, and Controller COLER'S exposition of the city's financial ability to construct additional water works if they should be needed leave the Ramapo job absolutely without hope of success save as a measure of openly avowed public spoliation.

DISCUSSING TRUSTS.

It is better to discuss trusts than to rail at them, and the conference that has been called by the Civic Federation of Chicago for that purpose bids fair to be very useful. The Governors of twenty-one States have named delegates, including a number of the Attorneys General as well as numerous men of high standing as economists and some business men. It is announced that some threescore of Senators and Representatives have expressed their intention to listen to the debates, which are to be, as far as possible, non-partisan.

If the conference did nothing but secure a fairly clear definition of trusts, with an intelligent and intelligible classification of them according to their origin, purposes, methods, and effects, the service would be considerable. This work will, indeed, prove at once the most necessary and the most difficult. Probably the way will to some extent be prepared by the committee having the affair in charge, and much will depend upon the skill and candor with which this is done. If freedom of discussion is interpreted to mean freedom to disregard order, logic, and facts and to indulge in mere sweeping condemnation, the community will not be much the wiser for the conference. But if the lines of discussion are clearly laid down in advance and are followed with reasonable closeness, the benefit will be great.

It would be very desirable if some of the leaders in the actual organizations generally recognized as trusts could be persuaded to give their views of the true nature and operations of their enterprises. Such men as Mr. HAVEMEYER, for the Sugar Trust, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER, for the Standard Oil, are conspicuous examples of those who could give a direction to the inquiries of the conference, if not to its conclusions. It is by no means improbable that they would regard with pleasure the opportunity to state their own case, to refute the accusations that have been so freely made against them, and to explain the real principles on which they consider that the workings of their companies are conducted with reference to the interests and rights of the public. Apart from these magnates of the first order, there are many others, well known as business men or as lawyers intimately connected with the combinations of capital and brains often accepted as trusts, who could serve the public in an important degree by the frank discussion of what they believe to be the true principles of such combinations. Who will deny, for instance, that light could be thrown on the subject by such able and conscientious counselors at law as Mr. JOHN E. PARSONS, Mr. FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, Mr. JULIEN T. DAVIES, and Mr. WILLIAM M. IVINS, or men of affairs like Mr. CHARLES R. FLINT and Mr. W. H. NICHOLS, to mention only a few of those having had peculiar opportunities for the study of the subject in its practical bearings. On the other hand, it would be very useful if some of the more experienced and thoughtful bankers could be persuaded to give their views as to the relations of the credit institutions of the country to the promoters and administrators of the combinations. Of this class Chicago can furnish many of high standing.

The country needs enlightenment on this subject. The politicians of both parties are playing politics with it and trying to see what they can get from it for their purposes in the approaching campaigns. There is a deal of formless but violent prejudice on the one hand and of bitter resentment on the other that will do harm if not dispelled. The conference at Chicago, which will be held between the 13th and the 16th of the coming month, should help in this much-needed work.

GREAT CRY, LITTLE WOOL.

For many years after the brilliant capture of Holland by the Dutch that audacious exploit was pointed to with pride by the kindred peoples of the Teutonic race, and it compelled the admiration and respect of nations who were total strangers in blood and custom. The victory of the Democrats in the special election held on Tuesday in Mr. BLAND'S old Congressional district, the Eighth Missouri, will live in story as an achievement fit to be compared to that of the Dutchmen.

The anti-imperialist press has already begun to sound the praises of these intrepid Missouri Democrats who dared to "rebuke the Administration" by electing Judge SHACKLEFORD, Democrat, anti-trust and anti-imperialist, over Mr. VOSHOLL, Republican and supporter of the public policies of WILLIAM MCKINLEY. We are assured that "the campaign was conducted solely on the issue of the expansion policy." The Judge is an anti-imperialist. Mr. VOSHOLL is an expansionist, or, as our neighbor The Sun puts it, he believes in the American policy of "go ahead." Is it not as plain as a pikestaff that the defeat of VOSHOLL is a terrible rebuke to the Administration? And, contrariwise, does not the election of the anti-imperialist SHACKLEFORD show that the cause in which ATKINSON has heroically shed his pamphlets and GARRISON his verse is sweeping the country?

So our anti-imperialist contemporaries construe the Democratic victory in the Eighth Congressional District of Missouri. Let us see whether their rejoicings are warranted, whether it was surely anti-imperialism or possibly something else that gave Judge SHACKLEFORD the victory.

The Eighth Missouri District is made up of thirteen counties. In 1869 RICHARD P. BLAND took up his residence in Lebanon, situated in this district. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress. He was thereafter elected to every Congress up to the Fifty-sixth, for which the election was held last year, with the single exception of 1894, when his Republican opponent beat him by seventy votes. We append a table showing the vote cast in this district and the majority for each year since Mr. BLAND first became the candidate of his party:

Year.	Bland Dem. Vote.	Repub. Vote.	Dem. Maj.
1874	11,350	8,929	2,421
1876	14,599	11,424	3,175
1878	11,291	8,022	3,267
1880	12,977	10,799	2,178
1882	14,259	10,530	3,729
1884	16,959	14,288	2,671
1886	16,594	13,996	2,598
1888	18,095	15,836	2,259
1890	18,991	14,885	1,106
1892	18,927	16,453	2,474
1894	16,815	16,885	*70
1896	24,605	19,754	4,851
1898	21,674	18,314	*2,360

*Republican majority.

These figures tend to create the impression that the Eighth Missouri is a Democratic district. The Republicans have carried it but once in twenty-five years. It would seem therefore that in electing Judge SHACKLEFORD over his Republican opponent the voters of the district merely followed their immemorial custom of giving the most votes to the Democrat. This Democratic triumph is not a solitary, startling, and epoch-making event, but a jog-trot, biennial, and commoner garden custom of the people of the district. Certainly they have rebuked the Republican Administration. They always do, so often as their elections happen to occur during the incumbency of a Republican President.

There are other considerations of which our anti-imperialist friends appear to be altogether ignorant. RICHARD P. BLAND was beloved by the people of the Eighth District. If for no other reason than to show respect for his memory they would have elected as his successor a man of his own party. Moreover, when Gov. STONE wished to put an expansionist plank in the platform last Fall he was opposed by Mr. BLAND. The voters of the district knew that he was an anti-expansionist. The anti-imperialist issue, which is now declared to have been the sole one of the contest, was made in part out of respect to Mr. BLAND'S known views and in part because that issue is being pushed to the front by the Bryanites all over the country. It came naturally and almost perfunctorily into the platform; and it was to be expected that the Democratic candidate should make it prominent. But nobody who knows the situation in the Eighth District or is acquainted with the sentiment of the West would ever pretend that Judge SHACKLEFORD was elected because he is an anti-imperialist, or that his election is a rebuke to the Administration.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE CZAR.

A "number of prominent persons," according to the reports in yesterday's papers, attended the lecture of the previous evening at Asbury Park upon "Uncle Sam and the Czar." The lecturer was Mr. O. G. J. STADT, former tutor to the present Czar of Russia.

The report was not extended, but it contained one statement which was calculated rather to bewilder than to edify a large "number of prominent persons," as well as of persons not prominent. This was the statement that "ALEXANDER II. of Russia inspired ABRAHAM LINCOLN with the idea which resulted in the proclamation abolishing slavery." And this the able and well-informed lecturer found by a simple comparison of dates. It was in 1861 that ALEXANDER II. emancipated the serfs. It was not until September, 1862, that ABRAHAM I. emancipated the slaves. "Post hoc, propter hoc." Could there be a clearer or more conclusive demonstration?

There is something staggering and paralyzing about this. There is no answer to it. As a writer in one of the English magazines said some years ago of an equally wonderful statement about British politics, it is like saying that Mr. GLADSTONE is an obscure politician, or Queen VICTORIA a woman of a low social position. Any American who is old enough to remember the facts, or any American or foreigner who knows in the rudest outline the political history of the United States is reduced to silence. He can only "stare and gasp" when it is asserted in his hearing that the President of the United States got the idea of emacipation from the Czar of Russia. For such a person recalls that American politics had for a quarter of a century hinged upon the slavery question, that the "irrepressible conflict" had come to the arbitrament of arms, that the President did not move fast enough for many, that it was not until he had virtually the whole people of the free States behind him and urging him that he issued the proclamation, of which we learn, thirty-seven years afterward, from a lecturer actually lecturing in this country, that it was a kind of plagiarism of the work of the Czar.

What should be done with the lecturer is the practical and pressing question. The obvious suggestion that the Governor of New Jersey should appoint a commission to feel his bumps and report may be rejected as unduly harsh, and might even lead to international embroilments with a friendly power. But we can see no harm in the recommendation that his friends, of whom he apparently has some, should subscribe to a seventy-five-cent school history of the United States and mount guard over him while he reads it.

The fight against Mr. WILBUR F. WAKEMAN, Appraiser, is one in which the interests of commerce have nothing to do on either side. His appointment was a "recognition" by Mr. MCKINLEY of that mild form of opposition to the Platt machine represented by ex-Secretary BLISS. The effort to secure his removal is due to the desire of the machine to overcome even that modest kind of resistance to its designs. The weakness of Mr. WAKEMAN, in the eyes of the machine, is that he cares more for protection than for politics. To Mr. PLATT and his friends protection is a mere counter in the game. To Mr. WAKEMAN it is a serious principle. If he keeps his place, it will probably be due to the backing of the American Protective League, which ought really to disqualify him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Never despair of humanity. In reading the novels of DICKENS one is often tempted to accuse the famous master of gross exaggeration in attributing to the very lowliest of his characters, such as the homely Sloppy, in "Our Mutual Friend," qualities of a heroic nature. But ever and anon there comes some striking proof that the great novelist was not exaggerating, but was just a little more attentive to the peculiarities of the common herd than most of us are. We are told that the boys in the orphan asylum which was destroyed by fire on Monday morning were of the type of the "tough" street waif. Yet they risked their lives to save the younger children with all the courage of one of Ouida's nonchalant guardsmen. It is wonderful what an immense amount of nobleness there is in our species if there is only the proper call to bring it out. The great problem for those who hope to elevate the lower orders is to find out what will call forth the good qualities which are latent in them.

—Though it is not a matter of grave importance, it may be a subject for congratulation that the annexation of the City of Brooklyn brought us the Brooklyn Baseball Club. The record of the New York team for the season, which is now approaching its end, is not one on which the lovers of the National game will look with pride. The nine began its career in 1899 near the bottom of the list, and it has staid there with a determination worthy of some good cause. The popularity of baseball in this city cannot be maintained unless we have a team which is capable of living up to the reputation of the city in other things. When we speak of other things, of course, we do not refer to football, because the supremacy of this game has never rested in the metropolis. But in athletics of the field and track New York is able to hold her own pretty well, and it seems only fitting that she should also take a leading position in the world of baseball. If it were not for the annexed Brooklyn team her position in this would now be deplorable.

CAPT. CARTER'S PLEADINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that you have been seriously misinformed respecting the case of Capt. Carter, and have given more weight to his counsel's asseveration of his innocence than that asseveration in the circumstances deserves.

A year and four months ago a court-martial organized under the laws of the United States to try Capt. Carter, United States Engineers, for several offenses against the Articles of War, to which he had made himself amenable by becoming an officer of the army, found him guilty of corrupt misappropriation of funds intended to be used in certain ways for the improvement of Savannah River and Cumberland Sound. Not until this week, after the findings and sentence of the court-martial have been in the hands of the President an unusually long time, and after most extraordinary favor seems to have been extended to the accused officer and his counsel, does Wayne MacVeagh, a very latecomer into the service of the defense, make public proclamation of the "absolute innocence" of his client.

In many ways Mr. MacVeagh's brief, which was submitted to the Attorney General in July, before Mr. MacVeagh left for Europe, suggests that the eminent counsel lacks familiarity with the case, and that he has paid more attention to the arguments of the other and many lawyers engaged to defend Capt. Carter than he has to the facts upon which the court-martial found Capt. Carter to be deserving of dismissal from the army, unfit for association with his former army associates, to be required to pay a fine quite incommensurate with the amount of money alleged to have been misappropriated to his own use and to the use of his fellow-conspirators, and to be confined in a prison for ten years.

The President is asked by Mr. MacVeagh to heed some very gross assaults upon the officers who composed the court-martial, the Judge Advocate General who prepared the charges upon which the accused was tried, the witnesses who were produced to sustain the charges, and the use that was made of certain "private correspondence" found in Capt. Carter's desk at the time his affairs were investigated by fellow-officers of the Engineer Corps, before he had been formally charged. There is no doubt that Capt. Carter invited the investigators to examine his papers. There is no doubt that those investigators put aside certain papers indicated by Capt. Carter as containing only references to delicate private matters, the examination of which would get people who were not contractors into trouble, although they might have been guilty of offenses in which it would be difficult to find malice. The papers used contributed to the conviction of Capt. Carter. Does Mr. MacVeagh ask the President to regard Capt. Carter as "absolutely innocent" because he was convicted by the use of his own papers?

If I am not incorrectly informed, when he was brought to trial, Capt. Carter objected to consideration of certain contracts believed to have been fraudulently awarded and carried out on the ground that the statute of limitations had run against the Government, and that it was estopped from inquiring into his way of awarding the contracts or to ascertain whether the money used had been properly or improperly expended. In the sight of the law, I may admit, Capt. Carter would not have been deemed guilty because he pleaded the statute of limitations. But does such a plea sustain Mr. MacVeagh's assumption and declaration that his client is "absolutely innocent"?

Again, after Mr. G. F. Edmunds, at the solicitation of the President—a very remarkable proceeding—had ransacked the record to find a way for dismissal or a new trial, he recommended to the President that the sentence be modified so as to dismiss Capt. Carter and to impose a fine upon him, but not to lock him up in prison. It is difficult to reconcile this suggestion with the theory set up by Mr. MacVeagh that Carter is "absolutely innocent."

It was a very strong body of officers that tried Capt. Carter. Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, an officer of ripe experience, an honorable man, and a lawyer of no mean ability, presided. With him served Col. Jacob S. Kline, Twenty-first Infantry; Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery; Major William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers; Major Charles A. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence; Major John L. Tiernon, First Artillery; Major William S. Patten, Quartermaster; Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, Ordnance Department; Capt. Samuel M. Mills, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Charles G. Penney, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, Fifth Infantry, and Capt. Richard P. Strong, Fourth Artillery. The Judge Advocate was Col. Thomas F. Barr, an accomplished and vigorous officer and lawyer.

A soldier cannot properly object to a court-martial trial. The President cannot properly condone the offenses of an officer because they are discovered by a court-martial. The vehement asseverations of counsel for the defense do not prove the innocence of an accused person. The record of the case, patiently made in four weary months, will better satisfy the President, if he wishes to approve or reject the findings of the court-martial that seems to be in some danger of Presidential contempt, and he ought to be convinced that the court-martial was incompetent or unfaithful before he even modifies the verdict it has rendered.

JUSTICE.

New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Art Handicapped.

"Merciful Heaven!" the beautiful actress cried, "the curtain will go up in three minutes! Oh, what shall I do! What shall I do! The opportunity of a lifetime, and I am unprepared."

"What's the trouble?" asked the villain.

"Haven't you learned your lines?"

"Yes—yes," she sobbed, "I know my lines well enough, but the diamond necklace I intended to wear in the scene where I appear as the poor scrubwoman has been lost! Ah, it is terrible!—terrible!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Missing His Opportunity.

Where is Ignatius Donnelly? He ought to be at Rennes with his cryptograms. Perhaps Bacon wrote the bordereau.—Worcester Spy.

The Refractory Weather.

"Does the climate agree with you?" inquired the mild but conversational person.

"No," answered the weather prophet fiercely. "Nearly every time I announce what it ought to do it assumes an attitude of rigid and uncompromising opposition."—Washington Star.

THE EGOTIST.

S. E. Kiser 1. The Chicago Times-Herald.

He often wondered who would come
As his successor when,
At last he was at rest and dumb
To all the cares of men.
"In all the world shall there be one,"
He thought, "to carry on
The noble works that I've begun
When I, alas, am gone!"

They took his weary hands one day,
And laid them on his breast;
His burdens all were put away—
At last he was at rest!
The place he had is vacant still,
The mad world doesn't mind,
For there was nothing left to fill
That men could ever find

J. R. M'LEAN NOMINATED

Ohio Democratic Convention Names Him for Governor.

HE WON BY A HALF VOTE

More in Reserve—Chairman Makes Strong Address—Platform Declares for Bryan and Free Silver.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 30.—After nominating John R. McLean for Governor and a full ticket the Democratic State Convention at 9:30 to-night adjourned. The ticket is as follows:

Governor—JOHN R. McLEAN of Hamilton.
Lieutenant Governor—A. W. PATRICK of Tuscarawas.
Supreme Judge—DE WITT C. BADGER of Madison.
Attorney General—J. W. DORE of Seneca.
Auditor—GEORGE W. SIGAFOOS of Darke.
Treasurer—JAMES I. GORMAN of Lawrence.
Member of the Board of Public Works—FLETCHER D. MALIN of Lake.

The McLean men stated early in the day that the first ballot would have none of "the second choice" vote for McLean, that none of the reserves would be called out till the second ballot, and that all the candidates would have their respective votes on the first ballot.

In this play McLean was nominated on the first ballot by a half vote. The ballot, complete, was as follows: Rice, 29½; Kilbourne, 227; Haskell, 55; McLean, 402½; Sherwood, 57; Seward, 25; Lentz, 6. The nomination was made unanimous.

It is claimed that McLean could have had 478 votes out of the 802 on the first ballot instead of 402½, and that he would have had over 500 on the second ballot. The vote of 389 to 341 in defeating the minority report on credentials was the hardest fight the McLean men had during the day, as they were then without the 56 contested votes from Cuyahoga County, and on that vote they could not have made a nomination.

Judge Mooney made such a good impression that all wanted him for permanent Chairman, and the amended report also continued as Secretary Thomas J. Cogan, the friend of McLean, and shut off the anti-McLean men who had been named in the report for Sergeant at Arms.

Much of the time the convention was beyond the control of the Sergeant at Arms and his assistants.

The sentiment of the meeting was properly represented in its platform and the keynote speech of Judge Mooney. The name of Bryan was cheered whenever it was mentioned. The convention made demonstrations over free silver, anti-imperialism, anti-bossism, and all the indictments in the speech of Judge Mooney and in the platform.

A recess was taken from 5 to 5 o'clock. On reassembling every possible effort was made to nominate Col. James Kilbourne for Lieutenant Governor, but after a dozen of his close personal friends had withdrawn his name and declared that Col. Kilbourne would decline, this effort was abandoned. During this part of the programme, the committee appeared escorting the nominee for Governor and other candidates for that place. Mr. McLean was given a rousing ovation. He thanked the convention for the honor and said he would make as hard a fight for election as possible, requesting all to do their part, as he would do his.

Still another effort was made to nominate Col. Kilbourne for Lieutenant Governor, but he was still in the hall and had the Chairman make an official announcement that he could not accept. The names of Curtis V. Harris of Athens, John L. Beatty of Steubenville, and A. W. Patrick of New Philadelphia were then presented for Lieutenant Governor, the first ballot resulting: Harris, 182; Beatty, 169; Patrick, 489; others scattering, including 9 for Lewis G. Bernard of Cincinnati, one of the managers of Mr. McLean. The nomination of Patrick was made unanimous.

Memorial Hall was packed when W. S. Thomas, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, called the convention to order this morning. In the opening prayer the Very Rev. L. F. Kearney prayed most earnestly for the deliverance of the Filipinos from "the brute force" now being inflicted upon them. The prayer was so radical and forcible throughout that it brought forth rounds of applause.

Mr. Thomas made an address of some length on the work of the last campaign and the great contest that was to be waged in the year preceding the Presidential election.

Judge W. P. Mooney, temporary Chairman of the convention, was then introduced and was received with much enthusiasm, speaking in part as follows:

There will be to-day no contest as to the platform declarations which our party shall make. There is no difference of opinion. The Democratic Party of Ohio stands squarely upon every plank of the Chicago platform of 1896. We believed it then and we believe it now. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent or assistance of any nation on earth. The silver question is not dead, and till men cease to think the Democratic Party will stand by the Chicago platform.

The money question is not, however, the only issue in this campaign. Everything, from pine lands to peanuts, from steel rails to sardines, from strawboard to sugar, from tin cans to tobacco, from crackers to chewing gum, has been organized into a trust. We charge that the trusts of the country own this Administration, and that their title to it was acquired by purchase.

We charge that the Republican Party, as at present controlled, stands for, if indeed, it has not already entered into, an Anglo-American alliance. In condemning the doctrine of imperialism, we in no manner abandon our soldiers in the field. But at the same time, whenever a purse-proud, trust-controlled administration dares array our flag or forces against a people fighting for the God-given right to rule themselves, it will be the duty of the Democratic Party to expose the pretense. We affirm that the war in the Philippines, as at present conducted, is one of criminal aggression, and we find no difference in this situation the Administration occupies than the one occupied by Spain in the Philippines before the surrender.

The Committee on Plan of Organization reported in favor of referring the new Constitution back to the State Executive Committee with full power to adopt. This report was adopted. Then the counties were called for nominations for Governor, and much time was devoted to speeches in presenting the names. Some of the speakers were yelled down by the weary audience.

Following is an abstract of the platform adopted:

We heartily reaffirm the entire Chicago platform of 1896; and we especially emphasize the financial plank therein, and we continue to demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a equal in primary money at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of all other nations in the world. William J. Bryan still retains our entire confidence, and we demand his renomination in 1900.

We are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States of America. We are opposed to entangling alliances with foreign kingdoms and empires. We commend the action of Congress in declaring that our war with Spain was for humanity and not for conquest. We proudly recognize the valor and glorious achievements of our gallant soldiers and sailors, but we profoundly regret that American soldiers are being unlawfully used in the name of liberty, to crush and destroy dawning republicanism in the Orient. We demand that the Cubans and Filipinos not only be permitted, but encouraged to establish independent republics, deriving all of their governmental powers from the consent of the governed. A large standing army in our republic is a menace to liberty.

We favor the initiative and referendum, the passage of the eight-hour labor law, the more rigid inspection of mines and workshops, the prohibition of sweatshops, and the abolition of the contract system of prison labor.

We declare that all unlawful combinations of capital are the legitimate fruits of a gold standard and other corrupt Republican legislation on questions of the tariff, and we demand that articles the prices of which are controlled by the trusts be placed on the free lists. We denounce the Attorney General of the United States, appointed from the State of New Jersey, the home of trusts, for his refusal to enforce the statutes of the United States against them, and we recommend the present Attorney General of Ohio for his earnest efforts to enforce the statutes of Ohio against such illegal combinations, and pledge the nominee of this convention for Attorney General to the enforcement of the statutes of the State against them.

We recommend a constitutional amendment providing for the election of President, Vice President, and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

SAYS McLEAN IS TO BE FEARED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Most Ohio Republicans profess to regard the nomination of John R. McLean for Governor as a joke, but there are some Republicans here from that State who consider it a very serious proposition to meet. One of them, a very warm friend of the President, said to-day that it would not do to belittle the candidacy of McLean.

"No man," he said, "in Ohio stands the difficulties of the campaign better than John R. McLean. No man in either party is better acquainted with the qualifications of political workers in the State. While he is not exactly popular with the party, he will hold the party through the organization, and he will keep the organization at work tooth and nail, from convention to election.

"Senator Hanna will be obliged to look out for his prestige in the State. He may have to beat not only McLean, but McLean and Cox. I do not mean that Cox will march his Republicans to the polls to vote for McLean, but it would surprise me if McLean did not get large support from the Cincinnati gang under Cox's control.

"Of course that will menace Foraker's chances of re-election. McLean is really more at home here at Washington than he is in Ohio. He would like to be Senator. It is my opinion that he would be willing to trade off the Governorship for the Legislature, and Nash may find that out and fall in with it.

"Nash will be elected, in my opinion, but he cannot be said to have a walk-over. McLean will fight for the Governorship with all his wealth and knowledge of Ohio politics."

POPULISTS NOMINATE IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Aug. 30.—The People's Party State Convention met here to-day with about 100 delegates present, and nominated a State ticket as follows: Governor—Charles A. Lloyd, Muscatine County; Lieutenant Governor—S. M. Harvey, Polk County; Judge Supreme Court—L. H. Weller, Chickasaw County; Superintendent Public Instruction—C. Worth, Benton County; Railroad Commissioner—Robert L. Dunning, Wapello County.

The convention declared against fusion and indorsed Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota for President and Vice President in 1900.

The issues as incorporated in the platform are anti-trust, bimetallism, industrial freedom, anti-imperialism, direct legislation, and public ownership of public utilities.

A McLEAN-GOEBEL DEAL?

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30.—Politicians here are much exercised over a story which came out to-day that the nomination of John R. McLean in Ohio and of William Goebel in this State are really part of an elaborate plan, the ultimate outcome of which is to be the nomination of McLean for President in 1900 on the Democratic ticket.

Both of the nominees are strongly opposed to Bryan, and it is hardly necessary to state that they will do everything in their power to defeat him in the National Convention. Their personal animus would be sufficient to cause pronounced antagonism on their part, even if the ambition of one of them was not to replace the name of the leading candidate with his own.

Future developments must depend to a large extent on the course of events between now and the convention date, but those who are usually well posted seem to have little doubt that the nominations of Goebel and McLean are fraught with much danger for Bryan and his great ambition.

MR. McKINLEY IS AT CANTON.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 30.—For the first time in nearly a year President and Mrs. McKinley are among their relatives, neighbors, and friends in Canton for a few days of rest.

The special train arrived at noon, and was met by a great concourse of people ready to extend a hearty welcome and to escort the Presidential party to the Barber home, where they will be guests during their stay in the city.

To all the demonstrations in his honor the President returned an acknowledgment with pleasant smiles and bows as the party drove along the streets.

At the Barber residence Judge Baldwin in a few words extended to the President the hearty welcome of friends and neighbors. To this the President responded:

"Judge Baldwin and My Fellow-Citizens: I appear only for a moment that I may give expression of my appreciation of the more than gracious welcome which you have extended to me to-day. After all, there is no place like home. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Amen."] And this is my home. [Renewed cheering.]

"Here thirty-two or thirty-three years ago I commenced my professional life. Here have been formed some of the most tender and sacred associations; some of them, indeed, have been severed; but this is the seat and the centre of my memory.

"Heretofore, for nearly a third of a century, you have given me kindly greeting, words of encouragement, and showered upon me honor after honor, all undeserved, and I appear before you now only to express what is in my heart—that I am glad to see you, glad to meet you, to look into your faces once again and feel the inspiration of your approval." [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The President spoke to the Assembly as follows:

"I have appreciated during the day the warmth of welcome and the heartiness of greeting which have been accorded to me by my old neighbors and friends. I do not forget as I stand in this presence, surrounded by these brave boys that this old county of Stark was prompt in responding to the call of the Government for soldiers in the war with Spain. I do not forget the alacrity with which they volunteered, and I have always been proud of the fact, for I noted with great satisfaction that this county furnished quite as many, according to its population, as any other county in the United States.

"You have won and earned the Nation's gratitude and praise. You did your full duty in front of Santiago, and no higher honor can be paid to the soldier of any country than to say of him that he did his whole duty. You were more fortunate than many of your comrades. You got to the seat of hostilities, but every one of the 250,000 splendid young men who volunteered for that war were all anxious to get to the front and at the place of greatest danger."

The President's remarks were punctuated with vigorous and prolonged cheering.

It is understood that while here the McKinleys will be given the greatest possible degree of rest and quiet.

A Reception Committee of eleven of Canton's most prominent citizens, headed by Mayor Robertson, met President McKinley's special train at Alliance this morning. The President was given a great ovation by the large crowd which had assembled at the Union Station there.

Several hundred employes of the Morgan Engineering Company and the American Steel Casting Company lined up on either side of the track at the outskirts of the city and welcomed the President to his home county with enthusiastic shouts. The President bowed his acknowledgments from the rear platform of his car as the train swept by.

SECRETARY ROOT AND MILES HERE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Secretary Root and Gen. Miles left Washington this evening for New York to witness several important tests of high explosives, projectiles, and other munitions of war at the Sandy Hook proving grounds to-morrow.

It is understood that the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications will hold its regular monthly meeting in New York and that Secretary Root will attend. The Secretary will be shown all of the board's latest work in connection with coast defenses.

ALTGELD TO SPEAK HERE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The Chronicle to-day says that harmony in the ranks of the Democracy will supply the leading theme of a series of speeches to be delivered in New York and other cities in the East by ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld during the next two weeks. Mr. Altgeld will leave Chicago on his Eastern trip to-morrow or Friday.

Pronouncements indicating complete unity among all the branches of the Nation's Democracy and forecasting a union of the Democratic hosts in 1900 as a certainty can be expected from Mr. Altgeld when he speaks at the big Labor Day demonstration, for which he is scheduled in New York next Monday night.

FIGHT IN QUEENS COUNTY.

The Queens County Democratic Committee met yesterday in the office of Deputy Commissioner of Highways John P. Madden and adopted rules for the primaries, to be held Sept. 19. The committee took such action as it believes will effectually defeat the opposition of Patrick J. Gleason and County Clerk John H. Sutphin, who are planning to overthrow Madden in his leadership. The committee decided to consider the county as one primary district. One ballot for County Committeemen will be prepared, and this will contain the names of all the committeemen to be elected. There will be 5 from Long Island City, 3 from Newtown, 2 from Flushing, and 1 from Hempstead. This ticket will be voted for in every election district in the county.

The County Committee also decided to establish a committee in each ward. The representation on this committee will be one committeeman for every 100 voters. Long Island City's committee will consist of 72, Newtown 50, Flushing 23, Jamaica 23, and Hempstead 5. The representation to the County Committee will be: Long Island City, 15; Newtown, 11; Flushing, 7; Jamaica, 7; Hempstead, 2. The representation in the other conventions will be: First District—Assembly, 26 delegates; Aldermanic, 26; Municipal, 15. Second District—Assembly, 14 delegates; Aldermanic, 16; Municipal, 15, and Third District Municipal, 9.

NEW POSITION FOR G. W. ELY

Elected President of the Bankers' Trust Company Just Formed.

WILL LEAVE STOCK EXCHANGE

Has Been Twenty-five Years in Its Service and Since 1883 Its Secretary—Plans of New Concern.

Announcement was made at the close of business yesterday of the formation of the Bankers' Trust Company and the acceptance of its Presidency by George William Ely, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange. This severs Mr. Ely's official relations with the Stock Exchange when he enters on his duties as head of the trust company. He probably will retain his seat, now worth $40,000, which he acquired more than thirty years ago. The date of his retirement as Secretary is not settled, but it may be some time in October. Speculation as to his successor was not rife yesterday. Many hoped that the position would fall to Charles L. Burnham, Assistant Secretary, but it was understood that he is not a candidate for the succession.

One of the chief promoters of the Bankers' Trust Company said that in selecting Mr. Ely as its President, the incorporators had in mind the advantage likely to accrue to the institution by reason of Mr. Ely's long experience in Wall Street and his thorough familiarity with financial methods, Stock Exchange securities, and the laws and jurisprudence relating to matters of finance and dealings on the Exchange. Mr. Ely has been twenty-five years in the service of the Stock Exchange.

Beginning his business life as a teller in the Continental National Bank, Mr. Ely in 1866 became a member of the Open Board of Brokers, subsequently merged into the Stock Exchange. In 1874 he was appointed one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Stock Exchange, and for nine years served as Secretary of most of the sub-committees. In 1883 he was made Secretary of the Exchange. He abolished the two offices of Assistant Secretary which then existed, and has ever since been Secretary to the thirteen sub-committees of the Governing Committee.

He has personally conducted all the correspondence of the Stock Exchange, and is known throughout financial and Stock Exchange circles both here and abroad. He has been present in court at every trial of cases to which the Stock Exchange was a party, hearing all arguments, and studying all decisions, and as a consequence he is thoroughly acquainted with the law, equities, and jurisprudence relating to all points affecting securities and Exchange transactions. He has participated in all the hearings before the Arbitration Committee of the Stock Exchange, and his experience and judgment have been so well valued that his dictum on many points relating to securities has been accepted as authoritative. Probably no other single member of the Stock Exchange had so much to do as he in codifying the laws and creating the constitution of the Exchange. The matter of selling seats in the Stock Exchange has been in his hands for more than twenty-five years, and within that period the price of seats has advanced from $4,000 to $40,000.

Capt. Ely is socially popular. He is a member of the New York, Whist, Barnard, and Lawyers' Clubs, and has an enviable career as a National Guardsman through his service with the Seventh Regiment. He enlisted in this organization in 1857, went to the front as Sergeant of the Seventh Company, and was mustered in at Washington April 26, 1861; was elected Second Lieutenant that year, Captain of the Seventh Company—the youngest man (he was twenty-two then) ever elected a Captain in the Regiment—in 1862; figured actively in the Draft Riots in 1863, resigned as Captain of the Seventh Company in 1864,

REBELS ELECT A PRESIDENT

Provisional Dominican Revolutionary Government Is Formed.

CITIES DECLARE FOR JIMENES

People Anxiously Await His Coming —J. H. Balch Brings News from Santo Domingo.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Aug. 30.—To-day the revolutionists established a Provisional Government in the City of Santiago, with Gen. Horacio Vasquez as President and Ramon Caceres as Minister of War.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 30.—Advices received from the Cities of Santiago and Puerto Plata, in Santo Domingo, say that both have proclaimed in favor of Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenes the revolutionary aspirant to the Presidency.

A Provisional Government has been established at Santiago, where the presence of Gen. Jimenes is demanded with enthusiasm by the people.

JIMENES IS NOT UNDER ARREST.

Gen. Brooke Instructed Gen. Wood Not to Detain Him.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—Gov. Gen. Brooke does not know that Jimenes, the aspirant to the Santo Domingo Presidency, has been arrested at Santiago de Cuba, as reported.

He says he received a telegram from Gen. Wood, Military Governor of the Province of Santiago, yesterday evening, asking if Jimenes should be detained, and he immediately answered in the negative.

RETURNS FROM SANTO DOMINGO.

J. H. Balch Thinks All the Larger Towns Will Surrender.

J. H. Balch, an electrical engineer, connected with the Santo Domingo Improvement Company of this city, arrived from Santo Domingo yesterday on the steamship Beverly. He left Puerto Plata a week ago Monday. Discussing the insurrection, Mr. Balch said:

"I think it is quite likely that all the larger towns of Santo Domingo, and finally the capital itself, Santo Domingo City, will surrender. I say this because a state of great dissatisfaction exists in such cities as Santiago, La Vega, Moca, Dajabon, Mao, and Savanetta, and the seaports of Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata, San Pedro de Macoris, Sanchez, Damana, and Monte Christi.

"The population of the Republic of Santo Domingo is about half a million. Whenever a town surrenders the insurgents take the defeated Government troops with them. All Government employes, the police, watchmen, &c., are armed with Remingtons and revolvers.

"The chief cause of dissatisfaction and uprising in Santo Domingo is the currency question. A man who has prestige and can obtain loans is the man the natives are looking for as President. Jimenes is hardly the man. He is well known in New York, Hamburg, London, and Paris, where his banking houses have suspended. The twelve most important towns in Santo Domingo are all military posts. Notwithstanding the present insurrection, commerce is not affected. Santo Domingo was never so prosperous as at the present time."

Vice President Wells of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company received a cable message from Santo Domingo at noon yesterday announcing that the Dominican Congress had just been closed by the Government, and that otherwise the situation was unchanged. The message also said that in Santo Domingo there has been no news of Jimenes for two days.

Consul General Gil was still at Saranac Lake yesterday in attendance upon his wife, who is ill. Mr. Wells said he expected Mr. Gil back to-day. Many Americans and Santo Dominicans, Mr. Wells said, would hail with pleasure the return of Mr. Gil to the Presidential chair, which he filled so well two decades ago.

MAHDI'S SONS MET DEATH.

Lord Kitchener Reports a Mahdist Uprising on the Blue Nile in Which the Leaders Were Killed.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Sirdar, Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, has cabled the Foreign Office that the Mahdi's two sons have been killed by British troops while resisting arrest at the village of Shukaba.

A force of British troops had been dispatched there, in consequence of a reported Mahdist insurrection on the Blue Nile, instigated by Kalifa Cherif and the Mahdi's sons. The latter had been living, under supervision, at Shukaba. On the arrival of the troops the Dervishes met them with a warm fire. During the fight the Cherif and the Mahdi's sons were killed and the village was burned.

SENATOR HANNA IN GERMANY.

Confers with Ambassador White on American-German Relations.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 30.—Senator Mark Hanna had a long conference to-day with the United States Ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, who came from Homburg, and Consul General Guenther on the present and prospective German-American relations.

FRANCE ON FISHERIES.

English Officials Say France Has Made No Move to Abandon Rights.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The officials of the Colonial Office say no advances have been made by France looking to the abandonment of the Newfoundland treaty and fishing rights.

That France would do so without a quid pro quo is said to be utterly improbable.

OPORTO IS NOW ISOLATED.

If Exporting Is Not Allowed Business Houses Threaten to Close.

OPORTO, Aug. 30.—The military cordon against the bubonic plague is now complete.

A mass meeting of representatives of the commercial community was held to-day to protest; and a resolution was adopted to ask official permission for the continuance of exports. If this is refused, all the manufactories and shops will be closed, throwing twenty thousand men out of employment.

One death and one new case were officially reported to-day.

The Venezuela Boundary Argument.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—At the session to-day of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, Sir Robert Thresie Reid, Q. C., former Attorney General, continued his argument on behalf of Great Britain. He said he had examined carefully the contentions in the Oregon case of 1792 and Louisiana controversy of 1805, contending that the rights of the first comer were identical with those of the second, and he argued that Spain and Venezuela were not entitled to claim special rights over the Dutch and English.

Irish Party Men to Confer.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—As the result of correspondence between Mr. John E. Redmond, Member of Parliament for Waterford City and leader of the Parnellite Nationalists, and Mr. Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist, Member for North Louth, a further conference of all branches of the Nationalist Members of Parliament will be held to consider the question of the unity of the Irish Party in Parliament.

German-American Postal Agreement.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The semi-official North German Gazette, giving the terms of the new postal agreement with the United States, to-day says the arrangement will result in considerable benefit to German exports and forms a new bond of interest between Germany and America.

Emperor William Addresses Czechs.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Aug. 30.—Emperor William arrived here to-day on his way to the manoeuvres. He addressed crowds of German Czechs, and expressed his good wishes for the welfare of Bohemia.

Carrier Pigeons for Military Service.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A consignment of carrier pigeons, for military service, was sent to-day from Dover to the United States.

YOKOHAMA'S DISASTROUS FIRE.

Property Loss Is Estimated Between Five and Six Millions.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 18, via Victoria, Aug. 30.—The greatest fire in the history of Yokohama occurred Aug. 12, when a square mile of buildings was destroyed and sixteen lives lost. The property loss is estimated between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

The famous theatre street was destroyed from end to end. The owner of the house where the fire started was killed by a mob.

JAPAN'S HOLD ON KOREA.

Russian Ascendency Has Been Supplanted—Americans Work Mines.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, who recently visited Korea, telegraphs that he has found Russian ascendency completely supplanted by Japanese, and he does not believe that the new influence will be easily displaced. He says:

"The Japanese in Korea encourage reforms. They meet every Russian move by a counter move, and multiply Japanese interest in every direction with enormous rapidity.

"The American gold mining concession, which is being worked by numerous Americans, is remarkably successful."

ALIEN OFFICERS FOR CHINA.

Government Is Advised to Employ English, American, and Japanese.

PEKING, Aug. 30.—Mr. Joseph Walton, Liberal, Member of Parliament for the Barnsley Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, has had audiences with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching. He urged them to settle promptly the differences of China with other nations and to employ English, American, and Japanese officers in the immediate reorganization of the Chinese army and navy as the only hope of averting the partition of the Chinese Empire.

Mr. Walton reports that during his recent visit to Japan the politicians he met, including the Marquis Ito, Okuma, and Aoki, expressed a strong desire to co-operate with Great Britain in support of the Far East interests of the two nations.

BRAVE BOY RESCUES ANOTHER.

Thirteen-Year-Old Herman Niggesmith Dives Into Harlem River After a Drowning Lad.

A hundred persons on the pier at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and the Harlem River last night witnessed an exhibition of courage that gave inspiration to all. That the hero of the incident is only thirteen years old made it all the more interesting, and when he successfully accomplished his work, after a struggle creditable to any full-grown man, the cheers of the spectators were heard for blocks.

Philip Shaeffer, twelve years old, of 45 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, dove into the river from the Davis float, in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Street slip. The boy was attacked by a cramp, and sank almost immediately. The other boys on the float and some on the pier were so frightened that they could no nothing but call for help.

Their cries were heard by thirteen-year-old Herman Niggesmith of 31 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, known all around that part of the water front for his skill as a swimmer and diver, and nicknamed by his comrades "Nig." "Where's de kid wat's drownding?" asked "Nig" as he slipped out of his coat and waist, and stood for a moment on the float.

"There," cried half a dozen boys; "there, 'Nig,' where them there bubbles is at!" "Nig" needed no more. Cutting the water like a knife the brave little fellow went down after the drowning lad.

He was gone so long that fears for his safety were expressed, and it looked as if two were lost instead of one. Just then the Niggesmith boy came to the surface. He was alone. He came up just long enough to take a good breath, and was back under the water before he could be stopped.

When he came up again he had young Shaeffer. The boy appeared to be beyond help. Both were lifted out by willing hands, and an ambulance surgeon soon arrived to care for them. It took half an hour to revive the Shaeffer lad, but "Nig" was about as spry as ever in a few minutes.

"Say, kids," "Nig" requested when he came out, "don't youse say nuthin' about it, or me ol' man'll hear about it and gimme fits."

The "old man" is Policeman Henry Niggesmith of the Harlem Court squad. He heard about the brave work of his boy, and needless to say he lad got almost anything except the dreaded "fits." He got several pieces of silver from admiring friends, and he got permission from his father to spend them just whatever way he wanted.

Policeman Niggesmith once won a prize of $100 in gold for having the largest family in this city. He then had fourteen children. There are now nine boys, including "Nig," and four girls.

A FARMERS' TRUST ORGANIZED.

Capital Stock to be $20,000,000 in Ten-Dollar Shares.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 30.—The Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley has been organized and officers were elected to-day. Walter N. Allen of Meriden is President and business manager.

The object of the federation is to regulate and control the shipment of farm products of all the States in the Mississippi Valley, to establish and maintain offices, yards, and grain elevators, to maintain agents to handle, sell, and distribute such products, to lend and borrow money and do a banking business at Topeka, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and New Orleans.

The capital stock will be $20,000,000 in shares of $10 each.

FALL RIVER MILLS MAY SELL.

Committee Will Meet the Trust Promoters in This City.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 30.—It was announced to-day that a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association will be held this week and a committee appointed to visit New York and investigate the offer of Nelson G. Green to buy a majority of the cotton mills here for the purpose of forming a trust.

While the manufacturers generally are interested in the plan to effect a local consolidation whereby the mills could be operated as strictly a Fall River enterprise, it is thought best to ascertain just what the offer made by Mr. Green may mean.

A paper asking for the appointment of two extra members of the Advisory Committee of the association and giving the Selling Committee new powers is being freely signed. Some objection is being made to doing anything until the present situation has been cleared of the complications, but only a few Treasurers have declined to sign. The plan is to give the committee power to sell all goods under 35 inches made from print cloth yarns.

New Steel Company's Capital.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 30.—The American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia filed notice in the State Department to-day of an increase in its capitalization of from $1,000 to $20,000,000. The company is composed of the steel plant of J. H. Sternberg & Sons, the National Bolt and Nut Works, both of Reading, Penn., and the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Works, Lebanon, Penn.

SECRETARY HAY IN WASHINGTON

Says Odds and Ends of Business of Small Importance Call Him Back.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Secretary Hay arrived in Washington this morning, and his appearance at this time, when it was understood that he would not return before the end of September, gave rise to the supposition that some emergency interrupted his vacation. It was suggested that there was to be a meeting of the American members of the High Joint Commission, and also that the Secretary's presence was required to carry on some negotiations to perfect the Samoan treaty.

The Secretary contented himself with the statement that some odds and ends of business of no great importance had called him to Washington. He will remain only a few days.

President McKinley is expected back by Friday or Saturday, and the Secretary will take advantage of the opportunity to advise with him respecting pending questions before the State Department.

Among the callers on Secretary Hay this morning was Baron Sternberg of the German Embassy. He is the German member of the Samoan Commission, and his visit at this time was to learn when Mr. Tripp will come to Washington. This may bring the Commissioners together again and lead to further steps in carrying out the proposed new administration for Samoa.

ENGLAND'S REPLY TO BOERS

Additional Conference May Be Held in Cape Town.

RHODES CHARGES CORRUPTION

Says Transvaal Secret Service Funds Were Used to Elect Afrikanders in Cape Colony.

PRETORIA, Transvaal Republic, Aug. 30.—The British Diplomatic Agent here, Mr. Conyngham Greene, has handed to the Secretary of State, F. W. Reitz, the reply of the British Secretary of State of the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to the Transvaal's alternative proposals to the joint commission suggested by Great Britain to inquire into the effect which the proposed franchise reform measures will have upon the Outlanders.

Mr. Greene afterward had a long audience of the State officials. The nature of the dispatch is not disclosed, but was subject to the consideration of the Executive this afternoon. It is understood that another conference may occur at Cape Town. The result is anxiously awaited.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 30.—There was a violent scene in the Cape House of Assembly to-day when Mr. Cecil Rhodes repeated his conviction that the Transvaal secret service fund was largely used during the last Cape Colony elections for the expenses of the Afrikander candidates. He said he hoped that in the forthcoming Transvaal settlement the secret service payment list would be destroyed, as otherwise many Cape families would feel uncomfortable.

Several Ministerialists were afterward reproved from the Chair for fiercely replying to this statement.

It is said in Afrikander circles here that, in spite of the persistent warlike rumors, there are good prospects of peace. It is believed that several strongly worded communications have been addressed to President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic, urging the desirability of using every effort to obtain a peaceful solution of the trouble.

William F. Schreiner, Premier of Cape Colony, has telegraphed to President Steyn of the Orange Free State, earnestly expressing the hope that peace will be preserved, and declaring his confidence that he would do his utmost to this end.

At a meeting of the Scandinavians of Johannesburg, just held, only two of them voted in favor of forming a volunteer corps in case of war.

A deputation of Outlanders has called on the British Agent at Pretoria regarding the trade depression. A merchant whose stock is valued at £40,000 said his daily sales now were about £8.

WAR SPIRIT IS INFLAMED.

Reports of Mr. Chamberlain's Speech Arouse the Boers—All Except in Johannesburg Are Armed.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The Boer officials, after reading the cabled reports of Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, consider that war is inevitable. The speech has undoubtedly inflamed the war spirit here. The Boers are now all armed, except those in Johannesburg. Their commissariat is fairly good. All the forts are amply victualed. The Johannesburg fort has been strengthened with several quick firers.

"The ammunition which Mr. Schreiner allowed to pass through Cape Colony came direct to Pretoria. It was never intended for the Orange Free State.

"President Kruger does not hesitate to express the view that war is almost inevitable. He has stocked the Presidency with ample supplies of provisions to secure his own person from privation, and he is often heard repeating the eighty-third Psalm.

"The Matabele are showing signs of unrest. The Boers are energetically engaged in poisoning the minds of the natives against the British, and they have approached the Zulu Chief Dinizulu, who appears undecided which cause to espouse. But the Zulus are preparing for the expected fighting; and it must be remembered that Dinizulu was deported to St. Helena with several other chiefs, and kept a prisoner there by the British for several years."

The Times says editorially this morning:

"There is the best reason to believe that the recent note of Mr. Chamberlain will be almost the last occasion on which Great Britain will ask President Krüger whether he is in earnest in his promises of concessions. The note undoubtedly called for an immediate answer; and, when a reasonable time for answer has elapsed, Great Britain will no longer pay much attention to President Krüger's word, but will form her judgment by his actions."

AMERICANS SIDE WITH ENGLAND.

Ask Secretary Hay to Take Part in Protecting Uitlanders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The American interests in the Rand are making strenuous efforts to induce the United States Government to co-operate with Great Britain in demanding justice for the Uitlanders in the Transvaal. To-day Mr. Seymour of New York, representing an aggregation of American interests in South Africa, called upon Secretary Hay and had a long conference, pointing out that about 1,000 Americans were among the persons who are seeking to benefit through the intervention of the British Government, and urging that they were entitled to the protection of their own Government.

Secretary Hay gave assurance that the State Department would do all possible to look after American citizens in South Africa, but could not give any undertaking to interfere in the political phase of the difficulty.

EUROPE WILL BE NEUTRAL.

German Newspaper Advises the Boers Against Inviting War.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The Neueste Nachrichten, which reiterates its declaration regarding European neutrality in the event of hostilities in the Transvaal, says:

"The Boers should have fought the question on the basis of the Bloemfontein sphere of discussion. The anti-Boer feeling in Great Britain would pass away if Great Britain's demands were granted.

"France, without Russia, cannot stir a finger, and Russia will not. Austria-Hungary declared neutrality in 1896, and Italy will do nothing. Firmly convinced that the German Government will maintain the strictest neutrality, we consider it all the more our duty to warn the Transvaal against a destructive policy."

Government Will Not Aid Fugitives.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 30.—The Government has refused to provide facilities for women and children to leave Johannesburg. There is great activity at the Simon's Town dockyard in drilling men on shore and overhauling vessels.

English Cartridges for the Boers.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Daily Mail says this morning it learns that a large consignment of cartridges, manufactured in England for the Boers, has recently been shipped through German agents.

NO LACKAWANNA STRIKE.

President Truesdale and the Engineers Settle Differences.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 30.—An agreement was reached to-day between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Engineers' Grievance Committee and President W. H. Truesdale. The mileage system of wages on the Rock Island or trip basis takes the place of the per diem system of the old Lackawanna management, and the day's work will be twelve hours.

For nearly two weeks the engineers' committee was in conference almost daily with General Superintendent E. G. Russell. They came to a satisfactory agreement on all the lesser points, but on these two main issues they clashed, and neither would make concessions. The conferences were interrupted, and Grand Chief Arthur was called to Scranton. His conferences were only with the engineers, and were of an advisory nature.

The trainmen are in conference this afternoon, and as many of their grievances are similar to those of the engineers, there is hope that their differences will be quickly adjusted.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

FAMOUS PROMOTER DEAD

Baron Albert Grant Expires in London in Poverty.

THE HOOLEY OF HIS DAY

Best Known as the Promoter of the Emma Silver Mine, in Which Was United States Minister Schenck.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Baron Albert Grant, the company promoter, is dead. Grant was the Hooley of his day.

Baron Grant's career was similar to the careers of many English financiers before and after his period of prosperity. He made an immense fortune with extraordinary speed, and lost the whole of it with even greater speed, the wreck of his schemes being followed by public accusations of misrepresentation and fraud. Grant's title to fame, however, rests upon another basis, as it was he who gave Leicester Square to the public, thereby providing Londoners with a breathing spot in a neighborhood where one was badly needed, and founding one of the most celebrated centres of modern London. When he made the donation of the square he caused at the same time a statue of himself to be erected in the middle of it, and this fact served to cause ridicule rather than thanks for the giver. The statue was removed some years ago. Another public service rendered by Baron Grant was the presentation of Sir Edwin Landseer's portrait of Sir Walter Scott to the National Gallery, for which he received a vote of thanks from the House of Commons.

Albert Grant was born in Dublin sixty-nine years ago. He was educated in London and Paris, and laid the foundation of his fortune by company promoting on a large scale before he was thirty-five years old. In 1865 he was elected a member of Parliament for the town of Kidderminster and held his seat for many years. In 1868 he was created an hereditary Baron of the Kingdom of Italy in recognition, so it was declared, of services in connection with the Victor Emmanuel Gallery in Milan. It was alleged, however, that he had bought the title, and that he also purchased the Commandership of the Portuguese Order of Christ, which was conferred upon him in 1872. Grant was the chief promoter of the famous boom in mining and industrial shares of 1870, which was almost as sudden and widespread as the boom in "Kafirs" years afterward.

The wreck of Grant's fortunes followed the notorious Emma Silver Mine scandal. The capital stock of this company was 1,000,000 shares at $100 each, and was subscribed for with eagerness. Three members of Parliament were on the Board of Directors, as was the United States Minister to Great Britain, Robert Cumming Schenck. The prospectus declared that a dividend of 80 per cent. might be looked for. The mine turned out to be absolutely worthless. Two Americans, named Park and Stewart, were the vendors, and it was afterward discovered that they had paid to Grant $500,000 for promoting the scheme. It was also said that the United States Minister received $50,000 for promoting the scheme. A report on the mine, signed by Prof. Gilliman of Yale, was found to be a forgery. Actions were started against Grant and the other principals in the scheme, but before the first hearing Grant was declared a bankrupt. Fraud seemed to follow the company to the last, for the trustee appointed as receiver of the Baron's estate decamped with the whole of its proceeds. Mr. Schenck resigned his post in consequence of the exposure and returned to Washington, where he died, in 1890.

Everything that Grant owned was sold, including the splendid marble palace in the West End, which he built at a cost of $500,000, and a large estate, Horstead, Norfolk, which he purchased from Lord Suffield. He married, in 1856, Miss Emily Isabella Robinson, daughter of Skeffington Robinson, a London merchant. He had been living in utter seclusion and comparative poverty since the wreck of his fortunes.

DEATH OF ERNEST NEYER.

Bandmaster of the Seventh Regiment Passes Away in a Hospital.

Ernest Neyer, bandmaster of the Seventh Regiment, and widely known in musical circles, died of Bright's disease at St. Luke's Hospital yesterday morning. Mr. Neyer had been acutely ill since last Saturday, when he was compelled to return from Long Branch to his home, 209 West Forty-eighth Street. There he grew rapidly worse until Monday, when it was thought best to remove him to St. Luke's. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning from the Zion and St. Timothy's Church, in Fifty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The Rev. Henry Lubeck will officiate. The non-commissioned staff of the Seventh Regiment will act as pall bearers. Some of the organizations to be represented at the funeral will be John A. Dix Post, G. A. R.; the Mutual Musical Protective Union, St. Cecil Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., and the Seventh Regiment. According to Mr. Neyer's wish the body will be cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I.

Ernest Neyer was born in this city Jan. 9, 1847. He was the son of a musician, who led the Ninth Regiment Band during its service in the civil war. He himself enlisted in the Ninth as a drummer in 1863, and served until the close of the war. Subsequently he became leader of the Ninth Regiment Band and of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, holding the latter position from 1872 until succeeded by Patrick S. Gilmore. In February, 1897, he was appointed leader of the Seventh Regiment Band. For the past thirty Summers he has been musical director at the West End Hotel, Long Branch.

Mr. Neyer's career as an orchestral director dates from his connection with the Wallack Club, at one time the most prominent amateur dramatic society in the United States. He provided music for the entertainments of the club during the Winters of 1876-8. Then William Henderson engaged him as leader of the orchestra of the Standard Theatre. This position he retained from March, 1878, until the burning of the theatre, and was prominent in the production of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. He then went to the Broadway Theatre as conductor, where he remained until the change of management last season. Mr. Neyer also had charge of the orchestras at the Bijou and Lyceum Theatres for short periods. He was considered one of the best chorus drillmasters and theatrical conductors in the country.

Mr. Neyer was President of the Musical Mutual Protective Union at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Aschenbroedel Club, and at one time its President. The Directors of both societies met yesterday to pass resolutions of respect. The Musical Union will be represented in the funeral ceremonies by a band selected from its members, and the Aschenbroedel Club will furnish a string orchestra for the church services. Mr. Neyer leaves a wife, to whom he was united in June, 1898. It was his second marriage. He leaves no children.

TO RAISE THE PRICE OF MILK.

The Consolidated Milk Exchange Executive Committee held its monthly meeting in the rooms at the Mercantile Exchange yesterday.

The members, to the number of twenty, entered into a warm discussion of the prospects of raising the price of milk, and after deliberating for a long time it was decided to do so. The former price of milk, $1.21 per can, was accordingly raised to $1.31. The new price will go into operation on the 1st of September. The rest of the meeting was confined to routine work.

BAR HARBOR SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 30.—The weekly dance at the Malvern to-night was well attended, but there was a noticeable difference in the gayety of the event from the week before, for the season is now rapidly drawing to a close. Preceding the hop a large dinner was given by Mrs. Jules Reynal of New York. Among the other entertainers were Mrs. John Stewart, Miss Christine W. Biddle, and Mrs. Fraser.

This afternoon Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter of New York gave a large reception at her Summer residence. There was dancing on the lawn, and the affair was thoroughly enjoyable. Among the many present were Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. David Hennen Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Miss Van Nest, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss Van Rensselaer, Johnston Livingston, Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Amory.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery gave a large dinner at The Turrets to-night. Mrs. T. G. Condon of New York entertained at dinner to-night.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although the fiat has gone forth that only a few days remain at most of the watering place season, there seems little abatement at Southampton or Bar Harbor. At the latter place society seems to have just got into swing. The relatives of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are vying with each other to entertain them, and tennis and golf and canoeing take up a greater part of the day. The arrival in this country of the Count and Countess d'Osmoy, who were married a short time ago in Paris, will add to this interesting family group. The Countess d'Osmoy is the elder sister of Mrs. George Vanderbilt and Mrs. Nicholas Brown. The Count and Countess will be at Newport and Oyster Bay, and will make a round of visits before returning to France.

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The English fashionable intelligence in various of their publications are sponsors for the statement that Mrs. Ogden Goelet will pass the latter part of the month of September at Newport. It has also been stated that she and Miss Goelet had accepted the invitation of Sir Thomas Lipton to be one of his large party which will follow him to this country for the boat races. Another version yet is that Sir Thomas Lipton will be installed in the Goelet villa during his stay in Newport, and will entertain there. All of these rumors are given for what they are worth. They have received no confirmation on this side of the water.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Duer, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gore Duer, and Mr. Henry Wise Miller. Miss Duer is the sister of Mrs. Joseph Larocque and of Miss Caroline Duer. Mr. Miller is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob W. Miller. Mr. Jacob Miller is well known in connection with the Naval Militia. He was originally in the navy. His wife and the mother of Mr. Henry Wise Miller was Miss Catherine Wise of Washington. Mr. Henry Miller is a graduate of Harvard, class of '97. The wedding will take place on Oct. 5 in Grace Church, and a reception will follow at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Duer, 60 East Fifty-third Street.

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There have been no more "presto" changes so vivid or so picturesque as those made by Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, who seems to be able to leave Newport in his yacht almost daily and get back from the city in time to entertain. Mr. Vanderbilt's entertaining this Summer has been the text for much wild speculation on the part of correspondents. There is nothing very new in the situation. Mr. Vanderbilt always liked to entertain, and with every resource at command as well as a genial personality, he makes an ideal host. All during the Winter, while he is in New York, he is constantly giving dinners and small dances, the notice of many of them never getting into print. Newport, of course, is much smaller tha New York, and this season, when it is not brilliantly gay except in one set, every gathering of a few friends assumes the proportions of an assembly ball.

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Among some interesting announcements from Paris is that of the engagement of the Count Olivier de Kermel, the son of Mme. de Kermel, née Kearney, and Mlle. Theresa Villard, the daughter of a well-known engineer. The Count de Kermel is not unknown in New York, New Jersey, or this country. He has already had somewhat of a picturesque career, and was the subject of some comment about two years ago, just before he sailed for France.

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Although the Long Branch season is said to be over, there is much gayety at Elberon. On Monday next there will be a cake walk, and on Saturday at the Hollywood there will be a golf dance, in which the men will appear in golf club costumes. Seabright is principally interested in sailing parties and dinners and golf. The Summer has been restful to many, and at the same time most enjoyable. At the hotels there has been a certain gay set, but the cottagers have had a delightful season, in which outdoor sports were the chief feature.

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The Prince of Wales may not go to Homburg after all, and if he does it will be for an extremely short stay. He is scheduled for a series of duty visits, and one of the first will be to his sister, the Dowager Empress of Germany, and from there to his royal parent at Balmoral. He has also arranged to pass two weeks in Scotland shooting with his son-in-law, the Duke of Fife. Contrary to all precautions, the Prince has been mobbed at Marienbad, and it has gone very far to spoil his enjoyment. Police have been stationed around the springs to protect him, but the mob has crowded round him, and he has been the victim of a thousand kodaks. He outwitted the snapshooters on his arrival at Marienbad by going into the hotel by another entrance.

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From England and Scotland comes the news that the first weeks of the shooting season were marred by a heat that was intensely tropical. Even on the northern moors in the fierce glare of the sun the mercury rose to 115, which is phenomenal for Scotland.

Braemer, however, has been the favorite watering place for many who prefer golf to shooting. The Queen goes to Balmoral this week, and the Prince of Wales was to drop in at Balmoral on his way to the Duke of Fife's. The Horse Show in Dublin, which has just closed, has brought to Ireland a very large gathering of society interested in equine affairs.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—The perfect weather to-day brought the golf tournament on the Newport links an immense gathering, and the list of ladies who followed the players or who sipped tea in the clubhouse embraced the entire cottage colony.

Superb costumes were seen, while several very pretty golf costumes were worn about the links.

Between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock the clubhouse was thronged with the cottagers, and the centre of attraction was Count and Countess d'Orsay, who are visiting the Countess's sister, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown. During the afternoon there were several luncheons given, including that of Stanley Mortimer, Jr.

Quite a number of small dinners were given this evening, and very large ones, including those of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, in honor of Count and Countess d'Orsay, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. William M. Kingsland at Pinard Cottage No. 3, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams of New York, who are visiting Mrs. Admiral Baldwin. The table decorations consisted of white hydrangeas, American Beauties, and gardenias. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, Mrs. Admiral Baldwin Dr. Vibbert, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Whitwell, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Major and Mrs. Theodore V. Gibbs, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon.

Surgeon Wilson entertained at dinner on the training ship Constellation this evening.

At noon to-morrow the wedding of Miss Mary Virginia Taylor, eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Taylor, to Lieut. John Valentine Chase of the United States ship Lancaster will occur in All Saints' Memorial Chapel with the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, officiating. The event will be a very important one socially and in naval circles, as the bride is the daughter of the commanding officer of the battleship Indiana and the groom a naval officer as well. The maid of honor will be Miss Neville Taylor, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids Miss Frances Eddy of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Miss Virginia Evans, cousin of the bride, and Miss Mildred Merrick of Washington; Miss Emily M. Taylor of Augusta, Me., and Miss Emily N. Taylor of Poughkeepsie, cousins of the bride. The best man is Surgeon E. M. Shipp of the navy, and the ushers Roger Taylor and Frederick Taylor, brothers of the bride; Lieut. Volney Chase of the navy, a brother of the groom; Lieuts. Ritter and Victor Blue, and Paymaster F. T. Arms of the navy.

W. K. Vanderbilt, who returned from New York a few days ago, will remain on his yacht Valiant in Newport Harbor until Sept. 20, and then will take the yacht to New York for overhauling. It is generally believed that Mr. Vanderbilt will take the Valiant to Europe for the Winter.

The revival of the report that W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., would build here has been contradicted.

Cards are being sent out by the owners of yachts to their friends to witness the first of the races between the Columbia and Defender Saturday next. The Sultana, Valiant, Narada, Josephine, Electra, and Corsair will take out large parties of guests.

Casino registers include Frederick Bronson, Sydney J. Smith, E. P. Smith, the Rev. W. W. Battershall, Fernando Yznaga, and M. E. Jones.

The dinner-dance which Mrs. Potter Palmer will give at Beaulieu in honor of Prince Cantacusene is set for Sept. 11, and Mrs. Palmer will entertain the ushers for the wedding of the Prince and Miss Grant at dinner on the evening of Sept. 23.

Mrs. Palmer entertained at both luncheon and dinner to-day.

The Earl of Yarmouth this evening announced the complete list of the chorus for the amateur performances to be given at the Casino next month, as follows: Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Gray, Mrs. Ladenberg, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss L. Potter, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Messrs. F. W. Andrews, Jr., Prince Henri Decroy, Phoenix Ingraham, Clement Cleveland, Jr., Max Muller, F. Potter, Humphreys-Owen, J. Ellis Postlewaite, Ralph Pulitzer, Willis Post, Jr., L. White, and John Worden.

I. Townsend Burden of the Spouting Rock Beach Association has made a request to the Chief of Police for police protection at Bailey's Beach, as there has been of late many depredations committed there.

Ogden Mills entertained at luncheon this afternoon at Gooseberry Island.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey entertained at luncheon to-day.

Elbridge T. Gerry has returned from New York on the Electra, and it is understood will shortly sail for Europe with Mrs. Gerry.

Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman is entertaining Miss Cameron, daughter of Sir John Cameron.

Miss Mildred Merrick of Washington is the guest of Mrs. H. C. Taylor.

A fox hunt will be held by the cottagers next week in Jamestown.

The Rev. W. W. Battershall of Albany is the guest of Judge and John Clinton Gray.

Mrs. Joseph Burnett of New York is visiting among the cottagers.

Col. William Jay has gone to New York for a few days, and on his return will join Mrs. Jay, who is the guest of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and remain during the horse show.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind will remain at their cottage until October, when Mrs. Berwind will visit the Hot Springs and return to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. R. Jay Hare Powell and family have gone to Litchfield, Conn., for the remainder of the season.

Miss Minor of New Orleans is visiting here.

Recent arrivals include Charles Graynor Clarke, Loring P. Hildreth, and W. V. S. Thorn of New York.

Harry Lehr's New Bracelet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—Harry Lehr, the wine agent and society man, who has for a number of years humored himself and excited the comment of people generally by wearing a silver bracelet on his right wrist, has appeared here during the past few days with a silver bracelet on his left ankle. He wears it over his silk hose, and it can be seen plainly whenever he sits on his hotel veranda or rides in the daily automobile parade along the fashionable driveways. The anklet is an old ornament for women in the East, but this is the first time that an American has appeared adorned by one.

Gold Certificates at Sub-Treasury.

Gold certificates amounting to $820,000 were received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Nearly all were the much-sought-after twenty-dollar notes, but there were a few thousand-dollar certificates. The entire lot was quickly distributed in exchange for gold coin or its equivalent. On Tuesday and yesterday the deposits against transfer orders for silver dollars for cotton crop moving aggregated $200,000.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. James Fitzgerald Feeley.

Dr. James Fitzgerald Feeley, chief surgeon and President of the Board of

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $3,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 1914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R. First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperilling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No 120 Broadway.

New York, July 27, 1899.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad:

The Master having continued until October 2d, 1899, the hearing for proving up bonds and other claims in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,

Notice is hereby given that all General Mortgage bonds of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD will be proved up by us, with claim of priority to other liens, if deposited on or before Oct. 2, 1899, with the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway.

Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
30 Broad St. New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,
902 Provident Bldg., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH,
15 Broad St., New York.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS by the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in accordance with Section No. 28, Article No. 1, Laws of 1892:

November 1st, 1885—Ewen Brothers	$57.47
November 1st, 1889—Russell H. Monroe	66.29

William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in New York City, State, and County, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

City, County, and State of New York:
Sworn to before me this thirtieth day of August, 1899. H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
au31-law6wTh

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howie, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1323	1811	2112	2358	2595	2842	3156
145	1426	1820	2162	2248	2605	2888	3162
157	1465	1838	2183	2367	2622	2902	3195
162	1469	1842	2186	2372	2633	2935	3216
168	1496	1897	2230	2391	2635	2976	3226
201	1516	1906	2253	2423	2650	2989	3229
339	1575	1929	2258	2459	2698	3001	3242
348	1626	1969	2262	2463	2705	3005	3290
377	1708	2004	2275	2487	2727	3052	
385	1728	2014	2278	2501	2731	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2523	2742	3122	
424	1759	2081	2325	2551	2784	3124	
470	1775	2092	2334	2556	2792	3143	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial and Travellers' Credits Available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young.....President
Luther Kountze.....Vice-President
James Timpson...2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull..3d Vice-President
Charles Williams.....Treasurer
William P. Elliott.....Secretary
Richard M. Hurd....Asst. Secretary
Calvert Brewer.....Asst. Treasurer
Alexander Phillips..Man'g For'n Dept
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel, Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze, C. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis, Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy, Charles D. Dickey, Theodore Morford, William P. Dixon, Robert Olyphant, Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt, G. G. Haven, Jr., James Timpson, Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas, George W. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY.
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate.
Collecting interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid off proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MASLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Treas.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company:

Default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon due May 1st, 1899, on the above bonds, the owners of a majority of said bonds have requested the undersigned, acting as a Committee, to take such proceedings as shall seem necessary for the full protection of themselves and such other holders of said bonds as may join with them.

The Guaranty Trust Company, No. 30 Nassau St., New York City, will act as depositary, and will issue negotiable receipts to depositors.

All deposits must be made on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from said Trust Company, or upon application to counsel to the Committee.

Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel, 32 Liberty St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

Plowing With Split Sticks

It is probably a truth without exception that every discovery and every invention since the world began has had its skeptics and its scoffers. The lot of both discoverer and inventor has been the same through all history. Had the pessimists had their way, all mankind would today be cave dwellers, and plowing (if they plowed at all) with the split sticks of the ancient Egyptians. No advance in civilization, no improvement or new convenience ever received the approval of a pessimist—or ever will.

There is a difference between the discoverer and the inventor. A scientist seeks the cause of a certain result; when he discovers it other scientists follow it up, study it, experiment with it, merely as a matter of research, to learn all the phases of the principle in nature which produces this particular effect. Eventually another man, with a different kind of gift, comes along, examines the principle, studies its action, does some more experimenting in his own peculiar line, thinks of it all his waking hours, dreams of it when asleep, and finally invents a way in which the scientist's discovery may be utilized to the benefit and profit of mankind.

It is almost invariably a long road from the discovery to the invention, and a very silent road, too, as far as the great public is concerned; few know of the labor until success is achieved. Franklin with a kite and a key discovered electricity, but it remained for a Morse to build the telegraph, for Cyrus Field to lay the Atlantic cable, for Edison to construct the incandescent, and Bell to carry the voice a thousand miles.

Suppose the skeptics and the scoffers had prevailed, what would it have benefited mankind today that Watts conceived the steam engine, or Morse the telegraph key; that Field knew he could send messages under the ocean, that Edison thought out the arc light, or Bell was positive he could talk over a wire as well as face to face? None of these men received encouragement from the carpers and cynics, who would rather continue to plow with split sticks because their ancestors did. "The thing cannot be done," "The inventors are crazy," "Those who put their money into such Arabian Nights schemes will lose it," and much more to the same effect. (But how those same carpers and cynics would be pleased to-day to have a few shares of stock in the telegraph, the cable, the electric light, or the Bell telephone.)

LIQUID AIR.

Seventy-five years ago Faraday liquefied chlorin. Over 50 years later Wroblewsky and Olzewski liquefied air at Cracow (or perhaps it was Pictet and Calletet;) but their discovery of liquid air availed mankind nothing until the inventor had brought to bear upon it his powers of study and concentration, his ingenuity in experiment, and his tireless industry in devising machinery and methods which should make a useless discovery useful by bringing the cost of liquid air down to a commercial basis and making its control a possibility.

To-day there are many concerns making liquid air and many men experimenting to make it of value, but no claim of an exclusive right to make liquid air can be maintained. There are exclusive rights to certain ways of making it; there are exclusive rights to certain ways of making use of it. The most valuable of these rights are those belonging to the Liquid Air Power & Automobile Co., which exclusively controls the inventions of George Code, Hans Knudsen and Milton Chase for manufacturing liquid air and using it as power; **the claims to these rights can and will be maintained.** No other successful methods have been devised for the use of liquid air as a motor save those controlled by this company, which is therefore the first to make liquid air of its full commercial value to mankind. Its methods of use and control of the wonderful power of liquid air mean economy, with added effectiveness, in all branches of manufacture and transportation. They mean added effectiveness because of the greater pressure derivable from the great expansive force of liquid air; they mean economy because the lightness of the appliances required saves much expense in the construction and wear and tear of buildings used for manufacture, and of vehicles of all kinds. (Our Peerless No. 4 Automobile carriage weighs less than 900 lbs when fully equipped for a 100 mile trip, while the lightest electric vehicle made weighs over 900 lbs. and will run but 25 or 30 miles.)

Is the control and ownership of such methods worth anything? We think so; and we believe this company is going to be the greatest money maker the world ever saw—that its stock will be worth hundreds of dollars per share. But, then, we have seen the processes in actual operation, and the doubters have not. Those who come and examine the methods become as enthusiastic as we ourselves, and go away convinced that this is no dream or vision, no "mystery of the spheres," but an actual business invention, demonstrated in very tangible steel and aluminum form. It would take years to convince all the pessimists, and we have not the time to spare; we hope rather by devoting our time exclusively to our business of manufacturing liquid air, and demonstrating its practical use for all kinds of propulsion, to make this enterprise a richly paying one to all our stockholders as well as to ourselves, and we expect in a very short time to be recognized as one of the most substantial and money making corporations in this or any other country. We have every reason to expect it, and we shall be pleased at all times to explain these reasons in the utmost detail to all who contemplate interesting themselves with us.

The LIQUID AIR POWER & AUTOMOBILE COMPANY has been organized with a capital of $5,000,000, in 500,000 shares at $10 par value, full paid and non-assessable, for the manufacture, sale, and use of liquid air under the above rights. Its officers and Directors are EDWIN PLANTA, President; HANS KNUDSEN, Vice President; THOMAS SEWALL, Secretary and Treasurer; GEORGE CODE and MILTON CHASE; executive offices, as below; factory, Cambridge; laboratories, Boston and Haverhill; depositories, Metropolitan National Bank and Eliot National Bank, Boston.

We have just purchased in Cambridge, Mass., a five-story brick factory, 50x200, covering over an acre of floor space, where we shall make liquid air, build automobiles and various other machines to be driven by liquid air; and we expect, furthermore, at a very early day to be compelled to extend even this spacious home for our business. The building has been equipped with a 100-horse power engine; two 50-horse power boilers, pumps, shafting, belting, water tanks, &c., the building and equipment representing an investment of over $100,000. We shall be ready to deliver Peerless Automobiles within a few weeks. The advance orders demonstrate that we shall be able to sell these machines at a very large profit as fast as it is possible to finish them.

For the purpose of more rapidly advancing the company's operations, we are selling

60,000 SHARES

Of our capital stock at

$3.00 PER SHARE,

and we believe it the best investment ever offered in the history of finance.

Make checks payable to the order of THOMAS SEWALL, Treasurer.

We have prepared a little pamphlet containing detailed and illustrated descriptions of our methods of using liquid air as power, and will mail it to any address on request, or it may be obtained by calling in person at our office as below.

We court the most careful investigation of our inventions by all who contemplate investment and would like to share in the tremendous dividends that this company will surely pay.

Send for Prospectus.

LIQUID AIR POWER & AUTOMOBILE CO.,
188 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGIE REED GOLD MINING COMPANY,
Located in the famous
"REPUBLIC GOLD MINING CAMP,"
WASHINGTON.
40,000 Shares
are now offered at
30c. PER SHARE.

It is a question of only a short time before this stock will be worth $1 per share and will be paying at least 2c. per share per month in dividends.

Send for Prospectus.

GRAHAM, GARRETT & CO.,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Virginia Deferred Certificates.

THE WEST VIRGINIA DEBT SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the Advisory Board, having recommended the Plan of Settlement formulated by the Committee, copies thereof may be obtained without cost from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, or from Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman;
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CLARENCE CARY,
R. P. CHEW,
VIRGINIUS NEWTON,
Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, August 29, 1899.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York City, on and after October 2d, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business September 9th, 1899.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close for the purposes of this dividend at the close of business on September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on October 11th, 1899, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the special or annual meeting of stockholders to be held October 9th and 10th, 1899, respectively.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME 4 BONDS.

COUPONS NO. 3, DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity (at the rate of 5%) upon presentation at the office of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, BOSTON, or at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 65 Cedar Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
New York, August 15, 1899.

A dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared payable at the fiscal agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after September 1, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business August 19, 1899.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close for this purpose on August 19, 1899, at 3 o'clock noon, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 8, 1899. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1899, from First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1899, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION.
28d Consecutive (One Per Cent.) Monthly Dividend. The Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (Number 23) of one per cent. on its capital stock, payable Sept. 15th. Transfer books close from Sept. 5th to 15th, inclusive.

O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY
1st Mtge. and Collateral Trust 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the offices of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore. T. H. GIVEN, Treasurer.

West Side Construction Co.
32 Nassau St., New York, August 30th, 1899.

A cash dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after September 5th, 1899. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, Sept. 1st, 1899, and reopened on the 5th day of Sept. 1899. F. S. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.,
45 Wall Street, New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

Coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS maturing Sept. 1st, 1899, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company have declared an extra dividend of $1 PER SHARE, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on Sept. 27th, 1899. Books close Sept. 16th and reopen Sept. 27th, 1899.

STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this Company, due Sept. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date, at the Union Trust Co. of New York. J. H. HOCART, Asst. Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St Louis Mo., August 23, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Special Meeting of Stockholders.
To the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company at Salt Lake City, in the State of Utah, on Monday, the 9th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposed amendment of the articles of association of the Company, increasing its preferred capital stock by the amount of $25,000,000, and its common capital stock by the amount of $7,718,600, and of authorizing the issue and use of such additional stock, and of taking all suitable action in that behalf.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting or of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on October 10th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings.

Dated August 30th, 1899.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting, or of the special meeting of stockholders to be held on October 9th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Dated August 30th, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Union Ice Company will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 159 West 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to be then submitted that such corporation be forthwith dissolved pursuant to Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

F. B. ASPINWALL, Secretary.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.
Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The money market is slightly firmer, though no special change in rates is yet noted. Money is in good supply, though the demand shows signs of increasing.

Interest in the local market this morning in point of transactions centred in Cochiti and Bonanza. The former sold up 1⅛ to 18 on "pool" operations, and the latter sold off ½ to 1⅞ on talk that the option would not be exercised. It opened at 2, off ⅝, and further declined to 1¾, then rallied to 2. Neither the buying nor selling had any special significance.

Bell Telephone sold up 10 to 365 on prospects of an early consummation of the long looked for telephone trade. An Exchange Building house had an order yesterday to buy 1,000 shares, which it was unable to fill. The White matter is awaiting the return of President Hudson from Europe. Massachusetts Electric Companies showed activity on what is declared to be investment buying. East Boston Land took another spurt, reaching 11¼, up 1⅝ from yesterday's closing. There was also considerable doing in Sugar, but aside from these specialties matters were quiet.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9¼		O. Dominion	35½	36
Allouez	6¾	7	Osceola	88	89
Arcadian	72	73¾	Parrot	52½	53½
Arnold	14½	15	Pioneer	2¾	3
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Quincy	159	160
Atlantic	27¼	28	R. Island	6½	7
Baltic	23¾	23¼	Santa Fe	15¾	16
Bost. & C.C.	.25	.30	S. Ysabel	14	14¾
Boston & M.	350	353	Shoe	37	37¼
Butte & Bost.	74½	76½	Tamarack	226	228
Centennial	35½	36½	Utah Con	43½	44½
Franklin	20	21	Washington	1¾	2¼
Humboldt	2¾	3	White Knob	11	13
Isle Royale	..	51	Winona	11	11¾
Mohawk	22¾	22¾	Wolverine	46½	47
Old Colony	10	10½			

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	271		Fitchburg pf.	118	119
Boston & L.	240	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	112¾	..
Boston & P.	302	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	117	..
Boston El	110½	111	N. Y. & N. W. pf.	65	..
Bost. Gas 5s.	87	..	West End	95	..

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	362½	363	Mex. Tel	..	5¾
C. Stk. Yds.	143½	143½	N. E. Tel	143	..
Dom. Coal	53¾	54	U. S. Oil	50	50¼
D. Coal pf.	..	116	West. Elec	..	49½
Erie Tel	103½	104½	W. Elec. pf.	..	89
Lam. Store	36	37			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.
Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The features of today's market were Union Traction and Metropolitan Elevated. The Union Traction common stock opened at 35, and with a rush to buy went to 37, closing at 36⅞. At the same time the preferred advanced from 86¾ to 87½, closing at 87¾. Metropolitan preferred, which has been selling around 60 for some time, and which closed at 60½ yesterday, opened to-day at 61 and went to 62½ with a sudden jerk, closing at 62¼. Its trust certificates closed at 16¼, which was a fractional gain, and the bonds sold for 95¾ to 95⅞. Union Elevated Railway Company advanced from 82 to 84¾, closing at 84. The bonds brought 110. The advance in Union Loop and Metropolitan was caused by rumors that negotiations had been opened with a view to bringing about a consolidation of elevated properties in this city. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	76
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	136
National Biscuit Co. com.	47⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	99½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	23
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	12½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	19
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30
North Chicago Street R. R.	241
West Chicago Street R. R.	119¼
South Side Elevated R. R.	98½
Lake Street Elevated R. R.	17⅛
Lake Street Elevated, trust ctfs.	15
Street's West Stable Car Line	20
American Linseed com.	11⅜
American Linseed pf.	54⅞
American Tin Plate com.	43½
American Tin Plate pf.	90¼
National Biscuit Co. com.	47⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	99
National Carbon com.	20
National Carbon pf.	84
National Steel com.	55½
National Steel pf.	97½
Diamond Match	136
West Chicago Street R. R.	118¾
Chicago Union Traction	36½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	87¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.
Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 30.—Strength and activity were developed in the local market, with Pennsylvania Manufacturing and National Electric as the leaders. Plans are nearing completion for the consolidation of these properties. Welsbach Light advanced from 53 to 55, but lost a point later. New York bought and advanced American Iron and Steel to 13½. Fractional gains were made in most issues dealt in, including Marsden, Consolidated Lake Superior, the Alkalis,

Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to build sity-five miles of railway as an addition to its Crow's Nest Branch, so that the mine of the Copper Company may be reached without delay. It is said the work will be completed in three weeks, and it is expected the company will begin the regular shipment of ore within a month.

The properties of the company are located near Greenwood, within seven miles of the United States boundary, and not only are there several thousand tons of ore on the dump, but a great amount is in sight. It is stated that the average ore runs from $5 to $7 in gold, about 5 per cent. in copper, and from two to six ounces in silver.

MINERS ARE PROSPEROUS.

Miners in the West are sharing in the general prosperity which has come upon the country. That this is so is simply borne out by the statements of Barton Sewell, Vice President of the American Smelting and Refining Company, which recently consolidated all the smelters except one in the Rocky Mountain district.

"The outlook in our business," said Mr. Sewell, "is better than we have anticipated at any time since the formation of the company. It seems to be an extra year in the mining business. There is an abundance of ore; and two of our plants which we had closed down in the belief that we would not have enough ore have been put in operation again. The result is that all our plants are now running at their fullest capacity.

"One of the advantages of the consolidation which has taken place of all the competing smelters in the Rocky Mountain region is that we have been able to control the price of lead and largely influence the price of silver and copper. Before consolidation, the various establishments, by selling separately, tended to put prices below reasonable limits, particularly when the market was weak and there was little demand. Now, when the market is weak, we are not such free sellers and can afford to wait for a rest. Especially is this true in the case of lead. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that we have not increased our smelting charges.

"As to the question of production, the output of silver is practically the same as last year, or, perhaps, 5 per cent. more. The increase of gold is materially larger—fully 10 per cent. The increase of lead is also about 10 per cent., while there will be an increase in the production of copper. Consumption, however, easily keeps pace with production. For instance, in the case of pig lead, the demand is 25 per cent. greater than it has been.

"As to the probability of any variation in the price of silver, I do not think there will be any. The market since April 1 has been wonderfully steady, and the variation has been nothing to speak of—not more at any time than one or two cents an ounce. There has, by the way, been an increased demand for silver from Russia and China, due to the building of the new railway there, and it is not improbable that that demand will continue for some time. There has, however, not been so great a demand from India as in times past.

"In regard to our recent labor troubles in Colorado they have all been satisfactorily adjusted—and to our entire satisfaction. We had all the mine owners in Colorado with us and we won our fight. Their interest was our interest. As a result, we shall not be obliged to pay on a ten or twelve hour basis for an eight-hour day's work. The result is that mining operations in that State have been put upon a sounder basis, and I believe the general prosperity of the State will be immeasurably helped. Money is easy there, times are good, and the outlook is most promising."

IRON TRADE MARVELS.

The only changes showing in the iron market and in general mineral and metal production are changes which more and more reflect current phenomenal business activity. In review of current conditions The Iron Age will say to-day:

Pig iron continues to be the leading line in the attention of the trade. Very large sales of Southern irons, notably forge and basic, have been made for delivery during the second half. Chicago, Pittsburg, and Eastern Pennsylvania participating in the movement. It has caused further advance, the sales being made on rising figures from $15.50 up as high as $16 for No. 2. Some of the large consolidations have been buying, and yet it is known that a considerable share of their requirements is still uncovered. Eastern cast-iron pipe makers have also bought, taking about 15,000 tons for delivery during the first half of 1900. In Eastern Pennsylvania one steel concern has purchased the sum of two furnaces for the year of basic pig, on the basis of paying the price of No. 1 foundry.

In the Pittsburg district, besides the sales of Southern iron, there have been some purchases of Bessemer pig. The report is revived that at an early date a leading steel interest will be forced to cover a shortage.

The continued advance in pig iron and the eagerness to contract for 1900 delivery are beginning to tell on the views of sellers as to prices of steel and finished materials for next year. So far as we can learn very little has been done thus far in steel billets for 1900. Present prices are not a criterion, since they represent forced purchases, but the current sentiments in pig iron seems to point unmistakably toward higher prices than those talked of some time since.

The recent sales of steel rails furnish an indication, but even now some railmakers, notably those in the West, talk higher prices than $30 at mill. This would indicate about $28 and $30 for billets, East and West, for 1900.

In finished material advances are being made all along the line in rapid succession. Structural material, which is the only large line controlled by an association and which had been held back for many weeks, has now been advanced $5 per net ton. Plates have had another rise. Bars have stiffened. Tool steel has been put up to 7 cents for common grades. Tin plate has been advanced 27½ cents per box.

Importers have had a number of inquiries for material. There have been some sales of foreign ore, and it looks as though some business might be done in steel billets. There has been considerable talk of importing steel plates, and English advices continue to talk of lots of 10,000 tons and upward. We have been quite unable to trace any such quantities, the largest single lot bought during the last month being one of about 1,000 tons in order to secure prompt delivery, when the American mills could not promise it.

As a matter of fact, aside from prices, it turns out that foreign makers can rarely promise better time than the domestic mills, and it is only when it is to be used for export work under the drawback system that foreign material has much of a chance. American manufacturers will generally study this phase more thoroughly than heretofore. We understand that in tin plate there have been considerable purchases on this account lately.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER.

The American Hide and Leather Company—Upper Leather Trust—which was incorporated in New Jersey on Tuesday with a capital of $35,000,000, will merge twenty-four concerns, including the following: Joseph Hecht & Sons, hide merchants, New York; Hall, Haight & Co., New York and Boston; Stephen Dow & Co., Boston; Bernard & Friedman, Boston; J. P. Crane & Co., Woburn, Mass.; Watauga Tanning Company, Boston; M. Robson Leather Company, Salem, Mass.; W. N. Eisendrath & Co., Boston; William Beeker Leather Company, Milwaukee; White Brothers & Co., Boston; Buswell, Hubbard & Co., Boston; Middlesex Leather Company, Boston; Alley Brothers & Co., Boston; Lambeau Leather Company, Chicago; William Tidd & Co., Boston; C. T. Roenitz Leather Company, Sheboygan, Wis.; James Skinner Leather Company, Boston; J. S. Barnet & Brothers, New York and Boston; Fred Rueping Leather Company, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Grey, Clark & Engel, Chicago; Walker-Oakley Company, Chicago; E. C. Moffat, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. C. Cottle & Co., Boston; E. Cummings & Co., Boston; J. B. Weed & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; John Blake, Ellenville, N. Y.; and B. F. Thompson & Co., Boston.

The sales of the interests to be consolidated amounted last year to $24,000,000 with an average profit of 10 per cent. The capitalization will be equally divided into common and 7 per cent. commutation preferred stock, of which $14,000,000 preferred and $12,000,000 common will be issued. Funded debt to the amount of $10,000,000, first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, has been authorized. Of this about $8,000,000 will be put out. All the bond issue has been oversubscribed. These will be Prudential treasury reserves, and the company will start with a working capital of $3,000,000. Officers will be elected next Tuesday. When the company is well launched Thomas J. Ryan, its promoter, will attend to the formation of the Shoe Trust with a capitalization of $125,000,000 and a fusion of about 100 large interests.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

London market rallies on better feeling in regard to outcome of the Transvaal question.

Plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf to be issued shortly by the New York committee.

Price of anthracite coal advanced 25 cents per ton at all points except at tidewater. Price at tidewater points to be advanced about Oct. 1.

Organization of the Distilling Company of America completed by the election of Directors and officers.

Bullion amounting to £140,000 taken into the Bank of England on balance.

Report that dividend due in October on International Paper common will probably be passed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¼@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¼@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $154,764,183; balances, $9,420,318; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $913.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅛@3¼ per cent. for short and 3 3-16@3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼@$4.83¼ for sixty days, $4.86¼@$4.86¼ for demand, $4.86⅞@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼@5.21½ less 1-16 for long and 5.18⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 94¼@94 5-16 and 95⅛ and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. St. Louis—40c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened with an all-round improvement. Rentes recovered on repurchases. Spanish 4s and Portuguese securities were firmer. Rio Tintos advanced in sympathy with the movement in copper. Kafirs regained a portion of their losses in expectation of a peacful settlement of the Transvaal difficulty, in spite of contradictory reports in regard to the crisis.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—On the Boerse to-day private discount rates were harder and advanced to 4%. Business was dull, owing to apprehensions that in the event of an Anglo-Transvaal war money would become harder everywhere. Americans were weak, in sympathy with the New York market, but subsequently improved. Canadian Pacifics were steady.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 30.—Prices were steady on the Boerse to-day, but afterward reacted slightly. The transactions were immaterial.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—On the Boerse here to-day prices were firm.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—American securities after a steady opening fluctuated somewhat and then improved on Germany buying and a more bouyant feeling. The final tone was firm and the demeand moderate.

Consols for money, 105⅝; consols for the account, (Oct.) 106 1-16; Atchison, 23½; Canadian, 89⅞; St. Paul, 137⅝; Illinois Central, 110; Louisville, 83¼; Union Pacific preferred, 81¾; New York Central, 142; Erie, 14⅞; Pennsylvania, 69⅜; Reading, 11⅜; Erie first preferred, 40¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 79; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 11½.

Money, 1¼@1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛@3¼ per cent. and for three months' bills, 3 3-16 @3¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 58⅝.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day £140,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.50; Madrid, 23.15; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.50.

Bar silver closed weak at 27⅛d per ounce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities was dull yesterday, and was characterized by some irregularity. A good proportion of the day's business was done by traders. The bidding and offering were at times lively, but the amount of stock that actually changed hands was a moderate one.

Otis Elevator enjoyed about as much activity as any issue, particularly in the morning's trading. A good many hundred shares of common and preferred found a market, and both classes closed firm. The common gained one-half of 1 point, closing at 37, after selling up to 37⅝. The preferred did not change, but was quoted finally at 101.

New Amsterdam Gas, both common and preferred, held its ground well yesterday, but showed no indications of regaining any of the ground it has lost in the last few days' trading. The market for it was moderately active. The preferred stock, which changed hands in private sale on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at 57½, sold up to 57¾ yesterday, and closed at 57½, a net advance of one-half of 1 point. The common stock sold yesterday at 33¾ and closed strong. New Amsterdam Gas bonds had an extremely narrow market and at one time were offered down to 101½. There was a prevalent impression on the curb in regard to New Amsterdam securities that the absence of any definite action of an ending of the gas war had in the last few days induced a number of investors to unload.

Rubber Goods were less active yesterday than on Tuesday, but still had a fair share of the trading. The common closed without change at 35½, and the preferred went off ¼, closing at 88¾. Royal Baking Powder preferred was one of the strong industrials, and was active as well. Par was paid for it in the morning, and again shortly before the close it sold at par. It closed at 90⅞, three-eighths of 1 point up.

Distilling Company of America, common and preferred, was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares. The demand for it was somewhat strengthened by the announcement in the course of the day of the perfecting of the list of officers of the company and the mention of influential names of them. Some of it, while not new to the reading public, produced an evidently stimulative effect. The preferred sold freely at 60 and closed at 59⅞, a net gain of ½ with stock offered at 60¼. The common was finally quoted at 19¾, without change.

American Air Power had a discouraging though unverified rumor to combat, John D. Crimmins being quoted as saying that air power had proved a failure on the Metropolitan traction system from the economic standpoint. Despite this ten shares of the stock sold at 72, a bid of 69 for it materialized, and it closed strong.

The strength of Union Steel and Chain, which has not been prominent in the curb market for the last few days, was pronounced yesterday, and attracted some attention. About 700 shares of it changed hands. The common sold at 30½ and closed at that figure, a net gain of 1½ points. The preferred was finally quoted at 70¼, after selling at that figure, a net gain of 1⅝ points. According to an official of the company these gains were due "to the continued strength of the iron and steel business throughout the country," and the accumulation of new properties by the corporation.

The copper stocks were not much traded in yesterday. British Columbia Copper was as active as any, and sold up to 12. National Gramophone was inactive, but strong, closing at 8¾, one-eighth of 1 point up. New England Transportation sold up to 10¾, and five shares of National Salt common sold at 47½. Two hundred shares of Bay State Gas sold at 1⅞. American Ginning gained a point, closing at 17, after 300 shares of it had sold at 16½.

Electric Vehicle common was firm, but the preferred was in almost no demand, only 114 being bid for it at the close. On its face this is a net decline of 9 points, but the statement is misleading, because the bid of 123 made for the stock at Tuesday's close was practically fictitious. The bidder had no order to buy at that figure, and bid when he felt safe in doing so.

Illinois Transportation was weak yesterday, and a supporting order to buy 1,000 shares of it at 4¾ was sent into the market near the close.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2
New Amsterdam	33⅝	34
New Amsterdam pf.	57½	58¼
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101	101⅝

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	27	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	78	80
American Wool Goods	26½	27½
American Wool Goods pf.	93	94½
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19¾	20
Distilling Company of America pf.	59⅞	60¼
Electric Axle Light & Power	1¼	1½
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf.	40½	47
Havana Commercial	28½	29½
Havana Commercial pf.	67½	68¼
International Power	70	75
International Pump	24¼	25½
International Pump pf.	72½	73½
National Gramophone	8⅛	8¾
National Salt	46	47½
National Salt pf.	75	76
Otis Elevator	37	38
Otis Elevator pf.	101	102¾
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99½	100¾
Rubber Goods Mfg.	35½	36

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1899.

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	89¾	90¾							
Sloss-Sheffield subs	108	112							
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	463	466							
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	461	463							
Union Steel & Chain	30½	30⅝							
Union Steel & Chain pf.	70¾	71⅞							
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅞	⅞							
Miscellaneous.									
Amalgamated Copper	96⅛	97	17	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
American Air Power	69	74	710	Am. Car & Found. pf.	67½	67½	66½	66½	— ½
Asphalt Company of America	15	15⅝	1,490	American Cotton Oil	43¾	43¾	43¼	43½	
Standard Coupler	18	38¾	185	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93¾	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅜
British Columbia Copper	11⅝	11⅞	70	American Express	156	156	156	156	
Chicago Alton subs.	112½	112⅝	500	American Malting Co.	16	16	16	16	
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97	60	American Spirits Mfg.	5½	6	5½	6	
Electric Vehicle	110	112	3,940	Am. Steel & Wire	57⅞	58½	57⅝	58⅛	+ ⅜
Electric Vehicle pf.	114	120	190	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98⅜	98¾	98⅜	98⅝	+ ⅛
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	2	2½	23,755	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	154⅝	157	154	157	+3⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	24⅝	25¼	38	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119	119	119	119	
General Carriage	33¾	37	1,275	American Tin Plate	43¼	43¾	43	43½	+ ⅜
Illinois Transportation	4⅞	5½	90	Am. Tin Plate pf.	91	91	90⅝	90⅝	
Markeen Copper	11½	12⅞	21,710	American Tobacco	128½	129⅝	127⅝	129⅝	+1
Mexican 5s	100	100⅝	950	Anaconda	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
New England Transportation	10¼	10⅞	4,930	At., T. & S. F.	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91½	92½	20,560	At., T. & S. F. pf.	65¾	66¼	65½	66¼	+1
New York Gas & Electric 5s	106	108	310	American Linseed	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅝
New York Transportation	24	25	20	American Linseed pf.	55	55	53¾	53¾	
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	25	1,650	American Steel Hoop	39	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
St. Louis subs.	138	140	880	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	84	84½	84	84½	+ ⅛
St. Louis common, when issued	32	34	933	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	42⅞	43½	42¼	42½	— ½
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94	1,545	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91	91½	90⅜	90⅜	— ⅝
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½	425	Baltimore & Ohio	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
Tennessee Copper	19⅞	20½	900	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73⅞	74	73⅝	74	+ ⅛
Trust Company of America	270	273	48,525	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	105¾	107¼	105½	107⅛	+2⅝
*Union Copper	25	30		Brunswick City	19	19	19	19	
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.				Canada Southern	54½	54¾	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
				Central Pacific	58⅝	59	58⅝	59	+ ⅛
			5,620	Chesapeake & Ohio	28½	29½	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
			500	Chicago Con. Traction	52	54¾	52	53	— 1½
			4,304	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	135½	136	135¼	135⅝	+ ⅛
			1,000	Chi. & East. Ill.	90	91⅝	90	91⅜	+1⅝
			4,115	Chicago Great West.	16¼	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
			200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	83	83½	83	83½	— ⅛
			1,300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	42½	43⅝	42	43⅜	+ ⅛
			2,530	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	96½	96⅞	96	96⅜	+ ⅛
			100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41	41	41	41	
			5,620	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	133½	133⅞	133¼	133⅞	+ ⅛
			510	Chicago & Northw.	165	165¾	165	165	
			2,115	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119½	119½	119½	119½	+ ⅛
			400	C., C., C. & St. L.	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ½
			100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12	12	12	12	
			250	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	189¾	189¾	189¾	189¾	+ ⅛
			200	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	2¾	2⅞	2½	2½	+ ⅛
			2,425	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	49½	51	49	50⅞	+1⅜
			530	Colorado Midland pf.	20½	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
			530	Colorado Southern	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
			198	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	
			68	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	
			150	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
			6,830	Continental Tobacco	49	49½	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
			5,601	Continental Tobac. pf.	103	103½	100½	102½	+1½
			3,150	Consolidated Gas.	182½	184½	180	184½	+2½
			200	Consolidated Ice	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ⅛
			1,000	Del. & Hudson, ex div.	121¾	122	121¾	122	+ ⅛
			200	Del., Lack. & West.	176½	177	176½	177	+ ⅛
			1,000	Denver & Rio Grande.	23½	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
			400	Denver & R. G. pf.	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77⅜	+ ⅛
			100	Dul., S. S. & At.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
			200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
			822	Erie	14	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
				Erie 1st pf.	39½	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
			200	Evans. & T. H.	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅛
			418	Am. Steel & Wire.	96	96	96	96	+1
			24,250	Federal Steel	59¼	61¾	59	61¾	+3½
			2,220	Federal Steel pf.	82⅜	82⅞	82	82⅞	+ ⅞
			100	Ft. Worth & R. G.	27	27	27	27	—1
			350	General Electric	124	124½	124	124½	
			10	Glucose Sugar Ref.	65½	65½	65½	65½	
			580	Great Northern pf.	167⅞	167⅞	163½	163½	—1½
			100	H. B. Claflin Co.	115	115	115	115	
			2,596	Hocking Valley	33½	35	33¼	34½	+2
			2,446	Hocking Valley pf.	64⅜	65¾	64½	65⅝	+1⅝
			410	Illinois Central	115½	115½	115	115¼	— ¼
			1,840	International Paper.	35½	35⅝	34¾	34¾	— ¼
			800	Iowa Central pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
			425	Iowa Central pf.	58½	59	58½	59	— ⅛
			100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	11	11	11	11	
			2,350	Laclede Gas, ex div.	65	66¾	64½	66¼	+1½
			9,890	Louisville & Nashville.	80¾	81¼	80½	81¼	+ ½
			4,060	Manhattan Con.	114½	115	114¼	114¾	+ ⅝
			527	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16½	— ½
			32	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	62	62	62	62	+2
			4,110	Metropolitan Street Railway	209	209	205½	207	—1½
			320	Mexican Central	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
			2,250	Mexican National, ctfs.	5¾	5¾	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
			600	Minn. & St. Louis	17⅞	17⅞	16¾	16¾	—1⅛
			100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	98	98	98	98	
			100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68	68	68	68	— ⅜
			250	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	14⅛	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
			4,925	Missouri Pacific	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛
			980	Mobile & Ohio	50	50	49½	49½	— ½
			300	National Lead Co.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
			20	National Lead Co. pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	
			510	National Steel	53⅜	56¼	53⅜	56¼	+ ⅜
			600	New Jersey Central.	119	119½	118¾	118¾	+ ⅜
			2,450	New York Central.	138	138½	138	138½	+ ⅛
			200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34	34	+ ⅛
			1,850	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26⅞	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
			1,785	Norfolk & Western.	25⅞	26½	25¾	26½	+ ⅜
			72	Norfolk & West. pf.	72	72	72	72	
			7,980	North American	12½	13⅜	12½	13½	+ ⅜
			19,850	Northern Pacific	56½	56⅝	56	56⅝	+ ⅛
			1,350	Northern Pacific pf.	77½	78	77½	78	+ ⅜
			100	Ontario Mining	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
			100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	— ⅛
			400	Pacific Coast	48	48	47½	47½	— ½
			130	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+2¾
			600	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	65½	66½	65¼	66½	+1½
			20	Pacific Mail	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
			525	Pennsylvania R. R.	135½	135½	135½	135½	+ ⅜
			3,430	People's Gas, Chicago.	119¾	120	119¼	120	+ ¾
			1,265	P., C., C. & St. L.	77¼	77¼	77	77	— ⅛
			200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	98¼	98	98¼	
			525	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ⅛
			240	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	158⅝	158⅝	158⅝	158⅝	— ⅜
			21,447	Republic Iron & Steel.	26¾	28½	26¾	28	+1⅝
			4,880	Republic I. & S. pf.	77½	78¼	77½	77⅞	+ ⅞
			200	Reading	22	22	22	22	
			2,600	Reading 1st pf	61¼	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ½
			100	Reading 2d pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
			900	Rio Grande West. pf.	81	82	81	82	+ ¾
			200	St. L. & San Fran.	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
			300	St. Louis Southw.	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
			2,120	St. Louis Southw. pf.	37⅝	38⅛	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
			300	St. Paul & Omaha.	116	116	115	115	—1
			25,245	Southern Pacific	37¾	38⅞	37½	38¾	+1⅛
			3,710	Southern Railway	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
			8,275	Southern. Railway pf.	55	55⅝	54¾	55½	+1
			3,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	96	97	96	96	— ⅛
			1,200	Texas Pacific	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
			100	Third Avenue	182	182	182	182	+1
			600	Union Bag & Paper	33	33½	33	33½	
			325	Union Bag & Paper pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅛
			11,645	Union Pacific	47½	47¾	46⅝	47¼	+ ¼
			5,967	Union Pacific pf.	79⅞	80	79¼	79⅝	
			85	United States Express.	52	52	50½	50½	
			3,930	United States Leather.	9⅞	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
			2,057	U. S. Leather pf.	75½	76	75½	75⅞	+ ⅛
			375	United States Rubber.	40¼	40¼	40	40	—1
			1,200	Wabash pf.	23⅝	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
			100	Wells-Fargo Express.	134	134	134	134	+1
			64	Western Union Tel.	88	88⅝	88	88⅝	
			6,000	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	11⅞	12¾	11⅞	12½	+ ⅜
			3,830	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	28	31	28	30¾	+1½
			350	Wisconsin Central	18	18	18	18	
			1,720	Wisconsin Central pf.	58	58½	58	58¾	+ ⅛
Sales			435,539						

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U. S. 3s coupon		108⅞	Mo. K. & Tex 1st 4s						
25,000	108⅞		20,000	94½					
U S 4s reg 1901			5,000	94⅝					
16,000	112¼		Mo. Kan. & Tex 2d						
U S 4s coup 1925		130⅝	20,000	72½					
17,500	130⅝		21,000	72⅝					
Tenn Settlement 3s			20,000	72½					
small bonds			85,000	73					
2,000	95		10,000	73⅛					
Adams Exp Co 4s			43,000	73					
2,500	106¼		46,000	72⅞					
6,000	106⅝		3,000	72⅞					
Ann Arbor 1st 4s			1,000	72⅝					
3,000	95¼		4,000	72⅝					
4,000	95		35,000	72⅝					
Atch, Top & San Fe			Mo., Pac. trust 5s						
adjustment 4s			15,000	101½					
37,000	87⅛		3,000	101⅝					
5,000	88		12,000	101½					
5,000	87⅛		14,000	101⅜					
gen 4s			Mo. Pac 1st Col 5s						
5,000	102⅞		10,000	96⅜					
5,000	102⅝		10,000	97					
52,000	102½		Met. W S E Chi 4s						
Austin & N'w'n 1st			11,000	95½					
6,000	96⅜		10,000	95¼					
Balt & Ohio 3½s			N Y Cent & Hud'n						
1,000	97⅜		L Sh col 3½s						
3,000	97⅛		3,000	90⅞					
49,000	97⅛		N Y, Chi & St L 4s						
5,000	97⅜		5,000	108½					
Balt & Ohio 4s			Nor Pac Ry pr ln 4s						
26,000	101		5,000	103½					
4,000	101¼		5,000	103⅞					
5,000	101		Nor Pac gen lien 3s						
10,000	100⅛		18,000	67⅛					
5,000	101		Oregn R & Nav 1st						
3,000	100⅝		con 5s	112½					
Bklyn W & W Co			Oreg R R & Nav 4s						
5s	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site Purchased for a New Warehouse —Other Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction.

Foley & Sniffin have sold for the Peyton estate to John E. Thrall the northeast corner of Washington and West Eleventh Streets, a plot 125 by 75, on which the buyer will erect an eleven-story fire-proof warehouse.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Patrick McMorrow to a client for occupancy, the combination studio and dwelling 467 Central Park West. This is the house which was planned and built by Olin L. Warner, the sculptor, and was occupied by him up to the time of his death. Mr. McMorrow acquired the property in part payment for the three apartment houses at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Central Park West, part of the Loyola block.

Isaac Levingson has sold for Simon Adler and Louis Lese to Louis Gilbert, a plot of four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 100.

William H. Taubert has bought the five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, about 400 feet east of Willis Avenue.

Frank R. Sharrott has sold for R. J. Blake, the two five-story flats 604 and 606 Lenox Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 40.11 by 75.

Mr. Sharrott has also sold for Samuel K. Johnson, for about $48,000, the five-story flat 248 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 37.6 by 90 by 99.11.

Myer Hellman has sold to a client 254 West One Hundred and Second Street, four-story private dwelling.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold the house 2,160 Washington Avenue for Louis Gotthold to J. C. Zanderer; also, to George A. Hewitt for Ernest Weingeman 598 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

Francis B. Robert has sold for the Globe Realty Company the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 47 by 93 by 98, five-story apartment house, to an investor, for about $65,000; also, the northeast corner of Gerick and Nivington Streets, old buildings, 40 by 81, to David Cohen, on private terms.

It is reported that Oscar T. Mackey has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 8 West Ninetieth Street, 18 by 100.8.

Alfred Seton, Jr., has sold for Charles E. Johnson the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 31 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 18.9 by 100.

William Talley has bought from Edward Regenhard the four unfinished flats on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 350 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, on a plot 108 by 112.6.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold, through William Seelegsberg, the old buildings 84 and 86 Charles Street, 37.6 by 95.

(The same operators have sold to Jacob Stein the buildings 1,517 and 1,519 Third Avenue, on a plot 52 by 100.

Jacob Sommer has also bought for improvement the northwest corner of Delancey and Columbia Streets, old buildings on a plot 50 by 80.

Two mortgages for a total of $850,000 were recorded yesterday covering the buildings 580 and 582 Broadway, running through to Crosby Street, owned by Leopold Kaufman. By one Mr. Kaufman mortgaged the property for $450,000 to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for five years at 4 per cent. interest, and by the other to Well & Mayer for $400,000 for one month at the rate of 5 per cent.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

1675 Madison Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Lillie Jaffray.....$20,300

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

338 and 340 West Fifty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.5, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Joseph W. Welsh..... 78,900

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,154 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 30 by 100, four-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to John A. McCarthy..... 23,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, 412 and 414 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Eightieth Street, 60 by 125, eight-story apartment houses. Due on judgment, $59,812; subject to another mortgage for $73,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 312 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,572.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a one-story brick church, 89 by 102 by 120; Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, owner; J. H. McGuire of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

De Milt Avenue, southeast corner of the New York and Harlem Railroad, for a two-story frame warehouse. 30 by 75; Josephine C. Kahrs, owner; W. F. Stickles, Mount Vernon, architect; cost, $1,800.

Southern Boulevard, west side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a one-story frame stable, 15 by 13; Catherine Blaesser of 680 Morris Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $200.

Avenue C, south side, 53 feet east of Tenth Street, Unionport, for a one-story frame stable, 20 by 16; John Dillon, premises, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Nos. 30 and 32 Moore Street, to two five-story brick warehouses; Lang & Co., lessees; William B. Tuthill of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 157 East Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick shop; Ida O. Walter of 1,058 Dean Street, Brooklyn, owner; Albert E. Parfitt, architect; cost, $600.

No. 197 Bowery, to a three-story brick shop and offices; Samuel Kempler of 65 Rivington Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $1,000.

Broadway, northwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street, to a five-story and basement brick and stone flat; Benjamin F. Romaine and others, owners; A. Namur of 35 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 46 West Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Albert G. Hyde, owner; Ludlow & Valentine of 100 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,600.

Broadway, northwest corner of Murray Street, to Postal Telegraph Building, new store window; John W. Mackay of 611 Fifth Avenue, owner; Harding & Gooch, architects; cost, $500.

Nos. 47 West Forty-third Street and 44 West Forty-fourth Street, to a thirteen-story brick bachelor apartment house; estate of Frederick K. Billings, owner; C. E. Reid, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 982 and 984 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Schaefer Brewing Company, owners; Henry Davidson, architect; cost, $300.

Fourth Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Thirty-second Street, to a one-story brick store; Morell estate, owner; Robert Glenn of 2,058 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $650.

Nos. 60 and 62 Nassau Street, to a five-story brick office building; Mrs. Arthur Timson, owner; Robert Dixon, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 265 and 267 Broadway, to a five-story brick office building; the Orphan Asylum Society of 155 Broadway, owner; G. H. Streeton, architect; cost, $500.

No. 441 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Martin Goerl of 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; A. H. Blankenstein of 122 East Ninety-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Plans for New West Side Church.

Architect Joseph H. McGuire submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for the one-story brick and granite church to be erected on the north side of Eighty-second Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, by the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which the Rev. J. H. Bigley is rector. The edifice will occupy a plot 89 by 102, and will cost in the neighborhood of $40,000. A vault for the storing of the church's valuables will be built under the sidewalk along the entire front of the plot.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 30.

BANK ST, 73 to 77, and rear of 15 and 17 Ship Av, 50x100; Abraham Levy to Elias Kempner $1

BOWERY, 231 and 233, 51.6x105 irregular; Emma F. and Harriet J. Strong to Robert Kelly 80,000

BUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; George Lippmann to Paul Bultmann 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 221.10 ft n of 141st St, 17x76.11x17x75.9; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 228.4 ft n of 141st St, 18.6x84.7x18.7x83.4; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 346.10 ft n of 141st St, 15x85.10x18.1x84.7; Robert Kelly to Emma F. and Harriet J. Strong 72,000

LEWIS ST, w s, 125 ft n from s w corner of Lewis and Delancey Sts, 25x75; Helen Eichler to Samuel Eichler, ½ part. 1

MONROE ST, 62, 25x92; Eugene F. Brady to Barnett Levy 11,750

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 19, s w corner of 151st St, 60x24.2; E. Russell Houghton to Frederick Schuck 1

SHERIFF ST, 42, 21.10x100; Josephine F. Clason to Abraham I. Bleistift 1

WESTCHESTER AV, 932 and 934, 83.5x24 x80.2x91.1x51; Joseph Glass to Elias Feinberg 1

WEST HOUSTON ST, n s, 35.11 ft w of Hancock St, 78x100; Morris Fine and another to Samuel Bachner 120,000

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 80.2 ft w of Wales Av, 51.6x83.5x irregular; Simon Danzig and another to Joseph Glass 100

2D AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 104th St, 25x 75; Valentine Gilfrich to Albert Rothermel ..... Exch.

8th Av, (being 17 Abingdon Square,) 22x 84.9x11.11, and 21x93; Hyman Marks to Abraham Levy 1

8TH Av, (being 19 Abingdon Square,) 22x 104.8x irregular, 8th Av, (being 15 Abingdon Square,) 23x98x irregular; Bank St, 73 to 77, 50x90.4; Mary A. Harriot to Abraham Levy 1

14TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 50x206.6 to 15th St; Hugh O'Reilly and others, trustees, &c., to Mary A. Stange and others 52,400

19TH ST, 134 and 138 West, 48.4x irregular; Louis Levy to Edward Jansen.. 1

35TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20.10x98.9; Mabel Janin to Sarah C. Goodhue 48,750

82D ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 26 x102.2; John H. Balken and others to Aimes & Kaye, as recorded 67,000

96TH ST, s s, 206.8 ft e of 3d Av, 96.6x 100.8; John B. Cole to William Woodhouse, (confirmation deed) 1

125TH ST, 146 to 150 West, 50x99.11; Hester Bates, executrix, &c., to Wooster B. Taylor, (correction deed, &c.) 1

148TH ST, s e corner of Bergen Av, 16.10x 100x61.7x169.9; Albert Rothermel to Valentine and Angelica Gilfrich 1

177TH ST, n w corner of Tinton Av, 16.8 x80.6; Maria Wullen to Franz J. and Josephine Grimm 4,000

Recorded Leases.

PITTELLI, Frank, to Antonio Masucci; 303 and 305 East 71st St, 9 5-12 years..... 3,000

MURPHY, Mary R., and Rebecca O'Brien to Edward Collins; 40 Madison St, 5 years 1,200

QUACKENBUSH, Lambert S., and Abraham C., to Claus H. Hinck; 104th St, s s, 513 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.10, 10 years ..... $600 to

THE CENTRAL SPAR VEREIN OF New York to William Buess; 312 to 316 East 95th St, part of first and all of second floor, 20 years 800

THE LYKES, &c., Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Pier (new) 34, North River, 7½ years 2,700

THE MAYOR, &c., to Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Pier (new) 34, North River, with 75 ft of bulkhead north of and adjoining and 75 ft s of and adjoining said pier, 10 years 5,423

Recorded Mortgages.

BULTMANN, Paul, to George Lippmann; Buchanan Place, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, installments 55,000

BUSS, Elizabeth H., to Dollar Savings Bank; 155th St, n s, 195 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year ..... Exch.

BLEISTIFT, Abraham I., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 42 Exchange Pl, 3 years 5,000

BERGE, Charles A., to Frederick L. Haug; 1,046 2d Av, 1 year 10,000

CARHART, Irene L., to John Bodine; 321 Lexington Av, 2 years 1,000

GORDON, Robert F. and Robert H., to Grace E. Glaze; 128th St, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years 1,000

DYETT, Margaret P., and Martha A. Boschen, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 357 West St, s s, 424 St, 5 years 17,000

DYETT, Margaret P. and Marguerite R. Mee, Greenwich Savings Bank; 87th St, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 5 years... 12,000

GRIMM, Franz J. and Josephine, to Maria Wullen; 167th St, n w corner of Tinton Av, 5 years 23,000

GILFRICH, Valentine and Angelica, to Albert Rothermel; 148th St, s e corner of Bergen Av, 2 years 2,000

GLASS, Joseph, to Simon Danzig and another; 934 Westchester Av, 1½ years.. 4,500

GLASS, Joseph, to Simon Danzig and another; 932 Westchester Av, 1½ years... 1,750

HARVEY, William, to Star Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Bathgate Av, s w corner of 181st St, installments. 1,750

HICKS, Margaret, and others to Daniel E. Ford; Webster Av, e s, part of Lot 140, map of Mount Hope, 25x120, 3 years 6,000

JONES, William G., to William A. Wheelock; 158th St, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 25x199.10 to 159th St, 1 year 1,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; Bank St, n s, 100 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year 2,000

KARSTEN, Peter and Rebecca, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 106th St, s w corner of Park Av, 4½ years..... 18,000

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 580 to 582 Broadway, 51x199.3 to Crosby St, 5 years 12,000

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to Jonas Well and Bernhard Mayer; 580 to 582 Broadway, 51x199.3 to Crosby St, 1 month..... 450,000

KELLY, Robert, to John O. Baker; 231 and 233 Bowery, demand..... 400,000

KILPATRICK, James, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 93d St, n s, 74 ft e of Madison Av, 2 years..... 9,956

LEVY, Barnett, to Emilie J. Murray; 62 Monroe St, ½ year..... 80,000

LAVENBURG, Catherine A., to Sigmund Cohn; Clinton Av, w s, 486.3 ft s of Jefferson Place, 3 years..... 5,000

LAVELLE, Catherine A., to Victor Gerhards; Clinton Av, w s, 486.3 ft s of Jefferson Place, 1 year..... 500

LEVY, Abraham, to Elizabeth F. Croker; 8th Av, or Abingdon Squqare, s e s, 97.6 ft n e of Bleecker St, 1 year..... 10,000

LEVY, Abraham, to Elizabeth F. Croker; 8th Av, or Abingdon Square, s e s, 142.7 ft s e of Bleecker St, 1 year..... 10,000

LEVY, Abraham, to Elizabeth F. Croker; 8th Av, s e s, 106.7 ft s w of 12th St, 1 year 10,000

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Maria Thompson; 144th St, s s, 77.6 ft e of the Boston Road, 1 year..... 7,000

MANGLES, Henry C. Jr., to William O. Moore and others, executors, &c.; 125th St, s s, 265 ft e of 4th Av, widened, 2 years 1,000

McCANN, Margaret E., to William H. Steinkamp; 148th St, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 600

ROSENTHAL, Moses, to Saul Lipski; all title to the estates of Harris and Hannah Rosenthal, demand..... 1,000

SCHMINKE, Charles R., to Edward Miltenberger; 16th St, s s, 143.6 ft e of 8th Av, leasehold, 5 years..... 14,000

TAYLOR, Adelia M. and Wooster B., to Elizabeth F. Pegg; 146 to 150 West 128th St, 2 years 3,539

WILLIAMS, Benjamin A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 94th St, s s, 87.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years... 33,000

WILLIAMS, Benjamin A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 94th St, s s, 106.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years.. 30,000

WILLIAMS, Benjamin A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 94th St, s s, 125.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years... 32,000

WILLIAMS, Benjamin A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 94th St, s s, 144.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years.. 35,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY to Herbert Parsons, (assigns two mortgages)..$50,368

DYCKMAN, Fannie B., and others, executors, &c., to Katharine Armeny..... 2,000

HENDRICKS, Joshua, executor, &c., to Harmon W. Hendricks..... 3,031

HENDRICKS, Joshua, executor, &c., to Harmon W. Hendricks..... 5,052

OLSSON, Andrew, to Charlotte Hastorf.. 4,500

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 23,500

RENWICK, William C., and others, trustees, to Francis L. Loring..... 26,178

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; John J. Brady against O. Dickinson; owner and contractor..... $1,040

BROADWAY, or TERRACE VIEW AV, e s, extending from 224th to 225th St, 500x 116; Stephen Toth against Adelaide A. Yeandle, owner; W. H. Yeandle, contractor 67

CRESTON AV, w s, 300 ft n of 181st St, 25x100; David R. Bolster against T. Sattler, owner and contractor..... 360

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 94.10 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; D. B. Raymond & Co. against Mrs. Frank B. Walker, owner; Julius Mueller, contractor..... 109

UNION AV, w s, 260 ft s of Boston Av, 50x150; Jacob Doepp against George Spamer, owner and contractor..... 77

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 174th St, 90x 90; Thomas G. Holland against Joseph Vegliante, owner; Frank R. Sabetti, contractor 114

10TH AV, e s, extending from 165th to 166th St, 200x100; Charles I. Abbott against Holmes, Coutts, Larrabee & Co. and others, owners; Stanley & Patterson and Norden Electric Company, contractors 379

35TH ST, 418 and 420 West; Samuel Williams against Joseph F. Doyle, owner; Andrew T. Doyle, contractor..... 865

69TH ST, 311 West; Charles Burkelman against Max Hart, owner and contractor. 131

69TH ST, Nr. 313 West; Charles Burkelman against Max Hart, owner and contractor. 137

118TH ST, 19 and 21 West; Alliegro & Spallone against Max J. Katz and Morris Abelman, owners and contractors..... 137

129TH ST, 60 and 62 East; Meurer Brothers against Ida Van Valen, owner; Robert F. Cary, owner and contractor..... 389

153D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 75x100; W. Jackson's Son against Mary A. Cannon, owner and contractor; John B. Cannon, as attorney..... 490

Lis Pendens.

ALL PROPERTY RIGHTS, FRANCHISES, mains, &c., of the New York and Westchester Water Company in New York and Westchester Counties; the Central Trust Company against the New York and Westchester Water Company and others, (amended foreclosure of a $500,000 mortgage;) attorneys, Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.

GOERCK ST, s s, 100 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Mary A. Humphrey, (specific performance;) attorney, E. Arnstein.

GARDEN PLACE, s e s, Lot 433, map of Washingtonville, 35.10x137x—x142; Frank V. Archer against Daisy B. Bogardus, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. B. Archer.

MARION ST, n w s, n ½ of Lot 326, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; Etha M. Merritt against William H. Bard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Bell.

SCOFIELD AV, s s, 100 ft e of Main St, runs s 360x e 380 to Long Island Sound x n e and n 390 to avenue x w 160x s 100x w 100x n 100 to avenue x307 to beginning; Mary A. Booth against George W. Byles and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Bell.

VALENTINE AV, n corner of Fordham or High Bridge Road, widened, 273.1x77.11x irregular; Valentine Av, e s, 177.10 ft s of 192d or Primrose St, 100x94.1x104.9x82.10; Fordham or High Bridge Road, widened, n s, 77.11 ft w of Valentine Av, 25.11x126.4x25x110.3; Concourse, e s, 175 ft s of 192d or Primrose St, 50x100; Alexander Thain against Harry Briggs and others, (action to impress trust, &c.;) attorney, A. Thain.

3D AV, e s, 225 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against Mary E. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

36TH ST, 434 West; Robert H. Foote against Mary Lulves and others, (partition;) attorney, J. M. Harrington.

71ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 25x54.4; Herman H. Hinslage against Marie Schneider and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Scarff.

96TH ST, s s, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, 96.6x100.8; John B. Cole against Michael B. Healey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. S. Mack.

148TH ST, n s, 291.8 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x 99.11; Dora A. Liese against Max Kaufmann, (attachment, &c.;) attorneys, Stedman & Larkin.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	75¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	6¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	7.75
Beef hams	27.75
Tallow, prime	4⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	6¾
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.00
Butter, Western creamery	21

COTTON.—Opening quiet and steady, with prices 1 point higher to 1 point lower, an active selling movement promptly set in and prices soon showed a net loss of 5@8 points. The market closed steady at about the lowest point—a net decline of 5@7 points. Spot cotton in Southern markets, (middling quoted,) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Galveston, firm, 6½c; Mobile, 5¾c; Savannah, 5¾c, 1-16c lower; Charleston, 5¾c; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 6¼c; Baltimore, 5½c; Memphis, 5 15-16c; Augusta, 5⅞@5 15-16c; St. Louis, 6c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.67	5.67	5.65	5.69@5.71
September	5.76	5.78	5.71	5.71@5.73
October	5.96	5.98	5.89	5.91@5.92
November	6.02	6.02	5.94	5.96@5.97
December	6.08	6.09	5.99	6.01@6.02
January	6.14	6.15	6.05	6.06@6.07
February	6.16	6.16	6.09	6.09@6.11
March	6.20	6.20	6.12	6.13@6.14
April	6.15	6.17	6.15	6.16@6.18
May	6.26	6.26	6.20	6.20@6.21
June	6.29	6.29	6.25	6.24@6.26

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts nil; middling upland, 3 17-32d; futures opened quiet at 1-64d decline and closed barely 1½@2-64d net decline. December and January, 3.23b; January and February, 3.22b; February and March, 3.23½b; March and April, 3.24b; April and May, 3.25b; May and June, 3.25½d; June and July, 3.26v; August, 3.23½b; August and September, 3.23b; September and October, 3.22b; October and November, 3.24b; November and December, 3.23b. Manchester—Cloths move slowly.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 30.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool market: "The past week has been the quietest one experienced in the wool market for several months, actual sales aggregating less than 4,000,000 pounds. That consumers are still interested in wool, however, is shown by the presence in the market of several manufacturers, including one or two of the largest in the country, who thoroughly tested the situation, but holders could not be induced to make concessions. The consumption of wool in this country is greater than for many years, if, indeed, it has ever been surpassed in amount, and the needs of the mills must be supplied from domestic wools unless the latter advance to a point which renders importations possible. Territory wools, however, are still far below the level of prices at which importations of wools in competition with them are admissible. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 3,745,000 pounds domestic, and 210,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 3,955,000, against a total of 4,900,000 for the previous week, and a total of 1,700,500 for the corresponding week last year. Sales since Jan. 1, 1899, amount to 184,728,000 pounds, against 78,715,510 pounds last year at this time.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	73⅝	74¼	73⅜	74¼
December	77 3-16	77 9-16	76½	77⅞
May	80¼	80¼	79 11-16	80½
Corn—				
September	37	37	36¾	37
December	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½
May	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
Oats—				
September	20	20¼	19⅞	20
December	19¾	19 15-16	19 11-16	19⅞
May	21 7-16	21½	21 5-16	21½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	70	70 7-16	69½	70⅜
December	72½	72 9-16	71½	72½
May	75	75¾	74⅝	75⅝
Corn—				
September	30⅞	31	30⅝	31
December	28	28⅝	28½	28⅝
May	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
Oats—				
September	20	20¼	19⅞	20
December	19¾	19 15-16	19 11-16	19⅞
May	21 7-16	21½	21 5-16	21½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Starting out unfavorably for the bull element, wheat passed through several stages of weakness and strength with last prices of the day about at best point, a cent above the lowest figures and ⅜c over the close of Tuesday night. The most important development, perhaps, was the sharp upturn in late trading, attended by an active scare of shorts, in which rumors of a good export trade, fair clearances, and reports that the Oregon wheat crop had been damaged. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 3 spring, 75¾c, spot; No. 1 Northern New York, 78c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 90¾c, to arrive; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79¼c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76½c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 82¾c, to arrive; No. 2 red, elevator, 73¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 30.—Close: Wheat in store, No. 1 Northern, August, 68¾c; September, 67⅜@67¼c; December, 68⅞c; May, 71½@71⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, old, 70c; new, 69c; No. 1 Northern, old, 69c; new, 68c; No. 2 Northern, old, 68c; new, 67c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 30.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 71⅝c; September, 71½c; December, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68⅝c; September, 69⅜c; December, 69½c; May, 3 cars, 66¼c; No. 3 Spring, 62¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—Wheat, quiet; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 69½@70¼c. Rye, No. 1, 54@54½c. Barley, No. 2, 42c; sample, 36½@40c.

CORN—Corn closed 37¾c elevator, 38¼c delivered, and 38⅜c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 26c; No. 3 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 26½@27c; track mixed, 26@27½c; track white, 26½@32c; No. 2 white clips, 28½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 52c, free on board, afloat. No. 2 Western, 61½c bid, spot; State rye, 56½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 38¾@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@55c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $2.30@$3.40; to arrive, Rye flour, quiet to good, $2.10@$3.10; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.35. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 73@75c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $14.50@$15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.50; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$16; stiff, latter white; fine, $14.50@$14.75; middlings, $16@$17.50; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15.25, bulk; ol meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—Flour—First patents, $3.65@$3.75; second patents, $3.45@$3.55; first clear, $2.50@$2.60. Bran, in bulk, $10@$10.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF —Mess, $9; family, $9.25@$10; packet, $9.50@$11; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$27@$28.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 7¼@7½c lb, 6¼@6¾c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 10@10¾c; Western S. P., 10@10¼c; city greens, 10@10¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾@4¾c; country, 4¾c. LARD—Spot, $5.60; city lard, $5.25; refined, South American, $6.35; compound, $5; Western, $5.12½. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 6½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Beef firm; extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 53s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 28s 3d. Hams —Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s 6d; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 32s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 72s. Cheese—American, finest white, 52s; American, finest colored, 53s. Tallow —Prime city, 24s; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, September-October, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 35s. Resin —Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Linseed Oil—22s 9d.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazilian coffee futures scarcely varied more than 5 points. At one time some positions were three much higher, after the market had opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points. Spot closed quiet on the basis of 5¾c for No. 7 Rio, invoice, and 6¼c for jobbing parcels. Futures closed quiet at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points on yesterday's closing prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35@4.40
October	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40@4.45
November	..	..	..	4.45@4.50
December	..	..	..	4.75@4.80
January	..	..	..	4.80@4.85
February	..	..	..	4.90@4.95
March	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
April	..	..	..	5.05@5.10
May	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
June	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
July	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos coffee market steady; good average Santos, 9$900; receipts, 45,000 bags; stock, 958,000. Hamburg coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 30,000 bags. Havre coffee market opened irregular and unchanged; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., barely steady, unchanged; closed at net unchanged prices; total sales, 10,000 bags. January, 32.75; February, 33; March, 33.25; April, 33.50; May, 33.75; June, 33.75; July, 34; August, 31.75; September, 31.75; October, 32; November, 32.25; December, 32.50. Rio coffee market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 6¾50; exchange, 1-32d; receipts, 7,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 7,000 bags; stock, 318,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3¾c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $21; Southern No. 2 soft, $18.75; steel rails, $31.50; pig iron warrants, $16; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $29.70; exchange, lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.35.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.80; and in bulk, $5.40; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.85, and in bulk, $5.35; refined, cases, New York, $9.15; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26c; off Summer yellow, 25c; butter grades, 29@30c; prime white, 29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c. Linseed, American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta raw, 60c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.50; tar oil, barrels, $4.50. Spirits of turpentine, 47½@48c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.27½@$1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.55; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $2; M, $2.35; N, $2.90; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 30.—Turpentine, 43½@44c. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine unchanged. Tar, $1.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30.—Turpentine, 44c asked. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 30.—Spirits of turpentine, 45c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.65@$4.80; oxen and stags, $3.25@$4.90; bulls, $2.50@$3.40; cows, $1.25@$3.50; stockers, $3@$4. CALVES— Veals, $5@$8; choice to extra, $8.25; culls, $4.50; grassers and buttermilks, $3@$4; city-dressed veals, 9½@11¼c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS— Sheep, $2.50@$4.25; choice export sheep, $4.60; lambs, $4.25@$5; culls, $3@$4. HOGS, $4.70@ $4.90.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of app

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. OBERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw3mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, &c. mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN T. PALMER, ANNA McFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, ad, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PHILIP KLEEBERG against CLARENCE H. BROWN, MAURICE V. FREUND, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in Section 5, in Block 1,303, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, the easterly wall being a party wall.

The said premises being now known and designated as the Street Number 148 East 49th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and being the same premises conveyed to said Clarence H. Brown by Carrie Bendheim by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated August 30, 1899.

EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.
JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.

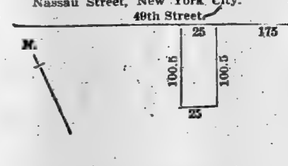

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,087.50, with interest thereon from August 29, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $219.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $824.46.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,500, with accrued interest thereon at five per cent. from July 6, 1899, payable in gold.

Dated August 30, 1899.

EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.
au31-2aw3wTh&S&s21

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIA A. VALENTINE, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. VALENTINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1898, as amended by order dated February 24, 1899, and as further amended by order dated June 27, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on said day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment and orders to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and designated by the numbers 14 and 15 on a map entitled "Map for partition sale of property belonging to the estate of Daniel Valentine, deceased, situate at Fordham, Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. C.," made by Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 1st, 1899, said lots taken separately being bounded and described as follows:

Lot Number 14—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of E. 195th St. and Webster Avenue, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Webster Avenue 25 feet, thence westerly at right angles to Webster Avenue one hundred and 61-100 feet to the easterly line of lot Number 15 on said map, thence southerly parallel with Webster Avenue along the easterly side of lot Number 15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 13 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.
ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:

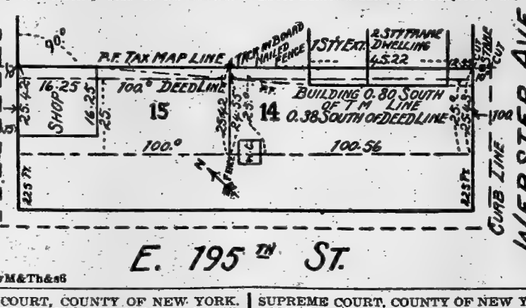

au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH G. TURNURE, plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the former City of New York, now Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty (130) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with the westerly side of Fourth Avenue as widened, running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, thence westerly and along the centre line of said block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. And being the same premises which were conveyed to the said William H. Moore by James Rogers and wife by deed of conveyance bearing date the second day of April, 1889, and delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously with said mortgage, and said mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration or purchase money mentioned and expressed in said deed advanced and paid by the party of the second part to said morigagee.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the Street numbers 63 and 65 East 104th Street:

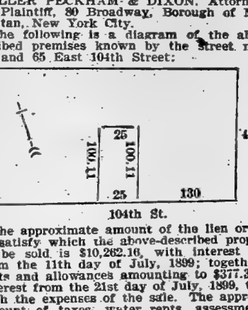

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,262.16, with interest thereon from the 11th day of July, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.39, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $707.13 and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
au31-2aw3wTh&S&s21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall, seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Hobbes Allen by deed dated May 26, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2128 of Conveyances, page 497, on the 28th day of May, 1888."—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:

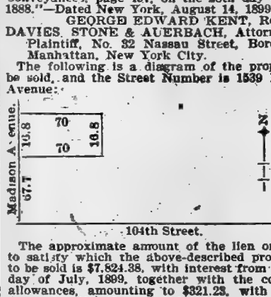

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,824.38, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $321.23, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $8.00 and interest.—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STANWOOD, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA FOSTER, Elizabeth Shaw, Caroline Ford, Allda Stanwood, Florence A. Morehouse, and Ida B. Stanwood send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be entered in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, appointing ROBERT B. STANWOOD, or a person having a prior right thereto, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Robert Stanwood, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.
au3-1aw7wTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. FREEMAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue distant 111 feet 6 inches south from the southerly side of 167th Street, and running thence easterly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the centre line of the block between Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street; thence southerly through the centre of said block 21 feet 6 inches; thence westerly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the easterly line of Intervale Avenue, and thence northerly along th easterly line of Intervale Avenue 21 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

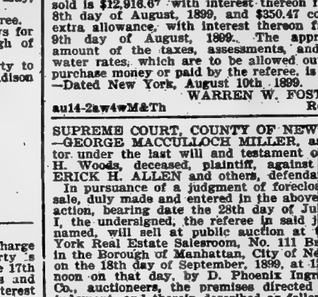

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $4,198, with interest thereon from the 10th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $140.25, with interest from August 14th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $148.95 and interest.—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—FANNIE FALK, plaintiff, vs. CARRIE M. VERMILYA and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street, distant thirty (30) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street with the easterly side of Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street; and thence westerly seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning. Dated August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 33 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

No. 474 West 144th Street.

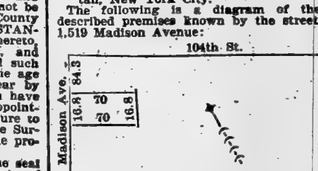

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above-mentioned premises are to be sold is $12,916.67 with interest thereon from the 8th day of August, 1899, and $350.47 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 9th day of August, 1899. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and croton water rates, which are to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $295.54.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
au14-2aw4wM&Th

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, as executor, under the last will and testament of James H. Miller, deceased, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. ALLEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, distant eighty-four (84) feet three (3) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with said easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue sixteen feet eight inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street seventy feet to the easterly side or line of Madison Avenue; and thence northerly along the same sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 1,519 Madison Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,519.98, with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $336.86, with interest from the 28th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $807.65 and interest.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.
au28-2aw2wM&Th&s12

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 875 BROOK AVENUE.—NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY COMPANY et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment:

"All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue, distant one hundred and sixteen and eighty one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Third Avenue with the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; running thence westerly part of the distance through a party wall eighty-six and ninety one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of the Port Morris Branch Railroad at a point one hundred and eleven and eighty-one one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly along said easterly side of said railroad twenty-five and seven one-hundredths feet; thence easterly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight and fifty one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-eight and fifty-six one-hundredths feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 875 Brook Avenue:

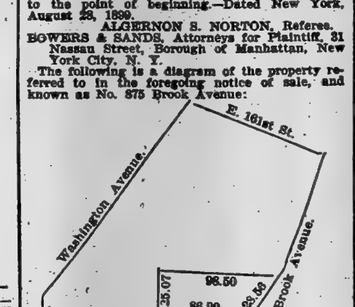

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,750.62, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $177.00. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $16,765.33.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NO. 877 BROOK AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court.—County of New York. FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against ALICE M. HOLLAND et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 18th of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx and City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue, distant one hundred and forty-five and thirty-six one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue with the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight and fifty one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of the Port Morris Branch Railroad at a point one hundred and thirty-six and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of said railroad twenty-four and seventy-four one-hundredths feet more or less; thence easterly at right angles to Brook Avenue ninety-eight and thirty-three one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-two and forty-one one-hundredths feet more or less to an angle; thence southwesterly and along the northwesterly line of Brook Avenue two and ninety-six one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 877 Brook Avenue:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,773.12, and of taxes, assessments and water rates, $177.00. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $16,765.33.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—The METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT AND OTHERS, defendants.

THE SAME PLAINTIFF against THE WEST END APARTMENT HOUSE COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in each of the above-entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, Peter F. Meyer, A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eightieth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, sixty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along West End Avenue sixty feet to the southerly side of Eightieth Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the liens or charges, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is as follows: In the first action, $46,244 55-100, and in the second action, $12,912 11-100, amounting together to $59,156 66-100; and interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances in both actions, amounting to $655 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,350 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, on which is due the sum of $75,000 and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from February 25th, 1896.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.
au10-2aw5wTh&M&s&51

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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SOUTHAMPT

RAMAPO GRAB GETS ITS DEATH THRUST

The Board of Public Improvements Declares Against It.

MR. SHEA SPRINGS A SURPRISE

Resolution for Acquisition by City of Necessary Watersheds.

President Holahan and Commissioner Dalton Stand by Their Guns to the Last and Cast the Only Negative Votes.

At the close of a stormy meeting, in which the proposed contract between the city and the Ramapo Water Company was discussed at great length, the Board of Public Improvements yesterday placed itself on record as against the private control of the city's water supply and committed itself to the acquisition by the city of whatever additional watersheds may be necessary. This action, against which President Holahan of the board and his chief ally, Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply, fought with might and main, was accomplished by the passage of a resolution, offered by Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, after a speech in which the Ramapo contract was denounced as dishonest and pernicious. The offering of the resolution and the scenes that followed were dramatic in the extreme, and when the episode was over, the friends of the Ramapo deal admitted that they had been routed, and that the attempt to railroad the city into the contract had failed.

For nearly four hours previous to Mr. Shea's speech the board had talked over the Ramapo contract and the many engineering and financial questions engendered by it. City officials, taxpayers, expert engineers, and eminent lawyers had attacked the deal from one side or another, and other officials and a solitary fire underwriter had spoken in its behalf, when Mr. Shea arose to present his argument. This was practically a repetition of the report of the engineers who made an investigation into the subject of water supply four years ago on behalf of the City of Brooklyn.

MR. SHEA'S RESOLUTION.

As he finished his speech, and just before resuming his seat, Mr. Shea read the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Whereas, Section 472 of the Greater New York charter confers authority upon the Commissioner of Water Supply, with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, to select and to determine all sources of water supply throughout the State that may be needed for the supply and distribution of water in the City of New York; and,

Whereas, said Section 472 further provides for the acquisition by condemnation of any real estate or interest therein that may be necessary in order to acquire the sole and exclusive property in such source or sources of water supply and to extinguish the water rights of any person or corporation therein; and,

"Whereas, the expressed principles of the present administration, when seeking the suffrage of the people of this city, was that the municipality should own and control all public utilities, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is not in the public interest or for the public weal, neither is it necessary that the city should contract with a private corporation for its supply of water; that upon the expiration of the term of the existing contracts for such purpose proceedings should be taken to acquire the rights of the persons or corporations holding or owning any such rights, to the end that the municipality shall own its water system exclusively."

As the pertinence of the resolution dawned on the members of the board confusion seized hold of the entire gathering, except Controller Coler and Mr. Shea. President Holahan was aghast with surprise, and for a moment he was unable to speak. When he recovered his voice he moved to amend that the resolution be not considered until after it had been printed. Inasmuch as the proceedings of the board do not appear in The City Record for more than a week after the meeting, this would have had the effect of postponing action for at least a fortnight. The anti-grab party had a majority, however, and the amendment was lost.

DEFEAT FOR MR. HOLAHAN.

Commissioner Shea insisted on the resolution going to a vote, but President Holahan offered another amendment providing that the words "if the city's financial condition will permit" be added to the closing sentence of the resolution.

"No, Sir!" Commissioner Shea shouted. "This is a declaration of our principles. If it is to be amended in that way I'll withdraw it."

The second amendment was then voted down, and the roll call on the original motion to adopt the resolution began. When Commissioner Dalton's name was reached he fired the last shot of the campaign by trying to have the consideration of the matter put off for two weeks. President Holahan seemed anxious and willing to entertain the motion, but Mr. Shea and Mr. Coler protested, and the President reluctantly ruled the motion as being not in order. The roll call then continued, with this result:

Affirmative—Controller Coler, Bridge Commissioner Shea, Deputy Commissioner Gibson of the Department of Street Cleaning, Sewer Commissioner Kane, and Highways Commissioner Keating—5.

Negative—Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply and President Holahan—2.

Immediately the Borough Presidents, of whom were present Mr. Haffen of the Bronx, Mr. Bowley of Queens, and Mr. Cromwell of Richmond, began clamoring for a chance to vote. President Holahan demurred, however, and said he did not believe the Borough Presidents were entitled to vote, but suggested that an opinion be asked from the Corporation Counsel in regard to the matter. Finally, however, after Mr. Cromwell had declared with some heat that he had a right to have his vote recorded in the affirmative, Mr. Holahan weakened, and agreed that "the courtesy should be extended to the Borough Presidents."

Mr. Haffen testily declined to accept "courtesies" where rights existed, and Mr. Bowley repeated his old-time protest of "what are we here for, anyway?" and eventually all three were recorded in the affirmative. This gave the anti-Ramapo party a majority of six, and settled the fate of the steal. Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies had been present during the greater part of the meeting, but was called away to his office an hour before the vote was taken.

THE MEETING OPENED.

When the meeting opened the board room was thronged with citizens who were interested in the discussion, and with city officials, who felt that there would be a lively session. About the table were the expert engineers, whom Controller Coler had called to his aid, including Eugene E. McLean, for over twenty years the Engineer of the Department of Finance. Wheeler H. Peckham and Simon Sterne, who were present in behalf of the City Club and the Citizens' Union, sat side by side near their chief opponent, President Holahan, and Fire Commissioner Scannell and Fire Chief Croker occupied prominent seats. In the rear of the room were delegations from the City Club, the Citizens' Union, the Social Reform Club, and the Brooklyn League.

The Ramapo Company had no representative present, and the only indication that any of the company's friends outside of the board were in the room was given by Stephen Barton, who claimed to represent the Board of Fire Underwriters. That President Holahan was not utterly without supporters was evidenced during his speech, when a number of persons in the throng outside the railing encouraged him by clapping their hands and exclaiming "Bully for you, Maurice."

As soon as the routine of opening the meeting had been finished, President Holahan read a cablegram from President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, dated London, and asking that the Ramapo Water matter be postponed two weeks. The reading of a protest against the contract from the Social Reform Club followed, and then the President read a communication from the Board of Fire Underwriters in which the statement was made that "the proper city authorities had asserted that the city was not able to undertake the work of acquiring additional water supply itself.

"That is not so," Controller Coler interrupted angrily. "The only proper authority in the City Government on that subject is myself, and I never made such an assertion."

Mr. Holahan then called for the report of the Controller on the Ramapo contract. As the clerk began to read this document, or rather series of documents, for there were four of them, some one in the rear of the room complained that he could not hear. The President instructed the clerk to go to the middle of the room, and he did so, taking with him only the individual report of Mr. Coler and leaving the others behind. This omission led the Controller to remark: "Take the others with you. I want all of them read."

"They'll all be read, Mr. Controller," President Holahan replied. "You'll get a fair show this time," with a pronounced accent on the last two words.

"I'm glad to see you're weakening," the Controller interjected.

"Not a bit," Mr. Holahan retorted, adding, grimly: "This hearing isn't over yet."

THE CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

In his report the Controller complained that in spite of his efforts to obtain data from the Department of Water Supply regarding the Ramapo contract, none of the information asked for had been furnished. He then went on to show that the supplying of water to cities by private concerns had proved to be a failure; that if the proposed contract were carried out the city would pay an exorbitant price for water, and at its expiration would become more and more dependent on private interests; that the Ramapo Company's charter is illegal; that the condition of the present water supply has been grossly exaggerated by Commissioner Dalton, and that the city is in a position to expend by the issue of bonds the necessary money to provide for the extension of its own water supply.

On the latter subject he dilated at some length. With the passage of the Constitutional amendment, separating the county debt from the city debt, Mr. Coler said $30,000,000 would be added to the borrowing capacity of the city. The city now has a margin of $22,000,000 within the debt limit, and this, the Controller said, would permit the city to enter the fiscal year of 1900 with the power to issue $50,000,000 in bonds for new liabilities not now contracted for. In addition, he said, the revenues of the Sinking Fund will amount to more than $13,000,000 in 1900. He showed that prior to the construction of the new Croton Aqueduct this city's water supply was 114,000,000 gallons daily, and that this has since been increased to 285,000,000 gallons daily at a cost of $40,059,581.16 in sixteen years, an average annual bond issue of $2,293,823.53.

In conclusion, he said: "It seems to me that the ability of the city to proceed along the time-honored and amply justified lines of municipal ownership is the only question involved in this discussion worthy of serious argument, for, if that be granted, the objections to handing the city treasury over to private interests become absolutely unanswerable.

"In the light of the figures herein stated, I think it will be extremely difficult to disprove the city's ability to supply its own water, and in view of the fact that by common consent an adequate water supply is a public need entitled to precedence over all other public improvements, it would seem that the burden of proof is on those who deny that the city is able to perform its most important governmental function."

RAMAPO PLAN ATTACKED.

The report of George S. Rice, one of Mr. Coler's experts, was next read. Mr. Rice made a thorough investigation of the Esopus Creek, in Ulster County, whence the Ramapo Company proposed to draw its supply. Of the Esopus Valley, Mr. Rice says it is not particularly well adapted for reservoir purposes, and that the construction of dams and reservoirs would be attended with great expense. The valley, he says, cannot supply 200,000,000 gallons daily. "The least amount of time," he says, "which should be allowed for the building of these works before the water could be used by New York City would be more than five years under the best conditions."

The report of J. James R. Croes on the present conditions of the New York water supply was then read. Mr. Croes, in his report, holds that the first relief for shortage should come from the Ten-Mile River watershed, the supply of which could be delivered in the city within three years. As to the Ramapo plan, he declares that it could not possibly be carried out in the stipulated time—three years. Further, if this supply should increase the pressure, as has been claimed it would, new pipes would be necessary, because the present ones could not sustain the increase.

In conclusion, Mr. Croes says: "From such examinations as have been made, I am of the opinion that the first step toward the increase of the supply of water available for use by the citizens of New York and Brooklyn should be a systematic investigation into the sources of waste and repression of such waste, which, judging from the experience of other cities, would result in an increase of from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 gallons a day available for use at once.

"Second, the authority should be conferred upon the officials in charge of the City Water Supply to investigate other sources of supply than the Croton River and to proceed with the construction of works which would furnish within the next six or seven years an additional supply of at least 200,000,000 gallons a day, and probably an equal amount within the next ten years should be provided for.

"Any such works should be controlled, owned, and constructed by the City of New York and not by private corporations over which the city has no control."

W. H. PECKHAM'S WARNING.

Eugene E. McLean, the engineer of the Department of Finance, in his report, which was next read, gave a long array of figures showing the present water supply and the future demands due to increased population, and makes the following objections to the contract: That the city is not in immediate need of an increased supply; that the city should own its works; that there is an abundance of time in which the city can increase its supply; that the Ramapo Water Company is not engaged in the business of selling water, but only in making arrangements for doing so when promise of custom can be secured; that its water cannot supply the amount named; that the contract prescribes no method of measuring water, and that the authorization of the company to act as agent for the city in doing what may be necessary for the fulfillment of the contract is injudicious.

As the clerk ended Mr. McLean's report, Mr. Holahan inquired, "Is that all?"

"Yes, for the present," Mr. Coler responded.

Wheeler H. Peckham was then called upon to discuss the subject for the City Club and the Citizens' Union. He began by saying that the city had always owned its own water plant, and that it had been satisfactory. He inquired why the city should deliver its privileges to a private concern. Turning to the Ramapo Company, he asked if it had anything to sell. Replying to his own question, he declared that it had not, and that all it could do would be to furnish water under this contract at a rate which in a few years might be so fabulously extravagant that no man would care to be pointed out as having voted for the contract. He declared that the members of the board must not only be right, but must appear to be right.

"If it should transpire," he said, solemnly, "that the men behind this contract are influential politically, and are therefore on both sides of the question, the members of the board must know it, and you must know that men who are on both sides of a case at law render the case illegal. I make no such accusation against the members of this board, and it remains with you to prove that such a condition does not exist."

SIMON STERNE'S SPEECH.

Simon Sterne, in opposing the contract, said that the Corporation Counsel had said the original draft was outrageous. "He said nothing of the kind!" President Holahan exclaimed.

"Well," retorted Mr. Sterne, "he said it was unfavorable to the city, and I believe that whatever is unfavorable to the city is outrageous."

Mr. Sterne went on to attack the contract, especially the price to be paid, when Mr. Holahan again broke in, asking: "Is there anything in the contract binding the city to pay any money until it gets the water?"

"No," Mr. Sterne replied, suavely, "the contract does not permit the company to get $200,000,000 until it delivers some water."

Continuing, Mr. Sterne ridiculed the bond of $100,000 required by the contract, and showed that the bond did not stipulate that the company was to furnish water, but only to carry out the contract. The "delay" clause, he said, was a great concession to the company, as the principal source of delay might be the raising of money—meanwhile the city would wait for water. Mr. Sterne defied any one to show that the contract bound the company to deliver water at any special pressure. He ridiculed the gravity system proposed, and declared that the contract was drawn for one side only. Touching the present system, he said that half the supply went to waste beneath the ground.

Mr. Holahan then invited those who favored the contract to speak. Stephen Barton began a long reply to Mr. Sterne, in which he said the city was in great danger from fire, owing to the lack of water, and that what was needed was more pressure. "The only pressure we have now comes from fire engines," he exclaimed. "This company will give us 129 pounds pressure to the square inch."

"What would happen to our pipes if that pressure were put on?" Mr. Coler inquired.

"If there is old piping in the streets," Mr. Barton answered, "it ought to be blown up if it wouldn't stand 129 pounds."

Fire Commissioner Scannell, when called on, said that the Fire Department advocated no system, but it wanted more water. He declared that the condition of Brooklyn is extremely serious, and then introduced Fire Chief Croker, who said that the pressure at the fire hydrants now is not more than from 5 to 18 pounds.

"Is there any city in the country that has so low a fire pressure?" Mr. Holahan asked.

"No," Chief Croker replied, reluctantly.

"What do you know about other cities?" Commissioner Shea inquired.

Chief Croker looked abashed, and then replied, in a hesitating manner: "Only from reading in a general way. I get reports from them every season."

Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, explained that great stress had been laid upon the fact that in 1883 ex-Secretary of the Interior Bliss and other business men had signed a petition favoring the Ramapo Company. In reply he exhibited this telegram:

Profit House, New Hampshire,
Aug. 29, 1899.

Citizens' Union, 42 East Twenty-third Street, New York:

Have no apology to offer for action seventeen years ago regarding New York's then dangerously deficient water supply. Absolutely opposed to Ramapo contract. Controller Coler deserves well of all good citizens. Ex-Secretary Bliss fully concurs. CHARLES STEWART SMITH.

MR. HOLAHAN'S DEFENSE.

This seemed to have ended the public's side of the discussion and President Holahan arose to give his defense of the company and himself. "I feel that after the abuse that has been heaped on me in the last two weeks," he said, "that I should have my say. I don't want to enter into any contention as to who are the good angels and who are the bad angels in this board. An occasion of this kind always brings out amateur statesmen, who seize the opportunity to attack Tammany Hall. It's all very well for lawyers to come here and make merriment over this serious question. I don't know whether they had retainers or not, but all the lawyers and engineers seem to have been gobbled up by some one."

Mr. Holahan went on with a defense of his position, and declared that Tammany Hall had amply protected the laboring men in the contract. This led Controller Coler to expostulate with him, and finally Mr. Holahan, becoming very red in the face with anger, shouted: "You manipulated the public press of the city for two weeks, Mr. Controller. Now I'll have my say."

The President declared that he always favored municipal ownership, and sneeringly exclaimed: "And I favored it years before some persons ever thought of going into politics." He then proceeded to attack the Controller's argument in favor of the city building its own plant, and attempted from the last report of the Finance Department to show that the city could not do so.

Mr. Coler protested that the report was drawn in accordance with the advice of the Corporation Counsel, and that he differed from Mr. Whalen on the debt limit question.

Going into the water question, Mr. Holahan said that Brooklyn could not get relief by tapping the Suffolk County watershed because of a prohibitory law.

"Who passed that law?" asked Mr. Coler.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Holahan. "Maybe I did. I'm charged with everything nowadays."

"Well, your friends in the Ramapo Company did," the Controller exclaimed.

KNOWS NO ONE IN COMPANY.

"I don't know any one in the company," said Mr. Holahan, as he began a long tirade on the way the Republican members of the Charter Commission had dodged the responsibility for Section 471, which he characterized as one of the few meritorious sections in the charter. He was surprised that "Mr. Rufus Peckham" in his speech had not attacked this section. He declared the city would not have to pay $5,000,000 a year unless the company delivered 73,000,000,000 gallons of water. Unless this was done, he said, every one in the City Government could be accused of corruption.

"The city is cheating the people of Brooklyn by charging them for water delivered in the fourth and fifth stories of their houses when it only goes to the first floor," Mr. Holahan exclaimed.

"Where did you hear that?" Mr. Shea asked.

"From letters I received," was the reply.

"They are false, then," Mr. Shea retorted. "We get plenty of water in Brooklyn. I live there, and I know."

"I'll guarantee you'll get plenty of water," said Mr. Holahan.

"But not Ramapo water," the Bridge Commissioner answered.

"We will see about that," President Holahan replied. Mr. Holahan then went into a defense of his previous life and said that his career in the service of the United States, the State and the city, was above suspicion, and that he had never before been attacked. His language was eloquent and he was manifestly greatly excited. Every one in the board appeared to be sorry for him, and Stephen Barton, the Ramapo Company's only friend in the audience, actually wept in sympathy with the speaker.

Commissioner Shea then began the speech, which was a prelude to the resolution referred to above. He said the newspaper criticisms of the proposed contract were only natural. No business man would hastily rush into a contract for $200,000,000, and any official who would do so should feel that he merited criticism. He spoke kindly of Mr. Holahan, and declared that no charge of dishonesty had been made against him. "I am honest myself," Mr. Shea said, "and I declare that this is not an honest plan that tries to compel the members of this board to vote away at one sitting $200,000,000 of the peoples money and rights which the people wish to keep to themselves."

MAY REVOKE RAMAPO CHARTER.

Attorney General Davies Asked to Take Action Against Company.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The first attempt to have the State authorities take action in the Ramapo Water Company project was made this morning before Attorney General Davies. Ex-Senator Hill appeared for the New York City Vilgant League, Bernard Naumburg, representing Erastus Townsend for William R. Hearst, and Eugene Treadwell for the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, counsel for the Ramapo Company. Mr. Naumburg presented the papers asking for a revocation of the charter on the ground that no action had been begun by the company within a year to carry out its charter rights.

Mr. Naumburg contended the company was absolutely without the necessary requisites to furnish a water supply and devoid of any property whatsoever, and had failed to do its duty by paying taxes as provided for by law. He submitted proofs to show the financial and physical derelictions of the company, including a certificate from the Secretary of State, showing that the company had failed to file any annual report and that no certificate of half payment of its capital stock or full payment had ever been filed with him.

Mr. Treadwell, counsel for the Ramapo Company, interrupted to ask what counsel on the other side intended to prove by their arguments. Ex-Senator Hill answered this question by stating that they would show to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the Ramapo Company had transacted no business within the meaning of the statutes. True, the company had entered into a contract with the City of New York, which might be perfectly legal, but it had certainly failed to live up to the requirements of the statute.

Mr. Naumburg, continuing, said: "This corporation has power given to it that even municipalities are not permitted to exercise." He urged upon the Attorney General the necessity of annulling this corporation, which he said was a menace to good government.

Mr. Treadwell, the company's counsel, said there was not the slightest allegation to show that the company had failed to properly organize. He asked to be allowed further time in which to controvert the facts presented, to the effect that the company had not filed reports, &c.

"In short, you ask for an adjournment in order to meet the evidence adduced?" interrupted the Attorney General.

Mr. Treadwell intimated that such was the case. Ex-Gov. Hill was opposed to any adjournment. He asked that the answer to be submitted by the opposition be in affidavit form. He thought if the Attorney General would issue subpœnaes and give a hearing it would prove a much better mode of procedure. The company's stock, he said, was watered, and the only pipes the company had ever laid had been in legislative halls.

Mr. Treadwell asked for a week's adjournment, which was granted.

COOPER UNION MASS MEETING.

Simon Sterne and Controller Coler Address an Enthusiastic Audience on the Ramapo Evil.

The mass meeting at Cooper Union last night, which was called by the New York Journal's Vigilance Committee, was a great success. The people that came out to hear about the Ramapo water scheme, and to denounce it through resolutions and cheers, overflowed the great hall and filled the street about the building. They were entertained by fireworks, oratory, and brass bands.

Outside the hall a stand had been erected from which a brass band discoursed music and a number of speakers thundered against what they called the water "grab," water "steal," "green goods" scheme, and a dozen other things.

Inside the hall there was a dense crowd. The moment the doors were thrown open the people rushed in and seized every seat in the room. Hundreds had to stand up against the wall or in the aisles. Here, too, a numerous band played patriotic airs, and a long roll of orators waited to entertain the audience.

When Mr. Coler came upon the stage there went up a tremendous and a most enthusiastic cheer. It was the sort of cheer that hails a triumphant act and a popular leader. The only outburst of feeling during the evening that approached it in genuine spirit was the wave of enthusiasm that swept over the crowd when some one started a cheer for Bryan.

As soon as the audience was seated, the managers of the meeting started in to entertain the people with stereopticon pictures and music. On the screen on the stage were thrown sentences that the crowd laughed over and applauded. Some of them were as follows: "Ram Ramapo hard," the Rev. Dr. De Costa; "Don't open the gripsack until you get home," Ramapo Company; "Heads we win $200,000,000, tails you lose $200,000,000," Ramapo Company; "We know it's dear, but we need the money," Ramapo Company; "Give us $200,000,000 and we will give you our names," Ramapo Company. There were cartoons also, and among them was one showing Thomas C. Platt in a cyclone cellar over which the Ramapo storm was raging.

The meeting was opened for The Journal by Joseph Johnson, who compared the slow growth of public opinion to the accumulation of snow on some Alpine mountain, to be followed by the destructive sweep of the avalanche. His speech was warmly applauded. At its close he proposed that the meeting choose Simon Sterne as Chairman.

SPEECH OF SIMON STERNE.

Mr. Sterne was made the unanimous choice of the audience, and made a speech which reviewed briefly the entire situation. He was warmly greeted by the immense audience when he came forward to make his address as Chairman of the meeting. His references to the Ramapo grab were keenly pointed, and he was frequently interrupted by applause and cheering.

"I deem it the greatest honor," he said, "to preside at this meeting. It reminds me of a scene twenty-eight years ago in this hall, when the people rose in their might to denounce the robbers who were looting the public Treasury. It was on Sept. 4, 1871, that the first Committee of Seventy was formed, of which I had the honor to be Honorary Secretary, and which was formed for the purpose of expressing indignation at the villainy that had then been perpetrated and to put an end to it, and it took two years to drive the guilty persons into exile and prison.

"Yet these matters were mere petty larcenies compared to the present job which it is proposed to foist on the city. It is necessary only to compare the $6,000,000 spent on the Court House steal with the $200,000,000 included in this Ramapo job to understand this.

"For the first time in the history of spoliation there has been no plea made of public improvements. When the franchise which they now enjoy was practically given to the elevated roads there was great need of improvement in the matter of transit facilities. Much the same is true of the franchises owned by the surface lines. Yet in all these instances the improvement came. But who heard before the 16th of August that there was such urgent need of an increased water supply that we must needs put ourselves in the hands of a private corporation to meet that necessity? The Croton watershed can supply us, according to the best expert opinion, with 400,000,000 gallons a day, and with great waste we use but 250,000,000 gallons.

CITY CAN DO WHAT COMPANY CAN.

Mr. Sterne then pointed out that the $5,000,000 a year which it was proposed to pay for forty years to the Ramapo people represented the interest at 3 per cent. on $170,000,000. "Why," he asked, "can this private corporation do what the City of New York cannot do? Can it raise money any cheaper? No. Can it build aqueducts any better? No.

"There is no reason why, if New York needs this increased water supply, that New York cannot do what it has done for 100 years—own its own water system. In all that 100 years, while our offices have not always been models of public virtue, there has been no scandal connected with our water supply. New York has stood as an example in this respect, and as a result there are now throughout the country two cases of municipal ownership of water supply to one where the supply comes through a private corporation.

"It is a great temptation to become personal when I speak of this matter, but leaving personalities aside, I can say with safety that the people of this city, with the newspapers as educators, have about learned that it is dangerous to leave in the hands of political parties the management of the affairs of municipalities. The political parties have concluded that the municipal Treasury is their quarry, and they have used it to keep alive their National political organization.

"But they are nevertheless shrewd enough to know that the end is near, and they know that now is the time to get their fangs in so that for forty years at least, no matter how our ideas may change in regard to their fitness to rule, they can have a revenue of $5,000,000 a year on which to sustain themselves. [Cheers and applause.]

PRAISE FOR MR. COLER.

Mr. Sterne said that he would leave to a much better-instructed man the task of talking about some of the features of the proposed contract, and when he mentioned the name of Controller Coler as this man the applause that followed fairly shook the house. "You know what I think of him," he said, "and your applause has settled the question of what you think of him, which, after all, is a far more important matter."

Mr. Sterne then applied himself to the task of pointing out some of the startling features in the proposed contract, from which he read. He showed that there was no promise of purer water, or of great pressure, and in speaking on the question of eminent domain, he said:

"The city has power to go into any section of the State and condemn such property as it needs for the water supply. This contract states that the City of New York agrees to make the Ramapo Company its agent to carry out any contract. Now the plain English of that is that the City of New York gives to this private corporation its great power of eminent domain, and agrees to pay to the company $5,000,000 a year for exercising the city's authority. [Great applause.] Another part of the contract says that the same may be altered or amended as may be deemed desirable or necessary. So, you see, we cannot be sure what joker is behind it."

Mr. Sterne then referred to the Deacon system in use in London and many of the Continental cities by which the water supply was actually doubled by saving the waste under ground. He said the probability was that this scheme was manipulated by the chiefs of both political parties.

"They say that they are not in it," said Mr. Sterne, "but if it goes through you will see that they are not out of it. And what may we not expect if such a scheme as this goes through? Emboldened by their success in this matter, it would be quite possible for them to concoct and carry out a scheme to roof over the City of New York at the city's own expense, and then charge its citizens so much a million rays for God's own sunshine." [Cheers and applause.]

THE CONTROLLER TALKS.

Controller Bird S. Coler was introduced by Mr. Sterne, and voices all over the hall at once called out, "You're a bird." Mr. Coler contented himself with a plain statement of one or two points. He said he intended to attend only to the "business end" of the thing.

"This seems to be a bipartisan meeting to condemn a bipartisan job. [Cheers.] Some eminent Republicans got up the Ramapo job, and they are now in the background, hoping that the Democrats will be sent to jail. [Laughter.]

"If the city of New York has its finances properly administered it will have money enough not only to own its own water works, but to have rapid transit in the city. [Long cheering.] I have no hesitation in standing here in favor of the municipal ownership of public franchises. [Cheers.] If the organization takes a different position, it is not I, but the organization, that will be untrue to its trust.

"The way the Ramapo job was rushed through speaks for itself. But the people will have to take care of that. I shall look only after the business end of it. [Cheers.] For years the bad end of New York has been shown up. We have heard all about its crime and filth. At some time in the future, when this Ramapo matter shall have been cleared up, as it will be, I hope that political corruption will also disappear, and this city appear to the world for what it is—the greatest as well as the best city in the whole world." [Long cheering.]

Charles Frederic Adams introduced formal resolutions condemning the Ramapo Company and its project, and calling the citizens to express themselves in no uncertain tone about the job. The resolutions also praised the public spirit of Controller Coler, Commissioner Shea, and others who opposed the contract, and were enthusiastically adopted.

Addresses were also made by Bernard Naumburg, Frank Moss, John N. Parsons, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, and Thomas A. Fulton.

Makes the lightest, sweetest, finest-flavored, most delicious and wholesome food.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The housewife will find the Royal Baking Powder indispensable in making finest foods. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry, light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar, the most healthful and pleasant of all fruit acids, and adds anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food.

Many low-priced, imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

As much to the mother's as to the boy's disgust, school begins to loom up.

The boy must be made ready.

Our boys' clothing is made only of good cloths, good trimmings, good colors, good sewing.

It's good fit, good style, good wear, and there's a good guarantee behind it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
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O'Neill's

Women's Tailor-made Suits.

A most complete line by the foremost makers of New York, now ready—Two exceptional values:

Black Camels' Hair finish Cheviot Suits, fly-front Jacket and Habit shape Skirt,

11.98.

Covert Cloth Suits with new Walking Coat, lined throughout with Taffeta, Velvet Collar, new Habit Skirt Percaline lined and bound with Velveteen,

18.00.

Women's Rainy-day Suits, in a variety of double-face materials,

20.00.

A Fine Line of the new SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS and SILK WAISTS at Very Attractive Prices.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH To-Day 4 & 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. 8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE and FIREWORKS. PAIN'S CARNIVAL Postponed until Sat. Next Sept. 2. 9 P. M. WEBER & FIELDS HURLY BURLY. Matinee Sat. at 4. Ex. Mat. Labor Day.

THE NEW YORK! B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard. THE MAN IN THE MOON! Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Vast Vaudeville. Maggie Cline, Marie Dressler, 150 Artists. Lam. d6but KITTY LOFTUS. Extra Mat. LABOR DAY, Monday, Sept. 4th.

The Crowded & Ever Gay CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! The Rounders! XTRA HOLIDAY MAT. "Labor Day," Nxt. Mon. ROOF TO-NIGHT! Brightest Vaudeville! Rice's Summer Nights!

LYCEUM THEATRE
OPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.
ANNIE RUSSELL...in...MISS HOBBS
A new comedy by Jerome K. Jerome.
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TO-DAY.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 45 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS 25c. 50c.
TO-NIGHT, GRAND WAGNER PROGRAMME.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl., ANDREW MACK. TO-NIGHT. His latest success. The Last of the Rohans. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve'gs, 8:15.

VICTORIA Roof Garden. 3 Last Weeks. Greatest Place and Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, perf. in Music Hall

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinee Saturday. Charles Frohman Presents for 2 weeks only HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO Rice & Cohen, Yorke & Adams, 3 Polos.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. Formerly Lyric. B'way & 44th St. EVGS. AT 8:15. FIRST MATINEE SEPT. 9. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

WALLACK'S Evg's 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15. MAT. LABOR DAY. A Big Laugh Maker. A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE.

MANHATTAN Reopens Next Sat. Eve. WILLIE COLLIER IN MR. SMOOTH. Sale Opens This Morning.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Cor. 6th Av. TO-NIGHT opening of season. Splendid cast. A YOUNG WIFE. Usual prices.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN. 110TH ST. & WESTERN BOULEVARD. Military Concerts Squadron "A" Band

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Opening, Saturday Evening, Sept. 2d. KING OF THE OPIUM RING. Box Office now open for sale of seats.

BIJOU THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Opening Sept. 4th IN PARADISE Superb Company. Sale opens to-day.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY AUTUMN MEETING, 1899.
RACING DAYS: Aug. 26, 28, 29, 30, 31. Sept. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Racing rain or shine. First Race 2:30 P. M.
Concert by Lander.
TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK. Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 11:00, 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor Car train, 1 o'clock.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via 39TH ST., BROOKLYN FERRY, 11, 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2, 2:20, 3. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:10, 12, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Kings County Elevated, via Brooklyn Bridge, every 30 minutes. By Trolley lines, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, take Flatbush Av. cars, via Brooklyn Bridge, (New York side,) via Brighton Beach Railroad, or Marcy Av. cars from foot Broadway, Williamsburg, direct to track. All Nassau Electric Roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CENTS.
Extra accommodation returning from track.

REVISION OF CUSTOMS LAWS.

Appointments on Merchants' Association's Executive Committee.

G. W. J. Angell, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the General Committee appointed by the Merchants' Association at the suggestion of President McKinley to revise the Customs Administrative act and the rules under which it is enforced, received yesterday acceptances of appointment on this committee from the following:

A. R. Whitney, President of A. R. Whitney & Co. of New York, agents of the Carnegie Steel Company, as a representative of the iron and steel industry; George H. Barbour, Vice President of the Michigan Stove Company of Detroit, representing the stove manufacturers; John Wardlow of the Sanchez & Haya Company, Tampa, Fla., representing the tobacco interest, and Patrick O'Mara of Peter Henderson & Co. of New York, representing the importers and growers of seeds and bulbs.

Music at East River Park.

There will be music at East River Park by Koltes's Post Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "High Life".....Pleininger
Overture, "Morning, Noon, and Night".....Suppe
Waltz, "La Carmela".....Witmark
Medley, "A Trip Through Coontown".....Chattaway
Cornet solo, selected.....
Mr. A. Beringer.
Fantasia, "La Paloma".....Missud
Characteristic, "Whistling Rufus".....Mills
Selection, "Plantation Echoes".....Coates
Turkish march, "The Sultan".....Loraine
Galop, "Trab-Trab".....Souseriaa

Martinelli Visits Staten Island.

The Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Martinelli, paid a visit of inspection to the institutions of the Catholic Church at Pleasant Plains, S. I., yesterday. The delegate was accompanied by Archbishop Corrigan and about twoscore priests. On reaching their destination the children in the institutions were found drawn up in line, headed by the cadets, and the guest of the day was fittingly received. The visitors were escorted to the church, where there was a short service, and afterward witnessed an exhibition drill by the cadets.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; fresh east to south winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,490. NEW YORK. FRIDAY. SEPTEMBER 1. 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—Great Britain has waived her proposal to the Transvaal for a joint commission of inquiry, and suggests a conference between President Krüger and Sir Alfred Milner at Cape Town. London papers generally regard this as only prolonging the uncertainty of the situation. The Portuguese Government has ordered that the ammunition for the Boers, held at Delagoa Bay, be released. President Figuereo of Santo Domingo has resigned. The Ministers will retain their offices till a provisional Government is formed, after which a general election will be held. It is expected that Jimenes will be elected President. He will leave Santiago, Cuba, for Santo Domingo to-day. Gov. Gen. Brooke having ordered his release. The Chinese Government is willing to make almost any concessions that could be asked for if a United States and China Trading Company be formed, as it requires protection against European aggression, and regards this country as its only strong friend. The Dowager Empress, in a letter to the Emperor of Japan, complains that she does not know what to do to satisfy the demands of England, France, Germany, and Italy. She therefore begs the Emperor of Japan for his assistance, and offers subsidies, freedom of trade and other advantages in return for an offensive and defensive alliance. The London Globe, commenting on the platform adopted by the Ohio State Democratic Convention, says that a puff of electioneering wind is not likely to blow away American and English friendship. Sydney Grundy's new play "The Degenerates," in which Mrs. Langtry takes the principal part, was produced at the Haymarket Theatre, London. It achieved only a moderate success. Admiral Dewey started from Villefranche for Gibraltar. It is said in London that if the Shamrock is successful three or four rivals will be immediately built.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Ex-Congressman Owens yesterday said in a speech that he was against Goebel, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky, because Goebel was a murderer, thief, and liar. A personal encounter is looked for.

Page 3.

Secretary Root spent yesterday at Sandy Hook with the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications witnessing tests of explosives, shells, and guns.

Controller Coler yesterday said that, if possible, he would drag the real backers of the Ramapo job to the light and would show that they had attempted in their efforts to take the city by the throat.

A Wall Street rumor yesterday stated that W. C. Whitney is now one of the largest stockholders of the Manhattan Company and that the Manhattan would be operated as part of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's system under a lease. The rumor was not confirmed.

Page 4.

Frank C. Ives, the "Napoleon of Billiards," died at Progresso, Mexico, of consumption.

The work of bending the Shamrock's sails began yesterday. There are no striking peculiarities about them. The mainsail looks to be five feet shorter on the foot than Columbia's.

Page 5.

The Brooklyn baseball team defeated the Clevelands yesterday at Washington Park by a score of 9 to 3.

Kinley Mack was the only favorite to win at the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday. Spectators commented on some peculiar reversals of form.

Page 6.

The American Bicycle Company, known as the "Bicycle Trust," organized yesterday. A. G. Spalding was chosen President.

The chief topic discussed at yesterday's session of Long Island bankers at Long Beach was the charges on the collection of country checks.

The Pittsburg rail coal mine combination has been formed. Its capital stock is $84,000,000, and it will absorb the property of 104 firms and individuals.

An important decision has been rendered relating to the tariff agreement with France, debarring products of the colonies of that nation from privileges under the reciprocity provisions granted to the mother country.

The International Law Association convened at Buffalo and adopted a report making recommendations for an international arbitration tribunal and asking that the suggestion of The Hague Conference be adopted by the various Governments. Charles E. Butler spoke on the exemption of private property at sea from capture during war.

Page 12.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court yesterday denied sixty-five applications of Ahearn law claimants.

The Department of Bridges has definitely decided against the proposed bicycle path over the Brooklyn Bridge.

A synopsis of the history of the Carter case has been given to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES by an officer of the United States Army.

Magistrate Brann yesterday decided to hold James T. Hyde, Assistant Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, for the Grand Jury on the charge of perjury, brought by Charles F. Bates.

Mrs. A. E. Koefoed, who disappeared from home ten days ago, has not been found. Her stepfather, Charles G. Wilson, is still of the opinion that she is being held as a prisoner by persons who wish to extort money from her.

Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision refusing the application of the "Colonial Dames of America" to restrain "the Colonial Dames of the State of New York" and the "National Society of the Colonial Dames of America" from using their several names.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 4.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Insurance Notes.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 3.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

LEATHER TRUST IS ASSURED.

Combination with $35,000,000 Capital Will Be Completed Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 31.—On Saturday night another trust with a capital stock of $35,000,000 and an issue of $6,000,000 worth of bonds will come into being ready to begin operation. This is the American Hide and Leather Company, on the organization of which promoters Ryan and Hatch of Chicago have been working for six or eight months. The local concern whose interests will be absorbed is J. B. Weed & Co. It is probable that Thomas Hall of New York will be the President. The combine is being financed by the banking firm of Seligman & Co. of New York.

The capital stock of the company will be divided into $17,500,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, the same amount of common stock, and an issue of $6,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds. Twenty-four of the largest leather-making concerns in the country will go into the trust. All of these concerns, with one exception, manufacture ordinary leather, or upper leather. In the organization of the new company the plants of the firms entering the combine are purchased outright.

New York Woods at Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Forest Commissioner William R. Weed, at the request of the United States Paris Exposition Commissioner, is preparing an exhibit of the native woods of New York State. There will be two small samples of each of the eighty-four species of indigenous trees. There will be one sample finished in the natural state as it comes from the sawmill, with the opposite side planed, and the other sample finished in oil, and with the opposite side in cabinet polish. Each block will be 12 by 5 inches and seven-eighths of an inch thick, and will be placed in handsome frames. This exhibit will show nothing but the species which are native of this State, those transplanted from other countries being barred.

CONCESSION TO TRANSVAAL

Suggested Commission of Inquiry Waived by Great Britain.

PROPOSAL FOR A CONFERENCE

Arms for Boers Held at Delagoa Bay to be Released by Order of the Portuguese Government.

PRETORIA, Aug. 31.—The entire correspondence between the Imperial and Transvaal Governments was read in open session of the Volksraad to-day, and President Krüger asked the Raad to meet secretly to-night for the purpose of considering a reply.

The President claimed that in the convention of 1851 the suzerainty of Great Britain was distinctly stated. But, he added, there was no mention of it in the convention of 1884. He denied that the Transvaal Government had excluded the British from political rights.

A member of the Executive Council explained that when the Transvaal's reply to the Joint Commission proposal was ready the State Attorney interviewed the British diplomatic agent, Conyngham Greene, in consequence of which the reply held that Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch was no reply to theirs. Mr. Greene then cabled to Great Britain certain suggestions, to which Great Britain replied that if the Transvaal Government made similar proposals they would be considered on their merits.

The Transvaal's note to Great Britain, offering the five-year franchise and the other concessions, was strongly worded, and explained that the concessions were made with a sincere desire to settle all differences fully, to put an end to strained relations, and to avert a disastrous war. Therefore a prompt answer was requested.

The note of Mr. Greene in reply was conciliatory, and tantamount to an acceptance of the five-year offer. It agreed to waive the suggested commission of inquiry, provided a representative to be appointed by Sir Alfred Milner, should have facilities given to him in Pretoria to make an investigation of the franchise question, and provided the report of such representative should prove satisfactory. Otherwise the Transvaal Government was requested to await further suggestions from the Imperial Government before submitting new proposals to the Volksraad. Mr. Greene's note in conclusion suggested a further conference at Cape Town.

President Krüger to-day announced to the Volksraad that he had received a telegram from the Governor of Mozambique saying the ammunition detained at Delagoa Bay would be forwarded immediately.

LOURENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 31.—Instructions have been received from Lisbon to release the consignments of ammunition for the Transvaal.

A large additional amount of ammunition arrived here to-day on the British steamer German, which sailed from Hamburg July 15.

The two Transvaal police officers who were arrested on their arrival here yesterday have been released.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 31.—The Standard and Diggers' News of Johannesburg describes the Boer women as very warlike. They are forming rifle clubs in many districts and petitioning the Transvaal Government against granting the franchise to the Outlanders on the basis of a five-year residence.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Aug. 31.—It is asserted by a local newspaper that orders have been given for the immediate supply of equipment and cartridges to the Orange Free State Artillery.

LONDON PAPERS' COMMENTS.

Standard Alarmed at the Delay, Which Adds to the Boers' Strength—The Outlanders Irritated.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The situation in South Africa has become rather complicated. The strong feeling of the Dutch element in the Cape Colony evidently influences the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to do everything possible to avert a rupture and explains his further endeavor for a conference at Cape Town to arrange for the constitution of an arbitration court and to deal with the question of suzerainty, which, rather than the franchise, now takes the leading place in the controversy.

Portugal's action in permitting the transit of the ammunition consigned to the Transvaal by way of Delagoa Bay occasioned some surprise at first; but, after the action of the Cape Government, and until an actual state of warfare exists, it is recognized that the Portuguese Government could hardly have acted otherwise. The British papers now solace themselves with the remark that England can easily prevent such shipments if a crisis demands extreme measures, and that the action of Portugal does not imply unfriendliness toward Great Britain. The Standard, however, says:

"Diplomatic dalliance only postpones the evil day, and prepares for us a still severer conflict. Until we resort to decisive measures every day adds to the offensive and defensive strength of the Boers, and proportionately fosters their infatuated belief in their own invincibility, which lies at the root of their obduracy. Thus we are confronted with an exceedingly grave question."

The Daily News says: "Mr. Chamberlain's dispatches exhibit a game of patience almost of the aspect of comedy."

The special dispatches from Johannesburg express the belief that the Volksraad will oppose President Krüger's going to Cape Town. Gen. Joubert is credited with saying, "There will not be war, but Great Britain will not get all she wants." The Outlanders are much irritated at the prospect of further delays.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "President Krüger is not likely to agree to confer with Sir Alfred Milner at Cape Town, but he might go to Colesberg, just within the borders of Cape Colony."

SCHREINER MINISTRY MAY GO.

Fears of a Rebellion If It Is Dismissed by Sir A. Milner.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch from Cape Town:

"It is rumored here that Sir Alfred Milner (Governor of the Cape Colony) contemplates dismissing the Schreiner Ministry under his special powers. If he does, it is feared that a rebellion will break out, as the Dutch would believe that Great Britain is again forcing Cecil Rhodes to the front."

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 31.—The rumors that the Schreiner Cabinet would be dismissed caused an unusual episode in the House of Assembly.

Cecil Rhodes asked for a speedy passage of the estimates, in order to enable him to go to Rhodesia. The other leaders of the Opposition supported the demand, but the Ministerialists, fearing that the completion of the estimates would be the signal for their downfall, declined to be forced, and after the passage of a few votes the House proceeded to other business.

Big Order for American Railroad.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 31.—An order for five hundred million feet of Southern yellow pine, the largest single order in the history of the lumber trade, for use in the construction of Cecil Rhodes's proposed Cape to Cairo Railroad, is said to have been consummated. Lumbermen and railroad officials interested [illegible] and that the negotiations are [illegible] at twenty mills along several Texas [illegible] which railroads

MRS. LANGTRY'S NEW PLAY.

Her Role Illustrates Her Own Experience—"The Degenerates" Had Only a Lukewarm Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Langtry made her reappearance on the stage to-night at the Haymarket Theatre in Sydney Grundy's new play "The Degenerates." The title of the play thoroughly illustrates its character.

The Mrs. Trevelyan of Mrs. Langtry is wonderfully like the "Jersey Lily" herself. The two stories, that of the woman in the play and that of Mrs. Langtry, are much the same. The woman in the play is conversant with all the phases of shady life, is at home on the turf and at gambling resorts, in short, is one who has much to forget and nothing to learn.

All the characters are well enough drawn, from the rich Jew who sneers at his own race to the company promoter of the Hooley type; from the nobleman of all vices and no virtues and the woman journalist of detestable qualities to the young girl, daughter of Mrs. Trevelyan. She is the single character in the play who appeals to human nature of the better sort. Lily Grundy, Mrs. Langtry's daughter, who made her first appearance on the stage, played this part, and seemed like a breath of fresh air in the fetid atmosphere.

The play is evidently intended for "smart" society. As that element is not in London at present the welcome tendered to-night was only lukewarm.

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Ethel McCauley and Ethel Rankin Lose Their Lives.

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The ore rates, particularly, show the extent of the advance.

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When the man fell he rolled under the rear trucks of the car, and was so cr[illegible] that he died when carried into a [illegible] drug store.

The dead man appeared to be about forty years old, of 130 pounds' weight, a smooth face, light complexion, [illegible] hair. He wore a black sack coat, [illegible] vest, gray trousers, and black [illegible]. The body was sent to the Morgue.

No arrests were made by the police, the motorman and conductor will be [illegible] the Jefferson Market Court [illegible] and asked for an explanation of the accident.

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Women Petition the Queen.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A petition from the Netherlands Woman's Disarmament League has been presented to the Queen, praying her, in the name of womanhood and motherhood, to avoid war with the Boers, and saying it would "cast a frightful blot upon your Majesty's most glorious reign."

MRS. LANGTRY'S NEW PLAY.

Her Role Illustrates Her Own Experience—"The Degenerates" Had Only a Lukewarm Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Langtry made her reappearance on the stage to-night at the Haymarket Theatre in Sydney Grundy's new play "The Degenerates." The title of the play thoroughly illustrates its character.

The Mrs. Trevelyan of Mrs. Langtry is wonderfully like the "Jersey Lily" herself. The two stories, that of the woman in the play and that of Mrs. Langtry, are much the same. The woman in the play is conversant with all the phases of shady life, is at home on the turf and at gambling resorts, in short, is one who has much to forget and nothing to learn.

All the characters are well enough drawn, from the rich Jew who sneers at his own race to the company promoter of the Hooley type; from the nobleman of all vices and no virtues and the woman journalist of detestable qualities to the young girl, daughter of Mrs. Trevelyan. She is the single character in the play who appeals to human nature of the better sort. Lily Grundy, Mrs. Langtry's daughter, who made her first appearance on the stage, played this part, and seemed like a breath of fresh air in the fetid atmosphere.

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the evidence Col. Schwarzkoppen's housekeeper, Mme. Badtian, could give if she was subjected to a severe examination, with the result that it was decided her evidence was not conclusive enough to justify summoning her as a witness for the prosecution.

EVIDENCE IN DREYFUS CASE.

The Alleged Confession of the Prisoner Is Discussed by Lebrun-Renault and Others.

RENNES, Aug. 31.—The session of the court-martial of Capt. Dreyfus opened behind closed doors in the Lycée to-day and lasted until 9:15 A. M. Majors Hartmann and Ducros and Gen. Deloye, all of the artillery, were present. The court discussed the secret documents relating to the artillery subjects of the bordereau.

In addition to the usual cordons of troops in the streets leading to the Lycée, an extra guard was posted to-day, so as to completely isolate the hall in which the Judges met in secret session.

There were the usual scenes on the arrival of the prisoner and the Judges. After the Judges and counsel came Gen. Deloye, Major Hartmann, Major Ducros, and later Gen. Chanoin, followed by a soldier bearing the secret artillery dossier.

The public was admitted to the court at 9:30 A. M. The first witness called after the public session was opened was Capt. Lebrun-Renault of the Republican Guard, who reiterated his testimony given before the Court of Cassation, repeating the terms of the alleged confession of Dreyfus:

"'I am innocent. In three years they will recognize my innocence. The Minister knows it. If I delivered documents to Germany, it was to have more important ones in return.'"

The witness's explanation that he did not refer to the confession of Dreyfus during his interview with President Casimir-Perier, because the verbal words of conversation during the course of which he was called a traitor," "canaille," and "cur," came as a surprise, for he did not mention this in his evidence before the Court of Cassation, as Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defense, pointed out.

THE MEMORANDUM DESTROYED.

M. Labori also laid stress on the fact that Capt. Lebrun-Renault should have kept his notebook, in which, he asserts, he made a note of his conversation with Dreyfus, for four years, and have destroyed it on the very day the matter was brought up in debate in the Chamber of Deputies. The Captain's reply that he looked upon the copy made by M. Caviagnac, then Minister of War, as being sufficient, was considered rather lame.

Capt. Lebrun-Renault, who was dressed in the uniform of the Republican Guard, is a well-built man of medium height, broad-shouldered, and wears a well-trimmed mustache. But he has queer eyes. He spoke in a loud, clear voice.

Dreyfus, replying to the witness, began by calmly declaring that Capt. Lebrun-Renault's statement that a certain Capt. d'Attel was present during his conversation with Capt. Lebrun-Renault was inaccurate.

The witness, however, maintained that Capt. d'Attel was present, whereupon Dreyfus said that if he was present he, the prisoner, did not speak to him.

Dreyfus then raised his voice excitedly, and, accompanying his words with short, emphatic gestures of the right hand, which was quivering with his emotion, he protested that Capt. Lebrun-Renault should have repeated to his chiefs his utterance, which began with a protestation of innocence, without asking him to explain his words.

"Those are manoeuvres," cried the prisoner, "which must fill all honest men with indignation."

This declaration of the prisoner made a deep impression on the audience.

Dreyfus spoke the last words through his teeth and was evidently laboring under the greatest excitement and indignation. The audience broke into "Bravos!" which the gendarmes immediately suppressed.

Capt. Anthoine followed and repeated what Capt. d'Attel had said confirming the confession. Dreyfus replied that he had not spoken to Capt. d'Attel.

LEBRUN-RENAULT HEDGES.

On being recalled, Capt. Lebrun-Renault said this was true, but he added that Capt. d'Attel was present and could have overheard the conversation.

M. Labori here pointed out that Capt. d'Attel had not spoken to his chiefs on this subject, and Gen. Mercier, who, like all the military witnesses, followed the proceedings to-day with the keenest attention, rose and admitted that this was correct.

Col. Jouaust told Dreyfus that he had not explained why he mentioned the term of three years, to which Dreyfus replied:

"I did not give three years as the term. I only said I hoped that in the course of two or three years my innocence would be recognized. And I wish to state, my Colonel, that, as my letters to Gen. Gonse show, my words did not have the sense evil minds have sought to give them."

M. Labori then had Gen. Gonse called to the bar and asked him if he had not used the alleged confession of Dreyfus in opposing Col. Picquart's arguments in favor of a revision.

Gen. Gonse replied that he had not, whereupon M. Labori asked that the letters exchanged between Gen. Gonse and Col. Picquart should be read. The Clerk of the court began to read a letter beginning "My dear Picquart," when Gen. Gonse interrupted him and asked that Col. Picquart's previous letter be read first, but, as the letter was not available for the moment, the reading of all the letters was adjourned until to-morrow.

Col. Guerin followed Capt. Antoine and repeated his evidence before the Court of Cassation to the effect that Capt. Lebrun-Renault told him after the degradation of the prisoner of the words the latter had uttered.

After being asked by Col. Jouaust if he had anything to say, Dreyfus declared he could only repeat his reply to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

Another officer, Major De Mitry, wearing a pretty Hussar uniform, light blue tunic, trimmed with black braid, and bright red trousers, also testified that Capt. Battel had declared he overheard Dreyfus confess.

Army Controller Peyrolles next repeated his evidence as given before the Court of Cassation, recounting that Col. Guerin, the day Dreyfus was degraded, told him Dreyfus had confessed.

DREYFUS WANTS HIS LETTER READ.

At this point Dreyfus rose and denied he had ever said there would be a revision of his case at the end of three years, and, speaking directly to Col. Jouaust, begged him to have the letters, which he (the prisoner) wrote to Gen. de Boisdeffre read in court. The prisoner said he mentioned the term three years because he realized that the Government would need time to carry out the necessary investigations.

Major Forzinetti, who was Governor of the Cherche Midi Prison during the time Dreyfus was imprisoned there, and who testified in behalf of Dreyfus, declaring he had never heard of the confession Dreyfus is said to have made, was the next witness called. He repeated his testimony before the Court of Cassation, adding that he frequently met Capt. Lebrun-Renault and Capt. Battel and that neither of them ever alluded to the alleged confession.

The witness declared that he once taxed Capt. Lebrun-Renault, before Gen. Gonse and other witnesses, with saying he had spoken to the witness (Major Forzinetti) of this confession, and Capt. Lebrun-Renault did not reply.

"Whereupon," Major Forzinetti said: I seized his arm and cried: 'If the words repeated as yours are true, you are an infamous liar.'"

Major Forzinetti then declared that on visiting Gen. de Boisdeffre to express fears about the health of the prisoner, the General asked him his opinion of Dreyfus and the Major replied:

"'My General, had you not put that question to me I would have kept my counsel. But, since you ask my opinion, I declare I believe he is innocent.'"

The witness then recounted Col. Du Paty de Clam's theatrical devices to surprise Dreyfus, to which Forzinetti declined to be a party, and the Major also said that on one occasion when Dreyfus was in a crisis of despair, he, the witness, remained with the prisoner, consoling him, until 3 o'clock in the morning.

Col. Jouaust asked Major Forzinetti if Dreyfus ever had ideas of suicide, and the witness replied that Dreyfus had asked him for a weapon, and that also, after his condemnation was read to him, he was with difficulty prevented from dashing his head against the wall.

After the last visit of Du Paty de Clam to Dreyfus, continued Major Forzinetti, the prisoner wrote to the Minister of War a letter which concluded with the words: "When I am gone, let them seek the culprit."

WIFE PREVENTED HIS SUICIDE.

At the conclusion of Major Forzinetti's evidence Dreyfus, on Col. Jouaust's invitation, and after reference to the last interview with Du Paty de Clam, said, looking with gratitude at the Major:

"'There is a matter which Major Forzinetti has just recalled which has greatly moved me, and which I wish to recall, for I wish to say to whom I owe the fact that I have done my duty, to whom I owe having done it for five years after my condemnation. I had determined to kill myself. I had made up my mind not to undergo the frightful torture of a soldier from whom they wished to tear the insignia of honor.

"'Well, then, let me say this: That if I went to that torture I can say here that it was thanks to Mme. Dreyfus, who showed me my duty and who told me that if I was innocent I ought to go to it, for the sake of her and our children. If I am here, it is for her I owe it, my Colonel."

Here Major Forzinetti said: "It is quite true. In his last interview with his wife Dreyfus said: 'For her and for my children I will undergo the torture of to-morrow.'"

The declaration of Dreyfus that his life was due to his wife deeply stirred all his hearers. He spoke in a broken voice, with emphatic gestures; swaying to and fro with emotion, and when he had finished he sat down abruptly, evidently to conceal his discomposed features from the gaze of the spectators in court, who when he is seated are only able to see the back of his seat. Tears were glistening in his eyes, and he was clearly suppressing an outburst of sobbing.

The session concluded with the confrontations of Capt. Lebrun-Renault and Gen. de Boisdeffre, the former explaining that he did not speak to Major Forzinetti of the Dreyfus confession because he had received instructions to keep silent.

Gen. de Boisdeffre denied that Major Forzinetti had expressed to him his conviction that Dreyfus was innocent. But the Major maintained his assertion.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following are proceedings in detail:

The court opened in secret session when Gen. Deloye, Major Hartmann, and Major Ducros testified.

[There is no reason to suppose that the testimony of Commandant Hartmann delivered before the secret sesion of the court-martial yesterday materially differed from that which the artillery expert swore to before the Court of Cassation last Winter.

Then his statement concerned itself entirely with the bordereau, and naturally divided itself between the wording of that document and the nature of its contents.

[It will be recalled that the final words of the bordereau are: "Je vais partir en manoeuvres." (I am off for the manoeuvres.) This is questionable French. The phrase is never found among Dreyfus's letters; it often occurs in Esterhazy's. One of the latter's addressed to M. Rothschild, is dated June 29, 1894, and contains the expression, "Au moment de partir en manoeuvres."

[Again, the writer of the bordereau, in referring to the hydro-pneumatic brake, or buffer, of 1894 calls it the hydraulic brake, (le frein hydraulique.) This, according to Commandant Hartmann, is a blunder which an artillerist such as Dreyfus is could not possibly have made. Mcreover, the bordereau, n mentioning the 120-millimeter cannon, makes use of the expression "la manière donc s'est conduite cette pièce," (how this piece is operated,) when every gunner and à fortiori, every person of sufficient intelligence to be on the General Staff, would have said "s'est comportée la pièce."

[No artillery officer of the General Staff, according to Commandant Hartmann, could have fallen into the error of supposing the "Project of a Firing Manual" (Le projet de manuel de tir de l'artillerie de campagne—14 Mars 1894) could be something difficult to procure, as is stated in the bordereau.

["A note on a modification of artillery formations," mentioned in the bordereau, is, according to Commandant Hartmann, simply a French adaptation of a formation which had already been adopted by the German artillery.

[In regard to the Robin shell, (Obus Robin,) which Gens. Mercier and de Boisdeffre alleged is in use in the German Army, the secret of it having been betrayed by Dreyfus, who learned it at Bruges, Commandant Hartmann testified that the German shell was radically different from the French invention.

[In brief, Commandant Hartmann's testimony tends to show that the bordereau was prepared by an officer ignorant of artillery technicalities and of the subjects which he offered for sale.]

LEBRUN-RENAULT ON THE STAND.

When the public session of the Dreyfus court-martial was resumed at 9:30 this morning there was a stir in the audience, and considerable curiosity was manifested as the name of Capt. Lebrun-Renault of the Republican Guard, the recipient of the so-called confession of Dreyfus, was called, and the officer walked smartly to the witness box, saluted the court, and threw his kepi on the table. He then stood at attention awaiting questions.

The President of the court, Col. Jouaust, said:

"On Jan. 5, 1895, the day of the prisoner's degradation, you were intrusted with the task of conducting him from the Cherche Midi Prison to the Military School, where he remained some time in your charge. Tell the court what passed between you and him at that time."

Capt. Lebrun-Renault replied: "On Saturday, Jan. 5, 1895, I was ordered with my squadron to proceed to the Cherche Midi Prison, and take charge of Dreyfus, who was to be degraded at 9 o'clock at one of the courtyards of the Military School.

"Starting at 7:15, I arrived at the place indicated at 7:45. The office of the Garrison Adjutant was pointed out to me as the place to keep the prisoner until the hour of the degradation parade.

"He began to protest his innocence, and to say that, with considerable means at his disposal and a bright future in store for him, he could have no motive in being guilty of treason. He said:

"'I am innocent. In three years my innocence will be acknowledged. The Minister knows it well. He told Du Paty de Clam to tell me so, some days ago, in my cell. He knows that if I communicated documents to Germany they were of no importance, and it was to obtain more serious and more important documents.'"

The part of the statement which is supposed to contain the avowal of guilt runs in French as follows: "Le ministre savait que si j'avais livré des documents a l'Allemange, ils étaient sans importance, et que c'était pour en obtenir de plus importants." By a slight change of the verbs in the above sentence the confession is turned into an avowal of innocence which quite naturally follows the opening protestation. Moreover, after nearly four years, Dreyfus recalled the incriminating passage as follows: "The Minister knows that I am innocent. He sent du Paty de Clam to ask me if I had not communicated some unimportant documents in order to obtain others in exchange. I answered, No; that I wished every light on the subject; that before two or three years my innocence would be established." The Court of Cassation in its judgment granting Dreyfus a new trial thus dismissed the confession: "These words cannot be held to be an avowal of guilt, for not only are they introduced by a protestation of innocence, but it is not possible to render the exact and complete text, which differs in the successive declarations of Capt. Lebrun-Renault and those of other witnesses."

SAYS D'ATTEL WAS PRESENT.

The witness added that Capt. d'Attel was present when the statement was made.

Continuing, Capt. Lebrun-Renault said that as soon as four artillerymen, commanded by a Corporal, came to take the prisoner to the courtyard for the ceremony of degradation, the witness left the office, and was immediately surrounded by several officers, to whom he repeated Dreyfus's remarks. He also repeated them at the Captains' mess of the Republican Guard.

Referring to articles in the newspapers in regard to the confession, Capt. Lebrun-Renault said:

"Gen. Mercier said to me: 'Go to the Elysée and repeat to the President of the Republic what you have told me.'

"While I was in the anteroom I heard some one make remarks about me in very discourteous terms. M. Dupuy ushered me before the President, who said: 'You have had relations with journalists and have been indiscreet. Certain articles have appeared in the newspapers.'

"I replied that perhaps journalists were among the persons I had seen, but I said I had not spoken directly to journalists. No mention was made of the confession, and I left after having received a lecture from the President. M. Dupuy took me into another room and drew up a semi-official note to the effect that I had no relations with the press."

One of the Judges asked the witness if he did not remember hearing Dreyfus say that the documents delivered were only copies, to which Capt. Lebrun-Renault replied:

WITNESS PROFESSES IGNORANCE.

"I do not recollect it. I do not remember that phrase. But he may have said it. I talked with Dreyfus for a quarter of an hour. The sentence I have quoted was that which I jotted down in my notebook."

[On Jan. 5, 1894, Capt. Lebrun-Renault, instead of mentioning the alleged confession in his report, entered the observation, "Rien à signaler." In the evening he went with some newspaper men to the Moulin Rouge, but made no mention of the "confession" there. On the contrary, in relating the story of the degradation he made much of Dreyfus's protestations of innocence. One of his hearers went straight to the office of Le Figaro, where Lebrun-Renault's story appeared the next day under the title of "Récit d'un Témoin" (account by an eye-witness). However, on the evening of the 5th the last edition of Le Temps mentioned a rumor of confessions made to the officer on duty. Picquart heard it and reported to Gen. de Boisdeffre, who told Capt. d'Attel made no report of the incident to his chiefs.

Gen. Mercier—No.

Lieut. Col. Guerin, whom Gen. Saussier ordered to attend the degradation and report upon it, was next examined. He said:

"At about 7:45 I saw the prison van arrive. Dreyfus alighted and was taken to the office, where he was guarded by Capt. Lebrun-Renault, whose name I did not know at that time. As the Adjutant and the garrison relieved Capt. Lebrun-Renault, with four artillerymen and a Corporal, composing the guard which was to conduct the prisoner to the place of degradation. At that moment I was at the door of the building.

"Capt. Lebrun-Renault, when relieved from duty, saw me and immediately began to relate what Dreyfus had said. The three statements which struck him, because of their importance, remained so graven in my memory that I could never forget them, namely, first, the prisoner's pride in the facings he had lost; second, his confession that he had delivered documents to a foreign power; third, that in three years justice would be done him.

"A group of officers were standing near, and as Capt. Lebrun-Renault's conversation was not confidential and the statement he had made me was of great importance and interest to us, I begged him to repeat to the officers what he had just told me.

"I must add that Capt. d'Attel had been ordered to superintend matters, and his special duty required him to report everything which occurred in the office of the Adjutant while Dreyfus was there, and until Dreyfus was conducted to the place of degradation.

"Throughout the ceremony the prisoner walked automatically. Afterward, when he was conducted to the prison van, I stood, company with some officers, in the passage Dreyfus traversed and Dreyfus, addressing the officers, repeated that in three years justice would be done him. He then entered the van and disappeared.

REPORTED TO GEN. SAUSSIER.

"After the ceremony I verbally reported to Gen. Saussier the incident of the morning, particularly the statements made by Dreyfus to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

"During the day Capt. d'Attel also told M. Wunenberger, Archivist of the Paris Headquarters, that Dreyfus had confessed."

M. Demange—How do you reconcile his protests of innocence with his alleged confession?

Col. Guerin—That is not my business.

M. Demange—You reported the confession to Gen. Saussier?

Col. Guerin—Certainly.

M. Demange—Was it suggested that steps be taken to verify the alleged confession?

Col. Guerin—I do not recollect.

M. Demange—So there was no attempt to interrogate Dreyfus in regard to the alleged confession?

Col. Guerin—The case has passed out of the hands of the military authorities, the prisoner having been handed over to the civil authorities.

Dreyfus, when the usual question was put to him, said he had nothing to add to the reply he had made to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

One of the Judges asked the witness whether M. Weil, when attached to the army headquarters, had relations with Esterhazy, to which Col. Guerin replied that he believed not. Weil had known Esterhazy for a long time.

The Judge—Do you think Esterhazy knew the prisoner?

Col. Guerin—I do not know.

Dreyfus here remarked that he never knew Esterhazy.

DE MITRY TELLS HIS STORY.

Major de Mitry of the Hussars testified to Capt. Anthoine telling him of the alleged confession of Dreyfus.

Army Controller Peyrolles also testified that he heard of the confession from Col. Guerin. The latter, he added, introduced the witness to Capt. Lebrun-Renault on their way to the Zola trial.

Continuing, Major de Mitry said: "I said to Capt. Lebrun-Renault, point blank, 'How is it the confession of Dreyfus was not reported to our President and Premier when you were summoned to the Elysée?'

"Capt. Lebrun-Renault replied, 'I did not report it, through a kind of apprehension, because when in the anteroom I heard some one say, "Why is this gendarme who is betraying professional secrets and feeding the press. He might smart for such indiscretions."'

"I replied: 'Renault, you have made a mistake. In your place I would have told the President.'"

When called upon to reply, Dreyfus declared he had never said his trial would be revised in three years.

"I do not understand these words," said the prisoner. "I should be very grateful to you, my Colonel, if, in the interest of truth, you would make public the letters which I wrote to the Chief of the Headquarters Staff. It would then be seen in what terms I asked that an investigation should be made."

Col. Jouaust—But why in three years?

Dreyfus—I have already told the court that I told Col. Du Paty de Clam the Government had the means of investigation, but that it required time to use them, I said, therefore, that before two or three years my innocence would be acknowledged. But I emphatically assert there was no sinister motive in my mind such as has been attached to these words. (Excitement.)

Dreyfus evidently referred to the General Staff's suggestion that when he used the expression "three years," he knew that Esterhazy would then appear as a man of straw and try to take Dreyfus's place.

FORZINETTI AIDS DREYFUS.

Major Forzinetti, who was Governor of the Cherche Midi Prison while Dreyfus was confined there, followed. He testified that while in prison, Dreyfus always seemed to have the bearing of an innocent man and always asserted his innocence.

[Here are a few extracts from the deposition of Commandant Forsinetti before the Court of Cassation: "He (Dreyfus) begged me to allow him writing materials, so that he might ask the Minister of War to be heard by him or by one of the general officers of the Ministry. He described to me the phases of his arrest, which were neither dignified nor soldierly. * * * He (Du Paty de Clam) subjected Dreyfus to two interrogatories, and each time dictated to him fragmentary phrases drawn from the bordereau, with a view to establish a comparison between the writings. * * * During all this time Capt. Dreyfus continued in a state of abnormal excitement. From the corridor one heard him groan, cry out, talk at the top of his voice, always protesting his innocence. He threw himself against the furniture, against the walls, and appeared unconscious of the hurts he inflicted on himself. He had not a moment's repose; and when he was prostrated by suffering and fatigue, he threw himself, without undressing, on his bed. * * * On Oct. 24 I went to the Minister, (Mercier,) who asked me what I thought about the prisoner's guilt. I replied without hesitation, 'They are gone off on a false scent. This officer is not guilty.' * * * After the verdict, Dreyfus was brought back into my room, where I was waiting for him. When he saw me he exclaimed with a sob, 'My only crime is that I was born a Jew. This is what a life of honest, hard work has brought me to. Oh, why did I ever enter the Military School? Why did I not resign, as my family wished me to do?' * * * The next day his counsel, Maître Demange, when he entered the room, opened his arms, and, clasping him to himself, said, 'My child, your condemnation is the greatest infamy of the century.'"]

BELIEVED THE ACCUSED INNOCENT.

The witness added that he told Gen. de Boisdeffre that he believed Dreyfus was innocent.

Continuing, Major Forzinetti said he was intimate with Capt. Lebrun-Renault and Capt. D'Attel, but neither of them ever mentioned to the witness the alleged confession of Dreyfus.

Replying to M. Demange, the Major said Col. Du Paty de Clam asked him to surprise Dreyfus in his sleep in order to disturb him and thereby rob him off his guard by throwing the light of a bright lamp in the prisoner's face.

The witness then recalled the despair of Dreyfus after his condemnation and the regrets the prisoner expressed at not having resigned. Dreyfus, the Major also said, talked of committing suicide.

When Dreyfus began his reply he admitted that after his condemnation he intended to commit suicide, but decided that if he succeeded in enduring the torture inflicted, it was owing to his wife, who made him understand his duty.

Major Forzinetti corroborated this. He said Dreyfus's statement was quite correct.

Capt. Lebrun-Renault, recalled by Col. Jouaust, said he did not tell Major Forzinetti of Dreyfus's confession because Gen. Risbourg, his commanding officer, had told him to hold his tongue.

Gen. Roget then advanced and denied that Major Forzinetti was on terms of intimacy with Capt. d'Attel.

Gen. de Boisdeffre also asserted that there were inaccuracies in Major Forzinetti's evidence. The General denied that the Major ever declared to him that he believed Dreyfus was innocent.

Replying to M. Demange, Major Forzinetti said he adhered to all the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation.

At 12:25 A. M. the court adjourned for the day.

LIGHT ON THE DREYFUS CASE?

Disclosures by the Alleged Translator of the Documents Purchased by Germany.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—The Jewish Sentiment, in its regular weekly edition tomorrow afternoon, will print a story bearing on the Dreyfus trial. For the first time, it is believed, the mode of carrying the documents from the French War Office to the German Government is given.

It shows that dolls were used as the means of conveyance, and that the papers went first to England and then to Germany.

The story which The Sentiment will print comes from a man who was employed several years ago by the German Government as a document translator and maker of relief maps, and who, after quitting Germany, served in the United States Army during the war with Spain. He shows his discharge papers, which denote that he was a staff officer.

The story, after some introductory remark, reads:

"I was translator of documents at the Great Staff headquarters at Konig Gratzer Strasse, No. 9, Berlin. I never heard the name of Dreyfus mentioned in connection with the French War Office merchandise shipped to the above address via Belgium and London.

"I translated the information regarding gun No. 120. The original document never left the French War Office, and the copy could only have been given out through the direct agency or connivance of a chief of department.

"Dreyfus was unknown at the German Secret Service Bureau in person or by name from 1890 to 1894. This I most solemnly affirm. The plans, specifications, and details of gun 120, of the Robin shell, and of the French war vessels, Jaureguiberry, Charles Martel, and Lazar Carnot, together with the plans for mobilization, were purchased through Germany's Embassy in Paris, and as much as $16,000 American money was sent by Post Office money order and telegraph in payment for the merchandise.

"These payments were made in two parts through Mr. Franz, a doll manufacturer of Sonneberg, Germany, and Alvin Floorschures, bank Director of Sonneberg. The medium of women was employed in transacting the business.

"I met Count Esterhazy several times in person at dinings given by Baroness de Dolden, who was Esterhazy's sweetheart. He furnished much of the information. These documents were received at the Embassy—always at a church, a public function, or a private dinner party. The French spies were always on the alert, and only through such means could their watchfulness be circumvented.

"Mr. Franz used to send dolls to Paris to be dressed. In the body of these dolls important documents were concealed, and they were then sent first to a village Post Office in England, forwarded from there to Sonneberg, and then to Berlin."

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

Largest Amount in the Department's History Now on Hand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—To-day's Treasury statement shows that the amount of net gold on hand was $247,880,601. This is the largest amount on hand at one time in the history of the department, the next largest amount having been $246,973,026, Dec. 31, 1898. This situation is accounted for by the fact that during the last two weeks or more the revenues of the Government, of which from 80 to 90 per cent. are paid in gold, have largely exceeded the expenditures.

At New York the customs receipts, with the exception of from 5 to 10 per cent., are all being paid in gold, and at other important points the excess of gold has been nearly or quite as large.

The receipts to-day exceeded the expenditures by $1,460,668, and for the month the excess amounts to nearly $4,500,000. Since the 1st of July, however, a deficit is shown of $4,036,658. The total receipts for the month are $49,978,173, of which $20,546,697 come from customs, $24,237,089 from internal revenue, and $5,194,436 from miscellaneous sources.

The expenditures amount to $45,518,000, of which $14,981,000 was charged to the War Department, $4,598,000 to the navy, $13,180,000 to pensions, and the remainder to civil and miscellaneous, interest and Indian accounts. For August last year the payments to the War Department amounted to $24,015,934.

Chicago Company Declares a Dividend

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Union Loop Directors to-day declared a dividend of $4 per share out of the earnings of the company, payable immediately to stockholders of record Aug. 25. In some quarters a dividend was expected, but even those who predicted its disbursement would be ordered at to-day's meeting looked for no more than a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has been called for Sept. 7.

The Pacific Surety Company of San Francisco has been admitted to Massachusetts and Martin L. Cate appointed agent.

A Chicago dispatch states that the trouble in Mississippi over the controversy between the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool and the Imperial Insurance Company of London has been aggravated by the advent of the German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., which is charged with cutting rates.

At the September meeting of the Indiana Board of Fire Underwriters a proposition will be submitted for the increase of rates in the Indiana "gas belt," on account of the alleged bad condition of the piping and the absence of regulators in many parts of the district.

The London correspondent of The Chronicle states that in the library of Lloyd's, London, which is situated on the same floor as the underwriting room, is a policy of insurance, dated Aug. 16, 1906, insuring the life and freedom of the first Napoleon up to June 21, 1813. Had the term of the policy extended two years longer the underwriters would have lost the face of the policy.

Manager Hess of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has issued a notice that the members of the Exchange must require brokers to show their permanent licenses before commission business can be accepted. The order of the Brokerage Committee, requiring all temporary certificates, goes into effect to-day. One broker, holding a temporary certificate, said at the close of business yesterday that he had not been informed in regard to this action or notified that a regular license was ready for him. The names of all brokers, whether licensed temporarily or permanently, have been placed in the rate cabinets, and the manager's notice states that the fact that the name of a broker so appears is not to be accepted as evidence that he has received his permanent certificate. The original resolutions of the Brokerage Committee provided that only regularly licensed brokers should be entered in the cabinets. A prominent agency manager said that it was fair to asume that he would pay commissions to all persons named in the cabinets. Manager Hess refused to be seen yesterday, but it is understood that he proposes to make monthly corrections, so as to eliminate the present confusion before Jan. 1, 1900.

LABOR ADMITS SOCIALISTS.

Joseph Barondess Carries the Point That They Shall Enter the New Party.

The conference of the Independent Labor Party was held last evening in Clarendon Hall. The work of admitting reform and political bodies to membership was begun. Among these were the West Side Social Democratic Party, Branch No. 20 of the Social Democracy, and the Social Democratic Associations of the Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, and Twenty-fourth Assembly Districts; the American Latin Club, and the Progress Club of Harlem.

Delegate Joseph Barondess astonished some delegates by offering resolutions stating that it was the sense of the Independent Labor Party that all radical and progressive forces of reform in the Greater New York should unite at the ballot box in order to rescue the masses of the people from the thralldom of plutocracy and political hierarchy. Therefore the Independent Labor Party extended an invitation to both factions of the Socialist Labor Party in its present mission to bring about a just and pure government.

"They will only treat us with scorn," cried Delegate Sindra of the "pants" makers, as soon as he could get the floor." They conduct their politics according to their own science, and would have nothing to do with us. They have their own political machinery, and do you suppose they will surrender that and join us? They have called us labor fakirs and will continue to do so."

Delegate Prince also strongly opposed the resolutions.

"There is no fear of their accepting the invitation," remarked a delegate.

"Let us not take the chance," continued Delegate Prince. "The Socialists can give both the Republicans and Democrats points in political trickery. They seem to have money, and God knows where they get it from. If you admit them they will flood you with a hundred clubs, and where will you be then?"

"I hope the invitation will be extended," said General Master Workman Parsons. "The Socialists are hustlers and always make themselves heard wherever they are. Let us invite both factions."

The resolutions were finally passed, and Delegates Parsons, Barondess, and McVey were appointed a committee to tender the invitation to the Socialists to join the Independent Labor Party.

There was a long dispute over the application of Electrical Union No. 12 to admission. Delegate Flanagan, Secretary of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, contended that trades union differences should not be regarded in a political movement. No. 12 was finally excluded.

The Independent Labor Party will have a ratification meeting this evening at Cooper Institute, and among the speakers announced to make addresses are Mayor Chase of Haverhill, Mass., John N. Parsons, and Samuel Seabury. Ex-Gov. Altgeld of Inninois is expected in this city to-day, and will also be asked to speak.

The Brooklyn wing of the Independent Labor Party will hold a mass meeting to-morrow evening in the Labor Lyceum, and Mayor Chase will also speak there.

SAMUEL MERRILL DEAD.

Paralytic Stroke, Which Occurred at Los Angeles, Caused Death.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 31.—Samuel Merrill, ex-Governor of Iowa, died to-night as the result of a paralytic stroke which occurred several days ago.

Samuel Merrill was born in Turner, Oxford County, Me., Aug. 7, 1822, received a common school education, and in 1847 began business in New Hampshire. After two terms in the Legislature he went to Iowa in 1856, and was elected to the Legislature of that State in 1860. He entered the volunteer army in 1862, and was commissioned a Colonel. A serious wound received at Black River Bridge compelled him to give up further service. He was subsequently elected Governor of Iowa, and served from 1868 to 1872.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Charles Johnson, Bradford, England.

ASTOR—D. F. O'Brien, Havana.

BUCKINGHAM—Prof. B. C. Blodgett, Northampton, Mass.

EMPIRE—Frank Vane, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. W. A. Stone, Pennsylvania.

GILSEY—Dr. L. R. Warren, Florida.

GRAND—Major J. G. Sanders, United States Volunteers.

GRAND UNION—Prof. Dr. Edward Abbott, Cambridge.

HOFFMAN—J. E. Dunn, England.

HOLLAND—Auguste Huller, Berlin.

MANHATTAN—Percy H. Weston, London; H. W. Krull, London; Thomas Rose, Germany; Brig. Gen. G. D. Ruggles, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—David F. Wrey, United States Geographical Survey; J. J. Sloan, Dumphries, Scotland.

PARK AVENUE—L. Harrison, Liverpool; Col. M. M. Blunt, United States Army; George A. Webster, Berlin.

SAVOY—Baroness de Pollandt, London; C. B. Flynn, Durango, Mexico.

STURTEVANT—John C. Parker, San Francisco.

WALDORF—R. C. L. Peterson, Honolulu; Thomas B. Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Henry S. Doem, London; George Curtis Treadwell, Gov. Roosevelt's Military Secretary, Albany; A. J. Ferguson, Montreal; Bishop John F. Hurst, Washington; James Redmond, Montreal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Alvord-Peters Co., Tne, Sandusky, Ohio; A. J. Peters, books and publications; 200 West Eighty-first Street.

Apperson, Lewis, Mount Sterling, Ky.; general merchandise; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Arbuthno, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Arbuthno, dress goods, cloaks, and upholstery goods; 95 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. Wheaton, carpets and upholstery goods; 53 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

Baumgartner, L. S. & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Baumgartner, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Beggs, D. C., Company, Columbus, Ohio; D. C. Beggs, carpets; Hotel Normandie.

Brown, Thomson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. F. Brooks, ladies and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Brian Brothers, Salem, Ohio; Albert Brian, dry goods; Mrs. Albert Brian, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Buchenberg, F., Holgate, Ohio; clothing, Elisabeth Buchenberg, clothing, Fisher Hotel, Hoboken, N. J.

Braman Brothers, Flushing, Mich.; E. B. Braman, clothing; Clarendon Hotel.

Cowell & Hubbard Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Eugene H. Dutter, jeweler; Grand Hotel.

Crawford & Co., Coshocton, Ohio; W. K. Crawford, dry goods.

Davis, Brewer & Davis, Harrodsburg, Ky.; L. D. Brewer, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Davidson, J. A. & Co., Port Huron Mich.; carpets and upholstery; Hotel Cadillac.

Dreyfus Mercantile Company, Natchez, Miss.; Ben Dreyfus, department store; Hotel Rivers.

Fiffin, J. H., Covington, Tenn.; J. H. Fiffin, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Franklin, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Harry G. Robertson, dry goods.

Furgeson Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Hailey, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Ferguson Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Ferguson, dry goods; Hotel Waldorf.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. V. Taylor, silks and velvets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Dusty, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Grosfel Roe Company, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel Regalski, wholesale groceries.

Hartwell, Richards & Co., Providence, R. I.; F. B. Spooner, small wares; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. C. Hager, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hansberger, C. F., & Co., Tiffin, Ohio; C. F. Hansberger, general merchandise; Mrs. C. V. Hansberger, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hansberger, J. W., Newark, Ohio; dry goods and millinery; Birdie Marshall, millinery; Bay State Hotel.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles L. Valentine, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Hand, F. B., Cloth Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles J. Mack, woolens.

Hartzell Brothers & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; J. Oppenheimer, clothing, &c.; Hoffman House.

Honnett & Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.; J. C. Evens, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hornstein, L., Battle Creek, Mich.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss P. Gold, corset; 25 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

Jones, H. T., Elizabethtown, Ky.; dry goods, &c.; 60 Clinton Place.

Klaheit, J. C., Springfield, Ill.; jewelry; Imperial Hotel.

Knowlton, E. A., Rochester, Mich.; E. A. Knowlton, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Kelleher, T. J., Battle Creek, Mich.; E. A. Kelleher, dry goods; T. A. Kelleher, dry goods; Empire Hotel.

Kuhn, E. & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; J. B. Kuhn, dry goods and clothing; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lowenstein, I., Mobile, Ala.; clothing and furnishings; 350 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Carter, silverware; 450 Broome Street; St. Denis Hotel.

McKee, R., Macon, Mo.; dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Moore & Gross, Bryan, Ohio; R. C. Gross, dry goods.

Medley-Barclay Dry Goods Company, Chillicothe, Mo.; J. H. Barclay, dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Meisel, G. C., Fort Huron, Mich.; dry goods.

McCain, Wat' Lumber Co., Miss.; dry goods, clothing, millinery, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Moore & Stevenson, Oil City, Penn.; Lewis C. Adler, dry goods and carpets;

TO EXPOSE RAMAPO PLOT

Controller Coler Determined to Find the Real Backers.

THE CITY AND RAPID TRANSIT

Mr. Coler Further Explains His Belief that Municipal Construction Is Entirely Possible.

There was a great diversity of opinion among city officials yesterday in regard to the Ramapo water job. Controller Coler declared that it was effectually disposed of, if not dead, though he admitted that the surest way to put an end to the plan was to cancel the company's charter. President Holahan, on the other hand, contended that, in his opinion, the Ramapo plan was the only feasible one for the purpose of providing an additional water supply, and he declared with emphasis that Commissioner Shea's resolution had not ended the matter by any means, and that after the pending proceedings in the courts were ended he would resume his effort to provide more water. He did not know what plan he would adopt, but he would certainly adopt one.

In talking of the matter, Controller Coler said that, though the Ramapo job had practically been killed, the fight should not be dropped until the charter of the company had been annulled.

"Any company that has a charter which is as broad and sweeping as this one has ought to be wiped out of existence," Mr. Coler said. "It is a menace to the State, and no one can tell how far it may exert its influence.

"The people of New York owe it to themselves to seek out the men who are behind this monstrous proposition. In the two weeks' investigation which I have conducted, I have been unable to discover the name of a single stockholder in the concern beyond its officers, who for some reason, certainly not a good and honorable one, persist in keeping their aiders and abettors in the background. A company which has under consideration a contract as enormous as this one would, if called upon to do so, willingly make public the names of the men who are interested in it, unless there was a reason to prevent publicity. Such a reason would lead to the gravest suspicions of the honesty of the movers of the scheme. I hope that the backers of this scheme will come to light, and if it is possible I will drag them before the public to show what manner of men would take the city by the throat in this indecent way."

When asked to amplify on his statement of the city's ability to borrow money, so far as regards rapid transit, the Controller said:

"The city has now a debt-incurring capacity of $22,000,000 over and above all contract liabilities. The Sinking Fund for 1900, as I said yesterday, will have $13,000,000, and the new Constitutional amendment, providing for the elimination of the county debt from the city debt will add $30,000,000 more. This is a total of $65,000,000. Now I contend that it will be impossible for us to expend more than $15,000,000 a year on the construction of an underground tunnel. Hence I favor the adoption of a plan which will permit us to let the contract in sections, and in this way we can avert the necessity of saddling upon the city the entire burden of the cost of the tunnel, and at the same time we can continue the prosecution of other public improvements which seem essential.

"When the Rapid Transit Commission next meets I will present a statement showing that my plan of constructing the tunnel by sections is perfectly feasible from a financial point of view. It is only a matter of contract drawing, I am told, and expert lawyers say that contracts covering the matter can easily be drawn. By adopting the sectional plan it would not be necessary to expend more than $10,000,000 a year, and this amount could be taken from the borrowing capacity of the city without crippling it in the least. I am convinced of the necessity of rapid transit, and I feel sure that the road can be built without delay, unless an effort is made to prevent it by starting immense and less necessary improvements which might bring the city near to the debt limit.

"My view of the rapid transit tunnel scheme is that it will pay for itself. In fact, it can be turned into a great revenue-creating agency for the city by the rentals derived from gas, electric, and compressed air companies, all of which would be glad to pay handsomely for the privilege of laying their conduits in the tunnel. The value of these privileges would increase yearly, and eventually the revenues derived from them would pay for the construction of the tunnel. This is the golden opportunity for an Administration which was elected on a platform pledging it to municipal ownership to give the people what they want and not yield up a public utility to a private corporation."

Mr. Coler, who has worked extremely hard in the last two weeks, left the city for Millbrook, L. I., last evening. He will not return until Tuesday.

President Holahan, speaking of the Ramapo contract, for which he conducted such a vigorous though unsuccessful campaign, said:

"If the Controller's figures are right, which I don't admit, we are really able to build our own water system. In view of the fact that I don't believe they are, I will continue to champion the Ramapo contract, but when the Controller convinces me I'll give in and try some other plan. What plan? I don't know yet.

"I am going on with my own investigation. It will include the city's financial status and the water supply matter, and the next time the question is raised I'll be prepared to answer every point. I am in favor of municipal ownership—just as much as Mr. Coler—but I had rather have plenty of water, even if it came from a private concern, than to be without and have municipal ownership."

It developed yesterday that if there had been a larger attendance at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, there would have been more votes against Commissioner Shea's resolution. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said that if his presence had been necessary he would have been there and would have voted for the resolution.

"I do not believe the situation is as grave as it has been pictured," Mr. Guggenheimer said.

"I am convinced that the city is not in immediate danger, and I feel that nothing should be done to increase the water supply until a thorough investigation has been made, and that under no circumstances should the duty of furnishing this supply be left to a private corporation."

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, who was absent when the vote on the resolution was taken, said that he had been called away by his chief clerk to attend to imperative business. "If I had no knowledge of Mr. Shea's intention," Col. Kearny said, "and I certainly would have voted for his resolution had I been in the room. I had hoped to return to the meeting before adjournment. My record on this subject is clear."

FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Resolutions of Good Government Club of the Nineteenth District.

The Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District met at the Sherman Square Hotel last night. Arthur H. Ely presided, and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District believes that the City of New York should own its own water works and should not obtain its water supply from a private corporation.

And be it further Resolved, That this club approves the course of the Controller of the City of New York in opposing the effort to make a contract with the Ramapo Water Company to supply the City of New York with water.

And be it further Resolved, That the club recommends the action of the Board of Public Improvements at a meeting of Aug. 30 in passing the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is not in the public interest nor for the public weal, neither is it necessary, that the city should contract with a private corporation for its supply of water."

STOLE SILVER BULLION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Butte, Mon., says that through the arrest of M. Mayer, an Assayer of Butte; John F. Boyd, brother of Mayor Boyd of Phillipsburg, and James McDonald, an employe of the Granite Bimetallic Mine, the disclosures of wholesale thefts of silver bullion from the Bimetallic Company have just been made. At least $50,000 worth of bullion has been taken.

The company is owned by St. Louis capitalists. Boyd was night watchman at the mill, and his operations, so it is alleged, have been going on for about fourteen months. Boyd made a trip to Butte last Saturday, and it was this trip that caused his arrest, the detectives finding $50,000 in bullion with Assayer Mayer, which they identified as coming from the Granite Bimetallic Mill. The officers are looking for other parties who are said to be implicated.

MR. ROOT SEES GUN TESTS.

The Secretary of War at Sandy Hook with the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

Secretary of War Root spent yesterday at Sandy Hook as a spectator at a proving ground meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. All of the members of the board were present, including Gen Miles, its President; Gen. Royal T. Frank, Congressman J. H. Outhwaite, Capt. J. E. Kuhn of the Engineer Corps, Capt. C. B. Wheeler, and the recorder of the Board, Capt. S. M. Lewis of the Ordnance Department. Major Butler, President of the Ordnance Board, and Capt. Zalinski, retired, were also present. The party went down to the Hook on the Quartermaster's boat Gen. Meigs, which displayed the flag of the Secretary of War, and at the Hook a salute of seventeen guns was fired in honor of the Secretary.

The tests were mainly in the nature of an exhibition for the information of the members of the board and to illustrate the scope of experiments which have been carried on of late at the proving ground and their results both as to explosives, shells, and guns. They included tests of thorite, the Isham system of throwing shells, firing of 6-inch, 8-inch, and 10-inch guns mounted in the service disappearing gun carriages, tests of armor-piercing projectiles and of rapid-fire guns. The combination parapet and field gun was not tried, as had been expected.

Beyond saying that the day's work had been eminently satisfactory, the members of the board refused to talk. Capt. Lewis said:

"It is the board's purpose hereafter to observe secrecy regarding the experiments carried on under its direction. If we give information to the papers we give it to the world and the results are reported by the foreign attachés to their Governments. We derive no such similar advantage from the experiments carried on by foreign Governments. This has become a serious matter, and, while there is no wish to keep secrets that our own people may not know, it is obvious that we should keep for ourselves the benefit of our own labors."

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications will hold a regular meeting this morning at the Army Building.

FOR RELIEF OF PUERTO RICANS.

Meeting of Central Committee Appointed by Secretary of War.

The Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee recently appointed by the Secretary of War met yesterday afternoon in the Directors' room of the Bank of North America, 25 Nassau Street. The members present were Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Guy V. Henry, Warner Van Norden, Bishop James H. Blenk of Puerto Rico, William R. Corwine, Acting Mayor Randolph Guggenheimer, and William T. Malster, Mayor of the City of Baltimore. The Mayor of Philadelphia had written declining appointment on the committee, and the Mayor of Boston had not been heard from.

The committee organized by electing Cornelius N. Bliss Chairman, Warner Van Norden Treasurer, and William R. Corwine Secretary.

It was voted to allow the balance of the fund now in the hands of the Puerto Rican Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association to be kept by that committee for the benefit of Mrs. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, President of the Woman's Aid Society of Puerto Rico, which is co-operating with the Colonial Aid Society of the United States, of which Mrs. Guy V. Henry is President.

It was decided to make a statement to the people of the United States setting forth the fact that this committee was organized at the request of the Secretary of War, not for the purpose of taking the place of or interfering with the work of any of the other committees organized by the Mayors of the cities to whom the Secretary of War had appealed originally, or with any other special committees that had been organized, but simply for the purpose of placing itself in close communication with Gen. Davis, for the purpose of advising the various committees of the different cities as to what was most needed and of purchasing supplies with the funds in their control. Bishop Blenk of Puerto Rico, Gen. Guy V. Henry, and Secretary William R. Corwine were appointed a committee of three to prepare this appeal.

The National Bank of North America reports as follows:

Previously acknowledged, $29,325.89; C. & H. Camp, Milwaukee, Wis., $25; Kate J. Brainard, Webster Groves, Mo., $1; W. G. Low, Brooklyn, $100; citizens of Rochester, through the Spanish Club, Rochester, $288.04; A. H. Green & Son, Rock Hill, S. C., $2; Mr. and Mrs. G. D., New York, $25; through Mayor of the City of New York, $48.19; through Lumber Trade Association, New York City, Wilson, Adams & Co., $100; John C. Orr & Co., $100; Church E. Gates & Co., $100; Hardy, Voorhees & Co., $25; Charles S. Hirsch & Co., $25; A. B. Cramer, $25; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company, $25; Wright Lumber Company, $15; Vanderbilt & Hopkins, $10; Ferguson & Clark, $10; Young & Gerard, $10; Dunbar Box and Lumber Company, $10; E. Bailey & Sons, $10; Woodstock & Co., $10; John R. Carpenter, $5; total, $30,295.89.

Subscriptions received by the Puerto Rican Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association previously acknowledged were $20,797.26; received yesterday, Willis Gason, Boston, Mass., $5; Bittel, Tepel & Co., $25; Greene, Tweed & Co., $25; Baptist Young People's Union of Bath, N. Y., through the Rev. L. C. Davis, $1.40; the Blauvelt-Wiley Paper Manufacturing Company, $10; Sarah U. Edwards, La Mosa, San Diego County, Cal., $3; total, $20,886 66.

The Maritime Exchange fund yesterday aggregated $8,334.10. The last two contributions were those of C. & R. Pollion, $25, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, $22.10, which sum represents the refund of the charges of the Western Union Company for cabling $5,000 and other telegraphic communications regarding this fund to Gen. Davis, in Puerto Rico.

SHOT WIFE AS SHE SLEPT.

Then Kuckle Fired Two Bullets Into His Mouth.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 31.—An attempted murder and suicide occurred at 6:30 this morning at 24 Clinton Avenue, the home of John Kuckle, alias John Smith.

Kuckle was married last July in New York, giving his name as Smith. His wife lately discovered that her husband had given her a false name, and charged him with it. In the quarrel which followed he tore up the marriage certificate. She told him she would investigate his record, and yesterday went to New York. Kuckle rose early this morning and dressed. He closed the window shutters and kissed his wife, who had not yet arisen. He then took a small revolver and shot his wife just behind the left ear. Mrs. Kuckle sprang out of bed and made a desperate attempt to obtain possession of the revolver.

As she was being worsted, she escaped from her husband and fled out upon the piazza roof in her night clothing. Her screams brought a neighbor, Mr. Benton, to her aid. He broke open the door and went in search of Kuckle, who had been heard to fire two more shots. He had gone into another room, and there had shot himself in the mouth twice. His condition is very precarious, but Mrs. Kuckle is not considered dangerously hurt.

Mrs. Kuckle's first husband was John Childs, a florist, of the firm of Childs & Stanley, for whom Kuckle worked. He died in September, 1898, leaving his widow with a son fourteen years old. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kuckle have been taken to the Muhlenberg Hospital.

LABOR MEN AND THE TROLLEY.

Reported Movement Directed Against Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

It was reported yesterday that a boycott has been declared against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system by the allied labor unions of Greater New York, and that it will never be lifted until the railroad company recognizes the Knights of Labor. The boycott, it was said, has been carried on quietly, and is generally confined to the unions themselves. It was started by District Assembly 75 of the Knights of Labor, and the movement is said to be gradually but steadily spreading.

District Master Workman Pines of 75 explained yesterday that while no workmen were asked to boycott the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, their attention was called to the competing trolley lines that run to the same termini. All workingmen's clubs, societies and individuals that went to the theatres and parks in Brooklyn were called to patronize the Smith Street, De Kalb Avenue, and Franklin Avenue lines.

Advance orders [illegible] necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES [illegible] ons of Saturday, with Review of [illegible] and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Two More of the City Theatres Opened for the New Season.

PLAYS FOR THE MULTITUDE

Andrew Mack in Irish Romantic Drama at the Academy—"A Young Wife" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—Stage Gossip.

Andrew Mack is a theatrical idol of the hour, an Irish comedian with a winning way, an agreeable brogue, and a singing voice of a falsetto quality, but sweet in many of its tones and capable of some expression. Last season Mr. Mack triumphed at the Academy as a ragged but romantic and virtuous Earl; last night, in the same spacious theatre, which was crowded in every part by his friends and admirers, he was the last scion of a noble Irish family, a fellow who would have his little joke though the villain might be waiting in the very wings to be thwarted, but who was, withal, a man of sentiment, and an ardent lover. Clifford Carew he called himself, but he knew he was a Rohan all the time, and felt confident that the papers establishing his title to Castle Rohan would be handed over to him just before the last curtain. Wherefore he took his time, and permitted himself all sorts of license within probability and reason, while he jested with the good priest, bandied words with the wicked Squire, and sang nursery rhymes to the little girl who accompanied the aged seeress in her wanderings.

If this brief statement of the meaning of the proceedings on the big Academy stage last night is not quite clear, no matter. The current of mingled romance, humor, mysticism, and melody flowed through three long acts, developing in the last of them a rich variety of incident, but was never quite clear.

In fact, the author of this latest Irish romantic drama has employed an elliptical method of telling his story, believing, evidently, that as all the possible ingredients of Irish romantic drama have been used over and over again, it is needless to be too explicit in employing them anew at this late day. The missing heir, the wicked Squire, his crafty and deadly henchman who wants to marry the young lady himself, the brace of low but comic scoundrels, the heroine who is bound to the wrong man by ties that cannot be severed until well along in the last act—why, the children of this era imbibed a knowledge of all these in the nursery. So that Mr. Ramsay Morris was right to spare us explanatory details in "The Last of the Rohans," and to so construct his piece that there should be as much as possible of Mr. Mack and his brogue and his songs and his comely person in the performance, and as little as possible of everybody and everything else.

The pictorial side of "The Last of the Rohans" is particularly impressive. The park of an old castle in midsummer and again in late October; a ruined chapel by moonlight on Hallowe'en, a mountain road, and a grand hall in the aforesaid castle, are the principal scenic pictures. A supposed dream is cleverly represented in action; and the costuming and light effects are all that could be desired.

Mr. Mack makes his first entrance on horseback, and his intelligent steed marks time with his hoofs while his rider sings about "Pat and His Pipes. The songs are all melodious, and doubtless the grandmother's lullaby and "The Song of the Rose" will get into the street organs.

There is not much for the subordinate actors to do. The veteran Ben Ringgold denotes the rage of the old Squire with ample skill, and Miss Lovett fills the heroine's rôle capably, while Georgia Olp is pleasing as the child. Last night's audience seemed to find nothing amiss with the play. The star had the rousing reception he has lately been accustomed to.

Clifford Rohan	Andrew Mack
Squire Kerrigan	E. T. Ringgold
Neil McNeil	Edwin Brandt
Father Bernard	George W. Deo
Neddy Larey	Ernest E. Warde
Father Abbott	E. H. Aiken
McCarthy	James Vincent
Bristle	W. J. Mason
Kelly	Thomas E. Jackson
Mary Lee	Josephine Lovett
Cauth	Mrs. Samuel Chirles
Sheila	Georgia Olp
Rosie Bantry	Jennie Satterlee

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.

Opened for the Season with a New Play.

"A Young Wife," a melodrama in three acts and a final spasm, had its initial presentation at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night. That it was not a hit, even for the gallery lovers of that sort of play, was the fault rather of the maker of the play, J. K. Tillotson, than of the company, for the actors worked hard, and did as well as they could with the rather scanty materials given them to try and entertain with.

The audience was kindly disposed, in spite of the heat, and gave the principal actors cordial welcomes, and at intervals trifling bits of applause. But the truth is that the scenery, a pretty set in the first act and a clever representation of a thieves' den in the second, came in for the greater part of that applause. They deserved it, for both were good efforts of scene painters and decorators.

The theatre itself, redecorated in gold, copper, and bronze, is brighter and better in every way than the old house has been in late years. The stuffy chairs have given way to easy ones of mahogany, with plush seats and backs of electric blue, and a new system of electric lights has been installed. The effect of this decorative scheme, with hangings of old rose, and a new curtain of the same color, is very pleasing.

The play tells the story of a discarded son, leader of a gang who robbed his father's safe, murdered his father with the knife of an adopted brother, whose fortune and wife the wicked protagonist coveted. The suspicion of crime was fastened on the wife of the good son, and the medium to clear up the murder mystery, right the wronged girl, and bring the crime home to the discarded son, was a Vermont gawk, who had, of course, been school-fellow and playmate of the young wife who was under suspicion.

It is all worked out in the usual style of melodrama, the heroine having the stage practically to herself in the last act, when she helps to untangle the snarl, clear herself, and find the criminal. That act was hysteria from start to finish, and though Miss Selma Herman worked hard she could not save it from being almost funny instead of tragic.

Malcolm Williams, as the good son, was quietly effective, particularly in the third act, where the wife allows herself to be accused of the murder, in order to save her husband, whom she believes guilty of the murder of his father. H. Gilmour was the usual stage villain, Claude Gillingwater made one of the few hits, as the country gawk who was appropriately bunkoed and then thwarted the schemes of the bunkoing party, led by the bad son by the use of knock-out drops. Miss Sydney Cowell was seen to advantage as the old hag of the thieves' den, a bit of characterization that was deserving of a place in a far stronger play.

Hubert Douglass	J. H. Gilmour
Clarence Douglass	Malcolm Williams
Judson Douglass	John L. Wooderson
Mr. Marks	P. A. Anderson
Louis	Frank Losee
Horace Greengage Dobbins	Claude Gillingwater
St. John	Frank Sheridan
Jason	John Bannester
James	Richard Quilter
Rouster	James J. De Barre
Ethel Douglass	Selma Herman
Grace Douglass	Charlotte Crane
Mrs. Marks	Sydney Cowell
Stella	Margaret Dale Owen
Newsboy	Alma Earle

PLAYERS BACK FROM AUSTRALIA

Members of "Belle of New York" Company Tell of Their Trip.

The first contingent of "The Belle of New York" Australian company, which left here last February for a tour of the principal cities of Australia, arrived in this city yesterday. Its members were D. L. Don, Miss Beatrice Lenox, G. Coventry, and Mrs. Oscar Girard. The other members of the company will reach this city Sunday.

Mr. Coventry, upon whom the success of the play in the antipodes depended, and who left this city three weeks before the other members of the company, in order to engage a chorus and ballet, said that the visit to Australia was a success both artistically and financially. The play, notwithstanding the fact that it was not favorably received at first, increased in favor as the tour progressed, and before its termination had become almost as popular as the production in England now. Mr. Coventry speaks in the highest terms of the ability of the chorus and the dancers, who were perfect in every detail.

It took the audiences in Melbourne some little time to become accustomed to American humor, but when they did they thoroughly enjoyed it. In Sydney, Adelaide, and other places they appeared to be more familiar with the comedy parts. Oscar Girard, who played the part of Ichabod Bronson, Dan Daly's original rôle, made a hit. His death in Adelaide was a sad blow to the company and his absence from the cast a heavy loss. He was buried in Adelaide, and the company, before leaving the country, erected a handsome stone over his grave. During the company's stay there they met Harry Connor, one of Charles Hoyt's former stars, who was presenting "A Stranger in New York," which up to that time had not enjoyed a very profitable season. He was compelled to eliminate considerable of the original lines and insert some element of Australian comedy into the parts.

JOSEPHINE HALL TO MARRY.

Alfred E. Aarons Reported to be Engaged to the Actress.

There have been reports for some months that Alfred E. Aarons, lately manager of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, and Miss Josephine Hall, who at present is playing the title rôle in "The Girl from Maxim's," at the Criterion Theatre, are to be married soon. A friend of both, who is a prominent theatrical manager, confirmed the reports yesterday, by stating that he knows it to be true that Mr. Aarons and Miss Hall had become engaged a short time ago and that their marriage would take place in this city within the next two months. Efforts were made yesterday to secure a confirmation from both Mr. Aarons and Miss Hall, and while neither one would confirm or deny the report they gave the impression that it was true.

Miss Hall has been prominently identified with the theatrical profession for the last ten years. Her first experience on the stage was when she applied for a position fourteen years ago to the manager of the Providence Opera House and was immediately accepted. She was cast for the part of Peaceful Blossom in the production of "Under the Gaslight." After a short time with this Summer stock company, she came to New York and joined E. E. Rice's company, which was playing "Pop." Subsequently she played Eulalie in "Evangeline." The rôle of the pert maid in "The Gay Parisians" was then played by Miss Hall who then secured a position with Charles Frohman to play the part of Jennie Buckthorn in Bronson Howard's play, "Shenandoah," on the road. Other plays in which she appeared were "Jack," with Eben Plympton; "The Comforts of Home," "Aristocracy," and "The Girl from Paris," in which she became prominent through her rendition of the song known as "Sister Mary Jane's Top Note." After this she played the leading rôle in "Oh, Suzannah!" at the Madison Square Theatre. Since the close of this engagement Miss Hall has only appeared in vaudeville at Koster & Bial's under Mr. Aarons's management until she made her appearance last Monday night in "The Girl from Maxim's."

Mr. Aarons is regarded as a shrewd theatrical business man, and he has many friends. His first experience in the theatrical line was in Philadelphia, where he conducted a dramatic agency on Walnut Street. This venture was not as successful as he had expected and he came to New York. Here he looked after the interests of Manager William J. Gilmore of the Central Theatre in Philadelphia, besides booking attractions for the leading vaudeville houses of this city and Philadelphia. He subsequently conducted Herrmann's Theatre and the Bon Ton Vaudeville Theatre in Chicago City for a season, and, after abandoning these he became identified with Oscar Hammerstein as business manager of the Olympia. Two years ago he transferred his allegiance to Koster & Bial's, of which music hall he was general manager for two years. His contract with the house terminated on July 1 last. He is now President of the Alfred E. Aarons Amusement Company, which is said to be seeking a site for a music hall in this city.

Mr. Aarons came into unpleasant notoriety some months ago through the actions of his wife, from whom he secured an absolute divorce, the decree having been signed in June last.

KOSTER & BIAL'S NEW MORTGAGE

One for $300,000 in Addition to That for $125,000 Recorded.

Koster, Bial & Co. recorded a mortgage yesterday for $200,000, covering their theatre property in West Thirty-fourth Street. The mortgage is made in favor of George White, as trustee, and secures a bond for the amount mentioned.

A mortgage for $125,000 on the property was recorded about two weeks ago incidental to a readjustment of interests and the leasing of the theatre to Robert Bial.

BRONSON HOWARD EXPECTED.

Playwright to Supervise Rehearsals of "Peter Stuyvesant."

Bronson Howard, the playwright, will arrive in this city on Sunday to take charge of William H. Crane's production of "Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam." Mr. Howard has had the entire supervision of all the preliminary work on the production, the scenic models and costume designs having been submitted to him before their acceptance. It has always been the custom of Mr. Howard to direct the rehearsals of all his plays hereafter, and Mr. Crane, appreciating the value of his services, insisted that he should direct the work on his latest effort.

It is Mr. Crane's intention to rehearse his company daily for three weeks, and then give the play a public hearing in Providence. The work will have its metropolitan production at Wallack's, the house in which Mr. Howard's previous play, "Aristocracy," was presented in this city.

The Cast of "The Gaddy."

Preparations for the production of Mrs. Voynich's dramatization of her own novel, "The Gaddy," are well advanced, and the full cast is now announced. Stuart Robson will appear in Act I. as Arthur Burton, the young enthusiast, and thereafter as Rivares, the Gaddy. The dual rôle is of the eccentric order, but is surely not comic, and Mr. Robson's appearance in a serious character will be a notable incident of the dramatic season.

Ernest Hastings will be Montanelli, the Bishop, Arthur's father, and Marie Burroughs Gemma Warren. There will be thirty-two speaking parts besides these, but none of much prominence. Hector Granville will appear as James Burton, Walter Hodges as Martini, and Gertrude Perry as Zita. Hudson Liston, W. B. Dowling, and Florence Hanson will have small rôles.

The play will be tried in Providence Sept. 11, and presented here at Wallack's, Sept. 18.

Fireworks Carnival at Manhattan.

If the weather is propitious to-morrow afternoon and evening at Manhattan Beach visitors to "The Carnival of Fire," the twenty-first annual event of the kind, will have an opportunity of seeing the most brilliant pyrotechnic exhibition ever made in this locality. The festivities will begin early in the afternoon, and continue until nightfall, when an illumination of the grounds and flower beds will be made. This will serve as the prelude to the fire carnival proper in the fireworks inclosure, which will begin at 8 o'clock.

Annie Russell's New Play.

In "Miss Hobbs," the new comedy by Jerome K. Jerome, which will be used to begin Annie Russell's engagement at the Lyceum Theatre next Thursday evening, Miss Russell will appear as a man-hating young woman, who is instrumental in separating, temporarily, a young married couple and a pair of betrothed lovers, but is overtaken in time by Cupid and succumbs to his wiles. The piece is in three acts, and is said to be written in Jerome's brightest manner. One scene passes in the cabin of a yacht, which is supposed to be drifting in a fog, the only occupants being the aforesaid man-hater and the man destined to subdue her. Charles Richman and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert will be prominent in the cast of "Miss Hobbs," so will Orrin Johnson, who will be the leading man in Maude Adams's company next season.

Fall Season of [illegible] Garden.

With the ending of [illegible] week the detachment of the [illegible] Second Regiment Band now playing at Terrace Garden will give its farewell concert for the Summer. The Royal Hungarian Orchestra, under the direction of Daniel Hegy, will replace it for the Fall and Winter season. Manager Neumann never had a more lucrative Summer in the history of Terrace Garden.

Rogers Brothers' New Play a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 31.—A large audience greeted the Rogers Brothers in the new vaudeville farce by John J. McNally, which was presented for the first time in the Hyperion Theatre to-night. The new piece is entitled "The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street," and was received with every demonstration of success. Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger, both of whom were present, expressed themselves as much pleased with the reception of the new play, which will be seen at Hammerstein's Victoria, commencing Sept. 18.

Daly's Theatre to Open Sept. 18.

The opening of Daly's Theatre, under the management of Daniel Frohman, is announced for Wednesday, Sept. 18. Virginia Harned then will make her first appearance with E. H. Sothern in "The King's Musketeer."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE METROPOLITAN'S REPORT.

Figures of Years 1898 and 1899 Show Great Increase in Traffic and Income.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, supplementng its annual report proper, has just issued a comparative financial exhibit showing the relative costs and profits in detail of the operation of the cable lines, the electric lines, and horse railway lines for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1898, and June 30, 1899, respectively.

The company, on June 30, 1899, had 253 miles of track in operation by the cable system, the construction dating from 1893 and 1895; 82.1 miles of track operated with the underground electric system, nearly all of which was opened from Nov. 1, 1897, to Oct. 1, 1898, and 113.4 miles of horse railway track. In the last year the company ran its cars over the same trackage nearly 42,000,000 miles, as against but 35,000,000 miles in the previous year, the new cars, moreover, being nearly double the capacity of the old. The passenger receipts increased nearly 25 per cent. as a consequence, while the receipts per car mile were actually increased from 29.7 cents to 30.7 cents, or about 3 per cent. The traffic of the cable lines fell off about 10 per cent. and of the horse lines about 30 per cent., while the electric lines carried three times as many passengers in 1899 as in 1898, and their receipts per car mile increased from 26.99 cents to 31.23 cents.

Taken as a whole, the tables show that the Metropolitan system operated last year at 15.18 cents per car mile, as against 15.83 cents in the previous year, and the earnings from operation have become 15.50 cents, as against 13.87 cents for 1898. The electric lines are shown to have made all of this increased net earning power, and have in addition overcome a combined diminution on the horse and cable lines of 1.15 cents per car mile.

The percentages of operating expenses to passenger receipts of the three motive powers compare as follows:

	1898. Per Ct.	1899. Per Ct.
Cable	47.6	50.8
Electric	37.9	33.3
Horse	65.3	69.8
Total	53.3	49.4

Coming to detailed operating expenses, there is much to study in the comparisons. The Winter of 1898-9 being an exceptionally severe one, had a serious influence, not only in the items of removing snow and ice and street cleaning, which increased from $27,725 in 1898 to $37,322 in 1899, but also in "renewals of cable," in cable rupture, "tube cleaning" for both cable and electric systems, repairs of cars and electrical and cable equipment, and in lost traffic.

As a result of these and other influences there has been a general increase in the cost of all three motive powers for the last year, as compared with the previous one.

In the power figures of the electric line appear a number of charges belonging to horse railroading, and it is explained that these in both years are owing to a short cross-town horse railway line so joining a number of the electric lines as to make it impossible to consider it other than as a part of the electric system. The cost of electric power, proper, excluding these items, was 1.21 cents per car mile in 1898 and 1.57 cents per car mile in 1899. The company's new power station was not in operation at all during the year, so that the advantage of economical power has not yet been obtained.

Below is a complete financial statement of the operation of the system for the two years mentioned:

	1898.	1899.
Receipts from all sources	$11,076,021	$13,525,524
All operating expenses	5,620,494	6,408,711
Earnings from operation	5,455,587	7,116,813
Per cent. operating expenses to total receipts	50.7	47.4
Fixed charges	3,809,966	4,477,757
Dividends paid	1,500,000	2,471,675
Surplus over dividends	345,570	167,281

MR. WHITNEY AND MANHATTAN.

The following bulletin was issued in Wall Street yesterday:

We are informed by excellent authority that William C. Whitney is now one of the largest stockholders of the Manhattan Company, and an arrangement has been virtually agreed upon by which Manhattan will be operated as part of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's system under a lease. Mr. Gould is expected to return the latter part of September, when a more definite and official announcement in regard to the matter is expected to be made.

No corroboration of any of these statements was had at the offices of the Manhattan Railway Company or elsewhere and a "ticker" addition to the story to the effect that Mr. Whitney would at the next meeting of Manhattan stockholders be elected a Director lacked confirmation.

Thomas F. Ryan, Mr. Whitney's associate in traction operations, who, like him, is a large holder of Metropolitan Street Railway stock, said of the reports:

"Mr. Whitney is to-day out of town. I do not believe that he has any interest in Manhattan."

"Is it a fair question," Mr. Ryan was asked, "to ask you if you have any interest in Manhattan?"

"Certainly. I am not interested in Manhattan to the extent of $1."

"Have you knowledge of a plan or a proposition for a traffic agreement of any sort between Metropolitan and Manhattan?"

"None whatever."

A NEW WESTERN ORE RAILROAD.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 31.—There is to be a new ore road in St. Louis County. The Carnegie interests, through men connected with the Oliver Mining Company, filed articles of incorporation to-day. It will be known as the Virginia and Ely Railroad Company. The corporation begins Jan. 1, 1900, and is to last for fifty years. The capital is $1,000,000. The incorporators are O. W. Baker of New York City, Henry W. Oliver, Henry M. Curry, James Cayley, Daniel M. Clemson, Charles D. Fraser, George T. Oliver, of Pittsburg, and Chester A. Congdon of Duluth. The Oliver Mining Company is said to have about 4,000,000 tons of traffic to handle annually, and it proposes to haul it itself. The new line will run from the Mesaba to the Vermillion range, thence to Lake Superior.

New Names for Dining Cars.

The names of a number of the dining cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are to be changed. Hitherto, for the most part, names of Roman Generals have been used, but when all the changes are made the thirteen diners will be known as follows, in honor of the hotels: Waldorf, Astoria, Savoy, Netherland, Manhattan, Imperial, Raleigh, Walton, Holland, Carrollton, Brunswick, Massasoit, and Brevoort.

Railroad Property Leased.

The Southern Railway has leased the property and franchises of the Atlantic and Danville Railway Company, taking effect at midnight last night.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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Our regular $12 BOX COUCH, upholstered in new patterns of denim, now . $8.50

Our $5.00 Ladies' REED ROCKERS, shellac finish, like cut, now, $2.75

SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.

INGRAINS, large assortment,	BRUSSELS, new designs,	AXMINSTERS, with borders,	MOQUETTES, with borders,	VELVETS, with borders,
25c.	35c.	59c.	79c.	80c.

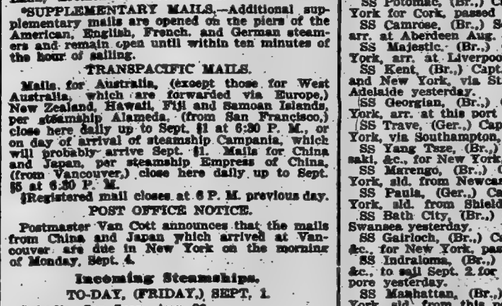

CHIFFONIER in oak or mahogany finish, French bevel plate mirror, neatly carved, $10; reduced to . $6.75

WHITE ENAMEL IRON BEDSTEAD, with brass rod and knobs on head and foot, formerly $6.50, now $3.95

This $15 SOLID OAK DRESSER, with large French bevel plate mirror, swell front, for . . . $9.50

To those of moderate means we invite an investigation of our Charge Account System.

229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245 SIXTH AVE., BET. 15TH AND 16TH STS., WEST SIDE OF AVE.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sun rises...5:27	Sun sets...6:33	Moon rises...2:04

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook....4:55	Gov. Isl'd...5:44	H. Gate....7:40
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook....5:06	Gov. Isl'd...5:50	H. Gate....8:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	8:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Leeward Islands, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. 12:30 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store.

The Calendar Autumn

IT begins to-day. The Merchandise Autumn began here some weeks since. Each day adds to the current interest. If goods and their showing can arouse and satisfy human interest, this store should be the most popular spot in New York—and we have good reason to know that it is.

Among the Men's Furnishings To-day A bargain corner *all* the week, with especially attractive offerings at the end of the week. There are three such offerings to-day. It will pay you to read further. Then come and investigate:

MEN'S SHIRTS
Negligee season is on the wane. These are stiff-bosom shirts. It's hard enough to get a good stiff-bosom shirt for 50c. at any time—particularly rare are the chances at this time of year. Here's the opportunity. They are of madras and percale; various desirable patterns; cuffs attached or detached. Dollar shirts, mostly, though some are $1.50 values. 50 dozen at 50c. each.

MEN'S SCARFS
Fashionable neckwear—the best shapes, the latest colorings. We have 50 dozen to offer this morning at 25c. each. They are regular 50c. kinds, every scarf in the lot.

MEN'S SUSPENDERS
There's a large class of men who find it difficult to get really durable suspenders. This offering is of a practically indestructible kind—neat besides. Of cotton elastic webbing, nickel trimmings; ends of Japanese tanned calfskin that will not tear. Here exclusively at 50c. a pair. The best suspenders at the price we ever saw.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Fall Overcoats In the beginning Wanamaker's was a clothing store, and such it will never cease to be. The keen New York sense promptly found the Wanamaker clothing principle. And then the business grew. Don't stop reading here.

At $15, worth $22.50—Men's Fall overcoats of black unfinished worsted, silk lined and full faced. Low prices and large sales—that explains it.

At $20, worth $25—Men's Fall overcoats of Oxford Vicuna, silk lined and full faced. The same causes make the price.

Second floor. Fourth avenue.

Men's Shoes The Latest Word We guarantee the upper leathers for one year, and will give a new pair of shoes in any case of breakage from use within that time.

The above refers to the men's shoes of black and russet boarded calfskin just introduced at $3.50. Sold only in the Wanamaker Stores. Perfect in form and durable beyond any men's shoes ever offered at any price.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

A Sale of Bicycle Hosiery For men and women. It's a clearing-up sale, and limited as to duration. These reductions will explain:

25c a pair—Women's fast black cotton stockings; fine gauge; sizes 8 to 9½; with neat wide plaid band below knee in various colorings. Also men's gray mixed cotton half hose, with striped tops. The lots include only 50c. and 75c. qualities.

50c.—Pure wool hair—For men and women. Fine fast black lisle thread stockings, with feet; various styles of black and white or black and colored cuffs. Were $1 a pair.

Some Very Low-priced Men's Underwear Two worthy grades. Two garments or suits for the value of one. Two reasons for their being so substantially reduced in price. First—Incomplete in sizes. Second—We won't carry the goods over for another season.

25c.—Fine, plain colored balbriggan shirts in ecru, flesh color, lavender, or light blue. Also open-mesh cotton in striped light blue or lavender. Not all sizes in each color, but a range of sizes from 34 to 44 altogether. Were 38c. and 50c.

75c. each—J. & R. Morley's English white open-mesh merino shirts and drawers; light-weight; suitable for present or Fall wear. Were $1.50.

Broadway.

Bicycles Extraordinary Pennsylvania Flyer, $13.50. A few hundred more came yesterday and are on sale—a consolation to the disappointed late comers for the last offering.

The title is just a *nom de guerre*, a nickname, to conceal the real name which stands for reputation and price. But the wheel character is not changed by its incognito.

Would you secure one? Be prompt.

Basement.

All Kinds of Sheet Music, 18c. and 25c. You know what the following sell for regularly. You know which you want. To tell the prices and print the list leaves nothing further to be said. These are 18c. each:—

NEGRO SONGS
Hello Ma Baby. I'm Livin' Easy.
I Wants a Man Who Ain't Afraid to Work.
I Live as High as Any Other Coon.
My Babe From Boston Town. Ragtime Hymn.
P. S. Mr. Johnson Sends Regards.

SENTIMENTAL SONGS
Won't You Take Me Back to Dixie? My Girl.
The Society Girl. Only You.
There's Where My Heart Is To-night.
My Little Georgia Rose. My Josephine.
The Girl I Loved in Sunny Tennessee.
You Are So Dear to Me. My Queen Irene.

CAKEWALKS
Coon-Hollow Capers. Tennessee Jubilee.
Rubber Neck Jim. Smoky Mokes.
Whistling Rufus.
A Night in Coon Town (Medley).

MARCHES AND TWO-STEPS.
Oriental Guards. Purple Lady. Folie Bergere.
Opening the Season. King's Musketeers.

And these at 25c. each:

Songs from the new comic opera, "The Rounders."
Only a Hundred Girls. The Rounders' Song.
Object Matrimony. In Philadelphia.
De Stories Uncle Remus Tells.
Same Old Story, Nothing New. Life Is a Toyshop.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Bed Blankets and Down Quilts Yesterday the great offering of them began. Large sales resulted, which will keep growing with the advancing September days. There is irresistible force in the facts.

Stock Immense
Qualities Superior
Unmatched Cheapness.

The most intelligent critics of woolens are the strongest endorsers of the above claims.

WHITE BLANKETS FOR SINGLE BEDS
$1.50 pair—56x74, 4 lbs. $2.75 pair—60x76, 4½ lbs.
$1.75 pair—60x80, 4 lbs. $3.25 pair—60x80, 4 lbs.

WHITE BLANKETS FOR DOUBLE BEDS
$1.85 pair—70x80, 5 lbs. $3.25 pair—72x84, 5½ lbs.
$2.25 pair—72x82, 5¼ lbs. $3.75 pair—70x82, 5 lbs.

SCARLET BLANKETS
$3.50 pair—60x80, 4 lbs. $4.75 pair—74x84, 6 lbs.
$7.50 pair—78x84, 6 lbs.

GRAY BLANKETS
$1.75 pair—60x80, 4½ lbs. $3 pair—70x80, 5 lbs.
$3.50 pair—70x82, 5 lbs. $4 pair—74x84, 6 lbs.

FANCY BLANKETS—For wrappers, $5 each.

DOWN QUILTS—Figured sateen; 6 ft. sq., $3.75, $5.

BED SPREADS
75c. and $1 each—White crocheted spread, Marseilles pattern.
$1.85 each—Satin-finished Marseilles; extra sizes.

Third floor.

On the fourth floor, three sorts of enameled iron bedsteads, completely furnished, demonstrate good bed-fitting and our little prices:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Double bedstead and spring	$17.00	$10.50	$7.25
Hair mattress	15.00	12.00	10.00
Feather pillows	3.50	2.50	2.50
Feather bolster	3.50	2.50	2.50
Pair sheets	2.00	1.53	1.04
Pair pillow cases	46	30	24
Bolster case	48	40	28
Pair blankets	4.50	4.00	3.00
Spread	1.85	1.30	1.25
Comfortable	1.50	1.25	1.00
	$49.78	$36.53	$29.06

Austrian China Further advertising of the great China Sale seems like prodigal waste, and yet we desire to say just a word about some little prices—actually only a half, and the goods are new:

Breakfast Plates, 10c.
Bread and Butter Plates, 5c.
Cups and Saucers, 10c.
Oatmeal Bowls, 10c.
Fruit Saucers, 5c.

And they are decorated china. The printer says "Halt!" Therefore, the Bric-a-brac and Umbrella Stands must wait another day.

Prizes in the Housefurnishing Sale To-day's particular bonanza? A Pudding Dish; an enameled pan to cook the pudding in, a nickel-plated dish to hold the pan for serving,—fancy handles and a nickel rim; regularly $1 here,—and that would scarcely buy the mere materials—now one to a customer.

At 50c. Each

Others worth drawing:

Nickel-plated Bread Trays, 50c.
Pearl Agate Tea and Coffee Pots, with nickel trimmings, all half prices, from 35c. to $1.60.
Extension Hat and Coat Racks, 5c.
Curtain Stretchers, that insure against sagging, 75c.
Trousers Stretchers, 42c.; were 85c.
Stove Mitts, with dauber, 5c. Sink Brushes, 1c. Brooms, only one to a customer, 10c.
And more Agate Kitchen Utensils at Half Prices.

Basement.

Two Specials in Linen First among the foremost. For the whole linen company here is a band of pure, strong, white, beautiful representatives. And all the prices are least for the values. Yet these are prominent:

65c. yd.—Irish table linen, 67 in. wide; in many varied patterns.

25c. each—Towels of German bleached Huckaback hemstitched ends; damask borders, with initials woven in; all white.

Fourth avenue.

Golf Capes A story introduced by cool weather. The Fall days will find the golf cape omnipresent. Ready for the responsibility, they come to us from Paris and Berlin. Handsome capes with plaids in new color mixtures, stitchings in new designs, hoods in new shapes; made of rich, plaid-back German "Montagnac," heavy Scotch rugs and popular, double-faced plaid Scotch cheviot. The prices:

For Imported Capes—$17, $18, $20, $21, $22.50, $24 and $25, $28, $30.

For Capes of Domestic Make—$5.50 to $18.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Scarfs, 50c. Broad English squares in striking colors; of silk, with large, heavily embroidered figures, and of printed satin. The uttermost "good form," the best and newest patterns. The price is unfair to them—50c. each.

Tenth street.

Belt Clasps Newly Priced They are gilt and enameled and oxidized and enameled. Various new designs, all attractive. Some that were yesterday $1.50 and $1.75, are now $1. Those that sold until to-day at $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3, are now $1.50.

Broadway and Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

ROUTE OF DEWEY PARADE

May Be Changed to 110th Street and 5th Avenue.

GRAND FIREWORKS SCHEME

Coast from Rockaway to Seabright to Glow with Red Fire—Reduced Rates on Railroads—Musical Features.

In view of the fact that Gen. Daniel Butterfield is gaining strength so rapidly that he may be expected to resume his duties as Chairman of the Dewey Executive Committee any day, Acting Mayor Guggenheimer has called a meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope for next Wednesday, at which time several new propositions relating to the celebration will be discussed. One of these will be the necessity for more money and another will be a revision of the route of the land parade.

As now laid out, the parade will form in the vicinity of Grant's Tomb and move down Riverside Drive to Seventy-second Street, to Broadway, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, and thence to the point of dismissal. Against this route there are many objections, the principal ones being that it is devious and that it leads over streets that are torn up, in consequence of street railway lines now building.

That the line of march decided upon does not give entire satisfaction has been evidenced by the number of complaints that have come to the headquarters of the committee. The members of the committee know that the line of march should not contain so many angles and that, as far as possible, it should be along streets that are paved with asphalt. Hence, at the coming meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope, a proposition will be advanced in favor of amending the route so that the troops shall gather on Riverside Drive and in contiguous streets, and move up One Hundred and Tenth Street to Fifth Avenue, and thence to Washington Square. In favor of this proposition it is pointed out that the parade will be along one of the broadest thoroughfares in America for all but a small portion of its length, and that the wide sidewalks on the north and east sides of Central Park will give thousands of persons who do not care to patronize grand stands an opportunity of watching the pageant. Another point in its favor is that most of the residents of Fifth Avenue will have returned to the city by Dewey Day, and that their houses, more than any others in the city, may be expected to be handsomely decorated.

The Executive Committee is considering the request made by Admiral Dewey for a band to lead the Olympia's battalion of sailors and marines, but has reached no conclusion as to which band will be selected. An offer from the Letter Carriers' Band to furnish eighty pieces, including a drum corps, to march ahead of Dewey's "men behind the guns" was received by the committee yesterday. Meanwhile Gen. Butterfield is negotiating with the Navy Department for the Marine Band, which, with its drum and bugle corps, has a membership of seventy-five men and is the official band of the Navy. Until Secretary Long comes to a decision the offer of the Letter Carriers' Band will be held in abeyance.

At a meeting of the Committee on Music and Fireworks yesterday the plan for the illumination of the harbor and the coast line on the night the Olympia comes in was agreed upon. The committee will send a letter within a few days to all residents along shore from Far Rockaway to Seabright, offering to supply them with red fire, free of cost, if they will agree to burn it at 8 o'clock in the evening. In this way the committee hopes that the entire coast between these points will be aglow, thus typifying to the Admiral the joy with which his return to America is hailed.

Augustus Thomas and F. W. Sanger were appointed as a committee to consult with all the singing societies in the city for the purpose of gathering a chorus of at least 1,500 voices. This chorus, divided as is desirable, will sing from floats in the naval parade and from stands during the land parade, and a portion of it will take part in the ceremonies at the City Hall.

Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, is overrun with suggestions for features in the land parade. One woman yesterday wrote suggesting that the Olympia's crew march at the head of the parade, and that it be surrounded with a rope composed of roses carried by daughters of American sailors. Mrs. Alexander Giddings of Cleveland wrote yesterday asking for a place in the parade for "the White Rose Volunteers, Forty-fourth Infantry; B. J. Wooten, Adjutant, Second North Carolina Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Infantry; John W. Gulick, First Lieutenant, First North Carolina Volunteers, Forty-seventh Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants—Daniel R. Johnson, First Lieutenant, First North Carolina, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

VIRGINIA.—To be Captains—W. B. Preston, Lieutenant, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, Forty-third Infantry; W. E. Faulkner, Captain, Sixth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—H. H. Sheen, Captain, Company A, Fourth Virginia, Forty-sixth Infantry; Robert Lee La Maurier, Captain, Company M, Third Virginia, Forty-third Infantry; Robert Kent Spiller, First Lieutenant, Second Virginia, Forty-second Infantry.

THE RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS.

Gen. Otis Cables the Sailing Dates to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Gen. Otis today informed the War Department of the departure from Manila of the transport Para in the following dispatch:

"Para sailed to-day, 14 officers, 41 enlisted and 924 discharged men. Six civilians."

Another dispatch from Gen. Otis gives the dates of the sailing of the transports now at Manila and which will bring all the State volunteers in the Philippines to this country. The cablegram says:

"Tartar sails Sept. 3; Pennsylvania, Sept. 5; Newport and Ohio, Sept. 7."

The State volunteers yet remaining in the Philippines in the order in which they left San Francisco for Manila are: First Washington, Twentieth Kansas, Third Tennessee, Fifty-first Iowa, troop of Nevada cavalry, and First Wyoming Battery. It is the policy of the War Department to have the troops return in the order in which they sailed, and these volunteers probably will come on the ships above named in the same order.

EXTRADITION TO CUBA.

Gen. Brooke Demands the Return of an Alleged Embezzler.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Acting Attorney General Boyd to-day received, through the Secretary of War, Gen. Brooke's papers demanding the return to Havana for trial of W. A. Cox, who is now in custody at New Orleans, charged with embezzlement committed in Havana. The papers were forwarded by mail to-day to United States Attorney Gurley at New Orleans, for use in the hearing of Cox's case before the court there.

Col. Boyd takes the position that the Government is a de facto Government, maintained through the military establishment of the United States, and that it is not a question of extradition with a foreign country, the only question being the surrender of the accused to the military authorities at Havana.

NO HAZING AT WEST POINT.

President Orders the Dismissal of a Guilty Cadet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—On the recommendation of the authorities of the Military Academy, the President has directed the summary dismissal from the service of the United States of Cadet Philip F. Smith of the third class "for harrassing and annoying a fourth class man." Smith was appointed to the academy from the Fifth District of Nebraska in June, 1897.

In a memorandum in regard to the case given out at the War Department it is stated that "it is the intention of the Secretary of War to inflict the most summary and exemplary punishment upon all cadets of the Military Academy detected in hazing new cadets."

Eloping Pair to be Extradited.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Upon the application of the Governor of Pennsylvania the State Department to-day issued papers for the return under extradition to the State of Pennsylvania of George Stephenson and the woman Jones, who are charged with having forged the name of Mrs. Jones's husband to a mortgage for $600 and then eloped to England. The pair are detained under arrest in London.

THE DEWEY HOME FUND.

Nearly $40,000 Subscribed—No Declination from the Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the Dewey Home Fund, and Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer, to-day issued the following statement to the public regarding the fund:

"The Dewey Home Fund now exceeds $21,000 in the hands of the Treasurer from 27,695 contributors, with sums aggregating about $15,000 or $18,000 reported as subscribed, still held by local committees and subscribers. Delay has occurred in raising the fund by reason of published rumors that Admiral Dewey has declined to accept the proposed gift. The committee has never received any declination from him, and on the contrary has every reason to believe that he will accept as gracious and precious testimonial a home purchased for him in the name of so many of his admiring fellow-citizens.

"This committee was invited by original subscribers to act as custodians of the Dewey Home Fund. Its members put no personal motive into the movement. They will gladly receive and hold for the object announced all moneys that may be sent to the Treasurer. They do not doubt that the fund will, now that Admiral Dewey is on his way homeward, be raised to an amount worthy of him, of the Nation, and of the contributors.

"Checks may be payable to United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the fund, Washington, who will send a souvenir receipt to each subscriber."

The fund to-day was increased by a check for $1,000 from the Milwaukee Brewers' Association.

DEWEY LEAVES VILLEFRANCHE.

He Is Evidently Afraid of His Welcome in America.

VILLEFRANCHE, Aug. 31.—Admiral Dewey remained on board the Olympia this morning.

In brilliant sunshine and with a fresh breeze blowing, the preparations for sailing were begun at 8:15 P. M. When the launches were hauled up, interested crowds on shore watched the preparations and admired the activity of the crew.

At 8:30 the mail orderly left the quay with the latest mails, the anchors were hoisted, and at 4 sharp the cruiser sailed out of the harbor for Gibraltar.

The Admiral says he is in perfect health. He expects to stay at Gibraltar till Sept. 12. He expressed pleasure at his stay here. He evidently fears his countrymen's reception.

CAN BOTH CONQUER AND RULE.

London Paper Says United States Can Care for Filipinos.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning:

"If the United States are determined to conquer the Philippines by their force of arms, they can and will do it. If, on the other hand, they resolve to rule this obstinate but interesting race by making them the masters of their own destinies, the task is quite as much within their range, and would involve a smaller expenditure of time and effort."

TROOPS DRIVE OUT FILIPINOS.

Band Which Ambushed Four American Soldiers Is Forced Out of Trenches Into the Hills.

MANILA, Aug. 31.—Dispatches just received from Cabu announce that the American troops under Col. Dayless, with two field pieces, sallied on Monday into the hills against the band of natives who recently ambushed four of our soldiers and who have been generally troublesome.

The American force found the natives entrenched and drove them from their trenches further into the hills. There were no casualties on the American side, though there were some heat prostrations. The natives' loss is not known.

The United States cruiser Charleston landed men, who guarded the city during the absence of the troops.

ATTACK ON IMUS ABANDONED.

Insurgents Feared the Fourth Was Too Well Prepared.

MANILA, Aug. 31.—The Fourth Infantry, having prepared to give the insurgents a warm reception, the latter have ceased their preparations for an attack on Imus.

CONSUL BEDLOE DENIES CHARGES.

Admits, However, He Registered the Filibustering Ship Abbey.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Too ill to continue his journey to Washington without a day's rest, Dr. Edward Bedloe, United States Consul at Canton, China, halted in Chicago and while here took occasion to deny the report that he is under suspension and to discuss the charges that have been filed against him with the State Department.

Charges were filed several months ago with the State Department against Dr. Bedloe. They allege that an American registry had been furnished by Consul Bedloe for the filibustering steamer Abbey a short time before it was captured by a vessel of Admiral Dewey's fleet near Luson.

The report that Consul Bedloe had been placed under suspension appeared but a few days ago in Washington dispatches, in which it was said suspension had resulted from charges made in behalf of the Chinese Government and filed with the State Department, by Minister Wu, protesting against the alleged actions of Chung, Chinese interpreter for the United States Consulate at Canton, and alleging that Consul Bedloe had violated treaty stipulations.

"I am not under suspension," said Consul Bedloe, in speaking of these charges. "I am away from my post on sixty days' leave of absence for which I made application some four months ago and which is in no way dissimilar to other leaves of absence that have been granted me since I entered the Consular service.

"Whatever charges may have been preferred against me at the State Department I must decline to discuss at least till I know their source and contents. Thus far I have not been informed officially that any charges have been laid against me.

"An American registry was granted to the steamer Abbey, it is true, but that was done more than a year ago and at a time when the Filipinos were regarded as allies of the United States. The charge that I am in sympathy with the Filipinos is rank nonsense. The Abbey is a vessel so small as to be of no importance, and when the American registry was granted, the boat was under bond to the Chinese Government to make a trip to Singapore. The bond subsequently was forfeited."

Concerning the interpreter of whose action complaint is said to have been made, Dr. Bedloe said: "Chung is no longer connected with the Consulate at Canton."

VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The following appointments in the volunteer army are announced:

FROM THE ARMY.—To be Second Lieutenants—John H. Evans, Company E, Battallon of Engineers, Forty-third Infantry; Nathaniel M. Gartnell, Jr., Private, Troop K, First United States Cavalry, Forty-seventh Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—To be Second Lieutenant—Solomon B. West, Forty-third Infantry.

NORTH CAROLINA.—To be Captain—William R. Beavers, Captain Company K, First North Carolina Cavalry, Forty-third Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—Alfred V. Brown, Quartermaster's Sergeant, Company B, Second North Carolina Volunteers, Forty-fourth Infantry; B. J. Wooten, Adjutant, Second North Carolina Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Infantry; John W. Gulick, First Lieutenant, First North Carolina Volunteers, Forty-seventh Infantry.

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VIRGINIA.—To be Captains—W. B. Preston, Lieutenant, Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, Forty-third Infantry; W. E. Faulkner, Captain, Sixth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants—H. H. Sheen, Captain, Company A, Fourth Virginia, Forty-sixth Infantry; Robert Lee La Maurier, Captain, Company M, Third Virginia, Forty-third Infantry; Robert Kent Spiller, First Lieutenant, Second Virginia, Forty-second Infantry.

BENT SHAMROCK'S SAILS

Mainsail Looks 5 Feet Shorter on the Foot than Columbia's.

NO STRIKING PECULIARITIES

Salutes and Cheers from Passing Craft Answered by the Yacht's Crew —Sir Lipton Is Due.

The pea-green Shamrock did not go out for a sail-stretching trial yesterday, in spite of the many announcements that she would. She lay at her anchorage off Tompkinsville, as pretty a picture as ever pleased a sailor's eye. Steamboats laden with light-minded excursionists passed close to her, and their bands played "God Save the Queen," "Rory O'Moore," and "Wearin' o' the Green," according to the taste or fancy of the bandmasters. The passengers on the Isabel lined up along the rail and cheered the challenger heartily, and the white-clad crew of the Shamrock responded with ringing cheers. Steam yachts dipped their colors, and to such salutes the Erin, Sir Thomas Lipton's steam-yacht, replied. There seemed to be what the politicians call an era of good feeling along the rugged coast of Staten Island.

The crew of the challenger were up betimes, and ate a hearty breakfast. After that they went to work to get the yacht's big mainsail on deck. The work of bending on the canvas was begun early in the day. As far as could be seen, there are no striking peculiarities in the rig of the sail. It is bent to the mast hoops with robands of small stuff, and the hoops themselves are of the ordinary type. The foot of the sail is made fast to a jackstay of iron on the top of the main boom. The head is lashed to the gaff with a single lashing for every eye in the sail, each lashing running all the way around the spar. The clew of the sail is made fast to a traveler, which slides on the end of the jack yard, this being made like a T rail for the purpose, and the traveler having a grip on its lower side to take the rail. At the end of the boom there is a small gin block, through which reeves a wire rope outhaul made fast to the traveler, and with this gear the foot of the sail can be fully stretched.

No attempt was made to do this yesterday, and the foot of the sail when bent did not come within three feet of the end of the boom. The work of bending on the sail was completed at noon, and soon afterward the canvas was hoisted. When up the sail looked to be perhaps five feet shorter on the foot than the racing mainsail of the Columbia, but this may have been due to its bagging. The canvas was kept up only a short time, and at 1 o'clock it was lowered and furled, and the sail cover was put on. The crew then went to dinner. In the afternoon some further work was done on the yacht's canvas, but no movement toward getting her anchor was made. Even with her mainsail up the Shamrock sat very high in the water and her freeboard as far aft as the runner pedants was over five and a half feet, as shown by the height of a man standing in a boat beside her. The mainsail was hoisted yesterday by taking the hauling parts of the halliards to the capstan, shipping the capstan bars, and walking the sail up.

Almost fully rigged, the Shamrock is a tidy-looking craft. She does not show any peculiarities in addition to those already described in this paper except that her runners are made fast to the masthead with bridles. It is apparent that the bilges of the yacht are quite near the surface of the water, and this bears out the statement frequently made in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the hull proper is of very little depth.

David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative, was not on board the Shamrock in the morning, but arrived early in the afternoon. He said that no attempt would be made to take the yacht to Sandy Hook yesterday. He further said that she would not go out for a sail to-day. The Campania, with Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Fife, the designer of the yacht, is expected to arrive this evening. Mr. Barrie said that Sir Thomas would not leave the steamer at Quarantine, but would come up to the pier on her and then go at once to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where apartments have been secured for him. Mr. Fife, he said, would probably leave the steamer at Quarantine and go on board the Shamrock. At any rate, Mr. Barrie has a permit to take Mr. Fife off the Campania at Quarantine. Mr. Barrie was of the opinion that the challenger would not spread her wings in these waters till Mr. Fife was on board of her. It is possible, nevertheless, that if everything is ready, the yacht may get under way to-day.

RIVALS OF THE SHAMROCK.

If She Is Successful Three or Four Will Be Built in England.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Yachting World to-day says:

"If the Shamrock is successful the building of three or four English defenders is already assured. If the Shamrock is beaten it is not likely there will be much big-boat racing on this side next year."

Continuing, the paper referred to says that in any event the Shamrock will sail in the Mediterranean in 1900, and it mentions as a probable rival of the Shamrock a yacht designed by Watson for Charles Day Rose, now building.

The Press Association says that plain suits of clothes are going to the Shamrock's crew, in order "that the men may be enabled to walk about freely when on shore, so as to prevent them from being surrounded by importunate American journalists, who stop at nothing in their efforts to obtain information."

The Press Association adds that on the Clyde the feeling is daily growing stronger in favor of Shamrock's chances.

At the German Embassy in this city it was said that nothing was known there of Emperor William's alleged changed decision about Capt. Parker taking part in the America's cup races. Capt. Parker denies that he is going to the United States to help sail the Shamrock.

CHARTER STEAMER FOR CUP RACES.

New York Yacht Club Members Will Be on the Republic.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club has chartered the steamer Republic for the America's Cup races. She will leave Pier A, Battery Place, North River, at 9:30 A. M., Oct. 3, and on alternate days, and returning will land at the same pier. The number of passengers will be limited to 1,200.

Members of the club are entitled to one ticket free of charge for each race.

Extra tickets, at $5 each, for each race will be issued and allotted after Sept. 15. Members' tickets will not be transferable. A limited number of private cabins can be secured for each day, ranging from $15 to $20 apiece.

ASAHI BEATS THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Wins at Newport in the Best Race of the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The best race of the week was sailed by the thirty-footers this afternoon over the Dyer's Island course, with the wind strong from the southwest. The fleet raced for a sweepstakes, and started at 3:07 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:26:32	2:19:32
Vaquero II., H. B. Duryea	5:27:16	2:20:16
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:28:26	2:21:26
Carolina, P. Jones	5:28:42	2:21:42
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:29:00	2:22:00
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:29:20	2:22:20
Hesper, R. N. Ellis	5:29:31	2:22:31
Raccoon, J. E. Drexel	5:29:44	2:22:44
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:31:06	2:24:06
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:35:10	2:28:10

The owners of the fleet who have raced the little craft almost daily since early in July will probably close the racing season about Sept. 15. The interest in the sport this season has been more keen than at any time since the class was established. More cups have been offered for races than ever before, and, as was the case last season, the Vaquero III. has been the leader of the fleet.

Harry Payne Whitney and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have not participated personally in as many races as last Summer, having been occupied with other matters. The class promises to be more popular next year than ever, and a number of new boats will be added to the fleet if those who have signified their intentions to have thirty-footers built do not change their minds in the meantime.

DEATH CLAIMS FRANK C. IVES.

The Champion Billiard Player Dies of Consumption in Mexico While in Search of Health.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 31.—A telegram received by Dr. J. D. Peters, father-in-law of Frank Ives, the champion billiard player, announces the latter's death, which occurred at Progreso, Mexico. Consumption was the cause of death. Ives's remains will be brought to Plainwell, Mich.

Frank C. Ives was familiarly known as the "Napoleon of Billiards." He was so called because of the extraordinary dash and brilliancy of his play, rather than for the decisiveness of his victories. For some years he was the champion of the billiard world, having defeated his greatest rival, Schaefer, after a long struggle for the supremacy.

Ives was born at Plainwell, Mich., Oct. 5, 1866. It is said that from his early boyhood he was remarkable for his skill at playing pool and billiards, and by the time he was fifteen he was sought for eagerly by sporting men who wanted him to act as an "attraction" for their resorts. Despite this early development of billiard skill, young Ives's first predilection was for baseball, and he played with the team of Petoskey, Mich., as catcher. It was while he was thus engaged that he met his first famous rival in a game of billiards.

Catton, the Chicago billiardist, had come out to Petoskey to pick up money from men who thought they could play the game, and by chance ran across young Ives. In two days, Ives had won all of Catton's money, and he had to telegraph to friends in Chicago to send him funds to get home. This story so interested Schaefer that he saw Ives and engaged him to play billiards the following Winter at his billiard room in Chicago.

His first serious match play was in a handicap with Schaefer and Slosson, in which Ives was to make 600, to 800 for the others. Schaefer won the match, with Ives second, and Slosson third. His next conspicuous performance was in a match with Eugene Carter, at Milwaukee, in which he equaled the world's record, then held by Vignaux, which was an average for the game of 75 points.

These achievements placed Ives among the foremost players of the world, and Schaefer offered to back him against Slosson. Slosson refused the challenge, saying that to accept it would cost him his prestige, as Ives was not in his class. Later when he was forced to meet Ives, the latter defeated him easily.

Ives defeated Schaefer in their first match. Slosson had challenged the winner, and found that he had to meet Ives. He was defeated worse than Shaefer had been. From this time Ives was practically the champion of the world, being able, when in good form, to defeat any opponent that dared to face him.

The versatility of his play was finely shown when he attempted to wrest from Roberts, the English player, the championship in what is known as "English" billiards. In this game the table has six pockets, and there is a possibility of making as many as ten points with a single stroke. Roberts was easily the best player in the world at this peculiar form of the game. Ives had an English table set up in Chicago and set himself to practicing the game assiduously. When he had perfected his play, he went over to England to play with Roberts. He had discovered a new way to play the English game. The game was 5,000 points, 1,000 a night. The first two nights the Englishman made his 2,000, while Ives had made only a few hundred. The third night Ives put the two object balls into a pocket with a "jam," and quietly clicked off 3,000 points, and won handily.

In the famous match with Schaefer in Chicago, Schaefer ran up 4,000 points to Ives's 3,945. This was in 1896. A month later Ives again met him, and suffered a still worse defeat. Schaefer winning by the absurdly overwhelming score of 600 to 50. In 1896, Ives played in a tournament in Boston and won first prize. In a tournament with Schaefer, Slosson, Daly, and Sutton, he came out well, although Slosson won first place. In the tournament in Chicago, in January, 1898, Ives defeated Schaefer, and again became the champion of the world. He returned the emblem to the donors, and virtually retired from the field of billiards.

His health had been declining for some time, and his physicians ordered him to the South for a change of climate, in the hope that a stay in the tropics would aid him in recovering from consumption. He went to Mexico. When he left this city he said to his friends that he never expected to return.

A telegram announcing the death of Frank C. Ives was received at the billiard rooms of the "Young Napoleon" late yesterday afternoon. The telegram was from Starr, Mr. Ives's valet, and was addressed to William Burke, the manager of Ives's room.

At the time the telegram was received there were many of the customers of the place playing. Others were sitting about discussing the newspaper reports of the young billiardist's death.

After reading the telegram, Mr. Burke came out into the centre of the big hall and read it aloud to those present. There were expressions of sorrow on all sides at the death of the popular champion.

Mr. Burke said last night that he had no idea as to what disposition would be made of the room and business which Ives had built up. It will probably be continued, however.

Manager McGraw's Wife Dead.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Minnie R. McGraw, wife of John J. McGraw, manager of the Baltimore Baseball Club, died at her home in this city to-day. An operation for appendicitis was performed a few days ago. Mr. McGraw was summoned from Louisville on Sunday, and with other members of the family was at her bedside almost constantly. Mrs. McGraw was the daughter of Michael J. Doyle, for many years prominent in Baltimore Democratic politics. She was about twenty-three years old, and was married Feb. 3, 1897.

CLARK WINS AT GOLF.

Plays the Best Game Seen at Stockbridge in Cup Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 31.—There was a good attendance on the golf links today, and the weather continued favorable for tournament play. The event was the contest for the loving cup offered by the President of the club, Dr. Charles McBurney. There were fifteen entries, but six withdrew in the morning, including McBurney and Robertson, who are in the semi-finals. Nettleton, Gray, and Clark were tied in the morning for first place, but in the afternoon Clark drew away from all the others and played the finest golf ever seen at Stockbridge. His third round was made in 87, which has never been equaled here. He won the cup by fourteen strokes from Keyes. To-day's score is:

George C. Clarke, Jr., Shinnecock, 44, 47, 37, 42—170.
George S. Keyes, Concord, 42, 51, 45, 46—184.
Howard S. Gray, Stockbridge, 46, 45, 47, 47—185.
Holbrook Curtis, Shinnecock, 47, 46, 46, 53—192.
Edward B. Owen, Stockbridge, 53, 52, 50, 54—209.

The other players who started but failed to return complete scores were Nettleton, Swann, M. McBurney, W. Tuckerman, Morris, and Lapsley of Stockbridge, Emmeyer of Montclair, Burden and Frothingham of Lenox, and Robertson of Shinnecock.

WINS THE DRAPER CUP.

Mrs. Madeira Defeats Miss McLane for Golf Trophy at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 31.—Mrs. Percy Madeira of Philadelphia won the Draper Cup to-day by defeating Miss McLane in the finals of the Ladies' Handicap Golf Tournament, 6 up and 5 to play.

In the morning Mrs. Madeira played Mrs. G. Bergner and won out by 2 up and 1 to play. In this match Mrs. Madeira won the last hole by a put from the edge of the green. She has played excellent golf throughout the tournament. In the finals this afternoon Miss McLane, who played from scratch, was unable to hold her own with Mrs. Madeira, who had a handicap of 8, and played the 18 holes in 91.

To-morrow a team of ladies from the Kebo Valley Club will go to Northeast Harbor to play a similar team from the Northeast Harbor Club. The members of the Kebo team will be Miss McLane, Miss Frances Hinkle, Mrs. Goff, Mrs. T. G. Congdon, Miss Hoy, and Mrs. G. Bergner.

The semi-finals in the annual tournament at Northeast Harbor this morning left two representatives from the Kebo Valley Club in.

In the finals this afternoon, Jaques and Ellis tied at 18 holes, and 9 holes more were played before the match was decided. Ellis is only a lad of fourteen, but has already shown a great game, which renders him a formidable opponent for any of the cracks. The play to-day resulted as follows: Saltus beat

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACING

Only One Favorite Was First Past the Winning Post.

KINLEY MACK SAVED TALENT

Curious Reversals of Form Noted in Some of the Contests and Speculators Were Mystified.

Backers of favorites have had a hard row to hoe since the Sheepshead Bay meeting opened last Saturday, and if the favorites do not do better before the meeting closes, the members of "the talent" will have light bankrolls with which to start at the Gravesend meeting. Only in one instance yesterday did a favorite land the money, and when the sixth race was over, there was weeping and gnashing of teeth among the speculators.

Kinley Mack was their only salvation yesterday, and some managed to get enough on him to make up for previous losses. This was in the Reapers' Stakes, at a mile and three-sixteenths, for which there were only four starters. The favorite and His Lordship were in front from flag-fall until the stretch was reached, and then His Lordship concluded that he had enough of it. Martimas was sent along by Taral then to drive through the stretch with Kinley Mack, but the latter shook him off easily and then romped home, a winner by a length and a half.

The Partridge Stakes, for two-year-olds, brought eight starters, and Ten Candles was made the favorite. He was never dangerous, however, for Green Morris's colt Water King jumped out in front the moment the flag went down, and showed the way all the way home. He won by two lengths from Shoreham, who came fast in the stretch, and just beat Petruchio a head for place honors.

The first race, at three-quarters of a mile, was won by Jinks, a well-played second choice. Spencer kept Jinks well in hand until the stretch was reached, and then let him rush up to and past Peace and Sc in Slipper, who between them had cut out the pace.

The second race showed a remarkable change of form in several horses. Azucena, who a few days ago ran like an old cow, was full of speed, and won by a head in a hard game drive through the stretch. Box, the favorite, finished a poor fourth. The race he ran was a queer one for him for a number of reasons. He cut up a good deal at the post, and his entry will be refused hereafter until he is thoroughly schooled to the barrier. Then in the stretch, instead of going on as he usually does, he dropped back. Some one bet a fortune on Azucena, and a number of bookmakers took in money on Box as if the race was all over and the favorite beaten. Glorian and Muskadine led most of the way, but on the turn to the stretch Azucena and Muskadine began to drive hard, and there was a hot finish, Azucena getting the verdict by a head.

Rare Perfume won the sixth race, beating the favorite, Maximo Gomez, and the result raised a lot of comment among the players. It was recalled that Rare Perfume ran a miserable race a few days ago, and his race yesterday was a good one. Maximo Gomez was kept too far out of the race in its early stages to be dangerous at the end, but he came when it was too late to win, and finished second. His performance, too, occasioned some comment.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Jinks, B. Schreiber's b. f., 3 years, by Albert-Hoodoo, 107 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5 ..... (Spencer)
2—Satin Slipper, M. F. Dwyer's b. f., 3, 104, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Odom)
3—Peace, Fred Foster's ch. f., 3, 104, 15 to 1. ..... (Dupee)

Time, 1:18, 20 to 1, (Clayton;) Halo, 104, 50 to 1, (O'Leary;) Island Prince, 118, 200 to 1, (Richards,) and Dave S., 115, 15 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54 3-5.

1—Azucena, George J. Long's b. m., 4 years, by Pardee-Starlight, 100 pounds, 4 to 1 and 3 to 5 ..... (McCue)
2—Muskadine, W. H. Clark's b. h., 4, 106, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 ..... (Odom)
3—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. h., 5, 113, 5 to 1 ..... (Spencer)

Box, 121, 7 to 5, (Maher;) The Devil, 107, 10 to 1, (Dupee;) Glorian, 106, 5 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Three-quarters of a mile, on turf. Time—1:15.

1—Water King, G B. Morris's br. c., by Watercress-Sabrina, 112 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Bullman)
2—Shoreham, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., 112, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (McCue)
3—Petruchio, J. R. & F. P. Keene's br. c., 107, 8 to 1 ..... (Spencer)

Misericordia, 109, 50 to 1. (Littlefield;) Radford, 107, 2 to 1, (Maher;) Big Gun, 109, 15 to 1, (Sims;) Ten Candles, 112, 7 to 2, (Taral,) and Preatidigitator, 122, 8 to 1, (Piggott,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers' Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse of $1,200, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $300 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:02 2-5.

1—Kinley Mack, Easton & Larabee's b. c., by Islington-Songstress, 124 pounds, even money and 1 to 3 ..... (McCue)
2—Martimas, W Hendrie's ch. c., 126, 5 to 2 and 1 to 2 ..... (Taral)
3—His Lordship, McClelland & Smith's ch. c., 106, 2 to 1 ..... (Maher)

4—Fort Black, C. Littlefield, jr.'s blk. c., 111, 40 to 1 ..... (Littlefield)

Won easily by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Decide	126	Vendig	97
Chappaqua	119	Maidstone	90

SIXTH RACE.—Turf Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter on the turf.

Imp	123	King Barleycorn	108
The Bachelor	119	Half Time	105
Decanter	117	George Boyd	100
Laverock	112	Bon Ino	97

SLOAN WINS TWO RACES.

Captures Quarndon Plate and Rangemore Stakes at Derby.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—At the third day of the Derby September meeting to-day the race for the Quarndon Selling Plate was won by H. Barnato's chestnut colt Swears, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey. Five horses ran, the distance being six furlongs. The betting was 13 to 8 on Swears.

The Kedleston Plate was won by J. Porter's three-year-old chestnut filly Crowborough. "Skeets" Martin had the mount on Chaffinch, which finished second. Three horses ran—seven furlongs straight.

In the race for the Rangemore Stakes the three American jockeys—Sloan, on Lord William Beresford's Perdicus; L. Rieff, on Richard Croker's Salina, and Martin, on Lord Dunraven's Moanerla—finished in the order named. Four horses ran five furlongs straight. The betting was 11 to 10 against Perdicus.

The race for the Queen's Plate was won by J. E. McDonald's chestnut horse Rensselaer. Lord Farquhar's bay horse Nouveau Riche, ridden by Sloan, finished third. Four horses ran two miles. The betting was 8 to 1 against Nouveau Riche.

POINTER'S TWO-MINUTE MILE.

Makes Fast Time Paced by Running Horses at Charter Oak.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31.—The feature of the day at Charter Oak Park was Star Pointer's great mile, which was in 2 minutes flat, without slip or break, beating the track record made by the same horse last season—2:00¼. Dave McClary drove Pointer, and he was aided by two running horses, one going to the half and both coming down the stretch either side of the pacer. The time by quarters was 0:30, 1:00, 1:30¾, and 2:00.

There was intense excitement during the progress of the unfinished 2:17 trot, in which Letah S. was the favorite, early in the day, 25 to 15, and later, before the race started, 25 to 38 for the field. The change in the odds looked suspicious, and there was a great amount of money up. Dollade Wilkes and Letah S. had each a heat in Wednesday's contest, and Letah S. took the first of the heats to-day. In the fourth heat, however, there was trouble brewing. Kenney, driving Letah S., did not score her to the pole, and the word was given with the mare well in the rear. She broke at the first turn, and made the mile in fifth place. Kenney complained that he was fouled, but the judges took him off the seat and put Geers up in the fifth heat. The veteran drove her to second in the fifth heat, and in the sixth took the race, although Spears, behind Pilot Evans, was fined $25 for not driving the heat to win. Dollade Wilkes had two heats.

Billy Andrews took the 2:30 pace, the first mile in 2:06¼, Coney being the only horse that had any business with him.

The Consolation, for all horses below second place in the Charter Oak Stakes of Monday, was won by Rubber in three straight heats, with little difficulty; Precision second, Senator L. third.

The Abbott had a good thing in the free-for-all, doing the small field, John Nolan, Eagle Flannagan, and Monterey, with ease. John Nolan made a big bid, but was able only to make second, Geers driving The Abbott at pleasure.

J. B. D., blk. g., by H. M. Norton, Chicago, beat his record of 2:12 to road wagon, making the mile in 2:11⅞.

W. J. Andrews, the driver, was fined $100 for not stating John R. Gentry in the two-minute race Wednesday. Summaries:

2:17 Trot.—Purse $1,500.

Letah S., br. m., by Fred Keyes, (Kenney and Geers)	2	1	1	5	2	1
Dollade Wilkes, blk. m., by Guy Wilkes, (Hyde)	1	2	2	1	4	3
Pilot Evans, b. g., (Spears)	4	7	7	2	1	2
Farry, b. g., (Bowne)	3	4	3	7	3	ro
Loma, br. m., (Payne)	6	6	5	4	5	ro
Dr. Pitzer, br. h., (Ames)	5	5	6	3	dr	
Whitney, br. g., (McDonald)	5	7	4	6	dr	
Myrtle Boy, blk. g., (Shelley)	7	3	8	dis		

Time, 2:12¼, 2:13, 2:11¼, 2:15¼, 2:15½, 2:17¾.

The Nutmeg.—Purse $3,150, 2:30 pace.

Billy Andrews's b. h., by Bow Bells, (Burch)	1	1	1			
Coney, blk. g., (McHenry)	2	2	3			
Toboggan, b. g., (Dickerson)	3	3	2			
Motion, br. m., (Grady)	4	4	4			
Evolute, br. m., (Lockwood)	dis					

Time, 2:06½, 2:07¾, 2:10.

The Consolation.—2:16 Trot—Purse $2,000.

Rubber, blk. m., by Wilton, (Shillinlaw)	1	1	1			
Precision, ch. m., (Lockwood)	3	2	2			
Senator L., b. g., (Dellinger)	2	3	5			
Royal Baron, b. h., (Spears)	4	4	3			
Philip E., b. s., (Conlin)	5	5	4			
Miss Jay, b. m., (McHenry)	6	dr				
Rene, g. m., (Foote)	dis					

Time, 2:11½, 2:12¼, 2:10.

Free for All.—Purse $1,500.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, (Geers)	1	1	1			
John Nolan, b. g., (Foote)	2	2	2			
Eagle Flannagan, b. g., (Hudson)	3	3	3			
Monterey, ch. s., (McDowell)	dis					

Time, 2:08¾, 2:08¾, 2:07¾.

DIRECTLY WINS $25,000 PURSE.

Defeats Borough Park and Ananias in Special Pace at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 31.—A large crowd was disappointed at Nutwood Park track to-day. They gathered with the expectation of seeing a great scramble between four great pacers for the special purse of $25,000. The race was a gift to Directly, who was never in danger from beginning to end. The best heat was turned in 2:07. This was the first one. The other two were turned in 2:06½ and 2:08¾, respectively.

In the first heat Directly went out at the quarter, and led all the way except for a moment drawing up to the half, where Ananias stuck his nose in front. Coming down the stretch Ananias was a close second, but broke and fell back to the last. In the second Directly was in front all the way. Ananias held second place to the head of the stretch, where Borough Park came out and took the place, a length behind Directly. Directly took the deciding heat by two lengths. Borough Park was sure of second money, and lay back and finished easy in third place.

The summary:

Special Pace.—Purse $25,000.

Directly, (2:03¼,) blk. s., by Direct, (West)	1	1	1
Borough Park, (2:04¾,) formerly Planet, b. s., by Bonnie McGregor, (Starr)	2	2	3
Ananias, (2:05,) br. s., by Patron, (Snow)	3	3	2

Time—2:07; 2:06½; 2:08¾.

CHESS AT SARATOGA.

A. McMartin and J. V. Baker Win in Their Respective Classes.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 31.—Play in the tournaments of the New York State Chess Association at the United States Hotel made good progress to-day, two of the class divisions in the general tournament finishing their games. A. McMartin of Johnstown won first prize in the second class with 4½ to 1½. A. W. Orvis, Gouverneur; H. D. Wright, Gloversville, and J. S. Wood, Mount Vernon, shared the second prize, each having 2¼ wins and 3½ losses. In the third class J. V. Baker, Gouverneur, wins first prize with 5 wins, 1 loss; J. P. Fay, Albany, second prize and the Wright Cup, 3 wins, 3 losses. The first class is behind the schedule, but Ferris and Waller lead with equal scores of 5 wins, 1 loss.

In the New York vs. Pennsylvania team match, fourth round, Kemeny drew with Marshall, Stuart and Halpern unfinished, Lipschuetz defeated Young, Voigt defeated Karpinski, Bampton drew with Weeks, Shipley drew with Hanham, McCutcheon drew with Roething. In the fifth round Kemeny defeated Roething, Marshall defeated Stuart, Halpern defeated Young, Lipschuetz defeated Voigt, Karpinski defeated Bampton, Shipley defeated Weeks, Hanham vs. McCutcheon adjourned. In the adjourned games, Weeks defeated Young and Bampton defeated Roething.

The individual scores in the team match are:

New York—Lipschuetz won 5, lost 0; Marshall won 3, lost 2; Hanham won 1½, lost 2½; Halpern won 3, lost 1; Roething won 1½, lost 3½; Weeks won 2, lost 2; Karpinski won 1½, lost 3½.

Pennsylvania—Shipley won 3, lost 2; Kemeny won 3, lost 2; Bampton won 3½, lost 1½; Voigt won 1½, lost 2½; Young won 2, lost 2; McCutcheon won 1, lost 3; Stuart won 1½, lost 2½.

At the end of the fifth round New York leads by the score of 16½ to 13½, with three games being unfinished. In the sixth round, in progress this evening, the pairing is Kemeny against Hanham, Stuart against Roething, Young against Marshall, Voigt against Halpern, Bampton against Lipschuetz, Shipley against Karpinski.

In the final round to-morrow morning the pairing will be Weeks against Kemeny, Hanham against Stuart, Roething against Young, Marshall against Voigt, Bampton against Halpern, Shipley against Lipschuetz, McCutcheon against Karpinski.

No games were played to-day in the cup tournament between Lipschuets and Marshall.

Brook Trout Season Is Over.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The open season for brook trout expires to-day, while that for lake trout continues until the end of September. The trout season opened April 16, and reports from all sections of the State are that everybody who went out angling secured good results. Never, in recent years, anglers report, has there been better fishing.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Beat Clevelands, Who Lost Their 100th Game.

VISITORS SOON COLLAPSED

Could Hold the Good Pace at Which They Started Only Four Innings —Umpires' Bad Work.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	76	38	.675
Boston	71	43	.623
Philadelphia	72	45	.615
Baltimore	66	45	.595
Cincinnati	62	50	.554
St. Louis	55	53	.509
Chicago	56	57	.496
Pittsburg	57	58	.496
Louisville	50	63	.442
New York	49	63	.438
Washington	40	73	.354
Cleveland	19	100	.160

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 8; New York, 7.
Brooklyn, 9; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 3.
Washington, 7; Louisville, 6.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in Brooklyn.
New York in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

The Clevelands suffered their one hundredth defeat yesterday, being easily beaten by the Brooklyns at Washington Park. The game was one of the series transferred from Cleveland, but only a small crowd came to the park. The Clevelands played splendidly for about four innings, but the pace they set was too fast, and in the last four innings it was simply a practice game for the Brooklyns. Schmidt, the eccentric German, did the pitching against the Brooklyns, but he was not equal to the occasion. Hughes was rather easy for the Clevelands in the early innings, but when he settled down the result was no longer in doubt. With the exception of Daly, who had an off day, the Brooklyns did some good fielding. Jennings played a star game at first, and Casey did good work around third base. Keeler easily carried off the batting honors with four safe hits out of five times at the bat.

Sullivan, Lockhead, and McAllister played the best game for the visitors. Sullivan seems to be out of place on such a poor team as the Clevelands. He can cover a lot of ground, is a good thrower, and shows up well in batting. He made three hits yesterday, one a two-bagger that sent in the visitors' three runs.

The bad work of Umpires Snyder and McGarr marred the game at times. Both teams suffered as a result of some bad decisions. The game was called on account of darkness after Schmidt, the first batter, had struck out in the first half of the ninth.

Two games will be played to-day. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	2	4	1	0	0
Jennings, lb.	0	1	8	2	0
Kelley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	1	1	0	3
Dahlen, ss.	0	2	0	5	0
Casey, 3b.	2	0	3	2	0
Farrell, c.	1	2	5	1	1
Hughes, p.	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	9	14	24	12	4

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Harley, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Collins, 1b.	0	2	11	0	0
Hemphill, rf.	1	1	0	1	0
Sullivan, 3b.	0	3	3	2	0
Lockhead, ss.	0	1	1	3	0
M'Allister, 2b.	0	0	2	1	1
Duncan, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Schmidt, p.	0	1	0	3	1
Total.	3	9	24	10	2

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	1	—9
Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; Cleveland, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Cleveland, 8. Base on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Schmidt, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 13; by Schmidt, 2. Three base hit—Hughes. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Farrell, Sullivan, Daly. Sacrifice hit—Casey. Stolen bases—Kelley, (2,) Dowd, Harley, Lockhead. Double play—Kelley, Dahlen, and Casey. Hit by pitched ball—Schmidt. Wild pitch—Schmidt. Passed ball—Schmidt. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

PITTSBURGS DEFEAT NEW YORKS.

The Game Was Noted for Fast Fielding on Both Sides.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—It looked like New York's game when in the first inning six hits scored five runs. In the fourth Pittsburg, with five hits, equaled this, and had the game well in hand after that. Six double plays were made, each team completing three. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaumont, cf.	1	2	4	1	0
Williams, 3b.	2	2	2	1	0
McCarthy, lf.	2	2	3	1	0
Donovan, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
Ely, ss.	2	2	3	2	2
Fox, 1b.	0	1	8	2	0
Schriver, c.	0	2	5	2	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	2	2	3	0
Tannehill, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Total.	5	14	27	11	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	9	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	6	5	0
Foster, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Wilson, c.	1	2	5	1	0
Martin, ss.	0	1	3	3	0
Hardesty, p.	0	1	1	7	0
Seymour, p.	2	3	1	2	0
Total.	7	14	24	18	0

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	—5
New York	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—7

Two-base hits—Donovan, Doyle, Foster. Three-base hits—Williams, McCarthy. Home run—Foster. Stolen bases—Ely, Tannehill, Wilson. Double plays—Fox and Tannehill; Ely and Fox; McCarthy and Ely; Hardesty, Gleason, and Doyle; Hardesty, Doyle, and Wilson; Gleason and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 2; off Seymour, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Fox, Martin. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; by Seymour, 4. Wild pitch—Seymour. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Chicago, 5; Boston, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The Chicagos downed the Bostons to-day in the seventh inning, when Willis gave two bases on balls and was hit for four consecutive singles. The fielding was clean throughout, many brilliant plays being made on both sides. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—5
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Boston, 7. Errors—Chicago, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue and Chance; Boston, Willis and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

Washington, 7; Louisville, 6.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—The Louisvilles rallied in the ninth, but their errors had given Washington a lead they could not overcome. Score:

Louisville	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	—6
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	—7

Base hits—Louisville, 15; Washington, 14. Errors—Louisville, 6; Washington, 5. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Powers; Washington, McFarland and Roach. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The home team won to-day by bunching hits in the second inning. Young was invincible after the first inning and the Baltimores were at his mercy. Score:

St. Louis	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and Criger; Baltimore, McGinnity and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 2.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—Orth of the Philadelphias was invincible after the first inning to-day, while Taylor was hit hard throughout the game. Score:

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	3	—9

Base hits—Cincinnati 5; Philadelphia, 15. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland; Cincinnati, Taylor and Wood. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Louisville Club's Games Transferred.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—The Directors of the Louisville Baseball Club have come to the conclusion that a League team in this city is no longer a paying investment. The baseball season in Louisville will close on Saturday. The remaining sixteen games scheduled for this city have been transferred. President Dreyfus claims that the club has been losing $200 a day, which is more than the Directors care to stand. It now looks as though this city will not be represented in the National League next season.

WORLD AND TIMES PLAY A TIE.

Sharp Fielding by Both Nines at Critical Stages.

The World and Times teams played a tie game in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League at Prospect Park yesterday. THE TIMES team secured what appeared to be a winning lead in the first three innings. The World men made a good uphill fight and tied the score in the seventh. A feature of the game was a triple play by THE TIMES team in the last inning. This sharp piece of fielding really saved it from a defeat. Score:

Times	4	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	—11
World	1	0	0	2	3	2	3	0	0	—11

Base hits—Times, 15; World, 15. Errors—Times, 7; World, 6. Batteries—Times, Milligan and Bowen; World, Thornton and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Sprague.

Porter Is Back at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—John Addison Porter, Secretary to the President, has returned to the city after an absence of some months. He expects to resume his duties at the White House to-morrow.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Maitland.
2—Enright vs. Neilson.
3—Cody vs. Wilson.
4—Caterson vs. Diering.
5—Press Publishing Co. vs. Holahan.
6—Pearson vs. Cuthbert.
7—People ex rel. Pomeroy vs. Board of Health.
8—Shapiro vs. Abramson.
9—Wood vs. Sedgwick.
10—Stone vs. Hollander.
11—In re Sanders.
12—Met. Improvement Co. vs. Westervelt.
13—In re Bernhard.
14—Hendricks vs. Weseles.
15—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Hicks.
16—Hazard vs. Morning Journal Association.
17—In re Crawford.
18—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
19—In re Hull.
20—Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co. vs. Coler.
21—Kingsland vs. Regan.
22—Mackintosh vs. Mackintosh.
23—Crosman vs. Bradley Hubbard Mfg. Co.
24—Shults vs. Shults.
25—Folwell vs. Potter.
26—Salvestro vs. Salvestro.
27—Kingsland vs. Schnugg.
28—Press Publishing Co. vs. Holahan.
29—In re Sanders.
30—Gerhardt vs. Hermann.
31—Gilmore vs. Goldberg.
32—Kingsley vs. Morgan.
33—Hawley vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
34—Schmaltzer vs. Terwilliger.
35—Hawkins vs. Hawks.
36—Hawkins vs. Kantrowitz.
37—In re Fay.
38—Fuero vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
39—Hoffman vs. Egenton.
40—Fuller vs. Tonyes.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Ellen Golden, Gertrude Glock.
George W. Johnston,

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be noted at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Terms—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beckman, J.—Nichthauser vs. Swavits—M. C. Goldsmith.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Herrman vs. Weiskopf—Philip Wm. Schmidt.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Antonia Cagliostro vs. Mary [illegible]—Louis Hannaman. Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States vs. [illegible]—William B. Ricketts, George M. [illegible] vs. Samuel E. Dyer et al.—David S. Updike.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Matter of William E. Smith Company—William H. Main.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Store will remain open all day Saturday.

The China Sale.

The enthusiasm is great. Values that have never been equaled. The throngs on the floors indicate that interest is not on the wane. All the bargains previously announced are still in full assortment.

Eastern Wool Blankets

Right in the teeth of an unprecedented rise in prices, and on the verge of Autumn we offer the following:—

10-4 Blankets, Eastern wool, medium weight, during this sale $1.29.

10-4 Blankets, Eastern wool, heavy weight, during this sale $2.74.

11-4 Blankets, Eastern wool, medium weight, during this sale $2.19.

11-4 Blankets, Eastern Wool, heavy weight, during this sale $3.44.

California Wool Blankets.

California wool 10-4 Blankets, $2.74.

California wool 11-4 Blankets, $3.74.

California wool 12-4 Blankets, $5.63.

Special:—Three cases all-wool 11-4 Blankets, fine grade, perfect goods, remarkable value at $3.24.

Groceries.

Sultana Coffee—Blend of high-grade Coffee of great strength and flavor, sold elsewhere at 20c. per pound; granulated and roasted in the bean, 14c.

Ceylon Teas—Our special importation, choicest garden grown, unequaled for iced tea; Tea Buds, pound package, 74c.; Luncheon, pound package, 49c.

Crackers—finest quality, fresh baked, none better.

Saltines and Waferettes, pound, 12c.

Graham Wafers and Fig Bars, pound, 12c.

Five o'Clock Teas, pound, 15c

Cream Soda, extra quality, pound, 7c.

White Wax Beans and Fancy Maine Corn, sweet and tender, case of two dozen, $1.79; can, 8c.

Salmon, extra quality, one pound flat can, 12c.

Bartlett Pears, White Cherries, extra quality, 2-lb. cans, 10c.

Baking Powder, "Red Star Brand," finest quality, strictly pure, none better made, 5-lb. cans, $1.29; pound cans, 29c.; half-pound cans, 15c.

Pineapples, sliced, in heavy sugar syrup, pound cans, 10c.

California Asparagus, tips packing, large snow-white stalks, delicious flavor, pound cans, 11c.; large cans, per case of two dozen, $5.34; can, 23c.

Potted or Deviled Ham and Tongue, Armour's finest quality, case of one dozen half-pound cans, 84c.; can, 8c.; case of one dozen quarter-pound cans, 44c.; can, 4c.

Queen Olives, selected large crisp fruit, 18 ounce bottle, 24c.

California Rolled Wheat, a delicious breakfast cereal, two-pound packages, 10c.

French Virginia Olive Oil, extra fine quality, put up in patent faucet cans; two gallons, $3.69; gallon, $2.24; quart, 75c.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS FOR LABOR DAY, Sept. 4th.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

NIAGARA FALLS

EXCURSION $8.00 TICKET.

Tickets will be accepted on trains leaving West 23d St. at 5:55 P. M., Cortlandt St. at 6:06 P. M. and Desbrosses St. at 6:10 P. M. only, on Sept. 1st. On Sept. 2d and 3d they will be accepted on all trains except the Black Diamond Express. Returning, will be good on all trains but the Black Diamond Express, up to and including Sept. 6th.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Holders of Lehigh Valley Railroad tickets to Niagara Falls can purchase their tickets to Toronto by Boat, $1.50, by Rail $2.60, to visit the Great Canadian Exposition.

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and Switchback.

EXCURSION $2.00 TICKET.

CHILDREN $1.50

Special excursion train will leave as follows: West Twenty-third St., 7:35 A. M., Cortlandt St., 8:06 A. M., Desbrosses St., 8:10 A. M.; Brooklyn Annex, (foot Fulton St., Brooklyn,) 7:45 A. M. For tickets and further information apply at all Lehigh Valley ticket offices or at Ferries Cortlandt, Desbrosses, or 23d St., Brooklyn Annex. Gen'l Eastern Office, 355 Broadway, N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION, LABOR DAY, SEPT. 4TH.

GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR and SHELTER ISLAND,

Long Island Sound by Daylight.

THE POPULAR SOUND STEAMER

"SHINNECOCK."

(2,000 capacity.)

Will leave Pier 15, E. R., foot Wall St., for Greenport and Sag Harbor, 9:00; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:30 A. M. Due Greenport 4:30; Sag Harbor, 5:30 P. M.

Passing en route Plum Island, Orient, Gardiner's Island, Shelter Island and through Peconic Bay.

Excursion tickets, $2.00; on sale at 128, 950, 1,313 Broadway; N. Y. Bicycle Path to Sept. 4th; going by steamer, return by train leaving Greenport at 7:47 and 9:00 P. M.; leaving Sag Harbor 7:35 and 8:15 P. M. Sale of tickets limited. Music and refreshments on boat.

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ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER Republic and MAMMOTH STEAMER Columbia

Leave Pier 10, N. R. (above South Ferry,)	Leave Long Branch.
8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M.	11 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

YIELDING TO PUBLIC OPINION.

Controller COLER has done a sound and sagacious thing in following up his triumph over the Ramapo job with the announcement that plans for increasing the water supply from the city's own works will be at once taken up. The Ramapo scheme is virtually dead, but there is a lingering chance that it may be revived. Let the city set to work upon plans of its own and the last vital spark in the corrupt job will be crushed out.

There are obviously three ways in which the city's water supply can be increased without recourse to private companies. New watersheds can be acquired and added to the present territory owned by the city; new storage reservoirs can be constructed, a course for which arguments could be found in Commissioner DALTON'S report showing that in five months a nine months' supply for the city had run to waste; and a great saving could be effected by the application of the system of waste prevention which has been so successfully employed in Liverpool. The third method here indicated would doubtless result in doubling the available supply in the down-town districts, where the pipes are old, rusted, and full of leaks. The Controller will be able to show that the city will be financially able to undertake the work. We observe that Mr. HOLAHAN somewhat eagerly seizes upon the Controller's statement as a pretext for dropping the Ramapo job. If the city can spend money for new works, he says, there will be no necessity of buying water from a private company, and he is "delighted." He ought to be, for it is a good deal safer for HOLAHAN.

It is just and right that the fact should be recognized that, while the men who sought to get this job through were of Tammany, the members of the Board of Public Improvements who voted for Commissioner SHEA'S resolution, which made an end of the conspiracy, are also of Tammany, or in affiliation with it. The five who voted for the resolution were: Controller COLER, Bridge Commissioner SHEA, Deputy Commissioner GIBSON of the Department of Street Cleaning, Sewer Commissioner KANE, and Highways Commissioner KEATING, with only HOLAHAN and DALTON in opposition.

This action was wise and right, the action of faithful public servants. They are deserving of praise and of the gratitude of the public. There are good reasons for suspecting that the heads of the Tammany organization were interested in the job. Had they not quailed before the rising storm of the public anger, had they continued to exert their controlling power to put the scheme through, it may be doubted whether Commissioner SHEA'S resolution could have been carried. It was a fine exhibition of the might of public opinion, even over Tammany, which has so often defied it.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S INTEMPERANCE.

Undoubtedly Gov. ROOSEVELT'S reputation for entire temperance in the use of "alcoholic beverages" is well established and justified, and, considering the excesses to which his fervid imagination and pugnacious disposition drove him at Hornellsville on Wednesday, it is appalling to think what he might say under the influence of "the bottle."

Two amazing errors seem to have taken possession of the Governor's mind. One is that the charges made against "certain Republican officials" as to canal management were made chiefly or solely by Democrats. The contrary is true. These charges were made first in the public press by papers that were Republican and Independent, as well as by some that were Democratic. They were investigated by a commission appointed by Gov. BLACK, a Republican, and consisting of a majority of Republicans. This commission reported gross irregularities, but did not pass on the criminal responsibility of the officials. The Governor referred the report and testimony to Attorney General HANCOCK, who employed as special counsel Judge COUNTRYMAN of Albany, to see if there was ground for criminal proceedings; and he reported that there was. As this was within a month of the end of Gov. BLACK'S term, nothing was done about the matter. It will be seen that up to this time all the proceedings leading up to the report in favor of indicting ALDRIDGE and ADAMS were taken by the order of Republicans in authority. The only Democrat concerned was Judge COUNTRYMAN, who was employed by the Republican Attorney General.

The second error into which the Governor has plunged is the notion that his own attorneys, Messrs. FOX and MACFARLANE, Democrats, found that "the charges were infamous lies and slanders, and so declared." They neither found nor declared anything of the sort. Their report, published July 20, said, in substance, that criminal prosecutions were inadvisable. They added:

> Our decision to institute no criminal prosecutions on this evidence does not mean that in our opinion the officials charged with carrying out the great work of improving the canals have done their duty.

They then referred to a former law under which such prosecutions might have been sustained, but it had been repealed by one giving great discretion to the Superintendent of Public Works and the engineers, and the lawyers said:

> The discretionary powers vested in the Superintendent of Public Works and the engineers by the contracts and statutes, pursuant to which the work was done, were unduly great, and have been abused.

Their report did not contain the declaration attributed to them by the Governor, or anything like it. We recommend to Col. ROOSEVELT a period of retreat devoted to a strict diet and solitary reflection under the best medical and spiritual advisers.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

Prof. MUNSTERBURG of Harvard, who occupies the chair of psychology vacated by Prof. WILLIAM JAMES, has touched on many of the reasons for a certain strain in the relations between Germany and the United States. His able article will be found in the September Atlantic Monthly. But he fails to notice or give proper prominence to a reason which, for all we know, may be more potent to estrange nations that are sympathetic in many particulars than any to which he alludes.

The reason omitted is a change in Germany herself. As a university man from the South of Germany Dr. MUNSTERBURG has lived in a more generous atmosphere, one in which the traditions of German thought and literature of the earlier half of the century have lingered, while the Germany of to-day is ruled by Prussian ideas and largely by Prussian bureaucrats. Given his education and the surroundings of his life in the Fatherland, it would be difficult for him to appreciate the dismay of Americans who arrive in Germany with all the favorable prejudices for German culture thick within them, all the old statements concerning German freedom and German largemindedness recurring to mind, when they meet with the reverse of the picture. They can only give a helpless smile on hearing a gentleman of parts remark that there is more liberty in Germany than in the United States. They can only reflect that, clever as he is, and however true he may be in pointing out the salient faults and foibles of the two nations, he would speak differently if he realized how acute is the latent hostility that the American, and the German-American, too, must inevitably encounter as soon as he enters from the superficial path of the tourist into more intimate comradeship with Germans of the old soil. This hostility hardly existed prior to our civil war, which was itself one of the most fruitful causes of the uniting of Germany under one Federal Government. There are faint traces of it before 1870. But after the Franco-Prussian war and since Germany has determined to be a colonial power there has grown up in the Fatherland an animus against the British and Americans that explains a good deal better the strained relations between Germany and the United States than caricatures and the antagonism between monarchical and republican principles.

Prof. MUNSTERBURG describes very truly the comparatively isolated existence of large bodies of Germans in this country and states correctly the fact that the Germans at home are apt to judge of Americans by well-to-do but uncultivated German-Americans who return to the old country clothed with the unworthier attributes of our race. But that in itself would not suffice to produce the phenomena of repulsion we see. It is putting German intelligence at a low level indeed if we are to say that the mass of educated Germans cannot distinguish between the American-born and the returned native. The treatment too often accorded German-Americans in Germany is not only ungenerous but stupid, and lacks the excuse we must always make when people of one nation misunderstand those of another. Looking at this phase of the question alone, the attitude of Germans toward the returned native, are we not justified in believing that the system fixed by the genius of BISMARCK has changed the Germans and changed them not for the better? Even within the sacred precincts of the universities, where Prof. MUNSTERBURG perceives freedom, we do not find it. Here and there a voice may be heard; but the relentless system soon brings that voice to a hush. As in the military family the zealous Colonel discourages young officers from reading books that might make them discontented, so in the universities the anxious Government tries to take the bread out of the mouth of a Privat-docent like Herr ARONS because he is known to believe in heresies of politics, although he teaches science. VIRCHOW, if he leaves memoirs, can unfold a tale of persecution which will astound the world, considering the eminently conservative mind of the man.

In his most commendable zeal to brush away misunderstandings between us and the Germans, unworthy of great nations, the Professor, it seems to us, has failed to go to the root of the matter. Without desiring to deny the justice of many of his strictures on Americans and with thanks for the kind words he has for us, it may be permitted to put one's finger on the word Neid, envy and jealousy, as the most potent of all the reasons for that animus which we find in Germany directed against Americans and American-Germans. Happily, that is a feeling which is not permanent. It is likely to give way all the sooner because Germany is growing ever richer and more generous. The only question is whether the system inaugurated by BISMARCK and spreading from Prussia through Germany is not retarding its movement. Surely it is a phase; but how long will it continue?

MADAME DREYFUS.

The words in which Capt. DREYFUS is reported to have owned his debt to his wife will move even more hearts than have been touched by the tragedy of wrong and suffering in which he has borne the most conspicuous rôle. The most conspicuous, but one hardly more heroic than that he now ascribes to the patient, brave, undespairing woman to whom he owes more than life.

The impulse to suicide which came upon him when he realized the awful fate that had befallen him was wholly natural. That fate was more terrible than death to the honorable soldier. Degradation, a name indelibly stained, these were the burdens which life could only render heavier, and, compared with these, banishment, imprisonment, torture were but incidents of wretchedness. Why should he these "fardels bear" when there was open to him the one supreme and final refuge? To this desperate and blind questioning the absolute answer came from his wife, the mother of his children. He must turn from that refuge because he was innocent and death by his own hand would set upon his name the seal of certain cowardice and apparent guilt. He must live that his name might be cleared and he and those to whom he had given it could bear it honorably and proudly. Did ever woman do to the man she loved a nobler service? And is there anything in this service that is not simply and completely womanly, true to the nature of woman, as the history, written and unwritten, of the race, as the universal consciousness, the intimate knowledge of the great mass of mankind, in its daily experience, recognises the nature of woman to be?

The world will never know in detail the story of the work that Mme. DREYFUS undertook and carried forward for the rescue of her husband and the re-establishment of his name after she had turned him from his first despairing resolve. During the five long years that have passed since his unjust condemnation great and various forces have gradually been set at work in his behalf. The apparent impregnability of those who had done him wrong—intrenched in high places, armed with the arbitrary powers of the most irresponsible branch of government, the military, appealing to the passionate love of the people for the army, appealing also to the most cruel of hatreds, that of race—made the first efforts utterly futile. But the failure of these efforts only stimulated others more energetic and with wider range. The final resort was to the sense of justice of the best men in France, and through them to the aroused conscience of the civilized world. The task was enormous, but how well it has been performed. To-day DREYFUS has been brought within sight of rescue by a movement that threatened civil convulsion in his own land, while from the proudest throne to the humblest home interest, sympathy and aid have been brought to him. And in this vast labor the one inspiring mind, the "dea ex machina," has been his wife. It would seem that this faithful woman had found in the essentially loyal heart of mankind a fulcrum for the lever that can move the world.

The most striking feature of this wonderful tale is that the long and arduous toil by which the triumph of justice and of love has been brought so near, like the initial service, the rescue of the despairing victim from self-inflicted death, is and is seen to be simply and completely womanly. The swift recognition of what was really right in the first overwhelming visitation; the readiness to face the seemingly hopeless task; the patience, courage, intelligence, energy, and fortitude of soul during the tedious years of fruitless effort; these are qualities which, though they deeply move the minds of men, do not surprise them. They are the qualities of the wife shown on a wide stage with the whole world looking on, but the daily life of myriads of human beings, generation after generation, has prepared us to accept them as readily as we deeply honor them. In the trials of common experience—in sickness, difficulty, affliction, in the troubles that come unjustly, even in the torment of actual guilt—the heroic part, unacknowledged, perhaps, but intimately known, is the woman's part.

"ON THE RUN" AT RENNES.

The common American locution, "We've got 'em on the run," is one that Capt. DREYFUS and Maître LABORI are well entitled to use to each other at Rennes. The fact is that it is simply impossible as soon as the light of world-wide or even France-wide publicity is turned upon the proceedings of the court-martial which convicted DREYFUS in the dark for another court-martial to repeat those proceedings in the daylight. Evidently some, doubtless most, possibly, with the exception of the President, all the members of the original court-martial were officers and gentlemen sincerely bent upon doing justice according to their lights. But they did not have lights enough. The French military predilection makes it possible for an unscrupulous military politician like MERCIER to make a scapegoat of an innocent officer, and, with the assistance of one or two rascals who look to him for preferment, to delude half a dozen honest men.

That was the moral of the remarkable testimony given the other day by Capt. FREYSTAETTER. It is equally the moral of the testimony of Capt. LEBRUN-RENAULT—not that anybody would think of speaking of him as an honest man after the exhibition he made of himself yesterday. For all these years the allegation of a "confession" of DREYFUS to this same Captain has been one of the battle horses of the prosecution and the persecution. Yet when the depositary of this "confession" comes to produce it in the face of cross-examination and of confrontation with the alleged confessor we see that it shrinks to the perversion of innocent words which were not those of DREYFUS, but those of another of the persecutors. And when the man who has been undergoing for all these years tortures to which this allegation of a confession has helped to reconcile the French people leaps to his feet and in a burst of manly indignation denounces the perversion as unworthy of an officer and a gentleman, the wretched LEBRUN-RENAULT has not a word to say.

The rules of evidence which prevail in English-speaking countries, unreasonable as some of them may seem, are the best safeguards of justice that mankind has yet devised. See what happens when they are discarded. See what tittle-tattle a court-martial will admit as evidence when it is sitting in the dark, and see how flimsy and paltry the tittle-tattle appears when it is brought to the light of a real tribunal. That is one of the important morals of the case.

DEWEY ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The London Daily News of Aug. 21 contains an interview with Admiral Dewey, of which the following is the more important part:

"Do you think, Admiral, that the islands are likely to be pacified soon?" The Admiral replied as follows:

"I have the question of the Philippines more at heart than any other American, because I know the Filipinos intimately, and they know that I am their friend. The recent insurrection is the fruit of the anarchy which has so long reigned in the islands. The insurgents will have to submit themselves to law after being accustomed to no law at all. I believe and affirm, nevertheless, that the Philippine question will be very shortly solved. The Filipinos are capable of governing themselves. They have all the qualifications for it. It is a question of time, but the only way to settle the insurrection and to assure prosperity to the archipelago is to concede self-government to the inhabitants. That would be the solution of many questions, and would satisfy all, especially the Filipinos, who believe themselves worthy of it, and are so."

"Self-government for the Philippines has, however, not many partisans in America," I remarked.

"I have never been in favor of violence toward the Filipinos," replied, or, rather, continued, the Admiral. "The islands are at this moment blockaded by a fleet, and war reigns in the interior. This abnormal state of things should cease. I should like to see autonomy first conceded, and then annexation might be talked about. This is my opinion, and I should like to see violence at once put a stop to. According to me, the concession of self-government ought to be the most just and the most logical solution."

The Admiral spoke with an air of frank conviction.

Not an Expansionist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Certainly you did well to make an exception to your custom and give publicity to the tirade of abuse hurled at you by the person calling himself "An American Roman Catholic," and thereby showing up his gross ignorance. If he knows as little about true Americanism and Catholicity as he does of the gist of the article which he writes about, he is certainly not well up in the ethics of either. I am proud to be able to say I am an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, and, as such, I tell him to read again and again and until he understands it the article in question before he launches his boomerang to the Catholic press.

I take issue with him, though I do not agree with your expansion policy, and say that THE NEW YORK TIMES does print "All the News That's Fit to Print." I cannot pay my respects to A. Johnson, whose letter also appears in your issue of yesterday. He is very small. In conclusion, allow me to say, in the language of the boys in a parade when a popular personage is mentioned, "What about the Catholic Protectory? It's all right!"

J. N. C.
Westchester, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Rivals.

The earth makes a revolution every twenty-four hours, and Santo Domingo is a close second.—Chicago Journal.

The Summer Vacuum.

"Awfully stupid lot of men at this resort."

"Don't deceive yourself. Smart people don't try to be entertaining when they take a vacation."—Chicago Record.

Luxuriating in Them.

Mrs. Gofrequent—Poor Mrs. Upjohn looks miserable.

Mrs. Seldom-Home—Well, she isn't. She's happy. She has the golf shoulder, the trolley car heart, the bicycle face, and she thinks she's getting hay fever.—Chicago Tribune.

Going Through the Motions.

"What is your purpose in remaining so silent?" asked the practical politician's friend.

"Are people wondering about it?"

"Of course they are."

"Well, that's what I want. I have noticed that nearly every politician who amounts to much is at some time or other spoken of as a sphinx. I don't know as it does any good, but it seems customary."—Washington Star.

THE COUNTRY FAIR.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle Telegraph.

We have reached the happy season
Of the good, old country fair,
When the rural population
Breaks away from toil and care.
There is hitching up of wagons,
Buggies, surreys, traps, and carts,
And a packing up of baskets
With bread, meats, and cakes and tarts.

Now the farmer lad and lassie,
And the mother and the sire,
Start away on brief vacation,
Every one in best attire.
City cousins often join them
And quite merrily they go
Where are seen the varied wonders
Of the famous rural show.

There are apples, pears, and pumpkins
That are noted for their size;
There are porkers, whose dimensions
Cause expressions of surprise.
There are horses, sheep, and cattle,
Stock of all the fancy breeds;
There are samples from the harvests,
And all kinds of fruits and seeds.

There the sweetest kind of cider
By the press is freely shed;
There to stop the pangs of hunger
Is the best of gingerbread.
There are fakirs by the dozen,
With all sorts of things to sell,
And there prowls the artful stranger
With the game of pea and shell.

There the horses are displaying
Speed in run and trot and pace;
There is often change of money
As the sequel of a race.
But, though pockets oft are lightened,
Not a bit the farmers care;
For they're taking in all pleasures
At the good, old country fair.

PLANS ARBITRATION COURT

The International Law Association Makes Recommendations.

IS IN SESSION AT BUFFALO

Charles H. Butler of New York Discusses the Exemption of Private Property at Sea.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—The eighteenth annual conference of the International Law Association opened this morning with scarcely a score of delegates present, although many members are in the city. In the audience were the wives and daughters of a number of the British lawyers.

The conference was called to order by Joseph G. Alexander, Q. C., of London. Sir William S. Kennedy presided at the meeting. Senator Charles F. Manderson acted in the capacity of Honorary President.

Sherman S. Rogers delivered the address of welcome.

Officers were then elected as follows: Sir Richard E. Webster, Attorney General for England, President; Senator Manderson of Nebraska, Honorary President; Sir William Rann Kennedy, President of the Eighteenth Conference; W. C. Endicott, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Bancroft Davis and Carl Schurz, Vice Presidents for the United States; the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, London, Treasurer; Joseph G. Alexander and George C. Phillimore, both of London, Secretaries.

Sir William R. Kennedy delivered his inaugural address.

The Rev. Dr. Myers spoke of the necessity for an adjustment of international maritime insurance, the question of foreign judgments, and the question of immunity of private property in time of war. Dr. Evans Dosby, Secretary of the Peace Section, London, presented the report of the Committee on Arbitration.

RECOMMENDATION ON ARBITRATION.

The conference accepts the report adopted by the Executive Council on July 18, 1899, of the special committee appointed at the London Conference of 1893, which has, in accordance with the direction of the Brussels Conference in 1895, presented a scheme for the formation of a court of international arbitration.

The conference cordially thanks the committee for the care with which it has thus completed the work intrusted to it, directs that the scheme be printed in the proceedings of the conference, and commends it to public notice as the association's contribution to the further elucidation of the question.

This conference expresses its deep gratification at the adoption by The Hague Peace Conference of a scheme of international arbitration, which carries out one of the main objects of the association, as expressed in reiterated resolutions from the time of its opening conference at Brussels in 1873. The conference recognises as specially valuable the following leading features of the scheme, viz.:

First—The nomination by a body of men of recognised competence in questions of international law, and enjoying public esteem, who will be ready to act as arbitrators.

Second—The selection by the parties to any international dispute from among the members of the above-named body of arbitrators and an umpire to form an arbitral tribunal.

Third—The creation of a permanent administrative council, composed of the diplomatic representatives at the Court of The Hague, with the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs as its President.

Fourth—The establishment, under the direction of the above-named council of a permanent bureau, whose services will be at the disposal of all arbitral tribunals.

The conference, therefore, urges the members of the association to use their influence in their respective countries

To procure the early ratification of The Hague Convention relative to the settlement of international differences;

To promote treaties between two or more States agreeing to submit their differences to arbitration under the provisions of the convention.

The conference decides that a special committee be appointed to examine in detail the provisions of The Hague Conventions and to prepare a report thereon for the next conference.

The report was adopted.

CHARLES H. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Charles H. Butler of New York was next introduced and read a paper on "Immunity of Private Property at Sea from Capture During War." He said, in part:

That war must and will continue to exist is inevitable, but even if the most sanguine expectations in that direction were realized, war would still remain as the final expedient for enforcing the awards of those tribunals, in fact, as a form of police power, if nothing else.

"In time of peace prepare for war," is a universally adopted principle which may have a double interpretation. To the minds of military or naval officers it properly means strengthened armament, offensive and defensive, on land and on sea, best adapted to resist and to destroy the forces of the possible enemy.

To organization such as this, an entirely different meaning is conveyed by these words. They mean that before the battle is sounded, while nations are at peace with each other, while existing circumstances tend toward harmony and facilitate adjustment, to make every effort to extend those ameliorating and restraining influences that have already done so much to mitigate the horrors of war.

There can be no doubt that among the greatest desiderata in this respect are the relief of non-combatant citizens of belligerent powers from burdens and suffering, and the confinement, as far as possible, of the operations of war to the regularly organized military and naval forces of the belligerents.

MARITIME PROPERTY IS LOST.

Owners of private property on land undoubtedly suffer great, and in many cases, irremediable damage, the result, for instance, of a bombardment. But title to ground and property on land does not pass by capture, and title to maritime property on the sea does pass merely on account of enemy ownership.

It is this great difference as to title that appeals most forcibly to the minds of those who are trained in the science of fine distinctions, and there can be no doubt that the best way to attain the object we all desire is to eliminate that distinction. Rules and regulations must be made as to blockade, contraband, right of search. These belligerent rights must be maintained, but the owners of maritime property should, as to title and ownership, be placed upon the same footing as the owners of property upon the land.

It is not the purpose of this paper to advance any arguments in favor of the freedom of private and unoffending property on the sea from capture during war, either from the standpoint of humanity or expediency.

The object is to show that from its first inception as a Nation the United States has always been, as it now is, in favor of the abolition of capture of private property; that it has consistently and without regard to existing conditions always supported the principle, and has always been, as it is now, ready and anxious to adopt the rule for itself, and to have all other maritime nations adopt it.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S STAND.

Benjamin Franklin was among the first to enunciate the rule that private vessels loaded with private goods should be unmolested in time of war. As early as 1783 he expressed himself in a letter to Mr. Oswald, one of the British Plenipotentiaries, who, with our Commissioners, framed the treaty that made the United States a friendly neighbor of Great Britain, as in favor of a clause exempting private property at sea from capture if non-offending. This provision, however, was not adopted in the treaty.

In 1785 Franklin concluded with the co-operation of his fellow-plenipotentiaries Thomas Jefferson and John Adams a treaty with the King of Prussia, which included the provision which had been rejected by the British Commissioners.

During the entire period of 116 years which has elapsed since Benjamin Franklin first formally announced the American position on this question, the policy of the United States has remained exactly the same as it was then and is now.

Mr. Butler then rehearsed the correspondence during the war of the Crimea, and afterward in regard to the accession of the United States to the Declaration of Paris in 1856, showing that Mr. Marcy consistently refused to accede to the article abolishing privateering unless a provision was added to it for the immunity of private and non-offending commerce.

Mr. Butler also referred to the treaties of 1858 with Bolivia and of 181. with Italy, in both of which the minority rule is recognized.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S VIEWS.

President McKinley again asserted the American doctrine on this subject in his message of December, 1898, partly as follows, after disclosing the rule:

"I therefore suggest for your consideration that the Executive be authorized to correspond with the Governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea not contraband of war from capture or destruction by belligerent powers."

Mr. Butler then referred to the resolutions which were introduced in both houses of Congress indorsing the President's recommendation and authorizing him and the Secretary of State to carry them out.

The conference at The Hague gave President McKinley and Secretary Hay an opportunity of placing the United States on record before the world in this matter.

Accordingly, in the instructions to those eminent men who so brilliantly represented us at the august assembly, they were directed to assume the position of this Government in regard to capture of private property and to urge the adoption of the rule of immunity.

REJECTED AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

The distinguished representative of the United States to the Court of the German Emperor, and who headed our delegation to The Hague, fought hard and well, assisted by his able colleagues, to obtain the consideration and adoption of this proposition by the conference, but he was unsuccessful; as a majority of the delegates of the powers represented maintained that it was not within the scope of the conference.

The proposition, however, of holding a separate congress to specially consider this subject met with a more favorable reception; it is to be hoped that, as the United States has taken the initiative in this matter, the President will call such a conference at an early day, and that the result of its deliberations will be to put the finishing touches upon that crown of diplomacy to which Count Nesselrode referred three-quarters of a century ago.

War for conquest of territory is a thing of the past. Commerce is now the great conqueror, and her greatest conquest will be when she shall have conquered war itself.

Thomas Barclay of Paris spoke on the same subject, after which the conference adjourned until to-morrow.

BICYCLE TRUST IS ORGANIZED.

Manufacturers Take All the Stock of the American Company—A. G. Spalding Is Made President.

The American Bicycle Company, known as the "Bicycle Trust," which was incorporated two months ago with a capital of $40,000,000, completed its permanent organization at a meeting held at the company's offices, 132 Nassau Street, yesterday. The company secures control of forty-four plants. For the purchase of the various plants the new company will issue $10,000,000 5 per cent. twenty-year gold debenture bonds, $10,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock, and $20,000,000 common stock. It was announced in an official statement given out after the meeting that the manufacturers have taken all the $10,000,000 preferred stock and the $20,000,000 common stock, and have subscribed for a substantial part of the debenture bonds. The following officers and Directors were elected:

Albert G. Spalding, President; Col. George Pope, First Vice President; J. E. Bromley, Second Vice President; A. L. Garford, Treasurer; C. W. Dickerson, Secretary.

Directors.—Albert G. Spalding, Seabright, N. J.; Col. Albert A. Pope, Boston; A. Featherstone, Chicago; R. L. Coleman, New York; J. W. Kiser, Chicago; E. C. Stearns, Syracuse; R. S. Crawford, Hagerstown, Md.; Charles L. Ames, Chicago; R. Philip Gormully, Chicago; Harry A. Lozier, Sr., Cleveland.

The following concerns have been purchased by, and have become part of the American Bicycle Company: Acme Manufacturing Company, Reading, Penn.; American Saddle Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Amos & Frost Company, Chicago, Ill.; Barnes Cycle Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Black Manufacturing Company, Erie, Penn.; Buffalo Cycle Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. A. Christy & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland Machine Screw Company, (steel ball and stamping department,) Cleveland, Ohio; Colton Cycle Company, Toledo, Ohio; Crawford Manufacturing Company, Hagerstown, Md.; Columbia Bicycle Company, Columbus, Ohio; Fanning Cycle Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. Featherstone & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Fay Manufacturing Company, Elyria, Ohio; Geneva Cycle Company, Geneva, Ohio; Gormully & Jeffery Company, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Rapids Cycle Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Hart & Cooley Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; Hartford Cycle Company, Hartford, Conn.; Hartford Rubber Works, Hartford, Conn.; Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Indiana Novelty Manufacturing Company, Plymouth, Ind.; Indianapolis Chain and Stamping Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Indianapolis Rubber Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lamb Manufacturing Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; H. A. Lozier & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. D. Meiselbach, Milwaukee, Wis.; Milwaukee Engineering Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Milwaukee Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Monarch Cycle Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; North Buffalo Wheel Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Nuttall Manufacturing Company, Nyack, N. Y.; Peoria Rubber and Manufacturing Company, Peoria, Ill.; Rose Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.; Shelby Cycle Manufacturing Company, Shelby, Ohio; C. J. Smith & Sons' Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Sterling Cycle Works, Kenosha, Wis.; Stover Bicycle Manufacturing Company, Freeport, Ill.; Syracuse Cycle Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; George L. Thompson Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; Viking Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio; Western Wheel Works, Chicago, Ill., and the White Sewing Machine Company, (bicycle department,) Cleveland, Ohio.

RAIL COAL MINE COMBINE.

Pittsburg Coal Company Absorbs Property of 104 Firms and Individuals—Capital, $64,000,000.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—The Pittsburg rail coal mine combination has been formed, and a meeting will be held within two weeks to elect officers. The new corporation is called the Pittsburg Coal Company, and its capital stock is $64,000,000. It owns the coal properties of 104 of the 107 individuals and firms in the business, has practically absolute control of the docks and coal loading plants on the Great Lakes, and has a monopoly on all the outlets to the coal markets of the East, West, and Northwest.

There is an understanding between this combine and the combine of the river coal interests of the Pittsburg district, so that neither will encroach upon the territory of the other, thus putting the Pittsburg district, with its output of 22,918,804 tons of coal last year, in the hands of two great concerns. Of that total output last year the properties now owned by the Pittsburg Coal Company produced over 17,000,000 tons, and this year it is expected that the production will exceed 20,000,000 tons. Included in the assets of the concerns taken over are 81,236 acres of coal land and 7,126 acres of surface land situated in the counties of Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland, in the State of Pennsylvania.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Progress of the Scheme—Probable Capitalization $10,000,000.

It was reported yesterday that some progress had been made in the formation of the Industrial Trust Company of America, whose plan has been under discussion for several months. If its organization is effected and present plans hold it will care for the financial and banking interests of rubber, cotton, leather, and other industries, and establish branches at distributing centres. The capitalization talked of is $10,000,000.

The promotion of the scheme is in the hands of Charles R. Flint, and an announcement of the advancement of the project to a stage of accomplishment may be expected late in the Fall.

ANTI-TRUST TOBACCO FACTORY.

All Machinery for the St. Louis Building Contracted For.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The last contract was closed yesterday for the machinery of the anti-trust tobacco factory to be established in St. Louis. Workmen are already at work on a building making the necessary changes in the structure. General Manager Logan left the city last night for the East to complete some of the minor details in regard to the organization of the company, but refused to say who is behind him in the enterprise.

It is understood that a number of prominent men who were formerly in the tobacco business, but sold out to the trust, are in the new company, among them Col. M. C. Wetmore, Adrian De Yong, and several former employes of the Liggett & Meyers and Drummond factories.

The new factory will be thoroughly equiped with the latest improved machinery, and will have an output equal to any in the city.

Brewing Company Elects Officers.

The Hudson County Brewing Company of Hoboken, N. J., which was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $300,000, met yesterday at the concern's office, 47 Newark Street, and organized by electing these officers: President—F. William Bender; First Vice President—Herman Raub; Second Vice President—Edward Bergmann; Treasurer—John Gergen; Secretary—Morton Bishop. Mr. Bender said that the brewery probably would be situated on Jersey City Heights.

Air Brake Company Increases Capital.

TRENTON, N. J. Aug. 31.—The New York Air Brake Company filed papers to-day with the Secretary of State increasing its capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The papers were signed by C. A. Starbuck, President, and John C. Thompson, Secretary, of the company.

Plumbers' Pool Has Collapsed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 31.—The master plumbers' "pool" has collapsed, and the notices which were to be sent out to the manufacturers and jobbers to-morrow demanding that they sell only to members of the master plumbers' association will not be issued. Instead, a meeting will be held in Baltimore shortly, at which an effort will be made to adjust matters. A meeting of the new manufacturers and jobbers' association will be held within two weeks.

Window Glass Manufacturers Meet.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—A meeting of window glass manufacturers of this country is in session here for the purpose of discussing the wage question and the general situation. All the factories in the American Glass Company and a majority of the independent factories are represented. A strong effort is being made to prevent an early resumption of operations, as it is claimed that over-production would demoralize the market.

LIMIT TO RECIPROCITY.

Important Decision Debarring French Colonies from Privileges Granted to the Mother Country.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced an important decision relating to the interpretation of the reciprocal tariff agreement between the United States and France. The merchandise in the case in question was rum imported from Martinique, a colony of France, upon which the Collector at this port assessed the regular duty of $2.25 per proof gallon. The importer, George S. Nicholas, protested, claiming that the rate should be only $1.75 per proof gallon, as provided for in the section of the Dingley Tariff act relating to the reciprocity agreements.

The board overrules the protest, for the reasons stated in an opinion by Judge Somerville. He quotes the section of the law which provides for "equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries and their colonies, but he adds that the particular agreement in question does not cover the colonies of France. In fact, the proclamation of President McKinley of May 30, 1898, announcing the reciprocity agreement, makes no mention of the French colonies, but simply extends the reduced rates so as to include the "products of France."

Under a well-known principle of law the board holds that the specific inclusion of the one must be interpreted as the exclusion of the other. The colonies of France, therefore, do not benefit by the agreement. The proclamation of the President, it may be added, follows the terms of the agreement itself. The view of the board is in accordance with that previously announced by the Attorney General, who held that Tunis and Algeria, as colonies of France, did not benefit by the agreement.

Judge Somerville adds:

"This construction is rendered the more reasonable by the present policy of so many countries in extending their colonial possessions to such distant parts of the globe, and of permitting local tariff laws to prevail in such acquired territory."

LONG ISLAND BANKERS MEET.

Charges on the Collection of Country Checks the Chief Theme Discussed at Long Beach.

Charges on the collection of country checks was the principal subject discussed at the Fall meeting of the Long Island group of the State Bankers' Association, which began at Long Beach yesterday. On this subject Bradford Rhodes, President of the Mamaroneck Bank, who made the principal address of the day, said:

"The country check is now receiving a large share of the attention of bankers' associations, and in this connection I desire to remind you of the fact that the country check is to-day the most efficient means of carrying on the internal commerce of the United States. A tax imposed for the specific purpose of curtailing the use of these instruments is an attempt to curtail the facilities of trade, and until we as bankers realize this we are losing sight of the most essential principle concerned in discussing these evidences of credit. A bank is performing one of its primary and most legitimate functions in promoting the mobility of capital with a minimum movement of money itself. In the absence of a credit bank note currency—which is wholly lacking in the United States—the largest possible use of bank checks should be encouraged. They are almost an ideal form of credit currency, sound, elastic doing their work, and being promptly retired after performing the service which called them into existence. If a plan is put into effect to make them pass at par all over the country, or at least at the respective money centres, they will possess the essential elements of a sound bank note.

"When a check drawn on a bank anywhere in the United States is made payable to the order of the payee at par in New York, or the other centres, we will have an elastic currency without an act of Congress."

On the general subject of the trend of the times in banking, Mr. Rhodes said that "the proposal to divert the accumulations of the provident among the untrifrity by debasing the money of the country seems to be less favorably received now than it was in 1896." Concentration, he said, was the tendency of the day in banking, especially in New York City. The trend of the times, he declared, pointed to the need of broad-minded men.

Most of the leading bankers of Long Island are in attendance at the meeting which is presided over by James M. Brush, President of the Bank of Huntington, who is Chairman of the group; Frank Jenkins, Cashier of the First National Bank of Brooklyn, is Secretary. The first business session was held yesterday morning, and at 1 P. M. the members sat down to dinner at the Long Beach Hotel.

ANNUAL REPORT ON PENSIONS.

Nearly One Million

RESIGNATION OF FIGUEREO

Dominican President Yields His Executive Authority.

THE REVOLUTION SUCCESSFUL

Ministers to Hold Offices Till Provisional Government Is Formed—Jimenes Likely to be President.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 31.—President Figuereo has resigned.

The Ministers will continue at the head of their various departments until a provisional Government has been formed, after which the elections for President and Vice President will take place.

This city is quiet to-day, but business is at a standstill.

Gen. Figuereo leaves here to-day for Azua.

The political prisoners have all been released. The revolutionists are still advancing, and they may enter the city in a few days. Santiago, Moca, Lavega, Puerto Plata, San Francisco de Macoris, and Bani have declared in favor of the revolution. Santiago was taken after a strong fight. It is expected that all the other places will submit to the revolution without any more fighting, principally owing to the fact that the President has resigned.

The Dominion gunboat Restauracion is ashore on the rocks at the entrance to the harbor of Macoris. Efforts are being made to get her off, but fears are entertained that she may prove a total loss, the necessary plant for saving her being wanting.

The United States cruiser New Orleans and the French cruiser Cecille are still in port.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 31.—President Figuereo yielded his executive authority to his Council of Ministers at 12 M. to-day. Official notice of the change in administration has been received from the capital by Gen. Imbert, who is the Provisional Governor of this city by direction of the Revolutionary Committee. With the fall of Figuereo the revolution is victorious.

The camp of Gen. Garrido, nine miles from this city, was the chief seat of the revolution in this district. There were 800 revolutionists in it. Dr. Frias was in command of the infantry. With him was Senor Despradel from Puerto Plata. In their following they had all the young men of that city. Gen. Garrido opened negotiations with the Government authorities of Puerto Plata looking to its instant surrender. The city surrendered Aug. 26.

The part of the revolutionary army besieging the City of Santiago de los Caballeros demanded its surrender. Its officials refused to consider proposals and the revolutionists attacked and captured the city. New negotiations were opened with Gen. Caceros and Horacio Vosguez, demanding a surrender of the fort. They declined to consider the terms offered. Cordero and Villarde, of the revolutionary forces, attacked the fort on the night of Aug. 27, and the place was taken by storm. After the capture of the fort the officer who was in command and part of the Government troops entertained the victors. The casualties of the revolutionary army were one officer and six men wounded.

On Aug. 28 Gen. Manuel Cocco, Government delegate, and Emilio Cordero, Governor of the District of Puerta Plata, who said they were inspired by patriotic and humanitarian ideas, turned the city over to the Municipal Council. The Council in turn transferred it to Gens. Imbert and Juan Garrido, and the other officers of the revolution. The transfer took place in the presence of the Consular Corps, prominent citizens, and a large number of the people. Popular demonstrations followed. The revolutionary chiefs were complimented on their victory, and their wish to sustain the will of the people. The revolutionary chiefs eulogized the authorities.

Gen. Garrido was appointed Commander in Chief, Gen. Imbert Governor General, and Eugenio Billanuev Town Major. The former Government officials, having approved of the programme of the revolutionary party, will remain at their posts.

CAPE HATIEN, Haiti, Aug. 31.—News just received here confirms the report that President Figuereo of the Dominican Republic has abdicated. It is added that he abdicated in favor of Jimenes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Navy Department has received official confirmation of the resignation of President Figuereo of Santo Domingo.

JIMENES WILL SAIL TO-DAY.

To Leave Cuba for Santo Domingo—Governor General Brooke Orders His Release—He Expects to be Elected.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 31.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenes, the revolutionary aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, will leave Santiago to-morrow, on a specially chartered steamer, the Georges Croise, Gen. Leonard Wood, the Military Governor, having received instructions from Gov. Gen. Brooks to release him from custody, unless there are indications that he is promoting a filibustering expedition.

To-day Gen. Jimenes received numerous dispatches from Santo Domingo announcing the downfall of the old Government and urging his speedy arrival. He says the revolution has been practically bloodless, as the people are almost unanimous against the old régime.

Gen. Jimenes has issued a long proclamation announcing the reforms he will institute if he be chosen President. The existing laws of Santo Domingo are, he asserts, adequate, if properly enforced. All that is needed is honest execution. He has no doubt of his own immediate success.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

Prospects of Continuation of the Contract with the Santo Domingo Improvement Company Discussed.

News of the complete success of the Dominican revolution was received yesterday in this city by the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, of which Smith M. Weed is President and Charles W. Wells Vice President. The information was contained in the following cablegram from the company's agent in the City of Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic:

President Figuereo has resigned. Same Cabinet will continue as a temporary arrangement.

Late Wednesday night Mr. Wells received at his Summer home, in Greenwich, Conn., from another representative of the company, the following message:

The revolutionary party has been successful. The Dominican Government has already agreed to surrender. So soon as the change takes place the provisional government will call a special election. Jimenes is likely to win as the Presidential candidate at the coming election.

Mr. Wells, when seen yesterday afternoon at the offices of the company in the Empire Building, expressed neither surprise nor concern at the outcome of the revolutionary movement, and said that he had perfect confidence that the contract between the company and the existing Government would be respected by the new authorities. He intimated that the power of the United States Government would be exerted, if necessary, to that end.

Since 1893 the San Domingo Improvement Company, by virtue of a contract with the Heureaux Administration, has exercised a large measure of control over Dominican affairs. By virtue of this contract it became the agent for the payment of the Dominican debt, amounting to £4,286,750, the principal and interest being payable in gold in London. The rate of interest on the Dominican bonds varies from 2% to 4 per cent., and the company has established a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the obligations, some of which have nearly 100 years to run.

According to a prospectus issued by the company, the revenues of the Government in 1892, the year before the contract became operative, amounted to $1,805,000, the Mexican silver dollar being the standard. Since then there has been a steady increase, and in 1898 the income amounted to $3,400,000. All of the revenues are collected by the company, which turns over $15,000 a week to the native authorities for the support of the Government, retaining the remainder for expenses, interest, and the sinking fund. Of course the company hopes to reap a large profit from the arrangement.

"Besides this direct relation with the Government," said Vice President Wells, "our company has other important interests in Santo Domingo. We own the principal railroad in the country, which now runs from Puerto Plata, on the seacoast, to the interior City of Santiago, a distance of about fifty miles. We now have a force of 500 men engaged in building an extension of the road from Santiago to Moca, about twenty miles in length, and when this is completed we expect to extend the line twenty miles further to Macoris, where it will connect with the only other railroad in the country. The latter is about fifty miles long, extending from Samana Bay to La Vega. It is owned by the Bairds of Glasgow, who are anxious to dispose of it to us. Our road runs through a mountainous country, which presented difficulties too great for the Belgian engineers who built it for the German company from which we purchased it. We are now rebuilding several miles of the original line, in order to do away with the steep grades which have interfered largely with its operation.

"The commercial affairs of the country are largely in the hands of German firms, but there are important American interests besides those controlled by our company. Many of the largest sugar and banana plantations are owned by Americans, the planters living on the island in the Winter months and coming to the United States in Summer.

"We have no fear that any American interest will suffer by the change of government. The United States Government has just loaned us the services of an efficient customs officer to take charge of the custom house at one of the principal Dominican seaports. We expect to employ Americans at the other ports as soon as we can obtain the right men. We have a dozen representatives, mostly Americans, residing in the principal towns of the country. They have informed us that the insurrection has not thus far interfered with our interests or with the general prosperity of the island.

"This revolution has not been a bloody affair. In fact, in the only battle of serious magnitude which has been reported the insurgents were defeated by the Government forces. But there appears to be a general desire for a change, mainly due to the currency question, which has been the cause of popular upheavals in the United States and other countries. It is singular, but true, that the prosperity of the country was the real cause of the currency trouble. The banking facilities are inadequate, and the people are in the habit of hoarding any money which comes into their possession. When times began to improve there was a shortage of silver coin with which to do business, and President Heureaux, who was not the corrupt tyrant he has been painted, decided on an issue of paper currency to meet the demand. The foreign firms started a campaign to debase this currency, and succeeded better than they expected—so well that they ruined themselves and involved the country in the present trouble.

"It is probable, but by no means certain, that Gen. Jimenes will be elected President of the republic. There will certainly be other candidates, among whom will be Gen. Horacio Vasques, who is at the head of the Provisional Government established by the revolutionists. He is a brother of Leonte Vasquez, the former Dominican Consul General in this city."

Consul General A. W. Gil, the only official representative in this country of the defeated Dominican Government, returned to New York yesterday from Saranac Lake, where his wife is ill. An air of despondency pervaded his office at 31 Broadway when a reporter called there yesterday afternoon. The attachés of the Consulate were discussing among themselves the press dispatches from their disturbed country, while Mr. Gil was disinclined to talk about the situation. "I have received no official communication from my Government for a week," he said. "I cabled a request for definite information this morning, and hope to receive a reply by to-morrow at the latest. What the effect of the reported overthrow of the Government will be I cannot say. I shall remain here and continue to discharge my duties as Consul General until further orders."

Adolfo Grullon, the New York representative of Gen. Jimenes and of the Dominican revolutionary party, was exceedingly happy over the news of the defeat of the Government and the prospects of the election of his chief as President of the republic. "This success has come sooner than even I dared to hope," he said, "though I have had no doubt from the first that the revolutionists would win, because I knew that they possessed the sympathy of practically all the people except those connected with the former Government. The work for which I came here is now concluded, or will be in a few days; but I shall remain until ordered elsewhere by Gen. Jimenes."

It has been rumored that Mr. Grullon would be sent to Washington as Minister of the Dominican Republic upon the accession to the Presidency of Gen. Jimenes. Mr. Grullon declined to discuss this report, although he said that a Minister undoubtedly would be appointed. The Dominican Government now has no diplomatic representative in this country.

Mr. Grullon was asked if the overthrow of the old Government would have any effect upon the contract of the San Domingo Improvement Company.

"As to that, I cannot say," he replied. "Most of the men who will be charged with the duties of the new administration have been absent from the country for years—practically exiled. This contract was made with the Heureaux Administration, like other acts of that Government, will be the subject of inquiry. If the contract is a fair one and in the interest of the country it will be respected by the new authorities; if not, of course, they will do whatever is in their power to protect the people from injustice. That is all I can say at present.

"I am glad to see that the representatives of the San Domingo Improvement Company now concede the success of the popular uprising against the old Government. They have asserted all along that the revolution was doomed to failure, and they undoubtedly desired it to fail. This company enjoyed very close relations with President Heureaux, and his death and the overthrow of his Government cannot but be sad news, however confident it may be of the support of the United States Government in enforcing the provisions of its contract."

Mr. Grullon said that he desired to deny emphatically a published statement that the banking houses of Gen. Jimenes in New York, London, Paris, and Hamburg had failed. "No enterprise with which Gen. Jimenes was connected ever failed," he said. "Some of his houses went into liquidation, and the creditors in every case received 100 cents on the dollar. His credit is absolutely unimpaired both in the United States and Europe."

The Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, Sir Robert T. Reid, Q. C., former Attorney General, continued his argument for Great Britain. He contended that even were it true that the Dutch abandoned Amakurufort in 1648 there was ample evidence to show they held, without dispute, the Orinoco almost to its source and the whole of the Essequibo.

Argentine Currency Conversion.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 31.—The Executive has introduced a bill into Congress fixing the conversion of the currency at the ratio of 44 gold centavos to a paper dollar. The reserve will be formed by means of various measures, including a 1 per cent. reduction in the salaries of all officials.

Belgian Constitutional Motion Lost.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31.—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies to-day rejected a motion to revise the Constitution, the vote standing 59 against 31. The motion was intended to pave the way for a universal suffrage bill.

Attempt to Kill Chilean President.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 31.—A bomb which did not explode, was deposited on the balcony of the President's residence to-day.

WILL OF MRS. ANN D. LEE.

Personal Estate Bequeathed to Daughter, the Countess of Waldersee.

The will of the late Mrs. Ann D. Lee, who died in Hamburg, Germany, on March 30 last, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. According to the petition, the value of the estate is unknown.

To her daughter Mary, Countess of Waldersee, Mrs. Lee gives her books, ornaments, clothing, and private papers. The will states that Mrs. Lee had already given to the Countess her pictures, furniture, and silver.

To David Bradley Lee the testatrix bequeaths for life the income of her bonds and securities now on deposit with the United States Trust Company.

The will bears the date of June 6, 1890. William Walter Phelps is appointed executor of the estate.

Music at W. H. Seward Park.

There will be music at W. H. Seward Park at 8 P. M. to-day by Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band. The following is the programme:

"Hail, Columbia."
Overture, "Siege of Rochelle" ..... Balfe
Waltz, "La Carmela" ..... Witmark
"Episodes in a Policeman's Life" ..... Reeves
Cake Walk, "Dusky Dudes" ..... Schwartz
Barcarolle, "Napolit-ine, I Am Dreaming of Thee" ..... Meyrelles
"A Musical Tour Thro' Europe" ..... Conradi
Characteristic, "Smoky Mokes" ..... Holzman
Cornet Solo, "Baby's Prayer" .....
Mr. R. L. Haile.
A musical comedy, "Before the Footlights" ..... Bendix
"The Hottest Ever" ..... Brown
"Mid the Green Fields of Virginia" ..... Harris
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S OFFER

American Trading Company Could Obtain Almost Any Concession, as China Wants Protection.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The project of certain capitalists to organize a United States and China trading company to control the bulk of the trade of China has excited much comment among the commercial people of this city, some of whom give the scheme, formulated by the Chinese Consul General, their unqualified approval.

A move has been made to organize the company, which, it is understood, is liberally backed by the Chinese Government, although the Consul General is acting in his individual capacity. In brief, the proposition is that, if a company is formed here with from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 capital, it can secure from the Chinese Government about every trading, contracting, and commercial concession that it sees fit to ask for.

To prevent total annihilation as a nation, the kingdom is obliged to secure a commercial alliance with some other strong nation, and the only friendly Government has proved to be the United States.

The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association has appointed its President, A. S. Barbaro, to act in the matter, and at a meeting of capitalists and business men it was decided to prepare an address, to be sent to every commercial body in the Union, setting forth the advantages of accepting the offer made virtually by the Chinese Government.

DOWAGER EMPRESS'S LETTER.

Complains to Emperor of Japan of European Agression.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 31.—Mail advices brought by the steamer Empress of India contain a rough translation of the letter recently sent by the Empress Dowager of China to the Emperor of Japan on the proposed alliance between the two countries. The Empress thanked her "good cousin" for his good wishes. The writer, she said, was in great difficulties. European powers were pressing for a portion of the empire. England, France, Germany, and Italy had presented demands, and the Empress did not know what to do to satisfy these greedy dogs. England was the worst of all, for she had not disguised her longings for the Yang-Tse-Kiang Valley, and had evidently set on Italy to claim Fuhkien. But she had done more; she had attempted to frustrate her (the Empress's) relations with Russia. Such indignities were insufferable, and she had therefore addressed herself to her good friend the Emperor of Japan for succor in her distress.

Promises of subsidies, of appointing Japanese to command the fleet and armies, of freedom of trade to Japanese ships and merchants, accompanied this epistle, and finally Japan was invited to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, to get rid of China's enemies.

Italian Warships for China.

PEKING, Aug. 31.—Owing to the spirit of opposition and evasion shown by the Tsung-li-Yamen in the negotiations now progressing between China and Italy, the Italian squadron in Chinese waters will be immediately reinforced by two torpedo boat destroyers.

FRIENDSHIP FOR ENGLAND.

London Globe's Comments on the Ohio Convention Platform.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Commenting on the paragraph in the platform adopted yesterday at the Ohio State Democratic Convention denouncing "the secret and vicious alliance now in evidence between England and the Republican Administration," The Globe to-day says that no such alliance is ever likely to come to pass. The paper belittles the effect of such an utterance upon the Americans, and says:

"The more cordial friendship which has latterly grown up between the great English-speaking nations has struck too deep roots on both sides of the Atlantic to be blown away by a puff of electioneering wind."

THE SAMOAN TREATY.

Action Upon It Not Likely to be Taken for Some Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary Hay this morning entertained at breakfast at his residence Baron Stemberg, the German representative on the Samoan Commission, who is about to sail for Berlin, to confer with the authorities there respecting Samoan matters.

The German Minister was with Secretary Hay to-day for some time. The conference related in some degree to the Samoan question, but it is improbable that any joint steps will be taken in the matter for some weeks to come, though the State Department is inclined to make the effort to have the treaty ready for submission to the Senate when Congress reconvenes.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR TALK.

Minister Correa Says Nicaragua and Costa Rica Are Friendly.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 10.—The meeting of President Zelaya of Nicaragua and President Sierra of Honduras on board a steamer on July 25 is believed to have resulted in an offensive and defensive treaty between the two countries against Costa Rica and Salvador and probably Guatemala.

Preparations are, it is said, being made for a possible war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica for possession of the watershed of the canal route through Nicaragua, from the Pacific to Castillo, on the Rio San Juan del Norte, thence using that river to the Caribbean Sea as it bounds Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Nicaragua wants to gain control of the entire route.

President Zelaya has issued a call for a new five-hundred-thousand-dollar loan. Subscriptions started in an active manner, but fell off to almost nothing in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Regarding the report that the Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras have formed a secret alliance against Costa Rica, Minister Correa of Nicaragua to-day authorized a statement, of which the following is part:

"The Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have never been on better terms than they are at present. As to the reported alliance between Honduras and Nicaragua, there has been an alliance de facto for many years past. If President Zelaya has held a conference with President Sierra, it is undoubtedly due to long-continued acquaintance between them and also to the tour President Sierra has been making to points in Honduras near the Nicaraguan boundary. The statement that there is any joint purpose to wrest from Costa Rica the province of Guanacaste is, of course, without foundation, as that province was given by Nicaragua to Costa Rica over forty years ago."

I. F. PICK ROBBED IN CHICAGO.

New Yorker Was Relieved of $80 by a Female Acquaintance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—I. F. Pick, a New York man in Chicago on business, entered a saloon on State Street, formed the acquaintance of Ray Barr, a young woman, and after he reached the sidewalk found that his pocked had been picked of $80.

"This is the woman who got my money, I am sure," he said, when he faced Ray Barr in court at the Harrison Street Station to-day.

"You should have been more careful, Mr. Pick," said Justice Martin. "There are many persons in Chicago who swindle visitors from smaller towns." The woman was required to furnish $300 bonds for her appearance in the Criminal Court.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Ten New Branches to be Provided for during the Coming Year.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Public Library, at the office of President David A. Boody, 37 Broadway, Manhattan, yesterday afternoon, it was decided to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $150,000 for the library for 1900. Ten new branches are to be provided for at an estimated cost of $92,000. In a letter to the board dated yesterday, President Boody says that in the establishment of this free circulating library all the territory of the Borough of Brooklyn has been studied with a view of bringing its advantages to the greatest number of our people.

For the four branches already established $52,296 is asked for 1900, as against $36,0[illegible] allowed for 1899, divided as follows: Administration, $3,400; books, $31,000; other expenses, $21,896.

WENT SLEEPY BIG OUTING.

The Annual Tammany Excursion from the Seventh Assembly District.

Twelve thousand people enjoyed the free excursion to Union Grove, Cartaret, N. J., given to the women and children of the west side by the Tammany organization of the Seventh Assembly District yesterday. The crowd was conveyed to the grove on the steamer Bay Queen and the barges Susquehanna, Sands, Spear, and Columbia. To avoid a dangerous crush, the start was made at about 9:30 o'clock from three points—the foot of West Seventeenth Street, Bloomfield Street, and West Seventeenth Street. The American Band, under the leadership of W. L. Bowran of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, furnished music throughout the day. Dancing was enjoyed on board the barges and at the pavilion at Union Grove, and the excellent vaudeville entertainment was the centre of attraction.

Elaborate arrangements were made for feeding the multitude. Five thousand loaves of bread, 3,500 pounds of cooked meats, and 5,200 quarts of sterilized milk were taken along. This generous provision was more than enough for the day, and 2,000 loaves of bread, three barrels of meat, and several hundred quarts of milk were distributed before the return to be taken home by the excursionists.

The day was without accident, and was full of happiness for the guests, more than half of whom were young children. The remainder were for the most part mothers and young women, although there was liberal sprinkling of men to help care for the crowd. The return was made at 7 o'clock.

USES NAPHTHA AND SMOKES.

Owner and Lover of Fancy Waistcoats Badly Burned.

Joseph Totonia, thirty-two years old, a bookkeeper, of 328 East Twenty-third Street, tried to remove some spots from his clothing and smoke a cigarette at the same time yesterday, and as a result he is in Bellevue Hospital suffering from severe burns of the face and body.

According to his friends, Totonia has a passion for fancy vests that is only exceeded by Lieut. Gov. Timothy Woodruff. Yesterday he went into the saloon of Harry Messmer, at 362 First Avenue, to get an "eye-opener" when the bartender remarked to him that a particularly gorgeous vest he wore was marred by several spots. In so doing the bartender touched on a subject calculated to arouse all of Totonia's enthusiasm, and the bookkeeper, after borrowing a bottle of naphtha from his informant, sat down in the back room of the saloon to remove the obnoxious spots from his waistcoat.

Totonia worked assiduously, and after his vest was pretty well soaked with the fluid and the room filled with the fumes, he concluded that he could work more comfortably if solaced with a cigarette. He immediately proceeded to put the plan into operation, but he had no sooner struck the match than he was enveloped in flames, the fiercest coming from the region of his waistcoat and enveloping his head. The man screamed, and the bartender with several other men in the saloon came to the rescue. They wrapped their coats around the shrieking man, and after several bottles of seltzer had been trained on the flames they were brought under control. Totonia was sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance where it was found that he had sustained severe burns of the abdomen, chest, neck, and face. The waistcoat was a wreck, and Totonia will spend several weeks in the hospital.

TRIED SUICIDE A SECOND TIME.

Baladeene Made a "Gun" Out of Gas Pipe and Improvised a Bullet.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 31.—Joseph Baladeene, the musician who attempted to commit suicide last week by jumping into the ocean from a pier, made a second attempt to take his life to-day.

Baladeene secured a piece of gas pipe about three inches long, stuffed it full of powder, and for a bullet he melted a piece of lead pipe. For a firing pin he filed down a small bit of iron. He then held the gas pipe against his breast and hit the improvised trigger with a shoemaker's hammer. The "gun" exploded and he is now in a hospital. The physicians cannot say whether or not he will recover.

NEWS OF PEARY RELIEF PARTY.

Letter Received by a Friend of Prof. Wickoff of Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 31.—The Peary relief expedition, which left Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, in the Norwegian bark Dianna on July 17, and which is composed of Princeton University professors and the Peary Relief Club of New York, was heard from to-day. Prof. Walter Wickoff, in a letter to Julius Morgan, wrote:

"About fifteen days out we encountered heavy and unusually large and numerous icebergs and terrific hurricane winds which compelled us to anchor. After the storm had passed we proceeded to Domino, off northern coast of Labrador. Our next point will be Baffin's Bay and Disco Island, where we will go inland in search of Peary."

RAILROAD HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Coroner's Jury Decides on the Fatal Accident at Seabright, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 31.—A Coroner's jury sitting here to-day held the Central Railroad of New Jersey responsible for the killing of three children on Aug. 23 at the North Borough railroad crossing.

It will be remembered that an express train ran into a buggy containing the family of Mr. Charles W. Trippe. The jury heard all the evidence in the case and then brought in a verdict holding the railroad responsible, because the train was running thirty miles an hour, which is above the rate of speed fixed by the local authorities. The jury also held that the road should have kept the brush cleared away from the sides of the roadbed near the crossing so that persons crossing could see plainly up and down both tracks.

UNDER WATER LAND GRANTS.

Railway and Improvement Companies Receive Jamaica Bay Rights.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The State Land Board, at its meeting this morning, granted the applications of the New York and Rockaway Beach Railway and the Rockaway Park Improvement Company for grants of land under the waters of Jamaica Bay for beneficial enjoyment and to use as a pleasure resort. The railway company secures seventeen acres and the improvement company forty acres.

Another application for grants of land under water was granted to Lillis Babbitt Hyde and others of New York, of land under the East River at Long Island City for purposes of commerce. The board makes this grant irrespective of the contention made by the Department of Docks of New York City, to the effect that it will conflict with the city's rights.

Newport's Casino Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The Casino dance was well attended this evening, there being many dancers on the floor, while the galleries were well filled before the dancing began. Among the many dancing were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Smith, Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Edith Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. W. L. Kane, Miss Kane, Mrs. W. R. Travers, Miss Madeline Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, Miss Winthrop, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. James A. Swan, Miss Tinker, Miss Emily Post, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Miss Tayler, Mrs. F. S. Swayne, Miss King, Mrs. Waters, Miss Woollett, Miss Cameron, Miss Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Mrs. George Kidd, Miss Kidd, Col. John Jacob Powel, Marquis De San Vito, A. De Navarro, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Reginald Rensselaer Hude Nelson, Henry Clews, Jr., Winfield Scott Hoyt, George P. Scott, Walter Andrews, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Fernando Yznaga, Columbus C. Baldwin, Stuyvesant La Roy, Winthrop, D. Cleveland, W. Morgan, C. Oelrichs, Coleman, Jr., H. R. Austin, Sidney Woollett, Miss M. Oelrichs, J. W. Forbes Morgan, Dougall Hawkes, Miss C. Stockton, and Mrs. Ellis Monroe, and Mrs. Hugh Willoughby.

A number of those on the floor dancing to-[illegible] have not been seen at the Casino for several [illegible]

[illegible] order fi[illegible] to-[illegible] New York [illegible] Saturday, [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Bay, with [illegible]

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The end of the week will see large assemblages at all of the watering places. The approaching holiday will give many men a chance to stop over beyond Monday morning. So far there has been much hue and cry about the absence of men at the watering places. Southampton has been one of these, where the men are either very young or, again, married. Newport has been a bit more fortunate in this respect, as it has about the same set season after season. The last dance at the Meadow Club, at Southampton, takes place this evening. At the Newport Casino last evening there was the usual dance, and during the day the golf tournament and the minor outdoor sports kept society occupied.

***

Among those returning to this country within the past few days have been Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, who have been abroad all Summer, and Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Dun, who have been missed from Narragansett. On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse are coming Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart and Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard P. Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Riggs and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hammond. The Rhinelander Stewarts have been at Homburg, and Mrs. Stewart has been abroad since last Winter. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hammond are returning from a short European trip, and will go direct to Lenox, to visit Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane. The Vicomtesse Sayve was Miss Eileen O'Donnell of Baltimore. The same ship brings over Prince Cantacuzene, who is to marry Miss Julia Dent Grant.

***

The death of Miss Martha Maria Anderson, at Hamburg, will be learned with much regret by many New Yorkers. Miss Anderson at one time resided with her aunt, Mrs. Walden Pell, in Paris. She has lived abroad for many years.

***

There will be a subscription dance at the Seabright Golf Club this evening, organized by some of the young members of the club, and the following is a list of the patronesses: Mrs. E. D. Adams, Mrs. William A. Street, Mrs. William D. Guthrie, Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Mrs. George Vlster, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. Fischer Johnston, Mrs. McAllister Lloyd, Mrs. Charles Kellogg, Mrs. Carl Schefer, Mrs. John J. McCook, Mrs. Charles D. Halsey, Mrs. Frits Achelis, Mrs. William B. Strong, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin. There will be a cotillion, led by Mr. Beekman Hoppin. This is the first dance ever given at the new clubhouse.

***

The forest fires, which during last week made life at several of the Adirondack resorts uncomfortable, and the news of which kept many intending visitors to the North Woods, from repairing there, as usual in late August, were effectually quenched by the heavy rains of Sunday last. These fires were really at no time a menace to life, although they burned uncomfortably near to the hotels on Saranac Lake and at Childwold. The dense and pungent smoke and the light ashes which were their accomitants were annoying, but not dangerous in themselves, although they alarmed many timorous souls.

***

Now that the fires are over, and the air has cleared, the Adirondacks are at their best, and both the day and night trains on the Delaware and Hudson and the Adirondack divisions of the New York Central are running northward daily in two sections, so great is the throng of passengers hurrying to the mountains from the seashore. This flow from sea to shore has, of course, its ebb, and many people who spent July and August in the mountains are now leaving them for the Long Island and New Jersey coast resorts, and for Newport and Bar Harbor, to pass the September weeks there. On the whole, however, the mountains are thronged this year by the restlessness which always induces a move from sea to hills at this time.

***

Paul Smith's continues to be the Adirondack resort most favored by New York society, but there are many well-known people at the Ampersand, Saranac Inn, and the Wambeek on Saranac Lake, and at Childwold. The camps at Spitfire, on Upper St. Regis Lake, near Paul Smith's, are now all occupied by owners and guests. The serious illness of H. Walter Webb at the Twombly camp has depressed the social atmosphere, but there are nightly dinners at one or another of the camps, and the healthy outdoor life of the region is much enjoyed. Mr. Webb's brothers, Dr. Seward Webb, and Louis and Creighton Webb, are now all at the Twombly camp. Another brother—Frank Webb—who married Miss Randolph, is hurrying home with his wife from Europe, and on his arrival on the St. Paul on Saturday will go at once to Paul Smith's.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown of Baltimore arrived at Paul Smith's on Tuesday from Narragansett Pier to spend September, and there are also there Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Howard Bear of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mellor of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hotchkiss, and William Rockefeller, with Dr. and Mrs. McAlpin, are at their camps on the Upper St. Regis.

***

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and the Misses Brice, ex-Gov. Morton and Mrs. Morton, the Misses Morton, and Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache are at their camps on Saranac Lake. The Mortons have been entertaining several house parties, and there have also been many guests at Winona, the Bache camp.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Towse of Washington and Mrs. Fish are at their beautiful camp—Soule—on Lake Massaweepie, one of the most picturesque in the Adirondacks. It occupies a small island at the northwest corner of the lake, the rustic house is perfectly appointed, and the garden laid out to resemble an old Dutch garden is not the least attractive feature of the camp. Mr. and Mrs. Towse have at present in their house party as guests Mrs. Lusk and Mrs. Slade of New York and Miss Lockwood of Philadelphia. Among the guests at Childwold are Major Dorr of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Hun and Miss Susan Vanderpool of Albany, Miss Buchler of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks, and Mr. and Mrs. Cordier of New York.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—Golf again drew the cottagers in large numbers to the grounds of the Newport Golf Club. To-morrow evening the cottage colony will be busy socially, as there are several large dinners on, the largest to be given by Mrs. Ogden Mills, while there will be an impromptu dinner dance and other affairs.

Dinner parties were quite numerous this evening, among the entertainers being Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Mrs. W. D. Clapp, Mrs. E. S. Willing, and Mrs. Henry Clews.

Mrs. E. Rollin Morse gave a trolley party late this evening, taking her guests to the Island Park in Portsmouth, where they were taken over in a steam launch to Gould Island.

A rumor is heard on Bellevue Avenue that a second amateur performance for charity is to be given in one of the large cottages.

Casino registers include Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. W. Graham Gilbert, Mrs. Thomas Meyer, Baron Herman, H. Pendleton Rogers, Jr., John Carr, Grace H. Carr, Mildred Wood, J. B. Stokes, Mrs. J. G. Meyers, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Irving Swan Brown.

Lieut. Victory Blue, United States Navy, to-day received congratulations on his engagement to Miss Eleanor Stewart of Jacksonville, Fla., a niece of Capt. Cooper of the navy, and who has been spending the Summer at Morristown, N. J. The wedding is set for Oct. 17.

Lispenard Stewart and A. Lanfear Norrie started from Newport to-day for their hunting trip in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who, with Prince Cantacuzene, are crossing the ocean from Europe, will pay a brief visit to Newport before going to their place on the Hudson.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will leave here on Tuesday next and sail for Europe on the day following. During their absence, Robert L. Gerry and the Misses Gerry will remain at Sea Verge, and the steam yacht Electra will remain in commission until after the international yacht race.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are in Lenox for a short visit to William C. Whitney. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will remain at their cottage here until the last of the month.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include Surgeon R. M. Shipp and J. A. Graham, United States Navy; J. M. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh O. Pentecost, Miss Pentcost, and A. C. Ballantine of New York.

Arrivals from New York this evening include H. McK. Twombly, Pembroke Jones, and Senator Depew.

Admiral and Mrs. A. E. Luce have returned.

Baron Herman has departed for Washington.

Thomas Meyer of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon.

The Rev. Dr. James Vibbert of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Ledlow.

McDougall Hawkes of New York is at the Berkeley.

August Belmont, Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, has arrived on his sloop yacht Mineola.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Chase—Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—A very pretty wedding took place in All Saints' Memorial Chapel this noon, it being one of the first naval weddings which have occurred in Newport for some time.

The chapel which is next month to be the scene of the wedding of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant was filled with cottagers, relatives of the contracting parties, and many naval officers, including Admiral Sampson, the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron, the officers of the Training and Torpedo Stations, War College, and Fort Adams.

The bride was Miss Mary Virginia Taylor, daughter of Capt. Henry C. Taylor, commanding the battleship Indiana. The groom was Lieut. John Valentine Chase, now attached to the United States gunnery training ship Lancaster, and who served through the war with Spain.

The Church was decorated with flowers, and at exactly half-past the noon hour the bride, on the arm of her father, entered the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The bride and her father were preceded by the ushers and followed by the maid of honor and the six bridesmaids. At the altar the bride was met by the bridegroom and his best man, and the ceremony of uniting the couple was performed by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church.

The ceremony over, the Wedding March from "Lohengrin" was rendered, and the bridal party left the church for the home of the bride's parents, in Kay Street, where the couple received their relatives and friends. A wedding breakfast was then served, and shortly afterward the good-byes were said, and the couple departed for their honeymoon.

The bride was attired in white satin, ornamented with white lace. She wore a tulle veil and carried white sweet peas.

The maid of honor was Miss

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
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71 Broadway, New York.
Members. { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
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BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Lists of current offerings sent on application.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds—all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exch'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 57 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

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BANKERS
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GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

HAVEN & STOUT
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Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
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108 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4814 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., 286 Montague St.,
New York. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

G. M. Carnochan & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
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COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCKS.

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FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company Stock
DEALT IN.
Stephen C. Millett,
36 WALL STREET.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN,
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO.
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds	$30,000,000
To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.	
Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative	$20,000,000
Common Stock	$30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:	
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds	$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.	3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company	9,000,000
Total	$30,000,000
Preferred Stock:	
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds	$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock	5,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, stock	2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements.	4,437,500
Total issue	$30,000,000
Common Stock:	
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above	$24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent.	1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements.	4,812,500
Total issue	$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock, which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the reorganization agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositories:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Co., Chicago,

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, FOR WHICH NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN USUAL FORM WILL BE ISSUED.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositories or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.

WILLIAM F. HARRITT, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago),
Committee.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
RAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperilling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 21 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf
READJUSTMENT.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY; AND OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SAME:

The undersigned have caused the accounts and properties of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company to be examined by competent experts, and, having now duly considered the reports made by these experts, announce that, pursuant to the agreement of March 13th, 1899, they have adopted

A READJUSTMENT PLAN,

the salient features of which are as follows:

(1.) Formation of a new company for the acquisition of the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company proper.

The Committee deems it unwise at this present juncture to provide for the inclusion of the Suburban Belt Railroad properties, basing its opinion upon the statement of its experts, that terminal facilities at Kansas City can be had at a greatly reduced cost per annum, and upon the fact that the demands of the holders of its securities are such as would impose upon the new company fixed charges which its earnings would not warrant.

The Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, which is also set aside for future consideration, has at present virtually no earnings, although it has already issued bonds to the extent of $1,635,000, and its works are still far from completion.

(2.) Issuance by the new Company of the following securities:

Prior Lien Mortgage four per cent. Gold Bonds	$15,000,000
Adjustment Mortgage four per cent. Gold bonds; interest non-cumulative until 1905	15,000,000
Preferred stock four per cent. non-cumulative	20,000,000
Common stock	25,000,000

To be apportioned as follows:

To holders of present First Mortgage Bonds for each $1,000 bond:
$500 in Prior Lien 4% Bonds.
$500 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$300 in preferred stock.
$25 in cash, for April coupon.

To stockholders who pay $15 per share upon present capital stock, for each share of said stock:
$7.50 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$7.50 in Preferred Stock.
$100.00 in Common Stock.

This plan further provides a cash resource of $3,450,000 as follows:

From sale of Prior Lien 4% Bonds at par	$3,000,000
From stockholders	450,000
	$3,450,000

which amount has been underwritten by a guarantee syndicate.

There will be reserved in the Treasury:

Prior Lien Bonds	$500,000
Adjustment Bonds	1,025,000
Preferred Stock	11,875,000
Common Stock	2,000,000

A careful examination of the plan recently promulgated by a Philadelphia Committee, taken in connection with the reports of the experts above referred to, have convinced your Committee that the Philadelphia plan is too wide in its scope, that it proposes to impose upon the K. C., P. & G. property charges which it cannot earn, and that for these and other reasons such plan must be regarded as a makeshift which may tide over present difficulties, but only at the expense of the future prosperity of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad proper.

Holders of bonds and stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company who have not already deposited their securities with this Committee are invited to deposit them with the Mercantile Trust Company of New York on or before OCTOBER 1ST, 1899, subject to the readjustment agreement and the plan proposed by this Committee.

The Readjustment Plan of your Committee has been lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company, from which copies may be obtained.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the Mercantile Trust Company for bonds or stock, who may not agree to the plan of your Committee, may withdraw their securities upon the terms stated therein on or after SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899, and until SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1899, after which latter date holders of Mercantile Trust Company certificates who have not dissented from this Plan, will be bound by its provisions and those of the readjustment agreement.

New York, August 31st 1899.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.

CAPITAL $700,000

Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.

Directors.

James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
W. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.

Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,577,-680 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
45 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

GEORGIE REED GOLD MINING COMPANY,
Located in the famous
"REPUBLIC GOLD MINING CAMP,"
WASHINGTON.
40,000 Shares
are now offered at
30c. PER SHARE.

It is a question of only a short time before this stock will be worth $1 per share and will be paying at least 3c. per share per month in dividends.

Send for Prospectus.

GRAHAM, GARRETT & CO.,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

COPPER
Stocks the Money Makers; Mexico the Country; Santa Rosalia the Mines.
Prospectus, Maps, etc.
ALLAN C. MACDONELL,
Mexican Investments, 68 Wall St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

Denver Union Depot 1st Mtge. Bonds.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION DEPOT AND RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899:

This Company has arranged for the extension until September 1st, 1900, of its First Mortgage Bonds, due September 1st, 1899, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and an extension agreement has been signed between this Company and the Trustees of the Mortgage covering the Bonds.

This Company has further arranged that, on presentation of the bonds to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, the Bonds will be stamped, showing the extension, and two additional coupons for the ensuing year will be attached thereto. They will also pay the coupons due September 1st, 1899. It has further been arranged with Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co. that, on presentation and surrender of Bonds, they will buy at par and interest all Bonds whose owners do not desire to extend them.

Holders of Bonds have until September 30th, 1899, to elect whether to consent to extension or to accept payment of their bonds.

Before September 1st, 1900, a more permanent arrangement will be made for refunding, or paying, the bonds.

The Union Depot and Railroad Co.,
by W. A. DEUEL, President.
Denver, August 12th, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899.

Argos, Indiana, School.
Bloomington, Indiana, School.
Cass County, Iowa, Refunding.
Collinwood, Ohio, School.
Goliad, Texas, School.
Iron Mountain, Michigan, School.
Kokomo, Indiana, School and Funding.
King Co., Washington, School District No. 32.
Lebanon, Indiana, Waterworks.
San Juan Co., Washington, Funding.
Shelby Co., Iowa, Court House.
Summitville, Indiana, Funding.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.

SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1899.

Albion, Indiana, Water.

SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1899.

Swaysee, Indiana, School.

SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1899.

Alexandria, Indiana, Funding.

SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1899.

Argos, Indiana, Water.

SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1899.

Alexandria, Indiana, Funding.

SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1899.

South Bend, Indiana, General Fund.

SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1899.

Fairmount, Indiana, Water.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, September 1, 1899:

Beech Creek Car Trust.
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co. 1st 5s.
Chillicothe Water Co. 1st 5s.
Corning School Dist. No. 9 4s.
Democratic Club 6s.
N. Y., Rutherford and Suburban Gas Co. Con. 6s.
Rutherford and Boiling Springs Gas Co. 1st 6s.
Tarrytown, White Plains & Mamaroneck R'way Co. 1st 5%.
Washington Central Ry. Co. 1st 4s.

SEPTEMBER 2D.

Village of Depew.

SEPTEMBER 21ST.

Ticonderoga School Dist. No. 5.

DIVIDEND.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.

NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME 4 BONDS.

COUPONS NO. 8, DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity (at the rate of 5%) upon presentation at the office of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, BOSTON, or at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 65 Cedar Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1899.
Allentown & Lehigh Valley Traction Co.
Dallas, Tex., 8% Funding Bonds.
Globe Street Railway Co. Debentures.
St. Paul Gas-Light Co.
Utica Suburban Ry. Co.
City of Greeley, Colorado, Refunding Water Bonds.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1899, from First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1899, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

West Side Construction Co.,
22 Nassau St., New York, August 30th, 1899.

A cash dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after September 5th, 1899. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, Sept. 1st, 1899, and reopened on the 6th day of Sept, 1899. F. S. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Manover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.,
45 Wall Street, New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

Coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS maturing Sept. 1st, 1899, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company have declared an extra dividend of $1 PER SHARE, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the Company on Sept. 27th, 1899. Books close Sept. 16th and reopen Sept. 27th, 1899.

STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due September 1st, 1899, from First and Refunding Mortgage 6% Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.
80 Broadway, New York, August 25th, 1899.

The coupons due September 1st, 1899, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company.

E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

New York, August 30, 1899.

The Directors of THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. payable on September 30, to the preferred stock at par, to the COMMON stockholders of record September 15, at 3 P. M.

GEO. A. KRAUSE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899:

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Ry. Co. (Guaranty Div. 1¾%.)
Dunkirk, Ind., School 6s.
Greentown, Ind., Electric Light 6s.
Lima, O., Water Works 5s.
Pitts., Ft. W. and Chi. Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series C; Second Mortgage 7s, Series I.
Pendleton, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
Union City, Ind., School City 5s.
Washington, Ind., Funding 6s.

September 7.

Blackford County, Ind., Powell Gravel Rd 6s.

September 15th.

Union City, Ind., Water Works 6s.

September 20th.

Hamilton Co., Ind., Sam'l Cook Gravel Road 6s.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN SEPTEMBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1, 1899, AS FOLLOWS:

American Water Works and Guarantee Co.
Bernal Valley Co.
Clinton Water Works Co.
City of Seattle, Washington.
City of Hastings, Minn., (in favor of St. Paul & Chicago.
Eastern Illinois Coal Co.
Fond du Lac Water Co.
Horton Water Works Co.
Jamestown Water Supply Co.
Keokuk Water Co., 1st Mortgage.
Kingston City Railroad Co.
Fred. Krug Brewing Co.
Marinette Water Co.
Merrill Water Co.
Minneapolis Gas Light Co.
Mount Vernon Water Co., Cons'd Mortgage.
Oxford Copper Co.
Olympic Club.
Pierce County, Washington, School District No. 34.
Sheboygan Water Works Co.
Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad Co.
Town of Hancock, N. Y., Bonds and Coupons.
Wichita Water Co.
Waterloo Water Co.
Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co., Dividends.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1899.

Everards Brewing Company.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899.

Astoria, Ore., Refunding.
Champaign, Ill., Board of Education Union School District No. 6 improvement.
Clarion, Ia., Refund Bond of 1890.
Decatur, Ill., School District School Building.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Village Hall; Street Improvement.
Jackson, Mich., Water Main Extension and Connection; Water Works Refunding.
Lewis Co., Wash., School District No. 2.
Macomb, Ill., Sewer, Sewering, and Well.
Marion Co., Ore., School District No. 4.
Missoula Co., Mont., County Jail.
Newbern, Tenn., School, Water, and Light.
Perry, Ia., Water Works.
Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 8.
Skagit Co., Wash., School District No. 4.
West Hammond, Ill., School District No. 1; School Building.

SEPTEMBER 2D, 1899.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., School Building.
Vancouver, Wash., Funding City Hall and Enlarging Electric Light Plant.

SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1899.

Bell Co., Ky., Bridge.

SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899.

Galva, Ill., Water Works.
Normal, Ill., Water Works.
Walla Walla Co., Wash., School District No. 1 School.

SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1899.

Canon City, Col., Refunding Water.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due September 1, 1899, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

U. S. M. & T. Co., Series F.	4s
Broadway Realty Co., 1st	5s
Brooklyn & Mont. R. R. 1st	6s
Brooklyn & Mont. R. R. 1st	6s
L. I. R. R. Ferry 1st	4½s
Smith & Port Jeff. Branch 1st	7s
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach Ry.	5s
N. Y. & Flushing 1st	6s
P. P. & Coney Island 2d	6s
P. P. & Coney Island	4½s
L. I. R. R. Unified	4s
Westerly, R. I., Water	4s
Park Row Construction Co. 2d	5s
Hammond, Ind., School	6s
Skagit County, Washington, School District Nos. 10, 17, 19, and 27.	6s
Snohomish County, Washington, Funding	6s
Clarke County, Washington, R. D. No. 58.	6s
Everett, Washington, Gen. Municipal	6s
Itasca County, Minnesota, Court-House	6s
Commercial Light & Power Co.	6s

DUE SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1899.

Le Sueur, Minn., Refunding 5s

DUE SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899.

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Bridge	4s
Permanent Improvement	4s
Permanent Improvement	4½s

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL CO.
August 31, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after October 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1899.

The transfer books will close on September 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on October 2, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Space Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St Louis, Mo., August 28, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERMELDING, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of October, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 2, 1899, to Oct. 4, 1899.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN MAYLEY, President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 31	485,832
To date this year	121,100,156
Corresponding date last year

sumption without full investigation of the defined or undefined obligation incurred on their behalf by the old management."

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY.

Rio Grande Western shares, both common and preferred, advanced smartly yesterday on small transactions. An officer of the company was quoted as stating that if the present rate of earnings keeps up there will be over 5 per cent. shown on the common stock, of which the total issue is $10,000,000. The quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock will be declared to-day.

STEEL AND WIRE LISTED.

American Steel and Wire shares ($50,000,000 common and $40,000,000 preferred) were yesterday admitted to the regular list of the Stock Exchange, announcements to this effect being issued by Chairman Granbery of the Committee on Stock List.

With the memorandum of the listing, the Stock Exchange issues in pamphlet form the statement of the Steel and Wire Company, which was given in detail in THE NEW YORK TIMES of some days ago—explaining at length the financial status of the corporation, including the balance sheet as of the date of June 30 last, and scheduling the properties included in the two-score plants owned and operated by the company.

Quotations on the regular list begin to-day.

HOW LUMBER BOOMS.

That John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo, President of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, did not at all exaggerate the remarkable rise in lumber prices, in his statement of a day or two ago, published in these columns, is amply testified by an exhaustive review of the lumber situation prepared by The Lumber Trade Journal. That journal will to-day say:

The rise in the price of lumber during the past year or little more presents some very interesting figures, and must be a source of gratification to every manufacturer in the country.

It is unfortunate that, at the present time, but a comparative few of the retailers have shared to any great extent any of the benefits accruing from this condition, for it has been almost an impossibility for a retail yard to keep pace with the rise in the wholesale market, and the consequence is that even when stock was sold at what was then thought to be a good figure, many times when it has to be replaced the advancing prices have shown that the old stock had better have been held for higher prices.

Let us take up the conditions in detail, and see just what this advance means to those most interested.

A short time ago random cargoes of spruce were selling in this market at about $12 to $12.50. To-day these same cargoes are selling at $18 to $18.50, being an advance of about 50 per cent.

The basic prices of West Virginia spruce was $15.50 per thousand feet. To-day it is $19.50, being an advance of 25.8 per cent.

Maple flooring shows figures which, perhaps, beat any other wood. Before the advance the prices were as follows, taking the lowest price at which sales were actually made:

Clear	$25.00
Common	20.00
Factory	19.00

The card price to-day is:

Clear	$33.50
Common	29.50
Factory	24.50

But these figures do not tell the whole story, for, whereas the low prices were based on one-half inch measurement for tongue and groove, to-day the manufacturers of maple flooring figure three-quarter inch for tongue and groove, which actually makes the price as compared with the minimum as follows:

Clear	$36.50
Common	32.50
Factory	27.00

Here we have an advance in percentage about as follows:

Clear	40.6 per cent.
Common	62.5 per cent.
Factory	42.1 per cent.

Equivalent on all grades we will say to about 50 per cent.

The advance in hardwood is marked, and, we think, will average at least 30 per cent. Taking quartered oak as a criterion, this figure is not out of the way.

This brings us to North Carolina pine, and here the figures are most gratifying, as witness the following comparison, taking a few of the standard grades.

Perhaps no better way of making the comparison can be devised than the deadly parallel, and this we use.

No. 1.	Old.	New.	Per Cent. of Gain.
1 inch wide edge	$17.00	$24.00	41.1
1 inch narrow edge	12.00	17.50	45.8
1 inch edge stocks	15.00	19.00	26.6
No. 2.			
1 inch narrow edge	10.00	16.00	60.0
1 inch stocks	12.50	16.50	32.0
Box	6.50	10.00	53.8
Box stocks	8.00	10.50	31.3

These prices are a fair average of the whole line; hence we omit further detail.

There are so many grades of white pine that it is an impossibility to go into any great detail or to make comparisons grade by grade, but the net advance in all kinds of white pine, taking it as it runs, can be safely estimated at 27 per cent., as, for instance, white pine uppers, which sold at $47 are now worth $58. Selects, which were sold freely at $45, are now selling at $52. Fine common, which was $34.50, is now worth, about $44. Box lumber, which sold as low as $12.50, and perhaps even lower, is worth to-day $17.50, while the intermediate grades have advanced, we should say, on an average, $4 per thousand, as note: No. 2 barn, which was $15, is now $20 per thousand. The higher prices here given are based on the new list.

Yellow pine has shared in the general prosperity. Large orders sold in the time of depression as low as $15.59 per thousand; these same orders to-day would probably go at $21 or $22.

Three months ago a large order was placed here at $19.96; so that, on the whole, we consider that yellow pine has done fairly well. At the same time we really think yellow pine could stand $2 or $3 more a thousand and still not be abnormally high, and we believe that co-operation between the retail trade and the wholesale trade of this market would advance the price of yellow pine $3 a thousand very easily, and we should like to see it done.

To recapitulate, our figures show the following percentages of advance in the different lines:

PERCENTAGE OF ADVANCE.

	Per Cent.
Eastern spruce	50.0
West Virginia spruce	25.8
Hemlock	36.4
Maple flooring, clear	40.6
Maple flooring, common	62.5
Maple flooring, factory	42.1
Hardwoods	30.0
No. 1 wide edge, North Carolina pine	41.1
No. 1 narrow, North Carolina pine	45.8
No. 1 stocks, North Carolina pine	26.6
No. 2 narrow edge, North Carolina pine	60.0
No. 2 stocks, North Carolina pine	32.0
Box, North Carolina pine	53.8
Box stocks, North Carolina pine	31.3
Yellow pine	20.0

The question which now confronts almost every buyer is: Has the top been reached? "We can only express our own humble opinion," replies The Trade Journal, "when we say that it has not been reached. We look to see a further advance in almost all kinds of lumber."

SEPTEMBER DISBURSEMENTS.

Interest becomes due to-day on bonds having a par value of $464,913,020, the amount of such interest being $11,517,850, as computed in the monthly calendar of the Daily Stockholder, against $11,561,201 last year, $11,256,613 in 1897, $10,131,899 in 1896, and $9,941,587 in 1895. The par value of stocks on which dividends are payable is $630,613,109, calling for $11,045,577 compared with $10,391,873 a year ago, $8,780,417 in 1897, $8,047,584 in 1896, and $7,088,348 in 1895.

Interest and dividend payments combined are $28,463,427, as compared with $21,948,740 last year, $20,037,030 in 1897, $18,179,469 in 1896, and $17,020,437 in 1895. Interest and pension payments by the Government are also due, and including disbursements by banks, trust companies, and miscellaneous corporations, a conservative estimate of total interest and dividend disbursements this month is $30,000,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Rate of discount at Bank of England unchanged at 3½ per cent.

Weekly statement of Bank of England, showing an increased of £542,000 in total reserve, including an increase of £194,000 in amount of bullion held, being an increase of 1.32 per cent. in proportion of reserve to liabilities.

American securities strong in London.

Increase of $450,000 in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy's net earnings for month of July.

Dividend of 1¾ per cent. declared on Continental Tobacco preferred stock.

Stock dividend of 1 per cent., payable in preferred stock at par, declared on Rio Grande and Western common stock.

Further rumors of the probable increase in Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific's rate of dividends to 6 per cent.

Application of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company for permission to issue a second mortgage of $2,500,000 granted by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Price of refined petroleum advanced 20 points, to 8.10 cents in barrels and to 5.60 cents in bulk.

Pittsburg Coal Company, capitalized at $32,000,000, to take control of its constituent properties Sept. 1.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $169,065,670; balances, $9,326,571; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,134,235.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅛ per cent. for short and 3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.82⅞ for sixty days, $4.86 for demand, $4.86⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅛ less 1-16 for long and 5.18¾ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Prices on the Bourse today were firm and animated on encouraging London advices. Spanish 4s were strong on rumors that future gold coupons would pay 3½ per cent. Rio Tintos advanced on bear covering. Kafirs were harder. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 60.90.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 163,075,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 7,275,000f, gold in hand decreased 3,800,000f, bills discounted increased 206,225,000f, silver in hand decreased 3,175,000f.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Private discount on the Boerse to-day was ¼f easier and firmer in consequence of the calmer tone of Western Boerses, and especially owing to the better aspect of the Transvaal situation. Spanish 4s were animated on the rumor that it has been decided to reduce the interest on the external debt only a half per cent., which would be applied as a sinking fund. American securities and Canadian Pacifics were strong. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 31.—The general political situation being more satisfactory, there was an all-around recovery on the Boerse here to-day. Spanish 4s were the feature of the transactions. American securities were in good demand.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The market for American securities opened firm, and moved steadily upward until the close, which was steady. The demand was fair.

Consols for money, 105 11-16; consols for the account, 106; Atchison, 23⅝; Canadian Pacific, 99⅞; Illinois Central, 119; St. Paul, 137⅝; Louisville, 84½; Union Pacific preferred, 81⅝; New York Central, 142¼; Erie, 15½; Pennsylvania, 69⅝; Reading, 11⅝; Erie first preferred, 41½; Northern Pacific preferred, 79⅝; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 11⅝.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 59⅞, and after the close advanced to 60¼.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance, £39,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.50; Madrid, 23.15; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7.47.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £542,000, circulation increased £152,000, bullion increased £894,142, other securities decreased £785,000, other deposits increased £135,000, public deposits decreased £315,000, notes reserve increased £596,000, Government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liabilities is 50.28 per cent. Last week it was 48.36 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged, at 3½ per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market yesterday was a dull one for most of the securities which figured in it, but one or two of them developed notable activity in spurts. It was a market in which scalping and manipulation were both at times in evidence, and was also characterized by the strength of a few issues, the demand for which was a small one not many days ago.

New Amsterdam Gas was the centre of the market's activity in the early part of the day, while Rubber Goods common seemed to absorb the attention of speculators shortly before the close. A huge share of the day's trading was done in these issues, both of which were subjected to vigorous attack. The activity of New Amsterdam was primarily due to the reappearance of the venerable rumor as to the speedy ending of the gas war, in a slightly new and alluring dress. It was reported that an agreement had been reached between the conflicting gas companies under which they would consolidate, and that a 90-cent gas law was in prospect for their benefit. Strong buying of the stock on this rumor, which gave an opportunity to the bullishly inclined speculators, forced up New Amsterdam common to 36½, at which figure 100 shares changed hands. This was by no means so notable a rise as Consolidated Gas—with which New Amsterdam fluctuates to a certain degree—made on the Stock Exchange in climbing to its highest point of the day, but it was nevertheless 2½ points above Wednesday's close.

The peace rumor seemed to have shot its bolt at this point, for the stock at once reacted slightly, selling at 36, and then 35⅝, and soon afterward the spreading of the news that the rumor was a false one sent New Amsterdam common tumbling. The preferred, for which 60¾ had been bid in vain, after an odd lot had sold at 60½, also declined. The market remained fairly active for both classes, and in the afternoon a large batch of the common changed hands. Short selling and profit taking were somewhat in evidence. One broker sold 100 shares of the common at 35¼, and covered three or four minutes later at 35, at which figure the stock sold freely. Two hundred shares a trifle later changed hands at 34⅝, the lowest figure touched. The stock closed at a net advance of 1 point, the preferred also scoring an advance of 1 point, being finally quoted at 58½, with stock offered at 60¼. Some 2,000 shares of both issues changed hands.

Rubber Goods was quiet in the morning, and the demand for it was weak. Near the close a fierce attack by the bears, who seemed to believe that considerable of the stock in recent days had about reached a limit, and made conditions favorable for a reaction, sent it dropping at a surprising rate. It rallied, however, about 3 o'clock, and regained something of its lost ground, supporting orders apparently doing something to help it. The common stock was quoted at about 34 bid, 35⅛ asked, when the raid began, and in the next 1,200 or 1,500 shares trading it was driven down to 31. It rallied thereafter at once, selling at 31¼, and then 31¼, was paid for a lot of 41 shares. The preferred stock was little touched in the raid, and closed at 80⅜ unchanged. The final rally of the common was not enough to preserve it from a net loss, and it closed at 33 shortly after 33¼ had been bid for it, a decline in the day of 2½ points.

Electric Vehicle common was also extremely weak, selling down to 105 just before the close, the lowest figure it has reached for a long time. A supporting bid of 108 for 25 shares was made on top of this sale, but the best bid for 100 shares at the close was 105, a net loss of 4 points. Electric Boat common also lost 4 points, no better bid than 16 being quoted for it yesterday. St. Louis subscriptions and St. Louis common were weak and in poor demand. Of the subscriptions $4,000 sold at 139.

Union Steel and Chain was the feature of yesterday's market from the standpoint of strength, though not very active. Five hundred shares of the common changed hands at 31¾, and it closed at 31⅝ bid, a net advance of ¼ of a point. The preferred gained 2 points, closing at 73½, bids for 300 shares of it had sold at that figure, and 300 at 73. New England Gas and Coke was also strong. The stock, which had long been inactive, sold early yesterday at 30¾, and immediately scored an advance, selling up to 33, and then breaking to 31½, where it closed, at a net advance of 1½ points. Some $15,000 of the bonds sold at 86.

National Gramophone was strong, selling at 36 just before the close. Distilling of America was not very active. American Girdling was notably strong, selling at 18 and closing at 18¾, a net advance of 1¼ points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	2
New Amsterdam	34½	35
New Amsterdam pf	58½	60¾
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101	101¾

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	23	26½
American Agricultural Chemical pf	75	79
American Wool Goods	26	27
American Wool Goods pf	82	84
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf	79	80
Distilling Company of America	19¾	19⅝
Distilling Company of American pf	52½	60
Electric Axle Light & Power	7	7½
Electric Boat	16	23
Electric Boat pf	41	45
Havana Commercial	29	31
Havana Commercial pf	67½	68½
International Power	70	75
International Pump	25	26
International Pump pf	73	74
National Gramophone	35¼	36½
National Salt	46¾	47½
National Salt pf	75½	77
Otis Elevator	37	38
Otis Elevator pf	101	103
Royal Baking Powder pf	99¾	100
Rubber Goods Mfg	33	34
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	89¾	90
Sloss-Sheffield subs	108	112
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	463	466
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	461	463
Union Steel & Chain	31½	32⅜
Union Steel & Chain pf	72½	73½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅞	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96½	97½
American Air Power	65	73
Asphalt Company of America	15¾	15⅞
British Columbia Copper	11¾	12
Chicago Alton subs	112	112⅝
Chicago & Alton 5s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	105	110
Electric Vehicle pf	115	120
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	24½	25⅝
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4½	5½
Markeen Copper	11½	12½
Mexican 5s	100⅝	100⅞
New England Telegraph	10	10½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	92	93
New York Gas & Electric 5s	106	108
New York Transportation	23	24½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	25	35½
St. Louis subs	77½	78
St. Louis common, when issued	29	34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½
Tennessee Copper	20	20¾
*Union Copper	20	30

*Selling dollars per share, Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103¼
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	44½
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	110
Chicago Union Traction	34½	35
Chicago Union Traction pf	31½	34
Columbus (Ohio) Con. St.	2½	2¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	57	58½
Con. Traction of N. J	116	118
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	97¾	98
Eighth Avenue Railroad	118½	119½
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	400	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	98	99
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	80	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	91
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric pf	114	116
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway	33	33¾
North Jersey Street Railway 5s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	130
Sixth Avenue Railroad	210	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	104	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	28	29
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c. with list	95¾	96¾
Hoboken Ferry (new)	73¾	74
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	90	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	113
Union Ferry	63½	45½
Union Ferry bonds	103	103½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	79½	81
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107⅞
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	85½	85¾
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	106	106½
Denver Gas	41	42
Denver Gas bonds	87½	88½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	65	68
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	102	105
Lafayette Gas Co	70	80
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	83
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	45	75
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	280	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	31¼	32½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85½	86¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	115	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	56	60
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	...	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	92	95
St. Paul Gas stock	62	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	124	125
Standard Gas 1st	113	115
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	...	80
Western Gas	100⅝	102
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Industrials.

American Ginning	18¾	18¾
American Typefounders	50	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	107	108
Consolidated Rubber Tire	20	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	55	90
Cramps' Shipyard	78	80
General Chemical	50	...
General Chemical pf	96	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	...	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	97
Hudson River Telephone	103	108
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	34	36
Trenton Potteries	5	7
Trenton Potteries pf	119	121
Union Typewriter	29	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf	121	123
Worthington Pump pf	108	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	117¾
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Universal Car Bearing	...	50

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
400	Am. Cot Oil	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
910	Am. Steel & W	59¾	59¾	57¾	58
16,010	Am. Sug. Ref.	157	158	155¾	156⅞
860	Am. Tobacco	123¾	124¾	121¾	123
90	A., T. & S. F.	22	22	22	22
1,630	A., T. & S. F. pf.	68¾	69¾	67¾	69¾
9,190	Brook. R. T.	107⅞	109⅞	106¾	109⅞
2,230	C., B. & Q.	126¾	127	125¾	126¾
190	Chi. Gt. West.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
2,530	C., M. & St. P.	124¾	125¾	123¾	125¾
890	Chi., R. & P.	112¾	113	111¾	111¾
10	Ches. & Ohio	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,300	Con. Tobacco	45¾	46¾	47¾	47¾
2,850	Federal Steel	61¾	61¾	60¾	61
50	Fed. Steel pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
200	Internat. Paper	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
950	Louis. & Nash.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
920	Manhattan	114¾	115¾	113¾	113¾
520	Mo. Pacific	50¾	50¾	49¾	49¾
840	M., St. P. & S. M.	46	46	45¾	45¾
80	North American	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
320	N. Y., O. & W.	27¾	27¾	27	27¼
170	N. Y. & Rock.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
490	North. Pacific	57¾	57¾	56¾	56¾
1,980	People's Gas	112¾	112¾	110¾	110¾
100	Reading	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
1,820	Reading 1st pf.	63	63¾	61¾	62
10	Southern Ry.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
260	South. Ry. pf.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55
540	Southern Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
240	Tenn. C. & I.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
920	Union Pacific	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾
320	Union Pac. pf.	80	80	79¾	79¾
10	U. S. Leather pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
48,500					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$14,000	Amsterdam Gas	102	102	100	100

Distilling Company Organization.

The organization of the Distilling Company of America has been completed by the election as its Secretary of Thomas H. Hemsworth.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 31, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅝	17¼	1,195	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17¼	17	17¼	.....
66½	66¾	763	Am. Car & Found. pf	66¾	67	66½	66⅞	+ ⅛
43¾	43¾	610	American Cotton Oil	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	.....
93	94⅞	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94	94	94	94	.....
153	158	150	American Express	157	157	157	157	.....
14⅜	15¼	900	American Malting Co	16	16	15¼	15¼	- ⅜
65	67	300	Am. Malt. Co. pf	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	+ ¾
11⅞	11¾	400	American Linseed	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
52⅞	53½	135	Am. Linseed pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	- ⅛
57⅜	58½	4,040	American Steel & Wire	58½	58¾	57¾	58	- ¼
95⅜	96⅜	225	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96	99¾	96	96¾	+ ⅛
156⅜	156⅞	30,260	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	157	158¾	156¼	156⅝	+ ⅜
43½	44	1,450	American Tin Plate	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
127	127¼	21,195	American Tobacco	129	129	127⅞	127⅞	- 2¼
145	149	200	Am. Tobacco pf	148	148	148	148	+ ¼
39¼	39⅝	1,942	Am. Steel Hoop	39¼	39¾	39	39	- ¼
84½	84⅞	900	Am. Steel Hoop pf	84½	84⅞	84¼	84¼	- ⅜
22⅝	22⅞	7,400	At., T. & S. F.	22	23⅛	22¾	22⅝	+ ⅜
65¾	65¾	16,600	At., T. & S. F. pf	65¾	66⅜	65¾	65¾	+ ⅜
43¾	43⅞	750	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	43½	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	.....
90¾	90⅝	950	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	90¾	91	90¾	91	+ ⅝
56¾	56¾	700	Anaconda	56½	56¾	56¼	56¾	.....
55	55¾	2,260	Baltimore & Ohio	55	55¾	54¾	55	+ ¼
78¾	78¾	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	74	78¾	74	78¾	+ ⅝
105⅜	105⅝	41,140	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	107⅛	107⅝	105¼	105⅞	- ⅛
142	144	175	Brooklyn Union Gas	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	+ ⅝
19¾	20	260	Brunswick City	20	20	20	20	+ ¼
53¾	54	100	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	- ¼
97½	97⅝	100	Canadian Pacific	97¾	97¾	97⅝	97⅝	.....
56⅜	58¼	1,100	Central Pacific	59½	59¾	58¾	58⅝	- ⅛
25⅝	25⅞	1,345	Chesapeake & Ohio	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅝	.....
51¼	51¾	600	Chicago Con. Traction	51¼	52	51	51¾	- ¼
135¾	135⅝	39,720	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136¾	137	135¾	135⅝	- ¼
98	99	2,950	Chi. & East. Ill.	91¾	98	91	98	+ 6⅝
16¼	16⅝	6,950	Chicago Great Western	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	.....
82	84	320	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	83	84	83	84	+ ¾
42¼	43	430	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	43¼	43¼	42¼	42¼	- ¼
96¼	96¾	530	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96⅝	- ¼
133¾	133⅝	8,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	134½	134¾	133⅝	133⅝	- ⅛
175	177	140	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	177	177	177	177	+ ½
163¼	163⅝	1,080	Chicago & Northw.	163	163¼	162¾	162¾	.....
201	205	500	Chi. & Northw. pf.	201½	200¾	200¼	200¼	- ¾
118¾	119¾	3,855	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	119¾	120	119¼	119¼	- ⅜
13⅞	14	788	Chicago Term. Trans.	14	14	13¾	13¾	- ⅛
57⅛	57½	2,625	C., C., C. & St. L.	57	57½	57	57½	+ ¼
97¾	99	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99	99	99	+ ¼
59¾	59¾	650	Pressed Steel Car	59½	59½	59½	59½	- ⅛
89½	89⅞	550	Pressed Steel Car pf	89½	89⅞	89½	89⅞	+ ⅜
158½	159½	280	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	159⅜	160¼	159⅜	159¼	- ⅜
28½	29	18,733	Republic Iron & Steel	28½	29¾	28¼	29	+ 1
73¾	74	3,905	Republic I. & S. pf.	73	73½	72¾	77¾	- ⅜
22¼	22⅝	400	Reading	22¼	22¾	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
62	62½	6,400	Reading 1st pf	62	62½	61¾	61¾	.....
34	34¼	1,200	Reading 2d pf	34	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
38¼	38⅝	300	Rio Grande West.	38¼	40	38½	40	+ 2½
82	83	1,000	Rio Grande West. pf.	82	83¾	82	83¼	+ 1¼
37¼	37½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37½	37¼	37½	37½	- ¼
16¼	16⅝	400	St. Louis Southw.	16½	16⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Five Dwellings on the West Side Sold —Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for the Riverside Building Company the five-story American basement dwelling 77 Riverside Drive, 24.6 by 84 and irregular.

H. D. Hooper has sold the four-story back and stone-front dwelling 348 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.8.

William Seeligsberg has sold for Mrs. M. A. Herter, to Lowenfeld & Prager, the five-story brownstone-front tenement 422 East Tenth Street, 24.6 by 92.3.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

312 West Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to W. A. Conover.....$16,600

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-ninth Street, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 100 by 97.2; William Quinn of 4 West Ninety-second Street, owner; F. T. Camp, architect; cost, $250,000.

King's Bridge Road, 2,000 feet southeast from Spuyten Duyvil Station, for a one-story brick factory, 22 by 14; estate of Isaac G. Johnson, premises, owner; S. F. Quick & Son, architects; cost, $300.

Park Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for four three-story brick tenements, 21.8 by 63; Amelia Schwartzler of 1,073 Fifth Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $40,000.

Ninety-second Street, northeast corner of Madison Avenue, for a nine-story brick hotel, 62.3 by 100.8; William H. Ebling, Jr., of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Cauldwell Avenue, owner; Louis Korn of 37 Maiden Lane, architect; cost, $350,000.

No. 56 East Eleventh Street, for an eight-story brick mercantile building, 25 by 94.11 and 94.7; Owen Costello of 131 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; R. Moeller of 959 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Second Street, east side, 125 feet south of Washington Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; John J. Wood, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $3,000.

Eighth Street, south side, 400 feet west of White Plains Avenue, for a one-story frame stable, 25 by 17; F. R. Hudson, owner; S. R. Sorenson, architect; cost, $150.

Alterations.

No. 928 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Gribbins, premises, owner; Alexander Fowler, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 2,994 and 2,996 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and a one-story bowling alley; Barbara Keller of 1,138 Woodruff Avenue, owner; Henry Ehrhardt, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Tremont Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; A. K. Williams, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 54 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; C. F. Cox, premises, owner; S. E. Gage, of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $500.

No. 2,172 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone flat and store; Mary Ottern, of 203 East Sixty-first Street, owner; Higgs & Gavigan, architects; cost, $250.

No. 1,715 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick flat and store; Maria R. Alberst, premises, owner; M. Turnbull, Jr., architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 689 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; William H. Behler, owner; A. L. Gillespie, of 1,021 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $100.

Plans for New Apartment Houses.

William H. Ebling, Jr., filed plans yesterday for the nine-story apartment hotel which he will erect on a plot 62.8 by 100.8 at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-second Street. Architect Louis Korn, who prepared the plans, estimates the cost at $350,000.

Plans were also filed yesterday for the seven-story apartment house to be erected by William Quinn on the plot 100 by 97.2, at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, which he recently bought from Henry M. Denton. The plans are by F. T. Camp, and the cost of the structure will be about $250,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 31.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 27.11 ft s of 165th St, 30x100; William R. Bronk, referee, to Henry H. Dreyer.....$30,500

AMSTERDAM AV, 488, 25.2x99; Charles Schilo, Jr., to Ernest A. and Elise Schmidt.....1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 27.11 ft s of 165th St, 30x100; Henry H. Dreyer to Anna M. Irving.....1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 171st St, 20x 100; Frank Koch to Martha J. Garry..1

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484, 83.8x50; John J. Kierst, guardian, &c., to Joseph W. Kierst, quit claim.....1

CATHERINE ST, n w corner of Cherry St, 30x69.5x30x67.8; Lewis J. Levy to John C. Arfmann.....1

CATHARINE ST, s w 30 ft e of Cherry St, 36.6x71.4x36.9x69.5; Louis J. Levy to Charles G. Pottebaum.....1

CONVEYS all title to all real estate of George Schrady as beneficiary to Schrady to Lillian E. Sandau.....10,000

COLUMBIA ST, w s, 125.3 ft s of Stanton St, 76.11x100; also, strips and gore adjoining, all title; John H. Ross to Abraham Eydenberg.....1

DUANE ST, 100 to 104, 75.9x117.6x75.9x 117.3; Benjamin F. Van Valkenburgh, as assignee, to Leonard R. Kipp, ½ part....900

EAST HOUSTON ST, 440; Abraham Silverson to Idno Grant.....1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, widened, 150 ft s from the division line, Lot 90, map of Morrisania, and land of Charles Bathgate, runs e 124.11 x n 96 x w 16 x n 41 to the s s of Crotona Park South, x e 56.5 x irregular to the avenue, x n 27.8; also Crotona Park South, s s, 50 ft w of Clinton Av, runs s 100 x e 50 to Clinton Av, x s 90.2 x w 28 x 124.7 to s s of Crotona Park South, x e 68.6 to beginning; Peter Handibode to Henry White.....22,000

GROVE ST, 19 and 21, 60x irregular; Albert C. Wessling and another, executors, &c., to Ida Jetter.....45,250

JONES ST, 9, 25x100; Ida Jetter to George J. Wessiau.....14,000

JEROME AV, e s, 124.9 ft s of Morris St, 102x100x91.3; William E. Brooker and another to Burton H. Smith.....100

LEROY ST, 47, 25x90; Francis Marx to Johanna Weber.....1

MULBERRY ST, 245, 25x99.6x25.4x99; Mary Canewari to Andrew Cuneo.....33,000

MITCHELL PLACE, n s, 162 ft s e of 1st Av, 18x80.10; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company.....6,500

MITCHELL PLACE, n s, 162 ft s e of 1st Av, 18x80.10; the Germania Life Insurance Company to Henry Lewis.....6,500

ST. ANN'S AV, 170, 25x100; Fritz Seije to John Seekamp.....100

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 136th St, 25 x100; Fritz Seije to Charles Nienaber.....100

TINTON AV, w s, 434.9 ft s of 165th St, 26x169.10; Mary A. Sheeran to Edward F. Tynan.....1

UNION AV, 901, 20x100; William Wainwright to Fredericke Wilschek.....1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 396.5 ft s of Fletcher St, 17.10x118.9x18.1x121.8; Louis Gottheil to Joseph C. Gaudernack.....5,150

WENDOVER AV, s s, 196.11 ft e of Webster Av, 25x83.7x25x83.6; Hyman & Henry Sonn to Emil Meyer.....100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 288.10 ft n of 166th St, 16x88; Vincent Bonagur to Luigi Bove.....1

1ST AV, 949, 20x84; Lina Grant to Abraham Silverson.....1

1ST AV, e s, 18.11 ft s of 118th St, 18.11x75; Johanna and John Weber to Frances Marx.....1

1ST AV, n w corner of 1st St, 25x100; Bertha Jacobs and others, executors, &c., to John Beckmann.....58,500

6TH ST, 166 West, 20.3x irregular; Ruth Wiseman and others to Thomas Stone, quit claim.....1

6TH ST, 166 West, 20.3x irregular; George Naylor to Thomas Stone, quit claim.....1

10TH AV, 453 to 455, 24.8x100; John J. Carroll to Mary E. Carroll.....Gift

10TH ST, 420 East, 26.2x92.3; Sebastian W. Nestel to Annie N. Farrell and others, part.....3,000

25TH ST, n s, 532 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Margaret Wilson to Harvey S. Johnston.....1

46TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Emilie Berlinger to Leon Perless..1

66TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Joseph Geisenheimer to Spring Garden Building and Mutual Loan Corporation.....21,900

79TH ST, 419 East, 26x102.2; Margaret Bergen to David Hofeller.....1

82D ST, 104 East, 20x102.2; Henry G. Baurley to Sophia Baurley.....2,000

98TH ST, s s, 96.8 ft w of 2d Av, 128.4x 100.9; Gottfried Oethinger to Henry Hanlein.....15,500

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.9; John J. Kierst, guardian, &c, to Joseph W. Kierst.....1

102D ST, s s, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100.11; James T. Blandford to Charles Schwartz.....100

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 100x 100.9; Gottfried Oethinger to Henry Hanlein.....15,500

114TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Giuseppe Fermini.....19,000

116TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Pleasant Av, 75x100.10; Gamaliel C. St. John, executor, &c., to George W. Plunkitt.....18,000

122D ST, s s, 167.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.6x100.10; Frank Bush to Mary and John H. Seery.....7,500

125TH ST, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 81x100.11; Charles Nsarden to Frieda Hart.....105,000

126TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 100x 24.7; Louis Lese and another to Louis Gubert.....40,000

140TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Martha Garry to Frank Koch.....1

147TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 25x99.11; Warren W. Foster to Mary R. Bennett.....16,804

163D ST, 772 East, 25x100; David Hoteller to Margaret Bergen.....1

190TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100; Ellie T. and Thomas R. Brown to Louise C. Sultzer.....1

Recorded Leases.

ERTS, Peter, Jr., to Isidor Freudenberg; 1,356 5th Av, store, &c., 5 years.....$900

HARRIS, R. Duncan, to Alice M. Robertson; 117 East 34th St, 2 years.....2,200

LEAYCRAFT, Edgar, to Charles Deitsch; 73 West 55th St, 3 years.....$1,700 to

WARD, Kate F., to Harry Berend; 47 Rutgers St, s e corner of Monroe St, 3 1-12 years.....1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTER, Solomon, to Henry De F. Weekes; 259 East Broadway; 3½ years..$5,000

AVERILL, Cornelia K., to Franklin B. Lord and another, trustees; 41st St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years.....40,000

ARFMANN, John W., to the Irving Savings Institution; Catharine St, n e corner of Cherry St, 1 year.....$5,000

BUCHNER, Samuel, to Joseph M. Fernandez; Houston St, n s, 86.11 ft w of Hancock St, 5 years.....28,000

BUCHNER, Samuel, to William A. Butler, Jr., trustee; 176 West Houston St, 5 years.....28,000

BOLL, Martha, or Martha B., to the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society; Park Av, s e corner of 118th St, installments.30,000

BOVE, Luigi, to James Jessop, in trust, &c.; Washington Av, w s, 268.10 ft n of 166th St, 3 years.....9,500

BECKMAN, John, to Bertha Jacobs and others, executors, &c; 1st Av, n w corner of 1st St, 2 years.....11,500

BEVERSTEIN, Nicholas C. L., to Magdalena Cadwell; 105-h St, s s, 40 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years.....5,000

BLUMENTHAL, Alfred, to Gustavus Sidenburg; 3d Av, e s, 389.9 ft n of 174th St, 1 year.....26,000

BURLINGAME, Fred C., to William T. Hoolsey; Union Av, s w corner of Dawson St, 1½ years.....1,140

BLUM, Morris, to Frederick H. Comstock; 74th St, s e corner of Park Av, 1 month.....5,000

BACHNER, Samuel, to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, executors; 178 Houston St West, 5 years.....28,000

CUNEO, Andrew, to Henry De F. Weekes; Mulberry St, w s, 118.1 ft s of Prince St, 5 years.....6,000

CATERSON, Mary A. and George, to The Wappinger's Savings Bank of Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.; 9th St, s s, 105 ft e of White Plains Road or Av, 1 year.....2,900

CALLAHAN, Timothy, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Riverside Av, or Drive, e s, 57.4 ft n of 84th St, 1 year.....24,000

CONSIDINE, Dennis and Kate F., to the Dollar Savings Bank; Passage Av, s s, 175 ft s w of the Westchester Railroad, 1 year.....1,500

CONSIDINE, Dennis and Kate, to the Dollar Savings Bank; Wales Av, e s, 25 ft n of 149th St, 1 year.....2,000

DREYER, Henry H., to the American Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 27.11 ft s of 165th St, 5 years.....23,000

EYDENBERG, Abraham, to Isidore Jackson; Columbia St, w s, 125.8 ft s of Stanton St, demand.....40,000

GRANT, Lina, to Abraham Silverson; 440 East Houston St, installments.....2,800

GILBERT, Louis, to Louis Lese and another; 134th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.....42,000

GILBERT, Louis, to Louis Lese and another; 134th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.....16,000

HORNE, Lowther S., to James H. Young; Wales Av, n w corner of 152d St, 1 month.....

HOWELL, Kate V. and Frederick H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 316 West 76th St, 3 years..

HOWELL, Kate V. and Frederick H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 49 West 46th St, 3 years.....23,000

JOHNSTON, Harvey S., to Henry Burden, trustee; 348 West 20th St, 5 years.....16,000

JOHNSTON, Harvey S., to Margaret Wilson; 348 West 29th St, 2 years.....2,000

KAFKA, John, to Catharine E. Syms and others, trustees, &c.; 252 East 4th St, 5 years.....30,000

KAFKA, John, to Margaret B. Bininger; 250 East 4th St, 5 years.....30,000

KOSTER, BIAL & CO. to George White, trustee; 34th St, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 102.6 ft to 35th St; also 35th St, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, leasehold, secures bond.....200,000

KOCH, Frank and Isabella, to Mary Maloney; 146th St, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 months.....1,650

KOCH, Frank, to Cornelia W. Slade; 146th St, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....13,000

LEWIS, Henry, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; Mitchell Place, n s, 162 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years.....5,000

MAAS, Lena, to Emanuel Arnstein; 2d Av, w s, 22 ft s of 105th St, 1 year.....500

MERYASH, Rebecca, to William L. Beadleston; 53 and 55 Oliver St, and 44 Oak St, demand.....25,000

MEYER, Emil, to Charles Scholle; Wendover Av, n s, 146.11 ft e of Webster Av, 1 year.....16,000

MEYER, Emil, to Charles Scholle; Wendover Av, n s, 184.5 ft e of Webster Av, 1 year.....16,350

MOORE, Arthur E., to John H. Storer; 106th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, demand.....4,500

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Daniel D. Lawson; 112th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1½ years.....20,000

NICHOLSBURG, Christine, to Daniel D. Lawson; 146th St, n s, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, due.....20,000

NIENABER, Charles, to Fritz Seije; St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 136th St, 3 years.5,000

POTTEBAUM, Charles G., to Nicholas Schroeder; 85 Catherine St, 1 year.....5,000

POTTEBAUM, Charles G., to Lillie B. Lillienthal; 85 Catherine St, 3 years.....30,000

SCHOPPAUL, Christian, to John P. Moebus; Courtlandt Av, n e corner of 155th St, 5 years.....5,000

SMITH, Barton H., to William E. Brooker and Charles H. Schroeder; Jerome Av e s, 128.9 ft s of Morris St, installments.....5,250

SCHNOERING, John, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 6th Av, s w corner of 129th St, 3 years.....135,000

SCHNOERING, John, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, w s, 56 ft s of 129th St, 3 years.....75,000

SMITH, Burton H., to Ida M. Murphy; Jerome Av, e s, 128.8 ft s w of Mt. Hope Place, ½ year.....2,500

SCHWARTZ, Anton, to The Trust Company of America; Brook Av, n e corner of 145th St, 5 years.....23,500

SCHMIDT, Ernest A. and Elise, to Katie Kunold; Amsterdam Av, 488, 5 years.....3,500

TURI, Joseph H., to William J. Turi; 109 West 94th St, 1½ years.....3,750

TURI, Mary C., to William J. Turi; 111 West 94th St, 1½ years.....

TERMINI, Giuseppe, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 114th St, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, installments..20,267

TYNAN, Edward F., to Mary A. Sheeran; Tinton Av, w s, 434.9 ft s of 165th St, 3 years.....1,000

WEITSTEIN, Bertha, to Ashbel P. Fitch; plot, 214.11 ft n of 165th St, and 25 ft w of line between Lots 29 and 30, map of Eltona, 1 year.....1,000

WILSCHEK, Friedericke, to Paul M. Herzog; 601 Union Av, installments.....1,850

WHITE, Henry, to Peter Handibode; Franklin Av, as widened, e s, 181 ft s of line dividing Lot 80 and land of Charles Bathgate, 1 year.....2,400

WHITE, Henry, to Peter Handibode; Clinton Av, n s, 100 ft s of Crotona Park South, 1 year.....6,500

WHITE, Henry, to Peter Handibode; Crotona Park South, s s, 109.1 ft e of Franklin Av, 1 year.....9,000

WHITE, Henry, to Bronx Borough Bank; Honeywell Av, e s, 70 ft s of 180th St, Prospect Av, s e s, 343.7 ft n e of Home St, secures note.....2,500

WEBER, Johanna, to Frances Marx; 47 Leroy St, installments.....

WESSLAU, George J., to Albert E. Wesslau; 9 Jones St, 1 year.....5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to August Limbert, trustee.....$10,070

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to August Limbert, trustee.....25,312

BAUERDORF, Annie R., to Elizabethe Ohlweller.....10,000

BAUERDORF, Annie R., to Magdalena Bach.....4,015

BECKMANN, John, to Bertha Jacobs and others, executors, &c.....8,100

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c.....100

EDMAN, Albert, to Charles M. Rosenthal.....Nom.

FLAGG, George W., to Harold Swain.....1,000

JOHNSON, Frank R., to H. Dalton Newcomb.....Nom.

MYERS, Harriett and J. Harry, to Alice E. Barbour, administratrix, &c.....527

STANCLIFFE, Elizabeth J., to Albert B. Hardy, trustee.....800

STANCLIFFE, Elizabeth J., to Albert B. Hardy, trustee.....500

STANCLIFFE, Elizabeth J., to Albert B. Hardy, trustee.....800

STANCLIFFE, Elizabeth J., to Albert B. Hardy, trustee.....800

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Robert I. Murray and others, trustees, &c.....1,500

TOOHEY, John J., to Dimock & Fink Company.....500

WILSON, Jacob, to Charles B. Harris.....Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE C, 183 to 187; Wiedbusch & Schwartz against Backer & Fine, owners and contractors.....$500

BAUMANN, Louis, e corner of 174th St, 49.8x95.7x49.11x95.7; Rosenberg & Tats against Morris Neufeld and Isidor Cohen, owners and contractors.....258

BROADWAY, s e corner of 125th St, 75 x100; Jacob Zeller against John McSweeney, owner; H. A. Von Dietsch, contractor.....36

BROADWAY, s e corner of 125th St, 75 x100; Ernst Herrmann against John McSweeney, owner; H. A. Von Dietsch, contractor.....30

BROADWAY, s e corner of 125th St, 75 x100; Harry A. Von Dietsch against John McSweeney, owner and contractor.....500

GROVE ST, 70; Small & Schumann against Maria Fossler, owner and contractor.....433

LORING ST, or Place, w s, 322 ft n of Hampden St, or road, 25x119; Edward Wenz against William S. Phillips, owner and contractor.....100

WENDOVER AV, e s, 176.10 ft s of Washington Av, 80x140; Angelo Rezzano against Etta Wolff, owner; Michael, otherwise E. Wolff, contractor.....140

12TH AV, 2,270 and 2,281; Luigi Castelli against George Jenkins, owner and contractor.....87

96TH ST, 329 to 333 East; Tony Haines against George G. Haines, owner and contractor.....95

129TH ST, 90 and 92 East; Patrick Reddy against Adolph Weiss, owner and contractor.....1,533

129TH ST, 90 and 92 East; Louis Beck against Katherine Van Valin, owner; Thomas A. Barry and others, contractors

129TH ST, 90 and 92 East; Louis Beck against Katherine Van Valin, owner; Thomas A. Barry and others, contractors, 505

134TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 100; Patrick Reddy against Arthur G. Muhlker, owner and contractor.....1,937

135TH ST, 47 to 53 West; John C. Davis against William R. Kitchen, owner and contractor.....

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 100x 99.11; Louis Lese and Simon Adler, with Louis Gilbert, (thirteen payments).....42,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 916; Alonzo B. See and another against Elbridge T. Gerry and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. H. K. Hinvelt.

BARKER AV, s e corner of Juliana St, 50x100; Eliza Mapleseden against Harvey Gaylord and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Watson.

BOWERY, 197; Adolph Schalk against Joseph J. Gleason and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 152.3 ft s of 183d St, 45.8x 175; John C. Gudick against Malachi Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, V. Marsh.

3D AV, 9, 465, and 515; Pearl St, 370; Grand St, 430 and 432; Lewis St, 15 and 17, and 66 East 3d St.; Thomas Gaskell against Emma C. Kolb and others, trustees, (partition;) attorney, T. Wandell.

11TH AV, w s, 75.4 ft w of 187th St, 19.6x100.6; The Germania Life Insurance Company against Arno H. Scholl and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

11TH AV, 562; Elisha Sniffin against Conde R. Thorn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

183D ST, s s, 220.6 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Albert Hugo and others against Mary Hafelfinger and others, (partition;) attorneys, Lewinson, Kohler & Schattman.

87TH ST, e s, 20 ft w of Central Park West, 80x100.8; Armitage Mathews, receiver, &c., against Oscar A. Norman and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, W. R. Hill.

157TH ST, n s, 430.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 28x 101.6; Henry E. Coe and another, trustees, against Peter J. Kinsig and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. Mercella.

167TH ST, n s, 120.3 ft w of 11th Av, 19.10x 94.10; The Germania Life Insurance Company against George C. Trede and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	74½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middlings	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5¾
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	24
Beef, family	9.75
Beef, hams	27.95
Tallow, prime	4¾
Pork, Mess	7.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	6¾
Lard, prime	5.55
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	$21.00
Butter, Western creamery	21

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@70¼c; No. 2 red, 73¾c; No. 2 corn, 31@31¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31½@32c; No. 2 oats, 21¾c; No. 2 white, 23¼c; No. 3 white, 22@23c; No. 2 rye, 55½@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.13; Northwestern, $1.19@$1.20; prime timothy seed, $2.20@$2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $7.40@$8.20; lard, per 100-lb, $5.07½@$5.22; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@$5.70; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; clover, contract grade, $8.40.

COTTON.—While the speculative movement in cotton was less active, the falling off in public interest was not very great. The feature of the day's trading was the further liquidation of outside long account. The general course of prices reflected inherent weakness on the part of the widely scattered and heavy long interest. Every rally in prices brought on an avalanche of selling. The market opened at the lowest point of the day—steady at a decline of 6@12 points. The market closed quiet at a net decline of 9@10 points. Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile quiet, 5¾c; Savannah, 5¾c, ½c lower; Charleston, 5¾c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6c; Memphis, 5¾c, 1-16c lower; Augusta, 5 13-16@5¾c; St. Louis, 6c; New Orleans, 5 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.63	5.63	5.62	5.62@5.64
October	5.83	5.83	5.79	5.82@5.83
November	5.91	5.91	5.84	5.86@5.87
December	5.92	5.96	5.89	5.91@5.92
January	5.97	6.03	5.94	5.97@5.98
February	6.03	6.03	6.01	6.00@6.01
March	6.04	6.09	6.01	6.03@6.04
April	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.07@6.08
May	6.14	6.16	6.10	6.11@6.12
June	6.18	6.18	6.14	6.15@6.16

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 8,000 bales; Speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 3 13-32d. Futures opened weak, with a decline, and closed barely steady at 3½@ 3 4-64d net decline. December-January, 3.19d; January-February, 3.19¼d; February-March, 3.20d; March-April, 3.20¼d; April-May, 3.21d; May-June, 3.21½d; June-July, 3.22½d; September, 3.24d; September-October, 3.22d; October-November, 3.20½d; November-December, 3.19½d. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady; cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	73 13-16	73 15-16	73½	73½
December	77 1-16	77 3-16	76 11-16	76¾
May	80½	80¾	80	80
Corn—				
September	37	37	37	37
December	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½
May				35¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	70¼	70¼	69⅝	69⅝
December	72¾	72¾	71⅝	71¾
May	75⅝	75 7-16	74⅛	74⅛
Corn—				
September	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
December	28¾	28¾	28 3-16	28⅜
May	29¾	29¾	29½	29½
Oats—				
September	20	20 1-16	19⅞	19⅞
December	19⅞	19⅞	19 11-16	19⅝
May	21¼	21¼	21 7-16	21⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—Persistent selling and the aid of cable news broke the market ½@¾c from the previous night's close, with last prices at low point of the day. No. 2 red, New York, 74¾c, spot; No. 1 Northern, New York, 77½c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80c, to arrive; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 75¾c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 82c, to arrive; No. 2 red, elevator, 73c. The Produce Exchange will be closed Saturday.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 31.—Close: Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, August, 68c; September, 66¾c; December, 68¾c; May, 71¼c; new August, 67c. On track—No. 1 hard, old, 69¾c; new, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, old, 66¾c; new, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, old, 67¾c; new, 65¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70½c; September, 70¾c; December, 71c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68¾c; September, 69½c; December, 69c; May, 72¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 71¼@72c; No. 2 Northern, new, 69¼c. Rye—No. 1, 56¼c. Barley—No. 2, 42c; sample, 35¾@37c.

CORN—No. 3 corn quoted at 37¾c elevator, 38½c delivered, and 38¾c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 26c; No. 3 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, 27¼@28c; No. 3 white, 26½@27c; track mixed, 26@27¼c; track white, 26½@33c; No. 2 white clipped, 28½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62¼c free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61¾@62c, spot; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 39¼@41c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@55c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.80@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.90@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.20@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $1.80@$1.85, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.35. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Buckwheat—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 75@75c. Feed—Spring brand, bulk, $14.50@$15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.50; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$16; latter white; fine, $14.50@$14.75; middlings, $14.50@$17.50; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15.25; bulk; oilmeal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 31.—Flour—First patents, $3.65@3.75; second patents, $3.45@$3.55; first clear, $2.50@$2.60. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.25@$10; packet, $9.50@$11; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$27@$28.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¾c; 10 lb, 6¼@6¾c; 12 lb, 6¼@6¾c; 18 lb, pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c. Western sweet pickled, 10@10¼c; city greens, 10@10¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¼@4¾c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.55; city lard, $5.25; refined lard, South American, $5.85; Continent, $5.95; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; city, $5; Western, $5.12½; stearine oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Beef firm; extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork firm; prime mess Western, 50s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 28s 3d. Butter—Finest United States, 94s; good do., 78s. Cheese—American finest white, 52s; American finest colored, 53s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 33s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s. Tallow firm; prime city, 24s; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, September-October, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 26s. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Linseed oil, 22s 9d.

COFFEE.—An easier feeling predominated at the Coffee Exchange, although actual changes were slight. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of five points, and ruled quiet, dependent almost entirely upon the local contingent for actual business. The sales on the opening call were 5,250 bags, up to 12 M. 9,250 bags, and for the entire session 15,000 bags, with the market finally steady at unchanged prices to a decline of fifteen points. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.35@4.40
October				4.40@4.45
November	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45@4.50
December	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.75
January	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.80
February	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.80@4.90
March	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.90@4.95
April	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.90@5.05
May	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
June				5.10@5.15
July				5.15@5.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good Santos, 5$800; receipts, 48,000 bags; stock, 976,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. it net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 21,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular at ½f decline; at 12 M. unchanged; at 2 P. M. irregular, unchanged to closed at ¼f net lower; total sales, 18,000 bags; January, 32.50; February, 32.75; March, 33; April, 33.25; May, 33.50; June, 33.50; July, 33.75; August, 33.75; September, 31.50; October, 31.75; November, 30; December, 32.25. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 6000 reis, exchange, 9d; receipts, 23,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 21,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 3,000 bags; stock, 315,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3¾c.

METALS.—Iron,

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT TO the statutes of the State of New York in such case made and provided, that the limited partnership of WORRALL & HURLBUTT, composed of the undersigned, Richard P. Worrall and John H. Hurlbutt, as general partners, and John T. Windrim as special partner, the original certificate of formation of which limited partnership was heretofore filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, is dissolved by mutual consent of said partners before the time specified for its termination in said certificate, and on and after the 18th day of August, 1899.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 18th day of August, 1899.

Revenue 10c. stamps canceled. RICHARD P. WORRALL, JOHN H. HURLBUTT, JOHN T. WINDRIM.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On the 18th day of August, 1899, before me personally came Richard P. Worrall and John H. Hurlbutt, and on the 24th day of August, 1899, before me personally came John T. Windrim, each to me known and known to me to be one of the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[L. S.] ESSELSTYN, Notary Public, New York Co.

au26-1awtwF

PALISADE STEAM LAUNDRY.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Charles M. Riedell and F. V. Se Bastian, under and by the firm name and style of the Palisade Steam Laundry, at Nos. 3,231, 233, and 3,235 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, pursuant to certain articles of copartnership, dated April 27th, 1899, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York, August 23d, 1899.

F. V. SE BASTIAN,
CHAS. M. RIEDELL.

CARL FISCHER-HANSEN,
Attorney for F. V. Se Bastian,
35 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

a25-1awtwF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES LANIER, as trustee for Mary L. Stone, plaintiff, against BESSIE DEVENNY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, aforesaid, and known on a map of the property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and George L. S. Thompson, situate in the Twelfth (12th) Ward of the City of New York, surveyed August 1st, 1850, by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 493 as Lot No. 111, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, running thence southerly, and parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; and thence westerly, along the last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, together with the land lying in front thereof, to the centre of said street, to be used as a public street. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Nathaniel M. Donahue by Rebecca E. Haviland by deed of conveyance bearing date December 23rd, 1898.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.—New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 940 W. 143d Street:

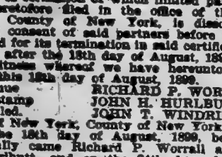

142 St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,522.06, with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.22, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $428.45 and interest.—Dated New York, August 29, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

The same plaintiff against The West End Apartment House Company and others, defendants.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 8th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eightieth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; running thence easterly, along the southerly side of Eightieth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, sixty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue, sixty feet to the southerly side of Eightieth Street, at the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

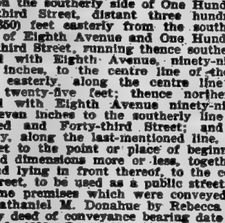

79th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is as follows: In the first action $46,244.55-100, and in the second action $13,912.11-100, amounting together to $59,- 156 66-100, and interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances in both actions, amounting to $655 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,350 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, on which is due the sum of $75,000 and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from February 8th, 1898.

Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to the 6th day of September, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 31, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. GRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated July 18, 1899, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Morris Heights, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, also called Powell Place, distant sixty feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly, parallel with said Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) and then easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.

Dated August 31, 1899. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 31 Chambers Street, New York City.

178th St., (Powell Place.)

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are sold is $8,474.92. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $93, besides interest.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall, seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Hobbes Allen by deed dated May 26, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2128 of Conveyances, page 407, on the 28th day of May, 1888."—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:

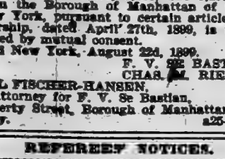

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,824.38, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $321.23, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $9.00 and interest.—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—SUSAN E. HOYT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. FRENCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the southerly side of Eighty-first Street at a point distant three hundred and eighty-seven feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighty-first Street and Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-first Street nineteen feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-first Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the parties of the first part (Edward Purcell and wife) of, in, and to the land lying in front of said premises to the middle of said Eighty-first Street.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

REED, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is No. 136 West 81st Street.

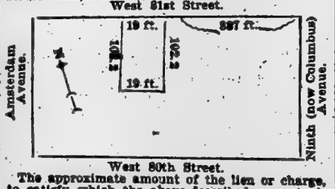

West 80th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $23,441.71, with interest thereon from the 18th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $374.23, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,081.17 and interest.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD as exr., &c., and another, plaintiffs, against HENRY RIEHL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, distant thirty-four feet two and one-half inches (34 ft. 2½ in.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Lexington Avenue with the southerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches (16 ft. 7 in.); thence westerly parallel with Ninety-fourth Street and partly through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet, thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches, (16 ft. 7 in.), thence easterly (214 parallel) with Ninety-fourth Street, and partly through the centre of another party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1899.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.

WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,440 Lexington Avenue:

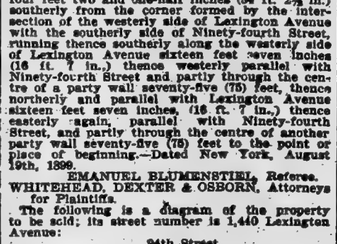

93d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,800, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.16, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $101, and interest, and taxes for 1899, amount not yet fixed.—Dated New York, 19th day of August, 1899.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.

au22-2aw3wTu&Fs12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next. Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-lawSmF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ap7-lawSmF

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $4.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. T. E. WEBSTER COMPANY, 257 Broadway. Telephone 1386 Franklin.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN COCKERILL, plaintiff, against HENRY MURRAY and DELIA A. MURRAY, his wife, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, &c., beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred and nine (109) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; running thence easterly seventy-five (75) feet and one-half (½) inch to a point distant one hundred and ten (110) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue on a line drawn at right angles to Eleventh Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, ninety-five (95) feet to the southerly line of Forty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, one (1) foot to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, &c., beginning at a point two hundred and nine (209) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches to the southerly line of Forty-second Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.

HONE & BROWN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

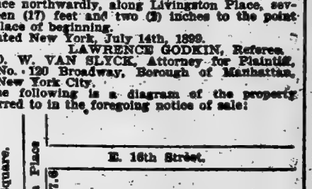

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ten thousand six hundred and ninety-eight and 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of June, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and twelve dollars, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $136 62 and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.

a25-2aw3wF&Tu&s18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KOUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLUF, (formerly EMILY BEAVER,) and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York,) and known as Number eight (8) Livingston Place, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Livingston Place, distant seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches south from the southeast corner of said Livingston Place and East Sixteenth Street, and running thence eastwardly, and parallel to said East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-four (84) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet to the east side of Livingston Place; and, thence northwardly, along Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.

GEO. W. VAN SICKLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

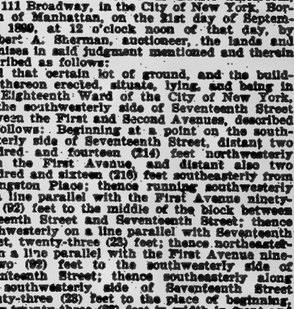

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,682.50 with interest thereon from 19th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $316.82, with interest from May 24, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $735 or thereabouts, and interest.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.

au22-2aw3wTu&Fs12&14

SEVENTEENTH STREET, NUMBER 338, NEW YORK.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE SCHWARZ, plaintiff, against ALICE M. ERNST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, and the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, between the First and Second Avenues, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet northwesterly from the First Avenue, and distant also two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southeasterly from Livingston Place; thence running southwesterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle of the block between Sixteenth Street and Seventeenth Street; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street twenty-three (23) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-three (23) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-two (92) feet in depth on each side, and being known by the number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) (formerly 171) East Seventeenth Street, the easterly and westerly walls being party walls.—Dated New York, August 30, 1899.

East Seventeenth Street.

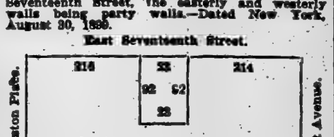

East Sixteenth Street.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HIRAM M. KIRK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

au30-2aw3wW&F&s21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLIFFORD, MARY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James Joseph Clifford, Thomas Patrick Clifford, Clara Agatha Clifford, and Mary Ann Noelle, heirs and next of kin of MARY CLIFFORD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward Bell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary Clifford, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HURSMAN & FRANK, Attorneys for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

au31-1awSmF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUER, MARGARET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Harleston Brown, Jr., Harry D. Brown, Walter F. Brown, Annie H. Brown, Daisy Brown, James S. Dean, Rose Fountaine, Fanny Dean, Alice English, Mary Portis, Daniel R. Huger, Isabella M. R. Warley, Emma M. R. Frost, Edmund D. Huger, Charles L. Huger, Ruth D. Huger, Teresa C. Murphy, Mata D. Huger, Mary J. Brown, and William B. Singer, heirs and next of kin of MARGARET AUER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Meta D. Huger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Auer, late of the Church of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au26-1awSmF

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rasmus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS K. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-lawSmF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 33 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-lawSmF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Gosbel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOSBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-lawSmF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eldridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. JOHN L. DUNDON, Executrix. ELDRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-lawSmF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-lawSmF

JACKSON, EMILY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Jackson, Lydia Cole Jackson, Edith Mayo, and Percy W. Sherman, the heirs and next of kin of Emily Jackson, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William W. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Emily Jackson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

P. H. ADEE, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York. jy28-lawSmF

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-lawSmF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Pitman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y., EZEKIEL PITMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES, Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au28-lawSmF

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HALL, Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-lawSmF

SCHOLLE, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Melville C. Scholle, Steve Scholle, Alex. Scholle, Florence L. Scholle, Pauline S. Bier, Mildred Scholle, Robert Scholle, Adolph H. Scholle, Florence S. Scholle, Gertrude Scholle, Lionel Sutro, and Florence A. Sutro, the executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Getta Scholle, deceased, Home for Chronic Invalids, United Hebrew Works of Society of Ethical Culture, Mount Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and Isaac Francisco Hebrew Orphan Asylum, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said County

TRIAL OF CAPT. CARTER

Army Officer Gives a Synopsis of the Case.

THE COURT'S HIGH CHARACTER

Included Men Competent to Weigh the Evidence—Contractors Interested in the Result.

In connection with the statements published yesterday from witnesses for the defense in the case of Capt. O. M. Carter, the following interview has been obtained from an officer of rank and experience in the United States Army, who is familiar with the history of this trial:

"It is, in my judgment, improper, on the part of any witnesses or officers or counsel, engaged in the Carter case, to ventilate their opinions in public while this case is still undecided, but I see no objection, on my part, to give you a synopsis of its history.

"The Carter case, being still in the hands of the President of the United States, without whose sanction the verdict of the court cannot be executed, it is to be regretted that this case has found its way into the public prints, where matters of so intricate and extensive a character cannot be discussed with any benefit to the truth. The Carter case originally arose through complaints reaching the office of the Chief of Engineers in Washington that the contract with the Atlantic Contracting Company was not being carried out in accordance with the specifications.

"The Chief of Engineers ordered a Board of Officers to investigate this matter. The board consisted of Cols. Gillespie and Raymond and Major Adams. As a result of this investigation voluminous charges were prepared against Capt. Carter and signed by Brig. Gen. J. M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers. A court, consisting of thirteen members, was convened to try them at Savannah, Ga., the detail of the court being as follows:

"Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, Col. Jacob Kline, Twenty-first Infantry; Lieut. Cols. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers, and Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery; Majors William Stanton, Corps of Engineers; Charles A. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence; J. R. Myrick, Fifth Artillery, and A. S. Patten, Quartermaster, and Capts. D. M. Taylor, Ordinance Department; S. M. Mills, Fifth Artillery; Charles G. Penny and Richard P. Strong, Fourth Artillery; with Colonel Thomas F. Barr as Judge Advocate.

"The President of this court is a trained lawyer; two of the members belong to the Engineer Corps of the army and have been in commission thirty-eight and thirty-six years respectively; five of them are disbursing officers, with many years' experience in dealing with just such vouchers as were under consideration in the trial, four of them have had large experience in the trial of cases before courts-martial, one of whom has had several years' service as Judge Advocate of a military department, and all of whom represent the very highest intelligence and conscience of the army.

The Judge Advocate of the court has been a member of the Judge Advocate's Department for more than thirty-four years, is a lawyer, and has had extensive practice.

"It is said that officers of the army are not familiar with matters of law. This is an error. There is no officer in the army who is not required to thoroughly familiarize himself with the rules of evidence and procedure. These branches are taught at the Military Academy, and officers coming up for promotion from one grade to another are required to show their proficiency in them. It is hardly necessary to speak of the superior qualities of a body of specially selected educated men as jurors over a jury chosen at haphazard from a large number of citizens.

"The principal cause underlying this trial consists in the fact that Capt. Carter made a contract for certain specific mattresses, to be constructed of brush and small timbers at a certain stipulated figure per square yard, and is said to have accepted, in place of the mattresses contracted for, loose bundles of brush of much inferior value, thereby enabling the contractors to defraud the Government of the United States of large sums of money. The trial lasted nearly five months, and the proceedings in the case are very voluminous. Upon the conclusion of the trial, the Judge Advocate General of the army reviewed the case, as he is required by law to do, and submitted his report to the Secretary of War, the latter's duty being to lay the same before the President of the United States. This was done in course of time, and then the whole papers were referred to ex-Senator George F. Edmunds for his opinion. While it is believed that he did not in all respects agree with the court, yet he found sufficient cause to recommend that so much of the sentence as imposed dismissal from the army and the payment of a fine should be executed.

"After the submission of this report by Mr. Edmunds, the case was referred to the Attorney General for his opinion, and it has been in his possession for some months.

"During the trial Capt. Carter was ably defended by Mr. Rose of New York, Mr. Frank P. Blair of Chicago, and Messrs. Charlton and Mackall of Savannah, while a Mr. Fox looked after Capt. Carter's interests in the War Department at Washington.

"It has been understood that soon after the completion of the trial, the attorneys of Capt. Carter sought to have this celebrated case passed upon by lawyers outside of those in whom the law has placed this duty. The President, being charged by law to pass upon cases of this character, can, no doubt, employ whom he pleases to inform his conscience in the matter, but the present case is perhaps the only one of record in the War Department where regular channels have been abandoned and advice sought from outside sources.

"From this statement of the case, it is clear that no one in the army connected with the administration of its affairs has had any share in delaying the final decision in this matter. Nor is there the remotest parallel between the Carter and Dreyfus cases.

"Fault is found by the attorneys, as well as by THE TIMES in its recent editorial, with the Judge Advocate of the court. Before civil counsel were admitted to assist in cases on trial before courts-martial, the law governing the duties of a Judge Advocate was enacted and reads as follows:

"Article of War No. 89.—The Judge Advocate, or some person deputed by him, or by the General or officer commanding the army, detachment, &c., shall prosecute in the name of the United States, but when the prisoner shall have made his plea, he shall so far consider himself counsel for the prisoner as to object to any leading question to any of the witnesses and to any question to the prisoner the answer to which might tend to criminate he himself.

"The Judge Advocate in this case, according to the statement of those qualified to speak without bias, simply discharged the duties required of him, but nevertheless the briefs of the defense devote much space to the alleged shortcomings of this officer in his treatment of the accused. A vigorous prosecution on the part of this officer was compelled by the great array of legal talent on the other side, who jealously watched every point for their client.

"The court, although one of the ablest which has been gotten together for many years, also came in for its share of abuse on the part of the defense, and we have thus the spectacle, never before witnessed in the annals of military trials, of putting the court and the Judge Advocate upon their defense and obliging them to answer ex-parte statements of the accused man's counsel, made a year after the trial has been finished.

"It must not be forgotten in this case that a number of civilians, contractors, are equally interested with Capt. Carter in obtaining a disapproval of the proceedings of the court by the President, for such a course would save them from not only civil but criminal proceedings in the United States courts on account of their participation in the frauds of which Capt. Carter was convicted by the court-martial. While, no doubt, the public is much interested in the final outcome of this case, the scope of the latter is so voluminous and intricate that no complete presentation of it can be made in the public prints, and arguments in them, whether or not the court erred in finding Capt. Carter guilty, are useless. The case is in the hands of the President, and all good citizens should await his decision."

Revenue Ruling on Exchange.

Collector Treat yesterday sent copies of the following letter to all banks and bankers in this city: "I have a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of Aug. 4, regarding contracts made either for buying or selling foreign exchange. He rules that these memorandums are known as sales and deliveries, and are contracts subject to stamp tax of 10 cents each."

AHEARN LAW CLAIMS DENIED.

Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court Refuses Sixty-five Applications Which Were Presented.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court yesterday, denied sixty-five applications presented by Lawyers Louis J. Grant, former Judge Koch, and former Assistant District Attorney F. V. S. Oliver on behalf of claimants for compensation under the Ahearn law. Counsel in these cases, after Justice MacLean had denied several similar applications, asked to be permitted to submit briefs on the subject, contending that only private individuals were deprived of the right to indemnity for prosecution or wrongful dismissal from the public revenues, and that, as all these claimants had either been dismissed or prosecuted for acts committed by them in the discharge of their official duties, they were legally entitled to recover.

Justice MacLean, having considered all the briefs submitted to him on this point, wrote the one word "denied" on each application, and will now sign formal orders to that effect.

Among the motions denied were the following:

Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery of Artillery, who claims $6,200. He was a member of the Board of "boodle" Aldermen, and was indicted for bribery in 1888. The indictment was dismissed in 1890.

Police Captain Max F. Schmittberger, who was charged with bribery in 1894. The indictment was dismissed against him on May 21, 1896. He wants $5,359.65.

Police Captain Jacob Siebert, who claims $17,500, was indicted for bribery in 1895. The indictment was dismissed on May 20, 1896. He was also dismissed from the police force, and only reinstated after the Court of Appeals had decided in his favor.

Police Captain James K. Price wants $8,500. He was indicted for attempted extortion and misconduct in 1895, and the indictment was dismissed on May 11, 1896.

Former Police Captain Charles H. Reilly was indicted for bribery in 1886, and the indictment was dismissed on March 31. He wants $6,200.

Park Commissioner George C. Clausen asks for $12,000 for his expenses in defending himself when he was indicted in 1895 for conspiracy with his fellow-Commissioners for not inviting bids for contracts for the asphalting of the walks in Central Park, where the work to be executed would cost more than $1,000. The indictment was dismissed on June 19, 1895.

Mrs. Grace C. Squire, as administratrix of the estate of Rollin M. Squire, who was Commissioner of Public Works, wants $6,000 compensation for the expenses incurred by Commissioner Squire in defending himself when indicted in 1886 for misconduct in connection with his department. The indictment was dismissed in March, 1888.

HOLLAND DAMES' FEAST.

Celebration of Queen Wilhelmina's Birthday by the "Subjects" of "Queen" Lavinia.

"Queen" Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey of the Holland Dames of the New Netherlands rarely fails to carry her point when she once makes up her mind. The luncheon party she gave yesterday in honor of the birthday of Queen Wilhelmina was all that it was expected to be; and, as one of the admiring subjects of Her Majesty, Queen Lavinia, expressed it, "every moment was a purple one."

It was Queen Wilhelmina's nineteenth birthday, and Queen Lavinia was determined to see that so far as within her lay everything should be properly taken care of here. Actuated by such a motive, she summoned a company of her subjects and a few Sir Knights, who are associate members of the Holland Dames, to gather and cross their feet beneath the mahogany of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Queen Lavinia went to a great deal of trouble to have everything as it should be, chief among the preliminaries being the sending of a cablegram direct to Queen Wilhelmina at The Hague. The message was filed at 3 o'clock in the morning and read as follows:

Waldorf-Astoria, Aug. 31, 1899.

Her Majesty, Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands:

The National Society Holland Dames of the New Netherlands and their associate members, Sir Knights, now at luncheon in her honor, send congratulations to her Majesty on this auspicious day, and upon the completion of the first year of her reign.

LAVINIA H. VAN WESTERVELT DEMPSEY,
Founder of the Order of Holland Dames.
W. IRVING VAN INWAGEN, Secretary to the Queen of the Society.

It was believed that this message would reach The Hague in time for an answer to come about the hour set for luncheon, and in this the calculation was wondrously exact, for a reply did come, and was delivered just at the proper time. Following is the reply from The Hague:

Irving Van Inwagen, Secretary Society Dames, Waldorf-Astoria:

Her Majesty, Queen of Netherlands, thanks members of National Society Holland Dames of New Netherlands and associate members, Sir Knights, for congratulations.

VANDERSKAL, Private Secretary.

While lunch was being served a cablegram was received from the Dutch Alliance, of Holland, requesting the society to cooperate with them in behalf of the Boers of South Africa. The Dames sent a cablegram in reply, assuring the Dutch Alliance that they would certainly give them their whole support in the matter, though Queen Lavinia was herself unable to explain how they were going to start about it when questioned on the subject after the luncheon was over.

PETER WIEDERER INJURED.

Both Legs Broken in Jumping from a Staten Island Trolley Car.

Peter Wiederer of the firm of Wiederer & Brother, 521 Broadway, had both his legs broken in an attempt to jump from a moving car on the Midland Trolley Line Wednesday night. He was removed to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I. An examination showed that the injuries were serious, but not likely to prove fatal, and yesterday afternoon he was resting well, and the physicians said it was almost certain that no internal injuries had been sustained.

Mr. Wiederer's home is on Smith Terrace, Stapleton. He is a son-in-law of the late George Bechtel, the millionaire brewer and co-founder of the George Bechtel Brewing Company of Stapleton. Mrs. Wiederer is now staying with her mother, Mrs. Bechtel, where she is near the infirmary and can visit her husband every few hours.

PASSING OF TRAVELERS' BUREAU

H. B. Claflin Company Discontinues a Trade Missionary Innovation.

The H. B. Claflin Company has announced the discontinuance of its "Travelers'" Bureau. This department was organized something over four years ago, for the purpose of familiarizing tradesmen throughout the United States with the enlarged scope of the company's operations. From twenty to thirty traveling salesmen were employed to carry a full line of samples from all departments, and act primarily as missionaries of trade. Previous to this time the general sales had been conducted exclusively at the store by a corps of salesmen, each with his train of customers. The return to dependence upon the old system is looked upon as an indication that the special purpose of the "Travelers'" Bureau has been fulfilled.

The special traveling salesmen attached to the various departments will be continued, as before and during the existence of the bureau.

EMANUEL HOSPITAL PLANS.

New Institution Will Be Presented with Site and Buildings.

It was learned yesterday that so soon as the State Board of Charities shall have approved the plans of incorporation of the Emanuel Hospital and Dispensary of New York, Dr. Maurice J. Bursfein will select a site and erect a building thereon, which he will present to the institution. Associated with Dr. Bursfein in this venture are Drs. Ephraim K. Browd, Henry Levien, Maurice Caspe, Harris B. Adler, Abraham Hymanson, Israel Szlachechi, Max Wolper, Bernard Scheinkman, Joseph Baraky, Morris Cisin, Max Davidoff, George I. Miller, Max Landesmann, and Max Moskievitz. These physicians will give their services gratuitously to the hospital and will act as its staff.

Several members of the United Hebrew Charities Society have promised financial aid in maintaining the establishment, which will be used principally as a lying-in asylum, although diseases will also be treated.

The charges for treatment and board will be nominal. However, to those persons not in a position to pay, treatment will be given gratuitously, in both hospital and dispensary.

NO BRIDGE WHEEL PATH.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. Martin, Sets Insurmountable Obstacles to the Proposed Plan.

The Department of Bridges has finally decided that the projected bicycle path over the Brooklyn Bridge is not feasible, and that therefore it will not be built. This decision was arrived at after C. C. Martin, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, had made a supplemental report, following a conference with the committee of members of bicycle organizations who favored the plan.

In his report Mr. Martin said that the only points of difficulty were the terminals. "It is proposed," he said, "to pass along side of the south side of the New York station, cross the south roadway, and descend to the level of the bridge roadway by means of a stairway passing underneath and practically parallel with the stairs now in place alongside of The World Building, and to cross Park Row by crossing the sidewalk at the foot of the stairs mentioned.

"Such a stairway as proposed would encroach upon the bridge roadway, which, in my judgment, should not be permitted; and also, in my judgment, it would not be advisable or permissible to add to the already congested condition of travel on the sidewalk at the foot of The World Building stairs by the introduction of a line of bicycles crossing at right angles, in addition to the difficulty which bicyclists would have in crossing the sidewalk, thronged as it is with pedestrians, they would, as soon as they left the sidewalk, meet a real danger, as they would have to cross the line of vehicles approaching the bridge roadway from Nassau Street and Lower Park Row, as well as the several lines of cars passing in both directions on Park Row.

"Since, in my judgment, the obstacles to a bicycle path at the New York terminal are insurmountable, it is unnecessary to say anything about the Brooklyn side. I am clearly of the opinion that it is not feasible to construct a path over the bridge."

There was a meeting of the Bridge Cycle Path Committee, appointed by the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, at 132 Nassau Street yesterday. When the committee learned of Engineer Martin's report, it was announced that an appeal would be made to the Legislature.

JAMES T. HYDE HELD.

The Charge of Perjury, Brought by Charles F. Bates, to Go to the Grand Jury.

Magistrate Brann yesterday decided to hold James T. Hyde, Assistant Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, he being charged with perjury. The case has attracted much attention in horse circles at Long Branch and in New York, the defendant being well known, as well as the complainant, Charles F. Bates.

This is the second victory for Mr. Bates in his legal tilts with Mr. Hyde, the first being the granting of a judgment for $700 against him by the civil courts for the board of two horses. The two men were formerly intimate friends, Mr. Hyde explaining to the Court during his examination in the Magistrate's court that they were intimate enough to call each other "Charlie" and "Jimmy." The breaking off of the friendly ties resulted from Mr. Hyde's alleged attentions to an intimate friend of Mr. Bates. Mr. Hyde had been keeping his horses at Mr. Bates's stables by special courtesy, no charge being made until the breaking off in the friendly relations.

Then came the suit for the board of the horses, followed by the judgment, and it was during the trial of this case that Mr. Hyde especially hurt Mr. Bates's feelings by making affidavit in his answer that one of the items for the board of which he was being sued had been given to a "member of Mr. Bates's family," meaning the woman who had caused the trouble between them. Mr. Bates immediately swore out a warrant for Mr. Hyde's arrest, charging that in making this statement in his affidavit his former friend had committed perjury.

It is now left to the Grand Jury to decide whether the case shall go to a trial jury for a decision as to the intent in the case. When Mr. Hyde gave bail in the Magistrate's court he deposited $1,000 cash with the City Chamberlain, which will hold good for his appearance pending the action of the Grand Jury.

MESSENGER BOY'S COURAGE.

Seriously Injured by a Trolley Car, He Leaves Hospital Half Cured to Help His Mother.

In the face of the protests of the Bellevue Hospital surgeons, Hyman Feltman, a messenger boy, fourteen years old, who was badly mangled by being hit by a trolley car on Twenty-third Street on June 24 last, walked out of the hospital yesterday in order that he might help his mother support the family, consisting of several younger children and a consumptive father.

At the time of the accident Feltman worked in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in East Twenty-third Street, and was invariably sent to answer calls from Bellevue, because he was a favorite with the doctors there. When he was brought to the hospital in an ambulance, bruised and bleeding, with a fracture of the skull and the sight of his right eye completely destroyed, his injuries were so serious that it was thought impossible to save his life, but the little hero struggled valiantly, and his determination to live, so as to help his mother, added to the best efforts of the surgeons, finally put him on the road to recovery.

Lately the boy learned that his mother had fallen ill and that in his home at 84 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, there was no provider for the family. This worried him sorely, and he begged the doctors so hard to be allowed to go home that they finally were compelled to grant his request, although they warned him that he was running a great risk in leaving before his wounds were thoroughly healed. Yesterday he walked out of the hospital after having his wounds dressed, because, as he said sturdily: "Mamma needs me." He will come back to the hospital at intervals, and the doctors hope by skin grafting to heal the wounds in his face. During all the terrible ordeal through which he passed the doctors say he never whimpered and bore his sufferings like a stoic.

He claims that at the time of the accident he was a passenger on the car, and was about to alight, when the conductor, mistaking him for one of the boys who were stealing rides, pushed him from the step, and he fell in front of a car going in the opposite direction. He was struck by the fender and hurled twenty feet. The boy said that he hoped to get his position back in spite of the fact that he has now but one eye.

REFORMATORY RULE DENOUNCED

Magistrate Zeller Expresses His Opinion of Methods at Elmira.

The system of espionage maintained by the Elmira Reformatory over young men paroled from that institution was a subject severely commented upon by Magistrate Zeller in the Centre Street Court yesterday. H. B. Brockway, a brother of the Superintendent of the Reformatory, appeared before the Magistrate with a young man who gave his name as Marshall S. Horner, asking that he be recommitted to the Reformatory, explaining that Horner was a paroled prisoner and had violated the rule which requires paroled men to report to the Superintendent the first of every month. Horner had been found in the employ of a Broadway clothier.

Horner's attorney explained that his client, since his liberation three months ago, had been endeavoring to earn an honest living, and that it would be a pity to send him back to the Reformatory for the mere technical violation of an absurd rule.

Magistrate Zeller turned to Mr. Brockway and in an indignant manner said: "I find that this young man has begun to earn an honest living. It is not because a man falls at one time that the machinery of the law ought to be invoked to hound and persecute him. In any case the action of the management of the Reformatory at Elmira never has and never will commend itself to me. It seems that the Board of Managers takes especial pride and satisfaction in trying to prevent young men from entering on the straight path of life, and if I had the power this young man, as a rebuke to the institution, would be immediately set at liberty. As the case stands, I will adjourn the matter until next Monday to the West Side Court, in order that myself and counsel for the prisoner may have ample time to look up the law in the matter." The Magistrate then paroled Horner in the custody of his employer.

COLONIAL DAMES ALL LEGAL

Justice Bookstaver Refuses to Restrict Name to One Society.

ALL HAVE ACCOMPLISHED GOOD

Colonial Dames of America Sought to Restrain State and National Organizations from Using Name.

"The Colonial Dames of America" have failed in their application to Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court in suits brought against "the Colonial Dames of the State of New York" and the unincorporated association calling itself "the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America," Justine Van Rensselear Townsend as President, for an injunction to restrain the defendants in each case from continuing to use the names severally adopted by them. The grounds of the application were that such names are substantially the same as the name of the plaintiff and constitute an infringement upon the plaintiff's right to the exclusive use of that name. The decision in favor of the defendants is made without costs.

Justice Bookstaver, in his opinion, thus states the circumstances of the origin of the three organizations: "In the Spring of 1890 a group of ladies in the City of New York formed an unincorporated society for the purpose of promoting the study of the Colonial days of the country, of perpetuating the memory of the men and events of those times, and of protecting and preserving any relics, whether buildings or writings or of some other character, still surviving from that period. After some discussion, the name 'Colonial Dames of America' was adopted as a suitable designation of the society so formed, membership in which was limited to women descended from ancestors living in this country during the Colonial period. By April, 1891, several ladies in Philadelphia had become members of this society, a Pennsylvania chapter having been inaugurated. On April 8, 1891, another society, similarly constituted and for similar purposes, organized in Philadelphia, and adopted the name 'the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America.' Overtures were promptly made by the Pennsylvania society to the New York society for a union upon the basis of independent State organizations, which should, after a sufficient number had been formed, unite into a National society. The New York society held aloof from that proposal, and proceeded at once to incorporate under the laws of this State. The Pennsylvania society continued, and succeeded in its plans of forming a National society, which society is the defendant in one of these actions, and is called the 'National Society of Colonial Dames of America.' At the present time it has branches in thirty-five different cities and numbers over 5,000 members. Meanwhile, in April, 1893, the other defendant, 'the Colonial Dames of the State of New York,' was incorporated, and already numbers over 500 members. The plaintiff has a membership of about 300." Continuing, Justice Bookstaver says that at the outset it should be noted that this case is unique in that none of the parties is engaged in any business in the sense of seeking financial gain. "On the contrary, all are equally seeking to accomplish patriotic and unselfish ends. It is therefore obvious that the rules governing the right to trade marks and trade names, evolved as these rules have been from selfish attempts on the part of one person to appropriate for his financial benefit what rightfully belongs to another, and decisions of the courts in the thwarting such attempts do not apply to such a case as this, or, at any rate, ought not to apply with the same strictness. Keeping in mind the distinction just pointed out, the following facts are important, and, to my mind, controlling in this case:

"The plaintiff, with full knowledge, has stood by for all these years and made no attempt to prevent the defendants from using the names they have severally adopted. They have gone on increasing in membership and enlarging the field of their operations. Some idea of the importance of the work done by them can be derived from the fact that through the instrumentality or initiative of the Rhode Island branch alone of one defendant, a sum exceeding $21,000 was raised and spent for the relief of our soldiers during the recent Spanish war; while the other defendant has since its organization, and for various purposes, collected and disbursed a still larger sum.

"There may be some significance, moreover, so far as one of the defendants is concerned, at least, in the circumstance that after the plaintiff was incorporated in this State, its own certificate of incorporation was accepted and filed by the Secretary of Sate, there being at the time a statute prohibiting the filing of a certificate of incorporation or a name so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive. However that may be, there certainly is more significance in the fact that the Legislature of the State, by Chapter 637 of the Laws of 1896, recognized not only the existence, but the name, of the same defendant, by authorizing the Department of Parks of this city to intrust to it the Van Cortlandt mansion, in Van Cortlandt Park. In pursuance of the authority, the property was leased to the society for a long period, and is now under its control and care. Another important consideration telling in favor of the defendants is found in the fact that there is no proof that any one has ever joined either of them in mistake for the plaintiff, or has been otherwise deceived or seriously confused as to the identity of the three societies; and from the nature of the case it seems hardly possible that any such mistakes can ever occur, to an important extent, at least. There has been, it is true, some miscarriage of mail, many letters intended for the defendant, the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, having been, in the first instance, delivered to the plaintiff. It is denied, however, that any of the plaintiff's mail has ever been delivered to the defendants. Under such circumstances, the plaintiff has no grievance. [26 App. Div., 279.]

"If this were a controversy between ordinary business concerns, to be determined strictly in accordance with precedents, there would still be a serious question as to the plaintiff's right to an injunction. Reasons which may be all sufficient to induce a Court to restrain a defendant from making money that a plaintiff is entitled to make may be wholly inadequate to warrant such interference where it is a question of doing good deeds. In such a case the public welfare will not be served by too great astuteness in recognizing the exclusive rights that sometimes are accorded a priority. The work, as well as the workers, should be considered, because it is more important that philanthropic work should be done than that any particular persons should have the gratification of doing it. In this case, I certainly shall not attempt to tie the hands of any of the parties. If there be any advantage in the peculiarly suitable appellation 'Colonial Dames,' let them all have that advantage. If they can see their way to a composition of their differences and to a union, or if they think they can do better acting separately, so be it. I will not lay a straw in the way of any of them, but rather wish them all godspeed and the fullest measure of success in their good efforts."

STABBED BY UNKNOWN MAN.

Strange Ante-Mortem Statement of Patient in Bellevue Hospital.

Detectives of the East Twenty-second Street Station House were working hard all day yesterday trying to find out who stabbed and nearly killed William Whittaker at about 2 o'clock in the morning.

Whittaker, who is twenty years old, lives at 240 East Twenty-second Street, and is employed in the Bishop Gutta Percha Company at the foot of East Twenty-second Street. He left work a little before 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. A little after 2 o'clock yesterday morning he awakened his aunt at...s home and said he had been stabbed. His clothing was saturated with blood.

An ambulance hurried him to Bellevue Hospital, where the physicians found one wound in the left side directly under the heart, and another in the right side of the abdomen, from which the intestines were protruding. This last wound was four inches deep and an inch and a half in width. An operation was performed, but it was not thought that he would live.

In his ante-mortem statement Whittaker said that while he was watching a fight between two men in Third Avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, one of them, a man with a black mustache, turned around and cut him. When asked where he had been, and what he did between the time that he left the factory and when he was stabbed, he refused to answer.

The police do not believe Whittaker's story, and feel positive that he knows his assailant. They think that he was stabbed by his associates. All the witnesses in that gutta percha factory, they said, carried very sharp knives for cutting the wires.

No matter whether the mercury points to 100 or 50 degrees, Fall begins to-day.

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And remember that if your hand had only one finger, you could count on that hand the number of clothiers that give as good cloth as money can buy; as good fit as tailors can give and satisfaction at any cost or loss to themselves.

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Hears Testimony Bearing on Flour Trade and Lack of Terminal Facilities and Cheap Transportation.

The State Commerce Commission, appointed by Gov. Black to inquire into the decline of trade in this State, held a session yesterday in the Governors' room, at the Produce Exchange, and heard testimony bearing on the flour trade. The trend of all the evidence given by men in the flour business was to the effect that the railroads' rates on flour coming from the West for export trade are too high and that there are not sufficient terminal facilities in this city.

Mr. Erastus Wiman told the commission that "if a man should come here with a cargo of flour there is not place in which he could put his nose. He would find," continued Mr. Wimar, "every available transportation pier taken up by the New York Central. The people wonder why export trade drifts away from us. The two crying needs are cheap transportation by canals and adequate terminal facilities."

Mr. Henry J. Greenbank, representing several Duluth flour mills, said that "it is due to the lack of terminal facilities in New York City that the Erie Canal is not used to any great extent."

Mr. George A. Zabriskie, a flour merchant, told the commission of a State law preventing the formation of any canal company with more than $50,000 capital. He attributed some of the trouble to that. The commission adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

NEW MATCH MACHINE.

A Patent Which Col. Downs Believes Will Hurt the Diamond Company's Monopoly.

Col. Wallace A. Downs, one of the incorporators of the Continental Match Company, lately absorbed by the Diamond Match Company, said yesterday that stories that he was entering the match manufacturing field as a rival to the Diamond with the American Match Company distorted facts in very ridiculous fashion.

"The company referred to," he said, "is no doubt the American Match Machine Company, just incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of $1,000,000, which will be working capital. I and others are interested in it. We do not propose to manufacture a single match. But we do propose to sell a match-making machine, and to start at the outset in rivalry to the Diamond Match Company, and expect to have before next Spring fifty factories operating our machines against the trust. We are to sell machines, not to make matches.

"The Diamond controls all the match-making machines in this country and in Germany. We have a machine entirely out and independent of this control. We will not show or sell it to the Diamond people. They have tried vainly to get a look at it in operation. They have monopolized the field. Inquiries have come from people all over the country, who are desirous of going into the match business, but who have been debarred by the Diamond monopoly of machines. We did once intend to manufacture matches, but find our interests in equipping factories with our machine, which will be known as the American Match Company machine. It is patented in twelve countries and is going to be put out on a royalty of about $10 a day. The machine costs $500, rather less than this sum. Its economies over the Diamond machines are remarkable. It makes matches from 'veneers,' strips of wood cut from the exterior to the core of a log of wood, which are fed to the machine and come out matches, requiring only an hour's drying. The operations of cutting, paraffining, and dipping are performed automatically. Our machine has a percentage of 50 per cent. of economy over Diamond in the saving of material. Each machine can turn out 1,000 gross of matches a day. In labor our machine saves the processes of handling, assembling, and unloading.

"We have 100 machines in sight, but the possibilities of the venture can hardly be reckoned. Europe is interested in it and some of her match manufacturers will be here to see the operations of our machine within a fortnight."

Col. Downs said that he was unable to name the persons with whom he is associated. The incorporators are W. H. Brearley and Cornelius S. Cowley, who simply comply with the law. Officers of the company, whose headquarters are at 95 Liberty Street, will be elected next week.

RESERVOIR FOR JERSEY CITY.

It Has Been Decided to Build But One Structure Near Boonton.

When a water-supply contract was awarded by Jersey City to Patrick H. Flynn last Winter, it was understood that he would build one large reservoir near Boonton, which might be enlarged when the city needed more than 50,000,000 gallons daily. Later, Mr. Flynn suggested, in a letter to the Street and Water Board, that it would be well to build a second reservoir in the Longford Valley. He believed that the site at Boonton could not be enlarged.

At a conference yesterday between representatives of the Jersey City Water Supply Company, which has a sub-contract for the construction of the plant, and the engineers who have surveyed the reservoir site, Engineer Edlow Harrison reported that the site could be enlarged to a capacity of 75,000,000 gallons daily. The company notified Supervising Engineer Ferris, as the representative of Jersey City, that but one reservoir will be built.

R. B. DUNN'S INVENTION.

Ex-Weather Forecaster's Improved Machine for Taking Pictures.

R. B. Dunn, the ex-weather forecaster, has recently patented a machine for taking and projecting pictures.

Mr. Dunn claims as the salient feature of his invention the absence of flash and vibration. The stability of the machine's mechanism is resultant upon a double sprocket, in front of the lense, which comes to a full stop as each picture is unreeled, thus holding the film under absolute control all the time. The new machine is very light, weighing only about thirty-five pounds.

Mr. Dunn said the idea of an improved projecting machine occurred to him when he saw the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight pictures in the Academy of Music. He gave an exhibition of what his invention can do yesterday afternoon, and among other views showed one of Gov. Roosevelt in a bicycle suit chopping up a tree. This picture was very good.

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MRS. KOEFOED NOT FOUND

Note Written by Missing Woman Monday the Last Word of Her.

SUICIDE HAS BEEN HINTED AT

But Charles G. Wilson, Her Stepfather, Thinks It More Likely that Persons Are Detaining Her.

The search for Mrs. A. E. Koefoed, who disappeared from her home ten days ago under circumstances which her friends think point to the conclusion that she may be under the influence of designing persons, has brought to light certain facts which lead her stepfather, Charles G. Wilson, President of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, to believe that her discovery may be made within a few days. In a note written last Monday afternoon to a friend of Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Koefoed ended the communication by saying that this might be her farewell.

A short time before her disappearance, on Aug. 28, Mrs. Koefoed had been ill. She is a woman of a highly nervous disposition. Mr. Wilson has hinted at the possibility of suicide, but thinks it far more likely that she is held as a prisoner by certain persons.

At 5 o'clock last Monday afternoon she sent a note by messenger to the down-town office of one of Mr. Wilson's friends. This note dealt with private matters, and gave no clue to her whereabouts at that time. It was in this note that Mrs. Koefoed betrayed that state of her mind which leads Mr. Wilson to believe she may contemplate suicide. He declined to make public the communication.

Mr. Wilson has confronted the person to whom Mrs. Koefoed turned over the check for $1,500 which she secured from a friend. The man made no attempt to deny the fact that he had profited by the check, Mr. Wilson said. He declared coolly that it was a loan. Mr. Wilson had further ascertained that to this man Mrs. Koefoed had made presents of the goods which she purchased from two mercantile houses. He had pawned them for much less than their value. He strenuously denied all knowledge of Mrs. Koefoed's whereabouts. Mr. Wilson has communicated with friends in the Maryland town where Mrs. Koefoed formerly resided, but nothing has been seen of her there. He firmly believes that his daughter is in the city at the present time. And he says he is morally certain that a powerful influence alone prevents her from returning to her home and children.

Although Mr. Wilson is prosecuting the search without the aid of the police, he has in his employ a large number of detectives. He admitted last night that several persons were under close surveillance. Among those whom Mr. Wilson believes could tell him much of importance concerning this daughter are persons moving in high social circles in the city. He declares that the appearance of his daughter will be a signal for instant action on his part and that the matter will then be taken before the Grand Jury.

Among those whom Mrs. Koefoed met in a social way one year ago was Charles P. Hurditch. He had been a frequent caller at the Wilson home, and enjoyed the friendship of both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, as well as Mrs. Koefoed. He is said to be connected with a publishing firm in this city. He lives with his wife on the first floor of the Northport an apartment house at 76 West One Hundred and Third Street. He married Miss Daisy Kopper, the eldest daughter of Col. Frederick Kopper, who was Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment from 1877 to 1887.

A TIMES reporter called at the Hurditch home last night, and was told that Mr. and Mrs. Hurditch had gone out of town.

Mr. Wilson declares that the disappearance of his daughter is the result of a conspiracy.

MAJOR GEN. CARR ON COTTON.

Believes the Crop Will Be Under 10,000,000 Bales.

"North Carolina's most useful citizen" is a term often applied by people of that State to Major Gen. Julian S. Carr of Durham, who is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Carr is a self-made man, and has just endowed the State University at Chapel Hill with funds for the erection and maintenance of the Carr Dormitory. The cornerstone was laid last week, and when completed the building will accommodate fifty young men, who will be boarded there free of charge. Only worthy applicants unable to pay for a college education will be admitted.

Gen. Carr, who has been on an extended trip through the South, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"I fear we are going to have a very short cotton crop. The drought has done great harm. Statistician Neil of New Orleans has estimated the crop at 12,000,000 bales, but I believe he is very wide of the mark. In my opinion, it will be under rather than over 10,000,000 bales.

"I have no doubt that at our special State election in August next year a large majority will be given for the Constitutional amendment requiring voters to posses certain qualifications. It applies to whites as well as blacks, and is copied after the Louisiana amendment.

"I shall attend the anti-trust conference at Chicago, because that subject is part of my religion. I believe the results of the deliberations will exert considerable influence. The trusts are working the people of this country a very great injury."

Gen. Carr will in all probability be Marion Butler's successor in the United States Senate, as he has consented to be a candidate. He is strongly anti-trust, and retired from the Presidency of the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company when that concern decided to go into the trust. Gen. Carr, who is Vice President of the Durham and Charleston Railroad Company, has just been elected to the Presidency of the Raleigh and Eastern Railway Company.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

Plans of the Mobile, Transatlantic and Terminal Company.

Simpson, Spence & Young are to be the agents here of the new steamship line which is being inaugurated by George Horseley & Son of West Hartlepool, steamship owners, and is to be operated in connection with the Mobile and Ohio and the Southern Railroads. The line will be called the Mobile, Transatlantic and Terminal Company, and expects to secure a goodly portion of Missouri and Mississippi River shipments and a share of the cotton-carrying from the South to England.

E. S. Simpson, who has been abroad in connection with the enterprise, is expected on the steamship Campania, due to-night or to-morrow morning.

Advance order frequently is nec

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The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; high temperature, fresh easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,491. NEW YORK. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. 1899.—12 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat No. 2 red, 74½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The Transvaal Volksraad yesterday discussed England's reply and the presence of British troops on the frontier in secret session. Herr Fischer of the Orange Free State was present. The Commandants have been ordered to hold the burghers in readiness in case of hostilities. Mr. Chamberlain has published the dispatches between England and the Transvaal. Great Britain refuses to agree to arbitration, and says that she will interfere at all times to protect her subjects. Twenty-nine Servians are charged with high treason in connection with the attempt to assassinate ex-King Milan last July. Six hundred miners were drowned by the flooding of a copper mine in the Island of Shikoku. Capts. Voulet and Chanoine are under investigation for acts of barbarity committed in the Soudan. They are charged with killing men, women, and children and shooting soldiers of their own commands. A man named Adams, who says he is W. W. Astor's agent in London, states that all of Astor's American property is for sale. The Batetla natives were defeated by the Congo Free State troops. Germans and Chinese clashed in the Kiao-Chau hinterland recently, with the result that six of the latter were killed. Nine people were drowned in a collision of two river steamers near Amsterdam. Typhoid fever will prevent the manoeuvres of the Fifth and Ninth Army Corps in France. Gen. Jimenes has left Santiago for Puerto Plata. It is said he will have no difficulty in becoming President of Santo Domingo. The revolutionists have established a provisional Government.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

President McKinley left Canton last night, and is expected to arrive at Washington this afternoon.

The mural Painters have arranged for a series of trophy masts extending from Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street down to Twenty-sixth Street as their share of the decorations for the Dewey land parade.

Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the cup challenger Shamrock, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Campania. He received an ovation all the way up the bay. A large delegation of yachtsmen and clubmen met him and extended courtesies. He says he thinks the Shamrock is the fleetest craft that ever left the shores of Great Britain.

Page 3.

The first of the deciding trial races between the Columbia and Defender will be sailed off Newport to-day.

The Shamrock did not go for a spin yesterday, but remained at anchor, receiving her final rub-down prior to her owner's arrival.

Col. "Jack" Chinn of Kentucky defended William Goebel, the Democratic Gubernatorial nominee of Kentucky, against the charges of ex-Congressman W. C. Owens, last night.

John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, defined his position in an interview. He will make his fight on State issues, but he announced that he stands on the Chicago platform, and that he is opposed to the Philippine war.

Page 4.

Pierre Lorillard paid $12,000 for the two-year-old colt Maribert at Sheepshead Bay yesterday.

A physician just returned to Havana reports seventeen cases of yellow fever and two deaths at Key West. The garrison and naval station will be removed.

The Brooklyns won two games from the Clevelands yesterday at Washington Park. The New Yorks' game at Pittsburg was postponed on account of rain.

There were more apparent reversals of form yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay race track. One jockey did not seem particularly anxious to win. Imp took the Turf Handicap.

Page 5.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio presented a silver service to the gunboat Marietta at Charleston Navy Yard yesterday in the name of the Town of Marietta.

Admiral Sampson's successor as commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, it is understood, will be either Rear Admiral Remy or Rear Admiral Farquhar. Rear Admiral Schley's claims to the appointment, it is said, will be ignored.

Page 6.

Gov. Roosevelt, in a speech at Watertown, N. Y., discussed the canal question, and said that to prevent mismanagement civil service reform must be resorted to. He defended public officials who had been charged with corruption, and said the accusations were baseless.

Page 7.

Five men were killed and seven seriously injured by the blowing up of a boiler in the Republic Iron Works at Pittsburg. The mill was partly wrecked.

Horses attached to a stage containing a dozen small children from New York tenements ran away yesterday at Sing Sing and plunged down a deep embankment. All of the children were cut and bruised.

Page 12.

The will of Henry Hilton was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is valued at $6,000,000.

Major George R. Dyer was unanimously elected Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment last night.

One man was killed and another badly hurt yesterday by the explosion of a hot-water boiler in the Gramercy Park Hotel.

The brig Fredericka Schepp came into port yesterday without mast or sail, both having been carried away by the hurricane of Aug. 17.

Twenty-one temporary appointees to positions in the Fire Department have been dismissed, in accordance with the civil service law.

Two boys were bitten by a dog at Eastern Parkway and Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. The animal caused a panic before a policeman shot him.

The first annual gymnastic tournament of the pupils of the public playgrounds and open-air gymnasiums took place yesterday in Crotona Park, and proved extremely successful.

Bolton Hall has found a system of co-operation between landlord and tenant practical in houses in Reid Avenue. Tenants were paid a dividend of 3 per cent. The plan is also in practice in Harlem and Williamsburg.

A high Tammany official announced yesterday that as soon as the pending injunction suits are disposed of an effort will be made in the Board of Public Improvements to revive the Ramapo contract, with amendments.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Pag. 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

Klondikers Arrive with $500,000.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 1.—Two steamers arrived from Alaska to-day, bringing about 500 miners, fortunate and unfortunate. The Laurada came from St. Michaels and the Humboldt from Skaguay. The total amount of gold dust they brought down is estimated at half a million. The reports from the Cape Nome districts are still conflicting, but considerable gold was brought from there by passengers on the Laurada.

Fine Through Train Service
Between New York and Chicago via Lackawanna Railroad. Coaches, sleeping cars, all ventilated. Fine system. Lowest rates. 469 Broadway.—Adv.

TROPHY POLES FOR DEWEY

Scheme of Decoration to be Carried Out by Mural Painters.

TO EXTEND FOR EIGHT BLOCKS

Vistas from Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue of Gold, Green, Blue, and White—Dressing of Houses.

The authorities who have the land parade in honor of Dewey in charge are beginning to realize that they would have done well to have begun early in August instead of leaving everything till September. One result of procrastination in matters of this kind is that everything costs more when work is hurried, and another is that for lack of time changes cannot be made at the last moment if the scheme does not work out as the authors hoped for it.

In the case of the Mural Painters, whose scheme of decoration is shown herewith, there ought to be ample time, for the appropriation allotted them is so small that nothing very extensive can be accomplished. In fact, the scheme is little more than a series of trophy masts extending from the four corners of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street down the avenue to about Twenty-sixth Street. These masts are to be on the curbstone, or close to it, and will be from forty to fifty feet high, with pedestals setting them off, and surmounted by large spread eagles of brass.

Somewhat more elaborate are the trophy poles on the corners of Thirty-fourth Street, for there the pedestals will carry fluted columns of the Ionic order, and these in turn support figures of Victory designed by Herbert Adams; moreover, this same Victory will be repeated on pedestals in the middle of each block. Heavy ropes and festoons of green will run from one of these columns to the other across the street, and further down the same plan will be followed out with the trophy masts. These, moreover, will be decorated with garlands twined with heavy ropes of green and set with tablets bearing the names of ships and sailors.

The purpose of the Mural Painters is to obtain in the vista, as one stands at Thirty-fourth Street and looks down Fifth Avenue, an impression of the following colors: Gold, green, blue, and white. The calculation is that the gold of the gilding on eagles and Victories and the white of the pedestals and masts will be sufficiently evident to make themselves felt under the mass of greenery. Blue and white are to be chiefly produced by flags and streamers, those being the colors of the navy, while the advice of the Mural Painters to property owners on the

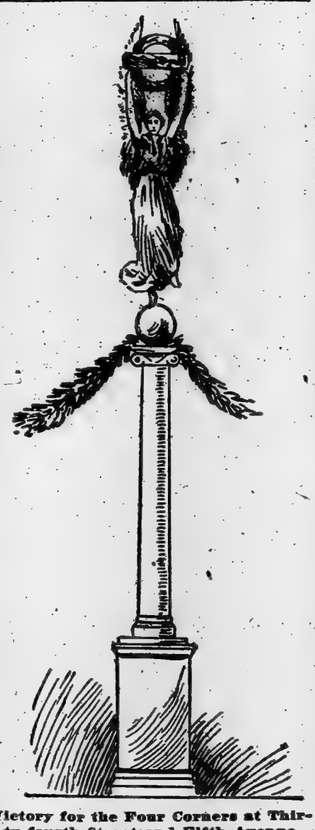

Victory for the Four Corners at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

line of march may result in yet further additions to these notes—blue and white.

DECORATION OF BUILDINGS.

It is further calculated that the tops of the masts will form in a certain sense a line which will give uniformity to the scenery, and that the property holders on both sides of the avenue will accede to the request that decorations in the nature of bunting or of rugs shall not be placed upon the house front higher than the sills of the windows on the third floor. This will give another line, and a very important one, under which the chief decorations will appear. The tops of the houses and the eaves will naturally afford a chance for all the large American ensigns, foreign flags, emblematic banners, and streamers that the public may wish to add.

So far nothing has been done in the way of grouping different bodies of people at different points of the line of march. The American Fine Arts Building, 257 West Fifty-seventh Street, may be used as a rally point for the members of the art societies, their families and friends, which compose the Fine Arts Federation. A paper is in circulation asking for subscriptions to decorate this building in a fitting manner. The suggestion that the procession should not go through Fifty-seventh Street at all, but strike directly from Riverside Drive over into upper Fifth Avenue, leaves the decoration of this building in abeyance.

Grand stands and rally stands may be arranged at different places on the line for people of different kinds. Thus a club, which to a certain degree represents a line of endeavor, a profession, or a trade, might well secure a certain number of feet at a good point of the march and erect there for its members and their friends a stand which could be decorated with its own emblems.

It is evident that the procession will be chiefly a military one, and that there will be no room for the marching of clubs or guilds or trades. It does not, however, follow that clubs and guilds and trades may not be represented in masses along the line, taking the place of the reviewers rather than the reviewed. On other occasions such bodies might be called upon to join the cortège and enliven a procession with uniforms and fanciful costumes.

Take, for instance, such a body as the Camera Club, devoted entirely to amateur photography. Such a club might easily appear in proper costumes at a parade, and add a piquancy to a procession of trades and guilds. After a few attempts the state of things which exists in Brussels and Antwerp might be arrived at, where, on an important occasion, the various clubs and guilds turn out and offer a beautiful sight in their picturesque dresses, some on foot, some on horseback, and others in chariots.

THE TROPHY MAST SCHEME.

In the decorations proposed by the Mural Painters, one cut gives an idea of the Victory by Herbert Adams, which is proposed for the four corners at Thirty-fourth Street, and another the Victory on the pedestal for the middle of each block. The latter is a victory appropriate enough for a naval commander, with its dolphins steadying the globe on which the flying goddess rests a foot while with uplifted hands she holds a wreath and scroll. This figure is a repetition of one which will be used on the columns approaching the Dewey arch.

Another sketch gives a suggestion of the trophy pole, which is to be painted white, wreathed with green laurel, and fitted with a gilded eagle, circular wreath, and a tablet. From the top of the pole the streamers wave in the breeze. The eagle is to have a spread of six feet, and to be made of solid brass.

Two sizes are proposed for this trophy mast, namely, fifty and thirty feet. The fifty-foot mast will be stepped at the cor-

Victory on Pedestal for the Middle of Each Block.

ners of the streets, while the thirty-foot one will be ranged along Fifth Avenue, between the corners. These masts, being connected laterally by festoons of laurel, will carry the eye along

The society further proposes, if its money will permit, to run a line of laurel along the fronts of the buildings on each side between the second and third floors, or rather a line to correspond with the window sills of the third story. This band of laurel will then be reinforced below by a strong band of bunting of some uniform color. This will give an outer framework to the decorations below and those that rise from the street near the curbstone.

The object of all these suggestions, plans, and sketches is to secure what New York has never had before in decorations of this sort, a certain amount of unity, certain large lines and bands of color which set off the other decorations properly, whether they be American flags or individual schemes of decoration.

A letter has been addressed by the Mural Painters to the various clubs and hotels along the line of march asking them to make exceptional efforts in the way of proper decorations of their buildings on this occasion. If they desire any advice not contained in the circular addressed to the general residents along the line of march, they are asked to address the Secretary of the committee and such advice will be given.

ADVICE TO HOUSE OWNERS.

It will be also suggested by the Committee of the Mural Painters that the Committee on Decoration appeal to the public spirit of the house owners along the line of march. They have formulated a letter which will be submitted to the Committee on Decoration. The following are certain extracts therefrom

"The Sub-Committee on Decoration of the Main Committee on Land Parade and Decoration appeals to you as a resident along the line of march in favor of the uniform scheme. It will readily be seen that if certain rules be adhered to in the decoration of houses along the line of march, securing a certain uniformity, the result will be more impressive than it would be otherwise.

"We would suggest that the residents along the line of march restrict the mass of decoration on their houses up to the third-story windows, making this the emphasis along the street. This feature alone will give an appearance of unity to what would otherwise be a straggling, irregular mass of decoration.

"Below this third-story line it is proposed that individual taste and discretion be exercised, although we make these further suggestions, that festoons of flowers, leaves, or bunting can be swung from window sill to window sill, and that the main mass of flags project from the third-story windows. That upright lines of bunting be swung from the third-story window sills to that of the first in the interval between

Trophy Pole with Brass Eagle to be Placed Between the Blocks.

the window. Besides the National colors, we would also advise the use of the colors of the navy, blue and white, with accents of gold.

"Those who do not wish to use the festoons between the windows may use wreaths, eagles, or other emblems, coats of arms of the Nation, State, or city. In all cases it would be advisable if the residents of each block would carry out any of these suggestions throughout the entire block, leaving the next to adopt something else, always bearing in mind that the third-story window sill should be the main accent line.

"The committee would further suggest that residents who can do so swing rugs

Continued on Page 2.

PRESIDENT LEAVES CANTON.

Large Crowd at the Station Platform to See Him Off—To Arrive at Washington This Afternoon.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 1.—To an accompaniment of enthusiastic cheers from the large crowd that thronged the station platforms, the special train bearing President and Mrs. McKinley steamed out of Canton at 9 o'clock to-night. The President from the rear platform bowed his acknowledgments for the kindly demonstration. The train goes direct to Washington over the Pennsylvania lines, and is due to arrive at 1 P. M. Saturday.

The President assured his friends here that he had thoroughly enjoyed the brief sojourn at his old home and the intercourse with his former neighbors. Dr. Rixey expressed his belief that Mrs. McKinley is steadily recovering from her indisposition of a month or so, although her state of health while here was such that she could see but few people. While in Pittsburg she received such a shock from the continuous firing of a cannon at the side of the car as to give her a set-back for the time being. She was able this afternoon, however, to take a ride about the city along her favorite drives, being accompanied by the President and her niece, Miss Mary Barber.

During the morning the President left the Barber residence, unattended, and sauntered up and across Market Street to the McKinley Block. The door to one of the offices in the block still bears the inscription, "William McKinley, Attorney at Law." He entered several of the offices, and met and chatted with the tenants of his building and many other friends he chanced to meet. This call engaged him about an hour.

Later, accompanied by Private Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey, the President went to the old house, in North Market Street, his first home in Canton and the one he recently acquired. The trip was for the purpose of giving his Washington friends a view of the house and to inspect the property with reference to possible improvements when he takes formal possession Nov. 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Word was received to-day at the White House from Canton that the President and party would arrive in Washington at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

It is expected that the President will leave again on either Monday or Tuesday next for Philadelphia to take part in the Grand Army encampment.

BOUTWELL'S APPEAL TO LABOR.

Says Workmen Must Oppose Re-election of Mr. McKinley to Avert the "Evil Grasp of Imperialism."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—George S. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who has been prominent in the anti-imperialist movement, in a letter made public at a labor celebration to-night, calls upon labor to unite and defeat President McKinley. He says in part:

"To me and to you one topic is supreme over all others when questions of public importance are under consideration. The Nation is passing through a crisis, or rather it is in a crisis, which portends all of evil to the laboring population that can ever come to them; their downfall from a condition of independence, of power in the affairs of the country, to a state of servility through competition with the millions of the Oriental world.

"The Philippines are never to be surrendered.' So says the President. 'They are to be conquered, and they are to be kept within or under the jurisdiction of the United States.' The laboring population of the country have one means of averting the evil, and I do not hesitate in advancing its use. Let them unitedly and with energy oppose the re-election of President McKinley, and their days of toil will be ended and the country will be saved from the grasp of imperialism."

TURKISH CRUISER IS WRECKED.

Reported to Have Gone Down Off the Coast of Asia Minor.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Turkish cruiser Ismir has been wrecked in Besika Bay, between the coast of Asia Minor and the north end of the Isle of Tenedos.

It is possible that the wrecked vessel is the Turkish transport Ismirli, formerly the State of Indiana, built in Glasgow in 1874 and purchased by the Ottoman Government in 1892. None of the standard naval authorities includes a cruiser of the name of Ismir among the Ottoman warships.

CLAIMS HIS WIFE WAS STOLEN.

Aged Kentuckian Wants a Preacher Arrested for Larceny.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCEBURG, Ky., Sept. 1.—Ex-Squire Aldridge came before Squire Hays this morning, bringing five witnesses to swear out a warrant for the arrest of the Rev. James Smeadley, charging the latter with the larceny of his wife.

Both men involved in this novel and noted case are past seventy, and the lady in the case is sixty-five. Squire Hays persuaded Squire Aldridge to refer the matter to the Grand Jury that convenes next Monday.

ALGER DECLINES TO BE MAYOR.

Ex-Secretary Would Not Accept a Detroit Nomination.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—Gen. R. A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, responding today to an inquiry as to whether he would be willing to accept the Republican nomination for Mayor of Detroit this Fall, said:

"It would unquestionably be a great honor for any one to be Mayor of Detroit. However, I positively could not think of it. I would not think of taking a nomination for Mayor any more than I could think of taking a nomination for Governor."

As to other political matters, including his own candidacy for Senator, the General declined to talk.

"HINKY DINK" LIKES NEW YORK

Chicago Alderman Calls It the Only Sporty Town in the Land.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Alderman Michael Kenna, "Hinky Dink," of the First Ward has returned from a four weeks' outing on the Atlantic Coast. He visited New York City and Philadelphia, and saw all there was to be seen.

"There is only one real hot sporty town in this country," said the Alderman, "and that is New York. There is as much difference between New York and Chicago when it comes to sport as there is between Chicago and Oberlin, Ohio. I took in New York from the Bowery to High Bridge, and I saw things which we people in Chicago never dreamed of. Everybody there has got money to burn."

MALE SERVANTS ARE IN DEMAND

Chicagoans Find Them Easier to Get than Women.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Men for housework, both light and heavy—men to lumber around in the tracks of the deft servant girl and fill the place of the skirted handmaiden as best they may—are now in demand at the employment agency, and are called for every afternoon in the "want ad." columns.

In many of the residence districts families are taking their meals at restaurants through utter inability to secure a satisfactory cook. Other families, despairing of ever obtaining the proper kind of female servants, are reaching out for men and finding them much more easily got than women.

Three Bubonic Cases in Oporto.

OPORTO, Sept. 1.—Three new cases of the bubonic plague were reported here to-day.

FIRST PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERVIEW WITH DEWEY IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

The Admiral talks to J. C. Hemment, The Journal's noted photographer, on the deck of the Olympia. Mr. Hemment snaps the Admiral as he speaks in various characteristic attitudes.—Adv.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON HERE

Owner of the Shamrock Arrives on the Cunarder Campania.

RECEIVES A GREAT WELCOME

Ovation Begins as the Liner Enters the Bay—His Sportsmanlike Demeanor and Talk Impress All.

Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the yacht Shamrock, arrived here last night on the Cunard Line steamship Campania. The Campania reached her pier at about 9 o'clock, but long before that Sir Thomas had received verification of his belief that he was coming among friends. The Campania was met in the lower bay by a flotilla of craft, aboard which were the emissaries of American clubs and other organizations sent to bid Sir Thomas welcome, and assure him of the appreciation and admiration felt here over his efforts to recover the America's Cup. And so it happened that when the steamship reached Quarantine there were besides the Health Officer's boat and the mail boat, the steam yacht Erin, the tug James A. Lawrence with a party accompanying Mr. Barrie, Sir Thomas's agent here; the Quarantine Commissioner's boat, the State of New York, bearing the representative of Gov. Roosevelt, and a delegation representing a great many clubs, and the revenue cutter Calumet, with another large party, including newspaper reporters, many from the East and South. There were, besides, a number of tugs, on one of which were ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio and Henry Siegel, also going to meet the Shamrock's owner.

Although the Campania had made a good passage, which brought her within signal distance of Fire Island shortly after 4 o'clock, she took it leisurely coming into port, and it was 7:30 P. M. when she reached Quarantine. As she slowed down for the Health Officer to board her, there was a great tooting salute to Sir Thomas, who could be seen on the promenade deck. He wore a blue yachting suit, and waved his yachting cap to those who hailed him. Those who went down the bay to meet him had received special permits to board the vessel, and as soon as the Health Officer had passed the vessel they fairly swarmed over the sides. Probably not since Li Hung Chang came here have so many boarded an incoming ocean steamer.

WELCOMED BY MANY.

Sir Thomas retired to the saloon to receive the delegation. Edward A. Sumner, who acted as counsel for him when he gave $10,000 for the sick and wounded American soldiers during the war with Spain, acted as spokesman for the body of club representatives. With Sir Thomas were William Fife, Jr., the designer of the Shamrock; Thomas Ratsey, the maker of her sails; Mr. Connell, an expert amateur yachtsman of the Clyde; Jesse Collings, M. P.; two private secretaries, and a Cyngalese servant. Sir Thomas is very tall, but a decided stoop of the shoulders detracts from the rugged appearance of his [illegible] frame. His hair is tinged with gray and is sparse on the top of his head. He brushes it back at the sides. His mustache is gray also, and he wears a little tuft of hair on the under lip. His manner is simple and candid, and decidedly cordial. There was no mistaking his gratification at the enthusiasm of his reception, and he appeared to like well its informal character.

Mr. Sumner introduced Col. George Curtis Treadwell, Gov. Roosevelt's military secretary, who said that he had been detailed by the Governor to extend welcome to Sir Thomas in behalf of the State in recognition of the generous gift of Sir Thomas, whose benefits were shared by New York's soldiers. Sir Thomas thanked the Governor through Col. Treadwell, and then followed an interchange of felicitations, during which Mr. Sumner told Sir Thomas that he was invited by Gen. Howard Carroll, Chairman of the Dewey Reception Naval Parade, to lead the yacht contingent, which is to follow directly after the men-of-war, in his steam yacht Erin. Sir Thomas said that he felt greatly honored and would be delighted to accept the invitation, and he added that he would try to have the Erin fitly decorated for the occasion.

Then came the presentation to Sir Thomas of cards extending to him the courtesies of fifty-six New York clubs. That Sir Thomas should fully understand how sincere are the good feelings with which Americans regard him, Mr. Sumner said that he thought he could safely say that no other foreigner who had visited here had ever received this particular kind of evidence of thei esteem.

SIR THOMAS REPLIES.

There were no set speeches. Sir Thomas in the course of his reply to the welcomes which greeted him and the questions asked, said:

"I knew that the Americans would spend five dollars to our one, and we felt it would be a waste of time to come here with any but the best boat that could be produced in England. I believe that the best boat ever built in England is now here. We are going to do our best. I thank Americans for their courtesies to myself and to my yachts. The Shamrock will do her very best. We will try to do better than people who have come here before. Whatever the outcome may be, I am sure that if I am not successful it will be because the Shamrock is not the better boat."

In conclusion, Sir Thomas said that he felt as if he was at home and among friends, and he could not too warmly express his appreciation of the evidences of kindness which had been shown him.

Sir Thomas was then captured by the reporters. "Well," he said, "I suppose you want me to talk about the Shamrock. When I came aboard every one was a Columbia man, but now, after our voyage, they are all Shamrock men. Yes, I expect to go out for a sail in her to-morrow. Of course I may find that I cannot manage it, but I hope to do so. I should like to see the Columbia, but I do not know that I shall be able to. I must see Mr. Morgan first. I may go with him."

Sir Thomas was much interested when told that betting was fast approaching even money. He said it gave him an idea of the opinion in which his boat was held here. He was not a betting man himself.

A THOROUGH SPORTSMAN.

"They cabled that betting was three to one on the Columbia, but my friends who sent their money here found that they had to give even money," he said. He was told that betting was $100 to $75 on Columbia on the Maritime Exchange. He thought a minute, then said:

"I go in for the sport, purely. I am not influenced by the money consideration. My object is to get the cup. It is a great task coming over here for the cup, looking at it in the pleasantest way possible. I have given up all attention to business, and I am going to devote my time to the Shamrock while here, or until after the races, so that I shall be unable to attend any functions or even to call on my friends. I know what I have to contend against, and that the best of skill has been employed on the Columbia in her construction and handling. I want to be aboard my boat all of the time. Mr. Fife, however, is to have complete charge of her. He is not only her designer, but he is the best amateur yachtsman in England.

"Now about this question of excursion boats. It makes me mad to hear so much said about that. One would suppose that we had no such difficulty in England. That is not so. There is no yacht race there that the yachts are not bothered. The excursion boats are not so high decked, however. It is bad business, of course, but I do not believe that the excursion fleet has ever prevented the best boat winning in the America's Cup races."

Sir Thomas said regarding the secrecy observed over the Shamrock that he supposed the same secrecy had been followed in the case of the Columbia. When the question of the cost of the Shamrock came up, he said:

"If the cost is considered, one had better stay at home. The cost has never given me any consideration. I have sought only

Continued on Page 2.

SEES NO HOPE FOR DREYFUS.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Just Back from France, Says Another Conviction is a Certainty.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—"Capt. Dreyfus will again be convicted of treason to France," said Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, rabbi of Sinai Congregation, upon his return to Chicago from Europe to-day.

"After a definite review of the case I am forced to the conclusion that justice to this Jew will not obtain, though there is not the slightest doubt in the minds of honorable and thinking men of Europe—France included—that he should be honorably acquitted.

"The French people are bound to have Dreyfus found guilty, and guilty he will be found, though a terrible wrong be done. Not alone are the people of France as a whole set against the suffering Captain of artillery, but the entire military arm of the public service with no exceptions may be said to be solidly arrayed against him.

"The whole of Paris echoes and re-echoes day by day with the ravings of the anti-Semitic forces, until the visitor from abroad, no matter from what country he may sail, is forced to the belief that the people of France are in a frame of mind which causes him to doubt if they are rational.

"Dreyfus has been whipped, and is again in danger, but every swing of a lash has its recoil, and some day justice will be done, even by the military."

RIOT ON STEAMER NEW YORK.

Five Firemen Are in the Hospital, One Fatally Hurt.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 1.—A fight occurred this morning among the firemen of the American Line steamer New York. Five of the men, as a result, are confined in the hospital, and one of them is not expected to live. The police quelled the riot and are now seeking the ringleaders.

SAYS HEALER DOWIE USES DRUGS

Dr. Ziegler Claims He Administers Them in Patients' Food.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Dr. L. C. H. E. Ziegler, a former employe of John Alexander Dowie, has thrown light on the methods of the Divine healer. According to Dr. Ziegler, Dowie cures his many patients by secretly administering medicine in the food given them.

Dr. Ziegler, while connected with the healers' institution, made a careful examination of the food furnished the ill. On one occasion he picked up a glass from which a scrofulous patient had just drunk some milk, scraped the sediment found in the bottom, analyzed it, and found that it was raw sulphur. The drug is nearly always used for this disease, and its presence strengthens his belief that it did not get there by accident.

RETURNS AFTER 25 YEARS.

F. J. Leach, Reported Dead, Claims the Estate of His Mother.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Frank J. Leach, who was reported dead, has returned to Elmira after an absence of twenty-five years to claim property valued at several thousand dollars left by his mother and now in the possession of his step-father, Joseph Ciliey.

Leach has served twelve years in a California prison for a crime of which he was afterward proved innocent. His mother died while he was in prison, and he claims that it was known by his relatives here that he was alive when the property was turned over to his step-father. He has secured an attorney and will fight for his inheritance.

PRICE OF WHISKY REDUCED.

Trust Begins Fight on Independents with a 4-Cent Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 1.—Whisky was quoted at $1.22 a gallon on the Board of Trade today. This is for trust goods, and is a decrease of 4 cents per gallon. The price of $1.26 has been the official quotation from the Peoria Board of Trade for the past year, and the daily quotation has not varied much either way for that length of time.

It is the general opinion of commercial men here that the reduction marks the beginning of a fight between the trust and the Independents and Samuel Woolner of the Standard Distilling Company practically admits this is true.

While saying the reduction is purely voluntary, and is caused by a surplus of goods, he claims that the reduction will be felt keenly by the Independents, and will cause unusual activity. The price quoted to-day, he says, may stand for weeks, and again it may be reduced another cent in a few days.

$1,000,000 PYRAMID OF GOLD.

Will Be Exhibited at Paris by Cripple Creek Companies.

DENVER, Sept. 1.—Commissioner Ferdinand W. Peck of the Paris Exposition has left for Chicago after a successful conference with the leading mining men of Cripple Creek. The object of his mission was to secure the pledge of a million dollars' worth of bullion for exhibition from one district of the United States to be used in the National display at Paris.

He positively stated that there would be no fantastic figures of women actresses or anything else of that order, but that this would be the only group display of gold from the entire country. It will be shaped as a pyramid and be transported from Denver to the Atlantic Coast by special train, guarded by United States troops, and thence conveyed across the water in a war vessel.

The proposition met with the heartiest support of the miners. Three mills will contribute over $800,000. The bullion must bear the Mint mark of the Government, and the assurance is given that the pyramid will be solid. The Government assumes all the risk and guarantees the return of the gold.

WILLIAM A. NEAL ACCUSED.

State Official in South Carolina Indicted for Embezzlement.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1.—William A. Neal is the first South Carolina State official to be indicted for embezzlement or the wrongful use of public funds. The evidence of thievery in the days of the carpet bagger is contained in the "fraud reports," but the guilty ones were not prosecuted, the Hampton administration deciding to put that brand upon them and let them go.

Neal was in charge of the penitentiary for four years, and during that time handled several hundred thousand dollars, and while there is $11,500 charged against him he only appropriated $4,000 in money to his own use. Expecting re-election, a rise in cotton, and being liberal, he used the State's money, and exposure followed defeat.

He will be tried under three separate charges—failing to turn over public funds to his successor, breach of trust with fraudulent intent, and embezzlement. During the investigation by the legislative committee he admitted the improper use of the funds in the several cases covered by these indictments, so that a conviction, if the case comes to a jury, seems certain. It was expected that his friends would make up the $4,000, pay it in, and so give the jury an excuse to acquit, even if the State did not drop the prosecution, but the willingness of his friends to let him go to jail has made that solution very unlikely. Neal has several influential and well-to-do relatives.

The trial will take place in this city in October.

G. A. R. National Encampment, Philadelphia.

Upon occasion G. A. R. National Encampment, Pennsylvania Railroad announces round trip rate from New York $3.00; tickets on sale Sept. 3d to 5th, good to return Sept. 12th, or by deposit of ticket and payment of 50 cents, good until Sept. 30th. Trains every hour during the day, and at midnight.—Adv.

DU PATY'S EVIDENCE IS NOW AT RENNES

Cavaignac Brings It, and the Generals Hold a Conference.

DECIDE ON LINE OF ACTION

Court-Martial's Verdict May Be In by Next Friday.

Strong Points in Dreyfus's Favor Are Made by Several Witnesses, and de Beaurepaire's Tools Fail to Do Their Work.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Sept. 1.—The most important news of the day has just transpired. M. Cavaignac returned to Rennes this evening, bringing the points of Du Paty de Clam's deposition before Capt. Tavernier.

There is much speculation as to what these points are.

The Generals are now in conference studying the situation. The line of their action will be decided upon during the night.

To-day's sitting was exceedingly dull. Ex-Judge Quesnay de Beaurepaire's witness, the groom Germain, was thoroughly discredited not only by the witnesses who he said could confirm his statements, but also by reports ruining his respectability sprung on the court by Maître Demange.

The attitude of Capt. Dreyfus was perfectly natural. He admitted that when at his home in Mulhouse, Alsace, he often rode horseback and had seen German soldiers manoeuvring at a distance, but had never followed the German manoeuvres officially.

I hear that every effort will be made to bring the trial to a prompt conclusion. The counsels' addresses will be abbreviated with a view to get the verdict by next Thursday or Friday at the latest.

Saturday is market day and brings crowds here, which might lead to dangerous rioting.

All police precautions are taken which assure the safety not only of the accused but also of his defenders and all persons directly associated with the case. Rennes is so calm, however, that it is difficult to imagine that any change of aspect can take place here.

ROWLAND STRONG.

DREYFUS DEFENDERS TESTIFY.

Depositions Strongly in Favor of the Prisoner Are Made—Proceedings of the Court-Martial.

RENNES, Sept. 1.—Immediately after the opening of the session of the court-martial of Capt. Dreyfus, Col. Jouaust aroused the interest of the audience by remarking:

"Maître Labori the other day asked that information be obtained regarding the character of a certain witness. I would not have acceded if the witness had not expressed a similar desire. Information which has now reached me will be read."

The clerk of the court accordingly read a report regarding M. Dubreuil, the Parisian friend of M. de Beaurepaire, who testified Aug. 23 that Dreyfus met a German attaché at the house of a mutual friend named Bodson, and whose cross-examination reflected severely on his reputation. The report was to the effect that M. Dubreuil never was a horse dealer, as claimed by M. Labori, and that the character of the witness was most respectable, he being held in general esteem.

This was a very satisfactory day for Dreyfus. The Beaurepaire witness, Germain, who was to prove that Dreyfus attended the Alsatian manoeuvres, found his statements denied by a reputable witness, while Germain himself, it was proved, underwent two convictions for swindling.

This was the only testimony against Dreyfus, the remainder of the depositions being in his favor, several of them being very weighty, as in the case of Capt. Carvalho, Gen. Sebert, and Major Hartmann, their evidence going to show that particulars of the firing manual of the "120 gun" and hydro-pneumatic brake were almost matters of common knowledge among the officers and that the contention that Dreyfus, from his special position on the staff and peculiar movements, could along be acquainted with them has no solid basis. This was the sum of to-day's proceedings, which were not marked by an incident of unusual character, the Roget-Bruyere episode, in which Gen. Roget clearly gave himself away, being the only matter which attracted special attention.

JOUAUST SNUBS BERTILLON.

M. Bertillon was severely snubbed by the presiding officer when he wished to reply to Gen. Sebert, who had condemned his system as fantastic.

As soon as Gen. Sebert had finished his testimony M. Bertillon bounced up and asked to be allowed to speak, but Col. Jouaust quickly turned to the usher and said, "Bring in the next witness," whereupon M. Bertillon, extremely annoyed, returned to his seat.

A groom named Germain deposed to seeing Dreyfus at the German Army manoeuvres in Alsace. Col. Jouaust questioned Dreyfus on this point. The general effect of the testimony was rather unfavorable to the prisoner.

Germain declared he saddled a horse for Dreyfus to follow the manoeuvres, and he said that his employer, Kuhlmann, accompanied Dreyfus, riding, adding that the Major told the witness the name of his companion.

Col. Jouaust questioned Dreyfus, and, although he did not confound the prisoner in any way, Dreyfus made a weak reply in declaring that he could not remember whether he hired horses of Germain's employer or not.

The next two witnesses, however, gave strong testimony in favor of Dreyfus and sadly knocked Germain's testimony about. His employer, a man named Kuhlmann, got up and declared that all Germain had said was untrue, and Major Infreville followed and declared he never knew Dreyfus, so Germain's allusions to him were baseless.

Capt. Le Monnier, who was a probationer on the Headquarters Staff at the same time as Dreyfus, deposed that the prisoner told him he was well acquainted with a certain German position because he had followed the Alsatian manoeuvres.

Dreyfus replied that Capt. Le Monnier must have mixed up his remarks. The prisoner added that he was acquainted with that part of Alsace, because he had spent his youth there, and not because he was present at the manoeuvres of the German Army there.

A witness named Villon then told a tale of how he overheard a conversation in a Berlin café between two German

The café however, has since disappeared, and, as there are no means of verifying Villon's story, it certainly should not have much effect on the Judges.

EXPERT ARTILLERISTS HEARD.

Two or three witnesses, in support of Dreyfus on artillery questions, were next heard, and Commissary Fischer testified that he was charged to investigate the leakage of documents at the Gunnery School at Bourges, and found nothing to incriminate Dreyfus.

Lieut. Bernheim, testified that he loaned Esterhazy documents dealing with artillery, and was unable to get them back, and Artillery Lieutenant Brugere, who attended a gunnery course at Chalons, testified that it was easy for an outsider to obtain particulars about the guns. He said that he himself had, on one occasion loaned his firing manual to an infantry officer.

Gen. Roget asked to be confronted with the witness, and said the latter wrote M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, a violent letter of resignation, in which he declared it was a dishonor to serve in the French Army.

This declaration caused a scene, for Lieut. Brugere, turning to Gen. Roget, cried: "I protest against Gen. Roget's words. I affirm that I never said any such thing."

Gen. Roget then backed down, saying: "Well, that was the general sense of the letter."

A roar of disgust came from the audience at this apparent underhandedness upon the part of the General, and Lieut. Brugere again emphatically declared Gen. Roget was wrong.

Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defense, and Col. Jouaust agreed that the letter should be obtained from the Ministry of War and read in court. The Lieutenant expressed satisfaction at this step, while the General returned to his seat with less buoyancy than he left it.

The next witness, Capt. Carvalho, a handsome young artillery officer, proved an excellent reinforcement for Dreyfus. He gave his evidence clearly and boldly, and emphatically declared that there were no special precautions to keep the mechanism of the "120 short" gun secret. Moreover, he added, in April, 1894, the artillery officers had a description of the hydro-pneumatic brage given them.

PRESENTS COPY OF THE MANUAL.

"Here," said Capt. Carvalho, "is an actual copy of the manual, which I hand over to the court-martial."

M. Labori then had an animated discussion with Col. Jouaust, who at first refused counsel's request to read a letter which the latter had received yesterday evening, signed "Corningue," setting forth that the firing manual had been copied by men referred to as "A" and "B."

Col. Picquart, in reply to M. Labori, confirmed the statements made in the letter, and said he thought Major Lauth could say something on that point, whereupon the Major rose and declared he did not know "Corningue."

M. Labori then asked to be allowed to question Major Lauth, but Col. Jouaust refused. Counsel insisted, but Col. Jouaust waved him down, whereupon M. Labori cried:

"You suppress all awkward questions." [Sensation.]

The Government Commissary, Major Carriere, said: "I desire to point out that the defense is always asking to speak, while I am always refused permission to do so when I ask."

Col Jouaust, out of patience, retorted: "I have heard enough. Be quiet. The incident is closed."

This cavalier treatment of the Government Commissary, who, however, makes himself ridiculous whenever he opens his mouth, caused general laughter.

Gen. Sebert followed. He also proved a trump card for Dreyfus as he declared the wording of the bordereau revealed professional ignorance. He also said the man who wrote it was not an artillery officer, and said such an officer as Dreyfus could not make the mistakes he referred to.

Gen. Sebert entered into long explanations of his statements, pertinently pointing out that an artillery officer would have known the interesting parts of the firing manual, and would not have written in the bordereau "take what interests you."

GEN SEBERT EXONERATES DREYFUS.

The General again declared emphatically that the bordereau could not have been written by an artillery officer or by any one who had passed through the Polytechnic School. This declaration made a profound impression on the court, which was intensified when Gen. Sebert, who is a venerable-looking gentleman, concluded, fearlessly:

"I am happy to have had the strength to carry here my stone toward the edifice of reparation which the court is building up with so much care and confidence, while holding itself aloof from outside passions."

Major Ducros deposed that he commanded a field battery; that he knew Dreyfus and offered him certain information. But, he pointed out, Dreyfus never asked him a question, although he knew he (the witness) possessed most interesting information, especially particulars about the hydro-pneumatic brake.

Gen. Mercier here intervened, and said that at the time Major Ducros was speaking of the Ducros field piece had been rejected in favor of the Deport cannon, and, he said, Dreyfus therefore could have no object in procuring particulars of the Ducros gun.

More support for Dreyfus was forthcoming in the deposition of Major Hartmann of the artillery, who expressed the opinion that the author of the bordereau did not know what he was writing about, since he spoke of the "120 short" gun when he meant the "120 long" gun.

The Major led the court through a maze of technical details about artillery, until Col. Jouaust asked him to refrain from technicalities as far as possible, evidently fearing that Hartmann might reveal secrets of the service. His evidence was directed entirely to show that Dreyfus was not the author of the bordereau, and that the artillery information mentioned in it was accessible to many officers of all arms in the Spring of 1894.

So far as the depositions were concerned, Dreyfus certainly had every reason to be pleased with to-day's proceedings.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

The proceedings in detail follow: The court-martial opened to-day with the reading of an official report on M. Dubreuil. The report to-day was to the effect that he never was a horse dealer, as claimed by Maître Labori.

Maître Demange of counsel for the defense insisted that the judgment of the Court of Coutances in regard to M. Dubreuil should be read. The latter thereupon advanced to the witness box and announced that he had arranged for all papers in the case to be sent to the court. In the meanwhile M. Dubreuil read letters indorsing his character, and thanked the court for the opportunity to defend himself against the attacks of M. Labori.

The prisoner was questioned as to the date of his relations with Mme. Bodson, and replied that it was in 1887, and M. Dubreuil, thinking that Dreyfus had said 1885, offered, amid laughter, to have the date verified by two of M. Bodson's valets.

Dreyfus expressed intense indignation at the reference made in the court to his personal relations with Mme. Bodson.

"I emphatically reassert," said he, "that I never met any foreigners at M. Bodson's, and I beg the Court to make such inquiries as are necessary to ascertain the truth on this point." [Excitement.]

GERMAIN IS DISCREDITED.

Germain, a groom, one of the witnesses cited by Col. Jouaust, testified that he was at Mulhouse in 1886, where he was employed in a livery stable, which, he said, furnished a horse to the prisoner Dreyfus, the witness claimed, attended the German manoeuvres at Alsace at that time.

* * * * * * * * *

[Germain is one of the witnesses introduced by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire. Even according to the most intelligent of the anti-Dreyfus organs, M. de Beaurepaire has played a ridiculous rôle in the affair for nearly a year. He was President of the Civil Tribunal of the Court of Cassation, while the case of revision was being heard before the Criminal Section. On Jan. 8, 1898, he resigned as a protest against the alleged "revisionist" partiality of his colleagues of the Criminal Chamber.

Since the date of his resignation he has employed himself with attempting by private means to establish the guilt of Dreyfus. L'Echo de Paris has been the organ through which he reported the progress of his investigation. In July M. de Beaurepaire wrote that he had secured documentary evidence of Dreyfus's guilt, which he would shortly publish. He never presented it, however, for the reason that the man named "Karl" from whom he had expected it turned out to be a joker.

[M. de Beaurepaire finally took his budget of hearsays to Commandant Carrière, the Commissary of the Government in Rennes, who promptly told him that his material could not be used at the court-martial. M. de Beaurepaire on his return to Paris opened a court of his own at his home, 4 Place Possoz, and invited witnesses who had anything to say about Dreyfus to come to him. He received many visitors, and finally published their testimony in L'Echo de Paris.

[All Paris laughed at the ex-Judge. The nature of his evidence may be gathered from this example: One witness reported that he heard a Jew say: "Dreyfus's innocence must be admitted or France must be broken." This was deemed very significant by the ex-Judge.

[A great point was also made of a newspaper story that in certain cities in the United States the Jews held celebrations when revision was announced. On the order of Gen. Lucas, commanding the Department of Rennes, de Beaurepaire's witnesses received permission to testify.

[Germain and Villon, who testified yesterday, are two of them.]

* * * * * * * * *

WITNESS WAS A SWINDLER.

Col. Jouaust—Have you seen the prisoner since?

Germain—Yes, I recognized him in the Bois de Boulogne as Lieut. Dreyfus.

Col. Jouaust—How did you know that?

Germain—An officer named d'Infreville, a Major, told me.

Col. Jouaust—Do you recognize him in the prisoner?

Germain, (looking at the prisoner)—Yes.

M. Demange earnestly inquired whether the witness had not been prosecuted for swindling and had been acquitted?

Germain replied in the negative, but he subsequently admitted that he had been convicted of embezzlement June 17, 1893.

Counsel also showed Germain was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for embezzlement in 1898.

M. Labori asked Germain if he was acquainted with M. de Beaurepaire, and the witness replied that he was not acquainted with him, but he added that M. Beaurepaire knew the facts to which he testified, through the witness's friends, and he also admitted having written to M. de Beaurepaire, giving information which the latter had published in the Echo de Paris.

In reply to the usual question, Dreyfus admitted that about 1886 or 1887 he spent a furlough at Mulhouse, adding:

"Every year, both while studying and attending the Gunnery and Artillery Training Schools, I passed one or two months at Mulhouse. But I can positively affirm that I never was present either in an official or semi-official capacity at the German manoeuvres. I was never invited to attend the German manoeuvres, and I never dined or lunched with any German officer. On each visit I called on the General commanding at Mulhouse with my regular passport, in accordance with my duty.

* * * * * * * * *

[The indictment contains the following passage concerning Capt. Dreyfus's visits to Mulhouse:

["As regards the journeys of Capt. Dreyfus, it is clear from his answers under cross-examination that he could go to Alsace by stealth almost whenever he wished to do so; and that the German authorities shut their eyes to his presence there. This faculty of clandestine travel may properly be made a charge against him."

[On this point the Strassburger Post published Jan. 10, 1898, an official note which reads as follows: "In reality, Dreyfus asked for a permit to be in Alsace in June and July, 1892, and on both occasions his demand was rejected. In December, 1895, a permit was granted to him to be there for five days, because his father was seriously ill."

[Whenever Dreyfus, after he became an officer, desired to visit his old home he was obliged to apply to his superior officer, who forwarded a request to the German authorities for a passport. Had Dreyfus, a French officer, attempted to enter Alsace without proper authorization he would have been apprehended, with the possibility of being charged with espionage by the Germans.

[As is shown by the above note in the Strassburger Post it is only for extraordinary reasons that the German Government will permit French officers to visit Alsace.]

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NO MANOEUVRES AT MULHOUSE.

"I would like to point out, in regard to the manoeuvring ground to which reference is made, that the Mulhouse ground is not ground over which manoeuvres could be carried out. It is merely a small drill ground, nothing more than a clearing in the Hartz Forest on the road from Mulhouse to Basel. It is true that in the course of my excursions in 1886 I might have seen regiments drilling. But I emphatically declare that while out riding in 1886 or 1887 I never dined or lunched with German officers, was never even invited to do so by foreign officers, and never spoke to foreign officers."

Replying to Col. Jouaust, Dreyfus said that while he was at Mulhouse he rode his brother's horse, and did not remember anything about the horse mentioned by Germain.

Kulmann, the livery stable keeper who employed Germain at this time, testified that he never rode with Dreyfus as stated by Germain; that he never went to the manoeuvres in company with Dreyfus, and absolutely denied all Germain's statements.

Germain, the livery man added, was in his employ, and possibly the groom accompanied Dreyfus. But the witness had no knowledge of it.

In conclusion, Kulmann emphatically reiterated that he never rode with Dreyfus. He said he was well acquainted with the whole Dreyfus family.

Major d'Infreville testified that he had known Germain since 1894. He added that Germain informed him that Dreyfus attended the German manoeuvres. Witness had never said that Officer Germain saw in Rois de Boulogne was Dreyfus, for the simple reason that he did not know Dreyfus.

Germain, on being recalled, asserted that he certainly thought Major d'Infreville told him the officer referred to was Dreyfus.

Capt. Le Monnier of the Headquarters Staff, who was a probationer at the same time as Dreyfus, deposed that while they were at the School of War in 1894 Dreyfus, in the course of a conversation referring to the covering of troops in the Vosges region and the movements necessary for the invasion of Alsace, said that he was well acquainted with a certain position to which the Germans attached great importance as a means of checking a French advance. This position, witness continued, was westward of Mulhouse, and Dreyfus said he reached this opinion after following the German manoeuvres on horseback.

DREYFUS SHOWS UP AN ERROR.

The prisoner at this point quietly pointed out that the position mentioned by Capt. Le Monnier was situated in an entirely different locality from where he, the prisoner, is supposed to have followed the manoeuvres. Dreyfus added:

"Capt. Le Monnier must have confused it with a position which I described from knowledge acquired when traversing the whole district on horseback while a youth."

The prisoner reiterated that he never attended the manoeuvres in question.

M. Villon, another of the friends of M. de Beaurepaire, declared that when in Berlin during the year 1894 he overheard a conversation of some German officers who were lunching in an adjoining room. One of the officers, the witness added, expressed indignation that a French officer was guilty of treason and his companion replied:

"If is a good thing for us. You know we are getting the plans of mobilization from Dreyfus." [Murmurs of assent and dissent.]

At the request of M. Demange, M. Villon detailed the alleged conversation, and said he had not mentioned the conversation in 1894 because Dreyfus had been arrested, and, knowing him to be guilty, the witness foresaw he would be convicted.

Special Commissary Fischer of the Eastern Military Railway System deposed that he was ordered to investigate a leakage in the Gunnery School at Bourges, and, he added, the results of his inquiries did not seem to incriminate Dreyfus.

Fischer asserted that he was not long in finding out that a former artilleryman named Thomas had communicated to a foreign power documents affecting the national defense. Thomas, he added, was sentenced to death for attempted murder in 1886, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

The witness went to Avignon and secured the convict's confession that he communicated sketches of "Shell 90" of the horse artillery and of the "120 siege gun," for which he had received 1,000f.

Replying to Col. Jouaust, the witness declared that, as Thomas was arrested in 1886, he could not have been a spy at a later date.

LIEUT. BERNHEIM ON THE STAND.

Lieut. Bernheim testified that, while in garrison at Rouen, he furnished Esterhazy with information and documents regarding the artillery, in which Esterhazy was much interested. The witness was never able to recover the documents. He supposed at the time that Esterhazy was anxious to increase his military knowledge.

* * * * * * * * *

[Lieut. Bernheim testified before the Court of Cassation that in the Spring of 1894 Esterhazy asked him to lend him his Firing Manual, which appears as the fifth item in the bordereau.

[The manual was loaned, after permission had been secured from Bernheim's Captain. Esterhazy took it, and Bernheim declared to the court that he had never been able to get it back from him.

[When Esterhazy's career as one of the Pope's mercenaries was cut short in 1870, he received a commission in the French Army. Because of his knowledge of German and Italian, he was employed in 1876 in the General Staff. Later he rejoined his regiment, the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth of the line, and saw active service in Africa.

[From 1881 until 1897 Esterhazy, when ordered into the provinces, always petitioned the War Office to have him returned to Paris. When his petitions were not granted he invariably secured extraordinary leaves of absence, which permitted him to reside most of the year in the French capital. How he occupied himself is set forth in a letter written in May, 1896, by Gen. Talbot, the British Military Attaché in Paris, to General le Marquis de Gallifet, now Minister of War. The opening passage of this letter reads as follows:

["My dear General, I know nothing of the affaire Dreyfus. All the time I have been employed in France I have never known Mlm. But I am astonished to see the Commandant Esterhazy at liberty, because all we Military Attachés in France knew long ago that for one or two thousand franc notes Commandant Esterhazy used to procure for us any information which we could not ourselves directly procure at the Ministry of War."]

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Replying to M. Demange, Lieut. Bernheim said he had not testified at the Esterhazy trial because his testimony was then considered to be of no great value.

LIEUT. BRUGERE'S TESTIMONY.

Lieut. Brugere of the Artillery Reserve, the next witness called, said it was perfectly easy for any officer to closely inspect the "120 short" gun. Moreover, he added, detailed explanations and information regarding the brake were given to the officers present when the gun was fired. On two occasions, witness also said, when the gun was fired he noticed the presence of a group of non-artillery officers. Therefore, the Lieutenant pointed out, it was plain that access to the gun was quite easy.

In May, 1894, Lieut. Brugere continued, the new Firing Manual was distributed. A copy was given to each battery, and, as the Captains' lectures were not fully understood, other copies of the Firing Manual were printed, and all officers and non-commissioned officers so desiring could obtain as many as they liked. In some regiments, even the ordinary gunners secured copies, and among these favored regiments, Lieut. Brugere pointed out, was the Sixth Artillery, stationed at Rennes. [Excitement.]

The witness said he gave his copy of the Firing Manual to an infantry officer May 17, 1894. The Société de Tir A Canon of Paris also reprinted the manual and distributed it among its members.

Capt. Le Rond here interposed, saying that no batteries of the "120 short" gun were at the Chalons camp in 1894, and Lieut. Brugere retorted that he only referred to what he saw in the month of May. A lively discussion ensued, Gen. Roget and Gen. Deloye denying Lieut. Brugere's statements.

Gen. Roget asked Lieut. Brugere if he was not the officer who wrote M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, a violent letter tendering his resignation, and declaring it was a dishonor to serve in the French Army. [Sensation.]

Lieut. Brugere energetically protested against such a meaning being given to his letter, which was quite contrary in its effect.

Gen. Deloye, to whom Gen. Roget appealed, said he had been consulted by the Minister of War as to what ought to be done in connection with the letter, and witness read the report which he made on the subject to the President of the Republic, who, he added, immediately signed an order relegating Lieut. Bruyere to the Territorial Army.

After this Lieut. Brugere again arose, and emphatically maintained that he had made no statement in the sense indicated by Gen. Roget, but had only alluded to some personalities, and had not mentioned the French army. It would have been absurd to do so, he continued, since the French Army consists of all citizens over twenty years of age.

LETTER WILL BE READ IN COURT.

M. Labori said he thought it would be advisable to produce the letter in question, and Col. Jouaust promised to ask the Minister of War for the document.

Capt. Carvalho of the artillery also testified that in case with which the "120 short" gun could be inspected. He said the gun was frequently operated in the presence of non-artillery officers, who were told everything that they desired to know, including a description of the hydro-pneumatic brake.

Regarding the 1895 firing manual, witness said copies were obtainable in 1894 in all the regiments of the army, and asserted that he had purchased a copy of the manual, which he placed at the disposal of the court. At this juncture M. Labori read a letter from a spy named Corningue, stating that he had copied the firing manual in the room of Major Panizzardi, the Italian Military Attaché at Paris, in the presence of Col. Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché at Paris, referred to as a "fat" man. He said he was not certain whether this was the 1894 or 1895 manual, and begged the President to question Col. Picquart on the subject.

Picquart said he believed it was the 1895 manual, and that the copy was made in 1898 in Major Panizzardi's room in the presence of Major Panizzardi and another person. Col. Picquart added that Major Lauth ought to know something about a certain mark on the manual. All the manuals at the Versailles garrison were ordered returned to headquarters in order to see which one was missing.

Gen. Deloye admitted that he was not sure whether it was the 1894 or 1895 manual, and corroborated Col. Picquart's statements.

Major Lauth expressed surprise at the fact that Col. Picquart's recollections were so vague, and added that Picquart had relations with the spy, Corningue, who, he said, was a doubtful character.

Here M. Labori asked why on what spy Major Lauth was able to give a good character, to which the Major replied: "Why, none." [Laughter.]

M. Labori then said Major Lauth insinuated that Corningue was trying to levy blackmail. Was that his idea?

Col. Jouaust refused to allow the question.

Addressing Col. Picquart, M. Labori asked: "When did you know that the firing manual was being copied?"

Col. Picquart—During the Summer of 1896.

M. Labori having remarked that this was all he desired to ask at present, Gen. Hippolyte Sebert, retired, of the marine artillery, deposed. He preceded his testimony by saying he did not think he ought to withhold the evidence he was able to give, as he felt it would contribute to the reparation of a judicial error.

SEBERT CRITICISES THE BORDEREAU.

The General then criticised the bordereau from a professional standpoint, pointing out that the writer must have been a low-classed man, negotiating directly with a correspondent on whose doles he was dependent. He said he was probably an officer, but certainly not an artillery officer, adding that this was proved by the employment of expressions an artilleryman could not have used.

* * * * * * * * *

[On this point the indictment deliberately states: "The very nature of the documents addressed to the agent of a foreign power along with the bordereau shows clearly that it was an officer who wrote the bordereau and sent the documents, and also that this officer must belong to the artillery, since three of the notes or documents concern that arm."

[It will be recalled that these notes are designated as follows:

["1. Une note sur le frein hydraulique de 120, et la manière dont s'est conduite cette pièce." A note on the hydraulic brake of the 120 (millimètre gun) and on the way this piece behaved.)

["2. Une note sur une modification aux formations de l'artillerie." (A note on a modification of artillery formations.)

["5. Le projet de manuel de tir de l'artillerie de campagne—14 Mars, 1894." (The project of a firing manual for field artillery —14th March, 1894.)

[As has already been pointed out in these columns, an artillerist like Dreyfus would never have used the phrase "the way this piece behaved" for "how the piece is operated," which in the technical language of the artillery school would have been "la manière don s'est comportée le pièce."

[In the first note reference is made to a hydraulic brake. This can hardly refer to the one of 1889, which was well known and of which a printed description could be readily purchased for a franc in Paris. As Commandant Hartmann pointed out to the Court of Cassation, the writer evidently meant the new hydro-pneumatic brake or buffers of 1894, but he denoted it in the language that an artillerist would never have employed.

[Gen. Sebert probably told the court in regard to the "note on a modification of artillery," that it was simply a French adaptation of a formation which in 1892 had been adopted by the German artillery. This is a fact that it would have been impossible for Dreyfus to be ignorant of, while Esterhazy, an infantry and line officer, might not have been aware of it. At any rate, Schwarzkoppen's chief in Berlin had full information concerning item 3.

[It is shown by the testimony of Lieut. Bernheim above cited that information concerning item 5 was not difficult for line officers to procure. He himself loaned Esterhazy his Field Firing Manual in 1894. The writer of the bordereau says, however:

["The last document is extremely difficult to procure, and I can only have it at my disposal during a few days. The Ministry of War has sent a limited number of copies to the several corps, and these corps are responsible for its return each officer in possession of one to return it after the manoeuvres. If then you would like to take out of it whatever interests you, and hold it afterward at my disposal, I will take it. Unless, indeed, you would like me to have it copied in extenso and then address to you the copy."]

* * * * * * * * *

DENSE IGNORANCE DISPLAYED.

The witness gave a number of instances showing the dense ignorance displayed in gunnery technicalities by the writer of the bordereau, and, amid profound silence Gen. Sebert declared that his study of the case had led him to the conviction that the bordereau could not have been written by an artillery officer or by an officer belonging to a special arm of the service who had passed through the Polytechnic School. [Excitement.]

Gen. Sebert referred to the satisfaction he felt at knowing that the experts of the highest standing in handwriting had confirmed his opinion and had dismissed M. Bertillon's assertions, saying that on examination he, the witness, had easily found proof of the worthlessness of that demonstration.

"It is painful for me," added Gen. Sebert, "to express so severe an opinion on the man whose name is connected with the application of the anthropometric method, which has done the greatest service. But French science cannot give its authority to lucubrations so pretentious as those M. Bertillon brought here. I reassert most emphatically that the bordereau was not written by an artillery officer or by an officer who passed through the Polytechnic School.

"I have been sustained in giving my evidence by my firm belief in the entire innocence of Dreyfus, and I am glad I have had strength enough to bring here the stone which I have to lay on the edifice of reparation which you are constructing so carefully and conscientiously, while holding aloof from outside passions. This edifice is a work of appeasement and peace, which will restore the country to an era of concord and union." [Prolonged excitement.]

A brief suspension of the session followed.

When the session was resumed, at the request of M. Labori Gen. Sebert expressed his opinion of Valerio's evidence in support of M. Bertillon's system, saying that in spite of the latter's talent, he had not succeeded in converting a false theory into a true one.

M. Bertillon at this point exclaimed: "I beg leave to speak."

Col. Jouaust asked the prisoner if he had anything to say in reply to the witness, and the prisoner replied that he had not. Then Col. Jouaust, without taking the slightest notice of M. Bertillon, called the next witness, Major Ducros, of the artillery, who showed that Dreyfus had abundant opportunities in 1894 to obtain information relative to guns, but did not take advantage of them.

MERCIER BELITTLES EVIDENCE.

Gen. Mercier tried to belittle this testimony by saying Dreyfus was probably aware that knowledge of the Ducros gun was no longer of importance, since the gun had been rejected in favor of the Deport gun.

Major Hartmann of the artillery was the next witness for the defense. He asked permission to refer to certain of the documents which were produced during the secret session of the court yesterday, upon which, he said, he had reached important conclusions. But Gen. Deloye objected, as it was contrary to the instructions of the Minister of War.

The Major then asked the court to sit briefly in camera, and Col. Jouaust promised to render a decision later.

Proceeding, Major Hartmann testified on highly technical subjects, his evidence being the same as given before the Court of Cassation, and as already published early in the year. He spoke in loud, energetic tones, and occupied the whole of the balance of the session. The Major will continue his testimony to-morrow.

The court, at 11:40 A. M., adjourned for the day.

CARDINAL PLEADS FOR GUERIN.

Waldeck-Rousseau Replies that He Has Been Patient, but the Anti-Semite Must Yield.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, paid a visit to-day to Premier Waldeck Rousseau on behalf of M. Jules Guerin, the anti-Semite agitator, and his companions now besieged in the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League, on the Rue de Chabrol, and urged a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

The Premier, while expressing his sense of the value that attached to the visit of the Cardinal on such an errand, said the Government must take counsel of itself alone in settling the present crisis.

"We have shown great patience," M. Waldeck-Rosseau declared, "but all those who respect justice will hold that the law must prevail."

Two professional beauties, Mlle. Liane de Pougy and Mlle. Blanche d'Arvilly, made an attempt to revictual the "fortress." In a stylish landau they had concealed legs of mutton and other edibles beneath flowers, and they pretended to be dying with curiosity to see the Grand Occident, the name by which the building is known.

The police, however, were suspicious, especially with reference to a garland two yards long, which proved to hide a loaf of bread. The plan failed.

The police discovered and stopped a hole in the cellar of the house adjacent, through which food supplies had been conveyed to the beleaguered anti-Semites.

THEY ONLY DISCUSS DREYFUS.

There is one place in New York where at any time during the day the visitor may be certain of hearing—if he speaks French—comments on the Dreyfus case from those who know whereof they speak. The little dark wine cellar in Nassau Street, which has existed for years, is still frequented mainly by Frenchmen, who make of it, after the manner of their race, a sort of club, in which they sit and sip their absinthe, and engage in animated discussions with their compatriots.

There are many Frenchmen in New York who have, at one time or another, taken a more than passive part in the affairs of their native land. There is, for instance, a certain dealer in Oriental antiques on Sixth Avenue, who saved Gambetta's life in 1870, and knows more about the escape of the Empress Eugenie from Paris than he can ever be induced to divulge.

There are also in this cosmopolitan city many who left Paris in a hurry after the troublous times of the Commune our of a wholesome fear of Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet. These and others congregate in the Nassau Street wine cellar and just now talk about the "affaire Dreyfus" all day long.

The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused man takes, however, only a second place in the discussions. Frenchmen in New York regard him almost unanimously as guiltless, but a good half of them are glad to bet at even odds that he will be again convicted. This seemingly incomprehensible attitude is explained in various ways, the most general being a deep-rooted distrust of the Jesuits and the belief that they have all along been fostering the hostility to Dreyfus and the Jews.

The general opinion is that Dreyfus will be found guilty again, but the court-martial will recommend that, as he has already suffered partial punishment for his crime at the Ile du Diable, he shall be liberated.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—The Rev. Dr. R. Macdonald, Antigonish, Nova Scotia; Capt. Alfred L. Wheeler, R. A., London.

ASTOR—Dr. D. H. Fairbanks, Cleveland.

BUCKINGHAM—A. W. Mack, Somerville, N. J.

CAMBRIDGE—George Mitchell, Prescott, Arizona.

EMPIRE—Henry H. Johnson, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Sir Thomas Lipton and party; F. J. Hearne, President of the Sewer Pipe Trust, Wheeling, West Va.; Bishop H. B. Whipple, Minnesota; R. R. Bartholomey, London; De Witt C. Tanner, Chicago.

GILSEY—H. W. Coleman, London; Robert T. Hill, Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

GRAND—J. E. Powell, Washington.

GRAND UNION—Mendelssohn Parry, London.

HOFFMAN—Rudolf Lutz, Manheim, Germany; ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis; Pedro D. Martines, Havana.

HOLLAND—Philip R. Alger, United States Navy; George Armour, Princeton.

IMPERIAL—Dr. Charles A. Wheaton, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—Ponsonby Ogle, London.

MARLBOROUGH—John S. Blair, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—Prof. A. Mosso, Turin, Italy; F. Percy Armstrong, London.

MAJESTIC—Judge G. M. Curtis, San Francisco.

NETHERLAND—F. J. Duffner, Pittsburg.

NORMANDIE—A. B. Wallace, Springfield.

PARK AVENUE—Prof. W. Lloyd Bevan, Sewanee, Tenn.

PLAZA—H. Sheldon, Montreal.

SAVOY—J. H. Macdonald, New Haven.

STURTEVANT—Hooper Coyne, Baltimore.

WALDORF—A. M. Sage, Rio de Janeiro; the Hon. E. C. Buller, Elphinstone, Edinburgh, Scotland; Gen. H. Matinsky, St. Petersburg; John F. Aspinall, Manchester, England; M. Le Comte, Marseilles; Andrew Aikman and D. Deuchar, Edinburgh, Scotland; C. A. Peterson, Honolulu; Capt. Fred Pabst, Milwaukee.

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TROPHY POLES FOR DEWEY

Continued from Page 1.

and tapestries over the balconies, (weather permitting,) thus giving an additional color note to the scene, recalling the days of Venice of old, when she received her Admirals."

LAND PARADE ROUTE DISPUTE.

Business Men Want Pageant to Go Down Broadway from Twenty-third Street—Four Plans Now.

There is a growing public sentiment in favor of the alteration of the line of march of the military parade in honor of Admiral Dewey, and the matter will receive considerable attention at the next meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope on Wednesday. Property owners and residents along Fifty-ninth Street, as well as clubs which have their houses in that thoroughfare, have petitioned that the parade turn into that street from the Boulevard, instead of continuing on down to Fifty-seventh Street, and a number of prominent business men on Broadway have requested that the parade leave Fifth Avenue at Twenty-third Street and go on down Broadway to Waverley Place.

One of the chief champions of the Fifty-ninth Street route is Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, who has received a large number of letters asking that that street be utilized, as there are several large hotels and a number of clubs, notably the Catholic and New York Athletic, whose houses face the street. The Park Department, which has not heretofore taken any part in the discussion, has also recommended the selection of Fifty-ninth Street because of the large sidewalk area which could be used by the public for sightseeing purposes, and because the stretch of Park land along that thoroughfare presents a solution of the problem of providing a sufficient number of stands.

PETITION OF BROADWAY MEN.

As to the proposition for using lower Broadway for a part of the route, a petition, of which the following is a part, was received by the Acting Mayor yesterday:

That part of Broadway lying between Twenty-third Street and Waverley Place possesses exceptional advantages for the accommodation of large crowds. It is lined with business establishments, some of which are the most noted in our city, as well as several large hotels, from whose windows thousands of people could advantageously witness the parade, and we are assured that the owners and proprietors of these buildings are anxious to place them at the disposal of their patrons and friends. It also passes through Union Square, where stands could be erected for the accommodation of many thousands more.

Fifth Avenue, on the other hand, is, practically speaking, a street of private residences, which will not be available to any but those who reside therein. It affords no accommodation for the general public. To these practical reasons we would add that an appropriate and interesting feature of the parade would be, to have it pass in review before the statues of those other National heroes—Washington, Lincoln, and Lafayette—in Union Square. We therefore earnestly request that you will use your good offices in preventing such a serious mistake as would be made by having the proposed procession diverted from its natural and proper course.

Among the signers of this petition are John Wanamaker, James McCreery & Co., Meyer Jonasson & Co., William Taylor, Marx Arnheim, A. Kirschbaum & Co., John B. Stetson & Co., Louis Fleischmann, Nugent & Jackson, Hackett, Carhart & Co., A. Powell & Co., B. F. Keith, Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, Star Theatre, George Hilliard, H. B. Brockway, Whiting Manufacturing Company, Tiffany & Co., W. & J. Sloane, and William M. Bates for the Everett House.

FOUR PLANS TO BE CONSIDERED.

With the new routes proposed yesterday, there are four plans to be placed before the Plan and Scope Committee on Wednesday. The original route, from Grant's Tomb along Riverside Drive to Seventy-second Street, to Broadway, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Washington Square, it transpires, has a drawback in the torn up pavements on Broadway, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-second Streets. Copies of letters which had been exchanged between Highways Commissioner Keating and H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and A. J. Elias, President of the Third Avenue Railroad, were exhibited at the headquarters of the Executive Committee yesterday. These letters indicated that the streets which are torn up and over which the parade will pass will be unobstructed by the end of the month. Against the proposition to have the marching columns move from One Hundred and Tenth Street and down Fifth Avenue, it was argued that the committee desired to give the residents of the west side an opportunity to witness the pageant from their own houses. The committee feels that no matter what line of march is accepted there will yet be complaints, and it intends to divide its favors in such a way as to offend as few persons as possible.

Major Gen. Roe, the Chairman of the Land Parade Committee, refused to say which of the four routes he favored most. The original line of march, he said, was suggested by Gen. Butterfield, and until the latter's return, he did not care to discuss its merits or demerits or pledge himself to any amendment.

NO TROOPS FROM VERMONT.

Admiral Dewey's native State, Vermont, will not have any troops in the parade, owing to the fact that the State Guard is in process of reorganization. Gen. Theodore S. Peck, the Adjutant General of the State, called on Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, yesterday, and informed him that the Governor and his military staff, with a body of representative citizens, would take part in the demonstration. They have already engaged quarters at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Jackson Rifles of Jackson, Miss., have signified their intention of coming here, either at their own or the city's expense. A number of other organizations have made similar promises, but until definite arrangements are made Gen. Roe is unwilling to predict the number of visiting troops expected.

Letters which have been received by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and the Executive Committee indicate that there is a misapprehension as to the distribution of the seats in the grand stands. The city will erect only five stands, one of which will be in front of the City Hall, while the others will be in the neighborhood of the Triumphal Arch, at Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. The seating capacity of these stands will be only 20,000, and the larger part will be used for the members of the municipal committee, guests, and city officials. The remainder will be apportioned according to the direction of the Committee on Plan and Scope.

LAWSUIT OVER PROGRAMMES.

The contentions in regard to the right to publish the official programme culminated yesterday in a lawsuit, in which Alder & Green, who received the concession from the Committee on Plan and Scope, obtained from Justice Bookstaver a temporary injunction prohibiting all persons from using the word "official" in publications containing the programme of the ceremonies. George T. Parker, who received the sanction of Senator John Raines of the legislative committee for a programme, containing advertising matter, was made the defendant in the suit; but the injunction applies equally to all persons who have similar designs.

The tide of Dewey music which is flowing in upon the committee promises to become a deluge before the day of the celebration arrives. Among yesterday's offers was one from Mrs. Alice Stuart Rhone Mitchell, who said she once sang "The Liberty Bell" before 100,000 persons in Chicago, and who now wants to sing her latest piece, "Dewey's Banner Song," at any of the functions which the committee may designate. Another tender was from a music publishing house, which offered a dozen "Dewey" selections from "rag-times" to intermezzo for performance by bands or orchestras. All were referred to Frank W. Sanger of the Music Committee.

Work on the big Dewey arch is progressing most satisfactorily to those in charge. The greater part of the framework of the base is completed and the skeletons of the columns that are to mark the approaches from both sides are in place.

DEWEY DAY PREPARATIONS.

The Decoration of Private Houses and Private Illuminations Will Be on a Large Scale.

Decorators and manufacturers of fireworks, flags, and bunting are making preparations on a large scale for the demands of the Dewey celebration. The cost of the public displays, to be defrayed out of the city appropriation, is expected to be only a small fraction of the sum which will be expended by business men and householders for decorations and pyrotechnics. Men who are in a position to know say that the private decorations for the Dewey reception will excel any ever seen in this city. The decorations for houses and other buildings will consist principally of American flags and red, white, and blue bunting, and immense stocks of these materials have been prepared by the manufacturers. With these will be used the American jack, or naval flag, and the Admiral's flag. There will also be many thousands of Dewey banners, mostly white, with the Admiral's portrait in colors. The cost of decorating the ordinary city house in an attractive way will range from $10 to $25, but many householders, especially on the portions of Fifth Avenue through which the parade will pass, have already submitted designs to decorators which will involve an expenditure of upward of $500. The decorations of the principal hotels will cost from $2,000 to $5,000 each, and leading business houses on Broadway will expend sums nearly as large.

The

COL. CHINN EXPLAINS.

The Kentucky Sporting Man Defends William Goebel.

THE SHOOTING OF SANDFORD

Chinn Says It Was Done by Goebel in Self-Defense—Goebel May Reply to Owens After Nov. 1.

Col. "Jack" Chinn of Lexington, Ky., now at the Hoffman House, was questioned last night relative to the possible outcome of the bitter personal attack made on Thursday by ex-Congressman W. C. Owens on William Goebel, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky. He said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who saw him in the rooms of Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., at the Hoffman House, that the statement of Owens about the manner of the shooting of Sandford by Goebel was absolutely false.

"The fact in the case," said Col. Chinn, "was that Sandford asked Goebel if he were responsible for the article complained of. 'I am,' was Goebel's reply. Sandford then pulled his pistol and fired, but missed Goebel. The latter then drew, fired, and killed Sandford, who fell into the arms of two of his best friends, about the only witnesses of the shooting. They were Gen. Jack Hendrick, then Attorney General, and Frank Helm, Sandford's bank cashier and business partner.

Goebel was acquitted by the Coroner's jury. The Grand Jury failed to indict him. A second Grand Jury was specially instructed by Judge Perkins to find an indictment, but they failed to obtain sufficient evidence to indict him.

"Owens's charge that Goebel lied to Stone is a matter of veracity between Goebel and Stone. They had a contract in writing defining what Goebel and Stone were to do, and it was fulfilled.

"Owens was in that convention trying to steal the nomination for Stone or any one else against Goebel. The truth is that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, with its attorneys and heelers, was in that convention to control it if possible, and if not to use a lot of tin horns in an attempt to break it up, and if they could not break it up, to bolt just as they have done.

"The people of Kentucky are tired of these harangues about Goebel and the killing of Sandford, about the convention, and about his lying about the gambling law. I think this persecution of Goebel will make him 5,000 votes in the State. Owens sprang nothing new. The charges have been hashed and rehashed. If Owens had a personal grievance against Goebel I think he should at least have met him personally and settled it in private. Owens knows he is perfectly safe in attacking Goebel now. Mr. Goebel is the head of the Democratic Party and is too busy to fight just now. Mr. Owens, I think, if he is spoiling for a fight, might wait until after Nov. 1, when Mr. Goebel will not be so busy.

"Owens rode into Congress from the Seventh District over the misfortunes of W. C. P. Breckinridge, and his persecution of his opponent, right on the top of the latter's troubles, almost caused his defeat. He had a very small majority, and could not secure a re-election. Owens is now trying to ride into notoriety on the misfortunes of another man. I don't see that Goebel has anything to fight about, and I certainly have no desire to pour oil on the flames. If a man called me a gambler I would not get mad enough to want to kill him. If a gambler is an honest man and pays his debts he is as good as anybody else.

"Owens sat in the convention and blew a tin horn. I have no confidence in a Democrat that you have to put blinkers on to keep him in the track. It is a question whether Owens is a bolter, a sulker, or a Republican. I am free to speak my sentiments. I never sought office, and would not accept it. When my party calls me 'all coons look alike to me.' If I have a grievance I go with it to the convention. If I am beaten there, I give up the pot.'

"Under the old law the election officers in 1896 in all cities with 10,000 voters were appointed by Republican or gold bug County Judges. There were forty-six precincts in Louisville where Bryan did not have an election officer, and Louisville gave McKinley 13,000 plurality. A year later the Goebel law was passed, and at the next election Louisville went Democratic by 4,000.

"Mr. Goebel is all right, and will be elected. He has no time to answer Owens now, but there are plenty of men in Kentucky who would in all probability readily do so."

Goebel People Plan a Barbecue.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—The regular Democrats have arranged for an old-fashioned barbecue, to be held at the Jockey Club grounds on Oct. 10. Bryan, Goebel, and Blackburn will speak to a crowd which the managers hope will reach 25,000 in number.

McLEAN DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Candidate of Ohio Democrats Will Fight It Out on State Issues—Is Opposed to Philippine War.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—John R. McLean, the Democratic nominee for Governor, in an interview to-day, said:

"The convention made the platform, as it did the ticket, and it stands as the unanimous opinion of the 470,000 Democrats of Ohio who voted for Bryan.

"My position on the silver question is well known. I favored Bryan and the Chicago platform. This, however, is a State campaign, and State issues must not be overlooked.

"No questions are of greater interest to the people of this State than those which affect the business administration of their State, county, and municipal affairs. These are issues which the bosses of the Republican Party are so anxious to cover up. They want a campaign on National issues alone.

"The issue is a plain one, and made plain in the platform. The City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County are in the clutches of Coxism and ring rule. The Republican Party is dominated, controlled, and dictated to by bosses. The issue among Republicans is plain. They are confronted by Coxism and Hannaism. They want to free themselves from this yoke.

"If elected, I will wage a relentless war against granting valuable franchises for long periods of time without the final consent of the people who own them. If elected, my administration will be a business one. Democratic as it should be, with no plan to use it for political preferment or as an adjunct to a National political policy.

"I am opposed to a needless war in the Philippine Islands. My record shows where I stand. During the war with Spain, while a war of humanity was being waged to carry the blessings of freedom to an oppressed people, I upheld the hands of the President and pleaded with the people to support the Administration, but when that war was over and peace was declared, I, with my party and my paper, was opposed to paying $20,000,000 to purchase another war which is being waged against people whom we armed to fight Spain, and, having armed them against their lawful sovereign, we now propose to destroy them because they ask of us the same freedom that they have fought for a hundred years to obtain from Spain. The money of the hard-working people of the United States has been used to bribe the Sultan of Sulu and helping him to maintain those twin relics of barbarism slavery, and polygamy, and all this is being done under the flag of the free. I am opposed to war being waged by politicians for plunder."

Republican Primary Plans.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee will hold a meeting at the headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, next Tuesday afternoon. The committee is composed of the district leaders, and President Quigg has called them together, it is understood, to talk over plans for the approaching primary.

Tammany Files No Election List.

The extension of time granted by State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh to the leaders of Tammany Hall, in order that they might send in their list of candidates for the positions of Deputy Superintendents of Elections, expired yesterday, but Tammany Hall filed no list. In all the other boroughs the Democrats sent in lists. The Republican lists from all boroughs have been in for some time.

LABORING MEN AT POLITICS.

Meeting at Cooper Union to Ratify the Platform of the New Independent Party.

The hall of Cooper Union was well filled last evening with laboring men, who had assembled to ratify the platform of the new Independent Labor Party. There were a great many Socialists and Social Democrats present, as was evident from the cheers for those parties, and two of the speakers, John Chace the Social Democratic Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., and Joseph Barondess, announced themselves as social Democrats.

Samuel Prince, the President of the Central Federated Union, which had called the new party into being, was received with mingled applause and hisses when he arose to speak, and took his opponents to task for their discourtesy by remarking that decency, courtesy, and respect were traits of American citizenship. Then he said: "We have assembled here to talk politics, and we propose to start a political workshop of our own."

He proceeded to attack the politicians for the Ramapo grab, and, referring to William C. Whitney, denounced him for having refused to grant the demands of the trolley strikers.

"You voted for Whitney's party last year," cried a man in the audience.

"Put him out, put him out," shouted a hundred voices.

"I am not finding fault with Croker for being at the head of Tammany and the city," said Prince. "It was you who put him there."

"Did you not vote to put him there?" yelled the man again.

"Yes, I did," replied Prince, "and I'm sorry for it."

Mr. Prince went on to say that there were good men among both the Republican and Tammany officials. He cited Senator Ford as a good Republican, and then tried to explain that Mayor Van Wyck was a friend of the laboring men.

Chairman George McVey then told the audience that John Chase, Mayor of Haverhill, was on the platform, and would speak. A tremendous outburst of applause followed, and some one proposed cheers for the Social Democracy.

When Mayor Chase was introduced he prefaced his remarks by saying that he stood there as a Social Democrat, and then went on to say that his organization did not claim to be the only labor party in the country. His party hailed the birth of the Independent Labor Party, and wished it success, and would do all it could to help it along. The Social Democrats in Haverhill had a platform that greatly resembled that of the Independent Labor Party, municipal ownership, and the abolition of wage slavery.

THE MUTUAL RESERVE HEARING.

Postponed to Sept. 8 to Allow the Company to Examine Papers.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—At a hearing yesterday upon the report of David H. Keefer, Assistant Actuary of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, in relation to the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of the City of New York before State Superintendent Payn, the matter was adjourned to Friday of next week, the 8th inst., to enable the association to examine the schedules attached to said report and file its answer thereto.

KILLED BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW

A. Culberson, Cousin of the Senator, Is Shot by Capt. Boyle.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Sept. 1.—News has reached here of a killing at Atlanta, Tex., thirty miles south of here. Capt. R. E. Boyle shot and killed A. Culberson, his brother-in-law. The men up to a few days ago had been on the best of terms.

Culberson was a prominent attorney, a nephew of Congressman David Culberson and a cousin to United States Senator Charles A. Culberson. Boyle is Mayor of the town.

They met yesterday and had a few hot words, and began fighting, but were separated. To-day they met again in front of the post office and the killing occurred. After the shooting Capt. Boyle surrendered to the officers and refused to discuss the affair.

INSURANCE SUITS THREATENED.

Injunction May Be Asked for Against Tariff Association.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 1.—Several days ago the Southeastern Association announced its intention of opening a stamping office at Jackson, Miss., in order to stop rate cutting and other evils existing. W. N. Campbell of Shreveport, La., was sent there to take charge. His first act was to notify the agents of all fire insurance companies, whether members of the tariff association or not, that they must henceforth send him their daily reports for approval.

The non-association agents indignantly refused to conform to association rules. Then Mr. Campbell threatened them with a rate war if they did not comply. This brought the Business League of Jackson into the affair, and to-day that body made urgent demand upon Attorney General Nash to apply for an injunction restraining the Southeastern Tariff Association from enforcing its rules in Mississippi, on the ground that it is a trust, and therefore prohibited under the State law. It is generally believed the injunction will be asked for and granted. If so, other trusts will become involved.

RUNABOUT GAVE HIM AWAY.

Department Store Employe Drove It and Is Now Held for Larceny.

Michael J. Scanlan, twenty-three years of age, of 359 West Sixteenth Street, until recently in charge of the grocery department of a Sixth Avenue department store, was held in $2,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Mott, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday on the charge of grand larceny. The complaining witness against the young man was the detective of the store.

The detective stated that he noticed that Scanlan was driving a fast horse and had a pneumatic-tired runabout, in which he was accustomed to take his friends driving. The detective stated that he watched Scanlan, and on Aug. 29 saw him change the slip of groceries, to the amount of $121.85, to $1.85. In order to get the goods out of the store Scanlan had to raise the slip again.

When Magistrate Mott asked Scanlan why he did it, he said: "I cannot tell Judge. I have a good home and plenty of money. It must be that pneumatic-tired runabout. It cost me so much to have the punctures fixed." He waived examination.

Death of James Schoonmaker Suydam.

James Schoonmaker Suydam died yesterday at his home, 216 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. He was a member of one of the oldest Dutch families on Long Island. He was born in 1829 in an old homestead owned by his father, Moses Suydam, in the Bedford district of Brooklyn.

When young he entered the firm of M. Morgan & Sons, stockbrokers, at 39 William Street, Manhattan. Afterward he became Secretary of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, Brooklyn. Later he was Secretary of the Atlantic Trust Company of Brooklyn.

About two years ago he retired from active business, but continued as a Director in the National Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn, the Christopher Street Railroad Company of Manhattan, and the Yellow Pine Lumber Company of Brooklyn. He was also Treasurer for the Lakewood (N. J.) Association and was interested in the Waumbeek Association of Jefferson, N. H.

He was a member of the Montauk Club and the Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn, and was an elder in the First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter. The funeral will be held from his residence at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Boy's Story Causes Father's Arrest.

William Bailey, the eight-year-old son of William J. Bailey, who is said to be a broker in pawn tickets, unwittingly caused his father's arrest on Thursday. The family live in a flat at 316 West Thirty-second Street, on the second floor. A fire started there Thursday night and was put out after doing some $100 damage.

When the firemen and police began investigating, Mrs. Bailey said her boy had caused it by hunting under the bed with a lighted match for a lost penny. Bailey said he was down town at the time. But the boy told Detective Farrell that his father was in the room three minutes before the fire started. Farrell investigated, found Bailey had lately increased his insurance, and arrested him. He was arraigned in the West Side Court charged with arson yesterday, and remanded till to-day.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON HERE

Continued from Page 1.

to build the best boat England could produce."

When asked if he had been correctly quoted in a speech at Rothsay to the effect that the Valkyrie III. had cost £25,000, while he had already spent four times that on Shamrock, he said that he had not said anything of the sort. Valkyrie had cost much less than the figure quoted. The construction of the Shamrock, on the other hand, was a very different matter than that of any previous racing boat built in England.

"But," said he, "whether it cost half a millions or three millions or five millions, it had to be done."

Then he added, laughingly: "If I get short of money, I think my friend, J. Pierpont Morgan, would come to my help. He has plenty."

Referring to the excursion boats and the Sandy Hook course, Sir Thomas said:

STANDS UP FOR THE EXCURSIONISTS.

"I got a cable from the New York Yacht Club agreeing to change the course to suit me. I wired back that I would race only over the same course which the other cup races had been sailed on. I say, let the crowds come and have the enjoyment. I consider it a great compliment that they should desire to come and look at us. Only of course the craft should be careful not to interfere.

"I am delighted at the assurances that are given me that no boat ever came to this country under conditions of better feeling. I said to the gentlemen in the delegation who greeted me: 'I am going to fight for the cup, but the good feeling of America I value more highly than any cup or trophy that exists.'"

Sir Thomas was asked if he had been correctly quoted as saying that he was confident that the Shamrock would win. He denied that he had said anything of the kind. "I hope she will win," he added. "I am trying to have her win. I am here to win if possible. But in view of past experiences, if I were going to bet, I should certainly think it a proper thing that I should get odds."

Sir Thomas then said that he expected to make the Fifth Avenue Hotel his headquarters when ashore, but that he would be up betimes and aboard the Erin or the Shamrock much of the time, and it would, therefore, be difficult to make appointments to meet any one at the hotel. He explained, laughingly, that he would have to put up at the hotel.

"The elevator boys would miss me if I did not go there," he said, smilingly. He remarked that he would probably board the Shamrock at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

MR. FIFE WOULD SAY NOTHING.

Will Fife refused to be interviewed. He said: "I have come over to work, not to talk."

Thomas Ratsey, the Southampton sailmaker, was more communicative. He said that he had made two sets of sails for the Sharock. One set, which she had worn in the races with the Britannia, was the one she has now on. The other set is much larger. All of the sails are not here yet, he said, but the remainder are coming on the St. Paul, due to-day. Six of his men are also aboard the St. Paul. Regarding crosscut sails, which are preferred here, Mr. Ratsey said that they had experimented with them in England, but were satisfied that there was no material advantage to them.

When the gaff of the Shamrock was spoken of as being 62 feet 4 inches long, Mr. Ratsey looked puzzled and said it was about right, as he did when he was told that it had been figured out here that her sail plan was about 13,800 square feet.

He said that Britannia was not doing as well as she had done in former years, but that Shamrock beat her so easily that he felt no hesitation in saying that she was the fastest boat ever built in England.

As the Campania was nearing her pier most of those in the saloon arose and drank the health of Sir Thomas and the success of the yacht Shamrock.

Some of the clubs extending courtesies to Sir Thomas during his stay here are the Democratic Authors', Union League, Union, Knickerbocker, Lotos, New England Society, Larchmont Yacht, Players, Racquet, Tennis, Seventy-first Veterans, Manhattan, University, Engineers', Westchester Country, Army and Navy, Calumet, Lawyers', New York Yacht, New York Athletic, Loyal Legion, and the Newspaper Club.

Sir Thomas received another ovation when the Campania docked.

"Upon my word, I did not expect this," said he, as Messrs. Fife and Ratsey and two policemen made a way for him through the crowd.

"We like you, Sir Thomas!" shouted a voice.

"I'm glad to hear it, by Jove! I rather think I will be sorry to take that cup after all."

"We will give you a good run for your money!" shouted some one.

"I don't doubt it," answered Sir Thomas. "You've always done that. You're a jolly crowd; that is what you are."

Then Sir Thomas was hurried past the gate and the customs officers, and was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SHAMROCK LIES AT ANCHOR.

Cup Challenger Does Not Go Out for a Trial Spin and Disappoints Many Enthusiasts.

The British racing craft Shamrock again disappointed a large number of Staten Island enthusiasts and a swarm of experts yesterday by not "spreading her wings" to get in practice for her momentous effort. Instead, she remained quietly at her anchorage off Tompkinsville, receiving her final rub-down prior to the arrival of her owner.

The fact that a number of her sails had been broached on Thursday had given rise to the rumor that with a favorable breeze yesterday the racer would put on some of her "clothes" and sneak down the bay at some convenient hour just to test the going and to "straighten out the creases," so to speak. This belief became a settled conviction in the minds of many enthusiasts, and consequently several tugs and small sailing craft with yachting sharks on board were astir early in the morning, ready for the event, each determined not to be caught napping by the Britisher.

Some of these boats slunk along the Brooklyn shore on a sort of still hunt, and lay in wait about the Narrows, with whole batteries of binoculars of every pattern ready to turn upon the game should it appear. Other craft came out boldly and coaxingly circled about the visitor. These suspiciously early morning visits may have been seen through by the Englishmen and caused a change of plans, for, although there was great activity aboard the Shamrock early in the day, many of the crew were withdrawn from her decks before noon and the remainder were set at work laying a coat of pain on the deck.

At this time the float containing the Shamrock's spare sticks, which has been moored at the Tompkinsville docks for three days, was hauled out into the bay and anchored, and a big gang of sailors was set to work scraping them. This float makes a fleet of four craft now attending the racer. This fleet will be largely increased during the next few days.

Mr. Barrie, the business representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, when seen aboard the yacht Erin, said that to-day he would relinquish all his authority over the Shamrock to Designer Fife. He said he did not know just when the yacht might be taken out for a trial sail.

INSURANCE ON THE SHAMROCK.

Large Number of Applications from Yacht Owners for Policies.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock was insured before leaving England at Lloyd's, London, for one year, in the sum of £38,000. The premium charged was £1,900, or 5 per cent. of the face of the policy. One of the conditions of the insurance was that the underwriters should assume no liability "for spars or sails carried away while racing."

During Shamrock's voyage the underwriters took out reinsurance at 5 and 6 guineas per cent. The small margin of possible profit remaining will, however, be realized in the event of a safe voyage on the return trip.

The coming contest for the America's Cup has led to an abnormally large number of applications for yacht insurance. On account of the uncertainty of such risks, many of the marine underwriters have been charging 2 per cent., and in several cases 3 per cent. and 4 per cent., for this hazard. The chief elements of the hazard are the weather uncertainties.

Most of the yacht policies thus far issued, however, have also contained the collision clause, so that, while the underwriters may ultimately obtain as rich a harvest of clear profits from yacht owners during the cup races as they derived from "war risks," just previous to and during the war with Spain, the outlook is regarded as uncertain.

An unusual feature in the present yacht-insurance market is the issuance of many policies on steamboats, insuring them against marine perils during the week of the races. Few steamboats not making ocean trips are ordinarily insured, except against fire, and then by fire insurance companies, which cannot assume "deep-sea marine" risks. Part of this present steamboat insurance is being placed with fire companies, authorized to transact harbor and "inland marine" business, and part with the strictly marine offices.

SLOOPS AWAIT THE SIGNAL.

Columbia and Defender at Newport Are Ready for the First of the Decisive Trial Races To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—All preparations for the formal trial races between the Columbia and the Defender are completed, and the first race will be sailed to-morrow. These races are for the purpose of enabling the America's Cup Committee to make its official selection of the yacht which will meet the Shamrock in October. They will be sailed, however, under the auspices of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club. Two races will certainly be sailed, and possibly three. To add to the interest of the occasion, special prises have been offered. To-morrow's will be a cup offered by W. Gould Brokaw, owner of the crack schooner Amorita, and Monday's race will be for another offered by Harrison B. Moore, owner of the Marietta.

The races will be started off Brenton's Reef Lightship at 1 o'clock, subject to postponement for the day at the discretion of the Challenge Committee, or at the request of either of the competing owners. There will be four signals, so that no mistakes are likely to occur. A preliminary signal consisting of the firing of a gun and the hoisting of the yacht ensign will be given ten minutes before the starting signal. Five minutes later a second gun will be fired, the yacht ensign lowered, and the blue peter set. Five minutes after this a third gun will be fired, the blue peter lowered, and a red ball hoisted. This will be the starting signal, and two minutes will be allowed for crossing the line.

The handicap signal, the firing of a gun and the dropping of the red ball, will be given. It is of course not known yet what to-morrow's course will be. The yachts will sail over fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return over a triangular course of ten miles to each leg. The Regatta Committee will decide on the course before giving the preliminary signal, and will inform the yachts by the international code. The letter B will signify the windward, A the leeward course, and the letter C the triangular. The compass courses will also be signaled to the yachts by the international code.

The Regatta Committee will be on board the flagship Corsair. Capt. Pepper of the Light House Station at Tompkinsville is expected here, and will go out on the flagship to consult with the Regatta Committee in regard to placing the buoys on the course off Sandy Hook for the cup races.

Both yachts are at anchor in the cove near Fort Adams to-night and are in perfect condition for to-morrow's race. After the contests here both will get to New Rochelle and remain there till it is time to make the final preparations on the champion for the cup races. The usual party, consisting of Newberry D. Thorne, Herbert C. Leeds, and Woodbury Kane will accompany Mr. Iselin on the Columbia to-morrow, and in addition to these she will carry her designer, Nat G. Herreshoff and his brother Francis.

There is a large fleet of yachts in the harbor, and all those propelled by steam, as well as several excursion steamers, will go out for to-morrow's race.

JAPANESE DELEGATES TALK.

Capt. Sakamoto Tells of the Work of the Peace Conference.

Among the passengers on board the Campania of the Cunard Line, which arrived last night, were Capt. T. Sakamoto and Mr. Tamaki, Japanese delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague. When asked what the effect of the conference was, Capt. Sakamoto said:

"You know what the result was. The fact is that while the conference had no real, tangible result it will have the effect of giving a preference for arbitration. I mean that powers will be more apt to be slower in going to war."

He said that Japan did not figure conspicuously in the convention, though its representatives made some suggestions. He thought the proposition of the United States relative to trading vessels in time of war being exempt from seizure was a good one. Capt. Sakamoto did not care to discuss the Eastern or the Philippine question. He thought that there was no foundation in the rumor that Japan and China had come to an agreement.

BANK JANITOR TRIES SUICIDE.

Loomis Taken from the Seamen's Bank to Hudson Street Hospital.

Frank J. Loomis, twenty-six years old, janitor of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall Street, attempted to kill himself in his room over the bank at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, by shooting himself twice in the head. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital a prisoner, and may die.

Loomis lived with his wife, who was awakened by hearing two shots, and found her husband on the floor in an adjoining room with blood coming from a wound in his temple and another in his face. She summoned Dr. E. W. Turner of the Stevens House, who did what he could to make the wounded man comfortable, and then notified the police of the Old Slip Station, who called an ambulance and had Loomis taken to the hospital, where the surgeons failed yesterday to locate the bullet.

Loomis, while drunk two months ago, the police say, fired two shots at his wife, but was discharged at the station house because she would not make a complaint against him. She said yesterday that he had been despondent lately, and she thought it was because of financial trouble.

MRS. MOHAN TOOK MORPHINE.

Daughter of a Once Rich Planter Went to Bellevue.

Mrs. Etta Mohan, a handsome woman, twenty-eight years old, of 322 West Eighteenth Street, was taken from the East Twenty-second Street Police Station yesterday morning to Bellevue Hospital. She had taken an overdose of morphine, and was suffering from alcoholism. The police, thinking she had endeavored to commit suicide, had her removed to the hospital as quickly as possible and placed in the prison ward. Later she was arraigned in the East Fifty-seventh Street Court, where she was discharged at 1:30 P. M.

Mrs. Mohan said her husband, John Mohan, had until recently been employed in one of the large department stores, but that he had been thrown out of work. Mrs. Mohan was not known at her boarding house to be addicted to either the morphine or the liquor habit. She had not returned to the house when a reporter called there last night. Mr. Mohan was surprised to learn that his wife had been taken to Bellevue and that she was found to be suffering from an overdose of morphine. He said that she was the daughter of a once wealthy cotton planter near Charleston, S. C.

TO WEIGH ALL MAIL MATTER.

Data to be Collected for Special Congressional Committee.

Under instructions from Postmaster General Smith, every ounce of mail matter passing through the New York Post Office between the 3d of October and the 6th of November will be weighed, and a record kept of the amounts. This order affects every Post Office in the country, and is made for the purpose of obtaining datea for the information of the Special Congressional Committee which is investigating the postal service.

This will be the first time in twenty years that the mails have been weighed. The railroad and other transportation companies who have the contracts for carrying the mails have done the weighing, and rendered bills on their own figures. The information secured by this investigation will furnish ground for deciding whether or not the Government has been overcharged by these companies.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday that the projected plan of establishing a parcels post service in this country was, in his opinion, impracticable. If a uniform rate of say 12 cents a pound were to be established, it would cost 60 cents to send a five-pound package from this city to Philadelphia, whereas the parcels express charges would be only about half that sum.

The Government would have to carry the same parcel to San Francisco for 60 cents while the express charges would be about 90 cents. The express companies, Mr. Van Cott explained, would get all the business on short-distance routes, while the Government would have to carry packages long distances at a considerable loss.

WANT AMERICAN CANDY.

Regarded in South Africa as the Best, but Little Obtainable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Consul General Stowe of Cape Town thinks there is a good market in South Africa for fine American candy. In a report, just made public by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, he says:

"I find that the few candy makers here (manufacturers of what is known as fine candy) state that American refined sugar will boil by common fire and make whiter, cleaner, and better candy than that raised in Natal, Mauritius, and, in fact, all other countries."

Despite this fact the importation of American refined sugar and candy has declined since 1895, while that of Germany, Holland, and Belgium has increased.

"One does not find here," says the Consul General, "the superior candies that are known in America, and no effort seems to have been made to introduce them. Recently, through the work of this Consulate, a trade has been opened up with manufacturers of the United States, and several heavy shipments are now on the water. I present these facts to show that there is a market here, if prices are right."

GERMANS WANT OUR FRUIT.

Dusseldorf Chamber of Commerce Protests Against Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—German fruit dealers and consumers are not as much opposed to American fruit as has been usually supposed, according to a report from Consul Pettit of Düsseldorf, which is published here by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State. This Consul says that the Chamber of Commerce of Düsseldorf has made a report on the "prohibition of the importation of American fruit waste" in reference to the edict of the Imperial Government restricting the importation of American fruit and fruit waste. He quotes this document as follows:

"The Chamber of Commerce was requested by the Royal Government of Prussia to give its opinion as to whether the interests of the German jelly manufacturers are properly represented by the horticultural division of the Agricultural Society of Rhenish Prussia and the Association of German Jelly Manufacturers, and also with respect to the aims of both of these organizations, since they had petitioned for the issuance of an order prohibiting the importation of American fruit waste. We have replied that the division of the Agricultural Society of Rhenish Prussia should not be regarded as the proper representatives of the German jelly manufacturers, but as the representatives of the German fruit growers, and that they therefore had an interest in preventing the importation of American fruit waste to the utmost of their ability. Nor can the Association of German Jelly Manufacturers be regarded as the proper representative of their branch of industry, as several important manufacturers—among them Rath & Co., the largest concern in the business—are not members of that combine and do not approve the position taken by said association.

"The petition of the Agricultural Society of Rhenish Prussia must therefore be regarded only in so far as it aims to protect the interests of the Rhenish fruit growers, who, however, are not prepared to meet the entire demand by their own products. This is illustrated by the fact that the two factories in this city, even if they abstain from using dried American fruit, are consuming from 3,000 to 5,000 centners (330,000 to 550,000 pounds avoirdupois) of German fruit and 19,000 to 21,000 centners (2,090,000 to 2,310,000 pounds) of fruit from Holland. While we by no means deny the danger of bringing in the San José scale, we believe that this peril is being greatly exaggerated by the fruit growers. The American drying methods, exposing the fruit to a heat reaching 100 degrees Celsius guarantees a thorough destruction of the pernicious insect. This is confirmed by the fact that in the examinations ordered to be made at the boundary for the San José scale, none has as yet been found.

"A total prohibition of the importation would greatly harm our domestic commerce, and would merely transfer the manufacture of jelly from American fruit waste to foreign countries, and the demand would no doubt be supplied with the foreign-finished product, instead of from the raw material purchased outside. This would have as a consequence another drawback which would affect our agriculturists, for there would soon be a reduction in the sale of their potatoes, employed for the manufacture of glucose, extensively used in making several brands of jelly. A prohibitive order would, therefore, mean a restriction of the nation's labor, and we would beg that the proposal submitted by the Agricultural Society of Rhenish Prussia be rejected."

UNION PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Reported to be Discussing Closer Alliance with Oregon Short Line.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 1.—President Burt and several other leading officials of the Union Pacific are holding an executive conference here to agree upon a plan of consolidating the system by a closer alliance with the Oregon Short Line.

It is generally believed in railroad circles here that the alliance will come soon.

Woman Found Dead on a Stoop.

The body of an unknown woman was found last night on the stoop of 105 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. In the clothing was found the address, "Margaret Grey, 151 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street." Nothing, however, was known of the woman at that place. The dead woman appeared to be forty-five years old; was of medium height and weight; had mixed gray hair, and wore a black dress, black veil, and gold-rimmed spectacles. Death was apparently caused by heart disease.

Cooper's Circus Train Wrecked.

TOINER'S STATION, Tenn., Sept. 1.—A special train bearing Cooper's Circus was wrecked here to-day by the bursting of an airbrake hose. Twelve persons were injured and circus property and animals were scattered in all directions. No doctors were obtainable, and it is impossible to tell the extent of the injuries. No one is known to be fatally hurt.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:26	Sun sets...6:33	Moon rises...3:01

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:40	Gov. Isl...6:26	H. Gate...8:22
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:50	Gov. Isl'd...6:32	H. Gate...8:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull		3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		1:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nemaha, London		9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		8:30 A. M.
Rembrandt, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Andrew, Antwerp		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	*10:30 A. M.	
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

Iroquois, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Victancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 15 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 2.

Angola, Shields, Aug. 19.
British Trader, Antwerp, Aug. 20.
Bucaros, Gibraltar, Aug. 16.
Comal, Galveston, Aug. 26.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Aug. 19.
Martello, Hull, Aug. 18.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Aug. 14.
Vincenso, Gibraltar, Aug. 19.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 3.

Caribbee, St. Kitts, Aug. 28.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Aug. 31.
City of Rome, Glasgow, Aug. 26.
Crewe, Hamburg, Aug. 20.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Aug. 31.
Irrawaddy, Port Spain, Aug. 26.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 20.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 24.
Tuscarora, London, Aug. 22.

MONDAY, SEPT. 4.

El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 30.
Georgic, Liverpool, Aug. 25.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 30.
Manitou, London, Aug. 24.
Strathleven, Gibraltar, Aug. 22.
Vienna, Liverpool, Aug. 22.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 29.
Rabat, Havana, Aug. 30.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 24.
Westernland, Antwerp, Aug. 26.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 25.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 1.
Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 30.
Lampasas, Galveston, Aug. 31.
Servia, Liverpool, Aug. 29.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Aug. 25.

Arrived.

SS Arkadia, Dyer, Arecelbo, Aug. 20 and San Juan 26th, with mdse. and passengers to New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.

SS (supposed) Arkadia, Dyer, St. Johns, P. R., Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:40 P. M.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Coverley, Genoa, &c., Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Page, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whittor, Hull Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Glenmorven, (Br.,) Potos, Venice, &c., July 30, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Reessing, Hamburg, &c., Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar

Wanamaker's

The store will be closed from noon, to-day, until Tuesday morning.

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS, $10 to $45—Double-breasted or fly-front jackets, fashionable and perfect fitting; many silk-lined. Long graceful skirts in newest patterns, percaline lined; some lined with silk. All new for Fall.

GOLF CAPES—The most approved styles of a most approved garment. Soft, rich, warm; unusually attractive. Imported, $17 to $30. Of domestic manufacture, $5.50 to $13.50.

IMPORTED DRESSES AND WRAPS—An early Autumn display—earlier and more brilliant than is customary. Every desirable sort of costume and wrap; and the most distinguished of every sort. Inspection will interest you.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS—All new and correct. Of black unfinished worsted, silk lined, full faced, a $22.50 coat for $15. Of Oxford Vicuna, a $25 coat for $20. And many others quite in line.

MEN'S TROUSERS—For $3.50 you may choose among several hundred values that average double that price. They are trousers of English striped cheviots and fine, stylish worsteds. Some were $5. Many more were fairly priced at $6. Not a few were $7.50. Now $3.50 each.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS—Percale and madras shirts, stiff bosoms, regularly $1 and $1.50, now 50c. each. Suspenders, 50c. Unmatchable in point of durability. Ascot Ties, white pique and fancy-striped cotton crepe; regularly 25c. and 50c.; 12½c. now. Scarfs, latest fashions, minimum value, 50c.; price, 25c. each.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS — Light-weight black or tan cotton, with white polka dots, 25c. a pair. Also fast black fine cotton or lisle thread. Same price. Both are regularly 35c.

WOMEN'S VESTS—A lot at 12½c. each. Better Vests by a good deal than the price would indicate. Light cotton, ribbed.

THE NEW BRILLIANTINE WAISTS—Fine, lustrous, black waists of the weight suitable for immediate successors to the Summer waists. Various attractive styles and prices. $1 to $3.75.

WOMEN'S SCARFS, 50c.—English squares in new colors and patterns; of embroidered silk or printed satin; 50c. each.

BICYCLES—More Pennsylvania Flyers, the new name for an old favorite. A sale for former late-comers. $13.50.

HEBREW NEW YEAR CARDS—An unsurpassed assortment. 2c. to $1.50.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW YORK WINS CHESS TOURNEY

Beats Pennsylvania in Inter-State Match by Four Games.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—New York won the match with Pennsylvania to-day at the meeting of the New York State Chess Association by the score of 26½ to 22½ in forty-nine games played in the seven rounds. Lipschuetz of Manhattan wins the prize of $35 for the best individual score.

At the business meeting to-day resolutions were passed thanking the proprietors of the United States Hotel for the accommodations accorded to the association, thanking the President of the Manhattan Chess Club, Aristidez Martinez, for the gift of a silver smoking set for the prize game, and thanking the President of the association, E. H. Underhill of Albany for his services in making the meeting so successful. The results of the final rounds of the team match were:

Sixth Round—Kemeny defeated Hanham, Stuart drew with Roething, Marshall defeated Young, Voigt defeated Halpern, Lipschuetz defeated Bampton, Shipley drew with Karpinsky, Weeks defeated McCutcheon.

Seventh Round—Weeks drew with Kemeny, Hanham defeated Stuart, Roething defeated Young, Marshall drew with Voigt, Bampton drew with Halpern, Shipley drew with Lipschuetz, McCutcheon drew with Karpinsky.

In the adjourned games Hanham drew with McCutcheon and Voigt, Stuart drew with Halpern.

The score of the team match by rounds is:

First Round—New York, 2½; Pennsylvania, 4½.
Second Round—New York, 4½; Pennsylvania, 2½.
Third Round—New York, 3½; Pennsylvania, 3½.
Fourth Round—New York, 3; Pennsylvania, 3.
Fifth Round—New York, 4½; Pennsylvania, 2½.
Sixth Round—New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 3.
Seventh Round—New York, 4½; Pennsylvania, 2½.
Total—New York, 26½; Pennsylvania, 22½.

The individual scores are: New York—Lipschuetz won 6½, lost ½; Marshall won 4½, lost 2½; Halpern won 4, lost 3; Weeks won 3½, lost 3½; Roething won 5, lost 4; Hanham won 2½, lost 4½; Karpinsky won 2½, lost 4½. Pennsylvania—Kemeny won 4½, lost 2½; Shipley won 4, lost 3; Bampton won 4, lost 3; Voigt won 2½, lost 2½; Stuart won 2½, lost 4½; McCutcheon won 3, lost 5; Young won 2, lost 5.

Kemeny and Marshall divide second and third prizes, and the fourth and fifth prizes were shared between Shipley, Halpern, and Bampton.

The final game in the contest for the Chess Association Cup was played to-night, Lipschuetz defeating Marshall, and the cup is now the property of the Manhattan Chess Club.

In the first class of the general tournament W. J. Ferris of Delaware won first prize and the Farnsworth Cup. Weeks and Waller tied for second and third prizes.

EUGENE BEZENAH KNOCKED OUT.

"Joe" Gans of Baltimore Finishes Him in the Tenth Round.

Eugene Bezenah of Chicago met his Waterloo last night at the Broadway Athletic Club in the tenth round of what was to have been a twenty-five-round bout at 133 pounds with "Joe" Gans, the colored boxer, of Baltimore. Bezenah was heralded as a shifty boxer and a hard hitter, with a style somewhat like "Kid" McCoy's, but instead he proved to be awkward and clumsy. He can hit hard, and several times his lucky punches almost brought the colored boxer to his knees.

In the first round Gans sent the Chicago man to the floor with a hard right-hand smash on the jaw, and in the second round the colored boxer played with his man and hit him at will. Bezenah got in a lucky swing with the right hand on the jaw when Gans was off guard in the third round, and the colored boxer went to his knees. He recovered, and before the round was over punished Bezenah severely.

From this point on the fight was clearly Gans's. He hit the Chicago man at will, and the latter kept going down to avoid punishment, until with a right-hand swing on the jaw in the tenth round Gans sent Bezenah to the floor unconscious.

Date for Jeffries-Sharkey Fight.

"Jim" Jeffries and "Tom" Sharkey will fight for the heavyweight championship of the world at the Coney Island Sporting Club on Oct. 23. This date was decided on yesterday by the managers of both pugilists. Only two bids were received for the contest. The Coney Island Club offered 66⅔ per cent. of the gate receipts, with a guarantee of $30,000, and deposited a certified check for $2,500 as a forfeit.

The Carolina Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—The fleet of thirty-footers raced around Conanicut Island this afternoon for a sweepstakes, with the wind moderate from the south. The start was made at 2:41 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, F. Jones	6 28 23	3 47 23
Asahi, L. Warren	6 27 54	3 47 54
Hera, R. N. Ellis	6 31 21	3 50 21
Mai, J. C. Brewster	6 35 04	3 54 04
Vaquero III., I. H. Duryea	6 37 59	3 56 59
Wawa, R. Brooks	6 39 24	3 58 59
Racoon, J. R. Drexel	6 39 41	3 58 59
Puck, E. D. Morgan	6 43 42	4 02 40
Dorothy	Did not finish.	
Esperanza	Did not finish.	
Pollywog	Did not finish.	
Veda	Did not finish.	

The Mai raced with the Newport fleet for the first time to-day.

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Jockey McCue Did Not Appear Eager to Win with K. C. B.

IMP TOOK THE TURF HANDICAP.

Inconsistent Mare the Only Winning Favorite—Rush, Reported Lame, Made a Runaway Race.

When the Stewards at Sheepshead Bay make up their minds to mete out a little punishment to the jockeys, as those at Saratoga did, Jockey McCue, who rode, among other horses yesterday, K. C. B., the favorite in the second race, will probably be one of the first to come in for some attention. At no stage of the race did McCue seem a bit anxious to capture first money with his mount. Emigre and Klondyke got off together in front, and the former cut out a stiff pace. Then K. C. B., who had been trailing, started on the back stretch to go up to them, and by the time the head of the stretch was reached he was easily within striking distance. He had clear sailing in front, but McCue apparently disliked the rail and brought him out to the middle of the track. He could have gone into the lead from there, but again McCue changed his mind and sent him over to the rail again. The colt came so fast that even then he came within half a length of beating Klondyke, who took the lead at the head of the stretch and held it to the end.

John E. Madden's colt Gulden carried off the Sapphire Stakes, at five and one-half furlongs, in handy fashion, and, incidentally, in this race Sadducee was again seen in his proper class. He was made a top-heavy favorite, but was not accorded much support on account of his race a few days ago. For the first half mile he was in front and was apparently going easy, but on the elbow that leads from the Futurity course to the stretch, where Gulden challenged him, he dropped back beaten, and continued to fall back until the race was over. Gulden, once in the lead, came on without much effort and landed the stakes, beating Coburg, who came fast at the end, by half a length. Hindus got third money by a neck from Montanic.

The Turf Handicap, at a mile and a quarter on the turf course, was captured by Imp, who has justly earned the name of being the most inconsistent mare on the turf to-day. Some days she can run a mile and a quarter like a grand stake horse, as she did yesterday, and then at other times when the public, judging on form, expects most of her, she has not speed enough to carry her more than a mile. But Imp was in a winning mood yesterday—in fact, in much better fettle than she was a few days ago, when she barely managed to beat Charentus at a mile. She jumped to the front at the fall of the flag as if the good price of 3 to 1 that was quoted against her had imbued her with renewed speed, and she fairly ran away from the others. She won by three lengths, eased up, but she might have won by ten. Decanter got second money by four lengths from Bon Ino.

Incidentally, Imp was the only favorite of the day to win. The Bobby, the choice in the first race, failed, and Smoke captured first money. Then in the mile handicap for three-year-olds Toluca, the favorite, had to be content with second money. Rush, a "good thing" from the West, went to the post as lame as one of "Father Bill" Daly's cripples, but she lost her lameness at the post, and having received a flying start made a runaway race of it and won by ten lengths from Toluca. It was a lively race for a lame horse, especially for a lame one that was backed as strongly as this one was.

A selling race for all ages at three-quarters of a mile brought two two-year-olds together with two older horses in the fifth race, and Mailstone and Vendig, the two-year-olds, ran first and second as named.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 1-5.

1—Smoke, W. Shuter's ch. f., by Order-Alfalfa. 104 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1. (Slack)
2—Dunblane, W. B. Jennings's ch. c., 102, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1. (Wilson)
3—Federalist, L. S. Burridge's ch. c., 104, 4 to 1. (Maher)

Posthaste, 105, 4 to 1. (Clawson;) Ceylon, 104, 8 to 1. (O'Connor;) Decimal, 94, 20 to 1, (Brennan;) Prosit, 107, 10 to 1, (Hennessy;) Laureatea, 108, 12 to 1. (Doggett;) The Bobby, 99, 3 to 1, (Odom,) and Her Ladyship, 94, 7 to 1, (Wedderstand,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. Purse of $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 1-5.

1—Klondyke, E. P. Sutton's b. f., 3 years, by Longstreet-Cantoiet, 109 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1. (Maher)
2—Kingmaker, J. E. Seagram's b. c., 3, 112, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2. (McCue)
3—Marmarica, Bromley & Co.'s b. m., 4, 114 4 to 1. (O'Connor)

Emigre, 109, 10 to 1, (Wilson;) Locochee, 109, 6 to 1, (Odom;) Dr. Fitzsimmons, 112, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Lowna, 109, 50 to 1, (Booth;) Jonah, 114, 50 to 1, (Kennedy;) St. Sulpice, 114, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Amorita, 109, 40 to 1, (Mackey,) and George Le Bar, 114, 20 to 1, (McDermott,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; eight lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:08 2-5.

1—Gulden, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Spendthrift-Tarantella, 118 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1. (Odom)
2—Coburg, J. R. Seagram's b. c., 108, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1. (O'Leary)
3—Hindus, George J. Long's b. c., 118, 15 to 1. (McCue)

Montanic, 115, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Elfin Conig, 125, 30 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Runaway Girl, 105, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) The Chamberlain, 108, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Sadducee, 115, 8 to 5, (Clawson;) Templar, 108, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Primrose Day, 115, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Musette, 115, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) and Lady Uncas, 115, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by half a length; a lenght between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.

1—Rush, T. C. McDowell's b. f., by Wadsworth-Reine d'Or, 113 pounds, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10. (Spencer)
2—Toluca, Sydney Paget's ch. f., 114, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5. (Clawson)
3—General Mart Gary, F. R. Hitchcock's b. c., 108, 4 to 1. (O'Leary)
4—King Barleycorn, J. P. Robinson's ch. c., 115, 3 to 1. (O'Connor)

Won in a gallop by ten lengths; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; selling allowances. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 1-5.

1—Maidstone, Newton Bennington's ch. f., 2 years, by The Bard-Maumee, 90 pounds, 5 to 1 and 3 to 5. (O'Connor)
2—Vendig, S. Levy's ch. c., 2, 97, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2. (McCue)
3—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. g., aged, 3 to 1. (Taral)
4—Chappaqua, Oneck Stable's b. c., 3, 119, 3 to 1. (Maher)

Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $250 to second, and $150 to third. One mile and a quarter on the turf. Time—2:07 1-5.

1—Imp, Haines & Brosnan's blk. m., 5 years, by Wagner-Fondling, 128 pounds, 1 to 5 and 4 to 5. (Clay)
2—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's b. h., 4, 117, 3 to 1 and 1 to 5. (O'Leary)
3—Bon Ino, J. E. Seagram's br. m., 5, 97, 12 to 1. (Wilson)

Laverock, 112, 4 to 1, (Bullman;) George Boyd, 100, 15 to 1, (Clark,) and Half Time, 105, 3 to 1, (Clark,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
The Roman	121	The Star of Bethlehem
Glorian	120	Miss Marion
Tinge	117	Sir Christopher
HeHobas	115	Lindula
Lady Lindsay	113	Claroba
L'Alouette	113	Belle of Lexington
Blarneystone	110	Jamaica

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Liebe	107	High Gela	99
Kamara	103	Beautiful	99
Edith Mac	103	Allaire	94
Tristan Belle	101	Belle of Lexington	94
Mate Hanlon	101	Jamaica	94
Fenron	99		

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds. Seven furlongs.

Maribert	120	Pupil	115
David Garrick	115	Lieutenant Gibson	115
Missionary	115	Motley	112
Prince of Melbourne	110	Kilogram	105
Plucky	115	Petruchio	105
All Gold	115	Nanine	103
Doublet	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnium Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Kinley Mack	121	Maxine	114
Swiftmas	119	Kinnikinic	113
Previous	116	MacLeod of Dare	113
Martimas	114	Charentus	109
Admiration	114	Asucena	104
Thomas Cat	114	Maid of Harlem	96

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. Short steeplechase course.

Trillion	139	Merlin	136
Article	148	Aurelian	136
George Keene	147	Calliope	135
Tantris	142	Van Ship	135
Dareall	137		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Maximo Gomez	115	Leando	102
Flax Spinner	111	Lindula	99
Hardly	106	Handcuff	97
Myth	106	Sir Hubert	97

MR. LORILLARD BUYS MARIBERT

Pays $12,000 for the Two-Year-Old Colt—Fair Prices for Other Horses at Sheepshead Sale.

Before the races began at Sheepshead Bay yesterday a number of horses in training, the property of C. Fleischmann's Sons and George E. Smith, were sold at auction in the Easton sales paddocks. Most of them brought big prices and bidding for the animals was brisk.

Pierre Lorillard, through A. J. Joyner, paid $12,000 for Maribert, a good performer this year. Mr. Lorillard says he is anxious to have at least two good three-year-olds next season, and he believes that with David Garrick, which he bought from John E. Madden recently, and Maribert he has what he wants.

"Pat" Dunne of Chicago paid $7,000 for Sakharat, and Louis V. Bell, who bought extensively at the yearling sales this Spring, paid $6,100 for Mischievous and $8,500 for Midsummer. The summaries:

Colonel Roosevelt, ch. c., 2 years, by Falsetto-Pearl Thorn, by Pat Molloy; W. Midgley $5,800
Mischievous, br. c., 2 years, by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, by Virgil; L. V. Bell 6,100
Sakharat, ch. c., 2 years, by Star Ruby-Falsaiera, by Falsetto; P. Dunne 7,000
Maribert, b. c., 2 years, by Albert-Miss Mary, by Mr. Pickwick; A. J. Joyner, for Pierre Lorillard 12,000
Avatar, br. c., 2 years, by Hindoo-Calpurnia, by Julius; J. Pangle 450
Somerset, ch. c., 2 years, by Great Tom-Miss Ryan, by Enquirer; L. V. Bell 1,000
Midsummer, b. c., 2 years, by July-Lady Midleton, by Murrah; L. V. Bell 3,500
Millstone, ch. c., 2 years, by Juvenal-Nell, by King Ernest; F. Brown 1,000
Wolhurst, b. h., 5 years, by Vantilator-Nutbrown, by Uncas; S. L'Hommedieu 1,800
Lothario, br. c., 3 years, by Longstreet-Brunette, by Bonnie Scotland; W. C. Daly. 3,800
Ahom, br. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Roseville, by Reform; Sydney Paget 3,400

CHARTER OAK HARNESS RACES.

Sport Is Slow, One Contest Going Seven Heats.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 1.—The sport at Charter Oak Park was long drawn out to-day, only two races on the card being called. The interest was in the 2:09 pace, in which Hal B. was the favorite at 100 to 50. It took seven heats to close up the contest, Exploit and Hellena Duplex each taking one and The Maid two. Hellene Duplex broke to a distance in the fifth heat after having won in the fourth, and was out of it. Hal B. had a good deal in him, and by careful management Geers, who was up, managed to get him the race.

In the 2:23 trot Fleetwood was favorite, but lost a tire off her sulky wheel at the turn in the first heat and was distanced. Princess then came in as a favorite, but was unequal to do the winning. Richland took the race, Paul Pry second, Princess third, and Annie Burns fourth.

D. A. Snell of New Bedford drove his stallion Jupe to beat his record of 2:10¼. The mile was made in 2:07⅛, the quarters in 0:32, 1:03, 1:36, 2:07⅛. Summary:

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500.

Richland, b. g., by Son of A. W., (McDowell)	5	1	1	5	1
Paul Pry, g. g., by Nantucket, (McCarthy)	3	4	4	1	3
Princess, b. m., (Dobie)	1	5	3	4	5
Annie Burns, g. m., (Wilson)	2	2	5	2	4
Lasso, b. g., (Geers)	4	3	2	3	2
Cello, b. g., (Drinkwater)	6	dr			
Fleetwood, ch. m., (——)	dis				

Time—2:16¼; 2:16¼; 2:16¼; 2:16⅛; 2:20⅛.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse, $3,225.

Hal B., b. h., by Hal Dilliard, (Geers)	1	1	1	3	2	3	1
Exploit, gr. h., by Clay, (McCarthy)	2	2	5	4	1	2	2
The Maid, b. m., (Curtis)	1	3	2	5	4	1	3
Flirt, blk. m., (Rennick)	4	8	7	2	5	ro	
Ace, b. h., (Kelly)	3	7	8	7	3	ro	
Mob Miller, ro. g., (Trant)	5	3	3	8	dr		
McJoe, b. g., (Bass)	8	4	6	6	dr		
Hellena Duplex, b. m., (Walker)	6	5	4	1	dis		

Time—2:06¾; 2:06¾; 2:07; 2:08½; 2:11; 2:14½; 2:13¾.

GOOD PLAY AT STOCKBRIDGE.

Clark and Robertson Win Semi-Finals in Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 1.—To-day's play in the Stockbridge golf tournament consisted of the semi-finals for the Stockbridge Cup and the finals for the Consolation Cup. In the former T. Markoe Robertson of Shinnecock easily defeated Alexander Moten of the Country Club of Westchester by a score of 6 up 5 to play. George H. Clark, Jr., of Shinnecock defeated Malcolm McBurney of Stockbridge 5 up 3 to play.

Clark and Robertson both played strong games and much interest centres around their final match to-morrow. Thirty-six holes will be played and it is difficult to pick a winner. Robertson is the present holder of the Stockbridge Cup, and should he win it again it will become his personal property.

In the consolation contest Bement of Stockbridge won in the morning round from W. R. Tuckerman 6 to 5 to play. In the afternoon Wolcott Tuckerman of Stockbridge defeated Bement in a close and exciting contest by 2 up. Tuckerman played an excellent game and won the cup.

NORTHEAST HARBOR GOLF.

Herbert Jaques Won Finals in the Handicap Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 1.—Herbert Jaques of Boston won the finals in the handicap tournament at the Northeast Harbor Golf Club to-day, defeating J. Woodward of Denver, Col., 6 up and 5 to play. Jaques is a member of the Kebo Valley Club of Bar Harbor. It is noteworthy that a Northeast Harbor man, J. G. Thorp, went to Bar Harbor last week and won the Hinkle Cup, while this week a Bar Harbor player carries away the trophy of the Northeast tournament.

This morning a team of six ladies from the Kebo Valley Club of Bar Harbor defeated a similar team from Northeast by the score of 20 to 2. The Northeast team was weakened by the absence of two of its best players. The Bar Harbor team, however, was especially strong, and the golf put up by several of its members would be hard to beat under any circumstances. Miss Frances Hinkle, Mrs. Condon, and Miss McLane played splendidly for the Kebo team, while Miss Richardson did the best work for Northeast.

The Kebo team was made up of Miss Frances Hinkle, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Miss F. G. McLane, Mrs. G. Bergner, Miss Hoy, and Mrs. Goff. On the Northeast team were Miss Grace Marvin, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Edith Roberts, Miss Adelaide Jordan, Mrs. Adams, and Miss Richardson. A return match will be played at Bar Harbar next Wednesday.

SOUTHAMPTON TENNIS TOURNEY

Secretary Root Among the Spectators That Watched the Play.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 1.—The fifth annual tennis tournament for the Ruggles Cup commenced here on the Meadow Club's courts to-day. The semi-final round will be played during the morning concert to-morrow, which will be the last of the season. The finals will take place on Labor Day.

The play to-day brought out some surprises, especially in the match between James W. Barney and Stewart Walter, which lasted nearly three hours, and was replete with brilliant plays. Walter improved gradually, and killed his opponent's lobs with ease and took the two sets, 8—6, 6—2.

Secretary of War Elihu Root, who arrived here to-day for a short visit, was among the spectators. Some of the others present were E. Aymar Sands, Miss Ethel Post, E. Willard Roby, Miss Helen Morris, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Mrs. S. C. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, the Misses Cryder, C. K. Beekman, Mrs. Wilbur K. Matthews, S. S. Boardman, Miss F. Violet Stewart, Miss Fanny Howland, R. Herbert, Miss McCormick, H. Holbrook Betts, Miss Ellis, and Miss Cecil Boardman.

The scores of the day's play are as follows:

First Round—Henry F. Trevor beat Ogden Cryder, 6—1, 6—2; Stewart Walter beat J. W. Barney, 8—6, 6—2; W. S. Coffin beat E. D. Godfrey, 6—4, 6—0. The match between T. Markoe Robertson and J. C. Parrish, Jr., was defaulted, neither being present.

Second Round—Stewart Walter beat Coffin, 6—4, 6—2.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Easily Win Two Games from the Clevelands.

VISITORS WEAK IN BATTING

About 8,000 Persons Seek Washington Park and See Good Fielding—Benefit for "Dickey" Pearce.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	78	36	.684
Boston	71	44	.617
Philadelphia	72	46	.610
Baltimore	66	46	.589
Cincinnati	63	50	.558
St. Louis	60	53	.535
Chicago	60	57	.513
Pittsburg	57	58	.496
Louisville	50	64	.439
New York	43	68	.388
Washington	41	73	.360
Cleveland	19	102	.157

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 7; Cleveland, 2. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 5; Cleveland, 0. (Second game.)
Cincinnati, 10; Philadelphia, 5.
Washington, 5; Louisville, 3.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 4.
St. Louis, 7; Baltimore, 6.
New York-Pittsburg game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

The Brooklyns easily defeated the Clevelands in two games at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, thus increasing their lead for first place. About 3,000 persons turned out for the two games for one admission, but, except for seven innings in the first game, did not see much that was interesting in the baseball line. In the first game it looked as if the Brooklyns were due for a beating at the hands of the tail-enders. When the Brooklyns took their seventh turn at the bat it was easy sailing for the home team.

Hughey outpitched Dunn and the Clevelands outplayed the Brooklyns for six innings. There was some clever fielding in this game, Dahlen and Kelley making the star plays, both difficult running catches.

In the second game the Brooklyns started off with a winning lead. The game was called after the Clevelands had their seventh inning to enable them to catch a train. The sharp fielding of the Brooklyns in the second game made the Clevelands appear like a lot of novices. McJames, the Brooklyns' pitcher, was a puzzle to the visiting batsmen. Colliflower, on the other hand, allowed enough base hits in the early inning to give the Brooklyns a victory.

The Brooklyns will play an exhibition game at Orange, N. J., this afternoon.

A benefit game for "Dickey" Pearce, the once famous fielder, will be played at Washington Park this afternoon, when the Metropolitans of Staten Island will oppose a nine composed of ex-stars, among them Pearce, "Big Chief" Roseman, "Jack" Burdock, "Con" Daley, "Ed" Stein, and "Bob" Nelson.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Kelley, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Jennings, lb	1	1	11	0	0
Kelley, lf	0	0	6	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	3	6	0
Dahlen, ss	1	3	1	1	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	0	3	0
McGuire, c	2	1	2	0	0
Dunn, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	7	10	27	10	0

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Hemphill, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Sullivan, 3b	0	0	0	3	1
Tucker, lb	0	2	8	1	0
Clockie, ss	0	0	1	4	0
McAllister, c	0	1	4	2	0
Hughey, p	0	0	2	0	1
Total	2	7	24	10	2

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Cleveland, 5. Base on balls—Off Dunn, 1; off Hughey, 4. Struck out—By Dunn, 1; by Hughey, 1. Home run—Hemphill. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Dowd, Tucker, McGuire. Three-base hits—Jennings, Dahlen. Stolen bases—Daly, Dahlen. Double play—Daly and Jennings. Hit by pitched ball—McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	3	0	0
Jennings, lb	2	2	5	0	0
Kelley, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	3	5	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Casey, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
McJames, p	0	1	1	0	0
Total	5	9	21	10	0

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b	0	0	1	3	1
Hemphill, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, 3b	1	2	0	0	1
Tucker, lb	0	1	11	1	0
Lockh'd, ss	0	2	2	3	0
Duncan, c	0	0	1	1	2
Colliflo'r, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	1	7	18	11	4

Brooklyn	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

First base by errors—Brooklyn 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 4. Bases on balls—Off McJames, 2; off Colliflower, 2. Struck out—By McJames, 4. Two-base hit—Sullivan. Stolen bases—Keeler, Farrell, Lockhead. Double plays—Tucker, (unassisted;) Daly, Dahlen, and Jennings. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

St. Louis, 7; Baltimore, 6.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—St. Louis won a hard-fought game from Baltimore to-day. It came near ending up in a fight, when Smith of Baltimore jumped on Childs at second base. Childs tried to strike Smith, but was prevented by other players. Score:

St. Louis	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	—7
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	—6

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Baltimore, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Powell and Cuger; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Manassan and Connolly.

Cincinnati, 10; Philadelphia, 5.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Frazer's wildness, coupled with good hitting, gave the Cincinnatis an easy victory to-day. Hawley pitched the last three innings for Cincinnati. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	5	0	4	0	—10	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0—	5

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips, Hawley, and Peitz; Philadelphia, Fraser and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Chicago, 5; Boston, 4.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Hits were not required to win from the Bostons to-day. Their fielding was wretched, Nichols contributing two runs by a wild pitch and a wild throw. Score:

Chicago	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—5	
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1—	4

Base hits—Chicago, 5; Boston, 9. Errors—Chicago, 3; Boston, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

Washington, 5; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1.—The Washingtons made seven of their eleven hits in two innings while Weyhing kept the Louisvilles' hits scattered through the game. Score:

Louisville	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—	3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0

FILIPINOS MUST BE BEATEN

Gen. Funston Says It Is the Only Solution of the Problem.

CAN BE DONE WITH CAVALRY

In This Way It Would Be Easier to Capture Aguinaldo Than It Was to Take Apaches.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—Of the troops about to return to the United States the Kansas men will leave on board the transport Tartar, the Washington regiment on board the Pennsylvania, and the Nevada cavalry on the Ohio. All these departures will occur within the next week. Eight hundred men of the Kansas regiment will return and 200 will remain at Manila, 150 of them re-enlisting. Three officers and thirty men of the Kansans were killed and nineteen officers and men died from disease during the smallpox epidemic, while 122 members of the regiment were wounded.

Of the Washingtons, 875 men are embarking, while 8 officers and 206 men will stay, most of those remaining re-enlisting in the new regiments being formed here. One of the officers of the regiment was killed, one was wounded, and one died from disease; 24 of the men were killed, 128 were wounded, and 9 died.

Gen. Frederick Funston and Mrs. Funston are with the General's regiment. Gen. Funston has undergone an operation necessitated by an injury resulting from a fall from his horse while serving in the Cuban Army with Gen. Gomez.

In the course of an interview Gen. Funston remarked that he would not mind staying in Luzon. He dislikes war, but, inasmuch as there is fighting, he would like to remain and aid in bringing it to a close. Speaking of the future, he said:

"The only solution of the problem will be through whipping the insurgents. I do not think they will surrender. When we begin active operations against them on a large scale in the Autumn we will scatter them into small bands, and I think when the soldiers composing these bands see that they are persistently pursued they will throw away or hide their arms and return to the pursuits of peace.

"A year hence small bodies of armed men will be able to go anywhere in Luzon. The island was always infested with bandits and was never safe for Europeans to travel in. Probably after the end of the fighting the highwaymen will be more numerous because the members of Aguinaldo's army, who have lived for years with guns in their hands, have acquired a taste for bush life and would rather continue as highwaymen than return to work.

"Cavalry is greatly needed here. The country, when dry, is superb for cavalry operations. The insurgents have none. One of their strong points is their ability to retreat rapidly. Cavalry could overtake and hopelessly scatter and punish them, and could subsist largely on the country. When cavalry is once here it should be given a chance to go ahead and not be kept in towns for guard duty.

"Our greatest successes have been gained when the regimental commanders have been allowed to quickly follow up the advantages gained in battle. Small bodies of Americans, operating freely and commanded by officers of dash and energy, could badly break up the enemy. The capture of Aguinaldo by cavalry would be a less difficult proposition than the capture of the Apache chiefs in Arizona."

BURIAL OF COL. HAWKINS.

Tenth Pennsylvania's Commander Interred with Military Honors.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 1.—The remains of Col. Alexander Leroy Hawkins, commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died on board the transport Senator, July 18, while en route to San Francisco from Manila, were buried with military honors in the family lot in the Washington Cemetery, at Washington, Penn., this afternoon. A provisional regiment, composed of three companies each of the Fourteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Regiments, Pennsylvania National Guard, under command of Col. William J. Glenn, headed the funeral cortège. Following the hearse was the Colonel's horse, and then came the members of the bereaved family, in carriages, the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. Barnett, members of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, and a number of civic organizations. The services at the cemetery were in charge of Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter of the Tenth Regiment. Fully 20,000 people were present.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—In accordance with Adjt. Gen. Corbin's suggestion, a memorial service was held to-day at the graves of the Pennsylvania soldiers at Paco Cemetery. Chaplain Sutherland eulogized Col. Hawkins.

FILIPINO DENOUNCES AGUINALDO.

Says the Rebellion Is Fostered for Personal Ends.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Something akin to an insurgent "round robin" has recently come to the attention of War Department officials, in the budget of mail advices received from Manila. This is in the form of a published letter from Isabel Artacho, who is described by the Manila papers as a man of importance and the "former partner of Aguinaldo.'" In his statement made under oath July 19 he says that the present rebellion, far from aiming at the true emancipation of the country, is carried on to gratify personal political ambitions, mean and spurious affectation in order to perpetrate with impunity under the guise of a so-called political system established under the name of a republic, acts eminently barbarous, treacherous, and despotic, and crimes unknown in the code of penalties throughout the world.

He further says that the present movement does not have the support of the best elements among the inhabitants of the island.

SPANISH SURVIVORS RETURN.

Thirty-five Men, Who Held Baler, Reach Barcelona.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—The Queen Regent to-day signed a decree calling out 60,000 men of the 1899 class for military service.

Thirty-five Spanish soldiers, survivors of the garrison that long held Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, against the Filipinos, arrived at Barcelona to-day, and were enthusiastically received by the populace.

Commander Taussig Ordered Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Commander Edward D. Taussig has been relieved of the command of the gunboat Bennington by orders of Admiral Watson and ordered home from Manila. He is said to have differed with the Admiral as to the management of the fleet, and his criticisms led to the action above noted. Unless the officer, upon his arrival in the United States, should seek to pursue the matter and ask for a court of inquiry, it is likely there will be no further steps in the matter.

RECOMMENDS CUBAN FREEDOM.

Gen. Lee Thinks the Time for Independence Is Ripe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has made an elaborate report on prevailing conditions in the territory in Cuba under his jurisdiction, and takes strong grounds for an independent Government for the Cubans under an American protectorate.

Gen. Lee says conditions in Havana and Pinar del Rio Provinces are making rapid progress toward a state of peace, good order, and prosperity. His report indicates that there is not much suffering from want of food, as is often asserted in unofficial reports.

Turning to recommendations, Gen. Lee urges the taking of a census as a first step toward the establishment of self-government. He thinks that the next step should be the careful consideration of the question of suffrage for the Cubans.

He recommends an independent republican Government with a President, Vice President, and a Congress. He would have this established soon, and advises the holding of a general election for the selection of these officers. He lays stress upon the need of a system of jurisprudence suitable for an independent government, and so guarded as to secure justice to the people.

Even after relieving the Cubans in part of American protection, he would have United States troops maintained in the island to protect Americans and other aliens.

TO CLEAR OUT CUBAN PIRATES.

The Transport Ingalls to be Converted into a Gunboat.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—The United States transport Ingalls, formerly the Clearwater, will be converted into a gunboat for work against the pirates along the south coast and also to prevent smuggling.

Lieut. Commander Euclen Young, Captain of the port, who has charge of providing her armament, has made requisition upon the Ordnance Department for two six-pounders and a Colt automatic thirty-eight-calibre gun, the latter to be used with the Ingalls's launch.

AID FOR THE PUERTO RICANS.

More Money to Help the Sufferers from the Hurricane.

The National Bank of North America, the depository for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reported yesterday the following contributions:

Previously acknowledged, $30,295.89; Rawlins County, Kan., $8.75; John W. Weed, New York, $10; through New York Observer, New York, $2; "F. and G.," North Asbury Park, N. J., $2; through Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., $10; James G. Brown, Millington, N. J., $10; "A. L.," Gramercy Park, New York, $20; S. Saitus, New York City, $50. Total, $30,408.64.

These subscriptions were received by the Merchants' Association:

Previously acknowledged, $20,866.66; Congregational Church of Brandon, Wis., through Mrs. F. A. Goodell, $5; Miss M. L. Allen, Woodside Manse, Troy, N. Y., through North American Trust Company, $5; W. H. Parsons & Co., $100; Sanchez & Haya Company, $25; "Cash," through Dr. James H. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, $2; A. B. Allen, Oberlin, Ohio, $5. Total, $21,008.66.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer received the following contributions: Previously acknowledged, $7,530.82; Miss T. Bergh Brown, $10; Charles C. Wehrum, $25.

HEAVY FRESHET AT PONCE.

Frightened People Seek Shelter in Public Buildings.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Sept. 1.—Heavy rains have caused an unusual freshet, and the people, frightened on account of the recent hurricane, are leaving their houses and are being quartered in the public buildings.

The soldiers, police, and firemen work all night. The fords are impassable, but no further serious damage has been done.

A SERVICE FOR THE MARIETTA.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio Presents It in the Town's Name.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, in behalf of the citizens of Marietta, presented a silver service to the gunboat Marietta at the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day.

The presentation was made at 11 o'clock. Gov. Bushnell and more than a score of Marietta citizens reached the navy yard just before that hour. He was greeted with a salute of seventeen guns, and, under escort of marines, proceeded to the dry dock in which the vessel lay, decorated with flags and bunting.

The crew of the Marietta, officers of the navy yard, and the invited guests were assembled on the deck. Gov. Bushnell presented the gift. Commander Gheen of the Marietta responded, and short addresses were made by Rear Admiral Pickering, Commandant of the navy yard; Col. J. Payson Bradley, representing Gov. Wolcott, and Mayor Quincy of Boston.

TO SUCCEED ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

Either Remy or Farquhar, It Is Said, Will Be Named.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—At the conclusion of the Dewey celebration at New York, Admiral Sampson will be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron. This action is to be taken at the request of the Admiral, who has already had much more than his portion of sea service in his grade. After a short leave of absence he will be assigned to shore duty, probably in command of one of the navy yards.

In considering the selection of Admiral Sampson's successor as commander in chief of the North Atlantic station, the Navy Department has practically narrowed the field down to two names.

It has been laid down as the policy to be followed that the commands of fleets and stations shall be reserved, wherever practicable, for the nine Rear Admirals of the first grade. It has been found that of these officers who are not already on sea service or about to retire shortly, there are three names—Remy, in command at Portsmouth; Farquhar, commandant at Norfolk, and Schley, President of the Retiring Board.

Farquhar has been longest on continuous shore duty, and it is indicated here that either he or Remy is to succeed Sampson.

Accident to the Cruiser Newark.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The cruiser Newark met with a mishap as she was coming into port on Tuesday, the news of which has just leaked out. When off Angel Island one of the piston rods of the port engine broke in two and the piston smashed through the cylinder head. The engine was stopped as soon as possible and the cruiser proceeded up the bay on her other engine. The repairs will probably be made at Mare Island.

Capt. Goodrich Goes to the Iowa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Capt. C. F. Goodrich of the cruiser Newark has been detached from that command and to-day will assume command of the battleship Iowa, relieving Capt. Terry, who is ordered home on waiting orders. At the same time the command of the Newark will devolve upon Capt. B. H. McCalla. It is expected Capt. Terry will soon be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral.

Sampson's Squadron Leaves Newport.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The North Atlantic Squadron sailed to-day from Newport for Philadelphia, where the ships will be one of the features of the Grand Army demonstration. Owing to the deep draught of the battleships they probably will remain well down the bay.

Thomas F. Smith to Succeed Sexton.

It was announced yesterday at the City Hall that Thomas F. Smith has been selected by Richard Croker as the successor of Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, to whom has been promised the shrievalty nomination. Mr. Smith, who is Clerk of the City Court, private secretary to Mr. Croker, and Secretary of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall and the Tammany Society, has been in politics for a number of years, and is regarded as one of Mr. Croker's favorites. At present he is conducting the campaign against John C. Sheehan for the Tammany leadership of the Ninth District. As Clerk of the City Court, Mr. Smith receives a salary of $4,500, while the office of Police Commissioner pays $500 more a year.

Nassau County Court House.

A motion to continue a temporary injunction obtained by William H. Hamilton, a taxpayer of Nassau County, restraining the Board of Supervisors of that county from issuing $100,000 in bonds for the building of a new Court House at Mineola, which was to have been heard by Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, was adjourned for a hearing next week before Justice Jenks. Some Jamaica residents hope to get the Legislature to take Jamaica out of New York City and make it part of Nassau County, and say that if they succeed the County House at Jamaica will be all that is needed.

Reason Oil Leases Increase.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 1.—One of the largest oil deals consummated in Ohio was made between G. Reusen of New York City and Taylor, Bryson & Co. of Wellsboro, N. Y. Reusen sold, through R. A. Beatty, his agent, leases on 234 acres of land in Wood County, with seventeen wells, netting a production of 180 barrels a day, for $76,000 cash. There are locations for twenty more wells on the leases, and they will be put down at once.

Two Yonkers Women at War.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Emma E. Davis, wife of Dr. A. H. Davis, a New York oculist, appeared with her lawyer in the City Court to-day and caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Mrs. Charlotte Borcher, wife of August Borcher. The families are next-door neighbors and well-to-do. The charge is slander. A detective went to the Borcher house to serve the warrant, but Mrs. Borcher was not at home.

A Lecture by Rev. John P. Chidwick.

The Rev. John P. Chidwick, Chaplain of the United States Navy, will deliver a lecture at Sufferin, N. Y., on Sunday, the 3d inst., for the benefit of the Church of Rose de Lima of that place. A number of Maine's visiting came from Sufferin that every one of those about to start for the Orient might find all the work he or she could do for Christ right here in New York, and such a fact was bound always to cause a certain amount of criticism and opposition to foreign missions. That work, however, he said, was part of the mission of the Church. The preacher congratulated the society upon the fact that this year it is sending out a larger number of missionaries than at any time in the seventy years of its history.

The fifteen missionaries will not go to New York in a body, because most of them are going to stop off at various points on their way to San Francisco, to visit friends and friends.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Sir William R. Kennedy Believes the Matter Will Be Settled Without Any Trouble.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—In an interview this evening on the Alaskan boundary dispute, Sir William R. Kennedy, Judge of the High Court of England, who is in attendance at the conference of the International Law Society, said that it was generally believed in England that the matter would be settled without any trouble or even the straining of the friendly relations that now exist between the United States and Great Britain.

When asked if the dispute was viewed in England as a matter of national concern, or a matter that is rather local to Canada, Sir William replied:

"Oh, its England's affair of course. Canada is England, and any matter that affects her affects the Kingdom."

Questioned as to whether it was likely that Great Britain would settle the matter with the United States in order to remain on friendly footing even if Canada's interest might be sacrificed, Judge Kennedy said:

"England never sacrifices anything. You may be assured that she will stand by Canada to the very last."

TALK OF ANOTHER GLASS TRUST.

The National Company Finds It Has a Strong Rival.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—Notwithstanding the fact of the combination of the glass table ware companies into the National Glass Company, there is a probability of a new trust being formed.

At a meeting to-day it was decided to reduce the proposed capitalization from $7,000,000 to $3,000,000, and form an organization under the original name without the co-operation of the United States Glass Company—the stumbling block in the way of the first plan.

The promoters of the latter scheme say they do not expect the United States company to change its position, but they feel confident the organization will be consummated.

J. N. HILL'S SONS PROMOTED.

One Is Made Vice President of the Great Northern Railroad.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—To-day James N. Hill, eldest son of President James J. Hill, became Third Vice President of the Great Northern Railroad Company, a position newly created.

Louis W. Hill, another son, became Vice President of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota.

The title of General Manager is not attached to that of the new office of Third Vice President, although J. N. Hill will perform most of the functions of a General Manager. He will have control of all the operating matters, including construction and engineering, and to him will be referred all matters from these departments. The promotion of the two sons of the President is accepted by most railroad men as an indication that Mr. Hill is desirous of gradually transferring some of the responsibilities and details of administration upon the shoulders of his sons.

PARROT KNEW THE CONDUCTOR.

Passengers on a Brooklyn Trolley Car Hear Bird's Tirade.

There is a parrot on the corner of Twentieth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, that is making life very uncomfortable for Conductor Maher, who has charge of one of the Third Avenue cars, running between Coney Island and the bridge. Conductor Maher seems to have been singled out by the parrot from all the other conductors who pass during the day, and whenever he comes in view the passengers aboard his car are treated to a tirade which causes much amusement at the expense of the man who stands on the rear platform manipulating the trolley rope.

"Hello, pard; how's your pulse?" screamed Polly a few mornings ago as Conductor Maher hove in view on the rear of his car and drew up to let off a passenger.

"Mr. Conductor, did you get a ball this morning?" and the bird burst forth into the merriest peals of derisive laughter. The conductor said not a word, while the passengers began to laugh and look around at him.

"Hello, whiskers! Johnnie get your hair cut. ha-ha-ha."

This was a little too much for Conductor Maher, for it is a fact that he is about the only conductor on the line that wears a heavy, bushy beard, with some slight tendency of redness. He muttered something to himself while the passengers kept on laughing.

"That bird seems to 'have it in' for you," finally remarked one of the passengers.

"In for me—we-l, I reckon. Every time I pass here that bird jabbers at me like that. It's all very funny, but a man gets mighty tired of it in the long run. Some people say them birds are mere imitators, but I don't believe a word of it. I've heard enough from that critter to make me know that she is not talkin' in her sleep. She knows me, and every time I come in sight she begins her kiddin' just as you have heard."

TORPEDO UNDER STREET CAR.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Another riot broke out at 9:30 o'clock to-night on Central Avenue, near Giddings Avenue. A small torpedo exploded under the wheels of a Central Avenue car and a large crowd of foreign workingmen assembled. They soon began to throw stones at the passing cars and at a patrolman, who ordered them to disperse.

After fighting his way through a crowd, the officer telephoned for help. Three officers responded, and later a patrol wagon arrived with Capt. Rowe and six more men. They charged the crowd and clubbed several men severely. As the rioters broke away the police made ten arrests.

During the rioting the crews of several street cars that passed fired revolvers over the heads of the mob. With two exceptions the prisoners are foreigners scarcely able to speak English

It has just been learned that the Rev.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Prospects of Filling Some of the Vacant New York Pulpits.

ACTION EXPECTED THIS FALL

Three Men Talked Of for the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church Pastorate—Dwight L. Moody and the Late Dr. John Hall's Pulpit.

The choice for occupants of prominent New York pulpits is narrowing down, so that there is reason to believe that some selections will be made this Fall. In the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Forty-sixth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, the pulpit of which was made vacant by the election of the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce to the Presidency of Brown University, three men are under consideration by the officers of the church. These three men are the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Robert McDonald, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, pastor of the South Congregational Church, Springfield.

Officers of the Brick Presbyterian Church expect that the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will begin his work at Princeton with the opening of the university this Fall. He will go to Princeton for one day each week and will continue to preach in the Brick Church until his successor is chosen. When that will be depends upon when the right man is found.

President Stryker has a work at Hamilton which he feels that no one but himself could now take up. It has to do with endowments, not of the whole, but of certain parts of the college work. The task is almost completed. When it is wholly completed, it is believed that he will be available for some such pulpit as the Brick Church has to offer. There is a disposition on the part of the congregation to hold on to the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, and it may do so until President Stryker is ready to succeed him.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian pulpit committeemen are in frequent consultation with Dwight L. Moody. There have been conferences with both the Rev. F. B. Meyer and the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan about coming to this pulpit permanently, and the Rev. Mr. Morgan is to be heard again, probably just before he sails for home at the end of October. The people of this church are waiting with some expectancy to hear the Rev. William Watson to-morrow. He comes highly recommended, but seems never to have been heard by any officers of the congregation. Some of the members thought that with the death of Mr. Bonner there would be less emphatic feeling that a foreigner should be called. Such does not seem to be the case, for there is a strong belief that the successor of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall will come from a pulpit across the Atlantic.

The choice of a successor to the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander at the Harlem Presbyterian Church seems to be running toward the Rev. John Lewis Clark, at present the pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Chicago, but formerly assistant minister at the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, in this city. The Rev. Mr. Clark preached during July in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and was heard by many members of the Harlem church. His work in the pulpit is said to be liked, but his record as pastor is what is being urged in his favor. It is held that diligent pastoral work is needed in Harlem.

A curious condition of affairs prevails in the West Presbyterian Church. It is a waiting condition. There is a Presbytery committee waiting to be heard. Some officers who resigned are waiting to see whether the pastor, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, goes or stays. If he goes they stay. If he stays, they go—where, they say they do not know. Meanwhile new officers of the church say the pastor has no idea of going; that everything is prosperous. The church reopens on Sept. 17.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Sept. 10.

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SUBJECT—Encouraging the Builders:—Haggai, ii., 1-9.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work; for I am with you."—Haggai, ii., 4.

The laying of the foundations of a material temple and the upbuilding of the superstructure are two very different things. The one is a comparatively simple operation, and is quickly performed, although everything depends upon it. The other is a matter of engineering skill, careful elaboration, patient industry, and much time. It is that, moreover, upon which all eyes are fastened, while the foundation attracts but very little attention. In like manner the laying of the foundations of the spiritual temple and the building of it present to us very different phases of truth and experience.

Last week we saw how the foundation of the Temple in Jerusalem was laid by those who had returned from their captivity in Babylon. Now we are to consider how they completed it. It was a slow and tedious work, constantly interrupted, and at the best carried on with difficulty. It demanded all the authority of Zerubbabel, the zeal of Joshua, the exhortations of Haggai, and the encouragements of Zechariah, to carry it on to completion and at last "bring for the the headstone thereof with shoutings, crying Grace, Grace, unto it." (Zechariah, iv., 7.) And that was not done until more than twenty years after the foundation had been laid.

Nearly every event during this period had a bearing upon the progress of the work. Seven years after the foundation was laid, Cyrus, King of Persia, was killed in battle. He left two sons, Cambysses and Smerdis. The elder, Cambysses, succeeded to the throne 529 B. C. To secure it more perfectly to himself, he had his brother secretly slain. He is the King referred to as "Ahasuerus," in Ezra iv., 6. During his absence with his army in Egypt a revolt occurred at his capital, headed by Gomates, the Magian. He pretended that he was "Smerdis," who had so mysteriously disappeared from public view a few years before. When Cambysses heard of this revolt, instead of hurrying home to crush it, he became disheartened and committed suicide. He had reigned seven years and five months. (Smith's Dictionary.)

The false Smerdis was thus left, 522 B. C., to rule without opposition. He is the "Artaxerxes" of Ezra iv., 7. His government was distasteful to the people, and his deception was soon more than suspected. Then a revolt again occurred, led by "Darius, the son of Hystaspes, a Prince of the blood royal, who probably stood in the direct line of succession, failing the issue of Cyrus," (Rawlinson.) By him the "Pseudo-Smerdis" was slain after reigning only seven months.

Then Darius-Hystaspes succeeded to the throne in B. C. 521, and proved a very able ruler. He reigned for thirty-six years. He is the King spoken of by Haggai, and in Ezra vi., 1. On the third day of the last month in the year, the month of "Adar," (Esther iii., 7,) of the sixth year of his reign, the Temple was finished and dedicated. (Ezra vi., 14-16.)

TWENTY-TWO YEARS IN BUILDING.

Thus the time occupied from the laying of the foundation to the completion of the building was nearly twenty-two years, and yet the building when completed, although larger than that built by Solomon, was not larger than an average parish church of the last century. (Smith's Dictionary.) The importance lay in the fact that it was God's dwelling place, and not in its size or in its wealth of adornments.

RECAPITULATION.

	Yrs.	Mos.	Days.
Cyrus—after the foundation of the Temple was laid, reigned	7	0	0
Cambysses—his son, or Ahasuerus (Ezra iv., 6,) reigned	7	5	0
Pseudo-Smerdis — or Artaxerxes (Ezra iv., 7,) reigned	0	7	0
Darius-Hystaspes—when the Temple was finished, had reigned	4	11	8
Time of building the Temple	21	11	8

During all of this time constant difficulties and hindrances arose to prevent the progress of the work. They came from two sources—one from without, the other from within. They are apt illustrations of the power of the world without, and of the evil nature within to prevent in every child of God the upbuilding of an earnest, holy, consecrated, Christian character.

The first hindrance to which our attention is called came from without. (Ezra, 4.) It came from their nearest neighbors on the north—the Samaritans. These Samaritans were the descendants of those heathen nations whom the King of Assyria had transplanted from his own land. "They feared the Lord, and served their own gods." (II. Kings, xvii. 24-41.) They were the children of God only in name. They had no real desire to build the Temple, or to see it built by others. It was very evident to them, however, that those who were building were enjoying the favor and patronage of the King. Even the revenues of Samaria, according to Josephus, were paying the expenses of the building, and they were aware of it. It was therefore to them a matter of pecuniary interest and of social standing to be associated with God's people. So they came forward promptly with the offer of their services. "Let us build with you," they said, "for we seek your God as ye do."

But Zerubbabel and Joshua and the rest of the "chief of the fathers of Israel" at once saw through their duplicity, and that their companionship would add nothing to either the strength or the earnestness of the builders. So they answered promptly and decidedly: "Ye have nothing to do with us to build an house unto our God, but we ourselves together will build unto the Lord God of Israel as King Cyrus, the King of Persia, hath commanded us."

The result of this refusal was that "the people of the land weakened the hands of the people of Judah, and troubled them in building, and hired counselors against them to frustrate their purpose all the days of Cyrus, King of Persia, even until the reign of Darius, King of Persia." Spiritually, they did not cease even then, for they are just as active in our day as they were in the days of either Cyrus or Darius, and it is just as true to-day, as it was in those days that affiliation with the world weakens the children of God. Even more than that. The Apostle says, "whosoever will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God" himself. (James, iv., 4. As has been well and often said, the ship may be in the water in perfect safety, but if the water begins to enter into the ship, at once danger is to be feared. If there is attempted any co-partnership between the believer and the world, the believer will very soon become a very silent partner, and in his upbuilding as the child of God his hands will be weakened and his work stopped.

WORK ON THE TEMPLE SUSPENDED.

This "weakened" and "troubled" condition continued in Jerusalem for seven years. Then Cyrus died, and God's people themselves were subject to those who cared nothing for Him, or for them, or for the building of His Temple. Then those who had once offered to assist them as their friends showed themselves to be their open enemies. Their accusations and appeals to Ahasuerus and Artaxerxes were successful. They were founded on the past records of the builders, and when search was made it was found that this city of old time hath made insurrection against Kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein." (Ezra, iv., 6-24.) The records proved the truth of the accusations.

So the work on the Temple was forbidden, and for more than seven years very little was done. So it has often been with the building of the spiritual temple. Once under the domineering influence of the world, and reproached by a conscious sense that the records of their own past lives will not bear examination, many of God's children, in every age, have utterly ceased to build for him. They have become like the world around them.

But when Darius-Hystaspes ascended the throne the people of God again passed under the authority of one who was of the lineage of Cyrus. They did not, however, with glad eagerness, at once resume their work on the Temple, or even appeal to him for permission to do so. As they had been, at the first, weakened and hindered by the world around them, now they were weakened and hindered by the world within them. They had become themselves indifferent. Their own personal and physical comforts absorbed all of their attention. The times were hard, for the crops had failed, and their houses were not much more than mere shelters, so they had no thought for anything but how they should live from day to day. As always in such times, however, some had accumulated wealth, and they spent it in building larger and better houses and filling them with attractions and conveniences.

"In the second year of Darius" (Haggai, i., 1,) however, there was an awakening. "Then the prophets—Haggai, the prophet, and Zechariah, the son of Iddo—prophesied unto the Jews that were in Judah and Jerusalem in the name of the God of Israel." (Ezra, v., 1.) Haggai was an old man. He was probably one of those who wept as well as rejoiced when the foundation of the temple was laid. (Ezra iii., 12.) Zechariah was much younger. He was the son, or the grandson, of a prophet Iddo. (Comp. Ezra, v., 1, with Zechariah i., 1.) He was probably born in Babylon soon after the captivity began, and must have been about the same age as Zerubbabel.

FAITH WAS LACKING.

They saw at once that the real difficulty in building the temple then—as it has been ever since in the upbuilding of every spiritual temple—was not want of liberty to build, or of the means by which to build, but it was in their own indifference and want of faith. They had been so long under the influence of the world about them that they had no real spiritual desires.

The excuse of the people, however, for their supineness was that they were not in any condition to build. They were poor and weak. Besides, they had no authority or even permission to built as yet. Ezra, iv., 21.) "The time is not come," they said, "the time that the Lord's house should be built."—(Haggai, i., 2)—we must wait until we have more strength, or at least permission to do it. This argument has been repeated by many an indifferent soul over and over again from that day to this.

With all earnestness and indignation, Haggai answered it. "Thus saith the Lord of hosts," he said. "Consider your ways; ye have sown much, and bring in little; ye eat, but ye have not enough; ye drink, but ye are not filled with drink; ye clothe you, but there is none warm, and ye that earneth wages, earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes."

Why?

Because "ye looked for much, but when ye brought it home I did blow upon it."

And why did I blow upon it?

"Because of Mine house that is waste, and ye run every man unto his own house. Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this house lie waste? Therefore, the heaven over you is stayed from dew, and the earth is stayed from her fruit." (Haggai, i., 4-10.)

All this they had never realized. Men very seldom do. They thought, as men in every age have thought, that their spiritual indifference was justly due to their outward circumstances, and not that their outward circumstances were actually due to their spiritual indifference.

These earnest appeals of Haggai met with a warm response in the minds and hearts of Zerubbabel and Joshua. Without waiting for permission from the King of Persia, and without any consultation with the surrounding authorities, they at once organized work on the unfinished temple. (Ezra, v., 2.) The people thus led, entered with enthusiasm into it themselves. (Haggai, i., 14.) They went up into the mountain and brought wood, (v. 8,) and they "builded with great stones and timber." Even their enemies said: "This work goeth fast on, and prospereth in their hands." (Ezra, v., 3.) Apparently it took just twenty-four days to awaken this activity. (Comp. Haggai, i., 1 with v. 15.)

Then the attention of the world about them was aroused and "Tatnai, the Governor on this side of the river, and Shethar-bosnai, and their companions," began to inquire into it. (Ezra, v., 3.) They met with very little satisfaction, however. The builders simply said, "We are the servants of the God of heaven and earth," and that they were building according to authority received from King through Cyrus the King. (Ezra, v., 11-16.) This their neighbors could believe nor contradict. So they brought the matter before Darius, and search was made in the royal archives for the decree of Cyrus. It "was found at Achmetha, in the palace that is in the province of the Medes," or, as it is in the margin, at "Ecbatana." (Ezra, vi., 2.) It was based on the proclamation of the king, and had nothing whatever to do with their personal character. At once Darius issued directions not only that the work should go on, but that all the resources of his kingdom should be used to further it, and all of his people about Jerusalem were directed to give every aid possible to the builders.

While all this was going on, the prophet Haggai filled the people with courage and zeal, assuring them that they were not dependent upon their own strength or on the strength of any man, but on the Lord alone. A month after they had thus begun to work in earnest, he appeared before them again, saying, "Be strong, O Zerubbabel, saith the Lord; and be strong O Joshua, son of Josedech, the high priest; and be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work; for I am with you, saith the Lord of hosts. And I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come; and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of hosts. The silver is Mine, and the gold is Mine, saith the Lord of hosts. The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of hosts; and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of hosts." (vv., 4-9.)

It was a grand prophecy and promise. It is just as assuring to every believer to-day as he strives to grow in grace as it was to Zerubbabel and Joshua, as they built with great stones and timber.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said concerning the laying of the foundations and the upbuilding of a temple?

What characterized the upbuilding of the Temple in Jerusalem, and what did it demand?

What different rulers sat upon the throne of Persia while the Temple was in building, and what is said of each?

From what sources did difficulties in the way of building arise, and of what are they illustrations?

From whom did the first hindrance come—what was its nature, and how was it met?

What was the result, and what is the lesson for us?

How long did this "weakened" and "troubled" condition last, and what is said of the accusations brought against the builders?

Why did not the people resume the work on the Temple when Darius Hystaspes ascended the throne?

By whom were they awakened, and what was the real difficulty with the builders?

What were the excuses of the people, and how did Haggai meet them?

What is said of the relation of outward circumstances to spiritual indifference?

What was the effect of Haggai's appeals upon Zerubbabel, Joshua, and the people?

What was the effect upon the world about them, and what was the result?

How did Haggai still further encourage the builders, and what is said of God's promises as applied to us?

Archbishop's Visitations.

Archbishop Corrigan yesterday sent out his list of canonical visitations for the final four months of the current year. During this month most of his appointments are outside of the city. Ordinations are set for the 21st inst. at the cathedral, and the 23d at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie. Five new churches are to be blessed, on dates as follows: St. Joseph's, Mongaup Valley, Oct. 15; St. Peter's, Haverstraw, Oct. 25; St. Agnes's, Forty-third Street, near Lexington Avenue, Oct. 29; St. Francis's, Timoneyville, Nov. 19, and the Holy Rosary, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, near Pleasant Avenue, Harlem, Dec. 9. The meeting of the Archbishops of America takes place in Washington on Oct. 12, when the new Commissariat of the Holy Land, which is to take the place of the one in West Ninety-fifth Street, this city, will be blessed.

Vicar of St. Ambrose Chapel.

The Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society has appointed the Rev. Mr. Stephen Inness vicar of St. Ambrose Chapel, on the corner of Thompson and Prince Streets, New York. The work at this chapel will, under the charge of Mr. Inness, be put on a University Settlement basis, and the general plan is to have two or more clergymen resident in the neighborhood who will visit among the people, organize clubs and societies, such as are common in college settlement work, and conduct day schools, industrial schools, kindergarten, and, of course, the Sunday school and the church services. The Rev. Mr. Inness is a graduate of the General Theological Seminary and was ordained to the diaconate last Trinity Sunday. St. Ambrose Chapel has been owned by the City Mission Society for about a dozen years, and was previously an independent parish.

Gospel Tent Services.

It is to be a field week at the Gospel Tent, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, beginning to-morrow afternoon. The preacher for the entire week is to be the Rev. John Robertson, pastor of City Temple, Glasgow, Scotland, and editor of The Christian Scotsman. His general topic is to be the Gospel, but he divides it into its application to particular men, the biographies of whom are found, more or less in detail, in the New Testament. For example, one topic is "The Man Who Missed It," another topic; "The Man Who Hit It," &c. The Rev. John Robertson, who has been heard much in this country during the past three years, belongs to the Keswick school.

New Franciscan College.

Official announcement has been made at the headquarters of the Franciscan Fathers in Washington that the dedication of the College and Commissariat of the Holy Land, which has been erected on ground adjoining the Catholic University, will occur on Sunday, Sept. 17. The services, which will begin at 10 o'clock on the morning of that day, will consist of the usual dedicatory ceremonies of this order, both in the interior and on the outside of the building. The arrangements for the event are under the guidance of the United Councils of the Knights of Columbus of Washington.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON preaches Sunday morning and evening in Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

A NOTED EVANGELIST, REV. JOHN ROBertson, Glasgow, Gospel Tent, Broadway and 56th St., 4:30, and each evening.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Rev. Rcderick Terry, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—John Van Schaick, Jr., will preach at 11, a sermon for Labor Day, "The Man with the Hoe."

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, September 3d, at 11 A. M.
Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D.,
President of Hamilton College,
will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th Street.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. will be res

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WELL!

The "anti-imperialists" will make as much as they can of the views of Admiral DEWEY as reported by the correspondent of The London Daily News. And, with all due allowance for probable error in such a report, these views are interesting and, so far as they go, important. But in the direction of pointing the way to any policy different from that so far pursued by the President they do not go very far.

The passage in the interview to which the opponents of the President give most weight is the following:

> I have never been in favor of violence toward the Filipinos. The islands are at this moment blockaded by a fleet, and war reigns in the interior. This abnormal state of things should cease. I should like to see autonomy first conceded, and then annexation might be talked about. This is my opinion, and I should like to see violence at once put a stop to. According to me, the concession of self-government ought to be the most just and the most logical solution.

How the present state of things should be made to "cease," how "violence" should "at once be put a stop to," how "autonomy" should be established, what autonomy consists in, how far it must go, what duties, responsibilities, and powers it would leave with the Government of the United States—all these points, and they are absolutely essential to even an understanding of the Admiral's reported desires, are left wholly undefined. One thing, however, is made plain. The Admiral is quoted as saying: "The recent insurrection is the fruit of the anarchy which has so long reigned in the islands." It will be noted that the trouble is called an "insurrection," and that it is not charged to the cruel despotism of the American Government. "The insurgents," the Admiral continues, "will have to submit themselves to law after being accustomed to no law at all." There can be but one meaning to this, and that meaning is wholly contrary to the notion that we must cease all efforts to establish order and leave the natives to such leaders as they choose to follow and such conditions as these leaders choose to prescribe. And the Admiral, while not opposing, but practically indorsing, the policy of the Government, "believes and affirms" that "the Philippine question will be very shortly solved," and that the solution will be the concession of "self-government" to the Filipinos. Every sensible American will ardently hope that the expectation of Admiral DEWEY will be promptly realized.

Another point the "anti-imperialists" make much of—the election of a Democrat in the late Mr. BLAND's district in Missouri on an anti-imperialist platform. They regard it as a sign of popular disapproval of the President's policy. It may be. It is not a very definite sign, for a single Congressional election, with all the complications of politics inseparable from it, may turn out quite differently from a National election on the same issue. But grant that so far as it goes it indicates that Mr. BRYAN on the same platform would defeat Mr. MCKINLEY, what would be the result in the Philippines? What has any Democratic candidate yet put in nomination, or likely to be, said that the Government ought to do in the East? So far as we are aware, nothing. If Mr. BRYAN could be put in the White House on the 4th of December, with a Democratic House and Senate, with the distinct responsibility of framing and carrying out a policy as to the Philippines, we gravely doubt whether any policy would be adopted essentially different from that now being pursued. Nay, more, if Mr. ATKINSON could be given full power, with the editors of The Evening Post to advise him, we doubt if even they would radically change that policy. Criticism is one thing. Action, with the sense of accountability which every American is sure in the actual use of power on great questions to feel, is a very different thing.

THE "CHINESE" CIVIL SERVICE.

One of the favorite gibes of the Tammany office jobber or office seeker these later days against the merit system of appointments is the declaration that it is "Chinese." If they knew more about the affairs of China they would see that their epithet is a misfit. The fundamental principle of the Chinese service is precisely that which Tammany lives to apply. It is known in the familiar tongue of the mass of English-speaking Chinese officials of the lower class as "squeeze."

The term is expressive and accurate. "Squeeze" is the profit which each placeholder expects to get from his place. It represents compensation for the amount that he has paid for his place, which in turn is the "squeeze" of the appointing officer. It also includes all the gain that the incumbent can obtain from the exercise of the powers of his office beyond what he has been compelled to pay for it. For instance, the money that is paid in the City of New York for the privilege of running a liquor saloon contrary to law or of maintaining a gambling place or of operating a house of evil resort furnishes in turn the "squeeze" of the patrolman on the beat, the detective in the district, the Captain of the precinct, and so on up to the managers of Tammany Hall with whom rests in practice the decision of appointments and promotions, so far as the civil service law, as interpreted and enforced, will permit. The system is the same as that in operation in the venerable City of Peking. The only element of difference is that in Peking there is lacking that fine profession of love for the people and that sneaking hypocrisy which the conditions of modern civilized society seem to make necessary in New York.

It is only fair to say that the "squeeze" is not peculiar to Tammany any more than the gibe as to the Chinese civil service is confined to that relatively outspoken organization. It is the underlying principle of all spoils politics and has at times received as artistic application by the Republicans as has ever been known. It was the motive for the pressure that secured the recent order of President MCKINLEY for the restoration to the spoilsmen of several thousand places in the Federal service. The effect was immediate. By means of the judicious and unscrupulous use of the "squeeze," actual and prospective, thus made available, Mr. HANNA was enabled to quiet the factions in Ohio and to carry out his plan for getting an indorsement of the Administration in the President's State. In Ohio to-day there is not a sordid place hunter, not a single occupant of a comfortable position at the public trough, that is not a zealous advocate of the President's policy, which, as a rule, they do not even understand, and of the President's re-election, the consequences of which to themselves they understand perfectly.

Happily, we need not dread the effects of the system of "squeeze" in the United States that have proved so disastrous in China. In the first place, we have not the excessive centralization which places all the offices in the control of a small class. In the second place the politics of our country is not relatively so important as it seems to those engaged in it in the lower walks. Our chief politicians, as a rule, are not dependent on their political power for their wealth. Mr. CROKER, perhaps, in the sources of his fortune, may be compared to LI HUNG, but he is an exception. Mr. HANNA and Mr. MCLEAN, to take Ohio examples, have shown their capacity to make money outside of politics, and the outgo of each in this direction is probably far beyond his income. Moreover, in spite of the backsliding of Mr. MCKINLEY and the present domination of HANNA in Ohio and of CROKER in New York City, it is the merit system and not the system of "squeeze" that is making progress. The Chinese principle cannot stand against the conscience and the sense of the American people.

"RUNNIN' EMPT'IN'S."

There is a quaint New England and Middle States phrase which describes better than any more literary locution the condition to which the persecutors of DREYFUS, the military hierarchy of France, have been reduced. The prosecution is "runnin' empt'in's."

First there was the bordereau, about the authorship of which the court-martial has taken testimony it had no authorization to take, that question having already been decided by the Court of Cassation. The authorship of the bordereau had been definitely established. It had been proved in two ways, and in each way conclusively, that DREYFUS was not the author. Difficult as it proverbially is to prove a negative, it had been clearly proved affirmatively that Capt. DREYFUS was not and could not have been the author of the bordereau. That is one mode of proof. The other is to show, as the cheerful officers of the General Staff are so fond of asking, "If DREYFUS did not write it, who did?" That question also has been answered. It was ESTERHAZY, who has been acquitted after what in the French Army passes for a "trial," and had walked out of court "without a stain upon his character," but who has the misfortune to be known all over Europe and America as a liar, blackguard, traitor, and hired spy.

The truth about the business of the bordereau being settled, and it not having been proved that DREYFUS communicated the documents mentioned in the bordereau to a foreign power, the business of the court-martial at Rennes was in fact completed. There was nothing for that court-martial to do but to report this finding of fact and adjourn. That it did not perform this manifest duty is not to be explained except upon the ground that its members still "sought occasion" against DREYFUS. They were, they are, at the same time Judges and unscrupulous prosecutors. The "secret dossier," into which they were not authorized to inquire, was their next "occasion." The secret dossier is found to be nothing more than a windbag inflated by MERCIER and his subordinate liars. It consists of nothing but forgeries and perjuries, and these forgeries and perjuries, as soon as they are brought out into the light and the open, are seen for what they are. As soon as it is forced to be produced and examined the secret dossier disappears, leaving behind it nothing but a marked unfragrance.

But it is hard to baffle resolute patriots like MERCIER and DU PATY DE CLAM and JOUAUST. When the second charge disappears, arises a third charge of the same character, the charge, namely, that DREYFUS made a confession. He made a confession, it would seem, at the same time and in the same sentence in which he was protesting his innocence! That was the cheerful testimony of LEBRUN-RENAULT. But when LEBRUN-RENAULT is brought into the open and confronted with the sense and wit of LABORI and with the eloquent scorn of DREYFUS, we have seen what becomes of his testimony. The confession is of no more account than the secret dossier, or than the bordereau.

What is left? The testimony yesterday shows what is left. It is "empt'in's." Appears a groom, who has the air of a hired perjurer, to swear that he saddled a horse for DREYFUS at the manoeuvres which DREYFUS denied that he had attended. With the usual infelicity of liars he proceeded to "give an air of verisimilitude to what would otherwise have been a bald and unconvincing narrative" by mentioning the name of the officer who on a subsequent occasion identified Capt. DREYFUS. Promptly appears the officer in question and swears that he does not so much as know Capt. DREYFUS.

Then there appears a waiter, apparently another hired perjurer, to swear that he overheard two unnamed German officers, in a café at Berlin which has since disappeared, exchanging views about the obligations under which the German Army expected to be to DREYFUS.

Fancy this stuff, of which the fabricated and perjured quality is not more evident than the fact that it is mere drool and drivel, being admitted as evidence into a court which calls itself of justice. How many fools in France are expected to swallow this stuff? Does not the French Government perceive how frightfully the "grande nation" is suffering in the estimation of mankind from the performance of this court-martial? Can it not give Col. JOUAUST and his colleagues a hint that the best thing they can do to save "the honor of the army" is to decide at once the one question that was submitted to them and put a stop to the exhibition? A year ago last Spring Lord SALISBURY gave great offense in Madrid by making a speech in which he said, without mentioning any names, that the living nations were bound to prevail over the dying nations. If he should make a speech now about moribund nations would anybody doubt to what nation he referred, and would he not give great offense in Paris?

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

In spite of the indiscreet talk of a good many British newspapers, the conviction is making its way in Great Britain that the conquest of the Transvaal is a very serious undertaking. A British invader would have to keep open a line of supplies of a good many hundred miles through a population a large part of which is not friendly. What is called by the British jingoes the "treasonable" conduct of Mr. SCHREINER, a Minister of Dutch descent, in Cape Colony, simply represents the feelings and opinions of every "Afrikander," that is to say of every man of Dutch descent and affiliations, in Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal. The British Government will encounter the active or passive hostility of all these people if it makes war on the Boers.

This is saying nothing of the hostile tribes of natives, which can mostly, it seems, be arraigned against the British. The opposition is very formidable. And it is not only physical, but moral. The "Afrikanders" of Cape Colony and the Orange Free State are the best informed judges of the merits of the case between England and the Boers. If they are all convinced that Great Britain is wrong in pushing to open war the troubles in the Transvaal, the fact ought to count in the general judgment of the civilized world. It at least furnishes another reason why Great Britain should "go slow."

WHERE ARE THE ARCHITECTS?

The busy scene at Madison Square inside the stockade that nearly blocks Fifth Avenue is only a foretaste of what is coming. Every day that DEWEY's ship is on the Atlantic will add to the breeze of excitement running through the city; many people who are now standing round with their hands in their pockets will be wondering why they did not bestir themselves sooner in order that the procession might be more of a success.

The fact is that New York has not begun to realize what is expected of her on this occasion. According to all forecasts the reception will be National rather than municipal; a majority of the States of the Union may be represented by their Governors with staffs, and it is by no means unlikely that the President will attend. Such being the case, it will never do to confine the decorations and other festivities to the appropriations made by the municipality.

A public subscription should be started at once to defray the expense of decorations and other matters necessarily connected with such a celebration.

So far only two organizations of artists have come forward with plans to help the festival—the sculptors and mural painters. We have many others who might be asked to suggest and carry out plans of a different sort. Where are the architects? They are the largest and wealthiest body of men in the city who aspire to the title of artist. They have two organizations of long standing—the American Institute of Architects and the Architectural League. They wish to be considered, professionally, something finer than the builders. Can they not devise some form of street decoration which will emphasize the naval character of the victory and do honor to the grand oceanic gateway, that is, New York? There is still time to do something of a quick, temporary sort on the line of Riverside Drive, which will mark the fact that architects can be artists as well as patriots. There is no city in the Union that has done more generously by the architects than New York; nowhere are their fees larger or their fame less hidden under a bushel; here is an occasion to do something in return as a body of professional men who are able to make use of their organizations in the interest of the public.

In this country we are handicapped, when we undertake festivals and processions, by the lack of uniforms and the infrequency of public ceremonies. Take the Governor of the State, for example; he happens to be a good rider and adores the military, but the mistaken precedent of the Governor's office forbids him wearing a uniform and would gladly prevent his bestriding a horse. He is a bold man in many particulars; it might be well if he defied the past and established once for all a precedent—the Governor of the State when acting as Commander in Chief of the State's forces appearing in a uniform that indicates his rank as such. The crowds that will fill grand stands and sidewalks might do the festival honor by sporting the navy colors—white, blue, and gold. Thus each in his or her small way would contribute something to the scene, the resultant effect whereof might be something marvelously fine.

But for the present what is needed is volunteering on the part of art societies to carry out comprehensive schemes of decoration at certain points on the line of march indicated by the Land Parade Committee. There are the National Academy, the Society of American Artists, the Institute of Architects, the Architectural League, the Water Color Society, and others; there are the clubs that give much attention to art, like the University, the Aldine, and Lotos, which are on the line of march; the Century, Salmagundi, City, and St. Nicholas, which are not far away from Fifth Avenue. These are organizations some of which might respond if they were encouraged to believe that their aid was needed, but it is hardly to be expected that they will volunteer unless some advances are made to them by the Land Parade Committee.

There can be no doubt whatever that these art associations and private clubs are full of men who are quite as ready to devote time and thought to the problem as those that have been already asked. The Land Parade Committee is probably shy of calling on any other groups of artists because of the lack of funds. This hesitation should be put an end to in the way indicated above, a public subscription, based on the plea that New York must make the Dewey reception worthy of the man and the city.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An English interviewer quotes our great Admiral as prefacing a confident assertion that the Filipinos have all the qualifications for immediate self-government by the statement: "I know them intimately." Admitting the accuracy of the interview, and, of course, disclaiming any intention to treat lightly the words of a man like Admiral DEWEY, we are tempted to express a little surprise that he should have made a claim so broad as this one. "Intimately" is not "thoroughly," indeed, but as used, the difference is neither large nor important, and therefore it is fair to call attention to the fact that the Admiral must have acquired his knowledge of the Filipinos in a single year, during much of which his associations with the natives of Luson were the reverse of close, while at no time did he have an opportunity even to see more than a very small and very unrepresentative part of the island population. Others have lived in the Philippines more years than Admiral DEWEY has months, and yet declare their utter inability to comprehend either the character or the capacity of the Tagal mind, while the remoter and more savage tribes still await any careful study by foreign observers. Mr. JOHN FOREMAN, for instance, who must be recognized as an authority on the Filipinos, even if those portions of his book that relate to the destruction of the Maine and the battle of Manila are full of the queerest mistakes, candidly admits that long experience with the islanders leaves him sure, in regard to them, only of the fact that they are absolutely incomprehensible to Occidentals. So, in all respect, we hesitate to accept off hand the Admiral's judgment as conclusive, and, for a while at least, will hope that the English interviewer left out a few qualifying adjectives in rehearsing the hero's remarks.

—English is a language so big, taking its dead and living parts together, that it is somewhat unsafe to hail as new even the most unfamiliar words and those in appearance most distinctively foreign. Take "dossier," for example, to which we recently referred as a contribution to our tongue made by the Dreyfus trial. That term, though it comes among us now in the guise of a perfect stranger, is really quite at home on English tongues and pens, for this is by no means its first journey across salt water. Away back in BEN JONSON's time, and both before and after it, the same, or at least a very closely related word, was in commonest English usage. "Dorsel," "dossel," and "dossar" were among the forms it took, and it meant a pannier or basket shaped for carriage on human or animal backs. Fish, among other things, were carried in "dossers," and, though modern French "dossier" is adapted for different contents, still they are sometimes as malodorous as was ever the most neglected "dosser" on an English wharf. On both sides of the Channel the word, despite variations of spelling, was the same, and then as to-day recognized the Latin "dorsum" as its direct ancestor.

—In outlining her scheme for a National liberal theatre, Miss BLANCHE WALSH enumerates as one of the novelties of her plan the establishment of a weekly critical art paper. This periodical is intended to exercise a sort of critical jurisdiction over the pictures to be exhibited by the theatre and to publish criticisms of an utterly independent and original kind. Miss WALSH is sanguine in her views of the future of this yet unborn paper. She thinks that the writers of its criticisms could be chosen from the large number of rising young American artists and sculptors. It is possible that Miss WALSH can get such writers of criticism, but it is hardly likely that their productions will be just what she expects. The art criticisms of the new paper will probably be filled with harsh language and with acerbity of many sorts. And if any one of the writers does chance to make a personal success as a critic, it is much to be feared that Miss WALSH's paper will lose him, for it is a notorious fact that the daily papers have a trick of getting the best men away from the weeklies. But we shall expect to see the first number of the paper when we see the National Liberal Theatre.

FRANCE IN WRONG CATEGORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Despite Gen. Mercier's indignant protest against foreign comment on the conduct of the Dreyfus court-martial, does not the case possess a large degree of purely personal interest for the citizens of this and any other civilized nation which is quite apart from any sympathy that may be felt for Dreyfus? France has been for ages considered a civilized nation, and as such has been accorded the privilege of trying foreigners, in both civil and criminal cases, in its own courts. This is a privilege conceded upon the supposition that a litigant or accused person in France shall have the benefit of a fair and impartial trial, and shall not be mulcted in damages or convicted except upon clear proof of liability or guilt. It is a privilege which is yet deservedly withheld from some nations which are comparatively civilized, and it is only lately that Japan, by its treaty with the United States, obtained the right to subject American citizens in Japan to the jurisdiction of the native courts.

The question arises, is the system of French jurisprudence, as exemplified in the Zola trial, and the present Dreyfus court-martial, such as to render it prudent or safe to permit American citizens to be tried by French courts? And, if not, what is the duty of the United States under the circumstances? Is it not, so far as Americans are concerned, to place France back in the category of nations from which Japan has just emerged? The French, as a people, are admittedly polite and gracious to strangers, but will French courts and French Judges treat foreigners any better than they do French citizens? LEX.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

Our Flag Here and There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have refrained from criticising the Administration during the Spanish-American war and the Filipino insurrection (so-called) as I feel that every good citizen should uphold the Government in times of war. But I must, at the risk of being classed as a traitor along with my good friend Mr. Atkinson of Boston, take notice of statements which, as the Bowery gamin would say, "don't gee" with the alleged policy of the Administration. A very prominent member of the Government is quoted in a morning newspaper as saying:

"Our flag stands for liberty and humanity. What that flag has done for us we want it to do for those countries which through the fortunes of war have come under our jurisdiction. [Cheers and prolonged applause.] That flag (pointing to the decorations of the auditorium) does not mean one thing here and another thing in Cuba or Puerto Rico. [Cheers.]"

Now, I understand that the treaty or arrangement with the Sultan of the Sulus (or Jolos) Islands is that provided he flies the American flag on land and sea he shall retain the right to the Mohammedan religion (including polygamy) and the right to hold slaves, provided they (the slaves) are unable to purchase their freedom. The prominent member of the Government may be right in saying that "That flag does not mean one thing here and another thing in Cuba or Puerto Rico," but it would seem that it does mean "one thing" in Utah and south of Mason and Dixon's line and "another thing" in the Sulus (or Jolos) Islands.

GEORGE ALEXANDER BROWN.

New York, Aug. 26, 1899.

Civil Courts for the Military.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time that a strong effort should be made for the enactment of a law by Congress that members of the army and navy should be tried by the civil courts instead of by courts-martial, whenever it is practicable so to do?

We all understand how it was that courts-martial had their origin, and how it was that they have been continued up to the present time. But as Mr. MacVeagh showed in his brief in the Carter case, and as the editorial in to-day's TIMES also states, a court-martial is manifestly unfit to deal with legal questions. The trial of Dreyfus at Rennes is a parody on justice. And how could it be otherwise? It may well be that some minor offenses might be tried before a court-martial, but its power to inflict punishment should be limited. It might also be proper to vest a court-martial with authority to try cases in time of war in foreign countries. But there is no reason whatever for the trial of a case such as Carter's before a court-martial in this country, no war being pending. LEX.

New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Inconvenience of It.

When a man gets up to his ears in debt he can hear nothing but the clamor of his creditors.—Galveston News.

A Seasoned Politician.

"You say he is a seasoned politician?"

"Yes, but he is so crooked that I think he must have been warped in the seasoning."—Indianapolis Journal.

Not Essential.

Because a man has been a friend of the poor once in his life that is no reason why he should forever remain poor, just to show his sympathy.—Dallas News.

Away Off.

Yeast—The north pole seems to be away off, doesn't it?

Crimsonbeak—Yes; and so do the fellows who think they can find it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Parried.

"Why did you leave your last place?" asked the woman who was engaging a servant.

"Why did your last girl leave you?" was the prompt retort.—Chicago Post.

AU SABLE CHASM.

John Jerome Rooney in The Catholic World.

Whose hand of power carved deep this mighty gulf?
In what dim aeon of uncounted days
Fell the swift blow or slowly chiseled stroke
Cleaving the rocks, as woodmen cleave a tree?
Was it some giant of primeval time
Smiting the earth in rage of deadly wrong,
Or making here a plaything for his brood?

Tier upon tier the rugged bastions rise,
Now, stone on stone, so cunningly arrayed
That skill of mortal hand can only hope
To humbly follow, now grown grim and sheer
Like some dark fortress of the castled Rhine:
Here, in the wall's descent, a yawning cave
Hewn midway in the forefront of the rock,
As if the spirits that had wrought the thing
Had cut a place to rest in from their toils.
In grotto such as this swart Pan, of old,
Sat sheltered from the burning noontide heat,
Piping sweet ditties to the river sprites.

Below—the rushing of the arrowy stream—
Gentle at first, as is a lover's sigh,
With now a slumber in a sheltered cove,
Then issuing forth upon the swift descent.
Down—down the legions of the waters come
With many a shout of battle-breathing joy,
With many a cry for triumphs to be won;
Down—down they rush, to throw their foaming steeds
Upon the rock-ribbed phalanx of the foe,
Then, with a mighty sweep, the warriors ride
Into the peace and rest their valor won.

Oh, thou, who thro' Life's Chasm art rushing now,
Who, thro' the granite walls of Circumstance
Hast cut thy way as by a thousand strokes,
Tho' but a flake upon the swirling tide,
Tho' over thee may tower the flinty rock
Tho' under thee the bed seem adamant
And round about thee range a myriad foes—
Know that thy course is onward—onward still,
That naught of earth can bar thy forward way,
That, tho' the cliffs may rise on either side
And tho' thee sink into Oblivion's gulf
Thyself—thyself—strong with our Pilot's power,
Thyself, with Him, can lay the mountains low,
And, rushing onward thro' the vale of Life,
May reach thy peace within the Eternal Seal.

GOVERNOR ON CANAL NEEDS.

Civil Service Reform, He Says, Will Prevent Mismanagement—Denies Corruption Charges.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt and party arrived here at 8:35 this morning on their special car. A drizzling rain was falling when the train pulled into the station, but the inclemency of the weather did not prevent a large and enthusiastic crowd from assembling at the station to greet the Governor.

As the party stepped from the platform they were met by Senator Elon R. Brown of this city. The Governor's appearance on the platform was a signal for a ringing cheer of welcome from the crowd. The party was conducted to Senator Brown' carriage and was driven to his residence, where they breakfasted.

This afternoon Gov. Roosevelt, escorted by the Thirty-ninth Separate Company and its band, was driven to the Jefferson County Agricultural Society's grounds, where he addressed a crowd of 20,000 people.

In the course of his speech Gov. Roosevelt said:

"I am going to take this opportunity of saying a word to you about what has been one of the most puzzling questions I have had to face—that of the administration of the canals. You all remember the very ugly accusations about the canal management last year, accusations not merely of slackness, of inefficiency, of improper intrusion of politics into the management of the canals, but accusations of downright corruption in the grossest form.

"When I took office I looked carefully into the question, and I found it had three sides.

"There was, first of all, a question as to whether the contractors had done their work in certain cases with such slovenliness or with such indifference to the terms of the contract as to warrant our refusing to pay them. I became convinced that in certain instances, at least, this was true. Wherever there had been good reason to believe that a contractor did not perform his duty as it should have been performed Mr. Morgan has refused to pay.

"Secondly, there came the question as to whether or not any State officials, and in particular the then State Engineer and the Superintendent of Public Works, had been guilty of any criminal misconduct; whether there was any testimony against them which would warrant the attempt to secure their conviction for malfeasance in office before a court. This was, of course, a legal question."

Here the Governor sketched the work of the employment of counsel to investigate the alleged canal frauds, and the result was the report that nothing had been done which would justify bringing an action against any public official. Continuing the Governor said:

"The third aspect of the case is the question as to whether or not, even if there had been no criminal mismanagement, and no corruption among high officials, the canals had been so handled in point of economy and efficiency as to leave no room for a change for the better. I have been perfectly frank in telling you I think the charges of corruption were baseless, and were discreditable in the highest degree to those making them. I will be equally frank in telling you that I do not think the canal management had been what it ought to have been.

"In particular, I came to the conclusion that political considerations had sometimes been given an altogether undesirable prominence. I found that during the four years before I took office the canals had been distinctly better managed than during the antecedent eight years. I became convinced that there was more room for improvement."

Gov. Roosevelt here referred to the appointment of Col. Partridge and also Mr. Bond, to whom he paid tribute in words of praise.

"Not a piece of work has been undertaken," he continued, "save because the needs of the State demanded it; no man has been appointed or employed unless he was thoroughly fit to do his work, and unless it was absolutely necessary that the work be done. No political influence has been able to secure the doing of a single piece of work unless the interest of the State demanded it, and if a man was needless he was dismissed.

"I am thankful to say that I can point you to tangible results. Not only has the work been better done than ever before, but more cheaply than ever before.

"There is one thing, gentlemen, that I want to insist upon: Ultimately you will have to make up your minds that you can run this canal to the utmost advantage only when you run it with absolute indifference to politics. A great many practical men, who pride themselves upon being called practical men, sneer now and then at civil service reform. One of the best things the last Legislature did was to pass the White civil service bill and the principles of civil service reform—that is, the principles of employing a man only because he is needed, and because he can best do the work, retaining him so long as he does that work well—must be applied to the canal department if it is to be managed as it should be managed. This policy will be followed out persistently and wholly without regard to complaints during my term of office. It will rest with you and those like you to decide whether or not the custom shall be made permanent."

Governor Will Be Home To-day.

Gov. Roosevelt will reach this city from his tour up the State at 6 o'clock this morning. He will proceed at once to his home at Oyster Bay, where he will hold a conference during the day with the State Tax Commissioners and Attorney General Davies on the franchise tax law. The Tax Commissioners will soon be called on to promulgate rules and regulations for the enforcement of the new statute, and they will submit to the Governor the result of their labors to date so as to receive the benefit of his criticisms and suggestions.

STATE MORTALITY FIGURES.

Two-thirds of Deaths in Maritime District in July Occurred Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—The tabulated report of the State Board of Health of the mortality in New York State for July, just published, shows that of the total of the 11,291 deaths the maritime district furnished 7,324, and of that number Greater New York's deaths were 6,808. Manhattan is credited with 3,571, Bronx 397, Brooklyn 2,381, Queens 285, and Richmond 164.

In New York City of the deaths 101 were from old age, 336 from accident or violence, and 659 from consumption. From the tabulated extract of the reports made for the month the following are given for the maritime district:

	Representing annual death rate per 1,000 population.	Percentage of deaths under five years to total deaths.	Zymotic deaths per 1,000 deaths from all causes.
Maritime District	22.5	51.8	265.3
City of New York	22.6	52.2	226.2
Borough of Manhattan	21.0	51.6	228.2
Borough of the Bronx	28.5	50.0	245.0
Borough of Brooklyn	22.5	53.1	212.6
Borough of Queens	25.8	55.2	302.5
Borough of Richmond	28.7	49.4	250.0
Oyster Bay	20.0	40.0	210.0
Hempstead	20.5	12.2	244.0
North Hempstead	24.5	50.0	555.6
Southold		20.0	
Sag Harbor	32.0	12.5	250.0
Huntington	16.0	18.2	182.8
Brookhaven	25.7	13.7	105.8
Yonkers	24.3	58.6	402.5
Greenburgh	20.0	50.0	500.0
Mount Vernon	28.2	38.3	153.1
Port Chester	28.4	60.0	466.7
Sing Sing	15.5	50.0	416.5
New Rochelle	20.4	47.0	235.0
Peekskill	25.2	25.8	258.0
White Plains		62.5	312.5
Rest of District	22.7	36.2	300.0

August Belmont's Chapel Ready.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 1.—The Episcopal chapel erected at the rear of the residence of August Belmont on the Nursery Farm at North Babylon is now completed and ready for consecration. It is a handsome edifice of brick in Gothic architecture, with a roof of shingles and gables of stucco. It is surmounted by a slender spire, and has a deep-toned bell. The pipe organ is a fine one. The Rev. George Downing Sparks, rector of Christ's Church, West Islip, will probably accept the invitation of Mr. Belmont to read the Episcopal service in the chapel each Sunday morning.

Prof. C. W. Wissler Coming Here.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 1.—Prof. Clarkson W. Wissler of this city, formerly of Indiana University, who for the last year has been a member of the Faculty of the Ohio State University, has accepted the position of assistant instructor of psychology at Columbia University, New York City.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Zangwill Talks on "The Children of the Ghetto."

HAS NO OFFENSIVE FEATURES

Hebrew Types Portrayed Will Not Be Vulgar Caricatures—Rehearsals Now in Progress.

It was stated yesterday by the management that will produce the dramatization of Israel Zangwill's book, "The Children of the Ghetto," that much fear exists lest the play give an offensive contrast of types of Jewish life and thereby present the Jews from a standpoint undesirable to them. In making the dramatic production Mr. Zangwill says he will contrast orthodox and picturesque personalities with those representing liberal spirit and thought, and it will be done in the most delicate and considerate manner. There will be not a line or character in the play, it is said, that will prove offensive to any one of Hebrew faith.

"The plates for guidance in the make-up of certain parts, which have been published, taken by themselves, might seem to indicate that the piece would deal too much with the lower or comic side of Hebraism," said Mr. Zangwell yesterday, "but this is neither my purpose nor the fact. The figure of 'Reb' Shemuel, the rabbi, in these plates, shows a personality of striking dignity and nobility. It was not necessary to make sketches of the higher class as it would be impossible to make a pictorial distinction between them. The real difference between the Jew of comic aspect in actual life whom I utilize, and the broad, vulgar caricature which is the Hebraic figure most familiar to the stage, is made strikingly manifest in the production, and it will be found that the Jew has actually received his first truthful and considerate attention when my play is produced."

Mr. Zangwill added that the idea prevailed that he had written the "Children of the Ghetto" as an especial appeal to the Hebrews, which was a mistaken impression. He claims never to have depended upon their influence for success, but says that his aim has always been to write a play which in dramatic merit alone would please all classes of people, without distinction as to nationality or creed. "Though its story and characters are entirely Hebraic," said he, "it will be found possessed of the romantic interest and the strong dramatic essentials which must be inherent in any successful stage picture, whatever the nature of its story or the religion or nationality of its characters. There is a prevailing belief that there will be 'too much dialect' in the reading of the lines. This is also erroneous. Only two or three characters will speak in dialect, all the others reading their lines in pure English."

The rehearsals of the play were actively begun last Monday, under the direction of James A. Herne and Mr. Zangwill, the latter giving the closest attention to the smallest details. These rehearsals will continue until Saturday, Sept. 16, when the company will leave for Washington, where the new play will have its first production at the National Theatre, Monday evening, Sept. 18, after dividing four weeks among Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The play will be presented at the Herald Square Theatre on Oct. 16.

MISS ARTHUR'S REHEARSALS.

"More Than Queen," Her New Play, to Have a Wide Presentation.

Miss Julia Arthur and her company will begin active rehearsals for her new production, "More Than Queen," at the Park Theatre, Boston, next Tuesday morning, under the direction of R. A. Roberts, who has been engaged as stage manager for all Miss Arthur's productions this season. This French play, which was secured by A. H. Canby, Miss Arthur's former manager, promises to have an extremely wide presentation throughout this country and Europe. In the London production Mrs. James Brown Potter will play the part of Josephine, the rôle to be assumed by Miss Arthur, while Kyrle Bellew will be the Napoleon. Mme. Kiss-Schratt of the Imperial Theatre will play the part of the Empress, and in Sweden and Norway an elaborate production of the piece will be given at the Svenska Theatre by the best company obtainable in the kingdom. In Madrid the imperial couple will be represented by Mme. Rosario Pino and Signor Emilio Thuiler. No definite arrangements have yet been made regarding the production of the piece in Berlin and Moscow, but its presentation in these cities is a certainty.

Miss Arthur announces definitely that she will present "Hamlet," and that all preparations in regard to scenery and costumes are well under way for a sumptuous production of the tragedy during her engagement at the Broadway Theatre.

NEW FARCE SEEN TO-NIGHT.

"Why Smith Left Home" to be Produced at Madison Square Theatre.

To-night George H. Broadhurst's latest farce, "Why Smith Left Home," with the original company from the Strand Theatre, London, will be seen for the first time in New York at the Madison Square Theatre.

The cast will comprise Maclyn Arbuckle, George Barnum, Frederick W. Peters, M. B. Snyder, Hans Roberts, Marion Giroux, Mrs. Annie Yeamans, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, Dorothy Usner, Gertrude Roosevelt, Rose Snyder, and Blanche Carlyle. A special performance will be given on Monday, Labor Day.

Pain's Carnival To-night.

To-night Pain's carnival, which was postponed from last Saturday on account of inclement weather, will be given at Manhattan Beach. This celebration marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pain's pyrotechnic display at this resort, and the programme which he has arranged promises to be the most elaborate he has ever attempted. Many State and city officials are expected to witness the display.

Maude Adams to Defer Her Season.

Maude Adams, who was to have inaugurated her season on Oct. 2 with "The Little Minister," has deferred her opening until Oct. 18, allowing herself an extra three weeks, which she will utilize in rehearsing the new play that J. M. Barrie has written for her.

Signorina Riccardo for "Ben Hur."

Signorina Corona Riccardo has been engaged to play the part of Iris, the Egyptian, in the forthcoming production of "Ben Hur." Signorina Riccardo was, until the death of Augustin Daly, under contract with him.

LONDON THEATRICAL TALK.

"The Degenerates" Badly Scored—The German Liliputians in London—Crowds of Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—"The Degenerates" is dubbed unsatisfactory by nearly all the London newspaper critics, and the author of the new play, Sydney Grundy, is blamed not only for the total lack of originality the piece betrays, but for its insufficient motive. For no obvious reason the play shows only the baser side of human nature.

The Rosenfeld brothers produced their spectacular play called "A Trip to Midget Town" at the Olympic Theatre to-night with their German Liliputians, who have long been popular in America, in the principal rôles. It does not promise to be a success. The audience found difficulty in understanding the German-English dialect of the midgets, and, generally speaking, were unable to see any reason for the production.

"El Capitan" is bearing up bravely against the off season and excessive heat, but the same thing may be said of "The Belle of New York" and "The Gay Lord Quex." The music halls are doing an unusually large business. This is due in great part to the Americans. London is fairly crowded

BOERS TOLD TO PREPARE

Commandants and Field Cornets Ordered to be in Readiness.

BURGHERS HOPE FOR PEACE

England Refuses to Agree to Arbitration and Not to Interfere in Matters in the Future.

PRETORIA, Sept. 1.—The Volksraad has deferred the discussion of the correspondence exchanged between the Imperial and Transvaal Governments until Monday, when a motion regarding the presence of British troops on the Transvaal border will be debated secretly.

Herr Fischer, the special envoy of the Orange Free State, has arrived here from Bloemfontein, and is consulting with the Government on the situation.

Last night's session of the Volksraad was short, as the reply to Great Britain was not ready.

Herr Fischer was present at a secret session of the Volksraad this evening, a circumstance that caused a great deal of curiosity. Large crowds gathered around the building, anxious to learn the latest intelligence.

President Krüger remained with the Executive until a late hour, discussing the situation.

An influential section of the Afrikanders here wired to-day to Herr Hofmeyr, leader of the Afrikander Party in Cape Colony, to come to Pretoria immediately.

Reports received here from various outlying districts of the Transvaal describe them as being in a state of excitement. The burghers, it is said, are watching the developments keenly, but the majority of them hope for a peaceful solution of the crisis. There is a general exodus of British subjects from the large towns.

Orders have been issued to the Commandants and Field Cornets to hold themselves and the burghers in readiness in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—This evening the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, issued the text of the Transvaal dispatches of Aug. 19 and 21, and of the reply of the Imperial Government on Aug. 28. The publication is accompanied by a note emphasizing the advisability of making the correct versions known, owing to the fact that an incorrect version has been published in Pretoria.

The Transvaal dispatch of Aug. 19 contains the proposals regarding the franchise, which go upon the assumption that Great Britain will agree that the present intervention does not constitute a precedent, and will allow the suzerainty question to drop tacitly. The dispatch of Aug. 21 makes the proposed concessions expressly conditional upon Great Britain's undertaking not to interfere in the future affairs of the Transvaal; not to insist upon a further assertion of the existence of suzerainty, and to agree to arbitration.

The reply of the Imperial Government, dated Aug. 28, declares that Great Britain considers that the proposals put forward as alternative to those of July 31 assume the adoption in principle of a franchise which will not be hampered by conditions impairing its usefulness, and which will secure immediate representation.

With respect to intervention, the imperial note says that the Government cannot debar itself from rights under the conventions, nor divest itself of the obligations of a civilized power to protect its subjects abroad from injustice.

The note concludes by reminding the Transvaal that other matters exist which the grant of a political franchise will not settle, and which are not the proper subjects of arbitration. These, the note declares, it will be necessary to settle concurrently with the questions already under discussion, and they will form, with the question of arbitration, proper subjects for the proposed Cape Town conference.

The Pretoria version of the imperial reply was that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to consider the Transvaal's proposals as an alternative to a joint commission of inquiry.

Col. Hector Archibald Macdonald, the Undurman hero, has been urgently summoned to report at the War Office. He expects to go to Cape Colony immediately.

Col. Macdonald commanded a Soudanese brigade at the battle of Omdurman. He is an aide de camp to the Queen, and Major of the Royal Fusileers. He entered the army in 1880, and took part in the Afghan war, 1879-80; the Malakan expedition, 1880; accompanied Sir R. Roberts in his march to Kabul; took part in the Boer war, 1881; was with the Nile expedition, 1885; at the capture of Tokar, 1891, and with the Dongola expeditionary force, 1896.

PEOPLE LEAVE JOHANNESBURG.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 1.—The town is preparing for the eventualities of war. The inmates of the Children's Home are going to Natal.

The Town Council is providing a three months' supply of food for the men and animals connected with the scavenging department.

All the outgoing trains are crowded, and most of the prominent men have already left Johannesburg.

WAR IS PRACTICALLY CERTAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"President Kruger told a prominent Boer Wednesday that war was 'practically certain.' Every Boer is now armed with a Mauser and has a hundred rounds of ammunition, strictly for future use, with forty rounds for practice.

"I am convinced that the reports of the Boers not being prepared are only a pretense, and that they will strike a blow when it is least expected."

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says: "It is generally understood that there is the strongest inclination in the Volksraad to repudiate British suzerainty. A large section of the Boers is strongly opposed to a concession of the franchise on the basis of a five-year residence; and the position is still very grave."

No Arms for Orange Free State Men.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 1.—The assertion made yesterday by a local newspaper that orders have been given for the immediate supply of equipment and cartridges to the Orange Free State Artillery is declared to be unfounded.

British Volunteers Sworn In.

BULAWAYO, Matabeleland, British South Africa, Sept. 1.—Recruits for Col. Plumer's camp are going to that place daily. Sixty South Rhodesia volunteers were sworn in yesterday.

Congo Rebels Meet Defeat.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—News has been received here of sharp fighting between the Congo Free State troops, under Baron d'Hanis, and the Batetla natives, beyond Songola. The rebels were driven back after suffering the loss of 100 men. The Congo troops lost twenty-five native soldiers. The rebels were not followed, because they retreated over famine and small-pox devastated tracks. The country is now reported to be quiet.

English Control of Venezuelan Lands.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Sir Robert Thrèsie Reid, Q. C., former Attorney General of Great Britain, at to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission produced evidence in behalf of the British contention to show how thorough was British control in the disputed territory, granting of licenses for fishing and timber cutting, and claimed that Great Britain's judicial authority was absolute up to the banks of the Amakuru. He also declared that Venezuela gave no evidence in support of her claim to sovereignty except an empty assertion.

Ice Floe on the Labrador Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 1.—The whaling steamer Neptune reports that, while making her way toward Hudson Bay, she was caught in an ice floe half way up the Labrador coast on Aug. 21. This seems to indicate that Lieut. Peary's steamer must be having very unfavorable weather in the arctic regions.

Will Attend Commercial Congress.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Herr Van der Zypen, President of the Industrial Association of Cologne and Duesseldorf, has accepted the invitation to attend the Philadelphia International Commercial Congress, to be held in conjunction with the Export Exposition, which will meet at Philadelphia Oct. 10.

600 Drown in a Japanese Mine.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 1.—Six hundred lives have been lost by the flooding of a copper mine at Besshi, Island of Shikoku.

KAISER TAKES HIS REVENGE.

Suspends Many Officials Who Voted Against His Pet Measure, the Canal Bill.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The Berliner Correspondenz says the Prussian Government has temporarily suspended and placed on half pay a number of political administrative officials on the ground that, under the present circumstances, they "do not adequately meet the high requirements demanded in the interest of public service."

The officials suspended are two provincial Presidents, von Colmar of Luneburg and von Jagow of Posen, and twenty Landrathe, who voted against the Canal bill.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that the Emperor has hauled the name of the Conservative leader in the Prussian Diet, Count von Limburg-Stirum, struck off the Court lists.

Although the suspensions in question are not equivalent to dismissals, the affair has caused a great sensation, and is denounced by the Liberal and Radical press as an unjustifiable interference with parliamentary liberty, since the Constitution provides that the Deputies shall have freedom to vote as they please. The Government, however, has the power to dismiss officials without assigning any reason.

The Conservative press is equally severe, and warns the Government that it has made a grievous mistake.

ASTOR'S PROPERTY FOR SALE.

William Waldorf Astor, British Subject, Wants Nothing More to Do with America.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Adams, the agent here of William Waldorf Astor, confirms the report from New York saying that the real estate of Mr. Astor is to be sold. He adds that the sale of the Astor estate in America will take place at an early date, "but by private treaty." Adams declined to say whether the sale would be to a syndicate, neither would he give any details, adding:

"Mr. Astor has given stringent instructions that no information is to be given to any reporter, and he threatens to immediately dismiss any employe giving such information. He has washed his hands of America and American methods, and desires no longer to be connected in any way with that country."

An intimate friend of Mr. Astor, who refuses to be quoted by name, said to-day:

"The deal has been arranged. Any figures mentioned are mere fanciful guesses. At this stage I should not be surprised if Mr. Astor denied the deal. It has been under consideration for only a week. I am not permitted to give the details, but it is certain that any arrangement arrived at will be with Englishmen well known in the financial world."

Charles A. Peabody Jr., Mr. Astor's legal representative in this country, said that he did not know of any Mr. Adams in connection with Mr. Astor's affairs, and that if there is such a person, he was not inclined to credit the statement attributed to him. Mr Peabody characterized the story that Jefferson M. Levy had made an offer for the Astor holdings as preposterous.

Real estate men who would be most likely to know of any such deal as that in question professed entire ignorance of it, and the story is and will be generally discredited until something in regard to it is heard from an authoritative source.

BARBARITY IN THE SOUDAN.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Matin to-day publishes details of the investigation into the conduct of Capt. Voulet and Capt. Chanoine, charged with barbarous cruelties to the natives in the French Soudan, which led to the sending of an expedition under Lieut. Col. Klobb after them.

According to the paper the two officers mentioned, who were in command of a column of troops, began their work of barbarity by beheading a native who had declared he did not know a road about which he was being questioned. Subsequently, it is declared, Voulet captured eighty natives, of whom he killed twenty of the women and children, shot a soldier for wasting ammunition, and burned a village of 10,000 inhabitants.

Chanoine, it is added, shot two of his men without trial for not pursuing a native who had wounded a soldier. He also burned a village, and, having lost six men in an engagement, rushed a village and captured twenty of the inhabitants, of which number he killed ten, placing their heads on pickets. It is further charged that Chanoine allowed his men to mutilate the bodies of the natives who were killed by cutting off their hands.

All these acts, according to the Matin, occurred in January last.

News was received here Aug. 20 from the French Soudan indicating that Lieut. Col. Klobb and Lieut. Meunier, who were sent to take command of a column of troops there, had both been assassinated. They had been sent out to replace Capt. Voulet and Capt. Chanoine, who were recalled for cruelly maltreating the natives.

The Figaro printed an article stating that the assassinated officers were killed by a discharge of rifles ordered by Capt. Voulet out of revenge, Klobb having been the means of his recall by undertaking an inquiry into the charges of barbarity.

The day after M. Decrais, Minister of the Colonies, received a dispatch from the Governor General of French West Africa fully confirming the Figaro's story, and the confirmation had created a great sensation.

It appears that the Klobb party overtook the Voulet-Chanoine mission July 14 at Zimbor, near Domangar. Klobb sent word to Voulet, who replied that he would shoot him if he advanced.

Notwithstanding this threat, Klobb went forward and made himself known to Voulet, who ordered him peremptorily to stop. The order was disregarded, and when the Klobb party was within 150 meters of Voulet's troops the latter, on his order, fired three volleys, which were followed by independent firing. Lieut. Meunier fell dead, and Lieut. Col. Klobb, who was wounded in the leg by the first volley, was dispatched by being shot in the head.

Voulet then ordered a bayonet charge, and the remainder of the Klobb column fled, carrying their wounded and leaving, besides the two officers, nine men dead. The survivors, ten of whom were wounded, reached Dosso under the command of a native Sergeant.

The Voulet-Chanoine party then took to the bush, but, according to the advices received by M. Decrais, a strong column was to be sent in pursuit.

Both Capt. Voulet and Capt. Chanoine have had distinguished careers in the Soudan. It was thought that Voulet had become mentally affected by the African climate.

EMPEROR TALKS TO GUARDS.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—On the occasion of the Autumn review of the Imperial Guard to-day, Emperor William delivered a speech at the Royal Schloss, in the course of which he said he felt it incumbent upon him, at the close of the nineteenth century, to express his thanks to the Guard, and his hope that, in the new century also, they would distinguish themselves by unswerving efforts in works of peace and, if necessary, on the battlefield.

"Thus," said his Majesty, "both officers and men will be worthy to look upon the quiet abodes of both my predecessors, especially the great old Emperor."

Servians Charged with High Treason.

BELGRADE, Sept. 1.—The preliminary inquiry into the attempt last July by Gjura Knezevic, a Bosnian, to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia was concluded to-day. Sixteen persons were liberated. Twenty-nine, including Editor Zauschamovics of the Radical organ Odjek Atza, were charged with high treason, and ten others were committed for trial on the charge of lèse majesté.

Orders to Prepare to Fight Boers.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—It is reported at Aldershot that the First Royal Dragoons, under Lieut. Col. Burn-Murdoch, is under orders to be in readiness in the event of hostilities in the Transvaal. The regiment, which figured at Waterloo, Balaklava, and Sebastopol, has not left England since the Crimean war.

French Army Manoeuvres Abandoned.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Minister of War, General the Marquis de Galliffet, has announced that the grand manoeuvres planned for the Fifth and Ninth Army Corps have been abandoned, owing to the prevalence of typhoid fever, and that garrison manoeuvres have been substituted for them.

Dutch Steamers Collide, Nine Drown.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.—In a collision last night between two river steamers on the North Sea Canal one of the vessels sank, and nine persons, including two women, were drowned.

GERMANS AND CHINESE CLASH.

Unless Order Is Maintained Germany Threatens to Take Action.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch received here to-day from Shanghai reports the occurrence of serious trouble in the Kiau-Chou hinterland between Germans and Chinese, during which six of the latter were shot.

The German Minister to China, Baron von Ketteler, has handed an ultimatum to the Chinese Government, declaring that unless there is security of life and property and order is maintained in the hinterland, Germany will take steps to protect her own interests.

WHITES WILL PROTECT NEGROES.

Ask for Special Session of Court to Deal with White Caps.

Special to The New York Times.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Sept. 1.—Frequent and cruel whipping of inoffensive negroes by alleged White Caps has aroused the white people of Decatur to such an extent that Judge Spence of the Superior Court has been asked to summon a special session of court to deal with the lawless bands of white men. Since the series of lynchings following the Oglethree outrage irresponsible white men have formed a "Kuklux" band and every night one or more negroes have been dragged from their homes and harshly dealt with, generally without the shadow of an excuse.

Many of the large turpentine and timber operators employing negro laborers have been crippled on account of the driving away of their help, and matters have reached a crisis. The situation was intensified last week by the murder of John Clark and the fatal wounding of W. A. Love, white men, by a negro. The blacks are in a pitiable condition of helpless despair, and the respectable whites are demanding that justice be executed on these members of their own race who are so insolently defying the law.

GEORGIA NEGROES CONVICTED.

Five, Who Made Threats to Protect Delegal, Guilty of Rioting.

DARIEN, Ga., Sept. 1.—The jury in the case against the negroes Benjamin Dunham, James Wylly, Marshal Dorsey, Louisa Underwood, and Maria Curry, charged with rioting at the time of the attempted removal of Henry Delegal to Savannah, returned a verdict of guilty at a late hour this afternoon. The entire day has been consumed by the Superior Court in the trial of this first group of rioters. Twelve witnesses testified for the State. The defense did not introduce any testimony.

The afternoon was consumed in argument by the Attorneys. The cases against Jonah Green, Moses Miller, Lawrence Baker, Josephine Byrd, and Abraham Greene were called as soon as the jury retired to make their verdict in the other case. The court is in session to-night and will continue to sit day and night until all the cases are disposed of. Court will doubtless be in session for nearly a week longer.

Riot under the Georgia law is a misdemeanor. The maximum punishment is twelve months' imprisonment or $1,000 fine, or both.

DANGER FROM NEGRO TROOPS.

Army Officers Protest Against Massing Them at McPherson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—When the announcement was made that a negro regiment would be stationed at Fort McPherson, several officials at the barracks realizing the danger of amassing negro soldiers in the South, wired Secretary Root not to send them there.

A letter was received yesterday afternoon by Post Chaplain Nave, from Washington, stating that no negro soldiers would be quartered at the fort.

STAGE-LOAD OF CHILDREN HURT.

Horses Ran Away and Plunged Down a Deep Embankment.

SING SING, Sept. 1.—A stage containing a dozen small children was dashed down a twenty-four-foot embankment at this place to-day, and some were painfully hurt, while all received cuts and bruises. Dr. Barnum dressed their wounds, and all left for their homes in New York shortly after the accident.

The accident happened near the Marsha Summer Home, and the children were from the tenement-house districts in New York and were about to return home after a vacation at the Marsha Summer Home. The institution is supported by the Misses Potter, daughters of the late O. B. Potter. They entertain poor children from New York and give them a two weeks' outing.

Several stages were loaded with children to be taken to the railroad station. The bridle rein of one of the horses became entangled. In an effort to fix it the driver frightened the team and the horses ran away. They ran across lots until they dashed down the steep embankment. The stage was wrecked and the horse injured.

EXCITEMENT ON EAST SIDE.

A Tailor Locked Up, and Some Say Policeman Used Club Too Freely.

Adolph Goldstein, a tailor, living at 111 Attorney Street, was arrested at 8:30 o'clock last night for lounging on the corner of Rivington and Attorney Streets, and for three hours following the arrest the entire neighborhood discussed the affair on door steps and street corners. Not less than 500 boys and young men claimed that Policeman Hauptman of the Delancey Street Station, who arrested the man, used his club unnecessarily. The police claim the statements made by the boys are ridiculous.

The only really impartial statement obtainable from an eyewitness was made by a woman, who refused to give her name, but who saw the arrest from her doorstep. She said that Goldstein was standing on the corner, where there was quite a crowd. He was not very far from his home.

The policeman ordered him to move, together with other men standing around, and he refused. The officer took hold of him, so the woman says, and Goldstein tried to strike the officer with a cane which he held in his hand. The officer then struck him over the head once, the woman says, with his club.

A very large crowd of men, women, and children gathered, and there was considerable excitement, which was added to by some unknown person turning in a fire alarm. The prisoner fell upon the pavement and lost some blood. An ambulance was called and he was removed to Gouverneur Hospital. The policeman thought that he might have fractured the man's skull, but the surgeon at the hospital failed to find anything but a scalp wound, which was dressed, and Goldstein was taken back to the station house.

FIVE KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Boiler in the Republic Iron Works at Pittsburg Blows Up.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 1.—A boiler explosion at the Republic Iron Works shortly before daylight to-day killed five men and seriously injured seven others. A fire which broke out following the explosion added to the horror. The mill was partly wrecked and the entire plant was compelled to close down.

The explosion occurred just as the night force was leaving and the day force was coming on duty, so that there were only a few men in the mill at the time.

The concussion was terrific. Buildings were shaken a mile away, and dust filled the air for two or three blocks. Immediately following the explosion the wreckage took fire. In a short time the flames were under control, after which the firemen began the search for the dead and injured.

A section of the boiler weighing four tons was blown through the roof and crushed into the side of a house about 200 yards distant. The entire building, which was of frame, was wrecked, but the occupants escaped.

The list of killed is: David Matthews, a heater, married; Thomas Beavens, a heater, married; William Thomas, a heater, married; John Warminski, heater; unknown man, crushed almost beyond recognition.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been determined. The damage to the plant was heavy, but the firm could not estimate it at this time.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in Michigan.

MANISTEE, Mich., Sept. 1.—The boiler in Chapman & Sargent's bowl factory at Copemish, thirty miles north of here, exploded this afternoon, killing three men and fatally injuring four others. The dead are Charles Handy, Perry Melafont, and George Estabrook. The fatally injured are Olive Sanders, Robert Peterson, Charles Taylor, and Howard Ketcham. The building was totally wrecked, and the loss to the factory will be $5,000.

JIMENES LEAVES SANTIAGO

Goes to Puerto Plata to Succeed Figuereo as President.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Santo Domingo Revolutionists Appoint a President and Cabinet—Monte Christi Has Not Capitulated.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 1.—The revolutionists have formed the following Provisional Government:

President—Horacio Vasques.
Minister of the Interior—José Brache.
Minister of War—Ramon Caceres.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Domingo Ferreras.
Minister of Finance—Samuel Moya.
Minister of Justice—José ma Noel.
Minister of Agriculture—Arturo Zeno.
Minister of Posts and Telegraph—José Fro Guzman.

The seat of the Provisional Government up to the present time has been at Moca.

There was some disorder here last night. The residences of Amiama Damiron, ex-Minister Henriques, and that of ex-Gov. Pichardo were stoned. Nobody, however, was injured.

Henriques has resigned, and it is supposed that the other Ministers will do the same.

A commission composed of A. Patino, Mariana Cestero, and Alvaro Logrono has been appointed to maintain order.

The French warship Cecille has left this port.

The Dominican warship Restauracion is still on the rocks at Macoris, and will probably prove a total loss.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Sept. 1.—On receipt of a telegram from Jimenes, leader of the revolution in Santo Domingo, saying he has been set at liberty and will leave Santiago de Cuba to-day for Puerto Plata, Gen. Imbert, the actual Governor of Puerto Plata, has announced that Jimenes will arrive almost immediately at Puerto Plata. The whole country, it is added, is awaiting his arrival and the population is calm. Gen. Guellito, the Governor of Monte Christi, alone refuses to capitulate. He declares he is awaiting confirmation of the news of the success of the revolution to give up the city and commit suicide.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Sept. 1.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenes will arrive here next week according to cable advices from Santiago de Cuba. It is thought that he will be able to succeed Figuereo as President.

Gen. Rocobosa is dead.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 1.—The revolutionary forces of Santo Domingo occupy Puerto Plata and Santiago. A Provisional Government has been established at Santiago.

DOMINICANS PREPARE TO GO HOME.

Those in Exile Will Return if the Revolutionists Succeed.

The following cablegram was received yesterday afternoon at the office of the San Domingo Improvement Company from its agent in the City of Santo Domingo:

Jimenes will sail for Santo Domingo City with sufficient funds to carry out his designs. Ministry deposed. Committee of Public Safety in control.

At the offices of the Dominican Consul General, A. W. Gil, it was said that no official news had been received from Santo Domingo, presumably for the reason that the revolutionists had obtained control of the cable stations. It is said that there are only about a hundred Dominicans in this city, and a large proportion of these visited Mr. Gil's office yesterday, either in quest of information or in course of preparation to return home. It is said that several thousand Dominicans, who have been practically in exile for many years, will return to their native land, now that the Government unfriendly to them has fallen, while about an equal number of persons identified with the defeated administration will find it convenient to seek homes elsewhere.

Adriano Grullon, the New York representative of the revolutionary party, confirmed the report that Gen. Jimenes would proceed direct to the City of Santo Domingo, the Dominican capital, from Santiago de Cuba. He predicted that Gen. Jimenes would be received with open arms by the Dominicans, and that he would assume the Presidency as soon as a formal election could be held. Mr. Grullon thought that the Vice Presidency would be abolished as an unnecessary office, and that the six members of the new Ministry would be men who have taken a prominent part in the revolutionary movement. One of the new Ministers, he thought, would be Ramon Caceres, who shot President Heureaux. Caceres is Minister of War in the provisional Government already established by the revolutionists.

Minister Powell Sends Information.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—United States Minister W. F. Powell at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, who also is Chargé d'Affaires to Santo Domingo, has reported to the State Department on the political conditions in the latter country, and the fact that President Figuereo has resigned. Instructions of a general character have been sent to the Minister, who is expected to keep the Government informed of the progress of events.

United States Parnell Monument Fund

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—A cablegram was received here to-day from Lord Mayor Daniel Tallon of Dublin and the Hon. John E. Redmond, M. P., signifying their acceptance of an invitation to visit the United States to inaugurate the movement for a monument for Charles Stewart Parnell. The cablegram states that they will leave Ireland about the middle of October.

New Orleans Stays at Santo Domingo.

The Navy Department yesterday countermanded the order detailing the cruiser Detroit to Santo Domingo to relieve the New Orleans. The Detroit will join the North Atlantic Squadron at Philadelphia and will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day for that destination.

$25,000 Fire at Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., Sept. 1.—A disastrous fire which resulted in a loss of $25,000 started here in the rooms of the Relief Hose Company early this morning. The fire communicated to the dry goods store and dwelling of Lawrence Brown, next door, and both buildings were destroyed. The building in which the fire started is a two-story frame structure in the heart of the business part of the town. The building containing the Post Office was damaged, but the Postmaster, Dr. Joseph Ogle, saved all of the mail. It is generally believed that the fire was caused by the throwing of a lighted cigar stump into some cotton waste at the engine house.

Prof. Sanderson Goes to Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 1.—Robert Sanderson, who was formerly a member of the Faculty of Harvard University, has been engaged to take charge of the undergraduate work of the late Prof. Jules Luquiens, Ph. D., of Yale University. The graduate work will be under the instruction of Prof. Henry R. Lang, Ph. D., now Professor of Romance Languages. Prof. Lang will probably assume the directorship of the French department of Yale, as successor to Prof. Luquiens.

An Atlantic City Hotel Sold.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 1.—The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, at the ocean end of Ocean Avenue, has been sold for $300,000 to Col. Thomas H. Green. He will take possession as soon as the deeds of transfer can be made out. It is generally understood that he will build on the rear part of the hotel, and thus make it all a six-story structure. It was opened in June and has been full ever since.

Fire in General Electric Works.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—There was an explosion this morning in the underground tube works of the General Electric Company, which set fire to the building. George Rufice, the foreman of the shop, and two laborers were badly burned, the former perhaps fatally. The explosion was caused by gases produced while varnish was being compounded. The loss is $700.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The departures yesterday evening and this morning of quite a little army of men for the various resorts promise a very gay holiday. The weather is most propitious. At many of the watering places there are special attractions. At Southampton there was the dance at the Meadow Club and the tennis tournament, and at Seabright there was the first of a series of similar affairs. At Hollywood there was a golf dance, and Sunday at Newport is as gay as any day in the week. But after Labor Day the season closes at many of the resorts, and by the 15th very few will be open.

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Newport already is beginning to show the sere and yellow leaf, notwithstanding the Horse Show next week. The sudden death of young Willing and Mrs. Astor's illness have changed the plans of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry sail for Europe on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller are booked for Havre, sailing to-day, and others are Arthur Hunter, C. L. Cadwallader, George F. Schermerhorn, M. and Mme. de Potestad, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brevoort.

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There was much surprise at the announcement yesterday of the wedding of Miss Beatrix Bennet, a niece of Mrs. di Zerega and Mr. Frank Palmer, which took place at New Rochelle on Thursday. Miss Bennet's engagement was announced early in the Spring. The wedding was fixed at first for June, but the date was changed to Autumn. Miss Bennet has been stopping with her aunt at Lawrence Park.

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The announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have taken a lease for two years of The Cloisters, Mrs. Kernochan's villa on Ochre Point, Newport, is significant. It means that the couple who made their first appearance at Newport a year ago, and who have been among the foremost entertainers there this Summer, have found conditions so favorable that they have decided to make their Summer home there, for the present at least. The obtaining of a place in Newport society is considerable of a lottery. It has been tried many times in the past by others than New Yorkers, and even by some New Yorkers not socially known at home, and for the most part with indifferent success, if not total failure.

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Those who made the attempt have been blessed with this world's goods and able to entertain on a lavish scale, so that their lack of success was not due to lack of means, but probably to the facts that they made some "breaks" in the beginning of their careers, did not find favor with those who really make the Newport season, or were not personally acceptable. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, the late Senator Brice and his family, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and now Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are really the only new people who have won a place in the exclusive Newport society set during the past five years. The new Philadelphia contingent which is making a try at Newport this Summer can hardly be said to have found its bearings as yet, and it is too early to predict positively whether its efforts will be crowned with failure or success. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have been successful, largely on account of their personal qualities and their knowledge of how to extend hospitality in a charming way. This is an inheritance of their Southern birth and breeding, and it is safe to say that the popularity which they now possess insures their social future at Newport.

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Deer have never been as plenty in the Adirondacks as this season, and the huntsmen are now in pursuit of them all through the North Woods. They are particularly abundant in the western districts in and around Childwold Park. There were fifty-two deer killed in Childwold Park last year by the guests of the hotel there alone, and a walk or drive through the woods is rarely taken without meeting one or more deer. On a recent day E. J. Reed, a New York artist, was painting in the woods near Childwold, when, a storm coming up, he took refuge under a neighboring tree. The rain ceased, and he returned to his easel to find a young doe calmly contemplating the canvas. The animal showed no signs of fright, but walked deliberately away on his approach. The many artists now in the Adirondacks are still enthusiastic over the color effects produced by the smoke from the recent forest fires. One of them writes as follows from Childwold:

"The sun, shorn of all its rays, and of a deep fiery color, sinks slowly into the woods, leaving a trail of fire on the lake before me in the wake of each of the many boats that ply the still waters. Now it blazes through a clump of dark pines and dribbles its gold in a few splashes on the water in-shore. The woods at a little distance are masses of purple and gray, showing through an occasional opening various shades of cobalt, which stand for forest and mountains at their respective distances. The sky is a gray hazy expanse, and the lake is a reflection of the sky, with green, purple, and gold of the forest mirrored in it. Before the sun disappears the full moon is visible in the east, and as the boats trail home the moon has become almost as red and angry as the sun itself."

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The floral fête at Saratoga, which has now become an annual fixture there, will take place on Monday next, Sept. 4. This fête is really worth attending, and is a beautiful sight, with its decorated floats and carriages and its bicycle parade, and thousands of bicyclists dressed in various costumes. Although Saratoga does not hold the place in fashionable estimation that it once possessed, there are always to be found a number of well-known New Yorkers there in early September, who would no more think of missing their annual visit to the Spring than their Christmas dinner. Capt. Warren Beach and Mrs. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Samuel Penniman, the Remsens, Henry Clews, and others well known are at the United States as usual, and will be joined by others during next week.

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Labor Day of this year will be devoted to outdoor sports more than ever, and the yachtsmen who have been spending their time in quiet cruising since the close of the New York Yacht Club cruise will again have a chance to race at Larchmont. There will be golf tournaments on all the suburban links, and, of course, the fishermen and huntsmen will take advantage of the holidays and will devote themselves to their favorite sports. The city will be as deserted from this morning till Tuesday as it was over the Fourth of July.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—Many of the yacht owners will entertain guests on board the yachts to-morrow during the yacht races.

Mrs. William Edgar and Mrs. Henrietta Lieber have returned from New York.

The deed transferring Brent Lodge, in Gibbs Avenue, from Louis B. McCagg and wife to Ellen F. Mason has been recorded at the City Clerk's office. The price paid for the estate was $31,000.

Mrs. Charles Marshall of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

W. S. Moore of New York and Mrs. S. A. Dickey, Miss Dickey, and E. A. Dickey of Dayton are recent arrivals at the Cliffs Hotel.

The steam yacht Varuna arrived from New York to-day with Eugene Higgins, the owner, and a party of guests on board.

William V. Chapin of Pomfret, Conn., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason.

Frank L. Polk of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks at Rockhurst.

Peter Marie of New York is here for the remainder of the season.

At an adjourned meeting of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of Rhode Island the following officers were elected: President—W. Watts Sherman; First Vice President—Daniel B. Fearing; Second Vice President—H. L. Greene; Secretary—William G. Ward, Jr.; Treasurer—John P. Sanborn.

Among those who entertained at dinner this evening were Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Clarence H. Dolan, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and Egerton L. Winthrop. Mrs. John Clinton Gray entertained at luncheon during the day at Gooseberry Island.

Every table at the Casino grill rooms has been engaged for Sunday evening.

Master Pembroke Jones entertained a party of his young friends on the steam yacht Narada this afternoon.

Princess Adolphe De Wrede, who is spending the season here, has acceded to the request of the cottagers to give a song recital, and will be heard in public here for the first time at the Casino Theatre on Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Breddin Hamilton entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby and Miss Willoughby.

A SURPRISE FOR MRS. FISH.

Newport Cottagers Plan a Party—Mrs. Fish Also Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—To-night was one of the gayest nights of the season. The surprise party tendered Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish kept the Summer colony on the move during the evening, while golf had the call during the afternoon. Some few weeks ago a surprise party in honor of Mrs. Fish was talked of, then arrangements were begun. Mrs. Fish learned that she was to be surprised, but kept the secret well. Mrs. Fish, when she learned of the surprise, went about making preparations to receive her guests. While Mrs. Fish and her daughter, Miss Marion Fish, were dining with a large party at the Mills cottage, Mrs. L. Townsend Burden had her drawing-room filled with young people waiting to start for the scene of the surprise party, and at Mrs. Potter Palmer's there was another gathering bent on the same mission. Further down the avenue Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave a dinner, after which her guests were bound for Crossways, and at several other cottages small gatherings of young people were in waiting for the order to start, which came about 10 o'clock.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Whitney Warren, W. A. M. Burden, Miss Clapp, C. C. Baldwin, Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Miss Kane, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Willing, Miss Winthrop, H. Roger Winthrop, Miss Harper, McDougall Hawkes, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Walter Andrews, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Worthington Whitehouse, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Morgan, Miss Clews, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livermore, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Virginia Gammell, Miss Madeline Goddard, the Misses Gerry, Robert L. Gerry, Miss French, Miss Gray, Miss Jones, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, W. Hude Neilson, R. N. Ellis, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Harry Lehr, J. Ellis Postlethwaite, the Marquis de San Vito, W. S. K. Wetmore, James A. Stillman, J. S. Tooker, Peter Marié, A. De Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, and many others.

The cotillion was led by Worthington Whitehouse, and some of the figures were seen here for the first time. A little Newport maiden, in very simple costume, came into the spacious hallway to distribute the favors. This was a decided novelty, and a very successful one. Another figure was presented in unique form by the use of a large floral lyre. To a column four ladies were first tied securely by means of broad sashes of Chinese silk, attached near the top of the column by a golden heart and arrow, suggesting very much a scene from "Pygmalion and Galatea," a satire on the figure introduced during the recent ball given by Mr. Vanderbilt at the Golf Club. On the top of the column and near the lyre were the printed words, "Five lyres together."

In the course of the dance the ladies were released in order pre-arranged, while others took their places and continued the dance. A floral May-pole was also brought into use. The tall pole, some fifteen feet high, holding a wreath of flowers near the top, was merrily danced around by eight couples, who used, instead of the conventional ribbons, broad silk sashes in corn color and the corn-flower blue. As the folds of silk were unwound, tiny flowers were strewn from above, making a very pretty effect.

Favors for another figure were little fish globes, each containing tiny gold fish. A golden tree was used to hold these globes and silver pencils, thimbles, and pocket knives which accompanied them. Other favors included the very cheapest suspenders that could be purchased, silk bags, Japanese parasols, palm-leaf fans, cats and birds in cages, with various advertising cards on each.

The Surprise Committee consisted of Mrs. Mills

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

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CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
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Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

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Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Dealers in
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38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
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Transacts a General Banking Business.
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JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
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FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6th, 1899.
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administratrix.)
$4,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Mtg. Bds., 1945.
(By order of Executors.)
Certificate N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Certificate N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
60 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Bank of the State of N. Y.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
11 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$13,000 Hudson Suspension Bridge and New England Ry. Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938.
53 shs. Fourth Nat. Bank.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
150 shs. Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis R. R.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
30 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
23 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$20,000 Atlantic & Pac. R. R., (Western Div.,) Income Bond Ctfs.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
106 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. Co., 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bd. 1901.
100 shs. N. Y. Loan & Improvement.
30 shs. Cheshire Watch Co.
4 shs. Bank of State of N. Y.
100 shs. Oriental Bank.
3 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.

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SANTA ROSALIA group in BONANZA
Stock of this company best purchase in market.
Prospectus, etc., on application.
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as the company's Forty-year Three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal an Interest payable in gold coin, and for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of sa'd issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., Jun. 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sep. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St Louis Mo., August 22, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting, or of the special meeting of stockholders to be held on October 9th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 30th, 1899.

A meeting of the stockholders of Charles E. Monell Company will be held at the company's office, No. 2 First Avenue, New York, on Sept. 9, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the company be forthwith dissolved.—New York, Aug. 19, 1899.
CHARLES SCHLAGEL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The second preferred stock transfer books will close at three P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on Sept. 2, 1899, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, of record on the books of the Voting Trustees, at the close of business on Aug. 21, 1899. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for second preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Aug. 21, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Sept. 2, 1899.

Checks will be mailed.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 1	431,180
To date this year	121,531,336
Corresponding date last year	69,938,796

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 1	$1,484,000
To date this year	$659,968,370
Corresponding date last year	$673,501,630

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	1
Am. Tin Plate	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	1½	N. Y. N. H. & H.	3
Chi. N. W.	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Col. F. & I. pf.	5½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Consol. Gas	2½	St. Paul & Omaha	5
Evans. & T. H. pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
General Electric	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	1¼	U. S. Rubber	¾
Illinois Central	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3
Int. Silver	½		
Lake Erie & W. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. D. Tel.	½	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. Malting	½	K. C. P. & G.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Keok. & D. M. pf.	1½
At., T. & S. F.	¾	Laclede Gas	1
B'klyn Rap. Trans.	1½	Manhattan	½
Brunswick City	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Central Pacific	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi. Con. Traction	½	N. Y. A. B. rgts.	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1½	Norfolk & West.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Norfolk & W. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	People's Gas	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco	½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	Rio Grande West.	½
Con. Ice	2	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Del., L. & W.	½	Southern Pacific	1
Denver & R. G.	½	South. Ry. pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Union B. & P.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Int. Paper	1¼	Wis. Cent. pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio 4s	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	1
Ore. S. L. cons. 5s	1½		

Bond Declined.

Ed. El. Ill. of N Y 1st 5s	2½

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Wall Street oracles have scheduled a bad bank statement for to-day—one with more unfavorable features than that of a week ago. Such forecasts are valueless, but to some extent influence was exerted by them in yesterday's market, the bear contingent (predicting a loss of something like $5,000,000 in surplus reserves to-day) raiding the whole list. They were full of blue talk, too, of gold imports soon to begin. International bankers say there can be no warrant for any such forecasts. But probably international bankers are not short of Southern Pacific and Brooklyn Rapid Transit—and thus may take too narrow views.

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This week from its start has been full of newly made scarecrows, not one of which is in good form at the week's close. Practically the only substantial change which crowding bear fables have produced appears in the extension of the short interest. All the little fellows of Wall Street have gone short of something; all the professional talkers are trying to find profits in the echoes of their own pessimistic voices. But from last Saturday to this Saturday few advantages have been gained for the party of depression—though theirs has been practically the only aggressive activity.

The waiting policy adopted by those interests which are financially strongest and most influential has been throughout the week consistently adhered to—a fact which gives emphasis to the further fact that they wouldn't wait if they didn't want to, and that they wouldn't want to if they didn't see that waiting would be profitable. When the sleeper wakes there will be ample bear hubbub. Excellent are the preliminaries for old-fashioned sacrifices, for not in a few parts of the market only, but generally throughout the whole market, there is now a short interest for the account of speculators whose accounts are abnormally expanded.

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Throughout the week London has been a buyer of securities here. Large blocks have not been taken, but there has been steady absorption of conspicuous issues. Atchison and Louisville and Nashville continue conspicuous in the list of European favorites.

RUSSELL SAGE OPTIMISTIC.

Russell Sage does not intend that there shall be doubt as to his views in respect to the outlook for Fall business and a continuation of the generally prosperous times.

"I am a firm believer," Mr. Sage says, "that our lot in the future will be cast in happy places. We are now in the midst of good times, and I strongly incline to the opinion that these good times will grow even better.

"It may be, perhaps, that money rates will go up a little higher, but that will not be a sign of bad times. It must be remembered that the more business we do, and the more active our markets, the more money is required to carry it all along. In my experience I have seen a very active market when money has been 8 and 10 per cent. And those were in good times days, too."

DIVIDENDS THE TONIC.

Omaha Railroad stock sold yesterday at 125, the highest figure in its history, and representing at that point a rise of 8 points for the day. Subsequently the market value reacted to 122. Omaha preferred on a single hundred shares rose 6½ points. Coincident with this rise Wall Street received a variety of interesting reports as to the future of the Omaha property. One set of rumors has it that the stock is to be exchanged share for share into Northwestern, while another story reported that the common stock was to be put upon a 7 per cent. dividend basis.

Chicago and Northwestern common stock was simultaneously active, and also scored a substantial rise, selling from 165 up around 169, the bear attack of the afternoon forcing the price back to 167, where at the close it represented a gain of between 1 and 2 points for the day. An increase in the Northwestern common dividend is considered a certainty. Wall Street heard yesterday an interesting incidental report, to the effect that the Northwestern is to declare a 40 per cent. scrip dividend.

New York Central was conspicuously strong, along with the buoyancy in Northwestern and Omaha, a fact which gave currency to rumors that there was to be, after all, the project, of which so much was heard some months ago, looking to the establishment of a Vanderbilt transcontinental line, starting with the New York Central at the Atlantic seaboard and reaching the Pacific through the acquisition of the Northwestern and Union Pacific properties. Union Pacific shares were among the few

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL CO.
August 31, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after October 2, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1899.

The transfer books will close on September 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on October 2, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

which at the close of the day had not declined.

Indications are that no combinations or consolidations or any other extraordinary event warrants the extending market value of this group of stocks. What will benefit every one in the group is that they have close ahead of them better dividends than have been officially forecast.

FAKES FRESH EVERY MINUTE.

Speculators industrious recently in hammering Southern Pacific securities were able yesterday to knock the price of the stock down 1 per cent. They distributed a report that Europe had marketed 60,000 shares of long stock here. This happens to be only the latest of a long list of falsehoods circulated during the week by the same speculators to affect the price of the same stock. A well-organized fake factory seems to have been established.

TO ESTABLISH A SURPLUS.

International Paper shares continue to drop, though transactions in the stock are not large. The common stock sold yesterday within a fraction of 31, practically the figure at which the stock was quoted when put upon the Stock Exchange list. It has since sold above 68. The matter of the company's dividend policy will largely depend upon the view of the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors, and members of that committee are quoted as saying they believe that the interests of the property can be served advantageously by omitting common stock dividends pending the complete rounding out of the property and the establishment of a satisfactory surplus.

HOW EARNINGS EXPAND.

Supplementing the reports of the earnings of thirty-one roads for the third week of August The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day present a statement covering seventy-two roads, showing 12.99 per cent. increase in earnings in the aggregate over the same week last year. The figures follow:

3d Week of August. Previously reported (31 roads)	1899. $4,695,626	Inc. $537,076	Dec. $3,543
Alabama Gt. South.	40,190	6,333	.....
Ann. Ar. & N'thern	20,000	.....	1,734
Central of Georgia	96,283	5,623	.....
Chattanooga South.	1,553	225	.....
Chi. & East. Ill.	118,106	15,082	.....
Chi., Ind. & St. L.	83,132	15,501	.....
Chi. Term. Trans.	25,294	1,528	.....
Chi. & W. Mich.	47,158	3,268	.....
C., C. C. & St. L.	299,406	8,873	.....
Det., G. R. & W.	32,742	1,944	.....
Dul. S. S. & Atl.	56,663	20,292	.....
Fla., Cent. & Penin.	42,424	.....	31,843
Ft. W. & D. C.	30,334	547	.....
Ft. W. & R. G.	6,758	418	.....
Georgia	25,890	.....	527
Grand Trunk—			
Chi. & Grand Trunk, Det., G. H. & Mil.	539,020	76,226	.....
Hocking Valley	80,908	27,364	.....
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M.	110,357	26,785	.....
Kan. C., M. & Birm.	23,980	3,629	.....
Kan. C. & Omaha	6,018	.....	204
Kan. C. Sub. Belt	9,473	.....	1,262
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	38,796	5,190	.....
Louis., Hen. & St. L.	12,381	2,769	.....
Louisville & Nash.	497,000	69,600	.....
M., St. P. & St. S. M.	82,994	12,051	.....
Norfolk & Western	268,539	21,171	.....
Northern Pacific	561,808	78,148	.....
Ohio River	27,589	4,809	.....
Ore. Ry. & Nav.	94,645	5,770	.....
Pittsburg & West.	74,950	9,835	.....
Rio Grande Southern	10,205	105	.....
St. Louis & San F.	160,357	33,658	.....
San. F., Pres. & P.	14,732	706	.....
Seaboard Air Line	580,546	96,488	.....
Tol., Peo. & Western	22,805	1,929	.....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	42,519	.....	4,589
West. N. Y. & P.	80,800	11,500	.....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	35,200	3,506	.....
Cleve., Can. & S.	16,166	3,526	.....
Total, (72 roads)	$9,147,474	$1,101,021	$49,152
Net increase, (12.99 per cent.)	.....	1,051,869	.....

ONE REPORT UNIVERSAL.

That the Central West is sharing in the good times which the country is now experiencing is borne out by C. A. Barnes of La Porte, Ind., who is East to look the field over.

"Our people," Mr. Barnes says, "are getting rich faster than they ever dreamed of. Business of every kind is excellent. Leading houses throughout Indiana and neighboring States report to me that their travelers are doing a wonderful business and that sales are phenomenal. In the clothing business I know it to be a fact that many houses have taken so great orders that they cannot possibly deliver in time and have been obliged to refuse other orders.

"You may sum the whole situation up by saying that our section is in full sympathy with the rest of the country and sharing in the good times."

GOOD TIMES DO NOT HALT.

Bradstreet's and Dun's Reviews, which are issued to-day, give further facts and figures to testify to the excellently prosperous condition of the country. Manufacturers continue to find more than enough to do, and buyers seem more and more in evidence. In short, "prosperity prospers" and the good times grow.

Dun's Review, speaking of the situation generally, says that the astonishing feature is the magnitude of demand, notwithstanding prices which would ordinarily check it. In products directly consumed by individuals, the larger employment and better wages of the working force give explanation. Efforts to meet the demand call for more stores, manufacturing works and machinery and facilities for transportation, as if every man's wages were in part diverted to build up the Nation's machinery of manufacturing and distribution. The occasion promises quick profits, the building is largely for the future, and it goes on in spite of unusual prices.

Bradstreet's, along the same lines, notes that with an exceptionally heavy business already booked for the latter portion of the year, the mercantile community faces the trade situation with confidence, testified to by very generally firm prices and with quotations in a number of lines showing further marked advances. Most staples are either firmly held or evince decided progress upward, notable in this latter respect being iron and steel of all kinds, but particularly pig iron, which is now the centre of trade interest owing to heavy demand, particularly for foundry grades, at advancing prices.

Speaking of the iron and steel situation Dun says that demand exceeds the supply of Bessemer pig, again raising the price for that and anthracite to $22.50, Southern foundry to $18.20 at Pittsburg, with heavy sales. Grey forge to $19, and Southern at Chicago to $20.65, with local coke at $21. Structural shapes were advanced $5 per ton a week ago, cut nails 25 cents per keg this week, plates $2 per ton, common bar iron to $1.87½ at Pittsburg, and tool steel to 7 cents, with large Mexican orders placed for pipe, and good orders for bridges at Chicago. Few works can promise delivery before December, and most of the heavy contracts placed have been for next year's delivery. The Connellsville coke output is 191,059 tons for the week, with only 572 ovens idle, but shipments are hindered by want of cars. Minor metals are firmer for tin and spelter, while tin plates advanced 37½ cents.

On this subject Bradstreet's says that a feature marked upon in nearly every dispatch to it "is the backward state of iron deliveries affecting current production." It also notices that among the materials advancing in price were steel billets, bar iron, rolled iron, and steel, tin plates and nails. Bradstreet's also states that a large part of the iron and steel production of the Chicago district is reported already sold ahead for the first half of 1900, and many producers are out of the market for orders, all near the close of this year. Anthracite coal and white pine, in addition to most classes of iron and steel, are higher at that market. Lead has reached the highest point recorded at St. Louis, and here again demand for iron is reported in excess of supply.

Of cotton, Dun points out that the cotton fear ends with spot quoted at 6¼ cents. The crop has surpassed all others, and with commercial stocks here and abroad and mill stocks about 600,000 bales larger than a year ago, the actual consumption of American cotton seems to have been about 10,600,000 bales, so that a crop of 10,000,000 bales would leave stocks about where they were a year ago, if consumption should remain the same. There is prospect of increased consumption, but also of a yield exceeding 10,000,000 bales, notwithstanding recent losses.

On the same subject Bradstreet's notes that August witnessed a general gain in the prices of cotton and woolen goods, evidently the outcome of active demand, judging from reports from leading cities. Scarcity of material and backward deliveries of same are reported by clothing manufacturers at many points North, West, and South. Discussion of the proposed consolidation of Fall River mill interests has been less marked this week, but there is confidence in some circles that something of the sort will ultimately transpire. Arguments in favor thereof resemble those made as regards other combinations, namely, reduced cost of administration and control of output. Among other textiles strength is specially notable in hemp in sympathy with London, whence come reports that Philippine shipments will shortly cease.

Atlanta reports orders for bagging and ties heavily cut down, this being taken to indicate a short cotton crop in the tributary section. Larger receipts of cotton at New Orleans are explained to be due to premature ripening, caused by hot and dry weather. Wool is strong at Boston, and the same is true of the manufactured material and of cotton goods.

More or less attention is again given to leather and boots and shoes. Bradstreet's says that boot and shoe manufacturers are actively employed, but the margin of profit is reported to be exceedingly small, owing to keen competition, and this, among other reasons, may be responsible for the rumors of a great combination of shoe manufacturers projected.

Dun calls attention to the fact that recent advances in boots and shoes and leather do not prevent large business, and hides have slightly risen at Chicago. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston, 5.7 per cent. larger than in any other year to date; were 14.1 per cent. larger in August than in any other year, and 24 per cent. larger than in 1892. Buyers press for early delivery, manufacturers refuse many orders, and some already have contracts further ahead than they wish. Leather is a little stronger, with a heavy business, while at Chicago large transactions in hides cleared up the supply of some grades so that prices slightly advanced, though tanners shrink from the prices asked.

According to Dun, wheat has declined mainly because reports of injury in the Northwest have been discredited, and the exports from both coasts have been for the week 3,010,010 bushels against 3,785,759 last year, and for five weeks 16,114,685 bushels against 16,875,889 last year. The Western receipts have been 19,513,474 bushels against 20,320,585 last year, indicating in recent weeks some disposition on the part of farmers to hold their grain.

Bank clearings at seventy-six cities for August, telegraphed to Bradstreet's, show an aggregate of $6,896,463,443, a total smaller, as was to be expected, than for any preceding month this year, but larger by 23.4 per cent. than those of August a year ago, in which month, it will be recalled, very large increases first began to be noted, 45.4 per cent. larger than those of August, 1897, 95 per cent. larger than those of the same month in 1892. For the eight months of 1898 the clearings at seventy-six cities aggregate $62,050,949,254, a total 42 per cent. in excess of last year, within $7,000,000,000 of the total for the entire year 1898, and larger than those of the calendar year 1892.

Business failures for the week, as reported by Bradstreet's, are the smallest reported for a long time, numbering only 131, as compared with 154 last week, 164 in this week a year ago, 198 in 1897, 336 in 1896, and 184 in 1895. Failures in Canada were 25, against 22 last year.

TREASURY FIGURES FOR AUGUST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Aug. 31, 1899, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,157,306,555, a decrease as compared with last month of $4,281,116. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, $1,046,048,850; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,215,150; debt bearing no interest, $389,395,427; total, $1,436,659,427. This amount, however, does not include $601,443,208 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold, $317,446,960; silver, $505,059,814; paper, $58,484,240; bonds, deposits in National bank depositories, disbursing officer's balances, &c., $81,388,867; making a total of $962,379,882, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $683,027,010, leaving a net cash balance on hand of $279,352,872.

The net gold in the Treasury to-day was $248,757,971, the largest amount in the history of the Government, and an increase of $877,370 over yesterday.

The gold certificates go far withdrawn from the several sub-Treasuries in exchange for gold coin amount to $38,004,910.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that during the month of August, 1899, the receipts from all sources amounted to $49,978,173, an increase over August, 1898, of about $8,150,000.

The disbursements during last month amounted to $45,522,311, as against $56,260,717 for last August. This leaves a surplus for the month of $4,455,862. The receipts from customs during the last month amounted to $20,546,697, against $16,249,699 for August, 1898; from internal revenue, $24,237,039, against $24,015,894 for August, 1898; from miscellaneous sources, $5,194,436, against $1,517,07[illegible] for August last year.

The disbursements charged to the War Department during August amounted to $14,981,390, against $25,163,235 for the corresponding month last year. The disbursements charged to the Navy Department were $4,597,965, against $6,336,277 for August, 1898.

Since July 1, 1899, the receipts have aggregated $98,032,431, as compared with $85,629,816 during the same period last year. The expenditures during the last two months have amounted to $102,083,042, against $130,524,193 for the corresponding period last year.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business on Aug. 31, 1899, the total circulation of National bank notes was $242,071,792, an increase for the year of $14,893,177, and an increase for the month of $530,414. The circulation, based on United States bonds, amounted to $206,173,349, an increase for the year of $9,397,645, and an increase for the month of $405,545. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $35,898,445, an increase for the year of $5,495,532, and an increase for the month of $124,869.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulation notes was $230,663,610, and to secure public deposits $70,059,940.

The monthly statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows that the total coinage for August, 1899, was $12,641,656, as follows: Gold, $10,253,100; silver, $2,233,636; minor coins, $154,920.

GAS WAR SITUATION.

Russell Sage said yesterday that he saw no end to the gas war, and had no reason to believe the many stories afloat in regard to negotiations for settlement of the differences between the New Amsterdam and Consolidated Companies. Mr. Sage added:

"But isn't the position of the Standard Gaslight Company a remarkable one? Just think of it! We have 666 stockholders, and this 'gas war' has been going on for four months, and during that time how many shares of Standard have been sold? Only twenty. Just think of it! I don't want to take any credit for this faith exhibited in the management of the Standard, but I'm very much pleased over it. It shows that people know when they've got a good thing."

Harry B. Hollins of H. B. Hollins & Co., who are regarded as the chief negotiators for a settlement of the "gas war," refused to discuss the situation in any way. Frank S. Hastings, a Director of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, who is closely identified with the interests of Commodore E. C. Benedict, said that he had no faith in the rumors that an agreement was near. He ascribed the recent activity in and advance of Consolidated and New Amsterdam securities to professional manipulation.

One authority on the affairs of Consolidated said: "As the matter stands, the day of ending the differences may be far off, or it may come suddenly and sharply. Efforts to consolidate all gas interests in New York were begun five years ago. All through the policy has been fatuous in that it was shaped so as to drag Consolidated interests down for the benefit of poor-paying corporations. Just now it rests with a few men, perhaps not more than two, to settle the matter. I have no knowledge that plans of agreement have advanced to the point of a serious consideration of terms. But I may not be fully informed on all points of the negotiations."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Export of 419,000 ounces of silver by to-day's steamer.

Silver market firmer in London on renewed buying for the East Indies.

Yellow fever reported at Key West.

Purchase by Bank of England in open market of £780,000 gold in bars and sale of £20,000 to Argentina.

Report that striking miners of the Susquehanna Coal Company will resume work in a few days.

Decrease of $33,163 in imports of dry goods for the week.

S. M. Felton to be elected Director of Chicago and Alton, at annual meeting to be held Sept. 7.

Starting up of several iron and steel mills in Pennsylvania after being idle during five years.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¼@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $151,592,582; balances, $8,246,727; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $447,980.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 1, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅝	17	290	Am. Car & Found. pf.	17	17	17	17	– ⅛
66½	67	1,900	Am. Car & Found. pf.	67	67¼	66⅝	67	+ ⅛
52¼	53½	30	American Linseed pf.	52	53⅜	52	53⅜	.....
43¼	43⅝	900	American Cotton Oil.	43¼	43⅞	43¼	43½	.....
93½	94½	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94½	94½	94⅜	94⅜	– ⅛
35¾	37⅛	100	Am. District Tel.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	– ⅛
157	157	170	American Express	153	155	153	153	.....
14½	15	100	American Malting Co.	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	– ⅛
5¾	6¼	110	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6	6	6	6	.....
56⅜	57	4,450	Am. Steel & Wire.	57½	58¾	56¾	56⅝	– 1¼
98¾	99½	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	99	99⅞	99	99⅝	.....
155¾	156	14,340	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	156⅜	157⅝	155¼	156	– ⅜
43	43⅝	410	Am. Tin Plate	43¼	44	43¼	44	+ ⅛
90	90⅝	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	+ ⅛
127½	128	29,430	American Tobacco	127½	129⅜	127½	127⅞	+ ⅜
85⅝	86	910	Anaconda	56	56⅞	56	56	– ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	2,725	At., T. & S. F.	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	– ⅛
64½	65	24,445	At., T. & S. F. pf.	65½	66¼	64⅝	64⅞	– ⅛
33½	33	2,650	Am. Steel Hoop	33	39¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
84½	85	1,200	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	43	1,175	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	42¾	43¼	42¾	42¾	.....
91	91½	240	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	90½	91	90¼	91	.....
55	55½	1,860	Baltimore & Ohio	55½	56⅝	55	55	– ⅝
73¼	73½	.....	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73½	74	73½	73½	– ⅜
9	9½	125	B. & O. S. W. pf.	9	9	9	9	.....
103¾	103⅞	54,040	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	103½	105⅝	103¼	103⅝	– 1⅛
141¾	143	600	Brooklyn Union Gas.	143	144	143	144	+ 1⅛
19	20	700	Brunswick City	19½	19½	19	19¼	– ⅜
54	54⅛	1,635	Canada Southern	53⅜	55½	53⅜	55½	+ ⅛
57⅝	58	500	Central Pacific	58½	58½	57⅞	57½	– 1⅛
28¾	28⅞	4,200	Chesapeake & Ohio.	28¾	29⅛	28¾	28⅝	– ⅛
51	52	100	Chi. Consol. Traction.	51¾	51¾	51⅜	51¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	13⅝	6,030	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	135⅝	136⅜	135⅝	135⅝	– ⅛
97½	98	3,815	Chicago & East. Ill.	98¼	100¼	97½	98	– ⅛
129	132	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	+ ⅛
16	16¾	6,110	Chicago Great West.	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	– ⅛
81½	83	700	Chi. Gr. West. pf.	83	83	82⅜	82⅜	– ⅛
42	42½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	43	43	42⅜	42⅜	– ⅛
96	96⅜	500	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	96⅜	96⅜	96¼	96¼	– ⅛
10	10⅛	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10	10	10	– ⅛
133½	133⅝	10,040	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	133⅝	134½	133¼	133⅝	– ⅛
176¾	177½	45	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	177¼	177½	176¾	176¾	– ⅛
167	167½	4,100	Chicago & Northw.	165	168⅜	165	167	+ 1½
119½	119⅞	6,235	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	119¼	119⅝	119¼	119⅛	– ⅛
13½	14	00	Chi. Term. Trans.	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
43	44	700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	43¾	44½	43⅝	44	– 1
57⅛	58	3,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	57	58⅝	57	57½	+ ⅛
99	99¼	225	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99¼	99½	99	99	.....
51	51½	1,275	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	51½	51½	51	51	– ⅛
115	120	318	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	114½	115	114¼	115	+ 3½
21¾	22	1,544	Colorado Midland pf.	22	22½	22	22	.....
5¾	5⅞	815	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
46¾	46⅞	637	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47	47	46¾	47	+ ⅛
16¾	17½	81	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17	17½	17	17⅜	.....
18	19	200	Col. & H. & I.	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	– ⅛
46½	46⅝	5,420	Continental Tobacco	47¼	47¾	46¼	46⅝	– ⅛
98¾	98⅞	4,915	Continental Tobac. pf.	99½	99½	98⅝	98⅝	– 1
191½	192	3,000	Consolidated Gas	190	192	189½	191½	+ 2⅝
37	39	100	Consolidated Ice	38	38	38	38	– 2
122	122½	300	Delaware & Hudson.	123	123	122½	122½	.....
174¼	176⅝	1,300	Del., Lack. & West.	173½	176⅝	173⅝	175⅜	– ½
23	23½	1,700	Denver & Rio Grande.	23¼	23⅝	23	23	– ⅛
77½	77⅞	200	Den. & Rio G. pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	– ⅛
...	...	10	Dul., S. S. & At.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	.....
...	...	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
39	39½	100	Erie 1st pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	– ⅛
43¾	44	433	Evans. & T. H.	41	44	44	44	+ ⅛
97	98	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
60	61½	6,805	Federal Steel	60⅜	60¾	59⅝	60¼	– ⅛
82	82½	310	Federal Steel pf.	82	82	82	82	.....
124	125	100	General Electric	125	125	125	125	+ ½
64⅜	65	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	64½	64¾	64¼	64⅜	+ ⅛
166½	167	752	Great Northern pf.	166	166⅞	166	166⅞	+ 1⅛
35	35¼	1,020	Hocking Valley	35¼	36	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
65	65¾	2,956	Hocking Valley pf.	65¾	65¾	65	65	– ⅛
115¾	115¾	913	Illinois Central	115¾	116½	115¾	116	+ ½
31¾	32	1,995	International Paper.	33	33	31⅝	31⅝	– 1½
76	77	210	International Paper pf.	77¼	77¼	77	77	– ¼
14	14	182	International Silver	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ½
58½	59	350	Iowa Central pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	– 1
10¼	10¾	300	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	10	10¼	10	10¼	– ⅜
20	21½	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	21	21	21	21	– 1½
...	...	100	Knickerbocker Ice	47	47	47	47	.....
64	65	615	Laclede Gas	63¾	64¾	63¼	64	– 1
21	21¼	100	Lake Erie & West.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
80½	81	400	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80¼	80¾	80¼	81	+ ⅛
81¾	82	1,755	Louisville & Nashville.	81¼	81½	80⅝	81	– ⅛
112¾	113	4,750	Manhattan Con.	114¼	114¾	112⅜	112⅝	– ⅛
19	21	200	Met. St. S. El. Chi.	18½	19	18½	19	+ 1
206¼	207	377	Met. Street Railway	206½	206⅝	206¼	206⅝	– ⅜
14¾	15	400	Mexican Central	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	– ⅛
4⅞	5¼	1,095	Mexican National ctfs.	5⅜	5⅜	5	5	– ⅛
76¼	77¼	1,000	Minn. & St. Louis.	77⅛	77⅝	76¼	76⅞	– ⅛
67¼	68¼	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	68	67¼	67¾	+ ⅛
14¼	14⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	– ⅛
43⅞	44	4,885	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	44¼	45¼	44	44	– ⅜
47⅜	48	4,000	Missouri Pacific	49¼	49¾	48⅝	48⅞	– ⅜
48¼	49½	150	Mobile & Ohio.	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	– ⅛
182½	184	42	Morris & Essex.	182½	182½	182½	182½	.....
55¼	56¼	1,950	National Steel	56	56	55⅞	55⅞	– ⅛
97¾	98¼	200	National Steel pf.	97¾	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	– ⅛
118¾	119¾	1,110	New Jersey Central	119	119¼	118¾	118⅝	– ⅜
168	172	100	New York Air Brake.	170	170	170	170	– 2½
...	...	900	N. Y. Air Brake. rts.	16	18	15	15½	– 2½
133¾	135⅞	16,587	New York Central	133½	135¼	133½	135⅝	+ ⅝
217	220	160	N. Y., N. H. & H.	219	219	219	219	+ 3
14	14⅜	200	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅝
33¼	34⅜	300	N. Y. C. & S. L. 2d pf.	34	35	34	35	+ 1
26¾	27	1,812	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	.....
26¼	26¾	2,910	Norfolk & Western.	26½	26⅝	26¼	26¼	– ⅛
71¼	71⅞	1,045	Norfolk & West. pf.	71⅞	72¼	71⅝	71⅝	– ⅜
12¼	12⅜	200	North American	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	.....
56¼	56⅝	5,162	Northern Pacific	56¼	56⅝	56	56¼	+ ⅛
77¾	77¾	1,325	Northern Pacific pf.	77¾	77¾	77¼	77½	+ ⅛
7¾	8⅜	150	Ontario Mining	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
77	78	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	77¼	77½	77¼	77¼	.....
63	64	380	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	63⅝	65¾	63⅝	65¼	– 2½
46¾	47	350	Pacific Mail	47¼	47½	46⅝	46⅝	– ⅛
135¾	135⅝	6,745	Pennsylvania R. R.	135⅜	136½	135	135¼	.....
119¼	119⅞	6,630	People's Gas, Chicago.	120	120½	119¼	119⅛	– ⅜
77¼	77½	800	P., C., C. & St. L.	77¼	77¾	77	77	– ⅛
59¼	59⅜	465	Pressed Steel Car pf.	59¼	59¾	59¼	59⅜	– ⅛
29⅝	29¾	7,695	Rep. Iron & Steel.	29¼	29½	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
77¼	77¼	1,860	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77¼	78¼	77¼	77¼	.....
22¾	22⅞	200	Reading	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	– ⅛
61¼	61½	4,600	Reading 1st pf.	61¾	62	60¾	60¾	– 1
32⅞	33	2,250	Reading 2d pf.	33½	33½	32⅞	33	– 1
39	40	200	Rio Grande West.	40	40	39½	39½	– ½
83	84	50	Rio Grande West. pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
11½	11⅝	850	St. L. & San Fran.	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅝	– ⅛
70	73	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71⅜	71⅜	71¼	71¼	– ¼
37⅜	38	550	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37¼	37¼	37	37	– ⅛
10¾	10⅞	100	St. Louis Southwestern.	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	2,290	St. Louis Sw. pf.	38	38¼	37⅜	38	– ⅛
68	72	300	St. Paul & Duluth.	69	69½	69	69½	+ ⅛
120½	122	4,300	St. Paul & Omaha.	117	125	117	122	+ 5
185	190	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	185	185	185	185	+ 3
38¾	39⅞	28,920	Southern Pacific.	38	38	38¾	38⅞	– 1
12⅞	13	700	Southern Railway	12¾	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	– ⅛
54½	55	6,010	Southern Railway pf.	55¼	55¼	54⅜	55	– ⅛
8⅜	8⅞	300	Standard R. & T.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	– ⅛
97⅞	98	11,090	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	96	98⅝	96	97⅛	+ 2
...	...	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	150	150	150	150	.....
21	21¼	1,250	Texas Pacific	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	.....
33	33½	650	Union Bag & Paper	33	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	– ⅛
83	84⅜	900	Union Bag & Paper pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
46¾	47	13,020	Union Pacific	47	47⅝	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
80	80½	22,680	Union Pacific pf.	79½	80½	79¼	80	+ ⅛
10	10⅜	2,365	United States Leather.	10	10¼	9⅞	10	– ⅛
73⅞	76	840	U. S. Leather pf.	75½	76	75	75½	– ⅛
49⅝	50⅛	1,700	United States Rubber.	49	50	45	50	+ ⅝
7¾	8	100	Wabash	8	8	8	8	.....
22¾	23	900	Wabash pf.	23	23	22¼	22¾	– ⅛
88½	89	672	Western Union Tel.	89	89	88¾	88¾	– ¼
12	12⅛	3,345	Wheeling & L. E.	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	.....
58	59	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	+3
30	30¼	1,395	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	31	31⅜	30	30	– ⅛
18	19½	200	Wisconsin Central.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
57½	58½	550	Wisconsin Central pf.	58¼	58¼	58	58¼	– ⅝
Sales.		431,180						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	.....	Lake Shore	211½	210
2s, c., 1918	108½	100	Long Island	65	70
3s, r., 1918	108½	108¾	Nash., C. & St. L.	100	.....
3s, c., 1918	108¾	.....	M., C. & R. pf.	105	.....
4s, r., 1907	111¾	111¾	Man. Beach	11	20
4s, c., 1907	113	111	Mil., Coal pf.	65	75
4s, r., 1925	130½	130⅝	M., W. & St. L.	.....	.....
4s, c., 1925	130¾	130⅝	Mich. Cent.	110	.....
5s, r., 1904	111½	112	M. & St. L.	112	.....
5s, c., 1904	111½	112	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	97	98
.....	.....	.....	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	26	27
Adams Exp.	115	120	Nat. Lead.	97½	97¾
Am. & Bus.	190	175	Nat. B. pf.	96	99
Am. Cot.	.....	.....	Nat. Lead.	31¼	32
Am. Linseed	11	12	Nat. L. pf.	110	113½
A. M. C. pf.	65½	67½	N. L. O. cfs.	2¾	3
A. S. M. pf.	27	30¾	Nat. Starch.	5	5¾
A. S. R. pf.	119	121	Ont. & W.	14	16
Am. T. & C.	90	100	pf.	50	60
Am. Tob.	145	140	pf.	2d	.....
Ann Arbor.	18	19	pf.	12	15
Ann Arb. pf.	40	41	N. Cent. G.	37	39
B. A. L. pf.	106½	.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1st pf.	70	75
B. R. & P.	32	.....	Norf. South.	75	.....
B. R. & P. pf.	75¼	.....	Pacific Coast.	40½	47½
B., C. R. & N.	102	.....	P. C. 1st pf.	85	90
Can. Pacific.	96⅝	97¾	Penn. Coal.	380	.....
Cap. Tract.	92	98	P., D. & Ev.	2¾	3
C., I. & L.	.....	.....	P., Ft. W. & C.	5	6
C. & N. W.	41	42	C.	190	192
C. & N. W. pf.	204	208	Pressed S. C.	59¾	60¾
C., R. & P.	10	13	P. & W. pf.	10	13
C., R. & P. 1st pf.	15	15½	Pull. Car.	158	159½
Cleve. & P.	180	192	Quicksilver.	2	3
C. C. & I. D.	2	2½	Quicksil's pf.	8½	10
C. C. & I. D. pf.	6	8	R., W. & O.	130	.....
Col. Mid.	7½	8	St. J. & G. I.	5½	6¾
Consol. Coal	80	90	St. J. & G. I. pf.	50	52
Con. Ice pf.	80	90	1st pf.	.....	.....
Eighth Av.	400	.....	St. L. & G. I. 2d pf.	14½	16½
Erie	14	14½	St. P. & Om.	129	130
Erie 2d pf.	18	19½	St. P. & D.	30	.....
F. & P. M.	.....	.....	pf.	100	101
Gen. Elec.	30	.....	Stl. S. ctfs.	59¾	60
Glucose Sug.	.....	.....	pf.	100	103
Ref. pf.	100	103¾	T. P. L. T.	12½	15½
H. B. Claflin	114	116	Third Av.	130	133
Homestake.	73	75	T. & O. C.	15	20
Ill. C. L.	102	.....	T. & O. C. pf.	80	90
Iowa Cent.	14½	14½	Tol., St. L. & K. C.	50	52½
Iowa C. pf.	30	35	U. S. Exp.	130	135
Kan. & M.	11¾	12¾	U. S. R. pf.	115¾	118
K. & D. M.	5	5½	U. S. & B. R.	170	.....
Lac. Gas. pf.	98	100	Wag. F. Car.	191	201
L. R. & W. pf.	80¾	81	Wells, Fargo Exp.	182	188
.....	.....	.....	W. U. Tel.	88½	89

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$270,352,872
Gold reserve	248,757,971
Net silver	3,766,140
U. S. notes in the Treasury	17,380,595
Treasury notes of 1890	885,848
Total receipts this day	1,495,075
Total receipts this month	1,495,075
Total receipts this year	99,527,306
Total expenditures this day	1,710,000
Total expenditures this month	1,710,000
Total expenditures this year	103,794,402
Deposits in National banks	90,951,454
Silver bullion	1,014,957
National bank notes received for redemption	$68,906
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	602,165
Customs	965,531
Miscellaneous	90,779

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@60. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 59c. Mexican dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Standard sold at 2.75.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at 23@23.24. 500 Comstock at 12. 1,150 Consolidated California & Virginia at 2.95. 1,000 Elkton at 1.05. 300 Hale & Norcross at .30. 300 Leadville at .10. 100 Mexican at .55. 600 Pharmacist at .05. 500 Phoenix at .11. 300 Standard at 2.75, and 500 Work at .31.

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.20	Potosi	.30
Adams Consol	.08	Quicksilver	2.00
Best & Belcher	.60	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Breece	1.75	Savage	.15
Brunswick Con.	.22	Sierra Nevada	.70
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Standard	2.65
Challenge Con.	.20	Small Hopes	1.25
Chollar	.20	Union Consol	.20
Crown Point	.20	Utah	.06
Chrysolite	.06	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	Yellow Jacket	.27
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Argentum Juanita	.27
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Alamo	.06
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Anaconda	.46
Crescent	.15	Crip. Ck. Cons.	.14
Catalpa	.20	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.09
Dunkin	.07	Cresens	.....
Deadwood Terra	.65	Golden Fleece	.25
Eureka Consol	.40	Isabella	.06
Father De Smet	.10	Mollie Gibson	.23
Gould & Curry	.30	Mount Rosa	.32
Hale & Norcross	.28	Pharmacist	.04
Homestake	65.00	Portland	2.10
Horn Silver	3.35	Specimen	.60
Iron Silver	.50	Union	.32
Julia Consol	.02	Work	.27
Kitgaten & Pemb	.18	Damon	.10
La Crosse	.16	Elkton	1.00
Lexington Con.	.09	Findlay	.17
Little Chief	.19	Garfield	.14
Mexican	.48	Jack Pot	.66
Moulton	.30	Pinnacle	.28
Ontario	7.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16
Ophir	1.05	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Occidental	.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.14½
Plymouth	.10	Grey Forge	.14½
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Aris. Cop. S. Co.	10½	Golden Fleece	.36
High Five	45¼	Isabella	.90
Jennie Blanche	.05¾	Jefferson	.07½
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.80	Justice	.01
Pilgrim	.05	Mollie Gibson	.27
Alamo	.03	Mount Rosa	.35
Anaconda	.50	Pande Basin	.35
Anchoria	.72	Portland	2.20
Cr. Ck. Cons.	.14	P. Cop. G. M. com.	.01¼
Cannon Ball	.006	Sentinel	.002½
Elkton	1.04	Union Gold	.36
Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.05	Work	.30
Gold Magnet	.01¼	Rosario Honduras	3.00
Gar. Con.	.16		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	108½
Binghamton Gas 5s	95
Fern. Coal Co. pany	10.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Jourgay & Bur. ham pf.	90.00
Marshall Mill	95
N. Y. Biscuit bonds	115
Retsof bonds	76
Retsof stock	16

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alabama, Class A 15,000	109¾	Mo. K. & T. of T. 1s 1,000	88¾
Virginia Fund Debt 2-3s of 1991 2,000	87¾	Mo. Kan & East 1st 2,000	87
Adams Exp 4s 1,500	104¾	Mo. Pac 1st con 3,000	113¾
Am Cot Oil Co 5s 1,000	104½	16,000	113⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000	86	Mob & Ohio gen 4s 18,000	87¼
Atch., Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s 1,000	88	Morris & E con. gtd 2,000	141¾
5,000	88¼	N Y Cent & Hud 5½s 2,000	110¾
10,000	88¾	N Y Cent & Hud. Lake Sh col 3½s 45,000	100
10,000	88⅝	N Y. Cent & West refunding 4s 1,000	104½
1,000	88¾	Nort & West Ry con 4s 1,000	96
10,000	88¾	Nor Pac gen lien 3s 3,000	67
11,000	88¾	Nor Pac prior lien 4s 20,000	108¾
Gen con 4s 2,000	102¼	13,000	102⅞
15,000	102⅝	5,000	109¾
1,000	102¾	Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 1,000	96
4,000	102¾	Nor Pac gen lien 3s 3,000	67
Austin & N'w'n 1st 5s 8,000	96¾	Nor Pac prior lien 4s 20,000	108¾
5,000	96¾	13,000	102⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s 10,000	101	5,000	109¾
B'klyn Un El 1st 5,000	100	Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 2,000	96¾
B'klyn W & W Co 5s 1,000	96¾	Ore Sh Line inc A 5s 5,000xl	103
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000	106½	Inc B and col tr 18,000	79
200	106	Pac Coast 1st 5s 2,000	104¼
Canada So 1st 5s 1,000	106½	Peo. & East 1st 5,000	87
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 2,000	96¾	Peoria & Bas. inc 7,000	20½
15,000	97¼	5,000	80
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc 5,000	12	Reading Co gen 4s 3,000	85¾
Cent of N J gen 5s 4,000	120½	Rio Gr West 1st 1,000	112½
2,000	120⅝	Roch & Pitts con 1,000	120
2,000	120	St L & I M gen 5s 7,000	114
Cent Pac, San Joaq Branch 6s, Speyer & Co ctfs 1,000	111¼	10,000	113¾
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000xl	95½	100,000	113
1,000	95¼	St L & So 4s 3,000	84¾
60,000	95½	St L & San Fran 4s 10,000	85
2,000	96¾	St L & San Fran 2d Class B 1,000	114½
Chi N'w'n gen 5½s 1,000	139	St L & S F g m 5s 3,000	109½
1,000	137	St L S'w'n 1st 3,000	94¾
Col Ind & Iron 5s 1,000	96	5,000	94¾
5,000	95	15,000	94¾
Col Midland 2-4s 5,000	65½	6,000	94¾
10,000	65½	5,000	95
Col & South 1st 4s 2,000	87	5,000	94¾
Denver & R G 4s 1,000	101	St L S'w'n 2d inc 3,000	65¼
Edison El Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 1,000	110	48,000	65¾
Elmira, Cort & N 5s 5,000	101¾	22,000	65⅞
Erie gen lien 4s 5,000	73	15,000	66
15,000	72¾	2,000	66¼
Erie 4s, prior bds 7,000	92	10,000	66¼
Evans & T H gen 5s 10,000	106	1,000	66¼
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s 10,000	103½	41,000	66¼
Hocking Val 4½s 3,000	101½	5,000	66¾
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st 7,000	107	10,000	66¾
Kan City, P & G 1st 10,000	72½	22,000	66¾
1,000	72½	So Pac col tr 4s, when issued 5,000	85½
4,000	72½	25,000	85¾
7,000	72½	6,000	85¼
11,000	72½	So Pac of Ariz 1st 4½s 45,000	100
10,000	72	So Pac of Cal 1st 5s 2,000	108
Keokuk & D M 1st 10,000s20F	114	So Ry 1st 5s 1,000	109¾
Lacleds Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 5,000	106½	1,000	109¾
L S & Mich So 3½s 1,000	106½	Tex & N O con 5s 7,000	104¼
Mex Cent 2d inc 9,000	12½	Tex & Pac

TROUBLE IN A HOSPITAL.

Manager and Superintendent of an Elizabeth Institution Resign.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 1.—There is trouble in the Board of Managers of the Elizabeth General Hospital. It has resulted in the resignation, taking effect to-day, of Henry H. Isham, one of the principal members of the Board of Managers, and Charles N. Bingham, the Superintendent of the hospital.

The cause of the trouble, so far as can be learned, was a conflict of authority between Superintendent Bingham and Miss Dodge, who is matron of the hospital and directoness of the nurses. Mr. Bingham's predecessors in the position of Superintendent had full charge of the institution, subject, of course, to the Board of Managers. Mr. Bingham soon found, however, that there was a dual management, created by the Training School for Nurses Committee, which gave Miss Dodge certain powers she did not previously possess, and considerable unpleasantness resulted. At last a complaint was made to the Training School Committee by Miss Dodge against Superintendent Bingham.

The matter was carried to the Board of Managers and eventually an investigation was ordered. Mr. Bingham did not think this investigation would be a fair one and he resigned. Mr. Isham, who also resigned, has asked Mr. Bingham to take a position in his employ which he occupied before becoming Superintendent.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Continued Demand for High-Class Dwellings—Dealings Among the Operators—Other Items.

Charles Buek has sold to Julius J. Lyons for about $50,000 the four-story brick and stone dwelling 503 West End Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 30 by 40 by 46, taking in part payment the five-story building 5 West Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103, Van Beuren leasehold.

Charles Buek has sold the four-story the four-story dwelling 59 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 60 by 102.2.

Clarence True has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 118 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 102.2, for about $40,000.

Louis Lese is the buyer of the five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue, sold recently by the Blodgett estate.

Ludwig Reiderer has sold to Robert Gordon through Peter F. Callahan the five-story flat northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eightieth Street, 27.2 by 82.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought and resold to a builder the northwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 100.

The same operators have also bought 123 and 125 Cherry Street, old buildings, on a plot 33.4 by 84.

David Davis has sold for J. Allen Townsend to an investor the two five-story double flats 42 and 44 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, each 25 by 88 by 100.

Simon Fine has sold for Jacob J. Sommer the seven-story flat 635 East Ninth Street.

According to yesterday's transfers, the Mount Sinai Hospital, which already owned the entire block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Street, with the exception of a part of the Madison Avenue front, has taken steps to acquire the latter and complete the site for its new buildings. William Schuster transferred to the hospital 1,462 and 1,464 Madison Avenue, and Emanuel Arnstein conveyed the parcel on the west side of Madison Avenue 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 75. The consideration in each case was nominal.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Riverside Drive, east side, 59 feet south of One Hundred and Fifth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 21 by 62; A. G. Loomis of 52 Wall Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $34,000.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 340 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 48; Schwalenberg & Coryell, owners; John Schwalenberg of 693 Jackson Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Station 8, east side, 500 feet south of Olin Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 58 by 18; N. & H. Vought, owners; J. D. Reay, architect; cost, $200.

Alterations.

No. 74 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; estate of Ogden Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 103 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; R. Embigler of 316 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 132 West Nineteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and workshop; Edward Jansen of 124 West Nineteenth Street, owner; W. C. Trohme, Bible House, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,986 Burnside Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Minnie Adams of 388 Mount Hope Place, owner; A. Boehner, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,682 Park Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Mrs. Ella Masemann, premises, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 115 to 119 East Twelfth Street, to a two-story brick electric power house; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 340 East Fourteenth Street, to a three-story brick engine house; city, owner; cost, $6,000.

Weeks Street, west side, 151 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Kennedy of 1,737 Weeks Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 94 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; G. Aikens, premises, owner; C. E. Reid, architect; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 1.

AUDUBON AV, 388, 18x60; Walter F. Boardman to E. W. Saitta..... $7,000

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 35 ft n from 184th St, 32.8x200; Mary S. Cairns to Hyman and Henry Sonn..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 2.6 ft n from 184th St, 38.6x200; Hughetta Snowden to Hyman and Henry Sonn..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 67.6 ft n from 184th St, 32.6x200; Thomas D. Day, Jr., trustee, to Hyman and Henry Sonn..... 1

AVENUE B, w s, 40.2 ft s of 6th St, 60.1x13x69.6 to the avenue, x 47.1; Rebecca Harris to Samuel E. Jacobs..... 19,500

AVENUE B, w s, 114.6 ft n of 10th St, 25 x70; Louise Finkbeiner, individually and as executrix, to Carl and Johanna Lafrentz..... 21,300

BOSTON ROAD, s s, 26.6 ft n e from the s e corner of Boston Road and Walnut St, x110x25x105; Walter W. Taylor to Diego Schepis..... 550

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 144th St, 99.11x275; Victoria A. Romaine to John L. Miller and another..... 1

CROTONA AV, s w corner of 170th St, 25x61.3x40.11x46.5; Charles G., or Charles J., Jorgensen to Bertha Scheidler..... 1

DELANCEY ST, 139, 25.3x75; Delancey St, 190 22x100; Mary and Charles Neisner to Joseph Goodman..... 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 514.3 ft s of 156th St, 38.11x99.3x39.3x99.5; Fred Bailey to William K. Jordan..... 1

ESSEX ST, 118, 16x60; Annie Engel to Joseph Golding..... 1

GREEN LANE, or Av, e s, 82 ft s of proposed 5th St, 10x100; Rose A. Smith to Harriet E. White..... 1

GROVE ST, e s, 25 ft n of Cliff St, 25x99; William Werner to John C. and Johanna F. Knoll..... 1

HANCOCK ST, w s, 187.6 ft s of Columbus Av, 16.9x100; Giuseppe Bonifato to Vincenzo Pavalle..... 40

HUGHES AV, w s, 71.6 ft n of Oak Tree Place, (and 116 ft s of 182d St,) 25x95; Joseph Trupnell, Jr., to the New York Building and Loan Banking Company.....

JACKSON AV, 1,047, 17.7x87.6; John W. Cornish to Helen M. Case, releases mortgage..... 7,000

JACKSON AV, 1,047, 17.7x87.6; John W. Cornish to Helen M. Case, releases mortgage..... 1

JEROME AV, s w corner of 183d St, 90x75; William S. Phillips to Alexander R. Thompson..... 1

LEWIS, 7 and 9, 33.4x100; Jacob Kottek to Abraham Salomon and another..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1st, 19.9x irregular; Michael L. Kenny to Rose Hymans..... 16,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 172 ft n of Cameron Place, 15x100; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., to Thomas P. Hicks..... 3,100

LOTS 196, 197, and 198, second map of Neill estate, 24th Ward; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c., to Frank J. and Katharina Unger..... 2,050

MACDOUGAL ST, 129, 19.6x95.9; Louisa Kenebel to Jeanne Loreau..... Omitted

MADISON AV, s w corner of 87th St, 100.8x83.2; Frederick Correll and another to Edwin W. Coggeshall and others..... 160,000

MADISON AV, 1,462 to 1,464; William Schuster to the Mount Sinai Hospital of the City of New York..... 1

MADISON AV, 517, 20x85; Arthur B. Proal to Herbert B. Turner..... 64,000

MADISON AV, w s, 25.11 n s of 101st St, 25x86; Emanuel Arnstein to Mount Sinai Hospital..... 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 117th St, 100.11x110; Meyer Hellman to Julia Fleischmann &..... 1

MONROE ST, 266, 25.1x89.4x25x87.6; Francis Campbell to Rebecca Coen..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Suffolk St, 18.10x52x10x52; Isaac K. Greenman to Morris Cohen..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 120.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 86.6x100.1x36.8x98.7; Albert Rothermel to Henry Frers..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 75 ft s of 136th St, 25x100; Fritz Seija to Adolph H. L. Kuver

SHERIFF ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x75; Philip Moeloth to Annie Zimmermann..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 50 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Magdalena E. Salzman to Elizabeth Blundell..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Southern Boulevard, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Herman Raabe to Arthur Simonson..... 200

SUFFOLK ST, 134, 22x90.11, 1-5 part; Isaac Feinberg to Isaac Saperstein..... 150

VAN BUREN ST, e s, 250 ft s of Columbus Av, 41.8x100, Van Nest; Josephine B. Rezzano to Nicola Sarno and another..... 2,400

WASHINGTON AV, s w s, 101.3 ft s e of Westchester Av, 50.8x100x50x101; Henry Frers to Albert Rothermel..... 1

WEBSTER AV, n s, 30.2 ft n e of 205th St, 100.2x124.8x100x130.8; Fanny Hess to William Danenbaum..... 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 81st St, 25.2x56; Riverside Building Company to Julie G. Cruger, executrix, &c..... 50,000

WEST HOUSTON ST, n s, 35.11 ft w of Hancock St, 78x100; Samuel Bachner to Morris Fine and another..... 120,000

WHITEHALL ST, 16, ½ part; Whitehall St, w s, 139.1 ft n of Bridge St, 12.6x irregular, all titles; also all part of small strip, 1x0.7, Rose H. Richardson, devisee, &c., to Anne S. Richardson, quit claim..... 1,984

2D AV, n w corner of 3d St, 24x100; August Ruff to Julius Tishman..... 1

2D AV, e s, 20.10 ft s of 61st St, 20x75; Morris Spier and others to Morris Spier and others..... 15,000

2D AV, 580, 24.8x100; Phil M. Leakin, referee, to David Rosenfeld..... 18,350

3D AV, 1,097 to 1,105, 75x105; Guaranty Trust Company, New York, to Hannah M. Corbin and others, executors, &c..... 1

3D AV, 1,097 to 1,103, 75x105; Lenox Smith to Hannah M. Corbin and others, trustees, &c..... 1

3D AV, 1,097 to 1,103, 75x105; New York and Long Island Bridge Company to Hannah M. Corbin and others, executors, &c., quit claim..... 1

3D AV, e s, 99.7 ft n of 161st St, 25.6x irregular; Clara Decker to William E. Schols..... 1

3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519, 51.1x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Sommer..... 1

5TH AV, n w corner of 115th St, 45x98; Globe Realty Company to Jane Scott..... 100

5TH AV, e s, 25.9 ft s of 106th St, 75x100; Edward A. Hammond to James A. McMillin..... 1

5TH AV, 1,410, 27.11x100; John V. Signell to Eleonora Wallach..... 100

8TH AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 112th St, 25x100; Herman Schmuck and Michael Montag to August W. Wehrman..... 1

10TH AV, 765, s w corner of 53d St, 24.2x60; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman to Daniel Meenan..... 35,000

10TH AV, s e corner of 31st St, 24.8x100; Herman Joveshof to Nathan Wellburg..... 1

10TH AV, centre line 184th St, centre line runs e 200x n 32.6x w 200 to avenue x s 32.6; Avery T. Brown, executor, to Hyman and Henry Sonn..... 1

10TH AV, e s, at centre of 184th St, runs e 200x n 32.6x w 200 to e s of 10th Av x s 32.6; Amsterdam Av, e s, 67.6 f n from 184th St, 32.6x 200; Imogene S. and Annie B. Tracy to Hyman and Henry Sonn, Q. C..... 1

10TH ST, 387 and 389 East, 50x94.9; William Evans to Frederick S. Battershall.. 100

19TH ST, s s, 378.8 w ft of 6th Av, 43.7x —x44.3x100; Edward Jansen to Benjamin Altman..... 1

19TH ST, 126 West, 25x100; Dietrich Ruter to Benjamin Altman..... 37,500

20TH ST, 230 and 232, 40x98.9; F. Sturges Allen to Abner T. Bowen..... 1,000

22D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; John C. Lankenau and another, trustees, &c., to Ann Collamore..... 11,000

26TH ST, n s, 527 ft w of 10th Av, 48x98.9; Eustach Sieber to Simon J. Heron..... 1

34TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of 10th Av, 19.4x88; Charles J. Knapp to William S. Morgan.. 1

38TH ST, 220 West, 16.8x98.9; Eliot Gorton to Charles P. Fries..... 100

39TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Francis Speir, Jr., to William Buhler..... 12,600

56TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; James B. Ludlow, referee, to Francis M. Applegate..... 78,902

56TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Rhoda A. Rogers to Moses Goldman and another..... 1

61ST ST, 235 West, 25x100.5; Fannie Falk and others, executors, &c., to Heyman Kalman..... 16,000

62D ST, n s, 286 ft e of 2d Av, 17x100.5; Jacob Davidson to Bernhard Rosenstock..... 1

70TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Charles Buek to James B. Mabon..... 100

74TH ST, 4 East, 24.9x102.2; William W. Hall to Francis L. Stetson..... 125,000

74TH ST, 332 East, 24.6x102.2; Vincent De P. McGean to Anna M. McGean..... 1

76TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Susanna Roller to Michael C. Collins.. 1

80TH ST, 223 East, 22.4x102.2; James W. Jackson to Thomas Nugent..... 8,080

83D ST, s s, 301 ft e of Park Av, 28.11x102.2; Hattie R. Clark to Libbie Fleig.. 1

88TH ST, 121 East, 20.1x100.8; Bernard Effinger to Mary Farrell..... 1

94TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 75x75x75x100.8; Jane Scott to Globe Realty Company..... 100

100TH ST, s s, 109.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Emma Werthoner to Margaret Busch..... 100

116TH ST, s s, 82.11 ft e of Madison Av, 27.1x101; Samuel Cowen to Jacob Schwartz..... 30,000

117TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; J. Allen Townsend to Clara and Della Max..... 1

119TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 125x100.11; Abby B. Blodgett to Louis Lese.. 1

124TH ST, 209 East, 20x50.11; Bettie Antony and others to James Everard, ½ part..... 7,725

124TH ST, 203 East, 20x50.11; Mathias Anthony to James Everard, ½ part..... 1

124TH ST, 203 East, 20x50.11; William Weis, assignee, &c., to James Everard.. 7,750

133D ST, 248 West, 37.6x99.11; Samuel K. Johnson to Robert J. Blake..... 1

139TH ST, 637 East; Rudolph Krumm to Patrick Meade..... 5,500

142D ST, s e corner of Lenox Av, 75x74.11; Robert J. Blake to Samuel K. Johnson.. 1

Recorded Leases.

BRUNNER, Louisa M., to Paul H. A. Weiman; 141 East 17th St, 5 1-12 years. $1,200

CAIN, M. J. & M. C., to Louis Dorfmann; 639 East 138th St, store, 5 years, 800 to 840

SULLIVAN, Hannah, to the Albert Busch Co.; 584 Water St, 10 months..... 460

VAN BEUREN, Mary S., to William Crawford Union Place, n w corner of 14th St, 51.7x116.10, 21 years..... 20,000

VAN RIPER, Charles, to Missouria B. Houpt and another; Gerard Av, w s, 259.4 ft s of 144th St, 53.2x524.2 to Harlem River, 5 years..... 1,500 to 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 56th St, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years..... 65,000

ARNDTSTEIN, Moser, to Elise Boesenberg; 97th St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.8, 3 years..... 2,500

BACHNER, Samuel, to Max Samiowitz; Houston St, n s, 35.11 ft w of Hancock St, 78x100, installments, 6 per cent., 3 mortgages, each..... 2,000

BACHNER, Samuel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Houston St, n s, 35.11 ft w of Hancock St, 78x100, installments. 4,200

BALDWIN, Rose E. and others, to Catharine Madigan, as guardian, &c., Lorillard Place, e s, 271.7 ft n of 3d Av, 3 years..... 322

BALZ, Jacob, to Emilie E. Reeve; Avenue C, w s, 83 ft n of 2d St; also, 4th St, s s, 349 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, installments..... 1,500

BANTA, Harriet T. and another, individually and executors, &c., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Canal St, 361, 5 years..... 16,000

BERNHEIMER, Julia G., to The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 124 West 70th St, 5 years..... 10,000

BLUMDELL, Elizabeth, to James M. Wentz; Southern Boulevard, w s, 50 ft s of 167th St, demand..... 11,000

BOWEN, Abner T., to Broadway Savings Institution; 230 and 232 East 29th St, 1 year..... 20,000

BUHLER, William, to the American Mortgage Company; 39th St, 419 West, 5 years..... 10,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Union Place, n w corner of 14th St, leasehold, 1 year. 150,000

CLARK, George R., to Deborah A. Haviland; 200th St, s e corner of Jerome Av, 5 years..... 2,500

CLASS, Charles H., to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; Avenue A, 161 and 163; 10th St, 287 and 289, 1 year..... 17,182

COHEN, Morris, to Isaack Greenman; Rivington St, s e corner of Suffolk St, 5 years 2,500

COHN, Rebecca, to American Mortgage Company; 266 Monroe St, 1 year..... 11,000

COHN, Rebecca, to American Mortgage Company; 266 Monroe St, 1 year..... 1,500

CRUMP, William R., to Noble H. Briggs; plot begins 60 ft n from n e corner of Pleasant Av and 2d St, runs n 40x e 100, 2 years..... 500

DAUB, Lorillard, to Bettie Antony; 49th St, n s, 500 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years..... 12,000

DORE, Annie, to Amelia R. Fassett; 1,156 2d Av, 3 years..... 11,000

EVANS, William, to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Avenue A, s w corner of 11th St, 5 years..... 42,000

FARRELL, Mary, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 121 East 88th St, 1 year.. 10,000

FINE, Morris, and Leon Lanrowitz to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; Houston St, n w corner of Hancock St, 1 year..... 7,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to John A. Aspinwall, trustee; Madison Av, n w corner of 117th St, 7 months..... 57,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia to Meyer Hellman; Madison Av, n w corner of 117th St, 9 months 4,000

FORBES, Belia C., to Bartholomew M. O'Connor; 48th St, 242 East, 6 months.. 520

FORBES, Belia C., to Fanny Greenebaum; 48th St, 242 East, 2 years..... 1,000

FOX, John, to Richard Webber; 98th St, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, also Lot 4, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, demand..... 3,000

FRIES, Charles P., to Eliot Gorton; 38th St, 220 West, 1 year..... 1,500

FRERS, Henry, to Albert Rothermel; St. Ann's Av, w s, 120.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 2,000

GAFNEY, Bernard E., and another to the Bowery Savings Bank; Houston St, s e corner of Sheriff St, 1 year..... 17,000

GEISMANN, Morse, to Harlem Savings Bank; Brook Av, n w corner of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 12,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, and Morris Rosenberg to Henry De F. Weekes; 60 and 62 Oliver St, and 45½ Oak St, 5 months..... 6,000

GOLDMAN, Moses, and Daniel Levinsky to American Mortgage Company; 56th St, n s, 109 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 8,800

GOLDMAN, Moses, and Daniel Levinsky to Rhoda A. Rogers; 56th St, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 2,800

GOODMAN, Joseph, to Harry Hirsch; 139 and 190 Delancey St, ¼ part, secures notes..... 850

GUMBLETON, Henry A., and Adolph C. Hottenroth to Philip Freudenmacher; Willis Av, e s, 50 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 4,000

HERTZ, Jacob, to George Ringler & Co.; 7th St, s s, 91.6 ft e of 1st Av, installments..... 5,000

HICKS, Thomas P., to Silvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; Lexington Av, e s, 175 ft n of Cameron Place, 3 years.. 8,000

HOE, Robert, and Laura, to Seaman's Bank for Savings; 683 and 685 Broadway, n w corner of 3d St, 3 years..... 160,000

HOPKE, Wilhelm and Auguste, to Louisa Hillebrecht; Robbins Av, s e side, 75 ft s w of Fox ave, 150ft St, 3 years..... 200

JORDAN, William K., to Fred Bailey; Eagle Av, w s, 514.3 ft s of 156th St, two lots, ½ year, two mortgages, each. 1,800

KALMAN, Heyman, to Fannie Fulk and others, executors, &c.; 233 West 61st St, installments..... 15,000

KERVAN, Charles, to Jacob D. Butler; Amsterdam Av, w s, 877.8 ft s of 165th St, 6 months..... 5,000

KERVAN, Charles, to Jacob D. Butler; Amsterdam Av, w s, 849.8 ft s of 165th St, 6 months..... 5,000

KERVAN, Charles, to Elizabeth Bache and others, executors &c.; Amsterdam Av, 2,090, 3 years..... 23,980

KERVAN, Charles, to Boyle & Evarts Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 83.10 ft s of 164th St, secures note..... 6,400

KERVAN, Charles, to Emma Pretzfeld; Amsterdam Av, 2,092, 3 years..... 25,000

KILPATRICK, Edward W., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Madison Av, n w corner of 95th St, 3 years..... 100,000

KILPATRICK, Edward W., to Thomas Watt; Madison Av, n w corner of 95th St, 1 year..... 10,000

KNOLL, John C., and another to Nikolaus Krause; Grove St, e s, 250 ft n of Cliff St, 2 years..... 2,200

KRUSE, Henry, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lexington Av, n w corner of Warren St, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 4,000

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 119th St, s s, 355 and 375 ft w of Park Av, 1 years, (two mortgages)..... 30,000

LEVINTHAN, Sarah and Louis, to Michael Strauss; Rivington St, s s, 50 ft e of Lewis St, 1 year..... 1,000

LEVY, David, to Oliver I. Pilat; 202d St, s s, 886 ft e of Marion Av, 73.8 ft to Briggs Av, 1 year..... 5,000

LEWINTHAN, Sarah, and another to Benjamin F. Vosburgh, trustee; Rivington St, s s, 50 ft e of Lewis St, 5 years.. 16,500

LUHRS, John, and another to John H. Burt; Goerck St, 1, 2 years..... 2,000

McMILLIN, James A., to Edward A. Hammond; 5th Av, e s, 25.9 ft s of 106th St, 1 year..... 42,500

McGEAN, Anna M., to Vincent de P. McGean; 332 West 74th St, 5 years..... 5,000

McSWEENEY, John, to Robert W. Stuart; Broadway, n e corner of 125th St, 8 months..... 77,000

MEADE, Patrick, to Rudolph Krumm; 637 East 139th St, 5 years..... 3,000

MEENAN, Daniel, to George Ehret; 10th Av, s w corner of 53d St, 1 year..... 5,000

MEENAN, James F., to John F. Steeves; Westchester Av, n w corner of 156th St, 2 months..... 10,000

MILLER, John L., and William J. Dixon to Victor A. Romaine; 144th St, n e corner of Western Boulevard, 1½ years.... 73,350

NUGENT, Thomas, to James W. Jackson; 80th St, 223 East, 1 year..... 1,000

PATTERSON, Maggie D., and another to Samuel Keeler; 6th Av, n s, being e ½ of Lot 684, map of the Village of Wakefield..... 250

RATZ, William L., to William Shillaber, Jr., trustee; 2,717 8th Av, 5 years..... 14,000

RUFF, Charles, to Greenwich Savings Bank; Stanton St, 210, 5 years..... 28,000

PUERLE, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 89th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 10,000

ROSENFIELD, David, to Ernest Ehrmann; 586 2d Av, 5 years..... 12,000

SAUTTER, Edith C., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 388 Audubon Av, installments..... 7,067

SALOMON, Abraham, and Samuel Hauben to Jacob Kettek; 7 and 9 Lewis St, demand (two mortgages)..... 37,650

SARNO, Nicola, and Maddelena Pandone to Josephine B. Rezzano; Van Buren St, e s, 250 ft s of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 600

SCHOENROCK, Marie, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 429 East 83d St, 5 years..... 7,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to William H. Macy, Jr., trustee; 8th Av, w s, 50.8 ft s of 112th St, 5 years..... 27,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Kate M. Ladd; 112th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 23,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Kate M. Ladd; 112th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 23,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to Mary A. A. Woodcock; 8th Av, s w corner of 112th St, 5 years..... 42,000

SCHOLZ, William E., to Clara Decker; 3d Av, e s, 98.4 ft n of 61st St, 3 years.. 3,000

SIMPSON, Sarah M., to German Savings Bank; Franklin Av, new line, at dividing line of Lot 116, runs w 180x n 60.2x e 118.8 to avenue, 1 year..... 3,000

SMITH, William H., to Arabella McManus; 544 West 44th St, 2 years..... 1,000

SOLOMON, Joseph, to Joseph Larchan; 120 and 122 Ridge St, 3 years..... 4,000

SOMMER, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 3d Av, e s, 76.7 ft n of 85th St, 1 year..... 9,450

SONN, Hyman and Henry, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 184th St, 1 year..... 18,000

STETSON, Francis L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4 East 74th St, 3 years..... 70,000

TISHMAN, Julius, to August Ruff; 2d Av, n w corner of 3d St, installments..... 14,000

TOELBERG, Niels, to Adelbert S. Nichols; Crotona Av, w s, 97.7 ft s of 176th St, 92.6x100.9, demand..... 600

TOELBERG, Niels, to Edward L. Quirk; Crotona Av, w s, 97.7 ft s of 176th St, secures material..... 1,375

TURNER, Herbert B., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Madison St, 513 and 517, 5 years..... 160,000

UNGER, Frank J., to Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c.; Lot 198, second map of the Neill estate, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 420

WAGNER, Frank G. to Charles Dorn; Prospect Av, w s, 175 ft n of Fairmount Av, 1 year..... 4,000

WRAGGE, John G., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 115th St, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 9,000

WEHRMAN, August W., to Irving Savings Institution; 8th Av, w s, 25.8 ft s of 112th St, 1 year..... 18,000

WEILBURG, Nathan, to Herman Joveshof; 10th Av, s e corner of 31st St, 3 years..... 5,000

WEILBURG, Nathan, to Maria Jones; 10th Av, s e corner of 31st St, 3 years..... 22,000

WEILBURG, Nathan, to Ella D. Goodrich; Houston St, n s, 35.11 ft w of Hancock St, 78x100, 3 years..... 3,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Jacob Kottek; Downing St, 25, 7 months..... 8,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius and Max, to Emilie J. Murray; 15th St, s s, 271 ft e of 2d Av, ¾ year..... 25,000

WEISS, Eliza, to John J. Muth; Avenue A, s s, 24 ft n of 3d St, leasehold, installments..... 3,500

WERNER, Samuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Jerome Av, w s, 125 ft n of Wolf Place, 3 years..... 3,000

WESTERMAYR, Edward, to Samuel Powell, trustee; 8th Av, 2,743, 5 years.. 18,000

ZIMMERMANN, Annie, to Philipp Moeloth; Sheriff St, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 5 years..... 14,000

ZIMMERMANN, Annie, to Charles Thomsen; Sheriff St, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, installments..... 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE C, 183 to 187; Hyman Olanky and another against Becker & Fine, owners and contractors..... $500

DALY AV, s e corner of 178th St, 19.1x 166x irregular; James A. and E. T. Woolf against Catharine T. Wilcox, owner and contractor..... 429

GERMAN PLACE, e s, 250 ft n of 156th St, 100x100; George Raub against Simon & Catherine Schaeffer, owners; August Roth, contractor..... 118

HAMILTON TERRACE, 39 to 49; Metz & Meyer against Robert Kelly, owner and contractor..... 4,965

PARK AV, 3,814 and 3,816; also 1,521 and 1,523 Washington Av; Hyman Olansky and another against Abraham Farber, owner and contractor..... 825

1ST AV, 2,279 and 2,281; Frank Ferrant against George Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 225

4TH ST, 25 East; Frances Eckenroth & Son against Marcus Willet, owner; Frederick W. Cole, contractor..... 75

86TH ST, 105 West; Josephine Grant against Emma M. Pinkney and others, owners; Raymond M. Grant, contractor.. 83

86TH ST, 105 West; Raymond M. Grant against Emma L. Pinkney and others, owners; Cornelius S. Pinkney, contractor 164

97TH ST, 309 West; Orrin D. Person against F. V. Osthoff, owner; J. J. Zimmerman Company, contractor; John McMahon, sub-contractor..... 368

97TH ST, 309 West; Orrin D. Person against F. V. Osthoff, owner; J. J. Zimmerman Company, contractor..... 804

116TH ST, 123 East; William W. Vaughan against R. Finkle, owner and contractor. 2,612

118TH ST, n s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100; Frank Galotta against Max J. Katz and Morris Abelman, owners and contractors..... 705

120TH ST, 60 and 62 East; Henry H. Meise against Katherine Van Valin, owner; Louis Beck, contractor..... 275

154TH ST, s s, 345.8 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; W. C. Dickerson against Alfred Blumenthal..... 65

160TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Andrew Carlson against Margaret Redican, owner; Louis G. Leyrer, contractor..... 150

BUILDING LOANS UNDER CHAPTER LAWS OF 1897. 418.

DOWNING ST, 25; Jacob Kottek, with Charles I. Weinstein, 10 payments..... 8,000

LEWIS ST, 7 and 9; Jacob Kottek, with Abraham Salomon and another, 9 payments..... 16,000

3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519; Pincus Lowenfeld and another, with Jacob Sommer, 11 payments..... $34,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MARKET ST, 63; Ross & Fisher, on M. J. Gardner to Joseph Hyman..... $42

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, John J., and another to George H. Hyde..... Nominal

CLOCKE, G. De Witt, to Samuel V. Lane, executor..... $2,500

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY to Rosetta S. Ford..... 100

DAGE, Marie E., to Amelia Fechteler.. 2,100

DEANE, Bertha A., to Moses J. Strook. 425

DOELGER, Peter, and another, executors, to Bettie Antony..... 5,000

ENGEL, Martin, to Sarah Sullivan..... 4,000

FRANK, Leopold, to Rose Frank..... 1,000

HABERMAN, Simon, to Mary Manning. Nominal

HOAR, Samuel, trustee, to Louis L. Browne and another, trustees..... Nominal

LEON, Morris, to Adolf Mayer..... 1,500

LIVINGSTON, Julius J., to Henry Klingenstein..... Nominal

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company..... 25,000

MURTHA, Thomas F., executor, to William J. Boyd..... Nominal

ROSENBERG, Abraham, to Central Realty Company..... Nominal

ROSENBERG, Abraham, to Central Realty Company..... Nominal

SAMLOWITZ, Max, to Henry Klingenstein..... Nominal

SCHEEL, John H., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee..... 4,000

SUYDAM, Lambert, and another, executors, to Lambert Suydam..... 95,000

TISHMAN, Julius, to Charles Schmidt.... 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Egbert B. Seaman, trustee..... 4,000

WACHT, Samuel, to John Stemme..... 5,000

WELLS, Marianna P., to Pauline Rose. 3,000

Lis Pendens.

AUDUBON AV, 398; Albert Mamlock against Jacob Hess and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Thorn.

CENTRE ST, 88 and 90; Robert C. Peters and another against Rebecca H. Queen and others, (amended partition;) attorney, B. Yates.

MADISON ST, 170 and 181, (two actions;) Albert Cappelle against Elias Senft and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, L. S. Finn.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 143.7 ft n of Jennings St, 18.9x100; Aaron J. Bach and another against Charlotte C. Rice and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek & Strook.

SPRING ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 45.3x 75.4x irregular; John C. Barth against John Walker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

1ST AV, 852; Robert W. Stuart against William Vaughan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Mocran.

1ST AV, 2,127; Robert W. Tailer, trustee, &c., against Concetta Marrone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

2D AV, e s, 20.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Abraham Greenberg against Mary Wieser, (specific performance;) attorney, A. Cohen.

8TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, 25x100; August Freutel against Margaret and George Vogel, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Heiderman.

23D ST, 151 West, c. Cortenius Gillette against Frederick Hasbrouck, (specific performance;) attorney, E. L. Short.

45TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 18.9x70; the cross &c., of the Church of St. Zion and St. Timothy against Ludwig Fromm and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

63D ST, 115 West; Katherine R. Fierz against Warren A. Fanning and others, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Floch.

69TH ST, 104 West; Jane M. Hamilton and others, executors, &c., against Marie J. Fitz-Mahoney and others (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Starr.

99TH ST, n s, 192 ft w

SUMMER RESORTS.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
PAVILION HOTEL, OPEN JUNE 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, Prop's.
SHARON HOUSE, OPEN JUNE 1.
TO OCT. 1.
B. P. SHARP & SON, Prop's.
Pamphlets on application.

BLUEFISH RUNNING.
FIRE ISLAND
Surf Hotel and Cottages,
OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 15.
Trains 8:20 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. Daily.
East 34th St. Ferry.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
THE KITTATINNY,
OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

8:40 A.M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
September rate: $10 for best rooms.
Every room full ocean view.
I. STRONG HINKSON.

FOREST HOUSE,
(Budd's Lake, N. J., near Lake Hopatcong.)
Special rate of $4.50 over Labor Day, from Saturday to Tuesday. Fishing, boating, all amusements. DURYEA.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
T. F. Silleck.....Manager

Oriental Hotel
Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 14th day of August, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in the said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at a point in Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, one hundred (100) feet or thereabouts easterly from the easterly line of West Broadway, and thence running westerly and underneath said Chambers Street, crossing under the lines of West Broadway, Greenwich, Washington, and West Streets to the shore line of the Hudson River, and thence still westerly through a tunnel or tunnels underneath the said Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the centre of said river and boundary line of the State of New York.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, said application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon, at which persons interested in said application may be notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto. P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the ____ day of ____ 189_, for an extension of a grant of a franchise or right to construct a tunnel under certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turnouts, turn-tables, and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the junction of Ann Street and Park Row in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and running thence by a convenient and eligible route or routes underground to and under the waters of the East River, and to and under the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and County of Kings, to the junction of Adams and Willoughby Streets, in the said Borough of Brooklyn.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto. P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, September 1, 1899.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly, should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices) stating their property by Section, Ward, Block, Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year, in the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn.

For property in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, taxpayers must first have their deeds examined and their property located on the maps in the Department of Taxes and Assessments and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes of the borough the certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished to them by that Department; in no other way can taxpayers feel assured of receiving correct bills.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax. Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in cases of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

James S. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York. DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Bernstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Sept. 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WILLIAM C. CASEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William C. Casey, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, the said William C. Casey was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 1st, 1899.

NO. 1,227—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ROBERT A. FOWLER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert A. Fowler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 13th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 1, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGH GROSVENOR CURRAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,383.

To the creditors of Hugh Grosvenor Curran, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Hugh Grosvenor Curran, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Mary F. Stoughton, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, and the said Mary F. Stoughton, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for the Susan M. Fitch; Marion L. Kelley, and the New York Security and Trust Company, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Mary F. Stoughton, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 9, 1899.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Louis H. Steinhart, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Louis H. Steinhart was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 1st, 1899.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—DANIEL C. POTTER, plaintiff, against THE MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIATION, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles E. Palmer, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Action to recover damages for libel.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 22, 1899.

BENJAMIN SCHARPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 45 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants, The Morning Journal Association, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles E. Palmer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county on the same day.—Dated July 28, 1899.

BENJAMIN SCHARPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
jy29-1aw6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, and city aforesaid, this 2nd day of August, 1899. Present, Hon. Chas. F. MacLean, Judge.

In the matter of the application of THE WENZLIK MUSIC SUPPLY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, to change its name and assume the name of "The New York Music Supply Company."

Upon reading and filing the petition of The Wenzlik Music Supply Company, verified the 23d day of August, 1899, praying that it might be allowed to change its name and to assume the name of "The New York Music Supply Company," and on due proof of publication of this application, and on the certificate of the Secretary of State, dated the 13th day of May, 1899, and the Court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to its assuming such name, now on motion of Frank W. Angel, attorney for the petitioner, Ordered that the said The Wenzlik Music Supply Company be and it is hereby authorized to assume the name of The New York Music Supply Company in the place and stead of the said name of The Wenzlik Music Supply Company on and after the 23d day of September, 1899, provided that within ten days from the entry of this order that it shall file in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York all papers herein, and also provided that it shall within ten days after the entry of this order file in the office of the Secretary of State a certified copy thereof; and further ordered that a copy of this order be published within ten days of the entry thereof in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, once in each week for four successive weeks.

Enter C. F. M., J. S. C.
au26-1aw4wSa

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York: To all persons interested in the estates of JULES J. DE NEUFVILLE and AUGUST DE NEUFVILLE, individually and as copartners under the firm name of "de Neufville and Company," assigned to Philip Fluhr for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of Philip Fluhr, as assignee of Jules J. de Neufville and August de Neufville, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of such account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Martin [Seal.] L. Stover, one of the Justices of said court, this 18th day of July, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
FREDERIC G. DOW, Attorney for Assignee, 192 Broadway, New York City.
jy22-1aw6wSa

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. GRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated July 18, 1899, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Morris Heights, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, also called Powell Place, twenty (20) feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly, parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.

Dated August 31, 1899. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.
178th St., (Powell place.)

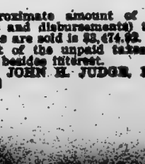

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are sold is $3,674.62. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $30, besides interest.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
jl-8w6wTuSaSa

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH G. TURNURE, plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in Section 5, in Block 1,308, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, the easterly wall being a party wall.

The said premises being now known and designated by the Street Number 148 East 49th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and being the same premises conveyed to said Clarence H. Brown by Carrie Bendheim by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated August 30, 1899.
EDMOND R. WISE, Referee.
JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.
49th Street.

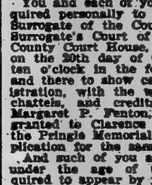

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,067.96, with interest thereon from August 22, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $219.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $524.46.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,500, with accrued interest thereon at five per cent. from July 6, 1899, payable in gold.

Dated August 30, 1899.
EDMOND R. WISE, Referee.
au21-2aw5wTh8Sa2t

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. BAIRD, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

GEBHARDT, JOHANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to August Bleiler, Carl Bolder, Konrad Bolder, Frans Bolder, and Sophia Grunewald, the heirs and next of kin of JOHANNA GEBHARDT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward B. Amend of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Johanna Gebhardt, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September next one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the City of New York, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HYLAND & ZABRISKIE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 45 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
au31-2aw5wTuSaSa

COAL.

BEST QUALITY LEHIGH, RED ASH, AND LOCust Mountain coal at lowest cash rates.
THOMAS FOSTER.
Yards 324 St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 9th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STERNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 9th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. STERNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office in said County of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. STERNE, Executor. MOSES & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 25 Nassau Street, New York City.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23rd day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy6-1awSmSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City. ap15-1awSmS

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City. ap8-1aw6mS

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLAIR HUNTER, WARREN HUNTER, Executors. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-1aw6mst

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan. ap22-1aw6mS

SCHRAG, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 545 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23rd day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1899. EBERHARD FABER, Executor. FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Executor. m10-1aw6mS

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. ALVIN C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors, THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-1aw6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au12-1aw6mS

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seaside Resorts. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St.; week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward Str. stops at Newport.
PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R. foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.
STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.
NORWICH LINE
For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 36 N. R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
Lahn.....Sept. 5 | Trave.....Sept. 19
Kaiser W. d. Gr. Sept. 12 | Saale.....Sept. 26
Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southamp'n
†Twin-screw Express Steamer.
ANTWERP—HAMPTON—BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Sept. 7, 10 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Thursday, Sept. 14, 11 A. M.
Bremen.....Thursday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Main.....Sept. 9 | Aller.....Sept. 23
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar or Algiers by Express Steamers.
†Aller...Oct. 28, 11 AM | *F. B'm'k, No. 18, 11 AM
*A. Vict'a, Nov. 4, 11 AM | †Werra...Nov. 25, 11 AM
†K. Wm. II, No. 11, 11 AM | *Ems.....Dec. 2, 11 AM
For Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 3 and Jan. 10.
Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris & Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), Hamburg.
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Sept. 21, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 14, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Penn'lva., Sept. 2, 2:30 PM | Pretoria, Sept. 16, 3 PM
Palatia, Sept. 9, 8 AM | Patria, Sept. 23, 7:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Paul.....Sept. 6 | St. Paul.....Sept. 27
New York.....Sept. 13 | New York.....Oct. 4
St. Louis.....Sept. 20 | St. Louis.....Oct. 11
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
*Southwark.....Sept. 6 | *Kensington.....Sept. 20
*Westerland.....Sept. 13 | Noordland.....Sept. 27
*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MESABA.....Sept. 2
MANITOU.....Sept. 9th
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 16
MOHAWK.....Sept. 23
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic...Sept. 6, Noon | Majestic...Sept. 27, Noon
Wood'n Hill, 13, Noon | Teutonic...Oct. 11, Noon
Cymric...Sept. 19, 5 P.M. | Germanic...Oct. 11, Noon
Oceanic...Sept. 20, Noon | Oceanic...Oct. 18, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to
WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Etruria...Sept. 2, 2 P. M. | Umbria...Sept. 16, noon
Campania...Sept. 9, 9 AM | Lucania...Sept. 23, 9 AM
Servia...Sept. 12, 11 AM | Aurania...Sept. 26, 11 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
NIPPON MARU...Sept. 12 | KOREA...Sept. 29
RIO JANEIRO...Sept. 19 | AMER. MARU...Oct. 6
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 327 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
†7:50 a.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex.	†10:20 p.m.
*8:00 a.m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p.m.
†8:30 a.m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p.m.
†9:45 a.m.	Fast Mail	†5:00 p.m.
†9:40 a.m.	Saratoga Special	†9:30 p.m.
†10:30 a.m.	Day Express	†7:00 p.m.
†11:30 a.m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p.m.
*1:00 p.m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p.m.
†1:00 p.m.	Southwestern Limited	†10:00 p.m.
†1:50 p.m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:45 a.m.
†3:30 p.m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:45 a.m.
*3:35 p.m.	Albany Special	12:00 p.m.
†3:35 p.m.	Troy & Saratoga Special	12:00 p.m.
*4:00 p.m.	Detroit Special	*7:30 a.m.
*5:30 p.m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p.m.
*6:00 p.m.	Western Express	*8:15 p.m.
*6:25 p.m.	Northern Express	*7:20 a.m.
*7:30 p.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex.	*8:20 a.m.
*8:00 p.m.	Pan-American Express	*7:30 a.m.
*8:30 p.m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*9:00 a.m.
*9:15 p.m.	Pacific Express	8:00 a.m.
‡12:10 a.m.	Midnight Express	*7:00 a.m.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *8:30 A. M. (Liberty Street only,) 1:25 P. M. and *12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 P. M., (Liberty Street only,) *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *9:55 A. M., *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
ST. LOUIS, BLUE TRAINS, *9:55 A. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:35, *9:55 (Diner,) *11:25 A. M. (Diner,) †12:55 P.

NEW LIFE IN RAMAPO GRAB

Effort Will Be Made to Push Through Amended Contract.

NAGLE IN McCARTNEY'S PLACE

Street-Cleaning Commissioner to Resign and the Controller's Side Will Lose a Vote.

Proof that the Ramapo water contract is not dead was furnished yesterday when a high Tammany official announced that as soon as the pending injunction suits are disposed of an effort will be made in the Board of Public Improvements to revive it, with amendments The assertion was also made that when the matter next comes up a new man would be found in the seat of Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney, whose deputy, Capt. F. M. Gibson, has been one of the most ardent opponents of the Ramapo job, and that this new man would vote with Commissioners Dalton and Keating, President Holahan, the Mayor, and Corporation Counsel Whalen in favor of the contract, as against Controller Coler and Commissioners Kearny, Kane, and Shea.

The man who has been selected to fill the place of Commissioner McCartney was said to be Percival E. Nagle, the Tammany leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, and one of the four district leaders who does not hold a public office. Mr. McCartney, who has long been ill, it was said, has finally decided to resign his office, as he has been tacitly urged to do by Tammany leaders, who dislike him because he has insisted on the retaining in office many of the men employed under the administration of the late Col. Waring. Mr. Nagle, it is said, is more pliable than the incumbent of the place, and he will support the Ramapo scheme if he is ordered to do so. With this change in the personnel of the Board of Public Improvements, the men who favor the Ramapo plan expect to railroad the contract through, for they are confident in the outcome of the pending suits.

As a further aid to this plan, one of the members of the board, who is, and always has been, a supporter of the Ramapo job, announced yesterday that he had discovered "a nigger" in the resolution which was adopted by the board on Wednesday last. This "nigger," it was pointed out, consists in a job to force the city to acquire the property of all the private water companies which are now serving the residents of certain sections of the city, especially in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond. The alleged job, it was said, was in the interest of the Brooklyn Democratic organization, several of whose leaders, it was alleged, were interested in these companies and in watersheds contiguous to the city.

The resolution, which was offered by Bridge Commissioner Shea, was as follows:

Resolved, That it is not in the public interest or for the public weal neither is it necessary that the city should contract with a private corporation for its supply of water; that upon the expiration of the term of the existing contracts for such purpose proceedings should be taken to acquire the rights of the persons or corporations holding or owning any such rights, to the end that the municipality shall own its water system exclusively.

In his first annual report, Commissioner Dalton says that there are four private water companies which furnish a part of the supply for Brooklyn. Of these, one, the Long Island Water Supply Company, has since passed into the hands of the city, leaving the Flatbush, the West Brooklyn, and the Blythbourne Water Companies as relics of ante-consolidation days. In Queens there are five private companies furnishing water to the city. These are the Citizens', Jamaica, Woodhaven, Wyckoff Heights, and Queens County. In 1898 the city paid to these eight concerns for hydrant service $86,709. Inasmuch as all of these companies have long-time contracts with the city, it is said, even if a job were intended, the resolution could not be made effective until long after the present Board of Public Improvements has gone out of office.

Bridge Commissioner Shea is out of the city, but his deputy, Thomas H. York, said yesterday that the resolution presented by his superior was drawn in absolute good faith, and that the attempt to decry it as a part of a job was made for the purpose of influencing public opinion against Mr. Shea and Controller Coler. "If the Ramapo raiders can get any capital out of that plan of campaign," Mr. York said, "they are welcome to it. I believe the public knows who its friends are in this matter."

SHEEHAN ON RAMAPO GRAB.

Denies He Held Back Resolution at Executive Meeting on Croker's Promise to "Call Off" Goodwin.

Both parties to the Sheehan-Goodwin contest in the Ninth District made strenuous denials yesterday of a story to the effect that John C. Sheehan had intended to introduce a resolution denouncing the Ramapo water scheme at the Tammany Executive Committee meeting Tuesday night, but had been induced not to do so by Croker's promise to "call off" Goodwin and Smith.

John C. Sheehan said that, while he never had intended proposing an anti-Ramapo resolution in the Executive Committee meeting, he was satisfied that the rank and file of Tammany, as well as the Democratic voters of the city generally, are lined up against the proposition.

"I have not hesitated to denounce the Ramapo steal," he said. "The morning after the matter became public, I said that I was decidedly opposed to it, which statement was based upon the knowledge I acquired in regard to the water supply of this city, when connected with the Aqueduct Commission some years ago. I then believed that the city would have an abundant supply of water for the next twenty-five or thirty years, and I so believe now.

"This Ramapo job is the most outrageous and brazen attempt ever made to plunder the people of New York, and the press of this city is deserving of the highest praise and has earned the gratitude of all classes of our citizens who believe in the honest administration of public affairs by putting the finishing touches to it.

"No proposition has been made to me with the view of Mr. Goodwin being 'called off' in the Ninth Assembly District. In common with a large majority of the members of the Tammany Hall organization of the Ninth District, I want Mr. Goodwin to remain 'in the race,' otherwise the Democratic voters of the district would not have the opportunity they welcome to crush out with their votes, and so give emphasis to the bitter resentment they feel against, outside interference and autocratic dictation in matters concerning their home affairs. The people of the Ninth District will show by their votes that they have no use for slanderous ingrates, public plunderers, and Ramapo raiders."

Frank J. Goodwin, who is leading the fight against Sheehan, and Thomas F. Smith, his chief lieutenant, flatly contradicted the report that they had been called off. "No power on earth, not even Richard Croker himself, could stop this fight," said Councilman Goodwin.

RAMAPO PLAN DENOUNCED.

Anti-Tammany Men in Twenty-ninth District Adopt Resolutions and Elect Officers.

The revolt in the Tammany Hall organization in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, the home district of Richard Croker and John F. Carroll, was formally organized last night at a meeting at the Tuxedo, which was attended by delegates from twenty-five of the twenty-eight election districts in that Assembly District. The keynote of the revolt was opposition to the Ramapo Water Company's plan and denunciation of the present leadership of Tammany Hall.

Ex-Police Justice Koch was elected President of the new organization, and Abraham Schwab Treasurer. A full set of officers was chosen, and also the following Finance Committee: Abraham Schwab, Chairman; Jacob Katz, John Ehrman, Henry Shannon, and E. Stachelberg. Charles I. Champaign was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Press, and Printing. Mr. Schwab announced that he had received a check for $100 from John C. Sheehan, and a promise of more if needed in the work of overthrowing Robin M. Morgan, the present Democratic leader, in the district.

The main resolutions of the meeting dealt vigorously with the proposed Ramapo water contract, and were unanimously adopted. Meetings of the organization will be held each Tuesday and Friday until the primary elections.

P. J. GLEASON MAKES CHARGES.

Says that Queens Citizens Are Being Swindled by Politicians.

Kern's Hall, on Flushing Avenue, Astoria, was crowded last night, when ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason addressed a meeting of the Home Rule Democracy of Queens. He attacked the city Government and said the affairs of Queens Borough were being administered not for the benefit of the people of the borough, but for the benefit of the politicians of Manhattan and a few politicians of Queens. He claimed that the borough was being swindled, that its money was being thrown away, and that what improvements were being made were for the benefit of people living outside the borough.

Gleason said that the Citizens' Water Company of Newtown was being paid $75,000 a year for a service it didn't render. The contract with the city called for the delivery of 2,000,000 gallons of water a day, under pressure of eighty pounds. He claimed to be able to prove that it was impossible for the Citizens' Water Company to furnish the city with more than 500,000 gallons a day, as it had only an eight-inch main, and its pressure was nothing like eighty pounds. Furthermore, the company did not have the appliances for pumping 2,000,000 gallons a day. He said he was willing to bear the expense of an investigation which would show the actual amount of water furnished daily by the Citizens' Water Company.

Out in what had been the town of Newtown ex-Mayor Gleason said there were 2,000 gas lamps lighting up streets and avenues where no one lived. He knew of one tract where there were 300 lamps. That tract was owned by members of Tammany Hall and members of the Democratic Club of Queens Borough. He charged that Thompson Avenue was being improved to help politicians owning property racing on it.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN A HOTEL.

One Killed, Another Badly Hurt, by Bursting Boiler in Gramercy Park —Excitement Among Guests.

A hot-water boiler exploded in the basement of the Gramercy Park Hotel yesterday morning, and there was intense excitement for a time among the half a hundred guests, the majority of whom were women. Charles Ebbloc, a cook, and his assistant, Charles Singleton, both colored, were scalded about the head and body by hot water and bruised by flying bricks, and were removed to Bellevue Hospital, where Ebbloc died. Several thousand dollars' worth of damage was done.

The boiler was about 3 feet in diameter and 6 feet in height. It stood next a brick wall 12 inches thick. The force of the explosion, of which the cause is unknown, was great enough to throw down a great part of this wall. It scattered bricks and mortar about the room and the next one, and half buried the two men, who were sitting in it reading. Many pieces of brick and mortar hit them, and the scalding water poured over them.

The occupants of the hotel were, for the most part, in their own rooms. Everybody in the building heard the explosion, and there was at once a general rush for the halls. The guests without exception took to the stairs as the quickest way out of the hotel. No one tried to get out of the windows.

There was no smoke in the halls or in any part of the building, and no definite indication of fire. As the guests moved hastily down through the house, people appearing from every room and joining the crowd, the excitement was very great.

The women rushed on till they reached the sidewalk, and then they gathered on the opposite side of the street, outside Gramercy Park. There had been a good deal of screaming among them, and every woman was in a badly frightened state as she stopped in her flight. Those who had children had taken them by the hands and led them down with them. Fortunately no one fell in descending.

The elevator did not run, the elevator boy not proving quite equal to the occasion when the explosion took place. He took to the street among the first. Nobody else seems to have thought of the car, or if it was thought of no one cared to attempt to use it.

As soon as quiet had been restored among the guests it was observed that there was no fire, and that no damage had been done above the basement. An investigation was immediately made in the basement, and the two men were found bleeding and scalded in the debris. Ebbloc's arm was broken and he was scalded and bruised about the head and body. Singleton was scalded and bruised in almost as bad a way.

Ebbloc prayed all the way to the hospital in the ambulance, and continued to pray loudly while being carried through the wards. He was a Baptist, and would cry: "O Lord, don't let me die; but if this coon dies take him to heaven." He soon became unconscious and died.

A great crowd of persons assembled outside the hotel after the explosion. There was no scare among the people in the neighboring houses. Some thought that the cause of the explosion was low water in the boiler.

TWO BOYS BITTEN BY A DOG.

Bull Terrier Causes a Panic in Brooklyn Before He Is Killed.

A brindle bull terrier, supposedly mad, caused a panic in the crowded Brownsville section of Brooklyn late yesterday afternoon. Two boys were bitten by the dog.

The dog appeared suddenly at Stone Avenue and Eastern Parkway, where half a hundred children were playing in the street. Joseph Bernstein, ten years old, of 384 Stone Avenue, was pounced upon by the dog. He was badly bitten in the left leg.

At Belmont and Stone Avenues Henry Glickman, twelve years old, was bitten on the right thigh. After chasing the dog for a dozen blocks, Policeman Howard cornered him on Glenmore Avenue. The dog attacked him. The policeman fought the animal with his club, and then killed it with a shot from his pistol.

Glickman and Bernstein were attended by an ambulance surfgeon from St. Mary's Hospital, and by Dr. N. E. Cohen of 521 Stone Avenue.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band, to-day at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

National Anthem.

Overture, "Semiramide" ..... Rossini
Fantaisie for cornet, "Voce di Gabriel" ..... Chambers

Mr. W. Paris Chambers.

Concert Waltz, "Lone Star" ..... Savasta
Grand Selection, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Characteristic, "Totin' de Piccaninny" .....

March, "Jeffersonian" ..... Fanciulli
Sextet from "Lucia" ..... Donizetti
Plantation dance, "Kentucky Memories" .....

"Marching to Victory" ..... Wagner
Descriptive, "At the Old Grist Mill" ..... Muller

At Van Cortlandt Park Sause's Band will give this programme:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

March, "Van Cortlandt" ..... Sause
Overture, "Raymond" ..... Thomas
Waltz, "Becky Sharp" ..... Hanan
"Reminiscences of All Nations" ..... Godfrey
Cornet solo, selected ..... Keneke
E. Keneke.
Scenes from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
Romance of Athlone ..... Olcott
Characteristique, "A Southern Jamboree" .....
Lerman
Finale, "Peace Forever" ..... Lacalles
"Auld Lang Syne."

Schools to Reopen Sept. 11.

Superintendent Jasper announced yesterday that at the reopening of the schools on Sept. 11 all the old buildings would be ready for occupancy, and he thought that he would be able to announce to-morrow that eight of the new buildings would be ready. He expected to be able to find a seat for every scholar without overcrowding, and thought 10,000 more pupils would register this year than last.

Child Killed by Ice Wagon.

Harry Platkin, five years old, of 95 Henry Street, was run over and killed by an ice wagon while at play in front of his home yesterday afternoon. The driver of the wagon, Abel Epstein, eighteen years old, of 63 Broome Street, was arrested.

Opening of Jersey City Schools.

The Jersey City Board of Education yesterday decided to extend the Summer vacation one week because only about one-half the schools will be ready on Sept. 5, on account of repairs. They will all open on Sept. 11.

WILL OF EX-JUDGE HILTON

Estate Valued at $6,000,000, of Which $5,000,000 Is Realty.

NO BEQUEST TO ANY CHARITY

Entire Property Left in Trust to Relatives—Paper in Handwriting of the Testator.

The will of Henry Hilton, which is in the handwriting of the ex-Judge, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. A statement which accompanied the will said the entire estate amounted to $6,000,000, $5,000,000 of which was in real estate and $1,000,000 in personal property. There was no charitable bequest whatever.

In the envelope containing the will was a statement to the effect that some portions of the will, which had been pasted together and blurred by the mucilage, the testator had retraced, so that the writing would stand out clear and plain. He made a request that he would like to have Elihu Root act as executor of the will, and said: "I have consulted nobody about my will, nor has any one ever talked to me on the subject."

The testator makes a special request that Herbert Anstey shall remain in the employ of the estate and that R. G. Smyth shall have charge of the Saratoga property. The will was offered for probate by the law firm of Russell & Holmes. Mr. Russell is a son-in-law of the deceased.

The entire estate is left in trust. To the testator's daughter Cornelia H. Hughes is given $50,000, and to his daughter Josephine H. Russell a like bequest. Each of his sons, Edward B. and Albert B., gets $50,000. Each of his grandchildren gets $10,000, his brother, James H. Hilton of Iowa, $5,000, and a sister, Mary A. Brawn, $5,000. Another sister, Eliza Hilton, gets $10,000.

The executors are to distribute $25,000 of the estate to Henry B. Hilton and his wife, Agnes, in such a manner as they may deem fit. The residue of the estate is divided into twelve equal parts. Cornelia H. Hughes gets two of these parts, Edward B. Hilton two parts, Josephine H. Russell four parts, and Albert B. Hilton four parts.

The will provides for the personal payment of all the bequests. The shares left to Cornelia Hughes cannot be sold, transferred, or assigned, according to the provisions of the bequest, and are to go to her son, Henry H. Hughes, after her death. The same provisions are made respecting Edward B. Hilton, and the executors are to pay at such time as they deem fit an amount not to exceed two-thirds of the share to his wife, Dorothy.

The shares of Albert B. Hilton, according to the next clause in the will, can never be controlled by him. The bequest is left in trust, to be paid out by the executors and paid over to him in sums as they think right. The will, in the next clause, provides that the executors are empowered to lease, sell or dispose of parts of the personal property.

The next clause provides that if any legatee shall bring suit or contest the probate of the will that person shall be cut off, and his share shall be given to the children of Mr. Hilton's son Albert and of his daughter, Josephine.

The will also provides that the personal gifts made by Mr. Hilton before his death shall not be taken into account in the division of the estate. The executors are also empowered to operate all hotels and other business conducted by Judge Hilton.

The testator appoints Horace Russell, his son-in-law, and Edward D. Harris of Yonkers executors of the estate. Mr. Harriss's fee shall not in any year exceed $5,000. The will is dated April 13, 1897, and the witnesses are Henry H. Rice, Robert G. Smyth, and Herbert Anstey.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TOURNAMENT.

First Annual Gymnastic Contests of the Pupils Prove Extremely Successful.

The first annual gymnastic tournament of the pupils of the public playgrounds and open-air gymnasiums in this city, maintained by the Board of Education, was held yesterday at Crotona Park, in the Borough of the Bronx. This is an entirely new branch of Public School work, and judging by the exhibition given yesterday and the interest shown by the general public, it is a success.

By 10 o'clock, when the tournament opened, one would have thought that the whole population of the lower east side had invaded the Bronx. The gymnasium where the contest took place is in the park near One Hundred and Seventy-third Street. The judges were C. W. Manchester, J. Blake Hillyer, general directors of playgrounds; Dr. James P. Haney, Supervisor of Manual Training in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, and Dr. Truslow. Entered in the tournament were thirty-two teams of ten boys each who did work on the parallel bars, vaulting bar, vaulting buck, combination ladder, and tumbling mats. Each perfect turn by each boy secured for his team a maximum of four points, and for three turns one hundred and twenty points on each piece of apparatus. This made the highest possible total for each team 800, and notwithstanding the fact that the judges were exacting, one team scored 561⅝. Under the direction of Miss Mae H. Beattys and Mr. J. Blake Hillyer the teams wearing combinations of gymnasium suits that were highly amusing went through their work like professional gymnasts.

A feature that was greatly enjoyed was a three-round boxing match between Louis Buckholtz, six years old, and Max Samuel, seven years old, both members of the class of Public School No. 120 at No. 137 Broome Street. The youngsters, who weighed less than fifty pounds, fought three one-minute rounds, and the cheers that followed each clever blow could be heard for blocks.

When time was called and the go was declared a draw both youngsters seemed reluctant to break away, and Professor Block was obliged to separate them. Ben Hanson and S. Levy of the same class gave an exhibition of wrestling. The boys weighed about fifty pounds apiece. Honors were even, each boy securing a fall. The colored team from Public School No. 80, in West Forty-first Street, did some excellent work on the bars and mats.

The scores of the fourteen teams who participated in the tournament yesterday follow:

Public School No. 1, Henry Street, 141 points; Public School No. 2, Henry Street, 327 2-3; Public School No. 20, Rivington and Forsyth Streets, 168⅔; Public School No. 7, Chrystie Street, 117⅓; Public School No. 120, Broome Street, 551⅔; Public School No. 137, Grand Street, 510⅓; Public School No. 147, East Broadway, 154⅔; Public School No. 92, Broome Street, 292 5-6; Public School No. 75, Norfolk Street, 390⅔; Public School No. 41, Greenwich Street, 493⅓; Public School No. 96, East Fourth Street, 106⅔; Public School No. 80, West Forty-first Street, 297⅓; Public School No. 160, Suffolk Street, 444; Public School No. 181, East Second Street, 280⅔.

The honors of the day were carried off by the team from Public School No. 120, in Broome Street, with a score of 551⅔. The team was composed of Reuben Sturtz, Captain; Herman Goldstein, A. Cantor, E. Gottlieb, Gustav Blum, J. Sheinbaum, B. Kronblum, N. Bernstein, S. Cohen, and L. Bernstein. The boys ages averaged about ten years old. The tournament will be continued to-day.

The Committee on Play Schools, which has had this branch of the school work in charge, is composed of Seth T. Stewart, John L. N. Hunt, and A. P. Marble.

Answers to Correspondents.

"E. C. B."—The Town of Hameln, Province of Hanover, Prussia, was conquered by the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War, (1633.) In 1757, during the Seven Years' War, it capitulated to the French. In that year the Duke of Cumberland, commanding a motley army of scarce 50,000 English and Hanoverians, was attacked by an army of 80,000 effective French soldiers under the Mareschal d'Estrees. On July 26 an action was fought at the Village of Hastenback, near Hamein, in which the Duke was worsted, with the loss of several hundred men. On Sept. 8 he surrendered, sending his English troops home and dispersing the Hanoverians.

"M."—Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton was born in Glasgow and is of Irish parentage.

"S. S. L."—The expression "bathing apparatus" is legitimate enough, provided the meaning of the speaker or writer be understood. Thus it might be applied to the various contrivances used in shower baths and the like.

Common sense will tell you to avoid exposure to cold. You ought to take the well-known remedy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

NEW COLONEL FOR THE 12TH.

Major George R. Dyer Unanimously Elected to Succeed Col. Robert W. Leonard.

Major George R. Dyer was unanimously elected Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment last night, to succeed Col. Robert W. Leonard, appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Volunteer Infantry. It was expected that the friends of Lieut. Col. Charles J. Seiter would put him in the field, but the Lieutenant Colonel declined to run.

Col. Dyer, who is one of the best-known officers in the Guard, is a son of Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island, and only a short time since a Lieutenant Colonelcy of one of the new volunteer regiments was offered to him, but he declined. He first entered the military service as a private in Company K, Seventh Regiment, June 10, 1889, and joined the Twelfth Regiment, as a Second Lieutenant of Company G, May 16, 1892, was promoted First Lieutenant March 7, 1893, and Captain May 2 of the same year.

When he took hold of the company it was small in numbers, but under his administration it rapidly rose to be one of the largest and best-drilled companies in the regiment. When the regiment volunteered for service in the Spanish war, Capt. Dyer volunteered with other officers, and was appointed a Major of the volunteer regiment, May 13, 1898. He served with the Twelfth during its entire tour of duty in the volunteer service.

OPEN SEASON FOR OYSTERS.

Planters Say that the Crop Is Excellent—Prices the Same as Prevailed Last Year.

Oysters are called oysters for fifty-one weeks of the year, but from the middle of the last week of August to the middle of the first week of September they are usually known—at least in the columns of the newspapers—as succulent bivalves. It is the one week in the year when the succulent bivalve is a subject of public as well as private interest, for, as every one knows, the oyster is in season again on the first day of September, and the quality of the crop is naturally a question of the greatest importance.

On the best of authority it can be stated that the oyster crop this season is an excellent one. There was considerable alarm among the planters around Prince's Bay earlier in the year on account of the unusual number of mussels, but steps were taken in time to prevent their ravages, and the crop was not badly damaged. From other places it is reported that the oysters are of unusual size and excellence. The crop of Blue Points is fully equal to last year's, and preparations are being made to ship large quantities of these to Europe, where the people are learning to appreciate them, and to prefer them to the Norfolk "natives." An increased demand is also expected from Western markets, to which are supplied many of the oysters gathered in Staten Island and Long Island Sounds early in the season.

A report was current some months ago that the oyster planters on Long Island were to combine to keep prices up. The threatened trust did not, however, materialize, and for most kinds the prices will probably be the same as last year. The price of "Rockaways," however, will be somewhat higher. The planters do not consider that they have been receiving enough for this now favorite variety, and have combined to bull the market on them. They expect to force the New York oyster-scow owners to pay 50 cents more for each 1,000 cullens than last year, which will affect retail prices very slightly.

James W. Boyle, the head of one of the oldest oyster houses in the city, said yesterday that the finest oysters in the market this season would be the kind known as "Bussard's Bay." Those which have already come to market, he said, were so large that after the shells were opened they could not be closed. They are expensive oysters, and are obtainable only in high-priced restaurants. Mr. Boyle said that the starfish, which bore holes through the oyster shell and suck out the inside, had been on their good behavior this year and had done very little damage.

Although the season is not supposed to begin until Sept. 1, many restaurants place oysters on their bill of fare before this time. Oysters have been obtainable at Delmonico's since last Monday, and in most of the other well-known restaurants diners are no longer referred to the calendar when they ask for a dozen "on the half shell." It is only oysters from this State which are obtainable now. The season for Chesapeake Bay, Virginia, and Delaware oysters is not in full operation till the latter part of October.

DR. SCHELL AGAIN ATTACKED.

Zion's Herald Renews Its Charges of Official Irregularities.

In the current number of Zion's Herald, a Methodist Episcopal journal, the matter of the charges of official irregularity on the part of Edwin A. Schell, General Secretary of the National Epworth League, are discussed at length under the caption, "The Tactics of Guilt." A demand for Dr. Schell's resignation was made by Zion's Herald some time ago, based on his alleged official irregularities, and after an investigation at the Epworth League Convention in Indianapolis about three weeks ago, Dr. Schell denounced "the whole story as published in Zion's Herald" as false.

In reiterating its charges Zion's Herald says: "We charge that Secretary Schell has used his official position for his personal gain in a way which in the business world would be followed by immediate dismissal from every place of trust and confidence. We charge that in a secret contract he not only sold his official influence for a money consideration, but agreed to do the same with regard to future publications which he might control."

In this connection Zion's Herald publishes the text of a contract said to have been entered into between General Secretary Schell and E. O. Extell, by which the latter agrees to pay Schell one-fourth of the royalty received by him from the Western Methodist Book Concern. Secretary Schell also agrees to continue the same relations with Extell "on future books to be edited by me for the Western Methodist Book Concern." The editor of Zion's Herald repeats his demand for General Secretary Schell's retirement.

FUNERAL OF ERNEST NEYER.

Bands of Other Regiments Pay Tribute to the Seventh's Leader.

The funeral of Ernest Neyer, bandmaster of the Seventh Regiment Band, took place yesterday morning from the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The body was taken to the church from the house escorted by a guard of honor, composed of ten members of the Seventh Regiment. When the cortege reached the church the Seventy-first Regiment Band, stationed outside, rendered Chopin's "March Funebre."

As the coffin, draped with the American flag and piled with flowers, was borne up the main aisle, the congregation rose and the Rev. J. M. Seiffert, the senior curate of the parish, intoned a part of the burial service.

Within the chancel were about 100 musicians, making up two complete bodies, a string orchestra and a brass band. Nahan Franko led the musicians in a rendition of Handel's "Largo."

The Rev. Mr. Seiffert then stepped to the casket and read the burial service. Leader Franko's musicians then interpreted Wagner's "Siegfried Funeral March," from "Gotterdammerung."

The floral tributes were handsome. They were sent by Victor Herbert, the Seventh Regiment Band, Seventh Regiment non-commissioned officers, John A. Dix Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Musical Protective Union, Aschenbroedel Verein, the Treasurers' Club, and others.

Among those present at the services were Col. Daniel A. Appleton and staff, Seventh Regiment. The mourners were the widow and Mrs. Morton, the dead man's sister, and her two sons.

After the service the cortege was headed by the Twelfth Regiment Band, and marched to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. The body will be incinerated at Fresh Pond, L. I., and the ashes deposited in the Lutheran Cemetery to-day.

First Colored New York Policeman.

For the first time in the history of Manhattan Island a negro has been appointed on the New York police force. The Police Board yesterday afternoon appointed Pierre Henry, colored, of 464 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, to the position of doorman. Henry stood at the head of the eligible list of fifteen men who took the examination for the position. He failed to pass the physical examination because of bad teeth, but a veteran cannot be refused appointment by reason of physical disability, unless such disability incapacitates him from performing his duty, and Henry is a veteran.

It isn't a good pun, but it's good news.

We are going to take another half "dey" off to-day.

Clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings only until 12.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SWEPT BARE BY HURRICANE

Brig Fredericka Schepp in Port After an Exciting Trip.

WAVES TOSS A SAILOR ABOUT

Took Johnson Overboard Three Times, but Lifted Him Back Among His Companions.

The brig Fredericka Schepp came into port yesterday, towed by the tug Ivanhoe, after an exciting two weeks' experience. The brig presented a peculiar sight as she came up the bay, her hulk standing out of the water, and with no sign of mast or sail, both having been carried away in the hurricane of Aug. 17.

The brig left New York on Monday, Aug. 14, bound for Colon, via Fernandina, for a cargo of cocoanuts. The trip south was uneventful until Wednesday night, when the wind commenced to rise at an alarming rate. On Thursday morning at 6 o'clock six oil bags were put out around the vessel, which broke the force of the seas to some extent, and allowed an easier passage.

The hurricane broke with all its force half an hour later, and carried everything before it. The topsail, lower topsail, mainsail, and fore topmast sails were quick to follow each other over the side, and the deck was strewn with the wreckage. The vessel, then being helpless in the wind, began to drift toward the beach off Cape Hatteras. A few minutes after the destruction of the sails, further excitement was caused by the washing overboard of one of the sailors, Charles Johnson.

Johnson was washed to the stern of the vessel, and it was with great difficulty he was rescued. He had no sooner been rescued than he left the ship's company again and fell astern. Again he was pulled out, and this time the order was given to have all hands lash themselves to escape a like fate.

The order was no sooner given than Johnson went overboard for the third time. This time the men gave him up for lost, but fate decreed otherwise. He was rapidly drifting astern, when a mighty wave came and lifted him bodily back on to the deck among his companions. The men then all lashed themselves to the port quarter, and waited for further developments.

At 8 o'clock the hurricane came from the west worse than ever before, and carried away the fore topmast, main topmast, foremast, and jibboom. The vessel then commenced to plunge on its beam ends, and kept that up for nearly five hours, the men powerless to help themselves in any way. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the main rigging lanyards parted by the force of the wind, and the mainmast broke clean off about three feet from the deck.

After two days of sleeplessness and constant watchfulness, Saturday broke much quieter, and allowed the sailors to do some little work about the vessel. After considerable trouble the men were able to take a spare lower topsail yard, which had fortunately been lashed to the deck, and rig it as a jury foremast. Then, with the assistance of several stout planks, a mainmast of about twenty feet was rigged, being fitted with a trisail and jib. The return journey was then commenced.

On the way back four steamers were spoken, all of whom offered assistance, but the crew would not brook interference at so late a stage, and refused. The vessel slowly made its way north, but easterly winds showed that it would soon be beached if a different course was not taken, so the Delaware Breakwater was headed for. Philadelphia was finally reached without assistance, and the vessel laid up there for a day or two. She arrived from Philadelphia yesterday.

The Fredericka Schepp became well known in 1894, when she brought home the ensign of the wrecked United States war vessel Kearsarge, which was wrecked on Roncador Reef. At that time the ensign was presented to the Government by L. Schepp, the owner of the vessel.

BOLTON HALL'S RENT SCHEME.

Tenants of Reid Avenue Houses Shared in the Profits and Received a 3 Per Cent. Dividend.

Bolton Hall of 111 Broadway, well known for his interest in the affairs of working people, conceived a co-operative idea some months ago, which, through his connection with William H. Scott, a large owner of real estate, he put into practice. Mr. Scott is a retired lawyer, who was formerly connected with the law firm of Chapman, Scott & Cromwell. Mr. Hall's idea was to let tenants share the profits of the property they occupied. Previous to April, this year, Mr. Scott was the owner of houses at 231, 223, 225, 219, and 221 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Hall told the tenants that it was proposed to value the buildings at ten times their proper rent when full, which would be $8,000 each for the single houses and $14,000 for the double, and to reserve as Mr. Scott's share 5 per cent. net upon that sum, which was one-third of the total rent when full, out of which he paid the interest upon any mortgages. Everything that was left after all expenses, including taxes, repairs, insurance, and so on, were paid, went to the tenants in proportion to their rent.

Mr. Hall said yesterday that the tenants of these buildings eagerly entered into the scheme, and that during the months of December, January, February, and March the plan was successful. Then the buildings were sold and the new owner did not continue the arrangement.

"We found during the four months," said Mr. Hall, "that vacancies disappeared, the houses were kept in better repair, and the tenants, instead of being at swords' points with the janitor, reached an amicable understanding with him. We are encouraged by the experiment, and we now have the plan in operation in two other parcels of property, one in Harlem and the other in Williamsburg. Each consists of three double houses."

When the Reid Avenue houses passed out of Mr. Scott's hands a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared. This was distributed among the tenants.

THE ASSESSMENTS FOR 1900.

President Feitner Talks to the Deputy Tax Commissioners.

The work of making the assessments on which the taxes for 1900 will be fixed will begin, in accordance with the charter, on next Tuesday. President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments had a conference yesterday with the Deputy Tax Commissioners, during which he said:

"After the first year's experience in making assessments in Greater New York, we feel confident that whatever imperfections may exist will be corrected in making your assessments for the coming year.

"We desire to impress on you the necessity of equality of assessments, and that it is of the utmost importance that the valuations fixed by you respectively shall compare equally with one another, as the plain intent of the law is that no part of the greater city shall be assessed out of proportion to any other, and to arrive at that conclusion it is quite important that you shall confer with one another, finally using your own judgment, however, in determining the amount of each assessment." Mr. Feitner also urged the necessity of accuracy in the work of making assessments.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Store will be open all day.

Ready-Made Clothing.

You who have an object in economizing should pay heed to our Clothing news. Every line is given to the public for a purpose. Each quotation is the record of a chance that doesn't often occur. We are eager to supply your Clothing needs. We make no secret of it. Our endeavor to present values that render it unwise for you to ignore the Macy Annex has met that measure of victory which usually follows intelligent, honest and brave effort.

Men's Sack Suits, made of fine blue and Oxford heavyweight serge, lined with serviceable mohair serge, double-stitched edges, careful and substantial workmanship throughout . . . $9.99

Men's Sack Suits, made of worsteds that are strictly all wool, numberless designs, lined with best mohair serge, double-breasted vest, worth $18.00; our price $13.24

Men's Top Coats; these nippy evenings make you think of them; made of all-wool doubled-and-twisted covert cloth, sleeves lined with heavy satin, newest shape, worth $10.00; our price $6.94

Youths' Long-Trouser Suits, made of all-wool checks and plaids, sizes 14 to 19 years, worth $9.00; our price . . . $6.88

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, made of all-wool checks and plaids, extra pair Trousers, sizes 7 to 15 years; our price . . . $3.74

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, made of all-wool blue and fancy cheviot, double seat and knees, sizes 7 to 15 years; our price $2.99

Boys' Vestee Suits, made of fine wide-wale serge, silk-faced jackets, silk-embroidered shields, worth $5.00; our price . . $3.74

The Illustrated Weekly Magazine

Accompanying

The New York Times

of Sunday, September 3d,

will contain, among others, the following features:

Full-page portrait of Former Governor Levi P. Morton, accompanied by a sketch of his career.

Pension Bureau in Washington, including portraits of Commissioner H. Clay Evans, James L. Davenport, and others.

Curious freak fishes that may be seen in New York's Aquarium, including the trunkfish, the pouting moonfish, the butterfly fish, the spadefish, and others.

Pictures of some famous paintings, including "The Settlement of Maryland," by Emanuel Luetze; "Morning," by Van D. Perrine; "Night on Cape Ann," by Bruce Crane.

Double-page reproduction of the plan of Milton See for the improvement of the western water front of New York; also a view of the proposed court of honor at 116th Street and Hudson River.

Illustrations from the new book by Oscar King Davis on our possessions in the East, together with review of book.

Photographs of theatrical celebrities, and scenes from some of the new plays to be presented during the coming season.

Portraits of Prof. George Trumbull Ladd of Yale University, who will lecture in Japan next year on psychology; the Rev. Walter Lowrie, new assistant at the Central Presbyterian Church on 57th Street; J. Newton Fiero, special attorney to represent the State in determining the value of public franchises held by private corporations; Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, a leader in the New York State Household Economic Association.

Photograph of the flag in front of Gen. Otis's headquarters in Manila.

New monument for the battlefield of Chattanooga, to commemorate New York's part in the battle of Wauhatchie, Tenn.

Short story, entitled "The Sisters."

Photograph of G. W. Eldridge, the pilot of the Columbia, and "Bertie Way" of the Meadow Brook Golf Club.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TEMPORARY APPOINTEES GO.

Twenty-one Ousted from the Fire Department Under Civil Service Provisions—Mr. Docharty Talks.

Fire Commissioner Scannell announced yesterday the dismissal of twenty-one temporary appointees, under the provisions of the White civil service law, which went into effect Aug. 10. Since their appointment, shortly after Commissioner Scannell took up the reins of office, in January, 1898, they have been drawing salaries at the rate of from $1,000 to $2,500 a year. Among those dismissed are nine Assistant Fire Marshals, distributed among all the boroughs of Greater New York.

The published statement that these temporary appointees had been kept at work in defiance of the law was declared false yesterday by Secretary Augustus T. Docharty of the Fire Commission. He said: "When Mr. Scannell assumed office he found that the contingencies of consolidation demanded that the working force of the Fire Department must be increased. He therefore made application to the Municipal Civil Service Commission for a list of eligibles from which appointments could be made. He was informed that there was no eligible list prepared, and was advised to make his own appointments, which, he was told, would be indorsed by the Civil Service Commission. The appointments were accordingly made, and the comm

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

A work that will have considerable attraction for theatregoers is entitled "Mrs. John Drew's Reminiscences," which will appear in book form from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons after it has completed its course as a serial in Scribner's Magazine. The volume will include an introduction by her son John Drew, and will be fully illustrated from rare prints and photographs. The text will be replete with stories of the old-time American stage, with many choice anecdotes of once famous actors and forgotten plays and managers.

An important biographical work is soon to come from the press of Henry Holt & Co. This is the "Life of Dean Liddell," "of the firm of Liddell & Scott," as college boys are fond of saying. The work is by the Dean's lifelong friend, Henry L. Thompson, vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford. The volume will contain four fine portraits of the distinguished lexicographer, several views of important places in Oxford, and some fac similes of drawings by Liddell himself, who would certainly have earned distinction as an artist (as in fact he did as an art critic) had he not devoted himself so intensely to other pursuits. He was not only a great scholar, but a charming and inspiring character, and thousands of American students who have been grateful for his monumental dictionary will be glad to learn something of one who, great as he was as a lexicographer, was greater still as a man.

It will be recalled that Mr. Kipling recently wrote a poem for The Morning Post of London which he said would not be published in America, as he doubted Americans' ability to appreciate the theme. The title of the poem is "Cruisers." A copy of it has just reached this country. While its theme is entirely British, it is also quite un-Kiplingese. Possibly when Mr. Kipling decided that the poem would not be appreciated over here he had in mind his own shortcomings quite as much as the character of his theme. Mr. Kipling is a great poet, but no great poet can be always at his best. Here is a stanza from "Cruisers":

> Anon we return, being gathered again,
> Across the gray ridges all drabbled with rain—
> Across the keen ridges all crisped and curled,
> To join the long dance round the curve of the world.

A year or so ago Mr. Joseph B. Gilder of The Century Company and one of the editors of The Critic paid a visit to Washington and was permitted by Assistant Secretary A. A. Adee to look over in the State Department some of the "diplomatic" letters written by James Russell Lowell during his occupancy of the American Legation in Madrid. Some of these letters were published in The Critic. These and other interesting ones have now been gathered into book form, edited by Mr. Gilder, and will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in a week or two. The volume will include an introduction by Mr. Adee, and will be entitled "Impressions of Spain." Mr. Lowell was a close observer of men and things, and his letters will be of special interest not only because of their subject matter, but also from the form in which they are presented. Mr. Lowell's style is always that of the littérateur, for he never made any attempt to couch his most important information of state in the language of diplomacy—a language which he never learned or cared to learn.

An elaborate artistic work is announced for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is "Nicolas Poussin: His Life and Work," by Elizabeth H. Denio, Ph. D. The monograph, which will be illustrated with eight full-page photogravures drawn from the works of Poussin, is to furnish a more complete account of the life and work of this artist than can be found in the encyclopedias and histories of art. This subject was taken by Miss Denio as the thesis for her degree at Heidelberg. The material is drawn from the libraries of Berlin, the National Library of Paris, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and the Louvre.

Another life of Abraham Lincoln is announced. The author of this is Ida M. Tarbell, and the Doubleday & McClure Company are the publishers. Some extracts from Miss Tarbell's work have already appeared in McClure's Magazine, where they attracted considerable attention, but in the promised work there is a vast amount of entirely new data and material presented, especially in connection with the President's first inaugural and with his relations with Gen. Grant in the management of the war. The author has been at work on her subject for several years, and is said to have made exhaustive researches among original sources, such as speeches, family records, and telegrams, hitherto unpublished.

Mr. Rossiter Johnson, the editor of Appletons' Annual Encyclopedia, has written the volume "Dewey on the Mississippi," which will shortly appear from the press of D. Appleton & Co. The work will be fully illustrated.

An authorized translation of Dr. Maurus Jokai's "The Poor Plutocrat" is in press at the Doubleday & McClure Company's. This picturesque romance of coiners and robbers of the lawless old aristocracy of Hungary has been very widely translated abroad. In Hungarian it is called "Szegény Gazdagok," and since its appearance in Budapest in 1860 there have been dozens of versions in German, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, and Polish. This, the first English rendering, is made by R. Nisbet Bain from the fourth Hungarian edition. The translator says in his introduction: "I know of no more stirring incident in contemporary fiction than the terrible wrestling match between Strong Joan, the goatherd, and the supple bandit, Fatia Negra, in the presence of the two trembling women."

An important work on Egypt, with some illustrations in color, will be presented in October by Longmans, Green & Co. It is entitled "The Redemption of Egypt," by W. Basil Worsfold. Mr. Worsfold's intention is to represent the physical and social characteristics of Egypt in connection with the work of political reorganization and industrial development that is now in progress. The writer visited Egypt in the Winter of 1898-9 for the purpose of collecting information and making sketches for the book. Artistic Egypt is not neglected, for the remains of mediæval Cairo and the temples in the neighborhood of Luxor and Philæ are illustrated and commented on.

A MODEL CITY CHARTER.

Dorman B. Eaton's Proposals Looking to Good Government in Any City.*

In his "Government of Municipalities" Dorman B. Eaton has made a very ambitious effort. He has attempted to formulate a charter, which, with such slight modifications as local conditions and the extent of the population require, may be adapted to secure good government for any city in the United States. And with his outline of such a charter he has presented an exhaustive argument in favor of its every provision, an argument based in each case on theoretical reasoning and historical precedent, and that has put cities at home and abroad under levy to furnish illustrative experience. The result, whether one approves or not of the volume's specific conclusions, is an extremely important contribution to municipal literature. It is a treatise on the principles of urban government and a history of that government's good and evil development.

The model charter proposed is not a dream of ideal conditions. It is the result of a lifelong study of civic problems by one who has had much practical experience in drafting municipal legislation. And if it be asked whether the result is apt to be worth the pains, (which must have been very great,) our cities, seeming so unlikely to go to outsiders for charters or to seek suggestions in the library, let it be recalled that within a few years the State of New York has made an attempt to secure precisely what this book assumes now to offer. The amended Constitution of 1894 divided the cities of the State into three classes according to population, and the Governor appointed in the following year commissions to draw up model charters for the cities of the second and the third class. If State authority, which is necessarily partisan, has sought, then, an ideal formula for the government of its cities, how much more reason is there to hope that separate municipalities, despairing of good government under present conditions, may earnestly look for a carefully thought out system, or that individual students of civic administration will turn gladly to a thorough discussion of all the issues involved? For there almost incidentally is the great value of the book—and one which its excellent index enhances. The model charter which is practically the volume's conclusion is too novel in its entirety to be adopted anywhere until civil revolution has rendered sweeping change possible; but the course of the argument, the exposition of theory and interpretation of history, is full of help and suggestion about all the details of city government. If one wanted to reform the Coroner's office, to study "home rule," to learn the dangers of a State police, or to consider "government by commissions," he could turn to the book for enlightenment.

That the volume should be as unbiased as an encyclopedia, as curt as a dictionary, is not, of course, to be expected. The author has a thesis to prove, which is the merit of the remedy he proposes. This makes one sure of the practicalness of all the reasoning; but now and then, since words are never minced, one feels that one is paying the price of this gain in practical value. And yet while the volume was still in manuscript various chapters were submitted to ex-Mayor Hewitt, to President Low, to Prof. Goodnow, to Judge Wheeler, to Andrew H. Green, and to Horace E. Deming for criticism, suggestion, and discussion. The result must be that the author's conclusions are not hasty.

In a review of the book, it were impossible to put in a brief article the features of the charter which its author has devised and their justification. He has required 500 pages to do this. Let us indicate only a few of its main requirements, the means by which he thinks any city could obtain an improved government without change in its functions, and some of his suggestions on widely discussed points. The most important of the latter is probably to-day the section on "home rule." The question's exposition is long, full, earnest. While in favor of a larger measure of home rule than is generally conceded to American cities, the author makes a protest reasonable and timely against much thoughtless contention. Mr. Eaton says:

> The problem of home rule, as we ought to clearly see at the outset, raises not only a question between cities and States, but one between the States and the Nation; for the pretended right of secession was but a phase of the question of home rule. We ought to clearly see at the start that if a city has an absolute right to control what it may be pleased to call its own affairs, a village, a town, and a county have the same right.

Subject to the paramount power of the National Government each State under our Constitutional system, is supreme and sovereign throughout its own borders, as well within cities and villages as within rural counties, towns, and school divisions. Persons in these divisions, as a rule, had any political rights at

*THE GOVERNMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES. By Dorman B. Eaton. 12mo, pp. 500. Published by The Doubleday & McClure Company, 141 to 155 East Twenty-fifth street.

Items

1899 1899

LORD ROSEBERY.

His "Appreciation and Addresses" Suppressed in England for Copyright Reasons.*

Although recently issued and already suppressed in London in consequence of a copyright suit brought by The London Times, this volume of Lord Rosebery's "Appreciations and Addresses" has gone into a second edition in America. The fact that the book was published without Lord Rosebery's sanction, the matter being appropriated from the reports of the various speeches as they appeared from time to time, adds new interest to the book, apart from its literary value. The question to be decided is what real property a man has in his own utterances. In a recent address, Lord Rosebery, referring to this matter, said: "At this moment the question is raging before the court as to the first copyright of a speech, when it is delivered and reported, we have only got to this point so far, that the one person who has no property in it is the man who delivers it." Mr. Charles Geake, who is responsible for this volume, concludes his preface as follows:

As to the responsibility for this present volume, all that need be said is that Lord Rosebery undoubtedly made the speeches. In such a case as his, it is more than the written word that remains; and whatever his own personal view may chance to be, of his result, the editor says the conventional 'Go, little book,' with much more than the conventional amount of confidence.

While it would certainly seem that a man should have the first right to decide what should be the final disposition of his spoken words, yet one cannot help feeling grateful to the enterprise of the individual who has given us these delightful addresses, even if so given against Lord Rosebery's own wishes. Made as they were for special occasions, there is yet such a bookish ring to the majority of them that they are well worthy of a permanent form. The book is well edited in that just enough explanation of the time, place, and reason for such address accompanies each paper as to make it clearly understandable, the result being that the book is entirely Lord Rosebery's own utterances.

While many people may think the two Gladstone appreciations, and the address on "Bookishness and Statesmanship," which is also largely concerned with Gladstone, the most important portions of the book, the most interesting addresses, are those on the "Quality of Judgment" and the "Work of Public Libraries," while among the appreciations one would choose those of Robert Louis Stevenson, Robert Burns, and Edmund Burke.

The Stevenson appreciation was delivered at Edinburgh on Dec. 10, 1896, on which occasion Lord Rosebery was Chairman of a meeting called to devise ways and means to arrange for some sort of a memorial to Stevenson's memory. Lord Rosebery does not attempt to enter into any critical review of Stevenson's work, but he manages in the compass of a few pages to point out its great charm, and give what he thinks its distinguishing peculiarities. As, for instance, "The first point is the style of the man himself—it was a tool carefully finished and prepared by himself, the better to work out the business to which his genius led him. I dare say many of you think that style is a light, accidental art of inspiration which comes easily to a gifted writer." He then points out how hard Stevenson worked to produce his "easy style," adding that "with Stevenson there was the genius to mold what he acquired by practice." He also says: "Mr. Fox said of Mr. Pitt that he himself (Mr. Fox) had always a command of words, but that Mr. Pitt had always command of the right words, and that this is a quality which strikes us so in the style of Stevenson. * * * And, therefore, you have in his style something suggestive, something musical, something pregnant, a splendid vehicle for whatever he had to say. He was not satisfied with style, he infused into his style a spirit which, for want of a better word, I can only call a spirit of irony of the most exquisite kind."

After pointing out "Prince Florisel" and "The Dynamiter" as fine examples of this quality of irony, Lord Rosebery adds: "The third point * * * is the dramatic, realistic power of imagination, which, as I conceive, added to the style, and the spirit of lambent irony which pervades Stevenson's works is what has raised him head and shoulders above his fellows." After balancing the fight between the brothers in "The Master of Ballantrae," when the old steward comes out with a candlestick in either hand, holding the light while they fight; he then gives another illustration from "Treasure Island": "In 'Treasure Island' there are two walking sticks—sticks that I think those who have read 'Treasure Island' will never forget. There is the stick of the old blind man, Pew, that comes rapping, rapping through the darkness, like the rattle of the snake; a sure indication of the coming curse; and there is the crutch of Long John, at once a weapon and a defense, which, I think, will live in our memory as long as any incident."

The appreciation of Edmund Burke is well worth reading. In it Lord Rosebery says of Burke's character and life: "It is too vast a subject for me to enter upon in any detail, or as approaching any but a border of the subject, for so wide and various are the genius and career of Burke that you might as well attempt to exhaust the character of Shakespeare in a speech of this kind as attempt to deal adequately with the genius of Burke." After briefly sketching his career, his seeming worldly failures, his partial successes, Lord Rosebery sums up his appreciation of Burke's character in the following words: "The one figure of the time which is likely never to be a shadow. He brightens on the historic canvas, as the other figures fade, by his speeches, which, as I have said, were read and not listened to. He will be remembered as long as there are readers to read—when those orators on whose lips Parliaments and people hung enthralled are forgotten with the tongues that spoke and the ears that listened to them. Day by day the powerful Ministers whom he could not persuade, the great nobles whom he had to inspire and to prompt, * * * wax dimmer and dimmer, and he looms larger and stronger, for their fame rests on bills and speeches, * * * but his is built on a broader and stronger foundation—built on a high political wisdom."

Lord Rosebery writes very sympathetically of Burns, especially when, referring to the last few months of his life, he says: "There is nothing more melancholy in all biography. The brilliant poet, the delight of all society, from the highest to the lowest, sits brooding in silence over the drama of his spent life; the early, innocent home, the plow and the savor of fresh-turned earth; the silent communion with nature and his own heart, the brief hour of splendor, the dark hour of neglect, the mad struggle for forgetfulness, the bitterness of vanished homage, the gnawing doubt of fame, the distressful future of his wife and children—an endless witch dance of thought without clue or remedy, all perplexing, all soon to end while he is yet young." Is not Burns's entire life summed up for us in these few words?

What impresses one most strongly throughout the entire volume is Lord Rosebery's love for and appreciation of books. Speaking of Mr. Gladstone he says: "One of the main sources of his happiness was his bookishness." Again he quotes Macaulay as saying: "Books are becoming everything to me." Of Charles James Fox Lord Rosebery says he "had a real passion for literature, could talk of it the whole day, and over the whole range of it." Again he says: "I mean by bookishness the general love of books—reading, buying, handling, hunting them."

In "The Work of Public Libraries" Lord Rosebery deplores the intellectual apathy into which we are falling, considering the increasing love for sports and outdoor life the first great enemy to independent thought; the second being the exclusive reading of papers and magazines, where one's opinions are to be had ready-made; adding: "I believe that the great work of public libraries is to furnish a counter-irritant to that intellectual apathy. I believe it furnishes an inducement to those who wish not merely to improve their bodies but their minds; who wish not merely to play, but to think; who wish to have an opportunity of retirement from the second-hand impressions of the world, and to form their impressions for themselves; to come to some temple of reading and of thought, where they can form their conclusions and their convictions."

There are many other papers from which interesting extracts could be given, but suffice it to say that there is evidenced much more literary quality and enduring charm than one would expect in a book of occasional addresses. The fact that the book, a volume of over 300 pages, bears John Lane's imprint will be sufficient guarantee of its attractive paging and printing. It contains a not too pleasing portrait of Lord Rosebery, and the cover, with its greens and yellows and its conventionalized primrose, is in perfect keeping with the character of the volume.

The First Infringement of Copyright—A Story from Venice.

Indications, vague ones, having to do with infringement of copyright are fairly discernible in Starparola. Possibly no one has had the patience to trace them to their source. Herr Pumpenschwengel, in his "Vervielfaltingungsrecht," treats the subject, as is his wont, in the manner of a pavers-rammer and crushes the life out of what seems to be a dainty story. It may be, after all, but a shred of mediævalism, a mere fragment of cloth, with dye all faded, its tissue rotted, and but here and there only a slim thread of gold a-glistening.

The stuff of it not glossed, ironed out, betailored, scissored, refurbished, showing the moth holes, the stains, the worn in creases, unfolds pretty much as follows:

In the time of Doge Faliori, and that was in the middle of the fourteenth century, there was a publisher in Venice, and he had a daughter Mona, Publishera, as Mr. George Haven Putnam informs you, before the invention of printing were copyists. They furnished transcripts of such works as were in vogue. If you were of the Gran' Signori you might order the life of a saint, or a poem, or a romance, and might be furnished with the copy within three or four months.

Mona was prodicient, the cleverest of her father's scribes, and was possessed of good taste. Perforcedly she read all the original manuscripts sent her father. Poor Mona!

When, then, the poet Lellio (in Provençal they have made it Lelio) came to Mona, he asked for a fair copy of some love songs of his own invention. By chance Mona had listened above them soon in their original. Publishers then, as now, were prone to [illegible] and [illegible] from [illegible] works, [illegible] all copyist, but freer in [illegible] than is [illegible] to-day.

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Mona. "They run glibly, no matter whether or not I agree with your general deductions. I shall be glad to inscribe them on our finest vellum."

Lellio was all smiles. Nothing could have been more pleasant than this introduction. "'Tis happiness to learn that these poor rhymes of mine have been heard by you. And what might be the cost of the copy?" asked the versemaker.

Then Mona named a good round figure, a lump sum. There were no copies to be sent out for editorial notices, nor for presentation, nor free copies. There were no charges for commissions, advertising, nor corrections. It was a square, businesslike transaction, reckoned out at the current Venetian rates of the day.

"Then shall I have to pawn my cloak, my sword, and dagger. I would not chaffer with you, fair lady. The poor scholars have not well-filled purses. I write an unseemly hand, for my best lines are the worst blotted. I pray you alter not a syllable. 'Twill take a month, six weeks, maybe? 'Tis agreed on as to the cost of it. Make me, then, a single copy," and Lellio bowed and was gone.

The fair Mona sat down to her task. It was a labor of love. She confided the copying to no one; she alone would inscribe it. Such infinite pains did the girl take that the work was slow of completion. She lavished too much of her time over it, and there were interruptions, for there was Lellio. Her taste had to be consulted. Did he like this initial in red or blue? Or was this painted flower to be a rose or a violet, and the loveknot, was it to have a single or double loop? And, then, one Summer day, when the lagoon was rippled with golden light, she dropped her pen, next her brush, and as she stooped to pick them up, so did Lellio, and their hands, and then their lips, met; and after that 'twas very, very much slower work.

At last, the father chiding her tardiness, the copy was made. But the poet! He came not to claim and, above all, pay for the work. Then Mona felt impatient, then saddened, next aggrieved.

"'Tis time and money lost," said her irate father. "'Twould be our ruin did we make such advances to shiftless poets. Thy mistake, Mona, was in not insisting on caution money. Thou sayest this sorry fellow plead poverty?"

"Yes, father. He said he would pawn cloak, sword, and dagger so as to pay for the work, and I have so toiled over it—and yet he looked honest."

"Thou art a silly jade and know not business. One month only will I give this shifty versemaker, and if he comes not then we may sell his rhymes. Their merit I doubt. 'Twill be thy dainty work, Mona, that may tempt some passing client. When the Duke returns from the wars he may be of mind with a wife. Then may he be much enriched with plunder from those Genoese dogs."

Two days of idleness passed. The Duke came and went and brought generosity of the populace, but the copy of Lellio's verses never saw he. Mona had as many excuses to make. The ink had not properly dried in the same manner, and then it was tinted and gilt in the vellum.

[illegible] of Lellio [illegible] she asked herself, who wrote so lovingly be a dastard—false to his promises?

Then came there to Venice a Nüremberg man charged by the Emperor to buy rare copies of old books, and some of the newer ones, and it just so happened that some grand lady, attached to the Court of Allemagne, having listened to a sestete of Lellio's would have a copy of it, and as a literary broker the man of Nüremberg asked for the precise book, offering a good round price for it.

Then Mona was sternly bid to bring forth the copy. No excuses on her part were available. Now Lellio's verses were dragged from their hiding place and sold to the Nüremberger for a big sum—thrice over what the poet was to pay for the copy. Then Mona felt desolation in her heart, and Lellio had been gone well nigh a year. Then on a dull Winter evening, when Mona, pale and listless, sat drooping over her desk, scarce intent on her work, there came a faint knock at her door. Mona opened it and there stood Lellio, unkempt, scarce able to stand. On his forehead there was a white scar, yet still on his face there was a smile.

'Twas a long, long story he had to tell. Those rascally Genoese! They had captured him, almost within the lagoon. Then the Barbary pirates had made a prize of the Genoese galley. Then came enslavement, escape, his joining the Duke's forces, of battles fought, of facing death, of an ugly slash of a sword, and now he was back once more in Venice. Not so poor as he had been, for now he could pay for the copy of his verses.

"Still have I my cloak; 'tis ragged," said Lellio, "but my sword and dagger are bright. Nor will I sell them; for see, Mona, here are pearls and rubies won, Mona, at the point of a poet's sword, and now for the copy, Mona," and Lellio went on intermittably, telling of his love for Mona, but as authors will, in and out of season, asking for his copy.

Exactly what were Mona's explanations, the careless Starparolla has left entirely out. As to Herr Pumpenschwengel, with heavy fist, he has smashed it all, as he would a fly on the wall. Whether Lellio did or did not bring the case before the Council of Ten, the charge being infringement of copyright, the chroniclers do not mention. Sir Walter Besant and the Society of Authors ignore the matter entirely. Even Mr. Putnam seems to have passed over this incident, after all but a trifling one.

Since Mona had those verses all by heart, she probably made another copy (in her leisure moments) for pure love of Lellio, her husband.

What might have been that No. 123 described in a catalogue "Pastore d'Amore," ("The Shepherd of Love,") by Lellio; early Italian; fine vellum; beautifully traced characters; elegant decorations, flowers, and arabesques; in good preservation"? Messrs. Quaritch, gaze coldly on Quinsac for it as forthcoming, and The London Spectator says it was bought for "an American collector." Was this the end to the story? [illegible]

Who Wrote "Werner"?

In the Nineteenth Century for the month of August there is an article by the Hon. Frederick Leveson-Gower certain to attract much attention, the title of which is "Did Byron Write 'Werner'?" The startling announcement is made that Lord Byron did not write "Werner," but that its author was the Duchess of Devonshire, the grandmother of the Hon. Frederick Leveson-Gower. The article opens in this way:

What a question to ask! Can any one in his senses maintain that a poem published in his name and with his sanction was not written by him? I will, nevertheless, undertake to show by circumstantial evidence that he was not the author of "Werner," but that it was written by my grandmother, the Duchess of Devonshire.

My sister, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, told me many years ago that this was the case. Her statement was that the Duchess wrote the poem and gave the manuscript of it to her niece, Lady Caroline Ponsonby, and that she, some years later, handed it over to Lord Byron, who subsequently published it in his own name. * * *

Lady Caroline was the only daughter of the third Earl of Bessborough, and her mother was the younger sister of the Duchess of Devonshire. She was born in 1785, and was twenty-one when her aunt died. In 1805 she married Mr. William Lamb, who ultimately became the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne. Her conduct during her married life was so eccentric that it betokened madness, and it was probably on this account that her husband, who was really attached to her, showed her, in spite of her extraordinary behavior, the greatest forbearance. At last he was obliged to get separated from her, and he never saw her again until he hurried from Ireland to be present at her death, which took place in 1826.

It was in 1812, when she was living with her husband, that she made acquaintance with Byron, with whom she fell desperately in love. At first his vanity was flattered, but he gradually became bored by her pursuit of him, and in 1813, after many quarrels, a final rupture between them took place. My sister's story seemed so incredible that I thought she must have been misinformed, and I paid at the time little attention to it, and never even spoke to my mother about it. I, however, the other day came across the following passage in a letter written by her to her sister, Lady Carlisle, which throws much light on the subject and confirms the story.

These are her words: "Did you know that my mother had written an entire tragedy from Miss Lee's tale, 'Kreutzner; or, the Hungarian'? William Ponsonby sent it to me this morning, and I will, if you like, send it you when Lord G. goes to London." This proves that the Duchess wrote a tragedy on the same subject as "Werner." Byron, in his preface to this poem, says: "The following drama is taken from the German tale, 'Kreutzner,' published many years ago in Lee's 'Canterbury Tales.'"

My mother's letter also confirms my sister's account of the way Byron obtained the manuscript. It shows when that letter was written the manuscript was in the possession of Mr. William Ponsonby, Lady Caroline's brother. He could not have obtained it from his aunt, the Duchess, as he was a mere boy when she died, and Lady Caroline was the only one of the family to whom she was likely to have given it. Her brother must, therefore, have received it from her, either as a loan or a gift, when he sent it to my mother.

The argument is advanced that the manuscript "was in the hands of Lady Caroline when she was intimate with Lord Byron." It is impossible that Lady Caroline should have not "spoken to him of her aunt's performance." The coincidence, and a strange one, is that Lord Byron "should have hit upon the same tale to dramatise which had been previously dramatised by his intimate friend's aunt without his knowledge." Further, the writer of this article says: "In his preface to 'Werner' he does not allude to any other version which is to be accounted for if he appropriated the one produced by the Duchess."

It is worth while looking to the preface to "Werner," and it begins in this way:

The following drama is taken entirely from the "German Tale, 'Kruetzner,'" published many years ago in Lee's "Canterbury Tales," written, I believe, by two sisters, of whom one furnished only this story and another, both of which are considered superior to the remainder of the collection. I have adopted the character, plan, and even the language of many parts of the story. * * * I had begun a drama upon this tale so far back as 1815, (the first I ever attempted, except one at thirteen years old called "Ulric and Ilvina," which I had sense enough to burn,) and had nearly completed an act when I was interrupted by circumstances. This is somewhere among my papers in England, but, as it has not been found, I have rewritten the first and added the subsequent acts. The whole is neither intended, nor in any shape adapted, for the stage. February, 1822.

The date, February, 1822, must be born in mind, for the Hon. Frederick Leveson-Gower presents it as strengthening the charge that Byron did not write "Werner."

The letter written by the mother of the author of the paper in The Nineteenth Century, so it is stated, bears no date. "Werner" was published in November, 1822. In December the lady wrote to her sister. "Granville has promised to read 'Werner' out loud to me." The Hon. Leveson-Gower writes:

It is a pity that there is no record of the impression made by its perusal. They must have expected to meet with an original composition, and great must have been their surprise to find it a reproduction of the original manuscript. This is confirmed by my brother-in-law, Mr. Fullerton, who, despite his great age, retains an excellent memory, and who writes to me that he was always under the impression that the Duchess wrote "Werner."

There are certain facts regarding this copy which the Hon. Leveson-Gower presents. Byron's habit was to give his poems to some lady friend, who transcribed them. Mrs. Shelley, who was living with her husband at Pisa, copied "Werner." The copy from which the printing was made still exists, but "no rough copy of 'Werner' has ever been found." "This is easily to be accounted for if what Mrs. Shelley transcribed was a copy of the original manuscript, the production of another person, but not so if it was the production of the poet." The more serious matter is the

[illegible] Lee's "Canterbury Tales" [illegible] Kruetzner" [

1899

Many delightful hours will undoubtedly be enjoyed in renewing through the medium of its pages the halcyon days of youth.

A Young Lady with Presentiments.*

Hester Wynne is a very unfortunate young woman, "dogged by an uneasy presence," and the novel is one of presentiments. Hester always sniffs an enemy, and she has plenty of them. The story begins with the death of James Brabrook, who, suffering from mania a potu, is held down in his bed. His wife, Elizabeth, a very cool and determined woman, brings in her son John to witness his father's death struggles. It is an object lesson the mother is desirous of imparting to her little boy. Hester Wynne has some kind of relationship with the Brabrooks, but she is brought up by Mrs. Pimpernel, who professes to be a Christian worker. Mrs. Pimpernel is a cruel, sordid woman, and has for a son Jesse, who is the typical rascal. Hester is to fall heiress to a large estate, and Mrs. Pimpernel and Jesse know it, while Hester is ignorant of how rich she is. The ward is of a particularly nervous temperament, and Jesse and his mother do their best to scare Hester out of her wits. It is the presentiment business which invariably puts Hester on her guard. There is a close connection between the young woman and a locket which she wears round her neck. If Hester opened the locket "she would know all." Finally, she finds the key to her locket, which Mrs. Pimpernel has dropped. Hester comes near being throttled, and by mere luck evades Jesse, who has a carriage ready and would have forced her to marry him. Finally John Brabrook, the son of the dipsomanic father, turns up, and Hester takes him for a husband. The romance is highly ingenious, particularly when you appreciate what a singular villain was Jesse.

Very Good Stories.*

In several of the stories bunched together in Mr. Julian Ralph's "A Prince of Georgia" the author draws on his traveling reminiscences, and his figures are set off by their foreign background. In "The Prince of Georgia" Miss Barrowe, an expansive young American person, is fortunate in having a matter-of-fact aunt, otherwise the fair Ethel would have been taken in by George Theodorus Gola, who might have been a true Prince—only he was a waiter. The smart aunt tells the niece, when the latter sees the Prince take a tip: "He is only shiftless, and though he is not fit for you, truly, Ethel, he is a better man than many so-called noblemen at whose heads our silly countrymen have flung themselves." "When the Clouds Fell Down" is an English sketch, and in it Mr. Julian Ralph explains the advantages and disadvantages of a London fog. The story most to our taste is "A Dandy at His Best." Mr. Elliott is a real swell, and though he must tub every day and have a clear collar, still the dandy has all the pluck necessary. Mr. Julian Ralph's stories are brightly and cleverly done, and have point and snap.

Dr. King's "Facing the Twentieth Century."*

"Facing the Twentieth Century" is a large volume of 640 pages, written by James M. King and published by the Union League Society for the Protection of American Institutions.

It has many instructive and entertaining historical sketches, but it lacks compactness and logical sequence in many of its arguments. There is some appearance of rhetorical effect, rather than sound reasoning and sober judgment. While one may not always agree with the author's deductions from his facts, or sympathize with the cry of the alarmist, yet credit must be given him for sincerity as a citizen and a patriot, and he has certainly shown patience and research in his collocation of facts and arrangement of materials.

The second part reviews distinctive American institutions—the State, the Church, the School. Part III. is a comparison between Anglo-Saxon and Latin civilizations, and, in the light of recent events, the Latin race has not come off with many laurels. Dr. King has collected on these various points a mass of instructive material, showing the genius of Spanish character and the way the Weylers and Sagastas of to-day have inherited from their forefathers stupendous talent for misgovernment. With all his pride, arrogance, and loftiness of soul, the Spaniard is essentially a child. He has none of the creative genius or dominant self-reliance that stands alone, marks out its own course, and independently adheres to it. He is a good soldier but a bad leader; he can submit and obey, but the boldness of command is not in him. The history of his repeated wars and constant defeats and losses of Spanish colonial possessions prove this to be a fact. For this reason, he has manifested himself as a loyal child of the great mother Church that claims the right to rule supremely the consciences of men and set for them the bounds of their religious adherence.

The good doctor seems to have some grave fears lest the peculiar policy of the Roman Church, whose piety is so clearly defined, whose august head we reverence, and whose works of love, charity, and self-denial have exemplified the law of Christ, should in some way secure the supremacy over this Anglo-Saxon race and change or shape its institutions to its behests. But by his own showing it is a Latin Church, suited to and a part of the Latin civilization, and the Anglo-Saxon could never bend his imperious will and independent spirit to its polity or its dogmas, for he stands pre-eminently for liberty of conscience and liberty of action.

Perhaps, aside from its controversial aspects, the most intensely interesting portion of the volume is its chapter on "Manifest Destiny." It used to be the boast of Britain that her Queen ruled an empire on which the sun never sets. In the opening of this chapter Dr. King says: "With every revolution of the earth upon its axis some portion of the Republic's possessions is now in the sunshine. We now occupy a new place among the nations." The author is heartily in sympathy with the new age and its stupendous movements. He has no great patience with men of the Atkinson and Hoar type. Expansion is our manifest destiny in his opinion. He believes that the right sort of work in giving good government to the Philippines will improve civil service here at home. The Republic has become a world power. Here are some of his virile sentences: "A Pacific cable and a Nicaragua Canal are to become the handmaids of manifest destiny. Have we a right to get out of line with the march of Anglo-Saxon civilization, which betters the condition of every race it conquers, rules, or touches?

His faith in the two great races and three great nations whose dominion is now world-wide is well-nigh boundless. The Anglo-Saxon and the Slavic races; the nations, Great Britain, the United States, and Russia. The United States is now in the Philippines; Russia has reached Port Arthur, and for a hundred years England has been in India. The handwriting on the wall of the future is unmistakable. Is the voice of peace that comes from Russia only a phantom crying in the night of selfish greed and conquest? The mission of the mighty nations is to lift the ideals of good government and betterment before all the world. They must make themselves better that they may inoculate with their own lofty sentiments and realized greatness the nations of the world.

Dr. King's picture of an Anglo-Saxon Christian civilization is a glowing one, but perhaps not too visionary of future fulfillment, if not in the twentieth century, in the centuries yet to be. He says that the mission of our civilization, "in its perfect work would put an end to war by bringing in the reign of universal peace, curb selfish competition by charity, banish poverty with plenty, prevent crime by the prevalence of justice and righteousness, destroy pestilence with purity, and prolong life by obedience to natural and moral law." Great indeed are the things which he sees "in the dawn of the morning of the new century."

"Facing the Twentieth Century" has in it much that many will approve, much that many will condemn. If its controversial spirit is sometimes too sharp, its patriotism and love of the old Anglo-Saxon spirit and institutions is ever at white heat. Its prophecy of the future is not too radiant, for if there be a God sitting upon the circle of the heavens, after many have run to and fro, and in spite that the love of many shall wax cold, the day shall come when the recognition of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man shall lead the race to clasp hands in peace and love and righteousness, and the "lion and the lamb shall lie down together."

A Romance of Fisherman's Island.*

This is one of the most delightful stories of the year, and well merits the exquisite introduction given it by Harriet Prescott Spofford, in which she characterizes the work as a "sweet, strong, fine story, set in the scene of the coast of Maine, with its added wealth of humanity, of love, and sorrow and joy."

The principal scenes are laid on the lonely, almost barren, Fisherman's Island, and are largely based upon historical facts. Fisherman's Island "lies out in the open sea, three miles 'as the crow flies' southeast from Boothbay Harbor, on the Maine coast—a long, narrow island, scantily wooded." This island was the property of a number of prominent gentlemen forming the Samoset Island Association of Boothbay. But though legally "Samoset Island," the name of "Fisherman's" always clung to the island. Upon it were two very inferior houses, occupied, respectively, by two Cameron brothers and their families. Mary, the daughter of David Cameron, a widower, becomes the heroine of the story. She was a brave young girl of eighteen, who, according to her father, "had a good bit of schoolin', 'bout all Boothbay gave," and was womanly beyond her years. The book relates her lonely experiences upon this remote island, the annual visits to the island of the members of the Samoset Association, her interesting trip to Boston and return to the paternal home, closing with the delicate love affair which harbingers a most enchanting future for Mary Cameron. To detail this story minutely would be to detract from its charm. Its little romance is woven with the utmost delicacy. The characters are real personages, the scenes are interesting. The descriptions excellent and impartial.

A Story of the Metropolis.*

In a small, shabby second little lodging Miss Alice Hallowell has told the story of an event that, forever the talk of New York, completely absorbed the attention of

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New Yorkers. This was the kidnapping of little Marion Clarke, known in the newspapers of that time as "Baby Clarke." Miss Hallowell, whose bright and cheering verses have caused her to be known as the "Sunshine Poetess," relates her tale through the medium of both verse and prose. The little book, which is called "The Stolen Baby," opens with a poem describing the aspect of nature when the theft of the child was committed. Here is the closing stanza:

> The birds still sing their roundelays,
> Sweet children dance to joyful play,
> But one dear child is far away!

Following is in prose called "The Stolen Lambkin." The opening lines are as follows:

> "Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
> "I'm going a-milking, sir," she said.

The story of the kidnapping, written in prose, based on material gathered from the police authorities and from other sources. In closing, the authoress draws a moral from the episode, which is pertinent by reason to every day life. Two portraits accompany the book. They are half-tone reproductions of photographs of Miss Hallowell and "Baby Marion Clarke."

All lovers of books will be interested to learn that R. F. Fenno & Co. have ready the publication of a memorial of Ex-President Benjamin Harrison. "In Memoriam" is the title of the book, which contains addresses delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives, and other memorial services held in the capital of the nation, together with the funeral sermon preached by Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, of New York, who was a personal friend of the late President. The book is illustrated with portraits of Mr. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. McKee, and with views of the Harrison residence at Indianapolis, the tomb, and the scene of the funeral ceremonies.

STRAY TOPICS

The Irish Language.

Everybody knows and appreciates the profound learning of Prof. J. P. Mahaffy, but as much as anything else, our respect comes from the sensible manner in which he has imparted information. His method is the farthest removed from the dry-as-dust and cobwebbed ways of the scholars of the last century. With the deepest respect and reverence for the Greeks of the past, he has treated their glorious works in an essentially practical manner. He instructs the student of the classics by bringing before him the thoughts of to-day, not befogging him with the ideas of 300 B. C. Sensible people who study Prof. Mahaffy are not, however, wanting in enthusiasm, for their gain is that of a more perfect appreciation.

In The Nineteenth Century Prof. Mahaffy has an article, the title of which is "The Recent Fuss About the Irish Language." In his opening sentence he writes: "There is nothing more interesting, more amusing, and perhaps more melancholy than the recent fuss about the reviving of the Celtic speech in Ireland. The public discussion of it arose somewhat accidentally, in connection with the inquiry concerning the working of intermediate education in Ireland." There were, so Prof. Mahaffy states, "a few independent men," who declared that it was neither "sensible nor practical to appoint courses, examinations, and prizes in Irish for boys and girls seeking a general education, to fit them for practical life." Strange to say, those who spoke in this way "were but a handful." The dignity and importance of Irish as a language was vaunted by the many. "In fact the only effect," adds Prof. Mahaffy, "produced by the objectors seems to be that they have galvanized into life the well-nigh extinct study of the spoken tongue, and have set a number of people to establish a regular propaganda of the so-called native tongue of the country."

Not long ago an effort was made to maintain and cultivate Welsh in Wales, and those opposed to such a measure were soundly berated. Welsh for Wales was a regular craze. Prof. Mahaffy tells of a Welsh orator "declaring on a Dublin platform with pride that whenever he spoke English he felt he was speaking a foreign language."

The enthusiasts for the Irish language for all Ireland Prof. Mahaffy divides into several classes. There are true enthusiasts, and some of these base their efforts on this, that by the use of Irish, Ireland will become more "interesting." These generally are cultivated people, with their special fads. There is no objection in the world to a philological study of Irish with a scholarly purpose. At Trinity College, Dublin, there is a chair where Irish can be studied, and it is not out of its way to promote the use of modern Irish. There is, however, another class, which Prof. Mahaffy aptly calls "politicians and political ladies," who urge Irish with the idea of getting into Parliament. "The third class are those Welshmen who, having made Welsh the vehicle of their religion, and so kept it alive, have persuaded themselves that the use of a barbarous jargon which hardly a civilized man understands is a high title to national importance and the distinctness of their province from England." If Wales is in a lower state of civilization "than the Irish and Scotch," such inferiority, Prof. Mahaffy thinks, "may be ascribed to want of a proper knowledge of English—the imperial language among the peasants of Wales." But there is this marked difference between the Welshman and the Irishman, and it has to do with religion.

The Welshman retained Welsh in his sacred book, while the Irish did not, for their religion is written or spoken in Latin and English:

In earlier days the Roman clergy in Ireland were by no means advocates of Irish, though I may reckon them as the fourth class of those who go with the stream, and come forward now to demand the recognition of Irish in popular education. There is no evidence in the history of Maynooth College that any attention—even as much as in Trinity College—has been paid to Irish, though it is not unlikely that the present movement will compel some recognition of it there. But in former years the Roman clergy frequently set themselves in opposition to Irish, and very rightly compelled the peasants under their charge to learn English at school as a necessary preparation not only for emigration but for a fuller life at home. Perhaps the most interesting passage in this history was the attempt of the once well-known "Irish Society" to convert the people by sending among them Scripture readers versed in the Irish tongue. The Roman priesthood, more particularly in the County Meath, felt this attack so dangerous and were so unable to meet it, owing to their own ignorance of Irish, that they set themselves to insist upon the use of English among their flocks.

There are, however, highly educated men, Irish scholars of Irish, who declare that in so-called "classical Irish" nothing valuable is to be learned "except philological facts and some folk-lore, and, worse than that, this folk-lore is impossible for school purposes." It seems, too, and Prof. Mahaffy is not likely to have given a wrong interpretation to the dicta of some of these learned Irish students, that "the mediæval written tongue differed widely from the spoken language of to-day."

Once on a time, whatever was the character of the Irish language, there were many who spoke it only. The famine of 1846-7, which swept out of Ireland so many, checked the growth of the Irish language. Twenty-five years ago Prof. Mahaffy tells how he heard it spoken even in towns on the eastern coast. "I have heard the Irish cry at a funeral in Navan; I have heard buying and selling in Irish in Dundalk, whither the inhabitants of Slievegannon (County Armagh) and of O'Meath (County [illegible] not to speak of the more remote), go to spend their money [illegible] especially."

Certainly Prof. Mahaffy, as an Irishman, loves Ireland, and he respects the ways and manners and the reminiscences of old days, but he declares it will be a blunder to revive by artificial methods what has been laid aside and forgotten. Taking a broader view of lingual differences, Prof. Mahaffy considers conditions in the Austrian Empire, and the constant fight between the German and the Hungarian elements.

It seems to be a profound mistake that distinct nationality can only be sustained by distinct language. The greatest patriots Ireland has produced were English-speaking men, and not even bi-lingual. The City of Dublin, in whose streets Irish has not been spoken for a couple of centuries, and where English has been at home for six or seven, is still as distinctly an Irish town as Galway. If Irish could be reintroduced and spoken in Dublin as Hungarian is in Pesth, if all the announcements and titles of the shops and streets were set up in Irish, it would produce vast inconvenience to all visitors and to natives who spoke English only; it would mar intercourse, and so injure the education of the people, and, I am perfectly convinced, would not make Dublin one whit more Irish at heart than it is at present. It would, in fact, set up a false test of nationality instead of a true one."

There never will be a second Tower of Babel. Even politics and home rule could not accomplish that. Prof. Mahaffy concludes a most sensible article by expressing the wish that in some secluded glen or moor he might come across an isolated group of men and women talking Irish, but to do that, or to keep their language clear and undefiled, that locality must have no railroad or a land approach, and no steamers to get to it by sea.

Such a policy might be effectual, it would at all events be honest, unfortunately it would also be absurd. I should think likewise, of the attempt to resuscitate an artificial Irish language by means of teaching children to smatter it from bad grammars and bad textbooks. Such a policy may not, indeed, at first sight seem absurd, but I do not believe it to be honest, and I am convinced that it will not be effectual.

TENNYSON AT HASLEMERE.

The Bishop of Ripon a few weeks ago unveiled a window which had been placed in Haslemere Parish Church as a memorial to the late Lord Tennyson, who lived for many years in the neighborhood. The subject of the window, which has been adapted from a design by the late Sir E. Burne-Jones, is "The Attainment," and represents Sir Galahad at the little chapel where the vision of the Holy Grail first comes to him. Behind him stands one of the Grail angels with a silver plate and a spear in his hands, and in the chapel in the Holy Grail on the altar, with an angel kneeling behind it. Above is a crimson cloth, which is represented as having been removed from the Grail itself, and three drops of blood are dropping from it. Beneath the window is the following inscription:

"To the glory of God, the inspirer of prophet and of poet, and in memory of Alfred Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate, in thankfulness for the music of his words and for that yet more excellent gift whereby, being himself schooled by love and sorrows, he had power to confirm in the hearts of many their faith in the things that are not seen, their hope of immortality, this window is dedicated by some friends and neighbors in Haslemere in the year of our Lord, MDCCCXCIX."

Immediately after unveiling the window the Bishop of Ripon ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon from the text, Mark x., 44, "And whosoever of you will be the chiefest shall be servant of all." The following report of the sermon we take from The London Times:

There were two ideas of greatness, which at times conflicted with one another, and at times were found in combination. The first conception of greatness which he was describing was the greatness of the world, that conception which imagined it to consist of the attainment of a high place and the possession of great power. But there was another conception, and that was heaven's conception of greatness, which was not to regard the position which a man held, but to ask what was the service which he had rendered. Men found these two kinds of greatness combined but rarely. Their thoughts that day were drawn to the name and memory of one who had been associated with that place, and to whose memory that window had been unveiled. He held a position which certainly few poets had held in English history, because he attained to that leadership of men which was seldom given, he thought, to poets to hold exactly in their own time. He began his song to the world and the world listened with a sort of doubtful ear as one who doubted whether the voice which it heard was quite true or not, and the world began to smile. It heard something which attracted it, but it did not yet feel certain that the voice or the spirit of the voice was one which would evoke its own heart's response. And, therefore, the world of criticism awoke, and the world of criticism spoke, as it often did speak, harshly. They had only to turn back to the early numbers of the reviews to know how harshly. But through that period Tennyson lived. He was not crushed, as weaker men might have been crushed, by criticism.

Then he reached the second period in his life, a more dangerous period still, where the voice of criticism had given way to the voice of the imitator. Men who had achieved success had to pass through those two periods very often, the one in which it seemed that the forces of public opinion were against them, and the other in which they suffered from the unreasoning admiration of those who imitated but did not understand. And, therefore, there came the period when all the new rhymers were Tennysonian. But that period also passed, and at last he reached the period of leadership. Yet, by all admissions, he wore the laurel, not simply by patronage, but by the homage and recognition of all, and held that supremacy unchallenged to the last. And the greatness of his verse and his power surely was illustrated, perhaps most of all in this—that although he lived so long, and as years went on men might have traced that the touch of age was beginning to show itself in his song—yet even as his later songs fell from his lips we knew how far his lowest surpassed the greatest of many other singers. So he held his position unchallenged, the leader—the recognized leader—in that world of song.

But the question for them to consider was not simply what the verdict of the [illegible]

Sale of Books and Manuscripts.

The Messrs. Sotheby sold recently a part of the library of the late Mr. A. B. Hankey. The principal objects of interest were Mr. Rudyard Kipling's: "Echoes by Two Writers," Lahore, 1884, in the original wrapper, but defective, £17; "Soldiers Three," Allahabad, 1888, in original wrapper, £9 15s.; "Schoolboy Lyrics," 1881, in the original light-brown wrapper, rare, £20—until the present season a copy of this booklet had not appeared in the auction room, and it was practically unknown; the first copy to occur contained a cover with a design by the author's father, and it sold for considerably over £100, the copy sold on Saturday making the seventh which has changed hands during the present year; "The United Services College Chronicle," from No. 4, June 30, 1881, to No. 58, 1894, with thirty original contributions from Mr. Kipling, who was co-editor of The Chronicle from No. 4 to No. 10, inclusive, £101, and "Departmental Ditties," 1886, the rare first edition, £10 15s. A valuable and important series of autograph letters addressed to Robert Lloyd, of which sixteen are written by Charles Lamb, covering twenty pages folio and twenty-three pages quarto, and two letters from Thomas Manning, £160.

The R. L. Stevenson lots included three of the little Davos Flats booklets, "Not I, and Other Poems," four leaves, 1881, £18 10s.; "Moral Emblems," first series, six leaves, £11, and "Moral Emblems," second series, six leaves, £10 15s. The following were also by the same author: "Father Damien," 1890, the rare edition privately printed at Sydney, £21 10s.; "The Story of a Lie," eighty pages, 1882, very rare in its separate issue, £30 10s., and "The Silverado Squatters," the edition privately printed to secure copyright, and of which, it is stated, only six copies were struck off, £20 10s. With Stevenson, as with Kipling, nearly all the principal rarities were bought by Americans. W. M. Thackeray, two pen-and-ink drawings on sheets of notepaper with the Garrick Club stamp, "Lady Louisa on the Balcony Awaiting the Arrival of the Muffin Man," and "A Muffin Man in White Kid Gloves," £20 5s., and a humorous drawing in water colors, by the same, of two Frenchwomen looking at an Egyptian obelisk, £18 5s. J. Palsgrave, "The Comedy of Acolastus," 1540, in black letter of the original calf, wants two signatures, £57; E. Hasted, "History of Kent," 1778-99, £20; an original water-color drawing on vellum by "Phiz" for the plate of "My Musical Breakfast" in "David Copperfield," £10 10s.; Hans Holbein, "Imitations of Original Drawings for the Portraits of Illustrious Persons of the Court of Henry VIII.," 1792, £15 10s.

Wisdom from Walter Crane.

It may be very fine indeed to see an elaborately carved bookcase, the glass front of which is covered with a silk curtain of the exact shade, (so that you cannot see the shelves,) but then there may be the suspicion that there is not a single volume in it. In the same way you may have, so Mr. Walter Crane remarks, "a cupboard without a loaf of bread or a ration of bacon in it."

Mr. Crane, in a talk before an English loan picture exhibition at Woolwich, gave utterance to many solid chunks of wisdom. The upshot of his remarks was, What is the use of this fine show of paintings if it is not to improve not special, but general, taste? Now, if you want to show that art has made an impression on you, go at once and clean your streets, take better care of your parks, do not leave all to the municipality, do some little of the work with your own hands. Make your own houses tidy. Don't go about in a slovenly way, and when you talk to one another try to be polite. Learn what is the satisfaction of being courteous.

"The house beautiful!" Fulsome phrase! Any house is beautiful when it is sweet and clean and has been properly scrubbed and dusted. It is only on a foundation of good, orderly, sound, common sense that you can [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Garnett, in his annual report of the British Museum, states that in the department of printed books there has been an accession of some 114,000. Among the rarities the most notable acquisitions have been the purchase of three Caxtons. With "The Doctrinal of Sapience," bought in 1527 at the first Ashburnham sale, carried the last two years the library has obtained more Caxtons than from 1881 to 1896. Strange to say, two of the Caxtons were found in the library, and had formed part of the collection of Maurice Spalding, an antiquary of the last century. Spalding was known to have had not less than seven Caxtons. Five of these the library now has. The two new ones are the "Parvus et magnus Chato," third edition, and "De curia Sapientiæ," both printed about 1481. Of each of these works only two copies are known, apart from those now in the museum. The third acquisition of a Caxton made during the year is the "Proffytes of Tribulacyon," purchased at the sale of the third portion of the library of the Earl of Ashburnham. This is the second of three tracts printed by Caxton in 1480, and generally, although without the authority of Caxton himself, described as "A Booke of Divers Ghostly Matters"—a portion, therefore, of a collection, but complete in itself.

Ten rare Wynkyn de Wordes have also been purchased. Dr. Garnett tells of two exceedingly rare books now in the library. One was privately printed at Naples in 1487 and 1488; the proceedings against Antonello Petrucci and others for participation in the conspiracy of the Barons against Ferdinand, King of Naples, in 1486, and the inquisition into the conspiracy itself. These, perhaps the first instances of the authorised publication of judicial proceedings, appear to have been circulated among the Courts of Europe in vindication of Ferdinand's action against the conspirators. Few books of equal historical interest are so rare. Three copies of the first and two of the second part, including those now acquired, are known to be in existence, but no library except the museum possesses both.

Among the new literary matter lately acquired are the poems of Arthur Henry Hallam, printed to accompany Tennyson's own poems, but suppressed and apparently inaccessible to the editors of Hallam's literary remains, since it includes many pieces not to be found there. The acquisition has also been made of the first American edition of Tennyson, 1846; of Sheridan's presentation copy of his "Monody on Garrick" to Boswell, and of a copy of the privately printed edition of T. L. Peacock's "Paper Money Lyrics," 1837, which have not been completely reproduced in his collected works. Among curiosities may be especially mentioned a presentation copy, with autograph, of Voltaire's "Réfutation d'un écrit anonime contre la mémoire de feu M. Joseph Saurin," 1758, a remarkable tract, whose existence as a separate publication seems to have been unknown; Harris's "Life of Cromwell," 1772, with manuscript notes by W. Squire, the fabricator of the forged documents relating to Cromwell, which imposed upon Carlyle testimonials given to Robert Louis Stevenson on his candidature for the Professorship of Modern History at the University of Edinburgh, and the late Gen. Gordon's memorandum on the Treaties of Berlin and San-Stefano, privately printed, 1880.

The Spenser Memorial.

Three hundred years ago Edmund Spenser died at an inn in King Street, Westminster, and, if we are to credit Ben Jonson, "lack of bread" was the cause. Perhaps the sympathetic Ben may have somewhat exaggerated conditions, but it seems certain that the creator of the "Faerie Queene" died at the age of forty-seven, and in want, without a penny in his wallet.

In commemoration of Spenser's tercentenary the Merchant Tailors' Company of London will place in their hall a stained glass window, for the great English poet is closely associated with this ancient guild. It was Mr. R. B. Knowles who discovered that Spenser was one of the beneficiaries of the Merchant Tailor School, and that his education began there. From the school he went to Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge. We get in this way at the age of Spenser, for he left the school when he was seventeen, the date of the benefaction being 1569. The name of the benefactor is worthy of record. It was Robert Norvell, a London citizen.

The Hugo Grotius Celebration.

On the Fourth of July last, the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of American independence, at the International Conference, assembled at The Hague, the United States Commission, in pursuance of instructions received by the American Secretary of State, laid a wreath upon the tomb of Hugo Grotius, in the Nieuwe Kirk, in the City of Delft.

The commission appointed by the President of the United States of America to represent the country at this conference consisted of Messrs. Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to the German Empire; Dr. Seth Low, President of Columbia University, New York; Stanford Newel of Minnesota, United States Minister to the Netherlands; Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy; Capt. William Crozier, United States Army, and Frederick W. Holls of New York, Secretary.

The wreath of fine jewelry work bore this inscription: "To the memory of Hugo Gro-

tius, in reverence and gratitude, from the United States of America, on the occasion of the International Peace Conference of The Hague, July 4, 1899."

All the members of the conference, with the delegates from the countries of Europe, being present, the ceremonies were opened by Jonkheer Van Karnbeek, who was followed by M. de Vries Van Heyst, the Burgomaster of the City of Delft. The Hon. Andrew D. White was then introduced, who made an admirable address. From his speech the following extracts are taken:

For the first time in human history there are now assembled delegates with a common purpose from all the nations, and they are fully represented here. I feel empowered to speak words of gratitude, not only from my own country, but from each of these. I feel that my own country, though one of the youngest in the great sisterhood of nations, utters at this shrine to-day, not only her own gratitude, but that of every part of Europe, of all the great powers of Asia, of the sister republics of North and South America. From nations now civilized, but which Grotius only knew as barbarous; from nations which in his time were yet unborn; from every land where there are men who admire genius, who reverence virtue, who respect patriotism, who are grateful to those who have given their lives to toil, hardship, disappointment, and sacrifice for humanity—from all these come thanks and greetings heartily mingled with our own.

Separated thus from the native land of Grotius by the Atlantic, and perhaps by a yet broader ocean of customary thinking, unbiased by any of that patriotism so excusable and indeed so laudable in the land where he was born, an American jurist naturally sees, first, the relations of Grotius to the writers who preceded him. He sees other and lesser mountain peaks of thought emerging from the clouds of earlier history, and he acknowledges a debt to such men as Isidore of Seville, Suarez, Ayala, and Gentilis. But, when all this is acknowledged, he clearly sees Grotius, while standing among these men, grandly towering above them. He sees in Grotius the first man who brought the main principles of those earlier thinkers to bear upon modern times—increasing them from his own creative mind, strengthening them from the vast stores of his knowledge, enriching them from his imagination, glorifying them with his genius.

His great mind brooded over that earlier chaos of opinion, and from his heart and brain, more than from those of any other, came a revelation to the modern world of new and better paths toward mercy and peace. But his agency was more than that. His coming was like the rising of the sun out of the primeval abyss; his work was both creative and illuminative. We may reverently insist that in the domain of international law Grotius said, "Let there be light, and there was light."

At the conclusion the Hon. Seth Low said:

On this day, so full for Americans of thoughts connected with their National independence, we may not forget that Americans have yet other grounds for gratitude to the people of the Netherlands. We cannot forget that our flag received its first foreign salute from a Dutch officer, nor that the Province of Friesland gave to our independence its first formal recognition. By way of Leyden and Delft-Haven and Plymouth Rock, and again by way of New Amsterdam, the free public school reached American shores.

The United States of America have taken their name from the United States of the Netherlands. We have learned from you not only that "in union there is strength"; that is an old lesson, but also, in large measure, how to make "One out of many." From you we have learned what we, at least, value, to separate Church and State; and from you we gather inspiration at all times in our devotion to learning, to religious liberty, and to individual and National freedom. These are some of the things for which we believe the American people owe no little gratitude to the Dutch; and these are the things for which to-day, speaking in the name of the American people, we venture to express their heartfelt thanks.

A Lovable Man.

This most touching record of Gleeson White is taken from a memoir written by Prof. York Powell. We have not seen anywhere such a thorough appreciation of one of the most intelligent and lovable of men:

There are some men whose companionship is eminently helpful, their sympathy being so wide, their judgment so broad, their temper is so fine, that one is lifted, as it were, on to a higher plane into serener air while one is with them. Such a man was Gleeson White. It was a refreshment to pass an hour with him; one came away from him with more hope, faith, and charity. The secret of his influence lay in his sincerity, his single-mindedness, the sensitive feelings that enabled him to understand and appreciate the aims and achievements of others, while his amazing and accurate acquaintance with the various means of expression that are employed in literature and the arts enabled him to see precisely what was the line along which any individual development was proceeding. His wit lit up the most serious discussions and his absolute freedom from all the sordid motives that so often clog men's opinions, his lack of jealousy, and generous delight in other men's work, whether in his own or others' fields, gave him conversation qualities exceptionally rare and valuable to his friends.

The Fish Reserves of Alaska.

Commander Jefferson F. Moser of the United States Navy, in his "The Salmon and Salmon Fisheries of Alaska," makes a lengthened report of the operations of the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross for the year ended June 30, 1898, in Northern waters. The instructions given Commander Moser were to visit Alaska for the purpose of investigating the salmon and halibut fisheries. The salmon fisheries of Alaska are divided into five districts, the most southern boundary being Cape Spencer, and the farthest north in the Bering Sea district.

It is the salmon, the red fish, which is the commercial fish of Alaska, the other species of salmon being packed incidentally. The red fish is the Oncorhynchus nerka. The king salmon, O. tshawytscha, "by far the most valuable species of the Pacific States, is comparatively insignificant in numbers in Alaska." Taking the percentages of species packed in Alaska, the red fish represents three-fourths each. "Chances must also be given in Alaska that hardly any two streams in the Territory contain exactly the same red fish, or salmon runners of the red fish." The red fish of any given creek that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WILLIAM MORRIS' JUSTIFICATION.

Three complete sets of the Kelmscott books having been sold at Sotheby's during the current year, at prices which were a surprise even to those who had long appreciated their artistic and financial value—this appreciation in price having increased very rapidly since William Morris died—the facts afford very striking examples of the triumph of handwork over ordinary methods.

It is possible that if Morris had not become so much interested in the illumination of books, and so enthusiastic a collector of early printing, studying carefully the painted volumes of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries at the Bodleian and British Museums, finally taking up and more or less completely mastering handwriting as a fine art, his final success might have been less remarkable.

In the Spring of 1868 Morris, having finished seventeen of the twenty-four tales comprised in his "Earthly Paradise," long and earnest discussion followed as to the method of its publication. He very much wished to issue the complete work in a folio volume, with woodcuts from designs by Burne-Jones, about 500 in number. As planned, this volume would have equaled the best work of the Kelmscott Press, but the time was not yet, the art of typography having sunk to a deplorable level. Both Morris and Burne-Jones were ready with their part of the work, but the typefounder, the printers, and the wood engravers were all lacking. The latter task Morris himself took in hand, improved very rapidly in his cutting, and came to do it very well. Burne-Jones completed nearly a hundred of the designs for the pictures, and two trial sheets of this folio "Earthly Paradise" were set up at the Chiswick Press, but with very discouraging results. The page had certain pleasing qualities, but there were all sorts of defects, both in the typography and in the wood-cutting, so that the scheme had to be abandoned, and the book appeared in the regular way. "To the very last," Burne-Jones writes, "we held to our first idea and hoped yet to see the book published in the Kelmscott Press in all the fullness of its first design," which result would probably have been brought about had William Morris been spared longer.

One can easily see how after this discouraging attempt at beautiful bookmaking, Morris would for some time to come be content to issue his books in the regular way. His time and attention, too, were much occupied in the years which followed by experiments in dyeing and weaving and the establishment and improvement of his Merton Abbey works, as well as through his engrossing interest in the Socialistic League, in which he was an enthusiastic leader and hard worker. Indeed, we think the main reason why Morris was able to make so many discoveries and produce such striking results in the different sorts of handicraft in which he became engrossed was the headlong fashion in which he threw himself into whatever work he had become interested, studying the subject then uppermost in his mind in all obtainable books, and then, not merely superintending, but actually making the necessary experiments with his own hands.

In the Autumn of 1888 Morris published "The House of the Wolfings," this volume having special interest as marking the beginning of a fresh as well as practical interest in typography. He had long been interested in all the arts and crafts, but had had his attention newly called to fine printing through an increasing intimacy with one of his Hammersmith neighbors, Mr. Emery Walker, whose enthusiasm for perfect typography was equaled by his practical knowledge of the art. The early-printed books Morris had formerly collected and prized mainly for their woodcuts now became even more interesting for the beauty of their type. In consultation with Mr. Walker he chose type belonging to the Chiswick Press for his first venture, which had been cast as an experiment about half a century before. Morris be-

SPOTS

[illegible] the Apocalypse of "Albert Dürer Vollendet" Morris wrote:

"I am beginning to notice something about the art of typesetting, which I never saw the full bearing of before, and that is the beauty of the work of the cleverest journeymen printers of to-day and that of the fifteenth and sixteenth century printers, mostly in the Germanic parts of the world—I mean in spacing out—it makes all the difference in the beauty of a page of print.

In 1889 Morris comments on the difficulty of getting good hand-press men, claiming that many of the defects in printing come from lack of care in distributing the ink. He discusses having new type cut, taking Jenson's as a model. In December of that year he proposed a partnership in printing to Mr. Walker, who was not able to accept; but from that time the establishment of a press became certain, and in 1890 "The Story of the Glittering Plain" appeared, the first book published at the Kelmscott Press. In July, 1890, Morris writes as follows of his new type:

What I wanted was a letter pure in form, severe, without needless excrescences; solid, without the thickening and thinning of the line which is the essential fault of the ordinary modern type, and which makes it difficult to read; and not compressed laterally, as all later type has grown to be owing to commercial emergencies. There was only one source from which to take examples of this perfected Roman type—to wit, the works of the great Venetian printers of the fifteenth century, of whom Nicholas Jenson produced the completest and most Roman characters, from 1470 to 1478. This type I studied with much care, getting it photographed to a big scale, and drawing it over many times before I began designing my own letter; so that, though I think I mastered the essence of it, I did not copy it servilely; in fact, my Roman type, especially in the lower case, tends rather more to the Gothic than does Jenson's.

The foregoing extract we think extremely valuable as showing two of Morris's dominating qualities, painstaking accuracy and, with it all, great originality. In February, 1891, a sufficient working stock of type and paper having been procured, a printing press was set up and the regular working of the press begun. The paper was made entirely from linen rags, after an Italian pattern of the fifteenth century supplied by Morris, who superintended all the details of its manufacture. The wire molds were woven by hand, so as to reproduce the slight irregularities seen in the paper used by the early printers. It is said that Morris, with his usual interest in any form of manual art, on a visit to Little Chart, tried to make a sheet of paper with his own hands, at a second attempt succeeding in doing very creditably what was supposed to take a man several months to master.

"The Story of the Glittering Plain," the first book to issue from the Kelmscott Press, appeared in an edition of 200 copies on paper and six on vellum. It was issued at 2 guineas for paper copies, bringing at this year's sales £25 10s, £33 10s, and £28, respectively. "Poems by the Way" was the second book issued, the press having moved into larger quarters next door. This was published at the same price as the first issue, the sales' prices being £11, £14 15s, and £15, which shows a much smaller proportionate increase.

By 1892 Morris had designed two fonts of type, the Golden and Troy type, and was busy at a third, which he called the Chaucer type. Before his death he had partially designed a fourth, which, however, was never finished. The Kelmscott Press was not founded for money-making purposes. At first Morris would have been well satisfied if it had not cost him more than he could easily afford. His only wish was to make its receipts in some way meet its expenditures, so as to do away with all necessity for economy in any of the details of the work.

Morris's greatest work, the Kelmscott Chaucer, appeared in 1896, having been under consideration for five years and in preparation for over three, the printing itself occupying twenty-one months. The book, which is the glory of the Kelmscott Press, has, as Burne-Jones writes, no preface, no introduction, no essay on Chaucer as a poet, no notes, no glossary; so there is nothing to interfere with one's delight in the book itself. Besides eighty-seven pictures by Burne-Jones, the Chaucer contains a full-page woodcut title, fourteen large borders, and twenty-six initial words, all of which, besides the ornamental initial letters large and small, were Morris's work, as well as the white pigskin binding, with silver clasps, executed at the Cobden-Sanderson bindery by Mr. Douglas Cockerell, who is at [illegible] the Kelmscott Press, an [illegible] and heritage, the [illegible] was $146 10s 6d. At the last sale the full series brought the very large sum of $720 4s, an increase which would have thoroughly pleased Morris, and not so much from the financial standpoint as from the fact that the public had become sufficiently educated to the beauty of fine typography as to be willing to pay such sums for its possession.

Briefly summarizing Morris's aims, we claim that his first requisite was that a book should be beautiful, and at the same time easy to read. Studying early printed books, he found that, even without ornament, they were charming by their very force, simplicity, and appropriate letter. Morris hated the use of "leads" and thought the problem of spacing a most important one, only coming to the use of leading after he had perfected his Troy type, when he found it necessary to use extremely narrow ones. Another very important matter was the position of the text on the page and the width and proportion of the margins. Morris experimented with many kinds of ink before finally deciding upon one made in Hanover, which is, as is well known, beautifully black and glossy, but even this did not quite satisfy him, his intention being to experiment until he could make better. The silk ties used on many of his volumes were especially woven for him, and he also tried staining some of his vellum covers red, yellow, indigo, and dark green at his Merton dye vats, but with unsatisfactory results. Morris probably had in mind a 1473 Uim edition of Boccaccio, bound in sixteenth century vellum stained yellow, which he had formerly owned and delighted in. Morris had also tried before his Kelmscott Press days binding books in his own chintzes, having them specially calendered to keep off dirt, but this, too, was not quite pleasing. Another small detail of the Kelmscott work was the use of a leaf for separation of paragraphs, which is now in such common use that one is likely to forget its origin.

Probably the keynote to William Morris's success may be found in his own words, the lesson of which he was constantly reiterating: "Time was when everybody who made anything made a work of art besides a useful piece of goods, and it gave them pleasure to make it." This was the text Morris preached both in his words and in his life, "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."

An Astonishing Book Statement.

Publishers of the United States should no longer pride themselves on producing a fair number of books—for apparently they do not. That is what Mr. Ronald Smith declares, for if his statement be correct, the United States turns out less books, or say rather titles, than does Italy. Think of that now! But where does the proud Britisher stand? The United Kingdom is fourth on the list, and Italy leads it. "With many tons of salt," to flavor the statistics, we print Mr. Ronald Smith's lists as we take them from The Day, a London publication:

Books of all kinds produced in a year:

1—Germany	23,908
2—France	13,263
3—Italy	9,567
4—United Kingdom	7,249
5—United States	5,315
6—Netherlands	2,863
7—Belgium	2,272

That Germany is away ahead is not so astonishing. It might be that Mr. Ronald Smith has included all kinds of pamphlets in his catalogue.

Now as to classifications. Here are Mr. Ronald Smith's figures:

Style of Book.	Annual Production for 13 Countries.
1—Educational and Classical	11,631
2—Novels, Tales, and other Fiction and Juvenile Works	7,948
3—Arts, Sciences, and Illustrated Works	7,396
4—Political and Social Economy	7,199
5—Theology and Sermons	5,969
6—History and Biography	4,628
7—Medicine and Surgery	4,535
8—Belles-Lettres, Essays	4,420
9—Law, Jurisprudence	4,009
10—Poetry and the Drama	2,630
11—Voyages, Travel, and Geographical	2,480
12—Sports	181

The final tabulation is a curious one, attributing to each country its particular books:

Class of Book and Winner.	Annual No. Issued.
Educational, Germany	5,442
Political Economy, Italy	2,926
Arts and Sciences, Germany	2,933
Belles-Lettres, Germany	2,453
Novels, England	2,424
Law, Germany	2,143
Theology, Germany	2,091
Medicine, Germany	1,533
History, France	1,164
Voyages, Germany	1,139
Poetry and Drama, France	788
Sports, France and the United States (tie)	57

If Mr. Ronald Smith's figures are worthy of credence, and he declares they are, well

RECENT BOOKS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

HUNGARIAN LITERATURE. An Historical and Critical Survey by Alexander Dux. With an Introduction by Prof. Arminius Vambery. 12mo, pp. 322. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

THE TEMPLE PLUTARCH. Edited by W. H. D. Rouse, Litt. D. With Introduction by Viola Tree and 8 Pp. Ills. 16mo, pp. 347. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 40 cents.

MONOGRAPHS OF ARTISTS. Edited and written jointly with other authors by H. Knackfuss. XV., Watteau, by H. Knackfuss. Translated by Campbell Dodgson. With 95 Illustrations, 8vo, Pp. vi., 86. New York: Lemcke & Buechner.

STUDIES IN FOREIGN LITERATURE. By Virginia M. Crawford. 12mo, pp. 302. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

PICKETT AND HIS MEN. By Lt. Sallie Corbell Pickett. 12mo, pp. xiii., 468. Atlanta, Ga.: The Foote & Davies Company.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

FOR CHRIST AND THE CHURCH. By Charles M. Sheldon. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

THE CROSS TRIUMPHANT. By Florence Morse Kingsley. 12mo, pp. viii., 294. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus.

SIN. By Randolph S. Foster, D. D., LL. D. 8vo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $2.

THE NEW COSMOGONY, or THE ELECTRIC THEORY OF CREATION. By George W. Warner. 18mo, paper. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 25 cents.

POTABLE WATER AND METHODS OF DETECTING IMPURITIES. By M. N. Baker. 24mo, pp. 97. New York: Lemcke & Buechner. 75 cents.

EDUCATION.

LESSONS IN LANGUAGES AND GRAMMAR. By Horace S. Tarbell, Ll.a D., and Martha Tarbell, Ph. D. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

PLANE GEOMETRY. By William J. Milne, Ph. D., LL. D. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL ALGEBRA. By William J. Milne, Ph. D., LL. D. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY. By William J. Milne, Ph. D., LL. D. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

A PRACTICAL COURSE IN MECHANICAL DRAWING. By William Fox, M. E., and Charles W. Thomas, M. E. With numerous illustrations. 12mo. Pp. vi., 96. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.25.

MONTAIGNE, THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN. Selected, translated, and annotated by L. E. Rector. 18mo. Pp. xvi., 191. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.

METHOD IN EDUCATION. A Text Book for Teachers. By Buric N. Roark. 12mo. Pp. 348. New York: American Book Company.

PRACTICAL PUBLIC SPEAKING. A Text Book for Colleges and Secondary Schools. By S. H. Clark and F. M. Blanchard. 12mo. Pp., xvi., 301. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY. A Dictionary of the English Language, with an Appendix containing a copious Scotch Glossary, &c. Mainly abridged from Webster's International Dictionary. Over 1,100 Illustrations. 8vo. Pp., liv., 1,068. Springfield: G. & C. Merriam Company.

PORT ROYAL EDUCATION. A sketch of its history, with extracts from its leading authors. Edited by Felix Cadet. 18mo. Pp., 408. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.50.

L'ARRABBIATA-HEYSE. Edited for school use, with material for prose composition. By Max Lentz. 18mo. Pp., 87. New York: American Book Company.

FICTION.

THE GEM. Being a group of whaling stories. By Capt. Charles Henry Robbins. 12mo. Pp. 298. New Bedford: H. S. Hutchinson & Co. $1.50.

MANDERS. A Tale of Paris. By Elwyn Barron. Illustrated by T. Spicer Simson. 12mo, pp. viii., 328. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

THE DIARY OF A SUPERFLUOUS MAN, AND OTHER STORIES. By Ivan Turgenev. Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett. 18mo, pp. 328. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

FRIVOLITIES. For Those Who Are Tired of Being Serious. By Richard Marsh. 12mo, pp. 336. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

LADY BARBARITY. A Romance. By J. C. Smith. 18mo, pp. 332. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

PRETTY MICSIAL. A Romance by Maurus Jokai. Translated from the first Hungarian edition by R. Nisbet Bain. 12mo, pp. 319. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

CASTLE CZVARGAS. A Romance, Being a Plain Story of the Romantic Adventures of Two Brothers. Edited by Archibald Birt. 18mo, pp. viii., 293. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

LITTLE PETERKIN VANDIKE. The Story of His Famous Poetry Party. By Charles Stuart Pratt. 48 illustrations by L. J. Bridgman. 18mo, pp. 154. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

NARCISSE. By Winifred Lucas. 16mo. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOGIC AND ARGUMENT. By James H. Hyslop. 18mo, pp. xii.? 240. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

WILD LIFE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE HIGHLANDS. Haddon Hall Library. By G. A. H. Devar. 12mo, pp. 304. London: J. M. Dent & Co. $3.

LOBO, RAG, AND VIXEN, AND PICTURES. By Ernest Seton Thompson. Being the Personal Histories of Lobo Redruff Raggylug Vixen. 18mo, pp. 147. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

THE BOOK OF DESTINY. By Cagliostro. Translated into English from the Old Italian. Original by Mme. Cariotta De Barny. 18mo, pp. xiv., 166. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

PATRIOTIC NUGGETS—Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Webster, Lincoln, and Beecher. Gathered by John R. Howard. 24mo. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

LOOKING AHEAD. By H. Pereira Mendes. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS CLASSIFIED. By C. G. Harriman. 8vo. Private.

APPRECIATIONS AND ADDRESSES. Delivered by Lord Rosebery. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

HONEY FROM MANY HIVES. By the Rev. James Mudge, D. D. 16mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.

Some months ago it was announced that John Barrett, late Minister of the United States to Siam, had offered, through the American-Asiatic Association, prizes of $100 for the best papers on "America's Interests in the Pacific: Their Present and Future Value, including Opportunities, Possibilities, and Means of Development." By Mr. Barrett's suggestion the competitors were limited to the ranks of regular newspaper men, and, to the President and Secretary of the Association, was committed the task of selecting judges to award the prizes. Owing to the fact that the original notice was insufficiently circulated, the time open to competitors has been extended to Oct. 31, 1896. In other respects the conditions remain the same as at first announced, namely: That the authors shall be men regularly employed in newspaper work in the United States; that the manuscripts shall be typewritten, not exceeding 6,000 words, subheaded, signed by a fictitious name, with real name and address in sealed cover attached, and shall be sent to Secretary, American-Asiatic Association, P. O. Box 1,500, New York City.

1899

SADI.

The Wise Man of the East Whom Emerson Admired—His Wit and Wisdom.

A new volume in the Odd Number Series has just appeared, a translation from the Persian of Shaikh Sádi, by Sir Edwin Arnold. The author of the "Gulistan; or, Rose Garden" was a Persian sage of Spiraz, born about 1184 A. D., and dying considerably over a century later. Leaving home when only twelve years of age, Sádi remained studying at the famous Madrasah of Bagdad for thirty years; spending the following twenty-five years of his life in traveling through India, Arabia, and Africa, during which time he became learned in the languages and literature of the different countries he visited.

In his preface Sir Edwin Arnold calls Sádi "the Horace and Marco Polo of the Far East combined into one rich and gracious nature." Ancient enough to carry with him a fine flavor of the Old World, he is as modern and as much for all times as the Roman poet himself or American Emerson. Emerson includes Sádi among the "seven masters of the Persian Parnassus," and in one of his essays, speaking of Persian poetry in general, says:

"The Persians have epics and tales, but, for the most part, they affect short poems and epigrams. Gnomic verses, rules of life conveyed in a lively image, especially in an image addressed to the eye and contained in a single stanza, were always current in the East, and if the poem is long, it is only a string of unconnected verses."

After Sádi's long years of study and wandering he finally came back to Spiraz, being then in his seventieth year, settled down in a charming little garden outside the city wall, where he devoted himself to the composition of the combined prose and poetry of his "Bustan" and his "Gulistan." Sir Edwin Arnold claims that Sádi "must have come home full of garnered wisdom and abounding observation of men and things, to his lovely retreat beneath the cypresses and rosebushes, where he wrote "The Rose Garden" and "The Garden of Fragrance." Sir Edwin also gives in his preface a long poem written by Sádi of himself, the first two stanzas of which are as follows:

"In many lands I have wandered, and wondered, and listened, and seen;
And many my friends and companions and teachers and lovers have been;

And nowhere a corner was there, but I garnered up pleasure and gain;
From a hundred gardens the rose-blooms, from a thousand granaries, grain."

Arnold compares the "Gulistan" to a sort of intellectual curry, "where grave and gay, humor and wisdom, laughter and tears, are threaded together on the skewer of wit, and spiced by a soft worldliness and gentle stoicism that makes the dish irresistible, however jaded may be the mental appetite. * * * He wins his way into all quiet and wise hearts, like Horace himself, or Charles Lamb and Emerson. * * * Ouseley calls Sádi the 'brightest ornament of Persia,' and Jami thinks him 'the nightingale of the Groves of Shiraz.'" The Emerson essay already referred to as including Sádi in the Persian Parnassus, simply mentions the fact that Omar Khayyam "promises to rise in Western estimation."

We are not familiar with Eastwick's translation of the "Gulistan," but while the Arnold version is of much interest, Sir Edwin Arnold does not seem a Fitz Gerald, or it may be that it is the "Gulistan" itself, which is not for a moment to be compared to the "Rubaiyat." The verse will be found by far the most interesting portion of the "Rose Garden," as for instance:

"While sword is sheathed, and speech unspoken;
Of valor and wisdom ye get no token;
But call not the jungle empty—may be
A tiger sleeps there that ye did not see."

Speaking of friendship, Sádi quotes a saying of the Hakems that "in prison must one judge of friends, for sitting at meals, all your enemies assume their appearance," adding:

"Reckon not him for a friend who, in good times, prates of his friendship,
Loads thee with brotherly love, boasts he will never deceive;
Friend I consider him only who, when adversity darkens
Holds to his grip of thy hand, joys in thy grieving to grieve."

Sádi evidently takes a sort of satirical view of the world, to put it mildly, when he writes:

"When, by the will of God, a man doth fall,
The world treads on his head, yea ears and all;
But when they see luck take him by the hand,
With poems on breast, round him the flatterers stand!"

A Padishah having commanded an innocent man to be put to death, was advised by the latter not to do himself an injury in his anger. The man being asked what he meant, replied that his own injury would cease with his death, but the sin of it would endure forever:

"Like the breath of the desert, time passeth away,
Glad and sad—fair and foul—all conditions decay!
The tyrant beknought to wreak evil on me,
It rides on his own neck, and mine goeth free!"

A great man once advised his son to punish an enemy by pardoning him:

"Not so much man—the wise declare—
Is he who brings wild beasts to war,
As he who even in anger's heat,
Utters no words which are not meet."

The following, too, is surely as applicable now as when it was written, hundreds of years ago:

"Ye waste the days of your lifetime, thinking with care and fear,
What shall we eat in the Summer—in Winter, what shall we wear?"

Or this:

"He who recounts to thee faults of thy brothers
Hastens to tell thy faults, too, to the others."

A man once made complaint before a wise sheik that false tales were being circulated about him by a certain individual, whereupon the sheik advised him to "make him ashamed by your rectitude."

"Be yourself good, and let the bad ones rave!
They hold no power to harm, save what ye gave."

These two little bits are unusually good also:

"Wilt thou have wealth? Seek it in sweet content,
Envy not him who scatters gold, nor praise him!"

"Rail not at fickle fortune! Thou who eat
The fruit of bitter patience, find it sweet."

A beggar walking through a wealthy quarter was once heard to say: "Al, lords of much riches; if ye, so wealthy, knew justice, and we, so poor, possessed contentment, my trade of begging would be at an end."

"Oh, fair Contentment, make me rich with thee,
For wealth, lacking such gift, is poverty;
To work of Patience Lokman happy went,
For none is wise who is not also patient."

This, too, is equally good:

"From a friend's hand the colocynth tastes sweet,
And sweetmeats bitter when a churl bids eat."

A father, giving his son some good advice before he sets out on his travels, tells him there are those who "by sweet persuasiveness and power of speech cause people wherever they go to show them deference and treat them with attention."

"A wise man's presence is like gold refined,
Everywhere money and its value known;
Fools are those counters no folks will be blind
To take for current coin, except their own."

He also reminds his son that a skilled workman may travel anywhere, because he can always earn his own bread, adding:

"Cobbler or patcher—if they quit their home—
No want or woe fear, wheresoe'er they roam;
But if the Sultan of Nimrus shall creep
Forth from his kingdom, he would hungry sleep."

In concluding, just one more story with its obvious moral may be given. A public reader, who had a very disagreeable voice, all the while fancying it a sweet one, read on and on, until finally another reader, who bore him a grudge, came to him and said he had had a dream about him, and on being questioned as to what it was answered: "That thou didst possess a pleasant voice, and that at its sound the listeners had tranquillity." The hoarse-throated preacher thought for a moment, and finally remarked: "It is a dream of blessing to me which thou hast beheld, because it has made known to me my defect," adding that he would thenceforth read in a pleasing lower tone—

"Ill face the friends who let my failings go
For merits, silent of those faults they know;
Who suffer me to think my thorns are roses
And breath such as the jasmine-bud discloses.
Give me instead that sharp-eyed enemy,
Who sees me as I am, and makes me see!"

"THE GULISTAN; Being the Rose Garden of Sa'di. Translated, for the first time, into English Prose and Verse, by Edwin Arnold, C. S. I., D. C. L., LL. D. Boston: Roberts Brothers. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1899. Pp. 207.

Eugenie and Rosa Bonheur.

Our thanks are due to a gentleman who occupies the leading position in New York art for having given us some interesting details concerning Rosa Bonheur as recently imparted to him by Mr. Gambard.

Mr. Gambard, who for many years was the principal picture dealer in London, a position he held because of his absolute straightforwardness and thorough acquaintance with old and contemporaneous art, was a close personal friend of Rosa Bonheur's. Perhaps more than any one else, Mr. Gambard appreciated Mlle. Bonheur's work, for he was among the very earliest to bring her art into special notice. He bought her first great picture, "The Horse Fair," now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He had the picture engraved. This was the beginning of relations which continued until Mr. Gambard retired from business. During many years he was Rosa Bonheur's agent for the disposal of her paintings and the engravings made after her works. This intimacy never ceased. Rosa Bonheur always spent a part of the Winter at Nice at Mr. Gambard's villa.

The following are notes taken by Mr. Gambard during Rosa Bonheur's last stay at Nice:

"Yes, she spent part of February with me. She left Fontainebleau to take the train for Nice, and the railroad officials gave orders for the train to stop for her when going and returning. (I only mention this to show how her fame commanded every favor.) During her stay we had an uninterrupted time of friendly chats in her native tongue. Mlle. Rosa Bonheur was accompanied by a friend, Miss Klumphe, an American artist. I have purchased Miss Klumphe's portrait of Rosa, which is now in the Salon. I had arranged for them the best rooms in my villa, where I trust they had every comfort and attention.

"Soon after their arrival I gave a luncheon party of twenty. There were present Baron and Lady Reuter, Count and Countess Gurowsky, Gen. and Mme. Case, (head of the military division here,) Countess Koskull, Mme. Adam, (the well-known author,) Mme. Levis, (Gambetta's sister,) and many other notable persons. At another luncheon there was in the party the Prefect and Mme. Bardon, Count and Countess Bresson, the Bishop of Nice, Gen. Fabre, the Duke de Pomar, and Mr. and Mrs. Rand-Bailey.

"I cannot describe to you the many grand dinners, visits to the Opera, and the garden parties Mlle. Rosa Bonheur attended. There was a grand ball given by the Prefect in her honor, and next day we were photographed in our gala dresses, Mlle. Rosa with her orders all on, and Miss K. in her handsome dress. You shall see the picture on my return to Nice.

"The most interesting of the visits was the one made to the Empress Eugénie at her villa, Cyrnos, Cap Martin, about eighteen miles from Nice. The villa is beautifully situated and surrounded by well-cared-for grounds. These two ladies—the Empress and the artist—had not met for some thirty years, and then Eugénie had pinned with her own hands the Legion of Honor on Mlle. Rosa's breast. Though Mlle. Rosa Bonheur was an Officer of the Legion, she wore the very same Chevalier's Cross the Empress had given her. This delicacy on the part of the artist was most characteristic of the woman, and it brought tears of joyful and sad memories to the eyes of both the Empress and Mlle. Rosa. It was the most touching of meetings. After luncheon the two walked together for over an hour in the gardens of the villa, followed by M. Pietrie, and so ended an episode not to be forgotten."

What Has It Done with Them?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your issue of Aug 19 publishes a letter from Mr. Canfield, the new Librarian of Columbia University, on the agricultural colleges, and on that of Ohio in particular.

Without doubt, these institutions have done much good, but just how much and in what direction may not be very easy to ascertain. Mr. Canfield's article suggests some questions on this topic. That list of 1,700 parents who sent their sons to college shows nothing of moment of the "final result upon the general citizenship of the State." There is but one thing it does show, and that is that the Ohio State University has reached down from its educational Parnassus and taken hold of 1,700 sons of the people, but it doesn't show what it has done with them. No institution of learning can be measured by the boys who enter, but by the men who leave it. Mr. Canfield insists that this reaching down of the university "must be most beneficial." Well, we hope it may be. But it is the lifting up of those boys into men that will be the gauge by which the standing of that institution will be marked.

The farmers of Ohio sent 561 sons. How many will come back to the farms? How many will make educated farmers, and how many will essay some profession beyond their capacity because of ambitions first acquired in college? One brewer and one saloon keeper each sent a son. Will these study chemistry and come back prepared to further adulterate liquors? Will the sons of the two liquor dealers go into a more honorable occupation? There were 49 sons of men more or less in politics. Will these young men join their fathers' parties? Will their influence make for honesty in politics? How many of the sons of the 3 blacksmiths, 17 day laborers, 4 butchers, 4 plasterers, and 1 watchman will follow in their fathers' footsteps and help to elevate those occupations by a "larger intelligence, uplift, and inspiration"? How many of them will be trained to a better discharge of their fathers' occupations, and how many will be "educated" out of them and not fitted for anything else?

If the Ohio State University keeps a list of the pursuits of the parents of its students, let it publish in parallel columns what occupations these same sons have pursued since graduation, and, more than all to the point, let us know how many who followed their fathers' callings have been successful and how many who took some other pursuit have made failures. When we can get at these facts we will have statistics of value and that prove something as to what that institution is doing "to uplift its citizens." An agricultural college that educates its farmers' sons into other callings without educating other men's sons to fill their places is doing nothing for the farming community's uplift.

It is not the source from which a college draws its students, but what it makes out of them for honest, capable, self-respecting men, not ashamed of the source whence they sprung, that covers it with glory or proclaims it worthless. H. H. MOORE.
Mills Hotel No. 1, New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

It is not generally known that The Century, when known as Scribner's Monthly Magazine, began publication in England in 1887, and may fairly be regarded as the real pioneer of American magazine literature in England.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

(Copyright, 1899.)
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Elkin Matthews will shortly publish a series of letters by Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt which have been for fifty years in the possession of Mr. Yates, a friend of Hazlitt's son. A number of Hazlitt's letters tell about school life. Lamb's letters are addressed to friends and are chatty. None of them has been printed before.

***

A. C. Swinburne has changed the title of his forthcoming book to "Rosamund, Queen of Lombards: A Tragedy."

***

Messrs. Cassell will publish "The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander," by Frank R. Stockton. The Vizier lived at the time of Abraham; his great quest was the spring that conferred immortality.

***

T. Fisher Unwin will publish in October "The Story of Master Ralph Fitch," a pioneer Englishman who crossed India and penetrated into Burmah and Malacca. The author is J. Horton Ryley.

***

Messrs. Constable will soon publish an essay by W. E. Henley, editor of The New Review, on Smollett, which will be presented as an introduction to the first volume of "Roderick Random."

***

Messrs. Putnam are to publish here "Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires," by Michael Myers Shoemaker. The author devotes some attention to the Philippines. The same house will also present "Smith Brunt," a historical novel of the United States Navy, by Waldron K. Post.

***

Messrs. Chatto will publish next week "Social Life Under the Regency," by John Ashton.

***

The Macmillans are publishing a popular edition of Tennyson's verse in twelve volumes at a shilling a volume.

***

Williams & Norgate have in press "The Investigation of the Mahabharata," one of the most sacred of Hindu books, which contains traditions of ancient Brahmanical India. T. B. F.

Swami's Death.

News recently reached London of the death on July 12, of Swami Bhaskarananda, near Benares, Hindustan. Swami was probably the most famous of the Indian yogis of this century. Various reports were current around Benares as to what was his station in life before he donned the yellow robe, the staff, and gourd of asceticism. It was declared by some that he was a son of one of the wealthiest and most powerful Rajahs of the empire. Others said that he had been a rich merchant of Bombay, and it is certain that he had received an education superior to that of the ordinary Hindu pundit. Whatever his origin, it is also certain that Swami had attained an immense age. He was famous as an ascetic and wonder worker for many years previous to the visit of the Prince of Wales to India in 1875, and it is probable that he was considerably over 100 years old at the time of his death.

Swami made a series of predictions as to the times of death of Queen Victoria and other members of the English royal family. He delcared that the Queen would live for between six and ten months after the twentieth century began, and that the Prince of Wales would survive her but a short time. Swami also made predictions about other events connected with royal and distinguished personages, many of which have, it is said, been proved accurate. He would accept no money for any of his "wonder workings," and existed entirely on offerings of food made to him by pious Hindus.

The Millais Memorial.

The Millais Memorial Fund, through its treasurer, reports that so far £2,100 have been received. Mr. Thomas Brock has undertaken to execute a bronze statue of Sir John Millais, which is to be erected in front of the Tate gallery. The money in the treasurer's hands is sufficient for the statue, and very little more will suffice for foundation and pedestal.

Tax on Belgian Pictures.

The Mephisto of Antwerp, a journal devoted to the fine arts, calls the attention of the Government to the effort now being made to obtain a reduction of 5 per cent. on the duties on pictures sent from Belgium to the United States. "It is," writes The Mephisto, "a question of life or death to Belgian artists, because the duties being higher for Belgian than for French pictures sent to the United States, purchases must diminish in Belgium." The matter The Mephisto decides to be of grave importance, as it means a diminution of forty-three Belgian pictures recently sent to the United States. All protestations in favor of this reform should be addressed to the Home Secretary, as without

Writers in Print.

LONDON, June 16.—The case of Walter against Lane has established an entirely new rule. Mr. Lane had published a speech by Lord Rosebery, which had previously been reported in The Times. This The Times held to be an infringement of its copyright, and the Court has decided in its favor. It thus appears that if a man makes a speech and it is reported verbatim in a newspaper, that newspaper thereby has the exclusive ownership of the speech. This is a decision which is of great importance to newspapers, unless, indeed, it should be reversed on appeal.

It is evidently based upon the theory that a verbatim report of a speech taken down in shorthand by a reporter is never absolutely correct. Let us suppose that the next time Lord Rosebery makes a speech it is taken down by six different reporters and published in six different newspapers. If the reports were absolutely identical, which they necessarily would be if they were absolutely accurate, each of those six newspapers would be the sole owner of the copyright of the speech, which would be nonsense. As a matter of fact each report would differ from every other in some slight degree, and it would be this difference which would enable each newspaper under the recent decision to have a copyright in its report. The public supposes that a verbatim report is really what it purports to be, but every newspaper man knows that no matter how accurate a shorthand reporter may strive to be, he will inevitably make a mistake here and there, in a word or a sentence, and it is this fact that makes the decision in Walter against Lane intelligible.

If we ever succeed in making the phonograph do the work of the shorthand reporter at a public meeting there will no longer be such a thing as a newspaper copyright in a speech reported by phonograph. Every report made by the phonograph or by any number of phonographs will be identical with every other, and of course in such circumstances there could be no exclusive property in any one report. The decision, therefore, makes it the interest of newspapers to cling to the shorthand method of reporting and to oppose all attempts to make the phonograph take its place. At present the phonograph cannot successfully compete with the shorthand reporter, but the time will undoubtedly come when an improved phonograph will supersede the reporter, and when that day arrives the decision in Walter against Lane, if it is still law, will cease to have any effect.

Much amusement has been found by the newspapers in connection with the Western Sunday school which found the "Drums of the Fore and Aft" and others of Kipling's stories unfit for the Sunday school library. While to my mind the "Drums of the Fore and Aft" is the best short story in the world, it certainly is not the sort of story suited to Sunday school libraries. Mr. Kipling did not write it for Sunday schools, a fact which is neither in its favor nor against it. He wrote it because it was true, and even that fact does not entitle it to a place in a Sunday school library. To call the story in any way immoral—which I presume is what the Sunday school Superintendent did call it—would be absurd, but it was hardly less absurd to select it as a story adapted to further the objects for which a Sunday school library is formed. No more moral book, so far as its influence is concerned, than Daudet's "Sappho" was ever written unless we except Zola's "L'Assommoir," but neither of those two books deserves a place in a Sunday school library. I therefore fail to see wherein consists the joke of the exclusion of Kipling's books from a Sunday school. If they were fit for such a library they would not be what they are, and if they were not what they are they would be worthless. Nobody would think of putting Mark Twain's books into a scientific library nor Swinburne's poems into a library of cook books, but it does not follow that there is anything objectionable in either Mark Twain's or Swinburne's writings.

It is to be feared that the directors of the Sunday school which cast out the "Drums of the Fore and Aft" have defeated their own ends. The story might not have been read by the Sunday school boys if nothing had been said about it. Now that it has been publicly declared to be unfit for the boys of the Sunday school those boys will search for it with as much enthusiasm as a book collector searches for rare first editions. Within the next six months every boy in that Sunday school will have read the story, and the chances are that the majority of the boys will thereby be led to read Kipling's other stories. After which the average Sunday school story will have lost its charm and the Sunday school library will grow dusty on its shelves. I remember that in my Sunday school days the most popular book in the library was an absurd story of a bad boy who ate opium. Anything more improbable than that a boy should become an opium eater could hardly be imagined, but because the book contained this incident it was regarded by the boys as having something of the charm of vice, and that particular book was always greatly in demand. Boys do not change, and I have no doubt that the Sunday school boys of to-day have the same tastes as the boys of—well—several years ago. The healthy boy does not naturally take to Sunday school literature. He reads Sunday school books to some extent on Sunday because there is nothing else which he can read without being sternly held to account by his parents. He would infallibly delight in Rudyard Kipling's stories, especially if he was told that they were unfit for him to read. Consequently the action of the Western Sunday

Shorts

[illegible] was [illegible] and I mention the incident only because it reminds me of the terrible kissing bug, of whose ravages in America we have lately been reading. The kissing bug appears to confine his depredations to the lips, but we have here, and especially in Surrey, a fly whose bite is poisonous, but whose fondness is for legs and hands instead of lips. This is undoubtedly the insect which bit Mr. Kipling. Last Summer the insect lurked in the railway carriages of the Southwestern and the Brighton companies, and bit the legs of defenseless passengers. He showed an especial fondness for cycling legs clad in knickerbockers and long stockings, and many cyclists who were returning home by rail, as is naturally the custom of cyclists in hot weather, found themselves made seriously ill by the insect. On the whole, the leg-and-hand insect is decidedly to be preferred to the kissing bug, although neither is a desirable acquaintance.

Authors complain that their profession is not a remunerative one, but it is noticeable that the Authors' Club is scantily attended in August, and the piles of letters for absent authors that fill the pigeon holes show that authors in spite of their alleged impecuniosity manage to get out of town in midsummer. In point of fact, one of the alleviations of the author's existence is the fact that he can travel more frequently than other men. He can usually turn any journey that he may make into copy, and thereby at least pay his expenses. Then he can always have the excuse, whenever the desire for travel comes upon him, that he must go to Madagascar or Japan or elsewhere in search of local color. Taking one consideration with another, the author's life is by no means an unhappy one, though of course it cannot be compared with that of the policeman for certainty of income and freedom from worry.

The person who calls herself "Ouida" has recently quarreled with the Ladies' Kennel Club or association to that effect—I am not quite sure as to its exact name. The club held an exhibition of dogs, and "Ouida," who is generally supposed to be an authority upon dogs, thereupon published an article in which she charged the ladies of the club with treating the dogs cruelly. This did seem rather improbable, not merely because "Ouida" was the author of the charge, but because ladies who exhibit their pet dogs in the hope of obtaining prizes would scarcely be guilty of treating them cruelly. The Secretary of the club has thought it necessary to contradict "Ouida's" assertion, and she threatens to bring the person into court to answer a charge of libel. It is to be hoped that she will persevere in that intention. The suppression of "Ouida" as a controversial writer has for some time been imperatively demanded in the interests of truth.

So long as "Ouida" confined herself to writing what she conceived to be romances she did little harm. Now and then an absorbed cook permitted the dinner to burn, but the same thing might have happened if

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Mr. Morley Roberts is certainly a most prolific writer, but of late his books seem to me steadily to improve. His "Sea Comedy" just published is a delightful book. There is nothing gruesome nor morbid about it. It is a thoroughly realistic story of the sea, with just enough improbability in it to make it interesting. Mr. Roberts, unlike most men who write sea stories, knows what he is writing about, for he has himself been a sailor. His story of the republic founded by mutinous sailors in their attempt to escape from the tyranny of their officers is excellent fooling. Besides, it incidentally shows the folly of the theory that democracy is at all times and in all circumstances an ideal Government. The book is written in what is rather a new vein for Mr. Roberts, and its reader will hope that he will work the vein hereafter to as much advantage as he has in the present instance.

Lord Ernest Hamilton has written a very readable novel entitled "The Perils of Josephine." If any one wants incident here is richness for them. The book is full of incidents of the most startling character. It cannot be said that the incidents are always probable, but what matters it if they are interesting? Lord Ernest Hamilton has written a number of short stories that have shown that he is a writer who must be reckoned with. He has his faults, but most of them are due to inexperience. The root of the matter is clearly in him, and I shall be very much disappointed if he does not prove himself to be a clever and successful novelist.

Mr. Kipling, who has been variously reported to be suffering from the bite of a dog more or less suspected of rabies and from a small and unimportant boil, was really the temporary victim of an obnoxious fly, and for some time suffered from the poisonous wound in his hand inflicted by the irreverent insect. He is now quite well, and I mention the incident only because it reminds me of the terrible kissing bug, of whose ravages in America we have lately been reading. The kissing bug appears to confine his depredations to the lips, but we have here, and especially in Surrey, a fly whose bite is poisonous, but whose fondness is for legs and hands instead of lips. This is undoubtedly the insect which bit Mr. Kipling. Last Summer the insect lurked in the railway carriages of the Southwestern and the Brighton companies, and bit the legs of defenseless passengers. He showed an especial fondness for cycling legs clad in knickerbockers and long stockings, and many cyclists who were returning home by rail, as is naturally the custom of cyclists in hot weather, found themselves made seriously ill by the insect. On the whole, the leg-and-hand insect is decidedly to be preferred to the kissing bug, although neither is a desirable acquaintance.

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"The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" are to be published next week in book form. In the publisher's advertisement they are described as "told by himself," which has rather a satirical appearance. The exposure of the true character of the so-called de Rougemont's adventures was due in the first instance to The Daily Chronicle, and when The Chronicle had finished with M. de Rougemont public interest in his adventures vanished. It remains to be seen if any one will care to buy a book which is universally known to be what is called in America a "fake." The magazine in which de Rougemont's adventures originally appeared is now publishing the story of Neufeld, the prisoner of the Khalifa. It is quite as interesting as the de Rougemont story, and has the very great advantage of being strictly true.

Mr. Rider Haggard is about to forsake South Africa as the home of his heroes of romance. He has a new novel ready, the scene of which is said to be laid in Holland. At all events, it is a historical novel, dealing with incidents of the war of Dutch independence. It will be interesting to see what Mr. Haggard will make of his new theme. When he made his first success with "King Solomon's Mines" there were few contemporary novelists who were more warmly praised. The tone of the press afterward changed somewhat toward him, and he was as much underestimated as he had originally been overestimated. His popularity with the public has, however, apparently suffered no diminution. He ought to give us a good historical novel, and perhaps the book will give him a reputation much higher than that which he has earned as a chronicler of battle, murder, and sudden death in Africa.

It is said that Mr. Dooley is not maintaining the success which his book had at its first appearance here. This may not be true, for there are few things more difficult than to ascertain the truth of rumors to the effect that the books of this or that man are declining in popularity. Publishers are not in the habit of taking the public largely into their confidence in regard to the sales of books, and the opinions of casual news agents and booksellers are not of much value. Still, judging from the fact that "Dooley" is not now quoted to any extent in the newspapers, it seems probable that the British public has not taken to him. How could it? "Dooley" writes exclusively of American affairs, and the British public can understand only a part of what he says. The other day there was published here a book called "Mr. Miggs," which treats of British affairs much as "Dooley" treated of American affairs. The book is unquestionably clever, but very few Americans would understand it. "Dooley" and "Miggs" write, each for his own people, and neither will bear transposition to a foreign soil.

Mr. Arthur Symonds has translated de Maupassant's "Boule de Suif," which is thus introduced to those of the British public who do not read French. It is a good translation in the main, but Mr. Symonds has thought it necessary to Bowdlerize it to some extent. Doubtless he knows his public, but why does he attempt to translate stories which he imagines, rightly or wrongly, that the British public will not tolerate? I cannot understand the calmness with which people submit to the liberties which English—and for that matter American—translators take with foreign authors. De Maupassant knew what he meant to write, and no translator has the right to alter de Maupassant's text. Yet this sort of thing is done every day, and no one seems to recognize that it is not only an outrage, but an act of literary dishonesty.

The sojourn of M. Zola for a few weeks in England has also been made the subject of a book by a writer who seems wholly destitute of the sense of proportion. The whole book could have been condensed into the space of, say, three columns of a newspaper. M. Zola found it difficult to buy socks in England because he was ignorant of the language, and he came to the conclusion that while bloomers are becoming to the Frenchwoman who cycles, they are not becoming to the taller and thinner English girl. These two facts may possibly be of supreme importance, but they hardly seem sufficient excuse for a whole book. It is well that Zola's stay in England was a short one. If it had lasted for, say, two years, his difficulties with the English language and his opinions as to the comparative figures of French and English women would probably have been told in half a dozen octavo volumes.

Few books of consequence are published at this season, and it is the unanimous opinion of booksellers that few books of any sort are read during hot weather. The weather has been unendurably hot for London for the last three weeks, and nobody has had the strength to read anything except a small part of the daily newspaper. This shows that heat does not expand the intellect as it does nearly everything else in nature. The human intellect expands sufficiently to read the works of Mr. Hall Caine and Miss Corelli only under the influence of cold. This is odd, but it is undoubtedly true.

W. L. ALDEN.

AUTHORS AT HOME.

LVI.

John Ruskin at Brantwood.*

There is infinite pathos in the contemplation of Mr. Ruskin's home life in the seclusion of his beloved Brantwood. The master, as so many still love to think of him, is failing fast. He has passed his eightieth birthday, and the weaknesses incidental to such an advanced age have taken possession of mind and body. He is now practically confined to the house, save for occasional airings in a bathchair on sunny mornings. It is over a year since he gave up his daily walks and had to fall back upon the bathchair. This has necessarily curtailed the length of his morning exercises. The form once so familiar as it strode along the road by the shore of Coniston Lake, or breasted the moor at the rear of Brantwood, is now only rarely seen outside the lodge gates. For, although Mr. Ruskin enjoys fairly good health, and makes few demands upon his medical attendant, physical exercise is becoming more and more out of the question. He walks about the house with difficulty, leaning heavily upon the supporting arm of his valet. For the most part, he sits still or looks from his window upon the familiar view of lake and mountain. He never reads, though he still derives keen enjoyment from listening to others. Nor does he write. The hand that once tuned the pen to such eloquent music has no longer any use for it—nay, it would almost fall from his fingers if he assayed to pick it up. Mr. Ruskin his given his last message to the world. For him it is the evening of life. The comforting thought is that in the decline of his strength he has the ministry of loving friends to make him happy in the home he loves so well and has made so famous by its association with his name.

Although Coniston is outside the beaten track of the average visitor to the lakes, it is none the less a place of pilgrimage. It will never be a Windermere or an Ambleside. Its inaccessibility has removed it from the path of the day-tripper or the "week-end" tourist. Despite this, it has a fame of its own as the home of John Ruskin. For twenty years or more it has been associated with his name. It is visited every year by thousands who would not travel a mile to see a lake or a mountain. They journey to Coniston to gaze upon the walls which shelter "the Professor," and to take their chance of a glimpse at his venerable form. The house itself is one of the best-known buildings in the lake district. It stands close to the road, some three miles distant from Coniston village. It is on rising ground, set in a background of dense wood. In front is the lawn, separated from the road by an ivy-covered wall. Mr. Ruskin's two rooms are on the second story, and face the lawn. They are side by side. As you look from the road to the second story, the centre window is his bedroom; that to the right is his sitting room. From both windows an excellent view is obtained of the lake, which lies not far distant from the front of Brantwood. Coniston Lake is six miles long and three-quarters of a mile broad. Behind it is a background of mountains, chief of which is Coniston Old Man. Every outline and peak of the Old Man and his neighbors are familiar to Mr. Ruskin. He has looked upon them daily for years, and his chief pleasure is still derived from a contemplation of their rugged summits and in noting the wonderful changes of sun and cloud upon them.

Mr. Ruskin's day begins about 9:30 or 10 o'clock. After breakfast he sits and rests in his own room, sitting by the window when the morning is warm and the prospect is fair. Mr. and Mrs. Severn still live with him, and they, with their five children, complete the household. Mrs. Severn reads all Mr. Ruskin's correspondence, and may be said to act as his private secretary. Mr. W. G. Collingwood, who wrote his "Life," lives at Lane Head, a house on the same side of the lake as Brantwood. He is a frequent visitor, and often advises Mrs. Severn on matters rising out of the correspondence.

About 11 o'clock Mr. Ruskin is taken out in the bathchair by his valet. This takes the place of the morning walk, which he used to enjoy so much, and which was only abandoned about a year ago. The route taken is invariably the same. From the lodge gate the road runs to within about a hundred yards of the lake, and it is along this that the bathchair is wheeled. As a rule, some one has come out from the village to obtain a glimpse of the invalid. The hour when Mr. Ruskin may be expected on fine days is well known to the villagers, and tourists and pilgrims, taking advantage of the information, post themselves along the road at points where they hope to have their desire gratified. As Mr. Ruskin passes they lift their hats. Sometimes one of their number will make bold to voice the sentiments of all, and offer their respectful greetings to the master. Mr. Ruskin invariably returns these greetings with courtesy.

If the day is very fine and warm, and he feels tempted to stay outside a while, Mr. Ruskin is taken to his favorite place of retreat. This is a seat which he himself had constructed on the shore of the lake. It is on a slight eminence, in a little cove or bay, and commands an extensive prospect. Looking north, over the lake, Helvellyn is plainly discernible, unless the clouds are resting their laboring bosoms upon its lofty summit. To the south, a jutting point just shuts out the view of Fir Island, but looking straight across this point, the only other island on the lake, named Peel Island, is seen with great distinctness. Mr. Ruskin has enjoyed the view from this seat times without number. When he was able to walk it was his favorite retreat. Now that he has to be wheeled to it and lifted in and out of his chair, he loves it as much as ever. It is still the fairest spot round Coniston, and the view it affords is still the finest of all views in Mr. Ruskin's eyes.

After luncheon Mr. Ruskin may take a second short ride in his chair, or he may sit out on the lawn for a short time. Otherwise he will stay in his own room until dinner time, dozing or being read to by Mrs. Severn or his valet, Baxter, who has been his body attendant these twenty years or more. The daily papers are read to him, and he still manifests an interest in topics of the time. Beyond this he has no other form of relaxation. He used to play chess with Mrs. Severn and other members of the household, but he abandoned the game some time ago. He dines alone in his own room about 8 o'clock. An hour later he seeks his couch.

It has already been indicated that numbers of visitors wait about the house and road in the hope of seeing the master of Brantwood. That is not all, however. After learning where Mr. Ruskin has been, nearly every visitor makes a point of going down to the cove and sitting in what is commonly called "Ruskin's seat." A visit to Coniston is by many regarded as incomplete unless this act of homage is performed. In the hotels in the lake district one may sometimes overhear an American boasting of having sat on the same seat as Mr. Ruskin within a few minutes of his departure. A story is told of one Yankee who never heard of this when at Coniston. On his return to Windermere he was told what he had missed. He at once set out for Coniston again and staid there until one morning he was able to take Mr. Ruskin's place in the seat he had just left.

It is only fair to the Americans to say that they do not push themselves upon Mr. Ruskin's notice. Large numbers of them visit Coniston every year, but, despite their anxiety to see something worth remembering after their long journey, they are hardly ever pushful or inquisitive. Mr. Ruskin's age and invalid condition probably save him from many embarrassing attentions. As it is, Mr. Ruskin has found it convenient once or twice to dodge his admirers. Seeing them crowded round the lodge gates to await his appearance, he has turned back and gone out by a back way.

This, however, is not Mr. Ruskin's usual way of dealing with admirers. He has never been a recluse in the sense that Tennyson was. He never in his life hid himself behind a bush to keep out of sight of a tourist; nor did he ever pull his hat down over his face and run away on purpose to disappoint a knot of waiting worshippers. Though he never courted publicity, and, indeed, disliked it, he was never wilfully churlish to those who had journeyed long distances to see him. As a rule, those who have saluted him courteously and refrained from thrusting themselves upon his notice are able to pride themselves upon the recollection of a smile and a gracious inclination of the head.

Here is an anecdote which has, perhaps, not before been seen in print: A parrot was once the medium by which a party of tourists obtained an introduction to Mr. Ruskin. The bird was a pet and belonged to Mrs. Severn. It escaped from the house, and a party of visitors had the good fortune to capture it. Learning to whom it belonged, they set off to return it to Brantwood. On the way they met a member of the Severn family, to whom they handed it over. Just at that moment Mr. Ruskin passed by, on his return from a walk. The story of the parrot's escape and recovery being narrated to him, he at once turned to its captors and shook hands with every one of them. They had doubtless hoped their lucky find might obtain them a sight of Mr. Ruskin, but to be distinguished by a handshake was certainly more than the most sanguine had hoped for. It was a joke in Coniston for a long time afterward that every party of tourists seemed to be on the lookout for a lost parrot, but the bird was never considerate enough to wander so far from home again.

Mr. Ruskin was once a great walker. In addition to the walk down to the lake, there are two others which will always be associated with him. One is through the wood at the back of the house to a clearing, where a magnificent view of the surrounding country is to be had. The place is called Fairfield View, from the fact that one of the principal features of the landscape is the summit known as Fairfield across the lake. Mr. Ruskin, as used to be his habit with all his favorite resting places, had a seat constructed, so that he could enjoy the prospect at his ease. These seats, by the way, which are to be found in nearly all the places favored by Mr. Ruskin, are characteristic of his love of naturalness. They are made of untrimmed branches of trees, in all their natural simplicity and ruggedness. An exception was not even made for the seats on the lawn in front of the house, which are made of the same rough material, innocent of artificial adornment. The other walk, to which allusion has been made, runs through the wood and out on the further side. Here it traverses a heather-covered moor until it comes to a circular hill. The front is rocky and inaccessible, but a path in the rear leads to the top. Mr. Ruskin has ascended this hill many, many times. The walk is not long, and is moderately easy, and the view obtainable is ample recompense. Unhappily, the day when those walks were such a source of enjoyment has gone. Mr. Ruskin is too much of an invalid to be able to revisit scenes so intimately associated with his hours of ease. Woods and moors are not the places for bathchairs.

Coniston now sees very little of Mr. Ruskin. The village is fully three miles from his home, and it is a very long time since he drove into it. Walks and drives have become more and more curtailed, until nothing remains but the occasional outing in his bathchair. Yet once there was no more familiar figure than that of Mr. Ruskin. One of the last occasions when he was seen by a large number of people was in the Winter of 1894-5. Everybody will remember that Winter in the lake district. For the first time for years the lakes were frozen over. Coaches and wagons ran across them, bullocks were roasted whole, and the frozen waters was covered with skaters. Mr. Ruskin was then able to walk out. One day he expressed a desire to go down to Coniston Lake. When he reached the shore he was put into a chair (an ordinary chair, borrowed from near at hand,) and pushed out on to the ice. There were many skaters about, and when it became known that Mr. Ruskin was on the ice there was a general rush in his direction. Seated in his chair, with the crowd at a respectful distance, one of the Brantwood house party took an excellent photograph of Mr. Ruskin. The occasion was a memorable one, and is still talked about in Coniston. The photograph, by the way, was one of the last taken of Mr. Ruskin. Many photographers have wandered to Coniston in the hope of a snapshot, or even a full view, but disappointment is all they secure. Mr. Ruskin has not often been photographed in his later years. One of the best, and the one which resembles him most closely, was published in the 1898 edition of the "Literary Year Book."

It is pathetic to hear some of the villagers talk about Mr. Ruskin. They know little about him as master and teacher. They call him "Professor" Ruskin, though many perchance could hardly say why. They know, however, that he is one of the most famous Englishmen of the time. They know that Coniston has been made famous all over the world by reason of his association with it. In a measure, they feel that his own glory has been reflected upon their beautiful district. They are grateful to him for it. Many of them know him more intimately. They have met him and held converse with him, and, like all who have been brought within the influence of his fascinating personality, the feeling they have for him is one of love and reverence. Mr. Ruskin has honor wherever English is spoken. Unlike some prophets, he has also honor in his own village. The name of John Ruskin is still the greatest of all living names in that part of the lake district of which Coniston is the centre. And to none is his present condition more pathetically interesting than to the simple peasantry around his mountain home.

*Reprinted from The London Daily News.

JAMES HARPER AND HENRY M. ALDEN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mrs. Sherwood's article in the last SATURDAY REVIEW has a double interest to an old New Yorker, in view of her reminiscences and literary experiences. Mrs. Sherwood always writes well, and her wide acquaintance with men of note, both here and in Europe, and her sprightly style in giving the benefit of the same to your readers is doubly pleasing.

The writer has had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Sherwood more than once, and, although not claiming in any sense to be an author, has had some of her experiences with Mr. Alden, both literary and otherwise, and has also some old-time reminiscences of the elder Harpers, so that I may be pardoned in adding somewhat in the same vein to Mrs. Sherwood's most entertaining article.

My father, as a New York merchant in the thirties, had both a business and a friendly acquaintance with Mr. James Harper. When the latter became Mayor, I esteemed it a great honor to be taken to the City Hall on New Year's Day to shake hands with the Mayor. On this occasion, as my father came up, the Mayor grasped his hand with great cordiality, put his hand on my head and said: "Good boy, good boy!" and pushed us into a side room for a more quiet and extended interview later.

Perhaps this led to an attempt some years after to start on a literary career, which, fortunately or otherwise, was nipped in the bud, but, as it brought some experience in this line, it may be given for the benefit of future tyros.

The writer, having some local and social material of interest in the life of Mr. Fenimore Cooper, prepared an article which was offered to Harper's Magazine through Mr. James Harper. In due time it was returned to my father as "not available," but Mr. Harper, in the kindness of his heart, sought to mitigate the disappointment by saying, "Tell your son to try something else." But the "wet blanket" was quite effectual, as "the son" did not try anything else for years after, until one day Harper's Weekly solicited an article on the same subject for publication in its series of "Distinguished Americans" and accepted that which they had rejected before—rewritten and reconstructed, perhaps, but the same article still.

In company with Mrs. Sherwood—although following at a very respectful distance—the writer has never succeeded in persuading Mr. Alden that he had any talent for story telling, although accepting several severely prosaic articles with much of statistical matters of record. Any attempts at flights of fancy have been most effectually "snubbed," no doubt much to the advantage of the reader.

During the lifetime of that most charming authoress, Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, the writer had several conversations with Mr. Alden in regard to her great success in the literary field. Although she wrote for over twenty years, Miss Woolson never had an article rejected. She was a great favorite with the Harpers and Mr. Alden, and finally wrote for them exclusively. Mr. Alden always claimed for her a peculiar charm of style and delicate touches in character possessed by no other writer. Many will be in accord with this critique.

Miss Woolson's first effort as a writer was in response to an advertised offer on the part of a publishing house of $1,000 for the best American story. The award was made to four and she received $200 for "The Old Stone House." This house is still standing in Cooperstown, being the wedding gift of Judge Cooper to his daughter, the grandmother of Miss Woolson.

It is no doubt a great loss to Cooperstown and Otsego Lake that Miss Woolson did not make her home there in later years. Fenimore Cooper by no means exhausted the romantic capabilities of the region in "The Deerslayer" and "The Pioneers," while Miss Woolson in her Summer and Winter outings at Mackinac, Florida, and the mountain regions of North Carolina has given us vivid pictures of those popular resorts.

H. PENNETT KIMBALL.

Cooperstown, Aug. 28, 1899.

GOETHE AS APOSTLE OF CULTURE.

I know much of culture—of the harmonious development of man's whole nature—that Goethe has asserted the most significant influence on the modern world. As a literary artist, he cannot claim the very first rank. As a writer of prose, he is inferior to Lessing. As a poet, his best performances—The ballads and lyrics, "Hermann and Dorothea," and the first part of "Faust"—give him a very high place. No other author has written songs that exhibit such an effortless and abundant outpouring of poetic sensibility. The charm is so spontaneous, natural, and perfect that the clever critic who would say more is like the spider who weaves his web over a rose. The best scenes of "Faust" are worthy of Shakespeare. And no other poem blends the realities of modern life with the spirit and manner of the old Hellenic world so happily as "Hermann and Dorothea." Nevertheless, as a creative imagination, Goethe's place is below Shakespeare, Homer, and Dante, possibly below Aeschylus, Milton, and a few others. And this inferiority appears not only in the large amount of second, third, and fourth rate literary work which Goethe produced, but also from the limitations of his best work. The interest of "Hermann und Dorothea" is almost as much scholastic as poetic, and probably very few people greatly care for the poem who have not first learned to care for Greek poetry. In construction "Faust" is a desultory failure. And without finding fault with these exquisite songs, it must be confessed that such things do not confer the highest rank, however much more acceptable when well done than unsatisfactory epics or dramas.

If this estimate of Goethe's poetry be correct, we need here say very little of his work as a scientific man. His studies in botany and osteology have caused him to be ranked by eminent authorities as an important pioneer of the theory of evolution. He was a penetrating observer and an independent scientific thinker. But it is neither his scientific nor his literary work alone that has made his name so profoundly significant in the history of the human intellect. It is rather the fact that with the exception of Leonardo da Vinci, no other man of whom history takes note is so fine an example of broad and effective culture. When we study Goethe's whole work and his whole life, his poetry, criticism, and science appear as glorious manifestations of culture that sought to develop, not one or two instincts, but the whole mind of a man of genius.

Just as Shakespeare had transcendent genius for poetry, Michael Angelo for sculpture, Napoleon for affairs, and Francis of Assisi for sanctity, so Goethe had a transcendent genius for culture. Perhaps in this respect his genius was not so great as Leonardo's, but his opportunity was greater. For the world was older in Goethe's day, and its culture richer and more complex. No man has exhibited a more overpowering instinct to see, understand, appropriate, and use the whole of life.

The supreme testimony that Goethe's culture was sane and genuine, that it made him not a colossal dilettante, but a larger man, is that from all knowledge and experience, from joy and from sorrow, from achievement and from failure, he learned over and over again that a man's highest privilege is to serve his fellow-men; that man should be noble, helpful, and good; that this alone distinguishes him from all beings that we know, and that it is man's own example that should teach us, despite the omnipresent cruelty and caprice of nature, to believe in benevolent higher powers. This man, who, to a superficial gaze, is so complacent and selfish has testified again and again that sorrow is an imperious necessity of the soul. To him life seems to have been given in preternatural abundance in order that he might learn that he that saveth life shall lose it. Had Goethe been entirely selfish, the lesson must have brought cynicism and bitterness. We know that such was not the case.

Goethe did not attack religion. He humanized it. He himself has told us that all his works are one great confession. The words of Faust to Gretchen express his own tender sympathy for the religious sentiments of the peasant. These sentiments he does not entirely share. He intimates that God is too great for us to name Him; that dogmas, creeds, and formulae cannot contain Him; that our noblest idea of Him is derived from the contemplation of nature and of life. Faust finds Gretchen's religion entirely beautiful in the simple peasant girl; yet Goethe believed that more intelligent people should have larger ideas. He had no wish to overthrow existing institutions. Rather he wished to maintain them; but he wished to have them maintained by intelligence and not by supine stupidity. An unreasoning acquiescence in conventions was always odious to him; perhaps it should be added too odious.

In one matter it must be confessed that his open variance with a custom held sacred by the better portion of humanity was entirely unfortunate. For nineteen years he lived with Christiane Vulpius precisely as a husband with a wife, but without the marriage ceremony. He himself regarded the union as a marriage from the beginning. He was at all times faithful, loving, and kind to Christiane, and she was far happier than many wives of geniuses have been. Neither was she exposed to social disadvantages by the union. Goethe's genius was more wholesome and productive during this period than during his sentimental friendship with Frau von Stein. He seems to have lived in a perpetual state of intention to marry Christiane; and, at any rate, after nineteen years he did so. Yet, after every extenuation has been offered, it is impossible not to deplore that one born to the service of humanity like Goethe should have offended in a matter [illegible] example [illegible] Faust [illegible] poetry [illegible] Goethe's poetry, that has, since the Greeks, made much way with." This is interesting testimony from one who at least knew Goethe thoroughly. Yet at one point the commendation does not seem to me sufficiently strong. When Arnold speaks in a general way of "Greek poetry," we feel pretty sure that he means either Sophocles or Homer. Now I know of nothing in either of these poets that at all approaches Goethe in "the moral interpretation of man and the world," unless, indeed, it be the "Philoctetes" of Sophocles, and this I should not for a moment compare with "Faust" for the moral interpretation of life.

HENRY B. HINCKLEY.

"REWARDS NOT PECUNIARY."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

With much pleasure we read the editorial article in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW headed "Rewards Not Pecuniary." Its few simple references to facts not generally known affected us as would a sudden disclosure of the personalia of the editor's sanctum. We heartily agree with the dictum of your remarks touching on the possible benefits of good literature above and beyond that of mere amusement. Stevenson has hosts of emulative followers, among whom we agreeably learn our editor is to be found, and that in the van of his most intelligent disciples. We will not dwell upon the lucid strength and simple grace that may have been absorbed from such a study, but as the leader in our intellectual revels you are entitled to such reflected encomiums and encouragement.

Every student's library becomes in time individualized, and shows the special preferences of its habitat. To a particular book or a shelf full of certain books is given a sacred pinnacle. It may be a strikingly useful work like Lamartine's "Memoirs of Celebrated Persons," or some collaborated symposium from the poets; Boswell's "Johnson" or its allied "Johnsoniana," Coleridge's "Biographia Literaria" or a formidable but thoroughly instructive Britannica; and last, but not least, it may be some of the old time-honored magazines, which became lasting additions to English literature. Among the best are Dr. Johnson, with his disquisitional "Idler" and more ambitious "Rambler"; Oliver Goldsmith, with his humorous and inimitable "Bee," whose buzzing can still be heard; and Addison, with his glorious "Spectator." Whoever is familiar with these sources of profitable reading knows of the close relationship established between the editor of the paper and its subscribers. He felt the serious import of his work and mission—that the knowledge he possessed and foregathered must be spread, however weighty the mass and seemingly unimportant the detail. There he sat in his kingly state, an arbiter between truth and error, justice and injustice, art and pretense; and, while he was the dispenser of much levity, he was also to many the "court of last resort."

The test of real merit in our REVIEW lies in its adaptability to future needs—not present adequacies; and the co-workers can best subserve the requirements of its readers by preserving their anonymity. In a measure, it should answer the possibilities of a forum for the people, but essentially it should be the embodiment of all that is artistic in its growth and make-up. Not to elaborate fad nor to discover ingenuity should its columns be opened, but to awaken intelligent discussion of the primal issues and evolutions of art and literature. Is this our purpose? Is art our ultimate aim? If we permit sluggish and careless work to make inroads on the approximate tendency, will not the work be harder and our responsibility be greater in the end? We welcome, then, this tinge of individuality shown in the editor's writings now and then, and hope to become intimate with his inner self. We expect great things of THE REVIEW, because the first Saturday we encountered it we felt that the literary prestige of the olden time had revived and that literature would again have a rebirth. J. F.

New York, Aug. 28, 1899.

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.

At last the French are to have a complete translation of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainment." Dr. J. C. Mardrus has performed the feat, giving a literal and unexpurgated rendering of the authentic Arabic texts. Brentano's are the first in this country to receive an installment of "Le Livre des Mille Nuits et un Nuit," which in its entirety will include fifteen volumes of about 600 pages each. These will be published from time to time during the next five years. It is a fact not generally known that most of the abridged English versions in use came from fragmentary French translations. Sir Richard Francis Burton's work is of course an exception. His "Arabian Nights" is the only complete version in the English language.

The history of "The Arabian Nights" in France has been most eventful. Nearly two centuries ago Antoine Galland made a partial translation which in point of style alone has become a classic. It is to this version that the children's tales of to-day owe their existence. The great Oriental scholar Joseph [illegible] Paris [illegible] part of the [illegible] Galland's [illegible] Arabian [illegible] Burton [illegible] Nights [illegible] Burton [illegible] Nights [illegible] Burton [illegible] Nights

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I.—NEW YORK.

"The English Radicals," a historical sketch, by C. B. Roylance Kent, is in press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s. According to the preface, the author's object is "to trace genealogically the descent of the present-day Radicals and show the changes which they have undergone in this course of evolution; * * * to exhibit in the successive generations of Radicals the influence of thought upon thought, of doctrine upon doctrine, of books upon books, and of conduct upon conduct."

A charming little love idyll entitled "Billy," by Frank Norris, is announced for early publication by The Doubleday & McClure Company. It is quite different in character from "McTeague," which Mr. Howard pointed out as "an altogether remarkable book." But the difference is not to its loss.

"An Exiled Scot," which is a realistic historical novel of South Africa at the time of the early Dutch occupation, has gone into a second edition at the New Amsterdam Book Company. The author is H. A. Bryden.

"Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires: Southern India, Burmah, and Manila," by Michael Myers Shoemaker, author of "Islands of the Southern Seas," will appear from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons in September. The author's description of Manila is said to contain many new points which have not heretofore been presented. He is particularly severe on the friars of the Philippines, who, he states have nothing in common with the enlightened Roman Catholics of Europe and America.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company announce "The Funk & Wagnall Standard Encyclopedia," which will be a companion work to "The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary." The same general principle that has made the Standard Dictionary so satisfactory will be followed in the making of this encyclopedia. In other words, the aim will be to cover persons and things as completely as the Standard Dictionary covers words.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish at once a "Book of Vertebrate Zoology," by Prof. J. S. Kingsley of Tufts College, who has already written several books on natural history. The new book is fully illustrated, and may be used as a companion volume to McMurrich's "Invertebrate Morphology."

The Doubleday & McClure Company will shortly make two additions to their list of Henry George's productions. One is the "Life of Henry George," by Henry George, Jr., and the other is to be entitled "Miscellanies," by Henry George. This last is a volume of miscellaneous writings edited by the author's son, and is said to throw some new light upon the literary methods of the author of "Progress and Poverty."

"Moles, Mildews, and Mushrooms" is the alliterative title of a guide to the systematic study of the fungi and mycetozoa and their literature by Prof. Lucien Marcus Underwood of Columbia, author of "Our Native Ferns and Their Allies," to be issued shortly by Henry Holt & Co.

A novel by Frances Aymar Mathews entitled "A Married Man" will be ready from the press of Rand, McNally & Co. Sept. 1. Miss Mathews, it will be recalled, was the author of "Joan d'Arc," which was adapted for the stage and presented by Miss Fanny Davenport.

The Century Company has taken over from its former publishers Charles F. Loomis's "The Golden Fish of Gran Chimu," a tale of adventure in Peru. "Some Strange Corners of Our Country" and "The Man Who Married the Moon" are already on the Century Company's list.

"A Course in Argumentative Writing," by Dr. Gertrude Buck of Vassar, containing both theory and abundant examples for analysis is to be issued shortly by Henry Holt & Co.

"Richard Carvel" is now selling at the rate of 2,000 copies a day, and has run through its eighteenth thousand.

Early in September Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co. will issue "The Cadet of Fiastus," edited by Prof. Grove H. Barber of the University of Nebraska. The same firm will put out about Sept. 20 the advance pages of a new school physics, edited by Dr. Charles Burton Thwing of Knox College. It is expected that the complete book will be ready in December.

In Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill's "The River War," which will shortly appear in two volumes from Longmans, Green & Co., the author will describe in exact military detail Lord Kitchener's campaigns—the expedition to Dongola, the expedition to Khartoum, and the operations on the Upper Nile. Other subjects treated of will be the rebellion of the Mahdi and Gen. Gordon's mission, while the twenty-fourth chapter supplies an account of the Fashoda incident, and the last two chapters deal respectively with the military lessons of the campaign and with the financial aspect of the recovery of the Soudan. The work has been edited by Col. F. Rhodes. Lieut. Angus McNeill of the Third Battalion of Scottish Highlanders, who served throughout the war, has contributed many original drawings.

The September issue of The Critic will be called a portrait number. The leading illustrated article is on Harold Frederic. Other articles are by Hamlin Garland, Mrs. Margaret Sangster, and Mr. Julian Hawthorne, the latter of "Queen Victoria: Personal Memories and Experiences of Her Private Life," which literary event is attracting much attention in the literary world. Mr. Hawthorne's article is based on the personal reminiscences of Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Victoria, and is said to present a picture of the Queen in her domestic life which is entirely new. Mr. Hawthorne has had the assistance of Princess Christian in the preparation of his article, and has had access to the Queen's own diaries. Mr. Hawthorne's article will be illustrated with portraits of the Queen and her children, and with views of Windsor Castle, Balmoral, Osborne, and other places where the Queen has resided. Mr. Hawthorne has a new humorous sketch called "The Unit of Pleasure," with characteristic illustrations. Among other illustrations are several portraits of Sarah Bernhardt, a sketch of Mrs. Oliphant, a drawing by C. D. Gibson of Theodore Roosevelt, and a recently discovered photograph of Edward Noyes Westcott, the author of "David Harum."

The American rights of Admiral Charles Beresford's "Life of Nelson" have been secured by the New Amsterdam Book Company, and the book will be published in a week or two. It will contain 448 illustrations.

Among the new Spanish books announced by D. Appleton & Co. are "La Fonografia Moderna," or a book of Spanish shorthand, by Carlos A. Brockway; "The Harmonic Method of Learning Spanish," by Luis A. Baralt, and "Silabario by Ponce Tio Bernac," by A. Conan Doyle.

"The House of Strange Secrets," an exciting detective story published a short time ago by E. P. Dutton & Co., is now selling in its sixtieth thousand in England.

"Browning: Poet and Man; a Survey," by Elizabeth Luther Cary, author of "Tennyson; His Homes, His Friends, and His Works," is in preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A handsomely bound brochure of about sixty-five pages has been presented by the Lothrop Publishing Company as their catalogue of Fall books. Half-tone reproductions of photographs of some of the principal authors who have written for the Lothrops are included. The authors and their works are arranged in alphabetical order, and a brief description accompanies every item. A biographical sketch of Daniel Lothrop, who created the present publishing house, is found on the last page of the pamphlet.

"An American Forerunner of Dreyfus" is a timely article in the September Century. It tells the story of a gallant naval officer who early in the present century was persecuted throughout his career because he was a Jew. He had supporters in high places, but a large majority of his brother officers seemed to have regarded him very much as the French artillery officer of to-day is regarded by his most Christian fellow-countrymen.

"Montaigne's the Education of Children," collected, translated, and annotated by L. E. Rector, Ph. D., is being issued by D. Appleton & Co. It will be recalled that these essays are familiar discourses with the reader, whom Montaigne takes completely into his confidence, what he does, and sees, and reads, and thinks.

"Dracula," by Bram Stoker, an exceedingly dramatic story of a human vampire, which has already attracted attention in America and England as a serial, will be published by Doubleday & McClure Company in a day or two.

Bernard Capes's "Our Lady of Darkness," which has been running as a serial in England and America, will appear in book form in October from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co.

"A Modern Mercenary," by E. and Hesketh Prichard, will shortly appear in book form from the press of Doubleday & McClure Company. The stories of these authors, who are mother and son, have lately appeared under the name of "E. and H. Heron."

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The "Hiawatha Primer" is to be issued in German, a clever teacher having discovered by experiment that it is well adapted to the needs of children beginning to study the language. It will be printed in German type and in vertical German script. As a pedagogic measure the plan of instructing the children of German parents in American legends seems very wise.

Mr. Horace E. Scudder has prepared a "Book of Legends" as a companion for his "Book of Fables" and "Book of Folk Stories," including in it not only tales of saints and heroes, but also stories of animals and of spectres, the Flying Dutchman for one. The necessity for such volumes grows greater as children become less and less capable of reading anything not especially prepared for them.

Miss Emerson's "Raphael," in the Riverside Art Series, is to be followed by "Rembrandt" and "Michael Angelo." These four books are to be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Among this firm's holiday books will be Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's "Backlog Studies," first published twenty-seven years ago, with pictures by Hoppin, and containing many a phrase in current use among writers and talkers, who never guess its source. This edition will have twelve illustrations and thirteen chapter heads by Mr. H. H. Garrett, whose view of the Yankee and his surroundings, although quite as true as Hoppin's, differs from it by many degrees. If one can no longer have fresh, new sayings from Mr. Warner in Harper's every month, it is good to have the old ones in new dress.

"Told Under the Cherry Trees," by Grace Le Baron, will be published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard Sept. 15. It contains many stories of the quaint doings in a district school in the days when New England villages were not ashamed of being original, and it is much better than its subject implies. Illustrations by Miss Reed have much merit.

"The Voyage with Sixty Cupids," by the Rev. Frank Samuel Child, is to be issued at the same time, illustrated by Mr. J. Randolph Brown with pictures showing the cupids in various scenes drawn by Cupid himself. Among the cupids are Cupid the Sleeper, Cupid the Dude, Cupid the Cook, Cupid the Cad, and the like. The story is full of absurdities as it is and some fresh "wonderland" touch and there are many pages that appear: "Through the following chapter." Some of only one paragraph. Others are three and more pages. Some of these are quite humorous, and the whole is a clever piece of nonsense.

23D THOUSAND
IN PREPARATION

We could fill this page with quotations from enthusiastic reviews of

THE MARKET PLACE

By Harold Frederic,

but this from "The Bookman" will suffice:

"'The Market Place' is a fine piece of work, one of the best novels of the year, a literary legacy that will be remembered almost as an heirloom. The weakness of Harold Frederic's 'Gloria Mundi' is the strength of 'The Market Place,' for the book owes its very being to the rush and struggle and turmoil of existence that destroyed its creator. It throbs with the hum of life, and the wild, mad chorus of the market-place rises from its pages crescendo to a tremendous finale.

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"'The Market Place' is one of the few men's novels. From title page to colophon it is compact of virility. As a study of character it is supreme, for there is not one weak feature in the book, and as a Romance of the City it has no equal in modern fiction."—The Bookman.

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BRENTANO'S,
31 Union Square, New York.

Company includes "The Golden Talisman," by Mr. H. Phelps Whitmarsh; "A Daughter of the West," by Miss Evelyn Raymond; "With Perry on Lake Erie," by James Otis; "Raphaw's Heritage," a story bestowing some instruction in Italian art; "The Romance of Conquest," by Mr. William E. Griffis; "Wheat and Huckleberries," by Miss Charlotte M. Vaille; "The Queen's Rangers," by Mr. Charles Ledyard Norton; "When Boston Braved the King," by Dr. W. E. Barton; "Cadet Standish of the St. Louis," a naval story of the Spanish-American war, by Mr. William Drysdale, and "A Revolutionary Maid," by Miss Amy E. Blanchard. All are children's books, bound in cloth, and all are illustrated.

"The Knight of King's Guard," by Mr. Ewan Martin, published this week by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., departs from the common type of novels of chivalry by giving prominence to a character having most of the traits of a spoiled child, although holding the dignified position of Governor of a royal fortress, an utterly cruel person whose enemies at last kill him. The hero, his page, also lies in the Scottish and English court and in the field with Edward III., and has many encounters with fair-seeming foes and less pleasant. It belongs to the "Franklin" school in the quaintest of being ill-used without cause and in the end rewarded for them and for his zeal.

"Mistress," by Mr. Rivers Barrett, is another quaint story, being the story of a widow who is of such surpassing beauty that a knight of the realm proposes with his love and his fame somewhat. An American girl interposed into the plot, an unusually well-behaved lady, with no patience in regard to any knight, all courtesy, treachery, and love-making, and no conduct. The studies of character are excellent. The plot is somewhat complicated, and the style has a quaintness that is not always pleasing. The book is well printed and bound, and has a number of illustrations by Mr. Frederic Richardson.

MAX MÜLLER.

Ancient India's Six Orthodox Systems.

In his most recent work, "The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy," Prof. Müller has given us an account of the chief orthodox systems of philosophy in ancient India. The names of these six systems are Vedanta, Purva-Mimamsa, Samkhya, Yoga, Nyâya, and Vaiseshika. In his interesting introductory chapters the author gives us his ideas as to what the intellectual condition of India must have been in the periods antecedent to all records. The native division of all this primitive literature is into two parts, Sruti, or revelation, and Smriti, or tradition. The first comprised all that was supposed to be of divine origin; the latter was the mass of explanatory and illustrative material which in the course of time had gathered about the sacred texts. This early literature was not, of course, written. It formed what Prof. Müller calls a "mnemonic literature." That is, it was handed down orally from generation to generation among the priests and sages. A knowledge of writing is not found before the rise of Buddhism.

The primitive Aryans must have been profoundly interested in philosophical speculation, for in their earliest extant literary remains the Vedas, and especially the Rigveda, we see an elaborate system of religious philosophy which is so complete that it forces us to presuppose a long period of intellectual activity. Prof. Müller considers these Vedic hymns as much more primitive than the oldest Babylonian and Accadian hymns. This is not altogether true. It is a fact that the Semitic songs contain references to a more advanced state of civilisation than those of the Aryans, but the latter show the result of a far deeper search for and a much wider knowledge of the great conceptions of intellectual speculation. These Vedic poets find in the manifestations of the phenomena of nature various unseen agents, who controlled their powers. In this form of nature worship, or rather worship of the causal powers of nature, we have the explanation of the character of the Aryan mythology.

The Vedic divinities were of three classes —those of the sky, those of the atmosphere, and those of the earth. Both in the Rigveda and in the Avesta, the sacred books of the Zoroastrians, the number of devas or gods is given as thirty-three. This list of gods did not always comprise the same names, as the different commentators and even the different texts are often conflicting. All these attempts at classification, Prof. Müller looks upon as due merely to the action of a philosophical or systematizing spirit. It seems more probable, however, that the early Hindus were groping their way from a confused polytheism, through a nemothelstic period, toward pure monotheism. In spite of the undue emphasis laid by the author upon the systematizing spirit of the Vedic times, the student of the religions of India cannot help observing, in the formation of the more modern cults of India, a steady and clearly defined tendency toward a single Godhead whose various attributes are worshipped under different names. It is very probable that the ignorant worshipper was unable to observe these niceties of distinction, and that in his mind the different powers of the same one god (the Tad Ekam) were considered as entirely distinct divinities. In the Vedic conception of the Visve Devas (cunctidei, not merely omnes dei) we see the first approach toward monotheism. This notion soon became firmly implanted in the minds of the Vedic psalmists, so that as early as in the first book of the Rigveda we read: "Ekam sat viprâh bahudhâ vadanti, agnim, yamam, Mâtarisvânam ahuh." "The sages call that one in many ways; they call it Agni, Yama, Mâtarisvan."

In his discussion of the meaning of the word Brahman, Prof. Müller adheres to the theory, now almost universally discarded by scholars, of the connection between Brahman and the Logos, or creative word of the Greek philosophy. He considers that as Brihaspati is synonymous with Vakaspati, lord of speech, Brih must originally have meant speech. He then supposes that the word Brahman was formed to the speech which burst forth, since brih is a parallel form of vridh, to grow, or to come forth. Hence Brahman soon came to have the meaning developed into the sense of the uttered word, and then through a series of gradations to the author, the creator, the Absolute Being. Prof. Müller finds, however, that the ideas of the Logos in Greek and of Brahman in Indian philosophy were absolutely independent growths of a curiously coincident theory. In other words, he finds that while there was a "mere possibility of an exchange of religious or philosophical ideas between Greece and India," nothing has yet been adduced which shows that there was any such connection. Scholars have attempted to prove the same thing with respect to the dramas of ancient India and of Greece, but all such attempts have shown merely the possibility and never the reality of any interchange of influences among the two literatures. It is a very dangerous although a very fascinating thing to attempt to explain the striking but natural similarity of parallel conditions and ideals in the literatures of different nations of the same origin by assuming an actual intercourse of ideas between the nations, which, although it may be claimed, cannot be demonstrated, and is not in the least necessary for the understanding of

"THE SIX SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY. By the Right Hon. F. Max Mueller. New York, London, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1899.

The next step in the development of the idea of God in India was the conception of the One Being immanent and manifest, the Absolute.

There were at first, naturally, no clearly defined systems in the philosophy of India. In watching the growth and separation of the confused ideas into the distinct and widely separated systems of more modern times, we must bear in mind the close connection between religion and philosophy in the minds of Hindus. As Prof. Müller says, "A belief in Prajapate (the supreme God) as a personal god was the beginning of the monotheistic religion of India, while the recognition of Brahman and Atman (the Soul or Self) as one constituted the foundation of all the monistic philosophy of that country."

Of the six great orthodox systems in which were classed all the more important metaphysical and cosmological ideas of the Hindu thinkers, the only one which is still followed to any great extent is the Vedanta or Uttara-mimâmsâ. In Bengal there are still a few followers of the Nyâya philosophy, but with these two exceptions the older orthodox systems may be said to be extinct. The Vedanta, combining as it does the elements of religion and philosophy, is at present a living and flourishing faith, and its followers are engaged in an active crusade to extend its influence and to make known its tenets. There is now in the City of New York a Hindu gentleman, a Svâmi or teacher, who lectures and holds classes for all who are interested in his ancient faith.

Prof. Müller's work is by far the most complete and satisfactory history of Indian philosophy which we possess. It is the result of some forty years of study of the sources of our knowledge of this subject, and it is, in consequence, authoritatively written. If it is sometimes unsatisfactory to the scholar, this arises more from the author's desire to present a book to the student of philosophy rather than to the student of comparative religion. The chief defects of the volume are the lack of any complete bibliography, the absence of a table of abbreviations, and the system of transcription employed. The latter is the same system which is to be found in the series of "Sacred Books of the East," of which Prof. Müller is the editor. It is wholly unscientific and illogical, and it has been abandoned by almost all scholars. Prof. Müller deserves our heartiest thanks and congratulations for having presented to the student of philosophy this convenient and comprehensive account of the six systems of Indian philosophy.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

D. M. Curtin, 58 Monroe Street: "Has the edition of Byron published in 1859 by Murray, London, with engravings, any value?"

It is a good library edition and worth a few dollars.

Elsc West Rulon, Philadelphia: "The lines sought for by 'M. C. H.' ('Meant well, tried a little, failed much,') are to be found in Robert Louis Stevenson's essay, 'A Christmas Sermon,' published in Scribner's Magazine, December, 1888."

M. P. Fogg, Brooklyn, Conn.: "I have a book of engravings entitled 'Cupola della Chcesa di Sta. Agnese a Piazza Namona in Roma, 1660.' Is it rare?"

It is undoubtedly rare; its value in money, however, is not great.

"Inquirer," New York City: "What is the value of Montaigne's 'Essais,' Paris, 1635, in three volumes, perfect condition, with Montaigne's portrait on title page?"

Only the earliest editions of Montaigne's "Essays" are valuable. Finely bound, or in fine condition with ordinary binding, the edition of 1635 might be worth about $10.

"Regular Reader," New York City: "Is there any value attached to this book of Latin poems: 'Casparis Barlaei Anverpiani Poematum, Pars II., Elegiarum et Miscellaneorum Carminum,' Amsterdam, 1646?"

Its value is slight.

"M. C. E.," Clinton, Conn.: "I would like to say to 'E. P.,' Memphis, Tenn., that Miss Adeline Trafton, author of 'His Inheritance' and 'Katherine Earle,' married Mr. Samuel Knox, Jr., of St. Louis. He died in 1887, and she is now living with her father, the Rev. Mark Trafton, at West Somerville, Mass. The gracious personality pervading the stories of the young writer still makes itself felt in the charming home, where she surrounds her aged father with all the loving evidences of a daughter's care; but Mrs. Knox's health has long been extremely delicate, and it is many years since she has written for publication."

"W. P. A.," Cambridge, Mass., also wrote to the same effect.

Ralph A. Lyon, office of the Associated Press, Baltimore: "Several weeks ago a correspondent inquired as to the authorship of a poem in reply to Bourdillon's 'Light.' The reply was published in Littell's Living Age in 1879, I think, and credited to 'K. L.' in The London Spectator."

"M. R. M.," New York City: "What is a good general history of Scotland?"

Among several that might be named are Margaret Macarthur's, J. Mackenzie's, and John Mackintosh's, (the latter in "Stories of the Nations Series.")

William H. Dale, Newark, N. J.: "The poem about which Dr. A. C. Bardes inquired is 'The Blind Men and the Elephant,' by John Godfrey Saxe."

Answered also by "C. A. H.," New York City.

James R. Hill, 101 West Eleventh Street: "The quotation given by 'B. S.' can be found in Rudyard Kipling's poem 'L'Envoi,' ninth verse, page 216, of Macmillan's edition of 1897."

Answered also by Harold Rudd, Brooklyn.

"H. R. C.," Yonkers, N. Y.: "The poem entitled 'Cousins' may be found in the edition of Praed's poems published by Redfield in New York in 1859."

Answered also by Joel Benton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"A. L.," New York City: "Who is the author of the following, and where did it first appear?"

I was born some time ago, but I know not why;
I have lived, but I hardly know either how or where;
Some time or another, I suppose, I shall die;
But where, how, or when, I neither know nor care!

The quatrain is George Arnold's, and is

"T. S.," Staten Island: "In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 19 Waldemar Schreyer, 1139 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, wishes to find something about the flag house in Philadelphia and Betsey Ross. I know of two articles, one entitled 'The Stars and Stripes,' in St. Nicholas, September, 1886, and the other 'The Five-Pointed Star,' in St. Nicholas, July, 1892."

Henry Hotchner, New York City, writes that a complete account can be found in the current issue of "Self-Culture," Werner Company, New York, and James A. McKenna, Mamaroneck, N. Y., suggests that Mr. Schreyer should consult "The Century Book," Century Company, New York. William T. Totten, Peekskill, N. Y., notes that "If Mr. Schreyer will inclose 12 cents to John Quincy Adams, Secretary of American Flag House and Betsey Ross Association, 139 Arch Street, Philadelphia, he will receive a certificate of membership if he will secure from thirty friends 10 cents each; each will secure a certificate and also a magnificent premium certificate. The fund created is to be applied to buying the property, 139 Arch Street, (where Betsey Ross lived, and where the first Stars and Stripes were made,) and also to erect a monument to her in Mount Moriah Cemetery, where she is buried."

Elma Stuart, Esquimalt, B. C.: This poem has been inquired for and not satisfactorily given in your admirable SATURDAY REVIEW. I send it with great pleasure.

PASTIME OR PLEASURE.

"O mortall folke, you may behold & see
How I lye here, sometyme a mygthty knyght:
The end of joye & all prosperitie
Is deth at last, thro' his course & myght,
For tho' the day be never so longe,
At last the belle ringeth to Even-song.

"The above is by Stephen Hawes, in the sixteenth century. The poem was published in 1506, and relates the adventures of a knight, and at the end, the above is his epitaph.

"E. R.," Winsted, Conn.: "I copy from an old scrapbook the poem asked for by 'Old Fogy.' The authorship is unknown."

TEACHER AND PUPIL.

What shall I do lest life in silence pass?
And if I do,
And never prompt the bray of noisy brass
What need'st thou rue?
Remember, aye the ocean deeps are mute—
The shallows roar;
Worth is the ocean—fame is but the fruit
Along the shore.

What shall I do to be forever known?
Thy duty, ever,
This did full many who yet sleep unknown;
Oh, never, never!
Think'st thou perchance that they remain unknown
Whom thou know'st not?
By angel trumps in heaven their praise is blown,
Divine their lot.

What shall I do to have eternal life?
Discharge aright
The simple dues with which the day is rife,
Yea, with thy might.
'Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise
Will life be fled;
While he who ever acts as conscience cries
Will live though dead.

T. Mathews, Brooklyn: "The verses asked about by 'E. M.,' beginning:

'Thou art gone from my gaze like a beautiful dream;
And I seek thee in vain by the meadow and stream!'

were written by George Linley, who also wrote the song, 'Tho' Lost to Sight to Mem'ry Dear.'"

"M. E. M.," New York City: "'Sometime, Somewhere,' asked for by 'An Appreciative Reader,' was written by Miss Ophelia G. Browning."

Answered also by Ralph A. Lyon, Baltimore; A. L. Rowe, Athens, N. Y.; "A. B. L.," Norotan, Conn.; Charles C. Latus, Reading, Penn.; Mrs. Blanche Sydnor Robinson, 217 Thirty-fourth Street, Newport News, Va.; Helen Church, New York City; Mary E. Arthur, Burlington, Vt., and by Robert Barbour, Lake George, N. Y.

C. A. Richards, 602 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City: "'The Three Warnings,' asked for by 'S. C. T.,' South Poland, Me., was written by Mrs. Thrale, (née Salisbury,) who, some time after the death of Mr. Thrale, married an Italian named Piozzi. They resided for some time in Florence. She published a volume of poems called 'The Florence Miscellany.' She was born in 1740 and died in 1822 at Clifton, England."

Answered also by William H. Dale, Newark, N. J., who says Mrs. Thrale was born in 1739 and died in 1821; George O. Packard, Portland, Me.; H. E. Price, Woodside, L. I.; John Reginald Blake, 344 West Fifty-first Street, New York City; "W. P. A.," Cambridge, Mass.; "A. A. I." Barnes, Kansas; "H. H. R.," Malden, Mass., and Nellie G. Leslie, New York City. Miss Leslie incloses a copy of the poem (which we will send to "S. C. T." on receipt of full address) and adds: "The inclosed was taken from 'Women's Voices,' an anthology of the most characteristic poems by English, Scotch, and Irish women, selected, arranged, and edited by Mrs. William Sharp. London, Walter Scott, 24 Warwick Lane, 1887. In a footnote to the authoress's name appears the following: "Hester Piozzi, Mrs. —1740-1820.—Contributed a good many poems to 'The Florence Miscellany,' and was the author of one or two prose writings. Her poem, 'The Three Warnings,' was published with the fairy tale, 'The Fountains,' of her friend, Dr. Johnson, in 1776."

Mrs. E. Franklin Brewster, Rochester, N. Y.: "The lines asked for by 'F.,' New York City, occur in Sir Edwin Arnold's 'To a Pair of Egyptian Slippers,' and will be found in 'Potiphar's Wife, and Other Poems.' (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1882, $1.25.)"

Answered also by Lysander Dickermann, Washington Square, New York City; "K. D. B.," Rutherford, N. J.; "Roff," Richfield Springs, N. Y., and by Bessie Bishop Eddowes, Bayonne, N. J.

M. E. Hale, Elizabethtown, N. Y.: "The lines given by 'B. S.' are from Kipling's 'L'Envoi' in 'Ballads and Barrack Room Ballads.'"

"M. R.," New York City: "To whom would one apply to sell to best advantage a copy of Capt. Crawford's Account for Supplies,' written and signed by George Washington, 1774? What would it be worth?"

Apply to Dodd, Mead & Co., W. R. Benjamin, or to any large New York dealers in autographs and literary property of this character. Any document bearing Wash-

A. L. Adam, 68 Cliff, L. I.: "The author of the following verses I have forgotten. I remember this much but cannot recall it: Governor, Earl of Devonshire, (1616-1685) and quotation is engraved on his monument in Cowley Church: Sir Frank Fletcher asked about this."

"M. G. M. F." Brooklyn, and F. A. Coles, Glen Cove, L. I., attribute the quotation to Joseph A. Torney, author of the following poem:

Through this toilsome world, alas!
Once and only once I pass.
If a kindness I may show,
If a good deed I may do
To a suffering fellow-man,
Let me do it while I can,
Nor delay it, for 'tis plain
I shall not pass this way again.

"The same idea," writes Miss E. Harrington, 47 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, is embodied in the lines that follow, the author of which I myself should like to know:"

I pass this way but once,
Let me not fail
To answer e'en a faint,
A half-caught hail.

To reach out hand to hand,
Stretched forth for aid,
To share my source of strength
With one afraid;

To smile, when smiles appeal,
To weep with grief;
I pass but once, and pause
But a moment brief.

Appeals to Readers.

Readers who make replies to these appeals should address their communications to those who make the appeals, and not to the editor.

Louis B. Kahn, Howard and Lexington Streets, Baltimore: "I have made many attempts to learn the author of the inclosed lines of sentiment, but without success. Can you throw some light on the subject?

"'Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them; the kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without a eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for the burial. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way.'"

William H. Ingersoll, 2,789 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn: "Who is the present possessor of the busts of Christ, by Crawford and Greenough, or either of them. I am looking for them in order to get photographs for illustrations of my 'History of the Christ-Ideal in Sacred Art.'"

A. R. Hasse, 424 West Twentieth Street, New York: "Any one having knowledge of the authorship of the unsigned article entitled 'Strange Career of An Aartist,' which appeared in "Hours at Home, Vol. VII., October, 1868, will confer a favor by communicating with me. The periodical was published by Charles Scribner."

Wanted and to Exchange.

Mrs. T. E. B., Box 196, Hempstead, N. Y.: "I have complete sets of Harper's Magazine from 1868 to 1871, inclusive; also eight numbers of 1867, in good order, which I would like to dispose of. A reasonable offer will be accepted.

Dr. Charles H. Meyer, Librarian Brooklyn College Pharmacy, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Wanted, back numbers of Chemical News, Pharmaceutical Journal, and Transactions, Pharmaceutical Era, Pharmaceutische Rundschau, Western Druggist, and National Druggist. Address particulars, dates, prices, conditions, &c.

Edwin H. Frost, 220 Broadway, New York, wishes to exchange or otherwise dispose of some old newspapers, almanacs, books, and "The Library of the World's Best Literature," 30 volumes, half leather, and a set of 30 volumes of Balzac. He has considerable other literary matter, which he would like to either exchange for other matter or to sell.

W. J. Brewster & Co., Hannibal, N. Y., wants "Chief of the Pilgrims; or, Life and Times of Elder William Brewster," by the Rev. A. Steele, one or more copies.

M. Brown, 415 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street: "I offer a copy of the 'Memorial Hall of Harvard University' and a monograph on Architecture, by Ware and Van Brunt, containing fourteen plates, for any of the following books: De Morgan's 'Differential and Integral Calculus,' De Morgan's 'Budget of Paradoxes,' Hutton's 'Mathematical Recreations,' Cajorie's 'History of Mathematics,' Grant's 'History of Physical Astronomy,' Salmon's 'Modern Higher Algebra,' last edition."

Wilbur M. Stone, 13 Murray Street: "I would like to meet or correspond with those interested in or collecting children's books of the last century or early part of this—chap-books, primers, and so forth."

"H. S." Glenndale, Prince George's County, Maryland: "I wish to correspond with those interested in collecting the small mezzotint portraits by St. Memin."

C. G. Stith, 206 Clay Street, Vicksburg, Miss.: "I have Volumes I. to XII., inclusive, of Harper's Monthly to exchange for books. Will consider all offers and answer all letters."

Mrs. M. M. Combs of 130 West Twenty-ninth Street wishes to dispose of a copy of "Hawess's Bible," with exposition, letters of recommendation, testimonials in favor of the work, dated April, 1765.

J. W. Trubshaw, 290 Broadway, New

York: "One of the old walled towns of England is Stafford, the county town of Staffordshire. Entering from the south is Greengate Street, which, after passing the Market Square, divides into Gaolgate Street and Foregate Street. Entering from the east, we find Eastgate Street, and at this part a portion of the wall remains standing and arches over the entrance, or did fifty years ago. On either side lead off the backwalls north and south, respectively, but on the west side, leading, I think, from Chapel Street, is a wide thoroughfare called Broad Eye. Why it is so called, or how it got the name, I would like to know."

Two Harums, Slightly Mixed.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The experience gained by a book clerk by coming in contact with so many different characters enables him to study human nature with a great deal of interest and at times affords a great deal of amusement to him as well. A few weeks ago a lady in gaudy apparel entered the book store of one of the well-known publishing firms of our city; and upon approaching one of the salesmen with a haughty toss of the head and a "know-all-about-books air," asked for "A Day in a Harum." The clerk asked her if she knew the author, but she had unfortunately forgotten, but was sure they had the book in stock, as a friend of hers had purchased a copy on the previous day and recommended it for her to read. The clerk was giving his mental faculty full sway, yet could not recall having ever heard of or seen the book.

Then, turning to the lady once more, he asked if she was sure the title of the book was "A Day in a Harum." "We have a new book by Wescott called 'David Harum,' it may be possible that you have misunderstood the correct title." After looking over the book for a few moments she decided to take "David Harum," with the understanding that if it was not the book she wanted, to have it returned. She handed the clerk a five-dollar bill; he wrapped up her book and, having taken out $1.10, the price of the book, he handed to her $3.90 change, three one-dollar bills, three twenty-five-cent pieces, a ten and a five. She placed the change in her purse, then said she was sure she had given him a ten-dollar bill and wanted the rest of the change. The clerk, after a little discussion, convinced her that she only gave him $5.

Taking two one-dollar bills from her purse, she asked to have one two-dollar bill in its stead. As luck would have it, and it usually happens so when customers of this type are to be favored, one never gets what is wanted. The clerk tried to get a two-dollar bill, but could not, and having informed her of the fact, her eyes assumed a sparkling appearance, in fact, they blazed with fire. Then she asked in a very impertinent manner if she could have two fifty-cent pieces for a dollar bill; they were given to her, but because they were not new pieces she refused to accept them, demanding new pieces. If the reader would have been close by he could have heard the clerk say in a faint whisper, "What have I struck?"

The clerk returned to the cashier once more and tried to get two new fifty-cent pieces. Once more, as fate would have it, disappointment followed the effort. He returned and informed her of the fact. The result was she would not take the book, but said she would procure it at another store where the salespeople are more accommodating and give customers what they ask for. She gave back the book, likewise the $2 she held in her hand, and asked for her five-dollar note. But that she did not receive until she opened her purse and gave up the other $1.90 which she had already concealed there. Of course her intentions were good.

WILLIAM P. ZIMMERMAN.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1899.

Book Sales as Splendid Events.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of last week it was stated that the McKee and the Daly libraries were not to be sold at present, and that "while this is a good deal of a disappointment to many young collectors who desire to secure some of the many books in the two libraries, it is good news to the older possessors of libraries formed on similar lines. The news that two such immense collections will not be sold cannot help but have an advancing influence on the value of rare first-issue books and Americana."

It is not entirely possible for any one who looks at book collecting, either from the view-point of the collector or of the bookseller, to agree with the writer of the article. The sale of the two libraries in question would be a splendid thing for book collecting, and would be welcomed by the "possessors of similar libraries" as well as by "young collectors." Such sales would be of much importance, and if held during the coming season would lend great interest to a sale year that promises otherwise to be featureless. The untold effect on book collecting would, of course, be most gratifying and far-reaching, for it is well known, that such rare important sale discourses the enthusiasm of many to a degree not always appreciated. The purpose of the Daly library would be, into the quietest six months, some of the first sales that would [illegible]

[illegible]

vancing influence" on the values of certain books? The writer who argues along that peculiar line would grow hysterical, I fear, if the announcement were made that the John Carter Brown library would be sold at auction. Yet such a sale would be, in several ways, the most important in the history of literature, and the "possessors of libraries formed on similar lines" would gladly welcome it.

R. F. R.

New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

George R. Sims's Struggle.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your most interesting budget of "Stray Topics" in the last SATURDAY REVIEW reminds me that George R. Sims for fifteen years offered contributions to numberless newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, which were all politely declined, though many of them have since been published with success in the "Dagonet Ballads," &c., and he never in all those years asked for remuneration; there was a clique in those days that would not use his work as a gift. That his literary talents now enable him to wallow in wealth is due to his taking hold, when nearly thirty years old, of work offered him by The Morning Chronicle, not very congenial, perhaps, but for which his great heart and benevolent disposition had prepared him—to report on the condition of the poor in the East End of London. The value of the record of these delayed successes lies in the hopeful courage it should inspire in youthful aspirants who feel that they have "the root of the (literary) matter in them."

WILLIAM H. GULLIFORD.

Santa Fé, New Mexico, Aug. 16, 1899.

As a Thing of Beauty.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your Mr. W. L. Alden is undoubtedly a thing of beauty, or he could not be a joy to your readers during their forever. The merry gentleman has it in your SATURDAY REVIEW this week that, he flatters himself, and Mr. Kipling, he thinks he thinks, "Kipling is the greatest master of prose and verse that the Anglo-Saxon race has yet produced." Every schoolgirl, as Thomas Babington would say, knows that to be one of the merry Mr. Alden's jokes, to draw the fire of those Robert Burns called "the awkward squad." But such a joke is entirely out of place in the Old World representative of the dignified SATURDAY REVIEW, for, from Chaucer to the Elizabethan writers, to Milton, and on to the masters of prose and verse of the reign of Queen Anne, down to the days of Edmund Burke, Junius, Hume, Hallam, Walpole, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Wordsworth, Sheridan, and on to our own Poe, Longfellow, Lowell, and Bret Harte, it is known, wherever the merry Mr. Alden has his say, that Mr. Rudyard Kipling is, in prose or verse, the master of them all, and the all includes Thackeray, Dickens, Charlotte Brontë, Macaulay, Swinburne, Tennyson, and Browning. The merry gentleman is also the brave gentleman, unless his future is in the past, for how he hopes to ever again be taken seriously, by readers or editors, passes my comprehension.

But it is as a logician that the merry gentleman shines, for in this last letter we find him writing: "But can we reasonably expect to see another number (of Lady Churchill's magazine) that is quite the equal to the first?" No, we cannot, and why? Because, according to the merry Mr. Alden, "It is not every day, nor every quarter day, that a poem by Swinburne of the quality of that in the first number of Lady Churchill's publication can be secured." There's a reason as is a reason, O shades of Shallow, Dogberry, and Bunsby! With your hand upon your heart answer this, Sir: Isn't "W. L. Alden" a mask, behind which thinks the Scotch literary Columbus, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, or Mr. Hamlin Garland, or "Prof. Harry" Thurston Peck, or Editor MacArthur, or Hubbard of the Roycroft Press?

JOHN ERNEST McCANN.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

Ruskin's "Mornings in Florence."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In last week's edition of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW your correspondent, S. B. H., asks "why I should congratulate myself on having secured Ruskin's 'Mornings in Florence' for 10 cents," of which book he disposes with the title of "Appallingly unreadable." All the spare leisure and energy that one could command or expect from a business life would be needed to traverse, ponder, and explore the various fields of Ruskin's activity. Consider the long lists of his private enterprises—his ventures at the founding of workingmen's clubs, libraries, lecturing, &c., and noting the earnest, the profound, and earnest tone of his contributions to literature, need we account for the perverse influence that even his name exerts? Is he not as much master in the field of art as Spencer in the world of sociology? His assertions of grasp and moral integrity appeal to our best tendencies.

[illegible]

which Ruskin may seemingly express in his work or methods.

His work will last, his title to fame is authentic and secure, and the essential element of his attitude and books is right-mindedness and moral sanity.

F. F.

New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

"In a More or Less Degree."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I fully sympathize with my old friend Welch in his sufferings under the alternating currents of Curtis's redundancy, but, why, in recording his protest, was it necessary to commit such a barbarism as "in a more or less degree"?

Yours, with thanks for many an hour of delicious reading.

FREDERIC GILBERT.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1899.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 19—sent to me by a friend—the old story of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," comes up again in a new form, wherein Mr. Henry Russel is credited with being the composer.

When Mr. E. L. Davenport, the father of Fanny Davenport, went to England, my father gave him a copy of the song, which had become locally popular, and it was introduced in one of the nautical dramas which were then such favorites on the other side of the water. During a visit in 1847 my father found that it had been published by T. Williams, with the name changed to "Britannia," but as Mr. Davenport had sung it. Probably Mr. Russel may have used the song in his concerts, but he never claimed it to be his composition. He was a friend of my father. A full account of the circumstances attending the composition of the song can be found in the appendix to Admiral Preble's "History of the American Flag."

THOMAS A BECKETT.

Philadelphia, Aug. 29, 1899.

Not a True Picture.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Cynic" need not have any fears that "The Awkward Age" will be read by those interested in "the degenerates," for they will look for something more crisp than this "lovely frost picture piece," so called by another critic.

During the "silly season" each year your correspondent indulges in the luxury of reading a novel or two, and this season essayed "The Awkward Age." A reviewer had assigned this book a high place; one of the few books that would float down the stream of time. After laboring through more than half of this goodly sized volume without finding anything to interest the reader, it was turned over to my account at the second-hand book store. I formed a vague impression that it was all about questionable people, and very stupid ones at that. The author must have fallen among strange companions since writing "Washington Square."

If an eighteen months' residence in the British metropolis entitles the writer to express an opinion, he is happy to say, to assuage the fears of "Cynic," that the English upper middle classes discuss the "degenerates" as seldom as we do in this country.

A READER OF THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

New York, Aug. 21, 1899.

A Word with "the Cynic."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A word with the dear "would-be Cynic." By addressing you I do not only intend to break a lance for Mr. James's latest novel, which I do not find half as good as "Millie W. Carpenter," but at least sixty-six shades whiter than you want to color it. The letter you wrote to our SATURDAY REVIEW interests me mainly as an individual problem. You represent the contradictio in individuo. Are you ever sincere, or are you masquerading all the time? Some time ago you posed as anti-feminist and talked like an old roué. Now you turn out to be a noli me 'tangere, a tender schoose, and speak with the naïveté of the "infant."

In your letter of March 25 to THE SATURDAY REVIEW you quote Sacher Masoch. (Pray do not believe that I am preserving your letters! It is THE REVIEW in toto for which my scrap basket never gapes.) Now Masoch's works are known in the world of medicine and letters as sexual-neurotic. (Vide Prof. Krafft Ebing's Psychiatria Sexualis.) And you call him to testify you in your philippic against la femme! You who find fault with "The Awkward Age," a book which you call wicked! You may use this epithet while talking of pornographies, but readers do not deserve a studied title. Music Naturalis, non mai turpis!

The acting, or better, the speaking, personæ of Mr. James's book sins, unless Sacher Masoch's perverted characters, all naïf traits. Of course they cannot be as "openly wicked" (Compound the expression as the Dogma of "The Dominicans," the "Sanctissima Trinitatis," the "Mysterium [illegible]

[illegible]

cerned; the snarling, I should, indeed, sign "ultracynic," but prefer to be

MONTBLANC.

New York, Aug. 28, 1899.

"The Message to Garcia" Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will THE SATURDAY REVIEW kindly permit me to say a few words in reply to Mr. Goddard in last week's issue, that my critique on "The Message to Garcia" was "picking to pieces that delightful little tract"—a sermon teaching loyal and unflinching devotion to duty. This is, of course, sound and approved doctrine. But this is not a theme in need of especial panegyric. It is not disputed. Exception is taken to the false and calumnious "preachment" that constitutes the burden of the tract, viz.: that the "average" employe is utterly unreliable and inefficient in his daily service. Obvious facts, manifest in every line of business, show its falsity.

It is the reliance upon the well-known and established reputation of the "average" American employe for performing his assigned duties faithfully, honestly, and efficiently that induces the employer to risk his capital in business undertakings with full assurance of success. The "picking to pieces" applies only to the preaching that the employer is now going about, like Diogenes with his lantern, seeking for an honest man, or rather a "spark of fire," quick, vigilant, intelligent "average man," to whisper [illegible]

[illegible]

R. H. MACY & CO
Macy's
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Books.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE, and Other Poems, by Edwin Markham. Not for many years has any poem made such a sensation as has Mr. Markham's "The Man With the Hoe." In addition to hundreds of editorial notices in the magazines and newspapers, the author has had letters from prominent literary men all over the world. Price 74c.

Justice to the Jew, by Madison Peters, 81c.

Richard Carvel, by Churchill, 1.04.

Vacation Incidents, by Paul Gardiner, 81c.

Trooper 38 9, by L. Decle, 88c.

The Strong Arm, by Robert Barr, 88c.

The Maternity of Harriett Wicken, by Mrs. H. Dudney, 1.08.

That Fortune, by C. D. Warner, 1.08.

The Awkward Age, by Henry James, 1.08.

A Prince of Georgia, and Other Tales, by Julian Ralph, 88c.

Snow on the Headlight, by Cy Warman, 88c.

The War with Spain, by Henry Cabot Lodge, 1.51.

The Man Who Dared, by J. P. Ritter, 88c.

The Works of Rudyard Kipling, the Swastika set, with Biographical Sketch by C. E. Norton, 15 vols. with Photogravure Portrait, published at $15.00; our price, 7.69.

PAPER-COVERED BOOKS.

Caleb West, by F. Smith, 29c.

Niegel Ferrardly, by C. M. Robins, 31c.

Heart and Sword, by John Strange Winter, 31c.

A Rogue's Conscience, by D. C. Murray, 22c.

The Cruise of the Cachalot, by F. Bullen, 18c.

Anne Mauleverer, by Iota, 31c.

The Road to Paris, by R. N. Stephen, 29c.

Equality, by Bellamy, 36c.

The Nigger of the Narcissus, by J. Conrad, 36c.

Soldiers of Fortune, by Davis, 31c.

The Forest Lovers, by Hewlet, 29c.

Phroso, by A. Hope, 29c.

The Prisoner of Zenda, by A. Hope, 29c.

The Celebrity, by W. Churchill, 29c.

By Right of Swords, by A. W. Marchmont, 31c.

Tekla, by Robert Barr, 31c.

THE WEEK IN ART.

Some weeks ago, in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, attention was called to the intimate and at present almost unrecognized possibilities of colored tiles for exterior decoration. It seems that while architects in this country have not as yet realized what a perfect material lies ready to their hands for the purpose of relieving and decorating blank surfaces, those in London have recently been making extensive use of ceramics. The exterior of the new building of the Birkbeck Bank is faced entirely with Doulton tiles, and though the color effect is not happy in the particular instance, the result is the fault of the architect and not of the material. A number of houses in the West End are extensively decorated with tiles, and present a most pleasing contrast to their grimy and insipid neighbors. Any one who doubts the suitability of this form of ornament need only look at the work in progress at the Victoria Hotel in this city. If ever a building seemed hopeless of ever being rendered in the slightest degree attractive it was this, but a single line of colored tiles seems to give it a distinction lacking in many elaborate architectural structures.

Samuel Howe of this city, who became something of a celebrity in London during his recent visit there, owing to his successful efforts to cause the abandonment of the scheme to decorate St. Paul's Cathedral, is writing a series of articles for The Pall Mall Magazine on English cathedrals. Perhaps the most remarkable result of Mr. Howe's crusade against Sir William Richmond's work in St. Paul's was the signing by the President of the Royal Academy, Sir Edward Poynter, of the protest addressed to the Dean and Chapter. It is almost the first case on record in which a member of that body, however strong his private opinion might be, has taken issue with another member on an artistic question which was agitating the public. People in England cannot help recalling the fact that Sir William was an aspirant for the position which is held by Sir Edward, and did his best to prevent Sir Edward from being elected.

That Giovanni Turini, who died suddenly last Sunday, was a great sculptor cannot of course be claimed. But it is true that he could do much better work than the hideous equestrian figure of Gen. Bolivar in Central Park. He himself realized that it ought not to be allowed to remain to disfigure the Park, and had completed a substitute statue, which he was anxious to have cast. It is probable that he would have paid for the casting himself had he been able, but the failure of the Venezuelan Government to pay for several works ordered of and executed by him nearly ruined him financially and undoubtedly hastened his end.

The recent deaths within two days of each other of the sculptors Buberl and Turini, who were engaged with others of their fellows to model some of the statues for the triumphal arch at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, in honor of Admiral Dewey's home-coming, have awakened the public to a realization that art, and particularly that of the sculptor, is not a dilettante pursuit, but that it entails not only real, but at times exacting, labor. There can be no question that the deaths of both these men were hastened, if not brought about, by the worry and labor of the hurried work they were called upon to do gratuitously for this arch. Both were temperamentally highstrung and nervous, both were thoroughly artistic, and both were giving their best energies to the work. The deaths were peculiarly sad, in that each man was in the prime of life and both had good futures. Poor Turini, who, although an old-school sculptor, had produced a fairly creditable statue of Gen. Bolivar, on the order of the Venezuelan Government, to replace the travesty so universally condemned, now in Central Park, had been in financial difficulties, owing to the delay of the Venezuelan Government in paying him. He had filed a claim and would soon have received his recompense.

A curious case has recently been decided in Philadelphia. An artist, Philip H. Holmes of Gardiner, Me., painted for the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876 a landscape entitled "The Adirondacks from Vermont." It was afterward hung in the gallery of the permanent art exhibition which followed the Centennial, and when this exposition was closed Mr. Holmes went to Philadelphia to get his painting, only to find that it had disappeared leaving no trace of its whereabouts. Six years later one of Mr. Holmes's former pupils discovered the painting hanging in the lobby of the Girard House, Philadelphia, and labeled "The Shenandoah Valley." Notwithstanding the claim of a number of Grand Army veterans who were in the hotel at the time, that the landscape was really one of the Shenandoah Valley, the pupil was so positive that it was Mr. Holmes's picture that he sent the latter word of his discovery. Mr. Holmes went to Philadelphia, identified the painting, and brought suit to recover it. The proprietor of the hotel, the late Andrew M. Moore, swore that he had purchased the painting at an auction sale of the goods of a saloon keeper, Herman Minor, at Tenth and Chestnut Streeets, and Mr. Minor testified that he had, in turn, purchased the picture from a Mr. Winter, while it was stated in court that the latter had bought the canvas from some unknown persons. The case dragged through the local courts of Philadelphia for some years, and it was only last week ascertained that it had been settled by Mr. Holmes paying all the costs and charges and receiving his painting in return. Now the question is, Who obtained the picture in the first place and did any other paintings in the Philadelphia permanent exhibition also disappear in like manner?

Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema made the official announcement at the Van Dyck [illegible] Exhibition in the Royal Academy [illegible] last year, only one of the [illegible] Van Dyck after the Antwerp display.

The Velasquez exhibition at Messrs. Agnew's is arousing much enthusiasm among art lovers everywhere, and it is suggested that a Velasquez exhibition in London, under the auspices of the Royal Academy, in the Winter of 1900-1 would be a good idea. Those few people whose interest in the man whose sons critics call "the greatest painter of any time" will appreciate the works of Velasquez in their native setting in the land of their birth, more than they could anywhere else. Some of the critics who have studied the Van Dycks at Antwerp say that those of his portraits of Dutchmen or Flemings, shown there seem to assume more dignity and to have deeper and richer qualities in the atmosphere of the place where they were painted. On the whole, however, the Van Dyck celebration does not seem to have increased his reputation among modern critics, and some of the English writers do not hesitate to say that they are now certain that his reputation has always been rather above him. One of them expresses it as follows:

"His reputation was not made by his religious pictures, however much these may be prised by the devout; it was not even based upon some of the most elegant of his conventions, which earn popularity by reason of qualities other than artistic. His greatness lies in those pictures in which he set himself to paint as an artist bereft for the time of the fripperies of the Court, and of a too good-humored disposition toward his patrons. Van Dyck has always been surrounded by an aroma of Court gallantries and pageantry, by noble dames and knightly gentlemen, and this environment, with the dignity and grace of the portraits themselves, has elevated him into a rarified atmosphere of art which has no real existence, but which seems somehow to have blunted a good many critical weapons."

The Van Dyck celebration seems to have been an excuse for all kinds of revelry. Antwerp on the night before its opening was probably the noisiest city in Europe. In addition to processions, there was a special performance on the famous carillon of bells in the tall spire of Notre Dame—those "tender and melodious chimes" which charmed Thackeray as they have charmed generations of natives and travelers, and called forth from Motley a memorable passage in which he contrasts their sweet and distant tinklings with the scenes of destruction and butchery going on beneath them. Monday, the 14th of August, brought the opening of the celebration with a great procession. This was organized by the artists of Antwerp, and represented the progress of art through the ages. Before the Hotel de Ville in that magnificent Grande Place that needed no extra decoration to worthily frame such a pageant were all the distinguished guests from the academies of Europe, and the civil and military authorities. The great bell and the chimes of the cathedral joyously announced that the pageant was in progress. The Grande Place was cleared, and slowly from one corner appeared the "Ommeganck"—the traditional images of the patrons of Antwerp, the great Isaia, the giant Antigonus and his wife, all of which are centuries old, though touched up for the present occasion. Then came the artists' triumph, that wonderful ensemble, a scenic effect never before equaled upon any stage. There approaches group after group, with that grand old cathedral tower looming in the background, the old Spanish houses of the Grande Place, some with their gilded façades framing the picture, and the scene is not only pleasurable, but deeply impressive, demonstrating how well Antwerp merits her name of Metropolis of Art.

There were Egyptian musicians, dancers of the fifteenth century before Christ, soldiers, Rameses II. (Sesostris) priests and officers, Assyrian warriors and slaves, Greeks and Romans of the greatest reputa surrounded by the people of their times. The greatest works of their great sculptors were reproduced, with their creators close by. The great Caesar, Cicero, Homer, Herodotus, Plato, Aristophanes, Demosthenes, Pericles, Virgil, Horace, Marcus Aurelius, and hosts of others were here, and passed as solemnly as if their shades had returned for a brief moment.

Then came the groups representing the Gothic in all its phases, and a hymn of the year 1450 was sung. Then all the Renaissances. In the glorification of Dutch art came Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Paul Potter, Maas, Flinck, Boi, and a numerous suite.

The crowning feature was, however, "Rubens and His School, and the Homage to Sir Anthony Van Dyck." The Archduke Albert and Isabella opened the cortège as protectors of the arts; then came a train of the greatest artists of their day—sculptors, engravers, jewelers, and David Teniers, founder of the Academy. On the first float stood Peter Paul Rubens, surrounded by his masters and pupils, and crowned by the City of Antwerp.

Following the float were all the great personages whose portraits Van Dyck executed—Charles I. leading on horseback, followed by his children; Marie de' Medicis, Marie Louise de Tassis, Lord Strafford, Earl of Arundel, François de Moncada, Marquis of Brignole-Sala, Marquis and Marchioness of Spinola, Philip of Pembroke, Cardinal Bentivoglio, Ambrose Duria, and Martin Pepin. And last of all Van Dyck, surrounded by the Cities of London, Genoa, Venice, Rome, Paris, Vienna, Munich, Dresden. The [illegible] through the galleries in his own [illegible] ranks were Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, [illegible] the Secretary of the Royal Academy, Mr. Lionel Cust, Director of the National Portrait Gallery, and the Burgomaster. When the procession had moved on informally through the galleries in its own [illegible] of the American band [illegible] and give a Sousa selection. The title, that of a Distinguished Visitor, is not to be disposed of in a casual hour or two. The pictures are extremely well arranged. The galleries are spacious and well lighted, the walls are never crowded, each picture is given the distinction of space, and all are hung with a sense of decorative effect. As at the Rembrandt show in Amsterdam, many of the masterpieces come from England. Indeed, had English collectors been less generous the exhibition must have lost greatly in interest, and of this its organizers in Antwerp are fully conscious. M. Koch, the Conservator of the Musée, points out with delight one after another of the pictures that have been sent from across the channel, and their number and value were insisted upon again and again at an informal little reception given to the press on Friday evening. But, after all, this is only as it should be; if Van Dyck happened to be born in Antwerp, most of his greatest work was done in England.

In the evening the town was as animated as in the morning it had been calm. The Hotel de Ville was a blaze of light, while the Place Verte was a small Earl's Court Garden. Everybody seemed to be in the streets, except distinguished people, receiving and received. On Tuesday, Aug. 15, there was a chaos of processions of local societies and confraternities, and there was also an outbreak of decorations. In contrast with the gayety in the streets was the solemnity of a conference of academicians of all nations at the Cercle Artistique at noon in honor of Van Dyck. Afterward there was a procession of academicians in their official uniform and gold lace through crowded, dusty streets, amid the waving of palms and brilliant banners, to lay wreaths before the statue of Van Dyck. The German Emperor, who never fails, sent a special wreath, which was deposited by the German Minister to Belgium. The day closed with a banquet given by the town officials, the artistic societies, and the Academy of Antwerp to the foreign academicians and delegates.

The exhibition of Van Dycks is composed of some hundred canvases, several of which are priceless, well spaced and admirably hung upon an olive-green background. The opening ceremony, simple enough in itself, was rendered exceedingly brilliant by the sumptuous accessories of the three principal actors, the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, Baron Osy de Zekwaart—a great name in modern Belgian history—and M. van Rijswijck, Burgomaster of Antwerp. Baron Osy is clearly one of the most fully "decorated" gentlemen in Europe; while the Burgomaster, tall, erect, and distinguished, looks as though he had just stepped out of one of Van Dyck's canvases. A Cardinal cannot fail to be picturesque, especially when he wears his state robes and great tasseled hat, and the Primate of Belgium, with his typical churchman's face and his following of Monsignors in blue silk, added just that touch of old-worldliness which the occasion seemed to require. The collection which, after a few brief congratulatory speeches, was thus thrown open, is in many respects remarkable. It is, of course, by no means the best that could have been formed had it been possible, by the exercise of some irresistible power, to select all the best Van Dyck's in Europe. One could mention a dozen masterpieces which have not come to Antwerp, first among them the consummate portrait of Charles I. with his horse, attended by the Marquis of Hamilton, in the Louvre, and the great "Pembroke Family Group" from Wilton.

The Earl of Pembroke, who is peculiarly rich in Van Dyck's, has, indeed, sent nothing. On the other hand, the Queen has lent, among other pictures, the always curious and instructive tour de force in which the artist, to assist Bernini in modeling his bust, represented Charles I. in full face, side face, and three-quarter face. The Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Darnley, and a dozen other English owners of Van Dycks have sent copious contributions, some of them of singular interest. There are, for instance, the Duke of Norfolk's portrait of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, with its striking likeness to the present head of the house of Howard; Lord Sackville's brilliant presentment of Edward Sackville, fourth Earl of Dorset; the Duke of Westminster's superb autograph portrait of the painter himself, holding a sunflower. Among other pictures lent by the Queen from Windsor are the ever famous "Three Eldest Children of Charles I." and the portraits of Killigrew the actor, and Carey the poet.

The collection includes a certain number of pictures which are comparatively unfamiliar, either because they have hitherto hung in dark churches, or in private foreign galleries not readily accessible. Of such is the St. Martin dividing his cloak with two beggars, from the Church of Saventhem. This was the picture which Van Dyck painted during his romantic dalliance with Anna van Ophem. It is fine, brilliant, and vigorous work, full of color and dash. Taken as a series, however, the religious pictures now hanging in the Antwerp Gallery are disappointing. They lack conviction and spontaneity, and many of them, from lack of care, have become dark and faded. The not very familiar portrait of the Countess of Pembroke, lent by Prince Czarborzski from his collection at Cracow, belongs to that class of Van Dyck's work which, while eminently pleasing and delightful, is not exactly great. Far different is the "William Villiers, Viscount Grandison," which belongs to Herr Jacob Herzog of Vienna. Here we have a portrait worked out with consummate mastery. The love-locks, the red trunks sewn with seed-pearls, the lace collar, the whole pose, aspect, and allures of the sitter are converted into a study which must always occupy a very high place in the long catalogue of Van Dyck's work. Its sumptuous color, the minute delicacy of its textures, have rarely been surpassed even by the painter of the Louvre "Charles I."

It is more than probable that the opposition which is certain to come to the plan to devote two of the remaining panels of the rotunda in the Capitol at Washington, to Dewey's Manila, and Schley's or Sampson's Santiago victory, will centre on the argument that in all the paintings on this frieze there has never yet been one representing a surviving hero, that Congress has repeatedly vetoed propositions for the representation of victories embodying the presentation of a surviving hero, such as that of the Appomattox surrender during the lifetime of Gen. Grant, and also that the panels already painted represent the events of the Civil War and in any new ones preference should be given to some of its important battles not yet painted.

The disappearance of the Madonna and Child, painted by Botticelli, the most valuable work in the Chigi collection of paintings, and one of the finest in the world, has caused a sensation in artistic circles and elsewhere in Rome. This painting represents the Virgin holding the Christ child on her knees, while an angel offers him fruit and ears of grain. When this work was privately sold it brought £12,000, and while the question as to whether it should be allowed to be taken out of Italy was under discussion it vanished, its owner deciding it was safest to get it across the frontier and out of the country before permission could be refused. The officials of the Ministero dell' Istruzione Publica are now probably regretting their delay in arriving at a decision.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Warm, generally fair, fresh easterly to south winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,491. NEW YORK. SUNDAY. SEPTEMBER 3, 1899.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks inactive.

FOREIGN.—In spite of the apparent conciliatory nature of Mr. Chamberlain's last offer to the Transvaal Government war is fully expected by most people in England. The real question at issue is that of Great Britain's suzerainty, to which President Krüger still offers opposition. The dispatch of troops to South Africa still proceeds rapidly. It is reported that the Germans in the Transvaal have formed a corps 900 strong, which will act with the Boers in case of war. The editor of an Outlander paper in Johannesburg has been arrested on a charge of high treason, and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of another editor. Germany has decided upon an attitude of neutrality in the event of a struggle. The English Seamen's and Firemen's Union has decided upon a strike, to begin to-morrow, and a tie-up of all British shipping interests is feared. The German Army manoeuvres are to be of unusual interest this year. They begin to-day and will last until Sept. 15. The Emperor has granted permission to view them to United States Military Attachés. A provisional plan of administration has been decided upon for the Russian Kwang-tung territory, China. The American victims of the chancery money swindles still hope to make Thatcher return their money. The United States Embassy officials in London regard his supposed attempt at suicide as a pretense. The purchase of cars in Pittsburg for the Soudan Railway has caused alarm and much comment in England. The Australian Governments are buying American machinery to help farmers. The German Emperor has ordered the names of the officials who were retired on account of their opposition to the Canal bill struck off the Court list. Congressman Loud has received permission from the Postmaster General to examine the working of the English Post Office system. Quarantine as a preventive of the entrance of the bubonic plague is no longer believed in by the English health authorities, and shipping will no longer be interfered with. Few persons in England believe that the Shamrock will be successful in the coming races for the America's Cup. It is hoped that the Columbia will go across the Atlantic to race next season, whether she be victorious or beaten.—Pages 1, 7, and 17.

Page 1.

In a thirty-mile race off Newport yesterday the Columbia easily defeated the Defender by nearly seven minutes.

Ex-Senator Blackburn has been compelled by illness to abandon the canvas of Kentucky in the interest of William Goebel.

Page 2.

The heavy rain yesterday morning flooded parts of Brooklyn. In the Williamsburg section boys poled rafts about some of the streets and went on errands for imprisoned householders.

Page 3.

Five new cases of yellow fever and one death were yesterday reported from Key West. The naval station has been closed but there is some difficulty attending the removal of troops on account of the quarantine rules.

Sir Thomas Lipton gave his views yesterday regarding the coming contest for the America's Cup. He is much gratified by the cordiality of his reception in America.

Page 4.

The members of the National Sculpture Society have arranged that the large stand that is to flank the Dewey triumphal arch, will be of harmonious line and color.

The affairs of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company are about to be investigated by Deputy Attorney General Parsons, as the result of an action brought by Gen. Elphalet Wood and Mrs. S. C. W. Pattison, stockholders.

Page 5.

Good prices were realized at the sale of race horses at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. Most of the animals offered were from the Holmdel farm.

The mud made the attempts to pick favorites difficult yesterday at Sheepshead Bay. The Stewards of The Jockey Club have suspended Jockey McCue for his curious riding of favorites.

Page 7.

A combine of all the principal brick concerns of New York and New England is being formed, and will probably be perfected in a few weeks.

Appraiser Wakeman has sent to Washington a defense to the charges made against him. He accuses the Collector of interference in his work.

Manager Lederer returned on the St. Paul yesterday from a business trip to Europe. He has formed a co-partnership with George Edwardes, whereby Casino successes will be presented in London. E. H. Sothern also arrived. He and Miss Harned will appear later in Shakespearian plays.

Page 10.

The Consolidated Ice Company seeks to obtain an injunction restraining Gore & Knaris from engaging in the ice business in this city.

Philip Ladenthal, six years old, of 8 Allen Street, fell down an airshaft yesterday and was killed while playing "Follow my leader."

Officers and Trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Company refuse to talk about the action of the company in deciding to do its own clearing, and to dispense with the services of a Clearing House agent.

The Tammany administration of the city has come to the conclusion that the proposed rapid transit scheme may be undertaken by the city, the Corporation Counsel stating that the form of contract needs only a few amendments.

Page 12.

Rabbi Wise has received a call from a congregation in Portland, Oregon. He has not yet decided whether he will accept it.

Page 13.

A Madison Avenue car ran into a truck yesterday at Duane and Centre Streets, throwing the driver to the ground and killing him.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
National Guard Notes.—Page 13.
Woman's Department.—Page 18.
Amusements.—Pages 7 and 15.
Current Literature.—Page 19.
New Corporations.—Page 22.
Business Troubles.—Page 22.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Weather report.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Society.—Page 14.

SICK MAN IS MURDERED IN BED.

He Had Won the Belle of an Illinois University and the Crime Is Attributed to Jealous Suitors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Walter F. Koeller, a young man who was graduated from Dixon College last June, was murdered as he lay upon a sick bed at the house of his brother to-night by two unknown men, who appeared to be farmers, or at least from the country. They made their escape and the whole police force is looking for them. Every railway station is watched.

Koeller, while in college in this State, fell in love with a fellow-student, Lizzie Horn of Shirley, Ill. She was the belle of the institution, and had several other suitors, but Koeller was successful, and they became engaged. This caused much ill-feeling between him and the disappointed ones which was accentuated by his jealousy, and the disposition of the others to still pay court to Miss Horn in spite of her engagement.

Koeller, whose home is at Sherman, Mo., came here this Summer to become bookkeeper. He has been confined to the house by illness. To-day two young men called and asked to see him. Mrs. Alexander, the landlady, told them he was ill, but as they insisted, she admitted them to his room.

Some time afterward she passed Koeller's room and found him dead on the floor with two terrible gashes, one in each side, made with butcher's knives. There were few evidences of a struggle, and each of the strangers had struck but one blow and then fled.

There was no trace of them anywhere when Mrs. Alexander gave the alarm. The police claim to have a clue to the murderers furnished by a brother of the murdered man. What it is has not been made public.

Are You Going to St. Louis?
Take Lackawanna train at 10 any morning, and get there 3 following afternoon. Up-to-date accommodations. Lowest rates. 429 Broadway.—Adv.

ENGLAND EXPECTS WAR WITH BOERS

Many Signs Point to Imminence of Hostilities.

SUZERAINTY THE REAL ISSUE

Troops Are Intensely Eager For Active Service.

Explanations of Chamberlain's Apparent Concessions to the Transvaal —Premier Schreiner Defended.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Peace or war? This is the question which dwarfs all others so far as Great Britain is concerned. The tone of the English press is, with very few exceptions, warlike. The Liberal organs are almost as pugnacious as the Conservative. The Radicals, on the other hand, assert that President Krüger's latest offer is quite equal to Milner's "irreducible minimum," if not more generous.

Little attent on is, however, given to the Radical press. When the nation is imbued with the war spirit The Times is the Englishman's Bible, and he is permeated with a feeling of satisfaction to read in it to-day: "It is to be hoped that the Transvaal Government will not reject the opportunity, which is once more offered to them, of coming to a settlement by pacific negotiation. They can hardly be unaware how dangerous has become the strain upon the patience of the British colonists in South Africa, and how severely the unending postponements and evasions are trying the temper of the people of the United Kingdom. They must appreciate also the grave risks of an industrial crisis, on which our correspondent at Johannesburg insists."

This is apropos of the Boer alternative proposals to Mr. Chamberlain's proposed Committee of Inquiry into the seven years' franchise. President Krüger offers a five years' retrospective franchise on the condition that Great Britain does not interfere in future with the internal affairs of the Transvaal, that on the disputed points she agrees to arbitration, and that she no longer insists on suzerainty.

But suzerainty is the real point at issue. England has never ceased to regret the loss of the Transvaal and the manner in which it was lost. Every Englishman is anxious, in his own language, "to have another go at the Boers." The enmity is as bitter on one side as the other. The Boer believes that England is determined to steal his country, and England demands fair play for her subjects. But fair play in this case, if Englishmen of intelligence and position are to be believed, means absorption or extinction of the Boer.

WAR PREPARATIONS CONTINUE.

The English press is boiling with indignation because the Boers are providing for contingencies by building forts, distributing arms among burghers, and placing guns on commanding points of the Transvaal. Meanwhile the press is teeming with accounts of the weekly dispatch of troops to the Cape; the formation of volunteers corps in Natal, Bechuanaland, and Rhodesia, and preparations for the mobilization of 25,000 troops at Aldershot. Tommy Atkins is only too delighted to have a chance to shoot or get shot. He respects the quality of his possible antagonist, but is only on this account more anxious to get at him than at the sturdiest hill tribe on the borders of India.

Signs indicative of a coming war are plentiful. Sir G. F. Forestier-Walker, the new commander in chief in South Africa, has seen service, and most of those under him have done so likewise. Half-pay officers who served in South Africa are being rapidly sent to the front, and several of these informed the correspondent of The New York Times that they are certain there will be a war. Many of them will join Col. Baden Powell's force at Bulawayo.

COL. MACDONALD RECALLED.

Most significant is the sudden recall from leave of Col. Hector Macdonald. He commanded the Soudanese in the march to Omdurman, he rose from the ranks, and is considered one of the finest soldiers in the British Army. His Soudanese adored him, and under him fought with the bravery of trained whites and the ferocity of untamed blacks. His men bore the brunt of the Soudan campaign. Such men as Macdonald would hardly be sent to South Africa if the Government did not expect war.

The length of time occupied by the negotiations is all to the advantage of Mr. Chamberlain, who recognizes the difficulty of his task and the absolute necessity of accomplishing it in a manner to obviate future difficulty. The common impression here is that if the Boers fight the war will result in their virtual extinction.

As a quantity to be considered in South African affairs there is the minority opinion that England is making a great mistake. This minority believes that thirty or forty years will see the end of the gold mining industry in South Africa, which will then become an agricultural country. The Dutch are an agricultural people, the English are not. Hence South Africa is far more likely to have a Dutch than an English future. Meanwhile the Dutch future does not seem so distant to many residents of Johannesburg, for they are rushing to

Continued on Page 3.

BEGINNING Next Sunday (Sept. 10), the price of the SUNDAY edition of The New York Times will be THREE CENTS, and hereafter on Sunday, as on Week-Days, The New York Times will be *STRICTLY* a newspaper.

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DUPLICATES SISTER'S ROMANCE

Miss Mary W. Edwardes of Boston Secretly Weds Jean Sears Millard, a Student at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—The marriage in New York Aug. 3 of Jean Sears Millard of the Harvard Class of '01 and Miss Mary Walworth Edwardes, daughter of Mrs. Charles L. Edwardes, of 22 Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, is announced to-day.

An attempt has been made to keep it a secret owing to the sensational circumstances under which the bride's sister, Miss Rose Lincoln Edwardes, and William Wilson Sloan, Jr., Harvard, '02, were married two months ago, and to the consequent publication of the details.

Mrs. Millard is, like her sister, Mrs. Sloan, an attractive brunette, with a winsome face and winning ways. Mr. Millard, like Mr. Sloan, was for some time a boarder in Mrs. Edwardes's house, together with other Harvard students, and it was thus that Mr. Millard's courtship began.

Mr. Millard's home is in New York, and this was one reason that prompted him to be married there. He is a cousin of J. Montgomery Sears, the multi-millionaire of Boston. He will continue his studies at Harvard and will reside in Cambridge.

FAMED HOTEL CHANGES HANDS.

Willard's, at Washington, Once the Headquarters of Secessionists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Willard's Hotel, which played such an important political part in the historic days between Lincoln's first election and the outbreak of the civil war, changed hands yesterday. It was purchased by Morgan Lewis for $30,000, the title to the real property still being vested in the Willard name.

Willard's was the headquarters of the Secessionists after the secession of South Carolina, and was alleged to have been the birthplace of innumerable conspiracies.

DR. McPHERSON TAKES CHARGE.

New Head of the Lawrenceville School Assumes His Duties.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Simon J. McPherson of Chicago arrived in Lawrenceville last night, and to-day took up his duties as head master of the Lawrenceville Preparatory School, to which position he was elected last Fall. Dr. McPherson was graduated from Princeton in 1874 at the head of his class, taught a year in the university, entered the Theological Seminary the next year, graduated from there in 1879, and then began his work as a minister.

From 1879 to 1882 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, and for the past seventeen years has been pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, where he was also engaged in educational work. In talking this afternoon of the policy under which the institution will be governed, Dr. McPherson said:

"The school will be carried forward upon the general plan which Dr. McKenzie has had so great a share in formulating. No radical changes are contemplated, and any immediate modifications in the methods and details of management will depend upon the judgment of the Board of Trustees, the experience of the body of masters and the requirements of the pupils old and new."

The school has 350 students enrolled for the coming year, and the senior class is the largest in the history of the school. Twenty-five assistant masters will aid Dr. McPherson in promoting its interests. New sanitary arrangements have been completed, buildings repaired, and everything is in readiness for the opening on Sept. 14.

ENGLAND'S MARVELOUS GUN.

Range Is So Great that the Weapon Had to be Shortened for Test.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The royal gun factories at Woolwich have turned out a new cannon with a range so much in excess of any previous ordnance that the Government butts at Shoeburyness are quite inadequate to test the maximum estimated effective range of fifteen miles. The Government has decided to purchase a large tract of land adjoining the butts in order to test the new weapons of the same kind, which are to be manufactured at once. The specimen already built has been shortened so as to bring it back to the requirements of the present butts.

It is seriously stated that the first shot went out of sight, and that thus it was impossible to get the exact range.

GEN. LE GENDRE DEAD.

Oriental Administrator Was Once Colonel of a New York Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Department of State received information by cable from William F. Sands, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Seoul, Korea, of the death of Gen. Charles Le Gendre, a well-known character in Oriental affairs.

Gen. Le Gendre formerly acted as adviser of the King of Korea. He was born in France seventy years ago, and was educated in the Military School there. He came to the United States just before the civil war, during which he was Colonel of the Fifty-first Regiment, New York State Volunteers. He was later appointed United States Consul at Amoy, China, July 13, 1866, and afterward became adviser of the Foreign Department of the Japanese Government. While acting in that capacity he directed a Japanese expedition against Formosa. The Emperor of Japan made him a noble of the second degree. After receiving this distinction he went to Korea, becoming adviser of the King.

Gen. Le Gendre married in this city Miss Mulock, a sister of Miss Dora Mulock, the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." He is survived by her and one son, W. C. Le Gendre, assistant manager in this city of the banking house of Brown Brothers, a member of the City Club, and formerly President of the Calumet Club.

G. A. R. National Encampment, Philadelphia.

Upon occasion G. A. R. National Encampment, Pennsylvania Railroad announces round-trip rate from New York $5.00; tickets on sale Sept. 2d to 5th, good to return Sept. 12th, or by deposit of ticket and payment of 50 cents, good until Sept. 30th. Trains every hour during the day and at midnight.—Adv.

COLUMBIA WINS THE RACE

Outpoints the Defender in a Thirty-Mile Sail.

LEADS NEARLY SEVEN MINUTES

Defender Gets Away First, but Is Soon Overhauled—Ballast and Mast Stiffen the Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—The first of the trial races between the Columbia and the Defender, to select the defender of the America's Cup for 1899, was sailed off this port to-day. The former won a handsome victory, and, in addition to new honors looking toward the great international contest, won a cup given by W. Gould Brokaw, owner of the schooner Amorita.

The race was sailed under the direction of Messrs. S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell, the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club. The day came in with overcast sky and a raw easterly wind and rain; before the time for the start it looked anything but promising for a yacht race. But the weather conditions improved, so that the race was a satisfactory trial without flukes.

The wind at the start blew about eight knots an hour. Before the outer mark was reached it had freshened to a twelve-knot breeze, with occasionals puffs that must have reached a rate of fifteen knots.

The race was fifteen miles to windward and return from a line at Brenton's Reef Lightship to and around the mark a short distance to the eastward of the entrance to Buzzard's Bay. The Columbia's superiority in the conditions which prevailed, namely, a brisk, whole sail breeze, and a smooth sea, was clearly demonstrated. Of course no one had any doubt that such would be the case, but the race made anticipation a firm conviction.

In the windward work the Columbia showed her competitor a clean pair of heels. Starting astern of her and to leeward, in less than a quarter of an hour the Columbia had worked to windward, and from that time on she made a steady gain till she rounded the outer mark more than a mile ahead. On the run home the Defender carried the diminishing wind a little longer than her opponent and turned the distance, but owing to the slower speed of the yachts the figures do not show this.

The race was set for 11 o'clock, but at 10 it was raining and looked as if the wind would die out. As Mr. Iselin did not wish to drench the Columbia's new mainsail, the Regatta Committee signaled from the flagship Corsair, on board of which they went out to the race, that the start would be postponed until 1 o'clock.

BOATS GET UNDER WAY.

The yachts were lying at their buoys in the harbor, and it was 12:15 o'clock when Mr. Iselin went alongside the Columbia and ordered the sail covers taken off. The yachts got under way under their own sail soon afterward, and proceeded to the scene of action. The Corsair followed them and took up her position to the north of the lightship. A goodly fleet of steam yachts went out with spectators, and the steamboat Warwick carried an excursion from Providence.

The wind was light and from the east, as the Corsair, at 1:1(o'clock, sent up the international code flag representing the letter B, which signified that the course would be fifteen miles to windward and return. A few minutes afterward the letters D, C, G were hoisted, which meant that the Regatta Committee had set an east by south compas course. The two yachts were rushing about under mainsails, club topsails, jibs and forestaysails, and the Columbia now sent up a jibtopsail in stops, an example which the Defender was not slow to follow.

At 1:25 o'clock a gun was fired from the Corsair, and the yacht ensign was hoisted. This was the preliminary signal. The tug Edgar Luckenback now started to the eastward to log off the course. The yachts had been over near the lightship, and they now stood over toward the flagship. The usual twisting and turning to try to get the weather gauge now began. At the preparatory signal, five minutes after the preliminary, both were near the lightship, the Columbia being to leeward, and it now became the Defender's object to keep her there. Both finally ran down the south side of the lightship, and the Defender, breaking out her baby jibtopsail, led the Columbia across the line by 15 seconds. The Columbia broke out her baby jibtopsail as she crossed.

Both went over on the starboard, the Defender's weather quarter right on the line. But the old yacht had gathered plenty of way, and she luffed across her opponent's bows in beautiful style. Immediately after crossing, in about one minute away from the line, the Columbia went about, the Defender following instantly. Both yachts now stood away to leeward on the port tack. The Columbia showed her old familiar excess of heel over the Defender.

At 1:43:10 o'clock the Columbia went on the starboard tack, the Defender following three seconds later. At 1:45 the Defender tacked again and the Columbia followed in 45 seconds.

COLUMBIA BEGINS TO LEAD.

In the series of short strides and tacks which followed, the Columbia got to windward of the Defender, and in tacking to the starboard at 1:46 forced her about. The Columbia now overlapped the Defender, having thus come out on her weather quarter in the remarkably short space of ten minutes. The Defender now romped off in the attempt to draw out from under the Columbia's lee, but the champion hung to her heels like a hound on the scent.

The Columbia went on the port tack at 1:52:40 o'clock, and the Defender followed at 1:53:10. On this tack the Columbia was a little to leeward, and there were fifty yards of open water between them, the Columbia being ahead. The yachts were now off Eastman's Beach, about two miles east of the lightship. At 1:55 the Columbia took in her jib topsail, and at the same time went on the starboard tack, the Defender following in 15 seconds. The Columbia was now 300 yards to windward of the Defender. Her work in taking in the jib topsail was very slow. It took the sail one and a half minutes to come down. The Defender went on the port tack off Price's Neck at 1:59:10,

Continued on Page 8.

FIRE CHIEF CROKER HURT.

Falls Two Stories Through the Roof of a Burned Factory and Is Bruised Severely.

Fire Chief Edward Croker suffered a fall after a fire in the tobacco factory of Bernard Stahl & Co., at Seventy-fourth Street and First Avenue, yesterday, and was seriously bruised.

Chief Croker was walking over the roof and stepped on some tin under which the beams had been burned away. He fell through the roof. The building is six stories high. At the fifth floor his side struck a charred beam, but did not stop his fall.

The Chief landed in a heap of embers and refuse on the fourth floor. The embers were alive, and his uniform was burned. He received a severe burn on the neck, as he fell on his back.

Some firemen who had been with him ran down to his aid and carried him out. He was stunned, but soon recovered. His right hand was sprained, his side bruised by the fall against the beam, and he was much shaken.

He did not consider the injuries severe enough to require medical aid, and he refused to have an amoulance sent for. He returned to his quarters in the Great Jones Street fire house in his carriage. He went to the Broadway Central Hotel, nearby, for his dinner, but he became sick there, and he went back to his quarters again.

He recovered, but would not have medical aid. He said late in the evening that he was much better, and that he had only been slightly hurt. The fall was two stories.

NEGROES ASK PROTECTION.

Ministers in Meeting Resolve that the President Is Wrong in Not Suppressing Lynching.

Special to The New York Times.

XENIA, Ohio, Sept. 2.—At the meeting of the Western Union Baptist Association (negro,) which has been in session here this week, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our Government spilled the blood of her loyal sons in the protection of a foreign people, while at home her most loyal and peaceful of all citizens were being burned, lynched, mobbed, and denied every right as men and citizens, being driven from home as exiles, without regard to law or justice, without a word of condemnation, advice, or exhortation from the Chief Magistrate of this Nation;

Resolved, First, That we deplore, sympathize, and pray for our oppressed people in the South, and still believe that He who has the destiny of all nations and people in His hands will avenge their wrongs;

Second, That we exhort our young men to desist from visiting places of dissipation and idleness and resort to honest and honorable labor and temperate habits;

Third, That we, as ministers of the Gospel, hold our President as doing a great injustice to our race in not using his power either by constitutional law or moral suasion to discountenance the outrages perpetrated upon our people, who are loyal and have always been ready to take up arms in defense of this country.

SHATTUC WRITES ATKINSON.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Congressman W. B. Shattuc, who returned to Edward Atkinson of Boston some anti-expansion literature and indorsed thereon, "I am no traitor to my country," has received another letter from Mr. Atkinson, boasting of the receipt of "many letters of sympathy and approval, with a large demand for the pamphlets which you do not desire to have sent to you."

Gen. Shattuc has also received letters warmly commending him for the vigorous course he pursued in replying to Atkinson. To-day Gen. Shattuc sent a reply to Mr. Atkinson, in which he says:

"No doubt you have received many letters of sympathy from your people in this country, and I am confident your friend and co-worker, Aguinaldo, would have written one, thanking you, had not the Government of the United States effectually prevented further communication between you two chieftains.

"You would not have sent your seditious publications to the Philippine Islands unless you had reason to believe that your friend and co-worker, Aguinaldo, would be comforted and aided thereby. Webster says 'Treason is confined to the actual levying of war against this United States, for adhering to the enemies, giving them aid and comfort.' Webster was a New England gentleman, too.

"During the civil war in this country Lincoln was denounced, Grant was vilified, the Government was assailed, and the war was declared unconstitutional, inhuman, and a failure by some people in Boston, as well as by people in other section of the North, and peace was demanded at any price. The men at the front called the authors of such declarations 'copperheads' and 'traitors.'"

TEMPLE OF TRUTH ATTACHED.

Special to The New York Times.

DURHAM, Me., Sept. 2.—An attachment for $4,500 was placed on the Temple of Truth, the Rev. F. W. Sanford's Holy Ghost and Us Society's property on Beulah Hill, to-day. The writ was sworn out by Thomas F. Kendall, a contractor, and was served by a Durham Sheriff.

Mr. Sanford left here a week ago, after collecting $1,500, and told his followers that he was going to Europe. It is believed, however, that he is still in Maine, and that he made the statement in order to mislead his creditors. It is understood that since he left Shiloh Mr. Sanford has not been heard from.

SHERIFF LOOKING FOR HEALER.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—A Deputy Sheriff is looking for "Dr." John Alexander Dowie, temperance and spiritual healer of "Zion."

"The Healer," hearing of this fact, left Chicago about a week ago, and has not yet returned.

For this reason the proceedings which have been brought by ex-Judge John W. Byam to have a custodian installed in charge of the various institutions of the "Christian Catholic Church," are delayed. The judgment in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff is for $2,584, and was granted by the Circuit Court in favor of Mrs. Margaret Stafford and her sister, Miss Orpha Black, who resided in Rockford until stripped of their property and money as the result of their dealings with Dowie. They are now living in straitened circumstances in Cherry Valley, Ill.

Greater New York Day at State Fair.

The New York Central will sell round trip tickets to Syracuse on September 6th, good returning until September 11th, for $6.00. Tickets include admission to Fair Grounds.—Adv.

THREATEN TO BOYCOTT PARIS.

Chicago Jews Will Not Go to the French Exposition If Capt. Dreyfus Is Reconvicted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—A mass meeting of Chicago Jews to take concerted action toward boycotting Paris and the great exposition of 1900 will be called in the event of a second conviction of Capt. Dreyfus.

"If Dreyfus is found guilty," said Julius N. Heidman of the law firm of Cox, Heidman & Shortle, "every Jewish family that intends going to Europe next Summer will avoid Paris and the fair, and not only that, but they will institute a boycott against all French products. Fine silks and valuable lingerie will find no market with us if the French again convict the prisoner."

SAY QUARANTINE IS USELESS.

Precautions Taken in England Against the Plague No Longer Interfere with Shipping.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The prevalence of the plague in Portugal has put the authorities here on the qui vive. The quarantine in 1892 against the cholera, when it raged in Hamburg, did not prevent its entrance into England or the United States, and, taking a lesson from this, the authorities no longer favor the quarantine system.

As in 1897, when the plague was raging in Bombay, systematic inspection is being made of English ports, large and small. Medical officers of health, harbor masters, and other officials have been cautioned to be on the alert. Isolation hospitals have been built and other means taken to prevent the entrance of the plague and at the same time to permit of almost the usual dispatch in the shipping business. Every vessel from Portuguese or Spanish ports is inspected, and if there is a suspect on board he is taken to the hospital. The ship is then fumigated and permitted to proceed.

The authorities are satisfied that quarantine does not prevent the entrance of contagious diseases, and that only poor and neglectful countries will tolerate it.

EDITORS ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

Edward Rosewater and His Son Victor of The Omaha Bee Accused.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 2.—Edward Rosewater, editor in chief, and his son Victor, managing editor, of The Omaha Bee, were arrested to-day charged with criminal libel, on State complaints sworn out by Albyn Frank, clerk of the district court, who bases the charge upon an allegation in The Bee that the clerk is or was short in his accounts.

Frank says Rosewater told him he must not be a candidate for re-election. He refused to retire, and he says the attacks are the result of his refusal.

FROM WAITER TO PRINCIPAL.

Ash Goes from Plainfield to Take Charge of Virginia School.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 2.—Horace Ash, a colored waiter at a local restaurant, has been appointed Principal of a school for colored children at Leesburg, Loudon County, Va., and will leave here Monday to take the position. Ash's wife is also appointed a teacher in the same school.

Ash is an ex-member of the Virginia Legislature, although born in slavery. He has been a butler for some of the best-known Virginia families, and improved his chance of study, working himself through Hampton University. He came North last Spring to find work, taking the first job that came to him.

BLACKBURN DROPS CAMPAIGN.

Compelled by Illness to Cease Work in Kentucky for Goebel.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2.—"Joe" Blackburn, former United States Senator, who has been canvassing the State with Nominee William Goebel, has to abandon the campaign owing to failing health. His brother, James Blackburn, will go with Goebel through Eastern Kentucky the coming week.

The candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the anti-Goebel ticket, P. P. Johnston, is also unable to make a canvas and will have to stay out of the fight, his physician says.

TO ENLARGE ASPHALT COMPANY.

The Assyrian of Toronto Seeks Combination with Others.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—George Mackenzie of Toronto, Canada, brother and representative of William Mackenzie, a contractor of that city and owner of the street railway system there, has been in Chicago for some days arranging for an enlargement of the Assyrian Asphalt Company, and, if possible, its consolidation with some of the asphalt companies of the city.

It is said that the Western Paving Company, recently sold by Volney W. Foster to John Marshall of Lafayette, Ind., and perhaps the Bermuda, would go into the combine. Marshall Field will put an asphalt surface over the granite face of the streets in front of his shop.

PEORIA DEMAND FOR SPIRITS.

Reduction by the Trust Multiplies Revenue Receipts by Three.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 2.—The demand for spirits on the local market was never heavier than at present. The unusual activity is due to the trust's reduction of 4 cents a gallon for finished goods.

To-day the revenue collections for spirits were $104,937, which is three times the amount of the daily ir ome from that source for the past monti.. A distiller said the trade believes the whisky war will be adjusted in a few days, and that there will be no further decrease in price.

The revenue department is preparing to put to work gaugers who have been idle for two months.

POWER FOR ALBANY RAILWAY.

Hudson River Company to Furnish Electricity to Operate Its Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Albany Railway has entered into a contract with the Hudson River Power Transmission Company of Mechanicville to furnish several thousand electric horse power for the operation of its lines of railway in Albany, Watervliet, Cohoes, Green Island, and Troy. A building is being erected in Watervliet by the company to be completed in December for the distribution of the power.

The plan is to send the power at high voltage from Mechanicville to Watervliet, a distance of nineteen miles. The distribution house, it is believed, will also be used by the Troy City Railway, which has also contracted with the Mechanicville Company.

To Send Children to Paris Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Robert J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Monument Association, says plans are under consideration which, if approved by Commissioner General Peck, will give the boys and girls of the United States an opportunity to see the Paris Exposition. He says the plan contemplates the representation of the public school system of this country at the unveiling of the Lafayette monument by the very boys and girls who have made the monument possible.

DREYFUSARDS NOW CLAIM THE VICTORY

Elated at the Result of the Proceedings of Yesterday.

ARE CERTAIN OF ACQUITTAL

Strong Testimony in Favor of the Prisoner is Presented.

Major Hartmann, M. Havet, and M. Des Fonds-Lamothe Prove that the Accused Could Not Have Written the Bordereau.

RENNES, Sept. 2.—Elation is the only word that expresses the feelings of the Dreyfusards after to-day's proceedings. The tide has turned at last, they say, and Dreyfus cannot be condemned after the evidence given this morning.

The spirits of the Dreyfusards are quite mercurious. Every day since the opening of the trial has seen them rise or fall, and recently they have been falling heavily, the close of the morning sessions generally finding them in anxious conversation, accompanied by ominous shaking of their heads.

To-day's buoyancy, therefore, is all the more noteworthy. Yesterday was a fairly good day, but to-day's session, they claim, puts the verdict out of doubt, and the Judges must acquit Dreyfus.

Major Hartmann of the artillery occupied nearly half the session with the conclusion of his expert evidence to the effect that Dreyfus, as an artillery officer, would not have displayed such ignorance regarding guns and brakes as was shown in the bordereau, while the other subjects of the bordereau were matters upon which any officer could inform himself.

Major Hartmann's testimony practically stood uncontested, as neither Gen. Deloye nor Gen. Mercier, who replied, refuted any material point therein.

M. Havet, a member of the Institute, then entered upon the grammatical aspect of the bordereau, and in vigorous but elegant language devoted himself to showing that the construction of the bordereau bristled with strong and, in his opinion, conclusive marks of Esterhazy's handiwork, while the phraseology bore no resemblance to Dreyfus's style.

THE GONSE-PICQUART LETTERS.

The next stage of the proceedings was the reading of the Gonse-Picquart correspondence, exchanged at the time Col. Picquart suspected Esterhazy and wanted Gen. Gonse to probe the matter to the bottom. This brought Maître Labori to the front, and in a series of questions he brought out sharply before the court the machinations of which Col. Picquart was the victim at the hands of the General Staff from the moment he showed a desire to thoroughly sift the matter.

Maître Labori for the first time got Gen. Gonse to admit that he ordered the tampering with Picquart's letters, in order, as he said, to ascertain Picquart's doings while he was Chief of the Intelligence Bureau. A little later Maître Labori evidently disconcerted Gen. Gonse, for the latter blurted out that Lieut. Col. Henry committed his forgery in order to have fresh proofs against Dreyfus. The audience smiled audibly at this explanation. Gen. Gonse then added:

"But it was unnecessary, since the diplomatic dossier contained incriminating documents, with 'Dreyfus' written in full."

Gen. Gonse apparently meant the Panizzardi dispatch, which has already been ruled out of court.

Maître Labori protested indignantly, exclaiming, "There are no such documents!" and then asked Gen. Gonse to enumerate the documents to which he alluded.

Col. Jouaust, President of the court-martial, however, declined to put the question, whereupon Maître Labori said he reserved to himself the right to submit a formal application for these documents.

Then came the leading witness of the day, M. des Fonds-Lamothe, a probationer contemporaneously with Dreyfus, who is now a civil engineer, and so has no reason to fear the wrath of the military clique. The witness opened by declaring that, despite the fact that he had a brother in the garrison at Rennes, he came to tell what he knew in favor of Dreyfus, and he proceeded to make a statement which, according to the Dreyfusards, practically decides the case.

WITNESS EXONERATES DREYFUS.

First, he recalled the fact that a circular was sent to the probationers on May 14, 1894, informing them that they must not go to the manoeuvres, thus showing that the man who wrote the bordereau in August and said, "I am going to the manoeuvres," could not be Dreyfus.

The witness then pointed out that none of the Ministers, who, he believed, acted in good faith, were informed of the existence of this circular, "which," he declared, "I consider a vital point in the case."

"This circular," he continued, "shatters the prosecution, because after May 17 Dreyfus could not say, 'I am going to the manoeuvres,' for then he knew he would not go, while prior to May 17 he could not have known the five documents comprised in the bordereau."

M. des Fonds-Lamothe then brought out another strong point. Alluding to the modifications of the disposition concerning the troops, he said the writer of the bordereau used the term "new plan."

"Now," said the witness, "it has been impressed upon you that on Oct. 15 a circular was sent out from the War Ministry containing those very words, and that therefore the writer of the bordereau must have been an officer of the Ministry. But one thing has struck me: Who sent out that circular?

"It was the Third Bureau, the chief of which was Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam, who had had the bordereau in his hands for the previous twenty days."

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M. des Fonds-Lamothe by this intended to show that Du Paty de Clam purposely used the words "new plan" in the circular order by what the witness described as "arguing in a vicious circle to back up his contention that an officer of the Ministry wrote the bordereau and that that officer was Dreyfus."

Gen. Roget then rose to reply to M. des Fonds-Lamothe, but found he had caught a Tartar. He did not succeed in shaking the witness's testimony, while M. des Fonds-Lamothe took the unprecedented course of actually questioning Gen. Roget and getting the better of him once or twice.

HEATED ARGUMENTS EXCHANGED.

The two men stood exchanging heated arguments, totally ignoring Col. Jouaust, who was twice obliged to ask them not to speak to each other and to remain calm.

Gen. Roget especially was excited, particularly when he found that he was making no impression on his opponent, who, on the contrary, caught him frequently. Roget was unused to this treatment, as hitherto he had had his own way and had been allowed to bully witnesses.

Finally, on Roget declaring that Dreyfus might have written "I am going to the manoeuvres," because he could have asked permission, which is inv

from the audience, because had Dreyfus asked, traces would easily have been forthcoming.

Roget then said that Dreyfus might have asked verbally, in which case no record of his application could be found.

"Quite so," rejoined Maître Demange, "but the head of the bureau could be asked whether any such request was made."

This practically ended the session, which was one of the most interesting and undeniably the most favorable to Dreyfus yet held. The military witnesses followed the evidence with all their eyes and ears, exchanging confidences, which, judging from the expression on their faces, were evidently far from agreeable.

POINTS IN FAVOR OF DREYFUS.

Major Hartmann, M. Havet, and Des Fonds-Lamothe Prove He Could Not Have Written the Bordereau.

RENNES, Sept. 2.—There was a large attendance of Generals at the Lycée this morning at the opening of the session of the court-martial of Capt. Dreyfus.

The interest centred in the testimony of Major Hartmann of the artillery, which was interrupted by the adjournment of the court yesterday, and was resumed to-day. The Major, who has done great service for the defense, resumed his important deposition regarding artillery matters and the bringing out of points and phraseology in the bordereau indicating that the writer could not be Dreyfus.

The witness wished to enter into the question of the Robin shell. But on Gen. Deloye objecting to a statement on the subject in open court, Major Hartmann asked to be allowed to give it behind closed doors, saying it would only take him a few minutes to call attention to the point he had in mind. The President of the court, Col. Jouaust, decided to hear this part of the witness's testimony in camera at the end of to-day's session, or at the beginning of Monday's session.

In response to questions from Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defense, and M. Demange, Major Hartmann said any officer attending the Chalons camp could have obtained sufficient information to write notes on the covering of troops and Madagascar matters.

M. Labori then recalled Gen. Mercier's attack on Capt. Freystaetter, on the latter's declaration that the secret dossier communicated to the court of 1894 contained a document concerning a shell, for which Gen. Mercier called the Captain a liar. Major Hartmann to-day affirmed that it was quite possible that particulars about a certain shell should have leaked out in 1894.

DELOYE CONFRONTS HARTMANN.

An interesting confrontation between Gen. Deloye and Major Hartmann followed, the General declaring he did not believe the Major was keeping strictly to the truth. Deloye then proceeded to point to what he said were inaccuracies in Major Hartmann's testimony. He insisted that Dreyfus, in the course of conversations with artillery officers, could have secured information on the subjects mentioned in the bordereau, to which the Major retorted that if any artillery officer had been questioned by Dreyfus he would already have come forward to say so as a matter of strict duty.

Gen. Deloye, questioned by M. Labori and M. Demange, said the inventor of the Robin shell told him Dreyfus never asked him for particulars about his shell, except on a minor point. The General added he came as a technical witness to show Dreyfus could be guilty, adding that it was not his business to say whether he believed him innocent or guilty. He could only say that Dreyfus's contention that it was impossible for him to know certain matters referred to in bordereau was untrue.

M. Labori asked Gen. Deloye if he knew whether the documents which could have been betrayed by the traitor, especially by the writer of the bordereau, were important, whereupon the General turned to counsel and excitedly cried, "Don't ask me! Don't ask me!" These exclamations created a sensation in court, which was doubled when Gen. Deloye added that there was sufficient in the bordereau to establish that the traitor knew the importance of the documents he was giving up. The witness added, "When I read the bordereau I was dismayed."

Major Hartmann, in reply to Gen. Deloye, reiterated that the author of the bordereau was ignorant of artillery matters.

"For," the Major pointed out, "if he meant the '120' hydraulic brake he gave particulars of what was long known, while if he meant the '120 short' he employed a wrong expression."

MERCIER TRIES TO EXPLAIN.

Gen. Mercier here mounted the stage and remarked that the writer of the bordereau might very well employ the term hydraulic brake, because that was the term used by the Germans for such brakes.

This ended the deposition of Major Hartmann, who certainly was a very valuable witness for the defense, although the effect of his testimony was somewhat weakened by Gen. Deloye's theatrical statement in reply to M. Labori.

The next witness, M. Havet, a member of the Institute, took up the bordereau from a grammatical point of view, declaring it to be his conviction, after studying closely the styles of Dreyfus and Esterhazy, that the latter wrote it. The witness entered into an interesting analysis of the phraseology of the bordereau, pointing out that certain phrases found were met with in Esterhazy's letters, but never in those of Dreyfus. He then traced the influence exercised on Esterhazy by his linguistic acquirements, notably traces of German construction.

The Government Commissary, Major Carrière, who is always blundering, asked M. Havet if he had been present at sessions of the court before he had testified. M. Havet said "Yes," at which the Major, with great severity, said: "You have been guilty of a grave breach of judiciary discipline."

To this M. Havet quietly remarked: "But I had not been summoned as a witness at the time I attended the sessions."

Major Carrière sat down, checkmated.

The letters exchanged between Col. Picquart and Gen. Gonse at the time the Colonel wanted a thorough investigation into the case were then read, and M. Labori pointed out to Gen. Gonse that these letters never alluded to the alleged confession of Dreyfus.

Gen. Gonse replied that it was because he always advised Col. Picquart not to mix up the Esterhazy and Dreyfus cases. Dreyfus, he added, had been condemned, and his case could not be reopened, but they were bound to see if there was not another traitor.

GONSE MAKES BITTER COMPLAINT.

The General then made a bitter complaint at the fact that his letters had been communicated to M. Scheurer-Kestner, former Vice President of the Senate, who published them in a book entitled "Gonse-Pilate."

Replying to M. Labori, Gen. Gonse insisted that Dreyfus, having been condemned, it was not his duty to go back to his case.

A scene between Gen. Gonse and Col. Picquart followed. The latter being called, said he gave Gen. Gonse's letters to his lawyer when he realized that he was the object of abominable intrigues, and when he received, in Tunis, a letter of threats from the late Lieut. Col. Henry, sent with the assent of Gens. Gonse and Boisdeffre. Col. Picquart added that he was not responsible for the subsequent publication of the letters.

In reply, Gen. Gonse said he had not given his assent to Henry's letter, and that Col. Picquart perceived machinations against him everywhere.

Picquart then declared that at the same time he took the bordereau to Gen. Gonse he showed him the secret dossier. Therefore, he claimed, Gen. Gonse could easily have acquainted himself with the probability that Dreyfus was innocent.

M. Labori then took Gen. Gonse in hand on the subject of tampering with Col. Picquart's correspondence while the Colonel was in Tunis, and Gonse admitted that one letter was opened and that the words of this letter were used in forging the telegram which was intended to destroy the value of the "petit bleu." The General insisted, however, that only suspected letters addressed to Col. Picquart were opened.

ALL PICQUART LETTERS OPENED.

Picquart replied emphatically that all his letters were opened.

Discussing the "Speranza" letters, M. Labori said the last letter, having been preserved and not returned by Col. Picquart, might be considered to be a forgery.

Col. Jouaust rebuked M. Labori for raising the discussion, and counsel retorted warmly that he intended, according to Article 319 of the code, to say whatever he considered proper on a matter which could bring light.

Counsel then questioned Gen. Gonse on the subject of the late Lieut. Col. Henry's forgery, and the General replied that he considered it an unfortunate manœuvre directed against Dreyfus and not against Picquart, Henry desiring to furnish fresh proof against Dreyfus, of which there was really no need, the witness added, as the diplomatic dossier contained sufficient proofs.

M. Labori at once asked what they were, but Col. Jouaust refused to put the question. Counsel thereupon declared he would draw up a formal application for the reading of these papers.

"Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance."

Many people are but shadows of their former selves, due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

The next witness, M. des Fonds-Lamothe, a former officer of artillery, testified that in 1894 Col. Picquart loaned him a Firing Manual, which he might have kept as long as he pleased.

"So," the witness added, "there was little secrecy at that time. Any officer could have obtained one in August, 1894. Another point in favor of Dreyfus is that no probationer could have believed in 1894 that he would go to the manœuvres."

The clerk of the court read a circular, dated May 15, 1894, announcing that the probationers would not go to the manœuvres.

M. des Fonds-Lamothe concluded with declaring that if the prosecution would follow up the pieces of evidence they would be absolutely convinced that Dreyfus did not write the bordereau.

This witness, who was a fellow-probationer of Dreyfus, proved one of the strongest witnesses for the defense, as he brought out in support of his contention that Dreyfus could not have written the bordereau the following argument:

DREYFUS COULD NOT WRITE IT.

"If, as at first asserted, the bordereau was dated May, Dreyfus could not have written 'I am going to the manœuvres,' because a circular was issued in May informing the probationers that they would not go to the manœuvres; while, if the bordereau was written in April, as now asserted, Dreyfus could not have spoken of the Firing Manual, which was only printed at the end of May."

Not one of the Generals to-day found a reply to the last argument, which looked like a clincher. Gen. de Boisdeffre alone declaring that, although it was true the circular mentioned was sent to the probationers, the latter knew that they could nevertheless go to the manœuvres if they made special application.

Gens. Mercier and Roget then went on the stage and confronted M. des Fonds-Lamothe, and a heated discussion ensued. Gen. Roget asked when the witness had altered his conviction in favor of Dreyfus, and M. des Fonds-Lamothe replied:

"The time was before the Court of Cassation. I expected proof of my comrade's guilt, and I was thunderstruck when I found the date of the bordereau had been changed."

The prisoner then rose to reply to Gen. de Boisdeffre's argument. He declared he had never asked for permission to go to the manœuvres, and recalled that when Col. Du Paty de Clam fixed the date of the bordereau in August, he (Dreyfus) pointed out that he could not have written the phrase, "I am going to the manœuvres."

Gen. Roget here interpellated that requests to go to the manœuvres were usually made verbally, so it could not be proved whether Dreyfus had asked or had not asked to go to the manœuvres. The General, however, admitted that no inquiry had ever been made on this important point.

Gen. Roget was greatly excited during the foregoing scene, but M. des Fonds-Lamothe did not flinch. He retorted quickly to all the General's observations. The two men glared at one another, and once Gen. Roget addressed M. des Fonds-Lamothe in such a bullying fashion that the audience hooted him.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

The following are the proceedings in detail:

Major Hartmann of the artillery, whose deposition was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court, ascended the witness stand and completed his testimony, referring to his examination of the paragraphs of the bordereau relating to modifications in artillery formations. He pointed out that much depended upon whether the word "formations" referred to formations in time of war or in time of peace.

In the former case, he added, only an officer belonging to the First Bureau of the Headquarters Staff could have obtained the information prior to July 4, 1894, except through steps which would immediately have led to his detection. After July 4, 1894, when the decree was issued making effective the new modifications in the artillery, it was a matter of common knowledge.

If the formations referred to were merely manœuvres, only an officer attending the manœuvres of the Third Brigade, at Chalons camp, could have obtained the information, and no officer of the Headquarters Staff could be suspected.

[Dreyfus was not connected with the First Bureau, and did not attend the Chalons manœuvres. Esterhazy attended those manœuvres.]

EXPLANATORY.—An explanation of the phraseology of the bordereau tending to show that the document could not have been the work of a scientific artillerist, such as Capt. Dreyfus is known to be, was published in THE TIMES yesterday.

Commandant Hartmann's reference to "manœuvres" is based upon two sentences in the bordereau, "(3) A note on a modification in artillery formations," and the closing line of the document, "I am just off to the manœuvres." Commandant Hartmann's testimony deals no less with the date of the bordereau than it does with the nature of the "formations."

It will be recalled that since the Dreyfus court-martial in 1894 the date attributed to the bordereau was changed from the Spring of 1894 to the Autumn. In 1894 manœuvres were held at Chalons in May, August, and September. In May there were "manœuvres de brigade avec cadres"; from Aug. 5 to 9, "Ecole a feu," practice in field firing which cannot strictly be called "manœuvres," and the grand manœuvres, (manœuvres de masse,) which lasted from the end of August to the 15th of September.

The testimony of Commandant Hartmann tends to confirm the date of the bordereau as August, 1894, and to establish the fact that the "formations" referred to by the writer of the document were those for use in time of war. Note 3 in the bordereau, therefore, dealt with modifications of a scheme of artillery formation which had for two years been in use in the German Army.—Editor THE TIMES.

FIRING MANUAL EASY TO GET.

Discussing the firing manual, Major Hartmann showed that it was widely distributed in August, 1894, and, therefore, could have been borrowed by an officer of any arm of the service attending the Gunnery School. But the comments in the bordereau, in the opinion of the witness, were only attributable to non-artillery officers.

Major Hartmann was proceeding to discuss the shells, when Gen. Deloye objected, saying such matters could only be discussed in camera.

Col. Jouaust decided that if a secret session of the court was necessary, it could be held at the end of to-day's session or the first thing on Monday morning.

Members of the court-martial then questioned Major Hartmann, who differed with them as regards the meaning of sentences in the bordereau, and the witness then proceeded to show how Esterhazy could have supplied the information indicated in the bordereau, and how easily Esterhazy could have collected at the Chalons camp information sufficient to enable him to compose a report on Madagascar and the covering of troops.

Replying to M. Labori, the witness repeated the testimony he had given before the Court of Cassation in regard to the communication of secret artillery documents by Archivist Boutonnet.

Counsel recalled the statements of Gens. Roget and Mercier, contradicting Capt. Freystaetter's evidence relative to the leakage of information about a shell, and asked the witness if he was sure the leakage could have occurred in 1894, to which Major Hartmann replied:

"Certainly, both in the case of the shell and the detonator."

Replying to further questions, the Major said that while he was connected with the artillery technical department he never saw Dreyfus.

DELOYE DENIES THE FACTS.

Gen. Deloye here advanced again and remarked that Major Hartmann's evidence did not give him the impression that it wholly accorded with the real facts. Continuing, the General proceeded to refute Major Hartmann's arguments. He asserted Dreyfus could have casually abstracted information from the conversation of officers acquainted with the details of the gun and the brake, without his informant being aware of it.

The Major replied that if the general tenor of his evidence was admitted to be true it was difficult for the details not to be true also. He therefore asked Gen. Deloye to be more explicit. The General reiterated that Dreyfus could have obtained the information from officers with a special knowledge, who had imparted it unconsciously during the course of conversation.

The Major pointed out that this could hardly have happened in the case of Dreyfus, as it has been shown throughout the trial that it was sufficient for any person to have been in touch with Dreyfus for that person to remember what had passed between him and the prisoner. The witness did not doubt that if an artillery officer had been asked for information by Dreyfus he would have come forward to say so, "as it would have been his strict, conscientious duty."

At the conclusion of his testimony Major Hartmann asked if the Artillery Department of the War Office had not investigated the leakage at Bourges, and Gen. Deloye replied:

"There have been many inquiries into many leakages, but the Artillery Department has never inquired into them. In regard to Dreyfus, it was asked to do so and supplied information, that is all."

Major Hartmann retorted that he was surprised that when an officer was accused of the most abominable crime of treason it was not thought necessary to open an inquiry with the view of proving him guilty or innocent.

ARTILLERY MADE NO INQUIRY.

Gen. Deloye—Pardon me; I said there was no inquiry. But let us understand one another. I meant no inquiry upon the part of the Artillery Department.

Replying to Col. Jouaust, Gen. Deloye said he had made an inquiry at Bourges relative to what Dreyfus might have divulged concerning the Robin shell, and Robin at that time declared Dreyfus had never asked him for information, except once, when he asked how the spindles of spinning mills could be made to work faster.

Replying to M. Demange, Gen. Deloye said he regarded himself solely as a technical expert, and, therefore, only had to demonstrate the possibility of the prisoner being guilty without saying whether he thought him innocent or guilty.

M. Labori asked Gen. Deloye if he would undertake the responsibility of commenting on the terms of the bordereau. The General replied that it was not within his province, and that it was not for him to express an opinion on evidence or on arguments. He desired to remain on scientific ground. He merely declared the impossibilities urged by Dreyfus did not exist.

At this stage of the proceedings there was an animated discussion between Gen. Deloye and M. Labori, who closely questioned the Director of Artillery.

M. Labori—Can Gen. Deloye say anything in regard to the importance of the documents the traitors, particularly the writer of the bordereau, may have delivered?

Gen. Deloye, speaking with great emotion and extending his arm toward counsel for the defense, said:

"Don't ask me! Don't ask me! [Great excitement.] There is sufficient evidence in the bordereau that the traitor is a master-hand, a seigneur. He knows the importance of documents he is delivering. Information has the value of official documents. It is like notes of the Bank of France. The information was accepted as pure gold. When I read the bordereau I was shocked."

M. Labori—How does Gen. Deloye explain the words in the bordereau, "Some interesting information"?

INFORMATION WAS VALUABLE.

Gen. Deloye—Great heaven! Yes! It was interesting information. Information affecting the covering of troops. Why, it was of the greatest possible value!

Counsel asked Major Hartmann to give an opinion on this point, and the Major pointed out that even if the writer of the bordereau was a "master hand" and a "seigneur" he was ignorant of artillery matters, for if he referred to the hydraulic brake of the "120 gun" he was communicating matters long known, while if he referred to the "120 short" gun the expression was not correct.

EXPLANATORY.—There is no doubt that the expression in the bordereau refers to the brake or buffers of the "120 short" gun; the brake of this gun is called the "hydro-pneumatic brake"; the phrase in the bordereau is simply "frein hydraulique de 120," (the hydraulic brake of the 120 millimetre gun;) per se, it refers to a brake which was no secret at all.—Editor THE TIMES.

When asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner rose and, holding a paper in his hand, said:

"Gen. Deloye has said that the Artillery Department placed Firing Manuals at the disposal of the Second Bureau. The bordereau, in announcing the dispatch of this manual, states that it has been placed at the disposal of the probationary officers. There is here an important inaccuracy. The probationers of the Headquarters Staff never attended these firing trials. I believe it is the officers holding permanent positions in the staff who are meant. I see on the margin the names of such officers."

PROTESTS AGAINST GEN. SEBERT.

Gen. Deloye, in reply, said the error must have been made in the Second Bureau, and not in the Artillery Department. Continuing, Gen. Deloye energetically protested against Gen. Sebert's remarks relative to Capt. Valerio's testimony, and accused Gen. Sebert of imputing to the Captain as a crime the fact that he had risen from the ranks.

Gen. Mercier then reappeared in the witness box and attempted to refute Major Hartmann's arguments. He accounted for the use of the expression "hydraulic brake" in the bordereau by the fact that the Germans used the expression to designate similar brakes. Therefore, he added, it was natural that the correspondent of the Germans should employ the term.

Gen. Deloye also said:

"I beg the Court to allow me to say that in an army liable to find itself confronted by the enemy there is need of cohesion. Consequently, all the officers of France must consider one hand as brethren. I do not think it is good for it to be said that officers who have risen from the ranks should stop short at a certain point and that individual merit should not count, and is a bar which cannot be passed. No! No! That is not satisfactory any more than it is true.

"Capt. Valerio is an example. He has made himself, and a large number of others similarly able have filled the positions to which they have risen. Coming here as the representative of the Minister of War, I beg the Court to allow me to say to one of our comrades who has risen from the ranks that these opinions are not ours. I think it was necessary to say so."

After a brief discussion between Gen. Mercier, Gen. Deloye, and Major Hartmann on the German expression used to designate hydraulic brake, the trio returned to their seats.

LOUIS HAVET ON THE STAND.

M. Louis Havet, a member of the Institute, and a Professor of the Collége of France, furnished expert evidence. He said the conclusions which he had reached after an examination of the bordereau, from a standpoint of grammar, terminology, vocabulary, and syntax, enabled him to definitely declare it was absolutely impossible for the bordereau to be the work of Dreyfus. But, he added, it was certainly the work of Esterhazy, who used tracing paper.

EXPLANATORY.—The bordereau was written on tracing paper of a faint blue tint crossed with water lines—papier pelure quadrillé, as it is usually described. Two letters written by Esterhazy on this kind of paper were shown to him during his testimony before the Court of Cassation. One was dated April 17, 1892; the other was August 17, 1894—about the date of the bordereau. Esterhazy acknowledged the authenticity of both letters.

M. Havet's testimony yesterday dealt with the bordereau purely as a piece of French composition. Commandant Hartmann has pointed out that the writer of the bordereau in using the phrase "s'est conduite cette pièce" refers to the "behavior" of the gun—an expression that artillerists never employ. The technical phrase is "s'est comportée la pièce"—i. e., how the gun is operated. But it has devolved upon M. Havet to show that these and other expressions could not have been used by a man who had stood high in his classes at the Chaptal College, at Sainte-Barbe, and at the Ecole Polytechnique—as Dreyfus had.

M. Havet mentions that some of the phrases in the bordereau seem to have been formed upon German models of thought, Esterhazy passed his youth in Hungary, and received his earliest instruction through the German language.

It will be recalled that the closing sentence in the bordereau is "Je vais partir en manœuvres." (I am just off to the manœuvres.) It is doubtful whether the use of "en" in this context is good French. At any rate it is an expression that has never been found in the letters of Dreyfus, who, by the way, attended none of the manœuvres in 1894.

Esterhazy, however, who was present at all of them frequently makes use of the expression. He wrote in a letter dated May 20, 1894, "Je pars demain au manœuvres de brigade." (I am off to-morrow to the brigade manœuvres.) There is another letter of his, a begging letter—addressed to M. de Rothschild, dated June 20, 1894, which contains the phrase, "Au moment de partir en manœuvres."

These illustrations will show the nature of M. Havet's testimony yesterday.—Editor of THE TIMES.

MAJOR CARRIÈRE'S ERROR.

Major Carrière asked M. Havet if he had not been in court before testifying, and after the witness had admitted this to be the case, the Government Commissary said he did not wish to draw any conclusions therefrom beyond pointing out that he had been guilty of a grave breach of judiciary discipline.

Col. Jouaust—Had you been cited for the defense when you entered the court?

M. Havet—No; I was only cited during the last few days.

Col. Jouaust—Very well. That will do.

A brief suspension of the session followed, and after the resumption it was noticed that M. Cavaignac, the former Minister of War, was in court, sitting beside Gen. de Boisdeffre.

The letters exchanged between Gen. Gonse and Col. Picquart relative to Esterhazy were read as already published. Gonse, in these communications, urged caution, while Picquart replied that unless he acted quickly they would be overwhelmed.

EXPLANATORY.—After Picquart, then Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, became convinced that Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau, he communicated his conviction to Gen. Gonse, Under Chief of the General Staff in 1896. Both Gonse and the Chief of the General Staff, de Boisdeffre, at first encouraged Picquart in his investigation concerning Esterhazy. Later they discouraged his efforts. Here are a few extracts drawn from the Gonse-Picquart correspondence:

Gonse wrote Sept. 5, 1896: "My Dear Picquart: * * * The continuing of the inquiry from the point of view of the handwriting has the disadvantage that it obliges us to take fresh people into our confidence. * * * In short, my feeling is that it is necessary to proceed with extreme prudence."

Replying to this, Sept. 8, Picquart wrote in part, "I will scrupulously follow your instructions. But I think I ought to say this much. Numerous signs and a fait grave, of which I shall tell you on my return, show me that the moment is near at hand when the people who are convinced that a mistake has been committed in regard to them, will make a desperate attempt to have it rectified, and will also produce a great scandal. I think I have taken all the steps necessary for the initiative to come from ourselves."

To this note Gonse replied in part as follows: "I think it necessary to act with extreme circumspection. At the point you have reached in your inquiry, it is not a question, of course, of avoiding the light, but we must know how best to go to work in order to bring about the manifestation of truth."

On Sept. 14, 1896, the famous L'Eclair article appeared, containing the garbled version of the bordereau, of "Ce Canaille de D—," letter, and the first published account of the circumstances of Dreyfus's arrest. It was not then known that the author of the article was Du Paty de Clam. On that day Picquart wrote to Gen. Gonse as follows: "Mon Générale: I had the honor to draw your attention to the scandal which certain people threatened before long to provoke, and I permitted myself to say that in my opinion, if we did not take the initiative, we should be burdening ourselves with huge perplexities. The article from L'Eclair, which I inclose, is a confirmation, and a distressing one, of my opinion. I shall try with all care to find out who could have launched this bombshell. But I think it my duty ot assure you once more that it is necessary to act at once."

In explanation of Picquart's dismissal from the head of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, Gen. Gonse deposed at the Zola trial, Feb. 12, 1898:

"Col. Picquart had not completely followed all the instructions I had given him. I knew, too, that he was, so to speak, hypnotised by this Dreyfus-Esterhazy question. I had always told him not to follow this track under such conditions as he indicated to me. He did not thoroughly perform his duties, being absorbed by this affair."—Editor, THE TIMES.

NEVER MENTIONED CONFESSIONS.

M. Labori pointed out that during Picquart's investigations, while urging caution, Gen. Gonse never mentioned the alleged confessions of Dreyfus.

Gen. Gonse tried to explain this by saying he advised Picquart to separate the two cases, saying Dreyfus had been convicted, and they could not reopen the question of his guilt or innocence.

But the General said he told Picquart he ought to investigate whether there were other traitors.

Referring to the correspondence with Picquart, Gen. Gonse exclaimed:

"When one procures the handwriting of a man one can get him hanged." [Laughter.] Gen. Gonse referred to a well-known saying of a French Judge, Laubardemont: "Give me four lines of a man's handwriting and I'll have him hanged."

Continuing, Gen. Gonse said: "When a man intends to publish another's letters he asks what the writer's meaning was. That is but fair. But, without doing so, Picquart handed my letters to M. Scheurer-Kestner without my knowledge or consent. These letters have been discussed everywhere, and have been published in a book which can be found at every bookseller's, entitled 'Gonse-Pilat.'"

M. Labori—Was not the bordereau, in conjunction with the petit bleu, the basis of Picquart's belief in Esterhazy's guilt?

Gonse—I said to Picquart: "Don't let us trouble about handwritings at present."

M. Labori—How could the Dreyfus and Esterhazy cases be separated, when both were based on a common document?

Gen. Gonse—Because at that time Dreyfus had been convicted and the bordereau was ascribed to him.

M. Labori—Was it not possible to reconsider an error?

GEN. GONSE TRIES TO HEDGE.

Gen. Gonse—There was nothing to prove to me that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy.

EXPLANATORY.—Maître Labori is here attempting to get Gen. Gonse to acknowledge the means by which a thorough examination of the bordereau was not made at the Esterhazy court-martial in January, 1898. The Judges assumed that as Dreyfus had been declared to be the author of the bordereau, Esterhazy could not have written it. It was especially important to the believers in Dreyfus's innocence that Esterhazy, the real author of the bordereau, should be found guilty. Proceedings to rehabilitate Dreyfus would then have been much simpler than those now being conducted.

This will be made plain when it is recalled that one of the grounds on which a petition for revision may be presented direct to the Court of Cassation, is "when a person shall have been duly convicted for a crime or offense for which another person has already been convicted, and such condemnations are not reconcilable with each other, the contradictory judgments being a proof of the innocence of one or the other condemned person."—Editor THE TIMES.

M. Labori—Will Gen. Gonse repeat what Col. Picquart told him concerning the conclusions of M. Bertillon?

Gen. Gonse—I was not acquainted with M. Bertillon's conclusions, but Picquart seems to exaggerate them.

COL. PICQUART IS RECALLED.

At M. Labori's request, Col. Picquart was recalled, and said: "In a brief letter which I wrote Gen. Gonse in regard to M. Bertillon's conclusions, I only referred to part of his observations, and the best proof that I did not wish to exaggerate them is the fact that I asked Gen. Gonse to order a supplemental inquiry."

Col. Jouaust—In what form did M. Bertillon communicate the result of his examination?

Col. Picquart—Verbally, on two occasions. As regards Gen. Gonse's letters I handed them to a lawyer when I understood that I was the object of abominable intrigues, and when I received from my former subordinate, Henry, while in Tunis, a threatening letter, which had been forwarded with the assent of Gens. Gonse and Boisdeffre. If this letter was published I cannot be held responsible for it. [Excitement.]

Gonse maintained that the Henry letter was written without his assent and in reply to an insolent letter from Picquart. The latter, the General added, saw machinations everywhere. He alleged that he was sent to Tunis to be killed. The Court could form its own conclusions.

Col. Picquart remarked that he brought the secret dossier to Gen. Gonse simultaneously with the bordereau, and that the General, consequently, was in a position to judge of the probabilities of the innocence of Dreyfus.

M. Labori asked if Gen. Gonse knew of the plot hatched against Picquart, and if he knew that letters addressed to Picquart at Tunis were opened at the War Office, and the General admitted that a letter was opened in the Intelligence Department in November. He added that suspicious letters were always handed to him (Gen. Gonse) by Lieut. Col. Henry, so that he, the General, might report to the Minister of War on them.

EXPLANATORY.—The letter referred to above is the first "Speranza" epistle forged by Henry and Du Paty de Clam and directed to Picquart at the War Office. Picquart was then in Tunis. The letter read as follows:

"Your brusque departure has filled us with dismay. The work is compromised. Speak and the demi-dieu will act. Yours, Speranza."—Editor THE TIMES.

DID NOT KNOW THE ADDRESSEE.

M. Labori—Who was the letter addressed to?

Gen. Gonse—I do not know. No doubt to the chief of some department.

Col. Picquart—It was addressed to me personally.

M. Labori—Does Gen. Gonse know that the words in the letter in question were used for the purpose of fabricating a telegram intended to destroy the value of the petit bleu?

EXPLANATORY.—The telegram mentioned here was forged either by Du Paty de Clam or Esterhazy. It ran as follows:

"They know that Georges is the author of the petit bleu. He must take precautions.—Blanche."

These forgeries were fabricated, as has already been pointed out, that Picquart's reputation might be ruined at the War Office. It was the intention of the conspirators to make Gen. Billot believe that Picquart was mixed up in a plot to substitute Esterhazy for Dreyfus.—Editor THE TIMES.

Gen. Gonse admitted that the expressions seemed to him suspicious. If the letters were seized it was because they were addressed to Picquart as head of the department, and it was thought they might relate to official matters. He added that Picquart's letters were only opened when they looked suspicious.

Col. Picquart retorted that it was curious his opened letters afterward reached him without a sign of having been tampered with.

Counsel then questioned Gen. Gonse relative to the opening of the "Speranza" letter, and the General replied that this letter was not addressed to Picquart, but bore a curious address.

M. Labori—Why did Gen. Pellieux ascribe the letter to Col. Picquart, whom he had never seen?

Gen. Gonse—I do not know.

M. Labori pointed out that the first letter, which was genuine, was forwarded to Col. Picquart after having been opened, while the "Speranza" letter was retained. The latter could therefore be regarded as the work of a forger.

Col. Jouaust—You are entering into a discussion.

M. Labori (sharply)—No, Monsieur le Président; by virtue of Article 319 of the code, I merely say what I think in regard to the evidence.

LABORI DECLINES TO BE SILENCED.

Gen. Gonse, replying further, dwelt upon the fact that it was necessary that the Intelligence Department should know the acts of Col. Picquart, who had been removed on account of his conduct.

M. Labori—Does Gen. Gonse think the Henry forgery was the result of a plot against Col. Picquart?

Gen. Gonse said he thought the forgery was "an unfortunate proceeding." [Laughter.] He would have prevented it if he had been consulted. But he did not believe there was a plot against Picquart. Henry desired to have fresh proof against Dreyfus, though fresh proof was not really required, as the diplomatic dossier contained ample proof."

M. Labori protested against such a statement, and asked which document of the dossier implicated Dreyfus.

Col. Jouaust refused to allow the question, and counsel thereupon remarked that he reserved the right to form what conclusions he thought proper on this point.

Col. Jouaust—Form as many conclusions as you like.

M. Labori next referred to the attempt to bribe Commissary Temps, and erasures in the petit bleu.

Gen. Gonse declared the petit bleu already had traces of erasure before it was first photographed.

This M. Labori vigorously denied, and asked that the evidence of the experts proving the contrary should be read.

Here Gen. Roget reappeared on the scene and, amid the keenest attention of all, described the forgery proceedings against Picquart as resulting from his (the witness's) discovery that erasures had been made in the petit bleu.

"It was Gen. Zurlinden," Roget added, "who ordered Picquart to be prosecuted. I assume responsibility for all my own acts, but for my own acts alone. I am surprised that the defense should arraign me on this point."

M. Labori declared he merely wished to show that the erasures could not be ascribed to Picquart, and that therefore they ought not to have formed the basis of a prosecution against him. Then counsel again asked that the expert evidence on the subject be read, and Col. Jouaust promised it should be read on Monday.

DEMANGE TRAPS GEN. ROGET.

Upon three occasions M. Demange asked Gen. Gonse to explain why Picquart, on seeing the petit bleu, proposed to lay a trap for Esterhazy, unless the petit bleu was addressed to Esterhazy. But counsel elicited no reply until Gen. Roget came to the rescue and said Picquart knew Esterhazy was coming to Paris in any case, and if he sent a decoy letter, Esterhazy would have appeared to come in response to it, whether he had done so in reality or not.

M. Labori declared this was untrue, and Picquart maintained that his conduct throughout was perfectly straightforward.

M. des Fonds-Lamothe, a former artillery officer and now an engineer, was the next witness. He testified that he was a probationer simultaneously with Dreyfus. The witness said that in August, 1894, he borrowed the Firing Manual from Col. Picquart and kept it as long as he liked.

M. des Fonds-Lamothe also stated that the probationers were informed by a circular dated May 15, 1894, not to attend the manœuvres. The object of antedating the bordereau, the witness added, was to make it a prior date to that of the circular. It had since been attempted to antedate the same object by postdating the circular.

The circular was then read, and found to be dated May 15, 1834. But Gen. Boisdeffre, intervening, asserted that probationers might still hope to go to the manœuvres by a special permission.

The prisoner, in reply, said he had never asked leave to go to the manœuvres.

"In 1894," M. des Fonds-Lamothe said, "Firing Manuals were given to whoever asked for them."

LAMOTHE'S EVIDENCE CLINCHED.

M. Demange—Can the witness, who was on the Headquarters Staff with Dreyfus, say whether, in 1894, he thought he would go to the manœuvres? [Excitement.]

M. Lamothe—I am performing a conscientious act. I am convinced not one probationer in 1894 could have believed he would go to the manœuvres.

As to the postdating of the circular, witness said he did not doubt that different Ministers of War who had expressed opinions on the case were perfectly honest, but he thought they had made a mistake. [Sensation.]

Witness also pointed out that for Dreyfus to have been able to write the bordereau it would have been necessary for him to have the Firing Manual in his possession before the manœuvres, which was impossible. The charge therefore collapsed.

That Dreyfus did not write the bordereau, the witness was absolutely certain. [Murmurs of approval and disapproval.]

Replying to the Judge the witness reiterated that it was impossible for Dreyfus to have believed, after May, 1894, that he would attend the manœuvres.

As M. des Fonds-Lamothe was about to leave the witness box Gen. de Boisdeffre ascended the platform and said he wished to say a few words in reply. Simultaneously Gens. Mercier, Roget, and Deloye all asked for a similar privilege.

The Generals successively admitted the correctness of M. des Fonds-Lamothe's statements in regard to the circular, but attempted to refute his testimony on other points.

Gen. Roget finally asked M. des Fonds-Lamothe from what time his belief in the prisoner's innocence dated.

HIS CHANGE OF OPINION.

M. des Fonds-Lamothe—From the time of the publication of the proceedings before the Court of Cassation. I was expecting proof of my comrade's guilt, and I was thunderstruck when I saw the date of the bordereau had been altered.

Roget asked if Lamothe had not on several occasions expressed his belief in Dreyfus's guilt?

Lamothe admitted that possibly he had done so, before the publication of the proceedings before the Court of Cassation, but not at the time of the prisoner's arrest, for that was kept secret.

Asked the usual question, the prisoner reminded the court that in 1894, when Col. Du Paty de Clam had endeavored to make the date of the bordereau August, he had protested that he could not have written the sentence, "I am going to the manœuvres," since he would not be going on regimental duty until October, November, and December, and dwelt upon the fact that at the time he handed M. Demange a note on the subject.

M. Demange corroborated the prisoner's testimony and pointed out that the note mentioned by the prisoner had been added to the dossier by the Court of Cassation while Dreyfus was still on Devil's Island, thus precluding all doubt as to its genuineness.

Gen. Roget reattempted to show that Dreyfus might have asked leave to go to the manœuvres in 1894, but again Lamothe checkmated him by demonstrating that he did not do so.

M. Demange created a stir by saying that it was most regrettable that no inquiry had been made by the War Office on a point of such importance.

The court briefly retired and afterward announced that it had been decided to hear the remainder of Major Hartmann's evidence in camera on Monday.

The court then adjourned.

PARIS RIOTERS IDENTIFIED.

Thirty-seven Men, Arrested Aug. 20, Confronted and Recognized by Their Accusers.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The prisoners charged with rioting in the Place de la République and desecrating the Church of St. Joseph on Aug. 20 were to-day confronted with a number of witnesses of their riotous acts.

Thirty-seven of those in custody, all of whom carried revolvers when they were arrested, were recognised by the witnesses.

COL. SCHNEIDER SEEKS A DUEL.

Wants Satisfaction Either in That Form or an Apology for the Insult of Gen. Roget.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—La Lanterne to-day says that Col. Schneider, the Austrian Military Attaché here, has telegraphed to the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires to ask Gen. Roget if the reference made to him by Roget, in his reply to Picot's testimony in the Dreyfus court-martial, was intended as an insult.

If it was, then the Chargé d'Affaires, on behalf of Schneider, was to demand an apology from Gen. Roget or satisfaction by arms.

PART OF BROOKLYN FLOODED.

Rain Fills Cellars and Streets, and Boys Pole Rafts to Imprisoned Tenants.

The heaviest downpour of rain Brooklyn has experienced in years fell yesterday morning and caused considerable damage to property in the borough. Streets and cellars were flooded and traffic on the trolley lines was interrupted. The Williamsburg section of the borough suffered most by the storm. There the water in some of the streets was deep enough to row a boat in.

The Nostrand Avenue cars were blocked by

THE FRANCHISE TAX LAW

Plan for Its Enforcement Presented to the Governor.

HE MEETS THE STATE BOARD

Ridicules the Idea of Its Unconstitutionality and Again Declares It Is a Wise Measure.

The members of the Board of State Tax Commissioners—Martin Heermance, George M. Priest, and J. Edgar Leaycraft—accompanied by their counsel, J. Newton Fiero, went down to Oyster Bay yesterday and held a conference with Gov. Roosevelt on the question of the means and methods of enforcing the new Franchise Tax act. The Commissioners arrived at Oyster Bay shortly after noon and remained with the Governor for several hours.

Gov. Roosevelt, when seen after the conference, said that it had been largely preliminary, and that there were no definite results to announce. While the law becomes operative on Oct. 1, the first assessments to be made under it will be those in New York City, which cannot be levied before Jan. 1, 1900. The Tax Commissioners feel, therefore, that there is no need for undue hurry in perfecting the details of their plans for enforcing the law, and they are making haste slowly to avoid mistakes. Mr. Fiero, who, as the representative of the Attorney General, has been studying the franchise tax laws of other States and the court decisions on the subject of the valuation of intangible corporate franchises, submitted a skeleton plan for fixing the assessments on that form of property. That plan was discussed, the Governor said, but not finally adopted. What its nature is he refused to indicate, further than to admit, in answer to the direct question, that it is not the plan proposed by Senator Ford of lumping the capital stock and bonds of a corporation at their market value and taking the total to include the value of the intangible franchise as well as of the real property of the corporation.

Gov. Roosevelt said that he had discussed with the Commissioners whether or not the $10,000 appropriated for carrying the new statute into effect would be sufficient. They had concluded that it would be far from sufficient for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, but that it would be enough to carry the commission into the new year, when they have no doubt that the Legislature will vote an additional appropriation. It will be absolutely necessary, the Governor said, for the Commissioners to have expert examiners and Inspectors of their own for fixing the valuation of franchises. If a corporation should appeal from an assessment on its franchise and should submit evidence in support of that appeal, the Governor pointed out that, unless the Commissioners could procure and produce testimony on the other side, any decision they might make against the company would be promptly upset by the courts. The employment of a staff of experts to collect such evidence and of the additional clerical force demanded by the new duties imposed on the board, will require a considerable extra appropriation, which the Governor is confident will be willingly granted, in view of the enormous revenue the new law promises to produce.

The Governor ridiculed the idea that the franchise tax law will be decided as unconstitutional by the courts. "I still believe," he declared, "that no wiser law has been put on the statute books of any State in recent years."

Chairman Heermance of the Board of State Tax Commissioners said that they had submitted to the Governor an outline plan for assessing franchises, which had been drawn up by Mr. Fiero. "We have settled nothing finally, however," he said, "and the tentative scheme we have formulated is subject to change. We are open to suggestions, and while we have arranged for no public hearings, I do not doubt that if any corporation or other individual desires to be heard before we finally adopt a scheme of assessments, an opportunity will be offered. We expect to hold several more conferences with the Governor before the matter is settled.

Mr. Heermance said that, so far as he knew, no corporations had signified to the commission their intention to co-operate in the enforcement of the law, nor had it been informed that any particular corporations were preparing to test its Constitutionality.

Gov. Roosevelt's Tour in the State.

Gov. Roosevelt will this week continue his tour of the county fairs up the State. He will speak at Ogdensburg on Tuesday, at Utica and Fonda on Wednesday, at Norwich on Thursday, and at Syracuse on Friday.

MR. McLAUGHLIN'S ATTITUDE.

Refuses to Talk on Politics or Ramapo Scandal—Controller Coler to Meet Him.

Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of the Kings County Democracy, returned to his home in Brooklyn last evening from Jamesport, L. I., where he had spent the Summer. He declared that his health was excellent.

The sentiment is very strong in Brooklyn that Mr. McLaughlin is heart and soul with Controller Coler and Bridge Commissioner Shea in their opposition to the Ramapo water grab, and that he has returned to town fully prepared to meet and combat any further move that Tammany may make against the Brooklyn organization. Mr. McLaughlin was questioned in this connection last evening. He was asked if he was in sympathy with the actions of Controller Coler and Commissioner Shea and if a fight with Tammany was imminent. His reply was peculiarly characteristic.

"You are young," he said, indicating the spokesman of the reporters. "A man of my age is of a retiring disposition. I could take a rope, however, and we would go out here into the street. I would get hold of one end and you the other. I could give the rope a couple of jerks and perhaps pull you several feet, but in the end you would pull me down to the end of the block!"

Mr. McLaughlin, when he discusses politics publicly at all, talks in parables. Whether he intended his remarks as one illustrating his position with regard to Tammany was not clear, nor would he consent to shed any light on the matter.

"I won't talk politics and I won't talk water," said the old leader with a peculiar smile after the word water.

Mr. McLaughlin's wife and his daughters, Miss Laura McLaughlin and Mrs. W. J. Courtney, returned to town with him.

James Shevlin, who is Mr. McLaughlin's chief assistant in the running of the Brooklyn Democratic machine, is expected to come to town from Saratoga to-morrow, and it was said yesterday that a conference of the leaders will be held at the Willoughby Street auction room to-morrow afternoon. It was hinted that Controller Coler and Commissioner Shea would attend the conference, and that the Ramapo business and the attitude of Tammany with respect to the Brooklyn Democracy would be discussed. While there are many disquieting rumors in Brooklyn Democratic circles with regard to the Tammany-Willoughby Street situation, the belief that there will be an open rupture is not entertained generally.

The rumors current lately of a combination of Hill and McLaughlin against Croker are not regarded with much seriousness by those in touch with the workings of the local machine. The relations between Senator Hill and McLaughlin have always been of a cordial character, but just at present, anyhow, there appears to be no more reason for believing that an alliance of the two, politically, against Tammany is to be formed than there was a year ago, when a report to the same effect was freely circulated for weeks. That such an alliance is a possibility, however, is not denied.

MR. GORMAN'S FRIENDS ANGRY.

The Booming of Van Wyck for President Causes Trouble.

The friends of ex-United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland, according to current reports, do not take kindly to the persistent booming of Augustus Van Wyck of Kings as a Presidential possibility.

It was the talk in the up-town hotels yesterday that L. Victor Boughram of Maryland met Joseph J. Willett of Alabama, who has been booming Van Wyck, and in somewhat emphatic terms expressed surprise that any Democrat could prefer Van Wyck to so good a Democrat as Mr. Gorman.

What Mr. Willett said in reply is not stated, and as he left here for his home, at Anniston, early in the day, he could not be seen. Neither could Mr. Boughram, who was ex-Senator Gorman's proxy at the meeting of the National Committee in Chicago, be found. Harry Walker of the Aqueduct Commission, who was Willett's guide, philosopher, and friend while the Alabama man was in New York, admitted the gentlemen had met and that there was some talk about Van Wyck, Gorman, and the Presidency. More than that, he said, he knew nothing.

DEMOCRATIC SUB-COMMITTEES.

Gov. Stone Calls a Meeting for Sept. 17 and 18 in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Gov. Stone to-day called a meeting of the sub-committees of the Democratic National Committee, for Sept. 17 and 18, at the Auditorium Hotel at Chicago. The committees in question are the Executive, composed of eleven members; the Ways and Means, composed of seven members, and the Press Committee, composed of five members. So far as party work is concerned, this will be the most important meeting of the year.

It is expected that the meeting of these committees will draw a good many Democrats of note to Chicago, for it is the intention that plans shall be formulated for pushing the campaign work of 1900 from the latter part of this month up to the time when the Democratic National Convention meets and a new committee is selected.

Appointments in Queens Borough.

C. Herbert Burns of Richmond Hill has been appointed a stenographer for the Municipal Court, Queens Borough, at $2,000 a year. Ralph D. Bayley, Arthur G. Waldrean, Frank Higgins, and Charles P. Edwards have been appointed clerks in various departments at $100 a month. Thomas H. O'Neil has received an appointment as Superintendent of Sub-Surface Construction in the Highways Department at $3,000 a year; John S. Smoth one as storekeeper for the Department of Correction at $2,000 a year, and John J. Clarke one as Assistant Fire Marshal at $1,800 a year. There are more than twenty other appointments to minor places.

MOTHERS WANT THEIR SONS.

Cleveland Women Condemn Corbin for Not Sending Soldiers Home.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Another mothers' meeting to protest against the delay of the War Department in sending the Cleveland volunteers home from the Philippines was held here this afternoon. It was only through the tact of Lehman Ellis, secretary to Congressman Burton of this city, that the indignant mothers did not adopt radical resolutions in condemnation of Gen. Corbin.

The wrath of the mothers was caused by an interview given by Corbin to a Cleveland newspaper. In that interview Corbin was quoted as saying that the protest of the mothers was useless and that their cackling would avail them naught.

While the women were in meeting, Secretary Ellis rushed into the room and entreated that they move slow, as any public protest on their part might prejudice the War Department officials and might injure the soldier boys whose discharges were granted on June 1, and who, according to letters received here, are still performing active duties in the Philippines.

The mothers finally decided to await developments. One of the leaders of the meeting said in an informal address to the other mothers: "Gen. Corbin says that we are doing a lot of cackling. I think before he gets through with this matter he will be the one that will cackle."

The mothers perfected a permanent organization by electing officers.

FIRED AT DOG, HIT A MAN.

Chicken Thief Thought Phillips's Aim Poor, but Not So Smalley.

Somewhere in Canarsie last night a hungry tramp dog enjoyed a fine chicken supper and thanked his lucky stars that George J. Phillips, the owner of the chicken, was as bad a marksman as a Spanish artillerist. In St. Mary's Hospital, Isaac Smalley, with a bullet in his abdomen, was entertaining different sentiments with regard to Phillips's marksmanship. As to Phillips himself, he was in the hands of the police as a result of his bad aim.

The shooting occurred early last evening. Phillips keeps a saloon at Franklin and Railroad Avenues, Canarsie. For several weeks he had been missing chickens from his yard and suspected a vagrant dog of being the thief. Last evening he caught the dog making off with a chicken, and fired two shots at him from a revolver. Opposite Phillips's saloon Mrs. Isaac Smalley runs a restaurant in a small, one-story frame building. Isaac Smalley, her husband, is a conductor on the Canarsie trolley line.

Just as Phillips fired at the dog Smalley entered the restaurant. One of the bullets from Phillips's revolver, intended for the dog, came crashing through the board wall of the restaurant and lodged in Smalley's abdomen. He was taken to the hospital and Phillips placed under arrest. At the hospital it was said Smalley's wound was not serious. The dog got away with the chicken.

BROOKLYN MAN'S DOUBLE CRIME.

Michael Burns Shot His Wife and Then Cut His Throat.

A double crime—murder and suicide—believed to have been due to jealousy, occurred in the tenement at 68 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. The murderer and suicide was Michael Burns, a machinist, and his victim his wife Annie. Burns used a revolver on his wife and tried to end his own life with the weapon, but, failing, cut his throat with a razor.

The tragedy occurred soon after midnight. The motive impelling Burns to commit the crime is not positively known, but it is said that he was jealous of his wife's attentions to her relatives. The tenants in the house heard the couple quarreling about midnight, and soon afterward there were two pistol shots. Edward Gorman, who lives on the floor below, ran out into the hall and met Burns coming down stairs with a pistol in his hand.

"I've done it; I've done it!" Burns exclaimed excitedly.

Then he added, referring to the revolver, that the "d— thing wouldn't work," otherwise he would be dead himself. Burns went out and to a saloon on the corner, where he ordered several glasses of whisky in rapid succession and gulped the liquor down hurriedly. In the meantime one of the tenants found Mrs. Burns dying in the hallway outside her apartments, and summoned an ambulance from the Homeopathic Hospital. Word was also sent to the Clermont Avenue Police Station.

Before either the ambulance surgeon or the police arrived Burns returned to the house. He bent over his wife and kissed her, saying: "Annie, you're not dead, are you?"

Then he went into his apartments. Two policemen and Ambulance Surgeon Pinkham arrived, and Mrs. Burns was placed in the ambulance. She died, however, before reaching the hospital. One of the policeman found Burns lying dead near the stove in the kitchen, with his throat cut.

Burns's eight-year-old son John and a boarder named Thomas Hillman were found asleep in a front room. The boy was taken to the home of his uncle near by.

Burns was about forty-five years old, and was employed in a factory at Park Avenue and Schenck Street, Brooklyn. He was at one time a sailor in the British Navy. Mrs. Burns was about forty years old.

BASKET PARTIES' TRANSFERS.

Metropolitan Officials Restrict Privileges Under the One-Fare System.

Basket parties on the trolley cars of the Metropolitan Railway Company will no longer be possible, owing to an order issued by the company which forbids conductors issuing a transfer on top of a transfer.

Heretofore it has been possible to ride all day on a five-cent fare by carefully following a route over which transfers could be secured from one line to another. In this way basket parties, popular among the poor, were enabled to enjoy a day's outing at comparatively little expense.

Lost His Health, Took His Life.

After making repeated threats that he would kill himself unless he recovered his former health, David Goldstein, twenty-two years old, living on the fifth floor of 292 Pleasant Avenue, shot himself in the breast yesterday afternoon, dying instantly. He had been ill with malaria for some time, and two weeks ago returned from a Southern trip, which he had taken in the hopes of improving his health. The change of climate did not appear to do him any good.

Window Cleaner's Fatal Fall.

Gustave Frakel, a window cleaner, of 175 Suffolk Street, was cleaning a window on the fifth story of Public School No. 160, at Suffolk and Rivington Streets, yesterday, when he fell to the yard and was instantly killed. He slipped as he was moving along the sill of the window. He was unmarried.

COLUMBIA WINS THE RACE

Continued from Page 1.

the Columbia following in 15 seconds.

The Defender had made a perceptible gain, while the Columbia's jib topsail was down, and she now sent it up again. The Defender was sailing well off the wind, in order to keep her speed high, but the Columbia, while pointing higher, continued to go through the water at a great pace. On the port tack, on which both now were, she was a quarter of a mile to windward. The wind was now a trifle fresher, and the Defender heeled more, but to the general astonishment the Columbia did not. It was evident that the new mast and additional ballast had increased the champion's stiffness materially.

DEFENDER DROPS BEHIND.

Off the mouth of the Seaconnet River, at 2:25, about half way to the outer mark, the Columbia had increased her lead over the Defender, so that she was nearly half a mile to windward. There might have been as much as two minutes of time between them at this juncture. The wind was holding at about the same force, a moderate club topsail breeze, and the sea was smooth. There was a light swell, but not enough to have any effect on the sailing of either vessel.

The Columbia's gain was plainly the result of ability to foot faster than her opponent when jammed close to the wind, while the Defender sagged to leeward simply because Capt. Rhodes was compelled to keep her away in order to give her speed. The Columbia went on the starboard tack after her long leg out to sea at 2:47:45 o'clock. She held her port tack 48 minutes and 20 seconds. The Defender tacked at 2:49:30, in the wake of other yachts. This showed that the new champion had a lead over the old one of 1 minute and 45 seconds, having gained 2 minutes since the start.

At 2:57:30 the Columbia again took in her little jib topsail. The wind was freshening up at this time, and she was going through the water like a torpedo boat. There was room for suspicion that the jib topsail was taken in to prevent her from going too fast and making too much of a show of the Defender. The later held her jib topsail till 3:00:15, when the wind had freshened so that she took it in. Both yachts had their lee rails in the water and were doing better than eleven knots an hour.

COLUMBIA LEAVES NO WAKE.

What was most pleasing to note was that the Columbia was leaving almost no wake at all. There was no disturbance of the water under her lee quarter. Those who have seen photographs of the Shamrock under way will recall that she pulls a big wave under her lee quarter. The Columbia went to the port tack again at 3:15:10. The Defender went about at 3:17:15 without waiting to reach the point at which her opponent had tacked. The breeze continued to be fresher and the Columbia continued to gain. It was still only a topsail breeze and the sea was quiet. It was typical American yachting weather for which the Columbia was designed, and she was answering her purpose admirably.

The Defender again went on the starboard tack at 3:24:10, and the Columbia followed suit at 3:27:30. The latter returned to the port tack at 3:36:25, and the Defender followed at 3:37:00 right in the other yacht's wake. Both now stood to make the other mark, which was off the entrance to Buzzard's Bay. Both went to windward of the course for the mark, having overstood a little.

The Columbia jibed around the mark at 3:50:01 with her boom off to part, and started on the run home. She broke out her balloon jibtopsail at 3:53:10. The Defender rounded the mark at 3:54:50. The Columbia had gained over five minutes in the race to the outer mark. The Defender broke out her balloon jibtopsail at 3:57:26.

The wind was on the starboard quarter, and spinnakers could not be carried to advantage. Soon after setting her big headsail the Columbia set her balloon staysail, a telling piece of canvas in this wind.

SPINNAKERS SET.

When the yachts went to the westward they seemed to get the wind further aft, and at 4:06:45 the Columbia set her spinnaker. It was guyed well forward and it drew poorly. The Defender set hers at 4:13:52.

As the yachts ran slowly homward the sun came out in the west, and lit up the Columbia's sails with a golden splendor which seemed to surround her with a halo of glory, while the Defender stalked along astern with a great pallor on her canvas such as all good Americans expect to see on the Shamrock's sails when she comes trailing in astern in the early days of October. The wind hauled further aft as the yachts proceeded westward, and the big spinnakers did better work in driving the graceful fabrics through the mellow sea.

The force of the wind diminished materially as the racers ran home, but they continued to travel at a good pace. There was no great demonstration at the finish, as everything had been foreseen. The official times were as follows:

Boat.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Columbia	1:35:40	5:22:43	3:47:03
Defender	1:35:28	5:29:15	3:53:52

Thus the Columbia beat the Defender over the thirty-mile course by 6 minutes and 49 seconds.

The official times at the outer mark were: Columbia, 3:50:03; Defender, 3:54:56.

The Columbia made the beat of fifteen miles to windward in 2:14:23, and the Defender in 2:19:33; Columbia's gain, 5 minutes 10 seconds.

The Columbia made the run home in 1:32:40, and the Defender in 1:34:17; Columbia's gain, 1 minutes 39 seconds. The second race will be sailed Monday.

FEAR THE SHAMROCK'S DEFEAT.

Englishmen Do Not Believe She Will Beat Columbia—Hope Latter Will Cross the Atlantic.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Few here believe that the Shamrock will bring back the America's Cup, but many hope that she will do so. Her victory would give an immense impetus to yacht building here, as at least half a dozen yachtsmen would give orders for defenders.

The America's Cup has attained an importance unapproached by any object of equal value, and, as demonstrated by Sir Thomas Lipton, Englishmen are ready to go to any expense to regain it. But in spite of the encomiums lavished on the Shamrock there are really few yachting experts in Great Britain who expect her to win the majority of her races with the Columbia. Previous American victories have been so numerous and so decisive that an American defeat in American waters is considered almost impossible.

If the Columbia adds another victory to the American list the cup will probably not be again contested for for many years. No effort has been untried to make the Shamrock the perfection of racing craft, and her signal defeat will convince British yachtsmen either that their builders are outclassed or that no cup challenger is able to cross the Atlantic without deteriorating.

The gist of everything about the yacht published in the New York papers is cabled to the London press and read with great interest. It is considered curious that larger odds are not offered on the Columbia. There is absolutely no betting here as yet, and it is unlikely that there will be much, though small wagers will result when Britons and Americans meet. The American colony here pins its faith on the Columbia to a man and woman. The idea of defeat does not occur to them.

The hope is expressed in yachting circles that, win or lose, the Columbia will be seen in British waters next year or in the Mediterranean the coming Winter. In such case the three great yacht designers, Herreshoff, Fife, and Watson, would be represented. Watson's latest is the yacht built for C. D. Rose. It is about the tonnage of the Britannia. The Meteor would make the fourth racer. She has been wonderfully successful since she became the property of the German Emperor.

The Evening Standard to-day says editorially:

"The reception accorded to Sir Thomas Lipton was of the extremely cordial character which our American cousins know so well how to exhibit to those whom they delight to honor. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the members of the New York Yacht Club, whose warmth of hospitality makes amends for the unfortunate misunderstandings which arose when the Valkyrie III. was the challenger."

SIR THOMAS IN JOVIAL MOOD.

Shamrock's Owner Pleased at Prospect of a Close Race and with His Reception in America.

Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the cup challenger Shamrock, who arrived on Friday from England, spent yesterday quietly for a man of his well-known vim and energy. But it was not his fault that he did so. The rain kept him a prisoner in his apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and caused him to abandon his plan to take his racer out for a trial sail.

The rain could not force him to abandon his boat for an entire day, however, and shortly before noon he visited the Shamrock off Tompkinsville, where he received a royal welcome from his men.

Long before the distinguished sportsman had arisen, his two Secretaries, Messrs. Duncan and Westwood, were delving through a big accumulation of letters, telegrams, and cablegrams. There were business letters, social invitations, notifications of election to honorary membership to clubs, and every class of communication, interested and disinterested, from charity promoters down to plain cranks.

Sir Thomas took his time about getting breakfast, after which he practically threw his doors open to the public. His counsel in this country, Edward A. Sumner, was an early caller, and was followed by the newspaper men.

There is no stiffness about the Shamrock's owner. He is democratic, and has the bluff, hearty manners of a seafaring man. He was in high spirits yesterday over the enthusiastic welcome he received the day before.

SIR THOMAS GIVES HIS VIEWS.

"It didn't surprise me, however," he said. "Knowing Americans as I do, it was what I expected. I am deeply grateful for the courtesies that have been shown me. I have been already deluged with invitations to social entertainments, all of which are highly appreciated, but I will have to keep aloof from them all, as I intend bending all my energies to preparing the Shamrock."

"Will you go to Newport to see the trial spin of the Columbia?" was asked.

"Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to do so, but I have so much to do that I may not be able to get away."

Speaking of the Columbia, Sir Thomas said: "We admire the Herreshoffs very much. Any boat they turn out is sure to be an improvement on the one before. The Columbia is a splendid boat, and surpasses anything they have done before. I judge so from the pictures I have seen of her and the descriptions I have read. I am curious to see her."

Referring again to a possible trip to Newport, Sir Thomas said: "No, I don't know that I shall be the guest of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. I know him well. He is a fine fellow, and I should be glad to be his guest, but, as I have already said, I shall be able to accept very little of the well-known hospitality of Americans. The greater part of my time will be spent on board the Shamrock or in her immediate vicinity. If we are unfortunate enough to lose, we want the consolation of knowing that nothing was left undone and that we did the best we could."

THINKS THE RACE WILL BE CLOSE.

"Then, again, we do not want the Shamrock to be too far behind in case we are beaten. I have a feeling that the race will be a close one. While I have given little thought to the prospect of losing, still I cannot say that I am confident that we will take the cup back with us. Neither do I think that the Columbia people are confident. It won't be a walkover for either boat."

"If you lose this time, will you compete again next year?" was asked.

"Well, hadn't thought of that," was the answer, with a smile. "In fact, we haven't thought much about losing."

Sir Thomas was asked why so much secrecy was observed concerning the dimensions of the Shamrock.

"Secrecy!" he exclaimed. "Why, I didn't know there had been any secrecy maintained. What does the public care if a piece of wood is three-quarters of an inch one way or only half an inch? It knows from the pictures what kind of a boat the Shamrock is."

It was suggested that the dimensions of the vessel were entirely unknown here.

"Well," said Sir Thomas, "I don't know that I've seen anything yet about the dimensions of the Columbia."

Sir Thomas Lipton could not restrain his desire to see the Shamrock, and at 11 o'clock, accompanied by William Fife, Jr., the designer, and Thomas Ratsey, the sailmaker, and Secretary Duncan, he entered a carriage for the foot of West Twenty-third Street. There they boarded the tug James A. Lawrence for Tompkinsville, where the racing craft is lying. The Lawrence flew the green and yellow flag of Sir Thomas and carried a huge American Jack at the fore. The party boarded Sir Thomas's steam yacht Erin and remained a short time. Then a launch was lowered and a quick trip was made over to the Shamrock.

CHEERED BY SHAMROCK'S CREW.

As Sir Thomas boarded the yacht he was given three cheers by the crew, and as he returned their greeting they gave him three more. The owner and Capt. Hogarth then had a short conference, after which the baronet said a few words to the crew. A brief inspection of the racer followed, and then the party returned on board the Erin. Seen on board the larger yacht later, Sir Thomas excused himself from being interviewed on the ground that he was going over plans for next week's movements with his advisers. He said, later, however, that nothing whatever would be done on the yacht to-day, as none of his men was ever required to work on Sunday.

"On Monday," he added, "we will get down to business. The Shamrock will be taken down the bay to Sandy Hook, and will make her future headquarters just inside the Hook in order to be out of the way of traffic. The Erin probably will remain at her present anchorage. That will be more convenient for newspaper men and those who may desire to talk with those on board. I will make the Fifth Avenue Hotel my headquarters on shore."

"We will give the Shamrock a trial spin on Monday unless some unforeseen circumstance should prevent. We will put her through all her paces before the races occur."

Despite the heavy downpour of rain the crew of the Shamrock were visible all yesterday working about the boat as she lay off Tompkinsville. They were attending to the final details of her racing rigging.

Some yachts braved the rain and went to the Shamrock, which was closely inspected. During the afternoon and evening excursion steamers sailed close to the cup hunter.

On the American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived here yesterday morning, were six expert sailmakers who came to work on the canvas of the Shamrock. David Barrie, representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, was at the American Line pier when the big liner came in. As soon as they landed and their baggage was examined they were placed on board the yacht's tender, the tug James A. Lawrence, and taken to Tompkinsville.

The St. Paul also brought a complete set of sails for the use of the Shamrock.

More Shamrock Seamen Coming.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 2.—Ten seamen who are going to the United States for the purpose of helping to sail the Shamrock in the coming races were passengers on board the American liner New York, which sailed from this port to-day for New York.

GOV. WOLCOTT INVITED.

Chief Marshal Asks Him to Review Labor Parade in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—John G. Collins, Chief Marshal of the Labor Day parade, telephoned to the State House at noon to-day to ask Gov. Wolcott to review the parade on Monday, but the Governor was absent, and no one at the State House could say where he had gone. Further effort will be made to insure his presence at the parade on Monday.

At a recent meeting of the Central Labor Union it was voted not to invite the Governor to review the parade on account of his alleged hostility to certain labor legislation. The reason for the change of front is not stated.

Special Display of Fireworks.

There was a special display of fireworks at Manhattan Beach last night to celebrate Pain's twenty-first anniversary. The attendance was large. Many of the pyrotechnic effects introduced will be reproduced in the fireworks display to be given at the Dewey celebration.

ENGLAND EXPECTS WAR WITH BOERS

Continued from Page 1.

the Cape or Natal and other British territory in thousands. The black man, who in numbers at least, is the predominant figure in South Africa, is sitting on the fence. He prefers English to Dutch rule, but would have no objection to ruling himself.

CHAMBERLAIN'S NEW METHODS.

The present crisis shows a radical change in the diplomatic methods of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In the negotiations following the Jameson raid, Mr. Chamberlain was properly criticised for the novel and indiscreet procedure of publishing diplomatic notes even before they had time to reach the persons to whom they were addressed. Now the public here is left in the dark until the publication of mutilated dispatches from Pretoria forces the Colonial Office to issue correct versions.

With the bare exception of the official negotiations, every circumstance points to war. Whether, as has been suggested, higher powers than Mr. Chamberlain have interfered in the interests of peace or whether the Secretary has taken a leaf out of the book of President Krüger, meaning procrastination, can scarcely be determined. It is also possible, though hardly probable, that the unexpected opposition and disaffection of the Dutch and descendants of the Dutch in British South Africa may have stayed the mailed hand.

The simplest solution, however, of these latest developments, which puzzle none more than Mr. Chamberlain's out-and-out supporters, is that the extreme amiability and long suffering paraded in this last British proposal is merely a peace offering which precedes a sacrifice. Such steps as these make war more righteous, and English wars, though usually resulting in aggrandizement, must first be righteous to be popular.

PREMIER SCHREINER'S ATTITUDE.

The Spectator takes a sympathetic view of the attitude of Premier Schreiner of Cape Colony. It says he is in a very difficult position, and his efforts to keep the Dutch residents of Cape Colony in hand must not be misrepresented or misunderstood. The situation, the paper adds, is similar to that of the doubtful States at the outbreak of the American civil war. "What Schreiner means," says The Spectator, "by keeping the Cape neutral is keeping the Cape Dutch from supporting the Boers, a very loyal and sensible part."

The Standard and Diggers' News to-day says:

"Mr. Chamberlain's reply upholding the suzerainty of Great Britain was received by the Raad with a demonstration which unmistakably indicated the intention of the Transvaal to repudiate Great Britain's pretensions. The Raad, on hearing the five-year franchise proposal, gave every sign of strong dissent and of a determination not to go beyond the seven-year limit."

It must not be forgotten that these statements come from an excessively pro-Boer source.

It is generally believed, however, that a critical stage in the negotiations has been reached, and warlike rumors prevail.

DR. KRUEGER EXPECTS PEACE.

Boer President's Nephew Is Studying Medicine in Dublin.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Carl Hendrik Krüger, a nephew of the Transvaal President, who was made an M. D. at the recent graduation ceremony at Edinburgh University, is now in Dublin. He is completing his professional education under the training of Irish specialists.

Dr. Krüger is a fluent speaker in English, and, responding to the toast of his fellow-guests at a dinner of the Corinthian Club, Dublin, the other evening, expressed his earnest hope and strong belief that peaceful relations would be maintained between Great Britain and his fatherland.

OUTLANDER EDITOR ARRESTED.

Mr. Pakeman of Transvaal Leader Charged with High Treason—Warrant Out for Another Editor.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A special dispatch received here to-day from Johannesburg says that Mr. Pakeman, editor of The Transvaal Leader, was arrested on the charge of high treason.

Mr. Pakeman was remanded in custody for fourteen days.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Molteno, editor of The Star, but the detectives have failed to arrest him.

Great excitement prevails in Johannesburg.

TRANSVAAL'S REPLY RECEIVED.

The Republic Agrees to a Conference at Cape Town and to Receive Britain's Suggestions.

PRETORIA, Sept. 2.—The reply of the Transvaal Government to the Imperial Government's last dispatch has been received by Conyngham Greene, the British Agent here.

It is understood that this Government is willing to meet the other side in a conference at Cape Town, as suggested, and to explain the working of the new franchise law. The Transvaal Government is also willing to receive the friendly suggestions of the Imperial Government.

A more hopeful feeling prevails here.

SPEECH BY HERBERT ASQUITH.

Says the Transvaal Situation Ought to be Met by Diplomacy.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, who was Home Secretary in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, addressed the Liberal Association at Leven this afternoon. He said he was convinced that there was nothing in the Transvaal situation, delicate and dangerous as it was, which could not and ought not to be safely solved by firm, prudent diplomacy.

"I do not believe," Mr. Asquith added, "anything has occurred or is threatened to bring us even within measurable distance of a catastrophe which would be a reproach to statesmanship, a calamity to civilization, and an almost incalculable disaster to South Africa."

GERMANY WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Papers Attack the Government for Deciding on Neutrality.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The general opinion expressed here is that war between Great Britain and the Transvaal is almost unavoidable. Many articles from the pens of well-known writers have appeared this week to that effect. There is no doubt that the Government, if not exactly friendly to Great Britain in this quarrel, has resolved to abstain from active interference. This is again corroborated this week. From a trustworthy source it is learned that reliable information which has reached the Government for months past made it evident that its opinion about the Pretoria Government had to be revised. It is regarded as neither wise nor to Germany's interest to take sides against Great Britain in an attempt to right certain wrongs.

The Cologne Gazette, in its article of Aug. 30, warned the Transvaal against placing itself in an unfavorable position, and added that, in the event of war, nobody would lift a finger to prevent the destruction of the republic. This article, expressing the present opinion of the Government, has been, with few exceptions, unfavorably commented upon by the whole uninspired press. The Deutsche-Zeitung says:

"Things have gone so far that the press is inspired to take sides in a brusque, offensive way against the Transvaal in a matter where right is very evidently on the side of the Transvaal."

The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung says:

"We have heard with a feeling of relief of the action of the Germans at Johannesburg. There the Germans disavow the Government's policy of friendly neutrality in South Africa. We hope the Boers' fists will repair what German diplomacy has spoiled, and that the outcome of the war will put our Government again on the side of right, even if we have to risk losing thereby the enthusiastic compliments of Mr. Cecil Rhodes."

The Kreuz-Zeitung, in a sober editorial, expresses regret that in the event of war victory will finally be on the side of Great Britain in such an unequal struggle.

AMERICANS NOT TO BE PROSECUTED.

Nichol and Others Charged with Conspiring in Transvaal Released.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The State Department is in receipt of a dispatch from the Consul of the United States at Pretoria, South Africa, dated July 26, from which it appears that the Assistant Attorney General has informed Consul Macrum that the Government has decided not to prosecute in the case of Richard Floyd Nichol and others, charged with high treason, and that they have been released from custody.

Nichol is an American, and was one of the men arrested some time ago, in company with a number of alleged British officers, on a charge of planning an Outlander uprising.

GERMAN OUTLANDERS VOLUNTEER.

Form a Corps, 900 Strong, to Co-operate with the Boers.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Standard and Diggers' News to-day received a cablegram from its Johannesburg office, dated yesterday, saying that a German corps, 900 strong, had been formed there to co-operate with the Boers in the event of war with Great Britain.

The dispatch adds that the Boers could mobilize 20,000 men in three days, while the Orange Free State could muster 10,000 men in the same period.

No American Warship to be Sent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The State Department has decided that it will not be feasible or necessary to send a warship to South Africa. Such a vessel, it is said, could get no nearer the Transvaal than Delagoa Bay, and, as this is Portuguese territory, it would not be possible to send marines or sailors across the country, even were it desirable to do so. Therefore the department will rely entirely at this stage upon the discretion of the United States Consul at Pretoria for the protection of American interests in the event of war.

THINKS HE FOUND A BOMB.

Jailer Skelly Comes Across It at Door to the West Side Jail.

Jailer George Skelly of the West Side Jail found about three feet from the entrance of the jail shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday evening what he thinks is a bomb. It was not there a few minutes before when he had occasion to go to the entrance of the jail.

The supposed bomb is made of zinc about four inches in length and one-half an inch in diameter. It is cylindrical in shape, and the ends are coated with a gelatinous substance that has some appearance of nitroglycerine.

In the centre of the affair is a small pyramidal heap of lead, which is surmounted with what has all the appearance of a brass detonator. The contrivance was placed so that any one entering the place would strike the end of the tube and the brass detonator would strike up against the leg of the steam radiator.

Skelly placed it carefully on a shelf near a window of the corridor, and will have the matter investigated by the Bureau of Combustibles. The jail was built in 1896 through the efforts of Senator Plunkitt, and is seven stories high, and holds 250 prisoners.

TRAMPS HOLD UP A TRAIN.

Brakemen on New Haven Freight Attacked with Coal and Stones.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 2.—Seven tramps held up a freight train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad tracks just below Sargeant Street for half an hour this evening.

The train was about to be sidetracked, and a brakeman atempted to throw a switch, when he was greeted with a fusillade of coal, stones, and pieces of brick, hurled by men concealed on the embankment. The train crew attempted to drive the men away, but were unsuccessful. The police were summoned and three of the tramps were placed under arrest.

CINCINNATI GROCERS SUED.

Nineteen Are Accused of Imitating a Brand of Flour.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Charles H. Bishop, agent here for the Pillsbury Flour Company of Minneapolis, Minn., filed nineteen separate suits in the United States court against as many grocers in Cincinnati this morning to enjoin them from selling an inferior grade of flour and representing it as "Pillsbury's Best." A temporary restraining order is asked for.

The petition alleges that some of the grocers had fac similes of the "Pillsbury" sacks printed, and that some use the original sacks, but refilled them with a cheaper flour, while still others used a Pillsbury barrel or counterfeited another barrel to represent it. Samples of the flour have been procured from every grocer in Cincinnati and submitted to an expert, and out of the lot nineteen samples were pronounced to be counterfeits.

The damage to the Pillsbury reputation is stated at $500,000.

Dead Woman Was Margaret Grady.

The woman who was found dead from heart disease yesterday on the stoop at 105 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street was identified as Margaret Grady. She was a dressmaker, and so far as known had no relatives in New York. She formerly lived in Harlem, but of late lived at 238 Seventh Avenue. One hundred and fifteen pawn tickets were found on her, representing articles which had been pawned for from 50 cents to $40. She had been ill for some time, and, as she could not earn her living, was forced to part with her belongings piece by piece.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Warm and generally fair, fresh easterly to south winds.

The tropical storm was central last evening north of Santo Domingo and Haiti. It was possessed of little energy and was

AMERICANS ROUT BANDITS

Sixth Infantry, Under Fire, Takes Most Impregnable Stronghold.

TWENTY-ONE REBELS KILLED

Troops Climb a Perpendicular Hill a Thousand Feet High—A Filipino in Office Arrested.

MANILA, Sept. 2.—Argo Guia, the most impregnable stronghold of the bandits which have been destroying plantations and levying tribute on the people of Negros was taken Tuesday by the Sixth Infantry under Lieut. Col. Byrne. The only means of reaching the town was up a perpendicular hill, covered with dense shrubbery and a thousand feet high. The Americans accomplished this under fire, although an officer and several men were hit, and rocks were rolled down upon them. The native strength was estimated at 400. Many of the rebels were wounded and captured, and 21 were killed.

The American forces captured a quantity of stores, and destroyed the fortifications.

The Shipping Commissioner of Manila, a Filipino, hitherto in high standing, has been arrested, charged with appropriating half of the first month's salary and levying monthly thereafter an assessment from all the native sailors shipped from this port. It is represented that he held a commission in the insurgent army, and was raising funds for the insurrection. But it is suspected that his operations were merely private blackmail.

The information resulting in the arrest of the Shipping Commissioner reached the Port Captain and Chief of Police through a sailor who is not in sympathy with the insurrection.

The Official Gazette, published at Tarlac, which has been received here, contains an order by Aguinaldo assembling the Spanish civil prisoners and sick soldiers at the ports of San Fernando, Union, and Dagupan for repatriation. The order stipulates that vessels calling must fly the Spanish or Red Cross flags.

Jamecilla, the Spanish Commissioner, intends to ask Major Gen. Otis for permission to send ships.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Gen. Otis today cabled the War Department a dispatch which he received from Gen. Hughes, commanding the American forces at Iloilo. Gen. Hughes said:

"Lieut. Col. Byrne on Aug. 31 destroyed Argo Guia, most important bandit stronghold; killing twenty-one, wounding many, capturing large quantities supplies, complete outfit reloading shells, bolos, spears, &c. Feat remarkable, as town accessible only by road almost perpendicular slope, constantly under fire for 1,000 feet; one officer and two men struck by boulders rolled down on them, but not seriously hurt; no casualties reported; bandit strength 400."

The following has been received at the War Department:

Manila, Sept. 2.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Indiana arrived; one casualty. Unassigned recruit, Orville Mercer, died Aug. 30, typhoid fever. His remains here.

OTIS.

The Indiana sailed from San Francisco Aug. 2 with 10 officers and 807 recruits, Col. C. E. Hood, Sixteenth Infantry, commanding.

ILLNESS OF ADMIRAL WATSON.

It Is Said He Will Ask to be Relieved from Command.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—A letter received here from an officer with Admiral Watson at Manila, dated July 26, says that the Admiral is still very ill, no improvement in his condition having been shown since the 11th inst., the date of the accident which threatened to destroy his launch, and to which the attack is attributed.

The Admiral has never been a man of strong physique, the letter says, but one who always has relied upon will and nerve force to carry him through, and there seems to be little to save him from a complete physical breakdown. It is understood that he will ask to be relieved.

OBJECTED TO "EMBALMED BEEF."

Soldiers on the Senator Wanted No Ment from Cuba.

HONOLULU, Aug. 26, via San Francisco, Sept. 2.—There was an "embalmed beef" mutiny on board the transport Senator, which arrived here Aug. 22. The second day out from San Francisco the soldiers, 660 recruits for various regiments in the Philippines, discovered that a considerable portion of the beef aboard for their consumption was the tinned beef which has acquired the name of embalmed beef. Trouble arose immediately. The soldiers refused to eat it or allow it to be served. They insisted that it be thrown overboard, and finally this was done. Refrigerated meat was used for the rest of the voyage here, and at this port a large supply of fresh meat was put on board.

The second day the Senator was in this port a riot occurred. A number of the soldiers from the transport became intoxicated and a fight was started, which soon involved over 100 of them.

The Senator sailed a few hours later with many of her men in irons and in the guard house.

COMMENT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

London Press Discusses the President's Recent Speech.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Saturday Review to-day combats the assertion of President McKinley that the Philippines belong to the United States as much as do Louisiana, Texas, and Alaska, saying:

"This certainly sounds strange in the mouth of politicians who are never tired of citing the grandiloquent sentiments of the Declaration of Independence. This is an assertion of the right to purchase a country from its former rulers against the wish of the inhabitants. There is not an analogy with Alaska."

The Speaker takes an opposite view, remarking:

"The American troops in the Philippines are mandataries of civilization, pledged to restore order and maintain the interests of society in general and the commerce of the islands. We do not believe the American people will lose the chance of effecting their mission of civilization or leave their new possessions a derelict, to be picked up and administered by the powers, who do not even condescend to profess the smallest respect for democratic ideals."

The Spectator, in the course of a lengthy article on the Philippines, indorsed President McKinley's speech, saying:

"These words are worthy of the best traditions of the United States, and show the Administration does not mean to run away from the difficulties, but to face them squarely and boldly. All who know anything of the real temper of the people of America knew this would be the attitude of Washington toward the situation in the Far East. But it was none the less satisfactory to see it placed on record in such unmistakable terms."

The Spectator suggests that Gov. Roosevelt and Admiral Dewey are the type of man who would make an excellent Governor General of the Philippines.

Guards Volunteer for Service.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2.—The Wilder Guards, a crack military organization of this city, every member of which was a volunteer in the Spanish-American war, have volunteered to go to the Philippines or wherever the President may see fit to send them. President McKinley and Congressmen Brownlow and Gibson of this State were advised by wire to-day of the determination of the young men. The Congressmen are asked to use their influence to have the proposition of the company accepted that it may enter into the volunteer service under its own officers. Its Captain is H. E. Goetz, who held similar rank in the Third Tennessee.

Applauds the Philippine War.

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—Before the International Law Association conference this morning a paper on "Law Suited to Subject People," by Dr. J. F. Tomkins, M. A., of London, was read. In speaking of the United States and the Philippine question, Dr. Tomkins strongly upheld the policy of the American people. He said the only way to Christianize the world was to conquer it. Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln, if they were alive, would applaud the course of the Government to-day. The conference adjourned without date.

FILIPINOS ATTACK ANGELES.

Use Artillery for the First Time in Months, but Are Repulsed—Rebels Also Fire on Guagua.

MANILA, Sept. 3.—7:50 A. M.—The insurgents made an unsuccessful attempt early yesterday morning to drive Col. Smith's comand out of Angeles with artillery, the first time they atempted to use this arm for months. They brought two Krupp guns from Porac and fired eight shrapnels at the town at dawn. Only a few of the shells exploded, and, the aim of the gunners being bad, no damage was done.

Lieut. Kenly's guns of the First Artillery were brought into action immediately and soon drove the enemy from their position.

At 4:30 o'clock this morning a small party of rebels fired into Guagua, which is held by two companies of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, supported by the tin-clad gunboat Laguna de Bay. One native resident was wounded. The enemy was driven off by infantry fire and the guns of the tin-clad.

THE CHINESE NOT EXCLUDED.

In the Philippines Gen. Otis Has Exercised Close Scrutiny Only.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Minister Wu called at the State Department to-day and had a short conference with Secretary Hay. It is presumed that some reference was made to the status of the Chinese in the Philippines, but the officials said there was no change to report in that matter.

It appears that, instead of applying the Chinese exclusion laws in their entirety to the Philippines, all that Gen. Otis has done in that direction is to exercise discrimination in the admission of immigrants of all nationalities, while directing especial scrutiny upon the incoming Chinese, so as to weed out all undesirable characters. If this is to be the degree of exclusion to be applied, it is believed that there will be no good ground for complaint from the Chinese Government.

PROF. SCHURMAN REPORTS.

Has a Long Conference on the Philippines with the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Prof. J. G. Schurman, President of the Philippine Commission, arrived here late this afternoon from Ithaca, N. Y. To-night he had a conference lasting several hours with President McKinley at the White House. Secretary of State Hay was present during a part of the conference.

The conference was held by appointment. It is understood that Prof. Schurman made a full verbal report upon the situation in the Philippines, but it is not known that he presented a written report.

At 11 o'clock Prof. Schurman was still with the President.

TO CARRY GUNS TO MANILA.

Steamer Energia Will Sail from Here with Ordnance for the Army.

On account of the scarcity of transport ships on the Pacific Coast available for the transportation of soldiers and stores to the Philippines, the War Department has decided to ship some munitions of war by the steamer Energia, which will leave this port this week for Manila.

This steamer does not usually run to the Philippines, as she belongs to Barbour & Co., and is engaged in the Chinese and Japanese trade, but her owners have accepted the War Department consignment of guns and ammunition, and the steamer will go on to Manila, probably reaching there about the time the troops are ready to advance upon the insurgent army.

She will carry eight two-and-a-quarter-inch 8-ms-Dudley dynamite guns, eight Gatlin guns, and eight mountain guns, the latter of the pattern tested last Thursday at Sandy Hook. She will also carry 2,000 rounds of ammunition for each gun. She is being loaded at the East Central pier, Atlantic Basin, under the direction of Major John Butler of Governors Island, and the guns are consigned to Lieut. Col. John R. McGinness, Chief of Ordnance at Manila.

Twenty-sixth Regiment's Route.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Twenty-sixth Regiment will leave here Tuesday afternoon for Boston, going over the Delaware and Hudson to Rouse's Point, N. Y., and from there over the Central Vermont and Boston and Maine through Montpelier, Vt.; Concord, Manchester, and Nashua, N. H., and Lowell, Mass., arriving at Boston about noon on Wednesday, Sept. 6. The regiment will remain in Boston forty-eight hours, and will then go to Providence, R. I., to remain the same length of time, a parade being given in each city. From Providence the regiment will leave for San Francisco by a special fast train.

Filipinos Hold 300 Monks Prisoners.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—The latest estimate places the number of Spanish monks now held as prisoners in the Philippine Islands at 300.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Said to Have Been Purchased by the Pennsylvania.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 2.—From a source of undoubted reliability it has been ascertained that Scott & Co. of this city have sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the control of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company, thus adding this sytem to the Pennsylvania Railroad's peninsula interests. Securities amounting to over $2,250,000 are said to have passed by the sale.

Scott & Co. would neither officially affirm nor deny the reported deal, but there is no doubt that the sale has been made.

The Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company practically controls the traffic between Baltimore and the Delaware-Maryland-Virginia Peninsula and the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, and also owns routes on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay. The company owns about ninety miles of railroad, fifteen steamboats, and over one hundred wharf properties. It has outstanding $1,250,000 bonds, $1,500,000 preferred stock, and $1,000,000 common stock.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—President John S. Wilson of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway expressed considerable surprise this afternoon when shown the dispatch from Wilmington.

"Mr. John Searles of New York, who is the largest stockholder in the road, was in Baltimore yesterday," said Mr. Wilson, "but said nothing to me about intending to sell his interest in the property. In any deal of any kind he would naturally be a leading figure."

ALABAMA COMMISSION.

Birmingham Commercial Club Joins the Crusade Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 2.—The Birmingham Commercial Club has joined the Birmingham Board of Trade and the Birmingham Freight and Traffic Bureau in the crusade inaugurated for the abolition of the State Railroad Commission.

At a meeting resolutions were adopted denouncing the commission as useless and calling for its abolition and the substitution in its place of the Georgia Railroad Commission law.

The objection to the present commission is that it is appointed by the Governor, paid by the railroads, and is without power to enforce its orders. Under the Georgia law, the commission is elected and paid by the people, and is clothed with authority to enforce its orders. The movement has received considerable impetus and is being vigorously pushed by wholesalers and jobbers.

Mr. Hutchens Still Superintendent.

H. E. Hutchens, formerly Superintendent of the Atlantic and Danville Railway, which has been leased to the Southern Railway Company, has been appointed Superintendent of the leased line with headquarters at Norfolk, Va.

Negro Doorman at His Post.

Pierre Henry, the negro, who was appointed by the Police Board at its last meeting as a doorman at the Hamburg Avenue Police Station, in the upper district of Brooklyn, assumed his new duties last night. Capt. Gans, when Henry reported to him a few minutes before 6 o'clock, took him into his office, and, after questioning him as to his qualifications, gave him advice as to what course of conduct to pursue in order to obtain the respect of his associates and the approval of his superiors.

STAND AT THE DEWEY ARCH

Sculptors Have Designed One That Will Be Harmonious.

TO TOUCH COLONNADE PILLARS

A Molding of "Staff" Will Run Along Its Length and Be the Most Prominent Feature of the Structure.

When the members of the National Sculpture Society who produced the designs for the Dewey triumphal arch learned that it was intended that the large reviewing stand should be placed in Madison Square fronting Fifth Avenue, they asked to be allowed to design the stand also. They were anxious to do this because they feared that the effect of the arch and colonnade might be almost entirely spoiled if a structure flanked it of inharmonious color and line. For some reason or other, this permission was refused by the Dewey Celebration Committee, which had intrusted to a sub-Committee on Stands the work of arranging for these along the route of the land parade.

The stand at Madison Square will necessarily be a structure of immense size. On the Reception Committee alone are 1,000 members, who will all expect to sit with Admiral Dewey. The guests of the city, the National, State, and city officials, and many others will also have seats on it. The sculptors, realizing this, were naturally apprehensive that the arch, on which so much time and labor is being spent, would be dwarfed and rendered insignificant by its juxtaposition with an enormous mass of carpenters' work.

The possibility of this result no longer exists. The Committee on Stands has consented to be guided by the members of the Sculpture Society, and a design has been produced which will be satisfactory in every respect.

The sculptors found soon after they made their first inquiries that it would be hopeless to expect a structure of elaborate design would be ordered. There was no chance even that its front would be curved. There was not enough money available, and there were too many persons to be accommodated. Their efforts, therefore, were directed entirely to minimizing as far as possible the effect of size in the stand and to bringing its front into harmony with the general design of the arch and colonnade.

The colonnade, as has been stated, is to extend for two blocks on the north and south sides of the arch. The pillars are to be on large square bases on the sidewalks. The plan has therefore been adopted of bringing the front of the stand out to touch these bases, and along the length of the stand will run a molding in "staff" of the same pattern as that at the base of the pillars. This molding, therefore, will be an integral part of the whole design, and, as it will be of considerable height, will be the most prominent feature of the stand.

The remaining question that presented itself was that of color. It had been the intention of the sculptors to have the festoons which will join the columns of the colonnade the only colored portion of the whole, making them of green to give the effect of garlands. But as the artists have not been able to dictate what shall be the coloring for the background of the stand, and it occurred to them that the fronts of the hotels and other buildings nearby would be one mass of American flags, they will leave the whole of their work, arch and colonnade, in the pure white of the "staff."

As the background of the stand will doubtless be covered by the National colors also, the general effect of the central point of the day's celebration will be a splendid one. The white arch and colonnade will be the most prominent object, while in the background will be great masses of red and blue. The crowds in the middle distance will serve to set off and throw into relief both foreground and background.

Storekeepers along Broadway, from Twenty-third Street to Waverley Place, are making every possible effort to have the parade pass along that thoroughfare. Two more petitions seconding that filed by John Wanamaker and others reached the Mayor's office yesterday. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said in reference to them that the business interests of the city should be consulted in the arrangements for the reception, and that he would see that the matter would be brought before the Plan and Scope Committee at Wednesday's meeting.

Mr. Guggenheimer has also received a great many letters favoring the Fifty-ninth Street route, and asking him to use his influence to have it adopted. The principal objection to this route, he said, was the street car traffic, but the committee believes that the transportation companies could be induced to suspend operations along Fifty-ninth Street long enough to permit the parade to pass.

The authorities of St. Francis Xavier College have written the committee asking a place in the line for the cadets of that institution. Unless the present plans are greatly changed, the veterans of the Spanish-American war are the only organization not purely military that will march in the parade. Those who wish to march with the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association should send their names and addresses to Lieut. B. A. Reinold, 12 West Twenty-eighth Street.

There is no apparent let-up in the size of the daily mail delivered to Warren W. Foster, Secretary to the Reception Committee. It included yesterday the usual quota of patriotic music. Hi Henry wrote, offering a band of forty pieces to escort the sailors of the Olympia. He says: "No lesser place will be accepted; no advertisement is intended or desired."

Preparing for Dewey at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 2.—Active preparations are being made here for the arrival of Admiral Dewey on board the Olympia. The cruiser is due at Gibraltar on Monday. It is expected that she will remain here a week.

NO YELLOW FEVER IN MATANZAS

Major Balch, Just Arrived, Says Health of Troops Is Excellent.

Major Lewis Balch, Surgeon of the United States Volunteers, who has been stationed at Matanzas, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Curityba. He expects to go to the Philippines.

Dr. Balch said that there was no yellow fever at Matanzas at the time he left, and there had been but three cases during the Summer. The health of the troops in Matanzas and Santa Clara Provinces had been excellent. Only one soldier in the department, which embraces these provinces, had developed yellow fever.

The garrisons are to be reduced, a battalion from each infantry regiment in the department, the Second and Tenth, and a squadron from the Sixth Cavalry, having been ordered home. This will materially reduce the number of troops in the department, but civil matters are progressing so favorably the necessity of large garrisons has lessened.

"This move," said the Major, "will be a good one for the troops, and, have a good political effect, the Cubans having visible proof of the sincerity of the United States in its efforts to establish a stable Government on the island of Cuba."

HURRICANE COST $80,000,000.

Postmaster at Yauco Estimates the Loss in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Postmaster at Yauco, Puerto Rico, has reported, under date of Aug. 14, on the havoc wrought by the recent hurricane. He says:

"The coffee crop throughout the island is ruined, as also are the sugar and tobacco crops. The list of dead is increasing daily, and the suffering of the poor is terrible. The loss to Yauco alone is estimated at $1,000,000, Ponce $5,000,000, the whole island about $20,000,000. In Ponce it is estimated 300 are dead, in Nayagues nearly as many, in Humacao 94, and in Yauco, 8.

"Many small towns have been completely wiped out. The railroad between Yauco and Ponce is completely wrecked. In Yauco not a roof remained in place."

Sampson's Squadron in Delaware Bay.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Sept. 2.—The North Atlantic Squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Sampson, passed in at noon to-day. The squadron will anchor in Delaware Bay until to-morrow morning, when it will proceed to Philadelphia and take part in the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment.

Monument for College Volunteers.

BERKELEY, Cal., Sept. 2.—The University of California will erect a monument to the collegians who died at the front in the late war after having abandoned their studies here to enlist as volunteers. It will stand on the college campus, and is intended to be a costly structure.

This is the season

of "first views" and exhibitions. We have conducted many during the past sixteen seasons. We are now on the threshold of another; a greater—grander display of exceptional fabrics than we have hitherto been able to mass, and as for years past,—so now at a medium selling mark.

Burnham & Phillips

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Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ON A HUNT FOR $5,000,000

Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Co. to be Investigated.

STOCKHOLDERS BRING ACTION

Want to Know Why Receivers Have Never Made an Accounting—Political Influence Charged.

The affairs of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, one of the largest corporations of its kind in the world, are about to be investigated by Deputy Attorney General Parsons, as the result of an action to this end brought by Ernest T. Fellowes, as attorney for Gen. Eliphalet Wood and Mrs. Seraphina C. W. Pattison, the widow of Rear Admiral Pattison, who are stockholders in the concern.

Mr. Fellowes sets up a remarkable array of facts in support of his action, not the least strange of which is the allegation that the company, which in 1892 had a surplus of $2,500,000, on a capitalization of the same amount, was, three years later, put in the hands of receivers, who are at present conducting its affairs. What Mr. Fellowes wants to find out particularly, however, is why the receivers of the company have never made an accounting, as required by law, while the referee has from time to time adjourned the hearings, extending over a period of three years since his appointment.

The Walter A. Wood Company, whose factories are located at Hoosick Falls, was organized thirty years ago with a capital stock of $2,500,000. It had branches all over the world and did a large business. In fact, to such proportions did the industry grow, that in 1892 its surplus was $2,500,000. On Jan. 1, 1895, this surplus had shrunk, according to an official report made after an examination of the books, to $1,283,000. On Dec. 18 of the same year the great industry was bankrupt, the former resources had shrunk more than $5,000,000, and it was found that the company could only be saved on the surrender on the part of the stockholders of one-half of their original holdings, which even then would leave a debt on the company of $500,000.

Mrs. Pattison, one of the plaintiffs in the present action, then made an application for the appointment of a receiver, and asked for an accounting, the complaint being served on the officers of the company. She asked that the Attorney General vacate the charter of the company, annul its existence, and pay to the creditors in proportion to their holdings the money, which she alleged the officers had lost, wasted, and transferred in violation of their duties.

Mrs. Pattison's suit was withdrawn when an action for the voluntary dissolution of the company was filed by the Trustees, the petitioners, through George B. Wellington of Troy, N. Y., setting forth that the company was insolvent. Justice Landon of the Supreme Court appointed Danforth Geer, the Secretary of the company, and Seymour Van Santvoord temporary receivers, and on the same date, Dec. 16, 1895, Charles J. Buchanan of Albany was appointed referee.

The referee shortly after his appointment cited all persons having claims to appear before him on April 16, 1896, and on that date the matter was adjourned for one month. According to Mr. Fellowes, nothing more was ever heard of the hearings before the referee, and on Feb. 24 of this year Mr. Fellowes wrote to Referee Buchanan, asking him to explain the delay of three years, and stating that his clients would no longer allow the matter to rest in its then condition.

On March 7, 1899, Referee Buchanan, in reply to the letter of Mr. Fellowes, said the reference had been adjourned until March 21, 1899, a period of nearly three years since it was last heard of, and that the hearing was to be held in the office of Van Santvoord & Wellington in Albany. The senior partner of this firm is one of the receivers of the company, and the junior partner is attorney for both receivers.

There was still, however, to be more delay. From March 21 the proceedings were adjourned until March 28, and on the latter date were again put off until May 1, and that date Mr. Fellowes demanded that the case proceed at once, threatening to obtain an order from the court to compel the referee to proceed, but, notwithstanding this threat, the hearing did not go on, and Mr. Fellowes received word on May 20 that the matter had been adjourned until Nov. 21 next.

Then Mr. Fellowes began an investigation on his own account, and complains that, although $3,000,000 has passed through the hands of the receivers, they have failed to file with the County Clerk of Albany County an accounting which the law requires shall be made every six months. He alleges further that during their entire incumbency no accounting has ever been filed.

The attorney for Gen. Wood and Mrs. Pattison, who own jointly about $50,000 worth of stock, then wrote to the Attorney General and demanded that an accounting be filed, and objected strenuously to the many delays and adjournments granted by the referee.

Deputy Attorney General Parsons has sent his reply, in which he says the matter will be at once taken up by his office and vigorously pushed. The action demands not only an accounting, but that the corporation business be wound up and all surplus moneys accruing be at once divided among the stockholders, of whom there are many.

Mr. Fellowes said yesterday that strong political influence had been at work to shield the receivers and referee in their actions, and among others mentioned the names of ex-Gov. Black, ex-Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, and ex-State Senator Tibbits. Mr. Fellowes said also that when the case has been disposed of in the Attorney General's office, some action would be taken to discover, if possible, what had become of the surplus and assets of the company, which it was alleged were lost in a Western business enterprise.

APPEAL FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Central Relief Committee Says $1,500,000 Is Needed to Give Sufferers Bare Necessaries of Life.

The Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee, recently appointed by the Secretary of War, yesterday issued the following appeal to the people of the United States:

The greatest distress prevails in the Island of Puerto Rico. Tens of thousands of the inhabitants are without home, food, or clothing. Their one hope of keeping off famine and starvation lies in the patriotism, generosity, and broad charity of the American people. That the Puerto Ricans have the strongest claims on us for aid in their awful affliction is beyond questioning. They gave themselves into our keeping; they came to us with words and deeds of loyalty and with love for the American flag and all it stands for.

Help has already been most generously extended to the sufferers, but it must be continued until new crops can be raised on the lands devastated by the hurricane. It is estimated by the Governor General of the island that $1,500,000 will be required to procure for the destitute the bare necessaries of life during the period of prostration. The committee feels confident that this appeal will meet with a prompt and adequate response from the whole Nation. This appeal is issued by the Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee, organized at the request of the Secretary of War.

The gentlemen who have consented to act on this committee are: Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior; Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, United States Army, formerly Governor General of the Island of Puerto Rico; the Right Rev. James H. Blenk, Bishop of Puerto Rico, temporarily sojourning in this country; Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America in New York; Randolph Guggenheimer, Acting Mayor of the City of New York; William T. Malster, Mayor of the City of Baltimore; William R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association of New York City.

The object of the committee is to carry on the work of the purchasing and shipping of supplies to Puerto Rico, but not in any way to supersede or to take the place of any committees previously formed in any cities for the purpose of collecting money or supplies for this laudable cause.

It is expected that through this committee local committees may be informed at once what is needed in Puerto Rico. It will, if required, make purchases, paying the funds which it has already on hand, and such other funds as the committees in various cities, or the officers of such cities, may have collected, or may collect to aid in this charity, giving due credit to each official, person, or committee from whom money or supplies may be received.

Contributions can be sent to the Mayors or executive officers of the committees in their cities and towns, and can then be transmitted to the National Bank of North America, 36 Nassau Street, New York City, from which place disbursements will be made by the committee.

Address for all communications: Care of the Merchants' Association of New York, 346 Broadway, New York City.

Replying to a request of the committee for information as to the kind of supplies now required in Puerto Rico, Gen. Davis has cabled the following: "Have asked for beans, rice, and codfish or bacon, of which 1,000 tons weekly will be required. Have also sent requisition to War Department for medicines. I suggest that money be expended for food and medicines. Other things will be undoubtedly contributed in kind."

Secretary Corwine said yesterday that he would like to have bids, especially for rice and beans, sent to him at once, so that purchases may be made in time for the next outgoing steamer.

Boulton, Bliss & Dallett of the Red D Line, who have offered to transport relief goods on their steamer Caracas, sailing Wednesday at 1 o'clock, would like to have it arranged that such goods reach the steamer Tuesday morning, so that they may be properly stored. The steamer will leave Pier 10, Roberts Stores, Brooklyn.

Subscriptions received by the Merchants' Association were:

Previously acknowledged	$21,000.16
"A. C. G. W." through The Tribune	25.00
Association	
Thomas H. Hubbard	100.00
People's Bank of Brooklyn	50.00
Miss Antonetta B. Wolfe, Tuxedo, N. Y.	50.00
"Offertory," morning service in Hotel Champlain, Champlain, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 20, 1899	100.00
"A Friend"	100.00
"Another"	100.00
One More	10.00
"Two Friends"	100.00
"Offertory"	3.50
Total	$21,648.66

The National Bank of North America, the depository for the relief fund, reports as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$20,402.64
Charles G. Goodrich, Augusta, Ga.	5.00
Miss Lucia Sloan, Greenville, S. C.	2.00
Hanlen & Goodman, New York City	25.00
E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.	25.00
Through the Mayor of New York City	25.00
Total	$20,500.64

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Are Beaten in Two Games by the Pittsburgs—Bostons Down the Chicagos.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	78	36	.684
Boston	72	44	.621
Philadelphia	73	46	.613
Baltimore	68	47	.584
St. Louis	67	53	.558
Cincinnati	63	51	.553
Chicago	64	54	.542
Pittsburg	59	58	.504
Louisville	51	66	.443
New York	49	65	.430
Washington	41	74	.357
Cleveland	19	102	.157

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 7; New York, 1. (First game.)
Pittsburg, 4; New York, 0. (Second game.)
Boston, 8; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 4.
Philadelphia, 13; Cincinnati, 7.
Louisville, 25; Washington, 4.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Chicago.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—Pittsburg made it three straight by winning two games from New York to-day in easy style. Sparks and Leever were both puzzlers, while Doheny and Gettig's pitching was hit when hits were needed. Attendance, 4,200. Score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum'nt, cf	1	1	2	0	0	V'Brken, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Williams, 3b	1	3	0	4	0	T. O'Brien, lf	0	0	0	0	0
McCarthy, lf	0	2	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b	1	1	12	2	0
Donovan, rf	0	2	3	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	4	2
Ely, ss	1	2	5	3	1	Foster, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Fox, 1b	1	0	8	1	0	Wilson, c	0	1	8	2	0
Schriver, c	1	2	5	1	0	Martin, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
J. O'Brien, 2b	1	0	4	3	0	Hardesty, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Sparks, p	0	0	1	3	0	Doheny, p	0	1	2	4	0
Total	7	10	27	15	1	Total	1	6	24	14	2

Pittsburg	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	—7
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Three-base hit—Wilson. Stolen bases—Williams, Fox, Doyle. Double plays—Williams, J. O'Brien, and Fox; Ely and Fox. First base on balls—Off Sparks, 2; off Doheny, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Donovan, Hardesty. Struck out—By Sparks, 3; by Doheny, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf	1	1	1	0	0	V. Halt'n, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Williams, 3b	1	2	2	3	0	T. O'Brien, lf	0	0	2	0	1
M. Carthy, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	0	1	0
Ely, ss	0	1	0	2	0	Foster, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Fox, 1b	1	1	9	1	0	Wilson, c	0	1	8	2	0
Bowerm., c	0	1	4	0	0	Martin, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
J. O'Brien, 2b	0	1	2	1	0	Hardesty, ss	0	1	1	1	0
Leever, p	0	0	1	2	0	Gettig, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	4	9	27	9	0	Total	0	4	24	12	3

Pittsburg	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, Ely, and Bowerman. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Williams, McCarthy, and Fox. Double play—Ely, J. O'Brien, and Fox. First base on balls—Off Leever, 3; off Gettig, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Beaumont. Struck out—By Leever, 3. Wild pitch—Leever. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—The Baltimores were handicapped to-day by the absence of both McGraw and Robinson, and as a result they lost their third consecutive game. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

St. Louis	1	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	—8
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Baltimore, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Cuppy and Schreckengost; Baltimore, Kitson and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

Louisville, 25; Washington, 4.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—A new batting record was established in the game to-day, eight home runs being made. It was the Louisvilles' final game of the season on the home grounds. They defeated the Washingtons by a score of 25 to 4. Six home runs, two doubles, and fourteen singles were made off the pitching of Dineen and Freeman. The Washingtons scored two home runs off the pitching of Woods. The game was called after the eighth inning to allow the Washingtons to catch a train. Score:

Louisville	1	6	4	3	1	3	6	1	—25		
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	—4		

Base hits—Louisville, 32; Washington, 9. Errors—Washington, 6. Batteries—Louisville, Woods and Zimmer; Washington, Dineen, Freeman, and Roach. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Gaffney.

Boston, 8; Chicago, 2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—With Garvin pitching in good form, the Chicagos had the Bostons beaten to-day until the last inning. Connor of Chicago then missed an easy chance for a double play, dropping the ball and losing both runners. His error was followed by two more infield misplays and a couple of hits, counting for six runs. Attendance, 7,200. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	—8

Base hits—Chicago, 5; Boston, 10. Errors—Chicago, 5; Boston, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Garvin and Donahue; Boston, Meekin and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

Philadelphia, 13; Cincinnati, 7.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Fritsch, a new pitcher, was given miserable support by the Cincinnatis to-day, and was also hit freely. Attendance, 2,100. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	0—	7
Philadelphia	2	0	1	3	1	0	2	4	1—	13	

Base hits—Cincinnati, 12; Philadelphia, 18. Errors—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Fritsch and Beitz; Philadelphia

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Stewards Suspend Jockey McCue for His Strange Riding.

TRACK FETLOCK DEEP IN MUD

Western Mare, Maxine, Takes the Omnium Handicap and Lieut. Gibson the Flatbush Stakes.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club have at last meted out punishment to Jockey Patrick A. McCue. They met yesterday afternoon and decided to suspend him indefinitely after listening to a report from the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club and of the Saratoga Racing Association.

McCue put up some weird exhibitions during the Saratoga meeting when he had the mounts on favorites, and he capped the climax on Friday by two exhibitions of how not to win on a favorite. He rode K. C. B. in a disgraceful manner, as was noted in THE TIMES yesterday morning, and his ride on Vendig was another weird one. His suspension should have a good effect on some of the other boys who act almost as badly.

Racing in a sea of mud is at best poor sport, for it is usually the horse that gets off in front and so avoids being loaded down with mud from the flying heels of the others that wins, but when there are important stakes to be decided, as there were yesterday at Sheepshead Bay, and the track is fetlock-deep with soft mud then racing becomes an absurdity and the result becomes more a matter of chance than ever. The programme at Sheepshead Bay yesterday was a splendid one, and promised to bring out some lively sport, for the fields were well filled, and in most cases were evenly balanced by horses with some pretension to class, but the heavy rain of the morning left the track in a miserable condition, and the dull, cloudy sky, as well as the rain that fell at intervals during the afternoon, added to the unpleasant conditions.

The Omnium Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, promised to be the best contest of the afternoon, but it lost some interest when seven of those originally named to start were scratched. Prince McClurg, a good mud horse, was added, and his entry left a field of six starters. Kinley Mack, who ran such a splendid race a few days ago, was made the favorite, but those who remembered the fondness the Western mare Maxine has for a muddy track placed their faith in her, and they were well rewarded. Maxine got off in front, and at once cut out a stiff pace in a manner that showed she still liked a muddy track. She rated along, and on the first turn Martimas ran up to her and attempted to take the lead. But the California mare still showed the way and kept in front all the way up the backstretch. Kinley Mack, whose forte is not a muddy track, did his best under adverse circumstances, and ran up to the leaders on the backstretch, and the three then ran in a bunch to the far turn. Martimas had enough then and dropped back confessedly beaten, but Prince McClurg shot up into the bunch and began to give Maxine a race. The mare, however, had plenty left in reserve and showed the way down the stretch. Prince McClurg came with a good burst of speed when Shaw eased up on Maxine, but the latter had the race safe as the last furlong pole, and went on and won easily by half a length. Swiftmas got up fast enough in the last 100 yards to get third money from Kinley Mack.

Up to yesterday the two-year-olds had not been required to go as far as seven furlongs, but in the Flatbush Stakes they were asked to go that distance, and a good race resulted. This stake has usually been won by one of the crack two-year-olds of the year, and yesterday's winner, Lieutenant Gibson, probably has as much class as any two-year-old that has shown up this season.

He won in such commanding style yesterday that he gives promise of being a good three-year-old, and in future two-year-old races this season he will be classed as a dangerous candidate. But if he showed as a good horse in yesterday's race, so, too, did Pupil, who finished somewhere in the ruck.

The start was a poor one, and Pupil was left standing flatfooted at the post. The others were racing off in front before Pupil got into his stride, but even with such a handicap he easily caught the field before half a mile had been covered, and was up with the leaders. But the effort he had to make to do this told against him at the end, and in the stretch he fell back beaten. McMeekin made all of the running until well into the stretch, and but for careful nursing of his speed by Odom he would not have been as well up at the end as he was. Kilogram and Sarmatian raced up with him, and Lieutenant Gibson held back safely in fourth place all the way until the stretch was reached. Then O'Leary gave the latter his head, and it was all over. Lieutenant Gibson shot out of the bunch and passed the leaders as if they were standing still, and he romped in a winner by three lengths. McMeekin lasted long enough to beat Sarmatian a head, and the latter beat Colonel Roosevelt only the same distance for third money.

The steeplechase over the short course was more farcical than any that has been run before this season. There were eight starters and four of them finished, but these four were strung out so far apart that the finish was a laughable one.

Frank Beard's Article showed the way the moment the flag went down, and half a mile from home seemed to have the race at his mercy. Trillion, who was nearest to him, was a furlong behind when Article came to the next to the last jump, and seemed to have not a chance to catch the leader. But the stirrup broke when Chandler was taking Article over the jump, and horse and rider went down. Trillion was ridden by W. C. Hayes, the "gentleman jockey," and had the way all to himself then. He came on easily and won, while Dare All, who made a show at getting up to him, finished second. George Keene was third, a furlong behind, and Van Ship fourth. At various stages along the journey Tantris, Merlin, and Aurelian came to grief.

The first race was won by L'Alouette, who beat The Star of Bethlehem for first money.

Belle of Lexington captured the second by a head from Kamara, and Hardly won from start to finish in the sixth.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Purse of $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 4-5.

1—L'Alouette, R. T. Wilson's b. m., 4 years, by Kingfike-Juliette, 111 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(McCue)
2—The Star of Bethlehem, Hart Gibson, Jr.'s, ch. g., 4, 110, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Dupee)
3—Lady Lladaey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 3, 113, 2 to 1.....(Spencer)

Barneystone, 110, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Hellobas, 115, 5 to 2, (O'Connor;) Miss Marion, 109, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Tinge, 117, 12 to 1, (Bullman,) and Sir Christopher, 108, 100 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished in the order nam 3.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Belle of Lexington, E. Elmore's b. f., by Onondaga-Annette, 94 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Callahan)
2—Kamara, J. P. Martin's br. f., 103, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Beautiful, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 99, 12 to 1.....(Slack)

Jamaica, 94, 8 to 1, (Setley;) Fleuron, 99, 9 to 10, (Odom;) Tristan Belle, 101, 5 to 1, (McCue,) and Allaire, 94, 30 to 1, (Brien,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, the winner to receive $2,500; second, $350, and third $150. Seven furlongs. Time—1:30.

1—Lieut. Gibson, C. H. Smith's br. c., by G. W. Johnson-Sophia Hardy, 115 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—McMeekin, J. E. Madden's br. c., 115, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Odom)
3—Sarmatian, L. Elmore's ch. c., 115, 12 to 1.....(Hennessy)

Col. Roosevelt, 105, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Kilogram, 105, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) David Garrick, 115, 2 to 1, (Maher;) Pupil, 115, 7 to 1, (Bullman;) Big Gun, 112, 30 to 1, (Clay;) Doublet, 115, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Motley, 112, 20 to 1, (Clark;) Missionary, 115, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Plucky, 115, 10 to 1, (Lewis,) and Fortuchio, 105, 5 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnium Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56.

1—Maxine, A. J. Stemler's br. m., 5 years, by Maxim-Fleurette, 114 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Shaw)
2—Prince McClurg, H. McEvoy's br. c., 110, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Swiftmas, Demiel & Farrell's br. h., 4, 119, 6 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Kinley Mack, 121, 3 to 1, (McCue;) Charentus, 109, 4 to 1, (Spencer,) and Martimas, 114, 4 to 1, (Bullman,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by half a length; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Short steeplechase course. Time—4:26.

1—Trillion, W. C. Hayes's ch. g., aged, by King Ernest-Trill, 159 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Mr. Hayes)
2—Dareall, H. Graham's br. h., 5, 137, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Johnson)
3—George Keene, Sydney Paget's b. h., 4, 147, 5 to 2.....(Garrison)

Van Ship, 135, 15 to 1, (Sprague,) also ran.

Article, 148, 3 to 1, (Chandler;) Tantris, 142, 3 to 1, (Cochrane;) Merlin, 136, 30 to 1, (Black,) and Aurelian, 135, 50 to 1, (Wright,) ran, but fell. Won easily by three lengths; a furlong between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Time—1:52.

1—Hardly, W. Cahill's ch. m., 4 years, by Candlemas-Perhaps, 108 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Bullman)
2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. s., 4, 112, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(McCue)
3—Leando, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 5, 102, 8 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Myth, 108, 3 to 1, (Spencer;) Handcuff, 99, 6 to 1, (Wilson;) Sir Hubert, 97, 15 to 1, (Brien,) and Lindula, 90, 20 to 1, (Wedderstrand,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; the same distance between second and third.

SLOAN AND MARTIN ON WINNERS

LONDON, Sept. 2.—At the Sandown Park Club September Meeting to-day the race of the Michaelmas Stakes was won by Lord William Beresford's black gelding Blacksmith, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey. Nine horses ran five furlongs. The betting was 5 to 2 on Blacksmith.

A selling high-weight handicap was won by Tambour. Mellow, on which "Skeets" Martin, another American jockey, had the mount, finished second. Blithe Agnes was third. Ten horses ran one mile.

The race for the September Stakes was won by Sir R. Waldie Griffith's three-year-old brown filly Tandrail, ridden by Martin. Three horses ran one mile.

The race for the September Nursery Handicap was won by the Duke of Portland's two-year-old bay filly St. Vigila, by St. Simon-Wakeful. Lord William Beresford's two-year-old chestnut filly Etolle, ridden by Sloan, was not placed. Twelve horses ran five furlongs. The betting was 6 to 4 against Etolle.

The race for the North Surrey Handicap was won by Sir John Thursby's six-year-old horse Palmerston. J. Collins's three-year-old horse Delivery, on which J. Reiff had the mount, was second. R. A. Oswald's three-year-old chestnut colt Barnhourrie was third. Three horses ran one mile and five furlongs.

GOOD PRICES AT EASTON SALE.

Gideon & Daly, William Beverley, and Dr. Sheppard, who sold some of their horses in training in the Easton paddocks at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, found a ready market for their stock, for bidders were numerous and the bidding was spirited. Most of the animals offered were from the Holmdel farm, in New Jersey, of Messrs. Gideon & Daly, and some of them were good stake winners this year. A bay filly by His Highness-Carrie C., a full sister to Jean Beraud, was purchased by John Morris for George Long, the purchase price being $3,050.

The highest price of the sale was reached when His Royal Highness, the best bred winner the stable has had this season, was offered. Several of the prominent owners were after the colt, but P. J. Dwyer secured him for $8,000. Premature, who has been backed repeatedly during the season for a killing, but who is as yet a maiden, went to W. Midgley for $2,800. A chestnut yearling colt, by His Highness-Vage, went to W. Hendrie for $1,500, and A. J. Joyner purchased a yearling colt by His Highness-Lilita II., probably for Pierre Lorillard, for $1,800.

The summaries of the sale are as follows:

Belle of Holmdel, b. f., 4 years, by His Highness-Wishing Well, by Roseberry; F. Du Ruiz	$800
Florence Clarke, b. f., 3 years, by His Highness-Dear Louise, by Darebin; M. Clancy.	800
Intrusive, ch. c., 4 years, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, by Sterling; Stephen L. Hommedieu.	1,900
Affect, br. f., 2 years, by His Highness-Eosile, by Eothen; W. L. Powers	3,025
Premature, (brother of Rare Perfume,) b. c., 2 years, by His Highness-Early Blossom, by Pizarro; W. Midgley	2,300
His Royal Highness, (brother to High Degree,) ch. c., 2 years, by His Highness-Nettie, by Neptune; P. J. Dwyer	8,000
Erwin, ch. c., 2 years, by His Highness-Vage, by Hindoo; David Gideon	1,000
Hesper, b. f., 2 years, by His Highness-Alhada, by Spendthrift; David Gideon	1,500
Princeling, b. c., 2 years, by His Highness-Miss Longstreet, by Longfellow; Louis Stuart	600
Prince Richard, b. c., 2 years, by His Highness-Louisette, by Glenely; Louis Stuart	1,000
Donna Rosa, b. f., 2 years, by His Highness-Rosa H., by Himyar; F. A. Gardner.	200
Dunce, ch. f., 2 years, by Ludwig-Tarantella, by The Ill-Used; W. Hendrie	475
Minisink, br. f., 2 years, by His Highness-Miss Fordham, by Falsetto; E. L. Graves.	400
Liebe, b. f., 2 years, by Ludwig-Loo, by Kinglike; F. A. Gardner	550
Kitchener, b. c., 2 years, by Himyar-Lady Agnes by St. Blaise; Sydney Paget	2,700
Swamp Angel, ch. m., 5 years, by Magnetizer-Rushlight, by Friar Rush; Mr. Miller.	400
Chestnut colt, yearling, by His Highness-Vage, by Hindoo; W. Hendrie	1,500
Brown colt, yearling, by His Highness-Lilita II., by Hindoo; A. J. Joyner	1,800
Bay or brown colt, yearling, by His Highness-Miss Fordham, by Falsetto; David Gideon	600
Bay filly, yearling, (sister to Jean Beraud,) by His Highness-Carrie C., by Sensation; John Morris	3,050

Raid on Charter Oak Bookmakers.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 2.—Secretary Thrasher of the Law and Order League superintended a raid on the bookmakers at Charter Oak Park to-day. The races had been declared off on account of the rain and no business was done, but six men were arrested on the charge of poolselling. The accused are George Hill, S. Conrad, Frank Herdic, Samuel A. Stout, Samuel S. Glasson, and William Riley. Each was held for trial in $2,400 bonds.

Goodwin's Official Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Official Turf, No. 10, which has just been issued, will be found by racegoers to be a handy reference book. It contains a record of the races at Brighton Beach, Saratoga, and all the Western tracks, and of the races run at Sheepshead Bay up to Sept. 1.

ON MARINE AND FIELD LINKS.

Two contests were played yesterday by the golfing members of the Marine and Field Club on the links near Bath Beach. E. H. Kinney won the regular club handicap in a net score of 87 strokes, while the sixth contest for the President's Cup brought out six competitors. The players and scores in the two events were:

								Gross.	H'p.	Net.
E. H. Kinney—										
Out	6	5	5	5	4	5	8	—48		
In	6	4	5	6	5	6	8	9—54—102	15	89
H. B. Boyd—										
Out	5	6	5	5	4	5	12	7—56		
In	5	6	4	4	4	6	6	6—47—103	14	89
L. H. Smith—										
Out	6	6	5	5	4	6	8	9—55		
In	6	5	5	8	6	5	8	8—58—113	15	88

SIXTH CONTEST FOR PRESIDENT'S CUP.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.	Total Points Won.
N. M. Garland	109	15	94	6
H. G. Plimpton	109	15	94	6
F. H. Wilkins	103	13	90	5
W. H. Clapp	116	31	85	5
H. P. Curtis	88	7	81	5
A. P. Clapp	85	7	78	4

Those who did not compete in this period, but have points from other periods are: Percy S. Mallett, 4; C. C. Lockwood, 4; C. Treller, 3; Thomas Finlay, 3; McC, Biddle, 1; P. Fletcher, 1; F. B. Fiske, 1.

WINDORA BEATS GRAYLING.

The special regatta at Larchmont yesterday was a failure so far as numbers went, owing to the weather. Eight classes were to start. Fourteen entries had been handed in. Starting time was set for 11:30 o'clock, but the two boats that did start did not cross the line until 12:25 P. M., with the wind from the east and very light.

The summaries:

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ted Time.
Grayling	12:25:01	1:42:20	1:17:20	1:16:18
Windora	12:25:00	1:33:30	1:08:30	1:08:30

As Windora's racing length is 2.27 feet more than Grayling's, she allowed the latter 1 minute and 2 seconds, beating her on corrected time by 7 minutes 48 seconds.

H. W. Warner, the Grayling's present owner, will refit her for next season.

Baseball Notes.

The exhibition game scheduled to be played at Orange, N. J., yesterday between the Brooklyns and Orange Athletics was postponed on account of wet grounds.

***

The Dreadnaught Athletic Club nine and the All-Cuban team will play at the grounds of the New York Catholic Protectory at Van Nest to-morrow afternoon.

***

Foster of Columbia University will pitch for the West New York Field Club this afternoon at Weehawken against the Fort Jervis Club. Tierney, formerly of the Fordham College nine, will be Foster's opponent.

SPORTING GOODS.

Charles Daly GUNS.

The most gun for the money. For twenty-five years we have taken and sold the entire product of the Charles Daly factory. You have seen these guns—have friends who own and shoot them; probably shoot one yourself. Have you ever known the owner of a "Daly" to be dissatisfied with his gun?

Nothing cheap or mean or hurried enters into the construction of the Daly gun. The raw material of gun manufacture is too cheap to risk a reputation on a faulty piece of steel, weighing, perhaps, half an ounce, or on an imperfect barrel or piece of wood

The Charles Daly guns are made by trained, patient gunsmiths, some of whom have worked in the Daly factory for thirty and more years. They are *hand made*, with the same care and pride on the part of the maker exercised by the old-fashioned cabinetmaker—the sort of workmanship that makes a grandmother's sideboard the priceless heirloom of to-day.

PRICES—$125, $140, $185, $225, $275, $325, $375, in 10, 12, 16, and 20 gauges—all weights.

Over *one thousand hammerless guns* in stock this week. Prices range from $20 to $375. All the best makers, American and foreign, are represented.

Over *five thousand hammer guns* from $8 to $50.

The gun-proud man will do well to purchase his guns now, when stocks are full and his particular needs and tastes can be satisfied.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,

302-304 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

MORE FEVER AT KEY WEST

Five New Cases Reported to Jacksonville Yesterday.

NAVAL STATION ABANDONED

State Officials Hinder Removal of Troops—Surgeon McClanahan Ill—To Open a Detention Camp.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 2.—Advices from Key West report the death of W. D. Pate, one of the cases diagnosed yesterday as yellow fever, making the third death since the announcement of the disease. Five new cases were also announced.

State Health Officer Dr. Porter passed through Jacksonville on his way to the Island City, and will reach there at noon to-morrow. He wired from here to-day asking Dr. Wyman of the United States Marine Hospital Service to establish a patrol around the island to prevent emigration, and suggesting that the Government help in maintaining a detention camp at Miami. He also wired to Dr. Sweting, giving specific directions of caution in maintaining the quarantine at Key West.

He expressed the opinion that the disease is widespread in Key West, as the cases announced are in different parts of the city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The War Department is making every effort to secure the removal of the two batteries of artillery garrisoned at Key West, but has so far been unable to do so because of the strict quarantine drawn by the Florida State officials.

Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has undertaken to secure the removal of the troops. If he succeeds the soldiers will be taken directly from the wharf at Tampa on board train to Atlanta and placed at Fort McPherson. Otherwise the War Department will be obliged to send a Government transport to Key West and bring the men North.

Another plan contemplated is to have the garrison taken to Savannah, and the department is now endeavoring to make arrangements to that end.

The Navy Department was advised during the day that the naval tug Potomac had left Key West for Portsmouth, N. H., and the tug Nezinscot for Port Royal. They carried all the naval garrison at Key West, save a few caretakers and the naval surgeon, Dr. McClanahan, whose case looks suspicious.

The Marine Hospital Service is making preparations to open the detention camp at Mullet Key, Florida, in view of the presence of yellow fever at Key West. Assistant Surgeon Corput is in charge of the camp. He will be assisted by Assistant Surgeon Carter. Dr. George A. Sheldon, and Hospital Steward Peck. Advices received at the Marine Hospital Bureau up to a late hour this afternoon indicate no new cases and no deaths since the one of Friday night. The first intimation of the disease at Key West was received by Dr. Wyman on Thursday night. He at once directed Surgeon Carter, at Havana, to proceed to Key West. The latter secured a tugboat, and this morning announced his arrival, by telegraph.

Surgeon General Wyman has wired to Dr. McAdam to prepare a list of people who have left Key West within the last two weeks. He made the same request of the Plant Line of steamers on the west coast and the Flagler Line of steamers on the east coast. As soon as these names are received, the authorities at the places of destination will be notified in order that persons from Key West may be kept under observation for ten days.

As Key West is under strict quarantine, arrangements will be provided for delivering mails and necessary supplies on floats some distance from the shore.

Surgeon Carter reports that the troops at Key West have been isolated and quarantined in their barracks since the first report of yellow fever.

Surgeon G. M. Magruder has been ordered from Memphis to Port Tampa to supervise the operations of the service from that point. Acting Assistant Surgeon Altree of Tampa City in the meantime is meeting vessels arriving at Port Tampa and keeping close watch on all communication from Key West.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. G. Stimpson has been ordered from Old Point to Miami to represent the service on the east coast.

Col. F. B. Jones, in charge of the United States transport service at the Army Building in this city, received a telephone message from the authorities at Washington yesterday morning calling his attention to the published rumors of an outbreak of yellow fever at Key West, Fla. On receipt of the message Col. Jones decided to delay the loading of the transport Burnside, which was to have commenced this morning. The Burnside was to have carried supplies to San Juan, Puerto Rico. The transport now awaits any possibility of its being dispatched to Key West to take away the 225 artillerymen there.

NEW ORLEANS NOT ALARMED.

One Case Causes No Fear—Merchants Vexed by Quarantine.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—The report of one fatal case of yellow fever in New Orleans has caused no excitement here and no exodus from the city, but there is considerable vexation in the business community over the quarantine by the surrounding towns. For a week at least it seems likely that Texas and Alabama will be closed against New Orleans freight, involving a heavy loss in current business.

Dr. Sanders of Mobile is quoted as saying there are two cases in this city. One of these is the Adolph boy, who died yesterday, the other is a suspicious case, now convalescent and in no danger of death. The State Board of Health has been called in session to-day to consider the situation.

The health authorities are confident that they will be able to prevent any spread of the disease and their success in the early part of the Summer in stamping out the disease when one case was reported has had a good effect upon the public mind.

INDIANA TOWN EXCITED.

Many People Exposed to Yellow Fever in Sandborn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Vincennes, Ind., says: "The little town of Sandborn, Ind., north of that city, is wild with excitement over the death of Henry Wagoner, the young soldier who died with yellow fever yesterday.

"It was learned to-night that the orders given by the Board of Health had not been heeded and that the body of Wagoner had not been buried or the house quarantined and that many persons not aware of the facts had been exposed to contagion.

When these facts became known, Dr. Becker, Secretary of the County Board of Health, telegraphed Constable Russell to see that the body of the victim was buried and that a strict quarantine was placed upon the house and all those exposed to the disease. Dr. Becker went to Sandborn on the first train to see that the order was enforced.

It is said to have been a genuine case of yellow fever.

Cornelius Felton Memorial Window.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—A memorial window in memory of Cornelius Conway Felton, who was President of Harvard College from 1860 to 1862, is a recent addition to Memorial Hall at Cambridge. It was erected by Mr. Felton's son at a cost of $6,000.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rothschild

FULTON ST., CORNER HOYT.

New York, 58 West 14th St.
Paris, Rue Ambroise Thomas.

Importing and Manufacturing Retailer.

ADVANCED FALL and WINTER STYLES in TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, MILLINERY MATERIALS, ENGLISH ROUND HATS, etc., are now ready and constantly arriving.

A few remaining MOURNING HATS and BONNETS, which will look seasonable all Winter, at HALF PRICE.

GOLF and SCHOOL HATS!

Neither in Brooklyn nor Manhattan will you find such a wonderfully complete assortment of these Hats. NONE BUT the BEST FUR FELT sold by us. Wool Felts find no place in our establishments. An assortment of very fine Hats for school or ordinary wear, that should be sold at from 1.94 to 3.48, will go at

95c., 1.25, & 1.50.

OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY.

New Pianos For Rent.

We Manufacture All of Our

PIANOS

and rent only new high grade instruments, that are "musically perfect" and "artistically beautiful," with all modern improvements, including practice attachment.

Special Pianos for teachers, vocalists, etc.

Reduced Prices.

We will make special low prices for a term of six months, or longer.

Our Many Patrons, now renting, can take advantage of our REDUCED PRICES by applying at office and signing new contract.

The STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms.
(Entire building, four floors,)
536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.
Look for the name STERLING.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

EIGHT MEN TO LIFT PATIENT.

Plight of Charles Holmes, Musician, Who Weighs 400 Pounds.

A trombone player, weighing 400 pounds, suffering from a stroke of paralysis, was removed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He is Charles Holmes, thirty-four years of age, of Jersey City.

Holmes sustained the paralytic stroke some days ago, and he was taken to the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary J. Parker, at 347 West Thirty-ninth Street. His condition, it was thought, would improve if he could be under the eyes of a physician constantly, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A Roosevelt Hospital ambulance carried Holmes to the east side. Eight men were required to lift him from the ambulance and carry him into the reception room of the hospital. Then both doors of the elevator had to be opened to get him on the car. In the ward to which he was taken two cots were lashed together and braced especially to sustain the man's weight.

Soon after Holmes entered the place the authorities recalled the fact that it is a rule of the institution that all persons, to become inmates of the hospital, must have been residents of the city for a year. As Holmes comes from Jersey City, the rule bars him. Nothing was done yesterday about the matter, but it was decided that if he were not removed by his friends, he would have to be taken to the City Hospital.

THE OLYMPIA'S ASSIGNMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A question which has never been discussed, but which is already interesting many people, is that of the duty to which the Olympia will be assigned after the Dewey ceremonies in New York. It is reported that she will succeed the New York as flagship of the home station, but she will undoubtedly require some overhauling before she is ready for service again.

The Olympia has never been attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, a thing which cannot be said of many vessels in the navy. She had never been out of the Pacific Ocean and the Asiatic seas until she left Manila on her present voyage.

PRICE OF PIG IRON ADVANCES.

Selling at Birmingham at $17.50 Per Ton and May Go to $20.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 2.—Pig iron to-day advanced to $17.50 per ton for No. 1 foundry, which is an advance over a week ago of $1. Even conservative iron men admit that $20 iron is a practical certainty. Large offers for No. 2 foundry, the second grade for delivery in January, February, and March at $17 per ton were declined to-day.

The coke market is enjoying an unprecedented boom and is stronger in every way than it has ever been known to be in the Birmingham district. The furnaces are booked ahead for months to come, and immediate delivery on current orders is secured only on highest market prices.

Speedway Sale of Trotters.

The annual Speedway sale of trotters and pacers which Hedges, Seaman & Co. will hold on Wednesday and Thursday nights at the American Horse Exchange will bring into the sales ring about fifty head of fast light-harness horses. Among the animals with records are Prince T., 2:13¼; Cheerful Alcy, 2:13¾; Sir Eld, 2:14¾; Daylight, 2:16¼; Miss Creighton, 2:21¼; Santos, 2:21¼; Steed, 2:22½; Maple Leaf, 2:23¾; Nellie Bly, 2:25¾; Lent, 2:26¼; Trump Consul, 2:27¾, and Alfred C., 2:31¼.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Store Closed To-Morrow, Labor Day. Goods Mentioned Below Will Be on Sale Tuesday, September 5.

The China and Glassware Event of the Year.

In the selling of China and Glassware it is simply impossible for any other concern to seriously compete with us, for no other retail establishment in America has the facilities that we possess for gathering the world's best of these wares.

We have our *own Potteries* at Limoges, France; Rudolstadt, Thuringia, and at Steinschonau and Carlsbad, Bohemia.

We have our *own Glass Cutting Works* in Manhattan Borough, at 535 West 59th Street, where the admittedly finest cut glass in the world is produced.

We have our *own Decorating Works* at Jersey City, N. J., and we can, therefore, reproduce any desired decoration or can furnish original and exclusive designs for hotels, steamship and railroad companies or private use.

We have a *wholesale establishment* at 42, 44 and 46 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough.

Because of these facilities our assortments are unequalled in extent and variety. Each design we show has an exclusive individuality and beauty. There is nothing commonplace in our entire collection.

These advantages also enable us to eliminate all middlemen's profits (which usually are large) from our prices, not only on goods of our own make, but on those of all the other famous makers of the world.

Under such conditions it goes without saying that the opportunities we can and do constantly offer are unapproachable.

This season, however, we propose to eclipse all previous records for great value giving and great stocks. And as an earnest of our determination we will inaugurate TUESDAY a sale of

China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, Clocks, Etc.,

which we know will create a veritable sensation, even among our regular standbys, accustomed as they are to expect the unusual from us. The savings we will afford you will be

One-Fourth to a Half of the Regular Prices.

Of course with our vast assortments it is only possible to enumerate a small fraction of the items included in this sale, but those we mention will aptly illustrate the economy of the occasion and will undoubtedly prove an incentive to further investigation.

It will be impossible for us to fill mail or telephone orders for any of the following goods:

China.

200 French China Dinner Sets from the celebrated Haviland factories in Limoges; all the latest productions, very tastefully decorated and heavily trimmed with gold; complete service for 12 people; have been marked for this sale only at, per set.....$16.75

250 of decorated Carlsbad China Dinner Sets will be sold in separate pieces for less than the price of plain white china. They all are in the newest shapes and latest decorations; just a suggestion of the variety and prices follow:

Individual Butter Plates	3c. ea.
Preserve Plates	5c. ea.
Soup Plates	8c. ea.
Large Meat Platters	69c. ea.
Medium Meat Platters	39c. ea.
Small Meat Platters	19c. ea.
Large Soup Tureens	79c. ea.
Pickle Dishes	11c. ea.
Covered Butters	33c. ea.
Cups and Saucers	19c. ea.
Tea Plates	6c. ea.

Two of our leading open stock patterns—fancy decorated china—one the celebrated ROYAL BLUE EGLANTINE pattern, the other a pink carnation and yellow floral design, very heavily trimmed with gold, will be closed out at a decided reduction from our already very low prices.

In the Royal Blue Eglantine Pattern:

Preserves, were $5.45 doz., go at, ea. 23c
Bread and Butters, were $6.00 doz., go at.....25c
Plates, 2 sizes, were $8.50 doz., go at, each.....35c
Chocolate Jugs and Cracker Jars, were $2.25 each, go at, each.....$1.13

In the Pink Carnation and Yellow Flower Designs:

Covered Butters, were 87c., go at.....44c
Tea Pots, Sugars, and Creams, were $1.50, go at, per set.....75c
Chocolate Jugs, were $1.09, go at.....55c
Platters, 3 sizes, were $3.50 doz., go at, each.....15c
Cake Plates, were 89c. each, at.....45c

500 Decorated Carlsbad China Condensed Milk Holders, in very pretty floral decorations with gold, go at.....19c

Lamps and Gas Globes.

2,000 etched and imitation cut glass Gas Globes, 4 and 5 inch sizes, regularly sold from 15c. to 39c.; go at.....9c

100 Decorated Banquet Lamp Globes, 9 inch size, in assorted floral decorations, regularly sold at 97c.; go at.....49c

About 100 Porcelain Table Lamps, complete with 9 inch decorated globe to match, regularly sold at $1.69; go complete at.....89c

75 new shaped, tall and squat, Porcelain Banquet Lamps, best central draught burners, complete with 10 and 11 inch decorated globes to match, value $4.50 to $8.00; go at.....$2.98 and $3.98

Cut Glass.

500 doz. deep cut glass Water Tumblers, good value at 35c. each, for this sale.....19c

Rich deep cut glass Water Bowls, regularly sold at $4.25, go at.....$2.97

Rich deep cut glass Spoon Holders, regularly sold at $4.00, go at.....$2.98

Rich deep cut glass Salad Bowls, regularly sold at $6.98, go at.....$4.98

Rich deep cut glass Berry or Nut Bowls, regularly sold at $5.25, go at $3.25

Rich deep cut glass Salad Bowls, regularly sold at $9.75, go at.....$6.90

Rich deep cut glass Decanters, full quart size, regularly sold at $5.98, go at.....$3.98

Rich deep cut glass Water Pitchers, regularly sold at $13.50, go at.....$9.50

Rich deep cut glass Cracker Jars, with plate, regularly sold at $16.25, go at.....$10.97

Rich deep cut glass Punch Bowls, regularly sold at $23.75, go at.....$10.75

A lot of deep cut glass Salts and Peppers, with sterling silver tops, will be sold at, each.....33c

Bric-a-Brac, Jardinieres and Umbrella Stands.

10,000 Vases of Royal Bonn, Crown Rudolstadt, and Teplitz wares will be sold at one-half the actual cost of importation. These goods must be seen to be appreciated, as mere figures cannot give you a correct idea of their beauty, desirability, and remarkable cheapness. Prices range from 17c. to $3.25.

We will also place on sale about 100 pieces of choice Bric-a-Brac, including Royal Worcester, Royal Vienna, and Sevres, hand-painted Rudolstadt wares, also Dresden Candelabras and Centres, French Bon Bons and Mirrors, Mosaic Plaques, etc., at one-half of the marked prices.

1,000 Jardinieres, assorted shapes and colors, some stippled with gold, others in solid and variegated colors, sizes 8-9, 10-12 inch, go at less than cost of manufacture.....25c., 49c., 89c., and $1.19

100 blue and white Japanese Umbrella Stands, regular price $1.49, go at.....79c

Crockery.

200 English porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in one of the latest floral decorations, worth $8.25 set, will go at.....$5.75

A lot of covered stone Butter and Preserving Jars, in two sizes, at about half price.....19c and 25c

1,000 pieces of yellow ware, consisting of large Pudding Dishes and Pie Plates, will be sold at, each.....6c

300 white porcelain covered Slop Jars, with bale hand

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE SCHOOL FIXINGS.

A. D. MATTHEWS & SONS.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL GARMENTS.

OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED, AS USUAL, LABOR DAY.

Business Experience Shows Our Small Profit System Keeps Our Prices the Lowest. Brooklyn Borough Leads in Lowest Price for Reliable Goods from All the Leading Markets of the World. Every Department of Our Store Will Have, Commencing Tuesday A. M., Something of Sufficient Advantage to Attract That Will Pay to Come from a Long Distance to Have a Share Of.

Cotton Dress Fabrics.

For Tuesday and Wednesday a 5c. sale, comprising an immense amount of fabrics suitable for present use.

We shall have three bargain tables in Cotton Department full to overflowing with VALUES NEVER BEFORE EQUALED EITHER HERE OR ELSEWHERE, all at **5c.** a yard.

36-inch PERCALE, in great variety, DRESS GINGHAMS, SEERSUCKERS, DRAPERY, CHINTZ, COTTON DUCK, MADRAS and PERCALINE SKIRTINGS.

Some of the above worth up to 12½c. and 15c. per yard; none less than **8c.**

Dress Goods on Bargain Table.

A Special Offering of Wool Goods, Suitable for Children's School Dresses, various sorts, comprising plaids and various neat fancy effects, most of which retail usually at from 39c. to 50c. a yard; now **29c.** a yard.

LINENS.

Bleached Table Damask, 64 inches wide, 65c. a yard.
Bleached Table Damask, 72 inches wide, 90c. a yard.
Unbleached Table Damask, 60 inches wide, 50c. a yard.
Hemstitched Open-work Bureau Scarfs, $1.00; value, $1.75.
Extra Heavy Turkish Towels, 10c., 12½c. and 15c.
Heavy All-linen Towels, 22x24, 19c.

WHITE GOODS.

Fine Checked Nainsooks, 4c., 7½c. and 10c.
40-inch Apron Lawns, satin stripe, 10c. a yard.

Blankets and Quilts.

Crochet Quilts, hemmed, full size, 65c.; value, 85c.
Crochet Quilts, hemmed, full size, 98c.; value, $1.25.
11-4 All-Wool Blankets, $3.48; value, $4.50.

DOMESTICS.

36-inch Unbleached Muslin, 4c.
36-inch Bleached Muslin, heavy quality, 5c.
Fine Pillow Cases, 45x36, 8c.
Extra Fine Pillow Cases, 45x36, 10c.

SHIRT WAISTS.

One entire line of White and Colored Waists, marked down to close, extra value, 48c., 98c., $1.25, and $1.98.

PETTICOATS.

Colored Petticoats, dark colors, umbrella ruffles, special, 58c.
Dark Sateen and Pretty Stripe Petticoats, deep umbrella ruffle, new Fall goods, special at 98c.

WRAPPERS.

Cambric and Lawn Wrappers, assorted styles and colors, special for Tuesday, 38c., 68c., 98c.

Children's School Aprons.

Children's Lawn Aprons, pretty styles, trimmed with Embroidery, 38c., 48c., 58c., 68c.
Infants' Embroidered Silk Caps, with full ruche, 48c.
Infants' Long Bedford Cord Coats, trimmed with ribbon and braid, $1.98.

MUSLIN GOWNS.

Muslin Gowns, with tucked yoke, cambric ruffle, also embroidery trimmed, 48c., 58c., 68c.
Cambric and Nainsook Gowns, neatly trimmed with embroidery and tucks, 88c., 98c., $1.25.
White Lawn Aprons, plain and stripes, 19c. and 25c.
Gingham Aprons, full size, 9c. each, three for 25c., $1.00 a dozen.

CLOTHING.

Boys' School Clothes.

All Wool Double-breasted Suits.

At $1.44, good suits, worth $2.25—ages 3 to 8.
At $1.94, better suits, worth $3.00—ages 3 to 8.
At $2.84, best suits, worth $4.00—ages 7 to 15.

Boys' Vests Suits, $3.98.

3 pieces of Strictly All Wool, materials about six different mixtures, ages 10 to 16, actual worth $6.00, at..... $3.98

All Wool Knee Pants, 49c.

Best value we've offered at this price. Strictly all wool materials, large assortment of mixtures, ages 3 to 15.

Men's Derbys, 95c. and $1.44.

IN BROWN AND BLACK; THEY'RE REGULAR $1.90 and $2.50 GRADE.

CHINA.

A Few China Tet Sets,

one or two pieces missing, were $8.98; now..... $5.98

50 Tea Sets, 56 pieces, assorted decorations, regular, $3.98; now $2.98.
35 Tea Sets, violet decorations, 56 pieces, regular, $4.25; now $3.25.
American China Dinner Sets, 115 pieces, decoration flowers, regular $25.00; special, $16.98.
50 Decorated Toilet Sets, $1.59 each.
200 Decorated Jardiniers, 19c. each.
100 Decorated Jardiniers, 25c. each.
China Saucers, decorated, 5c.
China Plates, decorated, 10c. Usual price double.

FURNITURE.

Ladies' Desks at HALF PRICE.

Purchased a quantity of DESKS at our offer, piano polished solid oak, mahogany finish and curly birch, usual price would be $6.00; special while they last

$2.98.

LARGE SOLID OAK BOOKCASE, 72 inches high, 42 inches wide, four adjustable shelves, two drawers in bottom, oval French bevel mirror on top, special..... $9.98

300 PIANO POLISHED GOLDEN OAK AND MAHOGANY FINISHED ROCKERS, saddle or cobbler seats, very comfortable, fine made Rocker, special,

$2.98.

Only 50 of this style Polished, Solid Oak or MAHOGANY-FINISHED TABLES, some with brass feet, size 27x27 inch tops, usual price $4.00; special..... $1.98

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hose at, a pair.... 12½c
Ladies' Full Regular made Hose at, a pair... 19c
Ladies' Black Hose, double soles, high-spliced heels, all white feet, or split soles, at, a pair..... 21c
Children's Fine Quality Ribbed Hose, subject to slight imperfections; regular 25c. value, for..... 12½c
Children's Fine Quality Ribbed, Fast Black Hose, at..... 19c
Boys' Extra Heavy Black Ribbed Hose, with double knee, heel and toe, at..... 25c
All sizes from 6 to 10 inches.

SHOE STORE.

BOYS', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S Reliable Footwear for SCHOOL or Street Wear.

Our Boys' and Youths' Steel Shod Shoes are the most serviceable made, built for experts of selected leathers, seams all reinforced, Texas oak, tanned soles and all little fixings that make them suitable for the hard wear given them, in calfskin with broad or medium round toe shapes, stitched extension soles and calf tips, sizes 12 to 2, $1.79; sizes 2 1-2 to 5 1-2, $1.98.

Misses' and Children's Dongola Kid-skin, Button and Lace, Spring Heel Shoes, opera and full round toe shapes, patent leather and kid tips, solid, serviceable, and dressy, street or school shoes at a low price; sizes 8½ to 11, 98c.; sizes 11½ to 2, $1.23.

Boys' Man-fashion Spring Heel, Black Vici Kid Lace Shoes, broad extension edges, oak soles, medium bulldog toes, guaranteed to stand hard usage, actual retail value $2.00 a pair; sizes 8½ to 13½, at $1.35 a pair.

Misses' and Children's Soft Vici Kid Button Shoes, McKay sewed flexible soles, opera and broad toe shapes, patent leather tipped, very comfortable, serviceable, and dressy.

SIZES 6 to 8, 98c. SIZES 8½ to 11, $1.23. SIZES 11½ to 2, $1.48.

Babies' Kid Shoes, turned soles, patent leather tips, 49c. a pair.
Babies' Red Kid Shoes, turned soles, sizes 2 to 6, 73c. a pair.
Babies' Patent Leather Shoes, cloth tops, turned soles, sizes 2 to 6, 98c.
Babies' Whalebone Corset Shoes for weak ankles, $1.35 a pair.

Women's $5.00 Patent Leather Lace Shoes, at $2.85 a Pair.

Women's Best French Patent Leather Satin de Lain Cloth Top Lace Shoes. The toe shapes are the medium bulldog and the stylish round, they have silk-worked eyelet stays, hand-sewed soles, new straight tips, they are examples of best possible attainments in up-to-date shoemaking, everything about them is of the best; $5.00 is the regular every-day price of them. Sizes are 3 to 7, widths A, B, C and D; to close them out we have marked them for Tuesday at, per pair..... $2.85

Ribbed Underwear.

Ladies' Vests, low neck, wing sleeves, at 15c.; two for 25c.
Ladies' Vests, low neck, sleeveless, lace trimming, 5c.
Children's Vests, low neck, sleeveless, lace trimmed, at 5c.
Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers, for fall wear, white and gray, at 50c. each.

MATTHEWS' SEWING MACHINES.

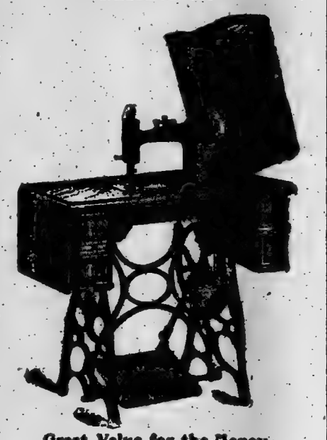

Great Value for the Money.

2-Drawer Machine, $17.39.
4-Drawer Machine, $18.64.
4-Drawer, drop head, cabinet finish machine, $21.84.

SUNDRIES.

Round Clothes Hampers, 69c. each.
Japanese Work Basket, 10c. each.
Japanese Scrap Baskets, 49c. each.
Table Mat Sets, (6 in set,) 15c.
50 2-Burner Gas Stoves to close out at 89c. each.
50 Gas Stove Ovens, 89c. each.
Gas Ranges at special prices.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS,

complete line of patterns, 3 and 3½ yards long at 89c., 95c., 98c., $1.25, $1.35, $1.75, and up to $2.98 a pair, worth from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. more.

White Irish Point Curtains, special values, at $3.98, $4.98, $4.89, $5.98, $6.75, and $6.98.

Ruffled Swiss Curtains, 3 yards long, in about 8 different styles, for this sale only, at $1.10 per pair.

Colored Ruffled Swiss Curtains, 3 yards long, in 7 different colorings, for this sale to close at 89c. a pair; former price, $1.25.

Tapestry Portieres, special prices for the week, full line of colors, at $1.98, $2.50, $3.98, $4.75, $5.50, and $5.98 a pair.

Tapestry Couch Covers, in Roman, Bagdad, and Turkish effects, special, at $2.49 and $2.98 each.

Tapestry Table Covers, all sizes, at extraordinarily low prices.

500 Japanese 4-fold Screens, 5 feet 8 inches high, in black and gold, regular price, $4.98; for this sale, at $2.98 each.

Shades Made to Order.
Lace Curtains Cleaned.
Furniture Re-upholstered.
Drapery work a specialty—Get our estimate.

Upholstery Dept., 2d Floor.

BOOKS.

"Lay of the Last Minstrel," novel edition, paper, 12c.; complete in cloth, 55c.
Outline History of Rome, 15c.
Outline History of England, 25c.
Green's History of English People, 5 vols. in set, 74c.
Universal School Satchel, with pencil box combined, 48c.
Scholar's Companion, 5c. and 10c.
Assorted Colored Blotters, 25 in package, 3c. a package.

Mothers, do not waste time covering your children's books with cloth, when we can furnish you the patent paper cover for 2c., 3c., and 4c., assorted sizes.

To each person purchasing Stationery or School Fixings to the amount of 25c. and upwards, we will present

FREE A NEW JAPANESE RULER.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

We have devoted a large space for the children for their School Supplies, which are now ready. Main Floor, Front

Blank Books, single lines, 32 pages, 1c.; 60 pages, 2c.; 96 pages, 3c.; 120 pages, 4c.
Blank Books, double lines, 32 pages, 1c.; 60 pages, 2c.; 96 pages, 3c.; 120 pages, 4c.
Blank Books, German ruling, 72 pages, 3c.
Blank Books, vertical writing, 72 pages, 4c.
Composition Books, 4c. and 5c.
College Books, ruled and plain, 10c., 15c., 18c., and 24c.
Board Covered Composition Books, 4c., 6c., 8c., and 10c.
National Separate Leaf Note Book, with filler, all sizes, commercial packet letter legal, 23c. up.
Special lot of Extra Quality Ledgers, with leather sides and corners, 200 pages, 39c.; 250 pages, 49c.; 300 pages, 75c.; 400 pages, 98c.; 500 pages, $1.25.
Cedar Lead Pencils, 3c. a dozen, up.
Special lot of Fine Quality Lead Pencils, hexagon and round, 12c. dozen.
Lead Pencils, with rubber tops, 6c. a dozen up.
Paper Lead Pencils, 1c., 2c., 3c., and 4c.
Dixon High School Pencils, 3c. each; 32c. a dozen.
Faber Drawing Lead Pencils, fine quality, all grades, 8c.
Pen Holders, 3c. a dozen up.
Pen Holders, fine finish, 1c. to 10c. each.
Erasers, 1c. up to 19c., according to styles.
Automatic Pencils, with lead, 2c. each.
Compasses, 1c., 5c., 8c., 18c., 25c.
Hard Wood Rulers, plain, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., brass edge.
Crayons, ½ dozen in box, 1c. up to 8c. a box.
Imported Raphael Crayons, high colors, one dozen in box, 5c.; two dozen in box, 10c.
Numeral Frames, 25c. and 29c.
Antiseptic Slates, no moisture required, 14c., 15c., and 17c.
Slate Cleaners, 1c. each.
Blackboard Erasers, 5c., 8c., 10c., and 12c.
Geographical Globes, 19c. up to $7.50.
Wooden Slate Pencils, 4c. a dozen.
Soapstone Pencils, 25c a box; 39c. a box.
Special lot of Writing Tablets, for lead pencils, letter size, 5c.
Ink Tablets, fine quality, ruled and plain, linen wove finish, octavo packed, and letter size, 5c. to 24c.
Chamois Pen Wipers, 3c. each, 4c. and 5c. each.
Fancy Pen Wipers, 8c. up.
A large assortment of Pencil Boxes, neat designs, 3c., 4c., 5c., and 8c. and upwards.
Japanese Pencil Boxes, 8c. and up.
Foiner Carry-alls, 15c. each.
Eagle Fountain Pen, 8c.
Black Rubber Fountain Pen, with filler, 25c.
Dictionaries, such as Webster's, 32,000 words, 11c.; Standard Family, 40,000 words, 29c.; High School, 98c.; Academic, $1.49; Webster Collegiate, indexed cloth, $2.69; cheap at $3.75.
Funk & Wagnalls', indexed, $8.98; not indexed, $7.98.
Rand & McNally's Atlas, $1.85.
Encyclopedia, with maps, for school use, two volumes in set, $1.00.

MATTING.

A line of extra fine Japanese Cotton Warp Matting, at $7.85 and $10.95 a roll; were $10.00 and $15.00 a roll of 40 yards.

CARPETS,

Linoleums and Oilcloths.

Great success at the opening of our fall season shows the keen buyer appreciates a good opportunity. That values are right the rush in our workroom tells the story. The coming week will be more economizing to all in the standard we set of high-class goods at LOWEST PRICES.

1,200 yards of the Celebrated Lowell Axminster, at $1.04 a yard; regular value, $1.50.

Ten-wire Tapestry Brussels, at 58c. a yard; regular price, 85c. a yard.

Linoleums for your kitchen and halls, we especially recommend as a superior article to wear. We can show large lines, both imported and domestic, in inlaid and printed goods. Would especially call your attention to the carpet designs in the inlaid linoleums.

Oilcloth in all widths and qualities.

The best grade, No. 1, at 40c. a yard; worth 50c.

STRONG SILVERWARE ATTRACTIONS.

SILVER TABLEWARE.

Quadruple-plated Fruit Stands, beautiful designs, manufactured expressly for US, with imported rose pink fluted glass dish, special $1.98; regular value, $3.69.

Quadruple-plated Footed Fern Dishes, newest designs, special, at $2.25; regular value, $3.48.

Artificial Fern Fillings, most natural and artistically arranged, special, $1.75; regular value, $2.50.

SPECIAL.

Quadruple-plated Tea Set, consisting of teapot, sugar bowl, gold-lined cream pitcher, and spoon holder, satin finished, artistically engraved with rich burnished shields on both sides, special, at $5.50; regular value, $8.89.

Quadruple-plated 14-inch Waiter to match set, special, at $1.98; regular value, $3.25.

William A. Rogers' A1 plated, shell pattern, teaspoons; 8c. each.

William A. Rogers' A1 plated shell pattern table spoons, 16c. each.

William A. Rogers' A1 plated shell pattern dinner forks, 16c. each.

CAMERAS.

In this department the amateur and professional photographer will ever find an endless variety of modern and high-class instruments and accessories to choose from at

Phenomenally Low Prices.

Our stock of Cameras comprises all the best and most popular sorts, including the "Ray," "Sunart," "Cyclone," "Magazine," "Kozy," (fan folding,) and Eastman Kodaks.

OUR SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK ARE:

Banner, extra rapid, dry plate, 4x5, at 32c.
Banner, extra rapid, dry plates, 3.2x3.2, at 19c.
Banner Mounting Paste, 4 ounces, at 9c.
Banner Mounting Paste, 16 ounces, at 28c.
Banner Dark Room Lamps, Candles, burn six hours, 23c.
Banner Dark Room Lamps, ruby and orange glass, with shades, burns kerosene, 69c.
Beautiful Kiln-Dried Maple Tripods, triple slide, an unusual opportunity to get a $3.50 tripod for $1.98.

The best line of Card Stock in Greater New York at figures that bring us countless customers.

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE AND LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

THE CHICAGO AT THE CAPE

An Entertainment Is Given to the Ship's Officers.

TRANSVAAL CRISIS DISCUSSED

Former Chief Justice Kotze Favors a Republic Modeled After the United States—Outrages on Americans.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 2.—The Chicago continues to attract great attention in Cape Town, numbers of South Africans even journeying from considerable distances up country for the purpose solely of enjoying the very rare sight of an American man-of-war in Table Bay. In the town itself the vessel is a common topic of conversation, her excellent band being much praised, and her crew being particularly noticeable from their fondness for riding through the streets of the city on horseback.

The officers, after the banquet given in their honor by the American residents, were present at the first dance of the season, and gave a return dance a couple of days later on board. They were also present at the Opera House by invitation of the Australian actor, W. J. Holloway, to see the performance of the "Sign of the Cross."

With the actor-manager and his company they were a few nights later the guests of the Owl Club. There were present on this occasion Rear Admiral Howison, Capt. Cooper, Paymaster Ball, Flag Lieutenant Poundstone, Col. Stowe, United States Consul; J. C. Manion, United States Consul, Johannesburg; Advocate Kotze, late Chief Justice of the Transvaal, and many others. A first-class musical and elocutionary entertainment was provided.

The health of the Admiral and his officers was proposed by the Chairman, E. N. King, who remarked upon the continued strengthening of the bonds which united Englishmen and their American brothers, and expressed the pleasure it afforded the Owl Club to welcome the Admiral that evening. The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and the Admiral briefly returned thanks. The health of the other visitors was then proposed, coupled with the name of Mr. Kotze.

Mr. Kotze, it may be remembered, was forced, a year or so ago, to resign his position as Chief Justice of the Transvaal, owing to his refusal to submit to the interference of the Executive in the decisions of the High Court. The incident at the time created a considerable amount of discussion in the English as well as the South African press, the action of President Krüger in the matter being generally condemned as arbitrary.

As a result, on his resignation Mr. Kotze went to England, where he interviewed Chamberlain, and it is believed that the present attitude of Great Britain in regard to the Transvaal has in no small degree been influenced by Mr. Kotze's representations to the English Government at that time. Nevertheless, Mr. Kotze is a stanch republican, and at the time of the Jameson raid telegraphed to the British authorities to punish Rhodes, a fact which continues to rankle in the memory of the South African Colossus, as is shown by his frequent reference to it on the public platform.

A SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

The rising of Mr. Kotze to respond was the signal for loud and continued applause. He commenced a short but most interesting speech by thanking those present for the warmth of his reception. Though a citizen of the neighboring State, he said he wished he could refer to it as a republic. It seemed to him strange that, during the troublous times through which they were passing, no writer in the press and no platform orator appeared to have hit upon the one remedy for the ills which were the cause of all the trouble. That remedy consisted in the alteration of the Constitution of the State so that there might be an absolutely unbiased and independent judiciary and a broad government, based upon the people's will. Until that was done and the present oligarchy transformed into a genuine republic, such as the United States, there would never be that complete harmony and peace for which they all longed.

Mr. Kotze's remark that it seemed strange to him that the transformation to a true republic of the present oligarchical form of government of the Transvaal had not been advocated on the platform or in the press calls for a word of comment. He himself is of the Dutch race, and is a native of Cape Colony. In that colony, for instance, it is almost impossible for a public man to be of independent political opinions, or, at any rate, to give expression to them. In proof of this, Sir James Sivewright may be instanced. This gentleman, who was Commissioner for Public Works in the late Progressive Government of Cape Colony, has for many years been an important factor in South African politics, at present in England in connection with various commercial undertakings in which he is interested, he has, in referring to the situation, adopted a strictly moderate tone, has denied that there is any lack of loyalty on the part of the Dutch population, and has expressed himself of opinion that the present political troubles are capable of a perfectly peaceable settlement.

Accounts of these speeches have been duly cabled to South Africa, and as a consequence Sir James has been very severely handled by the English press there. Public meetings have been held, and the ex-Minister of the Crown denounced as a traitor. The one or two members of the Legislature of the Cape, who, while not sympathizing with the Bond party, refuse to be the followers of Rhodes, owe their seats to the recognition of their personal merit in the very few constituencies where the appreciation of character and ability is stronger than racial feeling.

At the time of the recent elections the independent candidates were bluntly denounced by the English press of the colony as being more dangerous than members of the Bond. In view of this, and of the equally violent prejudices of the Boer population, it is not altogether strange that such a reform as Mr. Kotze advocates has not been hit upon by press or politician.

BRUTALITY OF BOER POLICEMEN.

Although the Edgar case, the immediate cause of the present situation in South Africa, may be an aggravated instance of the stupidity and brutality of the "Zarp," as the Transvaal policeman is called, it is far from being an isolated one. Indeed, his iniquities are of daily occurrence, two of the most recent of his victims being, though colored men, American citizens.

The more remarkable of these two cases was that of the indignities and cruelties inflicted upon a negro American citizen in Johannesburg, as related by Dr. J. W. Matthews. This physician, to whom the negro had been sent for treatment by the Acting United States Consul, brought the patient into the public thoroughfare for the purpose of affording ocular demonstration of alleged brutality of the police. The doctor ascended a chair in front of the entrance of the Stock Exchange, and in a few moments he was surrounded by a large crowd. The doctor delivered a long and impassioned harangue, in the course of which he stated he was in possession of a certificate which he read, dated from the office of the United States Vice Consul, Johannesburg, July, 1897. The man had been in the country since 1897, conducting himself as a free and proper citizen. He was a blacksmith by trade, and the paper in his possession showed that his name was Thomas Turnbull, and that he was an American citizen, lived on his own stand in Vrededorp, and conducted his business respectably and well.

That morning he was leading out of his shop two horses, when mounted Zarps appeared on the scene. They asked him, "Where is your pass?" The man answered, "I am my own master; I have my own business, and if you will wait a moment or two I will show you papers I have in my possession."

When he returned with the papers, he showed them to the policemen, and asked if they were satisfied. One of them said: "Yes; but you must be respectful." Thereupon he leaped to the ground, threw the negro down, beat him, and dug his spurs into his victim's back. Cries of "Shame!" rose from the persons present when Dr. Matthews spoke of this. The doctor then put Turnbull in the chair and showed his wounds. He said he had brought this man before them before proceedings were taken in court, because he believed the three Zarps, especially as the Field Cornet was among them, would be believed. He had done this on behalf of the public, and he was determined to put his shoulder to the wheel and do the best he could for himself and his fellow-creatures. [Cheers and cries of "We'll help you."] He was determined, if God spared him, to do everything he could to see justice and right prevailing in this community. [Loud cheers.] The doctor then walked away and the injured man left with his friends.

The following day the Public Prosecutor at Johannesburg signed a warrant for the arrest of the Constable accused of committing the assault. Field Cornet Poobard has sworn an affidavit denying that he witnessed the affair, and it is stated that proceedings will be taken against Dr. Matthews for libel.

W. SYMES.

ROBBINS WINS AT GOLF.

Hands in a Net Score of 77 in the Last Kebo Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 2.—The last of the weekly handicap tournaments was held at Kebo to-day, and was won by George Robbins of New York, with a net score of 77 and a handicap of 12. J. L. Ketterlinius of Philadelphia was second, with a net score of 82 and a handicap of 30. The Governors' Cup, offered by T. G. Condon of New York, for the winner of the greatest number of weekly tournaments during the season, was not awarded, for no player has won in more than one competition. The winners of the different tournaments will play off next week for the cup. The scores to-day were:

Name.	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
R. K. Thorndike	92	8	84
W. A. Flagg	90	7	83
J. L. Ketterlinius	112	30	82
J. McCord	96	8	88
C. Bergner	102	10	92
C. Brigham	103	15	88
J. P. Cotton	114	14	100
H. L. Ewer	95	7	88
A. D. Childs	98	7	91
A. E. Childs	111	20	91
A. H. Hinkin	108	20	88
E. H. Pike	115	25	90
George Robbins	89	12	77
H. Jayne	98	10	88
Franklin Ellis	90	4	86

INDIAN HARBOR CLUB REGATTA.

Sloop Palm Wins the Prize for Best Corrected Time Over Short Course—Twenty-six Compete.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 2.—The Indian Harbor Yacht Club sailed its Autumn regatta to-day in weather that was very threatening, and up to noon had been very moist. There were forty entries and twenty-six started. The long course was fifteen miles, and the shorter ten miles, both being inner courses near the clubhouse. The knockabout class was an especially interesting one, nine starting. Commodore Benedict sailed in the Impshi.

The sloop Palm won the prize for the best corrected time over the short course. The start was in an easterly breeze at 2:35 o'clock, the wind freshening at the finish. There were no accidents.

The winners were: Forty-three-foot class, undecided, boats having to be measured between Ledneh, owned by Charles L. Seabury, and Hussar, owned by James D. Baird; yawl class, Albicore; thirty-foot sloop class, Alerion; eighteen-foot class, Nora, owned by Lewis Iselin; twenty-one-foot catboat, Psyche; sail-over; eighteen-foot catboat class, Kazaza; twenty-one-foot racing knockabout, Spindrift first, Cockatoo second, Kittie third. The summary follows:

SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:35.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Ledneh, C. L. Seabury	5:19:53	2:44:53
Nina, Charles L. Poor	5:21:15	2:46:15
Hussar, James D. Dane	5:20:53	2:45:53

YAWL CLASS.

Start, 2:35.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ted Time.
Albicore, S. J. Hyde	5:21:46	2:56:46	2:56:46
Sultan, C. S. Summerville	5:35:55	3:00:55	2:57:52
Escape, George Matthews	5:46:44	3:11:44	2:58:08

30-FOOT CLASS—CABIN SLOOPS.

Start, 2:45.

Alerion, A. H. Alker	4:48:08	2:03:08	2:01:33
Lorelei, Al Petes	4:54:24	2:09:24	2:06:53
Margaret, J. F. Dingee	4:47:09	2:02:09	2:02:09

25-FOOT CLASS—CABIN SLOOPS.

Start, 2:45.

Cero, C. D. Malory..... Did not finish.

18-FOOT CLASS—OPEN SLOOPS.

Start, 2:45.

		Corrected Time.
Rippie, Dr. J. A. Meek	5:48:33	3:02:33
Nora, Lewis Iselin	5:08:54	2:24:54

21-FOOT CLASS—OPEN CATBOATS.

Start, 2:50.

Psyche, H. B. Stevens	5:51:10	3:01:10

18-FOOT CLASS—OPEN CATBOATS.

Start, 2:50.

Palm, Clark Miller	4:48:24	2:08:32
Kazaza, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	5:10:31	2:15:31

RACING KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 2:40.

Mongoose, S. Ford	4:51:20	2:11:20
Indianola, L. R. Alberger	4:51:24	2:11:20
Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	4:55:29	2:15:29
Kaitaka, G. D. Bradish	5:04:18	2:24:18
Kitty, Hazen Morse	4:48:20	2:08:20
Spindrift, S. C. Pirre	4:43:51	2:03:51
Cockatoo, H. L. Ewer	4:48:11	2:08:11
Kittiewin, W. L. Bull	4:57:34	2:17:34
Impshi, E. C. Benedict	4:51:15	2:11:15
Wyntje, F. S. Hastings	4:53:24	2:13:24

ATLANTIC YACHT RACES.

Sailed in the Lower Bay, and Twenty-eight Boats Took Part—Chinook Won the Weston Cup.

The rain yesterday did not materially interfere with the plans or race of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the result was a good race and an enjoyable concert and dance at the clubhouse in the evening. Thirty-four yachts were entered, twenty-eight starting. The sloops got away at 2:05, the knockabouts at 2:10, catboats at 2:15, and the canoes at 2:20 P. M.

The race was sailed under the old measurement rules of 1898, and the knockabouts were classed together for the Weston Cup, but separate prizes were given in addition to them. At the start a light rain was falling, the wind coming east-southeast in catspaws. At the finish there was a strong, steady breeze.

Acushla II. led the fleet, sailing a pretty race and getting a walk-over prize. Genia had quite an exciting time in jockeying to cross the starting line, and the race between Awa and Ondowa was close and interesting, neither being a minute away from the other over the entire course.

The courses sailed were over a triangle having two long legs and one short one. It was laid from off the clubhouse to buoy off Fort Hamilton, to buoy off Coney Island Point, back to the starting line. Sloops sailed this three times, fifteen and a half miles; knockabouts and cats twice, and the canoes once.

The winners of the races were: Acushla II., (walk-over prize,) Uvira, Awa, Eldolon, Genia, Bonito, Midge, Chinook, (won the Weston Cup,) Qui Vive, and the canoe Kosata. The summary:

SLOOPS—ALL CLASSES.

Start, 2:06.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ted Time.
Acushla II.	4:05:25	2:00:25	W. O.
Uvira	4:15:20	2:10:20	2:10:20
Zingara	4:16:35	2:11:35	....
Athlon	Did not start.		
Daphne	4:18:15	2:13:15	2:13:15
Awa	4:25:47	2:20:47	2:19:37
Ondowa	4:25:18	2:20:18	2:20:18
Irex	4:24:52	2:19:52	....
Newasi	4:46:10	2:41:10	....
Eldolon	4:20:48	2:15:48	....
Genia	4:52:08	2:47:02	....
Narika	4:58:48	2:53:43	....
Bonito	4:40:19	2:35:19	....
Nomad	5:01:28	2:56:23	....

KNOCKABOUTS.

Thelga	4:58:20	2:43:20	
Midge, (21-foot class)	4:52:08	2:42:03	2:42:08
Dot	5:13:26	3:08:26	....
Chinook	5:07:35	2:57:35	2:36:00
Cyclone II.	5:10:28	3:00:28	....
Febble	5:08:58	2:58:58	....

CATS—Start 2:15.

Qui Vive	4:13:00	1:58:00	1:52:08
Dorothy	4:06:01	1:53:01	1:53:01
Ellis W. Orr	4:41:10	2:26:10	....

CANOES—Start 2:20.

Canoe	3:56:15	1:38:15	....
Kosata	3:45:10	1:25:10	....
Zip	3:48:15	1:28:15	....
Toreador	3:48:55	1:28:55	....
Asta	3:49:15	1:29:15	....

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:23	Sun sets...6:31	Moon rises...3:04

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:21	Gov. Isl'd...7:02	H. Gate...8:58
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:31	Gov. Isl'd...7:11	H. Gate...9:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.

Alvarado, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Chalmette, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 15 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 3.

Angola, Shields, Aug. 19.
British Trader, Antwerp, Aug. 20.
Caribbee, St. Kitts, Aug. 28.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Aug. 31.
City of Rome, Glasgow, Aug. 26.
Crewe, Hamburg, Aug. 20.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Aug. 31.
Irrawaddy, Port Spain, Aug. 26.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 30.
Mariello, Rull, Aug. 18.
Tuscarora, London, Aug. 22.
Vincenzo, Gibraltar, Aug. 19.

MONDAY, SEPT. 4.

Cherokee, Jacksonville, Sept. 1.
El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 30.
Georgic, Liverpool, Aug. 25.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 30.
Manitou, London, Aug. 24.
Vienna, Liverpool, Aug. 22.
Vigilancia, Havana, Aug. 31.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 29.
Rabat, Havana, Aug. 30.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 24.
Westernland, Antwerp, Aug. 26.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.

Finance, Colon, Aug. 30.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept.

BRITISH SEAMEN TO STRIKE

They May Tie Up Every Port in the United Kingdom To-morrow.

ASK RECOGNITION OF UNION

Slight Advance in Wages Demanded Now Secondary Matter—Transatlantic Liners Crippled.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—No one prides himself more upon the greatness of the merchant marine than does the British subject, yet, strangely enough, no one is more blind to events that menace its welfare. This country is apparently on the eve of a strike that will paralyze commerce, yet the matter has received only passing notice in the British press and has attracted practically no public interest. The trouble arose over a manifesto to the shipowners by the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, inviting them to confer on the question of fixing a rate for firemen and sailors on steamers of £6, and for sailors on sailing ships of £4 monthly, a slight advance in the average wages now paid at the various British ports. The shipowners entirely ignored the union, with the result that the latter has planned a strike at every port of the United Kingdom, to commence next Monday.

The stewards and cooks, it is said, have joined forces with the seamen, but the wage issue is now secondary to the recognition of the union by the shipowners. Any offer to negotiate by the latter would probably defer, and perhaps prevent, the proposed strike. The men claim that, although the shipping trade has improved, the workers' condition has remained stationary.

Already the force of the strike movement is beginning to be felt. Fearing that it would be unable to get a crew for the steamship Oceanic on her regular sailing day—Monday—the White Star Line Steamship Company tried to have the men sign Thursday last, but the latter refused in a body. The owners of the Dominion Line steamship Cambroman and the Cunard Line's Sylvania met with a similar experience at Liverpool.

An official of the Firemen's Union is quoted as saying that he believed the strike was inevitable, but he thought it would last only a week, as the shipowners would be compelled then to negotiate at least. The Shipping Gazette, speaking for the shipowners, says they are justified in ignoring the communications from the men because the union is an irresponsible and unrepresentative body. The paper referred to hostilities the possibility of serious consequences from the strike, and concludes by saying:

"That things are not so desperately bad with our mercantile marine as to require recognition of an insignificant trades union at all costs is proved by the increasing desire of aliens to serve on British ships as sailors. The union is once more going to do foreign seamen a good turn by throwing open new avenues of employment for them." The note of appeal in this conclusion, however, rather robs the previous optimistic assertions of their strength.

The Liverpool Merchants' Service Guild has passed resolutions disapproving the threatened strike, asserting that the demands of the men are unreasonable and urging the officers of the merchant service to resist.

GLASGOW, Sept. 2.—An open-air meeting of seamen and firemen was held here today, and was addressed by Joseph Havelock Wilson, member of Parliament for Middlesborough, who is a Radical, but was elected particularly as a labor representative.

A resolution was passed that the men would go on strike Monday unless the increase in wages asked for was granted.

HARTLEPOOL, Sept. 2.—The dockers' strike has been settled by an advance of 3d. per day in wages and an agreement to arbitrate the question of a further advance of a similar amount.

CRAMPS SEND STRIKE NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia has given formal notice to the Navy Department of the strike occurring in its yards. This is in accordance with the contract for the building of the battleships Maine and Alabama, which provides heavy penalties if the ships are not turned over to the Government on time, but a proviso makes the penalties applicable only when the delay "shall not be caused by a strike or stand out of workmen."

The contract calls for the delivery of the Alabama on Sept. 24, and as she has recently had her builders' trial there seems little doubt that she will be ready on time. The Maine is to be delivered June 1, 1901.

STRIKERS FIRE ON REPAIR GANG.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 2.—John Pollock was shot and killed, William Thayer was seriously wounded, and about eight men were hurt in a fight between the strikers at the collieries, in West Pittston, and a repair gang to-day.

Last night a lot of top rock fell into the mine, and Night Watchman William Thayer this morning got five men together to make repairs. As they reached the mine the strikers blocked their way and threw stones. The workmen ran to the "headhouse" for shelter, whereupon the strikers opened fire on them. Thayer fell, badly wounded. The others returned the fire, killing John Pollock, one of the strikers. The strikers then drew away, and are now scattered in the woods hiding from arrest.

A large number of Deputy Constables are guarding the mine. The strikers, particularly the foreign element, are worked up to a high pitch of excitement and threaten vengeance. All of them are armed.

This afternoon the officials of the company swore out warrants for the arrest of about forty of the strikers, charging them with inciting to riot. Up to 8 o'clock to-night eleven had been arrested. They were all committed to jail.

The strikers made a counter march on the officials by causing warrants to be issued for the arrest of Albert Evans, son of Superintendent Evans, Chief of Police William Richards, John Miller, Jr., and Fred Robinson, deputies, charging them with murder.

The men were taken before Judge Woodward on a habeas corpus proceeding and released on $5,000 bail each.

Queensland Votes for Federation.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Sept. 2.—The latest returns from the referendum on the question of colonial federation show 31,500 votes in favor of federation and 27,000 against. Forty-two hundred votes have not yet been counted.

The New Norwegian Flag.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 2.—The Cabinet has decided to forward a copy of the law for the introduction of a purely Norwegian flag to the Swedish and Norwegian Minister of War, Baron Rappe, in order that he may notify foreign powers.

MR. WAKEMAN'S DEFENSE.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port, who has been under investigation for some time, has sent to Washington what he calls a review of the evidence and findings of the investigators of his office. This review is practically Mr. Wakeman's defense against his accusers.

When asked last night as to the contents of this review, Mr. Wakeman said that, inasmuch as the report of the investigators has not been made public by the authorities in Washington, he could not consistently reveal his defense. One of Mr. Wakeman's friends, who has knowledge of the entire affair, said last night that in his defense the Appraiser makes serious charges against Collector Bidwell and other officials, accusing them of interfering with him in the conduct of his office.

From a man who saw the report of the investigators which is now on file in the Treasury Department, it was learned yesterday that no direct charges of misfeasance, agent or favoritism were made against Mr. Wakeman, but that the man who is most concerned in the report is one who obtained a Federal office through the influence of Senator Platt.

Mr. Wakeman, in speaking of the matter last night, told of a young friend of his who had already made $1,000 through the investigation. This young man, in a conversation one day with a wealthy customs lawyer, remarked that he thought that Mr. Wakeman was being persecuted by the Republican organization. The lawyer promptly denied this, and offered to bet $1,000 to $100 that Mr. Wakeman would be out of office by Sept. 1. After considerable trouble, Mr. Wakeman's friend obtained the $100, and the bet was placed with a common friend. On Tuesday the lawyer called on the young man and handed him a one-thousand-dollar New York Central bond, saying that he had been suffering from a lapse of memory when he bet against Mr. Wakeman.

JIMENES MOVEMENT GROWING.

Santo Domingo City Declares for the Head of the Successful Revolution—To Embark at Baracoa.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Sept. 2.—Santo Domingo City, the capital, has declared for Jimenes. Telegraphic, postal, and railroad communication has been restored without censorship throughout the country.

The members of the Provisional Government have left Santiago de las Caballeros for the capital.

CAIMANERA, Cuba, Sept. 2.—The vessel carrying Gen. Jimenes, who sailed from Santiago yesterday, put into this port because of indications of a severe storm. Jimenes will proceed to Baracoa, where he will probably embark a party of Dominicans, who were detained there recently by direction of the American military authorities.

Gen. Jimenes declines to make known his precise destination. He will probably land at Port au Prince or at Puerto Plata. His vessel has no arms or ammunition aboard.

CAPE HAITIEN, Sept. 2.—Communication with the interior of Santo Domingo has been restored and order prevails everywhere except at Monte Christi, which is expected to capitulate to-day.

The definite Cabinet of Santo Domingo will be formed on the arrival of Jimenes. It is thought probable that Torribo Garcia will be appointed Minister of War and that Maximiliano Grullon will be Minister of Finance.

SANTIAGO, Santo Domingo, Sept. 2.—Horacio Vasquez, elected President by the chiefs of the revolution, informed a correspondent to-day that a President had been chosen because public order necessitated a superior chief. Gen. Vasques added that he was ready to deliver the Government to Jimenes when the people required.

The leaders of the revolutionary bands are everywhere in authority.

President Vasquez and the Minister of War, Ramon Caceres, have left for Santo Domingo City with 500 horsemen.

The Nashville Sent to Santo Domingo.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The United States gunboat Nashville will leave the navy yard tomorrow for Santo Domingo, to relieve the Machias, ordered here for repairs.

BRICK TRUST BEING FORMED.

It Will Be a Combine of the Principal Concerns in New York and New England.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 2.—A movement is under way toward the formation of a large brick trust, which will include the principal brick concerns of New York and New England. All the brickyards within 125 miles of Boston are to join in the movement. News of the project has been kept from the public, presumably for the reason that the plans have not yet been matured.

Those interested assert that to form a combine is necessary at the present time in order to protect a large number of brick manufacturers of high standing against alleged unscrupulous dealers, who have been on the increase for the last two or three years. The matter has been on foot for several months. It is stated that three different concerns will be formed under one management to control the brick yards of Boston and vicinity, New York, and Southern New England, respectively. The present owners of the brick plants will be paid cash or preferred stock for their properties. Stock will be dealt out later, as the Board of Government may determine. Thus far options have been secured on property, titles have been examined, and the work of appraising is now going on.

All the owners of the several large brick plants in Cambridge will become members of the trust, including those of the Bay State Brick Company, Parry Brothers & Co., M. W. Sands, and D. Warren De Rosay. It is also likely that Cambridge men will be prominently represented in the offices of the new trust. John E. Parry is mentioned for President, and Treasurer Mallory of the Bay State Company for Treasurer. M. W. Sands is mentioned as selling agent. A prominent New York promoter is engineering the scheme, and it is stated that the organization will be perfected within a few weeks.

BROOKLYN WOMAN HELD MAN UP

When Arrested She Said She Was Williams's Sister, but He Denied It.

William McBride of 179 Pacific Street and John Gavin of 166 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, were passing through City Hall Square, Brooklyn, about 9:30 o'clock last night, when they saw a woman holding a man up against an elevated road pillar and apparently going through his pockets. They thought there was something suspicious, and when they questioned her she said that she was the man's sister.

Roundsman McCarthy was called, and the woman left. She was followed to a restaurant and arrested. The man, who remained up against the pillar, was also removed to the station house. He denied that the woman is his sister, and she was locked up under the name of Mary Connolly of 157 Willoughby Street.

The man, who was held as a witness, gave his name as Bradburry Williams, and his address as 225 Jefferson Avenue. He had $250 in his pockets and wore considerable jewelry.

GETS HER CHILDREN BACK.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 2.—Mrs. D. J. Dequesada, the wife of Dr. Gregorio Dequesada of 166 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, New York City, came here yesterday, and upon meeting her two children, who were stopping at the Tenney House with their father, induced them to enter her carriage and return to New York with her.

The Dequesadas are well-to-do Cubans, and came here about six weeks ago. Early last month, after a quarrel between the doctor and his wife, the latter left the hotel and returned to her mother's house in New York. Her two children—Teneda, twelve years old, and a son several years younger—remained with the doctor.

Mrs. Dequesada drove up to the hotel yesterday, and, seeing her daughter on the veranda, beckoned to her to come to the carriage. After a short conversation, Teneda entered the carriage. Mrs. Dequesada then drove a short distance down the street and found her son, whom she also took in charge.

ARION PARTY RETURNS HOME.

The Arion excursion party, which left this city on Aug. 1 on a transcontinental trip, returned home last evening on a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Cincinnati, where the last stop was made. The party, in charge of President Richard Weinacht of the Arion Society, consisted of 131 persons, 21 of whom composed the concert contingent. There were 55 women in the party.

The first stop in the tour was at Chicago. From that city the party went to Minneapolis, and then over the Northern Pacific to Butte, Spokane, and Seattle. At the last place a band met the travelers at the station, and they marched to their headquarters, where they were tendered a big reception, the Mayor of the town making a speech of welcome. At Tacoma the Mayor and the Board of Trade participated in the welcome. On their departure the train was profusely decorated with roses.

The first regular concert was given in Portland, Oregon, and from this place the party went to San Francisco, arriving there on Aug. 11, for a stay of six days. At the concert in San Francisco, the seats for which were sold at auction, the United States Commissioners to Samoa were among the audience. A trip to the Yosemite Valley occupied three days, and then the party started on the homeward journey. At Salt Lake City a concert was rendered in the Tabernacle. From that city the route was over the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad to Glenwood Springs, Pike's Peak, Denver, and Colorado Springs. At the last place ex-Mayor Strong of New York greeted the party.

Mrs. Celestina Kuder, the wife of Joseph Kuder, died on the train between Circle City and Kansas City. The day before her death she had accompanied a party on the trip up Pike's Peak. Before the descent she suffered from heart trouble, to which she succumbed the following day. Her funeral will take place to-day from the Arion Society's Club House, at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue.

From St. Louis the excursionists went to Cincinnati, where a day's rest was enjoyed before the last stage of the journey home. There will be a reception at the clubhouse next Tuesday evening, at which time another party of "Arionites," who left yesterday morning for Lake George, will be welcomed home.

MANAGER LEDERER IS HOME

Returns on the St. Paul After a Business Visit to Europe.

PARTNERSHIP WITH EDWARDES

Casino Successes to be Presented in England—E. H. Sothern Will Play Shakespearean Roles.

The last contingent of theatrical celebrities due to arrive in this country before Maurice Grau and his operatic stars make their annual visit to America arrived in this city yesterday morning as passengers on the American liner St. Paul. Among them was Manager George W. Lederer of the New York Theatre, the Casino, and the Shaftesbury Theatre of London.

"Just seven weeks ago to-day I departed from these shores," said Mr. Lederer, "and I can say that I have accomplished more than I anticipated. During my stay in London a copartnership was formed between George Edwardes and myself, whereby the production of "The Rounders," my present Casino success, will be made in the English metropolis. Neither date nor theatre has as yet been decided upon, but the play is sure to be sent abroad after its American engagement.

"Regarding the troubles which existed between Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker, which at one time threatened to sever our relations, these have been amicably adjusted, and next Spring will see me producing one of their plays in this city and perhaps another.

"As for the partnership which existed between George B. McLellan and myself, in which he was only interested with me in 'The Belle of New York,' and a few other of the Kerker and Morton reviews, this has been discontinued and he will not hereafter figure in anything of mine. I have signed contracts for the rights of four new plays which will be produced in the Casino. They are by French and English authors and of a musical comedy sort. Thus far they are unnamed.

ATTRACTIONS FOR THE GARDEN.

"Regarding attractions for the New York Winter Garden, which will be in operation all Winter, I have secured practically all of the big stars the principal cities of Europe can produce. Among the most conspicuous of them is Mlle. Marguerite Cornelli, who is supposed to be the most beautiful woman on the European stage to-day. She is only seventeen years old. She possesses the handsomest of gowns. She sings in broken English, and is very much on the style of Anna Held.

Then there is Eugenia Fougere, who is at present the sensation of Paris. Follow Lee will appear in the Spanish singer and danseuse, Tortajada. She is at present appearing at the Alhambra. The Cragg family, remarkable acrobats, with an entirely new act, are coming over. Miss Marie Lloyd, who does a serio-comic specialty, and who is a very popular artist in London, is also under contract, and the Selbini troupe of bicyclists and saxophonists, a somewhat peculiar combination.

The other stars of importance are fifty French dancers, who will make their appearance in the new version of "The Man in the Moon." There are eight beautiful girls averaging sixteen years of age who sing and dance in a remarkably clever manner. Then there are the Four Forget-Me-Nots, diminutive in stature, who are almost the equals of the four English girls now appearing in the play. The other vaudeville artists are Marie Loftus and Vesta Victoria, Bert and Lottie Arthur, who do a very funny comic juggling act; Carl Hers, the illusionist, and M. Trewey, the fantasist.

MME. HERRMANN TO BE IN PARIS.

"During my stay in London I arranged for the appearance of Mme. Herrmann in Paris during the entire period of the Exposition, and previous to that she will play a short engagement at the Empire Theatre, London. This engagement for Mme. Herrmann is probably for the largest terms ever paid an American artist.

"'The Belle of New York' is still playing to the capacity of the Shaftesbury Theatre and will surely continue for another year. An American company will be organized to present the play in Berlin during the month of March, 1900, and will then go to Paris a month later, remaining as a prominent theatre during the entire time of the exposition."

Mr. Lederer brought with him an offer by a syndicate not composed of theatrical men for the purchase of the New York Theatre Building. The offer is $1,500,000. This has been refused by the 127th Avenue Real Estate Company, and after a conference with the Messrs. Sire Brothers he will cable back to England for what price they will dispose of the building, and he expects that a counter offer will be made. This syndicate, says Mr. Lederer, consists of men identified with the banking community of London.

Other arrivals on the St. Paul were Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern, who have been abroad enjoying a twelve weeks' vacation, the first long vacation Mr. Sothern has had in two years. During a rehearsal of "The King's Musketeer" at Daly's Theatre Mr. Sothern consented to tell what his plans are for this and part of next season:

Mr. Sothern commented on his peculiar surroundings at Daly's Theatre, after being identified with the Lyceum for so many years. He said that he had never been in the theatre except upon one occasion in 1885, when he applied to Augustin Daly for an engagement and was successful in securing one for himself and sister, which Mr. Daly subsequently canceled for some reason that he could never find out.

MR. SOTHERN'S PLANS.

"My opening attraction will be 'The Kings Musketeers,' on Sept. 13, which will be continued as long as the public want it," said Mr. Sothern, "after which we will make a production of a romantic comedy called 'The Song of the Sword,' by Leo Ditrichstein, which is written around Napoleon's campaign in Italy. This we will follow up with Charles Henry Meltzer's adaptation of 'The Sunken Bell.'

"I witnessed a performance of this play in Germany, and must say it impressed me greatly, and I look forward to an interesting production, if not from a financial standpoint, at least from an artistic one. This I expect will conclude my season at this theatre. Then after my tour an engagement will again be played at the Knickerbocker Theatre, when I will be seen in a new romantic play by Henry Hamilton, the adapter of 'The King's Musketeers.' This same play will be presented by Beerbohm Tree in London about the same time. It has not as yet been named, but the part which Miss Virginia Harned is to play in my opinion is an ideal one.

"At the end of this same season I will take my first plunge into Shapespeare by doing Hamlet with Miss Harned as Ophelia, and perhaps next year we will make an elaborate production of "As You Like It."

Dr. Emil Stoessel, who went abroad in the interest of the Robert Biel syndicate to engage performers for the opening of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, also arrived on this steamer. He secured Miss Ada Colley, the prima donna, who is said to possess a phenomenal voice; Ed. Laurie, the De Courcy brothers, acrobats; Wilton and La Martine, Mlle. Florenzzelle, Alexandra Dagmar, Harrigan, the trap juggler, and many others.

MARCUS MAYER A PASSENGER.

Marcus Mayer, the manager for Miss Olga Nethersole, returned on this same ship. He said Miss Nethersole will leave for New York Sept. 23. She is now in Paris entirely recovered from her operation. Her season will open in Chicago early in October with a dramatization of "Sappho," and the play comes to this city later.

A. H. Canby, during his stay abroad, bought two new French plays which will be adapted by Charles Brookfield and produced in England this month, when Mr. Canby will return to London to superintend the production himself.

Miss Ethel Barrymore returned to join the company which will go on tour presenting "His Excellency the Governor." She visited London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.

LIEUT. KELLOGG'S FIANCÉE.

He Is to Wed a Niece of Capt. Taylor and Capt. Evans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—When Lieut. E. S. Kellogg, United States Navy, arrives he will have a bride in whose veins runs the blood of two of the principal actors in the battle of Santiago Bay. His engagement to Miss Emily Wendell Taylor of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has just been announced.

Miss Taylor is the niece of Capt. H. C. Taylor and of Capt. Robley D. Evans. Her father is Major Frank Taylor of the army.

CELEBRATION IN THE BRONX.

Survivors of the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery Parade and Make Merry—New Officers Chosen.

The streets and avenues of the Borough of the Bronx presented a holiday appearance yesterday, the occasion being the annual reunion of the survivors of the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery. There was a profusion of flags and bunting, especially in the vicinity of 278 Alexander Avenue, where the North Side Board of Trade rooms are located and under whose auspices the celebration was held. A military parade had been arranged to start at 10:30 o'clock, but this portion of the programme was postponed on account of the rain. Instead of parading, the veterans gathered at Brommer's Union Park and held their annual business meeting and election of officers.

Letters had been received from 170 veterans announcing that they would be present, but when the roll had been called it was found that but 85 were on hand. The election resulted as follows: President—John Smith of Peekskill; First Vice President—Peter Dodge; Second Vice President—Andrew Wood; Third Vice President—Charles E. Owens; Fourth Vice President—James Wilson; Treasurer—Capt. Watson Vreedenburg; Historian—Frederic Shonnard; Secretary—Louis Bleakley of Verplanck.

By the time the meeting was over the rain had ceased, and it was decided that the postponed part of the programme be carried out. The paraders accordingly formed on Alexander Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, in the following order:

Platoon Mounted Police.
Members of the North Side Board of Trade.
John B. Hyde, Grand Marshal.
Capt. A. McOwen, Assistant Adjutant General.
Col. F. A. Schilling, Adjutant General.
Personal Staff.
Major F. A. Whitney, United States Army; Col. J. H. Wood, H. H. Brown, C. B. Stevens, Capt. Riley, and L. A. Wyman.
Hager's Band.
Battery K, Seventh Artillery.
United States troops from Fort Schuyler, Lieut. Todd commanding.
Survivors of the Sixth Heavy Artillery, Capt. George Dennerlein commanding.
Oliver Tilden Post, G. A. R., Senior Vice commanding.
Vanderbilt Post, G. A. R., John A. Manay commanding.
Spanish-American War Veterans, First Sergt. J. Eintracht commanding.

It was 3 o'clock before the order to march was given, and by this time the streets were black with people. The line of march was up Willis Avenue to Third, to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to Courtlandt Avenue, and down Courtlandt to Alexander Avenue, past the reviewing stand in front of the Board of Trade rooms, to Brommer's Park, where the parade was dismissed.

Here dinner awaited them, and after the last course had been partaken of James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade, called the gathering to order, and after an address of welcome read telegrams from President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt. Addresses followed by Major Gen. Franz Seigel, Col. J. A. Goulden, Gen. G. B. Loud, Gen. Morris, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Capt. Dennerlein, and Capt. Bert McMillian of the Cuban campaign. The day's festivities closed with a reception and ball.

NEPHEW OF GEN. CUSTER SHOT.

Receives Fatal Wounds Accidentally at the Hands of a Neighbor.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Charles Custer, nephew of the late Gen. Custer, was fatally shot at Monroe, Mich., this afternoon by a neighbor, John Russell. It was accidental.

WALL PAPER TRUST UNDECIDED.

No Answer Yet to Demand of the Jobbers for a Cheap Paper.

The representatives of the Wall Paper Trust were still in session at the Gilsey House yesterday, and the probabilities are that their business will not be concluded before the close of this week. H. S. Dickson, Secretary of the Jobbers' Association, said yesterday that no decision had been reached as yet on the demand of the jobbers that the trust shall produce a cheap paper that will beat anything for the money the independent factories can put on the market.

Some time ago the independents threatened they would produce such a cheap paper that the trust could not meet the price. This alarmed the jobbers, who appointed a committee to confer with the magnates of the trust. Several conferences have been held, but nothing definite has yet been decided.

THE RUSH TO CAPE NOME.

Fares from Dawson Much Reduced—No Place for Poor Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept 2.—Consul McCook of Dawson City, in a report issued to-day by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, says:

"About 2,000 people have left this place for St. Michael during the past month, fully 1,800 of them bound for Cape Nome gold fields. The fares to St. Michael for second-class passengers have been reduced to $35, with meals. One steamer took 235 passengers, some at the rate of $15, without meals, and even at this low figure there are several hundred in Dawson who cannot go. On account of competition on the Upper Yukon, fares to Seattle are now selling for $45, and to Lake Bennett $15. Some $3,250,000 worth of gold dust has already been shipped from Dawson City to Seattle and San Francisco via St. Michael.

"It has been proved this Winter that only very rich mines can be worked at a profit without machinery, on account of the high price of labor and living. Hydraulic mining will soon have to be adopted in this country. The opportunity is now open for capitalists to buy claims to operate with machinery, which will yield rich returns for the money invested. Many representatives of English companies are now looking over the ground. The poor man's chances, so far as this country is concerned, are gone. In Alaska many opportunities are still open to a man of grit and perseverance."

NAVAL BIDS ARE HIGH.

Rising Prices of Steel Responsible for Large Figures.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A surprising feature of a number of bids opened by the Navy Department to-day is that contractors are reluctant to bid on Government work, owing to the rising steel market. For the fourth time efforts were made to let the contract for the ordnance shop at the League Island Navy Yard, previous bids having been rejected as too high. To-day the bids were higher than before, and only one bidder, Macy, Henderson & Co., submitted figures—namely, $67,600 for the entire work, which is about $10,300 above the appropriation.

The lowest bidder for the electric light building at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard was Mead, Mason & Co. of Boston, at $29,870, with the condition that the market would not permit this offer to stand beyond the 6th inst.

INSPECTOR GENERAL ANXIOUS.

Does Not Know His Status Since Alger's Order Is Hung Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Inspector General Breckinridge is getting restless over the failure of the Secretary of War to take any action on the order defining the duties of his office. It was Alger's last order, and when Secretary Root took office he was placed in the unpleasant predicament of having to construe an order of which he could not approve, and which he could not disapprove without danger of having his act heralded far and wide as a snub to his predecessor. Nevertheless, it was clearly shown to the Secretary that the order was unsatisfactory, and ought not to be issued. Under these circumstances he did nothing, and the order is hung up in a state of suspended animation somewhere between the Printing Bureau and the Secretary's office. It has been there ever since Mr Root took office, and the Secretary has shown no inclination to expedite it.

Gen. Breckinridge is now becoming anxious that some action shall be taken on the order. He does not know what the duties of his office are, nor to what part of the War Department he pertains. Those who are interested in the success of the Alger order have given up hope. If it ever sees the light of day it will be so changed that its author will not recognize it, and it will be satisfactory to Gen. Miles.

LAST NIGHT'S NEW PLAYS

Willie Collier in a Congenial Role at the Manhattan Theatre.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"

American Farce That Will Thrive as Well as the Imported Article—Melodrama at Grand Opera House.

That very serious young comedian, Willie Collier, exhibited himself at the Manhattan Theatre last evening in a new stage of his artistic development. He has been a "star" in a sort of tentative way for quite a while, confining himself, however, to extravagant and eccentric roles. Once, to be sure, in "The Man from Mexico," he portrayed a young husband who did not have chin whiskers and wear a long coat of queer cut, though after Act I. he took up the Clown's part and became a mere low comedian.

But it is the favorite policy of star comedians nowadays to select "sympathetic" roles, and to pose even in their drollest moments as heroes of romance. This policy Mr. Collier now feels strong enough to adopt, it seems, and he appears in "Mr. Smooth" as a youth who is comic, to be sure, but never ridiculous; who is the actual hero of the love story involved in the play, and is about to marry the heroine in the last act.

The change, now that he has made it, will undoubtedly increase his popularity with the susceptible feminine portion of the playgoing public, while those students of the contemporary theatre who have watched Mr. Collier's career, stage by stage, since he gave up boys' parts at Daly's for the antics of variety farce, must find this latest development interesting and significant.

The change does not lessen the effect of the comedian's peculiar personal humor. In conventional dress and without any grotesquerie of make-up, Mr. Collier (who might almost risk changing his front name to William now) is a very presentable person, but he is as funny as ever, in his imperturbably grave way.

He had a vociferously amiable and undiscriminating audience last night, and it must be said of his play that it needs such an audience. It is an unimaginative and mechanical farce, full of worked-over ideas and quite devoid of even artistic probability, which in fiction is not always the same as actual probability.

But "Mr. Smooth" is not too long, and while it is not well supplied with genuine dramatic action, its personages keep moving. Collier appears as a light-hearted adventurer, assuming another man's identity and dwelling over a volcano with the utmost calmness. He falls desperately in love and has his sentimental moments, which, however, are not too sentimental. He speaks in his accustomed inflexible voice, and when called forward, after a climax, stands like one at bay.

Yet his touch is light, and in spite of the obvious banalities of speech and gesture which he would do well to rid himself of, there is appreciable art in all he does. His popularity certainly cannot puzzle those who sits through one of his performances.

"Mr. Smooth" is performed well enough in every part, though some of the rôles are so essentially silly as to baffle the best intention of the actors. Louise Allen Collier, Helena Collier, and John B. Maher are all satisfactory, while Thomas Evans carries his easy and taking rôle of a superb but quite unintelligible bookmaker with just the right effect.

Joe Patten	Willie Collier
Cornelius Smooth	G. W. Parsons
Arthur Chilleigh	John F. Ward
Frank Chilleigh	John B. Maher
Mr. Hickey	Thomas Evans
Dobson	Thomas Garrick
Club	M. L. Beckert
Dolt	Dan Mason
Rose Chilleigh	Helena Collier
Angelica	Helen Reimer
Miss Langdon	Myrtle May
Vera Vane	Louise Allen-Collier

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

The Season Successfully Begun with "The King of the Opium Ring."

The doors of the Grand Opera House were opened last night and a crowd of spectators received with vociferous demonstrations of joy a performance of pictorial and "sensational" melodrama, which doubtless had its defects, but was vehement and spirited enough to atone for many artistic blemishes. "The King of the Opium Ring" is not new to that portion of the public which supports drama of its highly and primitively colored variety, but it is by no means an antiquated thing. Its humor and its slang are up to date, if its heroics are conventional. It exactly suits a Saturday night audience on the lower west side of Manhattan Borough.

The scenes include a view of Deadman's Dock in San Francisco, an underground opium den, the Fong Quay Club, a street in Chinatown on New Year's night, and, finally, a Chinese-American wedding with a cake walk and ball.

Mr. Pitou has in preparation a revival of James A. Herne's melodrama, "Hearts of Oak," which was once highly praised by William D. Howells, though the frequenters of the Grand Opera House will not care for that, and also announces an early production of "The Winter's Tale," with Louis James as Autolycus, Charles B. Hanford as Leontes, and Kathryn Kidder in imitation of Mary Anderson, as both Hermione and Perdita.

ACTOR TO BECOME A CLERGYMAN.

J. Miles Going to Toronto to Fit Himself for the Baptist Ministry.

Special to The New York Times.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Sept. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. John Miles, who have been spending the Summer with Mrs. Miles's parents, will leave soon for Toronto, where Mr. Miles will enter McMasters's Theological School to fit himself for the Baptist ministry.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles have been on the stage for several years. The former was for a number of years with the Alexander Salvini company. The life was too exhausting for Mrs. Miles, however, and they decided to leave the stage. Mr. Miles having long cherished the desire to enter the ministry. Mrs. Miles's stage name was Pearl Essington Miles.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME."

G. H. Broadhurst's Latest Farce at the Madison Square Theatre.

When "Why Smith Left Home" gets under way it is as funny as a new hand at the steering gear of an automobile. But it really doesn't get to going until the first act is out of the way. That was why some people at the Madison Square Theatre last night first marveled why Broadhurst's skit had made a success in London. But once it was under way the fun was fast and furious—and it was clean. It was absurd, of course; such farces always are. It went with a snap that left no dull moments after the first explanatory act. That served only to introduce the characters, and explain why Smith should want to leave home in order to be able to enjoy his honeymoon away from a termagant aunt, an old maid sister, a domineering cook, and a few others who seemed determined to make his early married days miserable. There wasn't a suggestion of Frenchiness in the farce, except Julia, the saucy little waiting maid of Mrs. Smith, and she was only piquant, never suggestive of naughtiness. Good, wholesome fun of its kind it was, and the kind was that which never would hurt any one.

Just back from London as they are, after a season at the Strand, the company was letter perfect in the lines and "business," and there was no drag to make it tedious in spots. The laughter which greeted the many clever lines and the rapidly occurring situations was of the sort that betokened thorough enjoyment. Lines and situations were of the simplest, and the mistakes and misunderstandings had an air of naturalness about them. As a play it is the merest trifle, a thing one may see and forget almost immediately, and yet retain pleasant remembrances of.

The company fitted the play as the hand and fingers fit a perfectly made glove. There was no misfit anywhere. Even Mrs. Yeamans found in the cook, "the lady secretary of the Cook Lady's Union and Queen of the Holland Maids Society," a character that was as suited to her as those in which she was seen in the palmy days of Harrigan & Hart's old theatre on lower Broadway. George Barnum was as unique in his German character and in his attempts to wrestle with the English language as Sam Bernard, Weber or Fields, or any of their imitators have ever been. As a henpecked Americanized Frenchman, Fred Peters was equally successful, and Macklyn Arbuckle, the jolly, good-natured American, was just as good in his way. As there were no sticks in the cast, the whole triviality started on a career of success as a funmaker that will please New Yorkers, jaded a bit with farce of the Parisian sort, until some better medium for good, wholesome laughter makes its appearance.

John Smith	Macklyn Arbuckle
General Billetdoux	Fred W. Peters
Count von Guggenheim	George Barnum
Major Duncombe	M. B. Snyder
Robert Walton	Hans Robert
Mrs. John Smith	Marion Giroux
Miss Smith	E. A. Eberle
Mrs. Billetdoux	Rose Snyder
Rose Walton	Gertrude Roosevelt
Julia	Dorothy Usner
Elsie	Blanche Carlyle
Lavinia Daly	Annie Yeamans

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—On the various yachts which followed the race between the Columbia and the Defender there were many guests being entertained on board, while several picnics were given on the island during the afternoon. The chief entertainers afloat were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Henry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, W. K. Vanderbilt, Commodore J. P. Morgan, Eugene Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, and several others.

At the Golf Club there were quite a number of luncheons, and in the evening dinners were given by Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, and Mrs. R. S. Fowler.

Commodore Gerry this evening gave his last dinner of the season on the Electra.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Henry Walters entertained a large party on board the steam yacht Narada, with a dance and dinner.

Mrs. George Von L. Meyer entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club during the afternoon.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained on the Nourmahal in the morning. The guests were Stanley Mortimer, Worthington Whitehouse, Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Fish Potter, Miss Louise Potter, and Henry Clews, Jr.

Casino registers include Mrs. W. A. Roebling, B. Geummere, Jr., Eugene Higgins, Percy Mitchell, and G. Dechamps.

John R. Drexel gave a stag dinner on board the Sultana this evening.

On the 6th of the present month Mrs. Burke-Roche will entertain forty guests at dinner at Elms Court.

There is a decided rush among those ladies and gentlemen who are to ride "whips" in the automobile parade on the 7th inst., to have their automobiles decorated in floral designs. Rumor has it that prizes will be offered for the best decorated and illuminated horseless carriages in line.

A proposition has been made to the officers of the Newport Country Club, which rents the grounds and houses to the Newport Golf Club, to have the polo grounds on the property converted into a trotting track. The cottagers have for some few years been very anxious to have one, and now that the grounds have been abandoned as a polo field, a trotting track is believed to be a possibility.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Finlay of Louisville are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

The steam yacht Electra will go out of commission for the Winter Tuesday.

James D. M. Cumming is a guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

It is understood that Ogden Mills is anxious to build a larger cottage on the present site of his cottage in Bellevue Avenue, known as Ocean View.

It is said Clarence H. Mackay will have a cottage built here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Van Smith of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton.

D. W. Barney and O. G. Jennings of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss.

Judge Henry Bookstaver has returned from New York.

Louis Lorillard, Jr., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. Lorillard.

Arrivals at the Club Cottage include Judge Brawley of South Caroline, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Tucker, R. R. Remington, and F. M. Hoeninghans of New York.

Eugene Higgins is the guest of his sister, Mrs. H. Mortimer

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Rumors About the Astor Holdings Cause Plenty of Gossip.

MARKET SHOWS A LITTLE LIFE

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Outlook Better After This Week—Schedule of Offerings.

Speculation as to the exact present status of the holdings of William Waldorf Astor in this city—whether he has disposed of them and whether they are for sale—has furnished more attractive topics for gossip during the week than could possibly have been provided by any actual business. Mr. Astor may have sold or decided to sell his property, but the salient feature of all that has been written and said on the subject up to date is that there is not in all of it a single fact or incident upon which such a supposition can be based.

It costs nothing to make an offer, as any real estate man knows, and that one offer or a dozen offers have been made to Mr. Astor is far from saying that serious negotiations are in sight. Alleged representatives of Mr. Astor and those who know it all, but cannot allow their names to appear, have all had their say, to the end that nobody really knows any more than when the discussion started.

In the first place, it would be interesting to know whether Mr. Astor has decided to dispose of his holdings in this city. It is inconceivable that his anti-Americanism has grown so bitter that he desires to abandon the finest investments on earth simply because they are on American soil. It matters not that the idea of funding large real properties is gathering strength every day—there is nothing to show wherein Mr. Astor would profit by such an operation, and, on the contrary, everything would point to his being a loser. In short, what is there attractive in taking millions out of New York real estate—and of the class owned by the Astors—when confronted with the problem of investing them elsewhere?

The theory that Mr. Astor is taking the bull by the horns and getting out of New York real estate before he is driven out by the tax assessors has little force in view of the admission that even with still greater assessed valuations the rate of income from the Astor holdings would still be higher than that of any other gilt-edged securities. In any event it would seem probable that Mr. Astor will wait and see whether or not it is the scheme to tax him out of the city.

With the real estate atmosphere so thoroughly permeated with Astor, yesterday was a most fitting time to revive that rumor, originally floated about ten years ago, that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is about to acquire the Astor tract along the east bank of the Harlem from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to the Central Bridge. According to the rumor, as published in its latest form, purchase will be made to furnish the site for an immense passenger terminal. Because the New York Central has disposed of its holdings in Syracuse and will erect new terminals in the suburbs of that city, somebody has jumped at the conclusion that the road is going to pursue a similar policy in all the large cities along its line, and that the great work will begin right here in New York. A fine theory and so characteristic of the men behind the New York Central and allied railroads—after spending over $4,000,000 on the Park Avenue viaduct and the Harlem Bridge and another $1,500,000 in remodeling and enlarging the Grand Central Station, it seems very probable that they contemplate abandoning all this and moving into the Borough of the Bronx.

The dealings of the week—that is, those that are accomplished facts—have not been numerous, but they contain, nevertheless, some encouraging features. The sales of a fifty-foot frontage at 78 and 80 Broad Street and of the recently completed building 16 East Seventeenth Street, as well as a good demand for fine dwellings on Riverside Drive and on the streets near the Drive, all indicate that the worst of the Summer has passed and that constantly improving conditions may be expected.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Francis Kay Pendleton of Parrish & Pendleton to a client for occupancy the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 105 East Thirty-fifth Street, 19.9 by 100.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Gilmore Clarke to Phoebe Starr Peters, for $16,000, the three-story brick dwelling 275 West Eighty-fourth Street, 16 by 50 by 82.

Myer Hellman has sold to a Mr. Corkery the two lots, 50 by 100, on East Ninety-eighth Street, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, recently purchased from the Twelfth Ward Bank.

Post & Reese, in conjunction with Ogden & Clarkson, have sold for Walter Livingston two lots on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Edward Eden has sold five lots at Beach Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to Phelps & Campbell, who will erect thereon five-story three-family flats, with stores in the corner building.

The Auction Room.

The salesroom has shown as yet no signs of awakening, but with this week and its holiday out of the way conditions will be more favorable to voluntary and executors' offerings, and it is not too much to expect that there will be sufficient business to keep the auction room open for five days out of the week, instead of three, as has been the case for the last month. Last week only six parcels were sold, and this week's schedule, covering Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, promises results equally unimportant.

To-morrow will not seem like Labor Day without three or four suburban sales, but the field is deserted, and not one of the auctioneers who make a specialty of that class of property has made an announcement. A large tract in Brooklyn, however, which would have been offered to-morrow, if arrangements could have been completed, will probably be put up before the end of the month.

There were recorded last week 253 mortgages for $5,178,946; of which 93, for $1,864,500, were at 5 per cent.; 109, for $1,313,076, were at more, and 51, for $2,001,270, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 202 mortgages, for $4,184,862; of which 76, for $1,449,882, were at 5 per cent.; 78, for $1,864,980, were at more, and 48, for $870,000, were at less. In the total for the week in last year it should be noted that $1,000,000 represents a single mortgage, given by the Fulton, Wall, and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railroad Company.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 976 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 116.8 feet west of Clinton Avenue, 16.8 by 95 two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,135.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 536 and 538 West Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 499.11 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 25.1 by 98.9, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $13,597.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneudaira, referee, 237 and 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 400 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $7,473; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 50 and 52 West Third Street, south side, 71.3 feet west of Wooster Street, 42 by 75.1 and irregular, seven-story white-brick front business building. Due on judgment, $7,725; subject to another mortgage for $34,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, John Sabine Smith, referee, Decatur Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; Webster Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, abutting on the foregoing, 25 by 100.1, vacant.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, Stephen S. Marshall, referee, Willis Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 50 by 100, one and two story frame buildings.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, 412 and 414 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Eightieth Street, 60 by 125, eight-story apartment houses. Due on judgment, $59,812; subject to another mortgage for $73,000.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 310 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 199 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 26 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,876.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 474 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 30 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,267.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 518 Madison Avenue, west side, 60.5 feet north of Fifty-third Street, 20 by 95, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,844; subject to another mortgage for $65,000.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, H. M. Gescheldt, referee, 141 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 337.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,435.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. Keenan, referee, 1,056 Intervale Avenue, east side, 111.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 21.6 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,838.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 2,001 Anthony Avenue, southwest corner of Bush Street, 22.2 by 91 by 21 by 97.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,584.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 61.6; Chisling Brothers, premises, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $20,000.

Garfield Street, west side, 100 feet south of Jackson Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; Michael Eanzel, Van Nest, owner; Thomas Scott, architect; cost, $1,950.

First Avenue, northeast corner of Sixteenth Street, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 34 and 35 by 84 and 89; Samuel A. Robinson of 145 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $67,000.

Nos. 340 to 350 East Sixty-second Street, for five six-story brick flats, with stores, 27 and 27.4 by 88.9; Isaac Goodstein of 122 East Seventy-third Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost $125,000.

Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Avenue A, for four five-story brick tenements, 25 by 73; Arthur Gorsch of Eighty-second Street and Third Avenue, owner; W. O. Tait of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $64,000.

Alterations.

Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick hotel; Peter Cooper estate, owner; Robert L. Stewart, architect; cost, $250.

No. 127 East Seventieth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; William S. Edgar of 127 East Seventieth Street, owner; Stephenson & Green, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 8 East Eighteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Sarah S. Paddock, owner; H. Edward Ficken of 10 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $350.

No. 1,521 Avenue A, to a three-story brick dwelling; Charles Dryfuss of 1,485 Second Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 22 and 24 Commerce Street, to a four-story brick factory; T. H. Forrest of 73 Bedford Street, owner; William S. Boyd, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 2.

ASH AV, e s, Lots 96 to 99, map of Laconia Park, 100x100; Rose A. Smith to Isabella V. Waldo..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 105th St, 100.11x100; John J. Mahony to Joseph Hamershlag..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 101st St, 100.11x225; Walworth Ward to Seaboard Realty Company, re-recorded.... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 101st St, 100.11x225; Henry C. Irons and another to Seaboard Realty Company, re-recorded..... 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 494.6 ft s of 156th St, 19.9x99.5; Frederick Bailey to Mary M. Toohey } Nom.

GREEN LANE, or Av, e s, 44 ft s of proposed 5th st, 19x100; Rose A. Smith to Ellen S. Dowe..... 1

HUDSON ST, 135, s w corner of Beach St, 28.6x130.1x28.4x130.2; Charles P. Curtis and others, trustees, to Hyman and Henry Sonn..... 100

HULL AV, n w corner of 209th St, 41.8x 100; Anna S. Nordstrom, executrix, to Augusta J. Fink..... 1,250

HULL AV, w s, 83.4 ft n of 209th St, 41.8 x100; Anna S. Nordstrom, executrix, to Emma W. Malmquist..... 1,250

HULL AV, w s, 41.8 ft n of 209th St, 41.8 x100; Anna S. Nordstrom, executrix, to Anna C. or Caroline A. Gates..... 1,250

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 52d St, 24.11x100; irregular; Lexington Av, e s, 100.5 ft s of 52d St, 25x100; Alice Woolf and others to Samuel Woolf and others..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 52d St, 24.11x100; irregular; Lexington Av, e s, 100.5 ft s of 52d St, 25x100; Rebecca and Morris Stone and others to Alice Woolf..... 1

LOT 79, map of property of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Andrew Wick..... 475

MONROE AV, s s, 255.2 ft w of Market St, 29.10x52x30.1x49.5; Simon Jacobs to Rachel Bernstein..... 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, Lot 34, map of south part of farm of Peter Valentine, Fordham; William G. McCrea to Francis W. Elder..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, widened, w s, 268.10 ft n of 166th St, 16x93; Luigi Bove to Vincent Bonagur..... 1

WILLETT ST, 55, w s, 25x100; David Perlman to Rebecca Goldberg..... 100

WILLETT ST, 57 and 59, 50x100; David Perlman to Helene Schatzneupp..... 100

7TH ST, s e corner of Avenue B, 50x100, Unionport; Frank Gass to John Schuessler .....

18TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 60x92; Frederic R. Coudert, trustee, to Edward Jansen..... 60,000

56TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Francis M. Applegate to Clarence F. True..... 100

69TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.4; Samuel C. Baum to John E. Gerlach..... Nom.

72D ST, 327 and 329 East, 50x102.2; David Feldman and another to Louis P. Rollwagen..... Nom.

76TH ST, 118, s s, 205.1 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Riverside Building Company to Lesbia M. Bostwick..... 100

77TH ST, 405 East, 25x102.2; Louis P. Rollwagen to David Feldman..... Nom.

88TH ST, 131 West, 16x100.8; Louis Stern to Joseph F. Park..... 1

96TH ST, 142 West, 31.6x100.8; Berths L. Nagel to Thomas Allen..... 1

101ST ST, 5 West, 38x100.11; Seaboard Realty Company to Walworth Ward..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; James W. Hawes, referee, to Hyman and Henry Sonn..... 43,300

145TH ST, 386 West, 18x99.11, 1-3 part; Elizabeth V. Cherry to Margaret Cherry .....

145TH ST, 386 West, 18x99.11, 1-3 part; Elizabeth V. Cherry to Monica Cherry.. .....

145TH ST, 511 West, 33.4x99.11; Edward J. McGean, referee, to Mathilde Eidletz, trustee..... 82,000

160TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Wilfred E. Wiles to George Woltjen..... 1

179TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x100; Charles Knauf to Jacob and Caroline Keller..... 5,000

201ST ST, n s, 631.8 ft e of Marion Av, 25 x100; Michael Moss to Alexander J. Weddick..... 100

Recorded Leases.

BUCHANAN, James, to Salvator Attardo; Stanton St, 22, store, 1 8-12 years..... $540

FREEDMAN, Joseph, to Jonas Licht; Monroe St, 255, store, 1 year..... 600

TYTE, Isabel B., to Ellen McSweeney; 3d Av, 621, store, 5 years..... 1,700

Recorded Mortgages.

ADEE, Louise R. and Charles T., to Clara A. Ades; Old Boston Road, adjoining Bronxwood Park, contains 33 643-1,000 acres, 3 years..... 8,000

BERNSTEIN, Rachel, and Ida L. Gordon to Simon Jacobs; 26 and 26½ Monroe St, installments..... 1,287

BOSTWICK, Lesbia M., to the Riverside Building Company; 118 West 76th St, 8 years..... 4,000

CIROLLI, Andrea, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1st Av, 2,229, saloon lease, demand..... 4,650

DOLDER, Emma L., and others to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, e s, 50 ft n of 159th St, 1 year..... 4,000

ELDER, Francis W., to William G. McCrea; Lot 54, map of south part of farm of Peter Valentine of Fordham, 1 year..... 3,800

FRANK, Louis, and Joseph Brass to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 270 and 276 Madison St, 1 year..... 40,000

GEINSIC, Elizabeth, to Louis Riemenschneider; Trinity Av, e s, 300 ft s of 149th St, 3 years..... 800

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to John J. Mahony; Central Park West, s w corner of 105th St, 3 years..... 45,000

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to John J. Mahoney; Central Park West, w s, 50.11 ft s of 105th St, 3 years..... 35,000

HANLON, Michael, to Mary R. Reed; 7th St, s s, 153 ft w of Avenue D, demand..... 750

HILL, Mary and Margaret A., to Thomas O'Brien; Union Av, n e corner of 2d St, 2 years..... 400

JANSEN, Edward, to Frederic R. Coudert, trustee, &c.; 18th St, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 40,000

KELLER, Jacob, to Charles Knauf; Lot 160, second map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, installments..... 1,150

McSWEENEY, Ellen, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 621 3d Av, saloon lease, demand. 2,500

ROLLWAGEN, Louis F., to David Feldman and David Klein; 323 and 325 East 72d St, 3 years..... 3,012

ROSENHEIMER, Louisa, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 115th St, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Louis A. Wagner; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of Westchester Av, widened; also St. Ann's Av, w s, 157 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year.. 5,000

SCHUESSLER, John, to Frank Gass; 7th St, s e corner of Avenue B, installments.. 500

SPONHEIMER, Theodore, to Edward S. Prince; e ½ of Lot 1,001, map of the village of Wakefield, 1 month..... 1,800

STOLL, Joseph A., to Jacob D. Butler; Broadway, n e corner of 107th St, 1 year. 10,000

TOOHEY, Mary M., to Fred Bailey; Eagle Av, w s, 494.6 ft s of 156th St, 1 year.. 1,500

WARD, Walworth, to Annie M. Rohe; 5 West 101st St, 2 years..... 23,000

WARD, Walworth, to Annie M. Rohe and others, executors, &c.; 5 West 101st St, 2 years..... 19,000

WARD, Walworth, to August Oppenheimer; 5 West 101st St, Seaboard Realty Co. 9,000

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to St. Luke's Hospital; 3d Av, n w corner of 81st St, 3 years..... 95,000

WEDDICK, Alexander J., to Michael Moss; 201st St, n s, 631.8 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years..... 1,000

WETTERER, Ernest, and Catherine G. Pierce to Barrett C. Johnson and others; West End Av, n w corner of 69th St, demand..... 3,000

BROOKLYN, Oct. 1, 1898.

Everybody advertises features in their houses. The T. B. Ackerson Construction Co. build houses that speak for themselves. Call and inspect or write for illustrations. East 19th St., Ocean Avenue, and Beverly Road, Flatbush.

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House Buyers and Bargain Hunters

ATTENTION!

Lots have advanced from $5,000 to $7,000. Construction is up 35%.

Higher Prices Must Rule in Future.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

My houses on 107th Street, near Riverside, Nos. 310 to 326, built on the old basis, can still be bought at former prices.

Bright new 20-foot American Basement Up-to-date Houses } $33,000.

Magnificent 22, 25 and 30 foot Houses in proportion.

Houses open. Caretaker in attendance. Illustrated booklet; with plans and description.

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GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

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1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
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West 56th St., near 5th Ave.

For Sale, an attractive 25-foot house, with 2-story D. R. Extension. (7333)

GEO. R. READ,
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East 67th St., close to 5th Ave.

For sale, an extra large and attractive house, with large D. R. Extension. (7325)

GEO. R. READ,
751 5th Ave., at 58th St.
HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

East 61st St., close to 5th Ave.

For Sale, an extra large and very attractive house, with D. R. Extension. (7317)

GEO. R. READ,
751 5th Ave., at 58th St.
HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

West 57th St., near 5th Ave.

For Sale, an attractive, handsomely furnished 25-foot house, with D. R. Extension. (7309)

GEO. R. READ,
751 5th Ave., at 58th St.
HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

East 72d St., close to Madison Ave.

For Sale, a well-appointed 22-foot house, with 3-story D. R. Extension. (7342)

GEO. R. READ,
751 5th Ave., at 58th St.
HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

West 53d St., near 5th Ave.

For sale, a 20-foot house, at a low price. (7358)

GEO. R. READ,
751 5th Ave., at 58th St.
HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

For Sale, the Four Best Houses on WEST END AVENUE.

Nos. 862, 864, 866, 868, between 102d and 103d Sts. All latest improvements. Plan of houses, materials, and workmanship perfect. Apply to your own broker, or to C. J. WILLIS, 89 Leonard St.

COLONIAL HOUSES.—ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ground 50 feet front; sewered, curbed, and flagged, and macadamized; all assessments paid; restricted neighborhood; west of Jerome Ave. and 184th St., Fordham Heights; prices $8,500 to $9,500; terms to suit. Apply A. P. KIRKLAND, 55 Liberty St.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Artistic stone front; box stoop; modern interior arrangement; one of the best blocks on Greene Av.; 20 feet front; 3-story and basement; house will bear examination as to workmanship and materials in every detail; location exceptionally good to reach any part of Greater New York; occupied by owner since completion. Price $9,500; $8,000 can remain on mortgage. GULICK & LOCKWOOD, 350 Fulton St.

NEW TWO-FAMILY HOUSE; 1½ BLOCKS from "L" station; wide street, with beautiful shade trees; sewer, electric lights, gas; all modern improvements; one floor rented for $15 per month; worth $4,200; price $2,800; $100 cash, balance, including interest, only $20 per month; must be seen to be appreciated. BARGAIN, Box 32 Times Office.

ONE HUNDRED ACRE TRACT.

Fine location, at a bargain. Operators and investors invited to investigate.

HENRY W. SHERRILL,
13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—On Riverside Drive, between 72d and 79th Sts., a very attractive 22-ft. house; Foyer hall; price, $45,000; no exchange. Apply to RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY, 28 Pine St.

A BARGAIN.—Charming 3-story house near elevated station; completely furnished; silver, china, linen; $165 monthly. WEST SIDE OWNER, Box 160 Times Office.

CHOICE INVESTMENT, CORNER 3D AV, near 116th St.; five-story double, 26x96x100, 5 stores; will be sold at a bargain to close estate. SIGMUND COHN, 19 Avenue A.

BEAUTIFUL 5-STORY AMERICAN BASEment, new modern house, 36 West 96th St.; wide street, near Park entrance; bargain; open Monday. STEVENS, 93d St., and Columbus Av.

FOR SALE.—Bargain to quick buyer; 5-story marble building, Mercer, near Grand, 25x100, to settle estate. D. D. ORRELL, 318 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT, PARTITION SALE.

Estate of DANIEL VALENTINE, deceased, Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order of Supreme Court, under direction of John Sabine Smith, Esq., Referee,

FORDHAM, 24th Ward, N. Y. City.

WEBSTER AVENUE, west side, 225 feet north of 196th Street, lot 25x100.61x25x100.58 feet.

DECATUR AVENUE, east side, 225 feet north of 195th Street, lot 25x100 feet.

Maps and full particulars with ABEL CROOK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 93 Nassau Street; KNEVALS & PERRY, Defendant's Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street; JOHN A. CARNEY, Defendant's Attorney, 93 Nassau Street, or Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON

508 FIFTH AV. 7 WALL ST.

Country Residences for Sale and Rent.

BAR HARBOR. Along the SOUND.
NEWPORT. On the HUDSON.
SARATOGA. In the BERKSHIRES.
TUXEDO. NARRAGANSETT PIER.
LONG ISLAND. &c., &c.

PIEDMONT VALLEY, VIRGINIA.—100 farms to select from; circular on application. McGOWAN, 114 St. Felix St., Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

GEO. R. READ

offers for rent the following list of furnished houses:

WEST 37TH ST., near 5th Ave., a 21-ft. house.
EAST 45TH ST., near 5th Ave., a 22-ft. house.
WEST 50TH ST., near 5th Ave., a 19-ft. house, for the season.
WEST 53D ST., near 5th Ave., a 20-ft. house, for the season.
EAST 56TH ST., near 5th Ave., a 20-ft. house, for the season.
WEST 56TH ST., near 5th Ave., a fine 25-ft. ward.
EAST 56TH ST., near 5th Ave., a 22½-ft. house.
WEST 57TH ST., near 5th Ave., a 25-ft. house.
WEST 58TH ST., near 5th Ave., two 22-ft. houses.
EAST 60TH ST., near Madison and Park Aves., a 20-ft. house.
EAST 62D ST., btw. Madison and Park Aves., a 21-ft. house.
EAST 67TH ST., near 5th Ave., extra large house.
EAST 75TH ST., near Madison Ave., a 17½-ft. house.
EAST 76TH ST., near Madison Ave., two 20-ft. houses. (7374.)

GEO. R. READ,
751 Fifth Ave., at 58th St.,
HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

Madison Av., Near Our Office.—Exceptionally attractive house, has every modern feature; best open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, large butler's pantry; decorations and woodwork in fine order; rent to private family only.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
500 MADISON AVE. 55 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.—An attractive house, handsomely furnished, in perfect order, centrally located; owner going abroad. For particulars apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty Street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

2 AND 3 STORY MODERN STONE HOUSES.

History in a Few Words.

SURROUNDINGS.

MODERN HOUSES. $8,000.
ACCESSIBILITY. PURE AIR. FINE SEWERAGE. SCHOOLS. CLUBS. RESTRICTIONS.

LOW PRICES. $11,500.
HIGH GROUND. GOOD WATER. ELECTRICITY. CHURCHES. MARKETS. SHADED STREETS.

Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Avenue, on the Lefferts Estate.

Two blocks from Prospect Park; 30 minutes from New York; trolley connection to ferries and all points of the city.

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STONE FRONTS. SWELL FRONTS. BOX STOOPS. 20x45x100. HARDWOOD FINISH. SALOON PARLOR. FAIENCE MANTELS. OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING. LARGE CLOSETS. DUMB WAITERS. ELECTRIC BELLS.

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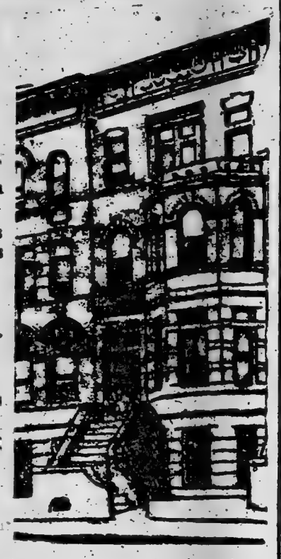

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OF THE FEW REMAINING LOTS IN

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THE HOME CENTRE OF GREATER NEW YORK.

The last lots of this magnificent residential section are now being sold at special prices, such values and terms never obtainable again.

VISIT THE LOTS TO-DAY.

NO CASH REQUIRED NO INTEREST

You start right in with

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Junction Flatbush and Nostrand Aves. OPEN EVERY DAY.
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TALK OF THE TOWN.

OCEAN AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

High-class houses or restricted lots.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
East 19th St., Flatbush.
Write for illustrations.

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offers for rent the following list of unfurnished houses:

EAST 30TH ST., btw. Madison and Park Aves., a 20-ft. house.
WEST 36TH ST., near 5th Ave., a 25-ft. house.
WEST 37TH ST., near 5th Ave., a 21-ft. house.
EAST 45TH ST., near 5th Ave., a 20-ft. house, very desirable for physician.
EAST 45TH ST., near 5th Ave., a 22-ft. house.
WEST 48TH ST., near 5th Ave., a 25-ft. house.
EAST 55TH ST., near 5th Ave., a 22-ft. house.
EAST 55TH ST., btw. Madison and Park Aves, a 19-ft. house.
WEST 56TH ST., near 5th Ave., a fine 25-ft. house.
EAST 56TH ST., near 5th Ave., a 22-ft. 6 in. house.
EAST 56TH ST., btw. Madison and Park Aves., a 17-ft. house.
WEST 58TH ST., near 5th Ave., two 22-ft. houses.
EAST 60TH ST., btw. Madison and Park Aves., a 20-ft. house.
EAST 67TH ST., near 5th Ave., a 23-ft. house.
EAST 72D ST., near Madison Ave., a 22-ft. house.
EAST 73D ST., near 5th Av., a 22-ft. 6 in. house.
EAST 76TH ST., near Madison Ave., two 20-ft. houses. (7366.)

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Madison Ave., near 42d St.

To lease, an 18-foot Eng. Base. house in good order; especially adapted for physician's use. (7301)

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19TH ST., BET. 4TH AV. & IRVING PLACE, 4-story, 25-ft. dwelling, now being put in complete order; $2,000.

Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE HIGH-STOOP FOUR-STORY house, East 58th Street, 15 rooms, three baths, Exposed plumbing; excellent order; $1,800. INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

LARGE LINE HOUSES AND APARTMENTS; all prices; open Monday. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

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252 WEST 91ST ST.
Next to Corner of Broadway.

A NEW HANDSOMELY APPOINTED APARTMENT HOUSE.

situated in the choicest and most convenient section of the west side. Apartments of seven and eight rooms and bath; hardwood cabinet trim, and artistic decorations; electric light, steam heat, hot water, elevator, hall service; butler's pantry, porcelain tubs and sink in kitchen; gas ranges; servants' toilet; tiled bathroom, and the latest and most improved water filters for each apartment. Apply Superintendent on premises or the owner, JAMES M. BELL, 21 Warren St.

Acadia . Abelard

1893 7th Ave. 1897 7th Ave.

115TH STREET, JUNCTION OF SEVENTH AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUES. APARTMENTS OF EIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, EACH AND EVERY APARTMENT FACING ON THE TWO AVENUES. NO COURTS, YARDS, OR SHAFT. ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE. ELECTRIC LIGHT FROM THE STREET, AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS TO BE FOUND IN AN UP-TO-DATE HOUSE.

One Apartment at $1,200.
One Apartment at $1,500.

Can be seen at any time. Office on premises.

LEOPOLD KAHN CO.,
Telephone, 241 Harlem.

SANITARY APARTMENTS,

50 TO 58 WEST 98TH STREET.

Six rooms and bath; hardwood; enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; nicely decorated; hot water supply; with or without steam heat; attractive woodwork in fine order; rent to private family only.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
500 MADISON AVE. 55 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.—An attractive house, handsomely furnished, in perfect order, centrally located; owner going abroad. For particulars apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty Street.

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"America's Garden Spot."

On the Palisades, Directly Opposite Grant's Tomb, 270 Feet Above the Hudson River.

Magnificent Views; Dry, Pure Air; a Veritable Eden; all Improvements; Necessary Restrictions; Titles Guaranteed

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Built to Suit Purchasers.
Only
Small Payment Down
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Only 15 minutes from 125th St. Ferry, and 20 minutes from 42d St. Ferry, via North Hudson Traction Company's railroad.

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A. I. AUBIN. C. H. BRADNER.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE. | NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

SUBURBAN HOMESITES

At One-Third Reduction.

During September we shall offer 62 of the finest building lots in Hackensack at $100 less than such lots have ever been sold. They are in our newly acquired Clinton Place Extension, and extend from the heart of the town up to the crest of the Heights, where they adjoin our other property. They are 50x140 feet, with all improvements, macadamized streets, solid stone sidewalks, curbing, shade trees, city water and gas. Nine houses, not one costing less than $5,000, on this property indicate its quality.

On the Heights, HACKENSACK.

Our one care is to get you to visit our property. Once there, you will be delighted with its great natural beauty, its fine view, its pure air, its sweeping inclines, and fine roads. We gladly pay your fare to and from New York, and give you a carriage ride over the property.

Hackensack offers the suburban homeseeker more advantages than any other New Jersey town. The best schools and health record in the State. 72 daily trains; six stations. Unexcelled facilities for outdoor sports—boating, a $10,000 Golf Club. Every residence street a shaded avenue. A handsome, progressive, hospitable town. A visit will amply repay you. At least send for our handsomely illustrated booklet and information about our various properties. Mention this paper.

HACKENSACK LAND CO.,

185 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE | LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

A Shore Front, $250.

Right in Bay Shore, L. I.

The most beautiful spot to be found. Forty miles out, on the Great South Bay, beautiful and desirable plots in a good neighborhood for $250. Only a few at this price, on our very easy terms.

ONLY $5 DOWN. $5 MONTHLY.

This property is cheap at $500, and whoever buys will make big money quick; or for a summer home, it is a delightful spot. Special excursions on Saturday and Sunday Apply for tickets and maps. WM. H. MOFFITT, 59 Liberty St., N. Y. City.

Do You Want a Farm?

$3 Monthly.

Within reach of every wage earner, a short distance from New York.

5 Acres of Land,

Level, high and dry, and partly covered with timber.

$3 Down. **Only $150.** $3 Monthly

We run a Special Excursion on Saturday and Sunday To Centre Moriches, L. I. (South Shore).

Buy five or ten acres on our easy terms for vegetable or poultry farm. Tickets and maps now ready.

WM. H. MOFFITT, 59 Liberty St., New York City.

ELMHURST, L. I.

12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.

COMMUTATION 6½c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRID

JAMES WILLIAM ELWELL DIES.

For Sixty Years He Was Prominent in Business in Manhattan.

James William Elwell, the senior member of the commission and shipping house of James W. Elwell & Co. of 47 South Street, died yesterday at his home, 70 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn of pneumonia. He had been ill for some days. He was seventy-nine years old. He began to sink rapidly yesterday morning and died in the afternoon.

Mr. Elwell was one of the oldest and most highly esteemed business men in Manhattan. He had been active in business for sixty years, having entered his father's employ at a very early age. He was considered very charitable, and it is said that during the last decade of his life he probably gave away $2,000,000. He frequently wrote his name to a check for $5,000 when called upon to aid a worthy cause. For many years his business colleagues have called him "Bouquet" Elwell, because he was never seen in Winter or Summer in his office or on the street without a little bouquet or a rose in his coat.

Mr. Elwell was the fourth oldest member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and up to the time of his last illness was a very active worker in that body. He was one of the incorporators of the Ship Owners' Association of New York, and was a Director in the Niagara and the Pacific Insurance Companies. For twenty years he was a Trustee of the American Congregational Union, and was for some years its Vice President. With Simeon B. Chittenden, he founded the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and he gave a great deal toward its support.

He was a trustee in the Seamen's Friend Society, the Home for Friendless Women and Children of Brooklyn, the Mariner's Family Asylum on Staten Island, and he was the originator of the Helping Hand Society, of which he was the President for many years. He was an active member of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and probably will be buried from that church, although no arrangements for the funeral had been made last night.

Mr. Elwell was born in Bath, Me., Aug. 27, 1820, and came to this city with his father, who was at the head of a shipping firm, in 1822. At the death of his father, James W. Elwell became the head of the firm. He married when a young man. He leaves three daughters.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS A PLOT of ground on Quay St., Brooklyn, about 32 City lots with 700 feet of water front on the East River; convenient to 10th and 23d Street ferries to New York City. GEORGE W. PALMER, 781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY TO LET.

FOR RENT. **NUTLEY, N. J.** 45 MINUTES.

Refined, attractive Home of 11 rooms; parlor, library, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, and laundry on first floor; Cabot stained shingle house; five minutes' walk of station; golf and field clubs; excellent wheeling; rent, $500. Illustrated circular. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, N. Y. Residence, Nutley.

FOR RENT, **NUTLEY, N. J.**

45 MINUTES VIA ERIE RAILROAD.

Several very attractive Houses; well shaded lawns; golf and field clubs; excellent wheeling; rent, $300 to $600; stables. Illustrated circular. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, N. Y. Residence, Nutley.

NUTLEY, N. J.—A model home; eight rooms and bath; all improvements; electric light; gas or coal for cooking; fine lawn, garden, and shrubbery; large and small fruits; screens, awnings, storm windows, and windowshades; now occupied by owner, who will vacate October 1st; property in splendid condition; liberal terms to desirable tenant. JOSEPH M. KEANE, 105 Hudson St., New York, or Nutley.

ORANGE, N. J.—To let, furnished, first-class modern residence. ALLEN, 19 Lawn Ridge Road.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

MORTON BUILDING,
116 Nassau Street.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
OFFICES FOR RENT.
Ready for occupancy.
INSPECTION INVITED.
Apply to
F. ZITTEL, Agent,
On premises.

TO LEASE,
Exceptionally Large
STORE, BASEMENT and SUB, containing over 40,000 square feet.
Nos. 514-516 BROADWAY.
Ceilings in store 18 feet high, basement, 12 feet high, sub-base, 9 feet high.
Superior light in all parts.
M. & L. HESS, 643 Broadway.

AT LOW RENTS—Buildings on Beekman, John, Pearl, Water, and South Sts. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A FOUR-STORY brownstone house to lease for business; 20 rooms; 25 feet front. BARNES, 344 4th Av.

STABLES TO LET.

TO RENT—Medium-sized stable, well located, in good condition; rent $700. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty Street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1—ATTRACTIVE SECOND-FLOOR SUITES, with bath; single rooms; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

42D ST., 215 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined, well-kept French boarding house; modern conveniences; Parisian cooking.

43D STREET, 128 AND 130 EAST.—Comfortable clean, well kept family house; good table; moderate terms.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Handsome square room, with private bath, also single rooms; first-class table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

24TH ST., 25 EAST, Near Madison Square.—Handsome and desirable rooms, with all conveniences.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 13 STUYVESANT PARK, opposite St. George's Church, near 17th St., very desirable furnished rooms.

Brooklyn.

299 EVERGREEN AV.—Large, nicely furnished front parlor; bath; one or two respectable parties.

STORAGE.

O'REILLY BROTHERS'
New York Storage Warehouse, 100 to 123 East 44th St., corner Lexington Av.; storing, packing, moving furniture; city or country. Tel., 8 of 38.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

A gentleman, agreeable personally, favorably known by leading merchants here, desires entering actively and investing jointly in an established, safe, profitable business in this city bearing closest investigation. Principals address HIGHEST INTEGRITY, Box 261, 1,289 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.
All makes, rented half price. Coupons apply on future purchase. Will SAVE YOU MONEY.
BAR-LOCK, 202 Broadway.

UP TO $200,000 EASILY EARNED BY TAKING part in a Government enterprise. For particulars apply to W. FODOR & CO., Dorothea St. 11, Dudapest, Hungary.

FREE.—Send to Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, New York, for the most PROFITABLY interesting little book on inventions ever written.

WANTED—Partner to enlarge and establish a clothing manufactory, with $2,000 or $5,000. S. N., 498 Broadway.

WANTED—$1,000, with good security. Letters, CH. STREET, 47 3d St., city.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $1,000 IN A GOOD business. Letters, CH. STREET, 47 3d St., city.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE ON DEPOT SQUARE,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.,
Thursday, Sept. 7, 1899, at 11:30 A. M.
LUMBER AND COAL YARD,
ELEVATOR AND MILL PROPERTY
AT WHITE PLAINS,
and
LUMBER AND COAL YARD
AT TUCKAHOE,
All Lately Owned by
JOHN W. YOUNG & SONS CO.
For maps and terms aply to
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, RECEIVER,
32 Liberty St., N. Y.,
OR W. B. TIBBITS, Auctioneer,
White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY LEHIGH, RED ASH, AND LOcust Mountain coal at lowest cash rates. THOMAS STOKES.
Yards 824 St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 9th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a lady as companion to invalid, or similar position; educated, refined, capable; highest references. J. B., care E. M. Shelley, Room 78, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City N. J.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook, ladies' school or college; references. Address, for one week, 753 6th Av., near 42d St., one flight up.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young German woman to do housecleaning, washing, and ironing out by the day. 362 West 45th St., rear.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a seamstress to go out to families; understands ladies' and misses' dressmaking; good trimmer, remodeller, and operator. Seamstress, 570 Lexington Av.; Marten's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—With large practical experience; growing and care of greenhouse plants, grapes, vegetables, lawns, trees, shrubs, planting, and making new place if desired; Scotch; married; no children; references. D. L., care Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—By Scotch married gardener; no children; on private place; thoroughly understands care of greenhouses, lawns, and vegetables; good references. J. W., 161 East 39th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By young man on private place. Edward Barry, care Mrs. Kelp, 640 6th Av.

GARDENER, FLORIST.—Single, age, 30; ran private places 10 years; greenhouses, vegetables; references. F. F., Box 155 Times.

Miscellaneous.

ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER would work at residence on furniture, or other work in line of trade. Address, for 10 days, Upholsterer, Box 279, Times, Uptown.

ELEVATOR MAN.—By experienced elevator runner; age twenty-one; good reference. William Whaley, 417 10th Av.

FARMER, &c.—Farmer and landscape gardener; fifteen years' experience; reference; married. C. Priess, 351 West 28th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—About Sept. 15, a respectable, neat, well-trained young woman for general housework for family of two adults in small house near city; must be excellent plain cook; no washing, ironing; good wages; only a superior person able to give references who can be seen need apply. Address by letter, C., Box 194 Times.

WANTED—Christian woman to qualify for permanent position; salary, $900. Inclose self-addressed stamped envelope to Director, Box 195 Times Up-town Office.

WANTED—Tool hands and first-class machinists to work ten hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS WHITON AND MISS BANGS' ENGLISH and Classical School for Girls, 43 West 47th St., New York. Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Classes. Certificate accepted by four colleges. Large faculty and individual instruction. Advanced courses for special students.

NEW YORK ACADEMY, BAYSIDE, L. I.—Healthiest home boarding school; 25 boys; best care; personal help and instruction by Principal; inspection invited; no Summer vacation; admission any time; $15 monthly.

CLASSES FOR ACQUIRING FRENCH CONversation in view Paris Exposition, begin next Wednesday, 10 morning, 3 and 8 evening; book free. Professor BERGER, 853 Broadway.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 4. 20, 22, 24 East 59th Street.

PRIVATE TUTORING FOR COLLEGE; twelve years' experience; credentials from Senator Depew and Dr. Greer, former patrons. A. EVERETT STONE, 516 West 56th St.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. College preparation. Reopens Sept. 20th. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE LYON SCHOOL,
576 Fifth Avenue. Reopens Sept. 27th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS M. C. McNEILL, DRAMATIC READER.—A few pupils received in English literature. 24 West 18th St.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 W. 81st St. Class for boys in the primary department.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Manual training, also kindergarten.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Established in 1859 **EASTMAN** 44,000 Students
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

These schools not only train thoroughly for business life but secure situations for the graduates of their course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, and Typewriting, Arithmetic, Banking, Commercial Law, Penmanship, the English branches, etc., also thoroughly taught. Are you going to school? It is
TIME TO BEGIN.
Fall term commences day sessions, Friday, September 1; evening sessions, Wednesday, September 6. Call or write for beautiful illustrated catalogue. Come and see us if possible.
CLEMENT C. GAINES, President,
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Wood's New York School,
BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND,
5th av. and 125th st.

It is refreshing to have a thousand students enter in a single year. It is an inspiration to have an annual call from 1,500 business and professional men for clerical help. It makes life worth living when former patrons indorse the institution by recommending their friends—not a dozen, but hundreds. Ours is a large school; large schools are the best; they excite competition, they bring out the best part of human nature, and brighten it. To see Wood's School is to appreciate it. Day and evening. Open now.
F. E. WOOD, President.

The Packard Commercial School
Corner of Fourth Avenue and 23d Street.
A Preparatory School for Business.
FORTY-SECOND YEAR.
Commercial and Stenographic Departments,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 5TH.
Office Hours: 8:30 to 5.
For Catalogue Address The Packard School, 101 EAST 23D STREET, NEW YORK.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
WALWORTH INSTITUTE,
106-110 E. 125th St., N. Y. C.
Will reopen after the vacation, day session, Sept. 5; evening session, Sept. 11th. Office open daily.
Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Correspondence, etc.; taught thoroughly and in the shortest time.
Call or write for our new, handsome Prospectus and Catalogue.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE,
143 TO 147 SOUTH 8TH ST., BROOKLYN.
Business, Stenography, Typewriting, Preparatory, Regents and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening Sessions. HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

The National Conservatory of Music of America
Founded by Mrs. Jeanette M. Thurber.
128 East 17th St., New York.
The 15th Scholastic year begins Sept. 5th.
EMIL PAUL, Director.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N.Y.University Law School.
Sixty-fifth year opens Oct. 2nd, 1899. DAY CLASSES, (LL.B., after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL.B., after three years.) Daily sessions, 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition, $100. GRADUATE CLASSES, Fifteen courses. Five required for LL. M.
For Circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

INSTRUCTION.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray.
Reopens Sept. 28 in its NEW BUILDING,
35 West 84th Street.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Gymnasium, 18x58. Playground, 200x225.
Dr. Ray at school Tuesday and Friday 10 to 12. Book of the 10th year on request.
Attention is called to the hygienic conditions prevailing in the new school building.
1st.—New scientific plumbing.
2d.—Heating by hot air (Beebe system) and by open fire places.
3d.—Thorough ventilation by Protective Ventilator Co.'s system; air in constant circulation and change day and night.
4th—Large recitation rooms and high ceilings. Smallest recitation room, 18x20 feet.
5th.—Abundance of light from the left.
6th—Indoor gymnasium, 18x58. Outdoor gymnasium, 20x40. Under expert supervision.
7th.—Building for school purposes only. No master or boarding pupils reside in the building.

Pratt Institute,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Day classes will BEGIN work SEPTEMBER 25; evening classes SEPTEMBER 27.
High School.
Department of Fine Arts.
Department of Domestic Art.
Department of Domestic Science.
Department of Science and Technology, including trade classes.
Department of Kindergartens.
Department of Libraries.
Gymnasium.
For further information or for application blanks address the general office of the Institute.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

Weingart Institute,
22 AND 24 EAST 21ST STREET,
Between Madison and 5th Avenues,
AND 6 WEST 34TH STREET,
Two doors from Central Park West.
Day and Boarding School with Kindergarten
Prepares for business and all the leading colleges. At the recent examinations for admission into the Columbia University all the graduates from this school passed successfully and were admitted. East side school opens Sept. 27th. West side branch October 2d. For prospectus and particulars address until Sept. 15th,
S. WEINGART, Highmount, Ulster Co., N. Y.

THE WILSON-VAIL SCHOOL,
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
A preparatory school of the highest character. Primary, classical, scientific, and business depts. Graduates of this school were admitted last June to Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Wesleyan.
Strong corps of expert teachers. Close attention to the individual. Classes small.
Manual training. Systematic daily drill in Gymnasium. Athletics.
Reopens September 28th.
Principals at School 9 to 12 daily.

Institut Tisné
SEVENTH YEAR OPENS SEPT. 27TH.
Limited number of resident pupils received.
MADAME HENRIETTE TISNÉ, OFFICIER D'ACADEMIE, PRINCIPAL, 533 West End Av.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL.
Registered Under the Regents of N. Y.
Three fine school buildings, entrance 120 West 126th St. 14th year begins Sept. 21st. Wm. L. Hazen, head master, or T. E. Lyon, associate headmaster, will be at the school after Sept. 5th, 1-5, 7-9 P. M.

SPANISH,
FRENCH, GERMAN,
ITALIAN, Etc.
The Berlitz School of Languages,
1,122 Broadway, New York. 75 Court St., B'klyn.
Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

HARLEM KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY SCHOOL.
187 West 123d St. Miss JACOBI, Principal.
Reopening Sept. 20. Preparation for Grammar, Principals', parents', references.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 4. 20, 22, 24 East 59th Street.

PRIVATE TUTORING FOR COLLEGE; twelve years' experience; credentials from Senator Depew and Dr. Greer, former patrons. A. EVERETT STONE, 516 West 56th St.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. College preparation. Reopens Sept. 20th.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE LYON SCHOOL,
576 Fifth Avenue. Reopens Sept. 27th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS M. C. McNEILL, DRAMATIC READER.—A few pupils received in English literature. 24 West 18th St.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 W. 81st St. Class for boys in the primary department.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Manual training, also kindergarten.

INSTRUCTION.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
Upon Former Site of Columbia College,
MADISON AVENUE AND 49TH STREET.
TWENTIETH YEAR BEGINS MON., OCT. 2.
All classes hereafter limited to 15 boys.
Remodeled buildings—with newest sanitary arrangements—perfect light, (east, south, and west;) indirect steam heating; double system of ventilation by electricity. Separate new armory, gymnasium, and swimming pool. All pupils have the use of Berkeley Oval.
45 BOYS WERE PRESENTED SUCCESSFULLY FOR COLLEGE IN JUNE, MANY WITH HONORS.
Preparatory School for Berkeley,
MISS MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL.
Ages 5 to 9; three classes, limited to 12 each. Separate building upon opposite corner; also with light on three sides. Use of gymnasium and swimming pool. Separate military drill and manual training. Address JOHN S. WHITE, LL. D., Head Master.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.
Stenography, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of sight singing.
ART CLASSES
for beginners and advanced students; mechanical and free hand drawing, design, water color, clay modelling, wood carving, photo-negative retouching, photo-color, crayon, pen and ink work, sketch class, J. Liberty Tadd's method of manual training.
NEEDLEWORK CLASSES.
Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.
Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

150TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 26TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics. Optional Military Drill.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at the school.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 19TH, 1899.
Examinations for admission on the 14th and 15th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1899.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27TH, 1899.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 EAST 50TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
This school reopens Wednesday, September 27th. Mr. Cutler will be at the school house after September 10th. Summer mail forwarded.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
16th Street, cor. Rutherfurd Place, New York.
Fall Term Opens September 19th.
FRIENDS' SCHOOL,
102-114 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.
Fall Term Opens September 26th.
Non-sectarian schools for boys and girls. Graduates prepared for all colleges.

Hamilton Institute.
45 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square, North.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Most advantageous location in New York.
Catalogue on application.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough education. School year open Sept. 11, 1899. For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 267 West 93d St.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL
417 Madison Avenue,
18TH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 28TH.
The Principal is now at the school daily.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE
CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Christian Brothers.
Select school for boys. Number of boarders limited. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13.
Military Drill. Well equipped Gymnasium. For Prospectus address BROTHER CHARLES, Director.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Thorough work in all departments from Primary to College Preparatory. Little boys received in Kindergarten and Primary classes.

SYMS SCHOOL.—ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, Headmaster; WM. C. SIMMONS, Associate Headmaster, (both formerly of the Berkeley School.) The new school opens Monday, October 2d, '99, at No. 22 West 45th St. For all particulars address ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, No. 50 West 47th St., City.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.
Broadway and West 131st St., New York City.
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC,
PEDAGOGICAL AND COMM'L COURSES.
Reopens Sept. 6. Address Bro. AELRED, Director.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.—Cor. W. 72d St. and West End Av., REOPENS Wednesday, SEPT. 27. Collegiate preparation, Intermediate, and Primary DEPARTMENTS; optional military drill; gymnasium; hot luncheon. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal

MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL FOR BOYS
C. H. MORSE, A. M.,
433 Madison Ave., New York.
Reopens Oct. 2. English, Classical, and Mathematical. Thoroughly graded. Send for circular. Principals at schoolroom daily after Sept. 17th.

DR. SAVAGE'S GYMNASIUM,
308 WEST 59TH STREET.
Tenth Season opens Sept. 15th. Normal class and private instruction. Circulars.

The Helburn School
No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopens October 2d.

ST. DAVID'S HALL.—THOROUGH EDUCAtion; home influence; college preparation a specialty; endorsed by leading educators; extensive grounds. Rev. W. L. Evans, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
College preparatory and special courses. Out-of-door classes in physical training. 71 West 55th st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

IRVING INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Prepares for college or business. New gymnasium. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Principal.

HEMPSTEAD (LONG ISLAND) INSTITUTE.—Little boys exclusively; unceasing, conscientious supervision; exceptional healthfulness; moderate expenditure; vacations unnecessary.

MISS REYNOLDS'S SCHOOL, 60 WEST 45TH Street.—Twenty-first year begins Oct. 2; thorough training; girls admitted as special students to regular classes.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY AND COLLEGE FOR Women.—Founded 1749. Modern conveniences. Two hours from New York. J. MAX HARK, D. D., Pres., Bethlehem, Pa.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHical Culture Schools, 109 Madison Av.; terms, $60; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
130-132 SEVENTIETH ST. WEST.
Founded 1857. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Princ.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls
109 and 111 West 77th Street, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

Take the Ocean Trip
DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT
LONG BRANCH.
ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.
FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER **Republic** and the MAMMOTH STEAMER **Columbia**

	Leave Pier 10, N. R. (above South Ferry.)	Leave Long Branch.
90 MILES of BAY and HARBOR 19 MILES of OCEAN	8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.	11 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.
The finest sail offered by any route—the best service Long Branch ever had, and by the best sea-going boats; immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, and every comfort the traveler needs. Amusement, also, in concerts and vaudeville performances, free on every trip. COSTS LESS THAN 1¼ CENTS PER MILE.
32 MILES DOWN 32 MILES BACK 64 MILES
The Bay and Harbor, Bedloe's, Governor's, Ellis, and Staten Islands, Statue of Liberty, all the Forts, Sandy Hook, Navesink Highlands. Splendid scene of ocean, life and grandeur, and New Jersey coast.
4 HOURS OF SAILING.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1181 B'way. Phone 211 Had. Sq.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION,
LABOR DAY, SEPT. 4TH.
GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR and SHELTER ISLAND,
Long Island Sound by Daylight.
THE POPULAR SOUND STEAMER
"SHINNECOCK."
(2,000 capacity.)
Will leave Pier 15, E. R., foot Wall St., for Greenport and Sag Harbor, 9:00; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:30 A. M. Due Greenport 4:30; Sag Harbor, 5:30 P. M.
Passing en route Plum Island, Orient, Gardiner's Island, Shelter Island and through Peconic Bay.
Excursion tickets, $2.00; on sale at 120, 950, 1,513 Broadway, N. Y. Good only on Sept. 4th—going by steamer, return by train leaving Greenport at 7:47 and 9:00 P. M.; leaving Sag Harbor 7:35 and 8:15 P. M. Sale of tickets limited. Music and refreshments on boat.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 5:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:20, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R., week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 5:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS.

A Glen Island The World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
A delightful mid on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage-rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequalled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 6:45, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:00 P. M., 5c. 6th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:30 P. M. East 23d St., 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M., for East 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12:00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only, 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS
No more delightful way of spending
LABOR DAY.
Excursion Tickets to
West Point or Newburgh and return.....$1.00
To Poughkeepsie and return.....$1.50

OUR LABOR DAY HOLIDAY OUTING.
Scenic Ride Sept. 4 Grand Resorts
Two Wonders of the Blue Ridge Mountains.
Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko,
Not to Mention the world-famed ride on the
SWITCHBACK GRAVITY RAILROAD.
Low Rate. Excursion personally Conducted by the
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.
Special excursion train leaves New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and South Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Arrives back in city about 9 P. M. Round trip fare, adults $2, children $1.50. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on train.

New Route to Rockaway Beach
FROM
BROOKLYN BRIDGE, SUNDAYS, AND LABOR DAY, SEPT. 4TH.
Express trains between Brooklyn Bridge and Rockaway Beach via Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad and L. I. R. R. from Flatbush Av. Leave Brooklyn Bridge, 10:20 A. M., and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av elevated stations. Excl. fare from Brooklyn, 30c. From New York, 35c.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave foot West 23d St., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.
Leave (new) Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:23 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC.
West 30th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
Week days, Round Trip, **40c.**
Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

LABOR DAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT
by STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leave West 22d St. 2 P. M., arriving West Point at 4:30 P. M. in time to witness DRESS PARADE, Cadets in Camp, &c. Returning special West Shore train 7:25 P. M., or any regular train. Fare, round trip, $1.00. Returning any train Hudson River R. R., $1.10. Orchestra on board.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor,
Steamer leaves Pier 15 E. R., foot Wall St., week days, except Saturday, at 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M.; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Monday, Sept. 4th, at 9 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day by rail, $2.00. No boat from New York on afternoon of Labor Day.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.,
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Take the Iron Steamboats
FOR MANHATTAN BEACH AND BRIGHTON BEACH.
To-Day's Time Table.
LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.
LEAVE PIER (NEW) NO. 1, NORTH RIVER, 9:30, 10:10, 10:50, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00

LEAVES CLEARING HOUSE

Produce Exchange Trust Co.'s Decision Regarding Collections.

BANKERS ON THE DEFECTION

Heroic Action May Be Taken If Imitators Follow the Policy of the Institution.

Officers and Trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Company were much surprised yesterday to discover that the business of the corporation should so much concern those who have no voice in conducting it. The company last week decided to do its own clearing and to dispense with the services, as its clearing agent, of the Western National Bank, of which it remains a customer. The Executive Committee of the company also sanctioned the forwarding of the following circular:

Produce Exchange Trust Company,
26 Broadway,
New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

We wish to advise you that by resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, adopted Aug. 28, 1899, we have decided to retire from the privileges of the New York Clearing House on and after Aug. 31, 1899.

We inclose herewith a copy of our last statement, and we submit this proposition: We will receive your cash items on all points east of the Rocky Mountains at par, provided you will make a reciprocal arrangement by which you will receive our items on your city upon the same terms.

We make this offer based upon your giving us an adequate deposit account on which we will pay you interest at 2½ per cent. on your daily balances, subject to check, affording you every other facility which you could receive from any New York financial institution having a like capital and surplus, and proposing to exchange with you all business possible upon terms which may be mutually profitable and satisfactory.

Inclosing herewith signature card, and hoping to have this relation with you, we remain, yours very truly, T. A. BEALL, President.

President Beall said yesterday: "I am obliged to the newspapers for an opportunity to talk in regard to our attitude in relation to the collection of out-of-town items, but I do not care to discuss the subject, as I have simply authenticated by signature the expressed judgment on a business matter of our Executive Committee. The circular speaks for itself."

The Produce Exchange Company in deciding to clear over its own counter acts as do several trust companies in this city that have no clearing agent. As to the arrangement it seeks to make to collect on out-of-town checks this, had the Produce Exchange Trust Company a Clearing House agent, would subject such agent to discipline or punishment for serving a corporation which purposes violating, or does violate, the new Clearing House check collection rules which went into effect April 3 last. These rules were formed to break up a system of free collections which had ruined several banks, among them the Third National, and had eaten up the profits of many others. When they went into effect they were unpopular with many members of the Clearing House and their clients. Now they are universally popular. Part of the rules reads:

The charges herein specified shall in all cases be collected at the time of deposit or not later than the tenth day of the following calendar month. No collecting bank shall, directly or indirectly, allow any abatement, rebate, or return for or on account of such charges or make in any form, whether of interest on balances or otherwise, any compensation therefor.

Every collecting bank, trust company, or other corporation not a member of the association, but clearing through a member thereof, shall forthwith adopt by its Board of Directors a resolution in the following terms, and file a certified copy thereof with the association as evidence as therein specified:

"Whereas, This corporation has acquired the privilege of clearing and making exchange of its checks through the New York Clearing House Association, and is subject to its rules and regulations, now therefore.

"Be it resolved, That this corporation hereby in all respects assents to and agrees to be bound by and to comply with all rules and regulations regarding collections outside of the City of New York, which may be established pursuant to the Constitution of said association, and that the President of this corporation is hereby instructed to file a certified copy of this resolution with the Clearing House association as evidence of such assent and agreement on the part of this corporation."

The penalty fixed for a violation of the rules was, for a first offense, a fine of $5,000 on the collecting bank, and for a second violation exclusion from privileges and, in the case of a member of the association, expulsion.

No down-town banker would yesterday consent to be quoted as criticising the action of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, on the plea that those of the Clearing House Association who are in authority, or who are consulted in regard to subjects of primary importance, were absent from the city. This referred to James T. Woodward, President of the Clearing House Association and of the Hanover National Bank, who is at Newport; William A. Nash, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee and President of the Corn Exchange Bank, who is at Lake Mahopac; William Scherer, manager of the Clearing House; Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, and J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank. There was, however, much gossip about the circular of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, and it was predicted that the Clearing House authorities would in some way act.

The chief subject of interest in this regard was the limitation of the defection, or, rather, the possibility of the action of the trust company, being but a prelude to like action by other corporations classed as "formed under the new trust idea." Inquiry failed to discover any intent on the part of any trust company to follow the lead of the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

"I am not borrowing trouble," said a prominent bank officer, "but if this departure finds imitators, something heroic will occur. The new trust system has not been opposed by officers and Directors of banks. So far is this from being the case, that if you will take up lists of officers and boards of banks and trust companies, you will find their interests interwoven in representation. In a trust company or in a bank you will discover the warp of the bank and the woof of the trust company and vice versa. Now if the trust companies are going to ride roughshod over the clearing House regulations, you will see a concerted action on the part of banks which will compel bank people who are in trust companies to decide under which flag they will serve, and I predict that there will be a general clearing out of trust companies by bank people. Still, I do not regard the action of this trust company as dangerous. It is, I believe, sporadic. The company has a right to do business as it pleases, of course; but, as far as I can see, it will make no profit on collecting items without charge. In some instances, it will cost at the rate of $5 or even $10 per $1,000 to collect an item against the Clearing House rates of 1-10 and ¼ per cent."

The Produce Exchange Trust Company began business March 7, 1898, with $1,000,000 of capital and surplus. Its first President was Dr. J. H. Parker, formerly President of the United States National Bank. Dr. Parker retired and President Beall succeeded him. Under the capitalization of $1,000,000 the company had deposits amounting to $7,000,000. Recently its capitalization was increased to $5,000,000, and it has about $10,000,000 in deposits. The undivided profits prior to June 30, 1899, were distributed to the original stockholders by a dividend of 35 per cent. on the original capital. The company has financed some large transactions, including the milling deal of its Vice President, Thomas F. McIntyre of McIntyre & Wardwell, of $2,600,000, and the railroad deals of John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line system, involving about $4,000,000. Mr. McIntyre is a Director of the Corn Exchange Bank, of which William A. Nash, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, is President.

Dr. Parker, when asked for an opinion on the action of the Produce Exchange Trust Company in regard to check collections, said that as he was not in harmony with the policy of the corporation when he left it, it would be wholly unbecoming in him to criticise any of its business transactions.

BAND OF LITTLE GIRL THIEVES.

Two Members of a Paterson Gang Boldly Admit Their Guilt.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 2.—So small that they could not look over the rail and see the Magistrate before whom they were arraigned to-day, Maggie Charles, eight years old, and Mary Hughes, seven years old, boldly and without tears admitted they made a regular practice of stealing and belonged to an organized gang of small girls, all thieves.

The Charles girl confessed that she was implicated in the robbing of the till in a Marshall Street saloon. Both admitted that they secured money by robbing drunken men.

They were arrested last night after a chase across an alleyway and up to a roof, where they were caught hiding behind a chimney. The police expect to arrest several other children of the same age, who are suspected of being members of the gang.

GEN. GROSVENOR RETURNS.

His Views on the Philippine Question and the State of Affairs in France.

Among the arrivals on the St. Paul yesterday was Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Athens, Ohio, who is generally regarded as President McKinley's personal representative on the floor of the lower house of Congress.

"I enjoyed my trip immensely," said the General to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Over in Europe," he continued, "the most intelligent people laugh and scoff at the idea of our abandonment of the Philippines. Such action on our part would mean the loss of all the prestige we have gained abroad during the last few years.

"But of all the things I saw while abroad the condition of affairs in Paris most astonished me. Particularly was I astounded by the Paul Guerin incident, and I made it a daily practice to visit the locality of the house in which Guerin and his so-called fellow-revolutionists are blockaded.

"He and his friends occupy the upper portion of a house, an ordinary brick structure, with a store beneath. There they are strongly intrenched, and it is a frequent custom of Guerin's to appear at one of the windows and hurl defiance at the strong cordons of soldiers and gendarmes who stand in a solid wall in a circle covering the outlets to all the streets upon which the Guerin house has an exit.

"The blockade has been established in the hope of starving out the besieged, but they seem to obtain supplies despite the vigilance of the authorities.

"The defiance of Guerin and his associates is the most remarkable thing I have ever seen. Here is that man and his followers intrenched in a house, cursing the authorities, and they are not touched. In my opinion the municipal government is afraid to adopt rough measures toward Guerin for fear of rioting and perhaps precipitating a revolution. From observation, I believe that riots are ready to break out at any moment. I never saw such a state of anarchy. Already houses have been burned and churches sacked. The night before I left Paris I drove to the vicinity of Guerin's house. There were hundreds of soldiers and police there, and in the neighborhood were not less than 20,000 of the worst people in the city, who were ripe for any kind of trouble.

"I was amazed to learn on my arrival here that Guerin was still in possession.

"Yes, there is a great deal of excitement over the Dreyfus court-martial. From all the testimony I read, I can see no evidence against the accused, but I am very much afraid that the French people have decided that Dreyfus must be convicted regardless of the facts.

"As to politics, I can say little except that all the Gold Democrats I met abroad are more in favor of the gold standard than ever. I shall leave for my home to-night, as I am naturally much interested in the campaign there, and am anxious to know just how matters stand.

DEADLY "FOLLOW MY LEADER."

East Side Lad Falls Down an Airshaft While Playing the Game.

There is a game that every boy plays, and that every man, woman, and child knows, called "Follow my leader." It is a game of dare, and on the east side it is played with a vigor that makes the boys' mothers "creep" when they see some of the feats of their sons. One of these mothers' sons died in playing the game yesterday.

The little fellow was only six years old, and named Philip Ladenthal. His father, Samuel, is a tailor, and the family lives at 8 Allen Street, a six-story tenement.

Philip and half a dozen other boys, led by "Googie" Goldstein, a thirteen-year-old boy, played in the game. "Googie" gets his name from irreverent east side companions because he is cross-eyed. He had earned, however, a good enough reputation for daredevil climbing to be nominated chief in the game of "Follow my leader."

Goldstein went through a number of easy introductory feats on the roof of the house, and then looked around for something harder. Presently he jumped on the coping surrounding the airshaft between Nos. 8 and 10 Allen Street. The shaft is three feet wide, but seventy feet deep.

Little Ladenthal was last. He did not like to make the attempt, but several, "I dast you's" from the others led him on. Goldstein led the way around the coping, and when he had reached the point he started from he jumped off. The others followed, all but Ladenthal.

He was all right while the others were not looking at him, but as each boy jumped off he turned to look at the rest, and by the time Philip was nearly at the end all the others were watching him. He became confused, wobbled a little, and then toppled. The other boys shouted to him, but he fell right over into the dark shaft, down to the basement.

The boys were too frightened to do anything for several minutes. They whispered together, and then slowly went down to the janitor. They told him of Philip's fall, and he ran to the door leading to the shaft. He forgot the key in his excitement, and had to break a window to get at Philip The boy was dead.

HENRY B. HERTS ARRESTED.

He and Three Women Companions Figure in an Early Morning Row.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Henry B. Herts, thirty-two years old, an architect, living at 22 West Forty-third Street, accompanied by three stylishly attired young women, stopped an Eighth Avenue car at Fifty-ninth Street. While Herts was assisting his companions to mount the steps a man occupying a seat in the rear of the car made an offensive remark directed at one of the young women, who had already taken her seat.

Immediately Herts let go of the young woman he was about to put on the car, and, with a heavy silver-headed cane, landed a blow on the head of the man who made the remark. The young women screamed loudly, and the car suddenly darted off with two of the young women and the man who caused the trouble among its passengers, while Herts and his remaining companion found themselves in the hands of Policeman Kosteger of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Herts was much incensed at the turn things had taken. Policeman Kosteger explained to him that he was not under arrest, whereupon, it is said, Herts used abusive language to him, saying, "Why didn't you arrest the man who insulted these young women? I insist upon being arrested now just to show you that I can have you called down."

The policeman obliged Herts by taking him and his companion to the station house. Herts was held and the young woman ordered a cab and drove away. Herts then sent messenger boys out with notes to his friends, and after he had been locked up two hours Richard Cohn of 248 West Seventy-first Street went to the station house and gave bail for the prisoner.

When arraigned in the West Side Court Herts admitted that he had struck the man on the car, and said the policeman had used rough language to him and that he had not done his duty. Policeman Kosteger denied he had abused Herts.

Magistrate Zeller said he thought the policeman had done his duty and he reprimanded Herts, but discharged him. None of the young women involved in the incident was in court. It is said that they belong to well-known families, the father of one of them having been in one of the most important positions of the city Government.

ESCAPES PAYING ALIMONY.

Claim of Henry L. Elmendorf's Wife for $4,768 Is Set Aside.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 2.—In an opinion filed by Vice Chancellor Emery the writ of ne exeat and order fixing bail at $1,000 in the case of Henry L. Elmendorf are dismissed on the ground that the Chancery Court was without jurisdiction to make such an order. The order was based on a decree of alimony secured by Louisa Ten Eyck Elmendorf of 59 West Ninety-second Street, New York. By the opinion the claim of Mrs. Elmendorf for $4,768 is set aside.

The Elmendorfs were married in New Jersey in 1879, and two years later the husband left his wife. Mrs. Elmendorf secured a divorce, and Elmendorf was directed to pay her $6 a week alimony. Elmendorf later became librarian of a library in Buffalo, and last March Mrs. Elmendorf filed a petition alleging he had only paid her $20 on account of alimony, and that $4,768 was due.

Elmendorf was arrested when he arrived from Europe, where he was at the time the petition was filed, and placed in the [illegible] son County Jail under $1,000 bail. [illegible] he was under arrest a summons in a suit for $8,000 on account of back alimony was also served

TO REJECT LABOR'S OFFER

Socialists Will Not Enter the Independent Party's Ranks.

THEIR ORGANIZATION PERFECT

Will Point Out to Workingmen that Concessions Would Deprive Them of Hard-Earned Privileges.

General Master Workman Parsons, Joseph Barondess, and Samuel Prince, who were appointed by the Independent Labor Party as a committee to invite the two factions of the Socialist-Labor Party to join that organization in the coming campaign, will fall short of their purpose, but they, most probably, will be cordially received by the National Executive Committee of the dominant faction. They will be neither snubbed nor ridiculed by that faction, as had been predicted by the opponents of the Socialists at the meeting of the Labor Party's conference on Thursday evening, and it is not improbable that negotiations may result in both parties agreeing to support certain candidates, who will be nominated separately by each party.

It seemed to be the purpose of Joseph Barondess in offering the resolution to the Independent Labor Party inviting the Socialists to join it to throw upon the Socialists the responsibility of refusing to help labor in its efforts to emancipate itself from the "thralldom of the old parties," but the Socialists, from all indications, will not make any brusque declination. They will point out to the committee of the Independent Labor Party that the Socialists have a perfect political machine, are thoroughly organized in the city and State, and are entitled to a column on the blanket ballot, while the Independent Labor Party is not yet half organized, and that all its demands have been in the Socialists' platform for years. Arguing from these premises, the Socialists will point out to the Independent Labor men the unwisdom of their giving up all that they have gained by years of hard work, and will advise them either to come into the Socialist camp or support the Socialist-Labor ticket.

Alexander Jonas, editor of The New York Volks Zeitung, the Socialist organ in this city, who is prominent in the counsels of the party, in talking yesterday about the mission of the committee of the Independent Labor Party, and of the prospects of that party, remarked:

"No sensible persons could expect us to give up our party machinery and all the advantages which we have gained and go over to a party which is not yet organized and has not gone through a single campaign. No, we will go into the campaign as we have done heretofore, as the Socialist-Labor Party, and preserve our identity. Why they should expect us to join them is incomprehensible to me. Their platform has been borrowed from ours, and ours is even more extensive.

"Let them go on and agitate for the principles of their platform, and if they persevere they will themselves become good Socialists and will eventually join us. If they are numerically strong they will incur no danger of being controlled by us by coming over into our camp, for the majority rules with us, and they will be able to make changes or modifications that may seem wise to them."

In regard to the future success of the Independent Labor Party, Mr. Jonas had his doubts. The political movement in 1886, when Henry George was nominated for Mayor, he said, was an exceptional one. He added:

"It was, so to say, an explosion of the pent up feelings of the workingmen who had long been distrusted, which this explosion forged together the discordant elements of labor for a time. Another factor in that movement was the personal magnetism of Henry George. Whatever his own shortcomings were, Henry George's energetic and magnetic promulgation of the single tax theory, which was quite novel to the workingmen, drew them to him. In the present movement both these features are wanting. The masses of workingmen seem to have grown accustomed to the corrupt practices of the politicians, and are indifferent, and there is no one in sight to take the place of Henry George. Whether such a personality will develop remains to be seen. For these reasons the Independent Labor Party cannot hope to poll the same number of votes that the United Labor Party did in 1886."

The workingmen of New York, Mr. Jonas thought, lacked stability in their political movements. Whether it was due to their being disappointed in their leaders and their losing heart or to other causes was not easy to determine. The Socialists, on the other hand, adhered steadily to their principles and their party, and stood ready to dismiss leaders who proved unsatisfactory.

The National Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, Mr. Jonas felt sure, would accord to the committee of the Independent Labor Party a courteous reception, and would give it all the good advice that it could. But no concessions would be made.

When asked whether he thought that both parties would unite in supporting certain candidates, Mr. Jonas said that the Socialists would support their own nominees, although it was possible that some agreement might be arrived at by which each party would separately nominate the same man or even more than one man.

PLANS OF SINGLE TAXERS.

Celebrating Henry George's Birthday —To Hear ex-Gov. Altgeld.

A conference of some 200 single taxers was held yesterday in Cooper Union to organize a State league for educational purposes. The delegates assembled at 11 o'clock, effected a temporary organization, and took a recess until 2 in the afternoon. Ex-Assemblyman Edgar L. Ryder of Sing Sing was elected President of the league, F. P. Jones of Buffalo Vice President, George P. Hampton, editor of The National Single Taxer of New York, Secretary, and D. B. Van Vleck, President of the Brooklyn Single Tax Club, was made Treasurer. It was decided to send out the best speakers obtainable through the State to stir up sufficient sentiment so as to force the single tax doctrine into the arena of practical politics. Resolutions were passed severely condemning the war in the Philippines.

The single taxers will not go into politics as a body this year, but the individual members sympathize with the Independent Labor Party and will support it.

In the evening the West Side Club of Single Taxers celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Henry George by a banquet at the Hotel Colombo, at 149 Bleecker Street. Charles Frederick Adams was toastmaster, and C. M. Sheehan responded to the toast, "Henry George, His Life and Work." J. J. Britton responded to "Political Economy," Henry George, Jr., to "The Progress of the Single Tax," L. S. Bedford to "The Future," and Luke Connolly gave a recitation. Among the impromptu speakers that followed were James R. Brown, Richard George, Alfred J. Wolf, and Leonard Tuttle.

Henry George's birthday will be celebated to-day by a mass meeting of single taxers and of his admirers at the Grand Central Palace, in Lexington Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. The speakers will be Tom L. Johnson, Charles Frederick Adams, James A. Herne, John N. Parsons, Frank Stevens of Philadelphia, and Lawson Purdy. The letter carriers' band will furnish the music.

There will be a conference of single tax delegates in the small hall in the Cooper Union to-morrow, and in the evening there will be a mass meeting in the large hall of that building. Ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois will be the principal speaker, and there will also be speeches by Judge James P. Tarvin of Kentucky and Congressman J. J. Lentz of Ohio. After the meeting the friends of Gov. Altgeld will give him a banquet at the Hotel Hungaria, in Union Square.

FIGHT AGAINST KEATING.

Condemned for His Action in Water Company Scandal.

An executive session of the anti-Keating faction of the Twentieth Assembly District was held last evening at 537 Third Avenue. After a few preliminaries relative to organization the following resolutions, proposed by the Chairman, C. H. Hibbard, were unanimously adopted

Whereas, James P. Keating, so-called leader of the Twentieth District, has repeatedly demonstrated by word and deed that he is not representative of the Democracy of this district, but only of a few chosen upholders and hungry office seekers, and

Whereas, The course taken by James P. Keating in the Ramapo Water Company matter shows him wholly unreliable, if not irredeemably corrupt, and his utterances at the head of the district Democracy would result in lasting disgrace to the entire organization, therefore be it

Resolved, That we call upon said James P. Keating to retire from the Democratic leadership which he has so long used solely for the aggrandizement of himself and his coterie, and which he has so recklessly disgraced; and be it

Resolved, That we entreat the organization which made it possible for such men as James P. Keating to lead Democracy into disrepute to insist upon said leader's immediate retirement, that thus the Democracy of the Twentieth Assembly District may be saved additional dishonor and stigma; be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the daily press our sincere thanks for the recognition it has so far generously shown this association, and we assure it it is our hope that no act of ours will ever deserve its condemnation.

The leaders of the movement state that it is not their intention to attempt to defeat Keating at the primaries, as this would only be a temporary defeat. They say they will reserve their strength for the polls.

Republican Club to Change Its Name.

The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District desires to change its name, and to adopt the title of the Plaza Club. Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an order permitting the club to publish announcement of this fact. The reason given for the change is that the club is afraid it may be mistaken for the West Side Republican Club of the City of New York.

INSTRUCTED FOR MR. McKINLEY.

First Delegate Elected to the National Convention of 1900.

READING, Penn., Sept. 2.—The Berks County Republican Convention to-day elected Jonathan G. Leinbach a delegate to the Republican National Convention, to be held next year. Mr. Leinbach has the honor of being the first delegate in the United States to be elected to a seat in the coming convention. He received strong instructions to support McKinley for renomination.

A REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Leaders of the Sixth Judicial District Issue a Call.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—Under a call issued by J. T. Dunham of Oneida, Chairman; Frederick C. Hill of Oswego, John P. Grant of Stamford, Charles H. Knipp of Elmira, and Charles M. Woodward of Watkins, the Sixth Judicial District Republican Convention will be held at the Hotel Bennett, Binghamton, at 7:30 o'clock Sept. 25. This district comprises the Counties of Broome, Chenango, Chemung, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins.

This convention is to nominate a candidate for Supreme Court Justice to succeed Albert H. Sewell of Walton, who was recently appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of David L. Follett until the next general election. Justice Sewell's appointment by the Governor is taken as an indication that his name will be the only one before the convention. He was County Judge of Delaware when appointed, and his selection was at Mr. Platt's request. The names of other candidates talked about are Judge Gladding of Chenango and Judge Almy of Tompkins.

Returns from Bland's District.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 2.—Full but still unofficial returns of the recent special election in the Eighth, or Bland, Congressional District, in this State give the following vote: Shackleford, (Dem.,) 19,272; Vosholl, (Rep.,) 15,829; Hale, (Pop.,) 790; Shackleford's plurality, 3,443; his majority, 2,653.

OPPOSES ALL ALLIANCES.

Mr. Bookwalter Expresses Strong Opposition to Anglo-American Entente and the Imperialist Policy.

"I am unalterably opposed to an alliance by the United States with Great Britain or any other country."

So remarked John W. Bookwalter of Ohio, statesman and author, to a reporter for THE TIMES at the Holland House yesterday.

"Why are we in the Philippines?" he continued. "As a commercial acquisition it is not worth the candle. Our occupation has but one meaning—the islands are to be used as a base of operations against the Asiatic continent. We are only 500 miles from the coast of China.

"Our retention of the Philippines must inevitably lead to an alliance with Great Britain, because we cannot carry out an imperialistic policy in the East without the aid of England.

"I am opposed to an alliance with England or any other country. And an alliance with Great Britain means that we must lose the friendship of Russia and all other countries. Our occupation of the Philippines is only a stepping stone to aid us in the carving up of China and other Asiatic countries; and I firmly believe that England has been steadily encouraging us in that direction. If we go in with the British, it will be the world against the Anglo-Saxon.

"Our stopping with the acquisition of the Philippines has no meaning. The islands are not a desirable property from a commercial standpoint; but as a base of operations against Asia the islands have a meaning, and we cannot stop with the ownership of the Philippines. We must go further, and to go further will inevitably involve us in an alliance with Great Britain. Russia could not permit this, yet President J. G. Schurman of the Peace Commission has practically admitted that our purpose is to expand by acquiring Chinese territory.

"That would mean an alignment of nations against us. England is not our sincere friend, because she is our commercial competitor, and will fight us at every point in trade. Russia has everything to give us, and she must give it.

"England is not so much concerned in the partition of China as she is to guarantee her safety in India. Insulted, she cannot do it because Russia holds the key, and as Russia can enter India by land, the British fleet would be powerless.

"Does the United States want a job of that kind? I think not.

"It is because of my views on the Eastern question that I am glad the Ohio Democrats have declared against imperialism.

"The platform of the Ohio Democrats pleases me greatly, especially the plank with regard to silver. The Democrats are as devoted as ever to the silver proposition. The scramble for gold continues, and business is increasing. Bimetallism must come to the front. There is neither enough of silver nor gold to maintain operations and the rapid expansion of Asiatic connections, to say nothing of older countries, creates such a demand that with gold and silver combined there will not be a sufficient medium of circulation.

"There can be but one result if existing conditions are maintained. There must be a check upon trade and a decline in the value and volume of trade throughout the world. The want of currency and the scramble for gold are apparent everywhere.

"Therefore I am delighted with the reaffirmation by the Ohio Democrats of the principles of the Chicago platform. It is impossible for one metal to supply our wants; it is a question if both can.

"I believe John R. McLean will be elected Governor. He is a hard worker and a vigorous fighter. His devotion to his parents, which has been ridiculed in some quarters, is in no sense wrong. He is to be commended for it.

"The Republicans in Ohio are badly split, while there are few black spots in the Democratic Party. The Irish and Germans are strongly opposed to the imperialistic policy of the Republican Administration, and they will make their opposition manifest.

"I am satisfied that John R. McLean stands an excellent chance of being the next Governor of Ohio."

TO DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

Building Trades Unions Say the War Increased Living Expenses.

Several unions in the building trades have decided to demand an advance of 50 cents a day in wages on Sept. 16. These are mostly confined to carpenters and other trades who do the inside work after the shells of the buildings have been completed. Among these are the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with twenty-one local unions; the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and the New York Carpenters, all of whom have over 8,000 members. These men also demand a Saturday half holiday.

The present scale of union wages is $3.50 a day, and the unions are determined to enforce their demands by strikes if necessary. The men say that the expenses of living have increased, and rents are higher, and in obtaining an advance of 50 cents a day they would be getting comparatively the same rate of wages that they did before the Spanish war, which increased the taxes and consequently the prices of food and rents.

Common sense will tell you to avoid experiments with a dangerous Cold. You ought to take the well-known remedy—LAXATIVE EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Horner's Furniture.

A TIMELY OPPORTUNITY TO BUY.

The greatly increased cost of all materials used in the manufacture of Furniture will necessarily cause a considerable advance in the price of coming Fall productions.

To enable our customers to anticipate the higher prices which will prevail, we shall continue to offer our large and unmatchable stock at present low figures.

As a still further attraction, many pieces in each Department are marked at great reductions to close.

Purchases made now will be held until wanted.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

INDORSES RAPID TRANSIT

Corporation Counsel Whalen Says Contract Is Satisfactory.

MOTIVES UNDER SUSPICION

Tammany's Sudden Change of Base May Be Part of a Plan to Aid Ramapo Job.

After placing impediments of various kinds in the way of rapid transit ever since it came into power, the Van Wyck administration has come to the conclusion that not only must the tunnel be built at once, but that it can be constructed by municipal funds. Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday announced that the form of contract for the construction of the underground system, which has been in his hands for over a year, is all right, with two exceptions, and that he has written letters to George L. Rives of the Rapid Transit Commission and Edward M. Shepard, its counsel, asking them to meet him next Tuesday and discuss the contract and specifications and the amendments he purposes making.

In his letter to Mr. Rives Mr. Whalen says:

"The city has now, for the first time since the creation of the Greater New York, reached the point where it can begin building the rapid transit road.

"I have always believed it to be the most important public improvement undertaken by this or any other city, and my most sincere wish is to see it consummated.

"The proposed contract will have to be changed. Among the more important changes which I desire to make are, to provide for the enforcement of the labor law and that the condemnation proceedings shall be intrusted to the city."

To Mr. Shepard Mr. Whalen wrote:

"The city has at last reached a point where its financial condition is no longer a barrier to the building of the rapid transit railroad, and it is important that steps should immediately be taken to prepare the way for that great undertaking."

The important point in these communications is that the administration has at last decided that the only feasible way of constructing the rapid transit tunnel is with municipal funds. Hitherto the officials of the City Government, with the exception of Controller Coler, have contended that the Constitutional debt limit would prevent the city from entering into an undertaking of the magnitude of the tunnel. More than this, they have maintained that the surest and quickest way of reaching the desired result was by the introduction of private capital.

Richard Croker set the pace in this direction on Dec. 16 last, when in an interview which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following day, he said:

"My private opinion is that the tunnel should be built by private capital because the city is not in a position to furnish the money. For the sake of this work the schools cannot be deprived of the amount that is needed by them. But, though I have been quoted as saying that there are men with the money and inclination to do the work, I do not know myself that this is the case. There have been rumors that private capital is at hand ready to pay for it, and I am inclined to believe that the rumors are true. From what I have heard I believe the administration stands ready to encourage the undertaking of the work by private capitalists. We need rapid transit, and what difference does it make whether the city or individuals furnish the money? The city can let private capitalists build the tunnel and can get an option on it, so that it can buy it, say, after twenty-five years. * * * Private capital is the only means by which the work can be done now."

Immediately after this pronunciamento by the Tammany leader, the city officials declared that their sentiments corresponded with those expressed by Mr. Croker. The Rapid Transit Commissioners objected to this plan, but the city officials were obdurate in their declarations that the city's debt limit prevented municipal construction, and finally, in despair, the Legislature was importuned to so amend the Rapid Transit Act as to permit private parties to build the tunnel. Two or three propositions were submitted, one being by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, but these were withdrawn. All this time the contract drawn by the counsel for the commission was pigeonholed in the office of the Corporation Counsel, and several times the Rapid Transit Commissioners intimated strongly that the delay in beginning the work was attributed to Mr. Whalen. Eventually the commission adjourned for the Summer simply because the city officials persisted in the idea of the employment of private capital, while private capital was reluctant to take up the work.

The subject was revived by a statement made by Controller Coler before the Board of Public Improvements on Wednesday, when he declared, as he has all along, that the city's finances would permit the construction by the city of the rapid transit road as well as the providing of an additional water supply. At no time has the Controller fully agreed to the proposition that private capital be employed in building the underground system, though he favored that plan if no other was found to be feasible. In supplementing his remarks of Wednesday, the Controller said on the following day, that, with a debt margin of $65,000,000, the city was in shape, not only to build the tunnel and the additional water supply system, but to carry on all other needed public improvements. He took the ground that there was no necessity for the appropriation, in a lump sum, of funds for either of these two great works, which will certainly take years to complete. Instead, he advocated that the tunnel be built in sections, and that the cost be met from time to time by such bond issues as may be necessary, and he made the same suggestion as regards the water system.

Mr. Coler's views on the debt-incurring capacity of the city have not been held by other officials, notably President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements and Corporation Counsel Whalen. In fact, his statements in this regard have frequently been contradicted. Mr. Whalen's most recent utterance, however, indicates that there has been a change of heart lately in the administration, for nothing has occurred recently to increase the amount of money which the city can borrow without encroaching upon public improvements. The amount of increase in the assessed valuations of real estate has been a matter of record since Jan. 9 last, when the assessment rolls for the current year were opened to inspection, and the increase in the Sinking Fund has been, if not a matter of public knowledge, at least known to every member of the City Government. Mr. Whalen's discovery, therefore, is regarded by many of those who are interested in public affairs as extremely suspicious at the time when the Tammany members of the administration have been trying to force the city into a contract for water supply with a private corporation, because, as the official promoters of the scheme explained, "The city's credit would not permit it to build its own water works."

Mr. Whalen, speaking with evident sincerity in regard to his letters to Messrs. Rives and Shepard said, yesterday:

"It is my desire, now that the city's financial condition is good enough to permit it, to do all that I may, both personally and officially, to open the way to the prompt commencement of the great tunnel. For the first time since the creation of Greater New York the city has a margin of credit on which bonds may be based—a margin, I understand from the city's financial officer, which will next year support a bond issue of at least $65,000,000—large enough and wide enough to warrant the construction of the tunnel.

"Personally and officially, I am in favor of the municipal ownership of this tunnel and every other public utility. The only stumbling block—the city's credit—has been removed, so far as the tunnel is concerned."

Mr. Whalen further stated that the tunnel should provide a limitless field of profit to the city not only from its operation, but from the use of the tunnel by gas, electric, cold storage, and compressed air companies as a place for laying their conduits. In this respect his views correspond exactly with those expressed the other day by Controller Coler.

The contract, which Mr. Whalen would amend by inserting a clause binding the contractors to observance of the new labor law and another providing that the city instead of the Rapid Transit Commission shall have the power of condemning properties needed for the construction of the tunnel, does not provide that the sectional plan of building the tunnel as proposed by Controller Coler, may be carried out. Mr. Coler said on Thursday that he would meet with the Rapid Transit Commissioners at their next session, and would endeavor to persuade them to adopt his plan. If this is done it will be necessary to draft a new form of undertaking, and hence Mr. Whalen's approval of the present contract leaves rapid transit as far off as it ever was.

It was suggested yesterday that the Corporation Counsel's new move is a memonition of the intention of Tammany Hall to take a definite step toward rapid transit as a means of eventually driving the city into the infamous Ramapo contract. It has been estimated that the tunnel will cost $50,000,000. Hence, if Tammany's plan should go through the debt margin would be reduced to $15,000,000, which would preclude all possibility of the city's construction of an additional water plant, while leaving but a paltry sum for carrying on improvements. The necessity of providing for more water is apparent to all city officials, and with no money to build the works the city's only alternative would be the patronizing of a private concern. This, it was said yesterday, was the reason for the apparent change of heart, so far as municipal construction of the rapid transit system is concerned.

There are other obstacles which may have to be met. Brooklyn Aldermen and Councilmen who had heard of Mr. Whalen's new position, said yesterday that they had no intention of helping the residents of Manhattan Island unless Brooklyn could receive a part of the benefit. They declared positively that they would vote no bond issue for rapid transit that did not entail the construction by the city of a tunnel under the East River as a part of the system. There was no reason, they said, why Brooklyn should help to pay for the Manhattan system unless rapid transit could be extended to the boroughs on the other side of the East River.

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AT ODDS WITH THE PASTOR.

Bellmore Congregation Wants Preaching, Not Plain Talks.

BELLMORE, L. I., Sept. 2.—The members of the Presbyterian Church in this place are divided in their opinion of the value of the methods of their pastor, the Rev. C. L. Clist. About six weeks ago the pastor came from the town of Lawrence with a proposition to open the church for evening services and to accept as compensation the proceeds of the regular collection.

Everything went along well under this arrangement until he announced from the pulpit that in his opinion the people had too much preaching and praying. In view of the fact that the church had been closed for two years it was hard for many of the members of the congregation to see exactly how he arrived at this conclusion.

Mr. Clist then declared that instead he proposed to give them a plain talk each week. He then expressed a desire to move to this place, and, it is said, asked the King's Daughters to pay his rent. This was not done.

The members say that he has the option now of preaching in accordance with the ideas of the majority or of delivering plain talks to empty seats. He has said that if they want preaching they can have it, although it is against his ideas of the best Christian methods.

The attendance has dwindled to a mere handful, and the outcome of the affair is anxiously awaited.

MURDERED IN A RACE RIOT.

Negro at New Orange, N. J., Crushes an Italian's Skull with a Stone.

ROSELLE, N. J., Sept. 2.—During a fierce race riot last night between Italians and negroes an Italian named Pasipale Viciatte of New Orange was murdered by a negro named Ben White. White crushed his skull with a heavy stone, and then escaped.

The fight took place at New Orange, on the site of the new buildings being erected by the Ernst Manufacturing Company. The Italians are digging the cellars for a hundred houses that are designed for the use of the employes of the firm. There has been a bitter feeling since the arrival of the Italians, and a number of negroes feel they have been deprived of work.

White last night, with a number of other colored men, was standing around the working Italians, in anticipation of a battle. In some way he became separated from his companions, and Viciatte and a few other Italians saw their advantage, and closed in upon him.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Attack Planned on Commissioner Evans at the G. A. R. Reunion.

WASHINGTON'S ODD CUSTOMS

Peculiar Real Estate Schemes—Attempts to Interest Secretary Root—Prejudice Against Female Clerks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Grand Army men, who look forward to the Philadelphia encampment simply as a reunion, as an opportunity to renew friendships and associations that cannot be much longer enjoyed, as one of the opportunities to live over again the excitement that attended their offer of service many years ago to prevent an attempt to divide the Nation, cannot and probably do not wish to put the meeting to the use that some pseudo veterans seem intent upon.

It will be a great gathering, and there are many indications that Philadelphia will cheer every soldier's heart with the breadth and generosity of the welcome and entertainment to be provided. But there are reasons to be found here in Washington for believing that, while the veterans are being made welcome with feasting and red fire, an effort will be making to arouse their wrath against one of the best friends they have, and to induce them to make a hostile declaration against him that can be taken as the well-considered judgment of the whole body of Union veterans. The friend the veterans will be pressed to denounce and to ask the President to degrade by dismissing him from office is Henry Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions.

The persons in whose interest this will be done, if it be done, are the pension claim agents throughout the country and those who in many ways rely upon the pension claim agents for business and profit. When Commissioner Evans came in one very well-known but not well-approved claim agent, who had disapproved of President Cleveland and who said he had $200,000 of business on his book and could not make a living, told the writer that "the pension business is dull, but it will be better when we get your friend out of the White House." Now this same man, who was so hopeful in 1896, is leading a bullying party that threatens to defeat the Republican Party in Ohio in November and the President, if he be renominated in 1900, if he does not at once dismiss Mr. Evans and appoint a new Commissioner. The attitude of the pension claim agents was never quite so hostile as this to anybody. They have even told the President, it is credibly reported, that 8,000 Ohio soldiers, all Republicans, have written to Senator Hanna to say that unless Evans is put out they will not vote for the Republican candidate for Governor. It is a strike and a boycott. No one except the interested parties have seen the list. And this story will be told to every soldier who will listen to it at Philadelphia.

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There is no justification for this fuss and this disgraceful attempt to put the veterans to a grossly improper use. The Commissioner of Pensions is an executive officer. He executes laws, and can make none. He is subject to regulations that have grown up in the office, under some direction by Congress, since the pension business became too large for one small room in the Interior Department, where it was when the rebellion came on, and expanded until it fills the largest brick building in the world. The laws are intended not only to help the applicant, for a pension to get all that he is properly entitled to receive, but also to guard the Treasury against the attempts of the greedy and untruthful persons who sometimes assail it in the name of patriotism.

Commisisoner Evans brought to the discharge of his duties the instinct of a business man and some political knowledge. He had been a soldier; he sympathized fully with all soldiers of the Union. No Republican would go farther than he to so conduct the pension business as to win from the pensioners continuing preference for the Republican Party. He is not a broad politician. Nof even his warmest friend will assert that. And he might easily be a better civil service reformer. But he has been honest in his office; he has been fair to fair men, and watchful of those who seemed to be tricky. He has put some men in prison. He is apt to put others behind the bars if he catches them red-handed. He has assumed it to be a fair and decent thing to attend first to original applicants, those who have asked for pensions and not yet received them, in preference to the men who have put in new applications in order to obtain increase of pensions already awarded and being enjoyed.

The men who object to this denounce him and call for his removal, because the pension list has shrunk during the last year from natural causes, and he has expended less than the $141,000,000 considered to be necessary and appropriated for pension payments. Perhaps one little item in his report just made public will explain much of the indignation that will be heard at the Philadelphia encampment. The pension claim agents received as fees in 1898, $730,000. In 1899 the amount paid in pension fees was $476,969.

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A large number of persons outside of the Grand Army of the Republic may wonder what would happen if the President did put Commissioner Evans out and found another man. The reason for such action might be satisfactory to the men who have lost, apparently, 50 per cent. of their fees in one year, but if the President should select a successor who was to be instructed to increase the income of the pension-claim agents 50 per cent. each year, or only for one year, that would not carry popularity in it sufficient to go around among the voters; for, in order to increase the aggregate of pension fees to be paid out during the year of the Presidential election some practices sanctioned by Congress and successive Secretaries of the Interior would have to be abandoned, as would also many wise precautions to guard the Treasury against vultures that would strip it unless there was direct interference. Officers in every division of the Pension Bureau and the Secretary of the Interior would be obliged to do business blindfolded, or else an honest and attentive Commissioner would produce results like those achieved by Commissioner Evans, and would be hated in six months, just as Corporal Tanner and Editor McElroy now hate Commissioner Evans.

It is safe to assume that the President will hesitate a long time before dismissing Commissioner Evans, even if the influence of the claim agents should be great enough at Philadelphia to secure the adoption of a resolution to condemn him. As a comrade, the President undoubtedly will listen with great interest to what is said at the encampment. But after that declaration is ended he will put his ear to the ground and listen. He likes to hear the best possible report. As he listens he unquestionably will hear some votes in the negative, and by and by a vast chorus of negative shouts, as the country begins to learn what it is all about. And when Congress meets it will sustain Evans, just as the President has sustained him.

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Secretary Root has scarcely become well enough acquainted with the duties of the War Department to enable him to discharge his obligations there and to have time left for "promotion," but there are indications of a willingness here to occupy such spare moments as he has at his disposal for the advancement of a scheme very attractive to property owners in Virginia between Arlington and Mount Vernon. Those who now desire to make a trip to those places or to any point between them go by trolley cars, by private conveyance, or on foot. Adjt. Gen. Corbin took the Secretary for a drive a few days ago, and straightway the newspapers contained accounts of Mr. Root's interest in the proposition to construct a boulevard from Washington to Mount Vernon, by way of Alexandria, with trees on both sides of the macadamized way, gardens here and there to invite the wayfarer to rest and refresh himself with fried chicken and beer, as he lingered under shady groves and dreamed of the munificence of the Nation that had done so much for Alexandria.

It is not to be assumed that Secretary Root at once committed himself to any one of the three routes proposed. As long as there are three routes in competition he may safely defer committing himself. Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, will show him all the plans, and Congressional documents may throw light upon the cost of the great undertaking. A memorial bridge may be provided, if the revenues seem to be comfortable next Winter, but it is incredible that Congress will build a fifteen-mile driveway to Mount Vernon, through property that admits a desire to be improved, so that a considerable number of Virginians may be enriched at the expense of the whole body of taxpayers.

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Washington real estate dealers have been keeping their eyes wide open to discover the first sign of prosperity in the real estate market here. Nature's seedtime has gone, and harvesttime with the Marylanders is about over, but the man in search of corner lots, or even unimproved but advantageous options has not wandered from the farm or the factory to Washington to invest in real estate. Still, the real estate man is cheerful and his stock of hope is inexhaustible. There was great interest here in the report, not long ago, that George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria had been induced to consider a proposition to erect a fine, commodious, modern hotel, in Washington quite up to anything anywhere.

It was to be built on Dupont Street, and Senator Stewart was particularly earnest in his desire that it should be placed on the lot now occupied by Stewart Castle, an old building sometimes occupied by the Senator and sometimes unoccupied. Senator Clark of Montana is mentioned as having said that he would take $200,000 of the bonds if Senator Stewart would get the rest of the subscription. A slight difficulty, however, stood in the way. Calculations made upon the assumption that certain splendid plans might be carried out showed that it could hardly be expected that enough business could be done in the projected hotel to pay the interest on the very large investment required to be made.

One real estate dealer says that the inquiry here for what he calls "medium" houses, renting at from $75 to $150 a month, unfurnished, is better than it was last year. Owners here of houses in the older parts of the town grumble not a little because of the erection of many flats on the outer boundary of the city of ten years ago, into which many persons who formerly kept house have moved in order to escape as much as possible the servant girl problem, which becomes more difficult from year to year.

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One of the peculiar customs of Washington, which new-comers from other cities are slow to accept, is that for the collection of ashes and other cellar refuse. The householder who has lived in New York, or even in New Jersey near by, would be resentful if frequently during the week the ashman did not drive up and carry away the contents of barrel, box, or tin. The District of Columbia employs garbage men and gives each garbage man a tin horn, which he is expected to blow to warn you of his approach. But he is a strictly garbage man. If ashes are put in the vessel supposed to be used for garbage, the carter will reject the whole mass.

By and by a wagon will come along, creaking so loudly that you can hear it a block. It is a four-wheeler, and every wheel leans a different way. Commonly there is a crew with it of three or four persons, male, and of different ages, who ride upon the load of ashes, papers, and broken bottles; in short, refuse of all kinds that the garbage man will not take. The horse is never a good horse. Indeed, he is more often so worn out and near his end that it would be more fitting if he were put in the wagon and the darkies were placed between the shafts. "Ash man!" he shouts; that is, the "boss." If you want him you must send out to say so, and perhaps to dicker for the removal of one, two, or three loads, at so much a load, which must be repeated whenever the cellar needs to be cleaned.

The Health Officer has recently announced that he intends to urge Congress at the next session to appropriate money to permit the removal of both garbage and ashes. The organization for the removal of garbage would need to be but a little extended, and the added expense would not be large.

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A head of one of the most important departments said a day or two ago, when discussing the tendency manifested of late to avoid the employment of women when men could be obtained, that the difficulty of getting rid of women who have been in the service a few years, and have proved inefficient, is prodigious. "These women," said he, "were probably not efficient when admitted to the service. They have never devoted much time to improvement. They are transferred from one department to another, and from one bureau to another, staying in each place until their uselessness becomes insupportable." When an attempt is made to dismiss them they bring throngs of "influence" to prevent such action. No one likes to dismiss them, yet they should be dropped, because the Government ought to have in the places of such employes, who are expensive passengers, bright, orderly, and energetic clerks. If they were men they would go out at once. That may in a measure explain the preference now for male clerks.

E. G. D.

More Gold Certificates Received.

The Sub-Treasury received yesterday $200,000 in gold certificates. There were a few twenty-dollar notes, but the bulk of the certificates was in fifty and one-hundred dollar notes. The Sub-Treasury's stock of gold has been increased by $2,000,000 in coin from the Clearing House vaults. This is a result of the resumption of the issue of gold certificates, and it would not be extraordinary, if such issue is continued to a large extent, to see a corresponding diminution in the Clearing House gold. A result of this would be the abandonment for the present, at least, of the plan to enlarge the Clearing House vaults.

St. Paul Sights a Big Iceberg.

Passengers who arrived yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Paul were greatly pleased at having seen a big iceberg. In fact, they say several bergs on Thursday morning, when the vessel was south of Sable Island. The big one, a little over ten miles distant, was believed to be at least 900 feet long and 150 feet high. In contour it suggested a cathedral, with lofty steeples and pinnacles, and it glistened resplendently in the sunlight.

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CONFEDERACY'S LAWMAKERS.

Gen. Ainsworth Publishes a Book Containing the Changes and Records of Cabinet and Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—It was thirty-four years ago in March that the Congress of the Confederate States of America held its last session, less than a month before Lee surrendered at Appomattox and Grant's victorious army occupied Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy. From time to time, during the war for the Union, the meetings and acts of the Confederate Congress were reported in a fragmentary way in the Northern papers. Occasionally there was mention of a change in the Confederate Cabinet, the Senate, or the House of Representatives. At no time, so far as has been ascertained by the War Department, was there ever printed, outside of the Confederacy, a Congressional Directory of the Confederate States.

Brig. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, has therefore done a thing that is interesting and, despite the interval of time, new to most people in the North in publishing an "Executive and Congressional Directory of the Confederate States, 1861-1865." It is complied from official records, is a modest little pamphlet of twelve pages, but will be found largely interesting to those who lived and were about the Confederacy while it struggled for life, and instructive to students who only know of it as a trouble that affected the Nation before they were born.

From this little book it is found that while the Confederacy got along with one President, Jefferson Davis, and one Vice President, Alexander H. Stephens, its Cabinet underwent many changes, only one office that of Secretary of the Navy, having been held from hopeful beginning to catastrophic end. Davis had four Secretaries of State—Robert Toombs, who lasted five months; Robert M. T. Hunter, who held office seven months; William M. Browne, an ad-interim appointee, and Judah P. Benjamin, who began in March, 1864, and continued to the surrender.

In the office of Attorney General there were five different Secretaries. Judah P. Benjamin was the first. Next came Thomas Bragg; then Thomas H. Watts; then Wade Keyes, as ad-interim Army General, and last George Davis. There were two Secretaries of the Treasury—Charles G. Memminger, who held office until July, 1864, when George A. Trenholm succeeded him. Henry T. Elliot was appointed Postmaster General in February, 1861, and declined. John H. Reagan succeeding in March, 1861, and holding on until the office died and released him.

There was much movement in the War Office. Six Secretaries were named in four years. Leroy P. Walker was first. He held eight months. Judah P. Benjamin, who came next, and who was also Acting Secretary of War for three other periods, having served in three Cabinet positions, was followed after his first brief term by Brig. Gen. George W. Randolph. Major Gen. Gustavus W. Smith served temporarily, was followed by James A. Seddon, who served two years and three months, and Major Gen. John C. Breckinridge came in in February, 1865, just in time to command a dying department.

The Provisional Congress had five sessions. The first session met at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861. It adjourned March 16 to meet on the second Monday in May. But the war broke out, and a called session was held at Montgomery April 29 and adjourned May 21. The next session, the third, assembled at Richmond July 20, 1861, and lasted until Aug. 31. Another called session was held at Richmond on Sept. 3, but it adjourned the same day. The fifth session met at Richmond Nov. 18, 1861, and adjourned Feb. 17, 1862.

The Provisional Congress had been wiped out, and on Feb. 18, 1862, the First Congress of the Confederate States met. It adjourned two months later. The second session met Aug. 18, and adjourned after a two months' sitting. On Jan. 12, 1863, the third session met. It continued until May 1. In December following the fourth and last session met in Richmond. It adjourned Feb. 17, 1864. The first session of the Second Congress assembled May 2, 1864. It was over in June. The second session met Nov. 7, 1864, and, having sat about four months and a half, adjourned March 18, 1865.

The Provisional Congress appears to have had something like 100 members in its House of Representatives from beginning to end. There does not appear to have been a Senate until the First Congress in 1862. Alabama had 12 members, Arkansas 5, Florida 5, Georgia 12, Kentucky 10, Louisiana 6, Mississippi 9, Missouri 6, North Carolina 10, South Carolina 9, Tennessee 7, and Texas 7.

There are still some of these Confederate legislators alive and prominent. Among them are J. B. L. M. Curry of Alabama, who was Mr. Cleveland's Minister to Spain; George G. Vest of Missouri, now a Senator of the United States, and John H. Reagan of Texas, who was a Representative and afterward a Senator of the United States from Texas. Of men who kept in light after reconstruction but who are now dead, some of the prominent ones were Augustus H. Garland of Arkansas, who became Senator and then Attorney General of the United States; Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia, Duncan F. Kenner of Louisiana, R. Barnwell Rhett, Sr., and R. W. Barnwell of South Carolina, J. D. C. Atkins of Tennessee, and Louis T. Wigfall of Texas.

The First Congress was full-fledged, with two Senators from each State represented, being thirteen States with twenty-six members of the Senate. Wigfall of Texas, who had been a Representative in the Provisional Congress, became Senator in the First Congress. In the House were Garland of Arkansas, Ethelbert Barksdale of Mississippi, who was a soldier in Lee's army; Vest of Missouri, Roger A. Pryor of Virginia, and Representatives from Arizona, Choctaw Nation, and Cherokee Nation. In the Second Congress Garland of Arkansas had become a Senator, as had Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia, and George G. Vest of Missouri. Among the Representatives were James L. Pugh of Alabama, who still lives in Washington after a long service in the United States Senate; Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, Otho R. Singleton of Mississippi, who survived the rebellion long enough to become, in the United States House of Representatives, very well known as "The Father of the Congressional Library" in that branch of the National Legislature and John B. Clark who afterward was Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington. There was a representative of the Creek and Seminole Indians in the Second Confederate Congress.

MOUNT KISCO IN DARKNESS.

Street Lamps Taken Away Before Electric Lights Are Ready.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—This place was left in darkness last night, and there is a prospect of its being in the same condition for at least four weeks owing to what some of the residents term the stupidity of the Board of Village Trustees.

Last June the Trustees made a contract with an electric lighting company, at the time not organized, to light the streets of this place with electricity. David Conwell, President of the White Plains Bank, signed the contract for the electric light company. The company was duly formed four days after the contract was signed, with a capital of $20,000.

The work of erecting electric light poles and equipping the place progressed so well, notwithstanding some decided opposition from certain residents on Maple Avenue, that it looked as if the lights would be installed before the time fixed in the contract, which was Oct. 1.

At a recent meeting of the Village Trustees they notified the New York Globe Gas Light Company to remove the gasoline lamps, with which the village has previously been lighted. The company removed all of the lamps and cut off the supply completely. As no provision has been made by the Trustees for lighting the streets from now until Oct. 1, when the electric lights will be installed, the merchants and residents are up in arms, and threaten to take the matter before the next Grand Jury.

There was a band concert scheduled for last night, but it had to be abandoned. Several collisions occurred during the darkness last night, but no one was seriously injured. The point is now raised whether or not, in event of a serious accident caused by the neglect of the Village Trustees to provide for the proper lighting of the streets, they might be held personally responsible for the results of such accidents.

JAMAICA BAY TURNPIKE FIGHT.

Mr. Flynn Will Contest Injunction Obtained by D. N. Carvalho.

Patrick H. Flynn and those interested with him in the project for the construction of a bicycle and carriage road across Jamaica Bay, it was stated yesterday, would contest the injunction obtained by David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, restraining them from building the turnpike.

Mr. Carvalho obtained the injunction from Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Friday. He is a property owner at Far Rockaway, and he complains that the proposed turnpike would shut off tidal action from the bay's easterly end, and seriously injure all near-by resorts fronting on the bay.

The Brooklyn and Jamaica Bay Turnpike Company, which is building the road, claims that it has a Government grant to construct the turnpike. A solid roadway was not to be built, it was said, but a trestle construction, with drawbridges which would not interfere with either tides or boats.

Detective Gault Back from England.

Detective Albert Gault of Baltimore, who went to England with W. H. Perot, in connection with the abduction of Mr. Perot's daughter by her mother, returned yesterday on the steamship St. Paul. Mrs. Perot's action in surrendering the child rendered his services unnecessary. Mr. Perot did not return by the St. Paul, but is to return with the little girl on an early steamer.

CHICAGO'S TAX RETURNS

Marshall Field & Co. Pay on a $10,000,000 Assessment.

LABOR DEMANDS RECOGNITION

Union Men Say Post Office Cornerstone Will Not Be Laid Without a Strike—To Prosecute Dowie.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Marshall Field, merchant prince and financier, has not given his views as to the operation and benefits or drawbacks of the new revenue law, but circumstances would indicate that he could talk entertainingly of the measure if he cared to. The distinction has been accorded to Mr. Field of having his business personal property—that is, the personal property of Marshall Field & Co.—rated at nearly four times as much as that of any other dry goods or department store in Chicago.

The firm, upon whose personalty a valuation of $5,111,748 had been placed by the Board of Assessors, suffered a rise at the hands of the Board of Review of $4,888,252, and consequently now has a personal property assessment of $10,000,000. Of the other big down-town houses only three are rated at more than $1,000,000—J. V. Farwell & Co., at $2,566,237; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., at $5,523,848, and Mandel Brothers, at $1,250,000. The next highest is Siegel, Cooper & Co., at $741,824, and next in order are The Fair, $679,500, and Schlesinger & Mayer, $675,000. The other big dry goods and department stores are close behind.

Every schedule filed in the district has been raised, but Marshall Field & Co. suffered the heaviest proportionate increase, the original schedule filed by the firm being only a trifle more than $1,000,000. Mr. Field's representatives treated the Board of Review somewhat cavalierly, and it is intimated that the tax revisers had a little personal enjoyment the evening they made the estimates.

LABOR PROTESTS.

A little cube of stone—little, indeed, in view of the commotion it is creating—threatens the United States Government with a clash with labor, in connection with the building of the new Post Office in this city. The Stone Cutters' Union claims that the cornerstone of the Federal structure, the iron skeleton of which is now rising on the site of the old Post Office, was cut by non-union workmen, and declares that it will appeal to organized labor if President McKinley, President Diaz of Mexico, and the other distinguished guests who are to attend the Fall festival and Post Office cornerstone laying ceremonies in October should lend their presence to the consecrating of non-union craftsmanship. Now the stone cutters threaten to call to their aid the unions of the Building Trades Council of Chicago, to which belong all the organizations which have anything to do with erecting buildings, from the rock blasters to the gravel roofers and the flagstaff hoisters.

That ultimatum means that unless the cornerstone, which, according to present plans, President McKinley is to touch with a silver trowel as it is swung into place, is replaced with a granite tube cut by union artisans a general strike will be called on the Federal structure. Of course the blow is aimed at the contractors, but the members of the local building crafts are no respecters of persons or entities, and even if the Government's hopes for the completion of the Chicago Post Office at an early date should be shattered the strike is almost certain unless the demands of the Stone Cutters' Union are granted.

MORE LAKE FRONT LAND.

Out of the dispute between the city authorities and Government officials over the disposition of the dredging material from the Chicago River and the by-passes of the drainage canal may proceed a decided advantage to the lake front park—now called Grant Park. The Sanitary Commission has evolved, as a solution to the problem raised by the ultimatum of the city, that it would allow no more dumping of dredgings from the river in the lake within eight miles of shore, the project of making some more filled land for the down-town breathing spot. The Trustees have invited Major Marshall, Government Engineer; Commissioner of Public Works McGann, and other city officials to a conference, in which the dredging trouble will be aired thoroughly. If the approval of all can be obtained in the scheme of filling in the park area the danger Chicago is now in of losing future harbor improvements will be obviated, and obstructions to the speedy completion of the great sanitary channel will be removed.

Advertising agents of the railroads running West from Chicago have added their testimonial as to the efficacy of advertising in newspapers. The association of which the men who keep the merits of the lines they respectively represent in the public eye are members met in Chicago this week and discussed mediums—not spiritualistic, but advertising. The members took a vote on the question of best mediums, and they placed daily newspapers first, magazines a poor second, and posters a very bad third. Primarily the purpose of the discussion was to agree on the better mediums of advertising, and if possible to hit upon a plan that would protect the association members against the many "fakers" who make a business of "working" railways for transportation on advertising schemes.

PROSECUTING DOWIE.

Dr. John Alexander Dowie, faith healer and head of the Zion institutions of this city, is a remarkable man, if only because of the tremendous antagonism he has drawn upon himself. Several of the daily newspapers are conducting a crusade against Dowie, and he is threatened with prosecution and litigation on account of recent deaths of faith-cure patients in his institutions. It is claimed for him, and admitted against him, that he has more followers than all the other divine healers in the country combined. Outside of Chicago "Dr." Dowie has never attracted the attention that "Messiah" Schlatter and Schweinfurth have, but he is many times shrewder and is richer and more influential than they or any of their kind. The latest foe to step into the arena against Dowie is the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Malpractice in Spiritual Healing. Its purpose is to enlist interested persons in a legal fight upon Dowie and his institutions, with the object of ultimately expelling him from the city. The admission is made by the society, however, that its designs against Dowie are made difficult of execution because of existing laws. Its officers claim that it has found grounds for more than twenty suits for damages against the faith healer, but it intends to make these actions merely preliminary to an appeal to the Legislature that it exterminate Dowieism in Illinois.

Leaders among the women of the Hull House and other beneficent institutions are gratified with the substantial benefits that have accrued to the children in the poor districts from the playgrounds maintained in six of the public school districts during the two Summer vacation months just closed. The eagerness with which the playground privileges were received, and the many children who were kept off the streets voluntarily or by their parents' good offices, have convinced people interested in social settlement work and philanthropic movements that one of the greatest needs of the city has really been discovered and only partially filled. Miss Jane Addams, the best-known of Chicago's woman philanthropists, and her associate at Hull House, Mrs. A. B. Stevens, say the city should have many more public playgrounds, and that they should be kept open all Summer. Their argument is that the reformatories and prisons are recruited from the streets, and the longer children are kept away from influences to be found there the better chance there is for forming their characters for good.

The position of Vice Consul has been created in the French Consulate in Chicago, and M. Jules Charles Homery, for four years past chief of the chancellery of the Consulate, has been appointed to the place. It is said that the office has been made to meet the growing demands of international commerce. The French colony of this city is planning a reception to the new Vice Consul in recognition of his promotion and the pleasant significance of its cause. M. Homery is a graduate of the French school of law and colonial academy and school of science of politics required for entering the French diplomatic service. He comes from an old Brittany family, his father being a distinguished commander in the navy and also an officer of the Legion of Honor.

E. E. P.

THE BASQUE PROVINCES

Homes and Habits of Their Historic Inhabitants.

WARDERS OF THE PYRENEES

The Tree of Guernica—Fall of an Ideal Democracy—Business Activities of Bilbao.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIGO, Aug. 15.—It did not seem to me historically respectful to take leave of Spain without having made a pilgrimage to the shrine of Santiago. A faithful friend crossed the sea to bear me company. Hygienic pilgrim that she is, she came equipped not with cockle shells and sandal shoon, but with sleeping bags, coffee, and cereals. Many a morning, in traversing these northern provinces, where the scenery is better than the breakfast, we have blessed her for her boxes of "grape nuts," and many a night, doomed to penitential beds, we were thankful to intrench ourselves against the stings and arrows of outrageous insects in those spacious linen bags, that gather close about the neck, or, when dangers thicken, above the head, leaving only a loophole for the breath.

Our point of departure was San Sebastian, which is the capital of Guipuzcoa, one of the three Basque Provinces. These lie among the Cantabrian Mountains, and are delightfully picturesque with wheat-growing valleys and well-wooded heights. As the train wandered on, in its pensive Spanish fashion, we found ourselves now in Scotland, in a beautiful waste of heather and gorse, now amid the English ivy and hawthorn, hearing the song of the English robin, and now in our own New England, with the hilly reaches of apple orchards and the fields upon fields of tasseled Indian maize.

The Basques are a thrifty folk, and have cultivated their fields to the utmost. The valleys are planted with corn, the lower hills are ridged and terraced for a variety of crops. Above are the walnuts and chestnuts, and the flintiest summits serve for pasturage. It was curious to see men at work on those steep slopes that had been smoothed off into a succession of narrow shelves, and, more strange yet, to catch glimpses of peasants ploughing the very mountain top, picturesque in their blue Basque caps.

The reaping is of the cleanest. The harvest fields have a neat, scoured look, as if the women had been over them with scrubbing brushes. Yet this utilitarian soil admits of oaks and beeches, ferns and clover, morning glories, dandelions, pimpernel, and daisies.

All that sunny morning the train swung us blithely on from one charm of the eyes to another—from a ruined watch tower, where red-handed Carlists had crouched, to a bright kerchiefed maiden singing amid her beehives, from a range of abrupt peaks, cleft by deep gorges, to sycamore-shaded by-ways and poplar-bordered streams; from a village graveyard, the pathetic little parallelogram inclosed in high, gray walls, and dim with cypress shadows, to a tumbling, madcap torrent spanned by a time-gnawed Roman arch. Shooting the heart of some black hill, the train would run out on a mere ledge above a valley hazed, and from pure inquisitiveness, apparently, run all around the circle, peering down from every point of view on the cluster of great, patriarchal houses, sometimes of timber and plaster, more often of stone, where whole clans dwell together under the same red-tiled roof, occasionally topped with blue chimneys.

Queer old houses, these, with now and then a fantastic coat of arms sculptured over the door or a fresco of saints and devils blazoned all across the front. Sometimes freshly whitewashed, these Basque houses have more often a weather-worn, dingy look, but the clothes from the laundry flutter airily from roofs and balconies.

They are a decent, self-respecting, prosperous people, these Basque mountaineers, of whose history my companion told me stirring tales. They are supposed, though not without dispute, to be the oldest race in Europe, descendants of those original Iberians, whom the westward-trooping Aryans drove into the fastnesses of the Pyrenees. They have their own language, which is of an Asiatic type, they themselves believe that it was spoken in the Garden of Eden. There are some twenty-five dialects of the Vascuense, and it is so difficult for foreigners that even George Borrow spoke it "with considerable hesitation," and one exhausted student, abandoning the struggle, declared that the words were all "written Solomon and pronounced Nebuchadnezzar."

The Basques attribute their hardy virtues to the crabbedness of their speech, telling how the devil, after slaving over their vocabulary for seven years, had succeeded in learning only three words, and threw up his lesson in a pet, so that to this day he remains unable to meddle with their peasant piety.

What little literature there is in the Basque language is naturally of the popular cast—hero songs, dancing songs, dirges, hymns, and folk-lore. Much as we wanted to sit down in the heather and give the rest of our lives to studying it, we could not hope to be more clever than the devil.

LOSS OF THE BASQUE LIBERTIES.

The Basques are noted for their passionate love of liberty. The sturdy peasant is lord of his own rugged farm and insists on tilling it in his own primitive way, breaking the soil with a rude mattock instead of a plow. An English engineer, laying a railroad through Alava, tried his best to make his men abandon their slow, laborious method of carrying the earth in baskets on their heads. He finally had all the baskets removed by night and wheelbarrows left in their places. But the unalterable Basques set the loaded wheelbarrows on their heads and staggered about beneath these awkward burdens, until, for very shame, he had to give them back their baskets.

The peasant drives over the mountain roads in a ponderous ox cart, with two clumsy disks of wood for wheels. These make such a horrible squeaking, as the wooden axle to which they are riveted turns over and over, that one town decreed a [illegible] within its limits. Thereupon a freeborn Basque rose with the dawn, selected his best carved oaken yoke, draped the red-stained sheepskin a trifle more carefully than usual above the patient eyes of his great, smooth oxen, and took his way, "squeakity-squeak, squeakity-squeak," straight to the door of the Ayuntamiento, where he paid his 25 pesetas, and then devoted the rest of the day to driving all about the town, squeaking out his money's worth. This is no servile temper, and it is not until our own generation that the dearly cherished liberties of the Basques have been wrested away.

These warders of the Pyrenees, for the Basques of Navarre and those now known as French Basques must not be forgotten, did good service in helping the Visigoths to beat back the northward-pressing Moors and the southward-pressing Franks, but when the Basque provinces of Spain were incorporated with Leon and Navarre, and afterward with Castile, the mountaineers stood stubbornly for their fueros, or peculiar rights.

The lecture had reached this point, when, finding ourselves at Amorebieta, in the Province of Vizcaya, or Biscay, we suddenly descended from the train, handed our bags to an honest Basque porter, who deposited them on the floor of an open waiting room, in full reach of an honest Basque population, and, as for ourselves, turned our faces toward the centre of Vizcayan glory, the famous Tree of Guernica. We entered a rustic train, that seemed entirely undecided which way to go. The station agent blew a little tin horn, green meadows and wattled fences began to glide past the car windows, and the interrupted discourse was resumed.

The lawmakers of Vizcaya were duly chosen by their fellow-nobles, for every Basque held the rank of hidalgo, or "son of somebody." The Juntas met every two years in the village of Guernica, sitting on stone benches in the open air beneath the sacred oak, and there elected the Señores de Vizcaya. Even the Kings of Spain were allowed no grander tittle, but had to come to the Tree of Guernica, at first in person, later by deputy, and there swear to observe the fueros. To this green shadow came the proud Basques—peasant from his lonely farmhouse, high on the mountainside, to answer before his peers to such charges as might be brought against him; for within the sanctuary of his home the law could lay no hand on him or his.

It was the Carlist wars that changed all this. The fueros of which a list dating from 1342 is still extant, granted the Basque provinces a republican Constitution that almost realized an ideal democracy, with immunity from taxes save for their own needs, and from military service beyond their own boundaries. But when the dynastic strife broke out the Basques put on the white cap of Don Carlos and bore the brunt of the conflict.

We had already passed through Vergara, where, in 1839, Espartero ended the first Carlist war by a treaty which compelled the Basques to lay down their arms. But the cost of this rebellion they paid in blood. Their political status was practically unaffected. At the close of the second Carlist war, in 1876, Alfonso XII. signalized his victory by meting out to them a terrible punishment, abrogating the precious fueros that the Tree of Guernica had guarded for so many centuries. The Government imposed, moreover, its salt and tobacco monopolies and made the Basques subject to military conscription. At every station we saw Spain's Viscayan soldiers, red-capped and red trousered, with blue-belted frock-coats, under which were beating angry hearts. The son of Alfonso XII. will have to reckon with the Basques, when the third Carlist war shall be declared, but it may be doubted whether the fueros, which Don Carlos, of course, promises to restore, will ever come home to nest again in the Guernica Oak.

CENTRE OF THE OLD BASQUE INDEPENDENCY.

My crudite fellow-vagabond was just pointing out the typical shape of the Basque head, with its broad forehead, long, narrowing face, curved nose and pointed chin, when we reached Guernica. Such a sweet and tranquil village as it is, set among the beauty of the hills, with the dignity and pathos of its history pervading every hushed, old-fashioned street. The guide, whom two affable ladies, sharers of our carriage in the little picnic train, had taken pains to look up for us at the station, was not, we judged, a favorable specimen of the haughty Basque hidalgo. He was a dull, mumbling, slouchy lad, who sunk his voice to an awed whisper as we passed the escutcheon-carved palace of a Count. But he led us by pleasant ways to the modern Casa de Juntas, or Senate House, where we were shown the assembly room, with its altar for mass, the library and other apartments, together with the portraits of the twenty-six first Señores de Viscaya, from Lope the Pirate, who forced back the invading Gallicians in 840, to the Infante Don Juan, under whom the Basque provinces were finally incorporated with Castile.

Close by the Casa de Juntas, which stands in a dreamy bit of park as fresh and trim as a cathedral close in England, rises a pillared portico. There, where brown-eyed little Basque girls, their brown braids blowing in the breeze, were dawdling green figs above their laughing mouths, used to sit, on those seven stone seats, the grave Basque fathers, making laws, meting out judgment, and regulating all the affairs of this simple mountain republic. The portico, bearing as joint devices the lion and castle of Spain and the three wolves of Vizcaya, was formerly enveloped in the leafy shadow of the Sacred Tree, but what rises behind it now is only the gaunt stem of a patriarchal oak, a very Abraham of plants, all inclosed in glass, as if embalmed in its casket. Before the portico, however, grows a lusty scion, for the Tree of Guernica is of unbroken lineage, shoots being always cherished to succeed in case the centuried predecessor fail.

In presence of this despoiled old trunk, majestic with memories, we felt an honest awe and longed to give it adequate salute. My comrade leveled her kodak and took front views, back views, and side views with such spendthrift enthusiasm that the custodian, deeply impressed, presented her with a dried leaf from the junior oak, cunningly pricked out so as to suggest the figure of the tree. The national song of the Basques, a matter of some dozen stanzas, written principally in "j's," "rr's," and "tz's," takes its theme, if one may trust the Castilian translation, from this symbolic oak.

> The Oaktree of Guernica
> Within its foliage green
> Embraces the bright honor
> Of all the Basque demesne.
> For this we count thee holy,
> Our ancient seal and sign;
> The fibres of our freedom
> Are interlaced with thine.
>
> Castile's most haughty tyrants
> Beneath thy solemn shade
> Have sworn to keep the charter
> Our fearless fathers made;
> For noble on our mountains
> Is he who yokes the ox,
> And equal to a monarch
> The shepherd of the flocks.

SPANISH CONCEPTION OF ST. JAMES.

The historian wished to do nothing more in Guernica but sit and gaze forever on that spectral oak, but the reminder that piety was a hardly less marked Basque characteristic than political independence, finally induced her to follow our guide to the church. A Basque church has its distinctive features, including a belfry, a lofty, plain interior, with galleries, and, often a votive ship, gayly painted and fully rigged, suspended from the ceiling. The lad bore himself with simple-minded devotion, offering us on stubby finger tip the holy water and making due obeisance before each gilded shrine.

But my attention was soon fascinated by a foot-square relief on a blue ground of Santiago—such a stalwart, vigorous, not to say violent, saint, with his white horse galloping, his gold-sandaled feet gripping the great stirrups, his gold-fringed, crimson robe and azure mantle streaming on the wind, his terrible sword glittering high in air. This was clearly not a person to be trifled with, and I looked about for the historian to tell her that we must be pressing forward on our pilgrimage. But she had stolen out, every sympathetic Basque image of the sculptured doorway conspiring to keep a stony silence and conceal her flight, and had sped back to the Tree of Guernica, from whose contemplation she was torn away only by a fairy tale of supper.

OUR LADY OF BEGOÑA.

Of the several Basque churches which we have visited, including the bridal church of Louis XIV., the far-famed San Juan de Luz, whose sides and west end are portioned off by three tiers of galleries, fairest in memory is the sixteenth century church of Begoña in Bilbao. It abounds, as coast churches should, in suggestions of that mighty, mysterious neighbor, at once so cruel and so beneficent, the sea. Instead of votive ships, the walls are hung with paintings of vessels in scenes of most appalling peril. One is scudding madly before a tropical gale; one has her rigging ragged by hurricane and her decks lashed with tempest; one, careened upon her side, lies at the mercy of the billows, which are sweeping over her and tumbling her crew like ninepins into the deep.

But the presence of the pictures, bold dashes of the modern brush amid the dim old paintings of saints and martyrs, tells that Our Lady of Begoña succored her sailors in distress, who, on their safe return, came hither to offer thanks for their preservation and to leave these mementoes of their danger and her efficient aid.

"In your Virgin sit very powerful?" we asked of the choirister boy who was drawing the cords to part the curtains which screened the jeweled image throned in a recess above the high altar.

"I should rather think she was," answered the little fellow in a glow of pride.

"Why, let me tell you! Robbers, the accursed ones, came there on a dark midnight to steal her precious stones. They entered by a window, those sons of wretched mothers, and put up a long ladder against the altar wall. The wickedest of them all, Señoras, he climbed the ladder and raised his hand to take Our Lady's crown. And in that instant the great bells overhead began to ring, and all the bells of all Bilbao pealed with them, and the people waked and came running to the rescue of Our Lady, and the robbers were put to death."

Our expression did not quite satisfy his boyish ardor, and he pointed convincingly toward a handsome silver pisque. "And this, too, witnesses Our Lady's power. It was given in memory of the cholera time, when people were dying like flies in all the towns about. Then after Our Lady was carried in procession through the streets of Bilbao, not one died here, except a sinful man, who would not turn his head to look upon her."

"That is a painting of the procession, the large picture over there on the wall?"

"No, no, Señoras. That picture commemorates another of Our Lady's wonderful deeds. The floods were threatening the city, but Our Lady, with many censers and candles, was borne down to the river bank, and she ordered the water to go back, and it obeyed her, and all the town was saved."

THE INDUSTRIAL VALUE OF BILBAO.

We retreated to the cloisters, from which one has a superb view of the valley of the Nervion, for Our Lady of Begoña dwells high upon a hilltop. Only the afternoon before we had been in serene Guernica, a strange contrast to this modern capital of Viscaya, this bustling, noisy, iron-grimed Bilbao of which the Basques are so naturally proud. It is not a city to delight the mere tourist, who expects the people of the lands through which he is pleased to pass to devote themselves to looking picturesque. But even Spain is something more than food for the kodak, and this sooty atmosphere of smelting works and factories, traffic and commerce, means life to Spanish lungs.

It is little to my credit that I took more interest in the fact that Bilbao used to supply Shakespeare's cronies with rapiers, if not with fetters, under the name of "bilboes," than in statistics regarding those millions of tons of ore which its iron mines are now annually exporting to Great Britain. The many English in Bilbao, miners and artisans, with the influence they shed around them, make the streets rougher and uglier than in purely Spanish towns. On the other hand, they bring a spirit of religious independence, so that it is not strange to find the Spanish Protestants of Bilbao a numerous and vigorous body, counting as a pronounced element in the community.

From the idle peace of the Begona cloisters, as from the old-time world, we looked down long on this Spanish city of to-day, seething with manifold activities. We seemed to understand how, to the middle-class Spaniard, hemmed in by all this mediæval incumbrance of barracks, cathedrals, castles, and thrones, such cities as Bilbao and Barcelona, pulsing with industrial energy and enterprise, are "more beautiful than Beauty's self." The Basques, like the Catalans, take readily to business. They set their mountain cascades to turning ing mill wheels, they canal their little Nervion till it can give passage to ships of 4,000 tons burden, they paint the night with the flare of mighty furnaces.

Every year they are building more wharves, more railroads, more electric tramways, and they are so prodigiously proud of their new iron bridge, with its flying ferry, which whisks passengers over from Portugalete to Las Arenas at the rate of two hundred a minute, that they stamp it on their characteristic jewelry. That cunning Elbar work of the Basque provinces displays again and again, on locket, bracelet, brooch, this incongruous design of the Puente Viscaya beaten on chased steel in gold.

We looked regretfully out over those significant reaches of land which we would have liked to explore for the last heart-stone. The Basque Provinces! We had letters of introduction in Bilbao which would bring us face to face with the new Spaniards of these new conditions. And we had not even set foot in Vitoria, the capital of Alava, where is preserved the grim old machete by which Basque Governors were sworn into office. "May my head be cut off with this knife," ran the oath, "if I do not defend the fueros of my fatherland."

And we longed to attend one of the peasant festivals, to see the lads play pelota and the lasses step Basque dances to the music of the village pipers, to hear the wild old marches and battletunes that have roused the Roman and the Moor to arms. The mystery plays of the Basques were famous once, and although these naive dramas are now mainly confined to Christmas and to Easter, who could say that we might not chance on some saint day fragment? There was soon to take place, too, in one of the Viscayan hamlets a "blessing of the fields," a processional harvest rite of pagan antiquity, formerly universal in Spain, but now confined to a few rural districts. We had a hundred reasons for lingering—but what are reasons? Pilgrims of St. James must put fresh peas in their shoes and be off for Compostelac.

KATHERINE LEE BATES.

CIVIC FEDERATION TO MEET.

Conference with Financiers, Economists, and Delegates of Labor Organizations in Chicago Sept. 13.

The Civic Federation of Chicago has about completed arrangements for its conference on "Combinations and Trusts, Their Uses and Abuses." This conference will be held Sept. 13-16 in Chicago, and will be participated in by representatives of labor and capital, of organizations of every kind, and by men who have made special study of labor and business conditions. New York's representatives, selected by Gov. Roosevelt, are Senator Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The American Review of Reviews; W. Baurke Cockran, George Gunton of Gunton's Magazine, Francis B. Thurber, President of the Exporters' Association, and Henry White, Secretary of the United Garment Workers of America.

The circular sent out by the Civic Federation says the purpose of the conference is "to discuss combinations and trusts, their uses and abuses, embracing the subjects of tranportation, labor, industrial, and commercial combinations. The object of the conference is purely educational, and all sides of this great problem will be represented in the discussion."

In order to furnish material and data for these discussions, the federation sent a list of questions to the various labor and other organizations of the country. Among these questions are the following, asked of labor organizations:

"What, if any, change has taken place in the condition of your members since the trusts were organized in the matters of the state of employment, wages, and hours of labor?

"Please state whether, in your opinion, the changes, if any, mentioned in your reply to the last question have been altogether owing to the formation of the trusts, or if they have been in any measure due to changes in the general business conditions, or to other causes.

"How do your wages and your hours of labor, as a result of organization, compare with the wages of the unorganized in your craft?

"Have rents and the prices of the necessaries of life increased or decreased since the trusts were formed?

"To what extent do you ascribe the increase or decrease above mentioned to the trusts, or to what extent is it due to changes in the general business conditions, or to other causes?

"Has the purchasing power of your earnings, since the formation of the trusts, been greater or less than it was before?

"What has your organization done to improve or change the conditions, moral or material, of labor in your craft?

Similar questions are asked railway companies, contractors, manufacturers, and others.

To "economists, financiers, public men, &c." a different set of questions is sent. They are asked to answer such inquiries as the following:

"Should the combination of producing agencies be expected to increase or decrease the cost of production? If either, ought it, therefore, to be beneficial to society or the reverse?

"Regarding the combinations as employers of labor, what should be their effect on wages, or on the condition of the wage-earner?

"What is likely to be the result of the process of combination on the wholesale and retail dealers, or middlemen, and how will society be affected by such result?

"Do you regard the tendency to combination with any apprehension, on the ground that it does or may create monopolies contrary to the general welfare?

"Do you regard labor organizations as in the same category with other forms of combination, or ought public opinion to differentiate between them and what are commonly known as 'trusts.'"

The Civic Federation has been in existence for six years, and has identified itself with much of the recent progress of Chicago. Through its labors Chicago has a better civil service system, a Bureau of Associated Charities, more economical street cleaning, and many other things that have gone toward the material advancement of the city. It was also this Federation that started the "Greater Chicago" movement, in emulation of the Greater New York.

FATHER ARRESTED ON SON'S LIE.

Boy Admitted the Untruth and William Bailey Was Discharged.

William Bailey, thirty-two years of age, of 316 West Thirty-second Street, who was remanded Friday for an examination by Magistrate Zeller, in the West Side Police Court, on the charge of arson, was discharged yesterday when rearraigned. Bailey was arrested after Policeman Lyons, attached to the Fire Marshal's office, had closely questioned Willie, the eight-year-old son of Bailey concerning a fire which occurred in their apartments last Thursday.

Bailey said he was not in the rooms at the time of the fire. The boy, however, said his father was at home. The boy then contradicted this story and then reaffirmed it. Willie acknowledged yesterday that he had lied about his father's being at home.

LEAVES A CLEAR CALENDAR.

Justice Bookstaver Sits for Last Time During Summer Vacation.

Justice Bookstaver sat yesterday for the last time during the Summer vacation in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court. Prior to the commencement of the vacation he had sat in the seven special terms of the court, and had a large number of cases, among which was the action between the rival factions of the Colonial Dames of America, to dispose of. He concluded his business yesterday by disposing of every case and motion which had been unfinished, and leaving a clear calendar.

Justice Bookstaver's term as a Supreme Court Judge will expire on Dec. 31 next, when he will have served for fourteen years, the major portion of that time on the bench in the Court of Common Pleas, to which he was originally elected. He is a candidate for renomination, but it has been stated that the Democratic nomination for the vacancy caused by the expiration of Justice Bookstaver's term of office will be given to Corporation Counsel John Whalen.

IMPRESSIONS OF MANILA

Prices of Articles in Stores Tempting to Americans.

A GREAT TOBACCO FACTORY

The Chinese and Ants Seem the Only Busy Objects—Filipino Self-Government Would Be Disastrous.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, July 17.—Arriving at Manila in the steam launch from the transport at anchor a mile and a half out in the bay, hasty impressions of things where everything is so novel are not without interest.

We see the ancient looking fortifications at the mouth of the Pasig, moss covered, mounted with cannon—veritable antiques—and the more important defenses surrounding the walled city, or Manila proper, with the official headquarters and palace of the Governor General. We land at Binonda, or new Manila, outside the walls, which is reached by several bridges across the Pasig River. The river wharves are lined on both sides with shipping from all parts of the world and barges for lightering from the larger vessels outside. These barges, called cascoes, are huge boats, on which whole families live; propelled by long bamboo poles, one end of which reaches to the river bottom; the other end the boatman presses against his bared shoulder. Men, women, and children are seen bathing constantly from these cascoes, and the women doing their laundry work take half squatting positions on the end of over reaching planks. A dip of the garment in the water, a dash of soap, and vigorous pounding with a flat paddle, rinsing and pounding several times, and the washing is done.

At the landing we are urged with American push and persistence to have a "carriage" in various languages, Spanish, Filipino, Chinese, and attempts at English. There is little choice in the selection, some being merely older and more dilapidated than others. Cabs are cheap, but the drivers, not understanding the pronunciation of Spanish as learned in the United States, seem to us very dense, and invariably take one to the wrong place—and then blandly smile and bow. We, however, take a "quiley," and as the two passengers enter, the back weight quite lifts the little pony from his feet. The charges are very reasonable. A quiley with one horse for half an hour costs 20 centimos, each succeeding hour 40 centimos.

One might readily fancy one's self in some town in China, so numerous are the Chinese, running along with a little dog trot and carrying heavy loads suspended from each end of a bamboo pole. They are, as elsewhere, very industrious and frugal. Once shown how to do a thing, they do it well, never forgetting, but awkwardness was shown in getting my trunk ashore from the cascoe. In New York one expressman handled it with ease. Here there were eight Chinamen lifting at it.

A GOOD HOTEL NEEDED.

There is an opening for a good hotel here, with American conveniences and an American table. There is one leading hotel, where you get a good room, but where the beds are without mattresses or springs and at first calculated to induce early rising. The bottoms are of split and interlaced bamboo, with a flexible matting, and have four high posts, from which hangs an elaborate lace mosquito netting, to be tucked in all around at night. The table fare, at $4 to $5 a day, is extremely unsatisfactory. The Army and Navy Club has fine accommodation for the members, who, however, can only have a day off at the club at long intervals, their field and campaign duties in the trenches prohibiting social indulgences. The English Club, near by, is longer established, but wholly deserted during the day for the "tiffin" branch, in the business part of the town, where a member may enjoy his siesta between noon and 2 P. M., in a huge, easy bamboo chair. During these hours all business is suspended, all the retail stores closing up completely, but no one suffers loss, since the custom is general, and might be adopted during the 4th of July and August days in Washington and New York with profit to all.

The general appearance of the town is not imposing, the buildings being usually not over two stories in height, through fear of earthquakes. The streets are paved and rather wider than those in Cuban cities, and are lighted by electricity. The street cars are drawn by the diminutive ponies. The shops are very interesting, both in the Chinese quarter and on the Escolta. The latter is the principal business street. There are new and curious garments in beautiful light and soft silk at prices that are extremely tempting. Men's silk pajamas, for example, at $3.50, would cost at least five times as much in the United States. Khaki uniforms, made to order, cost $4.50, just about half the American price. Anything involving labor is very cheap. Laundry work is well done, the usual prices being from 3 to 5 cents a piece, while work is done at the penitentiary for 3 cents each piece.

The enterprise of American brewers is everywhere in evidence. Every blank fence and dead wall announces the merits of respective brands, giving quite a home feeling until one discovers that beer costs 50 cents a bottle. The tempting sign of ice cream proved on investigation to be a delusion.

SMOKING IS UNIVERSAL.

At the great tobacco factory "La Insular" some 3,000 people are employed, and we were courteously shown through all the departments. Cigars are the only cheap luxury in Luzon. Cuban cigars are not to be had, though, to suit the preferences of some English and Americans, Luzon cigars have Havana labels on the boxes. The filling of the cigar is known as tripa, (tripe,) the wrapper being called capa, (a cape or overcoat.) Every one smokes everywhere except in the churches. The women smoke cigarillos. The cultivation of tobacco was a Government monopoly until 1891. Fines, imprisonment, and bodily punishment were inflicted remorselessly upon illicit growers of tobacco.

Good cigars can be bought for $2.40 a hundred, and the very best, each cigar "con anillo y papel plata o oro," wrapped in silver or gold foil, only cost $6 a hundred. The cigars lack the fine Havana flavor, but those at $2.40 a hundred are quite good enough for ordinary smoking, far better than the usual ten or twelve cent cigar in the United States, and without any rank odor or taste. The best tobacco, the Escolante leaf, is raised in the northern part of Luzon, very the best is also grown in Negros, Cebu, and Mindanao; that from Cagayan is probably richest in flavor. Cigars are the only manufactured articles exported. The warehouses of La Insular factory were piled up with tobacco leaf two and three years old.

THE CLIMATE ENERVATING.

As to the climate of Manila, after one is acclimated, it is all a question of "the point of view." Some say, "lovely," "healthful"; others, "deadly." The latter are putting the case too strongly. The climate is enervating, and the many restrictions on diet cause digestive disorders. No one can exert the same energy in this hot climate as in cooler latitudes.

And yet this is a beautiful country to look upon—fertile, with well-cultivated sugar and rice plantations, beautiful drives along fairly good roads, shaded by bamboo and palm and banana trees. The absence of oranges and lemons cannot be understood, remembering their prolific production in Cuba, with far greater heat; nor are there any other fruits—bananas and pineapples excepted—to which we are accustomed.

The country houses or huts are built on poles about four feet above the ground, the better class of houses being on foundation pillars of stone and masonry. There are no windows, the openings being partially closed with sliding panels. The floors and inside walls are of split bamboo, the roofs generally of nipa, sometimes of tin or galvanized iron. Bananas and palm trees embower even the most lowly.

The Chinese and the ants are the only busy objects in the country; the ants are omnipresent. A bit of sugar left on my table attracted within ten minutes thousands of them. The anthills in the cultivated fields are mounds four feet high and as large around. It is said one species will burrow through a wooden chest and destroy all clothing therein in a day.

The great mass of the people in Luzon, and presumably to an even greater extent in the other provinces, cannot, after the years of oppression under Spanish and Church rule, be capable of self-government for some years to come. The result of turning it over to the Filipino leaders would be an unstable government, with greater oppression of the lower and ignorant classes than even existed in the past. As they realize the just treatment accorded to them by the United States, a happier era will dawn upon them; new methods and, they work, morals, and physical conditions will be improved. Once they realize that there is no money for their leaders, but the old rewards of blows, chains, and imprisonment, permanent peace will be assured.

JUMPED FROM FERRYBOAT.

Passenger Afterward Grabbed Rope Thrown to Him and Was Rescued.

Max Brenscheid, thirty years old, boarded the Hoboken ferryboat Lackawanna at Christopher Street at 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday. He walked up and down the after deck, muttering to himself, until the boat reached the middle of the river, when he mounted the guardrail and jumped overboard. The boat was stopped, and Brenscheid, who proved to be an expert swimmer, soon ranged alongside. A deckhand threw out a rope, which he eagerly grasped and was hauled aboard. When the boat reached Hoboken he was taken before Acting Recorder Schlichting.

He said he came to this country three years ago as a clerk in the German Consulate, New York. He gave up his position to become a clerk at the Union Square Hotel. In October last his wife left him and returned to Germany. Since then, he said, he had been drinking heavily. He is held for examination as to his sanity.

SLEEPER WALKED TO DEATH.

James Gibbons Fell from the Top Floor Down an Airshaft.

James Gibbons, thirty-five years old, of 150 Amsterdam Avenue, who has been a somnambulist for some years, got up from his bed early yesterday morning and walked in his sleep out of a window of an airshaft. He fell to the bottom, and died in Roosevelt Hospital.

Gibbons lived on the top floor of the house with his wife. He had been so used to getting up at uncertain hours and walking in his sleep that the disturbances made her lose a great deal of sleep, and it was finally decided some time ago that they should sleep in separate rooms.

Gibbons unconsciously chose a room near the airshaft. He slept Friday night with a friend named Dolan. The latter was awakened about 2:30 o'clock by something, and he missed Gibbons. He saw the open window near him, and he thought that the man had fallen out.

Dolan awoke Mrs. Gibbons, and she rushed to the basement and with Dolan found Gibbons at the bottom. His skull had been fractured and his left thigh and several of his ribs broken.

The shaft was so inclosed and so constructed that it was difficult to get the man out. When it had finally been done an ambulance was in waiting from Roosevelt Hospital. Gibbons died a few minutes after reaching the hospital.

THE PARNELL MONUMENT.

Preparing to Receive Dublin's Mayor and J. E. Redmond.

The cabled report from Dublin on Friday that the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Hon. John E. Redmond had accepted the invitation of the citizens of the United States to visit this country in the interests of the proposed Parnell monument is confirmed by private advices received by the Invitation Committee, in this city.

The two distinguished Irishmen will leave Dublin for New York about the middle of October, and on their arrival here they will be welcomed by a Reception Committee composed of representative citizens and members of Irish societies. It is probable that a steamer will be chartered to go down the bay and meet them and take them off the liner. On the committee will be delegations from Boston, Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Jersey City, Newark, Atlantic City, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

All the committee in charge of the arrangements for the reception of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Redmond is receiving by every mail letters strongly approving the project for a monument to Parnell, which has been inaugurated in Ireland by men representing every faction of Irish Nationalism. All pledge the committee their hearty support. Some of the warmest advocates of the monument are men who were formerly on the anti-Parnellite side, but who recognize in this movement a means of obliterating all political differences.

TROUBLES OF THE RISTIGS.

Husband of a Woman Held for Homicide Arrested.

Emanuel Ristig, the husband of Mrs. Kate Ristig of 516 East Sixteenth Street, who is in the Tombs charged with having kicked little seven-year-old Joseph McDermott of 508 East Sixteenth Street, who died from the effects of the injuries he received last Monday, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning charged with grand larceny.

The Ristigs were the agents and janitors of the tenements at 514 and 516 East Sixteenth Street, owned by Isaac Beyn of 506 East Eighty-ninth Street. Beyn alleges that Ristig collected rents to the amount of $350 from the tenants of the houses for the months of August and July and appropriated the money to his own use. Beyn says that on Aug. 29 he called on the Ristigs and demanded of the prisoner an accounting. Ristig gave him a check for $200 drawn on the Eleventh Ward Bank. Payment of the check was refused, as there was no money deposited by Ristig there. Yesterday the Beyns called on Ristig and told him of the dishonoring of the check and Ristig said he had spent the money in the defense of his wife when she was arrested.

Beyn, with his lawyer, Frederick House, called on Magistrate Deuel and got a warrant for the arrest of Ristig, which was executed by Court Officer Cavanaugh yesterday. Ristig told Magistrate Deuel that he did not mean to steal the money. His wife had been arrested, charged with homicide, and he used the money to help her. He intended to pay it back some time. He said it was hard luck. He said that for four years he and his wife had worked hard for the landlord and now when his wife was in trouble he swooped down on them and added to it. He asked for time to get a lawyer, and Magistrate Deuel held him in $1,000 bail for examination Wednesday.

FACTORY LAW AMENDMENT.

Restrictions on Tenement Makers of Clothing and Cigars.

If the Factory Inspector and his deputies will stringently enforce the new amendment to the factory law that went into effect on Friday, clothing and cigars will be manufactured under more healthy conditions in New York than heretofore. The old law prohibited the manufacture of clothing in a tenement or dwelling house, except by the immediate members of the family living in such place. The prohibited articles of manufacture were coats, waistcoats, trousers, knee breeches, jerseys, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, neckwear, furs, fur trimmings, shirts, skirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes, and cigars.

Large numbers of workers, especially Italians, took clothing from the manufacturers and contractors to their homes, where they sewed it up. The great breeding of these people in tenements made conditions not better if not worse than in the old sweatshops. Complaints were made that the workers and their children slept on piles of half-made clothing, and that the clothing often became infected with germs of disease. In one instance an outbreak of measles among soldiers on board of a transport was said to have been traced to the uniforms that had been made in those filthy tenements.

The amended law prohibits the manufacture of these articles in a tenement even by the immediate members of the family living there, unless a license is granted by the Factory Inspector, who must be satisfied that the conditions are such that the health of the workers or of the public is not menaced by the manufacture or sale of the articles. Articles made contrary to such provisions are not to be exposed for sale. The Inspector or his deputies are to report all cases where such goods are illegally made, or where there is any infectious disease, to the Board of Health, which may seize and destroy them. The landlord who lets a house or a part of a house to persons who violate the law is also liable.

There has been a rush at the Inspector's office for licenses.

A. W. McVey Found Dead in Bed.

Andrew W. McVey, thirty-eight years of age, manager of the men's woolen underwear department in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store, was found dead in bed in his room at 306 Eighth Avenue, yesterday morning. McVey had been on a vacation, and returned Friday night. It is supposed apoplexy was the cause of death.

THE NEWS OF AUSTRALASIA

Proposed Legislation Against Strikes and Favoring Workmen.

WRECK OF THE CITY OF YORK

Fourteen Out of Crew of Twenty-six Drowned—The Carlisle Castle Also Sunk with All Her Crew.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 5.—The ship City of York, which left San Francisco for Fremantle, Western Australia, on April 13, went ashore near her destination on the night of July 12. The vessel had fine weather until off the Australian Coast, when a succession of gales was experienced. Rottnest Island was sighted on the afternoon of the 12th. At night Capt. Jones mistook the Rottnest Island light for the light at Freemantle, and steered a course direct for it. The mistake was not discovered until the ship was within a quarter of a mile of the shore. Two boats were launched, but both capsized. Some of the occupants contrived to reach the ship again and seven others reached the shore. Rocket signals were fired for assistance, but the high wind and sea drove the ship on the rocks and she became a total wreck. About fourteen of the total crew of twenty-six were drowned, and Capt. Jones was one of those who perished. The Second Mate, D. T. Baxter, and the Steward, named Rennington, were also drowned. The First Mate was among the saved. On the same night, and only a mile or two south of the same locality, the iron barque Carlisle Castle, bound from Liverpool to Freemantle, ran upon Coventry Reef and all hands perished.

The Governments of nearly all the Australian colonies, besides the Chambers of Commerce of all the principal cities, have decided to send special representatives to the Commercial Congress at Philadelphia. Much importance is attached to the Philadelphia project, and it is anticipated that good results will accrue from an interchange of ideas upon trading relations between the colonies and the United States. New Zealand thinks so much of the matter that its Government has determined to send its Agent General in London, W. P. Reeves, and instructions have been sent to him to proceed to America in October. He was formerly a member of the Cabinet, and as Minister of Labor introduced much of the social and labor legislation which is now upon the statute book. While in America he will make inquiries into the conditions of capital and labor in the States and a variety of other subjects, with a view of ascertaining how far American methods and systems can be advantageously adopted by New Zealand.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION CERTAIN.

There is no longer any element of uncertainty about federation in Australasia. Four of the group of colonies, representing quite nine-tenths of the entire population, have agreed to federate; namely, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania. The referendum is to be taken in Queensland on Sept. 2, and there is every indication that a considerable majority of the people will signify their approval of the Federal Enabling bill, which has now been adopted by the four colonies mentioned. The only other colony yet to come in, besides New Zealand, is Western Australia. Its Premier, Sir John Forrest, approved the bill as it came from the conference of Australasian Premiers assembled at Melbourne, but he has since evinced a temporizing spirit, and has, contrary to agreement, submitted the bill to a select committee of both houses. The Premiers of the other colonies have warned him that it is hopeless to expect any departure from the terms agreed at the Melbourne conference. The other colonies are altogether independent of Western Australia, which, willing or unwilling, will have to

IN DEFENSE OF CAPT. CARTER

Richard Henry Savage Replies to the Strictures of "Justice."

CARTER UNJUSTLY CONVICTED

The Procedure Narrow and Faulty—Improper Evidence Admitted and Competent Evidence Excluded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The perusal of your editorial of Aug. 30 assures the friends of justice that the forum of a free press is at last open to Capt. Carter. Muzzled by his official capacity, he has submitted, in silence, for nearly two years to a delay (not of his own seeking) and in the last three months to a deluge of newspaper attack bearing strange earmarks of semi-official preparation. In the words of a leading journal, "We have only printed one side, for that was the only one we heard." The public mind, excited with the Spanish war and the Philippine embroglio, has assumed that Capt. Carter's guilt is patent; that the contract work at Savannah was never performed; that the "conspiracy" is a proven fact, and that "army officers," as a class, have cut and denounced Carter.

The drama is approaching its climax now. Those who clamor for Carter's instant punishment forget the twenty honorable years spent from 1876 to 1896 in the highest branch of the service. They assume that Carter's friends attack the respectability of the court and the personal character of the veteran Judge Advocate.

In your esteemed journal of Aug. 31 I find a letter signed "Justice," which embodies many of the errors pointed out above—a letter which will meet with the most vigorous denial from Capt. Carter's many friends and an awakened sense of public fair play. I presume—as an army officer, a former member of the Corps of Engineers—to ask the same prominence for this letter, and I should be pleased to have the public know whether "Justice" has not overstated the case as to the fairness of the trial and the invulnerability of the court.

The American offender is presumed innocent until proved "guilty beyond a reasonable doubt." The French suspect is classed as "guilty" till he proves himself "innocent." Paymaster Sullivan's case (United States Navy) is another "modern instance," and after six years of living hell Congress by its mandate directed the President to restore an innocent man! It was so done!

FAITH IN CARTER'S INNOCENCE.

Now, when another innocent man's life and honor tremble in the balance, Capt. Carter's friends rally around Wayne MacVeagh to loudly proclaim their faith in the unjustly convicted officer. I will rank up the officers of the army! For every one who thinks Carter may be guilty I will set up one, of equal worth, to declare him innocent. Why talk of useless delay? It takes three months to well study the main details of the case. If Capt. Carter is innocent, a century's delay is nothing, rather than doom him unjustly to the felon's garb.

The cautious President will never dare to say that Carter's friends have begged delay or cravenly implored him for clemency. He cannot, for it is untrue!

Carter "enjoys" his pay? Why not? The President alone can make the sentence effective. Thank God that he hurries slowly!

The whole public believes that $1,600,000 was confessedly stolen. See the facts. Five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars only were paid out on the disputed matters. On progress estimates. What committee of three lawyers in America dares to take the voluminous record (now lying before me) and say that the theft of $1,600,000 is proved? Not one single dollar is traced to Capt. Carter's hands.

We (his friends) challenge such a trial. What fair man cannot understand our position? Let us state it. The Court was "respectable," clearly and honorable so; the Judge Advocate both "experienced" and capable. Granted all of this. We maintain that the Court was not specially skilled (as it should have been) in technical engineering or high monetary economics, neither thoroughly versed in law. How could it have been, with only two engineers out of thirteen members, with one military member reminiscent of his thirty years' dropped law business?

PROCEDURE NARROW AND FAULTY.

Wayne MacVeagh has given a true jurist's reasons to prove the procedure narrow and faulty. The admission of improper evidence, and the exclusion of competent evidence for the defense are graven on the record! This can be urged without attacking the personal character of the members. The court in the Carter case was neither incompetent nor unfaithful—but it was misled. Vital objections made by the defense were absolutely barred out. Stress has been laid upon Capt. Carter's private papers. They were duly ransacked for damaging points, and only a few domestic documents were left unrifled."

Mr. Westcott's prudence in his strictly private affairs, the acquaintance with Capt. Greene, the business friendship with important contractors; all these things are all charged on. Any other man in his place, innocent or guilty, would have been open to such attack.

The mooted question is of the handling of a huge sum of money in civil not military engineering, these funds being only technically expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. Mr. MacVeagh's ripe mind sees at a glance that the conspiracy (if any) was a civil one, and hence the proper form was a United States court—a tribunal where due weight would have been given to Capt. Carter's preponderating engineering experts; where the voice of Gen. Craighill and Gen. Ludlow would have been heard and Carter acquitted—on the prosecutor's own record.

A few words as to the explicit statements of your correspondent "Justice": He refers to Judge Edmunds's private report to the President. Will "Justice" dare to say that Judge Edmunds reported Capt. Carter guilty of stealing $1,600,000? If he obtained access to that hitherto sealed document, has he reported it correctly? Who authorized him to use it? Please let us have an answer with a signature!

Wayne MacVeagh proclaims Carter's innocence of the one great charge from the record as it stands, in which the guilt of the accused is only inferred and the valid objections to the procedure are damnatory. Who dares to say that Majors Willard, Marshall, Mahon, Messrs. Wisner and Ripley, Capt. Townsend and Lieut. Reese are not "eminent engineers"? Who is rash enough to attak the credibility of Gen. Craighill and Gen. Ludlow? Are these honored authorities not as "respectable" as the members of the court? Is Mr. MacVeagh's judicial mind not as clear as Col. Barr's?

DEFENSE SPIRITED AND INTELLIGENT.

I know, as an officer, how thankless and irksome a grave court-martial is. I know, as a writer, how the press has been artfully fed with unchallenged statements against Carter. I know the attack has been loud. I know the defense will be both spirited and intelligent. Capt. Carter's friends will use every lawful means to reach the open forum of the common-sense of our warm-hearted American people. We fear no slur, and we stand ready to explain (in the proper way and at the proper time) all his official actions.

As to the many veiled hints of parties who might be dragged in by the use of Capt. Carter's private papers, we only ask that the ordinary decencies of domestic and private life be respected.

Let all American readers have a fair synopsis of the whole case, (from the records,) and let the brief of Wayne MacVeagh be circulated. The defense of Capt. Carter will be in future neither passive nor timid. Let the brand of "lie" be stamped on the cowardly statement that Capt. Carter proposes to "involve the Corps of Engineers or many leading Congressmen"! This is plain roorback, and the writers know it.

As to "limitations." The threadbare slurs upon the proper use of this well-known defense fall powerless before the statute books and the consensus of legal minds over the whole world.

The United States, in its laws, has fixed the time beyond which complicated affairs cannot be ripped open in the absence of memory, witnesses, and the proper means of defense.

Carter's detractors are now bewailing that a new trial, either civil or military, would leave the Government helpless by reason of the dispersion of witnesses, clouding the facts, &c. This operates equally against the defense.

I have heard the whole story from the lips of principals. I have carefully examined the work. I have listened to the chatter of Savannah and the gossip of the army anterooms. I have burned the midnight oil over the bitter disputes of the attack and defense, and I have gained an invincibly unbroken conclusion that the verdict of "the great conspiracy" is in no way borne out by the record which does not connect Oberlin M. Carter with the receipt of one dishonest dollar.

RICHARD HENRY SAVAGE,
Class 1868, United States Military Academy; Lieutenant, Corps Engineers, United States Army, 1868-71; Major, United States Volunteer Engineers, 1898-9; Captain Twenty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.
Hotel Gerard, New York, Aug. 31, 1899.

CARDINAL MORAN AND SAMOA.

Protestants in Sydney Protest Against His Charges that Religion Entered into Samoan Trouble.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Aug. 2.—Cardinal Moran persists in his denunciation of the American and British naval authorities at Samoa, asserting that they were animated by a desire to placate the Protestant missionaries by making war on the Catholic population of the island. In vain has he been asked to formulate definite charges, and at last an immense meeting, at which all the Protestant denominations were represented, was held in the Sydney Town Hall for the purpose of repudiating the assertion that the Samoan trouble was the work of British and Australian missionary societies. The only response made by the Cardinal was a lengthy letter addressed to the editors of the leading Sydney papers, in which he professed to give the history of Protestant missionary effort, with never a word about Samoa.

Few members of the American stage rose more rapidly into Australian favor than did Oscar Gerard. He was the predominating figure in "The Belle of New York," which otherwise would have been a comparative failure in Australia, notwithstanding the good work of Louise Hepner, who shared with poor Gerard the popular favor. Yet very few know that when Gerard was most amusing and raising the loudest laughter he felt that he was slowly dying. He came to Australia at the wrong period of the year. He should have remained in America during the Summer months, and then have come to Australia for the Summer season. It is said of him that, accompanied by Mr. Coventry, he visited a leading medical man in Melbourne, by whom his chest was carefully examined. The doctor said nothing to Gerard, but privately remarked to his companion: "If your friend has any business matters to arrange in America, you had better get him to fix them up at once. He cannot live a day over six months." The sad prediction was verified to the letter. From the moment that he was seized with his last illness there was no hope for Oscar Gerard, but his only thought was for his wife and children. What would become of the widow and the fatherless in a strange country? The people of Sydney furnished the reply. Within a few hours of his death a benefit was organized, which realized a sum of nearly $500, and had further time been allowed it would have reached five times that amount.

Although the Australian coastal waters are rich in edible fish, many of them of excellent quality, very little has been done in the way of utilizing them as a source of food supply. With a view of ascertaining to what extent the trawling industry could be conducted in the coastal waters of New South Wales, the authorities during the early part of last year instituted a series of experimental operations, which were attended with most satisfactory results. Over 180 miles of coastal waters north and south of Sydney were exploited to a distance of twenty miles, the grounds between ten and sixty fathoms being found most prolific of fish life. Among the edible fish caught were three species of soles, three species of flounders, John Dory, whiting, schnapper, trumpeter, three species of rock cod, three species of gurnard, two species of boar fish, skate, two species of flathead, teraglin, and nannygai.

The more curious specimens included the mailed fish, about 9 inches in length, which lures its prey by means of a luminous disk on each side of the lower jaw, and is also found off the Mauritius and Japan; stone lifter, which buries itself in the mud, leaving only the eyes and top of head visible; walking fish, which use their arm-like fins as legs; parrot fish, rainbow fish, and porcupine fish, the skin of the latter being used by natives of the Gilbert Islands as a war helmet.

THE ALLEGHENY LEEK BELT.

The Nature of the "Wild Onion" and Its Relation to Cattaraugus County Names.

Special to The New York Times.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Hanging in the express office at the Erie station in this place is a large card, on which is printed a list of localities and towns in the Far West bearing wild and fantastic names, suggested by their surroundings, or the rollicking humor of their pioneer settlers. Until its novelty wore off this list was a great curiosity to the people of Salamanca and other parts of Cattaraugus County, and a source of much amusement. The people evidently did not think that a native of old Cattaraugus itself, emigrating West years ago, had remembered the nomenclature that had been popular with the settlers of the county long before the Far West was known to emigrants and had transplanted it there to make things seems more homelike. They did not realize, perhaps, that a list of the Cattaraugus County names of places if seen elsewhere might be just as curious and amusing there as the Wild West list had been here. Thus they have in the county near its borders Crazytown, Henpeck, Buck-tooth, Horse Heaven, Shinbone, Tickletown, Toad City, Poverty Gap, Chipmunk, Killbuck, Eye Ball, Bim, Washtub Hill, Hungry Hollow, Humpback Valley, Suckerbone Eddy, Misery's Own, Jim Jam Forks, Murder Hill, Skunk's Scent Hollow, Bearhug, Tumblebugtown, Spitbox, Poor and Needy, Burt Griddle Corners, and Leek City, Leek Run, Leek Hook, Leek Meadows, Leek Flats, Leek, Little Leek, and Big Leek.

Whatever may have prompted the names of the others, there can be no doubt as to what made fitting the name Leek. The southern portions of the Counties of Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Steuben, and the northern portions of the Pennsylvania Counties bordering on these three may be called aptly the leek belt of the country. In that part of the Allegheny Valley wild leeks grow in profusion. They were there when the first settlers came, a century or more ago, and they are there yet. It was a good thing, too, that they were there in the pioneer days, for, until the newcomers had been there long enough to gather their first crops from the virgin soil, the leeks kept hunger away from many a clearing. It is in the diary of one pioneer that "main sustenance of the families for a long time was wild leeks." All efforts by the descendants of the pioneers to exterminate them have been entirely unavailing. Cultivation of the ground, in fact, has tended to increase them.

The favorite growing places of the leeks are in the meadows. The leeks come up tender and odorous in the Spring along with the new pasturage. The cows would be compelled to crop them, even if they did not like them as they do, and as a consequence the new milk and the new butter of the leek belt are impregnated so strongly with the wild onion flavor that they do not find favor in the market. The dwellers within the leek belt are compelled to consume the entire product of their dairies at that time of the year, when milk and butter elsewhere are best. But the owners of the leek farms and their nearby neighbors like the flavor of their milk and butter, and now and then outsiders affect to prefer them to the ordinary everyday product of the non-leeky meadows, and buy them; but such are few. The air of Spring in that particular stretch of the Allegheny Valley is so strongly redolent of the leek that when the season is at is height the odor reaches even to the outlying settlements.

This diminutive wild onion has a flavor somewhere between that of garlic and the cultivated onion, and if one is unmindful of the effect upon his breath—and no one cares for that in the leek belt—it is better raw than a new cultivated onion, and when boiled, root and all, the natives declare "it knocks boiled onions clear out of the pot." The leek is only in evidence a fortnight or so. Then it goes to seed and quickly rots down to the root, which is a tiny pear-shaped bulb. People outside of the leek belt assert that the farmers within it, whenever they take their walks abroad, wear an implement fastened to their boots, which they call a leek hook, and with this scoop leeks from the ground as they walk; but this is probably not true. If ever leeks become a marketable commodity the fickle maid Fortune will sit down among the leek-belt farmers, and, holding her nose, perhaps, be their long-time guest.

Plainfield to Elizabeth by Trolley.

ROSELLE, N. J., Sept. 2.—The Borough Council met last night and passed an ordinance granting a franchise to the Elizabeth and Westfield Street Railroad Company to complete the last link in the line from Plainfield to Elizabeth. The franchise is granted for ninety-nine years, beginning Jan. 1, 1900. The road must be in operation by April 1 next.

THE HEAVENS IN SEPTEMBER

Month of the Autumn Equinox and the Harvest Moon.

BELIEF OF THE ANCIENTS

Autumn Begins on Sept. 22 This Year—Season for Hunting and Yachting at Its Height.

The two celestial events looked forward to each successive year, in the month when the sunbeam's crimson glare seems a little shaded with a tinge of gray, are the harvest moon and the autumnal equinox, both of which will take place this September as usual. The sun enters the sign of Libra on the astronomical 22d day of the month, so that on that day Autumn begins.

At sunset on that day, as the sun hangs on the horizon, it can be imagined that Tanus, like it, looks both backward as well as forward. As its light lessens for the next three months, it brightens regions in the far-off south and takes them cheer and warmth after a long, gloomy waiting. To dwellers in the north temperate zone, it ushers in one of the most delightful of all seasons. Ecliptic and equator cross each other, the sun shines from pole to pole, and the earth rejoices in the rich treasures the sunbeams have evoked.

Those fortunate to indulge in field sports are showing the prowess made possible by the Summer's training, while the skill acquired on the water is now watched to determine the victorious one for the year. So charming are the Autumn days that one longs to hold them back and make them perpetual. But the wheels of time cannot stay their course, and, after the sun has reached one goal, off he must hasten to another in obedience to nature's laws. Winter following Autumn as surely as Spring follows Winter. Ecliptic and equator, however, do not cross each other at the same point. The equinox moves westward on the ecliptic fifty seconds each year, as if it advanced to meet the sun. The motion is therefore called the precession of the equinoxes.

The precession, though small for each year, has amounted to thirty degrees, or a whole of one of the zodiacal signs, in the 2,000 years that astronomy has been known as a science. The result is that the longitude of the stars increases so that the signs of the zodiac do not now agree with the constellations of the same name, which may possibly be accounted for by the terrible weather that often occurs at this time, during which one is apt to give up all hopes of its ever clearing again, every sign to the contrary apparently being set the wrong way. Perhaps it will console these growlers to know that after the passage of 26,000 years the backward motion around the ecliptic will be completed and a new cycle will begin.

The September full moon, being the full moon that occurs nearest to the autumnal equinox, is called also the harvest moon, a celestial phenomenon that all observers of the times and seasons agree in admiring as the crowning glory of the autumnal evenings. The marked difference in the daily rising and setting of the moon is close to fifty-one minutes, the same as that of her passage over the meridian. The actual difference in the daily rising of the moon is subject to great variations on account of the moon's changes in declination and the inequalities of her motion in right ascension. In the latitude of New York it may be twenty-five minutes and it may be twenty-seven minutes. The higher be the latitude the greater the variation. When these variations occur at the time of the full of the moon they attract the greatest attention. When the retardation is the least possible the moon rises soon after sunset at nearly the same time for several successive evenings. The September full moon this year falls about four days ahead of the day announced as that on which the sun will cross the line. This sounds something like the performances of the famous Blondin, walking on a tight rope across Niagara Falls or some fearful chasm, balance pole in hand, and the sun, when it crosses the line, finds itself in Libra, the balance, when it gets safely over. So, after all, we have once more a proof that "there is nothing new under the sun."

The full moon is always opposite the sun, and is therefore in the sign Aries, opposite Libra. When the moon is in Aries under these conditions she is in that portion of the ecliptic that makes a small angle with the eastern horizon, seeming to coast along from night to night and appear in the east soon after the sun disappears in the west. Observers of old did not fail to notice this delightful phase of the September full moon, delightful because of its not getting full, but the reappearance at so near the same hour several successive nights. The simple-minded men of old did not understand the reason for its annual occurrence, but, with the poetic temperament and simple Christian faith that characterized the earlier students of the stars, they called the charming phenomenon the harvest moon. Their faith was firm that by a direct interposition of Divine Providence the moon rose night after night at nearly the same time during the season of harvest to lengthen the day and assist the husbandmen in garnering the fruits of the earth. Men have grown wiser and clearly understand that a harvest moon is inevitable every year, and that it has no connection with the function of vegetation in this belt of the earth's domain, but they reverently retain the name made classic by the sacred associations of the past.

There are seven planetary conjunctions with the moon in September, Mercury being the first to receive a visit. This occurs while the planet is on its way to its greatest western elongation from the sun, which position it reaches the day after the new moon. The conjunction occurs on the 3d, the last day of the month, but it cannot be seen, owing to the too close proximity to the sun. Mercury is also in perihelion in September, and on the last day of the month meets the sun and ceases for the time to be a morning star.

Venus is now so very near the change from morning to evening star that she is not visible to unaided vision. The change takes place on Sept. 16, and after that, shortly after twilight halves the sky, it will be a pleasure to look at her and watch her gradually growing more and more charming.

Mars has for some time been constant as a star of the evening, and he continues with that band of brothers throughout this month. He is less than a third of the size he was when this year began, and will get but little smaller. On the other hand, he will be no more brilliant than at present when the year closes. He is now about 2 hours and 20 minutes behind the sun, which interval is decreased by about three-quarters of an hour before the end of the month. His conjunction with the moon on Sept. 8 will not be particularly attractive.

Jupiter sets three and a half hours after the sun, and is evening star until the middle of November. His meeting the moon on Sept. 9 is not close enough for striking scenic effect, as there are almost five degrees of declination separating the two. The struggle for the supremacy as chief among the evening stars will take place at the end of October, when Jupiter will have to step down and out. The latter will be true enough, as the planet's light will be completely shut out by the brilliant rays of the sun.

Uranus is an evening star whose position can be fairly well defined on Sept. 11, on which day there will be close conjunction with the moon, which reaches first quartering the day following. The planet is in the clutches of the Scorpion for the month of September.

Saturn is in quadrature on Sept. 10, which shows him to be half way along toward conjunction with the sun. This latter important position he will reach Dec. 18, when he will go from the evening skies, where his mellow light has been so very acceptable. The conjunction with the quartering moon on Sept. 12, while not of striking interest, will be the best that is offered this month.

Neptune is morning star at the end of September, being in quadrature and half way toward opposition with the sun some hours after the full of the moon on Sept. 19. His conjunction with the moon on Sept. 25, two days before the latter's last quartering, is the closest of these events for the month.

BROOKLYN'S CHARITY BUDGET.

Mr. Simis Will Submit It, and Also That for Queens This Week.

Commissioner of Charities Adolph Simis, Jr., for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, yesterday completed his budget for the year 1900. It will be submitted to the Board of Estimate this week. The budget calls for an appropriation of $708,298, an increase of $371,104 over that of 1899.

The increase is chiefly for alterations, repairs, and additions to the hospital and almshouse plants, for which but small provision was made in the 1899 budget.

EDISON SUED FOR CONSPIRACY.

Former Agent of the Inventor Brings Suit in New Jersey Court to Recover Damages.

Frederick M. Prescott, formerly head of the Edison Phonograph Agency, 44 Broad Street, has brought suit in Chancery in New Jersey against Thomas A. Edison, the National Phonograph Company, William E. Gilmore, Charles E. Stevens, and others, for a "conspiracy to destroy" his business. The complaint makes the following allegations:

In 1894 Prescott began selling phonographs for export. His business grew rapidly, and in the Autumn of 1897, William E. Gilmore, general manager of the Edison Phonograph Works at West Orange, N. J., solicited him to purchase phonographs of that company, and, to quote the complaint, "offered to sell your orator at lower prices than any other customer, so that it was to the interest of your orator to cease buying phonographs of the United States Phonograph Company, and to buy of the National Phonograph Company; that your orator was then buying about five thousand dollars' worth of phonographs monthly of the United States Phonograph Company, and that it was to the interest of the National Phonograph Company and the Edison Phonograph Works to secure your orator's trade; for the reason that they would thereby increase their trade, inasmuch as the machines sold to your orator were by him resold in foreign countries, where the Edison Phonograph Works and the National Phonograph Company could not lawfully sell phonographs."

With liberal discounts allowed to him, Prescott says that he rapidly worked up an extensive foreign trade, and became one of the largest customers of the Edison Company. This success led, he says, to the conspiracy to force him out of business so that the profits might be diverted to the National Phonograph Company.

According to the complaint, the first positive step was in the Spring of 1898. The complaint says that Charles E. Stevens, who had previously made himself useful in copying for the Edison Company the list of customers of a rival, the United States Phonograph Company of Newark, came to him and said: "That neither he nor Mr. Gilmore nor Mr. Edison was satisfied with the manner in which your orator was conducting his business, and he stated that he was about ready to resign his position with the National Phonograph Company and to go into the export business in phonographs in competition with your orator; that a large export house in the City of New York had offered to fit up an office for the said Stevens in New York at its expense, to furnish him with capital to conduct the business, to put him in charge of the said office, and to divide the profits with him; that the said Stevens stated that he was ready to receive a proposition."

Prescott says that at that time he was so dependent on the Edison Manufacturing Company that he yielded to the threat and took Stevens in as a partner. The latter put in no money, but received a salary of $50 a week, drew out $2,881 profits in less than four months, and took $1,281 as his share of the assets when the firm dissolved.

In August, Prescott went to Europe for a three months' trip. Troubles fell thick at once. When he landed he received a dispatch saying Stevens demanded a dissolution of the partnership by Sept. 1, and another that all discounts had been withdrawn. Prescott hurried back, reached New York Sept. 2, and the partnership was dissolved immediately. While he was away, he says, Stevens copied his list of customers.

Later Gilmore notified him that he could not use the name "Edison Phonograph Agency," and Mr. Edison wrote a letter to Postmaster Van Cott in which he said:

"I have recently received some letters from foreign countries calling my attention to the fact that people who sent him money had received nothing in return for them, and one of the parties who has written me advised that he had written the Chief of Police of New York City to look into the matter. I consider that the young man is using the mails to further his own ends and to hurt my very good reputation. I would like to know from you if it is not possible for you to arrange to divert all mail addressed to the 'Edison Phonograph Agency, New York,' to the company who has the right from me to handle the phonograph business; this company is the National Phonograph Company, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, New York."

Prescott says that Mr. Van Cott investigated the matter and refused to turn over his letters to Mr. Edison's company. The complaint closes with a prayer for an injunction directed to Thomas A. Edison, William E. Gilmore, the National Phonograph Company, and Charles E. Stevens, restraining them "from using or availing themselves of any information obtained by the said Charles E. Stevens while in partnership with your orator, and from using in any way the lists of customers of your orator, secretly made by the said Charles E. Stevens in violation of good faith, or from using and availing themselves in any way of information surreptitiously obtained by them, or from circulating among your orator's customers, or among the trade, reports derogatory to the credit and financial or business standing of your orator, and from setting up an exclusive right to the sale of genuine Edison phonographs and from selling phonographs for export in violation of any contracts heretofore made by the said defendants, or any of them, and from conducting business under the name of Edison's Phonograph Agency, or any other name similar to the name 'Edison's Phonograph Agency,' and calculated to mislead; and from diverting mail matter intended for your orator, and from interfering in any way with your orator's business and with his purchases of Edison's phonographs in the market and the supplying of the same to his customers."

Thomas A. Edison, when asked about this suit yesterday, said: "We have asked for an injunction to restrain Mr. Prescott from using my name. Because we brought this suit, he has instituted the proceedings in the Chancery Court. It is only a bluff suit."

RETURN OF RABBI WISE.

Speaks of a Call Extended from Portland, Oregon.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of B'Nai Jeshurun, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, who has been spending two months in Canada and Alaska, conducted services in the synagogue yesterday for the first time since his return.

It was expected that he would deliver a lecture, but he did not. All the members of the congregation present greeted Dr. Wise personally after the service.

The rabbi said he had received a call for five years at $5,000 a year from a congregation in Portland, Oregon. He is at present taking counsel with the Trustees of B'Nai Jeshurun, but he will not give his answer to the Portland congregation until October. If he accepts he will not leave here before the Summer of 1900.

Rabbi Wise did a great deal of lecturing on the Pacific Coast, his subject being Zionism, of which he is an advocate. He will lecture here on Saturday next.

TRUCK RUN DOWN, DRIVER DEAD.

Fatal Collision with a Trolley Car at Duane and Centre Streets.

A Madison Avenue car ran into a truck driven by William Clarkson, at Duane and Centre Streets yesterday morning, the force of the collision being sufficient to throw the driver off the wagon. He struck on his head on the pavement and died before an ambulance arrived.

It was some time before the ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital reached the scene, the call having been delayed. A policeman is said to have witnessed the accident, but did not interfere because it was off his beat.

The motorman of the car—Daniel Westbrook of 462 Amsterdam Avenue—was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Meade, in the Centre Street Court, and held without bail for the Coroner. Later Coroner Zucca held him in $1,500 bail to await the result of the inquest.

The car must have been under rapid headway, as the team and truck, after being hit, were pushed along nearly 100 feet before the car stopped. The horses, two in number, were quite badly injured. They are owned by Bulkley, Dunton & Co. of 75 Duane Street. Clarkson lived, with his wife and three children, at 670 Water Street. He was forty years of age.

Schooner J. H. Parker Safe.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Sept. 2.—The schooner J. H. Parker, which it was thought had gone down with her crew, has arrived at Charleston. The vessel was in command of Capt. S. S. Hammond of Patchogue, and was in the recent hurricane. She carried away her mainsail and suffered considerable other damage. Her principal owner is Postmaster Dayton of this place, and he had given up all hope of hearing from her. The news of her safe arrival caused much rejoicing here.

WOLF ATTACKS A HUNTER

Peter Watson, Nebraska's Veteran, Has a Narrow Escape.

LAST SHELL KILLS THE BEAST

Latest Encounter of the Professional Wolf Hunter Is the Most Exciting of His Career.

Special to The New York Times.

CHADRON, Neb., Sept. 2.—Probably the only remaining wild beast hunter in the State of Nebraska to-day, a survival of the pioneer days, is Peter A. Watson of this city, who has just distinguished himself in killing a great gray wolf in a hand-to-hand struggle, with a small revolver as his only weapon. Watson is a professional wolf hunter, and his prowess is recognized by the Nebraska Live Stock Association, which employs him annually on a salary to slay wolves on the range, and thus protect the young stock.

For ten years Watson has been on the payroll of the State Stock Association in the capacity of wolf hunter, and he has killed on an average of 400 big gray wolves annually. Of late the catch has dropped down to less than 200 annually, but for the first few years of his occupation as wolf hunter for the association Watson killed as high as 600 wolves yearly.

In this pursuit Peter Watson has ridden his horse through the whole of Northwestern Nabraska, and has enjoyed many stirring adventures. He is the only man in the State to-day who makes his living by slaying wild beasts. This class of men has been gradually disappearing from Nebraska, driven further West by the advance of civilization. Trapping used to furnish occupation for a large number of these men on the streams in the Western part of the State, but all of that numerous class of daredevil spirits have been swept in late years into the fastness of the mountains by the farmer and the stockman. The probabilities are that Watson will not be able to earn his salary many more years, so rapidly are the wolves disappearing from Western Nebraska.

The man and his methods are equally curious. Watson is a tall, athletic frontiersman, past fifty-five, but as erect in his carriage as an Indian. His father, "Jo" Watson, was a famous Nebraska hunter, and shot buffalo with "Bill" Cody for the railroad company when the Union Pacific was poking its nose across the plains. He was killed by a wolf chase at Sidney several years ago. Peter Watson has rather a contempt for that class of hardy Westerners who made their living by trapping, and nothing makes him more angry than to have some one mistake him for a trapper.

Watson does all his hunting on horseback with a pack of fine staghounds. These dogs he breeds for his own use and always uses six of them in hunting. He rides a blooded horse that can keep well to the front in a chase even after the fleetest animal that roams the plains, the gray wolf. He works entirely under the direction of the Stock Association, going from county to county as the wolves are reported to be ravaging the range in different parts of the State. It is nothing for him to ride a hundred miles without dismounting, and he covers nearly twice that distance in a day when it is necessary.

Daily always ready to take to the saddle, and his methods of conducting a wolf hunt are peculiarly his own. He rides into the section where wolves are reported to be killing young stock, and moves along until a wolf is sighted. He carries a powerful field glass, and is constantly sweeping the surrounding plains with it. In this way he frequently sees the wolves before they see him. If the game is off and away, Watson simply notes carefully the general direction taken; then he swings his pack around behind a hill, drops out of sight, only to reappear ahead of the game, on which he rides with a rush.

Then the dogs take up the chase. The wolf seldom holds out for more than a mile. Sometimes a particularly strong animal manages to run two miles before the hounds overtake him. The pack works together. If the dogs did not, they would not last long, as the average gray wolf can kill relays any pack of hounds that ever attacked him. But when Watson's trained pack jumps on a wolf, that is the last of him. They fight together and seldom get more than a scratch. The dogs follow the wolf closely and attack him all together, and such a fight lasts ordinarily but a few minutes.

Mr. Watson, in all his experience as a wolf hunter, has never found it necessary to aid his dogs in dispatching their prey even after they have run it to earth. In fact, it would be hard to render service after the attack is made because of the indiscriminate mixture of dogs and wolf. On these wolf hunts the wolf slayer is armed with nothing but a large revolver. He has several times been forced to use this weapon in self-defense, for, while wolves, not pressed, will never attack a man, occasionally a hard-pressed wolf will turn on his pursuers and make a most desperate fight.

This was the case a few days ago in Box Butte County, where Watson was engaged in exterminating a number of big wolves which had killed some young stock. The wolf started a wolf and was far in advance of their master, when suddenly a huge wolf, which had evidently been asleep in the rank underbrush until disturbed by the wolf hunter's horse, sprang upon Watson. The animal buried his claws in the side of the horse and his fangs in the rider's leg. It was a very large wolf, and the suddenness of the attack gave the beast a distinct advantage.

The attack was made from the right side, and the only weapon the wolf hunter carried was beneath the body of the ferocious brute. Watson struck the animal repeatedly across the snout with his quirt. Then he thrust his hand down under the growling beast to secure his pistol. Instantly his arm was seized by the animal and the flesh torn from the wrist. Watson reached over and grabbed his gun with his left hand. The wolf still had the hunter's right hand between its teeth and was chewing it very industriously. Watson retained his presence of mind and fired two shots into the beast. He was forced to be very careful to avoid wounding his horse. Still the animal did not release his hold.

All the time Watson's horse was rearing and plunging over the prairies and screaming in agony. This made the rider's aim uncertain. Four times he fired at the wolf, and had but one shell left in his gun. Blood was streaming from the hunter's arm and leg, the horse was covered with blood, and the wolf was bleeding profusely. With an effort the wolf-slayer thrust his revolver into the mouth of the furious beast, and at the risk of blowing off his own hand, fired the remaining shell into the struggling target. The wolf's head was blown off and the body dropped on the prairie.

Weak from loss of blood, Watson climbed down, tied up his wounds, and throwing the animal across the horse started for home, fifteen miles away. The heavy leather covering he had over his limbs alone prevented his leg being torn from his body. Watson declares this to have been the most exciting experience of his long service as a wolf hunter. The animal was a female, and Watson is inclined to think she had some whelps in the immediate vicinity where the attack occurred or she would not have fought so hard.

Most of the animals killed by the wolves are not devoured, but their blood is sucked. In this manner it takes several young cattle to satisfy a very small number of wolves.

Watson carries the scars of a dozen encounters had with wolves during his service.

TOBACCO BURNS AHEAD OF TIME.

Stock Worth $100,000 Is Destroyed in Stahl & Co.'s Factory.

Tobacco valued at $100,000 went up in smoke yesterday afternoon, although not quite in the manner anticipated by its owners, Bernard Stahl & Co., whose large cigar factory at Seventy-fourth Street and First Avenue was gutted by fire.

The establishment is known as the "True as Steel" cigar factory, and has a frontage of 100 feet on First Avenue, running back several hundred feet along Seventy-fourth Street. It is six stories high, and so swiftly did the fire do its work that an hour after the department was called out only the walls of the factory remained.

The place had closed at noon yesterday, and only a watchman remained in the building. He ran out at 4:40 o'clock and told Policeman Barnett that the factory was on fire. Four alarms were turned in, but the inflammable nature of the stock made it impossible for the firemen to save much of it after the flames had gained headway. They turned their attention to the tenements adjoining the factory, where the quelled a panic and averted damage.

The building is owned by John W. Love, and the estimated damage to it is $15,000. Mr. Stahl put his loss at $100,000 on stock and fixtures. He was unable yesterday to give the amount of his insurance.

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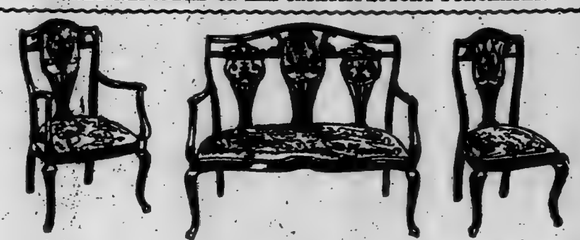

This beautiful 3-piece PARLOR SUIT, inlaid with mother of pearl and upholstered with pure silk damask, reduced from $45.00 to 29.50

SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.

INGRAINS, large assortment,	BRUSSELS, new designs,	AXMINSTERS, with borders,	MOQUETTES, with borders,	VELVETS, with borders,
25c.	35c.	59c.	79c.	80c.

Ladies' DESK or HALL CHAIR, highly polished, in all woods, now selling for . . $2.25

Special for this week, tufted COUCH, in velour, all colors, with or without fringe, regular price $15.00, now $9.50

PARLOR ROCKER piano polish, in golden oak or mahogany finish, handsomely carved, formerly $5.00, very special at $2.95

To those of moderate means we invite an investigation of our charge account system.

229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245 SIXTH AVE.
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MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band to-day at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
"March Triumphal," from the incidental music to the tragedy, "Cleopatra" ..... Mancinelli
Grand aria, "Inflammatus," "Stabat Mater" ..... Rossini
W. Paris Chambers.
"Reminiscences of Meyerbeer" ..... Godfrey
Duet from "Norma" for cornets ..... Bellini
W. Paris Chambers and C. Zoiesa.
Overture, "Tannhaeuser" ..... Wagner
Ballet music from "Gioconda" "Dance of the Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night Hours" ..... Ponchielli
Grand descriptive fantasie, "The Voyage of Columbus," (as performed by the late S. S. Gilmore) ..... Fanciulli
"Old Hundred."

At Pelham Bay Park Stover's Band will give this programme:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "True to the Flag" ..... Bion
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Concert Waltz, "An Artist's Festival" ..... Klein
Cornet solo, selected ..... T. Flager
Grand fantaisie "Bonnie Scotland" ..... Godfrey
Excerpt, "The Runaway Girl" ..... Monckton
Soprano solo, "Don't Be Cross" ..... Zeller
"Because" ..... Bowers
Miss Kitty Rampone.
Selections, "The Hummer" ..... Mackie
Paraphrase, "How Fair Thou Art" ..... Nesvadba
Finale, "A Hunting Scene" ..... Bucalossi

Hager's Band will play these selections at St. Mary's Park:

March, "Boston Tea Party" ..... Pryor
Selection, "Telephone Girl" ..... Luder
"Dream After the Ball" ..... Czibulka
Largo ..... Handel
Potpourri, "Runaway Girl" ..... Monckton
(Introducing "Soldiers in the Park.")
Cornet solo, "Auld Lang Syne" and variations ..... Kenecke
E. Kenecke.
Overture, "Zampa" ..... Herold
Duet, "Serenade," (flute and horn) ..... Titl-Paganini
"Carnival of Venice," (with vari

Gossip and Doings at Various Summer Resorts.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

September's first Sunday, with the following holiday of Labor Day, is reminiscent, except fortunately in weather conditions, of that of the first Sunday in July, and the Friday to Tuesday holiday which the workers this year enjoy is taken advantage of by all those who can get away, to flee the town. The city clubs are abandoned for those of the country, and New York in its fashionable districts is truly "a banquet hall deserted." Labor Day, still comparatively a new holiday, has to come to mark the point of transition between the Summer season of outing and the Autumn or suburban season. Beginning with Tuesday, there will be a change in the aspect of the town, the up-town streets will become popular again, the hotels are already filled, the theatres have begun to open, and there are signs on every hand that another Summer is numbered with the past.

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September is welcomed by the workers, and those members of the gay world whom business or other cares keep in or near town, in that it brings a change of scene and conditions, and substitutes for the lifeless atmosphere of August the rush and bustle which are a shadow of the coming Winter's activities. It brings the men back to the clubs; the women, who have grown somewhat tired of the monotony of Summer resort life, to town for a night or two, to dine at popular restaurants and take a peep at the roof gardens and the new plays. In fact September emphasizes the contradictory side of human nature. Men and women yearn through the Spring months for the coming of Summer, with its concomitant release from the restraints and conventionalities of city life, and for rest of ear, brain, and eye from the roar and movement of the cities' life. They rush to the seacoast, the lakes, and mountains with avidity, and plunge into the freer life of Summer with eager zest. Then, after a few weeks, they tire of their new life, and their thoughts fly back to the distractions of the town. The leisure element no longer returns to town as did their fathers, when September comes to stay, but they, with the mass of their fellows, like to leave the beaches, fields, and woods, and visit the familiar brick and mortar, if only for a day or night.

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Now begins the season of the suburbs, and Tuxedo, Hempstead, Westchester, Cedarhurst, Staten Island, and the fifty other near-by places favored by fashion lift up their voices in a chorus of welcome to their returning friends. There is every indication that the Autumn season will be an unusually gay and prolonged one this year. The Summer has been a fairly good, but a very quiet, one, and the younger element especially is all the more eager to take up its Autumn sports and enjoyment with new zest. The country clubs for the most part have requests for rooms, booked from now on until Thanksgiving, and the succession of golf tournaments announced to take place on all the near-by links indicates that the Autumn golf season, which means so much in the way of inducing general gayety, will be a success.

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The week past has been comparatively a quiet one at Newport, and the golf tournament has been really its only feature. This gave an excuse for society to assemble for luncheon and afternoon tea at the golf club daily, and so induced much movement and life. Those who are not devoted to golf, however, found the week rather lacking in incident, as outside of dinners there has been little going on. This week will bring at Newport the Yarmouth theatricals and the Horse Show, and these two events will make the week gay, and will be a fitting closing of the season. The curtain has virtually fallen at Narragansett Pier, and although there is another week at the Southampton and Bar Harbor, the closing of the season at those two places is in sight. The Adirondacks will hold its visitors later than usual this season, and the hotels there are better filled and have larger bookings for early September, particularly at Childwold, Paul Smith's, and Blue Mountain Lake, than for many years past.

The advance guard of the thousands of European tourists who went over during the past two months have begun to arrive, and every incoming steamer brings longer lists. Among those who came in during the week past were Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt S. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norton Winslow, and Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield, and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton. The outgoing steamers have few well-known names on their lists, and these only of people who are going over on sudden business or other calls, or who purpose spending the Winter abroad. It would be difficult to estimate the number of Americans who are waiting to decide as to their plans for visiting the Paris Exposition next year on the outcome of the new-dragging Dreyfus trial. The political future of France is at present so uncertain that Americans are naturally averse to planning a long stay in that country until the atmosphere there becomes more clear. Parisian landlords and house owners are already beginning to feel the effect of this. Were it not for the political unrest and excitement of France, they would ere this have closed their leases for rooms and apartments with English and Americans desirous of a stay in Paris during the exposition.

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The Summer residents of Seabright, and particularly those who live along the beautiful Rumson Road, are discussing with much interest the revoking of the appointment of a special constable, who, having, as it is said, procured his appointment by misrepresentation, arrested several well-known people for riding bicycles on the sidewalk and in other ways overstepped his authority. Among those whom he arrested for sidewalk cycle riding was the daughter of a well-known resident on the Rumson Road, a young lady of Fair Haven, and another young lady who was visiting Mrs. Hutchinson, all of whom he compelled to accompany him some two miles to appear before a local Justice. It appears from a letter addressed to Mr. Edward Kemp by the attorneys for the Shrewsbury Township Committee that this constable had been especially instructed not to arrest ladies, girls, or little children, but simply to warn them to be careful when riding on a sidewalk which pedestrians might wish to use, and it further appears from a letter that the constable in question called upon him before his appointment and requested the appointment, without pay, for the purpose, as he said, "of getting square with some bicyclists who had run him down." Mr. Kemp refused the use of his name for such an appointment, but the man, it is stated, used his name, and thus obtained it.

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This experience of the Seabright residents is related because it is typical of that of visitors at other near-by Summer resorts with local constables. There have been numerous cases during the past two months of women and children being arrested and dragged before local Justices with unnecessary roughness, and fined for the heinous crime of riding bicycles on sidewalks. There seems to be some natural law which compels the average cyclist, when he sees a good stretch of sidewalk, to ride on it. This, no doubt, has led to abuses and to laws forbidding it, but these laws should not be applied too strictly, and made a source of revenue to local constables and townships, with the accompaniment of harsh treatment and the indignity of arrest.

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September promises to be an unusually gay month at Seabright, and, in fact, all the Jersey coast resorts will retain their Summer residents later than usual this year. There seems to be a general belief that New York, as a place of residence, should be avoided until after the Dewey celebration, with the crowds and disturbance that it will bring, and also that the races for the America's Cup can be viewed from Seabright and the Atlantic Highlands, at least. People, it is argued, can come in town for the Dewey celebration from the Jersey coast for the day, so easily that they would prefer to return at night, rather than open their city houses. It is to be feared, however, that the view of the sloops racing for the America's Cup from the shore will not be very satisfactory, even with telescopes. This was proved in the last cup races, but seems to have been forgotten. Hostesses with cottages on the beach, from Sandy Hook to Long Branch, are making up house parties of guests for the cup races.

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The weather, rather paradoxically, has been warmer in the Adirondacks and other mountain resorts since Sunday last and up to yesterday than in New York. This has been due to the fact that 100 miles from the coast the winds have been from the west and have blown over countless miles of hill and dale parched by the long drought, while cool easterly winds prevailed along the sea coast. After Aug. 20, however, the nights are rarely hot in the mountains, and now that the forest fires in the Adirondacks are well over the rush there is almost unprecedented. In a year or two more the North Woods will be still more opened up by the railroad, as there is to be a spur built by the New York Central to Raquette Lake, which will make all that beautiful portion of the Adirondacks very accessible from New York. Investigation as to the origin of the recent fires in the Adirondacks is still in progress. It has been learned that they were for the most part the result of carelessness on the part of hunters, campers, and woodsmen. It is not unlikely that some parties of campers may be prosecuted; this would have good effect in preventing similar carelessness in the future.

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Is dancing going out of fashion? The record of the past two months at all these Summer resorts show that there has been less dancing at them than in any previous Summer of their history. Even the younger people have not seemed to care to dance and orchestras have played in vain. One reason of this is undoubtedly the continued devotion to outdoor sports which keeps people, when on their Summer outings, in the open during the hours of daylight, and so fatigues them that they do not care to spend their evenings in the ballroom, preferring instead to seek repose at early hours or to sit on cool piazzas or beaches and devote themselves to less active diversions. Newport has only had thus far one ball and only a few dinner dances, and the same story comes from other resorts.

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The season at the White Mountains will be prolonged a few weeks, as Autumn is a favorite time of year for tourists and visitors in that locality. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Twombly have done much for the Summer at the Maplewood. They have entertained quite handsomely and have had a number of visitors from Newport and the coast. Mr. Twombly has been delicate and the air in a high latitude has been prescribed for him by his physicians. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly have been passing their Winters at Colorado Springs, but last year they went to Lakewood for March and April.

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The reception of personages began with the arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton, and is to be followed by that of the Princess Hartzfeldt and the Prince Cantacuzene, who are to reach America within the next three days. Sir Thomas Lipton will have a large party who will be his guests during the races for the cup, and among whom will be several well-known representatives of the English nobility.

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The theatrical season which has opened has brought its first nights, but so far the fashionable first nighters have been absent. Society came to town when Mrs. de Bathe made her appearance last week in London, but it would take a wonderful attraction to bring New York society to the city in the early part of September. Later, after the first nipping winds are felt, there will be quite representative audiences. Society will be represented next week at the Lyceum, where Mrs. Clara Bloodgood will appear in a speaking part. Mrs. Bloodgood has never abandoned the stage, and now seems to have taken it up seriously as a means of livelihood.

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There seems to be little, if any, improvement in the condition of Lady Alice Montagu, the daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, and the mother is with her daughter constantly at St. Moritz. Mrs. Yznaga intended to go abroad this Summer to be with her daughter and granddaughter, but she has a horror of sea voyages. The Duke of Manchester is not with his mother and sister, but is having a good time in Ireland, with an occasional run over to London. He has arranged to come to New York so runs the story—this Autumn.

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The news of the very serious condition of the Marquis of Bute is learned with much regret in this country, where he is so well known. There seems little, if any, chance for his recovery. The Marquis was the original of Disraeli's Lothair, and was a convert to the Roman Catholic Church through the ministrations of Mgr. Capel. This latter brilliant clergyman numbered many distinguished converts in England and in this country, all of whom have been steadfast in their new faith and have become quite prominent, while Mgr. Capel himself went under a cloud and a living in obscurity in California. His friends claim that he has been much maligned. He was the last of the prelates who made society his target. Archbishop Corrigan cares little about going out, and Cardinal Gibbons was very averse to any unnecessary display in his honor at Southampton this Summer. The Italian Monsignor who has been at Newport, however, has gone into society a great deal and has become quite a favorite.

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Again has the rumor gained credence that Miss Ruth Lawrence, the daughter of Judge Abraham Lawrence, is to marry Mr. Douglas Walter Campbell, the grandson of the Duke of Argyll and a nephew of the Marquis of Lorne. Miss Lawrence is at Bar Harbor, and neither confirmation nor denial of the report has been made. Miss Lawrence is a very handsome and brilliant young woman, who has cared of late less for fashionable than literary society. She has written for the magazines and is a poetess of ability. Two years ago she passed a Summer in London with Mrs. Craigie, ("John Oliver Hobbes,") and it was then rumored that young Campbell was very devoted to her. Through her father and mother, she is descended from old New York stock, and was a great favorite in society. She is passing the Summer with her parents at Bar Harbor, and they will not return to town until the latter part of September. Miss Lawrence was sponsor for the torpedo boat Lawrence, launched last Spring. Mr. Campbell is about twenty-two years of age.

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Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller were among the passengers who sailed yesterday on the Gascogne for France. Mrs. Miller will be missed in society this Winter. The death of her elder sister and that of her brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Goelet, following in short succession, has thrown her into deep mourning. The St. Paul, which arrived yesterday morning, brought back Mr. James Norton Winslow, who has been passing his Summer at Dinard; Winthrop McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield.

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New London has been very gay indeed this week, and the fancy ball at Mrs. Tyler's was a very delightful affair. There is, however, a little discord at New London, which has stirred up some factional feeling. There is a question as to whether the Pequot Casino shall continue or be abandoned. Some of the women have used the Casino and had a very good time there; others have not and do not favor the heavy assessments. The meeting on Sept. 11 is likely to be very spirited and it will decide the fate of the place.

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Richfield Springs has also been quite lively this Summer and there seems to have been something of a revival of old times there. The hunting and sporting sets are in their glory. J. Lee Taller is conducting the cross-country rides with vigor. Mr. and Mrs. Onativia have joined the colony, and Mr. Onativia has introduced all the latest English fads in hunting. He has passed the Winter as a member of a popular county hunt abroad. Other arrivals have been Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mrs. J. M. Watson, Mrs. John L. Manning, Mrs. Chapman of Tuxedo, Isaac Purdy, and Mrs. Samuel H. Hall.

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Mr. William C. Whitney and Sidney Paget were among those at the Oriental Hotel the beginning of the week, and the crowd registering there over Labor Day showed no abatement in the season. The concerts, however, will close with to-morrow, and in a few days Coney Island will be left to the mercies of the crowds which frequent the lower part of Brighton Beach. The cakewalk to-morrow evening at the Elberon Casino will be the last large entertainment in that part of Long Branch.

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At Bernardsville, the cottagers and those at the Inn are in the midst of a golf tournament which took many young men away from the city yesterday. Saratoga's Floral fête this week will be the culmination of quite a successful season. Millbrook is rapidly filling up with people who have passed the Summer at the seaside and rooms are being booked for the Hot Springs, Va., to which there will be a rush as soon as the Horse Show is over at Newport this coming week.

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Homburg is not near so amusing as it was in the old days when the Prince of Wales was a regular visitor. The season, however, has been very gay, and there have been many delightful entertainments following the bazaar, about which so much has been cabled. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel are very popular, and at their dinners and picnics one can meet all the celebrities. The Duke of Cambridge, who left last week, has been the royal personage this year, and many entertainments are given in his honor. Society, however, is so scattered that it is hard to keep track of people. Every ship returning brings those of whom it is stated that they are at Carlsbad or some of the other watering places on the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds and Mrs. Hammond will arrive here on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are on the same ship. Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart are also fellow-passengers, and the other ships getting here about the end of the week will bring large passenger lists of those Americans who cared to remain abroad this Summer rather than participate in the gayeties of the resorts on this side.

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Scotland and the English country are the refuge at present of much of English society. The Prince of Wales having gone manfully through his Marienbad cure is to be in Scotland this week. There are still the most glowing accounts of the shooting parties given by the Bradley Martins. Ambassador and Mrs. Choate are also in the Land o' Cakes. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leigh are visiting Lord and Lady Leight at Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth. They have as a neighbor Lady Warwick, who is quietly resting at Warwick Castle. Mr. and Mrs. Leigh will visit the Bradley Martins later.

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The Count and Countess de Castellane have been passing a week in Ireland at the Dublin Horse Show, where were gathered a large assembly of nobility. The Valhalla was anchored in Dublin Bay. The festivities concluded on Friday last with a splendid garden party given by Lord and Lady Cadogan. Lord and Lady Craven will not visit the Cadogans this Summer. They have left Coombe Abbey for Balmacaan, where the deer stalking begins this week.

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Paris is relegated to trippers and cheap tourists these days. Now and then a familiar face is seen. The American residents have all scattered to different watering places. Ambassador Porter and his family have been passing some months in Norway, where they will remain until the Autumn. Mrs. Walden Pell is still in Paris, and this venerable lady remains there throughout the Summer. The news of the death of her niece, Miss Anderson, at Hamburg, was a great shock to her. The only sensation of the week was the arrival of the de Bathes at the Hotel Ritz on their honeymoon. They only remained a few days, returning to London for the first performance of "The Degenerates."

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Mrs. Frederick Grant was due in New York on Saturday. Miss Grant's trousseau was to have arrived from Paris. So far as can be learned, it is very simple. The wedding gown will be of heavy white satin, with a touch of lace about the corsage. The dinner given in honor of Prince Cantacuzene by Mrs. Potter Palmer will take place on Sept. 11.

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Judging from the coiffure of the smart women at Newport, the pompadour is doomed. It has dwindled away in size already, with few exceptions, until the flare is not near so noticeable as it was last Winter. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg wears her hair in a low coil and affects very little fluffiness about her face. Miss Evelyn Burden has a shadow of the pompadour, and Mrs. Victor Sorchan clings to the fashion. Mrs. Ogden Mills wears the typical English bang, pointed in front, and the other part of the coiffure high. It is safe to predict that the coming Winter will introduce a style of hair dressing quite different from that of the preceding one.

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Quite a wave of literary aspiration has struck society recently. One of its results has been the production in one month of three books from the pens of three writers seeking their first laurels, and each of them representative of a certain set of New York's fashionable world. For a long time society's representatives in literature have been Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, who has continually sung the praises of other generations; Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who has written some very clever novels, but who has never deigned to give, except in glimpses, her experience of fashionable life; William Waldorf Astor, and Mrs. Burton Harrison, who has placed her stage setting in foreign lands, with only a soupçon of New York. Among the new novelists of the month Mr. Cornelius V. V. Sewell and Mr. Leonidas Westervelt, members of the same club, have each written a book of contemporary manners, and Miss Susie Day has contributed some leaves from the log of the Scythian, descriptive of a very agreeable cruise. Both Mr. Sewell and Mr. Westervelt are believers in the present photographic and "cinematographic" methods, one in which you may see yourself or your friends walking before you "just like life," Mr. Sewell gives a very good picture of the humdrum but healthy routine of a suburban place, where the young wife who has had before her marriage a New York season and a rich Western papa finds that she and her husband immediately after their honeymoon have no income, the papa having promptly failed and the husband having only debts. They fear that they will have to sell Grassmere, their country home, but through the persuasions of a butterfly female friend, the wife embarks, unknown to her husband, in the millinery business. She borrows presumably from this friend $5,000, but finds afterward that the amount has been loaned her by that "friend's" tame cat, amiable poodle, or gentleman in waiting. She becomes unwittingly compromised, and the "friend," going abroad, after practically borrowing of her half the amount which she had obtained for her, she finds the attentions of the gentleman in waiting most unpleasant and ducks him in a lake and confesses her "good-intentioned" scheme and its result to her husband. The gentleman in waiting revenges himself by producing a night note signed by the foolish wife for the $5,000 and interest, and the couple are facing utter ruin, when the bankrupt father-in-law turns up, makes a lucky "spec" on Wall Street, and saves the situation.

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As amateurish as such a story may seem to the literary critic, it has a very good social motif, which is interesting to readers of this column. The gentleman in waiting is an institution in society, and the results of his attentions, however honorable they may seem, have made history here for the divorce courts. He is a "condition" which unfortunately writers have not yet recognized. The book is well expressed and there are many very excellent amusing types of people who are evidently drawn from life, and some perhaps from Mr. Sewell's acquaintance in the neighborhood of his country home. Once in a while Mr. Sewell becomes very cynical and indulges in some rather savage definitions. This is the way he explains the term gentleman in waiting: "One who places the husband in a very peculiar position. He is very fond of his wife and his children, but he is expected to sacrifice all for the benefit of the gentleman in waiting, a member of a class of which very few are gentlemen, and, indeed, half the people in society would not know a gentleman if they saw one." Again: "Lots of people who can't afford to play golf go to church." "When the woman enters the exclusive circle, she has to exclude methodical virtue from her repertory." Mr. Sewell unfortunately indicates what particular gentleman in waiting in New York society he has in mind by a sentence in the conclusion of his book. The novel is filled with healthy and breezy descriptions, and there is a lot of good eating and drinking all through. Mr. Sewell married a few years ago the widow of Mr. Edward Whitehouse and the sister of Mrs. Fleming Tuckerman. He is a member of a number of clubs and is a great favorite.

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The novel which Mr. Leonidas Westervelt has given the world has rather an ambitious title—"The Puppet Show." Mr. Westervelt is quite a young man and a great student of the French drama. He has already produced a play at Keith's—a curtain-raiser. His book is almost all in the dialogue form. He has rather a stagy set of characters—an artist for one, who has wonderful talent, wears a brown velvet jacket, and does not care for society. The chief actor in the book is a gentleman modeled somewhat after the supposed writer of a series of men's fashion articles with an impossible valet who is forever bringing him whisky and soda. In fact, the book both begins and ends with whisky and soda. The herbine meets the "chorus" of the book in the Turkish room of the Waldorf—where a young girl ought not to have made a rendezvous. This is the summit of her offending, however. She enters into a wager to make the artist fall in love with her, does so, wins a bracelet from the chorus, and the artist finding out her "perfidy," gives her up. A baby sister and a comic negro servant bring about a happy denouement. The rest consists in pen pictures of cotillions, and teas, and many allusions to golf tournaments and yachting expeditions, and all the other deus ex machina of life in the dancing class set. Mr. Westervelt is one of that particular set, and he has kodaked like Mr. Sewell certain phases of fashionable life. As social studies of New York each has its value.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 2.—The usual thinning out came last Monday morning at Narragansett and the hotels have in large measure witnessed the passing of the season of '99. To be sure there is the cottage colony left, and a large number of cottagers will remain here through September. The northeast wind of the past two weeks has cooled the air here to an unusual degree and the mornings and nights are cool enough for wraps and overcoats. The grand finale at the Casino came to pass at this mecca of society last Saturday evening when William K. Vanderbilt sailed over on the Valiant from Newport with a merry yachting party of twenty-five on board. Mr. Vanderbilt's entertainer, Fernando Yznaga, was in the party, and upon their arrival he gave a dinner on the plaza in honor of the event. Covers were laid for twenty-five and the decorations were most elaborate and consisted of red and white roses, strewn with maiden-hair ferns. In the party were Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. McCreery, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Sands, Harry Lehr, and Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Burke-Roche was also in the party and appeared at the Casino in a large picture hat. At the Casino hop the Vanderbilt party, which also included Frederick O. Beach and Winfield Heyt, took the initiative in the dance, Mr. Vanderbilt leading in the opening waltz with Mrs. McCreery, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were among those who participated in the dance. Mrs. Astor, who is well known danced with Dr. Joseph Leidy of the Quaker City. Philadelphians were much in evidence on the occasion.

Mrs. Samuel P. Hunt and Mrs. Philip J. Walsh were among the Philadelphians present. Edward Conner, the Harrison Dulles, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Kennedy, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Leland Harrison of Philadelphia were in attendance. Costa Duarte was a foreign Minister present at the scene of gayety. Miss Crawford of Memphis, Tenn., led the bevy of belles from the Southland, and Mrs Komiss and Miss Helene Aronson were two picturesque young women from Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Field and Charles Field third of Philadelphia were among those noted in the ballroom. It was a gay night for Narragansett and a fitting climax to the social season.

Now the cottage colony will settle down to a sober pace and take time to enjoy the delights of life here in early September. A large number of pleasure yachts were in port here last Sunday—an unusually large list for the last Sunday in August. Among those at anchor off the Casino were W. R. Hearst's Buccaneer, The Nymph, owned by J. E. Fletcher; Harrison B. Moore's Marietta; The Sylph, chartered by R. S. Carpenter; The Tide, owned by Vice Commander Colgate-Hoyt, and the Sultana, which was in port here Saturday. The Sultana is one of the most beautiful yachts dropping anchor off Narragansett. John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal is another handsome pleasure craft which lay at anchor here this week. Col. Astor sailed over from Newport on the Nourmahal Tuesday, and with him came a jolly party of nine from the resort across the bay. Mr. Astor and his friends came ashore and had luncheon at the Casino under one of the gay little umbrellas. In the afternoon the Nourmahal returned to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Shepherd entertained at dinner Tuesday evening at their cottage, Sunnymead. Their guests were Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. George H. Cook, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Miss Margaret Jackson, Miss Mary Bouvier, Dr. J. D. Emmet, M. H. Preston, Dr. Charles Carroll Lee, the Rev. Philip M. Prescott, and Mr. and Mrs. Ignatius Grossman.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia entertained a party of eight at dinner at Shinglenook Tuesday evening.

One of the big real estate sales of the week was the purchase of the John K. Brown property on Ocean Road by Thomas B. Wanamaker, son of John Wanamaker of Philadelphia. The property is on the ocean front, and on a hillside is a hotel which was built by Brown several years ago, and which never has been opened. It is a valuable location for the erection of a Summer villa, and doubtless Mr. Wanamaker will build a modern cottage on the grounds. It is thought that the purchase price for the cottage site was in the vicinity of $50,000.

The Mathewson Thursday night concert attracted a large audience. The singing of Miss Florence Boese, soprano of New York, has been a feature of the Mathewson musicales. Miss Boese is artistic and sympathetic in her interpretation of different styles of song, besides which her voice is sweet and dramatic.

Henry May, well known socially in Washington, D. C., is at the Mathewson.

Dr. Van Ness of New York is at the Imperial.

Canonchet, the $1,000,000 estate of ex-Gov. William Sprague, is now open to the public from 2 o'clock till 6 Thursdays.

LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Sept. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney arrived on October Mountain Wednesday evening, and will remain there for an indefinite time. Mr. William C. Whitney was there to welcome them, having returned from a business trip to New York. While many of the cottagers drive up to make short calls upon the Whitneys, yet the latter are not entertaining, and remain quietly at their charming mountain Summer home. It is very seldom that they drive down to Lenox Village. They seem to prefer to take drives over their own place, and about the retired country roads.

The members of the Lenox Golf Club have arrangements well completed for the Bishop Cup tournament, which will commence on Monday, and continue two or three days. Many members and annual subscribers of the club have entered, and the contest will be a close one, as the players are nearly all in good form. The greens are in perfect condition, and with good weather it will be the most interesting golf event thus far this season. The trophy is a large silver loving cup, and will be prized very highly by whoever wins it. The following week, commencing on the 11th, will be the annual golf tournament. Many of the players who are in Newport this week have accepted the invitation to play here. Foxhall Keene has written to Mr. Alexandre, Secretary of the Lenox Club, that he will be unable to compete. Much regret is expressed at this, as it was hoped he would come here this year. Many of the other crack players, however, have accepted the invitation, and there probably will be as large a number of players as have ever competed for the Lenox Cup.

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes has been sitting up this week. If he continues to improve as rapidly as he has, it will not be long before he will be able to take a drive.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis has had Mrs. Hoyt and Mrs. Van Rensselaer of New York visiting her this week. She gave a dinner of twelve covers for them on Wednesday and a ladies' luncheon on Monday. Mr. Sturgis, who has been in Lenox for a short time, went down to New York again this week, and will spend some time in cruising along the coast.

Mrs. Munroe, whose son married a sister of Miss Adele Kneland, is spending some time in Lenox, having recently returned to this country from Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Abercrombie Burden, Jr., are spending some time in the Aidrondacks as the guests of Dr. Seward Webb. Miss Lila V. Sloane, who has been in the Adirondacks, has returned to Elm Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Flagler are expected to arrive in Lenox next week, and will remain until after the golf tournament. They have a number of friends among the cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan will sail from the other side on Sept. 6, and are expected to arrive in Lenox the week of the golf tournament.

Mrs. Ganson of Buffalo is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook, at Wheatleigh.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Jesup and Mrs. Lamont, who have been spending some weeks at Saratoga, have returned to their apartments at the Curtis House, for the month of September.

Miss Furniss has returned to Edgecombe after an extended visit to Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens are at the Curtis House for the Autumn, having recently returned from a visit to the seashore.

Rev. Dr. Taylor of New York was in Lenox on Monday. He is making a driving tour through Berkshire, and is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Taylor.

Mrs. E. H. Eames is the guest of Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf at Windyside.

Mrs. Samuel Russell and Miss Helen Russell have joined Mr. Russell at the Curtis House, where they will all remain through the golf tournament.

Mrs. Tyree is the guest of Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn at her cottage, Pine Croft.

The bishop of Los Angeles, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Johnson, is spending some time in Lenox, and preached at one of the services at Trinity Church, last Sunday.

The children of the cottagers had a very jolly time at a party given for them on Saturday by Mrs. E. T. Stillman, at the Bacon cottage. They enjoyed games, dancing, and refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig have returned from a yachting trip, and will remain at their country house here for the rest of the season.

Mr. Charles Lanier has also completed a trip of some weeks on J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair, and has returned to Lenox for the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Myles Standish have returned to the Bishop cottage after a visit to Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bradford, who have been visiting Mr. Bradford's mother at her country place here, have gone to Easthampton.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 2.—To the last week may be awarded the distinction of being the dullest of the season. Outside of the Friday night dance at the Meadow Club, which was the last of the series, and was a fairly gay affair, there was but little to interest the cottagers. As had been expected, the unwonted activity aroused by the Horse Show of the week preceding caused a decided reaction to set in, and society seemed determined to enjoy a timely and well-earned rest. Last Sunday partook of a little gayety, however. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair arrived at North Sea, and Mr. Morgan gave a small luncheon aboard the yacht to a few intimate friends, who included Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Seward Webb, and Mrs. William P. Douglas. The same evening Mrs. Charles T. Barney gave a dinner party of fourteen covers in honor of the yachting party at her residence, Windy Barn. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. A. Dodge, Fred De P. Weekes, Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Mott, J. W. Thorne, and Mrs. William P. Douglas. Mrs. Douglas and Miss Sybil Douglas, who had been stopping at the Meadow Club for some time, left on Monday for their residence in Douglaston, L. I., sailing on the Corsair with Mr. Morgan.

Mrs. Stephen Peabody gave a dinner of twelve covers on Sunday evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, A. A. Bibby, Mrs. John A. Weekes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Nathan H. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymer Sands, and Mrs. John Boland. Mrs. Boland was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sands until Tuesday.

Mrs. John A. Weekes is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor.

Miss May E. Tolfree, who stopped at the clubhouse from the early part of August, left on Wednesday for Bellport, L. I., where she will be the guest of Mrs. Frederick Edey. Mrs. Edey was at the clubhouse for a few days during the beginning of the week. On Monday evening of the coming week Mrs. Edey will give a large dance in honor of Miss Tolfree's visit to Bellport, for which over 100 invitations have been issued. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Mott and J. W. Thorne, who occupied Frederic H. Betts's cottage, the Clovers, during August, also left for Bellport early in the week. Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold and Messrs. Le Grand C. and Chester Griswold, Jr., who were guests at the clubhouse during last month, left on Thursday for Burlington, Vt.

Edward C. Southworth, who spent June and July at the Meadow Club and resided at Easthampton during August, gave a small luncheon at the clubhouse on Wednesday. Mr. Southworth's guests were Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hastings, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Rice, and Mrs. W. S. Sloan.

Sidney Dillon Ripley was the guest of Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dickerson gave a small dinner on Sunday evening, at which some of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coe. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Julian W. Robbins, and James C. Parrish.

Edward H. Moeran had as his guests during the week John S. Bush and J. N. T. Howell. Miss Mabel Post, who has been spending the Summer here, is at present the guest of Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker. A. F. Street is the guest of Henry F. Godfrey. R. M. Patterson and Mrs. A. C. James were the guests of Edmund Coffin, Jr., for a part of the week. Besides the dance to be given by Mrs. Henry G. Trevor at her residence, Meadowmere, on next Friday evening, there will be a large dinner and dance given at the Meadow Club next week by Mrs. Robert M. Thompson. While the dinner will probably be restricted to forty persons, the majority of the Summer residents will participate in the dance. There will also be a vaudeville performance by professional artists.

There were no regular polo games during the past week, as had been originally intended, those played being merely practice games between some of the cottagers. The horsey element, however, under the leadership of Peter F. Collier, will once more come to life next Saturday, when the first of the fox hunts by the Monmouth County hounds will be held. During September there will be tri-weekly meets, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays being the days selected. The hounds are to be hunted under the auspices of the Southampton Horse Association.

St. Andrew's Dune Church will close with the last Sunday of this month. The services during September will be conducted by Dr. George R. Van De Water, who arrived here yesterday.

Mrs. Edward Van Ingen gave a large card party on Thursday evening, at which over fifty guests were present.

BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 2.—Another week and Bar Harbor will be dead. The past week, however, has been quite lively, the life of the season being sustained by the tennis tournament at Bogue Chitto, the Canoe Club races, ladies' golf tournament, and quite a few small dinners and receptions.

The Canoe Club races on Monday attracted a large number of society people. The members of the club gathered at an early hour in the afternoon at Sea Urchins, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Trevor of New York, which was opposite the finish line. After the races a very pleasant reception was given on the lawn of Sea Urchins, when several hundred well-known society people were present. Llewellyn Barry, George Derby, the ex-Harvard oarsman, Haskett Derby, and Miss Edith Miller carried off the principal honors. The committee in charge of the reception was composed of Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Robert Amory, Miss Berry, Miss Christine W. Biddle, Miss Dennison, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. John J. Emery, Miss Furniss, Mrs. William L. Green, Mrs. Frances H. Johnson, Mrs. A. R. Lawrence, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Edward B. Mears, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. George A. Roberts, Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Edward T. Snelling, Mrs. R. S. Sturgis, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. J. Quincy Thorndike, Mrs. John B. Trevor.

The tennis tournament at Bogue Chitto, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, afforded the principal interest of the early part of the week. The importance of the tournament was the successful revival of a game which has been sadly neglected at Bar Harbor since the advent of golf as a popular social diversion. The tournament was open only to those receiving invitations, but the committee was very liberal in its list. Those in charge of the tournament were Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Trevor, Miss Marion Lawrence, J. Pierpont L. M. Iselin, and Dr. Morris. Charles Howe, one of the most prominent of the older Summer residents here, was asked to compete in the tournament, and, appreciating the compliment to his youth, he gave a very beautiful silver vase, which was awarded as ladies' prize in the mixed doubles Tuesday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Morris entertained over 200 guests at luncheon between tournament hours. A very notable assembly of guests was present.

On Saturday afternoon a very pleasant sailing party around the bay was given by Mrs T. De Witt Cuyler and Mrs. Clement Newbold. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. de Castro, Mrs. Harriet Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss McLane, Mr. Stimson, George T. Dyer, Prof. Royce, Miss Christine W. Biddle, Miss Coleman, Mrs. John B. Shober, J. C. Mercer Biddle, Reginald Johnson, Arthur S. Cosby, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, J. W. Barnes, Miss Sylvia Fox, and Miss Esther Hare.

William H. Bliss of New York gave a dinner at his Summer residence at Grindstone last week, at which a notable assembly of guests were present, including President Eliot of Harvard, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Col. T. L. Livermore, Gen. Forsythe, ex-Senator John B. Henderson, Charles E. Whitehead, William H. Duff, J. A. Patterson, Arthur Duane, and J. P. Hopkinson.

Several dinners were given at the Malvern S

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

After the bustle and confusion of the first week of the dramatic season are over and the tumult and the shouting have died, not much remains in the memory for critical review. I am confident that the week brought forth nothing worthier than the Irish romantic drama at the Academy, and to soberly submit that to critical review would be as futile a job as to submit stage jewelry to microscopic examination. Mr. Ramsay Morris has manufactured a play for Mr. Andrew Mack which does not overtax that wonderfully popular comedian's powers of expression and keeps him in the calcium's rays for full two hours and a half. It is as clean as a child's fairy story and, granting that the appetite for romance is a sign of good health, it is wholesome.

It shows, once more, that virtue is sure to triumph over wickedness if it is supported by a brogue, a ready wit, and a trim pair of legs in top boots. It is full of the spirit of old Ireland. But "The Last of the Rohans" stupefies one's critical faculties rather than stimulates them, and makes one feel glad that criticism of it would be superfluous. The folks who find such plays satisfying are not yet susceptible to the influence of aesthetic criticism.

As for Mr. Mack he has a rather memorable singing voice, the sweeter tones of which the multitude loves. He is personable and wears his raiment well; he has a capital brogue, such as an avowedly Irish comedian should always have, and an appreciable fund of personal humor. He is certainly not pandering to the taste of the few for veracious studies of human nature in their plays, recognition of which by an occasional daring playwright has caused so much "pungent" language to flow lately; Mr. Mack is Morality itself, and he is the centre, in his assumed rôle of hero of revivified Irish romance, of many astonishingly fine stage pictures.

Besides "The Last of the Rohans," the new plays of the week, or of that part of it now under review, (ample notice is given to the Saturday night changes of bill on another page,) included two farces, one of unmistakably French parentage, the other uncompromisingly British, and a domestic melodrama of home compilation.

Nobody who has seen many farces translated from the minor French stage to our own theatre, which knows neither minor nor major, and is all on a level, it seems, so far as its intellectual quality is concerned, could have been surprised or disappointed by "The Girl from Maxim's," which amused a large part of the first night audience and has since been drawing great crowds, but is, nevertheless, in its American form, a rather slow-moving and boisterous thing. These rowdy plays best please folks from remote towns who have been taught that New York is a wicked place and have dined unusually well, for them, before the play.

But there is a modicum of wit, as well as a fair allowance of tomboy fun, in the new farce at the Criterion Theatre, and its naughtiness, the existence of which I should be the last to deny, out of regard for the happiness of our rural visitors, is more like the naughtiness of an obstreperous small boy than the alluring frivol of Thais and Phryne. Until competition becomes too strong for it, the Criterion Theatre, which is one of the prettiest in town, will be filled every night by folks who will find its folly to their liking.

The English farce at Wallack's, on the other hand, was, to me, simply saddening, while, in spite of the very creditable effort of Mr. William Elton to lend some semblance of reason to text and "business" put together to suit the physical peculiarities of the London comedian, Penley, and the aptness discernible in the treatment of a small and hopeless part by the youngster, Robert Bottomley, and the capable portrayal of a servant by a Mr. Riddell, nothing in the performance was of a gratifying sort. One of the women wore a fur boa and kept her hands in a muff for half an hour in a room warmed by a huge and red open fire, with a lack of the mere sense of effect that few American women, and certainly none able to get a foothold on the stage, would ever exhibit. The speech was generally both parrotlike and indistinct.

Still, to be perfectly fair, the children will not mind such defects as these, and if the children must be taken to the theatre here is a play that will just suit the universal child's fondness for practical joking. The Clown in this pantomime gets thrown out of doors ever so many times. His mishaps are of the same kind as those which used to make the negro minstrel farces so exhilarating.

Augustus Thomas's latest drama, "Arizona," has been published in book form by R. H. Russell, with illustrations of the scenes and characters, as the play was done in Chicago this Summer. The present copyright law enables the dramatist to publish, without fear of piracy, and in time must lead to general improvement in the literary quality of the acting drama. This point is too obvious to require argument. Meanwhile, the pleasure and profit to be derived from the chance to put one's finger, as Henry James expresses it, on his favorite dramatists, are not to be despised.

Mr. Thomas's way of telling a story is worth studying at closer range than an orchestra stall affords, and in the quiet of one's home, where the susceptibilities of the "public" count for naught. He has never told a story better than he tells this of the rich rancher's two daughters, never developed a plot with better skill, never denoted distinctive traits of character more clearly and naturally.

Of the sixteen personages in "Arizona" only one, the crafty villain, is a purely conventional figure, and his craft and malice are employed with as little mere artifice as possible. The other characters, from stalwart Canby, the ranchman, to Sam Wong, the Chinese cook, all seem to have been taken directly from life. The pathos and the humor are true and potent. The revelation of character is secured naturally, and each personage is perfectly consistent.

The dialogue imitates the every-day speech of men and women in an environment in which the graces of social life in large towns do not thrive. It fits the personage invariably, but as a whole it has the ellipsis and the rough freedom of all speech on the border. Its distinction is to be found in its wonderfully graphic quality and the certainty with which it serves its purpose, but it is by no means devoid of the essential poetic note, which the actual talk of such a set of personages would not possess, and which reveals the poet in this interpretation of human nature and gives the work its rarest charm.

I have no opinion to express of the acting value of this piece, though that seems to have been tested with good results in Chicago. But one who reads it carefully can begin to realize how infinitely more artistic is the composition of a good modern play, with its reticence and its compression, than the modern novel of the same relative rank. One feels this, too, after reading a play by Pinero and some of the other contemporary dramatists.

Yet it seems that the English drama of this hour is not "worthy of intelligent interest." Pinero, Jones, Grundy, Carton, Chambers, and the rest of them write unintelligently. So, presumably, do Augustus Thomas, Bronson Howard, Clyde Fitch, Brander Matthews, David Belasco, and their fellow-American dramatists. Wherefore Mr. Charles Hoppe, who must be a very important personage, though his fame has been slow in crossing the Atlantic, is going to establish in London a Play-Writers' Theatre, and has sent forth circulars asking for subscriptions. His idea is to produce in this theatre the plays base managers reject, and thus, at last, make the English drama "worthy of intelligent interest."

I do not believe that Mr. Hoppe will get many subscriptions in this neighborhood, but there are loads of plays here which the commercial managers have refused to produce that could be bought very cheaply. That there are many such plays, either in England or in America, which, to quote Mr. Hoppe, represent the "modifications of advancing thought" and embody the "intellectual progress of an intellectual people" is doubtful, though Mr. Hoppe may have some unacted plays of his own which do those things. A fellow's own plays generally do—in his own mind.

Current abuse of the stage and its plays is full of the cant of ignorance and envy. It is so much more general than it used to be because so many more men and women who can write fairly well have been attracted to playwriting by tales of its supposedly large profits, and have been driven by their disappointment to blame the existing theatre, which is, of course, frankly commercial. Yet I do not believe that any vital and actable play has been crowded out of the existing theatre. The dramatic instinct is wholly lacking in the equipment of some ladies and gentlemen I know who are using their little influence now in opposition to prevailing theatrical conditions, because they have been unable to gain public recognition as dramatists.

We might have a purely artistic theatre, appealing only to artistic minds. But the beginnings of it are not now in sight. Meanwhile the commercial theatre is not nearly so bad as a few malicious old persons and a few silly young ones take pleasure in saying.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

TWO MORE NEW PLAYS.

"In Paradise" at the Bijou Theatre and "Miss Hobbs" at the Lyceum.

The plot of "In Paradise," which will be produced at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night to open that house for the season of 1899-1900, is very much like the plot in "The Proper Caper," which was an adaptation of a German play called "Böckspringeren," while "In Paradise" is supposed to be of Gallic origin. But the German piece was clearly of French ancestry, and perhaps the adapters of "In Paradise" have discovered its original. The new piece will be acted by a company organized by John B. Doris, which includes Minnie Seligman, Richard Golden, Theodore Babcock, Hattie Russell, Theodore Hamilton and a number of other unusually competent actors.

The scene is laid in Paris, and a naughty old man, his domineering spouse, their innocent daughter, the young man who wants to be their son-in-law, and the customary deplorable young female person are the principal characters. In this case, however, the frivolous young woman has no claim whatever upon the young man, but is employed by him to pretend she has so that the presumptive father-in-law may have his desire to break off a liaison gratified.

The scene of Act I. is the apartment of M. Pontbichot, wherein the courtship of Mlle. Pontbichot by an artist named Raphael de la Gaux is proceeding under difficulties. In the second act Pontbichot goes to the house of Claire Taupin, an artist's model, to beg her to release Raphael from her toils, and there he has a dreadful time. In Act III. he goes home again locked in a wardrobe and carried into his apartment by porters, and then Mme. Pontbichot has an innings. Surely no further description of the piece is necessary.

Annie Russell will fit well into the vacancy at the Lyceum Theatre this Autumn caused by Mr. Sothern's removal to Daly's. The house exactly suits her, and her return to blithesome comedy also after her artistic dalliance with hunger and marital infidelity will be most gratifying to her best friends. Her engagement is expected to be long, and she has a number of new plays, including one by Sydney Grundy.

Her first piece, as already announced, will be a comedy by Jerome K. Jerome called "Miss Hobbs," the scene of which is laid in and near this city. In this Miss Russell will portray a young lady of great personal charm, who is, nevertheless, an avowed man hater. Her influence separates young Mr. and Mrs. Kingsearl, and breaks off the engagement of George Jessop and Miss Farey. Wolff Kingsearl thereupon sets out to capture and tame his troublesome Miss Hobbs, and as she fancies he is the husband of the friend she has just rescued from the hateful toils of matrimony, instead of her bachelor brother-in-law, she endeavors to make an example of Wolff. The complications are said to be highly entertaining, and the culminating episode in the cabin of a yacht drifting in a fog is said to be novel in conception, and is expected to be very effective in the acting.

Miss Russell's company will include Charles Richman, Orrin Johnson, Clara Bloodgood, and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Houses and Music Halls.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"A Little Ray of Sunshine" begins its second week with a matinée to-morrow.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Andrew Mack in "The Last of the Rohans" has scored a success, and is destined to crowd the theatre for some weeks to come.

CRITERION THEATRE.—"The Girl from Maxim's" promises to enjoy a long and profitable run, the advance sales indicating this. The first matinée will be given Sept. 9.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—The military music furnished by the Squadron A Band has proved a drawing card. Another excellent programme has been prepared for this week.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—This theatre, resplendent in new decorations and refurnished throughout the entire auditorium, will begin its season Monday, Sept. 11, with Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon in "The Moth and the Flame."

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"His Excellency, the Governor," will give way after next Saturday night to John Drew and his company, who will present for the first time Haddon Chambers's comedy, "The Tyranny of Tears."

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Beginning with a matinee to-morrow, "A Young Wife" will enter the second week of its run. During this engagement regular matinées will be given Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—For the opening week, which begins Sept. 9, the management has arranged a rather attractive bill, which will include Miss Louise Beaudet, Lafayette, La Belle Marguerite, Ed Latell, Augustus and Maud Sohlke, Brown, Harrison and Brown, Harry Foy and Flo Clark, Yutakmee, Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena, O. K. Sato, and Charles and Edna Ford.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Albert Jennings, who will appear in a series of Greek statue poses, will be the leading attraction this week. In addition there will be Rinaldo and Eleanlo, athletes; the McDonald sisters, expert swordswomen; Prof. W. G. Ferris and his hypnotic experiments, and George Blondell, the Egyptian fire king, together with the usual lesser lights. In the theatre, the Elite Specialty Company will furnish the entertainment.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VENETIAN GARDEN.—The last two weeks of this amusement resort are announced, and for the first week a programme has been arranged, headed by the Rossow Midgets, Rawson and June, the Australian boomerang throwers, Galletti, the comical baboon; Johnstone brothers, bicyclists; Barthos, the danseuse; the three Fortuni brothers, Miss Gertrude Rutledge, the three Rio brothers, and others.

CASINO THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—"The Rounders" begins the ninth week of an engagement to-morrow night which has surpassed, from a financial standpoint, any attraction given at this theatre during the Summer. Every bit of comedy, music, and situation remains the same as it was on the opening night. Rice's Summer night entertainments will be continued to-morrow and thereafter so long as the evenings are warm and clear. Ella Chapman, comedienne, and Jess Dandy are the features this week.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—A jubilee of new features is in preparation for the one hundred and fiftieth performance of "The Man in the Moon," to be celebrated Monday night, Sept. 11. A week later the first performance of "The Man in the Moon, Jr." will be given, with Fay Templeton and Marguerite Cornille added to the cast now composing the company. The usual long and interesting programme will be given in the upper part of the house, the leading features being Miss Kitty Loftus, Marie Dressler, Maggie Cline, Polk and Collins, the Beaumont sisters, and many others.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Weber and Fields, with their stock company, conclude their engagement to-morrow with two holiday performances. Sousa's concert season will conclude to-morrow with a farewell holiday concert commencing at 4 o'clock and another at 8 o'clock. Miss Mary Helen Howe of Washington will be the chief soloist at both concerts, when she will sing one of Verdi's arias, "Bolero I Vesprl Siciliani," and "Regnava nel Solenzio," from "Lucia." Arthur Pryor and Franz Kell will be the other soloists. Sousa's Band will be followed at the beach by Thomas Shannon and the Twenty-third Regiment Band, who will give two concerts daily.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Ching Ling Foo's new tricks and the comic inventions of the comedian of his troupe have enhanced the interest in his remarkable performance. He will be backed this week by a strong bill, including Amelia Summerville and her company in "Kyd's Bride"; Lafayette, who will give impersonations of Dreyfus, Labori, and Esterhazy; Francisca Redding and company in a new piece by Will M. Cressy, called "Her Friend From Texas"; Crapewin and Chance, the Four O'Learys, and Genaro and Bailey. The doors will be opened to-morrow at 9:30 for Labor Day.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—It is the purpose of the management hereafter to make Sunday concerts especially attractive, and to that end Mr. Kaltenborn has arranged a programme one full of light numbers, which includes the following:

Sacred march, "Prophet".....Meyerbeer
Overture, "Jubel".....Weber
String Orchestra—
Genius Loci.....Thern
Chattering.....Gillet
Sancta Maria.....Faure
Earl Gulick.
Unfinished Symphony.....Schubert
I. Allegro moderato.
II. Andante con moto.
Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 2, (request).....Liszt
Intermission.
Prelude, "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner
Suite, "The Nations".....Moszkowski
(a) Italy. (b) Germany. (c) Spain. (d) Hungary.
Lullaby.....Denne
"Angels Ever Bright and Fair".....Handel
Earl Gulick.
Kammenoi Ostrow.....Rubinstein
Quartet, "Rigoletto".....Verdi
Overture, "Zampa".....Herold

Mrs. Fiske's New Play.

Manager Edwin Knowles announces that everything is completed for Mrs. Fiske's production of "Becky Sharp," which occurs on Sept. 13, and seats will be placed on sale at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow. A copyright performance of the play was given in England yesterday, and it is likely that Mrs. Fiske's first London appearance will be made in it. The company that will support Mrs. Fiske includes Maurice Barrymore, Tyrone Power, Charles Plunkett, William F. Owen, Robert V. Ferguson, Stanley Rignold, Wilfrid North, W. L. Branscombe, E. L. Walton, Frank Reicher, Frank McCormack, B. B. Belcher, Paul Weigel, Walter Pleaugh, Neil Grey, Henry Stokes, George P. Bonn, Otto Meyer, Arthur Maitland, Sidney Mather, Arthur W. Row, William W. Brown, R. B. Keggerals, Frederick Kingstone, H. F. Anderson, Albert Reed, R. F. McCoy, Cortland Hopkins, Zenaide Williams, Ethel Douglas, Jean Chamblin, Francesca Lincoln, Olive Hoff, Leonora Stonehill, Josephine Roberts, Agnes Bruce, Mary Maddern, Ethelwyn Hoyt, Gertrude Norman, Dirce St. Cyr, Mary MacNamara, Gloria Alonzo, Helen Henry, and Alma Whitsell.

Improvements at Koster & Bial's.

When Koster & Bial's Music Hall is again opened on Sept. 16, under the management of the Robert Biel syndicate, many new improvements will have been made. The ceiling will be redecorated in sky blue colors, with figures of Cupid and flowers predominating. The exterior of the boxes will be finished in red and gold, while the main lobby will have a white and gold effect. The chairs and hangings of the boxes will be in red plush. Manager Biel has also decided to add more lights throughout the house, and to make the promenade a feature by giving the patrons more room, the boxes on this foyer having been removed to accomplish this.

GOT A LESSON IN POLITENESS.

Story of a Fat Man, a Grimy Man, and a Tired Woman on a Street Car.

No man ever fitted an emergency better than did a grimy man who rode on an Eighth Avenue car going up town two days ago. He wore overalls which, like his face and hands, were black with smut and grease, and was probably a plumber's assistant, detached from a particularly dirty job and sent out in a hurry; obviously he was also a gentleman, for when somebody showed him that there was plenty of room in the seat he pointed to his overalls and shook his head. He preferred standing to taking the risk of soiling some other man's clothes by contact.

On this seat there was a fat man wearing a gray suit. As the seat filled and he was pushed nearer a bright and burning line of sunlight at the inner end, his resistance became more strenuous. At last, when there was but one vacant place, that on which the sun shone, a woman climbed into the seat.

A long, thin man sitting next the fat man nudged him to move on and make place.

On the fat man's fat face there came a look of indignant surprise. "Naw," he said, "if I moves I gets in de sun."

The idea that he could be expected in any possible circumstances to disturb his own comfort for the sake of anybody else had obviously never occurred to him.

The long, thin man rose to make a place for the woman. He was astonished and, for the moment, angry, to see the grimy man slip into the vacancy, grinning broadly. But then the long, thin man grinned, too, for the grimy man braced one foot on the pole beneath the seat in front and, with one strong heave of his shoulder, slid the fat man hard against the inner post and held him there.

The woman, who looked tired and hot, dropped into the established vacancy with a grateful nod. The grimy man, yet grinning, rose quickly and made room again for the long, thin man. The fat man gasped, looked down at the smudge of grease and smut left on his gray suit, considered the expressions of amusement and satisfaction on the faces of his fellow-passengers and the conductor, and concluded to broil in the sun and say nothing. The perspiration burst from him in globules as big as hickory nuts, and on the grimy features of the grimy man there settled a look of deep contentment.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S HOMES

His First American Abode Mortgaged to Start Him in Life.

INVESTED PROCEEDS WISELY

$500 He Risked Laid the Foundation of the Steel King's Fortune—Home-Building His Hobby.

The house that Andrew Carnegie is about to build on Fifth Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, with its elaborate scheme of landscape gardening, will stand out in striking contrast to the first home the great steel king owned in this country—a simple little hut which cost but $800 and which was mortgaged to give young "Andy" a start in life. Homebuilding has been one of the two great hobbies of Mr. Carnegie, the other being the building of free libraries.

"The very best investment a young man can make is in real estate," said the little Scotch-American millionaire on one occasion and it is not difficult to see how much he meant it, with the memory of his first American home in his mind—the home that was mortgaged to give him enough money to make his first venture in the great world of business. Mr. Carnegie tells of the incident in a way that carries a world of interest.

"At that time," he says, "I was in the service of a railroad in Pennsylvania—the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania. Mr. Scott, who was Vice President of the company and who had taken considerable interest in me and my work, came to me one day and asked me if I could find $500 to invest. Here the business instinct came into play. I had never thought of such a thing seriously before, because I had no money to speak of, and such a thing as investing for gain was a field I didn't know was open to me. But I thought it would be a willful neglect of a great chance if I didn't take Mr. Scott at his word, so I said, 'Yes, Sir, I think I can raise the money.'

"He then told me there was a chance of buying ten shares in the Adams Express Company, which would cost $50 a share, but which would, in his opinion, prove a paying investment. He said if I could not raise all the money, he could help me out with a little balance.

"Now, here was a queer situation—a chance to get 'in business,' and the available assets of the whole family did not amount to $500. I thought it over and over until I couldn't rest, but finally I said to myself, 'I'll tell my mother, and she will get that money without fail'—where did she ever fail?

"We had by a hard struggle managed to buy and pay for a small house. We paid for it in order to save rent. When I held a conference with my mother she said, 'We must get the money, and that means we must mortgage the house.' This was done, the money paid over for the stock, and the deal closed. Adams Express Company then paid monthly dividends of 1 per cent., and I shall never forget the feeling when the first check arrived. I felt that this thing of investing money to make money was the keynote of success—the deliverance from the bondage of salary. That humble little eight-hundred-dollar home had served us in good stead. I felt like a capitalist."

The house in which Andrew Carnegie was born was itself a very humble structure. His father was a fairly well-to-do master weaver in the historic little town of Dunfermline, Scotland, and lived in a plain little house one and a half stories high, rude and lowly. The unadorned windows were small, and resembled the openings in an old-fashioned fort. In such a place "Andy," as the family always called him, lived as a boy until his father was deprived of the profit of his labor by the advance of progress and the invention of new machinery for weaving. At such a time, when Andrew Carnegie was only ten years old, the family decided to come to America.

Since leaving their first home in Pennsylvania, the one that was mortgaged to raise money enough to give the steel king his start in life, the Carnegies have lived in houses of varying degree, always the best they could do under the circumstances. Andrew Carnegie, like all true, proud-hearted Scots, has always been a great home lover, and has made his houses as comfortable and cozy as it was possible for him to do.

In later years, since he has been a rich man, he has had fine estates. His sister owns a beautiful and princely estate, Dungeness, on Cumberland Island, off the Georgia coast, with many sweeping acres covered with verdant lawns and the dense foliage of tropical shrubbery. She has recently petitioned the State for a complete title to the property in order to clear away any claims that may hereafter arise concerning the conveyance of this historic spot. This is a mere formal step to have the records clear, for the property is already hers, and she has been residing there many years.

The interior of the Carnegie residence at 5 West Fifty-first Street, this city, where Andrew Carnegie lives when he is at "at home," is a study. In his private office, or library, or as he puts it, his "workshop," there are rare pieces of art, paintings of Scottish landscapes, American scenery, photographs of iron mills, factories and shops, newspaper cartoons, books of fiction, history, science, all mixed in wondrous though pleasing confusion. One finds a masterpiece of art and close beside it some laughable cartoon rudely snatched from a newspaper, illustrating some passing political turn in American history—there is no closer student of American politics in this country than Mr. Carnegie, and the cartoon artist never fails to interest him. Whenever he finds a cartoon with a clever point to it he is apt to tear it out and hang it on the wall, and studies it and laughs at it, oftentimes for a good long time.

Frescoed in artistic lettering across the sides of the walls in Mr. Carnegie's "workshop" are texts, or mottoes, which have been the keynotes in his life. On one side, and set out more conspicuously than the rest, is the following:

> "This above all: To thine own self be true,
> And it must follow, as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Opposite this is another text which illustrates most fittingly the thrift, industry, and indomitable perseverance of the diminutive giant of the business world. It is this:

> "The present moment is our ain,
> The next we never see."

Such are Mr. Carnegie's conceptions of the meaning of the word home, and in such spirit he seems to make the environments about him a part of himself.

IRISHMAN WAS DISAPPOINTED.

Thought a Man Wrose Trousers Bagged at the Knees Was Preparing to Jump.

He was a trackman on the Third Avenue cable road, and constant kneeling at his work had produced a very pronounced bagging at the knees of his trousers. So accentuated was this effect that when he stood erect his legs had the appearance of being bent and the man just gathering himself for a leap. During a lull in the work yesterday afternoon he had stepped to the curb and stood swaying slightly backward and forward, his hands on his hips.

Directly in front of him was the track and a yawning opening between the rails, in which men were working at the electric fixtures soon to take the place of the cable.

Coming down the street was an Irishman, who caught sight of the trackman, and immediately stopped in his steps, watching every move of the latter. When the trackman bent forward more than usual the Irishman made a convulsive movement. His lips twitched nervously, and it was evident he was keyed up to a high pitch of excitement.

"'Av he makes th' joomp, it's a dandy," he muttered.

Just then the trackman swayed forward and the Irishman was about to let out a whoop when a look of exceeding disgust stole over his face as the trackman remained on the edge of the curb. A car was approaching and the Irishman could contain himself no longer. With fist clenched to emphasize his words, he yelled: "Joomp, ye spalpeen, joomp av your goin' to."

Then the trackman turned around, the Irishman was disillusioned, and the car sped by.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

Valuable Collection from Great Britain for the Madison Square Show.

The managers of the International Photographic Exhibition, which is to be held in Madison Square Garden from Oct. 21 to 28, have received from England a valuable and important collection of photographic objects. They belong to the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain and private collectors, who have loaned them for the coming exhibition here.

The collection forms a perfect historical illustration of the art of photography from the earliest experiments of Daguerre to the present time. One of the rarest and most interesting of the objects sent over is a book published in London in 1761, seventy years before Daguerre made his discovery of photography, which gives a prophecy of the process, even indicating the necessity of a dark room. The title of the volume is "Giphantia; or, a View of What Has Passed, What Is Passing, and During the Present Century What Will Pass In the World." Photography is foreshadowed in these words:

"The elementary spirits have studied to fix these transient images; they have composed a most subtle matter, very viscous, and proper to harden and dry, by the help of which is picture is made in the twinkle of an eye. They do over with this matter a piece of canvas and hold it before the objects they have a mind to paint. The canvas, by means of the viscous matter, retains the images. This impression of the image is made the first instant they are received on the canvas, which is immediately carried away into some dark place; an hour after the subtle matter dries, and you have a picture so much the more valuable as it cannot be imitated by art or damaged by time."

The collection also includes the three stereoscopic daguerreotypes produced in the first decade of the art which created such a sensation when they were shown at the Crystal Palace last year. Photographers were compelled to admit that, in spite of all the improvements made in the last fifty years, these old plates were certainly equal, if not superior, to anything that has been recently produced.

A number of large callotypes made by Henry Taylor in 1855 is included in the collection. They are regarded as the finest specimens of this early process in existence, and in perfection of detail are unexcelled by anything produced at the present time.

Some of the prints of the forties and fifties are as fresh and sharp as when they were new. Especially is this the case with the prints in a volume called "Photographic Album for the Year 1855," containing forty-four prints by the ten masters of the art. Frederick J. Harrison, the President of the National Photographic Exposition Company, said yesterday that these prints "compare more than favorably with the work of to-day."

There is every indication that the coming exhibition will be the largest and most representative ever held for a similar purpose in this country. Space is rapidly being taken up by American and foreign manufacturers, professionals and amateurs, and all the various purposes to which photography is now applied will be thoroughly exploited.

Special efforts are being made to secure a good show of the various processes for the reproduction of works of art, and the most complete collection of autotypes, heliogravures, chalcographs, goupilgravures, and photo-engravings of other kinds ever brought together is expected. A representative of the exhibition is now in Europe arranging for the shipment of exhibits from Great Britain, France, Germany, and Austria.

One camera manufacturing firm will make demonstrations, starting from the rough wood, of the construction of cameras. The grinding of lenses, embossing and gilding of mounts, electric lighting of studies, and new lights and processes for the throwing of pictures on screens will be fully demonstrated. The advances in X-ray work will be another popular feature of the show.

A UNIQUE MOUNTAIN TOWN.

Peculiar Characteristics of Hastings, on the Boundary Between Maine and New Hampshire.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., Sept. 2.—Hastings, a little village seated amid the White Mountains on the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire, is the most unique town in the United States if not in the world. It contains over 300 inhabitants at all times of the year, and in the Winter months, when the lumber camps are full, the population is doubled. It has two large manufacturing establishments, business houses, fine residences, a Post Office, telephone and telegraph offices, an electric lighting plant, a railroad, a school, and churches. In fact, it has every convenience that a town can possibly have, yet it is not town or city or plantation, or even an incorporated place, and the visit of the Tax Collector is an unknown thing.

The territory where the village is located was granted to Richard Batchelder by the State of Massachusetts in 1797, and sixty years ago four families moved there from Fryeburg, in the western part of Oxford County, Me. They cleared away about 100 acres of land and built several log cabins. A few years later they were obliged to abandon the settlement on account of the appearance of "Nigger Tom," a runaway slave, who announced to the terrified settlers that he had been "sent by the Lord" to take the property which they had worked hard for years to clear. Then the village was named "Nigger Tom's Settlement," and was known as that until about 1850, when G. A. and D. R. Hastings purchased over 20,000 acres of the land, and the Wild River Lumber Company of New Hampshire took 40,000 acres. Since then the town has grown with great rapidity, every nation being represented. On any pay day the most cosmopolitan gathering of types from all parts of the earth may be seen in the village store, when they call to settle their weekly grocery bills.

The houses have a foreign aspect. Those on the main street are about 40 feet wide by 40 feet deep, two stories high, square like immense dry goods boxes, painted venetian red, without blinds, and each with six rooms on a floor. They are comfortable and are kept in good repair. Every house is surrounded by huge piles of lumber giving it the appearance of a town within a stockade. The larger buildings are bound to the earth by huge chains to protect them from the fierce gales which blow down the mountain sides.

The most remarkable thing about this remarkable town is the absence of crime. Notwithstanding the heterogeneous population there are no police. There was a constable in the place up to two years ago, but when his commission expired it was impossible to find any one to take the position. If perchance it is necessary to bring a person before the trial Justice one of the foremen in the lumber mill goes to the culprit and tells him that his presence is desired at the company's store. There the sentence, if the man acknowledges his guilt, and he usually does, is given him by the bookkeeper in the store.

It is the only village in the United States where there is no carriage road. The only means of transportation to or from the village is over the railroad which runs from Gilead to Hastings. The road follows the valley of Wild River along a route so narrow that in many places there is barely room for the rails. It penetrates fourteen miles into the wildest defiles of the White Mountains. A ride upon it is a new experience, even to a traveler who has visited every part of the world. Along some parts of the road the grade is 400 feet to the mile.

The school in the village is a unique feature. The schoolhouse was built in 1802 by the lumber companies, and the teachers are paid by a monthly contribution of 10 cents from each of the workmen in the mills.

FATHER AND TWO SONS DIE.

Killed by Poisoned Air at the Bottom of a Well.

ENFIELD, Me., Sept. 2.—Albert T. Curtis, John L. Curtis, and Herbert Curtis, aged sixty-two, thirty-four, and twenty-five, respectively, of Enfield, were killed to-day by gas at the bottom of a well on the farm of J. P. Tracy, in that town.

This tragedy followed closely the destruction by fire of the Tracy buildings on Friday night. Curtis went down into the well to remove debris from the fire that had fallen there. He was overcome by the gas. Herbert Curtis, intent on saving his brother's life, at once descended. He did not come back, and the father then went into the well, but he, too, was killed by the poisoned air.

SENATOR MARTIN'S FIGHT.

Seems Almost Certain to Carry Virginia—Opposition Not Well Organized.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 2.—It seems apparent that Senator Thomas S. Martin, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's old opponent, is almost sure to win out in the present struggle for supremacy in the Senatorial contest. The fight is not so much whether Mr. Martin shall succeed himself in the Senate, as it is whether the political combination which has controlled Virginia Democratic politics for a dozen years shall continue to dominate the affairs of this State. There is an overwhelming opposition to Senator Martin and the methods which he represents, but there is no organization behind it. Gov. Tyler, Martin's opponent, is a gentleman of charming personality, popular, and of excellent private record. He has, however, thus far failed to bring his followers together in anything like a compact organization.

Martin, on the other hand, who is a member of the Democratic State Committee, and practically its head, has one of the most perfect systems ever effected in Virginia politics. His plans or operation are modeled upon those which Gen. Mahone relied upon for the domination of the politics of this State a score of years ago. The basis of the whole Martin scheme is the combination into one compact syndicate of all of the office holders in Virginia, from members of the judiciary down to the smallest county and city employes. With this combination he wields a power from which it is difficult to dislodge him without a counter organization equally effective.

The power and influence which Martin exerts does not grow out of his personal popularity or magnetism. For, indeed, he has neither one nor the other to any great extent. He is scarcely known outside of his circle of politicians and leaders. The Senator's strength is the outgrowth of the peculiar political conditions which have existed in Virginia ever since Mahone's overthrow, in 1883. That important movement was accomplished by almost superhuman efforts, aided by one or two remarkably auspicious circumstances. The Democrats since that period have retained control of the black-belt district by work which brought a certain class of the leaders into prominence. The reasons which elevated these gentlemen into places of prominence have since operated to continue them there.

Gov. Tyler is making the fight against these methods and in opposition to the office trust. Thus far he has made but one speech, and that was last Monday, at Wytheville, in the great southwest. On that occasion he arraigned in bitter language the combination by which Senator Martin and his friends are attempting to control the United States Senatorship and all of the patronage of the State.

The Martin people are not in favor of a speaking campaign, but their policy seems to be a "still hunt." The result of the contest for the nomination of members of the General Assembly thus far seems to have proved the wisdom of this policy. About one-fourth of the members of the two houses up to this time have been nominated. Of this number Martin has secured nearly all.

One of the most interesting features of this contest is the position which Senator Daniel has taken. Although by long odds the most popular public man in Virginia, he has arrayed himself against popular sentiment in the matter of the demand for the selection of United States Senators by popular choice. At the opening of the campaign he pronounced himself unalterably in favor of Martin.

SWITZERLAND'S NEW INDUSTRY.

American and European Capitalists Will Erect Big Railway Plant.

Angus Sinclair, President and editor of The Locomotive Engineering, has received particulars from Switzerland about a syndicate of American and European capitalists having been formed to build large works in Switzerland for the construction of railway machinery. The annual capacity of the works will be 600 locomotives, 1,000 steam railway passenger cars, 1,000 electric railway cars, and 10,000 switches and signals with electrical motor power.

The Directors are G. Burnham of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, President; S. G. Brill of Brill & Co., Philadelphia, Vice President; W. Siemens of Siemens & Halske, Berlin, Secretary; de Neufize, Director of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway. Treasurer: Corneille Barbey, General Manager of the Yverdan and Ste. Croix Railway. Managing Director.

It is the intention of the Directors to equip the works with American machinery. Mr. Sinclair has been directed to advertise for a chief engineer for a one year's engagement at $20,000; five assistants, who will be engaged for one year, at $6,000 salary; eight locomotive workshop foremen, four carriage shop foremen, and four signal shop foremen for permanent engagements, with salaries ranging from $2,000 to $5,000 a year. The travelling expenses from America to Switzerland and back will be paid by the company.

$1,000,000 Hydrant Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 2.—The Gear Hydrant Supply Company was incorporated here to-day, with a capitalization of $1,000,000, to manufacture stopcocks, valves, and hydrants.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S
14th Street, bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
12:30, 10:45 P. M.
COOLER THAN ROOF GARDENS.
LABOR DAY, TO-MORROW, DOORS OPEN 9:30.
CHING LING FOO
NEW ACTS BY HIMSELF AND HIS COMPANY.
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THE SUNDAY TIMES, THREE CENTS.

With the issue of next Sunday, Sept. 10, the price of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be reduced to three cents a copy and The Illustrated Magazine Supplement will be discontinued. It is intended that henceforth THE TIMES, on Sunday as on week days, shall be strictly a newspaper.

When The Illustrated Magazine Supplement was first issued, three years ago, it was an original creation, a novelty in newspaper publishing. This sixteen-page magazine—with its entertaining articles upon topics of universal interest, its columns of note and comment upon the scenes and events that go to make up the life of a great city, its reviews of art, music, and the drama, and its many illustrations printed in photographic half-tone—has found great favor with the public. Undoubtedly the increase in the sales of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES during the past three years is in a considerable part due to the attractiveness of The Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

The Supplement has had many imitators. Our neighbors and contemporaries, morning and evening, were quick to perceive its merits as an accompaniment to their Saturday or Sunday editions, and in this and other cities half-tone supplements have become an established feature of the newspaper publishing business. But a picture supplement is not a newspaper; it is not within the field which the newspaper press may hold exclusively for its own. Its publication involves an invasion of the domain of the weekly and monthly periodicals, where for ten, fifteen, twenty-five, or thirty-five cents picture papers or magazines are sold that are similar in aim and contents, though not all of them are equal in merit and attractiveness, to The Illustrated Magazine Supplement which THE TIMES now withdraws from circulation.

The publication has served its purpose. It seems to THE TIMES that the collection and printing of news, with such editorial treatment as the news may demand or permit, is a calling worthy to engage all the ability and energy which its conductors possess. The New York public is abundantly supplied with what may be called matter of entertainment in the profusely illustrated pages of the Sunday editions of the esteemed contemporaries of THE TIMES, who vie with each other in the effort to put forth on each succeeding Sunday an edition that shall surpass in beauty or in bulk the issue of the preceding week.

THE TIMES is willing to confess that it desires to individualize itself; it thinks it will accomplish its object by issuing on Sunday such a number of pages as the full presentation of all the news may demand, and it is confident that its readers will approve the innovation it makes.

It was on the 10th of October of last year that the price of the week-day issues of THE TIMES was reduced from three cents per copy to one cent. In reducing now the price of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from five cents per copy to three cents we simply follow the policy then adopted and need refer in explanation to no other circumstances than that fortunate precedent by which the circulation, the influence, and the profits of THE TIMES have been most satisfactorily enlarged. This community already knows so well the results of the reduction in the price of THE DAILY TIMES that we need enter into no detailed explanation of a similar step in respect to the Sunday edition. The efforts of the conductors of a newspaper to make it a good newspaper, and one that may be of "some service to the State," are robbed of a great part of their fruit and effect if the commodity they produce is held at a price which restricts its sale and use to the opulent few. THE TIMES has the best of reasons for asserting that, although the daily sum is petty, price does make a marked difference in the circulation of a newspaper, not only among persons who are obliged to count the pennies, but also among those who have less need to limit their expenditures. The greater part of the increase in the sales of THE TIMES since the reduction in its price has been in the residential district of the city inhabited by well-to-do people.

It is our intent and expectation that the Sunday issue shall now come into a greater share of the very greatly enhanced popularity of the daily edition. Indeed, the price of the Sunday edition might now be reduced to two cents were it not for the fact that at that price the newsdealer could hardly get a fair and reasonable profit on sales. The cent which THE TIMES would be entirely willing and desirous to take off is retained in the selling price in order that the newsdealer may suffer no diminution in his gains by reason of the change in price, his profits at three cents remaining the same as under the old price of five cents.

THE DEWEY ARCH.

That is a singularly inconsiderate demand that has been going up from various quarters for the perpetuation of the Dewey triumphal arch. It most certainly will not command the concurrence of any of the artists concerned in the production of the arch. Nobody is so well aware as they of the difference between an improvised monument of which the details may properly be borrowed and assembled from anywhere and everywhere, and which will have served its turn when it has been hailed and admired for a day or a month or a year, as a suitable sculptural token and expression of the welcome of New York to a home-coming and victorious American Admiral.

It is simply out of the question that the simulacrum of a monument designed and erected "under pressure" shall be worthy of perpetuation. We have a modern instance of this. The Washington arch in Washington Square is an outcome of a temporary construction hurriedly erected to celebrate the Washington centennial of 1889. That arch straddled, or bestrode, the bottom of Fifth Avenue and was very effective for its temporary purpose. It was so effective that to the public entered a number of enthusiasts demanding that it should be reproduced in permanent material. "But why?" said some of their colder-blooded fellow-citizens. "Because of the beauty of the proportions," made answer the enthusiasts. "But, our dear Sirs," replied the cool-blooded critics, "that thing would not stand a day in masonry with its actual proportions," (which was the fact—the thrust of the arch would have spread the piers until the structure collapsed, as nobody knew better than the designer thereof.) "But the architect who did that arch will take care of that objection," rejoined the zealots. "Yes, but in that case," surrejoined the skeptics, "what becomes of the 'proportions'?" As a matter of fact, the piers of the permanent arch are about twice as wide as were the piers of the temporary arch, and thoughtful and trained observers are of the opinion that they would be immeasurably more effective if they were again doubled.

This thing is a parable. It is quite true that the wooden Washington arch, which concealed a metallic structure, could not safely have been reproduced in stone. It is equally true that the Arch of Titus, the wooden framework of which is even now rising, at Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, has ample, and more than ample, abutment for its arch. But its unsuitableness for perpetuation is as glaring as was the unsuitableness—in that case amounting to a mechanical impossibility—of the original wooden Washington arch.

If the Sculpture Society had had two years, say, to do it in, with the co-operation of the architects, doubtless they would have been able to produce a monument that would do credit to themselves and to the city. It was, in fact, suggested that, as the associated sculptors and architects had busied themselves in objecting to the crude projects of lay committees for the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, they should take the occasion of the Dewey celebration to show what kind of monument and on what site they themselves would recommend, relying upon the public appreciation to have it reproduced in durable material. The answer to this was conclusive. There was not time enough. Artistically the Dewey arch is like the decoration of the Chicago Fair, decoration for a pageant, interesting, showy, cultivated, but not very serious. Most likely there is not a single sculptor engaged in the work on the Dewey arch who would not shrink with horror from having his work reproduced in permanent material without having ample time in which to remodel it, let alone that the site of the temporary monument is one on which a permanent monument would work an intolerable interference with traffic. The proposal to perpetuate the arch is very inconsiderate. But the proposal to intrust permanent municipal decoration to the association of sculptors which has produced the arch seems to us highly considerate and commendable.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

There should not be any widespread alarm in consequence of the reported appearance of yellow fever, with perhaps fatal cases, at Key West and New Orleans. The tendency will be, as it has been before, to extensive nervous excitement, the reckless and dangerous flight of those who are exposed to communities unprepared to guard against infection, and a spreading of the dreaded disease. When fear has seized those who are exposed to contagion it is too late to expect to arrest or calm them with deductions drawn from health reports. But there is abundant material in such reports, as recently made, to comfort and strengthen even timorous non-immunes.

It is remarkable that on the very day that yellow fever is reported at Key West and New Orleans it is announced that Havana is considering the advisability of establishing quarantine against Key West. Until this year, and in the ninth month of the military occupation of Cuba by the United States, Havana has been regarded as responsible for most of the yellow fever outbreaks in the United States. Sometimes the beginning of an epidemic has been broadly attributed to the West Indies when it could not be accurately traced to a specific city of origin. Now and then cases from South American ports have established points of infection, but those instances have been rare. When we have had the fever we usually have held Havana responsible for conveying it to us.

Our military rule in Cuba may not be altogether wise, but if it produces results in other directions as satisfactory as those shown in the suppression of yellow fever in Havana, it will be entitled to and will receive very warm praise. For the first time in any year of which there is a procurable or reasonably reliable record the deaths in Havana from yellow fever since December, 1898, are reported to have averaged less than one a month, and a recent report of the United States Marine Hospital Service shows that for fifteen days in June, all of July, and four days in August there were but five deaths, the number of cases of fever being small and the percentage of fatalities very low. Havana has never, in a hundred years, enjoyed so great immunity from the fever.

This unequaled freedom from yellow fever is largely the result in Havana of the application of a rule of greater cleanliness and the insistence by the authorities, under the advice of competent medical men, upon compliance with those sanitary precautions that have been found efficacious to check the development of the disease and to make it less difficult to stamp out if by mischance it has appeared in spite of the exercise of great care in heading it off. If the showing at Santiago is not so gratifying as that at Havana, we are disposed to believe that an explanation will be found in the relaxation of the rules that thus far unquestionably have protected Havana.

New Orleans may be relied upon to take care of itself, if it be true that the fever has found a lodgment in that city. No city in the United States should less readily yield to the alarm that the appearance of the fever elsewhere might create. Its physicians know the fever, they do not lose their nerve when it appears, they are assisted by nurses who know their business, and the population is supposed to include a large proportion of "immunes." We are much more in need of advice about yellow fever from New Orleans than that city is from us. And we fancy the advice that New Orleans will give to the rest of the country is, "Don't be scared!"

Only a few weeks ago, suddenly and to the great alarm of many people, the considerable disturbance of business, and the natural anxiety of the Eastern section of the country, the yellow fever appeared at Hampton, Va. The Marine Hospital Service, in co-operation with local physicians, adopted immediate precautions to isolate all established cases and to prevent the departure of "suspects," who were put under rigid surveillance. Yesterday, as the result of energetic and judicious management of the situation, the last suspected person was discharged. The fever had been stamped out. With the same intelligent control exerted elsewhere, the country may feel confident that with the watchful care of the National and State health officers and the early coming of Jack Frost there is ready a combination that is an assurance of protection in September against a serious visitation of Yellow Jack.

THE BASIS OF DIVORCE.

The commission that has been in session at Buffalo studying the question of uniformity in State laws received from its committee a report on the basis of divorce to be recommended to the various States for embodiment in a uniform State law. The committee was not ready to report finally, but submitted a summary of the causes for absolute divorce on which it would frame a law for consideration next year. Meanwhile the general plan would be open for discussion and reflection. It will be seen that the commission is proceeding with praiseworthy deliberation with the object of securing the support of well-informed and developed public opinion.

The following are the causes, arising after marriage, for which the committee recommends that divorce should be granted: Adultery, habitual cruelty, habitual intoxication whether from the use of liquor or drugs, sentence to State prison or the penitentiary, abandonment for — years. Of course it is understood that the greatest care should be used in defining these causes for divorce in detail, and in fixing the manner of proof so as to avoid injustice. This would be especially necessary in relation to habitual cruelty and intoxication where the extent and duration of the offense are of the essence of the matter. It would also be desirable that some distinction be made as to the nature of the crime that is punished by imprisonment, and this might be done on the basis of the length of the imprisonment. With proper caution as to these points, it is probable that public opinion in nearly all the States would accept the causes above defined as reasonable causes for absolute divorce.

As to the first cause, there is now entire agreement in the laws and in the sentiment of all parts of our own and of other countries, though there are large and influential bodies of church members among whom it is held that remarriage even of the aggrieved party to a divorce secured for this cause is sinful and opposed as well to the best interests of society. As to the other causes, it is pretty certain that the general feeling would heartily sustain a law based upon them. Enforced legal union is regarded as a kind of bondage in cases where these causes exist, and the legal dissolution of such a union would be accepted as right and safe.

But there would still remain in many minds the objection to the legislation recommended for extending the legal causes for divorce that it would tend to lessen the care and deliberation with which marriage is contracted, and the objection is not without a certain plausibility. It is clearly not for the interest of the community that marriage with a person habitually cruel or drunken or an inmate of a prison shall be continued, but it is equally clearly not in the general interest that such marriages shall be contracted, and they will be more readily contracted if it is provided by law that they can be readily dissolved. One of the main interests of society in marriage is in the children that are to be born from it. The offspring of the marriages referred to are likely to be wholly undesirable and even dangerous for society. It is more important that the marriages shall be prevented than that they shall be broken up. Entire prevention is impracticable, but it is at least possible to surround all marriage with such conditions and formalities as will make it more sure that the true character of the intending parties to it shall be known. Whether or not the causes of divorce are to be extended, and still more if they are to be extended, it is of the highest importance that provision shall be made for declaration of intention and for a license to be obtained only on evidence that certain essential conditions have been complied with. This would tend to prevent in some degree the haste that is proverbially followed by leisurely and often bitter repentance.

About the worst use to which the Grand Army of the Republic can put their annual encampment, soon to be held in Philadelphia, will be the denunciation of Pension Commissioner EVANS, an officer who is entitled to the praise and encouragement, rather than the denunciation, of the veterans of the Union. It is not the veterans, however, but the pension claim agents, who profit by the claims they promote, who will disturb the joy of the annual encampment. The explanation of their hatred for Commissioner EVANS is found in the statement in his annual report that the fees paid to attorneys in 1898-9 were $476,969, instead of $730,000 in 1897-8. It was the agents, not the veterans, who were hurt.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though the revolution now going on in Santo Domingo began with an assassination, and has since been marked by a little desultory slaughter, yet the infrequent use of knives and firearms is its most striking characteristic, and without much inaccuracy it may be described as bloodless. A change of government without wholesale, or even retail, killing would not, of course, be unprecedented, but of the not very large number of such changes recorded by the historians, few indeed have taken place in lands where the people are of the so-called Latin races, and none, so far as can be recalled offhand, where African blood ran in the veins of those wielding or anxious to wield power over the life and property of their fellows. The island of which the Dominican Republic is the greater but less well-known part is practically the only place outside of Africa where negroes have made a prolonged attempt to govern themselves. At one end of the island the black experimenters have, at least nominally, followed French ideas, while at the other end these same ideas have been more or less modified by a persisting Spanish influence upon thought and custom. The substance, therefore, has been African, the surface Latin, and, though the form of republican institutions has been preserved, elections have almost invariably been a signal for war, and each of the rapidly succeeding dictators has shed rivers of blood to obtain, and keep his perilous elevation. But now for some mysterious reason one Government has been overturned, and it seems likely that a new one will be established with a peacefulness and ease little less than ludicrous. Our own invasion of Puerto Rico presented much the same astonishing features. Santo Domingo is hardly a representative part of Latin America, but nevertheless its present behavior, joined to that of the neighboring island, and the recent comparative infrequency of sanguinary revolutions on the mainland to the west and south, can with difficulty be interpreted as meaning anything else than that the Latin-Americans are getting down to business at last, and, wearied of endless war—for the difference between peace and war has hitherto been slight in that part of the world—have finally decided that there are better implements than the sword for the settlement of ordinary, ever-recurring differences of opinion.

—Many years ago, when the locomotive engine was first seen on the prairies, the untutored savage used to ride on the tracks and endeavor to frighten the new monster away. The train hands seldom paused to gather the scattered chief, but left his kaleidoscopic remains to instruct, or at least amuse, his fellow-savages. When the Indian grew tired of this sport the buffalo took it up, with the result that the labors of the chase were diminished, and provident Indians, instead of scouring the plains, just sat down by the tracks and waited. These reminiscences of a by-gone time are occasioned by the manner in which the cabmen of this city are now imitating both the Indian and the buffalo in their dealings with the pitiless trolley cars. It seems to be the height of imprudence for a cabman to undertake to wheel on the track immediately ahead of a trolley car advancing at a rate of speed much higher than his vehicle ever attains, yet the destruction of cabs goes on to the pecuniary, if not always to the bodily, ruin of the cabmen, and the tribe of the trolley car is increasing, even as that of the locomotive increased in the Far West in spite of the Comanches, the Sioux, and the buffaloes. There is a lesson in this for some one, but we do not believe that the trolley cars will notice it. Certainly the gripmen will not.

—The Baltimore News, in continuing THE NEW YORK TIMES's discussion of the wearisome formality of life at the Summer resorts, argues with some show of strength for a return in the Summer season to a purely natural life. This is precisely what many of the young men in the middle walks of life, not being bound by the narrow prison of so-called social position, are now trying to do. It is owing to their doing this as well as they can in the circumstances of modern life that young men are so scarce at some of the Summer hotels. The young women are there, and they will continue to be there just as long as their good mothers continue to teach them that their only commendable purpose in this world is to wear handsome gowns till they have excited sufficient admiration in the opposite sex to secure husbands. The natural life includes the wearing of very plain and entirely useful apparel, and this is something entirely foreign to the nature of the Summer girl. Some day, however, the fancy for the natural life may catch society, that is, the society which regards itself as the only society, and then we shall probably see a new attempt at the pleasance of the Trianon. These will give the opportunity for the expenditure of a lot of money and the invention of a series of new fashions in dress. They will also include new features in the art of dining, and there will be novelties in the cotillion. And that is as near the natural life as we may expect to see our model society ever go.

—From various sources hints are reaching us that a great scandal, of a sort lamentably common in pseudo-religious organizations, is about to bring upon "Christian Science" the one form of hostile criticism which it has as yet almost entirely escaped. The followers of the Quimby-Eddy cult have hitherto been careful to observe all the ordinary decencies and conventionalities of life, and have maintained a respectability of conduct that has served them well when the similarity of their doctrines to those of more vulgar or less cautious charlatans became the basis of attack. The nature of the new development in the miserable combination of greed and fanaticism is such as to make public discussion of it a delicate and difficult matter, but the situation will be understood when we say that the "Scientists" are beginning to lay much stress on a tenet of theirs to which they formerly gave only rare and vague expression—the tenet that agamogenesis is not limited to a few species of insects, but can easily take place among human beings, provided their faith is sufficiently perfect and their freedom from "mortal thought" complete. This grotesque theory, at which cynics will smile and others shudder, has long been gravely whispered in the inner circles of "Christian Science," and now occasional veiled reference to it is made to possible proselytes in whose discretion confidence is felt. Of course, the inculcation of a belief in agamogenesis, and particularly in parthenogenesis, can be nothing but the preparation of a defense for use in the future, and the suspicion will force itself upon all reasoning minds that a doctrine so abhorrent to common sense would not have been urged even upon the dupes of this great delusion if its convenience were not soon likely to become a necessity. Then will "Christian Science" take its final step toward universal detestation, and, after a last hopeless struggle with an aroused public opinion, disappear in the limbo where already rest so many other inventions of perverted minds, once as flourishing as the Quimby-Eddy fraud is now, but long ago forgotten by all except a few students of crime and mania.

—Ex-Secretary GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, by his lugubrious warning to "labor," gives new demonstration of the truth that he leaves facts and logic behind who enters the Anti-Expansion League. Retention of the Philippines, he declares, means the reduction of our working population from their present position of independence and power to a state of servility through competition with the millions of the Oriental world. That is truly alarming—providing one doesn't stop to think, before giving way to his terror, that the Oriental millions will become competitors of white workingmen only as fast as the civilization of the former rises to the level of that of the latter. When rivalry becomes possible, however, the laborer who once worked for next to nothing—because he could do little, and that little ill—invariably shows a perfect knowledge of his own value, and, having developed a lot of new needs, is forced to demand as much pay as anybody else. The "yellow spectre" has been raised several times already. The recent history of Japan has proved conclusively that a sheet on a pole is fully as dangerous, and there are few Americans who can still be frightened by it.

GENERAL NOTES.

A seven-year-old boy in Augusta, Me., detected by his father and taken to task for smoking a cigarette, listened abashed, but finally said: "Well, Pa, to tell the truth, I have smoked so long that I cannot leave off."

* * *

The types of a Louisville paper reported Phil B. Thompson as saying in the Lexington Convention the other day that "at the Louisville Convention in 1896 we nominated a lying devil," when he really said that they nominated Alvin Duvall.

* * *

The health officers of Denver, Col., started out to have all the weeds in the public streets and vacant lots cut down, but unexpectedly encountered strong opposition from owners of beehives who protested that the weeds bicsomed nearly all Summer long and their bees made much honey from them.

* * *

Three men are avowed candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First District of Maine as successor of ex-Speaker Reed—the Rev. Luther F. McKinney, who ran last Fall; ex-Mayor John W. Deering of Portland, and William A. Roberts of Biddeford. Ex-United States Marshal John B. Donavan of Alfred is also mentioned.

* * *

A movement has been set on foot to have either Massachusetts or New Hampshire buy the Daniel Webster estate in Marshfield, Mass., including the tomb in which he is buried; or, this failing, to have a sum of money raised by private subscription sufficient to purchase the burial place of the "great expounder," and provide for its being held in trust.

* * *

John Edward Gardner, who died in Exeter, N. H., a few days ago, belonged to a staid family. He had been for forty-one years a member of a firm which was founded by the father-in-law of his grandfather 129 years ago. The founder was an active member of the firm fifty-three years, and J. E. Gardner, his father, and grandfather served a full century. The firm has occupied the original site throughout its long history, but its store building has been twice destroyed by fire.

* * *

It having been stated in some of the secular papers that a certain speaker was hissed at a conference of ministers, its President has written a denial and explanation, in which he says: "His closing utterances, in which he made kindly reference to the Church and ministry, were greeted with slight expressions of approval, but some seriously inclined brethren quite naturally said 'Hush!' in a prolonged tone, which suggested a hiss to some reporter."

THE TROLLEY DEATH RATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the average New York newspaper reader, resident in Manhattan Borough, the daily maimings and manglings and horrible deaths occasioned by the introduction of the trolley juggernaut in that borough are apt to be overlooked, because so many other startling events occur that if one or two or three trolley incidents are reported, it does not come home to him with the same peculiar force that it does to the resident of Brooklyn.

It is the writer's impression that the death roll of Brooklyn trolley accidents now exceeds 300 human lives, besides which there is the great army of injured, to some of whom death would be preferrable. Writer has had a special interest in noting the increase of trolley accidents for the reason that in 1895, with a number of others, he investigated the cause of some of these unfortunate events, their possible prevention, and the reasons of and concomitant circumstances attendant on the trolley strike in Brooklyn at that time. The investigation in Brooklyn was thorough, and will probably be the only one in which such a probing will ever be possible, because of the amalgamation of the various Brooklyn roads.

In an endeavor to fix the responsibility we were told that the Brooklyn ordinances covering the regulation of the trolley roads were in such "a chaotic state" that nothing could be done! What powers "Greater New York" possesses in this respect writer does not know.

In one of your recent articles you drew attention to the fact that on account of the increased size and weight and necessarily consequent difficulty in controlling a trolley car, the unreliability of the present brake to act, (as so clearly shown in the recent accidents last Sunday,) writer thinks you struck the keynote of the situation, in an insistence on the part of the public of a legally enforced lower rate of speed within the greater city limits, whether the railroads like it or not, and whether it be in New York or Brooklyn Borough. The solution of the problem rests with our municipal authorities to make such ordinances and under such strict municipal supervision that accidents will diminish. How can it be best done?

CHARLES H. SCHOTT.
Brooklyn, Aug. 28, 1899.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dark, evil-portending clouds are gathering on the political horizon of Great Britain's colonial policy; a seemingly unequal struggle is impending between two countries differently situated in all respects—a struggle for imperial supremacy to one, a battle for national life or extinction to another.

Is England justified in going to war with the Transvaal? Has she any valid reasons, from the standpoint of international law or civilized humanity, for assuming the position of an aggressor? Exoterically speaking, the main point is a demand for franchise; one country demands the admission of her subjects into full citizenship of another, and threatens war in case of refusal; or, in other words, the Transvaal refuses the admission of British subjects to full citizenship on the perfectly justifiable grounds of imminent foreign majority, which is equivalent to national extinction in a line of least resistance.

This demand on the part of England is absurd and irrational from the broad, open view of international diplomacy, since her demand includes a legal rupture with her subjects in question, thus annulling, ipse se, her guardianship over them. Has she any moral right for interference? She would have it if those in whose behalf she is pressing the demand had a really moral wish for the franchise. England, in recognizing the independence of the Transvaal, some years ago, virtually renounced her suzerain rights, while her present demand has its raison d'être in the worship of the golden calf by—whom?

Years ago a young man landed in Cape Town, suffering from consumption. The country did him a lot of good, since he got rid of the disease; but, as nature's laws are always just, she replaced his lost fleshy consumption by one of diamonds. This man, with a heart not of flesh and purse abnormal, consolidated all the mines of Kimberley into one solid, imperial "Me!" and drove a town of 10,000 inhabitants to actual suicide, since at present it resembles a dead city more than anything else. This same man, after the dismal Jameson raid, forces England to interfere on his behalf—on behalf of him, as the leader of a dishonest clique of capitalists. Will it pay England to go to war with the Transvaal?

Taking into consideration that a war with the Transvaal means a sea of blood from the Zambesi to Cape Town and means a civil war besides, while it is an acknowledged fact that the Kafir tribes are only waiting for an opportunity to pay up unforgotten debts to the whites, I say one cannot help coming to a very pessimistic conclusion so far as the probable end of the whole affair is concerned, while to the world at large—well, it may point to a beginning of the end of another mighty empire.

MAURICE SLAVUTSKY.
New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

"FORE AND AFT" FOR CHILDREN

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As much comment has been excited by the fact that more than one Sunday school library in this country has rejected Kipling's "Dreams of the Fore and Aft," kindly let me have my say on the subject. I am an advocate of reform and a lover of children, and though I have not gone Kipling-mad, I much prefer this author's milk for babes to that of many well-meaning writers who deal in milk and water. All intelligent children know that Western roughs do not talk like Sunday school Superintendents, nor do tenement house matrons talk like school ma'ams. They know, too, that that good little girl never did and never will exist, who, being slapped by her brother, said: "Smite me on the other cheek, dear." Children are apt, too, to speak derisively of the indiscriminate use of "dear" by those who furnish them with their milk and water—"the dear children; the dear pastor; the dear heathen," &c.

When the writers of Sunday school stories deal thus with those supposed to be their readers, can it surprise any intelligent grown person that children prefer dime novels? This is really a very serious matter. If boys and girls are to be brought up in the way they should go, the Sunday school library should do its best to counteract the dime novel, just as the temperance lunch wagon counteracts the saloon. Should this wagon furnish slops instead of strong, genuine coffee, it would soon be scoffed out of existence. Let this be taken to heart by those writers for the young who add so much water to their milk that lovers of children are inclined to protest, as did the inn waiter to Mr. Squeers, that "the milk will be drownded entirely."

CLARA MARSHALL.
New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

The President's Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President's speech at Ocean Grove and your editorial comments of Aug. 27 both seem somewhat delphic.

You say: "The President has waited to have the policy he was to adopt with reference to the * * * results of the war made up for him by the people of the United States," but what policy has he waited for, please?

In the case of the Philippines the complaint of perhaps now a majority of the people of the United States is that, without the consent of Congress, even much less that of the people, in the permanent annexation clauses of his treaty with Spain, the President has already adopted a revolutionary policy that has plunged us into a humiliating war of conquest that is opposed to both our principles and to our interests.

As to the President's speech, it seems to mean in plain English that if at the cost of the lives of many more of our fellow-countrymen he can succeed in crushing the Tagals before Congress meets he intends to use all his political strength in trying to permanently degrade our Nation from its influential position as the most unselfish of the great world powers to that of the second-class land grabber, he has temporarily brought us to; but in his speech he has kept a loophole through which, if the crushing is not complete and too many voters kick, he can quietly drop his disastrous policy.

If he would drop it now by, while explicitly excluding the Tagals we are fighting, proclaiming equal political rights with the Cubans for the rest, he would stop the fighting, spare the lives of our soldiers, and yet probably even improve his chance of re-election!

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.
Morristown, N. J., Aug. 28, 1899.

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I venture to suggest that THE TIMES can get an answer to its inquiry in its first editorial in to-day's issue without appealing either to Mr. Bryan or Mr. Atkinson, and much less to the learned editors of The Evening Post. Is it not possible that education may at times obscure the mind and that really and truly "from the mouths of babes and sucklings" we may hear the truth?

We hear a great deal about the necessity for order in the Philippines, but hear very little about the necessity for peace. In the mind of a child it seems to me, peace would necessarily precede order. Here is a suggestion as to a simple method of settling the Philippine problem:

First—Declare an armistice.

Second—Have a conference with the Filipinos with the representatives of the United States fully prepared to give them anything they want in the way of self-government.

Third—Arrange for a plebiscite to determine what this form of self-government shall be.

Fourth—Send Dewey as our envoy plenipotentiary to the Philippines as one who can reach their sympathies.

G. W. THOMPSON.
No. 482 Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1899.

One Way to Honor Dewey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The parades on land and water in honor of Admiral Dewey will, no doubt, be very grand. But they will be disappointing, for the simple reason that practically nobody will see the Admiral himself. We New Yorkers have beheld so many "pageants" that we don't care a snap for them. Nobody wants to see warships or soldiers—they are too common; but every man, woman, and child in New York would like exceedingly to get just one good look at Dewey. How senseless, therefore, to have him merely review the land parade instead of taking part in it. Let him ride in a carriage at the head of the procession. Then the throngs on the streets can see him. Let there be nobody in the carriage but Dewey. That is the right way to honor a hero.

D. T. D.
New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

Obstructions to Dewey Parade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the line of the Dewey parade, as given in your issue of yesterday, are several street obstructions, which have been apparently overlooked by the city authorities, and which, if experience counts for anything, will not be removed for months yet.

At Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue a large break in the asphalt, filled in roughly with dirt and stones. In front of the Windsor Hotel site another hole and a lot of building material; further down, more building material, and at certain hours of the day a miniature lake right across the street.

At Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, a beautiful corduroy road, covering the hole dug out by the Third Avenue Railroad, which has already been there two months, and from appearances will stay in its present condition all Winter. Is it not possible to have all these places made safe and comfortable for the passage of the procession, and have the roadbed more in harmony with the street decorations proposed?

READER.
New York, Aug. 30 1899.

Dewey Hospital Proposed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with some interest your editorials, &c., on the home-coming of Admiral Dewey, and wonder at the amount of money these very good Americans have set aside for his welcome. There is no possible doubt that he is the hero of the late war with Spain, and his bravery and daring deserve every possible recognition, still it strikes me all this money is wasted on triumphal arches, luncheons, music, and what else these good people contemplate sending out. If that sum were set aside to erect a Dewey memorial hospital or memorial home it certainly would be put to better use than wasting it in a couple of days' parade. Other nations have had similar successes, and the brave heroes were greeted by crowds, who waited to cheer and welcome them, but no money was thrown away on triumphal arcaes and firecrackers.

STEPHEN SMITH.
New York, Aug. 26, 1899.

Russians Not Tea Drinkers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was an article in your columns recently headed, "Slaves of the Tea Habit—Enormous Quantities of the Beverage Consumed by the Russians." We were not a little astonished to read such a statement in a journal holding the position that yours does with the public. Surely it must have escaped the editor's attention. The article states that "tea is consumed by the Russian workingman at the average rate of twenty stakans (or tumblers) per day." The article would lead your readers to believe that the quantity of tea consumed in Russia is enormous, whereas it is considerably smaller per head of population than it is in the United States. The upper classes do drink tea in very large quantities. To the lower classes it is a positively unknown luxury. The consumption of tea in Great Britain amounts to about six pounds per head per annum, in Canada to about four pounds, and in the United States to about one and one-quarter pounds, and in Russia it is less than seven-eighths of a pound. The above statistics speak for themselves and show that the man who wrote the article alluded to knew nothing about what he was writing.

P. C. LARKIN.
Toronto, Canada, Aug. 24, 1899.

The Sanford Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for publishing the truth about the outrage and cruel treatment to my dear wife from the hands of Sanford and Gleason, leaders of the Holy Ghost and Us Society of Shiloh, Me. Mrs. Applebee, my wife, has been in the gospel work for about twenty-five years, and is known by her honest life, kind manner, and sweet spirit.

I have written the Governor of Maine about the outrage, and have not received any reply. I learn that he is sick at Bangor, Me. I have received many letters from New York and Brooklyn, asking me to go ahead with the case as a result of your "special." Maine should stop such outrages in the State.

Rev. E. W. APPLEBEE.
Salem, Mass., Aug. 25, 1899.

NUGGETS.

No Doubt of That.

Yet, Constant Reader, by boiling coffee twenty minutes you are certain to get the good out of it.—Philadelphia Record.

Human Nature.

The first five minutes after an accident, a man is grateful that he escaped with his life; after that, he begins to complain because his coat was torn.—Atchison Globe.

In the Matter of Management.

"It is better to laugh than to cry," said the young girl, brightly.

"Not if you are trying to manage a husband," said the woman.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Old Jealousy.

"How in the world," asked somebody in the group, "will Chicago ever manage to dispose of the 168,000,000 eggs packed in cold storage there?"

"She'll use them in her next census," growled a man from St. Louis.—Chicago Tribune.

Getting Ready.

"What makes you keep talking about pounds, shillings, and pence?" inquired the man who prides himself on his Americanism. "Have you turned Anglomaniac?"

"Not a bit of it. I'm simply figuring up the money I'm going to win from the Shamrock's backers on the coming yacht race."—Washington Star.

THE BOYS WHO WILL NOT RETURN

From The Denver (Col.) News.

From 'round the curve of the one-half world,
Far over the Western main,
With tattered banners of battle furled,
Our boys have come home again;
From out of the wars to the dear old shores
Of the land that they love so well;
And our hearts are full of a gratitude
And gladness we cannot tell;
But our joy is stilled and our eyes grow dim,
As we think of the hearts that yearn
For the boys who were left on the battlefield—
The boys who will not return.

Beneath the clouds and the sun and stars
That gleam in a foreign sky,
They sleep unvexed by the future's wars,
While the tides of time roll by—
A sleep so deep that the dews which weep
On the turf that covers them o'er,
And the winds which over their dwelling sweep
Can never awake them more:
Their race is run and their fights are done,
And the hearts that in sorrow burn
Will long in vain, through their grief and pain,
For the boys who will not return.

They were young and strong and their hearts were light,
As they cheerily marched away.
Perhaps they recked not a fearful night
Would follow so bright a day.
They dreamed of mother and love and home,
They dreamed of new glories won;
But a leaden fate, that was winged by hate,
Sped on and their dreams were done.
Fond hearts, made heavy and sore that day,
Their lesson of grief must learn,
As they think of the boy that is far away,
The boy that will not return.

They gave their all at their country's call,
With the dear flag waving above.
We think with pride of the death they died
That gave them a Nation's love.
The voice was kindly that from afar
Gave the message which bade them cease,
As they anchored out by the soundless bar
Of the warless islands of peace.
But our hearts are full and our eyes grow dim,
As we think of the ones who yearn
For the boys who sleep in their far-off graves—
The boys who will not return

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

American Victims Still Hope to Make Thatcher Pay.

WANT CRIMPING SUPPRESSED

Dr. Ould Sails to Investigate the Malaria Mosquito.

Mark Hanna Expected in London To-day or To-morrow—Congressman Loud to Examine English Post Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Americans connected with the unclaimed money investigations have made no fresh move. They still hope to get their money out of G. W. Thatcher, and are preventing any criminal actions being taken against him. Thatcher has given Deputy Sheriff Facher what purports to be a genuine demand on an attorney in Stuttgart to hand over certain moneys said to be in the attorney's hands. The United States Embassy officials believe all this to be bogus.

Thatcher is still in bed, apparently suffering from poison taken with suicidal intent, but the chances are strong that he is merely shamming, and waiting until more money from dupes reaches him, when he will fly. He has no money, and has been endeavoring to borrow from Americans who are here to get money from him.

***

Mrs. Jones and the man Stephenson, alias Sanders, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., charged with obtaining money by forging the name of the woman's husband, are still locked up. The Magistrate refused bail. Previous to their appearance for examination at Bow Street the authorities allowed them to use some of the money they possessed for purchasing comforts in the way of provisions and clothing. As the prosecution claims that the money is the proceeds of forgery the Magistrate has impounded all their funds, and they are existing on prison fare. The United States Embassy has not yet received full instructions, and the prisoners may again be remanded till extradition papers arrive from America.

***

The Governor of Georgia's notice of a reward, amounting altogether to $1,500, for the capture of Dr. J. G. Hopkins, who in November, 1898, murdered Evans in Thomas County, Ga., is posted all over England. It contains two portraits of the murderer and a minute description of him.

***

The British authorities are still investigating the mystery of the poisoning at the Inns of Court Hotel, whereby one American lost his life and others were made seriously ill. No practical explanation has yet been reached, and it is thought unlikely that the adjourned inquest will clear up the mystery.

***

The Wall Paper Trust has been firmly established. Only five big firms refused to pool profits. A Pawnbrokers' Trust is now being formed.

***

The British Government is urged by the newspapers to approach the United States Government with regard to the crimping said to exist in American ports. They believe that if the English Government moves in the matter the United States authorities will quickly stop the practice.

***

Dr. Fielding Ould of the Liverpool School of Pathology sails to-day for Sierra Leone. He is sent by the Government to assist Dr. Ross in examining into what is believed to be the malaria mosquito. The great gold fields known to exist on the Gold Coast have caused a rush to East Africa, and an appalling proportion of whites have died of fever, hence the energy of the Colonial Office regarding the mosquito.

***

Although the increase announced in America's naval estimates looks small to English eyes, still it is recognized as a step in the right direction.

***

Among the passengers who started for New York to-day were Andrew Carnegie, Jr., F. M. Carnegie, Lawrence Godkin, and Chester S. Lord. The report that Mark Hanna was to sail to-night brought a number of people to Waterloo Station. They were disappointed to find another Hanna. Mark Hanna is expected in London to-morrow or Monday.

***

John Hughes, who married Judge Hilton's eldest daughter, did not know of the Judge's death until his return from the Continent with his wife and son a couple of days ago. He has no intention of returning to the United States at present. He is living a few miles out of London.

***

Americans here who resented William Waldorf Astor's naturalization as a British subject are now greatly amused. C. W. Bonynge, formerly of California, informed The Times that according to an act of Parliament of George IV.'s time no peerage can be conferred on a naturalized alien. There is a general impression that Mr. Astor expects a peerage. He has not been in England since the announcement of his naturalization.

***

Congressman Eugene F. Loud, Chairman of the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives, and Miss Loud reached London from the Continent yesterday. The British postal authorities have given Mr. Loud full facilities to examine the workings of Post Offices. Mr. Loud has studied a number of offices in various Continental countries.

***

Loyd Griscom, the newly appointed Secretary of the American Legation at Constantinople, is in London. He leaves here next week to begin his duties.

***

Among New Yorkers in London are J. A. Garfield, son of the former President; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sargent, Mrs. T. S. Darling and her two daughters, and Thomas C. Purdy, Vice President of the New York Air Brake Company, which is suing the Westinghouse Company for $1,000,000. T. B. F.

GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

To be of Unusual Interest This Year—Permission to View Them Granted to United States Officers.

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BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The army manoeuvres, which will begin to-morrow and will end Sept. 15, will be of more than usual interest and importance. The operations will be conducted on the same ground as and will be largely patterned after the Napoleonic campaign of 1805. Half the troops engaged—the Fifteenth Corps—will approach the opposing force—the Sixteenth Corps—by forced marches through the Black Forest passes. After striking the plains the corps will operate along both sides of the Ems River. The decisive action will probably occur in Würtemberg between Stuttgart and Ludwigsburg.

Big reviews at Carlsruhe, Strasburg and elsewhere will precede the manoeuvres. Emperor William hopes to see some strategic surprises. A noteworthy feature of the manoeuvres will be the presence of a number of distinguished military men from other countries. Both the German and Russian Governments have shown the greatest readiness this year in allowing each other's officers to view the army movements of their respective countries. A number of German officers will be at the Russian manoeuvres, lasting five weeks, and the number of Russians who will attend the German manoeuvres will be larger than ever before. Great courtesy is shown by both sides.

The United States Military Attaché at Berlin also received an invitation to attend the Russian manoeuvres, but he will be unable to go, as he will attend the Austrian manoeuvres this week, being also accredited to the Government of Austria-Hungary. Thence he will go direct to the German manoeuvres. Another act of unusual courtesy is the permission given to Col. Samuel S. Sumner, the Military Attaché of the United States Embassy at London, to participate in the German manoeuvres. This is rather contrary to strict etiquette, as he is accredited to another Government. But Emperor William, remembering the attentions shown by Col. Sumner during the Cuban campaign to Count von Goetzen, the former Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, and other German officers, who accompanied the United States Army during the late war, quickly granted the desired permission. His Majesty also permitted Gen. John McG. Woodbury, sent to study the sanitary system of the German Army in the field, to pursue his studies with the Sixth Army Corps during the manoeuvres in Silesia, this corps being unusually well equipped in regard to sanitary arrangements.

A new feature of the manoeuvres this year will be practical tests of automobiles, of which a number have been specially made for army purposes by an Aix-la-Chapelle firm.

AMERICA'S MENACE TO ENGLAND

Purchase of Cars in Pittsburg for Soudan Railway Causes Comment—To Buy Farm Machinery Here.

Copyright, 1899, The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The menace to insular habits and traditions from the development of American influence here is attracting much attention. The Globe, commenting upon the purchase from Pittsburg of gondola cars for the Soudan Railroad, says:

"No imperative question of time can be urged here, as in the case of Atbara, and it is hoped that a full inquiry will be made as to the facts." Major Gordon, Chief Purchasing Agent of the British War Office, who was interviewed respecting the contracts, said:

"The result of the Atbara Bridge was marvelous, and I have no hesitation in saying we can go to the Americans for a lesson in efficient and speedy construction. It is all moonshine about time proving British construction and material better than American. We know the articles we accept. There is no lack of patriotism about us.

"The Sirdar wants the Soudan Railway thoroughly equipped and working four months from now. There is no parleying with the Americans. They are quick to recognize all possibilities, accept on the nail, and produce on time. These orders would have been kept in England, even at a higher initial cost, but we cannot get the things done, so, perforce, we go elsewhere. At present there are thirty-three Soudan orders placed in England. With the finish of the Khartoum Railway we can say that the Anglo-American union in the Soudan has produced the quickest and best result in engineering known to the army."

In reply to a query as to why the Government had now promised to help the farmers by securing the best American instead of English machinery, an Anglo-Australian writes: "Nobody in Australia would think of using anything but American machinery. It is all American, from the reaper and binder to the lawn mower and garden trowel. Many of the implements are unknown to the English farmer. J. Bull will stick to the old groove."

Another sign of the times is the announcement by one of the largest firms of brewers in the United Kingdom that they are going to make lager beer, which has caused articles to appear bewailing the threatened popularity of the ancient national drink, ale.

PEODDED THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Polish Jew Poked Him in the Ribs and Told Him He Looked Healthy.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Many stories are current about the Prince of Wales's recent visit to Marienbad, where he was most democratic. It is said that a Polish Jew, sitting on a park bench next to the Prince, not knowing his identity, began to question him about what he paid for his rooms, doctors, &c. He ended by digging his Royal Highness in the ribs and telling him he looked too healthy to need the water cure.

RUSSIAN TERRITORY IN CHINA.

Provisional Plan of Administration Decided Upon.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—According to the provisional scheme, the administration of the Kwang-tung territory will be intrusted to the chief who also commands the naval and military forces under the Minister of War. The seat of Government will be Port Arthur.

The exploitation of Port Dalnij is assigned to the Eastern Railway Company.

The judicial procedure will be modeled on that introduced by Alexander II.

RITUALISTS IN ENGLAND.

Lord Halifax Announces that They Will Fight to the End.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Letters from the clergy and others in regard to the question of church ritualism are constantly appearing in the newspapers. Lord Halifax, the most prominent law leader of the Ritualists, has issued a manifesto counseling compliance with the Archbishop's decision, if it is insisted upon by the Diocesan Bishop, and declaring that the Ritualists will fight to the bitter end to secure a repeal of the decision.

As a result of Lord Halifax's letter, Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester, will resign from the English Church Union, of which Lord Halifax is the President.

Holland Would Give Up Islands.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The National-Zeitung says Holland would be glad to relinquish her hold on Curacao and other islands of the coast of Venezuela, but it is feared in Holland that the Monroe Doctrine would be applied, especially as there is bad blood between Holland and Venezuela. The National-Zeitung quotes Dutch papers to show that the experience of Spain has not been lost on Holland, and adds: "Doubtless this makes Holland desire a treaty with Germany."

American Meat in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The Association of Importers of American Meat says in its annual report that out of 300 cases of trichinosis last year nearly every case was traced to German meat inspected in Germany, hence it deems it to be impossible to turn the sanitary into a prohibitory law.

EX-KING MILAN'S ANCESTRY.

He Has Less Royal Blood than Any Other Prince in Europe—An Illustration of the Laws of Heredity.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—"No one is more useful to the cause of the Karageorgevitch than ex-King Milan himself," said Prince Karageorgevitch when interviewed the other day in Geneva on the subject of the present crisis in Servia. There is little doubt that Milan is the worst enemy of the Obrenovitch dynasty, and that the course he is pursuing means the ruin not only of the dynasty, but of Servia as well.

If the laws of heredity be taken into consideration, the career of King Milan is about what was to be expected from his ancestry. The ex-King has about as little royal blood in his veins as any Prince of Europe or Asia. The Bonapartes of the present generation, though generally looked upon as parvenus, are of aristocratic lineage when compared to the Obrenovitch family. One may, by taking a glance back two or three generations, easily find an explanation of the causes which have made Milan what he is.

At the beginning of the present century the Servian people were made up of ignorant peasants, who could neither read nor write, and whose principal wealth, besides their cornfields, consisted of herds of swine in the forests of oaks. The Mussulman soldiers in the country formed a kind of aristocracy, the leading Servians being dealers in hogs. The Christian Servians took advantage of a civil war between their Mussulman masters to rebel against Turkish rule, and in 1805, after a long siege, they became possessed of Belgrade and pillaged the town. The rebel chief, George—nicknamed "Kara" (the Black) by the Turks—was a retired dealer in hogs, who had become a non-commissioned officer in the Austrian Army. It is from him that are descended the Karageorgevitch, whose present representative, mentioned above, is the son-in-law of the Prince of Montenegro, and resides in Geneva.

During the Turko-Russian war of 1806-1812 the Servians continued their struggle for independence, but when peace was concluded between the Sultan and the Czar, in 1812, the Servian rebel forces, under Karageorgevitch, were annihilated by the Turks, who once more established their tyrannical rule. During the next few years the Servians lived under a reign of terror, men, women, and children being butchered, burned at the stake, or impaled. It was then that a local Chief, Miloch Obrenovitch, an enemy of Karageorgevitch, but, like him, a dealer in hogs, took up arms for his county's independence.

When, in 1818, Karageorgevitch returned to Servia he was assassinated by order of Obrenovitch. Two years later, having made his peace with the Sultan, Miloch Obrenovitch was granted the monopoly of the trade in hogs and the title of "Prince of the Servians in the 'pachalik' of Belgrade." Later on, to reward him for his neutrality during the Turko-Greek war, the Sultan made his title of Prince hereditary. From that time on Miloch took up his residence at Kragujevatch and ruled the country as an absolute sovereign, taxing the people according to his will. Whoever was imprudent enough to complain of his tyrannical rule was murdered, and the report was given out that his death was due to Turkish brigands. King Milan is a great-grandson of this Miloch.

In 1839 Miloch was compelled to abdicate in favor of his son Milan, who died when a mere youth, leaving the throne to Michel, a boy of sixteen, his brother. Michel was dethroned in 1842, and replaced on the throne by a son of Karageorge, Alexander Karageorgevitch. He, in turn, was dethroned in 1858 by the Skouptchina, which recalled old Miloch and restored him to the throne. In 1860 Michel succeeded Miloch, but was assassinated in 1868 by the Karageorgevitch following, who thus revenged themselves for the death of their ancestor. As Michel left no children, the Skouptchina appointed as his successor his grandnephew Milan, then a boy of fourteen. The country was then governed by a regency until 1872. This regency made an attempt to introduce a Constitution and manners of government modeled on the Constitutional régimes of Western Europe. Milan attained his majority in 1873, and in 1882 he was recognized as King by the powers, a title which he has since proceeded to drag in the mud.

Such, in brief, is the story of ex-King Milan's ancestry. As for the recent events in his own career, they are two well known to be repeated: his abdication, exile, divorce, and return to Servia having all been discussed at length. What the life of the exiled monarch in Paris has been is also well known. Under the title of Count of Takovo, that being the nom de guerre which he has made so illustrious, the ex-King has for many years been a familiar figure on the Paris boulevards, on the race courses, at Auteuil, Longchamps, and Saint-Ouen, where his noisy quarrels with the bookmakers have become celebrated in the annals of the turf.

It is this man, in whose veins flows the blood of a murderer, and himself educated among low and vicious surroundings, who practically rules Servia to-day. This being the case, it may well be asked what hopes the Servians have for peace and good government so long as Miloch's descendant presides over their destinies.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

PRESIDENT IS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou Are Back at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The President and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, arrived at 1 o'clock after an uneventful night run from Canton, Ohio.

The party was met at the Pennsylvania Station by Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock, Gen. Corbin, and John Addison Porter, the President's secretary.

The President and Mrs. McKinley stepped from the train into the carriage. After a few words to the friends who had come to meet them, the party was driven directly to the Executive Mansion. There was no one at the White House except the house staff, and the arrival of the carriage attracted no crowd.

Mrs. McKinley was apparently somewhat fatigued, and was assisted from the carriage into the house.

FAIR HEIRS ENTER A DENIAL.

Dispute Nettie Craven's Claim that She Was Their Father's Wife.

SAN FANCISCO, Sept. 2.—In the Superior Court of this city Charles L. Fair, Mrs. Theresa A. Oelrichs, and Mrs. Virginia Vanderbilt, children of James G. Fair, have filed answers to the petition of Mrs. Nettie Craven for a family allowance of $5,000 a month as the widow of James G. Fair. The answer of Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt was sworn to by their agent and attorney-in-fact, Hermann Oelrichs, they being absent from the State. The answers deny that Mrs. Craven and Fair were ever married, deny that the annual rent and profits of the estate are $500,000, as she alleges, and deny that she has any claim on the estate.

A demurrer on behalf of Charles L. Fair to the petition of Mrs. Craven to have the decree of distribution of the real estate to the children set aside has also been filed. It states that the time in which a motion to vacate the decree could be made has long since expired.

MOB SHOOTS A YOUNG WOMAN.

She Was Protecting Mormon Elders Whom the Men Had Attacked.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 1.—Six Mormon Elders were conducting a meeting in a schoolhouse at Pine Bluff, Stewart County, Tenn., when the building was stormed by a mob of over one hundred men. Those inside fled as bullets commenced to strike the building.

Elders Hiram Olson and H. C. Petty left the building, with a view to escape. Miss May Harden, a popular young woman of the place, walked between the Elders with a view of checking the work of the mob.

Shots were fired from ambush. The woman was hit and almost instantly killed. Her brothers vowed they would avenge the crime, and secured bloodhounds and placed them on the trail of the assassins.

Burton Vinson, a prominent young farmer and Superintendent of a Sunday school, wrote a confession stating that he had killed the girl, but that it was an accident. The bloodhounds trailed him to his home, and Vinson committed suicide while his family and the officers' posse looked on.

Georgia's Large Watermelon.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The largest watermelon ever raised in the State of Georgia has been received by Stanley Little of Peekskill. It weighed 149½ pounds. The melon was sent by W. R. Manning of Atlanta.

SETS BERLIN TO WONDERING

Defiant Prussian House Will Not Yield on Canal Question.

EVERYONE ASKS "WHAT NOW?"

Carrying Out of Ministerial Threat of Dissolution Would Only Please Socialists.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Had Prussia been England or France, a Ministry would have fallen on Saturday, when the Canal bill was refused for the last time by the Prussian House of Representatives.

The completeness of the Government's defeat can only be appreciated when one remembers that but a few days before the Emperor had expressly declared, with his characteristic, uncompromising fearlessness, that the building of the great Central Canal had been definitely determined on by him, and that his purpose would remain unshaken.

In another speech, delivered at about the same time, he said: "What the Hansa towns needed as a foundation in those old days, namely, a strong and united nation that obeys a single will, we, thanks to the grace of heaven and the deeds of my grandfather, have now built up, and every bit of this power shall be used for the furtherance of this great work. I shall look out for that!"

On the top of all this the House not only rejects the bill by a good majority, but the leader of the most powerful party does not scruple to declare that "his friends have lost confidence in his Majesty's Government." There is not the slightest doubt that a most serious situation has been created by the obstinate opposition of the Conservatives and their allies to the Emperor's will, and there was even a rumor the other day that the whole Prussian Ministry had resigned. This, however, turns out to have been a canard.

Nevertheless, every one is asking anxiously, "What now?" The question of the canal loses interest compared with the importance of this query. Of course, the usual threat of dissolution was flung from the Ministerial bench, and it must be confessed that a new election would please nobody, unless it be the Socialists, just at present, when so many important bills still remain unattended to, particularly the Law bill, the Suffrage bill, and others hardly less imperative.

AMUSED BY THE DREYFUS CASE.

The Dreyfus case continues to amuse the Berlin public. The scene described by Gen. Mercier when he and other high officers waiting trembling at the Elysée for the answer from Berlin to Count Muenster's dispatch, is hugely enjoyed. It is easy to prove from the records of the Reichstag and the newspaper of the beginning of 1894 that there was not the least danger of a quarrel between the empire and the republic.

The Emperor's speech at New Year's and the movements of the German Cabinet Ministers were such as to preclude any such situation. The army, it is evident, is much disgusted at the manner in which the name of Col. von Schwarzkoppen, formerly German Military Attaché in Paris, is being used at Rennes, but there is no being so conservative as the Colonel of a Prussian regiment, and if Schwarzkoppen speaks it will be by command. It must be confessed that it would not greatly surprise people here to hear that Dreyfus had been condemned for the second time.

As for the opera bouffe situation in the French capital, one Berlin paper suggests that a regiment of Prussian guards be transported to Paris and told to "clean things up."

It will be remembered that, soon after the importation of the first American bicycles, a league of German manufacturers was formed, the members of which agreed to advertise in no periodical which accepted advertisements from American makers. In a very short time but one prominent paper, the weekly illustrated Sport im Bild, published in this city by two young Englishmen, continued to hold its columns open to all comers, with the result that, although the Americans backed the publishers comparatively generously with advertisements, they nevertheless lost heavily year by year, until at last they were obliged, in self-defense, to join the boycott or go under.

At the present time no prominent sporting publication in this country, so far as is known to the writer, will accept an advertisement from an American maker.

AMERICAN WHEELS NOT POPULAR.

Perhaps this is not such a drawback for our manufacturers, after all, for the reputation of good Yankee wheels needs no further puffing in this country, and the bad ones ought to disappear from the market anyhow, for they have succeeded in finally spoiling the former steady market. The present cry in Germany is, "American wheels are trash." The unprincipled makers of bad wheels at home are responsible for this, for, trusting to the magnificent reputation enjoyed here by our "bikes," they flooded the German market with cheap wheels.

The German usually buys the cheapest thing he can get, with little regard to its real goodness, and the inevitable result has been that, after having been swindled a few times, the German public, with its characteristic lack of discrimination and logic, exclaims against all Yankee "bikes." A great part of the fault lies with the better class of American makers, for, when the flood of cheap wheels began to set in, they looked on with disdain, expecting to see them taxed here at their true value, instead of which they should have taken steps to warn the public. This is only one of many instances where the American manufacturer has not given himself the trouble to study the characteristics of the people to whom he is intending to sell goods.

Within a few years I have been a witness to several bad failures of excellent articles in this country simply on account of this lack of foresight. Perhaps it is rather conceit on the part of the American. In two cases here in Berlin (one of them had to do with a world-known firm) the patent houses insisted that the Berlin representative should work strictly on the same lines laid down for America, and which had led to a great success there.

The warnings of their agents were of no avail. "What will go here will go there" was the inevitable reply, to discover the fallacy of which cost a good deal of money. The German exporter studies his clients, modifies his wares or selling methods to comply with their idiosyncracies, often even with their prejudices, and is for this reason, among others, steadily pressing back the British in the fight for the markets of the world.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The "International Commercial Congress," to be held next month in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, is attracting more attention in Germany than might have been expected, although, of course, this attention is almost exclusively on the part of the more important manufacturers. With the usual ignorance of Americans, even important manufacturers, concerning our diplomatic and Consular services, the museum requested our Ambassadors and Ministers in certain countries to nominate a number of foreign gentlemen important in commercial life, who should be invited to be the museum's guests during the congress. Of course this request should have been addressed to our Consuls General, and was, in fact, passed over to them by the Ambassadors. Consul General Mason nominated a very distinguished company of German manufacturers, scientists, and officials, and it is satisfactory to know that a comparatively large proportion of them have accepted the invitation.

It is understood that our Consul at Chemnitz, James C. Monaghan, who has made a very careful study of German commercial methods, particularly in regard to the export trade, and is one of the greatest living authorities on this subject, is to receive leave of absence in order to hold a series of lectures in the United States on technical education, trade schools, and foreign commerce in general.

It is a great pity that the Philadelphia Museum has not secured the assistance of Mr. Monaghan during the coming Congress. In any case, the Department of State will have made a very wise move in allowing the Consul to go home to impart to his countrymen some of the important and necessary knowledge that he has gained during his many years in the service. As Mr. Monaghan is a brilliant and captivating speaker, his trip cannot fail to do an immense amount of good. No Chamber of Commerce in America can afford to let the opportunity to hear him speak pass by unseized.

PUNISHMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Some interesting statistics concerning the punishment of Berlin school children have just been published that shed light on the degeneracy of the younger German generation. Ordinary school punishment by the teachers is not referred to, but cases that came before the police courts. In the year 1898 18 per cent. of the children attending the parish schools were punished by fine or imprisonment. As to the causes for condemnation, there were 208 cases of theft, and the register of sins mentions, breaking and entering, assault, swindling, cruelty to animals, forgery, and arson. The fines were all very small, only in one case more than $1.25, while the longest sentence of incarceration was a week.

It will be seen that the youth of Berlin is, to say the least, precocious. It is probable that German children are not as honest as English or American, because they are not placed on their honor to a like extent. The writer has known many a case in which a boy has been charged with lying when the teacher was by no means sure of his ground, the charge in most cases turning out to be false. The boy thus becomes accustomed to regard lying as not so very bad after all, with unfortunate results to his general morals.

Those who are condemned, or choose, to remain in Berlin during the Summer are in no way to be pitied, for there is amusement enough. To be sure, the Royal Opera House is closed, as well as the Royal Theatre, but Kroll's, which is now under the direction of the royal intendant, gives light operas throughout the Summer season, and grand and light opera seasons obtain at both of the Theatre des Westens, one of the prettiest theatres to be seen, and the Goethe Theatre, where fairly good companies regale us with such works as the operas of Lortzing, Mozart, Weber, Verdi, and Bizet, and the favorite operettas, while at least a dozen theatres still keep open their doors, mostly for the performance of lighter pieces. During the daytime the old resident goes about his business, for he had none he would not be in Berlin, while the traveler "does" the sights, and there are many and fine ones here.

BERLIN WEATHER IS PLEASANT.

The temperature is seldom very uncomfortable on the Spree, especially to the resident of our American cities, and is not infrequently so cool in the evening that a light overcoat is a necessity, and this Summer we have even had days when one was much more comfortable with one all day. For those who care for excursions, Berlin offers a great and interesting variety, by steam, tram, bicycle, or boat, while there are bicycle and other races every Sunday afternoon. There is also a golf club, though the members are nearly all absent during the Summer, and tennis galore.

But the true glory of Berlin as a Summer resort is its concert gardens, those of the Zoological Garden, the Picture Exhibition Park, and Kroll's heading the list, which is an interminable one. The first two of these great establishments charge nothing for the concerts themselves, those paying the small sum asked to see the pictures or the animals, as the case may be, having the privilege of dining or supping to the music of two fine military bands, placed a couple of hundred yards distant from each other, that play alternately, one beginning the moment the other leaves off.

Of course it is not good to be too critical, as the worthy bandmasters often have odd ideas of tempo, especially when attempting operatic selections, but as an accompaniment to the discussion of "kalbsbraten" and beer it is inspiring. Not that these are the only things that here accompany "the tocsin of the soul, the dinner bell," for in each garden there is a fine terraced restaurant, where good cheer is served by the best caterers of Berlin, and at prices that do not yield to those of New York in "steepness," especially as the caterers never endeavor, as with us, to help the guest choose his dishes with a view to economy as well as art. In ordering lately for three, for instance, a friend of the writer's ordered compote with the meat. A small plate of stewed fruit was supplied, which afterward figured on the bill as "three portions of compote, at 1 mark, equals 3 marks," or 75 cents! Surely Monico never outdid this—at least my friend, who lives in Upper Fifth Avenue, made bold to say so.

PRETTY LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

From the standpoint of landscape gardening, these gardens of Berlin are very pleasing to the eye, particularly the Zoological Garden, which in this respect, and perhaps in some others, is certainly the most beautiful in the world. In the evening they are rather crowded, although one can usually find a table, especially if one patronizes the wine restaurants above described. They are vastly to be preferred to our roof gardens, one great advantage being that one may leave his seat and wander at will along pretty walks past the cages and houses of the animals, lovely lakes, and wooded hills, all in miniature, of course.

I am very sorry to be obliged to record a sad case of desertion from the Prussian Guards of a most distinguished member of that magnificent corps, an event the more to be deplored as the particular regiment is no other than the Czar Alexander Foot Guards, one of the swellest and most distinguished in the whole army. The individual in question was a pet trained goat, the mascot of the regiment, and had on more than one occasion been the object of the Kaiser's personal attention.

Nevertheless, in spite of the favor in which he stood with his sovereign, Billy foully deserted the colors, and it was discovered yesterday that he had come to an untimely and most romantic end. He was sold by somebody who found him straying to a butcher, who promptly made goat's meat of him. That Billy was truly military in his feelings is proved by the fact that, besides nails, pieces of lead, and other succulent tidbits, several cartridges were found in his stomach. This proves, too, that he acknowledged relationship with the much-maligned mountain goats of Irish extraction that roam over the Alps of Upper Manhattan. E. B.

SAILORS AS CANNIBALS.

Tale of Terrible Suffering at Sea Told by a Survivor of the Crew of the Norwegian Bark Drot.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.—The British steamer Woodruff, Capt. Milbrun, arrived from Hamburg to-day. On Aug. 31, 250 miles south of Charleston, the Woodruff picked up Maurice Anderson and Goodman Thomasen, survivors of the Norwegian bark Drot, wrecked Aug. 15 off the Florida coast. The Drot was bound from Pascagoula to Buenos Ayres.

Anderson is a raving maniac, and his companion is shockingly mutilated from bites of the crazed man. Thomasen says the Captain of the Drot and seven seamen were swept overboard and lost in the recent West Indian hurricane. The mate and seven other men put to sea on a raft made from decking. The raft parted soon after, and the mate and one man were separated from the others.

Of the six men on the other part of the raft, one became crazed from exposure and jumped into the sea. Two others, exhausted from suffering, fell overboard and were lost. Anderson, Thomasen, and a German seaman drew lots as to which should be eaten, as none of them had had a mouthful since they took to the raft. The lot fell on the German. He was killed and the blood was sucked from his veins by the two survivors.

Soon after, Anderson lost his reason and savagely attacked his only companion. Thomasen's breast and face were bitten in several places. Both men are now at the City Hospital, and the Norwegian Consul has taken the case in hand. Thomasen is a native of Stevanger, Norway.

Argentine Republic Wants Bohemians

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Bohemians living in the United States are planning to emigrate to South America. José Faber of Buenos Ayres is in this city on his way to confer with Dr. Martin Garcia Meron, Minister of the Argentine Republic at Washington, relative to the inducements offered to Bohemians to leave this country and take up their abode in the southern parts of the Argentine Republic. Mr. Faber has chosen three Bohemian newspaper men and a priest, who will explore the promised land at the expense of the Argentine Republic. If the reports of this commission are in favor of emigration the Argentine Government, according to the statement of Mr. Faber, will offer each settler 500 acres of land for farming in the State of Chubut for a small consideration.

Laymen Will Conduct Yale Services.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 2.—A radical departure at Yale University in the method and manner of conducting the daily chapel exercises will be instituted with the beginning of the new college year. Heretofore, inasmuch as the President has in every instance been a clergyman, he has either all the time or at intervals conducted the chapel exercises. President Arthur T. Hadley, however, is not a clergyman. He will not conduct the chapel exercises, but the plan is to have the non-clerical members of the Faculty in turn conduct the exercises.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A NEW FRANCO-RUSSIAN PROJECT.—Quite recently inspired notes appeared in the Paris and St. Petersburg papers which have revealed the aim of the mission of M. Delcassé to St. Petersburg. At the conferences in which the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was engaged with M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, the subject discussed was the scheme which the Czar's Government has in hand for the construction of some important railway lines in Russia's Asiatic possessions. Underlying this scheme, which, on the outside, is simply an essential for the commercial development of the Czar's extensive dominions, there are said to be some important strategical considerations. The conference of the two Ministers was finally joined by Count Muravieff. The three statesmen then together examined the details of the scheme, the carrying out of which will be made possible through French capital. Immediately after the revelation concerning M. Delcassé's mission was made, St. Petersburg and Paris papers showed renewed activity in representing the Franco-Russian alliance in the best possible light. It is generally understood, however, in diplomatic circles in Paris that Russia's Financial Minister only appealed to the French Government when it became a matter of impossibility to secure the desired funds in London. In the meantime, the present weak state of the international money market in London and Paris is causing uneasiness in the Russian capital, and it is admitted in financial circles that the realization of the new railway project must be delayed until the market strengthens. The existence of this Franco-Russian scheme also explains to financiers in Berlin and London why such strenuous opposition is offered in the capitals of the dual alliance to everything tending to bear the market.

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A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE IN ROMAN HIGH LIFE.—Ten days ago a daughter of Prince Ruspoli was quietly married to Count Alexandre Martini, a son of Ferdinand Martini, present Governor of Italy's African colony of Erythrea. The wedding took place in Rome. The bride, for the last two or three seasons, has been considered the prettiest girl of the Roman aristocracy, and among her admirers have been many foreigners of wealth. She is said to have received countless proposals of marriage, but she refused them all, much to the surprise of her family. According to La Tribona di Roma, when she reached recently her twenty-first birthday, she said to her father: "I am now of age, and I intend to marry whom I like. I love young Martini, and I will marry him and no one else, whether you consent or not." It is said that Prince Ruspoli received a shock from which he will not easily recover. He belongs to the Vatican Party, while young Martini belongs to the Quirinal Party. Moreover, although Martini seems to have a brilliant political career before him, he is the reverse of wealthy, while Prince Ruspoli himself lost most of his wealth in the Bank of Rome affair a few years ago. In order to prevent a scandal, the father reluctantly gave his consent, and the wedding was as quiet as it could possibly be. It was almost overlooked by foreign correspondents in Rome. Gov. Martini was present at the ceremony, and the bridegroom's best men were all members of the Quirinal aristocracy. Count Alexander Martini and his bride are passing their honeymoon in Sorrento.

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KURDISH RAIDS IN THE CAUCASUS.—The report circulated about a month ago that Russia was moving large bodies of troops in the direction of the Caucausian frontier lacked explanation for a time, at European foreign offices. The Odesski Listok of Odessa issued a fortnight ago contained an explanation of the movement. In the month of July several incursions of Kurds from Turkish Caucasian territory into Russia took place. The Russian Ambassador in Constantinople immediately made representations to the Turkish authorities on this subject. The Porte took no action, however. A few weeks ago an armed band of 800 Kurds crossed the Russian frontier and devastated some villages in the districts of Kars and Erivan. Later on the Russian Province of Elizabetpol was entered by a band of well-armed Kurds crossing the river Aras; many murders and robberies were committed. The fact that Russia has attempted to keep the invasions of the Kurds secret, as well as the movement of troops, is deemed very significant in diplomatic circles abroad. It is pointed out that the great danger arising from these border incursions is that they have afforded Russia the necessary pretext for sending troops into the adjoining territories bordering on the Caucasian frontiers. Persons acquainted with Russia's Asiatic policy well understand what good use she has already made in the past of these pretexts for the purpose of furthering her imperialistic designs.

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A SHORTER ROUTE BETWEEN THE CAPITALS OF ROUMANIA AND BULGARIA.—An elaborate ferry service is in course of construction across the Danube, which, when completed, will be the means of greatly shortening the route between the capitals of Roumania and Bulgaria. The work has been undertaken by both Governments, which will equally share the expenses. A fortnight ago the new Bulgarian line from Sofia to Samovitch was officially opened for traffic. Samovitch is on the Bulgarian side of the Danube, and opposite is the Roumanian town of Turnu Magurell, which is connected by rail with Bucharest. By means of the ferry and the new railway the journey from Bucharest to Sofia will be reduced from forty-one hours to sixteen hours. The new route, besides being of great advantage to passenger traffic will also be of great commercial value to Roumania, whose petroleum wells in Dambovitza, Prahova, and Buzeo, are being developed by an international company recently founded in Holland. It is also said that when the new line is in full operation for freight service it will be of immense advantage to British coal merchants who heretofore have been obliged to compete with the Westphalian lines in supplying the interior of Roumania. The German coal has not given satisfaction, however, and it is expected that lower freight rates will now invite the entrance of the English article. Another competitor, however, will be the mines of Upper Silesia, which will also take advantage of the cheaper rates. According to Austrian Consular reports the supply drawn from various parts of Roumania is gradually ousting coal imported from other countries, but it is also a fact that the consumption of this article of fuel in the monarchy is steadily increasing.

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RACIAL DISORDERS IN BOHEMIA.—The Vienna correspondents of Paris papers report serious disorders between the Germans and Czechs in Bohemia which are daily on the increase. Especially is this true in Gradlitz, the chief seat of the lace and musical instrument industries. Here the Radicals and Socialists have united upon a common platform, and, taking up the cry recently raised by the Socialists in Vienna, parade the streets shouting, "Down with the Government! Away with the sugar tax!" At Asch, a manufacturing town in West Bohemia, where military bands have been ordered not to beat the usual tattoo, on the evening before the Emperor's birthday thousands of demonstrators paraded the streets. The central figure in the procession was a man wearing an enormous sugar-loaf hat. All the houses that were illuminated in honor of the Emperor's anniversary were obliged to extinguish their lights. The mob attacked the Custom House, the barracks, and the police quarters, and finally made a demonstration before the Catholic Association buildings, crying "Down with Clericalism!" "Out with Rome!" "Give us back our Constitutional rights!" It is said in Vienna that the gendarmes seemed helpless in the face of such widespread disturbances, and it is the belief that unless troops are ordered to take drastic measures the demonstrations will soon develop into a formidable insurrection. Throughout Austria the Radicals and Socialists are now practically united in demanding their Constitutional rights, complete equality for the Jews, and the annulment of the sugar tax.

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A NEW REGULATION CONCERNING RUSSIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—An official note has been published in St. Petersburg changing the rate of Russian weights and measures. The Russian pound is fixed as the standard of weight and declared to be equal to 409.512 gr

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

It was at a Summer boarding-house where the same people return year after year and the new people who come to stay only a few days linger week after week. The house is very attractive, and among all other attractions one thing that always interests the Summer boarder when she is a woman is the china. The most delicate of French china dishes for fruit in the morning and at noon and for cake at night delight the housewife's eye, and when the black coffee comes in after dinner she can hardly repress an exclamation and surreptitiously turns her cup upside down, after the manner of the lover of pretty china, as soon as she has emptied it, to see the mark. That so much pretty china is used on a table where in the haste of caring for many people it might be broken is the result of an unusual event in the life of the owner.

"How does it happen," queried one inquisitive woman of the boarding-house mistress, "that you are willing to risk your pretty china on the table at a season when there are so many guests and so much haste in preparing for them?"

"Thereby hangs a tale," replied the mistress. "There is a reason for it. You see at one time I was very ill and was not expected to live. It was at one of the critical points of my illness, when I was too weak to notice much, but not wholly unconscious of what was passing around me, as people thought, that my women relatives gathered around my bed discussing my approaching end and what would happen after my death, and, among other things, who would have my pretty china. They distributed it among themselves part and parcel. It seems that even people on the verge of the grave are not free from human spirit. Perhaps it was that conversation that saved me. At any rate I lived to get up, and now I am getting the good out of my china myself. If a pretty piece is broken I at least have the satisfaction of knowing that that is one cup or one plate that will not go to my grasping relatives."

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Women are always wondering how they can make money, and there is a good opportunity going to waste on Staten Island, and in a good health-giving employment. All along the shore for long distances is a great quantity of driftwood. Any one who knows about driftwood knows that there is nothing so delightful for open fires. It sends out wonderful blue and green flames, and with a little imagination wonderful pictures of the sea can be found in them. There is a woman in one of the fashionable Massachusetts seaport towns who keeps an antique store and sells, among other things, bundles of wood in packages of the size that ordinary wood is sold at the groceries in New York. This is driftwood. It may have a place in an antique shop because it is really something of an antique as wood goes, or because, and this may be more properly considered the reason, it will bring a high price, which is one of the strong points of all shops where there is anything that claims to be old.

All that remains for the New York woman is to gather the driftwood on the Staten Island beaches and put it up in packages for New York trade, and if her fortune is not made, she will at least experience an increase of pocket money. The one thing necessary is to give the business a start with some éclat. People have to be made to realize how much they want a thing. If women can send pine cones from the North and South for New York fires, there is no reason why driftwood should not find a sale when it comes from nearer home.

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The one thing a woman usually wishes to do when she goes away from home in the Summer is to gain flesh and plumpness enough for pretty arms and neck. Here is a good receipt that a woman who was down on Cape Cod this Summer learned from a man. The man, however, had no idea of teaching such a lesson. He was a big fellow from the city whose flesh was piling up to such an extent that it was becoming annoying, and he had made up his mind that during his two weeks' vacation he would reduce in weight, even though it took heroic methods. It is strange, but heroic measures appeal to people stronger than quiet, common-sense methods of life.

The heavy man began his treatment as soon as he reached the cape. He was up early in the morning, donned his bathing suit, and took a long run on the beach, until he was dripping with perspiration. Then he plunged into the surf, came out, took a rub down, and went to breakfast. In the afternoon this same programme was repeated.

"Talk about training," said the stout man shortly after the beginning of his new regime, "there is nothing like it. I don't know what people are talking about when they say that a man who tries to get himself down to athletic weight has a hard time. I feel in fighting trim all the time; never felt better in my life, or enjoyed life more. I never had a better appetite." That was what the other guests thought as they saw huge pieces of cornbread, glasses of milk, eggs, fish, and fruit eaten with a hearty relish.

"I am not going to be weighed again," said the stout man, "until I am ready to go home, and then I will see the number of pounds I have lost altogether. It's going to be something startling. You are all invited to be present at the great occasion," he added, including all the guests with a wave of the hand.

The stout man was a general favorite. When he took his farewell weigh he donned just the same traveling clothes that he had worn when he entered the place.

There was real curiosity among those around, and they gathered about the scales.

"Now," he said, as he stepped on the scales triumphantly, "you all know what I did weigh and now you can see what perseverance will do in two weeks."

"Now you will see that—I—move—the weight only—" there was a little pause then, for the weight was going out further and further. "Why! I say," went on the stout man. "What in thunder is the matter with these scales?"

Then he stood erect, with a blank look on his face, while every one crowded around to find that by "heroic methods" he had gained just fifteen pounds in the two weeks. If it is not too heroic treatment for the thin woman, she might undertake the same treatment to add to her avoirdupois.

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Summer resort stories are abundant at this season of the year. This is one at a well-known New Jersey place. The occurrence related happened early in the season. It was at a very pleasant house, the proprietor of which, a woman, was on very good terms with her guests. One day she received a letter from a woman saying that she was coming over to spend the night with the idea of making a prolonged stay if the place suited her. The proprietress went to the young people of the house and took them into her confidence.

"Now," she said, after she had explained matters, "I want you all to have a very jolly time to-night, so that our visitor will consider this a lively house and conclude to stay with us."

The young people agreed and made preparations for a gay evening. The woman came as arranged, and never had the young people had such a delightful time. They sang and danced and talked and laughed, and it was an hour or two later than usual when they went to their rooms for the night. Everything had been carried out as planned, but alas! it seems the wrong methods had been tried on the possible long-time guest.

"I am afraid I shall not be able to stay with you," she told the mistress the next morning, with a tired air. "I like everything about the house, but it was so noisy last night that I could not sleep and I am afraid it is not quiet enough for me."

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There is little wonder that people are so often accused of plagiarism. It looks occasionally to people who try to follow out original lines of their own as if there was not a new idea in the world. One girl thought the other day that she had a brand-new idea. She chuckled to herself to think how clever she was in thinking of it and only wondered that no one had ever thought of it before. The only doubt about it, she thought, was its practicability.

The girl has for some time been engaged in photography, with unpleasant results to her hands and nails. It was impossible to dabble in developing and toning fluids, she discovered, and not find herself with lead-tinted nails. It was unpleasant and she decided to find something to do away with the trouble.

"They advise rubber gloves for dish-washing," she said to herself, "and I wonder why not for photography." She was delighted with the thought. How stupid that no one had ever thought of it before! She could almost have patted herself on the back and exclaimed, "What a good girl am I!"

She tried the ordinary dishwashing glove and found it too clumsily made, but learned that there was a glove as thin and more flexible than silk, a regular surgeon's glove. She purchased a pair and started home with her treasure, very much elated. As soon as she reached the house she opened the package and read what the printed paper which accompanied the gloves had to say. It told the various uses to which the gloves might be put—"To beautify the hands; for the use of surgeons and nurses, and nothing better for use in photography"—there she stopped reading. The gloves would be just as satisfactory, but half her pleasure in them was gone. She had made no discovery, as her idea had been commonplace for years.

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The Chicago Woman's Athletic Club is built and conducted on lines more nearly masculine than any other woman's club yet organized. There are still people, however, who are afraid that the feminine squabble will find its way even into these surroundings of masculine comfort. Some one asked a friend, a Chicago woman, the other day if she was a member of the club.

"No," she answered; "I am a little afraid of it. There are so often squabbles in women's organizations that I am going to wait a while to see if everything goes smoothly in this before I get into it."

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A little girl has this Summer become acquainted with a name which was quite new to her, and which from her point of view was most peculiar. It was the diminutive of the name of a German girl friend, "Sophie."

To the little girl this suggested nothing but that piece of household furniture known as "sofa." However, she became accustomed to the name despite its association. Her mamma discovered this one day after her little daughter had been playing with her new acquaintance.

"What have you been doing?" mamma asked when the little girl came into the house.

"Oh, I have playing with Loungy," she answered, nonchalantly.

"With whom?" queried mamma, in surprise.

"Why, with Loungy. You know, mamma, the little German girl."

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"I can't understand why it is," said the woman who is fond of bathing, but is afraid of the effects of salt water in her ears, "that when I put cotton in my ears there seems to be more water in them than when I leave it out. I use the very best and finest absorbent cotton, too, and—"

"Absorbent cotton?" exclaimed her husband. "I don't wonder you have trouble. Next time try cotton of not such good quality and you will not find so much water absorbed by it. The ordinary cotton has more oil in it and resists the water, which the absorbent cotton is not expected to do."

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A New York woman is making a scrap-book which she says is becoming very interesting. It is made of newspaper clippings which more or less interest herself. A friend of the woman is a paragrapher, and any one who knows anything of such writing knows that a large proportion of the paragraphs are biographical. The woman who is making the scrapbook has cut out all of these paragraphs written about people she knows, as well as those about herself and the writer, and altogether the book forms a pretty good contemporaneous history of her immediate circle of acquaintances.

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The amount of sea bathing that is done in Summer may have excellent hygienic results aside from the tonic effects of the salt water. A New York doctor says that it is surprising the number of people who do not bathe frequently enough, people whom he considers absolutely not clean.

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A servant in a house where there are several children with whom she is a great favorite made a purchase recently with which she expected to take a great deal of comfort. It was a small teapot, large enough to hold a single cup of tea, and in which she proposed to make a cup of tea for herself the first thing in the morning to sustain her until after the family breakfast. But she has not had the tea in that teapot yet. Being a real teapot, and yet being small, the little girl of the family fell in love with it at first sight. Never had she seen such a tiny teapot before. As she was particularly fond of the maid, who has been in the family since she was born, she considered that, as the teapot belonged to "Nellie," it was doubly dear to her. She cuddles it up in her arms from morning to night and it is never far from her. She takes great care of it, and her constant reassuring cry is: "I won't break your teapot, Nellie, and I won't let any one else break it, either." And Nellie herself takes as much pleasure in the teapot, despite its present use, as if she made her morning cup of tea in it.

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The 22-carat wedding ring is still in use, though it is more often that people from out of town possess it than New Yorkers. It is not a durable ring. The sentiment of the fine metal is pleasant, however. It is surprising how many people come to New York in Summer to be married. One of these couples was in one of the largest New York jeweler's the other day asking for the 22-carat ring, which was not in stock.

"We can have it for you by to-morrow," said the clerk.

"No," answered the man; "that will be too late." There was to be a wedding that day.

***

Appendicitis has become a sufficiently prevalent disease for physicians to make its treatment a specialty. A woman physician who had a little cottage at a seaside resort this Summer was one of these specialists, and she also attends to the minor ills to which civilized flesh is heir. In the upper windows of her cottage she had the sign, "Appendicitis a Specialty," as if it were a Summer or seaside dis-

ease, while below on the door her professional card reads:

DR. MARY ANN BLANK,
CHIROPODIST.

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Of the different things which are prepared for the convenience of ladies and gentlemen one that appears unique to visitors is announced in the windows of a shabby little building near the wharf at Nantucket: "Ladies' and Gents' Oil Clothing to Let." Oil clothing is a necessity for some fishing parties.

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In the way of signs an interesting one appeared on the front of a cottage occupied by a family of Western people who spend the Summer in the East. The house is overrun with young people, and they are always welcome. But as late hours are not conducive to that restfulness which people expect to obtain in Summer, the following sign, written in lead pencil on white paper, is posted on the wide front veranda:

This House Closed at 10:30 P. M.
By Order of Board of Health.

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"I cannot believe in clubs for women who have families to care for," said a woman on a hotel piazza this Summer. "I know in my own case when I belonged to a club my little girl was neglected, though I did not realize it at the time. It was a weekly club, whose meetings I always attended, and I did not think much about it until one day my little daughter exclaimed, with a lonesome note in her voice:

"It seems to me you are never in the house when I come home from school now, mamma.'

"I gave up my club then and there, and have not belonged to one since where I would have to neglect my home. I like to be ready always to go out in the evening when my husband wishes me, and when I go with him I always see my little daughter safely in bed before I leave her.

"It is not alone my own experience which has made me afraid of devoting too much time to clubs. I know what is happening in the family of a club woman in a place which I visited this Summer. This woman has no servant, and when she is away from home, as she is obliged to be frequently at her clubs, she sends her little daughter to the house of a neighbor to stay with their little girl. The two, being left to themselves, have made bad acquaintances with most unfortunate results, and there is every chance that two sweet little girls, naturally refined, will be ruined, and at least one of them might have been saved if her mother had staid home to look after her."

THE SUMMER GIRL'S SOLILOQUY.

To stay or not to stay! That's the question!
Whether 'tis better to stay here by the seaside,
Inserted in a room that's five by seven,
And dress upon a bed that folds in daytime,
Or boldly pack right up and go home straightway
To face the whispers of the Smiths and Joneses,
Who could not get away to spend the Summer,
Yet have young men, ten deep, to call upon them,
Go home! And, going home, to end the heartache,
The dreary wanting for the man who comes not,
The weary dances with all girls for partners,
The walks and drives with not a soul to flirt with,
The far horizon with no male thing on it—
'Tis consummation devoutly to be wished.
And yet,
To go back humbled in the season's middle,
No scalps upon my belt, and at each turning
To meet on placard and in business window
The same old legend that now mocks my anguish,
"Men wanted!" Ah, how wildly are they sought!
Some maddened girls where I am flirt with waiters
Or smile at lifeguards, so sore are they driven.
The only female creatures at the seaside
Who are content and happy are the mermaids,
For they flirt with life buoys. Al., the anguish!
And when a man—a real young man—doth happen,
The skirmish line surrounds him at the station,
And he is captured e'er hotel he reaches.
Then, if 'tis not one's turn on picket duty,
One's left until the next remote chance cometh.
This 16 to 1 life hath no charms for maidens;
To share a man with fifteen others, mark you,
Hath naught of fun. This fairy tale they tell you
Of Summer girls and conquests is deluding;
And with but scant recruiting to our standard,
Come these new calls for troops to fight insurgents,
While we girls must be glad and patriotic!
The Summer season fast becomes a nightmare
Of Marianas in their moated granges,
Who wail when 'bus or train arrives, "He comes not!"
And so to stay or not to stay! That is the question!
The wide, the unbounded girly prospect lies before us,
But never do male shadows rest upon it!
—JOSH WINK in The Baltimore American.

WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND WHEELS.

Expensive Bicycle for Husband and Cheap One for Wife.

"Do children wheel?" repeated the wheelman who knows the bicycle from A to Z and backward, replying to a question. "They never wheeled so much, and there is a constant demand for children's bicycles. In fact, their sale gives the backbone to the bicycle trade. There is a great demand for children's wheels all through the warm weather and into the Winter, and at Christmas there is an increased call for them.

"Wheels are made for children of all ages, from five years old, when they take a little wheel of twenty inches, to a twenty-two-inch wheel for the little fellow of seven, twenty-four-inch for children from eight to nine, twenty-six-inch for children older than that, and then comes the small wheel for the adult. Those are the regular sizes, and smaller than that they are made to order. One of the smallest wheels made was for a little chap of a year and ten months. His father is an enthusiastic wheelman, and a wheel costing $35 has just been made for the baby. It was a twelve-inch wheel, perfect in every way and nickel-plated.

"Of course, more of the children's wheels are sold for boys than for girls. It is also a fact that expensive wheels are sold to men, while the cheaper wheels are sold to women. There is something rather interesting about this that the man who sells wheels cannot fail to notice.

"If it happens, as it very frequently does, that a man and his wife come in together to buy wheels, the man looks over all the best wheels in selecting his mount, and invariably gets a high-priced one. Then comes the wife's turn to get a wheel. As the husband gets a high-priced wheel, so the wife gets a cheap one.

"'Now, dear,' the husband will say, 'I don't suppose you will ride very much anyway. You are not very strong, and it will be little more than a fad for a time with you, and I think that one of these twenty-five-dollar wheels will do just as well as the more expensive ones.'

"So the husband gets one of the best wheels and the wife one of the cheapest. This occurs again and again.

"One interesting thing that happened with me was when I had charge of a large bicycle school out of town and was also handling a certain high-grade wheel. That was earlier in the history of the bicycle, and we taught a great many prominent people, multi-millionaires, literary men whose names are known the world over, and many others whose names are more or less known. One man and his wife from up New York State were taking lessons. The wife had to leave home for a few days, but before she left she took me aside to speak to me about a wheel for her husband.

"'Now,' she said, 'I want you to persuade him to get one of your high-priced wheels. He ought to have the best wheel there is to be found, and you do your best to persuade him to buy that kind, won't you?'

"I promised, and when she returned in a few days she found that her husband had bought a wheel, and one of the best ones. The wife having learned to ride, it came her turn to get a wheel, and her husband came to me to talk over the proposed purchase.

"Now," he said 'I don't believe my wife will ever ride very much. She is delicate and sickly, you know. She thinks she wants to ride now, but it won't last long, and there is no use buying a costly wheel for her. Haven't you some second-hand machine around here that you can sell for about $15 or $20?'

"I had, and the wife got a second-hand wheel and the man the most expensive on the market."

A BIT O' STRING.

There ain't a single blessed chair
Nor washstan' knob nor door
But has got a bit o' string, Sir,
A hangin' to it, shore.
You may cast your eagle peepers
All roun' 'pon everything,
An' you'll never fail to find it—
A ragged bit o' string!

He ain't much bigger'n a baby,
The boy as ties 'em there,
He's playin' horses now, Sir,
With a bit o' string an' a chair.
You can't untie a bundle,
But he's roun', that busy mite,
Complainin' that he "needs a string,"
To fly his little kite.

It's a pesky lot o' work to go
Untyin' after him.
His mammy says she never can
"Keep things a lookin' trim."
Beats all 'at ever I did see,
He's jes' so pesky smart,
I've even found them strings o' his
A hangin' to my heart!
—MATTIE HOLLAND SWANN in Detroit Free Press.

TRIALS OF A WOMAN TRAVELER.

"Yes, I am a business woman," said the girl, with a sigh, "but it doesn't seem to make me any more successful as a traveler. My father says it is bred in the bone for a woman to be late in getting to trains and to make herself the most work possible, to worry in a way that would break a man down, and yet always get in at the finish as a man never could in the wide world. I don't know. It may be so. I know that I don't very often lose a train, and if I do, it always happens that there is a better one for me to take and I reach my destination ahead of time.

"'What can make more trouble in traveling than one woman?' my father asks. He answers his own question—'two women.' Well, we were two.

"But it did seem that we had more than our share of tribulations. I am beginning to think I am a first-class conversationalist; people seem to enjoy my traveling stories so much. Our first trials were caused by having too much time. Alice and I started away from New York by boat, and after a night on the water one almost always has to get up so abominably early the next morning—half past 4 or 5 or something like that. The train Sunday morning did not go until after 7 o'clock. That gave an abundance of time, but we were up in good season, got our baggage into shape and I went down stairs to order breakfast while Alice put the last touches to her toilet. That gave us a light meal, and we felt that we had ample time before the train came in to the wharf. We walked leisurely up to our stateroom after breakfast, unlocked the door, and went in. But we were hardly in before we heard something startling—the conductor of the train, which had come in while we were down stairs, was calling out for the last time:

"'All aboard for New Bedford!'

"Did we fly out of that stateroom? Well, I think we did. If it had not been an outside room and on the wharf side of the boat no one knows when we should have considered it time to leave, and we should not have made our connections and would have been compelled to stay somewhere over night.

"This is a list of the few things I had in the way of hand baggage: One very large and heavy alligator skin bag, one shawl-strap bundle containing fur cape and jacket, one bundle of umbrellas, and a camera, carried in hopes of taking pictures en route. Alice was not so much loaded down.

"There were porters, fortunately. One took my bundles, and we tore down stairs. The Captain, who was in no hurry, punched our tickets very leisurely. When I reached the train it was moving.

"'Jump on!' cried the conductor.

"'Can Alice get on?' I cried.

"'Yes,' he answered, and with the help of the brakeman pulled me on. The porter with my luggage jumped on after me and Alice after him. The train was beginning to move at a pretty good speed.

"Of course we did not leave anything that time, not even accidents, found seats, and everything went well.

"'If only I hadn't stumbled,' said Alice, mournfully. 'I suppose every one was watching us, and I just hate to look so clumsy getting on a train, even if it is moving.'

"Our next experience was not so fortunate. We had to get up at 4:30 in the morning to make connections. It does seem as if railroad schedules were just arranged to annoy people, sometimes.

"Alice had a big trunk, and she had packed it the day before, but my little one I left until morning, I was so sleepy. I jumped up as if I had been shot when we were called. I had used my will power when I went to bed, gone straight to sleep, and felt in trim, even for packing a trunk. For once in my life I omitted a morning bath and compromised with a dry rub. Alice took her regular bath. We two girls have our opinion of people who do not take a cold sponge in the morning.

"I made good time, but an hour and a half isn't sufficient to get up, dress for traveling, pack a trunk and hand luggage. It was not enough for me, though, to tell the truth, I don't believe that they called us at half past four, as they said they would. We were in too much of a hurry to look at our watches. Our landlady had come up to our room, and so had the porter. The trunks were gone and Alice was ready. I was not, and it was train time.

"'You'll never get that train in the world,' said Mrs. Smith, gazing around the room, which looked as if it had been struck by a cyclone.

"'Oh, I must,' I groaned, and then I made an awful discovery. 'And I can't pay you, either. I took out my money last night, and I must have dropped it on the floor. Will you trust me?' That was in pleading tones. I'd got to make that visit, money or no money.

"'Good-bye,' called Alice, going out with her baggage and two bananas in her hand. 'If I don't see you again to-day, we will meet on the boat Sunday.'

"I didn't even hear her. I was so busy.

"My hair, which I braid down my back over night, had tucked with an appearance of neatness under that sailor hat; my shoes were unbuttoned, and some of my things I had forgotten to put in my bag, so I tucked them in the jacket on my arm. There were a silver hairbrush, a paper of pins, a half dozen collars, some loose pins that I wanted from the cushion, and if there was anything else I have forgotten.

"That porter has a place in my everlasting maledictions. Not a step did he move to help me reach the train with that luggage. It was only a short distance, too short to have thought of riding, but a terrible distance with my bag, camera, umbrella, and jacket full of left-overs. Perhaps he thought there was no call to be civil to a moneyless individual.

"We had some friends—bless 'em—a man and his wife, who even at that early hour had come to see us off. I dropped a collar on my way stopped to pick it up and dropped a bundle of six. By that time I had reached the walk leading to the station, and relief was at hand. When I dropped a paper of pins next there was a good friend to pick it up, and when my silver hairbrush went I dropped that. The train hadn't started, and there were a few minutes before it left.

"Alice had been relating my misfortunes standing on the car step with my silver hairbrush in her hands.

"'Open your trunk,' they all called out as I came up, panting, 'and see if you didn't pack your money.'

"I got the keys from my bag. Small places and primitive ways are blessings sometimes. I could step over into the baggage car and open my trunk with no trouble.

"The one thing my business education has given me is a bad memory, and where the waist was in which I might have pinned my money if I had not lost it I had not the slightest idea. But it seems I had taken some money from an envelope the night before, and then pinned it again into the waist, and with my fool's luck it had been packed on top.

"I took out the money, sent my board money back to the house, and started off with a clear conscience. That was the beginning of the end of that experience. We reached the boat safely. I completed my toilet, and things looked sunshiny again.

"Our next experience of taking trains was all right, but we had an awful fear that it might not be, and that was nearly as bad. We had three or four hours to wait between boat and train time. We spent after dinner trolley riding, a very good way of studying geography, Alice always says. We calculated well in making connections and consulted various conductors and other people, who always assured us that we had plenty of time and would make our train. We did, and had about five minutes after we had gathered up our traps and taken our seats. That was making close connections again, and we had run from the trolley. If we had missed that train we would have been obliged to spend the night in a strange city."

COLORING "COON" SONGS

A Young Woman Up Town Finds It Profitable Employment.

WORK ON LANTERN SLIDES

Miss Florence Pauline Cory Does This as Well as Art and Educational Work—Paints and Methods a Secret.

There is a little lady up-town in New York who is working her way to fame and fortune by illustrating "coon" songs. It may not be what is known as high art, but it requires a large amount of skill to do it satisfactorily. It is a business in which there is not much competition, and it is profitable.

Miss Florence Pauline Cory is the young woman's name, and her business, when called by its true name, is coloring lantern slides. It is a very good business, but not one which can be recommended to all women anxious to make money, for the reason that it requires skill to do the work and a knowledge of chemistry to mix colors and prepare the paints, and it is next to impossible to find any one who will teach either.

Lantern-slide coloring is a business that is enveloped in mystery, and the fortunate people who know it, and particularly that most important part of it, where and how to get the proper colors, will not divulge their knowledge. It is too good a secret to lose. It was quite by good fortune that Miss Cory learned the business.

She had been an art student, and knew her colors from the ordinary standpoint, and knew how to paint as well as draw. A few years ago an expert colorist in New York found he had more work than he could manage, and decided to take apprentices. He took four young women art students, among them Miss Cory, and taught them all the requirements of the work, so that they were able to execute the finest orders that came to him.

One of the first things to learn is the management of the colors and always their effect by gaslight. Some people recommend the work of coloring slides by artificial light until a knowledge of the colors is gained; but it is easier to learn from another's experience, for the coloring is difficult enough at best and needs the daylight for comfort in working. It was in that way that the four apprentices learned their management of colors, as well as all the other requirements of the trade, except a knowledge of what the colors were and how to obtain them.

Then the expert colorist moved to another city, after having married one of the apprentices, and the others were in a predicament. The art stores did not keep the paints, and the lantern-slide stores would not sell anything but the oil paints for English slides, made by wet-plate photography. They required different colors from those used on the American dry plates. The English slides are said not to be as satisfactory as those made from dry-plate negatives, because in putting on the oil colors the mark of the brush is seen and shows when the picture is thrown upon the curtain. But Miss Cory had good luck, learned where other colors might be obtained, and this Spring went into business for herself.

The paint-daubed long apron is about the only part of the slide-colorist's outfit which resembles that of an artist. The easel is a small oblong square, like a retouching easel, with a piece of clear glass inserted in it above a ledge upon which rests the slide to be colored. Sometimes a black frame is put around the glass in the easel, leaving only space for the slide, while a framework attached above supports a black cloth over the head of the worker to further concentrate the light. The easel rests upon a table directly in front of a window.

The holder for the fresh slides is like that used by the photographer to hold plates while they are drying. There is also a box in which to keep them from contact with each other and from the dust. The work requires great care and must be delicately done, as a mistake in coloring can only be remedied by removing it all, and that is a delay, to say nothing of the danger of injuring the film. Moonlight effects are especially difficult to do and the sky has to be treated with a delicate hand. Anyone who can do these two branches of the work successfully can do anything that is to be done. In putting in the sky, the plate has to be held upside down so that the paint may run off at the corners. That seems a simple matter, but when one works at it day after day the position of the arm becomes tiresome. Miss Cory, in her three years' work under the expert colorist, taxed her arm so severely that it was a year before she recovered full control of it.

The "coon" songs that are being illustrated are those seen on the vaudeville stage. First is the cover of a book, in bright colors, giving the name of the publisher and author, and the name of the singer who made the song famous.

Then follows a series of scenes, illustrating the song as it is sung. "If You Ain't Got No Money You Needn't Come Around," is one of the songs that figure in colors. "A Hot Time in the Old Town," "In the Green Fields of Virginia," "The Moth and the Flame," and many others show the colorist's ingenuity, for the matter of colors is usually left to the artist.

There are from sixteen to twenty pictures in a song and the variations of colors in those pictures are many.

Sentimental songs are frequently illustrated from real photographs, of which one Chicago firm makes a specialty. Medical work is the most exacting that comes in the line of the colorist's work. This has to be colored according to plates that are furnished from illustrations. The optic nerve, for instance, is given in a lantern slide and the colorist must do her work with precision.

The preponderance of the slides that come to the colorist, are for religious work of some kind, for use in Sunday school entertainments and similar affairs. These are largely reproductions of pictures of the old masters. Sometimes the colorist gets into trouble with these. Miss Cory once made a mistake when she was serving her apprenticeship. There was a psalm to be illustrated, and the slide showed the joyous women dancing to the notes they played upon various musical instruments. The garments of the dancers were of gauze, showing delicately the outline of the limbs beneath. The colorist naturally tinted the limbs a delicate flesh color beneath the gauze. The result was very satisfactory, and the effect chaste and beautiful. But it was not considered so for the purpose for which it was to be used.

"That will never do," said the director of the lantern slide entertainment, bringing back the offending slide. "We never could use that for a Sunday school entertainment. That gown must be changed."

So, regardless of the climatic conditions of the country in which the scene was supposed to have been located, the gown was changed from gauze to some heavy opaque material, and the slide was accepted.

The delightful educational work which has been done recently in the schools by Prof. Bickmore of the Museum of Natural History has given the slide colorist a great deal of work. Miss Cory has done much of this work. There are seventy-two slides in a set of these illustrations, and there are a number of sets for different schools. They include maps, conditions of the earth's strata in antediluvian times, and illustrate different parts of New York. There are pictures of Alaska and other interesting places.

The work is profitable, much depending, however, on the industry and rapidity of the worker. It is piece work, and an employe would get not less than 15 or 20 cents a slide. For slides for an ordinary private lecture the colorist would receive from 50 to 75 cents, more elaborate ones costing from 75 cents to $1.50. From sixteen to 30 slides can be painted by an industrious colorist working long hours, and a good average for Miss Cory is twenty a day. It is frequently necessary during the progress of the work to rest for a few minutes, for the position, with only a slight movement of the hands, is tiresome. The very best materials have to be used in brushes as well as in colors, and these are expensive.

There is not a great amount of this work to be done, but the great secrecy preserved in regard to it and the difficulty in getting the experience and colors after the art has been learned keep it in the hands of a few. Women have offered large sums of money to learn it at times, but have been refused. How many women there are engaged in it now it is difficult to say. That is another thing that people who employ workers do not tell. One woman in New York has attained a reputation for beautiful work along one line. She is Mrs. Van Brunt, who colors the exquisite lantern slides of flowers made by her husband. A Miss Breed of Chicago has a reputation as an expert, and her colors, made by a member of her own family, are excellent. Aside from these two, there are few others who have made names for themselves.

EVERYBODY'S WASHBOILER.

"Why should a common washboiler be an instrument of torture and inhumanity?" asks the sympathetic and thoughtful man. "In the course of my domestic life I have heard of many cases where servants have been injured by a washboiler falling and scalding them severely. Now the washboiler is one of the most common and one of the most important articles of household furniture, and it seems to me that it should be made to resist any strain that may be put upon it.

"I heard, only yesterday, of a poor girl who was badly scalded. She will be laid up for a long time, if not crippled for life, simply because the handle of the washboiler was improperly made, or had become weakened from use and gave out, turning the scalding water on her. Now that is criminal negligence. The mistress of the house should see that such things are kept in perfect repair, and if the boilers are not well made, in the first place, it is time some action was taken.

"Calculating that a washboiler is 21 inches long and 12 inches deep, it will hold, when three-quarters full, water to the weight of seventy-five pounds. That is probably the maximum amount that would be lifted by a laundry maid, but reducing the amount several times it still means a heavy weight to be born by two handles. The boiler should be well made, and it cannot be said too strongly that the most careful supervision should be exercised in keeping it in good repair, or a poor girl, who is dependent upon her own exertions for support, may be incapacitated for life."

AS TO PROPOSALS.

"When I am engaged," said the blonde swinging dreamily in the hammock, "I expect the man to whom I am to be engaged to propose to me on some lovely moonlight night. If I happen to be in the mountains at the time, I know just the kind of a place. I have seen it. It is a great open ravine or gorge, or whatever you call it, and the moon will be pouring down into it, tinging the water with silver, and along the stream it will look like broad daylight. But on the rocks at the side, where there are great trees, there will be deep shadows. We shall sit in the shadow, and there he will ask me to marry him. The air will be filled with the rush of the waters, and he will speak in a low, distinct voice, just so that I can hear him, while no one else possibly could, even were they very near.

"There won't be a ring either—not then. It always seemed to me that a man's thought would then be that he was making a purchase when he has a ring in his pocket all ready to slip on, as you hear of some men doing, and that it is his price, ready to clinch the bargain as soon as it is made. The man I marry will trust me, so that there need be no ring at all if we do not see fit, though, of course, he would insist upon my having one some time, and I should like to have one. But he will not have one on the spot, to pay cash on delivery—that's the way it looks to me, and anyway, he will not be so sure that he is going to marry me as all that.

"I don't believe I could marry a man who didn't propose to me in the right way, or one who was so prosaic that he asked me to marry him just wherever we happened to be. Why, the place where I am going to be proposed to will be on a hill—except on the sound of the waters—that you can't help feeling solemn, and being engaged will be like a great, beautiful, and solemn ceremony."

"Isn't it strange," said the brunette from the rug on the ground, "I have always thought that I should like to have the man I marry propose to me in the most prosaic way possible, at midday perhaps, when everything looks as commonplace as can be, and then I shall not be afraid that he asked me to marry him on the spur of the moment, because I happened, just at that time, to look particularly attractive.

"You see there is a good deal of commonplace noonday in life, and I would be afraid that if a man asked me to marry him in some kind of a moonlight gorge, with everything beautiful and solemn, that I might be so influenced by the conditions at the time that he would think me a saint and never forgive my being just a mortal woman afterward.

"And if he should ask me to marry him at a dance or some like occasion, I should be afraid that he might for the time being think me a better-looking girl than I really am—you know, one does look better in a ball gown than almost anything else—and then be disappointed to find his swan was only an ugly duckling.

"No, I want to be proposed to under the most prosaic circumstances, and then I will do my best to be saintlike and beautiful afterward."

"Neither of you girls will have anything that you expect happen to you," said Mrs. Prettywife from over her embroidery. "No one ever does. I know everything with me was different from what I had planned, and it didn't agree with either of the ideals you girls have. I suppose every girl dreams of what will happen when the one man asks her to marry him, but that is one of the things that never come out as you expect. I was very well acquainted with John before he proposed to me, and I guess I had almost forgotten that he hadn't asked me to marry him, for we seemed to belong to each other and always were together, and people had come to associate us together always.

"But John is peculiar about some things, and he wouldn't think it right to ask me to marry him until he knew he was in a position to marry; and he was young and just getting started in business. I knew just before we were really engaged that there was some change he was looking forward to in his business which he hoped could be satisfactorily arranged.

"Well, it was early in the Summer, and we were going away soon, the next day, I think, and mother had asked me if I would not mend some stockings of my small brother's that she wanted to pack. So I sat by the lamp darning a big hole in the heel of a stocking when John came in.

"The work was practical and might suit some of your ideas, and I remember that night I looked unusually well. A girl can't help knowing when she looks her best. I had a pretty, pale-blue muslin gown, with a thin white yoke, and I wore some delicate pink roses. But I don't think John noticed either my practical work or how I looked, or anything else. He rushed into the room and knelt down beside my chair—knelt because he could get down beside me best in that way—took my work and threw it out of my lap, put his arm around me and his face against mine and cried:

"'I've done it, little woman. We can be married to-morrow if we want to.'

"Then he took a little box out of his pocket, and there was the most beautiful solitaire ring I ever saw. He put it on my finger, and then—well—I think we went out on the piazza, and I don't remember very much more about it, except the next morning when I told mother I would finish mending those stockings, she smiled and said they were all done."

"Yes," said the smallest girl of the party, who had been listening breathlessly, "I guess that is the way it always is. You never know anything about it until it happens. That was just the way it was with me. I—"

"Molly!" shrieked the blonde girl, getting up more quickly than gracefully in the hammock.

"Molly!" cried the brunette in deeper but equally surprised tones.

"Why, Mollie Tanglelocks, you little deceiver!" said Mrs. Prettywife, dropping her embroidery.

"Hold up your hands, Molly," commanded the blonde.

"Nothing but a little gold band," said the brunette. "Palms out, Molly!"

"And wearing an engagement ring with the stone turned in," said the matron.

"I got so interested I quite forgot," said Molly. "But it doesn't make any difference. I only thought it would be rather nice not to let any one know for a time, but I was going to tell you all in a few days. Of course you know who it is."

"Out-and-out deceit," said the blonde. "Now tell us all about it to pay for that deception."

"Why, there isn't anything to tell," said Molly. "It just happened when we were all out crabbing the other day."

"Crabbing!" said the brunette. "Well, that is prosaic enough, even for me."

"And I didn't look pretty, either, I guess, so that would suit you, too. My! I was so hot, and it isn't becoming to be quite so warm."

"As if everything wasn't becoming to Molly Tanglelocks," said the blonde.

"Well," continued Molly, "that is all. I had pinned a paper into a sunbonnet, and a great lock of hair came down in my eyes, and I couldn't do anything, so I asked Tom, who was not doing much of anything, to push it back for me—you know how wet and horrid your hands get crabbing—and he put it back and then—"

"I know what happened then," said the blonde.

"So do I," said the brunette. But Mrs. Prettywife only smiled a soft, interested little smile.

"You don't, either," said Molly; "every one was looking the other way. He didn't, either—Oh, I think you girls are too mean."

"Never mind, Molly," said Mrs. Prettywife; "go on."

"What did he say?" asked the blonde.

"Nothing," said Molly; "and, of course, if he had, I wouldn't tell you; but I don't believe he said anything, only that he hadn't seen me alone before since he came up from town. Then he put on the ring with my hands wet just as they were, and I am sure he didn't ask me to marry him, so maybe I am not engaged after all, and there isn't anything to tell, but I guess we didn't get any more crabs after that. Isn't crabbing fun?"

A SUGAR PLUM.

"I had my picture taken to-day," said little Christine. "I crossed my arms and leaned on a chair, and the picture man put my head in some tongs." "Why, you must have looked like a lump of sugar in sugar tongs," laughed papa. "Why, so I must have," said Christine delightedly, "cause the man kept saying: 'What a sweet girl you are!"—From What to Eat.

Hebrew New Year Cards.

One of the holiday seasons when the practice of making gifts is increasing is the Hebrew New Year, if the sale of New Year cards is an indication. There has been a quantity of these cards in the shops where they are sold during the past week. They are fancy affairs, ornamented with lace and flowers, and each with a motto or greeting in English and one also in Hebrew. These cards have been sold for some time in the Jewish stores in the city, but they are comparatively new in other stores. One large department store now makes a specialty of them.

General Church News.

Services will be

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

A Ballad of Normandy.

She climbed a hill in Normandy,
A hill that lowers to the sea;
Big tears were in her mother eyes,
Her watching eyes,
That held in quest the far-off west,
Where ocean trims the falling skies.

"O mother! with your Norman wall,
Those tears, I trow, may tell a tale?"
"Ah, stranger, mourn my little Jacques,
Mon cheri Jacques,
Who sailed away; ah, woe the day
He sailed beyond that sky-sea track!

"The brightest of this world was he,
And joy stood mate to him and me;
But telling five and ten his years,
His Summer years,
He begged to roam the ocean foam,
To court to wife the sailor's fears.

"He loved the sea, the seaman's ways,
And oft at home he sang the praise
Of wave and land where he had gone,
My Jacques had gone;
And how he railed the sea he sailed
When army gales came battling on.

"Oh! how the folk were good to Jacques,
Who used to tell when he came back
The show of love they gave to him;
They lavished him
With stories old, and bits of gold,
And orchards made his basket brim.

"All these were mine when he came home
To rest him from his ocean's roam;
And coming to my cottage light,
His beacon-light,
I felt his kiss my only bliss,
His farewell was my only night.

"Ah, stranger, off he sailed one day;
I saw his ship go down the bay,
I saw the clouds bring up their black,
Their deadly black;
I recked no word that day I heard,
That never more I'll see my Jacques."

And still she climbs in Normandy
The hill that lowers to the sea;
Big tears are in her mother eyes,
Poor, hoping eyes,
That hold in quest the lonely west,
Where ocean trims the falling skies.
—ROB LEAR in The Catholic World.

Canada's Greatest Glory.

From Scribner's.

The greatest glory of Canada is not its modern progress, but its vast and ancient wilderness. If you weary of the sameness and unprofitableness of everything you know, go where I went last year, to the upper waters of the Ottawa, where the beaver is the master architect and the moose is king of the woods. See for yourself, as I saw, that the Ottawa and the Gatineau, appearing to come from widely distant regions, have their origin close together and are twins. Behold these two children of the lakes, nourished from the same generous breast. Trace their courses and see that, though journeying far, in widely different directions, they finally arrive at a common destination.

Nobody knows all about that headwater country around the sources of the Ottawa. It is a prolific game region, where sportsmen rarely go, for the simple reason that they can get all the hunting they want nearer to the railroad. There are plenty of deer close to almost any Canadian Pacific station west of Pembroke, and it is not much trouble to get a chance at a moose in two days from Deux Rivieres, Rockcliffe, or Mattawa. Not many hunting parties start from there either, and I suppose the reason is that for thousands of miles to the west the woods, prairies, and mountains lie close to the railroad and afford almost limitless opportunities.

The territory inclosed by the Ottawa and the Gatineau has been from immemorial times the home of the Algonquin Indians, and they still remain there, in such primitive innocence that they receive no annuity from the Dominion Government. In this they are unlike the Indians of the United States or their brother tribes of Canada.

Pay as You Go.

From The Philistine.

If you wish to lessen the worries of the world and scatter sunshine as you go, don't bother to go a-slumming, or lift the fallen, or trouble to reclaim the erring—simply pay your debts cheerfully and promptly. It lubricates the wheels of trade, breaks up party ice, gives tone to the social system, and liberates good-will.

Pay as you go.

Especially pay the people who work by the day and toil with their hands. A dollar means much to the man who spades your garden—never humiliate the man by making him ask for his dollar. Give it to him immediately the work is done, and if he did well, tell him so. When the woman who crouches over a sewing machine for you all day long brings the garment home, pay her all you owe, and do not add to her troubles by exercising the prerogative of the one who is paying over money, to flaunt out either insulting remarks or insulting manners.

The gentleman shows his true nature in his treatment of social inferiors; and of all the damning sins the withholding of money due a workingman is the worst. Let us pay as we go. And the cheerfulness and goodwill we give out with our money will in turn be given out by those we pay it to. Pay as you go.

Paul Morphy.

From St. Nicholas.

When, in 1858, the American chess players wrote to the holder of the championship, the Englishman, Howard Staunton, and invited him to visit America and play their boy champion, Paul Morphy of New Orleans, foreign chess players were amused. To them this bold young player seemed a new Ivanhoe, advancing to strike his lance point against the shield of the veteran Brian de Bois Gilbert. While their feeling was partly amusement, it was partly irritation. Staunton printed a brief note in a London paper, for which he edited a chess column, saying that if Mr. Morphy were "desirous to win his spurs among the chess chivalry of Europe," he must cross the ocean and enter the lists.

The Americans had confidence in the young player, and raised money to pay his expenses. They had learned of his exploits from Paulsen, a noted chess player of Iowa, and had seen Paulsen's prediction—that Morphy would win the American tournament—more than fulfilled. Before that contest little was known about the Louisiana boy.

Morphy's grandfather was Spanish, a native of Madrid, who had emigrated to the United States. Paul's father was a successful lawyer, and became a Judge. Paul learned chess at ten years of age, and by the time he was thirteen he was winning many games from the strongest players in his own city. When the little player was twelve Mr. Loewenthal, a celebrated champion, came to visit Judge Morphy, and was glad to test the skill of the infant phenomenon. They played three games. Paul won two, and the grown-up expert could secure only a draw game. But Paul did not care to be a professional player. He went to school and college until he was eighteen, and played chess only as an amusement, until there was a tournament held in New York during 1857. Like a tiny Julius Caesar, Paul came, played, and conquered. No one could stand against him. * * *

Much good ink and paper have been wasted upon the question why Staunton and Morphy did not reach a match, but it seems sufficient to say that Morphy was always eager to play, and that Staunton, for one reason or another, avoided a match. The Birmingham tournament was won by Loewenthal, who beat Staunton twice. So it may be argued that Morphy was more than a match for the English champion. Crossing the English Channel, he defeated the Prussian Harrwitz, the strongest player in France, and Andersen, also a Prussian who had won the last international tournament; then, returning to England, he beat the President of the London Chess Club seven games out of eight, the first having been a draw.

On the Flavor of Cheeses.

From Good Words.

It is a curious fact that certain districts produce certain flavored cheeses, and that those cheeses cannot be produced except in their respective localities. It is now explained that there are specific forms of bacteria indigenous to those districts and not found elsewhere, and it is the presence of these in the milk that gives the local flavor, and various experiments have been made to ascertain if it is possible to cultivate these local bacteria and then transport them into districts producing inferior cheese. For instance, a certain cheese fungus has its home in Normandy, and probably in Normandy alone, and to its aid we are indebted for a special kind of cheese. Cultures of this germ were obtained and sent into Holstein, and artificially introduced into milk set aside for cheesemaking. The result was not altogether satisfactory, for though at times the cheese had a good Normandy flavor, at other times it reverted, apparently without reason, into that of the local Holstein. Herr Hofelmeyer, the experimenter, speaks feelingly of the disappointing and unaccountable relapses brought about by the subtle influence of the bacteria of the place, an influence which hitherto has resisted the successful working of imported species.

It may be noticed in passing that the organisms bringing about every form of cheese ripening are not necessarily all bacteria, though always belonging to the great group of the fungi. Thus the distinctive flavors of Rochefort, Gorgonzola, Camembert, and Stilton are induced by a blue mold, a fungus designated Penicillium glaucum, a common enough variety found often on old boots, crusts, jams, &c., which ramifies in the cheese, and produces the striking blue veins and patches.

Indians in Bolivia.

Sir Martin Conway in The Geographical Journal.

So long as no attempt is made to interfere with their traditional modes of life, and they are not oppressed by the landlords or their administrators, the Indians are quiet enough; but they are never well disposed to white men, and the difficulty of keeping them in order is not slight. Bolivia does not possess a large military force or an organized body of country police, for the area to be policed is large, and the white population is very small. Thus the Indians are kept in order more by management than force, and the great agency of control is not the police, but the priests. The Indians are an exceedingly bigoted folk, retaining under a mask of Christianity their ancient superstitions, little altered. I was seriously interfered with in the prosecution of my researches by Indians, because the nature of my undertaking involved some outrage to their superstitions.

Like many semi-civilized mountain folk, they regard the mountains above the level of habitation as part of the other world, the world of divine and diabolic beings, and the haunt, I believe of the departed. It was firmly held by the Indians of the Puna, and especially of that part of it which lay round the base of Mount Sorata, that on the summit of one of its peaks there stands a great golden bull and a golden cross, planted by supernatural agency. They considered that the object of my expedition could be nothing else than to obtain possession of these priceless treasures.

The Lord Mayor's Show.

From Good Words.

The Lord Mayor's show is annually a theme for the newspapers. Very little can be said about it that has not been said again and again. It costs about £2,000, the banquet from £2,000 to £3,000. The show has sunk during the present century to borrowing some of its splendors from the "property man." Thereby hangs a tale. A certain Lord Mayor hired from the Surrey Theatre two suits of armor, brass and steel, with a couple of supers to go inside them. The manager of the Surrey stipulated, by the way, that the steel armor should not be used if the day be a wet or a foggy one. After the show the men in armor were taken to the Guildhall, remaining there several hours without food. No one, it appears, was able to rid them of their ironmongery. Wine was given them, and the man of brass became intoxicated. The bystanders, thinking if he fell about that he would injure others as well as himself, tried to eject him. But he showed fight, and, to add to their further dismay, his companion in arms joined him. They were overcome at last only by sheer weight of numbers. Then the maker of the armor was sent for. He eventually succeeded in freeing the men, who were in danger of being stifled by the weight of their equipment.

The Baggara.

From The Cornhill.

The black's hatred for the Baggara is extraordinary, but is not to be wondered at when one knows the circumstances. The Baggara has been the black's bogey from his birth; his village has always been exposed to raids from Baggara slave-catching parties. He himself has in all probability been carried off when a child by one of these parties, his father most likely killed, his mother carried off with him and sold as a slave, his home given to the flames. Every atrocity imaginable has been piled up by these pests of the Soudan. Small wonder then that the black man hates the Baggara with unquenchable hatred.

To give two instances of Baggara methods. In the beginning of 1896 the English General from Cairo was inspecting the frontier at Wadi Halfa. The troops were engaged in a field day, when news came that a party of Dervishes had attacked and put to the sword the village of Addendan, some twenty miles north of Halfa. The Camel Corps at once started to try and cut off the raiders in the desert on their return journey, but with little chance of success, as the news was more than twenty-four hours old. After going some fifty miles a patrol got on to their tracks, and found there the body of a black girl some ten years of age, her feet cut to ribbons by the rocks and stones over which she had been driven, her back flayed by the stripes of her heartless captors. She had been beaten along until she could move no more, and then left to die in the desert.

Within a few weeks of this a dervish patrol came down to within a mile of Sarras one evening. Two little boys were going out from the village to their father, who was tending his sakieh. They met this patrol and greeted the leader. He replied with a spear thrust, and his companions finished the work he had begun. The poor wee bodies were found by the troops a short time afterward beheaded and disemboweled.

The Finns, Seamen's Superstition.

F. S. Bullen in The Spectator.

Finns are always credited with characteristics which a century ago would have involved them in many unpleasantnesses. Chiefly harmless, no doubt, these weird powers, yet when your stolid shipmate is firmly believed to control the winds so masterfully as to supply his favored friends with a quartering breeze while all the rest of the surrounding vessels have a "dead muzzler," any affection you may have had for him is seriously liable to degenerate into fear. It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that from whatever the original idea of Finnish necromancy originally arose, a whole host of legends have grown up, many of them too trivial for print, some delightfully quaint, others not less original than lewd, but all evidently grafts of fancy upon some parent stock. Thus, while there is a rat in the ship no Finn was ever known to lose anything, because it is well known that any rat in the full possession of his faculties would be only too glad to wait upon the humblest Finn. And the reason why Finns are always fat is because they have only to go and stick their knives in the foremast to effect a total change in their meat to whatever they fancy most keenly at the time.

It is well that they are mostly temperate men, since everybody knows that they can draw any liquor they like from the water breaker by turning their cap round, and they never write letters home because the birds that hover round the ship are proud to bear their messages whithersoever they list. The catalogue of their privileges might be greatly extended were it needful, but one things always strikes an unbiased observer—the Finn is, almost without exception, one of the humblest, quietest of seafarers, whose sole aim is to do what he is told as well as he can, to give as little trouble as possible, and where any post of responsibility is given him to show his appreciation by doing two men's work. He fills up his leisure by devising schemes whereby he can do more.

Maitre Lochaud.

From The Criterion.

In the degenerate days of the third Napoleon, and in the childhood of the Third Republic, Maitre Lochaud was the idol of the French bar. He won his way by a fine combination of wit, lightheartedness, and eloquence. He was hail fellow well met among the journalists, who liked to do him honor publicly and in private. No one suspected him of scruple. He would attack a prisoner as cheerfully as he would defend him, provided his fee was paid. And he did not invariably take pains to make his case up, knowing, as he did, that whether his client lost or won, he himself was tolerably sure of adding to his reputation as a sayer of bright things and an orator.

An hour after nearing a client sentenced to the guillotine, or to Masas, you might have found him cracking jokes with his confreres at the Café du Palais, or dining en partie carrée at the Maison Dorée. His powers of repartee, his epigrammatic felicity, and his happy-go-lucky, dashing, easy air frequently stood him in good stead when, from unfamiliarity with his own side of the question he happened to be arguing, he was momentarily embarrassed.

Of all French barristers of recent times he was unquestionably the most brilliant, the most ingenious, and the most generally popular. But he was not the most worthy.

The English Flower Garden.

From The Spectator.

The fluctuations and history of the taste for flower gardening in England are more closely connected with the changes in National character than most of the decorative and creative arts. There is clear evidence that when in the days of Elizabeth and James I. every one was building fine houses, and "all England was a stonecutter's yard," flowers were sought for beauty's sake, flowers which, as Gerarde quaintly says of the sweet-william, "though not good for the belly, were meet to deck the breast of beauty." The building of the more purely Renaissance houses in the days of Charles I. and Charles II. gave us much that was best in the Italian gardens—terraces and balustrades of perfect proportions, good statues, exquisite gates, fine old leadwork. This is a great inheritance, and the work still remains, and if some complain of them as of the architecture of St. Peter's, that it is "too rational far, too earthly," others will never cease to enjoy the intellectual pleasure of seeing these fine forms, the terraces, the tripods, and the sundials, and the winged horses and tritons by the lakes, which we borrowed from Italian brains. But the Italian garden is not a flower garden. The only thing which we borrowed from them on and under which flowers grow is the pergola. Their gardens meant shade, level walks in a country which was all hills, water, and marble work, adorned with statues. Even the Spanish gardens of the Alcazar, though full of orange and citron, have few flowers.

We now add to this the brilliant carpet bedding in the formal parts, and the modern "wilderness" with the intermediate herbaceous garden. The latter has not in the least killed the admiration for the outdoor architectural arts. At the present moment wrought-iron gates, railings, statues of bronze, vases of lead and marble, are being imported from the ancient chateaus of France, and the villas of Italy into England, to be sold to the owners of gardens, old and new.

A Cobweb.

Pale moonbeams spun into finest lace
Silently fashioned with wondrous grace,
A poem written in silver dew
With an elfin pen on the ether blue,
Delicate meshes, silken fine
Where the pearls of the early morning shine,
A twilight thought to fade away
On the coming of the jeweled day;
Thus it floats by the garden wall,
A cobweb veiling a lily tall.
—CARRIE WARD, Chatham, N. J.

Alcoholism and Crime.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The alcoholic craving accounts for many a confirmed criminal. Doubtless the tendency exists in a minor degree as belonging to all habituals, who make it a secondary part of their life, teetotalers being rarely met with in criminal walks. But there is a large number of hopeless prisoners whose only idea of life is drunkenness at any cost. In such the craving makes the criminal, and as the drink cannot be obtained without money other means are resorted to, such as breaking into public houses, robbing bar tills, stealing jugs and bottles from children sent out on such errands, dressing up as blind men, mutilated beggars crawling along the pavement, and other pleasantries so well known to the expert. Chewing a piece of soap and thus forming a lather to the simulation of epilepsy is a common fraud, and the profits all go to the publican. The alcoholic aspect is, however, very difficult of concealment, and the experienced observer well knows the pseudo-epileptic, the armless, legless cripple, and the unfortunate widow who with five children (all hired) parades the street in lamentation of woes.

Docking Horses.

From Blackwood.

Docking horses took its rise in the dark days when bull and bear baiting were honored by a place in the category of sport, rightly now relegated by law to the catalogue of outrage. This custom of docking was once generally applied to English roadsters, hunters, and harness horses. The only useful purpose it ever served was in the Peninsuar war, when British dragoons could be most easily distinguished from French by their cock-tails. It fell into disuse with the decline of road coaches, and we owe its unwelcome revival to their partial restoration. It is senseless, barbarous, and disfiguring; it inflicts needless suffering upon brood mares and horses turned out to grass, depriving them of their natural defense against flies, besides the severe pain and shock caused by the operation itself. It should be discouraged in every possible way by influential persons, by those who lead the fashion in such things, and agricultural societies should be moved to refuse prizes to exhibits which have undergone this mutilation.

Taking Umbrage.

From The Cornhill.

A few idlers (no very unusual thing) were lounging in front of the shop of the bailie of the burgh, among whom the laird espied the village Aesculapius, who was his political oracle, and thus addressed him: "How's a' wi' ye the day, doctor? Ony political news?" "Nothing very particular," replied the doctor; "only it is said that the Dutch have taken umbrage at—" Here the doctor got a touch on his shoulder from his shop boy, who acquainted him that a valuable patient was waiting for him, and he broke off abruptly from his political laird. "Ta'en Umbrage!" exclaimed the laird. "Mercy upon us! hae they ta'en Umbrage? Bailie, ken ye if it's a wa'ed town or no?" "A wa'ed town!" says the bailie; "nae sic thing. It's a sugar island, and ane o' the sweetest o' them. The article's up already; but ye shall hae a stane weight hame wi' ye at the auld price."

Tom Campion's Chimneys.

From Blackwood.

"Look you here, Reverend," he said to me, "you've had your say, and I've listened to you quiet. I won't say as how I agrees with you; but then, preaching is your trade and not mine. What I do say, and I holds to it, is that it were a downright unneighborly act to blow down the chimneys of my house, and I done what I said I'd do, to show as I don't think it kind of Him. But there—that is gone and past, and I count we're square; and just to show that I don't bear no ill-will, what I says now is this: If anybody blows the chimneys of His house down, or seeing that He ain't got no chimneys to speak on, if anything goes wrong to the roofing, or the tiles, or the tower, well, my name is Tom Campion, and I'll pay for damage."

The Malaguena.

From The Saturday Review.

You cannot walk through a little town in the South of Spain without hearing a strange sound, between crying and chanting, which wanders out to you from behind barred windows and from among the tinkling bells of the mules. The Malaguena, they call this kind of singing; but it has no more to do with Malaga than the mosque at Cordova has to do with the soil on which it stands. It is as Eastern as the music of tom-toms and gongs, and, like Eastern music, it has no beginning, muzak which comes down to us untouched by the invention of the modern scale, from an antiquity out of which plain chant is a first step toward modern harmony. And this Moorish music is, like Moorish architecture, an arabesque.

It avoids definite form just as the lines in stone avoid definite form, it has the same endlessness, motion without beginning or end, turning upon itself in a kind of infinitely varied monotony. The floriture of the voice are like those coils which often spring from a central point of ornament, to twist outward, as in a particular piece of very delicate work in the first mihrab in the mosque at Cordova, in both ensemble is everything, and everything is pattern. There is the same avoidance of emphasis, the same continuance on one level; no special part starts out for separate notice, as in Gothic architecture or Western music. But the passion of this music is like no other passion; fierce, immoderate, sustained, it is like the crying of a wild beast in suffering, and it thrills one precisely because it seems to be so far from humanity, so inexplicable, so deeply rooted in the animal of which we are but one species.

Money Found in the Mailbags.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

It seems almost incredible that in the neighborhood of $40,000 in actual cash should have been confided to letters during the last year, and harder still to credit that the most exhaustive efforts failed to find the owners of one-fourth of that amount. The envelopes which are addressed are kept on file for four years, blank ones not so long, but in either case a liberal margin of time is allowed for claimants to appear before the money is finally turned into the Treasury to the credit of the Post Office Department. In addition to the money contained in letters during the same period, something like $10,000 was found loose in the mails. It is officially styled "loose-money."

Dogs in Harness.

From Blackwood's.

Parliament set about remedying the lot of horses, asses, and mules, but it prohibited the employment of dogs altogether. Why? I suppose because dogs appeal more nearly to our sympathies than any other animal, and an overloaded or ill-fed dog stirs more surely the commiseration of the passer-by than the mute endurance of a cab-horse; nevertheless, the act was probably a mistake. Mark the behavior of dogs in Germany, where they are still employed to draw carts. They go at their work with a will, and, being naturally social and cooperative animals, seem to enjoy the sense of being helpful.

I am never tired of watching these industrious, willing servants in the streets of Brussels or Berlin, and although they are sometimes overloaded, (which is a proper subject for legislation,) I have never happened to see one otherwise maltreated, nor one whose behavior showed dread of or indifference to his employer. In fact, it does not pay to ill-use a dog in harness. Strike him, and he will not suffer meutely and redouble his efforts like the less intelligent horse, but will lie down and yelp or creep under his cart. When not in motion he can lie down in the shafts and rest himself or sit up and scratch.

The right, therefore, which Parliament has conferred on thousands of British dogs is one to statutory idleness, a very dubious boon, as many fat, overfed collie could testify, which would be far happier working for its living than lounging as a superfluous pet.

A Short Prayer for Soldiers.

From Notes and Queries.

While traveling by stage coach in the Transvaal last Summer, I heard a discussion upon a recently deceased South African Bishop. "He meant well, no doubt," remarked an officer of the Bechuanaland mounted police who happened to be a fellow-traveler, "but, unfortunately, he generally contrived to do what should have been the right thing at the wrong time. The best he did was the prayer he taught our men to say when we were out in the last campaign. It was: "O Lord, when I forget Thee, remember me."

Sound Advice.

From Good Words.

In Winchester Cathedral churchyard: To Thomas Fletcher, a grenadier in the North Hants Militia, died 1764:

Here lies in peace a Hampshire Grenadier,
Who caught his death by drinking cold small beer.
Soldiers, be wise from his untimely fall,
And when you're hot drink "strong" or not at all.

(Restored by the garrison in 1878:)

An honest soldier never is forgot,
Whether he die by musket or by pot.

Gallows Birds.

From The Penny Pictorial Magazine.

The most famous bird in this direction was the tomtit that built its nest in Tom Otter's skull. Tom Otter was hanged in 1808 at Lincoln, and gibbeted in a lane near Saxilby, still called Gibbet Lane, where he had murdered his victim. A pair of tomtits made their nest in his skull:

Ten tongues in one head,
Nine living and one dead;
One flew forth to fetch some bread
To feed the living and the dead.

An old lady who died only a few years ago could remember, when a girl, passing the gibbet on Bradenham Heath, and noticing the nest of a starling in the ribs of the skeleton.

Religious Matters.

From The Spectator.

Most people in this country (England) are fond of reading about religious matters. The immense sale of Mr. Spurgeon's sermons proved what a market existed for religious literature, and the enormous circulation of many religious newspapers tells the same tale. But there are many persons who do not greatly care for sermons and who do not seem to possess any vital religious feeling, who yet are as irresistibly drawn to religious controversy as a moth to the flame. There are tens of thousands of people in England who are intensely interested in the question as to whether St. Peter was ever in Rome or whether St. Paul was really married or whether Onesimus was freed or not, or how we can be certain as to the line of Popes—questions that really have little or no connection with the true content of religion, but which fringe the borders of the field of religious life.

The accounts of alleged miracles and wonders also attract all men who, however limited their imagination, are yet aware of the fact that they live in a world of mystery and are never quite sure that some unknown fact may not break through from the unseen. A really good ghost story or record of mysterious healing or visitation will always tell. Now, as of old, it is "signs and wonders" that are more sought after than the pure ideas of the mind and soul. We must not be indignant at this or at any other of the mental manifestations of the crowd. As we have said, we all of us select, and the crowd must be trusted in the main to select its own food, for the mind as well as for the body, always assuming that plenty of good food is provided, and that thus no excuse is given for feeding on garbage.

Wandering Wishes.

I long to leave city and book and pen,
The square-built house, the streets of men,
The pent-up gardens, the decorous dress,
The long-drawn crisis, the patriot Press.

I could live for a year and never desire
A single glance at the latest wire,
Cricket or Kafirs, shipwrecks or shares,
Do you think that the penniless vagabond cares?

I will travel the road that I never have trod,
Flung over the downs like an arrow of God,
The open spaces, the infinite air,
And the tombs of dead Kings that are sleeping there.

I will go to the forest I never have seen,
Where the waters are cool and the ways are green,
And watch like a vision of far-away seas
Blue spaces that open and close in the trees.

I will traverse the country I never have known,
On the path that men followed to conquer a throne;
The endless journey that girdles the world,
To the ultimate grave where the banner is furled.

Or I will go back to the country I know,
Where the sea and the cliffs are embattled below,
And the moorland spreads out like a wonderful dream
Of a purple robe with a silver seam,

Where the curlew calls shrill, and the scent of the peat
Warns the rash treading of treacherous feet;
And when I am dead they may write, if they list,
"He loved the good sunshine, he loved the gray mist."
—A. C. MEDD in The Spectator.

Chinese Pirates.

From The Century.

Some of the exploits of these red rovers are curiously interesting. If any of my readers have sailed up the Canton River they will recall the Chinese fortress of the Boca Tigris at it mouth, on the starboard side as you enter. Down by the water side a long white parapet stretches along the shore; at each end a wall of masonry reaches up the hill and disappears over the crest. Whether there is a fourth wall out of sight, joining the two and completing the square, I do not now remember; but certain British tars could tell you—if they have lasted from 1842 till this present year of grace. During the opium war the fortress was attacked; but the storming party pulled quietly around the headland, and, forming on the beach, clambered up over the hill, and the first thing the Celestials knew their foe was rushing down upon them from the rear, and within the inclosure. There was nothing for it but to surrender, which they did, bristling with wrath at such a breach of military manners. "Hiyah! Why you no come front side? More better fight where we makee ready for you!"

But this is a digression. What we are after is the pirates. It was an earlier commandant of this same fortress who met with equally bad luck. One of the fleets appeared in the neighborhood, and he sallied out to attack it. The pirates surrounded him and, after a furious engagement, which lasted all day, and with such havoc as may be left to the imagination, captured him and whatever fragments of his fleet were still afloat. This disaster was partly avenged the next year, when the Chinese Admiral, with a hundred junks, attacked another fleet on the same cruising ground. Great numbers of the pirates were destroyed and some two hundred taken prisoners. Those who are familiar with Chinese methods can easily judge how long the two hundred were kept from joining their bloody comrades in the shades below. In another encounter not far from the same place, before the combatants could close upon one another, it fell dead calm, whereupon crowds of the pirates leaped into the sea like savages swam to the enemy with their knives in their teeth, and attacked them so fiercely that they could not be beaten off, and actually cut out several junks from the imperial fleet. The fortunes of war varied. With provoking impartiality, and apparently with no ethical preference, victory would perch on the standard of the pirate quite as often as on the banners of the righteous defenders of their country's commerce. We read of whole fleets engaged, fighting all day and all night, two days, even three days at a time, two or three hundred junks on a side, and a drawn game at the end. No child's play this. At one time the Admiral is lying quietly at anchor among the islands, when suddenly two hundred pirate craft slip around the headland, and pounce upon him with an onset so furious that, in spite of a vigorous defense, twenty-five of his fleet are gone with their captors before he can get up his anchors and chase them. These encounters were not confined to the sea. There were frequent raids on the villages that lined the harbors and rivers.

The Polite Deer.

A dignified deer, with sprangling horns,
Stepped into a hatter's and said:
"I am pleased with the stock which your window adorns;
Pray, show me some hats for my head."

The hatter was frightened half out of his wits,
But with manner quite bland and sedate,
He said: "I'm afraid I have nothing that fits
Your particular kind of a pate."

Said the deer: "Sir, your window that statement denies;
I ask nothing that's better than these;
I don't so much care for the fit or the size,
But I'd like a variety, please:

"So give me a felt hat, and give me a straw,
And a beaver of superfine nap;
A wide-awake also, a broad mackinaw,
And a little silk traveling cap.

"A red smoking fez, embroidered in gold,
A helmet of white, lined with green,
A big, furry sealskin to keep out the cold,
And a sailor cap like a marine.

"No, I don't want them boxed—I'll wear them at once;
Indeed, as I often have said,
Who carries his hats in a box is a dunce,
When there's plenty of room on his head."
—CAROLYN WELLS in St. Nicholas.

Philippopolis, Bulgaria.

From The Chautauquan.

A merchant carrier, in charge of a vehicle laden with heavy boxes, prefers to sleep in his wagon in the court as custodian of his goods. He is perfectly comfortable as he eats his black bread and cucumber, sitting on the curbstone; his sleep will be sound and refreshing, in spite of the neighing of horses, the braying of donkeys, and the angry shouting and quarreling of servants and stable boys. Neither will the fumes of vile tobacco or the drunken brawls of a party of lewd fellows of the baser sort disturb his dreams in the least.

Following the labyrinth of streets, we come to a ward of the city on the outskirts, where artisans or small traders find rent adapted to their means. They live almost like villagers, and the women sit on the ground outside the gates, knitting and talking. Their bright scarlet jackets and gowns of blue or purple give an idea of native costumes. From this quarter the way to the open fields lies past heaps of refuse and acres of Turkish graveyard. The wayside well, whose high roof invites us to rest under its friendly shelter, may resemble Jacob's, for its size promises water both for flocks and herds. Beyond the city limits is the Boonar-jeek, or hill fountain. Graded down from its slope and furnished with seats, it is a favorite resort on festivals and holidays. Following the pleasure party come the vendors of ices, sweetmeats, and colored drinks. Open carriages are constantly passing on the driveway. The Turkish driver, perched high on the front seat of a phaeton, is brilliant in red fez and braided coat; his passengers are two stylishly dressed Bulgarian girls, accompanied by their chaperon. In the next turnout a white-capped nurse is surrounded by her charges, Greek women, elegantly attired in heavy satin dresses and bright silk headgear, sit stiffly as the carriage jolts over the rough stones. The party on the hillside make an attractive picture as they sit feasting and drinking, regaled by the lively strains of the bands or bagpipes. The rocks echo the sounds of music and laughter till the shadows fall and the lights twinkle from their homes on the hills.

The Jews.

Mark Twain in Harper's Magazine.

The Jew is not a disturber of the peace of any country. Even his enemies will concede that. He is not a loafer, he is not a sot, he is not noisy, he is not a brawler nor a rioter, he is not quarrelsome. In the statistics of crime his presence is conspicuously rare—in all countries. With murder and other crimes of violence he has but little to do; he is a stranger to the hangman. In the police court's daily long roll of "assaults" and "drunk and disorderlies" his name seldom appears. That the Jewish home is a home in the truest sense is a fact which no one will dispute. The family is knitted together by the strongest affections; its members show each other every due respect, and reverence for the elders is an inviolate law of the house. The Jew is not a burden on the charities of the State nor of the city; these could cease from their functions without affecting him. When he is well enough he works; when he is incapacitated his own people take care of him. And not in a poor and stingy way, but with a fine and large benevolence. His race is entitled to be called the most benevolent of all the races of men.

A Jewish beggar is not impossible perhaps; such a thing may exist, but there are few men that can say they have seen that spectacle. The Jew has been staged in many uncomplimentary forms, but, so far as I know, no dramatist has done him the injustice to stage him as a beggar. Whenever a Jew has real need to beg his people save him from the necessity of doing it. The charitable institutions of the Jews are supported by Jewish money, and amply. The Jews make no noise about it; it is done quietly; they do not nag and pester and harass us for contributions; they give us peace, and set us an example—an example which we have not found ourselves able to follow.

The Black Swan, Australia.

From Chambers's Journal.

The native swan of Australia is not the very beautiful white bird which adorns so many of the English waters, but the more ordinary looking black swan which is invariably an exhibit of our Zoological Gardens, and is noted more especially for its fierceness and strength. As far as appearance goes, the black swan is certainly not as attractive as its more ornamental cousin, neither would it lend so picturesque an addition to an English landscape; but when seen in its native state, sailing in large flocks peacefully, contentedly, and apparently with perfect unanimity of inclination on some sheltered lagoon, amid surroundings of rising country clothed with rich herbage and thick virgin forests, its presence and appearance is most impressive, and causes one to feel that the beauties of the scenery around would count for little without the living complement of feathered creatures so sedately and gracefully gliding along the water's surface.

It is a matter of comparatively little trouble to obtain views of these birds in their immense flocks, but the true difficulty is to get them within gunshot range; and in hunting the black swan it must be remembered that the sport is not simply a pleasure and a pastime—the birds are sought after for a very practical purpose, and their acquisition is of considerable value. It seems hardly needful to refer to their down, but it may be mentioned that that obtained from the breast of these black swans is exceptionally beautiful and snowy white, the outer and coarser black feathers being removed before the down itself is exposed. Although the extent of one breast is small, the covering is so wonderfully thick and spreading that it can be divided up into many yards' length of the finest and softest swansdown.

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FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL FORECAST.

Men of thought are many. Men of vision are few. In Wall Street no peculiarity of the financial circle is more distinctive than this one. Speculation clouds vision. It is constantly manufacturing pessimists. Men who struggle from day to day to accumulate money from the surface waves of markets become absorbed with that which is visible within the walls of their Exchange and oft-times fail to see clearly those forces outside the Exchange which are in actual control. They note the repeated failures of manipulated effort, the unreliability of Wall St. gossip, and become heartsick at the insincerity of manipulators. With such surroundings they frequently fail to discern the general financial tendency of the time, and blinded toward those influences which should guide them, occupy themselves with guesses as to the manoeuvres of others. It is interesting and it is profitable to study the moods and whims of such speculators. They are generally good sportsmen. They are game. They jump at the minnows which spin. Little does it matter to them whether the bait is in, provided it is flying and spinning. The leaders of manipulation are always casting their lines with expert hand for these financial gamblers. They try to secure their co-operation by making their stocks attractive by activity. They do not spend much time in discoursing upon merit. These nimble sportsmen prefer to gamble for the downward, because it requires no capital, and sometimes brings rapid fractions. They are quick to follow downward manipulation. Occasionally they have their innings. When the speculative accounts of the public are overcrowded with shares on narrow margin, and the masters of manipulation perceive such condition, a rumor scare is whispered and prominent brokers make large sales to themselves and cry scare. Then the nimble sportsmen join in the transparent alarm and narrow margin stocks are thrown into the hands of those who have been posted there to receive them. Such manoeuvres do not create important market changes. After a period of great business prosperity has culminated, when commercial interests begin to wane, when railroad earnings decline, rates of dividends are reduced and conditions generally undermining, then such manipulation seems to have important results. With present business conditions such manipulations, however often repeated, cannot be serious. Recently at times it has kept the general market in check, but whenever the friends of the market have become aggressive, the upward movement has continued.

THE BEST GROWTH IS SLOW.

Some correspondents express impatience because the market hesitates, and because our favorite stocks have not advanced. Securities cannot go up all the time. Our leaders must be trusted in their relations to the temporary and technical conditions. In every event, let us hope that the friends of our favorite stocks will seek only the co-operation of those who rely upon legitimate developments. We believe the stocks we most often refer to are growing in public confidence and will constantly establish themselves on higher levels, ranging higher in September than in August, higher in October than in September, and still higher in November than October. More than this, changes may come at any moment which will make these shares the market sensation of the year. In any event, this column does not devote itself to the superficial and artificial elements of the market. It does not encourage its readers to flounder in surface speculation. The friends of the properties we recommend are relying upon the legitimate developments of those properties, and set forth their reasons with unfaltering loyalty to the reader. We believe that those who co-operate with us will realize happy results. In speculation, as elsewhere, we must be governed by business principles. Those who try to accumulate money by guessing superficial fluctuations of markets will come to grief in the end. If our readers ever do gain wealth, that wealth will come to them through the growth of the country, the general financial tendency of the times, or the development of some important property. Individual effort does not go far, except as it enables one to put himself in a position where he will be benefited by the growth of the country, helped along by the business movements of an increasing people, or lifted into relative wealth by the developments of some great property.

RAILWAY STOCKS ASCENDANT.

After many years of waiting the owners of American railway stocks are coming into their own. We are in the dawn of a new era for railway shares. The outlook for them is very inviting. Some of them even now are better investments for thinking men than railway bonds. New York Central and Northwest for example. These shares will yield increasing returns, while bonds are limited. Since we mentioned Union Pacific preferred, the Directors have advanced its dividend rate to 4%. This is the full limit of its lien. Now the new large net earnings will go to the common stock. In a few days the Directors of St. Paul company will give public recognition of this new era for railway shares, and increase their distribution of net earnings. Almost all of the better class of railway properties will now yield increasing income to their shareholders. Look at Omaha. This stock sells $40 per share above P., C., C. & St. L. stock, although it cannot earn as much. It has advanced almost $100 a share since we first advocated its purchase in this column. This is because the Vanderbilts are cordial and honorable partners. The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railway Company tell us if we let them alone it will be better ultimately for the stockholders of Pan Handle. Already they have built a new railroad from Pittsburg to Columbus, and paid for it with net earnings. They have expended vast amounts of net earnings for other improvements. On their own showing the necessary improvements are virtually completed. They have accumulated sufficient cash surplus to pay dividends for years. Even from their own point of view, P., C., C. & St. L. shareholders will soon come into a period of realization. The Pennsylvania Railway Directors say this is good railroading. Suppose it is, it is not their contract. It is not fair. It is not legal. It will not stand the test of the United States courts. They will be compelled to fulfill their obligations, provide for improvements by the sale of bonds, and pay over all the legitimate net earnings to the stockholders. Then the minority stockholders of that corporation will have the best paying railway equity which American developments have ever created. A remarkable outcome for this security is a certainty.

LOW PRICED STOCKS.

Most cheap stocks have a lot of preferred stock and bonds under them. Not so with Brunswick. That company has no preferred stock and no bonds. Whatever value there is in the Brunswick property the stockholders own it clear and clean. The Southern Railway Co. has just acquired new wharf frontage in the port of Brunswick, in order to increase its facilities in connection with the Mallory Line of steamers and the Clyde Line of steamers. It already has a fine terminus in another part of the harbor, principally utilized for its business with the Johnson Line of steamers. The Brunswick property is growing, and the stock is establishing itself exactly as we thought it would in the confidence of the public. It will sell much higher.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MARKET.

Before the New York Stock Exchange has had twenty sessions more, St. Paul stock ought to have a conspicuous upward movement. New York Central may join in the leadership, but just now the market cannot be separated from St. Paul. As to the later life of this stock, we anticipate great outcome. In the aftermath of recent panics we said, "St. Paul stock will become cheap at par." We now think St. Paul stock is cheap at fifty per cent. above par. The country has grown. The Northwest has grown. The St. Paul territory has increased in population, manufacturing interests, and business conditions. When the next commercial depression comes St. Paul will never find a year so bad that its net earnings will fall below 8%. In the early history of this column speculation was often active in Northwest stock. To-day that stock has disappeared from the arena. In future, not distant, St. Paul stock will leave us in the same manner.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY.

FINANCIAL.

What is Liquid Air?

The question "What is Liquid Air?" has been frequently asked, but we believe rarely, if ever, answered in a way intelligible to any but the scientist. It is simply the atmosphere we breathe, compressed in a series of cylinders, each successive cylinder pressing the air into a smaller and smaller space, the air after each pressure passing through cooling tanks, until finally when squeezed into about one eight-hundredth of its original compass, and cooled to 312° below zero, it changes from a gaseous state to a liquid. That it is possible to achieve such a result with air is a difficult idea to grasp, but it is a scientific fact. When this liquid is again exposed to the heat of the ordinary air it expands to its original volume with such rapidity as to exert a force or pressure of over 12,000 pounds to the square inch, giving a tremendous impetus to whatever it encounters, and this pressure is vastly increased by the superheating process of this Company.

It is this impetus from expansion which inventors have sought to control in such a way as to utilize its vast power; **and the inventions owned by the Liquid Air Power & Automobile Company have first accomplished this result.**

This expansive power of liquid air is the greatest force ever discovered in nature. So tremendous is its energy that no other power can compare or compete with it. Its natural pressure of 12,000 pounds to the square inch is not rivaled by any other power known, yet even this marvelous energy, intensified by superheating, is so regulated by the simple mechanism of our processes that it is under perfect control; and it is at the same time so economically produced by our method (which differs entirely from any other) that it is cheaper by far than any other power known.

Harnessed as it is by our inventions, it is capable of driving all the mills of the world, all the wheeled vehicles, and all the ships of commerce or war, more swiftly, cleanly, and cheaply than they ever were driven before; and it relieves the railroad traveler from his cinders, the streets from half their disease-breeding dirt, and the atmosphere from all its foulness, thus adding to the comfort and health of mankind.

It was claimed when electricity was first applied to steam car traffic that it would prove far more costly than horse power; yet, the result has been a reduction of fifty per cent. in running expense. So it is again claimed now that liquid air cannot be made effective except at a prohibitive price.

The claim is made now, as then, by the people who have not acquainted themselves with the facts; and the facts will prove them in this case, as it did in that, false prophets. More money will be saved and more made by the use of liquid air under the patents owned by this company, than was ever saved or made before since invention began; and this will be demonstrated within a few months.

The Liquid Air Power & Automobile Co.'s factory and equipment represent an investment of over $100,000.00; its financial condition is substantial; its patents protect its processes to the extent of a monopoly of the practical use of liquid air as power; its operations are progressing to the entire satisfaction of its Directors and stockholders; and its profits will exceed those of any enterprise ever yet undertaken in any field, commercial, mining, or inventive. The time is not far distant when, on the Stock Exchanges of the country, one of the biggest industrial securities traded in will be the shares of this company.

Those who would like to be among the original holders of such shares are invited to investigate the company, inspect its machinery, and inform themselves fully as to its capabilities and prospects. When they have done this we shall not need to solicit their subscriptions; those will be voluntary. We only solicit the investigation:

For the purpose of more rapidly advancing the company's operations we are selling

60,000 SHARES
of our capital stock at
$3.00 PER SHARE,

par value $10, full-paid and non-assessable, and we believe it the best investment ever offered in the history of finance.

Make checks payable to the order of THOMAS SEWALL, Treasurer.

SEND FOR OUR PROSPECTUS—It cannot fail to interest every one.

LIQUID AIR POWER & AUTOMOBILE CO.,
186 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

American Zinc Mining Co.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.

Capitalization { First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, - - $100,000 / One Per Cent. Monthly Dividend Paying Stock, $500,000

The offer for subscriptions at par in lots of $1,000, the entire issue of Bonds; **each subscriber to receive a bonus of one hundred per cent. of his subscription in the Capital Stock of the Company.**

Subscription books are now open. Terms of payment, 10 per cent. to accompany subscription, and balance on delivery of the securities, on or after September 5.

DIRECTORS.

R. L. EDWARDS, President, The Bank of the State of New York, New York.
A. T. KELLEY, of Kelley, Miller & Co., Bankers, New York.
A. F. NATHAN, Manager, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
F. B. WILCOX, Assistant Treasurer Guardian Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo.
E. HOPE NORTON, of Norton & Tunstall, Bankers, New York.

The property of the American Zinc Mining Company is located at Empire City, near Galena, Kansas, immediately adjoining the North Empire Mining Company, and about six miles west of Joplin, Mo., all being a part of the same rich zinc district. The property, consisting of about 38 acres, is divided into 46 lots. At present, the Company is operating on Lot 46 only, where a steam plant for hoisting, screening, digging, &c., has been erected over the shaft known as the "Nellie Mac." Ore is being hoisted from the drift leading from this shaft at a depth of about 100 feet from the surface, from which shaft alone the Company is earning over and above all expenses and royalties more than $2,000 per week net. The fixed charges of the Company will not amount at any time to more than $16,000 per annum. The Company has sunk a second shaft on Lot 46, which has already reached rich deposits of zinc, and is preparing to hoist ore from this shaft also. This, it is expected, will enable the Company to double its present output from this one lot.

Dividends will be paid monthly, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, the first dividend being paid about October 1st. This rate is conservatively based on the present earnings of the plant. In view of the further developments and improvements now under way, however, the dividends will, without doubt, be materially increased.

Copies of the prospectus, giving full description of the property, and details of the Company's operation, with Expert and Engineer's reports, can be had on application to us, or from any of the Directors of the Company.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street, New York City.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$5,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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PER MONTH
on Money Invested is what
The Good Colorado Gold Stocks Pay.
These are regular dividends, having paid them for years. For full particulars and information, address us.
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ENORMOUS PROFIT
can be made inside of one month by speculating in a certain stock (listed on both N. Y. Exchanges.) Inside information, with full particulars, given
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conservative and reliable parties, who can reward me according to their own inclination after profit has been made. Address in confidence, (under seal,) INVESTMENT BROKER, Box 216 Times Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on Manhattan real estate at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent.; principals only. Call on MALLAT & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

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LEWIS A. MAY & CO.
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(Occupying entire first floor of the Munn Building.)
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Bought and sold for cash or on margins of 3 to 10 per cent. COMMISSION, 1-16.
Send for our "HIGH AND LOW PRICES," a comprehensive publication showing the highest and lowest prices of Stocks, Grain, and Cotton each day for the past year. Mailed free on request.
WRITE FOR OUR VALUABLE MARKET LETTER, issued daily and sent free.
On Tuesday we will issue a Special Letter entitled
"September Disbursements and the Coming Market."
All speculators should write or wire for it.
HIGHEST BANK REFERENCES AND FINANCIAL RATING.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
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Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 20 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter, Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.
Up-town Offices, 1,182 Broadway, near 28th St.

FINANCIAL.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf
READJUSTMENT.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SAME:

The undersigned have caused the accounts and properties of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company to be examined by competent experts, and, having now duly considered the reports made by these experts, announce that, pursuant to the agreement of March 18th, 1899, they have adopted

A READJUSTMENT PLAN

the salient features of which are as follows:

(1.) Formation of a new company for the acquisition of the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company proper.

The Committee deems it unwise at this present juncture to provide for the inclusion of the Suburban Belt Railroad properties, basing its opinion upon the statement of its experts, that terminal facilities at Kansas City can be had at a greatly reduced cost per annum, and upon the fact that the demands of the holders of its securities are such as would impose upon the new company fixed charges which its earnings would not warrant.

The Fort Arthur Channel and Dock Company, which is also set aside for future consideration, has at present virtually no earnings, although it has already issued bonds to the extent of $1,685,000, and its works are still far from completion.

(2.) Issuance by the new Company of the following securities:

Prior Lien Mortgage four per cent. Gold Bonds	$15,000,000
Adjustment Mortgage four per cent. Gold Bonds; interest non-cumulative until 1905	15,000,000
Preferred stock four per cent. non-cumulative	20,000,000
Common stock	25,000,000

To be apportioned as follows:

To holders of present First Mortgage Bonds for each $1,000 bond:
$500 in Prior Lien 4% Bonds.
$500 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$300 in Preferred Stock.
$25 in cash for April coupon.

To stockholders who pay $15 per share upon present capital stock, for each share of said stock:
$7.50 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$7.50 in Preferred Stock.
$100.00 in Common Stock.

This plan further provides a cash resource of $6,450,000 as follows:

From sale of Prior Lien 4% Bonds at par	$3,000,000
From stockholders	3,450,000
	$6,450,000

which amount has been underwritten by a guarantee syndicate.

There will be reserved in the Treasury:

Prior Lien Bonds	$500,000
Adjustment Bonds	1,025,000
Preferred Stock	11,375,000
Common Stock	2,000,000

A careful examination of the plan recently promulgated by a Philadelphia Committee, taken in connection with the reports of the experts above referred to, have convinced your Committee that the Philadelphia plan is too wide in its scope, that it proposes to impose upon the K. C., P. & G. property charges which it cannot earn, and that for these and other reasons such plan must be regarded as a makeshift which may tide over present difficulties, but only at the expense of the future prosperity of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad proper.

Holders of bonds and stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company who have not already deposited their securities with this Committee are invited to deposit them with the Mercantile Trust Company of New York on or before **OCTOBER 1ST, 1899**, subject to the readjustment agreement and the plan proposed by this Committee.

The Readjustment Plan of your Committee has been lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company, from which copies may be obtained.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the Mercantile Trust Company for bonds or stock who may not agree to the plan of your Committee may withdraw their securities upon the terms stated therein on or after **SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899**, and until **SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1899**, after which latter date holders of Mercantile Trust Company certificates who have not dissented from this Plan will be bound by its provisions and those of the readjustment agreement.

New York, August 31st, 1899.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

WERE YOU TOLD TO BUY
OMAHA?
Our customers were, and this fact alone will, no doubt, satisfy you that we are in position to furnish you with absolutely inside and valuable information.
Are you interested in Manhattan, T. C. I., So. Pac., Atch. pfd., or U. S. W.? If so, write us to-day for special terms covering our service during the month of September.
NOW IS THE TIME
to get into the market. Not to purchase or bulge, however.
Do you want to get into a low price stock which will quietly slip up as Laclede Gas did?
WE GAVE OUR CUSTOMERS
11 POINTS PROFIT
in this stock, and we have another, equally good, for you. Send your check or money order for TEN DOLLARS to reach us before the opening Tuesday morning and
GET ABOARD.
TO OUR CODE HOLDERS: We will wire you before the opening Tuesday advising you what to do.
Our office will be closed Monday to allow our employes a holiday, as the Exchanges will not be in session.
We are now managing accounts for parties who are not in close touch with the market. Write to-day for terms and testimonials.
If you are now interested in any stocks which are against you, write us for information thereon. Your inquiry will have prompt reply.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Pittsburgh Coal Co.,
DEALT IN BY
E. & C. Randolph,
7 Nassau St., N. Y.

A LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OFfers an investment guaranteeing a 6 per cent. income, with utmost security. For particulars address JAMES R. SEYMOUR, 120 Broadway.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's Earnings.
The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company gave out yesterday a statement of its earnings for the month of August, together with comparative figures for the same month of the past two years. The statement shows the total earnings for the month to be $971,005, an increase of $8,248 over 1898, and of $6,768 over 1897.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Micawber would have been a saint in Wall Street. Forever and ever the New York Stock Exchange district is waiting for something to turn up. Dates are always just ahead when developments are to transmute dullness into activity, weakness into strength. Latest of expectations red lettered in the calendar has been the time just now appearing—the beginning of September, the opening of Autumn. Through a Summertime not at all without its interesting features Wall Street anticipation has been fixed earnestly on the period that now arrives; and if there be not forthwith good results recorded valueless exceedingly must be security market prophets and prophecies.

Over and over, in a vast variety of ways, has assurance come that the most important of the country's financial interests were merely awaiting the passing of June and July and August for the beginning of campaigns in buoyancy. It has been the fashionable insistence that while business throughout the land in the midst of midsummer sultriness was prospering, progressing more and more daily, there yet was reason for Wall Street leaders to postpone their activities till Fall arrived. It has been set forth that many substantial warrants made this advisable. By September, it has been argued, the atmosphere would be cleared of money market apprehensions, of gold exportation probabilities, of Western harvest impositions, of international complications, of crop uncertainties—of a long list of other bugaboos that have much strutted. And coincidentally emphasis has been laid upon the expectation that with the incoming of September we would have the supplement of a variety of positive, helpful elements—that big railway earnings would show the certainty that dividends must advance, that industrial and commercial activity would whirl surpluses into the security market, that the tokens of good times would be so varied, so widespread, so unmistakable, so dominant that investment confidence and speculative enthusiasm would break records.

And here we are at the appointed time. Now for the tests.

During September's first two days some suggestions appeared of cheerful probabilities; but net results did not show many gains. Rather the professional bear contingent seemed to have somewhat the better of it; they were aggressive, their raids were spirited, their manipulative work adroit; and in many parts of the market depressing tactics had effect.

Incidentally the short interest was extended materially; it was already large, and in some quarters appeared to be growing unwieldy. Such technical disadvantage has not seemed, however, to deter bear leaders; they have been long persistent, and in some instances have scored substantial successes. As a rule, though, their accomplishments have been small. In evidence, indeed, have been some serious setbacks, some severe losses; and as a matter of profits actually realized it is improbable that they can claim to be more than even on their past three months of active campaigning. On paper they may calculate consequential gains; but—as Consolidated Gas recently exemplifies—there can be a mighty difference between a profit one day recorded on the tape and what may be the exhibit one day later.

It is notably the fact that market values can be put down less easily than they seem ready to rise of their own accord. Manipulation, skillful and forceful, requires that thousands and tens of thousands of shares of standard stocks be thrown upon the market to force recessions, while recoveries readily follow purchases by the hundred.

What clearly is shown in the natural resistance that the market displays is that stocks are no longer held in old speculative ways. Holdings on margin are now relatively small; actual ownership has become the rule. This establishes investment independence; the holder of stocks is no longer perpetually nervous, apprehensive of being sold out "on stop" by the margin-watching broker. Thus securities are less on deposit in Wall Street than ever hitherto. This new condition reflects a practical conservatism which has recently in many ways safeguarded values. Over and over again, in practically every commission office in Wall Street, appear now not only the protective effects of the prudent fashion, but at the same time appears the fact that investors are amply wide awake; while formerly raids and reactions created nervousness and too often brought discomfiture, the average holder of stocks now actually welcomes bear attacks as providing opportunities to get bargains. Campaigns for depression find in conditions like these handicaps hard to overcome.

Good business conditions are no longer a matter of theory, evidence of them is crowding. It shows not in a few spots, nor in any uncertain way; prosperity seems to have expanded in every quarter; and good times signs grow daily brighter and brighter. Such records need no enumeration; only Wall Street blind men can affect to miss the significance of them.

In the commercial and industrial world are a score of standard indications which have recognition as safe business barometers. Some authorities rely upon the volume of railway traffic, some choose the test of agricultural conditions, some are devoted to Jay Gould's doctrine, that iron is the trustiest telltale; others rely on other guides; but whatever the rule, whatever the measure, the index points straight forward to prosperity. Unequivocal, uniform, absolute is the assertive record. These good times are neither myth nor dream; they are tangible to the revolution point. Only professional Wall Street speculators and curio politicians—partisans of close kin—can profess to doubt or disregard what to sane business men has phenomenal attestation.

During the ensuing sixty days Wall Street is not unlikely to hear much of politics. They who want to see market values upset will, as November approaches, be pretty sure to lay stress upon what they will schedule as disturbing elements involved in some of the State elections. They will prophesy not only that Mr. McLean will carry Ohio and that Mr. Bryan will recapture Nebraska, but they will be exceedingly grave in lamenting that such results must revivify the free silver issue and disturb investment confidence both at home and abroad.

Wall Street sentiment may not, however, be much moved by the pretenses of such speculative pleading. The investment world is not in doubt of National good faith. The verdict of 1896 has been received in no questioning spirit. Bear genius will be unable to scare investors into apprehension that the country's vote for honest money and National integrity was a vote given thoughtlessly or insincerely, or in any spirit but that of steadfastness.

The political bogy may march bravely enough, but he will do scant scaring.

Every possible vestige of perturbation that can be fabricated will be swept into echolessness by National enthusiasm's glorious outburst when Dewey comes. The American people are getting ready to believe in themselves as never was their self-belief before. And Wall Street cannot, if it would, stay numb and pulseless.

Of developments close at hand one promising to become of especial consequence has to do with new tendencies in corporation dividend policies. Security holders who have stood by well-managed properties in recent years of hard times are now approaching a period of recompense. The sacrifices of the lean years can be atoned for in the rewards of years become fat. Under the leadership of such practical conservatives as Marvin Hughitt of the Northwestern and Roswell Miller of the St. Paul there is to be fair and even generous distribution from surpluses that good times bring.

SATURDAY.

Stocks inactive.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 2	131,772
To date this year	121,828,108
Corresponding date last year	69,950,016

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 2	$866,500
To date this year	$659,257,670
Corresponding date last year	$573,401,630

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire	½	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Manhattan	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Tran.	⅝	North American	⅝
Chi. Con. Tract.	1⅞	Rep. Iron & Steel	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Transfer.	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Union Pacific	½
Col. Midland pf.	½	Wheeling & L. E. 2d	
Evans. & T. H.	½	pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	⅝	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1½	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	2d pf.	1
Chi. East. Ill.	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	⅛
Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Denver & R. G. pf.	½	St. L. & San F. 2d	
Illinois Central	1	pf.	⅛

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Dallas & Waco 5s	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex. 2d	1
Kan. City, P. & G. 1st 5s	1½	Ore. R. R. & Nav. 1st 6s	1
Mil., L. S. & W. imp. 5s	4	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2

Bond Declined.

Erie 1st Cons. 7s 2

TESTIMONY THAT COUNTS.

Could there be a terser or more telling synopsis of the business situation than this succinct summary made by President Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway?

"As to the general business outlook, it is very reassuring.

"Crops are good, railroads are busy, manufacturers are unusually active, and money is comparatively easy.

"The country is certainly prosperous, and I look to see it continue so."

GOOD TIMES HERE TO STAY.

Jefferson Seligman of J. & W. Seligman & Co. feels that in no way but through rose-colored glasses can the present business situation or the outlook for the future be viewed.

"I am as hopeful as ever of the future," says Mr. Seligman, "and can see nothing to stop the onward march of prosperity. Never before in the history of the country were business conditions on such stable foundations. Good times have come to stay. Mills and factories of every kind are taxed to their utmost capacity. Railroad business is limited only by the capacity of its rolling stock. Each passing week shows some new high record of earnings. In fact, in every line of business there is the greatest activity.

"I do not think that we shall ever fall back to the conditions that prevailed a few years ago. The wealth of the country and the buying power of the world have become so enormous that it is only reasonable to say that old forms of business have become obsolete and a new era has opened."

AS TO BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the banks composing the New York Clearing House Association, issued at the close of business yesterday, showed a decline in surplus reserves of $3,187,000, bringing surplus reserves down to $9,121,000. A year ago the total was $14,961,000. Deposits for the week declined $8,341,000, specie fell off $4,287,000, and loans decreased $3,126,000.

This exhibit was not as bad as Wall Street prophets had been forecasting. All the bear speculators had been predicting a shrinkage of surplus reserve from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.

In so far as the security market had concern in the showing, small effects followed the disclosure. Wall Street seems finally to be reaching the sane conclusion that Clearing House Bank statements differ very materially from what they were in former times when importance began to attach to them. The extraordinary development in trust company business is a factor which each week gains consequence. Trust company transactions do not figure directly in Clearing House operations, and neither do the far-reaching money market relationships of the great insurance companies. Thus, naturally, bank statement exhibits are of importance more in theory than in reality. Discussing this condition, entitled to more recognition than it gets, Mr. A. A. Housman said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Of course it is needless to point out that the banks and the trust companies control the money situation. What is sometimes forgotten is that the trust companies are practically doing a National and State bank business and are competing with the banks. But nevertheless the trust companies' figures do not appear in the figures setting out the reserve. That is to say, the surplus reserve, as shown by the banks in the weekly statement, is not a true index of the money conditions of New York City. If the trust companies' reserves were added to those of the National banks, as shown by the Clearing House, it would show that the total reserves were the largest in the history of the country. It is a fact, too, that at the present time the deposits in the trust companies of the United States, and particularly of New York City, are greater than they have ever been before in our history.

"The capital of trust companies is mostly all in cash," said Mr. Housman, "and the amount of gold in the vaults of the companies is something enormous. It is known that one trust company has over $5,000,000 in gold in its vaults.

"To show how easy money is in New York, notwithstanding the increased mercantile demand, there is not a prominent broker in the city who is not called up every day by trust companies, offering money. Then, again, in the case of bankers, there is not a banking house on Wall

Street that hasn't at all times money to loan, whether it is worth nothing or commands a high rate.

"Another thing to consider is that while New York is the centre of finance, the channels have so broadened—that is, the cities all over the country are showing such large surpluses—that the demands that used to come to New York for loanable funds are supplied locally, and therefore the drain is taken off New York. People have no conception of the amount of money in the country, even the smallest Western banks at present having large surpluses.

"Of course all the large financial deals of the country are made in New York, because it is the centre of finance for the United States, as London is for the world, and this money is afterward distributed to the local people, later finding its way back into the main arteries of the financial channel.

"Notwithstanding the large amount of money paid out in interest and dividends on Sept. 1, money was loaning this week at 3 per cent., on the average. In short, money is a commodity the same as everything else. Increased mercantile and manufacturing business requires more money, and if money works up, it shows that something is doing to stimulate the demand for it.

"Still another item to consider in taking a financial review of the situation is the enormous amount of deposits in the savings banks of the United States—the real bulwark of the Nation. These now total $2,065,000,000—a gain of $185,000,000 in about a year and one-half. This, of course, is widely distributed, though the West shows the largest proportionate increase. There has been a marked increase in the South also.

"The clearances as shown in every city in the country show an enormous increase, clearly demonstrating the excellent conditions of the mercantile community.

"Then, too, it is well to consider the enormous surplus of the United States. The money deposited by the United States Government in its legal depositories is very small compared with the amount of money that the banks have as deposits, while the United States reserve is the largest in its history.

***

"As for the general situation," continued Mr. Housman, "it is simply marvelous. Many people have no conception how good times are. We in New York are not in a proper position to see these things. I see no reason why the enhancement in value of securities should not continue. The better classes of securities are locked away in strong boxes and the others are bound to follow. Fortunes are made by building up, not by tearing down, and especially is this true in a country so prolific both above and below ground as this is.

"Much has been said against industrial securities, but they are probably on as solid a foundation as one could desire, because the aggregation of brains, talent, capital, and business ability centred in corporations of that kind cannot but attain one object."

ACTIVE TRADE'S EFFECTS.

Theodore H. Price of Price, McCormick & Co., discussing security market conditions, says:

"So far as the business situation is concerned it still remains cloudless, and there appears to be every prospect of an active Autumn trade. With all the manufacturing energies of the country employed up to their utmost capacity, and all sorts of products selling at prices which are remunerative to the producer, there seems to be no likelihood of any diminution of earnings.

"The only question with which the careful observer and financier must concern himself is that of overproduction. It has been in the past the experience of America that where the energies of her population were employed to their full capacity, it did not take long for production to outrun consumption.

"It is a common saying that up to two years ago 'America' was wearing her old clothes. Since that time, especially during the last twelve months, and notably during the last six months, we have been buying new clothes, and we must before long reach a point at which even the most fastidious and extravagant taste will be supplied. Then we shall commence to feel the stagnation which results from overproduction. In the iron trade the advance in prices seems likely to work the same result. Numerous instances are heard of from day to day where the price of iron has induced the postponement or abandonment of plans of construction previously determined upon. At present all the mills and manufacturers of the country are employed upon orders which they have already booked. It seems to be probable, however, that before long we must feel the pause that higher prices will give to this manufacturing activity.

"But he who cannot recognize the enormous addition to the country's wealth that has been made in the last twelve months must be blindly pessimistic, and it is not to be forgotten that this accumulation of wealth and tremendous conversion of property into cash, which has been the characteristic of the last twelve months, is likely for the future to give the mechanism or business and commerce more elasticity, and render the recurrence of acute crises less probable."

PROSPERITY ONLY BEGUN.

Not only is the West sharing in the good times which have come upon the country, but the belief prevails there that the prosperity is but in its initial phases.

"We never knew such good times," says W. F. Pierce, a capitalist of San Francisco, at present in the East. "Our mines are producing more than they ever produced; our grain and fruit crops are excellent, and better prices prevail throughout.

"That, however, is but the beginning. The new territory which is being opened up —Alaska, the Philippines, and all the South Sea Islands—will mean for the Pacific Slope, through which these lands can be reached, a prosperity of which we little dreamed a year ago. It will mean greater travel and traffic, wider trade, and a freer circulation of money. In my opinion, the West will soon be financially able to take care of itself.

"In a rather more local sense the generation of electricity by means of water power, to which the Pacific Slope is now turning its attention, will also mean a great deal for that part of the country."

GULF RAILWAY PLANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will be interesting to compare the plans, as now published, for the reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, by the Philadelphia committee and the readjustment plan proposed by the New York committee.

The New York committee, from the beginning, seems to consider the terminals of the road as of no absolute value. It seems to believe it can dispense with them altogether, or substitute the present terminals with others at a future date, which it does not designate. The Philadelphia committee from the start has considered the terminals in Kansas City and at the Gulf as an absolute necessity. In Kansas City, for instance, without a terminal the road would be at the mercy of its competitors, where a boycott would be immediately effective and thereby work indefinite harm to the road. The present terminals in Kansas City are endeavoring to bring the business East, where the distance is 1,400 miles, or by other roads to the South, where the distance is at least 50 per cent. longer than via the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf. The very foundation of the road, to build the most direct line from the West to the Gulf, would be defeated by not having an independent terminus at each end of the road. It is therefore difficult to determine how any plan of reorganization could be successfully made without every facility required at each end, and it must be presumed that the working of the road on any other basis is not only not to the best interest of the owners of the property, but actually detrimental to its very existence.

The Kansas City terminals have heretofore earned their own interest, and it is the plan of the Philadelphia committee to own both the stocks and the bonds in the future and retire the bonds, issuing in lieu thereof 3½ per cent. bonds payable out of the earnings of the terminals, and procure low charges for the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road.

The Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company has not earned heretofore its interest any more than any unfinished building or uncompleted railroad can be relied upon for an income, and how important the Port Arthur Channel is can be best stated in that the jealous competitors of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf have heretofore tried by repeated legal proceedings and injunctions to stop the work. Nevertheless, the work has so far progressed that light-draught vessels, drawing eighteen feet of water, now navigate the channel, while another portion is navigable for vessels drawing twenty-five feet. The elevators and piers have been completed, in addition to which there are 2,200 lots and 2,000 acres estimated at $1,250,000, on the basis of some sales made last year, with which the interest on the bonds was paid, and by further sales it is expected to realise within a few years sufficient to retire these bonds altogether.

Before comparing the different plans, it is important to know that the Philadelphia committee considers the terminals indispensable and that the working of the road without them cannot be intended to be to the best interest of the present bond and stock holders.

As far as the detail of exchanging the bonds and stock is concerned, it is the opinion of the Philadelphia committee that the present owners of the bonds should be entitled to the full earnings of the road to the extent of new bonds issued, and that they should not be curtailed in the interest of $15,000,000 prior liens. The $15,000,000 adjustment bonds, up to 1905, can only be called preferred stock, and the value of the preferred stock of the New York committee can hardly be called preferred, as its value is curtailed by the issue of $30,000,000 of bonds ahead of it, instead of $21,000,000, as proposed by the Philadelphia committee. In viewing the exchange of bonds and stocks from this light, it will be difficult to make a comparison.

The 50 per cent. prior liens must be valued at par, the adjustment bonds can hardly be valued at more than 50, and the preferred stock, under this issue, would be fully valued at 30.

The Philadelphia committee proposes to give 75 per cent. of first mortgage bonds and value them at 85, at which figure they have been underwritten. Forty per cent. of preferred has been conservatively valued at 50, while both plans add $25 due on the April coupons in cash.

The New York committee proposes an assessment of $15 per share on the stock, as against $10 by the Philadelphia committee. As the Philadelphia committee already actually owns more than one-half of the bonds and stock and controls large interests still held in Europe, it is hardly feasible to believe that the New York committee owns itself much, if any, interest in the property, and that the heavy assessment of $15 a share is intended to make the $15,000,000 prior lien bonds as valuable as possible at the expense of the adjustment bonds and stock; that they furthermore, by ignoring the terminals at each end, are crippling the road in the future, and therefore leaving it completely at the mercy of its competitors, and it therefore can only be presumed that it is their intention to reorganize the road at a future date solely and alone in the interest of the prior lien bondholders. The majority of the present bondholders of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf are also largely interested in the bonds and stock of both terminal companies, and they have diligently worked up the road to its present earning power, and will hardly consent to any reorganization which ignores the completeness of the road at both ends as the New York committee does.

From the above it seems quite clear that the New York committee is desirous of reorganizing other people's property, being little interested in it themselves, whereas the Philadelphia committee wishes to reorganize property of which they are the majority owners for a permanent investment, and in connection with which they desire to obtain the most equitable basis for their coowners as well as themselves. B. A. S.

New York, Sept. 2, 1899.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The local wheat market was broken up by yesterday's holiday, an excuse for which was found in the dullness of the week. Since the close of last week trading at Chicago and New York was in circumstances that had little encouragement for the long element, and the September option went into the delivery stage soft and featureless. The deliveries of September were heavy enough to discourage the optimistic element, and but for faith in the Hungarian world's crop estimate and the strength of maize recessions in wheat quotations would have been of moment. On the whole, it was a bear week. Advices from the Northwest were of rapid and satisfactory progress in harvesting, there was no adverse news of the growing Argentine crop, the republic's shipments were large in comparison with those of last year, elevator and primary receipts were large, and little faith was exhibited in the September contract. A grain of comfort was found in the reports of unsettled conditions in regard to European crops, and exports held up well in comparison with former years, except as to the corresponding week in 1897, which showed an excess over last week of over 2,500,000 bushels. There was a slight rally in wheat in Chicago yesterday, but it was of short duration, and the quotations ran off on liquidation. On the New York curb there was some languid dealing, but it ended in December falling back ¼c on Friday's close.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and New York markets during the past week is shown in the following tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Aug. 26.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 29.	Aug. 30.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 2.
Wheat—							
Sept.	70 9-16	70	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅞	
Dec.	72 7-16	72	72	72½	71⅝	71½	71⅝
Corn—							
Sept.	31 9-16	31	30⅞	31	30⅞	31	31½
Dec.	28 11-16	29½	29½	29¾	29⅝	29¾	29½

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Aug. 26.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 29.	Aug. 30.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 2.
Wheat—							
Sept.	..75	74½	73⅞	74½	73½	73¼	..
Dec.	..78	77⅝	77½	77½	76⅝	*76½	..
Corn—							
Sept.	..38	37⅝	37	37	37	37⅛	..
Dec.	..35 9-16	35¼	35¼	35½	35½	35½	..

*Holiday on Produce Exchange.

At Chicago during the week the declines in wheat were: September, 11-16c, and December, 11-16c. Corn had these changes: September declined 1-16c and December advanced 7-16c. The New York changes in the five days were: Wheat—September, 1¾c decline; December, 1¾c. Corn—September, ⅝c decline; December, 1-16c decline. December wheat at Chicago had a range of 71¾c to 71¾c, and December corn, 28⅝c to 29⅛c, the closing quotation. On the local curb privileges closed at: Puts, December wheat, 75½c; calls, 76⅝c. The rewas no trading in corn.

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The estimate of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture on the world's harvest gives, rough figures, these deficiencies for 1899: Great Britain, 210,000,000 bushels; France, 15,000,000; Germany, 54,000,000; Austria, 54,000,000; Italy, 40,000,000, a total of 373,000,000 bushels, and the surplus of exporting countries: Russia, 85,000,000 bushels; Hungary, 57,000,000; United States, 213,000,000; India, 18,000,000; Canada, 27,000,000; Australia, 15,000,000; and Argentina, 18,000,000, a total of 333,000,000 bushels. The estimate puts the world's crop at 330,000,000 bushels below last year's and about 100,000,000 bushels below the world's demand.

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In their grain letter of Friday McIntyre & Wardwell said:

WHEAT—The conditions which obtained in today's market were well anticipated and prices underwent little change on the large deliveries made on September contracts. There was nothing stimulating in the cables from foreign markets, nor were domestic conditions inclined to either side of the market. The fact of a holiday until Tuesday made trading dull. So far as we know, all other Exchanges will be open to-morrow. Nothing from the Northwest stated damage from yesterday's temperatures and the trade generally concludes the small portion of the crop that may be uncut is so far without serious injury. The forecast is for unsettled weather—warmer, with rains. This is not a pleasant feature, as wheat has already had many damaging delays in getting threshed. Our advices do not claim that yields are exceeding expectations and generally express a low quality. There are some districts where fair crops have been made, however. There has been a gain in Liverpool stocks in August of 445,000 bushels. In Minneapolis and Duluth there promises to be a decrease in excess of 500,000 bushels. The deliveries here were about 2,000,000 bushels and in Chicago about 1,000,000 bushels. Argentina shipments of 872,000 bushels make 46,810,000 bushels since Jan. 1. With ample port stocks we may expect good shipments from Argentina for several weeks to come. A Vienna cable made a shortage of the world's crop, compared with last year, of 311,000,000 bushels. Beerbohm cabled shortage was 276,000,000 bushels, calling the Vienna figures "absurd." Considerable of the wheat delivered went into exporters' possession. Unless September is well cleaned up in Chicago there is a good deal of wheat there applicable for delivery.

CORN—As generally surmised, there were no deliveries of corn on September sales. The low stocks generally admit of a premium on cash corn, and the fact that there will be an advance in rail rates on the 18th inst. insures a good demand for all receipts that Chicago may have in two weeks to come. With less than 1,000,000 bushels of corn applicable on Chicago contracts and a large short interest outstanding in September, there is yeast for a rise when any buying is attempted in settlement. The little improvement to-day evidenced this. We do not hear much in disparagement of the crop, there is considerable news of that kind from good sources. The drought is doing considerable in curtailing high promise. Liverpool stocks increased 496,000 bushels in August. Interior markets report receipts of 780,000 bushels, against 740,000 bushels last year, and shipments East of 540,000 bushels. The lake rates are advanced and for a time are lessening business. A few days will suffice for an adjustment to the changed basis, and we anticipate little interruption in the outward movement.

UNITED STARCH COMPANY.

The organization of the United Starch Company, a consolidation of four of the largest starch manufacturing companies in the United States, to fight the National Starch Manufacturing Company, was completed yesterday. The new company was organized under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $6,000,000—$2,500,000 of 6 per cent. cumulative stock and $3,500,000 of common stock. The companies merged are the Oswego Starch Factory, the American Glucose Company of Buffalo, the Argo Manufacturing Company of Nebraska City, Neb., and the Sioux City (Iowa) Starch Works. The officers of the United Starch Company are: President—T. P. Kingsford of Oswego; First Vice President—Hiram Duryee of New York; Second Vice President—Carl Morton of Nebraska City; Secretary and Treasurer—J. D. Higgins of Oswego. The Directors are T. P. Kingsford, Hiram Duryee, Joy Morton, Charles R. Flint, J. C. Young, Carl Morton, J. D. Higgins, H. H. Duryee, and Gilbert S. Graves.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@4 per cent., closing on Saturday at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6@6 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £684,142 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 48.96, became 50.28 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3½ per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,900,000f. gold and 3,175,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange market unsteady. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty days, $4.86@$4.86¼ for demand, $4.86⅞@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅛@5.21¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.18¾@5.18⅝ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 15@20c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—75c discount.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Prices were fairly firm on the Bourse to-day, with the exception of Kafirs, which were depressed, owing to unfavorable reports in regard to the Transvaal crisis. Rentes were strong. Spanish fours opened easier on realisations, recovered, and closed firm. Portuguese securities acted likewise. Rio Tintos were in demand and harder. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 67½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21½c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 61.37½.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, under the influence of the strength exhibited by locals. Internationals were maintained. Spanish fours were dull on Paris advices. Americans were quiet. Canadian Pacifics hardened and closed generally irregular. Exchange on London 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 2.—On the Boerse today locals were in good demand and harder. Foreign securities were fairly steady. Spanish fours were easier. Americans were good.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—American securities opened about on a level with New York and remained steady all day. As often occurs on Saturday, the attendance was thin and business was light. The final tone was quiet but steady. Consols for money, 104 13-16; for the account, 104 3-16; Atchison, 28⅝; Canadian, 90⅝; St. Paul, 137⅛; Illinois Central, 118⅝; Louisville, 83⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 82½; New York Central, 142⅝; Erie, 14⅝; Pennsylvania, 60½; Reading, 11⅝; Erie first preferred, 40½; Northern Pacific preferred, 79⅝; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 11⅛.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 60⅝.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance, £1,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 136.80; Madrid, 23.10; Lisbon, 43; Rome, 7.42.

Bar silver steady at 27 5-16d per ounce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities was an uncommonly dull one yesterday, and in the two hours set apart for trading no period of special activity manifested itself. The stocks about which the chief interest of speculators had centred during the week, and which had proved most productive of commissions, were well-nigh forgotten, and the securities which did serve as features for yesterday's market were those which a few days ago figured little in curb transactions. The course of the market was somewhat irregular, but a few securities displayed noteworthy strength.

New Amsterdam Gas, in regard to which the rumor-monger relaxed his customary activities yesterday, was hardly traded in at all till near the close, when a few hundred shares changed hands. The common stock sold at 34½. It closed ½ off from Friday's close, at 34⅝. The preferred was firm, closing at 59 unchanged. Rubber Goods common, which has attracted such a large share of interest in the course of the week, was in little demand yesterday, and dropped back a point, closing at 33, after having sold up to 34⅝.

The feature of chief interest was the strength and activity of Asphalt Company of America. The stock, which was being vainly offered at 14⅝ a week before, closed yesterday at 18¼ bid, a net advance of 2½ points over Friday's close. It opened high, and soon sold at 17⅞, shortly afterward changing hands at 18. It sold up to 19 before the close, in the course of some 1,500 shares' trading.

American Ginning again proved a strong issue, and enjoyed its share of what activity the market afforded. The stock has risen steadily since it was brought out a few days ago, being forced up by good buying. Yesterday it made a net gain of one-half of a point, closing at 19. The Standard Oil stocks displayed a continuation of their strength of the previous day, although they were not active. Standard Oil Trust closed with a market much less wide than it has had at the close for some time, the final bid being quoted at 469½, a net advance of 2½ points, with 470 the asking price. Twenty-five shares of it sold at 469. Standard Oil of New Jersey gained 3 points, closing at 467.

New York Transportation recovered 1 point of its lost ground, closing at 22½, after 200 shares had sold at 22¾. Fleming-ton Coal and Coke sold up to 25⅝, and closed at 25, a net gain of ¾. Union Steel and Chain, common and preferred, was firm but inactive. American Agricultural Chemical preferred proved a strong issue, selling up to 78¾. International Pump common sold at 25¼, and closed strong, at 25. One hundred shares of Bay State Gas sold at 2. Cramp's Shipyard, which has been inactive for a good while, and about which a bearish report was afloat yesterday, sold at 7½, rather to the surprise of the curb. National Grammophone closed at 85, a net gain of 1 point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2
New Amsterdam	34⅜	34⅝
New Amsterdam pf.	59	60
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	103¼	103⅝

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	28	36½
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	78⅜	78¾
American Wool Goods	26	27
American Wool Goods pf.	94	94½
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19¼	19⅝
Distilling Company of America pf.	59½	60
Electric Axle Light & Power	54	57
Electric Boat	19	22
Electric Boat pf.	40	47
Havana Commercial	27	29½
Havana Commercial pf.	67¼	68¾
International Power	26	28
International Pump	25	25¾
International Pump pf.	73¼	75
National Gramophone, ex div.	85	90
National Salt	44½	47½
National Salt pf.	87	87½
Otis Elevator	87	87½
Otis Elevator pf.	100	101½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99¾	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	32	36
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	95	99¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., 2d	113	115
Standard Gas, New York	111	113
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	124	126
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	12
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		90
Western Gas	100½	102
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108½	109

Industrials.

American Ginning	19	20¼
American Typefounders	24	25
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	26
Barney & Smith pf.	100	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	30	31
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf.	85	90
Cramp' Shipyard	7½	8
General Chemical	99	99
General Chemical pf.	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.		

	Bid.	Asked.
British Columbia Copp. r	11¾	11¾
Chicago & Alton subs	112	112½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	105	107
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	120
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid.	1¾	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	25⅝
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4½	5
Markeen Copper	11	12½
Mexican 5s	100¼	100⅝
New England Transportation	10	10¾
New York Gas & Electric 4s	92	93
New York Gas & Electric 5s	104¼	..
New York Transportation	22½	24
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	23	25
St. Louis subs	136	139
St. Louis common, when issued	29	35
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	95½
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½
Tennessee Copper	19¾	20¼
Trust Company of America	260	264½
*Union Copper	25	33

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue		235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock		102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	36⅝	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106¾	106¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	116	..
Con. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	..
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	185	187
North Jersey Street Railway	36	38½
North Jersey Street Railway 5s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	104	106
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	30
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	104	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	103

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	30½	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95½	96½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	90	90
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91½	93
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	110	113
Union Ferry	45½	46
Union Ferry bonds	103	103½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	79½	81
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107½	107½
Consolidated Gas of New York	34	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21½	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	104
Denver Gas	41	42
Denver Gas 5s	86½	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	66	68
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	73	75
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	30½	31½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85½	86
N. Y. & H. R. Gas Co. 1st	115	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	103½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	107
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	88	90
St. Paul Gas stock	66	68
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	93
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	124	126
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	12
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		90
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Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf.	85	90
Cramp' Shipyard	7½	8
General Chemical	99	99
General Chemical pf.	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	..	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	99
Hudson River Telephone	110	116
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	7	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	29	29½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
Worthington Pump pf.	108	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	114	117½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Universal Car Bearing	..	50

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¼	..	Ill. C. 1. L.	103	..
3s, r., 1918	108½	109	Knick. Ice	45	48
3s, c., 1918	109¾	109¾	Knick. Ice pf.	74	77
3s, 1918, sm.	109¾	110	Mex. C. P. r.	96	100
4s, r., 1907	111¾	111¾	L. E. & W. pf.	80¾	81
4s, c., 1907	113	114	Lake Shore	201½	210
4s, r., 1925	130¾	130¾	Long Island	65	70
4s, c., 1925	130¾	130¾	Mah. C.	150	..
5s, r., 1904	112	113	M. C. R. pf.	105	20
5s, c., 1904	111¾	113	M. & St. L.	8	9
U. C. 5-68s	117	..	Md. Coal pf.	65	75
Alb. & Sus.	190	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	97	97½
Am. Cot.	145	175	M. St. P. & S. M.	25½	28½
Am. C. Oil	43¼	44¼	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	67¾	68
A. C. O. pf.	93½	94½	M. St. P. & S. M. 2d pf.	50	60
Am. D. Tel.	35¾	37½	Mor. & Es.	182½	184
Am. Exp.	152	156	Nat. Bis.	47	47½
Am. Lin.	11	11¼	Nat. Lead	31½	32
Am. Lin. pf.	65	66½	Nat. Lead pf.	5	5½
Am. S. M.	5¾	6	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Am. S. M. pf.	28	30¾	Nat. St. 2d pf.	12	15
Am. S. & R.	42¼	42½	N. C.	37	..
Am. Tob. pf.	144	147	N. Y. & N. H.	246	248
Am. Arbor.	18	19	N. Y. C.	138	138
Am. Ark. pf.	40	41	N. Y. C. & St. L.	46	48
B. & O. S.			N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	97	98
W. pf., new	9	9½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	77	78
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
B. Un. Gas	139	144	Norfolk So.	74	..
B. R. & P.	82	..	Ont. Mining	7¾	8¾
B. R. & P. pf.	75¼	..	O. R. R. & N.	46	48
Can. South.	54	54½	O. R. R. & N. pf.	77	78
Cap. Tract.	92	98	Pacific Coast	45½	46
C. & E. I.			P. C. 1st pf.	85	90
pf.	129	122	P. C. 2d pf.	63¼	64
C., I. & L.	41	42	Penn. Coal	380	3
C. & N. W.	205	206	P., D. & E.	2¼	3
pf.	205	..	Peo. & East.	5	8
C., C., C. & St. L.	96¼	99½	P. & W. pf.	10	12
C., L. & W.	44½	..	Quicksilver	2	3
pf.	88	102	Quicksilver pf.	3	5
Cleve. & P.	189	192	Quicksilver pf.	8½	10
C. C. & I. D.	2	2½	Rdg. 2d pf.	33¾	34
C. C. & L. D. pf.	41	42	Rens & Sar.	1	..
C. & N. W. pf.	6	..	R., W. & O.	130	..
C. F. & I. pf.	115	120	R. G. W.	38½	41
Col. Mid.	7½	8	R. G. W. pf.	83¾	84
C. & H. C. & I.	18	19	St. J. & G. I.	5½	5¾
Com. Cable	170	..	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	62
Consol. Coal	50	51	St. L. & S. F.	11½	11¾
Consol. Ice	38	40	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	73
Con. Ice pf.		80	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	16¾	16¾
D., M. & Ft. D.	30¾	21½	St. P. & D.	65	75
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	120	St. P. & D. pf.	100	101
D., S. S. & A.	5½	5¾	St. P. & O.	185	190
A. pf.	14½	15½

names are quoted at 4@4½ per cent. Banks report a fair demand from their regular customers and quote 4½@5 per cent.

At the Clearing House this morning money was in good supply at 3 per cent. In view of the coming holiday no one borrowed money who could avoid it. New York funds were heavy, with sales at 10 cents' discount for cash.

The local market to-day reflected the general conditions. It was fairly firm, but, outside of Bonanza, Cochiti, and Mexican Telephone, there was practically nothing doing. The closing prices were: Atchison preferred, 65; United States Mining, 40⅝, off ⅛; United States Oil, 40½; Cochiti, 18⅝, up ⅛; East Boston Land, 10¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	..	9	Old Colony	10	10½
Allouez	6¾	7	Old Domin	35½	36
Arcadian	73	74	Osceola	88	89
Arnold	14½	14¾	Parrot	51½	53
Ash Bed	1½	2	Pioneer	3⅞	3½
Atlantic	30	30¾	Quincy	150	160
Baltic	25¾	26	Rhode Island	6¾	7
B. & Cr. C.	25	30	Santa Fé	14¾	15¼
Bost. & M.	350	352	Santa Ysabel	13½	14
Butte & B.	74	76	Shoe	37	37½
Cal. & Hec.	835	840	Tamarack	220	228
Centennial	35	35½	Utah Cons.	43	43½
Franklin	20	20½	Washington	2	2¼
Humboldt	2⅝	2¾	White Knob	12	15
Ironvale	49	50	Winona	..	11½
Mohawk	23½	24½	Wolverine	46½	47

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	264	265	Bost. Elev.	109¼	109¾
Bost. & Low.	245	..	Bost. G. 5s.	87	..
Bost. & Me.	..	200	Cent. M. pf.	68	..
Bost. & Prov.	302	..	West End	95	..

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	363	364	U. S. Oil	49½	50
Chi. S. Y.	143½	145	Westinghouse		
Dom. Coal	54	54½	Electric	49	49¾
Erie Tel.	102	103	Westinghouse		
Mex. Tel.	6½	6¾	Elect. pf.		69
N. E. Tel.	155	158			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Hot weather knocked out busines on 'Change to-day, and scarcely enough was done to determine prices. Preferred Biscuit closed at 99¼, a decline of ¾. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	14
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	133
National Biscuit Co. com.	47½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	99½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	7¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	12¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	3¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	30
North Chicago Street R. R.	245
West Chicago Street R. R.	122
South Side Elevated R. R.	99
Lake Street Elevated	17¾
Lake Street Elevated, trust ctfs.	16
Street's West Stable Car Line	20
American Linseed com.	11½
Am. Linseed pf.	53
American Tin Plate com.	43½
American Tin Plate pf.	90
National Carbon com.	21
National Carbon pf.	83¼
National Steel com.	53
National Steel pf.	97¼
Chicago Union Traction	35¾
Chicago Union Traction pf.	86¾

MIXING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.17	.16
Belcher	.37	.34
Best & Belcher	.62	.63
Bullion	.07	.06
Caledonia	.70	.70
Challenge Con.	.36	.35
Chollar	.39	.38
Confidence	.89	.89
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.80	1.85
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.22	.22
Gould & Curry	.33	.33
Hale & Norcross	.34	.34
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.14	.15
Kentucky Con.	.07	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.31	.31
Occidental Con.	.19	.18
Ophir	1.10	1.15
Overman	.14	.13
Potosi	.38	.36
Savage	.19	.19
Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.83	.75
Standard	2.75	2.65
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.10	1.03
Union Con.	.25	.22
Utah Con.	.09	.07
Yellow Jacket	.30	.30
Silver bars	59½	59
Mexican dollars	48@48¾	48@48¾
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Actola	16¾	17¼	..	..
Alamo	10	10¼	10	10¼
Anaconda	49½	50	49	50½
Anchoria	72	75	71	75
Argentum	29	30	28½	30
Bankers	11¼	12¼	..	..
Battle	35	36¾	36¾	37
Blue Bell	14½	14¾	..	..
Columbine	17½	18½	17½	17¾
Consolidated	15½	15¾	14½	14¾
Damon	20¼	20¾	20½	20¾
Elkton	112	113	110	110¼
El Paso	43½	47	44	46
Findlay	17½	18	18	18¼
Garfield	15½	16	15½	16
Gibson	25½	28	25½	28
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Golden King	97	100	95½	100
Gold Coin	210	260	206	210
Gold	24¾	24⅞	23¾	24½
Isabella	89¾	90½	89½	90
Independence	45	49	47½	48½
Jackpot	69	70	73¾	74¼
Moon Anchor	100	108	95	100
Maton	33½	34½	32	34
National	18¼	18¾	..	..
Ophir	47	50	..	..
Pharmacist	4¼	4¾	..	..
Pinnacle	29½	30	29¾	30
Portland	250	260	235	240
Rawlings	40	43½	41½	44
Rosa	35	36	34	34½
Sovereign	16	16¼	..	..
Tornado	47½	48½	..	..
Union	35	35¼	34⅞	35¼
Vindicator	140	150	140	150
Work	34¼	34⅞	32⅝	32⅞

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
3d week August	$82,964	$70,913	$12,051
From Jan. 1	2,561,448	2,323,030	238,418
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
4th week August	196,284	147,956	48,328
Month	532,688	430,713	101,975
From July 1	1,018,531	850,562	167,968
	1899.	1898.	Decrease.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY for July—			
Gross earnings	268,073	336,244	67,571
Op. expenses	191,524	211,799	20,275
Net earnings	77,149	124,445	47,296
For year ended June 30:			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	3,788,456	3,683,590	104,866
Op. expenses	2,615,613	2,561,572	54,041
Net earnings	1,172,843	1,122,018	50,825
Other income	13 2	22,514	*9,002
Total income	1,186,355	1,144,532	41,823
Charges	796,404	792,211	4,193
Balance	389,951	352,321	37,630
Dividends	120,000	120,000	.....
Surplus	269,951	232,321	37,630
*Decrease.			
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN for July—			
Gross earnings	393,704	303,325	90,379
Op. expenses	288,325	230,452	57,873
Net earnings	105,379	72,873	32,506
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for July—			
Gross earnings	100,680	98,801	1,879.
Oper. expenses	36,641	42,540	*5,899
Net earnings	64,039	56,261	7,778
*Decrease.			
	1899.	1898.	Decrease.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for July—			
Gross earnings	708,452	721,271	12,819
Oper. expenses	425,530	412,708	*19,822
Net earnings	275,922	308,563	32,641
Other income	42,669	41,274	*1,395
Total income	318,591	348,837	31,246
Fixed charges	198,742	210,640	11,898
Balance	119,849	139,197	19,348
Ren. and b'd con. fund	15,000	15,000	.....
Surplus	104,849	124,197	19,348
*Increase.			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED for quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	174,314	150,367	23,947
Op. expenses	153,190	134,972	18,218
Net earnings	21,124	15,395	5,729
Other income	5,415	536	4,879
Total income	26,539	15,931	10,608
Fixed charges	27,063	9,139	17,924
Deficit	524	*6,792	7,316
*Surplus.			
	1899.	1898.	Decrease.
MANHATTAN RAILWAY for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	8,718,495	9,183,542	465,047
Op. expenses	5,261,167	5,326,657	65,490
Net earnings	3,457,328	3,856,885	399,557
Other income	340,600	211,715	*128,885
Total net	3,797,928	4,068,600	270,672
Charges	2,678,416	2,645,324	*33,092
Balance	1,119,512	1,423,276	303,764
Dividends	1,320,000	1,200,000	*120,000
Deficit	200,488	223,276	*423,764
*Increase. †Surplus.			

Large Steel Lake Freighter Launched

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—The Angeline, one of the largest and finest steel freighters on the lakes, was launched this afternoon from the Detroit Shipbuilding Company's Wyandotte yard. The new vessel is owned by the Presque Isle Transportation Company. She is 435 feet long, 50 feet beam, 28 feet depth. She is estimated to carry 7,000 tons of iron on a draught of 18 feet, at a speed of 12 miles an hour.

"Priestley" "Cravenette"

CLOTHS AND GARMENTS,

AT THE LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSES.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@60. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 59¼c. Mexican dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 800 shares of Brunswick sold at .24, 100 Small Hopes at 1.30, and 100 Standard at 2.75.

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.30	Potosi	.32
Adams Consol.	.08	Quicksilver	2.00
Belcher	.30	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Best & Belcher	.60	Savage	.15
Breece	1.75	Sierra Nevada	.70
Brunswick Con.	.21	Standard	2.65
Caledonia B. H.	.55	Small Hopes	1.25
Chollar	.30	Union Consol.	.20
Crown Point	.20	Utch	.05
Chrysolite	.06	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	Yellow Jacket	.27
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Argentum Juanita	.27
Com. T. Co. bonds	.01	Alamo	.09
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Araconda	.47
Crescent	.13	Crip. Ck. Cons.	.14
Catalpa	.20	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.10
Dunkin	.07	Croesus	
Deadwood Terra	.63	Golden Fleece	.24
Eureka Consol.	.35	Isabella	.86
Father De Smet	.10	Mollie Gibson	.24
Gould & Curry	.30	Mount Rosa	.32
Hale & Norcross	.31	Pharmacist	.04
Homestake	65.50	Portland	2.15
Horn Silver	1.25	Specimen	.10
Iron Silver	.50	Union	.32
Julia Consol.	.18	Work	.30
Kingston & Pemb.	.02	Damon	.19
La Crosse	.14	Elkton	1.05
Lady Washington	.01	Findley	.46
Little Chief	.19	Garfield	.15
Mexican	.48	Jack Pot	.70
Moulton	.25	Pinnacle	.27
Ontario	7.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16½
Ophir	1.05	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.14½
Occidental	.14	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.14½
Phoenix C. M. Co.	.02	Grey Forge	.14½
Plymouth	.10		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S. Co.	10⅜	Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.05
Burt Gold	06¾	Gar. Con.	.15
Gold Magnet	.01	Golden Fleece	.25
Good Samaritan	06¾	Isabella	.90
Gregory Gold	.04	Justine	.01
Gilpin & Lincoln	.44	Mollie Gibson	.25
High Five	.40	Mount Rosa	.34
Jennie Blanche	60¼	Pande Basin	.35
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.87½	Portland	2.20
Pilgrim	.005	P. Cop. G. M. com.	01½
Alamo	.10	Sertinel	.002½
Anaconda	.49	S. P. G. M. Co.	.10
Anchoria	.71	Union Gold	.35
Cr. Ck. Con.	.14	Work	.30
Cannon Ball	.006	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Elkton	1.10		

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PROSPECT PARK BREWING COMPANY.—Another judgment has been obtained here against the Prospect Park Brewery of Brooklyn, for $2,383 in favor of Albert De Goller, doing business as De Goller & Smart, on two notes of the company.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received another execution against the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company of 156 Broadway, for $1,524 in favor of the Mount Morris Bank, but nothing has been found to levy upon.

Out of Town.

FAHY, SCHANTZ & BULLOCK.—The dry goods firm of Fahy, Schantz & Bullock of Rochester N. Y., has gone into voluntary dissolution. The nominal assets of the firm are placed at $78,603 10. Liabilities, $192,154.48, known at present. The two largest creditors are John Hamilton, a merchant of Buffalo, and H. B. Claflin & Co. of New York. The former's accounts amount to $14,000 and the latter's to $60,000. Mr. Bullock, a member of the firm, said that disagreements in the firm led to the dissolution and that the firm is perfectly solvent. John Hamilton of Buffalo has been appointed temporary receiver.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HARRIS BOSKEY.—Harris Boskey, insurance broker, of 164 Henry Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,208 and no assets. He was formerly of Firie & Boskey, who dissolved in May, 1894, and $10,435 of the liabilities are on that firm's account.

JOSIAH LOMBARD.—Josiah Lombard, residing at East Chester and employed by the Tidewater Oil Company at 12 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $722,715 and assets merely nominal. He was formerly of Lombard & Ayres, oil and lumber merchants at 12 Broadway, whose failure in December, 1895, caused a sensation in that trade. Randolph Parmly was appointed receiver of the assets of Lombard & Ayres on Dec. 16, 1895, in dissolution proceedings. Mr. Lombard's liabilities are on account of the firm of Lombard & Ayres. Of the liabilities, $186,221 is on notes of the Seaboard Lumber Company, which were indorsed by Lombard & Ayres. Mr. Lombard's assets consist of a half interest in $490,000 stock of the Seaboard Lumber Company, of no value; account due Lombard & Ayres from the Seaboard Lumber Company, $855,768, of no value; twelve shares of stock of the Aztec Oil Company; eight shares of Mecox Iron Company, and sixty shares of Star Oil Company, all of which are worthless; clothing, $167, and a bicycle, $10. Among the creditors mentioned in the schedules are E. W. Gould, Jr., $93,190; Alice R. Lombard of Brownsville, N. Y., $66,643; William Dickson, Boston, $63,000; Mexican Gulf Mercantile Company, $45,000; Lucien C. Warner, $38,000; Samuel I. Brown, $33,000.

Attachments.

L'ANGLAISE AMERICAINE SOAP COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Adolph Blair and others, doing business as L'Anglaise Americaine Soap Company, at Baltimore, for $1,991, in favor of Seiter & Kappes of this city for lithographing labels and wrappers. The Sheriff levied on some soap consigned here.

FLORENCE S. TYLER.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Florence S. Tyler, otherwise known as Mrs. C. D. Tyler, for $1,250 in favor of Clarence Kennedy for rent of the Atlantic House at Belmar, N. J. The attachment was obtained on the ground that she resides at St. Augustine, Fla. The Sheriff attached $549 in a bank here to her account.

MANUEL KNAUTH & CO.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Manuel Knauth & Co., importers of dry goods, formerly at 445 Broome Street, for $2,560, in favor of Thomas M. Crinnian, on an assigned claim from S. Heyman of Goerlitz, Germany, for balance due for silk and cotton goods. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the concern is a West Virginia corporation. The attachment was served on a third party, who said he had nothing belonging to the concern. The business was established over twenty years ago, and was incorporated about three years ago under West Virginia laws. The corporation has been in liquidation since Jan. 1 last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BREEN, Michael—E. Lichtenstein	$33
BOYARSKY, Ralph—Jonas Weil and another	105
HUTCHINSON, James M.—D. W. Bishop and another	111
KENT, John R.—Henry E. Jones	108
SIRE, Henry B.—Grosvenor S. Hubbard, as trustee, &c.	1,807
SIRE, Henry B.—Grosvenor S. Hubbard, as trustee, &c.	814
WALSH, Martin J.—Nathan Ulman and others	212
WILLARD, Edward, Jr.—Charles F. Landenberger	87
PROSPECT PARK BREWERY—Albert De Goller	2,363
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company—Mount Morris Bank	1,524
MANHATTAN MACHINERY COMPANY—George M. Stake and another	776

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Romer Axe Company of Dunkirk; capital, $50,000. Directors—Nicholas, John P., and Andrew C. Romer.

Financial Trading Company of Buffalo; capital, $5,000. Directors—Albert A. Fenyvessy, Andrew J. Cobe, George C. Sutton.

Rutty Metal Wall Plug Company of Buffalo; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles P. Rutty, William Y. Warren, Henry J. Warren.

J. B. Glenny Company of New York, wholesale druggists; capital, $15,000. Directors—Joseph B. Glenny, Henry Lehman, Charles E. Ruhsaman.

Edward V. Odell Company of New York, to conduct an intelligence bureau; capital, $5,000. Directors—Edward C. Odell, Henry J. Furlong, George W. Hebron.

Shapiro, Bernstein & Von Tilzer of New York, to publish musical compositions; capital, $12,000. Directors—Maurice Shapiro, Louis Bernstein, William C. Reeves.

A Guarantee of Excellence.

"Priestley"

on the selvedge of Black Dress Goods.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The Middle States regatta, to which oarsmen have been looking forward with great interest for several months past, will be held to-morrow on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia. The predictions of President James Pilkington of the Harlem Rowing Club that the regatta would be the largest held in the East this season, both as to number of entries and quality of crews, were fully borne out by the entries, which were opened and classified Wednesday evening at Philadelphia.

Every sculler of prominence in the Middle States has been entered in the races, and in the senior event there is sure to be some very lively work. In fact, close finishes are looked for throughout, for the reason that the majority of the crews entered have been in training all Summer and are now in prime condition. They have tested their speed in other regattas, are familiar with the peculiarities of their boat, and know exactly when and where to make the spurt for the finish line. For these reasons the last regatta of the season is always considered the best—that is, if the representative crews are to row against each other. It takes the form of a grand final when all champions meet.

Harlem River crews who are entered in the regatta took their final practice row Thursday night. The boats were taken to Philadelphia Friday night by a special car and stored at the various houses along the Schuylkill where the crews will establish quarters. The majority of the crews left Harlem yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia, accompanied by a delegation of about fifty oarsmen. They will take a couple of practice spins on the river to-day to acquaint themselves with the course and limber up in preparation for to-morrow's work.

The junior single shell event is always watched with great interest, as every regatta of importance usually brings out at least one new oarsman of promise, has ten entries. The local men in this event are M. A. Cornell of the Union Boat Club, W. Mehrhoff, Nassau Boat Club, and John Hayne, Passaic Boat Club of Newark. Some disappointment is felt regarding the intermediate single shell event, as it did not fill as well as was expected. There are but three entries, J. Dempsey of the Pennsylvania Barge Club, M. A. Cornell, Union Boat Club, and M. Jackson, Pennsylvania Barge Club.

The senior single shell race will probably lie between E. Hedley of the Vesper Boat Club, who was disqualified in 1895 and reinstated Aug. 1, 1899, and J. Juvenal of the Pennsylvania Barge Club, who had a walkover in the Harlem Regatta. The Vespers claim that Hedley is as fast as when he defeated Hawkins, but others believe that he cannot make any kind of a showing against the cracks of this year. The other entries in the event are Scott, Pennsylvania Barge; Lockwood, West Philadelphia Boat Club, and Welzenegger, Passaic Boat Club.

There are junior doubles from the Vesper and Pennsylvania Barge Clubs, the local entries being the Powers brothers, from the Nassau Boat Club; Keller and Metzler, Lone Star Boat Club; Pardue and Haller, Institute Boat Club, and Schwimm and Mason, Passaic Boat Club.

Two crews will come to the line in the intermediate double event—G. Haetrich and J. Root of the Malta Boat Club and Schwimm and Mason of the Passaic Boat Club. Three crack crews are entered in the senior double shell race, which promises to be one of the fastest of the day. They are Monaghan and Juvenal of the Pennsylvania Barge Club, Mase and Maher of the Harlem Rowing Club, who passed out of the intermediate class by winning at the Hoboken regatta, and Harflinger and Hedley of the Vesper Boat Club. There are three entries in the junior four-oared gig race—Hudson Boat Club of this city, West Philadelphia, and the Chamounix of Philadelphia. The Hudson crew is in fine condition, as they have been training under the supervision of Fred Plaisted, the professional coach, for the past six weeks. They will row the boat recently built by Davis, which has many features not found in other gigs and is almost a four-oared shell. The boat cannot be kept on its keel by an inexperienced crew, but it has never been given a fair trial. The crew now rowing it are used to it, and if the water is smooth to-morrow its qualities will be thoroughly tested.

The intermediate four-oared gig entries are: Union Boat Club of this city, Vesper, and West Philadelphia Boat Clubs. One of the features on the card will be the senior four-oared shell race, in which the Pennsylvania Barge Club's champion four will meet the Detroit Boat Club's crew, who are believed by many to be the equal of the champions, and the Vesper Boat Club's crew, whom many look upon as winners. The Vesper backers, however, have found ready takers of their bets. There will be three crews in the intermediate eight-oared shells—Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, N. N.; the Vesper and Montrose of Philadelphia. In the senior eight-oared shell event the Pennsylvania Barge Club's champion crew will meet the Palisade and Vesper crews.

Owing to the number of entries in the junior eight-oared shell event, it will be necessary to row two heats and a final. The entries are: Harlem Rowing Club, Union Boat Club, Potomac Boat Club, Pennsylvania Barge Club, and the Malta Boat Club. The distance for all races will be a mile straightaway, with the exception of the eights, which will be a mile and a half straightaway.

Following is the order in which the races will be rowed: Intermediate single, 9:30 A. M.; junior single, (first trial heat,) 9:50 A. M.; junior single, (second trial heat,) 10:10 A. M.; junior eight, (first trial heat,) 10:40 A. M.; junior eight, (second trial heat,) 11:10 A. M.; senior single, (final,) 11:30 A. M.; junior double, 1:30 P. M.; senior four-oared shell, 2 P. M.; intermediate double shell, 2:20 P. M.; junior four-oared gig, 2:50 P. M.; junior single shell, 3:10 P. M.; intermediate eight, 3:40 P. M.; senior double shells, 4 P. M.; intermediate four-oared gig, 4:30 P. M.; junior eight, (final heat,) 5 P. M.; senior eight, 5:30 P. M.

The present season has been a most prosperous one for the Nassau Boat Club. Its active membership is now ninety-three, the limit being a hundred. The Harlem Rowing Club has also made rapid strides toward success. It has built a new boathouse, which is one of the finest on the river, and doubled its membership during the past six months.

Local oarsmen fully realize that they have a hard fight on their hands to secure the National regatta of 1900 for this city. It costs about $5,000 to run the regatta, and it is proposed to raise this amount among the rowing clubs in and about this city.

Junior and Senior Championships.

Owing to the scarcity of entries in the championship athletic meetings of late, there has been little or no interest attached to the events, simply because the winners of nearly all the different championships have been known in advance, and such men as Kraenzlein, Flanagan, Long, and Grant keep the average athlete from striving for honors. At the National Championship meeting the officials discussed the matter of what the committee should do to popularize the meetings and encourage athletics.

Secretary Sullivan suggested and will present an amendment to the effect that two championships be created, one a junior and one a senior championship, to be open to all athletes striving for honors, the junior championship for those who have not won senior honors, and as soon as a man wins a junior championship he will be transferred to the senior ranks. The New England people are heartily in favor of this, and so are the small clubs about the metropolitan district, who realize that something must be done to keep up a healthy interest in athletics. The creating of a junior championship will in no way lessen the value of a senior championship; in fact, there will be more honor attached to that class than before.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 2.—These companies were incorporated at Dover to-day:

Champion Time Recorder Company of Chicago; capital, $100,000.

Maryland Floor and Tile Company of Baltimore; capital, $50,000.

Jacoby Improvement Company of Wilmington; capital, $25,000.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Use the Celebrated Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.

BROOKLYN.

Candy Store and Soda Fountain in the basement.

The Outdoing of the Past.

A Great Opening of Our Fall Campaign.

"Excellence is often lost sight of in the hunger for sudden performance." The best natural effects are crowded out by artifice. Exaggeration, dressing up and veneering effects take the place of sober fact, quality, worth, real knowledge and efficiency. Hence, in opening up our fall campaign of merchandising opportunities we wish to again emphasize this store's never ending policy of "quality first." Our incomparable prices are always as low or lower than anywhere else, but you who know us best, know that they are not the only advantages this store affords its customers. Its merchandise is the best, the newest, the most fashionable, exclusive, satisfactory and reliable that can be obtained anywhere in the world, and its very highest standard of quality is never allowed to depreciate. Goods that make friends because of real worth; goods that do really save you money.

And every past action of this store will be outdone in the present. Around every circle of past advantage to you another is drawn. There is no end, for every end is but a beginning. And so will Tuesday outrun all the performances of the past. Our advertisement can tell but half of the greatest offers we have ever made, and the untold half may be the very half to concern you most. Come and see for yourself.

A Crash in the China Store, the Sale of the Year. Prices 1-2 and less.

The pen falters in an attempt to even partly tell you of the good things we have prepared for you. Fancy China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Marble Statuary, Art Pottery, Lamps and Jardiniers, Casks, Crates, Cases and Barrels by the hundreds containing the new Fall Goods from the Art Pottery and China centres of Europe as well as from the best Potters and Rich Cut Glass Makers of America have arrived and been unpacked in the last week. These early arrivals are the result of plans laid months and months ago for this great September Sale. The Potters have their busy times, but they also have their dull periods. Most of their business is crowded into the last half of the year. Fixed Factory Expenses are always a considerable item of the cost. And in the Pottery business twelve months' expenses are added to the cost of a six months' production. Therefore, when the Maker agrees to make goods to our order during the dull period at cost, he is really making a profit by saving on Factory Expenses. We save his usual profits, and by selling vast quantities at small profits are enabled to offer you New, Bright and Fresh Goods in advance of the season at about half the usual prices.

And, in addition, we have grouped together all the ones, twos and threes of a kind from our regular stock and marked them for room-making at often 1-3 and 1-4 of their original selling prices.

We shall not attempt to give you a full detailed account. It would weary you, and besides many of the choicest bargains are limited as to quantity, and we could not afford to disappoint you. But come, if only for the pleasure of a view of all that's New and Best in Artistic Wares. Here are some of the offers:

Dinner Sets, $9.98, Reduced from $15.

Here are five styles of Dinner Sets to choose from, sets of the best porcelain ware, decorated in pretty floral designs in natural colors, fully trimmed with gold, and sets of Carlsbad China decorated in neat spray designs. The Sets are of various compositions, from 100 to 130 pieces.

Bric-a-Brac for a Little.

Numerous tables are laden with all the various styles of fine Austrian Vases. They are of all shapes, many are delicately tinted in subdued colors and richly decorated and traced with gold.

Lot No. 1, at 29c. for regular 50c. and 75c. Vases.
Lot No. 2, at 50c. " $1.50 and $1.00 Vases.
Lot No. 3, at 98c. " $3.00 and $2.00 Vases.

And then $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, and on and on, up to the Handsome Vienna Works of Art at $100, reduced from $200.

Lamps at Burnt Out Prices.

Beautifully Decorated Lamps, tinted in rich colors of various shades with globes to match. All of the newest styles mounted and finished in a superior manner.

$3.75 instead of	$6.00	$8.50 instead of	$15.00
4.50 "	7.50	12.00 "	20.00
5.98 "	10.00		

Marble Statuary.

The best examples of Castalena Marble that comes from Italy.

$15.00 reduced from	$25.00	$20.00 reduced from	$30.00
18.00 " "	26.00	40.00 " "	60.00

Marble and Onyx Pedestals.

Some of them are slightly marred, but hardly a noticeable hurt.

$5.00 reduced from	$10.00	$13.50 reduced from	$19.50
8.00 " "	12.00	14.00 " "	21.00
11.00 " "	16.50	15.00 " "	30.00

Plates Almost Given Away.

Plates for all uses. Mostly of Fine French China handsomely decorated. You will find them on separate tables.

AT 25c.—English and Austrian plates of all sizes, worth 50 and 75c.
AT 50c.—Fine Limoges plates worth up to $1.50 each.
AT $1.00.—Fine Limoges plates, handsomely decorated, some on tinted grounds, all richly embellished with gold, worth up to $2.50 each.

Jardinieres Less than Half.

Separately and with pedestals. Pottery Jardinieres in various solid colors. New and good shapes; all perfect.

6 in. size 10c. instead of 25c.		9 in. size 59c. instead of	$1.00.
7 in. " 25c. " 50c.		10 in. " 98c. "	$1.75.
8 in. " 39c. " 75c.			
Pottery Jardinieres with pedestals—			
98c. instead of $2.50.		2.98 instead of	$6.00.
1.98 " 4.00.		5.98 "	10.00.

China Jardinieres of several styles, tinted and decorated and tinted with gold, 49c. to $3.50 instead of 75c. to $5.00.

Another Startling Book Event.

Dress Goods Section

24c. for 75c. to $2.00 Books.

These are an exceptional lot of books, nicely bound in cloth, some with gilt tops, good paper, and type cleanly printed, in fact good enough for a gift book, all at the uniform startling price of 24c. a volume, the publisher's prices range from 75c. to $2.00. It seems impossible, but here's the fact. The titles are as follows, all popular subjects. Not sent C. O. D.

English Orphans Mary J. Holmes.
Tempest and Sunshine Mary J. Holmes.
Guy Earlscourt's Wife M. Agnes Fleming.
Earl's Atonement Bertha M. Clay.
A Woman's Temptation Bertha M. Clay.
Repented at Leisure Bertha M. Clay.
Ordeal for Wives Annie Edwards.
Robert Ord's Atonement Rosa N. Carey.
Rossmoyne The Duchess.
Alone Marion Harland.
True as Steel Marion Harland.
Meeting Her Fate M. E. Bradden.
The Gun Maker of Moscow Cobb.
Habits of Good Society.
Art of Conversation.
Art of Writing.
True Detective Stories Moffett.
Why Drones Must Die Max Nordau.
Rondo Cyril Norman.
Horace Everett Marquise Clara Lanza.
Hollow Bracken Diltz.
If Sinners Entice Thee Le Queux.
As the Hart Panteth Rives.
Andree at the North Pole Lewis.
White Devil of Verde Pierce.
Houses of Glass Lloyd.
With Gyves of Gold.
Peg Bunson Spear.
Rainbow Feather Fergus Hume.
Two White Elephants Veysey.
Flames and Ashes Carret.
Near a Whole City Full Townsend, Author Jimmie Fadden.
Housewifery Hooker.
Life of Calvert.
Literature of the Victorian Era Shorter.
The Works of Agnes Giberne.
The Works of Hugh Miller.
Chandos Ouida

50c for Men's $1.00 Fancy Shirts.

185 Dozen Men's Fancy Shirts, stiff bosom style for fall; made of a splendid quality of Madras Cloth with cross or up and down stripes on bosoms; sizes 13 1-2 to 17 inches. One dollar shirts at the opening of the season, 50 cents. What think you of that for an opportunity?

75c. FOR $1.00 PAJAMAS.—144 Suits of Men's Madras Pajamas, the usual $1

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The New York Times.

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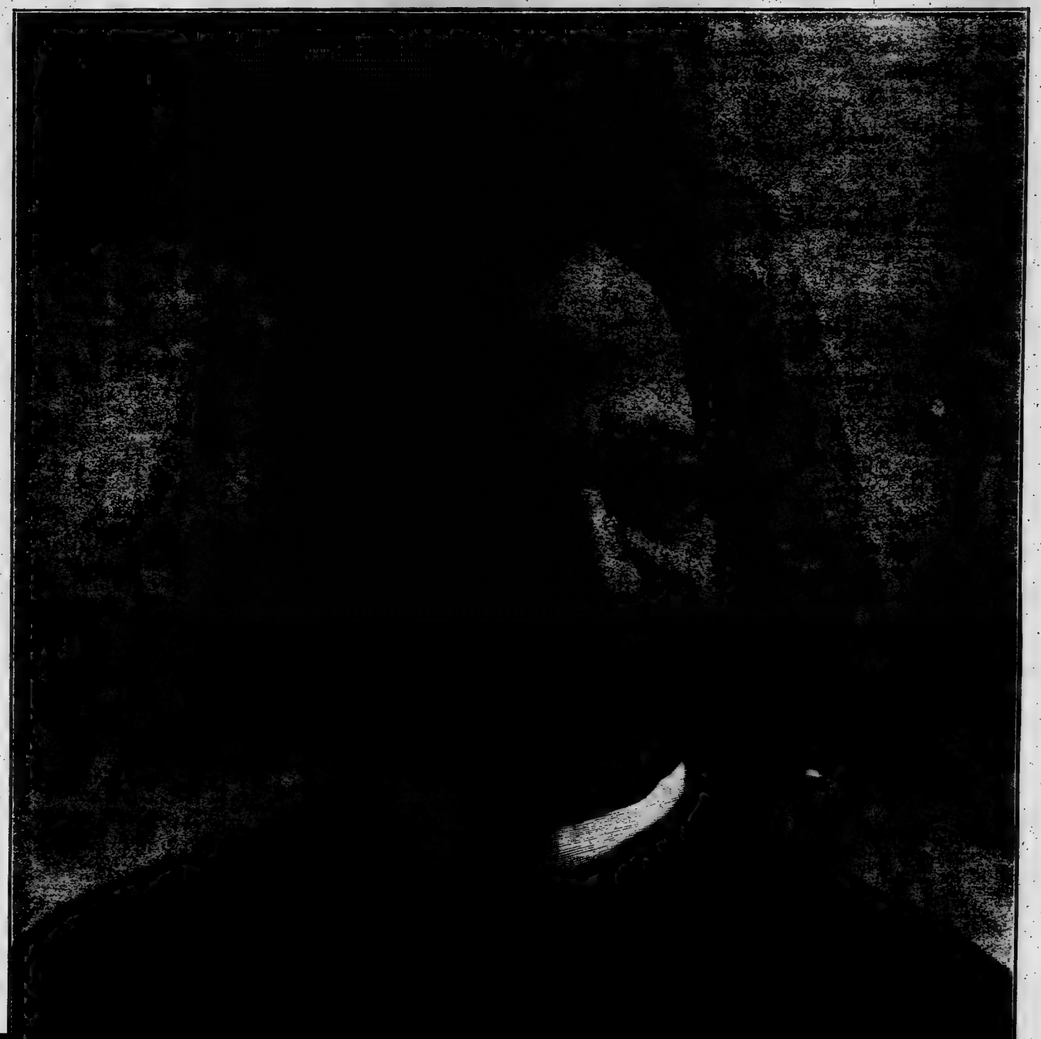

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The increasing spirit of admiration of the Britisher for his American cousin goes merrily on in England. Quite lately it has been discovered that many expressions which, in their ignorance, the editors of London newspapers had pronounced to be unadulterated Americanisms and hence vulgar, have turned out to have had their origin in the British Isles. Said The Pall Mall Gazette recently: "The verb 'to interview,' which has lately been conjugated in all its moods and tenses by American correspondents is, it seems, not a transatlantic invention after all. It occurs in a passage in Hall's Chronicle, which was printed in 1542, and claims therefore higher antiquity than the noun, which we use without hesitation. Another Americanism, 'to excur,' i. e., to go on an excursion, has a similar history and is said to have been employed by Harvey sometime before William Brown introduced the word excursion in his 'Britannia's Pastorals.'" The spirit with which The Pall Mall Gazette says these pleasant things is certainly well meant, but it shows how personal regard may be carried to a reductio ad absurdum. It may be recalled that James Russell Lowell, when first on his mission to England, gave some slight offense through his sturdy Yankeeism. In time this all passed away. He became a pronounced Anglophile, and even praised the London fogs; but this last, as Mr. Labouchere said, was "too much." To discover an antediluvian authority for the use of "to excur" shows no end of zeal, but it also is too much. In the meantime it might be interesting to know in what part of America the writer in The Pall Mall Gazette came across the impossible "to excur."

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A strange fate has been allotted to Santo Domingo—as is the latest fashion to call it—that of the target of indifference. It was not so in 1871, when many people were clamoring for its annexation to the United States, and bets were laid that President Grant and his Cabinet were bent on the absorption of the Black Republic by the Union. It is quite unaccountable. A little over a year ago few persons knew anything about the Philippines or Puerto Rico, and cared less. Even before the policy of the Government at Washington was made known, that an invasion of these Spanish islands was contemplated, the readers of the daily press were satiated with data concerning them. A revolution is now going on in Santo Domingo which may very possibly have a certain effect upon the foreign policy maintained in Washington, yet the people at large betray not the slightest interest in the matter. As has been said, it was not so in 1871. Then the public had the same information furnished them that they have had presented to them in regard to the recent Spanish possessions. It may be that the public are content with what they already have. Still, Santo Domingo should not be without interest for its own sake. It is possibly the nearest imitation of Ethiopia that we have in the vicinity. It is filled with all descriptions of decayed, lazy, stupid villages, luxuriant foliage, naked children basking in the sun, and rides through the forest on bullback. A returned missionary has even proclaimed that it was a good place for invalids. But even this is as nothing to what it was in 1871, when the greatest papers in the country counselled patience and unbiased waiting for the report of the President's Commissioners, who, after a faithful and elaborate investigation, decided that this country would be better off without Santo Domingo. Whether the desire for empire building is satiated or not, one thing is certain, the people are not interested in Santo Domingo.

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In the ordinary course of human events the season of agricultural fairs has almost arrived, and the voice of the fat calf and sportive lamb and toothsome pig is heard from afar in the rural counties—particularly in those of the Bay State. This is the time that—more than other Executives—a Massachusetts Governor awaits with impatience. Official business as a prominent agriculturist will shortly call him hither and thither on joyful peregrinations, and his little piece in praise of the farmers and a farmer's life will be spoken from we dare not guess how many platforms. And he will put his best foot foremost every time. Such is the tradition in Massachusetts. The "pastoral" visits will this year, however, be regarded with more than usual interest. But Massachusetts will not be unique in this respect. The audiences at the county fairs and cattle shows in other States will be more than usually anxious to hear certain "private opinions" on the National policy. Of course, with a faithful observance of precedent, there will be no politics. Of course not.

***

We learn from The London Chronicle that the inhabitants of Penge, in Surrey, are much exercised in their minds because they possess no cemetery, their neighbors living in Croydon having recently closed theirs against Pengeites. We should have thought this was a matter that would correct itself, and that if the inhabitants of Penge only had the spirit to die they may rely on it they would have to be buried somewhere. But there is another course open to them, and one which they should see possesses superior attractions. Let them refuse to die at all, until proper cemetery accommodation is prepared.

LEVI P. MORTON.

WHEN Levi P. Morton was a clerk in a country store in Enfield, Mass., about sixty years ago, he acquired a local fame for politeness and faithful attention to business. The country-folk for miles around sang his praises. "We like that Morton boy," they said, "because he is always so pleasant and we can believe what he says."

Throughout his long and useful career Mr. Morton seems to have preserved those two qualities of his boyhood, for people of all grades of society and of various nationalities, when speaking of their agreeable association with this distinguished financier and statesman, invariably couple with their compliments expressions of appreciation of his urbanity and his truthfulness.

That Levi P. Morton has been able to crowd so much of business activity and exacting public service into his life and still retain physical and intellectual vigor at the age of seventy-five is perhaps due to the fact that he comes of sturdy stock. He is a direct descendant of the Puritans of New England, and on his mother's side some of the best blood of the Revolutionary patriots flows in his veins. The manager of the Mayflower expedition in 1620 was George Morton, or Mourt, of Yorkshire, England. He reached New England on the Anne, the last of the three Pilgrim ships, in 1623, and settled in Middleborough, Mass. His book entitled "Mourt's Relation of the Beginning and Proceeding of the English Plantation Settled at Plymouth, in New England," which was published in London in 1622, is the earliest account of the Plymouth Colony.

John Morton, a son of George Mourt, was a freeman of Plymouth in 1648, and one of the twenty-six original owners of Middleborough. John Morton, Jr., kept the first public school ever opened on this continent. The son of John Morton, Jr., was Capt. Ebenezer Morton, who was the father of Ebenezer Morton, Jr., whose son, Livy Morton, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The Rev. Daniel O. Morton, a Congregational minister, was the father of Levi Parsons Morton, who was born in Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824.

A STUDY IN DUCKS.
Scene on a Duck Farm at Eastport, Long Island, Where 20,000 Ducks Are Raised Annually.

As a successful merchant and banker; as an honored and tactful Vice President of the United States; as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France; as Governor of this State, and as a Representative in Congress, Levi P. Morton has stamped his name indelibly upon the pages of his country's history. With an aptitude for large affairs, public life appears to have been his natural sphere. In 1878 he was appointed Honorary Commissioner from the United States to the Paris Exposition, and in the same year he was elected a member of Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District in this city. Two years later he was unanimously renominated and re-elected by a substantial majority. It was in this second campaign that he made the public declaration: "I am a Republican because I believe that the principles and policy of the Republican Party will more certainly secure prosperity throughout this broad land than those of the Democratic Party."

When Garfield was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention in 1880 the second place on the ticket was offered to Mr. Morton. He was at that time a political friend and associate of Roscoe Conkling, who had led the famous fight for a third term for Gen. Grant. After the defeat of Grant in the convention, Garfield's friends tendered the olive branch to the "Stalwarts" in the form of the nomination for Vice President. Mr. Morton was a member of the New York delegation which had fought stubbornly for Gen. Grant. When he was asked to accept the second place on the ticket he declined. It was asserted at the time and generally believed that he declined the nomination on the advice of Senator Conkling. The nomination was next offered to Chester A. Arthur, who accepted it and through the death of Garfield became President of the United States.

When Garfield was making up his Cabinet he offered Mr. Morton the navy portfolio, and subsequently, after Mr. Morton had intimated that he had no desire to enter the Cabinet, Garfield offered him the diplomatic post of Minister to France, which was accepted. During his first term in Congress Mr. Morton had shown ability in the treatment of public questions. His course was marked by intelligent and careful investigation, moderation and independence of judgment. He showed himself to be a practical man of affairs. In the extra session of 1879 he made two speeches in Congress on the silver question, which convinced his hearers that he understood the laws of finance far better than did the theorists of that period. His speeches were concise, bare of rhetorical flourish, but very effective.

As Minister to France Mr. Morton was eminently successful. His previous business and social relations in Paris had paved the way advantageously for a wider acquaintance with the people of France, and he speedily won the good will of prominent and public-spirited Frenchmen generally. His solid reputation as a financier helped him in more ways than one in securing favorable consideration of certain diplomatic propositions. It was through his intercession that the restriction upon the importation of pork into France was removed, although it was subsequently revived. Mr. Morton also was instrumental in securing for American corporations a legal status in France. He maintained an establishment in Paris consistent with the dignity and importance of his official station, and entertained with generous and refined hospitality. Without ostentatious display of wealth, he impressed the Parisians as a gentleman of means as well as affairs, and became socially very popular. As a mark of their appreciation of Minister Morton's gracious and friendly feeling toward them the Parisians changed the name of the park fronting his mansion to the Place des Etats Unis.

In his public life Levi P. Morton has not only maintained a high standard of official dignity, but he has preserved an untarnished reputation. He has endeavored to hold aloof from factional disputes, and has retained the respect and friendship of all of the active elements of his party. His amiability has sometimes militated against his political preferment, especially as he is lacking in the aggressive self-assertiveness of the average hustling politician. He was a candidate for United States Senator from this State in 1885, but was defeated by William M. Evarts after a long contest in the Legislature. He was a candidate for Senator again two years later, but Frank Hiscock carried off the prize. Although he filled the office of Vice President with ability, tact, and unquestioned honor to his party, he was not renominated when President Harrison was renominated in 1892. On this point THE NEW YORK TIMES commented at the time as follows:

"The treatment of Vice President Morton by the politicians of his party in his own State has not been such as to encourage modest fidelity and dignified performance of duties not too attractive in themselves. Mr. Morton had every claim to a renomination that Mr. Harrison had, and some that the President could hardly pretend to. He has filled his office with equal ability and with more unselfishness; he has kept aloof from the factional quarrels of his party in his own State; he has never sought to promote his personal ends at the expense of others, and within his sphere he has added as much to the character and strength of the party as was possible."

Mr. Morton's Vice Presidential term was not only clean and dignified in its official character, but it was a brilliant social success. His elegant and hospitable home in Scott Circle, in Washington, was the scene of many distinguished assemblages. The large hall of this mansion was decorated with Oriental stuffs and carpets. The reception rooms were white and gold, the official reception room being of a delicate tea shade. The dining room was in oak and red, with buffets of ebony. The family sitting room above the library was a garden of green leaves and fragrant flowers. Vice President Morton's last social function in this house was the giving of a dinner to his successor, Vice President Stevenson, upon the latter's arrival in Washington.

As Governor of the State of New York Mr. Morton displayed the same keen sense of official responsibility and duty that had marked his course in other places of high honor and dignity. It is a noteworthy fact that he was elected to the Governorship over David B. Hill, by one of the largest pluralities ever received by a candidate for that office.

Illustrations of Mr. Morton's conscientious integrity are not wanting. He paid personally debts of firms in which he had an interest as associate in his earlier years, although most of such debts had been compromised or were outlawed.

Mr. Morton's business career has been a particularly active and successful one. After a brief period of schooling he went to work as a clerk in the country store at Enfield, Mass. By dint of patient economy he accumulated sufficient capital to start a general store in Hanover, N. H. This venture was successful, and it served as a stepping stone in the mercantile world. In 1850 he became a member of the firm of Beebe, Morgan & Co., merchants, of Boston, and four years later he removed to New York and established the firm of Morton & Grinnell, which was succeeded in 1863 by the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. in New York and Morton, Rose & Co. in London. The last-mentioned firm acted as fiscal agents of the United States from 1873 to 1884. Mr. Morton's London partner, Sir John Rose, was a former Minister of Finance of Canada. He came to this country as a special Commissioner of the English Government on the subject of the dispute which resulted in the settlement of the Alabama claims. Sir John and Mr. Morton were jointly intrusted with the payment of the award, amounting to $15,500,000, and also with the payment of the Halifax fisheries award, amounting to $5,500,000. As a banker Mr. Morton was also active in the syndicate which funded the United States National debt and disposed of its bonds. Mr. Morton is now rated as one of the most substantial of New York's millionaires, and a goodly proportion of his abundant means is invested in improved real estate in this city.

A wise and discriminating dispenser of aid to the unfortunate, Mr. Morton's beneficence has reached even the most remote quarters of the globe. Avoiding any act that would encourage pauperism or idleness he has never yet held aloof from any movement designed to relieve actual and palpable distress. He has shown especial interest in efforts to remove the causes of poverty and suffering. In the Winter of 1879-80 Congress, moved by the suffering in Ireland, placed the United States vessel Constellation at the disposal of any persons willing to send relief to the poverty-stricken people of that country. Almost a month after this Congressional action was taken Representative Morton ascertained that nothing had been done toward loading the vessel. He thereupon authorized the newspaper announcement that "a person who declines to have his name made public offers to pay for one-quarter of the cargo of the Constellation if other parties will make up the balance."

It was known to Mr. Morton's intimate friends on that occasion that he had determined to furnish the entire cargo in case there was any further delay in getting a load of provisions. He believed, however, that there were others besides himself who were desirous of rendering assistance to the starving people in Ireland. Events proved that his judgment was correct. His offer to pay for a quarter of the cargo was followed by an offer from James Gordon Bennett to pay for another quarter, and an offer from William R. Grace to pay for a third quarter. The fourth quarter was speedily contributed by several persons.

When the failure of the Rockaway Beach Improvement Company threw 500 workmen out of employment with back wages unpaid, Mr. Morton's banking firm joined with the house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. in contributing $100,000 for the immediate relief of the unfortunate workmen. In all matters where the general welfare of the community is concerned Mr. Morton invariably manifests a public-spirited and helpful interest.

Mr. Morton has been twice married. His first wife was Lucy Kimball, the daughter of Elijah and Sarah W. Kimball of Flatlands, L. I. She died at Fairlawn, Newport, R. I., in 1871, highly esteemed for her kindly and charitable disposition. In fulfillment of her desire Mr. Morton gave a park of twelve acres to the people of Newport. He also built in her memory the Grace Memorial Chapel, Fourth Avenue, this city. The present Mrs. Morton was Anna L. Street, the daughter of William L. Street and the granddaughter of Gen. Randall S. Street. She was a leader of the social world of Washington when her husband was Vice President, and of her James G. Blaine once said: "She is a born organizer. She inspires confidence and loyalty in her social duties just as she does in her domestic affairs."

Mr. and Mrs. Morton have five daughters—Edith L., Lena K., Helen S., Alice, and Mary. The principal residence of the Morton family is Ellerslie, a beautiful country place at Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Morton, although a man of pronounced domestic tastes and inclinations, is a member of a large number of social organizations. His clubs are the Metropolitan, Union, Central, Union League, Republican, Lawyers', Tuxedo, and the Down Town Association. He is also a member of the New England Society, the American Geographical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, and other similar organizations. He has long been a liberal patron of the National Academy of Design, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History. In 1881 Dartmouth College conferred the degree of LL. D. on Levi P. Morton, and two years later he received the same degree from Middlebury College.

1899

THE PENSION OFFICE.

WHEN the visitor to Washington goes out upon the west front of the Capitol Building to look over the wide view of city and country to be obtained from that eminence, as his eye moves around toward the northwest it encounters a vast barnlike structure of red brick, its dimensions so colossal as to quite dominate the view in that direction. Should the same visitor ascend the Washington Monument, his eye would find the same great bulk of brick off toward the northeast. As the same visitor drives about the elevated ground at the Soldiers' Home, three miles to the north of the city, the massive walls of the Pension Office again force themselves upon his notice. From whichever point it is seen it is equally massive and ugly. This great pile, built by Gen. Meigs, with the most scrupulous effort to make it imperishable, is the one which led Gen. Sheridan, when he had seen it under the guidance of Gen. Meigs, to declare, with great feeling: "Yes, Meigs, it is a fine building. It has only one great fault. It is unquestionably fire-proof."

Ugly as it undoubtedly is, it serves its purpose extremely well, and is not too large to hold the persons employed to attend to the work of getting applicants on the pension rolls. When it was constructed it was generally regarded as much too large for the exclusive use of the Pension Bureau. There was no expectation at the close of Grant's first Administration, during which 71,000 claims were allowed, or during his second term, when 47,000 were approved, or even during Hayes's term, which added only 39,000 names to the roll, that the additions in a single year would be 50,000 in 1898, twenty-five to thirty years later, or that the cost of pensions on account of the civil war would increase from $116,000,000 during the four years from 1869 to 1873 to $145,000,000 in a single year.

The Pension Bureau is built upon the north end of Judiciary Square, covering nearly two acres of land. It is 400 feet long and 200 feet wide. Its four stories of brick are capped by a gable roof of vast proportions and infinite capacity for leaking. The walled building is a shell, carried about a wide interior court, lighted by ample skylights. The great court is broken into three sections by two rows of four columns each, immense columns of brick, so immense as to suggest excessive use of material, across which are built brick walls that substantially support the barn-like roof. About the only decorative feature noticed upon the exterior is a band of yellow terra cotta that binds the structure like a belt, just above the first story. It is found upon examination to be an endless repetition of one pattern, infantry, cavalry, and artillery on the march, the dead dropping by the way, the wounded appealing for attention, some disabled men borne off the field by helpful comrades. The interior brick columns, which look like marble, are orderly brick piles of 150,000 bricks each, coated first with cement, and then painted to resemble a yellowish marble.

All around the interior, at each floor, there is a gallery, and each gallery up to the third is supported by rows of gilded iron columns, which somewhat relieve the monotony of the architecture, and with the imposing main columns under the roof, serve to make the interior more agreeable to examine than the barren and ugly exterior. Broad brick steps, with wide and low treads, rise from story to story. From the gallery in front of the entrance to the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, on the second floor, the visitor looks down upon the court and central fountain, in the basin of which the Monitor incessantly chases and never overtakes the Merrimac. These automatic models interest and puzzle the visitor. Looking down from this observation point the visitor also sees that about half of the court space is filled with file cases, in which men are rummaging for papers. If it be noon, another section of space is occupied by many men and women, who are eating their luncheons from neatly spread tables, with a great clatter of gossip superior to the clatter of knives and forks. Off in a corner visitors are asked to look at Ebenezer Ball, a descendant of Washington's family, and his fine appearance somewhat justifies patriotic pride on the part of the subject of much curiosity.

Beginning with the office of the Commissioner, a very plain suite of three rooms on the second floor, one may follow, if he has patience and a taste for investigation, the course of every application for a pension from the moment of its receipt to the time of its arrival in the fourth floor rooms, extending all round the building, in which are kept the "completed files." These are the bundles of papers showing the progress of each case that is disposed of. Every pensioner's application is here, excepting those yet undisposed of. By far the largest number are of invalid cases, occupying about one-half of the floor, and the rest are the cases of widows. All together there are about 1,463,880 completed files, 983,408 being of invalids and 480,482 of widows. The Revolutionary, Mexican, and Indian war cases are also kept here, but their number is comparatively insignificant.

ADMITTED FILE ROOM, PENSION BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Pension Bureau is run according to law by a soldier in command, a soldier second in command, and by nearly 600 veteran employes out of a force of 1,600. Henry Clay Evans, the Commissioner of Pensions, is a native of Pennsylvania. Going in his youth to Wisconsin, he enlisted in the Forty-first Wisconsin Infantry during the war of the rebellion, and served with credit. After the war he settled in Chattanooga, where he became a prominent and successful iron manufacturer, and his fellow-citizens chose him twice to be Mayor of his city. He served his district in the Fifty-first Congress, and in the convention of 1896 was honored by a large vote as a candidate for Vice President, his popularity in Tennessee as the Republican candidate for Governor having recommended him as an available man to receive the nomination if it should be regarded desirable to offer it to the South.

Commissioner Evans's Deputy Commissioner is also a soldier. James L. Davenport served during the war of the rebellion with great credit to himself and pride to his State of New Hampshire. He was originally appointed to the service in 1881, and received his present advancement soon after Commissioner Evans became the head of the bureau.

Look at the record of the make-up of the force that directs the examinations of applicants for pensions. The medical referee, the chief of the board of review, and nine of the sixteen chiefs of divisions are veterans, and most of the chiefs of sections and other clerks filling the most important and influential positions are ex-Union soldiers. No more important branch of the bureau can be examined, to see what the chances are for the applicant for a pension, than the medical division, under the medical referee. In the organization of this division the medical referee, one of the two qualified surgeons, one of the two principal examiners, and twenty-six of the forty-three medical examiners who have to pass upon all medical questions arising in the adjudication of claims were soldiers of the Union, and the chief of the division was awarded a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry in action.

These are the men who consider and pass upon pension applications, both as originally presented, when the person applying has not yet been found qualified to receive a pension, as well as when the applicant comes back to have an original pension increased, when he finds, or the pension agent thinks he finds, that the man should have a new rating. The special examiners perform important duty. Upon them is imposed the duty of ascertaining whether the proof made by the claimant is good; not, as is sometimes erroneously imagined, to prove that it is false or fraudulent. In the last fiscal year the special examiners investigated more than 15,000 cases, making more than 41,000 reports, and taking 184,091 depositions.

All the machinery of the Pension Bureau, authorized by Congress and built up under many Commissioners, is run to grant pensions. It helps, not hinders, the man with a good claim. So completely arranged is it to do this thing that the Commissioner who would attempt to seriously interfere with it would have his hands full of the effort to do something impossible.

The Commissioner of Pensions takes an oath to faithfully observe the laws when he assumes direction of the office. He may do much good or much mischief. Many important matters which the subordinate officers find themselves unwilling, for reasons, to decide, are referred to him. Consequently, he is approached at times by attorneys anxious to do the best possible thing for their clients and themselves, occasionally an unreasonable and inexcusably expensive thing. He has something to say, by way of advice, about accepting the ratings of local medical examiners, who make out combinations of disabilities for increase that would be funny if they were not sometimes outrageous attempts to extort money by manifest false pretenses.

The law-abiding and respectful and self-respecting veteran, whether he be a pensioner, an applicant, or a man who believes that it is not necessary to have a pension to prove his patriotism between 1861 and 1865, can easily discover for himself, if he cares to investigate, that the Commissioner of Pensions cannot break down the vast machine, run by 1,600 employes, about 600 of whom are soldiers in positions of great opportunity and influence, and that the present Commissioner is not breaking down law or preventing pension applicants from getting the benefit of laws made to help them.

The most casual examination of the machinery must convince those who look at it that this is so. A Commissioner who might be put in to disregard all laws in order that all applicants, without regard to merit, should be pensioned at once, without scrutiny of their cases, would last no longer than did a predecessor of Commissioner Evans. What the country needs in the office is not a claim agents' man nor a man who would starve all applicants, but a just, careful and honest officer, who will deal fairly with both applicants and the people who must pay the pensioner after he has been found qualified to receive the bounty of the taxpayer.

E. G. D.

FAIRY FLIGHT.

Under the oaks in the moonless night,
I saw the fairies that took their flight,
With stars to guide them, and shadows to hide them,
And lilies for lantern light.
Like a flight of leaves that the wild wind reaves
From fading boughs in the Autumn eves,
They fluttered and scuttered, they whispered and muttered
"Away! Holla-ho! Away!"

And now in my dreams I see them go,
I hear them rustle, now loud, now low;
With shrill triangle, and cymbals that jangle,
And little gold horns that blow.
Like a flight of bees through the darkling trees,
That chase and follow a wandering breeze,
They scatter and mingle, their bridle-bells jingle
"Away! Holla-ho! Away!"

Some day I know I shall hear them call,
By leaping river or ivied wall,
With mystic rhyming, like silvery chiming
Afar in an elfin hall:
Like a flight of doves thro' the leafless groves
I will roam afar with my fairy loves,
With bugles a-ringling and wee voices singing
"Away! Holla-ho! Away!"

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Making Allowances.

From The Chicago Tribune.

First American Correspondent—I have just wired home for $10,000.

Second American Correspondent—What do you want of such a sum as that?

First American Correspondent—I only wanted $100, but I was afraid if I asked for that it would be censored down to $1.

H. CLAY EVANS, COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS, AND J. L. DAVENPORT, FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

THE FLAG IN FRONT OF GEN. OTIS'S HEADQUARTERS AT MANILA.

AQUARIUM'S FREAK FISHES.

IT would seem all but unjust to apply to the many-colored, graceful creatures which swim about in the tanks in the old building which was once Fort Clinton such terms as "cold-blooded," "hard-shelled," and "lower order of animal life," though they may be all of these. There is high and low life even in the fish world, and if one were ever a fish before he was a mammal how infinitely more desirable it would have been to be a beautiful, glistening angelfish than a dusky, wrinkled, wiggling bell-crader!

Some of the more observing of the visitors at the Aquarium have fancied that they could detect a similarity in facial expressions between some fish and some human beings. For instance, looking at the parrotfish directly in front, even one void of imagination could not fail to see the intelligent, well-satisfied smile which he wears.

The sketch showing the heads of some of the fish with the most marked characteristics gives an idea of the varied and almost human expressions. Note the fish with the high forehead and little, puckered mouth. Surely there is no lack of thought or caution depicted there.

The constant movement of their eyes gives an ever-changing expression which it is impossible to picture. The hind and the groupers belong to the same genus. Looking at the groupers, one cannot but think that they must have some grave trouble in their family, from the sad and pathetic expression of their mouths. Whatever it may be, they do not mourn except in their faces, for they are clad in the most brilliant and yet delicate colorings imaginable. Their markings, no two of which are alike, as well as their coloring, change while one looks at them.

Of all the freak fish none appears more ridiculous than the boxfish. It looks like a gherkin as much as anything else. Covered with little spines and rather oblong in shape, it is doubtful if the ordinary farmer's boy off for a Sunday's fishing would know whether it was vegetable, animal, or mineral. The cowfish are somewhat similar in shape to the trunkfish, an illustration of which is given. The tiny horns which project just above the eyes and the markings giving the former its name.

The green parrotfish and the angelfish belong to the same family, though a different genus. Both are remarkable for the indescribable beauty of their coloring. The American sole, commonly called "sticking plaster," appears to be scarcely thicker than that retailed article, and with all its adhesiveness it clings or fastens itself to the rocks. In the Aquarium they adhere to the walls of the tank, and at first glance are often unnoticed.

The moonfish look as if they might have been cut with a penknife from a piece of Luna herself, and little black beads added for eyes. These fish are very thin, except at the crown of the head, which is four or five times the thickness of their bodies. It is impossible to tell why they protrude their lips and pout in the absurd manner they do. The albino fish look very white and clean. They have no markings and no color, except a slight tinge of pink showing through the white. Albinos are never found except in the catfish family.

Rockfish are mottled and are as near as possible in color to the rocks. It is difficult at times to distinguish between rock and fish. The sergeant major wears his chevrons with the greatest dignity, but they are of such a character as to suggest the thought that he might have been to Sing Sing and forgotten to remove his prison garb.

In one of the tanks in the centre of the building is a large sturgeon, eight feet long. "Fish may have no moral laws, but they certainly show their respect for others which govern their society by invariably choosing the right," so said Mr. Spencer at the Aquarium not long since. When questioned as to his meaning, he explained that it was a well-known fact that all large fish in captivity when swimming around a tank have never in one instance been seen to make a complete circuit from left to right, while they swim for hours from right to left. The large sturgeon, though not a beautiful fish by any means, is one of the most fascinating to watch on account of the half rotary movement of the body, together with the regular, graceful swing around and around the tank.

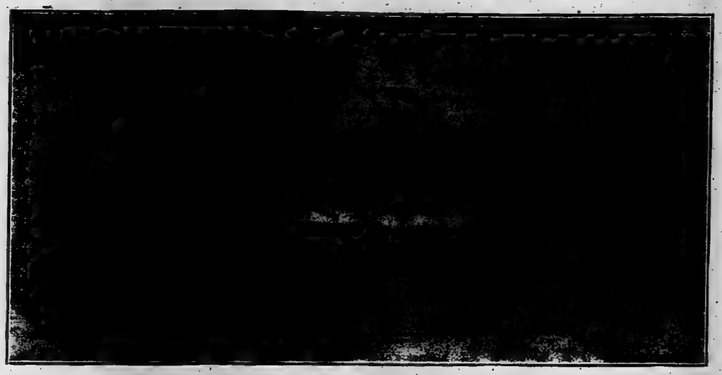

A CAPTIVE STURGEON, EIGHTEEN FEET LONG.

Beautiful and dainty in contrast is the little butterfly fish. It is apparently translucent, with all the delicate coloring of an opal, except the dark spot near the tail and the little beadlike eyes. This fish, which is always small, has a decidedly demure expression. Its markings are so like its namesake as to at once suggest the name. The blue parrotfish, from Bermuda, shades from a pearl color to a brilliant green, which shades again to bright blue at the ridge along the back. This is an alert little fish, and does not stand idly by while the enemy approaches, but with all haste possible burrows deep in the gravel and hides himself.

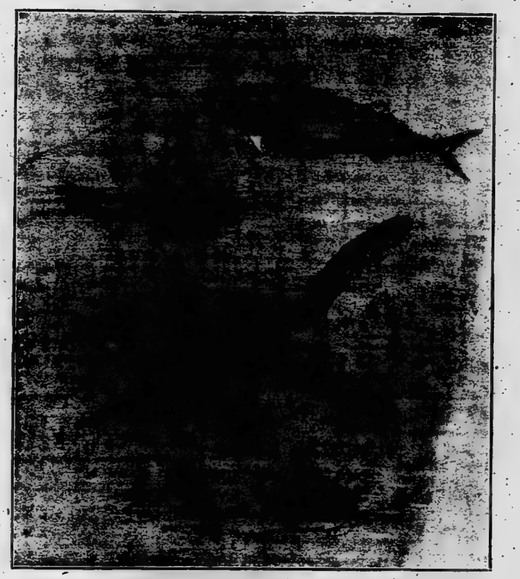

THE WAY THE FISH APPEAR TO THE SPECTATOR.

The spotted moray, which is much smaller than the great green moray, at present the king fish of the Aquarium, is the color of green, moss-grown rocks. They seem to be sociable among themselves, and gather in picturesque family groups to look forth at their visitors. The general character of respiration in the older ones is much slower than in the younger.

There also is the well-known mud puppy, with its external gills, through which the blood passes, and, coming in contact with the oxygen, changes color before the eyes. This specimen is commonly used for study in the schools and colleges.

The green moray is very majestic, and undoubtedly attracts more attention than any other fish. His narrow, snakelike head becomes so inflated with the movements of respiration that he appears to really swallow a great mouthful of water with each movement. When his dorsal fin, which extends down his back from his head to his tail, is relaxed the skin lies in folds along his sides and back, but when he is erect and his fin is extended he appears twice his usual size.

The only lobsters in the Aquarium are the spray lobsters, with spines set in ball-and-socket joints. If there is any direction in which that lobster cannot strike an intruder who approaches too near, it has not been discovered. This lobster has no large claws. The blue crabfish is surly and pugnacious, and the male protects the female while shedding her skin. The hellbenders have fins down each side, which they extend like a parachute to lower themselves in the water after they have risen to the surface for air.

The West Indian seal, though not a fish, is probably aware of the unique position he holds in not only laying claim to being the only one of his kind in captivity, but also in having a tank to himself. Undue inquisitiveness is not unfrequently rewarded with a snort and a spout of water in one's face, while the perpetrator gazes abroad with a half-surprised and stony stare before diving as far as possible from the view of the public eye.

To be gazed at by 1,635,252 persons during the first year of his stay here, increased by 54,000 the next year, and an increase of 111,900 on the first six months of the following and present year should satisfy the vanity of the rarest fish.

The greatest attention and consideration is shown in regard to the feeding of the various kinds of fish, and their tastes and requirements are as carefully studied as if they had been born with the proverbial silver spoon in their mouths.

The bits of food left from the previous day are removed each morning by means of a small net, which is lowered at the end of a long pole. The food is put in regularly, and each fish is provided with a diet, as near as possible, to that which he himself was accustomed to select in his native waters before he came to live in a cosmopolitan community. The supplying of the food alone for the hundreds of fish requires not a little trouble and expense.

Frequently newcomers, owing, probably, to change of environment, or weak from transportation, refuse to eat, and become ill. These are put in what is termed the "Hospital tank," and the closest attention is given them. All sick fish are transferred to this tank also, and carefully treated until they are convalescent. At this time a little stratagem is often practiced on the unsuspecting invalid. A most tempting bit of food is gently floated at the end of a stick, backward and forward, before the fish, until, perhaps, thinking he has, by his cleverness, discovered a choice morsel, he makes a dive for it.

Each year a contract is given for a certain number of tropical and semi-tropical fish. There have been three consignments this year of fish from different waters, and the fourth and last will be received during the Fall months.

Between the outer wall and the cases which encircle the room are ice machines and hot-water boilers. Radiating from these is a network of large and small pipes, with innumerable valves and screws, each one of which regulates the temperature or water supply of some case or tank. The fish with

THE POUTING MOON FISH.

THE MODEST LITTLE BUTTERFLY FISH.

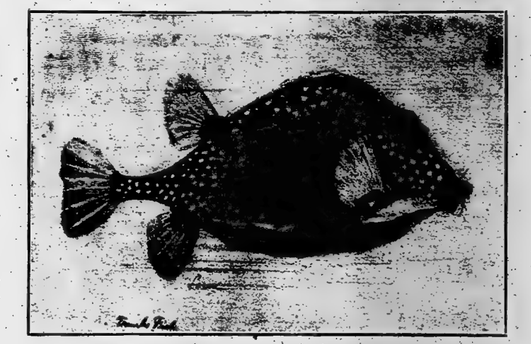

THE TRUNK FISH.

gills have very slow respiration, at 40 degrees, and at 65 or 70 degrees they are gasping.

Visitors crowd the ground floor and the gallery from the moment the door is opened in the morning at 10 o'clock until it is closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A large number are people from out of town, who are "seeing the sights," and, needless to say, the questions asked are often very amusing.

Surely the aquarium is well worth the visitor's time, and in more ways than one would be a credit to any metropolis.

A JONAH ON BOARD.

It does not take a long series of misfortunes overtaking a ship to convince her crew that a lineal descendant of Jonah and an inheritor of his disagreeable disqualifications is a passenger, says a writer in The Spectator. So deeply rooted is this idea that when once it has been aroused with respect to any member of a ship's company, that person is in evil case, and, given fitting opportunity, would actually be in danger of his life. This tinge of religious fanaticism, cropping up among a class of men who, to put it mildly, are not remarkable for their knowledge of Scripture, also shows itself in connection with the paper upon which "good words" are printed. It is an unheard-of misdemeanor on board ship to destroy or put to common use such paper. The man guilty of such an action would be looked upon with horror by his shipmates, although their current speech is usually vile and blasphemous beyond belief. And herein is to be found a curious distinction between seamen of Teutonic and Latin races, excluding Frenchmen.

Despite the superstitious reverence the former pay to the written word, none of them would in time of peril dream of rushing to the opposite extreme, and after madly abusing their Bibles, throw them overboard. But the excitable Latins, after beseeching their patron saint to aid them in the most agonizing tones, repeating with frenzied haste such prayers as they can remember, and promising the most costly gifts in the event of their safely reaching port again, often turn furiously upon all they have previously been worshipping, and with the most horrid blasphemies, vent their rage upon the whilom objects of their adoration. Nothing is too sacred for insult, no name too reverent for abuse, and should there be, as there often is, an image of a saint on board, it will probably be cast into the sea.

OF INTEREST TO CYCLISTS IN FRANCE.

In the month of August last year M. Desgranges, Director of the Vélodrome des Princes, engaged three cycling cracks—Cordang, Rivierre, and Huet—for a twenty-four hours' race, (Grand Prix Cyclists.) The prizes were: First, 6,000f.; second, 5,000f.; third, 4,000f.; but if the third man did not cover 600 kilometers he was only to receive 3,000f. The race was held, and at the second hour Cordang stopped riding.

FREAK FISHES HAVE SOME OF THE EXPRESSIONS OF ORDINARY MORTALS.

He was placed third, but as he had not covered the distance he received 3,000f. At the six hundred and eightieth kilometer Rivierre gave up, leaving Huet to finish. Rivierre claimed the amount of the second prize, but it was refused him, M. Desgranges claiming that he was entitled to the third prize only, as he had not covered the distance. Rivierre, however, refused to accept the third prize, and the matter was referred to the Cyclists' Union, which has not yet given its decision.

THE DANGER OF CHEAP CARTRIDGES.

Now that the gunning season is fast approaching, it may be useful to draw attention to the fact that many sportsmen who are now shooting shore birds complain of the inferior quality of the cartridges that they employ. These cartridges have been furnished to them at greatly reduced rates. Particularly is this true of small-bore rifle cartridges, where, one sportsman declares, two out of every three he fired burst more or less at the rim—not enough to injure the gunner, to be sure, but straining the piece and causing a loss of power to the bullet. Said a sportsman recently who has announced his cure of the mania he had for low-priced cartridges: "Surely it is worth a few cents more a hundred to know that you are using a cartridge that will neither spoil your gun nor your eyesight. It is, after all, doubtful where the economy comes in, for if the gun is of any value, it is positively certain that continued use of these cartridges will eventually render it perfectly worthless."

Prof. George Trumbull Ladd of Yale University,

Who Will Lecture in Japan Next Year on Psychology in Response to an Invitation of the Imperial Educational Society.

THE YANKEE IN GERMANY.

How does the Yankee look in the imagination of my countrymen? asks Prof. Hugo Münsterberg in the September Atlantic. In the German language only three things are usually connected with the adjective American: The Germans speak of American stoves, and mean a kind of stove which I have never seen in this country; secondly, they speak of American duels, and mean a crazy type of duel which was certainly never fought on this continent, and thirdly, they speak of American humbug, and mean by it that humbug which flourishes in Berlin just as in Chicago. But the American man is of course very well known.

He is a haggard creature, with vulgar tastes and brutal manners, who drinks whisky and chews tobacco, spits, fights, puts his feet on the table, and habitually rushes along in wild haste, absorbed by a greedy desire for the dollars of his neighbors. He does not care for education or art, for the public welfare, or for justice, except so far as they mean money to him. Corrupt from top to toe, he buys legislation and courts and governments, and when he wants fun he lynches innocent negroes on Madison Square in New York or in the Boston Public Garden. He has his family home usually in a skyscraper of twenty-four stories; his business is founded on misleading advertisements; his newspapers are filled with accounts of murders, and his churches with hypocrites.

A Revolutionary Ancestor.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Do you belong to any societies?" inquired the girl from Chicago.

"I am a Daughter of the Revolution," replied the Philadelphia girl proudly.

But the Chicago girl had more money and didn't care.

"One revolution?" she asked.

"Why, yes, of course."

The Chicago girl laughed a laugh with a slightly sarcastic edge to it.

"I am the granddaughter," she said, "of the Human Wheel, with Bingley's famous family of acrobats!"

Practically Uninjured.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Spiteful Thing—They say Clarence has the golf shoulder. I'm so sorry, dear!

Sweet Young Thing—You needn't be. It doesn't affect his other arm.

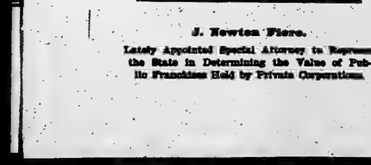

J. Newton Fiero.

Lately Appointed Special Attorney to Represent the State in Determining the Value of Public Franchises Held by Private Corporations.

THE SPADE FISH.

LEUTZE'S "SETTLEMENT OF MARYLAND."

EMANUEL LEUTZE'S well-known painting of "The Settlement of Maryland by the English Under Leonard Calvert," which is owned by Henry Newman of New York, illustrates the formal landing of the English in April, 1634, after they had erected a storehouse nearby for protection and possible defense.

The historical event may be referred to for the benefit of those whose history has grown rusty. Gov. Leonard Calvert, brother of Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, to whom the grant of territory now comprising the State of Maryland had been made, landed in Virginia in 1634, and after receiving the rude hospitalities of the Colony, proceeded by vessel to the mouth of the Potomac, the most southerly point of Maryland. The party first landed on the island of St. Clement's, now Heron Island,) then advanced up the Potomac to nearly opposite Mount Vernon.

The Governor, fearing to make a settlement so far up the river, returned to the south, and discovered three bays, which were named St. George's, St. Inigo's, and St. Mary's. At the latter place the King of the tribe of the Yoacomicos received them with friendship and sold Calvert and his companions thirty square miles of land on either side of the bay.

Before disembarking their goods they erected a storehouse, and it was when the storehouse was nearly completed that the Governor and his suite, in April, 1634, formally disembarked and landed their goods with due ceremony, the red cross being raised on a tree, salutes fired by the ships and by the men drawn up on the shore, and an altar of turf raised at which mass was celebrated by the priest who accompanied the expedition, with the ratification of the treaty before made, the exchange of presents, &c.

It is this circumstance—virtually the "settlement," which the artist has happily seized, and the picture has been painted after several personal visits to the neighborhood and with due local fidelity. The central figure is Gov. Leonard Calvert, accompanied on his right by his younger brother, George. The two are shaking hands with two chiefs of noble presence. Behind them one of the more richly attired nobles of the Court approaches, wearing the broad ribbon of an order on his breast. At the right of the picture is the turf altar, tastefully decorated, with a large wooden cross behind it, and the priest lifting his hands in benediction.

In the extreme foreground sits an old chief, in hawk plumage, stern and stolid. In the middle distance the flag is being hoisted on the top of a pole rudely lashed to the top of a tree, and in the full foreground are Indian girls bringing presents, and game and fruit lie scattered around in rich abundance, while behind some of the English presents are seen. On the right a high bank rises, and the partially finished storehouse is seen upon it. The bay flashes in the distance, and the high banks stretch downward on either side toward the Chesapeake, while the two vessels lie a little below and the white smoke from one of the guns on the flagship is curling gracefully up.

"MORNING."

From the Painting by Van D. Perrine.

TITLES AND ORDERS.

If men, as Tom Paine says, were to consider their own dignity as men, they would spurn at titles, and look on them as nicknames. Titles and orders, 'tis true, are harmless things, but they produce a kind of foppery in the human character that degrades it; talking about its blue ribband like a girl, and showing its new garter like a child. I was once in company with a friend, a nobleman, to whom the King had just given the red ribband. He was then confined to his room with illness, that soon after brought him to the grave; but still he wore the ribband over his waistcoat, under his flannel gown. The Marquis of Lothian, who has the green ribband, coming to see him, the first thing my friend noticed was the mode in which Lord Lothian wore his ribband, which was hung so loose that he could put his hand into his bosom above it. Ill as he was, and scarce able to speak, and when his thoughts should naturally have been on more serious matters, he eagerly inquired how long the fashion had been to wear the ribband in that manner, and was not easy till he had so disposed his own. He did not survive this two months. Such effect has foppery even on a mind ill-disposed to receive it.—Eighteenth Century Autobiography.

ONLY RUE.

Fate was cruel when we met,
You and I, love, you and I.
Life is now one long regret
Till I die, love, till I die.
Glad were you in youth's sweet morn,
Then we met, and love was born,
Life of all its gladness shorn,
So I sigh, love, so I sigh.

Had I lov'd and pass'd you by,
It were best, love, it were best.
You were glad still—not as I,
Sore distrest, love, sore distrest.
Was it right to seek the rose,
Fair as wind of God that blows?
Heavy now your sad heart goes
Seeking rest, love, seeking rest.

Life was glad, I robb'd your light,
Loving you, dear, loving you.
Gone your day. I gave you night,
Love untrue, dear, love untrue.
Tears are useless, falling fast,
Life has been, and light has past;
Now I bring you at the last
Only rue, love, only rue.
—WALTER E. GROGAN, in St. Paul's.

The Handy File.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The prisoners filed their way into the prison from the workshops as usual last night, Sir."

"Well, what of it."

"I have discovered this morning, Sir, that seven of them filed their way out."

"THE SETTLEMENT OF MARYLAND."
From the Painting by Emanuel Leutze.

NEW YORK'S PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

If any proof were needed to show that New York is tending toward a topographical reformation, it is furnished in the appearance now and then of plans for the city's improvement. New York's beauty as a city is apt to suffer in comparison with that of other well-known cities, and the conviction that this need not be, and that, so far from the lines of the city being to its disadvantage, they are a positive aid to any plan for improvement, has stirred the energies of those capable of carrying out such a project.

There are four general plans for the improvement of New York. The first, and, perhaps, the most important, is designed to open up the congested east side. The second has for its object the centralization of the city at Union Square, making it both the official and traffic centre. The third plan is directed toward the improvement of Riverside Park; and the fourth involves a scheme for running streets through the courtyards of up-town residences.

The plans for the improvement of the east side have been brought more particularly to public attention through the construction, now in progress, of the new East River Bridge. The Manhattan approach to the bridge will afford a fine opportunity for a grand entrance.

Such schemes as the construction of a circle similar to Oxford Circus in London, with outbranching avenues, have been suggested, including a proposed avenue from Union Square directly to the entrance of the new bridge.

Such a plan is in line with an improvement that was actually effected in London when Northumberland Avenue was built, connecting Charing Cross with the Thames Embankment. In this case it was necessary to purchase only a single great property, Northumberland House and its gardens. The avenue simply ripped through that portion of the city, regardless of buildings or other obstructions. As far as the expense was concerned, the improvement of the neighboring property and the sale of the new frontages netted the city in the end a profit of some £119,000.

Besides the avenue from Union Square to the new bridge, it was proposed to run a street from Chatham Square to the same point. This would make two avenues branching out from the bridge entrance at almost right angles. A third avenue stretching straight across the city was proposed by widening Delancey Street across the Bowery to Broadway, altering its course a trifle so as to run into Spring Street, which would also be widened.

The scheme to centralize the city at Union Square is even more radical. Besides making it the official centre, where the principal municipal buildings shall stand, it is proposed to have a system of underground rapid transit passing through Union Square, east and west, across the East and North Rivers. It is contended that the country in these directions should be built up instead of the country to the north, where the conditions of congestion are rapidly becoming felt. The enlargement of Union Square to Fifth Avenue on the west and to Irving Place on the east is incidental to the scheme.

The proximity of an unlimited expanse of land on each side of the river has also entered largely into the consideration of this plan, since such a point of country is rather less than one-third the distance to a similar point to the north.

The advocates of the plan look upon Union Square as the coming business centre of the city. Starting on that basis, the new avenue connecting Union Square with the new bridge is an important feature, as is also a proposed avenue running northwest, connecting the square with an important freight railroad terminal.

An underground passenger and freight tunnel from Jersey City to Long Island is proposed, passing under Union Square, and opening on Manhattan Island at convenient stations. It is estimated that two miles from the central point in either direction would be sufficiently distant to place the terminal stations.

As a new and practical site for new public buildings which the city may erect in the near future Union Square is certainly in many ways unequaled. Even at present it has many vistas opening on it from every point, and among its other advantages it is within walking distance of the new public library and the main railroad terminal.

As for evolving any practical plan which could be applied to the "gridiron" condition of New York City up town, the most difficult problem of all is encountered. It has been said that the men who laid out that part of the city probably thought they were doing a very useful service to posterity, and this would no doubt be entirely agreed to but for one thing—the omission of a diagonal system of avenues. This is considered all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the model City of Washington was mapped out at least ten years before the New York Street Commission was called into being.

Since the city has no diagonal avenues, excepting Broadway, rather a striking evidence of the economy that might have been general, it has been suggested that in a plot of ground covering three blocks, for example, the streets, where practicable, should be altered to run through the courts or rear yards, and that an avenue should run at right angles through the three blocks. This plan would have the advantage, at any rate, of relieving the main avenues of much of the objectionable traffic, and they would now carry surface transportation, carriage and passenger traffic generally, while the side avenues accommodated the trucking, freight, and the elevated structure for fast transportation.

The proposed embellishment of the western water front of the city from Seventy-second Street to Spuyten Duyvil strikes on quite a different chord. It is directed more nearly to the improvement of the city from a purely aesthetic point of view. One of the plans, which illustrates this article, and which has not hitherto been published, has been prepared by Mr. Milton See, and was discussed, together with those already mentioned, at a recent meeting of the Architectural League of New York.

Mr. See's idea was to construct a terrace extending out into the North River from the present shore line the entire distance from Seventy-second Street to Spuyten Duyvil, or about seven and one-fifth miles. The width of the terrace would be from 300 to 400 feet. The railroad tracks along the river would be roofed over, and the wall inclosing them would be arcaded and balustraded.

Over the railroad tracks a bicycle track would be constructed. The area being so extensive, would permit of a great variety of uses. A great public bathing pool could be a feature, also playgrounds for children, open-air theatres, and various other features of similar character.

One of the important features of the scheme is an appropriate entrance for ships bearing distinguished visitors. A triumphal arch would form an entrance to an interior lagoon or basin where distinguished people could be received, and sufficient area about the lagoon could be provided for military receptions. The location of the proposed triumphal arch is at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

The proximity of the lower terrace to the water suggests its appropriateness for memorials to naval heroes or naval events. It was suggested that the upper heights be reserved for monuments to distinguished soldiers or civilians or men of letters. It would be necessary, from time to time, to construct stairways leading from the lower to the upper level. These could be of ornamental character, embellished with statuary, and typical of the union between the army and the navy.

As a means for arousing public interest in the improvement, a World's Fair was suggested, to be held on this site on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Hendrik Hudson, which will be in September of 1909.

A broad boulevard through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was proposed, connecting Riverside and Morningside Parks, and the lower levels of Morningside Park utilized for additional space for exhibition buildings. Bridges could be thrown across the intervening space between the buildings and upper level of the Morningside site, and the bridges roofed over for additional exhibition area, leaving the present landscape effects undisturbed. The erection of these buildings, being parallel with all existing lines of transit, would avoid the concentration of large numbers of people at few points.

In order to make additional inducements to possible intending exhibitors from abroad, the completion of the two museum buildings—the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History—was suggested, and their connection with each other by means of an underground electric railroad, insuring exhibitors a certainty that their treasures would be housed in modern fire-proof buildings, isolated from surrounding structures, thus reducing to a minimum the possibility of loss by fire.

Concerning the cost of the Riverside improvement, it was shown that approximately 2,000 city lots would be added to the city's real estate holdings. A conservative average valuation would place the value of this reclaimed property at about $23,500,000. It was also assumed that adjoining property would be benefited sufficiently to return to the city by taxation sufficient to pay the interest on the cost of construction.

NEW MONUMENT FOR THE BATTLEFIELD OF CHATTANOOGA.
Made for the New York Monument Commission to Commemorate New York's Part in the Battle of Wauhatchie, Tenn., in the Lookout Mountain Valley, October 28-29, 1863.

SEPT

MILTON SEES PLAN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WESTERN WATER FRONT OF NEW YORK FROM SEVENTY-SECOND STREET TO SPUYTEN DUYVIL.

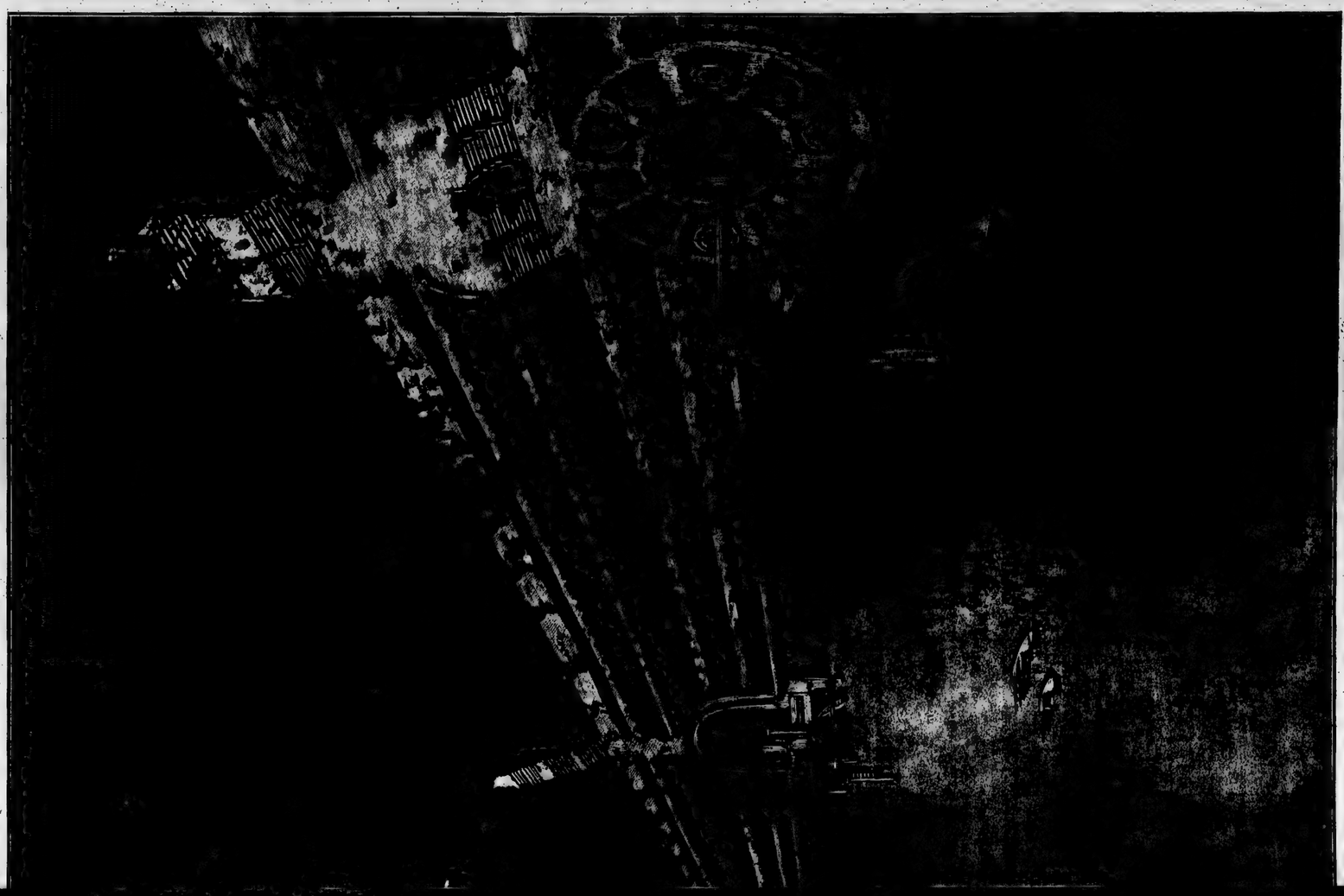

TED MAGAZINE. SEPTEMBER 3, 1899.

1899

SEPT

A WARRING PILGRIMAGE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

OSCAR KING DAVIS'S new book, "Our Conquests in the Pacific," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is a diary of a war correspondent relating the incidents, episodes, and events of a journey to the Philippines a year ago. Mr. Davis took passage on the United States troopship Australia, May 25, 1898. On the first of June the ship reached Honolulu. In the course of the passage thither the author had many interesting experiences which one may suppose to be incident to any man placed under his conditions. All these experiences are told in a bright, vivid style and are very amusing.

But it is not until Honolulu is reached—first long furlough—that the author really attempts to produce literature. Two things particularly strike him at Hawaii: surf riding as performed by the natives, and the Hulu dances. Of course, everybody has heard about these things before, yet Mr. Davis's description is bright and refreshing. Here is a touch of color that gives emphasis to what is by no means a conventional description of the dance: "Seated about the square mat were the spectators, the white ducks and blue uniforms of the men contrasting with the soft colors of the dresses of the women. The flaring torch here and there gave a flickering, uncertain light, and the background was the deep green of the turf and the trees. The General, Colonels, navy Captains, army Captains Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, and Lieutenants sat together, and it was a great time. Part of the time four girls danced at once on the mat, and when it rained, as it did for a few minutes, the mat was moved inside the tent. It was all over by 11 o'clock, and the First Brigade of the Philippine Islands had seen the Hulu."

"Of course," writes the author, as the Australia gets under way, "you know all about the protests made by the representatives of the French and Spanish Governments in Honolulu to the Hawaiian Government about the reception of United States soldiers, but there is a joke about the Spanish protest which you may not have heard. The Spanish representative is a German, whose personal preference is for the annexation of the islands to the United States. As a German annexationist, he subscribed to the fund for the entertainment of the boys. Then, as the Spanish representative, he protested, and he professed great grief that his protest had so little effect."

It will be recalled that Frank R. Stockton has caricatured in a magazine story the capture of Guam by the Charleston. The true story of the capture, however, is almost as ridiculous. Lieut. Braunersreuther conducted the negotiations with the Spanish Governor Marina. The Lieutenant gave the Governor thirty minutes in which to surrender. The Governor, in full uniform, with his staff, retired into a boathouse on the shore and, for about 29 minutes and 50 seconds, there was no reply. Then the Governor reappeared, followed by his staff. He held in his hand a sealed envelope, and said to the Lieutenant: "It is for your Commandant."

Lieut. Braunersreuther ripped open the envelope with one sweep of his hand and took out the inclosure.

"It is for your Commandant," repeated Gov. Marina in protest.

"I represent my Commandant here," replied Lieut. Braunersreuther, and then he read the letter. It was written in Spanish, and this is what it said:

"Sir: In the absence of any notification from my Government concerning the relations of war between the United States of America and Spain, and without any means of defense or the possibility of making a defense in the face of such a large opposing force, I feel compelled, in the interests of humanity and to save life, to make a complete surrender of all my jurisdiction. Trusting to your mercy and your justice, I have the honor to be your obedient servant, JOSE MARINA Y VEGA."

The Lieutenant politely informed the Governor and his staff that they were his prisoners and that he must conduct them on board ship. "But," protested Gov. Marina, "we have had no opportunity to say farewell to our families; we have no clothes except what we wear now." The Lieutenant promised that they should have an opportunity to write messages to their families or friends and that their families might visit them on board the ship.

"It is very hard and very strange," said the Governor again. "You come ashore with a flag of truce, and in half an hour you tell me I am your prisoner and must go aboard your ship. Is it a just use of a flag of truce?"

Then the Lieutenant warmed up a bit and said briskly, "I came ashore with a flag of truce to deliver you a formal demand for your surrender. You replied to that demand by surrendering absolutely and without conditions. That ended the truce. You are a soldier and know as well as I that when one surrenders he is a prisoner. You have surrendered to my Commandant through me, and until I turn you over to my Commandant you are my prisoner. You must go with me."

After the Lieutenant had taken what might be called an inventory of the number of troops, number of flags, and other items of Spain's property in the possession of the Governor, he informed the latter that he might write to his wife. The Governor laboriously filled three large sheets of foolscap, which he gathered together with a mournful sigh and offered to his captor. Lieut. Braunersreuther waved them away. "That is a private letter," he said, "and I have nothing to do with it."

According to Mr. Davis, "the Governor was completely overcome by this simple politeness. He put his head down on his crossed arms onthe desk in front of him and cried like a child. When at length he regained control of himself the letter was sealed up and a messenger found to deliver it to Señora Marina y Agaña."

When the Spanish soldiers in Guam were summoned to surrender they were drawn up in lines, their arms taken from them, and they and their officers were told that now was their opportunity to say good bye to the native soldiers. Then a curious scene ensued. "There were grins and smiles on the faces of the natives, for it told them that they were to be set free, but there were outcries and protests from the Spaniards. It was the scene of the morning over again, but in less dignified and more vehement measure. The Spaniards embraced their native comrades with wailing and tears and there were many doleful adieus." The native troops were paroled and as soon as they realized that they were free from the Spanish yoke they began ripping off the Spanish buttons from their uniforms. Buttons and collar marks they threw away by the handful and the bluejackets of the Charleston gathered them up as curios. It almost made the marines break ranks to see the jackies get all the souvenirs while they could get none.

It is astonishing how quickly the natives understood. They went about saluting, saying, "Me good Americano to-day." The Charleston remained for a few days at Guam, during which the author had several interesting experiences. "Of all the residents of Guam with whom the members of the First Brigade came in contact, Nicolas Dias was the most impressed with the capture of the islands by the Americans. To him it was the fulfillment of prophecy. Three years ago, he said, an American whaler had said to him: 'Nicolas, you wait; some day before long a big American warship will come round that point and take this place.' Nicolas waited. He kept his own counsel, 'because,' as he said, 'it was not good to talk too much in Soumaye about the Spanish.' He kept his faith, too, and sure enough the warship did come."

"Undoubtedly," continues Mr. Davis, "Guam will be a valuable possession for the United States. Its resources have never been touched, the development of them has never been dreamed of. The climate about San Luis d'Apra and Agaña is delightful. It is almost better than Honolulu, and there are no mosquitoes. It rains every day, and at irregular hours; sometimes it rains hard, but the squalls do not last long and are very refreshing. They keep the temperature down and the air free from distressing humidity. One does not mind the rain. If you get wet it makes no difference. Your clothes are not hurt by the rain in the least and you get dry almost immediately. The breeze always blows fresh and cool, and it is really very pleasant. If Manila is only half as endurable we shall get along very well."

At length the troopship Australia and her escorts reach Cavite which two months before had been captured by Admiral Dewey, and here, of course, Mr. Davis describes the relations between the Admiral and the Germans. The episode of the German Admiral von Diedrichs constantly defying Admiral Dewey's orders is reported with the great vividness that only an eye witness could give, as is the episode which led up to Dewey's final message to the German Admiral, "Is there peace or war between our countries? If there is war, I want to know it; if there is peace, I want you to change your course. The way to make war is to clear up ship and go at it." And there is also presented the episode of von Diedrichs's hypothetical question to the British Captain, Chichester: "Suppose the Americans should give notice of their intention to bombard Manila, and suppose the Germans should interfere, what would be the attitude of the British?" To which Capt. Chichester replied in his softest voice, "Why don't you ask Admiral Dewey?"

All this occurred on or about July 17, 1898, and there was no doubt then in the war correspondent's mind that a clash between the Germans and Americans was not only possible but very imminent. It was then that Admiral Dewey longed for the Oregon, but he added to a friend, "We shall be glad enough to see the Monterey." At length the Monterey arrived and the German warships stole quietly away.

An intimate description is given of the scenes that introduced the final capture of Manila, and the chapters entitled "Some Filipino Questions," "The Night Before the Battle," "The Play-Acting Spaniards," and "Capture by Assault" are brimful of exciting incidents which are thrown upon a picturesque background of entertaining description, not only of the situation that the American troops found confronting them, but of the City of Manila itself, its people and customs.

It will be recalled that when Manila finally surrendered all the prisoners confined in Spanish jails were ordered before an American commission, which examined into their separate cases. By far the larger number of prisoners had been confined for political offenses, or for offenses made possible either by the oppression of the Spaniards or by the insurrection. All these prisoners, from whom the Americans had a right to expect loyal and faithful friendship, were most liberally treated. Writes Mr. Davis: "The Filipinos were dazed by their unexpected good fortune, but when Sandico had finished interpreting Capt. Moffett's speech, they shouted, 'Vivan los Americanos!' in a way that drew crowds about the gate. Every day since then the scene at the gate has been repeated, except that each day the number released has grown larger. The second day it was 101, yesterday it was 118, and to-day 150. It will take a week yet to get through with the Bilibid Prison, and then will come the Presidio. Now the Filipinos begin to gather about the gate of the Bilibid Prison early in the morning, and when liberty hour comes, between 10 and 11, a great throng of them stand about and listen to the Captain's speech and cheer him when the big gate swings open and their free friends walk out. Many of those still confined have packed all their belongings into little bundles, ready for freedom's call at any instant. They watch Capt. Moffett with admiring eyes that miss no motion, and during the sessions in the examination room they crowd about the open barred windows and listen with breathless, motionless interest to the proceedings inside. Capt. Moffett is working eighteen hours a day—all day at the prison and half the night over his records in his office—but he says he cannot slack up while these poor devils remain in unjust confine-

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WOMEN CIGAR WORKERS.

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ILOILO WOMEN WEAVING FRESE.

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THREE FRUIT SELLERS.

1899

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NEGRITOS FISHING IN THE PASIG, IN MANILA, WITH BOWS AND ARROWS.

ment." From the many recounted episodes which marked the release of the prisoners, the following is taken: "Two days after she was released Dona Maxima Guerrera came back to Capt. Moffett with a new complaint. She said that when she was imprisoned she had a lot of money and some jewelry. She pawned the jewelry and gave the tickets and money to a Chinaman for safekeeping, the Chinaman to look out that her pawned jewelry was not forfeited, and to have a reasonable amount for his trouble if she ever got out; all, if she died in prison. Now the Chinaman refuses to give up money or pawn tickets. The case will probably be settled in the Provost Court. * * *

"This afternoon a typically Spanish performance was brought to light in the examination of prisoners. Pedro Aragon Poblate, a white-haired, fine-looking old Filipino, was called on for his story. He said he had been arrested on Oct. 27, 1897, on suspicion of being a rebel. He lived in the Province of Bulacan. He had been tried and sentenced to imprisonment for six months. The sentence expired long ago, but when he asked to be released the officials replied that they could not return him to his home in safety because the rebels held the province. He offered to go home alone, but the Spaniards wouldn't have it. The real reason for keeping him in prison, he thinks, is that they have confiscated his property. The secretary of Ingenio Rosaro, the Judge who sentenced him, he says, has his money and clothes. This is one phase of Spanish rule partly exhibited by our occupation. No one can tell what Capt. Moffett's work may yet reveal."

What Mr. Davis has to say concerning the climate of the Philippines has particular significance just how, for his stay there was at what is considered to be the most disastrous time of the year. He wrote Sept. 10, 1898. "An immense amount of misinformation has been spread through the United States by inaccurate writers who have made the briefest possible visits here and have had the smallest possible facilities for gathering trustworthy information. This misinformation is probably most widespread concerning the climate. So far as Manila and the country in its immediate vicinity are concerned, the climate bears small resemblance to the dreadful pictures drawn for the soldiers of the expeditionary forces. We journeyed hither with the notion that we were coming into a hell-pit where heat and rain alternated in making men miserable and ill. Now, the fact is, that it is not so bad, after all. It is hot, but very frequently it is much hotter in New York. It rains, and it rains hard. No United States rain can compare with a good, ablebodied Philippine downpour. But you go prepared for rain in the rainy season, and you do not mind it much. And you dress for the heat, and you do not mind that much. If one observes reasonable precautions and takes fairly good care of himself, the climate need have no terror, and in the Fall season, which is now coming on, it is delightful. We have had the first week or ten days of fine, clear days, hot, no doubt, at noonday, but cool and delightful at night, with fresh, pleasant breezes and clear air."

Mr. Davis calls Aguinaldo "a very clever young man, who has read the story of a young man from Corsica. It seems that when the insurgent leader was neither Señor nor Don, but just plain Emilio, he was a servant boy for a Jesuit priest, and there lay the beginnings of his fortune, for this Jesuit "true to the traditions and teachings of his order, however false to the policy of his Church, gave the boy the foundation of the education which by its development has given him the mastery over his people. The native wit got the tools with which to work, and boundless ambition drove it on until achievement is assuming proportions beyond the wildest dream of boyhood's servant's days. He left the priest and studied medicine. He went to Hongkong and saw something of other people and of other intellects than degenerate Spanish or undeveloped Filipinos. In this growth to manhood and this struggle for education young Aguinaldo found personal experience of the amazing blindness of the masters of the islands. The rule of the Spanish in the Philippines is almost beyond belief. Nevertheless, the testimony is convincing. The nation which deliberately does all in its power to retard

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CLEANING RICE.

the progress of learning, to prevent the education of the people, has small claim to civilization. In these islands it was practically a crime for a Filipino to achieve any education. If he came to the notice of the authorities it was more than probable that if he were not disposed of more effectively, he would be exiled. Aguinaldo suffered this punishment for his ambition and now he is taking his revenge."

The reader must not, however, forget that when this eulogy was pronounced a little over a year ago, the revolt against American arms had not taken place. It is quite likely that Mr. Davis has modified his opinion ere this. Nevertheless, we will quote him further on this point, if only to show how a war correspondent regarded the Filipino chief in September, 1898. Further on Mr. Davis writes: "Aguinaldo is a born leader of men, of undoubted shrewdness and ability. In spite of all that has been said about the bribery deal by which the last insurrection was settled by the Spanish on payment of several hundred thousand dollars to Aguinaldo and some of his principal followers; in spite of the legal row they got into at Hongkong over the distribution of this 'prize money,' his friends and those who know him best assert that Aguinaldo is honest and sincere. They cite in proof that he is poor. He is not particularly well educated, but considering the circumstances of his birth and early years, it is rather to his credit that he has any education at all than derogatory to him that he is not a learned man. Years, or the lack of them, are also against him on this score. But, educated or not, he has without doubt the personal magnetism that draws men of his race to him. Among certain elements of the Filipinos—using Filipinos in the broad sense as meaning natives of the islands—particularly among the Tagals, his own people, he has undoubtedly a very great popularity, and by nearly all the natives of whatever tribe or class he is held in high esteem. Many of the Filipinos, particularly the genuine Filipinos—using the term now in its specific sense of Spanish-native half-caste—are better educated than Aguinaldo, and have won greater wealth. Some of these do not consider him to be fitted by nature or training for the responsible post of head of their Government. Except for his work in the insurgent cause his experience in administration was gained while he was 'Little Governor,' as the Spanish call it, a sort of sub-chief, or tax collector, of a small town in one of the provinces."

Although it was not until the following February that the Filipinos forced war upon the American Army, the last pages of Mr. Davis's diary intimate that a rupture between the insurgents and their sometime allies was as sure as fate. After describing the endless negotiations and intrigues of the Filipinos and their futile attempts to enter Manila that they might wreak vengeance upon the Spaniards that remained, he wrote at the end these significant words: "It all means that sometime we shall fight." And he was not mistaken.

W. L.

Just for Luck.

From The Detroit Free Press.

When a business man was starting on a short journey recently his wife called him aside.

"William," she said, earnestly, "don't you think of going to-day. Put it off till to-morrow or next week. Something awful will happen if you disregard my advice, and I know it."

"What's the matter with you? Been having dreams or consulting one of these second-sight frauds?"

"No, dear, but this is Friday, and it is simply inviting trouble to make a start on Friday!"

"Oh, pshaw! Will you never get over such foolishness? What's the day got to do with it? Honest, it makes me tired—this everlasting superstition and belief in signs. If I paid attention to all such things we'd starve, for I'd have no time to do business. Put all of them out of your head, little one. I've had just as good luck on Friday as on any other day, and the only serious accident I ever had was on Monday. I can't disarrange my plans just to humor a whim. I'll come back as safe and sound as I leave. Good-bye."

He went and she sat in the bay window looking just as disconsolate as though her worst fears had been realized. At the end of twenty minutes she saw her husband hurrying toward the house, carrying his hat in his hand and mopping his forehead. She ran to the door, pale with apprehension.

"What is it, William? Tell me quick. I can bear anything as long as you are all right."

"Where's that old blue vest? That lucky dime of mine is in one of the pockets. I'd stay at home before I'd go without it."

OVERDUE SHIPS.

Owing to the exceptionally large number of vessels announced as overdue lately, says Chambers's Journal, quite an unusual amount of reinsurance has been effected in Lloyd's. The "Doctor" has been kept very busy. The "Doctor" is the familiar name given to a broker whose special business it is to insure overdue vessels. When an underwriter who has taken a risk on a vessel in the ordinary course sees her noted as overdue, he has only two courses open to him. He may either stick to his risk and trust to the vessel's arriving, or he may get rid of his risk by reinsurance. In the latter case he calls in the "Doctor" and tells him to reinsure his line at a certain limit—say 40, 60, 80, or even 90 per cent., according as the vessel is looked on as only moderately or seriously overdue. Underwriters can usually be found in Lloyd's who will accept any kind of risk, provided they are paid what they consider an adequate premium; and so the "Doctor" soon comes back to his principal, and tells him he has been able to get the risk transferred to another underwriter. The original underwriter then awaits the issue of events. In due time the vessel reinsured as an "overdue" either is lost or arrives. In the former case the original underwriter pays the loss to his assured, and then claims the amount from the underwriter with whom he reinsured his risk. Should the vessel arrive, however, he has lost the amount he paid to reinsure, which amount is a clear gain to the underwriter with whom he reinsured.

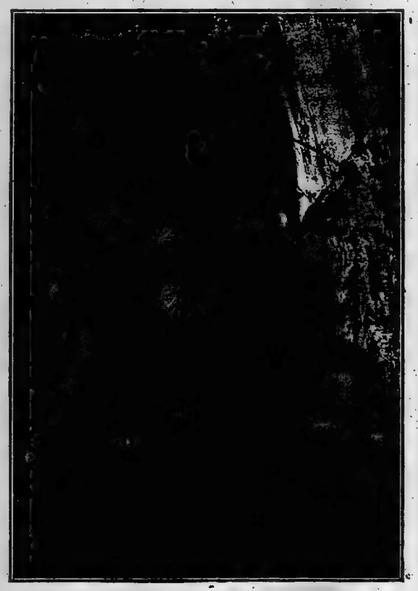

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IGORROTE BOWMEN.

A DANCE OF ANGELS.

'Mid the roses and the myrtles,
On the grassy ground,
In your golden-broidered kirtles,
All with rosy garlands crowned,
Ye dance around, around.

Souls redeemed, upon you gazing,
Ransomed from the grave,—
Dazzled by the aureoles blazing,
And the flaming lances brave
That great archangels wave,—

Turn them from the blinding splendor
To your green retreat,
To your faces calm and tender
As the dewy blossoms, sweet
Beneath your dancing feet.

Yea, and some with eager faces
Break your ring of light,
Folding close in wild embraces
Some small angel-creatures bright
In robes of lily-white.

"Child beloved, and do I find thee
Thus in glory blest?
Cast, my bird, one glance behind thee—
Think, on earth thy head did rest
Red-gold aga'nst my breast!"

Lutes and flutes are softly ringing,
Harps and psalteries:
Shawms are sounding, sackbuts flinging
Broad and stately melodies
Above your ecstasies.

Solemn-eyed, yet smiling faintly,
Swiftly ye advance;
Take your pastime sweet and saintly—
With clear innocent countenance
Ye little angels, dance!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Point of View.

From The Detroit Journal.

The Woman had bought a new hat.

"This is a terrible blow!" protested the Man, her husband.

"Why, it's only a poke!" argued the Woman, with tears in her eyes.

As the shrewd reader will perhaps have conjectured, the trouble here is that these two persons have different points of view.

Hard to Distinguish.

From The Chicago Post.

"What interests you so deeply?" she asked.

"I am trying to make up my mind," he answered, "whether that thing on the table is my new waste basket upside down or your new hat right side up."

The Way It Impressed Him.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The tourist from Indiana looked with kindling eye at the volume of smoke and flame that burst from Mauna Loa's mighty crater.

"Gee whiz!" he exclaimed. "What a waste of gas!"

THE DRAMA

George H. Broadhurst.

STUART ROBSON hitherto has been so closely associated in the public mind with purely comic rôles that his assumption in "The Gaddy" of a character of strongly tragic import will be an extraordinary event in theatricals. Most habitual readers of fiction have read Mrs. Voynich's novel and account it a powerful work. The story was originally told, it seems, in the form of a play, though the novel is not essentially dramatic. The principal character, Arthur Burton, alias Felice Rivares, a morbid, sensitive nature, wrecked and perverted by circumstance, is depicted as grotesquely eccentric, but passion and pathos, not jest and laughter, color his life. He is the son of a priest and an elderly Englishman's unfaithful young wife, and he is a reckless journalist, devoting his talent to the injury of the priesthood.

He is described as a man of thirty years, of short stature, with effeminate hands, one of which is maimed; who limps in his gait, and speaks in a gentle, musical voice, though his speech is marred by an impediment which he tries to conceal by drawling. "The Gaddy" is his pen-name.

The scene is laid in Italy, and some of the Revolutionists of the Forties are among the personages. Much interest is felt in the production, but very little information concerning it has been made public.

"Why Smith Left Home" and "A Little Ray of Sunshine" have been among the new plays of the opening season, and some account of both of them will be found on other pages of to-day's TIMES. Mrs. Yeamans, in the former, has a character, Lavinia Daly, a formidable cook, which is right in the line with the rôles she used to fill in Edward Harrigan's company. Maclyn Arbuckle is a comedian who, hitherto, has been comparatively unknown in New York. Both of these had prodigious personal triumphs in London, where George Broadhurst's American farces are now very popular.

"Arizona," by Augustus Thomas, is the most notable of recent American plays. No opening has yet been secured for it in New York because its managers refuse to put it on the stage here except for an unlimited run, and "time" is scarce in our theatres these days. But in Chicago, where it was produced this Summer, "Arizona" has had a long run, and we are sure to see it this season. Theodore Roberts, who impersonates the rough ranchman in Mr. Thomas's drama, is an actor who has achieved a number of notable successes in American plays. He was the educated but deadly Indian in "The Girl I Left Behind Me," the Sheriff in "Sue," and the physician in Mr. Royle's clever but confusing "One Plus One," tried at the Garrick Theatre one afternoon.

Another new play we shall soon have on view in this city is "The Ghetto," by Hyermann, the Dutch dramatist, adapted by C. B. Fernald. This will be produced at the Broadway Theatre about the time Mr.

Janet Alexander,
In "A Little Ray of Sunshine."

Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto" is done at the Herald Square. It is thus described by an English journalist who seems to know all about it: "A realist as uncompromising as Ibsen, though with less of the Norwegian's aloofness from humanity, Hyermann sees the Ghetto—at any rate, that of Amsterdam in 1817—through gray glasses. None of Mr. Zangwill's vivid sense of the picturesque illuminates his painting; it represents a dimly lighted quarter of sordid hopes and vain desires. In adapting it Mr. Fernald has pierced the veil of gloom by the introduction of much-needed comedy, and heightened its dramatic intensity by means approved by Herr Hyermann. The theme might briefly be described as that of Lorenzo and Jessica reversed, were it not that the love of Raphael for his father's Christian handmaid, 'two bodies with one soul inspired,' is the keynote of, instead of an interlude to, the action. In the background, however, but welded with this love story, are two striking figures—Raphael's blind father and a rabbi—which for nervous force and massed coloring might have walked out of Rembrandt's inimitable gallery."

The Prince of Orange, afterward King William III. of England, is a prominent personage in "La Tulipe Noire," by the elder Dumas, an adaptation of which will be produced next month at the Haymarket Theatre in London. Lord Macaulay's hero is a character, it may be remembered, in "Clancarty," which was last produced here by Mrs. Langtry.

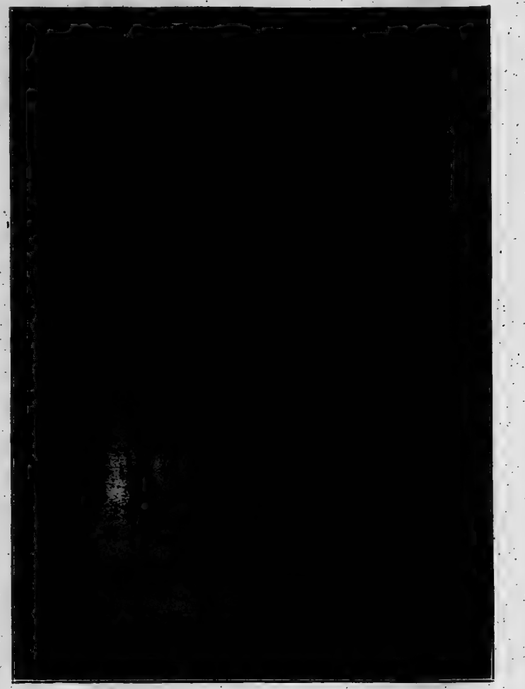

MRS. YEAMANS AND MACLYN ARBUCKLE.
In "Why Smith Left Home."

A HUMMING BIRD IN TRINIDAD.

A humming bird had built its nest in a small palm growing in a friend's drawing room. I paid many visits to that drawing room during the bird's occupancy, and anything so interesting as its manners and customs cannot be imagined. Instead of bringing material from outside for the nest the tiny builder requisitioned the floss silk from an embroidered cushion and the wool from a ball fringe. The nest, unusually gay in color, hung down a couple of inches from one of the serrated points of the palm leaf, but when I was first invited to come and look on it was not quite completed to the feathered lady's satisfaction, for she still darted in and out of the open windows and about the room.

The master of the house at my request seated himself in his usual armchair and opened his newspaper, and I made myself

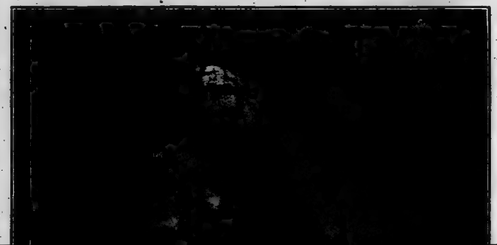

1899

A SCENE IN "ARIZONA."
The New Play by Augustus Thomas.

as small as I could in a distant corner. Our patience was soon rewarded, for there was the little bird balancing itself with its vibrating wings just above the newspaper. However, as no building material was forthcoming from that source, she flashed over to my corner, and quicker than the eye could follow, had snatched a thread of silk from a work table, and was off to her work again. The little creature got quite tame, and her confidence was well placed, for nothing could exceed the charming kindness of her host and hostess. The eggs were laid and hatched in due time, and the master of the house told me he used to get up at the daydawn and open his drawing room window to let the little mother out to get food for her babies. This necessitated his remaining the rest of the morning in the drawing room, as he said it would not have been safe to have left it. I naturally thought he feared for the safety of his wife's pretty things, but, oh, no—what he guarded was the nest, lest it should meet the fate of mine and be stolen. —The Cornhill.

THE ALSURD FASHION PLATE.

Ah! for the good old times when artists—real artists—could be persuaded to design a costume. One of the principal items of expense to a lady of old Italy used to be the "retainer" she paid to a Da Vinci, a Bramante, or some other artist of note to furnish her with designs for her Court and other dresses of ceremony.

To-day some one who can draw is given an idea by a costumer—that is, by some one who has made or cut dresses under some other costumer's tutelage. Neither one has studied or cares aught for art, proportion, harmony, or the other superfluities; they are costumers, what have they to do with such details? A wonderful assemblage of ideas is the result, a "confection" in silks, satins, chiffons and laces. These ideas and materials are beautifully and painfully drawn upon paper, and draped upon an alleged female figure at least seven feet tall, with head slightly turned, auburn hair, sylph-like waist, a stage smile, and a background of palms and ferns. This drawing being reproduced upon thousands and thousands of sheets, lo! a fashion-plate is born, with the name of the great designer in the left-hand corner—the pass-word, the hall-mark. Every woman, (or, rather, nearly every woman,) studies it, admires it—and, be she lean or fat, tall or short, her next dress must be like that. Perchance her dressmaker has not signed her soul away entirely, and protests feebly that that special style is not adapted to her patron's particular figure; but for her effrontery she may lose a customer. That dress has to be made in that way and in none other.—Self Culture.

Theodore Roberts,
As the Ranchman in "Arizona."

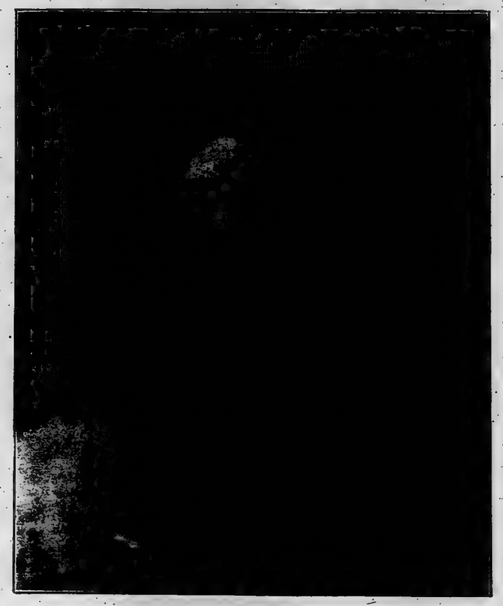

DOROTHY USHER,
As the Deceitful Maid in "Why Smith Left Home."

Clarence Holt,
As the Colonel in "Arizona."

SUMMER SONG.

The Summer down the garden walks,
Swept in her garments bright;
She touched the pale still lily stalks
And crowned them with delight;
She breathed upon the rose's head
And filled its heart with fire,
And with a golden carpet spread
The path of my desire.

The larkspurs stood like sentinels
To greet her as she came;
Soft rang the Canterbury bells
The music of her name;
She leaned into the happy land
Where all dear dreams flower free,
She took my true love by the hand
And led her out to me!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

On His Guard.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Housekeeper—Poor fellow! You want something to eat. How would a chop suit you?

Dusty Rhodes (suspiciously)—Mutton or woodshed, lady?

THE SISTERS.

BY

M. CROSBIE THOMPSON.

WHEN first this sickness fastened on me, I knew not which was bitterer, life or death. To me, helpless, despairing, there seemed fresh torture in the icy grip I felt so suddenly upon my heart. So at first I counted death too among my enemies.

Then came the day that I found out their secret—found out why and how I was dying, and realised that the discovery had delivered into my hands those who wronged me.

Weary days as I lie here alone and look back on the past few months, I wonder that a commonplace life like mine could have been wrought into such a terrible tragedy. It is not yet a year, Millicent, since you came to us, with your sweet, sad smile, and funereal widow's weeds, to make havoc of my life and take my husband from me. You, my little sister, so grief-stricken and subdued; I so anxious to mother you and comfort you. But all my ministrations failed to rouse you from your hopeless sorrow, till at last I appealed to Jim, my husband Jim, to cheer you up! Dear God! how unwittingly one may set about the ruin of one's happiness!

I remember how he acted on my suggestion, began to show Millicent some small attentions, brought her home a few trifling presents; and so successful were his efforts that in his presence the heartbroken little widow ceased to droop and pine. I remember the first time I heard them both laughing and chatting gayly together I felt I could never thank Jim enough for his kindness to my sister. Poor fool, poor fool! Blindly loving and trusting both, I rejoiced as the sadness dropped from Millicent like the widow's weeds which were so speedily lightened. Interested and amused at her bright talk and pretty ways, Jim began to desert his club and spend his evenings at home with us. I was not jealous—then! But it's like sitting in hell now to look back on those quiet evenings when, for all those pretty ways of hers and childlike manner, that woman set herself deliberately to take away my all. Before my unseeing eyes she wove cunningly the web which bound my husband to her. Her web has proved a snare. Tangled in its folds, we shall now all three of us perish together.

When Millicent's visit to us had prolonged itself indefinitely, I began to wish for her departure. While she and Jim had kept close friends, her manner toward me became persistently disagreeable. Even in Jim's presence she criticised my housekeeping, found fault with the cooking; in fact, for want of other occupation, she openly sat in judgment on my every action, and generally found much to condemn in each of them; and when at last, in answer to her appeals, Jim began to side with her against me, my patience could stand it no longer. She was making my life intolerable; so, coming to a sudden determination one day, I went and told her it was time her visit should come to an end. For an instant I believed her to have gone crazy, when she informed me, with a cruel sneer, that she was my husband's guest, not mine, and that only at his request would she leave the house. Furiously angry, I rushed to Jim. He was alone in his dispensary. I repeated Millicent's words to him, and, catching him by the sleeve, I would have dragged him straight into her presence.

"You must come and tell her to go at once," I said. "She shall not stay another hour in my house."

He freed his arm from my hold with a sudden jerk. "Damn you!" he said, angrily; "what makes you think I'll interfere? Can't two women ever live together without fighting? Your sister is welcome to stay here as long as she likes. She's a far better sort to get on with than you, my dear wife."

As he spoke, my whole world seemed suddenly to go to pieces—swift as a flash, though wholly unsuspected until then, the knowledge of my position came upon me. Millicent and Jim were together against me. I stood alone. None of life's lessons is so hard for a woman to know and understand as that a man can cease to love her. Stupid perhaps in all else, I understood now, all too quickly, that Jim's love for me was dead. He loved Millicent. A lifetime of agony seemed compressed into the moment that brought this knowledge to me.

We looked straight into one another's eyes. There was a message for me in his which I could not fail to read. "You know all now," they said, defiantly; "do your worst."

"Either Millicent or I must leave this house!" I cried. "Decide! Which of us shall it be?"

"You can go, if you like," he answered, doggedly.

This was the end. "I will go at once," I said.

* * * * * * * *

My preparations for departure were soon complete. My first impulse was to go somewhere by train, miles and miles away. A long way off from Jim and Millicent I could think things over better. Putting on my hat and coat, I noticed my purse lying on the dressing table—mean, poverty-stricken purse that I suddenly remembered contained not one farthing. I had intended to ask Jim for an advance out of my housekeeping money that very morning, and was waking. For the moment my head was clear, I was free from pain. As I lay there idly watching the morning sunshine, my dream came back to me; then suddenly I recognised its reality. A moment's thought proved the truth of my conviction—Jim's wine, Jim's medicine, Millicent's broth, all resulted in much the same sort of suffering for me, all were helping on the much-desired consummation of my decease.

Oh, the horror, the cruelty of it! But, oh, the blessed chance that I have not died hopelessly ignorant, and unavenged! So, let Jim and Millicent kill me as deftly, as craftily as they may, I am forewarned. Like the blind giant Samson, I shall not die alone.

* * * * * * * *

Two weeks have passed since my day of comfort broke. The end for me is now here. I leave all ready. Old Lawyer Sutton has in his possession a sealed packet—to be opened after my death. It contains my accusation against Jim and Millicent, a request for a post-mortem examination. I also inclose a small bottle of medicine and of broth, both of which, I am sure, will on analysis show traces of arsenic.

Just before I sent for Mr. Sutton I had almost a qualm of remorse. I had been thinking of Jim on the scaffold. High up there, what a handsome man he still would look! Little changed is he, indeed, since the days when, only a medical student, but such a good-looking young fellow, we used to meet, by stealth at the bottom of my father's orchard. Evening after evening he used to walk five miles out of town and back for the sake of half an hour's lovemaking with me. Sometimes there was a moon, sometimes there was Summer darkness; but we always found one another under the old apple tree in which we could sit together and kiss and promise, in spite of vexatious parents and poverty, that we would love one another forever and ever.

Remembering those old days, my heart grew soft within me, and "Kill me if you will, Jim," I thought; "but I cannot hurt you."

Then they came together into my room,

"NIGHT ON CAPE ANN."
From the Painting by Bruce Crane.

to nearly cover the table. I dressed for dinner carefully, wearing one of the few pretty frocks I possessed. My cheeks were burning, my eyes shining, but my heart was like lead within me.

Millicent looked at the table, surprised, as she took her seat.

"Why," she said, "we have white flowers enough here for a wedding."

"Or a funeral," said I, and thought that it was because of the bitterness in my voice that my companions blanched.

We studiously talked dreary commonplaces to hide our thoughts from one another, till Jim said I looked pale, and should take a glass of Burgundy. I protested, but he went himself to the sideboard to get out the wine he wanted. Standing there with his back toward us, he filled a glass, which he brought to me himself. As he set the wine before me, he laid his hand upon my shoulder. "Drink that, old girl," he said kindly, almost affectionately; "I see now that you've been letting yourself run down, and I shall be having you a patient on my hands if I don't look after you."

When Judas kissed Christ, he set the fashion in treachery. With my husband's hand still resting caressingly upon my shoulder, I drank his wine, thus taking the first step toward the death snare laid for me. That night I went early to my room, feeling sick and queer; before a week was out I had, indeed, become one of Jim's patients, too ill to leave my bed.

The days pass; I grow steadily worse, not better. While I lie helpless, racked with pain, Millicent has assumed the management of the house. There is no more talk of her going away. She comes to me once or twice a day, and I can see a look of malicious triumph in her eyes as she asks coldly what she can do for me. In the evenings she and Jim sit together. I, lying in the room overhead, am conscious of the smoke of his pipe and their frequent laughter. Those were my hours of torture.

But comfort came at last. I dreamed one night that some one was trying to poison me. When I awoke it was early morning. Outside my window there was a stir and twitter of birds; within the house, I only Millicent and my husband, and, as my eyes met the eyes of my murderers, all sense of pity left me. Millicent seemed more amiable than usual. "Jim is thinking of having another doctor in to see you," she informed me. "Isn't it ridiculous? You really look ever so much better to-day."

"I don't want to see a doctor," I said; "I know I'm dying, and if Jim can't cure me no one else can."

"I think I'll ask Brown to walk back with me from the hospital," said Jim nervously. "He might suggest a different treatment."

"Perhaps—if he understood. But he's not very clever; he'll not find out what ails me."

I spoke softly, but Jim heard me. A shadow fell on his face, and he looked at me anxiously, interrogatively. But Millicent was equal to the occasion.

"Never mind, dear," she said to me sweetly; "if it pleases Jim, he may bring Dr. Brown to see you, though we neither of us believe him to be as clever as our own doctor here."

A couple of hours later Jim ushered this stupid-looking young man into my room, pointed out to him the symptoms of my illness, which clearly indicated that I was suffering from peritonitis, and described his treatment of my case. Brown, scarcely noticing me, the patient, listened to Jim attentively, agreed with him in everything, made a few random suggestions as to diet, and took his departure. His visit was, on Jim's part, a prudent precaution. Then I knew the time had come for me to take precautions, so I asked to see the old lawyer. Millicent came with him into the room and remained while he was there. I bade her give Mr. Sutton the parcel, which I had ready, lying in a drawer. I saw her inspect it curiously, but she could make nothing of it. "That's for Jim, Mr. Sutton," I said, "when I am gone. You must open it when you hear of my death, and you will find instructions inside."

The poor old fellow was touched at this proof of my devotion to my husband. "You've been a wonderfully good wife to him, Mrs. Morland."

"At least, I loved him very dearly. I want him to remember me when I am gone," I said, looking significantly at the packet he was holding carefully.

"I promise, willingly," he said, as he turned to take his leave of me, "to carry out all your wishes."

Directly he was gone, Millicent brought me in a glass of hot milk. I was taking so long to die, she needs must, on her own responsibility, hurry things up.

Since I drank that stuff I have passed through my mortal agony. A nurse has been fetched hurriedly, Dr. Brown brought in again; everything that could be done to alleviate my torture has been tried; my pain seems at last to have lessened, but the end can't be long.

For a few moments, when the respite came, I slept or became unconscious. When I again opened my eyes Jim and Millicent were standing together at the foot of my bed, watching me. They are always watching me. It was growing dark, but I could see their faces, and I could imagine an eager look in my sister's eyes as she asked me whether I felt better.

"Much better," I said; for the moment my voice seemed to have grown strong and clear again. "I have been asleep and dreaming. I dreamed that you and Jim were going to be hanged!"

Never did I see anything like the hateful, frightened faces these two turned to one another.

Millicent staggered, and would have fallen but that she held on to Jim. I thought that, for a moment, he shrank from her. So their punishment has begun already, and these eyes, these dying eyes, have seen it! They, fools! plotted to thrust me away that they might be together, but my dead body shall lie ever between them, and my dead hands shall hold them one at either side of me in relentless grip. So may we perchance spend eternity together.

Night is passing slowly—was ever such a night? Storm, rain, and wind shake the house and beat fiercely at my window. When the spell of pain is on me I hear nothing for the blood beating in my ears; when the pain ceases for a moment I listen to the shrieking of the wind. Can the winds be some outside demon who waits ravenously to seize my soul?

* * * * * * * * *

Two people, a man and a woman, with faces gray and anxious as ghosts, keep wandering in and out of the room; first one comes, gazes at me for a moment, and disappears; then creeps in the other, furtively, cautiously. Both are frightened, nervous, but not so much afraid of me as they are of meeting one another.

A white-capped nurse sits, indifferent, before the fire. I am dying—oh, yes, I know; and a good thing, too, for I'm so tired, so dreadfully tired. If those gray-faced people would but keep away from me, I might die in peace. The woman is kneeling by my bed now. She has caught hold of my hand—I am weak, I cannot take it from her. What does she want? She looks imploringly at me. I wish she would let go my hand. The man is there, too, now—he is standing behind her—they both want something, something from me! What is it? Oh, I'm tired after such cruel pain—do let me rest! But Jim's eyes that are looking into mine, and Millicent is holding my hand! Oh, I remember now! I wished my death to ruin them, because—because—yes, I remember!

How foolish to have been angry with them—I, who once loved them both! Can I not save them?

Oh, God! I cannot speak! The nurse is there—she bends down toward me. "Nurse, can you hear? It—was—not—Jim—or—Millicent! I have poisoned myself!"

The storm has died down. Day is breaking. Life, I have laid aside all thy burdens, relinquishing even my revenge. Death comes with morning, shining like a bridegroom!—The Sketch.

Thought She Was Well Up.

From The Boston Transcript.

First Yachtsman—I told Miss Topsail I had put a new binnacle on my yacht, and what do you think she said?

Second ditto—Give it up.

First ditto—She asked me if I had scraped all the old ones off the hull.

Getting Ready.

From The Chicago Record.

"Cousin Lucinda wants to go downtown and see a man about taking her trunk to the station."

"When is she going home?"

"A week from next Wednesday."

Mrs. Linda Hull Larned.

A Leader in the New York State Household Economic Association, which is Trying to Solve the Servant Girl Problem.

1899

HERE AND THERE.

IF Prince Ranjitsinhji, the great Indian cricketer, should come to this country with his crack cricket team, as is now proposed, this country will see one of the finest cricketers of the times, and one who, since the retirement of the veteran W. G. Grace, stands without a peer.

It is rather an astonishing condition of things that this Indian Prince, a graduate of one of the great English universities, should so easily surpass all the crack English cricketers, but it cannot be gainsaid that he is easily the head of all the cricketers of Great Britain as well as of the rest of the world. His team is made up of superb players, and it is not among the probabilities that their colors will be lowered by any of the American elevens.

***

One of the interesting events scheduled for this month is the tournament of the Championship Polo Association, to be held on the Prospect Park Parade Grounds from Sept. 11 to 23. The best teams competing in the Eastern tournament are expected to enter in the championship events, and some very excellent contests are expected. The championships are open to teams of four, representing any club in the association.

***

The victory of the Genesee over the Beaver for the Canada Cup, won by three successive firsts, was as gratifying as it was unexpected, and certainly more than atones for the loss of the Seawanhaka Cup. The remarkable manner in which the American boat sailed shows full well that the American forty-foot designers have not yet lost their cunning. Yet, inasmuch as all three races were sailed in light breezes, it is almost a pity that Duggan's boat, instead of the Beaver, had not been chosen by the Canadian. Duggan's boat was especially designed for light winds, and had had no difficulty in beating the Beaver in contests sailed on such a breeze. The Beaver, however, was the better all-round boat of the two, and hence was chosen.

***

The Genesee's victory makes a "break even" with Canada on the Canada Cup, each side now having won one race. In 1894 the Canada, designed by W. Fife, Jr., won the cup when it was first offered, easily defeating Vencedor, the American cup defender.

***

In this conection it is worth noting that there is a probability that Genesee and Beaver will meet again this season. Manager G. W. Sweeney of the Ontario Park Beach Association at Rochester has announced that he will give to the Rochester Yacht Club a cup to be competed for by yachts representing Canada and the United States, the races to take place some time this month in American waters, probably off Port Charlotte. Inasmuch as the conditions of the race will include the class in which Beaver and Genesee are entered, it is hoped to see them together again.

***

Notwithstanding the time which Shamrock has been here, there is still speculation as to her make, her dimensions, and the spread of her canvas. Probably that speculation will continue for some time longer, perhaps until the time of final measurement. In the meantime, in spite of speculation, it is generally admitted, though exactly on what ground no one appears to know, that the challenger is a remarkably fast boat and will give the American yacht a close contest. Some there are, and good Americans at that, who candidly believe that Sir Thomas Lipton's boat will win the cup. That, of course, is but conjecture. It is gratifying, however, to notice that the owner of Shamrock is insistent that there shall be a clear course for the races. It is hoped therefore that all due precaution to insure this will be taken in time.

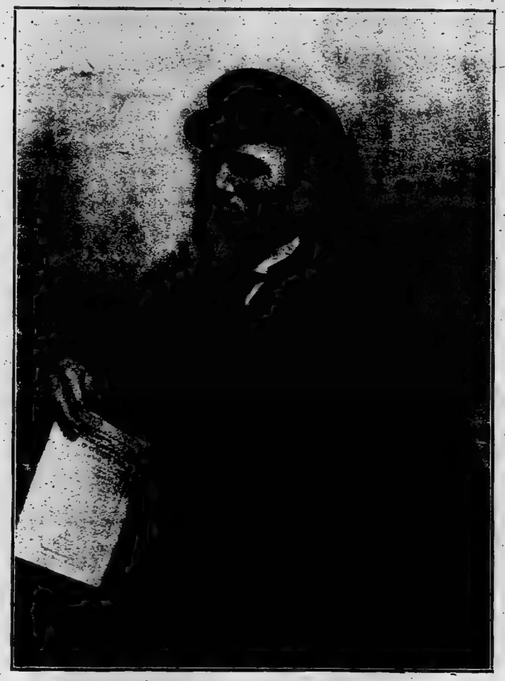

CAPT. G. W. ELDRIDGE, PILOT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Who Will Be at the Helm of the Cup Defender During the International Yacht Races.

***

Another championship came to America when Clarence Hobart, the American player, carried off the honors in the lawn tennis tournament in Germany. That he deserved the victory is clear. His playing is said to have been nothing short of remarkable, and fairly carried the German players off their feet. Hobart is best remembered as the American champion in the early nineties and as the winner of the all-comers' tournament in Newport in 1891.

***

Among the interesting announcements coming from the old country is that in connection with the St. Andrews Golf Club, that the Commissioners of the club have decided to license and register caddies. This will put these indispensable aujuncts on an equal footing, and should remove all cause for complaint. It is not improbable that a similar step may be taken in this country.

***

In connection with the game of baseball, it is interesting to note that since April 15, the date of the opening National League game, more than 4,500 balls have been used by the twelve clubs in the League. Chicago holds the record of balls used in any one game, thirty-four having been used in one Sunday game. The Chicago bleachers have a habit of appropriating every ball that comes their way. New York is second in the number of balls used during the season. Washington holds the record for using the fewest balls, the average for the season being three for a game.

***

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that Charley Barr now skipper of Columbia, was one of the crew of the Thistle when she sailed against Volunteer for the cup in 1887. Barr was then an ordinary seaman, but even at that time he had disclosed many of the qualities which since have made him one of the greatest sailing masters of the day.

Annoying.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"Well, I am mad!" exclaimed Aguinaldo to the Chief of Staff.

"What is causing the rise of temperature beneath your Excellency's gold collar?" asked the Chief of Staff.

"Why, Sir, with all their noise, my friends in the United States have not yet overthrown the Government, nor have they prevented the call for more regiments!"

The Effect of It (?)

From The Detroit Journal.

"The Colonel is working very hard for the proposed law to forbid the sale of liquor within five miles of any church."

"Is he such an enemy of intemperance?"

"No, of religion."

SEPT 1899

RIGHT IN LINE.

"I trust," said the solemn one, "that you travel the straight and narrow path."
"Well, I guess yes," said Wheeler. "I can ride a cable slot all day."

MY CREED.

I have no faith; but this one fact I find,
That love is growing lovelier every day;
What we call sin is what it leaves behind,
What we call good attracts it on its way.

I have no hope; with God's love in my heart,
What is a selfish loss to care about?
If in the world I've played my little part,
Let him who lit the candle put it out.

I have no creed but love; is there a Hell
Where some poor tortured thing cries out in pain?
Then let me take his hand, and wish him well,
And wait, until he find his Heaven again.
—ROSSETER WYE in Black and White.

The Way It Happened.

From The Philadelphia Record.

She was a millionaire's daughter.
The Count called on papa and soughter
Trade title for dough,
But the old man said: "Gough!
I won't kick you out, but I oughter."

That Wasn't the Trouble.

From The Washington Star.

"Can't the Democrats of this town get together?" inquired the political exhorter in Kentucky.

"Get together!" answered the man with court plaster on his ear. "Why, it takes eleven Deputy Sheriffs to keep 'em apart!"

NATIVES WASHING CLOTHES NEAR MANILA.

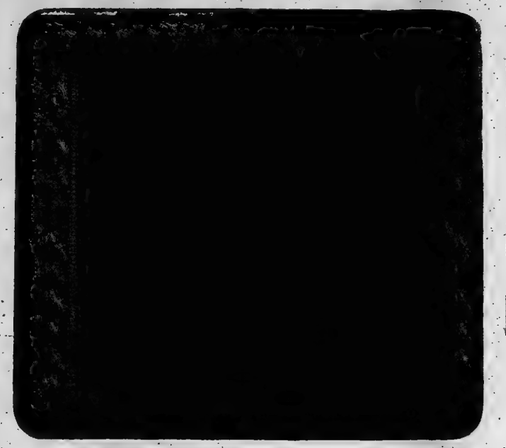

BRONZE TABLET PLACED ON THE TOWER BUILDING, NEW YORK.
To Commemorate the Erection of the Earliest Example of Skeleton Construction.

The complete revolution effected in the architecture of high buildings in large cities during the last dozen years has recently been emphasized by the action of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers of New York in placing a tablet on the Tower Building at 50 Broadway.

The tablet, according to the inscription on its face, commemorates the erection of the earliest example of the skeleton construction, in which the entire weight of the walls and floors is borne and transmitted to the foundation by a framework of metallic posts and beams.

The plans for the Tower Building were designed by Bradford Lee Gilbert and filed with the Building Department by him on April 17, 1888. They provided for the erection of an eleven-story building, to be 129 feet high and about 108 feet deep, with a frontage of 21 feet 6 inches. Vertical columns made of cast iron were designed to be erected at distances of 18 feet, to take the place of solid brick walls. Iron girders on the floor levels were planned to carry the weight of each floor to the vertical columns. The provision for wind pressure consisted of diagonal braces carried across between the columns in order to distribute the force of any unusual wind, and transfer its pressure to the columns.

The side walls were what are now known as "curtain walls," and consisted of brick panels, not exceeding 12 inches in thickness. At each floor level iron girders were placed outside of the vertical posts, to transfer the weight of the wall on that floor to the columns, so that the latter carried the entire weight of the walls and the floors.

This latter provision is the distinguishing mark of skeleton construction, when compared with what is known as "cage construction," in which the incasing walls of brick are independent of the steel frame and support their own weight.

Mr. Gilbert, the architect of the Tower Building, says that the claim of W. L. Jenney of Jenney & Mundie, Chicago architects, of having first made use of skeleton construction in that city in 1883, is based upon a neglect to discriminate between skeleton construction and cage construction, the Home Insurance Building in Chicago being of the latter type.

"In the erection of the Tower Building," Mr. Gilbert continues, "the iron skeleton was used for the first time to support not only the weight of the floors but also the weight of the walls, story by story, the iron being so riveted or jointed into the brick walls as to support the whole structure."

The erection of the Tower Building was completed Sept. 27, 1889, sixteen days after the filing of plans with the Building Department for the Lancashire Building at 25 Pine Street, which was the second structure of pure skeleton construction to be designed in this city. On Jan. 2, 1890, plans were also filed for the Columbia Building, at 29 Broadway, the third skeleton structure.

Other buildings of skeleton construction, which have since been erected, include the Manhattan Life Building, the American Surety Building, the Empire Building, and the Park Row Building.

A SOUL WITHIN THE GEM?

As in a couchant panther's eyes
The beaded pupils' stealthy spark
Quickens and falters, flares and dies,
Now scintillant as fire-flies,
Now darker than the dark.

So, sullenly, a furtive gleam
Lurks in the opal's milky shell,
Lurid as feature of a dream
Wherein supernal splendors seem
Shot through with fires of hell.

A soul within the gem? Who knows?
Men's souls are bandied to and fro,
Passion about them gleams and glows
Effulgently—yet, ebbing, shows
The sullen stone below.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

An Oversight.

"Here is a man who writes good brave verses, and I'm glad to hear that the people are buying his book and making it worth while for him to continue."

"Yes, so am I. There's one queer thing about his case, though."

"What's that?"

"The critics haven't discovered that there's a certain Emersonian flavor about his work, which has its charm."—Chicago Times-Herald.

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The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair, fresh southerly winds, becoming variable.

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TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

with

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash Cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The special dispatches to the London morning papers from South Africa indicate that the reply of the Transvaal to Mr. Chamberlain's latest note will be an impertinent rejection of the suggested conference at Cape Town and a threat to withdraw the five-year franchise offer. Aggressive action on the part of the Transvaal is believed to be imminent and a panic prevails at Johannesburg. British sailors at numerous meetings yesterday resolved to strike unless their employes grant an increase of wages. A storm has caused the loss of several lives and much damage to shipping and other property in the Azores. The crops in the central provinces of India have been saved by a heavy rain. A tablet in honor of Samuel de Champlain, the navigator, was unveiled at Honfleur, France, his former home. Pope Sophronius, Patriarch of the Orthodox Greek Church in Egypt, died, at the age of 103 years.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Two men lost their lives yesterday in Jamaica Bay, being caught by meshes of grass at the bottom and drowning.

In a bloody riot between Chinamen on Mott Street last night a detective was shot in the thigh and a score of Chinamen were shot and stabbed, some fatally.

The Empire State Rubber Company's old factory at Setauket, L. I., has been purchased by Richard Croker's Auto-Truck Company.

It is believed nine men and women were drowned in the Maumee River, near Ironville, Ohio, yesterday through the capsizing of a yacht.

On account of the yellow fever epidemic at Key West nearly 100 persons have left there for New York on the steamer Lampasas. The type of the disease appears to be mild.

Patrick O'Keefe, one of the most popular policlmen attached to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, was shot down and fatally wounded yesterday by Michael Farrell, an Italian saloonkeeper.

Page 2.

The Central Federated Union has been asked to indorse the work of the People's Choral Union.

The carpenters' unions will attempt to enforce their demands for higher wages and a half holiday on Saturday.

The reports of numerous robberies in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn have attracted the attention of the counsel for the Mazet investigating committee, which is making inquiries.

Page 3.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry is preparing to erect a new hotel on the site of the Windsor.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will begin to-day at Philadelphia.

Fifteen hundred letter carriers of Greater New York will attend the convention at Scranton, Penn.

Three Italian barbers are in St. Vincent's Hospital, one probably fatally hurt as the result of a slashing affray on Elizabeth Street yesterday.

Two former schoolmates of Walter F. Koeller, who was murdered Saturday night in Chicago, have been arrested on the charge of committing the crime.

Lewis O. Cloudman, who told the Coney Island police he was Superintendent of Street Cleaning in Boston, Mass., was arrested there yesterday for fighting with another Boston man.

Residents of Union Township, N. J., are excited over a proposed sewer deal which they say will prove a heavier tax upon them than the Ramapo water contract would upon New York.

Page 7.

In all the Catholic churches in the Archdiocese of New York yesterday a circular letter from Archbishop Corrigan was read appealing for funds to aid the Puerto Ricans.

Page 10.

Thirty-six of the passengers of the disabled steamer Wordsworth arrived here yesterday from Barbados on the Caribbee.

The twelfth week of services in the Gospel Tent was opened yesterday with an address by the Rev. John Robertson of Glasgow.

The sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Henry George was celebrated yesterday under the auspices of the Manhattan Single Tax Club.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 8.

BRYAN'S TOUR IN KENTUCKY.

Trip of Twenty Days Planned, with Forty Speeches—Goebel Men Seeking Negro Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 3.—Ex-United States Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to-night received a long letter from William Jennings Bryan relative to Mr. Bryan's proposed tour of Kentucky and the fight now being made by William Goebel under the famous election law. Mr. Bryan, it is said, expresses the desire to begin his speechmaking at Lexington Oct. 2, and to speak in forty county seats. He wants to do this in twenty days, and will travel in a special car. He advises Blackburn and Goebel not to support the local Louisville ticket advocated by the Haldemans, and to have nothing to do with Henry Watterson's paper.

Ex-Senator Blackburn is not broken down, as has been asserted, but will accompany Goebel to Owensborough and Henderson before leaving for New York to assist "Phil" B. Thompson, Jr., in some law matters there. He will return to the stump about Sept. 20, and will accompany Mr. Bryan on his tour of the State.

It was learned from men in the confidence of Goebel and Blackburn that they are relying upon the vote of the negroes to elect the Democratic ticket. Their plan is to take the separate coach law for a plea and organize throughout the State just prior to the date of the election numerous negro Goebel clubs. They will endeavor to show that Goebel is a friend of the race by his opposition to the separate coach law and that the Republican nominee, Attorney General Taylor, is for the law because he advised Judge Guffy of the Court of Appeals that the law was Constitutional and prevented its repeal.

Bryan to Speak in Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 3.—W. R. Burnett announced last night that Mr. Bryan would come to Ohio and take a swing around the State with McLean, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

MR. CROKER BUYS A FACTORY.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Sept. 3.—The old rubber factory at Setauket, which has been shut down since the Rubber Trust absorbed the Empire State Rubber Company, has been purchased for an auto-truck factory. It is said here that the purchasing company is the one Richard Croker is interested in. It is expected that possession of the plant will be taken at once.

The Empire State Rubber Company owns the property. The plant was leased by N. Elbersen, and the lease has not expired. The Empire State Company, however, has released Mr. Elbersen, so that there is nothing in the way to prevent establishing the auto-truck plant at once.

Since the rubber factory shut down a majority of the employes have moved out of town, going to places where there were rubber factories in operation, and there is an almost unlimited number of vacant houses both at Setauket and Port Jefferson.

The Day Line carries more pleasure seekers than any other river Navigation Co. in the World. —Adv.

TRANSVAAL MAY DEFY CHAMBERLAIN

Believed It Will Rejeet the Plan to Confer at Cape Town.

AGGRESSIVE ACTION IMMINENT

The Five-Year Franchise Offer May Be Withdrawn and Hostilities Begun.

A Panic Prevails at Johannesburg, and British Subjects Are Fleeing to Escape Arrest.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—All the special dispatches to the London morning papers from South Africa indicate that the correspondents have got the impression that the reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's latest note will be an impertinent rejection of the suggested conference at Cape Town and a threat to withdraw the five-year franchise offer. The correspondent of The Times at Newcastle, Natal, confirms the belief of its Johannesburg correspondent, Mr. Moneypenny, that aggressive action is imminent.

A special dispatch from Johannesburg says it is understood that the charge against Mr. Pakeman, editor of The Transvaal Leader, who was arrested on Saturday, will be reduced from sedition to contravention of the press laws. Mr. Hoskin, the proprietor of The Transvaal Leader, is Chairman of the Outlander Council and President of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Rumor fixes the number of warrants issued at 147, including the representatives of all the London daily newspapers. Mr. Moneypenny, editor of The Star, it is reported, has evaded the detectives sent to arrest him and has succeeded in crossing the border.

"It is believed that the mediation of Mr. Fischer, the representative of the Orange Free State, has failed."

The Morning Post publishes the following dispatch from its special correspondent, now in Newcastle, Natal:

"I left Johannesburg on ascertaining that it was the intention of the Government to arrest every one who had taken a leading part in advocating the claims of the Outlanders.'

There were a hundred warrants out. It was an exciting journey. Boer policemen twice boarded the train. I saw trucks loaded with commissariat stores and ammunition, and ready to start at every station.

"The Boers declare their intention soon to rush the Natal border. The chief officials at Pretoria consider war unavoidable, and they have prepared to strike before the British are ready.

"The following gentlemen escaped with me: Messrs. Moneypenny, Hull, Hosken, Niven, Nathan, Orr, Ferguson, and Currie."

The Pretoria correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"I learn that Pretoria means to fight, and that the Boers will probably rush the border as the only course promising success."

The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, says:

"Things have reached such a pass that war is considered unavoidable, and the impression is that the clash will come within a few days. The situation at Johannesburg is most anxious. The traders are unwilling to order large quantities of stores, through fear of their being seized. Thus thousands will risk starvation in the event of war, when the railways will be cut."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is rumored here that a conference will be arranged and that Mr. J. Rose Innes (former leader of the Opposition in the Cape House of Assembly) will be the imperial representative."

The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Alarmist reports are in circulation to the effect that the Transvaal Government was induced to submit its latest proposals under the promise of reciprocal measures and a threat to withdraw the five-year franchise offer. No official report of the reply, however, is yet forthcoming."

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail paints a gloomy and pitiable picture of the condition of affairs at that place. He says:

"It is almost a case of wholesale exodus and panic. Business is paralyzed; the prices of foodstuffs are rapidly rising; half the houses are empty and the others are tenanted by people who do not pay rent, the landlords being glad enough to have them as occupants in order to insure some sort of protection to the property.

"The tension has reached the snapping point. Bankruptcy and starvation are staring people in the face. Another fortnight of suspense will result in a complete commercial collapse. The banks are thronged with people anxious to withdraw their gold, and the railways are besieged by those who wish to get away."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Transvaal authorities are forwarding huge quantities of Mauser ammunition from Pretoria to Bloemfontein 1,500,000 rounds arrived at the Orange Free State capital."

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 3.—The condition of the public mind here is decidedly panicky. To-day detectives searched the Simmer Jack Mine for arms, but found none.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, Sept. 3.—The Sunday train from Johannesburg for Durban, Natal, crowded with passengers from Johannesburg, against several of whom warrants had been issued by the Transvaal authorities, was thrice searched by Transvaal detectives during its passage through Transvaal territory.

PRETORIA, Sept. 3.—The First and Second Raads sat in secret session yesterday.

The Transvaal State Attorney, with Mr. Fischer, the representative of the Orange Free State, has gone to Bloemfontein.

POPE SOPHRONIUS DEAD.

Patriarch of the Orthodox Greek Church in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 3.—His Holiness Pope Sophronius, Patriarch of the Orthodox Greek Church of Alexandria, Lybia, Ethiopia, and all Egypt, died to-day, aged 103.

INDIANS SEEKING AMMUNITION

Mexican Tribes Try to Trade in the British Colony of Belise.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 3.—Three emissaries of the hostile Indians in the southern part of Yucatan have appeared in towns in the British colony of Belize, pretending to wish to purchase cloth, but it is believed they are trying to obtain arms and ammunition, the sale of which to Indians is prohibited by the colonial authorities. The Indians say they want nothing of the Mexicans, and will not pay taxes on aguardiente and other products.

Many Indians who were tired of fighting the Mexican troops want peace and have deserted the hostiles and dispersed through the Guatemalan Province of Peten. The hostiles have been reinforced by large numbers of escaped persons or servants on plantations in Yucatan.

Timber cutting has been suspended on account of the hostile attitude of the Santa Cruz Indians, and there is much distress among men formerly actively employed in mahogany and precious woods business and hundreds of Jamaican negroes are returning home, fearing to stay in the forests and run the risk of being captured by the Indians, who are fierce and cruel and given to torturing prisoners.

The Guatemalan Indians distrust the hostile Mexican Indians, and refuse to receive their refugees in their villages. If Belize can prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition to the Mexican Indians the revolt will not be kept up long, but this is difficult.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

Type of the Disease Appears Mild—Steamer Leaves for New York with Nearly 100 Persons.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Key West says that much of the excitement which followed the announcement that yellow fever had broken out there has subsided, owing largely to the fact that the type of the disease seems to be mild. The announcement to-day that an epidemic had been declared did not add greatly to the alarm. Every precaution is being taken to confine the disease to Key West. Two tugs have been employed to patrol the harbor, and no vessels are allowed to leave port without the proper certificates.

Dr. Porter, State Health Officer, arrived at Key West on the Mascotte to-day, and is busy ascertaining the situation and acting as seems best to prevent as much as possible the further spread of the disease. The steamer Lampasas sailed for New York to-day, carrying nearly 100 passengers, mostly unacclimated persons, who had been encouraged to leave.

Up to date thirty cases have been reported and but three deaths.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Officials of the Marine Hospital Service are working in harmonious co-operation with the State officials of Florida in dealing with the yellow fever outbreak at Key West. Dr. Porter, the Health Officer of the State, has reported his arrival in Key West. Such information as has been received by Dr. Wyman, the Surgeon General, shows that there are a number of cases of fever there, but mild in type.

Dr. Wyman to-day received from Key West a list of persons who have left that city recently, together with the dates and manner of their departure and their destinations. Dr. Wyman says that while there is no occasion for alarm concerning these people, ordinary precautions would require that they be kept under observation for ten days, and if fever of any kind should ensue they should be isolated until its nature is positively determined.

The War Department authorities hope to be able to get the troops away from Key West by Tuesday. Because of the difficulty experienced in transporting them through the State of Florida, it may be the men will be sent to New York, in which case a Government transport can be used for the purpose.

No Alarm Felt in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—The fever situation here is briefly outlined in the telegram which President Souchon of the Louisiana Board of Health sent to-day to Health Officer Blunt of Texas. It reads: "Alabama has not quarantined against freight. Will you not do likewise? No new cases here in last three days. Come and see for yourself."

Good Report from Hampton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Two telegrams received to-day by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service from the Hampton Soldiers' Home, where there recently were many cases of yellow fever, show that the conditions there are favorable. Dr. Vickery, in charge, says every man of the home has been inspected and no infected or suspicious case discovered. Surgeon Von Ezdorf, supplementing this, says a medical inspection of all the inmates shows the general health of the men to be excellent. There are about 400 men in tents which are now used temporarily for hospital purposes.

EX-GOV. ALTGELD ON CROKER.

Says the Tammany Leader's Support of Bryan Showed Which Way the Tide Was Turning.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 3.—John P. Altgeld, ex-Governor of Illinois and one of the principal speakers at the Bimetallic League meeting here to-day, said to-night, in regard to the attitude of Richard Croker toward the Chicago platform:

"Mr. Croker is a shrewd and wily partisan. If he declared for Mr. Bryan it was because he saw which way the tide was turning."

Mr. Altgeld denied his reported statement that Croker's co-operation with Bryan would be an entangling alliance which would not be for the best interests of the Democratic Party. "If Mr. Croker wants to drop his present methods and come into camp for a while," said Mr. Altgeld, "we are willing to receive him. There is always room for penitents."

Mr. Altgeld referred to Mayor Carter Harrison as troubled with Presidential aspirations for a period and carrying on flirtations with several States. "The leaders came together," said he, "and decided there was no room for 'trimmers.' Notice was served on all Chicago platform Democrats to stand no trifling. As a farmer attempts to drive all his cattle through a gap in the fence, so we tried to lead all Democrats on the Bryan side."

"Do you think you can drive Mr. Gorman of Maryland through the gap?" was asked.

"We are not trying to," was the reply. "We do not need Mr. Gorman. He is a wise man and will look out for himself."

WOMAN FOUND IN SWAMP.

Mrs. James Harned Robbed and Left in Helpless Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 3.—With her feet concealed beneath the slimy waters of a swamp, Mrs. James Harned, a Philadelphia woman, was found by John Mason and a dredging gang on their way to work yesterday morning. The woman was unconscious when discovered. Mason had her carried aboard the dredging steamer, where restoratives were applied.

She made a statement which has caused the police to make investigation. She claimed that on the day before two men, whose names she has forgotten, met her and asked her to drink with them. She consented. Her memory then became a blank. She claimed to have had a purse and about $150 in money, besides several pieces of jewelry, which are now missing. How she got in the swamp she does not know. She was sent to a hotel here.

Charles Seymour late last night was arrested in connection with a trifling affair. The police now claim to have information which may connect Seymour and another man, not yet apprehended, with the case.

MADE A "HUMAN" ROPE.

Thereby a Policeman and Others Saved a Man from Drowning.

Andrew McGroy, twenty-three years old, of 370 Hudson Street, fell into the Hudson River off the West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street pier yesterday afternoon and narrowly escaped drowning. He had been fishing.

Policeman J. J. Wall of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, John McCormack, and Edward Dugan, attendants at the Washington Heights Baths near by, and John Krause of 407 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street formed a human rope and in that way got McGroy above water until he was lifted into a rowboat by a life guard. Several hundred persons were in bathing at the time and there was great excitement.

FAITH CURE FAILS TO SAVE.

Another Follower of "Healer" Dowie Dies in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Another follower of "Healer" Dowie has died. The latest victim is Mrs. Charles Robinson, who, with her husband, belonged to the Zion Temple. She fell ill about two months ago, but no physician was called. Instead she was visited by J. H. Lagrange, who is an elder in the Dowie congregation. On successive Sundays large numbers of the healer's followers went to see the sick woman, and there were services held in the house.

Last night at 7 o'clock she died, and neighbors say that at 9 o'clock an undertaker's wagon bearing no name carried off the body. Where it was taken the husband refuses to tell. All he will say is that his wife is dead. The Dowieites refuse to talk of the case because of the notoriety they have received from the frequent deaths in the congregation.

CAUGHT FAST AND DROWNED.

Two Men Lost in Jamaica Bay by Entangling Meshes of Grass, Which Hold Them.

Caught in the tangled grass on the bottom of Jamaica Bay, two men met death yesterday. The drowning of the men occurred at different times and in widely separated parts of the bay, but the circumstances in both cases were similar.

John Jones, forty-eight years old, of 30 Chapel Street, Manhattan, with George L. Bailey, Irgn Burdette, and Nathan Worrall, all of the same address, left Canarsie early yesterday morning in a catboat to spend the day fishing in the bay. When near the Breakwater, Jones decided to take a swim, and the others agreed to go in with him. The boat was anchored in water not over five feet deep, and Jones, who was the first to divest himself of his clothes, dove overboard. He did not come to the surface again, and his friends became frightened. They called to Philip Davis of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps, who was nearby in a boat, and the latter plunged into the water. He found Jones's body on the bottom entangled in the long meadow grass, which grows thickly in the shallows of the bay. The life saver brought Jones to the surface, but the latter was dead. The body was taken to Canarsie.

The other victim of the net-like grass was George W. Armstrong, twenty-three years old, of Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Keppler Avenue, Borough of the Bronx. Armstrong, with his family, had been spending the Summer in a small house on the meadows west of Bergen Beach. Yesterday, with Charles Matthews and Frank Senior of Canarsie, he went fishing in a small yacht owned by Matthews. The motion of the boat made Armstrong ill, and in a fit of dizziness he fell overboard. He sank and failed to come up again. Matthews and Senior, who are expert swimmers, plunged in after him, and found him lying on the bottom, held fast by the grass. When brought to the surface Armstrong was dead. His body was taken ashore, and the Coroner notified.

TO PLACE A BIG MORTGAGE.

Paterson Brewing Company Will Raise $3,000,000 on Its Property.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 3.—The Paterson Brewing Company, which now owns all the breweries in this city, is about to place on record a mortgage for $3,000,000, covering all the property of the company. The mortgage is given to the Paterson Safe Deposit and Trust Company and the proceeds will be used for the paying of the claims of the Consolidated Brewing Company and the Hinchliffe Brewing and Malting Company, breweries recently acquired by the Paterson Brewing Company, and for the payment of a mortgage of $700,000 which has been on the property of the Consolidated ever since its organization.

Most of the bonds held under the seven-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage are owned by stockholders in the Consolidated. It will require $2,265,000 to pay off this mortgage, and the claims of the Consolidated and the Hinchliffes, and this is practically the full amount of the bonds that will be issued. The remaining $735,000 will be kept in the treasury of the company.

VIOLENT STORM IN THE CITY.

Brilliant Electrical Disturbance, Followed by a Heavy Downpour and Alarming Peals of Thunder.

For several hours last evening the city was treated to an electrical display of unusual brilliancy, accompanied by a terrific downpour, just before midnight.

The approach of the storm had been heralded by the massing of clouds, which began to gather early in the evening and gradually increased in density and blackness. From behind these the glow of lightning was incessant and the distant rumble of thunder was heard every moment. A few minutes before 11 rain began to fall as if the floodgates of the clouds had been opened. At the same time the lightning flashes increased in frequency and brilliancy until they constituted an almost continuous illumination, and thunderous crashes followed fast on each other's heels.

This aerial bombardment continued furiously until at half-past 11 the storm passed as quickly as it had come, the descending torrents relapsing into a drizzle, the electrical demonstration fading like a flickering candle, and the booming of the thunder subsiding to mere mutterings.

The thunderstorm was preceded by a quick fall in temperature. The maximum for the day was 81 degrees, which was reached at 4 P. M. At 9 o'clock it had fallen to 76.

Furious Storm at Ballston Spa.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—A furious Adirondack thunderstorm swept over this region late this afternoon. At Ballston Spa the Methodist Church was struck by lightning, and the rush of waters damaged H. Frank's store to the extent of over $1,000. Many other places were partially inundated.

TROLLEY CAR WRECKS A STAGE.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—A stage containing ten members of the Miller Association, which had an outing at Springfield to-day, was struck by a trolley car at Hilltop, while on its way to this city this evening. The stage was upset and wrecked. All the occupants of it were thrown out and more or less bruised and cut.

John Hickey of 96 Oliver Street received a fracture of the shoulder blade, James McMahon of McWharter Street had several ribs broken, and James McGee of Lawrence Street had his left arm broken and also got a severe scalp wound. They were taken to the City Hospital.

The others, after having their cuts and bruises attended to, went to their homes.

INDIANS OUTWIT CREDITORS.

Special to The New York Times.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Sept. 3.—It is now said that 160 full-blood Osage Indians will go into bankruptcy to get rid of their indebtedness. Some twenty petitions were filed a week ago. In all there are but 250 families, and this will make two-thirds of them bankrupts. A man living in the Osage Nation says the 250 families of full bloods owe the Indian traders more than $400,000, besides what may be due to outside merchants.

In late years these full-bloods have had the Indian traders build fine houses on their several allotments, but now, as a rule, the Indians live near their fine residences in tepees and leave their houses vacant.

The Osages are reputed to be the richest people per capita in the world. Each Osage man, woman, and child has 900 acres of good land and receives from the Government $50 per capita every three months, and yet they are taking advantage of the bankruptcy law.

SON FINDS FATHER'S SHORTAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 3.—Gov. McSweeney received a letter to-day from County Treasurer E. D. Free of Barnwell, saying it was his painful duty to inform him that an inspection of his predecessor's books show a shortage of nearly $17,000. The predecessor was the father of E. D. Free, the son being appointed to the place upon his father's death.

The elder Free was a farmer, appointed Treasurer seven years ago by Gov. Tillman. He had no extravagant habits and there is no clue to the disposition of the money. He kept his own books, and nothing was suspected until the son came into the office and made the investigation. Mr. Free announces that his father's estate is worth about the amount of the shortage, and he will devote it to paying the deficiency.

POLICEMAN FATALLY SHOT

Patrick O'Keefe, Saloon Keeper's Victim, Dying in Harlem Hospital.

WAS MAKING EXCISE ARREST

Reserves from Capt. Sheehan's Station Had Hard Time to Save Farrelli from Being Lynched.

Patrolman Patrick O'Keefe of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, lies blinded and dying in the Harlem Hospital from bullet wounds in the head and right breast inflicted by Michael Farrelli, an Italian saloonkeeper at 2,348 Second Avenue, whom he was about to arrest yesterday afternoon for violation of the excise law. Farrelli was arrested soon after the shooting and locked up in the station house, a squad of policeman having all they could do to prevent a mob of infuriated citizens from dragging the prisoner out of their clutches and lynching him.

Farrelli is twenty-seven years old, of medium height, and thickset. His wife Mary is two years his senior. She formerly lived in East Eighty-third Street, where her brother was a shoemaker. The police do not know much about Farrelli's antecedents, but his saloon, at 2,348 Second Avenue, has been the subject of many complaints from the neighbors. Besides a bar, it has a pool table in the rear, and the saloon has been the resort of young men mostly, whose loud songs, quarrels, and disorderly behavior have made the place a nuisance. Parents have regarded it as a resort where their sons were sure to meet bad company.

For various causes Farrelli has failed to make the saloon pay, and, as he is in debt to his brewer, Jacob Ruppert, the latter sent one of his men on Saturday to tell Farrelli that the place would have to be closed. The Farrellis live over the saloon, and, as they were also behind in their rent, their landlord served them with a dispossess notice. They announced that they would leave the house to-morrow morning. The neighborhood was greatly pleased when it heard this news.

NOISY CROWD IN THE SALOON.

The saloon was tightly closed, to all appearances, Saturday night, but yesterday Farrelli took his chances and kept open in violation of the excise law, so as to make what he could out of the business before he left the house. All morning and up to about 2 P. M. he seems to have had a pretty fair trade, most of his customers, as usual, being young men living in the neighborhood, who were attracted there by the opportunity to play pool. Mrs. Farrelli helped her husband serve the drinks. The people in the saloon were so noisy that they could easily be heard by passers-by in the street, and from time to time a crowd gathered in front of the saloon door, thinking that a row was going on inside.

O'Keefe, who is a stalwart man, twenty-eight years old, lives at 417 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, with his widowed mother, sister, and two younger brothers. He is their chief support. He has been on the police force about three years. He was first attached to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, and was then transferred to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, but he was so popular in the former precinct, where his home is located, that a petition was gotten up, asking that he be returned to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station. He was sent back a few months ago. He has made a number of creditable arrests. His Captain, Sheehan, speaks of him as one of the best men in his command. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus.

From 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. yesterday O'Keefe was on duty and then received permission to go home to his dinner. He was due at the station house again at 2:30. While he was eating his dinner he noticed that his younger brother, Richard, was absent.

"Yes," said Mrs. O'Keefe, "he has not been home all morning. I fear he is in the saloon of Farrelli, the Italian, playing pool. I wish, Paddy, that on your way back to the station house you'd look in there and, if you see Dick, make him leave and come home."

"All right, mother," replied O'Keefe, kissing her as he left the house.

SHOOTING OF O'KEEFE.

As he neared the saloon the policeman noticed a crowd gathered in front of it and heard what sounded like a row going on within. He tried the front door. It was locked. He then went in by the side door, and opening a door in the hall, found himself in the saloon. Farrelli was behind the bar; his wife was moving about serving customers. Some men were seated at a table and in front of them were glasses, apparently filled with wine.

O'Keefe looked around for his brother. The young man was not there. Then the policeman stepped over to one of the tables, caught up a glass, and saying "What's this?" tasted its contents. "It's wine," he said, "and the excise law is being violated."

At that a pistol report rang out. Farrelli had come from behind the bar, his eyes flashing anger and a five-chambered, fully-loaded revolver in his hand. The presence of the uniformed policeman in the saloon and the glass of wine as evidence of excise violation made him beside himself with feelings of revenge toward O'Keefe. As the policeman put the glass down on the table Farrelli fired. The bullet went wide.

O'Keefe had a loaded revolver in his hip pocket, but before he could draw it Farrelli fired again and again. The second shot struck O'Keefe back of the left eye, whose optic nerve it severed. The bullet passed through the right eye and lodged in the right side of the head. As O'Keefe staggered Farrelli's third shot struck him in the right breast, passing through his lung and lodging in the muscles of his back.

With a loud cry O'Keefe fell senseless upon the floor. A half-dozen young men had followed him through the hallway into the saloon, but when the first shot was fired they fled. Farrelli, believing apparently that he had killed the policeman, now sought safety in flight. In this he was aided by his wife. He flung his revolver into a back room, ran into the hall, and rushing into the yard, scaled the fence. Joseph S. Pietras of 2,334 Second Avenue heard the shots, and, looking out of his back window, saw Farrelli climbing the fence.

"Where are you going in such a hurry?" asked Pietras.

"To get a policeman," answered Farrelli.

HOT CHASE AFTER FARRELLI.

With that the Italian jumped down into the yard, ran to the next fence, and climbed that, too. By this time the pursuit after him was beginning to get hot. He reached One Hundred and Twentieth Street with a mob at his heels. Already the cry of "Lynch him, he's killed a policeman!" was raised. Hatless and badly frightened, Farrelli ran to First Avenue, and, turning south, ran as fast as he could until he got between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets. At 2,283 First Avenue is a thickly inhabited Italian tenement. As soon as he reached it Farrelli darted into the hallway.

In a few moments a large crowd was gathered in front of the house. Some of the bolder spirits cried out, "Let us go in and drag the murderer out." Among these was Samuel Lazarus, who went poking about on the ground floor of the tenement until he came to a dark closet, in a corner of which was crouched Farrelli. Lazarus reached forward to grab him. With a yell Farrelli sprang at him, a large opened clasp knife in his hand. Lazarus slammed the door and fled.

Meanwhile, some one had rung up the Harlem Hospital and a wild-eyed young man had rushed into the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, shouting, "They've killed a policeman down at Farrelli's saloon, on Second Avenue."

Sergt. Wallace was at the desk. Detectives Meehan and Mahler and Patrolman Buckridge were on duty. Wallace ordered them to hurry to the saloon, do what they could to aid O'Keefe, and arrest his assailant. Then Wallace called the reserve squad, some twenty in number, and ordered them to follow after the detectives.

When Maher, Meehan, and Buckridge got to Farrelli's saloon they found that an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital had been there and had removed O'Keefe, who was still unconscious.

TRIED TO LYNCH PRISONER.

From half a dozen persons they learned of Farrelli's flight to and down First Avenue. A false clue led them first to the wrong house, but at 3:15 P. M. they were in front of 2,283 First Avenue, and had learned from Samuel Lazarus that Farrelli, armed with a clasp knife, was hiding in the closet on the ground floor. Buckridge, who is a powerfully built man, went to the closet and threw the door open. He saw the Italian crouching in the corner.

Buckridge tried to seize him. Farrelli made a lunge at him with the knife. Buckridge gave him a blow on the head with his club and stretched him upon the floor. When he revived, in a few minutes, he found that his knife had been taken from him and that he was in the custody of four policemen. Then he submitted to arrest.

Outside the house the maddened crowd, now numbering several thousands, was clamoring for the prisoner's life. The policemen were afraid to venture forth, believing that Farrelli would be taken from them. They had no sympathy with him, but they knew it was their duty to protect him, although he had just shot one of the most popular men in the precinct. So they waited with the trembling wretch until the reserve squad arrived. Buckridge says that when he made Farrelli prisoner the latter exclaimed in broken English, "Yes, a policeman he came to my place and I killed him."

The police formed a hollow square with the prisoner and the detective in the centre. Then with drawn clubs the march to the station house began. The route was up First Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, thence to Third Avenue, thence up to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and to the station house. The crowd had now increased from 2,000 to 5,000. It grew fiercer and fiercer in its demand that the Italian be turned over to it.

"Lynch him! Lynch him!" was shouted again and again. Several times the mob closed in on the police in an attempt to get the prisoner from them. The officers had all they could do to keep the frenzied people from wreaking vengeance on Farrelli, who grew more and more frightened and was seized by a fit of violent trembling. Patrolman Buckridge had his coat torn, and the other policemen looked as if they had been in a Turkish bath.

At last the prisoner was safely gotten into the station house and locked up. Finding their desire for vengeance baffled, the mob returned to Farrelli's saloon. The windows were demolished, a door was smashed in, and a bootblack's brass-decorated stand was demolished. That none of this property belonged to the Italian was of no concern to the mob. They thought there was a chance that he had some interest in it and the destruction was wrought on general principles.

Farrelli refused to make any statement at the station house. "I talk to my lawyer," he said. "I did not shoot the policeman. No one can prove I shot him." His wife was also arrested and held as a witness. It was said that she had been seen to hand the revolver to her husband. It was also said that she first met O'Keefe in the hallway and tried to prevent him from entering the saloon, but that he pushed her aside and that then she called to her husband to shoot him.

O'KEEFE RECOGNIZES FARRELLI.

After the size of the crowd had dwindled, Farrelli was taken in the police patrol wagon to the Harlem Hospital to be identified by O'Keefe. When Farrelli was led into the room where O'Keefe lay in agony upon a cot, it was found that the patrolman was blind. He was conscious, however, and one of the detectives spoke to Farrelli. When the latter answered, O'Keefe exclaimed: "I recognize the voice. It is Farrelli's. He is the man who shot me."

The Italian was then taken back to the station house. Among the witnesses who saw him climbing fences after the shooting are Patrolman Harris of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was on his vacation and happened to be in the neighborhood at the time; Henry Brethof of 2,217 Park Avenue, and Frederick Pooley of 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

The surgeons at the Harlem Hospital said last night that O'Keefe cannot survive. He is getting the best of surgical attention. Besides the hospital surgeons, he is attended by Police Surgeon Donovan and Prof. Manley, an eye specialist, whom the men of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station have employed.

Dr. Manley, assisted by the hospital surgeons, operated upon O'Keefe and found one bullet lodged back of the right eye. They extracted it. It was ascertained that the other bullet had lodged at the base of the spine. A second operation was then begun in the hope of extracting this bullet also.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Wall of the Church of the Holy Rosary was summoned to the bedside of O'Keefe last evening and administered the last rites of the Church to him. Capt. Sheehan also went to O'Keefe's cot and asked: "Do you recognize my voice?" "Yes," replied O'Keefe; "you're the Captain." He then made the following statement, which Capt. Sheehan took down in writing:

"I was on my way from dinner, and my mother told me that my younger brother, who is about eighteen years old, had not been home to dinner. I knew he was in the habit of going to the saloon, so went there to see if he was there. I entered the side door. I did not see my brother there. A man sitting down was drinking what looked like wine. I tasted it, and intended to place Farrelli under arrest. Before I could get my pistol out he shot me."

Several outrages by Italians have occurred within a short time in that part of the city, and the feeling of the citizens is bitter. The police say that some day, if the Italians do not curb their powers for evil, there will be a large-sized lynching bee in Harlem, and the affairs that claimed Italian victims in the South will be tame in comparison.

TO JAIL INSTEAD OF TO ALTAR.

Servant Stole Clothing and Jewels to Wear at Her Wedding.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., Sept. 3.—Lena Comiski, a Polish girl, who had been working for John Young, a Bay View farmer, was to have been married to-day to Joseph Fulda, a farm hand employed in Peconic. There was no wedding, however, because the bride was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing jewelry, money, and clothing belonging to Mrs. Arthur Hand of New York, a guest of the Young family.

Lena left her place on Thursday last to prepare for the wedding. Mr. Young, accompanied by his wife and two sisters, Mrs. Hand, and Miss Kittie Young, started off the same morning for an outing, returning at 10 o'clock at night. Mrs. Hand found her room very much disturbed, her entire wardrobe of clothes, three gold rings, a diamond brooch, and $5 in bills missing.

Mr. Young hastened to Southold, and returned, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Frederick Booth. The latter called at the Comiski home and told Lena she had been seen leaving the house with the missing articles. The girl broke down and admitted her guilt, and the stolen wardrobe was located in the woods near her home, while the jewelry and money were found in her possession.

The girl admitted having broken open the front door of the Young house and entering Mrs. Hand's room. She explained that her desire to be becomingly arrayed at her wedding had prompted her to commit the theft.

Sampson Did Not Ask for Relief.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Lieut. Commander Winslow of Rear Admiral Sampson's staff, in speaking

SUNDAY ON THE SHAMROCK

Men Have a Rest, and Some of Them Take in Coney Island.

MANY VISITORS TO THE FLEET

Sir Thomas Spends the Day on the Erin and Will Take the Challenger Out To-day for a Spin.

The Scotch Sabbath was observed yesterday on board the Shamrock and her attendant fleet of auxiliaries that swung lazily at their anchors off the New York Yacht Club station at Tompkinsville. The crews of the various craft, from Captain down to the "grub spoiler," as the Scotch tars irreverently call the cook, had a day of absolute rest, and Sir Thomas Lipton, who remained on board the Erin all day, received few visitors.

The bay in the vicinity of the cup hunter was well filled with sightseers who had voyaged down from the city to obtain a view of the Shamrock, and, if possible, catch a glimpse of her popular owner. Every type of yacht that could float was in that gathering of vessels. The magnificent floating palace of the millionaire, its owner reclining in luxurious ease amid silken cushions under an awning that protected him and his guests from the rays of "Old Sol," was there and rubbed elbows with the humble catboat whose patched and dingy sail told tales of long use in all kinds of weather.

The Staten Island boatmen reaped a golden harvest from the hundreds of visitors who went down to Tompkinsville, and desired a closer view of the yacht than could be obtained from shore.

Throughout the day the crews of the various vessels in Sir Thomas's fleet lounged about the deck of the tender Nonowantuc and chaffed good-naturedly at the throng of visitors. Sir Thomas sent cigars and grog over to the men during the afternoon, and shortly afterward granted shore leave to a number of them and placed the tugboat James A. Lawrence at their disposal.

The owner of the yacht spent the morning in arranging his voluminous correspondence and consulting with Messrs. Fife and Ratsey about the final details of the trials of the Shamrock. He greeted the representative of THE TIMES pleasantly, and asked the latest news about the Columbia.

"You see," he said, "we are greatly interested in her and everything she does. We want to keep closely in touch with every one of her performances, for it will be just so much gained when the Shamrock meets her. She must be a wonderfully fast boat, but then you know we also have a fast one here," pointing to the green hull of the Shamrock.

Just at that moment a big side-wheeler steamed past, her decks black with people, her whistle screaming, and her scores of flags snapping in the wind. As she passed the Shamrock her band struck up "The Wearing of the Green," and Sir Thomas raised his hat in response to the wild cheers of the excursionists who recognized him.

"That is why I like America and Americans," he said. "In no country would a foreigner be received with the honors that have been extended to me. The only way I can thank them is through the press, but I feel deeply grateful for it all."

Neither Mr. Ratsey nor Mr. Fife would speak about the chances of the yacht carrying away the cup. Mr. Fife said that he had not as yet seen the Columbia, and it would be absurd for him to express an opinion. "I know that the Shamrock is the fastest boat that we could produce on the other side," he said, "and we mean to do all we can in an honorable way to beat the Columbia. More than that I cannot say until after the races are sailed."

Sir Thomas exhibited a few of the treasures on the Erin. The most interesting, and one that he prizes highly, is the silver cup that was presented to Lord Nelson after the battle of the Nile. It is ornate in design and a magnificent example of the silversmith's art of a century ago. It is bowl-shaped, and on the pedestal, among entwined oak leaves, is the following inscription:

From the Corporation of Portsmouth
To the Savior
Of His Country,
Presented to Lord Nelson.

The only man on board the yacht who was not keeping the Sabbath day as it should be observed was the sailor at the ensign halyards of the Erin. At intervals of five minutes or less throughout the day the union jack, with its surrounding field of blue, was dipped, in reply to the salutes of passing steamers and sailing craft.

The Shamrock will leave her anchorage at 8 o'clock this morning for Sandy Hook in tow of the tug James A. Lawrence, and if the weather conditions are favorable she will have her initial spin under racing canvas in American waters. Sir Thomas will be on board the Shamrock during the day, and, as a matter of fact, will sail on the yacht every day she goes out for a trial, as well as in the races against the Columbia.

The twenty-five men who were granted shore leave went on board the tug Lawrence to the Atlantic Yacht Club's pier at Sea Gate. The men were clad in spotless white duck, and were in charge of Mate Rowe of the Shamrock and Mr. Crawford, foreman of Fife's yard at Fairlie. They were escorted to the entrance of the Sea Gate property by Special Officer Eckhouse, who directed them to the Bowery and other well-known resorts on Coney Island. They returned to the tender Nonowantue shortly after 9 o'clock in order to get ready for today's hard work.

MAZET TURNS TO FLATBUSH.

Reports of Many Robberies in That Section of Brooklyn Have Led to an Investigation.

The many robberies which have been reported in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn of late are said to have attracted the attention of the Mazet committee. Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, is said to be making inquiries by letter among the Flatbush residents whose homes have been entered.

F. W. Gilbert of 97 East Eighteenth Street, whose residence was robbed recently, is one of those with whom Mr. Moss has communicated. The letter, it is said, was to the effect that if Mr. Gilbert had any grievance to air, the committee would be pleased to give him a hearing.

Mr. Gilbert, when asked if he intended to appear before the committee, said that he did not expect to do so. He declined to make public the contents of the letter which he had received from Mr. Moss.

The gang of burglars who have been at work in Flatbush have extended their field of operations to Windsor Terrace. Half a dozen stores and dwellings have been robbed within the last week in this neighborhood. All of these robberies were of small moment, but they indicate that the burglars are becoming more and more active in the district.

It came to light yesterday that the home of A. M. Stanley, at 14 Kenmore Place, Flatbush, whose family are out of town, was entered a few days ago. How much booty the thieves secured the police refused to tell.

It also became known yesterday that the Catholic Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, at Flatlands, was entered by burglars early on Thursday morning last. The robbers forced an entrance to the vestry, and stole thirteen cassocks.

The cassocks were found in a field near by by a boy and were returned to the Rev. Edward W. Dullea, pastor of the church. A cutaway coat, supposed to have been left behind by one of the thieves, was found in the vestry.

DEAD ON RAILROAD TRACKS.

Railway People Contend Death Wounds Were Not Made by a Train.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Sept. 3.—The body of Joseph Rovisse, a laborer of this town, was found on the tracks of the Fitchburg Railroad, near North Leominster, early this morning. There was a terrible wound on the back of his head and a slight bruise on the forehead.

It is supposed that he lay down between the tracks while under the influence of liquor and that he was so near the rail that a cowcatcher of a night train struck his head a glancing blow. The railroad authorities, however, are not satisfied that he was killed by the cars, and say there is no evidence of the body being moved; that Rovisse was lying upon his back, with his arms at his side and lower limbs crossed naturally.

No blood was found except near the body. The railroad people also claim that the wound could have been inflicted by a club, and the victim placed near the tracks to cover up the crime. He was thirty-five years of age.

CARPENTERS' UNIONS' DEMANDS.

To Strike If Not Granted Higher Wages and Half Holiday.

Building contractors will realize less money on their contracts this year if the various carpenters' unions succeed in carrying out their demands for an increase of wages from $3.50 a day to $4. The Building Trades Council has just indorsed their demands and will do all in its power to enforce them.

A conference of the New York City Carpenters' Union, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was held yesterday, and it was decided to send out to-day notices to all builders and contractors that they must grant the men the Saturday half holiday on and after Sept. 16 and $4 a day wages beginning Sept. 18.

These carpenters' organizations in New York and Brooklyn, which have some thirty locals and 8,000 members, are affiliated with both the Building Trades Council and Board of Walking Delegates. The latter organization will take action on the carpenters' demands at its next meeting. If it indorses the demands, it will be bound to see that they are enforced by ordering general strikes of all the building trades in all buildings where the demands are refused.

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.

The Central Federated Body Asked to Indorse Its Work.

George K. Lloyd of the People's Choral Union called yesterday on the Central Federated Union and asked for the indorsement of a circular from that organization to all the trades and labor organizations in the city. The movement to teach the masses singing was started by Frank Damrosch with an elementary class in 1892. The following year these pupils were raised to an advanced class, and fifteen elementary classes were started in New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Damrosch received voluntary aid from persons who took an interest in his work, but neither he nor his assistants receive any compensation for their services. The pupils, however, pay a fee of 10 cents for each class to defray the expenses of rent, printing, and music.

The circular presented by Delegate Lloyd calls the attention of workingmen and workingwomen to the fact that any one with 10 cents and an hour or two to spare during the week or on Sunday afternoon may learn to sing correctly from notes. The people's singing movement, the circular says, has trained over 5,000 persons, and has taught them to understand, read intelligently, and to sing with pleasure and effect the best works of the world's greatest masters of the art of musical composition. The movement is co-operative; no one makes money out of it, and each member pays exactly the same proportion of running expenses. Any money that may be made by concerts goes into the treasury of the movement. The time of meeting and location of the elementary classes are as follows:

University Settlement Building, Eldridge and Rivington Streets, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

Lenox Hall, Grand Opera House, Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

Friendly Aid Hall, 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

Turn Verein Hall, 305 West Fifty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

Brady's Academy, Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

Ebling's Casino, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

Harlem Arcade, 209 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street near Third Avenue, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square South, Thursday, at 8 P. M.

Harlem Arcade, 209 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

Penn Fulton Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Street, Friday, at 8 P. M.

Knickerbocker Hall, 163 Clymer Street, near Bedford Avenue, Friday, at 8 P. M.

Hanson Place Baptist Church, corner South Portland Avenue, Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

Kock's Hall, 1,246 Bedford Avenue, near Fulton Street, Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

These classes, the circular says, will be open during the entire coming season, and all that a would-be member has to do is to send his or her name and address to the Secretary of the movement, John McDonough, 41 University Place, Manhattan, or to A. Rothenberg, 245 Concord Street, Brooklyn. After a season in the preparatory class and another season in the advanced class the member goes to the Choral Union to become familiar with music in the highest development.

PLANS FOR LABOR DAY.

Central Federated Union Will Enjoy Games and Dancing.

Labor Day will be observed by the Central Federated Union by a picnic at Sulzer's Westchester Park, and the members with their families will amuse themselves with games, speeches, and dancing. The games will include a hundred-yard dash open to all, a sack race open only to delegates of the Central Federated Union, a two-mile bicycle race open to all, a hundred-yard ladies' race open to all, a hop, step, and jump open to members of affiliated unions; a boys' race open to sons of affiliated members, a 400-yard race open to all, putting the sixteen-pound shot, a shooting match for members of affiliated unions, a game of baseball for the Building and Miscellaneous Trades Sections, football and bowling open to all, a tug of war, and an old man's race open to members of affiliated unions only.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the Bronx will have a parade to Mount Vernon. They will be joined by the carpenters' unions of Westchester, King's Bridge, William's Bridge, Tremont, and Morrisania.

Bricklayers' Union No. 35 will assemble at 1,551 Second Avenue, will march to the Astoria ferry, cross over, and go to Elitner's Union Park, in Flushing Avenue. The Fourth Division of the Laborers' Union Protective Society will spend the day at Sentinel Hall, 220 Avenue A, and will be addressed by labor leaders.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union will go to the Labor Lyceum grounds, at Willoughby and Myrtle Avenues, and the members will spend the day in bowling, gymnastic exercises, choral singing, and dancing. At night the grounds will be illuminated with Chinese lanterns. District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor, of Brooklyn will have a festival and games at Cypress Hills Park.

The United Building Trades of Hudson County, N. J., will go to Baldwin Park, at Baldwin, near Newark Avenue, Jersey City. The members will have a parade on the grounds, and that will be followed by games.

Mass Meeting of Pianomakers.

A mass meeting of pianomakers was held yesterday morning at Maennerchor Hall in East Fifty-sixth Street, and the audience listened to a report on the strike of the men in Krakauer's Piano Factory for an advance of wages. The delegates said that Mr. Krakauer had declared that he would shut down his works rather than yield to the men's demands, and they also reported that several piano manufacturers were helping Mr. Krakauer, by doing work for him. The meeting indorsed the strike, and decided to order strikes in the shops of such manufacturers as might be detected in helping Mr. Krakauer.

Aliens Working on Transport.

The painters and decorators of Brooklyn yesterday complained to the Central Labor Union of that borough that alien workmen were employed in doing painting work on a United States transport lying in the navy yard. The meeting decided to write to the Secretary of War, and call his attention to this violation of the labor laws.

Fire in a Michigan Village.

BAY CITY, Mich., Sept. 3.—A bad fire took place to-day in Pinconning village, twenty miles north of Bay City. Thirty-two frame buildings, including the Michigan Central passenger station, Maccabee Hall, and thirteen business houses and twenty-five dwellings were destroyed. The loss is roughly estimated at $75,000, with small insurance.

American Bankers' Association.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—Several hundred delegates arrived in the city to-day to attend the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, which begins to-morrow. Many important papers are to be read. One of the subjects to be considered by the convention will relate to the establishment of a comprehensive credit rating system.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

EXPECT COLUMBIA TO WIN

Yachtsmen in Newport Believe She Will Defeat the Shamrock.

MR. LIPTON MAY BE MISLED

Possibly He Underrates the Defender's Speed, Which Is Faster than in 1895—Plans for To-day's Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—This has been a day of rest for the Columbia and Defender crews. Both yachts spread their canvas for a good drying this morning, but they kept fast at their buoys.

The second of the formal trial races will be sailed to-morrow, and, if possible, the start will be made precisely at 11 o'clock. As yesterday's race was to windward and return, to-morrow's will be a triangular race. The conditions of the weather at the start can hardly be such as to prevent this. The Regatta Committee is very anxious to give the yachts an opportunity to try conclusions on a reach, and this will best be accomplished by a triangular race. No doubt exists in the minds of yachting experts here that the Defender is materially faster than she was in 1895, when she defeated Valkyrie II. Just how many minutes faster she is on a thirty-mile course no one can tell, but it is firmly believed that the difference between the Columbia and Defender is considerably less than it would be were the latter sailing exactly as she did four years ago. As Capt. Jack Bunsby used to say, "The meaning of this remark is in its application." It means that if Sir Thomas Lipton is calculating on overcoming the difference between the Columbia and Defender with the latter's work of four years ago in mind he may meet with a serious disappointment.

Reports of the great confidence of the Shamrock people are received in Thames Street here with smiles. There is not a sailor on the beach who is not ready to bet his last dollar on the Columbia.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club is much concerned about the difficulty of keeping the course clear of excursion craft off Sandy Hook. S. Nicholas Kane, Chairman, said that he earnestly hoped for the development of a warm public spirit among the steamboat men.

"I hope we shall be able to keep the vessels bearing spectators not less than a mile away from the racers. This applies to the leeward, where much harm can be done by giving the yachts back wind."

Mr. Kane's view of the situation is correct. Just how excursion craft are to be compelled to keep out of the way if not willing to do so is not yet known, but aid is expected from both the Treasury and Navy Departments.

To-morrow's race will be conducted under the same rules as yesterday's.

There has been a fresh to strong southwesterly wind all day, and it is expected that the racers will find a little more sea than they had yesterday.

A prominent official of the New York Yacht Club said last night:

"Further trial races are quite unnecessary, for we all know that the Columbia is already chosen. It is requisite, however, that the yacht should be brought up to concert pitch before she meets the Shamrock, and the races are more in the nature of tuning up spins than anything else.

"It is also proper that the rigging, sails, and spars should be tested as close to the shops at Bristol as is possible, for the reason that should an accident occur at any time, the repairs could be made with greater dispatch than if the yacht was at Sandy Hook. The long tow through the East River, Hell Gate, and the Sound are also avoided, and the yacht will not be seen again in New York waters until everything is in perfect condition for a race against Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht."

Another prominent member of the New York Yacht Club said that if the Shamrock was more speedy than the Columbia as the latter boat is sailing now, she was indeed a wonder.

THE DEFENDER'S TIME ALLOWANCE.

Columbia's Concessions to the Old Boat on a Sliding Scale.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—With the Columbia's decisive victory over the Defender on Saturday and an anticipated repetition of the feat to-morrow, very few yachtsmen here are looking for a third formal contest between the two boats on Wednesday, at least not under the auspices of the America's Cup Committee, for that body has practically made up its mind as to the relative merits of the two yachts. In fact, no one now has the least doubt as to the Columbia's superiority and very few question her ability to successfully defend the cup against the Shamrock.

From the allowance table received by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club yesterday it appears that the Columbia defeated the Defender on Saturday by 3 minutes 19 seconds. This table was made up and agreed upon by the managers of the two boats and is a very ingenious affair, being quite favorable to the Defender. A second table was also made up, which was to be used in case the Defender made a particularly good showing in Saturday's race. This finer table, however, will probably be used to-morrow, and the race on Saturday was computed on its basis, so that the Columbia wins the Brokaw Cup by a good margin.

The table allowance, however, has nothing whatever to do with the decision of the America's Cup Committee as to the relative merits of the two boats, and is merely used to decide the winner of the cup offered by Capt. Brokaw of the Amorita, and Mr. Harrison B. Moore. The table is figured on a sliding scale, and the longer the head boat takes to sail the course, the greater allowance she has to make to her opponent. The table is figured on the basis of figures, instead of hours, and is as follows:

Time Consumed in Minutes.	Allowance in Minutes.
2:00 to 2:10	3:00
2:10 to 2:20	3:10
2:20 to 2:30	3:30
2:30 to 2:40	4:00
2:40 to 2:50	4:40
2:50 to 2:60	5:30
2:60 to 2:70	6:30
2:70 to 2:80	7:40
2:80 to 2:90	9:00
2:90 to 3:00	10:30
3:00 to 3:10	12:10
3:10 to 3:20	14:00
3:20 to 3:30	16:00

The Regatta Committee will announce at the conclusion of to-morrow's race if the boats will race again on Wednesday.

Parker Not to Help Sail Shamrock.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The report, repeatedly sent out from London, that Emperor William, through the efforts of Lord Lonsdale, has been induced to give his permission to Capt. "Ben" Parker of the Emperor's yacht, the Meteor, to assist in sailing the Shamrock in the coming races for the America's Cup, is officially declared to be entirely without foundation.

Another Clay County (Ky.) Killing.

LONDON, Ky., Sept. 3.—A report is current that Deputy Sheriff Lewis of Manchester was killed yesterday in Clay County. Several weeks ago, in Manchester, Deputy Stubblefield was shot by Mart Smith, who escaping capture, went to his home and sent word to the county officials that he would never attend court alive, therefore, it would be fatal for anybody to attempt to take him. Yesterday Lewis went to serve papers on him, and he was shot dead as he approached Smith's house. If this report is true this makes the third killing in Clay County last week.

Long Island Boy Killed by a Train.

FARMINGDALE, L. I., Sept. 3.—Clifford Powell, ten years old, son of Waite Powell, was killed last evening by the east-bound fast train. Young Powell, accompanied by several older boys, went to the station to get a load of feed. The horse became frightened and backed the wagon so that the end on which young Powell was standing extended over the track, and he was struck by the engine. The boy was instantly killed, but his companions escaped unhurt.

Back Broken by a Fall.

Robert Brown, a laborer, thirty-nine years old, fell out of the window of his home, the third floor of 382 Seventh Avenue, last night while leaning asleep on the window sill and broke his back. He would probably have been instantly killed had an awning not arrested his fall in part. He was taken to the New York Hospital. His recovery is said to be impossible.

BLOODY RIOT IN CHINATOWN.

Revolvers and Knives Used in the Streets, Detective Shot in Thigh, Chinaman Fatally Wounded.

A serious riot took place in "Chinatown" shortly after 6 o'clock last evening. Revolvers were fired and knives were used. Mott and Pell Streets were blocked by a crowd of more than 1,000 Chinamen and white people. Several persons were badly injured, and the whole district was thrown into a state of panic.

The row had its origin in a long-standing feud between the Oriental Benevolent and Chu Chong Societies, rivals in laundry work. They have each been cutting prices so much as to leave little profit in the business.

While a crowd stood at the corner of Mott and Pell Streets a fight began between two laundrymen. Detectives McCluskey, Drennen, and Finlay, who were across the street, ran over to stop the row. Then pistol shots were fired. A squad of police soon arrived. Charley Lee, forty-five years old, of 12 Pell Street, fell to the street, shot in the abdomen. Detectives Finlay and Drennen arrested his assailant, who proved to be Ching Sam, thirty-six years old, of 16 Pell Street. Sam drew a revolver and tried to shoot Drennen, but the weapon missed fire. Lee's ante-mortem statement was taken by Coroner Fitzpatrick, at the Hudson Street Hospital, where he was taken. The injured man identified Sam as his assailant. Lee, it is said, will certainly die. His intestines were punctured by the bullet, which the surgeons could not locate. In the meantime policemen cleared the streets and arrested twenty Chinamen, on four of whom black jacks were found. Two other Chinamen who were shot, were taken from the street by friends and concealed.

Chin On had a revolver in his hand. He ran into the hallway of 10 Pell Street, and Detective McCluskey ran after him. In disarming the Chinaman McCluskey was shot in the left thigh. He held on to his man, however, and, with blood running from his wound, took him to the station house. After his wound was dressed by Surgeon McWhorter of the Hudson Street Hospital McCluskey was driven home in a coach.

NEW ENGLAND BIMETALLISTS.

Judge Tarvin of Kentucky, Congressman Lentz, and ex-Gov. Altgeld Speak at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 3.—The first of the series of meetings arranged by the New England Bimetallic League in the interest of bimetallism was held at Crescent Park this afternoon. Col. A. C. Drinkwater of Braintree, Mass., who presided, introduced as the first speaker Judge James P. Tarvin of Kentucky, who said, in part:

"It is well settled that the Chicago platform of 1896 will not be mutilated; that the Democratic National Convention of 1900 will adopt that platform without any omission, and that independent bimetallism at 16 to 1 will continue to receive the support of the Democratic organization of the country. It becomes every day better understood that the only Democrats in this land are those who accept and believe in and are ready to vote for the Chicago platform of 1896 as a whole. And it becomes every day better understood that those who have advocated the mutilation of that platform in 1900 are enemies of the Democratic organization of the country, and are the allies of those representing the interests of the organized wealth of the land. The efforts of political bosses in New York City, Chicago, and elsewhere to obstruct and to defeat those who declare for the laborer and producer before the holders of capital and organizers of trusts have failed, and miserably failed; and there is nothing left for them but to choose between the pretense of party loyalty and an open transfer to Republicanism.

"Every man is entitled to the benefit of his own labor, and no man is entitled to the benefit of any other man's labor. That is the Democracy of to-day, and that is the meaning of the Chicago platform of 1896. In 1900 those of us who so believe will have that platform to stand upon. That platform will be added to. There will be appropriate declarations as to imperialism and trusts; and, as for me, I would be glad to see a declaration favorable to the public ownership of public utilities; a declaration favorable to the initiative and referendum, and a demand for the election of United States Senators and United States Judges by the people."

Congressman John J. Lentz of Columbus, Ohio, was the next speaker. His sarcastic references to President McKinley, his arraignment of the Philippine war, and his eulogy of Aguinaldo as one of the greatest men of the century were applauded.

There was prolonged cheering when Col. Drinkwater introduced ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois as the concluding speaker. Owing to the fact that his address in New York on Labor Day is to be devoted to a detailed discussion of the monetary question, he simply dealt in generalities to-day. He argued that the remonetization of silver would afford an opportunity for the wage earners to have more money to spend and thus open up markets at home which would utilize to the fullest extent the products of the country. He said that not a single respectable argument could be found for the gold standard.

At the close of the ex-Governor's address there were calls for Senator Tillman, who, in response, promised to bring his "three-pronged pitchfork" to the meeting to-morrow and use it to good effect.

CLINTON DEMOCRATS AT WAR.

Party Leaders Charged with Voting for Mr. McKinley in 1896.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Ex-Mining Inspector Robert H. Rogers of Plattsburg, leader of the Bryan faction of the Democratic Party in Clinton County, has issued a circular letter to the Democratic voters of the county, in which he bitterly attacks John B. Riley, ex-Consul to Ottawa; J. O. Smith, and other prominent Democrats, charging them with voting and working for Mr. McKinley in 1896.

Mr. Rogers says the gold Democrats are trying to get control of the county organization so they can sell out the party again next year as they did in 1896, and he urges the straight Democratic voters to attend the caucuses to be held soon and elect Bryan men as delegates to the County Convention. The rank and file of the Democratic Party in Clinton County, he says, are enthusiastic for Bryan.

All the present leaders of the party are gold men. The coming contest will probably be one of the hottest factional fights ever fought in the county.

JAMAICA'S EXPORT TRADE.

Late Figures Show Increase in Shipments to America.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 27.—A departmental report has just been issued by the Collector General of Jamaica, which gives a striking and interesting view of the increase in the principal items of island produce exported to the Unted States between April 1 and Aug. 12 of the current year, as compared with the corresponding period last year. This makes the following showing:

Article.	1897.	1898.
Cocoanuts	5,068,631	4,262,690
Coffee, (cwt.)	8,280	4,671
Bananas (bunches)	4,815,943	3,754,876
Pineapples (doz.)	4,571	2,351
Ginger (cwt.)	3,830	1,388
Pimento (cwt.)	7,093	7,051
Sugar (tons)	13,261	9,833
Tobacco (lb.)	1,875	250
Grapefruit (bbls.)	65	Nil

In view of the reciprocity movement and the analysis by the United States Consul, Louis A. Dent, of the discriminating tendency of the Jamaica tariffs, it is interesting to note the relation of the above figures to the island's total export. Besides bananas, all of which now go to the Americans, the total exports, as shown in the next table, indicate the improvement in the export trade:

Articles.	1899.	1898.
Coffee, (cwt.)	18,458	22,397
Cocoanuts	6,221,815	4,825,530
Bananas, (bunches)	4,824,038	3,758,806
Pineapples, (doz.)	5,218	2,770
Ginger, (cwt.)	9,581	5,852
Pimento, (cwt.)	22,567	21,836
Sugar (tons)	14,574	11,706
Tobacco, (lbs.)	11,200	5,436
Grape fruit, (bbls.)	122	...

Although busy preparing for the Philadelphia Commercial Congress, Jamaica is already developing a keen public interest in the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition of 1901. The newspapers devote columns to the subject, and there is no doubt that West Indian industrial interests will be thoroughly represented.

Alleged Swiss Swindler Held.

The immigration authorities, acting on information received some time ago from Switzerland, yesterday arrested William Muller, a second cabin passenger on the steamship La Champagne. The man is wanted by the Swiss authorities for having swindled his native parish in that country out of 4,000 francs. The Board of Special Inquiry decided to hold Muller.

LIKENS CARTER TO DREYFUS

Blair, the Captain's Counsel, Says He Is Conspiracy's Victim.

ACCUSES OTIS OF PREJUDICE

Asserts that Carter's Prosecution Is Due to His Threat to Investigate Nicaragua Canal Project.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say:

"Publication of the proceedings of the Capt. Oberlin M. Carter court-martial, whose verdict is in the hands of President McKinley for approval or rejection, has been the cause of a number of sensational statements during the past week, the wildest of which is that Frank P. Blair, counsel for Carter, has charged Gen. Elwell S. Otis, now commanding the army in the Philippines, with perjury and subornation of perjury. In connection with the statement Mr. Blair has been quoted as emphasizing the accusations.

"'I have made no such charges against Gen. Otis,' said Mr. Blair last night. 'A reading of the affidavit does not by the furthest stretch of the imagination support such a statement as has appeared as coming from me. The affidavit was filed with the President along with others last Fall, when the review of the proceedings was referred to Senator Edmunds.

"'The affidavit was filed as an essential part of the demand for a setting aside of the verdict, and simply states that one night at the De Soto Hotel, Savannah, Ga., during the sitting of the court-martial, I overheard Judge Advocate Col. Thomas F. Barr read some document to Gen. Otis and Col. Gillespie of the court-martial and conclude by saying he would read it to counsel, and Gen. Otis remarked, "That will be good."

"'The affidavit was a proof that the two members of the court-martial had exceeded their province in discussing the case with the prosecuting attorney. In any legal proceeding such an act is sufficient to throw out the verdict of a jury, and the court-martial is only a jury.'

"In connection with the assertion of the making of a charge of perjury against the President of the court-martial, the counsel is quoted as having had an interview with President McKinley on the matter and that the President had said the charges would necessitate the recall of Gen. Otis from the Philippines. Mr. Blair also repudiates having made such a statement.

"I never talked with the President about the affidavit," he said. "I do not even know if he read it. The story is absurd. The affidavit was filed to show the prejudice of the President of the court-martial. My accusation against Gen. Otis goes that far and no further. I believe that he was influenced in his judgment on the matter by something or somebody outside of the evidence. That is evident to any reader of the evidence.

"'I believe that Capt. Carter is the victim of a conspiracy to degrade him. It is an American parallel to the Dreyfus case. The same general features are in both cases. The accusers and persecutors of Carter are of the general staff of the army, as are those of Dreyfus.

"Jealousy and a deliberate attempt to carry out the wishes of superiors, to pander to political influence, has actuated the majority of the men on the Carter court-martial. Secret conferences such as that set out in my affidavit, were the illegal methods to secure the conviction of Capt. Carter.

"Mr. Blair intimates that Carter was singled out as a victim of the wrath of the men who have been promoting the Nicaragua Canal scheme.

"Carter was named a member of the Canal Commission to investigate the exact conditions of the scheme," added Mr. Blair. "He was selected because of his known engineering ability. At the Army and Navy Club at Washington he said he proposed to get to the bottom of the scheme and show it up.

"He was then sent to England as Military Attaché of the American Embassy. On his return he was placed under arrest, charged with defrauding the Government.

"I believe if he had never announced his intentions to prick the plans of the promoters he would not have been accused."

CALIFORNIA FORESTS BURNED.

Fire Which Started a Week Ago Has Traversed 700,000 Acres and Cannot Be Controlled.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—A fire is now in progress in the Sierra Madre Mountains southeast of Old Baldy, in Southern California. Flames have been licking the verdure in the forest preserve for a week, and it is now feared that the fire will spread to the Lytle Creek and Cannon Pass, in which case much damage would result to the Bear Valley irrigation plant and to the other sources of supply which provide towns to the southward with water. The fire is still burning in the preserve, but owing to the inaccessibility of the mountains nothing can be done, the forest authorities say, to stop the devastation.

The fire started in Stoddard's Canyon, and in a few hours it is estimated that the flames traversed at least 40,000 acres of forest, wiping out underbrush, destroying the forest flowers, and killing the roots of big trees. The entire forest preserve, which consists of some 3,000,000 acres, is divided into four districts, known as the Wilson Peak District, San Gabriel District, San Antonio District, and Lytle Creek District. One ranger is employed in each district. Supervisor Borden lives in Passadena and the Superintendent in Los Angeles. It is estimated that the fire has devastated thus far about 700,000 acres, a portion of which was covered with trees from four to six feet in diameter and nearly 200 feet high.

If the fire continues as expected it will burn over about one-third of the entire preserve, or about 1,000,000 acres. As it is, the watershed of Cucamonga Creek and part of San Antonio Creek watershed have been destroyed.

FOREST FIRES IN ARKANSAS.

Great Damage Done and Many Men Exhausted in Fighting the Flames.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 3.—Disastrous forest fires are raging in the southern portion of Calhoun County. Already great damage has been done, and unless rain comes soon the loss will be incalculable. Fire fighters are working day and night. Many have become exhausted, and several have been prostrated by the heat while fighting the flames.

The fires have devastated a large area in the Ouachita Valley, and thousands of head of stock have been driven from their pasturage. For several years a large number of men have been making and cording up staves in the jungles, and much of their property has been burned.

TROLLEY RUNS DOWN CHILD.

His Head Crushed, and It Is Believed He Will Die.

Charles Cabish, a three-year-old boy, while playing in front of his home, No. 73 North Second Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, was run down by Trolley Car No. 2,002 of the North Second Street line and received probably fatal injuries.

The little fellow started to cross the street just as the car came dashing along on the way to the Broadway ferry, and was struck by the fender. He went under the car and his head was crushed by the motor box. The parents of the boy witnessed the accident from a window of their home, and ran to the street.

The child had been taken from beneath the car when the father reached the street and was being carried to his home. When the mother saw the unconscious form of her son she fell to the street in a faint. A call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital, but when Ambulance Surgeon Schutz arrived the father refused to allow him to examine the boy, having sent for his own physician. It is believed that the child is also internally injured and will die.

Scotch Clergyman Called to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—George Adam Smith, Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in Free Church College, Glasgow, Scotland, has been called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago. It is said that he has been offered $10,000 a year.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—The barrel factory of F. & F. Glorin, Black Rock, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss about $35,000. Partly insured.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—W. H. Ellis, Cincinnati; D. T. Watson, Pittsburg; L. D. Gilbert, Pittsburg; S. Garrison, Pittsburg.

ASTOR—W. H. Holloway, Washington; T. R. Gardner, Wabash; Richard Mansill, Rock Island, Ill.; Tazewell Gilmer, Richmond; Arthur Levy Rio de Janeiro.

BUCKINGHAM—H. C. Whitehead, Chicago; S. B. Schuger, Pittsburg.

EMPIRE—G. K. Worms, New Orleans; Mrs. G. M. Rollins, Paris; W. A. Findlay, Jr., Pine Barren, Fla.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Urban Woodbury, Vermont; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Richard Hennemann, Bradford, England; Judge J. C Bradford, Nashville.

GILSEY—J. J. Cahill, Denver; A. F. Bettinson, London; Norman French, Toronto; William J. Buchanan, Buenos Ayres; J. N. Dean, Indianapolis E. Alexander McCreery, Columbia, S. C.; G. W. Ireland, Buenos Ayres; A. R. Randolph, Chicago.

GRAND—C. E. Langham, Louisville; H. E. Watkins, Hamilton, Ohio; W. H. Fargo, Chicago.

GRAND UNION—The Rev. A. Fourner, Montreal; Norman Farris, Barbados.

HOFFMAN—Lyman C. Reid, New Orleans; Horace Herau, London; B. Doyle, Australia; S. Mather, London; Count Josef Karpeles, Vienna; Thomas E. Nelson, London.

HOLLAND—Charles Tobias, Cincinnati; W. B. Homer, St. Louis; W. F. Zeller, Chicago; L. F. Ireland, Cleveland; Robert Shewan, Hongkong, China; J. R. McKay, Chicago; Fred H. Page, Chicago; E. J. Buffington, Chicago; O. S. Rembardt, Pittsburg; Charles M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal.

IMPERIAL—Jacob Strauss, Vienna; M. H. Johnson, Little Rock; Dr. O. N. Orlan, Chicago; James A. Kennedy, Honolulu; K. D. Bishop, Cleveland; Vivian Jones, Salt Lake City; Earle W. Blodgett, Manila; W. Blackwell, San Francisco; M. A. Porter, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. M. P. Piggott, United States Navy; P. A. Wheatley, Memphis.

MANHATTAN—W. H. Miles, Richmond; H. Black, Toronto; J. A. McCrea, Pittsburg; G. E. McWilliams, Spokane; Dr. E. G. Shepard, Cleveland; J. W. Scheibler, Memphis.

MURRAY HILL—A. J. Webb, Chicago; E. T. James, London; J. D. Swan, Kansas City; Raoul Pores, Buenos Ayres; George B. Perkinson, Cincinnati; Major Henry A. B

A RAMAPO IN NEW JERSEY

Union Township Residents Aroused Over a Proposed Sewer Deal.

CLEVELAND CAPITALISTS IN IT

It Is Said They Want to Charge the People for Something for Which They Paid Nothing.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 3.—Residents of Union Township, to the north and west of this city, are excited over the proposed action of the Township Committee, which will meet Tuesday night to act upon the question of a sewer. There are some who intimate the proposed sewer will prove a heavier tax proposition upon the section affected than the recently proposed Ramapo water deal upon New York.

The people of Union Township at the last election voted in favor of a sewer. Taking that vote as a starting point, some of the politicians arranged what the opponents of it claim is a daring programme. Communication was had with the persons in control of what is known as the McPherson or Elmora sewer, and a contract arranged.

The McPherson sewer taps Union Township and extends along the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey near Westfield Avenue. It is a private sewer and is largely owned by Cleveland capitalists who are interested in real estate in the vicinity of Elmora. These capitalists are represented in Elizabeth by local attorneys.

The McPherson sewer empties into the Elizabeth sewer. It is claimed by the authorities of Elizabeth that the persons owning the sewer have no right to turn sewerage into the Elizabeth system. Controller A. B. Carlton of the City of Elizabeth, when seen in reference to the Union Township sewer to-day, expressed surprise that it was proposed to turn the sewerage from that section into Elizabeth's sewers without consulting the authorities of Elizabeth.

"The persons who constructed the McPherson sewer," said the Controller, "have never paid the City of Elizabeth for the privilege of making the connection. On the other hand, it has cost the City of Elizabeth at least $10,000 to construct the Sayer Street sewer. This sewer would never have been necessary had it not been for the connections made with our system by the Elmora sewer. I am astonished to learn now that the owners of this sewer, a private affair, are going to charge the people of Union Township for something for which they paid nothing themselves.

"My only interest in the matter is to see that the interests of the City of Elizabeth are protected. Our sewer system is already taxed to its utmost. It will be impossible for the city's sewers to take care of the sewage from Union Township without building new sewers at an expense of many thousands of dollars."

One of the peculiar features of the proposed contract between the owners of the sewer and Union Township is the matter of an unlimited tax on the people of Union Township. It is claimed by some of the residents of the township that this tax would be as hard for them to meet as it would have been for the people of New York to meet the proposed Ramapo water contract.

Originally it was proposed to put a tax of $2 on every lot in Union Township. The size of these lots was specified to be 150 feet by 50 feet. Inasmuch as Union Township is rapidly being settled by New York business men, it is argued that the acre property must all come upon the market within a short time.

The tax of $2 a lot, it is claimed, would have resulted in a tax amounting to about $400,000, upon the future residents of the section. This money would have to be paid to a private corporation owning a sewer without sidewater connections except by the Elizabeth sewers.

It is claimed the McPherson sewer cost less than $15,000. The $2 a lot tax would not be imposed until the land was platted, but under the proposed contract it was to have been collected no matter whether persons owning lots ever connected with the sewer or not. Some of the residents in the upper portion of the township, who would not have been benefited in the least degree by the proposed improvement, objected to this, and a sewer district consisting of only the lower portion of the township has accordingly been set off.

It is claimed that the proposed tax of $2 a lot on all lots in the sewer district still remains on the proposed contract, and it is said that the amount which will thus be collected will be enough to pay the proprietors of the private sewer a sum that will be many times what the connection is really worth. This tax of $2 a lot, whether sewer connections are made or not, is being bitterly opposed by many taxpayers, who claim it will retard the development of Lorraine, North Roselle, Aldene, and other places on the north side of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

ARREST OF BOSTON MEN.

One Claims High Rank in Municipal Work There.

A man who gave his name as Lewis O. Cloudman and said he was Superintendent of Street Cleaning in Boston, Mass., was arrested yesterday at Coney Island by Detectives Shay and Busby, who found him engaged in a street fight with Robert Pierce of 468 Tremont Street, Boston.

At the station house Cloudman produced a card to substantiate his statement of his occupation. He said he was in New York on a vacation and was staying at the Broadway Central Hotel. Cloudman told the police that Pierce had come up and introduced himself as a member of a Pierce family of Boston with whom Cloudman was acquainted. They had several drinks together, and then Pierce persuaded Cloudman to try his luck at the "three-card monte" game. He had lost $300 when Pierce started to make his escape. The victim followed Pierce out into the street and was striving to detain him when both men were arrested.

Cloudman was released after telling his story, on his promise to appear in the Coney Island Police Court to-day as complainant against Pierce, who was held. Cloudman gave his home address as 49 Hammond Street, Boston.

SAW POSTAGE STAMP WALK.

Saloon Customer Dropped It on Floor and It Began to Climb the Bar.

He had been out all night, and he looked it all over. Wandering into a saloon near the Brooklyn Borough Hall, he leaned unsteadily against the bar and fumbled in one of his pockets.

"Shay, barkeep," he said, thickly, "gimme zin fizz n' er postash stam'," fishing a badly crumpled letter from his pocket.

The bartender mixed the drink, got a postage stamp from a drawer, and placed both before the inebriated one. The latter, after several futile efforts, picked up the sticky stamp, moistened it with his tongue, and then awkwardly dropped it to the floor.

Stooping to recover it, he suddenly straightened up, passed his hand quickly over his eyes, and then stared at the floor, with a look of mingled amazement and horror on his features.

"Now I've got 'em, barkeep, got 'em again!" he yelled, moving toward the door.

The postage stamp, to all appearances, was staggering about the floor. Finally it proceeded to climb up the side of the bar. The barkeeper took a look and he, too, was mystified. But a light suddenly dawned upon him and he brought the bar mallet down upon the apparently animated postage stamp, with a laugh that jarred the overwrought nerves of the other man.

The moistened postage stamp in falling, it seems, stuck on the back of a husky young cockroach foraging for free lunch on the barroom floor. The roach with the stamp sticking to his back, and with his body hidden from sight under it, had staggered about and attempted to climb up on the bar with his burden.

When the barkeeper explained things, the other man hastily changed his order to seltzer and lemon.

Telegrams by Post Card.

From The London Standard.

The Vienna Chamber of Commerce has petitioned for the introduction of telegram post cards and telegram letter cards, the invention, like the ordinary post card, of Prof. Dr. Hermann. They would be posted in the usual way, and the messages written on them would at once be telegraphed or telephoned from the Post Office to the receiving office, and there transferred to other cards, which would be delivered with the ordinary letters.

FIRED PISTOL IN STREET CAR.

Grandosi Terrorized the Other Passengers, but He Was the Only One Hurt—Night Stick Did It.

Samuel Grandosi, an Italian forty years old, living at 596 Second Avenue, last night gave thirty or more passengers on a Second Avenue trolley car a fright that they will recall for days. Then a big policeman got aboard the car. He had a night stick. Then the car stopped. An ambulance came. Two surgeons in Bellevue Hospital took several stitches in Samuel's scalp.

Samuel drank so much yesterday that when he boarded an up-town car at Twenty-seventh Street and asked the conductor to let him off at Forty-seventh Street the conductor understood him to say Forty-second Street. He stopped the car at that point. When the Italian saw this he drew his revolver and threatened to shoot Conductor John Reilly full of holes. Several women in the car began to scream and some brave men tried to screen the women by walking all over them in their effort to get out of the car.

The motorman noticed that the Italian was unsteady on his feet and he opened the current wide. The car shot forward at a thirty-mile-an-hour gait, and the men and women were thrown in a heap on the floor. Grandosi was somewhere near the bottom of the heap. He managed to get the arm that held the revolver out of the pile, and with it free began to shoot.

The first shot hit the cash register, and that was put in ball order. A second shot hit the roof of the car. Then the car was stopped. A policeman from the West Forty-seventh Street Station jumped aboard, and as Grandosi's head emerged from somewhere in the heap the policeman hit it with his night stick. Not once, but until all reasonable doubt of further fireworks was removed. Then and not until then did they carry the murderous foreigner to the sidewalk, whence he was bundled into an ambulance and taken to the operating table at Bellevue.

Nobody was hurt but Grandosi.

LETTER CARRIERS READY.

Many of the delegates of the New York and Brooklyn letter carriers started yesterday for Scranton, Penn., to attend the convention of the Letter Carriers' National Association that will be held there this week. About 1,500 letter carriers will start to-day, filling five trains. Postmasters Van Cott and Wilson are to go by the first train. Before starting the letter carriers will make one delivery and then assemble at the S. S. Cox monument in Astor Place, and march to Fifth Avenue, to Washington Square, and to the Christopher Street Ferry.

In the parade in Scranton the New York and Brooklyn men will have the right of line and Noah Bedford of Station O, color bearer in the Seventy-first Regiment, who carried the flag up San Juan Hill, will carry the Stars and Stripes at the head of the column.

PREACHER PRAISES INGERSOLL.

Words of praise for the late Robert G. Ingersoll from the lips of an orthodox minister of the Methodist Church in Brooklyn last evening quite astonished the conservative members of his flock and caused much comment on their part. The preacher was the Rev. Otho F. Bartholow, pastor of the James Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the leading churches of that denomination in Brooklyn. The subject of the Rev. Mr. Bartholow's sermon was, "What Is God to Me?" In referring to Ingersoll, the preacher said:

"Many Christian people regarded Robert G. Ingersoll as an enemy of mankind. I do not agree with them. I admitted and regarded him as one of the great men of the age. I do not agree with all that he said, but he did a great deal for us Christian ministers.

"He compelled us to get rid of a good deal of senseless cant. He compelled us to do away with a great deal of unnecessary hypocrisy. He forced us to get right down and search the Word of God, in order to fit ourselves to combat error and maintain truth. In that he did us a great service. He did more good than evil in his life. But he was a weak vessel when he came to die. None could lean on him then as they can on Christ.

ONE BROTHER SHOOTS ANOTHER.

Richard Larkin, twenty-six years old, of 244 East Thirtieth Street, shot and seriously wounded his brother, Thomas J. Larkin, thirty-eight years old, at their home yesterday afternoon. The wounded man, shot in the right breast, is now in Bellevue Hospital, but the physicians think he will recover. Both brothers are steamfitters and are employed in the New York Post Office. The wounded man bears a good reputation, while his brother Richard is known in the neighborhood as a hard drinker.

Richard staggered into the room where his aged father, John Larkin, was sitting, reading a paper, yesterday afternoon. The son asked his father where his brother Thomas was, and, not receiving a satisfactory reply, struck his father twice with his clinched fist in the face, knocking him down. Then Richard lay down on the bed in a drunken stupor. The father arose and went to the apartments of a neighbor. The next thing heard was the firing of a pistol, and when Mrs. Kate Larkin, the mother, and Mrs. Mary Smith, the sister of the Larkin boys, rushed into the bedroom they found Thomas on the floor, with a smoking, rusty revolver by his side.

"Dick shot me for nothing," was all Thomas could gasp.

The mother ran down to the street and found Policeman Cronin of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station on the corner. Hurrying to the scene, the policeman found Richard Larkin leaning against a railing of his house. Calls were sent in for an ambulance and patrol wagon. The wounded man was sent to the hospital and Richard was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

AN ARMENIAN ROMANCE.

Tachhowhi Gerebedian, a young Armenian woman, twenty-three years old, who arrived here in the steerage of the steamship Spaarndam, was yesterday married to Vahi Krihorian, who had been her sweetheart for years, and who had paid her way to this country. The ceremony, which was the first Armenian wedding superintended by the immigration authorities in some years, took place at a house on East Thirty-second Street. An Inspector from the Barge Office was present to see that the knot was properly tied. Vahi is a young silk weaver, living in Connecticut. He has been in this country four years. He saved his money and sent for the girl, who had promised to wait for him.

When the man called at the Barge Office to claim his promised bride the girl seemed very bashful and would not look him in the face. One of the matrons, who thought that the young people might have had a quarrel, asked Vahi what was the matter.

"Well," said he, "she loves me very much, and the reason she is so shy is because I sent her money to come over in the cabin and she has arrived in the steerage. She did this thinking the money saved would come in handy when we went to housekeeping."

"Young man," said the matron, impressively, "you have indeed secured a good wife."

OPPOSITION TO MR. REDMOND.

At a special meeting of the City Council of the Irish National Federation, held last night at 47 West Forty-second Street, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the New York City Council of the Irish National Federation, hereby indorse the position taken by the President of the Federation, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, and the Chairman of this council, Mr. P. Gallagher, in their letters to the Redmond Invitation Committee.

Resolved, That while gratefully acknowledging the great services rendered to Ireland by Charles Stewart Parnell, and ever ready to do our part in honoring his memory when the opportune time arrives, we feel called upon to enter our earnest protest at this time against undertaking a monument to Parnell, while Ireland is still divided into "Parnellite" and "anti-Parnellite" camps, when the Irish people are already engaged in building a national monument to Wolf Tone and the United Irishmen, and while efforts are being made to erect monuments on the various battlefields of '98, we deem it unwise to place in competition for public favor the names of Wolf Tone and Parnell, and thus again divide national effort, when all are willing that each should be honored in succession.

Resolved, That we protest against inviting such an irreconcilable factionist as John E. Redmond, who has thwarted every effort for reunion in Ireland, to wit: The Irish Race Convention, the Unity Conference, and the present very successful efforts of the United Irish League in crushing out faction, to speak for the people of Ireland when even his own followers are giving every evidence of discarding his policy of faction, and disavowing his leadership.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BEGINNING Next Sunday (Sept. 10), the price of the SUNDAY edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be THREE CENTS, and hereafter on Sunday, as on Week-Days, THE NEW YORK TIMES will be *STRICTLY* a newspaper.

DAILY, ONE CENT.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE SUNDAY TIMES, THREE CENTS.

From The New York Times, Sept. 3.

With the issue of next Sunday, Sept. 10, the price of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be reduced to three cents a copy and The Illustrated Magazine Supplement will be discontinued. It is intended that henceforth THE TIMES, on Sunday as on week days, shall be strictly a newspaper.

When The Illustrated Magazine Supplement was first issued, three years ago, it was an original creation, a novelty in newspaper publishing. This sixteen-page magazine—with its entertaining articles upon topics of universal interest, its columns of note and comment upon the scenes and events that go to make up the life of a great city, its reviews of art, music, and the drama, and its many illustrations printed in photographic half-tone—has found great favor with the public. Undoubtedly the increase in the sales of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES during the past three years is in a considerable part due to the attractiveness of The Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

The Supplement has had many imitators. Our neighbors and contemporaries, morning and evening, were quick to perceive its merits as an accompaniment to their Saturday or Sunday editions, and in this and other cities half-tone supplements have become an established feature of the newspaper publishing business. But a picture supplement is not a newspaper; it is not within the field which the newspaper press may hold exclusively for its own. Its publication involves an invasion of the domain of the weekly and monthly periodicals, where for ten, fifteen, twenty-five, or thirty-five cents picture papers or magazines are sold that are similar in aim and contents, though not all of them are equal in merit and attractiveness, to The Illustrated Magazine Supplement which THE TIMES now withdraws from circulation.

The publication has served its purpose. It seems to THE TIMES that the collection and printing of news, with such editorial treatment as the news may demand or permit, is a calling worthy to engage all the ability and energy which its conductors possess. The New York public is abundantly supplied with what may be called matter of entertainment in the profusely illustrated pages of the Sunday editions of the esteemed contemporaries of THE TIMES, who vie with each other in the effort to put forth on each succeeding Sunday an edition that shall surpass in beauty or in bulk the issue of the preceding week.

THE TIMES is willing to confess that it desires to individualize itself; it thinks it will accomplish its object by issuing on Sunday such a number of pages as the full presentation of all the news may demand, and it is confident that its readers will approve the innovation it makes.

It was on the 10th of October of last year that the price of the week-day issues of THE TIMES was reduced from three cents per copy to one cent. In reducing now the price of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from five cents per copy to three cents we simply follow the policy then adopted and need refer in explanation to no other circumstances than that fortunate precedent by which the circulation, the influence, and the profits of THE TIMES have been most satisfactorily enlarged. This community already knows so well the results of the reduction in the price of THE DAILY TIMES that we need enter into no detailed explanation of a similar step in respect to the Sunday edition. The efforts of the conductors of a newspaper to make it a good newspaper, and one that may be of "some service to the State," are robbed of a great part of their fruit and effect if the commodity they produce is held at a price which restricts its sale and use to the opulent few. THE TIMES has the best of reasons for asserting that, although the daily sum is petty, price does make a marked difference in the circulation of a newspaper not only among persons who are obliged to count the pennies, but also among those who have less need to limit their expenditures. The greater part of the increase in the sales of THE TIMES since the reduction in its price has been in the residential district of the city inhabited by well-to-do people.

It is our intent and expectation that the Sunday issue shall now come into a greater share of the very greatly enhanced popularity of the daily edition. Indeed, the price of the Sunday edition might now be reduced to two cents were it not for the fact that at that price the newsdealer could hardly get a fair and reasonable profit on sales. The cent which THE TIMES would be entirely willing and desirous to take off is retained in the selling price in order that the newsdealer may suffer no diminution in his gains by reason of the change in price, his profits at three cents remaining the same as under the old price of five cents.

THIS WOMAN ANXIOUS TO DIE.

Jumped Into River Twice and Was Rescued by Same Man Each Time.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Theresa Talon, thirty years of age, with no home, attempted suicide to-night by jumping from the ferry slip adjoining the Main Street dock into the Hudson River. The act was witnessed by a number of persons, and Thomas Strainlane of 28 Riverdale Avenue followed her into the water.

She struggled desperately, but was overpowered and brought to the dock. She was lifted out of the water, and Strainlane followed. Just as the young man reached the dock the woman broke away from those who were holding her and leaped in the second time. Strainlane again followed her.

This time she fought even more desperately than before, but was again overpowered, and on being landed was taken to the police station. She said she has no friends or money and wanted to die. She said she was born in Sing Sing and had been working for a family living in Mount Vernon. She was placed in a padded cell for the night.

MOTORMAN HURT BY HIS CAR.

Fell from the Dashboard and Was Dragged Fifty Feet.

John Snyder, a motorman on the Midland Electric Railroad, was severely injured by his car at Midland Beach yesterday afternoon. He was motorman of Car No. 14, and, having discharged his passengers at the terminal station, started his car forward around a bend to the embarking platform a hundred feet away.

As the car moved from the terminal platform he reached overhead to turn the route indicator and then sat on the dashboard, holding on to the hood of the car to see if the indicator had thrown properly. The beading around the edge of the hood gave way when he grasped it and he fell backward in front of the car.

He struck upon the fender, which threw him to one side. He either held on to the fender or was caught by it so that he could not release himself, and was dragged a distance of fifty feet before the car stopped, the power being cut off by the conductor, Frank E. Smith, who saw Snyder fall and pulled down the trolley pole.

Snyder was found to be badly injured. He has a bad scalp wound and the skull may be fractured at the base. There is also a bad laceration of the upper part of the right arm, and another at the abdomen. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton in a critical condition.

CANADIAN TROOPS AT ALBANY.

The Governor General's Foot Guards of Ottawa There as Guests.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—For the first time since the revolution British troops under arms invaded the heart of New York State to-day, when the Governor General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, Canada, numbering 350 in command of Col. Hodgins, arrived here as the guests of the Tenth Battalion, N. G. N. Y. The reception accorded them was a most enthusiastic one, a continuous ovation being tendered the red-coated visitors as they marched up the hill to the State Armory, where the men will be quartered during their stay here.

To-morrow being a legal holiday the Capitol was to have been closed, but Superintendent of Buildings Bender will throw the State Buildings open for the inspection of the visitors. It was hoped that Gov. Roosevelt could make arrangements to be here to receive the Canadian soldiers, but he finds that will be impossible, and he has designated his Military Secretary, Col. Treadwell, to act in his stead.

In the afternoon the Canadian Band, which consists of sixty pieces, together with a drum corps of forty pieces, will give a concert at Lagoon Island, in conjunction with the Tenth Battalion Band, at which Sousa's march, "Hands Across the Sea," will be rendered.

JEWISH NEW YEAR.

The Preparations for the Observation of Rosh Hashannah.

Rosh Hashannah, the Jewish New Year, will be ushered in with the setting of the sun this evening. On this day, which is considered one of the holiest in the entire Jewish calendar, all Hebrews, whether they be orthodox or reformed, in whatever quarter of the globe they may have cast their lot, go to the nearest synagogue, if possible, to give thanks for blessings received and to beg forgiveness for sins committed.

One of the ancient customs, handed down from the time of Moses, is the blowing of the shofar, or ram's horn, which is done for the purpose of awakening the mind, in a forceful manner, to a proper realization of the serious import of the day, and as an impressive warning to him who would falter, that the day of judgment is close at hand.

In the many temples and synagogues in this city sermons are to be delivered by the various preachers. At the Temple Rodolph Scholom, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, Dr. Rudolph Grossman will address his congregation, the title of his sermon being, "Where Is the Lamb for the Offering?" His Tuesday morning sermon will be, "What Does It Mean to Be a Jew?" On the day of atonement Dr. Grossman will deliver a sermon on Daniel in the Lions' den, in which he will refer to the Dreyfus case. This evening Dr. Kaufman Kohler will preach at Temple Beth-El a sermon entitled "Life's Ministry and Life's Mastery," and to-morrow Dr. Schulman will preach on "The Kingdom of God" at the same temple. Dr. S. S. Wise of the Bnai Jeshurun Temple, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, will deliver a sermon entitled "Behind and Before." To-morrow his sermon will be "New Year Thoughts and New Year Hopes." At the Temple Israel, in Harlem, this evening, Dr. Harris will deliver a sermon entitled "A Greeting of Peace."

At Temple Emanu-El both Dr. Silverman and Dr. Gotheil will deliver sermons.

CHIEF HANDLED ROUGHLY.

Caleb Wright of Moorestown, N. J., Beaten by Colored Men, May Die.

MOORESTOWN, N. J., Sept. 3.—Chief of Police Caleb Wright of this place was badly injured early this morning in a fight with a number of colored men. The Chief was summoned to Cole's Hotel to eject a number of drunken colored men, who had taken possession of the barroom and refused to leave unless served with drinks.

When the Chief appeared the men turned on him, knocked him down, and beat and kicked him. Wright would probably have been killed but for the arrival of several men, who fought off the colored men and rescued him unconscious.

One of his arms was fractured by a kick, and one of his legs is broken in two places. To-day warrants were issued for the arrest of the negroes, but they have not yet been taken. Chief Wright's condition is critical.

TROLLEY VICTIM IN BROOKLYN.

Charles P. Johnson Dies as the Result of Injuries.

Another victim was added to the Brooklyn trolley's long list yesterday. The latest name to be entered on the trolley death roll is that of Charles P. Johnson of 40 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn.

Johnson died in the Norwegian Hospital yesterday morning as the result of injuries he received in a trolley accident at Third Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street on Saturday night. He was driving an express wagon owned by the National Express Company when Car No. 2,225 of the Third Avenue line, on its way to Fort Hamilton, ran into the wagon from the rear. Johnson was thrown to the pavement and his skull was fractured.

CHICAGO GERMANS CELEBRATE.

Commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Birth of Goethe.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—More than 100 Chicago German societies, having 12,000 members, to-day celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Goethe. Over 35,000 persons attended the celebration, at Sunnyside Park. A specially selected orchestra of 100 pieces played selections from "Faust" and other works inspired by Goethe's poems.

A male chorus, composed of 1,500 voices selected from the Chicago German singing societies, sang the poet's songs. There was a woman's chorus of 700 and a children's chorus of 800 members. At the close of the afternoon exercises the children stirred the vast audience by singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" and waving small American flags as they sang. The festival netted about $15,000, and the proceeds will be used to erect a Goethe monument in Lincoln Park next year.

WORKED OLD GAME TOO OFTEN.

Two Seekers for Aid for "Dying Motorman" Arrested in Brooklyn.

The two well-dressed men who, it is alleged, in the guise of being employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, have swindled poor storekeepers by selling them tickets for a bogus raffle, the proceeds of which the swindlers declared were for the benefit of a dying motorman, were caught yesterday by Policeman Link of the Vernon Avenue Station. He had his attention called to them after the pair had gone into a small grocery store on Flushing Avenue and attempted to work the old dying-motorman game on the proprietor. The latter remembered having been warned by the police to look out for the swindlers, and he kept them in conversation until a member of his family summoned the policeman, who arrested them.

At the station house the prisoners were found to be provided with the badges which the company has for its employes. They described themselves as James Manning, thirty-five years old, of 43 Vanderveer Street, and Edward Meehan, aged thirty, of 706 Evergreen Avenue. In the Lee Avenue Police Court, Magistrate Kramer remanded them, pending a hearing to-day.

Century Rider Held for Scorching.

Claude Appleton, a bicycle dealer, of 131 Webster Avenue, Long Island City, and a "century" rider, was arrested by the East Thirty-fifth Street police last night on the charge of "scorching." He was arrested while getting aboard the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. Policeman O'Rourke says Appleton almost rode over some women and children. After he was arrested Bicycle Policeman Van Curran identified the prisoner as a man he had chased from Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street to Thirty-fourth Street to First Avenue, and had been prevented in making the arrest by a crowd of boys who purposely got in his way. Appleton left his bicycle for security for his appearance in court this morning.

Fort Scammel Will Be Abandoned.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 3.—Fort Scammel, the granite fortress situated at the mouth of Portland Harbor, and which has been used as a Government storehouse during and since the Spanish war, is to be abandoned altogether. The material which has been stored there will be taken to Garris Island, and Sergt. Desmond, who has constituted the solitary garrison of the old stronghold for a year or more, will also be transferred to that island. Fort Scammel was built in the forties, and is practically useless as a defense.

Death of Policeman Sontheimer.

Joseph Sontheimer, a patrolman attached to the Eldridge Street Station, died at Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday, after an operation for appendicitis. He was thirty-eight years old, and had been on the force since 1888. He had been ill only four days. He leaves a widow and two children.

ACCUSED OF CHICAGO MURDER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Scarcely two hours had elapsed after Walter F. Koeller was killed in his room last night when two men were arrested on the charge of murdering him. The men under arrest are Herman Hundhausen, twenty-two years old, a telegraph operator, son of Col. Robert Hundhausen, a veteran of the civil war, and a well-to-do proprietor of a vineyard near Hermann, Mo., and Richard Honeck, twenty-two years old, a telegraph operator, and the son of Henry Honeck, a wealthy wagon maker and dealer in farm implements, of Hermann.

Both men were schoolmates and boyhood companions of Koeller. They admit their identity, but deny any knowledge of the death of Koeller. When the men were searched and their satchels opened the following weapons were found: One bowie knife, with an eight-inch blade, smeared with coagulated blood; a sixteen-inch bowie knife, a five-inch dirk, a razor, a silver-plated case knife, a 44-calibre revolver, a 38-calibre revolver, a small wooden-handled 22-calibre revolver, a heavy billy, and two hunting belts filled with cartridges. Each of the men wore one of the belts and carried a revolver. The knives were in the satchels.

Besides the weapons the satchels contained clothing from which the names had been either blotted out with ink or cut out, a number of pictures and dime novels. Honeck and Hundhausen each had a quantity of Confederate money in chamois pouches hung under the arm inside the clothing.

The two prisoners were identified by George Koeller, the brother of the dead man, as Hundhausen and Honeck, and by Mrs. F. M. Alexander, keeper of the boarding house where Koeller lived, as the two men who called Saturday night and went to his room. The two men said the blood which was found on the knife blade and on Honeck's trousers came from a dog which Honeck stabbed with the knife because the animal attacked them. The only motive for the murder that the brother of the dead man can suggest is that Koeller incurred the enmity of three fellow-students at the Dixon (Ill.) College by his betrothal to Miss Jessie Horn of Shirley, Ill.

COMMITS MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Chicago Carpenter Kills Wife and Child and Hangs Himself.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—While mentally unbalanced to-day Henry Emde, a carpenter, shot and killed his wife, Emma, and fatally wounded his five-year-old daughter. He then committed suicide by hanging himself in the kitchen of their home, 358 West Belmont Avenue.

The little girl Hilda died shortly after being removed to the hospital. Two other children, aged eleven and nine, who slept with their mother, did not awake until several hours after the tragedy occurred.

Trouble with tenants who occupied a house which Emde owned is supposed to have aggravated his mental condition.

CLEVELAND FEARS TROUBLE.

Clashes Between Labor Day Marchers and Non-Union Men Looked For.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3.—There is grave apprehension to-night of trouble to-morrow during the progress of the Labor Day parade. It is evident that the officials of the Big Consolidated Street Railway Company are nervous, for a notice was posted in all the barns to-day cautioning the men against recklessness to-morrow.

The police have taken steps to meet any emergency which may arise. The entire night force of police is to be held in reserve, and the day force will be stationed at points where trouble may occur. The line of march has been laid out along the tracks of the Big Consolidated, and it is believed to be almost impossible to prevent clashes between some of the marchers and the non-union men on the cars.

"BATHHOUSE JOHN" BY THE SEA

He and Chicago's Fire Chief Pay a Visit to Manhattan Beach.

Alderman John Coughlin of Chicago—"Bathhouse John"—and Daniel J. Sweeney, Chief of the Fire Department of Chicago, who came in from the Windy City to see the sights of Gotham, put up at the Manhattan Beach Hotel yesterday. Chief Sweeney insisted on having his room decorated with a hose, fire axe, and fire-escape, and after seeing that these ornaments were tastefully arranged, went outside with his friend Coughlin, who had rigged himself up in a combination of clerical and sportsman styles, a frock coat that reached far below the knees, a fancy waistcoat, to which was appended a heavy gold watch chain, with numerous seals, and a pair of trousers with large checks of various hues. After admiring the beach for some time, "Bathhouse John" remarked: "Gosh! I'd like to have this ocean for a pool in my back yard."

Having delivered himself of this observation and made several other jocular remarks, the Chicago Alderman predicted that William Jennings Bryan would carry New York, and offered to bet any amount of money to back up his prophecy. He found no takers, and then went with his friend to the Oriental, where they took a seltzer lemonade, and later watched the bathers disporting themselves in the surf. Mr. Coughlin said he had come on to amuse himself and could not tell how long his stay here would be prolonged; perhaps a month.

Answer to a Correspondent.

HARRY WRIGHT, Brooklyn.—The schooner Sappho, which successfully defended the cup against the Livonia in 1871, and the Defender, which won from the Valkyrie III. in 1895, were keel boats. The Columbia, the present representative of the New York Yacht Club, is also of the same type as the Defender.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT

Philadelphia Gayly Decorated in Honor of the Veterans.

THE PRESIDENT TO BE THERE

North Atlantic Squadron Arrives to Assist in the Exercises of the Week.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The thirty-third National Encamoment of the Grand Army of the Republic will begin here to-morrow. The vanguard of the veterans has already reached this city. Admiral Sampson with his fleet of fighting ships arrived to-day. The city is crowded with strangers, while the incoming trains from all sections are bringing thousands to help swell the throng.

The route of the veterans' parade, which will take place on Tuesday, is one solid blaze of color and light. The "Avenue of Fame," which extends from Walnut to Cherry Street, on Broad, a distance of five blocks, with the City Hall as the centre, is the most magnificent piece of decoration ever attempted in this city.

There are two classes of columns. The larger and more ornate are about fifty feet in height, and are placed at the street corners. The smaller columns, about 25 feet high, stand on each side of Broad Street, between the larger columns. The corner pillars are massive, but graceful, and at the base of each are alternately, in heroic size, two soldiers and two sailors. Numerous circles of electric lights decorate the pillars from the base to the gilded eagles at the top. The columns are connected by festoons of bunting and laurel, and strings of incandescent lamps give a brilliant effect at night.

The north and south fronts of the City Hall will be illuminated with massive electric light pieces, 30 feet in length, representing the Grand Army badge. Rows of incandescent lights extend from the top of Penn's statue, 550 feet above the street level, to the roof and around the structure, giving the effect of an immense column of brilliant light.

The parade will be in twelve divisions. Post No. 1 from Rockford, Ill., the oldest post in the Grand Army, will head the line. As the veterans pass around the City Hall they will be reviewed by President McKinley, who is expected to arrive here to-morrow evening, accompanied by Secretaries Root and Gage and Postmaster General Smith. There will be over 12,000 men in line. A feature of Tuesday's events will be a chorus of 3,000 school children, who will occupy a portion of the grand stand on the north side of the City Hall. As the parade passes this point the children will sing patriotic songs.

The veterans who have arrived thus far are manifesting much interest in the election of a Commander in Chief and other officers. Two candidates prominently in the field for Commander in Chief are Col. Albert D. Shaw of Joe Spratt Post, Watertown, N. Y., and Judge Leo Rassieur of St. Louis. "Private" James M. Dalzell of Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, is also a candidate. Others urged by their friends are Col. W. V. Johnson of Cincinnati, Acting Commander in Chief, and Brig. Gen. Charles Miller of Venango, Penn.

The naval veterans will enjoy the distinction of giving the first street parade of the encampment. Their demonstration will take place to-morrow afternoon and old salts who fought under Farragut will tramp shoulder to shoulder with the younger veterans of the Spanish-American war.

Friday will be devoted to the naval parade. Admiral Sampson's fleet will be anchored in the Delaware River opposite the city, and a long line of vessels will pass around the fighting ships. President McKinley and the Cabinet officers will review the warships from the revenue cutter Gresham. Members of the commission of the Imperial Russian Navy, stationed here superintending the building of a battleship and a cruiser, will participate in the naval pageant.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the entertainment of President and Mrs. McKinley. The front rooms of an entire floor have been set apart for their accommodation at the Hotel Walton. The President will take part in the reception at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, and after reviewing the big parade will be entertained at luncheon in the City Hall.

There were three centres of interest to which the people flocked by tens of thousands to-day. The greatest crowd was gathered along the Delaware River front to watch the arrival of the warships. The North Atlantic Squadron, composed of the flagship New York, the cruiser Brooklyn, and the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas, under command of Rear Admiral Sampson, arrived off the centre of the city at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The fleet had anchored at Bombay Hook, about fifty-five miles down the river, last night, and weighed anchor at 7 o'clock this morning and proceeded up the river. A reception Committee composed of Mayor Ashbridge, the local Grand Army of the Republic Committee, and several city officials, left the League Island Navy Yard at 9:30 o'clock on board the Government tug Samoset to meet the squadron. The ships were met off Chester, Penn., and the Reception Committee boarded the flagship, and formally welcomed the Admiral to Philadelphia.

From Chester to this city, a distance of seventeen miles, the fleet was tendered an almost continuous ovation. Steam whistles of factories, locomotives, and river craft made a great noise, to which was added the cheers of the multitudes along both the Pennsylvania and New Jersey shores. The cruiser Detroit arrived several hours later, and the gunboat Nashville is expected to join the squadron to-morrow or Tuesday.

Next in interest to the arrival of the fleet was the tented city in Fairmount Park. There are over 1,600 tents erected on the slope at that place, which will accommodate over 10,000 veterans. The camp is conducted strictly according to military rules, reveille and taps being sounded for the veterans just as they were in the early sixties. A full regiment of Sons of Veterans is constantly on duty. The camp is only partially filled up, but by to-morrow night there will be little if any room left.

The "Avenue of Fame" also had its quota of the crowds of Sunday sightseers.

Prisoner Says He Fought with Dewey.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 3.—George Jewett, a sailor, who claimed he fought with Dewey at Manila, was arrested last night by Policeman Faulkner for being drunk. Jewett said he was robbed of $400. He was committed to jail this morning for ten days. He had $6 in good money, and a large amount of Confederate money on him. The police do not believe he was with Dewey.

To Ask for Angel Dancer's Release.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 3.—Huntsmen Mnason and Garrett Storms, the angel dancers, charged with assaulting the two young daughters of Mrs. Lamb, will probably be released under bail on Tuesday morning. Their counsel, Ernest Koester, will apply for the fixing of bonds before Judge Zabriskie, who has been on his vacation. F. P. Van Riper says he is ready to furnish $10,000 bail for his neighbors.

The Lapearl Circus Replevined.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Action was taken Saturday in the Supreme Court by the Donaldson Lithographing Company of Cincinnati and Newport, Ky., against J. H. Lapearl and wife to replevin the circus and menagerie known as the J. H. Lapearl Railroad Show. The papers were served on the show company at Naples. The show was to have made its appearance here to-morrow.

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PARIS EXPOSITION MARVELS

A Mammoth Aquarium with Very Startling Effects.

NEW YORK STATE'S EXHIBIT

Fifty-foot Relief Map of the Metropolis—School Children May Attend Lafayette Statue Ceremonies.

What probably will constitute one of the great attractions at the Paris Exposition next year will be the Aquarium. This will be situated on one of the banks of the Seine between the Pont des Invalides and the Pont de l'Alma. A dark incline will lead visitors to it, when suddenly they will feel as if transported to the very bottom of the sea, in the midst of marine landscapes and their inhabitants. The sea, its phenomena, and mysteries, its fauna so varied and picturesque, will astonish the visitor. Immense glass tanks will form the Aquarium proper. The buttresses, pillars, and iron girders which will form the frames for the tanks and hold the glass together, will be entirely concealed under rocks and sea plants of every description. Illusion will be obtained by means of electricity and powerful glass reflectors; so that to the right and to the left and over his head the visitor will have the sea on all sides.

After viewing immense seadogs, sharks, torpedoes, strange mollusks, dazzling polyps, hypocampus, and the curious army of the infinitely small, the visitor will be invited to another sort of spectacle. He will behold a group of divers proceeding to the rescue of a wrecked transatlantic steamer at the bottom of the ocean. Further on he will see Ceylon plungers moving about on the coral reefs, and looking still further he will notice the sponge fishermen at work seeking for specimens.

Icebergs and ice fields in polar seas will also be seen with walruses, white bears, and the entire production of an arctic landscape. The whole thing will be so well mounted, so nicely combined, the real so skillfully minged with imitation, that illusion will be complete, and the initiated only will know that everything is not real in this wonderful sight, and that a portion of the figures which seem to move in the water simply do so behind the bottom glass of the tanks without running the least danger of being asphyxiated or submerged.

The Technical Committee on Electricity to the French Commissioners of the exposition has just presented its second report to the Commissioner General regarding the supply of motive power at the exposition. The lighting of the exposition will call for 24,000 horse power. With regard to this subject it is interesting to recall the successive steps on this line. At the Paris Exposition in 1855 the motive force was of 350 horse power; in 1867, of 626 horse power, in 1878 of 2,500 horse power, in 1889 of 5,500 horse power, of which but 2,500 were employed. In 1900 it is foreseen that 45,000 horse power may be needed; about one-half of this, however, possibly will answer every requirement. Simply for producing the electric motive force transported to a distance 5,200 horse power will be utilized, representing alone more than double the total motive force utilized in 1889, to which must be added 15,000 horse power for lighting.

Norman F. Otis, President of the New York State Commission to the exposition, says that every member of the committee is busy preparing for a fine exhibit from the Empire State. Commissioner Otis has offices for the State Commission in Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway, with W. M. Griffith of Utica, Secretary of the commission, in charge.

The city has made an appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of making a great relief map of the whole city. This map will be in the neighborhood of fifty feet square and will be prepared under the direction of the City Engineer. It will show the new Library Building, on Fifth Avenue; Grant's Tomb, the Statue of Liberty, and sectional models showing some of the greatest structures and skyscrapers in New York, together with models of the best sailing and steam yachts. It is the desire of the commission to secure models of a typical ferryboat, a fireboat, and the best river steamers.

Buffalo also will be represented in a practical manner. It is expected that there will be a relief map of the city of such magnitude that it will plainly show the Niagara Falls power plant, the State Reservation, and the entire scope of the growing town. It will also show a model of the elevator system working in the city.

The central and western parts of New York will be particularly interested in the fruit and dairy exhibit, which it is intended shall be a very complete one. The exhibits will be transported to Paris at Government expense.

Robert J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Monument Association to the Paris Exposition, says that the Educational Tours Association of Chicago has proposed a novel scheme, which is being seriously considered by the Lafayette Commission. This is that the United States Senators from each State and the Governors from the Territories shall select one delegate and one alternate from the school children of their State and Territory to take an active part in the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument at the Exposition on United States Day, July 4.

If the plan is adopted the young people, boys and girls, will file their applications with their Senators and Governors, and the selections will probably be made upon the representative conditions of the applicants, at least that is the plan now suggested. When the appointments have been made the boys and girls will be thoroughly drilled, under competent instructors in military tactics and in calisthenic exercises, to be performed before the world's audience at the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument.

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

Direct Shipments to Other Ports than Shanghai Suggested—Japanese Competition Growing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The United States Consul at Chifu, China, has made a full and suggestive report to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department on American trade in that portion of China. After calling attention to the increase of trade from this country and to the still greater increase of the Japanese trade, the Consul says that the Japanese are succeeding better than the Americans because they pack their goods in a form that is more acceptable to the Chinese dealers. He says:

"The great bulk of merchandise is transported in small boats, or pack mules, or on the backs of men. All the hauling up and down, across mountains, along narrow passes in the mountains, or over the plains is by men. If our exporters could see how their merchandise is transported they would know why the Japanese sell so much more than we do. Let them imagine that there are no railways or steamers, no great roads, nothing but narrow paths between New York and Washington, and see which would sell the more readily to the Washington merchant, the heavy package of 500 to 1,000 pounds or the small, strongly packed package of 100 or 200 pounds weight. Let them remember that the ports here are only landing places, and that merchandise is consumed inland. The population of this port is under 40,000—the smallest of any of the coast treaty ports; it is, nevertheless, the second in shipping and sixth in trade, for it supplies a vast territory."

Attention is also directed to the advantages of direct trade. The report continues:

"Then, again, if the Japanese sell more by making direct shipments, why cannot United States merchants do the same? American domestics are all sent to Shanghai; yet 90 per cent. are transferred to the three northern ports—Chifu, Tien-Tsin, and Niuchwang. They are discharged into lighters at Woosung, towed to Shanghai, pay a wharfage or municipal tax on landing and on leaving, pay godown hire, extra insurance, brokers' commission, besides, of course, duties (and the Chinese comprador takes off the steel or iron bands to sell to metal dealers, substituting old ropes;) then the dealers have to ship again in local steamers to Chifu, Tien-Tsin, or Niuchwang. All that expense would be saved by direct shipments. In almost all other trades progress is manifest, but in the cotton-piece-goods men in the United States, Shanghai is to-day what it was forty years ago—all China. Of course, the agents there will raise objections to this suggestion, for they would lose valuable commissions; and as they are in many cases the agents for the shipping, they would, joined by the brokers and local guilds, be a power. But the Japanese have shown that direct shipments are successful.

"A certain London house virtually controls the biscuit trade of Asia because its products are neatly and tastefully put up in one-pound and two-pound tin boxes. These boxes have a tight outer cover, easily taken off without cuting or mutilating. The inner cover is so arranged that one can catch hold of a stub and pull the top entirely off, take out what is wished, and replace the top cover, thus having a perfectly tight box. On the other hand, Americans place their biscuits in large, clumsy square tins, holding five or ten pounds. The top must be cut open, leaving the contents constantly exposed to the damp and readily accessible to insects of all kinds. I have seen my cook shake small snakes out of such tins."

It is necessary, the Consul thinks, for the Americans to keep their business in their own hands. He says:

"A prominent lumber house on the Pacific Coast had for a long time been represented in China by a foreign firm, but within the last year has had its own representatives out here, a wide-awake New York man; his company now has all the lumber trade, and it has increased to enormous proportions. A traveler for a San Francisco firm, discussing this subject, said recently:

"'I was sent out to appoint agents for our house, and went to nearly every firm in Shanghai. They one and all declined or laughed at me, saying there were too many agencies of that line already. I determined to show them that there was room for another. I hired an office for six months in Shanghai. I went at it in the good old American way, and, although I've been here only a few months, I have sold $100,000 worth of goods, and now intend to remain in the East for five years.'"

There are abundant opportunities, he says, for various business enterprises in the East.

"Ever since the Philippines came under our flag and Hawaii was added to the Union," he says, "I have been waiting to see if some publishing house in San Francisco would show energy enough to start a paper for these markets. A paper containing all the latest telegraphic news from Europe and the United States, from the Orient, and the islands of the Pacific, with market reviews, published just in time to catch the outgoing steamer for Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines, &c., would be of great benefit to merchants in those countries and a profitable undertaking. There are several papers published in London expressly for India, the colonies, and the East. Now that a New York house intends to start a bank in Manila, why should not one be started in China? For nearly ten years I have been urging our countrymen to establish a bank and a newspaper, and many times I have written of the benefits that would accrue from warehouses in Shanghai, Canton, Hankau, and Tien-Tsin.

"There is now also a most profitable field for a new line of American steamers from the United States. In fact, there is not shipping enough on the Pacific Coast to meet the demand, and cargo is in many cases delayed six months for want of steamer room.

"In spite of our large trade, only one American ship came here in 1898 direct from America. I think if ships destined for the northern ports would fill the spaces with old lumber, chips, the refuse of lumber yards, it would sell at a good profit for firewood, as wood is extremely scarce and consequently very dear here.

"Grapevines to the value of over $5,000 gold were imported lately from Austria. A demand for wire fencing is one result of the recently inaugurated vineyards. I think that sheet-iron buildings, if properly pushed, would take in Port Arthur, Wei-Hai-Wei, and Tsintau.

"The Germans do a large trade in small, round, cheap brass buttons and aniline dyes, in which we might compete."

COTTON SUB-TREASURY PLAN.

Method Devised to Advance 80 Per Cent. of Value on Goods Warehoused —New York Men Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—The Sub-Treasury plan advocated by the Farmers' Alliance so strenuously in 1890-2 is about to be put in practice by business men. The only essential difference is that what the alliance wanted the Government to do is to be accomplished by private enterprise. Major Hanson of this place, and those who think with him, advocate a system of bonded warehouses, of ideal construction, in which cotton can be stored at low rates of insurance, with a minimum of cost for storage and interest upon the money advanced on the crop.

As a matter of fact, not only cotton, but cotton goods, made in Southern factories and other staple products of the farm in the Western and Southern States, are warehoused at minimum expense, and receive advances at interest rates not heretofore dreamed of. Of course, it is not practicable yet to make enormous advances on fluctuating commodities on a basis of 2 per cent., the rate demanded by the Farmers' Alliance in their Sub-Treasury plan, but it is not at all impossible under the new plan to borrow money on cotton, manufactured cotton goods, and other staple commodities to the extent of 80 per cent. of the market value, at interest rates varying from 4½ to 6½ per cent.

Loans of this character are to be made by the banks, which for years have loaned money to cotton factors at from 8 to 12 per cent. This is to be accomplished by giving the banks better security. It is now proposed by capitalists who have formed corporations for this purpose to warehouse the cotton at a minimum of expense and to perfect it as collateral by adding the responsibility of a surety company, which guarantees the quantity, the quality of the cotton or other products, and its delivery according to contract. For this purpose two corporations have been formed with several millions of capital each and with financiers of National reputation at their head. One of these is the Merchants and Manufacturers' Warehousing Company, and the other is the National Surety Company.

To show the workings of the new plan an agent of the warehousing company will go to a cotton mill and take a lease on its warehouse, thereby securing for the time absolute control of the building containing the company's stock of cotton goods upon which it desires to secure a loan. The warehouse company's agent will issue receipts for the articles stored in the warehouse and in all respects will occupy the legal and real status of an ordinary warehouse company. Then the National Surety Company undertakes to guarantee the delivery, quantity, and grade of the goods stored in that warehouse. To this end it sends experts who inspect the goods and report in detail, with invoices and specifications of grade and quantity. Upon these invoices the goods are insured at minimum rates. The surety company then guarantees the delivery of the goods, of the quality and quantity named in the invoices. The cotton mill company can then take the warehouse receipt, with the surety company's guaranty upon it, and can come into the market for a loan at 50 per cent. of the value of the goods at very low rates of interest.

From this it appears that a revolution is in progress in the banking business, so far as it applies to loans on staple products of the farm and factory. Any marketable commodity like cotton, corn, wheat, lumber, pig iron, or cotton goods can be handled in this way. The State Agricultural Society appointed a committee of three to take the whole matter under consideration. This committee is composed of James Barrett of Augusta, Ga.; R. F. Crittenden, and T. J. Easterlin. They will confer with the Committee on Banks and also with the Warehouse Surety Companies.

It is a significant fact that the organizers of the new warehouse and surety companies are also identified with the great insurance companies of New York. One of the leaders in the movement is John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company. It is evident that the insurance companies, not being able to get Government securities at rates which would give them interest enough to sustain the reserve on policies are seeking to open up another field which will give them better rates with equally good security. The system of perfected collateral is an invention born of necessity, and that necessity is a new field for the employment of capital.

"Josie" Mansfield Living and Well.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

In connection with an article to the effect that "Josie" Mansfield, who some twenty-five years ago attained a National notoriety as the reputed cause of the killing of James Fisk by E. S. Stokes, had been brought to Philadelphia in a dying condition by her sister, whose name and residence were not given, The Ledger instituted inquiries with the object of learning what truth there was, if any, in the story.

An intimate friend of Miss Mansfield, who was formerly a prominent figure on the stage, and who, according to her own statement, has been in communication at regular intervals with Miss Mansfield for more than twenty years past, denied the published account in every detail. She stated that Miss Mansfield never had a sister or brother nor any relatives living in this city. The additional information was afforded that Miss Mansfield was neither poor nor in a dying condition. She was described as "a still very beautiful and well-preserved woman of a little over fifty," who retains the temperate habits which, it is stated, she always practiced. The Ledger informant added that she had heard from Miss Mansfield recently. She was then living abroad, and had no immediate intention of returning to America.

COLORADO'S SINUOUS ROAD

Ride on the Georgetown Loop from Denver to Silver Plume.

SCENES ALONG THE ROUTE

Ten Thousand Feet Up the Mountain Side Skirting the Bank of a Swift Mountain Torrent.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 3.—Of all the wonderful feats of railroad engineering ever undertaken, there is none, it seems to me, more marvelous than the mountain railroads in Colorado. They wind in and out among the craggy steeps, they turn and twist in serpentine curves, and overlap their own windings in the most dizzying fashion.

The most surprising of them, to me, however, was the one which winds up Clear Creek Cañon to the mines at Silver Plume. This is known as the "Georgetown Loop," and is a portion of the Colorado and Southern Railway. In and out among the towering tree-clad steeps winds the railway, with Clear Creek, now at the right hand now at the left, rolling down in a boiling, seething torrent about 80 feet wide, between precipitous banks. Blue-eyed grass, thistles, and mountain harebells grow in the crannies, and the "Colorado thistle," a showy, white, prickly poppy, abounds. Trees stand straight and tall among crumbling rocks, where one would scarce suppose they could obtain a foothold. Great clefts appear in the rocks, running back for many miles; these are the water courses of Spring, now for the most part dry, but here and there still white with tumbling waters.

Here Alp piles upon Alp, and the tortuous roadbed is laid close to the creek, which has torn its way through the deep cañon for countless centuries. Man could not with the utmost skill and care begin to find so good a path as this which the snow-fed waters have carved out of the solid body of the mountains.

There may be more comfortable and more conventional seats inside the railway coaches, but for one who is in search of scenic effect there is no spot like the rear platform of the last car. This is an improvement on any and all kinds of "observation cars," and, though a little hard and somewhat open to flying cinders, it recompenses the traveler for these minor inconveniences by affording him an unbroken view of the reaches he has passed, which, especially on the return trip, are more inspiring seen in this way than when viewed as one advances toward them.

Fantastic forms of stone, like guardian spirits, tower a thousand feet or more sheer into the everlasting blue, and the road winds on a continual up grade from Denver, through Idaho Springs and Golden City, to Georgetown and Silver Plume, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. Bridle and wagon roads run through all the section, now close to the railway tracks, now hiding behind the masses of rock on either side, and it is a new and delightful sensation to the traveler on his first visit here to see a rider close to the car, to salute him, (for everybody greets everybody else,) to lose him for a while, and then, most unexpectedly, to come upon him again. After one or such encounters he seems like an old friend, and the salute becomes a friendlier one. At last, when he knows that his road diverges permanently from that of the individual on the back platform, he lifts his broad sombrero, bows low, and is lost among the hemlocks—he is one more among the graceful pictures in the travelers' memory.

Up and ever upward winds the road. Mountains rise on every side. Patches of snow lie unmelted on their rocky sides, and flowers grow in all the crannies; while close beside the snow drifts rises the State emblem, the columbine, golden-hearted, like the State it stands for; white-robed like the snow that wraps its roots, and cloaked in an outer mantle of blue as deep as the sky above it. Cacti also bloom among the stones—white and yellow—and the evergreens are absolutely perfect in their stately symmetry.

Mines are cut into the gigantic piles of rocks at numerous points, their openings appearing like the outlets of great rabbit warrens or the doors of the houses of cliff dwellers. Save for Georgetown, the towns are picturesque, but squalid; and as we left the region of Idaho Springs the mud produced by the sudden storm did not tend to lessen the impression of carelessness. Yet this storm was a magnificent one. Driven by a strong wind, great thunderheads drove to the zenith; and while the mountains around were gleaming in the sunshine,

From peak to peak the rattling crags among
Leaped the live thunder.

Rain poured in veritable torrents; hailstones as big as robins' eggs pelted us, and of a sudden the sun shone again, lighting the diamond drops on the foliage and sending darts of rainbow color through the crystal trimmings on the needles of the pines. Within half an hour earth and air showed no vestige of the storm, which we had watched as it rolled by.

The Mendota mills at Silver Plume are rich in silver and gold; and we wandered deep into the dark stone galleries, viewing with interest the veins, darker than the rest, wherein lies hid the mineral treasure of Colorado. Miners out here get about $3 a day; and when I asked one of them, "How much of that does it cost you to live?" I got a very characteristic answer.

"Don't know, ma'am," he said; "'cause what we don't need for livin', goes in gamblin'."

Perhaps this may account for the numbers of children who try to sell bits of ore as specimens or who beg outright, lifting their pretty, sun-kissed faces appealingly to the tourist.

At Golden, on our way home, there was a little incident which struck us all. At the railway station stood five little children, the eldest not more than twelve years old, and they were singing hymns to the accompaniment of a violin played by a little girl who was the central figure in the group. The sacred music, sung in clear, childish tones, the pretty little maid, with her clear eyes and her violin, and the younger children about her, and the great, grand mountains behind—it was a picture which contrasted, yet seemed strangely in keeping, with what we knew of the life in these mining camps. The children and the mountains stand between the men and their own worst passions.

Much of my information as regards the conditions hereabout is due to the gallant young brakeman who came to sit beside me and tell all about things in this region that he knows so well. There is a genuine whole-hearted gallantry about these people which is as charming as their unconscious grace of movement and their picturesqueness of life and speech.

The sky here is so blue and the clouds that rise behind the mountains are so dazzlingly white that were a painter to portray them he would be accused of exaggerating natural effects. And mountains, trees, flowers, torrents, clouds, and sky; they all flowers, a picture too stupendous for human words or brush to portray adequately. Some time, "when earth's last picture is painted," an angel may do justice to these scenes, when he paints them as he sees them—

"For the God of the things that are."

L. R. H.

COCAO CULTURE IN ECUADOR.

Cost of Cultivation Is Small and Profits Large—Plant Requires Warmth and Moisture.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State has just published an article on the cultication of cacao in Ecuador.

The article calls attention to the fact that the Aztecs were familiar with the cacao, and used chocolate as a national beverage. Chocolate is an Aztec word. Its original form was "chocolatl," derived from "cacao-latl," or cacao-water. It is thought that cacao came originally from Mexico.

The plant requires a very warm and humid climate. The temperature must be from 77 to 86 degrees Fahrenheit, and there must be a copious rainfall.

"The preparation of the land for a cacao plantation," says the writer, "consists in clearing it of small trees, underbrush, and weeds, but leaving the large umbrageous trees. The space between the trees is planted in corn, arrowroot, or plantains, the latter in abundance, with the double object of affording shade to the delicate cacao plant and producing an immediate income. These crops are grown until the fifth or sixth year, when the cacao has reached a height of 8 or 9 feet, commences to bear fruit, and enters upon a stage of perfect vitality. Then auxiliary crops cease to be planted, and the ground is left clear, save for the umbrageous trees, which generally stand at intervals of forty or fifty yards.

"In the sixth or seventh year, the tree commences to bear, but the pods at this time are very small and scarcely repay the effort to gather them. In the tenth year, the tree reaches full maturity. It then produces on an average one pound of dry cocoa of good quality.

"The cacao tree grows to a height of twenty or thirty feet; the base of the main trunk attains a thickness of eight to ten inches. The blossom is very small, pinkish white, and waxlike in appearance. It grows directly out of the main trunk and branches. The cacao pod is of golden color, and contains some twenty to thirty-five grains of cacao, enveloped in a gummy liquid. The outer rind of this pod is dark or golden yellow in color and very hard, a sharp instrument being necessary to cut it open. Its size varies, according to the kind of cacao, from eight to fifteen inches long by from two to six inches thick. The outer rind is marked by longitudinal furrows, more or less pronounced, which indicate the interior arrangement of the seeds. Both the outer rind and the gummy contents of the pod are porous and blacken in color as soon as picked, and in Ecuador are of use only to fertilize the soil upon which they are cast.

"The seed or bean of the cacao is about the size and shape of a large almond. When dry, it is vitreous in appearance, covered by a skin more or less delicate, which is easily removed and which contains a distinct pellicle. The color varies from dark coffee to violet, the latter indicating an inferior grade.

"As soon as the pods begin to ripen they are removed with pruning knives, very sharp, and attached to the ends of long poles, which are lengthened by joints as often as required. As the twigs are very tough, the blow with this instrument must be strong and well aimed, and the laborers must be experienced on account of the particular skill that is required and the fatigue that attends handling heavy poles sometimes 30 feet long, with the face continually upturned.

"The cost of cultivation is small, not exceeding 6 or 7 sucres per 100 pounds, delivered in Guayaquil. This includes management, cleaning, weeding, harvesting, drying, transporting, and every possible contingency except interest on the capital invested. The value of the sucre is very nearly 49 cents.

"The profits of a plantation depend chiefly on the quality of the land, management, and nearness to market.

"Taking as a fair average 1 pound per tree, which is a certain minimum, a hacienda of 100,000 trees will produce 1,000 quintals, worth at the present market price $22,500; the expenses (maximum) would be about $7,000, and the net result per year would be $15,000 or more—a profit of from 40 to 50 per cent. per annum on the capital invested, which will continue for an indefinite period, cacao trees lasting for several generations.

"With $10,000 invested in buying land and making advances to sembradores, as the cacao planters are called, it is possible to plant 40,000 to 50,000 trees, which, when bearing, represent a value of, say, $60,000, and pay 12 to 15 per cent. annually on this value."

The consumption of cacao has increased very rapidly, the rate far exceeding that of coffee. It is increasing at the rate of about 5 to 6 per centum yearly. The uses to which cacao is put are stated as follows:

"Cacao is the principal element in chocolate and various kinds of confectionery. As an article of food it is very nutritious, healthful, and stimulating. The 'butter' of cacao is well known in medicine, and is used in the cure of skin diseases of all kinds with good results. The shells of the seed, roasted and ground, are used for 'cocoa,' a drink well known in the countries of the temperate zone, but used here only by the poorer classes."

A MISSIONARY IN SYRIA.

The Rev. Edward Riggs Tells of Existing Conditions in That Country—France Demanded Reforms.

The Rev. Edward Riggs of Marsovan, Central Turkey, who arrived in this country last week, has for many years been a missionary in Turkey. He had many interesting things to tell concerning the political outlook in Syria, the revolutionary party there, and its origin and importance.

"Any one who knows of the despotic rule exercised by the Sublime Porte and his officers, or who is at all familiar with the many diverse and difficult problems involved in the Eastern question," said Dr. Riggs, "can readily comprehend the reasons which make the Armenians, Syrians, and Albanians so anxious to leave their country and get away from the unspeakable Turk. As for the Syrian revolutionary party here, it may be considered as powerless in New York, but it can have no great importance beyond the United States for two reasons:

"In the first place the United States would refuse to move a finger to liberate Syria because they already have their hands full with the Philippine affair; and second because the foreign powers have already interfered in behalf of the Christians in the Lebanon province, and have given it a Christian Governor.

"France was the prime mover in this. It came about in 1861. The Druses, who are Moslems, and the Maronites, who are Christians, made a great deal of trouble, which ended in massacres of all the Christians who could be found. I think there were some French missionaries among those killed. At any rate France, supported by the other powers, stepped in and informed the Sultan that Lebanon, the province in which the massacres occurred, must have a Christian Governor, and that the outrages must stop. That settled it definitely, and Lebanon got its Christian Governor.

"That did not make any material difference in things except that there have been no more massacres, but the effect of the sharp rebuke on the Sultan was good in a general way.

"The movement here is of no practical importance. Its originators talk of blood and war and of compelling the United States to interfere, after the manner of all Orientals, but it amounts to absolutely nothing. This country will not move a finger, as I said before, and though these revolutionists cry all kinds of vengeance upon the Turk and his murderous rule and sickening taxation, all they can do is to keep the spark alive.

"If they should in some unforeseen manner manage to assassinate the present Sultan it would probably result in a general decapitation of all the suspects in Constantinople and do the party more harm than good. Be they ever so determined and vicious, they can do no more than keep the agitation alive in the minds of the Syrians who stay at home.

"The Turkish system of taxation is barbarous, as every one who has seen it applied knows. Take grain, for instance. Each Vali or Governor has to render a certain percentage of the product of his vilayet or province to the Treasury of the empire, and is allowed as much over that as he can grind out of the peasants.

"When harvest time approaches the tax collector begins to go on his rounds. He must exact enough to meet the demands of the Vali, and tries to get as much as he can for himself. The tax is imposed on the standing grain, and no one may reap until the collector has taxed the field and given his permission to have the grain cut. Often when he gets to a field fully half of it will have been destroyed by dry rot, rains, or the wind. That is not his affair. He taxes the half field left as if it were the whole, often demanding every quart of grain and the poor peasant's cattle besides.

"Do you wonder that the people rebel against such treatment?—and that is only one item in a long list.

"No, there is no change at all in the political aspect of provincial Turkey. There might possibly be some difference discernible if France and her sister powers had kept a sharp eye on the Turk for a few years after 1861, but they seem to have forgotten the incident of the massacres and let things go. The Syrians in the United States will never be able to accomplish any reforms in Syria without the aid of some great power back of them, and it is extremely unlikely that the cry of a few exiles and refugees in New York will reach across the seas and awaken the foreign powers again to some concerted action in their behalf."

Mr. Riggs is a son of the Rev. Elias Riggs, D. D., LL. D., and has been for many years one of the foremost of the missionaries of the American Board who have spent their lives in evangelizing Turkey.

Ebony.

From The Jewelers' Weekly.

The name ebony is given to the wood of several varieties of trees. All kinds of ebony are distinguished for their great density and dark color. The wood in all varieties is heavier than water, the heaviest varieties are the darkest. The other grades require a considerable amount of staining to make them black. Ebony is of a uniform color throughout, and will not show any deterioration even from long continued use. There are three varieties of ebony well known in commerce. The ebony from the Gaboon coast of Africa is the darkest. The Madagascar ebony is the densest. The Marcassar ebony furnishes the largest pieces. Almost all ebony is sent in the form of logs to London and from there shipped to the various countries in which it is used for manufacturing purposes. It is sold by weight. Imitations of ebony can always be distinguished by their lighter weight, and the cheaper imitations can be detected by merely scratching the surface.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

International Cycling Alliance Important to American Wheelmen.

AN AUTOMATIC TIRE PUMP

Discussion as to Toe Clips—Necessity of Regularly Inspecting a Bicycle to Prevent Accidents on the Road.

The announcement of the completion of an alliance between the League of American Wheelmen and the Cyclists' Touring Club of England marks the end of a series of negotiations which are of paramount importance to American wheelmen who make tours of Europe in the future. This accomplishment is to be directly credited to President Keenan of the League of American Wheelmen, who made a trip to Europe this Summer especially to conclude the arrangements. He accomplished his object in a twofold way. First, he completed the affiliation of the League of American Wheelmen with the International Touring Association, and, second, he so far arranged the Cyclists' Touring Club alliance that a cablegram only was necessary to make it a fact.

Wheelmen have been informed of the arrangements made under the organization of the International Touring Association, whereby the cycling organizations of all the leading countries of the world agree to work in unison to make international touring as agreeable as possible, and also to encourage it by sending out such information as will make tours awheel attractive to visitors in foreign countries.

But the alliance of the League of American Wheelmen and the Cyclists' Touring Club is of more practical importance to American wheelmen, as will be understood when the details of the arrangements are fully known. The Cyclists' Touring Club bears the same relation to wheelmen in England that the League of American Wheelmen does in this country. It has followed the same lines as the League of American Wheelmen in building up a splendid system of local representatives, official hotels, repair shops, road maps, and the many other things which leading cycling organizations have been able to accomplish through the force of their numbers and their energy.

The Cyclist Touring Club has extended its system of road books into nearly all of the European countries, and has made independent arrangements with the customs officials of most of the countries, whereby members of the Cyclist Touring Club are allowed to take their wheels across the border without paying duty; in fact, a similar arrangement as that which the League of American Wheelmen has now with Canada.

The alliance as now concluded will be of untold value to visitors to the Paris Exposition next year. It is expected that thousands of riders of the wheel will make the trip, and when the comfort with which they can take tours becomes known, it is thought that nearly all of them will take their wheels with them.

To make the trip still more pleasurable, President Keenan has appointed a resident representative of the League of American Wheelmen at Paris, and has arranged for headquarters for league members on the exposition grounds. He is now at work completing the appointment of representatives in other of the leading European cities, and when the plan is finished American wheelmen can make a European trip under circumstances that were thought to be impossible a few years ago.

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The officials of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen do not intend to give up the fight for a cycle path on the Brooklyn Bridge. The report of Engineer Martin killed all chances of securing a path, so far as the local authorities are concerned, but the matter, the officials claim, will be carried to the Legislature.

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The American Bicycle Company, which will secure control of forty-four plants, including the foremost bicycle concerns in the country, comes into possession of nearly one thousand patents. These will be a very important factor in the trade. It is generally understood that a very aggressive policy will be pursued in requiring a recognition of these patents.

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Many arguments have been heard recently as to the advantages and disadvantages of the toe clips. The movement in this direction began about four years ago, and at present nine out of every ten machines seen on the road have the toe clips attached to the pedals. A majority of the women riders use them nowadays. The passing of pedal rubbers has had much to do with the influx of toe clips. Some experts claim that the use of clips is conducive to the much-desired ankle motion, and others claim that it spoils "ankling," inasmuch as it causes a rider to cultivate a digging action with the toes. This is partly true. Hundreds of riders hold the foot almost rigid, so that the toe and heel of the shoe are nearly perpendicular. These riders, however, abuse the use of the toe clip. Ankling is really made easy if the clip is properly used.

With some riders the use of toe clips cramps the foot, but the rider can shift the foot by slipping the clips. They can easily be secured again when desired. For fast riding or riding down hill the toe clips are useful, as the rider has better control of the pedals. There are different styles of toe clips. The narrow clips that fit over the front of the shoe are best, as a rider can easily slip these.

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From England comes a story of a wonderful tire pump recently invented, and which does away with the discomforts of using a small hand pump. This new device is an automatic pump, which the inventor claims to be all that its name implies. Briefly, the pump is an attachment to the tire by which the tire is inflated while riding. The Bicycling World in an article on this invention says:

"The automatic action is obtained by the recurring depression of the tire at the point of its contact with the ground, when that part of the tire in which the piston of the valve is concealed passes over the road, the piston is depressed, and air is taken into the tire. As soon as the point of contact is passed, the valve closes.

"The device is permanently fixed to the inner tube, passing right through the rim as is the case with the ordinary valve, and secured both to the bottom and top surfaces of the inner tube. A metal plate is placed at the top surface, over which goes the outer cover. To this plate is attached the piston rod, which works by means of a plunger in the outside valve, and the constant depression of the tire at this point, while the wheel is revolving, causes the piston to move up and down in the valve, and so let in the necessary air for the full inflation of the tire.

"In this way a machine taken out with the tires completely deflated, would, in the course of a few dozen revolutions of the wheel, secure enough air for itself to make it ridable, and in less than a quarter of a mile the tires would be hard. As the tire gets more and more inflated, so does the operation of the pump decrease in intensity, so that when fully inflated the pump does not act at all, since there is no depression of the tire at the point of contact with the ground, and consequently the piston is not working. This will explain why it is that the pump does not overinflate the tire, and consequently cause it to burst.

"Since the pump was first put upon the market considerable improvements have been effected in its manufacture. It has been made lighted and much more effective, so that it is possible to ride a bicycle with its tires punctured, and yet, by the automatic working of the pump, always keep air in the inner chamber. A bicycle was shown the tires of which had been ridden consistently on all sorts of roads, and which, on one occasion, had sustained no less than fifteen pin punctures. The pump acted so well that it kept the tires fully inflated all the time they werer ridden, but, of course, as soon as it stopped the tires went down owing to the pump being at rest."

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Too much cannot be said regarding the care that should be given to the bicycle. A majority of the accidents on the road are due to the fact that riders pay too little attention to their machines. No matter how well a machine is constructed, it is necessary that a rider should make a thorough inspection of his wheel before going for a spin. Nuts and bolts will rarely come loose if they are properly fastened. It is not an unusual occurrence to see a rider on the road bent over looking for something. When asked what he is looking for the answer invariably will be: "Oh, I lost the nut off the front axle." Sometimes it will be a bolt or a bolt nut that holds the chain together. This can be avoided if a rider sees that everything is properly fastened, and only requires a few minutes. The adjustments of the wheel should never be disturbed unless it is absolutely necessary. It is an easy matter to tell when there is anything wrong. The adjustments will remain true for a long period if a machine is intelligently ridden. A loose spoke is easily tightened. A loose pedal-pin will cause much trouble unless repaired. If it is a loose fit, a little resin placed on the threads will enable you to tighten it. A ruined pedal-pin or crank, or both, will result from riding with a loose or ill-fitting pedal-pin. A machinist can best attend to anything of this sort, still, it is not absolutely necessary if a rider has any knowledge of a machine. An intelligent rider will perceive when anything is to be repaired that is beyond his ability. Examination to reveal any imperfections of the frame and crank end should be made occasionally. Flaws may develop and exist some time before discovered.

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The annual open Fall century run of the Century Wheelmen of New York will be held on Sunday, Oct. 1. The course followed will be from Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue to College Point, L. I., and return, via East Twenty-third Street Ferry, Bedford Fountain, (Brooklyn,) Jamaica, Hempstead, Lynbrook, Seaford, Valley Stream, College Point, (dinner,) Queens, Jamaica, Broadway Ferry to East Twenty-third Street, New York, Eighth Avenue, One Hundredth Street, Boulevard, West Seventy-first Street and clubhouse. Entry blanks can be had by addressing Capt. Joseph P. Walsh at clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street. Brooklyn riders can enter the run at Bedford Fountain. The survivors' medals will bear a medallion portrait of Admiral Dewey, to commemorate the Dewey celebration.

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The League of American Wheelmen will make a strong endeavor to get all owners of automobiles to become members. The two classes of bicyclists and automobilists have one common desire—the betterment of the public highways—and as the League has for several years agitated this subject and is acknowledged the leader in the good roads movement, it is expected that there will be little trouble in getting owners of the new vehicles to join in the crusade for better highways. Should the league be successful in its purpose, it will be to the advantage of the organization, as well as of the automobilists, as it will bring to its membership a very influential class, and one which has as yet taken but little interest in the good roads movement. That the automobilists will have to take a hand in the agitation cannot be disputed, for under present conditions there are comparatively few roads in this country suitable for either class of vehicles, and the automobilists must have good highways as well as the wheelmen. To secure these they can do no better than to join forces with the wheelmen, and, as the league is desirous of increasing its membership, they will be approached with a view to their becoming members of the league and active workers for good roads.

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The following is the weekly road report issued by the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, for the information of the touring public:

The roads through Orange County are generally good throughout; roads of Tappan, sandy and dry; Greycourt and Guymard, fair to good; Port Jervis roads good; roads in and around Fishkill Landing excellent; macadam roads of New Brunswick, N. J., fair; earth roads wet and sticky; side paths fair.

On account of the long continued dry weather all roads are dusty. The macadam and gravel roads, however, are excellent riding. The country roads have suffered most, and except where there is a side path or a cycle path they are from fair to poor riding only. The South Shore macadam roads, side, and cycle paths are in good condition to Amagansett. Road to Far Rockaway and Long Beach good. Patchogue, Port Jefferson, cross island paths fine. Westhampton-Riverhead and Eastport-Riverhead cycle paths good. Patchogue-Moriches path fine. Bridgehampton-Sag Harbor toll road fair. Path across Shelter Island fine. Side path from Orient to Riverhead fine, except through Smithtown, where it is fair to good only. Riverhead-Wading River fair. Wading River-Port Jefferson poor. Port Jefferson to Stony Brook good. Stony Brook through Smithtown, Comac to Huntington fair to good. Path through Smithtown fine. Huntington through Cold Spring Harbor to Oyster Bay fair to good. Oyster Bay by the way of Locust Valley, Glen Cove to Roslyn fine. Roslyn through Bay Side, Flushing, and Jamaica fair to good. From Roslyn by the East Williston and Willets road to Lake Success to Hyde Park or Floral Park fine. Road from Jericho into Jamaica good. Bay Shore cycle path through Brentwood to Smithtown fine. Islip through Central Islip to Smithtown good. Westbury path is in fine condition.

SAILOR'S GRAVE IN SINGAPORE.

Unfeeling Burial of a Seaman Belonging to the U. S. S.

NOW THE HARNESS HORSES

Everything Ready at Empire City Park for the Opening.

GRAND CIRCUIT STARS ON HAND

Feature of the Card To-day Is the Great Manhattan Free-for-All for Trotting Stallions.

With the opening of the Empire City Trotting Club's new track to-day light harness racing takes a new lease of life in the neighborhood of New York. Since the abandonment of the old Fleetwood track at Melrose several years ago the running horse has monopolized the turf in Greater New York. The inaugural meeting of the Empire City Club has brought together all the stars of the Grand Circuit, and in addition there are special events which have attracted the finest specimens of horseflesh in the country. Over $50,000 in purses and stakes have been hung up, and each event shows an entry list that promises fine sport.

Thousands of people visited the track yesterday to see the horses that have trotted or paced themselves into fame. If one followed the crowd it was easy to discover that popular interest centred in the pacers, Star Pointer, Joe Patchen, John R. Gentry, and Searchlight, who are matched against each other in the great free-for-all pace next Wednesday. Interest, however, was not confined to the pacers. All the well-known trotters came in for a share of admiring attention.

Empire City Park, the site of the new track, is midway between Yonkers and Mount Vernon. The site was chosen principally for its accessibility, but might have been selected for its beauty as well. The grand stand is on the highest point of the park and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It is a steel structure, built cantilever fashion, and will accommodate between 7,000 and 7,500 spectators. The ground floor is given over to a large lobby, kitchen, restaurant, and betting ring, well paved with tile and brick.

Adjoining the grand stand is the large and handsomely equipped clubhouse, the verandas of which are capable of holding several hundred persons, and command a fine view of the track. The track itself lies in a northwest and southeast direction. It is a mile in length, of the oval pattern, with two stretches. The stretches are 100 feet in breadth, and the corners 80 feet. The track is of clay, built similarly to the tracks at Detroit, Terre Haute, and Cleveland.

The park itself is a beautiful stretch of ground, well laid out, with lawns, driveways, and flower beds. The stables, which are capable of holding over 600 horses, are neat in appearance, and situated with a view to symmetry. Work was begun on the Empire City Park and track on Dec. 1 of last year, and has been pushed unremittingly. Yesterday a small army of workmen was busy putting on the finishing touches and cleaning up debris. Secretary Toman said that everything will be in shape for the crowd to-day.

The Empire City Park may be reached by trains from the Grand Central Station to Mount Auburn, or from the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street terminal of the Sixth Avenue Elevated to Yonkers. Special trains on both lines will be run at frequent intervals every afternoon during the races. Trolley cars will connect with all trains at both Yonkers and Mount Auburn direct for the track.

The feature of to-day's card is the great Manhattan free-for-all, trotting stallions, for $5,000. The horses entered are Charlie Herr, who lowered his record to 2:10 at Hartford last week; Gayton, 2:09¼; Bingen, 2:06¾; Dan Cupid, 2:09¼; Cresceus, 2:07¼; Benton M., 2:10; Oakland Baron, 2:09¾; Askey, 2:08¾; Dare Devil, 2:09¼, and Monterey, 2:09¾. Directum, Kelly Pilot, and Prince of India have been withdrawn. The other events of to-day are the Mosholu 2:15 pace, for $3,000, with thirteen starters; the 2:18 pace for a purse of $1,500, with eleven entries, and the Van Cortlandt 2:20 trot, for $3,000, in which twenty-four aspirants are entered.

Interest in to-morrow's card is centred in the contest for the Speedway Cup. This event is for amateurs exclusively. Among the starters will be J. W. Cornish's David B. and Newcastle, John Bartnett's Angelus, Nathan Straus's Cuprum, M. Reed's Iron Bar, and Fred Gerken's Luxon.

On Wednesday the great event of the day and week will be the free-for-all pace, for a four-thousand-dollar purse, in which the four great stallions—Star Pointer, 1:59½; Searchlight, 2:03½; Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, and John R. Gentry, 2:00¾—are entered. This will be a battle royal such as New Yorkers have not had an opportunity to witness for years. Searchlight has been somewhat out of condition for a few days past, but is expected to be in shape by Wednesday.

In the Empire City Trot for $5,000 on Thursday, will be Prince Kohl, Peter the Great, and Lord Vincent, all under 2:09. On Friday the Dunwoodie Pace, for $5,000, will have twelve starters, five of which have done a mile better than 2:08. On Saturday the 2:05 pace, for $2,000, will bring out The Lady of the Manor, 2:01¼; Anaconda, 2:04½; Roan Wilkes, 2:04¾, and Bessie Bonehill, 2:05¾. The concluding event of Saturday will be the great free-for-all trot for a purse of $2,500. It has been narrowed down to three starters: The Abbot, 2:06¾; John Nolan, 2:08, and Eagle Flanagan, 2:07½.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN.

Supremacy Among the Two-Year-Olds a Matter of Doubt.

The Futurity of 1899 is now a matter of turf history, for the rich prize has been won, and the winner, Chacornac, has been crowned the victor. But as yet the two-year-old championship of the year remains unsettled, and it looks now as if it will remain in doubt until the end of the season. Chacornac's performance was a splendid one. He showed sufficient class before the race to warrant the payment of $25,000 for him by such a shrewd horseman as James R. Keene, and the result proved that Mr. Keene's purchase was a wise one.

But is he the best two-year-old of the year? And if he is not, what two-year-old is? Chacornac has shown but twice in public, and on each occasion he simply played with his field, for in the Futurity Spencer had a lot up his sleeve at the finish. But so was Sadducee unbeaten up to last week, and then he showed his true class. He was called upon to meet horses that were of a higher class, and he finished in the rear. This may be the case with Chacornac when he meets Mesmerist, Maribert, and a few others. But all two-year-olds this year are such poor, inconsistent performers that no true line can be had on their class, and some of the old turfmen claim that there is little or no class in the lot. Mesmerist was beaten at Saratoga by both Maribert and Gonfalon, and at Sheepshead Bay a few days ago, with 127 pounds up, he spread-eagled his field in such easy fashion and in time better than Chacornac's that he opened the eyes of the spectators. Maribert has beaten him, and Pierre Lorillard believes him to be the best two-year-old of the season. So strong is his belief in Maribert's superiority that he paid $12,000 for him on Friday at the Fleischmann sale, and yet on one occasion during the Brighton Beach meeting Maribert was beaten by Montanic. It was claimed that this was not Maribert's true race, and a match race subsequently seemed to prove that assumption, but it is form, and if this is form, how can the championship be settled, or who is the champion?

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Racing for the season at Sheepshead Bay will end on Saturday, but before they start on the last week of racing at the track, the turfmen will have one day of jollity and good cheer. They have selected this afternoon for the clambake which is held annually on the grounds, and the fact that "Jim" Villipique will superintend the bake is sufficient guarantee that the clams, sheeps' head, chickens, lobsters, and other good things will be the most delicious that can be served up, steaming hot from the red-hot cobblestones and seaweed. About five hundred guests will partake of the big bake, and when it has been disposed of there will be speeches by turfmen, politicians, and others, and then photographs of the crowd will be taken. It will be a day of real enjoyment for the men who grow gray-headed trying to train and pick winners.

The meeting for the next six days promises some of the best sport of the Fall racing season. The Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds is on the card for to-morrow, as is also the Twin City Handicap, and in the former some of the best of the two-year-olds will show over the Futurity Course. Mesmerist, Gonfalon, Maribert, David Garrick, and Gulden are eligible, but Chacornac is not a candidate. Should those mentioned meet, there will probable be a grand race. The Twin City Handicap will call out a good field for the mile and a quarter journey, and the Westbury Steeplechase will be a pleasant and exciting feature for the holiday crowd. The Russet Handicap on Wednesday will be an attraction worth going to see, for it will bring out some of the good long-distance performers at a mile and a half, and long-distance races are to the liking of the public. The September Stakes at a mile and three furlongs will be the attraction on Thursday, and on Saturday the Autumn Cup at two miles will divide honors with the Great Eastern Handicap for two-year-olds. The Autumn Cup should prove to be a grand race, and if Bangle starts, he will probably be the favored one. Ben Holladay, last year's long-distance champion, worked a mile in 1:43 last week, and has since been given easy work. If he is up to a race, he may start, for he is eligible, and if he is back to last year's form he will be a hard horse to beat.

LIVELY ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Spirited Brushes Between the Trotters and Pacers — Well-Known Horsemen Present.

The Speedway was well patronized by horsemen yesterday, but the majority of the fast steppers were at the Empire City track, where their owners and trainers were giving them a final trot in preparation for the much-talked-of race for the Speedway Cup, which is to occur to-day. An unusually large crowd occupied the sidewalk, but the brushes which they delight in were few and far between. What there were, however, were spirited from start to finish. The roadbed was in excellent condition, and the drivers began to arrive shortly after 9 o'clock, despite the threatening weather.

One of the first of the frequenters of the road to make his appearance was Dr. Gill, driving Captain Jack, who appeared to be in the pink of condition and proved that he was by his performance. Dr. Gill drove the length of the Speedway at a lively pace, and on the way back met Mr. Welland driving Jubilee Wilkes, with whom Captain Jack has had several brushes of late, but honors were even. Both horses were wheeled about and after a very fair start traveled south at a clip that surprised many. It was nip and tuck for a half, and then Captain Jack drew ahead, but Jubilee Wilkes, on receiving a touch of the whip, picked him up again, and at Washington Bridge they were running neck and neck.

Again Captain Jack gained on his opponent, and on receiving a touch of the whip put a wagon length between them. Jubilee Wilkes was again given the whip, but failed to respond as he did the first time, and when the foot of the hill was reached Captain Jack had a good lead. A few minutes later the horses were given a second trial, but Captain Jck was too fast again. W. Purdy, driving the well-known trotter Ted, had a short brush with an unknown near the Speedway Inn, but Ted was far too fast for his opponent. Among others were A. E. Thomson, driving the pacer Watch Eye, who has a record of 2:11¼; Fred Sackett, driving Count; Charles P. Sackett, behind the trotter Paul; Peter Esler, driving the pacer Noble; Jacob Ebling, with the trotter Envy; Patrick Ryan, behind his lively team Romanus and Molly; J. J. Paxton, driving Brownie; Charles Thompson, driving Fearnaught, Jr., better known as Silver Dollar; A. L. Kerker, with Ateka; John Gloeckner, driving Sixteen; John B. Barry, driving Thomas L. Watt, one of the best known and fastest road horses; T. C. Cockrell, behind Honor Bright; J. Lubs, with Prince Caffrey, hitched to a bicycle-wheel road wagon; B. T. Kearns, behind Kentucky Prince, Jr.; Isaac A. Hopper, with his smart mare Lucie; George B. Brown, with Dexter K., and C. C. Schildwachter, driving his mare Nancy.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Radford	115	Native 115
MacBombshell	115	Hustling Julius 115
Rockton	115	Redpath 112
MacFlecknoe	115	Water Cure 112
Herbert	115	Eileen Daly 112
Vesuvian	115	Lingerie 112

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Seven furlongs.

Concord	118	Jonah	105
Dan Rice	112	Lillian Belle	105
Maximo Gomez	109	Cathedral	105
Flax Spinner	108	Hanlon	105
Island Prince	108	Uncle Louis	105
Blarneystone	108	Chappaqua	105
Tinge	108	Queen of Song	103
Kilt	105	Lindula	102
Lucky Star	105	Chivalrous	101
Judge Wardell	105	Handcuff	96
Hardly	105	Alice Nixe	93

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Maribert	129	St. Finnan	112
Mesmerist	129	Waring	112
Prince of Melbourne	129	Primrose Day	109
Gulden	122	Brusquerie	109
Gonfalon	122	Ringleader	108
Shoreham	112	Okettee	108
Ten Candles	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Imp	130	Maxine	113
Bannockburn	126	Manuel	113
Box	119	Martimas	112
Thomas Cat	115	MacLeod of Dare	113
Previous	114	Muskadine	108
Admiration	114	Half Time	100

FIFTH RACE.—The Westbury Steeplechase. Full course.

Dr. Catlett	168	George Keene	145
Woodpigeon	160	Tantris	141
Trillion	159	Dareall	136
King T.	146	Murillo	135

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Decanter	125	Maid of Harlem	103
St. Catharine	117	Sir Hubert	100
Glonan	111	Marito	97
Clonsilla	110	Fast Black	96
Gen. Mart Gary	106		

LAWN TENNIS AT TARRYTOWN.

Seventh Annual Tournament of Sleepy Hollow Club Begins To-day.

The Sleepy Hollow Lawn Tennis Club will set the round of Fall tournaments going on the club courts at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson this morning. This is the seventh annual open tournament of the club, and the entry list is unusually long and numbers many crack players.

The Washington Irving Challenge Cup, for which the men will battle, is held by Harold Hackett of Yale, who will defend his trophy this year. J. P. Paret, the winner of the all-comers' at Newport, has held the cup and will try for it again. J. A. Allen, the Yale champion, is also entered, as is the Princeton champion, R. D. Little. In addition to these experts are a number of the best men from the New York Athletic Club, the club champion, Rowland Mallory; E. A. Freshman, and C. M. Relyea. With many strong local players the matches should provide an abundance of brilliant and clever play and prove exciting sport.

Whatever may be said of the strength of the men entered in the singles it is certain that the doubles will yield at least one great struggle for supremacy. There are two star teams entered in this event, the favorites being the Yale pair, H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen, the winners of the Western championship, and who made such a gallant showing at Newport for the honors. They will be pitted against the New York State champions, J. P. Paret and R. D. Little, and the contest is sure to be an exciting one.

The schedule of events includes men's singles and doubles and ladies' singles and doubles and mixed doubles. In the ladies' event it is expected that Mrs. W. H. Pouch, formerly Miss Helen Helwig, champion of America, will take part.

EAST VS. WEST AT TENNIS.

Atlantic Coast Players Will Begin Contests at Monterey To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTEREY, Cal., Sept. 3.—The first play in which the four champion lawn tennis players from the East will take part opens here on Tuesday. Every one of the famous quartet has indulged in some practice, the National champion Malcolm D. Whitman always coming in for more than his share of attention when on the courts.

Ward and Davis, winners of the National title in doubles, are entered for the Pacific Coast championships, and their matches are looked upon as the feature of the week's play. Beals C. Wright, the other member of the party, will play in the round robin tournament, together with Whitman. Pitted against the visitors will be the best players on the coast, including Sumner Hardy, the Pacific Coast champion; his brother Samuel Hardy, George F. Whitney, and Robert N. Whitney.

After the week of play here the Eastern men will go to San Francisco and engage in a series of exhibition matches on the courts of the California Athletic Club. Afterward they will play at Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Victoria, and Los Angeles, before starting for the Atlantic seaboard.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Coming Tournaments Which Mark Beginning of a Lively Season.

WOMEN AS PROFESSIONALS

Newport Tourney Marked by Upsets of Form — Foxhall Keene's Brilliant Work—Quincy Shaw Champion.

A continuation of the quietness in local golfing affairs, which has prevailed for the last two months, hung over the links last week, but every course in the mountains and at the seaside was full of life and play. At Newport the sixth annual open tournament attracted one of the best fields, both in numbers and quality, which has gathered this year. There were two other open tournaments in progress at the same time; one at the Stockbridge Golf Club in the Berkshire Mountains and another at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

In addition, several clubs have decided the championships of their organization. The usual number of club handicaps and team matches has been played. The period of quiet, however, will be abruptly broken to-day, when nearly if not quite every club in this vicinity will hold some form of competition, and the stimulus to play thus given will probably carry the game along until Sept. 14, when the open championship will set in motion the busiest golf season for a long time.

There are already five tournaments announced, each of which will occupy the last three days of each week from Sept. 21 to Oct. 21, and several clubs which are confidently expected to hold some kind of an open tourney this Fall have not as yet been heard from. Included in this list are the St. Andrew's Golf Club, Garden City Golf Club, Englewood Golf Club, and Apawanus Club, so the indications are that there will be tournament play every week up to the Lakewood tournaments the last of November, which events always close the metropolitan season.

At the Newport tourney last week there were ninety-seven entries, and included among them were such sterling golfers as amateur and metropolitan champions Harriman, Reginald Brooks, runner up for the M. G. A. title; Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., and Foxhall P. Keene, better known as a polo player than a golfer, but able to play that game with the best, and nearly all of the young schoolboys, whose phenomenal play has at times astonished the country. Among them were Harry Hollins, Jr., who won about all the prizes there were at the Shinnecock tournament in 1898; R. C. Watson, Jr., who did the same thing in the South last Winter, and C. Hitchcock, Jr., the double winner of the Narragansett tournaments.

With such fields as this every one expected tremendously good golf, but the meeting was fairly surcharged with upsets to form and fancy. Foxhall Keene began by most unexpectedly leading the field home in the qualifying round, but the real sensation of the week came on Thursday, when Harriman, who had played steadily and brilliantly against Keene, was defeated by 2 up and 1 to go by Quincy A. Shaw, Jr. It seems in some way to be impossible for the amateur champion to win a tourney after getting his title. Douglas began the streak, losing in the metropolitan championship, the Baltimore open tournament, the Crescent Athletic Club tournament, and, in fact, everywhere he played, finishing by failing to successfully defend his title at Chicago. Newport was Harriman's first tournament since his second win, and he was beaten. If it happens again very soon, superstitious people will have a new instance with which to back up their theories.

With the Newport tourney a thing of the past, all eyes are now turned on Baltimore, where the open championship will be played on Sept. 9. Candidates for chief honors are springing up on every side, and although there will hardly be over half a dozen amateurs, yet the list of professionals now seems certain to be a long one. In addition to the professionals who have been counted upon as sure starters, namely, Willie Anderson, Frederick Herd, Laurence Auchterlonie, and James Foulis, announcement has been made that W. H. Way of the Detroit Country Club, Charles Thorne and Tom and George Cunningham, the last three very recent arrivals from England, will also compete.

Last week Way defeated Bernard Nichols on the latter's own green, in a thirty-six-hole match by 3 up, and this just after Nichols had beaten Horace Rawlins, open champion of 1895, over the latter's course. Way in 1896 was considered one of the best men in the country, his best performance perhaps being the win of the Newport open tournament in 1896, when he led "Joe" Lloyd, the open champion, in the following year by a stroke. Although there will be plenty of grand players at Baltimore, Douglass's enforced absence will be greatly felt, as will also that of Arthur H. Fenn, the foremost of American professionals.

In his amateur days Fenn was quite at the top of the heap in the East, although he played with an exceedingly short, choppy swing. Now, however, he has lengthened it out to the regulation fullness, and as he recently overdrove the green of a 260-yard hole, the change seems to have been beneficial. He also made a hole in one shot at Richland Springs, where he has been this Summer, and rarely takes over four strokes for any hole.

He will not go to Baltimore for the same reason which, according to John Duncan Dunn, will keep away nine-tenths of the professionals of the Summer courses. This is the time of the play. September 15 is the very busiest time for a professional at a Summer course, for not only must he prepare for the closing of the course, but every one, induced alike by the closing of play and the cool Fall weather, is hard at the links, and the professional, feeling that he must make hay while the sun shines, must be very confident of his success, indeed, to induce him to give up a sure thing for the uncertainties of a competition, especially over a links where luck will play so important a part, as the general impression is that it will do at Baltimore. Were the dates changed to Oct. 1 it would make no difference to the professionals who will attend, as it is, and would give the men at the Summer courses a chance to stop on their way South, or wherever they will go for the Winter.

The annual election of officers took place last week at the Kebo Valley Country Club of Bar Harbor, and resulted in the re-election of the old executives. They are: President—Dr. Robert Armory; Secretary—A. Howard Hinkle; Treasurer—Waldron Bates; Board of Governors—the officers, and Alfred C. Barney, Edmund Pendleton, and J. G. Condon. Plans are being drawn for a new clubhouse costing $14,000, to take the place of the one burned last Spring. It will be ready for use next Summer.

Findlay Douglas, who was severely injured in a runaway accident about three weeks ago, is now well enough to be out. His arm is out of a sling, but he will have to be very careful of himself for so long that golf for him this Winter, probably until the Lakewood opening, is entirely out of the question.

Golf is still spreading with the same tremendous rapidity with which it began to grow some three years ago. It is growing not only among those who belong to exclusive clubs, but among those whose only chance to play is given by the maintenance of public links. Over in Brooklyn it is only a few months ago that a six-hole course was laid out in imitation of the Van Cortlandt links, but so many persons living near the Park have become enthusiastic players that a club has been formed and will hold regular weekly handicaps. The club intends to push strongly their claims to an extension of the links by the Park Board, and in many ways its formation marks an important epoch in public golf in New York. There are already 123 members and a limit has been made of 150. The officers elected were: President—Dr. Louis C. Alger; Vice Presidents—Miss M. D. Planten and Miss Alice Munroe; Secretary—Miss C. L. Affeld; Treasurer—John Maddox.

Another club will be formally opened to-day which, from its convenience, will be sure to attract a number of New Yorkers. It is called the Knickerbocker Field Club, and the course is at East Eighteenth Street and Avenue B, Brooklyn. The Kings County Elevated, the Flatbush, Nostrand Avenue, Smith Street, and Franklin Avenue trolley cars all pass the links and take only thirty minutes from City Hall, New York. The first competition is for a cup offered by the Vice President, Walter Moore, which is to be played for on every Saturday and holiday until Dec. 1, at eighteen holes medal play with handicaps, when the player with the most wins to his credit takes the cup. There are nine holes on the course, with the following lengths: 212, 235, 240, 168, 192, 329, 354, 200, 226; total, 2,156.

Still another new 18-hole course will be thrown open to-day, when the Englewood Golf Club will play for the first time on their recently completed course.

There is a strong rumor current that several well-known women golfers are to turn professionals as soon as the woman's championship is over, and thus combine the pleasure of the year with the consideration of financial compensation. That a clever woman who understands the theories and principles of the game thoroughly, and who has a good style, would make a success of a golfing school for girls and women there is absolutely no doubt. There are hundreds of women right here in New York who are anxious to learn, or, if they play already, to improve their game, who will not go to a professional man's school, but who would gladly patronise one conducted by a woman. The reason for this is very easy to understand, for no matter how clever a coach a man may be, he cannot quite understand the physical difference in men and women and the relation it has upon the game of golf.

For several weeks there has not been a competiton at the Morris County Golf, usually one of the most active of the clubs, the players were away. They are all at home again, however, and the Greens Committee have consequently announced competitions for five days of September, beginning to-day. Following is the schedule:

Monday, Sept. 4, Labor Day—Kickers' handicap, eighteen holes medal play, for members and guests, with prizes for the first and second best net scores.

Wednesday, Sept. 6—Seventh competition for the Short Course Cup for women; eighteen holes medal play.

Saturday, Sept. 9—Bogey handicap; eighteen holes medal play.

Wednesday, Sept. 13—Seventh competition for Long Course Cup for women; eighteen holes medal play.

Saturday, Sept. 16—Richardson Cup, handicap; eighteen holes match play against bogey.

Wednesday, Sept. 20—Eighth competition for Short Course Cup for women; eighteen holes medal play.

Saturday, Sept. 23—Mixed foursome handicap for Adams Cup; eighteen holes medal play.

Wednesday, Sept. 27—Eighth competition for Long Course Cup for women; eighteen holes medal play.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Every Oarsman of Prominence Off for the Philadelphia Regatta—Sad Plight of Two Nassau Oarsmen.

The boat houses along the Harlem River were almost deserted yesterday, as the majority of the racing oarsmen had departed for Philadelphia, where the Middle States regatta, the last open event of the season, will be held to-day on the Schuylkill River. Harlem River clubs are well represented in the various races, and it is expected that they will win at least three races on the card. A large delegation of oarsmen from the clubs left the boat houses yesterday afternoon on their way to Philadelphia. What rowing there was yesterday was for pleasure. Barge parties were organized at the various houses, and trips were made to College Point, Fort Schuyler, and other points of interest.

A meeting of the Regatta Committee of the Metropolitan Rowing Club was held during the afternoon to make final arrangements for the club regatta to be held on the Harlem River next Saturday. The following events were decided upon: Single gig race for 1899 members for a special gold medal, junior gig race for gold medal, double scull race, four-oared gig, and eight-oared shell race. The feature of the regatta will be an open four-oared gig race, in which crews from the Nassau Boat Club, Rosedale Boat Club, Harlem Rowing Club, Nonpariel Rowing Club, and Bohemian Boat Club, will make entries. Gold rings will be awarded to the winning crew. There will also be tub races and a goose chase, open to all comers for prizes.

At the Nassau houses there were several crews out, and one of them—Capt. Cree and C. March, in a double gig—had an experience they will not forget very soon. They started for a trip through the Ship Canal and across the Hudson. When nearing the Jersey shore they discovered that their boat had sprung a leak and was rapidly filling with water. They put into shore, and reached a sandy beach just in time to save themselves a swim. Upon examination, a good-sized hole was discovered almost directly under the bow seat, occupied by Capt. Cree.

How to reach New York became an important question. They were attired only in their rowing clothes, which were very scanty, and had no money. The spot where they landed was deserted, and, darkness coming on, it looked as though they would be obliged to camp out. Finally a boat with two occupants was seen making toward them, and when they came within hailing distance a long parley took place, as the strangers were not anxious to row two shipwrecked oarsmen without money two miles across the river, and tow the leaky gig in the bargain. They were finally persuaded, however, and the oarsmen were landed at Capt. Andrew Jackson Seeley's boathouse, at Fordham. Here Capt. Cree borrowed a rubber coat and Mr. March a half dollar and a pair of pants minus the seat, several sizes too large for him. Attired in this rig, they waited until dusk and then started for home on a train, where they caused a sensation, Capt. Cree being obliged to recite the adventure in order to apologize for their appearance, which was very laughable. They reached the boathouse about 7:30 o'clock, congratulating themselves upon the fact that they had not met a policeman. The boat was left at Capt. Seeley's.

WIND-UP OF CRICKET SEASON.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club's Teams Made a Fine Showing.

But one more game remains to be decided in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association, while in the Metropolitan League series the matches which Staten Island has still to play with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Team A and Newark will wind up the season of 1899. The Knickerbockers, although split up into two teams, have been able to hold their own with all comers, and will finish first and second. The records follow:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
K. A. C. team A	9	7	1	1	.875
K. A. C. team B	10	7	2	1	.777
Manhattan	10	5	3	2	.625
New York	10	4	6	0	.400
Staten Island	8	3	5	0	.375
Newark	9	*0	*9	0	.000

*Two games forfeited.

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Paterson team A	10	8	0	2	1.000
Kearny	10	5	3	2	.625
Brooklyn	10	4	4	2	.500
Manhattan II	9	2	4	3	.333
Kings County	10	2	6	2	.250
Paterson team B	9	7	6	1	.250

In the batting averages of the league, M. R. Cobb, by his good innings of Saturday, advanced to second place, with a record of 71.60 for 8 innings. H. C. Wright went down to fourth place, and the lead is now held by C. P. Hurditch, with a record of 73 for 4 innings. J. E. Roberts leads the bowlers, with 5.40 for 22 wickets, and he has bowled the necessary 300 balls to qualify for the competition. In the association series, A. Brown leads the batsmen and J. W. Hooper the bowlers.

INTER-CITY CRICKET MATCH.

Team that Will Represent Philadelphia in New York Game.

The Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia have selected this team to represent the Quaker City against New York on Sept. 15 and 16: J. B. King, E. M. Cregar, and D. H. Adams of Belmont; F. H. Bates, N. Z. Graves, P. H. Clark, W. P. O'Neill, and A. W. Jones of Germantown; J. H. Mason and W. E. Goodman of Philadelphia, and J. H. Scattergood of Merion; substitute, F. C. Sharpless.

The Philadelphians were anxious that the game should be played in Philadelphia, but, learning that the Metropolitan League had made all arrangements for it to take place at Staten Island, they agreed to the original proposition, and the match will now be played on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston. Considerable interest has been aroused in the game in this city owing to the fact that a test of strength has not occurred beween the two cities in several years.

Killed in Fight Over a Bar Bill.

LORAIN, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Philip Myers, proprietor of the Franklin Hotel bar, was shot and killed last night by Franklin E. Wheeler, representing a New Jersey life insurance company. The men had quarreled over a bar bill which Myers claimed Wheeler owed him.

Accused Woman Set Free.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Thomas Sweeny of this city, who caused the arrest in New York of Etta Phillips, the woman with whom he lived, on a charge of stealing his diamonds, jewelry, and money, has withdrawn the complaint here and the prisoner was discharged.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

St. Louis Wins in Chicago—Cincinnati Wins One Game and Loses Another.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	78	36	.684
Boston	72	44	.621
Philadelphia	73	46	.613
Baltimore	66	47	.584
St. Louis	66	53	.562
Cincinnati	64	52	.552
Chicago	60	59	.504
Pittsburg	59	58	.504
Louisville	52	64	.448
New York	49	65	.430
Washington	41	74	.357
Cleveland	19	103	.156

Results of League Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 1.
Louisville, 7; Cincinnati, 6.
Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 1.

Games To-day.

MORNING GAMES.

New York in Brooklyn.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Louisville in St. Louis.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Brooklyn in New York.
Baltimore in Boston.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Cincinnati.
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Louisville in St. Louis.

St. Louis Wins in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—St. Louis won in the ball game with Chicago to-day. Pitcher Sudhoff was too much for the "Orphans"; on the other hand, St. Louis found Cogan easy and batted him all over the field. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	—7
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Chicago, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Schreckengost and Sudhoff; Chicago, Donahue and Cogan. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 10,000.

Two Games at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—The Reds lost the game with Louisville because they played stupid ball. In the second game they won from the Clevelands by hard fighting. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	—6

Base hits—Louisville, 10; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Louisville, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Zimmer and Cunningham; Cincinnati, Woods and Hahn. Umpires—Gaffney and Latham.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	2	0	.	.	.	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Woods and Breitenstein; Cleveland, McAllister and Knepper. Umpires—Latham and Gaffney.

Other Games.

At Rome—Rome, 7; Schenectady, 4.
At Providence—Providence, 3; Taunton, 3.
At Montreal—Montreal, 6; Springfield, 5.

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2:18 Pacers.....1,500
The Van Cortlandt, 2:20 Trotters.....3,000

RACES BEGIN AT 2:00 P. M. SHARP.

Trains on Harlem Division N. Y. C. & H. R. R. leave Grand Central Station for Mt. Vernon as follows: 10:35, 11:15, 11:35 A. M., 12:15, 12:35, 1:00, 1:35, 2:08 P. M. Returning at 5:00, 5:05, 5:26, 5:30, 5:35, 5:45 P. M.

Trains on New York & Northern Road leave 125th St. for Dunwoodie, 9:05, 11:05 A. M., 1:20 P. M. Returning, leave Dunwoodie, 5:23, 6:15 P. M.

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Racing rain or shine. First Race 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander.

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THE LEGAL ASPECT OF TRUSTS.

Mr. JOSEPH S. AUERBACH of this city has written for the current number of The North American Review a most valuable article on "The Legal Aspect of Trusts." It is a careful examination in detail of the decisions of the United States courts and the State courts in cases involving the Federal or State laws on this general subject, and concludes with a brief but comprehensive statement of the limitations that may be imposed on what are known as trusts under the authority of these decisions.

It is to be remarked at the beginning that the name "trusts" is used only because it has taken its place in the political vocabulary. What are called by that name are not trusts in any sense of the term, and what were really trusts no longer exist to an extent to make them formidable or even interesting. Nevertheless, since the word is found in nearly every political platform and speech of the day, and since it does refer to numerous large corporations formed to buy and absorb smaller corporations, it is well to employ it in showing what is the legal standing of these corporations, what are their recognized rights, and what are the restrictions that may be imposed upon them. Mr. AUERBACH is not an indiscriminate advocate of the combinations. He sees that they are liable to abuse, and he points out with great clearness the regulations to which the law may subject them with the approval of the courts and in the interest of the public. But he makes it clearer than any other writer with whom we are acquainted that in their legitimate field they will receive the protection of the courts and will in the long run be enabled to carry on their proper operations.

Mr. AUERBACH calls attention to the distinction between quasi-public corporations like the railways and those that are formed for purposes of trade and industry. The former may be forbidden to enter into contracts that are in restraint of trade generally. The latter can only be forbidden to enter into such contracts as are directly intended or necessarily calculated to work in this manner. He also points out that there is in the Federal Government a power to deal exclusively with all matters affecting inter-State commerce, and that no State will be permitted to pass laws affecting this commerce, no matter what may be the intention of the law. In order, for instance, to restrain trusts in any way a State will not be permitted to restrain commerce between the States carried on by such trusts. This directly limits the field within which the States may legislate. So far as relates to business corporations the powers of the States are summed up by Mr. AUERBACH in substance as follows:

> The States can only forbid and punish restraint of trade that is express, direct, and unreasonable; they cannot invade the right of free contract, which under the Constitution of the United States is held to be a property right and inviolate; they may refuse admission to their territory, or eject from it any foreign corporation—that is, any corporation formed under the laws of another State—so far as such corporations seek to secure there a legal status or domicile; but the States cannot in any degree interfere with or obstruct such corporations when engaged in inter-State commerce.

It will be seen that the limitations of the powers of the States in the regulation of trusts are extremely narrow, and that much of the legislation that has been enacted within the last two years is, if Mr. AUERBACH'S view be correct, liable to be overthrown in the courts. It is interesting now to turn to the limitations that he finds to exist upon the corporations or trusts themselves. These also will, we think, seem more strict than is generally supposed. We cite the passage in full in which Mr. AUERBACH sums them up:

> Men or corporations may not conspire to fix the value or limit the output of a necessary of life; corporations may not enter into copartnership with one another; they must not create or seek to create monopolies; they must not be formed for that purpose; they must not injure the trade of another by unjust methods; competition must stop at all illegal methods of rivalry, and competition must not mean conspiracy.
>
> With these essential limitations the State courts, or if not the State courts, then the courts of the United States competent to speak finally and authoritatively upon the subject, have been on the side of the principles of law which permit a man to do what he likes with his own, so long as he shall not thereby aim at or necessarily compass the injury of others or act against the interests of the public welfare.

It is quite true, as Mr. AUERBACH points out, that these decisions of the courts "have but expressed the common knowledge and the accepted philosophy of human conduct the world over," and have "upheld and reinforced the commercial interests and traditions of the English race, ours by inheritance and adoption." It is well, however, for the men of wealth and brains to remember that the limits above referred to do exist, and that they are sure, sooner or later, to be enforced by the courts and sustained by the public conscience.

THE GOVERNOR'S REVISED VERSION.

The Governor has been thinking over canal matters since he spoke at Hornellsville to his unfortunate interlocutor in terms of such rash severity. At Watertown he made a more extended and careful statement, and one which he can stand upon without serious embarrassment. We do not think that he condemned as frankly and plainly as they deserve the shortcomings of the officials as shown in the various reports of the investigators appointed by Gov. BLACK and by himself. It is even to be feared, despite the undoubted independence and courage of the Governor, that he would have used stronger words to describe the same conduct if those guilty of it had been, say, Tammany men. But we can pardon this slight swerving from the path of impartiality in view of the straightforward and vigorous warning the Governor gave as to the inevitable consequences of running the work of the State for politics and the absolute necessity of conducting it on business principles.

"A great many practical men," said the Governor, "who pride themselves upon being called practical men, sneer now and then at civil service reform." They do, indeed, Governor, and not only "now and then," but all the time; and among them are the very fellows who have got the canals in their present hopeless condition, and in this they are only too consistently backed by the machine in the Republican Party. The sneers of no one are more bitter and constant than those of the venerable schemer at the head of that machine, with whom you must have had many painful experiences. You are entirely right when you say to him and to all those that follow hungrily in his train that "the principle of civil service reform—that is, the principle of employing a man only because he is needed, and because he can best do the work, and retaining him so long as he does that work well—must be applied to the Canal Department if it is to be managed as it should be managed."

If the Governor sticks to that principle in the Canal and in all other departments, as we have no doubt that he intends to stick to it, and if he appeals steadily to the people without evasion and without any outbreak of partisanship on his own part, he can count on doing much to establish the principle so that the gates of spoils politics shall not prevail against it.

THE WASTE OF WATER.

Not enough attention has thus far been paid, in the discussion of the Ramapo job and the water supply of New York in general, to the report of Mr. CROES, who was one of the engineers invoked by the Controller. This report is the most authentic and authoritative exposition we have encountered of the whole question. It is, naturally, conceived from a technical point of view, and couched in technical language, and that fact may have prevented it from being "brought home to the business and bosoms" of the inhabitants of this island as it deserves to be. Evidently if there is, as Mr. HOLAHAN maintains, too low a pressure of water upon the mains in Manhattan Island, and especially in the lower part of Manhattan Island, to enable a threatening fire to be fought with an ample supply of fluid ammunition, that is a matter which concerns every man, every woman, and every child who inhabits Manhattan Island. Because not only does an inadequate pressure threaten a great conflagration, but it also threatens, and not remotely, an inadequate supply for ordinary commercial and domestic needs.

So far Mr. HOLAHAN is quite right. And there is really no need to suspect that Mr. HOLAHAN, personally or officially, has any interest in the matter except that of good citizenship. We believe that the "certificate" which Mr. SHEA gave him in the hearing the other day was entirely sincere. What we have to blame Mr. HOLAHAN for is his want of circumspection, his jumping to the conclusion that, since the prospect of a water famine was formidable and near, the only way in which to avert it was to tap the sources of the Ramapo, or any other untried sources, instead of developing the capacity of the "area of drainage" which the city already controls, or by resorting to some measure of economy in the use of water.

The striking thing about Mr. CROES'S report, and that which needs most to be forced upon public as well as official attention, is the showing that if we stop the waste of water we shall have, from the sources already available and developed, plenty of water for many years to come. We are rather inclined to glory in the fact that our consumption of water "per capita" is so much larger than that of any other city. But nobody who has attentively read Mr. CROES'S report can longer labor under that delusion. By comparing the rate of increase of the population with the supposed increase of "consumption per capita," he shows conclusively that the increase of consumption is not an increase of consumption at all, but an increase of waste. In his own words: "The quantity of water drawn through the pipes at the present time is so great and out of proportion to the number of consumers, and is moreover increasing so rapidly and out of proportion to the increase of population, that it cannot be attributed to any other cause than defects in the distribution system."

Then the engineer goes on to point out the deterioration to which "any system of pipe distribution" is subject. By a very interesting and striking demonstration, still more interesting and striking if it be reduced to a graphical demonstration, he shows that the increased "consumption," so called, of water in New York has not proceeded gradually or "pari passu" with the increase of population, but by leaps and bounds, or rather that, after the pipes had been laid for a certain number of years, it proceeded by a leap and a bound. What is the more curious, the increase of consumption in Brooklyn did not begin to vary widely from the increase of population until the pipes had been laid as long as when the sudden increase in the "consumption" of New York began, and that then, at the corresponding period of age of the pipes, the same sudden jump was taken.

It seems to us that Mr. CROES'S report comes very close to being a scientific demonstration. It is a demonstration of the fact that we do not use more water "per capita" than we need to use, that the additional supply is not "consumed" in the proper sense of the word, but simply leaks and is lost. It is not for water drunk or used that we need additional sources of water supply, or a further development of the sources already available. It is for water that runs into the ground. And the moral is entirely obvious. Instead of wasting at the bung, let us save at the spigot. Instead of tapping more distant springs to irrigate the subsoil of Manhattan Island, let us cease to irrigate it and secure the water supply for its appropriate uses. To state this proposition, after it has been established by what seems like an irresistible scientific deduction, is to indicate the remedy for our trouble. That remedy is not to go further and further afield in quest of new sources of supply. It is simply to employ, liberally but at the same time providently, the sources which we have. It is not necessary to harass the consumer with meters and inspectors, at least not yet. It is necessary to replace the worn-out plant of distribution, to put water-tight pipes in place of the leaky pipes. It is to take up the old pipes in the order of their age and put down new, until no water conduit is left which is more than thirty, perhaps not more than twenty-five, years of age. The cost of this replacement is, of course, a mere bagatelle in comparison with any of the schemes that have been produced for tapping new sources. The suggestion is so simple that it seems almost absurd, and yet so obviously sensible, to the reader who has followed the demonstration, as to make all the other schemes look absurd. Mr. CROES is a public benefactor. Doubtless he himself would desire some other professional authority than his own in support of his contention, and steps should at once be taken to supply such authority. But, when it is supplied, the fear of a "water famine" for New York, at least for the Borough of Manhattan, will apparently be effectually dispelled for a full generation to come.

NO WOMEN NEED APPLY.

A few days ago the United States Civil Service Commissioners, at Washington, gave notice of examinations, soon to be held, of applicants desiring to be employed as stenographers and typewriters. Coupled with this notice was the explanation that the demand for this class of clerks promised soon to exhaust the registers of those males already found to be eligible for appointment; but that the registers of females eligible for appointment were still so full, and were so little drawn upon, that it was not urged upon females to seek the examinations.

There can be no misunderstanding the significance of this notification. The tendency to prefer men to women as stenographers and typewriters and in other ways in the departmental service is not new. It has been gaining strength since the substitution of the merit system for the political spoils system in vogue prior to 1883. And there is no doubt that it will continue to strengthen, unfortunate and unjust though it may be to great numbers of women who are able to demonstrate skill as stenographers and typewriters; accuracy, neatness, and general efficiency—including punctuality, deportment, and steady industry—in other employment, and honesty almost invariable.

With very little inquiry among the heads of departments, bureaus, and divisions at Washington reasons are discovered, quite free from prejudice or from considerations of the political usefulness of a clerk, for the very common, the increasingly common, request to the Civil Service Commission that in certifying lists of eligibles the lists be made up exclusively of males. Compliance with this request is seldom impossible. It is always considered to be wise and proper, the officer making the request being assumed to be the best judge of the needs of his office. The result has been, over and over again, to pass by female eligibles who have passed examinations with such high percentages as to justify the presumption that they would be as intelligent and skillful as the male eligibles who are preferred.

Of course, there are reasons for this. The chief reason commonly urged by the officers who have been responsible for the general efficiency of their subordinates is described generally as a feminine intolerance of discipline that expects, and in Washington sometimes insists, upon punctual arrival in the morning, attendance to duty for the six and one-half hours that the Government requires daily of its employés, and the minimum of indulgence in promenading in the halls, afternoon shopping excursions, and other use for private purposes of time the Government pays for. This description does not apply to all female clerks, for there are many of them in the service who are as faithful, conscientious, and efficient as the best of male clerks.

More influential reason, however, for the development of a tendency to deprive women of employment for which many of them are fitted, even to the observance of all the rules and regulations to secure punctuality, regularity, and continuous application, is to be found in the Washington departmental service. In every department are women who have held on to their places for many years simply because they were women. They entered the service when young—or younger than they now are—as political protégées. There was no question of fitness about their employment; the merit system shares no sort of responsibility for their appearance on the pay rolls. Many of them, in the course of twenty or thirty years of service, have been transferred from one department to another until they have served in nearly all, and have been found efficient in none. If a Secretary proposes to dismiss one of these women, the remnant of the influence that was exerted in the old spoils days to secure her appointment is invoked to prevent dismissal, and the shelter of the civil service law, that had nothing to do with the woman's entry into the service, is sought as a sanctuary in which she may not be harmed by Secretaries with new-fangled notions of industry and efficiency.

It is very hard to disregard the tears and political influence of inefficient, slothful, mischief-making women, or to turn them out of office simply because, if they are permitted to remain, work that they should perform must remain undone until some one else does it. Now and then one of these women is dropped, but only by the most resolute of officers, and then not without much ado. Sometimes, having been dropped, they are reinstated through "influence," to the great prejudice of the service and the impairment of authority and discipline in the overruled department. Not infrequently they outstay better clerks who are lacking in "influence" only.

There can be no doubt that it is the women of this sort, in the Washington service, who are responsible for the tendency to prefer men to women when places are to be filled. The Washington situation is not at all discouraging to women who seek employment outside the Government service. With private employers they will continue to be considered as individuals, upon their merits, to be retained while efficient and helpful and to be dropped whenever their services are no longer valuable or necessary.

The venerable Mr. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL of Massachusetts says that there is but one way to put a stop to what he considers the shameful American policy in the Philippines—to defeat Mr. MCKINLEY'S re-election. But the only way to defeat Mr. MCKINLEY on that issue is to make it the sole issue of the campaign next year and to name a man against him who will fight on that only. Does Mr. BOUTWELL with his threescore years of experience in politics really believe that that is practicable? Of course it is not. Yet, if the Philippine question be not put in a fair way of permanent settlement by this time next year Mr. MCKINLEY'S chances of election may be seriously affected.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—No American student of the signs of the times now visible in the United States can have failed to be impressed by the recent rapid increase in the number of private schools. The public schools, too, are multiplying in all parts of the country, but they come only under the stress of absolute necessity, and, in many localities besides New York, not fast enough to meet an almost despairing demand from the largest, though not the most influential, part of the population. Their rivals, on the contrary, are springing up everywhere under a compulsion which, if it exists, is well concealed and almost unmentioned. Already page after page in the advertising departments of the leading magazines is filled monthly with the announcements of the private schools, while this and other daily papers give them publicity to a much larger aggregate amount. Evidently the teacher paid by parents directly is cultivating industriously and extending rapidly a field once rather sterile but now all of a sudden become profitable, or at least promising. What is the cause of the change? Formerly the public schools were good enough for all children, except a few mentally or physically unfitted for holding their own in ordinary conditions, and therefore in obvious need of special attention and consideration. Now, in our large cities and their suburbs, at any rate, the indications are that soon the private schools will get every child whose parents can easily or even with difficulty afford to pay tuition fees in addition to the unavoidable tax out of which the public schools are supported. Perhaps that time has already come. Whether actual or imminent, this state of affairs is full of menace for an institution once considered and still called of vital importance to the Nation's welfare and progress. If the public schools are for the very poor alone they are merely a phase of municipal charity, and sooner or later attendance there will be a humiliation, either degrading or embittering. In this day of specialization, of course there are room and need for many private schools in which preparation for commercial, professional, or artistic careers can be obtained. But the public schools, so far as they provide the elementary instruction requisite in every walk of life, should be for all, rich, poor, and between, or else a class distinction, as wide as exists anywhere abroad, will be established here, and those thus separated when children will never attain as adults the homogeneity which the perpetuation of democracy requires.

—The Hartford Courant, in an editorial comment on the death of Judge HILTON—one of a class seldom printed, because people are fond of obeying the old saying, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum"—says that all the charitable projects of A. T. STEWART came to naught. It quotes as an example the home for working girls, now the Park Avenue Hotel. It might have added that the reason why this came to naught was not any fault of Mr. STEWART, but bad management on the part of those intrusted with carrying out his plan after his death. The matron of the institution made such rules that the working girls would not stand them. They were not allowed to have sewing machines, birds, or cats. They were required to be in bed at 10 o'clock, and were not permitted to receive visitors. These and similar restrictions killed what Mr. STEWART intended should be a fine charity. The Courant's inference that the Stewart millions have ceased to do any good in the world is, however, not altogether correct, for the two schools and the cathedral at Garden City are worthy institutions, and are still in existence.

—Caution is carried to a somewhat amusing length by a contributor to Literature, who comments—very kindly indeed, by the way—on certain remarks made in this column about the American millionaire as seen by European romancers. The subject of the paragraph was the presentation by Mr. DAVID MOFFAT to his wife and niece of jewels once owned by the Queen of Spain, and we pointed out that the incident was as likely to excite incredulity abroad as any of the concocted stories by which the foreign writers try to illustrate the possibilities of American extravagance. It seems to have been too much even for our Literature friend, and he gravely warns the foreign seeker after American "documents" not to accept this one without investigation. "It is quite likely," he says, "that there is such a person, and that he has done precisely what he is alleged to have done. But if we were a European novelist we should not accept the fact as fit material for serious discussion until we were sure of its truth." The doubt thus implied as to Mr. MOFFAT'S existence is at once funny and saddening—funny because in Denver and thereabouts Mr. MOFFAT has made the reality of himself and his fortune most thoroughly understood, and saddening because it shows how narrow is the fame which the millions all of us hope some day to possess can purchase even in America, where, as all Europeans know, the dollar is an object of devout and universal worship. We assure the writer in Literature and those whom he would protect from deception that there most certainly is a DAVID MOFFAT, and as for his purchase and giving away of the Crown diamonds—well, no affidavits went with that story, but we will uphold its accuracy anywhere except in court.

—Gen. IRVING HALE, who has just returned from Manila to his home in Denver, expresses the firmest of convictions that the Filipinos are now and long will be incapable of self-government, but nevertheless he speaks of them with kindly appreciation as a people of many good qualities and presenting material on which the influences of civilization may hopefully be exerted. While he found them treacherous enemies in the field, he is disposed to ascribe their frequent violations of the laws of war to their terrible experiences under Spanish rule rather than to any inherent viciousness. "I like them," said the General, soon after his arrival, "and I consider them a promising people. They are cheerful, good-natured, provident, and hospitable. The better classes are well educated, and even the poorest of the Filipino servants in Manila write and speak a little Spanish. Even in the interior most of the natives are hardly savages. They keep house after a fashion, in their small bamboo huts; are kind to their families, and very fond of their wives and children. The Filipino woman is more on an equality with the Filipino man than is the case in most semi-savage races." It is Gen. HALE'S belief that a very great majority of the educated, property-owning Filipinos are in favor of American control of the islands, but are prevented from expressing their opinions by the murderous tyranny exercised by the organization of ambitious schemers known as the Katapunin. Mrs. HALE, who has been with the General throughout his stay in the East, says that she would not repeat her experiences for a thousand dollars, nor have missed them for a million.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Rev. Dr. J. S. Ostrander has given his large collection of Oriental antiquities and art works to the Chautauqua Museum.

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The hill country of the Western Carolinas used to be called "the Over Hills of Ottaray," (or Ottoray,) and The Charleston News and Courier urges that the poetic Indian name be revived.

* * *

The Populist State ticket in Mississippi is composed wholly of men who were formerly Democrats, and most of them were Confederate soldiers. The leaders of the party say they will have nothing to do with fusion this year.

* * *

Gov. Powers of Maine, who owns timberlands in the North Woods, was asked by a Bangor Commercial man the other day if he thought the pulp business was destroying the Maine forests, and promptly answered: "No. That's my answer to you—No! Let them cut all they want."

* * *

The last public act of the late ex-Gov. William Y. Atkinson of Georgia was, laying aside past political differences, to nominate and vote for Walter B. Hill as Chancellor of the State University. In a letter thanking him, Mr. Hill wrote: "I beg simply to say that your act brings to my mind a remark which Judge Bleckley made on one occasion, and which now impresses me more than ever. Waving his long arms, he exclaimed: 'Magnanimity! I tell you, Walter Hill, that is a great big virtue with a grand big name!'"

* * *

Baltimore is making great preparations for the parade and celebration Sept. 12, when a sword is to be presented by its citizens to Capt. N. M. Dyer of the cruiser Baltimore. Three thousand school children, dressed in red, white, and blue costumes, are to be seated on a platform to represent the United States flag, and are to sing some verses in honor of the cruiser of which Capt. Dyer writes: "They have a patriotic ring, and, except that there is altogether too much Dyer, I can but approve of the sentiments expressed."

THE ATBARA BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will have noticed that the famous Atbara bridge, built by an American firm to the considerable annoyance of some Englishmen, was officially opened Aug. 26. A London newspaper, The Evening News, in commenting on this, has said: "It remains to be seen whether this pin-built structure, built on lines condemned by all English engineers, will stand the Atbara's floods." Any attempt to illuminate this remark seems superfluous, and yet it may not be amiss to say that there is no possible connection between floods and the stability of the pin-connected bridge. It is the business of foundations and piers to take care of floods. The superstructure, or bridge proper, which these foundations and piers sustain, has quite other duties to perform without bothering with the floods. If, however, a flood in the Atbara should rise above the level of the lowest lines of the superstructure, and the bridge should then be called on to do duty as a dam, it might stay on the piers and let the flood go by or it might be carried down stream. This would depend upon several things, as, for instance, the amount of drift brought down on the flood, and the weight and velocity of the flood itself, but it is quite obvious that the American pin-connected bridge would be more likely to stay on the piers than a plate girder built up of solid plates or than an English riveted lattice, because the American type of bridge opposes the least surface to the flood.

We should suppose that any man who stopped to think before writing would remember that no people in the world have had as vast and varied an experience with bridges and floods combined as the American have had, for the simple reason that it has not fallen to the lot of any other people under the sun to bridge so many large streams and to carry across rivers so many miles of railroad. Probably in this kind of experience the Anglo-Indian engineers would come next, but they would still be far behind. Considering all these things, no Yankee engineer need lie awake worrying about the performance of the Yankee bridge over the Atbara River.

H. G. PROUT.
New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems, from your leading editorial of this date, that the silver question, like Banquo's ghost, will not stay down. "This great crime against mankind"—in the language of President McKinley—I had supposed was consummated by the "act" demonetising silver in 1873. At any rate, our Government by its course does not consider silver a legal tender. It was a legal tender up to that time, and no particular damage resulted in business interests in consequence. The question before us now is whether or not it would be better to return to the double standard. I had read THE NEW YORK TIMES for so many years that I was much impressed by its able arguments in favor of the gold standard. It occurred to me that a majority of the Senate was in favor of the double standard, and I resolved to give some attention to its side of the question, and was somewhat surprised to find that the arguments of the double-standard men in Congress had never been satisfactorily answered.

We have adopted the gold standard, and there is hardly gold coin enough in the world to pay the interest on the public and private debts of this country for one single year. When we adopted the gold standard we destroyed more than one-half of our reserve force, and by that ratio were so much less able to meet current obligations.

We depend now solely upon gold to protect our National credit, and our experience has been that in the time of trial we have been obliged to increase by some hundreds of millions our bonded indebtedness. Can 500 soldiers defend a town or hold an exposed line as well as 1,000? I believe that should we make our silver dollar a legal tender it would immediately be worth a dollar throughout the world. The same system by which we prohibit foreign importations could be used to keep foreign silver out of the country, and the probability is strong that the other commercial nations would soon follow the United States in returning to the double standard.

EDWARD M. LEES.
Westport, Conn., Aug. 25, 1899.

AID FOR THE PUERTO RICANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By to-day's paper I note that the Puerto Rico subscriptions to date by the three New York City committees amount to a little less than $80,000. It is true that there are contributions from other cities, and that our Government has forwarded supplies. The benevolence of our people is great, but among 100,000 sufferers $80,000 amounts to but 60 cents each. This is a fact to be looked into. Rice is good, but wheat is equally good, and costs far less. Beans will serve as an occasional article of diet, but they are so difficult of digestion that they are not suited to the weakened stomachs of a famished people as a continuous diet, even, say once a day. Wheat, wheat is the great staple food product of this country. "Bread is the staff of life."

Start the ball. There are thousands of farmers in the West who, if the appeal to them were made, would speedily contribute from a sack to a wagonload each. Our elevator men and railroad companies would handle and transport it to the mills free. The mills of the great West would grind it without charge, and the railroads would deliver again from the mills to the seaboard without charge. It is the cheapest life sustaining food we have. Let the mills make into all-wheat, unbolted flour. It will make the entire contribution thus available without the one-third loss in milling into fine flour, and the wheat is more nutritive in this form. Supply to the Puerto Ricans printed directions how to use. As a mush—"graham mush"—it is prepared for the table in ten minutes, goes further in that form, and is more easily digested than in any other. Add contributions of corn, made into meal.

There you have it all. Start the ball rolling, and note what our large-hearted and now prosperous Western farmers will do.

I am sorry that I am able to contribute only in words on behalf of this suffering people, who have my sympathies.

THEODORE D. KELLOGG.
New York, Sept. 1, 1899.

THE OLD AND NEW ORTHODOXY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the manifest contest for supremacy between the old orthodoxy and more liberal views, now going on, some specially significant fact now and then emerges, showing which is likely to prevail. The Rev. Dr. Hillis, an orthodox preacher, announces a book called "Ten Masterpieces of Literature and Great Books as Life Teachers." Every one of the ten is by a so-called "unbeliever," unless it be Tennyson, and his position is disputed. This shows in which direction the modern thinking world is looking for light and guidance.

Suppose that 300 years after the death of Hippocrates his disciples had come together and formulated a medical creed and dogmas and insisted to this day that not only had no one any right to practice medicine who would not accept them, and promise to be forever bound by them, but that no one could be healed under any other system; that all outside who tried to practice were quacks and their patients dupes. What sensible man would call one of them? But that is exactly the attitude of the clergy. To think of such a thing as new light, progress, or change, since the third century is rank heresy. The Nicene and Apostles' Creed limit absolutely and forever the range of thought and belief. It is not strange that practically all the great thinkers and philosophers, and poets and historians, as well as statesmen and philanthropists have been outside this pale, and they always will be.

It is asked constantly why so many stay out of the churches. I believe the principal reason is that the old dogmas and creeds have grown unreal, and we who stay outside think that most of those inside know it, but don't know just what to do. The Episcopal Church has gained largely from the Presbyterian, not because its creeds and dogmas are less antiquated and obsolete, but because the impression is universal that one can say them over, and believe what one thinks. But surely, here if anywhere, there should be perfect sincerity and honesty, and it is certain that unless great changes are made, thinking men will grow fewer and fewer in the churches. I was told by a cultivated Westerner not long since, of high character and standing, that if the men out there who contributed to the churches solely to please their wives were to stop, three out of four of them would have to close.

G. J. GRAY.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, 1899.

RIGHTS OF THE FILIPINOS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 24, "F. H. C." asks "Gog" a series of questions bearing on the Philippine problem. They are all based on the assumption that the Filipinos are not a homogeneous people. May I in turn ask "F. H. C." a few questions?

1. Was the right of the civilized people of America to independence in 1776 destroyed by the fact that they had within their borders probably hundreds of thousands of savages, divided into numerous tribes, more or less hostile to the whites and to one another?

2. Was such right destroyed by the fact that a large part of the civilized whites, called Tories, did not want to be ruled by George Washington, but by George III.?

3. Was such right destroyed by the fact that in 1776 the American people were divided into thirteen Colonies, with very conflicting ideas about theories of government, as was proved by the fact that it took them several years to agree upon a Constitution?

4. Is the right of the American people today to self-government destroyed by the fact that 8,000,000 of them are of an inferior race and probably incapable of self-government?

5. Have not the civilized and intelligent people of a country the right to govern such country?

6. Under what moral or political principle may it be claimed that when in a certain country some of the people are intelligent and some ignorant, a foreign nation may step in and rule them both?

7. Would England have been justified in denying self-government to America through a silly fear that George Washington and Joseph Brant, the Indian chief, might "fight for the supremacy?" Or, could the United States rightfully have refused to assist Cuba to independence out of fear that Gomez and Maceo might "fight for the supremacy?"

Mr. Editor, please count me as one of many Republicans who admired Mr. McKinley until the close of the Cuban war, and now long for a chance at the polls to condemn him for making us, after we had enacted the rôle of the Good Samaritan in Cuba, play the rôle of a bandit in the Philippines.

HENRY MONROE.
Ampersand, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1899.

THE NEW LABOR PARTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is really marvelous to trace the birth of the new Independent Labor Party. Mr. Parsons became dissatisfied with the outcome of the recent strike, and in his wrath recommended that workmen unite in a political party. Hence the origin of this party. The moving spirits of this new party, whose names THE TIMES occasionally prints, seem to be at swords' ends with those whom they call bosses, but it strikes me as if they themselves seek bossism in their insignificant kingdoms. THE TIMES recently printed a letter of a workingman, who wrote a very derogatory opinion of Mr. O'Brien, another head man of the new party.

One of the men in the Organization Committee I chance to know personally. He has always pretended to be an advocate of labor principles, and therefore could not join either the Republican or Democratic Party. But what is remarkable about him is that whenever a new labor party sprang up he deserted the old and joined the new. One can readily conceive that the days of this party are numbered, notwithstanding the fact that THE TIMES generously gives its doings constant publication. It is only the few leading men that claim to be dissatisfied with the law and the administration, and they are endeavoring to disseminate dissatisfaction. Such a party has no solid basis and its germ engenders its canker. I believe the leaders would better expend their energies, if they sincerely mean the welfare of the working class, by devoting themselves to labor unions.

The present leading political parties are chiefly made up of workingmen. Those who are in office now and those so-called bosses, against whom the leaders of the Independent Labor Party have a special grudge, hold their emoluments from the voters, of whom the workingmen constitute a powerful number. If change or reform is desired in the doings of these parties, such change or reform can be effected only if workingmen do not abandon but stay in their respective parties and use their ballot. Such insignificant organizations as the new Independent Labor Party cannot effect anything; they may at most create some mischievous disturbance and give popularity to demagogues.

S. N. TUCKMAN.
New York, Aug. 31, 1899.

The Park Hurdy Gurdy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me also to put in a word of protest against the Bronx Park nuisance, the carrousel. I have been in the habit of going to the park of Sundays for a quiet hour or two, and to listen to the concert with many other neighbors of mine, but when one tries to listen to the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" played by the band, and to the latest popular negro melody, as rendered by the hurdy-gurdy (always out of tune) at the same time, the effect is anything but pleasant.

For the last two or three Sundays I have noticed that the crowd near the band has steadily diminished in number, until now there is a scant few hundred, instead of the 2,000 or more who used to go. Such a nuisance ought to be stopped, or at least removed from the vicinity of the military band, we all love to hear. The same holds good in St. Mary's Park.

EDWARD MURPHY.
New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

Noises of the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the meaning of the term, "A Breach of the Peace"? I ask for information. Does it mean unnecessary and unseemly noise, that which annoys law-abiding citizens and disturbs the harmony of law and order? If it does mean this, why are hucksters licensed to split our ears with their discordant cries, instead of being compelled to ring our door bells like any other peddler, and why, Oh, why are children, thousands of them, allowed to screech and scream, to yell and whistle on the streets from morning until night and almost from night till morning? Does not the "peace" of a big city belong as much to the invalid, to the nervous, to the weary, and to the conscientious resident as to the children who play such havoc with it?

Is there a law behind the term "A Breach of the Peace" which could instruct parents, either by mild measures or severe, that they must instruct their children to respect the rights of other people? Does atmospheric space, every inch of it, belong to the half-grown boy with the strong lungs and the big whistle, or have people of refinement some claim upon it? The noises in this city are a disgrace to civilization, and unless "A Breach of the Peace" soon assumes some legal significance, New York will soon be populated only by yelling hyenas and hopeless lunatics.

L. W. S.
New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

Sleeping Cars Before the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is a little ancient history for you: I find in Bailou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion of Dec. 26, 1857, the following railroad item:

"A car has been placed on the New York Central Railroad so arranged as to be used as an ordinary passenger car in the daytime, while at night it can, as if by magic, be converted into couch bedsteads, and capable under this arrangement of accommodating fifty-six persons. It has three tiers of berths on each side."

From the summary of the news in the same paper of August, 1857, I take the following:

"In the Court of General Sessions in New York, a man named James Flynn, convicted of highway robbery, though his victim had only 50 cents to dispose of, was sentenced by Judge Russell to twenty-nine years' imprisonment. THE NEW YORK TIMES says the punishment, in view of the increasing insecurity of the streets of that city, was none too severe."

RAILROAD
New York, Aug. 26, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Quick Turn.

"Yes, my foot caught as I jumped from the car and I made a Santo Domingo."

"What's that?"

"A revolution."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Unwelcome Suggestion.

A Kansas Congressman wants the National Legislature to meet in the West every other session. It seems as though the West has all the trouble it deserves now.—Chicago Democrat.

Distinctions.

President of the French Court—You declare this on your honor as a gentleman?

French Officer—N-no. Monsieur le President! As an officer of le grand armee!—Philadelphia North American.

A Sharp Tongue.

"You gave Tungay a job in your office the other day, I understand. Hasn't he talked the arm off you?"

"No, but he talked his own head off. He's hunting another job."—Chicago Tribune.

On the Tumultuous Sea.

"Throw up your hands!" yelled the bold, bad pirate, as he climbed over the gunwale of the merchantman.

The landlubber looked up apathetically.

"I hain't et no hands," said he.

Even the pirate was touched.—Syracuse Herald.

RIVALRY.

From The Washington Star.

No person ever gets so grand
But that he's often made
To fear some one will take a hand
And put him in the shade.
A trust may grow and get to be
The biggest of the set,
And still it quakes lest it shall see
Another, bigger yet.

The man in glory reveling
Must sometimes pause and doubt,
Because another hour may bring
Another hero out.
And in each party and each clan
Of sleep there's woeful loss.
You'll always find another man
Who wants to boss the boss.

FILIPINOS LACK RATIONS

Make Efforts to Smuggle Contraband Through American Lines.

NOW USE HOME-MADE POWDER

Insurgent Spy Arrested and Killed at Calamba—Kansas Soldiers Start for Home on the Tartar.

MANILA, Sept. 3.—Many Spanish prisoners are escaping from the Filipinos and bring into the American lines stories of hard treatment. They agree that the Filipinos are exceedingly short of rations, and that a large section of their troops is reduced to the use of home-made black powder.

The natives are trying every scheme to get food and munitions from Manila. Daily arrests are made for attempts to smuggle contraband of war through the American lines. In one case a cascoe, with a cargo of bamboo poles, was overhauled and the poles were found full of rice.

The insurgents have a wholesome respect for the British, on account of several threats of British warships to bombard their towns unless the rights of British subjects are respected.

Two British vessels, the Lacson and the Nero, were driven, by stress of weather, into the harbor of Dagupan, the northern terminus of the Dagupan Railway. The crews were imprisoned, but on their protesting that they were British subjects the insurgent authorities permitted one man, Edwards, to come to Manila, promising to release the crew of the Lacson if Edwards secured from the British Consul at Manila a statement establishing the nationality of the crew. A similar concession was made to the crew of the Nero.

Edwards says he saw several American prisoners, who were better fed than the Spaniards or the Filipino soldiers. Moreover, they were not compelled to work, as the Spanish prisoners are.

A force of native police has begun to patrol the City of Manila, co-operating with the Provost Guard, whose lack of knowledge of the language and the resorts of native criminals had given many opportunities for burglaries, an industry which has been flourishing of late. The new force includes many members of the old and some insurgents who had grown tired of fighting. It has already done good work in running down native criminals.

The American Secret Service found a Filipino spy in Calamba. He is supposed to have been the man who stole four guns belonging to the Washington Regiment. He offered desperate resistance to the soldier who was sent to capture him, and tried to run away, with two revolver shots in his head. Finally he was brought down by a rifle bullet in the hip. He died after jumping from the stretcher and trying to run.

Gen. Bates, it is expected, will establish posts at Zamboanga and in the islands of Tentand, Jolo, and Bongao.

Late this afternoon the Kansas Regiment embarked on big barges in the river, and were towed to the United States transport Tartar, the regimental flag flying and the men cheering and singing. The Tartar sailed for home this evening.

SCHURMAN CONFERS WITH HAY.

Discusses Philippines—At the White House with ex-Mayor Strong.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—President Schurman of the Philippine Commission was in conference for several hours to-day with Secretary Hay, going over matters in connection with the work of that body.

This evening the Secretary and Mr. Schurman were guests at dinner at the White House, at which ex-Mayor Strong of New York and his son were also present.

Mr. Schurman expects to remain in the city for a short time, as he desires to have a conference with Secretary Root when the latter returns.

RAILWAY TO ANGELES

Gen. Otis Cables the Road Will be Completed in Four Days.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The War Department to-day received two dispatches from Manila. The first read:

Manila, Sept. 3, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Railway to Angeles completed in four days. Insurgents north opened on place this morning with shrapnel, which failed to explode; no casualties. Kansas and Washingtons being loaded on transports; two battalions Nineteenth Infantry relieve Tennessees at Iloilo and Cebu. Latter with Iowas, only remaining volunteer regiments, sail soon. OTIS.

At the War Department it is said that with the leaving of the Tennessee and Iowa regiments all the volunteers will have left the Philippines; also all the men of the regular army discharged under General Order No. 40.

The second dispatch read as follows:

Manila, Sept. 3, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Graves deceased members Tenth Pennsylvania decorated Sept. 1 with fitting ceremonies conducted by Chaplain Pierce. Chaplain Sutherland, personal friend Col. Hawkins, delivered address. OTIS.

WILTON O. ALLEN'S DEATH.

Gen. Otis's Report Clears a Mystery in Elmhurst Home.

The death reports of Gen. Otis from the Philippines have solved a mystery that has troubled a little home in Grand Street, Elmhurst, L. I., for some time. In the last report of Gen. Otis appeared the name of Wilton O. Allen in the death list.

Allen was a member of the police force of the City of New York. He had been a soldier at West Point, and while attending the military tournament at Madison Square Garden in 1897 was attracted by the request of Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt for the services of stalwart men and joined the force. He was then assigned to Capt. Chapman's district. He had hardly served his probation when Capt. Chapman made him a precinct detective.

From Capt. Chapman's precinct Allen was sent to Newtown just after consolidation, where Capt. Dimond was in command. Allen proved himself a valuable man. He met the man in the Newtown District on which was accepted by the Board of Elections. As Capt. Dimond's wardman, Allen waged a fierce war against violators of the excise law. While at Newtown he married a well-known young woman of the place.

After Capt. Dimond was transferred Allen was ordered to the Fifty-first Precinct. He never reported there for duty, and neither his wife nor any of his friends knew of his whereabouts. It now appears that Allen joined one of the regiments sent to the Philippines. He was dangerously wounded while in the front ranks during an attack on a Filipino village.

Allen applied to Col. Roosevelt to be made a member of his Rough Rider troop. The Colonel, who knew Allen's ability, advised him to remain in the police force.

Admiral Watson Retains Command.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The statement that Rear Admiral Watson, commanding the United States naval forces at Manila, has asked to be relieved of his command because of ill-health, is denied in official circles here. He has not, it is stated, made any such request, and although a number of telegrams have been received from him recently, no reference to the condition of his health has been made by him.

The Morgan Aground at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Quartermaster General of the army to-day received the following dispatch from Nagasaki, Japan, dated yesterday, stating that one of the Government transports had gone aground: "Morgan City, transport, struck, made water, was beached eastern entrance northern channel, inland sea; all safe; damage unknown; particulars later."

Spokane Gambling House Robbed.

SPOKANE, Washington, Sept. 3.—Two masked men at 4 o'clock this morning walked into Harry Green's gambling rooms on the second floor of a block in the business district and held up fifteen men, looted the tills and safe, and escaped with $1,900 in cash and bills. In the chase and subsequent capture of one of the men Policeman Gemmerig was shot in the groin and perhaps fatally wounded.

TO DINE DEWEY'S APOTHECARY.

Druggists of This City Want to Help in the Celebration—Work on Arch Progressing Finely.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association to C. A. Mayo, editor of The American Druggist, in relation to a banquet which the retail druggists of this city propose to tender to the apothecary of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia, and the apothecaries of Admiral Sampson's escorting fleet, was made public yesterday:

New York, August 23, 1899.

C. A. Mayo, editor American Druggist, New York:

Dear Sir: I observe that you have been named and appointed by the Mayor a member of the Dewey Reception Committee.

The members of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association are desirous of expressing the high esteem in which they hold the pharmacist of the Olympia, by giving a banquet in his honor, to which the pharmacists of Admiral Sampson's escorting fleet would be invited, and I write to ask if our association could not co-operate in some way with your committee to the end that a fitting celebration might be made, so far as the apothecaries of the fleet are concerned.

It is our desire to co-operate as far as possible with the Dewey Reception Committee in making the celebration of Admiral Dewey's return a truly representative one. The propriety of giving a banquet of this kind must appeal very strongly to you as a pharmaceutical editor conversant with the conditions. Very respectfully,

THOM...S J. KEENAN, Secretary.

On receipt of the letter Mr. Mayo wrote the following to Gen. Butterfield, Chairman of the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Reception Committee:

I transmit herewith correspondence which I commend to the careful attention of your committee. The pharmacist on the Olympia is the youngest officer of his grade in the service. On June 21 last year, a bill was enacted providing for the appointment of twenty-five pharmacists, with the rank of warrant officers. These appointments were made from among the senior apothecaries in the service, with the exception of the apothecary of the Olympia, who, for distinguished services, was promoted to the rank of pharmacist, although he had been in the service only ten years or so.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association proposes to tender this banquet at its own expense, I trust that the committee will see fit to take official cognisance of the movement, and designate a time when the banquet would best harmonize with the plans of the committee.

Such action on the part of the committee would give some weight of an official standing to the proposed banquet, without incurring financial or other responsibilities on the part of the committee. The association in question is composed of the leading pharmacists in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and it is the representative organization among the retail druggists of the city.

In the basement of Madison Square Garden yesterday, the sixty odd men worked steadily on the casts and statuary which is to adorn the Dewey arch. Karl Bitter, one of the sculptors having the work in charge, was everywhere in evidence, giving instructions here, and personally altering or softening the lines of one of the statues there.

The men engaged in the work arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning and worked until dark. Bush Brown, the sculptor of Hull, and Angus Lukeman, the sculptor of the statue of Cushing, arrived early, and donning their white canvas suits, went to work with the men as earnestly as though working for their day's hire.

Six figures, six of the larger statues, and two of the spandrels have already been completed, and are ready to be put up. Work on the arch will be continued as rapidly as possible, and some of the figures will probably be put in place to-day.

Mr. Bitter expressed great satisfaction with regard to the way the work was progressing, and said he felt confident that all would be in readiness for Dewey.

CHURCH TO AID PUERTO RICANS.

Archbishop Corrigan Asks Catholics to Contribute Next Sunday.

In all the Catholic churches in the Archdiocese of New York the various pastors read to their congregations at the masses yesterday morning a circular letter from Archbishop Corrigan appealing for funds to aid the Puerto Ricans. In it the Archbishop says:

"The charity by which we are made one in Christ Jesus our Lord with our suffering brethren in the faith is reinforced in the present instance by the claims of a common citizenship. The Puerto Ricans are now Americans. Our Government is acting with a truly admirable energy in forwarding aid to the starving inhabitants of Puerto Rico; private citizens are hastening to help the holy work by subscriptions. The Church must not be found wanting in such an emergency.

"To furnish our people an opportunity of contributing each his mite to this deserving object, I hereby direct that a collection be taken up for this purpose in all the churches of this diocese on Sunday, Sept. 10, and that the result be sent as early as possible to the Chancery office, whence it will be forwarded at once to the Right Reverend Bishop of Puerto Rico for distribution."

THE NEW CUBAN BULL FIGHT.

People Call Contest Between Romulus and a Steer a Swindle.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—The much-advertised fight between the French athlete Romulus and a bull took place at Regla to-day. The animal turned out to be a half-starved steer. The show was badly attended, and the crowd, annoyed at the fiasco, called for the rehabilitation of "decent bullfighting."

The Mayor of Regla threatened to fine Romulus for deceiving the public, and he repeated the exhibition, but the crowd went away declaring that the whole affair was a swindle. In the first encounter Romulus used a Spanish flag to tease the steer, but he was not allowed to use it in the second, lest a riot should ensue.

MAJOR SANDERS ON CUBA.

Tells How Gen. Wood Fought Yellow Fever—Popular Sentiment.

A recent arrival from Santiago de Cuba is Major Junius G. Sanders, United States Volunteers, an Assistant Paymaster attached to Gen. Leonard Wood's staff. He is staying at the Grand Hotel.

"I have just returned from a twelve months' sojourn in Cuba," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday. "The matter of the greatest moment just now," he continued, "is how to keep down the yellow fever. When Gen. Wood returned to Cuba about two months ago the fever was threatening to become epidemic.

"The General at once directed his efforts not only to arrest the spread of the disease, but to stamp it out. This he has practically accomplished. He sent the troops into the mountains from ten to fifteen miles from the city, leaving only a few immunes to garrison the city. Americans who were not immunes also had to retire. His method of isolation has been most successful. He has followed the ideas adopted by the British in India and the West Indies.

"Gen. Wood has also put in a new sewerage system in Santiago, which has greatly improved sanitary conditions.

"Reports of growing dissatisfaction among the Cubans were practically true. There was an increasing bitterness on their part regarding American occupation. This was most noticeable during the past few months, and it was confined mostly to the native politicians and the Cubans who have vociferously cried for 'Cuba Libre.' The plantation owners and people who own property and industries are strongly in favor of annexation because they recognise that commerce and industry will be safer under American government than under the shifting policies of the Cubans.

"Gen. Wood, however, is very popular with all classes because he has devoted himself entirely to bettering the conditions of the natives. The war left them almost in a state of starvation, and the General has used the revenues of the port in giving work to the natives, and the latter are now prosperous as compared with their former condition. Many of them daily thank God that Gen. Wood was sent to Santiago. They recognize that he has done much for them; still, they are looking for independence, the dream of their lives, and that feeling will have to be coped with."

CUBA NEEDS AMERICAN AID.

Havana Paper Declares Peace Is Impossible Without Help.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—The Nuevo Pais says: "In spite of the fact that Santo Domingo has plenty of able men, the republic is in a state of chaos. Let Cubans lay this fact to heart. What Cuban can read the history of Venezuela after she attained independence without trembling at the thought of what Cuba would become if the American troops were withdrawn?

"Let us bear in mind our own history. Let us recall the fact that three mutually hostile Cuban parties began together to oppose Spain, and that Gomez, seeing the discord among our people, declared that Cubans could not be free. Bearing these things in mind, can we believe that peace is possible and that property can be guaranteed in the island without the help of the Americans?"

FATAL STORM IN THE AZORES.

Several Lives Lost and Much Damage Done to Property.

PONTA DELGADA, Azores Islands, Sept. 3.—A violent storm is raging here, doing much damage to shipping and to property all over the Island of St. Michael.

Several lives have been lost.

BRITISH SAILORS DETERMINED.

Will Go on Strike If Employers Do Not Increase Their Wages.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The demonstrations organized to-day in Cardiff, Hull, Bristol, and Liverpool by the Sailors' and Firemen's Unions were well attended.

At all the meetings resolutions were adopted to go on strike unless the increase in wages asked for is granted.

The Prinz Regent Luitpold Disabled.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—While passing the Lizard to-day the German steamer Dresden, Capt. Rott, from Baltimore for Bremen, signaled that she had passed the German steamer Prinz Regent Luitpold, Capt. Walter, from New York Aug. 24 for Bremen, in a crippled condition, the latter having carried away her starboard screw shaft and propeller. The location in which the disabled steamer was spoken was not given. The Prinz Regent Luitpold will cover the remainder of her voyage under one screw and will probably arrive at Southampton on Wednesday.

NEW PERUVIAN CABINET.

Crisis Solved by the Formation of a Coalition Ministry.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 3.—The Peruvian Cabinet crisis has been solved by the formation of a coalition Cabinet as the result of the conferences between Senhor Eduardo Romana, President-elect, and the leaders of the Ministerialist factions. The following is the personnel of the new Ministry, so far as decided upon:

President of the Council—Senhor Rafael Sotomayor.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senhor Urmenets.

Minister of Finance—Senhor Salines.

Minister of War—Gen. Concha.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. JIMENES.

Dominican Presidential Aspirant Bound for Puerto Plata.

CAPE HAITIEN, Sept. 3.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenes, the revolutionary aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, left Caimanera yesterday on board the Georges Croise for Baracoa, from which point he will proceed to Port au Prince and then to Puerto Plata, where he is impatiently awaited.

Governor of Puerto Plata Resigns.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Sept. 3.—Gov. Imbert has received a communication from the capital announcing the creation of a temporary Governing Committee, consisting of Señores Cestero and Logrone and Gens. Patine and Mejia, and requesting his resignation of the Governorship of Puerto Plata in favor of Gen. Cocco. Gov. Imbert will comply with the request.

CANADA'S FOUNDER HONORED.

Tablet to Champlain Erected at His Former Home in France.

HONFLEUR, France, Sept. 3.—M. Fabre, the Canadian Commissioner, this afternoon attended the ceremony of placing a tablet in honor of Samuel de Champlain, the navigator, who was Governor of the first French settlers in Lower Canada, and who left Honfleur to found Quebec. The tablet was placed on the north side of the ruins of the castle and fort called La Lieutenance.

The Mayor of Honfleur having accepted the tablet from the committee on behalf of the inhabitants, M. Fabre thanked him, and then paid a tribute to one whom he characterized as "the founder of Canada." He declared that, after two centuries of separation from the French, the Canadians still remained true "Frenchmen."

DIAZ'S VISIT TO CHICAGO.

Mexican Paper Says It Is Part of an American Political Plot.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 3.—The Clerical press is greatly excited over the probable visit of President Diaz to Chicago this Autumn, and the papers have many caricatures bearing upon the Presidential journey to the land of the Yankees, mostly conceived in great good humor, and depicting the audacity of the Chicago committee, who were received here as semi-royal personages, according to the humorous papers. But El Tiempo, the organ of the Clerical Party, outdoes every other journal, for it has made the alarming discovery that the Americans are plotting to remove President Diaz, and now this journal accuses President McKinley of a desire to regulate the succession to the Presidency here.

El Tiempo says:

"McKinley is an impromptu arbiter of the destinies of the entire American continent, who has far outstripped the ambitious Blaine, and does not want our President to continue in guiding the political destinies of Mexico, as he wants to find for him a substitute after his own heart. To attain that object, the White House has made arrangements for the journey of the Chief Executive of our nation to the United States. The whole pretext is most trivial, viz., the laying of the cornerstone of some building or other in Chicago.

"Previously attempts were made to take advantage for the same purpose of the carnival at New Orleans, the Exposition at Atlanta, or some other trifling festival. The other invitations did not produce the desired result, but the Yankees have been so persistent that at last it seems they will accomplish their object by getting our President to go to Chicago for a ceremony the most inane. But that is of no consequence. What is desired is that Gen. Diaz may have an opportunity to talk with our guardian, McKinley, so as to arrange the question of the changing of Presidents in Mexico."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

AN EX-MINISTER OF MARINE WANTS THE FRENCH ARMY DEFENDED.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Premier, has just received a letter from Admiral Rieunier, formerly Minister of Marine and now Deputy for Rochefort. The Admiral deals with the Rennes court-martial and wants the Premier to send a brief, indignant protest against the way in which the French Army is treated, addressed to the editors of the great newspapers published in foreign capitals. Writes the Admiral:

"If false rumors were spread in London, for example, as to the collapse of the Bank of France, would you not energetically deny them? Protect, therefore, in the same way the honor of the chiefs of the French Army, who have been vilified in that capital."

The Admiral then denounces foreign writers who give what he terms false pictures of the bearing of French Army officers.

"Where," continues the writer, "are the chivalrous souvenirs of the Alma, of Balaklava, and of Inkermann?" The ex-Minister does not charge the foreign writers with inventing "the shameless tales, for they can but copy that which is shamelessly printed by that portion of the French press which respects nothing, and does not even respect itself." If, however, M. Waldeck-Rousseau does not see his way clear to defend the army, he is begged by the Admiral to guard the good name of France for justice, humanity, magnanimity, and courage.

Within the last few weeks Paris conservative papers of all parties—Le Temps, Le Gaulois, Le Journal des Débats—have received numerous communications from retired navy and army officers, all taking an extremely gloomy view of the situation. All intimate with characteristic pessimism that everything is going to the dogs unless the foreign newspapers be informed of the "actual truth."

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ESTERHAZY ISSUES ANOTHER MANIFESTO FROM LONDON.—Through the London correspondent of Le Matin, ex-Commandant Count Walsin-Esterhazy has issued another manifesto addressed to his late superiors in the French Army. He complains, as he did in Le Matin of July 17, that every one—Gens. Gonse, de Boisdeffre, and the rest—have basely thrown him aside to save themselves. He writes: "They pretend not to know, for the life of them, why or how I did this or that. If they were so ignorant of all the case, why did they not institute an inquiry when they discovered to their amazement that I had in my possession a secret document of the utmost importance, which I call the Garde Imperiale?" Esterhazy then goes on to say that he has learned of the latest move of the anti-Dreyfus party. This new plan of campaign, which the witnesses for the prosecution are believed to be evolving in concert, fills Esterhazy, to use his own words, "with horror and indignation." The theory which it is proposed to spring upon the court-martial is that Esterhazy and Henry were the accomplices of Dreyfus. The ex-Commandant continues: "I can hardly believe that so abominable an idea can have originated in a human brain. But if it really be—mark well my words—the result of that move not only will be that the present case will utterly collapse, but also it will mean entire annihilation to all those men whom I still persist in not slaying yet, although I have it in my power to do so."

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DECREASE IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—Diplomatists abroad are just now commenting on a reduction of the Czar's army which has taken place this year. It is a disputed question whether the Czar is thus quietly taking the initiative in his disarmament theory or whether the reduction has been made through motives of economy or because the St. Petersburg War Office is of the opinion that the army is already large enough for any contingency. It seems that the average number of young men in the Czar's Empire, who each year reach the age of twenty-one, and therefore become liable to military service, is about 1,000,000. The number of these men selected for actual service during the last five years has been, according to the best information obtainable: In 1894, 270,000; in 1895, 275,000; in 1896, 282,400; in 1897, 287,400, and in 1898, 292,400. The number of men who actually become soldiers does not, however, exactly correspond to the number of those selected, but the difference is only a few hundred. Hence approximately during the period 1894-8 there has been an annual augmentation of about 5,000, so, if the rate of increase had been maintained, the number for 1899 would have been 297,400. However, the number for 1899 has been fixed at 291,000, or less by nearly 1,500 than that of 1898.

As the military budget is made up for a period of five years, there will be little or no increase of this number during the next four years unless extraordinary and unusual measures should be resorted to. In 1903, therefore, the number of recruits called on to serve will still be about 291,000, whereas, had the normal rate of increase been kept up, it would have reached in that year a total of at least 315,000. In other words, if for the next four years no increase is made, the army will in 1903 be less by 25,000 men than the total which would have been reached had the system hitherto pursued been continued, nor will this deficiency be made up by the increased number of men who under the newly imposed law will be called for military service in Finland.

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RUSSIAN RAILWAY PLANS IN PERSIA.—As was announced in these columns yesterday, the chief object of M. Delcassé's visit to St. Petersburg was in regard to a Russian railway scheme in Asia. Part of the scheme has already been realized; the realization of the rest will depend on French capital. This week a road from Resht, a Persian city eighteen miles southeast of Enzeli, the Persian port on the Caspian Sea, to Teheran, will be thrown open for general traffic. This road, which is 218 miles in length, has been quietly constructed by the Russian Government during the last three years. It is believed in Paris that Russia intends to extend the road in a southerly direction as far as Ispahan. Nine toll-gates have been erected between Resht and Teheran, and for the present, according to the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, the management of the road will be undertaken by the Persian Government.

It is said in London that Russia's recent activity in reorganizing the military administration of its forces in Central Asia and its determined efforts to get a strong foothold in Persia have caused a feeling of alarm and mistrust in the minds of the Persian authorities. Now that the road to Teheran is completed, and Russian officials are to have full control of the repairing of the road, as well as complete care of the telegraph line, this feeling is said to be much increased.

The news of the completion of the Resht-Teheran line has also been followed by renewed activity on the part of the British syndicate with regard to building the projected line of railway from Konieh, in Asia Minor, to Alexandretta, thence to Bagdad, and through the Valley of the Euphrates to Bassorah, or Bassra, a port on the Shat-el-Arab, seventy miles from its mouth in the Persian Gulf. This activity, according to English correspondents in St. Petersburg, is, on its part, causing the Russian Foreign Office much uneasiness.

The Euphrates Valley Railway would not only make it possible to reach India in eight days after leaving London, but such a line, it is pointed out, would greatly improve Great Britain's position in Asia Minor and Persia, and would open new fields for British enterprise and commerce. It now remains to be seen, is the sentiment in Downing Street, how far Persia will be able to make a firm stand against Russia's gradual approach. In the meantime Downing Street is said to pin its faith on the fact that the Shah has recently announced his friendship for the British Empire in the strongest terms, and has privately told British officials at his Court that he had no intention of allowing his kingdom to become "a mere appendage of the relentless Muscovite."

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SIGNOR MARCONI ON THE EVE OF HIS DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA.—Signor Marconi, the developer of the scheme of wireless telegraphy, is staying in London, where he is making preparations for his journey to America. He will set out this week or next week. His recent experiments with wireless telegraphy in Dover were attended with satisfactory results. The scientific witnesses present expressed great enthusiasm. The trials were made in the Dover Town Hall, where communication was established with the South Foreland Lighthouse, and with the East Goodwind Lightship, a distance of five and seventeen miles respectively, notwithstanding that the current had to pass through many buildings and at least four miles of intervening cliffs. The cliff is about 400 feet above sea level, whereas the top of the pole at the town hall in Dover was not much above 100 feet above sea level. Regarding the recent naval manoeuvres where Signor Marconi conducted experiments with his telegraphy, the inventor has written that he has established the fact that even with the present installation at South Foreland Lighthouse messages could be exchanged with a fleet as far down the channel as Cherbourg. Signor Marconi recently asked a friend, when speaking of his intended visit to America: "Do you think that it will create much surprise if I succeed in sending a message from America to England? People were much astonished when I spoke of transmitting messages without cable across the English Channel, a distance of thirty or forty miles, yet the thing is now an established fact. A transatlantic message would have to travel a very long distance, and I do not say that I am prepared yet to perform the feat. Still, many things which seemed impossible have been accomplished."

Bull Fight at Boulogne.

BOULOGNE, Sept. 3.—Another bull fight took place here this afternoon, at least a third of the spectators being English. Six bulls were butchered, and the spectacle is described as "extremely degrading." Matador Llaverito was tossed and badly lacerated in the thigh, but he continued the fight and killed his bull.

Two Drown in a Sinking Rowboat.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—A rowboat in which six men were seated sprang a leak and sank suddenly in the harbor this afternoon. Two of the men, Gilbert Benning, twenty years old, and Abraham Nill, aged thirteen, were drowned. The other four were rescued in an exhausted condition.

Death Followed Jump from a Train.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Last week a party of boys ranging in age from eighteen to twenty left Toledo to see the country, and they decided to rough it, depending on beating their way on the trains. Last night three of them jumped from a fast Baltimore and Ohio train at Akron and all were injured. Abraham Kline dying to-day at 2 o'clock. Thomas Judd, Howard Lease, and Frank Dover were slightly injured.

Col. William Wall Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Col. William Wall died here yesterday, aged eighty-four years. At the close of the civil war, during which he saw active service, he retired from the army and entered upon the manufacture of cottonseed oil. He made a comfortable fortune and retired to private life about twenty years ago.

English Lawn Tennis Player Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Ernest Renshaw, the lawn tennis player, brother of the famous champion, is dead.

Death of Cyrus L. Frink.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 3.—Cyrus L. Frink, sixty years old, who was for many years connected with a number of Holyoke and Boston business enterprises, died early this morning.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—This Sunday in Newport among the cottagers was decidedly the liveliest of the season after the church services were concluded. At the places of worship the attendance was noticeably large, and later the cottagers drove to Bailey's Beach and enjoyed their daily plunge in the surf. Then the entertaining began and continued well into the night.

On the steam yacht Valiant W. K. Vanderbilt gave a luncheon.

Commodore J. P. Morgan, who owns the Grave's Point Club, took a party of guests over in his large naphtha launch.

A party of cottagers engaged the large launch Columbia and journeyed up the bay to Hope Island, where luncheon was spread upon the rocks.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, who returned from Bar Harbor on the steam yacht Josephine, entertained a large party of guests on board with music and luncheon.

In the evening the majority of the cottagers went to the Casino. Among those who entertained at dinner there were W. D. Hatch, Walker Jones, E. Rollins Morse, William Post, Grant Redmond, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.; Mrs. Kidd, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Senator Depew, Samuel R. Honey, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Burnett, wife of Gen. Burnett, and Mrs. Ernest F. Smith.

Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at luncheon on the Narada to-day.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman to-day entertained a large party at luncheon at Gooseberry Island.

Mrs. J. Townsend Burden and Mrs. R. L. Gammell entertained at dinner this evening.

Casino registers include C. C. Baldwin, William Rockefeller, Raymond Jaffray, Worthington Whitehouse, and Hartman Evans.

Miss Edith Clapp has taken to automobile driving.

The wedding of Marie Barnard, the artist, to Frank Russak of Russak Brothers of New York will take place at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Squires, in Catherine Street, on the evening of Sept. 19, at 6 o'clock.

At a dinner given at the Casino this evening by James W. Gerard his guests were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, W. Hude Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Stuyvesant Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, William Cutting, Jr., Harry Lehr, Miss Whiting, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

Commodore Brown of New York is at the La Farge cottage.

Commodore and Mrs. Gerry will be accompanied on their trip to Europe by their daughters, and their stay abroad will be for six weeks. Robert L. Gerry will remain at Sea Verge, the Gerry Summer residence, for a month.

All is ready for the third exhibition of the Newport Horse Show, which begins at the Casino to-morrow afternoon, and every box, as well as every seat in the reserved stand, save a few in the rear rows, has been engaged. A tent has been erected on the north lawn, where the ladies and their escorts can pour tea and watch the ring and the boxes at the same time. It is reported that the receipts for the entries and for the sale of boxes and reserved seats are in the neighborhood of $20,000.

A. D. Crovand, M. P., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews.

Worthington Whitehouse is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

William Rockefeller of New York is the guest of Mr. James Stillman.

Hartman Evans of Nice, France, is the guest of Mrs. Burke-Roche at the Elms.

Mr. and Mrs. Tuck are en route from Europe and will visit Mrs. F. O. French at her villa here.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton have arrived at their cottage, Lands End, from Europe.

Lady Cunard of Neville Holt, Leicestershire, England, is the guest of J. N. A. Griswold.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield are expected for a visit to-morrow, having just returned from Europe.

The Grant Wedding Cards.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 3.—Invitations to the Cantacuzene-Grant wedding were sent out to-day. They are handsomely engraved and contain the following inscription: "Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter Julia to Prince Michael Cantacuzene, Count Speransky, on Monday, Sept. 25, 1899, at 12 o'clock at All Saints' Chapel, Newport, R. I."

For the reception to follow the church ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer have issued invitations engraved with the following: "Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer request the pleasure of your company at the wedding reception of their niece Julia and Prince Michael Cantacuzene, Count Speransky, on Monday, Sept. 25, at 12:30 o'clock. Beaulieu, Newport. R. S. V. P."

The cards for the church are worded: "Please present this card at All Saints' Chapel, Monday, Sept. 25."

TO ENCOURAGE THE FILIPINOS.

Massachusetts Anti-Imperialists to Hold a Meeting—One Calls Gov. Roosevelt a "Blatherskite."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 3.—Members of the Committee of Thirty-five, which invited ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell to deliver the principal address at to-morrow evening's meeting of anti-imperialists, say that the naming of the evening a "liberty meeting" was done with a purpose. It was said to-night that the meeting will constitute a word of encouragement to the resisting Filipinos.

Col. John L. Rice, a civil war veteran and member of the committee, said that the meeting will be an expression of sympathy with the Filipinos. The Colonel said of the people who support the President in his policy: "Many of the people in America to-day are crazy. They have gone crazy over 'Teddy' Roosevelt and a few other blatherskites."

Arden's New Play in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Edwin Arden's new romantic play, "Zorah," was given its first presentation at McVicker's Theatre to-night under the direction of Jacob Litt. The play scored an immediate success with an audience which packed the theatre. "Zorah" details a story of love and intrigue in Russia, the scenes being laid in the Jewish quarter of Moscow. The plot turns upon the oppression of a young Jewish rabbi by the Russian Governor of Moscow. The principal rôle was played by the author, Edwin Arden.

Special Fireworks Display.

Pain has arranged a special fireworks display for to-day at Manhattan Beach. In addition to the war spectacle, "Destruction of Cervera's Fleet" and the "Battle of San Juan Hill," there will be a programme of designs, devices, and mottoes intended to interest workingmen.

COX MUST GO TO CUBA.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 3.—A special dispatch from New Orleans says that the case of W. A. Cox, the Havana fugitive, seems in a fair way to be settled. The requisition papers from Cuba have arrived and are in the hands of the United States District Attorney here.

As yet it is not known when the Federal authorities will apply for their prisoner, but it is expected that the papers will be served to-morrow, when Cox will be turned over to a Deputy United States Marshal, who will immediately start with him for Cuba.

Nobody outside of the District Attorney's office knows exactly how the requisition is framed, and its service is looked forward to with a great deal of curiosity by the police.

It is understood that the request for Cox's return was made by Governor General Brooke, and the writ was thereupon issued by the State Department at Washington. But as this case is the first of its kind on record, and involves an entirely new question of jurisdiction, a new form has probably been framed for the occasion.

The South Cambria May Be Sold.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—The British steamer South Cambria, Capt. Morgan, from Baltimore, Aug. 9, for Havana, with coal, has not arrived. To-day Mr. Griffith, Acting British Consul General, received an inquiry from Lloyd's home office, London, asking if anything had yet been reported of the vessel. It is believed here that she was lost during the recent hurricane.

A Tug Wrecked on Lake Erie.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 3.—The tug Red Cloud of Lorain was wrecked off Cedar Point to-night. It is believed that three lives, and perhaps more, were lost.

Bad Use.

Hicks—Do you know what Watson would do if he had a million dollars?

Wicks—No.

Hicks—He'd lose it all trying [illegible] another million.—Somerville Journal.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. William E. Main.

The Rev. William E. Main, who died on Saturday at the home of his father, John D. Main, at Hagerstown, Md., was formerly pastor of St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, Brooklyn. He was thirty-two years old and was born at Woodsborough, Md. He was graduated from Roanoke College in 1886 and the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Penn., in 1889. He was called to the pastorate of St. Matthew's Church, Brooklyn, in 1894, and remained in that charge for five years. In June last he resigned and went to the Manheim Chautauqua, and later to the Mount Gretna Chautauqua. It was during his stay at the latter place that he was taken ill with typhoid fever, which caused his death. He is survived by his parents, two sisters, and one brother, the Rev. J. H. Main of Philadelphia. The funeral will take place at Hagerstown to-day.

The Rev. Mr. Main was engaged to be married to Miss Louise Bohner of Brooklyn, and his fiancée attended him during his illness.

Herman Felsenthal.

Herman Felsenthal, ex-President of the Bank of Commerce of Chicago and for many years a leading financier of that city, died suddenly yesterday. Mr. Felsenthal was born in Germany in 1834. He spent two years in New York, Rochester, and Cleveland in the sixties, and then went to Chicago. The real estate and loan field was entered by Mr. Felsenthal in 1867, and in 1870 he formed with Charles Kozminski a partnership which continued until January, 1884, when the firm of Felsenthal, Gross & Miller was formed.

Mr. Felsenthal was elected a member of the Chicago Board of Education in 1864, and served for two years. He was chosen President of the Bank of Commerce many years ago and continued in that position until the beginning of this year. He took a prominent part in social affairs and was a leading member of Sinai Congregation and of the Masonic fraternity.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. W. M. GRIER, President of Erskine College at Due West, S. C., died yesterday of apoplexy.

WARREN H. CORNING, who was for a number of years prominently identified with the distilling interests of the West, being a Director of the American Distilling and Cattle Feeders' Company, died yesterday at Cleveland, Ohio, aged fifty-eight years, from the effects of a surgical operation performed four years ago, and from which he never recovered.

CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Deeply interested in the controversy waged in your columns in reference to the race question, lynching, &c., in the South, I ask space to express the convictions of a Northern man now living in the cotton States. My warrant for this contribution is that I have the point of view possible only to one whose birth, education, and associations were all north of "Mason and Dixon's line," and a residence for more than twenty years in the black belt, where negroes outnumber the whites. I have had exceptional opportunities for dispassionate study of the stupendous overmastering horror under whose black shadow the South is lying, which threatens civilization and imperils even our National institutions.

People of English blood have been charged with cruelty to dark-skinned races in Hindustan, Egypt, Central

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Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
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Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal an interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO.
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds.....$50,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative $20,000,000
Common Stock $30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds.....$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.....3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company.....9,000,000
Total $30,000,000

Preferred Stock:
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds.....$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock.....3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, stock 2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements. 4,437,500
Total issue.....$20,000,000

Common Stock:
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above $24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent.....1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements. 4,812,500
Total issue.....$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock, which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the reorganization agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositories:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Co., Chicago,
ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, FOR WHICH NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN USUAL FORM WILL BE ISSUED.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositories or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago),
Committee.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
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SURPLUS, - - - $3,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to cheque or on certificate.

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JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

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John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar.
Percival Kilbie,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Beth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE Consolidated Sinking Fund Mtge. Bonds OF THE Braddock Gas & Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated February 1st, 1893, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE Sinking Fund Gold Mortgage Bonds OF THE BRADDOCK GAS & LIGHT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated February 1st, 1898, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par, accrued interest, and a premium of five per centum on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered 251 to 400, both inclusive.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE McKeesport Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated May 1st, 1893, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of the said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company:

Default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon due May 1st, 1899, on the above bonds, the owners of a majority of said bonds have requested the undersigned, acting as a Committee, to take such proceedings as shall seem necessary for the full protection of themselves and such other holders of said bonds as may join with them.

The Guaranty Trust Company, No. 30 Nassau St., New York City, will act as depositary, and will issue negotiable receipts to depositors.

All deposits must be made on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from said Trust Company, or upon application to counsel to the Committee.

Dated New York, Aug 10, 1899.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel, 32 Liberty St., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Stock Exchange adjourned and all Wall Street business suspended in celebration of a holiday for labor would have seemed not so very long ago an exhibition exceedingly curious.

***

And how does labor prosper—to what extent is it sharing in the new good times which capital is enjoying?

Herewith are presented views—not quite agreeing. The head of a great National labor organization speaks pessimistically. He thinks capital prospers alone, that labor's grievances do not diminish. Against such representation is placed the statement of a conservative commercial authority—Bradstreet's—whose arguments are statistics that widespread investigation has collated and verified, such statistics disclosing that more workmen are now employed in the United States than ever before and that the wages of labor have risen from 10 to 25 per cent.

The facts—as they may actually be—have more direct and influential bearing on the financial situation than superficial observers may estimate. And judgment as to what are the facts ought to be a matter easily reached.

***

From the Labor Leader's Standpoint.

General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor, who may be taken to represent organized labor, or at least that section which maintains grievances, is indisposed to admit that workingmen have derived much, if any, benefit from national prosperity. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Parsons says:

"I consider that there have been many indications during the past year in the ranks of labor to show that the laboring people are aroused to the fact that they are not getting a fair share of the opportunities of life which this country affords. With the extraordinary consolidation of interests as represented by the great progress made in the formation of all kinds of trusts, laboring men see the absolute necessity of action on their part if they would at all protect their rights, even to a bare existence.

"I believe this past year has shown more dependency on the part of labor to secure its rights at the ballot box rather than by the old methods of trade organization; and this, in my opinion, is the only hope for labor. The trade organization movement as well as the other reform movements has proved conclusively that labor cannot be permanently benefited by any sentimental treatment, but must work out its own salvation. This can only be obtained through concerted action at the polls.

"Speaking of labor it must not be understood to apply only to those who wear overalls and work with tools of trade, but must include the great mass of wage earners who, by hand or brain, do the great work required to keep our whole industrial system in motion. Even men in professional life are found in many of our large institutions in a far worse condition than is the average laborer. The business man, except those within the trust, finds himself confronted with a competition that he cannot meet, and he, too, is crowded into the ranks of labor. This also applies to men and women who by force of circumstances are compelled to enter the industrial field, while all forms of Government here, both National, State, and local, have a tendency to protect and conserve the corporate interests at the expense of the industrial masses. To meet this condition political action is absolutely necessary.

"While capital has had great opportunities of late, labor has not had corresponding opportunities, and the strikes all over the country evidence how the laborers feel in the matter. They believe they are not getting their fair share."

***

Work For All and Wages Are Higher.

Much in contradistinction to the pessimistic view of General Master Workman Parsons are facts presented in a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Bradstreet's—an authority entitled to confidence for conservatism. That statement says:

"Our observations from week to week lead us to the conclusion that conditions for labor and laboring people are very satisfactory. More men are employed than at this time last year, and at better wages. In March last figures tabulated by us showed that at least 150,000 more men were at work than at the same time a year ago, and since then matters have improved very considerably. We feel sure that the figures for the last three months, which are shortly to be published by the New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics, will prove this conclusively.

"Our advices, for instance, from Pittsburg are that no able-bodied men need go without work there. And so, indeed, it is practically all over the country.

"As for wages, our information is to the effect that they are fully 10 to 25 per cent. higher than at this time last year. In those industries where wages are on a sliding scale—for instance in iron and steel and coal—the rate that now prevails is much higher. The prevention of recently threatened strikes is a sign that, after all, labor is not as dissatisfied as some people profess to think."

CROP PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

Anxiety in the Central Provinces Allayed by a Heavy Rain.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, has received a dispatch from the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, asserting that immediate anxiety regarding the crops in the central provinces of India has been removed by a heavy rain sweeping in from the Orissa coast and extending into the Baghelkhand district and the eastern half of the northwestern provinces and of Oudh.

Elsewhere the rainfall is insufficient, and rain is urgently needed to save standing crops in Madras, Bombay, Rajpoot, and much of the Punjab, and the western section of the northwestern provinces and of Oudh. The monsoon winds are abnormally light.

FINANCIAL.

COPPER
SANTA ROSALIA group in BONANZA
Stock of this company best purchase in market.
Prospectus, etc., on application.
ALLAN G. MACDONALL,
Mexican Investments, 63 Wall St., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend (No. 7) of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of September, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, September 5th, 1899. The Transfer Books will be closed September 6th at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen September 15th, at 10 A. M.
Checks will be mailed to registered holders on the 14th day of September, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
Transfer Agents.
New York, August 28th, 1899.

Office of Wabash Commercial Co.,
40 Wall St., New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Sept. 8, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 8th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

A Quiet Week in the Woolen and Worsted Divisions.

LIVELY OUTLOOK FOR COTTONS

Considerable Business in Underwear—Novelties in Hosiery—Silk Market Firm.

Most of the various textiles are showing a moderation in business. Woolens and worsteds have finished the most of the initial Spring business and are finding a good many revisions and cancellations coming to hand in the mails. Hosiery is booming, underwear is doing a fair business, cotton goods are handicapped by hardening prices, and short supplies and silks are in the same position.

The past week settled down to be a quiet one in the woolen and worsted divisions of the textile markets. The initial business for the Spring season is about over and the buyers have practically all left the city. That an excellent business has been accomplished is positive, and a large proportion of the important worsted and one or two woolen lines have been withdrawn. Woolens have not fared as well as worsteds, yet lines just below a dollar have secured a good business where styles were catchy.

In spite of the present apparently harmonious conditions existing between the clothiers and the commission men, it looks as if there was trouble ahead. It will come when the former expect their sample pieces to be delivered and they come not. Deliveries will be very late undoubtedly, and the clothing salesman will start out late with his Spring samples. The next thing that will cause trouble in a way will come from the clothiers themselves. It looks as though some of the large orders were placed somewhat in the spirit of speculation, or at least with the idea of the clothiers covering themselves safely and feeling that orders could be revised or canceled in part if it seemed advisable.

Some few cancellations have already been reported. A number of revisions have come to hand, and on the whole the agents are beginning to feel somewhat uneasy; what the end will be is uncertain. It is, however, only a grand evening up and settling process that was inevitable in a season so prolific as this, and at the last a good, solid business will be left. A number of mills are still busy on heavyweights.

CLOAKINGS.

The cloak manufacturers and manufacturers of Kersey cloakings and Venetians are doing a good business. Plaids are in large demand, and the orders coming to hand for these goods are now rather ahead of what is usual at this season. The skirt and suit business is calling for more cloth than cloaks just now.

Business from the West in dress goods is increasing and Western jobbers are ordering heavily now. Black crépons, mohairs, rough effects, plaids, and fancy blacks are in the best demand. Prices are hardening. Between now and Oct. 1 all of the new Spring samples will be ready, but many lines are expected to open this week and next. Prices are looked upon as certain to be higher. Some Spring business has already been done on staples at about last year's prices.

COTTON GOODS.

It looks at present as though September would be a lively month in the cotton goods market. A number of heavy bids are reported, which if accepted will mean orders for very large quantities. The difficulty in the way of doing business to-day is largely on account of stiff prices and the distant date of delivery jobbers in all parts of the country are disposing of good quantities of merchandise, and the demand keeps the product of the mills well taken care of in advance.

Both jobbers and converters are calling for staple cottons in about the same quantities that they have for the past two or three weeks. The changes that have taken place in regard to prices are noted below and the tendency is still toward hardening. Bleached cottons are very strong, and where their prices have not been advanced within a short time they show decided signs of doing so now. Wide sheetings also show indications of stiffening. Cotton flannels and blankets are so well sold up that it is nearly impossible to place orders.

All coarse cottons are firm and the demand remains about the same as for two or three weeks past. Prints and ginghams are without material change, except that some of the lower grade fancies have moved with a trifle more freedom. Dress ginghams for Fall are scarce and firm; Spring lines are reported in good condition.

The following advances have been named for cotton goods during the past week:

Woodward, Baldwin & Co. have advanced the price of all 37-inch brown drills ⅛c per yard.

Whitman & Phelps have advanced the price of Falls cottonades, 2.40 yards, 7-oz. and 8-oz., all ¼c per yard.

Joy, Langdon & Co. have advanced Hamilton AA, BB, and AA A ticks 4c per yard.

Carey, Bayne & Smith have advanced "Glit-edge" 3-4, 7-2, and 4-4, "Star of the Nation" 4-4, "Cream of the Mill" 4-4, "Ahead of All" 4-4, "Queen of the Antilles" 4-4, "Copper-Fastened" 4-4, "Trident" 4-4, and "Carnation" 4-4 bleached cottons all ⅛c per yard.

Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co. have advanced the price of "Gilded Age" 4-4 and "Full Width" 4-4 bleached cottons ⅛c; 42c; sample, 36@41c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 2.—Close: Wheat in store—No. 1, September, 68¾c; December, 67¾c; May, 70¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Flour unchanged. Bran, in bulk, $10.50@10.75.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 48s. Lard—Steady; prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 28s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 9d. Butter—Finest United States, 96s; good United States, 78c. Cheese—Strong; American, finest white, 52s 6d; American, finest colored, 53s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 24s; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, September-October, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 35s. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Linseed Oil—22s 9d.

COFFEE.—The coffee market, after opening quiet at unchanged prices was very dull until just before the close, when some little selling movement set in and the market was finally unchanged to 15 points lower, as compared with the closing figures of the previous day. The total sales were 5,250 bags, with the transactions confined to four out of the twelve months. The easier ruling of the market resulted from weak cables and continued large receipts at Rio and Santos; although the movement at these points was less extensive than it has been recently running.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	....	4.35@4.40
October	....	....	....	4.35@4.40
November	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40@4.45
December	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.60@4.65
January	....	....	....	4.65@4.70
February	....	....	....	4.70@4.80
March	....	....	....	4.80@4.85
April	4.90	4.90	4.85	4.80@4.85
May	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
June	....	....	....	4.95@5.05
July	....	....	....	5.00@5.10
August	....	....	....	5.05@5.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos coffee market, weak; good average Santos, 8$700; receipts, 39,000 bags; stock, 1,088,000 bags. Hamburg coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre coffee market opened irregular; spot, ¼f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; sales, 5,000 bags. January, 32.50; February, 32.75; March, 33; April, 33.25; May, 33.50; June, 33.50; July, 33.75; August, 31; September, 31.50; October, 31.75; November, 32; December, 32.25. Rio coffee market, weak; No. 7 Rio, 6@200; Exchange, 7 31-32d; receipts, 20,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 307,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3¾c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $21.50; iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $19.25; steel rails, $31.50; pig iron, warrants, $16; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $31.85; exchange lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.55.

OILS.—Refined petroleum held firm, and linseed oil also showed a very fair degree of firmness. We quote: Refined petroleum, barrels, New York, $8.25; do., Philadelphia, $8.20; do., bulk, New York, $5.75; do., bulk, Philadelphia, $5.70; do., cases, New York, $9.50; linseed oil, American, raw, 44@45c; do., boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 60c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, bbls, $4.50. Spirits of turpentine, 47¼@48c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.27½@1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.55; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $2; M, $2.25; N, $2.90; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.—Turpentine market, nothing doing. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 2.—Spirits of turpentine, 44½c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 2.—Spirits of turpentine unchanged. Resin, 90c and 95c. Crude turpentine unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—CALVES—Veals, $5@8; grassers and fed calves nominal; city dressed veals, 9½@12c per lb. SHEEP—$3@4.35; lambs, $4.25@6.15; no Canada lambs.

number of mills have been shut down on this account, being unable to buy supplies at prices which would enable them to sell. The jobbers are not feeling this influence quite as keenly yet as the primary market, but they will when they prepare to place their next orders.

This makes business at first hands less satisfactory, but it must be remembered that this is the season when usually almost nothing is expected, and the fact that any business is moving means a good business, and when this business is actually good, by comparison, it means that affairs are excellent. Were buyers able to secure concessions, there would be a big business. The past week shows more actual business in some directions than the week before.

Buyers have not quite made up their minds in regard to styles for the Fall season, and for this reason have gone slow and confined their purchases to plain fabrics and "staple fancies." The mills will not attempt to force the market, for that would prevent prices rising to the point necessary to do business profitably. They are now altogether too low compared with the raw silk market, and with the advent of new business must advance very materially.

Foreign silks are not affected to the same extent as domestic silks yet, for there are somewhat better stocks of raw silks on hand in the foreign mills than here, but these cannot last long, and prices will have to advance to full figures very soon. The importers consequently have been able to compete with the domestic manufacturers very successfully, especially in certain lines demanded for millinery and trimmings. Velvets continue to secure a good business and the foreign markets are active. Ribbons have moderated slightly during the week.

HOW LETTERS ARE TORN.

Care Must Be Taken Before They Reach Canceling Machine.

If correspondents would be sure of having their letters transmitted without mutilation or possibility of destruction, the utmost care should be taken to have them smooth and free from any obstruction that would retard the passage through the canceling machines.

Hardly a day passes at the General Post Office that many letters are not destroyed. All mail, which must necessarily be handled with the greatest rapidity, is passed through the machines for the purpose of canceling the stamp and imprinting the date and time mark. If a letter is lumpy, the moment it is drawn into the teeth of the machine there is a sound of torn paper. The machine is supposed to stop automatically when this occurs but the damage has been done.

Sometimes the letter has been torn into small bits. Special clerks are employed to repair the damage. When possible, the mutilated letter is patched up and forwarded. It often happens, however, that the address is destroyed, and then the derelict goes to the Dead Letter Office.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	Holiday
Corn, No. 2 mixed	Holiday
Oats, No. 2 mixed	Holiday
Flour, Minnesota patents

AMATEUR BOXING BOUTS.

Fights Under the Auspices of the Lexington Athletic Club.

A series of three-round amateur bouts was held Saturday night at the Lenox Athletic Club, under the auspices of the Lexington Athletic Club. The fights were, as a rule, hotly contested.

J. F. Mumford of the New West Side Athletic Club was the star of the evening, knocking out the men who opposed him in the two bouts in which he appeared. He is entered in the 140 and 150 pound classes, and it looks as if he will take both prizes in the finals. The attendance was large, 4,500 persons being in the building. The finals will be held next Saturday night at the same club. The summary:

110-Pound Class.—First Bout—J. McDonald, Union Settlement A. C., beat J. Bull, Excelsior A. C. Second Bout—B. Diamond, Union Settlement A. C., beat William Cullen of the Lexington Third Bout—J. Stone, Aroma A. C., beat George Sharkey, Palmetto A. C. Fourth Bout—Hoffman, Alliance A. C., beat W. McDonald, Xavier A. C. Fifth Bout—A. Dunsheath, Passaic, N. J., beat A. Pouse, Pastime A. C.

120-Pound Class.—First Bout—J. Laurel, Puritan A. C., beat W. Brennan, New West Side A. C. Second Bout—J. Leddy, Pastime A. C., beat E. Willis of the same club. Third Bout—R. Cohen, Alliance A. C., beat J. Murphy, New York City.

130-Pound Class.—First Bout—D. McVeagh, New West Side A. C., beat F. P. Belmont, Brooklyn, N. Y. Second Bout—J. Schaefer, St. George A. C., knocked out T. Philbin, St. Bartholomew A. C., in the first round. Third Bout—M. J. McGarry, Pastime A. C., beat M. Gerlach, New West Side A. C. Fourth Bout—J. E. Irvine Pastime A. C., beat W. McAvoy, New West Side A. C. Fifth Bout—J. Hopkins, Union Settlement A. C., beat J. J. Smith, New West Side A. C.

140-Pound Class.—W Newman, New West Side A. C., beat George Crocco, St. Bartholomew A. C. Second Bout—J. N. Killoran knocked out W. Newman, New West Side A. C. Third Bout—J. F. Mumford, New West Side A. C., knocked out M. Doyle in the first round.

150-Pound Class.—First Bout—J. Lehman, Union Settlement A. C., beat S. Alexander, New York City. Second Bout—W. Rodenback, New West Side A. C., beat Hyde, Pastime A. C. Third Bout—J. F. Mumford, New West Side A. C., knocked out S. Cluson, Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.

Stenography, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of singing.

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for beginners and advanced students; mechanical and free hand drawing, design, water color, clay modelling, wood carving, photo-negative retouching, photo-color, crayon, pen and ink work, sketch class. J. Liberty Tadd's method of manual training.

NEEDLEWORK CLASSES.

Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, chair caning, repairing, feather curling. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.

Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1899.
Examinations for admission on the 14th and 15th of September.

Courses of study, preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough education. School year open Sept. 11, 1899.

For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 33d St.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL
417 Madison Avenue.
18TH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 28TH.
The Principal is now at the school daily.

Dwight School,
15 West 43d Street, New York City.
20th Year opens Sept. 27th.
High class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given to boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Gymnasium. Laboratories.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL.
Registered Under the Regents of N. Y.
Three fine school buildings, entrance 12a West 126th St. 54th year begins Sept. 21st. Wm. L. Haken, head master, or T. E. Lyle, associate headmaster, will be at the school after Sept. 8th, 1-5, 7-9 P. M.

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6-8 E. FORTY-SIXTH ST., NEW YORK.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory and Primary Classes.
College Preparation. Advantages of New York City.
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COLUMBIA INSTITUTE. Cor. W. 72d St. and West End Av., REOPENS Wednesday, SEPT. 27. Collegiate preparatory, intermediate, and Primary DEPARTMENTS; optional military drill; gymnasium; hot luncheon. Catalogues on application.
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MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL FOR BOYS
(G. H. MORSE'S),
423 Madison Avenue, New York.
Reopens Oct. 2. English, Classical, and Mathematical. Thoroughly graded. Send for circular. Principals at schoolroom daily after Sept. 17th.

DR. SAVAGE'S GYMNASIUM,
308 WEST 59TH STREET.
Tenth Season opens Sept. 15th. Normal class and private instruction. Circulars.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades.
High school. Kindergarten Normal Department.
New Term opens Sept. 20; Branch School, Oct. 2d.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Helburn School
No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopens October 3d.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
College preparatory and special courses. Out-of-door classes in physical training. 71 West 55th st.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker
School for Girls opens October 3d: Kindergarten, Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. A limited number of resident students received. 148 Madison Avenue.

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Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

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Prepares for college or business. New gymnasium. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Principal.

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The Peebles and Thompson School. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 4.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

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Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

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576 Fifth Avenue. Reopens Sept. 27th.
Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

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MONTCLAIR N. J.
Especially cordial relations with Princeton.
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Preparation for college. Special students in art, etc. Mrs T. Tileston Greene 3 West 54th St.

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Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 32d year begins Sept. 27.

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109 and 111 West 77th Street, New York.

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Fall Term begins Sept. 28th.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

INSTRUCTION.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray.
Reopens Sept. 28 in its NEW BUILDING,
35 West 84th Street.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Gymnasium, 18x58; Playground, 200x225.
Dr. Ray at school Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 12.
Book of the 10th year on request.
Building, 20x59x72; lot, 102.
Gymnasium over 55 feet deep.
Parlor floor used as assembly room and headmaster's office.
Assembly room measures 50 feet in depth; width in front, 14 feet; width in rear, 19 feet.
Second-story front is the primary department.
Second-story back is the French Room.
Third-story, front, is the lower division room.
Third-story, back, is the Art Room, (north light.)
Fourth-story consists of four recitation rooms, including Laboratory and Manual Training room.
Entire building used for school purposes, and is thoroughly equipped with modern appliances.

136TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 26TH.,
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics. Optional Military Drill.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at the school.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1899.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY SEPT. 27TH, 1899.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

Weingart Institute,
22 AND 24 EAST 91ST STREET,
Between Madison and 5th Avenues,
AND 6 WEST 84TH STREET,
Two doors from Central Park West.
Day and Boarding School with Kindergarten
Prepares for business and all the leading colleges. At the recent examinations for admission into the Columbia University all the graduates from this school passed successfully and were admitted. East side school opens Sept. 27th. West side branch October 2d. For prospectus and particulars address until Sept. 15th,
S. WEINGART, Highmount, Ulster Co., N. Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 EAST 50TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
This school reopens Wednesday, September 27th. Mr. Cutler will be at the school house after September 10th. Summer mail forwarded.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
16th Street, cor. Rutherfurd Place, New York.
Fall Term Opens September 19th.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL,
102-114 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.
Fall Term Opens September 26th.
Non-sectarian schools for boys and girls.
Graduates prepared for all colleges.

Hamilton Institute.
45 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square, North.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Most advantageous location in New York.
Catalogue on application.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Reopens Sept. 28th, in new and commodious premises. Primary to College Preparatory. Little boys received in Kindegarten and Primary classes.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The Packard Commercial School
Corner of Fourth Avenue and 23d Street.
A Preparatory School for Business.
FORTY-SECOND YEAR.
Commercial and Stenographic Departments,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 5TH.
Office Hours: 8:30 to 5.
For Catalogue Address The Packard School,
101 EAST 23D STREET, NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE.
143 TO 147 SOUTH 8TH ST., BROOKLYN.
Business, Stenography, Typewriting, Preparatory, Regents and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening Sessions. HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N.Y.University Law School. Sixty-fifth year opens Oct. 2nd, 1899. DAY CLASSES, (LL.B., after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B., after three years.) Daily sessions, 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition, $100. GRADUATE CLASSES, Fifteen courses. Five required for LL. M.
For Circular address J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL. Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1—ATTRACTIVE SECOND-FLOOR SUITES, with bath; single rooms; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

23D STREET, 128 AND 130 EAST.—Comfortable clean, well kept family house; good table; moderate terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

ELEGANT SUITE OF 3 ROOMS, WITHOUT board; bath, steam heat, ample closets; 34th St. and Madison Av.; references. Address COMFORT, Box 312 Times Uptown.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 13 STUYVESANT PARK, opposite St. George's Church, near 17th St., very desirable furnished rooms.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a lady as companion to invalid, or similar position; educated, refined, capable; highest references. J. B., care E. H. Shelley, Room 78, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

BOY, 17, IN A BUSINESS WITH CHANCE OF advancement; reference. H. B., Box 194 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—For a Jewish Home for Working Girls, a housekeeper; must have held similar position. Apply, with references, Monday until noon, 27 West 72d St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and oclipping shears. THE MAYBORNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

TOURISTS, NOTE STRANGE SIGHTS in Huebsch's Year Book for 1900; flexible cloth diary, 368 pages 4¾x5¾; postpaid, 48 cents. Noteheads, 2,000 printed, $2.25. B. A. HUEBSCH & CO., 31 Rose St., N. Y.

$2,700 STOCK AND GOOD WILL; established 12 years; pays 100 per cent., with interest in new invention. Address STATIONERY SPECIALTIES, Iselin, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 14th day of August, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface, thereof, with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables and crossovers, for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in the said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the intersection of Liberty and Washington Streets; going thence in a northerly direction under and along Washington Street to or near the point at which this street crosses Dey Street; thence turning in a westerly direction through Dey Street, passing under and along Dey Street, under and across West Street, and under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Dey Street, and under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; also a branch passing under and along West Street between the two lines above mentioned, making a connection between the two.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 16th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the aldermanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, said application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon; all persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the ____ day of _____, 189_, for an extension of a grant of a franchise or right to construct a tunnel under certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, to wit.

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the junction of Ann Street and Park Row in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and running thence by a convenient and eligible route or routes underground to and under the waters of the East River, and to and under the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, and Kings County, in connection with Adams and Willoughby Streets, in the said Borough of Brooklyn.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his honor the Acting Mayor of the said City on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan Tunnel Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 18th day of June, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Borough of Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad, underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at a point in Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, one hundred feet or thereabouts easterly from the easterly line of West Broadway, and thence running westerly and underneath said Chambers Street, crossing under the line of West Broadway and Greenwich, Washington, and West Streets to the shore line of the Hudson River, and thence still westerly through a tunnel or tunnels underneath the said Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the centre of said river and boundary line of the State of New York.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 18th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that, at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and an opportunity will be then given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Part I. in and for the City and County of New York, at the Court House in said City on the 26th day of May, 1899.—Present, Hon. Henry R. Beekman, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BUENA VISTA REALTY COMPANY.

Upon the original petition with the schedules attached thereto of August Belmont, Walther Luttgen, and Bernard Hamburger, a majority of the Directors of Buena Vista Realty Company, a domestic corporation having its principal office in the City of New York, praying for a final order dissolving the corporation as prescribed in Title 11 of Chapter 18 of the Code of Civil Procedure, said petition, schedules, and order being on file in the County Clerk's office on the 18th day of April, 1899, and upon reading and filing the affidavit of Charles Stewart Davison, verified on the 11th day of May, 1899, with copies of said petition and schedules thereunto attached; and the notice of this application to the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the proof of service of said petition and schedules, and of this proposed order and the accompanying papers by affidavit of Samuel J. Benson, verified on the 11th day of May, 1899; after hearing Charles Stewart Davison of counsel for said petitioners, and no one appearing in opposition thereto, it is

Ordered, that all persons interested in the corporation Buena Vista Realty Company show cause before this Court at a Special Term thereof to be held in the Court House in the City of New York in Part I. thereof at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1899, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein for showing cause in the newspaper printed at Albany in which legal notices are required to be published, (if any,) and also in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Daily Tribune published in the City and County of New York, wherein this order is to be entered.

(Sgd) Enter. HENRY R. BEEKMAN,
J. S. C.

au14-1aw4wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Trustees of the MIDDLETOWN-GOSHEN TRACTION COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

In pursuance of an order made in the above-entitled action by Charles F. MacLean, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said corporation, to wit: The Middletown-Goshen Traction Company, and said William B. Royce, as Receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims to William B. Royce, Receiver of said corporation, at his place of transacting business, at his office, in the Orange County Trust and Safe Deposit Company Building, on North Street, in the City of Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., within six months from the 31st day of August, 1899, and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims to be proven by presentation of vouchers, accompanied by an affidavit of the party, or one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts that the whole amount of debt shown in said vouchers is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said Receiver to the creditor named in the voucher, over and above all set-offs and counter-claims, with liberty to said Receiver to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said Receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested.

Dated Middletown, New York, August 31, 1899.

VANAMEE & VAN AMEE,
Attorneys for Receiver, No. 4 East Main Street, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.
WILLIAM B. ROYCE, Receiver.

au31-1aw6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors.
SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh9-1aw6mM

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.
1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1383 Franklin.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH, late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 29, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

jy10-1aw6mM

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adam Emmerich, William Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of John Emmerich; Frederick M. Emmerich, Elizabeth Emmerich, Henry Klein, Carl Klein, Emma Brennen, Daniel Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of Daniel Emmerich; Carl Emmerich, Elizabeth Ohl, Adolph Emmerich, Elisabethe Emmerich, and John Emmerich, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Jacob C. Goebel of Congers, Rockland County, in the State of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Buttner, late of the County of New York, deceased, and to have you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, on the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au7-1aw6wM

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

jy3-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

my15-1aw6mM

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next, at which time the account of said deceased will be audited by the subscriber. Dated New York, May 16th, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York.

my1-1aw6mM

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Henry D. Otten, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of MARIA HULSEBERG, deceased, Henry Hulseberg, John Carle Hulseberg, Lena Hulseberg, George Hulseberg, Ettie Ziegler, Leonora Henrietta Wellbrock, Frederick Wellbrock, Howard Wellbrock, Henrietta Wellbrock, Anna K. Voight, Christopher Otten, Caroline W. Thiemann, Louisa Von Kaas, Adolph Von Kaas, Henrietta Dieckmann, Theodore Dieckmann, Netta Dieckmann, Ida Dieckmann, Emma Dieckmann, Gerhardt Dieckmann, Frederick Dieckmann, Wilhelmina Dieckmann, George Dieckmann, and Louise Otten as sole legatee and devisee under the last will and testament of Gerhardt Otten, deceased. Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the probate of the alleged last will and testament and of the alleged codicil thereto of Maria Hulseberg, late of the County of New York, should not be revoked, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au7-1aw6wM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City.

jy3-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSEF.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA,
Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 31 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
NIP MARU....Sept. 13 COPTIC.....Sept. 26
RIO JANEIRO.Sept. 19 AMER. MARU..Oct. 6
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 327 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA FOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward Str. stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For New York, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 13 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I. On Monday mornings (unless excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 36 N. R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany."
Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 42d St. Pier.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

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Delightful Excursions on above schedule for
LABOR DAY.

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Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.
FOR PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) Labor Day will leave N. Y. on Sa

WAR MEMORIES FOR TEXT

Gospel Tent Worshippers Stirred by Glasgow Preacher's Methods.

RECALLS ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE

The Rev. John Robertson's Anathema for Those Who Issue "Extra Editions" of God's Word.

The twelfth week of services in the Gospel Tent at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, began yesterday afternoon with an address by the Rev. John Robertson, minister of the City Temple in Glasgow and editor of The Christian Scotsman. He will speak there every evening this week, excepting Saturday.

Every seat in the tent was occupied when the service began at 4 o'clock yesterday, and a considerable number of persons stood in the rear of the outer chairs throughout the exercises. The Rev. Hartwell Pratt was in charge of the service as usual. Before the speaker was introduced nearly a dozen Gospel hymns were sung, including "I am Coming to the Cross," "Bringing in the Sheaves," "Trust and Obey," "We're Marching to Zion," and "When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder." The audience was remarkable for the large number of aged persons it contained, many of whom joined fervently in the singing, as did a blind man with a good tenor voice, who had been assisted by an usher to a front seat.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson, who speaks with a marked Scotch accent and occasionally drops into the use of Scotch words and expressions, began by entreating everybody to remain until the close of the service. "In Scotland," he said, "we have a better way than that which I have observed in some cities in this country. If we don't like the preacher or the preaching we don't get up and go out, thus disturbing those who wish to listen. We just go to sleep." This provoked a laugh, which was the first of many called forth by the quaint sayings of the speaker.

The preacher announced as his text First Timothy, i., 15: "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief." His subject was "The Gospel of the Grace of God," but his address was as different from the conventional sermon as it could well be. It consisted of a series of mirthful anecdotes, mostly of country life in Scotland, each leading up to a brief passage of fiery religious exhortation to which many of the older men present responded with vigorous "Amens!"

The speaker began with a reference to the Spanish-American war, which would have stirred the audience to applause if the occasion had been any other than a Gospel meeting on Sunday afternoon. "I have now been in this country a little more than a year," he said. "When I left Scotland everybody there was deeply concerned about those Spanish ships for which your naval commanders were hunting. Only those of your people who chanced to be there at the time can appreciate the interest which the British people felt in the result of that war. The mother country showed the natural anxiety of a mother for the daughter who years ago had refused to take a spanking and set up a house of its own. A brave house it is, too, and we are rather proud of it, and how soon Columbia showed by the brilliant performance of her navy that she had been suckled on the breast of the old sea mother, Britannia, and the mother, speaking through the throats of the thousand guns of her fleets, cried to the rest of Europe: 'Hands off, and let my daughter finish her holy work in Cuba!'"

All this was very little like what the audience had expected, and wonder as to where the discourse was tending was increased when the speaker began to talk about the afternoon "extras" that were issued during the war, each contradicting the news published in the one preceding. He said that nearly as many extra editions of the afternoon papers were published in Glasgow as in New York, and that he finally adopted the plan of buying only the latest one, and going to bed satisfied that the reports from the scene of war which he had read would not be contradicted before morning, at any rate.

"Now, after I had read that paper," he asked, "what would I have said if some fellow with the 'gift of gab' had come to me with a different version of the war news of the day? I don't know that you in this country understand the meaning of the 'gift of gab,' but in Scotland we apply the expression to a person who has the fatal facility of being able to speak the longer the less he has to say. Of course, I would have told such a man that I had the last edition of the evening paper, and would have refused to listen to him.

"And so it is in religion," said the speaker, picking up the open Bible. "Here we have the last edition of the Word of God we shall see until He reveals Himself fully to us in the world beyond. All the philosophies and religions which have sprung up since Christ left this earth have gone, and we have only this left. What is true in religion is not new, and what is new is not true. All the books and teachings that are put forth as extra editions of God's Word are set up in hell. This Book tells us that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners. That's a plank broad enough to float this tentfull to the pearly gates."

At another point in his address the speaker said: "The hand that fixed the stars, the hand that swung the worlds into space, the hand that holds the sea in its hollow is surely able to hold me."

Again, referring to the words of his text, he said: "I don't know anything about the front door of the kingdom of heaven—the saints' door, I have never been there. But the back door—the sinners' door—is always wide open."

The Rev. Mr. Robertson will speak at 8 o'clock this evening on "The Man Who Missed It." His subjects for the remainder of the week will be: Tuesday, "The Man Who Hit It"; Wednesday, "The Man Who Had Not Got It"; Thursday, "The Man Who Saw It"; Friday, "The Man Who Got It Back." Each of these subjects refers to a New Testament character.

BROOKLYN CATHEDRAL PLANS.

Report that Bishop McDonnell Has Consulted an English Architect.

Brooklyn Catholics are greatly pleased over a report to the effect that Bishop McDonnell, who is now in Europe, has been in consultation with J. F. Bentley, an English architect, with regard to plans for the completion of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, at Greene and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn. The cathedral has been in an uncompleted state since 1876. Mr. Bentley is the architect of the Westminster Cathedral, London, which when completed will be the largest cathedral in England.

The work of building the Brooklyn cathedral was begun in 1865. It was to occupy a block of ground and was to cost $1,000,000. The work progressed slowly for several years, and was then discontinued. According to the original plans, the cathedral was to be in the French gothic style of architecture, with towers rising to a height of 350 feet. The work on the structure was stopped when the side walls had been built up to a height of a dozen feet. The chapel planned in connection with the cathedral, however, was completed, and is now in use.

Vicar General McNamara, who is in charge of the diocese in the absence of Bishop McDonnell, said yesterday that he did not know what the Bishop's intentions were in the matter. The Bishop is expected home some time this month.

GIFTS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

Dr. Batten Preaches Inaugural Sermon in St. Mark's Church.

The Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., preached his inaugural sermon at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday morning. He took for his subject, "Gifts and Opportunities," and for his text St. Matthew xxv., 14-15.

Dr. Batten said, in part:

"Life, as we may look at it from our point of view, is made up of what we may call gifts and opportunities. The gifts are internal, the things which make a man at any given time what he is. The opportunities are external, the chances which come to a man, the things outside of himself with which he comes in daily contact, the things he may use, the things in which he employs the gifts which God has given him.

"The happiest life is that in which the gifts and opportunities are duly proportioned. There are many cases of a man with great gifts who has never found the opportunity to use his gifts in the largest way, and such cases are always sad. There are cases, too, in which a man with small gifts is vainly struggling with opportunities too great for him, and such cases are sad, too, and often pitiful.

"We are entering upon a new relationship of great importance. Our lives must come into touch on vital points. The rector rejoices with his people when they are happy, and sorrows with them when they are sad. He is present at the happy marriage, at the baptism of children, and expresses the hope of the resurrection over those who sleep in Jesus. Yet the importance of this day may be easily exaggerated. The same services which have been said for a century will go right on if I were not here; some other clergyman would be; but as our lives must flow together, as we are to have a common stewardship for, I hope, many years to come, we must realize our common responsibility.

"The harvest that we must reap, the interests that must accrue here, are human. We are after men. For this work one man is as good as another, as far as externals go. Yet it is not for mere numbers that we must strive. Every one must be a genuine man, worthy of the Lord to whom we make our offering. Our trust therefore begins like charity, at home. What a mighty stimulus it would be for our usefulness in this neighborhood if those who came under the influence of St. Mark's Church became better citizens, more trustworthy in business, better husbands, fathers, and wives."

SERMON FOR LABOR DAY.

The Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr., Preaches on the Poem, "The Man With the Hoe."

The Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr., assistant pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, preached a sermon for Labor Day yesterday morning in the chapel of the church. His theme was Markham's famous poem, "The Man With the Hoe."

Mr. Van Schaick said in beginning that Christ was a laboring man, and he selected laboring men for his associates and disciples. The condition of laboring men was a proper theme for the pulpit, and Mr. Markham had called attention to the subject in a striking manner. The preacher read three stanzas of the poem and then proceeded to discuss its purpose.

"Doubtless Mr. Markham, like many other poets, has sought to influence by exaggeration," said Mr. Van Schaick, "but that implies that there is truth in what he says. Doubtless the man with the hoe really exists, but, thank God, it does not follow that every man who handles a hoe is to be so greatly pitied, especially in this country. In watching the erection of many buildings in this vicinity, I have been struck by the fact that nearly all the drudgery is done by men from other lands, largely by those who cannot even speak English. The skilled mechanics and those in charge of the work are generally Americans.

"The peasants of Europe have had their energies sapped by taxation and oppression. They are taxed to maintain standing armies and to support the non-producing classes, the priests, and the Princes, and nobility. We do have in this country some representatives of 'The Man With the Hoe,' but we are not altogether to blame. They have come here from other lands, because we have extended our hospitality to the oppressed of all nations. Yet we may well ask, What are the tendencies of the times? Are the nations of Europe becoming better, and are we growing wrose? Well, as to that, I can only say that I am an optimist. I believe that the whole world is growing better every day. The strikes and lockouts, the blood that is shed in labor disputes—these, I think, are to be regarded as merely the eddies in the current of the world's progress.

"Compare the condition of workingmen 300 years ago and to-day, and it is hard to remain a pessimist. I despise the optimism that refuses to look at the evil there is in the world, or to admit that there are difficulties to be overcome. But I also despise that pessimism that would destroy our faith in the progress of the race.

"And now what can we do to make the world better, to abolish the sorrows of 'the man with the hoe'? In the very first place, we can strive to improve government, to make it simple and inexpensive. It is taxation, unjust and unnecessary, that is blighting Europe to-day. I was at that great meeting at Cooper Union the other night, and I was buffeted back and forth by the great crowd that filled the hall, but I was pleased to observe how clearly that multitude of workingmen understood the nature of the Ramapo job. They knew it meant the robbery of the workingmen for the enrichment of a corrupt ring.

"I hardly like to discuss technical questions of taxation, because it is so easy for demagogues to use such questions for their own ends. Such questions had better be left to the judgment of experts. But I think there can be no doubt that taxation should be equalized, so that men should pay in proportion to their means. And taxation should not be made a burden to crush the workingman.

"But, after all, the one thing that is needed is the observance of the golden rule. It is not so much the points in dispute that precipitate labor troubles as the way in which demands are made and the manner in which they are refused. Each side should try to put themselves in the place of the other. The workingman should ask himself how he would like to have a lot of men come to his office and threaten him, and tell him how he must run his business. And the employer should ask himself how he would like to be told whom he must associate with, and dismissed with contumely if he joined a union. The employe should muzzle his demagogues and the employer should muzzle his despots."

Mr. Van Schaick also said that the military spirit of the age should be crushed out. Labor is the true foundation of National greatness and not battles and sieges.

NEW JERSEY CITY CHURCH.

An English Evangelical Lutheran Congregation Formed.

A new English Evangelical Lutheran congregation was formed in Jersey City yesterday. No name will be selected until a church edifice is secured. For the present the services will be conducted in Arcanum Hall, at Clinton and Jackson Avenues. The Rev. E. W. Fulper will be the pastor.

The opening services were conducted by the Rev. J. E. Heindel, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer; Pastor Fulper, the Rev. Eugene Nendewitz, pastor of Holy Trinity Church; the Rev. Mr. Knubel, pastor of the Church of the Atonement, New York, and the Rev. Mr. Clare, pastor of Calvary Church, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Mr. Nendewitz, in the course of his address, said that he organized the first English Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jersey City. "That was only three years ago," he added, "and now I am glad to say that there are five churches of this denomination in Jersey City."

PAULISTS TO YOUNG MEN.

A Minatory Sermon Against Unseemly Conduct in Church.

At the Paulists' Church the fathers have a way of preaching sermons which do not emanate from the pulpit whenever the occasion demands their utterance. These sermons, always short and concise, appear in the pages of the parochial publication, which is distributed to the members of the congregation on Sundays and which are intended to be taken home by the parishioners and studied at leisure. The fathers recently noticed what they deemed an unseemly practice on the part of some of the young men connected with the church who have been accustomed to gather in large numbers at the end of the church near the entrance, and to remain there during the hours of worship, instead of taking their seats in the pews.

When these young men assumed their customary positions at the masses yesterday morning their camp was filled with consternation when they learned that their past actions had furnished a text for the preaching of one of the peculiar Paulist sermons which misdoers in that church have long learned to dread. Their camp was speedily deserted and perfect decorum reigned in that end of the house of worship. That there could be no doubt as to the views of the Paulist fathers upon the subject treated will be seen from the text of yesterday's address "To Young Men," which follows:

"We are annoyed and pained to see so many young men standing at the end of the church, and especially crowding around the doors during the masses on Sundays.

"We cannot believe that it is because they do not want to pay for a seat, for we know in many cases that their families have seats regularly in the church. They have gotten into a slovenly habit of just getting inside the door, so as to get out quickly when mass is over. Then some of them seem to be ashamed to go up the aisle, afraid people might consider them pious or hypocrites. Young man, there is no danger of any one considering you too pious because you give half an hour a week to God. You are bound to do that, whether you do it at the door on one knee or up in the body of the church among your friends and relatives on both knees.

"Maybe you think the people will consider you a hypocrite? Well, your life must be pretty bad during the week if you are afraid to be seen near the altar on Sunday. Some stand around the doors because they fancy they are not well enough dressed; some, indeed, because they have not enough to spare to make an offering for a seat, and therefore will not take even the free seats at the end.

"There is one class, however, for whom we have no sympathy; well-dressed and intelligent looking fellows who have just enough conscience left that will not allow them to stay away from mass on Sunday, but who fancy they are paying quite a compliment to the Lord and to His church in deigning to enter the church at all. They stand there like great gawks; if it were not for the fact that they get down on one knee during the consecration, you would fancy they were curious Protestants who dropped into the church and were afraid to take a seat lest they might stick to it and be made Catholics by force.

"Now, young men, no matter what your reasons have been for standing at the back of the church, do us the favor and honor yourselves by coming right up like men into the body of the church. If mass is worth attending, it is worth attending well."

DR. MACARTHUR ON PEACE.

Praises America's Work at The Hague —Refers to Dreyfus and Condemns Lawlessness Here.

At Calvary Baptist Church yesterday the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, preached his first sermon since returning from an outing spent in Mexico and the Maine woods. It was an exhortation on religious consecration, and after the communion service Dr. MacArthur gave a talk on religious work in Mexico, tracing the history of the country's emancipation from religious oppression.

At the evening service Dr. MacArthur preached on "A Basket of Summer Fruit." He spoke, in part, as follows:

"The prophet Amos saw in vision a basket of Summer fruit. This vision was profoundly instructive to him and to the people of Israel. A great basket of Summer fruit is now open to our view. The conference at The Hague is a rich cluster of fruit in this basket. This conference marks an era in international history. It has not accomplished the purpose of the Czar, by recommending or even earnestly discussing the question of disarmament. But it will certainly reach that result by recommending the establishment of a permanent tribunal of international arbitration. This is to a great degree an American idea, and it was the dominating thought of that conference. The American Commissioners honored the republic by their recommendation, and they were honored in turn.

"Many of the opponents of American expansion have expressed the fear that the presence of the United States in the councils of the nations would generate the spirit of war, but the result shows nothing is further from the truth. The crowning glory of the closing century may be the recognition of arbitration for the settlement of all international disputes. When that day comes America will have her place as Queen of this glorious congress of peace throughout the world.

"Another kind of fruit in this basket is the Dreyfus trial. It is France rather than Dreyfus which is on trial. At the bottom it is a racial and religious prejudice which has been aroused against this persecuted and persecuted man. It is Jesuitism against Judaism. It is an abnormal manifestation of the Middle Age type of Christian against the modern Jew. The Jews all through the ages have been the victims of an unholy prejudice which has masked itself under the names of patriotism and religion. It is not true Christianity, but rather the spirit of Satanism which antagonizes the Jew. If we believed the antagonism were the legitimate result of Christianity many of us would repudiate the name Christian.

"If France does not do justice the great God will inflict His righteous vengeance. Neither man nor nation can trifle with the justice of the Almighty. A spirit of anarchy may be let loose in France which she will be unable to control. May God avert this terrible disaster and lead France to do justice.

"The lawless mob in America is another specimen of the bitter fruit in this Summer basket. America has little to boast of over France. In America also race prejudice is bringing forth its deadly results, and while this manifestation is seen in the South anarchical mobs are doing their deadly work in the North. This state of lawlessness dishonors the civilization of the country, the country itself, and humanity. It brings bitter reproach upon the American Republic in the eyes of all civilized nations. This republic is a city set on a hill. All the nations are carefully studying our institutions. These lawless outbreaks do great injustice to the dominant spirit of America. They also seriously interrupt our legitimate expansion in relation to territory, providentially placed under our control."

PASTOR SLEEPS UNDER BELFRY.

The Rev. Mr. McNichol's Experience and His Sermon.

The Rev. Alexander McNichol, pastor of the Methodist Church at Bayside, L. I., disclaims any intention of being a sensational preacher. He succeeds, however, in giving his congregation some very interesting talks sometimes. Mr. McNichol has established himself in the cupola of his church, which is situated near the Bayside station, and several public houses in the vicinity. Mr. McNichol's family lives in Brooklyn. When his pastoral duties require him to remain in Bayside over night, he sleeps under the belfry.

Saturday night the peaceful slumbers of the good divine were disturbed by a tremendous row that took place in Bell Avenue, near the station, and several yards from the church. The choice epithets used by the combatants lodged in the pastor's memory. The fight continued until all the participants got satisfaction. The preacher heard it all and then, turning over, went to sleep.

In his sermon yesterday the Rev. Mr. McNichol had occasion to refer to the place of future punishment. He said, "I am a firm believer in hell. Some latter-day Christians believe there is no such place. But men believe there is such a place. If you have ever heard them when they are in a quarrel you will know that they consign each other to this place in no temperate language."

ST. MARY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Archbishop Corrigan Assists in Exercises at Dr. Burtsell's Church.

Special to The New York Times.

ROUNDOUT, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The golden jubilee anniversary of the dedication of St. Mary's Church of this city, of which the Rev. Dr. Burtsell, formerly of New York, is rector, was celebrated with special services to-day.

The celebration was begun with a solemn pontifical mass, of which Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant. The sermon was delivered by Father Dougherty of New York. The Archbishop also assisted at the solemn vespers in the evening, at which service Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York, preached the sermon. The musical programme was especially fine, the local choir being assisted by talent from Dr. Burtsell's old charge in New York. The visiting priests numbered nearly 200.

During his short pastorate here Dr. Burtsell has succeeded in liquidating the indebtedness on the church, which encumbered it for over a quarter of a century. Previous to coming here, Dr. Burtsell was rector of the Church of the Epiphany, New York. He was an advocate of Dr. McGlynn, and was transferred from that lucrative charge to St. Mary's, at this place, by Archbishop Corrigan for his active interest in the McGlynn controversy. The Archbishop and Dr. Burtsell are now united.

To-day is Labor Day—truly so for some.
Not for us.

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HENRY GEORGE'S MEMORY

Manhattan Single Tax Club Honors Birthday Anniversary.

CALLED GREATEST DEMOCRAT

Speakers Compare His Life and Teachings with Those of the Inspired and the Great.

The sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Henry George was celebrated yesterday by a public meeting at Grand Central Palace under the auspices of the Manhattan Single Tax Club. About 800 to 1,000 persons had gathered in the hall by 2:15, and had to wait nearly an hour before the meeting was opened. There seemed to be other things wrong with the programme, as only one of the advertised speakers, John N. Parsons, was present.

Very little effort had been made at display. The stage was sparsely draped in the National colors, and at the rear hung an enormous picture of the head of Henry George, while the bronze bust made by his son stood on the speaker's table.

Israel Zangwill accompanied the members of the club when they went on the platform. He sat throughout the meeting and applauded heartily all the most characteristic of the single-tax theories.

Samuel Seabury, President of the club, presided. He made a short speech, in which he said that Henry George, "the world's greatest democrat," as he called him, had carried to a logical conclusion the theories of Thomas Jefferson, and that private property is a greater crime than slavery.

Letters of greeting were read from various single tax bodies, and one from William Lloyd Garrison, who expressed the hope that "the country will resume its sanity."

A memorial ode by Joseph Dana Miller was read by James A. Herne. The speakers were George F. Stevens of Philadelphia, John N. Parsons, Charles Frederic Adams, and James R. Brown.

Mr. Stevens said that Henry George's peculiar mission was to preach the gospel to the poor. This, he declared, was also the mission of Christ Jesus. He called the Administration "perjured, because it is waging war against liberty here and in the Philippines."

Mr. Adams paid warm eulogies to the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn and Henry George. He said McGlynn in his letter on labor "was a pope who had taught the Pope in Rome." He was willing, he said, to take McGlynn by one hand and Ingersoll by the other, and march onward for the rights of man. Henry George's birthday he pronounced the next in importance to that of Christ.

President Seabury announced the regrets of the club that Dr. McGlynn, Tom L. Johnson, Rabbi Gotthell, ex-Gov. Altgeld, and Gov. Pingree could not be present. To-night after the Cooper Union meeting, ex-Gov. Altgeld will be entertained by the committee in charge of the demonstration at the Café Hungary.

CRAZY MAN AFTER MR. MORGAN.

Declared He Was the Engineer of the Corsair and Wanted $2,500.

A crazy man was taken to Bellevue Hospital late Saturday afternoon by Edward Toelke, who is in charge of the Twenty-sixth Street pier of the New York Yacht Club. In a statement made yesterday Toelke said that the fellow came to the pier in the morning saying he was the engineer of J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair. Toelke, who is not acquainted with all the hands on the yacht, allowed him to remain after telling him that the Corsair had left for Newport the day previous.

Toward noon the man went away, but returned at 5 o'clock and excitedly demanded to see Mr. Morgan, as he had a check for $2,500 to collect, due on his back pay. Toelke decided he was insane and with little trouble induced him to accompany him to Bellevue. There the officials recognized him as John H. Lutz, who had been discharged in the morning from the alcoholic ward. He was placed in the insane pavilion.

SUABIAN VOLKSFEST OPENS.

Games and a Picturesque Costume Parade of Children.

The twenty-third annual Suabian Volksfest, held under the auspices of the Suabian Saengerbund of Brooklyn, opened at Ridgewood Park yesterday. It will continue to-day, to-morrow, and Wednesday, and, after an intermission of three days, close on Sunday. The attendance yesterday was large.

The festivities opened with a parade of the children of the members of the Saengerbund in the park, the little ones being dressed in picturesque Suabian costumes. The parade was followed by singing by the Saengerbund, after which there was an oration by President Charles Aichmann. The remainder of the afternoon was given up to various games. Cinematograph and stereopticon exhibitions furnished entertainment in the evening. A particularly attractive feature of the festival this year is the floricultural and horticultural exhibition.

Bronx War Veterans to Organize.

The Cuban War Veterans of the Borough of the Bronx have issued a call for a meeting to be held Thursday evening at the North Side Board of Trade rooms, when a permanent organization will be formed and officers elected. It is probable that either Major Frank Keck or Capt. Bert McMillan will be elected President of the new organization, which it is expected will have a membership of about 125.

Servant Girl Asphyxiated.

Annie Mooney, thirty-five years old, a servant employed in the boarding house at 150 East Twenty-first Street, was found unconscious yesterday morning in her room, with gas flowing from one burner. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she died. The police think she committed suicide, but her employer believes she turned on the gas accidentally.

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West 23d St.

QUEENS TAXPAYERS ORGANIZE.

Residents of Evergreens After Improvements in Their Section.

The taxpayers of Evergreens, Borough of Queens, met Saturday evening and formed a permanent organization, to be known as the South Side Taxpayers and Citizens' Protective Association. The meeting was largely attended. The first matter to be taken up is the fight with the city administration for what the residents claim are their just dues in the matter of improvements for that part of the borough.

The organization has invited all good citizens, whether taxpayers or otherwise, who have an interest in the development of Evergreens to join the organization. The following officers were elected—President—John Grundage; Vice President—John Ulber; Treasurer—Reinhold Greenberg; Financial Secretary—Edward Debevoise; Recording Secretary—Franklin W. Vabe.

The organization will hold a mass meeting in Loeber's Hall, at Manhattan Beach Crossing and Cypress Avenue, on Friday, to protest against the condition of Cypress Avenue, which has been almost impassable for three months, owing to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad, which has torn up the street for a distance of two miles. Ex-Mayor Gleason will speak.

"MAD" DOG ON EAST SIDE.

Roused Catharine Street, but Blow from Shovel Ended His Life.

It isn't often they have a "mad" dog scare in Catharine Street on Sunday and when they do they make the most of it. There was a big crowd along the thoroughfare about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon when suddenly there came shouts from up Madison Street of "Mad dog!" "Shoot 'im!" "Look out!" and a mass of people with a big shaggy dog in the centre swung around the corner.

Doors were closed in a jiffy as the animal, snarling and yelping, made a dash up Catharine Street. One man more daring than the rest, who had a pitcher of milk in his hand wrapped in a newspaper, poured the liquid over the dog. When that had no effect upon the animal, he grabbed him by the throat, but, soon finding the dog was not easily handled, hurled him into the street and ran away.

The dog, after picking himself up, made straight for the open door of a Chinese laundry across the street, where Wing On and his co-laborers were just coming out to see what was up. At the sight of the dog in the doorway they leaped high in the air, tumbling down on the other side of the counter. They then leaped on top of the counter, and, arming themselves with sticks and brooms, drove the dog out, but not before clothes, dirty and clean, had been scattered all over the floor.

When the dog reached the street some one was waiting for him with a shovel, and with one blow knocked the animal down. Another blow and he was dead. The crowds slowly dispersed, and Catharine Street was tranquil once more.

The dead dog was lying in front of the Chinese laundry late in the afternoon. The place was closed, but this notice appeared in the window: "Fifteen dollars reward for the arrest and conviction of any person who breaks these windows or disturbs the Chinese of this place."

RAILINGS TORN FROM A STOOP.

James A. Williamson Appears in Court Against Two Alleged Thieves.

James A. Williamson, a retired merchant living at 18 East Forty-eighth Street, said in Yorkville Court yesterday that he was surprised that thieves do not attempt to carry off a house. He appeared in court as complainant against Raymond Conklin, nineteen years old, of 306 East Forty-sixth Street and William J. Bradley, seventeen years, of 312 East Forty-sixth Street, whom he charged with the theft of two bronze railings, which, he said, they tore off the stoop of the house, and which are valued at $112.

"The railings are big and heavy, and were fastened on the stoop with screws, but that made no difference to the thieves," declared Mr. Williamson.

"I can prove I was not in the neighborhood of Mr. Williamson's house on Friday night at the time the railings were stolen," said Conklin.

Joseph Pedell, a young man living at 234 East Forty-sixth Street, swore positively that he saw Conklin and Bradley coming east through Forty-eighth Street at 8:10 o'clock on Friday night, each carrying a bronze railing on his shoulder.

Policeman Noonan of the East Fifty-first Street Station found the railings lying on the bridge at Fourth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, where the thieves had abandoned them and fled.

Pedell reported at the station house what he had seen, and on a description he gave of the thieves Policeman Kilduff and Detective Collins arrested Conklin and Bradley. Magistrate Deuel committed the two prisoners in $1,000 bail for further examination to-morrow.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

O'Neill's.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
A Most Extraordinary Sale of
ORIENTAL RUGS!
Full Particulars in To-morrow Morning Papers.
STORE CLOSED ALL DAY, TO-DAY.
6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

BRONX BOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL

New Quarters to Accommodate Increasing Number of Pupils—Only Co-educational School in City.

When the Morris High School in the Borough of the Bronx opens for the Fall session, on Sept. 11, it will be found necessary to make use of an additional annex to accommodate the large number of new pupils who will apply for admission from the grammar schools. This high school is the only one in the Bronx Borough and the only high school in the city where instruction is given to boys and girls in the same classes. This experiment of co-education in the high schools has proved so satisfactory that the school from its opening, less than three years ago, has been overcrowded, the school population from which it draws its pupils comprising Harlem and the entire Borough of the Bronx from the Harlem River to the city line at Mount Vernon on the east and Yonkers on the west.

The main building of the Morris High School, which is also known as the Mixed High School, is on Third Avenue at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street. It was formerly occupied as a grammar school, and was abandoned when the new building for Grammar School No. 62, at Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street was occupied. The old Third Avenue building was renovated and the Morris High School was installed there under Dr. Edward J. Goodwin. The success which accompanied the first year of this school's existence demonstrated that the mixed high school had come to stay, and there was such a demand for admission from grammar school graduates when the second year opened that the old building was found inadequate for the accommodation of the classes.

In this emergency the Borough Board established an annex for the overflow classes in an old primary school building at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Third Avenue, which had been abandoned when the new building for Public School No. 63, at Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, facing Crotona Park, was completed. The contract for the demolition of this old building had already been given out, but was revoked when the necessity for its occupancy for an annex to the high school became apparent. The structure, which is old-fashioned and unsuited for the purpose, was renovated and made as comfortable as possible. The annex, since its establishment, has been in charge of Dr. Ezra W. Sampson, with Dr. Goodwin as chief assistant.

Both the main school and the annex have been overcrowded during the present year, and in view of the large number of pupils, boys and girls, from the grammar schools in Harlem and the Bronx Borough, who have applied for admission, it has been found necessary to prepare for the establishment of an additional annex. The top floor of the new building on Walton and Mott Avenues, between One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets, which has just been completed for Public School No. 167, has been assigned to Principal Goodwin for Annex No. 2, and is being rapidly prepared for occupancy. Dr. Sampson and the corps of teachers, together with the classes which, since last September, have occupied Annex No. 1, will be transferred to the Mott Avenue schoolhouse, and the new classes, composed of the pupils who will be admitted when the school is completed will be housed in the annex at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Third Avenue.

Thus it will be seen that the main school and the annexes are miles apart, which makes it very inconvenient for the Principal and teachers. Dr. Goodwin will be compelled to waste much time in visiting the annexes for supervisory purposes and consultation with his teachers, and the latter, particularly those in the annexes, will be deprived of the opportunity of consulting with the Principal except at great inconvenience and loss of time.

The residents of the Borough of the Bronx are in hopes that the Board of Education will see the necessity for taking prompt measures to push the erection of the projected high school building on the Boston Road. Over two years ago the site was selected and the preliminary steps were taken to acquire the property, but since then the matter seems to have been held in abeyance. The proposed site is an ideal one, consisting of a large plot of ground facing the Boston Road, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, and running back to Jackson Avenue. It is high ground, and there are all the possibilities of erecting upon this plot a commodious building which would accommodate all the pupils likely to apply for admission for some years to come. It would also do away with the overcrowding and inconveniences of the annexes. It is easy of access by trolley cars and the elevated railway.

NEW SCHOOLS IN THE BRONX.

Two Handsome Buildings to be Opened with the Fall Term.

Two handsome new public schools in the Borough of the Bronx will be opened with the beginning of the Fall term next Monday. No. 167, which is located in Mott Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets, stands on the ridge on the east shore of the Harlem River, and its towers and turrets can be seen for miles. No. 164 is located on One Hundred and Forty-first Street, near Brook Avenue, and is unique in both design and construction. A third new building, to be known as Public School No. 173, is located on One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, between Cambreling and Beaumont Avenues. Work is being pushed on this school with all possible speed, but it will not be ready for occupancy before October.

For the new school on One Hundred and Forty-first Street, the Principal and teachers appointed by transfer are: Principal—Miss Mary J. Archer; teachers—Misses Ruby R. Corbett, Madeline L. Archer, Julia M. Griebel, Cornelia Farrington, Sybilla E. Metz, Carrie Taylor, Fannie C. Fulton, Anna M. Hill, Emily P. Cohen, Bernice Mayers, Frances Cochrail, and Marguerite Fagan. Neither Principal nor teachers have been appointed as yet to Public School No. 167, but these appointments will probably be made at a meeting of the Board of Education to be held this week.

On the ground floor of School No. 167 an immense room with a cement floor for recreation purposes in stormy weather. On the floor above is the main assembly room, provided with sliding glass partitions. The platform in this assembly room, to be used by the Principal, her assistants, and guests, is elaborately carved and decorated. The woodwork is of carved oak, and above the arch over the platform is the inscription, "No disguise can long conceal the truth." The upholstering is in dark morocco, and in the rear of the platform is a recess in which are windows of stained glass.

The floors above are divided into school rooms, all perfectly lighted, heated, and ventilated, and distributed in various parts of the building are rooms for the Principal, teachers, library, gymnasium, and manual training classes. In the main hallway is an elaborate bronze tablet on which appear the names of the members of the Board of Education and the name of the architect, C. B. J. Snyder; also the names of the Thirty-second School District Inspectors, Abbie Hamlin Melvor, D. S. McElroy, William J. O'Byrne, E. M. Raynor, and Ella H. Rush. Electric lights, electric clocks, and an elaborate system of electric bells are among the many features of the building.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 2 P. M. LAST CONCERT BY SOUSA and his BAND. 4 & 9 P. M. LAST TIMES WEBER & FIELDS | HURLY BURLY. 8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS. FIREWORKS ALL THE WEEK.

LYCEUM Opens Thursday, Sept. 7. Daniel Frohman, Manager. 14th SEASON. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL | ANNIE RUSSELL | In Jerome K. Jerome's New Comedy. MISS HOBBS. MISS HOBBS. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all! NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15. THE MAN IN THE MOON! Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe! Vast Vaudeville. | Kitty Loftus, Maggie Cline, 150 Artists. | Marie Dressler, Hawaiians.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 45 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS 25c. 50c. Tuesday, Beethoven Symphony EROICA.

BIJOU THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. TO-NIGHT. First time in this country, the furiously funny Parisian success, Richard Golden, Minnie Seligman and a superb company. IN PARADISE

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric, B'way & 44th St. EVGS. AT 8:30. MATINEE Saturday, 2:15. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Last 6 Nights at 8:20. Last Sat. Mat., 2:15. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. Sept. 11—John Drew in "Tyranny of Tears."

MADISON SQUARE THEA., 24th St., n'r B'way. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. TO-NIG

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

SEPT 1899

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 26..	2,616,577
Same week last year.....	2,047,684
Stocks to date this year....	121,828,106
Corresponding date last year.	69,950,016
Bonds for the week.....	$8,279,500
Same week last year.....	$14,513,200
Bonds to date this year....	$659,257,670
Corresponding date last year.	$573,401,630

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4; at three months, 4; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	12	Met. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	4
Am. Sugar Ref.	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	2⅜	M.	2¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1⅞
Chi. & East. Ill.	12	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	1⅛
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	4⅜	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	4	Pacific Coast	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Chi. & Northwest.	4⅛	Republic Steel	7⅛
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	Republic Steel pf.	3½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	Rio Grande West.	2⅛
Col. Midland pf.	1½	Rio Grande W. pf.	3
Consolidated Gas	3⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	11
Del., Lack. & West.	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3
Evans. & T. H. pf.	6	Wells-Fargo Exp.	4½
Federal Steel	1¾	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	3
General Electric	1	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	2¼
Hocking Valley	5⅜		
Hocking Valley pf.	1¼		
Laclede Gas	3		
Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	3¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	International Paper.	6⅛
Am. Malting	2	International Silver.	1⅝
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	Iowa Central pf.	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Central Pacific	1½	Missouri Pacific	1½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	2½	Norfolk & W. pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	2	Oregon R. R. & N.	1⅝
Col. South. 1st pf.	2	Reading 1st pf.	1⅜
Cont. Tobacco	2½	Reading 2d pf.	1⅜
Cons. Tobacco pf.	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1⅜
Denver & Rio G. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Del., Lack. & Atl.	1⅜	St. Paul & Duluth	3½
Great Northern pf.	1	Southern Pacific	2⅛
Illinois Central	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s	1½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. ext. 5s	2¼
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. 5s	1¼
Ches. & Ohio 4s	1¼	Ore. R. R. & Nav. 1st 6s	1
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	1	Ore. Short Line 5s	2¾
Laclede Gas 5s	1½	Ore. S. Line inc. A.	6
Louis., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st 5s	1¾	Wis. Cent. 5s, t. r.	1¼
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d	3½		

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Erie 1st con. 7s	2
Cent. of N. J. 5s	1	People's Gas, Chi., con. 6s	4
Cent. of N. J. 6s, registered	1	Standard R. & T. inc.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. 6s	4		
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	2		

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Sept. 3.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 333,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 63,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 892,000 pesetas.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

STAGNANT SEASON IN ENGLAND

The End Is Approaching, However, and the Money Market Is Showing a Marked Tendency to Become Easier—Fear of War in South Africa Prevents Much Speculation in American Securities—Poor Crops in England and Threatened Famine in India May Provoke Purchases Here.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, Sept. 3.—Our stagnant season is not yet over, but the end is approaching. All the past week the money market has tended to become easier, and by natural process. The Bank of England has ceased to attract its share of current business in discounts, and the market has been able to retire bills previously discounted there as they became due, because the currency returned from circulation and new gold came in from abroad sufficient to place it in funds. So the discount shrunk toward 3 per cent., and almost touched that point midweek for sixty-day paper.

Since then Stock Exchange payments and the collection of £1,500,000 on account of the Japanese loan hardened the rate to 3¼ per cent. I think rates will soon begin once more to advance. The bank has no intention of letting go its hold altogether, and money is dearer on all great Continental markets than in London. But this dearness does not promise to be severe as long as gold flows in from the mines. It will be a see-saw unless a crisis breaks out somewhere, such as the threatened Transvaal war.

Dread of that is chilling everything, stopping alike speculation and mercantile enterprise. Most people hope against hope that war will be averted, but the tendency of events now is straight toward it.

Money continues rather stiff for Stock Exchange advances. On American rails Contango averaged 6 per cent., a proof probably that heavier speculative account is now open for a rise here. I have no doubt whatever we should now be steady buyers but for the confounded South African muddle, because everything tempts us that way—your traffic receipts, another Indian famine, and our own poor crops. These last are worse a good deal than had been anticipated.

Early frosts and subsequent drought made wheat ears light and root crops everywhere poor, and in South England almost a total failure. Therefore, a larger demand must be made on your supplies, not only wheat, but maize and anything eatable you can send.

This should sustain the already marvelous receipts of your railroads and provoke us to buy their stocks. But, however great the temptation may be, courage fails us while we live in daily apprehension of war, and we buy one week with fear and trembling and sell the next. Still, we buy on balance, and the disposition to speculate grows, especially in the provinces.

The condition of India is far from good, quite apart from the fresh famine and the probability is that further loans will have to be resorted to to prevent credit trouble there. The latest expedient movement is the Great Central Bank in India, through which the Government hopes to be able to cook exchanges and supply the credit market as required. The thing is merely embryotic at present, but if proceeded with the capital will be raised here, involving probable shipments of gold to India.

I am sometimes alarmed over your currency anomalies, which seem to me to be a standing menace to your National credit, but they are child's play to those in India, where the Government is trying to establish the gold standard without any gold reserve, and maintain a silver rupee intrinsically worth about tenpence in circulation at an exchangeable value against gold of sixteenpence.

Our custom house report appeared this week, and it may interest you to know that nearly £23,000,000 out of £29,999,000 gross collected by this department came from four classes of goods imported, viz., tobacco, tea, spirits, and wine. The yield from other articles, such as cocoa, chicory, coffee, currants, raisins, dried fruits, was mostly not worth the trouble of collecting. Tobacco alone produces £11,000,000 and tea £4,000,000, although the duty on the latter is only fourpence per pound. Our tariff does not contain a single impost on any other article, raw or manufactured, but signs abound that our extravagance and agitation against foreign tariffs may soon alter this happy condition.

A. J. W.

Outside Securities.

The market for outside securities last week was marked by the dullness which it has labored under for a considerable while, relieved by occasional spurts of activity, which centred about one or two stocks and utterly failed to reach the great majority of them. Along with the lack of a thoroughly active period of trading there was some compensation in a broadening tendency exhibited in the market, and the attention attracted by some securities from which comparatively little had previously been expected. The range of prices indicated a somewhat greater degree of irregularity than had been the case in the previous week, but the general tendency of the market was still a tendency to strength. While in some cases securities gave way to the attacks of manipulators, they displayed as a rule the impulse to reassert their values promptly with the clearing away of the smoke of battle. Those issues which are more attractive to the investor than to the professional trader showed a tendency to firmness, the electric stocks forming as a body an exception to the rule.

There was no lack of evidence last week of the instrumentality of the professional element, and on various occasions people who were caught on the wrong side of the market (and these were generally long of stock) sustained substantial losses. Scalping also proved effective in adding to the sum of curb transactions, the efforts of the curb trader often affording a noteworthy relief to the monotonous spells which indicated a lack of the right quantity of orders.

The earlier part of the week developed a greater general activity than the latter part, and the course of the stock strongly suggested that speculators had closed out their interests in a good proportion of the stocks dealt in on the curb, with the intention of leaving them, temporarily at least, alone. Monday's market was strengthened by the advent of American Ginning, which seems destined to command its full share of attention from buyers and sellers of outside securities. This stock, which represents the exploiting of a new process for ginning cotton, was an unknown quantity when first introduced, even to the brokers who issued orders for its purchase and sale. It is full-paid and entered the market with a quotation of 15 bid. It was actively traded in during the first part of the week and made a steady advance. It passed a season of sluggishness with growing strength and closed on Saturday after a moderate renewal of activity at a net gain for the week of 4 points, an enviable record for its first six days' trading.

Monday was also noticeable for a spurt in Otis Elevator preferred, which heralded a growing strength for both the preferred and common stocks. The common advanced last week from 34 to 37, and the preferred from 96 to 100, and they certainly divided more than their share of activity.

New Amsterdam Gas began rather more feebly, but proved nearly as marked a feature of the market as in the previous week. The season was one of retrogression for New Amsterdam as a whole, the common stock losing ¾ of a point, the preferred ½ a point, and the bonds also ½ a point; but for this comparatively slight weakness ample compensation was made in the way of activity.

New Amsterdam was weak on Monday,

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 2, 1899.

Range for Year 1899: Highest.	Range for Year 1899: Lowest.	Closing Sat. Sept. 2. Bid.	Closing Sat. Sept. 2. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 2, 2,616,577.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Sept. 2. First.	Week Ended Sept. 2. High.	Week Ended Sept. 2. Low.	Week Ended Sept. 2. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Sept. 2, 1899.
118¾ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	115	120	...	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	¥115	115	115	115	111	142
21½ May 25.	15 June 15.	16¾	17¼	— ¾	American Car & Foundry Company	28,000,000			17½	18	17	17	...	8,917
68¼ August. 1.	56¾ June 16.	66½	67	— ¾	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	20,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	67	67¾	66¾	66¾	...	5,637
45 August 23.	33¾ March 6.	43¾	44¼	— ¾	American Cotton Oil	30,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	2	44½	44½	43	43½	37⅞	5,080
96 May 9.	85¼ January 5.	95½	96½	— 1	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,159,200	June 1, '99.	2	94⅞	94⅞	93¾	93¾	82	405
52½ March 3.	33 January 5.	50¾	51¼	— ¼	American District Telegraph	3,944,700	May 15, '99.	1	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	30	100
160 August 29.	133 June 19.	152	156	+12	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	5	150	160	150	157	132½	1,757
37½ January 24.	16⅜ September 1.	14½	15½	— 2	American Malting Company	14,500,000			16¼	16¼	14¾	15	35¾	1,700
91¼ January 23.	61 July 26.	85½	87	— ½	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	87¾	87¾	86¾	86¾	85	535
15⅛ March 13.	5¾ July 20.	5¾	6	...	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,384,300			6	6	6	6	13¾	305
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	56¾	57	+ ⅛	American Steel & Wire	21,000,000			57½	59	56½	57¾	57½	23,340
106¾ March 13.	82½ February 8.	88	90	...	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	93½	93¾	93	93	90	2,505
182 March 20.	122¾ February 4.	156	156¼	+ 8	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	3	153¾	156¾	153	156¾	144	90,787
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	119	121	...	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	34,268,000	July 3, '99.	1¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	115½	268
105 April 18.	90¼ March 2.	99	101	...	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1¼	101	101	99½	100	...	171
52¾ April 4.	33 May 24.	43	43¼	...	American Tin Plate Company	20,000,000			43¼	44	43	43¼	...	6,087
93½ February 8.	81 June 1.	90	90½	...	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	91	91½	90	90¾	...	1,247
130¾ April 5	85½ June 21.	126	129¾	+ ½	American Tobacco Company	54,600,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¼	129	132¾	126¾	128¾	142	182,685
150 March 6.	125 January 4.	144	147	+ 2½	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¾	147¼	148	147¼	148	132	900
70 April 26.	43¼ March 22.	65¾	66	— ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 8, '99.	$1.25	66	68	66	66	...	8,120
43½ May 22.	36 May 8.	40	41	...	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			41	41	41	41	57	100
24¾ February 28.	17 May 9.	22¼	22¾	— ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	142,000,000			22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	15¾	28,895
66¾ Aug. 24.	50¾ January 7.	65¾	65¾	— 1¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,196,500	July 30, '99.	1¼	66½	67¾	65¾	65¾	36¾	130,335
13½ July 31.	8¾ June 20.	11	11½	— ¼	American Linseed Company	12,000,000			11½	11½	11½	11½	...	610
57½ August 10.	44¾ June 20.	53½	53¾	— ¼	American Linseed Company preferred	13,000,000	June 15, '99	1¾	54¼	55¾	53¾	53½	...	1,870
30 April 20.	22 July 6.	25½	25¾	— ¼	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000			25	25¼	24¾	25¼	...	4,408
94¼ April 20.	80 May 31.	90½	91	— ¼	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000			91½	91¾	90¾	91	...	8,900
41¾ May 5.	34 May 24.	39¾	39¾	+ ¼	American Steel Hoop	10,190,000			39¾	39¾	39¼	39½	...	12,535
94⅞ August 31.	70 May 16.	94½	94¾	+ 1	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	July 29, '99	1½	95¾	96¾	95½	94½	...	4,480
61½ April 12.	42¾ June 22.	55	55¼	— 1	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000			56¼	56¾	54	55	...	7,805
79¾ January 27.	67½ June 21.	73¾	73¾	— 1⅜	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	25,000,000			74½	74½	73¾	73¾	...	6,760
5¾ April 13.	1¾ June 28.	3	5	...	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf., t. r.	3,767,300			3	3	3	3	6	525
18¼ April 15.	7¾ January 3.	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	42,000,000			10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	6¾	257,972
160 March 17.	128 June 8.	136	144	+ ¾	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	140	144	140	143¾	127	975
30¾ August 14.	6¼ May 8.	19¾	19¾	—	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron	10,000,000			19¾	20	19¾	19¾	9¾	4,070
78 January 14.	67 May 5.	76	...	—	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	76	76	76	76	76	.....
70 January 5.	30¼ June 2.	54	54½	— ¼	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	54	55¾	53¾	55¼	52¾	1,305
95¾ May 27.	87⅞ March 15.	92¾	93	+ ¼	Canadian Pacific	25,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	2½	97	97	97	97	92¾	1,520
67¾ August 25.	47¾ May 8.	61¾	61¾	— ½	Central Pacific	25,370,000	Jan. 2, '99.	½	59½	62¾	57½	57½	53¾	3,200
31¼ February 2.	23¾ May 31.	28¾	29	— ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	40,000,000			28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	24¾	19,955
135 September 1.	81 February 8.	116	118	+11	Chicago, Mil. & Puget Sound	21,000,000	Dec. 31, '98.	3½	115¾	118	115¾	118	94¼	9,725
135 September 1.	97½ January 4.	116	118	+11	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	3½	116	118	116	118	110	180
179¾ February 13.	130¾ January 4.	156¾	157	+12	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	58,000,000	Sept. 20, '99.	2½	156¾	157	156¾	156¾	117¾	12,000
182¾ September 1.	133¾ January 4.	157	158	+12	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	157	158	157	157	124¾	10,000
152 September 1.	115¾ January 4.	131	132	+11	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	6,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	131	132	131	131	120	1,000
... January 2.	... June 1.	...	...	—	Chicago Great Western	21,000,000			...	...	...	...	11¾	...
17¾ August 28.	9¾ January 4.	16¾	16¾	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western preferred A	21,000,000	July 31, '99.	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	11¾	2,000
16¾ August 28.	9¾ January 4.	16¾	16¾	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western preferred B	21,000,000			16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	11¾	2,000
30¼ August 18.	18¾ January 4.	29	29¼	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western Railway	20,000,000	July 31, '99.	1	29¼	29¼	29	29	23¾	2,000

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange

STOCKS

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Payment restricted by injunction. ‡Sale seller 6

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 2, 1899.

BONDS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 2.	Week Ending Sept. 2. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	106½	106½	104⅝	104⅝	12
American Cotton Oil 8s	104½	104½	104½	104½	20
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	93	93	93	93	4
Ann Arbor 4s	96	96	95	95	30
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102½	102¾	102¾	102⅝	159
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	88	88⅞	87⅝	88⅛	287½
Austin & Northwest 1st	96⅜	96⅜	96½	96⅝	53
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97¼	97½	97¼	97¼	185
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101	101⅛	100⅝	101	185½
Baltimore & Ohio S. W. div. 3½s, w. i.	93½	93½	93¼	93½	20
Beech Creek 1st	112	112	112	112	1
Brook., Queens Co. & Sub. con. gtd. 5s	107	107	107	107	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	115	115½	115	115	23
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100	100⅛	27
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	85	85	85	85	6
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st col. tr. 5s	117	117	117	117	5
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	108½	108½	108	108	1½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108½	108	108½	11
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	97	97¼	96¾	97⅛	33
Central Georgia 1st incomes	42	42	42	42	20
Central Georgia 2d incomes	12	12	12	12	5
Central of N. J. gen. 5s, reg	120½	120½	120½	120¼	10
Central of N. J. gen. 5s, coupon	121	121	120	120	83
Cent. Pac., San Joaq. 6s, Speyer & Co. ctfs.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	101½	101½	101⅜	101⅜	125
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	87⅞	88⅛	86½	86½	27
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97½	97⅝	95¼	96⅜	194
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, reg	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	121¾	121¾	121¾	121⅝	3
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	110	110	110	110	12
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅝	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Den. div. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	19
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	7
Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	29
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 6s	108	108	108	108	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112	112	112	112	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Southwest div. 6s	120	120	120	120	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s	170	170	170	170	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. 5s	122	122	122	122	5
C., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	123⅝	123⅝	120⅝	120⅝	10
Chicago & Northwestern g. 7s, reg	112½	112½	112¼	112½	5
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s	145	145	145	145	2
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	100	100	100	100	3
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	109	109½	109	109½	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	53
Chicago, St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	99	99	99	99	11
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & C. 1st 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 6s	136⅞	137	136⅞	137	9
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	96½	96¾	95	95	30
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. 5s	94	95⅞	94	95	206
Colorado Midland 2-4s	85¼	88	85	85¼	221
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	73½	73½	72	73½	19
Colorado Southern 4s	86½	87	86	87	65
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	95½	96½	95½	96½	11
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100⅝	101	100⅝	101	7
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 2½s	87½	87½	87½	87½	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100½	100	100½	30
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land grant	20	20	20	20	20
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	117	117	117	117	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st con. 5s	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	3
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn con. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Elmira, Cort. & Northern 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Erie prior lien 4s	92¼	92½	92	92	34
Erie general lien 4s	72⅞	73⅝	72¾	72⅝	192
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	106	106	105½	106	23
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st con. 6s	125	125	125	125	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	141½	141½	141¼	141⅝	2
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	123	123	123	123	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 1st con. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	80	80	80	80	16
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	65	65	65	65	7
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	40
Green Bay & Western deb., B	7½	7½	7	7	13
Hocking Valley 4½s	102¾	101⅝	100½	101½	52
Houston, East & West Texas 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	12
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	1
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	88	88½	88	88½	29
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st ref. 5s	107	107	107	107	16
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	95½	96	95½	96	6
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	73	73¼	71¼	73¼	547
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	78	78	78	78	6
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	10
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	10
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¾	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼	7
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	103½	103¾	103¼	103½	5
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern 1st 7s	103¾	103⅝	103¾	103⅝	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assent	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	1
Louis., Ev. & St. L. con. 1st 5s, tr. certfs.	60	61½	60	60	19
Louisville, Evans. & St. Louis gen. 4s	9	9	8	8	20
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	3
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	7
Louisville, New Albany & Chi. 1st 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	121	121	121	121	2
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	21
Mexican Central 1st income	23½	23½	22½	22⅝	54
Mexican Central 2d income	13⅜	13½	12½	13	46
Mexican International consol. 4s	87	87⅝	85½	85⅝	74
Michigan Central con. 7s	110⅝	110⅝	110¼	110¼	3
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & West. ext. 5s	129	125	129	129	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	99½	99½	99½	98¼	3
Missouri, Kansas & East. 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	61
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	93⅝	94¾	93⅝	94⅜	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	95	95	92⅝	93	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	94½	95	94⅜	94½	215
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	71½	72⅝	71¼	73¼	1,716
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	96⅝	97	96⅝	96⅝	67
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118⅞	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	72
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	101½	102	101½	101½	119
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	90	90	87¼	87¼	183
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	120	120	120	120	20
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	141¾	141½	141¼	141¼	3
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101	101	6
N. Y. Central g. mtg. 3½s	110½	110½	110¼	110⅛	12
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	100	100	99¾	100	63
N. Y. Central, Michigan Cent. collat. 3½s	100¼	100¼	100	100	16
New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s	106½	106½	106½	106⅜	5
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, reg	104	104	104	104	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s con. deb. certfs	152½	100	150½	150½	11
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104⅝	4
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96¼	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96½	96½	96	96	81
Northern Illinois 1st 5s	114	114½	114	114½	5
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67¾	67¾	67	67	86
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105¾	104	105¾	104	105¾
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼	107
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 5s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	6
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	42
Oregon Short Line Income A	125	125	125	125	120
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	126¾	126½	126¼	126½	6
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3
People's Gaslight & Coke, Chi. 1st con. 6s	127	127	127	127	15
Peo., Dec. & Evans., Ev. Div. 1st, tr. co. ctfs.	90	90½	89½	89½	20
Peoria & Eastern 1st	27	27	27	27	10
Peoria & Eastern income	13	13	13	13	125
Pitts. & West. 1st 4s, J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.	94	94½	94	94	1
Reading general 4s	85½	85¾	85¼	85¼	220
Rio Grande Western 1st	89½	89½	89½	89½	13
Rochester & Pittsburg con. 6s	120	120	120	120	4
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 5-6s	98	98	98	98	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114	114½	113¾	114	114
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	12
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	95	95	95	95	23
St. Louis & San Fran., South Div. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	20
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	11
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	15
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	77½	77½	77½	77½	157
St. Paul & Duluth 5s	116	116	116	116	1
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d, 6s	125	125	125	125	1

BONDS.	Week Ending Sept. 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 6s, red. to 4½s	116	116	116	116	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	80½	80	80½	29
Scioto Valley & N. E. 1st gtd. 4s	100¼	101	100¼	100¼	12
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	107	106¼	107	106¾	9
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s, w. i.	85¼	85¾	85¼	85½	658½
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stpd	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	8
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	58
Southern Railway 5s	110	110	109½	109½	136
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	84	86	84	86	42
Standard Rope & Twine income	23	26	24⅜	24⅜	22
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st 7s	124⅜	124⅜	124¾	124⅜	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	112	112½	112	112½	15
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104	104¼	104	104¼	47
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	115¼	116	115¼	115⅞	10
Third Avenue 1st 5s	128½	128½	128½	128½	10
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st 6s, tr. r.	115	115½	115	115½	77
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	105	105½	106	105½	17
Union Pacific new 4s	105½	106	106	106	32914
Wabash 1st 5s	116	116	115½	116	23
Wabash 2d 5s	100	101	100⅝	100⅝	11
Wabash debenture, Series B	38	38	37½	37½	376
West. New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	22¾	23	22⅝	22½	34
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	4
Western North Carolina 1st con. 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	2
West Shore gtd. 4s	113½	113½	113½	113¼	32
West Shore gtd. 4s, reg	112½	113⅜	112½	113⅜	2
Western Union col. tr. 5s	115	115	115	115	5
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	78½	79¼	78½	79¼	69
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	94	94	93¾	94	77
Total sales					$8,137,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 2, 1899.

United States 5s, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
United States 4s, 1907, reg	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	16
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113	113	113	113	½
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130½	130½	130½	130½	22½
United States 2s, coupon	108½	108½	108½	108½	72
United States 3s, coupon, small	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	$700
Total sales					$114,700

STATE BONDS.

Alabama, Class A	109¼	109⅝	109½	109⅝	21
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small bonds	95	95	95	95	2
Virginia Funded Debt, 2-3s of 1991	86	86¾	86	86¾	16½
Total sales					$39,500
Grand total					$8,291,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 2	101½	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112¾	Aug. 30
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	113	Aug. 29
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130¾	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130½	July 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130¾	Aug. 30
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111½	Aug. 3	111½	Aug. 14
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111½	Aug. 31	111½	Aug. 31
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	108½	May 31	106¾	Feb. 23	108½	Sept. 2
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	July 11	6	Mar. 4	8	July 18
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	106¾	June 5	105½	Jan. 4	106¾	Aug. 25

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899	102½ Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s	118 Nov. 29

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	109¼	Aug. 31	109⅝	Sept. 1
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108⅝	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Aug. 30
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 6	6	Mar. 4	8	July 18
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87¾	Sept. 1	87¼	Jan. 3	87¾	Sept. 1

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105 Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104 Nov. 28
Alabama, Class B	108 Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1919	128 Feb. 23

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 2d day of September, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$191,616,576.96		
Gold bullion	126,536,360.07	$318,152,937.03	
Outstanding gold certificates	$83,678,419.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	13,896,660.00	69,781,759.00	
Standard silver dollars		$407,338,865.00	*$248,371,176.03
Outstanding silver certificates	$407,241,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	3,635,906.00	403,605,598.00	
Silver bullion		.....	3,733,267.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,953,510.00		724,382.00
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	33,529,770.00		
		$95,485,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	92,485,280.00	
United States notes		$346,158,286.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$19,460,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	380,000.00	19,080,000.00	17,073,286.00
Treasury notes of 1890		$913,065.00	
National bank notes		3,757,475.00	
Fractional silver coin		4,434,244.11	
Fractional currency		57.61	
Minor coin		257,672.70	
Deposits in National banks		$1,475,409.13	
Bonds and interest paid		269,774.88	
		$91,087,899.13	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,498,772.07		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,697,900.79		
Disbursing officers' balances	59,226,999.31		
Post Office Department account	8,658,332.71		
Miscellaneous items	1,957,671.85	$82,235,916.73	5,851,782.39
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$276,753,795.42

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$357,157.51	$1,552,698.53	$39,040,980.06
Internal revenue	1,065,110.68	1,667,676.90	34,347,482.86
Miscellaneous	120,478.89	147,256.02	8,101,894.06
Total receipts	$1,982,747.08	$3,367,632.45	$101,390,353.96

EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	142,000.00	182,000.00	21,295,941.15
War	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	36,623,470.87
Navy	2,000.00	3,000.00	9,691,230.65
Indians	20,000.00	25,032.00	1,923,470.18
Pensions	1,050,000.00	2,300,000.00	29,982,010.84
Interest	.....	.....	9,154,288.34
Total expenditures	$2,246,000.00	$3,510,032.00	$109,669,402.03
Excess of expenditures over receipts	263,252.92	142,377.55	8,279,048.07
Receipts last year—			
Customs	$21,940.02	1,139,283.64	33,644,739.60
Internal revenue	765,276.19	1,777,454.78	31,571,476.20
Receipts from all sources last year	1,096,121.81	3,021,304.97	98,651,161.84
Expenditures last year	1,521,600.00	1,488,000.00	128,564,188.21

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	.....	$ 344,150.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$9,217.50	$9,217.50	1,282,884.00

REDEMPTIONS OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes (Since 1878).	Treasury Notes (1890).	Total.
To date	$383,676,164.00	$100,917,895.00	$484,594,059.00
This fiscal year	2,642,542.00	1,464,615.00	4,107,157.00
This month	84,421.00	32,654.00	117,075.00
This day	11,422.00	11,422.00	22,844.00

*Net cash on hand, including $146,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 11 act July 14, 1890.

Complete Bond Quotation List New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Sept 2, 1898

	Range for Year 1898.		Range since Jan. 1.		Week Ending Sept. 2.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Bid.	Ask.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 1928	102½	Jan 13	98 Feb	102½	Mar 3	
Ala. Ashor 1st g. 4s 1908	100	Jan 11	98 Mar	100	Sept 1	
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s. 1995	100	May 11	87½ Apr	7	100½	100¾
Do., registered	100½	Jan 22	100 Jan	22	101 Mar	99
Do., adjustment g. 4s. 1995	87¾	Aug 8	87 Aug	8	90 Mar	90
Do., do., registered	87¾	Aug 8	87 Aug	8		
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s. 1934	110	Jan 20	107¾ Jan	20	110 Jan	20
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s. 1950	100	May 19	100¾ Jan	19	100¾ Aug	14
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s. 1925	102¾	May 23	100 May	23	101 Sept	2
Do. stmp. gold 4s. 1948	103¾	May 23	103½ May	23	103½ Sept	2
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106¾	Mar 8	106½ Mar	8	106½ Mar	8
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s. 1990	..	..	..	..	105½ Oct.,	98
Monongal. Rives 1st gtd. g. 6s. 1919	..	..	..	..	104½ July	98
Cent. Ohio reclg. 1st con. g. 4½s. 1930	113	Feb 18	103¾ Jan	11	111 June	3
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s.1950	115	Jan 19	115 Jan	19	115 Jan	19
Col. & Cin. Mid 1st ext. 4½s. 1939	95	Jan 19	95 Jan	19	95 Jan	19
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s. 1945	..	..	..	..	107¼ Jul	28
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g.4½s.1990	111	Feb	8	107¾ Jan	12	108 Mar
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s. 1993	94	Jan 28	93¾ Jan	22	94 Jan	22
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94 Jan	27	94 Jan	27
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	52¾	Jan 11	52 Jan	11	52¾ Jan	11
Do. do., Series B, 2043	13¼	Jan 26	10¾ Jan	10	12 Feb	25
Do., do., trust certificates	11¾	Feb 10	11¼ Feb	10	11¾ Feb	10
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s. 1911	130¾	Jan 30	122 Apr	11	128½ May	23
Do., do., trust certificates	128¾	May 24	123 Mar	15	128 June	1
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s. 1905	106	Jan 20	103 Mar	17	103¾ Aug	2
Do., do., trust certificates	105	Apr 28	102½ Feb	25	105 June	5
Do., 1st con. 4s. 1947	113	Jan 30	106¾ Jan	6	112 Jan	20
Do., 1st gen. 5s. 1932	88	Feb 4	82 Feb	4	92 Feb	11
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s. 1945	115¾	Jul 14	102¾ May	13	115 Sept	1
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s. 1941	117¾	Apr 5	117¾ Apr	5	117½ Apr	5
Bkyn.Q.Co. & S.1st con.gtd.g.5s.1941	106½	Apr 20	100¾ Jan	4	107 Aug	31
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s. 1950	104½	Jul 8	100 Sep	1	100¾ Sept	2
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s. 1938	..	..	..	..	74 Sep.,	98
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s. 1937	111	Feb 20	107½ Jan	7	110 Aug	31
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s. 1921	129	Jun 28	127¾ Mar	15	129 Sept	1
Do., con. 1st g. 6s. 1922	130¾	Jul 6	129 May	13	130¾ Aug	31
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1943	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14,	97
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s. 1913	..	..	..	..	100 Feb.,	98
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s. 1927	105	Feb 17	101¼ Feb	8	105 May	12
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s. 1906	106½	May 15	106 Jun	16	108 Sept	1
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s. 1934	117½	May 19	111 Jan	7	117 Aug	29
Do., do., registered	110¼	Feb	4	110¼ Feb	4	110¼ Feb
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s. 1927	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 14,	97
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s. 1921	105	Jan	6	105 Jan	6	105 Jan
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s. 1908	111¾	Jun 12	108 Jul	5	106½	Sept 2
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109 Mar	6	111½	Aug 23
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	100	Ja 30, 97
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s. 1948	93¾	Jan 21	89 Jul	25	90	July 25
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s.1937	96	Apr 26	95 Jan	18	98	Apr 26
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s. 1945	120	Jun 29	115¾ Mar	28	117½	Aug 7
Do., con. g. 5s. 1945	100¾	Apr 29	91¾ Jan	31	97¾	Sept 1
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s. 1945	44¼	Feb 23	33 Feb	8	42	Aug 30
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s. 1945	15	Feb 20	11 Apr	10	12	Sept 1
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s. 1945	7½	Feb 27	6 May	31	6½	Aug 17
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s. 1946	..	..	..	..	De 23,	98
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s. 1947	102	Jun 29	102 Jun	29	102	June 29
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s. 1946	..	..	..	..	99	Jul 6,
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s. 1902	112	Jan 11	109½ May	3	110	June 6
Do., conv. deb. 6s. 1908	112¾	Mar 20	112½ Mar	20	112¼	Mar 20
Do., gen. g. 5s. 1987	122¾	Jun 24	113¼ Jan	4	120	Sept 1
Do., do., registered	121¼	Jul 22	112½ Jan	7	120¼	Aug 31
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.ss.7s.1900	102¼	Apr 1	99 Aug	2	100½	Aug 31
Do. 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾ Jan	11	100	May 6
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¼	Jul 11	114 Apr	27	116¾	Aug 2
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s. 1936	..	..	..	..	104	No 13, 97
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s, Ser. A.B.C.D.1898	..	..	..	..	103	Fe 24, 98
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 21, 98
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	109	Jun	6	103¼ Mar	20	108¾ Aug
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103 Mar	20	103½ Mar	23
Do., Speyer & Co. ctn. dep. E. 1900	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 20,
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	106½	Mar 11	105¼ Feb	23	108¼ Mar	29
Do., do., Speyer certificates	106½	Jun 15	111¼ Sep	1	111¾ Sept	1
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125¾	May 27	112¾ Feb	16	123¾ July	20
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1890	110¼	Mar 14	107 Apr	10	107 Apr	10
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112 Apr	19	112 Apr	19
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¼	May 27	120½ May	19	122½ May	27
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121¾	Jun 19	121¾ Jun	19	121¾ June	28
Western Pacific g. 6s. 1899	105	Mar 10	103 Jan	19	104¾ Apr	5
Do., do., Speyer certificates	103¾	Jun	2	105¼ Apr	15	108¾ July
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s. 1907	..	..	..	..	93	Au 6,
Do. gtd. g. 5s. 1938	106	Aug 23	106 Aug	23	106	Aug 23
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119¼	Jun 14	117 Apr	7	119¼	June 14
Do., g. 6s, 1911	123	Aug	2	118¼ Mar	2	121¾ Aug
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¾ Jan	3	119	Aug 30
Do., do., registered	119¼	Mar 15	117 Jan	2	117	June 2
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97¾	Jul 25	90¾ Jan	4	96¾	Sept 1
Do., do., registered	97¼	Aug 30	92¾ Jan	18	97¾	Aug 30
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jun 27	104 Jul	21	104	Aug 5
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100 Jun	19	100	June 19
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	95¼	My 27,
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101 Apr	28	101¾	Apr 29
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Feb	7	101¾ Apr	7	102¾ Aug
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	119¾	Apr 19	108 May	5	100	June 12
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan	6	104 Feb	1	104 Feb
Do. 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb 24	106¾ Feb	24	106¾	Feb 24
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct.,
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s. 1903	117¾	Jun 29	113½ Jul	1	116	Aug 24
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	104¾ Feb	15	105	Mar 16
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	108¾ May	10	111½	Aug 11
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125¼ Jan	6	138	July 25
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116¾	Jun 12	115¾ May	1	116¾	June 12
Do., do., 4s, 1919	107	Jul 26	105 Feb	27	107	July 26
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101¾ Jan	26	102¾	Aug 30
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb	3	100 Apr	11	100 Apr
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	105	Aug	9	105 Aug	9	105 Aug
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113¾	Aug	8	105¾ Jan	3	113¾ Aug
Do., do., registered	111¾	Jun	2	111¼ Jun	2	111¼ June
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	124	Jul	6	120 Mar	13	124 July
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105¾ Apr	27	106¾	Aug 25
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116¾	Apr	3	114 Jul	5	114½ Aug
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1934	138	Jun 30	134 Jan	3	137½	Aug 24
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117¾	Jun 13	109¾ Jan	16	115¾	Aug 29
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103¾	No 18, 98
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107 Feb	23	107	Aug 12
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—						
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118¾	Jun	9	114½ Jan	17	115¾ Aug
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	105¾	May 17	92 Jan	10	100	Aug 29
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119¾	Jun	9	104 Jan	4	108 Aug
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, ¥ gold, R.D., 1902	117¼	Jun	9	110¾ Jan	7	118½ July
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¾	Apr	10	163¾ Feb	16	168¾ Apr
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	170	Aug	4	160¼ Jan	10	170 Aug
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171¼	Jun	7	170 Jan	3	170 Aug
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	117	Jun	17	181 Jan	11	170 July
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun	8	112¾ May	13	120 Aug
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	120	Aug	2	123 Aug	2	120 Aug
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¾	May	12	118¼ Jan	11	121 Aug
Do., 1st I. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132¾	May	25	129 Jan	19	129½ Aug
Do., do. 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	109½	Dec 7,
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May	2	121¼ Feb	24	122 May
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	134	May	26	118¾ Jan	3	122 Aug
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125¾	Jun	16	118¼ Jan	19	122¼ Aug
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112¼	Apr	18	119 Mar	14	112 Aug
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122¼	Jun	7	122¼ Jun	1	122¼ June
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun	10	119 Apr	8	120¾ Aug
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¾	May	18	115 Feb	6	118½ May
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	137¾	Jul	18	137½ Jul	18	137½ July
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	106¾	Jul 9,
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118¾	May	12	112¾ Feb	9	115½ July
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114¾	May	4	108¾ Jan	11	112 Aug
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	105¾	Fe 19,
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun	10	121 Jun	10	123 July
Do. 1st con. 6s, 1913	128	Jan	20	125 Jul	10	125 July
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145¾	Jul	11	142¾ May	4	145 Aug
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May	24	111¼ Jun	3	112½ Aug
Do., do., registered	114	Apr	14	112¾ Aug	30	112½ Aug
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	125¾	Mar	15	115 Aug	28	115 Aug
Do., do., registered	116	Jun	14	116 Jun	14	116 June
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110¼	Mar	10	106¾ Apr	12	108 July
Do., do., registered	109	Feb	3	105¾ Mar	28	105¾ Mar
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	122	Jan	30	121½ May	4	122¾ Aug
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	119¾	De 27,
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111¾	Mar	28	106 May	12	110 July
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109¾	Mr 19,
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb	9	117¼ May	22	118 July
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117¾	Feb 7,
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109	Feb	1	106 Apr	7	109 Aug
Do., registered	106¾	Feb	20	106¾ Feb	20	106¾ Feb
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun	24	102¾ Jan	3	109¾ Sept
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103	No 19,
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¾	My 26,
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	102¼	Ap 12,
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun	19	124 Jun	10	124 June
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 5s, 1905	117¾	Feb	8	117¾ Feb	8	117½ Feb
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan	3	111 Jan	3	111 Jan
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	114¾	Aug	28	113 Apr	24	114¾ Aug
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 21,
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143	Jul	7	138¾ May	3	141½ Aug
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 24,
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	129	Sep	2	117¾ Feb	7	129 Sept
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	138	De 13,
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146	Jul	6	140 Mar	0	146 July
Do., incomes, 1911	114¾	Jun	17	114¾ Jun	17	114¾ June
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136¾	Jun	27	131½ Jan	10	134 July
Do., do., registered	134¼	May	19	132 Jun	0	133½ Aug
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May	17	104¾ Jun	4	107¾ Sept
Do., do., registered	107¾	Apr	6	105¾ Mar	7	107¾ Apr
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr	27	98 Jan	0	98½ May
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	87½	Aug	25	83 May	9	87½ Aug
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98¾	May	18	98¾ May	18	98¾ May
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr	25	109½ Jan	12	114 Sept

	Range for Year 1898.		Range since Jan. 1.		Week Ending Sept. 2.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Bid.	Ask.
Do., 5s, extension, A, 1908	111	May 11	111	Jan	3	111 May 11
Chi., R. I. & Pac.—6s, coup. or reg. 1917	141	May 11	141	Jan	3	141 May 11
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 28	137½	Aug	29	137½ Aug 29
St. P. & Minn. 1st g. 6s, 1918	144	Jan 18	141	Apr	15	144 Aug 30
Mont. Ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	104	Mar 28	104	Mar	28	104 Mar 28
Chi. & Wis. Val. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	..	..	..	..	100	Jul 23, 97
Do., reg. g. 5s, 1909	144	May 4	140½	Jul	11	142 July 27
Chicago Term. Transf. 1st g. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jan 6	102¾	Jan	6	102¾ Jan 6
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, assent. ctf.	120	Jun 28	120	Jun	28	120 June 28
Cin., Hamil. & Dayton con.ss.7s.s.1905	120	Aug 10	120	Aug	10	120 Aug 10
Do., 2d g. 6s, 1937	..	..	..	..	102	Ja 24, 97
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.4s. 1941	115	May 5	115	Feb	9	112 May 5
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g.-5s. 1922	..	..	..	..	102	Apr 29
Clev. & Cin. Tr.Co. ctn. for 1st 6s, 1911	91	Mar 20	70	Jan	26	91 Aug 1
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s. 1993	98	Jul	98	Jan	13	98 Aug 31
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s. 1939	97	Jun 20	95	May	27	97 June 20
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s. 1990	100¾	Feb	3	99	Jan	7	100¾ Aug 23
Do., do., registered	99	May	6	99	May	6	99 May 6
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s. 1940	..	..	..	..	97	Oct.,	96
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s. 1940	..	..	..	..	97	Au 31,	96
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s.1991	97	Apr 28	95	Feb	24	97¼ Apr	24
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s. 1936	104½	Aug 23	103	Jan	8	104¾ Aug	23
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	105	Nov.,	94
Cin., San. & Clev., con. 1st g. 6s, 1928	119¾	May 31	115¾	May	31	119¾ June	14
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	109¾	Apr 28	105¾	Apr	28	105¾ Apr	28
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	85¾	Jan 28	82¾	Apr	7	87	Sept 2	85¾ 87
Do., income 4s, 1990	23	Jan 10	23	Jan	8	30	Sept 1	30 31
C., C. C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914	138½	Jul	6	135¾	May	11	138½	July 6	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137¾	Jun 28	134¾	Jul	6	137	Sept 1	125¾ ..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s, 1901	106½	Feb 10	106¾	Feb	10	106¾	Feb 10	.. ..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g.5s,1933	108½	Jul	20	103	Jul	11	105¾	Aug 22	.. ..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	124¾	Jun 18	123	Feb	18	124¾	June 18	.. ..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	60	Jan 12	62	Jul	11	65½	Sept 1	65¾ 65¾
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¾	Mar	18	73¾	Aug 31	.. ..
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	100	Jun	90	Jun	13	95½	Sept 1	96 97
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	102	Dec.,	95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126½	Jun 15	126¾	Jun	15	126¾	June 15	.. ..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124¾	Aug 28	124½	Jun	7	124¾	Aug 23	.. ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 28	141¾	Aug	23	141½	Aug 28	141 ..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	103	De 23,	97	.. ..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	105½	May	3	108¾	June 23	.. ..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	141½	Sep	1	141½	Sept 1	143 ..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	140	Oct	26,	98 ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142¾	May 18	138	Feb	9	138	July 17	.. ..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118¾	Apr	5	117	Feb	8	118¾	Aug 5	.. ..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923	106½	Jun 20	106½	Jun	20	106½	June 20	.. ..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Aug	1,	98 ..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	..	..	..	146	Sep	13,	98 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143	May	4,	97 ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120¾	Apr	21	120¾	Apr	21	120½	Apr 21	.. 124½
Do., registered	122	Jun	6	122	Jun	6	122	June 6	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb	21	115	May	2	116¾	Aug 16	.. ..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan	26	114¾	Apr	17	116¾	June 16	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153¾	Aug	23	150½	May	31	153¾	Aug 22	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	141	May	6,	98 ..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May	31	99	Aug	10	101	Sept 1	100½ 101¼
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	108	Feb	20	105¾	May	4	105¾	Aug 23	.. 106
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May	25	102¾	Jun	3	105¾	Aug 23	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112¾	Jun	13	108½	Aug	23	109¾	Aug 24	.. ..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan	24	90	Jan	19	92	Jan 24	.. ..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr	27	107¼	Apr	25	108	Apr 27	.. ..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995	70	Jul	20	68	Jul	12	70	Aug 9	70¾ ..
Det.,Mack. & Mar.ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	24	Jan	17	17¼	Mar	25	20	Aug 25	.. ..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	112	Aug	3	105	Jun	13	111¼	Aug 31	110 111
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1952	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11,	98	.. ..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.5s,1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan	16	114	July 14	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110¾	Jul 31	104¾	Jan	3	110¾	July 31	100¼ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	121	Jul	27	115¾	Feb	15	121	July 27	.. 122
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May	26	121	May	26	121	May 25	.. ..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116¾	Jul	27	116¾	Jul	11	116¾	Aug 11	.. ..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123¾	Mar	30	121	Jan	3	121	June 21	.. ..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106¾	Apr	14	105	Apr	4	106¾	Apr 14	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan	26	141½	Sept	2	141½	Sept 2	141½ ..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	..	..	..	..	143	De	30,	98	141¾ ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	141½	Aug	1	141¼	Aug	1	141½	Aug 1	141 ..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	140	Jan	26	140	Jan	26	146	Feb 6	.. ..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1930	106	Feb	8	106	Feb	8	106	Feb 8	106 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	116¾	Aug	17	111¼	Jan	9	116¾	Aug 18	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	..	..	..	102	Aug.,	96	.. ..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s,1946	..	..	..	..	102	Oct	27,	98 ..
Erie RR. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	95	Jan	20	91¼	Aug	9	92	Sept 1	92¼ ..
Do., do., registered	93¾	Mar	13	92¾	May	8	93¾	May 25	.. ..
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	77	Jan	20	70¾	May	15	72¾	Sept 2	72¾ 73
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref.6s, 1937	112½	Jun	16	107	Jan	4	110	July 10	110 ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	92¾	Au 23,	98	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	102	Jul	14	98	Jan	3	98½	Aug 31	.. ..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111¼	Jul	6	111¼	Jul	6	111¼	July 6	112 ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	108¾	Apr	26	98¾	Jan	3	106½	Aug 25	106 ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	122	Mar	17	120	Apr	25	122	July 6	.. ..
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	..	..	..	65	No	10,	97	.. ..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	125¾	Jun	23	121¼	Jan	16	125	Aug 28	123 125
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	106½	Mar	22	100¼	Jan	3	106	Sept 1	.. ..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	..	..	..	110	May,	93	.. ..
Do., Sul. Co. Brch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	..	..	..	110	Sept.,	91	.. ..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	103½	Jan	11	98	Apr	20	100¾	Aug 23	.. ..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	124	Mar	23	121	Jan	11	122	Aug 28	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	107	Jun	17	100¼	Jan	3

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Do., Penn. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	114¼	Aug 23	111	Jan 5	114¼	Aug 23	113½	116½
Do., collateral trust g. 5s. 1921	110	Feb 24	106	Jan 11	106½	Feb 25	109	110
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s	109½	Aug 22	106½	Aug 22	106½	Aug 22	107½	--
N., P. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	110½	Jul 27	106½	Feb 8	108	Aug 3	--	--
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	109½	May 1	106½	Jun 7	108½	Aug 9	--	--
Kentucky Central, g. 4s, 1987	96	Aug 3	91	Jun 15	96	Aug 23	97	--
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	--	--	--	--	109	Mr 19,98	--	--
L. & N. L., C. & L.-x. g. 4½s, 1931	--	--	--	--	103	Ja 18, 98	--	--
Louis. & Jef. Bridge gtd. g. 4s, 1945	96½	Jul 19	97½	Jul 25	97½	July 28	--	--
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112⅝	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	110	Aug 22	--	--
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121½	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	119	Aug 22	--	--
Do. 2d 6s, 1899	102⅝	Apr 1	100⅝	May 1	101¼	Aug 23	--	--
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118⅝	Jan 4	121	Aug 31	120	--
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¾	Jan 30	121	Jun	9	122⅝	Aug 16	122⅝
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	128½	July 29	124	--
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	127½	Jul 31	124	Mar 2	127½	July 31	124	125
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	78½	Aug 16	68¾	Jan 4	78½	Aug 16	--	--
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25¼	Apr 27	16¾	Apr 3	22½	Aug 30	22½	23
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	13	Sept 2	12½	13
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	86¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	85¾	Sept 2	85	--
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	--	--	--	--	90	Mar., 96	--	--
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A. 1927	--	--	--	--	15	Dec 7, 98	--	--
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	--	--
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	--	--	--	--	100	Ja 30, 97	--	--
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	--	--
Do. 1st con. g., 1934	116	Aug 17	110¾	Jan 18	116	Aug 17	--	--
Do. 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	100	Aug 21	98	Jul 27	99½	Aug 31	97	98
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121	July 12	--	--
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	--	--
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	--	--	--	--	128	De 12, 98	--	--
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107	Aug 14	103½	Feb 4	107	Aug 14	--	--
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	94½	Sept 2	94½	94⅝
Do. 2d g. 4s, 1990	73⅝	Aug 28	65¾	May 9	73½	Sept 2	73¼	75½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	95¾	Aug 19	82	Jan 19	94¾	Aug 29	--	--
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	95	Aug 21	88	Jan 19	93	Sept 1	--	78
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¾	Jan 5	78	Aug 30	--	--
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	96½	Sep 2	85	Jan 21	96½	Sept 2	--	--
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	107½	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	107	Sept 1	107	107½
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121⅝	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 3	118⅝	Sept 1	118¼	119⅝
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	115¼	Aug 23	--	--
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	102	Aug 29	91½	Jan 3	101½	Aug 31	--	--
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	99¼	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	96¾	Aug 31	--	--
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	107½	Aug 8	--	--
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	111½	July 10	--	--
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	108¼	May 20	105¾	Feb 6	106	July 24	--	--
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1966	107⅞	Jan 16	105	May 20	106¾	July 19	--	--
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	--	--
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	114⅜	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	114	Sept 1	113¾	114
Do., gen con. stpd. tr.ct. g. 5s, 1931	111¼	Jan 31	110	Jan 3	111¼	July 5	--	--
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	129	Aug 28	129	130
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 22	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	--	--
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	90	Aug 28	82¾	Jan 4	87¼	Sept 2	86½	87¼
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	108	July 28	106½	108
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	--	--	--	--	84	Apr., 98	--	--
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132⅝	Feb 14	121	Aug 7	132	Aug 22	--	--
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	--	--	--	--	105⅝	De 17, 97	--	--
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	103⅝	Mar 28	105¼	Apr 22	108	Aug 23	--	--
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.,1917	--	--	--	--	108	Mar., 98	--	--
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	--	--
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	--	--	--	--	108½	Aug., 94	--	--
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼	Jan 31	111¾	Aug 19	111¾	Aug 22	111¾	112
Do., do., registered	117⅜	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112	June 27	--	--
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¼	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	108	Aug 7	--	--
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jan 28	113¾	Jan 26	113¼	Jan 26	--	--
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	--	--	--	--	108½	Fe 21, 98	--	--
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 28	103½	June 28	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	104¾	Feb 5, 98	--	--
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	103	Aug 1	103	Aug 1	--	--
Do., registered	102⅜	Aug 1	102⅜	Aug 1	102⅜	Aug 1	--	--
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¾	Jun 12	110¾	Jan 12	110½	Sept 1	--	--
Do., do., registered	112¾	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½	Apr 14	--	--
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	100	Aug 31	--	--
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100	May 25	--	--
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¾	Jan 4	100	Sept 2	100	--
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	98	Jan 6	100¾	Aug 23	--	--
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	117⅜	Jun 29	110¾	Jan 3	113¾	Aug 31	113½	114¼
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 3	113¾	Aug 30	--	--
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	107½	--
Do., registered	--	--	--	--	106	Ine 17,98	--	--
Cleaf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	--	--	--	--	95	Jul 28,98	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	104	Jul 24,97	--	--
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104	Aug 16	--	--
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	Aug 28	--	--
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	--	--	--	--	103	May 7,97	102	--
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	122	Jan 18	123½	Apr 12	123½	Aug 19	--	--
Do., Ter. R. 1st grd. 5s, 1915	--	--	--	--	100	Jan., 97	--	--
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	--	--
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	--	--	--	--	107	Au 13, 98	--	--
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	--	--	--	--	100	Mar., 98	--	--
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	--	--
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun. 13	123	June 13	--	--
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	May 4	103¾	Jul	8	103¾	Aug 25	103¾	--
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	103¾	Aug 25	103¾	Aug 25	--	--
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114½	Jun 20	115	July 18	114¼	--
Do., do., registered	116¾	Jan 5	114¼	June 15	114¼	June 15	--	--
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅞	May 5	106	Jan 3	109½	Sept 1	100½	110
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	103	Jan 3	111	Apr 27	--	--
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., S. & A. K.7s,1901	--	--	--	--	106¾	Dec 1, 97	--	--
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	--	--	--	--	121	Oct 24,98	--	--
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112⅜	Apr 27	109	May 1	110½	Aug 30	109	--
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	--	--
Do., 6s, 1909	--	--	--	--	122	Fe 25, 98	--	--
Do., 5s, 1931	--	--	--	--	121¼	Jne 21,98	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	125¼	Ja 20, 98	--	--
Do., 4s, 1940	--	--	--	--	106	Fe 25, 98	--	--
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	109	Aug 25	105¾	Apr 3	108½	Aug 30	108	--
Do., do., registered	106¾	Jul 19	105¾	Apr 19	106½	July 19	--	--
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	--	--	--	--	104¾	Oct 7, 97	--	--
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	189½	Aug 29	--	--
Do., do., small certs., $100	185	Aug 23	172	Jan 19	185	Aug 28	--	--
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	--	--
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	--	--	--	--	125½	Feb 6, 97	--	--
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121¼	Jun 29	117¾	Jul	6	117¾	July 6	117¾	--
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul	29	113	July 29	113	--
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108⅞	May 25	106	Jan	4	108⅝	May 27	--	--
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106⅝	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	104½	Sept 2	--	--
Do., do., regis'red	--	--	--	--	101½	No 16, 98	--	--
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119¼	Apr 12	--	--
Do., do., registered	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112	July 20	--	--
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	--	--
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jan 28	132	Jul 28	132	July 28	--	--
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106⅜	Jun 14	101¾	Jan 5	104	Sept 2	103¾	106¼
Do., registered	104¼	May 12	102	Jul 14	103½	Aug 17	--	--
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	66¾	May 9	67¾	Sept 2	67	67½
Do., do., registered	69¾	Jun 17	66¾	May 16	66¾	June 17	--	--
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	--	--
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	115¼	July 27	--	--
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107⅞	Jun 22	107¾	May 29	107¾	June 22	--	--
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	--	--
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	127	--
Do., improve. and ext. g. 5s, 1934	--	--	--	--	117¼	Au 30, 98	--	--
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	--	--	--	--	101	Fe 23, 97	--	--
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¾	Jan 16	100¼	Aug 31	100½	--
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96¾	Aug 28	85¾	Jan 7	96	Sept 2	95¾	96
Ohio & L. Chäs. 1st con. 6s, 1920	--	--	--	--	94	Apr., 98	--	--
Do., do., small	--	--	--	--	82	Feb., 97	--	--
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	--	--	--	--	102¾	Ja 26, 98	103	--
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	--	--	--	--	85	De 17, 97	--	--
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	86	Feb 7	85	May 24	80	Aug 28	--	--
Ore. R. & N. 1st stmp. fund g. 6s, 1909	110	Apr 28	100	Feb 10	113¾	Sept 2	--	--
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100¼	Jan 3	103¾	Aug 31	--	--
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	133¾	Jul 18	128	Mar 1	129½	Aug 31	129	130
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	--	--	--	--	121	Jne 18,98	--	--
Do., g. 5s, 1926	--	--	--	--	102	My 24,97	--	--
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	117¾	Sep	1	106	Jan	7	117½	Sept 1	115¼	117
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	106	Aug 31	85	Jan	7	103	Sept 1	102½	103
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	78¾	Aug 30	65¾	Jan	4	78	Sept 1	79	79¼
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	103	Jul	28	104¾	Sept 1	104	104½
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	--	--	--	--	101½	Dec., 90	--	--
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	116	May 22	114½	Feb 15	116¼	Aug 26	115½	--
Do., do., registered	115⅝	May 2	115¼	Mar 9	115¼	Mar 9	--	--
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	--	--	--	--	102	No 11, 98	--	--
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	--	--	--	--	108	My 12,97	--	--
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	--	--	--	--	115½	Fe 24, 98	--	--
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99½	Aug 18	--	--
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	--	--	--	--	100	De 28, 97	--	--
Do., do., cng. Trust Co. certs	99¾	Aug 31	96½	Apr	3	99¾	Aug 31	97	100
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s,1926	--	--	--	--	17	My 23,98	--	--
Do., do., 1st installment paid	--	--	--	--	30	De 20, 98	--	--
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	130	Apr 28	128	Apr	28	129	Apr 28	121	--
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100¾	Jul 18	100	May	9	100½	July 18	100	--
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	--	--	--	--	127	No 17, 97	--	--
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	--	--	--	--	106¼	Oct 24,98	--	--
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	--	--	--	--	121	No 28, 98	--	--
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	118	Jul	14	114¾	Apr	18	118	July 14	--	--
Do., do., Series B, 1942	119	Jun	15	114	Apr	11	118¾	June 30	--	--
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	--	--	--	--	--	--	118	No 23,98	118	--
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	--	--	--	--	--	--	107	De 30, 98	107	--
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	Jan	6	105¾	Mar	18	103¾	Apr 13	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	--	--	104	Ap 28, 97	--	--
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar	29	139	Jan	6	141	Mar 29	--	--
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140¾	May	1	140¾	May	1	140½	May 1	--	--
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	136	Jun	7	135	Jun	7	135	June 7	--	--
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	--	--	--	--	--	--	104	Jul 3, 97	--	--
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	108	Apr	19	106	Apr	19	108	Apr 19	--	--
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul	5	120	Jul	5	121	July 5	--	--
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	118½	Jun	2	113¾	Jun	2	113¾	June 2	--	--
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	--	--	--	--	--	--	102	No 10, 97	--	--
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	--	--	--	--	--	--	114	Mar., 93	--	--
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	--	--	--	--	--	--	117	Mar., 98	--	--
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun	24	90	Jun	24	90	June 24	--	--
Pitts. Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul	17	113	Jan	5	116	July 29	--	--
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	--	--	--	--	--	--	108	Jul. 14,97	--	--
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May	24	96	Jan	6	100	June 6	99	100
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¾	Jun	26	98½	Jan	31	99¾	Aug 30	99	100

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91¾	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 7	87¼	Sept 2	87¼	88
Do., do., registered	89¾	Jun 20	86¼	Jun 1	85½	July 14	--	--
Rio Grande, Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	102¾	Jun 20	91	Jan 4	100	Sept 1	98	99½
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May 11	87½	Apr 20	88	June 27	--	--
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104¾	Jan 24	102½	Feb 3	104	May 2	--	--
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	79	Jan 20	73	Aug 11	73	Aug 23	--	--
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	85	Aug 22	79¼	Jul 11	85	Aug 30	84	--
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114⅝	Mar 2	112⅜	May 9	114	July 17	--	--
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112¼	May 5	114½	Sept 1	--	--
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	114	July 14	--	--
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	--	--	--	--	113¼	July, 98	--	--
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126⅝	Jun 27	122	Jan	8	124⅜	Aug 25	124	125
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½	Jun 30	107	Jan	5	109⅝	Sept 2	109	109¾
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100½	May	23	101	June 23	102	--
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	--	--	--	--	105	Oct 4, 97	--	--
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 6s, 1996	89	Jun 15	83	Jan	4	85	Sept 1	--	--
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan	12	100½	Aug 31	--	--
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	96	Aug 14	95	Aug	11	96	Aug 14	--	--
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96½	Jul	8	84¾	Jan	4	94½	Sept 2	94⅝	96
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	89⅝	Aug	4	40¾	Jan	4	86	Sept 2	85¾	85⅞
St. Paul City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	112	Aug	4	106	Mar	7	112	Aug 4	110	112
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan	19	120	Feb	8	120	Feb 8	--	--
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan	20	113	Feb	8	113¾	Aug 29	--	--
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May	18	99	Aug	11	99¾	Aug 29	--	--
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb	20	121	Apr	3	122	June 7	121	123½
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan	24	122	Jul	21	122	Aug 29	122	124
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	149¾	Jan	21	138¾	Mar	8	142	Aug 17	143	147
Do., do., registered	137⅝	Feb	23	137⅝	Feb	23	137⅝	Feb 23	--	--
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun	29	112¼	Jan	5	116	Aug 28	115¾	117½
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	--	--	106½	May 29,97	--	--
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	105½	Apr	14	104½	Jan	25	106	Aug 17	--	--
Do., do., registered	104	Jan	24	104	Jan	24	106	Jan 24	--	--
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	--	--	--	--	--	--	122½	Jan 13,98	--	--
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun	23	134½	Mar	18	137½	June 23	134	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	--	--	115	Ap 24, 97	--	--
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	119¾	Aug	10	113¾	Jan	24	119¾	Aug 21	--	115¾
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¾	Mar	2	110½	Apr	17	111½	July 10	111½	--
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr	11	115	Apr	10	120	Apr 11	--	--
Do., do., registered	--	--	--	--	--	--	115	Ap 24, 98	--	--
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107¾	Aug	9	95	Mar	13	107¾	Aug 9	105	106
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	Oct 20,97	--	--
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125¼	Feb	15	125¼	Feb	15	125¼	Feb 15	--	--
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar	17	112	Mar	17	112	Mar 17	111	--
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	--	--	--	--	--	--	104¾	Feb 5, 97	--	--
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd.	--	--	--	--	80	Ja 25, 98	--	--
Southern Pacific Co.								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr	28	113¼	Jun	6	113¼	June 6	--	--
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb	3	110	Feb	27	110	Feb 27	--	--
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105	Apr	28	100½	Jan	6	103¼	Sept 1	--	--
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1905	--	--	--	--	--	--	102	Nov., 94	--	--
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun	26	107	Feb	21	111¾	Sept 2	--	--
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar	17	111	May	31	111	May 31	112	113
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb	16	87½	Apr	27	89¼	Sept 2	--	89¾
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	--	--	--	--	114	Nov 17, 97	--	--
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan	20	138	Jul	6	138	July 13	--	--
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar	18	97	Jan	3	105	Mar 23	--	--
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	98	Feb	28	77½	Jan	6	85	Aug 31	80	80¾
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	--	--	--	--	116	De 14, 98	--	--
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	--	--	--	--	106¾	No 17, 97	--	--
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106¾	Jun	17	102	Jan	3	104½	Sept 2	--	--
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun	29	109¾	Jan	3	113¼	Sept 2	113	--
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr	20	122	Apr	20	122	Apr 20	--	--
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107	Aug	16	107	Aug	16	107	Aug 16	--	--
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1908-37,stpd	109¾	Apr	21	106	Jan	4	107¾	Aug 31	--	--
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr	5	90	Jan	3	96	Sept 2	--	97¼
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	--	--	--	--	--	--	115¾	No 23, 98	--	--
Gila Val.,Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	105½	Jul	21	104¾	Jun	30	105¾	A

Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 1.

and Justice McAdam's decision, handed down on that day, denying the application of Gen. J. F. Pierson for a mandamus enabling him as a stockholder to inspect the books of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, seemed to affect the stock adversely on Tuesday. People who had expected from this application some tangible result which might help to terminate the gas war, if they did not learn of the decision on Monday, discovered it at least in Tuesday morning's papers, and the stock easily reacted. It proved steady, however, on the following day, and Thursday found a recurrence of the time-honored rumors that negotiations for the settlement of the war were actually under way, which enabled bullishly inclined speculators to force the stock up to a sale at 36½ in the course of admirably brisk trading. It reacted again somewhat and proved rather weak thereafter, closing at a loss. The gas war situation has undergone no apparent change, and a continual cropping up of the rumors aforesaid must be expected until the change has been definitely announced. The consequent speculative tendency which it induces in New Amsterdam is certainly not unwelcome to the curb brokers.

Rubber Goods common had an active week and proved the storm centre for a vigorous and effective bear attack on Thursday which drove it to a figure that seemed strange to all but the promoters of the raid. It rallied almost immediately after having sold as low as 31, but failed to recover all its lost ground, and the week saw a net loss of 2¾ points for the issue. Those who bought it at 31 are congratulating themselves, however, on having seized an exceptional opportunity.

Some degree of activity was displayed in the trading in Distilling Company of America as a result of the announcement of the perfecting of its organization, reminding the speculative public of the prominent men who controlled it and who were applying themselves in earnest to the task of developing it. The facts as to the interest back of the company were not, however, new, and the announcement did not even serve to quite keep up the market for the stock. The common lost ⅛ and the preferred ½ in the week's trading.

Union Steel and Chain made notable advances, these being partly due to the company's acquisition of new properties, according to official statement. Standard Oil was even stronger, gaining particularly in the latter part of the week. The old stock advanced 7½ points, closing at 469½ and the New Jersey stock 7 points, being finally quoted at 467. Asphalt of America was another issue which finished strong, making a net advance of 4¼ points.

The electric stocks on the whole were weak. Electric Vehicle common declined from 109 to 105 in spite of supporting bids, while the preferred lost 3 points. Electric Boat common was marked down from 24 to 16, and the preferred from 46 to 40. American Air Power fell from 70 to 64 bid, and Trust Company of America was a still weaker issue, declining 8 points and closing at 260.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 2, total transactions included 2,616,577 shares of stock, $8,279,500 bonds, including $103,000 Government and $33,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.	Sept. 3, 1898.	Sept. 2, 1899.
R. R. & M.	2,067,477	2,616,577
Banks	7	
Mining	10,200	500

BONDS.	Sept. 3, 1898.	Sept. 2, 1899.
R. R. & M.		$8,137,000
State		29,500
Government		103,000

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 4.

Chestnut Hill Railroad Company—Dividend payable.
National Gramophone Corporation—Books close for dividend.

Tuesday, Sept. 5.

Northern Pacific Railroad Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
West Side Construction Company—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Sept. 7.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company—Special meeting.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Sept. 8.

Iowa Central Railroad Company—Annual meeting.

Saturday, Sept. 9.

Little Miami Railroad Company—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railroad Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	116	117
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue Imp. 6s	109	110
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	39	41
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 7s	101½	103
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	262	
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 6s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	118	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	111	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	101	102
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	111	115
Central Crosstown	260	..
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	128	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	36¾	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Christopher & Tenth Street	168	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	350	400
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	114	116
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	117	120
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	106	..
42d St. & Grand St.	330	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	85	88
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	93	94
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	114	115
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	26	27
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	36	36½
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	94	96
North Shore Traction, com	15	16
North Shore Traction pf	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	16	18¼
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	110
Second Avenue stock, ex div	198	200
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	109
Second Avenue consol. 5s	120	121
Sixth Avenue stock	215	230
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	113	115
South Ferry 1st 5s	109	111
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Twenty-third Street	295	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113	116
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	112	116
United Traction, Providence	104	105
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114¾	115½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110	113
Worcester Traction common	29	31
Worcester Traction pf	103	105

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	56	60
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91½	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	36½	39
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	96½	96½
Union Ferry	45½	45½
Union Ferry bonds	103	103½

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	215	225
Atlantic	200	220
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	300	310
Brooklyn	415	..
Central	1990	2010
City	370	380
Colonial	420	435
Continental	350	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1420	1450
Fifth Avenue	305	..
Franklin	310	..
German-American	40	..
Guaranty	905	..
Hamilton	260	270
International Banking & Trust	160	168
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	380	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	235	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	850	..
Metropolitan	420	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	525	..
N. Y. Life Ins & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange	200	204
Real Estate Trust Co	300	..
Standard	225	..
State	120	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	398	403
Trust Company of America	260	264½
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	530	..
United States	1600	..
Washington	200	..
Williamsburg	220	230

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	220	230
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	115	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers		100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	190	..
American Exchange	165	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	305	305
Broadway	254	..
Butchers & Drovers	95	50
Central	180	187
Chase	200	..
Chatham	305	315
Chemical	4100	..
Citizens'	147	..
City	2000	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	160	..
Commerce	265	275
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	365	380
East River	120	..
Eleventh Ward	105	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	190	195
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	375	..
Gansevoort	75	80
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	350	..
German Exchange	240	260
Greenwich	105	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	740	..
Hide & Leather	117	..
Home	125	134
Importers & Traders'	537	545
Irving	105	..
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	170	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	204	210
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	193	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	125	..
Metropolis	115	..
Mount Morris	240	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	230	..
New Amsterdam	225	..
New York	380	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	180	..
Oriental	190	205
Pacific	170	..
Park	500	520
People's	300	..
Phenix	110	..
Plaza	450	..
Produce Exchange	130	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	200	..
Second National	650	..
Seventh National	160	175
Shoe & Leather	100	108
State of New York	122	128
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	200	220
Western	375	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	100
Amalgamated Copper	96	97
Am. Agricultural Chemical	28	28½
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	78¾	78½
American Air Power	64	73
American Bank Note Co	47	50
American Ginning	19	19½
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	..	..
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	51	55
American Graphophone	..	137½
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
American Wool Goods	26	27
American Wool Goods pf.	83	82½
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Asphalt Company of America	15½	19
Barney & Smith car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	103	107
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Bliss, E. W.	138	145
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	135
British Columbia Copper	11⅜	11¾
Carter-Crume pf	65	80
Celluloid Company	88	91
Central & South American Tel.	114	117½
Central Fireworks	15	16
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg	340	350
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton subs	112	112½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Consolidated Car Heating	48	52½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	..
Consolidated Hard Rubber Tire	20	21
Consolidated Hard R. T. pf.	55	60
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	70	77
Distilling Company of America	19¼	19⅝
Distilling Co. of America pf.	59½	60
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Axle, Light and Power	6½	7
Electric Boat	16	22
Electric Boat pf.	40	47
Electric Vehicle	105	107
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1⅝	2
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	..
Erie & Western Trans.	80	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	25⅝
General Carriage	34	36
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf.	99	101
General Electric Automobile	16	20
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	118	125
Havana Commercial	27	28¼
Havana Commercial pf.	67½	69¼
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	..	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	98
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	110	116
Illinois Transportation	4½	5
International Power	70	75
International Pump	25	25½
International Pump pf.	73½	75
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	..
J. B. Stetson com.	90	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	120	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	3	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	23	..
Lanston Monotype	87	89
Lorillard pf	116	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Marleen Copper	11	12½
Mergenthaler Linotype	305	307
Mexican 5s	100¾	100⅝
Moxie Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Gramophone co. div.	95	99
National Salt	46½	47¼
National Salt pf.	77	78½
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Transportation	10	10¼
N. Y. Biscuits bonds, 6s	110¼	114
New York Gas & Electric 4s	92	93
New York Gas & Electric 5s	104½	..
N. Y. Transportation	22½	24
N. Y. & N. Y. Telephone	190	200
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	6
Old Dominion Steamship	98	102
Otis Elevator	37	37⅝
Otis Elevator pf.	100	101½
Penn. Salt Mfg.	114	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	25
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	9
Pratt & Whitney pf.	45	55
Procter & Gamble	275	290
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
R. L. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	..
Royal Baking Powder	98⅝	100
Rubber Goods	32	34
Rubber Goods pf.	89½	90¼
Safety Car Heating & Light	150	160
St. Louis subs.	120	130
St. Louis com., when issued	29	35
St. Louis pf., when issued	90	93¼
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½
Simmons Hardware com.	180	190
Simmons Hardware pf.	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co.	525	550
Sloss-Sheffield subs.	112	115
Standard Coupler	35	40
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	468½	470
Standard Oil of N. J., ex div.	467	468
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	102	105
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108½	110
Tennessee Copper	19⅝	20½
Texas & Pacific Coal	63	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107½	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	43	55
Trow Directory	55	65
*Union Copper	25	32
Union Steel & Chain	32	33
Union Steel & Chain pf.	73	75
Union Typewriter com.	20	20½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
United Shoe Machinery com.	37	37½
United Shoe Machinery pf.	28	28½
United States Glass	28½	29
United States Glass pf.	95	105
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝
Universal Car Bearing	..	50
Westinghouse Air Brake	438	440
Worthington Pump pf.	108	109

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67⅝	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	1⅞	2
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	79½	81
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Central Union Gas bonds	107¼	107½
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	106	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	108
Chi. F. Gas & C. 1st 6s	106	111
Chi. F. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	129	132
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106¼
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Ngwark	56	..
Con. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consol. Gas of N. J.	23⅛	23½
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	102	105
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	106¼
Denver Gas	41	42
Denver Gas bonds	89½	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	63	65
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	75	78
Grand Rapids stock	101	106
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	..	65
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	65	70
Indianapolis stock	110	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103	105
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	..	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	280	300
New Amsterdam	34⅜	34¾
New Amsterdam pf.	59	60
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	101½	102½
New England Gas & Coke	30½	31½
New England G. & C. bonds	83½	86
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	52	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	..	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	70
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	134	138
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 5s	..	80
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	100⅜	102
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	107½	109
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	214	217
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	180	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	385	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse	200	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts. McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	277	279
Valley of New York	112	..

SEPT

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $3,187,275. The banks now hold $9,191,250 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $3,126,900, a decrease in specie of $4,287,200, a decrease in legal tenders of $985,400, a decrease in deposits of $8,341,300, and an increase in circulation of $228,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 2, '99.	Aug. 26, '99.	Sept. 3, '98.
Loans	$753,663,000	$756,789,900	$672,178,900
Specie	166,083,900	172,381,100	148,378,300
Legal t'ders	53,545,800	54,531,200	54,710,200
Net deposits	849,733,800	858,135,100	752,380,800
Circulation	14,300,950	14,531,200	14,048,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 2, '99.	Aug. 26, '99.	Sept. 3, '98.
Specie	$168,083,900	$172,381,100	$148,378,300
Legal tenders	53,545,800	54,531,200	54,710,200
Total reserve	$221,629,700	$226,912,300	$203,088,500
Reserve required against deposits	212,443,450	214,533,775	188,097,450
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$9,191,250	$12,378,525	$14,991,050

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$22,580,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	22,253,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	24,683,675	31,276,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	30,232,025	38,806,450	58,148,250
Feb. 4	37,462,675	34,761,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	36,511,825	32,437,050	51,826,225
Feb. 18	34,373,525	28,826,450	55,06[illegible]
Feb. 25	30,534,900	32,959,225	57,[illegible]
March 4	24,578,125	30,528,900	55,546,925
March 11	23,202,000	22,721,425	52,563,550
March 18	19,074,175	23,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	15,857,425	20,851,475	48,855,750
April 1	15,494,850	25,720,200	47,698,575
April 8	15,018,825	25,720,800	47,696,575
April 15	19,471,025	27,346,075	48,960,000
April 22	24,175,900	43,[illegible]25,100	49,247,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,085,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,967,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,986,950
May 27	43,963,725	53,704,600	46,618,100
June 3	42,716,600	52,248,700	45,320,625
June 10	39,323,100	51,941,900	43,[illegible]1,475
June 17	30,003,200	50,272,800	48,320,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,296,250	49,279,150
July 1	14,274,550	52,013,650	41,394,975
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,381,375
July 15	10,698,750	[illegible]9,365,825	48,038,900
July 22	12,065,800	43,012,600	47,361,975
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,125
August 5	8,110,600	39,883,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,365,375	33,111,850	38,852,725
August 19	15,052,350	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	25,148,300	36,967,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$9,191,250	1894	$65,820,825
1898	14,991,050	1893	*1,567,625
1897	34,114,150	1892	7,630,500
1896	8,248,550	1891	9,158,400
1895	39,149,925	1890	*1,401,125

*Below legal requirements.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$9,533,967
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	7,218,819
From Jan. 1, 1899	$44,568,092
From Jan. 1, 1898	$91,004,122

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$415,912
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	1,263,996
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,198,126
From Jan. 1, 1898	73,684,187

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$2,505
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	1,246,920
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,783,474
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,545,090

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$16,967,348

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$413,407
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	17,085
From Jan. 1, 1899	67,086,067

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$75,361
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	150,332
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,657,766
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,716,405

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$558,971
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	1,142,215
From Jan. 1, 1899	20,911,009
From Jan. 1, 1898	20,830,543

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$483,610
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	1,011,883
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,778,319
From Jan. 1, 1898	25,526,240

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$591,273
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	1,414,317
From Jan. 1, 1899	11,845,892
From Jan. 1, 1898	75,344,560

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$561,476
Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	2,389,135
From Jan. 1, 1899	$7,141,327
From Jan. 1, 1898	36,966,064

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$974,818
From Jan. 1, 1899	26,294,235

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 1, 1899	$29,797
From Jan. 1, 1898	38,618,504

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 31, 1899	£25,726,540	.....
Sept. 1, 1898	26,089,215	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Aug. 31, 1899	77,979,213	27,990,320
Sept. 1, 1898	76,267,264	28,980,270

BANK OF GERMANY.

Aug. 31, 1899	28,374,000	14,617,000
Sept. 1, 1898	28,862,000	14,695,000

RUSSIA.

Aug. 31, 1899	94,544,000	5,288,000
Sept. 1, 1898	103,488,000	4,577,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Aug. 31, 1899	33,126,000	13,750,000
Sept. 1, 1898	33,000,000	13,625,000

SPAIN.

Aug. 31, 1899	12,960,000	13,092,000
Sept. 1, 1898	10,514,000	5,483,000

ITALY.

Aug. 31, 1899	15,529,000	1,394,000
Sept. 1, 1898	14,968,000	2,084,000

NETHERLANDS.

Aug. 31, 1899	2,742,000	6,089,000
Sept. 1, 1898	4,309,000	6,877,000

BELGIUM.

Aug. 31, 1899	2,894,000	1,447,000
Sept. 1, 1898	2,853,000	1,427,000

Total for week	£305,372,158	£108,066,805
Total preceding week	305,916,192	108,812,835
Corresponding date last year	316,783,294	97,230,894

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 2	$963,958,373	$53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,969,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	905,510,701	49,350,721
Aug. 12	906,730,944	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,989,475	54,447,146
July 29	975,946,065	57,945,050
July 22	960,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,906,402	63,965,319
July 8	1,086,944,953	64,460,370
July 1	1,162,826,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,523	52,452,896
June 17	1,157,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,059,208,504	56,614,127
*June 3	963,942,986	54,274,967
May 27	1,231,015,511	69,539,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,991,513
May 13	1,234,882,511	77,221,234
May 6	1,437,472,903	72,053,491
April 29	1,207,119,909	67,783,695
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,985
April 15	1,424,346,288	82,254,464
April 8	1,053,980,041	77,373,938
April 1	1,288,539,127	69,915,694
March 25	1,347,597,095	74,449,288
March 18	1,246,329,720	67,781,845
March 11	1,301,579,337	76,979,889
March 4	1,392,080,980	74,080,201
*Feb. 25	1,172,261,066	60,257,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,622	50,257,272
Feb. 11	1,133,425,988	54,986,294
Feb. 4	1,228,431,320	70,340,718
Jan. 28	1,064,620,605	67,261,894
Jan. 21	1,409,245,246	69,172,997
Jan. 14	1,251,504,089	72,394,540
Jan. 7	1,169,246,613	65,445,970
Dec. 31	1,666,459,988	68,476,972
Dec. 17	1,119,886,993	64,731,958
Dec. 10	964,916,126	54,514,971
Dec. 3	1,001,156,176	53,226,114
*Nov. 26	1,000,694,277	52,765,327
Nov. 19	1,000,705,993	58,813,197
*Nov. 12	897,668,277	46,112,138
Nov. 5	1,001,668,277	46,112,138
Oct. 29	791,118,993	46,426,441
Oct. 22	1,001,118,993	54,426,441
Oct. 15	1,001,668,100	54,426,441
Oct. 8	1,001,668,100	54,426,441
Oct. 1	1,001,668,100	54,426,441
Sept. 24	1,001,668,100	54,426,441
Sept. 17	1,001,668,100	54,426,441
*Sept. 10	1,001,668,100	54,426,441
Sept. 3	1,001,668,100	54,426,441

*Five days.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Sept. 2. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
190	..	Albany & Sus	$3,500,000	July, 1899	3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
145	175	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899	4	150	July 27	*130	Feb. 3 144 Aug. 10, 1899
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. Co. pf	6,965,000	.....	..	41¼	March 15	29	June 1 *27½ Aug. 15, 1899
18	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	18	July 19	14	Apr. 20 18 July 19, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899	3	..	.....	..	..... *121 Nov. 22, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,685,000	July, 1899	1	..	.....	..	..... 100 Oct. 31, 1898
105½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1899	2	..	.....	..	..... 105½ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf. Series B	5,000,000	.....	..	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15 21 Feb. 15, 1899
32	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	6,000,000	.....	..	203	Jan. 24	204	Mar. 25 32 Aug. 25, 1899
102	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899	4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17 *110 May 22, 1899
92	96	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1899	75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 29 *92 May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..... 20½ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11 171 April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,470,500	Sept. 1, 1899	3	*199	Feb. 10	*182	Jan. 30 *195½ Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	4	..	.....	..	..... 102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	1½	..	.....	..	..... 120 June 4, 1898
..	6	Col. Coal & I. Dev., pf	500,000	.....	..	5¾	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14 6 Aug. 10, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,100	.....	..	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25 30 June 9, 1899
175	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26 189 Jan. 26, 1899
50	54	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899	2	58	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7 52½ May 1, 1899
..	89	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	July 15, 1899	1½	97	Mar. 13	87	July 5 87½ July 31, 1899
100	120	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899	7	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3 110 June 20, 1899
600	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1899	3%	..	.....	..	..... *362½ Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 3 58 July 26, 1899
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July, 1899	1½	.....	.....	.....	..... *108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23 *30 Mar. 22, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,360	Aug. 1, 1899	1¼	*101	June 6	*98½	Jan. 31 *101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1899	1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28 *100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,538,350	July 1, 1899	2	*200	Mar. 14	*200	Jan. 25 *200 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	120½	May 2	97½	Jan. 3 105 May 20, 1899
103	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899	2	*108	July 19	*99½	June 12 *102 July 24, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16 *32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.....	..	9	Aug. 17	6	Aug. 7 9 Aug. 17, 1899
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1899	3	84	Feb. 17	72	June 24 75¼ Aug. 16, 1899
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 28, 1899	3½	206	Jan. 24	192½	Jan. 5 *201 Aug. 17, 1899
..	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896	1	85	Apr. 4	56¼	Jan. 5 70 Aug. 10, 1899
11	20	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	.....	..	39	Apr. 25	5	Feb. 25 18 June 29, 1899
65	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1899	2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24 60 Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1899	5	..	.....	..	..... *152 May 31, 1899
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. L	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	..	.....	..	..... *72½ Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	9¾	Jan. 14	2¾	June 9 3½ June 9, 1899
5	5½	National Starch	3,000,000	.....	5%	5	May 3	4½	Mar. 17 5 Aug. 24, 1899
50	60	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	50	Mar. 18	42	April 20 42 Apr. 20, 1899
12	15	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1898	6	22	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17 *15 Apr. 4, 1899
37	..	New Central Coal	4,000,000	July 3, 1899	2	42	Jan. 25	37¾	Apr. 4 39¾ Aug. 12, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	March, 1898	2	79	Jan. 23	65	Mar. 7 *72 Aug. 24, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¼	133	June 7	123½	Jan. 27 *131 July 27, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899	3	..	.....	..	..... *150 Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000000	July 15, 1899	1½	..	.....	..	..... *124 Jan. 28, 1897
74	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1899	1	70½	June 2	70	May 15 70½ June 2, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	..	.....	..	..... *95 Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1899	1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26 *110 June 26, 1899
280	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1899	4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16 *375 June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899	2½	102	Mar. 3	95	July 31 95 Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	2	123	Jan. 16	*117	May 16 *117 May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1899	3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3 *137 Mar. 3, 1899
10	13	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	.....	..	14	July 28	7	May 13 *10¾ Aug. 14, 1899
2	3	Quicksilver	5,708,700	.....	..	4	Apr. 13	2	Aug. 9 2 Aug. 11, 1899
8½	10	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 15, 1899	½	14	Apr. 13	8	Jan. 7 *11½ July 26, 1899
191	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14 *193 June 28, 1899
120	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1899	1¼	130¼	Jan. 26	125¾	Mar. 1 *131¼ June 5, 1899
..	..	St. Jo. & Grand Island	4,000,000	.....	6	6	Jan. 9	3¾	June 23 5¼ Aug. 21, 1899
100	101	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,000,000	Sept. 1, 1899	3½	106	Jan. 23	98¾	Jan. 5 101 Aug. 28, 1899
..	..	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1899	2½	183	June 20	170	Jan. 16 183 June 29, 1899
58¾	60	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	65	Apr. 21	60	Apr. 21 60¼ June 29, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2 *200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Dis. & Dis	16,000,000	.....	..	25½	Jan. 14	12½	June 2 *13 July 20, 1899
..	..	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf	8,000,000	July 10, 1899	1¾	62½	Jan. 10	57½	June 28 61 July 12, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30, 1899	1	..	.....	..	..... *147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899	3	..	.....	..	..... *144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	659,525	July, 1899	2½	..	.....	..	..... 100 Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	.....	..	..	.....	..	..... 10 July 12, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4	..	.....	..	..... *40% Feb. 5, 1897
15	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	8,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 31 20 Apr. 4, 1899
30	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25 42 Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1899	1	78	Apr. 17	58	Jan. 3 66 Aug. 4, 1899
..	..	Union Ferry	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	½	..	.....	..	..... 64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899	2½	..	.....	..	..... *215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,222,000	June 1, 1899	3½	..	.....	..	..... 165 Oct. 29, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,980,000	July, 1899	3½	..	.....	..	..... *174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,900,000	Nov. 28, 1897	2	..	.....	5	Apr. 18 5 Apr. 18, 1899
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,159,000	Aug. 15, 1899	1½	130	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 3 120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	5,513,098	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..... *93 Sep. 22, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899	3	99¼	Jan. 24	85¼	Mar. 6 *94 Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., t. f	2,549,200	.....	..	5	Mar. 15	1¾	May 26 3 June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$105,000	$968,951 00	$19,536 00	$72,915	$113,129.00	.....	$1,081,132.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,354,104.27	40,027.55	69,364	253,535.00	.....	1,606,734.88
Gansevoort	200,000	698,308.25	13,035.44	41,741	41,418.85	$91,147.86	703,993.23
Hamilton	200,000	1,302,700.00	47,900.00	100,500	159,000.00	.....	1,308,500.00
Hide and Leath.	500,000	2,282,300.00	136,900.00	235,100	146,320.00	.....	1,752,300.00
Home	100,000	851,736.43	52,315.50	32,285	83,646.51	727.48	835,736.80
Mutual	200,000	1,116,916.15	24,916.91	301,635	230,913.27	178,877.15	1,326,050.25
Riverside	100,000	852,225.20	12,183.46	87,011	63,936.97	.....	525,698.75
State	100,000	1,522,000.00	142,000.00	70,000	58,000.00	167,000.00	2,517,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,161,000.00	22,000.00	110,000	88.00	89,000.00	1,658,500.00
Union Square	200,000	2,893,700.00	42,222.17	149,513	328,040.00	.....	2,671,904.18
19th Ward	100,000	894,583.00	24,068.00	69,410	174,962.00	227,565.00	1,504,615.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	250,000	1,712,600.00	17,497.00	85,179	90,872.00	160,000.00	1,225,372.00
Broadway	100,000	1,896,960.33	21,961.97	97,423	146,965.36	.....	1,178,215.97
Eighth Ward	100,000	822,200.00	6,200.00	22,400	62,000.00	6,500.00	826,700.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	697,300.00	27,900.00	27,400	52,000.00	82,800.00	693,700.00
Mfrs' Nat	300,000	3,561,200.00	262,300.00	262,000	823,700.00	.....	2,982,100.00
Mech. & Trad	200,000	854,787.00	36,975.00	47,518	96,000.00	30,114.25	904,700.82
Nassau Nat	300,000	2,548,000.00	158,000.00	380,000	630,000.00	80,000.00	4,304,000.00
National City	300,000	2,697,000.00	144,000.00	288,000	856,000.00	48,000.00	2,975,000.00
North Side	100,000	673,986.84	14,918.06	85,818	92,676.02	61.00	734,894.76
Sprague Nat	200,000	1,192,900.00	97,000.00	15,000	300,000.00	38,000.00	1,024,000.00
Union	100,000	598,000.00	8,200.00	10,452	30,417.00	7,234.40	592,328.00
Wallabout	100,000	666,700.00	11,366.00	20,000	50,000.00	1,000.00	615,000.00
17th Ward	100,000	670,970.00	5,450.00	23,139	69,562.00	12,700.00	613,397.00
20th Ward	100,000	606,513.00	7,104.00	19,574	77,578.00	986.00	618,132.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I	50,000	453,200.00	13,300.00	21,000	138,000.00	200.00	354,100.00
First Nat., S. I	250,000	652,287.00	30,944.00	34,200	144,276.00	800.00	806,600.00
Hoboken.							
First Nat	110,000	1,738,300.00	220,000.00	17,200	111,000.00	231,000.00	1,632,300.00
Second Nat	125,000	660,000.00	46,100.00	25,000	62,000.00	63,000.00	660,200.00
Jersey City.							
First Nat	400,000	4,653,700.00	393,000.00	371,000	718,000.00	676,000.00	4,666,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,171,870.00	98,000.00	94,614	117,970.00	61,000.00	1,843,010.00
Second Nat	200,000	1,525,700.00	58,000.00	32,000	136,000.00	.....	1,078,000.00
Third Nat	200,000	911,000.00	38,000.00	24,000	136,000.00	61,000.00	567,700.00

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Among the increases on the Stock Exchange last week were New York Central and Hudson River, which rose ¾ of a point; Pennsylvania, ½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ¾; Union Pacific, ¼, and Southern Railway, ¼. Among the declines were Southern Railway preferred, which fell ¼ of a point; Baltimore and Ohio preferred, ¼; Baltimore and Ohio ordinary, ⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ¼; Norfolk and Western ordinary, ¼, and Union Pacific, ⅛. Norfolk and Western preferred fell ⅝, and other active descriptions from ¼ to ⅛ point.

SEPT

1899

REDMOND, KERR & CO.

BANKERS, 41 WALL STREET, N. Y.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Drafts on principal cities collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

DEAL IN

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List of current offerings sent on application.

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MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Cable Address, "Gosklie." 27 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atlantic Coast Line	2½	Sept. 15	Sept. 2	Sept. 14
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	.....	.....	.....
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Aug. 26	Sept. 5
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 3
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 1	Oct. 3
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Oct. 25	Sept. 26	Oct. 25
Chestnut Hill	1½	Sept. 4	.....	.....
Chicago & East Illinois pf (quarter)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 13	Sept. 18
Chi. & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 6	Sept. 21	Sept. 29
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 30	Sept. 16
Little Miami (quarter)	1	Sept. 9	Aug. 31	Sept. 9
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 10	Aug. 21
Rio Grande & W. (stock dividend)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 15	.....
Southern pf	1	Oct. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 22
Union Pacific pf (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 9	Oct. 11
West Jersey & Seashore	2½	Sept. 15	.....	.....
West Va. Cent. & Pittsburg	⅞	Oct. 7	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 16
Am. Waltham Watch Co. (semi-annual)	5	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 5
Compania Metallurgica Mexicana pf. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 15	Aug. 1	Sept. 16
Consolidated Gas (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Consolidated Lake Superior pf	1¾	Sept. 15	.....	.....
Continental Tobacco pf	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Sept. 2	Sept. 13
Laclede Gas (semi-annual)	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Montana Ore Purchasing (extra)	$1	Sept. 27	Sept. 16	Sept. 27
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Gramophone (monthly)	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 4	Sept. 16
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 24	Sept. 16
Portland & Rumf. Falls (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	.....	.....
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 15
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	1½	Sept. 20	Aug. 19	Sept. 22
Standard Oil, N. J., (quarter)	5	Sept. 18	Aug. 16	Sept. 19
United States Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Welsbach Com. pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 8	Sept. 1	Sept. 9
West Side Construction	$4	Sept. 5	Sept. 1	Sept. 5

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sept. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Annual
Chicago & Alton	.....	.....	Sept. 7	Special
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	Aug. 30	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Annual
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Aug. 31	Sept. 25	Sept. 22	Annual
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Special
Hocking Valley	Sept. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Iowa Central Railway Company	Aug. 21	Sept. 11	Sept. 8	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
New York Central	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	Sept. 27	Special
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	Aug. 24	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Standard Rope & Twine	Aug. 25	Sept. 19	Sept. 19	Annual
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	Sept. 2	Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Annual
Toledo & Ohio Central	Aug. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Annual
Union Ice	.....	.....	Sept. 14	Special
Union Pacific Railroad Company	Sept. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 9	Special
Union Pacific Railroad Company	Sept. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Union Traction Co. (Philadelphia)	Aug. 30	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Annual

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	% Reserve.
$1,500,000	$1,880,600	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$15,280,000	$3,020,000	$990,000	$16,950,000	25.7
2,050,000	2,266,000	Bk. Manhattan Co.	17,740,000	6,350,000	1,557,000	22,128,000	33.7
2,000,000	1,057,600	Merchants' National	14,196,600	2,884,200	1,340,200	14,751,100	25.3
2,000,000	2,001,600	Mechanics' National	11,760,000	2,476,000	720,000	11,981,000	27.0
1,500,000	2,786,700	Bank of America	21,395,000	2,805,600	2,140,100	21,424,000	21.6
1,000,000	222,500	Phenix National	4,880,000	1,252,000	126,000	5,981,000	25.8
1,000,000	4,748,900	National City	57,012,900	28,495,200	5,902,700	112,438,300	28.5
300,000	4,316,200	Chemical National	34,629,000	5,452,400	3,498,400	36,385,300	30.2
600,000	183,300	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,022,100	978,900	406,500	5,622,100	24.6
1,000,000	1,715,000	Gallatin National	8,537,000	1,187,200	572,200	8,987,200	25.3
300,000	72,000	Nat. B. & Drovers'	1,142,700	283,900	77,400	1,314,800	27.5
400,000	114,100	Mech. & Traders'	1,906,000	330,000	151,000	1,968,000	15.3
300,000	169,300	Greenwich	1,052,900	102,800	163,100	949,300	27.0
500,000	481,400	Leath. Mfrs. Nat.	4,297,700	1,005,100	199,200	4,316,600	27.9
200,000	164,200	Seventh National	3,159,300	590,300	806,000	4,152,800	33.8
1,200,000	514,300	Bk. State of N. Y.	4,257,500	800,000	548,400	3,476,100	15.7
5,000,000	2,584,200	American Ex. Nat.	21,780,000	3,059,000	2,906,000	22,506,000	26.6
3,000,000	8,432,900	Nat. Bk. Commerce	21,780,900	4,468,100	3,676,100	21,372,800	24.1
1,000,000	1,561,000	National Broadway	6,789,700	1,440,200	152,700	6,339,000	26.2
1,000,000	1,010,900	Mercantile National	11,710,800	2,107,700	852,800	12,500,300	27.6
422,700	457,800	Pacific	2,974,400	615,700	396,800	5,404,400	29.8
1,500,000	876,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	21,832,300	5,452,100	925,400	24,317,200	1.7
450,000	982,100	Chatham National	5,489,600	930,500	542,700	6,056,800	25.1
200,000	290,400	People's	2,295,700	292,400	272,100	2,723,300	20.7
1,000,000	330,600	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	11,462,700	2,221,100	898,500	12,267,700	27.1
1,000,000	2,521,500	Hanover National	18,401,100	5,891,900	2,722,900	45,898,200	21.9
500,000	393,500	Irving National	4,369,900	554,100	507,700	4,470,000	23.8
300,000	369,200	National Citizens'	2,955,000	546,000	105,500	3,004,700	21.7
500,000	263,200	Nassau	2,700,700	524,000	221,100	2,868,900	25.2
300,000	953,100	Market & Ful. Nat.	6,501,900	1,455,300	644,900	7,215,900	29.5
1,000,000	155,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,976,100	754,900	314,300	4,256,300	25.3
1,400,000	1,738,900	Corn Exchange	15,901,300	2,901,000	1,193,000	17,725,400	23.6
1,000,000	603,000	Continental Nat.	5,214,800	1,252,500	315,800	5,335,800	29.7
300,000	400,400	Oriental	2,033,000	142,200	262,000	1,866,100	21.4
1,500,000	5,648,200	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	25,249,000	8,103,000	1,400,000	30,222,000	32.4
2,000,000	3,202,200	National Park	40,464,000	12,611,000	2,650,000	50,758,000	31.9
250,000	149,900	East River Nat.	1,276,000	306,000	119,200	1,381,100	30.6
5,000,000	2,046,100	Fourth National	24,707,600	5,451,900	1,451,900	27,066,500	26.7
1,000,000	455,700	Central National	10,546,000	2,883,000	676,000	11,233,000	25.2
300,000	783,200	Second National	7,430,000	1,831,000	323,000	8,595,000	25.1
750,000	166,800	Ninth National	3,106,200	770,700	247,900	3,209,000	19.8
500,000	7,707,800	First National	37,318,400	8,267,900	981,100	39,741,400	23.3
300,000	63,700	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,258,900	212,900	570,400	2,709,700	28.9
250,000	694,400	Bowery Bank	5,252,000	821,800	258,100	5,808,000	24.4
200,000	407,300	N. Y. County Nat.	3,349,500	562,600	235,900	3,524,300	22.5
750,000	306,500	German-American	3,643,300	533,500	199,200	3,430,500	23.2
1,000,000	1,412,500	Chase National	17,042,500	6,332,700	4,715,500	46,081,300	25.1
100,000	1,176,000	Fifth Avenue	8,227,500	1,904,400	545,000	9,462,000	25.8
200,000	851,200	German Exchange	2,426,700	254,500	328,000	3,020,600	21.6
200,000	757,200	Germania Bank	3,077,300	571,500	533,500	4,089,800	23.7
300,000	783,700	Lincoln National	10,376,500	2,473,100	824,600	12,396,900	26.7
200,000	929,500	Garfield National	5,065,800	1,252,800	429,800	7,178,700	24.7
300,000	329,200	Fifth National	2,246,800	592,800	87,200	2,448,100	29.0
200,000	874,100	Bk. of the Metropolis	5,615,800	1,516,600	277,900	6,307,400	26.3
200,000	880,200	West Side	2,475,000	507,000	260,000	3,089,000	30.3
500,000	523,500	Seaboard National	10,326,000	1,726,000	1,974,000	12,186,000	29.6
2,100,000	1,056,300	Western National	23,485,000	6,232,400	1,722,300	40,707,800	20.7
300,000	507,500	First National, Bkn.	4,345,000	953,000	776,500	4,611,000	34.5
1,200,000	1,203,700	National Union	16,587,800	5,194,200	573,800	17,050,600	34.0
500,000	407,300	Liberty National	4,280,000	894,400	241,300	4,452,200	24.7
1,000,000	341,100	N. Y. Produce Ex.	8,867,000	532,600	853,200	8,289,300	23.1
250,000	344,900	Bk. of N. Amsterdam	3,704,300	719,400	194,400	4,047,100	22.6
350,000	183,000	Astor National	3,513,100	753,900	327,600	3,900,700	28.4
$47,500,000	$62,957,300	Total, National Bks.					
11,422,700	14,425,300	Total State Banks.					
$58,922,700	$77,382,600	Total	$575,883,000	$188,060,900	$53,545,900	$848,783,800	28.1

*As per official reports—44 National Banks, June 30, 1899; 19 State banks, June 14, 1899.

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ESTABLISHED 1867.

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 26, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1899.	1898.	P. C.
New York	$729,921,578	$626,553,647	+ 4.3
Boston	94,534,483	79,503,907	+24.1
Philadelphia	69,270,380	57,092,457	+21.8
Baltimore	16,146,788	12,346,909	+31.8
Chicago	81,573,756	81,585,264	+12.3
St. Louis	21,800,000	19,601,520	+11.3
New Orleans	4,234,765	4,351,796	— 2.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,021,472,939	$940,750,571	+ 9.6
Other cities, 5 days	173,091,416	145,081,346	+19.3
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,204,565,405	$1,085,831,917	+10.9
All cities, 1 day	295,439,169	230,013,374	+28.1
Total, all cities for week	$1,500,004,566	$1,315,450,091	+13.9

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 19 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, an increase of 24.9 per cent., with the same week in 1897 a gain of 44 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 108.5 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898, was 20.4 per cent., as compared with 1897, 29.4 per cent., and with 1896, 65.6 per cent.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary & Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

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CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Allows interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.

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Transacts a General Banking Business.

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The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh east to south winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The Transvaal crisis is more acute. The Boers have withdrawn their franchise offer, but agree to a conference at Cape Town. This is regarded in London as a thinly veiled defiance, or at best an attempt to reopen the whole question. Joseph Chamberlain has returned to London, and will remain there, pending developments. Jean Ristitch, who was twice Regent of Servia, died at Belgrade. The strike of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union began yesterday, and includes all ports in the United Kingdom. So far there has been no effect on traffic. Lord Vaughan, head of an old Welsh family, is dead. The Manor of Trascoed has been in the family since A. D. 1200, and they own over 42,000 acres of land. The junior counsel for Great Britain said before the Boundary Commission that the presentation of the Venezuela case was whimsical. Emperor William went to Strasburg to attend the manoeuvres of the Fifteenth Corps and received an ovation. Two of the retiring Ministers of Prussia were decorated. A Clan Line steamer founders, but her name is unknown. Germany has purchased a large tract of land in the Province of Santa Catharina, Brazil. Fighting is reported in Khorassan, where the Afghan troops, after suffering severely, drove off Ismail Khan. American engineers at Tashkend are to undertake an irrigation project on "Hunger Steppe" which will cost 150,000,000 rubles. Gen. Jimenes, who is likely to be made President of Dominica, is expected to land at Puerto Plata to-day. It is reported that a Franco-Russian agreement has been made which will extend Danish commerce in East Asia.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

John Y. McKane suffered a second stroke of paralysis yesterday morning, and also has Bright's disease. His condition is critical.

Page 3.

The Shamrock, in her first spin in American waters yesterday, made at least 12 knots an hour and behaved splendidly on every point of sailing.

Page 4.

The great Jewish Feast of Rosh Hashanah, the new year, was ushered in last night with appropriate ceremonies.

Admiral Dewey arrived at Gibraltar yesterday, and will sail for this port Sept. 11. The Plan and Scope Committee will meet to-morrow to consider the final arrangements for the reception of the Admiral.

Page 5.

The Brooklyns defeated the New Yorks twice yesterday by one run in each game. One game was played in Brooklyn, the other in Manhattan.

The Empire City Trotting Club's park was opened yesterday in the presence of 12,000 persons, who witnessed sport of the highest class. The event marked an epoch in trotting annals of the United States.

Page 6.

President McKinley arrived in Philadelphia yesterday for the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment. The contest for next Commander-in-Chief is becoming warm.

Page 7.

The organization of a silk ribbon trust is assured, and prices will be raised as soon as it is completed.

Page 8.

Owing to the high wind the number of marksmen to qualify at Creedmoor ranges yesterday was small.

John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club created a new world's record yesterday at Bayonne by throwing the sixteen-pound hammer 164 feet 6 inches.

At the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday Previous won the Twin City Handicap, Mesmerist the Autumn Stake, Dr. Catlett the steeplechase, and Rockton, Lucky Star, and Decanter the other races.

At the Manhattan Beach bicycle track yesterday W. W. Smith, fourteen years old, won a mile race from veteran men riders. The time made in the motocycle twenty-five-mile race beat the world's record on any class of machine.

Page 12.

The Labor Day observances in this city consisted principally of outings and excursions. Business was suspended generally.

There was great indignation yesterday among wheelmen and drivers because Park Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn permitted the use of Ocean Parkway for a bicycle race.

The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome reached here yesterday after a collision with an iceberg Thursday in a fog off the Newfoundland Banks. No one was hurt and the ship was only slightly damaged.

Michael Farrell, who shot Policeman Patrick O'Keefe on Sunday, was remanded in Harlem Police Court yesterday. On the way to court he made an attempt to escape, and in front of the Court House a mob threatened to lynch him.

Otto Overmann and William Schenckerberg of Hoboken are dying in the City Hospital in Jersey City of wounds received late on Sunday night in an encounter with Fernando Farley, a special policeman of Secaucus, whom they had attempted to kill.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.

MRS. JULES REYNAL FINED.

She Broke the Game Law by Serving Partridges for Dinner in Her Bar Harbor Cottage Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 4.—Society can talk of nothing to-day but the fining of Mrs. Jules Reynal of New York for alleged violation of the State game laws. A few choice partridges, served at a dinner Saturday night, were the cause of all the trouble, and Mrs. Reynal, after paying the $150 fine, has left Bar Harbor with a threat never to return.

The story, as it first came out, had it that State Game Warden Walter I. Neal, whose headquarters are at Bangor, had come to Bar Harbor for the express purpose of securing evidence against the society people here, who find the toothsome bird a nice morsel at dinners, and encourage local gunners to break the game laws that their palates may be tickled. Warden Neal learned that Mrs. Reynal had partridges in the house, which were to be served at dinner Saturday night. It was known that she ate a partridge daily by her physician's advice.

Warden Neal and a local attorney, it was said, called at the Reynals home just as a large dinner party was about to sit down. Having gained entrance, they went further and examined the food, discovering among the dishes to be served the partridges. This was sufficient, and Mrs. Reynal was notified that she would be obliged to appear in court to answer the charge of "breaking and abetting" the breakers of State laws restricting the killing of game." Of course there was great excitement, and a compromise between the lawyers resulted in Mrs. Reynal's paying $150 fine, by which she escaped further prosecution.

The story verified is nearly the above, although not quite so dramatic in detail. Warden Neal, having secured evidence that Mrs. Reynal was eating partridges, called at Cornersmeet, the Reynal cottage, Saturday morning. Mrs. Reynal was not at home, but the housekeeper confessed to the fact, and, rather than worry Mrs. Reynal with the trouble, agreed to pay the fine herself. Mr. Neal was instructed to call that evening. This he did, in company with Lawyer Edward S. Clark, but, instead of meeting the housekeeper, he was ushered into the presence of Major Kyd Douglas, a well-known society and military figure, and Mr. Storey, United States Army, who were in full evening dress. These two gentlemen had been informed of the difficulty, and generously undertook to settle it.

The game warden, whose idea had been to arrange the matter quietly, was, it is alleged, summarily and rather sarcastically dealt with. Finally, after a long and heated argument, in which Major Douglas is said to have told Warden Neal to go ahead with his criminal prosecution, the meeting adjourned. In a short time, however, Major Douglas, accompanied by a lawyer, called upon Neal and his lawyer and suggested that they resume their conversation. Mrs. Reynal was thereupon adjudged to have had the birds in the house, upon which she paid a fine of $10 each, and the cost brought the bill up to $154.98. This is not the first time that a member of Bar Harbor society has been troubled by the game warden on the same charge.

BOERS WITHDRAW FRANCHISE OFFER

Agree in Principle to a Conference at Cape Town.

A THINLY VEILED DEFIANCE

Crisis Is More Acute and Chamberlain Returns to London.

Regarded in London as an Attempt to Reopen the Whole Question—Arrest of Editor Pakeman Disowned, but He Is Arraigned.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Johannesburg to Reuter's Agency definitely announces that the reply of the Transvaal Republic to the British communication withdraws the franchise proposals and agrees in principle to a conference at Cape Town.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, arrived in London this afternoon, and at once went to the Foreign Office. It is understood that he will remain here until the end of the crisis.

The War Office refuses to confirm the rumor that a proclamation will be issued calling out the reserves.

The afternoon papers take the view that if the dispatch referred to is correct President Kruger's reply is ominous, as it was palpably made to gain time. Sir Alfred Milner's suggestion of a further conference at Cape Town was made with the sole purpose of considering details and for the enforcement of the concessions offered by the Boers. If these concessions are withdrawn there can be no object, from a British point of view, for parleying longer.

The only inference to be drawn is that the Boers have taken Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at his word in a broader sense than he intended, and that they now want to begin negotiations over again on an entirely new basis.

The shrewdness of this reported move is not likely to save it from being interpreted by the British Government as a thinly-veiled defiance, and unless it is accompanied by a vague agreement to further confer, it would generally be taken as sufficient cause for immediate hostilities.

Regarding the exact terms of the reply in question, reports continue to be contradictory, but all agree that the excitement in Johannesburg is unabated, and that the exodus from that city is continuing and that distress there is increasing. Cable dispatches from Boer and British South Africa sources describe war preparations on all sides.

The pessimistic view of the Transvaal situation indicated by the afternoon newspapers is strengthened by a well-defined rumor that a Cabinet Council has been hurriedly called, and an evident feeling at the Colonial Office that the crisis has become more acute.

PRETORIA, Sept. 4.—The reply of the Transvaal Republic to the demands of Great Britain increases the period of residence necessary in order to obtain the franchise.

In the course of an interview to-day, State Secretary Reitz said the Transvaal Government was waiting until Saturday's dispatch reached the imperial authorities before making its contents public. Without, however, entering into details, he could say that, in his judgment, the proposals of the Government offered Mr. Chamberlain an opportunity of coming to a settlement regarding the franchise and other outstanding questions. He could also say that the Transvaal would take part in the suggested conference, and was now awaiting the imperial Government's reply in order to arrange the details as to a place of meeting.

In connection with the arrest of Mr. Pakeman, editor of The Transvaal Leader, and the threatened arrest of other Uitlanders, the State Attorney, Mr. Smuts, denies that instructions were ever issued at Pretoria for these arrests or that any political arrests were contemplated, but that warrants were issued at Johannesburg by a subordinate without consultation with the State Attorney. This announcement tends to quiet the public mind and to arrest the exodus.

Mr. Smuts expresses regret that such unfounded statements should have caused the departure of several prominent Rand gentlemen, and specially trusts that his assurance will be accepted that they need not have the slightest fear of any such step being taken against them.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 4.—The news received from Pretoria to-day begins to show the situation in a clearer light. It appears that the Transvaal's reply, which was handed on Saturday to the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, Conyngham Greene, was only to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal respecting a conference at Cape Town, and that another reply will be delivered to-morrow to Mr. Chamberlain's original proposal of a joint inquiry into the Franchise bill.

This method of splitting the negotiations by the Transvaal is unfavorably commented upon here.

The Cape Argus officially denies that the Government of the South African Republic has agreed to a conference at Cape Town. It declares also that the explanation offered by the Transvaal State Attorney, Mr. Smuts, of the arrests is unsatisfactory, and that the mystery is one that calls for immediate elucidation.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 4.—When Mr. Pakeman, editor of The Transvaal Leader, was arraigned at the bar of the First Criminal Landrost to-day, the Public Prosecutor announced that, on the instructions of the Transvaal State Attorney, Mr. Smuts, he would withdraw the charge of high treason against the prisoner and enter a new charge of contravening the press laws by inciting to high treason.

The offense is practically the same, but it is one for which a defendant may be released on bail.

Mr. Burger, solicitor for Mr. Pakeman, said he understood the original charge had been withdrawn owing to the inability of the Public Prosecutor to convict, and he wanted to know whether the charge would be again changed. He challenged the Public Prosecutor to supply him with the particulars of the new charge, asserting that it was not right to detain his client twenty-four hours in jail.

The Public Prosecutor described Mr. Burger's speech as an ad misericordiam appeal.

Mr. Burger then declared that the affidavit upon which the charge against Mr. Pakeman was based contained no particulars that would justify a charge of treason.

The Public Prosecutor characterized this statement as an "absolute lie." Mr. Pakeman was released under £500 bail.

The proceedings were adjourned to Sept. 15.

COMMENT IN LONDON.

The Standard Says Boers Will Declare War at Forty-eight Hours' Notice and Raid Natal.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Standard says:

"I learn from an official who has been earnestly striving for peace that the matter is now hopeless. The Boers will probably declare war at forty-eight hours' notice and will try to raid Natal before the British troops arrive.

"I believe the Orange Free State will join the Transvaal, but that the Boers in Natal and the Cape Colony will remain quiet at the outset, unless irritated by the dismissal of the Cape Colony Cabinet.

"The Boers have the fullest confidence in their magazine rifles and their skill in marksmanship. State Attorney Smuts is the chief inciter of the war party. Thirty thousand men in the Transvaal and 20,000 in the Orange Free State will take the field."

The Times prints a letter from the Bishop of Pretoria, appealing for funds to relieve the terrible distress caused by the protracted tension and the fears of war.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Delagoa Bay says the refugees from Barberton declare that they were warned to leave, as the Boers intended to cordon the district.

The Standard and Diggers' News gives what purports to be a report of the secret session of the Volksraad on Saturday.

According to this account, the Volksraad not only determined to reject the five-year proposal, but also stoutly opposed President Kruger's visiting Cape Town, and resolved to make a stand for the abrogation of England's claim to suzeralnty. The Boer organ then asserts:

"The Government, both the Raads, and the burghers, feel that they have offered all they intend to offer, and are now resolved to stand or fall by this decision."

ARRESTED FOR KIDNAPPING.

Matthew Hamilton, a Railroad Brakeman, Accused of Stealing a Boy from New Haven.

Matthew Hamilton, thirty-four years old, a brakeman on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and living at 694 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, was arrested last night by Detective Hiernan of the Alexander Avenue Station, charged with kidnapping. The complainant is Louis Behler, who says he is a resident of New Haven.

Hamilton, it is alleged, kidnapped a six-year-old boy from New Haven six weeks ago. The police refused to divulge any of the facts in the case last night, saying that it might defeat the ends of justice.

At the home of Hamilton no one could be aroused by the repeated ringing of the door bell.

JOHN Y. McKANE IS STRICKEN.

Found Unconscious in Bed by His Wife —Suffering from Paralysis and Bright's Disease.

John Y. McKane had another attack of paralysis early yesterday morning, and his physicians said last night that his condition was critical. He was discovered by his wife, who went to his bedroom at 6 o'clock yesterday morning to call him, lying in bed unconscious. It is supposed that he was stricken some time during the night, but the family do not know at what hour. He retired early Sunday night in good health. His family supposed that he had entirely recovered from the stroke which came upon him about a month ago, but it appears now that he is partially paralyzed, and in addition has Bright's disease.

Dr. John F. Hill, the family physician, and Dr. Joan A. McCorkle of Brooklyn are in attendance upon the sick man. The two physicians worked with their patient until 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when he recovered consciousness for about an hour. His right side was paralyzed, and he soon relapsed into a semi-conscious state, in which he remained up to a late hour last night.

Mr. McKane was at Coney Island Sunday afternoon and appeared in the best of health. He afterward spent the evening with his family and did not complain of being ill.

J. F. OLMSTEAD'S SUDDEN DEATH.

He Was a War Veteran, Prominent Mason, and New York Clubman.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—John F. Olmstead of New York City, who since last December had occupied the cottage at 116 Circular Street, was found dead in bed at noon to-day. It was his habit to sleep late, but his failure to make his appearance led to the discovery of his death. His sudden demise is attributed to cerebral apoplexy. Over a year ago he suffered two strokes of paralysis, and he afterward came to Saratoga for his health. For some time he appeared to be rapidly convalescing. His former residence in New York City was 751 Fifth Avenue. He was fifty-seven years old and is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ida Leora Olmstead, and stepdaughter, Miss Leora McCammon. He was a native of Northern New York and a veteran of the war of the rebellion. He lived for an extended period in Washington, D. C., but several years ago removed to New York City. He was a Scottish Rite, 33d degree Mason, and a member of the New York, the Military, and other clubs. The body will be taken to Washington, D. C., for interment.

FIGHTING IN KHORASSAN.

Afghan Troops Attacked by Ismail Khan, but Defeat Him.

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.—The Civil and Military Gazette reports severe fighting in the direction of Penjdeh, a Turkoman camp in Khorassan, about 130 miles north of Herat, between Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, son of Isa Khan, and Col. Mur Mohamed Khan, commanding the troops of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

The Afghans suffered heavily until reinforcements arrived, when Ismail Khan was defeated. The latter escaped into Russian territory.

TO IRRIGATE IN RUSSIA.

American Engineers to Undertake Project Costing 150,000,000 Rubles.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Odessa:

"Engineers representing a big American syndicate are now at Tashkend, in Syr-Darya, Asiatic Russia, with a project of reclaiming the immense region of Turkestan known as 'Hunger Steppe' by a system of canals and irrigation works in connection with Syr-Darya.

"As a guarantee of the enterprise, which is estimated to cost 150,000,000 rubles, the American concessionaires will receive a long lease of the steppe."

MR. McKINLEY GIVES UP TRIP.

He Will Visit Chicago, but Will Be Unable to Go Further West.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Senator Carter of Montana, who has just returned from a European trip, was at the White House to-day, and, after a conference with the President, said that Mr. McKinley would be compelled to give up his contemplated trip through the West. He would attend the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the Chicago Post Office building, on Oct. 1, but it was altogether improbable that he would get further West than Chicago.

FOOT GUARDS VISIT ALBANY.

Gov. Roosevelt Presents to Them His Cordial Well Wishes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Governor General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, Canada, on a visit to Albany as the guests of the Tenth Battalion, made a tour of the Capitol to-day and visited the Executive Chamber.

In the absence of Gov. Roosevelt, the following message from him was read to the guards by Col. Treadwell, his Military Secretary:

"Please present to the Foot Guards my cordial well wishes; state how sorry I am that I cannot meet them in person and that I hail their visit with peculiar pleasure, coming, as it does, at a time when the English-speaking peoples have been brought closer together than ever before, for I feel that it is of peculiar interest to the future of civilization and humanity that this good feeling should be continued to be strengthened."

SAMPSON MAY SUCCEED PHILIP.

Reported He Will Take Command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A report was current at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday that Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, of whose retirement from sea duty there has been talk lately, will be assigned to the command of the Brooklyn yard.

Rear Admiral John W. Philip, who commanded the Texas in the engagement with Cervera's squadron, is the present commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He succeeded Rear Admiral Bunce on the latter's retirement from active duty soon after the late war. Rear Admiral Philip is fifty-nine years old, and will soon be retired from active service, and it is said that in the event of Sampson coming to the Brooklyn yard, a desirable place will be found for Philip at Washington.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE FUNDS.

Dr. Simpson Makes a Statement of the Receipts and Expenses in His Missionary Work Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A severe thunderstorm last night broke up the evening meeting of the Christian Alliance Convention in the Gospel Tent and made the hundreds gathered there flee for shelter from the rain, but this morning Dr. Simpson's followers in the alliance work were at their places as usual with smiling faces in the Tabernacle. Dr. Simpson preached a sermon on the "fourfold gospel."

The most important and interesting work of the day was the financial statement of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, specifying the amount received during the last year, and the amount expended in the various mission fields for that time. This statement showed that last year the receipts from all sources were $159,384.97. This year the receipts from the conventions held so far are $134,000, with the Nyack convention and the convention in New York in October yet to be heard from. The returns from these two conventions, it is believed, will swell this year's receipts to over $200,000, making an increase probably of 25 per cent.

The alliance has 300 missionaries in the field, and the expenses of conducting some of the principal ones last year were as follows: Swedish China Mission, $11,159.81; Central China Mission, $14,199.01; South China Mission, $6,459.44; North China Mission, $1,982, making the sum of $33,745.26 expended in China alone during the year. For the Japan Mission, $2,375.04; India Mission, $17,743.38; Soudan Mission, $9,228.63; Congo Mission, $12,084.81; Palestine and Arabia Mission, $8,373.71; West Indies Mission, $1,098.71; South American Mission, $8,389.26. The Work in Home Missions, Missionary Institute, and other incidentals make up the rest of the amount expended, and a balance of $5,133.80 is reported in bank to April 1, 1899. The securities and real estate held by the alliance are placed at $79,000.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Rumor that Goebel's Friends Are Urging Him to Give Up the Fight for the Governorship.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—A report has been going the rounds all day to-day, and is generally credited by the Brown Democrats, that the managers of Senator Goebel's campaign are attempting to induce him to get off the track.

The rumor is founded on a conference that took place last night at the Galt House, at which were present J. C. S. Blackburn, Mr. Goebel, Augustus C. Culter of Mayfield, J. Gayle of Owenton, Zachariah Phelps and Aaron Kohen of this city, Samuel Shackelford of Frankfort, Louis Des Cognets of Lexington, Horace Vaughn of Paducah, Augustus Thomas of Mayfield, and C. C. McChord of Springfield.

What was done at that conference is not yet known, but the Brown men profess to have information that Goebel's friends are urging him to accept the proposition of John Young Brown, that both withdraw from the race and let the Democrats of Kentucky name another candidate for Governor. The friends of Brown say that Goebel is just beginning to realize the magnitude of the bolting movement. They say Blackburn's friends are especially anxious that Goebel withdraw, so that Blackburn, who is looked upon as the silver leader of Kentucky, may not be defeated for the seat in the United States Senate.

Furthermore it is argued that the Goebel men know that if Bryan speaks for the Louisville Convention ticket in the Fall, it will surely mean the loss of the State to Bryan.

As a matter of fact, though a conference was held, it is almost a certainty that Goebel will not withdraw. He is a man of bulldog persistency and remarkable courage, and will fight out the contest to a finish whether defeated or not.

The Brown men are claiming 75 per cent. of the Democratic vote in Mercer County, which is the county in which Gen. Hardin lives.

YACHT POINTER A TOTAL LOSS.

Beached by Life Saving Crew After Those Aboard Were Rescued.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Sept. 4.—The sloop yacht Pointer, owned by Mr. Felkin of the Winthrop Yacht Club, was beached by Capt. Fisher and members of the life-saving crew here late last night, after Mr. and Mrs. Felkin of Winthrop and Mr. and Mrs. Breen of Newton had been taken ashore by the life savers. The sloop will be a total loss, as she began to break up soon after being beached.

RUN OVER BY EXPRESS TRAIN.

Mrs. Bertha Hughes Dies in the Troy Hospital from Her Injuries.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Bertha Hughes, aged twenty-five years, was found lying on the railroad track at Fifth Avenue and Washington Street about 4 o'clock this morning. She had been run over by the Montreal express and her right leg and arm were severed. Daniel Graham was found near by. He was uninjured, but said he had no knowledge of the accident. The woman was removed to the hospital, where she died at 9 o'clock.

AIR FILLED BY BUTTERFLIES.

Hundreds of Kingston's Small Boys Catch Boxes Full of Them.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A strange sight was seen here this noon when suddenly the streets all over the city were filled with butterflies.

Hundreds of small boys captured boxes full of them. At times the roadways were covered and the air filled with them.

Where they came from is a mystery. It is thought they were blown in from the Far West, and it is feared that they will lay their eggs on the maple trees, causing much destruction to the trees.

MARK TWAIN'S FUTURE PLANS.

Humorist Will Pass Winter at Princeton, and May Settle There.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 4.—Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, has made definite arrangements to spend the Fall and Winter in this town. Arthur Bave, manager of the Princeton Inn, received a letter to-day from Mr. Clemens, who is now in Germany, asking that a suite of rooms at the inn be made ready for him and his family by Oct. 1.

Laurence Hutton, the author, has been chiefly instrumental in getting Mr. Clemens to pass a few months in Princeton. It is thought that Mr. Clemens will devote most of his time while here to writing a book containing his reminiscences of his tour through the Old World.

Although no definite arrangements have been made for him to lecture before the students, it is highly probable that the university authorities will try to secure his services for a series of lectures. It is intimated by his friends that Mr. Clemens will locate here permanently should he be pleased with the town.

Cuban Yellow Fever Statistics.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—The official returns as to yellow fever up to the end of August show 55 cases and 20 deaths. Of the cases 16 were Americans, and of the deaths 11.

Unsurpassed Route to Kansas City.
Lackawanna train leaves New York to each morning, arriving Kansas City 9:30 next evening. Best accommodations. Inquire 429 Broadway.—Adv.

COLUMBIA WILL BE THE DEFENDER

Wins the Right to Become America's Cup Champion.

EASILY DEFEATS HER RIVAL

Sails Across the Line 10 Minutes 7 Seconds Ahead.

The New Yacht Makes an Average of 10 Knots Per Hour, Showing Greatest Gain to Windward.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—The trial races between the Columbia and Defender are over. The champion of 1899 defeated her of 1895 so decisively to-day that the Challenge Committee, or Cup Committee, as it was formerly called, decided that there was no further need of competition between the two yachts.

The wonderful Columbia, for a wonderful yacht she is, will sail against the sea-green Shamrock next month for the homely old mug which represents the yachting championship of the world. It is all over, and the long struggle of tuning up is formally at an end. But the two yachts will go on racing informally, if not in the lovely waters off Newport, then in the less satisfactory courses off New Rochelle. The men of the Columbia must continue their work up to the last moment in order that they may be as strong as so many horses and as active as so many cats when the days of the great races arrive.

To-day's race was sailed over a triangular course of ten miles to a leg, or thirty miles in all. Both yachts covered the distance in a little more than three hours, or say three and a quarter hours, allowing three and a half miles to be added for windward work on the last leg. The total distance sailed was about thirty-three and a half miles, and the Columbia, therefore, made an average of ten knots an hour on the course. Her fastest work was done on the first leg and her slowest on the second. The time of the last leg was longer than that of the second, but this being the windward leg, the distance was greater.

On the wind the new yacht proved herself a flyer. She has done so before to-day, but every new demonstration of her powers seems to be a surprise. She beat the Defender to-day ten minutes and seven seconds. It takes a remarkable boat to do that, for the Defender is a formidable craft.

The conditions under which to-day's race were sailed were favorable to a satisfactory test of the Columbia's speed. The wind at the start was mostly east, and blowing about twelve knots an hour. By the time the two racers were on the second leg this wind had softened somewhat, but was still a fair sailing breeze. Before they reached the second mark the wind shifted three points to the eastward, and it remained there till the end of the race. The shift was of some slight aid to the rear boat, the Defender, but it made no material difference in the result.

GAINS IN WINDWARD WORK.

The shift furthermore changed the last leg from a dead beat to windward to a long tack and a short one. This, however, was not such a change as to prevent the yachts from testing their relative abilities in windward work, and here the Columbia again showed her great superiority over her rival. Indeed, she made her biggest gain on this leg, in spite of the fact that she sailed a longer distance, by reason of an unnecessary tack. It remains to be added that, as the wind was off shore, the sea was perfectly smooth, and there was a very gentle swell from the south and east. The tide was on the flood, and this helped the yachts on the second leg. On the third leg they made it help them by working along the Narragansett Pier shore, where it set toward the entrance to the bay.

It was an unexciting race to watch. The changes of canvas were few, and there was little manoeuvring of any kind. The Columbia went away first, and from start to finish it was a stern chase, with the Defender dropping further astern every minute. The yachts left their buoys soon after 10 o'clock, and the flagship Corsair, with the Regatta Committee on board, went out to the starting point, off Brenton's Reef Lightship, before 11 o'clock. As she went out she hoisted the international code flag C, signifying that the course would be a triangular one. She anchored to the northward of the lightship, and a few minutes later hoisted three sets of flags to signal the courses. These signals read "D C M," "D F J," and "D G," which means southeast one-half east, west-southwest one-half west, and north by east. The last leg was set as dead to windward, and would have been so had not the wind shifted. The first leg gave the racers the wind on the port quarter and the second 2½ points abaft the starboard beam.

The preliminary signal was given at 11:15 o'clock, the preparatory at 11:20, and the starting at 11:25. There was not a great deal of jockeying for position. The two yachts had set their club topsails over their mainsails on the way out, and they cruised around under these and their jibs till just before the start. Before crossing the line both yachts broke out balloon forestaysails, which they had sent up in stops as usual.

COLUMBIA CROSSES FIRST.

The Columbia headed for the line first, and the Defender hauled up on her weather quarters. In these relative positions they went across the starting line, the Columbia at 11:26:09 and the Defender at 11:26:22.

Now began the work of dropping the older yacht astern. The two indulged in a little luffing, which caused them to heel strongly and to tear the water up into a smother of foam. But the result was inevitable. The Columbia's weather qualities enabled her to luff out across the Defender's bows, and in just four minutes after the start she had the old yacht in her wake.

The wind was fresh at this time, and the sails of both yachts ought not to have shown a wrinkle. The Columbia's mainsail, however, showed that it was far from being a perfect state. It bagged badly at the clew and along the leach for some distance up. The Defender's sails set better. Both yachts were undergoing a severe test as to the strength of their spars, but the steel masts did their work. Six minutes away from the start the Defender took in her balloon forestaysail, and thirty seconds later the Columbia followed suit. The wind was a little too puffy for such kites. The two racers replaced the balloons with working staysails, the Defender's crew shewing their familiar smartness in shifting canvas.

The luffing tactics which had prevailed immediately after the start were now abandoned, and both yachts then crept and stood up better. At 11:50 o'clock they had passed the mouth of the Seaconnet River and were abreast of West Island Light. Here the wind seemed to be softer, and they both stood up like huge steeples. The Columbia was still drawing away from her antagonist, and what had been in the beginning a little gap was now a tremendous yawn. The Defender slacked her sails more than the Columbia on the remainder of the run, but this did not seem to aid her much.

LEAD GROWS LONGER.

The first mark, which was about six miles southwest of Cuttyhunk, was rounded in the following order: Columbia, 12:24:45; Defender, 12:28:34. The two yachts jibbed booms to port and laid their course for the second mark with sheets quite flat. It is noticeable that these big yachts sail with

Continued on Page 2.

JIMENES MAY LAND TO-DAY.

Left Cape Haitien Yesterday Bound for Puerto Plata—Found His Followers at Baracoa in Jail.

CAPE HAITIEN, Sept. 4.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenes, the revolutionary aspirant for the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, arrived here this afternoon on the steamer Georges Croise, from Baracoa, accompanied by his son and several friends.

In the course of a brief interview, Jimenes said that his plans were progressing favorably and that the Georges Croise would sail to-night for Puerto Plata, where he intends to rest a day or two before continuing his journey to the capital of Santo Domingo.

The steamer Georges Croise, with the Jimenes party on board, reached Baracoa yesterday, the Dominican revolutionary leader expecting to take passage there for Santo Domingo. The expedition was detained, however. Jimenes was surprised to find his party in jail, and no order for their release could be obtained. The wires being down, it was impossible to communicate with Santiago.

Jimenes was greatly disappointed, and said he had positive assurances from Gen. Wood that there would be no difficulty in procuring the release of his followers.

PUERTO PLATA, Sept. 4.—In the expectation of the early arrival of Gen. Jimenes elaborate preparations are being made to give him a brilliant reception. The enthusiasm is universal, and the people are anxiously awaiting his advent upon the scene. It is believed that he will arrive here by a special steamer early to-morrow.

Señor Vasquez, a delegate of the Provisional Government, arrived this evening at the head of a deputation of seven, whose presence will give greater éclat to the reception.

Dispatches from Guayubin announce the surrender of Gen. M. A. Pichardo, Governor of Monte Cristi, who was encamped near Villa Lobos, in the hills, with infantry and artillery.

NO VIOLENCE AT CLEVELAND.

As the Labor Parade Passed the City Hall the Bands Stopped Playing and Banners Were Lowered.

CLEVELAND Sept. 4.—The most extensive celebration of Labor Day that Cleveland has yet seen occurred to-day. In view of the violence which has attended the street railroad strike, trouble was feared during the parade, and, as a matter of precaution, the entire police force was on duty. No disorder whatever occurred, the only demonstrations made by the marihers being an occasional jeering remark, shouted at non-union street car crews.

As the procession passed the City Hall signals were given from the sidewalk, the bands stopped playing, and the banners were lowered until the building was passed. A man, who is declared by Mayor Farley to be a well-known McKisson politician, stopped a band and tried to induce the leader to have the dead march played in front of the City Hall. The leader refused, and, as a result of the argument, the procession was delayed a few minutes. Mayor Farley claims that the demonstration was caused by McKisson politicians, who went to the leaders of the parade divisions and suggested the methods of showing disapproval, which were carried out.

SEVEN DROWNED AT HALIFAX.

Boat in Which They Were Sailing Sinks in the Harbor.

HALIFAX, Sept. 4.—By an accident to a sailboat this evening which caused her to sink in the eastern passage, near the mouth of Halifax Harbor, seven lives were lost, the victims all belonging to this city. There were eleven persons in the boat, four being saved.

The mast was lifted out of its stepping by a squall of wind, and when it fell back into its pocket it punched a hole in the bottom of the boat, causing her to sink in a few minutes.

THREE MEN KILLED OUTRIGHT.

Their Bodies Derailed the Train That Wrecked Their Carriage.

Special to The New York Times.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. 4.—Passenger Train No. 11 on the Northwestern Road struck a carriage containing three men—named Holle, Fox, and Shierick—at Cedar Grove, twelve miles south of here, last night, and killed them instantly. The bodies of the men derailed the train, but, though the coaches were filled with passengers from Milwaukee and other points, there were no other casualties. The sudden stopping of the train, however, threw the passengers wildly about. The Coroner, doctors, and the wrecking train were summoned from Sheboygan. The men killed lived at Chargrove.

FIVE BITTEN BY A DOG.

None of the Injuries Appears to be Serious—Animal Is Killed.

Five persons were bitten yesterday afternoon, in West Seventeenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, by an alleged "mad" dog. The injured are Joseph Field, twelve years old, of 141 West Seventeenth Street; Joseph Flynn, twelve years old, of 148 West Seventeenth Street; Mrs. Mary Eechoven, twenty-six years old, of 217 West Sixteenth Street; Joseph Marine, thirty years old, of 140 Mott Street, and Joseph Murphy, thirty-five years old, of 104 Seventh Avenue. Field, Flynn, and Mrs. Eechoven were bitten in the hands, Marine in the left leg, and Murphy in the foot.

The dog first appeared in Seventeenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, and attacked Field and Flynn, who were playing in the street. Next he bit Mrs. Eechoven, and then ran into Seventh Avenue and around into Sixteenth Street, into the area of 117 West Sixteenth Street.

There he was killed by a citizen with a club. Policeman Troy of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station made sure of the job by shooting the dog through the head.

The injured persons had their wounds dressed by a surgeon from the New York Hospital. None appears to be serious.

LETTER CARRIERS' CONVENTION.

Nearly Five Thousand Men Take Part in a Parade at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 4.—The National Convention of the Letter Carriers' Association was formally opened here this afternoon with a parade, in which nearly 5,000 men, representing branches in all parts of the country, participated. The big delegations in line were those from New York and Philadelphia, which together sent 3,000 men with bands of music. The parade was made up in four divisions. Carriages, with distinguished visitors, among whom were Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, Gov. Roosevelt of New York, Postmaster General Smith, First Assistant Perry S. Heath, Superintendent of Free Delivery Machen, Commissioner of Immigration Powderly, Postmasters from the large cities, and many others prominent in the postal service, comprised the first division. The carriers from New York, Buffalo, and other New York State cities made up the second division; those from New Jersey cities the third, and those from Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania cities the fourth. The first business session of the convention will be held to-morrow morning.

New Yorker Rescued at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—M. D. Weil of New York was taken out of the surf at Second Avenue this morning in an exhausted condition. The strong current carried him beyond the life lines, and when he tried to reach the shore he could make no headway. Frank W. Avent went to his aid and supported him until the arrival of Robert Conover, the bathing master. Mr. Weil was able to go to his hotel after a short rest.

HENNION HELPS DREYFUS'S CASE

Swears Paulmier, Schwarzkoppen's Valet, Did Not See Plans.

SECRET SESSION PROHIBITED

Gen. de Galliffet is Opposed to Any But Public Hearings.

Cernuschi, Said to be Insane, Testifies He Saw Documents Sold by

Jouaust, though this is extremely doubtful, would certainly have momentous consequences.

Maître Labori announced his intention, in view of the step taken by the prosecution in calling foreign evidence, to ask that inquiry should be made through the regular diplomatic channels as to whether the documents mentioned in the bordereau were actually communicated, and if so, by whom. This involves an application to the German Government, which the court-martial is scarcely likely to approve. In any case the application means the lengthening of the trial for several weeks.

The introduction of Cernuschi and the other developments of the day, it is generally predicted, imply another fortnight's sitting at least.

Cernuschi will be heard to-morrow behind closed doors. At the same time there will probably be an examination of the secret dossier, to which Capt. Cuignet referred this morning, and which Maître Labori immediately asked to have produced in court. This dossier consists of twelve or fourteen documents, and it is difficult to see why, if they had any value, the Etat Major have not had them produced earlier.

The Etat Major are not in the habit of holding back documents calculated to prove of the slightest service to their cause, as is shown in the case of the note concerning M. Hadamard's doubts of the innocence of his cousin, which was incorrect, but was nevertheless included in the secret dossier, while the important document stating on the authority of the French Minister in Rome that an Italian Military Attaché paid Esterhazy 200,000f. was studiously omitted from the secret dossier.

It is perfectly evident that the Italian attaché did not pay Esterhazy such a sum on account of, as the French say, his beautiful eyes, and the document was the best evidence that Esterhazy is the traitor. Nevertheless the Etat Major carefully kept it out of view.

GENERALS DISCONCERTED.

M. Painleve, the distinguished mathematician, cornered Gen. Gonse on the latter's falsified version of M. Hadamard's remarks concerning Capt. Dreyfus, and the manner in which Gonse squirmed and his woe-begone appearance almost aroused pity for him.

Gen. Roget also appeared to begin to feel at last the cruel strokes the Etat Major have been receiving of late. He showed naught of his cruel, brazen front to-day. On the contrary, his face was quite livid when he left the stage after a very poor display, and he quitted the courtroom as soon as the proceedings were over, excusing himself to his brother Generals, Mercier and others of a higher grade, on the ground of feeling unwell.

The session ended with an exposure by M. Henmion, Chief of the Paris Detectives, of the disgraceful tactics of the Etat Major in suppressing his report in favor of Capt. Dreyfus and inserting a document more or less unfavorable to him.

CERNUSCHI ACCUSES DREYFUS.

Testifies He Saw Documents Sold by Dreyfus to a Foreign Officer—Gonse Contradicted.

RENNES, Sept. 4.—The fifth week of the second trial by court-martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus of the artillery, charged with treason in communicating secret papers to a foreign Government, began to-day with the largest attendance yet seen in the Lycée. The interest in the trial grows as the denouement approaches. Six to ten days is given as the outside limit for the further duration of the trial.

There was an exceptionally large number of ladies present to-day, their bright costumes giving a gay look to the courtroom.

The session opened very interestingly with the appearance of the witness M. Cernuschi. He was dressed in a brown lounging suit. His features are unprepossessing, and, in fact, his general appearance did very little credit to the Servian royal house, to which, it is alleged, he belongs.

His letter to Col. Jouaust, offering his testimony, stated that, having been mixed up in political troubles in Austria-Hungary, he had been obliged to seek refuge in France, where he had a friend who was a high official of the Foreign Office of a Central European power. This friend, the witness said, told him that certain foreign agents in France might denounce him, the first name mentioned being that of Dreyfus. Another officer, a foreign General of Staff, similarly warned him.

One day, the witness said, when he was visiting the latter, he saw him take from his pocket a voluminous packet containing military documents. The officer said that in France one could buy anything, adding: "What is the good of Jews if you don't use them?"

Being questioned if he had asked the name of the traitor in this case, M. Cernuschi replied:

"No; because the officer had already said Dreyfus was his informant."

AUDIENCE IS INCREDULOUS.

This answer and the tone in which it was delivered evoked a movement of incredulity among the audience. Major Carrière, representing the Government, asked that the court hold further examination of this witness behind closed doors, in view of the diplomatic side of his testimony.

M. Labori then arose and announced that since the prosecution had summoned the aid of foreigners he intended to make formal application to have complete steps taken through foreign channels to ascertain whether the documents mentioned in the bordereau were delivered to a foreign power, and if so, by whom.

This announcement, which, if Col. Jouaust consents to the application, will have most important consequences. The words of M. Labori created a deep impression, as they made it evident that counsel for the defense is on the warpath to-day.

The second witness called was M. André, clerk to M. Bertulus, Judge of the Court of Cassation, who received the confession of Lieut. Col. Henry. M. André deposed that he overheard Lieut. Col. Henry exclaim:

"Don't insist. I beg of you; the honor of the army must be saved before everything."

The next important witness was the well-known mathematician, M. Painleve, who began by tearing M. Bertillon's system of argumentation to pieces. M. Painleve then entered upon a personal topic, which quickly won him the close attention of the audience and brought on a dramatic scene, which kept the spectators in a state of excitement until he finally left the bar.

M. Painleve referred to his evidence before the Court of Cassation, and protested vehemently against the version given by Gen. Gonse of a conversation with M. Hadamard, a cousin of Dreyfus, in which M. Hadamard expressed belief in the guilt of Dreyfus.

"Never," exclaimed Painleve, "did M. Hadamard doubt the innocence of his cousin."

Gen. Gonse asked to be heard, and mounted the stage. After declaring that the whole matter was insignificant, he insinuated that the faith of M. Hadamard and M. Painleve in the innocence of Dreyfus must have been strengthened recently.

M. Painleve replied, warmly insisting that he never had any doubt of Dreyfus's innocence.

The two men then went at it hammer and tongs, M. Painleve facing Gen. Gonse with his arms folded, and thrust home with his questions and retorts until Gen. Gonse became red in the face. Then Gen. Roget joined in the discussion.

LABORI GROWS INDIGNANT.

M. Labori began a cross-examination of Gen. Gonse regarding a certain document in the secret dossier, to which Gen. Gonse had referred, but which had not been submitted to the court. M. Labori, not receiving satisfactory answers and finding that Col. Jouaust declined to allow him to press the matter in the way he wished, became extremely indignant and protested with considerable warmth against Col. Jouaust's veto of his questions. This caused a little scene between Col. Jouaust and M. Labori. Finally the latter asked why a certain dispatch from the French Ambassador at Rome relative to the payment of money to Major Count Esterhazy by an Italian agent had not been included in the secret dossier presented to the court.

Gen. Gonse replied that he had not considered the dispatch of sufficient importance to be included in the secret dossier.

Col. Jouaust here again refused to allow some of M. Labori's questions. M. Labori was fuming with indignation, but was obliged to submit.

M. Labori asked Gen. Gonse who compiled the secret dossier.

"I did," shouted Commandant Cuignet from the body of the hall.

Commandant Cuignet then came to the bar, and declared that he had omitted all documents from abroad, "because foreigners were interested in deceiving us." He added that another dispatch existed, relating to a conversation between a foreign sovereign and a French military attaché, in the course of which the sovereign said:

"What is now occurring in France is proof of the power of the Jews."

This dispatch, said Cuignet, although against Dreyfus, was also omitted from the secret dossier. As he made this statement, Commandant Cuignet turned to a brother officer sitting in the place set apart for witnesses and smiled with the self-satisfied air of a man who had made a distinct score.

CAVAIGNAC IN DEMAND.

MM. Demange and Labori immediately arose and expressed surprise that fresh evidence against Dreyfus should be introduced in this way. M. Labori also expressed curiosity respecting documents which were being held back, concerning espionage, which were in the possession of the General Staff, and he insisted that all these documents should be submitted to the court behind closed doors.

The question of the report drawn up by Commandant Cuignet and Officer Wattines dealing exhaustively with the secret dossier, was then introduced, and Gen. Billot arose to explain that the statement was inexact, that he took this report away with him. "I gave this report," he said, "to M. Cavaignac, the former Minister of War."

"Then," said M. Labori, "let us have M. Cavaignac's explanation of what became of the report."

Col. Jouaust called for M. Cavaignac, but the former Minister of War was not in the courtroom, and an officer was sent to seek him.

Meanwhile the testimony of a couple of minor witnesses was heard.

The proceedings to this point were very exciting, as at one time, when Gen. Chanoine and M. Paleologue were brought upon the stage to explain Commandant Cuignet's statements, there were five witnesses at the bar, all speaking at once and interrupting one another. The testimony throughout was interspersed with heated scenes between M. Labori and Col. Jouaust.

M. Cavaignac could not be found in the precincts of the Lycée, and it was decided to hear him to-morrow.

A Commissary of the secret police, named Tomps, was called by the defense, and it was admitted at the end of the day's proceedings that he proved indirectly a strong witness for Dreyfus and a correspondingly damaging witness for the General Staff.

His evidence brought out a glaring instance of duplicity on the part of the staff office in suppressing documents which must weaken its own case.

TAMPS AIDS DREYFUS.

Commissary Tomps was called to the General Staff office to investigate a case of espionage, and, naturally, had consultations and close relations with officers of the bureau.

The Commissary began his testimony by paying a high tribute to Lieut. Col. Picquart's correct attitude and uprightness in the Dreyfus inquiry, while other officers sought to undermine him by insinuations. Lieut. Col. Henry, the witness asserted, tried to induce him to attribute to Picquart the communication of the bordereau to the Matin, in which journal the bordereau was first published.

The Commissary Tomps came to the most important portion of his testimony, which led to a restricting of his revelations. The witness was asked if he had ever investigated the Paulmier affair, which was as follows:

Paulmier was the valet of Col. Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché at Paris, and it was alleged that he saw on Schwarzkoppen's desk documents signed by Dreyfus. The General Staff had declared that an effort would be made to get at the truth of this story, but Palmier disappeared, and therefore, although the General Staff could not prove the story, it could not be disproved.

To a question regarding this case, Commissary Tomps replied that he had not investigated the affair, whereupon M. Labori suggested that M. Hennion, Sub-Chief of the Political Police, who is now in Rennes superintending the precautions for the safety of witnesses, may have been intrusted with the inquiry into this case.

Col. Jouaust called to Hennion, who was present in the courtroom, "Come here and testify."

LIE TO THE GENERAL STAFF.

M. Hennion ascended the platform and took the oath. He declared that he did investigate the case, and actually found Palmier, who told him there was not a word of truth in the whole story. He never saw any paper bearing the name of Dreyfus.

M. Labori immediately called attention to the fact that the General Staff had suppressed M. Hennion's report in favor of Dreyfus, and only declared that the report had been received representing Paulmier as untraceable.

Commandant Cuignet and Capt. Junck then arose and insisted that only the report that Paulmier could not be traced had been received at the office of the General Staff.

M. Hennion replied, reiterating that he had forwarded a report to the General Staff giving Paulmier's emphatic denial of the whole story.

M. Labori asked Commandant Cuignet and Capt. Junck where the report was that they said had been received by the General Staff stating that M. Paulmier could not be found. The officers interrogated were obliged to admit that they were unable to find the report.

This practically closed the matter.

The Court adjourned after deciding to sit with closed doors to-morrow to investigate M. Cernuschi's testimony.

THE EVIDENCE IN DETAIL.

After a brief session in camera the public sitting of the court-martial was resumed at 7:15 o'clock this morning. The first business to-day was the reading of the letter of resignation written by Lieut. Bruyere of the artillery to M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, resigning his commission and declaring that it was a dishonor to serve in the French Army. Col. Jouaust explained that as a result of this letter Lieut. Bruyere was cashiered.

The first witness called to the bar was an Austro-Hungarian refugee named Cernuschi. This witness asked that a letter which he had written to Col. Jouaust be read, and it was done. In this letter M. Cernuschi explained that, owing to political troubles, he had been obliged to seek refuge in France about September, 1894, until 1897. While he was in France, the letter explained, a friend connected with the Foreign Office of another country mentioned to him the names of certain French correspondents of other powers. The first and most important of these names, the writer asserted, was that of Dreyfus.

EXPLANATORY.—The name of the Royal House of Servia is Obrenovitch. The "Almanach de Gotha" does not contain the name Cernuschi or that of Cernusky. It is possible that "M. Cernuschi" is one of the sons of the late Prince Milosch, who died in 1860. Two of them are known to be in Austria under names granted them by the courts of Servia.—Editor THE TIMES.

Another of M. Cernuschi's friends, according to this letter, showed him the important military papers, such as route maps for mobilization of troops, documents relating to the transport of troops, diagrams of eastern railways, &c., which he declared came from Dreyfus, remarking further that everything was procurable in France by the payment of money, and adding:

"What's the good of having Jews if you don't make use of them?"

Two days later, the letter said, M. Cernuschi's friend precipitately left Paris, and Dreyfus was afterward arrested. The letter concluded with saying that M. Cernuschi told all this to an officer of the War Office, who wrote it down.

The reading of the letter created a great deal of excitement in court, so it could be easily seen that such hearsay allegations no longer appeal to many in the audience.

Col. Jouaust asked the witness if the statements in the letter were all he had to tell the court.

M. Cernuschi—Yes; certainly.

M. Demange wanted the witness to explain his intervention in the case at this late hour, but could elicit no reply.

M. Demange—Has the Government Commissioner made inquiries concerning this witness?

Major Carriere replied in the negative and suggested that a secret session be held in order to hear the witness's explanations relative to the diplomatic side of the question.

CERNUSCHI MUST BE SWORN.

M. Labori declared that since the prosecution had applied abroad for evidence, which the defense had always carefully abstained from doing, he reserved the right to use every possible diplomatic means to ascertain if documents mentioned in the bordereau had been betrayed, and, if so, by whom. [Sensation.]

M. Labori asked the witness the nationality of the persons mentioned in the letter.

M. Cernuschi—I will give them in camera. [Commotion.]

M. Labori—As I mean that this witness shall testify under oath, I ask that a secret session be held to-morrow. I intend to notify the other side of his name. He must testify under oath, for I wish the parties against whom his evidence is brought should have all the guarantees the law assures. [Excitement.]

M. Andre, a clerk of M. Bertulus, Judge of the Court of Cassation, testified to hearing Lieut. Col. Henry say to M. Bertulus: "Don't insist, I beg of you. Above all we must save the honor of the army."

Witness also heard Lieut. Col. Henry say: "Leave me Esterhazy and let Du Paty de Clam blow out his brains. That's all I ask."

EXPLANATORY.—This refers to the interview that took place between Judge Bertulus and Henry when the latter went to secure from the Judge certain papers of Esterhazy that had been seized at Mlle. Pays's house on July 12, 1898. Henry bore the order of M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, to take away any of the impounded papers "which might seem to concern the exterior defense" Judge Bertulus deposed before the Court on this point as follows:

"I pointed out to him the principal documents. At the sight of them Henry exhibited emotion. He said I could save the honor of the army, and ought to do so. Seeing that my eyes were opened, he did not attempt to discuss, but recognized the Basel paper as the account of his journey with Lauth, and ended by acknowledging that the authors of the telegrams, Blanche and Speranza, were Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam. * * * At this moment, remembering the courteous relations of long standing which I had had with Henry, I felt bound to stop him and say: 'This is not all. Esterhazy and Du Paty are guilty. Let Du Paty blow his brains out tonight, and let justice take its course with Esterhazy, forger, and not traitor. But there is still danger, and this danger is you.' * * * He said again and again 'Save us.' * * *

"Without giving him time to complete his sentence, if indeed he meant to do so, I replied: 'Esterhazy is the author of the bordereau.' To this Henry said neither yes nor no. He only said again and again to me, 'Don's press me, don't press me. Above all the honor of the army.'"—Editor, THE TIMES.

Dr. Well came forward to deny that he had ever made statements attributed to him with regard to the guilt of the prisoner. He had always believed Dreyfus innocent, and he vigorously protested against such allegations. Dreyfus, the witness said, was a model husband and not a gambler, and therefore it was absolutely untrue, the witness declared, that he had ever made the alleged statements to Rabbi Dreyfus reflecting upon the prisoner.

EXPLANATORY.—Esterhazy first met Dr. Well, who is a Jew, in 1892, when the former was second for M. Crémieu-Foe, a Jewish Captain of Dragoons, in a duel with M. Drumont, the editor of La Libre Parole. Gen. de Boisdeffre reprimanded Esterhazy for being the second of a Jew. With de Boisdeffre's letter in his hand Esterhazy invited the liberality of the Jews until his begging began to assume the proportions of blackmail. For some time, however, M. Well and M. de Rothschild continued to aid him. Among the last letters that he wrote to M. Well in 1897 was one in which he announced his intention of killing his wife and children and himself unless something was done for him. Esterhazy has alleged that on one occasion Dr. Well said to him that he believed Dreyfus to be guilty.—Editor THE TIMES.

M. Demange read a letter from Rabbi Dreyfus denying that he had ever heard a number of scandalous statements which, it has been alleged, were made to him.

After minor testimony tending to discredit the witness Savignaud and negative the testimony of M. Hadamard, a cousin of Dreyfus, but who did not know the prisoner and therefore could not have made allegations against his private life, as asserted, M. Painleve, a professor in the College of France, followed at the bar.

BERTILLON CRITICIZED.

M. Painleve exhaustively criticised M. Bertillon's cryptographic system, citing in support of his conclusions the opinion of M. Henri Poincare, in his opinion the most illustrious mathematician of modern times, who, in a letter the witness read, examined seriatim the deductions of M. Bertillon and demonstrated their fallacy, also pointing out miscalculations made by M. Valerio. Prof. Poincare's letter fully supported M. Bernard's conclusions.

The reading of Prof. Poincare's letter having been concluded, M. Painleve repeated his evidence before the Court of Cassation. He vehemently protested against the false versions that had been published of his conversation with M. Hadamard, in which the latter was made to affirm the guilt of Dreyfus. On the contrary, the witness said, M. Hadamard never doubted the prisoner's innocence.

Gen. Gonse intervened at this juncture. He was surprised, he said, at the importance attached to the evidence of MM. Hadamard and Painleve. There had been, Gen. Gonse asserted, at least fluctuations in their views of Dreyfus's character, for which Dreyfus' own family were unwilling to give guarantees.

M. Painleve reasserted that both M. Hadamard and himself had always been satisfied that Dreyfus was innocent.

As the altercation between Gen. Gonse and M. Painleve was rapidly becoming heated, M. Labori intervened. A sharp passage at arms followed between M. Labori and Col. Jouaust, leading to considerable excitement.

GONSE ON THE RACK.

M. Labori asked Gen. Gonse why he had incorrectly reported certain information he had collected.

Col. Jouaust refused to put the question, and invited M. Labori to study moderation.

M. Labori retorted: "The defense is using its rights with the utmost moderation."

Col. Jouaust—No, you are not. I beg you not to drown my voice when I am speaking. Your very tone is wanting in moderation. Moreover, I consider the question unimportant.

There were prolonged murmurs of assent and dissent among the audience at this declaration by Col. Jouaust.

M. Labori said he was surprised that Gen. Gonse had included incorrect information in the secret dossier, and asked Gen. Gonse who made up the secret dossier.

Gen. Gonse—I composed one of the secret dossiers by means of annexed documents communicated to the Ministry; but the minds of all the War Ministers were made up before they had any cognizance of these documents.

M. Labori—Does Gen. Gonse assume responsibility for these secret dossiers to July, 1898?

Gen. Gonse—Yes. I had charge of it.

EXPLANATORY.—Prior to July, 1898, when Commandant (then Captain) Cuignet was ordered by Minister of War Cavaignac to "investigate" the secret dossier, this mysterious file had grown from the four documents that Picquart found in 1896 (in 1894 it had contained more) to nearly 400. In the War Office the envelope containing the documents was secured in an iron safe, of which Gribelin, the archivist, kept the key; and the envelope was sealed and indorsed, with directions of Henry's written, as he swore, by the order of Sandherr, that it was not to be opened by any one except in the presence of Gonse or de Boisdeffre or himself, (Henry.) Sandherr, when he retired, told Picquart, describing it as the secret dossier which had been shown to the Judges, and as something not to be lightly spoken of. Commandant Cuignet, after he had completed his examination of the file a year ago, told the Cour de Cassation that, convinced as he was of the guilt of Dreyfus, this conviction was founded principally upon the confession alleged to have been made to Lebrun-Renault and the contents of the bordereau. He accorded these the first two lines of proof, as they fixed the guilt individually upon Dreyfus. The secret dossier he placed in the third line as yielding only a general corroboration "by a sort of deductions and presumptions in conformity with the other two." Ex-Ministers of War, in giving their evidence before the Cour de Cassation, mysteriously intimated that the secret dossier would be found conclusive against Dreyfus.—Editor THE TIMES.

M. Labori—How happens it, then, that a telegram from the French Ambassador at Rome, sent by the Foreign Office to the War Office, referring to payments to Esterhazy by an Italian agent, was not added to the secret dossier?"

Gen. Gonse—There were plenty of others. All were not included, but only the most important.

M. Labori—Was the information of the French Ambassador at Rome of less importance than the garbled conversation of M. Painleve?

Col. Jouaust—I will not put the question.

M. Labori—Why was information against Dreyfus always included in the dossier, and never any incriminating Esterhazy?

Col. Jouaust—I also refuse to put that question.

FOREIGN PAPERS DEMANDED.

M. Labori—All right, I think the question itself fully answered the purpose.

EXPLANATORY.—The most important piece missing from the secret dossier is, of course, the original text, together with the correct construction of the Panizzardi dispatch of Nov. 2, 1894, which practically proved the innocence of Dreyfus. Capt. Freystaetter, one of the judges of the 1894 court-martial, deposed before the Court in Rennes the other day that the garbled version of this dispatch, which tended to implicate Dreyfus, was actually presented to him and his colleagues in 1894. Another missing document is the translation made by Picquart of the cipher dispatch of January, 1894. It was a message sent by Schwarzkoppen to his chief in Berlin in reply to a telegram casting doubt on the authenticity of the documents that the attaché had been able to send his Government. Picquart's translation reads: "You doubt? My proof is that my informant (Esterhazy) is an officer. I have seen his bravet, (lettre de service.) True, only a regimental officer; but I assure you he brings his information, every bit of it, straight from the Intelligence Bureau. I cannot communicate directly with Henry.—Editor THE TIMES.

Commandant Cuignet, who made up the secret dossier, replying to Col. Jouaust, explained that he omitted everything emanating from foreigners as interested and misleading to France. Several documents of this kind had been omitted, particularly one reciting a conversation between a foreign sovereign and a French Attaché, in the course of which the sovereign was represented as saying that what was occurring in France was proof of the power of the Jews.

"That," added Commandant Cuignet, "might be regarded as against Dreyfus; but nevertheless it was not included in the dossier."

M. Demange expressed surprise that the document in question had not appeared in the War Office dossier.

Commandant Cuignet—It does not appear there because it was received at the Foreign Office.

M. Paleologue, intervening, said that the Foreign Office only acted as an intermediary in that matter.

M. Labori commented in a surprised way upon the fact that alleged fresh proofs against Dreyfus were still spoken of and demanded that all proofs be produced once for all.

Gen. Chanoine was asked by Col. Jouaust if he had any explanations to offer, and replied that his duty was merely to produce the secret dossier, and that he could not say anything regarding documents outside the dossier.

Replying to M. Labori, Commandant Cuignet declared that there were documents relating to Dreyfus in a dossier connected with espionage in the Intelligence Department.

M. Labori said he must insist that all these documents be produced at the secret session of the court-martial at which M. Cernuschi is to be examined.

Gen. Billot, formerly Minister of War, here mounted the platform and said he was glad that reference had been made to the secret dossier, as it enabled him to protest against the insinuation that he had handed Commandant Cuignet a document from the secret dossier. He had handed the document in question to M. Cavaignac.

EXPLANATORY.—The document here referred to is a commentary on the pieces of the secret dossier prepared in 1898 for Gen. Billot by Wattine, his son-in-law, and substitute for the Procureur Général. This Gen. Billot is understood to have claimed as his private property. As a matter of fact, it was prepared especially for Commandant Cuignet in the hope that he would use it in his report on the secret dossier made to Minister of War Cavaignac and later to the Cour de Cassation. The Commandant, however, refused to avail himself of it. It was then given to M. Cavaignac as an "independent and supplementary" report.—Editor THE TIMES.

M. Demange begged that Col. Jouaust ask M. Cavaignac to produce the document, but as M. Cavaignac was not present the incident was temporarily dropped.

M. Mayet, who is on the staff of Le Temps, testified that the spy Guénée informed him that the War Office had indisputable proof of the guilt of Dreyfus, and mentioned a snapshot photograph representing Dreyfus conversing with a Military Attaché at Brussels.

EXPLANATORY.—Guénée is the police spy who furnished information concerning Dreyfus's alleged immorality. When Le Siecle printed the famous "Un Diplomate" letter, March 25, 1896, Guénée was ordered to investigate the matter. This letter, which showed all the details of Esterhazy's relations with the German Military Attaché Schwarzkoppen, was actually inspired by Panizzardi, the Italian Attaché, then accredited in Berne. When Guénée returned from a journey to that city, Le Petit Journal published a story that he had secured a photograph of Picquart and Panizzardi seated together in the Fountain Park. No further mention, however, has ever been made of the photograph.—Editor THE TIMES.

After a brief recess of the court-martial, Dr. Peyrot deposed that he met M. Bertulus, Judge of the Court of Cassation, at Dieppe after the arrest of Lieut. Col. Henry, and that M. Bertulus narrated to him the dramatic scene in his office with Henry. M. Bertulus was very jubilant over Henry's arrest, and said he was convinced that if Henry were detained, everything would be known in due time.

M. Tomps, a special commissary of the Railway Police, deposed that he photographed the bordereau by order of Col. Sandherr. He had not manipulated the plate with a view to concealing marks upon the document. When the fac simile of the bordereau was published Lieut. Col. Picquart ordered the witness to discover who had supplied the photographic copy.

HENRY ACCUSED PICQUART.

While engaged in the investigation of this matter, Lieut. Col. Henry upon one occasion approached the witness and clearly evinced great uneasiness at the successive revelations in the Dreyfus matter. Henry told the witness that the revelations could only have emanated from an individual who had the documents in his hand. Henry, the witness testified, added:

"They can only emanate from our office, where only Picquart, Lauth, Gribelin, or myself could have revealed them. I am sure that neither Lauth, Gribelin, nor myself have been so indiscreet. You would do well to discover who is responsible."

M. Tomps detailed successive steps in his investigations, showing how Lieut. Col. Henry and Commandant Lauth had brought pressure to bear to make him implicate Lieut. Col. Picquart, and their angry threats when the witness's report did not suit them. They accused the witness of being influenced by some one.

Replying to M. Demange, M. Tomps said that he had only once mixed up Esterhazy in connection with the report. Esterhazy had been seen at a foreign agent's residence, which had two exits, and had other suspicious relations. Witness had found corroboration of this.

Replying to M. Labori, M. Tomps further detailed Lieut. Col. Henry's pressure upon him with a view to having the communication of the bordereau to the Matin ascribed to Lieut. Col. Picquart. Witness did not know if the leakages at the War Office continued after Dreyfus left.

EXPLANATORY.—As a matter of fact the fac simile of the bordereau, which was published in Le Matin, Nov. 10, 1896, was furnished in photographic copy by M. Teyssonieres, an expert employed at the Dreyfus court-martial of December, 1894. A copy had been furnished him, but he had failed to retire it at the end of the trial. Besides giving graphologists all over the world an opportunity to compare the writing in the bordereau with the authentic handwriting of Dreyfus, Le Matin's publication frightened Esterhazy, who was seen in Paris pale and agitated. The fac simile also led to the exposure of Esterhazy through his stock broker De Castro, who recognized his client's writing in a published fac simile of the document.—Editor THE TIMES.

PAULMIER STORY DENIED.

Detective Hennion testified regarding the assertion to the effect that Paulmier, the valet of Col. Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché, had seen plans of fortresses signed by Dreyfus on his master's table. M. Hennion furnished a typewritten report on the subject, showing that Paulmier never saw or said he had seen such documents.

M. Labori pointed out that the Headquarters Staff had alleged that the detective only reported that Paulmier had disappeared, and that his address was unknown. Probably, M. Labori suggested, the gentleman at headquarters merely misunderstood the report of the detective.

Commandant Cuignet attempted to explain that the police report indicated that Paulmier had disappeared, but that afterward it was discovered that the police were wrong.

Capt. Junck corroborated the statements of Commandant Cuignet, and said that the police had furnished a written report.

M. Labori much regretted that this report could not be found and added, amidst much excitement:

"But this is always the case. It is always impossible to get at the bottom of interesting incidents owing to documents being missing."

Commandant Lauth reappeared with the view of refuting the evidence of M. Tomps. Lauth declared that no one in the Statistical Section dreamed of suspecting Picquart when the inquiry was ordered as to how the Matin secured the bordereau. Suspicion attached rather to a civilian clerk who was on friendly terms with Tomps.

After Commissary Tomps had replied the court retired to deliberate on the subject of holding another secret session. When the members of the court returned Col. Jouaust announced that there would be a sitting in camera to-morrow morning.

The name of Seige Bassett was then called. Mr. Bassett is the London correspondent of the Matin, who furnished the Esterhazy interviews, and MM. Labori and Demange pointed out that Esterhazy's confessions were too important to be discussed at the fag end of the day's session. Upon suggestion of counsel for the defense, the court-martial therefore adjourned for the day at 11:40 o'clock A. M.

OPPOSES SECRET SESSIONS.

Gen. Galliffet Notifies Major Carriere that To-day's Sitting Shall Be Confined to One Matter Only.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—General the Marquis de Galliffet, Minister of War, has allowed it to become known that he is absolutely opposed to secret sessions of the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes.

It is stated that Gen. de Galliffet has telegraphed to the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, in this sense, stating that to-morrow's session of the court-martial in camera should be confined to acquainting the Judges with the name of the foreign Government mentioned by Cernuschi, the Austro-Hungarian refugee, who testified before the court to-day, and adding that the Government desires that the truth shall be established in the full light of day.

FRANCE WANTS ACQUITTAL.

Esterhazy Asserts He, Henry, and Du Paty de Clam Are Victims of the General Staff.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, writing to The Evening News to-day, describes the expert handwriting evidence in the court-martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, at Rennes, as "an overwhelming mass of stupid nonsense." He refers to Lieut. Col. Henry, Major Du Paty de Clam, and himself as being "victimized by the General Staff to cover their own faults." Continuing, he says:

"France is being devastated by a civil war, all the more abominable because it is not being fought with arms. The Dreyfus verdict will not end the strife. The acquittal of Drefus, for which the Government is working secretly, will result in the complete disorganization of the French military system and the triumph of the Socialists."

SENATE AS A HIGH COURT.

Trials Will Embrace Charges of Conspiracy and State Offenses.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—President Loubet has issued a decree assembling the Senate on Sept. 18 as a high court. It is understood that the trials will include charges both of conspiracy and attempts against the internal safety of the State.

The decree names Procureur Général Bertrand and MM. Fournier and Herbeaux to represent the State before the high court.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

BEGINNING Next Sunday (Sept. 10), the price of the SUNDAY edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be THREE CENTS, and hereafter on Sunday, as on Week-Days, THE NEW YORK TIMES will be *STRICTLY* a newspaper.

DAILY, ONE CENT.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE SUNDAY TIMES, THREE CENTS.

From The New York Times, Sept. 5.

With the issue of next Sunday, Sept. 10, the price of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be reduced to three cents a copy and The Illustrated Magazine Supplement will be discontinued. It is intended that henceforth THE TIMES, on Sunday as on week days, shall be strictly a newspaper.

When The Illustrated Magazine Supplement was first issued, three years ago, it was an original creation, a novelty in newspaper publishing. This sixteen-page magazine—with its entertaining articles upon topics of universal interest, its columns of note and comment upon the scenes and events that go to make up the life of a great city, its reviews of art, music, and the drama, and its many illustrations printed in photographic half-tone—has found great favor with the public. Undoubtedly the increase in the sales of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES during the past three years is in a considerable part due to the attractiveness of The Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

The Supplement has had many imitators. Our neighbors and contemporaries, morning and evening, were quick to perceive its merits as an accompaniment to their Saturday or Sunday editions, and in this and other cities half-tone supplements have become an established feature of the newspaper publishing business. But a picture supplement is not a newspaper; it is not within the field which the newspaper press may hold exclusively for its own. Its publication involves an invasion of the domain of the weekly and monthly periodicals, where for ten, fifteen twenty-five, or thirty-five cents picture papers or magazines are sold that are similar in aim and contents, though not all of them are equal in merit and attractiveness, to The Illustrated Magazine Supplement which THE TIMES now withdraws from circulation.

The publication has served its purpose. It seems to THE TIMES that the collection and printing of news, with such editorial treatment as the news may demand or permit, is a calling worthy to engage all the ability and energy which its conductors possess. The New York public is abundantly supplied with what may be called matter of entertainment in the profusely illustrated pages of the Sunday editions of the esteemed contemporaries of THE TIMES, who vie with each other in the effort to put forth on each succeeding Sunday an edition that shall surpass in beauty or in bulk the issue of the preceding week.

THE TIMES is willing to confess that it desires to individualize itself; it thinks it will accomplish its object by issuing on Sunday such a number of pages as the full presentation of all the news may demand, and it is confident that its readers will approve the innovation it makes.

It was on the 10th of October of last year that the price of the week-day issues of THE TIMES was reduced from three cents per copy to one cent. In reducing now the price of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from five cents per copy to three cents we simply follow the policy then adopted and need refer in explanation to no other circumstances than that fortunate precedent by which the circulation, the influence, and the profits of THE TIMES have been most satisfactorily enlarged. This community already knows so well the results of the reduction in the price of THE DAILY TIMES that we need enter into no detailed explanation of a similar step in respect to the Sunday edition. The efforts of the conductors of a newspaper to make it a good newspaper, and one that may be of "some service to the State," are robbed of a great part of their fruit and effect if the commodity they produce is held at a price which restricts its sale and use to the opulent few. THE TIMES has the best of reasons for asserting that, although the daily sum is petty, price does make a marked difference in the circulation of a newspaper not only among persons who are obliged to count the pennies, but also among those who have less need to limit their expenditures. The greater part of the increase in the sales of THE TIMES since the reduction in its price has been in the residential district of the city inhabited by well-to-do people.

It is our intent and expectation that the Sunday issue shall now come into a greater share of the very greatly enhanced popularity of the daily edition. Indeed, the price of the Sunday edition might now be reduced to two cents were it not for the fact that at that price the newsdealer could hardly get a fair and reasonable profit on sales. The cent which THE TIMES would be entirely willing and desirous to take off is retained in the selling price in order that the newsdealer may suffer no diminution in his gains by reason of the change in price, his profits at three cents remaining the same as under the old price of five cents.

HOW GERMANY KEPT POSTED.

It Is Said Information from France Was Sent in Envelopes Under the United States Consular Seal.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4.—The man who claims to know how the French War Office secrets reached Germany and the names of those instrumental in their transfer from France was seen to-day by the Atlanta representative of The Associated Press. All the matter given in The Jewish Sentiment story sent out in these dispatches Thursday night was gone over and substantiated, and the additional information was elicited that the letter heads, envelopes, and Consular seals of the United States Government were used as a safeguard in transmitting the French War Office documents from that country to Germany, and also that one of the chief actors in the "underground" system held the position of United States Vice Consul in a little German city.

The informant gives his name as Charles E. Bentheim, and his discharge papers, which are regular and duly signed, show that he was a private in Company M, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, during the war with Spain. He was put in the commissary department, and later was transferred to headquarters division, where he became brigade clerk. He accompanied the Two Hundred and Second New York to Cuba, and, in addition to duty as brigade clerk, was called upon to perform the duties of stenographer at the courts-martial held from time to time at Pinar del Rio, where the New York regiment was stationed.

Bentheim is an artist, and this is the vocation given in his discharge papers. Since he left the service of the United States he has been traveling over the South, and is at present on his way from Montgomery to Washington, where he says he will visit the sculptor Trentanove. Bentheim says he has no interest in the matter and wishes no notoriety. He says that, although he has known these things for a long time, he has never made public the information of which he is possessed. This is his story:

"I was born in Denver, Col., and am thirty-six years of age. When quite young I was sent to Paris to be educated. I went to several countries on the Continent, pursuing my studies, and finally to Germany. Here I was employed about four hours each day as a translator of documents and map engraver, and was in the headquarters of the General Staff at Königgratzerstrasse, Berlin.

"During my service there I several times translated papers bearing information concerning French fortifications, arsenals, warships, and land plans, and knew all those concerned in the purchase of this information. The obtaining of intelligence regarding the French Army and Navy was operated by the Secret Service Department of the Imperial Ministry of Marine. This bureau was at one time under the control of Prince Bismarck and Herr von Moltke.

"The Germans in Paris were always on the alert for information. When a document was obtained from the office of the Minister of Marine, or the War Department, in Paris, by the German representative in Paris, through him it went to the house of one of his sweethearts, where a copy was made. A few hours later the original paper was returned to the office whence it came. The next move was to get these papers to Berlin. Herr Franz, a toy manufacturer, at Sonneberg, Germany, aided in this.

"Once, I recollect, a document of this nature was brought in by the Burgomaster of Leipsic, whose name I cannot recall. Herr Alvin Florschuets, a bank Director of Sonneberg, was also in the scheme. About this time, by the way," said Mr. Bentheim, "Herr Florschuets was recommended by the German Government to the United States as Consul for this country at Sonneberg. He was accepted, and later, on being allowed money for clerk hire, put his wife Lina in that position, giving her name on the reports as L. Florschuetz. All this time the traffic in 'War Office merch

AGUINALDO BEFORE BRYAN

Filipino Leader Is Wildly Cheered by Silver Democrats.

J. J. LENTZ FLAYS WAR POLICY

Ex-Gov. Altgeld Appeals to Chicago Platform Men to Follow the "New Jefferson of the West."

The Chicago Platform Democracy held a mass meeting at Cooper Union last night, at which ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois, James P. Tarvin of Kentucky, and Congressman J. J. Lentz of Ohio were the principal speakers. The object of the meeting was to indorse the Chicago platform and to carry on the campaign in its favor in this part of the country.

There was a tremendous crowd in the hall, which was packed from side to side. It was expected there would also be enough of a gathering to hold a big overflow meeting; but this did not prove to be true, and only a few persons who could not find places in the hall gathered in a group outside to listen to speaking on the Chicago idea of Democracy.

Inside the hall the greatest enthusiasm prevailed from the beginning to the end of the meeting. The three speakers took up different portions of the Chicago Platform, with such new principles as they thought should be engrafted into it.

Mr. Tarvin talked of the proper distribution of wealth; ex-Gov. Altgeld about the principle of concentration, which, he said, should be carried to its just conclusion, so that all monopoly should be put into the hands of the people for their benefit, and Representative Lentz devoted himself briefly to the silver question and lengthily to the question of imperialism.

The greatest outbursts of enthusiasm and cheering were evoked by Mr. Altgeld's calling Bryan "the new Jefferson of the West," and Mr. Lentz's fierce denunciations of President McKinley and his high praise of Aguinaldo. The audience reached fever heat when the last speaker called the leader of the Filipinos "one of the heroes of the world."

CHEERS FOR AGUINALDO.

The enthusiasm of the moment could not be restrained, and men and women leaped to their feet and shouted for "Aguinaldo!" One man stood upon a seat and called for three cheers for Aguinaldo, and they were given with a will.

"If you murder Aguinaldo," shouted Mr. Lentz, "you will murder one of the heroes of the world."

Nothing that the ex-Governor of Illinois had said, even when he placed William Jennings Bryan side by side with the author of the Declaration of Independence, brought forth one-tenth of the enthusiasm and fire that was aroused by this praise of the Filipino General. Continuing, Mr. Lentz said:

"I cannot see that it is not as proper for Aguinaldo as for Patrick Henry to say, 'Give me liberty, or give me death.'" Again the sentiment brought forth a thundering cheer, and women waved their handkerchiefs and men shouted wildly.

"McKinley called an extra session of Congress to pass a Dingley bill," continued the speaker, "but he keeps Congress a thousand miles away while he is reversing the principles of this Government and murdering Filipinos. He told the Methodists that when he had shot Aguinaldo and slaughtered the other Filipinos he would give them a stable government. [Derisive laughter and hisses.] Suppose George III. had said that after he had killed George Washington, murdered Jefferson, assassinated Hamilton and Hancock, he would give the Colonists a stable government!" [Hisses.]

The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Tarvin, who was introduced by James R. Brown, Chairman of the meeting. He said he had come to this city of civilization, progress, and bossism from the wilds of Kentucky, a State which he supposed few persons in the audience had ever heard of.

"Oh, yes," said a man in the audience, "we've all drank Kentucky whisky."

NO BOSS IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. Tarvin continued: "I know the whisky is good. I have come from the State where all is peace and serenity and safety."

"And where every man carries a pistol in his pocket," said another listener.

"But it is a State in which no boss can live, and the last man who tried to be boss there is now engaged in organizing trusts in New York—John G. Carlisle." [Hisses.]

Referring to bossism in this city, Mr. Tarvin mentioned Richard Croker. Some one shouted, "There is only one Croker!"

"No!" said Mr. Tarvin, "there are two Crokers; only you call one of them Platt." [Hisses and derisive laughter.]

After Mr. Tarvin's speech, Leonard Tuttle read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the Chicago Platform Democrats of the State of New York, do hereby indorse the whole Chicago platform and each of its specific details. We declare it to have been framed, not for the moment, but for all time, because it expressed the fundamental truths of Democracy, none of which can perish, though others may be added, until the edifice of perfect Democracy shall rise as men's aspirations and achievements shall scale higher toward the fixed stars of happiness, justice, and freedom. It is builded on the Declaration of Independence, and to it in turn shall be added though naught shall be taken away from the foundation on which the structure of Democracy must rest, if it is to be imperishable.

"Resolved, That we recognize in William Jennings Bryan the leader of the Democracy and the foremost exponent of the principles contained in the Chicago platform, and we pledge our earnest efforts and endeavors to the renomination and election of William J. Bryan to the Presidency of the United States of America in 1900."

The resolution also condemned the President's Philippine policy, and declared that "all trusts are destructive of individual and industrial liberty."

EX-GOV. ALTGELD'S SPEECH.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld was then introduced by the Chairman. He spoke in part as follows:

"To-day the world is making its fight for financial and industrial freedom, and we see the Government, the commercial interests, and the powerful influences of society in opposition and striving to defeat the new movement. But the hand of Omnipotence has never been stayed. This movement for industrial freedom is the new and next unfolding of the great flower of man's progress, and the new century upon which we are entering will see it blossom and gladden the souls of men with its beauty and its fragrance. Just how it will come, just who must fight and who must die we know not.

"Nearly all the cities of Europe are introducing municipal ownership, and are not only supplying their inhabitants with water, gas, electric light, street railway service, &c., but they own and operate the docks, own and operate laundries, own and operate tenement houses, and perform a great variety of duties, all of which tend to benefit the public. As relates to America, municipal and governmental ownership would tend to stop the shameful debauchery of government, for it would destroy the slimy hand of the corruptionists that is forever bribing public servants and lowering the moral standard of the community.

"This is an age of concentration. Little governments give way to great ones, little railroads are consolidated into big ones. Little factories and little stores disappear in the shadow of great ones. Out of this tendency has come the formation in the industrial world of great trusts and monopolies, so that to-day almost every article used by the American citizen is under the absolute control of some great trust or monopoly, which can arbitrarily fix wages, arbitrarily fix the selling price which the consumer is obliged to pay.

WHICH POLITICAL PARTY?

"While voluntary co-operation does not call for specific governmental action, it is apparent that the governmental ownership of necessary monopolies, and municipal ownership of what are called public utilities, do require specific governmental action. Consequently the question becomes at once political, and we have to look to political parties for relief. And I need not tell you that in order to bring about these great reforms a political party must be positive, aggressive, and progressive.

"The question then arises, Which of the two great parties of the day in our country will you choose? For experience has demonstrated that while a new party can be launched and made to render great service as an educator and an agitator and as an advance guard of higher thought, such a party cannot master votes enough to secure concrete political action.

"Let us for a moment look at the history of the party now in power. When headed by the martyred Lincoln it stood for high ideals, but in recent years it has by its acts repudiated the principles of that great man, and to-day represents organized greed, organized selfishness, organized bribery, organized debauchery, and organized hostility to free institutions.

"It is this party which insists that we shall get off the high moral plane we have occupied in international affairs, and shall join hands with England, and embark in a career of brute force, highway robbery, and assassination. All this in order that a few syndicates and manipulators may wax rich.

"It is this party which sustains Government by injunction and upholds those creatures who have been elevated to the bench by corporate influence in their attempt to strike down trial by jury, and destroy the liberties of the American people.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"What about the other great party? For the first forty years of our history it was the party of progress, that gave to the world the highest ideals and shaped the destiny of our country. For thirty years after the war it stood for practically the same things that the Republican Party stood for—that is, it had become a mere convenience of political and commercial manipulators who used it to further their own ends and amass fortunes.

"Three years ago the party came out of the lowlands and took a position on the hilltop of progress. It repudiated the men who had degraded and betrayed it; it flung new banners to the breeze; it espoused the cause of humanity, and it adopted a new declaration of American independence. Standing for the noblest and highest thought of the time, it has drawn to its standards the patriotic intelligence of America.

"Whether the conspiracy to overthrow the Chicago platform will be abandoned, or whether it will go on, I do not know; but, my friends, we must take no chances. The people of America are with us, and they are in earnest, and we must see to it that they are not betrayed. We welcome all men to our ranks who believe in the great mission of the Democratic Party, and who are ready to help it carry out that mission. Our face is toward the sun, we are holding out our hands. If you love your country, then come with us.

"Let me now say in conclusion that our skies are brightening. We have not lost a single devotee, while all over the land men are rallying to our standards who fought us in 1896 and who are now determined to overthrow the iniquity they helped to create. They are weary of duplicity in the White House, they see that the Republic is being destroyed, and they look with hope to the new Jefferson of the West" [tremendous cheering.]

CONGRESSMAN LENTZ'S SPEECH.

Congressman Lentz, who followed Mr. Altgeld, spoke for two hours in vehement denunciation of the President and in glowing praise of Aguinaldo and the Filipinos. He denounced the purchase of the Philippines as a barter of human lives, and quoted ex-Speaker Reed as saying: "We have bought 10,000,000 yellow bellies at $2 apiece."

"If we buy human lives, we can sell them, and I am thinking of introducing a bill in Congress to sell to England or to Canada the 1,000,000 people of Maine at this established market price. [Laughter and hisses.] If you New Yorkers don't behave, we shall put you on the auction block and sell you for what you'll bring. [Immoderate laughter.] We need $80,000,000, and we could sell you at $20 a head.

"The seat of Government is moving West. We shall govern this country from the other side of the Alleghanies." [Hisses and cheers.] He said he had offered to meet any "gold bug" on the stump and prove every argument he himself would make for free silver by quotations from McKinley and John Sherman.

"McKinley stood for 16 to 1 for sixteen years—the longest time he was ever known to stand for anything. [Laughter.] When Hayes vetoed the 16 to 1 bill, McKinley wanted to override the President's veto. And yet to-day thinks it treason to oppose the President of the United States." [Hisses.]

The honesty and sincerity of the Administration was shown, he said, by the mutilation of a dispatch from Gen. Otis. The War Department gave out the dispatch as follows:

"Volunteers willing to remain."

He went to the War Department and asked for the original, and it read:

"Volunteers unwilling to re-enlist, but willing to remain till transports arrive." [Hisses.]

"If we want to expand," shouted Mr. Lentz, "let us expand to the North and take Canada." [Cheers, and a voice: "That suits the Irish."]

MAYOR JONES ON BOSSES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 4.—In his address to-day at the celebration of Labor Day, Mayor Jones made an interesting departure from his accustomed speech. This departure was his reference to the Zanesville Convention and John R. McLean, Democratic nominee for Governor. In speaking about bosses he said:

"People have bosses because they want them. About 5,000 years ago there were people in Egypt who wanted a boss. Moses led them out of Egypt and they came to Mount Sinai. He then said to the people, 'Now I will go to headquarters and get further instructions.' He was gone a long time, and some of the people got tired waiting for him and called upon his brother Aaron and said, 'Make us gods which shall go before us. As for this Moses that brought us out of the land of Egypt, we know not what has become of him.'

"Aaron had not been in the boss making business before, but speedily found a way to make one, and said unto them, 'Here, hand over your gold; I will make you a god.' So they piled up the gold, out of which Aaron was to make them a boss. He made them a golden calf, set it up before them, and said: 'This is your god, O Israel, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt.'

"That's what they did when at Zanesville. They put up the gold, and out of the gold they made a boss, and they said to the Democratic Party: 'This golden calf will be your boss, O Democrats. This will be your god, to whom you must bow down and serve.' The reason men are in favor of this golden calf boss is because they expect to come in for a share of the spoils when the settling time comes."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

5:15 A. M.—346 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Leo Weitham; damage slight.

8:50 A. M.—2,418 Second Avenue; Simon Harris; damage, $200.

10:25 A. M.—136 Delancey Street; Felix Rosenbaum; damage slight.

10:30 A. M.—1,535 Amsterdam Avenue; Frederick Gustale; damage slight.

11:30 A. M.—1,103 Park Avenue; William Bassell; damage, $25.

1:10 P. M.—261 to 263 Mercer Street; A. Senny; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—315 East Ninety-third Street; George Seitz; damage slight.

4 P. M.—61 West Eighth Street; Charles Percival; damage, $600.

4:30 P. M.—241 East Forty-second Street; John Owens; damage slight.

6:50 P. M.—158 Ludlow Street; Philip Lasnenderg; damage slight.

7:27 P. M.—210 Madison Street; Hebrew Home; damage slight.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh; east to south winds.

The temperature was moderate yesterday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and also at the extreme Northwest; elsewhere warm weather continued generally. Concordia, Kan., reported a maximum temperature of 100 degrees.

There were showers, with some thunderstorms, Sunday night on the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts, in Eastern Florida, in Minnesota, and the Dakotas. During yesterday only a few light scattered showers occurred. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather was general, except on the north coast.

Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow, except occasional thunderstorms to-day in Florida, the southern portion of the Gulf States, Wisconsin, and Upper Michigan. The temperature will continue high throughout the interior, followed by cooler to-morrow in the middle and northern slopes. In the Middle Atlantic States and from the lake region eastward the temperature will rise.

Fresh east to south winds will prevail on the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		THE TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	77	68	69
6 A. M.	76	64	68
9 A. M.	79	64	69
12 M.	85	70	71
4 P. M.	88	73	72
6 P. M.	82	72	72
9 P. M.	79	69	68
12 P. M.	76	68	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	66½
Corresponding date 1898	80½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 73 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 10 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 79 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent.

COLUMBIA WILL BE THE DEFENDER

Continued from Page 1.

their booms much closer in than smaller sloops do. It has been found that they go faster trimmed this way. No change of canvas was made as the racers started on their journey toward the second mark. The run to the second leg was about as uneventful as any part of a yacht race except a run dead to leeward could well be.

As the Columbia approached the second mark, which lay well to the eastward of Block Island, she took in her jibtopsail. She rounded the mark luffing up on the starboard tack at 1:27:53 o'clock, and then laid a long leg in toward Point Judith. As the Defender approached the second mark the wind shifted from north by east to northeast, and the old yacht at once lowered her spinnaker boom to starboard and broke out the big sail at 1:28:35. The Columbia going on about her business, set her baby jibtopsail at 1:29:40.

At 1:32:35, the Defender, being close on the mark, took in her spinnaker and set her baby jibtopsail. She rounded the mark at 1:33:51 and followed the Columbia on the starboard tack toward Point Judith. The new yacht's gain on the second leg was hardly perceptible to the eye, though the watch showed that it was material. Now that the two yachts were on the wind, the new champion simply walked away from the old one as if the latter were aground. They made a very long leg of this, standing in toward the beach between Point Judith and Narragansett Pier till it seemed as if they were hunting for the rocks.

At 1:58 the Columbia took in her jibtopsail for no apparent reason except that the wind might have been a trifle puffy and there was no need to risk her topmast. At 2:03:45 she set another little jibtopsail. It was not possible to detect any reason for the change. The second one may have had a cloth or two more in it than the former, or it may have been a shade lighter.

The Columbia clung to her starboard tack for 52 minutes and 22 seconds, and went about at 2:20:25, about three-quarters of the way from Point Judith to Narragansett Pier. The Defender followed her close in shore, both of them seeking to get some aid from the flood tide which here sets up along the beach.

COLUMBIA LOSES TIME.

And now came one of those little differences in judgment which sometimes decide yacht races, but could not do so when the antagonists were so far apart. At 2:29:10 the Columbia went about and took the starboard tack again, her experts being of the opinion that they could not make the line without a further hitch up the Narragansett beach. She held this tack 2 minutes and 25 seconds, going about again at 2:31:35. These 2 minutes and 25 seconds were subsequently shown to have been thrown away, for the Defender crossed the line as handily as the Columbia, and without the extra tack.

The Defender went about under the Narragansett shore at precisely the same instant as the Columbia, tacked the second time, namely 2:31:35. The Columbia headed directly for the line on the last tack, and was up with the lightship and sailing almost parallel with the line at 2:43. She went on the starboard tack at that moment right under the lightship's beam and swept across the line at 2:43:33. The Defender tacked in the same place, having come straight over from the Narragansett shore without a hitch on the way at 2:53:20, and crossed the line at 2:53:53.

Thus the Defender was up with the finish in two long boards and a short pitch, while the Columbia made two short pitches. Both yachts took in their jibtopsails and headed for home. The official figures are as follows:

THE TIME.

Name.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Columbia	11:26:09	2:43:33	3:17:24
Defender	11:26:22	2:53:53	3:27:31

Thus the Columbia wins by 10 minutes 7 seconds. On the first leg the Columbia's time was 0:58:36, the Defender's 1:02:21. Columbia's gain, 3 minutes 36 seconds. The time for the second leg was: Columbia, 1:03:08; Defender, 1:05:17. Columbia's gain, 2 minutes 9 seconds. The time for the third leg was: Columbia, 1:15:40; Defender, 1:20:02. Columbia's gain, 4 minutes 22 seconds. The Columbia wins the cup offered by Harrison B. Moore of the Marietta.

WILL TRY A LIGHTER SAIL.

The Columbia to Carry a New Mainsail in To-day's Cup Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—W. Butler Duncan of the Defender sent word to Mr. Iselin at 7 o'clock this evening that he would not race Wednesday, and the race for the Goddard Cup will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Early in the season Mr. Iselin said he would be satisfied with five or six minutes' superiority over the Defender. This evening he said, "I am more than satisfied." Others who sail on Columbia said they are feeling confident.

A new and lighter mainsail will be tried on the Columbia to-morrow, the race for the cup being for that purpose.

SHAMROCK UNDER CANVAS.

Cup Challenger Takes Her First Spin in American Waters—Proves a Formidable Yacht.

Of all the aspirants for international yachting honors since that memorable August when the schooner America won the Royal Yacht Squadron's 100-guinea cup, no more formidable craft than the Shamrock has sailed across the western ocean in quest of the blue ribbon of the sea. The Shamrock had her first spin under racing canvas in American waters yesterday, and she exhibited such speed that a tugboat making 12 knots an hour could scarcely keep pace with her. The Shamrock had only a small working topsail spread to the breeze.

In yesterday's trial the most noticeable features were the easy entrance of the yacht and the tendency to ride buoyantly over the waves instead of diving through them, the wonderfully smooth manner in which she leaves the water astern producing scarcely any more wake than a small launch, and the way her underbody rises out of water when she is heeled down to her bearings with her lee rail awash.

Her crew were at work early making preparations for the voyage down the bay, and at 9 o'clock she was taken in tow by the tug Lawrence, passing out by Quarantine at 9:08. The Lawrence towed her to the Narrows, at which point the steam yacht Erin, on board of which were Sir Thomas Lipton and his guests, passed a line to the Shamrock and took her down the main ship channel, the Lawrence meanwhile steaming back to the city to obtain the late mail and any telegrams that might have been received for the owner of the craft.

On the way down the covers were taken off the mainsail and the headsails were sent up on the stays in steps. The Erin and her tow passed the southwest spit at 10:05, and headed for the bell buoy at the tail of the Hook. The wind, which at the start was coming in from the northwest, had veered to north-northeast by the time they reached the entrance to Gedney's Channel and was singing merrily through the taut top hamper of the racing yacht. The steamer Georgic of the White Star Line and the City of Rome passed the yacht outside the Hook, and colors were dipped in honor of the Irish cup hunter. The salutes were returned by the Erin, and a few minutes later the blue ensign was dipped in response to the siren of the steam pilot boat New York.

The Shamrock's boom topsail was lowered at 10:40, and the topping lift swayed up so as to swing the boom clear, while the crew went below and began to hoist the mainsail. The halyards lead below decks, and it was a novel sight to watch the big expanse of canvas mounting upward without apparent effort. One sailor was at the spreaders clearing the halyards aloft, and another rode skyward on the jaws of the gaff, ready to unshackle the steel collar that surrounds the mast at the gaff jaws. As the head of the sail reached the vicinity of the outriggers that are used as supplementary spreaders the yacht's head was swung up in the wind by the Erin, the parrels cleared, and the jaws of the gaff raised above the barrier, after which the collar was again toggled in place.

The jib was broken out, and the Erin's hawser cast off at 11:15, Messrs. Ratsey and Fife having previously been transferred from the steamer to the deck of the racing yacht. For an instant the Shamrock hung in stays, then she filled away on the port tack and gathered way. Her staysail was broken out a moment later, and the first spin was begun.

She headed due east, and with sheets eased off a trifle showed about a foot of her starboard topside amidships. On this point of sailing, and under the influence of the heavy breeze, she carried a goodsized wave under her lee quarter, but not nearly as large as the corresponding wake that formed under the counter of the Valkyrie III. when she raced against the Defender. When sheets were flattened, however, a peculiarity of the yacht was displayed. She was pointed up to within three and a half points of the wind and kept there, her rail just awash. Her weather side appeared to raise somewhat, and she sailed on her round, hard bilge, leaving a wake of foam that was scarcely noticeable and no wave of solid water whatever.

She passed to the eastward of the old red lightship and stood out to sea for about three miles. Sheets were then eased off and a working topsail sent aloft. She balanced perfectly in this trim on all points of sailing, and then a No. 1 jibtopsail was run up and the yacht again tried in various ways. This sail was lowered after ten minutes and replaced by a baby jibtopsail, which she carried nicely until Capt. Hogarth decided to stop for the day. The topsails were sent down on deck and signals made for the tug Lawrence to send a line and tow the yacht into the harbor. As the tug came alongside the staysail was sent down, and was followed by the jib and main sail in turn.

Sir Thomas Lipton and Chevalier de Martini, who had watched the Shamrock with great interest throughout the day from the bridge of the Erin, came alongside the racer in a steam launch and were assisted on board, where they remained until the yacht was safely anchored in the Horseshoe. With the exception of David Barrie, Sir Thomas's American representative, the entire party remained on board the Erin over night.

Speaking of the trial, Sir Thomas said:

"I am greatly pleased with the work of the yacht to-day, but am not astonished at all. I know that the yacht is speedy, and through the press the entire country will know the same thing by morning. Mr. Ratsey and Mr. Fife are also well satisfied with the trial. It was longer than we had intended at first, but the day was such a glorious one that we did not want to go in until we had thoroughly stretched the sails.

"To-morrow we will try again with an entirely new set of sails. Those we had bent to-day were the ones she had when we raced against the Britannia. I thank the public again for the interest they take in me and my boat."

Mr. Barrie returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel after the Shamrock's trial spin and gave the newspaper reporters an interview there. He appeared to be in good spirits and well pleased with every detail of the Shamrock's trial spin.

"The Shamrock behaved beautifully," he said: "The setting of the sails and every detail of work aboard her went on splendidly, without the slightest hitch, and every one was delighted. We had a northeast breeze most of the time, and the yacht made about thirteen knots an hour."

In response to a question as to the Shamrock's masts, Mr. Barrie said that their composition was one of the secrets to be kept for the present, and then went on to discuss the secrecy which had been maintained in reference to various details of the Shamrock's construction. "Mr. Fife," said he, "is reticent about these matters at present, and the reason is mainly because of his modesty. He is not a blowhard, and, while he would like to talk to the press about his work, his modesty keeps him from doing it. He prefers to wait and demonstrate what the Shamrock can do before talking about her construction."

"After the races are over, and the question of supremacy settled, will these details be made public?" Mr. Barrie was asked.

"I see no reason why they should not," was the prompt reply, "though it would make no difference, as far as winning the races is concerned, if they were made public now, for it is too late to make a change in either yacht. With the strong tie that binds Great Britain and America together now, certainly Britishers would be willing to reveal anything in the line of yacht-building which they had mastered and which the Americans did not know. I am sure the Americans would act likewise."

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—V. L. Boeck, Shanghai, China; J. N. Worthington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England; James Cooper, Havana.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; A. W. Crookston, Glasgow; John Stevenson, Jr., New Castle, Penn.; John P. Kirjhoe, Glasgow; C. R. Clarkson, Scotland; E. A. M. Morley, London; E. S. Yergason, London; John Boyd, Glasgow; W. A. Bell, London.

GILSEY—T. H. Benedict, Danbury, Conn.

HOFFMAN—T. W. Fosbrooke, Liverpool; V. Guerra, Tampa.

HOLLAND—John Dyke, Liverpool.

PLAZA—H. D. Kountze, Omaha.

SAVOY—A. A. Adams, Calcutta.

WALDORF—George Clark, Hankow, China; the Rev. J. C. Cowan, St. Albans, England; Dr. A. C. Hartley, Bedford, England; T. Collazo, Havana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Weinman, fancy goods and jewelry; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Albrecht, W. H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. H. Albrecht, domestics, linens, and silks; W. Gerber, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Alexander & Spahr, Xenia, Ohio; G. A. Spahr, notions and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Allen, Stephenson & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. M. Allen, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Altman, B., Ridgway, Penn., dry goods.

Beerbower, M. C., Steubenville, Ohio; William Beerbower, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Barney, H., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; C. S. Raymond, silks; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Behm, G. W., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Brentlinger, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Bowman & Williamson, Hannibal, Mo.; J. F. Williamson, notions; Sinclair House.

Brownson & Rankin, Kalamazoo, Mich.; E. E. Brownson, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Barber, S., & Co., Ithaca, Mich.; R. S. Barber, general store; Hotel Albert.

Goldstone, A. J., Little Falls, N. Y.; A. J. Goldstone, millinery and dry goods; 125 East Tenth Street.

Baird, J. D., Columbus, Ga., dry goods and notions; Gerard House.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Benn, Ladue & Tate, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ladue, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Cincinnati Woolen Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Grever, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, millinery, cloaks, and suits; L. C. Smith, carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; L. S. Cohen, stationery and books; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Colwell, Mrs. A. A., Cuba, N. Y., millinery and dry goods; 238 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Cady, A. B., Worcester, N. Y.; general store; Broadway Central.

Coppin, J. R., Covington, Ky.; dry goods and notions; 228 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Case & Ruggles, Portland, N. Y.; M. A. Case, dry goods; F. S. Case, notions; Hotel Albert.

Chicago Mercantile Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Simpson, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. G. Deveaux, trimmings; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Decker, J. K., Towanda, Penn.; Henry E. States, clothing; J. H. Myer, clothing.

Emporium Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Fletcher, millinery; 626 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Evans & Shepard, Shelbyville, Tenn.; G. P. Evans, drugs; Empire Hotel.

Elliott, W., Detroit, Mich.; T. H. Whan, linens and white goods; Miss Godfrey, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Holohan, corsets; A. Woodbridge, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Cadillac.

Eckman & Vetsburg, Savannah, Ga.; T. A. Askew, notions and cloaks; 94 Thomas Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Fulmer, H., Mrs., Willsville, N. Y.; millinery.

Evans, S. G., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; S. G. Evans, notions and furnishing goods; T. J. Bolus, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ferguson, D. George, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Morris, silks; Hotel Albert.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks and velvets; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; S. Eisenberg, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Fisher, Meyers & Co., Painesville, Ohio; G. W. Curtis, notions; Morton House.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. G. Huss, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Goldberg & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Goldberg, laces and embroideries; St. Cloud Hotel.

Goss & Strauss Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits; 31 East Tenth Street; Belvedere House.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Adams, hats; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hewitt, J. F. & H., Batavia; Miss C. M. Stuart, millinery; Grace Dickerson, millinery; Continental Hotel; Lucy St. John, millinery; Ellsworth Hotel.

Harris, Samuel, Wilmington, Del.; clothing, hats, and shoes.

Hirsh, Elsom & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. S. Hirsh, clothing; S. J. Hirsh, clothing; Plaza Hotel.

Hunt, A. B., Pulaski, Va.; general merchandise; Bay State Hotel.

Harned, Bergner & Von Maur, Peoria, Ill.; P. A. Bergner, millinery and ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Higbee, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; S. Thorne, linens and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. G. Hutzler, cloaks and suits; Miss L. I. Conn, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Halle, H., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; D. Halle, clothing; Stuart House.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Higgins & Frase, Fall River, Mass.; W. A. Frase, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrop, silks and velvets; Grand Hotel.

Howell, T. V., & Son, Hamilton, Ohio; D. L. Howell, cloaks and furnishing goods; 826 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Jenks Brothers, Lockport, N. Y.; Frank A. Jenks, dry goods, &c.; William Jenks, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Jorgensen-Bleach Company, Green Bay, Wis.; J. L. Jorgensen, carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Kleak, Charles, Phoenixville, Penn., dry goods.

Kean, C., Bradford, Penn.; R. Silverberg, millinery; 49 East Ninth Street.

Krolnson, J., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central; C. Mord Rumsey, trimmer; Nellie Pryor, saleslady; 48 East Twenty-third Street.

Kohlberg, Strauss & Frohman, San Francisco, Cal.; I. S. Kohlberg, millinery, laces, and embroideries; 84 Thomas Street; Gerard House.

Koch, L., Meridian, Miss., cloaks; Hotel Normandie.

La Salle Koch Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; C. E. Stock, dry goods; Lillian E. Ringelman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Le Boutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. E. Given, silks; Hotel Albert.

Le Boutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Saling, linens and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Levy, L. K., Canton, Miss.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Lebarron, E. T., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss E. Obrist, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Lambright, cloaks and suits; Sinclair House.

Loudon, H. A., Jr., & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. A. Loudon, Jr., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Loudon, W. L., & Son, Pittsborough, N. C.; W. L. Loudon, general store; St. Denis Hotel.

Livingstone Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; S. Livingstore, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Lewis, D., & Co., Elyria, Ohio; D. Lewis, notions and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Lambright, cloaks and suits; Sinclair House.

Marx, M., Norfolk, Va., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. H. Cappel, upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Thompson, ladies and infants' wear; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

"McHenry," Cleveland, Ohio; J. McHenry, millinery; Miss Hagen, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

McMillan & Treadwell, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. E. McMillan, furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, dress goods; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Nachman & Meertief, Montgomery, Ala.; J. Nachman, dry goods and notions; 220 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss K. McGoldrick, laces; 341 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Potter Brothers, Cambridge, Ohio; M. R. Potter, dry goods, carpets, &c.; Mrs. K. M. Keyt, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Phillips Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; C. S. Phillips, commission merchant; J. Q. Phillips, commission merchant; E. J. Creighton, commission merchant; Astor House.

Peterson's, J. H., Sons, Davenport, Iowa; H. F. Petersen, linens and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. L. Smith, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Rodenbeck, Gucker, Lyons, N. Y.; Lorens D. Rodenbeck, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Rodenbeck & Gucker, Lyons, N. Y.; C. H. Gucker, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Rollman & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Rollman, dry goods and notions; Gerard House.

Reymond, W. H., Baton Rouge, La., dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, notions, laces, and embroideries; 533 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum, D., & Sons, Meridian, Miss.; M. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. F. McNeely, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Steger, Mrs. S. B., Pulaski, Va.; H. W. Steger, general merchandise; Bay State Hotel.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; W. Schwentzer, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Sharpe, A. D., Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; G. W. Sharpe, carpets and upholstery goods; A. Read, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Burkholder, millinery; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Lipman, notions and gloves; 443 Broome Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Steinmetz, P., & Sons, Pekin, Ill.; P. Steinmetz, carpets; G. Steinmetz, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Baer, muslin under

The Wanamaker Store

Autumn Novelties in Dress Stuffs

Five Hundred Styles already open for your inspection. To describe them would be to trade in classic niceties. No representation would represent them but the goods themselves. Much printing about dress goods is no longer necessary for us. Our fixed place in the dress goods business is fully understood—the place of Exclusive Control. Not to know Wanamaker's Dress Goods is not to know the market at all. All dress goods roads lead here, and the notice that the show of our dress goods is open, is merely a statement that the season has begun.

Paris Novelties

$3 yd.—Silk Chenille figured Venetians.
$3 and $3.50 yd.—Silk chenille striped Venetians.
$3.50 yd.—Silk figured striped Venetians.
$3.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool Brocade Persians.
$4 yd.—Silk-and-wool Novelty Crepons.
$4.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool chenille brocade Persians.

Other Foreign Novelties

$1.25 yd.—Boucle striped Cheviot.
$1.50 yd.—Camel's-hair striped Novelties.
$1.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool brocade striped Velours.
$1.50 yd.—Camel's-hair striped Suitings.
$1.50 yd.—Polka-dot Foule Cloths.
$1.50 yd.—Striped Venetian Cloths.
$1.75 yd.—Polka-dot and striped Satin Cloths.
$2.50 yd.—Silk figured striped Poplins.
$2.50 yd.—Mohair brocade Velours.
$2.50 yd.—Camel's-hair figured plaid Novelty.
$2.75 and $3.50 yd.—Mohair Astrakhan curl plaid Novelty.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

French, German, American Plaids

65c. and 75c. yd.—Cashmere Plaids.
75c. and 85c. yd.—Silk over-plaid wool Taffetas.
$1 and $1.25 yd.—Foule Plaids.
$1.25 yd.—Cloth Plaids.
$1.25 yd.—Bourette camel's-hair Cheviot Plaids.
$1.25 yd.—Homespun Cheviot Plaids.
$1.50 and $2 yd.—Boucle camel's-hair Plaids.
$1.75 yd.—Camel's-hair Plaids.
$1.75 yd.—Cloth Plaids.
$1.50 and $2 yd.—Camel's-hair cloth Plaids.

Homespuns and Suitings

75c. yd.—Granite Cheviot.
75c., $1 $1.25 yd.—Tweed Suitings.
85c., $1, $1.25, $1.50 yd.—Homespun Suitings.
$1 yd.—Mohair striped Cheviots.
$1.10 yd.—Homespun cloth Plaids.
$1.25 yd.—Venetian Cloths.
$1.25 yd.—Striped Skarkskin Suiting.
$1.50 yd.—Striped Venetian Suiting.
$1.75 yd.—Striped Homespun Suitings.
$2 yd.—Fancy and mixed Mohair Suitings.

Shoe Annex---Fifth Floor

35,000 pairs of Shoes are to be first shown to-day. Their cheapness is best understood by the best experts. Leather is going up, and, with it, shoes.

Despite all this, these shoes go down. They are of the latest styles and just right for Autumn use.

Three Sorts for Men, $1.65, $2 and $2.35

$1.65 a pair—Stout Autumn weight, black calfskin, laced; russet calf, laced; box calf, single and double toe soles; all the popular toe shapes; the wanted broad widths, mostly. Shoes that are good value at $2.50.

$2 a pair—Black laced and Congress shoes; waxed calf, box calf and kidskin; toe shapes from broad common-sense to medium opera; welted soles; not an old style in the lot. Normally $3 shoes.

$2.35 a pair—Laced shoes of most approved models; box calf, patent leather, russet calf and kidskin; both tan and black; medium and heavy weight; welted and stitched soles. Values average $3.50, but in the lot are some that sold for $5.

Six Sorts for Women, $1.40, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $2 and $2.35

$1.40 a pair—Black or tan colored kidskin boots; laced and buttoned; strictly first-class makers have contributed to this lot shoes that were made to sell at $3 a pair; many of the black shoes have cloth tops; others are all kidskin.

$1.50 a pair—Black and tan kidskin Oxford shoes with turned soles; medium London and round toes, mostly $2 grades, though some in the lot have sold as high as $3.

$1.65 a pair—Half-a-dozen sorts. Black laced and buttoned boots; cloth tops and all kid; patent leather and kid tips; opera and full English toes, with firm soles. Autumn weights and styles; splendid school shoes in this lot.

$1.75 a pair—Black kidskin Oxford shoes; welted soles; new Fall toe shapes; counted good values at $2.50.

$2 a pair—Black kidskin boots, buttoned and laced; welted and stitched soles; various styles; none worth less than $3, while many have been $4 and $5.

$2.35 a pair—Fine black kidskin buttoned boots with flexible welted soles; medium and full toes, with patent and kid leather tips. Regularly sold at $3.50 a pair. All sizes and widths. So good a value is rarely offered anywhere.

Three Sorts for Children, 65c. to $1.50

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES—For small boys and girls; black kidskin and boarded calfskin, stout soles and good shapes; laced or buttoned; sizes, 5 to 8, 65c.; 8½ to 10½, 80c.; 11 to 2, 95c.

LITTLE BOYS' SHOES—Spring heels, with broad stout soles and round toes; sizes, 9 to 13½, $1 pair.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES—Strong Titan calf; enamel leather and waxed calf; with heels; full round toes; black and tan; sizes to 2 at $1.25; 2½ to 5½ at $1.50. Best for school or playtime.

RUSSET SHOES—The balance of our regular lines of children's spring heel russet shoes have been grouped in these lots and priced:
For children, sizes 8 to 10½, $1.20; former prices, $1.40 to $2.50.
For misses', sizes 11 to 2, $1.40; former prices, $1.60 to $3.
For women, sizes 2½ to 6, $1.65; former prices, $2 to $3.50.
All sizes and widths in each lot, but not in any one style.

Second September China Sale

The only limitation upon the extraordinary sale of China and Glassware now proceeding here, is the size of the store that forbids a complete showing of our vast variety of goods at one time. This China Sale is not a spasm. It is simply a regular business done in a regular way, even though the prices do appear so remarkable. But it is a revelation to both merchants and consumers, and is simply the result of high organization. The following have not been mentioned in the newspapers before:

DINNER SETS
$18—Limoges china; beautifully decorated; our regular $30 set.
$22.50—Limoges china; elegant violet decoration; regular $32 a set.
$25—Limoges china; pink rose and water scene decorations; good value at $35 a set.

DECORATED CHINA—New goods opened to-day.
25c. each—Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bouillon Cups and Saucers; usual values 40c. to 60c. each.
50c. each—Plates; Cups and Saucers, Comb and Brush Trays; values up to $1 each.
Basement.

Combination Book-Cases The styles here mentioned have recently advanced 25 per cent. Not here. Our collection of 163, comprising 27 kinds, are to be closed out at once, at a quarter less than the market prices. The quantities of each kind follow, with prices. And it must be remembered that there'll be no more to be sold so cheaply when this lot is exhausted:—

24 of Golden Oak, at $12.
19 of Golden Oak, at $13.
22 of Golden Oak, at $14.50.
19 of Golden Oak, at $16.50.
8 of Golden Oak, at $19.
7 of Golden Oak, at $21.50.
3 of Imitation Mahogany, at $21.50.
4 of Imitation Mahogany, at $27.50.
2 of Mahogany, at $38.
5 of Mahogany, at $31.
Fourth floor.

Oriental Rugs Just for the education in it, a visit to our Carpet Store is valuable. Kirman-Ouschak and Indian rugs, fine, heavy, warmer and brighter in color than ever before are on exhibition now. So, too, are Bagdad and Smyrna rugs, made in our own country; equally effective, but much less costly.
Third floor.

Stamped Linens. There are double hemstitched table covers, doilies, tray cloths, buffet scarfs and squares, all in pretty floral designs. The prices below are a third less than regular:

12x12 in.—12c.	24x24 in.—35c.	18x27 in.—25c.	
18x18 in.—20c.	30x36 in.—65c.	18x51 in.—50c.	
20x20 in.—25c.	54x54 in.—$1.35	18x72 in.—70c.	

Art Needlework Store, Tenth street.

Women's Two-clasp Gloves No makeshift finish here; every glove is perfect in the least detail. This moment's fashion, too; made of dogskin and the latest red-tan piqué. The regular price, $1, would undervalue them. And they go at

75c. a Pair.

Tenth street.

Boys' Clothing There's one sort of suit here particularly well adapted for school wear. Of all-wool cheviot; silk sewed; double-breasted jacket; two trousers; exceptionally strong and durable; 7 to 16 years. Price, $3.85.

Fall overcoats, medium color covert; stylish, serviceable; 3 to 10 year; $3. 11 to 16 years, $3.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The New Outing Flannels 15,000 yards, 3 qualities, all the latest patterns. Pink and blue checks and stripes, and dark colored plaids. These goods are much in favor for sleeping garments, for underskirts and for children's wear. And they're needed now. They are priced low—thus different from usual prices:

9c. kinds at 7c. yd. 10c. kinds at 8c. yd.
12½c. kinds at 10c. yd.
Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons Placed orders for these in anticipation of an advance in price. There was an advance, but it does not affect these. What we saved you may save. 25c. each.
Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

Without Precedent.

TRADITIONAL storekeeping has followed into retirement many another idea that the world has outgrown. No merchant owns his trade. No sensible person will in these days buy goods of anybody merely upon sentiment or past experience. The demand is that the merchant shall be up to date at every point.

And that's how this business finds the chance to find itself. Keen public sense comprehends the best and rewards it. The witnesses of the hour are the following now current here:—

September Showing of Dress Goods
September China and Glass Ware Sale
September Housefurnishing Sale
September Blanket Sale
September Exhibit of Foreign Dresses
Special Autumn Shoe Sale

Ten varieties of superb long Opera Cloaks are manifested here to-day. You'll find them in the glass cases. With them short and three-quarter length jackets. Their likes are nowhere else. The select stock is here.

Golf Capes are regnant, dominant. The collection now here surpasses the biggest thought of the biggest buyers—save only Wanamaker's buyers. Latest comers are gray Montagnac finish with plaid backs, plaids on both sides, Soldier's blue with plaid backs. Useless to describe, you'll only remember the great golf cape fact, $5.50 to $37.50.

Tailor-made Suits. The season's sales begin grandly. Why? Our people know the business—and know it through. The little type detail is important;

$10—Of serge, of homespun, black or blue; natty double-breasted, fly-front, silk-lined jackets, and habit-back skirts, lined with percaline.
$12—Of serge or cheviot, with graceful skirts and satin-lined jackets.
$19—Homespun suits, Oxford or light gray; double-breasted jackets, scalloped and stitched; smart skirts with habit backs.
$21—Of black Venetian cloth; fly-front jackets with strap seams; long skirts with over-drapery, finished with strappings.
$27—Of wide wale cheviot serge; silk lined throughout; jackets, tight-fitting, double-breasted; skirts the newest.
Striking suits up to $45; and imported ones, all novelties, for $75 and $95.

September Blanket Selling

There is one blanket store where the truth is good enough for a label. "11-4" blankets are a myth—eleven quarters of a yard would be 99 in., —the blankets so marked don't measure over 72 in.

We put sizes in actual inches; weights in actual pounds; seems funny to need to state that any store does not set out to swindle.

But that is the blanket position here all the year—fairness; exactness.

The charm just now is the opportunity to get trustworthy blankets of all degrees of fineness at real saving in price.

That is the reason and justification for this before-season selling.

Some items to judge by:—

$3.25 pair—Good white blankets, double bed size; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.
$4 pair—Blankets of pure white wool filling, on light cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.
$3.75 pair—Pure wool scarlet blankets, fast color; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.
$4.75 pair—Pure wool white blankets, pink or blue borders; 74x84 in.; 6 lbs.

DOWN QUILTS—We buy the sateen and have it printed in the patterns and colors we think you will like the best. Then we make the quilts in our own factory. That's why they are less then you have known them—$3.75 for quilts 6 feet square.

September Housefurnishings Sale

Those of you who read the "Ladies' Home Journal" recall a recent description of a Pastry Table, which seemed so complete that you scarcely hoped to get one unless made to your order—and that way is costly. Heavy frame, poplar top; the whole front seems to jump out, disclosing a flour bin that will hold fifty pounds. Well, regularly, such a table would need to fetch $3.85, even if made in quantities. In this sale they are $2.25.

Now the table, good as it is, doesn't deserve all that talk in the papers. But it illustrates the scope and character of this sale—the most useful sorts, the newest proved sorts of kitchen helps, with

A Fourth to a Half Less than Usual to Pay

Whisks, worth 18c., at 10c.
Bissell Carpet Sweepers, 85c.
Flour Sifters, handle for shaking, 8c.
Coal Hods, japanned, 10c. Clothes Props, 5c.
Chamois, 8c.; worth double.
Dust Pans, with hood, 10c.
Bread Boxes, grained, 35c., 40c. and 45c.
50 ft. of Cotton Clothes Line, 8c.
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, warranted for a year, $1.85.

Agateware Kitchen Utensils

Choice of the "seconds" from the world's chief producer:

Berlin Covered Saucepans, 17c. to 36c.; 5 sizes.
Convex Saucepans, 23c. to 49c.; 5 sizes.
Lipped Saucepans, 8c. to 23c.; 8 sizes.
Lipped Preserving Kettles, 18c. to 38c.; 6 sizes.
Tea Kettles, 53c. 59c. and 65c.
Cooking Pots, 62c., 66c. and 75c.
Milk Boilers, cannot scorch, 55c. and 63c.
Basting Spoons, 4c. to 9c.
Skimmers, 6c. to 8c. Dippers, 5c. to 7c.
Pie Plates, 9 inches, 6c.
Wall Soap Dishes, 11c.
Basement.

W. & J. Sloane

We invite the attention of lovers of fine Rugs to our notable fall display of

Oriental Rugs

The richest and most comprehensive assortment ever offered in this country. It includes rare specimens in every recognised weave and in most desirable sizes, and many in sizes hitherto unobtainable. Our facilities for obtaining rugs of the rarest quality and color are absolutely unequalled.

Broadway & 19th Street.

DEWEY TO SAIL SEPT. 11

The Admiral Arrives at Gibraltar, His Last Stopping Place.

ARRANGING TO RECEIVE HIM

Plan and Scope Committee to Meet Tomorrow to Consider the Final Preparations.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 4.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, which arrived here at 9:15 o'clock this morning, fired the usual salute in honor of the garrison and the compliment was returned by the batteries on shore and by the British battleship Devastation.

Admiral Dewey is slightly indisposed at present, and intends to live ashore during his stay here. Horatio L. Sprague, United States Consul at Gibraltar, an old friend of Admiral Dewey, warmly welcomed the latter.

At noon the American commander landed, the batteries again saluting. With the Second Battalion of the Grenadier Guards in attendance, Admiral Dewey drove, in the carriage of Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, the Governor and Commander in Chief, to the palace for the purpose of paying Gen. Biddulph an official visit.

In the course of the afternoon Sir Robert Biddulph returned Admiral Dewey's visit, receiving the usual salutes on his arrival. The Devastation manned yards and her band played "Hail Columbia," the Olympia returning the compliment with the British national anthem and dipping her flag thrice. While the Devastation was firing the salute in honor of the American Admiral, Gunner Peppiatt's hand was shattered by the exploding of a charge which he was ramming home.

The Olympia is expected to sail Sept. 11 direct for New York. The members of the crew of the warship are well.

The meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee to be held to-morrow is expected to give the final impetus to the arrangements to welcome Admiral Dewey.

The most important thing that will come before the committe is the question of entertainment of the visiting troops. The appropriation of $10,000 made to Gen. Roe for that purpose is admittedly inadequate, but it was all that the committee had at its disposal. The State has appropriated $65,000 for the expenses of the State troops, and Acting Mayor Guggenheimer believes that any surplus there is can be devoted to taking care of the visitors. Gen. Roe is not satisfied that he is authorized to use the money for anything except the purpose for which it was appropriated, but he is willing to accept the ruling of the Plan and Scope Committee. If all other attempts to raise the money fail, an appeal will be made to the Municipal Assembly for a further appropriation.

An animated discussion is expected upon the proposition to change the route of the land parade. Present indications are that the plan first announced will be but little modified. This made the line of march from Grant's Tomb to Riverside Drive, to Seventy-second Street, to Broadway, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to the Washington Arch.

The plans for the naval parade, approved by Capt. Robley D. Evans, representing the Navy Department, have been approved by the committee, but Gen. Howard Carroll, who has charge of that portion of the celebration, has several new ideas that he intends submitting to the full committee. Ornamental floats prepared under the direction of the National Sculpture Society are to be a feature of the parade on the North River, and the committee is to be asked to decide if the floats shall accompany the Olympia, as an escort or be anchored with the stakeboats opposite Grant's Tomb. In either event the floats are to be manned by a picked chorus from the singing societies, which will sing specially prepared hymns of welcome as well as familiar patriotic airs. Gen. Carroll will report that in addition to the fleet of Admiral Sampson, the Navy Department has assigned ten ships of war to participate in the parade.

The Committee on Music and Fireworks will ask permission to complete the tentative contract made with the Pain's Fireworks Company and approval of its plans for a general illumination of the harbor. The musical department of the same committee will not be ready with its report until after the Committee on Stands has made public its intentions. John P. Kane, Chairman of that committee, is out of the city and is not expected back until Sept. 11. He has made no report as yet, and all that is known of his plans is that he purposes building the two main stands himself, and has engaged Horgan & Slattery to prepare designs.

The Committee on Decoration is not yet ready to report. A special meeting has been called for Thursday afternoon, when all the sub-committees will be heard from and a report will be formulated.

Work on the Dewey arch is progressing rapidly. The four piers are completed, and to-day the sculptors will begin the putting in place of the four pier groups. The models for the groups are ready, and the work is to be done under army tents within the inclosure at Twenty-fourth Street. Their great size rendered it impossible to construct them elsewhere and carry them to the arch. All of the sixteen models for the statues of naval heroes are nearing completion, and some of them are done in staff and ready to be placed in position.

The model for the quadriga "Victory," by J. Q. A. Ward, is still in Mr. Ward's studio. The enlarged "Victory" in staff will weigh fifteen tons, and, as all the other groups and figures will be in proportion, an idea can be formed of the magnitude of the work the Sculpture Society has undertaken.

All the indications point to an immense crowd in New York on Dewey Day. In the hotels and boarding houses about Madison Square it is impossible to obtain a room for love or money. All available space was engaged before the middle of June, but still applications are coming in, only to be refused. At all the other hotels of any consequence the information is: "Everything is gone for Dewey Day."

Speculators have been at work for weeks getting options on store and house fronts along the line of march. They have been quite successful, it is said, and, with favorable weather conditions, they hope to reap a rich harvest.

The contractors pulling down the old reservoir at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue have started the erection of a two-story stand and anticipate a small fortune as the result of their enterprise. The Department of Highways and the Department of Parks are considering the applications of several hundred persons who desire permits for the erection of stands facing the routes of the naval and land parades. None of the applications is to be considered until the line of march of the land parade is definitely fixed and the Reception Committee has designated what points it desires for the official and semi-official stands.

REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY HERE.

Will Not Attend the Dewey Reception, but Hopes for Its Success.

Ruddy from the effects of the sun and looking the picture of perfect health, Rear Admiral W. S. Schley greeted a reporter at the Albemarle yesterday.

"I am glad to witness the elaborate preparations for the welcome New York is to give Admiral George Dewey," he said. "He cannot be honored too much. I shall not be in New York on Dewey Day. The Admiral should enjoy the undivided honors on that day. I should be most happy to do anything in my power to make the celebration a grand success.

"I am serving as President of the Retiring Board, but shall not return to Washington until next month.

"Politics? I know nothing about politics. That is one subject in which I take little interest."

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION HURT.

Feels Aggrieved at the Selection of German Societies to Sing at the Dewey Exercises.

There is much indignation among the officers and members of the People's Choral Union, of which Frank Damrosch is the conductor, over what they consider a slight put upon them by Gen. Butterfield in refusing to accept the services of the organization to sing a welcoming chorus to Admiral Dewey. The ire of the members was first aroused over the publication in a musical paper of an alleged interview with Gen. Butterfield, in which he was represented as having said that Mr. Damrosch was trying to run the musical programme by working a scheme which involved the expenditure of $4,000. Gen. Butterfield was quoted as having said that he had sat down on Mr. Damrosch and his project, and that the musical director's name had been withdrawn from the list of committees, and that he would have absolutely nothing to do with the music in connection with the Dewey celebration. Gen. Butterfield was also alleged to have said that the German singing societies had volunteered, and that their services would be accepted.

The members of the union claim to know that what Gen. Butterfield meant when he talked of a "scheme" was that Frank Damrosch intended to produce the "Manila Te Deum" composed by Walter Damrosch. To this the officers of the Choral Union make an emphatic denial, and Secretary McDonough yesterday showed the letter sent by him to the Committee on Plan and Scope in defense of the position of the union. In it the union offered the services of a chorus of from 1,800 to 2,500 voices, and while the letter said the singers would prefer to sing in an inclosed auditorium, they offered, nevertheless, to sing in the open air if necessary, provided a terraced platform or stand should be erected for their use.

Secretary McDonough, Prof. Brunoff, director of the male chorus, and John M. Goodale, President of the union, said yesterday that the action of the Committee on Plan and Scope was a direct slap at a representative body of American singers in favor of several German societies which were not representative. A committee from the People's Choral Union will be appointed to see the Plan and Scope Committee and learn if possible why the union was slighted. The union already has chartered a steamboat for the day of the parade.

AID FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Merchants Association Will Ship More Goods on the Caracas.

The Puerto Rican Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association yesterday bought a large consignment of white muslins, thin black cotton goods, single sheetings, ginghams, prints, drills, and white and black spool cotton, to be shipped by the Red D Line steamer Caracas, sailing to-morrow. These goods will be consigned to Mrs. Hoff, President of the Woman's Aid Society of San Juan.

The same committee will also ship two barrels of materials for the sufferers received from Mrs. M. B. Underwood of Oswego, N. Y., and several packages, the names of the donors of which have not been given, and $500 in cash to Mrs. Hoff.

Subscriptions received by the Merchants' Association are as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$21,646.06
William C. Hogg, Louisville, Ky.	1.00
Pawtucket and Lonsdale Branch of Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association, through Miss Ida E. Beede, Treasurer, 51 Clay St., Pawtucket, R. I.	50.00
Mrs. Nannie Cohn	10.00
A. F. Weber, Albany, N. Y.	5.00
Total	$21,712.06

BEST OF ALL CORN CROPS.

The Production This Year Promises to Beat the Record.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The Tribune says only an accident can prevent the breaking of all previous records by the corn crop production of the United States this year.

A canvass of the eight States which raise the bulk of the corn of this country warrants an estimate above that of 1890, which heretofore has been the record, and there is much in the advices received to justify a prediction that the crop will approximate 2,500,000,000 bushels.

The first corn crop of the country to reach in round numbers 2,000,000,000 bushels was that of 1885. Including the crop now to be harvested, only nine crops of 2,000,000,000 bushels or over have been produced.

SAY ELECTIONS ARE FARCES.

Virginia Republicans Will Not Make Legislative Nominations.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 4.—The Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Virginia issued an address to-day, declining to make any nominations for the Legislature. The address says in part: "For years our elections in this State, under the present forms of law, have been miserable farces, and the honest voters of Virginia, who are opposed to unfair elections and dishonest methods, have been powerless to give expression to their will."

It is believed to be good policy on the part of the Republicans not to make nominations, but to unite in throwing their strength to such candidates as will pledge themselves to work and vote for a fair, honest, and non-partisan election law. There are many splits in the county organizations, and the above action, it is believed, will greatly increase the number of independent candidates.

ILLINOIS COMPANIES SUED.

Special to The New York Times.

PONTIAC, Ill., Sept. 4.—State Attorney Blaisdel, under the direction of Attorney General Aiken, has instituted suits against the following corporations doing business in this county: Fairbury Union Agricultural Board, Fairbury Light, Heat and Power Company, and the Leslie E. Keeley Company of Dwight. The suits are brought under the statute of this State designed to prevent the formation of trusts, pools, or combinations to fix the price of any article of merchandise or commodity.

The statute fixes a penalty of $50 a day for failure to file an affidavit within thirty days after the same was sent by the Secretary of State, asking if the recipients are not members of trusts. This the corporations have failed to do, and the penalties demanded in the declarations amount to over $8,000 for each corporation sued.

These cases have led to a great deal of comment among members of the local bar, who claim this law would confiscate property, and therefore be unconstitutional.

State Attorney Blaisdel has a list of many other corporations in this county, against whom he will institute suits for violation of the same law.

MOB COERCES A MORMON.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 4.—To-day at Johnson Springs a mounted armed mob of about 200 men took charge of a court, Sheriff, and the litigants, and by main force put a stop to a very sensational criminal proceeding. For a time a wholesale lynching appeared inevitable.

The other night Elder Joseph E. Wuffin, a Mormon, was murderously assaulted from ambush and brutally beaten with clubs and kicked while lying unconscious on the ground. Fleming Ridley, a white farmer, was arrested as a leader in the attack, and was jailed on the charge of assault with intent to commit murder. Soon after he was arraigned for trial this morning a mob appeared. Horsemen surrounded the Court House and detailed a committee to notify the Court that the proceeding must stop.

A second committee of determined regulators took charge of Elder Wuffin, and threatened to lynch him unless he agreed to withdraw the prosecution and leave the country. He argued for a while, but, finding the men determined and fearing they would carry their threat into execution, he withdrew the cases. The prisoner had been liberated by the mob, which had agreed to kill the Elder and his friends.

Wuffin remarked that there was no justice in Virginia, whereupon members of the mob replied: "No law for Mormons, except to kill them." A full report of the affair was received at the Southern Mormon headquarters this afternoon.

VICHY CELESTINS

IS A
Natural Mineral Water,
known for centuries and Imported
ONLY IN BOTTLES.
For Disordered Stomach and Indigestion.
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FEAST OF ROSH HASHANAH.

Jewish New Year Ushered In with Impressive Ceremonies — Tammany Hall a Synagogue.

The great Jewish Feast of Rosh Hashanah, the new year, was ushered in last night with appropriate and elaborate ceremonies in all of the regular and improvised synagogues throughout the city, and crowds of the faithful repaired to the various places of worship to lay at the foot of the Throne of Grace their petitions for a prosperous year in response to the summons sounded by the shofar.

The synagogues opened at sundown, and long before this hour the many shops conducted by Jews, particularly on the east side, had been closed. They will remain so to-day, and in the case of the more orthodox this condition will also prevail to-morrow.

Tammany Hall was one of the places turned into an impromptu synagogue last night, and more than 2,000 of the faithful gathered there to take part in the elaborate ceremonies of song and prayer. It was the first time that the noted political headquarters was used for such a purpose, and it was handsomely decorated with palms and evergreens.

The services were conducted by the Rev. G. Weingart, who has a reputation abroad as a Cantor, and who made a very favorable impression last night when he conducted his first service in this country. He was assisted by a choir of twenty-four voices. The services will be continued to-day and to-morrow, and also on the Day of Atonement, ten days hence. Although an admission fee of $1 was charged, hundreds were turned away.

The spacious synagogues up town were also thronged. In the Temple Emanu-El the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman delivered the sermon, in which he referred to the Dreyfus case. He said in part: "At the very threshold of the New Year we have another evidence of the world's march toward the eternal things in the almost unanimous desire of all nations to bring about the execution of justice.

"It is no more a contest between friends and enemies of the Jew. It is a bitter contest between the higher and lower elements of a modern civilization, between the lovers of justice and the lovers of self.

"One hundred years ago such a case that was prejudiced from the start would have been very quickly decided in favor of self interests. But to-day it is an evidence of the progress of the age to see how the world by its quiet protest forces at least a pretense to do justice. It will let us hope, be strong enough to wrest the right and the truth from the hands of the defamers and detractors.

At the Temple Beth-El the Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler preached the sermon. He adverted to the prosperous year that had passed, and prayed that all might be mindful of the fact and render homage to a bountiful Providence.

The Rev. Dr. Grossman preached in the Temple Rodoph Sholom, the Rev. Dr. Wise in the Temple B'nai Jeshurun, and the Rev. Dr. Harris in the Temple Israel of Harlem.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S PURCHASE.

Sale of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Confirmed.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—President John S. Wilson of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad has confirmed the reported purchase of a controlling interest of that road by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, together with its valuable properties of rail and steamboat lines, becomes part of the Pennsylvania system immediately. Information of the sale came from Wilmington, Del., where, through a banking house of that city on Thursday last, the deal was consummated.

The larger part of its stock was owned in New York, and John E. Searles of New York was the largest individual holder. The transfer of the Searles shares to the Pennsylvania included securities amounting, it is said, to $2,250,000. This gave the purchasing railroad a majority of the stock and entire control. President Wilson has just made the following statement concerning the deal:

"The report of the sale of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad to the Pennsylvania Railroad is correct. My belief is that the late owners of the former road reached a conclusion to sell rather suddenly, and it was probably stimulated somewhat by the recent action of the Baltimore Appeal Tax Court in deciding to tax the property of the road. The late owners invested in the property with the distinct and clear understanding that it was free from taxation for thirty years. After expenses and fixed charges were provided for, all the surplus for the last four years has been invested in improvements, and therefore no dividends have been paid.

"I think it exceedingly fortunate that the road has fallen into the possession of the Pennsylvania, a company everywhere known for its broad and liberal policy. I do not anticipate any radical changes in either the management or the policy of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic, unless the present owners are subject to such additional burdens as will make it necessary to advance rates. Should this condition of things transpire, it would, in my opinion, be more loss to the City of Baltimore than the amount of taxes it is proposed to collect, even if they could be collected after a lawsuit."

Mr. Wilson said that in all probability the Pennsylvania's control would not be manifested until the next stockholders' meeting, which will not be held until early in November. Then a Board of Directors named by the present owners will mark the change.

Boy Killed by His Own Shotgun.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Sept. 4.—Douglas Upson, aged sixteen years, of this place, was shot in Suffield this morning by the accidental discharge of his shotgun. He was climbing over a fence when the gun was discharged, the trigger having caught on a rail. The whole charge of shot entered his body under the heart, killing him almost instantly.

WOMAN BARBER IN COURT.

Half Shave She Gave Sunday Cost Her Husband $55.

Mrs. Rochalie Lesso, a comely Italian woman with snapping black eyes, stood before Magistrate Meade in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday accused of having violated the Sunday closing law by shaving a man the day before. She is associated with her husband in conducting a small barber shop at 13½ Oliver Street, and her cleverness with the razor is the magnetic feature of the shop. At the time of her arrest seven men were in her shop playing cards for money. Upon being taken to the police station each one of the card players protested that he was waiting his turn to be shaved, and played cards only to pass away the time.

In imperfect English Mrs. Lesso told the Magistrate that she "shava only one man" on Sunday and that she "shava him not vera mooch." It was disclosed that this customer made his escape from the shop, after the arrival of the police, with but one half of his face shaved. Mrs. Lesso's husband employed a lawyer, but Magistrate Meade terminated the case by fining the woman $5. The money was paid and the couple hurried back to their little barber shop where they were both found diligently plying their razors yesterday afternoon.

"My wife is a gooda barber," said the man, "but the half a face she shava last Sunday costa me fifty-five dollar. I paya the fine, and giva forty dollar to a lawyer, besides ten dollar to anoder man."

Took Life Rather than Go to Court.

Rather than face his wife in the Morrisania Police Court and answer a charge of abandonment, Herman Nafs, a woodcutter, of 554 Bergen Avenue, killed himself late Sunday night with a revolver. He separated from his wife and children about two weeks ago, and Mrs. Nafs went to live at 632 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. He went there and raised a fuss, and she had him arrested for abandonment and disturbing the peace. He was released on bail and was to have appeared in the police court yesterday.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Take Two Games from New Yorks by One Run.

STEADY PITCHING COUNTED

At Critical Stages the Twirlers for the League Leaders Showed Coolness—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	80	36	.690
Boston	73	44	.624
Philadelphia	75	46	.620
Baltimore	66	48	.579
Cincinnati	66	52	.559
St. Louis	69	54	.561
Chicago	60	60	.500
Pittsburg	60	58	.508
Louisville	53	65	.449
New York	49	67	.422
Washington	41	76	.350
Cleveland	19	103	.153

Results of League Games Yesterday.

MORNING GAMES.

Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2
Philadelphia, 3; Washington 2.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Brooklyn, 5; New York, 4.
Boston, 4, Baltimore, 1.
Cincinnati, 6; Cleveland, 3 (first game.)
Cincinnati, 8; Cleveland, 1 (second game.)
Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 2 (first game.)
Pittsburg, 4; Chicago, 4 (second game.)
Philadelphia, 17; Washington, 0.
Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 2 (first game.)
St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 1 (second game.)

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Baltimore in Boston
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Louisville in St. Louis

The Brooklyns landed two more victories yesterday, defeating the New Yorks in both games by one run.

The morning game, which was played at Washington Park, Brooklyn, furnished a most stirring finish for about 6,200 enthusiasts.

The Brooklyns batted out a victory in their last inning, after the game seemed hopelessly lost. The home team scored first by getting a run on a fluke. There were two out when Van Haltren was compelled to drop an easy fly because the sun shone in his eyes. When the New Yorks made two runs in the eighth, the Brooklyns' stock took a drop, inasmuch as Gettig was pitching surprisingly well. The uncertainties of the game came in the following inning, and Gettig collapsed after two were out in the last inning. Kennedy was carded as the Brooklyns' next batter, but as he had done so poorly in the early inning Anderson was sent to the bat instead. Gettig could not locate the plate and Anderson reached first. When Jones, the next batter, hit safely the crowd took courage and there went up a yell that did not do Gettig's nerves any good. His was a trying position, as the Brooklyns' best batters were to face him. Keeler followed with a safe hit, filling the bases. At this stage every Brooklyn rooter was on his feet yelling like mad. The home players were affected in a similar manner. Jennings then drove the ball toward third base. Grady got his hands on the ball, but it came almost too fast to handle. This let in Anderson with the tying run. Gettig was clearly demoralized. Then came the end. Kelley hit safely into centre field, and Jones sprinted across the plate with the winning run. The crowd swarmed on the field and made a rush for the Brooklyn players. All but Kelley escaped to the clubhouse. Every one wanted to get to him and shake him by the hand.

Grady was called away from the bedside of his dying brother to play. A telegram notifying him of the death of his brother was handed to him after the game, and he left for his home immediately.

The Brooklyns crossed the river, and played the afternoon game at the Polo Grounds, where nearly 7,500 persons had assembled. The locals had out a poor team. Grady's place was taken by Martin. Davis injured his hand in the morning game and had to lie off. Hardesty taking his place. Incidentally, Hardesty had much to do with the locals' defeat in this game. In the eighth inning, when the Brooklyns secured their winning lead, Hardesty muffed a thrown ball, losing a chance to retire Anderson, who was caught off first base. Had he fielded the ball cleanly, as it eventually turned out, the side would have been retired without a run. In the New Yorks' eighth inning things looked bad for the Brooklyns. The locals had two men on bases with none out, and then three on bases with only one out, but Hughes steadied down in his pitching, fooled Seymour on strikes, and did not allow Van Haltren to hit outside of the diamond.

In the second inning, singles by Martin and Hardesty and Seymour's three-bagger netted the locals two runs. In the following inning two bases on balls, a sacrifice by Doyle, O'Brien's two-bagger, and a couple of wild throws by Farrell netted the locals two more runs. The Brooklyns' run in the fifth came from singles by Farrell and Jennings and a fumble by Van Haltren. Keeler retired from the game in the eighth inning because of an injured knee. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
J. Halt'n, cf.	1	0	2	0	0	Jones, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Grady, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	3	4	0	Kelley, lf.	1	1	2	3	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Foster, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Casey, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Wilson, c.	0	2	2	0	0	McGuire, c.	0	0	0	2	0
Gettig, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	4	0
						†Anderson	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	7*	26	10	0	Total.	4	7	27	16	1

*Two out when winning run was scored. †Batted for Kennedy in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Home run—Foster. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Two-base hit—Jones. First base by error—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 1a. Struck out—By Gettig, 1. Stolen bases—Jones, Kelley, Dahlen. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 1; off Gettig, 3. Double plays—Dahlen and Jennings; Gleason, unassisted. Wild pitches—Kennedy, 1; Gettig, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	0	0	0	1	V. Halt'n, cf.	0	0	0	1	1
Keeler, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	O'Brien, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Anderson, rf.	0	0	2	0	1	Foster, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Kelley, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1	Wilson, c.	0	1	10	2	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	1	0	Martin, 3b.	1	1	2	5	1
Casey, 3b.	1	0	4	0	0	Hardesty, ss.	1	2	2	0	1
Farrell, c.	1	2	7	4	2	Seymour, p.	0	2	0	6	0
Hughes, p.	0	1	0	4	1						
Total.	5	6	27	12	5	Total.	4	10	27	16	5

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	—5
New York	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

First base by errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—New York, 9; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 6; off Seymour, 6. Struck out—By Hughes, 8; by Seymour, 9. Three-base hit—Seymour. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Gleason, Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Stolen bases—O'Brien, Gleason, 2. Keeler, Casey, 2. Double play—Martin and Doyle. Hit by pitched ball—Foster and Dahlen. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Louisvilles Win and Lose.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—St. Louis and Louisville broke even to-day. The first game was a farce. St. Louis played miserably in the field, and Young's curves were batted all over the lot. The second game was well played and was replete with sensational plays. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Louisville	1	4	0	1	5	1	2	0	0	—14

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 18. Errors—St. Louis, 5; Louisville, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Young, McBride, and Schreckengost; Louisville, Philippi and Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Louisville, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Power and Schreckengost; Louisville, Wood and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham. Attendance, 11,700.

Cincinnatis Win Two Games.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—The Cincinnatis won both games from the Clevelands to-day by superior playing. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	x	—6
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Cleveland, 12. Error—Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Cleveland, Hughey and McAllister.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	x	—8
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Cleveland, 4. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Taylor and Wood; Cleveland, Schmidt and Duncan. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly. Attendance, 1,650.

Pittsburgs Win and Play a Tie Game.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The Pittsburgs bunched hits off Griffith in three innings, and Chicago's inability to hit Tannehill's pitching gave Pittsburg the first game. The Chicagos went to pieces at the start of the second game, and, although they batted Chesbro's pitching freely, could do no better than make the score a tie. The game was called on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	—7

Base hits—Chicago, 9; Pittsburg, 18. Errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Chance; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Pittsburg	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Chicago, 12; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor, Donahue, and Chance; Pittsburg, Chesbro and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 6,700.

Two Victories for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—It required ten innings for the Philadelphias to defeat the Washingtons this morning. McFarland pitched a good game, and would have won but for the errors of Stafford and Barry. In the afternoon game the home team won as it pleased. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—3

Base hits—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries, Washington, McFarland and Roach; Philadelphia, Frat and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt. Attendance, 3,643.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	7	3	0	4	x		—17

Base hits—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 18. Errors—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Roach; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt. Attendance, 8,319.

Boston, 4; Baltimore, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Boston won to-day by good work on the bases. Willis was wild and was hit hard, especially in the ninth, but sharp fielding by the Bostons kept their opponents' score down. Smith of Baltimore was put out of the game in the fifth for striking Umpire McGarr. Score:

Boston	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	x	—4
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Boston, 7; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Baltimore, Howell, Robinson, and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr. Attendance, 8,700.

THE HORSE SHOW AT NEWPORT.

Cottagers Display Their Stock at the Annual Exhibition—The List of Prize Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—The third season of the Newport Horse Show opened at the Casino this afternoon.

The exhibition was larger and more popular than ever, and the arrangements were perfect in every respect. The weather was excellent, and the cool breeze which blew over the grounds made the conditions perfect.

The last class was not judged until darkness had set in, and then very few of the spectators were in evidence.

As for the display of gowns by the ladies, nothing handsomer has been seen in any open-air affair in the social history of Newport.

One of the prettiest and most attractive classes of the exhibition was Class 27, ladies' single horse, shown before carriage with the lady driving. The prize of $50 was offered by Lispenard Stewart. For this class there were seventeen entries, and all but five appeared in the ring.

Mrs. William E. Carter drove her handsome bay mare Powder-Puff, and exhibited remarkable horsemanship. She was charmingly attired in white, with a large black hat. As she speeded around the ring hearty applause was heard from the boxes and reserved-seat stand.

Miss Beach drove Robert L. Gerry's brown mare Schoolgirl superbly, while Miss Angelica Gerry handled Gay Paree very well.

An artful and pretty bay mare belonging to William P. Thompson was driven splendidly by Miss Anna Sands, who was gowned in white. Miss Beatrice Mills drove her chestnut mare Nita, and Miss Willing drove Harry Payne Whitney's bay mare Elegance.

Miss Lawson drove Glorious Kid; Mrs. Wilson, Hurrah, for E. D. Jordan, and Mrs. Squires drove Mrs. Bantam, belonging to Miss Grosvenor.

Miss Mills won first prize, Miss Lawson second, Miss Willing third, and Miss Gerry fourth.

In Class 45, hunters, there were thirteen entries, and all but four appeared in the ring.

In the jaunting-car class Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Richard McCreery drove handsome traps, as did Fitzpatrick, head coachman for Harry Payne Whitney. The prizes in this class went to Messrs. McCreery, Whitney, and Vanderbilt, in the order named.

In the harness and saddle horse class W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., drove and rode his bay mare Virginia, which was one of the prettiest exhibits shown.

Others who rode or drove during the afternoon were Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Holloway, Mrs. Beach, Mr. Strauss, Robert L. Gerry, and Sidney Holloway.

SUMMARY.

Novice saddle horses, Class 40—Horses over 14 hands 1 inch which have never won a ribbon at any recognized horse show.—First, Consolation, blk. g., 15.2, 6 years, J. Holloway; second, Polonaise, b. m., 15.6¾, 7 years, Charles S. Phillips; third, Queenston, br. m., Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson; fourth, Pisgah, ch. g., 15.3, 4 years, Chestnut Hill Stock Farm.

Novice—Horses over 14 hands 1 inch which have never won a ribbon at any recognized horse show; 38 entries.—First, Glorious Gladys, b. m., 16.1, 6 years, Thomas W. Lawson; second, Diplomat, b. g., 16.1, 6 years, Chestnut Hill Stock Farm; third, Primrose, b. m., 15.2, 6 years, Strauss & Hexter; fourth, Elegance, b. m., 15.1¾, 6 years, H. P. Whitney.

Class 30—Victoria and pair, horse to count 50, carriage, &c., 50.—First, Sunlight, b. g., 15.3, aged, and Aspiration, b. g., 15.3, aged, H. P. Whitney; second, Amazon, b. g., 16.1, and Hercules, b. g., 16.1, Robert L. Gerry.

Class 8—For best harness and saddle horse, to be shown in harness first and under saddle afterward.—First, Warwick, r. g., 15.0½, aged, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson; second, Gorgeous, b. g., 15.2, 6 years, T. W. and Miss Gladys Lawson; third, Consolation, blk. g., 15.2, 6 years, J. Holloway; fourth, Lady Margaret, ch. m., 16, 4 years, W. A. Jamison.

Class 25—Jaunting cars, horse 50 per cent., carriage, &c., 50 per cent.—First, Mike, br. g., 7 years, Richard McCreery; second, Aspiration, b. g., 15.3 hands, aged, H. P. Whitney; third, Killarney, b. g., 16.3 hands, 6 years, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Class 24—Road teams, 4 years old or over.—First, C. F. Bates; second, Richard McCreery.

Class 27—Ladies' single horses, to be shown before carriage, lady to drive.—First, Nita, ch. m., 15.1½ hands, 6 years, Miss Beatrice Mills; second, Glorious Kid, b. g., 15.2½ hands, 8 years, T. W. & A. Lawson; third, Elegance, b. m., 15.1¾ hands, 6 years, H. P. Whitney; fourth, Gay Paree, blk. g., 14.1 hands, 6 years, Miss Angelica L. Gerry.

Miss Mills drove her own horse, Miss Lawson drove Glorious Kid, and Miss Gerry drove her horse.

Class 32—The Aquidneck Stakes, guaranteed value $300, horses 15.2 hands and upward, in single harness; any horse having won a championship or more than one blue ribbon barred.—First, Glorious Arthur, b. g., 15.2 hands, 6 years, Thomas W. Lawson; second, Artful, b. m., 14.3 hands, 6 years, William P. Thompson; third, Attractive, ch. m., 14.3½ hands, 5 years, Strauss & Hexter; fourth, Elegance, b. m., 15.1¾ hands, 6 years, H. P. Whitney.

Class 36—Horse up to carrying 175 pounds.—First, Gorgeous, b. g., 15.2, 6 years, T. W. and Miss Gladys Lawson; second, Cigarette, b. g., 15.2, 6 years, Miss Gladys Mills; third, Lady Margaret, ch. m., 16, 4 years, W. A. Jamison; fourth, Sir Larry, ch. g., 15.2, 6 years, New Rochelle Training Quarters.

Class 3—Single horse for ladies' phaeton.—First, The Whirl of the Town, b. g., 14.3½, 8 years, C. F. Bates; second, Attraction, br. g., 14.3½, 8 years, Strauss & Hexter; third, Madge Kendall, br. m., 15.1¼, 5 years, E. D. Jordan; fourth, Boy in Blue, gr. g., 15, 7 years, Strauss & Hexter.

Class 45—Hunter, performance over six successive jumps, five feet high, to carry a minimum weight of 140 pounds.—First, Birthday, ch. m., 15.3, J. Holloway; second, Chappie, 4, b. g., 16, Mrs. N. K. Hayes; third, Uncle Sam, b. g., 15.3, J. Holloway; fourth, ch. g., 16, Charles G. Treat, United States Army.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 4.—The finals in the Ruggles Cup tennis tournament, between Henry G. Trevor and Stewart Waller, were played here this morning. The courts were rather heavy after the rain which fell here last night, and there were many bad balls as a result. The play, however, after the first set was exceedingly fast. Trevor, despite the fact that he had not played for some time, put up a remarkably strong game. Waller, as in his game with J. W. Barney on Thursday, was decidedly erratic at the beginning of the match, but improved in the two last sets. In the last set he killed Trevor's long drives with surprising ease, playing all around his adversary. In the final round Waller beat Trevor, 3—6, 2—5, 6—1. The match between Waller and W. Roeseter Betts, the present holder of the cup, will be played off during the week.

EMPIRE CITY TRACK OPEN

More Than 12,000 Persons Present to Honor the Splendid Park.

SPORT WAS OF A HIGH CLASS

Mr. Ketcham's Cresceus Won the Free-for-All in Straight Heats—Oscar L. Took the 2:18 Pacing Event.

After months of hard labor to build an up-to-date trotting track, where last year was a wild tract of forest, ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark had the satisfaction yesterday afternoon of seeing his work bear fruit. From out of the pine and cedar wood which a year ago stood about midway between Mount Vernon and Yonkers, there had risen a magnificent park, the home of the Empire City Trotting Club, as yet unfinished, but yet sufficiently complete to hold a light harness meeting. There yesterday more than 12,000 holiday enthusiasts greeted the return to New York of the light-harness racer that has been missing from the vicinity of New York for several years. It was a royal welcome that this crowd gave to the typical American horse, and a splendid tribute of acknowledgment to Mr. Clark for his effort to revive the sport in New York that twenty or thirty years ago brought out crowds numbering sometimes 20,000 to the old Fashion Course.

Pessimists who have continued ever since Fleetwood Park was cut through for city streets to proclaim that trotting and pacing were dead forever in New York were signally silenced when the contenders for the first heat scored down the track yesterday, for the crowd burst into an enthusiastic shout of welcome that effectually answered the croakings of the pessimists.

The track had sprung up almost like one of the marvelous palaces that Aladdin's genii are credited with having built, and on it there was in progress one of the largest meetings given on the Grand Circuit. The best light-harness horses in the world were there to contest for rich prizes, and there were contests yesterday on the scarcely beaten track that sent the spectators into a fever of enthusiasm. The big cantilever grand stand was crowded with men and women, and the lawn and paddock presented a lively, bustling scene, for there were gathered about 4,000 persons who could not find seats in the grand stand, which was filled almost to its full seating capacity of 7,000. An additional thousand gathered in the clubhouse, and all of the 12,000 were as interested in looking over the grounds and the surrounding country between heats as they were in watching the contests when the horses were given the word to go.

To the east of the track the waters of Long Island Sound could be seen through the sparsely grown woods, and on all other sides there rolled the pleasant country places of Westchester County. The infield was the only bit of scenery at all unpleasant to the eye, but that will be remedied in a week or so. It is torn up in spots, and the uneven surface does not look well, but by next season the infield will be covered with grass.

HARD TO GET TO THE TRACK.

There is one thing about the meeting, however, that must be remedied if the management expects to draw large crowds, and that is the transportation facilities. The management has strained every effort to make matters comfortable for its patrons, and it made arrangements with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for special trains to be run to Mt. Vernon. But once the visitor arrives at Mt. Vernon he must either be crowded into a trolley car that sometimes runs and sometimes waits on a switch for a car going in the opposite direction to pass or else must pay the drivers of ancient wagons 25 cents for transportation to the track. Most of the women who did not drive up to the track yesterday were obliged to walk a mile or else be crowded into the trolley cars and vendors' wagons, and those who did walk were annoyed on the way up by finding the roads crowded with crap games and skin or ten-pin games that were run on the roadside by some of the Bowery gamblers from New York.

A VISIT FROM THE SHERIFF.

Sheriff Molloy of Westchester County visited the track during the day, and for a time had the bookmakers and auction pool sellers on tenter hooks. They eventually read the betting law to him, and satisfied him that they did not go beyond its limits, and he went away satisfied. But the roadside gamblers were not molested. They did not have to read the betting law nor any other law to the Sheriff, and they and their cappers reaped a harvest before and after the races.

As soon as the five bookmakers and the auction pool sellers found that they could proceed, the betting in the small ring became lively, and the visitors had all the opportunity they wanted to put down bets.

The Mannattan free-for-all trotting race, for which a purse of $5,000 was hung up, was the principal attraction on the programme. It brought together a field of horses that are at the top notch of speed just now, after having come down the line of the Grand Circuit, and resulted in two good contests, both heats being won by George Ketcham's Cresceus, 2:07¼. There were some features of the race that were not at all to the liking of the spectators, principally the unnecessary scoring for the word, which was occasioned by Ketcham, the driver of Cresceus, refusing to come up with the others when there appeared to be a good chance to go. Bingen, 2:06¾, sold as the choice in the pools, but in the first heat he did not go well, and at the end finished fifth.

CRESCEUS WON EASILY.

The heat was won without much effort, by Cresceus, and then the circuit followers rushed over one another to buy pools on Cresceus. They remembered how, after going the second heat at Hartford last week in 2:09, he had been beaten afterward in 2:10¼ by Captain Jack, and they made up their minds that he had been reserved for the Stallion Stakes. But most of the pools on him had been bought up by his owner-driver, and he was made the choice in the second heat.

This he won without making a false step, Bingen breaking on the back stretch, and being outside of the distance flag when it fell. Charley Herr, a strong, true trotter, was second to Cresceus in both heats.

The Mosholu 2:15 pacing class was another west that was won in straight heats. Billy Andrews, 2:06½, the big bay stallion entered by the Empire Farm, got away with the first and second heats without having to extend himself very much, and Dariel, 2:07¼, second in the first heat and third in the second heat, got second money.

Owyhee did not look to be the best horse in the 2:20 Van Cortlandt trot, but he led all the way in the two heats and won both of them. Palm Leaf, the best-looking animal in the race, was second.

That Edward S. did not win the 2:18 pacing class was due entirely to the fact that his driver, Scott Hudson, became excited at the finish in the third heat. Oscar L. had won the first heat and finished second in the next, which was won by Edward S. The third heat a quarter of a mile from the finish looked to be at the mercy of Edward S., who was five lengths in front. But when Hudson became excited Edward S. broke, and so did two others behind him. Oscar L., who was fifth, came fast, and just nipped Belle Cannon out on the post and won the deciding heat and the race.

EXHIBITION BY COBWEBS.

Between the races Nathan Straus drove his chestnut gelding Cobwebs an exhibition quarter of a mile against time, and A. E. Perrier of Buffalo drove his True Chimes a half mile against time. Cobwebs is a favorite with those who visit the Speedway, and as he scored for the word at the three-quarter pole a cheer greeted him and his driver. He got the word at the first attempt, and his satin coat glistened in the sun as he flew over the hard track. Faster and faster he went as he neared the judges' stand, and those without watches expected he had made the quarter near to 30 seconds. But the judges hung out 0:32¾, and the crowd was disappointed. Mr. Perrin had more success with True Chimes. He drove the trotter to a road wagon weighing forty-two pounds, and made the half in 1:02¾.

THE SUMMARIES.

First Race.—The Mosholu, 2:15 pacing. Purse of $3,000.

Billy Andrews, b. s., by Bow Bells-May Hudson, (Burch)	1	1
Dariel, b. m., (Spear)	2	3
Johnny Agan, b. g., (Miller)	4	2
Free Bond, b. g., (F. Miller)	3	4
Jerseyman, br. s., (O'Neill)	6	5
Scapegoat, b. g., (Haywood)	5	6
Blaze Boy, ch. g., (Hudson)	8	7
Russell B., b. s., (Kelly)	7	8

Time—2:07¼; 2:07¾.

Second Race.—The Manhattan, free-for-all class. Trotting stallions. Purse of $5,000.

Cresceus, ch. s., by Robert McGregor-Mabel, (Ketcham)	1	1
Charley Herr, b. h., (Kelly)	2	2
Monterey, ch. s., (Williams)	5	3

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Askey, br. s., (Tanner)	3 dis
Benton, M., ch. s., (Kerrick)	4 dis
Oakland Baron, b. s., (Kinney)	6 dis
Dare Devil, blk. s., (Geers)	7 dr

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-Quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:33½	1:04½	1:37½	2:10¼
Second heat	0:32½	1:03¾	1:36	2:07¼

THIRD RACE.—2:18 Class; pacing. Purse, $1,800.

Oscar L., ch. g., by Alcantara-Cambridge Girl, (McKenney)	1	2	1
Edward S., ch. g., by Hinder Wilkes, (Anderson)	3	1	3
Belle Cannon, b. m., (Geers)	2	3	2
Actuary, br. s., (Kelly)	3	5	7
Gov. Bushnell, b. g., (Critchfield)	5	6	4
Sir Arthur, blk. g., (Whelpley)	6	4	5
Edmond, b. g., (Devine)	4	7	8
Brent Wells, ch. g., (McDonald)	7	8	6
Prince Pugh, ch. s., (Boardman)	Dis.		

Time—2:14¼; 2:12¾; 2:15½.

FOURTH RACE.—The Van Cortlandt; 2:20 Class, trotting. Purse, $3,000.

Owybee, b. s., by Charles Derby-Ida Wood, (McHenry)	1	1	
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	2	2	
Dollade Wilkes, blk. m., (Hyde)	4	3	
The Queen, blk. m., (Geers)	3	5	
Royal Baron, b. g., (Spears)	5	4	
Valpa, b. m., (R. Miller)	Dis.		

Time—2:14; 2:11¼.

RACING TO THE TRACK.

Drivers of Fleet Roadsters Enjoyed Many Lively Tests of Speed Over the Westchester Roads.

That portion of Westchester County where the Empire City Trotting Club's track is situated, and which lies south of White Plains, has been noted for many years for its magnificent drives, and almost every man in New York who owns a good roadster, or who has owned one, has at some time or other driven over the Westchester roads. Never before, however, in one day did so many good roadsters go at their best speed over the roads as was the case yesterday, when the track was opened. It seemed, after 11 o'clock in the morning, as if the roads were fairly alive with horses and vehicles.

The handsome road horse, drawing, in most cases, a light road wagon, was in the majority, but there were many splendid carriage horses that sped along in front of heavy victorias, landaus, and other equipages. Almost every horse was headed in the same direction. The Mecca of all, of course, was the Empire City Trotting Club's new track.

There was as much sport almost on the way up as there was at the track, for impromptu brushes were in order all the way up between the men who try each other's horses daily on the Speedway.

The procession of roadsters began at the lower end of Central Park and made its way up through the Park to the Seventh Avenue entrance. The straight road up Seventh Avenue was taken then, but there was little or no speeding there, for the mounted police were on the alert. However, once across the Seventh Avenue bridge and past Huber's roadhouse, the fun began. There is an almost straight run up Jerome Avenue until it skirts Woodlawn Cemetery, and then the avenue branches off to the west and extends straight away toward Dunwoodie. All along this stretch of the road there is clear sailing, and it was taken advantage of yesterday for every inch of space it could afford.

Just before Jerome Avenue crosses the trolley track running between Yonkers and Mount Vernon the turn into the Empire City Club's grounds is made, and there all brushes ended.

"Gabe" Case, one of the old school, was in the van of the procession, with the pair of bays that serve him on the Speedway. Then came Alexander Kerger with Smilax, Daniel Finn with Buckwa, and close behind him A. L. Kerker with Atteka.

William Riley, who up to yesterday would not think of missing a thoroughbred meeting, was out in the procession behind Slate, a pacer that travels better than 2:10, and Samuel Kopp was out in a new road wagon behind his chestnut gelding, John G. Henry Zahn, who would travel to Goshen to see a trot, was in the long string behind a bay gelding that showed the dust to many it met on the way. Fred Dietz, Secretary of the old Fleetwood Driving Club, was out behind his handsome pair, Bright Hope and Rowena. J. G. Stack was seated comfortably in a pneumatic sulky behind Jubilee Wilkes, and Walter Kilpatrick joined the throng with the black gelding Beverley, 2:24½. The dust flew in the faces of many when George A. Coleman flashed along behind the bay gelding Schuyler, and D. N. Wilbur was another who was a hard one to chase as he sat behind Honest John, 2:18¾.

Pretty little Alice B. seemed to skim over the Jerome Avenue road with Mr. and Mrs. Pirung, and Daniel O'Dell was given a clear road when it was noted by some of the ambitious drivers that he was driving the Speedway crack Quadriga, 2:08¾. James McCreery, with a bay mare that stepped perfectly, tried to take the measure of Capt. McDonald's gray gelding, Flash, 2:21¼, but found it was a hopeless task.

It was dusk when the drivers started down from the track, but there was as much sport as ever on the way down, and the roadhouses ere filled as they have not been filled before since the days when Judge Smith's place on Jerome Avenue was the rendezvous of Commodore Vanderbilt and his companions.

JOHNSON OF KANSAS CHOSEN.

He Will Be Active Manager of the Democratic National Committee's Work Until the Convention.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—J. G. Johnson of Kansas is to be the active manager of the work of the Democratic National Committee until the adjournment of the next National Convention. He is slated to assume charge of the permanent headquarters that will be opened in Chicago immediately after the conference to be held at the Auditorium a week from next Monday.

As Chairman of the Executive Committee he will direct the plans of organization now under consideration in a majority of the States. As a member of the Press Committee he will have plenary powers. His membership in the Ways and Means Committee was conferred to place the responsibility for the management of that important auxiliary of the National Committee directly on the shoulders of a National Committee man.

After the Chicago headquarters are established it is Mr. Johnson's intention practically to take up his residence in Chicago. The new Executive Committee will adopt a plan for performing a vast amount of preliminary campaign work that would have to be done next year within a space of a few months.

States likes Nebraska, Ohio, Iowa, and Kentucky, in which general elections are to be held in November, will be furnished with literature bearing upon the issues of imperialism, tr

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THE TROUBLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An anonymous, or rather a pseudonymous, contributor to The North American Review who signs himself "Diplomat" undertakes, in the current number of that periodical, to answer the article upon which we have heretofore commented in a previous number by Mr. SIDNEY BROOKS upon the Transvaal. Mr. BROOKS's suggestion, which seemed to us very sensible, was that, since the pretense of British suzerainty over the Transvaal was very irritating to the Boers and of no practical advantage to the British, Great Britain ought in her own interest to withdraw it. The rejoinder sets forth that if the claim of suzerainty is of no value to Great Britain then the withdrawal would be of no value to the Boers, and they ought not to give any value in return for it.

This reasoning mistakes the case. President KRUEGER has repeatedly offered to give privileges of unquestioned value in return for the withdrawal of this claim. It is contrary to the experience of all nations and of all individuals to assume that a sentimental grievance is upon that account a less efficient motive of action than the most "practical" injuries. "Damage," says Lord CLARENDON, "is more easily borne by generous minds than disgrace." The English assertion of superiority is regarded by the Boers as an intolerable disgrace, and they are willing to give a consideration to have it withdrawn. No "generous mind" will think less of them on that account. In fact, they are likely to make all the fiercer fight, if it comes to fighting, because they are capable of stickling on a point of honor. Why, then, should the English hesitate to give up something of no value to them and which is of value to the Boers for something which is of value to themselves?

Upon this point the argument of "Diplomat" does not seem to us to be of any validity. But we agree with him that this is not the real point at issue. He takes his real stand upon the right of a people who are in actual possession of a country to keep possession of it for the purpose of keeping it, if they choose to keep it, "behind the age." And that is undoubtedly the real issue. The defender of the Boers admits that they are leading "a belated form of existence," but he insists that that is their right, and that it is their right to prevent foreigners from coming in in sufficient numbers or obtaining sufficient civil rights to threaten the "belated" mode of existence of the Boers or to endanger the institutions by which that mode of existence is maintained.

That is without doubt the question. The more foreigners there are in the Transvaal the greater the insistence of the Boers that they shall have no part in the government of the country, lest they transform it. It is not alone the British. It is every European and American who desires to earn his living in the Transvaal who finds the restrictions imposed upon him intolerable. The Boers do not want more money; they do not want trade; they want to be let alone. They are taking issue not so much with Great Britain as with modern civilization. And that is an irrepressible conflict. While Great Britain, as the stronger party, is bound to use every effort to settle the conflict peaceably, it is a conflict that cannot be settled by any compromise whatever. And it must be settled against the Boers. Melancholy as their situation is, it is the result of the laws of nature against which these unfortunate people are fighting without the ghost of a chance of ultimate success. The fittest will survive. And really it seems almost absurd to encourage them by arguments the logical result of which would be not only that the British should evacuate India and leave it to the Hindoos, and that we should evacuate this continent and leave it to the hostile Indians, but that the Boers should evacuate the Transvaal and leave it to the natives whom they have displaced because the civilization they took with them, with all its imperfections, was higher than that which they found.

LET CUBA LEARN TO WALK.

It is evident that the authority of the United States cannot soon be altogether withdrawn from Cuba. When two such careful observers as Gen. FITZHUGH LEE and Gen. LEONARD WOOD differ radically in their recommendations, the Administration at Washington must be in doubt, and it is bound to give the benefit of the doubt to those who believe that it will be to the lasting interest of the people of Cuba to postpone for a while the experiment by Cubans of independent government.

Gen. LEE may be inspired to utter his views about the readiness of the Cubans to assume all the opportunities and responsibilities of self-government after careful study of the people. First as Consul General of the United States, during some of the most distressing months of Spanish effort to subdue the insurgents, and afterward as the Military Governor of a province, and always as a warm friend of the Cuban people, he has been confident of the ability of the Cubans to take care of themselves.

Gen. LEONARD WOOD has had a shorter experience with the Cubans than Gen. LEE. His military service on the island has been confined exclusively to the eastern province of Santiago. Owing, perhaps, to greater remoteness from headquarters than was the case with Gen. LEE, he has been afforded opportunity to exercise a greater degree of independence. There can be no question that the conditions in Santiago were more difficult to contend with than those in the more immediate neighborhood of Havana. No one will challenge the opinion that Gen. WOOD has demonstrated qualities of command and civil administration not at all common with the best of military men. Gen. WOOD says: "Wait; the Cubans are not yet ready to get along without our help and guidance."

Gen. LEE's opinion of the Cubans is not discreditable to him. The trouble may be, as Gen. WOOD suggests, without entering into a controversy with Gen. LEE, that all Cubans are not as fully prepared to abandon Spanish methods, to accept modern law and popular education, and to forget animosities bred of revolution and war, as are the Cubans it has been Gen. LEE's fortune to meet.

Although we gained possession of Puerto Rico more easily and completely than we secured control of Cuba, the opinion of the Insular Commission, that has just submitted a code of laws for Puerto Rico, sustains the view of Gen. WOOD rather than that of Gen. LEE. Puerto Rico is to have new laws, shaped as closely to the laws of the United States as is deemed practicable and wise. The people are to be trusted to choose their own municipal officers as soon as possible. They are to be relieved of unnecessary burdens of taxation. Their help is to be relied upon to maintain order. But the military arm is to be maintained as an assurance that the peace of the island shall not be disturbed by outbreaks incidental to the adoption of a new and better system of government.

It is evident, and we fancy that even the most zealous advocates of Cuban independence must admit the proposition, that "stable government," which we are bound to see established, is only to be assured to Cuba and the Cubans by an avoidance of haste. The disposition manifested by Gen. LEE should be regulated by the judgment of Gen. WOOD.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

In many respects the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is being held this week in Philadelphia, promises to be one of the most successful reunions of the Union veterans of the war of the rebellion yet arranged. Philadelphia has met the veterans sympathetically, has expended time, money, and taste liberally to assure a creditable pageant, the North Atlantic Squadron will be in the Delaware to contribute homage and interest, and the President is to review the parade of the men who saved the Union.

With the assurance of private and public sanction of the events arranged for the gathering of the grizzled veterans—for few of the soldiers who fought from 1861 to 1865 are LOW without the gray crown of age—and with favorable weather conditions, the encampment will be, in so far as hospitality, private and public, can make it, a great success. With such a reception as Philadelphia is extending to them, the war veterans ought to be inspired to make the reunion responsive, in every worthy respect, to the highest expectations that can be entertained of a body of honorable patriots and soldiers.

In expressing the hope that this will be the case, we are not unmindful of the fact that there are influences at work, that they have been operating for years, and with prodigious and maleficent vigor for months, to turn this encampment chiefly to account as an occasion to denounce the administration of the Pension Bureau by Commissioner H. CLAY EVANS. In order to accomplish this result, the minds of many veterans have been wrought upon, sometimes through the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, by men who have, either through ignorance or stimulated greed, been led to believe that the pension business has been so attended to at Washington as to deprive worthy and distressed veterans of their proper share of the money that has been appropriated to sustain and gladden them when disabled through the service rendered thirty-four or more years ago.

The veterans of the Union will hear a report, at one of the business meetings of the encampment, from Col. R. B. BROWN, Col. H. B. CASE, Comrade C. A. ADAMS, Gen. JOHN PALMER, and Col. J. W. BURST, who recently, in the discharge of a duty imposed upon them at the last National Encampment, made an examination into the methods of the Pension Bureau. The discussion and disposition of that report will be the most important business of the encampment.

We do not care to anticipate the nature of the report. But the veterans have all had the same opportunity that the general reading public has had, to ascertain that no predecessor of Commissioner EVANS has conducted the affairs of the Pension Bureau with greater industry, honesty, and fairness than he has. If he has sometimes recommended that the soldier would do as well, and the country better, if the veteran would rely upon the Pension Bureau, and dispense with the pension claim agent, he has as often touched the root of all the clamor for his removal.

The Pension Commissioner deserves the commendation of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. For it to condemn him, as we trust it will not do, would be to discredit the veterans as fair men, as well as to embarrass and injure the President who wisely selected him.

COMMISSIONER BROWER AND THE CYCLE RACE.

It was a great day for the racing cyclists in Brooklyn yesterday. Park Commissioner BROWER turned over to a few score of them for the entire forenoon the whole of the fine cycle path that runs from the park to Coney Island on either side of the Ocean Parkway. They were not only permitted to take possession of it as completely as if it had been built for them and by them, but the noble boulevard between was also closed to riders and drivers of horses. Considerable expense had been incurred to put the path in racing condition. The whole force of police connected with the park and the boulevard appeared to be placed at the service of the racers, as, during a ride of two hours in the park not a guard of any sort was seen. The violations of the ordinances as to speed were numerous, mostly by young riders on their way to the race.

We do not know if Commissioner BROWER exceeded his official authority in this case, but it is clear that he exceeded the powers that he ought to possess. Doubtless the number of persons interested in wheel races is very large. It is estimated by the police that some 50,000 of them were gathered on the sides of the Ocean Parkway yesterday morning to witness what they could of the races. A free spectacle of this sort is sure to be attractive to an immense crowd on such a holiday. That would have been as true of a horse race as of a cycle race. There is no reason why one is not as much within the proper uses of a public boulevard as the other. But if Mr. BROWER had been asked by the Brooklyn Riding Club to surrender the boulevard to its members for a trial of speed between their horses he would hardly have listened patiently to the request. On the basis of the precedent that he has established the request might now easily take the form of a demand. The Ocean Parkway and the cycle path on either side of it are public property devoted to public uses, and they should at all times and especially on common holidays, like yesterday, be free to the public. The Commissioner made a bad blunder in violating this plain public right, and it is to be hoped that he will not on any other occasion or under any circumstances repeat it.

INDIANS AND CIVILIZATION.

There were two incidents reported in yesterday's paper which to a superficial observer might seem to illustrate, one with a suggestion of tragedy, the other in pure farce, the imperviousness to civilization of the North American Indian. One was the announcement that some Mexican Indians are endeavoring to procure ammunition in Belize for the purpose of resisting the payment of taxes on their favorite beverage of aguardiente. The other relates how a number of Osage Indians in Oklahoma, each of whom owns 900 acres of land and receives $50 in cash from the Government every three months, are solemnly going through the bankruptcy court with the amiable and undisguised purpose of cheating their creditors out of honest debts.

But objections to paying taxes are by no means confined to "Indians not taxed." The Caucasian millionaire, it is true, does not resort to the harsh methods of the Mexican Indian, but swears off the obnoxious levies. Still there have been whites engaged in the manufacture, sale, or consumption of "moonshine," who were so far below the level of civilization attained by the millionaire that the only way of escaping taxation that occurred to them was the crude one of killing an Inspector of Internal Revenue. It is true, however, that they seem to have found a way more in accordance with the dictates of civilization, since it is a long time ago that the latest killing of an Inspector was reported.

As to this Oklahoma business, it is really a proof of the spread of the ameliorating influences of civilization. That a whole tribe of solvent debtors should determine to go through bankruptcy and come out without a stain upon their characters and with a neat and becoming coat of whitewash in place alike of their native copper and of the war paint with which they would formerly have covered it upon being summoned to pay debts it was not convenient to pay denotes a high and novel appreciation of the "white man's way." Evidently nobody can take advantage of a bankruptcy law until he knows there is such a thing; and that is a great advance in knowledge on the part of the Osages. It is so great an advance as to suggest that the discovery was made for them by some paleface. The indignant Caucasian creditors may be commended to look for some Caucasian jurist as the real author of their woes.

It is reported that Mr. MCCARTNEY of the Street Cleaning Department is to be displaced and his position given to one NAGLE, a favorite of Mr. CROKER. Mr. MCCARTNEY's retirement is only a question of time, and the unfortunate condition of his health may readily serve as an excuse for hastening it. He has had a hard time of it. It was undoubtedly his desire to follow as closely as he could in the way so well laid out by the lamented Col. WARING. He expressed that desire not only to his predecessor but in public, and there is no doubt that he was sincere. He began by retaining a number of the men who had done such excellent work under WARING, and he tried faithfully to keep up the standard that had been set for him. But the difference between him and WARING was that he did the best he could and not lose the support of the politicians and WARING did the best he could without regard to the politicians. We do not question that the result has been a bitter disappointment to Mr. MCCARTNEY, and it will not be the less bitter if it shall include his "turning down" for some one that will be less conscientious and more pliable than he.

JOHN R. MCLEAN, in The Cincinnati Enquirer, expresses the opinion that THOMAS JEFFERSON must have "looked down" upon "his children" assembled at Zanesville "with extreme emotion." Mr. MCLEAN is not an emotional politician, and he is not often ironical. In permitting this possibly equivocal remark to get into the columns of The Enquirer, is it possible that he intended to reflect upon the unfamiliarity of Ohio Democracy with JEFFERSON's standard of grammar, or that he wished to sneer at a possible variance from Jeffersonian notions about Democracy? If he had said: "Looked down and applauded," we should have been without perplexity; but of course he couldn't.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Colorado has shown good taste and sound judgment in deciding to give its gold bullion exhibit at the Paris Fair the shape of a pyramid, instead of torturing it into the semblance of a more or less ponderous yellow woman. A statue of which the value of its material is the only, the chief, or even an important, claim to attention would merely illustrate the utter barbarism, the artistic immaturity, of those responsible for its existence, and could win from civilized critics nothing but laughter—laughter much more likely, moreover, to express contempt than amusement. This is not saying that a statue of gold never has been or never could be made of such merit as to deserve judicious admiration, but it would not serve Colorado's present entirely legitimate purpose to send to the exposition the realization of a real artist's conception of the beautiful. That purpose is to impress as many people as possible with the wealth of her mines, with the height of her rank among the gold-producing regions of the world. A gold statue would do that in inverse ratio to its excellence as a statue, while it would provoke ridicule in direct ratio to its lack of that excellence. Piled or molded into a pyramid, or any other simple geometric form, on the other hand, a million dollars' worth of gold will not be unworthy of anybody's thoughtful contemplation, and it will impressively advertise one of Colorado's just rights to the world's respect.

—An extremely interesting article on "Psychotherapy: or, Suggestion as a Cause and Cure of Disease," contributed by Dr. H. H. SEELYE to The Medical Record, not only goes far toward explaining and classifying the not infrequent successes achieved by almost every one of the charlatans, fraudulent or fanatical, who are just now making so many dupes among the ignorant and credulous, but it shows, what has so often been stated in this column, that all reputable physicians can, and some of them do, employ intelligently precisely the arts by which the "healers" of various sorts, using them without any knowledge of their nature or limitations, accomplish a minimum of good and a maximum of evil. The article is too long for paraphrasing here, but its subject is the subconscious or subliminal mind, its demonstrated influence over the organs and functions of the body, and the proper times and methods of making that influence conducive to physical well-being. By suggestion alone, and without resorting to anything at all closely approaching to hypnotism, Dr. SEELYE has repeatedly duplicated the most remarkable cures of the claimants to miraculous power, and like them has restored to almost instant health persons suffering from diseases apparently of the gravest character. He instances numerous cases of this sort, describing them, not in the incomprehensible jargon of the marvel-monger, but in the plain words of a man who knows what he is talking about and wants other people to do the same. The article deserves the attentive perusal of everybody who has been either interested or disquieted by the pretentions of the vulgar dealers in "faith," for it neither admits nor denies too much with regard to those pretentions, and throws welcome light into some dark corners of medicine and psychology. "Christian Science" and the related humbugs are evidently having the one good effect which we long ago said they might produce: they are fixing the attention of men of sense and learning on a valuable auxiliary to medication and sanitation, an auxiliary which certainly should not be left to the exploitation of unscrupulous greed and reckless ignorance.

—That human minds work in queer ways is illustrated anew by the enthusiastic cordiality with which Sir THOMAS LIPTON has been welcomed to this country. Nothing could be further from our intention than to intimate that the cordiality is in the slightest degree undeserved, or to suggest any reduction in its amount or warmth, but nevertheless the fact remains that Sir THOMAS has come here with the firm and openly avowed intention of depriving us of a possession upon which every American citizen places an almost incalculable value, and the loss of which would fill with realest sorrow and humiliation something like seventy million American hearts. And yet we cheer Sir THOMAS, his invading army of desperately determined sailors, and his fleet of vessels, big, little, and medium, equipped at vast expense for our undoing! For strict logicians, all this is the height of inconsistency, but not one of us does it trouble a bit; on the contrary, it seems a most delightful matter of course, and thousands and thousands of us are more than a trifle worried because in the nature of things we cannot keep, and Sir THOMAS carry away, that precious old mug at one and the same time. Our magnanimity stands the test of his arrival without a tremor, and if his campaign fails, of course we shall be ready to assuage his pain with the balm of a boundless affection. But suppose he wins! Then will come the sternest trial of our generous ardor, and there is a dreadful possibility that, bereft of our treasure, we may suddenly grow logical—and utterly abominable. The possibility is a minute one, however, and no good American thinks for a moment that this beloved enemy will be any less dear if he goes home a victor.

—As it is well known that Mr. W. J. BRYAN does not discourse in public, even about his own political ambitions, unless his eloquence is well remunerated with money of honesty beyond reasonable question, the announcement that he is to make forty speeches in behalf of that dubiously favorite son of Kentucky, Mr. WILLIAM GOEBEL, indicates that the Silver King regards the political situation with calmness if not with content. Forty speeches mean a good deal of money—much more, in all probability, than the law as she is practiced by the average Nebraska lawyer would provide in a large number of months. Thus can a thoughtful man, by utilising the advertisement of an overwhelming defeat, turn misfortune into cash, and even anticipate without a tremor the possibility of another Waterloo. By the way, why is "Waterloo," always used as a synonym for defeat? There were victors as well as vanquished in the fight that made the name significant.

STREET SIGNS OF NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York is usually up to date in all things; in fact she leads and other parts of the country follow. But in regard to street signs she is away behind the times. Recently arriving in the city, I have been obliged to frequently consult the signs at the intersection of streets. In a great many cases I have looked in vain for a sign; even at the intersection of such a prominent Street as Fulton with Broadway there was nothing to guide the stranger. In going up town, on Broadway, many streets are in like condition—signless.

The plan of placing the signs is absurd. Of what use is it, when walking along Broadway, for instance, to be constantly reminded that one is on that street? That name is all that the pedestrian sees, unless he goes directly up to a sign post and cranes his neck upward. Why not place the street names parallel to the streets instead of at right angles to them? If this were done they could be seen half a block away. The streets of Washington, D. C., are lettered in this way; in fact, so are the streets of nearly all progressive cities. No system equal to it has ever been in use. If THE TIMES will advocate more street signs and the adoption of a more sensible system of placing them, I am sure that every stranger, and thousands of the prominent residents, will feel thankful. CHARLES H. COE.

New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

Buffet Car Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to say through your valuable paper a word about the extortion of buffet cars on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. On my way from Boston a few days ago the buffet car waiter handed me a menu card. I ordered several things, and noticed at the foot of the menu card "peaches, oranges, apples." No price was mentioned, or figure of any sort. I concluded that two peaches would be palatable to finish up with. I therefore ordered two whole peaches. When I received my bill, imagine my surprise to find the sum of 25 cents charged for two whole peaches. I protested, but no use. I had to fork over the sum of 21 cents profit on two peaches

This is only an incident to all the other prices on that menu card. Is there no way of getting fair play out of these people? I give my experience in this matter to have others who have suffered in silence make known, through your kind indulgence, how the traveling public suffers at the hands of unscrupulous monopolists, and, if possible, find some way to mend conditions for those who hunger a little on their journeys. Yours for fair dealing. A. S.

New York, Sept. 1, 1899.

Two of Dreyfus's Answers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to point out the following testimony of Capt. Dreyfus, contained in THE TIMES's issue of to-day, to wit:

Replying to Col. Jouaust, Dreyfus said that while he was at Mulhouse "he rode his brother's horse, and did not remember anything about the horse mentioned by Germain."

These are the very words your correspondent uses.

On the 9th ult., I pointed out Dreyfus's reply to Col. Jouaust, when asked what he did at Mulhouse, saying: "I went there three times by way of Basel without a passport. Once I arrived at my house, I never went out."

Can you reconcile one answer with the other? V. HAGEMANN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 2, 1899.

Plenty to Wear.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Shamrock has so many suits of clothes that there is no telling what she will wear on the important occasion.—From The New York Sun.

It is to be hoped she will so arrange her "petticoats" while she is footing it, tacking to windward, that she will not show her "legs" to her antagonist. J. M. N.

New York, Sept. 2, 1899.

A Name and Addresses Wanted.

Will Mr. Juan Fernando Lopez kindly send his address to this office.

The name and address are desired of the writer of a letter signed "Army," which has been received.

NUGGETS.

His Experience.

Watts—What was the worst storm you ever encountered?

N. Peck—I think it blew at the rate of about three hundred words a minute.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Veteran in the Service.

Mrs. Neighbors—How do you like your new servant girl?

Mrs. Suburbs—Why, we haven't any new servant girl. Our girl has been with us for nearly four days.—Chicago News.

One of the Awful Consequences.

"Maria, who is that pounding on the piano?"

"It's the hired girl. We can't afford to buy beefsteak any more, and she has to have some exercise."—Chicago Tribune.

Consoling.

Tramp—Your dog jest bit a piece of flesh out of me leg, mum.

Woman—Then I shall send him to bed to-night without his supper. I don't believe in overfeeding dogs such hot weather as this.—Judge.

Illustration Ready at Hand.

Student—Heat expands and cold contracts.

Professor—Correct. Give an example.

Student—During the Summer the affections of city people for their country relatives expand and in Winter they contract.—Ohio State Journal.

QUO VADIS?

Which way, O France! which way?
The nations wait
The universal ear is strained, attent,
To catch the fateful words which thou must say.
The eyes of all the world are on thee bent;
For more—far more—than one poor prisoner's fate
Is hanging on thine utterance, this day.
Which way, O France! which way?

Which way, O France! which way?
Shall craven Fear,
Blind Prejudice and fierce, fanatic Hate,
With baleful Murder lurking in their rear,
Bear down the scale of Justice, and outweigh
God's Truth, which, crushed to earth for many a year,
Now stands revealed in the clear light of day?
Which way, O France! which way?

Which way, O France! which way?
In times of yore
Thy camps and courts were swayed by men of might:
Fair Honor ruled thy realm, from shore to shore.
That time is past; thy brilliant, glorious day
Seems darkening to a long and starless night.
It must be so—else wherefore should men say:
"Which way, O France! which way?"

Which way, O France! which way?
Thy hands have built
A monstrous Idol, all of burnished brass,
And in its senseless hands have placed a lance,
Which, should it fall, (as fall full well it may,
For many a stranger thing has come to pass,)
Would pierce thy stormy heart, O reckless France,
And, therefore, ere thy fiery blood be spilt,
We cry to thee to snatch that lance away,—
This day, O France! this day.

Which way, O France! which way?
Not yet too late
The monumental crime of all our age,
Designed to wholly ruin, rend, and slay,
A foul, black Lie, begot of bitter hate,
Blind, cruel prejudice and senseless rage,
Awaits its sentence from thy lips, this day.
Which way, O France! which way?

Which way, O France! which way?
We, also, wait;
The whole wide world awaits, with bated breath,
Those brief, decisive words which thou shalt say.
Had ever words before such solemn weight?
For him (and thee) new life or moral death.
Honor or shame! What wonder that men say:
"Which way, O France! which way?"

—CHARLES PEREZ MURPHY.

THE PHILADELPHIA REUNION.

President McKinley Arrives for the G. A. R. Encampment—Parade of Naval Veterans.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—President McKinley arrived here at 9 o'clock to-night to participate in the Grand Army Encampment. He was accompanied by Secretary of War Root, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Prof. Schurman, President of the Philippine Commission; J. Addison Porter, the President's private secretary, and Assistant Secretary G. B. Cortelyou. Mrs. McKinley was not with the party. The Presidential party was met at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station by Mayor Ashbridge, Gen. Louis Wagner, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and a number of other city officials. The station was thronged and a cordon of policemen was necessary to keep the crowds back as the visitors made their way to the carriages in waiting.

The President walked with uncovered head from the train shed to the street, and was cheered to the echo. He acknowledged the ovation with many smiles and bows. The party was driven rapidly to the Hotel Walton, and Mr. McKinley immediately retired to his private sitting room.

At 10 o'clock members of the United German singing societies, accompanied by a band, arrived at the hotel and serenaded the President. They sang three German selections and finished with the "Star-Spangled Banner," in which the multitude joined. During the rendition of the songs President McKinley sat on the window ledge, and at the conclusion of each led the applause. There were loud cries for a speech, but he merely bowed and waved his white Fedora hat.

Rear Admiral Sampson, who occupied a suite of rooms directly over those of the President, stood at the window of his parlor until the last song was sung. It was some time before the throng in the street observed him, but when his presence became known he was loudly cheered.

The President retired about 11 o'clock. To-morrow morning at 8:45 o'clock he will receive Admiral Sampson and the Captains of the fleet. Later he will ride over the route of the Grand Army parade to the reviewing stand on the City Hall Plaza. After the parade he will be entertained at luncheon in the City Hall.

The Grand Army will be officially welcomed to-morrow night at the Academy of Music by Gov. Stone and Mayor Ashbridge. The President will attend, and later will be the guest of honor at a banquet tendered by Meade Post of this city, Lafayette Post of New York, and Kingsley Post of Boston. He will leave for Washington at 11:30 to-morrow night.

The parade of the National Association of Naval Veterans this afternoon aroused the greatest enthusiasm. As each of the five divisions swung into Broad Street the crowds which thronged the sidewalks broke into prolonged cheers that rose high above the music of the numerous bands.

The first division was composed of the United States Naval Brigade, Capt. T. J. Jewell, Brigade Commander, and included marines and seamen of the United States ships New York, Indiana, Texas, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Nashville, and Detroit, and the marines and seamen of the League Island Navy Yard.

In the second division were the officers and men of the United States Revenue Marine Service, Capt. William H. Roberts commanding; officers and men of the United States vessels Manning, Onondaga, Gresham, Windham, and Algonquin; United States naval reserves, Capt. John S. Muckle commanding.

The third division was composed of carriages containing the officers of the warships anchored in the Delaware River. Rear Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick, Chief of Staff, rode in the first carriage.

The fourth division was composed of the National Association of Naval Veterans, United States of America, J. F. R. Foss, R. A., commanding; Capt. William E. Larseelere, Chief of Staff.

In the fifth division were the independent organizations of naval veterans.

The campaign for Commander in Chief is waxing warm. It is one of the fiercest contests that the G. A. R. has been engaged in for a long time. To-night there are three candidates in the field—Acting Commander in Chief W. C. Johnson of Cincinnati, Comrade Leo Rassieur of St. Louis, and Col. Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y. A careful canvass among the different departments indicates that Col. Shaw to-night has a little the best of the contest.

LAFAYETTE POST LEAVES.

Goes to Philadelphia to Participate in the Encampment.

Lafayette Post No. 140, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, left the city on a special train of the Royal Blue Line at noon yesterday for Philadelphia, where it will take part in the thirty-third annual National Encampment of the order, which began yesterday, and will continue throughout the week.

About 175 members of the post, under command of Commander J. J. Little, made up the delegation. In the parade in Philadelphia Lafayette Post will act as right escort to Department Commander Joseph W. Kay.

When Lafayette Post reached the Reading terminal station in Philadelphia, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was met and escorted by the Gerard College Cadets to the Hotel Lafayette. During the grand encampment Lafayette Post, Edward W. Kinsley Post of Boston, and Meade Post of Philadelphia will jointly receive all Grand Army comrades at their headquarters in Odd Fellows' Temple. These three posts will give a banquet this evening, at which President McKinley is expected to be present. Lafayette Post has the distinction of having more notable army and navy officers on its membership roll than any other post in the country outside of Washington. Among them are Major Gen. Miles, Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Col. A. L. Kimball, Brig. Gen. George S. Carpenter, and Brig. Gen. Roy Stone, all of whom, in addition to serving in the civil war, took part in the Spanish-American conflict.

OPPOSED TO WOMAN LABOR.

Union Formed in Kansas City to Keep Up the Price of Wages.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—A petition has been filed in the Circuit Court for a pro forma decree of incorporation of the American Equal Wage Union. This is an entirely educational and philanthropic organization. Its officers are: President—Richard D. Kaltherns; Secretary—Arthur S. Lyman; Treasurer—Robert S. Owen.

The headquarters are in Kansas City, and it is expected that other lodges will be formed all over the United States. One of the organizers said to-day: "The object of the organization is to do away with woman labor as much as possible. In all departments of commerce and industries generally women have, to a certain extent, taken the place of men in some occupations. The trouble is that they are not paid the same wages as men, and that they keep men, who are the heads of families, out of good positions. We do not object to women working, but we are opposed to their taking the place of men for half, and often a third, of the wages that would be paid to a man for the same work. We will work to have all persons paid equal wages for equal work."

INJURED CHILD A HEROINE.

Bertha Roth, Run Down by a Wagon, Asked If "Johnnie" Was Safe.

Bertha Roth, nine years old, of 403 East Forty-eighth Street, lies in the Flower Hospital with several ribs broken. She was run over by a butcher's wagon yesterday at Forty-eighth Street and First Avenue. The girl and a little boy, whom she called "Johnnie," whose last name is not known, were playing "tag." She was chasing Johnnie across the street, and ran directly in front of the oncoming wagon. The hind wheel of the wagon struck the girl and ran over her body.

When Dr. Reynolds of the Flower Hospital arrived the girl regained consciousness. The first thing she said was:

"Is Johnnie safe?" Then she added:

"Don't tell mamma. She will be worried if she knows I am hurt."

The owner of the wagon, George Schieck of 337 East Forty-ninth Street, who was in the vehicle; Edward Urich of 339 East Thirty-seventh Street, and Frank Bucholtz, the driver, of 855 First Avenue, were arrested.

The child's condition is critical.

Cincinnati Girl Goes on the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Charlotte A. Burnett, one of Price Hill's most talented girls, will be seen on the stage this Winter. She left for New York on Sunday night to join the Richard Mansfield company. She will appear in nearly all of the plays of the Mansfield repertoire during the coming season. Miss Burnett is the sister of Charles Burnett, who until recently was a clerk under the Board of City Affairs.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

The Bijou Theatre Opened with a New Farce from the French.

"IN PARADISE" IS NOISY

Changes of Bill in the Variety Theatres—"Becky Sharp" in Montreal—Theatrical Gossip.

The coarse and decidedly not brilliant farce called "In Paradise," produced at the Bijou Theatre last night, is, like some of the other earlier plays of this new season, better adapted to the entertainment of rural visitors, seeking boisterous relaxation these September nights, than to the edification of the habitual and critical playgoer. It is doubtful, indeed, if criticism of this thing even in the least exacting mood, will not be a sheer waste of time and labor. That the manager, and whoever else may be pecuniarily interested in it, hopes for some of the profitable mock moralizing which is so often indulged in by newspapers which lend all possible emphasis to every salacious item in the news of the day, is a fair inference, so vehement were the actors in giving as little dubiousness as they could to each "dubious" situation. But "In Paradise" comes rather late in the day to make a "sensation" in this metropolis on the ground of naughtiness. Its doubtful situations are all well worn, its presumably "spicy" jests as flat as a stale nutmeg, its motives too preposterously weak, its artistic conduct too bungling.

In the first act a young artist's suit for the hand of a maiden from the country promises to be successful, if he can produce some young female person of questionable repute with whom it is supposedly necessary to break off relations. The father of the country maiden wishes to manage the breaking-off process personally, for reasons which are not to his credit. As the artist can scarcely compromise his friend's wife, he must hire some young person to play the part of the woman about to be deserted. He hits, by the merest chance, upon the "ward" and "foster child" of the very friend whose wife he feels indisposed to compromise, who has for a favored lover a lion tamer of supreme courage and a jealous disposition.

How it happens that the artist, the aforesaid "foster father" and "guardian," (a fat old party of fifty-odd who brags that three-quarters of his life has been spent hiding in cupboards and closets,) and the fool of a would-be father-in-law are presently found in bed in the apartment of the "foster child" wearing pajamas over their trousers and boots it would puzzle even the adapters, Messrs. Louis Harrison and B. B. Valentine, to explain, but that is the time the lion tamer happens in, and the confusion, that was already bewildering, becomes veritably chaos.

The second act contains a scene in which the "foster child," accepting the task imposed upon her by the artist, rehearses the great scene of Act III. of "La Dame aux Camélias" so well that the old idiot, pretending to be virtuously indignant, yet really in search of what he calls a "flirtation," is actually moved to tears, and begs the artist not to desert so noble a woman. Whereupon the "foster child" is in high glee, for previous histrionic attempts of hers have been condemned by the critics as lacking in feeling.

In this brief episode, and in another, in which the frivolous young woman pacifies the jealous lion tamer by recalling some of his glory, Minnie Seligman acted with correct humorous expression and not too much noise. Much of her rôle, however, is quite beneath contempt. Mr. Bonelli, too, did all that could be reasonably expected of him as the lion tamer. Indeed, no fault could be fairly found with the whole perfomance, since it is very much better than the play. Richard Golden, perhaps, is a jester and a "mugger," rather than an actor, and moderation seems to be a word not in the lexicons of any one of his present associates; but moderation is not held to be an artistic virtue in performances of such pieces by the folks who like them.

The "Camille" scene was in a farce from the German presented here two seasons ago under the title of "The Proper Caper." "In Paradise" (a silly title) is said to be derived from the French of three several and presumably sane French authors. But these things do not matter. The dull first act was received in solemn silence last night, but there was a great deal of laughter, some of it decidedly hysterical, later on.

Pontbichot	Richard Golden
Raphael Delacroix	Theodore Babcock
Gresillon	Theodore Hamilton
Baron Flechard	Harry St. Maur
Pico	William Bonelli
Clair Taupin	Minnie Seligman
Madame Pontbichot	Hattie Russell
Madame Gresillon	Flora Fairchild
Jeanne Pontbichot	Belle Moses
Justine	Margaret McDonald
Rosalie	Beatrice Morgan

MRS. FISKE AS BECKY SHARP.

Langdon Mitchell's Dramatisation of "Vanity Fair" Acted in Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—"Becky Sharp," a dramatization of Thackeray's master work, "Vanity Fair," by Langdon Mitchell, was produced here to-night by Minnie Maddern Fiske and her company. The play introduces more than forty characters, most of them of slight importance, however, and embodies, in dramatic form, many of the most famous passages in the book.

It was well received. Mrs. Fiske's portrayal of sprightly and crafty Rebecca will be accounted her best work. She was frequently called before the curtain. Maurice Barrymore has a good part as Rawdon Crawley.

London Success of "The Last Chapter."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—At the Strand Theatre this evening George H. Broadhurst's comedy, "The Last Chapter," was successfully produced by the Broadhurst Brothers, lessees and managers of the house. The play promises to have a good run.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—The concerts furnished by the Squadron A Band continue to attract large audiences, and an excellent programme was presented last evening.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The attractions offered by the management this week consist of the City Sports Burlesquers, Mlle. Pilar Morin and her company in their comic pantomime called "The Flea," and a diversified vaudeville and burlesque programme, which includes Nelson and Milledge, Mills and Hart, and Fanny Lewis.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Albert Jennings headed the bill in the curio hall with his series of statue poses and feats of strength. The remaining part of the programme included the McDonald sisters, who gave exhibitions of boxing and broad-sword manipulation and punching the bag; Rinaldo and Ricardo, Prof. Ferris, the hypnotist; Amelia Hill, the Indian girl; Blondell, the fire king, and a number of others. The theatre contained the usual double bill.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VENETIAN ROOF GARDEN.—Last night marked the beginning of the two last weeks of this roof entertainment. The theatre proper will then be opened by the Rogers brothers, in their new play, called "In Wall Street." The bill this week includes the Roesow Midgets, Rawson and June, the boomerang throwers; Galletti baboons, the Johnston brothers; Bartho, the Parisian dancesse; the Fortuni brothers, flying trapese artists; Miss G

OTIS MAY BE RELIEVED

It Is Believed He Will Be Assigned to Control Civil Matters.

AGUINALDO'S DEFEAT CERTAIN

Prof. Schurman Has No Doubt Increased Forces Will Be Victorious—Atkinson Encourages Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Cabinet today was in session for more than two hours, and a variety of matters which have accumulated during the President's absence were discussed. It was Secretary Root's first attendance, the other members present being Secretaries Hay, Gage, Hitchcock, and Wilson. President Schurman of the Philippine Commission was also present by invitation, and made a comprehensive statement of the situation in the Islands.

It is understood that within the next two or three days he will make a statement to the press which will cover his observations on the islands and later will make a formal report to the President covering the subject in detail. This report, however, will not be made until the other members of the commission arrive in Washington, and not until after Admiral Dewey's return.

It is believed that Mr. Schurman takes a hopeful view of the situation in the Philippines, and has no doubt that with our increased forces we will be able to make comparative short work of Aguinaldo and the insurgent forces. He stated that although Aguinaldo is the leader of a very strong faction of the natives he does not by any means fairly represent the entire population, a considerable number appearing to be more or less indifferent as to the outcome of the insurrection.

Although the work of the Anti-Imperialist League has had no considerable influence among the soldiers in our army, Mr. Schurman said it certainly had given great encouragement to Aguinaldo and his followers. The influence of the league in this country, Mr. Schurman thought, has been magnified by the insurgent leaders and has had the effect of giving them heart and a strong hope of ultimate success.

Commenting upon the published statement that President McKinley had formulated a plan for the government of the Philippines after the insurrection shall have been put down, it was stated by a member of the Cabinet that no definite plans whatever have been made by the President, nor is he at present giving the subject much thought. He will co-operate with the committees of Congress when that matter comes up for settlement, but it is certain that he will not formulate any hard-and-fast system of government and insist upon its adoption.

The subject of relieving Gen. Otis from a part of his duties as the head of both the civil government and the military forces was not mentioned at to-day's meeting, although there is a growing impression that he may be put at the head of the civil Government and relieved of the responsibility of the military operations.

FILIPINOS ASK JAPAN'S AID.

It Is Asserted that Rafael Delpan of the Junta Will Ask for Recognition of Insurgents.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—Rafael Delpan, a Spaniard born in the Philippine Islands, and recently identified with the Filipino Junta at Madrid, has gone from Hongkong to Japan. It is reported in Filipino circles here that Delpan's purpose is to request the Japanese Government to recognize the Filipino insurgents.

It is asserted that Delpan was recently working in the Filipino interest on the China coast.

The Washington Volunteer Regiment has been embarked, and will sail for home to-morrow.

FIVE AMERICANS IN A FIGHT.

Defeat a Rebel Outpost Near Porac—Lose One Man Killed.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—Five men of Col. Bell's regiment yesterday encountered a rebel outpost near Porac, and in the fighting which ensued one American was killed and another wounded. The remainder drove the rebels from their position and captured a bull cart, in which to remove the injured.

THE LOSS OF THE MORGAN CITY.

Quartermaster Cables All Were Saved—The Ohio Goes to Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The following dispatch received at the War Department this afternoon gives some particulars of the wreck of the transport Morgan City:

Nagasaki, Sept. 3.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Morgan City, under guidance experienced pilot, struck reef in Inland Sea, eight miles from Ononuchi, 250 miles from Nagasaki, about 9 A. M. Sept. 1. Backed off at daylight. Vessel filled rapidly; was beached and all saved. Officers and crew did splendid work. Have telegraphed to Kobe for food. Am sending wrecking crew, vessel, food from here; cargo almost all lost. Can you send me transport from Manila? American money good here only. Advise delay.

CARTER, Quartermaster.

Gen. Otis cabled Minister Buck for particulars and notified the department that the Ohio would be sent to Nagasaki.

The Government suffers no great loss in the wreck of the Morgan City, save that of time, as she was a chartered vessel, and the owners are the losers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The Morgan City sailed from this city on Aug. 10 with 724 recruits for the Philippines, in addition to the crew and the following: First Lieut. J. C. Castner, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Bates, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. Conger, Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Hurset, Third Infantry; Surgeon Swift, and six postal clerks and two female nurses.

This was the first trip of Capt. Doris as master, and it was the first voyage of a transport by way of Nagasaki. Doris was first officer when Capt. Lombard was taken ill just before the vessel sailed, and he was given the command.

This is the fourth voyage of the Morgan City with the troops, she having been chartered by the Government during the early expeditions. She is owned by the Ladue Company of New York. Formerly she carried arms to the Cubans as a filibuster. On her last trip here she brought back 500 sick and wounded soldiers.

The steamer was built in Wilmington in 1876, and is 1,768 tons net.

To Charter Three Transports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Secretary Root to-day authorized the Quartermaster's Department to charter the Olympia, the Victoria, and the City of Rio, to transport troops to the Philippines. These ships are now on the Pacific and will be ready for use within ten days.

Recruits for New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The number of enlistments Saturday was 265, making a total of 2,602 for the last ten regiments called out.

Australian Federation Vote.

BRISBANE, Sept. 4.—The latest, but still incomplete, returns of the voting on the Federal Referendum bill show a majority of 5,136 in favor of federation.

Czar and Czarina Visit Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived at Bellevue to-day. They were greeted by the entire Danish royal family.

Chilean Transport Founders.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 4.—The Chilean transport Angamos has foundered in the Straits of Magellan. It is learned that no lives were lost.

Site Granted for the Parnell Statue.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—The Corporation has granted a site near the Rotunda, in Upper Sackville Street, for the proposed statue of Charles Stewart Parnell.

Grants in China Offered Italy.

PEKING, Sept. 4.—The Tsung-li-Yamen (Foreign Office) has offered the Italians mining rights in the Ning-Hai District, but the grant is entirely unsatisfactory to Italy and is likely to cause complications.

British Trades Union Congress Opens.

PLYMOUTH, England, Sept. 4.—The Trades Union Congress opened here to-day. Messrs. O'Connell and Tracy, the American delegates, were among those present at the initial session.

STRIKE ORDERED IN ENGLAND.

Seamen and Firemen's Union Calls Out All Its Men—No Effect on Traffic Yet—All Ports Included.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The general strike of seamen and steamer firemen, which has been threatened for some time, was declared to-day, the ship-owners refusing to accept the invitation of the Seamen and Firemen's Union for a conference to fix the rate of wages for firemen and sailors on steamers at £6 and for sailors on sailing vessels at £4 monthly, a slight advance in the average wages now paid at the various British ports.

Reports as to the effect and thoroughness of the movement have not yet been received, except from South Shields. There, it is stated, 2,000 men have gone out.

Many meetings have been held in the vicinity of the London docks, the speakers expressing the determination of the men to remain idle until their demands have been granted; but traffic at this port has not yet been affected.

It is not likely that the strike will be completely organized for several days, and until then its extent will not be known or its result keenly felt.

The manifesto of the union ordering the strike includes all the ports in the United Kingdom.

Copenhagen Builders' Strike Settled.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—The lock-out of employes in the building trades, which had been in force here for some months, has been ended, a satisfactory agreement having been reached. There were 35,000 persons involved in the trouble, but it is expected that all will be working again by Thursday.

JUDGE CHAMBERS ON SAMOA.

Discusses His Own Status and Plans—Chosen as Chief Justice by All Three of the Signatory Powers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa is here to confer with officials and to submit his report to the three powers represented in Samoa. While avoiding a discussion of pending diplomatic questions, Judge Chambers, when seen today, spoke on some of the general conditions in Samoa, and also cleared up some misapprehensions as to his own status and plans. He states that he has not resigned, but, on the contrary, still holds the post of Chief Justice of Samoa. In this position, moreover, he is sustained by the State Department, which is acting on the theory that he is in full possession of the office, although temporarily absent.

He also pointed out that he was chosen Chief Justice by all three Governments—the United States, Great Britain, and Germany—and his reports are made in triplicate to all of them. It was this, he is inclined to think, which led to exceptions being taken by one of the signatory powers, as some of the criticisms which he found necessary to express as to the course of an official of that Government were furnished to it as well as to the United States. In that way Great Britain and Germany have been at all times informed of everything that was reported to the United States, and in some instances this frankness of intercourse has led to differences.

As to the troubles in Samoa between him and Consul General Rose, Judge Chambers will not speak for the present, but intimates that the matter will be quite fully covered in his report to the three Governments. The report will be sent direct to Lord Salisbury and Prince Hohenlohe, as well as to Secretary Hay. Speaking of American interests in Samoa, Judge Chambers said:

"We have a magnificent harbor at Pango-Pango, and from the magnitude of the improvements which the Government is making it may be inferred we intend to stay there. The second largest coal warehouse in the world is under construction, at a cost of something like $400,000."

Judge Chambers also says the Samoan people are intelligent and tractable if dealt with in a straightforward manner. He thinks well of the work done by the Samoan Commission, and believes its plan for governing the islands will prove advantageous.

LORD VAUGHAN DEAD.

Family Has Owned Manor Since A. D. 1200—Estates of 42,000 Acres.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Arthur Henry George Vaughan, who was sixth Earl of Lisburne, is dead. He was born July 30, 1862.

The Earl of Lisburne, Viscount Lisburne and Lord Vaughan, Baron of Fethard in Ireland and Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Cardigan, in Wales, succeeded his father, Ernest Augustus Malet Vaughan as sixth Earl Oct. 24, 1888. His father's second wife married in 1889 the third Earl of Amherst. The family of these Vaughans ranks first among ancient Welsh houses, and few of the nobility of the United Kingdom have held undisputed possession of the original family estate and seat for so long. The Manor of Trascoed, Breckwickshire, came to the Vaughans in 1200, and is still part of the possessions of the Earldom. The sixth Earl had vast estates, his landed interests being upward of 42,000 acres in various parts of the kingdom. The greater part of the property was inherited. One of the most famous of this Vaughan family was Sir John Vaughan, an eminent jurist, who was member of Parliament for Cardiganshire, and who in 1668 was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the intimate friend of the famous John Selden. Sir John was buried near Selden in the Temple Church.

The title of Viscount was created in 1695 and that of Earl of Lisburne in 1776. The motto of the family is Non Revertar in Ultus. By his wife, who was Evelyn Probyn, the late Earl had a son and daughter, Ernest Edmund Henry Malet Vaughan, his successor, who is eight years old, and Enid Evelyn Malet Vaughan, who is ten years old.

GERMANY BUYS LAND IN BRAZIL

Acquires Over a Thousand Square Leagues in Santa Catharina.

RIO DE JANEIRO Sept. 4.—Notice has been received from Berlin that the Duke of Saxe has sold to the German Government lands in Santa Catharina estimated at over 1,000 square leagues.

The Minister of the Exterior has continued conferences with the Bolivian Minister about Acre, the territory claimed by Brazil and Bolivia, the inhabitants of which recently claimed their independence and constituted a new South American Commonwealth.

SAILORS CHEER BRAZIL.

Admiral Howison and His Officers Entertained at Petropolis.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 4.—Rear Admiral Howison and the officers of the United States cruisers Chicago and Montgomery visited Petropolis on Saturday and Sunday, where they were entertained at the United States Legation. A good effect was produced when, on taking leave, they gave hearty cheers for Brazil. The Chicago and Montgomery will leave early to-morrow.

VENEZUELA'S ARGUMENT.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Sir Robert Thresie Reid, Q. C., former Atorney General of Great Britain, to-day concluded his argument before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Commission, presenting the case for England. Counsel said that England and Venezuela before the tribunal held absolutely the same footing, the question being one of comparative title.

George Askwith, junior counsel, continued the argument of England's case. He expressed regret that his adversaries had not yet given the legal view of the present controversy. Mr. Askwith referred to Spain's claim to the whole of America, and said the presentation of Venezuela's case was whimsical. He added that no European nation admitted this Spanish claim, and that the Dutch, when they obtained their independence, upheld their right of settling in the West Indies and carried it into effect.

Brazil Sends War Material to Para.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 4.—The Government has ordered that munitions of war be sent with all haste from Bahia to Para. Three gunboats will ascend the River Para above Acre in a few days.

Incendiary Fire in Haiti.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 4.—An incendiary fire in the Rue Republicaine today resulted in the destruction of twenty buildings. Two members of the Fire Department were injured in fighting the flames.

Passengers on the Oceanic.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—The new White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which will sail from this port Wednesday next for New York, via Queenstown, on her maiden trip, will have among her passengers Perry Belmont and T. A. Havemeyer.

EX-REGENT OF SERVIA DEAD.

BELGRADE, Sept. 4.—Jean Ristitch, the distinguished Servian statesman, who was twice Regent, died to-day in his sixty-ninth year.

Jean Ristitch was born at Kragoulevats in 1831, and studied at Berlin and Heidelberg, afterward going to Paris, where he made studies in the archives of documents relating to Servian history. Returning to Belgrade he entered the Interior Department, and soon became a chief of division. In 1860 he was attached to a mission sent to Constantinople, and the following year became its chief. He brought about the evacuation by the Turkish troops of the fortresses which they then occupied in Servia. That unhoped-for result made him very popular, and Prince Michel presented him with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and the Presidency of the Council in 1867, but he relinquished it on account of a difference of opinion with the Prince.

His popularity increased, and after the assassination of Prince Michel he took part in the Council of the Regency in 1868, and after the death of Blasnavats he resumed the Presidency. He was always a partisan of Russia, and placed his dependence on that power. After the return of Milan from his sojourn in Austria and in Paris in 1873 his influence waned, and he gave up power to his adversaries. He re-entered the Ministry in 1876, and remained there two years, until he was send to the Congress of Berlin in 1878 to defend the interests of Servia. Afterward he took office again, but retired when the Austro-Hungarian treaty was concluded, and became the chief of the Liberal Party in the Skupshtina.

Being in the confidence of King Milan, he was made one of the three Regents to whom were confided the destinies of Servia during the minority of his son, but he lost his influence to some extent, and when Alexander accomplished the coup d'état of April 13, 1893, he was arrested at the banquet at which that Prince proclaimed his majority.

CLAN LINE STEAMER FOUNDERS.

LISBON, Sept. 4.—A steamship of the Clah Line, the name of which is unknown, has foundered off Sagres, as the result of a collision with a Danish steamer in a fog.

The crew of the wrecked vessel were rescued by the Danish steamer.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—At the office of the Clan Steamship Line in this city it was said to-day that little more was known regarding the foundering of one of the company's steamers off Sagres than was contained in the dispatch from Lisbon. It is impossible, it was added, to identify the unfortunate craft, as three of their vessels might be in that vicinity. None of these vessels, it was said, would carry passengers.

LOST PART OF HER CARGO.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A cable dispatch from Batavia says that the British ship Beniarig, Capt. Mencke, from New York June 3, has arrived there and reported she had jettisoned 500 packages of her cargo.

The Beniarig registers 1,692 tons, and was cleared from New York by Peter Wright & Sons.

The Prinz Regent Luitpold Safe.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Late in the day, after having been reported off the Lizard by the German steamer Dresden yesterday as being crippled at sea with starboard screw shaft and propeller gone, the North German Lloyd liner Prinz Regent Luitpold also passed the Lizard. She left New York on Aug. 24 for Southampton and Bremen.

MINISTERS DECORATED.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The official Staats-Anzeiger to-day says that Dr. Bosse, Prussian Minister of Public Instruction, and Baron von der Recke von der Horst, Minister of the Interior, have been relieved of their portfolios at their own request. The paper adds, however, that they will both retain their rank as Ministers of State.

Dr. Bosse has received in addition the Crown of the Grand Cross and the Red Eagle, while Baron von der Recke von der Horst has received the Grand Cross and the Red Eagle.

Herr Studt, Governor of Westphalia, will succeed Dr. Bosse as Minister of Public Instruction, while Baron von Rheinbaden, Governor of Düsseldorf, will succeed Baron von der Recke von der Horst as Prussian Minister of the Interior.

GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

STRASBURG, Sept. 4.—Emperor William arrived here to-day for the purpose of attending the Autumn army manoeuvres. He received an ovation.

At the banquet of the Fifteenth Army Corps this evening Emperor William, addressing the commander, said:

"It affords me great pleasure to express to you my congratulations upon the result of to-day's parade. You will, I feel sure, not think it out of place if on this occasion I refer once more and sorrowfully to your predecessor, thankfully recalling the years during which he devoted his mental and physical powers to this corps, receiving his supreme chief in the last moments of his life.

"On the foundations he laid you continued to build, enabling you to-day to parade the corps in exceptional efficiency. I hope that, in the new century and at all times, the corps may continue its pacific development with equal loyalty and thoroughness, and so may remain ever worthy of its high mission. Under the Cathedral spire of this splendid city I empty my glass and drink to the health of the Fifteenth Army Corps."

SILK RIBBON TRUST ASSURED.

The Silk Ribbon Trust, the new organization which is practically consummated, was formed under the direction of Isaac Untermyer and John R. Dos Passos. It will have a capital of $90,000,000, equally divided in preferred and common stock. The company will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and as soon as the articles are filed the price of silk ribbons will be advanced at least half a cent a line.

The smaller manufacturers in Paterson, N. J., and elsewhere are greatly alarmed because some of them have not been invited to join the new organization. Their operatives are even more frightened. Probable members of the new concern include Joseph Loth & Son, Smith & Kauffman, Ashley & Bailey, Frank & Dugan, the Paterson Ribbon Company, R. & H. Simon, the Helvetia Silk Company, Cowdin & Co., Pelgram & Meyer, the William Sprague Company, Dexter, Lambert & Co., and the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company. Nearly all of these firms have mills in New Jersey. It was said yesterday that the company would control every silk factory of any importance in the country.

MAZET AND RAPID TRANSIT.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet committee, said yesterday that he had subpoenaed Corporation Counsel John Whalen to appear before the committee on Sept. 19. The subpoena, he said, was served about ten days ago, and it commanded the Corporation Counsel to produce copies of all his opinions and reports relating to the subject of rapid transit in this city.

"I was impelled to serve this subpoena duces tecum in consequence of numerous requests sent to the Mazet committee by citizens of New York," said Mr. Moss last evening. "There appears to be a widespread desire in this community to know why rapid transit matters should have been pigeon-holed in the Corporation Counsel's office for so long a time. The fact that Corporation Counsel Whalen has altered his attitude toward the Rapid Transit Commission since our subpoena was served upon him will make no difference in the line of inquiry to be pursued by the committee.

"Of course I cannot say that Mr. Whalen's recently expressed favorable disposition toward the underground rapid transit project was due to the serving of our subpoena. It is a fact, however, that the subpoena was served before any change in the attitude of the Tammany men toward rapid transit was publicly manifested."

Mr. Moss added that the committee's inquiry into the rapid transit question would not be confined to the examination of Corporation Counsel Whalen. Although no other subpoenas have yet been issued in this connection, it is expected that the testimony of various persons who have had more or less to do with rapid transit matters will be taken.

The conference to be held at 2 o'clock to-day between Corporation Counsel Whalen, Rapid Transit Commissioner George L. Rives, and Edward M. Shepard of counsel to the commission, is expected to be fraught with results of far-reaching importance. The form of the contracts to be made for the construction of the underground road is to be considered, and as the Corporation Counsel has indicated only two points he wishes changed, it is believed little difficulty will be experienced in reaching an agreement which will lead to the approval of the contract by the city's legal representative.

HANNA HOMEWARD BOUND

Looks Forward with Zest to the Political Campaign in Ohio.

WHAT HE THINKS OF McLEAN

Says He Wants to Get on the Ticket with Bryan—Congressional Support for Mr. McKinley Predicted.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Rejuvenated by a course of treatment at German baths and a Summer's visit to Europe, United States Senator Mark A. Hanna has returned to London for a few days' rest previous to sailing for the United States on board the American Line steamer St. Louis on Saturday next. Senator Hanna is hurrying to Ohio to participate in the opening of the Republican campaign at Akron. The zest with which he is looking forward to the conflict in Ohio is due to the fact that he recognizes that the coming campaign will not only furnish the real answer to the question of the country's indorsement of the National Administration, but that behind the candidacy of Mr. John R. McLean for the Governorship of Ohio there is an aspiration for the second place on the Democratic Presidential ticket with Mr. Bryan, and, failing of election, a future contest for the United States Senatorship from Ohio. In such a competition Mr. Hanna is anxious to participate because it means the opening of the National campaign of 1900.

"I do not concede," Mr. Hanna said, "that the Congressional election in the late Representative Bland's district in Missouri last week affords any test of American sentiment in relation to National issues, for the election of a Democrat was a foregone conclusion, and the fact that the Democrats are calling it a test case gives ground for the suspicion that they made the majority to suit themselves. In Ohio, however, we have an opportunity to make an open fight, and I am anxious to assist all in my power in bringing the issue to a successful conclusion. The Republican Party, nationally and locally, has no cause to fear the combat on the issues as now presented. Mr. McLean has undoubtedly loaded his double-barreled fowling piece, and that word has a peculiar Ohio meaning, for in this contest he is looking both to the Vice Presidency and the United States Senatorship, which, I understand, has long been his ambition. It is evident now that the Democrats of Ohio, as well as of the Nation, are ready to make use of the anti-expansion and free silver issues, just as Gen. Hancock used the tariff issue in 1880—that is, seek to make local issues of them. They will use each cock in whatever pit they think it will fight best—free silver in the Southwest and anti-expansion in New England.

"President McKinley, in his speech at Pittsburg, has already outlined the Executive's policy of expansion, and I have no doubt as to what we will do in Congress in supporting that policy. Bryan and Croker have already come to an arrangement, hoping to secure the offices in 1900; but it is my own opinion that the Philippine war will be concluded and the Congressional policy determined before the first vote is cast in 1900.

"I cannot see how, with Mr. McLean as a candidate, the Democrats can say much about trusts. The free silver issue is evidently preferable to them. That question has already been thrashed out in the United States. The country is abundantly prosperous, and the only trouble now is to secure transportation facilities for more crops and merchandise. All over Europe I have found evidences of the wisdom of our policy in maintaining the gold standard, and, with regard to the Philippine Islands, President McKinley's speech on the latter subject will find a ready response from the American people, and I am returning home to renew the fight firm in the belief in the success of Republican principles."

BRYAN CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK

Chicago Platform Democrats Say Tammany Hall Will Be Fearced to Support Him.

Tammany Hall is to be forced into supporting the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency, said the Chicago Platform Democracy of this State yesterday, through its temporary State Committee, that met in the small hall of the Cooper Union. James R. Brown presided at the meeting, and George W. Thompson, Chairman of the Organization Committee, reported that the Silver Democracy was already thoroughly organized in thirty-eight of the sixty-one counties in the State.

Delegate A. J. Elias, from Buffalo, reported that the Chicago Platform Democracy was well organized in that section, and much silver literature had been distributed during the past two years. He urged that a contesting delegation be sent to the National Convention of 1900, so as to compel the regulars to be true to the principles of the Chicago platform. Mr. Elias believed all Democrats who voted for Bryan in 1896 will do so again, and he had met many who had voted for McKinley who now said they would support Bryan.

Ex-Assemblyman Edgar L. Ryder of Sing Sing said that Mr. Croker's indorsement of Bryan on his return from England indicated the direction in which the current of opinion had set. He had been a good deal in touch with the farmers in his district, and had found them greatly dissatisfied, because, while prices of almost everything had advanced, those of farm produce remained low. Mr. Ryder also urged the election of a delegation to the National Convention, so as to force the "guerrilla politicians in Tammany Hall to vote for Bryan."

Samuel Seabury, Henry A. Goulden of Brooklyn, and other delegates also urged that a delegation be sent to the National Convention, and were loudly applauded.

REVOLT AGAINST WOODRUFF.

Lieutenant Governor Will Hurry Home to Fight Prendergast.

The seat of the Republican factional war in Brooklyn is just now in the Twelfth Assembly District, where William E. Prendergast is striving to down Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the man whom he first nominated for the office he now holds. Whether Prendergast will win out in the fight is hard to determine, but he has apparently made the situation interesting enough to cause Mr. Woodruff to conclude that it would not be healthy to his political interests to prolong his stay in the Adirondacks.

The Lieutenant Governor is expected to return home this week, and the Prendergast contingent in the district is awaiting his coming with long-bladed and well-ground political knives in plain view. That Woodruff's supremacy in his district is threatened is believed even by some of his supporters.

Prendergast and his friends have been doing some energetic missionary work, and there is now a well-established opposition to Woodruff in every one of the election districts of the Twelfth Assembly District. The Woodruffites will hold district meetings to-night, and steps will be taken to check the revolt against the Lieutenant Governor.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Labor Day is never celebrated with much éclat by society. In fact, except at the near resorts the influence of the holiday is not felt. At Seabright and Long Branch and on the Long Island coast it is the means of entertaining a large number of men who take advantage of the double holiday at the week end. At Elberon last evening there was a cake walk, which has been in preparation for some weeks. Newport, of course, had a very crowded day, and the contest between the Columbia and the Defender was one of many social incidents. Over at Englewood there was the opening of the new links, and Morristown and Baltusrol both had tournaments. There will be golf also at Stockbridge this week, and the week following the tournament will begin at Lenox.

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The first cool weather brought with it more than a suspicion of Autumn, and already there are many plans being formed, the burden of which is the good-bye to Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry arrive here to-day and will sail to-morraw for a short visit to Europe. Their departure from Newport soon after that of Mrs. Astor indicates the breaking up there of the season. The ships which come in this week, however, have booked a very large number of fashionable people, including Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, and the Princess Hatzfeldt. Later steamers which have just sailed from the other side will bring Philip Lydig, who has been on a trip around the world, and who has been living a part of the time in Honolulu; James W. Wadsworth, the Rev. W. W. Rutherfurd and Mrs. Rutherfurd, Miss Florence Scott, Henry W. Bull, Lawrence Hopkins, Robert P. Woodward, and John C. Waterbury. These are all expected on the New York, and on the Umbria will be Miss Elizabeth King, Mrs. W. L. Gardiner, and Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Babcock. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Henderson, and James Cary are on La Gascogne, due on Saturday, and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Campbell, W. W. Everett, and Mrs. Martin Brown are on the Columbia, due on the same day.

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The season at Saratoga promises to be a late one this year. The United States Hotel in particular is more crowded than it has been in early September for many years past. The long-continued spell of easterly winds and cold gray weather on the coast has driven many people inland in search of brighter skies and warmer airs. Saratoga is at its best, as old habitués of the Springs know, in June and September, and one meets numbers of well-known New Yorkers there at every turn. The Saratoga golf links have a deserved reputation, and are daily the resort of the more fashionable younger element of the Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander are particularly devoted to the game, and are constantly on the links. Among recent arrivals at Saratoga are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Northrup, Mrs. William Force of Cedarhurst, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Suydam, Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Robert W. Parsons, Miss Parsons, and Mrs. Russell.

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From all indications, next Winter will be a blonde Winter. By this is meant that the prevailing hue of society women's hair will be blonde or auburn. One prominent matron at Newport, who is a grandmother and whose raven locks have been one of her chief attractions, is now preparing, it is said, to appear as a blonde next season. Her example is being followed by some of her friends who have also been bothered by the appearance of a few straggling gray hairs, and so the fashion for blonde locks will be soon universal.

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The Saratoga Floral Peace Jubilee and Carnival, which extends over three days instead of one this year, began at Saratoga yesterday with bicycle road races. The formal opening of the festival will be this afternoon, when there will be a large reception on the picturesque grounds of the Saratoga Golf Club, and in the evening a fancy dress parade of bicycles and carriages, to be followed by costume dances at the leading hotels. There will be a pyrotechnic display on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday afternoon the floral parade and battle of flowers, with a floral ball at Convention Hall, in the evening. All this to attract many thousands of visitors. The battle of flowers has not been very successful at these Saratoga floral carnivals thus far, but this year unusual efforts are being exerted to make it resemble its Old World prototypes. An American crowd lacks the nerve and spirit inherent in the Latin races and which is the charm of their carnivals.

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Lord Lonsdale, who is to come over here for the yacht races, will not be the representative of the German Emperor or even the guest of Sir Thomas Lipton. He comes as the personal representative of the Prince of Wales and the Royal Yacht Club. The position is one which has an official significance, and it is the first time that a special envoy, as it were, has been sent to the United States on such a mission. Lord Lonsdale will no doubt be very handsomely entertained at Newport and in this city during the races.

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The news that Mrs. Naylor-Leyland has at last sold her house in Belgrave Square will be quite welcome to many of her friends. This house represents practically her income. It was a very large establishment, and one which with her limited means she could never keep up. The purchaser was Lord Baring. She has still Nantclwyd Hall, her place in Ruthin, which was built by Inigo Jones. Mrs. Naylor-Leyland is said to be still as handsome as when she was celebrated as the American beauty in London.

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England, as time goes on, is reviving her home watering places. This year Harrowgate has been extremely fashionable, although it has no Casino or any of the attractions of a foreign spa. The Princess Louise represented royalty there, and among others there taking the waters were Lily Duchess of Marlborough and Lord William Beresford, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, and the Duchess of Devonshire.

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Accounts are cabled over persistently of the large bags captured by the guests at the Bradley Martins'. Last week Mr. Bradley Martin's party of five guns had 239 brace of grouse at Balmacaen, in Glen Urquhart, in two days. There have been Scottish games and sports among the tenantry, and Mrs. Bradley Martin and her daughter, Lady Craven, have been giving the prizes and joining in the festivities. The Countess of Strafford has been at Balmacaen for a few days, paying a visit to Mrs. Bradley Martin before the fashionable and gay season.

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There is a plaintive note from Homburg in one of the last batch of foreign letters. "Despite the continued fine weather and not intense heat, which causes Homburg still to fill, things are not what they used to be. The perennial invalids have taken further flights elsewhere, possibly because the efficacy of the waters has become weakened by constant use. There is an economic wave sweeping over the place; there are fewer private dinners and luncheons and more of the 'Homburg suppers,' which seem to be a species of Cincinnati treat. The two weeks after the bazaar, about which so much has been written, the surviving entertainers have been the Duke of Cambridge, who has just left, and the Anthony Drexels and the Count and Countess Cederstrom, the latter otherwise Adelina Patti. Mr. Sholto Douglas gives a dinner of fifty and a ball, after which nil."

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Dinard is still very gay. Afternoon teas at the New Club attract the American and English contingent. There is a great deal of tennis, and among the best players are Mr. Spaulding de Garmendia, Mr. R. Forbes, Mr. A. Prevost, and Mr. Richard. Bridge whist has attacked Dinard with great virulence, and even the "little horses" are for a time forgotten.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—Bellevue Avenue has not been as lively this season as it was to-day, for with the most delightful weather all cottagedom was out for a spin and halted at the Casino for a chat and to inspect the horse show stands, and then to arrange for luncheons. The smart traps were out in full force, and there were more carriages seen on the avenue from 10 to 1 o'clock than on any previous day this season.

Small dinners were given without number in the evening all over the cottage colony as a result of the first day of the Horse Show. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained, as did Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, while Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained at luncheon at Gooseberry Island.

A number of the steam yacht owners will at the end of the month take guests on a trip to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan are now preparing for a large social to be given before they depart for their Philadelphia home.

The full-dress rehearsals of the amateur theatricals was held this evening at the Casino Theatre under the direction of the Earl of Yarmouth.

Entertaining on the yachts has become the most enjoyable pastime of the cottagers this season.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, with the Misses Gerry, left for New York this evening on the Electra and will sail for Europe on Wednesday, to be gone for six weeks. The Commodore has decided to keep his cottage, Sea Verge, open, and when he returns from his European trip it will be to Sea Verge. Miss Daisy Post and Robert L. Gerry accompanied the party.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind have decided to break ground for their new villa on Bellevue Avenue about Oct. 10, and will remain here up to that time, when they go to Hot Springs.

Casino registers include Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denegre, Reginald Jaffray, and R. R. Remington.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer has determined, in view of the short time between this and the time set for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Dora Havemeyer, to Lieut. Commander Winslow, to complete all arrangements for the ceremonies at the Havemeyer villa, even should the dispensation for a church wedding be received, as the time intervening would not be sufficient to complete arrangements for a church wedding. Mrs. Havemeyer is in New York for a few days to complete certain details for the occasion.

Col. William Jay has returned from New York and is the guest of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, as is Mrs. Jay.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Denegre of New Orleans are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll will start to-morrow on a cruise to Newfoundland and Labrador on the sloop yacht Navahoe.

W. K. Vanderbilt has returned from New York on the steam yacht Valiant.

DEATH OF SISTER GONSALVA.

The Mother Superior of St. Peter's Hospital in Brooklyn.

Sister Gonsalva, who was for thirteen years the Mother Superior of the Sisters of St. Francis of the Poor, in charge of St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, died at the hospital yesterday of heart disease. She was sixty-seven years old, and was born in Germany, where she entered the order. Before coming to Brooklyn she was in charge of an institution in New Jersey.

When she became Mother Superior of the Sisters at St. Peter's that institution was located in a small frame building at Hicks and Congress Streets. It was chiefly through her efforts that the fine structure now occupied by the hospital was built.

The funeral will take place to-morrow from the hospital.

Assemblyman Gould's Wife Dead.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The wife of Assemblyman M. C. Gould died suddenly at her home here to-day of neuralgia of the heart, aged forty-nine years.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James C. Crawford.

James C. Crawford died of typhoid fever Sunday afternoon at his home, 117 East Seventy-seventh Street. Mr. Crawford was born in this city thirty-three years ago. He was educated in the public schools, and took up the trade of plasterer. He was for some years Trustee of the Plasterers' Association of this city.

In 1888 he founded the James C. Crawford Association, a Republican organization of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. One year later he gave up his business to devote his time to politics. In 1897 he was elected Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly, which position he held up to the time of his death. He acted as Sergeant at Arms for the Mazet committee, and was present at the last meeting on Aug. 11. At the time of the ejectment of Gen. H. C. Henderson, counsel for Capt. Price, Mr. Crawford was threatened with a suit by the latter.

Private funeral services will be held at the family residence this evening at 8 o'clock, and there will be a public funeral to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock.

George Silver.

George Silver died last Saturday of heart disease at his home, 202 West One Hundred and Third Street. He was born at Lawrencekirk, Scotland, June 4, 1832, and came to this country when twenty-two years of age. He entered the shoe business in 1857, starting in a small way in this city. He afterward removed to Tarrytown, where he entered into partnership with his brother, David, and established a factory. About five years ago they dissolved partnership and Mr. Silver returned to this city and started a factory with his son as partner. Mr. Silver had been appointed assignee by the courts in many cases involving shoe interests.

Mr. Silver was an elder in the First United Presbyterian Church in Thirty-fourth Street, where funeral services will be held to-day. His wife, one son, and two daughters survive him.

John B. Williams.

John B. Williams, for a number of years prominent in the social, political, and commercial life of Baltimore, died in that city yesterday. He was born in Charleston, S. C., Christmas Day, 1837. He removed to Baltimore in 1845, where he was educated and early in life became associated with his father and brother in the cotton commission business, the firm being John Williams & Sons. The firm was dissolved by the death of the senior partner in 1876, and shortly thereafter Mr. Williams retired from business. In 1859 Mr. Williams married Miss Kate Winslow, daughter of N. C. Winslow of Cleveland.

Mr. Williams

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Previous, at 10 to 1, Won the Twin City Handicap.

GOOD STAKE FOR MESMERIST

Dr. Catlett Won the Westbury Steeplechase—The Other Races Went to Rockton, Lucky Star, Decanter.

Labor Day was a lucky one for the racing firm of Bromley & Co. With their two rather commonplace horses, Mesmerist and Previous, they managed to win both of the stakes set for decision during the afternoon, O'Connor piloting both animals to victory. The stakes were the Autumn, for two-year-olds, worth $2,500, which Mesmerist won, and the Twin City Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, which was worth about $5,000 to the winner, Previous. As the former was at about 4 to 1 in the betting, and the latter at 10 to 1, and as the stable generally backs its horses well, the winnings must have been at least as much more as the stakes, so that there was a good day's profit for the stable owners.

It is doubtful if any of the many thousands who were at the track fared anything like as well in their speculations, for all of the favorites except Dr. Catlett—who won the Westbury Steeplechase—were beaten. Maher and Odom, favorite jockeys of the holiday crowds, also failed to get first past the judges in any of their races, and that was a body blow to the "pikers" who play jockeys instead of horses. Yet all of the crowd seemed to have a good time of it and to enjoy the sport. The clubhouse and that part of the stand set aside for the club members and their ladies were but poorly filled, though all the rest of the stand and the cheap field was comfortably crowded.

Most valuable and therefore most important of the races of the afternoon was the Twin City Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, in which a field of eight ran, with Bannockburn, Manuel, and Imp about even favorites in the speculation, and Bangle and Muskadine tipped as "good things" for the race. Bangle ran as well as he was expected to, for he got a part of the money, but Muskadine was so badly messed about at a critical moment in the running that he finished just outside of the cash. His rider, Odom, claimed a foul, but as the crowding at the turn to the home stretch was as much his fault as it was that of any one this was not allowed, and the money went to the horses as they finished, Previous, Bangle, and Bannockburn getting it.

Mr. Fitz Gerald effected a quick and good start, as he did in all the races of the afternoon, and Imp, Bangle, and Half Time went to the front at once as the pacemakers for the party. This trio, running in close company, made the racing clear around the track, with Previous and Bannockburn following them more closely, until the field was straightened for home. At that point Odom tried to force Muskadine through to the front near the rail. Instead of doing this he came into collision with Half Time, and he, in turn, crowded into Imp, so that there was a general mix-up for a second or two. While this was being straightened out, Maher got Bangle to the front and started for home with a clear road ahead of him. O'Connor, on the outside of the field, managed to escape the crowding, and got Previous straightened for home at about the same time that Bangle started for the goal. It then fell to a race between the pair, and at that game Previous had the best of it, and won about as handily as his backers could have wished. O'Connor, who knows how quickly the horse can stop when he wants to, kept at him, riding and whipping until he was well past the finish line, three lengths in front of Bangle. The latter beat Bannockburn half that distance, and he was, in turn, lapped by Muskadine. Imp had been made so much use of in the early stages of the race that she had nothing left at the end, after the collision at the turn, and was absolutely last to pass the judges at the end of the race.

As to the race for the Autumn Stakes, it was an easy thing for Mesmerist, who was second choice in the betting to Gonfalon, with St. Finnan and Maribert next in the fancy of the speculators. The latter had the support of the clubhouse contingent and also of those who believed that five furlongs was the extreme distance that Mesmerist had a liking for, and this was a run over the Futurity course, which lacks but a few feet of six furlongs. Mesmerist liked the route yesterday all right, however, for he won very easily when O'Connor called on him to take the lead from Gulden and Gonfalon, who had led the party all the way through the chute and well into the main track. It was at the last sixteenth post that he was called on for his effort. Then he raced away from the field under wraps, while the others were being ridden out for all they were worth. Maribert did not like the weight he had to carry, 129 pounds, and was only a respectable fourth. Just beating the maiden Okette home. The race was nothing to boast over, for it was run a fraction of a second slower than was the opening dash for maiden two-year-olds, which shows pretty well that the stake horses of the year are not of much more account than are the maidens.

That opening dash went to Rockton, a very handy sort of a colt by Meddler, one of the lot whose performance at Saratoga managed to get Jockey McCue into trouble. With Doggett up and the betting 12 to 1 against him, Rockton played with the field of a dozen in which he ran, beating Red Path handily, while the latter had no trouble in disposing of the favorite, Radford, who has been claimed as a colt of stake class. H. may be as this year's stake horses go, but he would be considered of little account in other years.

Lucky Star had little trouble in disposing of the crowd that ran in the selling race at seven furlongs, for which Dan Rice and Tinge were made the favorites in the speculation. Neither of these favorites was able to get into the money, Lucky Star, Judge Wardell, and Queen of Song having the fun all to themselves and finishing in the order named.

The steeplechase over the full course was an easy race for Dr. Catlett, who allowed Trillion to make all the jumps except the last one in front of him, and then outran him on the flat. King T. was very bunglingly ridden by Hector, a colored boy, who hindered rather than helped him at each of the jumps.

Decanter won the final race of the afternoon, in spite of the fact that all the sharps had it that he would not be able to stay the route with the heavy weight he had up. The sharps were wrong, as they are occasionally, and Decanter won cleverly from Clonsilla, who made all the running. Maid of Harlem, who had been whipper-in most of the way, made a clever fight for second money just at the end, and beat Clonsilla home by a length. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, weights seven pounds below the scale. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:09.

1—Rockton, S. Sanford & Son's b. c., by Meddler-Brown Princess, 115 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Red Path, F. R. T. Hitchcock's ch. c., 112, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(O'Leary)
3—Radford, J. E. Madden's blk. c., 115, 5 to 2.....(Maher)

Native, 115, 15 to 1, (Odom;) Vesuvian, 115, 10 to 1, (Simms;) Herbert, 115, 15 to 1, (Hupp;) Lingerie, 112, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Mac Pherson, 115, 9 to 2, (Clawson;) Bombshell, 115, 12 to 1, (Dupee;) Eileen Daly, 112, 60 to 1, (J. Slack;) Watercure, 112, 6 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Hustling Julius, 115, 50 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For thre-year-olds and upward, non-winners during the meeting; selling. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:30 2-5.

1—Lucky Star, M. Filen's br. g., 5 years, by Friar Tuck-Keepsake, $500, 105 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Dupee)
2—Judge Wardell, G. W. Graydon's b. g., 4, 105, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Queen of Song, W. J. Smith's br. f., 3, 103, 10 to 1.....(Wedderstrand)

Dan Rice, 4, 112, 3 to 1, (Clawson;) Lillian Belle, 108, 21 to 1, (Hennessey;) Alice Nise, 3, 93, 60 to 1, (Brien;) Flax Spinner, 4, 108, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Kitty, 4, 108, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Chivalrous, 3, 101, 100 to 1, (Ellis;) Concord, 5, 118, 15 to 1, (Taral;) Tinge, aged, 108, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hanlon, aged, 105, 15 to 1, (Odom,) and Jonah, aged, 106, 100 to 1, (Kennedy,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn, for two-year-olds. Of $75 each, $20 forfeit. To the winner of $2,500, to the second $350 and the third $150. Futurity course. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—Mesmerist, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Albert-Hoodoo, 129 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Gulden, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Spendthrift-Tarantella, 122, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Odom)
3—Gonfalon, Perry Belmont's ch. c., by Fonso-Faierna, 122, 16 to 5.....(Maher)

Maribert, 129, 9 to 2, (Spencer;) Okette, 108, 10 to 1, (Hennessey;) Ten Candles, 114, 30 to 1, (Taral;) St. Finnan, 112, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) Brusquerie, 109, 100 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Warning, 112, 10 to 1, (Piggott,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $3,500, added to a subscription of $150 each for the starters, $50 forfeit, or $25 if declared by Aug. 15, of which $700 to the second and $300 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:10.

1—Previous, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 4 years, by Meddler-Sunnyside, 114 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Bangle, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s, br. h., by Iroquois-Bracelet, 108, 4, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Maher)
3—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's br. h., by Hayden Edwards-Bettie Blaise, 126, 7 to 2.....(Spencer)

Muskadine, 4, 108, 10 to 1, (Odom;) Half Time, 3, 100, 40 to 1, (Wilson;) Manuel, 113, 7 to 2, (Littlefield;) Maxine, 5, 118, 20 to 1, (Shaw;) Imp, 5, 180, 4 to 1, (Clay,) and Prince McClurg, 8, 110, 10 to 1, (Hennessey,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by four lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Westbury Steeplechase, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,200, added to a subscription of $50 each for starters, $15 forfeit, of which $250 to the second and $150 to the third. Full steeplechase course. Time—5:36 2-5.

1—Dr. Catlett, J. W. Colt's ch. g., 5 years, by Candlemas-Allerna, 166 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Finnegan)
2—Trillion, W. C. Haver's ch. g., by King Ernest-Trill, aged, 159, 3 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Mr. Hayes)
3—King T., Harry W. Smith's b. g., by Kinglike-Revolt, 5, 146, 7 to 2.....(Hector)
4—Dareall, H. Graham's br. h., by Dareblin-Cuyaina, 5, 139, 15 to 1.....(Graham)

Won easily by two lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth, on turf. Time—1:50 1-5.

1—Decanter, F. R. Hitchcock's br. h., 4 years, by Deceiver-Maudlin, 125 pounds, 2 to 1 and even.....(O'Leary)
2—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 105, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Clonsilla, Goughacres Stable's ch. m., 4, 110, 4 to 1.....(Maher)

Fast Black, 3, 96, 5 to 1, (O'Connor;) Marito, 4, 97, 10 to 1, (Odom,) and Glorian, 4, 111, 16 to 5, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Erwin	115	Angle 115
Sir Vere de Vere	115	Tourney 112
Kipling	115	Liebe 112
Sainagundi	115	Watercure 112
Thermas	115	Kamara 112
Royal Sterling	115	McLemare 112
Flohm	115	Fleuron 112
Mardelme	112	Jen 112
Bactaria	115	Beautiful 112
Specific	115	Knightbanneret 110
La Vega	115	Allaire 107

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Albaces	121	General Mart Gary	112
Mai	119	Claroba	109

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-sixteenths.

The Bachelor	121	Arbaces	109
Maxine	119	Knight of the Garter	107
Kinley Mack	117	Azucena	104
Mr. Jersey	115	The Devil	103
MacLeod of Dare	113	Fast Black	92
George Keene	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

The Friar	125	Sanders	105
MacLeod of Dare	120	Hurly Burly	102
Isidor	115	McMeekin	95
Rendoran	115	Mr. Jersey	95
Lady Lindsey	112		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters over six flights of hurdles.

Ben Eder	168	Hardy C	133
Howard Mann	164	Spurs	132
Julius Caesar	140	Trianon	132
Merlin	135	Aurelian	130

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six and a half furlongs.

The Barrister	111	Peace	101
Monadour	110	Chappaqua	101
Sky Scraper	108	Belle of Troy	99
Jinks	108	Theory	98
Gen. Mart Gary	106	Pella B	98
Mechanus	105	Emigre	93
Satin Slipper	103	Dollie Weithoff	93
Klondyke	103		

FAST CYCLING AT MANHATTAN.

Boy Defeats Veterans, and the Motocycle Record Time Beats World's Record on Any Class of Machine.

The bicycle race meet held yesterday at the Manhattan Beach bicycle track, under the auspices of the Atlantic Athletic Association of Manhattan, attracted an audience of 5,000 persons. All wheelmen were interested in the five-mile metropolitan district championship, giving the winner a special prize and the club whose colors he wore possession of the Saltonstall Trophy Cup for one year. Lake and Kramer of the Harlem Wheelmen, Wahrenberger of the Greenwich Wheelmen, and Schofield of the Kings County Wheelmen were pitted against each other. On the last lap all were bunched together, and in the turn before coming into the home stretch Schofield made an effort. It was too early, and in the stretch he was soon distanced, and Lake, Wahrenberger, and Kramer fought for first honors, and so close was the finish that it was not until the announcement of the judges' decision that the spectators knew who the winner was. The decision was given to W. F. Wahrenberger. J. H. Lake was second and Frank Kramer third. The time was 12:47 3-5.

The main event on the card was a twenty-five-mile motocycle tandem race. First money was won by J. W. Judge and Charles W. Miller, the six-day champion rider, and their time of 39:58 beats the world's record on any class of machine.

The Sea Breeze Handicap, one mile, was won by W. W. Smith, Kings Coutny Wheelmen, who is fourteen years old. He received a handicap of 100 yards from Kramer, Schofield, and Wahrenberger, but these cracks failed to overtake him, and the younster finished 150 yards in front of them. Kramer was second, having a close contest with Wahrenberger for that place. Schofield fell, but was not seriously injured. Time—2:13 2-5.

The summary:

One-Mile Amateur, Sea Breeze Handicap.—Won by W. W. Smith, Kings County Wheelmen, 100 yards; second, Frank L. Kramer, Harlem Wheelmen, scratch; third, W. F. Wahrenberger, Greenwich Wheelmen, scratch. Time—2:13 2-5.

One-Third-Mile Novice.—Won by William J. Ryan, Newark; second, J. Richards, New York; third, W. J. Simeson, New York. Time—0:44 2-5.

One-Mile Exhibition.—By John Schuessler, police champion of America. Time—2:02.

Five-Mile Metropolitan District Championship, (Amateur.)—Won by W. F. Wahrenberger, Greenwich Wheelmen; second, J. H. Lake, Harlem Wheelmen; third, Frank Kramer, Harlem Wheelmen. Time—12:12 3-5.

Twenty-five-Mile Motocycle Race.—Won by J. W. Judge and Charles W. Miller; time, 39:58; second, J. Stinson and L. Stafford; time, 41:17 2-5; third, Harry Caldwell and H. Ragan. Time—42:30 3-5.

RACES AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 4.—The aces of the Poughkeepsie Bicycle Club at the Hudson River Driving Park to-day were witnessed by 2,500 persons. Summary:

One-Mile Novice.—First Heat—Won by Howard A. Riel, Jo Jo Wheelmen, Kingston; William White second, N. D. Crist third. Time—2:29 1-5. Second Heat—Won by Perry L. Wilson, Dewey Wheelmen, Poughkeepsie; Robert Lawson second, George M. Gonse third. Time—2:27 3-5. Final—Won by Frank J. Hoffman, S. L. A. C., Poughkeepsie; Perry L. Wilson, Dewey C. C., Poughkeepsie, second. Time—2:20 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—First Heat—Won by B. T. Allen, (50 yards,) Nassau Wheelmen, Bath Beach; C. N. Myers, (50 yards,) second; M. L. Perkins, (40 yards,) third; W. W. White, (60 yards,) fourth. Time—2:20. Second Heat—Won by J. Guinn, Jr., (120 yards,) Falcon Wheelmen, Brooklyn; M. Bedell, (60 yards,) second; P. Van Steenburgh, (40 yards,) third; W. C. Fries, (50 yards,) fourth. Time—2:21 4-5. Final—Won by B. T. Allen, (60 yards,) Nassau Wheelmen, Bath Beach; P. Van Steenburgh, (40 yards,) Troll, second; C. N. Myers, (50 yards,) Wappinger's Falls, third. Time—2:18.

Two-Mile Dutchess County Championship.—First Heat—Won by H. Esselstyn, Poughkeepsie Bicycle Club; William Fries second, R. Lawson third. Time—2:39 2-5. Second Heat—Won by C. N. Myers, Wappinger's Falls; Robert Lawson second, O. R. Conklin third. Time—2:25 2-5. Final—Won by H. Esselstyne, P. B. C.; F. Van Steenburgh second, O. R. Conklin third. Time—5:01 2-5.

One Mile, Open.—Won by B. T. Allen; E. R. Cashin, Rondout, second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, third. Time—2:14 4-5.

One Mile, 2:30 Class.—First Heat—Won by E. R. Cashin, John Bedell second, Carl Preston third. Time—2:20. Second Heat—Won by M. L. Perkins, W. W. White second, C. N. Myers third. Time—2:35. Final—Won by E. R. Cashin, Carl Preston, Jo Jo Wheelmen, Kingston, second; Clifford N. Myers third. Time—2:18 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by B. T. Allen, J. Bedell second, W. E. Fries third. Time—5:28 3-5.

Century Cycle Relay Road Race.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The first annual 100-mile relay road race of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Chicago was run to-day between Milwaukee and Chicago, and resulted in a victory for the Columbia-Logan Square Cycling Club. H. L. Tronvig of that club crossed the finish line at Lincoln Park five hours and forty minutes after the first men left Milwaukee. The race was run under unfavorable conditions, a strong wind and heavy, dusty roads militating against good time. Many punctures, falls, and accidents of a minor nature were experienced.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

High Wind Disconcerted the Aim of the Guardsmen.

NOTED VISITORS PRESENT

Owing to the Unfavorable Weather Conditions the Number of Marksmen to Qualify Was Small.

The rifle ranges at Creedmoor presented a gay sight yesterday with the 700 uniformed National Guardsmen who competed in the rifle and pistol practice. Only a small percentage of this number succeeded in qualifying, owing to the uncertain "fish-tail" wind that whistled over the grounds from early morning until nightfall, turning the shots out of their course and sending chills through the marksmen. On the short ranges the number of qualifications was greatest, 192 men making the points necessary for marksmanship. At the five and six hundred yard practice for the sharpshooter's grade only 49 finished, although hundreds entered and many battled with the fluctuating wind nearly all day.

Dr. Lewis Balch, Sanitary Inspector of Cuba, was among the visitors to the ranges. He examined the grounds carefully, in company with Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, who was in charge of the day's practice. Dr. Nelson H. Henry, Surgeon General of New York, was also an interested spectator on the firing line. Both of the medical men declared themselves much pleased with the general arrangement of the ranges and especially complimented the sanitary advantages of the locality.

The scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

Marksmen.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Hosp. Steward Williams Weis	4 5 2 3 3—17	4 2 4 2 4—16	—33

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Capt. W. H. Hallock	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 4 3 2—16—36

NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. T. W. Timpson	5 3 3 5 4—20	4 2 4 4 3—17—37

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Capt. S. S. Stebbins	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 4 4 5—20—40

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. C. W. Smith	2 4 3 4 3—16	3 2 3 3 4—15—31
Lieut. M. J. Kerrigan	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 0 4 3 5—15—32
Lieut. J. W. Stewart	2 3 3 3 4—15	3 4 5 3 2—17—32
Lieut. H. V. Van Aitken	3 2 5 3 3—16	5 0 4 4 3—16—32

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. J. P. McNamara	4 3 4 3 2—16	4 2 3 4 2—16—32

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Com. Sergt. G. H. Thomas	4 3 4 3 2—16	3 2 4 4 5—18—34

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. D. P. Sullivan	4 3 2 3 4—17	4 3 4 0 4—15—32

SIGNAL CORPS.

C. P. Barker	5 4 2 3 3—17	4 3 2 3 3—15—32

SECOND SIGNAL CORPS.

W. J. Callahan	3 3 3 4 4—17	3 2 3 3 4—15—32
F. S. Cortis	3 3 3 3 4—16	0 5 4 3 3—15—31

SECOND BATTERY.

Sergt. R. S. Case	4 2 4 2 4—16	3 5 5 2 2—17—33
J. H. Bay	2 3 4 3 3—15	4 3 4 4 0—15—30
C. B. Dunowan	4 4 0 4 5—17	
W. G. Hanlon	4 3 4 2 3—16	
A. W. Mainland	4 5 2 2 3—16	4 3 0 4 4—15—31
C. L. Mainland	3 2 4 4 3—16	3 3 4 4 2—16—32
W. K. Sutler	4 3 3 2 3—15	4 3 2 4 2—15—30

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Marksmen.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
W. A. Iwant	4 5 3 4 2—18	2 3 3 5 4—17—35	
E. A. Herb	3 3 2 4 5—17	5 4 5 4 4—22—39	
R. T. Keyser	3 4 4 2 2—15	4 4 4 4 4—20—35	
F. G. McDougal	4 3 2 3 3—15	4 5 3 4 4—20—37	
J. B. Marshall	3 2 4 2 4—15	5 3 5 3 5—19—34	

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. W. J. Dillon	5 4 3 2 4—18	4 2 3 3 3—15—33
Corp. W. P. Donkey	4 4 2 4 2—16	3 3 2 2 3—15—31
F. Buckhorn	5 4 3 4 3—19	0 4 3 5 2—15—34
J. A. Dobbins	5 4 2 4 0—15	3 3 4 4 2—16—31
A. Ernest	3 4 3 3 3—16	4 4 3 3 4—18—34
E. G. Hermann	5 2 3 3 2—15	3 2 4 4 3—16—31
J. R. McGregor, Jr.	4 3 2 3 4—16	4 2 0 5 4—15—31
W. McBride	0 4 5 2 4—15	5 2 4 4 2—17—32
R. W. Mosich	3 4 5 4 2—18	4 3 5 3 3—18—36
J. J. O'Brien	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 2 3 4 4—17—33
S. Schiller	4 0 5 4 3—16	4 3 4 3 3—17—33
C. B. Smith	4 4 3 5 5—18	3 4 3 4 2—16—34
C. Strang	3 4 3 3 4—17	4 2 4 3 5—16—33
J. J. Wright	4 3 3 2 3—15	4 3 2 4 3—16—31

NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. H. A. DePatty	5 3 3 2 3—16	4 2 3 4 2—15—31
G. E. Angermuller	4 4 3 4 4—19	5 4 3 4 4—20—39
W. Collins	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 3 2 3 3—15—31
J. Cullan	3 3 4 3 2—15	4 3 3 2 3—15—30
P. J. Conroy	4 4 5 3 4—20	3 2 4 3 3—15—35
J. Higgins	4 3 2 5 3—17	3 4 3 4 2—16—33
M. Lee	3 2 3 4 3—15	3 4 3 4 5—17—32
A. A. Makler	3 4 5 4 2—18	3 4 4 2 3—16—32
M. Seehafer	0 4 3 4 4—15	3 4 3 3 2—15—30
Wm. Smith	3 4 4 3 4—18	3 4 3 4 2—16—34
R. Stanley	4 3 3 2 3—15	3 4 3 4 2—16—31
A. Taylor	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 3 3 3 2—15—31

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. G. W. Allen	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 5 3 4 4—19—36
Sergt. T. A. Burns	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 4 4 4 4—19—34
Sergt. J. F. Beck	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 5 2 4 4—18—34
Sergt. J. Boyle	4 2 3 4 2—15	4 5 3 2 3—17—32
Sergt. W. Brown	4 5 4 3 4—20	3 2 4 4 4—17—37
Sergt. W. G. Irwin	4 0 5 3 3—15	3 3 3 4 4—16—31
Corp. C. J. Ditz	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 3 3 4 3—16—35
Corp. R. S. Dodd	4 2 4 4 2—16	5 5 3 0 3—16—32
Corp. F. W. Sulger	3 4 3 4 2—16	3 3 3 3 3—15—31
J. L. Barner	4 2 3 5 4—16	5 3 4 4 3—19—35
F. F. Bawny	3 2 4 4 5—18	4 4 3 4 4—19—37
J. H. Burridge	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 3 4 3 3—16—35
F. J. Charters	4 0 4 3 5—16	3 4 5 2 2—16—32
T. F. Conway	3 2 3 5 2—15	4 4 3 3 4—18—33
J. Dougherty	3 2 4 4 4—17	4 0 5 4 2—15—32
W. Hoffman	2 4 4 5 4—19	4 3 4 4 2—17—36
C. J. Holt	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 3 4 4 3—18—35
C. Hain	3 3 3 4 5—18	3 3 3 3 3—15—31
F. F. Hughes	4 4 2 2 2—16	4 3 3 3 2—15—31
J. Kragh	4 4 3 5 4—20	4 3 2 4 2—15—35
G. A. Lasher	4 4 3 2 3—16	2 5 3 4 2—16—32
E. R. Lindsay	4 4 3 2 4—17	3 4 3 4 3—17—34
F. Rainniger	2 4 3 2 4—15	4 3 4 3 2—16—31
A. J. Ritzinger	3 2 3 2 5—15	4 4 3 4 4—18—33
D. F. Ryan	3 2 4 3 5—17	5 4 3 5 4—21—38
J. G. Simons	5 4 0 3 3—15	3 3 3 2 4—15—30
G. W. Thompson	3 5 3 4 3—18	3 4 2 3 4—16—34
A. W. Tracy	4 4 3 2 3—16	3 4 2 4 2—15—31
C. J. Ward	3 3 0 5 4—15	4 3 5 4 3—19—34

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. J. D. Graham	5 2 2 3 3—15	5 4 3 4 4—20—35
Sergt. H. S. Palmer	4 2 4 4 4—18	4 4 3 3 3—17—35
Sergt. E. C. Reimer	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 4 4 4 4—19—37
G. H. Bridge	4 3 4 4 4—19	2 4 4 3 4—17—36
F. Buchar	3 3 2 4 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15—30
E. B. Coe	2 3 3 5 4—15	4 3 2 3 3—15—30
M. J. Donnelly	5 4 4 4 4—21	4 3 4 5 4—21—42
J. J. Hanrahan	3 4 3 2 3—15	3 3 3 3 4—16—31
J. E. Hughes	3 5 0 3 4—15	4 4 0 4 4—16—31

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
P. J. Lawless	5 4 5 0 4—18	4 3 3 0 5—15—33	
J. J. McGinniss	4 4 0 4 3—15	2 3 5 4 5—19—34	
J. Metsner	2 4 3 4 4—17	2 4 3 4 3—16—33	
F. Miller	3 4 3 3 4—17	3 4 0 4 4—15—32	
W. W. Overton	4 3 4 2 3—16	3 4 4 4 0—15—31	
E. B. Post	3 3 3 3 4—16	3 3 3 4 2—15—31	
C. A. Thurber	4 4 3 2 3—16	2 4 3 5 4—18—34	
E. N. Vanderhoef	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 3—15—31	
F. Von Eggers	3 4 5 2 4—17	2 4 3 3 5—17—34	
L. Von Hasslacher	3 5 0 4 3—15	3 3 3 5 2—16—31	
A. J. Westbay	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 4 3 3 4—18—37	

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Corp. A. Johnson	4 3 5 3 2—17	4 4 3 4 4—19—36
F. Burckerswda	2 5 4 2 3—16	3 5 4 0 3—15—31
W. Cafiero	4 5 3 3 3—18	3 4 3 4 3—17—35
P. M. Cooney	4 3 3 5 4—19	4 0 4 5 3—16—35
E. W. Deffley	4 3 2 5 5—19	5 4 3 3 5—20—39
A. Dudstrom	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 0 4 5 4—17—34
R. L. Douglas	3 3 4 4 2—16	2 2 3 5 3—15—31
W. Eldard	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 2 3 3 4—15—32
G. Ericson	2 3 5 3 4—15	4 3 2 3 3—15—30
J. E. Harkins	4 4 3 4 4—19	2 4 3 4 4—17—36
W. W. Levene	2 3 4 3 3—15	2 3 3 4 3—15—30
P. J. Lynch	4 3 4 2 4—17	4 3 4 4 3—18—35
C. Munroe	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 3 3 2 2—14—32
J. O. Peterson	3 4 3 3 2—15	3 3 3 4 2—15—30
A. E. Pfaffenzeller	2 3 4 3 3—15	5 3 3 2 2—15—30
W. Robertson	4 3 3 3 3—16	0 5 4 3 3—15—31
A. R. Rossis	2 3 2 4 4—15	4 3 4 2 2—15—30
W. Thurman	3 4 3 4 3—17	3 4 2 3 3—15—32
F. A. Wingate	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 5 3 3 4—18—38
C. W. Zimmer	3 4 4 4 4—19	5 3 2 3 3—16—35

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

R. C. Bang	3 3 3 3 4—16	4 4 2 2 4—16—32
L. W. Barnaskey	4 0 4 5 5—18	4 4 2 5 4—19—37
C. F. Cunningham	4 4 3 4 4—19	4 4 4 4 5—21—40
C. W. Foy	2 5 3 0 5—15	5 2 4 3 4—18—33
W. H. Gray	3 3 3 4 2—15	4 3 3 2 3—15—30
J. J. Howard	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 3 4 3 4—18—35
D. Kline	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 3 3 3—17—37
W. McGowan	3 3 4 3 5—18	4 3 5 3 3—18—36
P. J. Martin	4 2 3 4 3—16	5 0 3 4 4—16—32
A. Moody	4 4 4 4 2—18	4 4 4 5 4—21—39
H. Wragge	3 3 3 4 3—16	5 5 3 2 0—15—31

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Sergt. P. J. Shiebler	5 0 5 3 4—17	3 4 3 3 3—16—33
E. J. Mirrielees	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 3 5 3 4—18—33
H. P. Thornton	3 5 4 4 4—20	3 3 4 3 3—16—36
C. A. Walter	4 4 3 3 4—18	3 4 4 3 3—17—35

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. J. Desch	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 4 3 3 2—15—30
Sergt. W. J. Irving	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 4 3 3 3—16—33
Sergt. J. Kelly	4 5 3 4 3—19	4 2 4 2 4—16—35
Corp. C. A. Holdreied	4 4 3 4 0—15	3 3 3 4 3—16—31
Corp. V. A. F. Nielsen	3 4 3 3 2—15	4 4 3 4 3—18—33
Corp. W. B. Kelly	4 3 2 4 2—15	4 4 4 2 4—18—33
C. H. Marquand	5 3 4 2 5—19	4 3 4 3 4—18—37
M. Murphy	4 3 3 2 3—15	5 3 5 2 2—17—32
J. O. O'Donnell	3 4 5 3 4—17	4 3 5 3 3—18—35
C. Olsen	3 4 4 4 3—18	5 3 4 3 3—18—36
G. Rickert	0 3 3 4 5—15	4 3 4 2 3—16—31

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. T. Brady	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 5 3 2 4—18—34
Sergt. J. McAvoy	4 3 2 4 3—16	4 4 4 4 0—16—32
Sergt

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,

EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.

Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

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Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.

Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.

STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin.

1,000 bushels and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin. **WHEAT**

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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT

Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
303 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
85 WALL STREET.

G. M. Carnochan & Co.,

Members New York Stock Exchange,
44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
International Silver Company
COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCKS.

FINANCIAL.

ELYTON COMPANY

REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given that the amount of bonds and stock deposited under the Plan of Reorganization is such that THE SUCCESS OF THE PLAN IS ABSOLUTELY ASSURED.

The Committee, therefore, invite the holders of Bonds which have not yet been deposited to deposit the same with either of the Depositaries on or before September 11th, 1899, without penalty.

Stockholders who have not yet deposited their stock are also invited to deposit same on or before the same date. The deposit of stock must be accompanied by the payment of the contribution of Five Dollars ($5.00) per share with interest thereon at Six per cent. per annum from the respective dates on which the installments were payable to the date of payment.

Bonds and stock not deposited on or before said 11th day of September will forfeit all rights, privileges, or interests in the reorganization, and will be barred from any participation in its benefits.

WILLIAM HALLS, JR., Chairman;
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY,
ALEXANDER D. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS G. JONES,
WILLIAM T. HARDIE, Committee.

C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
New York, September 1st, 1899.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK of moneys remaining unclaimed for one year, according to Section 28, Article 4, Chapter 689, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York.

April, 1893.....G. W. Cross, New York..$68.37
May, 1893.....Estate of Thomas B. Tweedie, New York.....74.98
December, 1899...D. Hump, New York..78.45

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1899.
C. F. KRAPF, (62.) Notary Public, N. Y. City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.

The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 101 to 250, inclusive.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By George Sherman, Vice President.

COPPER

SANTA ROSALIA group in BONANZA
Stock of this company best purchase in market.
Prospectus, etc., on application.
ALLAN G. MACDONELL,
Mexican Investments, 63 Wall St., N. Y.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,

100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OFfers an investment guaranteeing a 6 per cent. income, with utmost security. For particulars address JAMES H. SEYMOUR, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$600,000

First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. 30-Year Gold Bonds
OF THE
QUINCY GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY,
QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Dated September 1st, 1899. Due September 1st, 1929.
Redeemable at the option of the Company at 110 and interest.
Interest payable March 1st and September 1st in New York or Chicago.
Bonds may be registered as to principal. Denomination, $1,000.
Trustee, THE ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, of Chicago, Illinois.

Among the Directors and Officers are:

Hon. J. MANCHESTER HAYNES, Augusta, Me., President.

CHAS. W. MORSE, (President Consolidated Ice Co., New York,) Vice President.

GEORGE E. MACOMBER, Augusta, Me., Treas.

FRANK TILFORD, (Park & Tilford,) New York.

W. H. GELSHENEN, (President Garfield National Bank,) New York.

JOHN F. CARROLL, New York.

HENRY R. WILSON, (Wilson & Stephens,) New York.

EDWARD B. LEWIS, (Mason, Lewis & Co.,) Chicago, Ills.

E. J. FARKER, (Treasurer State Banking & Trust Co.,) Quincy, Ills.

WM. STEINWEDELL, Quincy, Ills.

All of the gas and electric light companies heretofore operating in Quincy have recently been merged, and the bonds described above are a first lien upon the amalgamated properties.

The Company has about 30 miles of gas mains, and ample equipment for electric light. All lighting within the City—domestic, commercial and public—is done by this Company. The population of Quincy, which is the third city in size in the State, is stated to be 42,000.

The report of Mr. F. H. Shelton, Gas Engineer, is on file, showing net earnings, based on present business for the current year, to be $50,000. The property has also been examined by Mr. C. H. Evans of Chicago, whose report can also be seen.

All matters pertaining to the merger of the constituent companies, and all proceedings relating to the bond issue, have been under the supervision of Messrs. Harmon & Mathewson of New York, and Messrs. Prussing & McCulloch of Chicago.

We offer the above-described bonds at 103½ and accrued interest, subject to prior sale, advance in price or withdrawal.

WILSON & STEPHENS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
MASON, LEWIS & COMPANY,
60 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON.
171 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6th, 1899.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administratrix.)

$4,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Mtg. Bds., 1945.
(By order of Executors.)
Certificate N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Certificate N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
60 shs. Trust Co. of America.
29 shs. Bank of the State of N. Y.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
11 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$13,000 Hudson Suspension Bridge and New England Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938.
53 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
150 shs. Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis R. R.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
25 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$20,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R., (Western Div.) Income Bond Ctfs.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. National Broadway Bank.
106 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1901.
100 shs. N. Y. Loan & Improvement.
30 shs. Cheshire Watch Co.
44 shs. Bank of State of N. Y.
100 shs. Oriental Bank.
3 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
65 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co. pfd.
10 shs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, September 5, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
15 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. preferred, $100 each.
200 shares Peoria and Eastern R. R. Co., $100 each.
$10,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1914.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL. . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds,

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

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WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM BARBOUR, HENRY S. MANNING, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, MYRON T. HERRICK, CHAS. F. CUTLER, EMERSON McMILLIN, H. O. HAVEMEYER, JAMES M. DONALD, GEORGE CROCKER, J. WILLIAM CLARK, JOEL F. FREEMAN, WILLIAM E. SPIER, ANSON R. FLOWER, HENRY S. REDMOND, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, C. I. HUDSON, S. C. T. DODD, WILLARD BROWN, PHILIP LEHMAN, EDWARD F. CRAGIN, GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, FRANK JAY GOULD.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary.
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

Bankers' Trust Company Stock
DEALT IN.
Stephen C. Millett,
36 WALL STREET.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer Books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 11, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 11, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. B. WELLFORD, Secretary.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL CO.
August 31, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after October 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1899.

The transfer books will close on September 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on October 2, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 4.—The market was absolutely unchanged last week. Business was small, with sellers extremely firm for all kinds of cloth. In yarns about the same conditions prevailed, but here and there some concessions were allowed. The French and German markets were more quiet, but were somewhat disturbed by the fluctuations in cotton and conflicting crop news.

Heavy Gold Receipts at Boise.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 4.—The receipts of gold at the United States Assay Office here during August were larger than for any other month in the history of the office, the total being $243,820. For the first eight months of the year the receipts were $1,120,583, against $883,796 for the corresponding period of last year.

A New Automobile Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—Several capitalists have organized a company in this city to manufacture automobiles to be run by electricity. James E. Hayes is President of the company, and J. H. Ballantine, the brewer, and J. M. Quinby & Co. are interested in the scheme. The company will do a livery and delivery business with the new automobiles, running the machines between all New Jersey towns.

John D. Rockefeller Will Testify.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Industrial Commission will resume its sittings in this city to-morrow, but it is probable that no witnesses will be examined before Wednesday. John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company has consented to appear on that date.

Virginia Deferred Certificates.

THE WEST VIRGINIA DEBT SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the Advisory Board, having recommended the Plan of Settlement formulated by the Committee, copies thereof may be obtained without cost from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, or from Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman;
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CLARENCE CARY,
R. P. CHEW,
VIRGINIUS NEWTON,
Committee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars. ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 30th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., Jun. 27, 1899.
By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.

Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sep. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM M. COTT, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before the meeting.

The Books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting, or of the special meeting of stockholders to be held on October 9th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Dated August 30th, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 733 Prudential Building, Broad Street, in the City of Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, the sixth day of September, A. D. 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of all other business that may properly come before said meeting.

The Books for the Transfer of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed, for this purpose, from three o'clock P. M., sixteenth of August, until ten o'clock A. M., seventh September, 1899. P. LYNCH, Secretary.

Dated at Newark, N. J., August 15th, 1899.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the company, and the order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the company, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Dated September 2, 1899.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 22, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 5, 1899, at 10 A. M.

J. H. MILLS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1899.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street can begin to-day its Fall campaign—if Fall campaign there is to be. It has been much predicted. Optimists in the Stock Exchange district count still confidently upon the early establishment of buoyancy, if, indeed, it doesn't lead to a duplication of "old time" booms." Among some authorities, who are entitled to consideration, however, no show appears of extravagant anticipation. Generally, there is a recognition of the extraordinary changes for good that have come over the business situation, and on such account are founded the cheerful anticipations. It is of common fame that practically in every commercial and industrial quarter improvement is recorded, that in a long list of instances actual business revolution takes place—that prosperity is attested splendidly.

And herewith THE NEW YORK TIMES presents the views of Wall Street men of consequence.

Scarecrows That Have Failed.

Henry Allen: "It is true, as bears with long-distance eyesight are saying, that some disagreeable elements may some time come along to disturb security market serenity; but none threatens us this year—this year is a good times year. In the business situation a dozen factors are inspiriting to one that is found even mildly discouraging.

"The public outside of Wall Street is making money, has been making money for some time past—and what after all is Wall Street but the natural and legitimate echo of the outside business world?

"Is it easy to find bear arguments? What is the name of one important railroad whose earnings are decreasing? What railroad is there of importance whose earnings, indeed, are not increasing far beyond prediction? Where is the money corner so much prophesied, what legitimate Wall Street enterprise has been held back or hurt by money market stringency, what sacrifice has been imposed upon any business interest in any part of the country while Western crops have been harvested and moved? Where is the loudly predicted direful rush of gold from here to Europe? What State, what county, what township has been denuded of its harvests by drought, or rain, or the easily invented chinch bug? Where, indeed, has there been any of the dreadful disasters with threats of which Wall Street has for months been bombarded?

"Just on the basis of bear prophesies gone to pot, it is sensible to be bullish. Scarecrows tumble down and do no scaring. In Wall Street, when efforts to terrify thus fail, it is usual, natural, and certain for hopefulness and confidence to prevail and extend. And this is one of the reasons why it now seems to me a better time to buy stocks than to sell them."

Nothing but Prosperity.

Frank H. Sturgis (Strong, Sturgis & Co.): "There is nothing but prosperity. I see no cloud in the situation. The country will have a good and active trade this Fall."

Business Never So Good as Now.

S. Taylor, Jr. (McIntyre & Wardwell): "Business was never so good as it is to-day, and the country was never so prosperous. Both manufacturers and railroads are making more money than they ever did, and I think they will continue to make it. There is going to be a demand for many stocks from now on, and I predict that all good dividend-paying stocks will go higher before Jan. 1."

Manufacturers Are Busy.

A. Rosenfeld (Charles Minzesheimer & Co.): "I think the outlook is very good. The manufacturing industries are all kept working to their fullest capacity, and many are away behind in their orders. Good crops seem pretty well assured, and the public is appreciating that fact and coming into the market. The South and West are in good shape. In fact, conditions everywhere were never better."

Interesting as a Fairy Tale.

Hollister & Babcock: "The prospects are for the largest business the country ever had. The trade reports are as interesting as a fairy tale. Under the circumstances we cannot see how we can help having active markets in Wall Street, with higher prices."

Better Times Ahead.

Alfred de Cordova: "With the return of business men from their vacation we are going to see better and more active times in Wall Street and throughout the country. The country is in such a prosperous condition that it will certainly result in activity on Wall Street. The Street is a barometer of the general business situation. The present excellent conditions and their assured continuance are bound to be reflected in the prices of our securities."

Much Activity Prevails.

Halle & Stieglitz: "We see nothing but good times ahead. We do not think there will be much Eastern money needed by the West to move the crops, and therefore there won't be a financial stringency here. Even if money should loan high here, that is not necessarily a bad sign. Stringency in the money market is bad only when there is plenty of money and it nevertheless is hoarded through fear and timidity. A stringency due to an active market is not a bad sign."

Tight Money Not Threatening.

J. S. Bache: "The absence from the city of many of our large operators, the possibility of tight money, and the disposition to await the outcome of the crops before taking on large financial obligations have undoubtedly combined to keep the market within a narrow groove during the past three months; and the only evidence of interest at all has been the rapidity which the so-called Flower stocks have recovered from the shock of the death of their principal supporter. The generally predicted money squeeze has failed to materialize, nor do I think it likely to materialise during the coming Winter. I do not mean to say that I expect the present low rates of money to continue, but beyond a normal advance in rates I see no likelihood of any stringency for money.

"The Dewey reception in September and the yacht races shortly thereafter will bring back to the city, even earlier than usual, many of our larger operators; and I do not think that it will be long before the result of their presence is felt, as it is undoubtedly true that most of the better class of shares are in strong hands, and their owners will not permit them to lie dormant.

"Business in all lines is unprecedentedly good, and in fact could hardly be better; and while it is true that conditions in this country have always been so transitory that good or bad times rarely lasted long, the present crop traditions and probable export demand, both for cereals and manufactured products, are such that I cannot but feel that prosperity will remain with us for some time to come; I should even be hopeful for a considerable period were it not that within six months we will be talking of Presidential probabilities and platforms, and that is always a disturbing factor for business, and will be particularly so as long as many, and especially Europe, consider the silver question still an open one for this country. I am looking forward to a Fall and Winter of commercial and financial activity; a large volume of business and good prices."

Prospects Most Promising.

Charles Head & Co.: "We never knew the business of the country to be so good. In fact many business men have been so bound down by the growth of their trade that they have been obliged to leave Wall Street alone for lack of time. We consider the outlook all around—financially, commercially, and for the Street—as promising as at any time we have known."

What Must Attract Investors.

James D. Smith: "We may not have a rampant market for some time to come, but it seems to me that a variety of important factors are working together for the development of market activity and strength. Easy money, good railroad earnings, the general support of labor, and the manifold evidences of industrial and commercial prosperity, all seem to me tending to a National business situation which must find in Wall Street sturdy reflection. Stocks of high class seem to me, in view of such improved conditions, to be attractive to investors."

Higher Prices Will Prevail.

Boody, McLellan & Co.: "There is only one thing to be said, and that is that everything is prosperous and in our opinion will continue so. Higher prices will prevail, and we expect to see a greater movement in iron and steel than even many of the most optimistic anticipate."

No Cloud on the Horizon.

Sutro Brothers & Co.: "We have every reason to hope that with the return of business men to the city greater activity will be felt all around. The outlook is most promising. There is no cloud on the horizon to cause the slightest alarm. Money matters are in an easy state and without question will continue so. It appears to us that the general line of stocks is now on a healthy basis, with less of the speculative feature which seemed to govern the market the early part of the year. Taking it all and all, we have a right to anticipate a healthy and active market. The people are using greater caution in buying and are beginning to look with more care to see that their investments are founded on value. As a result it is much more difficult than heretofore to float clap-trap schemes. All the iron and steel conditions are favorable and continue to look up."

Could Not Be Better.

Daniel O'Dell: "I don't know how times could be better. Crops are good and the farmers are getting high prices. We are manufacturing more stuff than ever before in the history of the country, and we are exporting more. All these things ought to be reflected now, as heretofore, in enhanced prices for good, stable things. Prices in Wall Street are not the cause, but the effect of outside conditions; and when outside conditions are better than ever before in the country's history I can't see any good ground for being pessimistic. If some unforeseen calamity does not overtake us we really have not begun to see the improvement in many lines that we are certain to see.

"The changed conditions in this country will necessarily compel the building of an efficient navy, and the opening up of the new territory that we have acquired must for years command large capital and the best energies of our people. All these things are going to give the laboring people of the country work away beyond their present anticipations. We are beginning to see this now in orders for ships from abroad which we cannot fill, while we even see large establishments closing down for a lack of iron and steel.

"I can't see how anything can interfere with our growth and prosperity in general business lines. Wall Street will feel the effect of this and may overdo it at times and have large fluctuations in prices, particularly of those securities that have not fully demonstrated their value. But the good things, I think, will steadily advance."

General Business Will Be Good.

Kissam, Whitney & Co.: "There is no doubt that general business is going to be very good. We can't see how it can be otherwise. The prospects are that money will be more active because of the much greater volume of business."

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Matter of Public—Stephen M. Keating.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Church.
2—Richardson vs. Douglas.
3—Filcque vs. Drew.
4—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
5—Megrue vs. Morrison.
6—Marston vs. Cramsey.
7—Excelsior Sav. Bank vs. Freise.
8—Tannenbaum vs. Mason.
9—Gulick vs. Freise.
10—In re Lenz.
11—Marcus vs. Waring.
12—In re N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
13—In re Nealis.
14—Brown vs. Sullivan.
15—Schiff vs. Sullivan.
16—Garvey vs. Union Trust Co.
17—Paul vs. Morton.
18—Geneva Nat. Bank vs. Pacific Nat. Bank of Tacoma.
19—Van Horne vs. Van Horne.
20—Ernst vs. Henn.
21—Consolidated Ice Co. vs. Gore.
22—Allen vs. Fowler, Wells & Co.
23—Bolen & Byrne Mfg. Co. vs. Manhattan Bottling Co.
24—Pfeffer vs. Just.
25—Vettel vs. Vettel.
26—People ex rel. Alexander vs. Brady.
27—Link vs. Watson.
28—In re Henderson.
29—People ex rel. Orr vs. Scannell.
30—People ex rel. Govan vs. same.
31—People ex rel. McQuade vs. same.
32—People ex rel. Clarke vs. same.
33—People ex rel. Chamberlain vs. same.
34—People ex rel. Le Strange vs. same.
35—People ex rel. McGuire vs. same.
36—Elsner vs. Stern.
37—Keator vs. Dalton.
38—Taussig vs. Hoffman House Bath Co.
39—Pearson vs. Cuthbert.
40—People, &c., vs. Standard Aerating Co.
41—In re Buena Vista Realty Co.
42—Maitland vs. Cassidy.
43—Naselli vs. Plunkett.
44—In re Morris Av.
45—In re Hefner.
46—In re Quinn.
47—In re Belmont Place.
48—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Murray.
49—Bloom vs. Fink.
50—Sherman vs. Grinnell.
51—Steinhardter vs. Howe.
52—In re Donaldson.
53—Kelly vs. City of New York.
54—Brundage vs. Brundage.
55—Socialistic Co-operative Pub. Ass'n vs. Kuhn.
56—Steinhardter vs. Howe.
57—Spenks vs. Berfield.
58—People ex rel. Agazzi vs. Peyser.
59—Geoghagan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
60—In re Bindseed.
61—In re Weiner.
62—Nichols vs. Rosenweig.
63—In re McSorley.
64—Schreyer vs. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VII., IX., X., XI., and XII Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Jacob Merkle, Anton Zitsleperger, Catharine Coyle, James Dwyer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herman for the People.

1—James Furber.
2—Albert Kutsch.
3—Thomas R. Paxton.
4—Gustav Wasserlein.
5—James Bembrick, Joseph Dunn.
6—Joseph Lewis, Philip Bennett.
7—Samuel Weaver.
8—Robert Callahan, John Smith.
9—Harold E. Holdsworth.
10—Edward Fitzgerald, Henry Butler.
11—Mathew Hanson, Philip Nolan.
12—John O'Connell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, Recorder.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Hyman Krutser.
2—George Cook.
3—Charles Thomas.
4—Israel Meitiner.
5—Daniel Durkin, James McCarty, Christopher Courtney.
6—Joseph O'Brien.
7—Emanuel Emery.
8—Joseph McGrath.
9—John Davis.
10—Max Frank.
11—Isaac Modosky, Joseph Feinstein.
12—Emil Blalip, Henry R. Calam.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. Adjourned for the term.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The market for American securities was without decided feature and irregular until just before the close, when prices strengthened on the advance in consols. The close was firm.

Consols for money, 104 15-16; consols for the account, 105⅛; Canadian, 99⅞; Erie, 14¼; Erie first preferred, 40¾; Illinois Central, 118⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 82½; St. Paul common, 131⅞; New York Central, 142⅝; Pennsylvania, 66⅝; Reading, 11¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 79½; Atchison, 22¼; Grand Trunk, 8⅝; Louisville, 84; Anaconda, 11¼.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 5-16 per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £112,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 135; Madrid, 23.17; Lisbon, 43; Rome, 7.45.

Bar silver steady at 27⅛d per ounce.

Spanish 4s, 60¼.

The Stock Exchange will be closed next Saturday.

Prospects Most Promising.

Charles Head & Co.: "We never knew the business of the country to be so good. In fact many business men

GOLF ON MANY COURSES

Morris County's Links Open for the Fall Season.

A "KICKERS'" HANDICAP MATCH

Large Gathering of Admirers of the Game at Ardsley—Good Scores Made at Baltusrol.

After a period of comparative quiet, the Morris County golf course at Morristown, N. J., was formally opened for the Fall season yesterday by a competition which the committee chose to style a "kickers'" handicap. More than twenty members took part, and all played with such zeal that the uninitiated might well wonder why the event secured its suggestive name. The reason was because each contestant was permitted to fix his own handicap, and therefore could not "kick" at the committee for not using proper discretion.

But the players, however, did not have everything their own way. The competitors had to fix their handicaps so as to come as near as possible to a blind handicap score, and the figures were not announced until after the game was finished. So as not to give everything to the players, the committee stipulated that any one having a net score below the scratch mark would be disqualified. The scratch figure turned out to be eighty-seven strokes, and this brought Arthur Whitney galloping in as winner in a net score equal with scratch.

It was a narrow victory, for Arthur Forbes showed a net score of 88 and C. B. Beckwith 89. W. Alston Flagg, the Captain of the club, who has just returned from golfing at Bar Harbor, made the lowest gross record—ninety-four strokes. Three players were disqualified for running below the eighty-seven mark. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Arthur Whitney	103	16	87
Arthur Forbes	113	25	88
C. B. Beckwith	103	14	89
Arthur B. Foote	104	14	90
C. Wadd	116	26	90
Walter Ford	103	12	91
E. C. Smith	106	15	91
W. Allston Flagg	94	0	94
Stephen Whitney	113	18	95
C. V. S. Crosby	102	7	95
B. Chandler	115	18	97
C. C. Richert	130	30	100
W. B. Hazeltine	135	35	100
J. M. Chapman	119	18	101
Elbert S. Kip	122	21	101
G. F. Fox	141	28	113

The disqualified three, with scores, are:

Oliver Adams	98	15	83
L. B. Garrison	96	12	84
J. A. Edwards	101	15	86

GOLF AT LENOX.

Preliminary Play for the Bishop Cup in a Stiff Wind.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 4.—The qualifying round of thirty-six holes, medal play, for the cup given by David W. Bishop was played to-day on the Lenox golf links. A stiff west wind prevented low scores. Eighteen players entered, but some of them dropped out after the morning round of eighteen holes. Samuel Frothingham made the lowest score but had a close second in E. A. Thomson. There were many spectators in the afternoon to see the result of the match. The cup was on exhibition at the clubhouse, together with the gold and bronze medals which go to the winner of the cup and the runner-up. This is the score, the first eight qualifying:

Samuel Frothingham, 88, 97—185.
E. A. Thomson, 96, 92—188.
S. P. Shaw, 90, 99—189.
David T. Dana, 99, 94—193.
A. P. Stokes, Jr., 95, 98—193.
David W. Bishop, Jr., 97, 100—197.
Lindley Fairfax, 102, 95—197.
J. C. Greenleaf, 98, 99—197.
Howard Godwin, 101, 102—203.
J. W. Burden, 101, 105—206.
R. D. Lapham, 101, 108—209.

Miss Cornelia Barnes is the winner of the cup given by Miss Maud Curtiss for the woman's contest, which has been in progress during the month of August.

A handicap match of six rounds of great interest to the players and their friends was played to-day. This is the score:

Miss Cornelia Barnes.	58	59	60	58	62	58—355	24	331
Miss Charlotte Stillman	52	57	54	57	56	62—338	0	338
Mrs. H. P. Lapham.	62	62	63	63	62	59—371	24	347
Miss Maria Mosle.	68	61	64	67	68	65—393	39	354
Mrs. W. A. Taylor.	66	67	67	63	62	67—392	12	380
Miss Lila Sloane.	63	64	72	74	72	76—421	24	397

FINE GOLF AT BALTUSROL.

Hunter, the ex-Oakland Professional, a Competitor.

David Hunter, the young golf professional, who has just left the Oakland Golf Club at Bayside, L. I., to take charge of the course at the Baltusrol Club, near Short Hills, N. J., signalized his entrance into Baltusrol territory yesterday by playing a four-ball foursome against two of the best amateurs in the club as opponents. Hunter was aided by L. H. Graham, one of the amateurs who is rapidly coming to the front at Baltusrol, and who, during the day, tied with Louis P. Bayard, Jr., at 93 strokes for the lowest gross score of the day.

Bayard, who is a recent Princeton graduate, and formerly the intercollegiate champion, and Hugh K. Toler opposed Hunter and Graham, winning by 5 up and 3 to play, or four holes of the full eighteen. The scores are:

L. P. Bayard and Hugh K. Toler—										
Out	6	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	—40
In	3	5	5	4	4	6	6	4	4	—41
Total										—81
L. H. Graham and David Hunter—										
Out	7	6	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	—42
In	4	5	4	5	4	7	5	3	5	—42
Total										—84

Hunter expects to be one of the competitors in the open championship of the United States to be played this month at Baltimore, and the Baltusrol members are looking to him for a creditable showing.

Beside this foursome, there were two club contests for the members, but barely one-third turned in scores. Ellis Adams was the fortunate golfer of the day, for he won the silver cup in the club handicap, with a net score of 85 strokes, while in the afternoon his net score of 86 gave him the majority of the golf balls in the ball sweepstake competition. The players in the handicap, with scores, are, those of the victor and of Bayard as the only scratch competitor, given in full:

Ellis Adams—									Gr.	Hd.	Net
Out	7	6	4	5	7	5	4	6	4—	48	
In	4	6	6	6	6	7	5	4	5—	49	
Total									97	12	85
L. P. Bayard, Jr—											
Out	9	6	4	4	4	4	6	4—	45		
In	4	6	4	5	5	6	7	5	6—	48	
Total									93	0	93
L. H. Graham									93	5	88
L. R. Connett									98	10	88
R. A. Waterburg									102	14	88
Hugh K. Toler									94	3	91
E. N. Todd									101	10	91
W. B. Crisp									110	18	92
J. R. Wilmer									111	12	99
Beverly Ward									146	25	121

BIG CROWD AT ARDSLEY LINKS.

Golf on the picturesque Ardsley links, overlooking the Hudson River, near Dobbs Ferry, was enjoyed by an unusually large number of members yesterday. Besides a big foursome match for a silver cup, the final round in two events was decided. The concluding match for the Edwin Gould Cup was between F. L. Eldridge and H. S. Brooks, the former winning by 4 up and 3 to play. The final round in the Class B match play handicap was won by F. S. Billings, who beat R. Brewster by one hole.

The special club foursome was won by Thomas W. Stiles and A. E. Barron. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
T. W. Stiles and A. E. Barren.	95	7	88
H. L. R. Edgar and H. B. Gayley.	97	7	90
R. Churchill and A. O. Beebe.	99	6	93
R. Bertron and C. W. Lyman.	111	17	94
J. A. Townsend and T. McK. Garrison	108	12	96
C. S. Fairchild and R. W. Kelly.	115	19	96
E. B. Hawkins and H. Clarkson.	119	23	96
F. L. Eldridge and H. S. Brooks.	101	2	99
C. A. Murphy and E. Grimm.	112	11	101
W. B. S. Thorne and F. W. McCutcheon	114	11	103
C. P. H. Gilbert and E. C. O'Brien	124	17	107

Wins the Ladin Cup at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 4.—The semi-finals for the Ladin Cup took place at the Fairfield County Golf Club this morning. J. S. Gillespie beat F. C. Hilliard 2 up, and C. S. Cox beat George Phelps 5 up and 4 to play. This afternoon the finals were played, when Mr. Gillespie beat Mr. Cox 5 up and 4 to play, thereby winning the cup. Much interest was centred in the day's play.

ATHLETICS AT BAYONNE.

Flanagan Threw the 16-Pound Hammer 164 Feet 6 Inches—Broke the World's Record.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 4.—The Knickerbocker Athletic Club Labor Day carnival at Bayonne resulted in one new world's record made by John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club, who threw a sixteen-pound hammer from a nine-foot circle, Irish style, a distance of 164 feet 6 inches. The old record was 151 feet 10 inches, made by Kelly of Ireland. J. C. Coffey of the Knickerbockers was second, with a throw of 149 feet 6 inches. Charles Chadwick of Yale threw a distance of 148 feet 1 inch, securing third place. This contest was without handicap, there being only three competitors.

About 5,000 patrons of the carnival enjoyed the sports. The quarter-mile cinder path was in good condition, also the oval. The Games Committee consisted of President James E. Sullivan, J. H. Sears, and John D. Adams.

While crossing the track during a bicycle race, William Heidick, a boy, was run over. His leg was broken. He was taken to Bayonne Hospital.

In the morning the Knickerbocker baseball team defeated the Bay Side Athletic Club of Bayonne by a score of 16 to 5.

The all-around weight throwing contests were a feature. James R. Mitchell did not compete. John Flanagan of the New Yorks scored 16 points, the highest made. Richard Sheldon of the same club scored 13. J. C. Coffey of the Knickerbockers was third with 5, and Charles Chadwick of the New Yorks fourth, with 2. Flanagan and Sheldon each won firsts in two events.

Decidedly unfavorable conditions prevailed during the two aquatic events, a seventy-five yard novice swimming and a 200-yard handicap. There was a strong tide, strong northwest wind, and low water. Wind aided the tide, which the contestants found much difficulty in breasting and keeping their proper courses. A. G. Savori of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was referee and Harry S. Cornish the starter.

The seventy-five-yard novice race from scratch was won by B. Ludwig of the Staten Island Boat Club by a narrow margin in 1:50 1-5. R. C. Beacroft, New York Athletic Club, finished second. H. B. Clark of Jersey City was a good third. The course was straightaway.

In the 200-yard handicap swimming race William Rauss of the Knickerbockers, with eighteen seconds handicap, captured first place after an exciting finish with three other competitors. Rauss won by about three yards, his time being 3:20. L. Johnson, Jr., Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was second, having fifteen seconds. F. A. Wenck, New York Athletic Club, 6 seconds, finished third, with 4 yard behind Johnson. In this race the men swam from the boathouse float to a stakeboat and return, finishing at an imaginary line. A small boat at anchor proved an obstacle on the return.

The William Barry Field Club of Jersey City defeated the Irish-American Football Club of Newark in a game of two twenty-minute halves. The total score for the Barrys was 4 goals and 1 point against 3 goals and 3 points for the Newark team. In the first half James Hayes made the only goal for the Barrys. In the second half "Con" O'Keefe, James Dwyer, and Thomas Foy each made a goal for the Barrys, and 1 point was scored by Capt. John J. Hayes. For the Irish-Americans, in the first half Maurice Lynch made the goal and one of the 3 points, Harry McCormack and John O'Keefe each scored a point. O'Keefe and McCormack each made 1 goal in the second half. The oval was in good condition.

Four of the five winners of the trial heats in the one-hundred-yard handicap run finished bunched in the final, which was won by D. McCollough of the Seaside Athletic Club, practically upon his handicap of 9 yards. Time—0:10¾.

Garrett F. Fitzgerald of the Star Athletic Club, with 45 yards, in the half-mile run defeated Herbert E. Manvel, New York Athletic Club, by nearly one rod. The winning time was 1:56 4-5.

A. W. Burlingame, Jr., of the Knickerbockers easily ran down a large field in the 300-yard handicap run, winning by a few feet in 0:31 1-5. His handicap was 12 yards.

Barely enough men finished in the one-mile handicap run for the three prizes, T. G. McGirr of the New York Athletic Club outfooting J. Sheran of the Knickerbockers. McGirr won by about two yards in 4:25 4-5, having 45 yards handicap, against 50 for Sheran. J. F. Malloy of the Xaviers was beaten nearly four rods.

An unfortunate fall in the final of the one-mile bicycle novice race probably prevented A. A. McDonald of Tompkinsville, S. I., from winning while in the lead. Adam Findlay of Jersey City won the race in 2:45 3-5, due to the set-back to McDonald.

SUMMARY:

100 Yards; handicap.—First heat won by Charles McClellan, New York, (9 yards;) time—0:10. Second heat won by J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., (8 yards;) time—0:10 1-5. Third heat won by J. F. Miller, St. George A. C., (7 yards;) time—0:10 2-5. Fourth heat won by H. B. White, West Side Branch, Y. M. C. A., (9½ yards;) time—0:10 2-5. Fifth heat won by D. McCullough, Sea Side A. C., (9 yards;) time—0:10 1-5. Final heat won by D. McCullough, Sea Side A. C., (9 yards;) J. F. Miller, St. George A. C., (7 yards,) second; J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., (8 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle; Novice.—Won by Adam Findlay, Jersey City; Harry Davis, Greenville, N. J., second; W. J. Scott, Clifton, S. I., third. Time—2:45 3-5.

Half-Mile Run; Handicap.—Won by G. T. Fitzgerald, Star A. C., (45 yards;) H. E. Manvel, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; G. C. Wood, New York A. C., (20 yards,) third. Time—1:56 4-5.

440-Yard Run; Novice.—Won by K. S. Littlejohn, Montclair, N. J.; A. F. Meyers, Elizabeth, second; T. Crilley, Aegaeon A. C., third. Time—0:53 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. W. Burlingame, Knickerbocker A. C., 12 yards; T. P. White, New York City, 28 yards, second; J. F. Holland, New West Side A. C., 22 yards, third. Time—0:31 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by T. G. McGirr, New York A. C., 45 yards; J. Sheran, Knickerbocker A. C., 50 yards, second; J. F. Malloy, Xavier A. C., 60 yards, third. Time—4:25 4-5.

Medley Race, Scratch.—Won by C. M. Cohen, Knickerbocker A. C.; M. J. Kinney, Knickerbocker A. C., second; J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—1:14 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—Won by D. J. Quille, Bayonne, scratch; F. E. Lawrie, Knickerbocker A. C., 120 yards, second; W. J. Scott, Clifton, S. I., 60 yards, third. Time—5:47 1-5.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by L. Johnson, Jr., Knickerbocker A. C., 24 inches; actual vault, 10 feet; A. G. Anderson, New West Side A. C., 10 inches, second; actual vault, 10 feet 6 inches; H. Lemkam, St. John's Institute, 18 inches, third; actual vault, 9 feet 6 inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Scratch, (Nine-Foot Circle, Irish Style.)—Won by John Flanagan, New York A. C., 164 feet 6 inches; J. C. Coffey, Knickerbocker A. C., second, 149 feet 6 inches; Charles Chadwick, Yale, third, 148 feet 1 inch. Former world's record, 151 feet 10 inches.

All-around weight-throwing contests, scratch:

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, (Seven-Foot Circle.)—Won by John Flanagan, New York A. C., distance 157 feet 10 inches; J. C. Coffey, Knickerbocker A. C., second, 148 feet 4 inches; Charles Chadwick, New York A. C. and Yale, third, 139 feet 10 inches.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by John Flanagan, 33 feet 2½ inches; Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., second, 32 feet 3 inches; J. C. Coffey, third, 29 feet 2 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Richard Sheldon, 111 feet 11½ inches; John Flanagan, second, 103 feet 4½ inches; J. C. Coffey, third, 94 feet 1 inch.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by Richard Sheldon, 45 feet 10 inches; John Flanagan, second, 39 feet 4 inches; J. C. Coffey, third, 31 feet 6 inches.

Points in weight throwing: Flanagan, 16; Sheldon, 13; Coffey, 5; Chadwick, 2.

TENNIS AT SLEEPY HOLLOW.

The Big Tournament Begins with 21 Players in the Entry List—Yale Champion's Poor Showing.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The opening matches in the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club's big tournament were played here this afternoon on the club courts, in Upper Broadway. The entry list includes twenty-one players, among them being Paret, Allen, Little, and a team of experts from the New York Athletic Club. The first day's play was rather scant, several of the men defaulting and one or two absentees also held back the matches.

Much surprise was caused by the poor form shown by John Allen, the Yale champion, who was rated next to Paret among the favorites for first honors. A Yonkers player won the second set from the Yale champion, and even in the third stayed off defeat for some time, Allen having to crowd on all steam to win out in the end.

Martin, one of the Lenox players, beat Relyea of the New York Athletic Club, after a three-set match that developed some exciting play. The day's scores follow: Gentlemen's singles, preliminary round—E. J. Martin beat Edward Hall, by default; W. C. Strong beat William Temple, 6—0, 6—2; L. R. Strong beat W. A. Warnerneck, 6—1, 6—2; C. S. Batt beat Ralph Hickox, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4. First round—E. J. Martin beat C. M. Relyea, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3; R. D. Little beat C. Andrews, by default; E. A. Freshman beat J. Morton, by default; J. A. Allen beat J. L. Robertson, Jr., 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

MISS ATKINSON WINS AGAIN.

Defeats Miss McAteer at Tennis and Championship Cup Becomes Hers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—By defeating Miss Myrtle McAteer of Pittsburg in the championship round of the woman's Western championship tennis tournament at the Kenwood Country Club to-day Miss Juliette P. Atkinson of Brooklyn retained her title of champion of the West in singles. The play throughout was exciting and brilliant.

The first set was well contested, Miss McAteer winning by a score of 8—6. It took eighteen games to decide the second set, in which Miss McAteer let down in her game somewhat while her opponent improved. With the score at eight—all, Miss Atkinson made an extra effort taking the set by the score 10—8. Miss McAteer was somewhat weak in the third set, which went to Miss Atkinson by the score of 6—4. Although Miss McAteer made a plucky attempt to win the fourth set her efforts counted for nothing, as Miss Atkinson improved steadily and gave her opponent only two games, winning the set 6—2, and the match by the scores 6—8, 10—8, 6—4, 6—2.

By winning this match Miss Atkinson becomes the permanent possessor of the championship cup, which she has won twice.

FRIENDLESS, SOUGHT DEATH.

Schley Couldn't Stand Joyous Sounds from the Excursion Boats.

Overcome by a sense of desolation and friendlessness, Andrew Schley, thirty years old, a baker out of employment, jumped into the East River from the Twenty-ninth Street pier yesterday morning. For some time before his plunge, he had been sitting on the pier watching the excursion steamers and listening to the music of the bands and the laughter of the merry-makers. He had no money, no friends, and no prospects of getting anything to eat, and as he subsequently explained, the joyous sounds from the excursion boats were more than he could stand.

John McGrath, a Brooklyn boatman, and Policeman Morrell speedily pulled Schley out of the water, and after rolling him on a barrel on the pier took him to Bellevue Hospital as a prisoner, charged with an attempt to commit suicide.

"I wanted to die," said Schley to Officer Morrell. "What was the good of saving such a life as mine? I have no home, no friends, no money, no work, and nothing to live for." After being supplied with food at the hospital the spirits of the would-be suicide visibly improved.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

The following quotations were all that were received yesterday on account of the holiday.

PROVISIONS.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s. Lard—Steady; prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American, refined, in pails, 28s. Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good, 72s; American, finest white, 58s; American, finest colored, 54s; prime city tallow, 26s; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, September-October, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 35s. Rosin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Linseed Oil—28s 9d.

NAVAL STORES.—CHARLESTON, Sept. 4.—Turpentine market, nothing doing. Rosin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 4.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin unchanged. Crude turpentine, hard, 70; yellow dip, virgin, $1.30.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, $4.10@$4.10; oxen and stags, $3.25@$3.25; bulls, $2.75@$4.20; cows, $1.60@$4; fat cows, $4.10@$4.40, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8½c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, 6@8; tops, $8.25; grassers and buttermilks, $3.75@$4.50; city-dressed veals, 9½@12c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4.50; choice, $4.75; lambs, $4.37½@$4.40; 1 car, $6.00.

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Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., on and after September 1, A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

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20 EAST 50TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
This school reopens Wednesday, September 27th. Mr. Cutler will be at the school house after September 10th. Summer mail forwarded.

Senftner School,
13 Astor Place, Near Broadway.
Reopens October 2.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students its Academic Department, an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
For descriptive catalogue address Secretary.
H. F. SENFTNER, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. SENFTNER, A. B., LL.B., Secretary.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
16th Street, cor. Rutherford Place, New York.
Fall Term Opens September 19th.
FRIENDS' SCHOOL,
102-114 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.
Fall Term Opens September 26th.
Non-sectarian schools for boys and girls.
Graduates prepared for all colleges.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray.
Reopens Sept. 28 in its NEW BUILDING,
35 West 84th Street.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Gymn

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL DESIRED IN THE County of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and CHARLES WEBERHANE, as Trustees of the trust created by the third clause of the will of Julius Hallgarten, deceased, for the benefit of Matilda Hallgarten and remaindermen, and said Central Trust Company of New York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPHINE REYNOLDS, James L. Reynolds, Charles L. Regenhard and Mary Regenhard, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiffs; Anna S. Finck, and William Carl as receiver for the benefit of said Anna S. Finck, the rents, issues, and profits of 1,196 and 1,198 Park Avenue, in the City of New York, (Manhattan Borough,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Charles L. Regenhard:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of August, 1899, and on the said day filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the County Court House in the County of New York. The verified complaint in the said action was duly filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 8th day of July, 1899.

Dated August 25, 1899.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL DESIRED IN THE County of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE REYNOLDS, James L. Reynolds, Charles L. Regenhard, and Mary Regenhard, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Anna S. Finck, and William Carl, as receiver for the benefit of said Anna S. Finck of the rents, issues, and profits of 1,196 and 1,198 Park Avenue, in the City of New York, (Manhattan Borough,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Charles L. Regenhard:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of August, 1899, and on the said day filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the County Court House, in the County of New York. The verified complaint in the said action was duly filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 8th day of July, 1899.

Dated August 25, 1899.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—EMIL SPITZER, plaintiff, against HENRY CHARBONNIER and "JOHN DOE, said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants. Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.

ROSE & PUTZEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To H. Charbonnier and "John Doe, said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

ROSE & PUTZEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au22-law6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

mh21-law6mTu&s1

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24 day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ap18-law6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1899. HARRY MERZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway, New York City.

ap4-law6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City.

jy11-law6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, with the office of John Burke & Co., Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

my16-law6mTu

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Shepard & Prentiss, his attorneys, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. EDWARD O McHENRY, Executor. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executor, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh7-law6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York.

my9-law6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis N. Cheney, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHENEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

au29-law6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, GEORGE A.—The People of the State of New York to Elizabeth C. Jones, as executrix of the will of GEORGE JONES, deceased, and individually; William Jones, Frances E. Jones, Philip Hoffman, Harry Harburger, Wright Dairy Company, a domestic corporation; Henry A. Kirby, assignee of the Johnston Jewelry Company, a domestic corporation; William H. Rogers, Joseph F. O'Connor, William W. Walker, James McCreery, J. Crawford McCreery, and Thomas Rossvear, composing the firm of James McCreery & Co.; William H. Bonynge, assignee of Wm. T. Wilhelm; Richard Batting, Jr., Hesslon, Samuel D. Isaacs, Hubbard and Alexander Cash, composing the firm of Styles & Cash; Frederick Schuler, Intelligencer Association, a domestic corporation; Henry C. Ross, Tynan Company, a domestic corporation; Caldwell Freeze, Alfred D. Monteabla, Charles Thorley, Thomas Thedford, Moses Huntoon, John E. Huntoon, Louis Mohrman, Joseph Young, Elizabeth C. Jones, Merritt E. Haviland, John B. Knapp, Henry W. Pennoyer, Judson G. Wells, Mary E. Hubbard, executrix of S. T. Hubbard, deceased; Barnard S. McKean, receiver United Life Insurance Association; Ellen L. Demorest, Joseph J. Little, and to all other persons entitled to share in the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of George A. Jones, deceased, whose names cannot be ascertained, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a decree distributing, as if it were the proceeds of decedent's real property sold pursuant to decree, the sum of 33,225 33-100 dollars, surplus moneys arising upon the sale of the decedent's real estate in foreclosure paid into the Surrogate's Court, should not be made.

In witness whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 27th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au15-law4wTu&s11

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

my2-law6mTu

STEVENSON, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. STEVENSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. JOSEPH N. GOLDACHER, Executor. DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ma21-law6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.

WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH,
Administrator, with the will annexed.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap25-law6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN F. COCKERILL, plaintiff, against HENRY MURRAY and DELIA A. MURRAY, his wife, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, &c., beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred and nine (109) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly seventy-five (75) feet and one-half (½) inch to a point distant one hundred and ten (110) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue on a line drawn at right angles to Eleventh Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly line of Forty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, one (1) foot to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, &c., beginning at a point two hundred and nine (209) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches, to the southerly line of Forty-second Street, and thence westerly, along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS,
Referee.

HONE & BROWN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

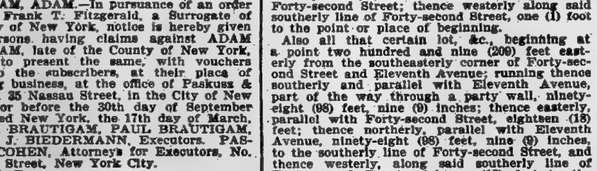

Known as Nos. 552 W. 42nd St. & part of No. 500 W. 42nd St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ten thousand six hundred and ninety-eight and 33-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of June, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and twelve dollars, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $128 55-100 and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS,
Referee.

a25-2aw8wF&Tu&s18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KOUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLUF, (formerly EMILY BRAVER,) and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York,) and known as Number eight (8) Livingston Place, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Livingston Place, distant seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches south from the southeast corner of said Livingston Place and East Sixteenth Street, and running thence eastwardly, and parallel to said East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet to the east side of Livingston Place; and thence northwardly, along Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.

GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

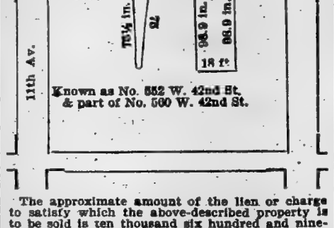

E. 15th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,682.50 with interest thereon from 19th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $318.82, with interest from May 24, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $735 or thereabouts, and interest.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.

au29-2aw3wTu&Fs12s14

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

The same plaintiff against The West End Apartment House Company and others, defendants.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in each of the above entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eightieth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; running thence easterly, along the southerly side of Eightieth Street, one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, sixty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue, sixty feet to the southerly side of Eightieth Street, at the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 8th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

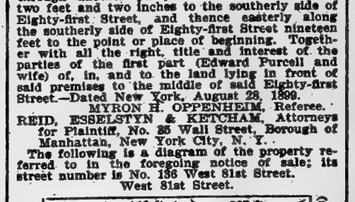

The approximate amount of the liens or charges, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is as follows: In the first action $46,244 55-100, and in the second action $12,912 11-100, amounting together to $59,156 66-100, and interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances in both actions, amounting to $655 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,350 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, on which is due the sum of $75,000 and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from February 5th, 1898.

Dated New York, August 9th, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—SUSAN E. HOYT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. FRENCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Lexington Avenue, distant thirty-four feet two and one-half inches (34 ft. 2½ in.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Lexington Avenue with the southerly side of Ninety-fourth Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches (16 ft. 7 in.,) thence westerly parallel with Ninety-fourth Street and partly through the centre of another party wall seventy-five (75) feet, thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue sixteen feet seven inches, (16 ft. 7 in.,) thence easterly again, parallel with Ninety-fourth Street, and partly through the centre of another party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1899.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.

WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,440 Lexington Avenue:

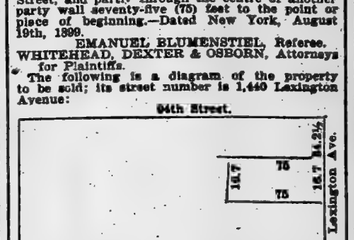

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,000, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.16, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $101, and interest, and taxes for 1899, amount not yet fixed.—Dated New York, 19th day of August, 1899.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.

au22-2aw3wTu&Fri&s12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOWELL, WILLIAM E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin Howell, Amelia Garnon, Charles Howell, Catherine E. Howell, Henriette Olive Trowbridge, Edward B. Henderson, Gerald H. Gray, Frederick Gray, and Elisabeth Gray, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM E. HOWELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edwin Howell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William E. Howell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au31-law1wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALBERT GOETZMANN, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against SOPHIE D. BOTTOMLEY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment named, and therein described as follows:

Being a leasehold of the premises known as No. 258 West Forty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City and County of New York, made by William Waldorf Astor to Adelina P. Benham for twenty years from May 1st, 1891, with a certain renewal covenant for a further term of twenty years from May 1st, 1911, by indenture of lease dated 21st, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 10th, 1891, in Liber 4 of Conveyances (Section 4) at Page 494, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street, between the Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, being part of a certain lot known and designated on a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor by the number four hundred and ninety-one, (491,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixteen feet and eight inches east from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-fifth Street by the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; running from thence southwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence westwardly and parallel with West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue to the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street one hundred feet and five inches; and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less, subject nevertheless to the covenants against nuisances and character of building in said lease contained, said property being situated in Section 4, block number 1,016 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being the same leasehold premises conveyed by the said Adelina P. Benham to the defendant herein, Sophie D. Bottomley, by an instrument of assignment dated March 1, 1894, and recorded in said Register's office on March 5th, 1894, in Liber 31 of Conveyances, (Section 4,) at Page 150.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.
FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

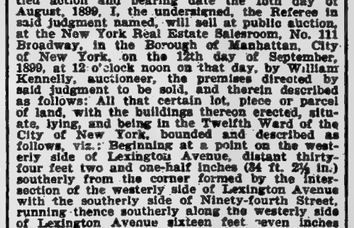

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,418 23-100, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $241 45-100, with interest from September 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is $389 36-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.
FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

s5-2aw1wTu&F

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS LENANE, plaintiff, against JOSEPH P. MULHOLLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, aforesaid, and known on a map of the property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and George I. S. Thompson, situate in the Twelfth (12th) Ward of the City of New York, surveyed August 1st, 1860, by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 498 as Lot No. 111; bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, running thence southerly, and parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; and thence westerly, along the last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less, together with the land lying in front thereof, to the centre of said street, to be used as a public street. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Nathaniel M. Donahue by Rebecca E. Havens by deed of conveyance bearing date December 23rd 1890.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 20 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 248 W. 143d Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,582.06, with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $276.32, with interest from the 31st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $425.45 and interest.—Dated New York, August 29, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 875 BROOK AVENUE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY COMPANY et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment:

All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue, distant one hundred and sixteen and eighty one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Third Avenue with the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; running thence northwesterly and parallel with Third Avenue, part of the distance through a party wall eighty-six and ninety one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of the Port Morris Branch Railroad at a point one hundred and eleven and eighty-one one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly line of Third Avenue; running thence northerly along said easterly side of said railroad twenty-five and seven one-hundredths feet; thence easterly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight and fifty one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-eight and fifty-six one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 23, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 875 Brook Avenue:

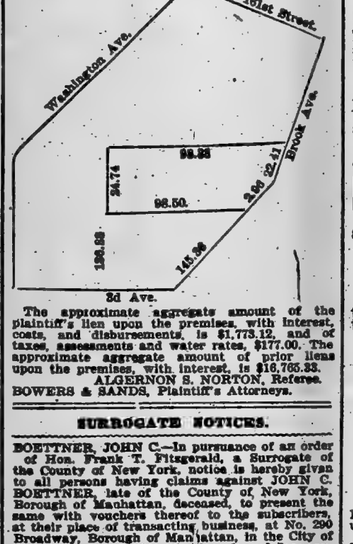

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,750.63, and of taxes, assessments and water rates, $177.00. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $16,765.33.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

je27-law6mTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Finest and finest river boats in the world.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points Egar North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....3:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....3:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co. who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 11 midnight.

FOR PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.

Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

HUDSON RIVER ST

LABOR DAY OBSERVANCES

Outdoor Pleasures Enjoyed Under Ideal Conditions.

NO PARADE OF LABOR UNIONS

Demonstrations by Irish Military Bodies and Letter Carriers—Many Excursion Parties.

A result of Sunday night's storm was ideal weather for the celebration of Labor Day. The streets were swept to immaculate cleanliness by the deluge and had time to dry, the temperature permitted activity and a steady breeze was a factor in general pleasant conditions. The holiday was everywhere recognized in bunting.

Of minor family outings there were legion, and those who did not care or could not afford to leave the city, found the parks attractive. Central Park had its full holiday crowd, with the menagerie the centre of attraction. The Metropolitan Museum of Art was thronged all day, as was the Museum of Natural History. The district beyond the Harlem was visited by thousands from Manhattan. Bicyclists were everywhere. The entire river front, from the Battery to Riverdale, was lined with fishing folk of both sexes and all ages, who caught lafayettes by the hundred and occasionally small striped bass and eels.

The general holiday crowd was well dressed, good humored, and on its best behavior. Those who left the city taxed the resources of the land and water traffic companies to the utmost. Craft bound down the bay had all the passengers they could accommodate, and each wanted a chance to get at least a glimpse of the Shamrock, whose departure from Tompkinsville was a source of regret to thousands who went to Staten Island without knowledge of Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton's plans. Some Labor Day holiday-makers went to the Grand Army encampment at Philadelphia. Large parties went up the Hudson and down the Sound by rail and boat. Long Island had its share of the exodus.

There was no large local parade yesterday. That of the Central Federated Union was omitted because of the number of unemployed hands in the tailoring and building industries. One of the set local demonstrations was the parade of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and four companies of the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers. It started from the Grand Central Palace with 120 members of the Sixty-ninth, who volunteered for service in the Spanish war, and went to Sulzer's Harlem River Park, where there was a picnic. The parade was in charge of Col. John J. Scanlon, Adjt. J. J. Keown and First Lieut. James J. Hagan, Warden of the Tombs. The 120 men from the Sixty-ninth Regiment were in charge of Capt. Michael and Quartermaster Sergt. John F. Scanlon. In the evening medals were presented to the 120 volunteers by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer.

Fifteen hundred letter carriers from the New York Post Office and 600 from Brooklyn left for Scranton, Penn., to attend the annual meeting of the National Association. Five hundred of them in uniform escorted Postmaster Van Cott and ex-Postmaster Dayton, with other guests, from the Brevoort House to the Christopher Street Ferry. The escort started from Cooper Union at 10 o'clock. Eight branch stations were represented in the marching column. President M. A. Fitzgerald of the local association commanded as Colonel, with Adjt. D. A. Beekman and Majors Allen, Bolton, and Harney.

The company from Sub-Station Y led the column under command of Capt. Jacob Stanton. The Letter Carriers' Band, of forty-five pieces, headed the procession under the direction of F. J. Hentz. The carriers marched down Lafayette Place, counter marched, then took Fourth Avenue to Ninth Street, crossed to Fifth Avenue, and paraded to the Washington Arch, past the Brevoort House, where Postmaster Van Cott reviewed them.

Other excursions included that of the Independent Order of Red Men on the steamer W. H. Sumner to Forest View Grove on the Sound, a special Labor Day excursion on the steamer Nassau to Greenport, Shelter Island, and Roton Point; another on the Idlewild to Glen Cove, Seacliff, and Roslyn, and the outing of St. Gabriel's Military School on the William Fletcher down the Sound. Scandinavians to the number of 700 went on the barge John Nelson to Boynton Beach, S. I., under the auspices of the Home for Scandinavian Immigrants. The Patrick Divver Association of the Second Assembly District had its annual outing at Point View Grove, College Point. There was a picnic of the combined labor unions at Sulzer's Westchester Park.

About fifty persons belonging to single-tax and trade and labor organizations assembled yesterday forenoon at the Twentieth Street and Ninth Avenue entrance to Greenwood Cemetery, and then marched in a body to the grave of Henry George. Among the organizations represented were the Manhattan Single Tax Club, the Progress Club of Harlem, the Brotherhood of Progressive Painters, and several local assemblies of the Knights of Labor. Several speeches were made, and then the Henry George Memorial Committee placed a large floral design on the grave.

Labor Day practically marked the close of the season at Coney Island. Nearly 200,000 persons visited the resort, according to the estimates of the police and others. Few arrests were made, and there were no serious accidents.

FINANCIAL DISTRICT DESERTED.

Wall and Neighboring Streets Given Up to Dogs, Cats, and Children.

Wall Street was in holiday quiet yesterday. Broadway and the ferry thoroughfares alone were lively, because of the goings and comings of folk bent on recreation. The other streets of the financial district were, as on Sundays, free to canine and feline vagrants and the little people of the families of resident janitors, caretakers, and cleaners. The youngsters had a great time, with bicycles for the older children, and pet and doll nursing, mud pie making, and romping for the younger ones. Only the messenger boys of the telegraph and cable offices vitalized the situation.

Not half a dozen financial houses were open. All the office buildings were closed and access to offices was had only after parley with their guardians. The Exchanges, banks, Sub-Treasury, and Assay Office shared in the general somnolence. Even the foreign exchange houses kept holiday. The only sign of labor was the clink of stonemasons' hammers as they worked overtime and because of necessity on the building now going up on the site of the St. Nicholas Building at Wall and New Streets.

TOURNAMENT AT WOODHAVEN.

Firemen from That and Adjoining Towns Hold a Parade.

The fire companies of Woodhaven, L. I., and adjoining towns yesterday held their first combined parade and tournament. The Jamaica, Richmond Hill, Morris Park, Ozone Park, and Woodhaven departments formed in line under the leadership of Chief Engineer Charles Singer of Woodhaven and paraded through the principal streets of Woodhaven. The line was disbanded at the baseball ground of the village, where a tournament of various feats was witnessed by a big crowd.

There were hook and ladder contests, running races, hose contests, hub and hub contests, and hand-pump contests. The prizes included a punch bowl, ladle, and tray, from Judge James F. McLaughlin, gold medal, from John P. Madden; silver trumpet, from Fabric Hose Company, New York City; silver-plated lantern, from Gleason & Bailey; aluminum fire hat, from Dolphin & Co.; fatigue cap and belt, from Anderson & Jones; also silver water pitchers, berry dishes, punch bowls, smoking sets, claret jugs, candlesticks, and a four-piece tea set.

Jersey City's Labor Day Parade.

Labor Day was observed in Jersey City by the closing of all public buildings, the decoration of houses with American flags, and a joint parade of the Building Trades Councils of Hudson County and the Foresters. About 2,500 men were in line. They were reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Hoos and other city officials.

Newsboy Run Down by a "Quad."

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 4.—During the meet of the Newburg Wheelmen here this afternoon the Century Cycle Club "quad" of Poughkeepsie struck a newsboy, Harry Cohen, who was crossing the track. Cohen's left leg was nearly torn off below the knee and he suffered other injuries. Will Morris, one of the riders on the "quad," had his collar bone broken, and Joseph Kirke, Gordon Ackert, and Charles Kniffen, the other "quad" riders, were badly cut and bruised.

Even if you have come on pleasure bent, mix a little business with pleasure and the pleasure will be doubled.

Make it your business to see our business, which is to show you what man and boy is going to wear this fall; whether in clothing, shoes, hats or furnishings.

Of course, all the warm weather things are still here.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

850 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

OCEAN LINER HITS ICEBERG

City of Rome Has Mishap in the Fog Off Newfoundland Banks.

SHIP ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED

Many Passengers Aboard Frightened, but None Hurt—Boat Going Slow, but It Was a Close Call.

The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, which sailed from Glasgow Saturday, Aug. 26, and Moville, Ireland, the same day, with 993 passengers and a crew of 297 men, all told, reached here yesterday, a few hours late, all aboard well and giving thanks that they were able to tell the story of a collision with an iceberg. "Twenty feet to port," said one of the ship's officers, "and we would have cleared it entirely." "Twenty feet to the right," said a passenger, "and we might not have been here to tell the tale."

As it was, the big steamer struck the ice a glancing blow, and so far as can be seen or learned the only damage she suffered was the bending up of her bobstay and the carrying away of a fragment of her figurehead. This is a monumental figure in bronze of Julius Cæsar wearing a laurel wreath. The right forearm, folded against the breast, was broken off at the elbow.

The encounter with the ice occurred when the passengers were at dinner on Thursday night last, the steamer being then in a fog off the Newfoundland Banks. That the collision did not result disastrously was due to the warning of tell-tale pieces of ice floating about and the low temperature, suggesting the presence of bergs, which led Capt. Hugh Young to go at greatly reduced speed. There was great fright aboard at the time of the impact, but fortunately no panic, and no one was injured.

CAPT. YOUNG'S STORY.

Capt. Young gave the following account of the meeting with the iceberg, when the City of Rome reached her pier:

"We ran into the berg in the fog. The figurehead had an arm broken off, and the bobstay was bent, but there was no other damage. None of the plates was strained, and there is no leak so far as we can discover. The collision occurred in latitude 43:30 north, longitude 48:44 west.

"We had been going at reduced speed because of fog—not more than 9 knots. We saw a piece of ice just before the collision, and had barely way on—certainly not more than 3 knots—when the berg we struck was seen ahead. Immediately the berg was made out, the engines were reversed, and were going full speed astern when we struck. It was a small berg. It didn't reach much above the deck. We struck it glancing, and as we were loosing way at the time the impact was slight."

Some of the passengers said that the pumps were kept going all night after the collision, and that there were reports of water in the two forward compartments, and of damaged cargo. Regarding this the Captain said that some water ballast in the forepeak had been pumped out after the collision to learn if there was any leak. That accounted for the pumping. The vessel floated rather high than otherwise, when she arrived here.

There were quite a number of American tourists returning from Scotland aboard the City of Rome, a great many more Scotch passengers, and about thirty Presbyterian clergymen bound to the Pan-Presbyterian Conference at Boston. Among other passengers the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Lady Edith Fox Pitt, and St. George Fox Pitt. The names of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Craig appear also on the list of first-cabin passengers. Mr. Craig, who is a colored man, is known to pugilistic circles as the "Harlem Coffee Cooler." He and his party are credited with having done much to restore confidence aboard by singing "coon" songs. Of the passengers 450 were in the first cabin, 221 in the second, and 322 in the steerage. This was an exceptionally large number for the City of Rome.

PASSENGER SAW THE BERG.

The many phases of the occurrence which for a moment threatened such dire consequences came out in the stories told by the passengers. But few were on deck at the time of the collision, and few saw the berg, so soon had the steamer drawn away from it. Among these was Miss E. Benjamin of Allenhurst, N. J. It was shortly before 6 P. M. that she went on deck, not feeling very well. She took up a position forward of the bridge.

"I had been there but a few moments," she said, "when my attention was attracted by the man forward on lookout. He turned and through his hands shouted to the Captain on the bridge, 'Ice dead ahead, Sir!' At the same moment I saw the iceberg loom out of the fog. I heard the Captain give an order. There were three officers with him. They sprang from the bridge.

"A second later the City of Rome struck with a crunching sound. She seemed to lift out of the water at the bow about six feet and then up to the left. Then the ice broke and she settled down again. The berg disappeared in the fog.

"It was only a moment before the passengers began to flock on deck, but before they could get there the crews were by the boats, ready to lower them, if necessary. The Captain went past me to the bow of the vessel. He swung himself over the bow by the stays and was gone several moments. When he came back a passenger grabbed him by the arm and asked if there was any danger. The Captain replied there was not. It was all over in a few minutes, and the passengers went back to dinner."

Minor Meriwether of St. Louis was also a passenger. He was accompanied by his wife. He said: "The first-cabin passengers were at dinner when all were thrown into confusion by what was supposed to be a collision with another ship. It had been foggy and very cold during the afternoon. Capt. Young had been on the bridge for two nights and days.

CONFUSION SOON SUBSIDED.

"The vessel struck the ice with a crunching noise and seemed to sheer off to port. It raised up at first, but immediately slid off the ice. There was great excitement, and one woman became hysterical, but the confusion soon subsided when the officers came among the passengers and assured them there was no danger."

Mrs. Meriwether interrupted to say that they all thought a great deal of the Captain, and had testified to their satisfaction in resolutions subsequently adopted.

Dr. Crawford, the vessel's physician, told a story corroborative of the Captain's, and said that no one had been injured. There was a report that two men had gone insane, but this, on investigation, proved to be based only on the fact that one passenger suffering from nervous trouble on boarding the vessel, and subject to attacks of aberration, had lost control of himself and flashed a table knife in what some thought a threatening manner.

The Rev. Father L. Duboise of Salt Lake City said: "I was in the cabin at the time of the collision. The people were not greatly frightened, I should say, but did what judgment dictated in the face of danger. Some ran out of their staterooms with life preservers. One man had a life preserver on and two valises when I saw him. Some crockery was broken in the saloon, I believe."

The Rev. J. Culligan, who was in his stateroom, said that the vessel heeled so that he had to lean against the bulkhead to prevent falling down.

Dr. R. T. Higgins, President of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Vandalia, Ill., said that he was on deck with his wife. His wife was thrown from her feet. There was some screaming among the women and praying, too, he said, whereupon Mrs. Higgins joined in and said: "Yes, I was on my knees praying, because I thought we were lost."

SPLENDID DISCIPLINE ABOARD.

The vessel lay still for the succeeding six hours, while investigation was being made and the water ballast was being pumped from the forepeak. The passengers were, of course, nervous, and most of them said that they slept none that night. They all commented on the splendid discipline. They said that when they got to the deck, quick as was their rush, they found all of the boats manned and ready for lowering, while the officers kept their heads and reassured them.

Dr. Crawford went through the saloon and the staterooms, and managed to visit a couple of patients to say that all was well. The doctor said yesterday: "Dr. Cuthbert Hall had preached to us on Sunday on the all-pervading presence of God. I told him after the collision that I had recalled what he said at the time of the collision."

On Saturday the passengers met and organized under the Chairmanship of George D. Davies of Boston and adopted resolutions drawn by George F. Tucker, setting forth the occurrence of the collision and extending heartfelt thanks to Capt. Young and his officers and men for their seamanship, courage, and discipline.

The City of Rome is in appearance like the New York and Paris of the American Line, having the clipper bow and three funnels. She was built, as were they, for the Inman Line, but proved unsatisfactory as to speed, and was thrown back upon her builders, coming out later in the Anchor Line. She is smaller than the American Line boats. She was built at Barrow, England, in 1881, and is 546 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 37 feet deep. She is built of iron, and is subdivided by ten bulkheads. She is a single-screw vessel, and measures 8,453 tons gross and 3,687 tons net.

The City of Rome's mishap recalled yesterday the experience of of the Guion Line steamship Arizona. Soon after that steamer had become famous for her fast passages across the Atlantic she added another achievement to her career by running full speed into an iceberg, and then putting into port to tell first her own story of the occurrence. That was in November, 1879, on an eastward passage.

Her bow was completely smashed and crumpled in, but her collision bulkhead held, and beyond the delay of putting into St. John's, Newfoundland, for temporary repairs and the cost of a new bow, the damage was nothing. She has lately been in the service of the Government on the Pacific as an army transport.

Carpet Sale.

The Finest Quality of Wilton Velvet,

$1.00

per yard.

Body Brussels,

77½ cts.

per yard.

Commencing

Tuesday, Sept. 5th.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

A Sale of

English Sheet Linoleums,

new and desirable patterns,

65 cts.

per yard.

Odd Pieces of Oil Cloth,

30 cts.

per yard.

Commencing

Tuesday, Sept. 5th.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

PROSPERITY IN ARGENTINA.

Minister Buchanan Gives a Glowing Account of Conditions There.

William J. Buchanan, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, is at the Gilsey House, on his way to spend a vacation with his family in Chicago.

"I have been in Buenos Ayres for nearly six years," said Mr. Buchanan yesterday, "and I have noticed a great improvement in commercial and agricultural conditions. Prosperity is increasing everywhere. Wool and cattle raising are the great industries, and there has been a tremendous growth in both as regards quality and quantity. Argentina is a great factor in these two products.

"The prosperity of the country is best shown in the appreciation of the currency. Five years ago $100 in gold was equivalent to $450 in paper money; now $230 in paper will get $100 in gold.

"Gen. Roca, the head of the Government, is an able Executive. Quiet prevails, and the people are satisfied. Nowhere are there any signs of internal dissensions.

"Trade with the United States is increasing, and the balance is largely in favor of the United States. Formerly England and Germany enjoyed almost a monopoly, but the Americans are rapidly gaining."

Trousers For a Song.

This will be music in the ears of the economical man.

Choice of our entire stock of medium and light weight

Men's Trousers at $3.50

They cost you $5, $6, $6.50, $7, $7.50 & $8 yesterday, and are worth it to-day.

The music begins 8 o'clock this morning, in all three stores.

Early picking will be the best.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CARPETS!

New Fall Styles!

ROYAL WILTONS.
The largest and finest line ever shown in New York! In exclusive designs.

Our Line of AXMINSTERS
Includes Lowells, Hartfords and Bigelows. A magnificent assortment, also in exclusive designs.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
Complete Assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, from a small mat to the largest carpet sizes.

Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods. Most Select Variety.
Renaissance Curtains, from $5.50 per pair.
Irish Points, " $3.00 " "
Also full line of Nottinghams, Tambours, and Frilled Novelty Nets.

FURNITURE.
Broken Lots and Odd Pieces from Parlor and Bed Room Suits; also Cabinet Pieces, Chiffoniers and Folding Beds, at 50 per cent. reduction from regular prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th & 14th Sts.

SCHOOLBOYS AS GYMNASTS.

Team from Open-Air Gymnasium No. 4 Proves to be a Dark Horse and Carries Off the Honors.

Hundreds of people gathered in Crotona Park yesterday to witness the second day's events in the gymnasium tournament between teams of boys representing the various play schools and open-air gymnasiums in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx maintained by the Board of Education during the Summer. Twelve schools were entered in yesterday's events, which were postponed from last Saturday, but only five of the teams put in an appearance. They were from schools Nos. 16, 82, 96, 107, and 158. The teams from the four open-air gymnasiums in the city were all on hand, however, and an exciting contest took place between them.

When the first day's contest closed on Friday last, the team from Public School No. 120, in Broome Street, had scored 551⅝ points out of a possible 600, and their chances of winning were considered excellent. There was a dark horse in the race, however, and it proved a winner.

The team from Gymnasium No. 4 was late in arriving, but soon made up for tardiness by the manner in which its members went to work. Shortly before sunset the team did its last trick, and when the total number of points received was footed up it was found it was the winner, having scored a total of 558½. Following are the schools who participated in the contest and their scores: Open-Air Gymnasium No. 1, 441¼; No. 2, 448 3-3; No. 3, 459⅝; No. 4, 558½. Public Schools: No. 1, 141; No. 2, 327 2-3; No. 7, 117½; No. 20, 138¾; No. 75, 390⅛; No. 92, 292 5-6; No. 147, 158½; No. 160, 444; No. 16, 283 1-3; No. 41, 483¼; No. 80, 257½; No. 82, 144¼; No. 96, 440 5-6; No. 105, 405½; No. 107, 287¾; No. 120, 551⅝; No. 131, 260½; No. 137, 510¼; No. 158, 447 7-12.

A RACE ON OCEAN PARKWAY.

Wheelmen and Drivers Indignant at Commissioner Brower for Closing It to the Public.

For something like two hours yesterday a comparative handful of bicyclists with racing tendencies enjoyed the exclusive use of Ocean Parkway and the Coney Island cycle paths. During that time the Boulevard and paths—the most popular in the Borough of Brooklyn—were in use as a race course. Thousands of wheelmen and drivers, with no interest whatever in the race, and out for a holiday spin, were held up at the entrance to the Boulevard and paths by policemen and turned back. They were told that if they wanted to get to Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, or any of the resorts along the shore they would have to go by a roundabout route, taking them five or six miles out of their way.

This situation of things was due to Park Commissioner Brower, who had permitted the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island to make use of the Boulevard as a race course. As a result, there was a great deal of indignation among riders and drivers, who felt that Commissioner Brower had exceeded his authority in turning the path over to a few racing cyclists for their exclusive use. This indignation found expression when cyclists and horsemen were turned back from the Parkway, and there was no end of unpleasantness. While the police were frequently in dispute with riders and drivers, no arrests were made.

EXPRESS COMPANIES RUSHED.

Kept Busy Handling Baggage of Home-Coming New Yorkers.

It was Labor Day in earnest yesterday for the local express companies. From early morning until late at night they were kept busy handling the great amount of baggage accompanying the throngs of New Yorkers coming home from the various Summer resorts. The companies had such a rush of business that they were from one to three hours behindhand in their deliveries.

The greatest trouble was experienced by the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania Railroad. This was due to the large number of Grand Army men who traveled by these roads to Philadelphia yesterday. Business was so blocked that incoming trains were from one and a half to two hours late. At the Central Railroad it was said the rush had been going on since early last week and was now pretty near at its height. There were more pieces to be handled than at this same time last year. Many persons, it was said, were now saving themselves trouble by checking their baggage right through from one destination to another.

The baggage masters at the Pennsylvania depots said the rush was quite as large as, if not larger than, it was last season. At the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad the same story of unusual bustle from early in the day until late at night was told. At the West Shore Road and at the Grand Central Station it was said the business done was very large. There were unavoidable delays, but the wagons were moved as fast and expeditiously as possible.

The late trains last night brought perhaps the greatest number of persons, especially from near-by watering places. The rush is expected to continue throughout this week.

Great Rug Sale! | *Great Rug Sale!* | *Great Rug Sale!*

O'Neill's.

An Oriental Rug Sale Of Unusual Magnitude!

We will offer to our patrons and lovers of Oriental Art this morning

Forty Bales of Turkish and Persian Rugs at the Cheapest Prices in New York!

They are all gems, in the most delicate and subdued colorings, and comprise all the best makes of the Eastern textile art.

Sizes and Figures to Suit every demand!

CARABAGHS, GENJEHS, KIZ KILIMS, SHIRVANS, CABISTANS, MOUSSOULS, CASHMERES, &c. BOKHARAS, ANATOLIANS, HAMADANS,

CAMEL'S HAIR PERSIAN RUGS, average size, 4.6x3.4; regular value, $10.00;
Your Choice at **6.58.**

A special lot of CARABAGHS and GENJEHS, worth from $10.00 to $13.00;
Your Choice at **7.75.**

ANTIQUE SILKY GEM ANATOLIAN MATS, now very rare and worth $7.50;
Your Choice at **4.75.**

SILKY ANTIQUE BOKHARAS, in soft tones, regular value $35.00,
19.88 upward.

ANTIQUE SILKY PILE KAZAKS and MOUSSOULS,
14.98 upward.

DAGHESTANS and SHIRVANS, worth $17.50,
10.48 upward.

200 ANTIQUE CABISTANS, exclusive gems, worth $18.00 to $20.00,
11.00.

Also Some Exceptional Values in Oriental Draperies!

REAL ORIENTAL BAGDAD CURTAINS 2.98
REAL ORIENTAL BAGDAD COUCH COVERS 7.48
REAL ORIENTAL BAGDAD TABLE COVERS 2.98

We will also offer in connection with this sale a number of extraordinary bargains in the best quality Smyrna Rugs and Carpets.

All Cash Purchases (except Bicycles and Sewing Machines) delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
while it is invigorating to the system quiets the nerves and produces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

FIGHT ON THE HACKENSACK

A Policeman Assailed by Two Men —Shot Them Both Fatally.

ROUGHS WATCHED THE AFFRAY

Enjoyed Seeing an Officer Pounded, but Fled When He Began to Fire His Revolver.

Otto Overmann and William Schenckerberg of Hoboken are dying in the City Hospital in Jersey City of wounds received late on Sunday night in an encounter with Fernando Farley, a special policeman of Secaucus, whom they had attempted to kill when, in the course of his duty, he placed them under arrest on a charge of having broken into a boathouse on the Hackensack River, near Secaucus. Farley is in the same hospital but a few paces removed from the cots on which his assailants lie, suffering from a stab wound in the face that came near ruining the sight of his right eye, together with a compound fracture of the bones of the nose, and numberless other lacerations and contusions resulting from the pounding inflicted on him by the two men.

Overmann is a lithographer, twenty-four years old, and lives at 138 New York Avenue, and Schenckerberg, who is a year younger, is a printer, living at 116 Monroe Street. They are alleged to be members of a gang of roughs who infest the boathouses along the Hackensack. There have been several complaints made to the police in the New Durham district of North Bergen by a man of the name of Jackson that Overmann and Schenckerberg on various occasions had broken into his boathouse, and that they had boldly used the house as a place of resort. They defied the police, and threatened to make it warm for any one who interfered with them.

On Sunday night Farley was assigned to go to Secaucus and arrest the two men, who were then said to be in the boathouse. Farley reached the place about 11 o'clock. He is a strong, well-built man, and anticipated no trouble in spite of the dangerous character of the place and its denizens. He found Overmann and Schenckerberg in Jackson's boathouse, and a number of other members of the gang were in the vicinity. Farley called the two men out of the house and then informed them that they were under arrest. He told them to come along with him quietly and not to make a row, and they seemingly acceded to his request until he was off his guard, when the two men sprang at him and bore him to the ground. Farley's cries served only to bring other members of the gang to the scene, and these, while taking no active part in the assault, gathered about to enjoy seeing a policeman pounded to death.

The two young men were more than a match for the policeman, who is thirty-eight years old, and they almost beat his face to a pulp. Then one of them stabbed him in the face with a clasp-knife, and when Farley fell back seemingly unconscious they let up for a moment. This gave the policeman an opportunity to pull his revolver, and when the young ruffians saw this move they made for him again. Farley raised himself on his elbow and fired four shots point-blank at them. His aim was accurate in spite of his disadvantage, and both men dropped. Their associates took to their heels, and for a time the three men lay on the ground all too badly injured to assist one another. There were no other policemen in that lonely district and Farley was in constant dread that some of the gang might return and finish up the work that the two wounded men had begun.

The shots had attracted the attention of M. F. Porter and David Gehrke, who sent in a call for the police, and when they arrived Porter hitched up a team and took all three of the injured men to the City Hospital in Jersey City. It was after 2 o'clock when they arrived there. Overmann and Schenckerberg were then unconscious, and an examination by the surgeons showed that the former had been shot in the abdomen, the bullet lodging in the region of the spine, while Schenckerberk had been shot through both lungs. An operation was performed on Overmann yesterday morning.

Farley will be in the hospital for some time, and the doctors said last night that he would be lucky if he did not lose the sight of one of his eyes.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

NOW COMFORT AT HOME, VACATION IS OVER.

Queer how many discomforts one will tolerate in summer! Queer, too, how fastidious and luxurious one grows in town.

We are ready for you with more comforts at lower prices than ever before. With inexpensive divans, combined with loose, rich-colored coverings and masses of gay pillows from our drapery department,—luxurious nests for an Oriental. With rugs—beauties now specially reduced; with scores of low-priced chair and desk comforts for reader and letter writer. With—what not? when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23rd ST.
NEAR BROADWAY
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

O'KEEFE'S ASSAILANT HELD.

Farrelli Tries to Escape on the Way to Court and a Harlem Crowd Threatens to Lynch Him.

A desperate attempt was made again yesterday morning to deal out summary justice to Michael Farrelli, the Italian saloonkeeper, of 2,348 Second Avenue, who on Sunday shot and mortally wounded Policeman Patrick O'Keefe of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station when the latter attempted to arrest him for violation of the excise law. The attempt occurred in front of the Harlem Police Court, to which Farrelli had been taken for a hearing, and it was only through the determined stand taken by the police and Capt. Sheehan that the designs of the crowd were frustrated.

Farrelli was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday morning to have his picture and measurements taken, and on his way back to court in charge of Detective Maher he made an attempt to escape. Farrelli had a handcuff on his arm, the other end of which was held by the detective. As the two alighted from the elevated train at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Farrelli made a sudden leap forward, dragging Maher with him. He reached the railing of the station and jumped over it, hanging suspended above the street, while Maher hung on with all his strength to the other end of the gyve. The detective braced himself and kept the struggling and shrieking Italian from accomplishing his purpose. As soon as help came to the detective Farrelli was bundled back over the rail and landed in the patrol wagon which was waiting below.

A crowd of 1,000 persons had gathered in front of the police court when the patrol wagon arrived. In the vehicle with the prisoner were Detectives Meehan, Churchill, and Buckridge, and Capt. Sheehan, and a number of other policemen had been stationed around the Court House, in anticipation of possible trouble. A yell went up from the crowd as the patrol wagon appeared, and they pressed forward, with cries of "Kill the Dago!" and "Lynch him!" The wagon was driven straight into the crowd, which scattered right and left, and the vehicle had hardly stopped when Capt. Sheehan and the detectives, holding the prisoner, who had been doubly manacled, jumped out and rushed into the court. The doors were quickly slammed and locked, and then the crowd melted away. A few minutes later another patrol wagon, bearing Mrs. Farrelli, who is held as an accomplice; George Keitman, Joseph Cross, and Henry Brethoff, witnesses, drove up. The woman was weeping.

Farrelli stood in the court in front of Magistrate Cornell with a look of defiance on his face. Near him stood his wife, but the Italian paid no attention to her. An affidavit charging him with felonious assault was made out, and through an interpreter Farrelli tried to put the crime on another man.

"I didn't shoot the policeman," he said. "A man named Giuseppe Ferroli did it."

Farrelli was remanded, and his wife also was held. The witnesses Keitman and Cross were sent to the House of Detention and Brethoff was paroled, to appear at the hearing.

There was a slight improvement in the condition of Policeman O'Keefe last evening, but the doctors of the Harlem Hospital say that he is in a very critical condition. Even should he recover, he will be totally blind and badly disfigured.

The police claim to have discovered that Farrelli had a bad reputation before he came to this city. He ran a saloon in New Orleans which was a rendezvous for Italians, and it is alleged that in this place the murder of Chief of Police Hennessey was hatched by the Mafia.

Aged Woman Chokes to Death.

SEYMOUR, Conn., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Augusta Lum, ninety-seven years old, of Great Hill, is dead as a result of the lodging of a piece of meat in her throat while she was at breakfast. All efforts by those present failed to relieve her, and she died before a physician arrived.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all!
NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2:15 P. M.
THE MAN IN THE MOON
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe!
Vast Vaudeville. 150 Artists. | Kitty Loftus, Maggie Cline, Marie Dressler, Hawaiians.
In preparation, "THE MAN IN THE MOON, JR."

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
KALTENBORN'S | ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS | 25c. 50c.
To-night—Beethoven Symphony Eroica, Grieg Piano Concert, Miss Edith Thompson.

THE DEWEY—MATINEE TO-DAY.—CITY SPORTS BURLESQUERS
East 14th St. Mlle. Pilar Morin & Co. in "The Flea."

BIJOU THEATRE. B'way & 30th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
The furiously funny Parisian success, IN PARADISE.
Richard Golden, Minnie Seligman & a superb Co.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. Formerly Lyric. B'way & 44th St
EVGS. AT 8:30. MATINEE Saturday, 2:15.
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
Last 5 Nights at 8:20. Last Sat. Mat., 2:15.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
Sept. 11—John Drew in "Tyranny of Tears."

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St., n'r B'way.
"Hilariously Funny."—Sun.
Evenings, 8:30. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.
Mat. Sat. "Fast and Furious Fun."—Times.

The Crowded 9th week! CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! The Rounders!
ROOF TO-NIGHT! Big New Vaudeville! Rice's Summer Nights!

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30th ST. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
THE GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS,
A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
CHING LING FOO
AMELIA SUMMERVILLE, LAFAYETTE, Etc.

MANHATTAN EVGS. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. | WILLIE COLLIER IN HIS NEW COMEDY, MR. SMOOTH

Victoria Roof Garden. LAST 2 WEEKS.
Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, Perf. in Music Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC: 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK, in his great success, THE LAST OF THE ROHANS.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
Great Success of A YOUNG WIFE.

LYCEUM Opens Thursday, Sept. 7. ....ANNIE RUSSELL.... Jerome's Comedy, "Miss Hobbs"

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Matinée To-Morrow, Bal. 25, Orch., 50
KING of the OPIUM RING

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. and Western Boulevard.
Military Concerts SQUADRON "A" BAND.

THOMAS C. OAKLEY DROWNED.

His Wife Unable to Save Him After a Boating Accident.

The body of Thomas C. Oakley, who was drowned in Mohegan Lake Sunday afternoon, was brought to his late home, 78 Riverside Drive, yesterday afternoon by his brother, Gilbert Oakley. The funeral services will be held this evening at 8:30 o'clock at the family residence. The burial, which will be private, will take place to-morrow morning in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mr. Oakley was born in this city thirty-eight years ago. His father, Gilbert Oakley, was a flour merchant in New York and was prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. For twenty-five years he was Treasurer of the Methodist Book Concern. Mr. Oakley received a business schooling, and later was graduated from New York University. He was associated in business with his brothers for several years, as head of the firm of Gilbert Oakley's Sons. A few years ago he retired.

Mr. Oakley was a member of the Colonial, New York Athletic, Hoboken Turtle, Riverside Yacht, and Indian Harbor Yacht Clubs, and was an honorary member of the Old Guard. Five years ago he married a daughter of William Sealch, who, with a son two years old survives him.

Mrs. Oakley, at the peril of her own life, made desperate efforts to save her husband from drowning. The accident happened when husband and wife were in a rowboat on Lake Mohegan, four miles from Peekskill station, where they were spending the Summer.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT ONE CENT

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THE WEATHER. Probably showers, brisk southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,494. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74½c. Cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c. Cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—The Transvaal Government has made all preparations for war and for the flight of natives and non-combatants. A Cabinet Council has been summoned to meet in London on Friday. The bubonic plague is spreading, and the Governor of Bombay makes a gloomy speech on the outlook. There are three new cases at Oporto. Mrs. Jones and her stepson, the alleged American forgers, were arraigned at Bow Street, but were remanded. Rear Admiral Kane, who commanded the Calliope at Apia at the time of the great hurricane there, has retired from the British Navy. Thatcher, who was accused of swindling many Americans with the unclaimed-chancery-money game, has disappeared from London. Two of the Spanish officers on trial for the loss of the Cristobal Colon off Santiago July 3 last year were acquitted. Howard Gould's yacht the Niagara has been visiting northern capitals, and is to start home in a few days. Prince Ranjitsinhji, the famous cricket player, is coming to this country. It is reported that Colombia's President is dying. The State authorities of Brazil have caused the arrest of Senator Ponce, the leader of the opposition. It is reported that the new French Ambassador to the United States has already been appointed. Gen. Jimenes, the leader of the Dominican revolution, landed yesterday at Puerto Plata, in Santo Domingo, and was received with enthusiasm by large crowds. The Seamen's strike in England continues. It is asserted by one side and denied by the other that the Oceanic and the Lucania are tied up. Emperor William spoke at a grand banquet at Strassburg. He said that the only reliance of the Church was on his imperil hand and toasted Alsace-Lorraine.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The battleship Kearsarge developed a speed of 17.25 knots an hour on her trial trip, though her bottom is very foul.

Ohio politicians are said to be uneasy over a report that Kurtz, Bushnell, and McKisson intend to support Mayor Jones for Governor.

John Y. McKane died last evening at his home in Sheepshead Bay. He was stricken with paralysis on Aug. 10. He recovered temporarily, but on Monday morning his wife found him unconscious.

Page 3.

The Columbia defeated the Defender in a special race of twenty miles off Newport by 3 minutes and 11 seconds.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee completed yesterday arrangements for the coming primary election.

The Shamrock tried her sails yesterday and strengthened the good impression she created on Monday by her fine sailing qualities.

The Republican State Convention is to meet in Baltimore to-day and is expected to renominate Gov. Lowndes.

Richard Croker did not appear at the Democratic Club last night as expected and no information as to his whereabouts was made public.

Page 4.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association was begun at Cleveland. Nearly 1,500 were present.

American and European capitalists have formed a company to erect a plant in Switzerland, at which locomotives will be built with American machinery.

Page 4.

Admiral Dewey said that he does not expect to go to sea again, except in case of war, and that he will probably retire under the regulations.

Page 5.

The Monongahela arrived at the Capes and started for Annapolis in tow. She reports all well.

Erwin, Arbaces, Aruscena, Bendoran, Ben Eder, and Peace won the races at Sheepshead Bay yesterday.

The Brooklyn baseball nine defeated the New Yorks yesterday at Washington Park, Brooklyn, by a score of 16 runs to 5.

The second annual rifle meet at Sea Girt, N. J., was devoted to regimental team shoots, revolver contests, and continuation of individual matches.

Great interest centred yesterday in the contest for the Speedway Cup at the Empire City Trotting Club's new track. McMillan won, beating the favorite. Other events of the day aroused much enthusiasm.

Page 6.

Lawrence Marston, playwright and theatrical manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy and has taken the pauper's oath.

Page 7.

Gen. Jimenes landed at Puerto Plata yesterday and was greeted enthusiastically by large crowds.

The scarcity of steel has affected the work of the Navy Department, and the time limit on vessels under construction will have to be extended a year or more. The price of material has advanced about 35 per cent.

Prominent citizens gave their opinions yesterday regarding the drop in the price of THE TIMES on Sunday from 5 to 3 cents. They say the new policy is strictly in the line of progressive journalism. While the Illustrated Magazine will be missed, they believe, yet the added news features will, in their opinion, more than compensate for its abolishment.

Page 12.

Prince Michael Cantacuzene of Russia, who will marry Miss Julia Dent Grant, arrived here yesterday from Europe.

The Building Code Commissioners yesterday presented to the Municipal Assembly a code of building law comprising 164 sections.

The conference between Corporation Counsel Whalen and Messrs. Rives and Shepard on the rapid transit question was postponed until to-day.

The report on State tax equalization of the Board of Tax Commissioners shows an increase for New York County of $188,755,100 as its value of taxable property, and of $9,771,176 for Kings.

Superintendent of Schools Jasper announced yesterday that everything was in readiness for the opening of the public schools of New York on Monday next. Sittings will exceed those of last year by 23,000.

The Board of Aldermen spent the greater part of its session yesterday in wrangling over small matters. The Council authorized the issue of bonds for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday, made the voyage from Cherbourg in 5 days 18 hours and 15 minutes, lowering the record over that route by 2 hours and 53 minutes.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

SENATOR PLATT IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Senator Platt of New York arrived here this evening.

It is reported that his mission is in connection with the Carter case.

He did not register at his usual hotel, and could not be seen to-night.

Black Hawk Reported Dead.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5.—Black Hawk, the Chief of the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians, is reported to be dead. He was born ninety years ago, and was celebrated for his love of peace, having prevented his tribe from going on the warpath on many occasions. During the famous Minnesota massacre, the Chippewas and Sioux, attempted to enlist Black Hawk's aid in their efforts to exterminate the whites. He not only refused the desired assistance, but prevented his whole nation from participating.

$100,000 Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—Fire in the premises of the Mills Dry Dock Company to-night did $100,000 damage. The woodworking shops, engine room, and pumphouse were destroyed.

ENGLAND ON THE POINT OF WAR

Cabinet Council Has Been Summoned to Meet Friday.

TRANSVAAL READY TO FIGHT

Trucks Waiting at Every Railroad Station for Refugees.

Debate in Volksraad Fixed for Thursday—Boers Protest Against Massing British Troops on Frontier —Cartridges Sent to Natal.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, will come to London to-day (Wednesday) from Walmer to confer with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and a Cabinet Council have been summoned for Friday, urgent messages having been sent to all the Ministers requesting their attendance.

There is great activity at the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Colonial Office.

Numerous telegrams from South Africa arrived at the Colonial Office yesterday, (Tuesday,) but their contents have not been made public.

Gen. Lord Wolseley, Field Marshal and Commander in Chief, is in daily communication with the War Office, as are also Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Adjutant General to the Forces, and Col. Hector Archibald MacDonald, Aide de Camp to the Queen.

The Press Association asserts that the officers of the Highland Light Infantry, at Devenport, notified their men last evening to prepare for departure, probably on Thursday.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 5.—Public anxiety shows no abatement, and the exodus of the population continues. The staffs of several large financial houses are leaving to-night, with their books, for Cape Town.

At a public meeting held at Boksburg the Field Cornet guaranteed the safety of all the residents of the district. He announced that the natives would be transported immediately upon a declaration of war in trucks that were waiting at every railway station. He advised families to group themselves, and that Superintendents be appointed to take charge of each group.

PRETORIA, Sept. 5.—The Volksraad today accepted Mr. Coester's motion to fix the debates to grow out of the interpellation of the Government as to the assembling of British troops along the Transvaal borders for Thursday next.

In presenting his motion Mr. Coester referred to "the Jameson raid and other outrages and murders committed by British troops" as leading him to distrust the present concentration. He declared that the Convention of 1884 did not contain the suzerainty stipulation, and he maintained that Mr. Chamberlain had broken that convention by interfering in the internal affairs of the republic.

Other burghers supported Mr. Coester, saying that, while negotiations were proceeding, all the British colonies were offering armed assistance.

"And must the Transvaal remain silent?" exclaimed a burgher. "It is opposed to Christianity to conduct friendly negotiations and yet mobilize troops. We must know why the British troops are on our borders."

The motion to wait until Thursday for the Government's reply was agreed to unanimously.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 5.—Arrangements are being completed for safe-guarding telegraphic communication with the Cape in case of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

Refugees to the number of 147 have arrived here.

A million cartridges have been forwarded to Pietermaritzburg, capital of the British territory of Natal.

Many Dutch farmers are leaving Bechuanaland for the purpose of forming a laager across the frontier.

It is reported that the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, the Afrikander leader, has telegraphed President Krüger that he cannot expect help from the Cape Colony in the event of hostilities.

It is now believed here that Mr. Pakeman's arrest was due to a blunder on the part of the local Public Prosecutor in prematurely supposing that the climax had been reached, and therefore hastening to execute the warrants on the prearranged understanding.

A detachment of thirty Cape police has been ordered from King William's Town to Mafeking, which is in a rather unprotected condition.

The excitement in Cape Town is at fever heat. Every edition of the papers is eagerly snapped up, and the general feeling is that war is not far distant. It is impossible, however, to ignore the existence of sharp divisions among the colonists for and against the Transvaal.

The newspapers protest vigorously against the delay. The Cape Town Times considers that "the best way to effect a settlement is by the presence of an army corps." The Cape Argus urges the Imperial Government to import a different tone into the negotiations, "since it is evident that President Krüger's only object now is to gain time."

The latest information is that, owing to pressure brought to bear by leading Afrikanders here, the Transvaal Government will probably agree to the proposed conference.

Official reports are being received showing that the natives of the colony and the various territories are restless.

CRISIS CONSIDERED GRAVE.

English Papers Expect Hostilities at Once—Said that the First Move of Troops Will Cause War.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Times, which comments editorially upon the gravity of the situation that necessitates a Cabinet council at such an unusual period, says:

"It would be unpardonable folly to shut our eyes to the suspiciously dilatory character of President Krüger's diplomacy, and to the energy with which he is simultaneously preparing for war. It is well known that Gen. Sir Redvers Henry Buller has been selected to command the British forces should war unfortunately come, but it is the clear duty of the Government to take other steps besides the choice of a commander."

The Daily Mail expresses the opinion that "the next move will be an ultimatum unless President Krüger yields." It declares that 15,000 men is the outside number that the Transvaal Government can put into the field. The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I learn from Boer sources that reliable news has been received at The Hague from Pretoria to the effect that President Krüger will not give Mr. Chamberlain time to send an ultimatum, but will take advantage of the first suspicious move of the British troops on the border to assume the offensive."

The St. James's Gazette says: "The news concerning the crisis is very grave. We learn that three more infantry brigades have been ordered to Cape Colony, including the Gordons of Dargai fame, one battalion of the Highland Light Infantry, who fought in Crete; the Second Battalion of the Black Watch, and the Second Battalion of the Cameronians. These regiments are under orders to be ready to leave at twenty-four hours' notice. The officers and men are delighted at the prospect of active service.

"In service circles war is considered absolutely certain. The Admiralty has a number of transports ready to convey troops to Cape Colony. The Boers, while procrastinating in regard to their reply, have been making every preparation for war and are contemplating raiding the Natal frontier. Laing's Neck, which is the sole route from the Transvaal to Natal, is undefended."

The War Office has issued, as usual, a denial of this report.

NO HELP FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The Neueste Nachrichten, commenting upon the news that the Germans in the Transvaal are forming a league to help the Boers, says:

"We fear that this offer will entice the Transvaal Government to carry their resistance against England further than is advisable."

Other influential German papers continue to warn President Kruger that he need not hope to receive the least help from Europe.

JOHN MORLEY'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal, member of Parliament for Montrose Burghs, addressing his constituents this evening at Arbroath, dwelt upon the necessity of so shaping British policy in dealing with the Transvaal as to carry the friendly judgment of the Dutch population in South Africa and not to divide the white races.

"There could not be," said Mr. Morley, "a more insensate example of human folly than a war that would bring added burdens. We do not wish to be a pirate empire, and war with the Transvaal would mean deep dishonor."

Sir Henry M. Stanley's Ideas.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has written a letter to a friend on the Transvaal situation, in which he declares that the only sensible course for Englishmen to take is to trust in Joseph Chamberlain, who is now on trial before the nation and the world.

"If," Sir Henry writes, "these complications and wearisome iterations and unceasing repetitions will not soon terminate they must pass to the next Government, and Mr. Chamberlain will have then proved no better than the mediocrities who make Krügerism possible.

"The British nation also is on trial before the world, and if we shrink from compelling that irascible old man in the Transvaal to deal justly with our countrymen, we shall sink below zero in the estimation of the world, and the decline of our influence and authority in South Africa will be hastened."

Wilhelmina Appeals to Victoria.

MAGDEBURG, Sept. 5.—The Magdeburg Gazette says that Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has written to Queen Victoria, appealing to the British sovereign to intervene in the interests of peace in South Africa.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TALKS.

Tells the Church Its Only Reliance Is on His Imperial Hand, and Toasts Alsace-Lorraine.

STRASBURG, Sept. 5.—A grand banquet was given this evening at the imperial palace, and Emperor William delivered the following address:

"Before drinking to the welfare of the Reichsland, I feel constrained to express to you the sorrow of the Empress at her inability to accompany me here. Her Majesty asks me to convey to you her hearty greetings and her sincere regrets that she is unable to fulfill her duty in visiting the local charitable institutions and adding to the comfort and happiness of their inmates.

"I had opportunity in years past, even during the lifetime of my grandfather, to study the Reichsland and to participate in the festivals and receptions which then occurred. In the last ten years of my reign I have learned more from my own observations, and I am now able with a deep emotional thankfulness to assert that the ever-growing warmth of the welcome extended to me here is proof that the Reichsland realizes the benefits derived from incorporation in the German Empire. In whichever direction one looks, one sees happy intercourse, active and diligent work, and advancing development.

"Well, gentlemen, I express to you my congratulations on the conditions I have found here in the Reichsland. I honor the feelings of the older generation which found it hard to conform to the new order of things, and I am grateful for and touched by the enthusiasm of the younger generation, the generation which has sprung up under the flag of the empire.

"Before all, however, I would impress upon the Church dignitaries, who exert such a powerful influence over our people, the duty of striving in their work and of using their personal influence so that regard for the Crown and confidence in the Government may become ever and ever stronger. For, in these agitated times, when the spirit of unbelief is rampant, the Church's only hold is the imperial hand and the escutcheon of the German Empire, and I think, if I read the hearts of the Strassburgers aright, that the enthusiastic reception accorded me to-day as well as that of yesterday at the opening of the parade, was in some measure due to the impression made upon the inhabitants of this beautiful old city by the splendid appearance of the armed sons of this country, renewing their confidence that, sub umbra alarum [under the shadow of the wings] of the German Eagle, the Reichsland is secured against all dangers. Therefore, I raise my glass and drink to the welfare of the Reichsland, in the hope that it may long continue to enjoy unalloyed peace for quiet and rapid development.

"What lies in my power to maintain and rule my country in peace, that will I do, and you may trust me that you shall reap some of the benefits. Long live Alsace-Lorraine! Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!"

DEWEY'S TANTALUS CUP.

Presented by a Western City—No One Can Drink Out of It, as the Figure of Fame Is in the Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—According to Dr. D. Percy Hickling of this city, who has just returned to Washington from Europe, and who lunched with Admiral Dewey at Leghorn, the troubles from which the cartoonists have represented the Admiral as suffering in consequence of his popularity are real.

Dr. Hickling and his wife were shown one of the presents which have been lavished on the Admiral by his countrymen, a beautiful loving cup, with three handles and a tank inside big enough to hold three or four quarts. On one side, between the handles, is a figure of Fame, with arms outstretched. The whole party admired it, but the Admiral watched them with a fatigued expression. "Take a drink out of it," he said dispiritedly when everybody had used up the English language in praising it.

Dr. Hickling bravely seized the cup and tried to follow the Admiral's advice, only to be smitten on the right cheek by the outstretched fist of Fame. He turned the other cheek in Scriptural fashion, with the same result. One after another of the party tried to drink out of the tantalising vessel, which was twisted and turned in every direction, but the ingenuity of the gold party was unequal to devising any attitude in which the pugilistic propensities of Fame could be avoided. Finally they gave it up.

This cup was presented by the enthusiastic people of a Western city. How many similar exasperating tributes of affection the Admiral has he did not say. Dr. Hickling says Admiral Dewey is looking forward to his return with a schoolboy's eagerness, but with a real dread of the festivities in which he is to play the leading part. Perhaps he fears more misdirected efforts of patriotism like the Western loving cup.

LOWEST RATES TO CHICAGO

given by Lackawanna Railroad, 429 Broadway. Through vestibuled coaches and sleepers. Cafe service. No smoke; no dust on Lackawanna.—Adv.

JONES MAY WIN IN OHIO.

Reported that Kurtz, Bushnell, and McKisson Will Support Him—McLean Not Strong.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Ex-Congressman Vincent A. Taylor of Ohio said to-day that much uneasiness existed in Ohio political circles over a report that Kurtz, Bushnell, and McKisson intended to support Mayor Jones for Governor, or else to make a deal with McLean in return for votes for their local ticket. The labor troubles, he said, would be an important factor in the campaign; they affected not merely Cleveland, but the whole State. The present indications were that these troubles would help Jones, but it was too early to say so definitely.

"A good many Republicans and Democrats," he said, "are carrying Jones petitions, and he is getting support from a better class of citizens than is supposed outside of Ohio. Only last week three members of the Cleveland Board of Elections, including members of both parties, resigned their offices to support him. McLean's nomination also has helped Jones. He would have had no chance if Kilbourne had been nominated."

Mr. Taylor is a Republican, but is out of politics. Representative Weaver of the same State said to-day that he did not believe McLean would get the full party vote, because the platform repelled Democrats who were opposed to free silver. There was no disaffection, he said, in the Republican ranks, and Ohio had not known in fifteen years such prosperity as she was now enjoying. All the manufactories are running to the full limit, and many of them are refusing orders. In Springfield, his native city, not a factory was idle and not a man lacked employment.

BOSTON WOMEN MUST BEWARE

Crusade Started by a New Police Commissioner to Keep Them Off the Streets at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—A crusade against women who have no apparent means of livelihood is on. It started with the appointment, three months ago, by Gov. Wolcott of Harry Adams, a bank cashier, to the Police Commission. Mr. Adams pledged himself to purify Boston to the best of his ability.

Last week there was a great shake-up in the Police Department. Six Captains, thirty-six Sergeants and Lieutenants, and as many more patrolmen were transferred. "Rid the city of night walkers," was the order. From Saturday night till Monday night there was a great harvest, 478 arrests being made, and many resorts cleaned out. Never before in the history of the Municipal Court was there such an amount of business transacted as to-day. Seventy-three women had been locked up from Saturday night till Tuesday morning. The corridors of the Court House were packed with a motley collection of humanity all day. The Judges disposed of the cases as promptly as possible, but when night came there were many which had to go over.

It was acknowledged by the police that there was no law that prevented a woman walking on Washington Street after 9 o'clock. "But by an unwritten law we took in all women unescorted after that hour," they said.

There is no knowing to what extent this crusade will be carried, but it is safe to say no woman should be on the street without an escort after bedtime unless she desires to risk arrest.

ALLEGED AMERICAN FORGERS.

English Court Awaits Extradition Papers for the Wilkesbarre Pair.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Jones and her stepson of Wilkesbarre, Penn., appeared at Bow Street Police Court this morning. The extradition papers on the charge of forgery not having arrived from America, both were remanded until Tuesday.

Their attorney applied for money from the amount found in the prisoners' possession, but as the money is supposed to be the proceeds of forgery, the request was refused.

KILLED BY STRONG CIGARS.

Denver Attorney, Once with Robert T. Lincoln, Dies in Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Thomas J. Drum, a Denver attorney, died at Mercy Hospital Sunday from smoking too many strong cigars. He was sixty-two years old. He had been unconscious for three weeks, and during that time opiates were used to deaden the pain accompanying a cancer.

Mr. Drum was attacked last February and determined to come to Chicago to consult specialists. They decided that his tongue, tonsils, and palate must be taken out. He was born in Galena, Ill., and at one time was associated with Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago in the practice of law.

LUMBER SYNDICATE IN MAINE.

The Machias Lumber Company Absorbs Several Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

MACHIAS, Me., Sept. 5.—The long talked of lumber syndicate in the Machias Valley is now practically accomplished, the first contracts of sale having been signed, and it is expected that the new company will begin business in a short time. It will be known as the Machias Lumber Company and will have for its President Wellman Hall, the Boston lumber merchant and former reform Mayor of Cambridge. John Irwin of Duxbury, Mass., will be its Treasurer.

The mills in the deal are the Holway & Ames and three-fifths of Holway, Sullivan & Co.'s mill. Several large tracts of timber land are included, as well as the Machias boom property. Cornelius Sullivan of Whitneyville is the only prominent operator on the river who has refused to come into the syndicate.

METHODS OF QUININE TRUST.

Has the Market at Its Mercy—Java Planters to Fight It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—In a report on cinchona bark and quinine in Java, Consul Everett at Batavia draws a vivid picture of the way in which the trust has obtained control of the island. The syndicate has a stock of cinchona, and when it wants to depress prices all it has to do is to bid low at the auctions, and, in case the importers do not care to give up their bark at such low prices, to make up the deficiency from its own stock. When the shipments from Java are large, as in the last two months, the syndicate knows that the supply of bark in the Amsterdam market is increasing so fast that importers will have to sell for what they can get in two or three months, and the trust quietly fills up its stock again at bottom prices.

At the auction on May 4 the price of the unit was depressed from 4½ to 3¼ cents. The trust had been waiting for this, and, thanks to the heavy shipments of March and April, the planters and importers were completely at its mercy. The London quinine market, which was formerly very animated with plenty of speculation, has lost all its spirit. "This killing of speculation," said Consul Everett, "is what the trust wants. The genuine demand for quinine has so increased latterly that the production of cinchona would hardly cover it even if Java were to send 900,000 Dutch pounds a month. If speculation were to intervene and help the trust, would cease to be master of the situation."

Consul Everett says, in speaking of the methods used by the trust to prevent the erection of local factories in Java: "Machinery came here mysteriously damaged, bolts and fittings were tampered with, and orders were strangely delayed and filled unsatisfactorily. Even now I understand that the factories encounter unnecessary delay whenever they have occasion to order new supplies from Europe." He says that the Java factories are in great danger of having to close. Planters have held a meeting in the town of Bandong and have resolved to fight the trust.

JOHN Y. M'KANE IS DEAD

Passed Away at His Home in Sheepshead Bay in the Evening.

SEIZED WITH PARALYSIS AUG. 10

Recovered Temporarily, but on Monday Morning His Wife Found Him Unconscious—His Career.

John Y. McKane died last evening at his home, Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay. The cause of death was given by the family physician, Dr. J. O. F. Hill, as embolism of the brain, which produced paralysis. Contributary ailments were acute indigestion, Bright's disease, and fatty degeneration of the heart and blood vessels.

Mr. McKane had been unconscious since 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. At 6 o'clock yesterday Dr. Hill, who had been at his patient's bedside constantly since 7 o'clock Monday morning, saw that death was nearing, and he summoned the members of the family. Those present were Mrs. McKane and her two sons, George and Ira, with their wives; Mrs. Sumner and Miss Nostrand, sisters-in-law of Mr. McKane, and his brother-in-law, William Nostrand, and his wife; the doctor, and two trained nurses.

Mr. McKane's last moments were calm and seemingly painless. His sixteen-year-old daughter Fannie and his mother, who is ninety years old, were prostrated with grief, and the doctor thought it best that they should not be present at the last moments. About an hour after the death of Mr. McKane his widow was overcome, and Dr. Hill was recalled to the house. She is believed to be in a very critical condition. On this account only partial arrangements for the funeral had been made last night. It is probable, however, that the services will be held on Friday in the Methodist Church at Sheepshead Bay which the family attends. Mr. McKane was a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and lodges to which he belonged will be represented at the funeral.

Mr. McKane was stricken with paralysis on Aug. 10 last while at Coney Island, where he was superintending the rebuilding of some of his houses which were destroyed by the fire that recently swept over that resort. He was ill for about a week and then returned to his business at Coney Island. He suffered a slight relapse on Aug. 28, but last Saturday he visited Coney Island, and his family and friends thought that he had permanently recovered. When his wife went to his bedroom last Monday morning at 6 o'clock to call him she found him unconscious.

Drs. Hill and John A. McCorkle of Brooklyn succeeded in reviving Mr. McKane slightly. At 10 o'clock he was seized with a fit of choking, and gradually became worse until 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, when he lost consciousness.

John Y. McKane was born in County Antrim, Ireland, on Aug. 10, 1841. His parents came to this country while he was an infant and settled in what was then the farming community of Sheepshead Bay. The son got a smattering of an education at the village school, and at fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a carpenter and builder in Gravesend.

Young McKane worked hard, saved his money, and earned the good-will of the community by his sober habits and thriftiness. After his apprenticeship he became a builder and contractor on his own account. It was in the management of gangs of men in this work that he developed the qualities which afterward made him the autocrat of the town.

McKane's numerous offices enabled him to assure lawbreakers immunity from interference and to persecute those who dared oppose his will. He could inaugurate local legislation, pass on award contracts, and audit bills. He made and unmade citizens, and turned the vote of the town to whatever party pleased his purposes. Whether the election was local or general and whether he chose to act as a Democrat or as a Republican, the vote was always overwhelmingly McKane's way.

McKane's downfall came as the result of his conduct in the election of 1893, when his vaulting ambition overreached itself. That was the year when Charles A. Schieren was the reform candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, and William J. Gaynor for Justice of the Supreme Court. In that campaign the leaders of the reform movement determined that there should be a fair count in Gravesend. McKane controlled about 2,700 votes, whereas it was known that there were not over 1,700 legal voters in the town. McKane and his Inspectors refused to give the public access to the suspected registry lists, and when Mr. Gaynor sent men to the Gravesend City Hall a few days before the election to copy the lists they were set upon by McKane's henchmen, some of them knocked down and beaten and others locked up on trumped-up charges.

On the morning of the election a party of representative citizens of Brooklyn, including ministers, lawyers, brokers, and merchants, all active workers in the reform movement, went to Gravesend to serve as watchers at the polls. McKane and his followers had heard of their coming and lay in wait for them. When the Brooklyn party reached the vicinity of the Town Hall they were attacked by McKane's mob and some of them severely hurt. The party was dispersed and driven out of the town, never getting near the polls. When one of its members attempted to serve an injunction on McKane, forbidding the holding of the election because of the failure to make public the registry lists, he exclaimed, "Injunctions don't go here!" a remark afterward widely quoted.

McKane was indicted for willfully, maliciously, and feloniously procuring the concealment of the registry lists and refusing to allow them to be copied. The trial began on Jan. 22, 1894, and attracted attention all over the country. It resulted in McKane's conviction, and, on Feb. 19, 1894, he was sentenced by Justice Willard Bartlett to imprisonment at hard labor in Sing Sing for six years. Efforts to secure a stay failed, and on March 1, 1894, he entered the prison. Afterward his conviction was confirmed by the Court of Appeals of the State, and collaterally by the United States Supreme Court.

THATCHER GONE FROM LONDON.

Unclaimed Chancery Money Schemer Escapes Arrest by Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—As was surmised, Thatcher, of unclaimed chancery money fame, has disappeared. Wilson & Wallis, solicitors for the American claimants, became convinced that Thatcher was a fraud and laid the whole case before the Treasury authorities. They examined the papers, and the Americans who had come across to press the case and decided to prosecute Thatcher for obtaining money by fraud.

This morning a constable visited Thatcher's lodgings and found him gone. The matter is now out of the hands of the Americans. When caught, Thatcher will be prosecuted criminally. There is not the slightest chance of the American claimants getting a dollar, but Thatcher's career is ended.

ENGINE MOVES A STATION.

Pulled Large Building One-third of a Mile in Four Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 5.—There is a small station near this city on the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, in Campbell County, Ky., named California. Since the station was built by the railroad company the town has "grown away" from where the trains stop. The railroad station was about one-third of a mile out of town this morning. To-night it is within two minutes' walk of the Post Office and every store in California, for, the town failing to build toward the station, the railroad company moved the station into the town.

The building is 60 by 25 feet and one story high. Foreman McGee was detailed to superintend the moving, and, with a gang of twenty men, armed with jackscrews and rollers, pushed the station over on the track. Rags from shoes were fixed under the structure, and an engine was then hitched on, the rails were greased between the engine and the building. In exactly four minutes the station was conveyed one-third of a mile, and men were pushing and rolling it on the new foundation that had been prepared for it. The work of changing the location of the station from start to finish occupied but one hour and fifty minutes.

KEARSARGE IS VERY FAST.

Shows a Speed of 17.25 Knots an Hour on Her Builders' Trial, Though Her Bottom Is Very Foul.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 5.—The battleship Kearsarge is the fastest vessel of her class in the United States Navy. She went out on her trial trip this morning, leaving the shipyard at 6 o'clock, and returned this afternoon at 5 o'clock, with all colors flying, and a broom, the symbol of victory on the water, nailed at each masthead.

She had attained a speed of 17.25 knots an hour. This is .05 greater than the speed made by the Alabama, which went out drawing not twenty feet of water and with a displacement of more than 2,000 tons less than she will carry when finished, while the Kearsarge was covered with a year's foul growth on her bottom, drew over twenty-two feet of water, and carried almost all her dead weight. Capt. W. M. Folger, who will command the Kearsarge, and General Superintendent Walter A. Post of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, both expressed themselves as more than pleased with the result of the builders' trial. The vessel's performance exceeded their expectations as well as those of all of the other officials on board. It was not expected that she would make more than the contract speed with her bottom so foul.

Superintendent Post confidently expects the Kearsarge to develop a speed of 18 knots on her official trial trip, which will take place about Oct. 1. The naval officers and builders agree that for speed she will be nearer the class of the eighteen-knotters Missouri, Maine, and Ohio, now building, than the sixteen-knot battleships with which the contract places her. In another month the company may add another feather to its cap as a result of the trial trip of the Kentucky, which is an exact duplicate of the Kearsarge.

The Kearsarge will leave here the latter part of this month for New York to be docked, after which she will go on her official trial trip.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.

Sermons for Children on Nyack Heights — Pastor of Near-by Churches Invited to a Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Sept. 5.—The weather to-day has been splendid at the Christian Alliance Convention on Nyack Heights, the atmosphere being clear and refreshing on the mountain top. In his morning sermon, which began at 11 o'clock, Dr. Simpson became more animated than usual as he talked of the power of the Holy Ghost. "I tell you, beloved," said he, "drink of the Holy Spirit. My throat gets bigger as I drink of it, and I can hold more and more. I found at first that there were corners of my heart where the Spirit didn't penetrate. I used to smoke, and found smoking was no good for the Holy Spirit, so I gave up my mouth to God as well as my heart."

This afternoon the children, about three hundred in number, of Dr. Louis Klopsch's Christian Herald Children's Home marched to the meeting in the Alliance Tabernacle, and were addressed by Dr. Henry Wilson of New York City. The children were brought from New York by Dr. Klopsch, who has them quartered in the laundry and carriage houses formerly connected with the Prospect House, which was burned a little over a year ago. The ground adjoins the Alliance property on the north side. After the service the children marched back from the Tabernacle.

The Alliance to-day issued invitations to all the resident pastors of the Nyack churches and their families to join with the Alliance workers in a social reception on Thursday afternoon on the grounds of the Berachah Home, on the hillside, below the college premises. The object of this reception, as stated in the invitations, is "to bring the Alliance convention into close touch with the pastors and people of Nyack." After the reception the whole party is to proceed to the Gospel tent and join in a religious service.

A large number of the Alliance people held a divine healing service in the Berachah Home at 5 o'clock this afternoon. There are a number of invalids at Berachah, where they say they have come to be cured by prayer. The Rev. D. W. Lelacheur conducted the meeting, and told the invalids that God promised to cure the body as well as the soul. He read several selections from the Bible to convince his hearers of this. A largely attended meeting was held in the Gospel tent this evening.

REAR ADMIRAL KANE RETIRES.

Commanded the Calliope at Apia at the Time of the Hurricane.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Rear Admiral Kane, well known in America as the Captain of the Calliope, which in 1889 steamed out of Apia in the teeth of the terrible hurricane which destroyed the American squadron, has voluntarily retired from the navy.

ALASKA BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT

State Department Hopeful of Ending the Long Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Alaska boundary dispute is in a fair way for settlement. Were it not for the perversity of certain Canadian officials in upsetting arrangements just made, on the point of final ratification, the State Department authorities would now regard the controversy as over.

To all appearances, a satisfactory settlement is in sight. This has been the outlook for some time, but the department officials have desired to have as little as possible said of it, on account of the unfortunate effect on the other side of the line of too much publicity being given to diplomatic negotiations. With the final settlement of this question will doubtless come the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

WIFE PATIENT FOR 25 YEARS.

Had Her Husband Arrested on Silver Wedding Day for Non-Support.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Joseph McCormick and his wife celebrated their silver wedding to-day by appearing in the Sheffield Avenue Police Court, the wife prosecuting her husband for alleged desertion and non-support.

"In all our twenty-five years of married life," said she, "Joseph has never been a good kind husband. He won't work, and I have to take in washing to support him and my children."

The recreant husband was fined $25 and sent to Bridwell in default of payment.

A "Prevident Tramp" Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—That favorite creation of playwrights and humorists, the provident tramp, really exists, or did exist. He was known as "Kid" Smith, and was killed several days ago by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mrs. Charles Kerr of Baltimore came here to-day in search of information about the man, who, she says, was her brother, John L. Smith. He was a typical tramp, but he carried a life insurance policy and had a bank account.

Sampson Wants to be Relieved.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—In an interview to-day Rear Admiral Sampson confirmed the report that he had asked to be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron after the Dewey reception at New York. The Admiral said: "I some time ago asked Secretary Long to relieve me of the command of the squadron after the reception to Admiral Dewey, but the Secretary has not yet fixed a definite time when my relief shall be ordered."

MONARCHS ASKED TO AID DREYFUS

Telegrams Sent by M. Labori to the Kaiser and King Humbert.

URGED TO FURNISH WITNESSES

The Testimony of Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi Desired.

Intimated that the Powers Concerned Have Expressed Willingness to Provide Evidence—Officers Told to Leave Rennes.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Sept. 5.—The diplomatic side of the Dreyfus affair has taken a sensational turn. Maitre Labori to-night wired on his own responsibility the German Emperor and the King of Italy, begging them to release Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi, respectively, from their oath of professional secrecy.

Col. Jouaust is ready to adjourn the court-martial for the time necessary for the attendance of these witnesses. The excitement is intense here owing to the startling developments sprung on the court to-day.

Commandant Carrière's intimation concerning the production of the documents alleged to have been sold by Dreyfus is most welcome, being regarded as the result of a direct overture from the powers concerned.

Gen. de Galliffet,

probable, Du Paty de Clam's testimony leads the defense to summon witnesses to controvert his statements.

It is reported this evening that the Minister of War, Gen. the Marquis de Gallifet, has sent orders to the Generals and other military witnesses to leave Rennes and return to their respective posts within two hours after the conclusion of the depositions and not to be present during the pleadings. They will thus be absent when the verdict is delivered. Gen. Mercier, being on the retired list, is not affected by this order, but Gens. Roget, Gonse, and de Boisdeffre must go. These orders are intended not only to avert a demonstration in favor of the Generals, accompanied probably by serious disorders, but also to prevent the moral effect of their presence in the courtroom while the Judges are deliberating as to their verdict and perhaps to prevent something even worse than moral influence.

The courtroom was crowded to-day and numerous applicants for admission were turned away. Public interest is heightening immensely as the trial draws to a close. It is astonishing what a large proportion of women forms the audience, their smart costumes and gay colors enlivening the appearance of the chamber. The journalists, who themselves have to encounter serious obstacles in order to get admission, often find their places invaded by women, who apparently pass all barriers with very little difficulty.

CERNUSCHI DID NOT TESTIFY.

Examination of the New Accuser of Dreyfus Postponed Until To-day—M. Trarieux for the Defense.

RENNES, Sept. 5.—M. Cernuschi, the political refugee and reputed scion of Servian royalty, who appeared yesterday before the Dreyfus court-martial as a witness for the prosecution, was not examined by the court during the time it sat behind closed doors to-day. The examination of the secret espionage dossier mentioned by Capt. Cuignet at yesterday's sitting occupied the greater part of to-day's secret session of the court.

When the open session of the court-martial began M. Labori presented a formal application to the court for an order upon Major Carriere, the Government Commissary, to request that interested foreign Governments, through diplomatic channels, communicate to the court various documents relating to the bordereau. M. Labori explained the purpose of the application by citing the fact that the court was now in an extremely delicate situation, and added that he had pointed out to Major Carriere that he deemed it necessary to summon Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi as witnesses. M. Labori said he thought this step would worry nobody and that it was in conformity with precedents.

Major Carriere replied that he did not think the Government could ask another Government for the restoration of documents. He suggested that the defense should obtain and submit the papers semi-officially to the court. He saw no objection to hearing Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi if they consented to come.

M. Paleologue said that, while M. Labori's request appeared quite logical and just, there were diplomatic considerations which made it inadmissible for the Government to take such initiative as was proposed by counsel for the defense.

COURT POSTPONES DECISION.

Col. Jouaust said the court would decide the matter later, and meanwhile proceed with the taking of evidence.

The first witness who was called to the bar to-day was the reporter Basset, whom the Matin sent to London to interview Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy. The witness deposed that Esterhazy confessed to him that he wrote the bordereau under orders from Col. Sandherr, who was then chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau. The order, Esterhazy said, was to catch the traitor at the headquarters of the General Staff, as Esterhazy afterward said was Capt. Dreyfus.

Major Carriere here burst out with an extraordinary protest against Major Esterhazy's insinuations against Col. Sandherr.

"I protest," he cried, "in the name and memory of Col. Sandherr against the insinuations introduced against him."

M. Labori, however, ignored this protest, which he styled a ridiculous pretension."

M. Labori then called upon Gen. Roget to testify regarding letters he had received from Major Esterhazy since the opening of the trial.

Gen. Roget to-day looked the ghost of his former assertive self. His face was careworn and showed little of that fighting spirit which first characterized his appearance upon the stage. He replied that he only opened one letter from Major Esterhazy, which he had forwarded to Col. Jouaust. Gen. Roget added that he had declined to receive other letters.

M. Labori then asked Col. Jouaust to have the letters read. Col. Jouaust at first declined, but M. Labori insisted so firmly that the President of the court-martial after wrangling awhile gave way and consented that the letters should be read later. Col. Picquart explained that he opposed the reading of the letters because they only contained personal attacks upon various parties and would only lead to a prolongation of the trial.

Gen. Roget then read the one Esterhazy letter which he admitted having opened. In this letter Major Esterhazy said he could not prove the existence of the alleged syndicate organized in the interest of Dreyfus, and complained that the General Staff had refused to give him a fair hearing.

NO FAITH IN ESTERHAZY.

M. Labori then put a series of questions intended to bring out the fact that the General Staff had made use of Major Esterhazy, even after he was known to be unreliable. Gen. Roget said he had not considered Major Esterhazy's avowal to be of any value.

M. Labori sought to question Gen. Roget more closely on his statement that none of the Generals of the General Staff had any relations with Major Esterhazy, but Col. Jouaust declined to allow further discussion. This led to another scene between the President of the court-martial and counsel for the defense, M. Labori declaring that Gen. Roget, who came more as a public prosecutor than as a witness, refused to reply to probing questions.

A little later M. Labori pushed the question on Gen. Billot on what is known as the liberating document.

Gen. Zurlinden then came upon the platform, dressed in the uniform of his rank and with his inseparable eyeglass. He spoke a few words respecting the General Staff's belief in Major Esterhazy.

M. Demange asked Gen. Roget his opinion of Major Esterhazy.

"I have an absolute conviction," replied Gen. Roget, amid cries of "Oh!" from the audience, "that Major Esterhazy is a stranger to treason."

Gen. Roget then delivered a short discourse in reply to the statement of M. des Fonds-Lamothe on Saturday that the phrase in the bordereau, "I am going to the manoeuvres," showed that Dreyfus could not be the author of the bordereau. Gen. Roget maintained that M. Lamothe was wrong.

Capt. Dreyfus arose and in a clear voice emphatically insisted that the circular of May 17, 1894, announcing that the probationers would not go to the manoeuvres was written in the clearest language, which the court would see if it were read. He reiterated that he had never asked to go to the manoeuvres, for he was absolutely convinced that such a request would not be granted.

M. Deffes, a reporter for Le Temps, testified that he saw Major Esterhazy in London, and that the latter confessed that he was the author of the bordereau. The witness added that he raised the question of the letters of Mme. Boulancy and brought away the impression that Esterhazy wrote the "Uhlan" letter.

M. TRARIEUX'S TELLING SPEECH.

M. Trarieux, formerly Minister of Justice, was the next witness called. He made a long deposition in favor of Dreyfus, reviewing the history of the case and his own part in connection therewith. M. Trarieux is an excellent speaker, with a good presence. He has iron-gray hair and mustache, and a clear, resonant voice, which could be heard outside the courtroom.

M. Trarieux's deposition closed the public session. He made a very telling speech, describing how his original belief in the guilt of Dreyfus was first shaken and then completely changed to conviction of innocence by subsequent developments and the noble conduct of M. Scheurer-Kestner, formerly Vice President of the Senate. The letters exchanged between Gen. Gonse and Lieut. Col. Picquart also strengthened his conviction. M. Trarieux spoke of the machinations against Picquart. He said he accused nobody. He believed, however, that the chiefs were deceived. M. Trarieux recounted a conversation with a foreign Ambassador, who declared, in a tone of the greatest sincerity, that Dreyfus never had relations with him or with any officer of his country, while the Ambassador added, he possessed documents proving the guilt of Major Esterhazy.

M. Trarieux delivered a very impressive passage, recalling the exception of the English Admiral Byng on the charge of treason, who was afterward found to have been unjustly condemned. M. Trarieux said that Frenchmen might well dread to have such a bloodstain upon their history as, although the executive of Admiral Byng, mars the history of England. M. Trarieux said that Gen. Roget and Capt. Cuignet were wrong in the conclusion they had drawn from the correspondents of Agents "A." and "B." that Dreyfus was guilty. He reiterated that the Ambassador to whom he had previously referred had affirmed that Major Esterhazy was the traitor, and the former Minister of Justice declared in an emphatic tone which made a deep impression upon his hearers that no parallel ought to be drawn between a model officer like Dreyfus and Major Esterhazy, who had not even the soul of a Frenchman.

M. Trarieux, on alluding to the bordereau, was interrupted by Major Carriere, who said that while he opposed direct official application to foreign Governments for documents mentioned in the bordereau, yet, if by a side wind the documents could be produced, he certainly would be personally very much pleased.

This is practically an invitation to Germany to volunteer to communicate the documents in question.

NEW ASPECT OF THE CASE.

At the conclusion of M. Trarieux's testimony, which was a veritable speech for the defense, and which apparently made an impression upon the Judges, the court-martial went behind closed doors and examined the secret espionage dossier. The court also deliberated upon M. Labori's request that application be made to Germany for the documents described in the bordereau. The decision was unanimously reached to reject the application, on the ground that the court was incompetent to invite the Government to take diplomatic steps to obtain the documents in question. It was also decided to hear M. Cernuschi behind closed doors to-morrow.

EXPLANATORY.—The introduction of M. Cernuschi as a witness for the Government presents an entirely new aspect of the case. Soon after the Court of Cassation delivered its judgment granting Dreyfus a new trial Col. von Schwarzkoppen, the German Military attaché with whom it is alleged Dreyfus had treasonable relations, and Col. Panizzardi, the Italian attaché, offered their services to the defense. The offer was refused on the ground that the introduction of these officers would tend morally to prejudice the case of the defense before the people of France. The appearance of M. Cernuschi, an Austrian officer, as a witness for the prosecution has removed any scruples that the counsel for Dreyfus possessed against calling foreign officers.

On several occasions both the attachés have unofficially declared that they did not know Dreyfus, and that they had had dealings with Esterhazy. The most convincing of their declarations appeared in Le Siecle of March 25, 1898; it was a letter dated Berne, and was signed "Un Diplomate." It was inspired by Panizzardi, for the Italian attaché has since acknowledged this to be so. It states in the most positive fashion possible that on the first rumors in October, 1894, of the arrest of a French officer charged with treason, Col. Schwarzkoppen said to Panizzardi, "I am afraid my man has been caught. What a fool!" (Je crois que mon homme s'est laissé pincer; l'imbecile!) But when on Nov. 1 La Libre Parole announced that the accused was a Jewish officer, Schwarzkoppen said to his friend, "It was a false alarm; it is not my man."

Later on, but before the Dreyfus court-martial, he obtained the leave of the German Emperor to inform the French Government that he had had no dealings whatsoever with Dreyfus. Finally, when the facsimile of the bordereau was published in Le Matin on Nov. 10, 1896, Col. Schwarzkoppen at once recognized the handwriting of Esterhazy, and said to Col. Panizzardi: "My man is caught; it is his handwriting." When Esterhazy was publicly pronounced, in 1897, to be the writer of the bordereau Col. Schwarzkoppen resigned his post in Paris.—Editor THE TIMES.

LABORI'S PREAMBLE AND MOTION.

The following is a detailed report of to-day's proceedings:

The open sitting was resumed at 8 o'clock, when M. Labori submitted a preamble and motion in the following terms:

"As I had the honor to announce yesterday, I beg to submit to the court-martial the following conclusions:

"May it please the Court, in view of the fact that at its sitting on Monday, Sept. 4, the President of the court-martial, by virtue of his discretion and power, called as a witness Eugene de Cernuschi, a former Lieutenant of cavalry in the Austrian army, residing at 37 Rue Chambon, Paris, who represented, notably, that Dreyfus had been signalized to him not only by the chief of a department in the Foreign Office of a Central European power, but also by an officer of the Headquarters Staff of another Central European power, as an informer in the service of foreign nations; and, considering that the intervention in such circumstances of a former officer of a foreign army against the French officer renders necessary that the defense abandon the reserve they have hitherto imposed upon themselves, and move for the communication to the court of the documents enumerated in the papers called the bordereau, and of which communication to the court will be of such nature as to prove in a striking manner the innocence of the accused with regard to allegations which cannot entirely or immediately be refuted except by official documents, I therefore move that the Government Commissioner request the Government to ask the power or powers concerned through diplomatic channels for communication of the documents enumerated in the paper called the bordereau."

After reading the above M. Labori proceeded to inform the court that he did not intend to develop conclusions which in themselves were sufficient. "I am well aware," said counsel, "that we are face to face with a peculiarly delicate situation; but as have no control over decisions of the court with regard to the conclusions I have the honor to submit, I beg to state that I have notified the Government Commissioner to name Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi as witnesses whom I consider it necessary to call before the court-martial at Rennes if they are willing to testify before it. I beg to point out that it is only now and for exceptional reasons that we are obliged to have recourse to the testimony of foreign officers. I add that in view of present circumstances there is nothing in this course that can cause anxiety. It is in conformity with precedent. The moment is very near when truth and light are about to break forth showing the innocence of the accused."

MAJOR CARRIERE OBJECTS.

Major Carriere replied: "We cannot prejudge the issue of a trial in the conclusions submitted by M. Labori. One point seems to be extremely delicate. These conclusions amount to a request that the Court instruct the Government Commissioner to ask the French Government to submit to a foreign Government, through diplomatic channels, a request for the production of documents which are peculiarly non-diplomatic and possess little official character. Therefore this mission imposed upon the French Government is of a very delicate kind. I do not know if the Government Commissioner is qualified to perform such a function. Certainly the diplomatic point of view seems to me morally and materially impossible. I cannot conceive of one Government addressing to another such a request. I think the end now in view cannot be attained. The defense, which has powerful means behind it, might obtain these documents in a semi-official manner, but I think there are reasons to believe the Government cannot undertake such a mission. I make all reservations, then, in this respect.

"As regards notification to me of the names of Cols. Schwarskoppen and Panizzardi, I see no reason why the gentlemen should not be examined by the court if they care to attend. The court will determine what course will be taken with regard to the request presented by the defense concerning documents to be obtained abroad. This seems to me beyond our jurisdiction. The court will judge. I beg the President to retire with the Judges to a private room and decide the question."

EXPLANATORY.—It is now an open secret that these documents, which are in Esterhazy's handwriting, are in the archives of the German War Office in Berlin. They are notes concerning the hydro-pneumatic brake or buffers of the 120-millimeter gun, a new plan of placing outpost troops, a modification of artillery formations, the Madagascar campaign of 1894-5, and extracts from the field firing artillery manual issued by the French War Office March 14, 1894. These documents are those enumerated in the bordereau.—Editor THE TIMES.

SERIOUS DIPLOMATIC QUESTION.

M. Paleologue, the representative of the Foreign Office, supported Major Carriere's views. He said: "I understand perfectly the importance the defense attaches to the production of the documents enumerated in the bordereau, seeing that the whole case turns upon them. But if the request of the accused appears to be based upon logic and justice, it seems inadmissible from a diplomatic point of view. Considerations of the highest order are opposed to the Government taking the initiative it is requested to take with regard to a foreign power."

Col. Jouaust promised that the court would announce its decision later.

Berge Basset, the first witness called to-

"He is Wise Who Talks But Little."

This is only a half truth. If wise men had held their tongues, we should know nothing about the circulation of the blood. If it were not for this advertisement you might never know that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood medicine.

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Never Disappoints

day, testified that the Matin sent him to London on five occasions to interview Major Esterhazy, who furnished a mass of interesting information concerning the Headquarters Staff. Esterhazy declared that he was not the author of the bordereau, though the witness did not believe him. Esterhazy complained bitterly of the Generals, who, he said, had thrown him overboard, adding that there was nothing left for him but to blow out his brains. The witness advised against suicide, and urged Esterhazy to the utmost endeavor to reveal the truth and the part he had played. Finally, while walking in Piccadilly, Major Esterhazy said to the witness point blank:

"Well, Ribon, [the witness's pseudonym,] I am going to tell you what nobody knows. It is I who am the author of the bordereau. I wrote it in 1894 at the request of my friend Sandherr. There was a traitor at headquarters, Dreyfus, whom Sandherr told me they wanted to catch. I did not hesitate to do what I was asked."

EXPLANATORY.—Esterhazy's confession appeared in Le Matin on July 17 last. He had previously made a similar confession to a representative of The London Observer, which appeared in that paper Sept. 25, 1898. On June 1, 1899, he also made a confession and signed it in the office of The Daily Chronicle. Having received a stipulated sum for his document, he went over to the office of The London Times and sold a confession there, where it appeared simultaneously with The Chronicle article.

In the last interview that Mr. Bassett had with Esternazy, the latter went further than he had gone on previous occasions. He repeated that he had written the bordereau at the orders of the late Col. Sandherr, but also intimated that the text of the bordereau had been based on actual documents that had disappeared from the War Office.—Editor THE TIMES.

ESTERHAZY'S STATEMENTS.

M. Basset added that, with Esterhazy's consent, he had each of Esterhazy's statements verified, Esterhazy saying he had decided to make the avowals because he was disgusted with his abandonment by the Generals. In conclusion, the witness referred to offers of money to Esterhazy.

Lieut. Col. Brongniart, a member of the court-martial, asked: "Did Esterhazy tell you Dreyfus was guilty?"

M. Basset—Yes.

Col. Jouaust—The two statements of Esterhazy are incompatible?

M. Basset—It is not for me to reconcile them.

EXPLANATORY.—The two statements of Esterhazy that he wrote the bordereau and that Dreyfus was guilty of treason form actually the only legal basis on which the court-martial can convict the prisoner. The judgment of the Court of Cassation established the fact that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau, and presented this issue, and only this issue, before the Judges in Rennes: Did Dreyfus treasonably communicate the documents therein enumerated?

Not one of the leaders of the Dreyfusards believe that Sandherr ordered Esterhazy to commit the forgery. In support of their statement they make use of arguments similar to those used by the Generals, that any officer who would have given such an order would have been both a knave and an imbecile.

The Sandherr part of Esterhazy's confession has been discredited several times by Du Paty de Clam and other officers of the General Staff, who have unhesitatingly declared that prior to the arrival of the bordereau at the War Office toward the last of August, 1894, no suspicion whatever was attached to Dreyfus. The indictment, while pointing out the alleged irregular habits of Capt. Dreyfus at the War Office, confirms this.—Editor THE TIMES.

CARRIERE DEFENDS SANDHERR.

Major Carrière was invited to express his opinion, and said: "There is much to say, but I prefer to remain silent. I have made it a rule not to enter into discussion with witnesses, but, as M. Basset states that Major Esterhazy asserted that Col. Sandherr told him to write the bordereau, I, on behalf of Col. Sandherr's memory, protest against such insinuations. He was incapable of such an order."

M. Labori—I hope this protest is not addressed to the defense.

Major Carrière—It is not addressed to counsel for the defense; it is addressed to the man who was capable of launching such a statement.

M. Labori—Does M. Basset know that Major Esterhazy addressed letters to Gen. Roget?

M. Basset—I do not know.

M. Labori—Gen. Roget, perhaps, will tell us.

Gen. Roget—I did receive a letter from Major Esterhazy in August, and informed the President of the court-martial of the fact, asking him to make what use he liked of it. I refused to open further letters as soon as I recognised Esterhazy's handwriting.

On M. Labori asking to see the letter, Col. Jouaust said he would not put the letter in evidence, because it contained only abuse and recriminations.

As M. Labori protested, Gen. Roget said he had handed all the letters to the President of the court-martial, because he did not wish to be compromised by Esterhazy, which was evidently the latter's intention.

Col. Jouaust said he had not included Esterhazy's letters in the evidence because he did not wish the proceedings to be unduly protracted, but, as the defense insisted, the letters would be produced.

Gen. Roget offered to read the first of Major Esterhazy's letters, in which Esterhazy offered to prove the existence of a Dreyfus syndicate. The writer complained that the General Staff refused to hear or accept information he had obtained.

Major Carrière said he also had received numerous letters from Major Esterhazy, which he had never read.

M. Labori—Does Gen. Roget consider the confessions of Esterhazy valid?

Gen. Roget—No; all versions given by Esterhazy are quite incorrect. He is an impostor concerning whom I prefer to express no opinion.

ESTERHAZY A MAN OF STRAW.

M. Labori—Does Gen. Roget consider Esterhazy a man of straw?

Gen. Roget—I have no proof of the fact, but I am inclined to believe he is.

M. Labori—Was he a straw man in 1894?

Gen. Roget—No, I do not think so.

M. Labori—When, do you think, did he first contemplate playing the part?

Gen. Roget—I have made no investigation on that point. Contrary to Esterhazy's assertions, the Generals of the Headquarters Staff had no relations with him.

EXPLANATORY.—It is true that the Generals of the War Office did not at first personally communicate with Esterhazy when it was decided to protect him in the Autumn of 1897. They left the matter entirely in the hands of Du Paty de Clam, who received his orders direct from Gen. de Boisdeffre. When it was found necessary to have Esterhazy appear before a court-martial, however, they took an active, yet secret, part in his defense. The court-martial was presided over by Gen. de Luxer, while Gen. de Pellieux was present to advise the defendant.

Among the letters seized by Judge Bertulus at the house of Mlle. Pays, Esterhazy's friend, were three showing the contrary of what Gen. Roget says. One was a draft of a letter in Esterhazy's handwriting, insisting on a court-martial corrected by Gen. de Pellieux in his own hand. Another was a draft of a letter from Esterhazy about what the War Office experts should do, addressed to a General whose Esterhazy has refused to name. The third was the fragmentary draft of a letter of thanksgiving to a General after his acquittal. This General was de Boisdeffre, then Chief of the General Staff. The fragment of the letter ran as follows:

"General: I want to write to you to express very badly—for I cannot find words to

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and that I feel—all the profound gratitude, all the infinite acknowledgment that I have for you in my heart: if I have not fallen in this monstrous conspiracy, it is to you, and you alone that I owe it; while I had your letter. * * * "—Editor THE TIMES.

M. Labori—Who was Major Esterhazy's rôle of straw man not mentioned in the trial of 1898.

Gen. Roget—I was not present and do not know.

LABORI SILENCES GEN. ROGET.

Considerable discussion ensued between Col. Jouaust and M. Labori, the former attempting to protect Gen. Roget from too close questioning. M. Labori insisted, however, and gained his point. The examination proceeded:

M. Labori—Since Gen. Roget expresses an opinion on this case, upon what does he base it?

Gen. Roget—On the part generally played by Esterhazy.

M. Labori—How do you explain the fact that Esterhazy made no confession during the Zola trial?

Gen. Roget—I do not know.

M. Labori—You have made a speech for the prosecution rather than a deposition. I have therefore the right to question, and note the fact that you do not reply.

M. Labori then expressed surprise that there was no mention of a man of straw until so late a day, while all the acts of which Esterhazy is accused were long known.

At the request of M. Labori the report of the Court of Inquiry, which decided whether or not Esterhazy should be cashiered, was read. According to this report, the court was not permitted to go outside of specific questions submitted to it by the Minister of War. One of the questions, referring to Major Esterhazy's letter to President Faure, caused Major Du Paty de Clam to admit that he inspired those letters. This made a great impression upon the Court of Inquiry, which finally concluded that there was ground for clemency.

EXPLANATORY.—This does not refer to the Esterhazy court-martial, when Esterhazy was tried and acquitted of the charge of having written the bordereau. This was the military court of inquiry upon Esterhazy for general misconduct, brought about by the publication of the Boulancy letters, sometimes called the Uhlan letters, which were insulting to the French Army. There were other charges, more of a military character, such as his writing menacing letters to President Faure. But this last was discarded, as Du Paty de Clam admitted that the Faure letters were written at his dictation.

Upon the facts before the court and the question "Ought Esterhazy to be dismissed from the army?" (mis en réforme the opinion of the court was as follows:

For habitual misconduct, Ayes, 3; Noes, 2.

For grave offense against discipline, No, unanimously.

For offense against honor, Ayes, 1; Noes, 4.

M. Cavaignac, the Minister of War, finally ordered Esterhazy to be dismissed from the army. This was in August, 1898.—Editor, THE TIMES.

JOUAUST PROTECTS GEN. BILLOT.

When the reading of the report was concluded M. Labori vainly tried to question Gen. Billot concerning the "document liberateur," which secured Esterhazy's acquittal, Col. Jouaust declaring he would not permit Gen. Billot to be re-examined.

M. Demange said he could not understand why it was alleged that the defense desired to compromise the Headquarters Staff, and asked whence arose the suggestion that Major Esterhazy was a mere dummy.

Gen. Roget replied that one reason which induced the belief that Esterhazy was a man of straw was that his confession that he had written the bordereau was absolutely inadmissible. Gen. Roget was perfectly convinced that Esterhazy was entirely innocent of treason. [Murmurs of assent and dissent.]

Gen. Roget next attempted, but without success, to refute the evidence given on Saturday by M. des Fons Lamothe relative to the sentence "I am going to the manoeuvres," saying the circular issued may have been indefinite.

With regard to the spy Corminges, Gen. Roget declared that Corminges's information was valueless. He was a man of bad character and had recently written a letter to M. Labori.

Capt. Dreyfus at this juncture pointed out, with reference to the sentence "I am going to the manoeuvres" that the court possessed the circular and could judge whether it contained definite instructions. The prisoner recalled the fact that in August the probationers were asked which regiments they desired to join. The situation was very clear. All the probationers at the Staff Headquarters had participated in the June journey made by the General Staff. He did not know whether or not certain officers retained doubts, but he was absolutely certain he had never asked for leave to attend the manoeuvres. The sentence in the bordereau "I am going to the manoeuvres" expressed a positive idea. He not only never went to the manoeuvres, but never could have attended them.

M. Deffes, a correspondent of the Temps, deposed that Major Esterhazy told him in London that he (Esterhazy) was the writer of the bordereau.

A Judge—Did it not occur to you to ask the obvious question, Who delivered the documents mentioned in the bordereau?

M. Deffes—Never.

TRARIEUX TAKES THE STAND.

Senator Trarieux, ex-Minister of Justice, was the next witness. He looked straight at the Judges while testifying. He preceded his evidence by saying he wished to throw full light upon his conduct in this case. When Dreyfus was convicted, the witness said, he was convinced, like everybody else, of the prisoner's guilt; but violent diatribes on the fact that Dreyfus was a Jew awakened his suspicions. He therefore consulted M. Hanotaux, (late Prime Minister of France,) and the latter informed the witness of the existence of the "c'est canaille de D——" document, though M. Hanotaux failed to inform him that it had been imparted to the Judges of the first court-martial, unknown to the prisoner. This fact the witness learned later.

Senator Trarieux, whose statement was practically an impassioned speech for the defense, proceeded to denounce the secret communication of the document as a monstrous illegality and a violation of the most sacred rights of the defense. The witness described as impossible the hypothesis advanced by M. Teyssonières to convince the witness that Dreyfus was guilty. The witness's doubts were confirmed when he heard that M. Scheurer-Kestner had secured proofs of the innocence of Dreyfus and the guilt of another. M. Trarieux dwelt upon the noble ideal of M. Scheurer-Kestner, who, although unacquainted with Dreyfus, passed sleepless nights, tormented with the thought that an innocent man was shedding tears of blood. When M. Scheurer-Kestner revealed what he knew, the witness was greatly surprised, especially when he learned that Lieut. Col. Picquart had not succeeded in obtaining the support of the chiefs of the army. The witness said he was amazed that the latter had not eagerly grasped the opportunity to work together for the rehabilitation of an innocent man.

M. Trarieux said he could not agree to a single conclusion reached by Gen. Gonse in his correspondence with Lieut. Col. Picquart, and said the latter's removal from the Secret Intelligence Department was the result of underhand plotting by some one opposed to revision. The witness enumerated in support of this statement various forged documents which, he asserted, had emanated from the Secret Intelligence Department—namely, the "ce canaille de D——" document, in which the name of Dreyfus had been substituted for the hypothetical "de D——"; the Weyler forgery, and the publication of a fac simile of the bordereau. "Lastly," said M. Trarieux, "there appeared the cynical Henry forgery. All these facts created a great impression regarding the Headquarters Staff. I accuse no one, but assume that the chiefs were deceived."

GEN. GONSE HAD NO PROOF.

M. Trarieux pointed out that if any proof whatsoever of the guilt of Dreyfus existed in 1896, Gen. Gonse would have shown Lieut. Col. Picquart an order to stop the investigation.

After an interview with M. Scheurer-Kestner, the witness said, he became convinced of the guilt of Esterhazy, and saw his duty as a conscientious citizen and Senator, and perhaps as an ex-Minister, and that to fulfill this duty he must devote himself to a work of justice.

In describing the steps taken in support of revision, M. Trarieux mentioned an interview he had with a foreign Ambassador, who, in tones of the most profound and affecting sincerity, declared that Dreyfus never had relations with him or with any military attaché or officer of the army of his country. M. Trarieux asserted the importance of this statement in the Ambassador, who energetically reaffirmed the absolute innocence of Dreyfus. The Ambassador added that he had investigated and found nothing to implicate Dreyfus. Further, the Ambassador said he had seen in the hands of Col. Panizzardi a letter from Col. Schwarzkoppen proving the guilt of Esterhazy, who, his Excellency added, personally communicated information of minor value. Moreover, at the time of M. Scheurer-Kestner's revelations Major Esterhazy called upon Col. Schwarzkoppen, and it was then that a dramatic scene of violent recriminations and threats occurred. The Ambassador also showed the witness that the "cette Canaille de D——" phrase did not apply to Dreyfus.

As he proceeded M. Trarieux became more and more impassioned and tramped back and forth upon the platform. M. Trarieux explained that, notwithstanding the confidential nature of his revelations, the Ambassador had accorded him permission to communicate it to the judicial authorities. In a subsequent interview which the witness had with the same Ambassador the latter had informed him that the Henry forgery, which had just been discovered, had been long known to his Government, and that the French Government had been aware of it for a year.

FOREIGN EVIDENCE ADMISSIBLE.

M. Trarieux continued: "Exception may be taken to certain passages of what I have asserted, but among men of honor who listen there is not one who doubts the sincerity of my language or the truth of what I have said. It may be said that I should not adduce here the evidence of a foreigner. That is M. Cavaignac's opinion, and I do not oppose it, but it has no foundation either in fact or in law. The testimony of foreigners is not disallowed by law, which does not restrict the field of investigation of a Judge, to whom it merely says: 'See, investigate, enlighten yourself.' Moreover, Col. Panizzardi was cited to appear in a case of swindling at Versailles. This country should be bold and proud enough to seek the truth everywhere.

"Besides, was there not yesterday somewhat unexpected evidence of a foreigner who related remarks of a foreign sovereign? Why should the testimony of foreign representatives be opposed here? Even the supreme head of the army, the gallant soldier de Gallifet, has not shrunk from adducing before the Court of Cassation the testimony of Gen. Talbot."

M. Trarieux said he suspected neither the sincerity nor the probity of the Judges of the court-martial of 1894, but only the nature of the documents submitted to that tribunal.

Criticising Gen. Mercier's rôle as a witness, M. Trarieux said he was surprised that the ex-Minister of War had not included in the dossier the official version of the Panizzardi cipher telegram.

EXPLANATORY.—The official version of the Panizzardi telegram of Nov. 2, 1894, reads as follows:

"If the Captain has had relations with you, it would be well to charge our Ambassador to publish an official denial in order to avoid the comments of the press."

The original cipher had been intercepted on its way to the Headquarters Staff in Rome. The above version was produced by M. Paléologue of the Foreign Office. The Secret Intelligence Bureau version was made to read so as to implicate Dreyfus. Capt. Freystaetter has declared that this last was shown to the 1894 court-martial.—Editor THE TIMES.

With regard to Gen. Roget and Capt. Cuignet, the witness declared that their allegations that Col. Panizzardi had informed his Ambassador that Col. Schwartzkoppen had had relations with Dreyfus were absolutely unfounded. On the contrary, the witness asserted, Col. Panizzardi expressly stated that Dreyfus had no relations with any foreign attaché. Gen. Roget and Capt. Cuignet had therefore mis-read—he would not say misinterpreted—the report upon which it was alleged they had based their statements.

ESTERHAZY THE TRAITOR.

Gen. Roget attempted to intervene, but M. Trarieux continued, reasserting the truth of all he had stated. The Ambassador already referred to, M. Trarieux continued, said: "Esterhazy is the traitor."

Continuing, M. Trarieux said: "The Supreme Court has given its decision, and our very eyes confirm its judgment."

M. Trarieux proceeded to show that Major Esterhazy's confession must be genuine. "If," said he, "an ideal of the type of traitor is sought, he is the man. He is overwhelmed with debts, and is a man of loose habits. He wrote the 'Uhlan' letter to Mme. Boulancy. He has not even the soul of a Frenchman. And yet he is placed on a level with a young Captain of irreproachable conduct, against whom nothing but secret documents has been brought. Doubt is no longer possible."

After demonstrating, in this way, why question of the innocence of Dreyfus is impossible, M. Trarieux concluded: "This is no longer the time for pleading falsehoods; it is the hour for pacification. It is also the hour for justice, which has declared that small as well as great, without distinction of sex or person, shall have their rights."

After a brief desultory interchange of remarks the court retired to deliberate over the application of M. Labori for an order upon the Government Commissary to request the French Government to invite foreign Governments to supply the documents enumerated in the bordereau. After a brief interval it was unanimously decided to reject the application of M. Labori, on the ground that the court did not consider itself competent to pronounce a judgment which might entail diplomatic action by the Government. It was also decided unanimously to examine M. de Cernuschi to-morrow behind closed doors.

At 11:50 A. M. the court adjourned for the day.

DREYFUS REFUSED FREEDOM.

Americans, One of Them Possibly Gen. Funston, Had a Plan to Take Him from the Ile du Diable.

An employe of the firm of J. B. Colt & Co. of 8 West Nineteenth Street is the son of a well-known Parisian merchant and was a close friend of Capt. Dreyfus for a considerable time. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday he told what he knew of the famous case, stipulating only that his name should not be printed, on account of his father's position in Paris.

"I first knew Capt. Dreyfus," said this gentleman, "shortly after his marriage. I took a fancy to him at once, not because he was what you would call a particularly cheerful companion—he was too studious a man for that—but because he showed such a marvelous knowledge of military affairs. I am an officer of the National Guard, and naturally interested in these questions, and Dreyfus was never tired of talking about the army.

"I don't mean that he ever gave any information to me that he should have kept to himself. He was very secretive on all such matters. But the man's whole life and soul were bound up in the French Army. He seemed to live for the army and his family only. He has sometimes rattled off details about the mobilisation of troops in a way which was simply astonishing. People are surprised that Dreyfus is able to speak on technical matters in such an assured way at his trial after those years of confinement. To any one who knew him, it is not surprising at all. And, besides, he was not kept in such complete ignorance at the Ile du Diable as is supposed. I will tell you about that presently."

"Do you know anything about the alleged intimacy of Dreyfus with German officers and attachés?" was asked.

"Certainly," was the reply. "Dreyfus knew a number of foreign officers, and was quite friendly with some of them. They used to dine at his house. Why shouldn't they have done so? There is hardly a French officer who has not friends among officers of other armies. The Generals rather encourage such intimacy than otherwise. They judge, probably rightly, that some pretty valuable information can sometimes be obtained by their own men in this way. You may be sure that if any such secrets were obtained at the meetings of Dreyfus with the Germans and Austrians and Italians it was not Dreyfus who gave them away, but the foreigners. It is the sort of thing Mercier and the others have been doing all along in this business—trying to make it appear that things they were fully cognisant of were improper and argue guilt.

"When I heard that Dreyfus had been accused of treason I could hardly believe it. It is the most ridiculous accusation ever made. The man had absolutely no reason to be a traitor. He was almost a millionaire, according to French standards of wealth. He had no expensive habits after his marriage. Of that I am absolutely certain, seeing that I was on terms of the greatest familiarity with him and his family for a long time, and knew just how he spent his time. As to the other reason offered for his supposed treason—that his sympathies were with Germany—that is nonsense. It was the dream of his life to be a General in the French Army. I believe it is the dream of his life still, and that he does not realise that it will never be possible. His dramatic statements to the court-martial may seem forced to people who do not know him. To those who do they are thoroughly characteristic of the man. When I read the newspaper reports of the trial I can almost hear him speaking.

"Now, to show you that Dreyfus cares nothing about being freed unless he can be shown to be completely innocent, I will tell you something that is not generally known. He could have been liberated soon after being sent to the Ile du Diable had he cared to be free. Of course, all that talk about an immense fund raised by Jews in France and other countries to obtain his acquittal is all nonsense. But there was a fund raised to free him by a coup de main. Every arrangement had been completed to make this a success. There were some men in this country who first conceived the idea, and they wrote to Dreyfus's friends in Paris. They were the same men who afterward took part in Cuban filibustering expeditions.

"Dreyfus's friends and relatives wanted to obtain his freedom by some means or another, and the scheme was such a clever one that they consented to it. So they wrote and told Dreyfus to be prepared. They had been in communication with him continually, unknown to the French Government. I can't go into details, but I guess you can imagine them.

"Well, Dreyfus absolutely refused to have anything to do with the scheme. He said he would wait till he could be freed in an honorable way. He didn't want to have to live in a foreign country all his life."

"Who were the Americans who were engaged in the plan?" was asked.

"I don't suppose they would thank me for letting their names be known. There were not many of them, and they all have distinguished themselves since in the American army."

"Was Funston in it?"

"We—ll, that kind of a man. I'm afraid you mustn't press me further.

"I am not in a position to judge whether they will convict Dreyfus again or not," he concluded, "but my father writes to me regularly about the latest developments in the case, and it seems to be the general opinion among Dreyfus's friends that the Judges, though particularly woodenheaded, are most of them honest."

Registered by U. S. Patent Office

"Especially BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia" for Albuminuria and Chronic Bright's Disease

SAMUEL O. L. POTTER, A.M., M.D., M.R.C.P., *London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, Cal.*, in his "Hand-book of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics," in the citation of remedies under the head of "Albuminuria," says: "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia is highly recommended."

Under head of "Chronic Bright's Disease," in the citation of remedies, he says: "Mineral waters, especially the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia, which has many advocates."

BUFF

THE COLUMBIA WINS A CUP

Defeats the Defender in a Stiff Breeze Off Newport.

SKIPPER'S WORK CRITICISED

Barr Out-Manoeuvred by Rhodes at the Start and in the Beat to Windward.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—In the finest kind of a sailing breeze to-day the cup defender, the Columbia defeated the older one, the Defender, by 3 minutes and 11 seconds, over a twenty-mile course, ten miles to windward and return. She rounded the windward mark 2 minutes and 33 seconds ahead of the Defender, besides making up a handicap at the start of 31 seconds. On the run home, with spinnakers set, she gained 38 seconds over her rival.

The wind was about 8 knots from southeast by south at the start, and freshened steadily as the afternoon wore on, so that the boats finished in a twelve-knot breeze. There were only two or three yachts outside to witness the race, because of the horse show and other social attractions. The new boat had the worst of the start, but the race proved a splendid exhibition of the sailing qualities of the Columbia.

The race was for a cup offered by C. Oliver Iselin's father-in-law, Col. William Goddard of Providence, and was managed by the New York Yacht Club Regatta Committee, which used Harrison B. Moore's steam yacht Marietta for a flagship.

The Columbia this morning bent on a new mainsail of lighter weight canvas than any she had used previously, and it was to test the new cloth that the race was sailed. She also had a new forestaysail of the same weight duck as the mainsail. The new mainsail was the finest fitting one that the Columbia has had. A close inspection gave the impression that it was a little longer at the hoist than the one used Monday. It is not any longer on the boom or gaff than the other, but comes well out on the two steel spars and will not admit of much hauling out should it stretch any more. On the windward work the canvas set like a board. The new staysail stood the test well also. It seemed a little larger than the old one. The topsail and jib topsail were the same as were used in Monday's race, but there was a noticeable improvement in the set of the former.

DEFENDER BETTER HANDLED.

The fact that Defender got the better of the start was due to the clever work of Capt. Rhodes, and all over the course he handled his ship in better shape than did Capt. Barr of the Columbia. Barr was inclined to pinch his boat a little too much, and he made several more tacks than were necessary and overstood the turning mark quite a little. As regards handling of sails, honors were about even, both crews setting spinnakers in exactly the same time, but Rhodes had the Defender's ballooner drawing better down the wind.

With her brand new mainsail and forestaysail set the Columbia went out to the starting line off Brenton's Reef Lightship, the Defender following. They were both ready by 2 o'clock, the time set for the start. The committee boat Marietta went out at 2:05, and at 2:08 the tug Luckenback started to log off the ten-mile course, southwest by south.

Attention was called to the warning signal at 2:10; at 2:15 the preparatory signal was set, and five minutes later the starting gun was fired. The wind being southwest by south, the course was laid dead to windward ten miles, instead of fifteen, as originally intended, the committee fearing that the race would not be finished before dark.

If Capt. Barr had been asked what kind of a start it was he probably would have replied that it was the hardest one, for him, of the season. Those Newporters who forsook the yacht race for the horse show certainly missed the prettiest game of bluff the two expert skippers have yet played for a place at the start.

The Marietta had anchored to the westward of the lightship and both yachts, at two minutes before the signal, were on the port tack, standing to the westward and well to the south of the Marietta's bow. The Columbia led by a couple of lengths. Watching his chance, Rhodes rolled the Defender's wheel hard down. The big sloop swung around to the starboard tack in eighteen seconds. Rhodes now rolled his wheel hard up as she filled away, keeping her "hard off" and heading her for the stern of the Marietta. Barr executed exactly the same manoeuvre, but he was unable to reach the line as soon as Rhodes.

COLUMBIA LOST AT THE START.

The gun was fired just as Rhodes luffed the Defender sharp across the Marietta's stern and brought her close to the wind on the starboard tack. She was then heading for the stern of the lightship with the Columbia a couple of lengths on her lee quarter. When Rhodes put the Defender about close to the lightship, crossing the line on the port tack, the Columbia came about near the middle of the line, and so crossed thirty-one seconds later and to leeward of her rival. At 2:23, so soon as Rhodes had the Defender well clear of the lightship, he let her come about. The Columbia followed suit nearly a length astern and a length to leeward of the Defender.

It was as if Rhodes had said to Barr in a game of chess, "Check, old man. Get out of that racket if you can." That no other sloop afloat could have accomplished what the Columbia did is the belief of all who watched her. Surely and grandly she walked through the old sloop's lee. It took Barr just five minutes to be able to say "Checkmate" to Rhodes. The Columbia in that time was clear out ahead of the other, but still to leeward.

Nine minutes twenty-five seconds after the start Rhodes swung the Defender about to the port tack. Barr held on for seven seconds longer, and then put the Columbia about, placing her on the Defender's weather port quarter and a couple of lengths away. It was this tack of 14 minutes that the Columbia passed the Defender to windward, for when they next came about the Columbia had a commanding windward position of at least a dozen lengths.

After 19 minutes on the starboard tack the Columbia went about. Rhodes did not follow, so Barr only stood on the port tack 3 minutes and then tacked again to starboard, just as the Defender went to port, crossing the Columbia's wake a few minutes later. At 3:14, just as the Defender tacked to starboard, her baby jib topsail split clear across from clew to luff. It was hauled down at once, and five minutes later the Columbia's crew took her pib topsail in, so as to sail on even terms.

The wind, which had canted to about south southwest, began to freshen considerably now, making both yachts heel down to it until their decks were wet several feet in board. When the Defender tacked to port at 3:21 and the Columbia at 3:22, Point Judith was abeam of them and the new boat was a good quarter mile dead to windward on the weather bow of the old one. She was pointing higher than the Defender and footing a little faster. At this time they had covered about half of the windward work. The Columbia's new mainsail excited the admiration of every one. It was of the crosscut type and it set perfectly.

FAST WORK ON THE RUN HOME.

At 3:44:30 both yachts made their final tack, as they were now able to fetch the outer mark with ease. The Columbia had made eleven and the Defender nine tacks in all. Spinnaker booms were gotton ready as they approached the mark and the sails hoisted in stops ready to break out. This is how the mark was rounded: Columbia, 4:00:40; elapsed time, 1:38:50; Defender, 4:06:13; elapsed time, 1:41:54. This showed a net loss of 3 minutes, 4 seconds for the Columbia in the windward work.

The crews of both yachts had set spinnakers smartly. These sails were in position one minute, twenty seconds after rounding the mark. Balloon jibtopsails were set soon after and the two yachts began their ten-mile run to the finish at an eleven-knot clip. For a time it seemed as though Defender was gaining. As a matter of fact, she did for a short time, until the Columbia got the same breeze. Here are the times for the run home: Columbia, 4:55:06; elapsed time, 54:26. Defender, 4:58:17; elapsed time, 55:04. The gain of the Columbia was 38 seconds on the ten-mile run before the wind.

The official summary follows:

Name.	Start.	Outer Mark.	Finish.
Columbia	2:21:50	4:00:40	4:55:06
Defender	2:21:19	4:06:13	4:58:17

These figures show that in the windward work the Columbia gained 3 minutes 4 seconds. In the run home she gained only 38 seconds. Her win by actual time was 3 minutes 42 seconds. Applying the time allowance agreed on for these races it is found that the Columbia would allow the Defender 2 minutes twenty-five seconds course. She would still win by a margin of 1 minute 42 seconds.

The Columbia will go to New Rochelle to-morrow, and will have practice spins on the Sound for a few days. Plans for her movements just previous to the cup races have not been made.

SARATOGA FLORAL JUBILEE.

The Opening Parade a Great Success—Brilliant Illuminations and Elaborate Decorations.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 5.—The Floral Peace Jubilee, covering three days, which opened here to-night, was participated in by over 75,000 visitors and cottagers from all parts of the United States and Canada. The weather fortunately proved pleasant, and the opening event of the jubilee, conducted under the management of the Saratoga Floral Association and Carnival Committee, proved a glittering success and far exceeded expectations.

For several days a large number of decorators have been busily engaged, and as a result the Broadway hotels and other buildings are massed with floral decorations. The general effect on Broadway was heightened to-night by 250,000 big colored lanterns, aided by many extra arc lights and innumerable gas jets. The decorations also extended to many other streets. The spectacle, as a whole, was the finest ever seen in Saratoga.

The illuminated parade included a procession of fully a mile and a quarter in length, which was heartily applauded at every step. The entire route was a perfect mass of spectators. The procession was headed by Marshal John B. Yates and a band.

After the parade fancy dress balls were given at Congress Hall and the Grand Union and United States Hotels. They were attended by several thousand people. While they were in progress bands marched through the streets and entertained the thousands who still crowded the sidewalks. The festivities reached their height at midnight, and will probably not close until daybreak.

It was expected that President McKinley would participate in the jubilee, but a letter received to-day by Village President Foley stated that Mr. McKinley was prevented from visiting Saratoga at this time. The President wished the jubilee the utmost success.

It is expected that fully 100,000 persons will attend the fête to-morrow, and as many more on Thursday, when the battle of flowers and floral ball will take place.

PREPARING FOR THE PRIMARY.

Mr. Quigg Addresses District Leaders—Fights in Two Districts.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee met yesterday, and completed arrangements for the primary election on Sept. 19. Chairman Quigg, who presided, explained the apportionment of delegates to the new City and County Committees and to the various nominating conventions. Samples of the pink ballots to be used at the primary were distributed, and the leaders instructed to file their lists of delegates at the county headquarters.

The Chairman referred briefly to the proposed plan for the unification of the anti-Tammany elements, telling the assembled leaders that the mere announcement of the organization's desire for harmony had already had a good effect. Most of the Citizens' Union leaders, Mr. Quigg said, seemed to be disposed to join hands in the fight against Tammany, though it was too early yet to say just what form the alliance would take.

All indications are that the tickets put out by the organization will be seriously opposed at the coming primary in but two districts, the Twentieth and the Twenty-seventh. In the Twentieth the turning down of James L. Stewart, the present leader, has been decreed by the organization, which has put forward Richard M. Lush to oppose him. To lend additional interest to the contest Capt. F. Norton Goddard, founder of the Civic Club and member of Gov. Roosevelt's staff, is also making the race for the leadership independent of the support of the organization.

In the Twenty-seventh District there will be two tickets, one in support of the leadership of James W. Perry and the other in the interest of John Sabine Smith. Mr. Perry represents the independent element, and Mr. Smith is the Treasurer of the County Committee. Mr. Quigg disavows any responsibility for or part in the struggle. Whoever is chosen leader in the district, Gherardi Davis will be renominated for the Assembly.

REVOLT IN CROKER'S DISTRICT.

Leaders of Movement Say Their Cause is Gaining Great Strength.

The Democrats of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District who are opposed to the leadership of Assistant Corporation Counsel Morgan J. have cast aside all pretense and are now in open revolt against John F. Carroll and Richard Croker, both of whom live in the district. The opposition to the machine declare that they are not antagonising Tammany Hall, but they object to one-man power, which enriches itself at the expense of the people. They are making a canvass of the district, and they say that there is a singular unanimity of sentiment against the present management of the party. As against the reports made by Mr. Morgan and his supporters that the movement lacks strength, they say that the agents of Croker and Carroll are daily visiting their adherents and are importuning them not to desert.

At a meeting held at the Tuxedo last night a committee consisting of Joseph Koch, William J. Odair, Jacob Kats, Patrick Duffy, and Charles I. Champaign was appointed to take charge of the campaign. This committee will to-day begin sending out circulars to all the enrolled Democrats in the district appealing to them to take part in the fight. On these circulars are printed the resolutions which were adopted last week.

The opposition styles itself the Twenty-ninth Assembly District Democracy. One of the leaders last night said that out of the 1,900 enrolled Democrats in the district 500 had already declared against Tammany elements, telling the assembled leaders that the mere announcement of the organization's desire for harmony had already had a good effect. Most of the Citizens' Union leaders, Mr. Quigg said, seemed to be disposed to join hands in the fight against Tammany, though it was too early yet to say just what form the alliance would take.

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MR. CROKER STILL IN HIDING.

Big Crowd at Democratic Club, but the Chief Disappoints Them.

Richard Croker did not appear at the Democratic Club last evening, but the expectation that he would be there brought to the clubhouse the largest gathering of prominent Tammany men it has harbored since the day of his return from Europe. If any of these knew the whereabouts of the Tammany chief, they did not make the information public.

Mayor Van Wyck arrived at the club early and spent a couple of hours there. He was apparently in an unusually good humor and laughed heartily at stories of the efforts of newspaper men to locate Mr. Croker without giving any inkling as to his own knowledge of the missing leader's movements. John F. Carroll was equally reticent on that and all other subjects of pending public interest. Ex-Senator Fox, who was reported to have had Mr. Croker as his guest at his Summer home at Baldwin's, L. I., declared he had not seen the Tammany chief since the day he landed from the steamer.

The Board of Governors held a meeting during the evening which was presided over by Justice O'Dwyer. The only business attended to outside of purely routine matters was the making of arrangements for the club's participation in the ceremonies of the Dewey reception. It was decided to build a stand in front of the clubhouse. This and the front of the building will be appropriately decorated. A committee will be appointed to wait upon the Admiral and tender him the freedom and hospitality of the club, of which he already is an honorary member.

Outdoor Meeting in the Ninth.

The Tammany faction in the Ninth Assembly District held the second of its outdoor meetings last night. About 300 or 400 persons gathered about the wagon, which was stationed at Twenty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue. Although that part of the district is said to be a Brodsky stronghold, there was no counter-demonstration. Eight speakers addressed the meeting.

SHAMROCK TAKES A SPIN

In a Southeasterly Breeze She Speeds Away from Steamers.

SIR THOMAS HIGHLY PLEASED

Declares that the Cup Challenger Is the Fleetest Boat That Great Britain Can Produce.

Sir Thomas Lipton's cup hunter again took advantage of the smoking southeasterly breeze that swept up the coast, and had another glorious sail-stretching spin on blue water. She strengthened the good impression she made in Monday's trial over a sea that was lumpy in the extreme, and whose wave crests were carried off to leeward in driving spindrift. She logged more than twelve knots; this, too, with only a small, badly fitting working topsail in addition to her lower sails.

She was timed over the distance between the Sandy Hook and Scotland Lightships, and covered the 4½ knots, with boom broad off and with the breeze two points abaft the port beam, in 19 minutes 10 seconds. On the return close reach she occupied thirty-three seconds longer to travel the distance. This rate of speed is in the vicinity of thirteen knots an hour, and was made under the influence of an eighteen-knot breeze.

After the trial Sir Thomas again expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the showing of the yacht, and said that should the Columbia win the victory would be over all Great Britain, for the Shamrock was doubtless the most speedy yacht that could be evolved there at present.

"Should we fail to win the cup," he said, "we can try again next year with another boat, and probably will do so."

The heavy wind and dull gray clouds that hung low over the New Jersey hills during the early morning deterred Sailmaker Ratsey from spreading the new sails on the Shamrock for the reason that he preferred to stretch them gradually at various times during the month that remains before the cup races will be sailed. The day was too good to stay inside the Hook, and at 9 o'clock the jib and staysail were sant up in stops. Then the crew went below, and the head of the big mainsail began to creep aloft. At 9:30 it was peaked up, and Messrs. Ratsey, Connell, and Fife were transferred on board and the topsail sent aloft.

The yacht was taken in tow by the Lawrence and escorted out to the lightship that marks the wreck of the Scotland, where the hawser was cast off, and, breaking out her headsails, she reached away southeast by east down the New Jersey coast. She started at 11:38. She held on until 12:10, when her boom was swung over to port, and, with lifted sheets, stood due east. She jibed at 12:50, and setting a big spinnaker to port ran past the Sandy Hook light vessel like a frightened gull, steering northnorthwest. The after-guy of the spinnaker pole was let go at 1:35, and the sail was brought inboard and smothered on the deck. A moment afterward she luffed sharply around the Scotland Lightship, and hauling sheets well aft dashed back toward the old red hulk that was scarcely more than a speck on the horizon, heading east northeast on the port tack.

At 1:43 she lowered her jib topsail. She luffed up in the wind after passing the Sandy Hook Lightship, having covered the distance in 19 minutes 40 seconds. Her staysail was then lowered, and under jib and mainsail alone she led the steam yacht Erin and the newspaper tug Jack Dykman into the Horseshoe, where she dropped anchor for the night.

After everything was made snug aboard the yacht, Sir Thomas, accompanied by Chevalier de Martino, Mr. Westwood, and his three Singalese servants, visited the Dykman. He said:

"It will take a good boat to beat the Columbia, and that is what we have in the Shamrock.

"If you beat the Columbia, you will have the greatest boat that floats," said Capt. Fountain of the Dykman, to which Sir Thomas quietly replied:

"Sure; that is exactly what we think we have. We don't want to win from a poor boat, but the best thing that Yankee ingenuity can produce. We don't want to win by a fluke either. What we want is a good race and a victory on its merits."

Speaking of the wonderful speed that had been produced in several of Herreshoff's boats, and especially the Columbia as compared to the Shamrock, he said that if the Shamrock was not good enough to "lift the cup" that he would make another trial next year. He said that he was sure that some one would be successful in the quest that had been unsuccessful so far, and that aside from his own personal interests he believed that it should be carried back in the best interests of sport.

Sir Thomas was in a merry mood and told how one of his Cingalese had approached him with the request for the loan of a month's salary. Upon inquiry he learned that the quiet, refined-looking native of Ceylon wanted to wager the amount on the Shamrock in her races against the Columbia.

Another of these peculiar-looking attendants named Sanapathigay Alucius Matthew Rodrigo, but who answers readily to the more easily remembered title "Murphy," composed the following song, which he sang in English with appropriate gestures to the tune of "Wearing of the Green":

Oh! Ireland dear and did you hear
The news that's going round,
Pat has challenged for the cup
And an Irish crew is found;
The yacht they call the Shamrock,
She'll sail from Dublin Bay.
Shure, be jabers! Mr. Yankee
Keep your steamers out of the way.
CHORUS.
Oh! the flagon of the Queen,
Oh! the flagon of the Queen,
Pat's the boy to fight for
The flagon of the Queen;
The yacht they call the Shamrock,
No finer ne'er was seen,
Say farewell, Mr. Yankee,
To the flagon of the Queen.

The tug James A. Lawrence, the tender of the Shamrock, came up to Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock and went alongside the barge anchored off Tompkinsville on which the Shamrock's racing spars and extra fittings are stored. After taking off a quantity of these the Lawrence tied up for a time at the Long Dock in Stapleton.

Sir Thomas Lipton Going to Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—Sir Thomas Lipton has engaged apartments at the Cliffs Hotel, and will, according to his present plans, arrive on Friday afternoon.

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—In this afternoon's sweepstakes race of thirty-footers the Vaquero III. won, after an exciting contest. Nine of the little craft were entered, and the Dyer's Island course was sailed over in a stiff southwest breeze.

NOT SEEKING REED'S PLACE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper yesterday stated: "Three men are avowed candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First District of Maine, as successor of ex-Speaker Reed," printing, as one, the name of Mayor John W. Deering. Kindly give the same publicity to this statement: That there is no truth in the rumor or report, so far as my name is concerned.

Our Democratic organisations in this State continue to sustain the Chicago platform and leadership of the Democratic Party as constituted at this date, and until there is an open repudiation of that product of Populism and Socialism and its leadership, there is little doubt of the success of the Republican Party in this State and district, no matter what local jealousies may exist or how much the National Republican Administration may blunder upon the money question, the tariff, and its repudiation of the Civil Service act.

JOHN W. DEERING.

Portland, Me., Sept. 4, 1899.

For Election of Mr. Reed's Successor.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 5.—Gov. Powers today issued the special writ of election for the successor of Thomas B. Reed as Representative of the First Congressional District. The election will be held the first Monday in November, and was ordered the first day of the vacancy, Mr. Reed's resignation having taken effect yesterday.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

HEAT IN SOUTH AND WEST.

The Highest Temperature on Record in Many Places—103 Degrees in Chicago and St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Many prostrations, some of which likely will prove fatal, were reported to-day as a result of excessive heat.

The weather here to-day was the hottest in six years. The thermometer stood at 73 in the morning, but the mercury rose rapidly, and at noon it struck the 90 mark. The mercury continued to climb until it reached 102, which is the highest point recorded since the year of the World's Fair.

Cooler weather is in sight.

The hottest weather known since the records of the Weather Bureau began is reported to-day from various places in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska. Following are some of the maximum temperatures: Marshalltown, Iowa, 100; Des Moines, Iowa, 99; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 102; Indianapolis, 98; Terre Haute, 103½; Peoria, 102; Lincoln, Neb., 102.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—To-day is the hottest of the season by three degrees. The mercury registered 101 degrees at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The century mark was reached at 1:20 o'clock. It is the hottest day in the history of the local weather office.

There is no immediate relief in sight. Fair and continued weather to-night and Wednesday is the cheerless forecast.

The high temperatures prevail generally. Throughout Kentucky the sun is scorching and the earth is dry from long drought. The following omcial readings were received to-day: Bardstown, 100; Hopkinsville, 100; Paducah, 102; Earlington, 102. There is much suffering here.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—This was the hottest day in St. Louis this year. The mercury climbed the tube at the rate of 1 degree an hour, reaching the maximum at 3:20 P. M., when it registered 102 in the shade.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—Robert Schult, Jamaica; W. Vidal Robinson, London, Eng.

ALBEMARLE.—Henry May, Washington; Prof. Palmer C. Ricketts, Troy.

BUCKINGHAM.—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, (retired;) Col. John Howard, United States Army; A. T. Hernemann, Brighton, England.

CAMBRIDGE.—L. V. Clark, New London; Brees von Howard Gime, London.

EMPIRE.—Gerald Foster, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Major C. D. Godfrey, Alabama; Judge H. B. Maynard, Washington Court House, Ohio; J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister, Washington, D. C.

GILSEY.—W. A. Day, Washington.

GRAND.—Frank Owen, London; James May, Dundee.

HOLLAND.—John F. Wilkins, Washington; Frederick H. Wines, Washington; A. Lythall, Lympstone, England; Clarence Eddy, Paris; G. Helbling, Zurich; A. S. Boughton, London; Marshall Field, Chicago.

HOFFMAN.—J. D. Kendall, London.

IMPERIAL.—A. A. Montano, Honolulu.

MANHATTAN.—W. H. Richards, London; J. D. Hubbell, Havana; A. H. Wallace, London; J. Durham, Paris; George D. Barron, Mexico; Ponsonby Ogle, London; C. H. McConnell, London.

MURRAY HILL.—H. C. Wilkinson, London; R. Scott Morton, Edinburgh.

PARK AVENUE.—J. M. Cunningham, Cambridge, England.

PLAZA.—D. J. Medbury, San Francisco.

SAVOY.—C. Hilger, Dusseldorf.

STURTEVANT.—R. L. Smallwood, Washington.

WALDORF.—W. J. Hill, Cardiff; ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus, St. Louis; Sir Herbert Jerningham, Government House, Trinidad; H. M. Duncan, London; Mrs. Lucy Stone Agnew, Chicago; Henry Cachard, Paris; A. W. Essex, London; Dr. C. N. Grvaie, United States Navy; Marquis of San Vito, Rome, Italy; Harold Grebst, Gothenberg; Moderow Schultz, Berlin.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Allen's Bargain Store, Hornellsville, N. Y.; O. E. Allen, general merchandise.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairbairn, clothing and underwear, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. W. Berberich, woolens; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; A. S. Venn, dress goods; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ludger, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 631 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 53 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; 561 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Bloss, Gus & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; G. Bloss, notions; 320 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, cotton underwear; Hotel Vendome.

Burns, A. E., Montrose, Penn.; George C. Burns, dress and sporting goods; Grand Hotel.

Bailey, William, & Son, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Lillie Stein, wall papers; Gilsey House.

Burke, Nora, Troy, N. Y.; J. P. Adamson, millinery.

Burdick, A. C., Carthage, N. Y.; C. M. Burdick, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.

Brown, C. S., Jackson, Mich.; J. G. Brown, wall paper; Hotel Manhattan.

Boon & Hill, Pittsburg, Penn.; Albert J. Boon, wall paper; Hotel St. Denis.

Bohnson, E. J., Iowa City, Iowa; dry goods.

Bristol, A., & Son, Picton, Ont.; L. A. Wakely, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bean, Eli, Winchester, Ky.; groceries.

Brown, S. B., & Son, Valley, Ga.; S. B. Brown, Jr., dry goods and shoes.

Bloss, Miss H. Lena, Hornellsville, N. Y.; general merchandise.

Carlisle, R. M., Troy, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Conrad, A., Pittston, Penn.; shoes; Elizabeth Conrad, shoes; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Chester, J. K., Sterling, Ill.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crowley, James J., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. J. J. Crowley, millinery; Imperial Hotel.

Costigan, J. J., Salamanca, N. Y.; dry goods.

Conway, Mrs. J., Plattsburg, N. Y.; Miss M. F. Conway, millinery; 240 Clinton Place.

Crawford, W., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; V. Gutermuth, cloaks and furs; Hotel Gerard.

Corrington & Smedley, Millersburg, Ky.; J. G. Smedley, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Case, N. A., Cortland, N. Y.; dry goods; F. S. Case, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Crowley, James J., Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Comstock, C. F., Ypsilanti, Mich.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Crawford, D. & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Nolan, linens; 115 Worth Street.

Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. Smith, millinery and ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dogue Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. P. Jones, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Denbolm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hartford, art goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Dogett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. B. Heath, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and handkerchiefs; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Drewry, woolens and white goods; 48 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Dresser, A. S., Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; Arrie Coyne, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Ely, Bertha G., Utica, N. Y.; dressmaker; Ashland House.

Ellsworth, W. F., Bradford, Penn.; Mrs. F. W. Ellsworth, dry goods; Hotel Lafayette.

Elkan, N., Brunswick, Ga.; dry goods, &c.; Union Square Hotel.

Eagle Store Company, The, Wilmington, Ohio; A. A. Linton, general merchandise; 65 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Epstein, Levi, Stredfeld, Penn., dry goods, clothing, boots, and shoes.

Eavers, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Courtney, linens, dress goods, silks, notions, and furnishing goods; Miss S. Patterson, millinery; Miss M. Hayden, ladies' wear; 338 Broadway; Stuart House.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. B. Mann, dress goods and silks; Holland House.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Burkhardt, dry goods; 104 Worth Street.

Fordyce, George L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. E. Moore, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Farthing, J. M., Aylmer, Ont.; dry goods; S. A. Wood, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Field, Mrs. G. A., Clyde, N. Y.; milliner.

Feldensheimer, C., & Brother, Moberly, Mo.; Ike Feldenheimer, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Goldstein, J., Hammond, La.; dry goods; Hotel Rivers.

Goulding, J. W., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; J. W. Goulding, dry goods; Hotel Rivers.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. W. Gladding, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Globe Company, Akron, Ohio; H. S. Bendar, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits; 480 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Hedden Dry Goods Company, New Albany, Ind.; W. A. Bach, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, hosiery and gloves; J. Cary, linens and white goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Walsh, art goods; Miss House, cloaks and suits; 317 Broadway.

Hennicke, C., Milwaukee, Wis.; Otto Heindorf, crockery, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Harding, E. L., Camden, N. Y.; jeweler; St. Clair Hotel.

Hamlck, H. J., Huntington, West Va.; jeweler; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hilger, Braun & Co., Columbus, Ind.; shoes; Hotel Albert.

Hitchcock, Arthur, Rome, N. Y.; millinery; 56 East Eleventh Street.

Hamlin, P. C., Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; H. C. Underwood, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Hartz, Louise, Rochester, N. Y.; millinery.

Hobkirk, K., & Co., Toronto, Canada; Shingleburo (Nogi, alias) St. Denis Hotel.

Jenson, C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Christopher Jenson, millinery; Margaret Jenson, millinery; Kate Miller, millinery; Laura George, millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Jossman, J. A., Oxford, Mich., dry Goods; Hotel Cadillac.

John Brothers & Co., Xenia, Ohio; Charles John, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Joseph, Phil, Connorsville, Ind.; department store.

Jewellers' Circular, Indianapolis, Ind.; George G. Dyer, jeweller; Ashland, Mo.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, carpets, dress goods, and cloaks; 53 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Landauer Brothers, Albion, N. Y.; Samuel Landauer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Krauss, J. A., Attica, N. Y.; clothing and boots.

Kerr, A. R., & Co., Hamilton, Ont.; Nellie K. McKeeren, millinery; N. Obermeyer, millinery; 16 East Twelfth Street.

Kennedy, M. & B., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Kennedy, millinery; D. Kennedy, millinery.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; Sallie Goldsmith, general merchandise.

Klock, E. D., Utica, N. Y.; M. P. Clark, millinery.

Flannigan, Mrs. J. J., Elmira, N. Y., dry goods.

Knollenberg, George H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; G. H. Knollenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Carley, underwear; 306 Broadway; Stuart House.

Lord, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; E. J. Lord, notions and trimmings; 91 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, ribbons, jewelry, small wares, and corsets; Hotel Manhattan.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Smith, laces and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lepper, Elwood & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss S. Ford, jewelry; Miss M. Richmond, laces; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, ribbons, millinery, and trimmings; W. Schweitzer, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

La Grange, S. L., Addison, N. Y.; Mary Hoyt, millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

London, Miss C. S., Plattsburg, N. Y.; millinery; 60 Clinton Place.

Lown & Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; George B. Lown, dry goods and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lehman, Karl, Natchez, Miss.; jeweler; Hotel Marlborough.

Martin, J. W., Kane, Penn.; bargain store; New York Hotel.

Milligan, H. B., Gloversville, N. Y.; L. G. Milligan, millinery; 14 East East Ninth Street.

Maloney, M. J., Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. M. J. Maloney, millinery; M. F. Kammer, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Myers, R., Knoxville, Penn.; millinery; Margaret Lou

The Wanamaker Store.

Some Good Reasons

"AN advertising lie" is a common colloquial phrase. It is perfectly natural. The bold exploiting of shams has created it. Who shall blame you if suspicion hovers over cheapness?

But cheapness often consorts with dignity—true of this offering of

Shoes on the Fifth Floor

The price reductions are real. They result from long planning and alert effort. They are worthy of universal attention.

6 Sorts for Women, $1.40 to $2.35

$1.40 a pair—Black or tan colored kidskin boots; laced and buttoned; strictly first-class makers' have contributed to this lot shoes that were made to sell at $3 a pair; many of the black shoes have cloth tops; others are full kidskin.

$1.50 pair—Black and tan kidskin Oxford shoes, with turned soles; medium London and round toes; mostly $2 grades, though some in the lot have sold as high as $3.

$1.65 pair—Half-a-dozen sorts. Black laced and buttoned boots; cloth tops and fall-kid; patent leather and kid tips; opera and full English toes, with firm soles. Autumn weights and styles; splendid school shoes.

$1.75 pair—Black kidskin Oxford shoes; welted soles; new Fall toe shapes; good values at $2.50.

$2 pair—Black kidskin boots, buttoned and laced; welted and stitched soles; various styles; none worth less than $3, while many were $4 and $5.

$2.35 pair—Fine black kidskin buttoned boots with flexible welted soles; medium and full toes, with patent and kid leather tips. Regularly sold at $3.50 a pair. All sizes and widths. So good a variety is rarely offered anywhere.

3 Sorts for Men, $1.65, $2 and $2.35

$1.65 pair—Stout Autumn weight, black calf-skin, laced; russet calf, laced; box calf, single and double soles; all the popular toe shapes; the wanted broad widths, mostly. Shoes that are good value at $2.50.

$2 pair—Black laced and Congress shoes; waxed calf, boxed calf and kidskin; toe shapes from broad common sense to medium opera; welted soles; not an old style in the lot. Normally $3 shoes.

$2.35 pair—Laced shoes of most approved models; box calf, patent leather, russet calf and kidskin; both tan and black; medium and heavy weights; welted and stitched soles. Values average $3.50, but in the lot are some that sold for $5.

3 Sorts for Children, 65c. to $1.50

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES—For small boys and girls; black kidskin and boarded calfskin; stout soles and good shapes; laced or buttoned; sizes, 5 to 8, 65c.; 8½ to 10½, 80c.; 11 to 2, 95c.

LITTLE BOYS' SHOES—Spring heels with broad stout soles and round toes; sizes, 9 to 13½; $1 pr.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES—Strong Titan calf, enameled leather and waxed calf; with heels; full round toes; black and tan; sizes to 2 at $1.25; 2½ to 5½, at $1.50; best for school or playtime.

RUSSET SHOES—The balance of our regular lines of children's spring heel russet shoes have been grouped in these lots and priced:—
For children, sizes 8 to 10½, $1.20; former prices, $1.40 to $2.50.
For misses, sizes 11 to 2, $1.40; former prices, $1.60 to $3.
For women, sizes 2½ to 6, $1.65; former prices, $2 and $3.50.
All sizes and widths in each lot, but not in any one style.

More New Fall Dress Goods That phrase will be a stereotyped one here during the next few weeks. New comers every day. About 500 new fresh styles yesterday, many here exclusively, to which are added to-day numerous others, French and American. It is a peerless collection. It will remain the leader throughout the season. New to-day:

THESE FROM FRANCE
$4 yd.—Silk-and-wool Velvet Figured Brocades.
$3.50 yd.—Silk-figured Drap de Paris.
$3.50 yd.—Chenille Striped Venetians.
$3.25 yd.—Silk-and-wool Figured Cords.
$2.25 yd.—Silk-and-wool Diagonal.
$3 yd.—Silk-embroidered Polka Dot Venetians.
$2.75 and $3 yd.—Satin Covert Cloth.
$3 yd.—Astrakhan Figured Camel's-hair.
$2.75 yd.—Silk-and-wool Two-toned Velours.
$2.50 yd.—Astrakhan Striped Camel's-hair.
$2 yd.—Silk-figured Check Armure.
$1.75 yd.—Silk-figured Striped Armure.
AND THESE AMERICAN WEAVES
$1 yd.—Mixed Camel's-hair Cheviot Tweeds.
$1 yd.—Two-toned Diagonal Camel's-hair Cheviots.
$1.25 yd.—Mixed Camel's-hair Cheviots.
$1.50 yd.—Striped Mixed Camel's-hair Cheviots.
Rotunda and Tenth street.

A Sale of Children's Stockings Just the proper sorts for school wear—neat, durable, very low in price. Purchased to advantage months ago for this period. Following are prices and values:

3 pairs for 25c.—Fast black ribbed cotton; medium weight, with spliced heels and toes and double knees; strong and elastic. Value 12½c. pair.
12½c. pair—Fast black stockings; two styles of ribs; very fine quality of cotton. They look, wear and will wash well. Worth 20c.
20c. and 25c. pair—An excellent quality of fast black stockings of strong, heavy, elastic cotton; narrow ribbed; double knees and "regular made" feet; narrowed at ankle; sizes 6 to 7, 20c.; 7½ to 10, 23c. Excellent value at 35c. pair.
Broadway.

French and Austrian China at Half Prices Not old, nor imperfect, nor undesirable, in any detail, but fresh, elegant goods, made as examples of the best workmanship of two factories—that is, samples. They've finished their mission as samples, and are here only briefly, on their way into American homes, at half their value. We bought them that way. 2,979 pieces in all, not more than two of a kind, comprising:

Plates, Salad Bowls, Chop Dishes, Chocolate Pots, Cups and Saucers, Cracker Jars, Bouillon Cups and Saucers.
Prices are 15c. to $8; in every case half value or less.

And some dinner sets, exquisitely decorated, priced thus:
A $20 set of Austrian china for $12.50.
A $30 set of French china for $15.
Main aisle and Basement.

Tailoring for Men The ranks swell rapidly of men who are custom-tailored here. The stuffs shown are fine and up-to-date. Artistic mechanics cut the cloths and trained tailors make them. Add the best economy of the period, and you have the ideal combination.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Table Cloths and Napkins Pure linen, choice linen and linen alone. Made by a leading Scotch manufacturer with much more skill than foresight. This result—it concerns you more than his error:

TABLE CLOTHS
2 yds. sq., regularly $4, now $2.75.
2x2½ yds., regularly $5; now $3.50.
2x3 yds., regularly $6; now $4.25.
2x3½ yds., regularly $7; now $5.
2x4 yds., regularly $8; now $5.75.
NAPKINS
Breakfast, 20 in. sq.; regularly $4.50; now $2.75.
Dinner, 25 in. sq.; regularly $6; now $4.
Two leading styles but in small quantities.
Fourth avenue.

Blankets and Quilts Fine, luxurious blankets at greatly reduced markings. To-day the story is of *wide* blankets especially,—large, comfort-bringing kinds. And quilts, many sorts, all bargains.

BLANKETS
$4.75 a pair—"Lansdowne," 74x84 in., 6 lbs., and "Wynnewood," 78x84 in., 6 lbs.
$5 a pair—"Physicians' Favorite," 76x84 in., 7 lbs.
$6 a pair—Handsome finished wool, 78x84 in., 6 lbs.
$8 a pair—"Raynham," 78x84 in., 6 lbs.
$7.50 a pair—Scarlet wool, all pure and fine; 74x84 in., 6 lbs.
DOWN QUILTS
$3.75 and $5 each—Odorless down, covered with finest American sateen, figured on both sides; 6 ft. square.
$8 each—Odorless down, covered with figured China silk; interlined; 6 ft. square.
Third floor.

Again the Housefurnishings Growing familiar? Well, it's all good news for you. You can't learn too well for your own benefit that every price in the sale is a fourth to one-half less than usual.

Carpet Sweepers, made by the Bissell Company; "Success," Japanned, $1.25; nickel, $1.50.
Market Baskets, 25c. and 35c.
Spring-side Screens, about 150, assorted sizes, 10c.
Scrubbing Brushes, 3c.
Ammonia, pint bottles, 4c.
Gas Lighter, with box of tapers, 12c.
Japanned Toilet Jars, 50c.
Slaw Cutters, 10c. Can Opener, 1c.
Save-all Candlesticks, prevent waste, 4c.
Step Ladders, 5 ft., folding, with shelf for bucket, 50c.

100 Clothes Pins for 1c.
Only 100 to a customer.
And Agateware, scratched or marred a bit on the outside only, at half of regular prices:
Roasting Pans, 28c. and 35c.
Water Pails, 44c. and 48c. Covered Bucket, 35c.
Butter Kettle, 52c. Oblong Tray, 17 in., 26c.
Oval Tray, 16 in., 24c. Cuspidors, 32c. and 34c.
Stove Pots, 72c. Sauce Pots, 48c.
Milk Kettles, 24c., 26c. Water Pails, 47c.
Dish Pans, 11 qts., 48c. Foot Tubs, 68c.
Infants' Bath Tubs, 66c. Chamber Pails, 75c.
Measures, 18c., 23c., 30c.
Basement.

Silk Blankets Colors from the Campagna, warmth of Italian sunshine. For couch cover, extra bed, or to grace cozy corners, they are O. K. Price, $1.75. A large collection just opened.

Framed Pictures $2 Instead of $3 Various good subjects. Framed in wide oak and gilt. Size 20x24 in. Fairly priced at $3. About 100 ready to-day at only $2.
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ADMIRAL DEWEY TO RETIRE

Does Not Expect to Go to Sea Again Except in Case of War.

HOPES THE WAR WILL END SOON

Living Ashore at Gibraltar—Much Pleased by His Cordial Welcome—Lunches with Consul Sprague.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 5.—Admiral Dewey said to-day that he did not expect to go on sea service again except in the event of war, and that he will probably retire under the regulations.

To-day he expressed a favorable opinion as to the outcome of the war in the Philippine Islands, saying that he hoped the next dry season would see the insurrection quelled.

He has recovered from his indisposition and is much pleased at the cordial welcome that was accorded him here.

The Admiral is living ashore, at the Bristol Hotel. To-day he lunched with Horatio J. Sprague, the United States Consul here.

DEWEY ARCH A BIG TASK.

Sculptors Realise that the Work Will Demand Immense Exertions to Finish on Time.

As the time for the arrival of Admiral Dewey draws nearer the sculptors engaged on the triumphal arch which is being erected at the axis of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street realize that they have undertaken a work which will demand immense exertions to finish by the end of the month. A small army of modelers is now engaged in the improvised studio in the basement of the Madison Square Garden. Many of the sculptors are doing the work of enlarging their designs themselves, and there is still an enormous deal to be done. The space at first placed at the disposal of the National Soulpture Society by the proprietors of the Garden has been found altogether insufficient, and the remainder of the cellar has been secured. The report that work has been begun in wooden shanties within the space boarded off around the arch is incorrect.

Most of the large figures of naval heroes which are to be placed at the north and south sides of the arch are already either completed or else nearly finished. But much of the decorative work in bas relief still remains to be done, while the immense allegorical groups which will crown the structure have only just been begun. Every model has, however, been completed, and a fair estimate can be made of the artistic quality of the whole structure.

This, as was foreshadowed in a previous number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is of surprisingly high standard generally. The details of the arch should harmonize well, and the possible slight anatomical inaccuracies which necessarily result from extreme haste in design and execution are more than offset by the spontaneity and spirit which result equally from this haste.

In only one instance will a detail of the arch be a finished piece of sculptor's work. This is the bas relief of "Progress of Civilization," for the side of the arch, by John Gellert, the Danish sculptor. Mr. Gellert has declined to make use of the modelers, and is completing his work himself. He has created an exquisite group of three partially nude figures, the centre one a youth and the side figures women in filmy draperies. The design is a charming one, and, as has been said, is being finished with as much care as though intended for a permanent memorial. Whether the effect will not be spoiled by juxtaposition with other roughly blocked-out work is problematical.

The central figure of Victory, by J. Q. A. Ward, the President of the National Sculpture Society, which, with the quadriga, is to surmount the arch, will doubtless be regarded as one of the finest details of the work. The figure is entirely classic, a winged Venus de Milo holding a wreath in her outstretched right hand. The quadriga is also finely designed, the four horses strongly recalling the famous horse of the Elgin marbles.

One window of the cellar where the work is in progress is allowed to remain open, and there is always an interested crowd in Fourth Avenue watching what can be seen through it. Otherwise the sculptors and modelers are doing their work very much in private, and while hosts of visitors call, few are chosen to enter. Work on the frame for the arch is nearly completed. All the skeleton woodwork is in place, and yesterday the carpenters began covering it with boards, on which the "staff," of which the decorations is composed, will be affixed.

TO SETTLE ON PARADE ROUTE.

Dewey Executive Committee Will Finally Determine the Question To-day —Scheme for Fireworks Display.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee will meet this morning in the Mayor's office, and it is hoped that most of the details of the celebration, including the letting of contracts, will be cleared from the calendar. One of the principal matters to be discussed is the route of the land parade, and another is the location and erection of the stands to be constructed out of the municipal appropriation. Both these matters have attracted universal public attention, and their settlement will give definite shape to the arrangements for the demonstration.

When the Committee on Music and Fireworks meets this afternoon the full scheme for the fireworks display will be presented by Charles E. Schonberg, the representative of the Pain Fireworks Company, the contractor. Mr. Schonberg said yesterday of the display that owing to the impossibility of presenting set pieces where they could be seen to advantage by more than a few people, the display would be largely aerial. On the night water parade on Sept. 29 an enormous number of shells and rockets will be discharged from floats and tugs, and hundreds of pounds of red fire will be consumed. Besides the display on the water, there will be displays on land in each of the boroughs. These land displays will include pictures in fire of Admiral Dewey, the President, and the Olympia.

It has been suggested that the Committee on Water Parade invite the rowing clubs of this and other cities to take part in the water parade, and assurances have been received that if this be done there will be several hundred eight and ten-oared barges in the line.

President Guggenheimer will ask the Committee on Plan and Scope to-day to set aside certain cross streets along the line of march for the use of the children of the public schools, who would not be able to fight for places on the sidewalks from which to view the pageant. He will also present a petition from the Educational Alliance asking for seating accommodation for 1,000 children who are associated with that organization.

Letters which were received yesterday by Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the committee, indicate that large excursion parties made up in New England and Pennsylvania will come to the city to see the demonstration.

The Dewey Home Fund.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The contributions to the Dewey home fund to date amounted to $23,700, the amount received to-day being $469.

Capt. Dickins to Command the Indiana

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Capt. Francis W. Dickins, Assistant Chief of the Navigation Bureau, has been ordered to assume command of the battleship Indiana, relieving Capt. Taylor.

Commander Coates will succeed Capt. Dickins in the Navigation Bureau.

Col. Sumner Goes to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Col. Sumner, the United States Military Attaché, left yesterday to attend the German military manoeuvres.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Prairie has sailed from Newport for Boston.

The Marblehead has sailed from San Diego for San Francisco.

The Wilmington has sailed from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres.

The Michigan has sailed from Chicago for Mackinac.

The Badger has sailed from Bureka for San Francisco.

The Enterprise has arrived at Rockland.

The Lancaster has sailed from New Bedford for Gravesend.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD WAR RUMOR DENIED.

Chicago and St. Louis Not Hostile to "Nickel Plate" Management.

A story that minority stockholders of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company are preparing to wage war on the policy of "Nickel Plate's" management because money that should form a surplus for dividends is spent for physical improvements and charged to operating expenses found neither corroboration nor belief in Wall Street yesterday. The story made John S. Kennedy, a Director of the road, a malcontent and one of the leaders of the minority.

"There's not a word of truth in it," said Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, when he read the publication. "I have charge of Mr. Kennedy's affairs and can speak for him. So far from his being the largest stockholder of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, his investments in its shares are not great, and, besides, his relations with the Vanderbilts and others in the management of the road would make such hostile action on his part impossible. I cannot understand how such stories originate."

A Southern Railway Deal Denied.

A report from Knoxville that the Southern Railway Company had secured the rights of the projected Knoxville and Bristol line, which would parallel the Southern between these points, was denied yesterday by the Southern's President, Samuel Spencer. He explained the story as originating in an effort on the part of the promoters of the Knoxville scheme to raise subscriptions in the territory of the projected road, and said that the road, if built, would be of more advantage to the Norfolk and Western than to the Southern.

AMERICAN BANKERS MEET.

Large Attendance at Annual Convention in Cleveland—President Russell on Collection Charges.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association was called to order in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce Building to-day, with probably the largest attendance in the history of the organization. Nearly 1,500 bankers, representing all sections of the country, were present.

In the absence of Mayor Farley, Director of Law Hogsett welcomed the bankers to the city. Vice President E. H. Borne of the Cleveland Clearing House Association also welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Cleveland bankers.

George H. Russell of Detroit, President of the American Bankers' Association, followed with his annual address. He said in part:

"In the matter of collection charges the Clearing House Association of New York City has set an example which it is to be hoped other Clearing Houses in the larger cities may promptly follow. A reasonable charge for exchange and collection would partially reimburse the larger banks for cost of stationery and stamps. In other countries these exchange and commission charges go far toward paying the entire administration account.

"I have no theory of currency reform to propose. I trust that the recommendation of the Congressional Committee appointed for that purpose will declare unequivocally in favor of the gold standard, sift and reconcile the differences of theorists, and propose such moderate reform measures as will commend themselves to the united support of this association. I am a State banker, yet I desire a currency under National regulation, and it may be that under the policy to which we seem committed we shall likely have bonds enough to secure sufficient issue of currency and reserve gold enough accumulated by the banks to meet any probable call for redemption of currency."

Secretary James R. Branch read his annual report, which showed that the paid membership has increased from 1,325, with annual dues of $10,597, in 1898, to 3,915, with annual dues of $33,240, in 1899.

The report of the Treasurer, George M. Reynolds of Chicago, showed that the total income for the past year was $125,151.64. The total balance on hand is $52,064.95.

A number of resolutions were introduced. Among them was one by Bradley Rhodes of New York recommending the adoption of an amendment providing for the election of officers by a call of States, instead of through a nominating committee. The Chairman of the Executive Committee opposed the proposed amendment, which was lost by a large majority.

The convention was adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

TO BUILD ENGINES ABROAD.

American and European Capitalists to Start a Plant with American Machinery in Switzerland.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Angus Sinclair of New York, proprietor of Locomotive Engineering, and for ten years Secretary of the Master Mechanics' Association, who is visiting Chicago, is authority for the statement that as soon as competent men can be secured to be placed at the head of it a gigantic plant for the building of locomotives and other rolling stock is to be established in Switzerland by a company of American and European capitalists.

Mr. Sinclair said: "At the head of the company as President is George Burnham, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and J. S. Brill of the Brill Company of Philadelphia is Vice-President. Mr. Barby is the Managing Director, and Mr. Siemens of the Siemens-Halske Company of Berlin is one of those heavily interested. The other Directors are French and Swiss capitalists, a French banker being the Treasurer.

"From my general knowledge of the business and recent observations in Europe, I take it that the building of this plant simply means that the demand for locomotives and rolling stock in Europe is much greater than the supply, and that the American locomotive builders interested see an opportunity to reap large profits by utilizing American methods and machinery with cheap Swiss labor. All the methods to be employed are distinctly American."

EVANS'S "LITERARY BUREAU."

The Commissioner Says It Consists of All the Reputable Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A short retort made by Pension Commissioner Evans to some of the critics of his policy is going the rounds to-day in connection with the discussion over the expected fight on pensions at the Grand Army Encampment in Philadelphia. One of them, speaking of the coming contest, said to the Commissioner, shortly before his departure for Philadelphia:

"There is no use in your denying it, Mr. Commissioner; you might as well admit that you have a literary bureau."

"Yes, I have," retorted the Commissioner, emphatically, "and it consists of every reputable newspaper in the United States."

PHILIPPINE PORT RECEIPTS.

$667,618 Sent by Cable to the War Department for August.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The War Department received to-day by cable from Manila the receipts from all sources at the three principal ports in the Philippines in the month of August. The total receipts amount to $667,618. The customs receipts are $618,902.

By ports the customs receipts are: Manila, $429,000; Iloilo, $111,000; Cebu, $79,900.

The receipts from all sources exceed those of July by $158,618, and exceed those of any previous month since the date of occupation by the United States by $18,342.

Volunteers Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Secretary of War has ordered the Thirty-third Regiment of Volunteers from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to San Francisco for embarkation to the Philippines. The regiment is commanded by Col. Hare. Dates have been set for the departure of three other regiments of volunteers for the Philippines. One-half of the Thirty-fourth, Col. Maxon, will sail Sept. 8 on the Columbia, the remainder of the regiment Sept. 15 on the Belgian King. The Thirty-first, Col. Pettit, will sail Sept. 15 on the Sherman, and the Twenty-seventh, Col. Bell, will sail Sept. 19 on the Grant.

OTIS AS CIVIL GOVERNOR

There Is Said to be No Intention of Recalling Him.

MILES MAY LEAD THE ARMY

Recognized in Washington that Civil and Military Posts in the Philippines Must Be Divided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—It is constantly repeated that in spite of all the clamor against Gen. Otis there is no intention of recalling him. This is true, but it is a very different thing from saying that he will direct the active military movements in the Fall campaign.

If the plan of having the insurgents attacked by an immense military force is to be carried out, there will be no reflection on Gen. Otis should it be considered that the task has grown too large for one man to handle, and that the civil management of the captured provinces will alone require his undivided attention. This is at present the view which prevails in the Cabinet. It is Secretary Root's view. He wants the biggest army the United States can spare thrown into the Philippines, and an active, vigorous campaign waged, which will give the rebels no rest until they are forced into a surrender. The duties of Civil Governor, which Gen. Otis is now discharging, could not be combined with the work which would devolve upon the commander of such an army. Besides this, such a campaign could only mean the continual subjugation and capture of districts, which would be added to the country in possession of the Americans, and the duties of the Civil Governor would be constantly increasing. Both positions, that of director of the military campaign and that of Civil Governor, would immensely increase in importance, and in responsibility, and one man could not perform the duties of both.

In case this plan is carried out it will be a question who is to be the military commander, but the name of Gen. Miles is more talked of than any other just now. This is not because of Gen. Miles's inclinations, for it has long been known that he does not desire to go to the Philippines, but because the force would be so large as practically to be the whole American Army, of which he is the commander.

MANILA ANOTHER LIVERPOOL.

Senator Morgan Talks of the City's Commercial Future.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Senator Morgan of Alabama talked to-day concerning the commercial advantages of the Philippines, and said that he believed Manila would soon be the Liverpool of the East. He spoke of large quantities of cotton which had been shipped already to Manila, and added:

"This is just the beginning. Instead of sending our Southern cotton to Liverpool, there to be unloaded, manufactured, and reshipped through the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean to the Orient, with constant charges for brokerage, insurance, storage, &c., we will ship our cotton direct to Asia. Two-thirds of the cotton-consuming population of the earth live in Asia, and Manila is the door through which we can reach them. We can develop our own trade, and we need not depend upon Liverpool to fix the price of cotton. We can make Manila, and not Liverpool, the principal market for our Southern cotton, and open up to our section an era of prosperity almost beyond conception."

FOR A PHILIPPINE BLOCKADE.

Question of Preventing Insurgents Obtaining Ammunition Being Considered at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The matter of making an effective blockade in the Philippines, and especially around the Island of Luzon, so as to prevent the insurgents from obtaining ammunition and supplies, is one that is giving the Administration considerable concern. It has not been deemed feasible to proclaim a blockade, as it would indicate a state of war and possibly open a way to the recognition of the insurgents.

Whether or not it is feasible to attack, subdue, and garrison all the ports of Luzon which might serve as ports of supply for the Filipinos has not yet been determined. Heretofore there have not been sufficient troops in Luzon to make this possible, and the question will now arise whether troops had best be spared for this purpose.

The President has been advised that the navy should be utilised for the purpose of preventing the introduction of contraband of war and supplies for the Filipinos. At every port a naval vessel could be stationed, and under the military law of the island every incoming vessel could be made to exhibit its manifest. One trouble about carrying out this plan is the fact that there is not a sufficient number of light draught vessels to go into all the places where the Filipinos can receive their supplies.

MAJOR STRONG QUITS THE ARMY.

Son of ex-Mayor Declines to Return to Manila for Family Reasons.

Putnam Bradlee Strong, only son of ex-Mayor William L. Strong, who was recently appointed Major of Volunteers, has declined the commission and completely severed his connection with the army.

When asked yesterday why he had abandoned his plan of returning to the Philippines, Major Strong said:

"I had fully intended to go back, and wished to do so, but the ill-health of my mother makes it impossible. In short, I think I can be more useful at home than in the Philippines."

In May, 1898, Major Strong obtained his first commission, receiving an appointment as Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain. He was assigned to duty at Camp Merritt, San Francisco. He remained there until July, 1898, acting as Adjutant of the First Brigade of the Independent Division of the Eighth Army Corps, and was then ordered to Manila, whither he sailed on the same boat with Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis.

Arriving in Manila in August, Major Strong was made assistant to Major Thomas H. Barry, Gen. Otis's Adjutant General, and in the following November he was promoted to the Assistant Adjutant Generalship of the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. MacArthur. Under that leader he has served continuously since that time, being raised to the rank of Major last December.

Major Strong was constantly on the firing line during Gen. MacArthur's campaign against Malalos, and was especially useful to his leader on account of his acquaintance with the Spanish and Tagal languages. Once he was wounded slightly by a Mauser bullet grazing his arm, but the injury was so insignificant that he remained on the field. When a temporary cessation of hostilities was declared in the latter part of January, and the Filipinos failed to honor their agreement regarding certain zones of neutral territory, Major Strong answered the call for a volunteer to pierce the rebel lines and demand of the hostile commander that he abide by the terms of the truce. Having been selected for the arduous enterprise, on account of his knowledge of the native dialect, the young officer forced his way through to the rebel headquarters, delivered Gen. MacArthur's message, and obtained from the Filipino chief a renewal of his previous promise.

On the 16th of last month Major Strong reached San Francisco, intending to return to the scene of hostilities after his leave of absence had elapsed. The announcement that he has now decided to retire from the army altogether has caused much surprise among his friends and among all who have read with interest of his brief but brilliant military career.

Ex-Mayor Strong was averse to his son's warlike aspirations from the first, and his joy that they have ended is not concealed. He said yesterday that his son thought the forces in the Philippines were going to quell the rebellion before Christmas, and that they were in no need of his assistance.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Real Facts

There are correspondents and correspondents. Few of them make any decided name for themselves. But occasionally one comes along who tells real facts in a most convincing way, and who quickly finds himself famous from his very honesty and fearlessness. Such a correspondent is "A. G. R.," whose letters from Manila, written to the Evening Post, are causing much favorable comment. One of the letters will appear in

The Evening Post
TO-DAY.

THE PIANOLA.

Wherever there is a piano there should be a Pianola.

It plays any piano. Any one can play it.

THREE NAMES—THEIR WEIGHT.

ROSENTHAL writes:
"I feel quite sure that nothing can more closely approach band-playing. I was delighted to hear it play the Chopin Study in my own tempo. It seems to me greatest in brilliant show pieces."

MOSZKOWSKI writes:
"Any one bidden in a room near by who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuoso that plays; but after a while he will perceive his error, because your instrument never plays false notes."

SAUER says:
"I can freely say that the Pianola gives me more pleasure than I have had from thousands of so-called treats of pianistic effort."

These three virtuosi are pianists of world-wide reputation. Moszkowski is one of the most popular composers of the present day.

Their endorsements prove that the Pianola admits of artistic results, sufficient to gain recognition from those who are themselves the greatest masters of the piano,—and that it is capable of rendering a composition in a manner to give satisfaction to the composer.

Is it not worthy of your investigation?

The Pianola brings into use thousands of pianos which are now lying idle. It makes every member of the family a player and master of a repertory, which includes the musical classics, ancient and modern, the latest popular airs, and an endless variety of both song and dance music.

No technical knowledge whatever is required on the part of the performer.

The Pianola supplies perfect technic.

The expression is controlled by the player and responds instantaneously to his will. He has, therefore, the double pleasure of hearing an artistic rendition and actually producing it himself. PRICE, $250.

THE ÆOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d St., N.Y.

PRESIDENT AND THE G. A. R.

Mr. McKinley Reviews 35,000 Old Soldiers at Philadelphia.

VISITS SAMPSON'S WARSHIPS

Guns of the Fleet Fire Many Salutes in His Honor—Two Speeches to the Veterans.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—President McKinley was the hero of to-day's exercises of the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment. He began the day by driving over the route of the parade, which took place later, accompanied by members of his Cabinet and other distinguished visitors. The party reached the reviewing stand at 10 o'clock, and soon afterward the procession of veterans began to move.

The head of the column moved at 10 o'clock down Broad Street. The distance covered was five miles, and there were 35,000 men in line. Independence Hall was passed on the march and caps were lifted and colors dipped by the veterans.

The parade was six hours and ten minutes in passing the reviewing stand. After a portion of the Department of Pennsylvania had passed, those veterans bringing up the rear, the President left to visit Admiral Sampson's warships, Gov. Stone reviewing the remainder of the procession.

Enthusiasm was rampant to-night. Wherever President McKinley appeared he received a tremendous ovation, particularly at the Academy of Music, where the Grand Army was officially welcomed to the city and State by Mayor Ashbridge and Gov. Stone. The President was introduced as "Comrade" McKinley. He said:

"I could not help but reflect as I passed through the 'Avenue of Fame' to-day what a volume of history its portraits told. The history of the achievements of the army is well as the navy made well and clear by familiar faces—familiar in that great struggle. Our great commander was there—Ulysses S. Grant—and Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Hancock, and Farragut, and while old ocean's breast bears a white sail they will be remembered. And not only in that gallery of heroes are found the great Captains but the privates of the old army. He who has no insignia of rank but the blue blouse and the men behind the guns of the navy all tell the story of heroism, greatness, and matchless achievement in which we all glory."

BANQUET TO THE PRESIDENT.

A few minutes later the Presidential party, with Admiral Sampson and his staff, left the Academy of Music and proceeded to Odd Fellows Hall, where President McKinley was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered by George G. Meade Post, the Lafayette Post of New York, and the Kingsley Post of Boston. When the Chief Executive entered the banqueting hall, all present rose and cheered. When the President was introduced by the toastmaster to the diners he said:

"It has given me great pleasure to be associated with you to-day. I have been deeply touched by many of the scenes which all of us have witnessed. With the joyous side of the glad reunion of old comrades who fought side by side in a common cause and for a common country, there was the other sad side, that so many of our comrades who two years ago had marched proudly with you through the City of Buffalo are no longer in the ranks.

"The blue and the gray march under one flag—we've got but one flag now—the same that our grandfathers lifted up, the same our fathers bore, and that flag which you kept stainless and made triumphant forevermore.

"I may be pardoned for saying in this presence that this has been one of the happiest days of my life, looking in the faces of my comrades. They are getting a little too old for war, but they are all fight. That during last year and this Summer we were able to convene 250,000 of the best young men in the United States was due to the example of your patriotism and the inspiration of your example."

The members of the Presidential party afterward retired from the hall and drove to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, where they boarded a special train and left for Washington at 11:30 o'clock.

VETERANS REVOLT IN CAMP.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Had it not been for the intervention of the men of the Veterans, who are in charge of the camp at Fairmount Park, there might have been no tents left this morning. Last night was cold, a heavy dew fell on the plain where the tents were pitched, and the aged veterans suffered from lack of bed clothing.

The sutler's tent supplied what were called blankets at 50 cents each, and when the old warriors who purchased these coverings and tried to keep warm under them found they had throw away their money the seeds of revolt were sown.

The trouble began with the Massachusetts contingent, whose tents were pitched in the southern part of the camp. The men had bought blankets, and found that their purchases were practically useless. They did not hesitate long as to their course. With a unanimity that was born of desperation they seized the frail cots with which their tents were equipped and made a bonfire.

More than 100 cots were consumed, and shortly afterward tent poles and tent pegs were brought into requisition to feed the blaze. This was at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the alarm quickly reached the headquarters of the Sons of Veterans, who are guarding the camp.

Within a few minutes after the report of danger reached Col. Hughes a detail of the guards was sent at double quick time to the scene. The blaze was extinguished, though the discontent of the veterans was not appeased. The men who had bought fifty-cent blankets were especially irate.

The members of the Massachusetts delegation said to-day: "Our tents had no floor. The cots were frail, and there were no mattresses or covering. The blankets bought at 50 cents each were not much heavier than cheese cloth, and we had to burn the cots or anything else we could lay hands on to dispel the dampness and keep warm."

Tired but cannot sleep—
A glass before retiring of
JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT—
"Best Refreshing Stimulant."

JUST AILING—
Not sick! But no appetite, tired, languid, etc.
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FERRATIN
"FEED THE BLOOD"
TABLETS
They put the blood in prime condition and then all "ailing" is banished for good.
50 Tablets in a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

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in Suits, Overcoats & Trousers, at less than cost if they fit you
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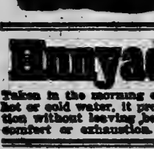
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Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal disorder, comfort or exhaustion.

The Saturday Evening Post,
Philadelphia, Pa.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

Bendoran in Front All the Way in the Flight Stakes.

MAHER RODE TWO WINNERS

Ben Eder Once More Successful Over the Hurdles—Erwin, Arbaces, Azucena, and Peace Also Won.

Harness racing at the Empire City track reduced the attendance at the running races yesterday very materially, so far as the clubhouse contingent was concerned at least. There was the usual crowd in the grand stand and in the field, and these seemed delighted when "Danny" Maher won two races with Erwin and Azucena. The racing was not very exciting, but the betting was just as brisk as ever.

During the day Frank D. Beard of Brooklyn purchased the colt Prince of Melbourne from John E. Madden at a price not made public. William C. Whitney added to his string the yearling colt by Kingston-Ballyhoo, from H. Eugene Leigh, for whom Matt Byrnes bid him in at $8,500 at a recent sale. The price is supposed to have been high, as Mr. Leigh had refused an offer of $10,000 for the colt on Monday. Pierre Lorillard tried to buy Bendoran from W. B. Jennings, but as the latter valued his horse at $15,000 and would hear of no less price for him, no sale was effected.

The event of the afternoon was the reappearance of The Friar, after his rest of about a year. This was in the Flight Stakes, for all ages, at seven furlongs. But five of the fifty-two horses nominated put in an appearance, and even in this small field the "bookies" had so little belief in the resuscitation of the Morris crack that they laid 25 to 1 against his chances, and kept all the money bet on him, which wasn't much. Bendoran was a red-hot favorite at a little less than even money, and that proved a good price, for he won in a common gallop from Sanders, who alone of the field was able to keep near the speedy sprinter from Maryland. The Friar showed none of the speed he did a year ago, when he won the stake, but trailed along in the rear, and was absolutely last at the finish.

The Flight was the only stake event on the card, the commoners having a chance at the money. The biggest field of the day was in the opening dash for maiden two-year-olds, with a bunch of fifteen racing for the purse. Of these "Dave" Gideon's colt, Erwin proved the best, winning in a drive from Jen, one of McCafferty's lot. The first named practically led all the way, and finally rewarded the backers who have followed the colt persistently since his first appearance. This was the first time he has shown anything of the speed he has shown in his work, and though a late graduate from the maiden class, he acted as if he might develop into a fair sort of three-year-old.

Although Arbaces was badly ridden by Piggott, he was good enough at the end to beat Gen. Mark Gary by a nose in the second race. The latter was the favorite, but O'Leary took things so easy with him that this in a measure helped Arbaces to his victory.

Maher had his second winning mount on Azucena, and kept his horse in front from start to finish in the journey of a mile and three-sixteenths. He was hard pressed just at the end, however, by MacLeod of Dare, who was beaten but a neck for the purse of $1,200.

Ben Eder won the hurdle race, at a mile and three-quarters, very handily. He waited on Hardy C. and Merlin up to the last hurdle. Then he went to the fore and won easily. Spurs would not jump the hurdles, and Trianon tired so at the end of a mile that he was beaten a furlong.

Best of all the finishes of the day was that in the last race, when Peace, at 15 to 1, beat Meehanus and Sky Scraper at the end of a brush at six and a half furlongs. The trio had a hard driving finish, and Dupee got the outsider home a half length in front of the rival favorites, who were only separated by a nose at the end of the run.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 3-5.

1—Erwin, D. Gideon's ch. c., by His Highness-Vase, $500, 115 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.. (Maher)
2—Jen, J. J. McCafferty's b. f., 112, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.. (O'Conner)
3—Knightbanneret, H. T. Griffin's ch. c., 110, 10 to 1.. (Wedderstrand)

La Vega, 115, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Angie, 115, 7 to 1, (Clawson;) Royal Sterling, 115, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Salmagundi, 115, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Kamara, 112, 15 to 1, (Shaw;) Mardelmo, 115, 12 to 1, (Wilson;) Allaire, 107, 100 to 1, (Brien;) McLemore, 112, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Phoen, 115, 20 to 1, (Piggott;) Kipling, 115, 100 to 1, (Clayton;) Specific, 115, 200 to 1, (Littlefield;) Beautiful, 112, 50 to 1, (J. Slack,) and Pacific, 115, 200 to 1, (Hennessey,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by half a length; a similar distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-years-olds and upward which have never won $1,000. Purse $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile. Time—1:42 3-5.

1—Arbaces, A. J. Stemler's b. h., 4 years, by Red Iron-Lilly Wright, 121 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.. (Piggott)
2—General Mark Gary, R. Hitchcock's b. c., 3, 112, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.. (O'Leary)
3—Mal, S. Sanford & Son's b. f., 3, 119, 4 to 1.. (Spencer)
4—Claraba, H. G. Hunter's b. f., 3, 109, 10 to 1.. (Shaw)

Won in a hard drive by a nose; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—3:03.

1—Azucena, George J. Long's b. m., 4 years, by Pardee-Starlight, 104 pounds, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10.. (Maher)
2—MacLeod of Dare, Eastin & Larabie's b. c., 3, 113, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.. (Spencer)
3—The Devil, Woodard & Anderson's b. h., 4, 103, 14 to 5.. (Dupee)

Fast Black, 3, 93, 12 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Knight of the Garter, 5, 107, 7 to 2, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,250, added to a subscription of $50 each, $20 forfeit for horses entered Jan. 1, or $100 each, half forfeit, for those entered July 15, of which $350 to the second and $150 to the third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:26 4-5.

1—Bendoran, W. B. Jennings's ch. h., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Oran, 115 pounds, 9 to 10 and 3 to 10.. (Spencer)
2—Sanders, F. V. Alexandre's b. h., by Hanover-Constantinople, 4, 105, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5.. (Maher)
3—McMeekin, J. E. Madden's b. c., by Fonso-Daisy Rose, 2, 95, 12 to 1.. (Odom)

Mr. Jersey, 2, 95, 50 to 1, (O'Connor,) and The Friar, 5, 125, 25 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $850, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles, on turf. Time—3:28.

1—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. g., 6 years, by Fonso-Workmate, 166 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4.. (Finnigan)
2—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 4, 135, 30 to 1 and 5 to 1.. (Raymond)
3—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. h., 4, 135, 50 to 1.. (Burgess)

Julius Caesar, 4, 140, 8 to 5, (Sprague;,) and Trianon, 5, 132, 25 to 1, (Owens,) also ran and finished as named. Spurs, 3, 132, 25 to 1, (Barry,) also ran, but refused at the first jump.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-years-olds; selling. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:20 2-5.

1—Peace, Fred Foster's ch. f., 3 years, by Midiothian-Turmoil, $800, 102 pounds, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.. (Dupee)
2—Meehanus, Westmore & Meehan's ch. c., 105, 5 to 2 and even.. (Maher)
3—Sky Scraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 3, 106, 2 to 1.. (Odom)

Belle of Troy, 3, 99, 12 to 1, (Wilson;) The Barrister, 3, 113, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Dollie Weithoff, 3, 93, 7 to 1, (Wedderstrand;) Klondyke, 3, 103, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Pelia B., 3, 98, 100 to 1, (Moody,) and Theary, 3, 98, 15 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; a short head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs on main track.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Bold Knight	114	Lady Massey	105
Ross Clark	108	Estill	104
Mynheer	107	Ceylon	103
Herbert	107	Brusquerie	99
Dangerous Maid	107	Belle of Orleans	99
Post Haste	106	Beverage	99

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Box	126	Judge Denny	113
Peep O'Day	124	Lothario	111
Voter	120	Charentus	106
Swiftmas	118	The Star of Bethlehem	99
Kinnikinnic	114	hem	98
Admiration	114	Marito	89

THIRD RACE.—The Belle Stakes, for two-year-old fillies. Futurity course.

Prejudice	118	Primrose Day	107
Lady Contrary	115	Lady Uncas	107
Oneck Queen	115	Smoke	107
Motley	115	Olinda	107
Musette	107	Runaway Girl	100
Andrina	107	Iroquois Belle	100
Lady of the Vale	107		

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. Six furlongs on main track.

K. C. B.	116	Waterhouse	113
Dr. Fitzsimmons	116	Amorita	113
Sharpless	116	Rose O'Lee	113
Morcoe	116	Ranford	113
Leon d'Or	116	Gold Standard	113
Anne Belle	113	Alice Nise	113
Veracious	113	Keep Time	113
Emigre	113	Dora F.	113
Spangling	113	Uam Var	113
Tourraine	113		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a furlong.

Blueaway	106	Manassas	103
Maurice	108	Bardella	103
Rare Perfume	107	Piccola	98
Maximo Gomez	107	Hardly	95
Banished	106	Cathedral	97
Wolhurst	103		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half on turf.

The Batchelor	125	Bon Ino	98
Thomas Cat	118	George Boyd	95
Prince McClurg	116		

GOOD PRICES FOR YEARLINGS.

Animals from Millbrook Farm and Willamette Studs Sold.

A number of yearlings from the Millbrook Farm and Willamette Studs, together with those of different breeders, were sold in the Easton paddocks at Sheepshead Bay before yesterday's races began. The sale was not well attended, yet the bidding was brisk, and good prices were realized. The best price of the sale was $3,000, which was given by W. P. Burch for the colt by Topgallant-Glen Hop. He is a big colt, and one would take him for a four-year-old instead of a yearling. Sydney Paget gave the next best prices—$2,200 for a colt by Lord Esterling-Welcome and $2,000 for the colt by Lissak-Lady Royster. The summary:

PROPERTY OF MILLBROOK FARM.

Brown colt, by imp. Escher-Silk Gown; J. J. Marklein	$425
Brown colt, by imp. Pirate of Penzance-Ella B.; J. J. Marklein	600
Chestnut colt by Charade-Electricity; J. H. Cain	500
Chirington, b. c., by Fabulous-Alice D.; W. P. Burch	200
Chestnut colt, by Lamplighter-Silk Stockings; E. L. Graves	275
John Bull, ch. c., by imp. Masetto-El Dorado; J. H. Cahn	550
Brown filly, by Charade-Augusta; A. Lakeland	100
Total for seven head, $2,550. Average per head, $364.	

PROPERTY MAJOR J. B. MALONE.

Chestnut colt, by imp. Lord Esterling-Welcome; Sydney Paget	$2,200

PROPERTY J. H. HUGUELY.

Bay colt, by Lissak-Lady Royster; Sydney Paget	$2,000

PROPERTY WILLAMETTE STUD.

Brown colt, by imp. Topgallant-Vesper; O. L. Richards	$325
Bay colt, by imp. Topgallant-Ida Green; F. De Ruis	725
Bay colt, by imp. Deceiver-Ramona; H. T. Griffin	450
Total for three head, $1,500. Average per head, $500.	

PROPERTY J. W. FRANKLIN.

Bay colt, by imp. Topgallant-Glen Hop; W. P. Burch	$3,600
Bay filly, by imp. Lord Esterling-Glenair; T. Burke	325

PROPERTY T. B. JONES.

Gray filly, by imp. Conrad-Mattie B.; H. Warnke	$100

AMERICAN JOCKEYS IN FRONT.

Sloan Wins Three Races and Reiff Finishes First in One Event at the Doncaster Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—At the first day of the Doncaster September meeting to-day the race for the Fitzwilliam Stakes was won by Mr. W. Duke's five-year-old horse Joe Ullman, ridden by L. Reiff, the American jockey. Eight horses ran, three quarters of a mile.

The race for the Doncaster Welter Plate was won by Mr. W. Cooper's six-year-old chestnut horse Golden Rule, on which "Tod" Sloan had the mount. Eight horses ran, one mile. The betting was 5 to 1 against Golden Rule.

The race for the Champagne Stakes was won by Lord William Beresford's chestnut gelding Democrat, by Sensation-Equality, bred in the United States, with Sloan up. Sir R. Waldie Griffith's chestnut filly Bettyfield, piloted by "Skeets" Martin, finished third. Seven horses ran. The betting was 2 to 1 on Democrat.

In the race for the Clumber Plate Lord William Beresford's Doric II., ridden by Sloan, beat Mr. E. A. Wigan's King of the Plains. The distance was one mile, and the betting was 100 to 30 on Doric II.

The race for the Glasgow Plate was won by Mr. J. Thompson's chestnut colt by Phocion, out of Clara's Daughter. Mr. C. F. Dwyer's gray filly Peaches, ridden by Sloan, finished third. Twenty-one horses ran, five furlongs. The betting was 6 to 1 against Peaches.

The race for the Great Yorkshire Handicap Plate was won by the Duke of Westminster's four-year-old bay colt Calveley, by St. Serf-Sandiway. Lord William Beresford's four-year-old horse Jiffy II., ridden by Sloan, was not placed. Twelve horses ran. The betting was 6 to 1 against Jiffy II.

McCOY KNOCKS OUT THORNE.

It Took Only Three Rounds to Completely Finish the Englishman.

"Kid" McCoy completely rehabilitated himself last night in the opinions of his friends by easily knocking out Geoffrey Thorne of England at the Broadway Athletic Club in the third round of what was to have been a twenty-round bout. Thorne had fancied that because "Jack" McCormick of Philadelphia had the luck to knock McCoy out by a chance blow a short while ago, he might repeat the performance. It did not take him long to come to a realizing sense of his mistake.

"Johnny" White refereed the bout. The men had weighed in at 3 P. M. at 158 pounds, and each looked in fine condition.

Thorne started as the aggressor in the first round, doing most of the leading. McCoy kept his hands little in motion, content to size up his man and meet his rushes at the start by clinching.

In the second round McCoy began to warm up a little, and his generalship and leg work were a strong contrast to Thorne's awkward and nervous, though rapid, swarming. McCoy finally got in a smash on Thorne's mouth which set it bleeding, and later the Englishman went down twice, apparently to avoid punishment. Thorne could not land with any accuracy.

In the third McCoy, following a bit of sparring, caught his man a vicious left hook in the jaw. Thorne started to fall forward, and as he did so ran into a left swing full on the side of the jaw. He fell on his face and was counted out, though making frantic efforts to rise.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST DIES.

Medical Examiner of West Haven, Conn., Making an Investigation.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 5.—Medical Examiner Barnett of West Haven is investigating the suspicious death of Ira O. Estey, a retired business man, forty-eight years old, who died last night after a month's illness.

He was a Christian Scientist, and is alleged to have been treated by Edward L. Perry of this city, to whom the Directory gives the occupation of "Christian Scientist."

KEY WEST'S FEVER RECORD.

Twenty-eight Cases So Far—Three Were Fatal—To Move Troops Away.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A telegram from Surgeon Carter of the Marine Hospital Service to Surgeon General Wyman reports that there have been so far twenty-eight cases of yellow fever at Key West, three of which have proved fatal.

Arrangements have been made with the Mallory Line for a ship to bring the garrison from Key West, which has been ordered moved on account of the yellow fever. It is the present intention of the War Department to send them to Fort McPherson, Atlanta.

Long Island Express Boys Strike.

Seventy-five boys employed on the wagons of the Long Island Express Company as helpers to the drivers are on strike. They sent a committee of five Monday to see Superintendent Clarke of the company to demand that their pay be increased from $25 to $30 a month, and that they be paid for the two nights in the week they work overtime. Mr. Clarke refused to grant the demands.

FAST TROTS ON NEW TRACK

McMillan Captured the Speedway Cup, Beating the Favorite.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE EVENT

The Bronx 2:16 Fixture Brought Out Twelve Starters, and the Heats Were Closely Contested.

It was thought by many that perhaps the big attendance at the Empire City Trotting Club's new track, near Mount Vernon, on Monday, was due to the fact that the day was a holiday, but any such idea as this was dissipated yesterday, when the horses were called to score down the track for the first heat in the 2:07 pacing class. There were, of course, not nearly so many persons at the track as on Monday, but there were at least 5,000 visitors on the grounds, and all of them seemed filled to the bursting point with enthusiasm for the revived sport of light-harness racing. They came in carriages and in light road wagons, behind heavy harness horses and sleek roadsters, and others arrived on the railroad to Mount Vernon and then went to the track on the trolley cars. The petty gamblers who on Monday infested the roads up to the track and sought to fleece the visitors were not there, for Sheriff Molloy of Westchester County had given orders for them to be kept away. Neither was there the big crowd of ancient wagons used on Monday to convey visitors to the track. The trolley cars were capable of handling a crowd of yesterday's size, and transportation facilities all around were much improved.

The visitors who drove out to the track also fared much better than on Monday, for the roads were not so greatly crowded and there was much more room on the roads for the drivers of the fast ones to speed their horses. There were a long string of these drivers of good roadsters in the procession that made its way up Seventh Avenue, across the Harlem Bridge, and then up Jerome Avenue to the track, for an event on the programme—the Speedway Cup—was one in which they were especially interested. It was to be a test of speed between the horses that contest almost daily with each other on the Speedway, and nearly every man of the "Speedway brigade" was interested in the result. But before they could see this contest they had little races of their own on the way up to the track to attend to, and they were as much interested in these brushes as if hundreds of dollars or an extra Speedway Cup depended upon the result.

SOME OF THE FLEET ROADSTERS.

Prominent among the long line of drivers that held the reins over the necks of speedy roadsters were John Quinn, the Superintendent of the Speedway. He and Gabe Case were seated comfortably in a road wagon behind a pair of bay trotters that could step along together at better than a 2:30 gait. Behind them, and just as eager for a brush as he was twenty years ago, came ex-Alderman Henry Hughes, with the little bay mare that he usually drives on Seventh Avenue. She has a record of 2:19½, and on the way up she made short work of a brown pacer that George Huber held the lines over. Another driver that passed some of the speedy ones on the way up to the track was Fred Taral, the jockey. It surprised some of the trotting-horse men to see Taral at the trots, when there was racing at Sheepshead Bay, but he was only one of the many racing men who skipped the running races in order to put in a day with the harness horses.

Taral held the reins over Dan K., 2:20½, and he made the gelding show a clean pair of heels to many. James McClenahan, the banker, was out behind a big bay mare that took the shine from Mart Hanley's trotter, and William Durando jogged along contentedly at half speed behind Little Frank. Sheriff Frank Creamer of Brooklyn and James Shevlin, another of Boss McLaughlin's henchmen, drove out to the track behind a sturdy pair of bay roadsters. David Bonner was out behind Safety, and Arthur Kelker had out his well-known roadster Attacks. Horace Wilson, the Secretary of the Kentucky Breeders' Association, and ex-Chief of Police McCullagh, J. A. Blaurock, Barney Demarest, Andy Welch of Hartford, and A. L. Perrin were among the others in the throng. Upon their arrival at the track some of the drivers reported that they had passed on the way up several smashed road rigs.

The track was in much better condition than on Monday because of the frequent working of the horses over it, and the conditions were all that could be desired to test the Speedway championship.

RACE FOR THE SPEEDWAY CUP.

There were only three starters for the Speedway Cup—Newcastle, 2:11¾; Angelus, 2:12¼, and McMillan, 2:16. The cup, after three heats had been trotted, went to the latter, who, although having the slowest mark, is a much steadier goer than the other two. Newcastle, with which J. W. Cornish has beaten almost all of the Speedway horses, was a decided favorite over the other two, and he did succeed in winning one of the three heats. That he did not win the cup was due entirely to his unsteadiness, for he had far more speed at a steady gait than McMillan. In the first heat, Newcastle, who drew the pole, broke at the quarter, and McMillan and Angelus had it between them up the half-mile pole. Then McMillan went up in the air, and Newcastle, coming strong, got up with him again. All three starters went steadily up to the three-quarter pole, but at this point Newcastle again broke from his gait, and McMillan had little trouble in going to the front again and winning by three lengths. The second heat went to the favorite, for this time it was McMillan that broke just before the end of the heat. This heat was trotted in three and one-half seconds faster than McMillans heat, but in the following heat the big bay gelding proved that he could go at an equally fast clip.

INTEREST IN THE FINAL HEAT.

McMillan and Newcastle had each a heat to his credit when they scored up the track for the final, and all of the trotting sharps and the Speedway drivers were confident that McMillan would win the deciding heat. Newcastle had the advantage of the pole, but when the word to start came was not let out to top speed, because Mr. Maloney, who drove him, did not expect that the record would be given in that score. Starter Frank Walker, however, found the three starters almost on an even line, and sent them along. McMillan was fairly into racing stride, and, having gained a slight lead, his owner, John F. Moore, took him across the track and made the pole with him. He led up the back stretch at a clip that brought him to the half in 1:11½, and Newcastle was fearing after him at top speed. Angelus was being carried along at too smart a gait, and went up in the air, while the other two continued to drive up the back stretch. Near the three-quarter pole Newcastle succeeded in getting up on even terms with McMillan, and they swung around into the stretch so nearly on a line that a blanket could have covered the pair.

Both came strong, and they reached the three-quarters pole in 1:46¾. Half way down the stretch McMillan forged slightly to the front, and then the crowd in the grand stand sent up a cheer of encouragement for Newcastle. Instead of helping the horse, the cheer seemed to frighten him, for he broke from his steady stride, and all hope of winning was lost within fifty yards of the wire. Maloney succeeded in righting him again, but McMillan eased up, winning by a couple of lengths. The time in this heat was 2:20, the same as in Newcastle's heat.

PACER WON IN STRAIGHT HEATS.

The 2:07 pacing class brought out a field of five "side-wheelers," but after the first heat there were only four left, for Hallena Duplex was distanced. Royal R. Sheldon, the favorite over the field in the pools, had little trouble in winning this event in two straight heats. Choral, a handsome and speedy bay mare from Pennsylvania, carried the field along several lengths to the good until the three-quarter was reached in the first heat. Then, on the turn to the stretch, the favorite, who had been second all the way, came up fast and easily passed her, and Fairview, also coming very fast at the end, beat the mare out for second place. In the second heat, Choral again carried the field up to the three-quarter pole, and again on the turn into the stretch Royal R. Sheldon came fast, and continued on to the end, winning easily.

The Bronx, 2:16 trotting class for a purse of $3,000, called out twelve starters, and was productive of the two most sharply contested heats of the afternoon. Surpol, a big gray stallion with a mark of 2:10, carried off first money by winning two straight heats. The Western men, led by John Curry, the owner and driver of the horse, made an onslaught on the poolbox and the cash boxes of the five bookmakers in the betting ring. for they backed the Indiana horse liberally, and took all of the money that had been bet on the favorite, Precision, as well as the money that was bet on the field. Precision showed the way around in the first heat to the three-quarter pole, and then Surpol took up the lead and showed the way down the stretch. He carried the favorite to a break when within fifty yards of the wire and won by two open lengths. In the second heat Surpol had everything his own way. From his advantageous position on the pole he got away in front and led from start to finish, Precision again finishing second.

It was announced after the races yesterday that C. J. Hamlin's famous road pair, The Abbot and Battleton, would probably start to-day in a trial against the team record of 2:12¼, now held by Belle Hamlin and Honest George.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—2:07 class; pacing. Purse $2,000.

Roy Sheldon, blk. g., by Constantine-Fixzey, (O'Neil)				1 1
Fairview, b. g., (Critchfield)				2 3
Nicol B., b. s., (McLaughlin)				4 2
Choral, b. m., (Kinney)				3 4
Hallena Duplex, b. m., (Walker)				dis.
Time—2:07¾; 2:06¾.				
SECOND RACE.—Speedway Cup for Speedway trotters; amateurs to drive.				
McMillan, b. g., by Norval-Maud T., (John F. Moore)				1 2 1
New Castle, b. g., (Daniel Maloney)				2 1 2
Angelus, ch. g., (John Bartlett and H. L. Perrin)				3 3 3
	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:37	1:12	1:48¼	2:23½
Second heat	0:37	1:11½	1:46¾	2:20
Third heat	0:36¾	1:11½	1:46¾	2:20

THIRD RACE.—The Bronx; 2:16 class; trotting. Purse $3,000.

Surpol, g. s., by Electricity-Sally Benton, (Curry)				1 1
Precision, ch. m., (Lockwood)				2 2
Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)				4 3
Kittie Newman, ch. m., (Brinkerhoff)				5 4
Phoebe Childers, b. m., (McHenry)				3 9
Kilda, blk. m., (Marsh)				6 7
Paddy D., b. g., (Houghton)				9 5
Quarterstaff, b. s., (Snyder)				8 6
Ivandorf, b. g., (Emery)				7 10
Myrtle Boy, blk. g., (Shelley)				10 8
Robert J., b. g., (Walker)				11 11
Lamp Girl, b. m., (Roberts)				dis.
	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:32¾	1:05¾	1:39	2:10¾
Second heat	0:33	1:04¾	1:38	2:10

The Programme for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—2:20 Class; trotting. Purse $1,500.

D. Wilson's gr. m. Annie Burns.
D. Wilson's blk. m. Hilda.
A. McDowell's br. m. Sadie M.
A. McDowell's b. g. Richland.
N. W. Hubinger's blk. h. Woodside.
Oak Hill Farm's br. g. George C.
Oak Hill Farm's blk. g. Eric.
De Witt C. Flanagan's b. m. Martha.
Village Farm's b. f. Betty Hamlin.
Village Farm's b. g. Lasso.
Lookout Farm's br. m. Seddie L.
Summit View Farm's b. g. Senator L.
Edward Magee's b. m. Lucille.
Schaible Brothers' ch. h. Fleetwood.
Meadowlands Stock Farm's b. m. Nellie Emmet.

SECOND RACE.—Free-for-all; pacing; stallions. Purse of $4,000.

W. E. White's b. h. Star Pointer.
Nutmeg Stable's br. h. Searchlight.
A. M. Haws's blk. h. Joe Patchen.
Arden Farm's b. h. John R. Gentry.

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW.

Large Attendance Both Morning and Afternoon—Fine Animals Shown.

Special to The New York Times.

This was the second day of the Newport Horse Show, which was well attended in the morning and in the afternoon was crowded. The weather was delightful until 5 o'clock, when a cold wind blew over the grounds.

In the polo pony class Stanley Mortimer and Frederic H. Allen showed remarkably fine animals and rode superbly. In the park team class, before a drag, with the owner or a member of a coaching club to drive, Robert L. Gerry was his own whip, and William E. Carter tooled a handsome coach for Harry Payne Whitney. Mr. Gerry's driving was heartily applauded, and he carried off the first prize, while Mr. Carter won the second for Mr. Whitney. Mr. Lawson entered a handsome coach, but as the owner did not drive or fill the other conditions he was not allowed to compete.

One of the most interesting classes of the afternoon was that of the ladies' saddle horses. Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson rode her brown mare Milady and Mrs. J. H. M. Grosvenor rode a beautiful brown gelding. Mrs. Beach rode Lispenard Stewart's Buccaneer. Miss Beach rode Mrs. Danielson's brown mare Queenston. Others who rode included Mrs. Wilson, Miss Holloway, Miss Taylor, and Miss Gladys Lawson. Mrs. Danielson took the blue ribbon.

In Class 7, for pairs of horses for ladies' phaetons, Miss Beatrice Mills drove the chestnut mares Nita and Venita skillfully. At her side was Mrs. A. De Navarro. Robert L. Gerry drove his team School Girl and Schoolmaster, Charles F. Bates Coxey and Donna, and Mr. Hexter Attractive and Attraction. Mr. Hexter gained first prize and Miss Mills second.

Summaries:

Class 39, Best and Fastest Flat-Foot Walker.—1—Alert, ch. g., 15.1 hands, 7 years; E. D. Jordan. 2—Gorgeous, b. g., 15.2, 6 years; T. W. and Miss Gladys Lawson. 3—Golden Beam, ch. m., 15.3½, 6 years; Miss H. L. Knowles. 4—Jet, blk. m., 15.2, 6 years; Miss Mabel Gerry.

Class 11, Pair of Horses Over 14.1 and under 15.2 hands.—1—Attractive, ch. m., 14.3½, 5 years; Attraction, gr. g., 14.3½, 8 years; Strauss & Hexter. 2—The Whirl of the Town, b. g., 14.3½, 8 years; Sporting Life, b. g., 14.3½, 7 years; Charles F. Bates. 3—Coxey, b. g., 15.1, 10 years; Brown Donna, br. g., 15.1, 8 years; Charles F. Bates. 4—Oxford, b. g., 15.1½, 6 years; Cambridge, b. g., 15.1½, 7 years; John Doyle.

Class 41, Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, any age, by a full registered hackney sire, to be shown under saddle.—Carolina Prize.—Buccaneer, ch. g., 6 years, Lispenard Stewart. 2—Two Step, b. g., 15.2 hands, 5 years; J. Holloway. 3—Little Boy Perfect, gr. g., 12.3, 6 years; Charles F. Bates. 4—Madge Kendall, br. m., 15.1¼; E. D. Jordan.

Class 43, Private Hansom Cabs and Horses.—1—Aspiration, b. g., 15.3 hands; aged; H. P. Whitney; 2—Aiken, ch. g., aged; Mrs. W. R. Travers. Dio, b. g., 16.1, 11 years; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor.

Class 9.—Horses over 14.1 hands and under 15.2 hands.—First, Coxey, br. g., 15.1 hands, 10 years, Charles F. Bates; second, The Whirl of the Town, b. g., 14.3½ hands, 8 years, Charles F. Bates; third, Attraction, gr. g., 14.3½ hands, 8 years, Strauss & Hexter; fourth, Primrose, b. m., 15.2 hands, 6 years, Strauss & Hexter.

Class 47.—Hunters and Jumpers; open to all—First, King Cyrus, ch. g., 16.1 hands, 5 years, Mrs. N. K. Hayes; second, Chapple, b. g., 16 hands, 8 years, Mrs. N. K. Hayes; third, Ben Bolt, b. g., 15.2½ hands, 6 years, Miss Marion Holloway; fourth, Birthday, ch. m., 15.3 hands, 7 years, J. Holloway.

Class 21.—Harness tandem, over 14.2 hands and under 15.2 hands.—First, Glorious Music, b. g., 15 hands, 5 years, and Glorious Bonnie, br. g., 14.1 hands, 8 years, T. W. & A. Lawson; second, Coxey and Brown Donna, Charles F. Bates; third, Attractive, ch. m., 14.3½ hands, 5 years, and Attraction, gr. m., 14.3½ hands, 8 years, Strauss & Hexter; fourth, Queen of Action, br. m., 15.1 hands, 5 years, and Madge Kendall, br. m., 15.0¼ hands, 5 years, E. D. Jordan.

Class 44.—Polo ponies—First, Rondo, ch. m., 7 years, Stanley Mortimer; second, Spaniard, ch. g., 14½ hands, 5 years, Robert L. Gerry.

Class 2.—Runabout Horses—First, The Whirl of the Town, Charles F. Bates; second, Attractive, Strauss & Hexter; third, Actress, b. m., 13.3, 6 years, James F. Shaw; fourth, The Only One, br. g., 14 hands, 8 years, Mrs. G. A. Saportas.

Class 34.—Sea Foam Stakes—First, Polonaise, b. m., 15¾ hands, 7 years, Charles S. Phillips; second, Consolation, blk. m., 15.2, 6 years, J. Holloway; third, Cigarette, b. g., 15.2, 6 years, Miss Gladys Mills; fourth, Alert, ch. g., 15.1 hands, 7 years, E. D. Jordan.

Class 31.—Park Team—First, Robert L. Gerry; second, H. P. Whitney.

Class 10.—Horse, 15 hands 2 inches and over—First, Sir Roderick, b. g., 15.2¾ hands; 7 years, Charles T. Proctor; second, Montrose, ch. g., 16½, 5 years, Strauss & Hexter; third, Shamrock, b. g., 15.3½, 5 years, John Doyle; fourth, Columbia, 15.3½, 5 years, John Doyle.

Class 36.—Lady's Saddle Horse—First, Milady, b. m., 15.1¼ hands, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson; second, Consolation, blk. g., 15.2 hands, 6 years, J. Holloway; third, Gorgeous, b. g., 6 years, T. W. and Miss Gladys Lawson; fourth, Albert, ch. g., 15.1 hands, 7 years, E. D. Jordan.

Class 14.—Hackney or Half-bred Hackney—First, Glorious, Thomas W. Lawson; second, Tom Noddy, b. g., 14.3½ hands, 7 years, E. D. Jordan; third, Buckskin, g., Mrs. Gebhard; fourth, Voltaire, br. g., 15.2, 11 years, Strauss & Hexter.

Class 7.—Pair of Horses for Spider or Lady's Phaeton—First, Attractive and Attraction, Strauss & Hexter; second, Nita, ch. m., 15.1½, 6 years, Venita, ch. m., 15.1½, 5 years, Miss Beatrice Mills; third, The Whirl of the Town and Sporting Life, Charles F. Bates; fourth, Sly, b. m., 14.3, 6 years, Artful, b. m., 14.3, 6 years, William P. Thompson.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI COMING.

Famous Cricket Player Expects to Sail on the Majestic Next Week.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Prince Ranjitsinhji, the famous Indian cricket player, has almost completed his arrangements for his American trip, and the team will sail on the White Star liner Majestic Sept. 13, returning to England in October. The team includes A. C. Maclaren, C. L. Townsend, C. P. Fry, A. O. Jones, G. Braun, and A. Priestly.

Prince Ranjitsinhji's greatest difficulty is to obtain a wicket keeper, neither Martin of Oxford University nor Taylor of Cambridge being as yet able to accept. A. E. Stoddart and J. R. Mason have also been asked to go, but have not decided.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Beat the New Yorks by a Score of 16 Runs to 5.

DARKNESS ENDED THE FARCE

The Absence of Some of the Regular Players Weakened the Local Team—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	81	36	.692
Philadelphia	76	46	.622
Boston	72	45	.615
Baltimore	67	48	.583
Cincinnati	65	52	.567
St. Louis	60	54	.561
Chicago	61	60	.504
Pitts

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TWELVE PAGES.

CHEERS FOR AGUINALDO.

Cheers from the throats of a large crowd of Democrats in Cooper Union at the mention of AGUINALDO as "one of the heroes of the world" are a sign of the times which it would be folly to ignore and which it is easier to sneer at than to explain away.

Nothing could be simpler than to apply to this incident the strict interpretation of logic, and nothing would be more misleading. AGUINALDO is in arms against the Government of the United States. To support him, to give him aid and comfort, is, in the terms of the Constitution, treason. When Congressman LENTZ of Ohio lauds him and compares him to WASHINGTON, when he calls him one of the heroes of the world, and when the audience howls with delight at such utterances, it cannot be denied that to the extent of their capacity they are giving aid and comfort to an enemy of the United States, and that by the hard interpretation of the language of the law they are in spirit and intent traitors. But the sparing use of logic and a steady refusal to take offense at the spirit and intent of citizens who do not do any concrete act in violation of the law have been for ages the traits of English-speaking people that have secured for them a larger measure of both liberty and order than any other people have enjoyed.

The feeling at the bottom of the demonstration in Cooper Union is not so much sympathy for AGUINALDO or approval of his war upon the United States as intense partisan feeling of animosity toward the party in power and an equally intense longing to take its place. What Mr. LENTZ and his friends want just now is a "cry." They need it, and they need it badly, as the phrase is, "in their business." That business is to turn Mr. MCKINLEY out and put Mr. BRYAN in. It need not be inferred that they invent the "cry" about AGUINALDO, but they are in a frame of mind to accept it with zeal and even with a certain fury. If they should succeed they would promptly cool down, and if Mr. BRYAN were President of the United States he might capture, imprison, banish, or slay this "hero of the world" at his leisure, without fear of criticism from his ardent supporters. And it is extremely probable that this is what he would do. It would be no more violent contradiction between profession and practice than JEFFERSON offered on taking office.

Nevertheless, it will not be wise to ignore the fact that partisanship does take this form and freely faces the consequences, that the term "traitor" falls harmlessly, and that the party in power cannot rely solely on their claims as the supporters of the flag to win the election of next year. It is not easy to estimate accurately the force either of the purely partisan feeling of opposition to the Administration or the degree to which it is reinforced by opposition to the policy in the Philippines. The two united may be stronger than is now generally supposed. They may become stronger yet in the course of the next year. We believe that the party in power have very little to fear from opposition on purely home issues, and that, therefore, it is the wisest course for them to try to settle the foreign or semi-foreign questions as promptly and as completely as possible.

It will also be wise for them in seeking such settlement to take note of the basis on which the opposition is founded and to try to disarm all reasonable criticism. There are two essential elements in the Philippine problem — the suppression of the insurrection and the establishment of orderly self-government under the guidance and control of the United States. The latter is as important as the former, and though the former must precede the latter in point of time, it cannot be made the sole or the chief object pursued. Especially it must not be allowed to occupy public attention exclusively. Put down the insurrection with all the energy and severity needed, but make it plain that orderly self-government is to follow and seize every chance to show that fact by actual steps in establishing it. This is the plain duty as well as the clear interest of the present Administration.

LET SCHLEY ALONE.

It is to be hoped that the recent return from Europe of Rear Admiral CROWNINSHIELD, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, is not the reason for the resumption of the attack upon Rear Admiral SCHLEY.

Admiral SCHLEY is on the Naval Register as one of the senior Rear Admirals, and he has been drawing, since July 1, the pay of a Major General in the army, the highest pay of his rank. He had asked, many months ago, for assignment to sea duty, and it has been understood that he intimated a desire to be assigned to command the European Squadron if that squadron should be reorganized.

He has not asked for the command of the North Atlantic Station. There is reason to believe that he does not begrudge the honor of the appointment to that command of Rear Admiral RAMSY. He has never, as his critics will admit, shown any inclination to monopolize honors in which the whole navy is entitled to share.

Admiral SCHLEY would be glad to be assigned to sea duty. He has some friends who believe that he has now a title to be accorded service that will be agreeable to him. But neither the Admiral nor his friends, nor Admiral CROWNINSHIELD, it is to be hoped, will be convicted of responsibility for every howl that is set up by SCHLEY's malignant persecutors every time an Admiral is detailed to new duty.

There is "honor enough for all" the Admirals of the navy, and persistent and idle detraction cannot take from Rear Admiral SCHLEY his rightful share.

INVADING THE TRANSVAAL.

A study of the map of South Africa is calculated to dampen the ardor of the British admirers and followers of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, whose voice is still for war and who profess a contempt for "wiles more inexpert" in dealing with the Boers of the Transvaal. For which very reason such a study may be commended to them.

From Cape Town to Pretoria seems to be not far from eight hundred miles as the crow flies. But the British soldier does not proceed as the crow flies. He takes the train. For 647 miles, namely to Kimberly, the road from Cape Town passes through British territory, but it can hardly be called safe on that account. It is vulnerable to raids which might do more mischief in a day than could be repaired in a month. In order to make it a safe mode of transit, it will probably have to be held and guarded in considerable force, for fifty or perhaps a hundred miles south of Kimberly. North of Kimberly this road passes between the Orange Free State and Bechuanaland, and is thus continually exposed to the attacks of undoubtedly hostile populations until it enters the Transvaal. The cost and risk of keeping open such a line of communication are appalling.

The railroad northwestward from Natal seems to offer a line of less resistance. It does not appear how far this road is completed, but doubtless to and into the Orange Free State. That is the danger of the route. Within a week after the declaration of war, not one mile of the road would be serviceable unless the British should resort to the high-handed measure of sending an army of invasion into a friendly State at the same time with the declaration. And even if they defied the opinion of the world to this extent, the force they sent in must be either overwhelming or it would be in a highly precarious position.

Decidedly the line of least geographical resistance is that which reaches the Transvaal going westward from Delagoa Bay. By that route Pretoria is less than 500 miles from a good harbor with which it is connected by a good railway. But neither the harbor nor a mile of the road is under British control. The Portuguese will not sell, as a matter of national pride. To allow the passage of British troops would be to expose themselves to the vengeance of the Boers, and a seizure of the bay would be altogether too piratical a procedure for the end of the nineteenth century.

Upon the whole, the invasion of the Transvaal for the purpose of righting the wrongs of the Uitlanders is a proposition much more attractive to politicians who talk about it at their ease in Birmingham than to Generals who have actually to plan and execute it in South Africa, and still more than to the troops upon whom the brunt of the invasion will fall.

THE NEW BUILDING CODE.

Of course it was a good point in the charter, and in conformity with the principle of local self-government, that the framing of a building code should have been intrusted to the municipal authorities. The conditions of building here are so different from those in other large cities of the State, and so still more different from those communities which return a majority of the legislators, that it was quite idle to expect any real consideration in Albany for a building law of New York. Such consideration was never in fact given. The difference between a hearing in Albany and a hearing in New York on such law ought to be the difference between trying to explain a complicated matter to a person with whom you have to begin at the beginning and who cares nothing about it, and trying to explain it to a person who is warmly interested, and who has always accessible expert opinions.

If the Municipal Assembly had named an expert commission which commanded the confidence of all the professions and trades especially interested, and of the public generally interested, the presumption would be immensely in favor of the code reported by such a commission. But that is not the case. The commission has been too extensively Horganized and Slatterified to command the confidence of anybody. It ought to be an expert commission, and the maximum of experts in its membership of eleven cannot be put higher than two. It ought to have contained an engineer of engineering standing, an architect of architectural standing, a lawyer of legal standing, an ironmaster of standing in his business, and so forth, and nobody at all whose standing was that of a politician. But the trail of politics is over even those of the members who are entitled to be called experts, and the majority have no standing at all except as politicians.

The consequence is that there can be no presumption at all in favor of the code reported by this commission, any more than if it had been reported by a committee of the State Legislature. Every known expert who may be moved to attack it, from the point of view of his own specialty, will have the weight of authority on his side. The commission "points with pride" to a short list of the experts in various phases of building who have made suggestions to them. But there is an absence of any mention of concurrent action on the part of the professional associations whose members are most interested in sound construction; and there is a mention of one of the most important of these associations, the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, which has expressly declined to have anything to do with the draft of the code unless it were submitted to it for criticism as a whole.

Still, the code may be a good and commendable code, though such a result of such labors would be very remarkable. The point is that there is no presumption of professional authority or intelligence in its favor. Nobody who knows any business connected with building can be accused of presumptuousness in assailing it. And probably the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has been well advised in refusing to commit itself to any partial approval, and in reserving its full right to criticise or condemn.

THE M'KANE TYPE.

Undoubtedly the death of Mr. JOHN Y. MCKANE was hastened by his imprisonment in Sing Sing—not by any physical hardships there endured, for the health of the convicts is carefully looked after, but by the humiliation and chagrin the terrible reverse in his fortunes inflicted. He had been for years a very successful man, rapidly gaining wealth and influence and power, accustomed to command, enjoying the admiration and, it must also be said, the affection of many friends and followers. He had faced his trial before the courts confidently and defiantly, and his defeat was crushing. When he returned to his home, he found that his friends had neither forgotten nor failed him. He was received as if he were a released captive taken in battle. But his prestige was dimmed; his political power was gone; his spirit was broken.

MCKANE was a type that is gradually disappearing. According to his lights, he was not a dishonest man. In his way he was a religious man. He undoubtedly believed that his lawless course was but the more successful use of the same resources that his rivals were ready to employ, and that evasion, perversion, or violation of the law were but necessary means to attain the ends proper to politics—the business of his life. Of politics as a field for serving the public, with no reward but fair pay in office and the respect of honorable men, the gratification of a pure and unselfish ambition, he probably had not even a conception. It must have seemed to him either a "fool notion" or a piece of blank hypocrisy. This standard of conduct is certainly not rare, nor can it be said very rapidly to be disappearing. But what is vanishing, and was very distinct in him, is the open, candid, almost brutal adherence to his standard, and the rude way in which he applied it. He was fitted only to be the "boss" of a relatively small district, with a population of a low grade of intelligence and morality and with opportunities for gain out of proportion to the size of the population. Even in a city district he would hardly have achieved the same success, for he was neither capable of dealing with complex conditions independently or of working under those who could. Practically he was fitted for the leadership of a "gang," and the gang in his case happened to be in control of a rural town including a rapidly growing pleasure resort with many chances for money getting. Such men still exist in many places in the land, but they are steadily losing their relative importance. They are yielding to bigger, if not better, "bosses."

CATS IN ORGANS.

An altogether unaccountable tendency on the part of domestic cats to get into organs, to remain in them regardless of hunger and thirst, to so dispose their bodies as to render futile the combined efforts of organ blower or organist to evoke music from the instrument, appears to have developed in widely separated sections of the country, the most notable instance being that reported from Richmond as having occurred on Sunday last.

The Western instance noted a fortnight ago was that of a black cat that found its way into the vitals of a church organ and that refused all offers of meat or fish or milk to tempt it from its retreat. It was plain that it had not sought its strange hiding place under stress of hunger or thirst. Love of music could not have impelled it to seek this unusual seclusion. It is specifically stated of the Richmond cat, which was yellow, that it was big and that it was asleep when extricated at the end of a service in which the singing was unaccompanied.

Of course, the builders of church organs will be prepared to guard against an epidemic tendency on the part of house cats to wander into church organs. They may be able to offer an explanation, not vouchsafed by those who have suffered from the music-destroying wanderings of these vagrant cats, for their newly discovered fondness for organ interiors. It is not for laymen, to whom organ construction is a mystery, to venture to suggest the devices for excluding cats from these musical instruments or for so apprehending them as to make their wanderings powerless to thwart the efforts of blowers and players.

If a cat had any political sense, or could be suspected of sufficient intelligence to be accused of a purpose to ridicule political parties, the pranks of Virginia and other cats with organs might be interpreted as having some sort of application to the ineffectual efforts of some political organ grinders to produce harmony by inflating the bellows when a political cat, asleep across the vital parts of the mechanism, made impossible a response that could be called music.

There can be no doubt that if the Kentucky Democrats would take the Goebel organ apart a cat would be found in it, probably a wide-awake, gold-colored cat of most malignant aspect. There is reason to suspect that there are several cats hidden in the Ohio Democratic organ, if the refusal of that instrument to emit harmonious notes can be reasonably suspected to be caused by an irruption of organ-seeking cats. Unquestionably there is a cat in the New York Democratic organ. If anybody who attended the Altgeld meeting at Cooper Union on Monday night had heard about the organ-hiding cats, he must have been ready to explain the strangeness of the utterances heard there.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Few people ever think of St. Helena except as a rock in the sea on which NAPOLEON lived a while miserably and then more miserably died. That the greatest of anti-climaxes was not the end of the little island's history is hard to realise, possibly because a poet or a romancer would have made it the end, and a continuation is therefore more or less unnatural and absurd. Be that as it may, St. Helena has remained the abiding place of ordinary human beings, who concern themselves very little about the colossal ghost generally supposed to be the island's only inhabitant, and the report to the English Government just made by their Governor shows that they have joys and sorrows exactly like those of the folks dwelling in places less tragically famous. For instance, the revenues of the island last year were £9,152, a decidedly comfortable sum, but alas! the expenditures amounted to £12,349, and that is an excess of outgo not comfortable at all. The Governor says, however, that the bad balance was due to some extraordinary drains upon the island's resources, and that he anticipates a substantial surplus for the current year. A recent increase of the garrison and extensive improvements now making by the colonial and imperial authorities assure the immediate prosperity of the islanders. St. Helena has no public debt, but is paying off by small annual installments a non-interest-bearing grant of £5,000 made by Parliament in 1871. The imports, chiefly foodstuffs and building materials, amounted last year to £62,985, and the exports, almost wholly potatoes, to £4,391. Lacemaking has been introduced among the girls of the island with great success, and the Governor is experimenting with the manufacture of brick and tile. The whalers have now entirely deserted St. Helena, the few ships engaged in that industry keeping far to the north or south. The total population of the island is 4,543. The Governor hopes that Winter visitors from England may be tempted by the salubrity of the climate to try St. Helena, which is superior, he says, in some respects to that of Madeira and the Canary Islands. He says the people as a whole compare favorably with the English agricultural population; with few exceptions all can read and write, and the language is spoken with greater purity than in many districts at home. As a rule, the people are happy and contented, with little crime among them and much kindness in helping each other. Strangers are greatly impressed with the general civility shown to them by old and young.

—Attention will be called anew by the City of Rome's mishap to the perils incidental to navigation in a fog, and to the way in which those perils are in part guarded against and in part defied. The master of a vessel, finding himself shut in by impenetrable clouds of low-lying mist, can adopt one of two extreme courses—either coming to a dead standstill or continuing on at full speed—or he can diminish the velocity of his motion much or little, according as his caution or his courage has most influence over his mind. If all Captains should agree to bring their craft to a standstill whenever vision was impossible, and should keep the agreement, the danger of colliding with other vessels or icebergs would be reduced to nothing; if they all maintained full speed that danger would be raised to the maximum. In practice a compromise is always made, and a balance, varying with personal idiosyncrasies, is struck between the expenses of delay and the penalties of collision. The City of Rome, her officers report, was proceeding at the rate of 9 knots an hour when she struck the ice. That is fast or slow, cautious or reckless, just as one may choose to look at it, but, all comparisons aside, the fact remains that a steamer as large as this one, moving at 9 knots, has momentum enough to destroy herself or almost anything else, and her direction of motion cannot be reversed anywhere near to instantly. One of the officers—not a member of the navigating staff—is quoted as saying: "After we struck we went dead slow until we got out of the fog." His words indicate that while under the influence of narrowly escaped destruction, the risk which had seemed small on entering the fog suddenly assumed more impressive proportions. Beyond a doubt, if owners and Captains aimed at the nearest possible approximation to absolute safety at sea, no vessels would be driven through dense fogs at the rate of 9 knots an hour.

—Admiral DEWEY's patient good nature impresses many of the chance visitors on board the Olympia. Such visitors are very numerous, and of course not all or anywhere near all get even a glimpse of the hero, but it is not really difficult for any of them, luck aiding determination, to obtain the privilege of expressing their admiration to its modest object. He has been through so many such interviews, since he came within the reach of the multitudinous American traveler, that the inevitable interchange of congratulations and thanks must have grown worse than tiresome to him, and yet he shows no signs of weariness, much less of irritation, and by the gentlest of humorous courtesy usually succeeds in overcoming the necessary embarrassments of the situation. Among the Admiral's guests one day at Leghorn was the young daughter of the Governor of Pennsylvania. Miss STONE is an amateur photographer, and her camera simply ached to capture the captor of Manila, but its owner was afraid to bring it prominently forward on an occasion so important. She could not resist the temptation to do a little snapshotting, however, and would have been moderately content with two or three pictures of which the Admiral was an unconscious and inconspicuous feature. Her manoeuvres were soon detected, and Admiral DEWEY, jumping to his feet, struck an attitude of emphasised grandeur and told the delighted operator to go ahead. Meanwhile he talked glibly of poses and lights, and wound up by saying, "You understand, I know all about taking pictures. This has happened some ten thousand times in the past eighteen months." Another little party of American ladies who boarded the Olympia in the most informal way, recently, and had no Gubernatorial relationship to help them, were voluntarily addressed by the Admiral and invited to take a cup of tea in his own cabin, where for ten minutes or so he conversed with them in the simplest and most charming fashion.

—By ordering the Judges at Rennes to avoid secret sessions to the greatest possible extent, Gen. GALLIFFET gives new reason for crediting him with a determination to obtain a just verdict from the court-martial if it can be done. This is what was to have been expected from him, and is in exact harmony with his conduct ever since his elevation to the Ministry of War gave him effective power over the military plotters. It is worth noting, too, that Gen. GALLIFFET is not trying to make himself unnecessarily prominent in the case, evidently preferring that full credit for righting the great wrong should go to the army that needs so much every particle of credit it can get. Eminently and sufficiently self-assertive at the moment of taking office, he has since carefully refrained from attracting popular attention, and only intervenes when the course of events theatens the rights of the prisoner. Now Gen. GALLIFFET is a soldier and a French soldier. He has been in almost continuous active service ever since before the Crimean war, and has fought for France wherever there was any fighting to do. He cannot be suspected of the slightest prejudice against the army, and his admirable and courageous attitude should give his worthier companions in arms a welcome opportunity to say: "Here is proof that we are not all conspirators and criminals."

THE RIGHTS OF THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a point that is carefully concealed from Americans in England's claims against the Boers. England demands that the South African Republic grant to Uitlanders (foreigners) naturalisation and the right to vote without their forswearing allegiance to their foreign Governments. Of course, soon after being naturalized they will vote to become part of the British Empire, and, as they already outnumber the Boers three to one, the whole thing is a farce. Americans cannot give England even moral support in this wrongdoing. Such a course for the United States would be National suicide. And our fellow-countrymen, without regard to party, will soon awaken to this truth.

Besides this, England has no right to interfere with the autonomy of the South African Republic. The "suzerainty" claimed by England relates at the utmost only to dealings between that republic and foreign powers. The only words relating to suzerainty in the treaty of 1884 between England and the Boers are Article IV.: "The South African Republic will conclude no treaty or engagement with any State or nation other than the Orange Free State nor with any native tribe to the eastward nor westward of the republic until the same has been approved by her Majesty, the Queen." The word suzerainty does not occur in it, but was abrogated with the treaty of 1881.

No possible "Anglo-American alliance" should require our great country either to aid England in doing any wrong or to stultify ourselves. "Blood is thicker than water," and these South African Republicans are of the same blood with the New York and New Jersey Americans of Holland and of Dutch-Huguenot descent, who fought England in the American Revolution, and again in 1812, when England still claimed a suzerainty right to search American vessels. Mountains of gold and oceans of diamonds cannot save our country from the ultimate consequence of upholding English rapacity, for present gain.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.
New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

Samuel Seabury Misquoted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of Sept. 4, 1899, in reporting the meeting held in the Grand Central Palace, on Sunday, to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Henry George, you state that in my address, as Chairman of the meeting, I said that "private property is a greater crime than slavery."

Permit me to say in your columns that I did not make any such statement. I compared the institution of private property in land with the institution of chattel slavery, and stated that the crime of private property in land was greater than chattel slavery. This I believe to be true. Land is the gift of the Creator to all mankind in common, and no one individual has the right to make special to himself that which belongs to all, unless he shall pay to all the value of this special privilege.

Only those things which are produced by labor—not those things which are the gift of the Creator to all—are justly subject to private property. Production gives the true right of property, and I believe, with Henry George, that "this right of property, originating in the right of the individual to himself, is the only full and complete right of property. It attaches to things produced by labor, but cannot attach to things created by God." SAMUEL SEABURY.
New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

Devotion of Mrs. Dreyfus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for your vigorous, eloquent, and splendid tribute to the faithfulness, devotion, and ability of Mme. Dreyfus in Sunday's TIMES. It has the ring of true chivalry, and will stir the best emotions of thousands of generous hearts the world over. I can't help throwing up my cap and shouting "Bravo!" for THE TIMES.

DR. DANIEL LORD.
Jordanville, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Our Honorary Titles.

"Why do use 'Hon.' in addressing a letter to him?"

"He was once a delegate to a county convention."—Chicago Post.

The Usual Preliminaries.

The theatrical season is open. Ten actresses have stopped runaway teams, one has caught a thief, two have had their diamonds stolen, and a few have tried to act.—Baltimore American.

His Weakness.

Miss Anteek—I boast of having the most musical canary on this street. What is your favorite bird?

The Rev. Halfred—Chicken, Sister Anteek—chicken always.—Ohio State Journal.

A Waste of Words.

"Why don't you shout: 'Long live the General!'"

"It is quite needless," answered the Filipino. "Any man as cautious about his personal safety as the General doesn't need any encouragement in the longevity line."—Washington Star.

No Chance for Ennui.

Mr. Myles—Did your wife find anything to occupy her time at the Springs this Summer?

Mr. Styles—Anything to occupy her time! Well, I should say she did! She spent four hours every day changing her dresses and three hours putting on her hats!—Yonkers Statesman.

BACK IN HACKENSACK.

From The Ohio State Journal.

Ef I wus back
In Hackensack
Whair all my folkses live,
They's not a blame
Thing y' cu'd name
'At I jes' wouldn't giv'.

In Hackensack,
Ef I wus back,
They'd welcum me, I 'low.
"Ef thet hain't Jake,"
They'd say, "why, shake,
Whair be y' livin' now?"

I hain't kep' track
O' Hackensack
Sence I lef' yerse ago;
I bet, by gum!
Th' town's grow'd sum
An' spreaed up like, y' know.

Th' skeeters thair
'Ud raise yer hair,
An' gosh, but they kin bite;
Y' dassent sleep
Onles' y' keep
Awake th' hull dern nite.

I jes' git blue,
Yes, Sir, I do,
T' see ole Hackensack;
An' sum fine day,
Not fur away,
T' hot Pub Schoo' bush.

THEATRICALS AT NEWPORT.

Amateur Performance at the Casino Under the Management of Lord Yarmouth a Great Success.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—The long looked for amateur theatricals for the benefit of the Newport Hospital, under the management of the Earl of Yarmouth, took place at the Casino last evening and proved an artistic as well as a financial success. The efforts of the Earl and Mrs. John Clinton Gray will add several thousand dollars to the coffers of the hospital. The hard work which Lord Yarmouth has devoted to the entertainment for the past month was worthy of the recognition he received.

The performance began shortly after 9 o'clock and every available inch of room in the pretty theatre was occupied. It was a notable gathering, the entire cottage colony being filled with curiosity regarding the abilities of their friends.

The curtain raiser was "Our Bitterest Foe: An Incident of 1870," by G. G. Herbert. In this drama Paul d'Hauteville portrayed the character of Gen. von Rosenberg cleverly. Miss Hunter as Blanche d'Ervan repeated her former successes as an amateur actress. As Henri De La Fere the Earl of Yarmouth surprised and delighted the audience. He had an easy and graceful stage appearance and rendered his lines with the ability of a professional.

After an overture the curtain rose on a very pretty scene for the operetta, W. S. Gilbert's "A Creature of Impulse." The cast was a large one, with Lieut. H. B. Faiser as Sergeant Klooque, Y. W. Chapin as the miser, W. Max-Muller as Jacques, and the Earl of Yarmouth as Peter.

The female characters were impersonated by Miss Sigsbee, daughter of Capt. Sigsbee, as Martha; Miss D. Lizzie Pierson as a strange old lady, Mrs. Foxhall Keene as Clochette, and Miss Bessie Hunter as Pipette. Lord Yarmouth gained another great success. Miss Sigsbee and Miss Pierson showed careful training. Miss Hunter repeated her success in "Our Bitterest Foe," and the other parts were all well acted. The chorus wore pretty costumes.

In the course of the presentation of the two pieces Lord Yarmouth sang "When the little pigs begin to fly," Miss Hunter, "I love to hear the old bells chime," and Lieut. Faber, "Where is the music half so sweet?" Mrs. Keene sang a pretty French song, the Earl also gave a whistling solo, and little Miss Elsa Moxter sang very prettily "A little bit of string," with a well executed dance. The Earl and Miss Hunter sang a duet, and afterward, Miss Sigsbee, in a pretty white costume, and Lord Yarmouth, with a blond wig and wearing flesh-colored tights, danced, and Miss Hunter, with the Earl, Miss Sigsbee and Lieut. Faber gave a novel umbrella dance. The calcium light effects were very well arranged, and the quality of the entire performance rose high above that expected.

The stage was under the management of George E. Stevens, and the programmes were decorated by Miss Delantly. The second and last performance will be given to-morrow evening.

After the theatricals Mrs. William R. Travers gave a supper dance at Berger's.

MR. KEENE AND LORD YARMOUTH.

Dispute at Rehearsal in Newport Casino Nearly Led to Blows.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—The talk at the Horse Show this afternoon and wherever society congregated was about the encounter between Foxhall Keene and the Earl of Yarmouth at the dress rehearsal at the Casino on Monday night.

It appears that Lord Yarmouth, who is a strict disciplinarian, and whose somewhat brusque manners in conducting the rehearsals have led to several resignations in the cast and considerable feeling, found on Monday night when the rehearsal began that several cottagers were in the theatre. The Earl was annoyed by their presence, and first approached a Governor of the Casino, requesting him to leave. The Governor refused with some heat, informed the Earl of his position, and kept his seat. Soon afterward, as the story runs, Foxhall Keene entered the theatre with two ladies. The Earl strode up to him and very peremptorily demanded that he should leave the place with his companions. Mr. Keene lost his temper, and inquired who the Earl was that he should put on such airs, or words to that effect. Both gentlemen were much excited, and blows seemed imminent, when the mate members of the cast interfered, and the incident was closed by Mr. Keene withdrawing.

All sorts of reports and highly sensational stories are current, but the facts of the case are as given.

MME. NEVADA TO SING HERE.

Official Announcement that the Prima Donna Will Tour in America This Season.

During the early part of the Summer information reached the United States that Mme. Emma Nevada intended to visit this country for the purpose of making a concert tour. All efforts to verify this report proved futile. The prima donna could not be found. It is now officialy announced by Charles L. Young, a manager of distinguished artists, that Mme. Nevada intends to abandon European capitals this season and visit the principal cities of America for the first time since 1884. She will arrive from Europe about Nov. 1, and her first appearance will be at one of the regular Sunday night concerts given at the Metropolitan Opera House, under Maurice Grau's direction, on Nov. 12.

Mme. Nevada, since she went to live in Europe in 1880, has been singing almost constantly in the principal cities of France, Austria, and Italy, with the exception of her visit to this country in 1884, and her name has been connected with several interesting incidents since she has been abroad.

Mme. Nevada participated in the memorable performance with Mmes. Bernhardt and Duse, given for the purpose of raising funds for a monument to Alexandre Dumas. She was placed in a humiliating position when an audience at Seville hissed her because she was an American.

Woodruff to Support Miss Held.

Harry Woodruff has been engaged by Manager Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., for the company to support Miss Anna Held in Smith and De Koven's new musical comedy called "Papa's Wife." He was identified last season with the Lyceum Theatre company. He appeared as John Ingerfield and played the rôle of Will Cathcart. Later he appeared in "Americans at Home" as Ralph Grandin, and in "Trelawny of the Wells" as Arthur Gouer.

Henry Miller to Open Sept. 18.

Charles Frohman has decided to have Henry Miller open in "The Only Way" at the Herald Square Theatre on Saturday evening, Sept. 16, instead of Monday, Sept. 18, as previously announced.

PLAYWRIGHT A BANKRUPT.

Lawrence Marston Files a Petition and Takes the Pauper's Oath.

Lawrence Marston, playwright and theatrical manager, living at 327 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,004 and no assets. Mr. Marston declares that he is out of employment and is too poor to pay the fees. He took the pauper's oath. The debts were contracted principally from 1895 to 1898. He owes $6,856 to sixteen concerns in various cities for printing, the chief creditors being W. J. Morgan & Co., Cleveland, $2,400, and Liebler & Maass, $1,400, and he owes $2,183 for services to twenty-seven actors and actresses, among whom are Edmund Collier, $700, (disputed;) John Martin, $130; Nestor Lennon, $122, and Hugh Gibson, $120.

James F. Milliken, attorney for Mr. Marston, said that he was the husband of Lillian Lewis, the actress, who died last Spring, and most of the debts were incurred starring her. Some seasons, Mr. Milliken said, they made a great deal of money, but he asserted that Mr. Marston was penniless at present. Mr. Marston says that if he gets on his feet again he will never owe a dollar. He has been bothered a great deal by his debts, and to get relief went into bankruptcy.

He is the author of many plays, all of which have been performed, among them being "As In a Looking Glass," "All for Her," "The Busy Man," "Credit Lorraine," "Daily News," "Dona Sol," "Good-Bye, Sweetheart," "Innocent Sinner," "Josephine," "For Liberty and Love," "Lady Lil," "Two Old Cronies," "Wife's Honor," and "Widow Goldstein."

Mr. Milliken said that Mr. Marston does not own any plays now. He turned them over to Lillian Lewis some time ago.

THE YON HIRSCH BEQUESTS

New Details Drawn from the Will of the Late Baroness.

NEW YORK'S SHARE INCREASED

Home for Jewish Working Girls to Receive $800,000—Conditions Under Which Vast Sums Become Available.

From The London Times.

We are now able to publish a full statement of the legacies and charitable bequests given by the late Clara, Baroness von Hirsch, formerly Bischoffsheim, of Eichhorn, near Brunn, in Austria, and of 2 Rue de l'Elysée, Paris, who died on April 1 last, aged sixty-six years, widow of Baron Moritz von Hirsch. The executors of the will are Jules Dietz of 3 Rue des Mathurin, Paris, and Paul Girardin of 85 Rue de Richelieu, Paris, power being reserved to grant probate also to Raphael, Chevalier von Bauer, Consul General in Brussels, and Dr. Joseph Joly, Bank Director, of Vienna. The late Baroness's estate in England has been assessed at the value of £51,277 3s. The testatrix by her will, which bears date Sept. 28, 1896, with fifteen codicils, the last bearing date Aug. 15, 1898, directs that, being an Austrian subject, her estate should be wound up and administered in Vienna in accordance with the Austrian laws, and the executors are to receive each an annuity of 30,000f. for a term not exceeding five years for their services.

The late Baroness bequeathed to her two adopted sons—Maurice Arnold Deforest Bischoffsheim and Raymond Deforest Bischoffsheim—the income of 5,000,000f. each until they attain the age of thirty years, when the said capital sums are to be paid out to them absolutely; the income of 1,000,000f. to her adopted daughter, Lucienne Premelic Hirsch, until she attains the age of thirty years, when she is to become absolutely entitled to such sum. The testatrix further bequeathed to her said two adopted sons on their attaining thirty-five years of age 15,000,000f. each, and to her said adopted daughter 10,000,000f. In the event of the death of either of them without leaving issue the share of such is to be distributed among the following charities:

1. To the Baron de Hirsch Fund in New York.
2. To the Galician Baron Hirsch Foundation in Vienna.
3. To the Ecole Normal Israelite Orientale in Paris.
4. To the Jewish Board of Guardians in London.

Among other legacies to relatives and friends are the following: To her nephew, Paul Goldschmidt, 1,000,000f.; to Countess Gabrielle Epreti, 3,000,000f.; to Mme. Hortense de Soubeyran and her children, 3,000,000f.; to Viscount and Viscountess de Jousselin or to the survivor, 600,000f.; to Mr. Kene of Avigdor, 600,000f.; to her cousin, Philip Goldschmidt and to his two sons, 100,000f.; to Mrs Theodor Adler and to each of her children, 20,000f. each; to Mrs. Victorine Wolf, 200,000f., to Mrs. Ida Hahn, 150,000f.; to the children of Dr. Theobald Fischer, 25,000f. each; to her niece, Marchelli Capelli, 500,000f.; to her niece, Baroness Untericher and to her husband, if he should survive her, 80,000f.; to the children of her brothers-in-law, Emil and Theodor von Hirsch, 1,000,000f. each; to the children of Theodor von Kaulla, 100,000f. each; to Count and Countess Pompee Coronini Cronberg, or to the survivor, 100,000f.; to the children of her secretary, Mr. Paul Barrelet, 20,000f. each; and various other legacies to relatives amounting in all to nearly £2,400,000.

The late Baroness bequeathed to the Belgian State the antiquities and the collection of coins of her late son Lucien de Hirsch, as well as the papers and engravings and the marble bust of her son to the Ecole Normale Israelite Orientale, in Paris, 4,000,000f., the income whereof is to be employed for the maintenance and extension of the school, for paying the teachers, keeping and clothing the pupils, and a further 3,000,000f. to the same institution for the purpose of founding a pension fund for the teachers and their widows and orphans.

She left the income of 3,000,000f. for clothing and feeding the poorest children of the schools of the Alliance Israelite Universelle; to the Baron de Hirsch Fund in New York, 6,000,000f. for maintaining the various institutions which were founded by her late husband, Baron Moritz von Hirsch Gereuth; to the Jewish Board of Guardians in London for its loan fund, 3,000,000f.; to the Baron de Hirsch Institution in Montreal, 600,000f.

To the Ecole Normale Israelite in Paris, on the death of her adopted son Maurice, she bequeathed her shares in the Jewish Colonization Association; to the Home for Jewish Working Girls, in New York, 3,000,000f.; to the Baron Hirsch Fund, in Galicia, Buckovina, and Lodomenen, 5,000,000f., for the purpose of feeding and clothing the poorest children, and to the same institutions a further 6,000,000f. for building and maintaining the said schools; to the Comte de Bienfaisance Israelite, in Paris, for loans and alms, 5,000,000f; to the Société Philanthropique, in Paris, 1,000,000f.; to the Magistrate of the City of Vienna for charitable purposes, 200,000f.; to the Israelite progressive religious community of Vienna, 200,000f.; to the Israelite religious community of Bruenn, 150,000f.; to the Israelite progressive religious community of the City of Budapest, 100,000f.; to the Israelite progressive religious communities in Paris, 200,000f.; in Brussels, 100,000f.; in Frankfurt, 50,000f.; in Mayence, 50,000f.; in Munich, 100,000f.; to the Bischoffsheim Foundation in Paris, 100,000.

To the Jewish Colonization Association in London is bequeathed 10,000,000f., the income whereof is to be applied to the Alliance Universelle Israelite in Paris for the maintenance and support of schools and other benevolent institutions; to the Burgomaster of Bortsfort for the hospital for the aged, 20,000f.; to the schools of the Alliance at Adrianople, 60,000f.; at Rustchuk, 30,000f., and at Smyrna, 80,000f.; to Dr. Bergeron for Seaman's Hospital, 10,000f.; to the School Union, 10,000f.; to the Laennec Hospital, 100,000f.; to Lucien von Hirsch School, Rue Secretan, 1,000,000f.; to the Committee of the Oppressed Russian Jews, 4,000 marks; to the Ormesson Hospital, 5,000 marks; to the Israelite religious community of Vienna for the hospital, 100,000 marks; to the Jewish Hospital in Breslau, 300,000 marks; to the hospital at Salonica, 200,000 marks; to the Hospital de Constantinople, 72,000 marks, and to the school at Jerusalem, 2,000,000 marks.

To the Baroness Clara von Hirsch Emperor's Jubilee Foundation for the support of Boys and Girls in Austria and Vienna, endowed by the testatrix, the Baroness left 2,000,000f., and to the same institution for small aids a further 1,500,000f.

The late Baroness von Hirsch left, according to the figures given in her will, in annuities alone, a sum of about £250,000, sufficient to produce an annual income of 280,530f., and she bequeathed for charitable purposes a sum of about £

JIMENES AT PUERTO PLATA

Large Crowds Greet Leader When Landing in Santo Domingo.

PEACE MAY NOW PREVAIL

Rumors of Other Aspirants in the South—Provisional Government Received at the Capital.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Sept. 5.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenes landed here today, coming from Cuba. He touched at Cape Haitien on the way.

He was received at the waterside by an immense throng, and his reception, which was arranged by Gen. Ramon Imbert, was enthusiastic. The news of his arrival has been sent into the interior, and it is believed that order and peace will soon be restored.

Gen. Jimenes was accompanied by fifty armed revolutionists, who were taken on board the Georges Croise at Cape Haitien. The populace hailed him as the country's deliverer.

A delegation of 100 officials and prominent merchants, headed by the Governor of the city, went on board the steamer to congratulate him on his return after an absence of nine years. The entire population escorted his carriage to headquarters, where a reception was held this afternoon, thousands waiting for hours in the intense heat to assure him of their support.

To-night there was a popular demonstration, with a procession of soldiers and citizens, and speeches of welcome.

Puerto Plata and Santiago are Jimenes strongholds. There is some uncertainty here regarding political conditions in the southern districts and there are rumors of other aspirants planning to defeat Gen. Jimenes in that quarter.

The local press says: "The coming of Gen. Jimenes completes the evolution. There has been no revolution. It is safe to expect an immediate revival of business."

Sentiments like these are uttered on all sides, and there is no discordant note.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 5.—The Provisional Government, which arrived here today, met with a splendid reception. Festivals of all kinds had been prepared by the people, who are anxious to demonstrate their satisfaction at the change of Government.

The whole republic has joined the revolution, and peace is now reigning. It is not likely that any new disturbance will take place, but it is difficult to predict what will happen when the elections take place.

All hopes of saving the warship Restauracio have been abandoned. She is under water and is a total loss. Her armaments and other articles have been saved and will be brought here.

The United States cruiser New Orleans, which left on Sunday for Jacmel returned this morning.

Placards worded "Hurrah for the Revolution!" "Hurrah for Jimenes!" have been posted in the streets.

Adriano Grullon, the representative in this city of Gen. Jimenes, yesterday received the following cablegram:

Puerto Plata, Sept. 5.
Reception very enthusiastic. The whole country with father. MANEY.

The signature "Maney" is the nickname of José Manuel Jimenes, the son of Gen. Jimenes.

Mr. Grullon said that he had received no instructions as to his future movements and that he would remain in this city until further orders. It is understood that he will be appointed either Consul General here or Minister to Washington by the new Dominican Government.

Consul General Gil of Santo Domingo said yesterday at the Consulate that he had received no cablegrams from Santo Domingo in the last three days. At the office of the San Domingo Improvement Company Secretary York said that the only cables received yesterday related to purely commercial matters. He thought that business in the island was being prosecuted as though there was no political upheaval in progress.

HOWARD GOULD'S CRUISE.

The Niagara's Visits to Northern Capitals—To Start Home at Once.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 5.—Howard Gould and party, on board the steam yacht Niagara, have returned to Southampton from Norway, having cruised 12,000 miles since May 12, on which date they sailed from New York.

They celebrated the Fourth of July at Hammerfest, Norway, from which port they proceeded by land to Alexandavik, a newly founded Russian town, where the Stars and Stripes had a hearty reception by Finns and Russians. Subsequently the Niagara put in at Copenhagen and Stockholm, where the yacht was inspected by many notable people. At St. Petersburg the Grand Duke Alexis was entertained on board the Niagara, as Emperor William was also when the handsome craft reached Kiel.

Mr. Gould will sail for New York in a few days, in order to see the race for the America's Cup between the Columbia and the Shamrock. Secretary Kelly of the Cork Yacht Club will be his guest on the voyage to America and during the international yacht races.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN BRAZIL.

State Authorities Arrest Senator Ponce, the Leader of the Opposition.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 5.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies were engaged yesterday and to-day in a discussion of the condition of affairs in the State of Matto-Grosso, where Senator Ponce was attacked and his assailant, a foreigner named Weske, was lynched publicly. The State authorities have arrested Senator Ponce, the chief of the opposition leaders, and more than 100 other persons. Senators Azerado and Anaral have held conferences with President de Campos Salles demanding Constitutional guarantees.

A bill has been proposed in Congress authorizing President de Campos Salles to leave the country for one month and granting a credit for the expenses of his proposed visit to Argentina. It is thought the visit will take place in March, after the elections for the new Congress, which are to be held Dec. 31.

Senator Orticitra again called the attention of the Government to the disgraceful condition of the navy, caused by the want of sailors and efficient engineers and firemen. The Senator advised the Minister of Marine to contract with foreigners who know how to handle modern machinery.

The United States Minister to Brazil, Charles K. Bryan, will leave for the United States Sept. 12. Mr. Dawson will remain here as Charge d'Affaires.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

Asserted and Denied that Oceanic and Lucania Are Tied Up.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The strike of seamen and steamer firemen, which began yesterday on the refusal of the ship owners to accept the invitation of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union for a conference in regard to an advance in the wages now paid at the various British ports, continues without incident and apparently without serious effect on the shipping industry. Masters and men both admit several days must elapse before matters can come to a head.

Joseph Havelock Wilson, member of Parliament for Middlesborough, a Radical, but who was elected more particularly as a labor representative and who is taking a prominent part in the movement, says that the collermen at South Shields have notified their employers that they will strike upon the next return of vessels to Port Said, and that the Glasgow men are leaving their vessels. He added that two vessels were blocked in the Tyne, and that the strike reports from Liverpool were encouraging.

The Secretary of the union at Liverpool reports: "Eleven large steamers are blocked here, including the Oceanic and the Lucania." This assertion, however, is contrary to the statements issued by the ship owners.

The agents of the White Star Line here declare that the Oceanic is ready to sail with the full crew. The Cunard Line steamer Lucania is also ready to put to sea.

Colombia's President Dying?

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 5.—A private dispatch received here to-day from Panama says that Señor M. A. San Clemente, President of Colombia, is dying. The report lacks confirmation and is generally discredited in official circles in Colon, where it is not understood that the President has ever been ill of late.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Reported in London that M. Camille Barrere Has Been Appointed.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—According to the Rome correspondent of The Standard, M. Camille Barrere, the French Ambassador to Italy, will be the next French Ambassador to the United States, and has already been appointed.

SPANISH OFFICERS ACQUITTED.

Charges Founded on Destruction of Spanish Fleet Dismissed.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The trial of Capt. Diaz Moreu, who commanded the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, and Gen. Parede, who was on board the Colon, on charges arising from the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago on July 3 of last year, was concluded yesterday.

Both the accused officers were acquitted.

BUBONIC PLAGUE SPREADING.

Governor of Bombay Makes Gloomy Speech—New Cases at Oporto.

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.—Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, in the course of a speech at Poona, said the plague was spreading, and that owing to the failure of the monsoon, not only disease but grim famine was staring at the people.

He expressed the hope that the September rains would come to their relief, and stated that in the meantime arrangements would be made to open relief routes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The Plague Commission reports officially that there have been twenty-four cases of the plague in Astrakhan since July 7, and that the deaths numbered twenty-three. There is only one case existing now.

OPORTO, Sept. 5.—Three new cases of bubonic plague and one death from the disease were reported yesterday.

Famous Orientalist Dead.

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.—Dr. Peter Peterson, the distinguished Sanskrit scholar, brother of Principal William Peterson of McGill University, Canada, is dead.

STEEL FAMINE IN THE NAVY.

Time on Torpedo Boats Under Construction Must Be Extended—Price of Material Advances.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The navy is beginning to feel seriously the effect of the heavy advance in the steel market. To-day the shipbuilding firm of Lally & Co. of Boston asked a year's extension from Oct. 1 in building the torpedo boats De Long and Blakely, now under construction in their yards. The Nixons, at Elizabethport, N. J., who are building the torpedo boats Nicholson and O'Brien, have stated to naval officials that it is impossible for them to get forgings and struts, and it is expected that they will have to ask an extension. There are twelve of the torpedo boats and destroyers under construction in various yards, and all are affected by the "steel famine" and the heavy prices, so that it is expected that extensions will be asked on all of these craft.

The prospect is that the bids on the six protected cruisers, to be opened Nov. 1, will be much higher than was expected when the appropriation for them was made. It is roughly estimated that the steel in hulls has advanced about 50 per cent., in engines 40 per cent., in boilers 30 per cent., and that the average advance on all classes of steel used in ships is about 35 per cent.

The Engineering Bureau has also felt the advance, not only in increased prices, but in an inability to get materials and buildings within the limit fixed by Congress. On a recent purchase of electric cranes the advance was found to be about 25 per cent. In the case of contracts for material for the power plant at New York the increase ranged from 30 to 60 per cent., the latter applying to engines.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks is unable to proceed with a number of building projects at navy yards and stations, owing to the advance in steel. This is the case as to the large buildings at the New York Navy Yard, all the bids being in excess of the amount allowed by Congress. The same is true of the ordnance shops at the League Island Yard, Philadelphia, and of several lesser projects.

Civil Engineer Cunningham of the Bureau of Yards and Docks says structural steel has advanced 100 per cent., and in some cases 300 per cent.

Admiral O'Neill of the Bureau of Ordnance says ordnance is about the only branch not affected by the rise in steel. Gun metal is used only by the army and navy, so that there is no commercial demand to send up the prices.

MUSICAL FETE AT WORCESTER.

Forty-second Annual Festival Will Begin on Sept. 25 and Continue Until Sept. 29.

The forty-second annual festival of the Worcester County Musical Association will be held in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, Mass., beginning Monday, Sept. 25, and continuing until the following Friday, Sept. 29, including seven concerts and seven public rehearsals. It promises to surpass any festival ever given under the auspices of the association. At the time of the first official announcement Mme. Schumann-Heink was engaged to sing, but owing to a change in the plans of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, of which she will be a member, she will be unable to fulfill her contract.

At the time when Mme. Schumann-Heink consented to sing an opera season at the Pacific Coast was contemplated, which would have brought her to this country earlier than otherwise; but since it has been found impossible to give this, she has deferred her coming to America. The committee, therefore, having announced the prima donna as one of its leading singers, felt it must keep its pledge with the patrons of the association, and it does not see why the public should expect to get so much for 5 cents. I do not believe that the reading public wants anything on Sunday beyond a good clean paper that gives all the news—all the decent news, decently told. If THE TIMES continues to do this and reduces the price to 3 cents, it ought to appeal to the best class of readers. I do not believe that THE TIMES will lose a single reader by withdrawing the Illustrated Supplement on Sunday. I am glad to notice everywhere the tremendous success of THE TIMES since it reduced the price of its daily issue to 1 cent, and I trust that the additional step it is about to take, in reducing the price of its big Sunday issue to 3 cents, will meet with as marked success.

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GEORGE L. PUTNAM of the dry goods firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.—I think THE TIMES is one of the best papers published in the city. The Saturday Review of Books and Art is a very interesting feature, while the Monday Financial Supplement is always valuable. The illustrated Magazine has always been interesting and attractive, and personally I am rather sorry that it has been dropped. On the other hand, however, there are obvious advantages in the management's new policy, and its reduction in price no doubt will lead to a considerable increase in the circulation of the Sunday issue.

CONTROLLER BIRD S. COLER—THE NEW YORK TIMES is conducted by very able men who know their own business. They ought to be the best judges as to the wisdom of discontinuing the Illustrated Magazine, which has been an admirable feature of the paper. A good deal could be said in favor of the new departure, however, and I wish THE TIMES continued success.

Symphony at St. Nicholas Garden.

Last night was called "The Fifth Symphony Night" at St. Nicholas Garden. The soloist was Miss Edith Thompson of Boston. The main programme of the evening's entertainment was the Kaltenborn Orchestra's interpretation of Beethoven's symphony, "Eroica." Miss Thompson's programme opened with Grieg's "Concerto for Pianoforte in A Minor," which was played with a fine fullness of expression and a fine touch. This was followed by Strauss's "Vienna Woods," and then came the "Eroica," performed by Mr. Kaltenborn's entire orchestra. The St. Nicholas Garden seems to be in a fair way to outlast most of the Summer garden attractions. The audience last evening was large and as appreciative as it has been during the entire season.

TIMES'S POLICY PRAISED

Prominent Citizens Speak of the Drop to Three Cents on Sunday.

CALL THE PLAN PROGRESSIVE

Say the Magazine Will Be Missed, but that the News Features Will More Than Compensate.

While regrets are freely expressed by the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES over their prospective loss of the popular Sunday Illustrated Magazine Supplement, the announcement that hereafter the Sunday edition of THE TIMES will be strictly a newspaper, and will be sold for 3 cents a copy, has elicited many assurances of approval of and confidence in the wisdom of the policy outlined. Persons who have admired the superior artistic quality of the Illustrated Magazine Supplement and have enjoyed its attractive half-tone pictures and interesting descriptive text, frankly concur in the conclusion reached by THE TIMES that "a picture supplement is not a newspaper," and that "it is not within the field which the newspaper press may hold exclusively for its own."

The withdrawal of the Illustrated Magazine Supplement from circulation and the reduction in the price of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from 5 to 3 cents, which will take effect next Sunday, are steps that command the friendly interest of a large proportion of the newspaper readers in this community. There is already abundant evidence that a warm popular welcome awaits a strictly up-to-date Sunday newspaper, with "all the news that's fit to print," at the reduced price of 3 cents per copy. Some opinions expressed yesterday were as follows:

EX-MAYOR ABRAM S. HEWITT—Everybody, of course, wants to get a good thing as cheaply as possible. In my opinion the publisher who puts the price of his paper within the reach of the largest number of readers makes a wise move, providing, of course, he does not sacrifice his own business interests. When THE TIMES reduced the price of its daily edition to 1 cent I did not see how the paper at that price could be made to pay. I am told, however, that it has paid, and THE NEW YORK TIMES has remained a very good newspaper. The Illustrated Magazine Supplement has been an attractive feature of the Sunday edition, and whether or not its discontinuance will cause any material falling off in the circulation of the paper remains to be seen. The announcement that THE SUNDAY TIMES will not suffer in quality because of the reduction in price is very gratifying.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, President of the Fourth National Bank—I approve the step that THE TIMES has taken in this matter most decidedly. I have often thought that newspapers in issuing these illustrated magazines were going out of their natural sphere. Of course, in some instances, this effort at special pictorial display has been carried to excess. I am of the opinion that THE TIMES will find the discontinuance of the Illustrated Magazine Supplement more of a benefit than a detriment, although I have always admired the magazine.

HENRY W. CANNON, President of the Chase National Bank—I think that the withdrawal from publication of the Illustrated Magazine Supplement by THE NEW YORK TIMES is a wise move. This step seems to me to conform to purely newspaper lines.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS—Of course THE TIMES Sunday Illustrated Magazine will be missed. There was no finer publication of the kind anywhere. I have known many instances where the handsomely printed pictures and portraits have been cut out and framed. Most readers of THE TIMES have all along appreciated the fact that in the Saturday and Sunday supplements they have been getting a great deal for their money. Therefore, in view of the reduction in the price of the Sunday edition, I don't know that the readers of THE TIMES can complain because of the discontinuance of the Sunday Magazine. For myself, I will say frankly that I would have paid 10 cents a copy for it rather than have it discontinued. But THE TIMES is a good paper any way, and there is no doubt that its Sunday edition will be worth the reading.

L. J. CALLANAN of 41 and 43 Vesey Street—I believe that the reduction in the price of THE SUNDAY TIMES from 5 cents to 3 cents will make the paper more popular and increase its circulation. I do not think that the dropping out of the Illustrated Magazine Supplement will hurt the circulation at all. Of course, there are some people who like these pictorial supplements very much—and certainly THE NEW YORK TIMES's Sunday Magazine was a fine production—but I think that the great majority of people prefer that a newspaper should be just what it purports to be; that is, a live, readable newspaper. Pictures are all right in their way, and we all admire them. When the Illustrated Magazine Supplement of THE TIMES first appeared it was a novelty, and as such was a pronounced hit. But the multitude of imitations has caused the novelty to wear off, and in my opinion the Magazine Supplement can now be spared without any sacrifice of the best interests of the paper.

C. H. HACKETT of the firm of Hackett, Carhart & Co.—I cannot say yet whether THE TIMES has done wisely or not in dropping the Illustrated Sunday Supplement. The only way to answer that is to try it for a while without the supplement, and see if you have dropped anything else. I do not believe that THE TIMES will regret the step. It has been giving too much for the price, too much for a Sunday paper. If it cuts down the price, and gives the public a good newspaper, and nothing else, on Sunday, I think that the public will appreciate it. Certainly it will appreciate the reduction to 3 cents. It is getting so that 5 cents is considered a big price to pay for a newspaper. THE TIMES has done much to establish this idea, by giving a good paper for 1 cent. If 1 comes down to 3 cents for the Sunday paper, it will make a commendable advance, and I hope and believe it will prove advantageous in every way. I never lose an opportunity to express my good opinion of THE TIMES. I like it, and I like to say so. It must have gone to a very great expense in giving to the public the fine Illustrated Magazine Supplement, and I do not see why the public should expect to get so much for 5 cents. I do not believe that the reading public wants anything on Sunday beyond a good clean paper that gives all the news—all the decent news, decently told. If THE TIMES continues to do this and reduces the price to 3 cents, it ought to appeal to the best class of readers. I do not believe that THE TIMES will lose a single reader by withdrawing the Illustrated Supplement on Sunday. I am glad to notice everywhere the tremendous success of THE TIMES since it reduced the price of its daily issue to 1 cent, and I trust that the additional step it is about to take, in reducing the price of its big Sunday issue to 3 cents, will meet with as marked success.

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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were quite a number of fashionable people in town yesterday, and their arrival seems to give the promise of an early season, although many of them were only in transitu. Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry came to town on the Electra. They sail to-day for a short trip abroad. Miss Daisy Post, who was with them, met her aunt, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and the youngest Miss Post have been cruising in the Adriatic. Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart were passengers also on the same ship, as were the Count and Countess de Sayve and the Princess Hatzfeldt.

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In another column will be read the incidents attending the arrival of Prince Cantacuzene, who is to marry Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mrs. Frederick Grant has been in town for several days. The Prince goes direct to Newport. The Teutonic, which sails to-morrow, and on which the Eldridge Gerrys are passengers, has booked also Miss Laura Hard, Mrs. W. J. Glendinning, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ralli, the Baroness de Pallandt, Mr. and Mrs. Augustin J. Smith, Mr. James Brown, Mr. William Nicholson Brown, and Mr. Nelson Morris of Chicago.

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There seems to be some agitation concerning the visit of Lily, Lady Beresford, and Lord William Beresford. They sail on Sept. 22 on the Campania, and will arrive in time for the great international race. This is the second visit of the lady to the United States since she has married Lord William Beresford. She was here last Spring for several weeks. In fact, since her second marriage, when she became Duchess of Marlborough, and during her second widowhood, she has been here several times.

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Mrs. James Talmadge Van Rensselaer and her daughter, Miss Parker, are at Fairfield, Conn., where they will remain for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris have arrived at Lenox after a driving trip through the Berkshires. Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer has been in New York making the final arrangements for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Dora Havemeyer, to Lieut. Winslow. Up to the present writing, no dispensation having been given, the ceremony will take place in the drawing room of Mrs. Havemeyer's Newport villa.

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The announcement was made yesterday of the death of one of the twin daughters of Lebbeus H. Rogers, Jr., who married Miss Marie Swits Condé two years ago. Miss Condé was the heroine of a romance in which a young naval officer tried to win her for his bride despite parental opposition, bolts, and bars. Miss Condé was a very pretty girl and married the following Winter Mr. Rogers. She died at the birth of her twin daughters last Spring. Mr. Rogers and the two motherless babies have been this Summer with Mr. and Mrs. Swits Condé at Oswego, where one of the twins died on Monday.

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Already there are rumors of the opening of the country houses near the city. Mrs. Jules Reynal returns from Bar Harbor, and will be at her house at White Plains. Her advent is a bit premature, and it is said that she is very much vexed at the action of the State officials in regard to her alleged violation of the game laws of Maine. The season at Bar Harbor, however, is almost over, and reports from there state that it has been quite wintry at that resort during the last few days.

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Social interest yesterday centred, of course, at Newport, with the second day of the Horse Show and the amateur theatricals, in which the Earl of Yarmouth and his long-rehearsed company took part. This latter entertainment has had almost an international interest, and it has been so advertised that many of the London newspapers went out of their way to comment upon it. As the object was a very worthy charity, the financial support it received was well in accordance with the wealth of the Newport colony. The automobile parade will bring the season at Newport to a close.

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Some interest is taken in this country over the settlement of the will of the late Comte de Ganay. His fortune has an American foundation. He married the wealthy Miss Ridgeway of Philadelphia. His elder sons have all made very wealthy marriages, and they are quite well known on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. and Mrs. Henri Ridgeway have been at Trouville for the Summer, where, according to that advices, Mrs. Arthur Paget is also stopping. This French watering place has been the gayest of places this Summer. Ostend, which is now called the Little Monte Carlo, has had a certain vogue, and Dieppe is gaining each year in popularity. Americans seem to flit from one place to another, and it is very hard to keep track of their movements.

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Miss Ruth Lawrence denies the announcement made in a morning newspaper of her engagement to Mr. Archibald Douglas Campbell. This denial was one of several published yesterday in the same newspaper, which had given half a page almost during the past week to similar "announcements." As it was stated in this column, a rumor has been in effect for some time that Miss Lawrence was engaged to a relative of the Marquis of Lorne, and this "announcement" has been several times cabled from England during the Summer. Mr. Charles Allerton Cushman, one of the Cushman family of Ninth Avenue, so well identified with New York social history, has also been the victim of a similar canard. Another extraordinary story was the one in which a music hall press agent coupled the name of a member of the corps de ballet with that of young Frank Gould, and the statement was published of a wedding on board ship, with the usual pictures. These romances and the snap shot fiends have made this Summer rather disagreeable for people whose names are at all prominent.

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The death of Lord Mexborough, who is said to have been the hero of the famous "Eothen," which took place in England recently, is of interest to Americans. He was well known to many who visited England. He was one of the Roman Catholic peers, and took much interest in the affairs of the Church and the progress of Roman Catholicism in this country. His first wife was the daughter of the third Lord Orford and a relative of the Lord Orford who married Miss Corbin. His second wife was a daughter of Mr. John Raphael, and she married a little over a year ago Prince Ludwig Lowenstein. His strange disappearance and his death in the Philippines are events of recent occurrence and interest.

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There was a great exodus from the Maine coast resorts yesterday morning, and the trains into Boston and from there to New York were in several instances run in sections. The long spell of easterly winds, notwithstanding the beautiful weather of Monday, made departures on an earlier day from the seacoast to the mountains than usual, and after this week Bar Harbor, Campobello, Isleboro, and York Harbor will be left to the cottage owners until another season. The exodus from Narragansett, Jamestown, Watch Hill, and other Rhode Island resorts, and from all the eastern Long Island resorts, except Southampton and Easthampton, was also a large one yesterday. The eastern shore, as that stretch of coast between Salem and Newburyport is called, and whose chief fashionable centres are Magnolia, Pride's Crossing, and Manchester, will be gay and lively until mid-October. Boston society has made of this eastern shore a New York Hempstead or Philadelphia Devon, and the autumn life there is one of the most charming in the country.

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The annual Horse Show, held under the auspices of the Myopia Hunt Club at Hamilton, on Monday rather conflicted with the Newport Horse Show, which also had its opening on that day. Many of the same set of people were interested in the two events, so that their attention was distracted. Ralph N. Ellis of Newport was one of the judges at the Myopia show, as was also E. L. Beacon, while P. F. Collier of New York, the Master of Fox Hounds of the Monmouth County Hunt, in addition to acting as judge, entered his pack of hounds in the Hunt Club competition, and won the blue ribbon over Mr. E. M. Appleton and the Myopia pack. Mr. Collier rode his famous horse, Flying Dutchman, with which he also won the blue ribbon in the class for qualified hunters. The veteran sportsman was one of the features of the show, and his winning was very popular with the crowd, who cheered him again and again. In the competition for ladies' hunters, in which Mrs. Robert G. Shaw, second, formerly Miss Leadsome of Virginia, and her sister, Miss Phyllis Langhorne, and Mrs. George Lee Peabody, competed, Mrs. Shaw won the blue ribbon with the horse Raven, owned by Miss Swift, and the red ribbon with her own horse, Queen B, and the third prize with Miss Swift's horse, the Pope. Mrs. Shaw's riding was spirited and greatly admired. She was nearly unseated one time, but kept her seat with great skill. Many of the competitors and spectators at the Myopia show went to Newport yesterday morning for the second day of the Horse Show there.

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The Newport Horse Show has in its first two days more than come up to expectations. It has been favored with beautiful weather, and the scene in the pretty Casino grounds is attractive in the extreme. The atmosphere of the show is somewhat different from that of a tennis tournament, as cooler weather has substituted for the light muslins and organdies of the August days heavier stuffs and tailor-made gowns. Every one at Newport is talking of the splendid showing made by Mrs. De Forest Danielson's horses and of Miss Susan Willing's excellent driving. Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Miss Gerry, Miss Sands, and Miss Mills, and particularly Miss Edith Cotford, have shown themselves superior whips. Mrs. W. E. Carter, who has been the most talked of woman in Newport this Summer, made the prettiest picture of the show thus far as she drove with grace and skill. Boston has gone into this show with enthusiasm and with an evident determination to wrest if possible the honors from New York. The entries of Mr. Thomas W. Lawson and daughter, of Eben D. Jordan, and of Mrs. De Forest Danielson are among the best of the show.

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The new, or rather, the old revived game of "tether ball" is making its way at the fashionable resorts and bids fair to check the growing popularity of the old favorite, croquet, and also of tennis. It is a simple but most baffling game and requires more skill to be played successfully than is imagined at first glance.

NEWPORT SOCIETY HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—On Thursday the Newport Clambake Club will have a clambake and oyster roast at their clubhouse.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has returned from Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, Miss Grosvenor, and Miss Blatchford entertained at luncheon at the Casino this afternoon.

Col. and Mrs. Stevenson and the Rev. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton, who have been passing the season at the Cliffs Hotel, returned to New York this evening.

It is understood that Mrs. Brockholst Cutting will shortly take possession of her cottage and remain until late in the Autumn.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will leave Newport to-morrow for Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson for the remainder of the season, and will there be joined by Mrs. Astor, who has not been in good health for the past few weeks.

It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer have taken a five years' lease of Beaulieu.

Mme. A. Tanty is to give a course of lectures on Russian subjects. The first will be given at the home of Mrs. C. L. Best on Sept. 12, the subject being "Moscow." The second, on Sept. 15, will be at the residence of Mrs. John J. Mason, the subject being "St. Petersburg."

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer has returned from New York.

Mrs. George H. L. Meyer entertained at dinner this evening.

Royal Phelps Carroll, with Mrs. Carroll, started on a cruise to Newfoundland this afternoon in the Navahoe, which has been changed in her rig from a sloop to that of a yawl. It was in the latter rig that the Navahoe crossed the Atlantic a few years ago.

Child Burned to Death.

Mamie Cooper, five years old, of 545 West Fifty-seventh Street, died at Roosevelt Hospital at 10 o'clock last night from burns received yesterday morning from a blazing mattress. The child, whose mother is employed at a hemp factory near the house, was left at home as usual yesterday morning. While playing on the fire escape with a playmate, the little girl accidentally dropped a lighted match on a mattress on the adjoining fire escape. The mattress caught fire and the dress of Mamie Cooper was ignited, and before the flames were extinguished by one of the tenants, she was frightfully burned about the face, arms, and body.

Funeral of Walter N. Eldredge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—The funeral of Walter N. Eldredge was held at Trinity Church at noon to-day, the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone officiating. A large number of the cottagers and relatives were in attendance, and the floral offerings were numerous. The pall bearers were R. F. Eldredge, Stuyvesant Leroy, J. Neilson Howard, Hamilton Fish Webster, George Palmer, and Charles Taylor. The body will to-morrow morning be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Cyrus Francis Loutrel.

Cyrus Francis Loutrel, a member of the old stationery firm of Francis & Loutrel, died last Sunday at his residence, in South Orange, N. J., at the age of fifty-one. Mr. Loutrel entered the employ of his father when in his early teens, the business then being located at 45 Maiden Lane. On the death of Mr. Francis he was taken into the firm, and grew to be one of its leading members. In 1896 the building in Maiden Lane was torn down and the firm, which in 1866 had become a joint stock company, moved to its present quarters, at 146 William Street.

Mr. Loutrel served through the civil war with the Seventh Regiment, and maintained his connection with that organization until thirteen years ago, when he changed his residence to New Jersey. In 1893 he was made Deputy Quartermaster General of New Jersey, holding this office till his death. Mr. Loutrel was a member of the Essex County Country Club, the South Orange Field Club, the Orange Club, and the Drug Trade Club of New York. He was a Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a Director of the Globe and Rutgers and Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Companies. He leaves a wife, daughter, and two sons.

The Rev. Charles Henry Corey, D. D.

The Rev. Charles Henry Corey, D. D., President of the Richmond (Va.) Theological Seminary for Training Colored Ministers, died at Seabrook, N. H., yesterday, at the age of sixty-four years. For several years he had spent his Summers at Seabrook. Recently he had suffered from Bright's disease. A widow and two sons survive him.

Dr. Corey was born in New Canaan, New Brunswick, on Dec. 12, 1834. He was graduated from Acadia College, Nova Scotia, in 1858, and subsequently graduated from the Newton (Mass.) Theological Seminary. Both institutions conferred upon him in after years the degree of D. D. His first pastorate was at the First Baptist Church in Seabrook, but at the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Christian Commission and served until the close of hostilities. In 1867 he was appointed Principal of the Augusta Institute in Georgia, and ten years later he resigned that post to become President of the Richmond Theological Institute. He published a book entitled "Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Labor Among the Colored People of the South."

Bishop Henry Niles Pierce.

Bishop Henry Niles Pierce of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Arkansas died yesterday at Fayetteville, Ark. He was born in Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 19, 1820, and was graduated from Brown University in 1842. He was ordained a deacon in 1843, and a priest in 1849, at Matagorda, Texas. After several years of missionary work in Washington County, Texas, he became rector of St. John's Church at Mobile, Ala., and in 1868 he accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's Church at Springfield, Ill. In 1870 he was consecrated Bishop of Arkansas and Indian Territory, and in the following year, when Arkansas was erected into a diocese, he was made its diocesan, still retaining charge of the Indian Territory mission. Bishop Pierce was the author of "The Agnostic, and Other Poems," and several volumes of sermons. In 1862 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Alabama, and in 1889 the degree of Doctor of Laws from William and Mary.

Charles L. Bailey.

Charles L. Bailey, who died at his home in Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday, aged seventy-eight years, was one of the principal iron manufacturers in Central Pennsylvania. He was President of the Central Iron Works. Mr. Bailey was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Dauphin County in 1876 and served as a member of the City Councils in Harrisburg for several years. He was a Trustee of the Harrisburg Insane Asylum from 1880 until his death, and for a number of years he was President of the Board of Trustees of the Market Square Presbyterian Church in that city. A widow and five children survive him. His oldest son, William Bailey, is the husband of a daughter of ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger.

Alfred Henderson.

Alfred Henderson, President of the Peter Henderson Company, dealer in flowers and seeds at 35 Cortlandt Street, this city, died yesterday at his home, in Spring Lake, N. J., at the age of fifty years. He had been ill for more than a week. Mr. Henderson started in the business as an errand boy thirty-five years ago, when his father was the proprietor of the store. He was taken into partnership a few years later. Peter Henderson died about fifteen years ago, and the son was then made President of the company. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and one son. The funeral will take place from the house to-morrow. It is thought that the loss sustained by the company by fire at the Cortlandt Street store, amounting to nearly $100,000, which occasioned considerable worry, hastened Mr. Henderson's death.

Daniel L. Fish.

Daniel L. Fish, author of Fish's Arithmetic and other well-known school books, died at his home, in Rochester, on Monday, aged seventy-nine years. He was born in Richfield Springs. During his earlier life he taught school in several parts of New York State, and shortly after the war broke out he received a position in the publishing house of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., in Brooklyn. He went to Rochester ten years ago, and had made it his home since.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN F. HAIN, senior member of the firm of Hays & Day, wholesale commission merchants, of Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 133 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, of heart disease. Mr. Hayn was a native of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Parkway Driving Club, and was a familiar figure on the Ocean Parkway. He leaves a wife. The funeral services will be held this evening at his late home.

CHARLES S. FREER, a descendant of the first settlers of Ulster County,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $3,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest. Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

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41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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40,000 SHARES
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It is a question of only a short time before this stock will be worth $1.00 per share and will be paying at least 2c. per share per month in dividends.
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Receives deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

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W. J. B. MILLS, TREASURER.
ERNEST EHRMANN, SECRETARY.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6th, 1899.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administratrix.)
$4,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Mtg. Bds., 1945.
(By order of Executors.)
Certificate N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Certificate N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
60 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Bank of the State of N. Y.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
11 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$13,000 Hudson Suspension Bridge and New England Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938.
53 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
150 shs. Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis R. R.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
30 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$20,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R., (Western Div.,) Income Bond Ctfs.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. National Broadway Bank.
106 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$1,000 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1901.
100 shs. N. Y. Loan & Improvement.
30 shs. Cheshire Watch Co.
44 shs. Bank of State of N. Y.
100 shs. Oriental Bank.
3 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
65 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co. pfd.
10 shs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
30 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
50 shs. Western National Banking.
43 shs. Standard Castor & Wheel Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co., (hypothecated.)

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as the company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000,) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., Jun. 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close Saturday, Sept. 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.,
40 Wall St., New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Sept. 8, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 8th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
18 Broadway, New York, Sept. 6, 1899.
The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on its capital stock, payable September 20, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 10th, 1899, to Sept. 20, 1899.
S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR MONEY.

Heavy Shipments from Sub-Treasury for Crop Harvesting.

The Sub-Treasury received yesterday from Washington $640,000 in gold certificates. Of these $240,000 was in $20 notes and the balance in $50 and $100 notes. A good demand was reported for out-of-town shipments of money for crop harvesting and moving from the West, Southwest, and South, and the aggregate of the transactions was about $500,000. One of them was the deposit of $100,000 in gold against a New Orleans transfer for the cotton crop.

The local banks are active in the same field, and $2,000,000 in gold coin was taken by them from the Clearing House vaults, whose gold store is $140,000,000.

PERTH AMBOY BANK OPENS.

Savings Institution Meets Demands of All Depositors.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 5.—The Perth Amboy Savings Institution which suspended on July 14 last, at the time of the failure of the Middlesex County Bank, caused by the defalcation of Cashier Valentine, reopened its doors this morning. There were about 100 depositors waiting in line, most of them anxious to draw out their money.

Cashier Charles Seaman, to all those who wanted to withdraw their deposit, paid dollar for dollar. When it became generally known that the bank was paying the deposits in full quite a number of the depositors went away apparently satisfied to leave their money in the bank.

Atchison National Bank Closed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Controller of the Currency to-day closed the doors of the Atchison National Bank of Atchison, Kan. According to its report of June 30 last, the bank had a capital of $50,000; surplus and undivided dividends, $11,895; due depositors, $180,163; circulation outstanding, $45,000; total resources and liabilities, $295,548. C. S. Jobes, National Bank Examiner for Kansas, has been appointed temporary receiver. The suspension of the bank is due to bad investments.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 5	424,705
To date this year	122,252,813
Corresponding date last year	70,277,479

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 5	$1,462,500
To date this year	$660,720,170
Corresponding date last year	$575,964,630

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F.	½	Federal Steel	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Federal Steel pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	1	Hocking Valley	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. Smelt & Ref.	½	Manhattan Con.	1½
Anaconda	½	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	2½
Am. Tobacco	3	M. W. S. El. of C. pf.	5
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	4½
B'klyn Rapid Transit	2	N. Central	1
B., R. & P. pf.	5½	N. Y. Air Brake rts.	2
Canada South	½	N. Y. Central	½
Cent. Pac., as. paid.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	4
Chi. G. W. pf.	1½	Nort. & West. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2½	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	4½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	8	Republic I. & Steel	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	St. Paul & Omaha	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	8½
Col. Fuel & Iron	4½	Third Avenue	3½
Col. Mid. pf.	1½	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Cont. Tob.	½	Union Pacific	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	2½	Wabash pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½		
Evans. & T. H. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Mobile & Ohio	½
Chi. Cons. Traction	½	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	2½	North. Pacific pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	2½	St. P. & S. P. 1st pf.	1½
Int. Paper	2½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Man. Beach	4½	Texas Pacific	1
Minn. & St. L.	½	T., L. & K. C.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s.	2	Peo. G., Chi., 1st con. 6s	3
C., M. & St. P. gold 7s	2½	Stand. R. & T. 1st 6s	1
Col. F. & I. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Louis. & J. Bdg. 4s	1½	Omaha & St. L. 4s	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Yesterday's market was narrow, but was strong—so narrow and so strong as to upset many of the theories of Wall Street philosophers. Commission house business seemed practically at a standstill; at various times during the day it looked as if the chief buyers were bear speculators short of stocks. Upon the other hand, abundant indications seemed to suggest that the strongest interests in the Street were intent upon establishing a higher level of values. Whatever the elements in the situation, certain it was that better prices were easily brought about.

In the news of the day nothing exceptional showed—nothing which could be considered as of importance enough to be reflected in stock market fluctuations. Some efforts were made to have it appear that British relations in the Transvaal were grave enough to warrant apprehensions of general European complications; but coincident with exaggerated bulletins to this effect there came buying orders from abroad, and some of these were on a large scale. Not only London, but Berlin and Amsterdam took stocks.

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Those prophets who have been most insistent in predicting that this week would see the beginning of a sustained campaign for the improvement of security market values were at the close of the market yesterday much encouraged. They pointed out that in the day's developments were many indications of new activity and growing strength. Their view was that the relative inconspicuousness of commission house transactions yesterday was really significant of nothing unfavorable—suggesting rather that the market was in the hands of powerful interests, not only desirous of advancing quotations, but able to accomplish what they seek. It is, according to these authorities, soon to be revealed that such leaders as Mr. Morgan and Mr. Vanderbilt, the Messrs. Rockefeller, Mr. D. O. Mills, and the Flower contingent are ready for aggressive campaigning—that they have been long waiting only to carefully prepare for market development now due.

NEW COAL TRUST TALK.

Developments, much beyond what are ordinarily expected, are declared to be close at hand in the affairs of the important anthracite coal railroads. The stocks of all of them were strong yesterday, Lackawanna advancing over 3 points, Delaware and Hudson 1, Jersey Central 1.

From authorities of consequence come suggestions that the plans of what Wall Street calls the "Coal Trust" will largely centre in Jersey Central development. It is even declared that the actual ownership of a majority of the capital stock of the Lackawanna Company has already passed into the control of Jersey Central interests.

William K. Vanderbilt, whose holdings in Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson have for a long time been extensive, is credited with rounding out the coal combination plans. Mr. Vanderbilt is said now to be the third largest owner of the stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Should Mr. Vanderbilt's policy be concentration along the old lines of the Reading lease to Jersey Central, he will be able, it is recognized, to deliver the Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson—it being taken for granted that other security holders of importance would stand ready to accept terms which would to Mr. Vanderbilt seem warranted on a business basis.

A meeting of Jersey Central Directors will be held this week at which business of importance can be transacted.

NO MONEY STRINGENCY.

With the practical commencement of Fall business the bankers and trust companies are better able to judge of the outlook in respect to the money market and the probability of its working closer. The opinion is almost unanimous that there is no reason to anticipate stringency in the market, and that while rates may go somewhat higher there can be no cause for any alarm whatever.

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President Stewart of the United States Trust Company—While I expect to see a fairly active money market for the next thirty days, I do not apprehend any trouble whatever.

Vice President Dowd of the North American Trust Company—We anticipate a good active money market, with rates about as at present, or perhaps somewhat higher. The tremendous increase in business is going to bring manufacturers and dealers into the market for accommodation, and will probably keep rates well up.

President Simmons of the Fourth National Bank—There is a demand now for currency, both in the South and the West. It is said by some that the West will move its crops without money from New York. If it does it will be the first time in its history. As to whether it will do it, it is difficult to say. In any event, even if there is a demand, I think there is enough money to go round, and I don't anticipate any stringency. Rates may vary from day to day.

President Mason of the Bank of New York—I see no reason why there should be any tight money.

President Parmly of the Phenix National Bank—This is the season of the year when money usually works snug by reason, among other things, of the demand from the West. The demand thus far, however, has not been unusual. There is no reason for any stringency.

President Lane of the Standard Trust Company of New York—Money rates are likely to go a little higher, but I do not anticipate any scarcity or squeeze.

President Van Norden of the National Bank of North America—Our belief is that, while the money market will not be stringent, it will perhaps work quite close. We look for 5 or 6 per cent. on time money for some time to come. Business is active and speculation is expanding, and at such times there is a great demand for money.

Cashier Duvall of the National Bank of Commerce—Money seems to be hardening somewhat. A demand for money has come from St. Louis, the source of supply for Texas and other points, and the tendency is to higher rates. It is impossible to say how long this will continue.

IRON STOCKS BUOYANT.

All of the iron and steel stocks were strong yesterday. Tennessee Coal and Iron rose to 108, a new high record. Colorado Fuel and Iron advanced over 4 points.

Reports of phenomenal developments in the iron and steel trade proceed without change, except that larger demands and higher prices are recorded.

In Tennessee Coal and Iron professional Wall Street begins to persuade itself that there is a corner. A number of conspicuous bear traders are reported to be short of the stock.

TOBACCO SPECULATION.

The old pool in Tobacco Trust shares was yesterday supplemented by a new one in which it is said that European interests enter because of the progress of plans for extending the field of cigarette making abroad.

Both Continental and American Tobacco shares were strong in yesterday's market, the latter advancing 2 points.

DESPITE DENIALS.

Wall Street clings devotedly to its faith in reports that there is to be a Vanderbilt transcontinental line; and yesterday the shares of the Northwest, Omaha, and Union Pacific Railroads, as well as New York Central, were strong on forecasts of what this development will represent. From Vanderbilt headquarters denials are still heard of all such rumors.

HUSTLING COLORADO.

A Denver banker, addressing a New York Stock Exchange correspondent, writes:

"All the Colorado railroads from this time forward will make money—break every past record. Out here it is not deemed rash to predict that Denver and Rio Grande and Colorado Midland revenues will double in value within a year, and that on the basis of their normal share in Colorado business development.

ALL SHORTS SUFFER.

Speculators on the short side of the local transit stocks did not find many enjoyable moments yesterday. Manhattan rose nearly 2 points, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 2, and Metropolitan 5. Even Third Avenue, on the purchase of about 200 shares of stock, jumped up over 3 points.

The short interest in these stocks is probably now greater than ever hitherto.

ST. PAUL FOR A YEAR.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, was made public on Wall Street yesterday afternoon. In his report President Roswell Miller says:

The President and Directors submit to the stockholders the following report of the business and operations of the company for the year ending June 30, 1899, and of the condition of its property and finances at the close of that year.

The operations for the year show the following results:

Gross earnings	$38,310,632.49
Operating expenses, (including taxes)	23,962,886.82
Net earnings	$14,347,795.67
Income from other sources	117,410.85
Total	$14,465,206.52
Fixed charges—interest on bonds	6,890,119.69
Balance above all charges	$7,575,086.83

This shows earnings of over 11 per cent. applicable to the St. Paul Company's common stock.

During the year two dividends aggregating 7 per cent. were paid on the preferred stock, and two dividends aggregating 5 per cent. were paid on the common stock—of which the dividends paid Oct. 21, 1898—3½ per cent. on preferred and 2½ per cent. on common stock—were from net earnings of the previous fiscal year, ending June 30, 1898.

***

The total expenditure for rolling stock during the past year, including that for replacement and that for additional equipment, 4,446 cars and 27 locomotives, was $2,198,711.27.

***

The following expenditures, representing additions and improvements to the property of the company, have been made during the year:

For equipment	$1,633,641.41
For real estate	172,320.16
For second track	64,121.68
For extension—Fonda to Spencer, Iowa	45,627.07
For extension—Rockwell City to Storm Lake, Iowa	75,294.81
For purchase Des Moines, Northern and Western Railroad	2,465,595.71
Total	$4,462,700.84

***

Amount credited to Renewal and Improvement Fund and deposited to credit of company in New York and Chicago to June 30, 1899 $3,600,000.00
Interest 64,891.98
Total $3,664,891.98

Expenditures—
For elevation of tracks in Chicago: Chicago & Milwaukee Division $394,837.68
Chicago & Council Bluffs Division 135,339.02
For third and fourth main tracks, Chicago & Milwaukee Division 145,739.07
For reducing grade and perfecting line: La Crosse Division 99,614.27
Chicago & Council Bluffs Division in Iowa 86,249.02— 861,759.07
Unexpended balance, June 30, 1899 $2,803,132.86

***

At the close of the last fiscal year the share capital of the company amounted to $77,845,000, and consisted of $31,618,400 of preferred stock and $46,026,600 of common stock.

It has been increased during the present year by $3,777,000 of preferred stock and $897,000 of common stock, issued in exchange for the same amount of convertible bonds canceled and amounts at the close of the year to $82,519,000.

The amount of capital stock per mile of road is $13,410.09.

***

At the close of the last fiscal year the funded debt of the company was $136,588,500.

It has been increased during the present year by the issue of $4,500,000 of general mortgage bonds, and it has been decreased $4,571,000 by underlying bonds retired and canceled, as shown on Page 28 of this report.

The funded debt at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, was $136,226,500—a decrease of $362,000 since last report.

The amount of funded debt per mile of road is $22,135.06, on which the interest charge per mile of road is $1,167.54.

The total capitalization of the company per mile of road is $35,548.14.

***

At the close of the last fiscal year the amount of the company's bonds in its treasury and due from Trustees was $6,587,000.

This has been increased during the present year $4,509,000, as follows: $159,000 general mortgage bonds received for underlying bonds canceled by sinking funds; $38,000 for underlying bonds maturing Feb. 1, 1898, and July 1, 1899, paid and canceled; $3,467,000 for purchase of the Des Moines, Northern and Western Railroad; $1,638,000 for additional rolling stock, and $307,000 for real estate and other additions and improvements to the property.

During the year $2,500,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds have been sold at a premium.

Bonds in the treasury or due from Trustees, June 30, 1899, amount to $3,596,000, as shown on Page 22 of this report.

Of this amount $794,000 are general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, $7,183,000 are general mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds, and $1,609,000 are Milwaukee and Northern Railroad Company consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.

Of the general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds held in the treasury July 1, 1898, $5,349,000 have been canceled in exchange for a like amount of general mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds.

These treasury bonds represent actual expenditures for extensions, improvements, additional property, and underlying bonds paid and canceled, out of the cash receipts of the company from the operations of its lines—expenditures which have not been made good by the sale of bonds.

***

At the close of the last fiscal year the amount of bonds purchased by the company and held in investment account for sinking fund purposes was	$266,000
There have been canceled during the year—	
22 first mortgage bonds, Wisconsin Valley Division	$22,000
83 first mortgage bonds, Dubuque Division	83,000
	105,000
Par value of bonds in investment account, June 30, 1899, as shown on Page 22 of this report	$161,000

***

The results from operation of your company's lines during the year ending June 30, 1899, compared with the previous year, show an increase of $4,120,968.81 in gross earnings; an increase of $2,761,270.21 in operating expenses, and an increase of $1,359,-698.60 in net earnings.

The earnings from freight traffic were $28,773,222.43—75.11 per cent. of total earnings, an increase of $3,304,370.71, or 12.97 per cent.

The number of tons of freight carried was 15,880,156—an increase of 1,599,414 tons, or 11.24 per cent.

The increase in number of tons of freight carried was in the following commodities: Flour and mill feed, 75,317 tons; wheat, 320,152 tons; rye, 15,164 tons; barley, 22,313 tons; corn, 52,526 tons; flaxseed, 47,671 tons; dairy and other agricultural products, 18,678 tons; provisions, 43,265 tons; salt, 758 tons; lime, cement, and plaster, 4,117 tons; iron and steel, 63,347 tons; manufactures, 190,277 tons; coal, 469,887 tons; coke, 43,465 tons; live stock, 11,953 tons; lumber, 259,964 tons; other forest products, 177,503 tons; ice, 65,889 tons, and merchandise, 90,953 tons.

The following commodities show a decrease from the previous year: Oats, 19,833 tons; hay, 10,888 tons; brick and stone, 5,689 tons; iron and other ores, 244,630 tons, and wines, liquors, and beers, 21,415 tons.

The number of tons of all agricultural products carried during the year was 4,984,084—an increase compared with the previous year of 530,100 tons, or 11.90 per cent. Agricultural products comprised 31.48 per cent. of the total tonnage carried as compared with 31.30 per cent. of the total tonnage of last year.

The number of tons of commodities other than agricultural products carried during the year was 10,846,062—an increase compared with the previous year of 1,069,314 tons or 10.94 per cent.—the per cent. of the total being 68.52 against 68.70 last year.

The number of tons of freight carried one mile was 3,079,579,710—an increase of 449,231,338, or 17.14 per cent. The revenue per ton per mile was .937 cent—a decrease of .035 cent, or 3.81 per cent. The average mile each ton of freight was carried, 193.97 miles—an increase of 9.77 miles or 5.30 per cent.

The number of tons of freight carried per loaded car was 11.84, against 10.94 last year—an increase of 8.23 per cent. The number of tons of freight per freight train mile was 189.83, against 177.89 last year—an increase of 6.71 per cent. The revenue from freight per freight train mile was $1,776.98, as against $1,728.4 last year—an increase of 2.82 per cent.

The average rate per ton per mile received for freights, for a series of years past, has been as follows, viz.:

	Cents.		Cents.		Cents.
1870	2.82	1880	1.76	1890	0.995
1871	2.54	1881	1.70	1891	1.008
1872	2.43	1882	1.48	1892	1.028
1873	2.50	1883	1.39	1893	1.026
1874	2.38	1884	1.30	1894	1.037
1875	2.10	1885	1.28	1895	1.075
1876	2.04	1886	1.17	1896	1.003
1877	2.06	1887	1.09	1897	1.008
1878	1.80	1888	1.006	1898	0.972
1879	1.73	1889	1.059	1899	0.937

The earnings from passenger traffic during the year were $6,778,921.20—17.69 per cent. of total earnings—an increase of $792,061.02 over the previous year, or 13.23 per cent. The number of passengers carried was 7,677,769, an increase of 582,128, or 8.20 per cent. The number of passengers carried one mile was 290,017,712, an increase of 36,531,668, or 14.41 per cent.; the revenue per passenger per mile was 2.337 cents, a decrease of .025 of a cent, or 1.06 per cent.; the average miles each passenger was carried was 37.77, an increase of 2.05 miles, or 5.74 per cent.

The increase of earnings during the past year is due to the very good crops in all our territory and the good general business.

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The expenses of maintenance of way were $5,100,168.80; maintenance of equipment, $3,435,150.99; conducting transportation, $10,090,268.21; general expense, $1,136,667.79; renewal and improvement fund, $1,925,000.

In the expenditures pertaining to maintenance of way and structures, there was an increase from the previous year of $457,883.65, as follows: Repairs of track, $385,719.93; repairs of bridges, $231,316.33; repairs of fences, $42,171.60. In the expenditures for renewal of rails there was a decrease of $94,273.06; for renewal of ties, a decrease of $60,506.53, and for repairs of buildings, a decrease of $37,534.62.

In the expenditures pertaining to conducting transportation there was an increase of expenses of $693,998.14, as follows: Station service, $135,439.42; conductors, baggagemen, and brakemen, $140,762.98; engineers, firemen, and wipers, $160,393.73; train and station supplies, $55,506.37; fuel consumed, $146,647.94; oil and waste, $8,064.37; rental of tracks and terminals, $31,378.48; switching charges, $15,684.95.

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The amount paid the United States Government for internal revenue tax during the year was $62,182.58.

***

The payments of the company for labor directly employed in its service during the year were $13,739,112.92, as compared with $12,477,340.70 last year, and for material and supplies, $7,704,004.27, as compared with $7,105,500.57 last year.

TWO PLANS COMPARED.

For the purpose of comparison, the salient features of both plans of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad are set forth in tabular form, as follows: It should be premised that the existing securities are $22,578,000 in first 6s and $23,000,000 in common stock:

New Securities.	New York Plan.	Philadelphia Plan.
Prior lien 4 p. c. bonds	$15,000,000	$30,000,000
Adj. 4 p. c. bonds, (non-cumulative till 1905)	15,000,000	
Pref. stock, non-cumulative	20,000,000	20,000,000
Common stock	25,000,000	30,000,000
New York Plan.	**Philadelphia Plan.**	
Basis of exchange:		
For old 6 per cent. bonds—		
50 p. c. new 4½s.	75 p. c. new 4s.	
50 p. c. adj. 4s.	40 p. c. pref. stock.	
30 p. c. pref.	$25 cash (coup.)	
$25 cash (coup.)		
For old stock—		
$15 assessment.	$10 assessment.	
7½ p. c. adj. 4s.	10 p. c. pref. stock.	
7½ p. c. pref. stock.	100 p. c. com. stock.	
100 p. c. com. stock.		
For Suburban Belt stock—		
	75 p. c. pref.	
	25 p. c. com.	
For P. Arth. stock—		
	Future issue of 3½ p. c. term. bonds.	
Reserve in treasury—		
$500,000 pr. lien	$9,000,000 1st 4s.	
1,025,400 adj. bonds.	4,437,500 pr. stock.	
11,875,000 pr. stock.	4,612,500 com stock.	
2,000,000 com. stock		
To be sold	*$3,000,000	†$2,000,000
Cash resources	6,450,000	4,950,000
Estimated charges	580,000	1,134,250

*Prior lien. †1st 4s. ‡After 1905, $1,200,000.
—Wall Street Daily News.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $3,300,000 4 per cent. debenture stock, to be used for the purpose of retiring $2,823,150 of its 6 per cent. priority loan at 105 on Jan. 1, 1900.

First deposits of money at the Sub-Treasury this season for shipment to the South.

Shipment of 707,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Increase of 9½ per cent. in Laclede Gaslight Company's net earnings for August.

Increase of $95,124 in Norfolk and Western's surplus net earnings for July and increase of $68,975 in Rio Grande Western's net earnings for the same period.

Not a decrease shown by any of the twenty-two roads that have so far reported gross earnings for the fourth week of August.

Surplus of $106 785 shown by Mexican National for July, an increase of $13,860, and making an increase of $568,305 since Jan. 1.

Chicago dispatches stating that every Western line of any importance is short of cars.

Gross earnings of the Wabash Road in August the largest of any month since the reorganization of the company.

Heaviness of the security market in London on disquieting reports of the condition of affairs in the Transvaal.

Increase of $123,977 in Rock Island's surplus for July, making an increase of $128,015 since April 1.

Announcement from Philadelphia of another large combination of bituminous coal interests in Western Pennsylvania, called the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company.

St. Paul's report for the year ended June 30, showing a balance above fixed charges of $7,575,087, against $5,928,684 in the previous year.

Decrease of $348,223 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $1,467,307, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

REFINED SUGAR SITUATION.

Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company, at the dividend meeting to-day, are, it was said last evening, unlikely to take any action bearing on what has come to be known as the "sugar war," but will declare the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. Negotiations continue between the Sugar Trust and the wholesale grocers, but it is not likely that any definite arrangement will be reached until Sept. 15, when there will be an important conference at Saratoga.

Arbuckle Brothers issued yesterday a circular, in which they repeated their indorsement of the factor plan of selling refined sugar and accused the Sugar Trust of inconsistency in refusing to support it unless independent refiners were excluded from it.

Of the last circular of B. H. Howell, Son & Co. a Wall Street bulletin said yesterday:

An authority in the trade, when asked what the effect would be upon the negotiations between the American Sugar Refining Company and the wholesale grocers of the statement made in a circular just issued by B. H. Howell, Son & Co., "We expect to remain in the refined sugar business, and we prefer to distribute the sugars we have for sale through the wholesale grocers," replied: "They knew all that before, but Messrs. Howell, Son & Co. seem to have thought proper to give public notice of what they would do in case an exclus

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅞	17	185	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17	17	17	.....
65¾	66¾	1,910	Am. Car & Found. pf.	65¾	67	65¾	66¾	+ ⅞
44	44⅝	1,445	American Cotton Oil	43¾	44½	43¾	44⅜	+ ⅛
11	11⅛	125	American Linseed	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	.....
53¼	53⅞	1,825	Am. Linseed pf.	52	52	52	52	.....
155	156	50	American Express	155	155	155	155	.....
15	15¼	500	Am. Malting Co.	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	.....
66½	67	1,150	Am. Malting Co. pf.	66	66½	66	66¾	— ⅛
38¾	39⅜	900	American Steel Hoop	38⅝	39⅜	38⅝	39⅜	.....
84	84½	910	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83½	84½	84	84½	.....
57⅞	58	2,710	Am. Steel & Wire	57	57⅝	56½	57⅜	+ ⅛
99	99¼	700	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	99⅛	99⅝	98½	99	+ ⅛
157¼	157½	9,950	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	156½	157⅝	156	157¼	+ ⅛
42⅞	43	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	42¾	43⅝	42¾	43	+ ⅛
91	91¼	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91	91½	90¾	91	.....
43	43⅛	1,870	American Tin Plate	44	44⅞	43	43¼	— ⅛
56¼	56⅝	960	Anaconda Copper	56	56⅝	56	56⅜	+ ⅛
120¾	120⅝	30,625	American Tobacco	128½	131	128	130¾	+3
145	148	10	Am. Tobacco pf.	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	.....
22⅜	22⅝	1,700	At., T. & S. F.	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
66	66⅛	18,525	At., T. & S. F. pf.	65½	66⅞	65	66⅛	+1
54¼	54⅝	2,135	Baltimore & Ohio	54½	54⅝	53⅜	54⅛	— ⅛
73	73½	635	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73	73	72¾	72¾	— ⅛
9	9¼	1,000	B. & O. S. W. pf.	9	9	9	9	.....
106¼	106⅝	35,070	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	103⅞	106¼	103⅝	106¼	+2
143	144	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	143	143	143	143	—1
...	...	120	Brunswick City	19	19	19	19	.....
80	82	720	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	76	81⅝	76	81⅝	+5
54½	55	200	Canada Southern	54½	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅛
57¾	58	400	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	55½	58⅝	55	58	+ ⅛
28½	29	3,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	28½	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
51	52	550	Chi. Con. Traction	53½	53½	51¾	51¾	.....
136¾	136¾	2,910	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136	136⅝	136	136⅝	+ ⅛
97	98	700	Chi. & Eastern Ill.	96	98½	96	98	+1
16⅜	16⅝	2,250	Chi. Great Western	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
83¾	84	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	83½	83⅞	83½	83⅞	+ ⅛
43	44⅜	900	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	42⅞	44½	42⅞	44½	+1⅜
93	96⅞	620	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	96⅜	96⅝	96	96⅜	+ ⅛
10	10¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10	10	10	.....
134½	135¼	8,470	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	134	134½	133⅝	134¾	+ ⅛
177½	179	640	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	178	179	178	178	.....
171⅜	172	6,450	Chicago & Northw.	167¼	171⅝	167¼	171⅝	+4⅜
209	212	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	208	208	208	208	— ⅝
119¾	120	3,290	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	119	119⅞	119	119¾	+ ⅝
44½	45¾	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	+2
58½	58¾	5,150	C., C., C. & St. L.	58½	59⅛	58¼	59⅛	+ ⅝
96¾	100⅞	300	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96½	99½	96½	99½	+ ¼
9	11½	25	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
2¾	3	200	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	2½	2¾	2⅜	2¾	.....
56¾	56⅝	17,215	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	51	56⅝	51	56⅝	+4¼
...	...	10	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	115	115	115	115	.....
7⅞	8	921	Colorado Midland	7½	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	.....
23⅝	24	3,200	Colorado Midland pf.	22½	23⅞	22¼	23⅝	+1¼
46	47	25	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47	47	47	47	.....
15½	16	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15½	15½	15¼	15½	—2½
...	...	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	18	18	18	18	.....
47⅞	48	4,965	Continental Tobacco	47	48	46¾	47⅞	+ ⅛
98½	99¼	4,819	Continental Tobac. pf.	98	99¼	97⅞	98½	+ ⅛
192½	193	6,277	Consolidated Gas	191	194⅝	191	193	+1½
124	124¼	2,243	Delaware & Hudson.	123⅜	124⅞	123⅜	124	+1⅜
181	181½	3,440	Del., Lack. & West.	179⅝	182	179¾	181½	+2½
22⅞	23	1,100	Denver & Rio Grande.	23½	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
77¼	77¾	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	77½	77½	77	77⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
18	18⅜	250	Erie 2d pf.	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	—2½
97	98	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	.....
61⅝	61¾	9,940	Federal Steel	60¼	61⅞	60¼	61⅞	+1½
82½	82¾	972	Federal Steel pf.	82	82⅝	81⅞	82⅝	+1
64½	64⅞	365	Glucose Sugar Ref.	65	65	64⅞	65	+ ⅛
166	168	10	Great Northern pf.	166	166	166	166	.....
114	116	10	H. B. Claflin Co.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	.....
36¾	37	1,823	Hocking Valley	35¾	37	35⅞	37	+1⅛
65¾	66	2,277	Hocking Valley pf.	65¾	66	65¾	65¾	+ ⅝
114⅜	115	50	Illinois Central	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	.....
31¼	31½	1,200	International Paper	31¼	32	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
77	77¼	200	Internat. Paper pf.	77½	77½	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
14	16	100	International Silver	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
14½	14¾	100	Iowa Central	14½	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
58½	59	100	Iowa Central pf.	58½	58½	58¼	58¼	.....
10¾	10¼	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	10	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
66⅜	67	2,010	Laclede Gas	65¼	66⅜	65¼	66⅜	+1⅛
20½	21¼	200	Lake Erie & Western.	20¼	21	20¼	21	.....
201½	210	12	Lake Shore	202	202	202	202	.....
81⅜	81⅝	6,085	Louisville & Nashville.	80½	81½	80¾	81⅝	+ ⅜
11	16	100	Manhattan Beach	11½	11½	11½	11½	—4½
114¼	114⅞	5,725	Manhattan Con	113¼	115	113	114⅞	+1⅜
23	25	600	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	20	21¼	20	21¼	—2¼
68	69½	410	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	65	65	65	65	—3
210¾	211	5,632	Met. Street Railway	206	211	206	210¾	+ ⅛
14¾	15	430	Mexican Central	14⅜	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
5¼	5¾	1,100	Mexican National ctfs.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	.....
76¼	76¾	300	Minn. & St. Louis	76¼	76⅞	76¼	76⅝	+ ⅛
97	98	40	Minn. & St. L. pf.	98	98	98	98	.....
27¼	28¾	600	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26	27½	26	27¼	— ⅛
68	68½	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	—1
14	14½	615	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	14½	14½	14¼	14½	.....
43¾	44¼	3,160	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	43⅞	44½	43⅝	43⅞	+ ⅛
48¾	49¼	6,150	Missouri Pacific	48¾	49½	48¾	49	+ ⅛
48	49	200	Mobile & Ohio.	49	49	49	49	— ⅛
182½	184	10	Morris & Essex.	185	185	185	185	.....
47¼	47¾	1,700	National Biscuit Co.	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
110	112¼	180	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	111½	111⅞	111¼	111½	—1½
2¾	3	292	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	.....
56	56½	500	National Steel	55¾	56	55⅝	56	.....
97¼	98¼	225	National Steel pf.	98½	98¾	98	98	+ ⅛
120	120¾	5,850	New Jersey Central.	119½	120¾	119¾	120	+1
168	172	50	New York Air Brake.	165½	165½	165¼	165½	—2
...	...	400	N. Y. Air Brake, rights	15½	17½	15½	17½	—2
139⅜	140	8,700	New York Central	138¼	140½	138¼	140	+ ⅛
15½	16	1,950	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	15	16	15	16	+1½
37½	38	2,420	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	34¼	38	34¼	38	+ ¼
27½	27¾	2,065	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
26¾	26¾	1,400	Norfolk & Western.	26	26⅞	26	26⅝	.....
71⅞	72	1,500	Norfolk & West. pf.	72	72½	71½	72	+ ⅛
12⅝	13	1,500	North American	13	13	12½	13	— ⅛
56⅜	56⅝	4,175	Northern Pacific	56½	56⅝	55⅝	56⅜	— ⅛
77½	77¾	1,850	Northern Pacific pf.	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
47	48	300	Oregon R. & Nav.	47	47	47	47	.....
46½	48	100	Pacific Coast	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅝
46½	47	510	Pacific Mail	47¼	47¾	46¾	46¾	.....
135¾	135⅝	4,900	Pennsylvania R. R.	135¾	136	135¼	135¾	.....
119¾	120	5,365	People's Gas, Chicago.	119¾	120¾	119¾	120	+ ⅛
2½	3	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
77¼	77¾	1,670	P., C., C. & St. L.	77¼	77¾	76¾	77	— ⅛
59½	59⅝	500	Pressed Steel Car	59¾	60	59¼	59½	.....
89¾	90	220	Pressed Steel Car pf.	90¾	90¾	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
22	23	100	Reading	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
61¾	62	440	Reading 1st pf.	61¾	62¾	60¾	62	+ ⅛
33¾	34¼	300	Reading 2d pf.	34¼	34½	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
32¾	32⅞	20,012	Republic Iron & Steel.	30½	32⅞	30¼	32½	+2½
78½	78⅝	3,850	Republic I. & S. pf.	78¾	79	78	78½	+ ¼
11⅞	11⅞	100	St. L. & San Fran.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	.....
70¾	72	340	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	70½	70	70½	—1½
37⅝	38	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	16⅞	175	St. Louis Southw.	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	.....
33⅜	33⅝	1,400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32½	33⅝	32½	33⅜	— ⅛
100¾	101	67	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	.....
123	125	762	St. Paul & Omaha.	123	125	123	125	+2
36⅞	37	8,800	Southern Pacific	36¾	37⅜	36⅞	37	.....
12⅞	13	1,900	Southern Railway	13	13	12⅞	13	.....
53½	55⅝	3,610	Southern Railway pf.	55⅜	55½	55¼	55½	+ ⅛
8⅝	8¾	60	Standard R. & T.	9	9¼	9	9¼	.....
106	108½	32,290	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	99¼	108	99	108	+3½
20¾	21	4,010	Texas Pacific	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
...	...	300	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	12	12	12	12	—1
184	185	255	Third Avenue	183	184½	183	184½	+3½
32¼	32⅝	365	Union Bag & Paper.	32⅞	32⅞	32¾	32⅝	+ ⅛
84	84½	412	Union Bag & Paper pf.	84	85	84	85	+1
48	48¼	22,180	Union Pacific	47¼	48¾	47⅜	48	+ ⅛
80½	80⅝	13,246	Union Pacific pf.	80	80⅝	80	80⅝	+ ⅛
50	53	20	United States Express.	52½	52½	52½	52½	—2
10¾	10⅝	2,315	United States Leather.	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
75¼	75¾	830	U. S. Leather pf.	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¾	— ⅛
49½	50	175	United States Rubber.	50	50	50	50	.....
115½	117¼	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	117	117	117	117	+1
22⅞	23½	250	Wabash pf.	23	23¾	23	23½	+ ⅛
132	136	100	Wells-Fargo Express.	135	135	135	135	.....
88¾	89	135	Western Union Tel.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	.....
12⅜	12½	2,550	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	12⅜	12⅞	12	12⅜	.....
58	59½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	.....
31½	31¾	1,824	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	30¾	32½	30¾	31½	+ ⅜
18	18¾	605	Wis. Cent., when iss.	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
58	58½	1,100	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	58	58⅞	58	58	— ⅛
Sales.....		424,705						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	
4s, r., 1918	109½	109
5s, r., 1918	109½	109⅝
5s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	111¾	111⅝
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	130½	130⅝
4s, c., 1925	130⅝	130⅝
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112
D. C. 3-65s	117	...
Adams Exp.	115	120
Alb. & Sus.	190	...
Am. Cot.	145	175
A. C. O. pf.	93½	94½
Am. D. Tel.	35½	37½
Am. S. Mfg.	4	6
Am. S. M. pf.	25	30¾
A. S. R. pf.	119	121
Am. T. & C.	99	101
A. T. P. pf.	90	90¼
Ann Arbor.	15	18
Ann Arb. pf.	40	41
B. A. L. pf.	106½	...
B., R. & P.	32	...
B., C. R. & N.	105	...
Can. Pacific.	96½	97¼
Cap. Tract.	92	96
C. & E. I. pf.	129	132
C., I. & L. pf.	41	42
C. T. & T.	13½	14½
C., L. & W. pf.	35	44½
Cleve. & P.	189	192
C. C. & I. D. pf.	100	125
Col. South.	5¾	6¾
Com. Cable.	179	...
Consol. Coal	50	58
Consol. Ice.	37	40
D., M. & Ft. pf.	21	21¾
D., M. & Ft. 1st pf.	100	125
Eighth Av.	400	...
Erie	13¾	14¼
Erie 1st pf.	39	39¾
E. T. & T.	104	...
E. & T. H. pf.	42¾	44
Ft. W. & R. G. pf.	86½	90
Gen. Elect.	124	125
Glucose S. pf.	105½	108
Homestake.	73	77
Ill. C. I. L.	108	...
Joliet & Chi.	175	...
Kan. & M.	12	13

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit pooled	106½
Binghamton Gas 5s	95
Fern. Coal Company	16.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25.00
Marshall Mill	95
New York Biscuit bonds	112
Retail bonds	76
Retail stock	16

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coupon, 1907	118⅝	L & N unified gold 4s	
10,000		2,000	100¼
U S 5s, reg.		1,000	100
500	106⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
U S 5s, coupon		5,000	94
500	106⅝	Mo, K & T M	
Va funded debt 2-3s of 1991		5,000	73
28,000	87½	10,000	73¼
Adams Exp Co 4s		10,000	73
1,000	104⅝	2,000	73½
A, T & S F adj 4s		10,000	73¼
2,000	88	25,000	73
10,000	88¾	10,000	73¼
20,000	88	Mo, K & T of T 5s	
10,000	88¾	4,000	92¾
500	88	10,000	92¾
Gen 4s		Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
2,000	102¾	11,000	118⅝
7,000	102¾	N Y Cent 1st coup	
4,000	102¾	3,000	113
500	102¾	N Y Cent & H 3½s	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		8,000	110¾
3,000	97	N Y C & Hud. Lake Shore col 3½s	
1,000	97⅛	6,000	100
Balt & Ohio 4s		1,000	100¼
1,000	101	N Y C & St L 4s	
Balt Rp Tr 5s		5,000	106
2,000	115	Nerf & W Ry con 4s	
Bklyn Q C & S 5s		20,000	96⅝
7,000	84½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
Canada So 1st 5s		5,000	67¾
10,000	109	Nor Pac Ry pr lien 4s	
1,000	108¾	17,000	104
1,000	108⅝	8,000	104⅛
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Omaha & St L 1st	
20,000	97½	2,000	79
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		Ore R R & N 4s	
10,000	96½	5,000	103
15,000	96½	50,000	103¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s		Ore S L inc A 5s	
500	115	25,000	102¾
1,000	115⅛	2,000	102¾
12,000	119	5,000	102¾
C, I & Q, Neb ext 4s		Inc B & col tr	
12,000	113⅝	30,000	79½
C & East Ill cons		25,000	79¾
5,000	120½	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
C, M & St P gold 7s		1,000	104½
4,000	137	Peo G & C, Chi, 1st cons 6s	
C, M & St P gen 4s, Series A		6,000	129½
1,000	112	4,000	130
C, R I & P 6s		Peo & East inc	
1,000	132½	10,000	30¾
C, R I & P gen 4s		10,000	30
4,000	107	15,000	29¾
1,000	106½	Reading Co gen 4s	
Chi Term Tr 4s		9,000	88
3,000	93½	38,000	87¾
Chi Day & Ir 1st 5s		7,000	87¾
1,000	115½	4,000	87¾
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		10,000	87¾
2,000	94¾	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
Col Fuel & Iron 5s		79,000	114
10,000	95½	St L & S F G M 5s	
25,000	96	2,000	103¼
10,000	96¼	St L & S F 4s	
5,000	96¼	4,000	85
10,000	96½	St L S W 1st	
Col Mid 1st 4s		5,000	94¾
10,000	73½	St L S W 2d inc	
Col & South 1st 4s		10,000	66¾
9,000	86	2,000	66
9,000	86½	St P Cy Ry Cable con 5s	
1,000	87	15,000	80
1,000	86½	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
10,000	86¾	2,000	86½
20,000	86	3,000	86¾
2,000	86½	4,000	87
3,000	86¾	Den R G 4s	
4,000	87	2,000	100¾
Den R G 4s		7,000	72¾
2,000	100¾	Erie 4s prior bonds	
Dul & Iron Range 1st		25,000	92¼
3,000	110	Ft W & R G 1st 5-4s	
Ed El Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		1,000	65¾
10,000	110	G, H & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s	
Erie gen lien 4s		5,000	65¼
5,000	72¾	H & T Cent con 6s	
7,000	72¾	3,000	111½
Erie 4s prior bonds		Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st	
2,000	96¾	12,000	107
Ft W & R G 1st 5-4s		Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge	
1,000	92¼	25,000	63¾
G, H & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s		3,000	64
5,000	65¼	K C P & G 1st	
G, H & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s		20,000	73
8,000	106¾	10,000	73¾
6,000	103¾	52,000	72
Hocking Valley 4½s		10,000	73¼
2,000	101⅝	Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s	
5,000	101⅝	6,000	94
H & T Cent con 6s		L, N & C 1st	
3,000	111½	3,000	116
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st		Mex Int 1st 4s	
12,000	107	10,000	85½
Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge		Total sales	$1,462,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
5,450	Am. Sugar Ref.	156½	157⅝	156	157½
10	Am. Cotton Oil.	44	44	44	44
70	Am. Steel & W.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
1,590	Am. Tobacco	128⅝	131¼	128½	131
200	Am. Malting	60	60	60	60
1,910	A., T. & S.F. pf.	65	66⅛	65	66⅛
15,570	Brook. Rap. Tr.	103⅜	106⅜	103¼	106⅛
100	Brunswick City	20	20	20	20
2,000	C., M. & St. P.	134½	135¾	133¾	134½
770	C., B. & Qy.	135⅝	136⅝	135¾	136
30	C., R. I. & P.	119¾	119¾	119¼	119¾
10	Chic. & Northw.	167½	167½	167½	167½
460	Cont. Tobacco	47	48¼	46⅞	47⅞
10	Cot. Gt. West.	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
20	Col. Fuel & Iron	54½	54½	54½	54½
950	Federal Steel	60¼	61⅞	60¼	61⅝
10	Fed. Steel pf.	82	82	82	82
890	Louis. & Nash.	80¾	82⅛	80¾	81⅝
1,000	Manhattan	113	115¼	112¾	114¾
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
390	Mo. Pacific	45⅞	49⅛	45⅞	49
20	N. Y. Central	139¼	139¼	139¼	139½
590	N. Y. & Rock'y.	30½	32⅝	30½	32⅝
2,200	Nor. Pacific	55¾	56¼	55¾	56¼
10	Nor. Pac. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
180	People's Gas	120¼	120¾	120	120¼
420	Reading 1st pf.	61	62⅜	61	61⅝
90	South. Pacific	37½	37¾	37	37
20	Southern Ry.	12¾	13	12¾	13
160	South. Ry. pf.	55½	55⅝	55½	55½
30	Stand. R. & T.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
3,870	Tenn. Coal & I.	99¼	108¾	99¼	108½
1,150	Union Pacific	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼
350	Union Pac. pf.	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾
90	U. S. Leather.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
110	U. S. Leath. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
39,700					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$13,000	Am. Gas 5s	102	102¼	102	102¼

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Following is the Weather Bureau's summary of crop conditions:

A very large part of the country is now suffering from drought of greater or less severity, and, as high average temperatures have generally prevailed during the week ending Sept. 4, 1899, with no rain in nearly all districts suffering from lack of rain at the close of the previous week, the complaints of drought are more pronounced and extensive. While the weather has continued cool over the greater part of the Pacific Coast regions, the general conditions have been more favorable than in the preceding weeks, although Texas are entertained that the rains, which began at the close of the week, will cause further damage to grain and other crops in Washington and Oregon. Very favorable weather conditions prevailed on the Atlantic Coast, although drought continues in portions of New England and North Carolina.

As a whole, the week has been very favorable for early corn, which has made rapid progress toward maturity, but has been less favorable to the late crop, premature ripening being generally reported.

While the conditions have been fairly favorable for stacking and thrashing of Spring wheat in the Red River Valley, reports of injury from excessive moisture to grain in shock and stack continue from portions of Minnesota and South Dakota, as well as from Washington. In Oregon thrashing has been active, and the grain has proved to be less injured than was expected.

While cotton picking has been retarded by rains in portions of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and on the Texas Coast, in other portions of the cotton belt rapid progress has been made. All reports indicate that the crop is opening rapidly, much prematurely.

Reports of rust and shedding, as a rule, are less numerous, and are confined principally to the central portion of the cotton belt. Sections of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida cotton has sustained injury by rain, sprouting, and rotting in bolls, being reported from some sections; in Georgia, however, the general condition of the crop has improved, there being fewer reports of rust, with some new growth, as a result of late rains.

The general condition of outstanding tobacco, which is maturing rapidly, is very favorable, and rapid progress has been made during the week in cutting and housing; in Maryland, however, dry, sunshiny weather is needed for curing.

The most favorable reports concerning apples continue from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, and portions of New England, but, on the whole, the outlook is very unpromising, especially for the Winter varieties. All reports indicate that the fruit is dropping badly.

The condition of the soil has been more favorable for plowing and seeding in the Middle Atlantic States, but in the States of the central valleys and Southwest this work has been largely suspended owing to extreme dryness.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$270,971,001
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dull Market After the Holiday—No Business at Auction—List of To-day's Offerings.

The market showed few signs of recovery yesterday after what had been virtually a three-days' cessation of business. There were no sales scheduled at auction, and those reported at private contract were of slight importance.

The four-story brick building, 25 by 100.11, 223 West One Hundredth Street, formerly occupied by the Red Cross Hospital, has been sold by the Williams estate. The buyers are said to be a west side Democratic club, which will occupy the premises after slight alterations have been made. W. R. Taylor & Sons have sold for Mrs. Julia W. Simons to an investor the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 46 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.5.

It is reported that Charles A. Gould has leased the five-story building 60 Cedar Street for a term of years. This is the property which was bought at auction last Spring by Flake & Dowling and resold by them to Mr. Gould within an hour after its purchase.

B. A. Maclaire reports that he has sold the property 872 King's Bridge Road for Louis Eckwort to James Nixon.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 976 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 116.8 feet west of Clinton Avenue, 16.8 by 90, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,195.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 536 and 538 West Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 499.11 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 25.1 by 98.9, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $15,597.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneudaire, referee, 237 and 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 400 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $7,473; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 50 and 52 West Third Street, south side, 71.3 feet west of Wooster street, 43 by 78.1 and irregular, seven-story white-brick front business building. Due on judgment, $7,725; subject to another mortgage for $84,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, John Sabine Smith, referee, Decatur Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; Webster Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, abutting on the foregoing, 25 by 100.1 vacant.

By Charles A. Berrian, partition sale, Stephen S. Marshall, referee, Willis Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 50 by 100, one and two story frame buildings.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, 412 and 414 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Eightieth Street, 60 by 125, eight-story apartment houses. Due on judgment, $59,812; subject to another mortgage for $73,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 58 West Fifty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Edith W. Provost, owner; A. O. Hoddick of 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 473 feet east of Avenue A, to a six-story brick factory; Farmers' Feed Company of New Jersey, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Forty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 998 Union Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; A. H. Lyon, premises, owner; S. Kitchem, architect; cost, $200.

Eighth Avenue, west side, Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth Streets, to a four and six story brick warehouse; H. T. Livingston of 20 Washington Square, owner; A. E. Westover, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 65 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; E. Y. Romeyn of 63 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; C. W. Romeyn, architect; cost, $200.

Thirty-second Street, southwest corner of Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick restaurant and shop; Elbridge T. Gerry, owner; cost, $125.

Nos. 644 and 646 Eighth Avenue, to the American Theatre; Elliot Zborowski, owner; C. C. Haight, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 5.

CHATHAM SQUARE, 22, 17.5x60.10x16.2x63.3; Henry J. Norris to Frank M. Scott. 1

CRESTON AV, w s, 219.8 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x100; Joseph Mallon to Ellsworth Burgess. 1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 94 ft s of 168th St, 28x106; James T. Barry to Frederick Westpfal. 1

LOT 133, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate; Niels Toelberg to Peter A. Hattink. 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 301.10 ft n of 152d St, 19.2x95; Ellie O'Sullivan to Mary O'Sullivan. 1

PROSPECT AV, w s of old line, 233 ft n of 165th St, 25x175; Johann H. Borgstede to Jane McLaughlin. 7,100

PROSPECT AV, w s of old line, 233 ft n of 165th St, 25x175; Ezekiel Pitman to Johann H. Borgstede. 6,050

SAMUEL ST, s w s, part of Lot 237, map of Village of East Tremont, 12.6x133; Maria Vitale to Filomena De Lorenzo, quit claim. 1

SAMUEL ST, s w s, part of Lot 234, map of Village of East Tremont, 12.6x133; Filomena De Lorenzo to Alfonso Scoppa. 2,500

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 120.1 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Charles Knauf to Thomas P. Lynch. 2,900

TERRACE POINT, 200 ft w of King Av, 25x148 to Long Island Sound x 25x167; Donald Mackay, executor and trustee, to Frederick Boss. 475

WEST END AV, w s, 50.2 ft s of 81st St, 18x80; Metropolitan Improvement Company to Lemuel E. Quigg. 100

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Ernest Wetterer to Emily W. Wetterer, ½ part. 100

1ST AV, s w corner of 49th St, 40.6x38; Richard E. Carpenter, Jr., to Jonathan H. Carpenter. 1,000

2D AV, s w corner of 109th St, 24.3x100; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to James McGee and Morris Lawton. 30,750

8TH AV, 2,105, 18.8x110; James R. Smyth to Mary A. and Katie B. Smyth. 100

16TH AV, n s, w ½ of Lot 982, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Jane McLaughlin to Johann H. Borgstede. 1,000

84TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Robert Ferguson to John J. Brennan. 1

42D ST, 353 West, 19.9x100.5; Margaret P. Dyett to Catherine Miller. 22,250

82D ST, n s, 175.2 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x92.6x—x90.2; George Woltjen to Lena Bergin. 12,000

123D ST, 331 East, 18x100.11; William L. Mott and another to Florence W. Kehoe.

129TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 49x99.11; Emil Engelmann to Henry Anderson. 1

134TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Mary F. and Peter J. Connor to Mulhern Steam Heating Company. 1

137TH ST, n s, 242 ft w of 7th Av, 16x99.11; James C. Picken to Harry Lilly. 100

146TH ST, s s, 268.9 ft e of Railroad Av, 25x95; William R. Kitchen to Mary E. Mason. 3,000

160TH ST, 514 West, 20x90.11; George E. Roman to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company. 1

187TH ST, n s, 258.4 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x94.10; Florence W. Kehoe to Richard S. Curtis and another. Exchange

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Theodore Keller; Avenue A, 70, 2 years. 1,050

KIRF, August N., to Patrick Gallagher; 1st Av, 835, 5 years. 1,100

VOGT, Arnold, to Frederick A. Vogt; 3d St, 100 West, 4 8-12 years. 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAMS, Carrie S., to William R. H. and Frank B. Martin, trustees; 1,957 2d Av, 3 years. $12,500

ALEXANDER, Richard L., to Lena Schmidt; 158th St, or Cedar Place, s s, 75.9 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 1 year. 750

BAKER, William C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 168th St, s w corner of Audubon Av; 1 year. 75,000

BARRY, James T., to German Savings Bank; Franklin Av, e s, 84 ft s of 168th St, 1 year. 12,000

BRADY, John, to Rachel Purdy; 125th St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years. 3,000

BRENNAN, John J., to Helen C. Ferguson; 84th St, s s, 280 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year. 2,500

BURGER, Ellsworth, to Joseph Mallon; Creston Av, w s, 219.8 ft n of Wellesley St, 7 months. 900

CURTIS, Richard S., and another, to Florence W. Kehoe; 187th St, n s, 258.4 ft e of 11th Av, installments. 1,750

CURTIS, Richard S., and another to Robert I. Murray and others, trustees; 123d St, 331 East, 1 years. 5,500

DOYLE, John E., to City Mortgage Company; Mott Av, e s, old line, 200 ft s of James Mooney's lot, 90x141.7, (three mortgages,) 1 year. 49,500

DOYLE, John E., to Henry E. Howland, trustee; Southern Boulevard, n s, 125.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 5 years. 14,500

DYETT, Margaret P., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 353 West 123d St, 5 years. 12,000

ELMER, Harry, to Edmund H. Specht; 82d St, n s, 202 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years. 250

GORE, Thomas, Jr., and Emma, to Charles and August Funck; Mapes Av, n w corner of Green Av, 3 years. 500

HAHN, Lillie E. and Martha E. Tousaint to Nellie E. Church; Suburban St, s s, corner of Briggs Av, 3 years. 6,000

HAUCK, John C., to Charles P. Hallock; Boston Post Road, e s, 100 ft s of 179th St, demand. 100

HOUGHTON, Frank R., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Boston Road, n e corner of 164th St, 1 year. 23,000

LASS, Richard, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 554 Brook Av, s e corner of 142d St, sa-loon lease, demand.

LUKE, Elizabeth and Joseph C., to Mary C. Schipf; 257 West 114th St, 3 years. 2,000

McGEE, James, and Morris Lawton to George M. Miller, trustee, &c.; 2d Av, s w corner of 109th St, 3 years. 20,000

McKENZIE, Julia E., to Lina Matthias; 196 St. Ann's Av, 2 years. 1,500

O'SULLIVAN, Mary, to Frank H. Whalen and James A. Dunn; Prospect Av, w s, 301.10 ft n of 152d St, 1 month. 260

O'SULLIVAN, Mary, to Isabella S. Wall, guardian, &c.; Prospect Av, w s, 301.10 ft n of 152d St, 3 years. 5,500

SCOPPA, Alfonso, to Federico and Filomena De Lorenzo; part of Lot 234, map of Village of East Tremont, 3 years. 600

SCOTT, Frank M., to James L. Breese, trustee; 22 East Broadway, 5 years. 12,000

STAHL, Otto, to John Townshend; 126th St, n s, 99 ft e of Park Av, leasehold, secures note. 2,000

STEINMETZ, Samuel and Amelia, to Charles and August Funck; Lots 19 and 20, map of 211 lots of Downing estate; also, Columbus Av, e s, 225 ft e of Rose St, 3 years. 400

SUESENS, Charles, to George Ehret; Avenue A, 1,448, demand. 950

Assignments of Mortgages.

GWYNNE, Elisabeth W., to George De Witt Cooke, trustee. $3,028

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to William R. H. Martin and another trustees. 10,500

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to William R. H. Martin and another, trustees. 6,000

MULLER, Henry, to Frederick M. Ulrich 4,500

PURSER, George H., Jr., and another, executors, to Martha M. Wells. 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, whole front from Jefferson St to 170th St, 188.6x irregular; Peter Handibode, Jr., against Isaac and Max S. Boehm, owners and contractors. 2,400

ROBBINS AV, n s, corner of 147th St, 50x100; Anna Lukas against John Dale, owner and contractor. 389

UNION AV, n e corner of 156th St, 75x100; Tony Cazalli against James C. Wood, owner; William M. Walsh, contractor. 90

8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 99.11x100; Lage Brothers & Co. against George Brown and Lewis Heilman, owners and contractors. 520

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x70; Frederick Schoneweg against James Love, owner; Thomas E. Moore, contractor. 469

129TH ST, 60 and 62 East; Joseph F. Denton against Catherine Van Valen, owner; Thomas A. Barry and others, contractors. 426

129TH ST, 60 and 62 East; Joseph F. Denton against Catherine Van Valen, owner; Thomas A. Barry and others, contractors. 111

144TH ST, 735 and 737 East; Bockart & Jahn against Morris O. Cohen, owner and contractor. 225

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418 LAWS OF 1897.

11TH ST, n s, 163 ft s of Avenue B, 25x108.3; Thomas J. Adelson and Moses A. Slone, with Minna Lowenthal, 12 payments. $12,000

Lis Pendens.

CONVENT AV, e s, 479.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; James L. Kane against Eugene Melvin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. M. Gibney.

ROBBINS AV, s e corner of 147th St, 50x100; Anna Lukas against John Dale, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. J. Kelly.

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 165th St, 95x100.10; Carrie Engs and others, executors, &c., against James J. Ward and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Hurst.

2D AV, e s, 67.8 ft s of 75th St, 15.5x100; George Kahn against Katie Kramer, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorney, B. L. Brandiger.

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25.8x100.11; Lambert Suydam and another, trustees, &c., against Esther A. Wheaton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

113TH ST, s s, 334 ft e of 6th Av, 16x100.11; Margaret F. Everit against Arthur Gorsch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Malcolm.

149TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Convent Av, 75x99.11; also 144th St, s w corner of Hamilton Terrace, 20x30.5 & actions; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Harry W. Powell and others, (foreclosure of 5 mortgages;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

REGULATION OF INSURANCE.

Discussed at Convention of State Insurance Commissioners.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—The National Convention of State Insurance Commissioners opened to-day in the Hotel Cadillac. Both the President and Vice President have, since the last convention, served out their terms as Insurance Commissioners, and the offices were therefore vacant. Chairman Orearo of the Executive Committee opened the convention and was unanimously made permanent presiding officer. About seventy-five Insurance Commissioners, actuaries, and deputies were present.

After Mayor Maybury had extended to the convention the freedom of the city, Max Cohen of Washington read a paper on "Significant Factors in National Regulation of Insurance." Mr. Cohen cited numerous legal authorities to prove that National regulation of insurance is legal, and closed with the hope that a uniform system of State and National laws for the control of the Insurance business would soon become a reality.

Ex-Attorney General Mylrea of Wisconsin discussed Mr. Cohen's paper at length. While, he said, he believed in National regulation of insurance, he contended that a Constitutional amendment delegating that power to Congress was necessary before it could be accomplished.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The United American Insurance Company of Milwaukee has commenced underwriting with a capital stock of $50,000.

Chicago advices state that Henry O'Kane, Secretary of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio, has denied the report that his company was to be reinsured or purchased by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Attorney General Akin of Illinois has issued a ruling to the effect that the unearned premiums of fire insurance companies should be listed among the taxable assets of the companies, because they do not constitute a debt, and cannot be deducted from the amount of credits properly listed by the companies.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange at its meeting yesterday decided that all permanent licenses not called for before Sept. 15 shall be considered cancelled as of that date, when the names of all brokers not permanently licensed will be removed from the rate cabinets of members by the Exchange manager.

Arrangements have been completed by William B. Ogden, Chairman of the Fire Patrol Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, and Chief Croker of the New York Fire Department for exhibitions to-day at Fire Patrol Station No. 3 and Fire Department Headquarters, at which a number of foreign fire insurance officials will be present, including Edward Elphinstone, Andrew Aikman, and General Manager David Deuchar of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh. The party will also include Dumont Clarke, Henry W. Maxwell, Charles F. Mathewson, United States Manager Charles H. Post of the Caledonian, and William Ellsworth of this city.

The insurance on the property at 1,380 and 1,382 First Avenue, which was severely damaged by fire last Saturday afternoon, was distributed as follows: On building at 1,382 and 1,384, German-American, $15,000; Royal, $5,000; Northern, $5,000; Caledonian, $5,000. On rents, Lion, $4,500. On building at 1,380 First Avenue, Scottish Union and National, $10,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the above losses. The insurance on the stock of Bernard Stahl & Co. at 1,382 and 1,384 First Avenue was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $15,000; Aetna, $10,000; Phoenix of London, $5,000; Hanover, $4,000; Fireman's Fund, $3,500; Palatine, $3,500; Atlanta Home, $3,500; Providence - Washington, $3,000; Agricultural, $3,000; Traders' of New York, $3,000; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Continental, $2,500; Springfield, $2,500; Reading, $2,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,500; American Central, $2,500; Lion, $2,500; Royal, $2,500; Girard, $2,500; British America of Toronto, $2,500; Western of Toronto, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; American of New York, $2,500; Connecticut, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; Greenwich, $2,500; Empire City, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,000; American of Philadelphia, $2,000; Scottish Union and National, $2,000; Orient, $1,750; Spring Garden, $1,750; British American of New York, $1,500; Citizens' of New York, $1,500; Magdeburg, $1,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,500; Mechanics', $1,500; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, $1,500.

East River Obstruction Located.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Coast and Geodetic Survey has received an official report from the commander of the schooner Eager, stating that the obstruction upon which the cruiser Brooklyn struck in the East River some months ago has been definitely located. The investigation was made upon the request of the Navy Department, and the commander of the Eager reports that the obstruction was found 50 feet of the South Ferry slip, and about 100 yards from the pier. It consists of a barge or boat which at some time had been sunk in the stream. The hulk lies in water thirty feet deep, but the least depth over it is sixteen or seventeen feet.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

PEABODY,
102-104 WAVERLEY PLACE.
Eight rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator and hall service; rents, $65 per month.

IRVINGTON and ROCKLAND,
136 TO 142 WEST 16TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents $45 to $65 per month.

ST. CLEMENT,
395 WEST 52D ST.
Four rooms; hot air heat; rents, $25 per month.

ST. JOHN, WAVE CREST, and CEDARHURST,
35 TO 41 EAST 50TH ST.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $50 to $90 per month.

THE BERWICK,
315 TO 319 WEST 58TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, from $40 to $55 per month.

ST. HONORE,
1,142 MADISON AV.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rent, $50.

10 and 12 East 130th St.
Eight rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator and hall service; rent, $70 per month.

223, 225, 227 West 135th St.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated; rents, $40 to $50 per month.

269 West 136th St.
Gas ranges; seven rooms and bath; rents, $48 per month.

267 West 139th St.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated; rents, $45 to $50 per month.

Janitors on Premises.

CONCERNING HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

"THE TOWERS,"
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
Northwest Corner 94th St.
(A fireproof Apartment building.) Spacious Apartments in suites of eight to seventeen rooms, four bathrooms, and two servants' rooms. Servants' bathrooms, Butler's rooms. Laundry, ironing and drying rooms. Servants' elevator. Commodious storerooms and cement closets. Dining rooms finished in mahogany and Flemish oak; wainscoted eight feet high. Beamed ceilings. Hood mantels. Window seats. Duplex ice box. Electric light arranged for connection to dining room tables. Plumbing fixtures of porcelain. Needle showers. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, kitchens, and butler's pantries tiled five feet high. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Refrigeration, ice and ice water supplied. Telephone in each apartment. Mail chute. Elevator service all night. The most complete and luxuriously appointed apartment building yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people.

Also Apartments in building Northwest Corner of Eightieth Street and West End Avenue, in suites of eight and nine rooms; butler's pantry and bathroom.

Apply at buildings, or to Globe Realty Company, 141 Broadway, New York.

ST. JOHN, WAVECREST AND CEDARHURST.

35, 37, 39 & 41 EAST 50TH ST.
Elegant, well-lighted and ventilated and handsomely decorated apartments, containing seven rooms and bath; equipped with every modern convenience; steam heated and hall service; rents, $40 to $65 per month.

JANITOR ON PREMISES.

126-128 East 34th St.
Eight rooms and bath, butler's pantry, servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator; electric light, hall service, and every modern convenience.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
761 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN BASEMENT 5-story house, 36 West 96th St., near Park; bargain. Others all prices. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

A SMALL PRIVATE HOUSE ABOVE 23D ST., west side, in excellent condition. F. A., 254 8th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE HIGH-STOOP FOUR-STORY house, East 56th Street, 15 rooms, three baths. Exposed plumbing; excellent order; $1,800. INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

LARGE LINE HOUSES AND FLATS, WEST side; all prices. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

MORTON BUILDING,
116 Nassau Street.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
OFFICES FOR RENT.
Ready for occupancy.
INSPECTION INVITED.
Apply to
F. ZITTEL, Agent,
On premises.

STORAGE.

O'REILLY BROTHERS'
New York Storage Warehouse, 109 to 123 East 44th St., corner Lexington Av.; storing, packing, moving furniture; city or country. Tel., 5 or 38.

BOARDERS WANTED.

432 MADISON AV.—Desirable fourth floor rooms; southern exposure; corner house; also third floor hall room; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 18 STUYVESANT PARK, opposite St. George's Church, near 17th St., very desirable furnished rooms.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

MUNICH—Hotel Bayerischer Hof.
1st-class House. Restaurant unlimited, with handsome Winter Garden.

REAL ESTATE.

DISAPPOINTMENT awaits the man who hopes for home happiness while paying rent to landlords. We've a plan that does away with landlordism—a plan that has induced Home-owning to the extent of over five million dollars—a plan that fits any income. For instance—a very small cash sum down and

$37.50 a month

will buy one of our modern TWO-FAMILY HOUSES (rent one part and live in the other yourself)—handsome in appearance—convenient in construction—all modern improvements—located on one of the finest streets in New York's most popular suburb,

TREMONT,

within half a block of trolley line—two blocks from Tremont High School—four blocks from uptown City Hall and Crotona Park, combining all the conveniences of the city with the freshness, healthfulness, and delights of the country.
Full particulars on application.
NEW YORK BUILDING-LOAN BANKING COMPANY,
111 5th Ave., New York,
or JONES & BAILEY, 4,221 Third Ave., corner Tremont Ave., New York.

Insure Your Title.

Don't carry the risk yourself.

Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS - - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
APPLY TO THE
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 LIBERTY ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as first-class chambermaid in private family; best of references. 209 East 50th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a lady as companion to invalid, or similar position; educated, refined, capable; highest references. J. B., care E. H. Shelley, Room 78, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City N. J.

COMPANION and ATTENDANT.—As companion and attendant to elderly or invalid lady; town or country; good references. Companion, Box 42, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent cook; best reference. K. H., Box 323 Times Up-town Office, 1,209 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By an excellent American cook; baker; coarse washing; excellent reference. 860 10th Av.; Crononge's bell.

COOK.—French; 25; for club or private. B. E., Box 158 Times Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged lady as housekeeper; near New York University. Box 292, Hobart, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Single; greenhouses, vegetables, furnace; thoroughly competent; gentleman's place; references. F. F., Box 158, Times.

GARDENER.—By young man; private place; attend greenhouse and vegetable garden. Barry, care Kelp, 640 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

CHEF.—Experienced in all branches; hotel or private house; officers' mess or sanitarium; a number of years head cook in a State hospital. C. W. D., 520 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—By stenographer in law office; senior N. Y. U. Law Department; $18. Lex, Box 143, Times Office.

STEWARD and CHEF.—By Japanese who has had experience either place on yacht or in club. H., 134 High St., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new ticklings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 56th and 57th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Two well-recommended, faithful and capable North of Ireland women in private family of two adults; one as cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress. Call, to-day and to-morrow, between 2 and 3 P. M., at 787 Madison Av.

WANTED—A woman of good address and some business ability to represent the interests of a large financial institution among New York city women. Financial, Box 168, Times Office.

WANTED—A competent lady's maid. Call, with references, Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, 174 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—In the office of a manufactory, a young man about eighteen years of age, to assist in general office work; must write well and be quick and accurate at figures; must reside in Manhattan. Address, giving references, D. O. D., Box 127 Times Office.

WANTED—Strong, energetic young man to take charge of shipping department; must be accustomed to handling paper; references; state salary expected. H. W., Box 216 Times Office.

WANTED—Useful young man, about 16, to run small elevator. Address Elevator, 154 6th Av.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.
Stenography, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture; attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of sight singing.
ART CLASSES
for beginners and advanced students; mechanical and free hand drawing, design, water color, clay modelling, wood carving, photo-negative retouching, photo-color, crayon, pen and ink work, sketch class. J. Liberty Tadd's method of manual training.
NEEDLEWORK CLASSES.
Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1899.
Examinations for admission on the 14th and 15th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough education. School year opens Sept. 11, 1899. For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 23d St.

Dwight School,
15 West 45d Street, New York City.
20th Year opens Sept. 27th.
High class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given to boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Gymnasium. Laboratories.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray.
Reopens Sept. 28 in its NEW BUILDING,
35 West 84th Street.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Gymnasium, 18x58; Playground, 200x225.
Dr. Ray is now at school daily.
Book of the 10th year on request.

Hamilton Institute.
45 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square, North.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Most advantageous location in New York.
Catalogue on application.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL.
Registered Under the Regents of N. Y.
Three fine school buildings, entrance 120 West 126th St. 14th year begins Sept. 21st. Wm. L. Hazen, head master, or T. M. Lyon, associate headmaster, will be at the school after Sept. 8th, 1-5, 7-9 P. M.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL
417 Madison Avenue.
18TH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 26TH.
The Principal is now at the school daily.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Thorough work in all departments from Primary to College Preparatory. Little boys received in Kindergarten and Primary classes.

ST MARY'S SCHOOL, "EPISCOPAL,"
6-8 E. FORTY-SIXTH ST., NEW YORK.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory and Primary Classes.
College Preparation. Advantages of New York City.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, Cor. W. 72d St. and West End Av., REOPENS Wednesday, SEPT. 27. Collegiate preparation, Intermediate, and Primary Departments; optional military drill; gymnasium; hot luncheon. Catalogues on application.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal

MISS WHITON AND MISS BANGS' ENGLISH and Classical School for Girls, 43 West 47th St., New York. Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Classes. Certificate accepted by four colleges. Large faculty and individual instruction. Advanced courses for special students

MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL FOR BOYS (J. H. MORSE'S.)
423 Madison Avenue, New York.
Reopens Oct. 2. English, Classical, and Mathematical. Thoroughly graded. Send for circular. Principals at schoolroom daily after Sept. 17th.

DR. SAVAGE'S GYMNASIUM,
308 WEST 59TH STREET.
Tenth Season opens Sept. 15th. Normal class and private instruction. Circulars.

The Helburn School
No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopens October 3d.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
2,138 7TH AV., BETWEEN 126TH & 127TH STS.
Preparatory School for Girls. Primary classes and Kindergarten. Reopens Sept. 21st.
MAX F. GIOVANOLY, Ph. D.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker
School for Girls opens October 2d; Kindergarten, Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. A limited number of resident students received. 148 Madison Avenue.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
College preparatory and special courses. Out-of-door classes in physical training. 71 West 85th st.

IRVING INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Prepares for college or business. New gymnasium.
JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Principal.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 4. 30, 32, 34 East 54th Street.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. College preparation. Reopens Sept. 20th.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE LYON SCHOOL,
576 Fifth Avenue. Reopens Sept. 27th.
Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Especially cordial relations with Princeton.
JOHN G. MACVICAR, Head Master.

HEMPSTEAD (LONG ISLAND) INSTITUTE.—Little boys exclusively; unceasing, conscientious supervision; exceptional healthfulness; moderate expenditure; vacations unnecessary.

Montpelier Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Preparation for college. Special students in art, etc. Mrs. T. Tileston Greene, 2 West 54th St.

MISS REYNOLDS'S SCHOOL, 66 WEST 45TH Street.—Twenty-first year begins Oct. 2; thorough training; girls admitted as special students to regular classes.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The Packard Commercial School
Corner of Fourth Avenue and 23d Street.
A Preparatory School for Business.
FORTY-SECOND YEAR.
Commercial and Stenographic Departments,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 5TH.
Office Hours: 8:30 to 5.
For Catalogue Address The Packard School,
101 EAST 23D STREET, NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE.
143 TO 147 SOUTH 8TH ST., BROOKLYN.
Business, Stenography, Typewriting, Preparatory, Regents and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening Sessions. HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N.Y.University Law School.
Sixty-fifth year opens Oct. 2nd, 1899. DAY CLASSES, (LL.B., after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B., after three years.) Daily sessions, 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition, $100. GRADUATE CLASSES. Fifteen courses. Five required for LL. M.
For Circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL | Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. The Devisme Method of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

CAROLINE MABEN,
Teacher of Piano, Harmony and Virgil Clavier.
STUDIO, 905-6 CARNEGIE HALL.
TERMS, $30. TEN FULL HOURS LESSONS.

INSTRUCTION.

136TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 26TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics. Optional Military Drill.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at the school. Catalogues on application.
E. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1899.
Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27TH, 1899.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

Weingart Institute,
22 AND 24 EAST 21

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 14th day of August, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use certain streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad, underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Borough of Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the intersection of Liberty and Washington Streets; going thence in a northerly direction under and along Washington Street to or near the point at which this street crosses Dey Street; thence turning in a westerly direction through Dey Street, passing under and along Dey Street, under and across West Street, and under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Dey Street, and under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; the line also branching off from Washington Street, at Cortlandt Street, and going in a westerly direction under and along Cortlandt Street and crossing under West Street and going under the bulkhead and piers at or near the foot of Cortlandt Street; thence under and across the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York and to the boundary line of the State of New York at or near Jersey City; also a branch passing under and along West Street between the two lines above mentioned, making a connection between the two.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, said application of said railway company will be first considered and public hearing had thereon; all persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
THE 23D DAY OF AUGUST, 1899.

The New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the ... day of ..., 189..., for an extension of a grant of a franchise or right to construct a tunnel under certain streets, avenues, and highways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, hereinafter mentioned, for the construction and operation of a tunnel railroad underneath the surface thereof, together with all necessary connections, switches, sidings, turn-outs, turn-tables, and cross-overs for the convenient operation of said railroad, underneath the surface of the following streets, avenues, and highways in said Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, to wit:

Beginning at some convenient point at or near the junction of Ann Street and Park Row in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and running thence by a convenient and eligible route or routes underground to and under the waters of the East River, and to and under the Borough of Brooklyn, County of New York, and County of Kings, to the junction of Adams and Willoughby Streets, in the said Borough of Brooklyn.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the resolutions and directions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which were adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and concurred in by the Council on the 15th day of August, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Acting Mayor of the said city on the 19th day of August, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given; and that at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railroad company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of HENRIGUS CARR AND PAPER COMPANY, assigned to John W. Axford, for benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Zabriskie, assignee of the above-named Henry Carter, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, the Presiding Justice of the New York Supreme Court, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 22d day of August, 1899.

[L. S.]

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

PRYOR & TRUAX, Attorneys for Assignee, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au23-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated August 18th, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLOTTE M. DIOSSY, GEORGE S. DIOSSY, and ROBERT D. DIOSSY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of The Diossy Law Book Company to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said firm, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Chas. Coleman Miller, 16 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 5th day of November, 1899.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM H. POWELL, Assignee.
CHAS. COLEMAN MILLER, Attorney for Assignee, 16 Wall Street, New York City.
au23-law6wW

CASSIDY & ADLER.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Honorable Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, made and entered on the 1st day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Patrick Cassidy and I. Richard Adler, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name and style of Cassidy & Adler, or against Frank X. Sadlier, receiver of said late firm of Cassidy & Adler, that they are and each of them is directed and required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the said receiver, at his place of transacting business, No. 552 West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 26th day of October, 1899.

Dated Aug. 1, 1899.

FRANK X. SADLIER, Receiver.
WILLIAM J. MORAN, Attorney for Receiver, No. 49 Wall St., New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 8th day of June, 1899, present, Hon. Miles Beach, Justice. In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of HOWARD LOCKWOOD CO., a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

On reading and filing the petition of L. Alers-Hankey and Carrie Alers-Hankey, a majority of the Directors of Howard Lockwood & Company, a domestic corporation, and the schedule annexed to said petition, which petition and schedule were verified June 7th, 1899; and on proof of due service of notice of this application, and of a copy of said petition and schedule, and of this order as proposed upon Hon. John C. Davies, Attorney General, and on motion of Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the petitioner,

It is ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Augustus C. Brown, Esq., Counselor at Law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the said 11th day of September, 1899, in The Albany Evening Journal, a newspaper printed at Albany, N. Y., and also in The New York Law Journal and New York Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New York.

MILES BEACH, J. S. C.

au16-law8wW&s6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of THE WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, for leave to assume the corporate name "PLAZA REPUBLICAN CLUB."

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute, that an application will be made by The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District to a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York on the 25th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by petition setting forth the grounds thereof, verified by James Yerebance, the President of said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, for an order authorizing said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District to assume another corporate name, to writ, the name Plaza Republican Club, in place of its present name.—Dated New York, September 2d, 1899.

THE WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
By JAMES YEREANCE, President.

s6-law6wW.

TO THE CREDITORS OF AND PERSONS having claims against the Metropolitan Building Company:

Take notice that by virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, dated the fourteenth day of August, 1899, and of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, you are required to present to the Receivers below named and make proof of your respective claims against the Metropolitan Building Company, an insolvent corporation, within two months from the date of said first-named order; and if you fail to do so you may be barred from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation.

Claims must be in writing, and may be presented to Henry Puster, Receiver, at his office, No. 259 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., or to Edward H. Fallows, Receiver, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated August 22, 1899.

HENRY PUSTER,
EDWARD H. FALLOWS, } Receivers.

au23-law6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-law6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-law6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899.

GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.
HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-law6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-law6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-law6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 68 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1900.—MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-law6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-law6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 59 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB RAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH FEREIRA,
EMILY M. RAIZ,
Executors.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. au26-law6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 33 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap18-law6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIA A. VALENTINE, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. VALENTINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1898, as amended by order dated February 24, 1899, and as further amended by order dated June 27, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on said day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment and orders to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and designated by the numbers 14 and 15 on a map entitled "Map for partition sale of property belonging to the estate of Daniel Valentine, deceased, situate at Fordham, Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. C.," made by Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 1st, 1898, said lots taken separately being bounded and described as follows:

Lot Number 14—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of E. 196th St. and Webster Avenue, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Webster Avenue 25 feet, thence westerly at right angles to Webster Avenue one hundred and 51-100 feet to the easterly line of lot Number 15 on said map, thence southerly parallel with Webster Avenue along the easterly side of lot Number 15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 196th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northeast line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown on the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to said action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOSEN CARINE SMITH, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 98 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN J. DARLEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:

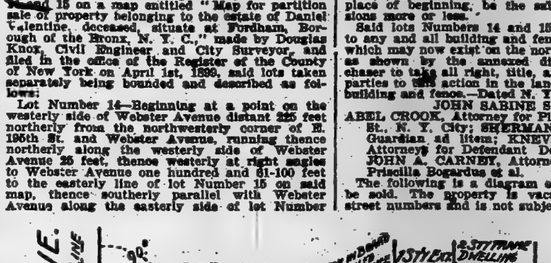

au14-2aw5wM&Th&s6

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OLAF S. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against HENRY H. SNEDEKER, Amelia Thompson, Jacob Schwartz, Thomas F. Lynch, Dwight H. Corwin, Alois Kramer, George Murphy, and E. H. H. Anthony Company, United States Photographic Supply Company, James W. Christopher, and James J. Nealis, as receiver of the property and effects of Jacob Schwartz, a judgment debtor, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee, by order of this court, dated the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and entered herein on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and in pursuance of another order of this court duly entered in said action on the twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order first herein above specified had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, (1899,) at my office, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and State of New York, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof, to which time and place the reference in said action has been adjourned.

The premises are described in the complaint in the above cause as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the brick building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Canal Street, in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and known by its street number as one hundred and eleven (111) Canal Street, in said borough and city, and bounded and described, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, distant about fifty (50) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal Street with the westerly side of Broadway; running thence northerly on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence running westerly on a line almost parallel with Canal Street, twenty-four (24) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Forsyth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Canal Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Canal Street, as widened and extended, twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and together all rights to the land in the street in front of said premises, and being the same premises formerly owned by Eveline Stack, (now deceased.)

Dated New York, July twenty-fourth, 1899.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

GEORGE H. PETTIT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy26-law7w

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM F. KLINGENSTEIN, Att'y. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-law6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-law6mW

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899.

ADAM RIEDEMANN,
AUGUST C. KREISER,
Executors.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-law6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR.,
JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-law6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-law6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 59 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB RAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH FERREIRA,
EMILY M. RAIZ,
Executors.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. au26-law6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 33 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap18-law6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—ANNA D. BLISS, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. McKEOWN, (formerly Catharine E. Moore,) and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Prince Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sullivan Street and the easterly line of Prince Street; thence northerly and parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches to the northerly side of Prince Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Prince Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises as were conveyed by Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Eugene H. Westerfield by deed dated March 21, 1894, and recorded March 27, 1894, in Section 2, Liber 27 of Conveyances, Page 222, Register's office, New York County, and being also known by the street number 177 Prince Street.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.

WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City.

Prince Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $4,193, with interest thereon from the 10th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $140.23, with interest from August 14th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $148.95 and interest.—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SEVENTEENTH STREET, NUMBER 326, NEW YORK.—Supreme Court. County of New York. JEANNETTE SCHWARZ, plaintiff, against ALICE M. ERNST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, and the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street between the First and Second Avenues, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet northwesterly from the First Avenue, and distant also two hundred and eighteen (218) feet southeasterly from Livingston Place; thence running southwesterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle of the block between Sixteenth Street and Seventeenth Street; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street twenty-three (23) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-three (23) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-two (92) feet in depth on each side, and being known by the number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) (formerly 171) East Seventeenth Street, the easterly and westerly walls being party walls.—Dated New York, August 30, 1899.

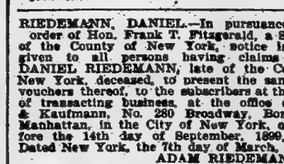

East Sixteenth Street.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.
HIRAM M. KIRK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 150 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. au30-2aw5wW&Fs6m

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of June 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LAENGER & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-law6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 68 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of June, 1899, next.

JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK,
SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK,
Executors.
JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 59 Liberty St., New York City. jel4-law6w

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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ALDERMEN IN A WRANGLE

Lively Row Over a Resolution Bearing on the Dewey Parade.

BRIDGES THE STORM CENTRE

Mr. Glick "Called Down" for Summoning Sergeant at Arms—New Elevated Road Wants a Franchise.

The Board of Aldermen spent the greater part of its session yesterday in wrangling over small matters, and as a result succeeded in accomplishing little work of any benefit to the city. In lieu of anything of more importance, the trouble arose over the Dewey reception, and Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, was the cause of it all.

President Woods had relinquished the chair and had called Alderman Glick to preside over the deliberations of the board. When Mr. Glick was firmly established in the chair, Mr. McCall offered a resolution giving truckmen the right to station their trucks at street corners along the line of the Dewey parade, for use as portable grand stands.

The reading of the resolution stirred up a clamor in which the strident voice of Alderman Bridges was conspicuous, and then the Acting Chairman attempted to make an explanation. Mr. Bridges kept up his howling and finally the Chairman in despair inquired of Mr. Bridges: "Do you want to speak?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Bridges, "but not till them members takes their seat."

At the time, Mr. Bridges was not at his own place, and some one suggested that he was out of order. This point was well taken, according to the Chairman, and Mr. Bridges, in high dudgeon, retreated to the rear of the chamber, where he tilted his chair back, hoisted his feet to the desk in front, and declined to manifest any interest in the proceedings, until suddenly he sprang up and yelled: "Mister President."

The Chairman declined to give him the floor until he took his place, and ordered him to behave. Mr. Bridges collapsed into a chair, but continued to talk in loud tones until Mr. Glick ordered the Sergeant at Arms to escort him to his own place. As the Sergeant at Arms reached him, Mr. Bridges stood up, but refused to budge. Meanwhile, Aldermen Wafer, Byrne, and McCall began a concerted speech in which Mr. Glick was "called down" for humiliating an Alderman.

In the course of the row, some one appealed from the ruling of the Chair. Then, and not till then, did Mr. Bridges consent to vote from his chair, and his vote was in favor of the appeal. During the roll call Mr. Bridges persistently demanded the reading of the rule applicable to members speaking from their seats, and finally, when some one started to take his part, he waved every one aside and asserted his own ability to take care of himself.

After fifty-five minutes of this display of parliamentary knowledge, the matter was dropped, and Mr. Glick retired from the chair in an exhausted, yet triumphant, condition.

Another row was caused when Alderman Goodman tried to have Edgar J. Lauer of 22 East Eightieth Street elected as Alderman from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District in place of Homer Folks, who resigned to become a candidate for the Assembly. Lauer is the joint candidate of the Republicans and Citizens' Union of the district. Mr. McCall wanted the matter referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was finally done, with the proviso that the committee should report next week.

Alderman Okie offered a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate for $50,000 for the entertainment of visiting troops during the Dewey celebration. After several speeches the matter was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Glick's resolution that all the park benches in the city be distributed along the line of march of the Dewey land parade was referred to the Committee on Parks.

W. H. Morrell and others petitioned for a franchise for the Municipal Quick Transit Company, which wants to build an "artistic" four-track elevated railroad structure along the East and North Rivers and across the New East River Bridge. The petition was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

COUNCIL OBEYS COURT'S ORDER

Issue of $570,000 Bonds for Purchase of Long Island Water Supply Company's Plant Authorized.

The Council yesterday obeyed the writ of mandamus issued by Justice McAdam, requiring it to authorize the issue of $570,000 bonds for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. Several of those who have hitherto opposed the bond issue and who were mentioned specifically in Justice McAdam's decision as having violated their oaths of office, voted for the bonds under protest, but no one took them seriously.

Councilman Goodwin called up the bond resolution and moved its adoption. Mr. McGarry offered with it the resolution of the Board of Public Improvements, pledging the city to construct its own water works, and explained that he thought it was pertinent. This led Mr. Leich, the humorist of the Council, to offer a copy of the writ of mandamus to be read, in conjunction with the bond resolution, which was done amid hearty laughter. Mr. Cassidy offered a long statement, signed by himself and the other obstructionists, reciting their side of the case and declaring that they believed the bonds were against the city's interest.

Mr. McGarry, in explaining his vote, said he wanted the resolution of the Board of Public Improvements read because Bridge Commissioner Shea, who drafted it, is Chairman of the Brooklyn Democratic organization, and because "he spoke advisedly in his resolution." Twenty-six votes were registered in favor of the bond issues, the absentees being Councilmen Oakley, Bodine, and Murray.

The Council then defeated a resolution providing for a bond issue of $305,000 for paying claims due on the Harlem River Driveway. These claims, which are long overdue, draw 6 per cent. interest, and the contractor has been requested to bring a suit for mandamus to compel payment.

TIMES WHEN FIREMEN MAY EAT.

New Order of Chief Croker Makes Most Any Kind of Meal Possible.

Fire Chief Edward F. Croker caused general rejoicing among his men yesterday morning by a new time allotment for meals. The order went into effect at 8 A. M.

All men are to have one and one-quarter hours for meals three times a day, one and three-quarter hours for meals twice a day, or three hours for one meal a day.

The previous order called for two hours for meals twice a day, and even if a man's home were next door to the station he could only take two meals with his family. On the other hand, men living at a distance preferred to go home but once a day with a longer time interval, and the new order makes ample provision for both classes.

Company commanders are to regulate the number of men in each meal squad, and, when the arrangement of the squads is broken by reason of a fire or other cause, may send out three meal men during the time allotted two or one meal men, or two and one meal men in the time given three-meal men. An officer and enough men to handle the apparatus must, however, be constantly on hand, and the company commanders will be held responsible for any failure in this direction.

Trunk of Lottery Drawings Taken.

C. R. Sherman, Superintendent of the Adams Express Company, yesterday turned over to the police a trunk from Montreal which contained fifty-six packages of lottery drawings of the Kentucky Lottery, "decided by drawings of the Canadian Royal Art Union." 238 and 240 St. James Street, Montreal. The name of S. T. Dickinson is given as the manager. The drawings are those of Aug. 31. The packages were addressed to people in all the large cities of the United States.

Did Not Steal Brass Railings.

Raymond Conklin of 306 East Forty-sixth Street and William J. Bradley of 312 East Forty-sixth Street, who were arrested Sunday on suspicion of having stolen two brass railings from the residence of James A. Williamson of 13 East Forty-eighth Street, were discharged in the Yorkville Court yesterday. The prisoners proved an alibi.

RAPID TRANSIT OUTLOOK.

Mr. Whalen to Confer with Messrs. Rives and Shepard To-day—May Be Difficult to Get Bids.

The conference which Corporation Counsel Whalen hoped to have with George L. Rives of the Rapid Transit Commission and Edward M. Shepard of the counsel for the commission yesterday was postponed until this afternoon because of the absence from the city of Mr. Shepard. Mr. Rives, who is in the city, did not care to discuss the contract with Mr. Whalen unless Mr. Shepard, who drafted it, could be present.

Mr. Whalen said yesterday that he is confident that he and the other conferrees can agree on a form of contract which will be acceptable to the city, just to the contractors, and productive of rapid transit at a comparatively early date. He repeated his utterances of last Saturday as to the use of the tunnel by telegraph and similar companies, and declared that not only would it soon pay for itself, but that eventually it would support the entire expense of running the city.

"Does the law permit the construction of the tunnel by sections as the Controller has suggested?" Mr. Whalen was asked.

"Oh," he replied, "We can't appropriate all the money in one year. We must have a part of our margin for public improvements."

Mr. Whalen denied that his advocacy of the rapid transit scheme had anything to do with the Ramapo water job and that politics is at the bottom of it. Neither had he heard of any prospective bidders for the contract.

Controller Coler declined to discuss the rapid transit question beyond saying he was glad that his colleagues in the City Government had come to his conclusions regarding the ability of the city to borrow money. When asked if he would attend to-day's conference, he said, sententiously, "I haven't been invited."

A prominent contractor said yesterday that he believed that it would be difficult to get contractors to bid for the job, because of the immense amount of capital needed. This had been added to largely by the enormous advance in iron and steel, and the enactment of the new labor law. "The advance in iron and steel will make the tunnel cost $5,000,000 more than the original estimate, while a like sum will be added by the new labor law," he said.

It was said yesterday that William C. Whitney, who recently returned from abroad, had succeeded in raising capital in Europe, so that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company can bid for the construction of the tunnel, and that this is the secret of Tammany's change of front. In this case, it was said, the company would bid for the privilege of operating the road for fifty years, as it may do under the law. H. H. Vreeland, the President of the Metropolitan Company, declined to discuss this report.

The moment the Corporation Counsel approves the form of contract the Rapid Transit Commission assumes control of the matter. It was said yesterday by an attorney who is concerned that the Municipal Assembly cannot hold up the necessary bond issues, as under the recent decision of Justice McAdam the Rapid Transit act makes it mandatory for the proper authorities to issue bonds, and that this decision would then extend to the Board of Estimate.

NEW OCEAN RECORD MADE.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Lowers Time from Cherbourg 2 Hours 53 Minutes—Averaged 22.08 Knots.

Faster than ever passengers traveled before between the coast of France and the Port of New York came the returning tourists on the big steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday. The North German Lloyd flier left Bremen Aug. 29 and Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 30, clearing the Cherbourg Breakwater at 6 P. M. of that date. She arrived at Sandy Hook Light Vessel yesterday morning, out 5 days 18 hours and 15 minutes, breaking the record from Cherbourg, held by herself, by 2 hours and 53 minutes. She covered a course over the northern route of 3,049 knots at an average speed of 22.08 knots. Her daily runs, in knots, were 411, 546, 546, 556, 538, and 452 to Sandy Hook Light Vessel. She reported passing several steamers all bound west.

While by her present trip she breaks the westward record from Cherbourg, her speed was not equal to that which she has made each way on the Southampton route. Her best eastward record was made in November, 1897, in 5 days 17 hours and 8 minutes, and her best trip from Southampton to New York was one completed April 5, 1898, in 5 days and 20 hours. On the latter occasion, however, the traveled 3,120 knots at an hourly average of 22.29. Her best hourly average for a voyage was 22.51 made in a voyage eastward in 1898, and her best day's run to the westward was 567 knots, made on her third voyage in 1897, and her best day's run to the eastward was 539 knots, made in 1898.

She now holds the ocean records for the fastest day's run, the fastest hourly average for a voyage, and the fastest time each way between New York and both Cherbourg and Southampton.

Among her passengers were Prof. and Mrs. W. O. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Frick, Senator William H. Hatten, Capt. D. W. Milne Hume, the Princess Hatzfeldt, F. W. Holls of the International Peace Commission; Sir H. Jerningham, K. C. M. G., Governor of Trinidad; the Vicomte and Vicomtess De Seyrac, Goodwin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Senator James Stout, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Congressman and Mrs. Richard Bartholdt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Eddy, J. A. Rauth, and Miss Mable Arthur.

MAZET COMMITTEE PLANS.

Mr. Croker and Gen. Tracy to be Witnesses—Session Next Week.

Chairman Mazet of the Legislative Investigating Committee returned to the city yesterday and commenced preparing for the opening of the session next Tuesday. He said he thought the session would be the most important of all, and he relied upon it as much as any for startling developments.

"The subpoena which was served upon Mr. Croker for Aug. 29, and which was not used owing to no session of the committee," said he, "will probably compel him to appear in the next week or two. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy will also be called upon, and he will be questioned closely about some important facts in the charter. He will also be called upon to explain the whys and wherefores of the Ramapo water contract. Other members of the charter framers will be asked to testify on important points.

"We will have four solid weeks of investigation yet. The final adjournment will not come before the Christmas holidays or the 1st of January. We will take several recesses between times, but not for long."

PRESIDENT GROUT AT HOME.

Not Surprised at Effort to Rush Ramapo Grab Through.

Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, arrived home yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse, after a long trip through England and Scotland. When asked about the Ramapo water grab he said:

"I suspected that trick before I went abroad. There were several suspicious things that led me to believe that before I again appeared in the Board of Public Improvements there would be an attempt made to rush the Ramapo contract through.

"I must say that it was a strange thing that the only time the Corporation Counsel ever appeared before the board was when the Ramapo Company had its hearing. I believe this episode has pointed out a very important fact.

"The Board of Public Improvements was becoming the most important body in the government of the city until this unfortunate matter came to pass. I now believe, in spite of the fact that the general comment seems to be to the contrary, that more power should be given to the legislative body of the municipality, the Municipal Assembly.

"These men are elected by the city and stand responsible to the people for their actions. The boards are mostly appointive and can be controlled by their parties or leaders. I would give all the power possible to the Municipal Assembly. The Board of Public Improvements has shown itself wanting. Our safety lies with the Municipal Assembly."

Chinese Riot Victim Dead.

Charley Lee, the laundryman who was shot in the riot in Chinatown Sunday night, died at the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday. He was forty-five years old and lived at 12 Pell Street.

NEW BUILDING LAW CODE

Presented by the Commission to the Municipal Assembly.

ALL FIELDS COVERED BY IT

Work Is Divided Into One Hundred and Sixty-four Sections—Hearings on It to be Held.

The Building Code Commissioners yesterday presented to the Municipal Assembly a code of building law comprising 164 sections, divided up into thirty-six parts or chapters. The work is contained in a book of 168 pages, and provides for every possible phase of construction.

In a report accompanying the code, the Commissioners declare that the code embodies not only their united judgment and experience, but also the results of the study, skill, and experience of the foremost architects, engineers, and builders in the City of New York. The Commissioners say that almost from the day of their appointment they have been under high pressure. They have held about 100 sessions and hearings, many of the sessions lasting from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until after midnight.

The service of their Assistant Secretary, George H. Nicholas, has been an important factor. The Commissioners say he has worked from fourteen to sixteen hours a day for several months, because, in addition to managing the affairs of the commission, he has been compelled to superintend the printing and revising of the four or five printings of the code, with all their amendments and changes.

The Commissioners also say they received valuable aid from outside associations and individuals. Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia University, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, John Cooper of the Architectural Iron Association, Charles Buek, President of the Builders' Joint Committee on Building Code; F. C. Moore, President of the Continental Insurance Company; Charles O. Brown, constructional engineer, and many other well-known architects and engineers appeared and gave information.

The report says: "Although two special invitations were sent to the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Committee on Building Law of that chapter decided they would not peruse the tentative code and would not appear before the commission unless the finally completed code were first submitted to them for criticism. As this would have been in violation of the courtesy due your honorable body to report first to you, we were unable to comply with that request."

Chairman Brady declared yesterday every interest was heard and carefully listened to. Many of the suggestions presented were adopted. The specialists received particular attention. Francis H. Kimball addressed the commission on the theatre section. Edward Cooper addressed them on fire-proofing, and he was followed by at least a dozen others interested in that branch of construction. Prof. Burr, Charles O. Brown, John Cooper, and committees from the various iron associations appeared in connection with the engineering sections. Almost every branch of the building interest sent its committee.

Commissioner Fryer said yesterday: "This code brings the science of building up to date. So far as I know, it about covers every recent discovery tending to make building better and safer for the people. It embodies the experience of the most practical professional architects, builders, and lawyers, and has many new features. It is intended to meet the needs of all the people in all the boroughs comprising our great city.

"We have defined the various kinds of buildings, extending yet simplifying the classification. We have given definitions of private dwellings, apartment houses, hotels, office buildings, frame buildings. Certain philanthropic organizations have tried for years to define what an apartment house should be, but, so far as I am aware, they never reached a satisfactory conclusion.

"The code is arranged in logical order. For instance, Part I. defines the ordinance and its construction. Part II. provides for filing plans and statements. Part III., general definitions. Part IV., quality and tests of materials. Part V. excavations and foundations and the bearing capacity of soil. Part VI. deals with the erection of walls, piers, and partitions. Part VII. regulates the construction of apartment houses of certain heights.

"Then it proceeds to provide for outside and inside structural material and construction in the order in which modern structures are erected, and concludes with the legal and penal sections as covered by general statutes and the charter. The provisions for iron and steel construction are elaborate, but necessarily technical. The fire-proof provisions are as complete and about as drastic as they can be.

"The legal portion of the work was revised by Assistant Corporation Counsel Morgan, who says he has had to be constantly alert lest the commission should in the least overstep its authority and encroach upon features of building law, such as the Tenement House law, embodied in the charter. Mr. Morgan seems satisfied that the code, as presented to the Municipal Assembly, is the best and most practical that can be made."

When the report was presented to the Board of Aldermen, Mr. McCall, the Tammany leader, tried to have it adopted immediately. Mr. Goodman, however, interposed an objection and insisted that it should be referred to the Committee on Building Department, which is to hold such public hearings as may be necessary. Inasmuch as there were no architects named on the committee, it is likely that there will be demands for several hearings, and in all probability the code, as drafted, will have to be materially amended.

DIED ON HER WAY HOME.

Missionary from Palestine Succumbs to Consumption on the Voyage.

Miss Anna Vanstart, a passenger on the steamship State of Nebraska, which arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, died during the voyage, of consumption.

Miss Vanstart, who was twenty-seven years old, had been engaged in missionary work in Palestine for three years, and though she had been afflicted with consumption for two years, she continued her labors until quite recently, when, realizing that she had little longer to live, she started on the long journey for the home of her mother in Salt Lake City, that she might die there.

The passengers on the steamship were much affected by the young woman's death, which occurred last Saturday, and they raised a purse of $70, that the body might be embalmed and sent to the mother. A brother awaited the steamer's arrival at the pier, and will accompany the body to Utah.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY ACCIDENTS.

Men, Women, and Children in Various Parts of the Borough Injured.

A number of accidents more or less serious occurred on the various lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday. A furniture van in which were Frank Hamilton of 660 Douglass Street and William Turner of 1,183 Dean Street was run into by trolley car No. 2,825 of the Douglass Street line, at Brooklyn Avenue, early yesterday morning. Hamilton and Turner were thrown to the pavement and the former's skull was fractured. Turner was badly bruised. Hamilton was taken to St. John's Hospital. His condition is serious.

Carrie Rhodes, a nurse girl in the employ of Mrs. Mary Andwater of 2,140 Fulton Street, was crossing the street in front of that address with Mrs. Andwater's baby girl in her arms when she was struck by a car and knocked down. Both woman and child sustained scalp wounds.

John Orr of 150 Patchen Avenue, a conductor employed on the Putnam Avenue line, while riding on the side step of his car was struck by the wheel of an ice wagon standing beside the track, and his right leg was fractured. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Car 1,743 of the Cross-town line collided with a wagon driven by Louis Doyle, at Bedford Avenue and North Fifth Street. Doyle was thrown to the street and sustained severe contusions of the head and face.

For City to Buy Staten Island Ferry.

A movement has been started on Staten Island by prominent citizens for the holding of mass meetings in each of the five wards in the Borough of Richmond for the purpose of agitating municipal ownership of the Staten Island Ferry.

Petitions are also being circulated for signatures to be presented to the Municipal Assembly requesting that definite action be taken to assure to Staten Islanders a better ferry system, and all night trains and trolley cars.

SCHOOLS OPEN NEXT WEEK

Attendance Will Be Much Larger than Ever Before.

EIGHT NEW BUILDINGS READY

Not More Than 1,000 Children Will Be Refused—Sittings Increased About 25,000—Many Teachers Promoted.

The public schools of this city will reopen on Monday morning next, and the attendance promises to be much larger than ever before. The total capacity of the public schools in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx this year will be over 250,000. Eight new school buildings will be ready for occupancy, and will accommodate 20,000 pupils. These new schools are as follows:

No. 40, Twentieth Street, between First and Second Avenues; twenty-nine classrooms.

No. 159, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues; forty-eight classrooms, including two kindergartens, a gymnasium, and a manual training room. This new school will do away with half-day instruction for nearly 2,000 children, and will save a large rental which was paid last year for annexes.

No. 157, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; forty-eight classrooms.

No. 164, One Hundred and Forty-first Street, between Brook and St. Ann's Avenue; twenty-one classrooms.

No. 165, One Hundred and Eighth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues; forty-five classrooms, including two kindergartens, a manual training school, and a gymnasium.

No. 166, Eighty-ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues; thirty-six classrooms, including a kindergarten, gymnasium, and manual training school.

No. 167, Mott and Walton Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-fourth to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets; thirty classrooms.

No. 169, Audubon Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets; thirty classrooms.

On register Sept. 12 last year," said Superintendent John Jasper yesterday, "there were 220,431 pupils. On this year's register there ought to be 235,000. The attendance on opening day last year was 191,806. This year the attendance ought to be from 207,000 to 208,000. Last year we refused 3,547 pupils; this year we probably shall not refuse more than 1,000, perhaps even less than that number. The number of sittings last year was 227,658; this year it will be from 252,000 to 253,000. Last year there were in half-day classes 11,074 pupils; this year there will be only from 5,000 to 6,000.

"All of the old schools will be ready on Sept. 11, and eight new ones. We expect to appoint 200 new teachers to fill places in the new schools and the vacancies caused by deaths, marriages, and resignations. The eligible list contains 500 names. The new teachers must be appointed in the order in which their names appear on the lists. The Committee on Teachers of the board is now at work appointing and transferring teachers, so that the schools may go on just as if there had been no vacation."

The Board of Superintendents will hold a meeting next Thursday, at 10 A. M. All of its members will be present, although some of them are still out of town. At this meeting Arthur McMullin will be present as Assistant Superintendent.

Superintendent Jasper is going to commence soon to look into the retirement of teachers, and before the month is out he expects to recommend the retirement of fifty teachers who have served the city for over thirty years. According to the rules of the board, no woman teacher can be retired until she has served thirty years, and no man teacher until he has served thirty-five years. As the salaries have been raised, it is deemed a good time now to retire those teachers who have grown old in the service and to replace them by younger teachers.

The following appointments and transfers have been made:

Miss Lula Bell, appointed Principal of female department, School No. 24.

Miss Mary Shires, from No. 24, to be Principal of new Grammar School No. 169.

Thomas Moore, from No. 93, to be Principal of new school No. 166.

David E. Gaddis, from No. 54 to new school No. 165.

Miss Margaret A. Uhlein, from the primary department to the grammar department of No. 54.

Miss Laura Charlton, from the primary department of No. 21 to the primary department of No. 54.

John E. Doty, to be Principal of No. 21.

Albert Shields, to be Principal of No. 126.

Miss Felicia A. Griffin, from No. 123, to be Principal of the female department of new school No. 167.

Miss Mary A. Archer, from Principal of School No. 143 to be Principal of new school No. 164.

Miss Agnes M. Dunn, to be Principal of female department of new school No. 165.

Miss Mary A. McGovern, to be Principal of female department of new school No. 166.

The appointment of Principals to the new schools are by transfers from other schools and are promotions, as the new buildings are larger than the old ones and the responsibility is therefore greater. To the vacancies thus created Principals will be appointed from the eligible lists.

PRINCE CANTACUZENE ARRIVES.

Future Husband of Miss Julia Dent Grant Hurried Off to Newport.

Prince Michael Cantacuzene of Russia, who will marry Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of General and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant of New York, arrived in this city yesterday morning on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen. Having made a record-breaking trip, the steamer arrived several hours before expected, a fact which interfered with the reception which Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Grant's aunt; the bride's mother, and the bride herself had planned. This party was expected to greet the Prince on his arrival here, coming down from Newport for the event. Instead, Honore Palmer and Potter Palmer, Jr., cousins of Miss Grant, were alone on hand to receive their distinguished guest.

The Palmer boys met the Prince at Quarantine. When he walked down the gangplank, followed closely by the Palmer boys, it was noticed that his figure is slight, and not suggestive of strength. Prince Cantacuzene is not over 5 feet 7 inches in height. He wears a neat Van Dyke beard, trimmed closely at the sides, and his mustache is curled up at the ends in German style. His face is narrow, and without color, the forehead high; dark, heavy eyebrows meeting over an aquiline nose, and his brown luminous eyes expressing a quiet, almost neutral disposition. His voice is soft, and he speaks with little shading, in a monotone so subdued that the listener has to pay strict attention to catch his words. He speaks with a pronounced French accent. The Prince is of a retiring disposition amounting almost to diffidence. He looked good-naturedly bored when a group of newspaper men surrounded him on the pier, and the party after retiring at once to the Prince's stateroom, did not appear on deck until the steamer had been tied up to her dock in Hoboken for nearly half an hour.

After the Prince's baggage had been inspected by the customs officers, the trio went to the Waldorf-Astoria for breakfast before leaving for Newport on the first train. Prince Cantacuzene traveled alone save for his French valet. The Prince speaks but little English and warded off all questions of a nature he did not care to discuss with an incomprehensive shrug.

"My plans will be wholly in accordance with the programme made out by Mrs. Palmer, whose guest I shall be while in this country," he said. "I hope to make a brief call on the Russian Consul in this city before leaving for Newport. My present to the bride—my best man?" he repeated as if not understanding the questions. Then a smile flitted across his face. He shrugged his shoulders and was silent. He evinced an eloquent desire to be left alone, in which he was humored.

Honore Palmer said that the Prince would first be presented at a large dance to be given by his mother, Mrs. Potter Palmer, the first part of next week. Among the cards for other social functions given in honor of the Prince and Miss Grant, are those for a dance given by Mrs. N. D. Clapp, a large dinner by Mrs. P. O. French, and a similar affair by Mrs. Admiral Baldwin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—Prince Cantacuzene arrived here this evening from New York accompanied by Potter Palmer, Jr., and Honore Palmer. He was met at the wharf by Mrs. Grant and Potter Palmer and driven to Beaulieu, where he met his fiancée, Miss Julia Dent Grant, and Mrs. Potter Palmer, as well as a few intimate friends of the family.

A large number of entertainments will be given in honor of the Prince and Miss Grant. Besides those already announced Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. James Hude Beekman will entertain them. The Prince will visit the Horse Show to-morrow.

No matter where you have been, you will find that our stores are different.

The difference lies in the foundation stone of our business.

That stone is: satisfaction at any cost.

Clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

STATE TAX EQUALIZATION

Annual Report of the Board of Tax Commissioners.

INCREASE FOR THIS CITY

$188,753,109 Added to New York County and $9,771,176 to Kings—Total for State, $5,076,396,824.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners reports that the taxable property of the State, based on Assessors' reports for 1898, shows an increase over the year preceding of $177,785,805. The total assessed value of real estate is $4,349,801,526, and of personal $649,364,694. The total equalized value of real estate for taxation is $5,076,396,824 and of personal $682,548,328. The increase in personal property, which it was believed would be large, is only a trifle over $112,000,000. New York County has $188,753,109 added to its value of taxable property; Kings, $9,771,176.

The board says in its report made today:

"The total assessed value of real and personal property taxable locally for all purposes in the State of New York for the year 1898 shows a net gain over the assessment of 1897 of $177,785,805. The increase for the two years prior thereto was $529,896,116, making an aggregate net increase for the three years last passed of $707,683,921. This of course does not include the large increase in the County of New York under the present assessment, which will not be officially reported until December of this year, and will be considered in the State equalization of 1900.

"During the present year we have visited officially the Counties of Cattaraugus, Chenango, Clinton, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Kings, Lewis, Livingston, Monroe, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Otsego, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Steuben, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, and Washington.

"In all of these counties we have inquired as closely as possible into the methods of assessment, in each instance examining witnesses under oath and using every means available in procuring evidence upon which to base a value of equalization."

The table of values is as follows:

Counties.	Amount from Value of Real Estate	Amount Added to Assessed Value of Real Estate.	Total Value of Real Estate and Personal	Equalized Value of Real Estate and Personal
Albany	$9,896,956	.....	$90,659,731	.....
Allegany	610,939	.....	14,942,911	.....
Broome	1,837,014	.....	32,954,747	.....
Cattaraugus	2,435,617	.....	22,705,623	.....
Cayuga	1,745,245	.....	31,745,995	.....
Chautauqua	7,971,229	.....	30,329,942	.....
Chemung	99,191	.....	24,428,126	.....
Chenango	667,970	.....	16,482,012	.....
Clinton	.....	$1,619,940	8,621,777	.....
Columbia	2,332,432	.....	23,006,735	.....
Cortland	1,865,178	.....	12,127,462	.....
Delaware	915,287	.....	18,967,454	.....
Dutchess	748,300	.....	45,921,636	.....
Erie	.....	2,753,751	289,200,706	.....
Essex	1,344,758	.....	9,347,499	.....
Franklin	661,532	.....	10,438,776	.....
Fulton	559,272	.....	13,632,178	.....
Genesee	362,572	.....	22,416,867	.....
Greene	878,212	.....	18,207,277	.....
Hamilton	691,117	.....	2,416,180	.....
Herkimer	5,197,751	.....	21,904,964	.....
Jefferson	5,170,953	.....	31,814,211	.....
Kings	.....	14,241,127	604,941,008	.....
Lewis	1,040,181	.....	9,256,821	.....
Livingston	99,497	.....	20,165,716	.....
Madison	.....	461,257	21,235,801	.....
Monroe	17,564,044	.....	120,981,143	.....
Montgomery	616,489	.....	27,761,160	.....
Nassau	.....	1,432,766	22,834,306	.....
New York	.....	165,801,655	2,456,247,052	.....
Niagara	5,660,960	.....	36,745,026	.....
Oneida	8,159,809	.....	63,899,449	.....
Onondaga	18,404,006	.....	97,066,341	.....
Ontario	1,968,623	.....	28,353,981	.....
Orange	.....	1,429,351	41,206,653	.....
Orleans	1,389,294	.....	14,950,632	.....
Oswego	1,111,484	.....	28,402,502	.....
Otsego	896,576	.....	22,064,688	.....
Putnam	661,501	.....	7,772,331	.....
Queens	10,634,957	.....	73,963,386	.....
Rensselaer	7,598,497	.....	71,781,142	.....
Richmond	.....	2,591,361	28,591,521	.....
Rockland	2,400,454	.....	15,928,535	.....
St. Lawrence	6,214,521	.....	32,235,445	.....
Saratoga	100,108	.....	26,079,692	.....
Schenectady	65,919	.....	16,755,250	.....
Schoharie	1,427,542	.....	11,284,555	.....
Schuyler	190,431	.....	6,461,162	.....
Seneca	1,141,227	.....	14,843,194	.....
Steuben	6,057,715	.....	30,036,458	.....
Suffolk	8,701,152	.....	42,051,891	.....
Sullivan	343,425	.....	5,901,391	.....
Tioga	895,504	.....	12,906,275	.....
Tompkins	1,490,963	.....	16,266,351	.....
Ulster	1,994,606	.....	28,256,155	.....
Warren	804,957	.....	7,614,529	.....
Washington	1,181,813	.....	18,375,196	.....
Wayne	.....	226,357	24,937,391	.....
Westchester	37,640,800	.....	149,085,135	.....
Wyoming	424,905	.....	14,601,009	.....
Yates	1,427,753	.....	10,607,853	.....
Total	$190,057,635	$190,067,685	$5,076,396,824	.....

MR. FEITNER DISAPPOINTED.

Says the State Board Ought to Have Reduced This County's Valuation.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments was greatly disappointed and perturbed by the report that the State Board of Tax Commissioners had added over $165,000,000 to the assessed valuation of real estate in this county.

"When Mr. Leaycraft was appointed," Mr. Feitner said, "we had reason to hope that this city would get some measure of justice, but it is apparent that we must get another representative on the board if we are to expect fair treatment. Instead of adding to the assessed valuations in New York County, the board should have taken off $300,000,000 and distributed it among the other counties."

Florence T. Donnell's Sanity.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court yesterday, issued an order directing that inquiry be made into the sanity of Florence T. Donnell, who formerly lived at 44 West Fifty-eighth Street. She is well known, and is said to be worth over $100,000. At present she is confined in a asylum at Goshen. Last July she took carbolic acid at her home and later at the Plaza Hotel.

Fatal Overdose of Morphine.

Mrs. Nellie McCue, twenty-one years old, of 138 West Twenty-ninth Street, died yesterday afternoon in the New York Hospital from an overdose of morphine, which she took after a quarrel with her husband. She was the wife of George McCue and had been married only four months.

Dollar for Brave Hyman Feldman.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $1 for Hyman Feldman, the boy who was severely injured by a crosstown cat, but who insisted on leaving Bellevue Hospital on the ground that he must support his mother.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

"Mellow by the stealing hours of time"

are our magnificent antique Oriental rugs, of which so many beautiful specimens are in our "Ruggery."

Carabaghs, Beloochistans & Guendjis,
Averaging 3.6x5.6 ft. . . . $9.75
(Former prices $11.00 to $16.00.)

Shirvans, Daghestans & Bergames,
Averaging 3.9x6 ft. $14.00
(Former prices $15.50 to $20.00.)

An extensive assortment of large and odd size Turkish, Persian, and India Carpets, suitable for Dining Rooms, Libraries, and Halls.

The glamour of a fairy bower hovers over our floors, where the most unique furniture novelties can be had at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GOOD VALUE in Men's Medium Weight *Shirts and Drawers.*
Camel's Hair, Natural and White.
$1.00 per Garment.
Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

PEACE SECRETARY ARRIVES.

Frederick W. Holls Tells of the Excellent Work of the American Delegates to The Hague.

Frederick W. Holls, Secretary of the United States Commission at The Hague Peace Conference, was a passenger aboard the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday from Bremen. He bears with him the report on the labors of the commission. Mr. Holls characterized the work of the conference as a pronounced success. He declared that the result of the conference would go far to maintain universal peace among the nations and that countries would in the future hesitate long before going to war over small matters.

Commissioner Holls said that the American Commissioners were received with marked cordiality. He said:

"Our relations with the other delegates were at all times of the most harmonious character. Andrew D. White performed the way with a master hand for some of the best work done at The Hague. His broad familiarity with international law and procedure won the admiration of every delegate present. It was Mr. White who grafted American ideas into the work of the conference, all of which were accorded the utmost consideration. The American Commissioners occupied rooms adjoining those of the Spanish Commissioners in the hotel, and cordiality prevailed. England, Germany, and the United States were closely identified throughout the sessions of the conference. Germany at the beginning of the conference was placed in a false position because its representatives were not ready to accept certain things in regard to the court of arbitration. I never doubted Germany's sincerity, and it proved that when the proper time came the various measures were unhesitatingly supported. There were gathered at The Hague some of the most eminent journalists in the world, and we strongly objected to their exclusion. As soon as

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; fresh north to east winds

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,495. NEW YORK. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7. 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅞c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—The reply of the Transvaal to the British proposition has been received in London, and its text was made public at Brussels. The right of England to protect British subjects is admitted and a conference is agreed to. The Queen's Chaplain announces publicly that there should be no peace until the British flag waves over the Transvaal. London's heat record was broken yesterday. There is much uneasiness in Venezuela, and the cruiser Detroit has been ordered there. The Oceanic left Liverpool for New York on her maiden trip. Over 12,000 manufacturers at Barcelona have refused to pay the new Spanish tax. An army train with soldiers and workmen for the Atbara district fell into a ravine and twenty-four of the men were killed. There is much distress in Bessarabia on account of the failure of the harvest. The Dominican troops at Monte Christi surrendered to Jimenes's Generals.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

An open switch at Miller's Station, on the Erie Railroad, caused an express to run into a freight train. Three railroad men and a tramp were killed.

Ex-Mayor Gleason yesterday swore out a warrant for Policeman James Cummings, who he declares assaulted him on Tuesday when he visited Jamaica and then ran him out of town.

The Bricklayers and Stonemasons' International Union threatens to order a strike on any building for which President McKinley lays a cornerstone prepared by non-union labor.

George L. Rives of the Rapid Transit Commission, with the commission's counsel, Edward M. Shepard, had a conference yesterday with Corporation Counsel Whalen regarding proposed amendments to the contract for the construction of the underground tunnel. Mr. Rives believes the commission will adopt the amendments.

Page 3.

The referee appointed by the Supreme Court to inquire into charges against the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children reports that the organization is splendidly managed and does valuable work.

The new building code of the City of New York is, it is said, the most extensive system of laws that has been drafted for any municipality in this country. The new provisions most interesting to builders are those relating to the reduction in thickness of walls and the decreasing of "floor loads."

Page 4.

The route of the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey was finally fixed yesterday.

The stockholders of the New York Central are freely sending in proxies to be voted in favor of the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

Page 5.

The American Bankers' Association unanimously adopted a resolution urging Congress to firmly establish the gold standard.

The Republican State Convention of Maryland renominated Gov. Lloyd Lowndes and a full ticket. The platform adopted has a strong gold plank.

Superintendent of Public Works Partridge has addressed a letter to the Superintendent of Repairs of the Canals in which the latter is warned against allowing political discrimination to affect the choice of employes.

Page 7.

Fire last night in the building of E. H. Purdy & Co., 42 to 48 West Thirteenth Street, caused damage estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000.

Page 8.

Representatives of six of the leading Chambers of Commerce of Spain will attend the International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia in October.

Statistics presented by its officers at the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic show a loss of membership last year of 45,855. The number now is 287,981. Col. W. G. Jonnson was made Commander in Chief for the present meeting. The text of the Union Committee's report is kept secret, but it is known to favor a return to the old and more liberal system.

Page 9.

The Brooklyn baseball nine beat the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday for the fourth time this week.

The Columbia is at Bristol getting a set of new sails, which will be lighter and of greater area than the old one.

Belle of Orleans, Voter, Musette, K. C. B., Rare Perfume, and Prince McClurg won the races at Sheepshead Bay yesterday.

A hundred yachtsmen and Captains visited Sir Thomas Lipton on board the Erin yesterday and wished him good luck. The Shamrock did not leave her moorings.

The pacer Joe Patchen won the great race yesterday at the Empire City Trotting Club's track, defeating Star Pointer and John R. Gentry. Searchlight did not start. Fifteen thousand persons saw the contest.

Page 12.

Three million acres of land in Mexico have been bought by a syndicate of Chicago and New York capitalists.

Controller Coler has expressed his willingness to aid the Mazet committee in disclosing the true nature of the Ramapo job through counsel. Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, will be the first witness before the committee next Tuesday.

Page 14.

Lieut. James W. S. Cleland was last night elected Captain of Company D, Twelfth Regiment.

Prominent citizens continue to praise the new policy of THE TIMES in dropping the price on Sunday from 5 to 3 cents and abolishing the Illustrated Magazine. This move is styled good business policy.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Society.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 12.

ANOTHER FAITH CURE VICTIM.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Another victim has been added to the long list of patients treated by the followers of Faith Healer John Alex Dowie, by the death of Ira L. Peck of Seneca Castle, N. Y.

Mr. Peck's sister married "Elder" F. A. Graves, a Dowie adherent, and claims to have been cured of a serious disease through the medium of faith. Consequently, when Peck was taken ill two weeks ago from typhoid fever, the family insisted on resorting to faith cure remedies. Mr. Peck assented to the proposition, and no doctor was called. He grew worse rapidly, and in a week was delirious, but still no medicine was given. Finally he died.

"Elder" Graves is a prominent member of the "Divine Healer's" flock, having attained notoriety through his recent campaigning in Minnesota, where he killed the swine belonging to recent converts to Dowie, with the result that he was arrested and tried for his sanity. The followers of "the twentieth century prophet" refused to discuss the matter to-day.

FAITH CURE HASTENED DEATH.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 6.—Medical Examiner Barnett this afternoon performed an autopsy on the body of Ira O. Estey of West Haven, who died Monday after an illness during which his only treatment was at the hands of Christian Scientists.

In his finding Dr. Barnett says that death resulted from an incurable liver trouble, but that in his opinion, with proper medical treatment, the patient's life might have been prolonged.

Pen from Bird Shot by Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—George Kolker, Appraiser of Customs, has a pen which he prizes very highly. It is made from the feather of a Japanese eagle, is twenty-one inches long, and gold-mounted. Kolker says that Admiral Dewey shot one of the eagles and had all the large feathers plucked from the bird and made into pens. Kolker is a personal friend of the Admiral and was remembered.

TRANSVAAL'S REPLY REACHES LONDON

The Right to Protect British Subjects Is Admitted.

CONFERENCE AGREED TO

Transcript of Document Made Public in Brussels.

Cabinet Council To-morrow Will Take Action—Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, at His Office All Night.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The agent of the Transvaal Government at Brussels made public the Transvaal's reply to the British Government, which is as follows:

"In reply to the last dispatch of the British Government, the Transvaal Government on Saturday handed to the British agent at Pretoria a response, of which the following is the purport:

"'The Government of the South African Republic regrets that Great Britain is of the opinion that it is unable to accept the proposals made by the Transvaal in the dispatches of Aug. 19 and Aug. 21, by which the term for obtaining the franchise was fixed at five years, and the representation of the Witwatersrand District was increased. The Government regrets this the more, inasmuch as it considered itself able to deduce from the negotiations previous to its formal proposals that the latter would be accepted by the British Government. In these conditions the Transvaal considers its proposals are annulled, and finds it necessary to submit them to the Volksraad and the people. It remains of the opinion that its proposals are extremely liberal and more extensive than those presented by the British High Commissioner at Bloemfontein. It is also of the opinion that the conditions attached to these proposals are reasonable.

"'The Transvaal never desired Great Britain to abandon any rights possessed by virtue of the London Convention of 1884 or by virtue of international law. The Transvaal still hopes that these declarations will lead to a good understanding and a solution of the existing difficulties.'

"With regard to the question of suzerainty the Transvaal Government refers to the dispatch of April 16, 1898, and considers it unnecessary to repeat that dispatch. The reply then proceeds:

"'The Transvaal Government has already made known to the British agent its objections to accepting the proposals contained in the British High Commissioner's telegram of Aug. 2, suggesting the appointment of delegates to draw up a report upon the last electoral law voted by the Volksraad. If the one-sided examination referred to in the last British dispatch should show that the existing electoral law can be made more efficacious the Transvaal Government is ready to make a proposal to the Volksraad with this object. It is also disposed to furnish all the information and enlightenment possible, but is of opinion that the result of such an inquiry, so far as regards a useful appreciation of the law, will be of little value. Nevertheless, the Government is very desirous of satisfying Great Britain in the matter of the electoral law and the representation of the mining districts.'

"The reply then refers to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals respecting a joint inquiry and says:

"'Considering that by these proposals Great Britain does not aim at any interference in the affairs of the Transvaal, and that the action would not be regarded as a precedent, but has solely for its object to ascertain whether the franchise law fulfills its purpose, the Transvaal Government will await the ulterior proposals of Great Britain as to the eventual constitution of such commission, as well as the place and time of meeting.'

"The Transvaal Government further proposes at an early date to send a new reply to the letter of July 27, and expresses satisfaction that Great Britain has declared a readiness to negotiate on the question of a court of arbitration. It says it would like to learn, however, whether the Free State burghers would be admitted to such a court and what would be the scope of the court's discussions, it appearing to the Transvaal Government that the restrictions imposed will prevent the attainment of the objects aimed at. With regard to the ulterior conference the Transvaal awaits the communications of Great Britain."

The Brussels agent of the Transvaal claims that, in making its recent proposals, the Transvaal Government has acted on the advice of the British agent in Pretoria, Conyngham Greene.

QUEEN'S CHAPLAIN WANTS WAR

Announces Publicly that There Should Be No Peace Until the British Flag Waves Over Transvaal.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Rev. Arthur Roberts, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, Chaplain to the forces there and also Chaplain to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, has written to the newspapers saying that there should be no peace in South Africa until the British flag waves over the Transvaal.

When interviewed to-day he reiterated what he had written, and added that he meant just what he said. He is a big man physically, and has a beaming smile. He said further that he believed the conquest of the Transvaal was bound to take place.

RECEIVED IN LONDON.

Commenced to Arrive Early This Morning—Mr. Chamberlain Refuses to Make Any Statement.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Early this morning the Colonial Office began to receive the reply of the Transvaal Government direct.

Mr. Chamberlain, on being again requested to make a statement, declined to do so until after the Cabinet council tomorrow (Friday.)

The Colonial Office officials were busy until after 3 o'clock this morning.

Dispatches have been passing by special messenger between the Queen and Lord Salisbury for the last few days.

The Times advises the Government to convoke Parliament immediately, if necessary, to vote the needed supplies, adding that "a further loss of time may be dangerous and humiliating."

General opinion tends to the belief that the Cabinet council will result in an ultimatum, followed by an immediate backdown on the part of the Boers or the commencement of hostilities by Great Britain. This feeling, however, is founded on the trend of the recent negotiations, and it is often forgotten that in these Mr. Chamberlain had practically a free hand and was not hindered by the cautious conservatism which undoubtedly will characterize the deliberations of the full Cabinet council.

Advices from various sources indicate that the acute tension in all parts of South Africa continues. But unless the Boers take the initiative, which at present is improbable, it is nearly certain that the issue of peace or war lies solely in the result of Friday's Cabinet council; hence public attention is centred more upon the signs of the times as exhibited at the army stations and the dock yards than in South Africa itself, though news from there is eagerly awaited, chiefly owing to the uneasy feeling that the Boers might end the diplomatic tangle by raiding Natal.

AN ULTIMATUM PROBABLE.

The Standard Says Boer Reply Is a Positive Insult.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Standard, referring to the abstract of the reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain, as given out by the Transvaal agent in Brussels, says:

"The dispatch is a positive insult to the British Government. Clearly we are within measureable distance of an ultimatum."

TRANSVAAL'S SCHEME OF WAR.

Martial Law to be Proclaimed on Receipt of Ultimatum.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 6.—At a meeting of the War Commission held at the fort today a complete scheme was drafted, is is said, for protecting and provisioning the town in the event of hostilities.

Commander Viljoen of the Transvaal forces says that martial law will be proclaimed immediately on the receipt of an ultimatum from Great Britain, and a tribunal has been established to assume the necessary functions when the state of siege is proclaimed.

GEN. WALKER AT CAPE TOWN.

New Commander in Chief of British Troops Received with Cheers.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 6.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Walker, who relieves Gen. Sir William Francis Butler as commander of the British troops in South Africa, arrived here to-day. He was met by cheering thousands, and given a splendid reception.

Gen. Walker left London for South Africa Aug. 19. It was stated by an army officer who accompanied him that in the event of hostilities in the Transvaal, Lieut. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller will take command of the fighting force, Gen. Walker remaining at Cape Town. The officer referred to added that Gen. Butler's retirement from the command of the British South African forces was entirely voluntary.

Natal Natives Want Arms.

DURBAN, Natal, Sept. 6.—A number of natives are applying to the authorities for licenses to carry assegais. A relief committee has been formed here for the purpose of caring for refugees from the Transvaal.

COMPLIMENT FOR LOUIS STERN

President McKinley Agrees to Appoint Him a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Senator Platt and Lemuel E. Quigg saw the President today and requested the appointment of Louis Stern of New York as a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. Senator Platt looked pleased when he left Mr. McKinley, and said that the President had agreed to appoint Mr. Stern. The names of the twelve Commissioners will soon be announced.

Louis Stern is a member of the well-known firm of Stern Brothers, the dry goods merchants of West Twenty-third Street. He is about fifty years old, and came to this country with his parents when a child. In 1867, shortly after his arrival in this city from Albany, where he had lived up to that time, he and his brothers opened a dry goods store in Sixth Avenue, near the then great establishment of A. T. Stewart, from which the present business enterprise has developed.

Mr. Stern has always been a Republican, and is one of the Vice Presidents of the Republican Club. Two years ago, while he was absent in Europe, the party placed him in nomination for the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan. He was defeated by the late Augustus W. Peters. Mr. Stern is identified with many charitable institutions, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the Liederkranz, the Albany Society, the American Geographical Society, and the Up-town Club. His home in this city is at 993 Fifth Avenue.

NEW YORK WOMAN'S GIFT.

Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan to Build a Convent in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—It was announced at the headquarters of the Tabernacle Society in this city to-day that Mrs. Ryan, the wife of Thomas F. Ryan of New York, had purchased from St. Paul's Parish, this city, ground upon which will be erected a convent and chapel for the Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration. The plans for the building are now being prepared in Rome, and work will be begun immediately upon their arrival.

The sisters who are to form the nucleus of the order in this country will come from Brussels.

Mrs. Ryan was seen yesterday at her residence, 239 West Seventy-second Street, and admitted that the report of her gift is true. She said: "The object of the convent will be to provide vestments for churches too poor to purchase them, to prepare the dying for the last rites of the church, and to prepare children for their first communion.

"The origin of the Association of Perpetual Adoration is the outgrowth of the idea conceived by Mlle. De Meens while a schoolgirl at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Paris. She was particularly impressed with the poverty of the village churches, and resolved to aid them if possible by forming an association to provide vestments for the proper celebration of the services. The growth of the order has been steady, and there are now branches in Brussels, Wattenweil, Ghent, Liege, Rotterdam, and Rome."

CASE OF APPRAISER WAKEMAN.

L. E. Quigg Said to Desire His Post—Mr. Gage Favors His Retention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—It is reported that Senator Platt and Lemuel E. Quigg talked with the President to-day about the case of Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman. Mr. Quigg is said to be a candidate for his place in case of his removal, but neither he nor Mr. Platt would talk about the matter nor admit that it was the subject of conversation with the President.

Secretary Gage is now said to be in favor of Mr. Wakeman's retention and he is receiving strong support from ex-Secretary Bliss. Mr. Wakeman is likely to be retained. Secretary Gage has the papers in the case and also letters from a number of prominent Republicans asking that the Appraiser be not dismissed.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Quigg were at the Treasury Department to-day but did not see the Secretary.

MAY FORM A FROG-LEG TRUST.

Great Numbers of Live Frogs Shipped to Cleveland for Breeding.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 6.—The frog-leg industry will become a wholesale business in Cleveland, Ohio, and Canada is being made the purveyor for that city. Perhaps the next trust in the United States will be the frogs' legs combine. Last April there arrived in Labelle Township, at the same place where the New York hermit lawyer was living last year, a tall, fair young American named Higgins, nephew of a wealthy resident of Cleveland. He was accompanied by a French Canadian of Cleveland named Constant. They took another partner, Mr. Lanthier of Annonciation, and all three waged a ceaseless war on the frogs. For five months they have done nothing else, and many a settler now misses the cheerful frog concerts on the water lily leaves in the evenings.

They have searched pools, marshes, lakes, and rivers in the counties of Labelle and Wright, and are now at work in Pontiac. They sell the frogs at $200 per 1,000 alive, or 20 cents apiece, and all frogs bring the same price. They are sent alive to Cleveland and set free to grow and multiply in a tank.

Mr. Higgins and his companions have established a record. They have caught as many as 2,500 frogs in three days, or $150 clear profit per day. They drive from one place to another, and are provided with small hand nets, which they now use very dexterously. Last week they shipped 2,000 live frogs to Cleveland. They carry box shooks along with them and make their own crates. Marsh grass is piled up in the bottom and alternate layers of frogs and grass are put in until the case is filled, then this is thoroughly soaked with water. Thus packed the frogs can live eight days, and they are safely shipped by rail. The object is to create a frogs' legs market in Cleveland.

AN OHIO DEMOCRAT BOLTS.

E. T. Dunne Says He Swallowed the State Platform, but Draws the Line at Praise of Aguinaldo.

Special to The New York Times.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Sept. 6.—E. T. Dunne, one of the most prominent Democratic orators in Northwestern Ohio, and nominee for Congress in the Eighth District in 1895, is out in an open card to the Hancock County Democratic Committee, resigning as a delegate to the Senatorial Convention.

He says he swallowed the war sentiment of the State platform under protest, but when Congressman Lentz, ex-Gov. Altgeld, and others praised Aguinaldo as a hero he could keep quiet no longer, and, therefore, he repudiated the State platform and the Democratic Party. His action created a big sensation.

POLICE TO HELP GOEBEL.

Kentucky Republicans Will Be Armed at the Polls to Prevent Rumored Interference.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—Information has come to the ears of the local Republican leaders that the police will be instructed on election day to interfere as much as possible at the polls in the interest of Goebel.

As a result, the Republican leaders are hard at work organizing committees in every voting precinct, all the members of which pledge themselves to go to the polls armed and remain until the counting of the ballots is ended. They will stay at the polls in a body, so that the police cannot intimidate them. Their weapons will be carried unconcealed, so that there will be no offense committed.

Democrats as well as Republicans will serve on these committees to prevent police aggressions.

SENATOR DEBOE'S OPINION.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—Senator Deboe, who is in this city, was asked to-day if Gov. Bradley would make any speeches for the Republican ticket.

"I don't know," said he. "Bradley is an individual, and this is a free country. I can't say what Bradley will do."

"Senator, how many votes do you think Goebel, Taylor, and Brown will poll?"

"I think," he responded, "that Taylor will get about 170,000, Goebel 150,000, and Brown 50,000."

"So you are figuring on a much larger vote than was polled in 1895?"

"Yes. I think the vote will be almost as large as the vote in the last Presidential race, when it ran up to nearly 450,000 in the State."

FATAL WRECK ON ERIE ROAD.

Open Switch Causes the Deaths of Three Railroad Men and a Tramp —Express Ran Into Freight.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Sept. 6.—An open switch caused a wreck on the Erie Railroad at Miller's Station, a short distance from this city, to-day, in which three Meadville men were killed and one injured. One tramp was also killed and another injured.

A west-bound freight train had taken the siding to allow Train No. 5, the vestibuled limited New York-Chicago express, called the "Bullet Express," to pass. The switch was left open and the passenger train ran into the rear end of the freight train at the rate of sixty miles an hour, plowing through several freight cars.

The dead are Reuben M. Arnold, engineer of the passenger train of Meadville; Conductor Henry H. Schaffer of the freight train, Meadville; Flagman George Schatz of the freight train, Meadville, and John Kersh of Buffalo, who was stealing a ride on the passenger train between the mail and baggage cars.

The dead and injured were brought to this city.

General Passenger Agent Roberts of the Erie Railroad received a report by wire yesterday of the wreck near Miller's Station, which was, in part, as follows:

"The freight train reported in the siding twenty minutes before the wreck, showing conclusively that the conductor and flagman of the freight had failed to close the switch. The mail and baggage car of Train No. 5 were derailed, but not badly broken. The day coaches and sleeping cars did not leave the track."

President E. B. Thomas of the Erie Road also received a report of the collision which convinced him that the conductor and flagman of the freight train were to blame. The supposition is that both of these men went into a caboose and fell asleep.

The "Bullet Express" was delayed about four hours.

Seven Killed in Freight Train Wreck.

WILLIAMSON, West Va., Sept. 6.—Seven persons were killed by a freight train wreck to-day in Dingess tunnel, on the Norfolk and Western Railway. The dead are: Frank R. Archer, brakeman; Charles Booth, brakeman; John Chafgin, fireman, and four tramps, names unknown.

MUST LAY A "UNION" STONE.

Strike Threatened on Chicago Post Office If President McKinley Does Otherwise.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—President McKinley was to-day elected a member of the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' International Union No. 21 of Chicago. President Gubbins of the union said to-day that since the Chief Executive was to lay the cornerstone of the new Post Office, it was necessary that the President join the union before he is allowed to handle a trowel in Cook County.

It was at first intended to make out the President's card on Sept. 1, but, as this would have necessitated his presence in the parade on Labor Day or the payment or $2 fine for being absent, it was decided to delay the matter.

A card of honorary membership was made out for the President to-day, but it will not be forwarded to him till the matter has been further discussed. "We will have to take the card away from him," said Secretary Stamm to-day, "if Mr. McKinley sets a stone prepared by non-union labor, which the stone intended for the corner of the new Post Office is. He will be deprived of all the benefits of the union, and we, as a National organization, will strike on any building in any part of the United States at which he lays a cornerstone or does any construction work."

LETTER FROM SENATOR MASON.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 6.—United States Senator Mason was recently invited to make a speech at a forthcoming barbecue and picnic to be given by the colored people of Joliet and vicinity. The Senator, who is rusticating at York Beach, Me., says in a letter:

"I will be there if possible. If I cannot, you will know I have been kept by most important business. I want to quote to your people Lincoln, saying, 'No man is good enough to govern another man without his consent,' and that means white men, brown men, and black men. It will be time enough to make brown slaves in the Philippines and teach them government when we have taught ourselves enough to stop mobs and use the courts in our own country."

"Day Line" tells in two words the history of the most delightful one day's journey in the world.—Adv.

RAPID TRANSIT IN SIGHT

Mr. Whalen's Proposed Contract Amendments Approved.

WORK MAY BE BEGUN SOON

Mr. Rives, After Hearing Mr. Whalen, Intimates that the Board Will Adopt His Suggestions.

A long step toward the solution of the rapid transit problem was taken yesterday when George L. Rives of the Rapid Transit Commission and Edward M. Shepard of counsel to the commission met with Corporation Counsel Whalen and discussed the latter's proposed amendments to the contract for the construction of the underground tunnel. After the conference Mr. Rives stated that both himself and Mr. Shepard regarded Mr. Whalen's amendments as reasonable, and intimated that when presented to the full board they would be adopted.

After this action is taken, Mr. Rives said, no time would be lost in going ahead with the preliminary work of construction. Neither Mr. Rives nor Mr. Shepard was willing to name a date on which the work will be begun, but Mr. Whalen expressed himself as confident that it would be well under way by the first of the year. By that he meant that the advertisement for bids would be published and that, probably, the surveys would be started.

The conference lasted about two hours, and, according to Mr. Rives, all of Mr. Whalen's criticisms were carefully considered. "We met with Mr. Whalen," Mr. Rives said, "at his suggestion, and we are in full accord with him. Mr. Shepard and myself had much to do with drawing up the contract. While our decision is not final, we feel confident that the points Mr. Whalen has made will receive the indorsement of the full board.

"The principal amendments made by the Corporation Counsel were those relating to the wages to be paid to laborers and the indowment of the City Law Depa. ment with the right to take charge of all condemnation proceedings. These were readily agreed to by Mr. Shepard and myself. The labor law, which was passed by the last Legislature, would apply to this work anyway, but it is well enough to have it in the contract as Mr. Whalen wished. As to the condemnation of property, it was already provided for in the law creating the Rapid Transit Commission.

"Mr. Whalen will prepare a letter to the commission, which will be read at its next meeting, and action will doubtless be taken on it then. The Corporation Counsel has made a suggestion regarding the construction of subways in the tunnel. It is our opinion that this matter will not interfere with the letting of the contract, as the act provides for pipe galleries. These must be incidental, however. What we are after is rapid transit first."

"Did not syndicates which proposed bidding for the contract insist on having the privilege of letting or using the subways?" Mr. Rives was asked.

"I do not like the word 'insist,'" he replied, "but I will say that the law and the contract provide that the contractor shall only use the tunnel for railroad purposes, reserving to the city the right to use the pipe galleries for municipal purposes."

"If the contract is approved by the Corporation Counsel, will it have to go to the Municipal Assembly before bids are advertised for?" was next asked.

Mr. Shepard replied to this question, saying: "No. The consent of the municipal authorities to the plans and specifications was secured long ago."

Mr. Rives was asked if the contract provided for the sulling of the road by sections, as Controller Coler has suggested.

"There will be no difficulty on that score," was the reply.

It was learned after the meeting that this is one of the points which Mr. Whalen will suggest to the Rapid Transit Commission in his forthcoming letter. Mr. Rives added that there was nothing new in Mr. Coler's suggestion in regard to the sectional contract, as that matter was discussed during the controversy over the debt limit soon after the Van Wyck administration came into power.

When asked if there were any matters in the contract which would permit the contractor to take advantage of the city if he saw fit, Mr. Rives replied with a smile, "We will try to see that the contractor does not gain any advantage over the city. I believe the city's interests are safe."

At this point Mr. Whalen exclaimed: "What we want is rapid transit."

"So do we," Mr. Rives replied emphatically.

"Well," said Mr. Whalen, "this administration is committed to it, and we will push it through."

Mr. Rives and Mr. Shepard bowed as if in assent, and bade the Corporation Counsel good-day, and then left the office. Later Mr. Whalen said he had made a number of suggestions as to changes in the contract, but he did not desire to mention them. He intimated, however, that one of them was to vest in the city the right to use the pipe galleries, either for its own use or for the purpose of subletting them to telephone and other electric companies or to compressed air or cold storage concerns, and that another was for sectional construction.

Controller Coler was not present, because, as he said on Tuesday, he had not been invited. Instead he sent this letter:

Sept. 6, 1899.

The Hon. John Whalen, Corporation Counsel:

Sir: I understand that you are about to communicate to the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission certain modifications of the contract heretofore submitted to you for your approval as to form, which modifications you deem necessary to be made before you affix your signature thereto.

Permit me to call your attention to one very important feature as to which I believe the contract in question is silent. I refer to the making of some adequate provision for the construction of subways in connection with the railroad tunnel, from the operation of which the city might secure an immense revenue owing to the recently highly developed use of electricity, heat, light, power, &c.

It may be that under existing legislation the Rapid Transit Commission would not have the power to contract for the building of such subways; but there is no reason why the contract should not provide an option in favor of the city in case favorable legislation should be obtained at the next session of the Legislature. A clause inserted in the contract giving the city the right to order the contractor to construct such a subway (when duly authorized by law) in conformity with the general plan and scheme of the railroad tunnel, might be the means of securing to the city an immense revenue which otherwise might be lost. Very truly yours,

BIRD S. COLER, Controller.

None of the members was willing to talk about prospective bidders or whether more than one contractor would make an effort to get the job of construction. During a talk with Mr. Rives on this topic, Mr. Rives was asked if the Municipal Assembly would not have authority to pass the bonds to pay for the work, and he replied: "That is a matter for the contractor and his attorney to discuss." Mr. Rives would not discuss his meaning.

H. H. Vreeland, the President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, when asked if his company would bid, said that he did not know. In regard to the report that William C. Whitney had secured capital in Europe for the construction and lease of the tunnel Mr. Vreeland said:

"Mr. Whitney does not need to go to Europe for capital if he desires to bid for this contract, either for himself, a syndicate, or the Metropolitan Street Railway Company."

When asked if Mr. Whitney would be a bidder, Mr. Vreeland replied: "Ask Mr. Whitney."

Mr. Whitney said he had given the subject no thought since last May, when the Metropolitan Company, which had made an offer providing for a perpetual franchise and ten-cent fare, withdrew its proposition.

It was said in street railroad circles, however, that the Metropolitan Company would be one of the bidders under the present contract, which limits the franchise to fifty years, and restricts the fare at most 5 cents, and that possibly the Third Avenue Railroad Company would also be a bidder. None of the Third Avenue Company's officials would discuss the matter.

Printers' Union for Rapid Transit.

Typographical Union No. 6 and the Allied Printing Trades, including all branches of the printing and publishing business in this city, will hold a mass meeting on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at Cooper Union, to voice the sentiments of their members on rapid transit and to insist that the municipal authorities begin operations at once for the building of an underground tunnel. All citizens are invited to attend.

GLEASON RUN OUT OF TOWN.

Ex-Mayor's Presence in Jamaica Objected To—Swears Out a Warrant for Policeman Cummings.

Ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City was indignant yesterday. He claims he was assaulted in Jamaica Tuesday by Policeman James Cummings and then run out of town. His anger had not cooled off until he appeared before City Magistrate Healy in Long Island City and swore out a warrant for Cummings, who, he said, was attached to the court squad at Jamaica.

The story as told by the former ruler of Long Island City is that Tuesday morning he had business in Jamaica and went there. He alighted from a train and started to the old Court House, where he intended to visit the County Clerk's office. On the way while he was passing through Fulton Street some one tapped him on the shoulder.

He turned and saw a man walking a little behind him. He did not have his strong glasses on, and could not tell who the man was. He supposed it was a friend, and when the man asked what he was doing in Jamaica, Mr. Gleason replied, he says, that he was going to the County Clerk's office. He says he was surprised when in answer he was told he had better get out of Jamaica, as he was not wanted there.

When he thought this was a joke and laughed the man grabbed him by the collar, turned him toward the station, and then escorted him to the train. Mr. Gleason says he submitted to being shipped back to Long Island City because any excitement is liable to be fatal owing to the weak state of his heart.

He made a second trip in the afternoon to Jamaica, and was again accosted by the same man, who ordered him to get out of Jamaica forthwith because he was a disturber, and was always seeking to make trouble for other people. The wordy attack was such, Mr. Gleason says, that he became excited and his heart troubled him. He again allowed himself to be escorted to the station.

He was so weak from heart trouble that when he reached there he had to grab hold of the railing near the chopper's box and hold on. There he told the man who had twice run him out of town tht only for his weak heart he would not go so easily, and that if the affair had occurred a few years ago he would have thrown the stranger through the near-by window. He was then so weak he could hardly stand.

Mr. Gleason claims the man who ran him out of town plainly said that what he meant by making trouble was trouble for the leaders of the Democratic Party. The ex-Mayor says he was informed that the man was Policeman Cummings.

At the Jamaica Police Station last night the Sergeant in charge of the desk said that Policeman Cummings of that precinct, who is detailed at the Corporation Counsel's office in Jamaica, reported sick yesterday. The Sergeant said he had not heard of any trouble between Cummings and ex-Mayor Gleason Tuesday. There was no record at the station of such trouble.

LONDON'S HEAT RECORD BROKEN.

High Temperature, with Much Humidity, Produces Distress.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—So far as known this is the hottest Summer ever experienced in London. Meteorological records go back only twenty-seven years, and show a maximum of 90 degrees in the shade.

The heat to-day is killing, and is accompanied by full humidity. A terrific thunderstorm which passed over the city to-day hardly lessened the temperature.

WOLVES IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Hotel Keepers Report Many—Guides and Woodsmen Are Skeptical.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, Sept. 6.—The following from one of the local newspapers may be of interest to those who think that the Adirondacks are getting too tame:

"It is said that Charles E. Moore of Trenton Falls recently shot a wolf near Jock's Lake, on Honnedaga Lake, in Hamilton County, which lies about seventy miles (air line) southwest of Saranac Lake Village, in the Adirondack League Preserve. Mr. Moore, who keeps a hotel in Trenton Falls, is quoted as saying that many deer are being killed by wolves. Guides and woodsmen in the more northern portions of the mountains are inclined to be skeptical about these stories. Some more definite information from Hamilton and Herkimer Counties, aside from that furnished by hotel keepers, will be awaited with interest. The Adirondack wilderness may stand in immediate danger from being overrun by packs of bloodthirsty wolves, but it is doubted."

CREMATION BY LIQUID AIR.

Company Formed and Plans for Crematory at Nyack Made.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The syndicate which recently negotiated for the purchase of the Nyack Rural Cemetery, for a large liquid aid crematory, took possession today. Plans for the crematory have been prepared, and work will commence at once under the management of Dr. Emmons, President of the American Liquid Air Company, New York.

A company has been formed entitled Nyack Rural Cemetery Association. The following officers were elected to-day: President—Stephen Merritt; Vice President—F. E. Campbell; Secretary—Rev. Ross Taylor; Controller—V. A. Prentice, all of New York City.

ALLOWS SALE OF INTOXICANTS.

An Old Decision May Enable Druggists to Deal in Some Liquors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A decision of Justice Brewer has been raked up which may enable druggists to sell some kinds of liquor in communities under the control of the Federal Government, where such practices are supposed to be prohibited.

The District of Columbia Pharmaceutical Association has been trying to find out how it can prevent the sale of certain kinds of malt extracts, and has been enlisting the aid of the District Government. As a result of an investigation of the legal aspect of the question it has been found that the act of Congress regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors contains no definition of intoxicating liquors. An opinion given by the District Attorney cites an old decision of Justice Brewer, holding that the question whether any particular compound is within or without the law is a question of fact.

AUTOMOBILES FOR CHINA.

Consul Goodnow Says Chinese Will Not Buy Before Seeing Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—In a report on the difficulties of selling automobiles to Chinamen, Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, gives an amusing view of the Chinese character. He says that it is simply impossible to sell anything which they have not seen to wealthy Chinese. They shy at automobiles because they have never seen any, and cannot imagine what they are like.

"The average Chinaman," Mr. Goodnow says, "has seen so few new things that it is not easy for him to exert his imagination."

He says that this habit of mind has infected even the foreigners at Shanghai, and urges American dealers not to try to sell automobiles to either Chinese or foreigners by means of descriptions or catalogues. He proposes that ambitious dealers make a present of an automobile to some well-known person in Shanghai, making him agree to use it constantly and prominently, so that the Chinese may become accustomed to the startling innovation.

The place, he says, is ideal for motor vehicles. The town is level, the roads macadamized, and the climate such that everybody drives. The report is sent in answer to some queries from a Chicago firm.

Fast Time on Lackawanna Railroad.
Train leaving New York 10 each morning arrives St. Louis 2 next afternoon, Kansas City 9:30 next evening. All accommodations. 429 Broadway.—Adv.

DREYFUS LINKED WITH ESTERHAZY

The Generals Assert the Men Were Accomplices.

LABORI THREATENS TO QUIT

Angered by Jouaust's Decisions He Says He Will Withdraw.

End of Trial in Sight—Prisoner's Fate May Hang Upon the Kaiser's Reply to Labori's Request to Allow Schwarzkoppen to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Sept

opportunity, declaring that the admission of the evidence of this foreigner justified his application regarding Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi.

Maître Labori insisted that the appearance of Cernuschi on the witness stand was quite without precedent, but the anti-Dreyfusards point out, and with a certain amount of reason, that the counsel for the defense were really the first to introduce foreign testimony, as they summoned the English journalist, Rowland Strong, on the question of Esterhazy's confession that he wrote the bordereau.

Anyway, it can be safely asserted that the admission of Cernuschi as a witness for the prosecution came as a veritable godsend to the defense, giving them almost at the last moment a more or less legitimate basis for Maître Labori's application to summon the German and Italian attachés.

WILL IGNORE TESTIMONY.

The anti-Dreyfusards assert that the members of the court-martial will ignore the affirmations of Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi, because they recognize that the testimony of these officers will be given by order, with a view to save their own spy, but in less prejudiced circles it is believed that the court cannot disregard the solemn declarations of the two attachés without giving rise to a still graver situation, in an international sense, than now prevails.

The public proceedings were marked by three important episodes. The first was Gen. Zurlinden's admission that the erasure and restitution of Esterhazy's name in the petit bleu could not have been perpetrated by Col. Picquart, and consequently, must be attributed to some one inside the general staff.

The second was the declaration by M. Paleologue that the secret dossier contained a document which showed that Col. Schwarzkoppen admitted his relations with Esterhazy, and that Schwarzkoppen, in the opinion of Paleologue, sent to Esterhazy the identical petit bleu for which Col. Picquart was detained ten months on a charge of forgery.

THE NEW ACCUSATION.

The third was Gen. Billot's insinuation that Esterhazy and Capt. Dreyfus were accomplices, which led to an impassioned protestation on the part of the accused, and to a thrilling scene between Maître Labori and Col. Jouaust, resulting in the advocate's excited denunciation of Col. Jouaust's treatment of him, a denunciation tantamount to an accusation of open partiality.

Gen. Zurlinden's admission that Col. Picquart could not have perpetrated the erasure in the petit bleu was a startling incident. Because, although he declared that the matter formed only a small point in the prosecution of Picquart and that, so far as he was concerned, the proceedings were only instituted in order not to allow a French officer to lie beneath the blow of the charges brought against him by Major Lauth, yet the fact that Col. Picquart languished ten months in prison under these unproved accusations cannot be regarded otherwise than as a blot upon the reputation of Gen. Zurlinden, and still more of the General Staff.

Then the statement by M. Paleologue that Col. Schwartzkoppen had admitted that it was almost certain that the petit bleu was sent by him, or caused to be sent by him, to Esterhazy, caused a sensation, as being the first official testimony to the treason of Esterhazy. And it was certainly a strong point in favor of Dreyfus, the importance of which was immediately seen by the prosecution and shown subsequently in Gen. Billot's broad insinuation of complicity between Dreyfus and Esterhazy.

LABORI LOSES SELF-CONTROL.

From a spectacular viewpoint, however, the great event of the sitting was the battle royal between Maître Labori and Col. Jouaust over certain questions which the advocate wished put to Gen. Billot. Maître Labori lost control of himself under the influence of his deep feeling of indignation and his belief that Col. Jouaust was deliberately gagging him in the interest of the military clique. His voice, which at first resounded through the courtroom, became chocked with emotion. The spectators held their breath as he retorted defiantly to Col. Jouaust's refusal to put the questions, his words drowning Jouaust's voice in irresistible torrent, whose force was heightened by his passionate gestures.

When he finally fell back in his seat with a look of hopeless indignation, his face blanched and his fingers twitched spasmodically—a speaking testimony to the high tension to which his nerves had been wrought by fruitless combat with the iron ruling of the bench.

Capt. Dreyfus, too, in his vehement protest against Gen. Billot's insinuation of his complicity with Esterhazy, recalled his anguished outbreak early in the trial.

It was a strange contrast to hear him a little later, when he had apparently mastered his feelings, deliver an argumentative reply to Major Gallopin of the artillery in a calm, moderate tone. Indeed, one was almost tempted to imagine that his emotional outcry in reply to Gen. Billot was a piece of theatricality.

Major Gallopin's evidence left a decidedly unfavorable impression, despite the plausibility of the explanation given by Dreyfus.

JOUAUST AND LABORI CLASH.

Counsel Says the President of the Court-Martial Rules Out Questions That Aid the Defendant.

RENNES, Sept. 6.—Two hours at the opening of the third day of the fifth week of the sitting of the court-martial for the trial of Capt. Dreyfus of the artillery on the charge of treason in furnishing secret information to a foreign Government were spent behind closed doors. The length of time occupied in the examination of Eugene de Cernuschi, the Austrian refugee and witness for the prosecution, was the subject of much remark, as being indicative of the fact that the court found this witness to be worthy of more consideration than it had been supposed he deserved.

The exciting episode of the morning's sitting was a scene in which M. Labori, Gen. Billot, Col. Jouaust, and Capt. Dreyfus participated. Things had progressed quietly and even monotonously up to that time. "La Dame Blanche," with her famous pearls in her ears and around her neck, kept whispering to her companion. Others who from the first had taken the keenest interest in every word uttered in the court seemed bored, and the intense heat in the room sent several to sleep.

DREYFUS PROTESTS.

Suddenly, when Gen. Billot, in low, even tones, again brought out what many declared is the General's last card, namely, the complicity of Dreyfus and Esterhazy, there was a remarkable change of scene. M. Labori, in terrible excitement and waving his arms, protested in a ringing voice. Dreyfus, who had been sitting like a statue, also jumped to his feet, despite the restraining hand that a gendarme placed upon his shoulder, and with his face flaming with passion said, addressing Col. Jouaust:

"I protest, Colonel. I protest against this odious accusation."

M. Labori at the same time was demanding to be heard. Col. Jouaust, equally determined not to hear him, called out: "Maître Labori, I refuse to allow you to speak."

When M. Labori finally gave up and sat down he was deathly pale and trembling like a leaf.

The largest audience yet assembled in the Lycée was present when the open session began at 8:30 o'clock.

Senator Trarieux, former Minister of Justice, at once resumed his deposition, which was interrupted by the adjournment of the court yesterday. M. Trarieux took up the testimony of Savignaud, the witness for the prosecution, who had claimed to have seen letters addressed to M. Scheurer-Kestner, formerly Vice President of the Senate, by Lieut. Col. Picquart while Savignaud was Picquart's orderly in Tunis. M. Trarieux declared that Savignaud was a perjurer, and that two officers visited Savignaud before the court-martial opened. M. Trarieux hinting that the officers drilled Savignaud on the testimony he was to give.

Savignaud replied, reiterating the truth of his previous testimony.

Lieut. Col. Picquart then arose and repeated his denial of Savignaud's story.

M. Trarieux delivered his testimony in an emphatic tone. He reviewed the question of the "petit bleu," which, he said, he was convinced was authentic. He proceeded to comment upon the questionable rôle played by Commandant Lauth in the affair.

PICQUART ACCUSED.

Commandant Lauth interrupted the witness, asking that he be allowed a hearing, and on the conclusion of M. Trarieux's deposition, Commandant Lauth confronted him. The Commandant declared that he had acted honestly throughout, and that he had not the least doubt of Lieut. Col. Picquart's falsification of the "petit bleu" in order to incriminate Major Esterhazy.

A striking incident occurred when Commandant Lauth, a moment later, asserted that Lieut. Col. Picquart had always shown the greatest contempt for the officers of his bureau, asserting that on one occasion Picquart had brought to the General Staff, in the presence of Mesdames Henry and Lauth, a woman, Mme. D., who was the wife of a magistrate, and, Lauth intimated, Picquart's mistress.

Lieut. Col. Picquart arose and cried:

"I protest absolutely."

At the same time there arose from the spectators a chorus of indignant cries of "Oh!" "Canaille!" "Cochon!" and "Misérable!"

The gendarmes were ordered to repress the outbursts of indignation which had been evoked by the conduct of Commandant Lauth in publicly naming a woman in a scandalous connection.

Gen. Zurlinden, formerly Minister of War, followed Commandant Lauth at the witness bar. Gen. Zurlinden spoke in justification of his action while he was Military Governor of Paris and Minister of War in the matter of the prosecution of Lieut. Col. Picquart, taking the ground that the measure was absolutely necessary in order that the court should clear up the charge of forgery brought against Picquart. Moreover, Gen. Zurlinden said, the Minister of Justice had persuaded him to send Lieut. Col. Picquart before a military court.

M. Trarieux replied to Gen. Zurlinden, reproaching him with Lieut. Col. Picquart's ten months in prison.

M. Labori then asked a question of Gen. Zurlinden regarding the petit bleu. Col. Jouaust, President of the court-martial, refused to put the question on the ground that the court was engaged in the trial of Dreyfus, and not of the Picquart affair.

LABORI ATTACKS ZURLINDEN.

M. Labori, however, insisted, taking the ground that the petit bleu demonstrated the guilt of Major Esterhazy, and that consequently it was very important for Dreyfus.

M. Labori then proceeded in his attack on Gen. Zurlinden, who admitted that the magisterial inquiry showed that the petit bleu was not tampered with when it first arrived at the Intelligence Department, and that consequently Picquart could not have been guilty, as alleged, of distorting the document.

M. Labori asked that M. Paleologue, the expert of the Foreign Office, be consulted with reference to the reading before the court of diplomatic documents which established irrefutably the authenticity of the petit bleu.

M. Paleologue, who sits behind the Judges, came to the front of the stage and said that he did not know to what documents M. Labori alluded.

"The document," replied M. Labori, "in which is recounted a conversation between M. Delcassé, a former Prime Minister, and Count von Münster-Ledenburg, German Ambassador to Paris, in the course of which Count von Münster-Ledenburg had said Col. Schwarzkoppen had admitted that he sent Major Esterhazy a number of telegraphic cards or petit bleus."

PALEOLOGUE AWAKENS INTEREST.

M. Paleologue responded that what M. Labori said was quite true, and that the document belonged to the diplomatic dossier. As to the petit bleu in question, added M. Paleologue, Col. Schwarzkoppen could affirm whether he wrote it himself or whether he had not seen it; but in any case, M. Paleologue said, he believed it was sent by Col. Schwarzkoppen.

This declaration by the expert of the Foreign Office created a marked sensation in court.

M. Triarieux again entered upon a long statement, in the course of which he said Major Esterhazy was acquitted, not judged.

Col. Jouaust stopped M. Trarieux, saying he must not speak that way of Judges. M. Trarieux replied that he had not referred to Judges, but to "la chose Jugee."

Col. Jouaust then pointed out that M. Trarieux was taking M. Labori's place and making a regular speech for the defense.

Gen. Billot now confronted M. Trarieux in reply to the latter's criticism of him. Gen. Billot was much affected, and spoke in a husky voice. He began by declaring that M. Trarieux had delivered an eloquent oration, but that it was special pleading for Dreyfus and Picquart, and an arraignment of former Ministers.

LABORI AND JOUAUST CLASH.

Gen. Billot praised Lieut. Col. Picquart for his services in the army, and declared that he had the greatest confidence in him—a confidence which, however, he had since been compelled to withdraw. Then, discussing Picquart's investigation of the suspicions against Major Esterhazy, Gen. Billot said:

"Even if Esterhazy should be proved a traitor, that would not prove Dreyfus innocent; for in cases of espionage it very often occurs that there are several accomplices."

M. Labori wished to question Gen. Billot, and an altercation with Col. Jouaust ensued. Finally, M. Labori cried:

"Allow me to remark, Mr. President, that it has never been said that Dreyfus had an accomplice in Esterhazy."

Capt. Dreyfus, who heard Gen. Billot's statement with evident excitement, also sprang to his feet, and shouted:

"I protest against this odious accusation."

The audience appeared to be impressed by this vehement protest.

M. Labori again insisted that he be allowed to question Gen. Billot. Col. Jouaust still refused, and a heated wrangle once more ensued. M. Labori made a passionate protest against the attitude of Col. Jouaust, who then said:

"I decline to allow you to speak."

M. Labori retorted excitedly:

"I bow to your ruling, but I take note that every time I put a question which is irresistible you refuse to allow it."

This declaration, counsel for defense delivered in a ringing voice, punctuating his utterances with striking gestures. The audience burst into loud applause, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Col. Jouaust said:

"If this demonstration is renewed I will have the courtroom cleared. Have you anything more to say, Maître Labori?

M. Labori replied:

"No; because—and I speak with the utmost respect—I am prevented from putting any questions touching the core of the affair. I reserve the right to take such action as regard for my responsibility compels me to take up."

This scene was the climax of the strained relations which have prevailed between the President of the court-martial, Col. Jouaust, and M. Labori, principal counsel for the accused, almost from the very outset of the trial.

COUNSEL MAY HURT THE CASE.

M. Labori has many times bitterly complained that Col. Jouaust prevented him from putting probing questions, and for the moment M. Labori abstained from asking witnesses such questions, fearing that by so doing he might do more harm than good to his client. In view of the manifest irritation displayed by the President of the court whenever M. Labori has risen to his feet in the last few days, however, the advocate resumed his former aggressive cross-examining methods, resulting in to-day's crisis.

M. Labori was extremely excited and hardly able to contain himself with indignation, and, when afterward asked if he had any questions to put to other witnesses, he replied, pertly: "No; nothing at all."

It is doubtful, however, if this attitude on the part of counsel will assist Capt. Dreyfus.

Major Gallopin, an officer of the artillery, was then examined. He proved a rather unfavorable witness for Dreyfus, whom, he declared, he once met on the Boulevard St. Germain, carrying a voluminous package, which he said contained secret papers treating of mobilization, and which he was carrying to the Geographical Bureau.

Dreyfus was questioned regarding this statement by Major Gallopin, and admitted that he sometimes took documents home to facilitate work; but he said that he did not recall the particular incident to which Major Gallopin referred. This admission by Dreyfus made a bad impression, especially when the next witness, Major Hirsch-Auer, deposed that he heard Dreyfus express a desire to go to the manoeuvres. Major Hirsch-Auer, however, could not remember the exact date.

Capt. Dreyfus replied: "It is very possible that I expressed regrets that I would be unable to go to the manoeuvres, and, what is certain, is well knew that none of the probationers would go."

Lieut. Col. Picquart was called to the witness stand, and said that Dreyfus never applied to him for leave to go to the manoeuvres, adding that he was surprised no inquiry had been made upon this point to the chief of Dreyfus's bureau.

Col. Jouaust then read a letter from the Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, dated last Saturday, recalling the date of the report on Madagascar, which had enabled him to fix the date of the bordereau as August, 1894. This report, he added, was drawn up in the Third Bureau of the General Staff, and consequently an indiscretion might have been committed by an officer employed in the bureau.

DE CLAM COMPLAINS.

The deposition of Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam, which was taken by Magistrate Travenier, was then read. It was more remarkable as being a repetition of de Clam's former evidence, than as containing any new revelations. This was what the defense feared, and the reason they declared they had little faith in the result of an ex-parte examination.

In his deposition, Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam complains of calumnies of which he had been the victim and which Commandant Cuignet had not succeeded in proving, declaring further that he had no relations with Lieut. Col. Henry but admitting relations with Major Esterhazy.

De Clam affirms that in communicating the secret dossier to the court-martial of 1894, he acted purely as a messenger, and knows nothing more. He says Dreyfus always proclaimed his innocence. The deposition ended with copies of letters from Mme. Dreyfus establishing the fact that Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam's relations with her were always courteous.

The court-martial adjourned for the day on the conclusion of the reading of Du Paty de Clam's deposition.

The audience was leaving the courtroom, Lieut. Col. Picquart's brother-in-law, Gast, rushed at Commandant Lauth and tried to strike him for having introduced the subject of Picquart's mistress in his testimony to-day. Gendarmes intervened and persuaded M. Gast to leave the precincts of the court.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

The secret examination of M. Eugene de Cernuschi, the Austrian refugee and witness for the prosecution, occupied the time of the court-martial from the hour of its convening, at 6:30 A. M., until 8:30 o'clock.

The public sitting of the court opened at 8:45 o'clock A. M., with a brief exchange of unimportant remarks between Maître Demange and Gen. Roget. Senator Trarieux, formerly Minister of Justice, was then recalled to the witness stand. After a desultory discussion of the character of Lieut. Col. Picquart's former orderly, Savignaud, who had testified for the prosecution, which seemed to show that Savignaud had more or less maligned his former master, M. Labori questioned M. Trarieux with regard to the petit bleu.

M. Trarieux replied that he had examined the petit bleu, which had been the cause of the accusation against Lieut. Col. Picquart. If the witness had not known in the first place that the genuine document had been falsified he would not have received Picquart at his house the day the latter was to be arrested. The witness had not accused Commandant Lauth any more than others.

Lauth had not believed the document might have been tampered with until after he was asked to conceal the traces of its having been torn. He must have yielded to the influence of the plotting rampant at that time.

EXPLANATORY.—Picquart received the petit bleu, or pneumatic message card, in March, 1896, from a secret agent at the office of Col. von Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché. The card was in fragments. It was given to Commandant Lauth to be "reconstructed." It was then photographed. Its translation it read as follows:

"Above all I await a more detailed explanation than what you gave me the other day in regard to the question at issue. In consequence I beg you to give it to me in writing, so that I may judge if I can continue my relations with the house of R— or not. C.

"A Monsieur Commandant Esterhazy,

"27, Rue de la Bienfaisance a Paris."

The card was in the handwriting of Col. von Schwarzkoppen. It formed the basis of Picquart's investigation against Esterhazy. A close examination of the card was made by Commandant Cuignet a year ago. The fact was then revealed that the name "Esterhazy" had been written in. Picquart was at once charged with making the alteration. A closer examination showed that, although "Esterhazy" had been written in, there were still evidences that the original word was also "Esterhazy." The first photograph of the document betrays no signs of erasures.

It is believed that Henry or Lauth tampered with the card in order to make it appear that Picquart erased the original name and then wrote in Esterhazy's name.

M. Trarieux vehemently defended Picquart against the charge of tampering with the petit bleu, the original genuineness of which was proved by the very ease to which Picquart had put it when he submitted to his superiors the scheme of decoy letters which he proposed to send to Major Esterhazy, in which was to be introduced the exact wording of the petit bleu.

Picquart, therefore, was a man of untarnished honor when he was prosecuted for forgery. When the witness investigated the real motives of the prosecution he learned that Picquart was accused of making erasures in the petit bleu. All the evidence showed that Picquart was not connected with the erasures, which thus constituted a new forgery and a new device to squelch Picquart.

"I cannot believe," added the ex-Minister of Justice warmly, "that the number of persons who perpetrated these forgeries was very great. We have discovered one source in which emanated other forgeries. I have not far to go to seek him."

M. Trarieux's remarks brought Commandant Lauth to his feet. The Commandant declared that he took no exception to Picquart's instructions to look for traces of the tearing of the petit bleu, but that when he saw the use Picquart wished to make of the petit bleu he opposed the project.

LAUTH IS AROUSED.

Lauth proceeded to accuse Picquart of the most profound contempt for the officers of his department and their home life. The day of the Czar's entry into Paris, Commandant Lauth asserted, Picquart introduced to the witness and Mme. Henry a woman unfit to be in their society and whom they had since discovered to be the wife of a Magistrate.

Lieut. Col. Picquart srpang to his feet and vigorously protested against the monstrous allegation.

Gen. Zurlinden followed. He explained that he deposed both in the capacity of Military Governor of Paris and Minister of War. He had played a most prominent part in the Du Paty de Clam, Picquart, and Esterhazy cases. The proceedings in the case of Major Du Paty de Clam had caused him great anxiety. The witness wished for more light with regard to the ground upon which revision of the trial of Capt. Dreyfus was demanded, and the charges emanating from other officers of the General Staff against Lieut. Col. Picquart. He thought it absolutely necessary that the charge of forgery against Picquart should be cleared up by the court. Lieut. Col. Picquart was then in the custody of the civil authorities, but the Minister of Justice drove the witness to have him arraigned before a court-martial, not for making an erasure in a document, which was insignificant, but for forgery.

EXPLANATORY.—Zurlinden's connection with Picquart's case was as follows: In the Summer of 1898 Picquart was arrested with his lawyer, Maître Leblois, by the correctional police, charged with having conveyed to his counsel documents belonging to the War Office—he had already been found guilty before a Military Court of Inquiry on this charge, and had been dismissed from the service.

Zurlinden became Minister of War Sept. 6; he at once issued an order for Picquart's trial before a military court on the charge of forging the petit bleu. The order was withheld until Zurlinden, having retired from the War Office, resumed his position as Military Governor of Paris.

The order was then executed on the first day of Picquart's trial in the Sixth Chamber of the Correctional Police. Picquart was at once surrendered to the military authorities and taken to the prison of Cherche Midi.

While still a prisoner he was called as a witness before the Cour de Cassation. No sooner, however, had he delivered his testimony than Zurlinden ordered the court-martial to convene. It was Zurlinden's intention to have Picquart convicted of forgery, thus tending to discredit his testimony in the Dreyfus revision case.

The Cour de Cassation at once asserted its authority and ordered the courtmartial indefinitely postponed.

M. Trarieux broke in upon the deposition of Gen. Zurlinden to reproach the witness with being responsible for ten months' groundless imprisonment of Picquart and an unwarranted prosecution resulting in the dismissal of the charges.

LABORI MAY NOT SPEAK.

After further explanations by Gen. Zurlinden M. Labori asked permission to speak.

Col. Jouaust—Is it with regard to the evidence of M. Trarieux?

M. Labori—If is with reference to the erasure on the petit bleu.

Col. Jouaust (sharply)—In that case, no. We are trying Dreyfus; not the Picquart case.

M. Labori—Allow me, Mr. President. It is the question of a document alleged to be a device of Picquart's against Esterhazy, but which the defense maintains constitutes proof of Esterhazy's treachery.

M. Labori requested that the letter from the Minister of Justice to Gen. Zurlinden, alluded to in the deposition of the latter, be read. Gen. Zurlinden had asked that the Minister of Justice make a preliminary inquiry into the origin of the petit bleu, to which the Minister replied that Lieut. Col. Picquart was in the foreign service at the time the erasure from the document was made, and that the proposed inquiry was beyond the scope of the common law unless a civilian participated in the suspicious proceedings.

M. Labori pointed out that, contrary to Gen. Zurlinden's intimation, the erasure seemed even then to have assumed considerable importance in his mind.

Gen. Zurlinden replied:

"It was rumored who discovered the erasure. I first thought it attributable to an attempt to remove a blot, and therefore it did not possess in my mind, the importance which others attached to it."

M. Labori—Was the erasure subsequent to the first photograph?

EXCITEMENT IS INTENSE.

Gen. Zurlinden, amid intense excitement, admitted that the Tavernier inquiry showed that the petit bleu had not been scratched when it reached the Statistical Section of the Intelligence Department, and that consequently the erasure was not the work of Lieut. Col. Picquart.

M. Labori asked M. Paléologue's permission to read a document belonging to the diplomatic dossier conclusively proving, as he claimed, the genuineness of the petit bleu.

M. Paléologue—I do not know the document referred to.

M. Labori—The document relates to a conversation between M. Delcassé (former Prime Minister) and Count von Munster-Ledenburg (German Ambassador to Paris,) in which the Ambassador is represented to have said that Col. Schwarzkoppen admitted he had sent Major Esterhazy a number of telegraph forms.

M. Paléologue—I can only confirm M. Labori's statement. There is in the diplomatic dossier a document reciting a conversation between M. Delcassé and Count von Münster-Ledenburg, who stated that Col. Schwarzkoppen sent Major Esterhazy a number of petit bleus (telegrams.) As regards the petit bleu in this case, Col. Schwarzkoppen could not say he had written it himself, because he had not seen it; but the Ambassador said he believed it had been sent by him (Col. Schwarzkoppen.)

Replying to M. Labori, M. Trarieux dwelt at length upon the charges, which he described as false, against Picquart, who had been alleged to be an agent in the pay of the Dreyfus family, and whose object, as asserted, was to put Esterhazy, an innocent man, in the place of Dreyfus, the culprit.

M. Trarieux read a letter, which he wrote to Gen. Billot June 1, 1898, protesting against these falsehoods. To this letter Gen. Billot had replied that he had not instituted the inquiry. The judges intrusted with the investigation of the Esterhazy case, notwithstanding their conscientiousness, were, M. Trarieux asserted, absolutely deceived by stories then current. The Judges accepted as gospel all the lies of Esterhazy, who, though acquitted, was not tried.

EXPLANATORY.—Esterhazy was brought before a court-martial in January, 1898, charged with the authorship of the bordereau. He and the handwriting experts explained to the Court that the resemblance of his writing to that in the bordereau must be owing to the fact that Dreyfus had traced the document from Esterhazy's letters. No evidence was admitted which might have tended to confirm the charge.

Picquart, the chief witness, was treated like a defendant. Esterhazy was acquitted "by order," Jan. 11. On the following day Picquart was arrested by the military authorities, charged with having communicated certain documents once in his charge as Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau to Maître Leblois. It was this charge that caused Picquart's dismissal from the army.

BILLOT ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY.

Col. Jouaust protested against the vehement language of the witness, who, he said, could not maintain statements affecting Judges.

"You are no longer giving evidence," added the President of the court-martial; "you are delivering a speech for the defense. You have assumed the rôle of counsel for the defense."

M. Labori—We make no complaint, Mr. President.

M. Trarieux—I regret that this remark should be made to me in such terms when I was merely replying to questions.

Gen. Billot at this juncture arose and strode rapidly to the platform. Speaking with suppressed excitement, he said he regretted he had not heard the first part of M. Trarieux's evidence yesterday, but he was aware that, like to-day's deposition, it was merely a speech in favor of Dreyfus and Picquart, and an accusation against former Ministers of War. M. Tarieux, Gen. Billot said, mentioned things which ought to have been left unspoken as a witness. He desired to associate himself with the protest just made by the President of the court.

As a former Minister, he was responsible for his acts, and he came forward to claim his share of responsibility. Gen. Billot admitted that Lieut. Col. Picquart was an officer of great merit in whom he had had the greatest confidence, a confidence which he regretted he no longer retained. The witness always obeyed the behests of conscience and considered with the greatest care all questions affecting the grave Dreyfus case. He had defended with all his force the chose jugée which had been intrusted to him. He protested against the course pursued by M. Trarieux.

Replying to M. Labori, Gen. Billot accepted entirely responsibility for the receipt given to Major Esterhazy for the "document liberateur" by the chief of the Cabinet, and expressed the opinion that even proof of Esterhazy's guilt would not acquit Dreyfus, as often several culprits were mixed up in espionage.

EXPLANATORY.—The actual receipt sent to Esterhazy when he returned the photographic copy of the "Ce Canaille de D—" document, which had been procured for him by Du Paty de Clam, and by means of which he had threatened the War Office and President Faure, reads as follows:

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.
Ministere de la Guerre.—Cabinet du Ministre.
Paris, Nov. 16, 1897.

The Minister of War to M. le Commandant Walsin-Esterhazy, Paris:

Commandant: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th November. By it you have conveyed to me the photograph of a document which had been given to you by an unknown lady (the fictitious dame voilée) as coming from the Ministry of War.

By order, THE CHIEF OF CABINET.
(Signed) TORCY.

Esterhazy had already—Nov. 12—declared to President Faure that he had in his possession "a secret document, the care of which is intrusted to the General Staff, and consequently the Chief of the General Staff himself is personally responsible."

LABORI ORDERED TO SIT.

M. Labori—That goes without saying. But, excuse me, Mr. President; it has never been said that Dreyfus had an accomplice in Esterhazy. We must know if the prosecution or accusation is approaching that theory.

EXPLANATORY.—Gen. Billot's statement reveals the plan of campaign which, it has long been rumored, the Generals would adopt as a last resort. Esterhazy even mentioned this plan—the springing upon the court-martial that Esterhazy and Henry were the accomplices of Dreyfus—in an interview published in Le Matin of Sept. 25, last, and he said:

"I can hardly believe that so abominable an idea can have originated in a human brain. But if it really be—mark well my words—the result of that move not only will be that the present case will utterly collapse, but also it will mean entire annihilation of all those men whom I still persist in not slaying yet, although I have it in my power to do so."

At this juncture the prisoner startled the court by uttering in ringing tones:

"I protest against such an odious accusation."

Col. Jouaust—I must ask you, M. Labori, to observe more moderation.

M. Labori—I never uttered an immoderate word.

Col. Jouaust—Your tone is improper.

M. Labori—I am not altogether master of my tone.

Col. Jouaust—Unless you can control your tone I forbid you to speak.

M. Labori—I must submit to your ruling; but I note the fact that I am forbidden to speak every time I enter upon ground where my position is irresistible.

This retort by counsel for the defense aroused immense excitement in the courtroom. Cheers broke out, drowning the murmurs of the Generals and their supporters.

Col. Jouaust, after quiet had been restored, remarked that if the demonstrations were renewed the courtroom would be cleared. The President of the court-martial then asked M. Labori if he had any questions to put.

M. Labori—I speak respectfully; but since it is impossible for me to approach those questions which are the very core of the trial, I reserve the right to adopt such line of action as my responsibility and the rights of the defense compel me to take.

Col. Jouaust (sharply)—Sit down!

M. Labori—I resume my seat; but not by order.

Col. Jouaust—Call the witness Gallopin.

Major Gallopin of the artillery deposed that Dreyfus never asked him for information. He once met Dreyfus carrying a package and asked him what it contained. Dreyfus replied that the package contained secret papers relating to mobilization. "which," he added, "I am taking to the Geographical Department to be destroyed as soon as printed."

Col. Jouaust (to the witness)—Did you take those papers home?

The Prisoner—I do not think so.

SAW DREYFUS WITH PAPERS.

Col. Jouaust (to the witness)—Where did you meet Dreyfus?

Major Gallopin—On the Boulevard St. Germain. He was going to the Avenue de l'Alma, where he was staying.

Capt. Dreyfus—There must be some confusion. It was perhaps transfer papers.

Col. Jouaust—Did you say you were taking the papers home?

Capt. Dreyfus—I do not remember.

Major Hirsch-Auer of the Engineers deposed that in 1894 he heard Dreyfus express the desire, which was very legitimate, to attend the manoeuvres. The witness minutely detailed circumstances which made him positive that Dreyfus proposed to attend the manoeuvres, but, curiously, the Major had entirely forgotten the dates.

Capt. Dreyfus corrected Major Hirsch-Auer on several points, and added:

"It is possible I expressed regret that I could not attend the manoeuvres; but what is certain is that we all knew we should not be present."

Major Hirsch-Auer suggested that Lieut. Col. Picquart might confirm his statement that Picquart declared that Dreyfus never asked to be allowed to attend the manoeuvres.

After the introduction of a letter purporting to fix the date of the bordereau as Aug. 6, 1894, the evidence of Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam, which was taken on commission by Magistrate Tavernier, was read.

In his deposition Du Paty de Clam began by replying to attacks against him as a soldier and citizen. He complained that slanderous statements unsupported by proof had been made regarding him. The witness laid stress upon the fact that the charges against him had been dismissed, and expressed the opinion that the sole object of his slanderers was to impugn the Judges who condemned Dreyfus in 1894. He denied that he ever had relations with Lieut. Col. Henry, or that he was concerned with the publication of the articles in the Eclair or with furnishing Esterhazy with the "document liberateur."

EXPLANATORY.—Proof that Du Paty de Clam wrote or inspired the article "Le Traitre" which appeared in L'Eclair of Sept. 14, 1896, is in the fact that the description of the arrest of Dreyfus therein contained is identical with that found in Du Paty's report of the arrest, extracts of which were incorporated in the indictment. Moreover, Du Paty de Clam's story told before the Cour de Cassation is similar to the two others in form, ideas, and expressions. It will be recalled that Dreyfus was arrested in Du Paty's office. Besides the prisoner and Du Paty, there were present Commandant Henry and M. Cochefert, the Chief of the municipal police.

The witness admitted that he had had relations with Major Esterhazy, and repeated the explanations with reference thereto which he gave before the Court of Cassation.

SAYS DREYFUS QUAILED.

With regard to the Dreyfus case, the witness declared that he was not connected with the discovery of the bordereau. It was only on pressure, the deposition continued, that the witness accepted the task of investigating the charges in this case. After detailing the course of this investigation, Du Paty de Clam said that the order for the arrest of Capt. Dreyfus had been distinctly issued quite independent of the dictation test.

The witness then described the famous dictation scene, in the course of which, he said, Dreyfus displayed an emotion regarding the cause of which there might be differences of opinion, but the fact, witness asserted, was undeniable that M. Cochefert, the chief detective of the department, who was present, regarded the prisoner's agitation as an indication of his guilt. Dreyfus manifested his excitement by nervous movements of the jaw, and complained that his fingers were cold.

Du Paty de Clam defended himself against the charge of being a torturer of Capt. Dreyfus and his family. He said he had been intrusted with the transmission of the prisoner's letters to his wife, and that he had always treated Mme. Dreyfus with the greatest consideration.

With regard to the date of the bordereau, Du Paty de Clam expressed the opinion that it must have been written between the 15th and the 30th of August, 1894.

The witness denied all statements attributed to him with regard to the incorrect versions of the Panizzardi telegram.

EXPLANATORY.—Nevertheless, the secret dossier contains a version of the Panizzardi telegram of Nov. 2, 1894, which has on the margin a note signed by Gen. Gonse saying that the text was furnished "by Commandant Du Paty de Clam from memory." The paper is No. 44 in the file and reads as follows:

"Capt. Dreyfus arrested. The Minister of War has proof of his relations with Germany. All my precautions are taken."

In regard to the "document liberateur," it was a photographic copy of the paper that Du Paty de Clam obtained for Esterhazy, and not the original.

Du Paty de Clam referred to the preparation, by himself and Col. Sandherr, of a secret commentary intended to show who was the traitor among the officers at the headquarters of the General Staff, "who must be a Capt. D—." None of the documents accompanying the commentary mentioned the Panizzardi telegram, nor the manufacture of a shell.

DREYFUS PROTESTED INNOCENCE.

The witness further asserted that in the communication of secret documents to the court-martial of 1894 he acted solely as a transmitting agent.

Regarding the interview with Capt. Dreyfus Du Paty de Clam declared that he never said to Dreyfus:

"The Minister knows you are innocent."

EXPLANATORY.—Dreyfus has never asserted that Du Paty said these words to him. At the end of Du Paty's final visit to Dreyfus, Dec. 31, 1894, eight days after conviction, Dreyfus wrote to Gen. Mercier as follows:

"I received, by order, the visit of Commandant Du Paty, to whom I once more declared that I was innocent, and that I had never even committed an imprudence. I am condemned. I have no favor to ask. But in the name of my honor, which I hope will one day be restored to me, it is my duty to beg you to continue your investigations. When I am gone let the search be kept up; it is the only favor that I solicit."

The Minister of War never spoke of delivering documents in order to obtain others. What Dreyfus said was:

"No, no, Major; I do not wish to plead extenuating circumstances. My counsel has promised me that in three, five, or six years my innocence will be admitted."

Later Dreyfus said: "Major, I know your belief. I have not opposed it. I know you are an honest man, but I assure you you have made a mistake. Seek what you call my accomplices and what I call the culprits, and you will find them." The prisoner's last word to him was:

"Seek."

The deposition of Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam made no reference to cases connected with that of Dreyfus. The deponent swore that everything contained in his statement was true. The deposition concluded with copies of letters from Mme. Dreyfus showing that his relations with her had always been of the most courteous character.

The court-martial adjourned for the day at 11:50 o'clock.

It is understood that as a result of this morning's scene between Col. Jouaust, President of the Dreyfus court-martial, and M. Labori, leading counsel for the defense, the latter wishes to retire from the case. He is convinced that the Judges are utterly hostile to him, and it is said that he has conceived the idea of a dramatic withdrawal at the opening of to-morrow's session. A meeting of M. Labori's friends will be held at his house this afternoon to decide whether such a step is advisable.

M. Labori's withdrawal from the case would be tantamount to a public declaration of his feelings that the Judges have shown a bias against Dreyfus and his counsel. The opinion of the Dreyfusards this afternoon appears to be opposed to the contemplated step, which they think the anti-Dreyfusards would distort into an admission of the weakness of Capt. Dreyfus's case.

M. Labori's secretary was, after the adjournment, questioned with reference to the report that M. Labori intended to retire from the defense of Capt. Dreyfus. The secretary said that he was able to give a positive denial to the story that M. Labori would leave his post, now that the trial was drawing near a close. Many inquiries on the subject, the secretary added, had been received during the afternoon.

M. Labori's secretary was asked if replies by telegraph had been received from Emperor William or King Humbert in response to the advocate's message asking that Cols. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi be permitted to come to Rennes to testify before the court-martial. He replied that no message whatever had been received up to 6 o'clock this evening. He thought it quite possible that Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi would not come in person, but that they would send depositions, in which case the trial would doubtless end on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

The various Generals and the military witnesses who have been in attendance upon the court-martial are preparing to leave Rennes in consequence of the order telegraphed here yesterday by the Minister of War, Gen. the Marquis de Gallifet. Gen. Roget will take his departure to-morrow, which is an indication that the closing speeches of counsel are expected to begin on Friday.

SCHWARZKOPPEN WILL NOT GO.

Declares the Emperor Will Refuse Him Permission to Make a Statement—Policy Already Determined.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes an interview with Col. Schwarzkoppen, which is believed to define Germany's policy in the Dreyfus affair. When asked whether he would go to Rennes to depose, Col. Schwarzkoppen curtly replied:

"No. I do not think the Emperor will permit me to make a statement. Have we not already adopted a line of conduct in the matter? We have done so twice. First, our Ambassador to France declared that we had had nothing to do with the affair.

"Then Count von Bülow (Grman Minister of Foreign Affairs) confirmed that statement plainly and distinctly in the Reichstag.

"What was the result? One stuck to one's opinion. What good can be done by a further assurance that would have no other result?"

At noon to-day Col. Schwarzkoppen said he had not received any communication from Rennes, Paris, or German

SPEECH BY GOV. ROOSEVELT

Discusses the Franchise Tax Law at Fulton County Fair.

DECLARES IT IS EQUITABLE

Is on the Statute Books to Stay, and Will Only Be Amended to Make It More Fair in Its Workings.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Gov. Roosevelt, in an address to-day at the Fulton County Fair Grounds, discussed the Franchise Tax law, speaking as follows:

"The Franchise Tax bill was designed to make corporations which have procured franchises to use public property for their own interests pay their fair and full share of taxes of the community, to bear their share of the burdens of the Commonwealth. It was not intended as a method of persecution or oppression. You have never heard me rant concerning corporations, neither have you heard me say I was going to down the rich, nor make any discriminations against any class. Last year I was struck with the fact that the men from whom I got the most aid in putting the bill through were those who stated that they were in the legislative body to do justice to every body of men, not to do injustice to corporations, nor to allow the corporations to profit by injustice. They were men who only promised what they could perform, not to rob one class to the advantage of another. You cannot afford to send a man as your representative unless he bases his actions on the old moral laws and the principles of righteousness, honesty, accuracy, and truthfulness.

"That is exactly what we base the franchise tax on; we don't intend to oppress anybody, we don't intend to drive out of this State any body of capitalists. We do intend that a man with a franchise shall pay his taxes in the same proportion as the business man, the shopkeeper, and the laborer. It has been stated that it will be difficult to put this law into pratice. I never knew of any good but radical reform but that it was difficult to put it in practice. We will be attacked from two sides, by the demagogues who want the corporations to pay ten times what they ought to pay, and by the corporations, who think they ought not to pay any tax at all. We shall go ahead with absolute disregard to both, with the idea of doing exact justice to all. It will be some time before we get the law to working with absolute force, but its opponents may make up their minds that it is on the statute books to stay, and will only be amended to make it more equitable in its workings."

The Governor then spoke of the courage that was necessary to put the bill through, and outlined the requisites in dealing with Governmental problems, stating that the same qualities are necessary in the individual to deal with the practical problems of life.

In the course of his address the Governor took occasion to criticise the class of people who are always finding fault with the politician, stating that the people's representatives are just about what they allow them to be. In conclusion, he said he wished to learn the wants of the people, and had come face to face with them for that purpose. "What you desire," said he, "I will strive to accomplish."

Gov. Roosevelt and his party started for Utica on the 6 o'clock train.

COLLISION AT CONNELLSVILLE.

About Fifty Persons Injured by Rear-End Smash—Few Badly Hurt.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 6.—Probably fifty persons were injured in a rear-end collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-night at Connellsville Station. Fortunately no one was fatally and only a few were seriously hurt. The presence of mind of Engineer John Haggerty saved the lives of many.

The first section of Train No. 5 and an emigrant special of eight Wagner sleepers ran into the rear end of the Cumberland accommodation train. Both trains were west bound, being due in Pittsburg shortly after 7 o'clock. Engineer Murray of the emigrant train lost control of his engine, the air brake refusing to work, and it crashed into the rear end of the accommodation, which was standing in front of the station and was crowded with passengers.

Engineer Haggerty, who was oiling his engine, saw the runaway train coming, and sprang aboard his engine, throwing the throttle wide open. The accommodation train lurched forward, but not quickly enough to escape a collision. The crash was terrific. Two coaches of the accommodation train were wrecked, the rear end of the last one being crushed as though it had been an eggshell. The coaches were filled with people, and their screams and cries were terrible. Many were covered with the wreckage and had to be helped out. The crash was heard all over town, and there was an abundance of help in getting the people out. Passengers on the through train were bound for Chicago from New York. None of them was seriously injured.

TRAIN ACCIDENT IN VIRGINIA.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 6.—A fatal accident occurred to-day on the Norfolk and Western Railway, near Narrows, a station on the Radford division. Two coaches of an East-bound passenger train jumped the track and rolled down a thirty-foot embankment. Two persons were killed and twenty-eight more or less injured.

The dead are A. B. Luck, a contractor, of Roanoke, and an infant, name unknown. All the injured will recover.

It is said the spreading of the rails caused the accident. Traffic was delayed some hours.

ART INSTITUTE FOR DRESDEN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The Art Institute of Chicago is undergoing a searching inspection for the benefit of royalty. Bearing a commission from the King of Saxony, A. N. Meyer is seeking features for a new institute to be established in the City of Dresden. The agent for the ruler of the Kingdom of Saxony is Director of a vast home for anthropological and ethnological exhibits, and, as the institution is to be enlarged, everything in the way of modern improvement is sought.

New York, Boston, and Philadelphia have been visited, and every city in the United States which boasts of an art institute will be carefully investigated. It is Mr. Meyer's hope that he may take home with him many suggestions of value to his sovereign. Every attention is being paid to the royal Commissioner by the officials of the Chicago Institute.

ROCK ISLAND ROAD'S ORDER.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The Rock Island Railway Company to-day issued instructions to all its conductors that hereafter no person is to be put off a train on account of a defective ticket, or for other reasons where there is the slightest doubt, or until the trainman has received ejectment orders from the executive officers in Chicago.

When a forged or mutilated ticket or pass is found, the conductor is to take up the same and wire for instructions. Of course, the order does not cover tramps stealing rides, or other cases of flagrant deception, but it will protect passengers who would under ordinary circumstances be subject to ejectment.

Seaboard Air Line Consolidation.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 6.—A general meeting of the Raleigh and Gaston Railway was held here this evening in the offices of the company. It was decided to accept the amendments to the charter granted by the last Legislature and authorizing consolidation of the various branches of the Seaboard Air Line in this State. The consolidation of these roads is preliminary to the formation of the Seaboard Railway Company, which will include the Seaboard Air Line system, the Georgia and Alabama Railway Company, and the Florida Central Railway Company.

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FORTIFYING THE YUKON RIVER.

Two Big Cannon Installed at Eagle, on the American Side.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 6.—Two big and warlike cannon point out over the banks of the Yukon from Eagle. They stand on a great, broad plateau, rising thirty feet above the stream, commanding the mighty river for miles. This interesting information is brought by S. A. Warren, who has just arrived from Eagle. One might imagine, he says, that the American Yukon metropolis was going to war with the British City of Dawson, a few miles across the line, upon the golden Yukon.

Col. Ray, commanding the American Yukon soldiery, completed the erection of two cannon a few days before Warren left Eagle. Aug. 8 several salutes were fired in honor of the event. There are 150 soldiers at Eagle, and Col. Ray is pushing the work as rapidly as possible on the Government barracks, which are to cost $200,000. He wishes to get his men housed before Winter. The army post is beautifully situated, rising thirty feet above the river. They have an immense parade ground, which occupies a portion of the town site, Col. Ray having purchased a number of miners' cabins. The cannon fortifications command the river for some distance above and below the town, which is now a port of entry.

There is still another interesting sight at Eagle just now. Three hundred tons of beer, whisky, and other intoxicants are piled upon the banks of the river, having been denied admittance into British territory. The Canadian authorities are turning back all vessels carrying liquors. The cargoes have accordingly been put ashore at Eagle, where the American customs officers seized them.

Warren thinks well of the Eagle district. Under the most adverse conditions, he says, $250,000 worth of gold was taken out during the season just closed. Next season's yield will be fully three times that much. There are 2,000 people in the district and nearly 1,500 are engaged in mining.

DIE IN THE KLONDIKE.

Seven New Yorkers Are Victims—One Becomes Insane.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 6.—Otto Thews of Primrose, Iowa, who has arrived here from Copper River, Alaska, brings news confirming the reported deaths of seven members of the Scientific Prospecting Company of New York. The dead are Erhardt, Miller, Allerman, Schutz, Peter Siegel, Butner, and Baumgartner.

George Hooker, another member of the party, got out alive, but is badly crippled with scurvy, which carried away the majority of his companions. Baumgartner went out hunting and was never seen again. The most affecting case was that of Butner, who was driven insane by his sufferings. His weak companions had to strap him down, but even then they could not restrain him. One morning Thews, whose camp was near, found Butner sitting out in the snow with his clothes and hat off. The thermometer was 45 degrees below zero. Butner was taken inside, but he died in a few hours. The party was camped at Twelve Mile, just beyond Valdez Glacier.

Thews also brings a gruesome story in connection with the finding of the remains of a jeweler named Smith, who perished last November on Valdez Glacier. Every exposed portion of the body had been eaten by ravens. The remains were identified to be those of Smith by the clothing and effects found with them. A purse containing $250 was among the effects.

A prospector named Austed, a partner of Smith's, said a money belt which contained a sum of money was missing.

Thews said he had a close call crossing the glacier. He fell into a crevasse 1,000 feet from the top, but the pack on his back caught him and held him until his companions could come to his rescue.

HAWSER CUT OFF A MAN'S FOOT.

Berckel's Right Leg Entangled by a Rope on a Steamer.

William Berckel, a deckhand on the steamer Isabel, and who lives at 1,204 Washington Street, Hoboken, is in the Hudson Street Hospital seriously hurt.

After the steamer had taken coal at the Communipaw docks late last night, Berckel in casting off the hawser, entangled his right leg in it. As the heavy rops was drawn swiftly along his foot was cut off as if with a knife.

The wound was bound up tightly, and the suffering man brought to this city. Amputation of his leg probably will be necessary.

KENTUCKY BROOD MARES SOLD.

It Is Said W. C. Whitney Has Bought Them for an English Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 6.—A carload of thoroughbred brood mares was shipped from here to-day in G. D. Wilson's private horse car. They were purchased here without regard to price two weeks ago by Ed. A. Tipton of New York, and it is believed that the buyer is W. C. Whitney, who expects to establish a breeding stud in England with them. They were bred at McGrathiana, Oakwood, and other leading farms.

They are Anna Gray, b. m., 10, by Freknight, dam Alice Gray, sister to Mannie Gray, dam of Domino and granddam of Hamburg, with foal to St. Florian; Maid of Balgowan, dam of Price of Melbourne, b. m., 10, by Hindoo, dam Ballet, with foal to Ben Brush; Puritan Lass, dam of the Suburban winner Tillo, b. m., 10, by Spendthrift, with foal to Wewakus; Bettie Blais, dam of Bannockburn, blk. m., 10, by St. Blais, dam Bettie M., with foal to Fonso; Workmate, dam of Ben Eder, b. m., 11, by Bulwark, dam Longlight, bred to Fonso; Pocahontas, b. m., 8, by Duke of Montrose, dam Helva, by Iroquois, with foal to Onondaga, and Lela Dell, b. m., by Hanover, dam Meridian, by imp. Billet, with foal to Troubadour.

Scalded by Boiling Tomatoes.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 6.—Camille, the eighteen-months-old daughter of Antonio Ronione, slipped from her mother's arms into a pot of boiling tomatoes this morning, and was so badly scalded that the physician thinks she will die. The mother was carrying the babe in her arms, when the kettle of boiling tomatoes started to topple over. The mother reached to right the kettle when the baby slipped from her arms into the pot.

Coney Island Photographer Killed.

George H. Anderson, a photographer on the Arcade Walk, at Coney Island, yesterday killed himself by drinking some unknown poison from a bottle in his gallery. His brother, who was in business with him, thinks he took the poison by accident. He died while being removed to the Kings County Hospital.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Frederick W. Peters, London.

ASTOR—Edward P. Day, London, and Congressman A. J. Warner, Ohio.

EMPIRE—T. C. Haggard, United States Army.

GILSEY—T. H. Benedict, Danbury, Conn.

HOFFMAN—Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Ithaca; F. A. Hartman, Dresden, and Gen. D. S. Gordon, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Washington; Coleman Carnegie, Pittsburg; José Romero, Washington; Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., United States Army; Mrs. Nellie and Algernon Sartoris, Washington, and J. H. Blackburn, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—J. H. Clegg, Liverpool.

MURRAY HILL—J. D. Mackenzie, London.

NETHERLAND—Charlew Beggs Hood, Havana.

PLAZA—M. Hunt, London, and Sir Henry Blosse, Ireland.

SAVOY—M. Janotta, Naples, and L. Lapis, Italy.

WALDORF—Laurits Dahl, Copenhagen; George B. Sloan, Jr., Oswego; John Sanford, Australia; Col. H. B. Bunbury, England; Aziz Bey, Military Attaché, Turkish Legation, Washington; M. Clint, London; Prince Pleniatowski, Russia, and Gen. Russell A. Alger, Detroit.

THE NEW BUILDING CODE

Reduces Thickness of Walls and Decreases "Floor Load."

PROVISIONS AGAINST FIRE

A Comprehensive System Designed to Cover All Points, Leaving No Builder in Doubt.

The new building code of the City of New York, as prepared by the Building Code Commissioners, is the most extensive and comprehensive system of laws, according to the views of the Commissioner and others who have examined the tentative copy now in the hands of the Municipal Assembly, that has been drafted for any municipality in this country. Compared with the building laws of Chicago, or Boston, or Philadelphia, this code will make a bulky volume. The Commissioners say that they have attempted to cover the entire ground so that no matter need be left in doubt in the minds of contractors, builders, or persons desiring to erect buildings in the city.

The code will seem like a new work to those who are familiar with the old building laws of New York. While there has been retained a great body of the old laws, these have been rearranged so that they will appear somewhat strange in their new environment. And, besides, there has been added in every section a great mass of entirely new matter, and new sections have been introduced, treating of subjects upon which there has been up to this time no law on the statute books of city or State.

As gathered from the code itself, as well as from conversations with those who were instrumental in formulating or regrouping the new building laws, the parts of the new code that are both novel and most interesting to builders and houseowners are as follows:

The most startlingly new provisions of the code are the reduction in thickness of walls of dwellings and the decreasing of what is technically known as the "floor-load." That is to say, the Commissioners have thought it advisable to allow the walls of certain kinds of dwellings to be reduced in thickness by as much as four inches, and to allow builders to put in floors in dwellings and other houses that will be expected to stand less transverse strain than has hitherto been demanded of them. The Commissioners claim that in both these respects the New York builders and lawmakers have erred on the side of prudence. They have wasted money and material in thick walls and in too heavy floors. They may now be reduced, in certain cases.

It will be recalled by those who followed the testimony in the Mazet committee that when Frank Moss examined William J. Fryer of the Building Code Commission he touched upon these questions, and asked Mr. Fryer a public building floor that might have to support the weight of hundreds of children in marching order, ought not to be made strong enough to sustain more weight than this Commissioner had testified was sufficient—seventy-five pounds to the superficial foot. Mr. Fryer insisted that seventy-five pounds is quite sufficient, and this figure has gone into the new code.

Mr. Fryer has pointed out, however, that under the present regulations not more than fifty children are allowed in one room. He has also pointed out that when it is stated that a floor is strong enough to sustain a transverse strain of seventy-five pounds to the superficial foot, it means that if will sustain four times that amount of weight before it reaches the breaking point. In other words, the breaking point is not reached until the required weight has been quadrupled. This is understood, and is so prescribed in the code; so that while seventy-five pounds is the prescribed strength, the safety point is not passed until the floor is subjected to a weight of 300 pounds to the superficial foot.

The Boston building laws require that floors of similar buildings in that city shall be of sufficient strength to sustain 150 pounds to the superficial foot, or twice as much as the New York law requires. The Commissioners, however, think that seventy-five pounds is quite sufficient for every purpose, and that to put in more strength is only a waste of material and money.

The code makes two classifications of buildings that will be of interest to builders and others. They are:

The word "dwelling" shall include dwellings, asylums, apartment houses, tenements, convents, clubhouses, dormitories, hospitals, hotels, lodging houses, parish buildings, schools, laboratories, and studios.

The term "warehouse" shall include warehouses, stores, factories, mills, printing houses, pumping stations, refrigerating houses, slaughter houses, wheelwright shops, cooperage shops, breweries, office buildings, stables, railroad buildings, markets, jails, police stations, court houses, observatories, foundries, machine shops, public assembly buildings, armories, churches, theatres, libraries, and museums.

The principal innovations in the buildings laws will be found in the sections of the code devoted to fireproof buildings, floor-loads, as already stated, fire appliances, and fire limits in the city. The principal changes, or entirely new provisions of the building laws in respect to these matters, are as follows:

The code provides, with respect to floor loads, "that every floor shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight to be imposed thereon in addition to the weight of the materials of which the floor is composed." This is the general provision of the old as well as of the new law, but the new code provides that for dwellings, as defined above, a strength of 60 pounds will be sufficient. 75 pounds for office purposes above the first floor, and 150 pounds for the first floor; for schoolhouses or places of instruction 75 pounds, a public assembly 90 pounds, stores 120 pounds, warehouses or factories 150 pounds.

Section 102 of the new code, devoted to fire appliances, and "auxiliary fire apparatus for buildings," was inserted in the code at the suggestion of Fire Chief Croker. It is entirely new matter. Its chief provisions are as follows:

"In every building now erected, unless already provided with a three-inch or larger vertical pipe, which exceeds 100 feet in height, and in every building hereafter to be erected exceeding 85 feet in height, and whenever any such building does not exceed 150 feet in height, it shall be provided with a four-inch stand pipe, running from cellar to roof," with proper connections. "In every such building a steam pump and at least one passenger elevator shall be kept in readiness for immediate use by the Fire Department, during all hours of the night and day, including holidays and Sundays."

The section devoted to fire-proof buildings provides that "Every building hereafter erected or altered, to be used as a hotel, lodging house, school, theatre, jail, police station, hospital, asylum, institution for the care or treatment of persons, the height of which exceeds thirty-five feet, excepting all buildings for which specifications and plans have heretofore been submitted to and approved by the Department of Buildings, and every other building the height of which exceeds seventy-five feet, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be built fire-proof—that is to say, they shall be constructed with walls of brick, stone, Portland cement, concrete, iron, or steel, in which rooms or halls and shall not be placed, and in which the floors and roofs shall be of material provided for in this code."

The code provides three legal kinds of filling between the iron floor beams—first, arches of common brick; second, hollow tile arches of hard worked clay and porous terra cotta; third, the Kreibling system of arching. Provision is also made for other kinds of archings or fillings, to be decided upon under conditions prescribed in the same section.

The fire limits of Manhattan Borough, within which no frame or wood structure shall be built hereafter, have been altered, and now as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the North River at the Battery and running thence northerly along the pierhead line to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly 100 feet north of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Broadway; thence northerly on a line drawn always 100 feet west of the westerly side of Broadway to the bulkhead line of the Harlem River; thence southerly along the bulkhead line of the Harlem River to the Bronx Kills; thence easterly along the bulkhead line of the Bronx Kills to the East River; thence southerly along the East River, passing to the east of Blackwell's Island, and thence continuing by the pierhead line of the East River to the place of beginning."

The Commissioners have little fear that the new code will fail of adoption. They think that if public hearings are called for they will result in nothing further in the way of criticism than has already been submitted to them and carefully considered before making the final draft of the code.

FIRE NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Great Damage to Dwelling, Pictures, and Rare Bric-a-Brac Owned by Anthony Wallach.

Damage estimated at $75,000, including the sacrificing of many valuable paintings and much bric-a-brac, was done at a fire that nearly gutted last night the residence of Anthony Wallach, at 12 East Sixty-third Street, a retired jeweler who formerly did business at 37 and 39 Maiden Lane, but who is now travelling in Europe with his wife and brother Adolph.

The only tenants of the house were Rose Jackson, a woman servant fifty years old, and Tilly Myers, a younger servant. The older servant was asleep, and Tilly Myers was doing some sewing when she smelled smoke and awakened the other woman.

Together they fought their way through thick smoke to the second floor, where they crawled out on the top of a bay window across to the windows of Judge Munson's house, No. 14, and gave the alarm. Smoke was issuing in great volume from the windows when Policeman Gallagher of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station turned in the first alarm.

As soon as the firemen arrived a second alarm was rung in. Fire Chief Croker, who was at a fire down town, was notified of the new alarm and came flying up Fifth Avenue. It was with great difficulty that the firemen broke in the heavy front doors of the dwelling. The third and fourth floors, the top of the house, seemed to be a mass of flames. Two lines of hose were put at work directly on the front, and other lines were run up the house at No. 10, which belongs to Ambassador Choate.

The fire was got under control, but burned two hours before it was extinguished. The halls were completely burned, and the two top floors completely gutted.

Chief Croker after an examination of the building said that the fire appeared to have started at the base of a dumbwaiter and gone up the shaft, spreading in the top stories. There was no indication of incendiarism, but a thorough investigation will be made to-day.

There has been no fire in the kitchen and the servants had come directly up stairs. The house was tightly locked. The chief estimated the loss at $75,000. Leopold Rosenberger, nephew of Mr. Wallach, said the house, which was owned by his uncle, was worth $200,000, including the furnishings. Extensive repairs had recently been made.

Mr. Rosenberger thought the fire did more damage than the chief had estimated.

The reserves of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station were called out and kept the crowd back from the building.

CORPORATIONS MUST REPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 6.—A new Kansas law requires all foreign corporations doing business here to report their profits. A dozen or more big harvesting and farm machinery manufacturing concerns are here laboring with the State Charter Board. The Deering Harvester Company has changed to a copartnership, and thus avoids the provisions of the new law. The McCormick, Walter A. Wood, and a dozen other farm machinery firms say the Deering Company will know all about their business if they are forced to report.

The object of the law is to acquaint the farmers of Kansas with the big profits of farm-implement manufacturers.

The State Charter Board to-day refused to issue a certificate permitting the New York Zinc Trust to operate in the zinc fields of Southeastern Kansas. This concern is a Delaware corporation. It has a capital stock of $700,000, with only $1,000 paid up. The Kansas law requires 20 per cent. of the capital to be paid in. The company will have to raise $139,000 more and put it with its $1,000 already paid in before it can do business legally in Kansas.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. F. Stephenson, dry goods; 96 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Allegheny Company, The, Scranton, N. C.; J. B. Clark, general merchandise.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Purviance, hosiery, 66 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Ansorge, N., Corning, N. Y.; C. J. Grimetti, clothing.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; R. A. Annable, carpets, 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.

Anderson, G. Bradley, Canandaigua, N. Y.; William H. Whorrall, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Brager, A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, shoes; Hotel Marlborough.

Barclay & Devlin, Barry, Ontario; May Wright, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Baldwin & Co., Galston, Penn.; F. E. Baldwin, dry goods and shoes; Mrs. T. E. Baldwin, dry goods and shoes; Bradford Hotel.

Bush, L. C., Walton, N. Y.; Mrs. L. C. Bush, millinery; 108 East Twelfth Street.

Bell Haven Lumber Company, The, Bell Haven, N. C.; J. R. Clark, general merchandise.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; D. Bradley, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Campbell, G. W. & Co., Bloomington, Ind.; J. S. Botts, general merchandise; Mrs. J. S. Botts, general merchandise, Broadway Central Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. P. Burlingame, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Crandall, F. R., Oneida, N. Y., music dealer.

Columbus Bolt Works, Columbus, Ohio; W. K. Lanman, hardware.

Caldwell, S., Washington, Penn.; notions; Hotel Albert.

Carroll, C. H., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. H. Carroll, cloaks and suits; C. Fisher, silks; G. Hewes, dry goods; G. Lorents, notions; Miss McLaughlin, gloves; Miss McGorlick, trimmings, 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cash & Henderson, Wichita, Kan.; dry goods and carpets; Hotel Vendome.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. A. Burkey, upholstery goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Dobbie, A., Columbus, Ohio; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Donis Brothers, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Lewis Donis, clothing; Lafayette Place Hotel.

Donnely, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Sarah C. Heister, millinery; A. J. MacGarrell, millinery; M. Donnely, millinery.

Davis, W. H., Taylor, Texas, general store; 10 Waverly Place.

De Camp, J. H., Cincinnati, Ohio, steamboat furniture; New Amsterdam.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass; B. M. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Eisenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Eisenberg, dry goods and notions; Hotel Normandie.

Eigenbrun Company, Petersburg, Va.; E. Eigenbrun, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Franklin, J., Atlanta, Ga.; dry goods and notions; Union Square Hotel.

Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. E. Moore, dress goods, silks, and cloaks; 52 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. Naber, millinery; Miss K. Judge, millinery; St. George Hotel.

Friend Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Edward Friend, Jr.; clothing.

Freidkam, S., Rockville, S. C., dry goods and notions; A. Freidkam, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Greig, J. M., Corning, N. Y.; Ida M. Olds, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Goldsmith, I. L., Binghamton, N. Y., dry goods and notions; M. Goldsmith, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Cadillac.

Gamber, A. B., Corning, N. Y.; clothier; Union Square Hotel.

Geiershofer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Geiershofer, woolens; H. Geiershofer, tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

Geary, J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., Company, Providence, R. I.; T. F. Little, domestics; J. Connell, linens and blankets; Miss C. E. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear; Westminster Hotel.

Halff, M., & Brother, San Antonio, Texas; E. Longini, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. F. Pfeiffer, laces and embroideries; 377 Broadway.

Hawkins, G., Steubenville, Ohio; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Hennockburg, S., Auburn, N. Y.; Miss C. Hennockburg, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Hutsler, C. M., Norwich, Conn.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Herman & Green, Haselton, Penn.; S. M. Herman, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler, Solomon, Richmond, Va.; L. Hutzler, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Hill, P. H., Nashville, Tenn.; millinery.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery; 623 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics, linings, and ribbons; Miss Goldsmith, ladies' wear, Miss Berwanger, infants' wear; 45 Mercer Street; Hotel Normandie.

Horsch & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Rothschild, hats and caps; Hotel Vendome.

Himelfiach, M., Cairo, Mich., dry goods; Hotel Rivers.

Hill Brothers, Rushville, N. Y.; Mrs. M. D. Hill, millinery.

Innes, Wichita, Kan.; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Behman & Scheuer, Sandusky, Ohio; A. J. Scheuer, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Miss Boetcher, ladies' and infants' wear; Westminster Hotel.

Miller, Hugh, Attica, N. Y.; Sophie Kuhn, dry goods.

Mayer, A., Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hoffman House.

Marshall, W. P., Lynchburg, Va., hats and caps; Hotel Cadillac.

Mac Innes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery; W. Mullen, white goods, prints, and dress goods; J. A. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; 67 White Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Carter, china; 450 Broome Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Mularney & Holland, Malone, N. Y.; H. H. Mularney, general store.

Newcomb Brothers' Wallpaper Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. S. Newcomb, wallpaper; Murray Hill Hotel.

McKim, Miss M., Oil City, Penn., dry goods.

Plant, A. & Son, Danbury, Conn.; H. D. Plant, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Phillips & Mayer Manufacturing Company, Charleston, S. C.; S. Phillips, clothing.

Pence & Erwin, Pittsburg, Penn.; Sarah M. Pence, millinery and dressmaking.

Phillips, P. S., Malone, N. Y., millinery.

Porter, J. L., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Gullet, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel; Kate E. Wells, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. N. B. Gribbie, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Richards & Co., Allegheny, Penn.; W. N. Richards, millinery; Mrs. W. N. Richards, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Cavanagh, sporting goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. A. Sparbeck, silks; 482 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

Reid, Archie, & Co., Janesville, Wis.; George D. Simpson, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Rehder, J. H., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; J. H. Rehder, department store; Hotel Albert.

Strauss Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; I. Strauss, dry goods and notions; 376 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Sortore, H. B., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mary B. Sortore; blacksmith.

Switzer & Grubert, Staunton, Va.; D. L. Switzer, jewelry; 14 Irving Place.

Smart & Silverberg, Oil City, Penn.; A. R. Smart, dry goods and millinery; Mrs. A. R. Smart, dry goods and millinery; Miss M. Courtney, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Seltner Brothers, St. Louis, Mich.; Sam Seltner, dry goods, &c.; 640 Broadway.

Shannon Brothers, Canton, Penn.; D. E. Shannon, dry goods; Mrs. D. E. Shannon, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.

Starr, C., Louisville, Ky., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. C. Soutter, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

"Samuels Company," Jamestown, N. Y.; M. Samuels, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Seligman Brothers, Santa Fe, New Mexico; B. Seligman, dry goods; 372 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. R. McCarthy, shawls; 454 Broome Street; Westminster Hotel.

Steyerman, L., Thomasville, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Straus, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; Charles Hasenohn, department store; Mrs. Charles Hasenohn, department store; 443 Broadway.

Tootle, Weakley, Millinery Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; L. O. Weakley, millinery; 719 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Taylor, W. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. P. Lyman, hosiery and gloves, 309 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Whitney, William & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Woodburn, Cone & Steele, Franklin, Penn.; C. W. Cone, dry goods and notions; C. E. Salters, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; W. M. Rettew, domestics and dress goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Weil, M., Morgantown, West Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Williamson, G. C., Malone, N. Y.; dry goods.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books, 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Whitney, William & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. A. Ray, carpets and rugs; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Wise, cloaks and suits; U. F. Sano, dress goods; A. M. Sano, ladies' and infants' wear; S. Youngman, notions and jewelry; G. Olsehinkie, furnishing goods; 500 Broome Street.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. E. H. Crittenden, ladies' wear; 53 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...5:33	Sun sets...6:28	Moon sets...7:11	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:41	Gov. Isl'd...9:06	H. Gate...11:02
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:52	Gov. Isl'd...9:14	H. Gate...11:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Degay, Imagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mozart, Bahia, &c.	3:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Polycarp, Para	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.

Algonquin, Charleston		2:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		2:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Andes, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British Trader, Antwerp		
Carib, Turk's Island, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Campania, Queenstown, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull		
Ellis, Matanzas		
Ems, Naples, &c.	1:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Menitou, London		
Medico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the

The Wanamaker Store.

The Abundant Life

Of the store appears this morning in the

Silk Waists from Paris

Twenty distinct styles first confront American daylight this morning. No duplicates. All are well worthy your study. One is of drab velvet with a dainty yoke of white silk, decorated with steel and black beads. Another is of red cherry silk with an exquisite inlay of lace edged with embroidery. Another of blue Mousseline de Soie, stitched with chenille and decorated with spangled white lace. And there are seventeen others.

Many other sorts and styles are ready. Altogether they form the best early collection of Silk Waists to be seen in any American store.

Autumn business is developing rapidly and largely. And this is the store over which a trade requiem had been sung! Appreciative buyers come in great numbers to the great current offerings.

Blankets—pure, fair, fine and cheaper than ever known.

Chinaware, Bric-a-Brac, Plates, Dinner Sets,—a revolution that gains daily.

Agateware,—seconds in name and price but firsts in service.

Shoes for men, women and children. The Fifth Floor Annex is a bee-hive.

Jackets from Berlin, plain cheviots and other goods in black. Prices $12 to $25. It's the tailoring that tells. A few others, with rich fancy trimmings, upon bright cloths.

Choose of Three Excellent Bicycles At Little Cost Best weather in the year for wheeling is just now. And here are the best three wheel values of the year. First, there's the Pennsylvania Flyer at $13.50—a wonderfully low price for a genuinely good wheel. 240 just received; men's and women's.

The Continental, $25 for men's, $26.50 for women's, has no equal at so little a price.

And the best-cheapest of them all—the Humber. About 100 of these, and there'll be no more. $30 each.

Basement.

First Showing of Men's Fall Neckwear Exclusive patterns in fine imported silks, London and Paris sorts. We buy the goods and have them made in the newest, best-liked shapes. They are $2.50 each.

Some excellent goods at $1.50 and $2 each, in desirable styles that will not be found elsewhere.

New and elegant scarfs in plenty at $1 and only 50c. And, whatever the price, it's a good value, and there's not a common style in the whole display.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Boys' Clothing All of Wool Free play to healthy boyish energy — these clothes can stand hard service. All wool, consider, in new, neat patterns, made well enough to be Wanamaker's. But look—these prices are emphatic:

$3.85 suit—A liberal $5 value; double-breasted coat, and an extra pair of trousers.
$3 each—Fall weight overcoats; sizes 3 to 10 years, all-wool covered cloth, in medium colors. Sizes 11 to 16, at $3.50.
65c. each—Knee trousers, 1,000 of them; fabrics made by the Sawyer Woolen Co.; sewed with silk throughout, $1 would be modest.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Umbrellas We have the end-of-the-season lots from three high-grade umbrella manufacturers—about 600 in all. They were bought at a figure considerably below their value. So we've marked them. Exceptionally good bargains:

75c. each—20, 22 and 24-in. sizes for boys and girls, very good Black Carola covers; natural wood handles; close rolling; steel rod and case; easily worth $1.25 each.
$1.25—22 and 24 in.; Union silk umbrellas for boys and girls; black and colors; well and neatly made; $1.75 would be fair.
$1.50—22 and 24 in., for boys and girls; black Union taffeta; steel rods, close rolling; case and tassel; natural wood handles, sterling silver trimmings; good $2 value.
$1.75—22 and 24 in., all silk; some of the very high grade qualities; would be cheap at $2.50.

Broadway.

Housefurnishings The second week of the big sale, and every day it grows more popular. For strength, durability, efficiency, good looks and fractional prices win favor and keep it. $12,000 worth of agate ware is going phenomenally. "Seconds," and so frankly acknowledged—but with external blemishes that only the hypercritical could find and long service never discover. At

Half Prices

Tea and Coffee Pots, 4 sizes, 20c. to 29c.
Tea Kettles, 53c. to 65c. Cook Pots, 62c. and 95c.
Milk or Rice Boilers that cannot scorch, 55c.
Lipped Kettles for stewing or preserving, 23c.
Covered Saucepans, 5 sizes, 24c. to 42c.
Ham Boilers, 42c., 55c. and 62c.

Other handy articles of standard quality at prices a fourth to a half below the standard:

Solid Oak Meat Boards, 19c.
Scouring Boards, 10c. Pastry Boards, 10c.
Galvanized Iron Garbage Pails, 59c.
Zinc-faced Wash Boards, 10c.
Chamois Sponges, 4c. Chamois, 8c., 25c. and 35c.
Sugar Canisters, 12c., 15c. to 63c.

And "Brighton" Lawn Mowers, absolutely reliable, 14 and 16 in., for the cost of sharpening an old mower, $1.25.

Basement.

Bric-a-brac Bargains We've just added some brand new pieces to the elegant collection of goods now going at half prices. Splendid choosing among the Teplitz figures and vases, at 30c. to $9.50. And every price is only about half true value.

French and Austrian China Pieces About 3,000 separate pieces yesterday morning. Perhaps enough remain for to-day. Doubtful. 15c. to $3 each, are the present prices, which are mostly less than half their value.

Chamber Toilet Sets Here's a little gathering of particularly good-looking sorts at a remarkably low price,—$6 a set, though regularly they sell at $10 and $12. Filled-in decorations and gilded. Complete sets.

Basement.

The New Season's Frontings and Laces Black ones and white. Frontings for Autumn gowns; china silk, taffeta and Mousseline de Soie, shirred, hemstitched through, corded, fluted, graced with fine insertion. In full remembrance of past beautiful displays we call these the prettiest frontings we have ever seen. And laces as attractive:

Point de Paris, Valenciennes, Point d'Esprit, Applique, Mechlin, Mock Renaissance and Point Applique, all new patterns. Insertions, edgings and all-overs.

Women's Scarfs for the Yacht Race Broad English squares in striking solid colors, with a cruiser or full-sail yacht embroidered at each end. A clever and fetching novelty. As original, dapper little diamond-end stock ties, in colors, with white facings. Scarfs or stocks for $1.75 each.

Women's Gloves Two-clasp pique gloves, in the leading red-tan colorings. Finished with utmost care,—witness their effective, firm prick-seams. All sizes. $1 made them bargains. Now

75c. a Pair

Tenth street.

House Dresses Of percales, in pretty new patterns, and in attractive new styles of making. $1, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25. Excellent assortments of the heavier sorts, too, proportionately low in price.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Notions The busiest home-sewing period of the year is fairly begun. There are Fall and Winter dresses, wraps—apparel of every kind to be made,—besides the numerous bits of fancy work that are taken up as the long evenings begin. Are you fully provided with the many essentials? Here are some, worthy kinds only, very moderately priced:

Stockinet Dress Shields, 5c. pair.
Rubber Lined and Light Weight Dress Shields: No. 3, 8c.; No. 4, 9c.; No. 5, 10c.
Prussia Binding, black and white, 2-yd. piece, 12c.
Silk Taffeta Ribbon, black and white, 8c. piece.
Brush Edge Skirt Binding, black, 4-yd. piece, 10c.
Basting Cotton, 400-yd. spool, 3c.
Dress Steels, black, white, gray, 5c. doz.
Whalebone, 3-yd. long, 10c. piece.
Silk Stitched Bone Casing, 2-yd. piece, 7c.
English Pins, paper of 400 pins, 3c.
American Pins, 1c. paper.
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yd. spool, 3c.
Mourning Pins, large box, 2c.
Tape Measures, 60 in., 3c. each.
Tomato and Strawberry Pin Cushions, 4c. each.
Hair Pins, 180 assorted, 4c. box.
Needle Books, 4 papers needles and darners, 2c.
Marking Cotton, red and white, 1c. spool.
Kid Hair Curlers, 4c. doz.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 5c. a doz.
Linen Corset Laces, 5 yds., 3c. each.
Men's Cotton Garters, fancy colors, 5c. pair.
Women's Side Garters, black and white, 7c. pair.
Silk Faced Elastic Garter Lengths, 5c.
Muslin Covered Corset Clasps, 3c. pair.
Cotton Corset Laces, 3c. doz.
Darning Cotton, assorted colors, 6c. a doz. cards.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

ROUTE FOR DEWEY PARADE

Finally Settled On by the Committee on Plan and Scope.

REPORT ON THE NAVAL DISPLAY

Fireworks in All Boroughs—City to Build Stands for 85,000 Persons—School Children to Sing.

All doubts as to the route of the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey were removed yesterday when the Committee on Plan and Scope, after listening to various suggestions which had been made by members and the public, adopted a resolution fixing the line of the procession as follows: From One Hundred and Twenty-second Street down Riverside Drive to Seventy-second Street, to Central Park West, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, down Broadway to the west side of Union Square to Fourteenth Street, to University Place, to Waverley Place, to Washington Square, and disband.

In addition to fixing the route of the parade, the committee authorized the signing of several contracts and disposed of a number of minor matters which have been pending for some time. Altogether considerable progress was made in preparing for the reception, and the sub-committees will now have the affair exclusively in their own hands.

Major Gen. Roe, for the Committee on Land Parade, reported that he has received requests for places in the line from organizations outside the State comprising 6,000 men. Included in this are five companies from the District of Columbia, eight from Texas, one from Florida, two battalions from Georgia, a brigade from Rhode Island, a battery from St. Louis, the Ninth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, a brigade from New Hampshire, some troops from Connecticut, and an organization of seventy-five men from South Carolina. Besides these he had been assured that two more regiments from Pennsylvania would be present. In addition, he had made requests upon the Navy Department for the naval cadets and upon the War Department for the military cadets from West Point. He had received no reply to these requests.

In speaking of the projected line of march, Gen. Roe said that it had been suggested by Gen. Butterfield. The other routes which had been discussed in the press, he said, were some of them meritorious, but he did not talk at any length on them. Instead, he offered a proposition which, he said, if adopted, would materially shorten the time to be consumed by the parade.

Gen. Roe's new plan was that the parade start at the Post Office, after the ceremonies at the City Hall, pass up Broadway to the triumphal arch, and thence up Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Tenth Street, with a reviewing stand at the plaza at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. In this way, he said, a larger number of people could see the Admiral than if the original plan were followed.

If, on the other hand, Gen. Roe said, the original plan were adopted, either entirely or with the suggested amendments, it would be necessary to start the ceremonies at the City Hall very early. After the breakfast at the Claremont, which would take at least an hour, Gen. Roe said, the best that could be hoped for would be a start at 1 o'clock. Two hours would be consumed in making the march to the arch, and if, as was expected, there were 25,000 men in the parade, the affair would not be over until at least 7 o'clock.

After Gen. Roe had finished his statement, a large number of letters from residents of Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway, asking that the parade pass along these streets, were read. Then Lieut. Nixon proposed the route which was adopted.

Gen. Roe informed the committee that the Navy Department had replied to his request that the Marine Band be detailed to lead the Olympia's battalion by stating that the band had a prior engagement. Lieut. Nixon of the Committee on Music, however, had taken steps to secure Sousa's Band to head Dewey's sailors and marines, and hoped to be able to get it.

For the Committee on Water Parade, Gen. Howard Carroll reported that the parade would start at 1 o'clock and that it would conclude about dusk. It was decided that the official boats should make landings at 5 o'clock, so that those on board could get their dinners and return at 7 o'clock, when the naval fireworks display and illumination will begin. The committee had secured the following boats, Gen. Carroll said: The Sandy Hook, for the Mayor; the Glen Island and General Slocum, for the Municipal Committee; the Mount Hope, for the Council and Board of Aldermen; the Sam Sloan, for the heads of city departments, and the Mattewan, for the visiting city officials and members of the press. All had been done inside the appropriation.

President Guggenheimer observed that certain companies were charging exorbitant prices. "Well," replied Gen. Carroll, "the demand is heavy, and prices have gone up. The Union League Club has engaged the Grand Republic at $4,000, which is double the price, in proportion, the city is paying." Gen. Carroll announced it was not contemplated to keep vessels in regular formation during the night parade, but only those which agreed to keep in line would be permitted to take part in the naval parade in the day time.

Lieut. Nixon, for the Committee on Music and Fireworks, received permission to enter into a contract with the Pain Fireworks Company for the various displays at a cost of $19,500, and to make contracts with bands for music at the City Hall, the reviewing stand, and on the boats at an expense of not more than $2,000.

As now planned fireworks displays will be held in all boroughs, with special illuminations on the City Hall and the Brooklyn Borough Hall. The domes of these buildings will have the motto "Welcome, Dewey" on them in electric lights, and fifteen searchlights will be working from them.

John P. Kane of the Committee on Stands reported that he had arranged to furnish stands to accommodate about 25,000 persons. The appropriation made for the work was $30,000. His plan included one stand in City Hall Park for the reception ceremonies, to accommodate 4,000, and another one opposite to for 3,200 members of the singing societies, one at Washington Square for 5,200 persons, one at the Worth Monument for 2,000 persons, and one near that for 2,000 more, another at Riverside Drive, Ninety-ninth to One Hundred and Second Streets, for 10,000 persons. On motion of Mr. Holahan the stand at Washington Square, in conformity with the changed route of march, will be erected in Fifty-ninth Street.

Owing to the great demand for tickets on the stands and boats, Mr. Holahan moved that the distribution of these tickets be left to a special committee of three. Despite the protest of Mr. Kane, that was properly one of the prerogatives of the Committee on Stands, the motion was adopted.

President Guggenheimer, for the Committee on Refreshments, was empowered to enter into contracts for the breakfast at Claremont, at a cost of $2,500; for the smoker for the Olympia's crew, $1,000, and for refreshments on the boats, at an average of $900 each. In regard to the smoker, Admiral Philip said that it should be held on Saturday, Sept. 30, as many of the crew had served out their enlistments and would be anxious to get home. He referred to the smoker for the Raleigh's crew as a great success, and said: "Although the men of the Raleigh had access to the barroom in the Waldorf-Astoria all evening, I defy any one to say that he saw an American sailor under the influence of liquor. This fact has been commented upon all over the world."

Gen. Roe reported that he had changed his views as to permitting none but recognized military organizations to take part in the parade. He had made exceptions, he said, in favor of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Spanish American War Veterans, including the Aster Battery, and the Association of Confederate Veterans. The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Committee on Music and Fireworks held in the afternoon, the Norden Electric Company was selected to illuminate the Dewey arch, leaving the details to the National Sculpture Society.

Frank W. Sanger, who was appointed to confer with the different singing societies, reported it would be almost impossible to secure the number of voices necessary. He said Commissioner O'Brien of the Board of Education had agreed to furnish the services of 2,500 school children. Mr. Sanger suggested that the offer be accepted, but said he did not believe that more than 1,000 voices would be available.

The committee decided to accept the plan of Mr. O'Brien, and authorized Mr. Sanger to furnish the 1,500 adult singers who will be needed to lead the children. The children will be stationed on a stand opposite the stand in the City Hall Park on which the presentation ceremonies will be held.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

SAVES DOCTORS' BILLS

WORK ON THE DEWEY ARCH.

From now until nearly the end of the month, Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth Street, will present as busy a scene as is to be found in the whole city. As the first stages of the construction of the Dewey triumphal arch are nearly finished, it is possible to place more men at work, and eighty-five carpenters are now employed. This force will be largely increased as the work progresses.

The construction of the colonnade which is to stretch for two blocks at the north and south sides of the arch was begun yesterday. The laborers had to dig deep to secure proper foundations for the wooden poles, which will serve as backbones for the pillars of the colonnade, and consid rable time was consumed in breaking up the pavement. By this afternoon the bases of the pillars had been almost completed, as far as the framework is concerned.

Their bases appear much more massive than would have been supposed from the published designs, and it is already apparent that the colonnade will be one of the most striking features of the whole effect. The trees in Madison Square and on the sidewalk opposite will serve as excellent foils to the white pillars and the festoons which will join them.

The first portions of the work of the sculptors were brought to the inclosure which surrounds the arch yesterday, and the bases of some of the large piers were placed in position. Had the modelers been working in any other material than staff the carrying of the large figures and decorative bas reliefs from the cellar of the Madison Square Garden to the arch would have been impossible in the time available.

But the staff, besides being comparatively light, is almost unbreakable on account of the fibre in it, and the smaller pieces can be moved with ease. A derrick will, however, be necessary to carry the large figures of naval heroes and the Victory and quadriga which will surmount the structure to their places.

DEWEY RESTING AT GIBRALTAR.

Declines All Public Invitations—Will Probably Sail on Sunday.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 6.—Admiral Dewey spent most of the day at the Hotel Bristol, where he is living ashore, receiving a constant stream of visitors. He has declined all dinner and public invitations, as he is suffering from indigestion. This afternoon he drove to the Governor's Summer residence, where he took tea.

He will probably sail for the United States on Sunday next.

WASHINGTON'S DEWEY PLANS.

The President Will Present the Sword of the Nation Oct. 2.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Admiral Dewey will be given his real home-coming welcome at Washington on the night of Oct. 2. The next day, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., he will be presented by President McKinley, on behalf of the Nation, the sword voted him by Congress. A letter was received from the Admiral today, dated at Villefranche, France, Aug. 27, in which he stated that he would arrive here on Oct. 2.

He will be met in New York by a distinguished party, including members of the Cabinet and representatives of the President and the navy and war branches of the Government, as well as representative citizens of the District of Columbia, who will go to New York in a special train tendered them for that purpose.

Gen. Miles has consented to act as Grand Marshal of the parade.

"The White Squadron" Performance.

At a meeting of the Dewey Testimonial Fund Committee, held yesterday at the Astor House, it was decided to have the performance of "The White Squadron" at the Metropolitan Opera House, on the evening of Sept. 30. Three hundred sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and some of the crew of the Olympia are expected to take part in the "Congress of Nations." President McKinley has expressed his intention of attending the performance with Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Allen. Admiral Dewey will probably be present during the "Congress of Nations" scene.

Dewey Holidays in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 6.—The Paterson Board of Aldermen met this evening and adopted a resolution declaring Sept. 29 and 30 holidays in this city in honor of Admiral Dewey.

DENIAL FROM FRANK DAMROSCH

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article headed "People's Choral Union Hurt" in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, reference is made to an alleged interview of Gen. Butterfield in a musical paper, in which he was represented as saying that I was trying to run the musical programme of the Dewey celebration by working a scheme which involved the expenditure of $4,000, and that my name had been withdrawn from the list of committees.

I wish to say that there is not one word of truth in this statement, and as Gen. Butterfield occupies too prominent a position to be capable of uttering a deliberate untruth, the story is probably one of the numerous falsehoods concocted by the blackmailing paper which published it. I have not addressed a single letter nor have I made any proposition whatever, verbally or in writing, to the Committee on Plan and Scope. I have not been on any committee, consequently my name could not have been withdrawn from the list of committees.

It was the earnest desire of the People's Choral Union, the largest body of trained chorus singers in the United States, to assist in honoring Admiral Dewey on his return to America, and various plans were suggested before any committee had been appointed by the Mayor for an official reception. At that time, in April or May, I advised the officers of the Choral Union not to undertake any independent action, so that nothing should be done to interfere in any way with the official celebration; that the existence of the People's Choral Union was well and favorably known to the people of New York, and that, if the official committee, which would no doubt be appointed, desired our assistance it would notify us in due time.

Later, in order to apprise the committee of the desire and willingness of the People's Choral Union to assist, a letter was sent on Aug. 1 to the Chairman of the Committee on Plan and Scope to the effect that the People's Choral Union was at its disposal in any way the committee might desire. No suggestion was ever made as to the selection to be sung, nor has any one connected with the People's Choral Union directly or indirectly endeavored to do anything which might be interpreted as a desire to interfere with the arrangements of the committee. FRANK DAMROSCH,

Director People's Choral Union.

Easthampton, L. I., Sept. 6, 1899.

IOWA VOLUNTEERS TO RETURN.

Less Than Three Hundred Were Left on Duty at the Front—Pennsylvania Sails from Manila.

MANILA, Sept. 6.—The Iowa regiment, the last of the volunteer organizations on duty in the Island of Luzon, has been withdrawn from Calulut to barracks at Caloocan preparatory to departing for home. The number who will sail is 808.

Less than 300 men of the regiment were left on duty at the front when the order came for their relief, 408 being on the sick list. This regiment has undergone hard outpost duty for three months, during which it has been very much exposed to the rains. Seventy-five members of the regiment have re-enlisted. Although the Iowans participated in some of the hardest of the fighting between Malolos and San Fernando, not one of them was killed in battle. Fifty-nine, however, were wounded and nine died of disease.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Gen. Otis cables from Manila to-day:

"Pennsylvania sailed Sept. 5 with 45 officers, 796 enlisted men, 19 Washington infantry, 2 officers, 40 enlisted men, 1 army hospital corps, 1 civilian, Washington infantry left in Manila 10 officers, 121 enlisted men, re-enlisted, 7 officers, 41 enlisted men discharged. Total sick."

INSURGENTS CONTINUE ACTIVE.

Zamboango Practically Deserted—Victory of Dato Mandi's Men.

MANILA, Sept. 6.—The insurgents continue to make demonstrations in the vicinity of Imus. The American outposts were obliged to fire volleys the past three nights.

Mail advices from Zamboango report that the town has been practically deserted.

The facts concerning the recently reported fighting between Dato Mundi and the insurgents are that the insurgents attacked a village in the Dato's dominions on neighboring islands, killing two of the villagers. The Dato's men subsequently drove off the insurgents, of whom several were killed.

The insurgents have issued a call upon property owners in the interior to supply gratis to the insurgent army carts, horses, and cattle.

REPORT OF CASUALTIES.

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KILLED.—John J. Deering, Thirty-sixth Infantry, near Santa Rio, Sept. 5.

WOUNDED.—Twenty-first Infantry, at Calamba, July 26, Sergt. James Conley, ankle, severe; Sixth Infantry, at Bohon, Negros, July 19, R. Albert C. Jenks, throat and jaw, severe; Ninth Infantry, near San Fernando, Aug. 3, D. Edward Gorman, groin, slight; Thirty-sixth Infantry, Sept. 3, A. Frank Rathmaner, hip, leg, foot, severe.

$3,000,000 Filipino Currency.

MANILA, Sept. 6.—The recent issue of Filipino paper money amounts to $3,000,000. The acceptance of this issue is made obligatory, and the bills are made redeemable in three years.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH IN BOSTON.

Volunteers Are Received by the Governor and Mayor.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The arrival of the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteers, Col. Edmund Rice, to-day, from Plattsburg, N. Y., on its way to the Philippines, proved one of the greatest sensations as well as attractions that the city has experienced for many years. Even the home-coming of the Sixth Massachusetts last Fall, with Col. Rice also at its head, was eclipsed by the large and enthusiastic reception accorded the brave men who have volunteered for two years' service on the opposite side of the globe.

Although the regiment was several hours behind the time announced for its arrival, thousands of people were content to wait on the streets all day for a glimpse at the men as they marched to the inspiring tunes of two bands.

The soldiers came on trains made up entirely of sleepers, the officers occupying palace cars and then men the regular tourist coaches, each man having a berth to himself.

It was 4 o'clock before the entire regiment had reported, and half an hour later the march was begun. The route was through the business section of the city, with the usual march up State Street, through Newspaper Row, up School Street, by the City Hall, where the men were reviewed by Mayor Quincy, and finally past the State House, where Gov. Wolcott was accorded a marching salute as he stood on the historic steps, surrounded by his staff and backed by a multitude of many thousands.

The streets all along the route were densely thronged and the men were frequently cheered, especially at the City Hall and State House. Pursuing its way down Beacon Street, the regiment swung into the Common, and finally rested in column of battalions on the parade ground, with Mayor Quincy and other city officials at the reviewing point.

After a breathing spell of twenty minutes, the regiment was again put in motion by a sharp, quick command, and the formal review began. The line formed in columns of platoons, and the march was one of the best ever seen on the Common. After the review the regiment again formed in battalions and stood very steadily as Mayor Quincy, accompanied by Col. Rice, made the inspection. This closed the exercises of the day, and the regiment marched back to Charlestown to their cars for the night.

To-morrow noon the officers will be the guests of the Mayor at luncheon, and in the afternoon there will be an exhibition drill on the Common, followed by a ball given to the men by the city in Mechanics' Hall.

NEEDED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

E. N. Bee Says a Competent Young Civilian in Control Is Required.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received, by last week's Pacific mail, a letter from Mr. Everett N. Bee, an American merchant connected with the San Francisco firm of Otis, McAllister & Co., doing business in the Far East.

The writer, whose sincerity of purpose I have no reason to doubt, seems to consider the information contained in his letter of importance enough to request me to have it published in your valued paper, and, heartily joining in his request, I beg to submit to you here inclosed a copy.

The principal points in Mr. Bee's letter are interesting and weighty enough to entitle them to serious consideration. They speak volumes, and do not need any comments on my part. It is my impression that they voice to a large extent the sentiments of our regular army in the Philippines, and as such they deserve respect, yet I feel that I ought to say a word in regard to the standpoint I have taken in my letters to you of May 31 and June 16 last, in suggesting the putting in the field of an army of 100,000 to 150,000 men, to speedily put down the insurrection, to effectively occupy and garrison the islands, and to permanently establish and maintain order and peace.

My experiences, gathered while actively participating in a similar campaign of occupation and pacification of an Oriental country, which for decades had been racked and rent by Turkish misrule and by anarchy and rebellion; a campaign that has gone down into history as one of the most successful achievements of modern times, have taught me, that it is only by an overwhelming force that the best results can be swiftly obtained, and that what you said in one of your editorials: "The swiftest way of closing out this war is also the cheapest and the most merciful, and that is by making a showing of force in the Philippines which is irresistible and overwhelming," was as true, and is as true to-day, as anything that can be said of the situation.

I have not given up this standpoint yet, and if, from my point of view, the unforeseen does not happen, we will not see the end of trouble for some considerable time to come. Much precious time has been lost; the necessary number of troops has not been raised, and after a loss of thousands of men and an expenditure of millions of money, we stand where we stood at the beginning, and there is still the need for "a good plan!"

As to the view taken that "raw recruits" are not wanted I will only say that modern military experts agree that intelligent raw levies, if well officered and well drilled, do not require many weeks to enable them to take the field. And of what, pray, does a good part of our regular army consist to-day? And do they not make as good fighters as there are?

Many, indeed, are the inferences to draw from Mr. Bee's letter.

ALEXIS LUDWIG.

Leonia, N. J., Sept. 5, 1899.

MR. BEE'S LETTER.

Nagasaki, Japan, Aug. 1, 1899.

Alexis Ludwig, Esq., Leonia, N. J.

Dear Sir: I have just read your earnest and well-meaning article in THE TIMES of July 2, and as it is one of so many articles written by those who do not really know the needs of the situation, I take the liberty to direct your thoughts in another channel.

Before writing further I will call your attention to an article by Henry Norman in the same paper, which is the most sensible thing I have read on the subject.

What is more needed than the 180,000 raw recruits you and others speak of sending is a good, level-headed civilian who represents the President, to have control of both of our excellent army and navy already there, or, as Mr. Norman puts it, a competent controlling political agent. This civilian would be cheerfully obayed by both army and navy, and stop the present proper disinclination of the navy to work with and under orders of Gen. Otis. A plan could be then adopted and carried out. Otis at present has more than he can do; he has the civil administration down to the smallest detail, of 8,000,000 people to take care of, besides his supposed military actions to inaugurate.

Let me further inform you that it is useless to send out more men until those there are properly armed. I have been told by two Colonels of the regular army that our army has but one Maxim or Colt rapid fire gun in the Philippines, and that they are leading units. Indeed, a regiment of infantry left in Manila 10 officers, 121 enlisted men, re-enlisted, 7 officers, 41 enlisted men discharged. Total sick."

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

New York Central Stockholders to Act on the Matter.

Proxies to be voted in favor of the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad are being sent in freely by New York Central stockholders, a special meeting of whom has been called for Sept. 27 to act on the matter. The proxies are to be voted by Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and S. R. Callaway, who constitute the Proxy Committee.

In addition to the ratification of the Boston and Albany lease these affirmative proxies also ratify a contract in connection therewith for the sale by the Boston and Albany to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company of certain real and personal property excepted from such lease, for the sum of $4,000,000, payable in 3½ per cent. 100-year debenture bonds of the New York Central, and if such option is not exercised, then the payment by the latter company of such part of $1,000,000 in its 3½ per cent. 100-year bonds as may be needed.

BIG RAILWAY BOND ISSUE.

Required for Distribution Under Central Pacific Reorganization.

At the offices of the Southern Pacific Railroad the statement was made yesterday that the new bonds issued under the Central Pacific reorganization scheme would probably be ready for distribution the latter part of this month. There are 181,000 of these bonds, representing $161,000,000, and each bond bears from two to four signatures.

The preparation and signing of these bonds is one of the largest jobs of the kind ever undertaken. Of the Central Pacific new 4 per cents there are 110,000 bonds amounting to $100,000,000. Of the Central Pacific new 5 per cents there are 30,000 bonds, of the value of $25,000,000, and of the Southern Pacific new fours there are 41,000 bonds, of an aggregate value of $36,000,000.

GEORGIA RAILROAD LEASE.

The Atlantic Coast Line Has a Half Interest in It.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 6.—According to The Constitution, the Atlantic Coast Line has secured a half interest in the Georgia Railroad lease. On Tuesday the announcement was made at the Directors' meeting of the Western Railway of Alabama.

A few weeks ago it was reported that the Southern had secured a half lease in the Georgia, but it seems more probable that at that time the Coast Line was the new owner in the lease.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—Justice Lambert today handed down a decision denying the application of Franklin S. Buell for an injunction restraining the reorganization managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Road from issuing $10,000,000 worth of bonds.

MARYLAND STATE TICKET

Republican Convention Renominates Gov. Lloyd Lowndes.

PLATFORM STRONG FOR GOLD

Industries Must Be Protected Against Legislation—The President's Course Approved.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—The Maryland State Republican Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—LLOYD LOWNDES of Alleghany County.

Controller—PHILIP8 LEE GOLDSBOROUGH of Dorchester County.

Attorney General—Ex-Congressman JOHN V. L. FINDLAY of Baltimore City.

The nominations were all made by acclamation.

The platform as reported by the committee and unanimously adopted, in so far as it relates to National affairs, is as follows:

We believe in the gold standard, and that all our currency should be made by law redeemable in gold coin at the option of the holder. To this faith we confidently pledge the influence and votes of the Maryland members in each house of Congress.

We continue to favor such a system of import duties as shall protect American industries and provide sufficient revenue for the expenses of Government, economically administered.

We commend the record made by our country in the late war with Spain. We accord to the soldiers and sailors who survived that war our unqualified respect and esteem. For those who laid down their lives we hold the tenderest memories.

While we deplore the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, wherein by cession from Spain we acquired the right of sovereignty, duty demands that we retain and pacify them, and safeguard the interests of commerce until the problem of their final disposition be solved in such manner that the glory of our flag be not sullied nor the liberty it stands for restricted. We repose our trus. for such a solution of the problem in our wise and patriotic President and the Republican majority in Congress.

Legitimate business interests, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, have built up our industries at home, giving employment to labor as never before, and have enabled us to successfully compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at the dishonestly organized trust which stifles competition and oppresses labor. We are opposed to legislation merely for popular effect in reckless disregard of business revival after prolonged depression. We strongly favor laws to successfully suppress trusts and all combinations which create monopoly. It was the Republican Party which passed the Federal law against trusts, and which is enforcing it so far as States rights permit.

After strongly indorsing the administration of Gov. Lowndes, Controller Goldsborough, and State Treasurer Thomas J. Shyrock, the platform takes up State issues. The plank relating to police organization is as follows:

We pledge our party to a more partisan reorganization of the Police Department of Baltimore City, by passing a law embodying the essential features of the bills prepared by the same organization which prepared the election and registration laws passed by the Republican Legislature in 1898.

The organization referred to is the Reform League of Baltimore City. The bills prepared by the league provide for a bi-partisan board of three Police Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, the minority party to recommend its representative, and for a board of examiners to pass upon the qualifications of applicants for positions on the police force, the merit system to control all appointments, promotions, &c. This plank, although a "straddle," appears to have pleased all factions, and the convention adjourned late this afternoon in perfect harmony.

BELMONT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Says He Satisfies Neither Party and Predicts Bryan's Election.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Perry Belmont, previous to his sailing for the United States to-day on the new White Star liner Oceanic, said:

"The country is sick of the jelly-fish imperialism of President McKinley. Screeching is all very well, coupled with shouts about a vigorous campaign, but the fact is the Administration has no faith in itself. It is boneless, and, in the face of the tremendous under-seething of public opinion which is clear-cut for vigor or against expansion, the Government satisfies neither party. It is difficult to prophesy anything but a sweeping majority for Mr. Bryan next election. The trusts have their value, but the system is so honeycombed with abuses that their powers and constitutions must be better defined in the interests of the country."

Continuing, Mr. Belmont said: "Our yachtsmen, equally with Sir Thomas Lipton, recognise they have a tough job on hand. In my opinion, it will be the greatest race on record."

POLITICS OF CANAL EMPLOYES.

Superintendent of Repairs Warned Against Discrimination on Account of Party Affiliations.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—Superintendent of Public Works Partridge, in line with his policy of keeping politics out of the Canal Department, to-day issued the following circular, addressed to the Superintendent of Repairs:

As the Fall political campaign is getting under way, complaints are brought to me from time to time of the undue political activity of canal employes.

In this connection I call your attention to the provisions of Sections 24 and 25 of Chapter 370 of the Laws of 1899, known as the "Civil Service Law," and especially the following words in Section 25:

"Any whoever being a public officer or having or claiming to have any authority or influence for or affecting the nomination, &c., of any public officer shall corruptly use or promise or threaten to use any such authority or influence, directly or indirectly, in order to coerce or persuade the vote or political action of any citizen, &c., shall be guilty of bribery or an attempt at bribery."

I interpret this as prohibiting the discriminating for or against any State employe under you because of his attitude in any political contest. My own judgment is that it is unwise for canal employes to make themselves too active in politics, as it has a tendency to divert their attention from official duties and to impair their efficiency. I send you under separate cover to-day a copy of the civil service law above referred to and a set of civil service rules. You will do well to make yourself familiar with the provisions and requirements not only of the law, but of the civil service rules, to the end that they may be carried out in the administration of the affairs of your section.

CITIZENS' UNION AND FUSION.

The Central City Committee Holds an Important Meeting.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union held an executive session at 42 East Twenty-third Street last night, at which several matters of importance to the organization were discussed. It had been rumored during the day that President Quigg of the Republican County Committee intended to be present at last night's conference. Mr. Quigg, however, did not attend, and Thomas A. Fulton, the Secretary of the Central Committee, said that he had not been expected. When asked if Mr. Quigg had made a proposition to the Central Committee, Mr. Fulton replied: "I cannot answer that question—or, rather, I won't."

Mr Fulton declared that at present the Citizens' Union did not contemplate placing a county ticket in the field, nor was there any union with the Republican forces, except in certain districts where such a union appears to be desirable in order to defeat the Tammany candidates. In these districts every effort will be made to secure harmony, but the alliance will not be in any way of an ironbound character. This accords entirely with statements made by Mr. Quigg, who has said repeatedly that in certain districts the Citizens' Union will select candidates for Assemblymen and Aldermen, and that these men would receive the indorsement of the Republican organization.

SOCIALIST-LABOR SPLIT.

Defeat of the Vogt-De Leon Faction Announced.

The mighty in the Socialist-Labor Party have had a fall, and the man who ran on that ticket for President of the United States, Charles H. Matchett, has been read out of the office which he held in the National Executive Committee. He happened to be an adherent of the Vogt-De Leon faction that long dictated to the party, and "got beautifully left," in a free and easy fight that took place at the reorganization of the Executive Committee on the night of July 11. Mr. Matchett himself, it was said, was not present at the fight.

The split in the Socialist-Labor Party was occasioned by differences over the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, which was composed of trades unions which combine politics with pure trades union economic matters. The Volks Zeitung advised that the alliance be abolished, inasmuch as it antagonized members of other trades unions that were not Socialistic, while the Vogt-De Leon faction insisted on its continuance. The Volks Zeitung combination managed to elect a majority of the new National Executive Committee, and to oust Messrs. Vogt, De Leon, and their adherents. These disputed the right of the Volks Zeitung combination to expel them, and the dispute was referred to a referendum vote of the New York section of the Socialist-Labor Party that elects the National Executive Committee. The voting has been going on for two weeks, and yesterday the result of the vote was announced, declaring the opposition deposed.

Besides Mr. Matchett, it was announced that there were expelled Henry Kuhn, the National Secretary of the party; Messrs. Vogt and De Leon, Alvin Brown, Patrick Murphy, and J. J. Kennealy of the old National Executive Committee.

The National Executive Committee has directed the party organization in this city to make nominations for a new National Secretary and six new members of the National Committee. The New York County Committee is to meet on Saturday to make nominations for office, and is expected to act on the invitation of the Independent Labor Party to unite with it.

Richard Croker Still Absent.

Richard Croker has not yet returned to the city, and at the Democratic Club last night it was said that no word had been received from him nor could it be told when he would come back to town. Despite this general ignorance of the chief's movements the clubhouse was well filled with politicians of all degrees, who had gathered in the expectation of meeting Mr. Croker.

Gleason's Fight in Queens.

Francis Van Vechten, counsel for ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason, obtained an order yesterday from Judge Harrison S. Moore at Flushing compelling the Democratic General Committee of the Borough of Queens to produce in court on Saturday the minutes of the Democratic primary held in Newtown on Sept. 2. The object of this is to determine whether or not the General Committee has compiled with the new laws governing primaries.

ADDICKS'S SYNDICATE BALKED.

Fails to Prevent Another Company Building a Trolley Road.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 6.—A syndicate in which J. Edward Addicks, his State Chairman, J. Frank Allee, and John D. Hawkins are interested was balked yesterday by the Kent County Levy Court in an attempt to prevent the recently formed Delaware General Electric Company from securing permission to build a trolley road through the principal towns of Kent County.

Several years ago Mr. Hawkins secured a charter from the Legislature and negotiated with a Philadelphia syndicate represented by Leo Belmont and Attorney General White to sell the franchises. The scheme fell through, and the Philadelphia syndicate formed the new General Electric Company, deposited to-day $17,000 as a guarantee, and prepared to begin work.

Mr. Hawkins's lawyer appeared before the Levy Court yesterday and announced that Mr. Addicks was associated with Hawkins, and claimed a prior right to build the road. The Court, however, refused to allow the Addicks-Hawkins people exclusive rights, and both companies can begin work if they choose.

TAX DECISION IN JERSEY CITY.

Money Lost Through Mortgage Given to Chancellor McGill.

Allan L. McDermott, Corporation Counsel of Jersey City, yesterday filed with the Board of Finance an opinion to the effect that the sale of several pieces of property for unpaid taxes would have to be annulled and the taxes on other property held under the same title must be canceled. From the proceedings in the case it appeared that Jacob Harrison and others of Elizabeth, N. J., owned twenty-one pieces of property in Jersey City. Of these, fourteen pieces were sold to satisfy the city's claim for taxes, while seven other pieces had been advertised.

Harrison, in order to raise money, had mortgaged the property to Chancellor McGill, he having sought an investment for unemployed funds held by the court. The amount of the mortgage was $6,310.57. Harrison was unable to pay the mortgage, and it was foreclosed. The proceeds of the sale only satisfied the mortgage. Application was made by the purchasers to have the sales made by the city set aside and the accrued taxes canceled. The matter was referred to Mr. McDermott. He advised the board that the application must be granted.

"The law of this State," said Mr. McDermott, "is such that when funds held by the Chancellor are invested on mortgage, subsequently levied taxes become a lien only in subordination to the mortgage. The opposite is the rule where the property is mortgaged to an individual. There is very little sense and no justice in the rule, but it is a settled one and must be followed. The moneys invested in the name of the Chancellor are funds owned by private persons and deposited in Chancery for safe keeping pending a decision of the case in which they are involved."

In conclusion Mr. McDermott advised the board to make an effort to have the law changed. The board thereupon adopted a resolution requesting the Chancellor to amend the rules of the Chancery Court so as to secure the payment of taxes levied against property mortgaged under the conditions described.

LIGHTNING JUST MISSED HER.

Narrow Escape from Death of a Police Matron's Daughter.

Mrs. Lizzie Maloney, matron of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, tells of a narrow escape from death by lightning. She and her daughter, Mary, eighteen years old, were spending their vacation at the Mount Peters House, at Greenwood Lake. A thunderstorm raged in the mountains last Sunday night. The Mount Peters House is 2,000 feet above sea level, and Mrs. Maloney declares that the place was the centre of electric fire. Her daughter was sleeping on one of the upper floors of the house. When the storm was at its height there was a terrific thunderclap, which shook the house, throwing the guests into a panic. Mrs. Maloney heard her daughter scream and rushed into the room. Mary was lying unconscious on the floor.

The wooden bed on which she had been sleeping was torn to splinters, which covered her daughter's form. Pictures and books were strewn about the room. A big hole in the ceiling revealed the path of the bolt. When Mary was revived she said the bolt crashed through the ceiling. She described it as a ball of blue fire. She said it struck the footboard of the bed, where it exploded, throwing her to the floor. A splinter from the bed had pierced one of the cuffs of a shirt waist, pinning it to the wall.

EUGENE A. WISE'S STATEMENT.

Says Manhattan Asked for His Resignation, Which Is Denied.

Two stories are current regarding Councilman Eugene A. Wise's loss of his position as trainmaster with the Manhattan Railway Company. Mr. Wise says that although he has been twenty-one years in the employ of the company and has always performed his duty faithfully, he was nevertheless asked to resign, and resign he did on Sept. 1. He said yesterday that he could attribute the request for his resignation to no cause except that with the changes in management after the death of Col. Hain a determination had developed to get the old employes out.

Vice President Skitt's secretary, speaking with authority yesterday, said that so far as he knew Mr. Wise had resigned of his own free will, and he was very much surprised that the Councilman should make any other statement. It had long been known, said the secretary, that Mr. Wise would resign to go into the fire-proofing business. He added also that it was not the custom of corporations to discharge men who performed their duty, but said this was only a general statement and had no reference to Mr. Wise's case. Mr. Wise was one of the champions of the railway company on the floor of the Council Chamber against what were known as the "strike" bills. This, with his long service, had always led to the impression that his position was assured.

Dr. McGronen Doing Well.

Dr. Harry McGronen of St. John's Hospital of Long Island City, whose foot was crushed under a car wheel, had the toes of the foot amputated yesterday afternoon at the New York Hospital. It was said last night he was doing well.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE AND FAITH

Speaker Says Illness Cannot Be Cured by Worldly Medicine—Enemies Try to Distribute Literature.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Just after the close of Dr. Simpson's usual morning sermon on the fourfold gospel at noon to-day Miss Mason, a young woman who has charge of the sale of the hundreds of books which the alliance has at its book stand adjoining the tabernacle, ran upon the platform almost out of breath from haste and exclaimed, excitedly:

"Oh, just let me speak a minute, Dr. Simpson, before you close this meeting. It won't take me more than just a minute. Oh, dear, a good man just came to the book stand, which is filled with the best kind of literature, and said he would buy every book and pamphlet that was not sold by to-night. Wasn't that good? Now, I want to give the dear, good people here a chance to get some books or other things before night, for they will all be gone before that time."

Miss Mason then hastily enumerated some of the scores of books and mottoes on sale.

"Here's a large motto," said she, "worth 75 cents which you can get for 35, and here's a few more of Dr. Simpson's leaflets, which I will sell for a cent a dozen."

A number of sales were made during the day, but the man who was going to buy what was left over had not been heard from yet this evening, and a large stock of books yet remains on hand.

The Rev. Dr. John Robertson, from Glasgow, Scotland, was the principal speaker at the meeting, and he grew eloquent in his denunciation of the use of tobacco.

"Something has been said about smoking," he said. "It seems to be the fashion now to write poetry to the Lady Nicotine. Beautiful romances are written about the fragrant weed. I tell you, beloved, my Lady Nicotine is a harlot. I do not believe that any attainments grace a man who reeks with cigars." Responses of "Amen!" and "Praise the Lord!" were heard from different parts of the room.

The Rev. Dr. John Oerte was the next speaker and made an address on "Sacrifice." He said that when he realised the erroneous teaching, he was forced to ask why so many of God's teachings had gone astray.

"It is a sad fact," said he, "that offerings are growing fewer and fewer. People do not stick to the old idea of sacrifice. I am convinced that if the ministers and their people do not come back to the old ideas of sacrifice, they will finally land in the realm of anti-Christ."

An incident which occurred this week, but was kept quiet, leaked out this afternoon. A man and woman arrived upon the alliance ground with a load of literature which upon examination proved to have been issued by some of the opponents of the alliance in New York City. This fact was learned before any of the literature was circulated among the people here, and all the pamphlets were seized and confiscated, and the persons who brought it were sent back to the city by the next train. Not a trace of the literature referred to could be found to-day.

The Rev. D. W. Lelacheur conducted a service in divine healing at Beracah Home at 5 o'clock P. M. He was asked by one of those present what medicine should be used. He said he would use the medicine found in the Word of God. He said that if a man used worldly medicine he could not be cured by faith.

"Any one," said he, "who wants a dose of our medicine must come to realise the fact that he does not know anything and is nothing."

Dr. Lelacheur advanced the theory that to be saved one must have the life of God to take the place of the blood. A woman present who was very near-sighted wanted to be restored to sight, and she asked if she could continue to wear her glasses. Dr. Lelacheur replied, "Yes, keep them on until the Lord tells you to take them off."

One woman present said she had been cured of bronchitis instantaneously by prayer.

ALASKAN MODUS UNDECIDED.

But Considerable Progress Has Been Made in the Negotiations—Much Conceded to This Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—While gratifying progress has been made toward the arrangement of a modus vivendi temporarily defining the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, and the officials concerned in the negotiations are hopeful that success will attend their efforts, it can be stated that at this moment the negotiations are still pending, and therefore it cannot be said that an arrangement has been reached.

It is still possible for the whole scheme to be disarranged, owing to the injection at this point of some such counter proposal as wrecked the modus thought to have been arranged by Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury.

State Department officials insist that while it is not within reason to expect that any arrangement, fair and satisfactory to both parties to the negotiations, shall be entirely one-sided, still it will be found when the result is made public that the United States has secured a majority of the points in contention, and that the opposition has made concessions of the greatest importance. "But one of the difficulties of the situation is that the department is precluded from making that fact officially known out of regard for the obstacles that would probably be placed in the way of the conclusion of the agreement by those elements in Canada and this country which are opposed to any sacrifice.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The officials of the Foreign Office say they have not officially acquiesced in any modus vivendi in the matter of the Alaska boundary dispute, and that no recent negotiations have been under consideration here. Reginald Tower, the British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, it is added, has carried on a discussion with Col. John Hay, the United States Secretary of State, with a view to a fuller consideration of the Canadian and British views, but, it is asserted, nothing binding on either side could result from these negotiations. No negotiations on the subject of Alaska had passed through the United States Embassy here recently, but news of the result of the Tower-Hay conference was daily expected from Washington.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Standard makes an editorial protest this morning against "insinuations from America that Great Britain has rejected Canadian 'dictation' and abandoned the Canadian claims in the Alaskan affair."

M. CAMBON'S SUCCESSOR.

French Ambassador Will Probably Exchange Posts with M. Barrere.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The French Embassy has no confirmation of the cable report that M. Camille Barrere, at present French Ambassador at Rome, has been appointed Ambassador at Washington to succeed M. Cambon. The latter is now in Paris. Mme. Cambon has never been able to take the voyage to this country, and the Ambassador has reluctantly felt that he would have to take a European post in order to be with his family. In case M. Barrere comes here, it is possible that M. Cambon will succeed him at Rome.

If the reported transfer proves correct, M. Cambon will return to Washington in order to present his letters of recall. The officials here regret to hear that he may go to another post, as the relations with him have been exceptionally pleasant and productive of important results.

M. Barrere has had a notable diplomatic career, although one of the comparatively young men of the foreign service, being now forty-eight years old. His first official service was as French delegate to the European conference which framed the treaty on the navigation of the Danube. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1882, and has been Minister at Stockholm and Munich and Ambassador to Switzerland.

M. Barrere's most notable service has been in Egypt, where he was President of the commission which adopted plans for the liberal use of the canal, and he also signed the conference agreement on the financial affairs of Egypt. As a scientist, he has been much interested in sanitary affairs.

A Siamese-Twin Chicken.

John Thompson, a poultry dealer of Hackensack Plank Road, Union Hill, three weeks ago set a hen on a dozen eggs. The mother hen yesterday marched into the yard with a dozen little chicks. When Thompson counted the chickens he thought he saw thirteen. Two of the chickens seemed to be so mixed up they could not get away from each other, though apparently they were making desperate struggles to do so. Thompson finally chased the chicken into a corner and picked it up for closer inspection. Although it had only one body, it seemed to be composed of two bodies welded together. It was equipped with two necks, two heads, two sets of wings, and four legs.

URGES THE GOLD STANDARD

American Bankers' Association Unanimously Asks For It.

AN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

Resolution Passed Looking to the Formation of One—Charges for Check Collections Favored.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.—The American Bankers' Association to-day unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The bankers of the United States most earnestly recommend that the Congress of the United States at its next session enact a law to more firmly and unequivocally establish the gold standard in this country by providing that the gold dollar, which, under the existing law, is the unit of value, shall be the standard and measure of all values in the United States; that all the obligations of the Government, and all paper money, including circulating notes of National banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that the legal-tender notes of the United States, when paid into the Treasury, shall not be reissued except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount of gold coin."

The resolution was offered by E. O. Leech of New York, Vice President and cashier of the National Union Bank. In a brief speech, Mr. Leech said the resolution would stay the hands of the members of Congress.

Col. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, in an enthusiastic speech, seconded the motion.

The question was raised whether the resolution could be voted upon by the Assembly at once, without referring it to the Executive Council. After a hot debate it was decided that the resolution must be referred to the Council. Chairman Trowbridge called the Council to order at once, and in a few seconds the resolution was recommended for presentation to the convention. It was then voted upon by the Assembly and unanimously adopted.

BANKERS' INSTITUTE NEEDED.

W. C. Cornwell of Buffalo, Chairman of the Committee on Education, submitted a report in reference to forming an institute of bankers, petitions for such an institution having been received from bank clerks at Louisville and Buffalo.

The committee reported that they had examined the operation of the Institute of Bankers in London, and that the formation of an Institute of American bankers on similar lines should be a comparatively easy matter. That the working forces of the banks were willing and desirous of entering such an association was, the committee said, shown by the petitions. The proposed institute would bring to them much knowledge of the theory and practice of banking, to be acquired otherwise only by experience or individual investigation. As a means of education and training, it must be as valuable to the banking houses as to the employes who enjoyed its benefits. The per capita cost would be slight, the collective value immeasurable. By a systematic local organization in each American city, the institute might obtain large membership and influence within a year. Its aim must appeal to those who believe in a more intelligent application of banking practices in this country.

Gen. Whiting of Alabama introduced a resolution, which was passed, recommending that the Committee on Education be continued, and that it be instructed to present to the Executive Council a plan for the organization of such an institute as that in London described by Mr. Cornwell.

Robert McCurdy, Chairman of the Committee on Credits, presented the following report:

"The Committee on Credits appointed at the meeting in March last reported as follows:

"First. That a Committee on Credits be made one of the standing committees of the association.

"Second. That the association establish in the City of New York an agency to be known as the 'Bureau of Bank Credits,' whose duty shall be to collect information in regard to the standing of all parties who, either as makers or indorsers, sell their paper on the market, and to perform such other duties as the association may from time to time prescribe."

FIDELITY INSURANCE.

In the absence of Chairman A. C. Anderson of the Committee on Fidelity Insurance, Caldwell Hardy presented the report of the committee.

The report was to the effect that no replies had been received from a considerable number of members who are private bankers and brokers in the large cities and do not bond their employes.

"We find," the committee continued, "from 2,236 replies, that 1,282 banks do not use corporate fidelity suretyship, while 1,001 of our members carry such insurance, and they are at present covering between 9,000 and 10,000 bank employes, whose bonds aggregate $54,814,810; that there was paid for such insurance during 1898 $213,552, while the cost of such protection for the six years, 1893 to 1898 inclusive, has been approximately $1,281,314. The total losses reported for these six years, including $40,000 now being contested by the companies, amount to $171,084, or an average of less than $30,000 per annum returned on an annual outlay at over $200,000. It will be seen that these figures indicate a loss of 52 cents per annum on each $1,000 of insurance in force, which is a smaller percentage of loss on bank risks than we had been led to expect."

A uniform bond was submitted, the object being to prevent litigation.

The convention by a rising vote decided to continue the Fidelity Insurance Committee.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the "call of the States." This is a new feature of the order of business, designed to put the members of the convention in possession of a rapid bird's-eye view of business conditions all over the country, with special reference to banking interests. Speeches were limited to five minutes, the States being called alphabetically. Without exception, the delegates reported prosperous conditions, and all seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the business outlook.

CLEARING HOUSE CONVENTION.

The representatives of various Clearing House associations, who assembled in connection with the convention, declared unanimously in favor of charging for the handling of checks and drafts from other cities, and steps were taken to carry their recommendation into effect. The conference was attended by sixty delegates, representing twenty-three of the thirty-one cities invited to participate.

The following resolution, offered by George Guickenberger of Cincinnati, was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the practice of charging exchange for the handling of out-of-town items is just and proper and within the scope of legitimate banking; therefore, all bankers, both city and country, are entitled to receive the benefits of the same."

F. W. Hayes, who presided at the conference, offered the following resolutions, which were also adopted unanimously.

"Resolved, That we recommend to all the Clearing House associations in the United States the adoption of a by-law for an amendment to their constitutions, as follows: 'The Clearing House Association shall have power to establish rules and regulations regarding collections by members of the association or banks or trust companies, or others clearing through such members, and the rates to be charged for such collections, and also providing for the enforcement of the same. It may from time to time make any additions to or changes in such rules and regulations as it deems judicious. Any rule or regulation upon the subject must receive a majority vote of all the members, and when once established it shall not be altered or rescinded until it has been in force at least three months, and then only by a majority vote of the Clearing House Association.'"

TRUST COMPANY SECTION.

Fifty representatives of trust companies attended the meeting of the trust company section of the Bankers' Association. The meeting was presided over by Breckinridge Jones of St. Louis, the Chairman. The report of the Executive Committee, read by Anton G. Hodenpyl of Grand Rapids, Mich., showed that the companies belonging to the section have a capital of $94,000,000 and a surplus of $47,000,000, while their cash deposits are $610,000,000. Forty-one trust companies joined the section in the course of the past year. Several papers were read, and a general discussion followed on "The best methods of providing trust company business," and "The advantages of having savings departments in trust companies."

OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED TO-DAY.

Walker Hill, President of the American Exchange Bank of St. Louis, will be chosen as the next President of the American Bankers' Association. The Nominating Committee decided at its meeting, previous to the opening of the convention to-day, to recommend his name to the convention to-morrow, when the annual election takes place, and the recommendation will mean an election. Mr. Hill has been President of the association during the past year.

Alvan Trowbridge, President of the North American Trust Company of New York, will be recommended by the committee for First Vice President. He, too, will undoubtedly be elected. Mr. Trowbridge has acted as Chairman of the Executive Committee during the past year. The name of Col. M. T. Herrick, President of the Society of Savings of Cleveland, will be presented as a member of the Executive Committee, and it is understood on the highest authority that he will be made Chairman of that body.

EAST BEATS WEST AT TENNIS.

Pacific Coast Experts Yield to the National Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTEREY, Cal., Sept. 6.—The test of the relative skill of the four National lawn tennis champions from the Atlantic seaboard and the experts of the Pacific Coast was finished to-day on the courts of the Hotel Del Monte and resulted in a decisive victory for the Easterners.

In the morning matches Whitman defeated the coast champion, George Whitney, despite the fact that his strokes were decidedly erratic. Robert Whitney also fell before the speed of Davis, and Samuel Hardy was beaten by Wright, who was in excellent form and drove accurately. The former holder of the coast title, Sumner Hardy, has demonstrated that he is easily the most dangerous player on the California team. He won over Ward in three straight sets, his cross court shots and long low drives being brilliantly made.

Davis and Sumner Hardy played a great five-set match in the afternoon. Both were very speedy, and throughout it was a struggle for the net. The fourth set the Westerner had all his own way, forcing Davis to the base line, but the latter came back strong in the fifth set and won. In the Whitman-Sam Hardy match the former played in his best form, driving surely and accurately from the back court, and captured the victory. The two Whitneys were outplayed by Ward and Wright, who won in straight sets. The scores of the day's play follow:

Morning Matches.—Third Round—Malcolm D. Whitman beat George Whitney, 6—1, 8—6, 6—0; Dwight F. Davis beat Robert Whitney, 6—3, 6—1, 8—6; Sumner Hardy beat Holcombe Ward, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

Afternoon Matches.—Fourth Round—Malcolm D. Whitman beat Samuel Hardy, 6—1, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Beals C. Wright beat Robert Whitney, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3; Holcombe Ward beat George Whitney, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; Dwight F. Davis beat Sumner Hardy, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3, 0—6, 6—1.

WOMEN TO PLAY TENNIS.

Tournament Arranged by Cottagers at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 6.—The tennis craze, which has seized this place, will receive a fresh impetus from a tournament for women which has been arranged by the cottagers. Prizes have been offered by Charles T. Barney, Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff, and R. Aymar Sands, and there is already a large list of entries. Singles will be played throughout the remainder of the week, commencing to-morrow, while the first half of next week will be devoted to doubles.

This is the first opportunity in some time offered women to exhibit their skill in tennis, and much interest has been aroused in the tournament.

It has been decided to play off the match between Stewart Waller and W. Rossiter Betts, the present holder of the cup, in the Ruggles competition next Saturday.

GOOD TENNIS AT TARRYTOWN.

Paret Easily Wins His Match, and Allen Is Successful Also.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club's open tournament was continued here this afternoon. The semi-final round of the singles, with Paret against Mallory and Little against Allen, are to be played to-morrow, and the remaining semi-final match in the doubles will furnish a good day's sport. Paret is expected to win from Mallory, but the Yale and Princeton champions are very closely matched, and an exciting match is looked for between them. The day's scores follow:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Second Round—J. P. Paret beat E. J. Martin, 6—4, 6—0; Roland Mallory beat R. L. Strong, 6—0, 6—0; R. D. Little beat Boyd Smith, 6—0, 6—1; W. C. Strong and R. L. Strong beat C. M. Relyea and partner by default. Semi-final Round—J. P. Paret and R. D. Little beat W. C. Strong and R. L. Strong, 6—0, 6—2.

THE BROOKLYN'S MEN WIN.

The New York's Crew Finished Second in Three Boat Races.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The boat races between the crews of the warships of the North Atlantic Squadron were held to-day on the Delaware River at Washington Park, a few miles below this city. Rear-Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and a number of other officers of the fleet were interested spectators of the sport. Crews from the New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas took part. There were four races over a course a mile and a half long. The men from the Brooklyn took two of the first prizes, Massachusetts one, and Indiana one. New York finished second in three of the races.

There was a tug of war between the crews of the squadron, which was won by the jackies from the Indiana.

The sailors and marines of the fleet were entertained in the park after the sports were over. There were a barbecue and a clambake provided for the crews.

Large Land Sale in Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, Sept. 6.—Charles E. Martin, County Clerk of Clinton County and the proprietor of the Mirror Lake Hotel, has made an important purchase of some 4,000 acres in Essex County formerly owned by the Hall estate. Three hundred and twenty rods of the tract front on Lake Placid, and 330 acres are near the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium. The tract includes rich timber land and some very desirable cottage sites, which Mr. Martin will probably sell.

Staten Island Farmers Complain.

The Staten Island farmers have joined the crusade for municipal ownership of the Staten Island Ferry. They say they want a special team ferry to ply between Port Richmond and Manhattan. Under the present system they are compelled to drive ten and twelve miles each way to and from the ferry and the interior of the borough. Over two hundred names have so far been secured to the petitions being circulated to be presented at the next meeting of the Municipal Assembly.

To Inspect European Automobiles.

George H. Cornell, formerly chief engineer of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, will sail for Europe to-day on the Augusta Victoria to attend the automobile exhibit at Berlin. Mr. Cornell goes abroad, it is said, as the representative of a newly organized automobile company in Brooklyn. He is to gather ideas as to the manufacture of the machines, which the Brooklyn concern purposes to utilise in its productions.

The Cooper Union Resolutions.

Leonard Tuttle did not, as published, read the resolutions at the mass meeting Monday night of the Chicago Platform Democracy in Cooper Union. The mistake was due to the fact that the presiding officer announced that Mr. Tuttle would read the resolutions. When they were read, it was supposed that it was Mr. Tuttle that read them.

Whitestone Pastor Resigns.

The Rev. Thomas Thompson, who was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Whitestone June 23 to succeed the Rev. Edward J. Lloyd, has resigned the pastorate owing to poor health. Mr. Thompson was born in Scotland, and is thirty-seven years old.

Glass Blowers' Strike Ended.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 6.—The long-continued strike in the Cumberland Glass Works is ended. The company accepted the terms of the strikers last night, and work was resumed this morning.

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GIVE UP EVERYTHING!

It seems to us, as we glance over some of the vehement speeches that have been made at recent meetings held to advance interest in Col. BRYAN and his anti-military, anti-exparsion, and anti-trust preconvention policy that there is a trifle too much of surrender in the song that is sung to make it really effective with a people that is not overfond of giving up or giving in.

Even the most vociferous of those persons who are willing to associate the idea of surrender to AGUINALDO with the success of Col BRYAN may have reasonable doubt whether Col. BRYAN'S election and the abandonment of the Philippines would be considered double occasion for National pride and the applause of the world.

If in order to assure the election of Col. BRYAN as a non-military President we must withdraw from the Philippines and permit the people to be governed by the Tagal leader, so that we shall give earnest of our abiding faith in the Colonial opinion, in 1776, that "Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," shall we not also, in order to be consistent, withdraw our protection from Cuba and abandon Puerto Rico? We have taken Puerto Rico, without consulting the men of that island from whom, under a strict application of the words of our Declaration of Independence from the rule of GEORGE III., all just power to govern should be derived.

It does not satisfy the surrender party to quibble with words, or to suggest that there is yet plenty of time to equip the Puerto Ricans and the Cubans to govern justly. But it ought to be borne in mind that during the occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico the United States authorities have indisputably given the people of those islands peace, have lessened their burden of taxation, have by humane, ordinary, modern methods of government made them acquainted with a degree of freedom to which they have never been accustomed, and have held out to them assurances of as large a measure of self-government as they can desire or as we of the United States enjoy.

We can discover no disposition on the part of the President or his Cabinet, or in his party, in their determination not to give up the possesions acquired from Spain, to flout the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence. No party would hope to win in 1900 by insisting that Texas should be surrendered to Mexico because at the time of its acquisition it was possibly not clearly ascertained that the majority of the inhabitants of Texas would not have preferred Mexican rule. Alaska was bought, lands and peop'e, without the "consent of the governed." We still govern the Indians with very little regard for their consent to our laws for them, which are not invariably just.

The country has not yet indicated hopelessness of its capacity to deal justly with Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. It is not prepared to give them up. They are not prepared to be given up. There is reason to believe that Cuba and Puerto Rico are better off, and that their people believe they are better off, because we have supplanted Spain, and they show no disposition to quote the Declaration of Independence at us. And in the Philippines, is it not fair to assume that the policy thus far successfully enforced in Cuba and Puerto Rico will bring forth like results? Let us take time to find out.

We have once indicated our willingness to abandon the 16 to 1 notion, and Col. BRYAN with it. There seems to be great probability that this decision will be reaffirmed before the country declares for the abandonment of its new charges.

THE HONOR OF ENGLAND.

The eloquence and reason of Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON'S appeal from Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN to Lord SALISBURY are so clear upon the face of his appeal that we owe no apology to any intelligent reader for transferring it bodily to our columns. But it may be worth while to point out that that must be a very unusual case which compels or induces a man like Mr. HARRISON to take sides in a political question. He is known as one of the original "Positivists" of England, one of the apostles of the Religion of Humanity, the sect of which Prof. HUXLEY or somebody else said that it consisted of "three persons and no God." But he is also known as one of the strongest and clearest controversial writers in England upon literary and controversial subjects, while he is not known as a politician at all. He has been a London Alderman, which is scarcely a political place, and, a dozen years ago, he unsuccessfully "stood" against Sir JOHN LUBBOCK for the representation of the University of London in the House of Commons. This has been his only appearance in "politics."

When such a man takes part in the discussion of a politically "burning" question, like that of the war upon the Transvaal, it is out of the question that he can be moved by any other motive than the desire to do his duty as a patriotic Briton and to save from a smirch the honor of his country. He seises the obvious point of attack, which has been curiously overlooked. When the "policy" of any Minister threatens war it seems to be clearly the duty of the Prime Minister to take control of it. When the policy of the Colonial Ministry threatens war by that fact it comes under the direction of the Foreign Ministry. And by the mere fact of addressing Lord SALISBURY as "Prime Minister" and "Chief Secretary of Foreign Affairs," Mr. HARRISON puts upon him a responsibility which he cannot justly or honorably or constitutionally evade.

We have not seen so strong or so clear an exposition of the case of the South African Republic against the British Empire. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S claims in behalf either of the "suzerainty" or of the "paramount power" of Great Britain in respect to the Transvaal can possibly amount, as Mr. HARRISON points out, to no more than some control over the external relations of the republic, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is using them to enforce a change in its internal relations, in its domestic politics. We have often insisted that the Boers were doomed to ultimate defeat, that they were fighting against the irresistible "Spirit of the Age." But because they are doing this they are furnishing an additional reason why Great Britain should rely upon the great social and civilizing forces that are with the Outlanders and against the Boers, why she should "stand still and see the salvation of the LORD." That overt interference is outrageous, that armed interference would be infamous, is the thesis which Mr. HARRISON takes, and we venture to say that he makes it good to the satisfaction of every impartial reader.

Old and tired and indifferent as Lord SALISBURY may be, such an appeal can hardly fail to reach and touch him. The national honor is involved, and with it the personal honor of the Prime Minister, in seeing that England does not provoke and wage a wicked war. And, indeed, his personal honor is even more nearly concerned. It has been openly charged that the power of the chartered company is so great and overpowering in English society and in English politics that no man dare defy it. It devolves upon Lord SALISBURY to show that that is not the case, that he can and will interfere when a great wrong is about to be done in the name of his country. And nothing could be better adapted to spur or sting him into action than the appeal of Mr. HARRISON.

SHAMROCK AND COLUMBIA.

The stories of the speed of the Shamrock are probably causing a good deal of needless alarm among the faint-hearted. As the time for the great contests for the America's Cup draws near, the anxiety of those who are interested in the struggle for it, and they are a legion, naturally increases. This anxiety is not likely to be diminished by the confident talk and bearing of the hearty knight who has brought his yacht to our shores with the fond hope of taking the cup away. It will be remembered that the owners of the Thistle, which was so badly beaten by the Volunteer, were just as confident. But, as Mr. KIPLING is wont to remark, that is another story. There be those who say that the confidence of the Shamrock party, compared to that of the Thistle people, was as the gentle murmur of the Summer breeze to the wild tumult of the Winter storm. But pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall.

Lest it be said that we should apply our proverbs at home, let us hasten to say that the Shamrock is, indeed, a formidable craft; and it looks as if she might come nearer to "lifting" the cup than any of her unfortunate predecessors. Nevertheless the reports of her wonderful speed under short sail are probably exaggerated. These reports are largely the result of excited statements on the part of tugboat Captains. These gentlemen are in the habit of claiming for their boats the ability to make 12 knots an hour. It is really very hard to find a tugboat Captain who will say that his boat cannot do 12 knots an hour. Indeed, it is almost as hard as it is to find a tugboat which can go that speed. There are perhaps six tugs in this harbor which can make 12 knots an hour. There are not less than sixty tugboat Captains who can talk much faster than that. When, therefore, the Shamrock's speed is measured by the conversation of some tug Captain who is running alongside of her, she is sure to be making more than 12 knots an hour, because she is safe to beat the tug, if there is a good sailing breeze.

In the days of the Puritan, now fourteen years behind us, the tugboat Captains gave the defender of the cup a speed of 11 knots by the simple process of saying, "We are doing 10 knots, and she is beating us." But when the cup defender had sailed from the Southwest Spit Buoy to the Sandy Hook Lightship, the watch showed that she had made the ten miles in something over an hour and ten minutes. The reporters have at last begun to understand the low cunning of the tugboat expert, and the other day they timed the Shamrock over a measured distance. It was from the Scotland Lightship to the Sandy Hook Lightship, and the Shamrock made the distance in ten seconds over nineteen minutes. The distance is 4½ miles, and the Shamrock's speed was calculated to be about 13 knots an hour. This, to be sure, is fast sailing, and Sir THOMAS LIPTON is to be congratulated on the possession of a yacht which can go so smartly through the water.

If he had not such a yacht, it were better for him that a millstone were tied about his neck and he were cast into the sea to sail for the cup in one of his own Ceylon "tea wagons." Why? Because the Valkyrie III. was also one of those fliers which, when they are alone, or accompanied only by the unerring tugboat, make anything from 12 to 14 knots an hour. She was a veritable terror of the sea until she met a yacht called Defender in the waters off Sandy Hook, and then for some mysterious reason she became a plain, ordinary, every-day ten-knot sloop, and the Defender was just a shade better. Now, it is generally believed by the experts that the Defender is some three or four minutes faster this year than she was in 1895, and yet she is wholly outclassed by the new creation of the Herreshoff shops, the Columbia.

The history of the contests for the America's Cup shows that we have always been just one boat ahead of our cousins across the sea. No doubt the Shamrock would administer a sound beating to the Defender, and that is what the Columbia can do. But when the wind sits in the shoulder of her sail the Columbia, too, can leave all the "twelve-knot" tugs far, far astern, and for that reason there should be no fear, but abundant confidence in the hearts of all good Americans. The Shamrock may be a wonder, but if she is, then there are two.

CALLING ON THE BLACKS.

It is reported from Kentucky that the friends of GOEBEL, the "regular" Democratic candidate for Governor, are intending to organize negro clubs and bring the negro vote to GOEBEL at the last moment. It is likely that this is one of the stories that the bitter fight in Kentucky has set going, but if it be not true the mere fact that it is expected to be believed is significant.

For many years the idea was cherished by the more liberal leaders of the Republican Party that the true way to settle the race question in the South was to secure the division of the colored vote. This was one of the ends sought by the Administration of President HAYES in its Southern policy. It seemed at that time possible to divide first the white Democratic vote and then the colored vote, and if this could be done it was believed that the blacks would gradually secure white protection for the exercise of all their rights. The plan proved perfectly vain. The events of the four years of Mr. HAYES's Presidency, following the close and disputed election by which he was seated in the White House, made the Democrats of the South too hopeful of winning the next time to allow any division among them. If this had not been the case the Hayes policy had little support in the ranks of his own party and still less from its leaders. The negro vote in the eyes of leaders like SHERMAN, for instance, was not counted on for elections, but for conventions. There was with these men little care for the rights of the blacks. All that was wanted from them was delegates, and the suppression of the ballot at the polls only served to keep the farmers of the Northwest loyal to the party of "justice." The only practical result of the agitation of this plan was the gradual substitution of the tissue-paper ballot and Constitutional amendments for the shotgun as the means for preventing "negro supremacy."

As has been said, it is very unlikely that GOEBEL will resort to any attempt to get his election by black votes, but it is not impossible. He is a man of desperate temper. He has run up against an opposition far stronger than he had any idea could be aroused. The negroes cast about one vote in seven in Kentucky, or they would if they had their votes and used them. It is clear that GOEBEL'S enemies think that he is capable of this device. If he should undertake it they might find it necessary to outbid him, and the long-looked-for spectacle of the blacks divided under white Democratic leadership might be realized.

A TEMPORARY ALASKA BOUNDARY.

If The Sun is correctly informed, the Washington and British Governments have about reached a practical agreement upon a basis of settlement, for a time, of the boundary between Alaska and the British possessions. The modus vivendi expected to be adopted, according to this report, contemplates the abandonment by Great Britain of the demand for a free port on the Lynn Canal, pending final adjustment of the controversy, the location of a temporary boundary that will follow the line of the Canadian Custom Houses except in the territory immediately north of the head of the Lynn Canal, the line to be drawn from the junction of the Chilcat and Tlehini Rivers to the Canadian station at Chilkoot Pass.

Should this proposition be agreed upon, the British contention, or rather the Canadian pretension, would be greatly modified. Klukwan, which has acquired unexpected importance in the eyes of Canada and the United States since Canada manifested a determination to include it in British territory, will remain under the flag and jurisdiction of the United States, as the Commissioners of the United States have insisted that it should, under a proper interpretation of the British-Russian treaty. But there appears to be a concession on our part, by which Canada, or Great Britain, is permitted to advance the boundary seaward beyond the thirty-mile limit heretofore insisted upon by us.

In the condition of things political in Canada, if Sir WILFRID LAURIER believes he can venture to accept this temporary arrangement, which may be permitted to run a year, although no specific limitation has been agreed upon, it is to be assumed that behind the Premier there is a sentiment demanding a solution of this controversy by a method less strenuous, not to say sanguinary, than Sir WILFRID LAURIER recently suggested as possible if the United States did not abandon its contention that it is entitled to hold the coast for thirty miles from the mainland.

The reassembling of the joint commission will not, it is intimated, be hastened, and will not be suggested for a definite date until it has been informally agreed that its next meeting will be held to permanently adjust the boundary question. The temptation offered or to be offered to Great Britain is a free port on the Lynn Canal "under conditions entirely satisfactory to the United States." That sounds a good deal like the earlier reports that an offer had been made from Washington to lease a port on the Lynn Canal for ninety-nine years. It is a suggestion that is likely to provoke earnest debate in the Senate, and its adoption would scarcely be unanimous.

However, the intimations in such detail as they are given imply a disposition to admit that there is ground for our insistence upon Canadian respect for British treaty agreements in which we have acquired an interest. The spirit evinced is the encouraging thing. There are questions of more vital business importance to both Canada and the United States depending upon the adjustment of the boundary, and it is to be hoped that no time will be wasted in reaching them.

FOREIGNERS AT THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

M. CHERNUSCHI is an officer in a foreign army. He is said to have learned certain things which tend to incriminate DREYFUS. These things were read out to the Court. Maitre LABORI saw his opportunity and took it. Since the prosecution had seen fit to introduce a foreign officer as witness he would claim a like privilege. Moreover, he thought that a certain power might appropriately be approached to return the documents mentioned in the bordereau. With what charming irony does Maitre LABORI fashion his first request! "I beg to point out that it is only now, and for exceptional reasons, that we are obliged to have recourse to the testimony of foreign officers."

A new and remarkable aspect is now presented. In 1894 Count VON MUENSTER, the German Ambassador in Paris, after having made three depositions to President CASIMIR-PERIER, Premier DUPUY, and to M. HANOTAUX, Minister of Foreign Affairs, respectively, offered himself as a witness before the court-martial. The offer was refused. At the Zola trial the defense was not permitted to summon foreign officers. On the eve of the present court-martial SCHWARZKOPPEN and PANIZZARDI, and SCHNEIDER offered their services to the defense. Their offers were courteously declined. The moral effect of their appearance, it was thought, would be prejudicial to the prisoner. Now they may be summoned with all due propriety. Having created the new condition, the Court could hardly deny to the defense an element which it had itself introduced.

In regard to the documents, that is another matter. Of course, Maitre LABORI does not for a moment suppose that France would request them from Germany. But the way to absolute truth without fear of foreign complications is now open. France cannot ask for the documents, but Kaiser WILHELM II. can very properly submit them, or he can order their publication in fac similes in the Berlin press. Either method would be direct and conclusive.

As to the military attachés, it is presumed that they will now utter officially and unreservedly what for the last three years they have privately, yet none the less categorically, declared. In these circumstances a reconviction of the prisoner seems logically impossible, and even actually more difficult.

JOHN J. INGALLS ceased, some years ago, to be able to impress Kansas with his usefulness as a public servant, although his eloquence as a speaker is still admitted and sometimes paid for in the pinch of a campaign. His opinion that BRYAN is too rhetorical and that rhetoric counts for very little in a man's career is therefore in the nature of the judgment of an expert.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Whether or not Mrs. JULES REVNAL has a just grievance against the rural official who penalized so heavily her consumption of partridge in the close season, is a question not to be decided without a fuller knowledge of the circumstances of the case than is now available. Her undenied possession of the forbidden birds is enough to show that the Game Warden's action was not altogether without justification, but then experience has demonstrated that these functionaries are sometimes much more interested in the collection of fines and fees than in the protection of game, and their methods and manners often leave much to be desired. A long-distance judgment of this episode would be that Warden NEAL might with more credit to his own wisdom, and with more advantage to the Maine partridges, have exercised his detective faculties on pot-hunting natives than on Summer visitors of the gentler sex—that he would be better employed in the woods and the Bar Harbor meat markets than in the kitchens and dining rooms of nomadic wealth. Still the game laws are most excellent things, and willful violation of them is intrinsically and extremely reprehensible. Warden NEAL may have used his power well or ill, for his own profit or for that of the State of Maine, but all that has nothing to do with the moral and economic wickedness of buying partridges in the close season from rustic misdemeanants not yet educated up to an appreciation of the necessity for saving wild creatures from extermination. Amid all the uncertainties of this little comedy one thing is sure, namely, that the two professional warriors who first stormed fiercely at the Warden and then granted his large demands in full did not cover themselves with a glory at all blinding. They were in the wrong whatever the circumstances.

——Already the owners of big steamships and little ones are beginning to advertise their entirely commendable intention of offering to the general public opportunities to see the international yacht races, and the prospects are that before the great days come would-be spectators of the contests will have so wide a choice of vessels from which to select that pockets and tastes of every kind will be suited. This involves the appearance off Sandy Hook on each racing day of an enormous fleet over which, as a whole, no authority will or can be exercised by anybody whatever. Whether that fleet conducts itself well or ill, whether it worthily illustrates the fairness and courtesy of the American people as truly as their intense interest in the struggle between the Shamrock and the Columbia, whether it adds glory as well as life and diversity to a marvelous marine picture, are questions to be settled, not by National or State officials or the nominal managers of the races, for the powers of all these fade to nothing on the high seas, but on the good-will and considerateness of the individual shipowners. It is for them to decide the whole matter, to forbid or permit interference with the yachts, to enhance the credit of the country, or to bring disgrace and humiliation upon us all. The responsibility is a heavy one, and there should be no doubt as to exactly where it lies. We believe that no announcement would be more likely to attract favorable attention—and profitable patronage—to an excursion steamer than a timely and explicit statement from its owners that, whatever others may do, their Captain will scrupulously respect the needs and convenience of both the racing yachts, and on no pretense approach them more closely than is compatible with emphasized fairness to the contestants. The preservation of a reasonable distance from the centre of interest will add to, not detract from, the enjoyment of all decent excursionists, and we are certain that the number of excursionists not decent is not large enough to make it worth while to cater to their demands.

——Journalistic and other opponents of civil service reform are taking much comfort just now from the laudations which various foreign authorities, some of them good and some bad, have been moved to bestow upon certain American Consuls. We do not know that anybody was ever crazy enough to assert, even in the worst of the old spoils-hunting, political-debt-paying days, that all American Consuls were incompetent or disreputable; we do not know that anybody, however, mugwumpian, fails to recognize the recent marked improvement, thanks to the partial adoption of civil service reform principles, in the character and efficiency of our foreign representatives. Why, then, the rejoicing of the anti-reformers over the praises of our neighbors? What the latter admire and envy is not the element of weakness in our Consular system, but the element of strength, and their commendation of the once rare but now almost numerous exceptions to the rule of subordinating business to politics is hardly an argument for the continuance of long discredited methods, or the retracing of steps forward into the light.

——Commenting on our recent remarks about the rapidly growing numbers of private schools and the menace to the public schools which this increase involves, The Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel expresses doubt as to the reality of the change to which we called attention, and in conclusion says: "The public school attendance is larger than the facilities almost everywhere, and the private school is not necessarily undemocratic." We cheerfully recognize the truth of both of these assertions—the first because it furnishes the strongest of arguments in support of our contention, and the second because denial that the private school is necessarily undemocratic is tacit admission that many, perhaps a majority, of them are the exponents of ideas the reverse of democratic. The inadequacy of the public schools to meet the demand for accommodation in them is clear proof that the demand in question does not come from a source and with a unanimity to command obedience. It is because the rich, the well-to-do, and those who more or less nearly approach a state of financial ease are wont in many localities, and especially in large cities, to send their children to private schools that their personal interest in the public schools is slight or altogether wanting. If, from principle or necessity, the primary education of their children depended on the public schools there would be no complaint about lack of facilities, no disparaging references to the methods and associations characteristic of the schools once really and still nominally the pride and reliance of every American citizen. We have no thought of questioning the utility of private schools providing special preparation for special careers and would not admit but proclaim that such institutions can be and often are quite free from undemocratic influences. The trouble, the peril, arises in schools that do not even pretend to give any instruction that the public schools should not offer and which are selected by parents simply from a desire to establish a distinction between their children and those of other people. No parent will confess to feeling such a desire, but get the confidence of the children themselves, or listen to their unconscious revelations, and evidence that at least some private schools are hotbeds of snobbishness is easily obtained.

——Newark is evidently the fortunate possessor of some citizens who are Americans of German descent, and not German-Americans—a distinctly different thing. Having gathered in convention this week, these good people proceeded to reprehend any attempts to create ill-feeling between Germany and the United States—which was all right if they really think such attempts have been made—and then they put themselves on record to the following effect: "In case of war between the two countries we will devote our means, and, if necessary, our lives, to defend our country, the United States of America, and the land of liberty." About that, to use a dear, though somewhat haggard, phrase, there is no uncertain sound.

REPUBLICAN PARTY SINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a multitude of sins we of the Republican Party must be responsible for according to your learned correspondent G. S. K. First, we refuse to indorse the candidates of the Citizens' Union in the late Mayoralty contest and thereby conclusively prove to all but ourselves that we favor the return to power of Tammany Hall! Manifestly, if we refused to indorse the Citizens' Union candidates, that eminently respectable body must have originally requested us to favor their nominations. I wonder that in view of the baseness and corruption with which we are accredited that the Citizens' Union was not afraid it might contaminate itself even by association with us. Horrible thought! Suppose they had inadvertently been dragged into the mire of the Republican slough! Or were they actuated merely by motives of Christian piety and sought only to save us from ourselves? And now we are told we are "utterly impudent and impertinent to extend the olive branch to the Citizens' Union, and invite it to join hands in a campaign against Tammany Hall." Surely, G. S. K., there must be an inconsistency somewhere. Incidentally would you kindly explain (if possible) the meaning of this remark: "Recent exposures seem to justify us in treating as positive facts what we only surmise to be such."

Then again we are accused of forming the Mazet committee to "repel the suspicion of commercial intimacy with Croker by showing political hostility to him," evidently neither so-called friendliness nor open hostility to Tammany seems to meet with approval; really, G. S. K., you are very hard to please. But when I read of that thorough gentleman and eminent statesman—Benjamin F. Tracy—styled the "dummy and scarecrow candidate," and hear of his "selfish baseness" as a tool of conspirators," I am fain to admit that patience ceases to be a virtue and would most respectfully advise G. S. K. to borrow a small portion of that "cloak of respectability" of which he speaks so glibly, even though it be but the hem of the garment, and possibly in time he may learn how to speak of a gentleman in the public press. Also, it would be well for him to remember that he who throws mud will generally find that most of it sticks to himself.

J. W. W.

New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

WATER STORAGE ON THE BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit brief space in your valuable paper to explain some of the advantages that would be afforded by using the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge for elevating water, either salt or fresh, and supplying it through pipes and reservoirs in Brooklyn and Manhattan.

Each tower stands 278 feet above high water, and affords space on top 53 by 136 feet. This height is more than 100 feet above the surface of any point in the borough named, the highest being 174 feet, at Twentieth Street and Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn. The plan may be operated by use of space not more than ten feet square on top of each tower, to be occupied by an arrangement for receiving water from the pumps and discharging it into pipes, and such receptacle may be placed out of sight from the roadway. The pipes may be placed in front of the middle towers, and need not occupy more than five feet of space nor add any appreciable weight to the structure. They may be concealed by an ornamental covering in imitation of the stonework.

Pumps placed at the foot of either tower may raise as many million gallons of water from the river any day as can be utilized in either borough. In Brooklyn it may be conveyed through a main to a reservoir on Fort Greene, and others at the Plaza, on Prospect Hill, Sunset Park, Highland Park, and other high locations, and thence through a new system of pipes, with hydrants, in all sections. In Manhattan numerous stand pipes, instead of reservoirs, may reinforce the pipe system.

This water, to be used in case of fire and for flushing streets and similar purposes, may be thus supplied in superabundance. The public demand mentioned by the President of the Ramapo Water Company in his letter to the Controller, published to-day, should be satisfied in every particular by this comparatively inexpensive plan. The business men are reported to have asked the city to provide a supply of water by gravity, under a pressure sufficient to make pumping unnecessary, as a protection against fire and for sanitary uses, representing that the increase in real estate values that would result from an abundant supply of water by gravity, and the saving in the cost of pumping and insurance because of the greater security against fire, would amount to very much more than even the Ramapo supply would cost.

By this plan we should have every advantage mentioned, except that the pressure for all sections would not be "due to an elevation of 300 feet above tide"; it would generally be from the elevations of the reservoir or stand pipe drawn from. In a recent communication addressed to the Controller, I showed how an adequate supply for protection of the high buildings in Manhattan and the dry goods district may be secured by a storage tank on top of the New York tower, and conveyed in special pipes direct to the sections sought to be thus extraordinarily protected. That part of the project has been condemned by the engineer in charge of the bridge. The tank would, in his estimation, be unsightly. He could not, in fact, bear to consider any portion of the proposition. The towers were not constructed or designed for any such purpose. Other engineers might be found who could scientifically adapt this plan, should be the people prefer it to the Ramapo project.

If, however, the popular opinion be correct, that a conspiracy exists to mislead and defraud the people by false reports of the supply of fresh water readily accessible, and such supply may be obtained in abundance, resort need not be had to the proposed salt water system. In that case a remedy against scarcity at the lower ends of the mains may be obtained by use of the same proposed reservoirs and stand pipes. At hours when but little demand is made by consumers, the supply of the mains may be drawn into tanks adjoining the bridge towers and pumped through the proposed pipes to the reservoirs indicated. Provision of such reservoirs will obviate the necessity for additional mains. By pumping the water up 300 feet to the towers, all further pumping will be unnecessary; the pressure thence will send it to every other place where it may be required.

JOHN R. KUHN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1899.

Increasing Use of Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From a scientific standpoint Mr. Croes may be correct as to the waste of water in the city mains, but possibly the following item may interest the people who are figuring the quantity of water used per capita at present in comparison with the quantity used years ago:

Let your statistician repair to the Health and Building Departments, figure the number of apartments that have "bathtubs" compared with the number ten or fifteen years ago, and I feel safe to say that the increase per capita for this reason alone has doubled the quantity of water necessary.

DE SOLA YOUNG.

New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

Oleomargarine Good Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, through THE TIMES, to suggest a partial relief to the hungry for the suffering caused by what seems to be an extortionate price for meat, the advantage of which goes chiefly to the farmer. There has been suppressed for the last fifteen years from general use one of the grandest food products that has ever been invented to nourish the human family, viz., oleomargarine.

Let the restrictions be taken from that product, and then butter or its equivalent can be obtained for 12 cents per pound. (Then you can laugh at the butcher.) Talk about coal combinations, franchise-grabbing trust barons and the like, but this deliberate, premeditated restraint of the hand of nature and invention that is extended to feed mankind cries to heaven with shame.

Extra legislation for relief of this kind would reach the poor man's pocket—his stomach—the spot our legislators are not very much in the habit of searching. What is to become of the farmer if his dairy products are interfered with? There are a hundred other things that are remunerative. Why not raise more beef at its present price?

R. B. BURTON, M. D.

New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

Noisy Street Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from "L. W. S.," appearing in your issue of this date, must appeal to hundreds of those whose refined natures and sensitive nerves have suffered tortures from the hideous pandemonium which reigns in New York City, especially at this time of the year, when all the children of the tenement districts seem to be turned loose and are allowed to screech, yell, whistle, play baseball, tag, and whatsoever they will, to the entire discomfiture of all quiet, law-abiding citizens, who appear to be absolutely helpless in the matter.

The Magistrates seem to be in league with the lawbreakers, for if a policeman does his duty and arrests some of these noisy boys who are playing baseball in the streets, and thereby endangering the safety of passers-by, all he gets is a reprimand for "wasting his time," the offenders are discharged, and a premium is put on setting the laws of the city at defiance. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Astor and other Americans prefer to live in countries where peace and quietness can be enjoyed and where some consideration is shown for the sick, weary, and conscientious residents.

E. C.

New York, Sept. 4, 1899.

BEET VERSUS CANE SUGAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your news items on the sugar trade, as well as other papers, seem glued to the idea that all the trouble which crops out is caused by competition between the Eastern refiners. As a matter of fact, the question in the West, and soon will be in the East, is beet sugar vs. cane sugar, with the advantage largely in favor of beet sugar. The nature of this business cannot be controlled by any man or set of men.

Inclosed is a quotation in Secretary Wilson's own words on this subject:

"I regard the beet sugar question in this country as settled. There is no longer any doubt that sugar from beets will very soon be produced in enormous quantities throughout the West and Northwest. Recently I stated that there will be forty new factories established in the country this year. These figures must be revised, as there will be more than fifty. I am advised that nine new factories will be established in Michigan instead of five, as reported to us early in the season. Good reports are coming from all the Northwestern States. As it requires about 3,000 tons of beets to supply a factory large enough to be profitable in sugar making, it will be seen that many thousand acres of land will be given to beet culture this year. When I was a Director of the Iowa station, I produced sugar beets for cattle feeding at $1 a ton. Farmers can receive $4 a ton at sugar beet factories, and by taking home the refuse secure an important addition to their stock food supply. As soon as the dairymen of the Northwest realize this fact they will be engaged in producing thousands of acres of sugar beets, and the problem of sugar production in the United States will be solved."

In this electrical age of business development how long will it take before the competition now bothering the few cane refineries will be small compared with the competition of hundreds of beet sugar refineries capable of placing sugar on the market with profit at prices considerably less than now prevails?

READER.

New York, Aug. 31, 1899.

Let Dewey Get in Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems incomprehensible that so intelligent a body of men as the Dewey Committee could be so blind to the true fitness of things as to draw up a plan which places the Admiral, not at the head of the parade, but on a reviewing stand, where only a few of those who come to hail our hero can catch a glimpse of him.

Is such a proceeding in accordance either with precedent or with common sense? Did Caesar view his triumph from a balcony? Did the victorious Prussian Army of 1871 march through Berlin while its guiding spirit sat looking at it from a wooden reviewing stand? And shall the man who has ever been the very incarnation of leadership, who has never sat aside and looked on while others moved, be deposed from that place of a born leader?

Put George Dewey where he belongs. Just as America first knew him, as her hero, when he led his fleet into the harbor of Manila, so let her now welcome him home as he leads her men triumphantly up Broadway.

ERNEST BERNBAUM.

Mattapoisett, Mass., Sept. 2, 1899.

The Awkward Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to a most sensible communication from Mr. Charles S. Coe in your issue of to-day, on the subject of street signs in this city, of course every rational being realises the absurdity of placing the signs at the corners of the street, diametrically opposite to the direction in which one not bereft of his reason would naturally expect them to indicate.

But then, Mr. Coe overlooks the fact, that our "powers that be" are so in the habit of "fooling the public"—or, at any rate, trying to—that to place a sign, or to do anything else in a direct manner, is a moral and physical impossibility. They are always looking at things on the "oblique" or out of the corners of their eyes, and for them to look anything straight in the face—save a "place of refreshment," is awkward from infrequency.

OBSERVER.

New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

Allegiance of Englishmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading of the trouble in South Africa in your valuable paper, I find a great change in the character of the English. In the United States, no nation is more loyal to their Government than the English. They seldom avail themselves of the franchise, becoming citizens of the United States by swearing off their allegiance to the Queen after five years' residence. In South Africa these very people make it a "casus belli" for being prevented swearing off allegiance to the Queen and becoming citizens of the Transvaal Republic.

ADOLPH LUEHRS.

New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

Women at Night on Boston Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the outrage on womanhood reported in to-day's TIMES as having been perpetrated by the Boston police is a fact as related, it is to be fervently hoped that some of the good women who have been publicly insulted by illegal arrest will find a means of making the Commonwealth pay heavily for placing such irresponsible idiots in places from which they can offend so ruthlessly in the name of the public service.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 6, 1899.

Capt. "Hank" Haff Retired.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will THE TIMES kindly inform me what has become of "Hank" Haff, who sailed so many cup defenders? Is he alive? If so, where is he, and what is the reason he is not even casually mentioned as a cup defender skipper, either past or possible?

YACHTSMAN.

Long Island City, Sept. 4, 1899.

Capt. "Hank" Haff, the sailing master of some of the famous America's Cup defenders, is living at Islip, L. I. Advancing years caused him to be retired from the list of possible Captains of the Columbia. The handling of the 90-foot sloops needs not only skill and experience, but nerves of steel. Young men are better suited to such work than old ones, provided they have the knowledge. Capt. Charles Barr was selected to sail the Columbia because he is a comparatively young man and has had a great deal of experience in sailing large sloops.

NUGGETS.

Good Lesson Early Learned.

"Twenty-five cents was the foundation of my fortune."

"Who gave it to you?"

"Nobody. I tried to borrow it and couldn't."—Chicago Record.

A Man of Means.

"Mamma," said little Ethel, "papa must be just awfully rich."

"Why do you think that, my child?"

"I heard him tell grandma that he was going to buy Boston and Albany to-day."—Brooklyn Life.

The Preacher's Extravagant Wife.

Mrs. Talkmuch—That Mrs. Rev. Backwoods is a shamefully extravagant woman. She spends every cent of her husband's salary.

Mr. Sarkasm—You don't say so—the dreadful spendthrift, and to think Rev. Backwoods gets $400 a year, too.—Ohio State Journal.

Not Amusement.

"I am willing to do almost anything for amusement," panted the portly member of the tourists' club, who had dragged himself half way up the mountain side and stopped to rest, "but this is a little too much."

"This isn't amusement," explained one of the other members of the club. "This is sport."—Chicago Tribune.

Would Tell If She Could.

When he had finished singing "Break the News to Mother" he sat down beside her, and she said in her winning, confidential way:

"I would be glad to, if I had any important news to break to her. Can't you think of something?"

On reflection he thought he could.—Chicago Post.

THE EMPTY NEST.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

The nest is empty on the bough,
The mother bird is sad;
I hear her softly calling now
The younglings that she had;
I see her sitting all alone
Where once they gave her cheer;
Her precious little ones have flown
And left her mourning here.

And you, my little one, some day
Will cease to need my care,
And, with the birds that flew away,
Find joy some otherwhere;
The halls through which your laughter rings
Will all be still and She
Shall claim the precious love that brings
My present joys to me.

But we shall have our vengeance, too—
The mother bird and I—
When younglings that are dear to you
Get old enough to fly!
Then you shall come to understand
My love o'er as I know
What their love was who toiled and planned
And lost me, long ago.

RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL

Irritation on Account of Wilmington's Cruise Allayed.

HER RECEPTION AT MARRAOS

German Traders Said to Have Encouraged Ill-Feeling—Officer Who Refused Pilots Dismissed.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 6.—The tone of the Brazilian press with respect to the diplomatic incident growing out of the voyage of the United States gunboat Wilmington up the Amazon River to Tabatinga and the Madeira River last April and May is now more fair to the United States.

Officers of the Wilmington have declined to discuss the affair, but from other and reliable sources an impartial account of what transpired to bring about a temporary irritation between the Governments of Brazil and the United States has been obtained.

Announcement of the intended voyage of the Wilmington up the Amazon had appeared in the American papers as long ago as December, 1898, and they were republished by the Brazilian journals, and reported to this Government by the Brazilian Minister at Washington. As permission had been given in 1879 for the United States man-of-war Enterprise to ascend the Amazon as far as the Madeira River, it was thought that no objection would be made to its ascent by the Wilmington, especially as it was expressly stated her visit was made to cultivate friendly relations, extend commerce, and gather scientific information about the vast, mysterious, and little-known Amazon Valley.

In order to avoid all complications, both the Commander of the Wilmington and the American Consul at Para made application to the Federal Government through the Governor at Para on March 16, and were assured that a favorable answer would be given. The Wilmington waited at Para four days, when she left there for Manaos. During that interval permission could have been given or refused, if such had been the intention, and all subsequent complications saved. Arriving at Manaos the ship and officers were cordially received by the community, and entertained by the Governor and social clubs, and after obtaining coal she proceeded 1,500 miles up the Solimoes Branch of the Amazon to Iquitos, Peru.

There is no telegraphic communication between Para and Manaos, and, therefore, the news that the Brazilian Government claimed the Wilmington had ascended the Amazon without permission reached Manaos after the gunboat had started for Iquitos. Several Manaos journals, opposed to the present Federal and State Government, printed inflammatory articles against the ship and Americans, until a small mob stoned the American Consulate, though the Consul was absent at the time. The mob also stoned the office of the Amazon Steamship Company, an English corporation, the manager of which had obtained river pilots to Iquitos for the Wilmington. A combination of certain local and general circumstances made this double outrage possible.

The strongest political factor at Manaos is Eduardo Robeiro, a Portuguese mulatto. For his silence and clever manipulation he is called "El Pensador," (the thinker,) and he is the undisputed maker of Governors in the great State of Amazonas. He and his party failed to check the agitation against the Americans. The Manaos journals went further than the Para and Rio newspapers, and said that the Wilmington had ascended the Amazon in defiance of the Brazilian Government, and that she was making soundings and surveys of the river to assist the contemplated annexation of the Amazon Valley by the United States.

About this time appeared also Cecil Rhodes's interview, in which he said destiny would impel the United States to acquire all South America. Continental trade journals took good care that the interview, with comments, reached all South American countries. This caused fear and hatred in Brazil toward the United States.

It is openly alleged that the German traders at Manaos added to the irritation.

The Wilmington arrived before Manaos from Iquitos. She wanted coal and pilots to get back to the sea. The ranking Federal official in Manaos was the naval officer commanding the Amazon fleet of small gunboats and also Acting Captain of the Port. To him the commander of the Wilmington wrote a formal and courteous application for pilots to take his ship down the Amazon to Para. The Captain of the Port not only wrote a discourteous letter in reply, but published an order in the Manaos papers forbidding any pilot from serving on the Wilmington under penalty of imprisonment and revocation of license.

Capt. Todd managed to obtain coal, but how to navigate 1,200 miles in the treacherous Amazon without pilots was a facer. English and German Captains who have traded in the Amazon all their lives refuse to move without two pilots. Capt. Todd, however, said to his navigator, "Go ahead," which was done at full speed, day and night, the Wilmington making such good speed as to beat the Brazilian mail steamer to Para. Captains say this performance of the Wilmington's is unheard of, and the Brazilian authorities say they do not believe it possible, and are looking for pilots smuggled on board. The facts are that Capt. Todd was very observant in ascending the Amazon, and his navigator, Lieut. Carter, made such copious hydrographic notes and observations of the channel that in descending without pilots they crossed the bars and dangerous places with knowledge and confidence.

The Brazilian naval officer at Manaos has been dismissed for his actions, and without doubt the Brazilian Government will express its regret at the incident and permit the renewal of its previous cordial relations with the United States.

DOMINICAN TROOPS GIVE UP.

Commander of Monte Christi Surrenders to Jimenes's Officers.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Sept. 6.—Gen. Gnellito, the Heureaux commander of Monte Christi, has surrendered, and Gen. Pacheco and Gen Roca are now occupying the city and its environs.

The troops under command of Gen. Caceres, which were marching against Monte Christi, have been ordered to return to Santiago de los Caballeros.

All the country is rejoicing at the arrival of Juan Isidro Jimenes.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Sept. 6.—Gen. Imbert was installed in the palace to-day as Provisional Governor of the city.

Gen. Jimenes has gone to Santiago de los Caballeros. The people of the interior and of the capital support him strongly.

ITALY'S PLAGUE SERUM.

Claimed that It Is Better than That Made in Germany and France.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The rapid spread of the bubonic pest in Portugal and the consequent isolation of the entire City of Oporto has aroused a feeling of mixed sympathy and fear throughout Italy. For three years the Institute of Hygiene, at Messini, Sicily, has paid, under the direction of the well-known scientist Prof. Terni, much attention to the study of the bacilli of the plague and to the production of a special serum for its prevention. Prof. Terni and his colleagues have perfect faith in the qualities of this serum, and in order to bring it into practical use at the present time two of the professor's assistants, Dr. Bandi and Dr. Stagnitti, have volunteered to go to the scene of action, and leave for Oporto this week.

The professors of the Messina institute declare that both the serum and the vaccine produced in their laboratories, if managed by expert and capable hands, will give results superior to the same preventives now being produced in France and Germany.

British Trades Union Congress.

PLYMOUTH, England, Sept. 6.—At to-day's session of the Trades Union Congress now being held here Messrs. O'Connell and Tracy, the American delegates, made addresses, in which they said the union movement in the United States was proceeding well. Mr. O'Connell advised the English unions to pay more attention to the matter of the organization of workingwomen.

Mr. Chambers at the German Embassy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The German Ambassador gave a dinner to-night to Mr. Chambers, the Chief Justice of Samoa, and the fact is taken to indicate a better state of feeling now that there is fuller knowledge respecting the course of Mr. Chambers in Samoa.

UNEASINESS IN VENEZUELA.

Cruiser Detroit Ordered to La Guayra to Protect Americans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Navy Department to-day sent orders to the Detroit, which has just arrived at Philadelphia from New York, to proceed at once to La Guayra, Venezuela. She will coal and start on the voyage in the course of two or three days. The Detroit should make the run inside of ten days.

The occasion for her presence at La Gauyra is a report to the State Department that there are signs of great unrest and excitement in the interior of Venezuela, and that the presence of an American warship might have a good effect in maintaining the confidence of the resident Americans and other foreigners in their safety. The extent of the disaffection is not known here, though it is said that ever since the last election there have been mutterings on the part of the defeated candidate and his friends.

Mr. Pulido, Chargé d'Affaires of the Venezuela Legation, says he has had no information from his Government as to a new outbreak. The last information was to the effect that the revolutionists in Los Andes Province had been defeated and scattered, and that their leader, Gen. Castro, was wandering in the mountains.

OCEANIC STARTS FOR NEW YORK.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 6.—A large crowd assembled at the landing stage and pier head to-day to witness the departure of the White Star Company's new steamship Oceanic, Capt. Cameron, for New York.

In consequence of the state of the tide the Oceanic was unable to reach the pier, and her passengers were transferred by tender. The river was filled with craft that heartily cheered the departing steamer.

Among the Oceanic's passengers is Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York.

DISTRESS IN BESSARABIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—The distress in Bessarabia in consequence of the failure of the harvest is very great. Farmers are unable to feed their horses, and are giving them away for a few copecks or allowing them to die.

The Red Cross Society is endeavoring to help the starving people, but through lack of funds is able to accomplish but little.

ARMY TRAIN FELL INTO RAVINE.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Cairo says advices have been received from Berber, on the Nile, near the confluence of the Atbara, that a train returning from Wady Halfa with soldiers and workmen for the Atbara district, fell into a ravine, owing to the collapse of a viaduct, with the result that twenty-four were killed and thirty others injured.

TROUBLE OVER SPANISH TAXES.

BARCELONA, Sept. 6.—Over 12,000 manufacturers refuse to pay the new taxes.

Many landowners have decided to follow the example set by the manufacturers.

Emperor William at Stuttgart.

STUTTGART, Sept. 6.—Emperor William arrived here to-day. He was received at the station by the Kings of Würtemberg and Saxony.

STRASSBURG, Sept. 6.—The Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, has issued a rescript from Emperor William expressing his Majesty's thanks for the reception given to him during his visit and for the "evidences" of universal loyalty.

Twenty-two New Ports of Japan Open.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—United States Minister Buck at Tokio has notified the State Department that the Government of Japan has opened to foreign trade twenty-two additional ports under the operation of the new treaties.

Niagara Sails for New York To-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 6.—The Mayor and other municipal authorities of this place to-day officially visited Howard Gould on his yacht Niagara. The yacht will start for New York to-morrow.

Melbourne Wants No Woman's Suffrage

MELBOURNE, Sept. 6.—The Legislative Council of Victoria to-day rejected the Woman's Suffrage bill.

BLAZE ON THIRTEENTH STREET.

Establishment of E. H. Purdy & Co. Damaged to the Extent of Over $40,000—Firemen Have a Fall.

A fire that started last night in the five-story brick building of E. H. Purdy & Co., cabinet and picture-frame makers, 42 to 48 West Thirteenth Street, caused damage estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000, and was attended by some exciting incidents. Chief of these were the collapse of a staircase while nearly a dozen firemen were ascending it, and the bolting of a team of horses attached to a delivery wagon.

The blaze was discovered at 8:30 o'clock, and great crowds coming from Sixth Avenue, Fourteenth Street, and adjacent thoroughfares appeared upon the scene as though by magic. In an instant the cars on Sixth Avenue were blocked, and Thirteenth Street, east and west of the burning building, was invaded by a surging mob, until Capt. Chapman and a squad of policemen from the Mercer Street Station arrived and drove the people back out of the way of the firemen.

A citizen who was passing along Sixth Avenue and Bicycle Policeman A. H. Hanft first noticed the fire. Both men saw a sheet of flame burst from a second-floor window, and both rushed to the alarm box at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, where they arrived together. Hanft, after turning in the alarm, wheeled at full speed to the burning building, satisfied himself by pounding on the locked doors that no one was inside, and then sped away to notify the police of the Mercer Street Station.

Meanwhile the engines began to arrive and the clanging of the bells frightened two horses attached to a delivery wagon that was standing on Thirteenth Street near Sixth Avenue and the animals dashed off down the street, the gathering crowd scattering before them. The driver was unable to control the horses, but they were stopped by some men in the crowd before they had gone many yards, and no one was injured.

The firemen who first arrived on the scene found that the blaze had made considerable headway, and owing to the inflammable nature of the material in the building two other alarms were turned in. Under the personal direction of Chief Croker the blaze was attacked from the houses in the rear on Twelfth Street, through which hose was run, and from a high and narrow office building adjoining the Purdy structure on Thirteenth Street, and known as the Steeple Building.

Ten firemen from Engine Companies 18 and 3 were dragging a line of hose up the main stairway in the burning factory when the stairway collapsed at the second story and the men fell one flight. Only one was hurt, though all were badly shaken up. The injured man was Harry J. Kendriegan of Engine Company 18, whose left shoulder was dislocated. He was attended by the surgeons of two ambulances that arrived from the New York Hospital and by Dr. Nelson H. Henry, Assemblyman from the Fifth District, who happened to be on hand. He then went home.

The fire burned stubbornly, defying the deluge from a water tower and many lines of hose directed against it, and burned up through the fifth floor. It was got under control by 10 o'clock, when the long lines of stalled cars on Sixth Avenue once more started on their journeys up and down town.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The damage done was principally to stock, and it was said last night that neither the building nor the stock was insured.

Hankey—Orendorff.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 6.—Miss Harriet Louise Orendorff, daughter of Mrs. Romaine E. Orendorff, for years leading contralto in the Baltimore Cathedral and the synagogue of the Baltimore Congregation, was married at noon to-day to Mr. Anthony Hankey, a prominent manufacturer of Boston. The ceremony took place at St. Mary's Catholic Church, and was performed by Father Thomas Budwick of Baltimore, assisted by the Rev. Father P. T. Dugan.

Huyck—Talmage.

Amid golden rod and Autumn leaves the marriage of Miss Laura Van Nest Talmage, youngest daughter of Daniel Talmage of 441 Park Avenue, was celebrated yesterday morning at her home. The bridegroom was Francis Conkling Huyck, Jr., son of Francis C. Huyck of Albany. None but members of the families was present. The Rev. Dr. Reob of Albany officiated. The bride is a grandniece of the Rev. Dr. Talmage of Washington. She is a lineal descendant of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home." Mr. and Mrs. Huyck will make their home in Albany.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

"The Great Ruby" Will Be Taken on Tour by Jacob Litt.

ARTHUR REHAN ANXIOUS FOR IT

Play, However, Becomes His Property Next March, When Ada Rehan Will Probably Appear in It.

The cost which the production of Augustin Daly's last piece, "The Great Ruby," involves caused many theatrical managers of this city to whom the melodrama was offered to hesitate about taking the play from the executors of the Daly estate for the time booked outside of New York. After negotiating for many weeks they yesterday closed a contract by which the complete Drury Lane production, including scenery, costumes, and all effects as last seen at Daly's Theatre, goes on tour under Jacob Litt's direction from Oct. 8 until March 28. After this the production becomes the property of Arthur Rehan, brother of Miss Ada Rehan, who had the rights transferred to him by arrangement with Augustin Daly before the latter's death.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Rehan was anxious to obtain the rights of the play prior to March 29 next, the time he is entitled to them, but a certain interest was opposed to this, and it resulted in the contract going to Jacob Litt. It is reported this action may cause trouble between the executors of the Daly estate and Miss Ada Rehan, who, it is said, is not favorably disposed toward the executors since they leased Daly's Theatre to Charles Frohman.

An intimate friend of Arthur Rehan said yesterday that Mr. Rehan had received a letter recently from Miss Rehan in which she said if the executors of the Daly estate refused him the time of "The Great Ruby" before March 29, she would star in the piece, under Mr. Rehan's direction, playing the rôle of Lady Garnett. Miss Rehan is now on the ocean bound for this country and due to arrive here Saturday, when, after a brief rest at her country home at Montauk Point, she will return to this city and set at rest many of the rumors regarding her future plans.

Mr. Litt will present "The Great Ruby" at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Oct. 8 for six weeks with a company as large as the one seen in the original production. Efforts were made by Mr. Litt to secure Miss Rehan for the original part, but he was unsuccessful. The piece will be staged by George Clarke, who assisted Mr. Daly in staging it in this city when first produced. From Chicago the company will go to Boston for a four weeks' engagement, then to Philadelphia and other large cities. It is not Mr. Litt's intention to play the company west of the Mississippi River.

"THE ROUNDERS" GOING ON TOUR.

George W. Lederer, since his return from Europe last Saturday, has been engaged in perfecting the arrangements for the production of his present Casino play, "The Rounders," by two different companies in London and in the principal cities of this country. The American company will be headed by Thomas Seabrooke and Miss Virginia Earl, while Dan Daly and Miss Mabel Gilman will fill their rôles in the English company.

The play will continue at the Casino until the middle of next month, when it will go on a tour, and be succeeded by Miss Alice Nielsen in her new opera, "The Singing Girl," by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith. A scene in the first act of the opera and the work of Josef Physior represents the public square of the old town of Linz, the capital of Upper Austria. A vista of the Danube is shown, with the boat landing and quaint old bridge over the river. On one side is the celebrated rococo church in Linz, and on the other the town hall while in the distance are the Saalsburg Alps.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER'S HEALTH GOOD

A report that Mrs. Leslie Carter, who has been summering at Bar Harbor, Me., is not in good health was denied yesterday at the office of David Belasco. A letter was received from Mrs. Carter, dated Tuesday, in which she said her health was excellent and that she intended returning to this city Saturday for the purpose of preparing herself for the opening of "Zaza" on Monday.

In deferring the opening of Mrs. Carter's season a week from the original date announced, her manager said it was done to give her more time to rest than originally intended, as her season will be a long one, opening at the Garrick Theatre here and closing in Philadelphia March 30. She will then sail for England to play at the Garrick Theatre, London.

Mme. Calve to Sail Sept. 23.

Mme. Emma Calvé, whose illness prevented her from coming to this country last season as one of the prima donnas in the Maurice Grau Opera Company, has written to a friend in this city that her health is excellent and that she will sail for America Sept. 23 prepared to play a very important part in the répertoire outlined for her by Maurice Grau.

Miss Cissie Loftus's Plans.

It was reported yesterday that the engagement of Miss Cissie Loftus and Herbert S. Stone of Chicago, which was announced last week, had been broken off. Miss Loftus refused to talk about the matter. It was also said F. E. McKay had secured the rights to an English play and had induced Charles Frohman to give it a production with Miss Loftus in the leading role.

Academy of Dramatic Arts.

The American Academy of Dramatic Arts, conducted for many years by Franklin H. Sargent, has received a charter from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and a meeting for the organization of the academy under this charter was held yesterday. The following were elected Trustees: Franklin H. Sargent, Daniel Frohman, E. P. Stephenson, Benjamin F. Roeder, and Charles Henry Phelps.

ARRANGING McKANE'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of John Y. McKane will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. There will be services at the residence on Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, and also at the Sheepshead Bay Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. McKane formerly was a Sunday school superintendent. The body will lie in state at the residence to-day. More than $2,000 worth of flowers have been ordered by his friends, and it is believed that the floral offerings will reach an expenditure of $5,000 before Sunday.

The pall bearers will be Kenneth Sutherland, Stryker Williamson, Charles Morris, and Conrad Stubenboard. The Robert J. Sutherland Association, the Seventh District Assembly, the Exempt Firemen's Association, clubs of the Seventh Assembly District, Khedrom Lodge of Masons, and the Odd Fellows' Lodge, to which Mr. McKane belonged, will be represented at the funeral. Telegrams of condolence were received yesterday by the family from all parts of the country.

It is said that Mr. McKane left property valued at $350,000, mostly of Coney Island real estate.

JOSEPH TETONIA DEAD.

Joseph Tetonia, thirty-two years old, a bookkeeper, living at 328 East Twenty-third Street, died in Bellevue Hospital last night from burns received on the evening of Aug. 31 in a saloon at 382 First Avenue.

Tetonia asked some men what would remove stains on his fancy vest. He was told to use naphtha. He poured some of the liquid on his vest and struck a match to light a cigar. As he did so a spark ignited the naphtha and the man's body became enveloped in flames.

Death of Mrs. Mary H. Paine.

Mrs. Mary H. Paine, widow of Col. Martin S. Paine, the founder of Paine's Business Colleges, died of heart disease on Tuesday, at her residence, 135 West Seventy-eighth Street, in the sixty-second year of her age. She had been a sufferer from sciatica for several months. Mrs. Paine was one of the managers of the Home for the Aged at the time of her death and was actively interested in the Five Points Mission and other philanthropic institutions. She is survived by one son, M. S. Paine. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning from St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, of which Mrs. Paine was a member. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The season at Newport each day shows signs of wear and tear. People are leaving rapidly. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor pass through the city to-day en route to their country seat on the Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Sands leave at the end of the week, and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs are to depart by Sept. 20. The town gains a little each day by the tarrying in their flight of these birds of passage, but no one will think of settling here before November.

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The season dies hard at Southampton. Although the last dance at the Meadow Club has taken place, there will be yet much gayety. There have been many luncheons and dinners, and to-morrow evening takes place the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor. On Saturday morning the first hunt will take place, and after the meet there will be a jolly hunt breakfast.

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Among the engagements recently announced is that of Miss Elsie de Kay and Mr. W. Richardson of Providence, R. I. Miss de Kay is a niece of Mrs. David Lydig and Mrs. John Alsop King of this city and a great-granddaughter of Daniel D. Tompkins. The wedding will take place in October at Providence, R. I., where Miss de Kay and her mother have been living.

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Other engagements recently announced are that of Miss Edith Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitney, 57 West Seventy-fifth Street, and Henry Lewis Barbour of Brooklyn and that of Miss Marguerite Laverich Ingraham, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, and Lieut. R. F. Walton.

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At St. Moritz the Summer season is in full swing. Two very successful cotillions were given at the Palace Hotel, where the Duchess of Manchester and her daughter, Lady Alice Montagu, are staying. Miss Emily Ymaga has joined her sister there, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend have left Carlsbad and are also in the Engadine.

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The second week in September finds Narragansett Pier comparatively deserted, aside from the cottage colony. The cottagers, most of whom are remaining through September, appreciate Narragansett for its autumnal delights, and therefore remain and enjoy the days of early Fall at this favored resort. Nowhere in the country is life more enjoyable in September than at the seashore. The sea takes on a blue tinge, if possible, the air is fresh and invigorating, the clouds are fleecy and the sea breezes are always refreshing, while the sunsets delight the soul of the artist. Nature is at her best at Narragansett in September. The Rockingham, first of the big hotels to close, with the exception of the Gladstone, will close its doors after breakfast to-day. The Imperial will remain open until Oct. 1, and a number of the smaller houses will follow suit. The Mathewson will probably close Monday or Tuesday for the season.

The Casino closed its doors last Sunday, and the farewell festivities of the Summer were celebrated at this Mecca of social pleasures on the night preceding. A number of dinners were given on the plaza and in the little Summer houses, but wraps and light overcoats were by no means uncomfortable on this occasion. After the dinner hour came the last Casino hop. There was a light attendance, to be sure, but the event was none the less a merry one. "Home, Sweet Home," was played by the orchestra after the grand finale, and the dancers left the ballroom not to meet at the Casino again until next season.

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The Governors of the Point Judith Country Club held their first autumnal meeting Monday. The affairs of the club were generally discussed, and a number of important improvements are contemplated. The polo field will be put in fine condition before the dawn of next season, and the grounds generally at Wilfield Farm will be largely improved. An addition to the clubhouse may be made. The Governors present at the Fall meeting were President P. S. P. Randolph, H. De Coppet, W. P. Ward, J. Cooke, W. C. Marrow, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, P. M. Prescott, Edward Conner, and C. E. Garratt, Secretary of the club.

Friday the entertainment of a week ago was repeated by the cottagers, who gathered at the Country Club to have a children's party. It was one of the unique events of the season. The men wore knee breeches and children's coats. Their collars were of high white material turned over sailor fashion, while the women wore short skirts and carried dolls. Some of the men played with toys, and the evening was passed in the playing of games usually enjoyed by children. Some of the cottagers present rendered instrumental music on their guitars and mandolins, and the party did not break up until a very late hour in the morning. Those present had a very jolly time.

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The theatricals given at the Newport Casino on Monday and again last evening in aid of the Newport Hospital, and which from the fact that they were organized by and presented under the direction of the young Earl of Yarmouth were called the Yarmouth theatricals, were not only the best ever seen on the amateur stage of Newport, but in almost every particular were worthy of professionals. It was clearly evident from the rising of the curtain on the one-act melodrama, "Our Bitterest Foe," by C. Herbert, that the Earl of Yarmouth, who had drilled the players, and who himself took the principal rôle of Henri de la Fère, had seen good service on the professional stage. He is a fairly finished and a graceful actor. Paul d'Hauteville, who played Gen. von Rosenberg, and Miss Bessie Hunter, who appeared as Blanche d'Euran; although amateurs, had been evidently so well drilled by the Earl that their stage business was excellent, and their acting easy and finished.

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But it was in Gilbert's one-act extravaganza, "Creatures of Impulse," that the Earl of Yarmouth and his company of amateurs excelled themselves. The piece was presented with every possible accessory of detail, decoration, and costume, and went with a snap from start to finish. Its songs and dances, introduced for the most part from "The Runaway Girl" and "The Belle of New York," had been thoroughly rehearsed, and were so well done as to command repeated encores from that coldest and most critical of audiences, one made up of Newport society men and women. The chorus, in which sang among others such pretty women as Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Sorchan, Mrs. De Forest Danielson, Miss Potter, Miss Goddard, and Miss Oelrichs, and such well-known young men as Clement Cleveland, John Worden, Lawrence White, Humphreys Owen, Frank Andrews, and W. Max Muller, was especially good. The pretty Swiss village costumes were very becoming to both men and maidens. This chorus gave the somewhat hackneyed but always popular march "Oh! Listen to the Band" so well that they had to repeat it twice.

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The stars of the piece were Miss Bessie Hunter as Pipette, Mrs. Foxhall Keene as Clochette, Miss Sigsbee as Martha, Miss Daisy Pierson as a strange old lady, and, of course, the Earl of Yarmouth, who, as Peter, a miller, was the central figure of the thread of a plot, and who was constantly before the audience. In fact, if any adverse criticism on a charitable performance can be made, it would be that the Earl exploited himself too much. Costumed in a white belted tunic, which hardly reached his knees, a pair of silk tights, and bare headed, and armed, he sang, danced, and whistled through the piece. He has little voice, but manages what he has well; whistles fairly well, and dances very gracefully. He is entirely at home on the stage, and his acting was such that the rumor of his near appearance at a leading New York theatre was quite naturally revived. It was also plain to see how he obtained his sobriquet of "the dancing Earl." The other male characters—Sergt. Klocque, played by H. B. Faber; Jacques, a villager, by W. Max Muller, and Boombleheard, a miller, by William Vail Chapin, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Foxhall Keene—were unimportant, and were played fairly well. Miss Hunter was particularly good as Pipette, and sang and danced very charmingly. Mrs. Keene as Clochette sang the old ballad, "Love's Golden Dream Is Past," with rare expression, and Miss Sigsbee as Martha did a double song and dance with the Earl which brought down the house. Miss Daisy Pierson had as an old witch a difficult character part. She dressed it well, and although amateurish in some ways, gave an acceptable rendering of the rôle. A word should be given to the little professional Elsie Moxter for her song and dance, "A Little Bit of String," and Mulally's orchestra rendered the musical accompaniments remarkably well.

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If this Yarmouth troupe with the prestige of its Newport appearance could be secured by a metropolitan manager it would be a "hit" of the season, and it is understood that the troupe may repeat the performance at the Astoria this coming Winter for a fashionable charity.

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The effect of the rigid discipline to which the Earl has subjected the members of his cast, and which has led to much feeling and friction, was seen in the finished performance of last evening. It required a strong and firm hand to compel the men and women who took part to properly rehearse their rôles. The young Earl is evidently a good stage manager.

INVITED TO GRANT WEDDING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The President and Mrs. McKinley have received by special messenger from Newport the wedding invitations of Miss Julia Dent Grant and Prince Cantacuzene, which will occur Sept. 23.

Neither the President nor Mrs. McKinley will be able to attend the event, but they will send hearty good wishes in the form of a pretty and appropriate present, the exact nature of which has not yet been determined.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—Without doubt one of the most original and charming social functions of the season was given at Elms Court to-night by Mrs. Burke-Roche, and in many ways its originality was a topic not only of congratulations but of the admiration of the guests.

The dining room and the billiard room, which are connected by a very wide passage, were thrown open, and with floral decorations everywhere and large Turkish and Persian rugs tastefully arranged the guests, some fifty in number, sat down to dinner at round tables. The table decorations consisted of American Beauties, and on the high and broad mantels were floral pieces, with rainbows of vari-colored electric lights. The drawing room, where Mrs. Burke-Roche received her guests, was decorated with flowers in vases, while stately palms added to the effect. Among the guests were Judge Brawley of South Carolina, Isaac Townsend, Henry Clews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mrs. J. F. Stone, the Misses Stone, John Whipple, W. A. M. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Morgan, Miss Daisy Post, Prince Henri du Croy, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bufferin Taller, Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Miss Morgan, Miss Morton, Miss Fish, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Barger, F. W. Andrews, E. L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Bryce Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. William Post, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Capt. Woodbury Kane, John Bolt, Eugene Higgins, and William K. Vanderbilt.

The automobile parade will occur to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish to-day entertained a large number of guests at luncheon on the veranda at Crossways.

Mrs. George Von L. Meyer entertained a large luncheon party at her cottage to-day.

Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained at dinner this evening, as did Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. H. Hunnewell, and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and others.

Casino registers include H. P. Rogers and Phoenix Ingraham.

Miss Blatchford entertained at luncheon at the Casino grill rooms this afternoon.

To-morrow evening the last dance of the season will occur at the Casino.

Prince Cantacuzene, accompanied by Miss Grant, his fiancée, went for a drive this morning and then returned to Beaulieu for luncheon. During the afternoon he went to the Horse Show, and this evening quietly dined with his fiancée and her mother and the household at Beaulieu.

Mayor Boyle has appointed as a successor to Mr. Cobbs on the Park Commission C. L. Robinson, owner of the sloop yacht Queen Mab. The appointment gives much satisfaction, as Mr. Robinson has many interests here and citizens feel he will be a valuable acquisition to that body.

Fitzhugh Whitehouse and family were at St. Moritz, in the Engadine, with Edmund Whitehouse, where they expect to remain until the end of the season, when they return to Thornton Hall, England. Mr. Whitehouse has so far recovered his eyesight as to be able to write, though not allowed to read. His son, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr., is preparing for a hunting expedition.

Mrs. Astor returned from Boston to-day and during the latter part of the week, in company with her son Col. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. Astor, will go to Rhinebeck for a short stay, at the conclusion of which she will sail for Europe to pass the Winter.

The Misses Eaton of England and Mrs. Yungen, wife of Lieut. Yungen of the navy, who have been the guests of Gordon McKay, have gone to Saratoga with Mr. McKay for a brief visit.

H. P. Rogers of Boston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter will return to Philadelphia Sept. 15 and will go abroad early in the Spring. They will return to Newport during the coming season.

Miss Hattie Gammell has entirely recovered from her recent carriage accident.

Phoenix Ingraham of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Bryce Allen of Boston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Burnham.

Harry Payne Whitney has returned from Bar Harbor.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James K. Hill.

James K. Hill of this city died on Sept. 5 at Narragansett Pier in his seventy-first year. He was born in Montgomery, N. Y., and was the son of Nathaniel P. Hill and Matilda Crawford. Nathaniel P. Hill of Denver, Col., an ex-United States Senator, is a younger brother. His mother's ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Orange County, the town of Crawford receiving its name from them.

Mr. Hill's father was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, several times a member of the State Legislature, a Presidential Elector, and held offices of trust. Mr. Hill was educated at the academy at Montgomery and at Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass., where he was prepared for college. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of '54. After a course in the Harvard Law School he came to New York, and continued his legal studies in the offices of Brown, Hall & Vanderpool. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1858, and soon began practice with his classmate, James C. Rice, under the firm name of Rice & Hill, at 44 Wall Street. He afterward organized the firm of Hill, Wing & Shoudy, of which firm the present one of Cowen, Wing, Putnam & Burlingham is successor.

Mr. Hill's specialty was mercantile law, in which he attained prominence. He retired from active practice in 1887. He was a member of the Lawyers' Club, the Yale Alumni Association, the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society, the New England Society, the Nineteenth Century Club, the Psi Upsilon Club, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Albert Theodore Dennerlein.

Albert Theodore Dennerlein, a member of the firm of P. Dennerlein & Sons, tobacco merchants, at 168 Water Street, died of consumption at his home, 126 Lexington Avenue, on Tuesday night. He was born in this city May 26, 1860, and was the son of Peter and Rosina Dennerlein. His father was a School Trustee of the Tenth Ward. He and his wife died within six days of each other in 1892. Albert was graduated from Grammar School No. 20 in Chrystie Street and from the College of the City of New York in 1881. He was one of the brightest scholars in his class, and was awarded medals for Greek, Latin, mathematics, general proficiency, history, and composition. He also received the Schlesinger Medal. Soon after leaving college he entered into business with his father. He was unmarried. He is survived by an unmarried sister and by his brother, George H. Dennerlein. The funeral services will be held at his residence to-morrow at 1 P. M. Burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Col. Frans Melchers.

News was received in this city yesterday by Alexander Melchers, commission merchant at 90 Wall Street, of the death of his father, Col. Frans Melchers, in Charleston, S. C., last Monday. Col. Melchers was seventy-three years old when he died. He was born in the Grand Dukedom of Oldenburg, Germany. In 1843 Frans Melchers went to Charleston, S. C., from Germany. He obtained employment with Gen. Wagoener, who was at that time publishing a German paper. In 1852 the paper came into the possession of Col. Melchers, and the name was changed to the Deutsche Zeitung. In 1860 Col. Melchers offered his services to his adopted State. He was elected to the First Lieutenancy of Company B, German Artillery, and was in several fights. He was appointed Captain of Company B and was sent to Georgetown, S. C. He was made Major, and often acted as Brigadier General. After the war Major Melchers returned to Charleston and was thrice elected to the Legislature. He was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of Gov. Wade Hampton. He leaves two sons, three daughters, a brother, and a sister.

The Rev. Michael J. Reinhart.

The Rev. Michael J. Reinhart, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, died at "the priests' residence at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday night. He had been ill eighteen months. He was born in New York forty years ago. He was graduated from St. Lawrence's College in Wisconsin and from the Grand Seminary at Montreal. He was ordained in 1882. He served as assistant priest in several parishes in New York, and was sent to Mount Vernon to take charge of the church about two years ago. He succeeded the Rev. Joseph Albinger, who died. He found the church divided. He reconciled the factions.

BEGINNING Next Sunday (Sept. 10), the price of the SUNDAY edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be **THREE CENTS**, and hereafter on Sunday, as on week days. THE NEW YORK TIMES will be *STRICTLY* a newspaper.

DAILY, ONE CENT.
SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE SUNDAY TIMES, THREE CENTS.

From the New York Times, Sept. 3.

With the issue of next Sunday, Sept. 10, the price of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be reduced to three cents a

THE GRAND ARMY REUNION

Col. Johnson Made Commander in Chief for This Encampment.

PENSION COMMITTEE REPORTS

Text Kept Secret, but It is Known to Favor a Return to the Old System —No Attack on Evans Likely.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met in executive session at 11 o'clock. The delegates did not hold the customary open meeting, owing to the large amount of business to be transacted. The encampment is made up of 344 delegates from the various States and Territories, 180 department officers, 111 National officers, and Post Commanders in Chief, and 682 Post Department Commanders, the total voting strength being 1,252.

The opening address was made by Senior Vice Commander in Chief W. C. Johnson, and was followed by the reading of reports. The Adjutant General reported that the total membership of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing June 30, 1898, was 7,213 posts, with a membership of 305,-663; on Dec. 31, 1898, 7,178 posts with a membership of 298,747, and on June 30, 1899, 6,905 posts with a membership of 287,-981. Expended in relief during the year, $160,955.64.

The report of the Quartermaster General shows total receipts during the year of $26,-308.08 and expenditures of $14,636.23, leaving a balance of $11,672.45. Two thousand dollars of this amount was received from the Women's Relief Corps, which on June 30 numbered 141,030 members, in 3,156 different corps. They expended for relief during the year $61,192.12.

The Inspector General reported losses by death in the organization during the year as 7,994, which, added to losses through other causes, such as discharges, honorary and dishonorable, surrender of charter, suspensions, and transfers, make the total loss 47,558.

The most important event of the morning session was the election of Senior Vice Commander Johnson as Commander in Chief, to serve the unexpired term of the late Col. Sexton. Commander Johnson will continue in office until the end of this encampment. The Junior Vice Commander was elevated to the office of Senior Vice Commander, succeeding Col. Johnson.

The first business after recess was the selection of a place for the next encampment, and Chicago was chosen by acclamation.

The report of the Committee on Pensions was then read, and a motion was made to refer it to the Committee on Resolutions. This created much discussion, many of the delegates favoring the immediate adoption of a resolution concerning the evils mentioned in the report. The Michigan delegation was the first to object to the report on the ground that it failed to specify what the Grand Army wanted. They were supported by Indiana, Kansas, and New York. After a discussion lasting nearly four hours, the report was referred back to the Committee on Pensions, with instructions that it be presented at to-morrow's session embodying recommendations and resolutions. The report will be printed to-night and distributed among the delegates

The encampment adjourned at 5:30 o'clock to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The greatest secrecy is being maintained in regard to the report It is known, however, that it begins with an exhaustive review of the history of pension legislation and the causes leading up to the present pension system and methods. It declares that no class of citizens bears more cheerfully the burden of supporting the Government and its institutions than the veterans. The National encampment, the report continues, has never made an appeal to the country in vain, and reason, not passion, and argument instead of invective, are becoming to men who are all marching on the downward slope of life.

The report goes on to say that the veterans rightfully demand the fulfillment of a solemn compact made when they manfully and bravely gave all they had to the country, not counting the cost to themselves. The report then cites the conditions when in 1890 Congress passed the act to provide relief for disabled veterans and their widows and orphans, not conditioned upon evidence that they were disabled while in the service. It is claimed that the original construction of this law was abrogated in 1893 by most unjust and arbitrary rulings of the Pension Commissioner first placing the burden of proof upon applicants for pensions that they were not suffering from disabilities consequent upon their own vicious habits, and in the ruling that widows of veterans who applied for pensions were not eligible if they had an income aggregating $8 per month.

The committee, the report continues, had on Jan. 12 of this year waited upon the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Pensions, and finally on President McKinley, to point out the injustice of those rulings, and expressed a confident belief that the President will take measures to bring about a different ruling in the near future. The committee has asked the limit of income to debar widows from pensions shall be placed at not less than $250 a year, and that the obnoxious rule requiring negative evidence be revoked and the former rule re-established, so as to place the basis of pension claims where it was in 1890.

The Grand Army of the Republic, the report continues, repudiates with emphasis the charge or inference that implies that the pension roll is inflated by fraudulent claims, and challenges any who so believe to produce evidence.

The report is signed by R. B. Brown, Chairman, Lo isville; John Palmer, Albany, N. Y.; J. W. Burst, Sycamore, Ill., and Charles Clark Adams of Boston. H. B. Case, the other member of the committee, did not sign the report. It was said that he had sent a minority report, but this could not be confirmed.

The debate over the report was getting very warm in the encampment to-day, when the whole matter was referred back to the committee for specific resolutions to cover certain points. Gen. Sickles of New York counseled moderation in the matter. A delegate from Kansas caused considerable uproar by introducing a resolution that the encampment respectfully request the President to remove the Pension Commissioner at once. This brought a score of the veterans to their feet, all of whom wanted to speak, but a motion to recommit was adopted and quick adjournment relieved the situation, which was growing embarrassing.

The delegates are moving very slowly in the matter, and generally they do not desire anything to go through that in any way reflects upon President McKinley.

The encampment adjourned at 5:30 o'clock to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

NAVAL VETERANS BARRED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—There were lively times at to-day's session of the fourteenth annual convention of the National Association of Naval Veterans. A resolution providing for the admission of participants in the Spanish war to membership in the association started a rumpus and the result is that there is now a split in the organization.

At the convention held in Cincinnati last September the resolution above mentioned was introduced, and under the rules was laid over until this year. There was much discussion among the members as to the advisability of admitting the Spanish war veterans, and when the resolution came before the convention to-day everybody was ready to fight for or against it. The leader of the forces in favor of the proposition was Past Rear Admiral B. S. Osborn of the Farragut Association, New York City. He delivered a passionate address, in which he said that the Naval Veterans' Association should be perpetuated by admitting the men of the late war, and not let the organization die with the veterans of the civil war.

He was followed by Surgeon A. Trego Shertzer of Baltimore, who stoutly maintained that the association was organized for the sailors of the civil war only and that it should die with them. A number of other speeches were made, and the vote on the resolution was overwhelmingly against admitting the men of the late war.

When the result was announced, the Farragut delegates from New York and the delegates from the Admiral Boggs Association of Newark, N. J., walked out in a body. It is their intention to start an opposition association, to be known as the United States Veteran Navy, and the headquarters will probably be in New York. The bolters claim that they will get nearly 200 members from the Nava' Veterans' Association and will admit to membership all those who were in the navy during the Spanish war.

Bishop Moore Stricken with Paralysis.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 6.—The Right Rev. Bishop Moore of the diocese of St. Augustine, Fla., was stricken with paralysis at the cottage of Dr. O'Malley, at Harvey's Lake, yesterday. The Bishop has been in the Scranton diocese for a month past soliciting funds for the rebuilding of his cathedral in St. Augustine. The stricken prelate was removed to St. Mary's parochial residence, this city, to-day, and the Vicar General of the St. Augustine diocese notified. The bishop was to-night resting comfortably.

THE BOER AND THE BRITISH.

A Powerful Appeal to Lord Salisbury Against the Action of Mr. Chamberlain.

From The London Daily Chronicle.

The following open letter, addressed by Mr. Frederic Harrison to Lord Salisbury, has been sent to us for publication:

To the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

My Lord: In a crisis of our history, those who fear that England may be dragged into an unjust and ominous war turn all their hopes of peace on you and your known principles of action. You are the chief of the Government and the accepted head of the most powerful party known to recent times. No other living statesman can pretend to such experience as yours in all international affairs, nor does any other possess in so eminent a degree the confidence of the nation. To many of us it seems an unnatural thing that our country should be on the verge of a formidable war, the ulterior complications of which no man can predict, while you are more or less in the background, at most, a consenting party to protracted negotiations wherein you are not known to take any personal share.

It is a mere accident, or, rather, a detail of official arrangement, that the moving power in this crisis rests with the Colonial and not with the Foreign Office.

It is not the business of the Colonial Office to embark this empire in a foreign war. It is no duty of the Minister for the Colonies to make war, nor to make war inevitable. It is idle to tell us that this crisis is a purely Colonial difficulty, to be settled in the Colonial Office and decided by Colonial interests. A war which (we are told) may open with the bringing into the field of 60,000 British troops in a distant continent, which will inevitably lead (we are told) to prolonged military occupation of a vast tract, which must shake the whole empire to its base, and may lead to international complications yet unperceived—such a war is an imperial question, (if any can be,) a question for the head of the Government to decide, and for the head of the Foreign Office to take under his immediate eye and responsibility. It would be monstrous if a mere administrative arrangement should enable a department, pressed as it is by local ambitions, to drag these kingdoms into a tremendous international struggle, wherein the entire empire is certain to be strained, if not brought to extreme peril, by opening its vulnerable sides at once to all its enemies and its rivals.

No legal quibbling about suzerainty can persuade us that the South African Republic is a part of the empire. If it is not part of the empire it must be a foreign State, even though it be one over which by agreement Great Britain has some control. But this control is solely concerned with the external, not with the internal, relations of the republic. The point in dispute solely relates to the internal relations of the Transvaal. No one pretends that the dispute concerns the dealings of the republic with foreign nations. Therefore, the cause of war, if war there is to be, arises from matters between Great Britain and the home affairs of a republic which is not within the empire, not within the dominions of the Queen. If war is to be declared against such a republic, it is preeminently a war for which the Foreign Office is virtually, if not technically, responsible; in which the whole future of the empire will be staked; for the justice and consequences whereof the Prime Minister of our country for the time will be judged by his countrymen and by their descendants.

My Lord, it is you whom history will hold responsible for this war, and for all its ulterior results. It is Louis Napoleon whom France holds answerable for Sedan; and not Eugénie, Ollivier, or the Marshals. Mr. Chamberlain may be technically within his rights in pitting himself against President Krüger, as if he were defying the Opposition across the floor of the House. But it will be the Marquis of Salisbury who will plunge this empire into war, whom France, Germany, Russia, and the rest, will call upon to deal with all its ulterior complications. And it is you, my Lord, whom our Queen will hold to be that one of her servants on whose head lies the weight of a war clouding the end of her long and glorious reign—a war which the majority of Englishmen know to be mean and unjust, which many men of great experience look on as charged with permanent trouble and possible disaster to our vast and scattered empire.

A majority of Englishmen, I assert, know in their hearts that this war would be unjust, even if too many of them, knowing that, desire it to go on, notwithstanding its injustice. It is not true, however loudly it be repeated, that the great majority of Englishmen do seek to push the war to the end. Noisy, arrogant, and trading groups of men, organized and intriguing for their own ends, are doing this. But they are not the nation. On all sides there are quiet protests being raised against it, by men of all parties and of all interests, outside those interests which are playing their own game. The same quiet but convinced reluctance is to be heard from sensible and honest Conservatives. They, as we all do, put their trust in you. In Africa, whether among subjects of the Queen or those outside her dominions, it is a universal feeling that, if you took this matter into your own hands it could be settled in a week. You, my Lord, whose reputation for moderation, patience, peaceable compromise of international embroilments stands so high throughout Europe, who have successfully solved far more arduous diplomatic problems with Russia, with France, with Germany, with the United States, who have a paramount authority in the councils of the nation, would immediately restore confidence to all friends of peace, in Africa or at home, if they knew that the decision lay primarily with you, and not with a mere department.

The Colonial Department is necessarily face to face with local interests. It sees through the eyes of local adventurers and speculators' agents; it hears through their ears; it is importuned by their complaints. Their case is pressed with all the energy and all the arts by which a faction is pretending to defend in France "the honor of the army." We have had evidence quite lately of the follies and crimes which those who seek to crush the 'independence of the Transvaal are able to commit. And within a few years these very men are striving to plunge the empire into a scandalous and perilous adventure where they may find the profit, while we bear the shame and the cost. It may well be that the Colonial Office is not strong enough to resist the pressure of men who not long ago swaggered about "cutting the painter." Neither in Africa nor at home is Mr. Chamberlain held to be sufficiently master of the whole situation to meet President Krüger, as calmly as you, my Lord, have met the President of the United States and the President of the French Republic. If Mr. Chamberlain is felt to be not strong enough, or not cool enough for friendly compromise, much less is he deputy and mouthpiece in Cape Town. The crisis to-day concerns the United Kingdom and the empire as a whole, for it must bring the whole empire into the field of action, if not of war. And it is preeminently a case to be dealt with by him who presides over the fortunes of the empire as a whole.

Measured by the compromises with foreign nations which you may justly claim to have brought to a successful issue, the concessions already accepted by the republic are indeed decisive. From nine years to seven years, from seven to five years, from one demand of the Outlanders to another, the Boers have given way. They have already conceded the whole of the original demand made on them, and have even added more. And at every fresh concession, Sir Alfred Milner is instructed to make further demands, until throughout the Transvaal, and we may well add at home, the impression prevails that it is not concession of claims which is sought from the republic, but submission, humiliation, and loss of independence. Is this how negotiations have been carried on when you, my Lord, as head of the Foreign Office, have dealt with Russia, Turkey, France, or the United States? This is not negotiation. It is war—war of naked aggression; war wherein the Boers will not yield without a desperate struggle, and after bloody combats; a war which cannot be closed by a few victories, nor the traces of it wiped out by a few promises and proclamations; a war wherein many true and patriotic Englishmen devoutly trust that the Boers may not be ultimately crushed. "Bella geri placuit, nullos habitura triumphos."

The "negotiations," as the new diplomacy calls its efforts to goad the Boers into dogged resistance, are things unknown to the real diplomacy of our Foreign Office as understood by yourself and your predecessors. If the Transvaal is not part of the empire, within the colonial dominions of her Majesty, it must be an alien power. To force an alien power by threats of war to take over British subjects to its own allegiance, to convert loyal subjects of the Queen into alien republicans, this is a grotesque perversion of all public law, as understood between nations. As the sole object of forcing on an alien power a large body of new citizens is to enable them to betray their acquired allegiance, and to master the State in the interests of their confederates—to be, in fact, the Wooden Horse admitted into the Boer Troy—it is obvious that this irreducible minimum of the new diplomacy is a treasonable trick. We have it upon any European power would arouse ridicule and contempt. It may suit the policy in the Colonial Office, which is largely occupied with savages and their white masters; but it is unworthy of the Foreign Office and of the traditions which you uphold in its dealings with civilised powers.

All the talk about "suzerainty" and "paramount power" which fills the Rhodesian press is mere darkening of the case as irrelevant as the gossip and scandal rehearsed to the court at Rennes. Whatever "suzerainty" means, or does not mean, it cannot empower Great Britain to force her own citizens on the Boer Republic. The burgher franchise is an absolutely domestic matter, and it is not claimed that "suzerainty" covers domestic legislation. If "suzerainty" gives no good title to the Queen to require that her own discarded subjects shall be taken over as alien republicans, still less can this right be due to the fact that she has the "paramount power" in South Africa. For "paramount power" is a phrase more vague and arbitrary than "suzerainty"; and in the absence of specific treaties and conventions it can mean nothing more than a claim to be the strongest, the most peremptory, the readiest to put might before right.

These are claims and pretensions which the best part of your public life, my Lord, has been occupied in resisting. The United States have claimed to be the paramount power in the transatlantic continents, as France has on the Niger, as Russia has in the Balkans and Northern Asia. Our constant policy, our honorable traditions—they are very largely, my Lord, your policy, your traditions—have been to require that the paramount power shall submit to international engagements, to public law, and to justice as between the weak and the strong. We as a nation, you, as Minister, have steadily resisted the claim of any power calling itself paramount to seize what it can and to coerce those who refuse to be despoiled. If the Colonial Office defies these honorable traditions, if the new diplomacy is to develop also a new morality, a new public law, whether moved by timidity or by pique, it remains for the Chief Minister of the Crown and the head of the Foreign Office to maintain our record of freedom and of justice, before we are dragged into a war the wickedness of which is certain but the end of which no man can foresee.

FREDERIC HARRISON.

Newton Hall, Aug. 26.

A GREAT RAILWAY COMBINE.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"There is a plan arranged to form a gigantic railway system which will create a trunk line consolidation greater than any now in existence in this country, and it will embrace the Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburg and Western, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Reading, West Virginia and Pittsburg, and several smaller roads in as many States.

"This gigantic enterprise will, if carried out, mean a series of first-class roads reaching from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and New York to Reading, Rochester, and Buffalo, and from Baltimore to Cincinnati and St. Louis, with the main line passing through Pittsburg to Chicago. It will have excellent terminals here and at all the lake ports. It would mean also the shortest and most direct route from Cleveland and Chicago to Richmond, Va., and Charleston, S. C., and the South Atlantic Coast seaports.

"To illustrate what it would embrace a few figures are appended: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 2,037 miles, 1,000 engines, 46,000 cars; Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 928 miles, 210 locomotives, 9,000 cars; Philadelphia and Reading system, 1,096 miles, 800 locomotives, 30,000 cars; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg system, nearly 400 miles, 170 engines, 8,200 cars; Pittsburg and Western, 360 miles, including new branches, 140 engines, and 7,000 cars, and West Virginia and Pittsburg, 160 miles, 25 engines, and 555 cars."

"This would aggregate 5,081 miles, 2,345 locomotives, and 100,755 cars. A gigantic traffic agreement amounting almost to a consolidation has been perfected, and all the lines above named are prepared to work in each others' interest.

"The Philadelphia and Reading may be the last to come in, but as James J. Hill is behind the work of perfecting the deal, it will be finally consummated. Then the grand aggregation of roads will control the greatest wheat belt, the greatest copper region, the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, the bituminous coal and coke regions of the same State, and will have splendid terminals in all the chief cities of the continent between the Atlantic Coast and the Mississippi River."

SPAIN ACCEPTS INVITATIONS.

Men from Six of the Commercial Bodies of the Country Will Attend the International Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 6.—Director General Wilson of the National Export Exposition, who is also chief promoter of the International Commercial Congress, which is to assemble Oct. 10, is particularly pleased with the acceptances from Spain of the invitation to send delegates to the great trade conference.

Several months ago, when the invitations were first sent out through the Department of State, there were refusals on the part of Spain's Chambers of Commerce, but during the past two days half a dozen acceptances have been received, and they are from six of the leading commercial bodies in Spain—Bilboa, Burgos, San Sebastian, Seville, Valencia, and Palma, the latter in the Island of Majorca. Each of these trade bodies has also appointed one of its members to act upon the Advisory Board of the commercial museum.

Don Carlos Jensen, one of the wealthiest and most influential merchants of Spain, will head the delegation.

ELYTON COMPANY REORGANIZED.

Stock and Bond Holders Not Assenting Given Until Sept. 11.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 6.—The officials of the Elyton Company state that the reorganization scheme is an absolute success and will be carried into execution in the near future. The Reorganization Committee has issued a third notice to stockholders and bondholders who have not yet assented to the plan by depositing their securities, giving them until Sept. 11 to do so. Bondholders are allowed to make the deposits without penalty. The notice states that those failing to make deposit by that date will be barred from all participation in the advantages offered by the reorganization. The notice is signed by William Halls of New York, Chairman, and by all of the committee members.

BIG SALES OF WHISKY STAMPS.

Louisville Distillers Buying in Large Quantities.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—Cashier McCullough of the local Internal Revenue Department, said this morning that he was at a loss to explain the demand for whisky stamps. "Sales for yesterday and to-day," said he, "have been record breakers. The distillers are tumbling over themselves to buy stamps, and there has also been a big demand from the local brewers for beer stamps."

The largest purchasers of whisky stamps this morning were the West End Distilling Company, $4,219.27; Crystal Springs Distillery, $2,838.15; Mellwood Distillery Company, $2,015.15; Allen-Bradley Company, $1,885.95; Wathen & Brother, $2,901.47; Fern Cliff Distillery, $1,632.27; Rosenfield Brothers, $2,591.56; J. M. Atherton & Co., $1,913.45.

Nace Wathen of Wathen & Brother said he knew of no reason for the large sales, unless it was that the trade was preparing for a big Fall business.

ALABAMA TRACTION TRANSFER.

Made Over to Representative of James T. Woodward and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 6.—In the United States Court this afternoon, Clerk N. W. Trimble made a deed of the Highland Avenue and Belt Railroad to Elmer E. Whitaker of New York for a consideration of $176,000. This property was sold at a receiver's sale in July, but the sale was contested. Circuit Judge Sheiby, however, confirmed the sale Monday, and ordered the deed made. Mr Whitaker represents James T. Woodward of the Hanover National Bank and other Eastern people. Mr. Woodward is also principal owner of the Birmingham Traction Company's lines. The passenger line of the new property, which traverses the "gilt edge" residence portion of the city, will form a link in the traction company's system.

The future disposition of the freight belt line of the purchase is not known, but it is said that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has bought it. It is also report that Mr. Whitaker and his associates have options on all of the local street car lines and will bring them under one ownership.

A NEW IRON PIPE CONCERN.

Southern Men Organize a Company to Operate Near Birmingham.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 6.—James Bowron, Vice President and Treasurer of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company; J. R. P. Dimmick, former manager of the United States Company at Anniston, and their associates, principally men connected with the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, have organized the Birmingham Cast Iron Pipe Company, and $175,000 of the stock has already been taken.

The company will erect a $250,000 cast iron pipe plant in the immediate vicinity of Birmingham. It will be a 100 ton a day factory. Mr. Dimmick is to be general manager of the company. He is now in the North buying machinery.

PROF. ADAMS ON "TRUSTS."

The Michigan Economist Arrives at Chicago for the Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Henry C. Adams, Professor of Political Economy and Finance in the University of Michigan, and a member of the Michigan delegation to the conference on trusts and combinations, arrived in the city during the morning.

In speaking of the importance of this conference he said: "This convention will be especially interesting because it will be largely a convention of investigation and because the men may speak more freely from this platform than they would where they would be held politically responsible for what they might say. For a good many years the economists, especially those who have followed closely the Socialist writers, have been looking for this kind of thing, and Socialist writers have been prophesying this trend as one of the results of uncontrollable industrial liberty."

A telegram received from Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia says: "I expect to be present during the entire session and will reach Chicago the 13th."

Reduced Fare to Long Branch.

A reduction of fare to half a dollar for the round trip to the Iron Pier at Long Branch by the steamers Republic and Columbia is announced. The boats are noted for their good work. The time table of four trips every day, from Pier 10, [illegible], 10:30, 2:30, and 4:30, will be maintained, and the excursion is a good one for those who visit Long Branch. The boats return from the Iron Pier at 11 A. M., 1, 5, and 7 P. M.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Women's $2.50 Oxfords at $1.12.

A September Sale of Oxfords. Five thousand pairs just from the hands of a leading manufacturer. Every pair is perfect—newest styles and fine workmanship. Made of choicest vici kid. Dark shades of tan, strong, flexible soles, full range of sizes. Four lasts—"Queen," "Ideal," "Savoy" and "Royal." Each varies from the others by a few hairbreadths in width of toe—all are pre-eminently fashionable.

Worth $2.50; Our Price $1.12.

The maker did not wish to carry them until next Spring, so he sacrificed. We do not want to hold them until next Spring, so we sacrifice. It is one of the rare Shoe chances that you cannot afford to miss. Appropriate for street wear throughout September and early October. Nicely adapted for house wear during Winter. Or, worth while buying now for use next Spring and Summer. Elegant, shapely, solid Shoes at less than half price.

China and Glass.

Our leadership in the domain of China and Glass becomes more absolute each day. We are eclipsing the victories of our own past. American retailing never before compassed such brilliant opportunities. The business is carried forward by the magnetism of peerless values. Sonorous metaphor has no chance with such a power.

We control facilities that command supremacy.

We own and operate European China and Glass factories, decorating shops and potteries, and our American Cut Glass organization has a world-wide reputation.

Practical men and women do comprehend that until competition secures the advantages we possess its claim of matching our offerings will continue to represent all that is romantic and Quixotic in the realm of trade.

Our stock is big enough to contribute a new chapter to the advertising every day in the year.

The following novelties are just from the Old Country They are useful, they are beautiful, they are inexpensive.

French Sorbet Sets, including six glasses, bowl and tray—thin, dainty glass in exquisite tints effectively enamelled and gilded, $4.87, $5.87 and $6.87 per set.

Liquor Sets, including six glasses, decanter and tray—graceful, delicate productions—and so serviceable. The flower-colors of the glass are enriched with enamel and gilt, $2.43 per set.

Glasses for creme de menthe, cocktails or wine. Something entirely new Iridescent glass—it shimmers, twinkles and changes in different lights, the edges are gold and gold line on foot, $2.97 per dozen.

Oyster Services, including twelve plates, tureen and cracker jar, artistically decorated and liberally embellished with gilt. Large variety of styles, $9.41 to $18.63 per set.

English Flower Holders, the aesthetic ensemble of the sideboard or table is refreshingly enhanced by the presence of cut flowers. Their charm and fragrance satisfy a hunger as keen as the one that prompts you to dine.

The forms of these Flower Holders will please you. The colors are the colors of jewels—topaz, amethyst, ruby, sapphire, and the like, 97c. to $6.87.

Ginoris Maiolica Ware.

The euphonious name indicates their Italian origin. We are exhibiting some of the handsomest specimens produced by this well-known potter. They are principally in Vases—copies of costly masterpieces. The decorations are superb. Art dealers have the same goods. They charge art store prices. We charge dry good store prices. The difference is one hundred per cent.

70c. Printed French Flannel at 59c.

Printed French Flannel is in perennial favor. Each season women accord it a heartier welcome. Delightful for a score of uses—wrappers, sacques, baby cloaks and the like,

The finest imported kind—twenty colorings and twice twenty designs—stripes, dots and figures—the identical quality that is sold elsewhere at 70c.; our price 59c.

Don't postpone buying. Their folds are too pretty and tempting to linger.

20c. and 25c. Handkerchiefs at 10c. and 12c.

Direct from our Belfast factory: Women's scalloped-edged Swiss-embroidered Handkerchiefs—novel and dainty styles. Nothing about Handkerchiefs could be more attractive than their freshness—unless it be their prices—10c. and 12c.; real value 20c. and 25c.

Misses' School Dresses.

Getting the little one ready for school? You'll find these Dresses wonderfully helpful. They'll give the young trudger a generous touch of style, very much comfort and save *you* time, labor and money. These prices make home-sewing an absurd extravagance.

Misses' Dresses, one-piece style, made of fancy mixtures, trimmed with plain stuff in contrasting colors, fancy braid and buttons, full skirt, ages 4 to 14 years, $1.63.

Misses' Dresses, one-piece style, made of novelty fabrics, yoke and cuffs of plain velvet, finished with fancy silk braid, full skirt, ages 4 to 14 years, $2.28.

Misses' Dresses, one-piece style, made of rich Zibeline plaids, pleated waist trimmed with buttons and soutache braid, full-gored skirt.
8 yrs. size, $3.91. 12 yrs. size, $4.56.
10 yrs. size, $4.23. 14 yrs. size, $4.88.

Misses' Dresses, one-piece style, made of cheviot serge in blue and black, square yoke, collar and epaulettes trimmed with braid, full skirt, 4 to 14 years, $5.21.

Continuation of the Blanket Sale.

Our old, true words concerning Blankets are as applicable now as in former years: "We sell Blankets cheaper than any house in the world." That's a large, broad statement. These quotations verify it.

White Blankets, 10-4 size, strictly all wool, $2.49, $3.29 and $3.74.

White Blankets, 10-4 size, California wool, very finely finished, $4.99.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, Eastern wool, $2.41 and $3.44.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, all wool, $2.99 and $3.74.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, California finish, $3.74, $4.69 and up to $11.99.

Gray Blankets, 10-4 size, $1.69, $2.04 and $3.13.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, California finish, extra heavy, silk binding, great variety of borders, $5.63, $6.24, $8.13, $9.24 and $10.32.

Scarlet Blankets, 10-4 size, $1.99 and $2.99. Strictly all wool, $3.44.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Notions, Small Wares and General Dressmakers' Supplies.

We bestow weighty thought upon these little things. No stock in the whole Macy aggregation receives more serious and persistent consideration. Singly their importance is trifling, but in their entirety they are significant and ponderous. You buy pins, tape, thread and the like oftener than silks, dress goods or wraps. The multitude of articles in our Knickknackatory must be an ever-strengthening bond between you and us. Retailing sense directs us to be liberal concerning varieties, qualities and prices. We maintain the matchless policy of always showing complete assortments and charging less than others.

The list below is merely partial. However, it should be cut out and saved for future reference.

Dressmakers, particularly, should study it.

Dress Shields.

We do not handle "seconds." Can competition truthfully say the same? Every pair that passes over our counters is guaranteed. If material, construction or wear is not exactly right you must take advantage of our self-imposed obligation—"another pair, or your money back."

"Victoria," pure rubber, nainsook covers on both sides.
Size 2, per dozen, $1.02; each, 11c.
Size 3, per dozen, $1.13; each, 12c.
Size 4, per dozen, $1.24; each, 13c.
Size 5, per dozen, $1.47, each, 16c.

"Renaissance," pure rubber, nainsook cover on one side.
Size 2, per dozen, $1.05; each, 13c.
Size 3, per dozen, $1.38; each, 14c.
Size 4, per dozen, $1.54; each, 16c.
Size 5, per dozen, $1.88; each, 19c.

"Light Weight," nainsook covers.
Size 2, per dozen, 93c; each, 10c.
Size 3, per dozen, $1.12; each, 12c.
Size 4, per dozen, $1.24; each, 13c.

"Seamless Stockinette," extra large.
Size 1, per dozen, 74c; each, 8c.
Size 2, per dozen, 88c; each, 10c.
Size 3, per dozen, 99c; each, 11c.

"Vassar," pure rubber, silk outside covers:
Size 3, per dozen, $2.24; each, 23c.
Size 4, per dozen, $2.49; each, 24c.

Elastic, for skirts, super lisle loom:
½ in. wide, per doz., 29c.; per yd., 3c.
¾ in. wide, per doz., 34c.; per yd., 4c.
⅞ in. wide, per doz., 39c.; per yd., 4c.
1 in. wide, per doz., 47c.; per yd., 5c.
1¼ in. wide, per doz., 52c.; per yd, 5c.
1 in. wide, per doz., 57c.; per yd., 6c.

Velveteen Binding:
1⅝ in. wide, black only, piece of 5 yds., 9c.
1⅞ in. wide, our special quality, 4 yds., 19c.

Bone Casing:
Cotton, silk stitched, per doz., 49c.; each 5c.
Silk, single, piece of ten yards, 10c.
Silk, double, piece of ten yards, 15c.

Sewing Silks:
"Webster's Gilt Edge," pure dye black, 100 yd. spools, per doz., 69c.; each 6c.
"Brainerd & Armstrong," all colors, 50 yd. spools, per doz., 44c.; each 4c.
"Keystone," black, 100 yd. spools, per doz., 29c.
"Keystone," black, 10 yd. spools, box of 25, 19c.
"Keystone," black, half-ounce spools, each 19c.

Belting:
Cotton Glace, piece of nine yards, 8c.
Silk faced, fancy pattern, piece of nine yards, 29c.
Double serge, piece of ten yards, 59c.
Moire, fine quality, piece of ten yards, 79c. and 99c.
"Tolson's" double, per yard, 4c.

Corset Steels:
Sateen covered, 5 hooks, each 2c.
Kid covered, five hooks, each 9c.
Hercules, bound with wire, unbreakable, each 13c.
Spiralclasp, warranted, each 14c.

Skirt Braids---Compare these prices with others:
Alpaca, in colors, piece of 2½ yds., 2c.
Black alpaca, extra wide, 4 yds., 4c.
Black worsted, extra wide, 5 yds., 5c.
Black mohair, extra wide, 5 yds., 11c.
Black mohair Princess, 6 yds., 16c., 18c., 21c.
Cord edge, black or colors, per yd., 7c.

Collar Stiffening:
Woven, cut in lengths, each 2c.
Woven, 2 in. wide, per yd., 7c.; 2½ in. wide, per yd., 9c.

Seam Binding:
All-silk taffeta, white or black, 10 yds., 12c.
All-silk taffeta, in colors, 9 yds., 10c.
Prussian, black or white, 9 yds., 10c.

Guaranteed Whalebone:
30 in. all shell, finest quality, dozen, 79c.
36 in. all shell, medium weight, each 9c.
36 in. all shell, heavy weight, each 12c.
36 in. all shell, extra heavy weight, each 14c.
36 in. all shell, polished, each 22c.
Short lengths, all same quality as above: 6 in., per doz., 15c.; 7 in., per doz., 18c.; 8 in., per doz., 21c.

Waist Steels:
Waterproof, covered with silk stitched casing, doz., 5c.
Ivory tipped, per dozen, 6c.
Marlborough, double, covered, per doz., 7c.
Rubber covered, one doz. assorted sizes and roll of bone casing, any color, per set, 19c.

Hooks and Eyes:
Black or white, with spring, per gross, 5c.
All-brass, with spring, washable, per gross, 15c.
Hook and Eye Tape, superior quality, per yard, 10c.

Minor Notions--A Novel Melange.

"Beau Ideal" Hair Curlers, regular price, 25c.; at 10c.
Boys' Knee Protectors, stockinette, 18c.; leather, 17c.
Horn Hair pins, per dozen, 8c.
Shoe buttons, best quality, fast shanks; per gross, 5c.
Boys' School Knives, 9c. and 18c.
Girl's School Knives, 9c., 18c. and 24c.
Morley's Celebrated Steel Scissors, every pair guaranteed, all sizes, 24c.
Toilet Pins, all brass, finest quality, per paper, 4c. and 5c.
Stocking Darners, with receptacle for darning needles and thimble, glove darner handle, 4c.
Egg Darners, without handles, 2c.
Shoe Button Hooks, wood handles, 2c. and 3c.
Piping Cord, black or white, ounce balls, 4c.
Cable Cords per doz. yds., medium, 5c.; heavy, 10c.
Snap Fasteners, a substitute for hooks and eyes, per doz., 9c.
Crescent Needles, English make, packets of 50, 4c.
Tracing Wheels, hardened steel, enameled wood handles, 4c., 9c. and 10c.
Button Molds, all sizes, per dozen, 1c.
Ready-wound Bobbins for standard makes of sewing machines, 200 yards black or white thread, per box, 5c.
Emeries, covered with worsted, filled with real emery, 4c. and 5c.
Skirt Yokes, woven in shape, colors, 26 in. at 7c.; 30 in. at 9c.
Skirt Yokes, woven in shape, black or white, 26 in. at 10c.; 30 in. at 11c.
Tape Measures, wide stitched sateen, metal tips, 4c.
Tape Measures, extra quality stitched sateen, 5c. In metal case, 15c.

NEW YORK HOTELS CROWDED.

Houses on the Main Thoroughfares Turning Away People.

Trade has no better barometer than the business conditions of hotels. A stranger in New York last night, who had not secured quarters in advance, could not procure a room for love or money in any of the hotels on the main thoroughfares.

There were 487 arrivals at the Waldorf-Astoria, and at other houses the applications were proportionately great. "Turning people away," "Chock a block," "Never saw anything like it." Those were the expressions used by the hotel clerks.

"I am tired out," said Room Clerk Palmer at the Waldorf. "People seem to think they can get rooms by merely asking for them. I have been in the hotel business for years, but I never saw anything like this."

"How do I account for the rush?" remarked Herbert Young at the Holland. "Transient business has increased in a much larger ratio than new hotels. Then you want to remember that we no longer have a Windsor, St. James, Victoria, Brunswick, Royal, and many other houses. I am not an optimist, but I really believe any one who invests money in hotel property south of Forty-second Street is bound to get a good return on his investment."

American Sentenced by Japanese.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 6.—The steamer Glenogle, which arrived from Japan to-day, reports that Robert Miller, the American charged with the murder of H. H. Ward and two Japanese women, was convicted and sentenced to be executed at Yokohama on Sept. 19. The case was a notable one, owing to the fact that it was the first trial of a foreigner under the new treaties.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Beat the New Yorks for the Fourth Time This Week.

McJAMES'S STEADY PITCHING

The Local Nine Made Four Hits Off His Delivery—O'Neill of Orange Caught for Freedman's Team.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	82	36	.695
Philadelphia	76	46	.623
Boston	73	48	.613
Baltimore	68	48	.586
Cincinnati	68	52	.567
St. Louis	69	54	.561
Pittsburg	61	59	.508
Chicago	61	61	.500
Louisville	53	65	.449
New York	49	69	.415
Washington	41	77	.347
Cleveland	19	107	.151

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 6; New York, 4.
Baltimore, 5; Boston, 3.
Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 4.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Washington.
Chicago in Cleveland.
Pittsburg in Louisville.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

For the fourth time this week the New Yorks were beaten by the Brooklyns, the final game of the series played at the Polo Grounds yesterday resulting favorably for the League leaders by a score of 6 to 4. A little enthusiasm was aroused in the eighth inning, when the locals scored three runs, but they could not follow up this advantage because of McJames's steady pitching. He allowed four hits, two of these being made in the eighth inning. Doheny did not settle down until the fourth inning, but it was then too late, as the six runs made in the first three innings by the Brooklyns proved more than enough to win. The New Yorks found themselves without an available catcher, and O'Neill, a semi-professional, at present catcher for the Orange Athletics, was pressed into service. He did good work behind the bat, handling Doheny's pitching like a veteran. O'Neill may be signed for next season. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
W'F'lt'n, cf.	1	0	0	0	0			Jones, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
O'Brien, lf.	1	1	1	1	0			Keeler, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Foster, rf.	1	2	1	1	0			Jennings, 1b.	1	1	12	2	1		
Doyle, lb.	0	0	12	0	0			Anderson, lf.	2	1	0	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	3	7			Daly, 2b.	2	2	5	2	0		
Martin, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0			Dahlen, ss.	0	2	5	6	1		
H'dresty, ss.	0	0	3	2	1			Casey, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0		
O'Neill, c.	0	0	2	3	0			Farrell, c.	0	1	6	1	0		
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	2	0			McJames, p.	0	2	0	1	0		
Total	4	4	24	20	1			Total	6	11	27	17	4		

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0—4
Brooklyn	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	..—6

First base by errors—New York, 4. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 7. Three-base hit—Daly. Two-base hit—Foster. Sacrifice hit—Daly. Double play—Daly, Dahlen, and Jennings. Stolen bases—Farrell. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings, Keeler, Balk—Doheny. Wild pitches—McJames, 2; Doheny, 1. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer. Attendance, 1,280.

Baltimore, 5; Boston, 3.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—After Lowe had tied the score in the ninth by a home run today, Baltimore won by hard and consecutive hitting in the tenth. Robinson of Baltimore was struck in the face by a pitched ball and retired in the fifth inning. Score:

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—3
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2—5

Base hits—Boston, 9; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Boston, 4; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Baltimore, Nops, Robinson and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 4.

CHICAGO, Sept 6.—The Chicagos hit Leever's pitching freely at the start, but could not hit after the third. The visitors' hit Garvin's pitching hard, tieing the score in the fourth, and winning out in the eighth on two hits and a steal. Score:

Chicago	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Pittsburg	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0—5

Base hits—Chicago, 11; Pittsburg, 10. Errors—Chicago, 3; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Garvin and Donahue; Pittsburg, Leever and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

WISH SIR THOMAS GOOD LUCK.

Yachtsmen and Captains Visit the Erin and Express Good-Will—Another Test for Shamrock.

The Shamrock did not leave her moorings in the Horse Shoe yesterday, owing to the fact that Mr. Ratsey did not think it advisable to bend the new racing sails under the prevailing weather conditions. The wind was blowing half a gale, and with the tumble of sea outside the Hook nothing could be gained by a spin in the neighborhood of the lightship. Sir Thomas Lipton spent the day on board the Erin, where he entertained a number of friends at luncheon.

During the afternoon the tugboat Haddon came down from the city with nearly a hundred yachtsmen and steamship Captains on board, who wished the Irish Knight all sorts of good luck in his contests with the Columbia. Sir Thomas went on board the Haddon and made a speech, in which he said that his reception touched him deeply, and that the honors that were crowded upon him were such that he could never repay.

"We represent Great Britain," he said, "and I feel that I have at least an equal chance for the cup, and, maybe, I believe that I have just a little better chance than that. If I did not, I would not race. Everybody with whom I have come in contact since my arrival here has treated me with the utmost courtesy, and extended favors without limit. I can only say that I appreciate it, and can only express through the press, in feeble terms, my gratification. I thank you, gentlemen, for your good wishes, and will try to interit them by 'lifting' the cup if possible. If we do beat the Columbia, and I really believe we will, I will fill the cup with the best wine that can be bought, and Americans will drink to future contests out of it." Sir Thomas evidently does not know that the cup is without a bottom, and the wine, should he be fortunate enough to capture the coveted trophy, will have to be quaffed from plebeian glasses in the ordinary way.

The crew of the yacht during the afternoon set up the standing rigging, which had stretched considerably during the two previous trials of the yacht in American waters.

To-day's programme includes a spin under the large racing rig that she will use in her races against the Columbia.

Lipton Will Not See Lake Races.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 6.—A letter was received to-day from Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the Shamrock, challenger for the America's Cup, regretting his inability to attend the races of lake yachts at Detroit next Monday. He says: "I should have been delighted to accept, but I will be so much engaged in connection with the Shamrock during the next few weeks that I will not have a moment to spare for anything else. Otherwise, nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to attend the event."

NEW SAILS FOR COLUMBIA.

Sloop Is Receiving Set of Less Weight and Greater Area Than Those Previously Used.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 6.—The sloop yacht Columbia, which has taken part in the trial races with the old Defender off Newport during the past few days, was towed in here to-day by her tender, the steamer St. Michaels.

The Columbia was anchored in the stream some distance off the Herreshoff works and the St. Michaels tied up at the wharf. The work of laying in provisions for her trip to New Rochelle and New York was begun immediately, and at the same time the crew began to strip the Columbia. She will be fitted with an entirely new set of sails, which will be bent within a day or two. One of the Herreshoff sailmakers, when seen last night said that the new suit of sails will be considerably larger in area than the old one. The material used will be considerably lighter than that formerly used, thus giving an increased sail area with the same or less weight aloft.

During the afternoon several men were put at work on the running rigging of the yacht to make minor changes. The top sides of the yacht were given a fresh coat of white paint to-day.

THE BETTING AT NEWPORT.

Shamrock Appears to be the Favorite, but Columbia Is Backed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 6.—The betting on the result of the international yacht race between the Shamrock and the Columbia took a sudden change here this evening and large bets were made during the exhibition of the horse show. Among the betting fraternity the Shamrock appeared to be the favorite. Still, this afternoon at the horse show a report was circulated to the effect that one prominent cottager had posted a wager of $10,000 on the result with the Columbia as the winner, and shortly afterward another report was heard that $50,000 had been offered that the Columbia would win the race.

An effort was made to learn the identity of the makers of the wagers and the one who had made the large offer, but without success.

YACHTS RACE IN A BLOW.

Regatta of the Atlantic Club Brings Out Many Racing Craft.

The special regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club brought out a large number of racing yachts. The Uvira beat the Acushla II. on time allowance after a beautiful race under weather conditions that were trying to the smaller craft. Other witnesses were the Possum, Awa, Newsal, Eldolon, Narika, Pebble, and Baby. The breeze was strong from the southward, and the course a reach with booms to port, a run and a beat home over the regular triangular course of the club.

The summary follows:

SLOOPS—CLASSES J AND K. (RACING TRIM.) START, 2:05.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.
Acushla II., Hanan Brothers	2:52:35

SLOOPS—CLASSES J AND K. (CRUISING TRIM.) START, 2:05.

Minerva, A. F. Johnson	
Uvira, R. P. Doremus	2:39:25

SLOOPS—CLASSES L, M, AND N. (RACING TRIM.) START, 2:05.

Possum, J. R. Maxwell	2:49:53
Irex, John Meyer	

SLOOPS—CLASSES L M, AND N. (SPECIAL.) START, 2:05.

Newsal, A. H. W. Johnson	2:58:40
Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell	3:03:48

SLOOPS—CLASSES L, M, AND N. (CRUISING TRIM.) START, 2:05.

Narika, F. Cornell	
Genia, W. L. Bass	
Eldolon, James Weir, Jr.	2:53:49
Zingara, Harrison Dike	

SLOOPS—CLASSES J AND K. (CRUISING TRIM.) SPECIAL START, 2:05.

Awa, T. L. Arnold	2:46:59
Ondawa, H. J. Roberts	

MAINSAIL YACHTS—CLASSES S, T, AND V. START, 2:15.

Baby, W. L. Bass	2:28:35
Defender, W. A Stearns	
Ellie, G. E. Graf	

KNOCKABOUTS—START, 2:05.

Frank, George Ruppert	
Pebble, R. E. Spear	3:01:55

The Esperanza Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 6.—The fleet of thirty-footers raced over the Dyer's Island course this afternoon for sweepstakes. The wind was northwest. The start was made at 3:38 o'clock. C. O. Havemeyer's Esperanza beat the Pollywog by 1 minute 11 seconds.

Yachting Notes.

The annual clambake of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club will be held on the club grounds at Port Washington on Saturday, Sept. 9, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The yacht Sweetheart, owned by C. G. Hedge, Vice President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, won the championship of Shinnecock Bay yesterday for the third consecutive time, by defeating Bess of Westhampton and Kestral of Good Ground.

The race for the championship of the Lark class of small boats is scheduled for Saturday next over the course of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. The Rudder cup will be awarded to the winner. In addition to the valuable cup that will be presented to the winner there will be three money prizes. Entries will close with Thomas Fleming Day, 9 Murray Street, on Friday, Sept. 8, at 6 o'clock.

SCOTS CARRY OFF GOLF PRIZES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Alexander Smith of the Midlothian Country Club and Lawrence Auchterlonie of the Glenview Golf and Polo Club are tied for the premier golfing honors of the West. In the competition for the open championship of the West, held today on the links of the Glenview Golf and Polo Club, they exchanged the thirty-six holes in 156 strokes. To decide the championship the two players will contest eighteen holes to-morrow forenoon.

As was expected, the Scotch professionals carried off the prizes. First and second are still undecided, but third, fourth, and fifth go respectively to Harry Turpie, Peter Walker, and Robert Bolton. Of the two amateurs who quickly entered the tournament, H. N. Horne of the Allegheny Country Club was rewarded by finishing ninth, beating out four of the men who learned the game in Scotland. R. Russell, a junior from the Detroit Country Club, played a brilliant game and finished twelfth. The result of the play:

Morning scores:

Name.	Out.	In.	Total.
Will Smith	42	39	81
L. Auchterlonie	39	42	81
R. Bolton	43	40	83
Henry Turpie	43	40	83
Peter Walker	42	42	84
D. McIntosh	44	41	85
W. Marshall	42	45	87
A. C. Tollifsen	47	41	88
William Welsh	45	44	89
George Smith	45	42	90
M. E. Kelley	46	45	91
R. Leslie	50	44	94
R. Russell	47	47	94
B. S. Horne	47	49	96
W. Grieve	56	45	102
Joseph Meister	58	54	112

Afternoon scores:

L. Auchterlonie	39	36	75
Will Smith	39	39	78
Henry Turpie	38	39	77
Peter Walker	45	38	81
Robert Bolton	43	43	86
William Marshall	43	41	84
A. C. Tollifsen	45	42	87
D. McIntosh	46	45	91
B. S. Horne	45	40	85
R. Leslie	42	46	88
George Smith	47	48	95
R. Russell	47	44	91
M. E. Kelley	48	47	95
William Welsh	49	48	97
Joseph Meister	56	51	107
William Grieve	56	46	102

Grieve was disqualified for handing his ball.

GOLF AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 6.—Great interest was taken to-day at the Lenox Golf Club links in the semi-finals in the contest for the Bishop Cup. Lindsay Fairfax won from Samuel Frothingham by 4 up, 3 to play, and E. A. Thomson defeated S. Parkman Shaw by 4 up and 3 to play. Fairfax played a steady and surprisingly good game. He had a handicap of 5, Frothingham being a scratch player in the regular club matches this season. Fairfax made the first 18 holes this morning in 84. This is his score:

Out	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—41
In	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	5	5—43

Thomson in his morning play made one round in 88 and the second in 46, equaling Fairfax's score of 84. This is Thomson's score:

Out	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3—38
In	5	4	5	6	6	5	5	5	5—46

Thomson and Fairfax will play the finals, 36 holes, to-morrow.

Miss Hurlbut Wins at Golf.

Seven women of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., appeared on the links yesterday to resume the series of fortnightly competitions for the Short Course Cup. Miss Eva Hurlbut, who has recently been placed at scratch, created a surprise by leading the field, and her lowest gross score of 108 strokes gave her the victory. Mrs. Shippen coming next, one stroke behind, closely followed by Miss Kip. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Miss Eva Hurlbut	108	0	108
Mrs. William Shippen	109	0	109
Miss Kip	113	0	113
Mrs. Arthur Dean	138	16	122
Miss E. Little	135	18	128
Miss Gertrude Hoy	143	20	123
Miss Leonie de Bary	128	0	128

Spring Lake Golfers Victorious.

An interesting team match was played on the Hollywood golf links near Long Branch yesterday between Hollywood and Spring Lake Golf Clubs. The latter won by 42 holes to 19. Following were the players and scores:

SPRING LAKE.	Holes.	HOLLYWOOD.	Holes.
Frank Taylor	0	M. M. Singer	6
A. Jamieson	0	J. J. O'Donohue	8
P. Miller	0	Alfred Nathan	5
H. Townsend	0	Fred Hard	0
W. L. Abbott, Jr.	11	Howell Woolley	0
S. C. Huey	0	Leonard Cohn	0
S. S. Stryker, Jr.	14	Alfred Forsch	0
C. A. Worrall	2	C. D. Bernheimer	0
Total	27	Total	19

PATCHEN WINS GREAT RACE

Black Stallion Outpaces Star Pointer at Empire City Track.

JOHN R. GENTRY FAR BEHIND

Splendid Animals Are Cheered by 15,000 Persons as They Struggle Down the Stretch.

The light of Star Pointer's fame was dimmed yesterday in the great free-for-all pacing match at the Empire City Club's new trotting track. It was one of those contests of speed between light harness horses that the New York public has read about in telegraph dispatches, but has never had the good fortune before to see in the vicinity of their city. It was a match race that brought spectators from as far west as California, from Maine, and from as far south as Texas. In all the contest took little more than six minutes of actual racing to decide, and when it was over the black stallion, Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, who has been heralded ever since last year as the coming pacing champion, had to his credit a victory over Star Pointer and John R. Gentry, the two fastest pacing stallions the world has ever known. His victory probably means that Joe Patchen, under conditions as favorable as those under which Star Pointer made his world's record of 1:59¼, will come pretty near to the two-minute mark, and possibly might equal Star Pointer's time.

The race brought out such a crowd as used to be seen on Suburban Day at Sheepshead Bay, for there was a larger crowd in attendance than on Labor Day, and a conservative estimate placed the number of visitors at not less than 15,000. The race brought to the track men who would not be expected at a trotting meeting when there were running races at the pretty Sheepshead Bay track, and some of the trotting men looked askance when they noted that such dyed-in-the-wool racing men as Philip J. Dwyer, Andrew Miller, "Matty" Corbett, Judge Arkell, and Charley Fish were on the clubhouse stand.

Among the trotting-horse men present from out of town were Daniel Campau of the Cleveland Driving Club, who was comfortably "seated behind one of Nathan Straus's trotters; A. C. Hall of Stamford, Conn., behind a big bay gelding that William Durando had loaned him; F. C. Sayles of Pawtucket, seated comfortably in a borrowed road wagon. Others of prominence were John Sheppard of Boston, G. B. Herrington of Poughkeepsie, John C. Shults of Parkway, and Frank Hyer of Chicago. Besides these strangers there congregated in the clubhouse Nathan Straus, James Johnson, W. N. Burgess, Philip Hesamer, W. M. V. Hoffman, James McCleahan, William Kennelly, James McCaffrey, Michael McDenald, Judge Cowing, C. Vanderbilt Cross, W. P. Tompkins, Frank Bell, Billings, Fred Gerken, Anton Schwartz, Jacob Ruppert, Henry Zahn, Sheriff Thomas Dunn and his counsel Philip Britt, ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, J. A. Blaurock, S. V. Clark, William Durando, Samuel McMillan, ex-President of the Fleetwood Trotting Association; Alfred de Cordova, Carl S. Burr, C. M. Reed, and G. B. Titus.

POLICE STOPPED BOOKMAKERS.

It was to be a great day with the auction pool men and the five bookmakers in the betting ring, but their business was seriously interfered with by Chief of Police McLaughlin of Yonkers. A Yonkers sport came to the track on Tuesday and lost $20 betting on one of the races. He complained to Chief McLaughlin, with the result that yesterday bookmaking and auction pool selling were discontinued at the track after the first heat had been decided. The bookmakers got on their chairs again toward the end of the day's racing, but the pool box was closed for the day. There was, however, plenty of betting on the races, especially on the result of the big race, but these were private wagers between man and man.

A more perfect day for the big race could not have been desired, for there was scarcely any wind to retard the great pacers. The track was almost sun-baked, and when the three pacers came out to line up for the start the visitors realized that some splendid time would be made. Searchlight, 2:03½, the brown stallion that was the hope of the Connecticut contingent, instead of being sent out in the shafts, was led out upon the track to a halter, and it was explained that a veterinarian had examined him, and had announced that he was unfit to race. The crowd was somewhat disappointed at his withdrawal, but since he was the slowest record horse of the four, his presence could be best withstood. As the three starters passed the stretch to the 150-yard mark, from which they were to score down to the starter, the crowd sent up a cheer. The majority of those persons were anxious to have a look at Star Pointer, the only light-harness horse that has ever passed the two-minute mark, and if there had been betting on the result he would easily have sold favorite in the pools and in the books. His shiny bay coat glistened like new satin in the sunlight and although he looked a trifle fat, he seemed the ideal light-harness racer. His driver, McClary, was the most prominent figure on the track, for he wore a bright garnet driving jacket and cap, while Dickerson, behind Joe Patchen, and Andrews, who held the reins over John R. Gentry's back, both wore dark racing jackets.

REPEATED FALSE STARTS.

The trio made numerous scores down to the starting point, but were turned back repeatedly by Starter Walker. At last they came down almost evenly aligned, and the starter gave them the word to be off. The bright-colored jacket of Star Pointer's driver could be seen to forge slightly in front of Joe Patchen's driver directly after they passed the wire, but by the time they reached the first turn Patchen was fairly into stride and had a slight advantage. It was not of long duration, though, for before they came to the quarter mile post, which was reached in 0:33¾, the champion had taken the lead and pole, and he showed the way up the backstretch. All the way up the straight to the three-quarter pole he held about a length's advantage. Patchen had not made a break, but he had been thrown slightly out of stride by a misstep on the backstretch, and it was not until the three-quarter pole was reached that he began to cut down the champion's lead. Then he crept up gradually, but the fatal misstep on the backstretch had cost him too much ground, and he was unable to get up within striking distance of the leader. Into the stretch Star Pointer showed the way by about two lengths. He was going easily enough, and steadily, too, but the black stallion began to close on him. Twenty yards from the finish Dickerson raised his whip over Patchen's head and urged the black on to great efforts.

The stallion responded gamely and showed a splendid burst of speed, but just as his nose crept up to Star Pointer's saddle the latter passed the wire, and a great shout from the spectators gave him the mead of praise he was entitled to for his splendid effort. John R. Gentry was at no time a dangerous competitor. He was behind from start to finish, and finished three lengths behind Joe Patchen.

SURPASSED THE CHAMPION.

The champion had the pole for the second heat, and when the word was given to go he had the best of the start. Joe Patchen was at the bay stallion's saddle when they made the first turn, and before the next turn was made he had gone up to and passed him. But Pointer came again, and then it was neck and neck on the backstretch for a while. Star Pointer again began to creep steadily away from his dangerous rival, and at the three-quarter pole was still in front. But Patchen had made no misstep on the backstretch this time, and shortly after passing the three-quarter pole he had crept up to the leader. At this point of the heat it was plain that the battle down through the stretch would be a game one, and that if both horses remained steady it would be anybody's race until the wire was passed. Once straightened out for the stretch Dickerson gave the black stallion his head, and inch by inch the black crept up on the lead of the champion. Two hundred yards from home Pointer was leading by a length; another ten yards and this was reduced to three-quarters of a length, with both horses going at their speed limit, both drivers urging their charges to put forth all the skill they could command. At the fifty-yard mark Joe Patchen appeared to be seemed thrilled with an electrical burst of speed, for he shot up to and then past Star Pointer, coming at him so fast as to drive him to a break.

The crowd went wild with excitement as Joe Patchen passed the judges a winner by a couple of lengths, but their excitement was even greater when it was noted that the black stallion had passed the mile in 2:03¾, a second and a half faster than Pointer's mile. Again in this heat John R. Gentry had trailed last all the way. The pace had been too hot for him from start to finish, especially the second quarter, which was negotiated in 29 seconds.

The deciding heat went to Patchen, but so easily did he win that his victory did not bring forth the enthusiasm that his first heat did. Pointer and Gentry were behind Patchen when they got the word for the final heat, and Patchen held his advantage all the way up the back stretch. In fact, he was never in danger after that, for on the back stretch Star Pointer was carried to a break in a vain attempt to get up to the leader, and before McClary could bring him to his feet again John R. Gentry had passed him. The latter was not at all menacing to Joe Patchen, but Dickerson was anxious if possible to distance Star Pointer, and after hustling his mount along at top speed through the stretch he succeeded in his attempt. As Patchen passed the judges an easy winner from John R. Gentry, the distance flag dropped with Pointer on the other side of it.

VICTORY A POPULAR ONE.

The result of the big race apparently pleased most of the visitors, and after Patchen's good points and qualities had been discussed a great many of them left the track. There were three other events on the programme, and although they brought out good contests they were poor exhibitions by comparison with the big race. In the 2:20 trotting class, Senator L. was in front all the way in the two heats which decided the race, and in each heat he won easily. The 2:10 trot was a mile dash in a single heat, and in this event Nathan Straus's gelding Alves snatched a head victory on the post from Louise Mac. The latter, thirty yards from home seemed to have the race at her mercy, but Alves came with a great burst of speed at the end and barely won. In the 2:14 trotting class Charles M. Reed's black mare Rubber had a very easy time to win both heats. She was by far the best horse in the race, but in both cases she held her speed to the end, and then showed only enough of it to enable her to win without being pushed out.

It was announced after the day's racing yesterday that to-morrow will be the last day of the meeting. A programme had been arranged for Saturday, but some of the overnight events had failed to fill, and Saturday's programme was divided between to-day's and to-morrow's programmes.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—2:22 Class, trotting. Purse of $1,500.

Senator L., Summit View Farm's b. g., by			
West Cloud-Kirtida, (Dillinger)	1	1
Lucille, b. m., (Rathbun)	2	2
Lasso, b. g., (Geers)	3	4
Annie Burns, g. m., (Wilson)	4	3
George C., br. g., (Corten)	6	5
Martha, g. m., (Kinzey)	5	dis
Richland, b. g., (McDowell)	7	dis
Fleetwood, ch. s., (Brownridge)		dis.

Time—First heat, quarter, 0:34½; half, 1:06¼; three-quarters, 1:40; mile, 2:15½. Second heat, quarter, 0:34½; half, 1:06¼; three-quarters, 1:39¾; mile, 2:12.

SECOND RACE.—Free-for-all, pacing. Purse of $4,000.

Joe Patchen, A. M. Hawes's blk. g., by Wilkes-Josephine Young, (Dickerson)	1	1
Star Pointer, b. s., (McClary)	1	2 dis
John R. Gentry, b. s., (Andrews)	2	2

Time—First heat, quarter, 0:30¾; half, 0:59½; three-quarters, 1:32¾; mile, 2:04¾. Second heat, quarter, 0:29¾; half, 0:59¾; three-quarters, 1:31¼; mile, 2:04¾. Third heat, quarter, 0:32¾; half, 1:03; three-quarters, 1:33½; mile, 2:04¾.

THIRD RACE.—2:10 Class, trotting. Mile dash, single heat. Purse of $600.

Alves, Nathan Straus's b. g., by Allerton-Isabel (Thompson)	1
Louise Mac, ch. m., (Davidson)	2
Sue Mac, g. g., (Rathbun)	3
Dione, b. m., (McHenry)	4
Nemoline, blk. m., (Carmichael)	5
J. E. D., blk. g., (Ames)	6
Dan Cupid, b. g., (McCarthy)	7
Letah S., b. m., (Kinney)	8

Time—2:09¾.

FOURTH RACE.—2:14 Class, trotting. Purse of $2,000.

Rubber, C. M. Reed's blk m., by Wilton-Madeline Patchen, (Shillingshaw)	1	1
Iris O., b. m., (Garver)	3	2
Little Dick, br. g., (Pope)	2	3
Chanty, ch. g., (Kelly)	4	5
George Canney, b. g., (Lockwood)	7	4
Minster, s., (Biggs)	5	7
Edna Cook, b. m., (Collins)	9	6
Timbrel, br. g., (Whittemore)	8	8
Pilot Evans, b. g., (Spear)	6	dis
Nancy King, blk. m., (Foote)	10	dis

Time—2:10; 2:10¾.

The Programme for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Pelham. 2:25 Class; pacing.

J. E. Hubinger's b. h. Sam Medium.
J. Reinhard's b. g. Governor Bushnell.
E. D. Middleton's b. g. Mace.
Nutmeg Stable's b. h. Paddock.
Nutmeg Stable's b. m. Martina.
L. D. Norton's g. g. Eagle Medium.
J. H. Bates's b. m. Lady Wilkes.
John R. Gilson's ch. m. Maud Emperor.
Penn Valley Stud's b. h. Wandering Jew.
Maplewood Farm's b. g. Daniel.
P. E. Howard's g. m. Addie Parker.
F. L. Howard's g. g. Allen Hal.
W. H. Snyder's ch. m. Palatena.
W. H. Snyder's br. g. The Kid.
Douglas Thomas's b. m. Hetty G.
C. M. Lockwood's br. m. Evolute.
Parkway Farm's b. g. Tobygan.
Scott Hudson's b. m. Annie Thornton.
Scott Hudson's ch. g. Edward S.
T. E. Keating's blk. g. Coney.

SECOND RACE.—Empire City, 2:12 Class; trotting. Purse, $5,000.

Nathan Straus's b. g. Alves.
Parkway Farm's blk. h. Fred Kohl.
East View Farm's b. m. Miss Beatrice.
Frank Bowers's b. h. King Harry.
J. Malcolm Forbes's b. h. Peter the Great.
J. H. Carmichael's b. h. Lord Vincent.
Maplewood Farm's g. g. Who Is It.
M. E. McHenry's g. g. Success.
H. M. Norton's b. m. Bonnatella.
Suburban Farm's br. g. Copeland.
J. Devereux's b. m. Vida Zandt.
Luke Burke's blk. h. West Wilkes.
Supplee & Supplee's b. m. Piloteen.
Henry Hughes's b. g. Ed Lock.
F. W. Noble's br. m. Georgianna.
Village Farm's b. g. Tudor Chimes.
Ash & Miller's b. m. Queen Alfred.
W. C. Floyd-Jones's b. g. Woodford C.

THIRD RACE.—2:18 Trotting Class. Purse, $1,000.

De W. C. Flanagan's b. g. Ivandorf.
East View Farm's ch. m. Intact.
A. P. McDonald's b. m. Whitney.
P. E. Hendrick's b. g. Philip E.
Pomham Stable's b. g. Excell.
J. H. Shults's br. m. Octavia.
A. McDowell's br. m. Sadie M.
A. McDowell's b. m. Richland.
N. W. Hubinger's b. g. Pilot Evans.
R. A. Fairbairn's b. g. Farris.
T. L. Arthur's br. g. Frank Creamer.
E. est Plath's blk. m. Candy.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hudson. 2:25 Class; trotting. Purse, $3,000.

Roy Miller's br. g. Admiral Symmes.
Roy Miller's b. g. Bel Esprit.
N. W. Hubinger's b. h. Royal Baron.
Blackhurst Farm's br. h. Baron Victor.
Maplehurst Farm's b. m. Baroness Donerail.
East View Stock Farm's b. c. Direct Kirke.
East View Farm's b. m. Miss Jay.
E. D. Middleton's b. m. Amias.
E. D. Middleton's b. h. Allie Wood.
I. L. Goff's b. h. Wilask.
I. L. Goff's b. h. You May.

SPEEDWAY SALE OF TROTTERS.

Highest Price Paid Was for Sir Eld, Which Brought $800.

The revival of interest in trotting brought out a large attendance at the Speedway sale of trotters and pacers held in the American Horse Exchange last evening. The sale will be continued to-night. The highest price paid was for Sir Eld, the successful trial being $800. There were only three other bids of more than $200. The horses sold for an amount above $200 and their purchasers follow:

Sir Eld, (pacer, 2:23¾,) b. g., 7 years, 15.2 hands, by Storm-Dolly, by Brown Hal-Legal Tender; H. S. Purdy $800
Alfred C., (pacer, 2:23¾,) blk. g., 7 years, 15.2 hands, by Lexington-Donaldson, by King Philip-Dictator; Dan Smith 650
Cheerful Alcy, (pacer, 2:12¾,) b. g., 10 years, 16 hands, by Alcy Wilkes-May Wilkes, by Alcyone-Young Wilkes; K. Bilven 500
Nelly Bly, (trotter, 2:29½,) b. m., 6 years, by Starboul-Sadie McGregor, by Stamboul-Robert McGregor; John D. Edwards 400

Manhattan Cricket Club Averages.

The Manhattan Cricket Club has been the first to wind up its games in the championship series of the Metropolitan League. J. Adam easily leads the averages of the club. In the ten games played he failed to score double figures but twice, and finished the season with an aggregate of 300 runs and an average of 32.33. C. S. Moore obtained second place. Five men scored more than 100 runs, and eight finished their league games with double-figure averages. The team average of 14.41 indicates an average total of 12.54 in all games played. Of the ten games played the Manhattans won five, lost three, and two were drawn.

Veteran Cricketers to Play.

The veteran cricketers of New York and Philadelphia will meet to-day for a return game on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia. In the last match, played at Prospect Park, the New York team won, and the Philadelphians are in consequence eager to reverse the result of the game.

New York Woman Killed.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 6.—Word was received here to-day that Mrs. H. Clarendon Smith of New York, formerly an actress, was killed near Shelton last night. Mrs. Smith fell from a carriage while driving near her summer home, and her head becoming caught in the spokes of the wheel her neck was broken.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

Musette Won the Belles Stakes for Two-Year-Old Fillies.

A BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES

K. C. B. Alone of the First Choices Was Successful—The Russet Handicap Won by Prince McClurg.

K. C. B., in a race for maiden two-year-olds, was the only favorite to win at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday afternoon, and the bookmakers reaped a harvest from the crowd of about 7,000 that was at the track.

Of the two stakes on the day's card, the first decided was the Belles, for two-year-old fillies, over the Futurity course. It was run as the third race, and there were eleven starters, with Iroquois Belle the favorite of the bunch. But she was fated to finish just outside the money, Musette, second choice of the speculators, Runaway Girl, and Oneck Queen all beating her home and finishing as named. In fact, that quartet was in front from one end of the journey to the other. Musette and Runaway Girl had the fight between them all the way. They were first to get in motion at the start, and raced together two to three lengths in front of the field, which was led by Oneck Queen and Iroquois Belle, racing as another pair. In the stretch Adam tried hard to make Runaway Girl overtake and pass Musette, but to every effort of the former the latter responded successfully, and at the end beat her home by a half length, Oneck Queen being three lengths further back and a length in front of the favorite, Iroquois Belle.

The other fixture was the Russet Handicap, the sixth event on the card, and a trial at a mile and a half over the turf track. Although this had but five starters, it aroused lively enthusiasm, for the crowd dearly loves a race over a distance of ground instead of a sprint. It was not much of a race, however, for Prince McClurg, a ten-to-one chance, won it rather handily, after George Boyd and Bon Ino had run themselves out in

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
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Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
28 WALL STREET.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 891 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

Virginia Deferred Certificates.
THE WEST VIRGINIA DEBT SETTLEMENT.
Notice is hereby given that the Advisory Board, having recommended the Plan of Settlement formulated by the Committee, copies thereof may be obtained without cost from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, or from Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman;
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CLARENCE CARY,
R. P. CHEW,
VIRGINIUS NEWTON,
Committee.

NOTICE
The stock of the Basin Gold and Copper Mining Co., owners of
THE FAMOUS "HOPE" MINE
is being rapidly subscribed for at $1.50 per share. This stock is a sound investment, and offers an opportunity for large profits.
Send for Prospectus to
E. R. HOLDEN & CO., Bankers,
20 Broad St., New York.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS by the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in accordance with Section No. 28, Article No. 1, Laws of 1892:
November 1st, 1885—Ewen Brothers.....$57.47
November 1st, 1888—Russell H. Monroe.... 66.29
William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in New York City, State, and County, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
City, County, and State of New York:
Sworn to before me this thirtieth day of August, 1899.
H. W. MACOMBER, Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
au31-1aw6wTh

WALKER BROTHERS,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
DEAL IN
STANDARD COUPLER CO.
AMERICAN MUTOSCOPE CO.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Liquid Air Power.

The Marvel of the Nineteenth Century, and the

Greatest Success Ever Achieved in Any Century.

LIQUID AIR produced by our methods so much cheaper than by any other process that its cost is merely nominal and beyond competition.

LIQUID AIR successfully used as power by the first and only practical devices ever invented.

Those who were present with our Mr. Code at recent trials are convinced and enthusiastic over the wonderful results.

Owning Exclusively the rights to manufacture and use liquid air under the inventions of Messrs. Code, Knudsen and Chase, **The Liquid Air Power & Automobile Company** has before it a field unlimited in extent, profits never before equalled in any field, and will make more money for its stockholders than was ever realized from any other investment, whether mining, commercial or inventive.

ALL its profits participated in by all its stockholders alike, without preference.

Subscriptions will be received for the present at

$3.00 PER SHARE

(par value $10, full paid and non-assessable).

Make checks payable to order of THOMAS SEWALL, Treasurer.

Saturday, Sept. 16, Shares ADVANCE to $4.00.

Prospectus on request.

LIQUID AIR POWER & AUTOMOBILE CO.
186 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this fifth day of September, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and thirteen (113) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz., numbers

133	481	985	1428	1985	2437	2784
135	507	1065	1429	2010	2480	2789
152	553	1066	1486	2028	2500	2806
164	577	1067	1635	2116	2505	2844
179	578	1088	1640	2118	2514	2876
193	579	1105	1656	2133	2546	2883
249	606	1105	1660	2138	2568	2894
322	611	1186	1746	2144	2637	2918
333	786	1191	1763	2185	2666	2919
334	802	1201	1789	2186	2697	2926
337	814	1282	1797	2263	2698	2952
391	815	1328	1835	2265	2705	
397	899	1338	1849	2273	2709	
411	927	1365	1863	2301	2712	
428	929	1375	1867	2305	2740	
432	959	1379	1933	2400	2767	
457	979	1417	1872	2405	2783	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
CHARLES E. MAHONY,
For WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of September, 1899.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, September 6, 1899.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Trustee.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.
To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad:

The Master having continued until October 3d, 1899, the hearing for proving up bonds and other claims in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,

Notice is hereby given that all General Mortgage bonds of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD will be proved up by us, with claim of priority to other liens, if deposited on or before Oct. 2, 1899, with the **NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,** 100 Broadway.

Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1899.
JOHN G. CARLISLE, 30 Broad St. New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN, 902 Provident Bldg., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH, 15 Broad St., New York.

GeorgieReedGold MINING COMPANY,
LOCATED IN THE FAMOUS
"Republic Gold Mining Camp," Washington.
40,000 SHARES
ARE NOW OFFERED AT
30c. PER SHARE.
It is a question of only a short time before this stock will be worth $1.00 per share and will be paying at least 2c. per share per month in dividends.
SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.
GRAHAM, GARRETT & CO.,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1322	1811	2112	2339	2695	2842	3156
145	1428	1839	2162	2348	2806	2888	3163
157	1465	1836	2185	2367	2822	2902	3195
162	1469	1842	2196	2372	2833	2935	3216
168	1496	1897	2230	2391	2835	2976	3226
201	1516	1906	2258	2423	2850	2980	3229
339	1575	1929	2258	2459	2895	3001	3243
346	1629	1998	2262	2468	2705	3005	3280
371	1706	2004	2275	2487	2727	3053	
385	1728	2014	2278	2501	2781	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2528	2742	3122	
424	1759	2081	2325	2551	2780	3124	
470	1775	2092	2334	2556	2793	3143	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

A LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION offers an investment guaranteeing a 6-per cent. income, with utmost security. For particulars address JAMES E. SEYMOUR, 120 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf READJUSTMENT.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SAME:

The undersigned have caused the accounts and properties of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company to be examined by competent experts, and, having now duly considered the reports made by these experts, announce that, pursuant to the agreement of March 13th, 1899, they have adopted

A READJUSTMENT PLAN

the salient features of which are as follows:

(1.) Formation of a new company for the acquisition of the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company proper.

The Committee deems it unwise at this present juncture to provide for the inclusion of the Suburban Belt Railroad properties, basing its opinion upon the statement of its experts, that terminal facilities at Kansas City can be had at a greatly reduced cost per annum, and upon the fact that the demands of the holders of its securities are such as would impose upon the new company fixed charges which its earnings would not warrant.

The Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, which is also set aside for future consideration, has at present virtually no earnings, although it has already issued bonds to the extent of $1,635,000, and its works are still far from completion.

(2.) Issuance by the new Company of the following securities:

Prior Lien Mortgage four per cent. Gold Bonds	$15,000,000
Adjustment Mortgage four per cent. Gold Bonds; interest non-cumulative until 1905	15,000,000
Preferred stock four per cent. non-cumulative	20,000,000
Common stock	25,000,000

To be apportioned as follows:

To holders of present First Mortgage Bonds for each $1,000 bond:
$500 in Prior Lien 4% Bonds.
$500 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$300 in Preferred Stock.
$25 in cash for April coupon.

To stockholders who pay $15 per share upon present capital stock, for each share of said stock:
$7.50 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$7.50 in Preferred Stock.
$100.00 in Common Stock.

This plan further provides a cash resource of $6,450,000 as follows:

From sale of Prior Lien 4% Bonds at par	$3,000,000
From stockholders	3,450,000
	$6,450,000

which amount has been underwritten by a guarantee syndicate.

There will be reserved in the Treasury:

Prior Lien Bonds	$500,000
Adjustment Bonds	1,025,000
Preferred Stock	11,375,000
Common Stock	2,000,000

A careful examination of the plan recently promulgated by a Philadelphia Committee, taken in connection with the reports of the experts above referred to, have convinced your Committee that the Philadelphia plan is too wide in its scope, that it proposes to impose upon the K. C., P. & G. property charges which it cannot earn, and that for these and other reasons such plan must be regarded as a makeshift which may tide over present difficulties, but only at the expense of the future prosperity of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad proper.

Holders of bonds and stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company who have not already deposited their securities with this Committee are invited to deposit them with the Mercantile Trust Company of New York on or before **OCTOBER 1ST, 1899,** subject to the readjustment agreement and the plan proposed by this Committee.

The Readjustment Plan of your Committee has been lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company, from which copies may be obtained.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the Mercantile Trust Company for bonds or stock who may not agree to the plan of your Committee may withdraw their securities upon the terms stated therein on or after **SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899,** and until **SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1899,** after which latter date holders of Mercantile Trust Company certificates who have not dissented from this Plan will be bound by its provisions and those of the readjustment agreement.

New York, August 31st, 1899.
ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

10 POINTS PROFIT
WE TOOK FOR OUR CUSTOMERS IN T. C. I. YESTERDAY ON STOCK PURCHASED TUESDAY.
Write us to-day for terms and testimonials. In the columns of this paper yesterday we advised "Zella" (buy) Sugar, T. C. I., Cotton Oil.
CAN YOU BEAT IT?
Daily advisory telegraph service, $15 a Week, $50 a month. Write or call and secure special offer.
To Code Holders:
"VALDER," SUGAR, BROOKLYN.
"EAX" GRANGERS, T. C. I., COT. OIL.
GET IN LINE.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal an interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorised by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., Jun. 27, 1899.
By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Special Meeting of Stockholders.
To the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, in the State of Utah, on Monday, the 9th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposed amendment of the articles of association of the Company, increasing its preferred capital stock by the amount of $35,000,000, and its common capital stock by the amount of $7,718,800, and of authorising the issue and use of such additional stock, and of taking all suitable action in that behalf.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting or of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on October 10th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings.

Dated August 30th, 1899.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting, or of the special meeting of stockholders to be held on October 9th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 30th, 1899.

The Pacific Coast Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors, to be elected for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, September 15, 1899, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 12, 1899.

September 1, 1899.
HAMILTON H. DURAND, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Union Ice Company will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 159 West 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to be then submitted that such corporation be forthwith dissolved pursuant to Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.
F. B. ASPINWALL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

American Car & Foundry Co.
St. Louis, September 2, 1899.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 2

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¼% on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared payable on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1899. Transfer books will close Tuesday Oct. 10, and reopen Friday, Nov. 3.

FRED. W. EASTON, 1st Vice President.

The American Sugar Refining Co.
New York, September 6, 1899.

The Board of Directors of The American Sugar Refining Company have this day declared the following dividends, payable October 2, 1899.

On that portion of the Preferred Stock which is entitled to quarterly dividends, 1% PER CENT.

On the Common Stock, a dividend of 3 PER CENT.

The transfer books will close on Sept. 11, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Oct. 3, 1899.

ARTHUR DONNER, Treasurer.

New York, August 30, 1899.

The Directors of THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable on September 30, in the preferred stock at par, to the COMMON Stockholders of record September 15, at 4 P. M. GEO. A. KRAUSE, Secretary.

No Change in Sugar Situation.

There was no conference yesterday at the office of the American Sugar Refining Company between its officers and representatives of the National Grocers' Association, and the statement was authorized that there was no change in the situation as it existed two weeks ago. It was said, however, that the conferences that have been going on for some time on the subject which aim at giving a fair amount of profit to the grocers, have had the result of advancing affairs toward the point of adjustment.

Receipt of Gold Certificates.

Gold certificates of the denominations of $20 and $100 and amounting to $640,000 were received and distributed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. This consignment makes the amount received at the New York Sub-Treasury since the issue of gold certificates was resumed $14,500,000. For transfer to New Orleans on account of cotton crop moving $150,000 was received.

New Light and Traction Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 6.—The Southern Light and Traction Company, with an authorised capital of $2,500,000, was incorporated here to-day. The articles of incorporation confer the power to purchase the bonds, mortgages, and other debts, as well as the capital stock of other companies. The incorporators are Charles N. King, N. R. Vanderhoff, and Augustus C. Kellogg, all of Jersey City.

Chilean Railway to be Sold.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 6.—The Chilean section of the Trans-Andean Railway will be sold at public auction Sept. 14.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-day.

The American Credit Indemnity Company of New York has been admitted to Connecticut.

The British-American Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to Missouri and Wisconsin.

George W. Gephart of St. Louis has been appointed Missouri State Agent of the Vermont Life Insurance Company.

Rogers & Rollo of Chicago have been appointed Cook County managers of the National Assurance Company of Ireland.

The Farm Property Mutual Insurance Company has been organized at Des Moines, Iowa, and articles of incorporation have already been filed. The company intends to begin underwriting within the next few months.

The Insurance Press of this city states that it has advices from Berlin to the effect that the Salamandra Reinsurance Company of St. Petersburg has been granted permission by the Russian Government to make investments in foreign securities, and as a result is to enter the United States and make a deposit here in a short time. The Press further states that two other Russian companies, the Moscowische and the Russian Reinsurance, are also negotiating for similar authority.

Representatives of the fire insurance companies interested in the tobacco loss at 1,332 and 1,334 First Avenue have met, and the damage to the building as the result of last Saturday's fire was estimated as not likely to exceed 60 per cent. of the insurance. The stock loss is thought to be heavier. The policy covering wants will probably net sustain a loss of more than 35 1-3 per cent. The damage to the adjoining building, 1,330 First Avenue, is trifling.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 6	616,527
To date this year	122,889,340
Corresponding date last year	70,687,909

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 6	$2,850,200
To date this year	$668,070,370
Corresponding date last year	$579,235,130

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½@6 per cent.; at three months, 4¼@5 per cent.; at six months, 4¼@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Evans. & T. H. rct.	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Homestake	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	¾
Am. S. Ref. pf.	1½	M. W. S. El. of C. pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
B. R. & P.	¼	Nat. Steel	½
B. R. & P. pf.	7¼	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Cent. Pac. as. paid.	¾	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Penn. Railroad	½
C., L. & W. pf.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3¼	Pullman Car	4¾
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	10	Reading	¾
Col. Midland	¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Col. Mid. pf.	2½	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Col. & So. 1st pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	1
Col. & So. 2d pf.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4
Col. & H. C. & I.	2	Third Avenue	3
Del. & Hudson	½	Wells-Fargo Express	½
Erie 2d pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	General Electric	½
Am. Linseed	½	Great. Nor. pf.	1½
Am. Lin. pf.	2	Int. Silver	1
Am. Express	7	Keokuk & Des M.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Lake E. & W. pf.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Anaconda Copper	1½	Mexican Nat. ctfs.	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	8
Am. Tob. pf.	1½	N. Y. A. B. rts.	2¾
At., T. & S. F.	¼	N. Y. Cent. lst.	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
Canadian Pacific	½	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	¾	People's Gas. Chi.	½
Chi. Great. West.	¼	Republic Iron & Steel	¾
C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. & San Francis.	½
Cleve., L. & W.	¾	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Consol. Gas.	3¼	Twin City R. T.	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	U. S. Express	2
Del., L. & W.	¾	U. S. Rubber	½
Erie	¼	Union Bag & Paper	¾
Evans. & T. H.	1		
Federal Steel	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., I. & L. rfg. 6s.	4	Det. & Mack. g. 4s.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	¾	Int. & G. N. 3d	1½
Col. Mid. 2-3-4s	1½	L. E. & West. 2d	3
		Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1

There were no declines.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Throughout the greater part of yesterday securities were exceptionally strong; but just before the close a reaction carried quotations back somewhat. Many stocks which had been conspicuously buoyant fell off materially—especially stocks wherein pool activity has recently been much in evidence.

Again was disclosed the fact that commission house transactions were small, that largely the market was in professional hands. Veterans whose opinions are entitled to consideration seem agreed, however, that the professional element in the market and the manifestation of the disposition upon the part of that element cannot be considered otherwise than favorable. They point out that the interests which seem most intent upon bringing about betterment in market values include the foremost leaders in Wall Street. It has been long insisted by bear speculators that the strong men of Wall Street were heavily loaded with securities, and if this be admitted the developments of the past few days would seem to indicate with some force that such interests are disposed still to add to their holdings—evidently persuaded of the healthfulness of underlying trade conditions.

From every business quarter comes daily the same record—the record of expanding prosperity. In Wall Street's market the iron stocks reflect especially this marked betterment; and there accumulate signs that the iron and steel barometer is not to be isolated.

The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, for example, has come to Wall Street as a convincing token of the thoroughness of business improvement. That the St. Paul Company is able to earn 11 per cent. upon its total common share capital is of itself splendid testimony to the business revival of the West; but tremendously added force is given to that testimony by the disclosure in the St. Paul report itself that not merely 11 per cent. was earned, but that closer to 15 per cent. was the actual figure—so extraordinary were the year's drafts upon operating expenses for the permanent betterment of the property.

In the last hour of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, when the market was suddenly put under pressure, the entire trading contingent pounded prices. Practically every group of stocks on the list was pitched into. Many yielded; indeed, reaction extended generally. Incidental to the raid there was a sharp advance in the call money rate, 6 per cent. being quoted. According to the professional traders this is to be construed as a development very grave. According to bankers it signifies little. In banking circles there is no departure from the generally declared belief that while money rates may for sometime to come show firmness there is small danger of anything like hurtful stringency.

STILL LEAPING UPWARD.

Tennessee Coal and Iron stock gave Wall Street a new sensation yesterday morning, jumping about 10 points at the opening. After being in demand at 117 the stock fell back and remained for most of the day around 112. This is about three times the price of a year ago.

Meanwhile Wall Street is full of curious tales to account for the extraordinary buoyancy. The names of a number of conspicuous Stock Exchange traders figure in current gossip as being unhappily caught on the short side, at from 10 to 40 points below the present quotation.

In reflection of the exceptional development in Tennessee Coal, strength is showing in many of the other iron and steel stocks. Colorado Fuel and Hocking Coal and Iron both scored sharp advances yesterday for no other disclosed reason than the claim that they were entitled to go up because wonders had come to pass in Tennessee Coal. This peculiar logic may lead to investments which are likely to be more permanent than profitable.

GRANGER CONFIDENCE.

All of the Granger railway stocks show strength. The annual report of the St. Paul Company induces enthusiasm upon the part of the friends of all the other Western properties. It is freely insisted on by railway authorities that most of the Granger roads will in the ensuing twelve months double the net revenues which they have averaged during recent years.

SUGAR TRUST PROFITS.

The regular dividend upon Sugar Trust common stock was declared yesterday, and though no official statement of earnings was issued, it is stated in important inside circles that current earnings have risen to a point where considerably more than the disbursement is being earned.

"With the exception of one Summer," says an officer of the trust, "there never have been better June, July, and August earnings, than those made this year."

MORE PROSPERITY FACTS.

As an index of the commercial activity and prosperity of the country, the business of the express companies may be taken, in a measure, to reflect the true condition of affairs. It is interesting and gratifying, therefore, to hear the testimony of F. F. Flagg, Vice President of the American Express Company, in substantiation of the many published reports relating to the good times which have come upon the country.

"From my observations, as well as from the increase in our business in recent months, I think it is a safe proposition to say that the country is enjoying a period of unexampled prosperity. Since April last our business has shown a much larger tonnage, and it is evident, from the various sources and kinds of shipment, that the prosperity is general and widespread.

"One of the significant facts in connection with this increase is that it has come at a time when our business is usually inactive—that is to say, in the Summer months. In June, for example, which cannot be said to be a good month, we did a very heavy business.

"Another significant feature is the growth, say, in the past year or so, as evidenced by increased express business, of the export trade of the country. We, in our experience, notice a marked increase—a sure evidence that the manufacturers of the country are extending the sale of their goods abroad.

"And, strange as it may seem, I attribute this growth in no small measure due to the hard times of several years ago. When the period of depression came upon this country many of our manufacturers, rather than shut down because of the falling off in the demand for their wares here, began to look about for other fields. And they found them.

"In my opinion, this growing export trade—and I see no reason why it should not increase—is not only an index of our prosperity but it augurs well for the future. If our manufacturers establish a good market abroad we are not likely to suffer depression at home, or, at least, to be so materially affected as in times past. The increased foreign demand, in other words, will tend largely to offset any falling off of orders at home. However, there fortunately is not the least sign of any depression now.

"All this increase in the express business to which I refer is over and above the natural increase experienced by any growing system. It is, so to speak, a new increase, and is one of the sure signs of the active and prosperous condition of the country."

HOW THE RAILWAYS HUSTLE.

Added to the accumulated testimony of railroad Presidents and managers that the railways of the country are busier than they have ever been, and that the much-talked-of prosperity of the country is not a delusion and a snare, but a moving, actual, forceful fact, comes this thoughtful and significant opinion from Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway:

"All the indications are that we have entered upon a period of prosperity that will last for some time to come.

"I think, however, that the high prices prevailing in iron and steel will check the demand for those products after the first of the year—that is, if the prices are maintained.

"The railroad companies ordered liberally on the low basis of prices. They bought more rails and built more cars than they would ordinarily have done. Of course, they can't afford to keep up that work, at the increased prices.

"In short, the higher prices in iron and steel mean a curtailment on the part of the railways for rails, new equipment, &c.

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"As for the railroad outlook generally, it seems to me that it is very hopeful on both sides of the line for a long time to come.

"The misfortune—from the railroad standpoint—is that the present prosperity of the railroads is due, not to any advance in rates, but to the increased volume of business. Railroad rates are still low, while nearly every large corporation and industry has advanced the prices for its products from 10 to 50 per cent. But there has been no advance in railway rates.

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"There is a general shortage of cars throughout the country, and we have not escaped it any more than any of the other roads, although we added last year, more than 2,000 cars to our rolling stock.

"We are spending a large amount of money in improvements, including the double-tracking of our road in various sections of Canada. In addition, we are rebuilding and increasing the capacity of our bridges.

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"Our relations with the Canadian Pacific are at present very harmonious, and all our past differences have been patched up.

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"The general commercial situation is decidedly hopeful, and my observations lead me to believe that prosperity extends to about the same degree over Canada as over the United States. Canada certainly is prospering, and the Nor'west will this year give her an immense wheat crop of the finest quality.

"The two countries, after all, move along very much together. With good times in the United States, there will almost certainly be good times in Canada. With bad times in this country, bad times may be expected in Canada also."

MOBILE AND OHIO PROGRESS.

A steamship line under the name of the Hollander Steamship Company was incorporated Aug. 30 for carrying freight from New York to Mobile to be delivered in St. Louis and all distributing points along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The company will begin operations within the next ten days.

Among those chiefly interested in the project are President Carlton of the Wear & Boogner Dry Goods Company, Mr. McKittrick of Hagardine, McKittrick & Co., two well-known St. Louis capitalists, which will insure St. Louis support; Julius Fleischmann, President of the Fleischmann Yeast Company, J. F. Feder of the Cincinnati banking firm of Feder, Holsman & Co., and C. A. Fish of New York.

Alexander Hollander, Import Trade Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio

tion with the Henry Clay-Bock Company is resumed.

Several other industrial stocks showed considerable strength yesterday, although trading in them was confined to a total of a few hundred shares. American Agricultural Chemical common sold up to 31⅝ and closed at 31½ bid, and the preferred stock advanced 1 point to 79¾, which was the closing bid for this issue. Royal Baking Powder reached 100⅝, and several other stocks showed fractional net gains. Sloss-Sheffield subscriptions gained 1½ points, closing at 113⅛ bid. Standard Oil was exceptionally strong, and on relatively few transactions advanced 10 points from 468 to 478, closing at the latter figure.

New Amsterdam Gas was active only to the extent of a few hundred shares, the common stock declining five-eighths of 1 point, to 34, and the preferred stock closed unchanged at 58½ bid. Early in the day the preferred stock changed hands at 60, but this price reflected a merely momentary demand for the stock, for the bid soon declined from this figure, and at the end of the day 58⅝ was the best bid. The day brought nothing new in regard to the gas war, and no movement that might be considered significant showed in any of the New Amsterdam Gas issues.

St. Louis subscriptions were strong, and made a net gain of 2 points, closing at 138 bid. The stocks and bonds were not traded in at all. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2
New Amsterdam	34	34½
New Amsterdam pf	58½	59½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¾	102½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31½	32
American Agricultural Chemical pf	79½	80
American Wool Goods	25½	27
American Wool Goods pf	83¼	84
Best Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	20	20⅛
Distilling Company of America pf	61	61½
Electric Axle Light & Power	5½	6½
Electric Boat	16	22
Electric Boat pf	42	47
Havana Commercial	27	28
Havana Commercial pf	67½	69
International Pump	24	25½
International Pump pf	73½	74½
National Gramophone, ex div	84	86
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf	78	79
Otis Elevator	38	38
Otis Elevator pf	101	101½
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	100⅛
Rubber Goods Mfg	33½	34½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div	88½	89
Sloss-Sheffield subs	113¼	116
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	468	480
Standard Oil Trust of New Jersey, ex div	476	478
Union Steel & Chain	31½	32½
Union Steel & Chain pf	73½	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96⅜	97½
American Air Power	55	60
Asphalt Company of America	18½	19
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11½
Chicago & Alton subs	112	112½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	103	106
Electric Vehicle pf	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅝	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	27	28
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4½	5
Markeen Copper	11	12½
Mexican 5s	100⅝	101¾
New England Transportation	9⅞	10½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	92	96
New York Gas & Electric 5s	105	106
New York Transportation	22½	25
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	23	24
St. Louis subs	138	140
St. Louis common, when issued	35	5½
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½
Tennessee Copper	19⅝	19⅞
Trust Company of America	260	310
*Union Copper	25	32

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	96½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 5s	106	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	47½
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	106	106½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	2⅝
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	56
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	98½
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	35⅝	36½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106⅝	106⅞
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. Y. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Lexington Avenue	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	185	190
North Jersey Street Railway	38	38½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Stelaway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36¼	39
Brooklyn Ferry 6 p. c., with int	95¼	96½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	56	60
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91½	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45¾	47½
Union Ferry bonds	103⅞	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	79½	81
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21½	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	41¾	43
Denver Gas bonds	69¼	70
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas		45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	11	13½
New England Gas & Coke	25	32
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85	88
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana		45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	134	138
Standard Gas 1st	114	116
Syracuse Gas stock	8	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		80
Western Gas	102	103
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	20½
American Typefounders'	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	103	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	30	31
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	59	65
General Chemical pf	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf		50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	98	99
Hudson River Telephone	112	116
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	7	14
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	29½	30½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	126
Worthington Pump pf	108	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	117½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
United States Flour Milling	50	
United States Flour Milling pf	70	

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$278,383,833
Gold reserve	249,885,014
Net silver	4,019,586
United States notes in the Treasury	16,780,734
Treasury notes of 1890	796,676
Total receipts this day	1,116,477
Total receipts this month	7,430,145
Total receipts this year	105,462,577
Total expenditures this day	1,500,000
Total expenditures this month	7,733,000
Total expenditures this year	109,811,402
Deposits in National banks	$1,695,477
Silver bullion	724,700
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	130,946
Government receipts—From internal revenue	317,751
From customs	718,675
Miscellaneous	82,044

William A. Nash's Retirement.

William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, retired as a Trustee of the Produce Exchange Trust Company more than two months ago. His retirement was prompted by the demand on his time and attention by other interests, principally the starting and directing of the four branches of the Corn Exchange Bank.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1899.

Sales.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Range.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	113	25	Adams Express	115	115	115	115	
17½	17⅝	900	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17⅝	17	17⅛	+⅛
65⅝	66⅜	550	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅛	66⅜	+⅜
44⅜	44⅝	330	American Cotton Oil	44½	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜	
100	100	100	American Linseed	11	11	11	11	−⅛
51½	53	210	Am. Linseed pf	51½	51¾	51½	51¾	−⅞
150	156	110	American Express	150	150	150	150	−3
14⅜	15¼	600	American Malting Co.	15	15	14⅜	15	+⅛
41⅜	42	1,900	Am. Smelt & Ref.	41⅜	42	41⅜	41⅞	+⅝
91⅜	91½	1,615	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91⅛	92	91⅛	91⅝	+⅜
38½	38⅝	200	Am. Steel Hoop	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+⅛
84½	85	1,200	Am. Steel Hoop pf	84½	85	84½	85	+⅝
57⅜	58	5,823	American Steel & Wire	58	58⅜	57⅝	57⅝	−⅜
98⅜	98½	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf	98½	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞	+⅛
155⅞	156⅛	36,870	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	153⅝	156⅞	155⅛	156⅞	+1⅞
...	...	168	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	121½	121½	121½	121½	+1½
55⅞	55⅝	3,365	Anaconda Copper	56	56	55⅛	55⅝	+⅝
42⅜	43⅛	2,267	American Tin Plate	43	43¼	42	43	+⅞
129	129½	29,357	American Tobacco	131	131	129¼	129½	−1½
145	145	150	American Tobacco pf	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼	−¼
17⅛	18½	100	Ann Arbor	18	18	18	18	
40	40⅜	400	Ann Arbor pf	40	40⅜	40	40⅜	−⅛
22¼	22⅞	4,700	At., T. & S. F.	22⅞	23⅛	22¾	22¾	−⅛
65⅜	65⅝	16,000	At., T. & S. F. pf	65⅜	66⅛	65⅜	65⅝	−⅛
53⅛	54	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	54⅛	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	−⅜
73⅛	73⅜	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73⅜	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜	−⅛
104⅝	104⅞	64,922	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	106⅝	107⅛	104⅛	104⅝	−1⅜
142	144	35	Brooklyn Union Gas	144	144	144	144	
37	38	1,150	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	34	38	34	38	+⅞
86	...	520	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	82	89	82	89	+7½
54½	55	100	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	+⅛
96½	97	800	Canadian Pacific	97	97	97	97	+⅛
58	58⅜	1,300	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	57½	58⅛	57½	58⅛	+⅝
28⅜	28⅞	1,770	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅜	29	28⅜	29⅛	+⅝
51	53	350	Chicago Con. Traction	51½	51½	51½	51½	
136½	136⅝	19,110	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136¾	137⅛	136⅝	136⅝	−⅛
...	97½	1,100	Chicago & East. Ill.	98½	98½	97½	97½	−1
16½	16¼	2,250	Chicago Great West.	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+⅛
83⅜	84	845	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	83⅜	84	83⅜	84	+⅝
43¾	44½	750	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	44⅝	...	43¾	44½	+⅝
96	96⅛	700	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	96⅜	96⅜	96	96⅛	−⅛
10	10⅜	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10	10	10	
41	42	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½	
135⅛	135¼	54,380	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	134⅝	136⅛	134⅛	135¼	+⅛
172	172⅜	250	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172⅝	173	172⅛	172⅜	
171¾	172¼	2,870	Chicago & Northw.	172⅝	173	171¾	172¼	
...	...	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	211	211½	211	211½	
119¼	119⅞	7,320	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	120	120⅝	119⅛	119⅞	
58	58⅛	1,775	C., C., C. & St. L.	59	59	58	58	−⅜
100	100	25	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99	99	99	
12	12	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
44	44	350	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44½	45	44½	45	+⅝
2½	2½	2,400	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	2	2½	2	2½	
60¼	60¾	33,025	Colorado Fuel & Iron	57⅜	60¾	57⅞	60¾	+3⅞
125	140	1,120	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	120	125	120	125	+10
8	8½	1,796	Colorado Midland	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	
26	26⅞	9,916	Colorado Midland pf.	24½	27	24½	26	+2⅜
...	...	750	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
47¼	47⅞	810	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47¼	47¾	47¼	47⅝	+1⅞
17	17⅛	750	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16¼	17⅛	16¼	17⅛	
19	20	8,120	Col. & H. C. & I.	19	21¼	19	20	+2
130⅜	130¼	4,174	Consolidated Gas	129⅝	132⅝	129⅝	129⅝	−¾
46⅝	47	2,585	Continental Tobacco	47⅜	48	46⅜	46⅞	−1
98¼	98⅜	1,945	Continental Tobac. pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	
124⅜	124⅝	4,870	Delaware & Hudson	123⅛	125⅞	123⅞	124⅛	−⅛
180½	181¼	1,164	Del., Lack. & West.	182	182	180¼	180¾	−⅞
22⅜	22⅝	2,150	Denver & R. G.	23	23	22⅜	22⅝	
77	77¼	520	Denver & R. G. pf.	77	77¼	77	77¼	
13⅞	14	100	Erie	14	14	14	14	
19	20	368	Erie 1st pf.	19	19½	19	19½	+¼
43½	44	500	Evans. & T. H.	43½	43¾	43½	43¾	−1
97	98	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	97⅞	98	97⅞	98	
61⅝	61⅝	19,367	Federal Steel	61⅝	62⅝	61¼	61¾	
82½	83	3,446	Federal Steel pf.	82⅜	83⅛	82½	82⅞	+⅛
122½	124¼	250	General Electric	123	125	123	124¾	+2
63½	65¼	720	Glucose Sugar Ref.	64½	65	64½	65	
166¾	167½	490	Great Northern pf.	166¼	166¼	165¾	165¾	−¾
74	76	100	Homestake	75	75	75	75	+1
36	37	980	Hocking Valley	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	
64	66	570	Hocking Valley pf.	66	66⅞	66	66¼	+⅛
114½	115¼	2,360	Illinois Central	115	115¾	115	115¼	+⅛
31½	32	1,025	International Paper.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅛	31½	+⅛
76½	77	200	International Paper pf.	77	77	76⅝	76⅝	−1
13	14	150	International Silver	14	14	14	14	
14½	14½	315	Iowa Central	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14½	+⅛
58½	58⅝	300	Iowa Central pf.	58½	58⅝	58½	58⅝	+⅛
10⅝	10½	475	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
5	5½	200	Keokuk & D. M.	5	5	5	5	
66⅜	67	1,100	Laclede Gas	66⅜	66⅝	66	66⅜	+⅛
95½	99	110	Laclede Gas pf.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+⅛
80	81	800	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80½	80½	80	80	−½
81½	81⅝	5,720	Louisville & Nashville	81½	82⅛	81½	81⅝	+⅛
115	115	13,962	Manhattan Con	114⅝	115⅞	114⅝	114⅝	
22	23	800	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	22½	22½	22	22	+⅛
65½	69	300	Met. W. S. El. Chi. pf	66½	67	66¼	67	+2
210	210½	6,237	Met. Street Railway	210⅝	211⅜	208¾	210	+¾
15	15½	1,450	Mexican Central	15½	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
5	5½	900	Mexican National ctfs.	5⅜	5⅝	5	5	+⅛
97⅜	97⅝	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	+⅜
25½	25¾	16	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	25½	25¾	25½	25¾	
14⅜	14½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
44	44	4,370	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	44	44	43½	43½	−⅜
49	49	3,310	Missouri Pacific	49	49¼	49	49	
48½	48⅝	500	Mobile & Ohio	48½	48⅝	48¼	48¼	
73⅜	73⅝	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	−⅛
104⅝	104⅞	64,922	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	106⅝	107⅛	104⅛	104⅝	−1⅜
142	144	35	Brooklyn Union Gas	144	144	144	144	
37	38	1,150	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	34	38	34	38	+⅞
86	...	520	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	82	89	82	89	+7½
54½	55	100	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	+⅛
96½	97	800	Canadian Pacific	97	97	97	97	+⅛
58	58⅜	1,300	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	57½	58⅛	57½	58⅛	+⅝
28⅜	28⅞	1,770	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅜	29	28⅜	29⅛	+⅝
51	53	350	Chicago Con. Traction	51½	51½	51½	51½	
136½	136⅝	19,110	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136¾	137⅛	136⅝	136⅝	−⅛
...	97½	1,100	Chicago & East. Ill.	98½	98½	97½	97½	−1
16½	16¼	2,250	Chicago Great West.	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+⅛
83⅜	84	845	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	83⅜	84	83⅜	84	+⅝
43¾	44½	750	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	44⅝	...	43¾	44½	+⅝
96	96⅛	700	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	96⅜	96⅜	96	96⅛	−⅛
10	10⅜	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10	10	10	
41	42	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½	
135⅛	135¼	54,380	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	134⅝	136⅛	134⅛	135¼	+⅛
172	172⅜	250	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172⅝	173	172⅛	172⅜	
171¾	172¼	2,870	Chicago & Northw.	172⅝	173	171¾	172¼	
...	...	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	211	211½	211	211½	
119¼	119⅞	7,320	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	120	120⅝	119⅛	119⅞	
58	58⅛	1,775	C., C., C. & St. L.	59	59	58	58	−⅜
100	100	25	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99	99	99	
12	12	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
44	44	350	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44½	45	44½	45	+⅝
2½	2½	2,400	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	2	2½	2	2½	
60¼	60¾	33,025	Colorado Fuel & Iron	57⅜	60¾	57⅞	60¾	+3⅞
125	140	1,120	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	120	125	120	125	+10
8	8½	1,796	Colorado Midland	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	
26	26⅞	9,916	Colorado Midland pf.	24½	27	24½	26	+2⅜
...	...	750	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
47¼	47⅞	810	Col. Southern 1st pf.	47¼	47¾	47¼	47⅝	+1⅞
17	17⅛	750	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16¼	17⅛	16¼	17⅛	
19	20	8,120	Col. & H. C. & I.	19	21¼	19	20	+2
130⅜	130¼	4,174	Consolidated Gas	129⅝	132⅝	129⅝	129⅝	−¾
46⅝	47	2,585	Continental Tobacco	47⅜	48	46⅜	46⅞	−1
98¼	98⅜	1,945	Continental Tobac. pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	
124⅜	124⅝	4,870	Delaware & Hudson	123⅛	125⅞	123⅞	124⅛	−⅛
180½	181¼	1,164	Del., Lack. & West.	182	182	180¼	180¾	−⅞
22⅜	22⅝	2,150	Denver & R. G.	23	23	22⅜	22⅝	
77	77¼	520	Denver & R. G. pf.	77	77¼	77	77¼	
13⅞	14	100	Erie	14	14	14	14	
19	20	368	Erie 1st pf.	19	19½	19	19½	+¼
43½	44	500	Evans. & T. H.	43½	43¾	43½	43¾	−1
97	98	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	97⅞	98	97⅞	98	
61⅝	61⅝	19,367	Federal Steel	61⅝	62⅝	61¼	61¾	
82½	83	3,446	Federal Steel pf.	82⅜	83⅛	82½	82⅞	+⅛
122½	124¼	250	General Electric	123	125	123	124¾	+2
63½	65¼	720	Glucose Sugar Ref.	64½	65	64½	65	
166¾	167½	490	Great Northern pf.	166¼	166¼	165¾	165¾	−¾
74	76	100	Homestake	75	75	75	75	+1
36	37	980	Hocking Valley	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	
64	66	570	Hocking Valley pf.	66	66⅞	66	66¼	+⅛
114½	115¼	2,360	Illinois Central	115	115¾	115	115¼	+⅛
31½	32	1,025	International Paper.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅛	31½	+⅛
76½	77	200	International Paper pf.	77	77	76⅝	76⅝	−1
13	14	150	International Silver	14	14	14	14	
14½	14½	315	Iowa Central	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14½	+⅛
58½	58⅝	300	Iowa Central pf.	58½	58⅝	58½	58⅝	+⅛
10⅝	10½	475	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
5	5½	200	Keokuk & D. M.	5	5	5	5	
66⅜	67	1,100	Laclede Gas	66⅜	66⅝	66	66⅜	+⅛
95½	99	110	Laclede Gas pf.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+⅛
80	81	800	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80½	80½	80	80	−½
81½	81⅝	5,720	Louisville & Nashville	81½	82⅛	81½	81⅝	+⅛
115	115	13,962	Manhattan Con	114⅝	115⅞	114⅝	114⅝	
22	23	800	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	22½	22½	22	22	+⅛
65½	69	300	Met. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	66½	67	66¼	67	+2
210	210½	6,237	Met. Street Railway	210⅝	211⅜	208¾	210	+¾
15	15½	1,450	Mexican Central	15½	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
5	5½	900	Mexican National ctfs.	5⅜	5⅝	5	5	+⅛
97⅜	97⅝	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	+⅜
25½	25¾	16	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	25½	25¾	25½	25¾	
14⅜	14½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
44	44	4,370	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	44	44	43½	43½	−⅜
49	49	3,310	Missouri Pacific	49	49¼	49	49	
48½	48⅝	500	Mobile & Ohio	48½	48⅝	48¼	48¼	

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, reg
5,000 ..... 100⅝
1,000 ..... 100⅝
15,000 ..... 100⅝
Small Bonds
300 100
U S 4s, reg, 1907
10,000 ..... 121¼
U S 4s, comp, 1907
1,000 120
Virginia Fund Debt 2-3s of 1991
5,000 ..... 97¼
500 97
Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 80
Am Tobacco Co scrip
25,000 ..... 104⅛
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
5,000 72
Atch, Top & Santa Fe Adjust 4s
10,000 88
5,000 88
25,000 ..... 88½
40,000 ..... 88½
Gen 4s
10,000 ..... 103⅝
5,000 ..... 103⅝
20,000 ..... 103⅝
Austin & N'w'n 1st 6s
1,000 99
Balt & Ohio 4½s
10,000 ..... 97⅛
5,000 ..... 97⅛
130,000 ..... 97⅛
10,000 ..... 97⅝
1,000 ..... 97⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s
10,500 ..... 107⅜
2,500 101
Balt & Ohio, Ky & Ohio, when issued
10,000 ..... 99½
10,000 ..... 99⅝
B'kl

PURCHASE OF MEXICAN LAND.

Three Million Acres Bought by Chicago and New York Capitalists.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—A deal involving the transfer of 3,000,000 acres in Nuev Leon and Tamaulipas, Mexico, was concluded in Chicago to-day by L. L. Summerlin of San Antonio, Texas, with Chicago and New York capitalists. Mr. Summerlin said:

"This property is one of the richest on the continent. There is a heavy deposit of asphalt, probably the largest in America, with petroleum, and many valuable timbers, such as mahogany, rosewood, black ebony, and cedar. It is situated in the northern part of Mexico and borders on the Gulf. It is the intention to build up a commercial and industrial centre at some point in it. Much of this property is already under cultivation, raising excellent crops of sugar cane, corn, cotton, and a little coffee.

"Refrigerated meats will be shipped to Cuba and Puerto Rico, extensive slaughter pens will be erected, and we will control our own steamship lines. In addition to this, large tanneries will be built."

Perth Amboy Bank's Business.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 6.—The second day's business of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution, which resumed yesterday, amounted to $28,000 in withdrawals. Few took out all of their money, and to-day, as yesterday, a number of deposits were made. The bank officials say they have no fear of a run that will endanger the stability of the bank.

New Union Township Sewer.

ROSELLE, N. J., Sept. 6.—The Union Township Committee last evening passed the ordinance for a sewer system for the improved sections of Union Township, which include Roselle, Lorraine, and Aldene. The outlet for the system will be through the McPherson private sewer at Elmora, which is controlled by Cleveland capitalists. This sewer finds its outlet in the Elizabeth system.

Mayor of Salem, N. J., Out.

SALEM, N. J., Sept. 6.—Because the City Council last night, by a vote of 5 to 1, refused to confirm Mayor Gwynn's suspension of two policemen, he resigned the Mayoralty of the city. The City Council will select a Mayor to fill the position until the next election.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West End Avenue Block Front Sold—Other Dealings—Important Down-Town Leases.

The sale of part of the Furniss estate's holdings on Upper West End Avenue, to which reference was made in these columns several weeks ago, has been successfully concluded. Kempner Brothers have bought from Miss Sophia R. C. Furniss the block front of eight lots on the west side of West End Avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets. The property will be improved in the near future by the erection of high-class apartment houses. The Furniss estate also owns nine adjoining lots on either street at the rear of those just sold, and it is said that negotiations for their sale may be closed within a few days. In the sale of the block front it is understood that L. J. Phillips & Co. acted as brokers, but at their office all information in regard to the deal was refused.

Cyrus Field Judson has sold to a client the new six-story brick flat, 173 Avenue A, southwest corner of Eleventh Street, 24 by 94.

The five-story building 60 Cedar Street, the leasing of which has been reported, will have for its tenant the firm of George R. Read. The lease is for a long term of years, and the premises will be thoroughly refitted for its new occupants, their present quarters at 10 Wall Street having become inadequate. The latter have been rented to the Bankers' Trust Company.

Schmidt & Co. have sold for Adelson & Stone to a builder, for improvement, 611 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 103; also, for E. Lowenthal, a new private dwelling on Nelson Avenue, near Devoe Street, 16 by 93, taking in exchange a house in Brooklyn.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

976 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 16.8 by 85, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to J. L. Oberly... $2,440

237 and 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Globe Realty Company..... 13,450

50 and 52 West Third Street, 43 by 75.1 and irregular, seven-story white-brick front business building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward Oppenheimer... 90,035

By Charles A. Berrian.

Decatur Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; together with Webster Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, abutting on the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant, partition sale, to the plaintiff, Maria A. Valentine..... 3,800

Willis Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street, 48 by 106, one and two story frame buildings; partition sale, to John H. Duffy..... 30,250

By Herbert A. Sherman.

412 and 414 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Eightieth Street, 60 by 125, eight-story apartment houses; foreclosure sale, to Henry B. Platt..... 137,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 310 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 199 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 26 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,878.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 474 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,287.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 518 Madison Avenue, west side, 60.5 feet north of Fifty-third Street, 20 by 95, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,848; subject to another mortgage for $48,600.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 450 feet east of Willis Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 27 and 33.6 by 82 and 90; John Immel of 1,228 Hoe Avenue, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $75,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 88.6; George and Emanuel Doctor of 410 East Sixty-sixth Street, owners; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

Main Street, northwest corner of Cross Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 27 by 56.6; Edward Flynn, City Island, owner; Franklin D. Pagan, architect; cost, $5,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 25.9 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for five three-story frame tenements, 20.6 by 61 and 66; Burton H. Smith of 717 Tremont Avenue, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $25,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 25 by 18, for a two-story frame shop; John Maresca of 2,373 Arthur Avenue, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 103 feet east of Washington Avenue, for a two-story and cellar frame schoolhouse; Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, owners; George Hof, Jr., architect; cost, $6,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 62 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for a one-story frame schoolhouse, 15.7 by 55; Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, Washington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, owners; George Hof, Jr., architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

No. 239 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Carolina Wall of 239 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; B. & J. P. Walther, architects; cost, $275.

No. 1,837 Washington Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling and store; Kaspar Bischel, premises, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,629 Fleetwood Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story brick and stone dwelling; August Kunst, premises, owner; F. Jaeger, architect; cost, $750.

No. 205 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story brick factory; the Rev. T. Gravel of 185 East Seventy-sixth Street, owner; J. B. Gingras of 1,445 Second Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 18.2 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Richard Weaver of 940 Washington Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 622 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Richard H. Reimisch, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $500.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Kate Walsh, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $50.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 6.

AV D, n w corner 14th St, 155x142x154.5x142; Mary McGuire to George H. McGuire..... Gift

BROOK AV, e s, 139.9 ft n of 169th St, 100.6x100.6x18.6x100.5; Niels Toelberg to Ivar Nygaard..... 1,000

CHERRY ST, 122, 22.8x104x24.10x104; Thomas Brown to Michael J. Whalan and another..... Nom.

COOPER AV, e s, Lots 46, 47, and 48, map estate of William Cooper, 75x100; John Young to Levina A. Young..... Gift

CROTONA AV, w s, 107.6 ft s of 176th St, or Woodruff Av, 92.6x100; Niels Toelberg to Augustus B. Carrington..... 2,500

EAGLE AV, w s, 185 ft n of Morrisania Branch Railroad, 25x120; John J. Clarke to Margaret A. Clarke..... 50

EDGECOMBE AV, 227, w s, 20x100; Morris Frank, executor, to Eliza A. Hale and another..... 9,800

FRONT ST, s e corner of Montgomery St, 21.2x70; Hermann Behrens to N. F. P. Behrens, ½ part..... 500

FRONT ST, s e corner of Montgomery St, 21.2x70; Christian Behrens to N. F. P. Behrens..... 500

FRONT ST, No. 205, 20x72.6; The William P. Howell Company to Rosalie de N. Moran..... 1

GRAND AV, s w corner of 184th St, 50x90; Rachel Greer to Annie E. Levy and others, executors, &c..... 10

GRAND AV, n w corner of 184th St, 50x90; Rachel Greer to Annie E. Levy and others, executors, &c..... 10

GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft s of 184th St, 50x90; Rachel Greer to Anne E. Levy et al. 10

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 40.11 ft s of 109th St, 20x68; Sarah Bird and others to Jeanette Goldsmith..... 1

LOT 429, map Section A, Vyse estate; John M. Shuvelt to Burton H. Smith... 1

LOT 429, map Section A, Vyse estate; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., to Burton H. Smith..... 1

LOT 429, map Section A, Vyse estate; Fred Schoonmaker to Henry G. Silleck, Jr..... 1

LOTS 147 to 144, 169 to 172, 203, 205, 207, and 208, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; Thomas D. Penfield and others, individually and as executors and trustees, to William W. Penfield..... 500

LOTS 466 and 467, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; F. B. Levy to Emma A. Kinney.. 100

MARION AV, w s, (old line,) 351 ft n of West Farms, or Fordham Road, 101 x— to Bainbridge Av; George S. Daniels to Lucas Engel..... Gift

MORRIS ST, (old,) n s, 92.7 ft w pt Washington Av, (old line,) 18.6x147.10x irregular; also Morris St, n s, (old line,) 92.7 ft w of Washington Av, (old line,) runs s 4 to n s Tremont Av x w 18.6x n 4 to s M St x e 18.6; William G. Mulligan to John P. Wenninger..... 1

POTTER PLACE, n s, 175 ft w of Cadiz Place, 50x100; Hannah M. Hynes to Tobe Kleinberg..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 25 ft s of 136th St, 25x100; Fritz Selje to Otto Giessler and another..... 100

VILLA AV, w s, 96.3 ft n of Potter Place, 50x100; Clarence W. Beach to Tobe Kleinberg..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 147.2 ft s of 167th St, 27.10x100x28.4x100; Albert F. Brugman to Francis E. Brugman, executor..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 148.5 ft s of 167th St, 27.7x100x irregular; Francis E. Brugman, executor, to Albert F. Brugman..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, widened 125 ft s of 167th St, 23.4x90.4x irregular; Francis E. Brugman, executor, to Mary E. Brugman..... 4,000

WEBSTER AV, nw corner of 207th St, 100.11x781, to Parkside Place x946.9x37.11; John H. Eden and wife to Patrick Goodman..... *

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 135th St, 25x100; Mary McGuire to George H. McGuire..... Nom.

10TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x77.6; Owen Ward to Mary Ward..... 1

35TH ST, 230 East, 19.8x98.9; Adrian T. Kiernan and another to Eliza M. Kiernan..... 1

50TH ST, No. 410 East, 20x90; Josephine Lester and another to Townsend Wandell..... 675

65TH ST, n s, 335 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Minna Lindermann to Solomon Bereck..... 1

82D ST, n s, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; J. Prentice Kellogg to Annie S. Arnold. 1

109TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 32x100x irregular; Tony Carnese to Louisa Lomonte..... 2,907

110TH ST, s s, 158.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8 x100.11; Charles A. Kalish to Anna K. Shaw and another..... 7,650

118TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x 75.7x18.8x75.7; John Gray to Charles S. Taylor and another, ½ part..... 1

121ST ST, s s, 225 ft s of Pleasant Av, 23x100.11x21x80x2x20.11; Catherine Taylor to William Jones..... 1

123D ST, s s, 340 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; George C. Grennell to Hedwig Hafker..... 10,500

135TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Mary McGuire to George H. McGuire..... Nom.

137TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Mary McGuire to George H. McGuire..... Nom.

137TH ST, n s, 520 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x100; John T. Taylor and wife to William H. Taubert..... 100

137TH ST, n s, 485 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x100; Henry A. Webster and another to William H. Taubert..... 100

137TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x 100; Alonzo Nelson and wife to William H. Taubert..... 100

137TH ST, n s, 467.6 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x100; Christina L. Goundie to William H. Taubert..... 100

138TH ST, n s, 104 ft w of Willis Av, 26.3x100; Mary McGuire to George H. McGuire..... Gift.

145TH ST, n s, 185.3 ft w of Brook Av, 30x100; Mary McGuire to George H. McGuire..... Gift.

146TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 50x 100; Mary McGuire to George H. McGuire..... Gift.

180TH ST, widened, s s, 175.3 ft e of Crotona Av, widened, 29x142.11x29.4x 138.9; C. Adelbert Becker to John Hutzler and another..... 5,625

202D ST, s s, 748 ft e of Anthony Av, 25x100; Anna Magri to Samuel Hunter. 100

Recorded Leases.

AUGINO, Salvatore, to Biagio Provenzano; 1st Av, No. 2,054, 5 years..... $420

CORNELL, John M., to The Improved Sponging and Refinishing Company; Wooster St, 179 to 183, 3 9-12 years..$4,000, 5,500

HINTON, John H., to James F. Cavanagh; 8th Av, 196, and 256 West 20th St, 4 9-12 years..... 1,500

RYSHPAN, Solomon, to Ignatz Friedman; Rivington St, 193, sw corner Ridge St, 3 8-12 years..... $1,284, 1,500

SCHWAB, Samuel, to John Baumann; 115th St, 99, 21 years..... $380, 420

SMITH, Philip, to George Bechdol; 11th St, nw corner Greenwich Av, 10 years..... $1,800, 1,900

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTMAN, Benjamin, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 126 to 130 West 19th St., 5 years, (2 mortgages)..... 45,000

BALSER, Henry, to William Balser; 9th St, s s, 118 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year..... 1,000

BECHDOL, Bridget, to the J. Christopher Hupfel Brewing Company; Greenwich Av, 75, demand..... 4,800

BELL, William H., Jr., to Egbert Winkler, Jr.; 171st St, s e corner of Crotona Park, unrecorded, 2 years..... 2,250

BERRIAN, Richard, to William Berrian; 259 Hudson St, 1 year..... 2,000

BOCKHAUS, Bernard, to Peter Doelger; 2,543 3d Av, stores, &c., lease, demand. 4,500

BRUGMAN, Mary E., to Francis E. Brugman, executor, &c.; Washington Av, widened, w s, 125 ft s of 167th St, 3 years..... 2,000

CLARKE, Margaret A., and others to Gustavus Lobitzek and others; Eagle Av, w s, 185 ft n of Morrisania Branch Railroad, 1 year..... 1,500

CURLEY, Michael, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 178th St, s s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 3 years..... 2,400

DOYLE, John E., to George N. Dorney; southern boulevard, n s, 100.5 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 1,500

DOYLE, John E., to George N. Dorney; Southern Boulevard, n s, 150.11 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 1,500

DOYLE, John E., to George N. Dorney; Southern Boulevard, n s, 176.4 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 1,500

DOYLE, John E., to George N. Dorney; Southern Boulevard, n s, 201.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 1,500

DOYLE, John E., to George N. Dorney; Southern Boulevard, n s, 227.3 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 1,500

ELTERICH, Charles, and Elias, New York Building Loan-Banking Company; Union Av, w s, 265 ft s of 151st or Beck St, installments..... 6,238

FOGAL, Alonzo, to John L. Daniels; Marion Av, w s, 351 ft n of West Farms or Fordham Av, 1 year..... 9,000

GRAHAM, Ann, to Bazena T. Downes; 3d Av, w s, 22.6 ft s of 178th St, 3 years 7,500

GREER, Rachel, to Eliza Meehan; Grand Av, s w corner of 184th St, 3 years..... 6,500

GREER, Rachel, to Flora Pressy; Grand Av, w s, 50 ft s of 184th St, 3 years..... 6,000

GREER, Rachel, to Richard C. Cornell; Grand Av, n w corner of 184th St, 3 years..... 6,500

GREER, Rachel, to Annie E. and Augustus A. Levey and others, executors, &c.; Grand Av, s w corner of 184th St, 1 year. 1,400

GREER, Rachel, to Annie E. and Augustus A. Levey and others, executors, &c.; Grand Av, w s, 50 ft s of 184th St, 1 year..... 1,400

GREER, Rachel, to Annie E. and Augustus A. Levey and others, executors, &c.; Grand Av, n w corner of 184th St, 1 year. 1,400

HAFKER, Hedwig, to George G. Grennell; 123d St, s s, 340 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 3,000

HOPKINS, William A., and others to Lizzie Barron; 16th St, s s, 237 ft w of 7th Av, demand..... 7,500

HUTZLER, John, and John Muller, to C. Adelbert Becker; 180th St, widened, s s, 175.3 ft e of Crotona Av, widened, 3 years..... 3,500

JONES, William, to Catherine Taylor; 121st St, s s, 225 ft e of Pleasant Av, 3 years..... 2,000

KLEINBERG, Tobe, to John, Jr., and Amanda Bussing; 204th St, n s, 144.8 ft e of Anthony Av; also, 204th St, n s, 175 ft w of Cadiz Place, installments..... 5,800

KLOSS, Emma W., to Eugene M. Bowman; 169th St, widened, s s, 89.10 ft e of Prospect Av, 2 years..... 1,800

LOMONTE, Louisa, to Enrico Casabianca; 109th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, installments..... 2,907

LUDWIG, Bernhard J., to Henry S. Van Beuren and others; 14th St, s s, 560 ft w of 5th Av, leasehold, 5½ years..... 10,000

LUDWIG, Bernhard J., to Henry S. Van Beuren and others; 14th St, s s, 625 ft w of 5th Av, leasehold, 5 years..... 10,000

MANN, William, to John Rottkamp; 441 East 83d St, 1 year..... 1,000

MARTIN, Charles, to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females; 477 West 155th St, 3 years..... 2,500

PAUL & PUGH & CO. to Joseph Hamerslag and another; 92d St, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, demand..... 15,000

PHILIPS, Adeline L., to Levantia W. Cox; Columbus Av, w s, 14.2 ft n of 71st St, 3 years..... 20,000

QUIGG, Lemuel E., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; West End Av, w s, 50.2 ft s of 81st St, 2 years..... 4,500

ROBINSON, George, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 8th Av, e s, 24.11 ft n of 141st St, 3 years..... 24,000

ROBINSON, George, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 8th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 141st St, 3 years..... 24,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Ida F. Grote; 112th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, due..... 8,000

WHELAN, Michael J., to Thomas Brown; 123 Cherry St, 10 years..... 14,000

Lis Pendens.

SPRING ST, n w corner of West Broadway, 45.8 x75.4x irregular; John C. Barth against John Walker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

3D AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 98th St, 25x83.9; the Dry Dock Savings Institution against William H. Everson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

33D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 20x97.4, ½ part; the Dry Dock Savings Institution against William Gaynor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

33D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 20x97.4, ½ part; the Dry Dock Savings Institution against William Gaynor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

45TH ST, 110 West; Charles Weinberg against Sarah M. Hunt and others, (second amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

65TH ST, 14 West; Edward Tracy against Herman Wronkow, (specific performance;) attorney, S. B. Higenbotam.

71ST ST, s s, 210 ft w of West End Av, 17.2x 84.5; George F. Vietor against Charles A. Beardsley and others, trustees, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. McCreery.

136TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Frederick Harms against Gertrude M. Raymond and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

184TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Francis J. Otis against Annie E. Chivvis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BATTON, John, to Stefano Greco..... 750

BOSS, Anne M., as executrix, to Thomas Buerk..... 2,000

BOWMAN, Eugene M., to Henry White... $1,600

BROWN, Ronald K., and another, trustees, to Hillsabeth J. Stancliffe..... 5,000

CARRINGTON, Augustus B., to Niels Toelberg, (assigns four mortgages)..... 2,500

COURTNEY, Jane, to Virginia C. Brewster..... Nom.

ERNST, Carl, to Frederick R. Welles, trustee, &c..... 4,500

FOX, Edward W., to Wilhelmina Meyer.. Nom.

FRENCH, Frank B., to the Twelfth Ward Bank..... Nom.

GERLICH, Charles, to Margaret Rauch... 1,650

HALL, Ernest, executor, &c., to Elizabeth Fox..... Nom.

McGUIRE, Mary, to George H. McGuire.... 500

McGUIRE, Mary, to George H. McGuire... 100

RUPPERT, Jacob, to Malcolm Brewing Company..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to W. R. H. and Frank B. Martin, trustees..... 22,000

THWAITE, Melissa, to John C. Haischer. Nom.

TOELBERG, Niels, to Thomas E. Rush, (assigns four mortgages)..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 70th St, 150x150; B. Kreischer & Sons against Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., owner and contractor..... 3,300

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 70th St, 150x150; Peter Androvette against Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., owner and contractor..... 1,400

MELROSE AV, e s, whole front from 157th to 158th St, 200x100; Mamie Hall against James A. Simpson, owner and contractor..... 676

WEBSTER AV, e s, 48.5 ft n of 174th St, 50x84.3x57.10x97.6; Frank P. Sabetti against Gaetano Lo Medico, owner; Giuseppe Voglianto, owner and contractor.. 4,700

1ST AV, 2,279 and 2,281; Oscar P. Borkstrom against George Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 125

4TH AV, 80 and 82; The Pelham Hod Elevating Company against McConnes & Van Schoen and others, owners; John Grein, contractor..... 52

75TH ST, 420 and 422 East; the Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Augustus Wiedhopf, owner; Adolph Wiedhopf, contractor..... 45

83D ST, 217 East; John N. Dyer & Son against Margaret Thornton, owner; Louis Thornton, owner and contractor..... 88

117TH ST, 103 to 111 West; J. A. Toscani & Co. against Virginia Brugnelli, owner; Brugnelli & Co., contractors..... 150

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... .75¾

Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .39⅞

Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .26

Flour, Minnesota patents..... $3.95

Cotton, middling..... 6 5-16

Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .05½

Sugar, granulated..... 5.31

Molasses, O. K. prime..... .35

Beef, family..... 10.25

Beef, hams..... 27.75

Tallow, prime..... .04⅝

Pork, mess..... 9.00

Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .06⅝

Lard, prime..... 5.70

Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry..... 21.50

Butter, Western creamery..... .21½

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@69½c; No. 2 red, 71¼c; No. 2 corn, 32@32½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32@32½c; No. 2 oats, 21½@21¾c; No. 3 white, 23¼@23½c; No. 3 white, 22¼@23½c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 2 barley, 35½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18½; Northwestern, $1.20; prime timothy seed, $2.80@$2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.40@$8.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.15 @$5.35; short ribs, sides (loose,) $5.10@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.65; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22.

COTTON.—Though bullish sentiment predominated in the cotton market pretty much all day, confident bull speculation was conspicuous by its absence. Shorts were made uneasy at the opening by an unexpected improvement in spot business as well as higher prices for futures at Liverpool, and in an effort to place themselves in a more secure position forced prices 1 to 4 points higher on the opening. The market was steady at the advance. Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to-day unchanged as follows: New Orleans, 5¾c; Mobile, 5 11-16c; Savannah, 5½c; Charleston, 5¾c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6½c; Memphis, 5¾c; Augusta, 6c, 1-16c higher; St. Louis, 5 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	.....	.....	.....	5.81@5.83
October	5.92	6.03	5.92	6.01@6.02
November	5.99	6.06	5.98	6.06@6.07
December	6.09	6.14	6.03	6.12@6.13
January	6.08	6.19	6.07	6.16@6.17
February	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.19@6.21
March	6.14	6.25	6.14	6.23@.....
April	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.27@6.28
May	6.32	6.32	6.31	6.31@6.33
June	6.25	6.31	6.25	6.35@6.36

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—In spot cotton a fair business is doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales. Receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 3¼d. Futures opened at a partial 1-64d decline, and closed at 1-64@1-64d net advance. December-January, 3.23B; January-February, 3.23¼S; February-March, 3.24S; March-April, 3.24¼S; April-May, 3.26S; May-June, 3.25@3.26; June-July, 3.26S; July-August, 3.27S; September, 3.28B; September-October, 3.26B; October-November, 3.24¼S; November-December, 3.23¼S. Manchester—Yarns move slowly. Cloths in moderate demand.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 6.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: The trade as a whole reports a quiet market during the past week, but a few houses have consummated some good-sized deals, and as a result the total sales of the week aggregate a large total, one house alone disposing of about 2,000,000 pounds of wool, comprising 1,800,000 pounds of Montana. Most houses, however, report a small business, but there is no diminution in the strength previously shown, and wools continue to be stiffly held, generally at top figures. Manufacturers appears have been testing the market for all it is worth, and are doubtless satisfied that they have had a strong market to butt against. All cheap wools are practically eliminated, and old, mothy wools have been pretty well cleaned up and gone into consumption, so that the market presents a clean stock at a price which is low to-day compared with that of other countries, particularly on fine wools. There has been considerable looking around on the part of manufacturers, and lots of sample bags have been taken, which, it is believed, will lead to a good business in the course of a week or two. Manufacturers are buying only such wools as they need, however, and but little speculative tendency is noticeable in the market to-day. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 6,192,500 pounds domestic and 450,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 6,649,600, against a total of 3,955,000 for the previous week.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	75⅝	75⅝	73⅝	73⅝
December	75¼	76 12-16	75¼	76⅛
May	79	79¾	78 15-16	79⅝
Corn—				
September	38⅛	38⅝	38¼	38⅛
December	36⅛	36⅝	36	36
May	35⅝	36	35¼	35⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	69⅝	70 9-16	69⅝	70¼
December	71	71⅝	71	71⅝
May	74⅛	74 13-16	74¼	74⅝
Corn—				
September	31⅞	32	31¼	31⅝
December	29¼	29¾	28⅝	29
May	30⅛	30 1-16	29¾	29⅝
Oats—				
September	20⅝	20 13-16	20 9-16	20⅝
December	20⅝	20¾	20 1-16	20⅝
May	21⅝	22	21¼	21⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—Developments in wheat were of a bullish character, resulting in a recovery of Tuesday's decline. Most of the buying power was derived from the Northwest, where prices showed a strong undertone in marked contrast to the weakness of the previous day. Short interests in the local market proved larger than had been expected and covered freely, particularly in the late afternoon, when stimulated additionally by reports that 70 loads of wheat had been taken for export. Last prices of the day were a cent above the previous night and at practically best point of the session. No. 2 red, 75¾@ spot; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 79¾c for old and 78¾@ for new, both to arrive; new No. 2 Northern Duluth, 76¼c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern New York, 78¾c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81¾c to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Close, wheat in store, No. 1 northern, September, 66¾c; December, 65@65½c; May, 71c; old September, 66¾c. On track, No. 1 hard old, 69¾c; new, 66¾c; No. 1 northern, old, 68¼c; new, 67¾c; No. 2 northern, old, 67½c; new, 65¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 northern, 71@72c; No. 2 northern, 69¾@69¾c. RYE—No. 1, 55c. BARLEY—No. 2 [illegible] sample, 35¾@41¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 6.—Wheat, No. 1 hard cash, 70c; September, 70½c; December, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68c; September, 68c; December, 69½c; May, 72¾c.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 26c; No. 3, 25¼c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 26¼@27c; track mixed, 26@27c; track white, 26@28c; No. 2 white, clips, 28c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 63½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 63¾c, spot; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 40@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@55c, delivered, New York; exporters bought 115,000 bushels of feeding barley.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.05; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $1.85@$2.25, to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.05@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.40. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Buckwheat—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@76c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $14.50@$15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25 @$15.50; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$16; fine white, $15@$15.50; fine, $14.75; middlings, $16@$17.50; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15.50, bulk; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Flour—First patents, $3.65@$3.75; second patents, $3.45@$3.55; first clears, $2.50@$2.60. Bran in bulk, $10@$10.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14.50@ $15.50. BEEF HAMS—$27@$28.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 90 lb, 6¾c; 100 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 7c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9½@ 10c; Western S. P., 10c; city, 9½cents, 10c. TALLOW—Prime city, 4¼c; country, 4¼c. LARD—$5.70; city, $5.25; refined, South America, $5.40; Continent, $5.90; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound, city, 4¾@5c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾@6¾c; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 54s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 34s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 31s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s; American refined, in pails, 28s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 96s; good, 73s. Cheese—American finest white, 53s; American finest colored, 54s. Tallow—Prime city, 24s; Australian in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, October, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 34s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Linseed Oil—22s 9d.

COFFEE.—The market for coffee futures made an indifferent start, and all through the early session showed scarcely any animation. Business subsequently became vigorous, with fluctuations rather favoring the bull side. On the call the market was steady at unchanged prices, and up to the noon hour not the slightest variations had been recorded. Demand from the short side later advanced some positions 5

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LESLIE PELL-CLARKE, plaintiff, against ORLEANA R. E. PELL, Henrietta Pell-Clarke, wife of Leslie Pell-Clarke; Duncan C. Pell, and Annie Pell, his wife; H. Archibald Pell and Sarah Pell, his wife; A. Mercer Pell and Mary Pell, his wife; Clementina Le Roy and Edward Le Roy, her husband; Newbold Le Roy and Ada H. Le Roy, his wife; Archibald Le Roy, Otis Le Roy, Cornelia Miller and Andrew Miller, her husband; Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., and Catherine N. Le Roy, his wife; Lucinda Le Roy Street and William A. Street, her husband; Alice Lee Post and Alfred S. Post, her husband; Clementina Le Roy and Herman Le Roy, her husband; Charles Morgan, Annie Pell, Clara Pell Townsend and Thomas G. Townsend, her husband; Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward Davis Townsend, Annie Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Herbert C. Pell and Katherine Pell, his wife; Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Clarence C. Pell, Emily Pell Coster and Charles H. Coster, her husband; Emily Pell Coster, Jr., Helen Coster, Maud Coster, Charles H. Coster, Jr., Alfred Pell, Frances Pell, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Caroline E. Pell, Rodman C. Pell, Florence C. Waring, Howland Pell Haggerty, and Mary Haggerty, his wife; Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., Francis S. Haggerty, William Howland Pell, Stephen H. Pell, Theodore R. Pell, Mary D. Pell, Lita Pell Wright, and Eben Wright, her husband; E. Livingston Pell, James Duane Pell, Walden Pell, Clarence Pell, Lita Pell Wright, Eben Wright, Melissa A. Pell and F. Livingston Pell, as trustees under the last will and testament of Walden Pell, 2d., deceased; Margaretta R. Pell, George Augustus Campbell, Arthur Charles Hamersley, Howland Pell and Rodman C. Pell, as executors and trustees under the will of Mary Pell Haggerty; Charlotte Pell, Clara Morgan, wife of Charles Morgan; Antoinette G. Pell, wife of Rodman C. Pell, Florence C. Waring, husband of Florence C. Waring; Adelaide Pell, wife of William Howland Pell, and Melissa A. Pell, individually, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Thomas G. Townsend, Clara Pell Townsend, Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward D. Townsend, Annie Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Rodman C. Pell, Antoinette G. Pell, Howland Pell Haggerty, Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., and Mary Haggerty:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1899, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of August, 1899. The verified amended complaint was duly filed with the said Clerk of the County of New York in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au17-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH, Henry Smith, (Mary) Smith, his wife, sued by the name of "Mary," her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown, George Featherstone, (Ellen) Featherstone, his wife, sued by the name "Ellen," her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown; John A. Straley, Louis S. Hasbrouck and Nicholas Schoeder, composing the firm of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schoeder; Mary E. Baker, Frederick Bowring, John Arundel, Sidney Davies, Terence McGuire, Sliney B. Armour, Philip D. Armour, Herman O. Armour, Kirkland H. Armour, Archibald W. Armour, Charles W. Armour, James J. Reid, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 28th, 1898.

The plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant, Mary E. Baker:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, August 23, 1899.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au24-law6wTh&s5

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased; Smithsonian Institution, Carl Gutmann, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.

Dated August 2nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
au3-law7wTh Plaintiff in Person.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, Smithsonian Institution, George Schaettler, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews his wife, Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 22, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in person.
Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, George Schaettler, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899.—Dated August 3rd, 1899.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No 317 Broadway, New York City.
au17-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, Smithsonian Institution, George Schaettler, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 22, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in person.
Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.

Dated August 2nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
au3-law7wTh Plaintiff in Person.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 22, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in person.
Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WOLF & GROSS.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of WOLF & GROSS, assigned to Desmond Dunne for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1899, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Desmond Dunne, as assignee of said Wolf & Gross, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of said court, and the seal of said court, the eighth day of August, 1899.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
W. ZACHMAN, Atty for Assignee.
au10-law6wTh

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

THE KITTATINNY.

OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet.

W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : machines rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. : WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1388 Franklin.

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, N. Y.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the NOYAC COTTAGE ASSOCIATION.

In pursuance of an order of the Court, made in above-entitled proceedings, entered and filed in the Clerk's office, County of New York, June 1st, 1897, I, William Cauldwell, the receiver of the above-named corporation, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 M. o'clock, under direction of Martin F. Hatch, auctioneer, the following described property of said corporation, to wit: The several lots of land situate in the Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York, described as follows: Lot 18, Block 9; Lot 14, Block 9; Lot 6, Block 4, and Lot 12, Block 4, as severally shown upon the "Map of the Property of the Noyac Cottage Association," made by E. Z. Hunt, surveyor, and filed in said County Clerk's office.

At the same time and place and in like manner I will sell the claims and demands of said Noyac Cottage Association for unpaid dues and assessments against the following-named persons, formerly members of said association, to wit: Charles H. Twiss, amount $231, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Sidney P. Palmer, amount $171, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Annie A. Perdomo, amount $306, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Julia H. Thomas, amount $70, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Eunice K. Priest, amount $179, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Joseph P. Hurlburt, amount $114, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said association in the following-named lots upon the said maps, to wit: Lot 9, Block 1, standing in name of said Charles H. Twiss; Lot 4, Block 2, standing in name of said Sidney P. Palmer; Lot 1, Block 5, standing in name of said Annie A. Perdomo; Lot 6, Block 8, standing in name of said Julia H. Thomas.

Dated New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL, Receiver.
WM. C. REDDY, Atty. for Rec'r, 100 B'way, N. Y. C. au31-law3wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 27 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors, ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-law6m&20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-law6mTh

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-law6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lawrence, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors.

JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City.
je14-law6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-law6mTh

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-law6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. MICHEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York. au17-law6mTh&f15

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 805, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBurney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor.

TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-law6mTh

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rogers, Peet & Coleman, No. 20 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. LOUVINA D. VAIL, Administratrix.

AUSTIN, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 20 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE M. PERKINS, plaintiff, against JOHN REINSCHMIDT et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fox Street, distant three hundred and eighty-five feet and 12-100ths of a foot (385.12) northwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Fox Street, and running thence eastwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly eighteen feet and seventy-five hundredths of a foot (18.75 ft.); thence westwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Fox Street, and thence southwardly and along the easterly side of Fox Street eighteen feet and 75-100ths of a foot (18.75 ft.) to the point or place of beginning. —Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 55 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as Number 1,050 Fox Street:

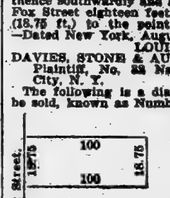

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,519.66, with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $258.86, with interest from the 28th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $607.65 and interest.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—FANNIE FALK, plaintiff, vs. CARRIE M. VERMILYA and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street with the easterly side of Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue; and running thence easterly, parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street; and thence westerly seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 52 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

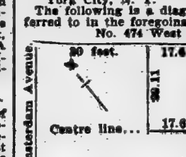

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-mentioned premises are to be sold is $12,916.67 with interest thereon from the 8th day of August, 1899, and $850.47 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 9th day of August, 1899. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and croton water rates, which are to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $395.54. —Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

STANWOOD, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA FOSTER, Elisabeth Shaw, Caroline Ford, Alida Stanwood, Florence A. Morehouse, and Ida B. Stanwood send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be entered in the premises in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, appointing ROBERT B. STANWOOD, or a person having a prior right thereto, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Robert Stanwood, deceased, and such of you as may hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.
au9-law7wTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. WOOLF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rogers, Peet & Coleman, No. 20 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. LOUVINA D. WOOLF, Administratrix.

AUSTIN, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 20 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ERICKER BOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the former City of New York, now Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty (130) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence westerly, running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Street; thence easterly and along the centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street; thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. And being the same premises which were conveyed to the said William H. Moore by James Rogers and wife by deed of conveyance bearing date the second day of April, 1880, and delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously with said mortgage, and said mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration or purchase money mentioned and expressed in said deed advanced and paid by the party of the second part to said mortgagee.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street numbers 63 and 65 East 104th Street:

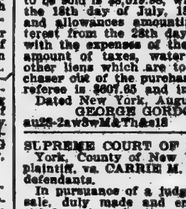

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,268.16, with interest thereon from the 11th day of July, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.30, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $707.15 and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PHILIP KLEINBERG against CLARENCE H. BROWN, MAURICE V. FREUND, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in Section 5, in Block 1,303, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less, the easterly wall being a party wall.

The said premises being now known and designated by the Street Number 148 East 49th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and being the same premises conveyed to said Clarence H. Brown by Carrie Bendheim by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated August 30th, 1899.

EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.

49th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,087.50, with interest thereon from August 30, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $310.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $324.48.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $10,500, with accrued interest thereon at five per cent. from July 6, 1899, payable in gold.

Dated August 30, 1899.

EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.
au31-2aw1wTh&S2&s11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh25-law6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Rogers, Peet & Coleman, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. LOUVINA D. VAIL, Administratrix.

AUSTIN, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 20 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 275 BROOK AVENUE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY COMPANY et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 26th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment:

All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue, distant one hundred and eighteen feet eight inches (118 feet 8 inches) northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Third Avenue with the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; running thence northerly and along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-two and forty-one one-hundredths feet more or less; thence easterly at right angles to Brook Avenue one hundred feet; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-two and forty-one one-hundredths feet more or less to an angle; thence southwesterly and along the northwesterly line of Brook Avenue two and ninety-six one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 22, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 277 Brook Avenue:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,760.63, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $177.00. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $16,765.33.

AL

MR. COLER TO AID MAZET

Will Name Men to be Questioned About Ramapo Job.

MR. McLAUGHLIN SUBPOENAED

Long List of Prominent City Officials and Citizens to be Examined Next Tuesday.

When Controller Coler learned that the Mazet committee intended to go into the Ramapo scandal next week, he said that he considered that job a rich field for investigation.

"Would you give the committee any assistance in bringing out the facts in the matter?" the Controller was asked.

"Mr. Mazet can have all the information I possess," was the reply.

"Would you take an active part in the investigation?"

"Yes," Mr. Coler answered, "but only through counsel. My duties are such that I cannot at present devote my time exclusively to disclosing the powers behind the scheme. If the committee could agree to permit my counsel to assist Mr. Moss and ask certain questions of certain men who will be subpoenaed, I think a great deal of good could be done. I have in mind such men as Delos McCurdy or James C. Carter or Simon Sterne. Either of these attorneys could represent me and give much material aid to Mr. Moss. Something ought to be accomplished by the committee, and if they bring the people behind the job to light I can see no reason why the men who attempted to saddle this job on the city should not be punished. I don't mean the men in the Board of Public Improvements, but the men who first got the company's charter and the legislation inimical to the city, and whose latest exploit was to try to place the city in the hands of the Ramapo concern."

Mr. Mazet, when told of Mr. Coler's offer, said that the committee would gladly avail itself of every particle of information the Controller should furnish. As to the suggestion that special counsel should be present to aid Mr. Moss, Mr. Mazet said that that was a matter for the entire committee to consider. If anything of the kind were permitted, he said, the questions could only be asked through Mr. Moss, otherwise the committee would no longer be in charge of its own investigation. That, however, he believed could be arranged to the satisfaction of the counsel for the Controller and Mr. Moss.

"No suggestion has come to us from the Controller, however," Mr. Mazet said, "and there will be plenty of time to arrange a joint investigation. We propose going into this scandal thoroughly, and we do not care who is mixed up in it. Every possible effort will be made to bring the entire matter to light."

Mr. Mazet has received a letter informing him that if the Ramapo job had succeeded, Richard Croker was to have received $20,000 in stock or bonds. He does not, however, attach much importance to this communication, which he merely regards as the recital of a rumor which has been prevalent for several days.

The committee at its sitting next week, beginning on Tuesday, will at once take up the Ramapo water scheme. Hugh McLaughlin has been summoned to appear at that session and tell all he knows about the job. Following Mr. McLaughlin's disclosures the depositions will be taken of a long list of prominent lawyers, politicians, engineers, capitalists, and city officials who may be expected to throw light on the matter.

Subpoenas for next Tuesday have already been sent to Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company; Edward Lauterbach, H. C. M. Ingham, President Lockwood of the Jamaca Water Supply Company, Secretary Frell of the Long Island Water Supply Company, Alfred F. White, former Commissioner of Public Works for the City of Brooklyn; I. M. De Varona, former Chief Engineer in the Brooklyn Public Works Department; F. C. Moore, Borough President Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn; Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Engineer George W. Birdsall of the Water Department, Commissioner of Highways James P. Keating, Borough President James J. Coogan of Manhattan, Borough President Louis F. Haffen of the Bronx, President Maurice F. Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements, Commissioner of Water Supply William Dalton and Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell. It was announced yesterday authoritatively that many other officers and employes of the city government would be subpoenaed in connection with the affair.

The presence of the veteran Brooklyn leader on the stand next Tuesday will be an event quite as interesting as Mr. Croker's first appearance before the committee. The subpoena was served on him at his Brooklyn residence late Tuesday evening, and the leader expressed his entire willingness to appear at Tuesday's inquiry. It is understood that he is not averse to telling what he knows about the Ramapo matter, and placing himself on record. It is the general belief that he is likely to seize upon the opportunity to attempt to administer a black eye to Tammany.

NEW YORK'S WATER NEEDS.

City Club Says with Stoppage of Waste Present Supply Is Sufficient for Population of 6,000,000.

James W. Pryor, who was Secretary of the City Club when it investigated the available water supply of this city, has been subpoenaed by the Mazet committee to testify as to the result of that investigation. Mr. Pryor will go upon the stand as soon as the committee takes up the Ramapo water proposition.

In September, 1897, the City Club published a report upon the "Recent Administration of the Department of Public Works of the City of New York," in which it took up the water waste and considered the best means of stopping the leakage, and also the supply of water within reach of the municipality. The report showed that the supply of water in the Croton region is ample for the city, even with the present waste; and it showed that the present consumption and waste of water can be reduced by two-thirds of the amount.

The report, referring to previous investigations of the water supply, showed that the daily consumption and waste of water in this city is 110 gallons per capita. That is to say, 110 gallons of water is taken from the reservoirs every day for every person in the city of New York. Of this amount, however, only about twenty-seven gallons actually reach the bathtubs, boilers, and washbasins of the city. The rest is wasted by leakage in the pipes, by bad joints, by broken mains, and in other ways.

It is estimated that from 30 to 40 gallons a day per capita is sufficient for all purposes. This is the estimate made by engineers in England and on the Continent of Europe. This was given as the opinion of such engineers as George F. Deacon, Chief Engineer of the Liverpool Water Works, and of Gen. William Ludlow of the United States Army. The report quoted Gen. Ludlow as saying, at the time he was Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Water Works:

"The European cities in general are content with a daily supply which we should consider absurdly inadequate—as Vienna and Berlin, with a daily allowance of 15 or 18 gallons, or St. Petersburg, with 22 gallons. In Paris, however—where, although the domestic use is limited, large amounts are used in keeping the streets clean—the daily consumption is about 42 gallons per capita.

"In the principal cities of Great Britain the supply averages from 35 to 40 gallons per head; and in London, which in its general features approaches perhaps more nearly than any other to those of Philadelphia, the daily supply is about 31¼ British, or 37½ United States gallons.

"On the whole the English engineers estimate that 35 United States gallons per head of population is an ample supply for all purposes, domestic, industrial, sanitary, and protective, and this estimate is justified by the experience of American cities in which the matter has been intelligently investigated."

The result of the investigation of the matter by the City Club was that, with the stopping of the waste of water from the pipes before it gets to the homes or factories, the present water supply of the city is sufficient for a population of at least 6,000,000.

Royal

BAKING POWDER

-Absolutely Pure-

The housewife will find the Royal Baking Powder indispensable in making finest foods. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar, the most healthful and pleasant of all fruit acids, and adds anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food.

Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NEW CAPTAIN FOR SIXTY-NINTH.

Col. Duffy Asks that Col. Scanlon Be Assigned.

Col. John J. Scanlon of the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, is to leave that organization and will become Captain of Company E of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. He is a Lieutenant in the supernumerary list of the Sixty-ninth, and last evening Col. Duffy sent an application to the Adjutant General asking that Col. Scanlon be assigned to active duty here. There is no Captain in Company E, and as soon as he returns to active duty he will be assigned to Company E and be elected its Captain.

Col. Duffy said that fully 95 per cent. of the members of the Irish Volunteers who had enlisted for the war with Spain went into the Sixty-ninth, and made excellent soldiers. There were 100 of them in the Sixty-ninth. They are all young men, many of the dry goods and grocery clerks.

It was also reported that several other officers of the Irish Volunteers will resign and join the Sixty-ninth. Among these are said to be Capts. Healy, Quinn, and Crowley. Col. Scanlon has been in command of the Irish Volunteers ever since the resignation of Col. James Moran a year ago. Major Lynch, who formerly belonged to the Sixty-ninth, is mentioned as his probable successor.

The Irish Volunteers' organization, whose headquarters are at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, has been in existence about six years. The men do not drill regularly, and as drill is not compulsory, the officers have complained of the poor attendance and have manifested a desire to leave and join the Sixty-ninth. Many of the other volunteers, it is said, will also join that regiment.

Col. Duffy has just sent out orders directing that company drills be resumed to-day. Assembly will be sounded at 8:30 P. M., and the drill will be continued until recall, at 10 P. M. Commanding officers of the companies are requested to see that all members are immediately measured for new dress uniforms. Col. Duffy calls attention to the parade on Saturday, Sept. 30, and wishing to pay especial compliment to Admiral Dewey, it is his earnest desire that the regiment will turn out its full membership on that occasion.

ELECTION IN THE TWELFTH.

Lieut. James W. S. Cleland Chosen Captain of Company D.

The members of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, last evening unanimously elected Lieut. James W. S. Cleland of Company F Captain of their company. Capt. Cleland is a member of the law firm of Bowers & Sands, and has served in the National Guard since December, 1889, when he joined Squadron A as a private. He was promoted to Lance Corporal in October, 1891, and Field Corporal two months later.

During the Brooklyn strike, in January, 1895, he was made Sergeant, and First Sergeant two months later. Sergeant Cleland was elected Lieutenant of Troop I of the squadron in December, 1897, and in January of the following year received an injury to his knee that made it necessary for him to resign. He underwent medical treatment, and in February, 1898, re-enlisted in the squadron as a private.

He was elected Lieutenant of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, in March, 1898, and when the regiment was made a twelve-company organization was put in command of Company N, with the title of Captain. He accompanied his company to Chickamauga, and served on the staff of Gen. Sanger. He then went to Lexington, Ky., where he served as ordnance officer on the staff of the same General. Later he was sent to Cuba and made Adjutant General on Gen. Waite's staff, and was later appointed mustering-out officer.

TO EDUCATE THE BLIND.

Would Have Public School Classes and Also for Deaf-Mutes.

Richard Young, a member of the Brooklyn School Board, has suggested to that body the idea of establishing classes in the public schools for the education of blind children. A proposition has also been made to the board for the establishment of departments in the schools for the education of deaf-mutes. Both of these propositions are now in the hands of a special committee for investigation.

Mr. Young, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said that it was difficult to estimate the number of blind children, but as there was no school in Brooklyn for their education he thought a part of the public funds should be devoted to this purpose. Children who, while not blind, had defective eyesight and were kept out of school for that reason, would also be benefited by the proposed classes.

Seizure by Customs Inspectors.

Certain merchandise brought over in three trunks by a passenger on the Campania was seized yesterday by Custom House Inspectors. It had not been declared, but was brought over as "personal effects." When the officers found out what the trunks contained, the owner disappeared. The officers either did not know his name, or did not deem it wise to tell it. The merchandise in question consisted of nineteen pieces of silk, measuring 2,062 metres, eighty-eight and one-half dozen pairs of kid gloves, and 3,300 gross of pearl buttons. The whole lot is worth probably $5,000. The merchandise is in the seizure rooms at the Public Stores.

EXILED BOOKKEEPER BACK.

Accused by Levenson Brothers and Long Under Indictment, E. M. Newman Returns and Surrenders.

After having exiled himself from the United States for twelve years Edward M. Newman yesterday walked into the District Attorney's office and surrendered himself. He left this country under indictment on six counts for forgery in the third degree, being charged with falsifying the books of Levenson Brothers, for whom he was confidential clerk and bookkeeper. His alleged misappropriation of the firm's money was estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. His bail bond was declared forfeited, but the city in 1890 compromised with the surety, accepting $1,000.

When Newman made his sudden exit from the city the firm for whom he had been working, reputed then to be the largest wholesale clothing house in New York, to the astonishment of the business world was declared insolvent, an examination of the books showing that the firm could not continue business, so heavy had been the alleged defalcation of Newman. A few years later Louis and Max Levenson resumed business, their wholesale clothing establishment being now situated at 721 Broadway.

There was a cleaning up of old indictments last year, and the Newman indictments were dismissed. The District Attorney decided in June that it would be well to reopen the case, and the July Grand Jury found six indictments against Newman, four charging forgery in the third degree in falsifying the books of the firm and two for grand larceny. It is not known how long ago Newman returned to this country.

Newman was arraigned before Judge McMahon yesterday, the Judge fixing the amount of bail at $2,000, which was furnished by Vinnie Krank of 41 East Seventy-sixth Street. Newman then left the court-room and went to Long Island. His lawyer, Otto Horwitz of 346 Broadway, when asked for some information of his client, stated that the criminal proceedings grew out of a civil suit long pending in the courts. He said that when Newman left the city he went to Amsterdam, Holland, where he engaged in the diamond brokerage business, and while he had traveled extensively during his twelve years' absence, Amsterdam had been his home. Mr. Horwitz denied that his client had been guilty of any wrongdoing.

Louis Levenson denied that Newman had ever been a partner in the firm, closing the interview with the words: "He was our bookkeeper and stole our money."

The total amount of money mentioned in the indictments against Newman is $2,500, but at the District Attorney's office it was stated that the amount misappropriated was $50,000.

RESTRICTS TRANSFER SYSTEM.

Metropolitan Company Finds Gross Abuse of Privilege, It Says.

Persistent efforts on the part of unscrupulous men and women to take undue advantage of the transfer system on the Metropolitan Street Railway lines in this city have led to the recent enforcement of more rigid rules regarding transfer privileges. In their desire to give the public the full benefit of the transfer system conductors on the Metropolitan company's lines have been in the habit of tendering transfer slips to passengers unasked, the idea being to carry a person as far as possible in any one particular direction.

The rules of the Metropolitan company provide for a system of transfers which will enable a person to travel from any point up town, on either side of the city, to any point down town, and vice versa. This liberal policy, it is alleged, has been grossly abused. Men and women have been detected in riding down town, across town, and then back up town on transfers after paying a single fare. Some conductors declare that women with their children have been known to travel half a day on the different lines of the Metropolitan system by working the transfers after paying a single fare.

In order that the legitimate purpose of the transfer system may be carried out, with a minimum of cheating on the part of passengers, orders have been issued to the Metropolitan conductors to give only one transfer to a passenger hereafter, with the exception that on the crosstown lines in Eighty-sixth Street, Fifty-ninth Street, and Thirty-fourth Street, a transfer will be given on a transfer so that a person going up or down town may transfer on a single fare from one side of the city to the other.

Nassau County Bond Fight.

Justice Almet F. Jenks, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday heard argument in the suit brought by William H. Hamilton of Maspeth, as a taxpayer, to restrain the officials of Nassau County from issuing $100,000 in bonds to Seymour Brothers for building a new Court House for the county. It was contended by Hamilton's counsel that the transaction had evidence of bad faith, and was illegal. It was claimed that Thomas J. McKenna made an offer for the bonds in excess of the price bid by Seymour Brothers; that McKenna's bid was shown to the Seymours, and the firm's offer was at once raised $50 over that of McKenna. Justice Jenks reserved decision.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Call—Just for Ideas.

How much worry you would lose, how much beauty your rooms would gain, by a little trip through our store—just for ideas—before "fixing up" the town house this fall.

Our Decorative Department is at your service. Besides, the difficult art of combining colors and styles is exampled on every floor in charming cozy corners and window arrangements.

Oriental Rugs—the sought for as groundings and backings for every scheme—offer wonderfully decorative suggestions, in our "Ruggery." Also exquisite designs in Private Patterns in all weaves of Carpets.

All the brightest furniture ideas—simplicity and richness, picked from every artistic clime and time and at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.

NEAR BROADWAY

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

while it is invigorating to the system quiets the nerves and produces refreshing sleep.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

NEW BRASS COMBINATION.

Herbert H. Hewitt Explains the Nature of the Business.

It was said in Wall Street yesterday that another effort is being made to form a combination of car and engine brass manufacturers. It will be remembered that in May last an attempt to organize such a trust was made, but that it ended in the failure of the promoters to float the company. The matter was then dropped, although several of the largest brass manufacturers in the country were willing to extend their option agreement. The new company, it was said, would be formed on different lines, and would be known as the American Brass Company, capitalized at $5,000,000. This new trust, it was said, would not include as many companies as the other project, for the reason that the failure in May last was chiefly due to the fact that some of the plants which were to be purchased were found to be practically valueless. All the important brass manufacturies, as far west as Chicago, it was further said, numbering about fifteen, would be included.

President Herbert H. Hewitt, of the Brady Metre Company and of the Buffalo Brass Company, it was stated, was the prime mover in the new project. Mr. Hewitt was seen at his office, 100 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. He said:

"An effort was made a few months ago by some people in Philadelphia, Baker & Schlegel among them, to form a trust of the brass companies manufacturing railroad supplies. At that time I and some of my friends owned the Buffalo Brass Company. Subsequently, with several friends, I acquired by purchase the entire stock of the Brady Metre Company. We then organized a new company under the New Jersey laws, called the Magnus Metre Company. It is capitalized at $1,200,000, $400,000 preferred 8 per cent. and $800,000 common. This new company purchased the Buffalo Brass and Brady Metre Companies and now operates them. The Magnus Metre Company also has an option on several other plants and hopes ultimately to extend its operations in the West and elsewhere by purchase. Our company is strictly legitimate. Our idea is simply by combining the better paying properties to reduce expenses, obtain better results, meet competition, and lower prices."

Taylor's Hotel Closed.

Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, was closed yesterday. The furniture will be sold by auction Sept. 18, and the demolition of the building will begin on Oct. 1. The National Trust Company, which recently bought the property from the Disk estate, will then erect a ten-story office building on the site.

Mrs. Jane Fisk, widow of the former owner, who made her home at the hotel, was the last guest to leave.

Death of Sing Jug, Leper.

Sing Jug, a leper, who, with another Chinaman, also leprous, escaped from North Brother Island two years ago and who was after his appearance at Bellevue Hospital [illegible]

Shoes for 700 school-boys.

High cut calfskin shoes, Goodyear welts, heeled and spring-heeled. Sizes 11 to 5½; widths B to E.

Our regular $1.75, $2 and $2.25 qualities.

$1 a pair.

Boys Fall clothes are ready. Because we sell only the best does not imply that our clothes are dear.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

250 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
580 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

PRAISE THE TIMES'S MOVE

More Expressions of Approval of the Drop to Three Cents.

IT IS CALLED GOOD POLICY

Belief that a Newspaper Should Print All the News, but Not Infringe on the Picture Field.

Commendation of the new policy of THE NEW YORK TIMES relative to its Sunday edition continues to come from old readers and friends of this newspaper. The theory that a metropolitan newspaper can find an ample field for development in its legitimate sphere meets with general favor throughout the community. While the withdrawal of the Illustrated Magazine Supplement from publication excites regret, the avowed intention of THE TIMES to issue its Sunday edition strictly as a first-class newspaper for the low price of 3 cents per copy excites widespread interest and approval. Some of the opinions expressed yesterday were as follows:

EX-CITY CONTROLLER ASHBEL P. FITCH, President of the Trust Company of America—I do not think that THE NEW YORK TIMES needs a lot of pictures to make it interesting, and I am inclined to think that it is good policy for a newspaper publisher to check the growing tendency to convert newspapers into pictorial magazines. Of course such a feature as the Illustrated Magazine Supplement was very attractive. I liked the pictures very much, but I am satisfied that the same amount of space devoted to such timely and legitimate matter as THE TIMES is likely to print will be more to the satisfaction of the readers. If the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES get a cheaper Sunday newspaper of increased circulation, in consequence of the dropping of the Illustrated Magazine, they will have made a good bargain. It adds much to the interest and weight of what a person reads to know that the same matter is read by a great number of persons. In common with other readers of THE TIMES, I am gratified at the evidences of its success in the field of honest and clean journalism.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad—I read THE NEW YORK TIMES because it is a good newspaper. The dropping of the Sunday Illustrated Magazine will certainly not deter me from continuing to read the paper. In all branches of business the main thing is to do good work. If you have something to sell you must make it something that people want to buy. Such things must be considered on a commercial basis, and if a newspaper publisher drops any particular feature he no doubt does it with a full understanding of the value of that feature, and also of his ability to prevent any consequent depreciation of the market value of his publication. It is the ability to keep things on a commercial basis that marks the successful business man. I am glad to hear that THE TIMES is doing so well.

MAURICE L. MUHLMANN, Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer in this city—Of course the Illustrated Magazine, which has been so attractive a feature of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is going to be greatly missed by a large number of readers. But THE TIMES is getting out a good paper in every way, and people will find much in it to interest them.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH—I cordially approve the new policy of THE TIMES relative to its Sunday edition. The field of illustrated journalism is amply filled with good and cheap publications of a special class. These afford all persons abundant opportunities to gratify their aesthetic tastes. The purpose of THE TIMES to develop and improve its Sunday edition strictly within the sphere of a newspaper deserves commendation and support. I believe that the community generally will appreciate THE SUNDAY TIMES more at 3 cents per copy without the Illustrated Magazine than at 5 cents per copy with the same than at 5 cents per copy with the magazine. THE TIMES has been, and is, doing a good work thoroughly, attractively, and with dignity. Its friends are delighted with its success.

D. I. ROBERTS, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad—There can be no question about the correctness of the principle that a newspaper should keep within its legitimate sphere. But the Illustrated Magazine Supplement of THE SUNDAY TIMES was such an admirable feature that it is not unlikely many readers will, for a while at least, be very much dissatisfied at losing it. Undoubtedly, however, the publishers of THE TIMES is on the right track. He is getting out a good, clean, and interesting newspaper.

HENRY SELIGMAN, the Banker—I think the management of THE TIMES has taken a very wise step. The Illustrated Magazine is high class and interesting without doubt, but a pictorial supplement, it seems to me, does not pertain to journalism proper. At any rate, if the reduction in price of the Sunday issue to 3 cents tends to increase the circulation of such a newspaper as THE TIMES is among the poorer classes of people and to inculcate a taste for scholarly, elevating journalism, where that of sensationalism and scandalmongering has of late years prevailed, it will render an inestimable service to the community.

JAMES R. KEENE—I think THE TIMES has acted with its usual acumen and wisdom in cutting off the Illustrated Magazine and reducing the price of the Sunday issue. The fact is, this Sunday newspaper business has been overdone. It has assumed the character of a nuisance. It is really a formidable undertaking to wade through one or two of the voluminous weekly budgets, with their mass of pictures, colored and otherwise. People are tired of them, and they would be much more acceptable to the average reader if they were reduced to at least half their present size. THE TIMES of course cannot be classed in this category. Nevertheless, I repeat, it has done well and set a good example by reducing its price and doing away with illustrations.

Ex-Judge HENRY E. HOWLAND—It is an improvement in the right direction. The Illustrated Supplement was high-class in every respect, and will, I dare say, be missed by many, but your argument that its publication involved an invasion of the domain of the weekly and monthly illustrated periodicals is a common-sense one and must appeal to everybody who gives the matter a little thought. There are plenty of these periodicals obtainable at a nominal price, and there is no reason why an illustrated budget should be made an adjunct of a newspaper. Indeed, I should be delighted to see illustrations abolished from the newspapers altogether. The thing has been carried much too far. A character of importance is imparted to the most insignificant incidents by illustrations in the daily press. If a woman be arrested for pilfering, if a child cuts its finger, or if anybody is mentioned in connection with a bit of unsavory scandal, his or her picture is published. This is not only absurd; it is deplorable. I am in favor of any movement that will tend to cut off this cheap picture business. It would be far better to devote the space the pictures occupy to good, clean newspaper articles, ably and carefully written.

WILBUR F. HENDRIX of the National Union Bank—The initiative of THE TIMES will, I hope and believe, prove as successful in this respect as it has in others. What more people can expect than they now get for their money I cannot imagine. For myself I have never been able to understand how you could afford to give away with a newspaper that of itself is worth more than a cent such a splendid publication as the Saturday Review of Books and Art. It is of the utmost value to all who are interested in things literary, and I have it bound every three months for my library. The Financial Supplement on Mondays, too, is a valuable feature, and in this connection I may say that your daily financial page is by far the best of any published in the city. It keeps abreast of all that is being done in the financial world, and what is of equal importance, is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy.

A. HOUSMAN of A. A. Housman & Co., bankers and stock brokers—While I have been a great admirer of the Illustrated Magazine, I think that on the whole the decision to abandon it and to confine the Sunday issue of THE TIMES strictly within the limits of a newspaper is to be commended. The step THE TIMES took in reducing the price of its daily issue to 1 cent has proved, as it has turned out, a profitable and therefore a wise one, although at the time many friends of the paper, myself included, viewed the experiment with some misgiving. In the natural, logical course of things, however, THE TIMES was bound to gain in circulation and correspondingly in influence by reducing its price while maintaining its high standard as a newspaper. The public knows a good thing when it sees it, and in the matter of newspapers, as in everything else, will invest its money where it can obtain the most value for it. No one, I suppose, will deny that he gets more than his money's worth when he buys THE TIMES for 1 cent, and the man who saves 2 cents on his Sunday paper by buying THE TIMES will, I have no doubt, get a full return for his investment.

SOME NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

ROCHESTER TIMES.—That its Sunday edition will hereafter be sold for 3 cents instead of 5, means that henceforth THE NEW YORK TIMES, daily and Sunday, is one of the cheapest as well as one of the best newspapers published.

SAVANNAH NEWS.—The discontinuance by THE NEW YORK TIMES of its Sunday Magazine feature is a step in the right direction; one which might be followed with much benefit to the public by other New York papers. While the Sunday Magazines of some of the New York papers are simply purveyors of silly rot, criminal suggestion, or suggestive sensationalism, THE TIMES's Sunday Magazine has always been clean, bright, and wholesome.

HARTFORD POST.—The addition of "features," colored supplements, and illustrated magazines to the Sunday paper has made Sunday journalism top heavy, and there are signs of a break. THE NEW YORK TIMES announces that hereafter the price of its Sunday issue will be reduced to 3 cents; that its Illustrated Supplement, which has always been the most artistic, attractive, and interesting of its kind, will be discontinued, and that the publication "on Sunday, as on week days, shall be strictly a newspaper."

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL.—THE NEW YORK TIMES three years ago began the issue of an illustrated weekly supplement in connection with its Sunday edition that was at once a new departure and a success, so far as the winning of popular approval and the bringing out of imitators is a test of success. Now it is announced that the supplement is to be dropped, and THE TIMES will be simply a newspaper on Sunday as on the other days of the week. The step is a going back and a going forward that illustrates the changes in American newspaper ideas. About ten years ago there sprang up among the metropolitan papers a rivalry that led to some interesting as well as some awful developments. Though the Sunday issues were chiefly affected, the changes did not apply to them alone. It seemed to be—and it was—the effort of some publishers to give in the columns of their daily issues not only the news of the world, but illustrations of the leading events, and pictures of those who took part in them, with literature of all kinds, and its criticism, thrown in as a side dish. From a dozen, the Sunday issues ran up to twenty, forty, sixty, and sometimes to a hundred pages. Very often—it might almost be said generally—the quantity was offset by a dilution of the quality, and it became a puzzle to discover who read the mass of material the presses turned out every Saturday. The reaction has been noted for some time. Pictures have disappeared altogether from the columns of many of the leading papers, not only in New York but in other great cities. There has been a return to the older idea that a daily newspaper has an ample field for all its energies. In seeking to give to clean-minded readers all the clean news of the day. With the tremendous expansion of the news service of the press, an expansion that has brought the ends of the earth together, it may be said, this is a task that can give the greatest energy and enterprise full employment, and the execution of which can secure to the intelligent readers of a daily paper the most profitable satisfaction. THE TIMES's recognition of this and action thereon is one of the interesting incidents in the American newspaper field.

Banquet to B. J. Greenhut.

Friends of B. J. Greenhut, Secretary of the Siegel-Cooper Company, feted him and his wife at Sherry's last evening. The banquet was to celebrate the return of Mr. and Mrs. Greenhut from Europe, whither they had gone for a long vacation. A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation to Mr. Greenhut of a solid silver loving cup. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Greenhut of Peoria, Ill.; (the father and mother of Mr. Greenhut;) Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Conne, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Cooper, M. L. Kanner, Miss Ida Munner, and Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Inbusch.

FALL DRESS GOODS. | FALL DRESS GOODS.

O'Neill's.

All That Is Best in the New Dress Goods Is Here!

and a goodly variety of them, too. In the COLORED DRESS GOODS SECTION you'll find a splendid assortment, comprising the New Scotch Tweeds, Reversible Cloths, Camel's Hair Plaids, Scotch Homespuns, Mixed Cassimeres, Broadcloths, Venetians, Bedford Cords, English Worsteds, Scotch Plaids, Check Meltons, Silk Stripe Velours and Plain and Mixed Cheviots, with

Two Special Values for This Week's Selling!

50-INCH All-Wool Venetian, in fourteen of the newest Fall shades, including black, Special 85c. yard.

50-INCH All-Wool Homespuns. Rough twill, in light, medium and Oxford Gray, Brown and many other choice mixtures, Special 69c. yard.

IN BLACK DRESS GOODS

we are showing our early importations of the newest weaves and materials in Plain and Novelty goods, and call special attention to

Our Three Most Important Qualities of

BLACK CHEVIOT

ALL FIFTY INCHES WIDE,

59c., 69c. and 1.00 yard.

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Spellman's CELEBRATED HATS

Are Worn by Correct Dressers.

Fall Styles Now Ready.

Best in Quality.

Lowest in Price.

Corner Park Row & Chambers St.

109, 111, 113 Park Row.
1, 3, 5 New Chambers St.

AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES, Mgr. BEGINNING NEXT Tuesday Eve., Sept. 12, MRS. FISKE will present a new play by Langdon Mitchell, (Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair,") entitled Becky Sharp. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d... At 8 FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT. Matinee Saturday. Daniel Frohman... CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL... in... A new comedy by Jerome K. Jerome.

DALY'S Under the Management of Daniel Frohman. NEXT WEDNESDAY, 13th, appearance here of E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in... THE KING'S MUSKETEER. Seats secured at the box office.

NEW YORK! THE Great Golden Spectacle 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard. THE BROWN IN THE MOON! Roof-Garden & Fashion Show in Aerial Magnolia Grove! Promen. de Laurel! Vast Vaudeville. Kitty Loftus, Maggie Cline, 150 Artists. Marie Dressler, Hawaiians. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2:15 P. M.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Opens Monday. Seats Ready. MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS 25c. 50c. TO-NIGHT, GRAND WAGNER PROGRAMME.

BIJOU THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2. An instantaneous and Overwhelming success, In Paradise. A cyclone of merriment, True Parisian Flavor.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric, B'way & 44th St. EVGS. at 8:20. MATINEE Saturday, 2:15. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Last 3 Nights at 8:20. Last Sat. Mat., 2:15. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. Sept. 11—John Drew in "Tyranny of Tears."

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., n'r B'way. "Hilariously Funny."—Sun. Evenings, 8:30. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME. Mat. Sat. "Fast and Furious Fun."—Times.

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS, A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE.

THE DEWEY —MATINEE TO-DAY.— CITY SPORTS BURLESQUERS East 14th St. Mlle. Pilar Morin & Co. in "The Fleas."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK in his great success, THE ROHANS. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.

The Crowded CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! ROOF! Last 3 Nights! Last Concert Sun. Night! The Rounders! Rice's Summer Nights!

MANHATTAN THEATRE, Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 33 & B'way. Wed. and Sat. WILLIE COLLIER in MR. SMOOTH

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO AMELIA SUMMERVILLE, LAFAYETTE, Etc.

Victoria Roof Garden, LAST 3 WEEKS. Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, Perf. in Music Hall.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. Fine Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c. Great Success of A YOUNG WIFE.

Harlem OPERA HOUSE, Commencing Monday, Sept. 11th. KELCEY-SHANNON CO. in "THE MOTH AND THE FLAME."

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. and Western Boulevard. Military Concerts SQUADRON "A" BAND.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, KING OF THE OPIUM RING. Next week—HEARTS OF OAK.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. BALTIMORE vs. NEW YORK. Admission, 50c.

"Abe" Coakley Is Out Again.

"Abe" Coakley, who was stabbed in "Kid" McManus's saloon, at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, on April 4, by an unknown person, left Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Thunderstorms; brisk south to west winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,496. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c; cash cotton, 6¾c.

FOREIGN.—The Transvaal situation is critical. Violent war talk characterized the meeting of the Volksraad yesterday, at which President Kruger was present. British and Boer troops are being massed on the borders, and a Boer raid into Natal may occur at any moment. So far as regards the question at issue, the two countries are further apart than ever. The Alaskan modus vivendi arranged at Washington by Secretary Hay and the British Chargé d'Affaires has been reported to London, but no details are made public. Sir Thomas Lipton has made an offer for the Lakes of Killarney, and it is now under consideration. His offer is the only one received. When the Oceanic left Queenstown yesterday on her maiden trip to New York she had over 2,000 souls aboard. Kaiser Wilhelm, replying to a toast of the King of Wirtemberg, said Kingship is the only sure support at the present day for religion and morals. The synagogues in the Jewish district of Berdichef have been closed by Russian officials. Oporto asked King Charles to come and see for himself the "uselessness of the quarantine." Gen. Tracy began his argument for Venezuela before the Boundary Commission. The Peruvian Cabinet has been formed, and the new President will probably proclaim amnesty to revolutionists. Gen. Jimenes, the aspirant for the Presidency of Dominica, was received in triumph at Santiago. His popularity is apparently growing. Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa is expected to resign Nov. 1 to accept an American office. The cruiser Detroit has sailed for La Guayra, Venezuela, but the situation there is now regarded as not critical.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

It is reported as coming from a close friend of the President that an extra session of Congress is likely to be called for the latter part of October to act on the Philippine situation.

A great revival of interest in the underground rapid transit road has been manifested as a result of the conference between George L. Rives and Corporation Counsel Whalen on Wednesday. The cost of the underground road will be somewhat enhanced by the rise in the price of iron and steel.

Page 3.

The argument for the dissolution of the Ramapo Water Company was heard by the Attorney General yesterday.

Thirteen new cases of yellow fever were reported in Key West. There is little prospect of stamping it out soon.

The Maine Steamship Company's steamer Manhattan, bound for Portland, struck a rock near Hell Gate and returned to her pier.

Expressions of approval of the policy of THE TIMES in dropping the price on Sunday from 5 to 3 cents and in abolishing the magazine continue. Business men regard the move as in line with progressive journalism.

Seymour Van Santvoord, one of the temporary receivers of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, makes an answer to the statements presented by counsel for stockholders who have asked for an accounting.

The Grand Army of the Republic, in encampment at Philadelphia, elected Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., as Commander in Chief. Resolutions adopted assert that the pension law works injustice, and ask the President to set aside a rule of the Pension Office which is obnoxious. An appeal to Congress is threatened.

Page 4.

Official hints for the decoration of dwellings along the line of the land parade in honor of the arrival of Admiral Dewey have been formulated and sent to householders.

Alma Louise Larmer, sister of Annie Taylor Morgan, who perished in the Windsor Hotel fire, has begun a contest of the latter's will, asserting, among other grounds, that the testatrix is not dead.

J. Malcolm Forbes's Peter the Great won the five-thousand-dollar stake at the Empire City track yesterday. Toboggan took the 2:25 pacing event and Kingmond easily won the Hudson Stakes.

There was a riot on the Brooklyn baseball grounds yesterday when Umpire Emslie rendered a decision against the home nine that gave the Bostons a victory. The crowd surrounded the umpire, and he was struck in the face. Police saved him from further injury.

Page 5.

Cleora, Monadour, Col. Roosevelt, Batten, Isidor, and King Barleycorn won the races at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday.

The cup challenger Shamrock tried her sails again yesterday, but in the weather conditions that prevailed she did not create such a good impression as upon previous trials.

Page 6.

Prof. Isaac F. Russell delivered an address on "Why Law Schools Are Crowded" before the Department of Jurisprudence of the American Social Science Association at Saratoga.

The convention of the American Bankers' Association was brought to a close. Walker Hill of St. Louis was elected President of the association and Alvah Trowbridge of New York City Vice President.

When President McKinley visited the North Atlantic Squadron at Philadelphia on Tuesday, Admiral Sampson discovered that there was no President's flag on any of his ships. He borrowed one from a ferryboat, and thus greeted the President without any breach of etiquette.

Page 7.

The Saratoga floral fête closed last night with a ball in Convention Hall. Fully 100,000 persons witnessed the floral parade in the afternoon.

Page 9.

Samuel M. Felton was elected President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad. The line may consolidate with the Pittsburg and Gulf Road.

Representatives of the principal bridge companies are holding a conference at the Waldorf-Astoria with a view to effecting a consolidation.

Page 12.

Justice Scott refused to grant a decree of divorce sued for by Samuel Blume, and accused the plaintiff of perjury.

Controller Coler submitted to the Board of Estimate a report condemning the present system of extending public aid to private charities.

Butterflies in great numbers appeared in the city's streets and parks yesterday, being especially noticeable in the downtown districts.

The Garden City Hotel, built in part by A. T. Stewart as a feature of his scheme to establish an ideal place of residence on Long Island, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Members of the Tenement House Commission of 1894 do not regard the provisions of the new building code as coming in conflict with building laws passed as a result of their investigations.

Damage in the sum of $100,000 was done by a fire in the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, last evening. Pier 47, a lighter, and merchandise stored on the pier were destroyed, and two watchmen suffered burns.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.

Business Troubles.—Page 10.

New Corporations.—Page 9.

Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Court Calendars.—Page 10.

Insurance Notes.—Page 9.

Weather Report.—Page 3.

Losses by Fire.—Page 3.

Real Estate.—Page 10.

Amusements.—Page 6.

Markets.—Page 10.

Railroads.—Page 9.

Society.—Page 7.

ADMIRAL DEWEY BETTER.

Expects to be Quite Recovered Before He Reaches New York.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 7.—Admiral Dewey today visited the garrison library, and lunched with the United States Consul.

His health is gradually improving, and he believes he will be entirely recovered before his arrival in New York Harbor.

Warships Remain at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The North Atlantic squadron, in command of Rear Admiral Sampson, will remain in the Delaware River at this point until after the Opening of the National Export Exposition, which begins on Sept. 21.

TROOPS MASSING ON TRANSVAAL BORDER

Violent War Talk in the Volksraad Debate Applauded.

KRUEGER ACCUSES ENGLAND

Natal May Be Raided by Boers at Any Moment.

Milner Says Troops Are on Border "to Make Provision Against Eventualities"—Plot to Destroy British Agency.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Johannesburg:

"It is reliably reported from Pretoria that a special military train, with a body of armed men, was dispatched to the Natal border on Tuesday night, with an equipment of several heavy field guns and a quantity of ammunition."

The special correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette at Cape Town says:

"It is believed in Afrikander circles here that the Transvaal intends forcing matters to a sudden issue, and that war may possibly break out within forty-eight hours. It is supposed that the first act on their part will be an advance on Laing's Nek, (the sole route from the Transvaal to Natal,) It is also rumored there is a plot at Pretoria to simultaneously blow up the British Agency there."

It may be pointed out in connection with the foregoing dispatch that The Pall Mall Gazette has not been conspicuous for the accuracy of judgment of its South African specials, and too much credence should not be placed on the present advices.

A special dispatch to The Morning Post from Dietermaritzburg says that the 900 Boers who left Pretoria for Standerton, about fifty miles from the frontier, pushed on to Volksrust, close to the Natal border, where they are now encamped.

The same correspondent says that the arrangements for the defense of Newcastle, in Natal, south of Laing's Nek, are now practically complete. He adds:

"The Governor of Natal informs me that the Boers of Utrecht and Vryheid have been suddenly recalled to the High Veldt. They were compelled to leave their cattle behind them, but they took children of the natives as hostages."

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times says: "As showing the mental attitude of the Boers, I quote the remark of an influential Government official, supposed to be an enlightened man, whose name, if disclosed, would cause surprise.

"'Don't worry,' he said, 'we've licked the English twice already, and we will give them such a flogging this time as they never got.'"

The Times, commenting editorially upon the Transvaal's demand for an explanation of the presence of British troops on the border, says: "Such a demand as the Transvaal has addressed to its suzerain is probably without a precedent, except as an act of defiance. Ignorant of diplomatic usages as the Boers may be, they could hardly have taken this step unless they desired to dare us to a trial of strength.

"Even if the Transvaal now withdraws from an untenable position, the future cannot be determined on the same terms as were proposed at the Bloemfontein conference. The Government would now be justified in annulling its previous offers."

Baron Henry Brougham Loch, former Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner to South Africa, speaking this evening at a farewell banquet given to the Australian cricketers, said:

"War in South Africa would be very terrible, but if the question of control is raised, it will be impossible for us to relax."

Lord Loch expressed the opinion that, despite the bad effect produced by the Jameson raid, the great majority of the Dutch in Cape Colony could be relied upon. His speech ended amid a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 7—Midnight.—The Boers, it is stated positively, are concentrating on the border.

THE VOLKSRAAD DEBATE.

PRETORIA, Sept. 7.—There was great excitement in the First Raad to-day on Mr. Coetser's interpellation of the Government regarding the presence of British troops on the borders and the stoppage of ammunition consigned to the Transvaal.

President Krüger, the members of the Executive Council, and most of the principal officials were present, together with a large representation of the general public, including many ladies.

At the outset the Chairman and President urged members to preserve calmness and to avoid insulting language.

The State Secretary, F. W. Reitz, said he had called the previous day on the British Diplomatic Agent, Conyngham Greene, and had asked him what reply the Government would give in the Volksraad regarding the alleged massing of British troops on the borders, and whether Mr. Greene would communcate with the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner. The reply from Mr. Greene, he continued, had been received this morning and was in the following terms:

"Dear Mr. Reitz:

"The following is Sir Alfred Milner's reply to the telegram which I sent him at your request:

"'I don't know to what Mr. Reitz refers when he alludes to the massing of troops. This must be the British troops in South Africa, the position and number of which are no secret, but it is a matter of common knowledge that they are here in order to protect British interests and to make provision against eventualities!'"

Mr. Coetser and other members then made violent speeches, declaring that they could not understand Sir Alfred Milner's reply, since the Transvaal had never threatened the English colonies.

"It is time," exclaimed Mr. Coetser, "for the Transvaal also to prepare for eventualities." Another member added: "England's action is like putting a revolver into a man's face."

Another concluded a war-like harangue in this strain: "It is time to send our burghers to the borders to ask these troops what they want. The fire is bound to start. So let them light it and allow it to burn out quickly. War is better than the present state of affairs. Business is ruined, and the public treasury is drying up. Chamberlain is trying to ruin the country."

These speeches, and others attacking Cecil Rhodes, were loudly applauded by the House and by the public.

In the course of the debate Mr. Dutoit insinuated that Mr. Chamberlain was intoxicated on the occasion of his recent famous "garden party speech" at Highbury, his Birmingham residence, and he added that if Mr. Chamberlain continued to act as he had been acting the Transvaal would give him "Mauser pills," which would be a good purgative. He urged the House not to be frightened by the show of sending out British troops, remarking that Mr. Chamberlain must remember that when a war had once started he would have to fight the whole of Afrikanderdom.

The Chairman remonstrated with Mr. Dutoit, observing that he thought the member had gone too far.

Mr. Tosen asked whether the Government considered Sir Alfred Milner's telegram a declaration of war.

Mr. Wolmarans replied that personally he considered it a declaration of war.

gram was as inexplicable to the Executive as to the Raad.

Subsequently Mr. Wolmarans told the Chamber that President Steyn of the Orange Free State had said that Portugal must be called to account for stopping the passage of ammunition.

President Krüger, who was greeted with loud cheers, began his speech by saying that might was not right, but that right was might, and that he knew the Lord ruled and was righteous and would give a good judgment. Continuing, he said:

"The aliens have been offered equal rights with the burghers, but have refused them. Mr. Chamberlain is striving to get the franchise, which the Outlanders do not want, but what he really desires is possession of the Transvaal. The burghers are willing to concede much for the sake of peace, but will never sacrifice their independence."

After eulogising Mr. Gladstone's action of retrocession in 1881 as a noble deed, President Krüger said that, if it now came to fighting, the Almighty would be the arbiter. He urged the members of the Raad to show moderation, reminding them that the reply from Mr. Chamberlain was en route and pointing out that if the proposal for a commission were agreed to the republic would send delegates to further discuss matters and, if possible, to make peace.

The speeches following the President's were more moderate in tone, and the Raad rose without passing any resolution.

BOER TROOPS ARE READY.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 7.—It is understood that all the Transvaal artillery has been called out and that the burghers have been notified to be ready.

The latest reply of the Transvaal to Great Britain is regarded as marking the disappearance of the last hope of peace.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 7.—The Burgomaster announces that the Government will help the municipality to continue its preparations for hostilities.

TROOPS IN INDIA NOTIFIED.

Told to Prepare to Leave for Service in South Africa.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.—Three regiments of cavalry, four regiments of infantry, and three batteries of field artillery have been formally warned to prepare to leave their stations in India at the shortest notice for service in South Africa.

The hospital outfits have received similar orders.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

Officially Declared the Transvaal Will Accept It.

PRETORIA, Sept. 7.—The conference proposed by the Transvaal Government yesterday is the one mentioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, on July 29.

It is declared officially that the Transvaal Republic will accept such a conference as soon as informed of the place, date, and the names of the members who are to take part in it.

BRITISH TROOPS SELECTED.

ALDERSHOT, England, Sept. 7.—The Aldershot News issues what it claims to be an authoritative statement of the composition of the home force for service in South Africa in the event of war.

The force consists of two cavalry brigades and six infantry brigades, the latter including four battalions of the Guards and one Irish and one Highland brigade.

All the troops indicated are now at or near Aldershot. The force would mobilize here, under the supreme command of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller.

Colored Men Indorse Milner.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 7.—A large meeting of the colored residents of this place, held yesterday evening, passed resolutions expressing confidence in Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of Cape Colony, and "sympathy for our brethren in the Transvaal who are denied all rights."

Groceries Rise in Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 7.—Groceries have advanced 10 to 15 per cent. here and supplies from the coast are anxiously awaited.

BERNARD GAINS FIRST PRIZE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The jury composed of American and foreign architects has awarded to M. Bernard, the Paris architect, the first prize in the competition resulting from Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's offer of prizes for the best plans for new buildings for the University of California.

The ultimate cost of the improvements will reach into the millions. Mrs. Hearst will defray all the expenses of the proposed additions to the university.

DETROIT OFF FOR LA GUAYRA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The cruiser Detroit of the North Atlantic Squadron, which has been ordered to La Guayra, Venezuela, on account of reported disturbances in that country, weighed anchor and left this city to-night. The cruiser probably will reach La Guayra in about a week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The State Department to-day received information that the situation in Venezuela was not critical, although there were mutterings, which at any time might bring on an outbreak.

LEFT HIS MONEY TO MISSIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 7.—The will of Dwight H. Baldwin, the recently deceased manufacturer of pianos, will create a sensation in social and religious circles when its contents have been made public. The estate is variously estimated to be worth between $400,000 and $500,000. Of this amount the widow is bequeathed $5,000 a year and her rights terminate at her death. The bequests to relatives are comparatively small.

The features of the will are as follows: Five thousand dollars annually for life to the widow, $20,000 in the aggregate to relatives, $225,000 to the Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, and $225,000 to the Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.

Baldwin was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, but was not noted for liberality.

The paper will be offered for probate as soon as witnesses who are now in Michigan return to the city, but the widow will object to probate of the instrument.

SPEAK ON DIVINE HEALING.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A larger audience than usual attended the morning service of the Christian Alliance Convention today, for Dr. Simpson announced at the tent meeting last night that there would be a talk on "Divine Healing" this morning. In addition to the Alliance members who were on the ground for the week, many came up from the town to hear what was to be said upon the subject. Divine healing and the second coming of Christ are the principal features of the Christian Alliance's doctrine, and when either of these subjects is presented there is always an extra large attendance.

After a song service Dr. Simpson occupied half an hour talking upon Divine healing. He asked, "What is God's attitude toward our bodies?" and then said the trouble with many people was that while they did not dare to doubt the power of Christ, they did doubt His will. "Many come to God," said Dr. Simpson, "and say, 'I know You can, but I don't know whether You will.' Christ asks, 'Will you be healed?' That means you must have a positive belief that Christ will. You will never be healed until you are as strong in your belief in His power and will as He is."

Dr. Simpson quoted several of Christ's miracles in healing bodily ailments. "Some people look upon the Bible simply as a history," he said. "A well-known prelate in New York City recently said that the Bible is simply literature and must be judged as any other literature. Ah, friends, the Bible is not simply literature. It is a great subpoena served by the Supreme Judge upon man. You must indorse it like a check for you must meet it. A check for a million dollars is no good unless it had the name 'A. B. Simpson' written upon it. I had to tell a sick woman at Old Orchard that there was a real Christ, whom she must touch. She had faith, then was anointed, and she was healed."

The Rev. D. W. Lelacheur also spoke on Divine healing. He said: "There are too many helping hands nowadays, too many to help you to the pool. The Lord will help you most when you don't have any one else to help you." Mr. Lelacheur referred to a near-sighted woman who had asked him whether she should continue the use of her glasses if she wanted to be healed by faith, and he said he told her she should keep them on until the Holy Ghost told her to throw them off.

"God tells you what to do with your bodies as well as with your souls," he went on. "Some of the people who have come here say 'The Lord healed me,' but they are afraid to walk up the hill. A sister said to me that she had been instantly healed of indigestion by prayer, and then she went down and ate a good square meal. One woman told me that she came to this country seventeen years ago, and she had been sick all her life. She went home from the healing service and she knew she would get up the next morning well. She never had any more indigestion. Then her eyesight began to fail. Suddenly the Lord said to her, 'You don't need any glasses,' and she didn't."

In the afternoon the Rev. C. H. McBride spoke on the second coming of Christ, and when he asked, "Would you be surprised if you should see the Lord coming now?" voices from every part of the tabernacle answered, "No, no, no. Bless the Lord, no."

DEATH AT A BANQUET TABLE.

Ex-Alderman Leech of Brooklyn Expires After a Speech at the Brighton Beach Hotel.

Ex-Alderman Richard B. Leech of the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, died suddenly last night while attending a banquet and reunion of the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers at the Brighton Beach Hotel. He had just finished responding to the toast "Our Old Soldiers," and was receiving the congratulations of his friends around him, when he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy and was carried unconscious from the dining hall.

Mrs. Leech was present and she made her way to her husband. It was the second attack he had suffered this year, and she feared that he was dying. She called for a minister, but there was not one present, so she knelt over her husband and prayed. At the conclusion of her prayer she fell upon the floor unconscious. The stricken man died a few minutes later. A surgeon from the Kings County Hospital gave a permit for the removal of the body.

Mr. Leech lived at 51 Putnam Avenue, and was in the coal business at 303 Atlantic Avenue. Last Winter while attending a theatre in Brooklyn he was attacked with apoplexy, but recovered within a few weeks. Since then his son, Richard I. Leech, has been attending to his coal business.

Mr. Leech was very well known in Brooklyn, both to business men and politicians. He was the Republican leader in the Seventh Ward and was a member of the Union League and Invincible Clubs. He was an Alderman in the famous board which was controlled by the "Big Four"—Coffey, McGarry, Kane, and McCarty—which granted many concessions to the trolley lines. He was an honorary member of the association of veterans, the reunion of which he was attending at the time he was stricken.

He was born in Brooklyn fifty-four years ago, and came from an old Republican family, his grandfather having been a Republican Alderman before the civil war. He leaves two sons, Richard I. and Walter W. Leech. In the civil war Mr. Leech served with Admiral Dupont on the Courier, doing blockade duty. He acted as a Paymaster's Clerk.

The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon from the house. The Rev. Lindsay Parker of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will officiate.

GOLD LEGAL TENDER IN INDIA.

Council Takes Action "to Save the Country from Disastrous Embarrassment and Fresh Taxation."

SIMLA, Sept. 7.—At to-day's session of the India Council Clinton Dawkins, the Financial Member, introduced the Currency bill. He said that, in the absence of the Mint proclamation from England, which had been delayed by legal and technical questions, it had been decided to make gold the legal tender immediately, in the conviction that no other measure would save India from disastrous embarrassment and fresh taxation.

The Government, he continued, was confident of the wisdom of this policy, and the Secretary of State for India (Lord George Hamilton) had promised to assist, should a temporary check occur. While giving rupees for gold, the Government would accept no obligation to exchange gold for rupees.

"The Government," Mr. Dawkins declared, "does not desire to do anything hostile to silver, in which the inhabitants of India largely invest their savings. It believes that the rupee currency will expand in response to trade demands, as the exchange of rupees for gold should impart elasticity to the currency."

KAISER WILHELM ON KINGSHIP.

Says It Is the Only Sure Support for Preservation of Religion and Morals at Present Day.

STUTTGART, Sept. 7.—Replying to a toast proposed in his honor by the King of Wurtemburg, after the review to-day, Emperor William said:

"It has been, indeed, a great joy for me to see the wonderful army corps under your Majesty's leadership. I congratulate your Majesty upon it. You will not think worse of me if the pulses of my heart beat faster on Wurtemburg soil than elsewhere, for this land forms the cradle of my race. From here my forefathers went to a far northern province to found the new Fatherland and to work for centuries for the growth of a new people.

"I believe I rightly interpret the rejoicing which fills all hearts when I assume that your people are proud to see their army corps under the leadership of their King. Therein is symbolized, as in our German monarchies, Kingship at the head of a people—which is the only sure support for the preservation of throne and altar, religion and morals, at the end of the nineteenth century.

"I condense all my feelings and thanks in the wish that it may be vouchsafed to your Majesty and to your house to be able at all times, as your Majesty's illustrious forefather once said, to feel that you can lay your head in the lap of your subjects always and everywhere.

"To his Majesty, his house, and the land of Wurtemburg. Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!"

THE WHIPPING OR THE JAIL.

Mayor Gives Boy His Choice and Father Executes Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Mayor Campbell of this place has added another to his list of Solomon-like decisions as Police Magistrate. Yesterday Ralph Chamberlain, a youth who has just entered his teens, was detected acquiring peaches, boy-like, from the orchard of a neighbor.

The boy was asked to name his own punishment, being offered by way of option five days in jail or a whipping at the hands of his father.

Chamberlain decided to take the chance with his parent.

Chamberlain Senior would have made a typical Roman father, for he proceeded to chastise his offspring to a turn. So thoroughly, indeed, that the Mayor very soon decided that the ends of justice had been fully complied with and the boy was allowed to go, taking with him from Campbell some good advice about keeping down his youthful propensities.

THE RAPID TRANSIT PLAN

Mr. Whalen to Put His Suggestions in Writing.

COST NOW WILL BE GREATER

All Contractors Will Take Advantage of the Rise in the Price of Steel and Iron.

There was a general revival of interest yesterday in the projected underground rapid transit railroad, as a result of the interview on Wednesday between George L. Rives and Edward M. Shepard, representing the Rapid Transit Commission, and Corporation Counsel John Whalen.

Mr. Rives said yesterday that he thought the commission would be ready to act as soon as it received the letter from Mr. Whalen, which is expected as the result of Wednesday's discussion of the form of contract for the building of the road. Mr. Whalen suggested certain changes which he was requested to put in writing. If he does so before next Thursday, which will be the next regular meeting day of the commission, final action upon the matter may be taken at that time. Alexander E. Orr, President of the commission, and Morris K. Jesup, a member of the body, have been spending the Summer in Europe, but are expected home in time to attend a meeting next Thursday. It is believed that the commission will agree with Messrs. Rives and Shepard, who, after their talk with Mr. Whalen, expressed the opinion that his suggestions were not unreasonable, although they considered some of the changes insisted upon by him unnecessary.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, although he has expressed himself already as in favor of the building of the underground road, will go to Boston in a day or two to consult with the engineers who constructed the subway in that city and to make a personal examination of its workings. Mr. Whalen said yesterday that he thought the construction of the underground road should begin at Washington Heights and proceed by sections down town. Many of the residents of Washington Heights are of the same opinion, and to give expression to their views will hold an open-air mass meeting next Monday evening at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

While Mr. Whalen has now assumed the position of advocating the building of the rapid transit road with as little delay as possible, it has been pointed out that his own tardiness in passing upon the form of contract prepared by the commission's lawyers, on approval of which is a necessary condition precedent to the advertising for bids, has resulted in a large increase in the probable cost of construction. The cost of iron and steel, which will enter largely into the structure, has advanced rapidly in the last year and is still rising, while the supply is so far short of the demand as to cause delay in the execution of important public works now in progress. On account of this item alone the bids for the construction of the road are likely to be considerably higher than they would have been a year ago.

A new engineering difficulty also has been created by the laying of water and gas mains and the building of a sewer in Elm Street, which forms a portion of the proposed route of the tunnel road. The contracts for these works have been let since the form of contract for the underground railroad was submitted to the Corporation Counsel and those for the water and gas mains have been executed, while work on the sewer is now in progress. If work on the tunnel had been commenced a year ago, or if the Departments of Sewers, Water Supply, and Highways had deferred these constructions until the tunnel was begun, one excavation instead of several would have sufficed and the work of the tunnel contractor would have been easier and cheaper than it can be under existing conditions. It is said that the new subsurface structures in Elm Street will necessitate a revision of the plans for that section of the rapid transit road, which will be the cause of further delay and expense.

"The Metropolitan Street Railway Company," said William C. Whitney to a Times reporter at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, "has done nothing with relation to the building of any tunnel for rapid transit purposes in New York since our original offer was rejected.

"So far as I know, the Metropolitan Company has no idea of again considering the scheme. Certainly I did nothing about it while I was in Europe. I went there solely for rest, did no business whatever, and nothing was further from my mind than enlisting English capital in a rapid-transit system for New York.

"I know many reports are in circulation, but I tell you frankly the Metropolitan Company has of late done nothing about it, and so far as I know has no intention of doing anything."

DOG RESCUES A CHILD.

A Newfoundland dog, which for the last six months has been running at large in the vicinity of the High Bridge Police Station, getting its food wherever it could, last night rescued a child from drowning, and is now the mascot of the police of the High Bridge Station. The child who was rescued is Nettie, the seven-year-old daughter of Charles Dorian, an engineer on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, who lives at Wolf Street and Sedgwick Avenue.

Mrs. Dorian, the child mother, went down to Keann's boathouse at the foot of Wolf Street last evening for the purpose of giving her daughter a boat ride. While waiting for the boat to be prepared the woman and her daughter stepped on a raft where a number of other children were playing. The Dorian child accidentally fell into the water. Mrs. Dorian screamed as loud as she could, and became so excited that she could do nothing to help her child.

The dog was lying on the raft apparently asleep. When he saw the child in the water he jumped in, and, catching her dress near the neck, held her above water until she was lifted out by Roudsman Shea of the High Bridge Station, who was passing the boathouse and heard the mother's screams.

The child was taken home by its mother and Roundsman Shea took the dog to the station house. When Capt. Gannon heard of the rescue made by the animal he ordered that he be made the mascot of the precinct and that hereafter the police shall care for its wants. A collection was taken up and a silver collar will be bought for the animal. It was also decided to name the dog Dewey.

For several years the dog was owned by Edward J. Jordan, who formerly lived in Devoe Street, High Bridge. About one year ago the dog disappeared and was not seen again until six months ago. In the meantime the Jordan family had moved to Philadelphia.

SENATOR JONES IS WELL.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—New complications are added to the mysterious illness of Senator Jones by a statement made by his son, who arrived in Washington to-day. It will be remembered that some time ago Vice Chairman Stone of the Democratic National Committee, received advices from Switzerland that Senator Jones's health was precarious, and that he was going to stay out of politics. The Chairman's friends in this country at once declared that the Senator was not in Switzerland, and was in good health.

James K. Jones, Jr., said to-day that his father was strong and healthy, and had no intention of resigning the Chairmanship. Mr. Jones said that his father had had John McLean appointed as a member of the National Committee with full knowledge that he would run for Governor. He said nothing that shed any light on the sources of Mr. Stone's information.

W. J. CALHOUN OUT OF POLITICS.

Also to Retire from the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Not only has W. J. Calhoun withdrawn from the race for nomination as Governor by the Republicans of this State, but he will retire from politics altogether and resign his position on the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

It is Mr. Calhoun's intention to move from Danville, Ill., and engage in law practice in this city. He intends to go to Washington early next week to notify President McKinley, personally of his plans. His resignation will be written to take effect Oct. 1 unless the President urges him to remain a member of the commission until a later date. That contingency, however, is not likely to arise, for the President has already learned through Controller Dawes, Senator Cullom, and other Illinois Republicans of Mr. Calhoun's purpose. When he was informed that the Danville man was about to make a professional connection that offered advantages from a business standpoint, he is said to have expressed pleasure, though he said he was sorry to lose Mr. Calhoun's services on the commission.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

May Be Called for the Latter Part of October to Act on the Philippine Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Representative Adolph Meyer of Louisiana said to-day that a close friend of the Administration had told him that the President contemplated calling an extra session of Congress for the latter part of October or the first of November.

His belief was that although such an extra session would have to deal with the passing of laws for the government of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Cuba, the principal topic before it would be the Philippines, which is sure to provoke heated discussion. If no extra session is called, he believed that the regular session would run into August.

BEDLOE MAY BE REMOVED.

Only Charges Against the Consul Are for Granting Registry to a Ship Carrying Filipinos' Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Third Assistant Secretary of State Cridler says that there are no charges before the department affecting the integrity of Dr. Edward Bedloe, Consul at Canton, China. It is therefore assumed that there is no truth in the report that Dr. Bedloe has been accused of accepting bribes for obtaining concessions or for passing Chinese into America.

The only charges against Consul Bedloe relate to the granting of American registry to a vessel which conveyed arms to the Filipinos. Consul Bedloe's claim is that when the papers were issued there was no prospect of war with the Filipinos, and they were, in fact, our allies in the war against Spain. It was only a month after the battle of Manila Bay, and long before the land battle of Manila. The vessel was the Abbey, which was captured by Admiral Dewey.

This claim, however, can hardly be recognized by the Administration, for to do so would be to admit that the Filipinos were at that time our allies, and it would be seized upon by the anti-imperialists all over the country and made the text of innumerable editorials and pamphlets. At the same time the question will have to be passed upon, for, according to Assistant Secretary Cridler's statement, there are no other charges against the accused Consul.

It is generally believed that the removal of Dr. Bedloe will be recommended by Secretary Hay. The power of removing him is vested in the President, as Dr. Bedloe holds a commission from him.

SHAFTER'S ANOMALOUS RANK.

After Long Service in Regular Army He Will Be a Volunteer General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Gen. William R. Shafter will be in a somewhat peculiar position after next month.

He will then retire from the regular army with the rank of Brigadier General. It has been decided, however, to keep him in command of the Department of California, with headquarters at San Francisco, and he will continue to hold the rank of Major General.

Gen. Shafter will then, after his long service in the regular army, be technically a Major General of Volunteers, though he did not volunteer when the President's call was issued, being a regular officer. He will be on the same footing as Gen. Wheeler and volunteer officers who responded to the call and were appointed from civil life. He began his military service as a volunteer and will end it as a volunteer in a war which he entered as a regular.

BAR HARBOR COTTAGE BURNED.

The Eyrie, Dr. Amory's Summer Home, Destroyed—Valuables Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 7.—The Eyrie, the beautiful Summer residence of Dr. Robert Amory of Boston, President of the Kebo Valley Club, was burned to the ground this afternoon. A defective chimney is supposed to have caused the fire. The loss is estimated at $17,000. The insurance was $10,500. All the furniture and valuables in the house were saved.

The family was at luncheon, when the nurse called down stairs that there was smoke in the attic. Robert Amory, Jr., ran up stairs and found the roof on fire. While Mrs. Amory was telephoning to the Fire Department, Dr. Amory and his son attached small hoses to the available water pipes about the house, and an effort was made to check the fire. The wind was strong, however, and the whole top floor was ablaze before the hose cart arrived. Then, with only one hose, drawing its water from a hydrant a quarter of a mile away, little could be done except to keep the fire from spreading.

Every one is talking to-night of the miserable facilities here for saving burning buildings. Bar Harbor has but one engine and a primitive hose cart, pulled by the boys of the village, who are also the firemen.

Sending Home American Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Undertaker William E. Abbott of Newport, Ky., just across the river from this city, one of the embalmers engaged by the Government to disinter the bodies of American soldiers buried in Havana, and prepare them for shipment home, returned this evening. Over three hundred bodies were embalmed and shipped from Havana to the United States. Mr. Abbott returned from Puerto Rico in April last, where he helped prepare some four hundred bodies for shipment. He has orders to leave early in November for Manila, on a similar mission.

Two-Cent Fares in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Two-cent fares became a reality in Chicago to-day when the Chicago General Railway began the sale of twelve tickets for 25 cents on its branch lines. One of these lines is in Throop Street, between Twenty-second and the Stock Yards. The other extends from Rockwell and Twenty-fifth Streets to the drainage canal. On the main line the sale of six tickets for a quarter was resumed. The two-cent ticket does not entitle the purchaser to a transfer, but for four cents transfers are given.

Census Appointments Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Director of the Census Merriam has received the names of all the supervisors of the census with the exception of fifteen. He is anxious to have all the names as early as possible. The delay in the fifteen cases is mainly due to the absence of the Representatives to whom the appointments belong.

Forty-two Dollars a Minute.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has established an unparalleled record in payments to policy holders. During the past six weeks this company has paid over $600,000 in death claims; at the rate of $120,000 a week, $25,000 a day, or about $43 every minute during business hours.—Adv.

JOUAUST DENIES LABORI'S PLEA

Refuses to Adjourn the Dreyfus Case to Get Testimony.

CLOSING ARGUMENTS BEGUN

The Verdict Will Not Be Made Public Before Monday.

Government Fears Outbreaks Upon the Announcement of the Court's Finding and Doubles Guards—The Generals Depart.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Sept. 7.—There is a feeling of relief that the question of the attendance of the foreign attachés Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi, either in person or by the introduction of sworn statements, is definitely settled.

The idea of calling in foreign aid to settle the question of Dreyfus's guilt or innocence was never popular. The danger of international complications resulting from the slightest slip was always present.

I think the court acted rightly in their decision. Be it remembered that they held themselves incompetent to cite the two Military Attachés. Maitre Labori goes over their heads and cites the attachés by name. To the defense they reply that they are unwilling to come to Rennes, but are willing to give the evidence before a special commission.

Had they said they would come, the court would have had no option but to adjourn until their arrival. But, when they virtually said, if you want our evidence you must send for it, I consider the court acted with praiseworthy dignity.

The Cernuschi fiasco will now have no result. Maitre Labori's suggestion that the state of mind of the Austrian officer be inquired into explains everything.

Gen. Mercier's attack upon Capt. Freystaetter to-day in the latter's absence is severely commented on. Many persons believe now that the latter was mistaken in saying that the garbled version of the Panizzardi dispatch was among the sec

the courtroom has been cleared by the gendarmes, which will be done as soon as Col. Jouaust concludes, the reading clerk of the court, M. Coupois, will proceed to the room where Dreyfus will be waiting and read to him the verdict in the presence of gendarmes.

The public will thus be robbed of the spectacle of his emotions, which are bound to be most profound, whether the decree sends him to the arms of his family or back to the penal settlement.

The verdict may be a condemnation, an unequivocal acquittal, or a form of acquittal that would be equivalent to the Scotch verdict "Not proven." The last will be the case if the Judges should pronounce against him by a vote of 4 to 3. That is, he would be freed, even though the Judges in his favor should be in the minority, but this naturally would be eminently unsatisfactory, as he would carry the stigma for the rest of his days.

DREYFUS'S CHANCES.

Capt. Dreyfus thus has five chances against the prosecution's three. Unanimity, six to one, five to two, four to three, or three to four will set him at liberty; while unanimity, six to one, or five to two will convict him anew.

If convicted, the judgment will be carried to the Military Court of Appeal, which will be a formal matter. The appeal court will only quash the judgment and order a retrial, if it should be established that the present court-martial has erred in a matter of procedure. This is in the highest degree improbable.

The Court of Cassation will also have the right to order a retrial, if it should decide that the court-martial has deviated from its instructions. This is the only loophole for Dreyfus, and his friends will undoubtedly fight this point tooth and nail.

Extraordinary measures have been taken to spirit Dreyfus away, whether acquitted or recondemned. His departure from Rennes will be enveloped in the same mystery and secrecy as was his arrival.

TRIAL NEARS ITS END.

Carriere, the Government Commissary, Begins His Closing Argument, Which Hearers Says Is Weak.

RENNES, Sept. 7.—At the opening this morning of the fourth day of the fifth week of the trial of Capt. Dreyfus Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense, announced that he had received a semi-official intimation that Col. Schwarzkoppen, the former Germany Military Attaché at Paris, and Major Panizzardi, the former Italian Military Attaché at Paris, would be unable to appear personally before the court, and, consequently, counsel proposed that a rogatory commission should be telegraphed to receive the depositions. The court declared itself incompetent to grant M. Labori's application.

At 10:30 o'clock A. M. the Government Commissioner, Major Carrière, began his speech, closing the case for the prosecution. He concluded his remarks at 11:50 o'clock A. M. The verdict is expected Monday next.

LABORI ASKS TIME.

M. Paleologue of the French Foreign Office and Major Carrière did not oppose M. Labori's application, but the latter pointed out that the proposed step would involve a deviation from the usual procedure in making a long adjournment necessary. Counsel replied that the court was entitled to adjourn for forty-eight hours, and in case a longer period was required he suggested that a short session be held to-morrow, when the court could adjourn until Monday.

M. Labori then drew up a formal application that Col. Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi be cited as witnesses, and that seven questions be telegraphed to them, to which they were to reply under oath.

The first question was to be, if they had ever received the documents mentioned in the bordereau. The other questions would ask the former attachés if they had received the Firing Manual, when they had received it, and from whom, and whether either of them sent Esterhazy the petit bleu, a copy of which was to be telegraphed, and finally, if they ever directly or indirectly had any relations with Dreyfus.

The court deliberated for a quarter of an hour, and on returning the President, Col. Jouaust, read its decision, declaring it incompetent to grant M. Labori's application.

THE GENERALS LEAVE.

When Major Carriere, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., began his speech, closing the case for the prosecution, all the Generals and other officers who were seated in the witness' chairs rose and left the courtroom just before the Government Commissary opened, in accordance with the orders of the Minister of War, General the Marquis de Galliffet, to leave Rennes within two hours after the pleading had begun.

There was an interesting scene in the courtyard of the Lycée, where the officers took leave of each other. They appeared to be in good spirits.

Maître Demange, of counsel for the defense, will probably occupy the whole of to-morrow in his speech, and M. Labori will speak on Saturday. The verdict will be rendered Monday, because the police authorities are opposed to the announcement of the verdict on Saturday, if it were possible to do so, on the ground that it would be likely to lead to trouble on Sunday.

After M. Labori had submitted his application for the dispatch of a rogatory commission to receive the depositions of Col. Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi, the Chief of Detectives, M. Cochefert, deposed favorably regarding the attitude of Dreyfus when Col. Du Paty de Clam dictated the bordereau to him. The witness said Dreyfus only appeared to be troubled afterward, when Du Paty de Clam questioned him.

M. Cochefert referred to the revolver found on a table near the desk at which Dreyfus was then seated, and he recounted how the prisoner, on perceiving it, cried: "I will not kill myself. I will live to establish my innocence."

The clerk of the court then read a letter from Capt. Humbert to the effect that Dreyfus had expressed a keen desire in 1894 to enter the Statistical Section of the War Office, and saying that he met Dreyfus once carrying some voluminous packets of maps and documents, and remarked that he was acting very imprudently.

Dreyfus then rose and calmly traversed Capt. Humbert's statements, declaring them to be inexact.

MERCIER AGAIN TALKS.

Gen. Mercier afterward came to the bar and said he felt the deposition of Capt. Freystaetter was bound to have produced considerable impression on the minds of the Judges. He spoke of the attacks made on him since the Captain had testified, saying the Dreyfusard press had been calling him a false witness, &c.

The General declared that he gave an order in 1894 that nothing should be done with the various translations of the Panizzardi dispatch, adding that he himself was present when the packets of secret papers for the court-martial was made up, and it did not contain the Panizzardi dispatch. He had since questioned the Judges of the court-martial on the subject, but not one of them was prepared to swear that the dispatch was not submitted to them, because their recollections were now rather vague.

This statement of Gen. Mercier evoked a chorus of disgusted "Oh's" from the audience.

Mercier proceeded to call attention to contradictions in Capt. Freystaetter's statements, reading an old letter from the Captain to a friend in which he declared his mind was made up in 1894, before he saw the secret dossier, and another letter from an officer who was in company with Freystaetter in Madagascar, where the writer asserted that Capt. Freystaetter talked of the court-martial of 1894, but never mentioned the Panizzardi dispatch.

After this Gen. Mercier brought up two bad points in Capt. Freystaetter's career. While in Madagascar he was guilty of an act of disobedience to his chief, and he also executed thirty natives.

This assertion caused a certain impression in the audience, and Col. Jouaust asked Gen. Mercier to abstain from giving any further particulars. The General added he firmly believed Freystaetter was a brave man, but he thought the two acts referred to showed he could not be entirely trusted. He asked the Judges not to allow the Captain's evidence to shake their confidence in his own depositions, but to lend him the same credence as if the Freystaetter incident had never occurred.

LABORI'S REQUEST REFUSED.

The court then retired to deliberate on M. Labori's application, and its probable decision was eagerly discussed. Every one in court stood up when the Judges returned. Col. Jouaust gave the order "Present arms!" to the guard of soldiers at the bottom of the hall, while he, standing, and with the other Judges standing on either side of him, read the decision that the Judges had unanimously decided that the President, Col. Jouaust, was competent to order a rogatory commission, and that the Judges, as a body, according to the Military Code, were not competent to do so.

M. Labori thereupon asked Col. Jouaust if he still maintained his refusal to appoint the commission, the Colonel having, when M. Labori submitted his conclusions, said he was opposed to the application.

Col. Jouaust replied "Yes," and the evidence of Col. Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi, who were prepared to swear they never had relations with Dreyfus, was thus excluded.

The refusal of Col. Jouaust seemed inexplicable, because it appeared to be his duty to receive all evidence directly bearing on the case, and more especially the evidence of the two attachés, the refusal of whose evidence is equivalent to a slight on their respective countries.

A very pessimistic feeling was produced by Col. Jouaust's decision, and it was predicted that it means the certain condemnation of Dreyfus. This was the unanimous opinion of the anti-Dreyfusards, and it was the impression of a majority of the Dreyfusards, whose last hope is that Col. Jouaust only dare to refuse to take the evidence of Col. Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi because the court has already made up its mind to acquit the prisoner.

When Major Carriere had concluded, Col. Jouaust ordered the adjournment of the court, and Dreyfus rose quickly and apparently not dejected.

As the prisoner was passing counsels' table, M. Labori stopped him and whispered "Courage." Dreyfus smiled and nodded, and as he proceeded, M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, and a number of others seated on the benches before which Dreyfus passed, repeated M. Labori's word of encouragement.

After the decision of the court refusing to examine the attachés by commission had been delivered, reports relating to the experts' examination of the paper of the bordereau were read.

Then M. Labori complained of the absence of Cernuschi, who sent a letter to Col. Jouaust saying he was indisposed and confined to the house. Counsel said he wished to question this witness, and asked that certain letters be submitted to the court showing Cernuschi was the subject of mental derangement and setting forth other facts unfavorable to him.

Gen. Roget, Commandant Cuignet, Col. Picquart, Gen. Mercier, and Major Hartmann were then allowed to make a few explanations of the evidence affecting them. But they all dwelt upon comparatively minor points.

CARRIERE BEGINS TO SPEAK.

Major Carriere was then called upon to deliver the final speech for the prosecution, which lasted only an hour and a quarter and which was generally characterized as one of the weakest and most ridiculous orations ever heard in a court of law. His absurd arguments, colored by his grotesque mannerisms, evoked continual outbursts of derisive laughter.

He said he considered it to be established that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau, thought the phrase concerning the convening of troops was very significant, and pointed out that Dreyfus could have obtained the Firing Manual with little difficulty. Moreover, the Major argued, Esterhazy could not say in August that he was going to the manoeuvres, while Dreyfus could have thought so up to Aug. 28.

The Government Commissary affirmed that he himself noticed the alteration in Dreyfus's handwriting since 1894, in letters which he had written from Devil's Island.

Alluding to the secret dossier, the Major said Esterhazy was not in a position to furnish the interesting information.

Discussing the correspondence of "A," (Col. Schwarzkoppen,) Major Carrière declared emphatically his belief that Dreyfus had relations with the power of which "A" was the agent. He admitted Esterhazy was not a nice person, but said there was nothing to prove he was a traitor, and added that Picquart had utterly failed to convince him of the innocence of Dreyfus.

"My belief in the innocence of Dreyfus," said Major Carrière, in conclusion, "has been transformed into a conviction of his guilt, which has been strengthened by the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution. To-day I come to tell you, on my soul and conscience, that Dreyfus is guilty, and to ask for the application of Article 76 of the Penal Code."

The most elaborate police measures will be taken during the last day of the trial. Eight gendarmes will be distributed in the courtroom. Twenty gendarmes and a detachment of infantry will be stationed in the courtyard, the cordons of troops and gendarmes in the vicinity of the Lycée will be tripled and placed further back. Detachments of gendarmes will be posted on the squares and bridges of the town, and mounted gendarmes will patrol the principal streets of Rennes. The garrisons of neighboring towns will be held in readiness to be dispatched here at a moment's notice.

If a cry is raised or a threatening gesture made by any one in the audience before or after the verdict, the offender will be arrested and taken before the President of the court, and will be then and there sentenced to punishment, the minimum penalty being two years in prison.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

When the court-martial resumed its sittings this morning it was noticed that the Generals were again in uniform, foreshadowing further field operations on their part.

Major Carrière, the Government Commissary, opened the proceedings with the announcement that Eugene Cernuschi, the Austro-Hungarian refugee, was sick and unable to attend court to-day. But, the Commissary added, the witness held himself at the disposition of the court at his hotel.

After this, Savignaud, the former orderly of Colonel Picquart and one of the witnesses, asked the court to certify that Senator Trarieux, the former Minister of Justice, had called him an imposter and a perjurer.

TRARIEUX CHARGES PERJURY.

M. Trarieux rose and insisted that Savignaud's evidence was a contradiction of the evidence of Col. Picquart, M. Scheurer-Kestner, and M. Roque, proving, he claimed, perjury somewhere, but not by the last trio of witnesses. M. Trarieux added that his statements were in accordance with the dictates of his soul and conscence and, if he was amenable to the law for them, there was also a law against perjurers.

After the court had certified to Trarieux's charges, M. Trarieux rose and announced as follows:

"I have received notice that, for reasons of public policy, Major Panizzardi and Col. Schwarzkoppen could not come to Rennes to testify before the court-martial. But I am also informed from the same quarter that they would answer the questions of a commission sent by the court-martial. I therefore beg the court to direct, as in the case of Col. Du Paty de Clam, that Col. Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi be examined by commission.

"The court will certainly understand that the defense must submit to the necessities of public policy, which are, I have no doubt, similarly understood by the Government of the republic. I shall, therefore, be glad if you will ask M. Paleologue if in this case the telegraph must not be employed. I think such a method would be exceedingly rapid, and I am convinced that the President of the court-martial and the court-martial itself will not refuse to allow the defense to ascertain the truth."

Counsel added that he would make a formal application to this effect.

Col. Jouaust, President of the court, invited the opinions of M. Paleologue, who replied:

JOUAUST'S RULING.

"It is clear that cnsiderations of public policy stand in the way of foreign Military Attachés appearing in a French court to testify in regard to facts of which they had cognisance in their diplomatic capacity. Col. Schwarzkopen and Major Panizzardi will not attend the court-martial.

"As regards the dispatch of a commission, I believe the Foreign Office will not oppose it. But I must make all reservations regarding the use of the telegraph. I do not know if that would be a regular proceeding."

M. Labori—But couriers can be employed.

M. Paleologue—I do not think the telegraph can be used.

Major Carriere—I do not oppose the appointment of a commission. It is a matter for the President to decide. There is no legal objection; provided we respect the provisions of the Military Code, which do not permit an interruption of the trial. Such procedure must not be allowed to hinder the progress of the trial, and must therefore be rapid.

M. Labori—I think it possible to make the procedure I propose very rapid. The Military Code provides for a suspension of forty-eight hours. On the other hand, the court might shorten its sittings, reducing them four hours each. In any case, I shall have the honor of formulating an application which I will submit to the court.

While M. Labori was drafting his motion, a member of the court-martial remarked that certain documents mentioned in Du Paty de Clam's depositions could not be found either among the records or in the Statistical Department of the War Office.

M. Demange—Perhaps they are under seal.

M. Labori then read his application, saying that as considerations of public policy prevented the appearance of Col. Schwarzkoppen and Col. Panizzardi before the court-martial, commissions should be sent to examine them, in order to permit those officers to state under oath all that they knew in regard to the case. Counsel requested the court to have the following questions put to each of the two officers:

LABORI'S QUESTIONS.

First—On what date did you receive the documents mentioned in the bordereau?

Second—Are these documents in the same handwriting as the bordereau, which you know from a fac simile?

Third—What did these documents contain?

Fourth—Did you receive the firing manual, either in the original or a copy?

Fifth—Did you receive the graduation bar?

Sixth—Since what date, and until what date, did you receive these documents?

Seventh—Was the same correspondent that you addressed the petit bleu referred to in the conversation between Count von Münster and M. Delcassé.

Eighth—Have you had direct relations with the accused?

Col. Jouaust invited Major Carriere's opinion, and the latter referred to the provisions of the Military Code.

M. Labori urged the importance of the evidence of these two witnesses, whom, he declared, he would not have cited if Cernuschi had not been called. Counsel pointed out that it was possible to suspend the proceedings sufficiently long to obtain replies to the questions, which he considered indispensable.

The court retired to deliberate on the motion, and on its return Col. Jouaust read the judgment. It declared that the President of the court alone was competent to appoint a commission to interrogate Col. Schwarzkoppen and Col. Panizzardi, and the court unanimously pronounced itself incompetent to give effect to counsel's motion.

M. Labori asked Col. Jouaust whether, seeing that he alone was competent, he refused to grant the application.

Amid prolonged excitement, Col. Jouaust replied:

"I do."

M. Cochefert, Chief of the Detective Department, was recalled in connection with Col. Du Paty de Clam's version of the dictation scene. He said he noticed Dreyfus showed great perturbation after having been questioned by Du Paty de Clam.

EXPLANATORY.—"The dictation scene," it will be recalled, took place at the office of Du Paty de Clam, Oct. 15, 1894. Du Paty had sent Dreyfus an invitation to call there at a certain time. Cochefert corroborates Dreyfus's account of the arrest. Du Paty declared the prisoner trembled before the questions were put. Dreyfus says that after he had seated himself at Du Paty's table he understood nothing of what it all meant. "Then the Commandant (Du Paty) asked me to write a letter at his dictation. I understood less and less. All at once he said to me: 'Your hand trembles.' 'My hand?' said I, 'not at all. My fingers are simply cold.' I continued to write. I had scarcely finished when he came toward me and cried in a loud voice, 'In the name of the law I arrest you. You are accused of the crime of high treason.' * * * 'But an officer is not arrested in this way,' I cried. 'Give me an intimation of the infamy that you pretend I have committed. I am innocent. I am the victim of an infernal plot!' 'The proofs are overwhelming,' they answered. 'The President of the Republic and the Ministry have been informed of your arrest.'"

DREYFUS SPURNS SUICIDE.

The witness added that on a side table was a revolver, and Dreyfus, noticing the weapon, exclaimed:

"I will not take my life. I will live and prove my innocence."

After Lieut. Bernheim had been recalled and explained to the court the uses of the graduation bar, which Gen. Mercier produced for the court's benefit, a letter was read from Capt. Humbert of the Engineers, who, like the witness Gallopin, met Dreyfus carrying documents from the Geographical Department.

Humbert also referred to the desire of Dreyfus to enter the Statistical Section.

In reply to the usual questions, Dreyfus said that Capt. Humbert's recollections were not exact, adding:

"In regard to the paper mentioned, perhaps it is advisable to have the Commissariat Tables of Plan 13 produced, when you will see that they are of no great importance. It is certain I was acquainted with five or six tables, the printing of which I was instructed to superintend."

Col. Jouaust—Did you apply to Col. Sandherr with the view of entering the Statistical Section?

Dreyfus—No, no!

Col. Jouaust—Did you not express such a desire to your comrades?

Dreyfus—No!

EXPLANATORY.—In 1894-5, the Secret Intelligence Bureau was operated under the direction of the Statistical Section, (la section de statistique,) whose chief was Col. Sandherr. In this section the documents of the War Office were filed. Thus Sandherr had under his direction both departments. Under Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart's administration they were separated, and Picquart became simply the Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau.

Gen. Mercier here reappeared on the scene. After saying that the evidence of Capt. Freystaetter must have greatly influenced the Judges, he referred to the attacks on himself made by the Revisionist newspapers, saying that in consequence of Freystaetter's assertions he had been described as a forger, and it was great satisfaction to him now to be able to reply to Capt. Freystaetter by adducing, in addition to the testimony of Col. Maurel, an addition of his own testimony, which was confirmed by Col. Du Paty de Clam's deposition.

MERCIER ASKS RECOGNITION.

Continuing, the General said that information which he had happily been enabled to obtain would completely enlighten the Judges. He maintained that in 1894 he gave orders that the various translations of the Panizzardi telegram received from the Foreign Office should not be taken into account. The sealed envelope handed to the court-martial of 1894, the General also said, was made up in his presence, and did not contain the Panizzardi telegram. It was sealed by Col. Sandherr and Col. Du Paty de Clam was intrusted with conveying it to the court-martial. He, the witness, had questioned the officers who acted as Judges in the court-martial of 1894, in regard to the presentation to the court of a secret envelope. All, with a single exception, had assured him that they did not remember reading the Panizzardi telegram, although they could not declare under oath that it was not among the documents.

These officers apologized for the vagueness of their recollections after the lapse of five years. Mercier asseverated that these statements themselves constituted proof, but he thought it necessary to point out contradictions in the evidence of Capt. Freystaetter. He read an old letter from Freystaetter to a friend, in which the Captain expressed his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus. The General quoted a number of statements to the same effect, alleged to have been made by Freystaetter.

Gen. Mercier said he reproached Capt. Freystaetter for engaging in newspaper discussions, which, perhaps, resulted in his belief that others were being substituted for his personal recollection, which indicated a certain mental derangement. In support of the theory of lunacy, Mercier mentioned that Freystaetter, while in Madagascar, was once guilty of disobeying his commander, and on another occasion the Captain executed thirty natives without trial.

The allegations of Gen. Mercier caused so much excitement in court that Col. Jouaust requested the General not to enlarge on the subject.

In conclusion, Mercier invited the Judges to pay no attention to Capt. Freystaetter's statements, but to accord to the evidence which he himself had the honor to give all the confidence and moral weight they would have given it if the Freystaetter incident had never happened.

Maître Demange said he agreed with Gen. Mercier that the Freystaetter incident could be dropped without injuring the case of Dreyfus.

"Thank God," said the lawyer, "I am here in a court of justice, where the question of justice is being discussed before honorable men and loyal soldiers. Then, let this incident be forgotten."

The reports of the experts were next read, showing that the tracing paper on which the bordereau was written was similar to paper used by Esterhazy, and official records were produced showing Dreyfus was wrong in regard to the number of probationers in 1894.

EXPLANATORY.—"The report of experts" refers to the report of the Government chemists to whom had been submitted two letters written by Esterhazy dated, respectively, April 17, 1892, and Aug. 17, 1894, and the bordereau. The Cour de Cassation distinctly attributes all three documents to Esterhazy. The paper of which the three are composed is similar to the note paper used for foreign correspondence. The particular kind used by Esterhazy was of a pale blue tint and very thin; it was crossed by water lines running at right angles with each other, making rectangles of about ¼ inch square. In France it is called "papier pelure, quadrille." What is known in America as "quadrille paper" is similar to it. It has never been shown that Dreyfus used this kind of paper.

The prisoner admitted his recollections regarding the number of probationers in 1894 were perhaps not precise.

AUSTRIA WANTS CERNUSCHI.

M. Labori said he regretted Cernuschi was not present, as counsel desired to question him, and, in any case, he (M. Labori) wanted to add to the dossier certain letters showing Cernuschi had suffered from insanity and was destitute of moral sense. The defense had discovered that applications had been made for Cernuschi's extradition, and he was pronounced to be altogether worthless and irresponsible. Counsel also said that, although representing himself to be a political refugee, if Cernuschi had not left Austria he would have been placed in an asylum for the insane.

M. Labori then asked that a letter received from the witness Grenier should be read.

The Government Commissary admitted receiving it, but said the letter was of no importance.

Counsel thought otherwise, and read a copy of the letter which Grenier had sent him simultaneously with Major Carriere. The letter referred to an epistle from Esterhazy, showing the latter's great interest in questions outside of his duties; that Esterhazy had in his possession official documents; that he concerned himself with the mobilization of the troops, and that he had expressed supreme contempt for the French Army.

Col. Jouaust remarked that if the letter had reached him he would not have made use of it, as it had nothing to do with the Dreyfus case. This called forth murmurs of assent and dissent, and M. Labori retorted that he was of quite an opposite opinion. He said Gen. Chamoin had handed the court a letter from Col. Schwarzkoppen to his Government, announcing that he was about to send them information regarding the real effectives of the Russian army, and this was also referred to in Esterhazy's letter. Col. Schwarzkoppen had also mentioned the Paris and Toulon manoeuvres, which would explain the phrase, "I am going to the manoeuvres." This letter was written a fortnight after the arrest of Dreyfus, and M. Labori declared he would be glad to hear the Generals on that point.

ESTERHAZY THREATENS GENERALS.

Gen. Roget accordingly marched to the platform. In regard to the mobilization of the Russian Army, he said a well-informed article on the subject had appeared in the Revue Bleu, owing to the indiscretions of a certain person he would not name, as he (the General) did not wish to compromise him.

Commandant Cuignet confirmed Gen. Roget, adding that it must not be concluded that the information furnished to the German General Staff did not emanate from Dreyfus. Because it was a fact that it took a fortnight to reach its destination proved nothing.

Gen. Mercier also intervened to show that any information furnished by Esterhazy could have had no value.

Col. Picquart offered explanations of the leakage in 1893, and Gen. Mercier again jumped up and protested against indiscretions commited in favor of a former Minister being called leakages.

At the request of M. Labori the evidence given by a witness named Ecolle before the Court of Cassation was read. It described how Esterhazy employed Ecolle to execute a sketch of a rifle, which, afterward, Esterhazy said he had sent abroad with an imaginary plan of mobilization.

After further evidence on this point, a letter from Esterhazy to Gen. Roget was read, in which the writer complained that no use was made of his information, and violently attacked M. Bertillion, who, according to Esterhazy, ought to be in an asylum for the insane or in a prison.

Esterhazy complained of his miserable condition; described Gen. de Boisdeffre as a scoundrel, and the Echo de Paris as a "dirty Jew sheet," adding that it was a mistake to abandon him and then prosecute him.

After repeating his threats, Esterhazy wrote that he were the moral author of the bordereau he could not have supplied the information contained in it and expressed surprise that nothing had been said in regard to the rôle played by Col. Picquart. He then attacked, turn about, all the officers of the General Staff.

At this juncture M. Labori said he thought the court had heard quite enough of this edifying letter, and asked that the rest of it be not read. But Major Carriere objected, remarking that the letter was most interesting.

M. Labori—They are all interesting, and I would like to have them all read.

Major Carriere—They are all of the same degree of interest. They are all rot.

The reading then proceeded. In a letter containing a long string of bitter recriminations and violent insults, particularly in regard to certain members of the court-martial whose impartiality was impugned, Esterhazy declared in conclusion:

"I will say or do nothing to increase the dangers of the situation. But I, an old and faithful servant, have been denounced and have fallen beneath the blows, after having been basely slandered by the Boisdeffres, Billots, and other Generals."

After Major Hartmann had briefly refuted Gen. Mercier's statement that the Germans always termed the hydro-pneumatic brake the hydraulic brake, which Hartmann declared to be absolutely untrue, Col. Jouaust, though requested by M. Labori to allow M. de Fonds-Lamonthe to be re-examined, refused to hear any further evidence and adjourned the court for the usual brief interval.

EXPLANATORY.—Hartman, it will be recalled, is the artillery expert who deposed before the court-martial that the bordereau could not have been written by a scientific artillerist, such as Dreyfus is known to be, because of the non-technical language employed and the vast ignorance displayed by the writer of the document.

CARRIERE'S CLOSING SPEECH.

The session was resumed at 10:15 o'clock A. M., when Major Carriere immediately rose and commenced the speech for the prosecution. This was a signal for the military witnesses, who, headed by the Generals, bowed to the judges and trooped out of court, in accordance with the orders of the Minister of War, Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet, to start to rejoin their regiments within two hours of the beginning of the summing up of the prosecution.

Major Carriere, amid profound silence, then began his charge by reading the judgment of the Court of Cassation and the questions referred to the present court-martial.

The Major said:

"Colonel and Councillors:

"By a judgment June 3 last of the Court of Cassation the Dreyfus case was sent before a court-martial at Rennes.

"I read the judgment at the beginning of the trial. It quashes and annuls the judgment of Dec. 22, 1894, convicting Capt. Alfred Dreyfus and sends him before a court-martial at Rennes to be tried on the following question:

"'Is Capt. Alfred Dreyfus guilty of having in 1894 practiced machinations for the benefit of a foreign power by delivering the documents mentioned in the bordereau?'

EXPLANATORY.—This issue presented before the court-martial in Rennes was arrived at by the Cour de Cassation through the establishment of two "new facts" unknown to the 1894 court-martial.

The judgment points out that the "ce canaille de D—" document was shown to the members of the court-martial, but the fact that it did not refer to Dreyfus established one "new fact." The second "new fact" was brought out by the proof that Esterhazy wrote the bordereau.

The Lebrun-Renault statement of Dreyfus's confession was discredited on the ground that the alleged confession "was introduced by a protestation of innocence, but it is impossible to fix the exact text, owing to the differences existing between the successive declarations of Capt. Lebrun-Renault and those of other witnesses."

The court made no point of the illegality of the first trial because on that ground alone the 1894 verdict could have been annulled and Dreyfus set at liberty. Both his friends and the Government desired him to have a new trial.

"For these reasons," the judgment continued, "and without pleading on other grounds, the court quashes and annuls the verdict of condemnation of Dec. 22, 1894, against Alfred Dreyfus, * * * and remits the case to be tried before the court-martial in Rennes on the following issue. * * *"

"The task of the court-martial at Rennes is the same as that of 1894. The trial has been public, and has been conducted with all the fullness possible; to answer the requirements of justice and public opinion. It is my duty to discharge the task of justice with moderation. I have no personal opinion to defend. I have carefully examined the documents, seeking scrupulously to ascertain the truth, without malice, without passion, and without fear."

Major Carriere then entered upon a review of the case. He defended the secret sessions as being necessary, while they did not injure the diffusion of light; traced the espionage plot, recalled the discovery of the bordereau and the investigation showing the traitor was Dreyfus, and reviewed his prosecution and trial.

"The proceedings," said Major Carriere, "were conducted according to the prevailing conditions. I will say nothing more in regard to the moral character of the prisoner, the question of his gambling or consorting with women of tarnished reputation. It has been said that we military men are not clever and are not tactful. Maybe that is so. But we are a simple and upright people who proceed direct toward our duty, and our acts are always characterized by good faith."

The Major proceeded to examine the bordereau, saying that apart from the question of the handwriting, upon which even the experts fell out, he thought that the references to covering the troops and the artillery format'on were very significant. Esterhazy, he pointed out, would have had no difficulty in securing the Firing Manual, therefore he could hardly have written that it was difficult to get, while Dreyfus could not easily have obtained it.

Discussing the sentence about going to the manoeuvres, which has caused so much controversy, Major Carriere declared it would have been impossible for Esterhazy to write it.

Continuing, the Major referred to the complexity of the prisoner's character and proceeded to dilate upon the impartiality with which he had examined the whole case, upon which, he asserted, he had entered with his opinion wholly informed.

CONVINCED OF GUILT.

Major Carriere added:

"I said to myself, let's take the bull by the horns. It was Picquart who brought about the revision. Let us study Picquart. I found his case perfectly constructed, and for a moment hoped we might acquit and rehabilitate an innocent man. It would have been all to our advantage and no trouble to repair a judicial error of the Judges of 1894, whose honor has never been impugned. That would necessarily have pacified the public mind.

"But closer investigation of Picquart's case showed fissures. My momentary conviction of the innocence of Dreyfus was transformed into a stronger belief in his guilt, which has been confirmed by the evidence of the witnesses, and I come here to tell you, on my soul and conscience, that Dreyfus is guilty and I demand the application of Article 76 of the Penal Code."

The last statement of the Government Commissary caused a great deal of excitement in the court, which was afterward adjourned for the day.

ESTERHAZY WILL REVEAL ALL.

Says He Did Everything by Order of His Superiors.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Count Esterhazy, in an interview published here this morning, repeats his statement that he did everything by order of Col. Sandherr and his superior officers. He says he will reveal all after the trial at Rennes.

Possibly he will go to the United States to lecture. He declares he will not return to France, because it would mean immediate imprisonment.

JEWS APPEAL TO THE KAISER.

Memphis People Ask Him to Allow Schwarzkoppen to Testify.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 7.—Representative Hebrews of Memphis have sent the following cablegram to Emperor William of Germany:

"Relying upon your Imperial Majesty's well-known sense of right, we, Israelites of the City of Memphis, respectfully petition you to permit any evidence within your knowledge, and which may subserve the interests of justice and truth in the Dreyfus case, to be submitted to the court-martial sitting at Rennes.

"We are emboldened to make this request from the fact that the whole civilized world is interested in the case on trial."

GERMANY'S PERMISSION WITHHELD.

Papers Say the Government Will Not Allow Attache to Testify.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The semi-official press expresses considerable surprise at the announcement of the declaration of Maitre Labori that he had been officially informed that Col. Schwarzkoppen would be allowed to depose. The Cologne Gazette says:

"Germany will neither permit Col. Schwarzkoppen to go to Rennes, nor will she allow him to be subjected to any examination. Count von Bulow's declarations respecting the innocence of Dreyfus were made after careful examination and consultation with the Emperor. These declarations did not meet in France with the recognition they deserved, and there is no guarantee that Col. Schwarzkoppen, as a witness, would meet with any better reception.

"The opinion in official circles is that Germany cannot again expose herself to the possibility that her official declarations would remain disregarded or be treated as false."

The other papers take a similar ground, the National Gazette saying: "Germany's decision will be rightfully understood everywhere outside of France."

BENTHEIM'S STORY IS DENIED.

His Claims of German Official Employment Contradicted.

COBURG, Sept. 7.—A semi-official agency declares that the statement recently made by Charles E. Bentheim at Atlanta, Ga., to the effect that Alvin Florschuets, when United States Vice Consul at Sonneberg, used the seals, letterheads, &c., of the Consulate, for years before the Dreyfus case came up, for the transmission to the German War Office of French military secrets, is pure invention.

It is also said that Bentheim was never employed in the offices of the General Staff

TRIAL INTERESTS ALL PEOPLE.

Dr. Hirsch Says Civilized World Should Protest in Dreyfus's Case.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Dr. Emil H. Hirsch, rabbi of Sinai Congregation and member of the Faculty of the University of Chicago, who recently returned from a visit to France, does not approve the action of the Jews of Memphis, Tenn., in petitioning the German Emperor to allow any evidence he may control to appear in the Dreyfus case.

"It is a great mistake to send such a message from a community of Jews," said Dr. Hirsch. "If it came from a body of American people as such, it would be different, but the Jewish people make a mistake by interfering as Jews. Dreyfus is not being tried as a Jew, but as a man. His case is not for the Jews to protest against, but for the whole civilized world. He is not a test of Judaism, but of justice. It is the American people which should speak, not the American Jews. I know of no such action being taken in Chicago, and certainly none will be with my consent."

Sunday's Illustrated Supplement

OF THE

NEW YORK TRIBUNE,

A BRILLIANT FEATURE OF THAT PAPER.

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THE TRIBUNE.

APPRAISER WAKEMAN'S CASE.

Authentic information received here from Washington is to the effect that President McKinley is giving his personal attention to the case of Appraiser Wakeman of this port. He has gone over closely the report of the commissioners who investigated Mr. Wakeman's office, but he is not satisfied with that report, and intends to call the commissioners before him, in order that he may question them personally on certain points not made clear therein. He expresses his determination to go to the root of the matter.

The President does not, it is said, intend to remove Mr. Wakeman for political reasons, nor does he propose to retain him on the strength of the appeals made in his behalf by certain importers. He knows that the Appraiser is personally as popular in the New York Republican organization, and he would like to oblige Senator Platt and Mr. Quigg, whom he knows would welcome Mr. Wakeman's removal. On the other hand, he dislikes to do anything that would displease ex-Secretary Bliss, toward whom he feels most kindly, and who is urging the retention of the Appraiser.

Mr. Quigg, who returned from the capital yesterday, declined to discuss the Wakeman matter further than to vigorously deny the report contained in Washington dispatches, that he is himself after Mr. Wakeman's place. "I am not a candidate for that or any other office," he said. "I could not and would not accept the Appraisership if it were offered me."

More Heat Prostrations in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—Heat was responsible for eight deaths in St. Louis yesterday and to-day. Most of those who were overcome Wednesday died late last night or early this morning. The thermometer again reached the 100 mark to-day, and seven new prostrations were added to the long list. To-day the promised cold wave was side-tracked, and there is no relief in sight. One of the victims was stricken while driving a team. The horses went to their destination, where the driver was found dead.

Frost Up the State.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—There was a slight frost in towns adjoining this city this morning and a heavy frost in the Catskills.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. Beresford, R. A., London; Capt. L. A. Cook, United States Navy; S. S. Comber, J. S. Baker, C. N. Boyd, William Miller, and C. Goodrich, Liverpool.

ASTOR—J. M. Rimington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

BUCKINGHAM—Baron C. de Vaux, Paris; J. Jeffrey Johnson, London.

EMPIRE—Dr. W. C. Abbott, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio; H. O. Macdonald, London; Albrecht Felix, Australia.

GILSEY—F. Friburg, Frankfurt, Germany.

GRAND—F. B. Conger, Washington.

GRAND UNION—H. D. Boot, Newport.

HOFFMAN—R. G. Abren, Cuba.

HOLLAND—E. W. Gastner, London; F. H. Fernie, London.

IMPERIAL—H. P. Burney, Washington.

MAJESTIC—C. L. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; C. B. Clifford, London.

MANHATTAN—John Paton, London; Congressman J. J. Belden, Syracuse.

MARLBOROUGH—J. C. Butner, Savannah.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany; John Fisher, Scotland; John Allen Swanson, Liverpool.

NETHERLAND—George W. Grant, London.

NORMANDIE—J. Manning, Syracuse.

PLAZA—P. S. Stephens, London; Lieut. Fred C. Vincent, United States Army; Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

SAVOY—H.

RAMAPO FIGHT CONTINUES

Ex-Senator Hill Argues Before the Attorney General.

ASKS REVOCATION OF CHARTER

Says the Company Never Did Business and Has No Right to Existence —Doubts Platt Is in It.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—Attorney General Davies at 11:30 o'clock this morning continued the hearing on the application of W. R. Hearst, a citizen of New York City, for the dissolution of the corporate business of the Ramapo Water Company. In the place of Eugene Treadwell, who appeared at the last hearing for the company, Henry L. Scheurman, Herbert R. Limburger, and Frank White looked after the interests of the company. Ex-United States Senator David B. Hill appeared in behalf of the Vigilance League of the City of New York, while Bernard Naumburg represented Mr. Hearst, the petitioner.

The hearing was opened by the reading of several affidavits by Mr. Naumburg, among the number one made by Bird S. Coler.

During the reading of the affidavits and certificates Mr. Scheurman interrupted to say that the certificate of the Secretary of State showed that the company had filed with him ten reports from January, 1893, up to and including January, 1899. Mr. Naumburg said that he would concede that fact.

Mr. Scheurman, in opening for the company, said that he was prepared to meet the allegations on their merits, and felt perfectly satisfied that the Attorney General in his judicial capacity would render a fair and impartial decision, despite the public clamor raised over the contract made by the company with New York City, which should in no way enter into this matter.

HILL MAKES HIS REPLY.

Mr. Scheurman then went on to read the affidavit of the Chief Engineer of the company, Peter Van Nostram, which tended to show that the company had carried on its business since 1896 in the various counties of the State. After finishing the reading of the Van Nostram affidavit, he called upon Senator Hill to know just what year the applicant claimed the company failed to transact its business. The Senator's terse reply was that the company had never commenced business, so that it meant every year.

When Mr. Scheurman had concluded the reading of affidavits and certificates he rested.

"Now we will see where we are at," smilingly remarked Senator Hill, as he rose to reply to what had been said on the other side. He said:

"A short time since the people of the City of New York were informed that on the day preceding there was an attempt made to make a contract for a water supply with the Ramapo Water Company. It was like thunder in a clear sky to the residents of New York when they read the next morning of the proceedings and how the attempt had failed by reason of a tie vote. That proposed contract has been put in evidence—a contract for forty years to supply the City of New York with water annually at a cost of five millions of dollars.

"This proceeding, which failed, met the denunciation of every reputable newspaper of New York, and it was denounced as a tremendous and gigantic job. Resolutions were passed denouncing it by its right name—as a job, as steal, and unnecessary proceeding, and full of danger to the taxpayers of the City of New York."

The speaker then referred to the mass meeting held in New York City and to the resolutions passed at that meeting, which urged that the proceedings against the company be continued, and that was the reason, he said, that the present applicant had moved in the matter.

Speaking of the proceedings now before the Attorney General, he said they were purely informal.

COMPANY WAS FAVORED.

"I am not here to claim," he continued, "the fact that this company has not been of sufficient importance to pay taxes to the City of New York. How favored by some one has this company been, when it has not been required during all these years to pay a single dollar of taxes into the State's coffers; neither has it deigned to make a report to the Controller as required by law. In fact, it has defied the authority of the State and refused point-blank to make any report.

"Somebody has been derelict, some one has neglected his duty. And now when this company is summoned into court to show why it has failed to carry on its operations under its charter, its mouth is closed; it has nothing to say. With the proof before me, am I not justified in saying that is a paper organization, a nonentity, nothing more or less?

"This company must undertake its corporate functions. When there is a total lack of doing anything substantial, what is the ground for complaint—nonuser, nothing more or less. Your Honor's predecessor has held that a company must commence operations within a reasonable time after its incorporation, irrespective of the statutes. Has this company sold a drop of water? No. Has it constructed a single dam? No. Has it built any reservoirs? No. Has it even laid a single pipe? No. In fact, does it own a single dollar's worth of real estate anywhere? No.

"Why do they send lawyers here who are not familiar with the doings of the Ramapo Company? Why unload so much on the Attorney General? True, this company filed maps and got some options, about 150 in number, but most all of them were obtained since March last. The filing of maps is the first step taken toward the condemnation of land. Have they condemned any? Your Honor asked to see one of their contracts. They said they would produce it. Have they done so?

AIDED BY ACT OF 1895.

"If this company is allowed to drag on for another twelve years, ten lawyers will appear here in the future at such hearings of this kind and submit a few maps and options to show that the company is carrying on a business. A corporation that is simply carrying on paper functions should be dissolved immediately.

"Can it be possible that this company shall be allowed to defy the State in this manner? And I may say right here that this is the real practical question here involved. The amendment of 1895 which the company secured was not simply to condemn lands, because it already had that power, but in reality to permit it to contract with the City of New York to furnish it with a water supply.

"Ever since its incorporation it has been plotting to secure a contract with the City of New York. The whole transaction from beginning to end is permeated with fraud."

The speaker here paused in his remarks to call the attention of the Attorney General to a clause in the contract which provides that the city shall take so many million gallons of water a day, but that if it required more they must take it from the company.

"A prima facie case has been presented to your Honor," resumed the Senator, "and on behalf of the taxpayers of New York, irrespective of this New York City contract, I ask you on these legal grounds to present it to the courts and ask me to bring an action against this company."

A recess was taken at 1:10 until 2:15 o'clock, at which time Mr. Scheurman began his reply to Senator Hill's argument.

SCHEURMAN ANSWERS HILL.

In opening his remarks Mr. Scheurman said he would not attempt to compete in the oratorical line with the opposing counsel whose fame was National, but he would endeavor to present the salient points as to the company's existence, what it had done, &c.

"As early as June, 1898," said Mr. Scheurman, "the Board of Public Improvements of New York City had under consideration the subject of giving the city a better supply of water, as it was threatened with a water famine. Prior to the city entering into the contract with the Ramapo Water Company several discussions had been held.

The contract over which the applicant and others were bowling fraud, outrageous steal, &c., was not the contract of the Ramapo Water Company, but was drawn up by Mr. Dalton, the Commissioner of Water Supply. The cry of steal and fraud having fallen through in New York City, the applicant and his colleagues now endeavored to stab the corporation, and hoped to do so by the intervention of the Attorney General.

Mr. Scheurman here diverged to read the notice filed by William R. Hearst, to the effect that unless the Attorney General took action within sixty days after the proceedings would apply to the Supreme Court of the State.

"I should infer from this threat," continued the speaker, "that the applicant sees the shallowness of his case and means to go ahead, independent of what your Honor shall hold."

SAYS COMPANY WAS ACTIVE.

Touching on the charge of non-user, Mr. Scheurman said that the continuous activity of the company was not to be questioned.

"How could the company supply water when it had no customers? This company has paid the State for its charter; it has employed some dozen to eighteen men on its clerical force, and its activity is not to be questioned."

"Does it have a salary roll and an office?" asked the Attorney General.

"Mr. Van Nostrand has quite a force employed and pays them $3 per day," was the reply.

In closing his argument, Mr. Scheurman contended that before the company could be deprived of its life, there must be some grounds that there had been a wilful nonuser, and they denied that there had been any non-user.

HILL ASKS QUESTIONS.

"There is so much quibbling on the other side," began Senator Hill, in answer to opposing counsel's argument, "like a murderer who murders in the dark and leaves some trace behind him, just so do the conspirators in some gigantic steal from a municipality. A corporation which fails to do business, in other words, fails to exercise its corporate functions, should be beheaded.

"So says the statute, and such a company is a menace to the taxpayers, because the statute makes it such. The main point is, that this company has done nothing, and it has not been controverted. Prior to 1895 not a thing had been done, and then the Legislature stepped in, so says counsel, and gave it life.

"Now what has the company done since? Has it still furnished water, laid pipes, or erected reservoirs? Who gave them the tip in March, 1899, so that when they should come to make a contract with the City of New York they would have something to show for their existence? What is the object for forming this corporation? Why didn't the gentlemen back of this corporation secure the contract first and then take out an incorporation?

"Possibly this company has an office and a pay roll. The office boy must be paid. But is this living up to the requirements of the statute? Its business is not in keeping a clerk, a janitor, a typewriter, &c., but in supplying water, for which particular object the company was incorporated. There is no escape from these conclusions, and I think we have made out a good case.

DOUBTS PLATT'S INTERESTS.

"It has been said that in some way the distinguished leader of the Republican Party has been in some way connected with this corporation: I have discovered nothing whatever that justifies the assertion, and I am here to say that I do not believe, from all that I can find in the case, that he has anything whatever to do with it, or ever has had, and it gives me pleasure to make that statement. I can find no official of his party active in defense of this steal; I can find no newspaper of his party defending this action. I can find no one who enjoys especially his friendship, who is in active politics, who is attempting to vindicate this scheme sought to be put through.

"And therefore I have the right to say, and it gives me great pleasure to say it, that I do not think he ever has had or has now anything whatever to do with this Ramapo business.

"It is not for me to say who else may be connected with this, and I care not whether they belong to my party or to any other party. The thing is a bald-faced, unmitigated swindle upon its face, and, no matter whom it hits, if we have made out a prima facie case, if any newspaper or citizen has presented facts here that justify this suit to be brought, I submit it will be your Honor's pleasure, as well as your duty, to grant this application."

This closed the hearing, and counsel were given five days in which to file briefs.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

House in Burlington, N. J., Took Fire While Parents Were Away.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—Charles Diggs and his wife went away from home this morning to work. They left their four children, the eldest seven years old, and the youngest a baby, locked in their house. A fire was left in the stove. The fire grew very hot and set the house ablaze, and within a few minutes the whole structure was in flames. The oldest boy escaped by leaping from a second-story window. Another child was carried out by Melville Garrison, who rushed into the burning house. He and others attempted to go back after the other two children, but were driven back by the flames. The house was burned within a short time, and then the bodies of the two children were found lying side by side on the ashes of their bed.

THE MANHATTAN HITS A ROCK.

Steamer Bound for Portland, Injured Near Hell Gate, Back at Her Pier.

The Maine Steamship Company's steamer Manhattan, which left Pier 38 East River, at 5 o'clock last evening, bound for Portland, returned to the pier at 7:25 o'clock leaking as a result of striking a rock near Hell Gate. The Manhattan, which is a wooden vessel, was deep laden with cargo, but carried few passengers. She is commanded by Capt. Bennett. He could not be seen last night, and reporters were rigorously excluded from the pier after the vessel's return.

One of the passengers who came ashore said that the only intimation he had that anything was wrong was a slight grating when the steamer was near Hell Gate. The vessel did not stop when she struck, but passed on for some distance and then swung around and proceeded back to her pier. The passengers were informed that water was coming into the hold, and that it had been deemed safest to return. The steamer was not making water very fast, however, as she had not settled perceptibly when she returned. She will be unloaded and placed in dry dock for repairs.

Horatio Hall, the agent of the line, said late last evening: "The ship was in the right channel. The Government notified us all some time ago that the channel we have been taking was safe. We have been passing over this identical rock every day, and I can't tell you why we struck to-night."

Some of the passengers said that the report aboard the ship was that she has been thrown off her course by a current, and had thus run on the rocks.

Prisoner Commits Suicide by Fire.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 7.—James McDonald, a prisoner at the House of Correction here, committed suicide to-day by setting fire to his bedding and permitting himself to be burned to death. Although only about three minutes elapsed between the time the blaze was discovered and the moment when the keepers pulled the man from the burning heap, they were too late to save him. He was charged with assault with intent to kill, committed upon Keeper Holland. The original charge against him was burglary.

Ex-District Attorney Kills Himself.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Former District Attorney William Metzgar of Potter County, Penn., shot himself at his home in Coudersport this morning at 6 o'clock, dying instantly. The weapon used was a Winchester rifle. Metzgar was engaged in the bakery business and was despondent because his patronage was not what he thought it should be. He was a widower and was fifty years of age.

Catholic Priest Marries His Nurse.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 7.—Father Charles Brady, a priest of the Catholic Church, was taken sick in Quincy three weeks ago and was nursed back to health by Miss Addie Gwinn, a Protestant nurse. It is announced here to-day that Father Brady and the nurse were married in St. Louis a few days ago. The wedding was a quiet one and was performed by a Protestant minister. Father Brady, who is wealthy, was educated for the priesthood at Rome.

Supposed Murder in Kingston, N. Y.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Another murder has probably been committed in this city, and the body of the victim thrown into the Rondout Creek. The man supposed to have been murdered was Frank Ludwin, an Austrian, and the motive of the crime money. Ludwin was last seen alive on Sunday, when he was drunk and exhibited a roll of bills amounting to about $100. The body was found this morning. The features were disfigured almost beyond recognition and the body was badly bloated.

Boy Drowned in a Washtub.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 7.—William McGinness, twenty-two months old, son of James McGinness, a silk twister, living at 158 Lyon Street, was drowned in a washtub in the basement of his father's house to-day. The mother was washing and went into the yard to bring clothing. When she returned the child was dead in the tub. It is supposed the child was dead in the tub.

WOOD COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

Seymour Van Santvoord Answers Counsel for Stockholders.

RECEIVERS' ACTS SUMMARIZED

Declares the Mowing and Reaping Machine Concern Will Soon Proceed Under Its Own Management.

Seymour Van Santvoord, one of the temporary receivers of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, has sent a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Hoosick Falls, where the factory is located, containing his side of the case. This, he says, is an answer to the statements made by Ernest T. Fellowes, the attorney for Gen. Eliphalet Wood and Mrs. Seraphina C. W. Pattison, who have asked the Attorney General to compel the receivers to make an accounting, to dissolve the business, and divide the surplus moneys among the stockholders. Gen. Wood and Mrs. Pattison made their request through their attorney as holders of stock worth $35,000. Mr. Van Santvoord says:

Several weeks ago we were advised by one of the Attorney General's deputies that complaint had been made on behalf of Eliphalet Wood that the receivership of this company had been unduly protracted, and that an immediate explanation of the situation must be made. Our counsel at once called at the Attorney General's office and submitted the facts which are hereinafter stated; whereupon, as our counsel informed us, the deputy who had charge of the matter expressed himself as satisfied, and further stated that he felt sure Mr. Wood could not be fully acquainted with the situation. Since that time we have had no further communication from the Attorney General's office and no papers have been served upon us in any action in the premises.

In the latter part of 1895, Mrs. Seraphina Pattison, through an attorney of New York City, commenced an action against this company, alleging that its assets had been and were being wasted by the Directors; that its capital was impaired, and that in the interests of stockholders its affairs should be wound up and its property distributed among the owners. The friends of the company and a few of the leading stockholders united in purchasing a portion of Mrs. Pattison's stock at par, in consideration of which the proceedings which had been instituted by her attorney were withdrawn. It is not true, as implied, if not stated, that Mrs. Pattison's suit was withdrawn because "an action for the voluntary dissolution of the company was filed by the Trustees." Mrs. Pattison's suit was withdrawn as a condition of the purchase of her stock, as above stated; but the publicity which had been given to the condition of the company rendered it impossible to meet the situation, and the Trustees thereupon filed an application for the appointment of temporary receivers, with a view to protecting the business of the company and afford an opportunity for a reorganization with the least possible loss to the owners of the business.

Very soon after the appointment of the receivers, the stockholders of the company appointed a Committee on Reorganization, of which Mr. Julien T. Davies of New York was appointed counsel. At the first hearing before Mr. Buchanan, the referee, who was appointed by the court, Mr. Davies filed a notice of appearance for certain stockholders, including Mr. Eliphalet Wood above mentioned. It is not true, as intimated in the article in your paper, that after the first hearing "nothing more was ever heard of the hearings before the referee." On the contrary, the hearings before the referee were duly adjourned almost every month, and were given "all in the consent of Mr. Davies, counsel for both Mr. Wood and the Reorganization Committee, which latter represented a very large majority of all the stock and bonds of the company.

When the receivers were appointed this company had a floating indebtedness of $1,700,000 in round numbers, of which $850,000 in amount was secured by $1,040,000 of the company's first mortgage bonds; about $700,000 or $800,000 secured by the company's bills receivable, and the remainder unsecured; in addition, $655,000 of the company's bonds had been actually sold, and were outstanding. The interest charges on this indebtedness amounted to about $100,000 a year. As a result of the policy of continuing the receivership, the situation to-day is that all of the collateral bonds have been taken up and canceled; all of the floating debt has been paid, except about $200,000 in amount; interest in full upon all of the company's obligations has been paid to Sept. 1 inclusive; all of the receivers' certificates have been paid in advance of maturity, except those which were issued for the needs of the present year's business, and which are not yet due, but which will be paid by the receivers early this Autumn; and that, as was decided by the Reorganization Committee when it concluded last Spring "to go out of business," the company has substantially reorganized itself. It is the expectation of the receivers that at the end of the present year's business they will be in a position to pay off the entire balance of the floating indebtedness, and the Trustees of the company have formulated and largely accomplished a plan which will enable the business to proceed under its own management when the receivership shall end.

It is true that the receivers have not yet rendered an account of their proceedings. We have not made any accounting for the reason that our counsel has advised that we were not compelled to do so by law; and we have gladly relied upon this opinion for the reason that it has enabled us to escape furnishing an opportunity to our competitors to acquaint themselves with the details of our business, especially the volume of our trade. But since the inception of our receivership we have every six months filed a complete statement of our receipts and expenditures with the Reorganization Committee above referred to; and, as the counsel for such committee is the counsel of record in this proceeding for Mr. Wood, it would seem that the latter ought not reasonably to complain because we have filed no statement of our accounts. Moreover, twice since our appointment as receivers, an expert accountant from New York has, under the direction of the stockholders' committee, made a thorough and detailed examination of all our accounts, having had complete access to all of our books and papers and the assistance of our entire office force.

Mr. Van Santvoord denies with great positiveness that there has been any political influence at work to shield the receivers or the referee, and in concluding his letter says:

I have written this letter, not at all through any motive of defending the action or position of the receivers, but only because the magnitude of the interest involved seemed to call for some statement which might counteract the possibly harmful effect of an act which such a very large majority of all the interested persons will deprecate.

FEVER SPREADS IN KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Sept. 7.—Seventy-seven cases of yellow fever have been reported, with a total of seven deaths to date. Thirteen cases were reported yesterday. W. Hunt Harris, State Senator from Monroe County, and son-in-law of Dr. J. C. Porter, State Health Officer, being among the number.

State Health Officer Porter says that the weather is propitious for the spread of fever. Native children, born since the last epidemic in 1887, are being attacked. The prospects for stamping out the fever are not very encouraging, and until all unacclimated or non-immune persons are removed the fever will continue.

Key West Troops Coming Here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Gen. Merritt at Governors Island has been notified of the departure of the Key West troops for New York, and has been directed to assign them to such posts as may be for the best interests of the service.

THREE BODIES OF ONE MAN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Two bodies, each said to be that of Ernest Baltzer, a member of the First Illinois Volunteers, who died in Cuba, have for months lain side by side in Graceland Cemetery here.

The first body was brought back by a local undertaker, and Mrs. Philippine Baltzer, mother of the soldier, mourned for him as her son. Then the Government commission brought back another one, and they said it also was her boy. Distracted by grief, by a Government order restrained from opening the caskets to attempt an identification, Mrs. Baltzer had the second body laid in an adjoining grave, and she strewed flowers and wept over both mounds, half crazed by anxiety to know which really contained the remains of her soldier son.

To make the situation more pathetic and more complicated, Mrs. Baltzer recently received word that the body of another "Ernst Baltzer" had been brought back from Cuba and interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington Heights.

Mrs. Baltzer to-day visited the graves in Graceland with Miss Mabel Minion of New Orleans, who was in charge of the fever hospital at Santiago. She attended Baltzer on his deathbed, and dug with her own hands the trench in which he was buried. She declared that a bottle which would identify the remains was interred with him. This bottle has not been found. Mrs. Baltzer to-day declared that she would have the two graves here opened.

Death Follows a Pin Prick.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 7.—Miss Julia Brown, sixteen years old, sister of Abraham Brown, a prominent merchant of Bessemer, died last night. A week ago she permitted a friend to prick a pimple on her face with a pin. Erysipelas followed, and later, despite the efforts of physicians, blood poisoning set in and death resulted.

MORE PRAISE FOR THE TIMES.

Business Men Say the Reduction in Price from Five to Three Cents on Sunday Is Progressive.

In all spheres of business activity the policy of THE NEW YORK TIMES in discontinuing THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, which for so long had been an appreciated feature of the Sunday issue, and in reducing the price of the latter to 3 cents per copy, meets with approval. It is everywhere characterised as a bold move that, however, is warranted by the argument that, having ceased to be a novelty, and the field of illustration having been so freely invaded, there is no reason why THE TIMES should continue to encroach upon the domain of the weekly and monthly periodicals. It is also agreed that the intention to make THE TIMES on Sunday, as on week days, strictly a newspaper, coupled with the reduction in price, will extend this newspaper's usefulness and influence. Appended are some opinions expressed yesterday:

C. L. TIFFANY, head of Tiffany & Co., Jewelers and Silversmiths—I should judge that THE NEW YORK TIMES has done wisely in making the change.

HENRY TUCK, Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company—The more strictly a daily newspaper confines itself to its special and particular province the better, I think. In the matter of newspaper illustrations in general, I indorse the view expressed by ex-Judge Howland in your paper this morning, that the thing has been carried too far, a character of importance being given to the most trivial happenings by means of pictures. THE TIMES, as it is, is an extremely good all-round newspaper, and everybody I know who reads it speaks well of it. THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is excellent. I not only always read it with pleasure, but send it to friends abroad.

EX-MAYOR WILLIAM L. STRONG—What is the use of illustrations in or accompanying a newspaper, anyhow? They are not needed. I think the policy of making a newspaper just a newspaper is a very commendable one. There are any number of illustrated periodicals you can buy for a song. They are all right. Their business is to publish pictures, and it is for the pictures that the public buys them. But it is not necessary that a newspaper should fill up its columns with pictures. My son, the Major, is an old and constant reader of THE TIMES. It is his favorite paper. He started taking it again as soon as he returned from the Philippines.

A. G. EVANS of Arnold, Constable & Co.—The Sunday newspapers of to-day are of such a size that people cannot undertake to read them. They simply scan them and glance over the more attractive pictures. I, for one, am very glad to see the step taken by THE TIMES, and trust its example will be followed. Less bulky newspapers, with good news matter and well-written articles, would be appreciated by the great army of those who are tired of formidable budgets that, in the guise of "news" papers are dumped at their homes every Sunday by the newsdealers.

EDWARD LITCHFIELD, Manager in the United States of the Lancashire Insurance Company—There is no necessity for illustrations in or with newspapers, and although I, in common with other readers, like THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for its general excellence, I am glad on principle that it has been abandoned. I like a newspaper that combines "All the News That's Fit to Print," accompanied by readable articles and competent comment. Leave illustrations to the periodicals, to which they belong.

A. M. THORBURN of the Sun Insurance Office and Secretary of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters—It is, I am convinced, a wise move. Although THE TIMES was the pioneer in the field of the illustrated supplement, reaped the credit and glory of having introduced this feature, and maintained it on a standard that made of it the best thing of the kind published, I agree with THE TIMES's management that it is time to drop it. The illustrating business in connection with the newspapers has been overdone. Of course you have had some wonderful successes. The Queen's Jubilee pictures, for instance, demonstrated how very progressive THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE was. There were other instances that I cannot at this moment recall. Nevertheless, the Sunday TIMES, at 3 cents, without the pictures, will be the cheapest publication of its quality and status ever offered to the public. It is a grand newspaper, apart from the literary and financial supplements, which it would be impossible to praise too highly. Its reliability and lucidity make of the financial supplement the best thing of the kind I have seen. The reduction in price of the Sunday issue is certainly calculated to extend its circulation and influence.

RICHARD DREEVES, Builder and Contractor—I think that the course of THE TIMES in reducing the price of its Sunday edition from 5 cents to 3, and in confining itself strictly to the sphere of a newspaper, is a step in the right direction. Personally I shall miss THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT very much. It was the finest thing of the kind published, and I enjoyed it greatly. But there are undoubtedly a great many persons who care more for accurate and interesting news matter than they do for pictures, and I am inclined to believe that the new departure will prove to be the best policy in the long run. THE TIMES is certainly a good paper. I find that many persons of my acquaintance of all shades of politics read THE TIMES for the news that is in it.

CAPT. SAMUEL SAMUELS of the Dreadnaught and the Dauntless Yachts—THE TIMES ought to succeed, because its most conspicuous qualities are cleanliness and the giving of all the news that clean people should read. I have noticed its advance to perfection with much satisfaction. In doing away with the pictorial feature of its Sunday edition it has taken heroic action, because this feature was of remarkable merit in many ways, but the loss to its readers is redeemed by the guarantee that the newspaper character of THE TIMES shall be paramount.

TO PROTECT LANDLORDS.

Harlem Property Owners Want Legislation Affecting Defaulting Tenants.

There is a movement on foot in Harlem among the owners of apartment houses to organise an association to influence the State Legislature in passing a law giving the same protection to owners of dwelling houses as is afforded hotel and boarding house keepers. It is claimed by those interested in the movement that thousands of dollars are lost yearly by tenants defaulting in the payment of rent, and finally moving out, taking all their belongings with them.

It is the desire of the landlords of Harlem to have the legal authority to hold household goods for non-payment of rent. Hotel and boarding house keepers have a lein upon the property of their patrons, and up-town landlords declare that owners of apartment houses should have the same right.

Dr. H. H. Schramm, of 140 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner of several large apartment houses in that vicinity, is the promoter of the proposed organization. When seen last evening at his home he said:

"I expect to form a solid association, with capital to back it, which will make a fight for legislation affording relief in this matter. There are many families, in some cases wealthy, who make a practice of moving about the city, leasing expensive apartments and moving elsewhere when they become indebted to the landlord for several months' rent."

A THEATREGOER'S COMPLAINT.

Manager of the Academy of Music Denies a Charge of Injustice.

A correspondent has written to THE NEW YORK TIMES, making complaint of what he terms an injustice upon a poor family, which visited the Academy of Music Wednesday night and was turned away unable to see the show. He says that the party was composed of three men, three women, and two children. One of the men purchased twenty-five-cent seats in the gallery for the party, and when they reached the gallery, the correspondent says, there was not even standing room, and not one of the party could see anything of the performance. They returned to the ticket office, according to the correspondent, and asked for their money, but it was refused by the ticket seller, and they appealed to the manager, who also refused them. The correspondent also asserts that the manager refused to make the change for another performance. The [illegible] the family, he says, left with tears in their eyes on account of the loss of [illegible] and the consequent disappointment.

[illegible] manager of the [illegible] yesterday remembered the [illegible] said that [illegible] was given to [illegible] only standing [illegible] that there were [illegible] seating capacity [illegible] they went up [illegible] to make the seating [illegible] ance, despite the fact [illegible] not ask for the [illegible] until half of the first [illegible]

SHAW COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Grand Army of the Republic Elects New York Candidate.

PENSION INJUSTICE CHARGED

The President Asked to Set Aside a Pension Office Rule—An Appeal to Congress Threatened.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Soon after the opening of to-day's session of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Judge Leo Rassieur of St. Louis, Mo., withdrew his name as a candidate for the office of Commander in Chief. Judge Rassieur, in a speech that aroused unbounded enthusiasm among the delegates, declined to oppose Col. Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., and requested that the vote of the encampment be given to Col. Shaw. As he took his seat after withdrawing from the contest he was cheered to the echo, and cries of "Rassieur for 1900!" were heard in all parts of the Grand Opera House. The encampment then elected Col. Shaw by acclamation.

After Col. Shaw's election the delegates proceeded to make nominations for the office of Senior Vice Commander, and Irving Robbins of Indiana was elected. M. Minton of Louisville, Ky., was chosen Junior Vice Commander, William H. Baker of Lynn, Mass., was elected Surgeon General, Jacob L. Grimm of Maryland was elected Chaplain in Chief.

The report of the Pensions Committee, which was yesterday recommitted with instructions to the committee to embody therein the desires of the encampment relative to the administration of the pension laws, was again presented. The report was accompanied by resolutions drafted by the committee, and the encampment at once adopted them unanimously. They were as follows:

Your Committee on Pensions respectfully direct attention to Section 471 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads as follows: "The Commissioner of Pensions shall perform, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, such duties in the execution of pension and bounty laws as may be prescribed by the President."

Resolved, That this encampment respectfully represents to the President its earnest conviction that Rule 164 now in practical effect in the adjudication of claims for pensions, under Section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, in the Pension Bureau, works grave injustice to worthy ex-soldiers and ex-sailors, and we express the hope that you will find it consistent with your duties as an executive officer to abrogate this rule and establish the principle as defined in Rule 164. Under the operation of Rule 164, formulated and put into effect soon after the passage of this act, which was unquestionably responsive to public sentiment and based upon the recommendations, in a word, the simple expression of the letter and spirit of the law, 400,000 names were added to the pension roll of the Republic, and to which no objection was heard for years after its promulgation.

Resolved, This encampment respectfully represents that the practice in the Pension Bureau in barring widow claimants who have an income of $25 a year is not warranted by the terms of the law, and we earnestly indorse the recommendation of the Commissioners of Pensions to successive Secretaries of the Interior that the limitation be increased to $250 a year.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief appoint a committee of five comrades to present to the President a certified copy of this action of this National encampment, with an expression of our earnest desire for justice only to our disabled comrades and the widows and orphans of our dead under the letter and spirit of the law.

Resolved, That the committee hereby authorized and directed in the event that it is determined that relief may not be accorded by the administrative officers of the Government, to present to Congress a request for the amendment of the law in such form as to make certain of the true intent of the statute, as we believe it can be construed as herein presented.

The report was signed by R. B. Brown, J. W. Burst, John Palmer, and Charles Clark Adams. The committee as suggested in the report was appointed, consisting of the four signers of the report together with Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of New York.

A motion was made to return to the South flags captured during the war. This was killed, as was also a motion to admit sons of veterans as members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

After the newly elected officers were installed, the encampment adjourned sine die.

NAVAL VETERANS' OFFICERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The Naval Veterans to-day elected and installed the following officers:

Commodore Commanding—George L. Seavy, Chicago; Fleet Captain and Chief of Staff—I. H. Baker, Boston; Commander—James A. Miller, Athens, Ohio; Lieutenant Commander—John C. Shaw, Bath, Me.; Lieutenant—Samuel B. Dixon, Detroit, Mich.; Master—Charles L. Weeden, New Bedford, Mass.; Ensign—John H. Debarry, Philadelphia, Surgeon—J. L. Cutler, Cincinnati; Paymaster—E. F. Dustin, Providence, R. I.; Engineer—E. A. Beezley, Providence, R. I.; Chaplain—A. S. McWilliams, Detroit, Mich.; Judge Advocate—C. F. Gooding, Chicago.

The following appointments were made:

Secretary—Frederick E. Haskins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Boatswain—Louis Bennett, Baltimore; Historian—William Simms, Philadelphia.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Thunderstorms, brisk south to west winds.

High temperatures prevailed yesterday in the southern lake region and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, the south and southwest. On the account of the thunderstorms there has been a fall form 10 to 34 degrees in the Central West, which extended to the Mississippi Valley. There were also thunderstorms in the upper lake region, South Atlantic and portions of the Gulf States and extreme Southwest, except Eastern Texas. Showers are indicated generally for to-day and to-morrow east of the Mississippi, and generally fair weather to the westward, except in Eastern Colorado, where showers are indicated for to-day. Cooler weather will extend through the central valleys to-day, and warmer weather in the Middle and North Atlantic States will be followed by cooler weather to-morrow. On the Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk southerly winds will prevail to-day.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	75	58	61
6 A. M.	74	56	59
9 A. M.	77	63	64
12 M.	81	69	70
3 P. M.	80	68	75
6 P. M.	67	66	71
9 P. M.	67	70	70
12 P. M.	68	71	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67½
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1898	74
Corresponding date for last twenty-four years	69

The maximum temperature yesterday was 71 degrees at 11 A. M. and the minimum 67 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 77 per cent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:25 A. M.—7 Jones Street; William Elliott; damage, $150.

1:45 A. M.—2,081 Madison Avenue; Ludwig G. Erb; damage, $50.

6:15 A. M.—14 East Sixty-third Street; Alonzo Monson; damage, $5,000.

12:45 P. M.—114 Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

5:15 P. M.—1,196 Park Avenue; Aaron Kronthal; no damage.

5:20 P. M.—85 East Fifty-fifth Street; Morris Black; damage, $11,000.

5:50 P. M.—139 Orchard Street; August Schindler; damage slight.

7:00 P. M.—174 East Houston Street; Charles Mekers; damage slight.

7:00 P. M.—43 East Forty-first Street; Oliver Agested; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LANCASTER, N. H., Sept. 7.—A serious fire occurred at North Stratford village, about twenty miles from here, Wednesday night. Ten buildings were burned, including the Percy House and other large structures, and two dwellings were damaged. The total loss is estimated at $50,000. The insurance is about half that sum.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The pattern shop of the Highland Foundry in the Roxbury district was burned Wednesday night and the loss by fire and water is said to exceed $30,000.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

NEW JERSEY'S GREATER CITY.

The commission appointed by Gov. Voorhees and the Mayors of the twelve municipalities of Hudson County to consider the advisability of uniting them all under one government, met in Jersey City yesterday to receive the statistical reports. That from Jersey City shows that the city has 9,000 acres of upland, and 1,000 acres under water. It has 96 6-10 miles of paved streets. The receipts from water rents from May 1, 1898, to May 1, 1899, were $883,141.71. The water disbursements for the year were $555,287.58. The population of the city is about 200,000.

Bayonne has 2,400 acres of upland, 150 acres of meadow, and 1,500 acres under water. The city has one mile of Belgian block pavement, five miles of macadam, and no asphalted streets. The population is about 30,000.

LABOR UNION AMALGAMATION.

The conference called by the Central Federated Union to amalgamate the central trade and labor organizations of the Greater New York held its first session yesterday afternoon, in the Labor Lyceum, at 64 East Fourth Street. The Central Federated Union was represented by Delegates William J. O'Brien, Perrine, Waldinger, Johnson, and Ernest Bohm. The Board of Walking Delegates of Manhattan by James Nugent, the Bohemian Central Labor Union by Frank Steyskal, District Assembly No. 202, Knights of Labor—building trades—by F. J. McGuire and Thomas Flynn; District Assembly No. 49 by Patrick J. Cochrane, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union by John L. Moore, E. Moss, D. A. Genak, and M. J. Flaherty. The Brooklyn Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades sent a letter stating that it would send delegates to the next session of the conference.

The central organizations whose delegates were present at the conference are said to represent nearly 250,000 working people, but as several central bodies had not yet sent delegates, it was decided to postpone the serious action of amalgamation for another occasion and simply to effect an organization. William J. O'Brien was elected Chairman and Ernest Bohm Secretary.

The object of amalgamating the central bodies of the Greater New York is said to be to prevent the friction that has existed between the Knights of Labor and men of the American Federation of Labor and the Socialists, who frequently took each others' places in strikes. It was decided to hold another meeting on Monday evening, Sept. 18.

Run Over by a Car and Killed.

John G. McNair, fifty years old, an engineer living with his wife and children at 385 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, was run over by a Grand Street car at Mercer Street yesterday evening and received injuries that proved fatal. McNair was employed by William Schroeder at 469 Broome Street. At Mercer Street, on his way home, he attempted to board Car No. 196, driven by John Becker of 318 Monroe Street, but missed his hold and fell in front of the wheels of the car. His chest was crushed. He died before the arrival of an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. McNair's body was removed to his home, and Becker was locked up in the Macdougal-Street Station charged with homicide.

$100,000 Fire in Centralia, Mo.

CENTRALIA, Mo., Sept. 7.

The Wanamaker Store.

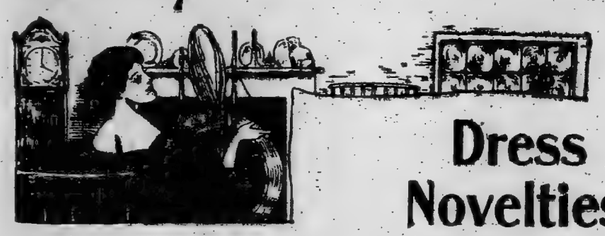

Dress Novelties

EXPERTS in Dress Goods that examine stocks critically, congratulate us upon our great success in collecting, before the season is fairly open, so large a variety of *Autumn Dress Goods.*

Exclusiveness, no duplication of high novelties, large variety, are the distinguishing marks of our dress goods stocks. These facts make a knowledge of our offerings essential to a correct understanding of the art textiles of the season.

Each day increases the variety of
Tailor-Made Costumes
Foreign and American Golf Capes
Opera Wraps and Capes
Jackets and Box Coats.

At this date no other stock of imported and American wraps and costumes approaches in volume or variety that shown here.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

PLANS TO HONOR DEWEY

Official Hints for House Decorations Prepared for Citizens.

MR. McKINLEY'S SUGGESTION

President Would Have the Admiral Board the Dolphin — A Living Sign of Children.

The Sub-Committee on Decorations of the Committee on Land Parade and Decorations for the Dewey Reception held a meeting yesterday, at which it was decided to appeal to the residents along the line of march to decorate their houses in a systematic and harmonious manner. The plan favored by the sub-committee embraces the suggestions made by the Society of Mural Painters, and it can be followed with as little expense as the ordinary straggling display of bunting in indiscriminate array which has so often prevailed in other celebrations. The following circular letter was ordered to be sent to every householder along the line of march:

The Sub-Committee on Decoration of the Committee on Land Parade and Decoration appeals to you as a resident along the line of march of the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey, Sept. 30, in favor of a uniform scheme of decoration.

It will readily be seen that if certain rules be adhered to in the decoration of houses along the line of march, securing a certain amount of uniformity, the result will be more impressive than it would otherwise be.

We would suggest that the residents along the line of march restrict the mass of decoration on their houses up to the third story windows, making this the emphasis line along the street. This feature alone will give an appearance of unity to what would otherwise be a straggling, irregular mass of decoration. Below this line it is proposed that individual taste and discretion be exercised, although we have these further suggestions to make: that festoons of flowers, leaves or bunting can be swung from window sill to sill on the third story windows; that upright lines of bunting be strung from the line of the third story window sill to that of the first in the space between the windows. Besides the National colors, we would also advise the use of the colors of the navy—blue and white, with accents of gold, also ropes of laurel. It will be seen that none of these decorations obstructs the view from any window. Those who do not wish to use the festoons between windows may use wreaths, eagles, or other emblems, coats of arms of the Nation, State, or city between the third story windows at the upper extremity of the upright strip of bunting. In all cases it would be advisable if the residents of each block would get together and carry out any of these suggestions throughout the entire block, leaving the next to adopt something else, always bearing in mind, however, that the third story should be the main accent line.

The committee would further suggest that citizens in all parts of the city illuminate their houses at night by means of candles placed in the windows.

"LIVING SIGN" OF CHILDREN.

On the suggestion of J. J. Little, the Commander of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., it was decided to mass 1,500 school children in a sloping stand at the corner of Seventy-second Street and Central Park in such a way as to display the word "Dewey" in letters of white against a background of blue. To accomplish this a number of the little ones will wear white capes, while the remainder will be attired in blue. Mr. Little described a similar "living sign" which he had seen at the Grand Army Encampment, and which he declared was one of the prettiest and most effective decoration schemes on that occasion. It was found that the committee could appropriate only $250 for this novel display, so Mr. Little, Edward Lauterbach and Herman Ridder each volunteered to contribute $100 to make up the $550 necessary for the carrying out of the plan. By far the greater part of the expense in this direction is made necessary for the construction of the stand, and during the discussion Mr. Little remarked that he had been informed by builders that stands could be erected at an expense of not exceeding 50 cents a seat. John P. Kane, the Chairman of the Committee on Stands, reported recently to the Committee on Plan and Scope that the city's stands would cost at least $1.50 per seat, and that committee is expanding its appropriation at that rate. The appropriation for stands amounts to $30,000, and 20,000 seats are to be provided for.

The Committee on Decorations apportions the funds at its disposal as follows: For the displays between Thirty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Streets, which are termed the approach to the colonnade, $5,000; for the decoration of the City Hall, $1,000; for the decoration of the several borough halls, $700. An aerial display of flags and streamers flying from kites in the neighborhood of the triumphal arch was decided upon at a cost of $200. The total of these appropriations is $7,150, or more than $2,000 in excess of the original appropriation of $5,000, but the members of the committee deemed them necessary and determined to get more money from the Committee on Plan and Scope, and the members offered to help defray any deficit out of their own pockets.

The little inmates of the various institutions for orphans in the city will have an opportunity to see the parade through the efforts of a committee of which President Guggenheimer of the Council is Chairman. This committee intends to erect a stand at One Hundredth Street and Riverside Drive for the accommodation of 6,000 orphans, all under fifteen years of age. The institutions from which these children will come will be responsible for their transportation and care. George W. Hoyt, assistant United States manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, is the treasurer of the committee. Contributions addressed to him at 45 William Street will be devoted to the erection of this stand.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTION.

Owing to the lack of definite information as to the probability of the attendance at the reception of President McKinley, the programme for the affair may yet be changed in some of its details. When the committee headed by President Guggenheimer called on the President at Long Branch Mr. McKinley suggested that his presence in the city might tend to detract somewhat from the attention which should be given to the returning Admiral. The President said that otherwise he would be only too glad to take part in the demonstration. As a compromise he suggested that he, Vice President Hobart, and Secretary Long should reach port the day the Olympia arrives—that is, on Sept. 28—on the Dolphin. Then, in his opinion, it would be wise for Gov. Roosevelt and Mayor Van Wyck to go aboard the Dolphin, where, when the Olympia arrives, Admiral Dewey would pay his respects to the President and be presented to the Governor and the Mayor. The President expressed his desire to welcome the Admiral to the country, and this function would not interfere with the Mayor's welcome, which could take place as scheduled the following day.

Adjt. Gen. L. S. Van Keuren of Connecticut telegraphed the Secretary of the Executive Committee yesterday asking a place in the line for the Governor and Staff and 1,000 troops of that State.

Among the letters received by Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the committee, yesterday was one from Mrs. Donald McLean, President of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, offering the services of that organization to do anything the committee might desire. Another letter contained an offer of an electric victoria to convey the Admiral from the City Hall to the Claremont for breakfast.

The report that the German singing societies will not take part in the singing exercises is denied by Richard Weinacht, the President of the Arion Society, who will have a conference this morning with F. W. Sanger of the Committee on Music looking to the co-operation of the Arion and Liederkranz Societies at the reception.

PROBLEM OF THE CROWDS.

Over 2,000,000 Persons Expected, but Dewey Committees Make No Arrangements for Accommodations.

How the great crowd of people that will be in New York City during the Dewey celebration is to be housed and fed is a problem to which the Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey Executive Committee has as yet given scant attention, and from the statements made yesterday by the Secretary, Warren W. Foster, there is little likelihood that the subject will get much consideration, if, indeed, it gets any at all. Mr. Foster said that the question of establishing bureaus of information, or, as they have been known, houses of public comfort, was under consideration, but nothing had been done in the premises, and as there is not likely to be a meeting of the committee for a week, there will not be much time to consider a question of such importance.

Mr. Foster said also that the fact should be taken into consideration that the celebration was the welcome of the City of New York to the Admiral, and that while outsiders would surely come in great numbers and would be welcome, yet the committee did not feel called on under the circumstances to see that strangers were looked after. He added that such a statement was unofficial, and would not go into details about it, but desired rather to be put on record as saying that the committee would attend to the matter if, in their judgment, it should become necessary.

PLANS OF THE RAILROADS.

That the people of the country who are not fortunate enough to be residents of New York will not be satisfied to look upon the matter in the same light, and will flock here to assist in the welcome to the hero of Manila Bay, is evidenced by the fact that the railroads centring here are making extraordinary efforts to handle the great crowds, and at a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association the rate and time limit on tickets from points 125 miles beyond New York was definitely agreed upon. The rate will be one and one-third of the existing single-fare rate for the round trip, and this applies to points only outside of a radius of 125 miles from this city. An important change was agreed upon in the time limit on tickets sold to the general public, this being extended to Oct. 4, two days more than the time formerly agreed upon.

Civic bands and military organizations in uniform, not less than twenty-five persons to be on one ticket, the rate will be 1 cent per mile for distance traveled, (short line,) and the tickets, which will be on sale from Sept. 26, will be good to return in this case only to Oct. 2. Tickets for the regular public will be on sale Sept. 27 and 28. Within 125 miles of New York there will be no reduction, the regular established excursion rate holding.

The General Superintendents of all lines centring in New York are making arrangements to handle the traffic, which they estimate will not be far short of 2,000,000 persons. Much of this traffic will be handled by the New York Central. This road alone will have on hand 1,500 passenger coaches, 500 smoking cars, each one of which will accommodate 60 passengers, and 1,200 Wagner parlor and sleeping cars. With this outfit it is expected that 1,000,000 persons can be transported. All the other railroads are nearly as well supplied, and only the question of handling the trains in the yards is now puzzling the railroad men.

With all this preparation perfected for bringing people to town, practically nothing has as yet been done to care for them after they get here. R. A. Harrison, the editor of The Hotel Register, who has made a study of how large crowds are handled by the local hotels, estimates that during the three days of the Dewey celebration 2,250,000 people will visit New York. This will include cottagers and commuters who will visit the city from day to day, and the increase over the estimate of the railroad men is represented by this class. These figures are based on the supposition that the Grand Central Station will handle 225,000 people in the three days, and Mr. Harrison says that multiplying this number by ten makes a conservative estimate of all the passengers the forty or more routes will bring in by land and water.

ALL HOTEL SPACE ENGAGED.

As has been already stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the large hotels are already full, the bookings ahead having taxed them to their utmost capacity, and requests for apartments that are coming in daily are being refused. The full capacity of the hotels, apartment and boarding houses of this city is not much over 1,000,000, and as half of this number are already permanent boarders, there are accommodations for not much over 500,000 transients. There is some consolation in the fact that many of the large hotels have lists of private houses which will accommodate transients, but it is known that many more private or semi-private houses would be glad to avail themselves of a bureau where they could register and state the number of persons they could entertain and the rate for such entertainment, but so far the Plan and Scope Committee, which should attend to such matters, has made no such arrangement. It was said yesterday that if such a bureau was established, and it could be done with small trouble and expense and its existence well advertised, it would soon be known to a certainty just how many persons could be accommodated during the three days of the celebration.

The railroad men and merchants in general showed a keen interest in this matter when interviewed yesterday. The railroad officials said that there was no doubt of the ability of the roads to handle all the people who would travel, and that it remained only for the committee to see to it that the transients could be accommodated after they got here. It is likely that a committee of merchants will wait on the Plan and Scope Committee at its next meeting and urge the establishment of a house of public comfort or registry bureau, and it hopes by this means to force action on the matter. It is desirous of getting as many persons as possible here for the celebration, and is determined, so it says, to see to it that they are accommodated after they get here.

PROGRESS OF THE ARCH.

In Readiness for the Bas-Reliefs—Sculptors Hasten Work.

Little visible progress was made upon the Dewey triumphal arch yesterday, the work accomplished being for the most part the preparing of the wooden framework for the affixing of the bas-reliefs and plain staff surfaces. All the bases of the eight large semi-circular columns are, however, now in place, and on the south side parts of the columns have also been affixed to the woodwork. The eighty-odd carpenters employed on the arch and colonnade are not yet working overtime, since the construction of the sculptors' work must of course precede what will probably be the most difficult portion of the building of the structure. It will not only be necessary to fit every detail with the greatest precision, but a great deal of labor will be expended in finishing the whole by filling in interstices after the figures and bas-reliefs are in position. Otherwise the arch would present a patchy and unsatisfactory appearance.

Meanwhile the sculptors and modelers in the basement of the Madison Square Garden are working with almost feverish rapidity night and day. J. Q. A. Ward, who designed the figure of Victory and the quadriga, which will be the most conspicuous feature of the arch, is at the Garden almost continually, while Karl Bitter and others who designed the groups for the bases of the piers are also superintending the enlarging of their models. Mr. Bitter, indeed, has proved of most valuable assistance to the whole work, and is virtually, with Mr. Ruckstuhl and Carl Biel, superintending the labors of the modelers. The eight figures of naval heroes which are to front the attic of the arch are now practically completed. Mr. Ward's group is well under way, the central figure being nearly finished, and work has been begun on the four large groups to be placed at the bases of the piers.

NAVAL VESSELS IN LINE.

Rear Admiral Sampson's Fleet in the Water Parade.

Rear Admiral Philip, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, said yesterday that the Navy Department would do its share in contributing toward the success of the Dewey reception. The following vessels will be in the water parade under command of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson:

Armored cruiser New York, 18 guns, Capt. F. E. Chadwick; armored cruiser Brooklyn, 20 guns, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell; first-class battleship Indiana, 16 guns, Capt. Henry C. Taylor; first-class battleship Massachusetts, 16 guns, Capt. Charles J. Train; second-class battleship Texas, 8 guns, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, who was Captain of the Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor; cruiser Prairie, 10 guns, Capt. M. R. S. McKenzie; cruiser Lancaster, 12 guns, Capt. Charles M. Thomas; double-turreted monitor Amphitrite, 6 guns, Capt. Charles J. Barclay; dispatch boat Dolphin, 3 guns, Capt. Wm. H. Southerland; converted yacht Scorpion, 3 guns, Lieut. W. A. Marshall, and Rear Admiral Philip's tug, with the Brooklyn Navy Yard officers on board.

OLD DELMONICO'S A BARRACK.

Headquarters of a Regiment During the Dewey Reception.

For years the rendezvous of the bon vivant and the woman of fashion, the old Delmonico Building, at Twenty-sixth Street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue, is to be converted into a barrack during the Dewey celebration. Alfred Chasseaud of the St. James Building has secured a temporary lease of the structure. A regiment of troops will be quartered there, but just what command Mr. Chasseaud could not state yesterday.

On the Fifth Avenue side a stand capable of accommodating 600 persons will be erected. Nearly every room in the building has been let, and for the occasion the dining rooms and the culinary departments will be temporarily reopened. The building is to be handsomely decorated, and there will be a grand display of pyrotechnics at night.

Firemen Asked to Contribute.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has addressed a letter to Chief Croker and the heads of various bureaus in the Fire Department asking them to start subscription lists for a ten-cent fund to be raised by the firemen to help pay for the expenses of welcoming Admiral Dewey.

Prefers the Original Route.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The line of march or route selected for the great Dewey parade, according to the report in your valuable paper, is indeed surprising, coming as it does from men professed to use military judgment, and certainly able to see the advantages that are equally beneficial to the effect as well as the public convenience. But it seems that the merchants have again got ahead and judgment is nowhere. The original plan seems, on the whole, the better one, and more so because it was a straight march and over a broad and magnificent avenue—no car tracks to interfere with the display of soldierly bearing. But now it is suggested to turn at Twenty-third Street into Broadway and actually spoil the effect of the great Dewey arch facing Fifth Avenue, then down to Fourteenth Street and, worst of all, into University Place—a mean thoroughfare—and then to turn abruptly upon the one memorable arch we have. How much like a play it seems.

I would suggest either that the committee, for the sake of the people and the celebration, adopt the former plan, or at least turn at Fourteenth Street into Fifth Avenue, and like a body proud of Washington and the grandest avenue in the lower city march down to the arch with patriotism and pride, and thus connect the victory of Dewey with the memory of Washington, and not break the whole effect by turning away from it. ARTHUR CASSOT.

New York, Sept. 7.

Pretext of Another Citizen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hear on all sides the greatest indignation expressed over the action of the committee in deciding the route of the Dewey parade. In the first place, why is Broadway chosen for the parade below Twenty-third Street? The street is narrow in parts and covered with rail tracks. In the next place, why should the parade be diverted by swinging it around the east side of Union Square? And last of all, why is University Place selected as the route below Fourteenth Street, when Fifth Avenue is so much better for a parade besides being in a direct line with the Washington Arch? It looks very much as though private interests had governed the matter to the ignoring of the general public. The route selected will mar the effect of the parade, and never before on the occasion of a general demonstration has such a route been chosen. Mo.

New York, Sept. 7.

RIOT AT BROOKLYN GAME

Umpire Emslie Assaulted by Spectators at Washington Park.

WILD SCENE ON BALL FIELD

Crowd Surged Across the Diamond Seeking Revenge for a Decision that Gave Bostons a Victory.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	68	37	.648
Philadelphia	70	47	.615
Boston	74	46	.617
Baltimore	69	48	.590
Cincinnati	60	52	.570
St. Louis	60	55	.556
Chicago	62	61	.504
Pittsburg	61	60	.504
Louisville	54	65	.454
New York	49	70	.412
Washington	42	77	.353
Cleveland	19	108	.150

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Baltimore, 10; New York, 0.
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 6.
Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Louisville, 7; Pittsburg, 4.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Washington.
Cleveland in Chicago.
Louisville in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

A riotous scene occurred yesterday at the close of the game between the Brooklyns and Bostons at Washington Park, Brooklyn. A mob of about 4,000 persons rushed upon the field and attacked Umpire "Bob" Emslie, who had but a few minutes before rendered a close decision against the home team that ended the game. For a time it looked as though the umpire would be injured, but the prompt interference of several policemen and the players, who went to Emslie's assistance, saved him.

The crowd, which numbered nearly 4,000 persons, was greatly excited when the Brooklyns came in to take their last turn at the bat. The score then stood 2 to 1 in favor of the Bostons. The first two batsmen were retired, and the crowd began to move toward the gates. The exodus stopped when Daly got a base on balls. The crowd yelled in the hope of demoralising Pitcher Willis. Dahlen was the next batter, and waiting until a good ball was pitched, he hit on a straight line to centre field. Daly had started for second the moment the ball was pitched, and, encouraged by the crowd, made a grand run around the bases, hoping to score the tying run. It was a clean hit for Dahlen.

Hamilton, the Boston centre fielder, quickly recovered the ball and threw to Lowe. Daly in the meantime had turned third base, and Lowe made a quick throw to Bergen. Daly saw the ball coming and made a desperate attempt to slide home before the ball got there. Umpire Emslie stood at the plate.

It was a very close decision. To half of the spectators it looked as though the runner was safe. There was too much noise to hear what decision Emslie had rendered. The crowd, however, knew that the decision was against the Brooklyns when it saw Daly jump to his feet and make a vigorous protest. Umpire Emslie walked to the Brooklyn players' bench, where he was met by Kelley, Captain of the Brooklyns, who made a strong protest.

The crowd in the meantime, enraged by the decision, had swarmed on the field and made a rush at Emslie as he was about to step through into the grand stand. They called him names and one of the crowd struck him on the neck. Emslie turned and dealt his assailant a hard blow in the face. The crowd fell back a few steps, but then closed again around the umpire. President Ebbets, several policemen, and the players drove the crowd back, and Emslie reached the dressing room safely.

The police cleared the grounds, but the crowd waited outside. Emslie and his partner, Dwyer, appeared escorted by three policemen and President Ebbets of the club. The umpires were led through Third Street to the elevated road station at Fifth Avenue. The crowd followed, hooting the umpires.

Stones were thrown, but none struck the umpires. At the station the umpires were escorted up stairs, and the police did not allow any one to go to the platform until the umpires had left the station.

The game abounded in rare feats of pitching and sensational fielding. Kennedy of the Brooklyns had the best of the pitching argument, allowing only four safe hits. It was errors by McGuire and Daly at critical periods that lost the game.

The Brooklyns made a run in the first inning on a base on balls to Jones, Keeler's sacrifice, and a hit by Anderson. In the eighth inning the Bostons scored the tieing run. Bergen got a base on balls. Willis struck out. Stahl hit safely, sending Bergen to third. Bergen took a long lead off third and McGuire made a quick throw to Casey. It looked as though Bergen was caught, but Umpire Dwyer, who was rendering base decisions, would not allow the out. This enraged the crowd, and really led to the riot that followed.

Tenney eventually forced Bergen at the plate on his grounder to Dahlen, who made a fine stop and throw. Stahl reaching third on the play. Tenney then made a feint to get to second and McGuire threw the ball over Daly's head, Stahl scoring the tieing run.

Hamilton, for Boston, began the ninth inning with a base on balls. Collins sacrificed. Duffy scratched a hit to Daly, which the latter cleverly stopped, holding Hamilton at third. Daly made another pretty stop of Lowe's grounder and touched second, forcing Duffy. He quickly threw to first for what looked to be a sure double play, but the throw was bad, the ball sailing over Jennings's head. This error enabled Hamilton to score what proved to be the winning run. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stahl, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Tenney, lb	0	0	10	0	0
Long, ss	0	0	2	7	0
Hamilton, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Duffy, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Lowe, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
Bergen, c	0	0	3	0	0
Willis, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	4	27	12	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Jennings, lb	0	0	15	2	0
Anderson, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	2	5	1
Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	4	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
McGuire, c	0	0	3	1	1
Kennedy, p	0	1	0	4	1
Total	1	6	27	18	2

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Three-base hit—Kennedy. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Keeler. Stolen bases—Long. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 5; off Willis, 2. Double plays—Jennings and Dahlen; Long, Lowe, and Tenney. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

NEW YORKS DID NOT MAKE A BUS.

Baltimore Had No Difficulty in Piling Up a Score of 10.

The New Yorks were easily beaten by the Baltimores at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Gleason was compelled to lay off, which left the New Yorks' infield with only one regular player. Stewart, late of the Hartford Club, was tried at second base and did fairly well. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf	0	0	5	1	0
Foster, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Stewart, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Martin, 3b	0	1	0	4	1
H'desty, ss	0	1	2	2	0
O'Neil, c	0	0	7	1	1
Gettig, p	0	1	0	2	1
Garoni, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Warner	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	5	27	14	4

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fuls, 2b	3	2	0	5	0
Holmes, lf	0	2	2	0	1
DeMont, 2b	1	1	5	4	0
Brodie, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Kelster, ss	1	2	1	4	0
Sh'kard, rf	1	1	1	0	0
LaCh'ce, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Smith, c	1	2	6	1	0
Kitson, p	1	2	0	1	0
Total	10	15	27	15	1

*Batted for Stewart in the ninth.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Baltimore	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0—10

First base by errors—New York, 1; Baltimore, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Baltimore, 6. Base on balls—Off Gettig, 4; off Kitson, 1; off Garoni, 1. Struck out—By Gettig, 4; by Kitson, 4. Three-base hits—Smith and De Montreville. Stolen bases—Fuls and Brodie. Double plays—Smith and Kelster; Kelster, De Montreville, and LaChance; Garoni, Doyle, and O'Neil. Wild pitch—Garoni. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

Umpire Latham in a Row.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Owing to a questionable decision by Umpire Latham in the ninth inning to-day's game ended in a general row. Cushions, dirt, and missiles of all sorts were hurled at Latham, and had it not been for the timely arrival of the police he would have been seriously injured. The game was closely contested. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Powell and Criger; Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Gaffney.

Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 6.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Cleveland scored all their runs and took the lead in the eighth, ten men facing Taylor, eight of them hitting safely. In the ninth two hits and an error by Tucker gave Chicago enough runs to win. Score:

Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6

Base hits—Chicago, 13; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Chance; Cleveland, Knepper and McAllister. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Dineen had the Philadelphia men puzzled to-day and won his game with the aid of good batting. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Base hits—Washington, 15; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and Kittridge; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Louisville, 7; Pittsburg, 4.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 7.—Fauber, Louisville's new pitcher, did good work to-day and was given fine support, while Tannehill was hit hard after the sixth inning and had five errors behind him. Score:

Pittsburg	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	7

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Louisville, 16. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Louisville, Fauber and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

ANOTHER SCULPTOR STRICKEN.

Henry Baerer Suffers a Paralytic Stroke as the Result of Work on the Arch.

Another sculptor at work on the Dewey arch was stricken last night as a result of the hard work and worry connected with rushing the construction of the arch. He was Henry Baerer, who has been modeling the medallion of Capt. Lawrence of the frigate Constitution.

Mr. Baerer had been visiting on the north side, and had climbed the stairs to the One Hundred and Forty-third Street station of the Suburban Elevated Road when he suddenly fell, stricken with paralysis.

Mr. Baerer could not move his limbs and was speechless. An ambulance was sent for, and Dr. Babcock of the Harlem Hospital took him to his own home. He improved after a time, and was not regarded as being in a critical condition last night. He said after he recovered his speech that the work on the arch had been so rushed that most of the men engaged in sculpture have been strained to the utmost. The work was delayed too long, he said, in the first place. His physician has told him that he must not continue the work of the medallion.

MONEY TO AID PUERTO RICANS.

Subscriptions Reported Yesterday to the Various Funds.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reports as follows: Previously acknowledged, $80,950.55; Sunday school at Newington, Conn., $15.48; Washington Union Sunday school, Washington, Mich., $5.73; Citizens of Michigan, $12; Citizens of Washington County, Kan., $12; Spanish Club, Rochester, N. Y., $25; through The Providence Journal, $10. Total, $81,041.76.

Subscriptions to the New York Mercantile Exchange Puerto Rican Relief Fund received yesterday were as follows: J. S. Woodhouse, $10; B. Souto & Co., $10; C. S. Langdon & Co., $25; previously received, $8,334. Total, $8,389.

The Stock Exchange Puerto Rican Relief Fund Committee yesterday issued an appeal to the members of the Exchange for donations to the fund. A subscription list was posted at the rostrum for signatures, and the Treasurer reported about $900 at the close of the day. An effort will be made to swell the fund to $2,000.

SHOT DEAD FOR HIS INSULTS.

Hayes Annoyed Waitresses and the Proprietor Resented It.

James Hayes was shot and instantly killed in Jersey City yesterday by James Pickerden.

Hayes was twenty-one years old. He worked in the Erie Railroad freight yard and lived at 163 Tenth Street. He was the only support of his widowed mother and four brothers and sisters. He was in the habit of giving all his money to his mother every pay day. He was an exceptionally quiet young man, and his friends are unable to account for his conduct immediately before the tragedy, as proved by several witnesses.

Pickerden is forty-five years old. He keeps a restaurant at 102 Pavonia Avenue, near the Erie Railroad Station. Hayes entered the place about 4:30 o'clock. He ordered coffee and crullers. Annie Brock, twenty-two years old, who lives at 138 Railroad Avenue, waited on him. While he was eating, he made insulting remarks to Miss Brock and her sister Lily, who is also a waitress in the place.

Pickerden heard him, and as Hayes rose from the table Pickerden took him by the shoulders and ejected him. Hayes ran in again as Pickerden went behind the bar. Going to a table Hayes picked up a saltcellar and threw it at Pickerden. It missed him and was shattered against the wall. Pickerden picked up a revolver and a club. As he came from behind the bar Hayes made a rush at him. Pickerden drove him back with the club and fired two shots at him. The first bullet missed, but the second struck Hayes in the breast and pierced his heart. He fell dead in the doorway.

Pickerden was locked up in the Seventh Street Police Station on a charge of murder. Annie and Lily Brock and Henry Riker, the cook, were held as witnesses.

TO FIGHT MISS MORGAN'S WILL

Sister of Windsor Fire Victim Says the Testatrix Is Not Dead.

The contest over the will of Miss Annie Taylor Morgan, who perished in the Windsor Hotel fire on March 17 last, will have its first hearing in the Surrogate's Court on the first Monday of next month. The contestant is Miss Morgan's sister, Alma Louise Larner. Their father was the late Homer Morgan, who made a fortune as a real estate broker. He left an estate of about $500,000, equally divided between his two daughters, who were his only children. After her father's death Miss Annie T. Morgan made her home at the Windsor Hotel. She was greatly attached to the Lelands, whose acquaintance she made at Saratoga. She became godmother to Miss Ina Leland Smith, a relative of Miss Hattie Leland.

Miss Morgan's will was filed on April 13. She left her personal property, after debts and funeral expenses were paid, to Miss Hattie Leland, in trust for Miss Smith, who is now twelve years old, the principal and unpaid balance of the income to be paid to her when she attains the age of twenty-five years. William Duffy, a stock broker, and James S. Greves, a lawyer, were appointed executors. On April 27 Miss Morgan's sister, through her counsel, Manley & Wadley, submitted an affidavit, alleging that Miss Morgan was not dead, and that the document was not her last will. Surrogate Fitzgerald appointed Francis B. Delehanty as guardian for Ina Leland Smith, and James A. Hudson of 45 Broadway as attorney for Miss Hattie Leland.

"The story that Miss Morgan did not die in the Windsor Hotel fire is absurd," said her cousin, A. C. Morgan, yesterday. "We have plenty of proof that she perished there. She was not eccentric, but was a good business woman. All of her relatives believe she is dead. They were in the habit of seeing her daily. Among her intimate friends were Mrs. Howland Pell and Miss Rogers. Neither has seen or heard from her since the Windsor Hotel fire. Her room was on the sixth floor of the hotel. She was seen by a friend at her bedroom window while the fire raged. She fell back, and was undoubtedly burned beyond identification. She was about forty years old. She and her sister had not spoken for fifteen years."

It is said that the contestant has been thrice married, first to Clifford Coddington, a retired merchant; next to James W. Fellows, a stock broker, and on June 8 last to Albert H. Larner.

League Island Dock Bids Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Navy Department has rejected all the bids on the League Island dry dock, and will readvertise for proposals. All the bids for the dock and its appurtenant work were far in excess of the appropriation.

TROTTING AT EMPIRE TRACK

J. Malcolm Forbes's Peter the Great Wins the $5,000 Stake.

TOBOGGAN TAKES 2:25 PACE

Four Heats Are Required to Decide the 2:18 Trot, and Result in Closest Finishes of the Day.

That trotting and pacing have taken a firm hold again on the New York public is proved by the crowd that the Empire City Club's programme continues to draw. The attendance fully satisfies the management.

Of course, the three-cornered race of Wednesday, in which Joe Patchen, 2:02¼, defeated Star Pointer and John R. Gentry, was the chief topic of conversation at the track yesterday. When the big black stallion was taken out for an exercise spin around the track the crowd showed as much interest in watching him as it did in some of the races, and almost every one present wanted to know just how badly Star Pointer was injured in Wednesday's race. It was discovered that his knees were badly swollen yesterday morning, and probably he must remain in the barn for some time, but the report that he will have to be retired is erroneous. There were about 5,000 persons present yesterday, and among them many from the South. Among these were May Overton, one of the best-known breeders of Tennessee; J. G. Bennett, A. J. Denny, Frank Richardson, another Tennessee breeder; David Davidson, who raises some of the crack harness horses that are sent North from Kentucky, and Daniel Trevathan, one of the New Orleans trotting contingent. They congregated on the clubhouse stand and swapped horse stories with J. Malcolm Forbes, whose handsome bay stallion, Peter the Great, carried off first money in the five-thousand-dollar Empire City Stakes during the afternoon; Nathan Straus, Abraham Miller of Buffalo, David Dahlman, Charles Fish, James Breslin, David Bonner, "Gabe" Case, Edward Clark, Lucien G. Appleby, John Sheppard of Boston, W. B. Fasig, J. A. Blaurock, and other Northern trotting horse fanciers.

PETER THE GREAT'S RACE.

The weather was just the sort to make racing a pleasure. The 2:12 trotting class—the Empire City Stakes—was the feature of the afternoon's card, and it was well worth traveling a distance to see. Eleven starters scored up the track for the first heat, and when Starter Walker gave them the word to go Peter the

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

King Barleycorn Gives the Talent a Surprising Exhibition.

A STAKE FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

Batten Made a Runaway Race of the September Stakes—Cleora, Monadour, and Isidor Also Won.

Small fields were the rule at the Coney Island Jockey Club's track yesterday, and though there were a couple of good finishes, there wasn't much excitement until the last race. Then King Barleycorn won that dash of a mile and an eighth over the turf track in such surprisingly easy fashion as to arouse the suspicion of everybody at the track, except perhaps the Stewards, that the horse had been treated to a dose of that mysterious speed-producing hypodermic injection, the use of which the racing rules forbid. At all events, he ran away from the field in such a fashion as to "make monkeys," in turf vernacular, of the rest of the field. King Barleycorn, who could hardly run fast enough to get out of his own way at his last appearance, was heavily backed by his stable connection yesterday, even with Keenan, an unknown jockey, up, and won from his field by a dozen or fifteen lengths. It was a race that was a "facer" to the regular racegoers, and they want to get hold of a bottle of that particular "dope" to present to owners of other horses that are occasionally troubled with the "slows." The injection is supposed to have been administered in the saddling paddock while the other horses were waiting at the post and while the trainer was supposed to be repairing a saddle according to a report sent to the Stewards. It was one of those incidents altogether too common at this tailend of the season that serves to account for the very many vacant seats in grand stands that were well filled early in the season.

Two stakes were on the card for decision. That for the older horses, the September, was won in a common canter by the favorite, Batten, by twenty lengths or so from Kirkwood in 2:21 4-5. This is within a fraction of a second of the track record, which could easily have been beaten had there been a horse in the race fast enough to push the winner to his best.

Col. Roosevelt won the Golden Rod Stakes for two-year-olds at six and a half furlongs over the turf. It was only done after a hard drive at the end, with Misericordia, at 106 to 1, and Gulden, even favorite with Col. Roosevelt. Had Misericordia had a jockey up instead of a stable boy, who could not help her a little bit, she would have won the stake, for badly as she was ridden, she was only beaten a head.

Isidor scared all but Warnig out of the six furlong dash, which he won in runaway fashion and very easily.

Cleora was the "good thing" for the opening race, and she won it cleverly after a bit of a drive with Old Gold and Montanic. The latter had all chances of winning killed by being carried out wide by Flower of Gold at the head of the stretch.

Monadour had an easy time in the mile dash, though Lady Meddlesome looked a bit dangerous at the finish. The winner was the favorite in the betting.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Purse $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:08.

1—Cleora, J. J. McCafferty's b. f. by Florist—Jennie C., 117 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(O'Connor)
2—All Gold, W. L. Oliver's ch. c., 107, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Montanic, J. J. Eakins's b. g., 112, 7 to 2.....(Odom)

Iddrim, 111, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Flower of Gold, 106, 5 to 2, (Spencer;) Manville, 106, 100 to 1, (Richards;) The Chamberlain, 110, 15 to 1, (Maher,) and Eileen Daly, 100, 200 to 1, (J. Black,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three parts of a length; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights, 20 pounds above the scale. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Monadour, Brown & Wimmer's ch. f., 3 years, by Troubadour-Mona, $1,000, 114 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Lady Meddlesome, A. G. Blakely's b. f., 3, 104, 7 to 1 and even.....(Wilson)
3—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. h., aged, 8 to 5.....(Maher)
4—Cathedral, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., 3, 112, 12 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Won cleverly by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each for starters, or $20 forfeit, of which $250 to the second and $150 to third. Six and a half furlongs on turf. Time—1:21 2-5.

1—Colonel Roosevelt, R. A. Smith's ch. c., by Falsetto-Pearl Thorn, 100 pounds, 11 to 5 and even.....(O'Connor)
2—Misericordia, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., by Cayuga-La Misere, 102, 100 to 1 and 30 to 1.....(C. Williams)
3—Gulden, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Spendthrift-Tarantella, 115, 11 to 5.....(Odom)

Knightbanneret, 100, 30 to 1, (Dupee;) Petruchio, 105, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Kilogram, 104, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Ellen Conig, 115, 5 to 1, (Van Kueren,) and Native, 109, 6 to 1, (Clark,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a short head; a similar distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse $1,250, added to a subscription of $50 each, $20 forfeit, or only $10 if struck out by July 15, for horses entered by Jan. 3, 1899, or of $100 each, $50 forfeit, for horses entered by July 15, 1899, of which $350 to the second and $150 to third. One mile and three furlongs. Time—2:21 4-5.

1—Batten, T. C. McDowell's b. c., by Candlemas or Hayden Edwards-Sudie McNairy, 112 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Spencer)
2—Kirkwood, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., by George Kinney-Tocsin, 106, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Odom)
3—MacLeod of Dare, Eastin & Larabie's b. c., by Candlemas-Julia L., 110, 9 to 2.....(O'Leary)
4—Lackland, Perry Belmont's br. c., by Spendthrift-Llandrino, 106, 12 to 1.....(Maher)

Won pulled up to a walk by twenty lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners during the meeting. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Six furlongs on main track. Time—1:15.

1—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Amphion-Isis, 133 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Terai)
2—Waring, F. M. Taylor's b. c., 2, 103, 7 to 5.....(Odom)

Won very easily by two lengths.

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a furlong on turf. Time—1:54 4-5.

1—King Barleycorn, J. P. Robinson's ch. c., 3 years, by Kantaka-Nattot, 115 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(Keenan)
2—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 3, 112, 7 to 2 and even.....(Doggett)
3—Hurly Burly, Sydney Paget's ch. m., 4, 120, 5 to 1.....(Clawson)

May Hempstead, 3, 130, 2 to 1, (Maher,) and Galahad, 3, 114, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a gallop by fifteen lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Vesuvian	112	Spalder 99
La Vega	110	Liebe 99
Bombshell	108	Beautiful 99
Prosit	106	Watercure 99
Angle	104	Kamara 98
Gold Lack	102	Golden Sceptre 97
Finch	102	Royal Sterling 97
Salmandi	102	Pactaris 97
Adjutor	102	Present 94
Hopbrook	102	Allaire 94

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Hesper	108	High Gala	99
Kildred	108	Wakem	99
Cracker	102	Jen	99
Mimicry	96		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; allowances. One mile.

Lothario	121	Leo Planter	116
Rush	118	The Burlingt'n Route	116

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1900 of $500; selling. Six furlongs on main track.

Abuse	108	Jonah	105
Island Prince	108	Kilt	105
Judge Denny	108	Rinaldo	105
Tanis	108	Lillian Belle	105
T. A. Grey	108	Mannarica	105
Tinkler	105	Sir Christopher	101
Sister Alice	105	Rex Spider	100
Harry Crawford	105	Miss Marion	98
Tabouret	105	Waterhouse	98

Also eligible to start should any of the above scratch:

Howard S.	114	Cathedral	101
Blueaway	108	Miss Tenny	100
Chappaqua	107	Diminutive	98
Lindula	104	Ree Mitchell	98
Ben Lodi	101	Sister Fox	98

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Swiftmas	124	Asucena	106
Merry Prince	122	Maid of Harlem	98
Kinsinspie	114	The Star of Bethlehem	97
Arheow	111		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Futurity course.

Sadducee	127	Pindus	113
Reynolds	123	King Bramble	113
Gonfalon	122	Maurita	114
Goldone	117	Big Gun	114
Kilmarnock	115	Pegasus	113
Hansborough	115		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights ten pounds above the scale. One mile and a half on turf.

The Star of Bethlehem	106	Maurice	106
Maximo Gomez	107	Banished	106
Bardella	107	Spara	95
		Leando	95

Speedway Sale of Trotters Ends.

The Speedway sale of trotters and pacers at the American Horse Exchange closed last night. The prices obtained were low, but five horses bringing more than $200. Steed brought the highest price last night, selling at $450. In the two nights of the sale forty-one horses were sold for a total sum of $6,550.

REIFF WINS ALEXANDRA PLATE.

Rides Bishopswood to Victory After Dead Heat with Uncle Mac—Sloan Wins Scarborough Stakes.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—At the third day of the Doncaster September Meeting, to-day, the race for the Alexandre Plate resulted in a dead heat for first place between Sir J. Miller's three-year-old brown gelding Bishopswood, ridden by J. Reiff, the American jockey, and Mr. Toddy's five-year-old horse Uncle Mac.

The dead heat was run off later and Bishopswood won.

The race for the Rouse Plate was won by Sir R. Waldie Griffith's bay filly Vain Duchess, ridden by "Skeets" Martin. Lord William Beresford's bay filly Lutetia, on which Sloan had the mount, was second.

The race for the Portland Plate was won by C. A. Mills's three-year-old bay filly Mazeppa. Lord William Beresford's four-year-old bay colt Elfin, with Sloan up, was unplaced.

In the race for the Scarborough Stakes Lord William Beresford's bay filly Sibola, ridden by Sloan, beat T. Jennings's chestnut gelding Gamecock.

SHAMROCK SAILED SLOWER.

Cup Challenger Did Not Make Such Good Impression as Upon Previous Trials.

The third trial spin of the Shamrock, which was sailed off Sandy Hook lightship yesterday, exhibited some of the weak points of of Sir Thomas Lipton's flier. The trial was made in a light breeze, and proved clearly that she is inferior to the Columbia under weather conditions that are similar. In her previous sail-stretching spins the yacht has shown to advantage, owing to the fact that she has been favored with sufficient wind to drive her over the water, and heel her over to an angle where she presented her best contour of underbody.

At times she exhibited bursts of speed when favored by a particularly heavy puff in the light airs that prevailed. At such times her rail was sent down even with the surface of the water, and at once the pounding against the waves would cease, the wave of green water that was rolled up under her lee quarter would disappear, and the yacht would shoot forward with accelerated speed.

During the day Sir Thomas and Chevalier de Martino sailed on board the Shamrock and Mr. Fife, the designer, watched her sail from the bridge of the steam yacht Erin. The Shamrock was taken in tow by the Lawrence and escorted over the bar and out near the Scotland Lightship, her crew meanwhile getting the mainsail up. At 11 o'clock all the lower sails were set and a big clubtopsail was sent aloft.

For nearly twenty minutes the sailors tugged and hauled on sheets and halyards, and at the end of that time the most exquisitely fitting fabric in the way of a clubtopsail was spread to the breeze. It was an immense affair, whose yard extended twenty feet beyond the end of the boom. The pole was the same distance above the topmasthead, and between these two spars the sail sat without a wrinkle.

The Shamrock stood off to the eastward on the port tack, the light breeze from the south-southeast wafting her along lazily over the long Atlantic swell that rolled in from the windward. She set a big balloon jibtopsail shortly before she swept past Sandy Hook Lightship, and kept it drawing for nearly an hour.

When it was doused a lug forestaysail that sheeted fully fifteen feet aft of the mast was tried. It was also taken in after a short time, Mr. Ratsey saying that it fitted perfectly. It was stowed below and replaced by a smaller staysail that was carried during the remainder of the afternoon.

The sails were all tried on every point of sailing except dead before the wind. The yacht kept going, but her speed was perceptibly retarded when she buried her head in repeated efforts to climb the sides of the long rollers. She entered the water with a good-sized wave, also carried another one under her counter, and also failed to point as high in the softer airs as she did in previous trials.

The full lines of her entrance, which made her buoyant in the heavy weather, were a detriment under the prevailing conditions. She was towed to her buoy in the Horseshoe at 4 o'clock.

COLUMBIA LEAVES BRISTOL.

Starts for New Rochelle in Tow of the St. Michael's.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 7.—The cup defender Columbia left here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon in tow of the steamer St. Michael for New Rochelle, N. Y., the home of Mr. Iselin. She had her sails on board, but they were stowed below deck.

Carpenters, who had been at work on the bulkheads of the yacht, finished operations just before the Columbia left. Mr. Iselin was on board the St. Michael when she left.

Vaquero III. Wins the Warren Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—The fleet of thirty-footers sailed over a triangular course between Bishop's Buoy and Jamestown twice over this afternoon for the cup offered by Lloyd Warren. The wind was from the southwest, and the start was made at 3:07 o'clock. The Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea, won from the Wawa, R. Brooks, by twenty-four seconds.

WOMEN ON THE TENNIS COURT.

Miss Iselin's Clever Play in the Southampton Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 7.—The tennis tournament for women, which was organized by some of the cottagers, began here to-day on the courts of the Meadow Club. Probably the most interesting match of the day's play was that between Miss Barnes and Miss Nora Iselin. Both played strong tennis, but, after a three hours' struggle, Miss Iselin was victorious. Her back-hand strokes were well executed. The semi-finals, in singles, will be played to-morrow, and the finals on Saturday. Next week will be devoted to the doubles, for which there is a large list of entries. The scores of the day's play were as follows:

Preliminary Round.—Miss Iselin beat Miss Barnes, 6—4, 8—10, 9—7; Miss Mary McCormack beat Miss Wyckoff, 4—6, 12—10, 8—6. Semi-final Round—Miss Fanny Iselin beat Miss Helen T. Barney, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4. First Round—Miss Ethel Ketcham beat Miss Hollins, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Fanny Iselin beat Miss Howland, 8—6, 6—4; Miss Helen Barney beat Miss Julia Edgar, 6—3, 6—3.

Tennis Tourney at Tarrytown.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club tournament was continued here this afternoon before the largest crowd of the week. The scores:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret beat Roland Mallory, 6—2, 6—0; J. A. Allen beat R. D. Little, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—First Round—C. S. Batt and C. D. Millard beat Roland Mallory and G. H. Mallory, 6—2, 6—2. Semi-Final Round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat C. S. Batt and C. D. Millard, 6—3, 6—1. Final Round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat J. P. Paret and R. D. Little, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

Philadelphians Beat New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—A cricket match was played to-day on the grounds of the Merion Club at Havenford between New York and Philadelphia veterans. The latter won by 107 runs. New York made 161, R. T. Rokeby making the top score of 56, while Philadelphia's score of 268 included a century by E. W. Clark, who retired after gaining 104 runs.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Clothing—IN ANNEX.

It's one of our iron-clad, inviolable rules to advertise Clothing every Friday. It is also a vital law of ours to provide Clothing values to justify the advertising—to render it imperative and interesting. To-day's news suggests the first whirl and bluster of Autumn. Are you finding Summer Clothes a bit too light for these early mornings and evenings? Remember, it will soon be October. Forehandedness is desirable and prudent. Choose from these and you may count on style and economy.

Men's Sack Suits, double breasted vests, made of choicest fancy worsteds, cut in the newest effect, finely tailored, hand-finished, worth $25.00; our price . . . $17.49

Men's Sack Suits, made of handsome black homespun cheviot, lined with satin guaranteed to wear two seasons, all sizes—regulars, stouts and slims, worth $15.00; our price $11.24

Men's Trousers, made of all-wool cassimeres, nobby stripes, correct shape, every pair warranted to fit and give satisfactory service, worth $3.50; our price . . . $2.82

Youths' Long-trouser Suits, made of medium weight blue serge, double-breasted vest, exceedingly attractive and dressy, sizes 14 to 19 years, worth $12.00; our price $9.99

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of all-wool, fast-colored blue cheviot, silk-faced, lined with fine Italian cloth, serviceable and dressy, sizes 8 to 16 years . . . $4.07

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of all-wool materials, strong and tough, meant for rough-and-ready school wear. Popular Suits for romps, worth $4.00; our price . . $2.98

Boys' Sailor Suits, made of elegant blue serge, handsomely braided and embroidered, heavy silk Windsor tie, very stylish, worth $6.00; our price $4.69

Custom Tailoring.

A $35.00 Made-to-measure Suit for $23.74. That's the kernel of what follows. You now know the central fact. If you care for more definite details read on. This is an extraordinary offer at the first flush of Autumn. If the season was on the wane such a bargain would be merely conventional. Under the circumstances it is exceptional and assertive.

Your choice of a very large assortment of cassimeres and cheviots—the richest and swellest patterns and colorings. Single or double breasted Sack or Cutaway Suits, splendid linings and trimmings, skillful, painstaking workmanship, $35.00 value, at . . . $23.74

Men's Autumn Hats.

Why buy the hat here? There is no new reason. The argument is immutable. We repeat it season after season. The words may vary but the sense is always the same.

Why buy Hats here?

Because we sell the exact blocks, colors and qualities from 50c. to $1.50 less than exclusive dealers charge. The tone, air and general excellence of our Hats and their Hats are identical. The only difference is in the price.

Men's Derby Hats, finest fur felt, latest Fall shapes, band and binding of the best quality, Russia leather sweat-band, black and russet, $2.99.

Men's Derby and Alpine Hats, all the most fashionable styles and colors, fine trimmings, $2.49.

Men's Derby and Alpine Hats, grades that will cost you $3.00 elsewhere; our price, $1.88.

Men's Golf and Bicycle Caps, a very extensive line to select from, 49c. to 99c.

Hats and Caps for the Youngsters.

Tam o'Shanters, many colors and designs, all are picturesque and striking, 46c. to $1.99. Golf Caps, the variety is practically unlimited, 49c. to 99c. Boys' Rough Rider Hats, made of fine fur felt, historic and dashing, 99c. Boys' Derby Hats, Alpines and Telescopes, $1.24. Children's Garden Hats, new shades, 74c.

NEW JERSEY SHOOTERS WIN.

Break the Record in the Hilton Trophy Match at Sea Girt and Cause Great Enthusiasm.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 7.—At the fourth day's shooting in the annual rifle meet all previous records were broken by the New Jersey team on the 600-yard range in the Hilton Trophy match. The last four scores were made in a fading light, but Whittemore, the last man to shoot, made a "possible" of 35. The Hilton Trophy, which was won by New Jersey, was presented by the late Henry Hilton in 1878. New York won the trophy in the contest that year. To-day's victory for New Jersey is the first for that State, and there is great enthusiasm to-night at the clubhouse of the New Jersey State Rifle Association. Contrary to expectation, the New Hampshire team did not compete.

In the Winchester match, ten shots at 800 yards, Sergt. Doyle of the Seventy-first New York made 48, scoring nine consecutive fives and a three.

The score for each team of twelve men in the Hilton Trophy match was as follows:

New Jersey, 345 at 200 yards, 377 at 500 yards, and 367 at 600 yards; grand total, 1,089.

Georgia, 361 at 200 yards, 384 at 500 yards, and 354 at 600 yards; grand total, 1,079.

District of Columbia, 348 at 200 yards, 355 at 500 yards, and 327 at 600 yards; grand total, 1,025.

Gen. Wingate, who arrived at Sea Girt this morning, has a plan on foot to bring about a contest for next year between American and English teams of six men each. The idea is very favorably considered by the authorities here, and will be carried out, if possible. It is probable that the proposed match will be shot at Sea Girt, and the distances talked of are 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

THOMSON WINS THE BISHOP CUP.

Defeats Fairfax on the Lenox Links by Three Up, Two to Play.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 7.—Ernest A. Thomson and Lindsay Fairfax played the finals to-day on the Lenox links for the cup given by David W. Bishop. Thomson won by three up, two to play.

Thomson took the lead in the morning and held it for the entire day, although Fairfax pulled him down in the afternoon play, so that at the thirty-first hole Thomson was only two up. He managed, however, to win the thirty-fourth, which made him three up with two to play. He received many congratulations from his friends on winning the beautiful trophy.

FARRELLI REFUSES TO EAT.

The Assailant of Policeman O'Keefe Trying to Starve—His Wife Free.

Michael Farrelli, the Italian saloon keeper who shot and dangerously wounded Patrick O'Keefe, a policeman of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street station, in his saloon on Sunday afternoon, is trying to starve himself in Harlem Prison, where he is confined. He has eaten nothing since Monday night, and begins to show signs of weakness.

Yesterday he pretended to be sick. Dr. Fowler of the Harlem Hospital was summoned, and decided that he was shamming. It is supposed that Farrelli wanted to be taken to the hospital, where, with assistance from the outside, he might make his escape.

Mrs. Farrelli was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Police Court for examination on the charge of complicity with her husband in the attack on O'Keefe. Detective Maher asked that she be discharged, saying that she was in no way an accomplice. The detective said that he had had a long talk with O'Keefe, and was told by the wounded man that Mrs. Farrelli had nothing whatever to do with the shooting. Magistrate Cornell accordingly discharged her.

MRS. RISTICK EXONERATED.

"We find that Joseph McDermott came to his death at Bellevue Hospital on Aug. 28 from acute peritonitis arising from natural causes, and completely exonerate Mrs. Kate Ristick from all blame in the matter," was the verdict of the Coroner's jury at the inquest held yesterday into the death of young McDermott.

After the lad died at the hospital Mrs. Ristick was arrested on complaint of the boy's mother, who alleged that Mrs. Ristick had kicked her son in the abdomen. Mrs. Ristick was discharged by Magistrate Deuel for lack of evidence and upon the strength of a certificate from the hospital doctors that the boy had died a natural death. Coroner's Physician Weston later made an autopsy and expressed the belief that the boy had died as a result of being kicked, and upon his complaint Mrs. Ristick was again arrested and this time arraigned before Coroner Hart and held in $5,000 bail to await the result of the inquest.

The jury took but one vote, which was unanimous in exonerating Mrs. Ristick. She was discharged by Coroner Hart and her bail released.

THE TURF.

Empire City Trotting Club.

Grand Inaugural Meeting All This Week.

Track Between Yonkers and Mount Vernon.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8,
LAST DAY.

The Dunwoodie, 2:10 Pace.....$5,000
2:10 Trot.....2,000
2:05 Pace.....2,000
Free-for-all Trot.....2,500

RACES BEGIN AT 2:00 P. M. SHARP.

Trains on Harlem Division N. Y. C. & H. R. R. leave Grand Central Station for Mt. Vernon as follows: 10:35, 11:15, 11:35 A. M., 12:15, 12:35, 1:00, 1:35, 2:05 P. M. Returning at 5:00, 5:05, 5:28, 5:30, 5:35, 5:45 P. M.

Trains on New York & Northern Road leave 155th St. for Dunwoodie, 9:05, 11:05 A. M., 1:20 P. M. Returning, leave Dunwoodie, 5:23, 6:15 P. M.

PRICES—Grand Stand, including admission at gate, $1.00; Club House, $2.50; Private Box, seating six, $15.00.

MUSIC BY FANCIULLI'S 71ST REGIMENT BAND.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY AUTUMN MEETING, 1899.
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THE BANKERS AND THE GOLD STANDARD

Nothing could be clearer, more complete, or more fitted to the time than these resolutions adopted without a dissenting voice by the American Bankers' Association:

The bankers of the United States most earnestly recommend that the Congress of the United States at its next session enact a law to more firmly and unequivocally establish the gold standard in this country by providing that the gold dollar, which, under the existing law, is the unit of value, shall be the standard and measure of all values in the United States; that all the obligations of the Government, and all paper money, including circulating notes of National banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that the legal-tender notes of the United States, when paid into the Treasury, shall not be reissued except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount of gold coin.

Does any one contend that we have the gold standard? He can support this proposition to establish it more firmly and unequivocally. Does any one insist that the gold dollar is now the unit of value? He will be glad to have it declared also the standard and measure of all values in the United States. And no one holding that we now have the gold standard can object to a law providing that all obligations of the Government and all paper money, including circulating notes of the National banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that legal-tender notes, once paid into the Treasury, shall be reissued only in exchange for gold coin.

The Republican Party in Congress should act on this "most earnest recommendation." If they go into the next Presidential campaign able to declare that they have done the things these resolutions ask them to do, they may be sure of the support of the great body of business men whom the bankers represent. They will be far stronger than they were in 1896, for they will have dropped their "paltering in a double sense" with the one business question of the day. They will not be handicapped by the wretched promise to promote an international agreement for the free coinage of silver. They will have cleared their professions of doubt and prevarication. And they will have passed a law that cannot be evaded by any Executive and cannot be repealed unless the people revolutionize the legislative branch.

Substantially President McKINLEY is committed to the measures proposed by the bankers. He should use every particle of his legitimate influence to secure their adoption at the next session of Congress.

THE BOERS AND THE BRITISH.

We give place to a communication which complains of the sympathy which THE TIMES has editorially shown for the British against the Boers. This complaint touches us less nearly than it might do if we were not also in receipt of other communications complaining of the partiality we had shown for the Boers against the British. Perhaps the most convincing testimony to an impartial attitude upon any question which arouses the passions of men is to be complained of by the zealots on both sides.

Meanwhile, let us point out to our present correspondent that he seems to us to be confusing two things that ought not to be confounded. We have been for a long time pointing out that the case of the Boers was ultimately without hope, that they could not maintain for a very long time to come in the Transvaal a peculiar civilization, or semi-civilization, out of touch with the civilization of the modern world, that they must be assimilated or extinguished. That we entirely believe. No tribe or race of a hundred thousand or of half a million souls could maintain themselves in a separate mode of existence for six months in the heart of England or France or New York or Pennsylvania. If they could find "some unsuspected isle in the far seas" they might maintain their separate existence indefinitely, might multiply and increase. If they could find "a lodge in some vast wilderness" they might maintain themselves until civilization caught up with them. This latter the Mormons did. They went until they could go no farther, and there they staid and flourished until, in the course of expansion, the United States of America needed the land they occupied—needed the land "in its business." And so now they must be transformed or abolished. In a generation more there may possibly be sporadic Mormons, but certainly there will be no more a Mormon State or Mormon power. And what is true of the Mormons is true of the Boers. Since the beginning of the century they have been retreating before the British, who were in their country the representatives of modern civilization. They have retreated before the British till they can retreat no further, till their nomadic, patriarchial, Biblical mode of existence is confronted with modern civilization. There can be no doubt what must be the result. CECIL RHODES's dream of a South Africa, British from the Cape to the Great Lakes, is coming true. It is "manifest destiny." Whatever gets in the way of it, "native" or Boer, will have to go.

But to say this is not to express sympathy with the British and antipathy to the Boers. It is to point out an irresistible tendency. The "Spirit of the Age," as we say, the Zeit Geist, as the Germans say, is not in need of anybody's sympathy and does not care about anybody's antipathy. It simply goes on like a huge, irresponsible, irresistible car of Juggernaut, over the body of whoever does not get out of the way. "It is not your fond desire or mine," said BURKE, "that can alter the nature of things; by contending against which what have we got, or shall ever get, but defeat and shame?"

And yet "it must needs be that offenses come, but woe unto those by whom they come." To see that the Boers are carrying on a hopeless contest, to foresee that they must conform or perish, is perfectly compatible with perceiving that the present agent of Manifest Destiny is a collection of not very scrupulous and not very admirable fortune-hunters. They have been lured into the Transvaal by the hope of gain and they are now clamoring to be admitted into its citizenship and to full participation in the benefits of its institutions, with the almost avowed intention of betraying their new allegiance, overturning the institutions, and Anglicizing the country with a view of handing it over to the British. This is a wicked and outrageous scheme, and it is of this scheme that the British Colonial Secretary has made himself the agent. He is proceeding by means worthy of his ends. There is nothing creditable in his performance and there is much that is discreditable. Indignant protests are made by high-minded and patriotic Englishmen. That which we printed yesterday from Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON is one of the most noteworthy. But the responsible head of the British Government has as yet made no sign, the British Ministry has as yet made no sign, that the procedures of one head of a department were not approved and adopted. The time is short. The Boers have asked an explanation of the massing of British troops on their frontiers and have received none. It is not to be supposed that they will wait till the whole British force in South Africa has taken its chosen positions before beginning to obstruct its march. They would be fools if they did. And nobody knows better than the British that, as fighting men, the Boers are not fools. In the campaign that ended at Majuba Hill, the British were not only outfought by men as brave as they and far better marksmen; they were outgeneraled and outmanoeuvred in a still greater degree. There is still time for the British Government to stop short of a wicked war, but the time is very short. Meanwhile, and whatever may be the issue of the present negotiations or of the imminent campaign, we repeat that the South African Republic is doomed, and the modern movement will go on just the same.

FOREIGNERS AND THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

There are two theories of the rejection by the Dreyfus court-martial of the proposition to take the depositions of the former Military Attachés of Italy and Germany concerning their relations with Capt. DREYFUS. They are equally obvious, if not equally plausible.

The first is that the condemnation of DREYFUS is already decided upon. In that case the court would have quite as much odium and contempt to bear as it could stagger under, not only from the public opinion of France, but from the opinion of mankind, which is gradually infiltrating itself into the French press and which must have penetrated the messrooms of the French Army and the courtroom at Rennes. But also, in case the witnesses denied all knowledge of DREYFUS, as they undoubtedly would do, to condemn him would stamp them as willful and also as wanton perjurers. And this would be an international matter. It is true that both men have virtually denied knowing DREYFUS, and that the German has admitted knowing ESTERHAZY. It is true also the official statements have been made by the German and by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs that their respective Governments had had no relations with DREYFUS. But these declarations, though morally conclusive, are not in evidence at Rennes, and it would not therefore be a direct insult to Germany or to Italy, or to a German or an Italian officer, if the court-martial should condemn DREYFUS without taking the testimony of PANIZZARDI and SCHWARZKOPPEN as it would be if a verdict of guilty were rendered after their testimony had been taken.

The other hypothesis is that the court-martial has decided, or "been decided," to acquit DREYFUS. In that case the testimony which it is known that the two foreign officers would give would be merely cumulative, and there would be no use in delaying the proceedings to take it. But there is a graver consideration. The "honor of the army," the self-love of France, would be deeply touched by an acquittal of DREYFUS in any case. But it would be still more touched, and to graver issues, if it were known or suspected that he had been acquitted on the volunteered testimony—for such it would practically be—of foreign officers, the representatives of the rivals and possible enemies of France.

Upon either hypothesis the exclusion of the testimony is equally explicable and credible. The court-martial made a huge blunder in admitting the testimony of CERNUSCHI. M. LABORI was quick to see the blunder and seize the opportunity it made for him. "Since the testimony of foreigners is admissable," he said, "let us hear SCHWARZKOPPEN and PANIZZARDI." The court saw its blunder and did its best to retrieve it by denying the application. It may retrieve the blunder still more completely by denouncing its intention to disregard the testimony of the Austrian. But in any case it seems to us that no conclusion concerning the issue of the trial can safely be deduced from this exclusion, certainly no conclusion unfavorable to DREYFUS.

THE SOARING OF PIG IRON.

Of the many indications of a renewed spirit of confidence and enterprise in business, none is calculated to excite greater wonder than the great and general increase in the demand for iron and steel, and particularly the request for pig iron. There is nothing comparable with it. In one brief year, or really in the latter half of the year, the price of pig iron has advanced, as if on wings, from an average of a little more than $10 the ton, at the points where pig iron is needed for conversion into other forms, to an average of more than $21 for the same grades of pig iron.

And the end is not yet. Wherever pig iron is made it is sought by buyers so eager and so imperative for early deliveries that a mere advance of price of half a dollar to a dollar a ton, between the ordering and the tardy agreement to supply, counts for nothing in the arrest of contracts. Anybody who has iron to sell can sell it. Old iron, in almost any shape, shares with pig iron in the rise. Steel participates, as a matter of course, in the boom, and may feel the effects of the rise in pig iron more decidedly later on.

High prices have not been reached, however, without exciting some concern among those most interested as to what may happen. With the soaring of prices every pound of iron and steel that can be produced is making its way toward the demand. The days and nights together do not give the ironmasters time enough to begin to fill orders. There is no end of contracts running over into the next year. The Iron Age, regarding the outlook gravely but not excitedly, and finding that advances of $1 to $3 a ton do not check the demand, is inclined to favor the suggestion that if prices had been jumped $5 a ton at a time a useful check would have been applied and opportunity afforded to catch up with orders and to reach reasonable prices.

Producers and shippers of ore, the makers of pig iron, steel rails, machinery, structural iron and steel do not appear to be able just now to account for the boom they are enjoying, and that promises to occupy them profitably for a year at least. They have little time for theorizing when pressed by conditions so abnormal and exciting. There appears to be no scarcity of ore in the mines upon which the furnaces have relied for raw material. In 1898 the production of pig iron in the United States was, according to the report of the Geological Survey, 11,773,934 long tons. That was the best record ever made in this country. We retained 7,415,812 tons for domestic consumption, which was less than the amounts retained in 1890, 1891, 1892, 1896, and 1897. The importation of pig iron in 1898 was 25,640 tons, while the exports were 236,868; in 1899, for the twelve months ending May 31, the exports were 299,271 tons, a large part of this exportation having been made after the rise in prices had set in.

A complication has arisen in the Northwest that may help to stimulate iron prices. Good prices for grain and the prospect of improving markets for wheat and corn have made the demand for immediate or early transportation so pressing that a rate of $2 a ton for lake freight, an unheard-of and unexpected rate, has forced up the ore rate until it was quoted at $1.75 to $1.86 from the head of Lake Superior a day or two ago. The accidental sinking of the largest steamer on the lakes in St. Mary's River, and the total interruption of traffic, with the fear that it will be suspended both ways for at least ten days, suddenly ran the ore rate up to $2. This interruption, which may be briefer than is calculated, serves to show how excited and sensitive are the conditions of the ore trade in the section from which are drawn the largest supplies of iron ore.

Undoubtedly there is some speculation in iron. Human nature is not altogether equal to coping with the temptation presented of a prodigious demand, whether real or fictitious, and a rising price, nor will words of caution alone arrest a tendency to inflation of prices not warranted in view of the enormous resources, natural and artificial, that will be developed to meet the real needs of this country and of foreign customers for iron and steel. But at bottom there is a substantial demand for iron, and the manufacturers of iron and steel are as likely to give heed to the danger of reaction as they are to yield to the temptation to force prices to a point where they must break with widespread disaster, not only to the iron trade but to the industries that are so intimately related to and dependent upon the prosperity of that trade.

IMPROVING THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

It is interesting to have the suggestions of an expert—a man of intelligence and experience—on a subject at once so complex and so important as the improvement of our Consular service. These we get from Mr. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, United States Minister to Venezuela, in the September number of The North American Review.

The problem that Mr. LOOMIS takes up is how to obtain the good that is in the merit system without losing the good that is in the present system. The merit system offers tested intelligence instead of political favoritism as the condition of appointment; it offers security of tenure instead of change at every change of party in power; and it is likely to produce men of fair social acquirement, which is a matter of some, though not of supreme, importance. For instance, Mr. LOOMIS cites the case of an American Consul in the South of France who, chagrined his fellow-countrymen at a dinner given by the Prefect of the department by calling out: "By thunder, Mr. Prefect, this is bully soup!" This untutored son of Columbia was, nevertheless, an excellent Consul. "He was a shrewd observer; he saw and reported with graphic felicity many fresh, pertinent, and important facts in the field of foreign commerce and manufactures; his reports pointed the way and opened the doors to new markets for the products of many American factories. At the end of two years he had acquired the language of the country to which he was accredited, and at the end of four years he was turned out of office just when his usefulness to his own country was the greatest."

Now, in the opinion of Mr. LOOMIS, what we need is a system that would send this sort of man abroad as Consul, knowing how to comport himself at the dinner table and knowing the language that it took two years to learn, and then would not kick him out of the service at the very moment that he became most valuable to it. It is obvious that mere competitive examinations will not suffice to do this. They will do part, and the part that they will do is indispensable, but the part that they will not do is just as necessary. And though security of tenure is needed, it is equally needed that the Consul shall not dwell constantly abroad and shall not lose touch with his own country or cease to keep informed as to its business changes and developments. Unquestionably mischievous as is the present fashion of frequent dismissals and new appointments, Mr. LOOMIS cites the opinions of competent foreign observers to show that it does in some instances introduce new blood and bring into the service active and capable practical men, who serve our business men better than the highly trained permanent officials of the Consular service of England.

The following is the experiment that Mr. LOOMIS suggests as the best beginning of a thorough reform:

As a step toward putting our foreign service up a permanent basis, the appointment is suggested, for a term of ten or fifteen years or for life, of ten Consuls General, fifteen Consuls of the first class, twenty-five of the second class, and forty Vice Consuls. These men should be appointed only after an examination which should be a genuine test of their fitness for foreign service, and among the requirements should be the power to speak one or more foreign languages with facility. The law should provide that not more than one-half of the Consuls and Vice Consuls should be appointed from the same political party, and preference should be given to those who have served with distinction, and to those now in the service who have the highest records for efficiency. Consuls General should be paid $7,500 a year, Consuls of the first class $5,000 a year, Consuls of the second class $3,000 a year, and Vice Consuls from $1,200 to $1,800 a year, according to the length of their terms of service and the importance of their post. The Vice Consuls should be what are known in the service as "independent Consular officers," and they should be placed in charge of what are now the smaller Consulates. The adoption of some such plan as I have very briefly outlined would furnish the nucleus for the reorganization of the Consular Corps on a permanent basis. It would enable us to work out, in a small and comparatively inexpensive way, the system of permanent organization most accurately adapted to our unique and manifold needs, and would reduce the patronage now furnished by the foreign service by about 25 per cent. It would be a distinct gain for reform, a practical forward movement from which there could be no retreat.

Mr. LOOMIS would add to this plan the power in the Secretary of State to shift the Consular officers about at will, and the recommendation that every third year the Consul should be brought home for four or five months for a course of work and instruction and assigned to technical and trade schools to deliver lectures on foreign commerce as they have become acquainted with it. This strikes us as an eminently practical and sensible plan and one that it might be possible to secure from Congress.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For years and years almost innumerable writers, some of them learned in maritime matters and others only interested in such things, have been preaching the necessity for intelligent and united action, either by governments or shipowners, to the end that abandoned vessels may not be allowed to remain afloat in the ocean highways, increasing materially the perils of navigation and giving needless proof that what is everybody's business is nobody's. Lamentably little has been accomplished by all this exhortation, and its continuance seems discouragingly like a waste of energy. The issue is a thoroughly live one, however, and perhaps by constantly harping on it the vast number of people whose lives are often, and whose property is constantly, menaced by these derelicts may at last be moved to enforce the remedying of the present neglect of a great evil. A striking illustration of what happens practically every day on every sea appeared yesterday in our ship news department and deserves repetition in larger type than it received there. "SS. Finance," the item ran, "reports that on Sept. 4, at 2:45 A. M., she passed a large wreck, but could see no sign of life; very dangerous to vessels passing through Crooked Island Passage." Calm and formal as that statement is, it reveals both the absurdity and the enormity of the situation. The Captain of the Finance, having had the good luck to escape collision with this "very dangerous" obstruction, went his way, amiably hoping, no doubt, that other Captains would be as fortunate, but making no effort to destroy the derelict. Delay is expensive, and altruism is not business, afloat or ashore.

—Much of the leniency with which "Christian Science" and the many kindred frauds are regarded is due, presumably, to a general impression that when the "healers" heal, as they occasionally do, a desirable object is attained, and that the victims of their incantations are the willing dupes of their own folly, and therefore not deserving of any very active sympathy. This view of the matter is not altogether without excuse, but it is a narrow, and consequently deceptive, view. Nobody, so far as we have noted, has yet emphasized, or even mentioned, the fact that the power, the very real power, wielded by the faith-cure fraternity, a few of whom are well-intentioned fanatics and the rest unscrupulous money hunters, can be as easily used for the destruction of health as for its improvement. The key word to all of these mysteries is "suggestion," and he or she who drives away sickness by starting the subliminal machinery at work upon them is able by the same means to produce those same illnesses in a person sufficiently well. That precise thing has been done involuntarily, as shown in the article by Dr. [illegible] upon which we commented recently. It is done voluntarily and systematically, we do not know, but in estimating the probability of such crimes one must take into account, first, their possibility; second, that they would be almost beyond detection and punishment; third, that they could obviously be made an effective implement of extortion; and, lastly, the mental and moral characteristics of the men and women who are living comfortably or heaping up big fortunes by the adroit manipulation of human credulity. Having given due weight to all these points, who will be bold enough to assert that faith killing is not going on as well as faith curing, that maladies are not created by faith as well as destroyed by it?

THE BOER AND THE BRITISH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very glad to see the letter from your correspondent George W. Van Siclen in this morning's issue, and I hope the writer of your leaders on the Transvaal crisis will read and well ponder the same. Your leading articles rarely do full justice to that gallant little republic which at tremendous odds carries on a noble struggle against English duplicity and rapacity. It is a strange sight to see a leading New York daily paper miss the kernel of a controversy in which this country is not directly interested, when people of a judicial frame of mind on the spot can discover the cant in those dispatches in which a handful of greedy Uitlanders seek to inflame the minds of their kinsmen at home against the Boers. I inclose a leading article from The London Economist of Aug. 26, headed "Boer and Briton," which I trust you will deem worthy to be reprinted in extenso in your next issue, so as to enable your numerous readers to judge whether the vaporings of English jingoes represent the sober opinion of that country. We need not discuss now whether adherents of the Anglo-American alliance are bound to support England in the unworthy game of picking a quarrel with a Commonwealth that has already suffered so much and so often through English rapacity.

When Jameson made his famous raid the Germans living in Johannesburg took up arms on behalf of their adopted country, and as a reward had the franchise conferred upon them by the Transvaal Government. These Germans and their fellow-countrymen have just organized a corps of 3,000 to assist the Transvaal in its distress. Do you mean to tell me that these 3,000 Germans, or that part which has not yet the franchise conferred upon it, do not suffer the same inconvenience from the school laws and the other Uitlander grievances as do the English and Americans? Surely they do, but they have no ulterior designs of annexing the Transvaal to their native land, and therefore they have a sense of proportion left. To talk of making war upon an independent State because it will not grant a naturalization certificate excepting after seven years' residence when the new-comer considers himself entitled to this privilege two years sooner! And to think that the civilized world should not rise up like one man and stop the hand of the aggressor in his nefarious designs.

F. J. JENNER.

New York, Sept. 6, 1899.

[The following is a part of the article from The Economist to which our correspondent refers:]

We are told by noisy people, who know very little of what they are talking, that "imperial interests" require this or that, and that if we stand any more nonsense from the Boers our South African Empire will be ruined. If that were true, if a few thousand Boers could really endanger British rule in Africa, we should have to infer that the British South African Empire was the weakest known in history. In the same way we deprecate the passing of such resolutions as that passed by the Canadian Parliament, whose members no doubt wished to show their affection for the mother country, but who might perhaps be more usefully engaged in attending to Canadian business. We cannot forget, moreover, that the same Canadian Parliament passed a resolution in favor of Irish home rule; so that, apparently, it can veer from anti-imperialism of an extreme type to the most extreme imperialism without any consciousness of inconsistency. We have a great regard for our Canadian friends, but we may mildly suggest to them that this is our little affair and that we think we can settle it. We do not think it dignified or wise to hint by resolution that the fate of the British Empire depends upon whether a certain number of miners and capitalists on the Rand are to qualify for the vote during seven years or five. Do not let an exaggerated imperialism make us ridiculous before the world. Our empire was not built up that way!

In a word, what we all need is a firm, but reasonable and good, temper. No human being can really want war, assuming that he has knowledge and imagination enough to realize what war means. The moneyed element we believe does not want it now, whatever may have been the case at one time. The Boers do not want it, for they know their State would be crushed. Cape Colony does not want it, as her political chiefs have shown. The British Government cannot want it, for whatever the immediate outcome, they must know that war would plant the seeds of discord in South Africa for centuries to come. Therefore it is the interest of every right-minded element to accept the general terms of the Bloomfontein conference and to denounce that Uitlander element which uses the concessions made as an excuse for further and further demands.

NUGGETS.

The Cult.

"Do you really understand Browning?"

"Of course not! I adore Browning!"—Detroit Journal.

Ready Title.

Spacer—When will your new book be out?

Quads—Don't know. It still awaits a title.

Spacer—Then why not call it "An American Heiress"?—Chicago News.

One Drawback.

"Wingfield says that new trotter of his is the most intelligent horse he ever owned."

"Yes; the horse can do everything but trot."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Settling Down.

"I'm anxious to get married and settled down," said the fagged bachelor, "so that I can pick out one good club and stick to it."—Philadelphia North American.

His Present Fad.

"You don't seem to be buying many rare books nowadays," said Perkins to Jimpsonberry. "Got tired of collecting?"

"No," replied Jimpsonberry. "Changed my hobby, that's all. My boys have grown some in the past seven or eight years, and I've taken up the fad of collecting Derby hats, and trousers, and shoes, and other things of that kind. I have a splendid collection of school bills, too, I'd like to show you."—Harper's Bazar.

SALLIE'S KISS.

And have so many years gone by since
she and I were young,
And skies were blue and earth seemed
new, and Love its rondels sung?
It seems to-day I hear her sing as plain
as once I heard
Sweet "Afton Water" and "Ben Bolt"
and "Maggie"—every word!
And how her eyes grew softer, and how
hope sprang elate,
For life meant bliss with Sallie's kiss down
by the farmstead gate.

The moonlight on the fodder fields still
shines as bright as then;
The plaining of the whippoorwill yet rises
through the glen;
And I suppose that lovers like to linger
there as we—
Their eyes filled with the light that ne'er
shone on the land or sea;
But is their love as strong as ours when
we would linger late,
Where life was bliss for Sallie's kiss down
by the farmstead gate?

The world is filled with proxy things—
there's little left to shear;
Gray hairs tell plain the time to leave off
cakes and ale is here;
Yet something of my youth returns when
thinking how I hung
Upon the words of Sallie there—"when
you and I were young";
And little one! how much I'd give to take
from time and fate
One night of bliss with Sallie's kiss down
by the farmstead gate!

—WILL T. HALE.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

Walker Hill Elected President of the Association—Credit Departments Urged.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—The convention of the American Bankers' Association came to an end to-day. Officers were elected as follows:

President—Walker Hill of St. Louis; Vice President—Alvah Trowbridge of New York City; Members of Executive Council—Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; Stuart G. Nelson, New York; J. D. Powers, Kentucky; Daniel Annon, Maryland; T. E. Stevens, Nebraska; C. T. Lindsey, Virginia; George F. Orde, Chicago; Caldwell Hardy, Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Whiting, Mobile, Ala., and J. H. Ingerwollen, Clinton, Iowa. One Vice President from each State was also elected.

Previous to the election of officers a number of papers were presented. James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank of New York City, read a paper entitled "Uniform Statement Blanks and Credit Department Methods." In the course of his paper he said:

Every bank should have a thoroughly organized and properly equipped credit department. The personnel of concerns and trade conditions are so constantly changing that it is almost impossible for a bank officer to keep in close touch with the variations of business, without having some systematic method of following them. The credit man who does this work can make his services invaluable to the bank officer, as he will often see, and bring to the officer's attention details which otherwise might escape his notice. It is frequently the little things that give the first inkling of trouble, and an efficient credit man, with a properly equipped credit department, will keep the bank's unsecured assets in first-class shape and reduce its losses to a minimum.

I am heartily in favor of co-operation among banks, but the foundation for that co-operation must first be laid by the adoption, by this association, of a uniform statement blank for the use of its members, and by the establishment of the system of credit departments in banks.

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Cannon offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this association be and hereby is requested to confer with the Vice Presidents from the various States, and prepare a uniform property statement blank which can be used in each State of the Union by the members of this association, the same to be designated as the Standard Form of the American Bankers' Association; the statement blanks to be supplied to members for their use at cost price, upon application at the Secretary's office.

Resolved, That the American Bankers' Association, in convention assembled, approves the system of credit departments for banks, and that the Secretary of this association be and hereby is authorized to prepare and set up in his office a model credit department, and to furnish such information as he may be called upon from time to time to give to the members of this association regarding the workings of the same; and also to prepare and furnish to the members of the association at cost price any and all blanks which are needful in connection therewith.

Col. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland read a paper entitled "The Effect of Banks on the People's Progress." In the course of his remarks he said, referring to those who, in 1896, started a campaign against the banks:

"Though some were deluded that year, the majority of the people were not deceived by the false reasoning of these irresponsible agitators. Instead of advocating the destruction of the banks by the use of force and legislation, the direct method of these agitators, had they been sincere, should have been to call upon the artisan to quit his bench; for all to cease saving; for none to provide for old age and misfortune, and the business of the banks would have ceased, furnace fires would have been drawn, factory gates would have been closed, and commerce and trade annihilated."

A paper on the subject, "What Can Be Done to Perfect Our Currency?" was read by William C. Cornwell, President of the City National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Cornwell said three main things were necessary to perfect the currency of the United States. First—To establish the gold standard by law. Second—To cancel or impound the greenbacks. Third—To retire bond-secured bank notes and substitute properly safe-guarded bank notes against assets.

Mr. Cornwell declared that the measures advocated by President McKinley were also the first steps absolutely necessary for currency reform.

"How Can the United States Become the Clearing House of the World?" was discussed by William R. Trigg, President of the William R. Trigg Company, shipbuilders, of Richmond, Va.

Mr. Trigg advocated the building up by just laws of every portion of the country, including Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, as agencies of greater prosperity to the United States. "Give us," he said, "the laws we want, and before the closing of the first decade of the coming century, when our population will have reached 100,000,000, there will be none to make us afraid commercially in all the world." Mr. Trigg said in conclusion that America must build more ships.

WHY LAW STUDENTS ABOUND.

Address by Prof. I. F. Russell to the Department of Jurisprudence of Social Science Association.

SARATOGA, Sept. 7.—The Department of Jurisprudence of the American Social Science Association met this morning. The opening address was by Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of the New York University Law School on "Why Law Schools Are Crowded." Dr. Russell spoke in part as follows:

"Divinity schools are not overcrowded, although tuition and furnished rooms are provided free of expense to the students, all of whose expenses are liberally met through the subventions of pious philanthropists. But law schools, charging substantial fees, are nevertheless overcrowded, and, unable to spend their revenues on the salaries of professors, serve in some cases to endow the university with an annual surplus.

"Many study law with no view to practice at the bar. Other professions—journalism, pedagogy, and the ministry of religion—have been enriched and enlarged by the learning of the law through the labors of trained jurists, who have preferred precept to practice, and left the bar for a non-forensic career.

"High honors are generously accorded to lawyers, both in England, where the greatest social distinctions are reached by successful barristers, and in the United States, where political eminence, including the Chief Magistracy, seems most accessible to members of the bar. Reverence for law and faith in the administration of justice are greater here than in other countries, and men of wealth, family, and high scholarship, attracted by the honors of public life, naturally begin their preparation for a political career by the study of jurisprudence."

SQUADRON HAD NO FLAG.

So Admiral Sampson Borrowed One from a Ferryboat and Greeted the President Fittingly.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 7.—There were some peculiar happenings aboard the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron on Tuesday when the President's party was preparing to leave the pier in Philadelphia to board the New York. Of the five ships in the fleet not one had in its lockers a President's flag, which the regulations command shall be raised when the President boards a ship and not lowered until he leaves.

Just as the President was leaving the pier the Camden ferryboat Arctic was crossing the river. She passed close to the New York, and as she was approaching a launch hurriedly put off for her. The ferryboat was signaled to stop and waited for the launch. A Lieutenant climbed aboard and requested the Captain of the Arctic to loan the United States a President's flag.

The Arctic had been profusely decorated, and as she was passing the New York one of the Lieutenants saw no less than five President's flags worked into the decorations or flying from her poles. One was quickly turned over to the Lieutenant, and a few moments later it burst out from atops from the New York's masthead as the President stepped on board the cruiser. When the President was leaving the New York the flag was run down and dropped into a launch. The launch was almost alongside the Indiana before the President and his party cast loose from the New York, so that when the President stepped upon the Indiana the flag was ready. The same plan was followed in the cases of the other three ships. The flag was returned to the Arctic and will now be preserved as a memento.

Carnegie's Offer to Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 7.—Andrew Carnegie has written a letter to a friend in Oakland in which he says he will give the sum of $50,000 for a public library building, provided the city will agree to pay at least $4,000 a year to maintain the library. The city already pays a large sum to maintain its public library.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Annie Russell and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert at the Lyceum Theatre.

A PLAY BY JEROME K. JEROME

"Miss Hobbs" Is a Tenuous Comedy, with a Smart First Act and Many Reminiscent Passages—Gossip of the Theatres.

There was a rousing reception for Annie Russell when she began her engagement at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, but Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, who fills an important place in Miss Russell's supporting company and made her first entrance in many years on the stage of a local theatre other than Daly's at the beginning of the first act of the new play, had an even more demonstrative welcome. Also, though such demonstrations are always to be taken as emotional and sentimental rather than judicial and discriminating, it is a matter for record that the veteran comedienne acted her part with more effective emphasis and better appreciation of its possibilities than some of her younger associates displayed in the execution of their tasks.

The play was a four-act comedy with a one-act subject written in a blithe mood by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, the English humorist, who has written other plays in his time, some better and some not so good as this. "Miss Hobbs" is its name, and its scene is laid in Larchmont, though for all the place has to do with the plot it might as well be laid in Mamaroneck or Tuckahoe. It has one of the smartest first acts the habitual theatregoers have seen for a comparatively long time, certainly since last season, for all the new season's other first acts have been stupid. As we all know, Mr. Jerome writes well, evolving admirable conceits in his dialogue, and there is always a certain fineness in his choice of subjects. He has studied the art of comedy writing, one feels, with the choicest of the old masters, as carefully as he has studied the tricks of modern theatrical craftsmen. But he is not yet a dramatist, and in spite of the touches of true sentiment in "John Ingerfield," thus far his best play, he never will be until he takes himself less seriously and regards his readers less jocularly.

Miss Hobbs is a pretty young woman who is devoting herself to the emancipation of her sisters from the thrall of the men. One expects from the long prelude, from the way, in short, she is "led up to," a novel and ingenious study of character. Indeed, from the cleverness of the first act of "Miss Hobbs" one expects a remarkably novel development. But nothing is forthcoming but more smart talk, and a few reminiscent passages which serve fairly well and will go better when they are acted with less exasperating conceit and more vivacity and variety of expression.

Miss Henrietta Hobbs, having by her teachings separated a husband and wife and a betrothed couple, falls into the hands of the everlasting lady-killer of all comedy. She mistakes him for some one else, of course, and plays to his turns, Beatrice to his Benedick, Mrs. Chillingtone to his Sir Edward Ardent, Katharine to his Petruchio, Mary Netley to his Hugh Chalcote. In one scene he makes her think that an anchored yacht she has just boarded, presumably off the Larchmont Yacht Club, is drifting to sea in a fog, and sets her to building a fire in a stove to cook his dinner. If anything could be more exasperating than this scene to a well-seasoned playgoer who still cherishes ideals of dramatic illusion, it would be Miss Annie Russell's listless and monotonous acting of it.

But, there! The play is clean; two or three seemingly ambiguous expressions in it are British colloquialisms and not a bit immoral, and it was well received by its first audience. Everybody will enjoy its smart first act, and there were plenty of folks in the house last night who seemed to enjoy its second and third. And it ends, in good season, with a promise of a happy marriage.

Clara Bloodgood plays her small part very well, and Orrin Johnson expresses the feelings of the husband whose home is broken up with graphic effect. As for Miss Russell—we all know what she can do. Perhaps this rôle does not suit her. She looks well.

Wolff Kingscarl	Charles Richman
Percival Kingscarl	Orrin Johnson
George Jessop	Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Captain Sands	T. C. Valentine
Charlie	Francis Sedgwick
Mrs. Percival Kingscarl	Clara Bloodgood
Millicent Farey	Mabel Morrison
Silas Abbey	Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Maidservant	Elizabeth Rathburn
Henrietta Hobbs	Annie Russell

MRS. JOHN WOOD TO VISIT AMERICA.

Actress Was Here in 1870—"The Ghetto" to be Produced Sept. 15.

Mrs. John Wood, the English actress who was last seen in the United States during the year 1872, has received a flattering offer by cable to come to the United States and assume her original rôle of Lady Garnett in the forthcoming production of "The Great Ruby," which will be produced under the direction of Jacob Litt. It is expected that Mrs. Wood will forward to-day a reply by cable accepting or declining the offer.

Mr. Litt announced yesterday that he has decided to produce his new Dutch play, "The Ghetto," a week or two earlier than was at first expected, giving New Yorkers an opportunity to see the first performance of this piece Sept. 15, at the Broadway Theatre.

In making this change of date from the original time, Oct. 2, the management says that it has been so greatly crowded by the acquisition of "The Great Ruby" there was no reason for withholding its production any longer, especially as everything with "The Ghetto" has been going smoothly.

GARDEN THEATRE TO OPEN OCT. 2.

James K. Hackett in "Rupert of Hentzau" the Attraction.

Daniel Frohman has decided to open the Garden Theatre on Oct. 2, instead of Sept. 18, as previously announced, with James K. Hackett in a revival of "Rupert of Hentzau," for a two-weeks' engagement, during which time the company will rehearse its new play, "The Pride of Jennico," which will be Mr. Hackett's chief attraction this season. The members of the Daniel Frohman stock company have been rapidly coming into town in response to a call issued several weeks ago by Mr. Frohman, asking them to assemble on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre last Wednesday to begin their rehearsals for the regular tour of the company, which schedules them to open in Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 15, after which they will appear in many of the New England towns prior to their going West.

Miss Hilda Spong, who will resume her rôle of Imogen Parrott in "Trelawny of the Wells," arrived in this city from England on Wednesday, after spending a very enjoyable vacation at her home.

A NEW COMIC OPERA STAR.

Miss Methot Will Appear in a Piece Written by Julian Edwards.

Miss Minnie Methot, a new comic opera prima donna, who, it is said, has abundant financial support, will shortly make her appearance in this city in a new comic opera which is being written for her by Julian Edwards, while the book is being written by Kirk La Shelle, and lyrics by Frederick Rankin.

Miss Methot is little known in operatic circles in this city, having come from Chicago a little more than a year ago, highly recommended to Paul Steindorff, the conductor, as the possessor of a competant soprano voice. At the time Miss Methot called on Mr. Steindorff he was organizing his comic opera company, which filled an engagement at the Harlem Opera House a year ago this Summer, and it was then she was engaged to sing leading soprano rôles in "The Beggar Student," "Mascot," and "The Bat," parts which she filled in a very creditable manner.

Gerry Agents Seize Child Actor.

The agents of the Gerry society interfered with the smooth running of the performance last evening at the Criterion Theatre when they stepped upon the stage shortly before the curtain went up for the second act of "The Girl from Maxim's" and took a small boy, Frank Webber, out of the cast. In the early part of the second act a priest enters to drill a chorus of children, and it was then that young Webber made his appearance.

THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN

Forward Movement May Begin a Month Earlier than Expected.

TO TAKE AGUINALDO IN REAR

Navy Department Offers a Squadron to Subdue Lingayen Should the Proposed Plan Be Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The activity of the War Department officials and the close figuring that is being done regarding the available force in the Philippines, indicate an early movement. It has been known that a forward movement was contemplated in November, but there are now indications that the campaign may begin at least a month earlier if there should be favorable weather conditions.

By Oct. 1 Gen. Otis will have an army of 31,000 effective fighting men. It is believed by some army officials that such a force ought to begin an active campaign without delay unless the weather conditions are such as to absolutely prevent it. With the arrival at Manila of the other troops now being raised it is suggested they may be formed into another corps for the purpose of pursuing the Filipinos in some other part of the Island of Luzon.

In this connection it is known that many officers look with favor upon the suggestion that an army should be landed at Lingayen and move down the Dagupan Railway, thus taking the army of Aguinaldo in the rear. This will necessitate the co-operation of the navy, and the officials of the Navy Department have consulted with the War Department as to what can be done to advantage in this direction. The Navy Department has offered to send a squadron to Lingayen Bay, subdue the town and occupy it, thus making a safe landing for the army, should the plan of attack be decided upon.

Georgia Company Wants to Enlist.

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—"Gov. Candler's Minute Men," a company of 100 young men of Marietta, Macon, and Atlanta, have made application to Secretary of War Root to be accepted for service in the Philippines. The company was organized in August, and for three weeks the men have been drilling in Atlanta. With the tender of services to the department went letters from Gov. Candler and Senators Bacon and Clay. The officers say the company is ready to move at an hour's notice.

Troops Arrive on the Sheridan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The United States transport Sheridan, which left Manila Aug. 10, arrived here to-night. She carried 900 members of the Minnesota regiment, 652 of the South Dakota regiment, 42 members of the Fourth Cavalry, and 175 discharged men, besides 92 officers. There were three deaths during the voyage.

TAGALS RELATIVELY FEW.

President Schurman of the Philippine Commission Points to the Small Proportion of Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President J. G. Schurman of the Philippine Commission called at the State Department and the White House to-day to say good-bye before leaving for Ithaca, N. Y. He has undoubtedly made a deep impression upon the officials of the Administration by his statements relative to affairs in the Philippines.

Mr. Schurman's optimistic views have convinced some of the leading officials, at least, that the end of the war in the Philippines is in sight. One of the arguments which he used to support this belief was a chart of the Philippine group. On this the various races populating the islands were set out in colors. The significant feature is the small showing made by the Tagals. Not only does this chart show that this tribe forms but a small portion of the total population of the Philippines, but it appears that the Tagals in insurrection against the United States constitute only a portion of the tribe, and that whole provinces in Luzon, notably at the northern provtremity of the island, are either friendly to the United States or at least neutral.

The President had a long conference to-day with Senator Beveridge, who recently returned from the Philippines.

SKIRMISH AT SAN RAFAEL.

Seven Filipinos Captured—Rebels Demonstrate Nightly Around Imus, but Are Not Taken Seriously.

MANILA, Sept. 7.—Capt. Butler, with three companies of the Third Infantry, a detachment of cavalry, and one gun, while upon a reconnoisance, met a body of rebels yesterday at San Rafael. The Americans scattered the enemy and captured seven prisoners, five rifles, and 300 rounds of ammunition. They also destroyed the rice stored in seven warehouses. The rebels are supposed to belong to the command of Gen. del Pilar, who, with his main force, retreated to the north.

The reconnoisance will be continued, following the rebels toward Maasin.

Small detachments of Filipinos make demonstrations nightly around Imus, firing volleys upon the American outposts. The Americans have thus far not replied, except on Tuesday night, when two companies of the Fourth Infantry sallied out and fired two volleys in the direction of the disturbers, who disappeared immediately.

The secret service has learned that Aguinaldo has preferred charges against the General commanding in the Cavite Province for failing to obey an order to attack Imus.

The Americans treat the Filipinos more like fractious children than enemies. Proofs have been obtained that the Mayor of Imus and five members of the Council are active insurgent sympathizers, and many insurgent soldiers are visiting the town in disguise. There is no desire to stop them, however, as it is thought that a display of the American resources and the efforts to give the Filipinos good government will have a beneficial effect.

VOLUNTEER APPOINTMENTS.

Names of Officers Selected from Six States Announced.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The following appointments in the volunteer army are announced:

TEXAS.—To be Captain—Beverly A. Reed, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.

WYOMING.—To be Captain—Thomas Miller, late Captain Company C, Wyoming Volunteer Infantry.

WISCONSIN.—To be Captains—Thomas J. Rogers, late Captain First Wisconsin Volunteers; Walter A. Harden, late Captain Second Wisconsin Volunteers; D. A. Stearns, late Major First Wisconsin Volunteers.

To be First Lieutenants—Fred P. Cook, late First Lieutenant First Wisconsin Volunteers; Eben W. Howland, late Captain Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers; E. B. Blanchard, late Second Lieutenant Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers; Arthur S. Tibbitts, late Second Lieutenant Second Wisconsin Volunteers.

To be Second Lieutenant—John B. Shuman, late Quartermaster Sergeant Company M, Third Wisconsin Volunteers.

MINNESOTA.—To be Captain—D. W. Hand, late Major Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteers.

NORTH DAKOTA.—To be Captain—A. W. Cogswell, late Captain First North Dakota Volunteers.

NEW MEXICO.—To be Captain—John Wesley Green, late First Lieutenant Troop G, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Horses and Mules for Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Quartermaster's Department has landed 630 head of horses and mules at Manila, there are 2,500 on the sea, and arrangements are about completed to ship 2,400 more within a few weeks. This will supply the cavalry brigade with horses and the army with mules for transportation. Secretary Root has directed the chartering of the ships Westminster and Benmore for transportation of animals to the Philippines.

Nevada Cavalry Coming Home.

MANILA, Sept. 7.—The United States transport Newport will convey to the United States the Eighteenth and last company of the Signal Corps Volunteers, the Nevada Cavalry, and various discharged soldiers.

OPORTO INVITES KING CHARLES.

Wants Him to See the "Uselessness of the Quarantine."

OPORTO, Sept. 7.—The Faculty of Medicine has telegraphed to King Charles asking him to come here in person and "see the uselessness of the vigorous quarantine." The physicians belittle the seriousness of the plague outbreak.

RUSSIAN SYNAGOGUES CLOSED.

Government Officials Shut Them Up in the Jewish District.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—The Government officials of the Province of Kieff recently ordered the closing of thirty synagogues and schools at Berditcheff, which is the centre of the Jewish population of the Southwest Provinces.

Many Jewish candidates have been refused admission to the Warsaw Polytechnic.

SAMOA'S CHIEF JUSTICE.

Expected to Resign Nov. 1 and Accept an American Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—It is understood that when W. L. Chambers resigns the post of Chief Justice of Samoa the President will offer him an official position. His resignation is expected about Nov. 1, when his leave of absence will expire.

His successor will be a German or an Englishman.

LIPTON AND KILLARNEY LAKES.

His Offer to Buy Them Under Consideration—Only One Received.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Directors of the Standard Insurance Company have received Sir Thomas Lipton's offer for the Lakes of Killarney. A meeting has been called to consider the matter.

The officials of the company say Sir Thomas Lipton is the only person who has ever seriously negotiated for the purchase of the lakes.

OCEANIC LEAVES QUEENSTOWN.

Her Maiden Trip Begins Well—Has Over 2,000 Souls Aboard.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 7.—The mammoth White Star liner Oceanic, Capt. Cameron, which left Liverpool yesterday, sailed from this port at 12:45 P. M. to-day on her maiden trip to the United States, having 2,044 souls aboard.

The vessel received an enthusiastic greeting here. She made the run from Liverpool in twelve hours, and everything on board the steamer is working satisfactorily.

PERU'S CABINET ANNOUNCED.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 7.—It is reported that Senhor Eduardo Romana, whose term of office as President of the republic begins tomorrow, will offer amnesty to the revolutionists and discharge from custody all persons now in prison for political offenses.

The new Cabinet is made up as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—MANUEL MARIA GALVEZ.
Minister of the Interior—Col. FARRA.
Minister of Justice—ELEDORO ROMERO.
Minister of Finance—MARIANO BELAUNDE.
Minister of War and Marine—Naval Capt. CAMILO CARRILLO.
Minister of Public Works—CARLOS BASADRE FORERO.

THE ALASKAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Foreign Office this morning received dispatches relating to the arrangement made between the British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, Reginald Tower, and the Secretary of State, John Hay, regarding the Alaskan dispute.

The facts will probably not be made public until the Marquis of Salisbury has had an opportunity to consider the matter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary Hay left this afternoon for his Summer home in New Hampshire. The negotiations for a modus vivendi respecting the Alaska boundary are in such form that no delay will ensue from his absence.

It is expected that the British Foreign Office will send the agreement to Canada to learn the views of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Should he approve, the papers must go back to London, and be returned in duplicate to Washington, before the modus vivendi will stand as an actuality. These details are expected to consume many days, or even weeks, although cable notice of the approval of the agreement by the British authorities may considerably shorten the period.

Gen. Tracy Argues for Venezuela.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission to-day, took up his argument in behalf of Venezuela, devoting the greater part of the day to a discussion of the international rules relating to the rights of discovery. He claimed that Spain had satisfied all the requirements, and that the Orinoco and Amazon inclosed the ancient Province of Spain. The commission then adjourned until Monday.

Another Harmless French Duel.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—A duel with revolvers was fought this morning between Prince Moskowa and Gaston Mery as the outcome of an article in The Libre Parole, reflecting on the Prince's father. M. Mery was slightly wounded in the neck. The duelists were afterward reconciled.

Sydney Assembly Against Ministry.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 7.—The Assembly, to-day, by a vote of 75 to 41, passed a resolution declaring a lack of confidence in the Ministry.

Dismissed from Prussian Cabinet.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—It is said that Baron von Hammerstein Loxten, Minister of Agriculture, has been dismissed from office in connection with the part he took in regard to the Canal bill.

Harvard's New Observatory Located.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 7.—Prof. Edward Charles Pickering of Harvard sails for home to-day, having located the probable site of Harvard's Northern Hemisphere Observatory, complementary to the Southern Observatory in Peru.

LABOR PARTY'S ACTION.

For the first time in its brief history the General Conference of the Independent Labor Party went into executive session last evening, and both reporters and visitors were bundled out of the hall. Some of the latter regarded it as a suspicious omen, and jocularly asked each other whether the new labor party intended to make a deal with another party. One man called attention to a publication to the effect that the Republican organization of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District was thinking of co-operating with the new labor organization of that district, in view of its failure to do business with the Citizens' Union.

It was Delegate Prince who moved to go into executive session, and he protested against what he said was Delegate Parson's assumption in appointing Chairmen of the various Assembly District organizations of the party. He was informed that Mr. Parsons had been authorized to appoint temporary Chairmen only, and that permanent Chairmen would be elected at regular primaries by the citizens of the different districts.

Delegate Burovitch presented a communication from the Social Democracy, stating that it had nominated candidates for the Assembly in nine districts in the Greater New York before the Independent Labor Party came into existence, and felt in honor bound to support them. It asked for their indorsement, and promised itself to indorse the other candidates of the Independent Labor Party. The meeting decided to refer the matter to the district organizations of the Independent Labor Party with a recommendation to them to indorse those Social Democracy candidates.

Delegate Barondess, who, with Delegates Parsons and McVey, had been appointed a committee to ask the Socialist factions to unite with the Labor Party, said that his colleagues had failed to keep an appointment to call on the Socialists, and, as he did not happen to have a Winchester rifle with him, he concluded best not to go alone. Chairman O'Brien explained that Delegate Parsons was away in Scranton attending the Letter Carriers' Convention, and appointed Delegate Michael Kelly of District Assembly No. 49 in his place. The committee will probably call on the Volks Zeitung faction of the Socialist Labor Party to-morrow.

Chairman O'Brien announced that the convention of the State Workingman's Federation would be held in Albany next week, and it was probable that the association would decide to go into State independent labor political action.

The County Committee of the Independent Labor Party will meet in Clarendon Hall on Monday evening.

SARATOGA FLORAL FETE.

Fully 100,000 Spectators—Whole Town Illuminated in the Evening—Ball in Convention Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 7.—Magnificent weather to-day favored the floral fête given at Saratoga Springs, under the auspices of the Saratoga Floral Association, of which Col. Albert B. Hilton of New York City, a Summer cottager, is President. The work of arranging the floral decorations was completed early this morning, and Saratoga this afternoon resembled a vast garden, radiant and gorgeous in the extreme.

All day long regular and special trains poured a stream of visitors into the town, and when the parade and battle of flowers took place this afternoon fully 100,000 spectators congregated in Circular Street, Broadway, and other streets on the line of the procession. Everything passed off in the most harmonious and successful manner.

The line began to move shortly after 2 o'clock, passing through Circular Street, Union, Nelson, and Lake Avenues, and Broadway. There was a countermarch on Broadway, the participants disbanding at the Soldiers' Monument. The procession was two miles in length, and the Marshal was Col. James W. Lester, late of the Second Regiment, New York Volunteers. The procession consisted of four divisions, the first two of which were composed of bicyclists and bicycle floats, the third of carriages, and the fourth of floats. The decorations of all were florally gorgeous. In the first two divisions were the ladies' clubs, masters and misses' phalanx, St. Faith's School, men's club, and the Gold Club contingent, also the Human Morning Glory, the Companion Wheel, the Liberty Bell, and the Saratoga Bicycle Racing Association.

The order of the carriage division was: Village President John Foley, Col. Joseph P. Gilson, Dr. Adrens, S. E. Strong, Archibald J. McClure of New York, Mrs. William L. Hall of Troy, Mrs. W. Edgar Woolley of Buffalo, Miss Mary McKee, the Bethesda Episcopal Church, Mrs. W. R. Gage, Mrs. Catharine J. French of New York, Woodlawn Park, (in memory of Judge Hilton,) the Lester Battery, the First Presbyterian Church, the American Adelphi Hotel, Miss Mary A. Bacon of New York, the First Baptist Church, Frederick Schulz of New York, W. Edgar Woolley of Buffalo, Mrs. W. L. Heuslis, Dr. and Mrs. John J. Humphrey, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Palmer, Mrs. H. A. Bang of New York, the Saratoga House for Children, the Vichy Spring, the Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, W. W. Worden, E. J. Taylor, Judge W. A. Pierson, Children of the American Revolution, the Saratoga Hospital, Miss LeGrand Eaton of New York, and Superintendent I. R. Knell.

The floats were supplied by the Floral Association, the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, Congress Hall, the Adirondack Springs, the Congress Spring Company, the United States Hotel, the public schools, the Business Men's Association, the Grand Army Battery, the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company.

The whole town was illuminated this evening and the streets massed with merry-makers. The fête closed to-night with a grand floral ball in the big Convention Hall, which was lavishly decorated. Over 7,000 persons attended the ball.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Draper—Voorhies.

Special to The New York Times,

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 7.—In Christ Church Cathedral at noon to-day Lieut. Arthur Joy Draper was married to Miss Lily Duncan Voorhies, daughter of Charles H. Vorhies of this city, by Bishop Lewis W. Burton, as the ending of a romance.

Gen. F. Draper of Hopedale, Mass., came here and married Miss Sunie Preston, daughter of the Confederate General William Preston and ex-Minister to Spain. His brother, George Draper, met her sister, Miss Jessie Preston, at the wedding, and later married her. At this wedding Gen. Draper's son, George Otis Draper, met Miss Lily Duncan, and later they were married. Arthur Joy Draper was his brother's best man, and while here he met Miss Voorhies, and to-day they followed the example set by the elder Drapers, and Claire Draper, who was his brother's best man to-day, is said to be engaged to another Lexington beauty.

Gen. Draper could not be present to-day, as he has important legal business at home before he can return to his post as Ambassador from this country at Rome. He sent the bride a check for $5,000. Many other desirable presents were received. The wedding was one of the most important society events of the season, and 2,000 invitations were issued. The cathedral was filled. The bride wore a duchess white satin gown, trimmed with orange blossoms and lace from her mother's wedding dress. There were eight bridesmaids and eight groomsmen. The latter were college chums of the bridegroom, who was graduated from Yale two years ago.

The bride and bridegroom left this afternoon for Newport, where they will spend the honeymoon.

Powell—Osterhout.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Lieut. Joseph Wright Powell, Assistant Naval Constructor in the service of the United States Navy, one of the heroes of the Spanish-American war, was married to-night to Miss Bertha Allen Osterhout by the Rev. P. N. Mead. The wedding occurred at Christ Church. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Ruth Osterhout, and the following bridesmaids: Miss Ethel Pardee of Chicago, Miss Crocker of Williamsport, and the Misses Alice Pratt, Josephine Grant, Ada Meade, and Anna Post of Oswego. Lieut. William Dubose of Georgia was the best man.

GEN. JIMENES AT SANTIAGO.

Revolutionist Received in Triumph at the Dominican City.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Sept. 7.—Jimenes, the leader of the successful revolution, has been received in triumph at Santiago. Public feeling seems to be unanimously in his favor as candidate for the Presidency.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, Sept. 7.—Gen. Horacio Vasquez, the provisional President, has repeatedly telegraphed Gen. Jimines to impress upon him the necessity of immediately proceeding to the capital, where his personal influence would avail to prevent disorder.

Business is paralyzed on account of the bad currency. Many houses hold large amounts of paper not guaranteed by the old Government, worth to-day about 2 cents on the dollar. Gen. Jimenes has declared that he will honor all Government debts, but will not be responsible for the $4,000,000 of paper fraudulently issued by the old administration.

To-day he has been engaged with the provincial delegation, who regard him as President, although the election will not be held until November. To-morrow he will proceed on horseback to Sanches, where a warship is awaiting to take him and his party to Santo Domingo. Thus far the inland trip has been a constant ovation.

DINNER TO MAJOR P. B. STRONG.

Ex-Mayor's Son Honored by Members of His Father's Administration.

Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, who returned a few days ago from service in the Philippines, was entertained last night at a dinner given in the private dining room of the Union League Club by the members of his father's administration as Mayor. Justice Francis M. Scott, who was formerly Corporation Counsel, presided and made an address of welcome, after which he yielded the chair to ex-Mayor Strong, who acted as toastmaster for the remainder of the evening.

Just before the speeches began Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith presented to Major Strong as a souvenir of the occasion a badge of the Eighth Army Corps, with which the Major served. In response Major Strong made a brief speech, in which he recited some of the incidents of the campaign in the Philippines which came under his observation.

Letters of regret were read from Secretary of War Root and Avery D. Andrews, Adjutant General of the State of New York. Another letter, which gave great satisfaction not only to Major Strong, but also to his friends present, was from his commander, Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps. In this letter Gen. MacArthur paid a high compliment to Major Strong as an officer and a man and wished him every success. Speeches were made by Job E. Hedges, William Leary, Gen. Ranson G. McCook, and John Proctor Clarke.

In the course of the evening Major Strong said that he had invited Gen. Funston to New York and he expected him to be his guest some time this Fall.

Major Strong, who, when he went to the war, was an aide on the staff of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade, N. G. N. Y., reported for duty on Tuesday night. Gen. Smith at once made him an Inspector with the rank of Major.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the horse show and the theatricals over at Newport the expected exodus of the floating element in the society world there has set in. It will be a month yet before the dinners, luncheons, and other functions at Newport cease, but after next week they will begin to be less numerous. The two weddings—those of Lieut. Winslow and Miss Dora Havemeyer and of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Grant—yet to come will give an excuse for some people to remain at Newport whose stay there would otherwise be nearly over, and there is every indication that September, always an agreeable month at that fashionable resort, will be more attractive there this year than usual.

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The members of Newport society will now enjoy a number of plays that have made a success on the New York stage during the preceding Winter, and which are to be produced at the local Opera House there. Last night "The Turtle," which ran so long in New York last Winter, filled the Newport Opera House with the best-known men and women in the place, and two or three plays a week will be given there from now on. Everything promises well for the song recital of the Princess Adolph de Wrede, at the Casino on Tuesday evening next. The Princess has been heard in Hungarian and Russian songs at one or two private houses where she was a luncheon or dinner guest, and, as those who have heard her sing are enthusiastic over her voice and method, her audience will be a large and fashionable one. She took luncheon last Sunday at Mrs. Kernochan's, and has been a guest at several other well-known houses.

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For the first time this Summer the harbor at Newport is comparatively empty of yachts. Only a few of the steam and a dozen of the sailing yachts now swing to their anchors there. The close of the trial races and the ending of the Newport season proper, but, more than all, the succession of cool, almost frosty, nights, has shortened the yachting season, which has been a long and good one this year, and boats are being put out of commission daily. Most of the steam yachts will remain in commission through the month and into October, so that they can be utilized on the day of the naval parade in the Dewey celebration and at the America's Cup races.

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The details of the encounter between the Earl of Yarmouth and Mr. Foxhall Keene at the Newport Casino on Monday evening, at the dress rehearsal of the theatricals, and which are being discussed vigorously at the tea tables not only of Newport, but all the watering places, would seem to show that Mr. Keene lost his temper rather too quickly and that the Earl of Yarmouth was, in a general way, correct in his declination to allow any number of people to be present at the rehearsal. Friends of the Earl claim that when he learned Mr. Keene was at the door with two ladies, demanding admission, he went there intending to invite Mr. Keene, whose wife was a prominent member of the cast, to enter, but that he was so affronted by Mr. Keene's manner and language that he did not carry out his intention. It is also said that the Earl, in order to show that he cherished no ill-feeling, invited Mr. Keene to be his guest at dinner on the following night, and that the latter declined the invitation. Every one familiar with the facts in the case unites in praising Mrs. Keene, who was placed in an extremely delicate position. She was naturally obliged to sustain her husband as against the Earl, but, although it was predicted she would immediately resign from the cast, she kept her place and gave a most creditable performance.

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The announcement that Mrs. Astor, Sr., will spend the coming Winter abroad is significant. It means that the Astor houses will probably be closed to society during the coming Winter season and that Mrs. Astor may not again resume the leading part she has so long occupied in New York society. General regret is expressed at Newport and elsewhere, where the announcement has been much commented on, that Mrs. Astor should be forced to retire from the gay world.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Sands will leave Newport for their country place on the upper Hudson at the end of the week, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay may go to Hempstead on Sept. 20. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will start for California on the same day.

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If it is true that Anthony J. Drexel has been turned down at the St. James's Club, in London, the action of the fifty-six New York clubs who last week extended the courtesies of their clubhouses to Sir Thomas Lipton is all the more remarkable in contrast. Mr. Drexel and his handsome wife acquired a wide acquaintance in London society this last season, and certainly, as far as appearances went, both were extremely popular there. But, while London society houses are now opening their doors to presentable and wealthy Americans, the London clubs are still indisposed to admit Americans to membership. If Mr. Drexel has really failed to obtain membership in the St. James's Club, it is probably due to the old feeling against admitting any Americans rather than to any personal opposition to Mr. Drexel. It is now over a decade since some members of the Union Club in this city were blackballed at a London club. The feeling that this incident engendered, and which made American clubmen very chary of being put up at London clubs, only began to die away two or three years ago. If Mr. Drexel has really been blackballed at the St. James's Club, it is to be feared that the old feeling will be revived.

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The burning of the Garden City Hotel will be seriously felt by the members of the Hempstead hunting colony, and also by many New Yorkers who have found it a most agreeable place to lunch, dine, and even to spend days and weeks at, during the past few years. The hotel was extremely accessible from all the surrounding country, and even from New York, and was well kept and very popular. It was built on the site of the old structure—erected in 1873—from plans by McKim, Mead & White, only a few years ago. Its rooms were very large, with high ceilings, and it was very comfortable in every way. It was a little too early for the many well-known people who often spent the Autumn at the hotel to be there, but among the guests, many of whom lost some of their belongings, were Gen. Francis V. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Herold Herrick, Franklin Paddock, and C. Lawrence Perkins.

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No confirmation has been received of the story that Miss Aimee Lawrence, daughter of the late John Lawrence, and whose mother was Miss La Farge, is engaged to Mr. Douglas Walter Campbell of England. This story was written from Bar Harbor, and was told in a letter commenting on the blunder made by a New York newspaper in announcing the engagement, with spread head and picture, of Miss Ruth Lawrence to the young Englishman, and which both Miss Lawrence and the supposed fiancé denied. The writer of this letter may or may not have had ground for her statement that Miss Aimee Lawrence is the Miss Lawrence who is to become Mrs. Campbell, but it would look a little as if the wish were father to the thought on the part of the writer. Confirmation or denial of the story must come from Miss Lawrence or her family, who are now abroad.

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Francis Morse de Agreda, the last of the four husbands of the late Countess de Agreda, formerly Mrs. George Lorillard, who died in Italy last Autumn, has obtained from the Surogate's court an extension of thirty days' time in which to decide whether he will or will not contest the will of the Countess, which cut him off from any share in her estate and whose terms held him accountable for the sum of $30,000, which the Countess claimed she had intrusted to him and for which he had never rendered an accounting. Mr. Morse de Agreda changed his name from Francis Morse to Francis Morse de Agreda at the time of his marriage to the Countess, some four years ago. He formerly lived in Boston, but since his marriage has spent most of his time in this city. For nearly two years he was a prominent figure at the Waldorf Hotel. He afterward leased a house on the west side, which he ran as a bachelor establishment, is said to have it furnished very handsomely, and where it is reported he entertained in a very lavish manner. Soon after the death of the Countess, Mr. Morse de Agreda was the subject of several articles defending him from the slight put upon him by his wife in her will. A vigorously written and signed letter, which appeared yesterday in a weekly journal, calls upon Mr. Morse de Agreda to visit Florence, where his wife resided, and rather takes issue with the writer of the articles which were friendly to him. All this indicates a decidedly lively controversy, which before it is concluded may drag in some well-known people.

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Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Germanic were E. H. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bogert, Miss Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown, Miss Anna R. Chapin, Dr. F. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Morgan Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Cowper Lord, Mr. and Mrs. R. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. John Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Taylor, and Miss E. Stevenson.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—To-morrow Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a tea at Beaulieu, where Prince Cantacuzene will be introduced to the cottagers, and during the afternoon Mrs. Regina Watson will give a lecture on modern Russian music and its representatives.

Col. William Jay and Miss Jay returned to New York to-day. Mrs. Jay is the guest of Mrs. Henry Clews.

Miss Daisy Post has returned from a visit to Lenox.

The members of the Newport Clambake Club had a clambake and oyster roast this afternoon at their clubhouse.

Mrs. K. Nicholas Brown entertained at dinner this evening, as did Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce.

Another style of automobile has arrived here, a gasoline arrangement, which was seen on the avenue to-day.

A paper chase will be held by the cottagers at Jamestown to-morrow afternoon and it is expected quite a number of mounts will be seen in the chase, while a number of cottagers will follow as far as possible in carriages.

Despite the lateness of the season and the cool weather, very few of the cottagers intend to leave Newport this month. Yesterday cards were sent out for dinners after the middle of the month. The first of the important departures will be Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, who will leave on the 15th inst., shortly to be followed by Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who are going to San Francisco to join Mr. Oelrichs, who has been there for the greater part of the Spring and Summer. At this time next month many of the cottagers will still be found at their cottages.

Bailey's Beach was again very largely in use to-day.

Mrs. Astor left for New York to-day and will sail for Europe on Tuesday.

Sunday evening promises to be very gay. It will be the last of the Sunday evening entertainments this season. Every table at the Casino has been engaged, and every inch of room will be pressed into service to accommodate the cottagers and their guests.

The last dance at the Casino for the season took place this evening, and was well attended. Besides the many dancing, the galleries were well filled.

NEWPORT'S AUTOMOBILE PARADE

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—Newport had its first automobile parade this afternoon. The event was the most original Newport has ever witnessed and fully two thousand persons saw the start and thousands lined along the route over which the parade passed. The weather was perfect, and long before the meeting of the automobiles the entire cottage colony with the townspeople, the farmers from the island, and the full delegation of Summer residents from Jamestown, in smart traps and afoot, lined the route, which was laid out with obstacles consisting of figures representing nurses wheeling baby carriages, men in various garbs, wooden horses harnessed to high carts, as well as many other figures to obstruct the road through which the automobiles were driven.

The make-up of the line was as follows: Col. John Jacob Astor, driving with Mrs. Ladenburg; Harry Lehr, driving with Mrs. John Jacob Astor; Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, driving with W. Max Muller; H. Roger Winthrop, driving with Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay; Phoenix Ingraham, driving with Miss Scott; Joseph E. Widener, Jr., driving with Mrs. Widener; Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan and James D. W. Cutting; Clarence A. Dolan, driving with Mrs. William R. Travers; George Von L. Meyer, driving with Mrs. William Jay; the Marquis De San Vito, driving with Miss Clapp; M. M. Shoemaker, driving with Mrs. Burke-Roche; Stuyvesant Le Roy, driving with Mrs. William E. Carter; William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., driving with Mrs. Vanderbilt; Mrs. John E. Drexel, driving with Reginald Ronalds; Winthrop Rutherfurd, driving with Miss Fid Potter; H. R. Taylor, driving with Miss Marie Winthrop; Mrs. George B. De Forest, driving with Frederick Baldwin; W. Hude Neilson, driving with Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., Grafton Cushing, and T. Suffern Tailor were the judges.

They awarded prizes as follows:

First—Large silver bonbon box for best decorated automobile, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Second—Silver floral vase for second best decorated automobile, M. M. Shoemaker.

Third—Silver loving cup for best competition driving, Stuyvesant Le Roy.

Mrs. Astor's automobile was decorated with large bunches of pink hydrangeas, with a large tree of growing American Beauty roses and a floral umbrella of white and pink hydrangeas.

Mr. Taylor had blue and white hydrangeas, with an arbor of red, white, and blue flowers, with an electric display.

Mrs. Morse had decorations of pink hydrangeas and miniature Japanese lanterns.

Col. Astor had for decorations white and green clematis.

Mr. Shoemaker had a beautifully decorated automobile that was a favorite with the spectators, and consisted of wheat, poppies, and corn flowers, with an immense corn flower umbrella over the carriage.

Mrs. Hermann Oelriche's ideas were carried out in decorations which were noticeable on account of twelve white doves placed among the floral decorations, which were principally of white and pink hydrangeas. From the mouths of doves at the top of the dashboard to the mouths of doves on the shafts were streamers of delicate-tinted satin ribbons. An arbor of yellow artificial wistaria with bows of white wide satin ribbons was built over the carriage.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had a locomobile decorated with immense bows of corn-colored ribbons interwoven with white mulle, while many canary birds were tastefully hung amid trailing vines and poppies.

Mrs. Travers's carriage was decorated in garlands of white flowers and hydrangeas held by bows of pink ribbons.

George Von L. Meyer had blue flowers, with a tall palm in the centre, and broad bands of blue silk ribbons.

Among the cottagers who witnessed the driving were Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Julia Dent Grant, and the Prince Cantacuzenes.

McKANE FUNERAL PLANS.

Private services in memory of John Y. McKane, to which will be admitted only the members of the family and intimate friends, will be held at the McKane residence on Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Thomas Stevenson of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sheepshead Bay, which was attended by Mr. McKane, will preach the funeral sermon. The Rev. Dr. Van Buskirk of the Sheepshead Bay Reformed Church will assist.

The body will lie in state at the house from 10 o'clock Sunday morning until 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. It will then be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, and buried in the family lot. The pall bearers will be George Roderick, S. Stryker Williamson, Allison Treadwell, Henry Osborne, Augustus Friend, Benjamin Cohen, Conrad Stubenbord, and Michael J. Dady.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Henry Craig.

Robert Henry Craig died at his home, 18 Debevoise Place, Brooklyn, of general debility on Wednesday night. He was in his seventy-first year, and was a native of Scotland. He came to this country more than thirty years ago, and since then had made his home in Brooklyn. He was an engineer, and was considered one of the best in this city. He was also an amateur painter, and the walls of his residence are covered with specimens of his art. His brother, William Craig, was a distinguished British painter, who died in London some years ago. Robert H. Craig was a member of Hill Grove Lodge, No. 540, F. and A. M. He leaves a wife. The funeral services will be held at 18 Debevoise Place this evening.

John O. Wilson.

John O. Wilson, business manager of The Insurance Monitor and The Insurance Law Journal of this city, died on Wednesday night at Ocean Grove, N. J. He was born in New Jersey in 1830, and in 1856 was appointed Iowa special agent for the New York Underwriters' Agency. At various times he represented the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Atlas of Hartford, the Union of Philadelphia, and the Star of New York. In 1891 he entered the life insurance firm of Ludlow, Wilson & Boswell of Cincinnati. He became connected with The Insurance Monitor after the death of C. C. Hine in June, 1897.

Obituary Notes.

W. S. HANNA, a prominent politician of Arkansas, died yesterday at Morrilton, in that State, aged sixty years. He was a cousin of Senator Mark Hanna.

THOMAS F. BARRETT died suddenly at his Summer home in Coney Island yesterday morning. A stroke of paralysis was the direct cause of death. Mr. Barrett was head of the firm of T. F. Barrett & Co., owners of the race horses Kirkwood, St. Clair, Long Acre, and others of the selling plate class. Barrett was of a family of horsemen, two of his brothers having been jockeys.

JAMES J. DAILEY, foreman of the composing room of The Philadelphia Public Ledger and for thirty-two years in the employ of that journal, died in Philadelphia yesterday. He was fifty-nine years of age. He was formerly President of Typographical Union No. 2, and represented that union many times as a delegate to conventions. He was the representative of these gatherings of the late George W. Childs, proprietor of The Public Ledger. In 1885 Mr. Dailey presented to the International Union, on behalf of Mr. Childs and A. J. Drexel, $10,000 as the nucleus of a fund to establish a home for aged and destitute printers.

Sister MARIE AMBROSIA of the parochial school of St. John the Evangelist, in Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday after a week's illness. She was Miss Nellie T. Gormley, and was a teacher in Public School 21, in McKibbin Street, when she took the veil fifteen years ago. Her mother, two sisters, and two brothers survive her. One of her sisters is Mrs. K. C. Slavin of 104 North Seventh Street, who is a matron in the Kings County Penitentiary, and mother of Dr. Slavin, who for several years was connected with St. Catharine's Hospital. A requiem mass will be sung this morning in the Church of St. John the Evangelist. Burial will be at Flushing.

Trouble Over Paving in Queens.

President Frederick Bowley of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday notified the residents of Cypress Avenue, Evergreens, Borough of Queens, that the board had approved the recommendation of the Commissioner of Highways to change the paving on Cypress Avenue from block to macadam. The residents were indignant and held a meeting last night to consider the matter of obtaining an injunction to prevent the laying of

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270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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71 Broadway, New York.
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BANKERS,
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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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Branch Offices: 252 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
309 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

G. M. Carnochan & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
International Silver Company
COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCKS.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

Georgie Reed Gold MINING COMPANY,
LOCATED IN THE FAMOUS
"Republic Gold Mining Camp,"
Washington.
40,000 SHARES
ARE NOW OFFERED AT
30c. PER SHARE.
It is a question of only a short time before this stock will be worth $1.00 per share and will be paying at least 2c. per share per month in dividends.
SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.
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40 WALL STREET.
Telephone 3460 Cortlandt.
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Bankers' Trust Co. Stock.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
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Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

A LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION offers an investment guaranteeing a 6 per cent. income, with utmost security. For particulars address JAMES E. SEYMOUR, 130 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO.
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds.....$30,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative $20,000,000
Common Stock $30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds.....$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent..... 3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company..... 9,000,000
Total $30,000,000

Preferred Stock:
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds.....$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock..... 3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, stock 2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements. 4,437,500
Total issue.....$20,000,000

Common Stock:
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above $24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent. 1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements.. 4,812,500
Total issue.....$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock, which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the reorganization agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositories:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Co., Chicago,

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, FOR WHICH NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN USUAL FORM WILL BE ISSUED.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositories or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago), Committee.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF
PANAMA RAILROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds,

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1899.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 7th day of September, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, the following one hundred and twenty-nine (129) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Rail Road Company, viz.:

605	960	1326	1818	2322	2663
616	961	1340	1854	2333	2665
624	981	1344	1869	2364	2675
632	991	1371	1872	2394	2685
667	1006	1426	1897	2416	2691
672	1022	1476	1934	2439	2727
716	1025	1529	1967	2453	2728
748	1040	1530	1986	2479	2755
754	1047	1563	1997	2485	2767
755	1062	1578	2003	2538	2785
767	1070	1584	2029	2551	2809
772	1126	1588	2059	2559	2829
789	1134	1605	2119	2562	2839
794	1150	1618	2164	2572	2859
837	1153	1657	2173	2585	2858
844	1176	1658	2184	2614	2881
874	1224	1698	2227	2617	2898
887	1280	1714	2245	2619	2899
914	1301	1723	2253	2648	2945
917	1302	1743	2281	2655	2968
930	1317	1786	2282	2662	2983
957	1319	1808			

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, at par on the 1st day of November, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Rail Road Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated October 20, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.
23 Wall St.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Eden Musee Americain Company, (Limited.)
The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared, payable on September 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record of September 9th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from September 8th to September 29th, 1899.
FRED. VIEWEG, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks reactionary.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 7	407,383
To date this year	123,366,723
Corresponding date last year	71,278,872

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 7	$1,583,500
To date this year	$884,653,970
Corresponding date last year	$582,137,770

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & Fdy.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	3	Pressed S. Car pf.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	St. J. & G. I.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Third Avenue	2½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2½	U. S. Leather	½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
New York Air Brake	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	⅛	Int. Paper	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅛	Keokuk & Des M.	½
Am. Tin Plate	1	Laclede Gas	⅛
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Long Island	5
Am. Tobacco	½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Manhattan con.	⅛
At., T. & S. F.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	2
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Brklyn Rapid Transit.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	½
Canada South	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Canadian Pac.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Cent. Pac., as. paid.	1	National Steel	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	National Steel pf.	½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	½	N. J. Central	1¼
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	N. Y. Central	⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi. & N. W.	¾	Norfolk & Western	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Northern Pacific	1½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	Northern Pac. pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	Penn. Railroad	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	½	Pitts., C. & St. L.	⅞
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	¼
Col. South. 2d pf.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Republic I. & Steel.	1½
Consol. Gas	½	Republic I. & S. pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Rio Grande West. pf.	¾
Delaware & Hud.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅛
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Federal Steel	1	Twin City R. T. pf.	1
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Union Pacific	1¼
General Electric	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Hocking Valley	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Ill. Central	¾	Wis. Cent. pf., w. is.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	1½	Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st.	1
Chi. & N. W. S. F. 6s	5	L. E. & St. L. con. 5s.	2
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1½	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1		

Bonds Declined.

Met St. Ry. 1st	1	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	2½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Transvaal conflicts were much hippodromed in Wall Street yesterday, as indeed they have been for a month past, and to some extent market influences followed the cable dispatches. It is the theory, much proclaimed, of bear speculators that actual hostilities between England and the Boers will have the effect of bringing business to a standstill throughout the whole world. Men of experience in commercial and industrial affairs can find no warrant for conclusions like these; in every historical precedent different conditions have developed—trade activity blessing neutral nations whenever there has been war in any quarter.

But the bear speculator is the man who talks loudest and is sturdiest with his bets in Wall Street's security market just now, and thus Stock Exchange sentiment is more or less dominated by the shouting pessimism.

In no commercial quarter is there any development discouraging, in no industrial quarter is there any development which is not encouraging; in commerce, in industry, in finance—practically everywhere—are conditions extraordinarily inspiriting. And, though for a time aggressive speculative manipulation may intrude and have influence, there can be to thinking people only one series of final results.

***

Money market conditions were again yesterday under much stress of manipulation. The call rate was lifted approximately to 6 per cent. This advance was made much of by depressionist speculators, who insisted that in the firmer rate was indication of the certain approach of stringency. Bankers of consequence poohpooh this representation; such authorities see nothing in the situation warranting nervousness upon the part of any legitimate business interest, for, as they view it, loanable funds will at better rates show expansion beyond all precedent.

And suppose there is dearer money; suppose 6 per cent. is made a ruling rate—what then? Tens of millions on tens of millions are due the United States abroad. Hundreds of millions may be indeed a warranted descriptive phrase. With funds commanding higher market value here, the result must be what? What but that England and Germany will have to liquidate their debts to us. Where money is worth most money drifts. The maintenance but briefly of a 6 per cent. rate in New York would start gold imports. And therein would be cure for every one of the hysterical complaints which the forecasters of tight money are proclaiming.

Thus, because of the extraordinary and altogether unprecedented international situation—one virtually wholly in our favor—there exists small reason for worry or flurry as to money market conditions here.

***

A National Treasury announcement may be soon made which will exercise favorable influence in the financial world.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Selling orders, apparently for foreign account, were much in evidence at the opening of the Stock Exchange yesterday, London quotations showing substantial declines. On every side circulated the statement that war was during the day to be declared by England upon the Boers, and that every financial interest abroad was nervous, apprehensive even in some quarters of panic. Along with this sort of excited representation there came selling orders of consequence enough to upset quotations; and thus at the opening of the board bears gained advantages, which they held largely to the end of the day. The short interest was much extended, and that not in a few spots, but throughout the whole market. Practically every stock on the list was sold for the bear account on possibilities in the Transvaal.

In some important parts of the market there were indications that the fabricated scare was providing opportunities for strong interests to further accumulate stocks, and throughout the day it seemed easy to discern absorption processes—notably in the standard railway shares like Northwest, St. Paul, Rock Island, and Burlington.

In some instances it even appeared to be probable that interests ready to buy stocks were really helping reaction along, as though weakness were providing bargain opportunities.

***

Russell Sage a Convert.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the most largely traded in of yesterday's stocks, approximately 38,000 shares changing hands. A fractional decline was recorded. Speculative interests are much crossed in this property. They who are strongest and most vigorous in their campaigning on the bear side are bitterly bearish, while inside interests talk complacently of coming strength which will lift quotations largely. In this list of insiders are cool calculators like Anthony N. Brady, D. O. Mills, and Anson R. Flower. Some of these gentlemen—to their friends—talk even confidently of 150 as an approaching quotation. Incidentally, Russell Sage (hitherto an outspoken bear upon the property) figures that the Brooklyn company ought from this time forward to be a 6 per cent. dividend earner. Such an estimate from such an authority has more than ordinary consequence, for Mr. Sage is not much of a dreamer in local transit calculations. To him more than to any other influence was due the reduction in Manhattan Elevated dividends.

***

Curious Optimism.

One of the odd features in yesterday's market appeared in extraordinary transactions in Leather Trust common stock, nearly 30,000 shares being traded in at a fractional advance. Curious tales circulate as to Leather Trust affairs, most of them being suggestive of such changes as used to take place in days when Aladdin's lamp was in working order. Leather Trust preferred dividends piled up for years unpaid are an accumulation liability against the property's revenues, and still those preferred shares with all their claims for uncollected earnings sell at three-quarters of their face value. Under such circumstances it might seem strange anywhere else than in Wall Street that $62,000,000 of subordinate common stock could have advancing valuation.

It is much recited that leather trade conditions improve, that Leather Trust profits are finally becoming substantial, that current Leather Trust preferred dividends may even be earned, but not in one quarter or even in faintest undertone is there suggestion that the tens of millions of Leather Trust common bonus stock is any better off or worth any more now than hitherto. Yet it has recently doubled in market value.

***

What "Settlement" May Bring.

Sugar Trust shares, active yesterday and not much changed, seem likely soon to reflect new influences. An enlarged Sugar Trust, a newly established Coffee Trust, may be accomplishments much closer at hand than Wall Street generally calculates.

***

The Old Yankee Favorite.

Boston has formed a new pool in Atchison preferred shares. Thomas W. Lawson is at the head of it. And as incidental to the accumulation of stock, Mr. Lawson's brokers were yesterday hammering quotations as hard as they could, a decline of about a point being recorded. Mr. Lawson himself is talking "par for Atchison preferred before New Year's." This may mean 75 or 80 anyhow.

***

A New Jersey Central Magnate.

John Jacob Astor is credited with having become the largest individual stockholder in Jersey Central, and to Mr. Astor is ascribed the deal which promises to give Jersey Central control of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system.

***

Valuable All of a Sudden.

Amusing features in yesterday's market were contributed by some of the industrial manipulators. American Car and Foundry shares, for example, were traded in to the extent of over 10,000 shares, and Steel Hoop Trust shares were twice as active. One rose between 1 and 2 points, and the other double that much. All of a sudden the investment public seemed nervously crowding to the barrain counter. The item of brokerage commissions may not be the least of charges in the annual expense accounts of some of our conspicuous Stock Exchange trust stocks.

***

Standard Oil in the Market.

Practically all of the important Granger shares reacted somewhat in yesterday's market. Northwestern yielded nearly a point, though its preferred stock rose about 3 points; Rock Island was off about 1½ points, Omaha a point, Burlington over a point, and St. Paul a fraction. In practically every instance, however, sales for the short account brought about the recessions. Not a single genuinely discouraging factor appeared. Recent sales of St. Paul and Northwest stock for Standard Oil account are reported to have been taken back this week at higher prices than were obtained in recent liquidation.

Standard Oil authorities, lately bullish on Consolidated Gas, have turned about.

***

Mr. Huntington's Plans Explained.

Conferences touching Southern Pacific affairs were held in Wall Street yesterday, Mr. C. P. Huntington's plans for the company's welfare being disclosed to banking associates. Semi-official assurances are to the effect that Southern Pacific's earnings are now at a rate beyond 5 per cent. upon the company's capital stock.

One important group of financiers largely interested in Southern Pacific is also in Minneapolis and St. Louis securities, and a movement in both the common and preferred shares of that railroad is being arranged.

***

One Day of Rest.

Tennessee Coal was comparatively quiet in yesterday's market, neither editors from California nor Generals from Ohio getting new excruciation. Wall Street hears many interesting tales of endeavors upon the part of financiers from Dobbs Ferry to Lawrence, L. I., seeking "private settlements," but in so far as general market indications go there seems small change in the unhappy state of those speculators who decided to whirl Tennessee Coal into a panic when not so very long ago it was at 75 and 80—40 points or so below where it is now. The company is earning dividends. That is something which isn't being done by a lot of other coal and iron properties boosted by speculators who, unable to talk about their merits, are very sure that Colorado Fuel and Hocking Coal and the rest ought to go booming because through good management Tennessee Coal and Iron is redeemed.

NEW ENGLAND PROSPERITY.

That New England is enjoying its full share of the prosperity which has come upon the country has been borne out time and again by the reports which have come from that section. It is not surprising, therefore, though none the less gratifying, to hear these reports substantiated by so excellent and conservative an authority as J. A. Williams of Boston, a well-known capitalist and financier. Mr. Williams says:

"New England is sharing in the present prosperity. Her cotton industries are doing well. The manufacturers are selling their goods, and there is no accumulation. The woolen industries are very much improved and are thriving and prospering. The shoe business, which is largely a Boston industry, is also prospering.

"But that is not all. These industries are not only prospering, but they are substantially healthful and sound. The people are fully employed, and the rewards of labor are good and sufficient. The workingmen are being well paid and the distributions of labor are large.

"I do not see a cloud on the horizon—unless it be one created by the coming Presidential election, due to the feeling of sensitive and conservative people when anything tending to affect the currency or the monetary condition of the country is concerned. Of course no one believes that the silver cry will be a permanent factor in politics, but nevertheless it may have some influence. However, it is certain that we now have a most prosperous business condition with us.

"As to money, there is nothing to be apprehended in relation to any talk of stringency. As a matter of fact, in my opinion, this talk of scarce money has been magnified by the short interest. It may be, indeed it is likely, that there will be an advance of rates, but that will be attributed not so much to a scarcity of money as to the fact that the money is needed by our growing and expanding industries.

"If rates advanced 1 per cent., my inference would be that the industries of the country had caused that advance, and the result would be increased prosperity. High money, in other words, may rather be a sign of good than of bad times."

HOW EUROPE VIEWS US.

Each day the evidences multiply that Europe is coming more and more to look with favorable eyes upon this country for investment purposes, and that European money is surely and steadily finding its way here, where it may be placed to profitable advantage. Such was the testimony of President Weir of the Adams Express Company on his return from a trip abroad, and such is the testimony, also, of J. Durham, who is largely interested in American enterprises in Europe and who is now in this country for a few weeks. Mr. Durham says:

"Everything American is in the ascendant in Europe, as a corollary to our success in the Spanish-American war. It is a curious thing that success in one department tends to success in others, and the success of the American arms in the recent war has not been without its incidental success, as it were. It certainly has called the attention of the financial people of Europe much more closely to the affairs and possibilities of the United States.

"There has never been a better feeling abroad about the strength and solvency of American securities than to-day. The situation in regard to silver may temporarily obstruct some transactions, but beyond that I venture to predict there will be found an increasing demand from Europe for investments here.

"This demand, already begun, will be stimulated by the ease of money on the other side of the water. This applies, of course, to Continental centres, except Paris, where the excitement and uncertainty as to the political outlook has had the effect of driving money to other centres—notably Brussels and London. Paris, however, has never been a centre in the way of promoting enterprises. It is rather a meeting place. This is due to the large stamp payment on every share brought out on the Paris Bourse, which practically prohibits the promotion of securities in Paris, the idea being to keep the French money in France.

"The future for us in Europe, particularly in our industrials, is very hopeful for another reason, and that is that the Europeans are beginning to understand that in the event of serious European entanglements or wars, they would nevertheless have a reasonably safe and comparatively undisturbed field in America.

"Of course there is some anxiety felt as to our position on the silver question, but not nearly so much as some time ago. The belief over there seems to be that silver as an issue will be made subsidiary to the anti-expansion question.

"It should be remembered that the relations between the United States and Great Britain, for example, have recently changed and are changing. Formerly this country was forced to draw millions from Europe. But that is not so much the case now. We are more and more becoming independent, with the result that the one-time foreign lender, instead of the borrower, is now become the solicitous party. Europe is no longer the financial dictator it was. It is now anxious to lend and to invest—nor will we have to plead for a continuance of this encouraging state of affairs.

"Americans should never forget that there is a large field on the Continent, and that there are thousands upon thousands of small investors ready to come in on the least encouragement."

ARIZONA PROGRESS.

The annual report of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix Railway for the year ending June 30 shows:

	1899.
Gross earnings	$875,288
Operating expenses	455,285
Net earnings	$420,003
Other income	10,964
Total income	$430,967
Rentals	11,896
Balance	$419,071
Interest on first mortgage bonds	247,000
Surplus	$172,071

The increase in gross earnings for the year is nearly 15 per cent. A considerable part of the increase in operating expenses is due to disbursements for additions, betterments, and other permanent improvements, and for a reserve renewal fund. The amount of such extraordinary expenses charged to operation during the year was $52,000. The surplus shown in the statement is available for interest on the second mortgage income bonds, which now take $148,000 annually. The Legislature of Arizona has exempted the road from taxes for twenty years. The balance sheet shows current assets of $440,000, against current liabilities of $305,000, neither materials and supplies nor permanent investments in securities being included among the assets. The construction account has been closed.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The edition of Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1899, the thirty-second annual number, is now in press, and will be ready for delivery in about ten days. It contains abstracts of all railroad reports issued up to Aug. 20, 1899.

According to the statistical exhibits contained in the introduction to the work, the length of steam railroads in the United States on Dec. 31, 1898, was 186,310 miles, a net increase of 2,219 miles in the year. Although there were 3,199 miles of new railroad constructed in 1898, sundry deductions, due chiefly to the abandonment of roads built in previous years, aggregating 980 miles, caused the low net increase in the year.

The heaviest construction of the year was in the Southwestern group of States, in which no less than 912 miles were built, Arkansas having to its credit 224 miles, Texas 180 miles, New Mexico 159 miles, Missouri 132 miles, and Oklahoma Territory 120 miles. The importance of the work in this section can be more readily comprehended when compared with the records of greatest construction in other groups and in other years since 1890.

A CHICAGO VIEW.

The per capita circulation in the United States at the beginning of this month is larger than ever before in the financial history of the country. With all these evidences of extending trade and an extraordinarily favorable condition of the finances of the country, not only does the maintenance of present values seem to be assured, but also the establishment of a still higher level.

The more conservative investment issues are being absorbed and the supply in the market steadily diminished. We are now witnessing a process of adjustment of prices to reasonable relations. Many of the more popular shares have attained what seems to be a full limit of their intrinsic worth, while numerous low-priced and inactive issues have been neglected until recently. In the long period of depression these stocks fell to very low marks, practically out of public consideration.

The average price of twenty-five active stocks at the beginning of this month was 103¾, against 101¼, the lowest average in August 103¾, the highest last month, and 102¼ at the end of July. The highest price of the year was 107⅝, in April, and the lowest 93, in January. The lowest average in 1898 was 72¼, and in the silver panic of 1896, 55½. The range by years has been as follows:

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.
1899	107⅝	93	14⅝
1898	92¾	72¼	19½
1897	86¼	64⅝	21⅝
1896	72⅞	55½	17⅜
1895	77⅞	63¾	14⅛
1894	72⅞	64¼	8⅝
1893	86⅞	54⅝	34⅛
1892	89¾	84⅞	47⅛
1891	84⅝	70¾	14⅞
1890	90	64⅞	25⅛

—A. O. Slaughter & Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Intimations that dealings in the Distilling Company of America stocks will soon be transferred from the outside market to the Stock Exchange.

Authority given Chicago and Alton Directors to issue $40,000,000 3 per cent. gold bonds for refunding purposes and $15,000,000 bonds provisionally for the acquirement of additions to the system.

Increase of $357,053 in Great Northern's gross earnings for August, making an increase of $707,385 since July 1.

No change in the Bank of England rate of discount.

New Central Pacific securities expected to be ready for delivery before the 1st of October.

Statement of the London Board of Trade showing an increase in imports during August of $3,489,200 and an increase in exports of $2,072,500.

Increase of 25.90 per cent. in net earnings of the Grand Rapids Gas Light Company for the month of August.

Upward movement in American Steel Hoop shares, both here and in Chicago, based on the reported heavy earnings of the company.

According to Pittsburg advices, all indications point to an increasing shortage in iron and steel supplies, amounting to an actual famine.

Production of anthracite coal for August officially placed at 4,257,000 tons, against an output of 3,783,000 tons in the same month last year.

Surplus of $107,150 shown by "Big Four" for July, an increase of $39,653 over the same period in 1898.

Heavy orders for new cars placed by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and the Northwestern.

A Director of the National Steel given as authority for the statement that the company's entire product is sold ahead for a full year.

New low record price for coffee made on the Coffee Exchange, October contracts selling at 4.40 cents, against 4.55, the previous lowest figures.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 4½@6 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 for choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $191,252,623; balances, $9,567,453; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $432,854.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent., and for three months' bills 3⅜@3½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was very firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¼@$4.83⅜; demand, $4.86⅜@$4.86½; cables, $4.87⅛@. Commercial bills were $4.82½@$4.83½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ less 1-16 and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94¼@94 5-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—50@10c discount. Chicago—45c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St

which 800 shares changed hands. It ended the day at 95¾ bid, a fractional net loss. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	2
New Amsterdam	33½	34½
New Amsterdam pf	58½	59½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101½	106

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf	80½	81½
American Wool Goods	25½	27
American Wool Goods pf	83½	84
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf	79	80
Distilling Company of America	19¾	20½
Distilling Company of America pf	60½	60¾
Electric Axle Light & Power	6	6½
Electric Boat	22½	25
Electric Lead	42	47
Havana Commercial	27	28
Havana Commercial pf	67½	69
International Pump	24	28
International Pump pf	73	75
National Gramophone, ex div	54	56
National Salt	45	48
National Salt pf	75	76¾
National Tube	42	45
National Tube pf	100	105
Otis Elevator	36	38
Otis Elevator pf	100	101
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	100½
Rubber Goods Mfg	33	34
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div	87½	88½
Sloss-Sheffield sale	116	...
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	78	80
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	477	479
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	473	475
Union Steel & Chain	31½	32½
Union Steel & Chain pf	73½	75
U. S. Pneumatic Hoisting Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96¼	96¾
American Air Power	56	60
Asphalt Company of America	18	18½
British Columbia Copper	11	11½
Chicago & Alton sub	112	112½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i	96	106
Electric Vehicle	105	106
Electric Vehicle pf	115	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¾	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	29	30
General Carriage	34	38
Illinois Transportation	4¼	5
*Marsden Copper	11	12
Mexican 6s	100½	100¾
New England Transportation	9½	10
New York Gas & Electric 4s	92	95
New York Gas & Electric 5s	105	106
New York Transportation	22½	23
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	23	24
St. Louis subs	139	140
St. Louis common, when issued	29	35
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95½
Tennessee Copper	19¾	19¾
Trust Company of America	230	...
*Union Copper	35	36

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	...	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	122½
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	35¾	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	105¾	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	...
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d. 5s	88	...
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97¾
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	133	137
North Jersey Street Railway	36	39½
North Jersey Street Railway pf	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Stalnaw Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	86½	89
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95½	96½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	57	...
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91½	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45½	105½
Union Ferry bonds	103	103½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	5¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	79½	81
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	22½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	41½	45
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	46	47
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	...	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28	32
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	45	50
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	83	85
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	134	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	8	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	80	85
Western Gas	102	103
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	107½	109

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	20½
American Typefounders'	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	20	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	50	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	99
Hudson River Telephone	112	116
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	7	14
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	29½	30½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	108	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	117½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	65
United States Flour Milling	50	...
United States Flour Milling pf	70	...

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
100	Am. Car & F.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
190	Am. Steel & W.	57½	57½	57	57
11,280	Am. Sugar Ref.	155½	156½	154¾	155½
200	Am. Tobacco	128¾	128¾	128½	128¾
70	At., T. & S. F.	22	22	21½	22
2,770	A., T. & S. F. pf.	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾
23,010	Brook. R. T.	104¾	105¾	103¾	103¾
220	Ches. & Ohio	28½	28½	27¾	28
5,080	Chi., B. & Q.	136½	136½	134¾	134¾
7,290	Chi., M. & St. P.	135½	135½	134¾	134¾
1,650	Chi., R. I. & P.	119¾	119¾	118¾	118¾
30	Col. F. & I.	40½	40½	39	39
10	Col. Mid pf	20	20	20	20
190	Cont. Tobacco	46¾	47	46¾	46¾
980	Federal Steel	61¾	61¾	60¾	60½
30	Federal Steel pf.	82	82	81¾	81¾
50	Gt. North. pf.	106	106	106	106
80	Int. Paper	31½	31½	31½	31½
1,020	Louis. & Nash	81½	81¾	80¾	80¾
1,040	Manhattan	114¾	114½	113	113¾
100	Mo., K. & T. pf.	43	43¼	42	42
2,280	Mo. Pacific	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼
50	N. Y. Central	138½	138½	138½	138½
110	Norfolk & West.	26¾	26¾	25¾	26
1,010	Nor. Pacific	55½	55½	54	54
40	Nor. Pac. pf.	77¾	77¾	76¾	76¾
490	Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼
360	People's Gas	119¼	119¼	118¾	118¾
10	P., C., C. & St. L.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
760	Reading 1st pf.	61½	61½	60¾	60¾
300	Rep. Iron & S.	32¾	32¾	29¾	30½
650	Southern Pac.	37¾	38¾	37½	37¾
70	Southern Ry.	12¾	13	12¾	13
130	South. Ry. pf.	55½	55½	54¾	54¾
1,400	Tenn. C. & I.	112¾	113¾	109¾	110½
1,880	Union Pac.	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾
680	Union Pac. pf.	80½	80½	80	80
3,400	U. S. Leather	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼
90	U. S. Leather pf.	75¾	76¾	75¾	76¾
30	West. Union	89	89½	89	89½

64,780

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$11,000	Am. Gas 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$379,965,068
Gold reserve	251,618,132
Net silver	3,753,940
United States notes in the Treasury	17,086,419
Treasury notes of 1890	814,501
Total receipts this day	2,137,310
Total receipts this month	9,051,403
Total receipts this year	197,588,887
Total expenditures this day	1,753,009
Total expenditures this month	9,505,009
Total expenditures this year	111,586,403
Deposits in National banks	81,491,707
Silver dollar	436,549
National bank notes received for redemption	117,745
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	961,978
Customs	1,162,139
Miscellaneous	13,193

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 7, 1899.

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	18½	18¾	1,308	Am. Car & Foundry	17¾	19¾	17¾	18½	+1¼
	66¾	67¼	5,925	Am. Car & Found. pf	67	69¾	66½	66¾	+ ⅝
	44	44½	1,700	American Cotton Oil	44½	44¾	44¼	44¾	...
	94	94½	92	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	.....
	51	52	80	Am. Linseed pf	50¼	50¾	50¾	50¾	.....
	155	155	50	American Express	152	152	152	152	.....
	96	97	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	96½	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅜
	41¾	41¾	1,555	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	41½	42	41	41½	...
	91	91¼	985	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	91¼	91¾	90¾	91½	...
	56¾	57	6,425	American Steel & Wire	57¾	57¾	56¾	56¾	- ⅝
	98½	99	420	Am. Steel & Wire pf	99¾	99¾	98¾	98½	-1
	155¼	156	22,880	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	155½	156¾	154¾	155	- ⅛
	119	121	56	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	121½	121½	121½	121½	.....
	65½	65¾	11,145	Anaconda Copper	65¾	66	64¾	65½	- ⅜
	42	42¼	1,470	American Tin Plate	42¾	43	42¾	43	-1
	87	90	240	Am. Tin Plate pf	90	90¼	89½	89½	...
	128¾	128½	19,590	American Tobacco	128½	129	128	128¾	+ ½
	41	41¼	19,270	American Steel Hoop	38¾	41¼	38¾	41¼	+3
	85¾	86	2,575	Am. Steel Hoop pf	85	86½	85	86	+1
	39½	40	350	Ann Arbor pf	40	40	39½	39½	-1½
	21½	21¾	4,060	At., T. & S. F.	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	- ⅝
	64¾	64¾	19,185	At., T. & S. F. pf	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	- ⅝
	53¾	53¾	420	Baltimore & Ohio	54	54	53¾	53¾	- ⅛
	72¾	73	1,126	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73	73¼	73	73	- ⅛
	9	9¼	400	B. & O. S. W. pf, tr.	...	9¼	...	9¼	+ ⅛
	103¾	103¾	36,802	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	104¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	- ⅛
	18¾	19	740	Brunswick City	19	19	18¾	18¾	- ⅛
	82½	86	70	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	82	82	82	82	.....
	53½	53¾	200	Canada Southern	54¼	54½	54	54	- ⅛
	96	96¼	200	Canadian Pacific	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	-1
	57¾	58	500	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	58¼	58½	57¾	57¾	- ⅛
	28	28¼	2,365	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¼	28½	28	28	- ⅜
	50	52	1,500	Chicago Con. Traction	50	51	50	51	+ ½
	134¾	135	7,840	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	135¾	135¾	134¾	134¾	-1¼
	96¾	99	900	Chicago & East. Ill	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	.....
	130	132½	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	132	132½	132	132½	+ ½
	42	42¼	700	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	43¾	43¾	42	42	-2½
	90¼	90¾	300	Chi. Gr. West., deb	90	90½	90	90½	- ⅛
	10	10¼	700	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10	10	9¼	10	.....
	41	41¼	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	41½	41½	41¼	41¼	.....
	134¾	134½	27,590	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	135¾	135¾	134¾	134¾	- ⅜
	178½	179	612	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	178¾	178¾	178½	178½	+ ⅛
	170½	171½	595	Chicago & Northw	170½	171½	170¾	171	- ⅝
	210	...	290	Chi. & Northw. pf	210¾	210¾	210¾	210¾	+2½
	118½	118¾	7,310	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	119¼	119½	118¾	118¾	- ⅛
	13½	14½	100	Chicago Term. Trans	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	- ⅛
	43½	45	250	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	-1
	57½	58	2,820	C., C., C. & St. L	58	58½	57½	57½	- ⅜
	96¼	96¾	400	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
	42	44	300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	44	44	44	44	-1
	2	2½	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
	58¼	58¾	8,650	Colorado Fuel & Iron	60	60½	58½	58½	-1½
	130	130	200	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	125½	126½	125½	126½	+1½
	7¾	8¼	215	Colorado Midland	8	8	8	8	- ⅛
	25½	26	2,635	Colorado Midland pf	26½	26½	25¼	25¾	- ⅛
	5¼	5¾	500	Colorado Southern	5½	5¾	5¼	5¾	- ⅛
	42	44	145	Col. Southern 1st pf	47	47	47	47	.....
	16½	17½	395	Col. Southern 2d pf	17	17	16¾	16¾	- ⅛
	...	...	1,870	Col. & H. C. & Iron	20	20½	18¾	19½	.....
	189¼	190	690	Consolidated Gas	189¾	189¾	189¼	189¼	- ½
	37	38	100	Consolidated Ice	38	38	38	38	.....
	46¼	46¾	3,465	Continental Tobacco	46¾	47¼	46¾	46¾	- ⅛
	98¼	98½	985	Continental Tobac. pf	99	99	98½	98½	- ⅛
	123¾	124	1,710	Delaware & Hudson	124½	125¼	123½	124	.....
	179½	180	900	Del., Lack. & West	180¾	181	180	180	- ⅛
	22¾	22½	800	Denver & R. G.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	- ⅛
	76¾	76¾	2,068	Denver & R. G. pf	76½	76¾	76	76¼	-1
	20	21	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	20	20	20	20	-1½
	5¾	5¾	100	Dul., S. S. & At	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
	37¾	38¼	200	Erie 1st pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
	...	...	100	Erie 2d pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
	60¾	60½	8,480	Federal Steel	61½	61¾	60¾	60¾	- ⅛
	81½	82¼	1,530	Federal Steel pf	82¾	82¾	81¼	81¾	- ⅜
	122½	124	400	General Electric	124	124	123¾	123¾	-1
	64½	65	500	Glucose Sugar Ref	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	.....
	165	166¾	248	Great Northern pf	165½	165¾	165½	165½	+ ⅜
	109	114	100	H. B. Claflin Co	115	115	115	115	.....
	33½	34¾	35	Hocking Valley	37	37	34¼	34½	-2⅞
	64½	64½	1,679	Hocking Valley pf	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	-1½
	114¼	114¾	1,418	Illinois Central	115	115	114½	114½	- ⅝
	31	32	3,395	International Paper	31½	31½	30	31	- ⅝
	13	16	310	International Silver	14	14	13¾	13¾	- ⅛
	...	14½	10	Iowa Central	14	14	14	14	.....
	57	57½	600	Iowa Central pf	58	58	57¼	57¼	- ⅛
	10¼	10¾	125	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
	4½	5	100	Keokuk & D. M.	4½	4½	4½	4½	- ½
	20	21½	25	Keokuk & D. M. pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	.....
	66	66½	700	Laclede Gas	66	66¼	66	66¼	- ½
	78½	80½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	80	80	80	80	.....
	65	70	215	Long Island	65	65	65	65	-5
	83¾	85¼	7,110	Louisville & Nashville	84¼	84¾	83¾	83¾	-1¼
	113¾	114¼	8,430	Manhattan Con	114¾	114¾	113¾	114	- ½
	21½	22½	600	Met. W. S. El. of Chi	22¼	22¼	22	22	.....
	68	68	32	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	68	68	68	68	.....
	206¾	209	1,750	Met. Street Railway	210¼	210¾	208	208	-2
	14¾	15½	1,210	Mexican Central	15	15	14¾	15	- ⅛
	...	5¼	1,300	Mexican National ctfs	5¼	...	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	110	115	200	Michigan Central	111	111	111	111	.....
	75	75¼	600	Minn. & St. Louis	75¾	76¼	75¼	75¼	-1¼
	63½	63¾	400	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	67	68¼	67	68¼	+ ¼
	13¾	13¾	930	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14	14	13¾	13¾	- ⅜
	41¼	41¾	5,940	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	43¼	43¼	41¼	41¾	- ⅛
	48¾	48¾	5,320	Missouri Pacific	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	- ⅛
	48¼	48½	300	Mobile & Ohio	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	- ⅛
	183	184	14	Morris & Essex	182	182	182	182	.....
	...	47¼	200	National Biscuit Co	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	.....
	97	99¼	120	National B'scuit Co. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	.....
	31¼	32	300	National Lead Co	31¼	31¼	31	31½	- ¼
	110	112½	15	National Lead Co. pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	.....
	...	2¾	185	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
	55¼	56	1,100	National Steel	56¾	56¾	55¾	56	- ⅛
	96	98¾	1,420	National Steel pf	98½	98¾	98	98	- ⅛
	118½	119	1,080	New Jersey Central	119¾	119¾	118¾	118¾	-1
	161	163	200	N. Y. Air Brake	162¾	162¾	162¾	162¾	+ ½
	...	...	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake, rights	15	15	15	15	.....
	128	133¾	2,740	New York Central	138¾	138¾	138	138	-1
	14	15	350	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	-1
	27	27	4,850	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	27	26¾	26¾	- ⅜
	29	29	2,245	Norfolk & Western	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	- ⅛
	102	103¼	1,615	Norfolk & Western pf	71	71¾	71	71¾	- ⅛
	12	12¾	900	North American	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	.....
	54	55	8,655	Northern Pacific	55	55¼	54	54¼	-1⅝
	76¾	77	1,950	Northern Pacific pf	77	77¾	77	77	- ⅛
	46¼	47½	300	Pacific Coast	47	47	46¾	46¾	- ⅛
	46¾	46¾	725	Pacific Mail	46¾	47	46¾	46¾	- ⅛
	135½	135¾	3,030	Pennsylvania R. R.	135½	135¾	135	135	-1
	119¼	119½	4,520	People's Gas, Chicago	119¼	119½	118¾	118¾	- ⅝
	76¾	76¾	4,960	P., C., C. & St. Louis	76¾	76¾	74¾	76¼	- ⅝
	59¾	60	1,450	Pressed Steel Car	59¾	60	59¾	60	- ⅛
	90	91	1,071	Pressed Steel Car pf	90	91	90	91	+1½
	164	165	1,482	Pull. Pal. Car Co	166	168	164	164	.....
	22¾	22¾	1,000	Reading	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	- ⅛
	60¾	61	8,910	Reading 1st pf	61½	61¾	60¾	60¾	- ⅛
	33¾	33¾	1,550	Reading 2d pf	33¾	33¾	32½	32½	-1¼
	31½	32¼	14,015	Republic Iron & Steel	31½	32¼	29¾	30	-1½
	76¾	77½	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	78	78¾	76¾	76¾	-1½
	82¼	82¾	100	Rio Grande West. pf	82½	82¾	82½	82½	- ⅛
	43½	44¼	400	St. J. & G. I.	44	44	43¾	43¾	- ⅛
	51	51¼	51	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	51	51¼	51	51¼	+1¼
	16	16½	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	16	16	16	16	.....
	36¾	36¾	350	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	- ⅛
	16¾	16¾	100	St. Louis Southw	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	- ⅛
	37½	37½	3,825	St. Louis Southw. pf	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	- ⅛
	100¾	101	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	-1
	122	123	100	St. Paul & Omaha	123	123	123	123	-1
	37¼	37¼	16,615	Southern Pacific	37½	37¾	37¼	37¼	- ⅛
	12¾	12¾	1,600	Southern Railway	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	- ⅛
	53¾	53¾	4,735	Southern Railway pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	- ½
	8¼	8¼	15	Standard R. & T.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
	112	112¼	15,335	Tenn. Coal & Iron	113	113	109	112¼	+ ¼
	20¾	21	1,100	Texas Pacific	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
	188	190	200	Third Avenue	188	190	188	190	+2
	...	...	435	Twin City R. T. pf	137	137	137	137	-1
	...	...	11,605	Union Pacific	47½	47½	46¾	46¾	-1¼
	...	...	10,179	Union Pacific pf	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¾	- ¼
	...	...	1,300	Union Bag & Paper	32¼	32¾	31¾	31¾	- ¾
	...	...	20	Union Bag & Paper pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	.....
	...	...	29,540	United States Leather	10¾	11¼	10¾	11	+ ⅛
	...	...	3,470	U. S. Leather pf	75¼	76¾	75	76¾	+ ⅛
	...	...	970	United States Rubber	49¼	49¼	49	49	- ½
	...	...	100	U. S. Rubber pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	- ⅜
	...	...	210	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
	...	...	310	Wabash pf	23	23	23	23½	+ ⅛
	...	...	750	Western Union Tel	89	89	88¼	88½	- ⅛
	...	...	3,620	Wheeling & L. E.	13	13¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
	...	...	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	58	58	58	58	.....
	...	...	1,921	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	32	32¾	31¾	32	+ ⅛
	...	...	500	Wis. Cent., when iss	18	18	18	18	.....
	...	...	935	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	58	58	57	57	-1
	Sales		497,383						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	...
3s, r., 1918	108½	109
3s, c., 1918	108½	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	111

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales and Auction Room Dealings—Another Rumor About the Astor Holdings.

S. B. Goodale & Son, in conjunction with W. J. Roome, have sold for Elizabeth Shaffer to Charles N. Gilbert the four-story dwelling 27 West Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9. New Rochelle property is given in part payment.

Negotiations are on for the sale of the plot, 212 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 357 feet west of Fifth Avenue, by Edmund Coffin, to a builder. Samuel Goldsticker, the broker in the transaction, said that contracts will probably be signed to-day.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Charles J. F. Decker the four-story building 176 Eldridge Street, 23 by 89.10.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Mrs. Mary J. Cannis to M. Greene the three-story dwelling 56 East Ninety-first Street.

P. Tecumseh Sherman denied yesterday that he had sold the dwelling 61 West Seventy-first Street. This is the house in which Gen. W. T. Sherman died, in 1891.

The latest rumor in regard to the holdings of William Waldorf Astor is that they will be acquired by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, or, at least, be involved in a funding operation conducted by that company. In this connection, it is said, the departure of Henry Morgenthau for Europe last Saturday is highly significant. Before leaving, however, he expressed little confidence in Mr. Astor's reported eagerness to sell, and yesterday an official of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company said that, so far as he knew, there is no foundation for the rumor referred to.

Annie Cats is the buyer of the seven-story flat 635 East Ninth Street, 30 by 92, recently sold through Broker S. Fine.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

310 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 23 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, Kirchoff & Brown.....$22,750

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

474 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 17.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Fannie Falk 11,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, H. M. Gescheidt, referee, 141 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 337.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,435.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James P. Keenan, referee, 1,056 Intervale Avenue, east side, 111.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 21.6 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,388.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 2,001 Anthony Avenue, southwest corner of Bush Street, 22.2 by 91 by 21 by 97.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,384.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Washington Avenue, for five-five-story brick flats, 25.6 by 86.10 and 24.10 by 92.8; Charles H. Beer of 317 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Baggs, architects; cost, $127,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 25 feet east of Kelly Street, for six two-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 50; G. F. Johnson & Sons, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $33,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Kelly Street, for six two-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 50; G. F. Johnson & Sons, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $33,000.

Nos. 547 and 549 West Twenty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 30 by 56; J. N. Wells's Sons of 191 Ninth Avenue, owners; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $700.

River Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 20 by 45; Mrs. A. Meurker of 233 East Fourth Street, owner; Oscar Lavinson of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Seventy-second Street, north side, 175 feet west of West End Avenue, for a four and five story brick dwelling, 25 by 65; William E. Diller of 62 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

No. 41 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; estate of M. O. Roberts of 2 Wall Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 608 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone factory; John Wieners, owner; H. Drosser of 93 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 579 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; S. Fischer of 592 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,088 Washington Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and store; W. H. Royne of 231 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 228 and 230 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a one-story brick church, 43.8 by 110; Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady Queen of Angels, premises, owner; A. H. Blankenstein of 122 East Ninety-eighth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 2,057 Valentine Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; T. H. Metzler of 2,143 Wales Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 211 and 213 West Twentieth Street, to a seven-story brick factory and office; William H. Butler, owner; G. O'Hanlon, architect; cost, $50.

Sale of the De Bevoise Farm.

The old De Bevoise farm, extending along Myrtle Avenue and Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood, has been sold. It is one of the oldest family holdings in Kings County, and has been in the De Bevoise family for more than 200 years. It has a well which was sunk in 1723. The farm covers an area of twenty-three acres and has a frontage on Myrtle Avenue of about 2,400 feet. The purchaser is said to be Cornelius E. Donnellon, and the price paid was $4,250 an acre.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 7.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner 80th St, 27.2x82; Ludwig Rieder to Robert Gordon $1

AVENUE A, 1,521, 17x70; Tilly Davidsohn, individually and as executrix, to Charles Dreyfuss 1

BROADWAY, s, 29 ft e of 122d St, 25x—; Eugene C. Potter and others to Frederick Schmidt 1

CANNON ST, w s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x80; Jacob Morgenroth and others to Pincus Lowenfeld 10

DELANCEY ST, 393½, s s, 12x75; Louise Petry to Henry Petry, Jr. 1

ELLIOTT AV, n w corner Kings St, 104.9 x103x100x130.9; John A. Smith to Elizabeth C. Smith 500

ESSEX ST, w s, Lot 109, map of Leandert's Farm, 24.8x87.6; Isaac Greenman and wife to Rosi Ressler 1

CLINTON AV, e s, 101.1x164.4x104.4x101.5; also Lots 9 and 10, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisanis, 200x142x200x141; Josephine Lachat to Joseph F. O'Donnell 1

LONGWOOD, e s, 275 ft e of Barry St, 25x144 to Leggett's Creek, x—x148; Andrew J. Spaeth to Annie B. Spaeth.. 1

LOT 334, map of Section B, Vyse estate; William F. Clare to Mary J. Clare..... 100

LOTS 335 and 336, map of Section B, Vyse estate; John E. J. Clare to William F. Clare 100

MELROSE AV, e s, 26.7 ft n of 3d Av, runs n 53.9x s e 51.7 to 3d Av x s of 42.11x n 10.11; Lydia Taylor and another to Thomas F. Somers..... 1

OLD BROADWAY, e s, 24.8 ft s of 132d St, 26.7x111.10x25.4x119.10; Frits Wegener to Frederick Schmidt and another.. 1

RIVINGTON, 20, Jacob Klingenstein and wife to Maria Berliant. 42,000

SYLVAN PLACE, 20; Seth M. Milliken to Thomas J. Wright 4,000

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 106.8 n s of 150th St, 16.6x90; Charles H. Thornton and others to William Brinker and wife..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 28 ft n of 178th St, 81.6x92x81.6x91.9; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to Josephine Lachat..... 1

67TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 25x92; Abraham Cohn and wife to Carry Buchenholz 1

6TH ST, s s, 130.8 ft w of 2d Av, 25x97; Abraham Cohn to Samuel Buchenholz.. 1

10TH ST, 297 and 299, n w corner Market Place A, 56x71; Charles H. Class and wife to the Boys' Club 21,000

30TH ST, s s, 306.8 ft w of 7th Av, 91.11x98.9; William C. Bolton and others to Mary R. Bennett ..... Exchange.

74TH ST, 47 West, 20x102.2; Ida M. Ryan to Blanche Page 100

92D ST, 56 West, 17.6x100.8; Adelaide C. Davidson to Thomas J. Byrne..... 21,000

118TH ST, 139 West, 25x100.11; William H. Hall to Anna E. Weis..... 100

114TH ST, 614 West, 14x100.11; Mary B. Ross to Ella H. Ross..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100; Yetta Loewenstein to Joseph M. Marcus.. 6,500

120TH ST, n e corner of Madison Av, 35x80.11; Albert E. Mathews to Edgar Logan..... 1

144TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Warren W. Foster, referee, to Fannie Falk..... 11,000

157TH ST, 553 and 555 East, 54x101.5; Mary L. Ward to Joseph Heming and wife..... 1

169TH ST, (widened,) s s, 89.10 ft e of Prospect Av, 21.1x irregular; Eugene M. Bowman and Henry White to Emma W. Kloss 1

Recorded Leases.

BRAND, George C. D., executor, to William Schwab; 3d Av, 2,357, 5 years 8 months 9 days..... $2,000 to $2,500

EVERARD, James, to William P. J. Taaffe; 5th Av, 2,177, n e corner of 133d St, 10 years 1,500

FINE, Wolf, to Felice Cirello; 108th St, 326 East, 5 years..... 1,200

HAYES, Eliza M., to Joseph Rivelise and another; 7th Av, 401, 4 2-3 years..... 2,500

JACOB, Emma L., to Joseph Bruckner and another; 19th St, 35 East, 5 years.. 2,000

PETITO, Gabatello and Ponzo, to Francesco Caporimo; 115th St, 317 East, 4 5-12 years ..... Omitted.

Recorded Mortgages.

AKELROD, Rachel, to William C. Kendrick and others, trustees; 37 West 99th St, 5 years..... $23,000

ANDERSON, Julia G., to Rudolph Ledensack; Elliott Av, e s, 500 ft s of Elizabeth St, 1 year $1,000

BERLIANT, Maria, to Jacob Klingenstein; 40 Rivington St, installments..... 7,000

BERTINE, Sarah A. and Josiah H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 413 and 415 East 34th St, 5 years 17,000

BLINN, Christian, jr., to Bradley & Currier Company; 99th St, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 1-3 year..... 6,000

BLOCH, Emil, to New York Life Insurance Company; 21 St, n s, 60 ft e of Wooster St, 5 years..... 180,000

BRYANT, Charles C. and others, to George C. and Marcus B. Heilner; all title to estate of George W. Bryant, &c., secures notes 2,802

BUCHENHOLZ, Samuel, to Abraham Cohn; 6th St, s s, 130.3 ft w of 2d Av, installments 3,000

BUCHENHOLZ, Samuel, to Abraham Cohn; 6th St, s s, 156.3 ft w of 2d Av, installments 3,000

BYRNE, Thomas J., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 56 West 92d St, 5 years..... 14,000

COHEN, Isidore, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; St. Ann's Av, w s, 106 ft n of 156th St, rerecorded, 1 year..... 22,000

COHEN, Isidore, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; St. Ann's Av, w s, 106 ft n of 156th St, rerecorded, 1 year..... 43,500

FINKELSTEIN, Rachel, to Michael Weintraub; 283 Madison St, leasehold, 1 year 275

FLORENCE, Rose, to A. Huptel's Sons; Amsterdam Av, e s, 45.4 ft n of 186th St, 251.10x3.9 m, the Speedway Park lands, saloon lease, demand..... 5,685

GOODMAN, Aaron, to St. Luke's Hospital; 416 Cherry St, 5 years..... 24,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to St. Luke's Hospital; 408 Cherry St, 5 years..... 26,000

GORDON, Robert, to Ludwig Riederer; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 80th St, 5 years 30,000

HALL, William H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 113th St, 139 West, 3 years 15,000

HALL, Margaret D., to Charles Van Riper; 154th St, s s, 275.4 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years 400

HANLON, Michael and Margaret to Annie Hanlon; 7th St, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year..... 3,000

HANLON, Michael and Margaret to Annie Hanlon; 7th St, s s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year 3,000

HANLON, Michael and Margaret to Annie Hanlon; 7th St, s s, 123 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year..... 3,000

HENNING, Joseph and Mary, to Mary L. Ward; 553 and 555 East 157th St, installments 8,000

HOOKS, George, to Railroad Co-operative Benevolent and Loan Association; Rogers Place, w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, installments 3,000

HOOKS, George, to Railroad Co-operative Benevolent and Loan Association; Rogers Place, w s, 317.2 ft n of Westchester Av, installments 3,000

HOOKS, George, to Railroad Co-operative Benevolent and Loan Association; Rogers Place, w s, 300.5 ft n of Westchester Av, installments 3,000

KELLY, Henry A. B., to Julius Wolff; 24 West 16th St, 2 years..... 3,000

KERNAN, George A., to D. C. West; 24th St, n s, 241.8 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 1,500

LOGAN, Edgar, to the New York Life Insurance Company; 180th St, n e corner of Madison Av, 5 years..... 50,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to American Mortgage Company; 39 Cannon St, 1 year..... 11,000

LYNCH, Patrick H., to the Hamilton Bank; 142d St, s w corner of Hamilton Place, secures note..... 12,000

McGARRY, Henry, to Harriet A. Baldwin; Travers St, n corner of Bainbridge Av, 5 years..... 1,250

MEYER, George W., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; 40th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 20,000

MONROE, Morris, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Scammel St, s e corner of Madison St, 5 years..... 52,000

NUGENT, Thomas, to Lillie B. Lilienthal; 306 and 307 Columbus Av, 5 years.. 68,500

O'CONNOR, Roderic, to James M. Wentz; Boston Av, e s, 62.7 ft s of 169th St, demand 7,500

O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to John C. Barr; Clinton Av, n e corner of Crotona Av; also Fairmount Av, Lots 9 and 10, map of Fairmount ½ years 5,000

REILLY, John F., to George Ehret; 115 and 117 West 23d St, leasehold, demand 4,000

RESSLER, Rosi, to Adolph Schlesinger; Lot 109, map of Leandert's farm, Essex St, demand 8,000

SCHMIDT, Robert, to Herbert B. Turner and another, trustees; 136th St, 702 East, 3 years 11,000

SMUCK, Bertha, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; 155th St, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, ¼ year 3,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 92d St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 68,000

SILBERMAN, Harris, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 64 and 66 Monroe St, 1 year..... 22,000

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PRESBYTERY of New York to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Columbus Av, s e corner of 122d St, 3 years..... 25,000

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PRESBYTERY of New York to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 130th St, s s, 85 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 3 years..... 30,000

VAN STEENBERGH, William H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; part of Lot 18, map of Adamsville, Fordham, 3 years..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to Joseph Messersohmidt..... $2,000

BRISTOL, Isaac B., to Lydia Fits..... Nom.

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to James M. Wentz 22,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to James M. Wentz 12,000

INNESS, Elisabeth, executrix, &c., to Frank J. Dupignac, as committee, &c.... 4,000

JOHN F. ROCHE SMITH BUILDING and Contracting Company to William W. Vaughan ..... Nom.

WOODS, J. Henry, and others, executors, &c., to Emma F. McNall..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 125; Henry Held against Mrs. M. Darschel, owner and contractor $150

AVENUE C, 183 to 187; Hugh McQuillan against Becker and Fine, owners; Hastings & Blohm, contractors..... 53

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 169th St, 50x100; Max Newmann against Dennis F. Farrell, owner and contractor; William Algie, contractor 217

MARKET ST, 63; James F. Galligan against Morris J. Gardner, owner; Rose & Fischer, contractors..... 110

MONROE AV, 1,807, n w corner Gray St, 50x100; Ernest Paulsen against Theodore H. Friend, owner; Andrew Edsen, contractor 180

MORRIS AV, w s, 25 ft s of Grey St, 25x100; John Lanzer against Theodore H. Friend, owner; Andrew Ebsen, contractor 333

TRASDALE PLACE, s s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; the Vermont Marble Company against Mrs. Frank B. Walker, owner; Julius Mueller, contractor..... 97

6TH AV, 238 to 242; Thomas W. Donnelly against Joseph Morette, owner and contractor 119

85TH ST, 345 and 347 West; The Reading Hardware Company against William E. D. Stokes, owner; the Collier-Weeks Company, contractors..... 544

108TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, 50x50; Thomas Brown against Joseph W. Weitzer, Abraham Ruth, and Morris Evens, owners and contractors..... 114

118TH ST, 146 and 148 West; Bell Brothers against C. Fortunato Lomonte, owner and contractor 963

129TH ST, 60 and 62 East; John J. Bell against Katherine Van Valen, owner; Thomas A. Barry and others, contractors 121

137TH ST, 47 to 53 West; Kager & Leonhard against William Kitchen, owner; William and Andrew Kitchen, contractors 290

142D ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 220x100; the Vermont Marble Company against Delia Stevens, owner; John W. Stevens, contractor 71

152D ST, 943 to 949 East; Giuseppe Cotone against Louis King, owner; Califano Brothers, contractors 30

152D ST, 945 to 949 East; Ferdinando Grano against Louis King, owner; Califano Brothers, contractors 18

152D ST, 945 to 949 East; Santino Polisi against Louis King, owner; Califano Brothers, contractors 33

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAP. 412, LAWS OF 1897.

18TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Av B, 25x103.8; Harris Mandelbaum and another, with Za. K. Berlin and David J. Cohen, 9 payments $18,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 103x100; the Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against Dora Osborne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. D. W. Rogers.

BATTERGATE AV, w s, 196.6 ft n from n e corner of Bathgate and Tremont Avs, runs w 125 ft to Washington Av, &c., error; Maria W. Dittmar against John Bach and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. Kearney.

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 24.4 ft s of 116th St, 20.1x93.4x25x104.3; also 116th St, s s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11x irregular; Henry Raabe, Jr., and another against Joseph N. Campbell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

1ST AV, n w corner of 49th St, 40.8x27.6; Albert E. Ferk against Richard P. Carpenter, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Moore.

27TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Mary Conlon against Leurids C. Sorensen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. O'Gorman.

122D ST, 252, 255 East; Benjamin T. Kissam against Joseph Corbitt, as administrator, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

150TH ST, n s, 248.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Leo M. Mosmer against Margaret L. Fricker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Epstein Brothers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$2.90
Cotton, middling	.06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	5.81
Molasses, O. K. prime	.24
Beef, family	9.25
Beef hams	27.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	$21.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@67c; No. 2 red, 71¼@73¼c; No. 2 corn, 32¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¾c; No. 2 oats, 22c; No. 3 white, 23@22¾c; No. 3 white, 22¼@23½c; No. 2 rye, 51½c; No. 2 barley, 36@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17½; Northwest, $1.19; prime timothy seed, $2.30@2.40; mess pork, per bbl., $7.40@$8.25; lard, per 100 lb, $5.22½@$5.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.20@5.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@5.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, contract grade nominal.

COTTON.—The cotton market was very much excited and higher. After making a steady start with prices 3 points higher to 1 point lower, business became very active and prices advanced sharply on covering and investment buying. Wall Street parties gave the market a very generous support. The upward movement, however, met with considerable resistance from influential local bears, as well as from parties representing the foreign contingent. Nevertheless, the upward course of prices was not permanently checked until the advance had reached a net gain of 9@11 points, although there were numerous periods of partial reaction under the attacks of bearish houses. Southern markets (middling quoted) were reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, 5 13-16c, ⅛c higher; Savannah, 5¾c, ⅛c higher; Charleston, 5 11-16c, 1-16c higher; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 6¼c, ⅛c higher; Baltimore, 6¾c; New Orleans, 5¾c; Memphis, 5¾c; Augusta, 6¼c, ⅛c higher; St. Louis, 5 15-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	....	5.90@5.92
October	6.02	6.11	6.00	6.06@6.10
November	6.06	6.15	6.06	6.14@6.15
December	6.13	6.23	6.11	6.20@6.21
January	6.17	6.27	6.15	6.25@6.26
February	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.28@6.29
March	6.24	6.33	6.23	6.31@6.32
April	6.27	6.36	6.27	6.35@6.36
May	6.30	6.40	6.30	6.38@6.40
June	6.34	6.43	6.33	6.42@6.43
July	6.38	6.38	6.38	....

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—Spot cotton hardening; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales; receipts, nil; middling upland, 3 17-32d. Futures opened steady with sellers at 2-64d advance and closed firm at 2½@2 3-64d net advance; December-January, 3.28s; January-February, 3.28s; February-March, 3.28s; March-April, 3.27b; April-May, 3.27½b; May-June, 3.28b; June-July, 3.29s; July-August, 3.29½s; September, 3.31s; September-October, 3.29s; October-November, 3.27s; November-December, 3.28s. Manchester—Yarns steady. Cloths, moderate demand.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat.				
September	72⅝	73¾	72½	73½
December	78 12-16	79 13-16	78	78¾
May	79 11-16	79¾	79½	79⅝
Corn—				
September	35⅛	35⅜	35 13-16	35⅜
December	35⅛	35⅝	35 13-16	35⅝
May	35⅛	35½	35⅜	35⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70⅛	70 9-16	70 5-16	70⅝
December	71⅝	71⅞	71 5-16	71¾
May	74 13-16	74 15-16	74⅜	74⅝
Corn—				
September	31 15-16	32	31⅝	31⅞
December	29	29⅛	28⅞	29
May	29⅞	30	29⅝	29⅞
Oats—				
September	20⅝	21⅛	20⅜	21⅜
December	20⅝	20 9-16	20⅛	20⅝
May	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—In a speculative way the wheat market differed very little from those of preceding days this week, while the range of prices was entirely in keeping with the featureless character of operations. As a result of unsatisfactory cables, the market early developed a weakness of undertone that lasted pretty much all day, except for one or two reactions in the afternoon, the close being a little up from bottom, but ½@⅝c under the previous night. Minneapolis stock was scheduled to decrease 500,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 74¾c; spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79½c for old, and 77⅝c for new, both to arrive; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 78½c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81½c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—Close—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, September, 67¼c; December, 68c; May, 70¾@70¾c; September, 69½c. On track: No. 1 hard, old, 70¾c; new, 68c; No. 1 Northern, old, 69½c; new, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 68; cash, to arrive, 64½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 70¼@72c; No. 2 Northern, 69c. Rye higher; No. 1, 55½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 42@42½c; sample, 36@41c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 33¾c.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 26½c; No. 3 oats, 25¼c; No. 2 white, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 27c; track mixed, 26@27½c; track white, 26@33c; No. 2 white clips, 28½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 62½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61½c, delivered in store, 58c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@55c, delivered New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.05; Winter straights, $3.30@3.40; Winter patents, $3.55@3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@2.50; no grade, $1.85@2.25; extra Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.05@3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.40. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@76c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $14.50@$15; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $15.25@$15.50; sacks, spot, $15@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$17. Latter white; $14.50@$14.75; middlings, $10@$17.50; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15.50, bulk; oil meal, $25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$28.50@$27.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¼c; 180-lb, 6¼c; 160-lb, 6⅝c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10-lb, 6¼c; 12-lb, 5¾@6c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c; Western, greens, 6¾@7¼c; Western S. P., 9¼c; city, greens, 9¼c. TAL-LOW—City, 4¾c; country 4¾c. LARD—$5.70; city lard, $5.30; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $5.95; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¼c; city lard, steam, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 44s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s; American refined, in pails, 28s 9d. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 90, 72s. Cheese—Strong; American finest, white, 53s; American finest, colored, 54s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 24s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined October, firm, 15s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, steady, 34s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6¾d. Linseed Oil—Firm, 20s 9d.

COFFEE.—Transactions in Brazilian coffee futures were of very moderate volume and of an unsatisfactory character, being confined almost exclusively to "switching" and covering. Up to 12 M. the dealings had been confined to October at 4.40, except for an exchange of March for June at a differennce of 15 points. Sales up to 12 M. had reached 3,250 bags, including 2,750 bags which changed hands on the opening call. The transactions in the afternoon were 5,000 bags, a part of which represent an advance of 5 points on the closing bids of the previous day.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	....	5.50@5.92
October	6.02	6.11	6.00	6.06@6.10
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December	6.13	6.23	6.11	6.20@6.21
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April	6.27	6.35	6.27	6.35@6.36
May	6.30	6.40	6.30	6.38@6.40
June	6.34	6.43	6.33	6.42@6.43
July	....	....	....	....

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Coffee market barely steady; good average Santos, 8¾@9c. Receipts, 40,000 bags; stock, 1,042,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet at ¼f decline; at 12 M. unchanged; at 1 P. M. unchanged to ¼f lower; irregular; closed ¼@⅜f net lower; total sales, 25,000 bags; January, 32.25; February, 32.50; March, 32.50; April, 32.75; May, 32; June, 31.25; July, 32.50; August, 32.75; September, 31.50; October, 31.75; November, 31.75; December, 32. Rio—Coffee, barely firm; No. 7 Rio, 9@12c; exchange, 7 13-16d; receipts, 11,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 4,000 bags; stock, 360,000 bags.

SUGAR—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $21.50; iron, Southern No. 3 soft, $19.25; steel rails, $31.50; pig iron warrants, $14.50; lake copper, ingot, 18.50c; tin, $23.87½; Straits, 23.50c; lead, 4.40; spelter, 5.20.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $3.40, and in bulk $5.90; Philadelphia, bbls, $3.85, and in bulk $5.85; refined, cases, New York, $5.95; crude naphtha calgons, 7½; deodorized, 10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime grade nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25½@26c; off Summer yellow, 24½@25c; butter grades, 23c; prime white, 26@28c; prime Winter yellow, 25@26c. Linseed—American, raw, 44@46c; American, boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 60c; lard oil, 49@50c.

NAVAL STORES—Tar, regulars, $2.35; tar oil, bbls, $4.50. Spirits of turpentine, 40¾@47c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.37½@$1.50; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.55; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $2; M, $2.35; N, $2.90; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 7.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; prices unchanged. Resin, unchanged. Crude turpentine, $2.40@3.60. Tar, $1.50.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 7.—Spirits of turpentine market opened at 44@44½c asked; closed at 44c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—Turpentine, 43½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Veals, $4@8.25; grassers, $3@3.50; city-dressed veals, 10@12½c per lb. Sheep, $3@4.50; lambs, $4.25@5.80; Canada lambs, $6.50. Hogs, $4.75@$4.80.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALEXANDER STUART.—Alexander Stuart, formerly proprietor of the Stuart House, at 1,452 and 1,454 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $260,367 and no available assets. He made an assignment on May 18, 1896, when he had assets of $17,035. There are 145 creditors, among them being Meyer L. Stre, $64,185, on assigned claims, rent, and notes. This includes a chattel mortgage on the furniture for $45,000, assigned to him by W. & J. Sloane; Jacob I. Houseman, $14,718; D. Rosenfeld, $13,746, and the Mutual Bank, $8,798.

HERMAN F. BINDSELL.—Herman F. Bindsell, furrier, at 861 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $22,075 and no assets. He made an assignment on Nov. 30, 1896.

JOHN P. BAHRENBURG.—John P. Bahrenburg, bartender, of 490 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to get rid of a judgment for $179, obtained against him on June 11, 1898, when he was in the milk business, by the Monroe Dairy Association. He has no assets, except a lot in a cemetery valued at $70, which is exempt.

WILLIAM H. VAN TASSEL.—William H. Van Tassel of Hudson, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $10,000

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eldridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA M. DUNDON, Executrix. ELDRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-lawfmF

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip I. Britt, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP I. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New York City. mh17-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN F. COCKERILL, plaintiff, against HENRY MURRAY and DELIA A. MURRAY, his wife, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, &c., beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred and nine (109) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly seventy-five (75) feet on a line drawn at right angles to Eleventh Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly line of Forty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, one (1) foot to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, &c., beginning at a point two hundred and nine (209) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue a part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches to the southerly line of Forty-second Street, and thence westerly, along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.

HONE & BROWN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

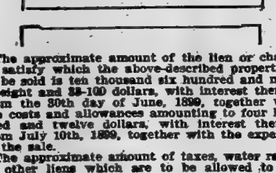

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ten thousand six hundred and ninety-eight and 58-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of June, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and twelve dollars, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $128 55-100 and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.

a25-2aw8wF&Tu&s18

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN F. COCKERILL, plaintiff, against HENRY MURRAY and DELIA A. MURRAY, his wife, et al., defendants.

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All that certain lot of land, &c., beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred and nine (109) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly seventy-five (75) feet on a line drawn at right angles to Eleventh Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly line of Forty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, one (1) foot to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, &c., beginning at a point two hundred and nine (209) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue a part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches to the southerly line of Forty-second Street, and thence westerly, along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.

HONE & BROWN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ten thousand six hundred and ninety-eight and 58-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of June, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and twelve dollars, with interest thereon from July 10th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $128 55-100 and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS, Referee.

a25-2aw8wF&Tu&s18

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—SUSAN E. HOYT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. FRENCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, at a point distant three hundred and eighty-seven feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighty-first Street and Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-first Street nineteen feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-first Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the parties of the first part (Edward Purcell and wife) of, in, and to the land lying in front of said premises to the middle of said Eighty-first Street.—Dated New York, August 23, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is No. 136 West 81st Street.

West 81st Street.

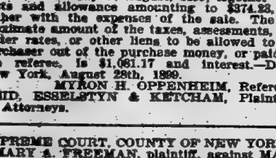

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $26,441.71, with interest thereon from the 18th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $374.32, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,061.17 and interest.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. FREEMAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue distant 111 feet 6 inches south from the southerly side of 167th Street, and running thence easterly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the centre line of the block between Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street; thence southerly through the centre of said block 21 feet 6 inches; thence westerly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the easterly line of Intervale Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Intervale Avenue 21 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

167th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $6,683.50 with interest thereon from the 17th day of August, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $100 and interest.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KOUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLUE, (formerly EMILY BRAVER,) and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York (now in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York,) and known as Number eight (8) Livingston Place, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Livingston Place, distant seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches south from the southeast corner of said Livingston Place and East Sixteenth Street, and running thence eastwardly, and parallel to said East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-four (84) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet to the east side of Livingston Place; and thence northwardly, along Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

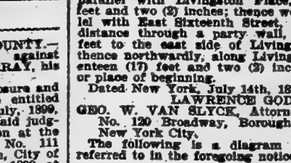

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,900, with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.16, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $101, and interest, and taxes for 1899, amount not yet fixed.—Dated New York, 19th day of August, 1899.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.

SEVENTEENTH STREET, NUMBER 338, NEW YORK.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE SCHWARZ, plaintiff, against ALICE M. ERNST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, and the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street between the First and Second Avenues, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet northwesterly from the First Avenue, and distant also two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southeasterly from Livingston Place; thence running southwesterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle of the block between Sixteenth Street and Seventeenth Street; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street twenty-three (23) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-three (23) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-two (92) feet in depth on each side, and being known by the number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) (formerly 171) East Seventeenth Street, the easterly and westerly walls being party walls.—Dated New York, August 30, 1899.

East Seventeenth Street.

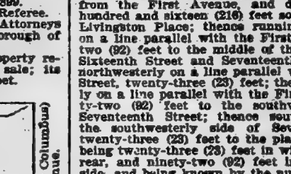

EDWARD E. KENT, Referee.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HIRAM M. KIRK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 150 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

au30-2aw8wW&F&s21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. GRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated July 18, 1899, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Morris Heights, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, also called Powell Place, distant sixty feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly, parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all the right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.

Dated August 31, 1899. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

178th St., (Powell Place.)

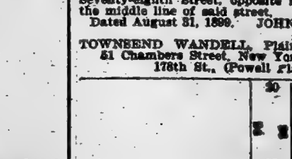

*Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are sold is $3,474.92. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $80, besides interest.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

s1-8w3eTuF&s8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALBERT GOSTTMANN, as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against SOPHIE D. BOTTOMLEY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment named, and therein described as follows:

Being a leasehold of the premises known as No. 256 West Forty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City and County of New York, made by William Waldorf Astor to Adelina P. Benham for twenty years from May 1st, 1891, with a certain renewal covenant for a further term of twenty years from May 1st, 1911, by indenture of lease dated April 21st, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 10th, 1891, in Liber 4 of Conveyances (Section 4) at Page 404, to which

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street, between the Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, being part of a certain lot known and designated on a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor by the number four hundred and ninety-one, (491,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixteen feet and eight inches east from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-fifth Street by the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; running from thence southwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westwardly and parallel with West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches, thence northwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue to the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street one hundred feet and five inches, and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less, subject nevertheless, to the covenant against nuisances and character of building in said lease contained, said property being situated in Section 4, block number 1,016 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being the same leasehold premises conveyed by the said Adelina P. Benham to the defendant herein, Sophie D. Bottomley, by an instrument of assignment dated March 1, 1894, and recorded in said Register's office on March 5th, 1894, in Liber 31 of Conveyances, (Section 4,) at Page 150.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff. FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Plaintiff, 24 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

West Forty-fifth Street.

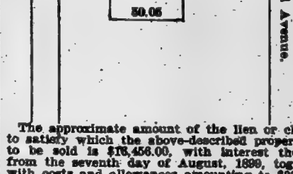

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,418 23-100, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $341 45-100, with interest from September 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is $389 36-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff. FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

s5-2aw8wTu&F

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS LENANE, plaintiff, against JOSEPH P. MULHOLLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of the lots of the Bathgate Estate, late property of Charles B. Beck, deceased, sold under direction of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Executor and Trustee, dated New York, November 6th, 1897, surveyed by Cornelius J. Lynch, City Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the numbers lot 20 and 21, block 2,912, being the same premises conveyed by deed from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Executors, &c., of Charles B. Beck, deceased, to Grace C. Marvin and Henrietta M. Carter. Said premises being sixty-eight feet in front on Wendover Avenue, fifty feet in rear by one hundred and forty-five and one hundred and forty-two in depth. Said premises are more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Wendover Avenue distant one hundred and twenty-five feet and two one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Wendover Avenue and the westerly side of Third Avenue, thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-two feet and sixty-one one-hundredths feet, running thence westerly and parallel with Wendover Avenue fifty feet and five one-hundredths feet, running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet and eleven one-hundredths feet to the southerly side of Wendover Avenue, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Wendover Avenue sixty-eight feet and 03 one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, August 31st, 1899.

DAVID R. DALY, Referee.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Bradway, New York City.

Wendover Avenue.

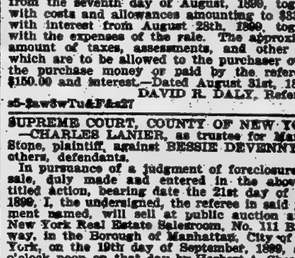

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,456.00, with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $374.32, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.00 and interest.—Dated August 31st, 1899.

DAVID R. DALY, Referee.

s5-2aw8wTu&F&s27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES LANIER, as trustee for Mary L. Stone, plaintiff, against BESSIE DEVENNY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, aforesaid, and known on a map of the property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and George L. S. Thompson, situate in the Twelfth (12th) Ward of the City of New York, surveyed August 1st, 1850, by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 498 as Lot No. 111; bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street; running thence southerly, and parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; and thence westerly, along the last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less, together with the land lying in front thereof, to the centre of said street, to be used as a public street. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Nathaniel M. Donahue by Rebecca H. Stevens by deed of conveyance bearing date December 23rd, 1899.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 39 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 345 W. 143d Street:

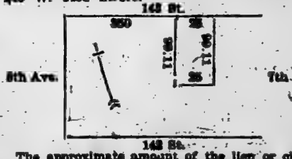

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,853.06, with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $376.25, with interest from the 31st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $436.46 and interest.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

s1-8w3eTuF&s8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall, seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Stebbins Allen by deed dated May 24, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2128 of Conveyances, page 497, on the 28th day of May, 1888."—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:

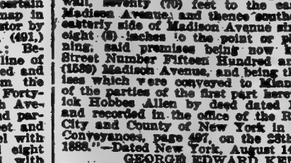

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $7,624.38, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $331.25, with interest from the first day of July, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is five hundred eighty-one and 54-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.

s8-2aw8wW&F&s27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE E. PERKINS, plaintiff, against JOHN REINSCHMIDT et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fox Street, distant three hundred and eighty-five feet and 72-100ths of a foot (385.73) northwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Fox Street, and running thence eastwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly eighteen feet and seventy-five one-hundredths of a foot, (18.75 ft.;) thence westwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Fox Street, and thence southwardly and along the easterly side of Fox Street eighteen feet and 75-100ths of a foot (18.75 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as Number 1,450 Fox Street:

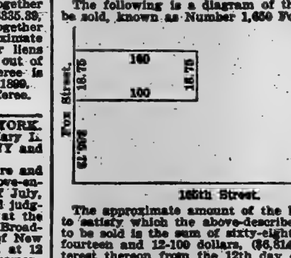

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,418 23-100, with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $376.25, with interest from August 28th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.00 and interest.—Dated August 31st, 1899.

DAVID R. DALY, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES LANIER, as trustee for Mary L. Stone, plaintiff, against BESSIE DEVENNY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, aforesaid, and known on a map of the property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and George L. S. Thompson, situate in the Twelfth (12th) Ward of the City of New York, surveyed August 1st, 1850, by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 498 as Lot No. 111; bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street; running thence southerly, and parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; and thence westerly, along the last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less, together with the land lying in front thereof, to the centre of said street, to be used as a public street. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Nathaniel M. Donahue by Rebecca H. Stevens by deed of conveyance bearing date December 23rd, 1899.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 39 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 345 W. 143d Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,853.06, with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $376.25, with interest from the 31st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $436.46 and interest.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Haskell Pitman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEY-WELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. ELIZA PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES, Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-law6mF

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-law6mF

SCHOLLE, JACOB.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Melville J. Scholle, Quintee Schol

AID OF PRIVATE CHARITIES

Controller Coler Makes a Report to the Board of Estimate.

CONDEMNS EXISTING METHODS

Favors More Rigid Conditions for Appropriations and Specifies Some That Should Be Cut Off.

Controller Coler submitted to the Board of Estimate, at its meeting yesterday, an exhaustive report on municipal subsidies to private charities, which he had been preparing for several months. No action was taken on the report, but the matter in all probability will be taken up at the next meeting of the board on Sept. 15.

With the report the Controller submitted this resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby determines and declares the following as the terms and conditions upon which public moneys shall be disbursed by the Controller to private charities for which appropriations may be made in the budget:

1. The accounts of all charitable institutions receiving public moneys shall be so kept as to show the receipts of and disbursements from public moneys separately from the other funds of such institutions, and all institutions shall keep an exact record, to be corrected from time to time, in a form to be approved by the Controller, showing the addresses of the parents, guardians, or nearest relatives or inmates, and other information designed to facilitate inquiry into their financial inability to provde for such inmates.

2. Moneys received from the City Treasury shall be used by such institutions only for annually recurring expenses of "care, support, and maintenance."

3. All institutions receiving public moneys shall be at all reasonable times open to the visitation and inspection of duly authorized representatives of the Department of Public Charities and the Department of Finance.

4. Upon its appearing to the satisfaction of the Controller that it would be to the public interests to withhold payments to any charitable institution for which an appropriation has been made, he shall give written notice to such institution of his intention to so withhold such payments, and the right of such institution to receive payment for services rendered thereafter shall thereupon cease.

5. All institutions caring for or supporting more than 250 dependent children shall employ at least one visitor for every 500 children or major fraction of that number, whose duty it shall be to examine into the ability of the parents or guardians of such children to support them in whole or in part at their own expense, and to make report thereon at least once every six months to the Department of Public Charities and the Department of Finance. Whenever it shall appear from such reports or from investigation made by representatives of the Department of Public Charities or the Department of Finance that the parents or guardians of such children are financially capable of their support, such children shall be forthwith returned by such institutions.

6. No payments shall be made for inmates of private charitable institutions unless the same shall have been accepted by the proper Commissioner of the Department of Public Charities as a proper charge against the city.

7. Institutions carrying on industrial enterprises in which inmates are required or permitted to work shall keep records showing the financial results of such work, the methods by which products are sold and whether below current or market prices for such products; also, separately, the earnings per capita of inmates wholly or partly maintained by the public funds.

EFFECTS OF THE OLD SYSTEM.

The Controller begins his report by saying that it is remarkable that no serious effort has ever been made to reform the system of disbursing public funds for private charities which obtains in New York. The effects of this system, he says, may be summarized as follows:

First—Beneficiaries have been made the judges of their own deserts; for the bills presented by them to the Legislature have usually been passed without amendment or modification.

Secondly—Gross inequalities in disbursing public funds have arisen—different institutions receiving different rates of payment for the same class of work.

Thirdly—Payments have been required to be made to certain institutions, the objects of which, though of a charitable nature, are not of such a character as to warrant a public subsidy.

Fourthly—The officers of the municipality have had no control over the method of disbursing these subsidies, and in some cases no knowledge of the purposes for which the moneys donated were to be applied.

Fifthly—In some cases the uses made of public subventions have undoubtedly tended toward fostering pauperism.

Sixthly—Private charities have been built up at the expense of the public charities maintained by the city.

In relation to the last point, Mr. Coler shows by statistics that since 1890, when the appropriations for paupers in private institutions amounted to $1,845,872, the expenditure for this class of charity has grown to $3,131,580.51 in 1898. Nothing was done to stay this flood of public money to private charitable institutions, the report continues, until the adoption of the constitutional amendment of 1894, which provides that payments by municipalities to institutions under private control may be "authorized," but not "required," by the Legislature. This amendment, the Controller says, offered little material aid until the last Legislature passed the Stranahan bill, which, in brief, authorizes the Board of Estimate, in its discretion, to appropriate money from the City Treasury in aid of private institutions assisting the city in caring for dependents, regardless of the recognition which any institution may have obtained from the Legislature by special enactment.

In view of the additional responsibility placed upon the Board of Estimate by the Stranahan act, the Controller says, he set about attempting to solve some of the many difficulties of the charity problem, and in doing so made a thorough investigation of the existing conditions. All institutions receiving public moneys were requested to transmit sworn statements as to their work and their finances, and these reports accompany Mr. Coler's report. In addition, he presents reports from the State Board of Charities, the New York Medical League, the Charity Organization Society, and the State Charities Aid Association. Some of the suggestions received from these sources are extremely drastic, he says. As to the method of approaching the subject Mr. Coler says:

"I believe that the best results will be obtained if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will decide upon a policy which should first decide clearly the relations to be established between the City Treasury and private charitable institutions, and then move toward that end by gradually conforming the appropriations in the budget to that ideal in such a manner that progress shall be made as rapidly as may be consistent with the desire to avoid crippling excellent charities which have been led to depend for many years upon public assistance.

INEQUALITIES OF PAYMENT.

Mr. Coler suggests that all donations of public funds should be made only from the budget, thus cutting out all moneys received from the Excise Tax Fund and from the Theatrical and Concert License Fund, and that public moneys should be disbursed only upon a basis of pro rata payment measured by specific services performed. He instances the following cases as showing inequalities of payments to institutions performing the same class of work:

Eighteen institutions caring for dependent children are paid per capita $2 per week; 16 are paid 25 cents per day; 1 is paid $104 per annum, and 3 $110 per annum. Four medical charities receive for infants, 38 cents per day per capita; 2 receive $10 per month. Three lying-in hospitals receive for mothers, $18 per month; 2 receive $5 a week, and 1 receives $12 a month. One receives $15 for each obstetrical case, and 5 receive $25. Three hospitals receive $1 per day for each patient, while 3 receive a lump sum only for surgical cases, obtaining only 70 cents per day for medical cases. Three reformatories receive $110 per annum; 1, $150 per annum, and 1, $2 per week. Seventy institutions receive appropriations aggregating $850,000 in bulk, i. e., upon no basis of payment for actual service performed.

The Controller says that this year 99 per cent. of the money appropriated for private institutions was for the care and support of children. He recommends that no effort be made to care for children in public institutions, but he advises that a more rigorous system of inspection be put into force. He also suggests that an improved method of committing children could be obtained if City Magistrates would refer all applications for commitment to the Commissioner of Charities, acting themselves only in cases of neglect, cruelty, or other circumstances, involving the commission of a crime.

A large part of the report is devoted to medical charities, in which, the Controller says, the present system finds its greatest abuse. In this regard, Mr. Coler says:

The city maintains its own hospitals, while at the same time subsidizing private institutions which compete with them. During the last few years, great improvements have been made in the city hospitals, but their condition is still capable of considerable further improvement. While sometimes overcrowded, it frequently happens that the city hospitals are not filled to the limits of their capacity; and it would seem as though the city should not deal with private hospitals except as subsidiary aids or adjuncts to the public institutions. It stands to reason that so long as there are vacant beds in the city hospitals, and the city is at the same time subsidizing private hospitals at a cost greater than the expense of caring for patients in its own institutions, a wrong is done to the taxpayers. If private hospitals are to receive public assistance at all, it would certainly seem that payments should be made only at some uniform rate, approximately the same as the cost per capita of maintenance in the public institutions (not including the cost of general administration, which would be constant in any event.)

IMPROPER OBJECTS OF BOUNTY.

Mr. Coler calls attention to the fact that the New York Medical League has strongly attacked the policy of granting public subsidies to private hospitals and dispensaries. The chief points of attack, he says, have been:

1. That many of the hospitals receiving public money are really business enterprises, the hospitals being merely necessary clinical attachments to medical schools, which would have to be maintained for the proper teaching of students, even if the city contributed nothing to their support, and which are worth more to the medical schools than the cost of maintaining them.

2. That the books of twenty-two hospitals receiving public aid show an annual surplus in excess of the amounts received from the city, (i. e., if the city appropriations were withdrawn they would still have balances to their credit.)

3. That dispensaries do not exercise proper care in confining their activities to those who are really indigent, but promote pauperism by treating free those who are well able to pay for treatment.

Mr. Coler recommends equal distribution of money among these private hospitals, and urges that the subsidies for dispensaries be limited to half the amounts allowed for 1900.

Homes for the aged the Controller considers as subjects for private charity exclusively and he recommends that appropriations for these be stopped after 1900.

In speaking of institutions for miscellaneous charitable purposes, Mr. Coler says:

It has been the practice for some years past, both in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, to donate annually lump sums of money to charitable organizations performing work of a miscellaneous character. In New York these amounts have been for the most part comparatively small, and principally derived from the Theatrical and Concert License Fund. In Brooklyn the amounts have been larger, and were obtained originally from the Excise Fund, and later directly from the budget. I recommend that this practice be discontinued. The charter itself contains stringent prohibitions against the distribution of out-door relief by the Department of Public Charities, and the spirit of these provisions is against accomplishing the same result in an indirect manner. Many of these recipients of public funds devote themselves exclusively to out-door relief, and an examination of the purposes of some of these organizations shows that however proper these may be as the result of private benevolence, they are extremely improper objects of the public bounty.

With reference to The Actors' Fund, which for years has received half the amounts collected by the city from theatrical licenses, the Controller says it should receive in 1900 not more than one-half what it did last year, and that thereafter this grant be discontinued.

HORGAN & SLATTERY EXAMINED

Mr. Horgan Admits that the Assets Remaining from the Original Capital of the Company Are $30.

A meeting of the creditors of Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery, the architects who are said to have been greatly favored by Tammany Hall, was held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Stanley W. Dexter at 71 Broadway. Eighteen claims, aggregating $51,993, were filed by the following creditors: Yale & Towne Company, $3,471; Communipaw Coal Company, $159; Edwards & Co., $581; E. J. Soltman, $138; F. W. Meeker, $7,981; Mitchell & Vance Company, $350; Elizabeth J. Saward, $3,990; Gillis & Geoghegan, $5,514; Michael J. O'Brien, $5,996; Michael Power, $800; J. J. Buckley, $1,175; Boughton & Terwilliger, $3,059; Valenti & Preori, $763; Press Publishing Company, $1,467; Leon Tanenbaum, $3,606; Tircker Electric Construction Company, $2,021; Chess Brothers, $1,854; Wells & Newton Company, $1,881.

Herbert J. Hindes, attorney for the Press Publishing Company, nominated Charles J. Breck for trustee, and Register Isaac Fromme, who represented six claims, those of Gillis & Geoghegan, J. J. Buckley, Michael Power, Valenti & Preori, Michael J. O'Brien, and Boughton & Terwilliger, nominated Michael J. O'Brien, one of the creditors, for trustee. As a vote was about to be taken it was found that some of the lawyers had come without power of attorney, and the election of a trustee was postponed until the next meeting, which was set down for Sept. 15.

Mr. Horgan was then examined by Mr. Hindes. A motion to exclude Mr. Slattery while Mr. Horgan was under examination was denied by the referee. Mr. Horgan was questioned about the old firm of Horgan & Slattery and the two corporations which followed, the Horgan & Slattery Company and Horgan & Slattery, the latter being the one under which they are now doing business. Mr. Horgan is the President, a Mr. Slattery Secretary, and James Slattery a Director. Mr. Horgan said the capital stock is $10,000, consisting of 1,000 shares. Mrs. Horgan has 499 shares, Mrs. Slattery 498, Mr. Horgan 1, Mr. Slattery 1, and James Slattery 1. Mr. Horgan and the two Slatterys paid in $10 each for their stock, making $30 cash; Mrs. Horgan and Mrs. Slattery for their stock gave an equity in some property at Port Chester, N. Y., which property was subsequently sold under foreclosure and realized nothing over the mortgage.

The women never paid in any cash. Mr. Horgan was asked:

"Then the amount of capital of the present corporation of Horgan & Slattery is nothing except the $30 paid in?"

Objection was made by Mr. Hyde of Adams & Hyde, representing Messrs. Horgan and Slattery, but Mr. Horgan replied:

"All I can say is the property is foreclosed and wiped out."

He had valued the equity at $15,000.

The question was asked: "When the equity was wiped out, there remained only $30 capital of the corporation?"

This was objected to. The question "Had the company no assets except $30 paid in by the Messrs. Slattery and Mr. Horgan?" was also objected to.

Then the question was asked:

"Is not the sum of $30 all the assets of the company which remain from the original capital stock?"

"Yes."

The examination developed that the Port Chester property was taken in trade for the house at 916 West End Avenue. The Port Chester property was appraised at $30,000 to $35,000 and mortgaged for $15,000. When sold at foreclosure it was bid in by the holder of the mortgage.

Asked about the earnings of the first corporation, the Horgan & Slattery Company, the witness said there were no earnings, as the debts ate them up. He drew a salary, but did not remember the amount, probably $75 to $100 a week. He used it for living expenses. Mr. Slattery had the same. Coming to the present corporation of Horgan & Slattery, he refused to answer anything, saying he was willing to answer in regard to his connection with it, but not about its affairs. His salary, he said, is $5,000, Mr. Slattery's $7,500.

"Are all the earnings of this corporation practically earned by yourself and Mr. Slattery?"

"I refuse to answer."

The witness also refused to answer the next question: "Who employs the draughtsmen?" but did so when directed by the referee.

Mr. Horgan said the corporation has the regular books, and there are no secret books in which entries are made of the business of the corporation. He does not keep any books of personal transactions. Asked if he had earned any money outside of the corporation, he replied that he did not remember. Asked if he knew the earnings of the corporation since its formation in February, 1898, he answered that he did not; that probably the books would show.

Q.—Did you overdraw your salary account? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much? A.—I don't remember; considerably over my salary.

Mr. Horgan declared he has no property of any kind whatever and there is no money due him from anybody. Asked if he knew what the assets of the corporation are, he said that they are orders for work which extend over three or four years. The books do not show.

Question by the Referee—Do you keep a regular set of books? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will the books show the orders? A.—Probably.

Mr. Hindes then announced that he had gone as far as he could until he had the books of the corporation at hand. He asked the referee for an order for the production of the books of the corporatin. The referee directed Mr. Horgan to produce the books at the next hearing.

Mr. Hyde, attorney for Messrs. Horgan & Slattery, remarked:

"Do you want to paralyze the business of this corporation? We have no objection to producing the books, all or any of them."

It was finally arranged to produce the cash book, journal, ledger, bank book, check book, and capital stock book. Mr. Slattery said he would, in addition to the books, bring the bookkeeper and let the creditors see everything.

Money for Hyman Feltman.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of one dollar from "Oberon" for Hyman Feltman, the boy who was injured by a cross-town car, but insisted on leaving Bellevue Hospital before he was perfectly well on the ground that he must support his mother.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL A RUIN

House Built and Adorned by A. T. Stewart Destroyed by Fire.

A PART OF HIS PET SCHEME

Guests Were in Terror, While Natives Reveled and Stole in the Handsome Building and Park.

The Garden City Hotel, one of the finest and most fashionable hotels on Long Island, erected in part by the late Alexander T. Stewart, and occupying the centre of Garden City, which he planned as an ideal place of residence, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Although the fire was devoid of casualties, the fifty or more guests escaping with most of their personal effects, comparatively little was saved of the splendid interior furnishings and adornments of the structure.

The hotel was situated in the centre of a park of thirty acres, which is beautifully laid out with flower beds, fountains, and drives. The building was an imposing brick and frame structure of a mixed style of architecture. It was four stories in height, and was constructed in the form of the letter H, the connecting portion running east and west, constituting the original structure built by Mr. Stewart in 1873. This was of the Dutch Colonial style of architecture, and was surmounted by an immense cupola. The eastern and western wings were added in 1895, and were of Gothic style. The hotel, which was owned and operated by the Garden City Company, had accommodations for 150 guests, and was rapidly filling up for the Fall and Winter season. A score or more guests arrived on Wednesday evening, and had not unpacked their trunks when the fire started. The building was handsomely furnished throughout, the walls being hung with valuable oil paintings, artists' drawings, and tapestries. The appointments were high class, and the hotel catered only to the most exclusive custom.

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

The fire was discovered about 7:20 o'clock, just as those of the guests whose business called them to New York were arising. The day clerk, John Meacham, was awakened in his room on the fourth floor, at the northeast corner of the building, by dense smoke in his apartment. Upon investigation he discovered flames eating their way down from the attic, and at once started through the hotel to notify the guests that the house was on fire. Most of the guests were dressed at this time, and some had gone down stairs prepared for breakfast. Those on the lower floors had time to remove most of their valuables, but those in the upper part of the hotel were driven out in haste. Men, women, and children ran out on the lawn in their night robes, leaving valuables behind them, as the flames, driven by a strong breeze, ate their way into the building with extraordinary rapidity.

The hotel was equipped with a system of fire hose and this was put into immediate use. George L. Hubbell, the General Superintendent, was summoned from his home near by, and directed the fighting of the fire, but soon found that the task was hopeless, and telephoned for help to Hempstead, Jamaica, Roslyn, Westbury, Hyde Park, and Floral Park. Within half an hour an engine from Hempstead and hose companies from a half dozen other villages arrived, but by this time it was seen that the building was doomed.

The firemen directed their efforts upon the western end of the structure, while the employes of the hotel endeavored to save whatever was possible in the way of furniture and valuables. The fire had attracted hundreds of persons from near-by districts, and these assisted in the work, which resulted in saving nearly all of the baggage of the guests and a miscellaneous lot of valuable furniture and other articles belonging to the hotel.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FIREMEN.

At 9 o'clock the cupola in the centre of the main building fell. Several of the firemen who were on the eaves beneath it were knocked down by the pieces of falling timbers, but escaped with a few slight bruises. John Hilten of Hempstead received the most painful injuries, which, however, were not serious. Disregarding the shouts of warning from the spectators, the firemen climbed again to the eaves with lines of hose in their determination to drive the flames back. Foot by foot, however, the fire forced its way from room to room and floor to floor, until three hours after the alarm was given, it had reached the west wing, and it was seen that the entire building would be consumed.

Attention was then turned to saving the wines and fixtures of the café and wine cellars underneath that wing. Scores of willing workers assisted in this task, and many helped themselves liberally. While the fire was raging in the third and fourth stories of the west wing a crowd collected in the café and hindered rather than aided in the work. Bottles of champagne, whisky, and liqueurs were grabbed as quickly as they were brought from the storerooms, and soon the place was filled with a turbulent, intoxicated throng. Manager Hubbell and some of the hotel employes tried in vain to eject the noisy crowd, and a riot seemed imminent. Above the hiss and roar of the flames resounded the whoops and yells of drunken men. The respectable guests and others became panic-stricken and fled from the scene in terror. Finally Under Sheriff Henry W. Skinner of Nassau County, who was on the grounds, swore in a number of men and dispersed the mob.

In the meantime the handsome grounds had been littered with heaps of furniture, bric-a-brac, silverware, clothing, and other articles taken from the burning building. Here and there were guests sorting out and packing in their trunks the jewelry and clothing which had been brought from the building by armfuls. The rich furnishings of the hotel were strewn upon the lawns with the property of guests, affording a rare opportunity for theft.

THIEVING NATIVES RELEASED.

Silverware and small articles worth several hundred dollars were stolen before the crowds could be driven back and the lawns roped in. Several arrests were made, but the miscreants were subsequently released after disgorging their plunder. It was explained that they were not held because they were residents of the adjacent districts and were ordinarily honest, having succumbed only to the unusual temptation.

By noon the entire building had been practically gutted. The lower portion, which is of brick, may be used again as a foundation for a new building, which Manager Hubbell said yesterday would be erected immediately on the site. Mr. Hubbell refused to make an estimate of the loss, but it is said that the building and furnishings were valued at $200,000. The highest prized among the articles saved are several old paintings, once the property of the late A. T. Stewart, who took them from his private mansion to adorn the hotel twenty-six years ago. While the origin of the fire is not definitely known, it is thought to have been caused by a defective flue. The guests made their way to the city in the course of the day, or stopped with friends in near-by villages.

The insurance on the hotel amounted to $123,000, of which $100,000 was on the building and $23,500 on the furniture. It was distributed as follows: On building—Union of London, $25,000; German-American, $8,000; Royal, $7,500; Home, $7,500; Insurance Company of North America, $7,500; Helvetia, $7,500; New York Underwriters', $5,000; Aetna, $5,000; Westchester, $5,000; Sun, $5,000; Atlas, $5,000; Greenwich, $2,500; Phoenix of London, $2,500; Northern of London, $2,500; Spring Garden, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500. On furniture—Union of London, $5,000; Providence-Washington, $2,500; Greenwich, $2,500; Royal, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; Helvetia, $2,500; Phoenix of London, $2,500.

A. T. STEWART'S PET SCHEME.

Garden City was created by A. T. Stewart out of farming lands in Hempstead, about fifteen miles from Brooklyn. Mr. Stewart built the original Garden City Hotel, together with seventeen magnificent residences surrounding it, and he planned to make the place a residential paradise. He purchased in September, 1869, from the Hempstead authorities a tract of 7,170 acres of land. The sale was made by a special act of the Legislature, and the sum paid was $304,260, or $55 an acre. The money was invested for the support of the public schools of the township.

John Kellum, Mr. Stewart's surveyor, laid the tract out for a model city, and built roads to Ocean Beach, Roslyn, Great Neck, Sea Cliff, and Glen Cove. Kellum died in 1871, and the development of the city was delayed. On June 28, 1877, Bishop Littlejohn laid the cornerstone for the Cathedral of the Incarnation, for which Mr. Stewart, who died in 1876, had provided as a memorial to the Protestant Episcopal clergy of Long Island. When Mr. Stewart died he left extensive plans for the future development of Garden City, which had become a fad with him, and Mrs. Stewart carried them out as far as possible. She built a "See Home," St. Paul's School for Boys, and St. Mary's School for Girls.

In 1895 the hotel was enlarged by the addition of two wings. The improvements to the building and grounds cost $150,000. McKim, Mead & White were the architects. The house prospered under the management of the Garden City Company, which was formed at the time the improvements were made.

FIRE IN ERIE BASIN.

Damage Estimated at $100,000—A Pier, Stored Merchandise, and a Lighter Destroyed—Watchmen Burned.

A careless sailor or longshoreman tossed the end of a lighted match or knocked the ashes of his pipe into jute stored on Pier 47, Brooklyn, at 6:30 o'clock last night, and before the blaze which ensued was brought under control property valued at $100,000 was destroyed. Amos Godfrey, a watchman, is in St. Peter's Hospital suffering with severe burns. Another watchman, Maxwell Roberts, was also badly burned. He went to his home at 244 Thirty-third Street.

The pier was the property of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and is located at Richards Street. The steamer Buceros, Capt. Durdin, with a cargo of jute, hides, and other merchandise, consigned to Norton & Son of the Produce Exchange Building, which had arrived several days ago from Calcutta, was tied up to the pier, and during the day a gang of workmen had been transferring her cargo to lighters, several of which were also tied up to the pier. A great mass of jute and hides was also piled on the pier, which contained several hundred barrels of plumbago, besides other merchandise.

The watchmen were out on the extreme end of the pier when there was a sudden blaze near the gangway leading to the steamer. The watchmen started forward. In an instant all the jute on the pier blazed up, completely cutting the two men off from communication with the street. They were placed in the position of having to jump overboard or fight their way through the fire. They chose the latter alternative. The fire had in the meantime been seen from the street and three alarms were turned in.

Meanwhile the sailors on board the Buceros jumped overboard. Some of them swam to piers and others were picked up by a small boat. Capt. Durdin stuck to his ship and cut her loose after the fire had communicated itself to her deck and sides. A tug towed her out into the stream, where the fireboat Boody extinguished the flames. Capt. Durdin was slightly burned.

The pier and all the merchandise stored on it up to the bulkhead line were destroyed, the former being burned to the water's edge. The fire also communicated to the lighters, but all of them except the Emily succeeded in getting out into the stream before much damage was done. The Emily, owned by J. A. Johannson, was completely destroyed, with her cargo of hides.

Most of the merchandise destroyed was the property of Norton & Son, and underwriters placed the total loss at $100,000.

The fire occurred at the Erie Basin near where the cup challenger Shamrock had been docked.

PERJURY IN A DIVORCE CASE.

Justice Scott Accuses Samuel Blume and Refuses a Decree.

Samuel Blume, through his eagerness to be rid of his wife, Jenny Blume, without paying her alimony pending a divorce suit, is likely to serve a term in State prison for perjury. Blume brought an action in this city in March, 1896, for an absolute divorce, but failed to obey an order to pay alimony and a counsel fee. Then, last May, he began a like suit in Westchester County, which a month later was ordered to be tried here. It was called on June 14 before Justice Scott as an undefended case. Blume then swore distinctly that there was no other action for divorce or separation then pending between himself and his wife.

Justice Scott gave a decision yesterday refusing to grant a decree. He said that soon after the trial his attention was called to the fact that the first action was still undisposed of, and that the plaintiff was in contempt for non-compliance with the Court's order to pay alimony. Blume's attorney in this action, but not in the other, on his attention being called to the matter agreed to investigate and report. Failing to hear from him, Justice Scott said he must conclude that Blume had not only attempted to perpetrate a fraud upon the Court, but had been guilty of flat perjury. The case, Justice Scott said, would be brought to the attention of the District Attorney for such action as he might deem proper.

Farewell Fireworks at Manhattan.

The fireworks season at Manhattan Beach is nearly over. After to-morrow night Pain's Open Air Theatre will be closed and the mimic warfare on land and water will not be seen nor heard again this season. As a fitting close to a successful Summer, Mr. Pain will reproduce several of the feats of the Carnival Pyrotechnics, especially the aerial display, never appear to better advantage than on a clear September night, so that an interesting exhibition may be looked for to-morrow night.

We decline, with regret, the U. S. Commissioners' invitation to represent America's ready-made clothing at the Exposition.

Our decision to stay at home and "keep shop," however, does not mean that the honor is unappreciated.

Already our three shops are showing the Fall styles in clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

All but one of the new hat blocks are out, and that one will be here to-morrow.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

359 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Clearing Sale
of
Ladies' Jackets,
VALUE FROM $8 TO $15.
TO-DAY
$1.98, $3.98, $4.98.
Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

A Big Fat Bargain
at our 13th Street Store to-day.
Real, bona fide $20, $22, $25 & $28 Sack and Cutaway Business Suits—last year's vintage—in fall and winter weights, for
$12.00.
This is your chance.

Another price-plum: Balance of our stock of medium and light weight Men's Trousers, $5 to $8 values, all $3.50.
Trousers Sale at all three stores.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
Looking Cosey-Cornerward.

Every furnisher has the cosey-corner craze. No wonder, when the "corner" introduces such grace, beauty and solid comfort.

Here are the groundings:—Odd Oriental conceptions, as inexpensive as you please; from Japanese and Smyrna rugs in Turkish and Persian patterns, very artistic, very low in price, to real handwoven Orientals—the acme of color harmony.

Here are the draperies:—Exquisite antique Bagdad and Persian or domestic jute and tapestry reproductions.

Here are pillows:—Like Autumn leaves for color, richness and variety. And as for the furniture, if economy is an object,

"BUY OF THE MAKER."
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23rd ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

TENEMENTS AND NEW CODE

Members of the 1894 Commission Discuss Its Provisions.

LAWS ARE NOT IN CONFLICT

Constructing Engineer Washington Says the Reduction in the Thickness of Walls Is Commendable.

Members of the Tenement House Commission which was appointed in 1894 to canvass the field of tenement house construction for the purpose of recommending to the Assembly suggestions which were later embodied in building laws discussed freely yesterday the new building code of the City of New York as prepared by the Building Code Commission. By some of those who are familiar with the old building laws it was feared that the new provisions, which are in many instances radical changes, would conflict with the laws of tenement house construction as promulgated by the commission of 1894 and which are still in effect.

It was the unqualified opinion, however, of those members seen that the new building code will tend to improve the construction of tenement houses as well as of other buildings. Up-to-date methods will apply in the construction which were not possible six years ago, looking toward the improvement of tenements and ameliorating the crowded conditions.

W. De H. Washington, constructing engineer, of 1 Broadway, who was a prominent member of the Tenement House Commission, spoke in the highest terms of the work of the Building Code Commissioners. So far as he had studied the new building code, he said that it in no way conflicted with the suggestions of the Tenement Commission. As to the reduction in thickness of walls in buildings and the decreasing of what is technically known as the "floor load," Mr. Washington said:

"Owing to the new methods of building tenement houses, the reduction in the thickness of walls is to be commended. The steel and iron construction employed nowadays does away with the former necessity for thick walls. Walls have come to be little more than a weather protection, broadly speaking. The weight of the buildings is supported by the steel construction, and the building would stand irrespective of the walls. This is especially true in the higher buildings as they approach the top, where only the weight of the roof has to be supported and where the walls are not called upon for any great sustaining capacity.

"It is also quite satisfactory that the 'floor load' has been decreased. In tenement houses, where the thickness of the floor was formerly a foot or over, there are now constructed floors much less cumbersome and enjoying the same immunity from fire, while the weight is materially reduced. A transverse strain of seventy-five pounds to the superficial foot is quite sufficient in tenement house flooring. There are seldom more than twelve persons to a family, and, let them pile in as much furniture as they like, this, added to their weight, would not begin to approach the safety mark as given in the new code. The legal provisions for filling between the iron floor beams are excellent.

"The section of the code applying to fire appliances in buildings is especially advantageous in tenement house construction. During the sessions of our commission we devoted much time to the consideration of this aspect of construction. The new code embodies many excellent ideas. Far from conflicting with the work of our commission, I believe that tenement house construction will be greatly improved by the new code, so far as I have acquainted myself with its provisions."

Solomon Moses, at present a large owner of tenement houses and a member of the commission in 1894, said that the work of the commission has not been in any way thwarted by the new building code, so far as he knew. Mr. Moses said that more consideration was shown for health in tenement house building than for the purely constructive part of the work. However, he did not believe that the new code would in any way interfere with these conditions, but rather would improve them.

Roger Foster of 69 West Fifty-fifth Street, member of the 1894 commission, said that the laws governing tenement house construction were embodied in the new charter of the City of New York, and that it was not in the power of the Municipal Assembly to change these laws in accordance with the suggestions of the Building Code Commissioners should they conflict, which he by no means wished to imply.

Appropriations for School Sites.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday and made these appropriations for school purposes: $365,851 to pay for the land for a site for a high school in Tenth Avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, $37,541 for a grammar school site in Academy Street, Vermilyea Avenue and King's Bridge Road; $82,927 for a school site between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, Second and Third Avenues; $10,200 for a grammar school site at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

O'Neill's.

Fall Suits, Capes and Skirts!

We are now showing the most complete line of women's Ready-to-Wear Suits, Capes and Skirts ever shown in New York. Everything that is new, correct and dependable, is here, from the modest priced Suit to the most exclusive Imported Novelty. It is by far the best Fall Display we have ever made. —A hint as to prices:

Tailor Made Suits.

Black Cheviot Serge Walking Suits with jaunty Fly-Front Jacket, full lined with black Taffeta, new habit Shape Skirt, Percaline lined and bound with velveteen,
9.98.

Black Camel's Hair finish Cheviot Suits, Fly Front Walking Coat, lined throughout with Black Taffeta, new Flounce Skirt Percaline lined and bound with velveteen,
15.00

Medium Gray Oxford Suits with Fly-Front Jacket, scalloped and finished with rows of stitching, new Shape Skirt, Entire Suit lined with extra quality of Black Taffeta,
25.00

Capes.

Golf Capes of Dark Mixed Cheviots, Straps on Front, finished with large buttons, Fancy Plaid back,
8.98

Fancy Plaid Back Golf Capes finished with strapped seams and hood, also in full circular shapes,
9.98

Separate Dress Skirts.

Black Cheviot Dress Skirts with imitation Tunic effect, Percaline lined and velveteen bound,
5.00

Oxford Cheviot Skirts, new Habit Shape, finished with rows of stitching,
6.00

Fall Novelties in Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Dress Goods, Silks, Gloves, Birds, Wings, and Millinery Trimmings, etc., Now Open.

MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

BUTTERFLY HOSTS HERE.

Vast Swarms in the Streets and Parks of the City—Explanation of an Entomologist.

Butterflies in countless numbers made an aerial parade about the city yesterday. Their appearance was sudden, the first swarms of them being observed in the down-town districts just before noon. They were particularly conspicuous in the down-town parks and through the Wall Street region. Their appearance in such large numbers caused considerable comment in light and serious vein, and whether they came as visitors from rural regions or were born right here in New York was a matter of much discussion. Some persons who had read about the butterflies which flocked a few days ago into Kingston by thousands were quick to say that these were the same, and that they must be traveling southward for the Winter. Others said they came from New Jersey, having been blown over by the brisk breezes of the last few days.

Whether the insect traced family relations to the much talked-of "kissing bug," afforded those of humorous mood much speculation.

In City Hall Park the butterflies seemed to rally before flying out through the streets over the down-town districts. Here they flocked together, flying around and around as if planning their route over the city. Up among the tree tops they floated in the air by thousands, sometimes going even as high as the roofs of the tallest buildings in Park Row. About the tops of the newspaper buildings they could be seen in great numbers. Crowds of people about Park Row and City Hall Park stopped, "craned" their necks, and gazed at the unusual spectacle for a long time.

Up-town districts were also visited by the butterflies, but they did not seem to be so numerous there. The specimens of the insect which were seen in such great numbers yesterday covered about four inches between the tips of the wings when expanded. They were yellow and brown in color, with bright white spots near the tips of the wings.

Inquiry at the American Museum of Natural History elicited the information that the butterfly seen belongs to the class known in science by the name Danais archippus, and that the swarms were probably born about the parks of the city. Explaining the appearance of so many of them suddenly, the assistant entomologist at the museum said it was because weather conditions have been more favorable this Summer than is usual for the "hatching" of the insects.

"This butterfly," he said, "is a very common one in the North. After a long term of wet weather they are apt to come forth by thousands. They lay eggs on milk weeds, that is to say, any of the common weeds about the parks, which, when broken, give out a sticky white fluid. Such plants are their food in the caterpillar form. The butterfly lays the eggs on a leaf of the weed, and they hatch within twelve days, giving out the caterpillar. These finally enter the pupa stage, hanging themselves to a branch of the weed. In warm, wet weather these pupae soon burst, and the insect comes forth as a butterfly such as we have to-day all over the city."

ST. GALL EMBROIDERY CASES.

Specifications of the Appeal to the United States Circuit Court.

The appeal of Collector Bidwell in the St. Gall embroidery cases, and more particularly the specific case against Loeb & Schoenfeld, importers of this city, to the United States Circuit Court contains fifteen specifications. The case hinges chiefly on the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to compel the Collector of Customs to act in customs cases.

In the first specification it is contended that the Board of General Appraisers erred in assuming jurisdiction to review the decision of the Collector. The second specification holds that the amount of duties assessed was illegally exacted by the Collector. Other specifications cite precedents in support of the stand taken by the Secretary of the Treasury in ordering the appeal. In the opinion of customs lawyers the questions involved in the appeal are all of a technical character, and it is expected that the importers will retain eminent lawyers to present their side of the case.

CARL VENTH'S WIFE TO SUE.

Wants a Divorce from the Violinist, Who Has Left Brooklyn.

Carl Venth, a violin virtuoso of Brooklyn, who had a studio at 127 Schermerhorn Street, left his home in May last and established classes in the Pouch Mansion. Yesterday it was announced that his wife, who is a fine pianist, intended to sue him for a divorce. Venth is said to have left Brooklyn. Although he has not lived with his wife since he left his home, they appeared in concerts together during the season of the Brooklyn Institute. According to Mrs. Venth, her troubles with her husband began about a year ago. They have one daughter, seventeen years old.

Mrs. Venth said yesterday that her lawyer had not been able to serve any papers on her husband. At the Pouch Mansion last evening it was said that Prof. Venth was in Europe, but was expected back by Sept. 15. Mrs. Venth says, however, that she does not believe he is in Europe. Both these statements were made by

AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES, Mgr. —BEGINNING NEXT— Tuesday Eve., Sept. 12, MRS. FISKE will present a new play by Langdon Mitchell, (Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair,") entitled Becky Sharp. *SEATS NOW ON SALE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d....At 8:30. Daniel Frohman....Mgr. Matinée Saturday, 2. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS Annie Russell ...in....MISS HOBBS. ...in....MISS HOBBS. A new comedy by Jerome K. Jerome.

DALY'S Under the Management of ....Daniel Frohman. NEXT WEDNESDAY, (13th.) First appearance here of E. H. SOTHERN ....and VIRGINIA HARNED ....in....THE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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Showers and thunderstorms; cooler.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,497.. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TWELVE PAGES, WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—War between Great Britain and the Transvaal is now less likely. The action of the British Cabinet Council yesterday was not made public, but it is believed that England has asked for another conference, to be held at Cape Town. Baron Curzon, the Viceroy of India, said the adoption of the gold standard by that country would enable her to enter the field on equal terms with other powers. David Colquhoun, a brother of the former Treasurer of Glasgow, who is accused of stealing $1,000,000, was arrested. The Kaiser says many centuries must elapse before peace can be universal. One of the men charged with the attempted assassination of ex-King Milan of Servia was put on trial at Belgrade, and another hanged himself in his prison cell. The Empress of China has notified Mr. Morgan, M. P., who holds concessions, to commence his mining and commercial operations at once in Szechuen. Peru's new President was inaugurated. Gen. Jimenes, the successful Dominican revolutionist, is announced as a candidate for the Presidency. There is uneasiness in the southern part of the Island, and another revolution is feared. It is reported that a gale is blowing in the Leeward Islands, and that it is headed to the northwest.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 2.

H. Walter Webb arrived at his home in Scarboro yesterday from St. Regis Lake.

Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton last night talked to a meeting of the Tammany General Committee of the Eleventh Assembly District on Ramapo.

I. D. Archbold, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company in New York, replied to criticisms of the company yesterday before the Industrial Commission in Washington.

G. M. Valentine, wrecker of the Middlesex County Bank, has brought suit against Edward Marks of Long Branch to recover $10,900 he claims to have lost in gambling.

Page 3.

The Shamrock tested her sails again yesterday. It was demonstrated once more that she is not fast in light airs. She was caught in a squall.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is said to have started a movement to make Gov. Roosevelt McKinley's running mate next year if Vice President Hobart declines renomination.

Yesterday at Syracuse Gov. Roosevelt spoke at the State Fair. He said the State had done much for the farmer, and he hoped would do more. In referring to the Dreyfus case he said such a case could never arise in this country.

Page 4.

Seventy-eight professional and amateur golfers have entered for the championship of the United States.

The team from the District of Columbia won the Hilton Trophy yesterday at Sea Girt by a narrow margin from the Georgia Remarksmen.

The Brooklyn baseball nine defeated the Bostons yesterday at Washington Park. At the Polo Grounds the New Yorks beat the Baltimores.

Sadducee and Kilmarnock ran a dead heat at Sheepshead Bay yesterday over the Futurity course. The other races were won by Hesper, Rush, Abuse, Azucena, and Star of Bethlehem.

The Grand Circuit meeting of the Empire City Trotting Club ended yesterday, as some of the mile dashes failed to fill. Hal B., Gayton, The Abbott, and Anaconda were the winners.

Page 5.

Capt. Robert Edwards, Jr., was last night elected Major of the Eighth Regiment.

Rear Admiral Henry E. Picking, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, died suddenly from heart disease.

It is believed that J. M. Burley, one of the passengers on the steamer Lampasas, which arrived Thursday from Key West, has yellow fever.

Numerous protests have been made against the change of route below Twenty-third Street of the Dewey land parade, and at the next meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee there will likely be an emphatic demand for the original route down Fifth Avenue.

Page 9.

Plans are maturing for the absorption by the Exploration Syndicate of the Orinoco Company, Limited.

The Commercial Travelers' League asked Attorney General Davies to take action against the spool-cotton trust, which is claimed to be violating the law.

Page 12.

The Gerlach Hotel has been leased to E. M. Earle for a period of ten years.

Two New Rochelle fishermen caught a shovel-nose shark nine feet long near Glen Island.

The Mazet Committee will soon resume its inquiries into the levying of campaign assessments upon candidates for the judiciary.

A mare leaped from a pier into the East River on Thursday night and swam around for nine hours and a half before being rescued.

John Hill died on Thursday at North Bergen, N. J., of heart disease caused, it is said, by his having been a witness of a fatal fight at South Beach two years ago.

William Dwyer, an ex-policeman, who was sent to the penitentiary six years ago on complaint of William Kress, a saloon keeper, whom he had arrested, has asked for a reversal of his conviction, two witnesses who testified against him at that time having confessed that they swore falsely.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Markets.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Society.—Page 7.

WILL WED AN AMERICAN.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—William Ernest Bush, Baron de Bush, of Preshaw, Hampshire, it is announced, will marry Miss Pauline Joram, the American singer and violinist.

Baron de Bush, eldest son of the late Mr. William John Bush, is now in his thirty-ninth year. He has contributed materially to the knowledge of odoriferous principles and etherical substances and the distillation of essential oils and essences.

He was created a Baron of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in 1889, and three years ago received the royal license to use the title in Great Britain. He was President of the Chemical Section at the Brussels Exhibition of 1888, and Chairman of the British jurors at the Edinburgh International Exhibition of 1890.

James B. Eustis Dangerously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—A few days ago James B. Eustis ex-Ambassador to France, who is occupying the Wheeler cottage in Eustis Avenue, was stricken with heart disease, and to-day pneumonia developed. To-night he is very low. Dr. Knapp, the family physician, called for a consultation of physicians, and there is not much hope of his recovery.

A School Directory.
Illustrated Magazine free with to-morrow's Brooklyn Eagle. Price 3 cents.—Adv.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
DAILY, ONE CENT.
SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.
ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT.

TRANSVAAL WAR NOW LESS LIKELY

British Cabinet Believed to Have Asked for a Conference.

MILD TALK IN THE VOLKSRAAD

Excitement and Uneasiness Continue in South Africa.

Reported the Queen Will Not Permit War—Orange Free State to Vote on Question of Aiding Transvaal or Remaining Neutral.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Anglo-Transvaal situation wears to-day a more peaceful aspect. The accounts of the action taken at the Cabinet Council yesterday (Friday) are confirmed from the best sources of information. In addition to the troops from India, a brigade of four battalions of infantry is under orders to start for South Africa immediately, one from Lome and three from Mediterranean stations. The sailing of the Castle liner, Harlech Castle, has been canceled, and the steamer will probably be employed to transport these troops.

A semi-official statement comes from Pretoria, through Cape Town, to the effect that the Transvaal Government has explained to the British Diplomatic Agent, Conyngham Greene, that its last dispatch was meant as an acceptance of the proposed joint inquiry.

Montague White, the Consul General of the South African Republic in London, said to a reporter:

"I assure you on the authority of a Cabinet Minister that there will be no war with the Transvaal. In fact, the Queen will not permit war.

"I have received a telegram from Pretoria assuring me that the Transvaal Government quite understands the situation regarding the peace party in England, and is in no wise misled by speeches or demonstrations."

According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Brussels, Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Plenipotentiary of the South African Republic to the European Governments, does not believe there will be war between Great Britain and the Transvaal, but the Boers will fight to the end, he says, if an attempt is made on their independence.

The Cape Town correspondent of the same newspaper says:

"There is no doubt that Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, and the Afrikander leaders have thrown in their lot with Sir Alfred Milner, and this fact explains the irritation displayed in the Volksraad in the debate on the interpellations. It is reported from Bloemfontein that a ballot will be taken throughout the Orange Free State to decide whether the Government shall remain neutral or shall assist the Transvaal."

The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at Cape Town says: "It was the Transvaal's attitude regarding the suzerainty question that caused the Afrikander leaders in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State to cool off promptly. The Transvaal has now resumed a practical tone, and the Afrikanders are exerting a supreme effort to expedite a settlement."

THE VOLKSRAAD LESS WARLIKE

PRETORIA, Sept. 8.—In the First Raad this morning debate was resumed on the interpellation of the Government respecting the concentration of British troops on the border and the stoppage of ammunition consigned to the Transvaal. The House adjourned shortly before noon, after adopting unanimously the following resolution:

"The Volksraad, having considered that friendly correspondence is still passing between the two Governments, that the concentration of troops in great numbers near the border has a detrimental and restless effect on the inhabitants of the State, and that the Transvaal has lived in friendship and peace with all nations, and desires to continue to live in such friendship and peace, now declares its regret at the fact of concentration, and expresses the opinion that in the case of eventualities which might lead to enmity or war between the two Governments, the cause would not lie with the republic.

"As regards the stoppage of ammunition at Delagoa Bay, the Volksraad trusts that the Government will act according to circumstances.

"The Raad further resolves to drop the matter of the concentration of troops on the border for the present, until the Government shall supply further information to the Raad, although the information obtained is unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, and with a view to the results of the negotiations which are pending, the Raad declares itself determined in the meantime to maintain the rights and independence of the republic."

KRUEGER DENIES SUZERAINTY.

PRETORIA, Sept. 8.—In the course of the debate in the First Raad yesterday, President Krüger said he knew the Lord would give a good judgment in the dispute between England and the Transvaal, and that "if Mr. Chamberlain stood before the countenance of God his own conscience must acknowledge there was no suzerainty." All depended, the President declared, upon the reply received from Mr. Chamberlain. He (Krüger) had given much away already. He had given his jacket and trousers, and the only thing left was independence.

It was said, continued President Krüger, that it was the desire of the British to wipe out the defeat at Majuba Hill, but it was the noblest thing England ever did, when, after that, she restored the independence of the Transvaal. That was due to Mr. Gladstone, who saw that the petitions sent to the Queen were false. "That deed," said Mr. Krüger, "is indelibly engraved on the minds of the inhabitants of the Transvaal as the noblest of England's deeds."

The President's declaration that if it came to fighting God would be the arbiter was loudly cheered.

In conclusion, Mr. Krüger said he hoped the Raad would wait until the reply to the last dispatch had been received. If the proposal for a conference was renewed the Transvaal Government would do its best to meet the other side. God, he said, held the hearts of the people in His hand, and if the people called on Him He would respond. He ruled the lot of all. The President also said he earnestly hoped that Mr. Chamberlain's heart would be changed.

UNEASINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The correspondent of The Times at Newcastle, Natal, says:

"There would be little surprise here if the Boers assumed the aggressive immediately. It is a matter of astonishment that so few British troops are in the country, especially on the western border."

In its second edition a dispatch from Mafeking is published, which says:

"Col. Baden-Powell will review the troops at Ramathlabama to-morrow. Large numbers of Boers are moving about the border near there. There is uneasiness over the number of Transvaal Dutch here. It is feared they might join the invaders in case of a raid."

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 8.—The anxiety here in regard to the crisis has been intensified by the tone of the debate in the Raad. The railroad offices continue to be besieged by those wanting to get out of the country.

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Cabinet Council here to-day attracted greater public interest than any meeting of the Ministers for years.

A well-dressed crowd of people cordially greeted the most prominent of the Cabinet Ministers, and thronged the precincts of the Foreign Office throughout the session, eagerly scrutinizing the faces of those coming and going, in the hope of obtaining an idea of the outcome of the momentous event. The war spirit was evident on all sides, and the Generals were enthusiastically cheered as they appeared, the crowd evidently understanding that they had been summoned to be in readiness in the event of the Ministers wishing their advice.

A crowd of from 2,000 to 3,000 persons assembled at the Whitehall entrance to Downing Street, where the Foreign and Colonial Offices are situated, at an early hour this morning. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Earl of Selborne, the Under Secretary, were the first arrivals, and were followed by Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the army, and Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, who, it is said, will have the field command in the event of a war with the Transvaal, and Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Adjutant General to the forces.

The arrival of Lord Salisbury, the Premier, was the signal for tremendous cheering. Next came the Duke of Devonshire, the Lord President of the Council; the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, the President of the Local Government Board, and the Earl of Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor, who passed unnoticed.

By 1 o'clock all the Cabinet Ministers were present.

It was reported that A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, would not agree with some of his colleagues in the Cabinet, and there was some talk of a split.

The first indication of the decision of the Cabinet came from the Stock Exchange, where the tone recovered on the report that the Ministers had decided not to send an ultimatum to the Government of the Transvaal, but to insist that the Transvaal must agree to a conference at Cape Town.

The Cabinet Council was concluded at 3 P. M.

The Ministers came out arm in arm, laughing and chatting, greatly contrasting with the manner in which they went in. Lord Salisbury again received an ovation.

Although the Foreign Office has not given out an official statement, the general impression was that no ultimatum would be sent to the Transvaal at present, and that a time limit was placed for a conference at Cape Town.

The short duration of the council and the early departure of the military men summoned were taken as indications that the situation is more pacific, though this is only surmised.

The council was marked by absolute unanimity, and in spite of a lack of official information and the presence of much corroborative evidence that the situation is scarcely less strained, there is no sign of any intention to convene Parliament, and no immediate necessity exists to call out the reserves. It is probable, however, that the appeals from the Government of Natal will result in the dispatch of a large body of troops from England and India to Natal and Cape Colony.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: "No official account has been issued of to-day's Cabinet meeting, and it is highly improbable that one will be permitted to appear. From authoritative sources we are in a position to state, with what we believe to be substantial accuracy, the result of their momentous deliberations. There is every reason to believe Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch was found to contain a telling exposition of the British case, with a point blank refusal to entertain the Boer proposal that England should relinquish suzerainty over the Transvaal, and a pertinent reminder that the offer of a joint inquiry into the franchise proposals cannot remain open indefinitely.

"Though not an ultimatum in form, the dispatch will be one in effect, since it may be expected to contain a strong hint that no answer will be accepted which is evasive or unfavorable in any essential condition."

It is asserted that Lord Salisbury's moderating influence was felt throughout the Council. This is probable, but, in any case, the Cabinet was unanimous in favor of Mr. Chamberlain sending a strong despatch demanding a categorical answer to the proposals Sir Alfred Milner submitted to the Bloemfontein conference.

THE TRANSVAAL EXPLAINS.

PRETORIA, Sept. 9.—The Government has issued a formal announcement that its last dispatch was intended as an acceptance of the joint inquiry. The mistaken interpretation arose through a confusion of ideas.

Both President Krüger and Vice President Joubert declare that they are determined to work for a peaceful settlement.

BOERS MAY POISON SPRINGS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch received here to-day from Ladysmith, Natal, says that the British troops there are actively engaged in manoeuvres over the hilly country subsequent to a parade of the forces. Continuing, the dispatch says:

"With the transportation and equipment the finest ever seen in South Africa and the Staff the most efficient, everything is ready for war. All the advices confirm the presence of a large number of armed Boers on the border. They are described as being bellicose, and it is rumored that they have completed arrangements to poison all pools and springs likely to supply the invading force with water. Unrest is reported among the Natal natives, and this, it is suspected, is due to Boer influences."

WORKMEN WANT PROMPT ACTION.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 8.—The reports of the Raad debate at Pretoria published here created intense feeling, and the disparaging references to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, are resented.

The feeling displayed by members of the Raad surprised those who believed that a peaceful solution would be reached, and such a solution, in the opinion of many, has been rendered very difficult.

In spite of a downfall of rain 1,500 workmen assembled last night and passed a resolution imploring a prompt termination by the imperial Government of the present tension, which is "causing grave distress, bringing the community face to face with bankruptcy, alienating the moderate element here and in the Transvaal, and sapping British prestige." The resolution also affirms unabated confidence in Sir Alfred Milner.

The meeting, which was orderly, closed with cheers for Chamberlain, Milner, and Rhodes, and groans for Krüger and Schreiner.

Railway Fares to Cape Town Reduced.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 8.—It was announced in the Assembly to-day that the railroad fares from Johannesburg to this place have, for the refugees, been reduced 50 per cent.

Indian Troops Ordered to Sail.

BOMBAY, Sept. 8.—The Nineteenth Hussars and the Twenty-first Field Battery of Artillery have been ordered to leave Secunderabad for the Transvaal.

Dutch Committee Appeals to Victoria.

AMSTERDAM Sept. 8.—The members of the Dutch Transvaal Committee have cabled to Queen Victoria, imploring her "in the name of humanity and God's kingdom, to preserve the peace."

Gen. Butler Arrives in London.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Sir William Francis Butler, who was recently relieved as Commander of the British troops in South Africa by Lieut Gen. Sir Frederick Walker, arrived in this city to-day. He reported at the War Office and was consulted in regard to the situation in South Africa.

Shipowners Offer Vessels.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Many shipowners have called at the offices of the Admiralty and offered their vessels as transports. They were told, however, that nothing would be done in this direction until the Cabinet Council had decided on what action would be taken.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Adv.

TRANSVAAL DIVINE TALKS.

Says War Is Certain, as Feeling Is Strong—England Will Need 555,000 Troops to Combat the Burghers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—"England wants our country, and we do not intend to lose it. There will be war in South Africa—a war of the most awful and bloody character." This opinion was to-day expressed by the Rev. H. S. Bosman, pastor of a Dutch Reformed church in Pretoria, Transvaal. Mr. Bosman is on his way to the assembly of Presbyterians which convenes in Washington, D. C., Sept. 11. He was born in the Transvaal, and, although he left home in April, he has followed closely the events which have given rise to the present crisis.

"To the total number of people of the Transvaal will be added the people of the Orange Free State, Cape Colony, and Natal," continued Mr. Bosman. "The Afrikander people will fight to the last gasp, and if England wins it must be by the ravaging of the country and the extermination of every loyal Afrikander. I am convinced that war is in prospect. President Krüger's dramatic utterances in the Volksraad, his declaration that he had given all but his life in concessions to England, but that the life of the republic he would not give, only faintly express the feelings of the Transvaal people.

"Every man is certain England means nothing less than the seizure of the country. She has had that intention ever since 1878. Afrikanders realize that the crisis has arrived. With their liberty at stake, they propose to fight out the whole question and forever settle the question of who is to be master in South Africa. The question of franchises is only one reason for the strained relations. The real cause lies in England's realization that if she does not now crush the rapid development of the Transvaal, the Free State, the Cape Colony, and Natal into a single republic, it will be too late.

"War must end with the devastation of my country. My people are fearless, skilled in warfare, and well equipped. The standing army consists of only 400 artillerymen, but the burghers, their sons, and hired help, and even their wives, will turn against the invader.

"There is an offensive and defensive treaty between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, which will compel the latter to furnish troops. To the 40,000 burghers will be added 30,000 from the Free State and 90,000 from Cape Colony. To combat this number England will need 555,000 troops."

STATE LABOR LEGISLATION.

Knights of Labor Committee Says Much Was Gained Last Session—Unions Are Not Represented.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—The report of the Legislative Committee of the Congress of the Knights of Labor of New York State, showing the record of members of the Legislature of 1899 on labor bills and the fate of such measures, has just been published. It says in part:

"More genuine, real, good legislation was gained at the last session than for many previous years. We continually prate before committees of the Legislature of the thousands of organized workingmen we represent. Yet there is not one representative of organized labor in either branch of the Legislature. It is a disgrace to labor, and the knowledge that such is the fact should call the blush of shame to the cheek of any honest toiler of the State. We are casting no reflection on the workingmen in the Legislature—far from it. They stood firm and true for our measures. We but record the fact that they were there as representatives of a political party, not as distinctive representatives of organized labor."

SENT HERE FOR LOVE CURE.

Young Reingold Shot Himself When His Girl in Poland Married.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—There is a sad love story connected with Abraham Reingold, a young Jew from New York, who was discharged yesterday from the Georgetown University Hospital. He lived in a town near Warsaw, Poland, and was in love with a young woman there, but his parents were anxious that he should marry a member of some wealthier family, and to cure him of his love sent him to the United States and kept him here.

When he learned that the girl had been forced by her parents to marry another man he threw up his position and came to Washington, where he was found a few weeks ago with a bullet in his head. His life was at first despaired of, and even now he is partly paralyzed.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. EVANS.

President McKinley States His Opinion to Indiana Grand Army Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—"The President told us that he had every confidence in Commissioner Evans," said Richard McIlroy, the leader of a delegation of Indiana Grand Army men who left Philadelphia yesterday to see Washington, and who visited Mr. McKinley to-day. "We told the President," he added, "that there was no general sentiment against the Pension Commissioner in the Grand Army, and that the great body of the organization is thoroughly satisfied with his administration. We do not believe that the Government should grant pensions indiscriminately and without regard to law.

"The President said he was glad to learn the true sentiment of the organization, and expressed his confidence in the ability and honesty of the Commissioner."

BRING BONES OF A DINOSAUR.

Prof. Crook and His Party Return to Chicago from Wyoming.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Prof. A. R. Crook returned late last night, with the party of five Northwestern students with whom he has been exploring the fossil fields of Wyoming since July 17. Five boxes containing the bones of extinct reptiles stand in the corridor of Science Hall. One of the boxes holds portions of the skeleton of the famous dinosaur, which was the main object of the expedition. Of this specimen, which is called the ceratosaurus, the pelvic arch, femur, vertebrae, and ribs were found. The size of the femur, which is 5 feet long and 2 inches in thickness, indicates that the big saurian was over 15 feet in height. Its length must have exceeded 75 feet.

The securing of the dinosaur was the great exploit of the trip. Other specimens brought back are not so complete, although of much interest and value. One of the best of the minor discoveries is a box of beautiful invertebrates, including a fossil clam 3 feet in diameter.

Married on Fifth Wedding Day Set.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 8.—Harry Moore and Miss Bessie Harris were married to-night. This was the fifth wedding day set. On three other occasions the bride was dressed and the invited guests waiting for the prospective groom. Twice the wedding was to have occurred in a church. The young man always lost his nerve at the last minute.

Rich Farmer Takes a Wife at 75.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Sept. 8.—Frank Martin, seventy-five years of age, a wealthy retired farmer, was married yesterday at St. Ignatius's Roman Catholic Church, the bride being Mrs. Kate Ryder, a widow of Hempstead, about thirty-five years of age. The marriage of Martin was against the wishes of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Hassemann, who is several years the senior of her stepmother.

Pennsylvania Railroad Announces

The following changes in the New York and Long Branch trains: South-bound, the 1:10 P. M. Saturday train will be withdrawn after September 9th; the 5:00 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-day trains will be withdrawn after September 11th; the 7:55 A. M. Sunday train will be withdrawn after the 10th. Returning, week-day trains arriving at New York 8:15 A. M., 5:28, and 11:22 P. M. will be withdrawn after the 11th, and Sunday train arriving 11:23 P. M. will be withdrawn after the 10th.—Adv.

THREATENED THE RECRUITS

Anti-Imperialists in Meadville Called Them Criminals.

OFFICER TOLD TO LEAVE TOWN

Five Men Who Had Volunteered All Refused to be Sworn In After Their Friends Talked to Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 8.—Lieut. T. O. Murphy of the regular army returned from Meadville, Penn., to-day, where the anti-imperialists caused his attempted recruiting to be a total failure. As soon as his advertisements were put out anti-imperialists gathered about his place and talked many young men out of the notion of visiting the recruiting office.

Five were secured and passed, however, and were notified to return next morning to be sworn in. Only two came, and these refused to join the army, saying their neighbors had told them they would be ostracized and considered criminals if they joined the army to fight the Filipinos.

Lieut. Murphy was later visited by a delegation of citizens, who told him he had no business in the town trying to inveigle their boys into the army, and he had better leave. Lieut. Murphy and Major Chance, who is in charge of the recruiting office here, are very indignant, and say it is the first time they have experienced any opposition in their recruiting work.

Capt. Bruce Gamble of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the local papers aided Lieut. Murphy as far as possible, but their efforts were powerless against those of Aguinaldo's friends.

THE FILIPINO CONGRESS.

Aguinaldo Chooses President of Supreme Court and Attorney General —Rebels Taxing Chinamen.

MANILA, Sept. 8.—A Filipino who has arrived here from Tarlac says an extraordinary session of the Revolutionary Congress was held at Tarlac Aug. 24. Aguinaldo presided, and chose Mabini as President of the Supreme Court and Gonzaga as Attorney General. They both represent the most conservative and temperate element. Mabini, who recently resigned the Foreign Secretaryship, is the ablest man connected with the revolution. Gonzaga was President of the last peace commission.

The proceedings of the Congress disproved the report that Aguinaldo had declared himself Dictator.

A decree has been issued by the Filipinos compelling the registration of all foreigners in Filipino territory. The Chinese, who are a large fraction of the population, are considered foreigners, including those born in the Philippine Islands. Applications must be made on stamped paper, which figures largely in all the business of the insurrectionary Government. This seems to be largely a scheme to tax Chinamen.

PHILIPPINE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Secretary Root Expresses His Views at a Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the local governments which will be established in the Philippines on the cessation of hostilities.

Secretary Root has given much thought to this matter, and his views as expressed at the meeting to-day were received with approval by all the members present. He pointed out that a system of government which would be suited to the people of Luzon would hardly do for some of the other islands, where the inhabitants were far less advanced.

A member of the Cabinet, in speaking of the matter, said that Secretary Root displayed broad statesmanship and knowledge of the social and economic conditions of the islands.

TO BUY RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

Secretary Root Said to Approve an Old Recommendation of Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Some months ago Gen. Miles recommended the purchase of a number of rapid-fire guns for use in the Philippines. His recommendation was as President of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. Gen. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, disapproved the recommendation. One reason for the visit of Secretary Root to Sandy Hook was to see this gun tested and decide upon its merits.

Secretary Root, it is said, has decided that the gun should be used. It is not known how many will be sent to the Philippines.

The Newport Sails from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A cable dispatch has been received from Gen. Otis, which says: "Newport sailed yesterday with 9 officers, 66 enlisted men, 463 discharged men, 10 civilians. Party of enlisted men belonged to Volunteer Signal Corps, remainder sick."

Enlistments for New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The total enlistments to date for the ten volunteer regiments last called out aggregate 3,886, of which number 338 were enrolled yesterday. It is believed that the ten regiments will be fully organized by the 1st of October.

FITCHBURG CLAIMS $20,000.

Hearing on the Lebanon Springs Railroad Reopened.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The hearing of claims against the Lebanon Springs Railroad has been reopened by Justice Fursman upon application of the Hilton Bridge Construction Company and Elnathan Sweet, receiver. The first hearing will be held to-morrow morning.

The purpose of reopening is to allow the railroad company and other defendants to dispute claims presented. The Fitchburg Railroad has $20,000 in claims.

STREET RAILWAY CONVENTION.

Many Topics of Interest to be Discussed at the Meetings in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Managers of Chicago street railways are preparing for the eighteenth annual convention of the American Street Railway Convention, to be held in Chicago Oct. 17 to 20. Tattersalls is the convention hall, and already every foot of space in the big building has been engaged for a display of exhibits, which will include new devices and inventions for the operation of street cars. The headquarters of the association will be at the Auditorium, and business sessions will be held each morning. Many topics of vital interest to street-car men will be discussed, among them being: "Maintenance of Car Equipments," "Modern Railway Shops, Their Design, Machinery, and Shop Practice," "Train Service and Its Practical Application," "Investments in Street Railways—How Can They Be Made Secure and Remunerative," and "Construction and Maintenance of Street Railway Tracks."

Two Deaths from Plague at Oporto.

OPORTO, Sept. 8.—Two more deaths from the bubonic plague were officially reported to-day, but no report was made of any fresh cases.

The best class of tourists repeat their Day Line trips. Why? Ask any one.—Adv.

CROKER LEAVES FOR DETROIT.

He Was at Kaiser Lake, in Michigan, but His Presence Was Concealed from the Press.

Special to The New York Times.

FABIUS, Mich., Sept. 8.—Those anxious about Richard Croker will be pleased to learn that he was at Kaiser Lake, St. Joseph County, Mich., five miles west of Three Rivers. His presence was known to a few residents in this vicinity, but every precaution was taken to keep the fact from the press. Mr. Croker came here recently, and has been a constant visitor at Engleside, one mile away. To-day he left for Detroit.

Engleside is the country home of C. S. Engle of Chicago. The name of the guest was given out as Col. Edwards of Brooklyn. He received no mail and did not come to the station.

OHIO CROPS DESTROYED.

Wind and Thunder Storm Lays Corn Flat—One Death Reported and Much Property Fired by Lightning.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 8.—A heavy wind and thunder storm late last night did a great deal of damage in this city and the surrounding country. The damage in the city was of a minor nature, consisting of trees blown down, outhouses unroofed, chimneys demolished, &c. In the country, especially north of the city, the most damage was done to the corn. Thousands of acres were destroyed, all of which was laid flat on the ground. The crop did not promise much better than half a crop to begin with, and there is not much of it left.

The picnic resort at Silver Lake suffered very severely.

Four barns were struck by lightning in Granger Township, just across the Medina county line, and were entirely destroyed, together with their contents. These were on the Ganyard, Rockwood, Hagen, and Shaw farms.

Charles Aikman, who lives in Granger Township, was struck by lightning. He was living to-day, but the physicians said he would not survive over Saturday.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Sept. 8.—All day long farmers coming to the city have reported great loss by a cyclone and electrical storm in all parts of Wayne County last night. Clarence Rutt, aged twenty-two years, while in his father's barn, was struck and killed by lightning. The flames destroyed the barn and its contents, and cremated five horses. William Bahl suffered a similar loss.

Jacob Geiseman's and Joseph Culler's barns were demolished by the wind. The loss by blowing down of trees and unroofing of buildings was very great.

Want Convicts to Harvest Corn.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 8.—Telegrams from Clark County to Gov. Tanner say the storm of yesterday blew all the broom corn down, and that the farmers need additional help in consequence, to harvest the crop. If the corn is not harvested the loss will amount to thousands of dollars. The Governor is asked if he cannot send convict labor there to assist in the harvest.

WRECK IN PAMLICO SOUND.

Eight Lives Probably Lost with the General Hardcastle.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 8.—A wrecking tug which returned to-day from an expedition to Pamlico Sound reports the wreck of the schooner Gen. Hardcastle, which vessel was found sunk bottom upward. The Hardcastle was bound from Baltimore to a Southern port, and was caught in the big hurricane. It will be impossible to float her.

Capt. Todd, his son, and the crew of six men are missing, and it is the opinion of the wreckers that the bodies are in the vessel and that the men must have lost their lives when the schooner was blown over by the terrific wind.

Diamond Shoals Lightship Ashore.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Hatteras says that the Diamond Shoals Lightship remains high and dry on the beach. Capt. Wood of the Lighthouse Board, who has returned from the scene, says an extremely high tide can alone float the ship, which he thinks can be saved.

COURT RESTRICTS STRIKERS.

Says They Shall Do Nothing to Interfere with Other Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—In the case of William Sleicher, Jr., and William Sleicher against James Grogan, as President of the Molders' Union, and others, Justice Herrick, writing the opinion, says the appeal is from an order continuing an injunction granted pendente lite.

The complaint was sworn to Dec. 5, 1898, reciting the inauguration of a strike on or about Oct. 11, 1897, and setting forth various acts of violence and intimidation upon the part of the defendants, and the picketing and patrolling of the plaintiffs' premises by the defendants, whereby workingmen desirous of obtaining employment in the plaintiffs' establishment and customers seeking access thereto, were intimidated, deterred, and prevented from fulfilling their desires.

In conclusion, the Justice says: "There is nothing to indicate to us that at the time this action was commenced the acts complained of were present-continuing acts or that there were any threats or indications of the continuance or perpetuation in the future, and, so far as the evidence shows, the last act upon the part of the defendants which would constitute an interference with the plaintiffs' business was committed in the month of August, 1898; and in the absence of any recent manifestations of violence or intimidation, or any evidence of their present existence or future preparation, I do not think that an injunction pendente lite should be granted.

"An injunction should only be granted to restrain present illegal or injurious acts or their threatened or anticipated future preparation. The order appealed from should be reversed, and the injunction vacated without prejudice, however, to the rights of the plaintiffs to renew their motion for an injunction, if the defendants at any time during the pendency of this action interfere with the plaintiffs' business or do any of the acts or things they were restrained from doing in the injunction hereby vacated."

Chicago Professors Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Sho Watase, a Japanese, and William Morton Wheeler, both well-known professors in the department of biology at the University of Chicago, have resigned. The former accepts a special Chair on Comparative Histology and Cystology in the Imperial University of Japan, and has already sailed. Dr. Wheeler, who is Assistant Professor of Embryology, will accept a position as Professor of Embryology at the University of Texas.

Miles and Gas Post Offices in Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Following the revival of the talk about Miles being sent to the Philippines, Meade County, Kan., has petitioned to have a Post Office named after the General, and the request has been granted. The Postmistress is A. Busing. Another Post Office in Kansas was to-day named Gas. It is in Allen County, and is said to be Populist in politics. Clark B. Lyon is the Gas Postmaster.

Wants Dreyfus to Deliver Lectures.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Alexander Comstock, residing in this city, has cabled to Rennes an offer to Capt. Dreyfus, in the event of his acquittal, to appear upon the lecture platform in the United States for a payment of $200,000 for a course of fifty lectures.

The New York Central Announces
The last trip of the Saratoga Limited from New York to-day, and from Saratoga Sept. 11. Other Saratoga trains will run as now for the present.—Adv.

DREYFUS VERDICT EXPECTED TO-DAY

Belief Prevails that the Court Will Find Him Guilty.

DEMANGE ASKS FOR JUSTICE

Says Proof Has Not Been Sufficient to Convict.

It Is Thought the Publication of von Buelow's Speech Asserting the Innocence of Dreyfus Will Have Some Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Sept. 8.—To-morrow will witness the great last scene in the final act of the greatest judicial drama of the century.

What will be the decision of the court-martial?

The universal opinion here among Frenchmen is that Dreyfus will be condemned. The Commissary of the Government demands a condemnation. A waiter at my hotel said to-night there was no doubt as to the guilt of the accused man. The cashier of the Crédit Lyonnais is confident that an adverse verdict will be rendered. These are three characteristic French opinions.

Commissary Carriere is a typical half-pay officer, without great education and without the interested instincts of a gentleman. He is like all the Generals, who resemble all the provincial middle-class people of France, who are prepared to assert the guilt of Dreyfus in spite of the absence of all proof and in spite of the clear evidence to the contrary.

So those who are betting to-night against Dreyfus's acquittal have the odds in their favor.

Labori to share the criticism this time, especially as Maître Labori had assumed such a prominent part in the proceedings.

DEMANGE PLEADS FOR DREYFUS

Says the Prosecution Has Not Proved the Guilt of the Accused—Asks Judges to Do Justice.

RENNES, Sept. 8.—The hall of the Lycée was crowded this morning at the opening of the fifth day of the fifth week of the trial of Capt. Dreyfus.

There was a large attendance of ladies and newsboys, who sat up all night long in order to secure front places. Standing room at the back of the court now commands 15f. and 20f. for places, and the demand is increasing as the trial approaches its end.

The front rows of the chief witnesses' seats were empty except for the presence of M. Trarieux, the former Minister of Justice, and M. Cavaignac, former Minister of War, all the Generals and officers having left Rennes, by order of the Minister of War, the General the Marquis de Gallifet. Col. Picquart also left Rennes, although he holds no rank in the army.

Among the privileged witnesses to-day was Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, who was conducted to a seat by Gen. Chamoin and M. Paleologue of the French Foreign Office. The Lord Chief Justice was seated at the back of the Judges' table. He came here especially from Paris, where he has attended the sessions of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission in order to see something of the trial.

Maître Demange at once opened his speech for the defense.

DREYFUS SEEMS CHEERFUL.

In eloquent terms and with impressive delivery he brought out strong evidence against Esterhazy. During the course of his remarks he cried:

"Do you think, if Dreyfus and Esterhazy had been before the court-martial of 1894, that the court would have condemned Capt. Dreyfus?"

As he asked this question, counsel pointed to the prisoner sitting before him, and added:

"No."

Dreyfus to-day appeared cheerful. He smiled and shook hands with his counsel on entering the court. He listened to the oration of M. Demange with a mask of impassibility resembling his frozen attitude during the first days of the trial. Whatever the prisoner's feelings were as he heard M. Demange pleading for his liberty, he carefully concealed them.

The English Chief Justice followed the speech of M. Demange with the closest attention. The lawyer gave a very fine performance so far as the audience was concerned. His voice was beautifully modulated, sometimes soft and persuasive and at other times sharply argumentative. Finally he filled the room with his stentorian tones as he thundered with indignation at the charges against Dreyfus, the shameful weakness of the prosecution, and in denunciation of Esterhazy.

The gestures and features of M. Demange were equally expressive.

At 11 o'clock M. Demange was still speaking, and he announced that he would need another two hours and a half to finish his plea, so the court adjourned until 7:30 to-morrow morning, thus fixing the opening of the court on Saturday an hour later than usual.

SPEECH AFFECTS JUDGES.

The general impression formed was that the speech of M. Demange must have had a certain effect on the Judges, as it was a strong effort argumentatively.

There was a rumor, after the adjournment of the court, that M. Labori had decided not to speak, the idea being that his abstention from so doing, in view of the irritating effect his every utterance has on the court, would be rather an advantage than otherwise to Dreyfus.

M. Labori was asked if there was any truth in the report, and he replied with a shrug of his shoulders, apparently conveying the true impression that the matter was under consideration.

It was generally noticed to-day that when M. Labori entered the court this morning he spoke to M. Demange in a deprecating tone, and a sharp discussion ensued, almost bordering on a dispute. The same thing occurred during the usual brief suspension of the sitting. The two lawyers, apparently, were at odds about the best method of conducting the case, which, it was said, boded no good for Dreyfus.

MAX REGIS ARRIVES.

Great interest has been aroused by the arrival at Rennes of Max Regis, the former Mayor of Algiers and notorious Jew baiter. He was attended by a couple of Algerians in native costume, and a crowd of people followed him about. He stopped to take some refreshment at the principal café, and the place was immediately invaded by a gaping crowd. M. Regis was present in the courtyard of the Lycée this morning and discussed the situation with the leading anti-Dreyfusards. His presence is not a good omen for the peace of the town.

The local papers to-day publish an open letter from M. Regis to the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, declaring that he, Regis, intends to preserve the greatest calm, but adding that if an attempt is made to arrest him he will resist.

DETAILS OF PROCEEDINGS.

Amid silence and the cynosure of every eye, Maître Demange, shortly after the opening of the proceedings of the Dreyfus court-martial to-day, rose to make the speech for the defense. His opening remarks seemed to meet with approval.

"However solemn," he declared, "the occasion may be, I must at the outset protest with all my soul against the allegation which one of the witnesses did not shrink from uttering. This witness did not hesitate to declare that whoever advocated the revision of this case, that is to say, whoever believed in the innocence of Dreyfus, was working against the army and against the country. I here declare that he does not know me and that he does not know Maître Labori. Neither Labori nor myself would be here if these statements were true.

DEFINES JUDGES' DUTY.

"Let me tell you simply this:

"The day on which, amid the shock of furious political passions, I saw let loose over our country this tempest of madness, when I saw everything I had learned to revere and love since childhood imperilled, I, a Frenchman, the son of a soldier, endured every torture.

"When I turn my eyes toward Devil's Island, where was buried alive one who, from the bottom of my heart, I believed to be a martyr, I began to wonder if Divine justice had not abandoned him. Since then I have pondered. I have harkened to the voice of my conscience and have pursued an undeviating course, free from anger or passion, not heeding hatred or prejudice. I have done my duty. You will do yours, which is to mete out justice."

Continuing, M. Demange said he wished to clearly define the prisoner's position, saying:

"When the case of the revision began Dreyfus was a convict, and serious presumptions of his innocence were necessary before the case could be taken up by the Court of Cassation. To-day, it is for the Public Prosecutor to prove his guilt. Let no one blame us, therefore, if we have not proved the innocence of our client. The task was not incumbent upon us. It is for the Government Commissioner to show he is guilty of the abominable crime imputed to him."

DREYFUS'S DESIRE TO LIVE.

M. Demange then protested against the suggestion that it had been attempted to put Esterhazy on trial, explaining that all the defense desired was that the innocence of Dreyfus should appear, dazzling and complete, and that the court-martial should proclaim it. Counsel was satisfied that the Judges of 1894 were honest, like the present Judges, but if the former had seen Esterhazy's handwriting they would have pronounced a different verdict.

Counsel then entered into details, dealing with the information collected regarding the prisoner in 1894. He said:

"The only real information is that found in the asseverations cried from his soul. Even before his conviction, what was his first cry?

"'I will not take my life, because I am innocent.'"

M. Demange dilated upon the prisoner's increasing protestations of innocence and his touching letters to his family, exclaiming:

"In them you see his soul, which speaks. Alone in his tomb he communes with himself. He cherishes the hope of seeing his innocence acknowledged."

Among the letters of Dreyfus read by M. Demange was one in which, after asserting his innocence and declaring he always served the tri-color flag with devotion and honor, the prisoner complained that he was treated on Devil's Island like an ordinary convict. It concludes:

"I wish to live."

"That is a soldier's soul!" exclaimed M. Demange; "and it is that man you call a traitor. That is the man who in your presence restrains his sobs and his emotion."

"Ah, gentlemen, I would rather defend guilty men who are clever dissemblers than an innocent man who is too sincere."

Other letters of the prisoner were read, all breathing the same desire to live to see his honor restored, though the writer was broken down in health and spirit.

One letter, written in 1894, appeals to Gen. de Boisdeffre to lend his generous aid in securing for the writer restoration of his liberty, of which he had been robbed.

Writing to his brother, the prisoner said:

"While one or more scoundrels are walking free, it would be a happy release for me to die. But it would be a disgrace to Lucille and my children."

GENERALS LACKED PROOFS.

The letter continues with a prayer urging his brother to find the culprits, while carefully protecting the interests of the country.

"Is not that the cry of an innocent man?" asked M. Demange, adding: "Yet, though Gen. de Boisdeffre received the letter, he did not forward it to Mathieu Dreyfus.

"Five Ministers of War pronounced Dreyfus guilty, while admitting it was impossible to produce proofs. Gen. de Boisdeffre, Gen. Gonse, and Gen. Roget also affirmed their belief in his guilt. But, happily, they stated reasons, and, instead of proofs, only accumulated presumptions."

After pointing out that the Generals only studied the case at the very moment when public aberration had reduced the whole question to a conflict between Dreyfus and the army, thus making it impossible that the Generals should not be prejudiced and probabilities and presumptions seemed to them to be proofs, M. Demange said:

"I must acknowledge, however, the honesty and honorable conduct of the Generals, who could not have acted otherwise than they had done."

Counsel then paid an eloquent tribute to the "honesty of purpose" manifested by the Generals.

CONFESSIONS ARE VALUELESS.

Dealing next with the confessions, counsel read the report of Capt. Lebrun-Renault of the Republican Guard, who had the prisoner in custody previous to his degradation, and maintained that the exact words of Dreyfus, which were now known, only reflected the ideas Col. Du Paty de Clam had previously expressed to the prisoner, adding that, although Du Paty de Clam maintained the contrary, it was certain imagination had played a much greater part than reason in the acts of Du Paty de Clam.

It was also significant that the report drawn up by Du Paty de Clam on the day following his interview with Dreyfus had disappeared. Du Paty de Clam, counsel pointed out, had evidently forgotten his remarks to Dreyfus, as he had forgotten other facts.

M. Demange said he was surprised at the attitude of Gen. Gonse toward the alleged confessions and marveled at the fact that Capt. Lebrun-Renault, who was sent to the Elysée Palace expressly to repeat the confessions, did not mention them. It was likewise inexplicable that Gen. Saussier and Gen. Mercier took no steps to verify the so-called confessions, which were lost sight of until M. Cavaignac sprang them upon the Chamber of Deputies as proof of the guilt of Dreyfus. The Court of Cassation had justly decided that they were not confessions.

ANALYZES THE DOSSIER.

Proceeding to discuss the secret dossier, M. Demange examined the documents one after the other. He said that all interpretations of the document commencing "Doubts proof" were hypothetical, but they applied much more easily to Esterhazy than to Dreyfus. It was so with the other documents.

There was nothing to indicate that Dreyfus was concerned any more than any one else. The leakage ascribed to Dreyfus could only refer to the plans of fortresses, and this leakage continued until 1897.

The document containing the words "Cette canaille de D—" only indicated a poor devil, and could not be ascribed to a man whom another letter described as a friend in the Second Bureau. No credence could be attached to some of the documents, while others did not in any way apply to the prisoner.

The sixth document was a letter written from Germany by Count von Münster-Ledenburg, the German Ambassador to France, to Col. Schwarzkoppen, the Military Attaché of Germany at Paris, containing the words "as regards Dreyfus, we are easy." M. Demange pointed out that the Dreyfus case was the universal topic of Germany at the time, and at first the German officials might have been uneasy, but had evidently reassured themselves.

Counsel was indignant that because Count von Münster-Ledenburg had not expressly declared Dreyfus was innocent, the prosecution should therefore have deduced from his words an avowal of his guilt.

EXPLANATORY.—The letter addressed by Count von Munster to Col. von Schwarzkoppen was dated Jan. 17, 1895, and bears the number 46 in the secret dossier. After allusion to the resignation of President Casimir-Périer, which had occurred on the 15th, the Count wrote:

"With regard to Dreyfus, they are easy in their minds, and admit that I acted rightly. No one here, not even Prince von Hohenlohe, knows what angered the Emperor suddenly a little while ago about this question. It was probably some stupid fellow who talked. With this exception, the Emperor is gay and well, but he wants to do everything himself, and his visit to M. Herbette (then French Ambassador in Berlin) has created a great stir."

Count von Munster's phrase "they * * * admit that I acted rightly" refers to the German Ambassador's depositions made, respectively, before President Casimir-Périer, Premier Dupuy, and M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in December, 1894, and January, 1895, that the German Embassy in Paris had never had any relations with Capt. Dreyfus, and also to the fact that the Ambassador had, on the order of his Emperor, offered his services to the 1894 Court-martial.

FOREIGNERS CONFIRMED.

In regard to the letters of Nov. 2 and Nov. 11 sent by Major Panizzardi to his chief it had been alleged that they proved Dreyfus had relations with Col. Schwarzkoppen, whereas in reality Major Panizzardi merely denied that Dreyfus had any relations with Italy. It was impossible to doubt the authenticity of these facts. It was incredible that Col. Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi deceived their Governments. The omission of Esterhazy's name from these letters was intentional.

Concluding his examination of the secret dossier, M. Demange remarked that he felt compelled to refer to these documents, emanating from foreigners, as Gen. Mercier relied upon them to support the guilt of Dreyfus.

The statements of the Military Attachés that they had no relations with Dreyfus had been confirmed by the statement of the Minister in the Reichstag, who could not have been deceived by his Attaché at Paris.

"I have finished," said M. Demange, "my examination of the secret dossier. All France knows the worthlessness of its contents. Yet, it is owing to it that the country has been distracted for months, and it has been thought that there were documents and proofs in it which might bring France to blows with a neighboring power. You are now acquainted with it. The secret dossier has been exploded. You will pardon me the loss of the time I have imposed upon you.

"I will now take up the circumstantial evidence."

A brief adjournment of the court was here announced.

Counsel was warmly applauded as he took his seat.

PROSECUTION'S FLIMSY PROOF.

On the resumption of the session M. Demange discussed the circumstantial evidence adduced in 1894. He said the perturbation of Dreyfus at the dictation scene had nothing to do with producing the idea of guilt in the minds of those present.

Col. Du Paty de Clam, M. Cochefert, and Major Bribelin were all convinced beforehand of his guilt as a result of evidence which they considered as unimpeachable—so much so that they wished Dreyfus to blow out his brains, but Dreyfus declined because he was innocent.

M. Demange successively showed the hollowness of the stories of Mathieu Dreyfus's attempt to corrupt Col. Sandherr, Lieut. Col. Henry's theatrical denunciation of Dreyfus as a traitor at the court-martial of 1894, and the reports of the detectives. He pointed out how the prosecution had advanced as proof the alleged statements of individuals who were not in the pay of the War Office, but whom they carefully abstain from producing for examination, especially dwelling upon Henry's statement in 1894, which has since been admitted to be false, that a certain War Office employe informed him that Dreyfus was the culprit.

M. Demange then showed the emptiness of the gambling and libertine charges against the prisoner, and said the simplest actions of Dreyfus were misconstrued, even

ORIGIN OF THE BORDEREAU.

"Could a spy have maintained the haughty demeanor Dreyfus always showed toward his comrades?" asked M. Demange.

After demonstrating the inanity and falsity of the evidence of M. de Bepertpaire's witness, Mueller, Dubreuil, Villon, and Cernuschi, counsel said the only proof left was the bordereau. Who could have sent it? Who wrote it? Complete light could only be shed on it by the production of the notes enumerated in the bordereau.

This had been said by Gen. Zurlinden himself. But counsel asked the court to remember, with reference to these notes, what all Gen. Deloye could say was that it was not impossible that Dreyfus might have possessed them. This was all he could say when it was a question of high treason. M. Demange added:

"You will find this phrase in the mouth of a witness entitled to your entire respect, and it is upon the strength of such a statement that Dreyfus is to be proved guilty. I will not attempt to obtain much light on the documents, but, since theories have been promulgated, I will suggest one. I will seek to show that you must put aside even the technical value of the bordereau and the last effort of the prosecution. I will seek to combat the circumstantial evidence it has invoked."

At the request of M. Demange, the court at this juncture adjourned until to-morrow.

THE LAW IN THE CASE.

The seven officers forming the court-martial in Rennes—Col. Jouaust, Commandants Brongniart, de Bréon, Proullet, and Merle, and Capts. Parfait and Beauvals—have a simple question to answer. Did Capt. Dreyfus in 1894 treasonably communicate the documents enumerated in the bordereau?

In France, in trial courts, there are no rules of evidence. The lack of such rules has been recently illustrated. Witnesses have appeared before the Judges and have spoken their minds freely. They have not presented evidence. They have given their own opinions. They have expressed the opinions of others. They have repeated conversations that they had heard at second or at third hand. All this is called testimony in France. The Judges, which, in a military court, are also the jurors, may base their judgment upon it, or they may not. Just as there are no rules of evidence in the presentation of testimony, so there are no rules of evidence to guide or govern the Judges in their deliberations. The law is perfectly clear on that point. All that is required is that they shall judge according to their "inner conviction." Article 342 of the Code of Criminal Instructions thus advises them:

"The law takes no cognizance of the means by which the jury arrive at a verdict. It prescribes to them no rules on which to rely as to the sufficiency of proof. It directs them to question themselves in silence and meditation, and in the sincerity of their conscience to ask what impression has been made on their minds by the evidence against the accused and the statements made in his defense."

The extraordinary latitude in the taking of testimony in the trial courts of France and liberty allowed Judges or jurors in arriving at their decisions are curious legal phenomena, which, strange as it may seem, resulted from the French Revolution. Prior to that period there was a much abused law of procedure which classified the testimony to be taken before a court under three heads: Complete proofs, (evidence in the American and English sense,) half-proofs, (evidence at second hand,) and "lesser indications," (mere hearsay.) Each class had its relative value, and to arrive at a judgment was therefore almost a process of mathematical calculation. But by this system an overwhelming number of "lesser indications" might cause a man to be condemned to death.

The Revolution did away with all this, but, when the jury system was introduced, the reaction against the old law of defining evidence was so great that French legislators have never succeeded in making a law that would mark out for the jury what legal experience has shown to be proper and what improper for them to consider. Everything obtainable is therefore placed before the court, unless "considerations of state forbid it," and the jurors or the Judges are asked to form their opinion according to their "inner conviction."

As has been pointed out in a dispatch from Rennes, according to the ratio of votes for or against conviction, one of three verdicts is possible. Unanimity, six to one, five to two, four to three, or three to four will set Dreyfus at liberty, while unanimity, six to one, or five to two will convict him. Should four Judges pronounce against the prisoner by a vote of four to three, neither acquittal nor conviction can be pronounced. It then becomes incumbent upon the Minister of War, after having assured himself that the proceedings have been regular, to set the prisoner at liberty.

In cases of condemnation by court-martial, appeal may be taken to the Supreme Military Council. But it lies within the province of this body to view the case in accord with the Military Code of Instruction only. In other words, to see that no article of military procedure has been violated. In 1894 the Supreme Military Council was appealed to. It confirmed the verdict of the court-martial.

The issue presented before the court-martial in 1894 was one of their own making, based upon the presumption that Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau. Now the issue of the making of the Cour de Cassation, in which the bordereau, proved to have been written by Esterhazy, has become a mere list of the documents said to have been treasonably communicated.

Should the verdict rendered by the Rennes judges not be in accord with the issue presented, the Supreme Court of Appeal has the power to annul the judgment, and either declare the prisoner to be free or to send him before another court-martial.

Should the judges declare Dreyfus to be guilty, according to their "inner conviction," of having communicated the documents mentioned in the bordereau, the authorship of which they do not pronounce upon, then there appears to be but one way open for the defense to bring the case again before the Cour de Cassation. This is the establishment of a "new fact," unknown or not admitted at the time of the court-martial.

It would remain to be seen whether the categorical denial of the German Emperor published in the Reichsanzeiger of yesterday would be so considered by the Supreme Court of Appeal of France if brought to its attention in the usual, legal way.

EXPOSITION WILL SUFFER.

Representative Bartholdt Says Dreyfus's Conviction Will Ruin the Paris Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Representative Richard Bartholdt, who has spent the past five months on the Continent, said to-day that the conviction of Capt. Dreyfus would mean the ruin of next year's exposition at Paris.

"In this country," he said, "no one has any idea of the intense feeling which exists in the Continental countries about the Dreyfus case. Everywhere the belief prevails that Dreyfus is the victim of a conspiracy. This feeling is so deep and strong, that if France permits the conspiracy to succeed, she will suffer from the resentment and contempt of the other European countries, and the exposition will be a flat failure.

FIGHT A BLOODLESS DUEL.

Difficulty Over the Dreyfus Case Results in No Injury.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—It was announced here to-day that as a result of newspaper polemics on the Dreyfus affairs M. de Pressense, editor of the Temps, had fought a duel with M. Maurice Barrère. Four shots were said to have been exchanged, with no result.

The seconds of M. Barrère say the duel did not occur, as they withdrew their demand for satisfaction, owing to the physical infirmity of M. Pressense.

Mayor of Long Branch Attacked.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 8.—Two men attempted to rob Mayor Augustus Chandler to-day as he was returning to his lumber yard after luncheon. The Mayor shouted for help and at the same time displayed his police badge. This disconcerted the men, and they started to run. Two firemen, Edward Van Dyke and Thomas Slocum, captured one of the footpads, who refused to give his name. He was locked up.

White Mountain Hotel Burned.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Sept. 8.—The McMillian House, one of the oldest houses in the east side White Mountain region, was burned to-day, together with its furniture and outbuildings on the premises. The twenty guests lost their personal effects. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The house was built by Col. Andrew McMillian 110 years ago.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
DAILY, ONE CENT.
SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.
ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT.

J. D. Archbold Makes a Categorical Reply to Criticisms.

CONTRADICTS A. J. CASSATT

Says Trust Has Not Received Discriminatory Rates Since Inter-State Commerce Law Has Existed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—John D. Archbold, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company in New York, was a witness before the Industrial Commission to-day. Mr. Archbold was on the stand for seven hours, closing his statement at 5 o'clock. He replied to the criticisms made by Attorney General Monnett of Ohio and others. He characterised many of the statements made by witnesses as untrue, and referred to the witnesses themselves in anything but complimentary terms. He said that Mr. Lee and Mr. Phillips of the commission had both confessed that they were members of a trust.

Among the criticisms which Mr. Archbold answered was one referring to testimony given some years ago by A. J. Cassatt, now President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, concerning rebates to the Standard Oil Company. It was said that Mr. Cassatt had testified that the refund amounted to $10,000,000 in the years 1878-9. This statement, Mr. Archbold said, had been generally bandied about, but he declared it was without foundation, characterizing it as "a lusty old lie," having its origin in the deductions of one man. He declared that the Standard Oil Company had neither asked nor received any discriminatory rates from the railroad companies since the inter-State commerce law went into effect, and read letters from the officers of various trunk railroads throughout the country sustaining this statement.

Replying to Attorney General Monnett, Mr. Archbold expressed the opinion that his criticism and persecution came with bad grace from an official of a State in which the Standard Company was spending $3,250,000 a year in wages. The company was determined to force Mr. Monnett to reveal the whole truth concerning his allegation that the company had offered him a bribe of $400,000.

The witness concluded with a direct statement in support of the Standard Company. He took the position that trusts "are the necessary, indeed, the irresistible result of our rapidly growing commerce. In adopting them, we are but following the example of that greatest of all commercial nations, England, under whose commercial charters capitalization and scope are practically unlimited. Any legislative restrictions imposed here would operate alone to the benefit of foreign commercial competitors. The claim that such restriction would help the weak and incompetent of our own country as against the strong and aggressive is too puerile to call for serious answer."

Reviewing the Standard's career, Mr. Archbold said:

"The early years of the petroleum industry were marked by a chaotic and crude condition in all branches of the trade—namely, the production, manufacture, transportation, and marketing, and the average quality of the refined products was inferior and unsatisfactory. The advent of the Standard Oil Company aggregation changed this entirely. It brought to the business ample capital, and combined into effective working shape the best possible talent in all branches of the business. It improved quality and greatly reduced cost. It supplanted old and inferior methods and refineries with the newest and most progressive methods and most perfectly equipped and favorably located refineries. It has been ever on the alert to engage the best obtainable practical and technical talent for the development and improvement of the business in all its branches. It inaugurated new systems of transportation which not only gave to the producer the most efficient possible service at greatly reduced cost, but a daily continuing cash market for his product on a basis of the best price obtainable in the world's markets. Further, it reached out and occupied the markets of the world for American petroleum.

"The outcry against corporations," Mr. Archbold concluded, "does not come from the great, busy, industrial classes, but from impractical sentimentalists, yellow journals, and political demagogues, from the last, perhaps, more than any other. It is a veritable attack on thrift and prosperity. To listen to their voice to the extent of imposing restrictive legislation would mean a frightful step backward in the commercial development of our country."

Mr. Archbold suggested National corporations as the only legislation necessary.

STRANGE SUIT IN BOSTON.

Woman Charges Arthur Dixwell with Alienating Husband's Affections.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Arthur Dixwell, well known in Boston social circles and formerly a familiar figure at all games in the National Baseball League in which the Boston team played, has been sued by Mrs. Harriet Whitney, wife of a hotel and club waiter, for the alleged alienation of her husband's affections. Mrs. Whitney seeks $10,000 damages.

The proceeding of a wife suing a man for alienation of a husband's affections is most unusual in Massachusetts courts.

TELLER MAY BE A DEFAULTER.

Omaha Bank Is $10,000 Short and the Employe Is Absent.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8.—A shortage of $10,000 was discovered Monday in the National Bank of Omaha and the officials say circumstances at present point to theft unless an absent teller can give the explanation of his accounts.

The teller is Ned H. Copeland, who for ten years has held the position of railroad teller. The money was lost Aug. 2. Fifteen days later Copeland resigned his position to go to Arlon, Ia. Copeland visited the town, but did not remain long. When last heard from he was in Washington, D. C. His present whereabouts are unknown.

Cashier's Accounts Said to be Short.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—Charles Austin, cashier for the Milsome Rendering and Fertilizing Company, is in custody, and it is stated that he is short in his accounts to the extent of about $20,000. Austin was a trusted employe of the company for many years. The concern has an immense plant near the East Buffalo stock yards.

Disastrous Fire at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8.—Fire to-day destroyed the stove foundry of Bridgeford & Co., causing a loss of $200,000. Insurance about $100,000. While going to the fire a salvage truck was overturned, and Sam Reese, a fireman, was fatally injured. While the Bridgeford fire was in progress the plant of the Phoenix Tanning Company, situated in another part of the city, was totally destroyed by fire, owing to lack of engines. Loss, $50,000; fully insured. John Zehnder, a spectator, was caught under a falling wall, and his skull was crushed. He was fatally hurt.

Sisters of Mercy Flee from Fire.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 8.—St. Xavier's Academy and the Sisters of Mercy Convent were destroyed by fire early this morning. The inmates, sixty sisters and pupils, escaped in their night clothes without injury. The loss amounts to $75,000; insurance, $40,000. It is believed the fire started from a tinner's furnace left in the new building.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
LARGE MARK
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

Addresses a District Meeting and Says Mr. Wilson Controller Coler Would Question Him.

At a meeting of the Tammany General Committee of the Eleventh Assembly District at the headquarters, Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, last night the Ramapo water grab was the most interesting subject of discussion. William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply and the leader of the district, made a speech to the committee, asking them not to believe everything they heard against Ramapo.

He asked them to withhold their judgment till the matter was settled in the courts. He said that he wished Controller Coler would call and question him thoroughly about Ramapo. He would answer any question the Controller had to put.

The public conception of the Ramapo contract was wrong, he said. Although the price for Ramapo water, $5,000,000 a year, was a little steep, for forty years, the public should remember that the company would have to tunnel the North River at a cost between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five millions. Although the water supply just at present was sufficient, he declared, it would not be four years hence.

Justice Stiner, who presided, said that even if the city paid $7,000,000 a year for water, that was all right so long as it got all the water it needs. He did not agree with Commissioner Dalton that there was water enough now even. If a big fire occurred in the dry goods district, he said, the city would have a water famine.

SWIMMER RESCUED IN THE BAY.

Passenger Fell Off a Steamer and a Newspaper Tug Picked Him Up.

The tugboat Jack Dykman, known throughout these waters as the "boat with the lucky name," picked up a man who had fallen in the lower bay from the stern of a passing steamship late yesterday afternoon. The Dykman, which has been engaged by newspaper men to watch the trial spins of the Shamrock, was hurrying up to the city at a swelve-knot speed, when a black object was seen bobbing up and down about a quarter of a mile away on the starboard quarter. At the cry of "Man overboard!" Capt. Fountain signaled the engineer to stop and back at full speed, and in a short time the man, completely exhausted, was hauled on board. The rescue was witnessed by several hundred people from the decks of the Long Branch steamer Columbia and another side-wheel excursion steamer, from both of which boats were lowered.

The swimmer proved to be E. A. Manston of Prospect Street, Brooklyn. He was landed at the Atlantic Docks, near Hamilton Ferry, no worse for his involuntary bath.

Mother Kills Herself and Baby.

Rose Welch, thirty-two years old, the wife of Thomas Welch, an iron founder living at 137 Meeker Avenue, Long Island City, administered carbolic acid to her year-old baby and took a large quantity of the same drug herself some time yesterday. The body of the woman, with the child tightly clasped in her arms, was found in a lot near Humboldt Street, Greenpoint, last evening. Both had been dead some time. The woman, according to her husband, was addicted to drink.

Bank Note Companies Rushed.

As evidence of the enormous growth of trusts and other corporations, it is stated that the bank note companies are accepting no orders in which they are not allowed three months' time for delivery. All the work has to be done on steel and copper plates, and necessarily occupies much time. But there is so much work ahead that no rush orders can be filled.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Henry May, Washington; Edward Bok, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—George P. Wilson, Scotland; E. E. Fisher, London; J. Kelly, Havana; Capt. Z. F. Nourse, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. R. Clarkson, Scotland; ex-Senator John Washburn, Minneapolis; Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, Washington.

HOFFMAN—S. J. Kimball, Washington.

HOLLAND—Dr. Ralph Jenkins, Washington; Dr. George Barrie, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Jacques Hirsch, Antwerp; John Smythe, Belfast; R. Raymond, Washington; E. Zeidler, Hamburg.

MURRAY HILL—G. H. Spaulding, Newport; Mrs. W. P. Andrews, Capri, Italy; Capt. R. I. Searle, San Francisco.

NETHERLAND—Ben Johnson, Maryland.

PLAZA—J. W. Friedlander, Berlin; M. Kirschbaum, London; M. Paasche, M. D., Berlin.

SAVOY—H. P. Wiggan, Washington.

WALDORF—C. Bors Iddahl, Bergen, Norway; Lieut. Trevor Slawson, London; M. Trevithick, Cairo, Egypt; Jacques Schuk, Budapest; R. S. Baker, London; Major Gervazni, R. E., Cairo, Egypt; G. A. Ballentine, Paris; P. Garcia, London; H. Osterlag, Havana; A. K. Massad, Cairo, Egypt; W. Broderick Cloete, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Anthony, Charles H., Watertown, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; H. W. Allen, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. N. Hanna, notions and fancy goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Bendheim, S., Alexandria, Va.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Bendheim, L., Greensboro, N. C.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. L. Root, hosiery and gloves; 43 Leonard Street.
Brown, T. B., Bradford, Penn., dry goods.
Bush & Bull Co., Easton, Penn.; J. V. Bull, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.
Cohen Co., Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Simmonds, millinery and ribbons; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Currier & Underhill, Petersburg, Va.; E. Currier, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Chatman, Kendal & Daniel, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Sparrow, linens and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Eliel, Loncheim & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Loncheim, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.
Engle, J., Wellington, Kan.; notions and clothing; Hotel Albert.
Frash, John, Huntington, Ind.; George A. Frash, dry goods and cloaks; J. E. Frash, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Frasier, A. D., Richmondville, N. Y., general merchandise; Continental Hotel.
Goodwin, Mrs. A., Rochester, N. Y., millinery.
Goldberg & Lewis, Talladega, Ala.; Sam Goldberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldstein, J. P., Filesville, Penn.; Jacob Goldstein, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Harwood, John, Bloomington, Ill., dry goods.
Harmon, J. H., Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. J. H. Harmon, millinery.
Hazeltine, Baker & Rudy, Oneida, N. Y.; Thomas F. Rildy, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Hart, Ernest, Rochester, N. Y.; printer and publisher; Hotel Cadillac.
Hipsh, S. C., Fayetteville, Tenn., dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Kaufman & Isaacs, New Orleans, La.; C. A. Kaufman, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.
Le Barrie Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; H. T. L. Le Barrie, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.
Mann & Thompson, Alverson, West Va.; C. K. Thompson, general store; Bay State Hotel.
Mittledorfer, D. & E., Richmond, Va.; E. Mittledorfer, notions; Miss F. Mittledorfer, millinery, Hotel Albert.
Miller & Peck Company, The, Waterbury, Conn.; F. W. Tate, domestics, laces, and furnishing goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. B. Moody, ribbons and dress trimmings; 341 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Olson Brothers, Lockport, N. Y.; John M. Olson, dry goods and millinery; Sinclair House.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. C. Lindsay, domestics and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street.
Phillips, Mrs. T. S., Malone, N. Y., millinery; Annie B. Metcalf, millinery.
Pennywell, C. F., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; John G. Morphy, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Rochester Fireworks Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. E. Palmer, fireworks; Hotel Cadillac.
Richardson, Nellie E., Mexico, N. Y.; millinery.
Rosenthal & Desbriger, St. Louis, Mo.; Robert Rosenthal, clothing manufacturing; Hotel Gerard.
Randolph, J. V., La Grange, Md., dry goods.
Roberts, W. F., & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; Susie Griggs, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Roney, Miss S. E., Watertown, N. Y., millinery; Continental Hotel.
Spear, S., & Sons, Galesburg, Ill.; S. Spear, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schafer, George E., & Brother, Fort Madison, Iowa; George H. Schafer, wholesale drugs and manufacturing pharmacists; Astor House.
Spooner & Gates, Medina, N. Y.; George E. Spooner, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Steele, Ada M., Lowville, N. Y.; millinery.
Smurr, L. J., Batavia, N. Y.; Mrs. B. Sanricher, millinery; Continental Hotel.
White, Anna D., Wellsville, N. Y.; millinery; Bedford House.
Weil Brothers, Opelika, Ala.; H. Weil, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Williamson Brothers, Long Island City, N. Y.; F. M. Baker, wall paper; Gilsey House.
Zollars, D. & Co., Canton, Ohio; L. R. Zollars, dry goods; Mrs. L. R. Zollars, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Zeller, D., & Co., Canton, Ohio; David Zeller, dry goods; Mrs. David Zeller, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

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56 COLUMNS OF READING MATTER.

"COURTS MARTIAL," by ex-Attache, a delightful writer, apropos of the Dreyfus case.
"RIGHT THING TO WEAR," with pictures, newest Fall fashions for men.
"STREET DECORATION FOR DEWEY."
"THE KAISER'S AMAZONS," women rough riders to escort him in Lithuania.
"STONE CARVING BY COMPRESSED AIR," as seen in this city.
"WESTERN BANDIT HUNT," an exciting chase in Wyoming.
"MAMMOTH POWER HOUSE," at Niagara Falls.
"SOUTHERN IRELAND," from a special correspondent.
"SOUTHERN MOROCCO" from a special correspondent.
"PISTOLS, PRETTY THINGS."
"MARCONI," inventor of wireless telegraphy.
"IRON OF REMORSE" and "KEEPER OF THE BISHOP," stories.
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BOOK REVIEWS: "Reminiscences of the King of Roumania;" "Wild Life in Hampshire Highlands" "Wheel of God;" "Dead Men Tell No Tales;" "Ragged Lady," and Library Notes.
"SLAVE SONGS IN AMERICA," by H. E. Krehbiel.
"A WEEK OF PLAYS," with portraits, two pages.
CARTOON

M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

Ticket Talked Of, but Governor, It Is Believed, Would Not Run.

HIS RENOMINATION PROBABLE

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Is Anxious for the Second Place on the National Ticket, and May Get It.

In connection with a revival of the report that Vice President Hobart may decline renomination at the hands of the Republican National Convention, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is said to have started a movement to make Gov. Roosevelt McKinley's running mate next year. These reports were widely discussed by local Republicans yesterday, and it was generally agreed that the Governor would hardly be likely to accept the nomination.

Gov. Roosevelt has come to be very commonly looked upon as a strong Republican Presidential possibility for 1904, and it was pointed out by his friends here that he would be very foolish to take second place now when he seems to have a good chance of getting first next time. Moreover, it was urged that, even if there were not the incentive of a Presidential nomination, Gov. Roosevelt would show a poor sense of proportion to give up the post of Chief Executive of the greatest State in the Union for that of presiding officer of the Senate and fifth wheel to the Executive wagon. For a man of Roosevelt's active temperament it was urged that such an office as the Vice Presidency would be like a prison house.

From sources apparently inspired by Senator Platt it is stated, however, that there is a possibility that the Administration may call on Gov. Roosevelt to make the sacrifice which the acceptance of the Vice Presidential nomination would involve. In that event, friends of Senator Platt say that the New York organization would feel compelled to consider the wishes of the President, even though it would mean the loss of its most available Gubernatorial candidate. This statement is accepted as interesting since it presupposes the present intention of the organization to renominate the Governor.

While it is conceded that the Governor would be an unwilling candidate for second place on the McKinley ticket, the State, it appears, will not be without a candidate in the event of Mr. Hobart's declination. Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, it is said on good authority, is not only willing but anxious to run for Vice President. When the possibility of Mr. Hobart's retirement has been broached, Mr. Woodruff has not hesitated, it is said, to indicate his desire to succeed him. Whether Mr. McKinley would look with favor on this substitution is not known.

Friends of the Lieutenant Governor point to the fact that he has never yet set out after a thing without getting it, and if he makes up his mind to capture the Vice Presidential nomination, they say they are willing to back him for a winner.

DEMOCRATS WILL LOSE.

Henderson of Iowa Says the Platform Will Prove Disastrous—Plans for Trust Legislation.

DES MOINES, Sept. 8.—Senator Allison and Speaker-to-Be Henderson to-day attended the meeting of Republican leaders in this city to plan the coming campaign.

"This year's Democratic platform," said Col. Henderson, "will be disastrous in its effect on the party. It reaffirms the Chicago platform, verbatim, with all that such a reaffirmation means on the money question. As to their expansion declarations, it seems to be simply a cloak under which they hope to make a successful fight for free silver. So it is with pretty nearly every declaration in the platform. On the trusts they have a declaration, and everybody is agreed about the trusts."

Senator Allison, asked to suggest a satisfactory legislative programme as to the trusts, said:

"I am looking forward to the civic federation conference with strong hopes that it will bring forward some useful plan. I have been a good deal interested in that conference. They are going to get together a strong representation of men who have decided views on the subject, and ought to be able to present some useful suggestions."

"Have you noticed the proposal from Henry Wallace on the subject? His fundamental suggestion," explained the interviewer, "seems to be that those institutions be subjected to examination as National banks are; that the results of the examination be published, and that they shall be prohibited from excessive capitalization."

"Who is to do all this?" interjected Col. Henderson, and added: "How is it to be done?"

"We have an anti-trust law in Iowa; I don't know how effective it is. Congress has tried its best to make effective laws, and nearly all the Republican States have passed such laws, and some few of the Democratic States have done the same. But what have they accomplished?"

"I would like to see somebody make a satisfactory proposal for an anti-trust law for the State of Iowa," said Senator Allison, taking up the conversation. "Who is to conduct these examinations? The Federal Government cannot interfere with a State corporation, and that is where the trouble comes in. The States have tried it; the National Government has no power to interfere with State corporations."

END OF FUSION IN WASHINGTON.

Senator Foster Says Democrats and Populists Are Tired of It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A. G. Foster, the new Senator from Washington State, said to-day: "Washington is henceforth to be classed as a reliable Republican State. Fusion between the Democrats and Populists cannot be continued, for both parties are tired of the compact. Besides, we have too much prosperity for our people to want any other than a Republican Administration.

"We are expansionists also, to the core, and every thinking man and patriot in the country ought to be. I believe there is a coterie up Boston way that is seeking to discredit the Administration because it is upholding the National honor in the Philippines, but little will come of such efforts. In the West, whence our boys have gone forth to fight for their flag, there is no such sentiment as emanates from Boston. Come to think of it, there is no Massachusetts regiment in the Philippines, so that criticism from that quarter comes with special ill grace."

MR. BRYAN AT CARSON.

Repeats Arguments Against Expansion Made at San Francisco.

CARSON, Nev., Sept. 8.—This has been a general holiday throughout Western Nevada, all business being suspended in honor of the visit of William Jennings Bryan. All the mines were closed down for the day, and Virginia City sent 1,000 underground workers to the mass meeting held here in Capitol Square.

Mr. Bryan was brought from Lake Tahoe in a coach drawn by six horses, and escorted by the leading Democrats and Silverites of Nevada. He arrived late in the afternoon, and went at once to address the open-air meeting, at which 7,000 people were present. He was received with tremendous enthusiasm. He spoke for more than an hour, devoting himself principally to the question of expansion.

"There is no need of my talking to you upon the money question," Mr. Bryan said, "every one knows that Nevada is all right for silver." He repeated the arguments against expansion made in his San Francisco speech, declaring against what he pronounced "a triplicate of evils—expansion, imperialism, and militarism."

Mr. Bryan left here for the East on this evening's train, being accompanied to the station by practically the entire population of Carson, who cheered him until the train carried him out of sight.

Owner of Burned Flats Arrested.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Dr. E. M. Rosenkranz, owner of the Melrose flats, in the burning of which four people lost their lives, was arrested to-day on the order of the Coroner's Jury and lodged in jail. Testimony tending to show that the fire was incendiary and that Dr. Rosenkranz was implicated was given before the jury.

WORRIED BY OWENS.

Refusal to Quit the Race for County Clerk Bothers the Leaders.

Ex-Senator George A. Owens of Brooklyn is causing Michael J. Dady and the other local Republican leaders no end of worry by his flat refusal to get out of the race for the party nomination for County Clerk.

Owens's determination to try for the nomination is spoiling the calculations of the leaders, and may result in breaking off the conferences between the regular Republicans and the independents, arranged to take place after the primaries, for the purpose of agreeing upon the county nominees.

"Last Winter," said Mr. Owens yesterday, "Mr. Atterbury and Mr. Dady agreed to support me for the nomination for County Clerk. Now they want me to step aside. I won't get out of the race, and will fight for the nomination in the convention."

Prendergast Selects Delegates.

William A. Prendergast and his followers in the Twelfth Assembly District of Brooklyn last night held a secret meeting and selected the delegates to the coming conventions whom they wish elected at the primary to be held Sept. 17. Mr. Prendergast and his followers are opposing Mr. Woodruff's candidates.

Republican Club's Future Home.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Club held a meeting last night at the clubhouse, at which the subject of the removal of the home of the organization was considered, and decided to be referred to a meeting of the full club on Sept. 18. Two propositions were discussed; one to the effect that the club should accept the offer of John Jacob Astor to erect a house, to be rented by the club, at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the other that the club should build its own home. It is probable that the club will build its own house on ground leased.

A. D. Smith Nominated for Assembly.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Otsego County Republican Convention to-day nominated for member of Assembly Andrew D. Smith of Springfield.

YOUTHFUL ENTHUSIAST HURT.

Brooklyn Lad Grasped a Live Wire While Watching the Ball Game.

Keeler was stealing a base in the Brooklyn-Boston game at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Thirteen-year-old James Flannery of 86 Fourth Street, viewing the game from the top of an electric light pole outside the grounds, became all excitement.

"Slide, Billy, Slide!" he yelled, forgetfully grasping one of the electric wires to steady himself.

When they picked Jimmie up at the bottom of the pole it was found that he was suffering from shock and that both of his arms had been broken. On the way to the Seney Hospital Jimmie stifled a groan and, looking up at the ambulance surgeon, asked, anxiously:

"Hey, Mister! wuz Keeler safe at second?"

UTICA WATER COMPANIES.

Both Will Not Be Purchased by the West Canada Company.

Regarding the Baltimore story concerning the negotiations for the purchase of the Utica water companies, President George L. Record of the West Canada Water Works Company said, yesterday, it was not true that both Utica companies were to be purchased.

He said that his company was in negotiation with the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company for the financing of the bonds to be issued for the purpose of building the company's West Canada plant, which was to be run in competition with the Utica Water Works Company. Continuing, he said:

"Some time since, we opened negotiations with some of the leading stockholders of the Utica Company, with a view of purchasing that company, but we were informed that the company was not for sale, and we are therefore going ahead on our original independent plan."

OLD WOMAN TRIED SUICIDE.

Mrs. Wolf Cut Her Wrists, but a Detective Interfered.

Mrs. Lena Wolf, seventy-four years old, tried to end her life yesterday by severing the arteries in her wrist with a large bread knife. She was unsuccessful, and was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Police Station.

The woman lives at 244 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with her son, Henry Wolf, who is a butcher, but at present out of employment. For some days the woman had been despondent. She picked up the bread knife yesterday and left her house, walking to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue, where she cut both wrists.

Detective Buckridge of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was standing at the corner. He sent in a call for an ambulance, and the woman was taken to the Harlem Hospital. At the hospital the woman acted strangely, and the doctors believe that she is demented. She said in explanation of her attempt to end her existence that she was crippled by rheumatism and penniless. She said that her relatives had robbed her of all her money.

The woman will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

Boy Drowned in Mott Haven Canal.

Joseph Parlio, eleven years old, of 2,401 Third Avenue, was drowned in the Mott Haven Canal yesterday afternoon. His body was recovered. The boy went swimming with playmates and was taken with a cramp. Policeman Howe of the Alexander Avenue Station heard the boy's cries for help, and with a rope pulled him to the shore, but by the time a doctor arrived from the Fordham Hospital the child had died.

Concert Hall Proprietor Arrested.

James Ryan, twenty-nine years old, of 241 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, was arrested early this morning for conducting a concert hall at Broadway and One Hundred and Eleventh Street without a license. The man was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. Detectives Gray and Wilkesman of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station made the arrest.

Yellow Fever at Mississippi City.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 8.—One case of yellow fever having been discovered at Mississippi City, seventy-two miles from New Orleans, Dr. J. F. Hunter, Secretary of the State Board of Health, to-night issued the following bulletin: "Yellow fever has been officially reported in Mississippi City. I hereby declare the above-named place in quarantine under Dr. J. J. Harry, Assistant State Health Officer, and no passengers, baggage, freight, or express will be allowed to be brought into any other portion of the State."

Mormon Fined $100 for Polygamy.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 8.—Heber J. Grant was arraigned before Judge Norrell this afternoon on the charge of polygamy, to which, by his attorney, Franklin S. Richards, he pleaded guilty. The defendant waived the time for passing sentence, the Court ruling that this could be done in cases of misdemeanor. Judge Norrell ordered that he pay a fine of $100, or be imprisoned in the county jail one day for each dollar thereof unpaid. The fine was paid.

Missouri Man Kills His Son.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Sept. 8.—M. H. Roberts, a machinist, killed his son, Sidney Roberts, at his home to-day and then shot himself, inflicting a mortal wound. The son was killed while asleep. Roberts was undoubtedly insane when the deed was committed.

Elmira Business Man a Suicide.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—William H. Longstreet, one of the oldest business men of Elmira, committed suicide to-day in a room over his music store on Baldwin Street. He stabbed himself in the neck with a pocket knife. Ill health had unbalanced his mind.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
DAILY, ONE CENT.
SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.
ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT.

GOVERNOR TALKS FARMING

Tells Farmers at Syracuse the State Has Done Much for Them.

HE HOPES IT WILL DO MORE

Refers to Dreyfus in His Speech and Says No Such Case Could Ever Arise in This Country.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The attendance at the State Fair to-day was much smaller than the directors wished, but it could not be helped inasmuch as it rained in the morning and the afternoon was dark, cold, and gloomy. Notwithstanding this, a fair crowd welcomed Gov. Roosevelt when he entered the fair grounds with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, President of the New York State Agricultural Society, and with the Reception Committee, escorted by the Forty-first Separate Company. After viewing the exhibits the party returned to the stand, where Gov. Roosevelt was introduced by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to the people assembled, and delivered an address, in the course of which he referred to the Lieutenant Governor as a typical farmer. He then said:

"I wonder whether we appreciate the true significance of this State Fair and realize what we should make it, and how the people should build it up in every way. Always in a State like this, however proud we are of the development of our cities, of which let Syracuse stand as a beautiful type, the agricultural interests must not be allowed to run down. The man on the farm must keep pace with the man in the factory and with the man in the office. We can't neglect the interests of the tillers of the soil without neglecting one of the most important of our own interests.

"As I walked through the various buildings upon the ground I was much struck by the character of the exhibits. I question whether any other State can show as good. And it is of the utmost importance that this high character be maintained and that the farmer can come to this fair and see what can be done in the things in which he is most interested.

"The State has done much to further the interests of the farmer with its Department of Agriculture and its experimental stations, and I hope to see it do even more. The farmer should be able to come to this fair and see just what can be done on scientific principles. It is important that the welldoers in their work should be rewarded by the blue ribbons for their efforts. It is of importance, too, that there should be co-operation among all classes. It is in the interest of the city as well as the country. You cannot make one element more prosperous without helping the entire State. And it is as much for the interest of every one to see the farmer prosper as it is to see the wage worker prosper.

"I appeal to the town dweller to take generous pride in the agricultural interests in the State; to see that his representatives neglect no interests of the farmers; to keep the interests of the farmers moving up is to keep the interests of all the people moving up. That is the question, more important than the question of agriculture than the question of the State Fair. Help to work to a proper solution the many and grave problems which we face at the closing of this century, and which must be brought to a solution early in the next century. Approach them from the standpoint of good citizenship, not from the standpoint of class, be it that of religion, occupation, or race.

"We are waiting the decision of a sister republic, where nominally a man is on trial, but really the republic is on trial. [Applause.] I knew that I would not have to name Dreyfus to you. All through this country, where we have no further interest than indignation that a sister republic should take such an attitude, concern is manifested at the end. It is well to feel sympathy for Dreyfus and indignation against the injustice done him, but it is better to be assured that no such feeling as that which places this man's fate in jeopardy can grow up in this country.

"Let each man see that justice be exacted for the Jew and the Gentile, for the Irishman, and for those whose ancestors landed in this country hundreds of years ago at the mouth of the Hudson or on Plymouth Rock. The great lesson to be learned is that we treat each man on his merits as a man. To treat a man otherwise is a crime against the man, against the State, and against the Nation."

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Gov. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to attend the Oneonta Fair. He will be here Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 13.

ST. LOUIS POLITICIAN KILLED.

Henry Fry Kills W. C. Pape for Refusing Him a Peddler's License.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—William C. Pape, General Superintendent of Parks and a factor in political circles, was shot and instantly killed to-night at his home by Henry Fry, a huckster, who shortly afterward committed suicide.

According to statements made by Fry, Mr. Pape had promised him a peddler's license for some political service rendered, but had withheld it. Fry drove up to Mr. Pape's residence to-night and called him to the gate. A quarrel ensued, which ended in Fry shooting Mr. Pape. The murderer jumped into his wagon and drove rapidly away. Mr. Pape's son and a police officer gave chase and gradually overhauled the fleeing man. Fry, seeing that capture was imminent, placed the revolver in his mouth and fired, the ball lodging in his brain.

MEXICO HONORS HER DEAD.

Holds Exercises on the Field of Chapultepec Castle.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 8.—Immense crowds of people visited the park of Chapultepec Castle to-day on the occasion of the anniversary of the commemoration of the battle during what is known here as the war of the North American invasion. A great pavilion was erected where President Diaz and Cabinet and distinguished people were seated.

The exercises consisted of speeches, poems, and appropriate music, and the monument to the memory of the heroic young cadets who fell during the storming of the castle by the American troops was handsomely decorated. President Diaz, in the full uniform of a General of Division, laid a magnificent wreath of flowers at the base of the monument. The occasion was a patriotic manifestation and was conducted with the utmost decorum. Very few foreigners were present.

The Spanish colony here to-day celebrated the Feast of Our Lady of Covadonga, which is one of the historical great days of Spain. President Diaz attended and was cordially received, and appeared much interested in the typical dances of girls in characteristic costumes of the Spanish provinces.

STOLE LITTLE GIRL'S GIFTS.

Three Boys Arrested on a Charge of Highway Robbery.

Rudolph Pechánda, nine years old, of 349 East Sixty-first Street; his brother Dominick, twelve years old, and Louis Steiner, thirteen years old, of 247 East Sixty-first Street, were arretsed yesterday morning on the charge of highway robbery. They were sent to the Gerry society by the Magistrate at Yorkville Court.

Ten-year-old Frances Odtman, the child of Mrs. Mollie Oldtman, who is caretaker of the dwelling at 50 East Sixty-sixth Street, on Thursday received from her father a new purse and a recently minted dime as birthday gifts. The little girl was very proud of her presents, and lost no opportunity to display them to her playmates. In doing this she aroused the cupidity of the three boys named, and they planned to get possession of the purse and dime. They waited at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for little Frances to come out of the house. When she appeared she had the purse attached to her belt. Rudolph Pechanda grabbed it and ran, while his accomplices held the girl to prevent pursuit.

Policeman Bonser of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station heard the child's cries and chased the boys. They were caught near the park. The purse was found in Dominick's pocket, his brother having passed it to him as he ran.

Buffalo Man at Pasteur Institute.

Walter C. Hebard, a wealthy young man living with his parents at 502 Porter Avenue, Buffalo, came to the city yesterday and will undergo treatment at the Pasteur Institute. Hebard was bitten by his own dog last Saturday. On Sunday the dog had a fight with another dog, and on Wednesday died from what was diagnosed as rabies.

SHAMROCK NEEDS A WIND

Cup Challenger Proves that She Is Not Fast in Light Airs.

YACHT CAUGHT IN A SQUALL

Method of Setting Spinnaker Causes Comment Among Americans—Towed Back to Her Mooring.

The Shamrock had another sail-stretching spin yesterday off Scotland Lightship. The wind, what there was of it, was light, and shifted completely around the compass. The intention, when the yacht left her moorings in the Horseshoe, was to make a light weather trial to windward and leeward, the yacht being timed from the Erin. The provoking calms and uncertain direction of the wind that came in baffling cat's-paws rendered the test impossible, and the Shamrock was towed back to her anchorage shortly after 4 o'clock.

The fog bank kept the yacht at her buoy inside the hook until rather later than usual, but a slant of wind soon after 9 o'clock lifted the veil of haze and the yacht left her anchorage at 9:30 in tow of the James A. Lawrence. Her crew meanwhile had sent up her head sails in stops and swayed up the mainsail. The lower canvas was set at 11:15, at which hour she cast off from the Lawrence and slipped lazily past the station pilot boat New York.

Her clubtopsail was set soon after and a big balloon jibtopsail was sent aloft in stops. The wind at the time was scarcely sufficient to give steerage way, and came in from west-southwest. The Erin steamed up and Mr. Ratsey was put on board the Shamrock. The others of the party viewed the trial from the bridge of the steam yacht.

At noon her spinnaker pole was lowered to port and the great sail set. This operation was performed in a style that is essentially different from that in vogue in this country. It was set flying instead of being sent up in stops and broken out with a pull on the sheet. The method is slow when compared to the way that sail is handled on the Columbia, and a well-known expert said that it would be a dangerous method to adopt in heavy weather.

The preparatory signal sounded at 12:25, and the Shamrock drifted across the imaginary line between the Erin and the lightship at 12:30:40, forty seconds after the starting whistle. She had scarcely gone a quarter of a mile when the wind began to haul to the northward and westward, making the first leg of the trial a close reach instead of a run, as was the case when she drifted lazily over the line. With the change of wind the spinnaker and balloon jibtopsail were lowered and smaller head sails set, while the main sheet was hauled in so that the yacht was full and by.

For a time there was a flat calm, but at 1:17 a new wind came in from the southward, not strong enough, however, to dispel the gray mist that hid the New Jersey shore from view. The yacht had meanwhile drifted slowly, assisted fully as much by the ebb tide as by the light air that came in catspaws from time to time. The Shamrock clearly proved again that she is not a fast drifter.

The clouds, which had been gathering black and threatening to the northwest for more than an hour, came scudding along, and Capt. Hogarth, realizing that a squall was approaching, ordered the clubtopsail sent down on deck. Headsails were also doused in quick time, and but for the mainsail the yacht was under bare poles at 2:15, when the squall struck. It was accompanied by a driving rainstorm, and lasted scarcely half an hour. The sea remained smooth, and after the storm had spent its fury the yacht was towed back to her mooring, which she reached shortly after 4 o'clock.

Sir Thomas visited the reporters' tug soon after the Erin dropped her mudhook. He expressed himself as being thoroughly satisfied with the boat's performances. He admitted, however, that a heavy breeze was requisite to enable her to perform at her best. The Shamrock will not leave her mooring to-day or to-morrow, but, should the weather conditions be favorable, she will have another spin on Monday.

THE FIELD AGAIN SARCASTIC.

Says Shamrock May, with Four Skippers Aboard, Defeat Columbia.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Field, commenting upon the Shamrock's appearance in American waters, says:

"We say again, as before, that in her trials here the Shamrock showed no indication of being equal to the America's Cup form as evidenced by the Puritan, Mayflower, Volunteer, Vigilant, and Defender. Still, she is practically untried, and, with four skippers aboard, may in the end defeat the Columbia."

Salutes for the Vigilant.

The Vigilant, cup defender of 1893, dropped anchor off the New York Yacht Club Station No. 1 at Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon. She passed the Battery on her way down at 4:10 o'clock in tow of the tug Woodruff. The old craft was recognized, and was saluted with screaming whistles, dipping of colors, and an occasional salute from a small gun on the deck of a yacht. The Vigilant flies the private signal of Percy Chubb of the New York Yacht Club.

Columbia at New Rochelle.

The Columbia and Defender again ride at their respective buoys off C. Oliver Iselin's residence at Premium Point, New Rochelle, and unless something unforeseen occurs, neither will leave the vicinity of New York until after the races for the America's Cup next month. They will be out for tuning-up spins every day.

KILLARNEY LAKES PURCHASE.

Sir Thomas Not to Allow It to Interfere with the Races.

The proposed purchase of the Lakes of Killarney by Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, has been an absorbing topic in Irish national circles since the news was cabled to America. Speaking of the matter yesterday Sir Thomas said to a reporter:

"It is true that I made an offer for Killarney, but that was some months ago. I have heard nothing definite about it yet, although I saw in the papers this morning that a meeting of the managers of the estate has been called to consider my proposition.

"Whatever the outcome of the pending negotiations, nothing will be done until after the races for the cup. All other business must wait until this affair is settled."

OPIUM RESORT RAIDED.

Capt. Cooney Finds Eleven Persons Smoking the Drug.

While walking up Seventh Avenue at 12 o'clock last night Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station saw what he thought was an opium den. He entered the place, which was at 497 Seventh Avenue. It was a Chinese tea store. He opened a small door leading to a rear room and saw lying on the floor smoking opium eleven persons, men and women.

The Captain, with the assistance of five policemen, took the inmates into custody. They were taken to the station house. The police secured six opium outfits.

The proprietor gave his name as Lee Wah of 18 Mott Street.

TWO MEN INJURED BY A BLAST.

One, If He Recovers, Will Be Blind—The Foreman Arrested.

Charles Woods, thirty-three years old, a colored laborer, living at 4,170 Park Avenue, and Alfred Bixas, twenty-nine years old, also a laborer, living at 3,402 Third Avenue, were seriously injured by a blast at Tiffany Street and Westchester Avenue yesterday afternoon.

The men were blasting rock under the foremanship of James Murphy of 902 Westchester Avenue. They had, they thought, set off a charge of five holes filled with dynamite. The men, after the explosion, started to clean the stone away, when the powder in one of the holes exploded. Woods was struck in the eyes and blinded. Bixas had both arms fractured and the fingers on both hands badly shattered.

Both men were taken to Fordham Hospital, where their condition is considered serious. Woods, if he recovers, will be totally blind.

Murphy was arrested and locked up in the Morrisania Police Station.

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a day go for carfare and are scarcely thought of.
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In Manhattan may be had for only a fraction of a cent over 20 cents a day and will save you much carfare.
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PACIFIC COAST TENNIS.

Whitman and Wright, the Easterners, Win the Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTEREY, Cal., Sept. 8.—Whitman and Wright, the Easterners, won the finals in the Pacific Coast championship lawn tennis tournament in the doubles here this afternoon against the Whitneys, the California experts. Both teams played very fast tennis all through the match, which was really a struggle for the net.

The Western pair did not develop any concerted team play, and their opponents were able on this account to hold their position at the net in spite of the high lobs that the Whitneys used to force them back to the base line. Wright was in fine form, and "killed" the majority of the high ones, while Whitman played his long, low drives effectively. The score of the match was 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

In the semi-finals, which were played in the morning, Whitman and Wright beat Bradley and Bell, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

The Hardy brothers, the present holders of the Coast title, are the favorites for the challenge match against Whitman and Wright. The match will be played to-morrow afternoon.

Mixed Foursomes at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—This afternoon Herbert Harriman and Mrs. John Jacob Astor won the two cups in mixed foursomes from F. O. Beach and Miss P. Carroll by a score of 1 up.

NEW YORK A. C. TENNIS.

Annual Fall Tourney to be Played at Travers Island.

The annual Fall lawn tennis tournament of the New York Athletic Club will begin this afternoon on the club courts at Travers Island. The entry list includes all of the enthusiasts among the members, and they number many good players. The club champion, Roland Mallory, the old-time Trinity College expert, is entered, and also his brother. They are the favorites for the honors, but the list also includes E. A. Freshman, who performed so creditably at Newport this year, and C. M. Relyea. The last two men are strong players, and promise to make an interesting struggle for the championship title.

The New York Athletic Club matches are not scored by games and sets, but by points, and this feature of the play, while not a novelty in any way, lends additional excitement to the struggle, as the scores indicate and offer greater opportunities for close contests.

NEW YORK CROOK ARRESTED.

Word Received from Chicago that John Scott Has Been Caught.

The Central Office Detective Bureau received a telegram last night from Chicago stating that the police of that city had arrested John Scott, alias "Lefty," colored, who is wanted here for the robbery of a $600 diamond.

The Sergeant in charge last night said that Scott had left this city a week ago with a companion. He believed that it was the "pal" that committed the robbery, but his whereabouts are unknown.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	5:35	Sun sets	6:19
		Moon sets	8:14

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	9:57	Gov. Isl'd	10:19
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:11	Gov. Isl'd	10:29
		H. Gate	12:15
		H. Gate	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	*10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Algiers, New Orleans	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	*1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp		
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Carib, Turk's Island, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	10:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull		
Ellas Matanzas		
Ems, Naples, &c.	4:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Homer, La Plata		
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Lancelot, Valparaiso, &c.		
Letitia, Adelaide, &c.		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		
Manitou, London		1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	
Oevenum, Azores, &c.		3:00 A. M.
Palatia, Hamburg		
Sempione, Genoa		
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		

SUNDAY, SEPT. 10.

Capac, Valparaiso, &c.		
Rabat, Havana, &c.		9:30 A. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

Chateau Yquem, Naples, &c.		
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool		11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14 for dispatch per steamship City of Rio de Janeiro. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15 for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 21 and up to Sept. 25 for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

†Registered mail closes at 5 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 9.

British Empire, Antwerp	Aug. 27.
Comanche, Jacksonville	Sept. 6.
Matanzas, Nassau, &c.	Sept. 4.
New York, Southampton, Sept. 2.	
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 2.	
Umbria, Liverpool, Sept. 2.	

SUNDAY, SEPT. 10.

Cymric, Liverpool, Sept. 1.	
Kansas City, Swansea, Aug. 26.	
La Gascogne, Havre, Sept. 2.	
Menominee, London, Aug. 31.	
Pretoria, St. Thomas, Sept. 4.	

MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

El Monte, New Orleans, Aug. 6.	
Henriette H., Shields, Aug. 27.	
Manhattan, London, Aug. 31.	

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 31.	
Brasilia, Hamburg, Aug. 31.	
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 6.	
Kensington, Antwerp, Sept. 2.	
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Sept. 6.	
Laurentine, Greenock, Aug. 31.	
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 31.	
Marenigo, London, Aug. 30.	
New Orleans, New Orleans, Sept. 6.	
Parana, St. Lucia, Sept. 5.	

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13.

Bath City, Swansea, Aug. 31.	
Bremen, Bremen, Sept. 3.	
Chesapeake, London, Aug. 30.	
Leona, Galveston, Sept. 6.	
Oceanic, Liverpool, Sept. 6.	

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.

Mascomomo, Cardiff, Aug. 31.	
Patria, Hamburg, Sept. 2.	
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, Sept. 8.	
Trave, Bremen, Sept. 5.	

Arrived.

SS Segurança, Hanson, Campeachy Aug. 27.

Vera Cruz 31st, Progreso Sept. 2, and Havana 4th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 7th.

SS St. Bernard, (Br.,) Morgan, Kymassi Aug. 15, Gibraltar 22d, and St. Michael's 27th, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Citta di Palermo, (Ital.,) Bruno, Girgenti Aug. 11, Messina 14th, and Palermo 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

United States transport McClellan, Nye, San Juan Aug. 31 and Santiago Sept. 3, with passengers and discharged soldiers to the Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

Ship Galgate (of Liverpool,) Griffiths, Antwerp, 30 days, in ballast to John R. Livermore.

Bark St. Mary, Goldthwaite, Mobile, 21 days, with lumber to the Yellow Pine Lumber Company, vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg Aug. 31, Southampton and Cherbourg Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 A. M.

SS Saratoga, Johnson, Cienfuegos Aug. 30, Santiago Sept. 2, and Nassau 5th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

Bark Marie, (Ger.,) Brandis, Philadelphia Sept. 5, in ballast to Theodore Ruger & Co.

SS. Nomadic, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Aug. 29, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:04 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Henry L. Gaw, Gaither, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Pretoria, from Hamburg and Boulogne. South of Fire Island at 2:45 P. M.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Karlowe, Hamburg Aug. 27 and Boulogne 28th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Matanzas, Rogers, Tampico Aug. 30 and Havana Sept. 4, with mdse. and one passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) Goetz, Cape Haitien Aug. 25, Port au Prince and St. Marie 27th, Petit Goave and Miragoane 28th, Aux Cayes 29th, Port de Paix Sept. 3, and Inagua 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the Cameron Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:25 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 8, 9:30 P. M., northeast, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Cyrus, (Br.,) for Baltimore.

SS Spero, (Nor.,) for Bridgewater, N. S.

SS Katahdin, with a barge.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) for St. Lucia, &c.

SS Jamestown, for Norf

The Wanamaker Store.

Short and to the Point

The Store Will be Open All Day.

OUR Store News has been very fully printed during the earlier days of this week.

That it has been widely read is proved by the large sales generally throughout the store.

It is therefore only needful that we should remind you that all the stocks are receiving new Autumn goods in great quantities and vast variety.

Also, that the following stocks show very great special price attractions :—

China and Cut Glass Ware
Blankets, Down Quilts, Bed Spreads
House Furnishing Goods
Men's Fall Overcoats
Boys' School and Dress Suits
School Stationery
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Found No Difficulty in Blanking the Bostons.

HUGHES PROVED INVINCIBLE

Visitors Could Not Find His Curves—Emslie Received an Ovation When He Appeared on the Diamond.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	82	37	.692
Philadelphia	77	47	.621
Boston	74	47	.612
Baltimore	69	49	.585
Cincinnati	69	53	.566
St. Louis	70	55	.560
Chicago	63	61	.508
Pittsburg	61	61	.500
Louisville	55	65	.458
New York	50	70	.417
Washington	42	78	.350
Cleveland	19	100	.149

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 9; Baltimore, 6.
Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 2.
Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 1.
St. Louis, 12; Cincinnati, 3.
Louisville, 5; Pittsburg, 3.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Chicago.
Pittsburg in Louisville.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

There was no rioting at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Everything was run off smoothly, and about 7,000 persons, not including about fifty policemen, saw the Brooklyns win a rather dull game from the Bostons by a score of 5 to 0. When Umpire Emslie appeared on the field to start the game he received an ovation which was entirely unexpected. Emslie acknowledged the applause by taking off his cap.

The Bostons did not display that aggressive style of play that has made them famous. They seemed to realize the fact that they had no chance to beat out the Brooklyns at this late stage of the race. The Brooklyns, on the other hand, played a fast game throughout, and really had the champions beaten after the third inning. Nichols, the Bostons' pitcher, was not effective. The Brooklyn players hit his pitching rather freely. Hughes, who pitched against the Bostons, was always effective, and when bases were occupied he was invincible. There was some sensational fielding by the Brooklyns. Jennings made a fine running catch of a foul fly in the ninth inning, and in the fourth he made a wonderful one-hand stop and catch of Tenney's line drive. This play cut off a two-base hit. Farrell, who started in to catch for the Brooklyns, hurt his hand in the third inning, and McGuire took his place.

The Brooklyns secured 2 runs in the first inning on a base on balls to Keeler, Jennings's three-bagger, and Daly's single. The run in the second resulted from a base on balls to Casey, Farrell's single, and a wild pitch. A to base on balls to Daly and singles by Dahlen and Casey yielded a run in the fourth. Three-baggers by Casey and McGuire gave the Brooklyns their last run in the eighth inning. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Jen'gs, lb	1	3	6	0	0
And'son, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Daly, 2b	1	1	4	1	0
Dahlen, ss	0	2	3	4	0
Casey, 3b	2	2	1	2	1
Farrell, c	0	0	2	1	0
McGuire, c	0	2	3	0	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	-
Total	5	11	27	6	2

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stahl, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Tenney, lb	0	0	6	1	0
Long, c	0	0	3	1	0
Hamilton, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
Duffy, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Lowe, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Bergen, c	0	0	4	0	0
Nichols, p	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	5	24	10	0

Brooklyns	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base by errors—Boston, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 6. Base on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off Nichols, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Nichols, 3. Three-base hits—Casey, McGuire, and Jennings. Sacrifice hit—Hughes. Stolen bases—Keeler, Daly, and Casey. Double plays—Dahlen and Jennings, 2; Tenney and Long. Wild pitch—By Nichols. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

THE NEW YORKS WIN AT LAST.

Defeat the Baltimores at the Polo Grounds by a Score of 9 to 6.

The New Yorks managed to win their first game in nearly two weeks yesterday, defeating the Baltimores at the Polo Grounds, in an uninteresting game. Creagor was tried at short stop by the locals, but did not make a good impression. Parker, a fielder from Chicago, will be given a trial to-day. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
W. Hal'n, cf	1	0	2	0	1
†Brien, lf	1	1	2	1	0
Fos'r, rf, 2s	1	1	3	0	0
Doyle, 1b	1	1	7	2	0
Warner, c	1	2	3	3	2
Gettig, 2b	2	2	2	3	1
Martin, 3b	1	1	4	2	2
Hardesty, ss	1	1	0	1	1
Cr'g'r, ss, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Carrick, p	0	1	1	3	0
*Seymour	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	10	24	16	7

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fultz, 3b	0	2	1	0	1
Holmes, lf	0	1	2	1	0
Demont, 2b, 3	2	1	1	3	1
Brodie, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Keister, ss	0	1	2	5	0
Sheckard, rf, 2	0	2	1	0	0
La Ch'e, 1b	0	2	9	0	0
Smith, c	1	2	4	1	2
Howell, p	0	0	1	2	0
†Harris	0	1	0	0	0
Total	6	12	21	12	4

*Batted for Creagor in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Howell in the eighth inning.

Baltimore	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	—6
New York	2	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	—9

Three-base hit—La Chance. Two-base hits—Martin, Holmes, Demont. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2; New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Howell, 4; off Carrick, 1. Hit by pitcher—O'Brien, by Howell; Brodie, by Carrick. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; New York, 6. Stolen bases—Demont, 2; Sheckard, 3; La Chance, Smith, Warner, 2; Gettig, 2; Hardesty, Carrick. Struck out—By Howell, 4; by Carrick, 2. Double plays—Keister—Demont, and La Chance; Martin, Doyle, and Carrick. Passed balls—Smith, 2; Warner. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

St. Louis, 12; Cincinnati, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—The home team found Taylor's pitching easy to-day. St. Louis made five home runs, a triple, and a double. Burkett led in batting, getting two home runs and a single. Score:

St. Louis	5	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	—12
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 15; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and Criger; Cincinnati, Taylor and Peitz. Umpires—Messrs. Lathan and Gaffney.

Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 2.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Philadelphia players made their hits in the third inning, two of them three-baggers, and secured a lead that could not be overcome. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	-	—4

Base hits—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Washington, McFarland and Roach; Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Louisville, 5; Pittsburg, 3.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 8.—Pittsburg lost the first game to-day in the first inning by Chesbro giving four bases on balls, followed by three hits and one error. Phillippi kept the hits scattered. The second game was called in the third inning on account of rain, after Louisville had scored three times to Pittsburg's none. Score:

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	
Louisville	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Louisville, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Chesbro and Bowerman; Louisville, Phillippi and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Griffith of Chicago had much the better support in a pitchers' battle to-day. Both of Cleveland's errors counted for runs. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	-	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	—1

Base hits—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Chance; Cleveland, Hughey, McAlister, and Duncan. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

CYCLISTS AND BRIDGE PATH.

Want Officials Removed from Office for Not Providing One.

The Bridge Cycle Path Committee, appointed by the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen to secure a path across the bridge, met yesterday and denounced Bridge Commissioner Shea and Engineer C. C. Martin because of the latter's failure to see a way clear to build a path. Frederic W. House, representing the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, said that no objection could be advanced by any practical engineer and advised wheelmen to go to the Legislature for their rights.

Resolutions were passed to the effect that "as the engineering staff of said bridge have shown that they are incompetent to devise or perfect plans to build such a path, their resignations should be requested and others better fitted be appointed in their place."

OWEN ZIEGLER THE VICTOR.

He Defeats "Charley" Burns of Cincinnati in the Twelfth Round.

Owen Ziegler, the local welterweight, decisively whipped "Charley" Burns of Cincinnati, heralded as one of the best men in the West, at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. Ziegler weighed about 140 pounds and Burns 10 pounds more, but the latter, though strong, could not touch his opponent in the matter of science and cleverness.

Ziegler, after breaking his right hand in the fourth round, beat his opponent in the twelfth. They were to have gone twenty-five rounds. In the seventh round Burns accidentally hit his man low, and Ziegler went down. When he rose Burns offered his hand in apology. The Easterner, being unused to the extremes of etiquette in the prize ring, saw nothing but a chance to do damage, and, instead of shaking hands, caught Burns a smash in the face. The crowd howled angrily, and Burns went at Ziegler to square accounts, but could not land. In the eleventh round Ziegler sent his man to the floor and Burns took the limit to get up. He was groggy when the bell sounded. In the twelfth Ziegler, with a left swing, sent Burns flat on his back, and "Johnny" White, the referee, stopped the bout and gave the decision to Ziegler.

Trial of J. H. Ladew's New Yacht.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 8.—The steam yacht Columbia, built at the Nixon ship yards, in this city, at a cost of $200,000 for J. H. Ladew of New York, will have an official trial trip to-morrow at sea, after which she will be taken to Glen Cove. It is expected the yacht will develop a speed of fifteen knots.

$500,000 Tube Plant Injured by Fire.

SHELBY, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Fire early to-day at the Shelby Tube Works destroyed the rolling mill, piercing machine room, and the engine and boiler rooms. Eight hundred men were thrown out of work. No definite figures on the loss are obtainable. The plant was valued at $500,000.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
DAILY, ONE CENT.
SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.
ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES

Sadducee and Kilmarnock in Dead Heat Over Futurity Course.

TWO FAVORITES SUCCESSFUL

In the Mile and a Half Event Maximo Gomez Was Beaten Easily by the Star of Bethlehem.

It was a small crowd that traveled to Sheepshead Bay yesterday, for not only has the public grown tired of the remarkably poor form in which most of the horses have been running, but there was an unattractive card. The programme was made up of overnight events, and there was little pretension to class among the candidates, except, perhaps, in the fifth race, for which a number of fair two-year-olds were starters.

There were rumors at the track to the effect that the Stewards of The Jockey Club were preparing to give some of the jockeys whose riding has not been good lately another shaking up, and some owners and trainers were also said to be on the black list.

The one really good finish of the day was brought out in the fifth race, a run over the Futurity course for two-year-olds. Perry Belmont's Gonfalon was made the favorite for this event, but he was not a dangerous factor after the first quarter of a mile had been covered. Sadducee and Kilmarnock had the race between them from the quarter down to the finish. Kilmarnock is a new horse on the Eastern tracks, and his owner, John E. Madden, very nearly made a big coup with him. He and Sadducee alternated in the lead down to within a sixteenth of a mile from home, and there was a hot drive between them to the end, the pair finishing on even terms. Mauvilla was third, a length behind, while the favorite finished fourth.

The sixth race at a mile and a half brought out a fair field. For more than a mile Maximo Gomez, the favorite, flattered his backers, but in the run through the stretch The Star of Bethlehem went easily to the front and won handily by three lengths.

The first race was won by Hesper, the second went to Rush, the favorite, and Abuse, another favorite, won the third race. These latter two were the only favorites to win during the day, for the other race, the fourth, was captured by Azucena.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Hesper, D. Gideon's br. c., by His Highness-Alada, $800, 108 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5. (Maher)
2—Angle, Sydney Paget's b. c., 104, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1. (Clawson)
3—Gold Lack, Newton Bennington's b. c., 99 9 to 5. (Odom)

Kamara, 98, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) Watercure, 99, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Bombshell, 108, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Vesuvian, 112, 7 to 1, (O'Leary;) Alaire, 94, 100 to 1, (Brien;) Royal Sterling, 97, 15 to 1, (Caywell;) La Vega, 107, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Hop Brook, 104, 50 to 1, (Collins;) Adjutar, 102, 100 to 1, (H. Evans;) Kindred, 107, 50 to 1, (Shaw;) Prosit, 106, 20 to 1, (Hennessey;) Beautiful, 90, 50 to 1, (J. Slack;) Present, 94, 150 to 1, (Absher;) Golden Scepter, 97, 40 to 1, (Romanelli;) Funch, 102, 40 to 1, (Wedderstrand,) and Pactaria, 97, 200 to 1, (Phelan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by ½ length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Rush, T. C. McDowell's b. c., by Wadsworth-Reine d'Or, 118 pounds, 2 to 7 and even. (Spencer)
2—Lothario, G. E. Smith's br. c., 121, 4 to 1 and 2 to 5. (O'Connor)
3—Leo Planter, W. Darden's b. c., 116, 12 to 1. (O'Leary)
4—The Burlington Route, P. H. Hume's b. c., 116, 100 to 1. (Richards)

Won in a gallop by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1899 of $500, selling. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Six furlongs on main track. Time—1:15.

1—Abuse, Fred Foster's b. h., 6 years, by Plevna-Abu Kru, $500, 108 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. (Dupee)
2—Kilt, Goughacre's Stable's ch. m., 4, 107, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1. (Spencer)
3—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. m., 4, 105, 6 to 1. (Maher)

Waterhouse, 4, 98, 40 to 1, (Wedderstrand;) J. A. Grey, aged, 108, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Miss Marion, 8, 98, 10 to 1, (Moody;) Red Spider, 5, 100, 20 to 1, (Phelan;) Rinaldo, 4, 105, 20 to 1, (Ryan;) Tunkler, 4, 105, 200 to 1, (J. Slack;) Lillian Belle, 4, 105, 5 to 1, (O'Connor;) Chappaqua, 107, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Sister Alice, 105, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Jonah, aged, 105, 300 to 1, (Kennedy;) Harry Crawford, 4, 105, 200 to 1, (Collins;) Tants, 6, 108, 100 to 1, (Hennessey,) and Sir Christopher, 4, 101, 30 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; ½ head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:54 4-5.

1—Azucena, George J. Long's b. m., 4 years, by Pardee-Starlight, 108 pounds, 9 to 2 and even. (Maher)
2—Swittmas, Deniel & Farrell's br. h., 4, 124, 11 to 10 and 1 to 4. (O'Leary)
3—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 3, 98, 15 to 1. (Wilson)
4—Kinnikinnic, T. J. Healey's br. h., 5, 114, 9 to 5. (Spencer)

Won in a drive by a length; a short head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Futurity course. Time—1:10 2-5.

*Sadducee, A. L. Aste's ch. g., by Bathampton-Sadie, 124 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1. (Sims)
*Kilmarnock, J. E. Madden's br. c., by Sir Dixon-Miss Used, 115 pounds, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1. (Odom)
3—Mauvilla, P. H. Hume's b. f., 114, 50 to 1. (Richards)

*Dead heat; money divided.

Gonfalon, 122, 7 to 10, (Maher;) Reynolds, 122, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hindus, 115, 4 to 1, (Spencer;) Big Gun, 114, 30 to 1, (Clay;) Goldome, 117, 100 to 1, (Wedderstrand,) and King Bramble, 115, 30 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished as named.

Driving finish; ½ length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights, 10 pounds above the scale. Purse $1,400, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $250 to the second and $150 to third. One mile and a half on turf. Time—2:35 4-5.

1—The Star of Bethlehem, Hart Gibson, Jr.'s, ch. g., 4 years, by The Kaiser-Consuelo, $1,000, 108 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1. (Odom)
2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 4, 107, 5 to 5 and 7 to 10. (O'Leary)
3—Spurs, F. D. Beard's blk. c., 3, 95, 15 to 1. (Odom)

Leando, 3, 95, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Banished, 4, 105, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Maurice, aged, 108, 8 to 1, (Maher,) and Bardella, 4, 107, 15 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners during the meeting; selling. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Kipling	112	Decimal	99
Dangerous Maid	109	Diffidence	99
Lanza	107	Jen	99
Laureate	107	Fluke	99
Knightsbereet	105	Beverage	99
Post Haste	104	Olinda	96
Federalist	104	Jamaica	94
The Bobby	103	Vituria	94
First Past	103		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs.

Feed Day	125	L'Alouette	108
Sanders	118	Toluca	102
Admiration	112	Lady Lindsay	97
St. Callatine	107	Lady Madge	89

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern, a handicap for two-year-olds; penalties. Futurity course.

Mesmerist	130	Colonel Roosevelt	112
High Order	130	Toddy	112
Lieutenant Gibson	127	Radforth	110
David Garrick	126	Red Path	110
Maribert	125	MacFlecknoe	109
Guilden	123	King Bramble	107
Gonfalon	120	Plucky	110
De Lacy	118	Ten Candles	110
Barmatian	118	Lady Uncas	104

FOURTH RACE.—The Autumn Cup, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward; penalties. Two miles.

Imp	126	The Batchelor	116
Ben Holliday	126	Thomas Cat	112
Bangle	123	Laverock	110
Previous	120	Muskadine	106
Box	118	Knight of the Garter	106
Prince McCluny	117	Lafoon	106

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. Full steeplechase course.

Woodpigeon	165	Van Ship	157
Trillion	165	The Purser	138
Article	152	Calhope	135
Darenth	140	Merlin	135
Jack Dandy	139	Naviculine	135

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights seven pounds above the scale. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Maximo Gomez	111	Dayo	100
Myth	108	Great Neck	98
Island Prince	108	Pelle B.	98
Dan Rice	108	Cathedral	98
Forget Not	105	Belle of Troy	94
Wolhurst	105	Klondyke	94
Jefferson	100	Handcuff	94

SEEK THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Seventy-eight Professionals and Amateurs Aspire to First Honors in the United States.

Every first-class professional golfer in the United States, and, with very few exceptions, nearly all who aspire to that standard, have entered for the open golf championship of the United States. The tournament will be played next week, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15, on the links of the Baltimore Country Club, at Baltimore. Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association announced the full list of entries yesterday. The number is much larger than ever before, seventy-eight golfers being entered this season, against forty-nine last year.

Of this number ten are amateurs, including Herbert M. Harriman, the amateur champion, who enters from the Meadow Brook Club; Walter J. Travis, Oakland Club, Long Island; Charles S. Cox, Fairfield County Club, Greenwich, Conn.; Quincy A. Shaw, Boston, the winner of the recent Newport tournament; James A. Stillman, Meadow Brook; C. P. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia; W. L. Thompson, Huntington Valley, Penn.; W. F. Menzies, St. Andrew's; T. C. Jenkins, Baltimore, and W. M. McCawley, Philadelphia.

In the open tournament an amateur can only win first prize, and the case is yet to occur in America where an amateur has led the professional field. Eight money prizes are offered, $200 to the winner and a fifty-dollar gold medal, the equivalent being given in plate should an amateur win. The other prizes are of the value, respectively, of $150, $125, $100, $80, $70, $50, and $25.

The professional entries and their clubs are:

David Hunter, Baltusrol; Daniel Leitch, Springfield, Mass.; William Thompson, Huntington Valley, Penn.; James Foulis and David Foulis, Chicago Golf Club; G. E. Braid, Kansas City Country Club; John Harland, Vesper Country Club, Massachusetts; Donald J. Ross and Alexander Campbell, Oakley Country Club; Lawrence Auchterlonie, Glen View Golf and Polo Club, Chicago; W. V. Hoare and Joseph Mitchell, Cleveland Golf Club; W. F. Davis, Newport Golf Club; Donald Ball, Washington Golf Club; David Ogilvie and William Braid, Baltimore Country Club; Peter Walker and William Marshall, Onwentsia Club; Henry Turpie, Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago; W. H. Way, Detroit Country Club; George Low, Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn; William Norton, Seabright Golf Club; Horace T. Rawlins and Harry Rawlins, Ocean Country Club, Lakewood; Robert Thompson, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia; William Kirk, Knollwood Golf Club, New York; Bernard Nicholls, Philadelphia Country Club; John Reid, Country Club of Atlantic City; Robert Fraid, Fairmount Golf Club; John Duncan, Stockbridge Golf Club; George W. Cunningham, Nassau Country Club, Long Island; John M. Shippen, Jr., and C. S. Shippen, Aronimink Golf Club, Pennsylvania; Aleck Patrick, Century Country Club, New York; Jack Park, Essex County Country Club; Harry Gullane, St. David's Golf Club; R. B. Wilson, Deal Beach Golf Club; William A. Donovan, Misnetuck Country Club, Rhode Island; Alfred Ricketts, Rochester Country Club; James Campbell and John Harrison, Dayton Golf Club, Ohio; Ernest Way, Edgeworth Golf Club; Frederick Hard and Alexander Smith, Washington Park Club, Chicago; John D. Tucker, Jefferson County Golf Club; Ormsby McCammon, Chevy Chase Club; H. H. Cumming, J. J. McCloskey, and Macdonald Smoder, Swannanoa Country Club, North Carolina; James Norton, Hollywood Golf Club, New Jersey; John Forman, Ardsley Club; William Smith, Midlothian Golf Club, Chicago; A. E. Rolls, Willie Collins, R. S. Patrick, A. Smith, Oscar Buns, Joseph Lloyd, Willie Campbell, F. Reiff, Willie Tucker, Willie Dunn, E. R. Sweney, Gilbert Nichols, E. Fitzjohn, Val Fitzjohn, Frederick Fitzjohn, unattached.

The tournament will be at medal play, seventy-two holes. The present champion is Fred Herd of the Washington Park Golf Club, Chicago, and the other prize winners last year were, in their order, Alexander Smith, Willie Anderson, Joseph Lloyd, and Willie Smith.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS' SUCCESS.

Reiff Wins Westmoreland Plate and Martin the Doncaster Stakes.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—At the fourth day of the Doncaster September meeting to-day the race for the Westmoreland Plate was won by H. C. White's aged chestnut gelding Form, ridden by L. Reiff, the American jockey. Five horses ran.

The race for the Doncaster Stakes was won by Sir R. Waldie Griffith's brown filly Landrail, on which "Skeets" Martin, another American jockey, had the mount. Three horses ran.

The Danum Nursery Handicap Plate of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, was won by J. A. Miller's brown colt Dark Tin. Lord Harewood's bay filly Bathing Woman, ridden by Tod Sloan, was unplaced. Nine horses ran five furlongs.

The race for the Prince of Wales's Nursery Plate was won by the Duke of Portland's bay filly La Roche. Lord William Beresford's Perdicus, with Sloan up, finished third. Twenty-one horses ran.

The Doncaster Cup was won by the Duke of Westminster's four-year-old bay colt Calveley. Sir R. Waldie Griffith's brown filly St. La, ridden by Martin, finished second. Three horses ran.

The race for the Park Hill Stakes was won by Capt. Peel's bay filly Irish Ivy. Sir Waldie Griffith's chestnut filly Sweet Marjorie, ridden by Martin, was second. Five horses ran.

PARET BEATS ALLEN AT TENNIS.

The Yale Man Plays Unsteadily at Critical Stages.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Sept. 8.—The final match in the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club's open tournament drew a large crowd to the grounds. Paret and Allen were the contestants. The New Yorker tried the net first, but found he was unable to hold it, and Allen took the first set. Paret changed his tactics in the second set and clung persistently to the base line with very much better success. Allen tried to run in on his service, but Paret passed him repeatedly, winning by 6—2. In the third Allen was very unsteady, and the New Yorker had almost a walk-over; but in the fourth the Yale crack made a splendid brace. Paret needed only one stroke half a dozen times before he finally won the set by 8—6. Paret will play Hackett to-morrow for the challenge trophy. The score:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Final Round—J. P. Paret beat J. A. Allen, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1, 8—6.

Women Play Tennis at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 8.—The semi-finals in the women's lawn tennis tournament were played here to-day. The match between Miss Ketcham and Miss Daisy Hollins was productive of excellent tennis. The scores of the day's play were as follows:

Semi-Final Round—Miss Nora Iselin beat Miss Mary McCormick, 6—3, 8—6; Miss Ethel Ketcham beat Miss Daisy Hollins, 8—6, 6—1, 6—4.

PRINCETON ATHLETES IN DEBT.

Treasurer of the Association Hopes Football Will Bring Relief.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 8.—Walter Andrews, Treasurer of the Princeton Athletic Association, arrived last night from Williamsport, Penn. In regard to the financial standing of the association he said:

"As is well known, we are now about $40,000 in debt. To obliterate this deficit and pay all the expenses that will be incurred in running the football team during the coming season will be no easy matter. The games to be played in New York with Columbia and the Carlisle Indians are simply experiments. We hope that the football games will pull us out of debt this Fall."

The Asahi Beats the Pollywog.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—Ten of the thirty-footers started in the race this afternoon, but owing to the calm but three finished. The wind was light from the southwest and when the fleet returned darkness had long since set in. The Asahi led the Pollywog at the finish by 4 minutes 53 seconds.

Ranjitsinhji Gets His Cricketers.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Messrs. Robson and Barton, both of Hampshire, have joined the cricket team of Prince Ranjitsinhji for the American tour.

Social Science Association.

SARATOGA, Sept. 8.—The American Social Science Association, which concluded its annual meeting here to-day, will hold its next session at Washington in May, 1900. The following officers were elected to-day: President—Charles Dudley Warner; First Vice President—F. J. Kingsbury; Secretary—Frederick Stanley Root; Treasurer—W. C. Legendre.

LAST DAY AT EMPIRE CITY

Meeting Ends Prematurely, as Mile Dashes Did Not Fill.

HAL B. WON THE DUNWOODIE

Gayton, Splendidly Driven by McHenry, Beat Louise Mac in the 2:10—The Abbott Took the Free-for-All.

The Grand Circuit meeting of the Empire City Trotting Club, at its new trotting track between Mount Vernon and Yonkers, ended yesterday, one day sooner than was originally intended. This was caused by the failure of some of the mile dash races to fill, and not from any failure on the part of the management to fill out attractive programmes. That the meeting was a successful one, even beyond the expectations of ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark and his associates, there can be no doubt, for during the five days probably 40,000 persons visited the track.

The attendance yesterday was about 2,000, and the four races were interesting from start to finish. Almost the same crowd that has made the clubhouse its rendezvous all the week was on hand again, and among others that gathered in the cosy dining room were President Michael Walsh of the Yonkers Board of Aldermen, President E. F. Hayward of the Mount Vernon Board of Aldermen, George Kraus, Nathan Straus, Gabe Case, George Huber, Frank T. Patterson, Alvin Willetts of New Orleans, Frank B. Thayer of Atlanta, William Throckmorton of Richmond, Dr. John L. Wents of Scranton, whose horse Hal B. won the $5,000 Dunwoodie Stakes during the afternoon; William Snyder of Parkville, Assemblyman Daniel Finn, George Harvey of Troy, Frank J. Miller of Cleveland, and Victor Halpin of Washington, D. C.

These out-of-town visitors mingled with the local trotting men, and marveled that New York's revival of light harness racing should have been such a success, and then they settled themselves down for an afternoon of interesting sport.

Hal B., the big bay son of Hal Hilliard, carried off the richest prize of the afternoon, when in two straight heats he took the winner's end of the $5,000 purse offered for the Dunwoodie Cup for 2:10 pacers. Hal B. had no trouble in winning, for in both heats he made the pace all the way. In the first heat he was chased through the stretch by Hydrogen, but the latter could never get near enough to him to become dangerous, and at the end was two lengths behind him. Hydrogen was all out after his hard drive, with the result that in the second heat he was in the rear all of the time. Hontas Crooke tried to make a race with Hal B. in the second heat, but gave up at the three-quarter pole, and left Eyelet and Split Silk to chase after the leader. Eyelet tried her best to get up with Hal B., but the effort was unavailing, and the best she could do was to finish second.

REQUIRED THREE HEATS.

The only race of the day that it took more than two heats to decide was the 2:10 trotting class, Louise Mae, a game little mare from Cincinnati, captured the first heat after a hard battle through the stretch, and Gayton, splendidly driven by McHenry, captured the next two heats. Louise Mae led all the way in her heat, and the gray horse's success was the only one that seemed to have a chance with her until within fifty yards of the wire. The gray went to pieces then, and both Gayton and Battleton passed her. Gayton led all the way in the second heat and managed matters as he liked. Louise Mae finished second. In the final heat the mare tried hard to beat Gayton and led all the way to within a hundred yards of home. Then McHenry coaxed Gayton, who showed a disposition to lag a little, and he responded with a good burst of speed that won the race for him. He came like a quarter-horse and beat the mare out a length for first money, and Queechy, also coming very fast, finished third.

The free-for-all trot, for a purse of $2,500, would, it was expected, be a sensational race from start to finish, for The Abbott, 2:09¾; John Nolan, 2:08, and Eagle Flanagan, 2:07¼, were supposed to be about evenly matched in speed, and they were named as the three starters. A battle royal was looked for, but when it was announced that Eagle Flanagan would not start there was great disappointment, for Abbott was at once voted the favorite. He sold favorite at

FUSS OVER DEWEY PARADE

Protests Against the Route Below Twenty-third Street.

PRIVATE INTERESTS HUMORED

Broadway and University Place Far Less Satisfactory to the Public Than Fifth Avenue.

Since the meeting on Wednesday of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey celebration, at which a change was made in the route originally selected for the land parade, numerous protests against this action have appeared. Judging from the published and spoken criticisms which have been seen and heard, the committee, in pursuance of its avowed purpose to please as many persons as possible, appears to have displeased a great many. The complaint most frequently heard is that the committee heeded too much the importunities of individuals who for private reasons preferred some other route than that at first selected, and in its anxiety to meet the wishes of these persons was unmindful of the convenience of the general public.

It was intended originally that the parade should march straight down Fifth Avenue from Fifty-seventh Street to Washington Square, disbanding after passing under the Washington Memorial Arch. This was satisfactory to all those who recognize the fact that Fifth Avenue, with its freedom from car tracks and obstructions common to thoroughfares devoted exclusively to business, is the natural parade street of the city. But some hundreds of merchants, hotel keepers, and others, with frontages on Broadway, arose in protest and demanded that the parade should march where they and their relatives, friends, employes, and customers could see it without mingling with the throngs in the streets or paying for seats on the stands.

The committee at Wednesday's meeting, after listening to the reading of a hundred or more letters from occupants of buildings on Broadway, between Twenty-third Street and Waverley Place, decided to do its best to humor the petitioners, and adopted a resolution providing that the parade should leave Fifth Avenue at Twenty-third Street and march down Broadway to Seventeenth Street, thence to Fourth Avenue, to Fourteenth Street, to University Place, to Waverley Place, to Washington Square. At this President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway entered a vigorous protest, showing that the adoption of this route would tie up for several hours both the cable cars on Broadway and the electric cars on Fourth Avenue, as well as numerous cross-town lines, leaving only the elevated lines and the west side electric cars as means of transportation north and south for the many hundreds of thousands of persons who would be seeking transit.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe also resisted the adoption of this route, on the ground that the three sharp turns which would be necessary in making a detour around Union Square would be productive of untold delay and confusion to the parade. These arguments proved so convincing that the committee finally decided on the route down Broadway from Twenty-third Street, skirting the west side of Union Square, and thence to University Place, to Waverley Place, to Washington Square.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, while it won a partial victory by preventing the laying up of the cars on Fourth Avenue, would have preferred the original route straight down Fifth Avenue. If this had been adopted there would have been no interference with the operation of the Lexington Avenue cars, while the Broadway cars could have been operated except between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets. If the parade passes over the route now selected both the Lexington Avenue and Broadway cars will be tied up between Fourteenth and Twenty-fifth Streets, which it is expected, will cripple the transportation facilities seriously.

Aside from transportation difficulties, the portion of the selected route which lies through Broadway, University Place, and Waverley Place admittedly offers far less opportunity for the public to witness the spectacle than the stretch of Fifth Avenue from Twenty-third Street to Washington Square, with its broad sidewalks, capable of accommodating a vast throng of spectators who cannot afford to pay the prices demanded for windows or seats on stands. The sidewalks on Broadway are much narrower than those on the corresponding portion of Fifth Avenue, and University Place is in striking contrast to the splendid thoroughfares through which the parade will pass in its early stages, Riverside Drive, West Seventy-second Street, Central Park West, West Fifty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue. After marching through these streets the visiting soldiers from all parts of the country, it is pointed out, scarcely can escape astonishment when they strike University Place, with its narrow sidewalks and inferior buildings.

The occupants of buildings in University Place are alive to the opportunities afforded them by the action of the committee. Nearly all of them have displayed signs of windows to rent at fancy prices, and they expect to reap a harvest. It is possible, also, that somebody may be planning to make a small fortune by the erection of a stand in Union Square. It has been decided that no public stand is to be erected there. Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Department said yesterday that no permit for a private stand in Union Square had yet been granted, and that, in fact, no permits for private stands on park property would be issued until the department was notified of the location of all the public stands.

At the next meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee there is likely to be heard an emphatic demand for the adoption of the route originally selected, below Twenty-third Street, for the parade instead of the one selected on Wednesday out of deference, it is said, to private interests.

PLANS FOR THE CELEBRATION.

Location and Size of Public Stands—West Pointers to Parade—The Naval Demonstration.

The Committee on Stands of the Dewey Executive Committee had a meeting in the Governor's Room in the City Hall yesterday, and decided upon the locations of the several stands to be erected out of the funds appropriated by the city. For some reason, the Chairman of the committee, John P. Kane, decided that the meeting should not be open to reporters, although the Mayor and the Committee on Plan and Scope declared some time ago that all committee meetings should be public. Mr. Kane was obdurate until Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, advised him to permit the reporters to be present. Then Mr. Kane yielded.

The committee determined to erect these stands: Reviewing stand, at Worth Monument, capacity 1,800 seats; at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, capacity from 7,500 to 10,000; on Riverside Drive, between Ninty-ninth and One Hundred and Second Streets, capacity 5,500; at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, for school children, capacity 1,500; in Madison Square, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, capacity 2,200; in Madison Square, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, capacity 1,500. Besides these, there will be a platform extending along the front of the portico of the City Hall, with a capacity of 4,000, and another directly opposite, with a capacity of 1,200. On this last will be grouped the singers who will take part in the ceremonies incidental to the presentation to Admiral Dewey of the gold loving cup. The total capacity of the stands will be from 20,000 to 22,500 and of the platforms 5,200. The cost, inclusive of decorations, will be $30,000.

Indications now are that there will be at least 10,000 troops from other States in the parade. Gen. Roe yesterday received an application from a brigade, numbering 2,000 men, from the National Guard of New Jersey. Probably the best news he received, however, was contained in a letter which came from Col. O. L. Hein, commanding the cadet corps at the United States Military Academy, in which Col. Hein wrote that the corps had been ordered to take part in the parade. Capt. Addison Ely, Jr., of Company L, Second New Jersey Volunteers, has also written that his command of seventy-five men wants a place in the line of march.

As to the organizations which are not strictly military in character, Gen. Roe said yesterday that he hoped to have at least one regiment each from Manhattan and Brooklyn of men who served in the Spanish-American war in the line. The Manhattan contingent will be in command of Major Burns, late of the Twelfth New York Volunteers and the Brooklyn regiment will be under Col. W. H. Hubbell of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers.

Gen. Howard Carroll is busy with the plans for the naval parade. Admiral Philip has furnished a list of the warships that will probably be in the parade. The list, which was compiled by the Navy Bureau of Navigation, includes the New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, Marietta, Lancaster, Dupont, Porter, Winslow, Morris, and Stiletto.

Applications from excursion steamers and other pleasure craft are coming in so fast that Gen. Carroll has not yet been able to fix a place for each in the line. With the two dozen or more boats and tugs that will be assigned to police duty, he anticipates no difficulty in compelling the big steamers to keep their places in line. It has not yet been decided whether the boats shall proceed in single column or otherwise. The single column formation would be most interesting to the sightseers, but the question of time has to be taken into consideration. The programme is for Admiral Dewey to stand on the bridge of the Olympia and review the ships as they round the stakeboats opposite Grant's Tomb. The Navy Department will not permit any of the ships of war to be under steam in the river after dark and that they may reach their anchorage before nightfall it will be necessary to have the review ended not later than 6 o'clock.

DEWEY CHEERED AT GIBRALTAR.

Inspects Saratoga and Alliance—Olympia's Officers Entertained.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 8.—To-day Admiral Dewey inspected the United States training ships Saratoga and Alliance and was loudly cheered when leaving the vessels.

The Saratoga sailed this afternoon for Madeira.

Major Gen. F. G. Slade, the officer commanding the royal artillery here, and the other artillery officers stationed at this post, yesterday entertained the officers of the United States cruiser Olympia at dinner. The usual toasts were drank, and it was altogether a brilliant affair. Admiral Dewey was not present.

AFTER BOARDING HOUSE LISTS.

Chief Devery Orders Police Captains to Procure Them.

At the request of the Dewey Committee, Chief Devery will endeavor to get a list of all the reputable boarding houses and hotels in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Yesterday he sent out the following notices to all the Police Captains in the two boroughs:

You will cause to be procured and sent to me, in duplicate, with returns on Tuesday, Sept. 12, a list of all the reputable hotels and boarding houses within your precinct, stating, with respect to each, the number of persons it is capable of holding and rates per day.

In making up this list you will be careful to see that no so-called Raines law hotels, or places as to which there is the slightest suspicion, are included in this report.

When the lists have been returned they will be turned over to the Dewey Committee.

PROGRESS OF THE DEWEY ARCH.

May Be Unveiled Two Days Before the Admiral Arrives.

The work of affixing the plain moldings to the wooden background of the Dewey arch was continued yesterday. These moldings have been made by mechanical means, and none of the figures and bas reliefs modeled in the Madison Square Garden has yet been placed in position. The woodwork of the arch is now almost completed, only the boarding in of a small portion of the upper part remaining to be done.

The plain molding for one of the columns of the colonnade was also affixed to the woodwork yesterday. It is evident that the colonnade will be one of the most striking features of the whole effect at Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth Streets, and the appearance of the arch and subsidiary columns from lower Fifth Avenue will be most striking and beautiful.

The contractors for the work declare that, unless unforeseen accidents occur, there is no reason to doubt that the structure will be completed in plenty of time for the parade. The arch probably will be unveiled about two days before the arrival of Admiral Dewey.

The city, through the National Sculpture Society, submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for the Dewey arch. The architect, Charles R. Lamb, estimates its cost at $26,500.

Constellation May Come Here.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—There is a report here to the effect that the training ship Constellation, which is moored to the long dock at the Naval Training Station, will be manned by a crew of naval apprentices and towed to New York to take part in the Dewey celebration.

Admiral Dewey's Relatives Coming.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 8.—Charles Dewey, brother of Admiral Dewey, will go to New York for the celebration attending the arrival of the Admiral in that city. Eight or ten other relatives of the Admiral will be present on the occasion.

Military Man Condemns the Route.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my opinion as a military man, the route of the whole Dewey parade below Twenty-third Street is practically ruined by this detour down Broadway, west side of Union Square, Fourteenth Street, and University Place to Waverley Place, where it dismisses. Why these ignoramuses have ignored lower Fifth Avenue and the Washington Arch is to me inexplicable. Here is a fine broad street, with a good pavement and no car tracks, ignored for a street entirely inappropriate for such a pageant.

FIFTH BRIGADE, N. G. N. Y.
New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

STAND FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Dewey Committee has decided that the parade shall be through Fifty-ninth Street, from Eighth to Fifth Avenue, we would suggest that one large stand be erected on the park side of Fifty-ninth Street, extending from Fifth to Eighth Avenue, for the exclusive use of the children of the public schools. As this space would not accommodate all that attend the schools, we would further suggest that only those eight years old and over be allowed on the stand. We make eight years the limit for the reason that, under that age, they would be very much in the way, and certainly too young to form an idea of what was meant by the celebration.

We take it that the reception of Admiral Dewey is to show him the patriotic love the American people have for one who has so nobly done his duty, and we believe that the lesson he has taught us should in every possible way be instilled into the minds of the rising generation of the country; and we know of no better way of doing it than the grand object lesson these little ones will receive from witnessing the coming celebration. A patriotic impression will be made that will go with them through all their lives and in the years to come, when, possibly, many of them may be called upon to do work similar to that now being done by our noble boys at the front. They will remember the impression they received when they saw the grand celebration given by the City of New York in honor of Admiral Dewey and his men.

We are informed that the cost of a platform, capable of seating from 60,000 to 80,000 children, will not exceed $10,000. If the committee has not got funds with which to build it, an appeal to the public may have the desired effect. Will you kindly aid in this patriotic education of our school children?

It may be added that the lessons of the hour are more necessary to the young than to any other of our citizens, and it is more useful to our country that the rising generation should be thus impressed. What a wonderfully beautiful sight to all beholders they would make; and, to the eyes of Dewey and his heroes, what a joy it would prove to see the young thus massed, and their young hearts overflowing with patriotic fervor.

D. W. C. WARD,
HAL BELL.
New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL PICKING.

Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard Expires Suddenly from Heart Disease—Was 59 Years Old.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Rear Admiral Henry F. Picking died suddenly to-day just after midnight. Death was due to heart disease.

Yesterday the Admiral attended to his duties at the Boston Navy Yard, and he retired at his habitual hour without complaining of sickness. Shortly afterward, however, he was seized with the fatal attack. Death followed so quickly that no efforts to avert it were possible.

It has been decided that the funeral will take place on Monday morning at 10 o'clock from Admiral Picking's residence, at the navy yard. The Rev. David H. Tribou, Chaplain of the yard, will conduct the service.

Rear Admiral Picking was a member of the class graduated from the Naval Academy in 1861, many of whose members won distinction almost immediately after their entrance into active service through the opportunities afforded by the civil war. Two other members of the same class who have attained the highest regular grade in the navy are William T. Sampson, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, and Francis J. Higginson, Chairman of the Lighthouse Board.

Henry F. Picking was born in Pennsylvania in January, 1840, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State Sept. 28, 1857. Upon his graduation he was commissioned Acting Master June 4, 1861, and assigned to the frigate St. Lawrence of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. He assisted in the sinking of the privateer Petrel, and was present, March 8, 1862, at the battle between the Monitor and the Confederate ram Merrimac, in which the latter was disabled in Hampton Roads by the combined efforts of Ericsson's wonderful creation and the Sewall's pea battleries. The young officer was attached to the land batteries in that engagement. He was made a Lieutenant July 16, 1862, and assigned to the East Gulf blockading squadron, where he remained two years. After a short tour of duty at the Naval Academy in 1864, he was assigned to the monitor Nahant, and a year later was placed in command of that vessel. In that capacity he had numerous skirmishes with the Confederate batteries on Sullivan's Island.

At the close of the war he was assigned to the Swatara, which was attached first to the West India Squadron and afterward to the European Squadron. He was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Commander July 25, 1866. From 1868 until 1870 he was on shore duty, after which he served three years on the Colorado, flagship of the Asiatic Squadron. He performed various duties afloat and ashore from 1873 to 1875, and on Jan. 25 of the latter year was commissioned Commander and assigned to duty as a Lighthouse Inspector until 1882, with the exception of two years, when he was in command of the Kearsarge. From 1882 to 1887 he served as Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, and from 1887 to 1889 he was in command of the Michigan, on the great lakes. He was commissioned Captain Aug. 4, 1889.

For the next three years he served as Hydrographer of the Navy Department. In 1892 he was placed in command of the Charleston, and in that capacity attracted special attention during the troubles at Rio de Janeiro in 1894. The skill which he displayed in that affair gained for him the thanks of the Secretary of the Navy. This was his last service afloat. From 1895 to 1898 he served as a member of various boards and commanded the receiving ships Minnesota and Wabash. He was promoted to the rank of Commodore Nov. 22, 1898, and became a Rear Admiral last March, under the operation of the Navy Personnel act. On March 25 he was designated to succeed Rear Admiral Howison in the command of the Boston Navy Yard.

He married Laura Sherwood May 2, 1870.

NEW VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Further List of Appointments Announced in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following appointments in the volunteer army are announced:

TENNESSEE.—To be First Lieutenant—Leonard S. Goddard, late First Lieutenant, Fourth Tennessee Volunteers.

LOUISIANA.—To be Captains—Robert M. Nolan, late Captain, Company H, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-eighth; Stephen Ogden Faqua, late Captain, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, Forty-third.

To be First Lieutenants—E. A. Phillips, late Captain, Company L, First Louisiana Volunteers, Forty-third; John E. Morris, late Captain, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-eighth.

OHIO.—To be Captains—F. J. Herman, late Captain, First Ohio Cavalry, Forty-second; Tiffin Gilmore, late Adjutant, Seventh Ohio, Forty-third; Carl K. Mower, late Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Forty-first; A. E. Cook, late Colonel, Fourth Ohio, Forty-second; Charles F. Hake, Jr., late Captain, Company I, First Ohio, Forty-fourth; George T. McConnell, late Captain, Ohio Artillery, Forty-sixth; A. T. Rogers, late Captain, First Ohio Cavalry, Forty-seventh; A. E. Botts, late Major, Tenth Ohio, Forty-seventh.

To be First Lieutenants—I. I. Morrison, late First Lieutenant, First Territorial Regiment, Thirty-eighth; W. F. Herringshaw, late Second Lieutenant, Fifth Ohio, Forty-sixth; Lorenzo D. Gasser, late Captain, Second Ohio, Forty-third; Charles G. Lawrence, Troop E, Sixth Cavalry, Forty-fifth; H. L. Evans, late Corporal, Sixth Ohio, Forty-fifth; B. Lakins, late First Ohio, Forty-sixth; —— Yost, late Captain, Eighth Ohio, Forty-seventh.

To be Second Lieutenant—P. Barber, Sergeant Major, Eighth Ohio, Forty-fifth.

MISSOURI.—To be Second Lieutenant—James R. Pourie, late First Lieutenant, Sixth Missouri, Fortieth.

INDIANA.—To be First Lieutenant, (vice Menzies, declined)—Richard W. Buchanan, late Captain, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, Forty-fourth.

COLORADO.—To be Captain—C. H. Hilton, Jr., late First Lieutenant, First Colorado Volunteers, Fortieth.

To be First Lieutenant—George M. Apple, late Second Lieutenant, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, Thirty-ninth.

AT LARGE.—To be Captains—John G. Livingston, late First Lieutenant, First United States Volunteer Engineers, Forty-seventh; Albert W. Lilienthal, late Captain, Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, Fortieth.

To be First Lieutenants—T. R. J. Campbell, late Second Lieutenant, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Forty-seventh; Lewis H. Forsyth, late Troop E, Eighth Cavalry, Forty-third; Jonathan Gilley, Sergeant Major, Seventh United States Infantry, Forty-first; Lewis McLane Hamilton, late Lieutenant, Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, Forty-first.

To be Second Lieutenants—Frederick G. Kelland, late Company E, First Kentucky, Forty-fifth; William S. Kutz, late Twenty-second New York Volunteers, Forty-second.

FROM THE ARMY.—To be Second Lieutenant—Albert C. Allen, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, Thirty-eighth.

TRIALS OF NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Kearsarge and Alabama May Come Here for Preparation.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday it was stated that while no official notice to that effect had been received from Washington, it was expected the new battleships Kearsarge and Alabama would be brought to the Brooklyn yard to be prepared for their official trials.

Dry Dock No. 3, at the Brooklyn yard, is the only one on the Atlantic Coast of sufficient capacity to receive vessels of the size of the new battleships. The Kearsarge, it was said at the yard, will probably come here next week.

Spanish Seamen on the Matteawan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The naval collier Matteawan, which has arrived here from Norfolk, Va., with a cargo of coal, has nine men in her crew who were sailors on the Spanish warship Almirante Oquendo, which was destroyed at Santiago by Sampson's fleet. These former Spaniards will aid in coaling the battleship Iowa, one of the vessels which destroyed the Oquendo. The sailors all declare they will become American citizens, and one, Leandro Lara, has already taken out his naturalization papers. They are all well pleased with their adopted country, and say they will never return to Spain.

Sampson to be Relieved Oct. 3.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The present understanding at the Navy Department is that Admiral Sampson will relinquish his command of the North Atlantic Squadron on Oct. 3, immediately following the conclusion of the reception of Admiral Dewey.

POSTAL BUSINESS INCREASED.

Demand in Cuba and Puerto Rico for Money Order Facilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Postmaster General Smith told the Cabinet to-day that there was an increasing demand in Cuba and Puerto Rico for money-order facilities and a surprising growth in the receipts of the Postal Departments.

This was interpreted to mean a rapid improvement in business throughout the islands.

Puerto Rican Relief Fund.

The National Bank of North America, the depositary designated by the Secretary of War for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reported yesterday the following subscriptions:

Previously acknowledged, $31,041.76; Nellie B. Comstock, Marion, Ind., $16; Mrs. T. Lloyd Dalton, Bath, N. Y., $5; John S. Barnes, Lenox, Mass., $100; through J. G. Pottle, clerk, Butler County, Kan., $16.75; J. T. Clark, Topeka, Kan., $5. Total, $31,184.51.

MAY BE YELLOW FEVER CASE.

Illness of J. M. Burley, Passenger on the Lampasas, Very Suspicious.

J. M. Burley, one of the cabin passengers who arrived Thursday morning on the steamer Lampasas from Key West, was removed yesterday afternoon to Swinburne Island Hospital for observation. Dr. Doty said that Burley's illness was very suspicious, and that he would not be able to tell the character of his disease until to-day. He believed, however, that it would prove to be yellow fever. The patient has been isolated since he was taken ill.

The passengers' effects were thoroughly disinfected yesterday, and the steamer, after a thorough cleansing, was permitted last evening to proceed to her pier. The passengers were also landed at the Mallory Line pier on the East River last night.

Sixteen passengers of the Ward Line steamer Seguranca, which arrived yesterday from Havana, were sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

The United States transport McClellan, which arrived yesterday morning from San Juan and Santiago, was detained a Quarantine till afternoon to complete the five-day period of incubation from her last port. Among her passengers were Col. W. S. Schuyler, Forty-sixth United States Volunteers; Major G. A. Arthur, Chaplain H. A. Brown, formerly of the Rough Riders, and Lieut. W. E. McKinley, Forty-fifth United States Volunteers.

The Portuguese steamer Peninsular, Capt. Bettencourt, which arrived Thursday night from Lisbon and St. Michael's with 128 steerage passengers, was held at Quarantine for disinfection. All on board are well, but owing to the prevalence of bubonic plague at Oporto, the Health Officer decided to detain the steamer.

Thirty New Fever Cases at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 8.—Thirty cases of yellow fever have been reported during the past twenty-four hours. Including two cases previously omitted, the total number occurring to date so far as known is 127. Two deaths have been reported during the past twenty-four hours, making the total number of deaths nine. The weather is still very warm and rainy, and consequently favorable for the spread of the disease.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.

Dr. Simpson Objects to Money Being Given for Any but Religious Purposes—More Alleged Faith Cures.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Sept. 8.—There was a large increase of visitors from New York City and other places at the Christian Alliance Convention to-day, the attendance being larger than on any previous day this year. A cool breeze made the grounds comfortable, despite the intense heat of the sun.

Dr. Simpson at the 11 o'clock service preached on "The Second Coming of Christ." He attacked those who give money for other causes than religion. "I read in one of the New York newspapers this morning," said he, "of a woman who recently gave $8,000,000 to a university in the West. This is to be deplored. I say that no child of God has any right to use her money for any such work, when the coming of the Lord is so near. The money ought to be used in preparing the Bride for the Heavenly Bridegroom's coming, for it will soon take place. The Lord may come now at any time. Hurry up the preparations and get it ready. Let us bring the Lord to us before schedule time if we can. We can only do this by the evangelization of the world."

Dr. Simpson added that the Lord would want every church a perfect one, but He would find apostasy on every side, and scarcely a remnant of the old religion would be found. "I cannot tell you just when the Lord is coming," the preacher continued, "but it will only be when the world is ready for Him—when the Bride is ready for the Heavenly Bridegroom, when all lands are united."

A number of persons in the audience asked Dr. Simpson questions concerning the second coming of Christ, and he replied that the prophecies of the Scriptures were daily being fulfilled, and this showed the coming of Christ to be near.

At 1:30 o'clock there was a "testimony meeting" in the Tabernacle, followed by a missionary address by the Rev. D. W. Lelacheur. Later in the afternoon the Rev. Dr. John Oerter spoke on the coming of Christ.

Mr. Lelacheur held a divine healing meeting this evening, at which there was a large attendance. The preacher said he was called upon at 2 o'clock one morning this week to see a man who was very ill and thought he would die, as his limbs were cold. Mr. Lelacheur said he laid his hands on the man, who in ten minutes was well.

Some one asked Mr. Lelacheur whether he could still have the symptoms of a disease after he was cured. Mr. Lelacheur replied yes, he could still have the symptoms, as they remained as a trial of his faith.

POULTRY MEN MAY ORGANIZE.

Talk of Compelling Retailers to Make Weekly Payments.

The wholesale poultry dealers of this city, following the lead of the wholesale butchers, may organize for the purpose of compelling the retailers to make weekly payments. There are about sixty large dealers in the city, all of whom have been visited by the promoters of the plan. Most of them expressed their willingness to join, but several large firms refused to do so, saying that their customers preferred the present system of doing business.

Unless all of the wholesalers join, the scheme will fail through.

Jersey City Butchers Unite.

The retail butchers of Jersey City yesterday formed an organization, whose purpose is to oppose the high prices enforced by the wholesale dealers. It will be a branch of the New York association formed for a like purpose. P. J. Mooney was elected President.

NEW MAJOR FOR THE EIGHTH.

Capt. Robert Edwards, Jr., Elected to Succeed Isaac Freeman.

Capt. Robert Edwards, Jr., was unanimously elected last night Major of the Eighth Regiment to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major Isaac Freeman. Previous to the election of Major Edwards the officers tendered a complimentary vote to Capt. Frank O. Sauvan, senior Captain in the regiment, who did not care to be a candidate for Major, preferring to remain with his company.

Major Edwards, who was second senior Captain in the Eighth Regiment, joined it as a private in Company B in October, 1890. He was promoted Corporal in July, 1894; Second Lieutenant Feb. 18, 1895; First Lieutenant Oct. 16, 1895, and Captain June 11, 1898. During the Spanish war he served as a Captain in the Eighth New York Volunteers, and is one of the youngest Majors in the Guard.

DISHONEST CONDUCTORS OUSTED.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Said to Have Lost $50,000 Since the Strike.

As a result of a report by "spotters" employed by the company and an investigation of accounts, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has lately discharged some 200 conductors for "knocking down" fares, and it is claimed that since the strike there has been a wholesale stealing going on which has reduced the revenue of the company by $50,000.

Detectives have been at work, and it is claimed that many of the conductors had adopted the system of taking half the fares without registering them, while others not of such a liberal turn of mind have appropriated as high as 60 and 75 per cent. of the fares turned over to them.

An official of the road said yesterday that all records in this line had been broken by the conductors, and as fast as the dishonest ones were discovered they were discharged.

Judge Doubts Woman's Insanity.

Mrs. Bridget T. McClennen of 17 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, began proceedings in the Kings County Court yesterday to have her daughter, Miss Isabelle Sproat, thirty-five years old, declared insane. She declared her daughter imagined everybody was persecuting her. Justice Aspinall questioned Miss Sproat, and found that she was remarkably intelligent for a supposed insane person. The Court was so impressed by Miss Sproat that it refused to take immediate action and adjourned the case until next Thursday, instructing Miss Sproat to retain counsel.

Must Estimate on New Labor Law.

In view of the fact that this is the season in which the heads of the municipal departments are preparing for submission to the Board of Estimate their estimates for 1900, Mayor Van Wyck has sent to each of them a letter, calling attention to the fact that the board will consider all communications as prepared, with a view to a full compliance of the new eight-hour labor law.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
DAILY, ONE CENT.
SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.
ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Session of the Universalist General Convention at Boston.

PROMISES TO BE NOTEWORTHY

To Discuss a Recast of the Church's Creed and the Extension of Its Foreign Missions.

The biennial session of the Universalist General Convention will be held in Boston from Oct. 20 to 25, inclusive. It will be preceded by a ministers' meeting, opening on Oct. 18. On that same date the Universalist Club of Boston will hold its annual reception at the Hotel Vendome. The Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston will be among the speakers.

The convention proper will be held in the Columbus Avenue Universalist Church. It will open with a communion service, celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Roblin, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Dr. F. W. Hamilton of Roxbury. The sermon will be by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Capen, President of Tufts College. The convention will be formally organized on Oct. 21 by President Charles L. Hutchinson, a well-known business man of Chicago. At the morning meeting, on Oct. 21, reports will be read by the Rev. Dr. G. L. Demarest of Manchester, N. H., an active clergyman of eighty-four years, who has served as Secretary of the convention for twenty-two consecutive years.

On Sunday, Oct. 22, the visiting clergymen of the Universalist Church will occupy various pulpits in and around Boston. In the evening a mass meeting will be held in Music Hall, and Gov. Wolcott and Mayor Quincy are expected to make addresses of welcome. Music will be furnished by combined choirs of 800 voices from the Universalist churches of the city and suburbs. Addresses will also be made by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, New York; by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Rowe of New York, and by the Rev. Dr. Marion D. Shutter of Minneapolis. On Monday the convention will hold two sessions and hear reports. In the evening there will be an interdenominational meeting, at which Hosea M. Knowlton, Attorney General of Massachusetts, will preside, and addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale for the Unitarians, the Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Bolles of Melrose for the Universalists, and the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie of Cambridge for the Congregationalists. On Tuesday there will be sessions, morning and afternoon, and a mass meeting in the evening, in the interest of what Universalists call the "Forward Movement." On Wednesday morning the convention will discuss the needs of the West, in the afternoon the business of the convention will close, and in the evening a consecration meeting will be held.

Prominent among the discussions at the convention will be the ratification of the Chicago Declaration of 1897, changing the laws of the Universalist Church so that the condition of fellowship shall be as follows:

1. The acceptance of the essential principles of the Universalist faith, to wit: 1. The universal Fatherhood of God; 2. The spiritual authority and leadership of His Son, Jesus Christ; 3. The trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God; 4. The certainty of just retribution for sin; 5. The final harmony of all souls with God.

2. The acknowledgment of the authority of the General Convention and assent to its laws.

This is really a recast of the creed of the Church.

Another significant proposition will be one for the enlargement of the representation at the convention. One of the matters of greatest interest will be the working out of a far-reaching plan of campaign for foreign missions and church extension at home.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Sept. 17.

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SUBJECT—Power through the Spirit.—Zech., iv., 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—Not by might nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts.—Zech., iv., 6.

The prophets Haggai and Zechariah stood in a very peculiar and important relation to each other. It required both of them to awaken the people of the Captivity to energy in building the Temple in Jerusalem. While Haggai—as we saw last week—did not lose sight of the future "glory of the house" (Haggai, ii., 9,) yet he lay special emphasis on its present condition. The people had been brought out of captivity for the express purpose of building, but they had not fulfilled that purpose. Therefore God's judgments could be removed only by a careful considering of their ways and a faithful entering upon His work.

Zechariah, on the contrary, emphasized before them the blessedness of building up the Temple, and of entering again into all of its gracious and significant services. In his visions he saw the near and distant future, and with all faithfulness stimulated their desires for the promises of God.

So it has ever been with the upbuilding of the spiritual temple in the soul of the believer and in the world in which he lives. His work is often hindered by his own spiritual apprehensions; he loses sight both of his own sinfulness and unworthiness, and also of the blessed fellowship to which he is called. He needs both the exhortations of Haggai and the expectations of Zechariah, and he needs both at one and the same time. Haggai said: See what you have been and are. Are you willing to remain in this condition? Zechariah said: Yes; but see also what you may become? Are you willing to lose the blessedness? The one who saw the house of the Lord a "waste." (Haggai i., 9.) The other saw it finished with "the headstone" in its place (iv., 7,) and its Lord coming to it, "having salvation." (ix. 9.) These two thoughts, of what the believer has been, and what he may become, are even yet the great stimulants for building up within him the spiritual temple.

When Zechariah appeared before the people he saw on every side abundant evidences that the Lord had been displeased with their fathers, and he did not fail to call their attention to them. (i. 2-6.) Then he recounted to them his vision of a man riding upon a red horse—and he stood among the myrtle trees—and behind him were three red horses, speckled and white." (i. 7-21.) They said: "We have walked to and fro through the earth, and behold, all the earth sitteth still and is at rest."

Then the angel of the Lord said to him: "Cry thou, saying, Thus saith the Lord of hosts. I am jealous for Jerusalem and for Zion with a great jealousy. I am returned to Jerusalem with mercies; My house shall be built in it, saith the Lord of hosts, and a line shall be stretched forth upon Jerusalem. My cities, through prosperity, shall yet be spread abroad, and the Lord shall yet comfort Zion and shall yet choose Jerusalem."

Then the prophet lifted up his eyes again and looked, and behold, a man with a measuring line in his hand." (ii. 1-18.) As he looked he heard one angel say to another: "Run, speak to this young man, saying, Jerusalem shall be inhabited as towns without walls for the multitude of men and cattle therein. For I, saith the Lord, will be unto her a wall of fire round about, and will be the glory in the midst of her." And not long afterward he added: "There shall yet old men and old women dwell in the streets of Jerusalem, and every man with his staff in his hand for very age. And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof. Thus saith the Lord of hosts: If it be marvellous in the eyes of the remnant of this people in these days, should it also be marvellous in Mine eyes? saith the Lord of hosts." (viii., 4-6.)

THE VISION OF JOSHUA.

It was in truth a glorious, as well as a marvelous, prospect which was thus spread before the people. No wonder that they could not see how it could ever be realised, when they looked at the ruins on every side of them. But it is a no greater promise than that which God gives to all His children when they really build for Him. Its fulfillment then is the guarantee of its fulfillment now.

But in the chapter preceding our lesson, the prophet put the case of God and His people in a still more striking and significant way. It was by the vision of "Joshua, the high priest"—the representative of all the people—"standing before the angel of the Lord, and Satan at his right hand to resist him." (iii, 1-10.) He was clothed in filthy garments. It was a vivid picture of all Israel, standing before the King of Persia, charged with being a rebellious and seditious people. (Ezra iv., 15.) Because of it they had been forbidden to build the Temple. The charge had never been met, or withdrawn, and no permission had as yet been given them to resume their work. They were still under the condemnation of "the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not." (Daniel, vi., 8.) No wonder that they said, "The time is not come, the time that the Lord's house should be built. ((Haggai i., 2.) For how can any spiritual temple in which God shall dwell be built, and the work on it prospered, in any one who is under the condemnation of His law.

It was just this difficulty which the prophet met by this remarkable vision. All of the details show that in it he brought before them a common scene in a Persian court of justice. When any one was charged with crime before such a court, especially if he were a high official, he was arraigned before his judges clothed with filthy garments. They marked his condition as one charged with violating the law. If he was found guilty, he was led out to execution. But if he was acquitted the filthy garments were removed and the caftan or white robe of honor, was placed upon him. (Smith's Dict.) Then no one could bring a charge against him or in any way molest him. The court itself was his protector. (Romans, viii., 33.)

So the prophet says, he saw Joshua, their high priest, stand for them, before the angel of the Lord. His and their accuser was Satan. But Satan was rebuked, and Joshua was acquitted. The Lord, his Judge, had Himself said, "Behold, I have caused thine iniquity to pass from thee, and I will clothe thee with change of raiment. So they set a fair mitre upon his head and clothed him with garments." In their representative they were all acquitted. Being acquitted, the time had come to build. So it is with the sinner "redeemed" or more literally "acquired out of the forum" (Young)—the place of trial and condemnation—by Jesus Christ. Because he is a redeemed sinner he can and must build to the praise of his Redeemer.

But how shall he build? He is still very weak, and troubled by many foes without and by many fears within—wherein lies his strength, and how shall he ever be filled with the fulness of God? (Eph. iii., 19.) The next vision of the prophet—the vision of this lesson—answers these questions. It was a wonderful and mysterious vision. To see it he had himself to be awakened "as a man that is wakened out of

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TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SELF-CONDEMNED.

About the best that can be said for the Grand Army of the Republic for its omission to denounce Pension Commissioner EVANS is that it manifestly suppressed a well-ascertained desire to do that discreditable, foolish, stupid, and unmerited thing, but that it refrained in language and spirit which show pretty conclusively that it was swayed by a gang of greedy pension claim agents, necessarily Grand Army men, since they participated in the business of the encampment, and that these parasites of the body were animated by the grossest selfishness rather than by noble patriotism.

Commissioner EVANS was entitled to be commended. If he was not, the Pension Committee of the Grand Army, that recently had an opportunity thoroughly to ascertain whether the abuse hurled by the horde of pension claim agents against the Commissioner was justified, should have so reported without fear or favor. But that committee, or at least four out of five members of it, appears to have been so cowed by the discovery that the claim agents held a majority of the Committee on Resolutions that it dared utter no word of commendation for an honest and upright man, one of the best officers selected by President MCKINLEY to assist him in his Administration.

If the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic do not consider it disgraceful to be bullied into such a contemptible course of action as that followed at Philadelphia under the misleading and sordid advice of Corp. TANNER, PAT CONEY, and other promoters and padders of pension claims, we must assume that the veterans are grossly ill-informed or that they are losing that nice sense of true patriotism that has long been attributed to them.

The influence of the grasping fee-gatherers was shown in the resolutions adopted on Thursday. The points of chief importance were the call upon the President to abrogate Rule 225, now in effect in the Pension Bureau in the adjudication of pensions, and to restore Rule 164, which had been in operation during the administration of RAUM as Commissioner. The Grand Army of the Republic calls upon the President to restore a rule made, tried, and rejected as intolerable by a Republican Administration.

Under Rule 164, promulgated Oct. 15, 1890, while HARRISON was President, NOBLE Secretary of the Interior, and RAUM Commissioner of Pensions, were carried into effect the provisions of the Disability act of 1890. Its effect was to threaten, by permitting cumulative ratings, to swamp the Treasury and the party in power. Moved thereto by the pressure exerted by the pension claim agents, the Committee on Pensions of the Grand Army of the Republic has directed attention to the fact that under it 400,000 names were added to the pension roll. By a decision reached in January, 1893, while HARRISON was still President, Rule 164 was revoked and Rule 225 took its place. Under this rule, that has since been the guide and restraint of the Commissioner of Pensions, the aggregation of minor afflictions to constitute a disability was stopped.

As a matter of course this interpretation of the law checked high ratings and the ability of the pensioners and pension applicants to pay high fees to pension claim agents. These latter blood-sucking creatures, to whom all wars are welcome for the crops of pensioners they bring, have never ceased to yelp and bark their complaints against the rule and those whose duty it was honestly to administer the laws. The law and the rule remain to-day as they were when HARRISON was President and RAUM, the successor of the brief TANNER, was Commissioner.

The committees instructed by the Grand Army encampment may go to the President with this and other complaints. They may complain of Commissioner EVANS because he has refused to replace Rule 164. The President may be scolded and threatened, as he has been already threatened, if he does not overrule the decisions which control Commissioner EVANS. But even the President may not do that. Only the courts may overturn the decisions of the Interior Department. The President could with as great propriety be asked to overturn any other law and decision under it. The Grand Army of the Republic is fooled if it supposes that its resolutions will prevail upon the President so to disregard law and precedent as to act upon a proposition hatched in hate and greed for the benefit, primarily, of a class of hungry claim-pushers whose sole aim is plunder.

We have no doubt that the President will see to it that the widows of soldiers are not insulted by the officers of the Pension Bureau. It is creditable to the veterans to shield them, but it is suspicious to observe that Corp. TANNER was the most conspicuous champion of the clients of the Pension Bureau in this matter, and assuring to have the word of Commissioner EVANS that the investigations of the bureau concerning the deportment of the widows of soldiers are not pressed with the brutality alleged by TANNER. The law requires that certain inquiries shall be made. They may be annoying inquiries. The Congress, in prescribing them, not the Commissioner who observes the law, should be held responsible for unpleasant consequences of the attempts to determine the eligibility of an applicant to receive a pension.

It is not Commissioner EVANS who stands condemned by the Grand Army. It is the Grand Army that stands self-condemned, throttled by sharpers when it should have accorded commendation to the Commissioner, bullied when it should have fought manfully to protect a friend, fooled and led away by rapacious and loud-mouthed professional patriots when it should have resented the leadership that has prevailed upon the organization to sanction advice to the President and the Commissioner of Pensions that they cannot act upon.

HOW CAN THEY CONVICT DREYFUS?

More important even than any of the proceedings in the courtroom at Rennes, important as these have been, is the declaration in the "official portion" of the Berlin Reichsanzeiger published yesterday. True, it is but a repetition, but it is a repetition of the assertions of the German Government itself, by its most trusted agents. One of them is the official assurance of Prince VON MUNSTER to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Prime Minister, and to the President of the French Republic, made in December, 1894, and January, 1895, that the German Embasey never maintained, directly or indirectly, any relations with DREYFUS. The other is the official announcement of the German Minister for Foreign Affairs that "no relations of any kind ever existed between Capt. DREYFUS and any German agents." And that there may be no doubt left of the official character of the publication it is prefixed with this significant sentence: "We are authorized to repeat herewith the declarations which the Imperial Government, while loyally observing the reserve demanded in regard to internal matters of another country, has made concerning the French Captain DREYFUS."

By those who maintain that the exclusion of the testimony of PANIZZARDI and SCHWARZKOPPEN was a prelude to the conviction of DREYFUS it has been pointed out that the throwing out of their testimony, if they had been allowed to give it, might bring on "an international complication." And in fact this fear of an international complication has been repeatedly adduced, by the gang of forgers and perjurers headed by MERCIER, who have been trying to persuade the French people that "the honor of the army" required a condonation of their rascality, as a reason why they should not be called upon to explain such of their procedures as they found it inconvenient or impossible to explain. But what would the discrediting or the rejection of the testimony of a mere Military Attaché be, compared with the discrediting of the voluntary, solemn official assurance of his Government? It is true that this assurance is not technically before the court, but everybody knows that every member of the court is aware of it. And for a French court-martial to bring, and for a French Government to accept, a verdict that makes out the Government of Germany, meaning its head, to be a liar, that would be an "international complication" to which the worst of those invoked by MERCIER and his pals would be the most trivial of bagatelles. How can the court-martial possibly convict DREYFUS after that?

The repetition at this time of the assurances already given on behalf of the Kaiser is another proof that his headlong and impulsive disposition goes with a loyal and chivalrous character. Whatever he may be in his official capacity he would make a most estimable private citizen.

THE TRUST COMPANIES AND THE BANKS.

The recent action of the Produce Exchange Trust Company in severing its correspondence with the Clearing House, and in seeking to extend its business by the collection of checks without charge, free from the restrictions imposed by the Clearing House, is an incident in a rivalry of the banks and the trust companies that has been going on with increasing energy on both sides, and which may be said to have reached an acute stage. It is obvious that there is nothing underhand in the course of the trust company referred to. It is in effect an open competition for the custom that has been heretofore regarded as peculiarly banking business. Nor is there any doubt that in nearly every case in this city the business sought by the companies and the banks is substantially the same. Both take deposits payable on sight through checks. Both lend their deposits on call or on time. Both may pay interest on deposits, and the companies uniformly do so with a pretty low minimum limit, while the practice with the banks varies and is not so general.

The contention of the banks is that in seeking this business the trust companies enjoy an undue and unfair advantage because they are not required to keep a uniform minimum reserve, and because they are taxed less heavily in proportion to their resources. It is claimed, indeed, that in the present conditions the banks actually carry a considerable portion of the working reserve of the trust companies on deposit. The contention of the banks as to the reserve of the companies is substantially just. They are not required by law to maintain any fixed reserve. They are, in fact, required to invest their capital and surplus in certain forms of securities, and these in point of fact are exempt from taxation. There is ground for the assertion, therefore, that the companies do the same business as the banks under conditions essentially more favorable. The claim that they can require the banks to carry part of their reserve for them is not so obviously founded, because the banks would not take such deposits if they did not find them on the whole profitable. That the business of the trust companies is attractive is shown by the amount of capital that has recently been invested in it, nearly a score of new companies having been formed since the first of the year, and some of them very large ones.

It is not to be denied that the present operations of the trust companies are quite different from those that they were originally intended to carry on, and for which their organization was devised. A large part of these operations cannot fairly be called trust operations at all, or certainly not more so than those of the banks of which the organization is entirely different. Nor is it to be doubted that the privileges that they possess were not granted to them with the expectation that they would do the purely banking business that in great part they now do. The bankers have much ground for their contention that these privileges do enable the companies to take what is regarded as the "cream" of the accounts that otherwise would go to the banks. Inactive accounts, with large balances on which interest may be paid because no fixed reserve is required and a lower rate of taxation exacted, are clearly very important elements in business competition between the two classes of institutions.

Efforts have been made from time to time to equalize the differences above indicated. So far they have been unavailing. They are likely to be renewed at an early date. Meanwhile two facts cannot be ignored. One is that, whatever the disadvantages under which the banks have been doing business, that business has not been unprofitable. There has been a marked decline of the smaller banks, followed by a process of consolidation and combination, but the larger and stronger institutions have steadily increased in power and in prosperity. The other fact is that the trust companies have done the business that they have absorbed extremely well and without any apparent injury to the business which they were especially intended to do. They have built up for themselves a large and influential clientèle, and it will be difficult to change the conditions that are found so advantageous in so many directions. In the effort to do so the fact that so many capitalists are engaged alike in both banks and trust companies will have its effect. The tendency to unite the two branches of like business under the same control actually, if not openly, may solve the problem of rivalry.

PEACE OR WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL?

At last, and it is to be hoped not too late, the responsible Ministry of Great Britain has been invoked to consider the relations of England and the Transvaal. Hitherto, it seems, to borrow a legal metaphor, that Mr. INJUSTICE CHAMBERLAIN, acting as the agent of the unscrupulous British boomers in the Transvaal, has had things all his own way. Now his performances have come to be reviewed by his colleagues "en banc." The brains of England, the heart and conscience of England, the sanity of England, were represented yesterday in Downing Street. Those who know anything of English habits know how almost unthinkable is a Cabinet meeting in London on the 8th of September. Yet it does not appear that a member of the Cabinet was absent from his place, except one, who was detained elsewhere on official business, and the high officers of the British Army were present also to give counsel if it should be needed. Nothing could more powerfully testify to the keen, although tardy, sense of the gravity of the crisis and to the effect of the appeals that have been made to the conscience of Great Britain. Those are the appeals to which GLADSTONE used to give voice with such unfailing effect. It is most encouraging to find that other voices can be raised with like effect, now that that great voice is dumb.

But it must be admitted that the best-accredited organs of British opinion have not represented it favorably in this matter, have not exhibited "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." It is a tribute to the unique and traditional position of The London Times in the world that every intelligent reader of the English language, be he British subject or American citizen, experiences a distinct sense of disappointment and discouragement when that great journal goes obviously wrong, especially when it goes obviously wrong upon a question of public morality. Upon the South African business The Times has gone persistently wrong since and before the Jameson raid and has exhibited itself as the organ not of the British public, but of the Chartered Company. Nevertheless, even hardened British readers of it must have felt some compunction when they read its leader of Thursday, setting forth that the inquiry, upon the part of the South African Republic, into the intentions of Great Britain in massing troops on its frontier constituted a reason why Great Britain should enlarge her demands, when the Boers had virtually conceded her original demands. It seems incredible, yet here are the cabled words:

> Even if the Transvaal now withdraws from an untenable position, the future cannot be determined on the same terms as were proposed at the Bloemfontein conference. The Government would now be justified in annulling its previous offers.

This is really appalling. After it, there is no astonishment left that a less pretentious organ of British opinion should declare that the inquiry of the republic as to the meaning of massing troops on its borders by its suzerain was "mere insolence."

Can anybody wonder that, on the same day when these truculent deliverances were making, "Oom PAUL" should be reported as making a speech to his Volksraad which indicated a sense of the desperateness of the situation. With that command of Biblical phraseology and metaphor which the Boers all possess, and to which the cable seems, in this case, to have done an injustice, he said that, the British having taken his cloak, he had given his coat also; but that when they sought his life, meaning the independence of his country, it behooved him to make a stand and to call on GOD to judge between him and his oppressor.

It is for the British Government to show that the Boer President misjudged it in judging it by Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In Boston, if anywhere, one would expect to find public opinion affected by the arguments of the Aguinaldinos who make that city their headquarters and bring directly to bear upon its inhabitants whatever influence they may possess. It is decidedly significant, therefore, that when the Twenty-sixth Regiment, United States Volunteers, passed through the Boston streets on Wednesday the crowds on the sidewalks did not treat them like men about to take part in acts of criminal aggression against a modern Washington and a noble-minded, liberty-loving people, but cheered them with vociferous joy and in every possible way demonstrated the admiration deserved only by soldiers enlisted in a good cause. This is plain evidence that Boston is inhabited by a large number of average American citizens and by a very small number of individuals whose ideas of patriotism are marked by peculiar limitations. The few talk a lot and write more, they are able to make an impressive showing in a hired hall, but they neither control nor convince anybody except themselves, and on occasions like this parade suddenly make the humiliating discovery that the composure with which they have been heard was due, not to sympathy, but to lack of attention. The troops bound for the Philippines were applauded, it seems, even more loudly than were the Massachusetts militiamen who returned from the West Indies, after participating in a war against which the Aguinaldinos now have nothing to say, concerning which they even think they used to be enthusiastic. This, too, is significant, and it would be interesting to hear how the Anti-Imperialistic League explains it.

—A touch of culminating absurdity is added to the Guérin episode by the announcement of the French authorities that they will not flood the insolent traitor's house with water for fear its foundations may be undermined and its walls fall down. Of course, such consequences would be alarming, and might be dangerous, to M. GUERIN and his fellow-rebels, but in what other country would either the feelings or the safety of men in open defiance of the national Government be considered for a single moment? Paris is indeed a queer place. It is impossible to charge the Parisian police or garrison with cowardice, and yet they both act exactly as the cowards of any other country would act in similar circumstances.

—There recently appeared in the little monthly publication issued by the New England Anti-Vivisection Society an editorial paragraph, in the course of which the writer asked, "Can any one with a brain and a conscience now deny that there is necessity for the regulation of vivisection in this country?" As moderation of language and the recognition of possibilities are the reverse of characteristic of this society's publications, the question quoted was calculated to arouse both pleased surprise and burning indignation—surprise among those who did not expect from such a source even an indirect admission that vivisection, however well regulated, can escape the utter condemnation of the virtuous and indignation among the people, few in number but of tireless volubility, who always fiercely scorn to draw a line between use and abuse. The gentler of the two emotions seems to have found no expression that reached the anti-vivisectional editor's attention, but in the current issue of his journal he records and resents the anger which his employment of the word "regulation" has created among his thorough-going constituents. "It is claimed," he moans, "that by these words we sanctioned the licensing of vivisection," and then he resorts to a bit of a quibble: "We would say in reply that the word 'regulation' was used in a generic sense, meaning the control, the restraint of vivisection, as opposed to its unobstructed practice." But immediately he repents of this decidedly weak evasion and proceeds in a way that will, we fear, seriously aggravate his first offense in the minds of his critics. "Even if we did favor a restriction short of total prohibition, that would not mean a sanction of the practice. It would simply mean that, knowing a total prohibition would be an impossibility for many years, we regarded a mitigation of the worst cruelties as an act of duty and humanity, never to be considered, however, as the ultimate goal. This is a question where the best and most earnest friends of the cause differ as to method." Having had personal experience of the ready irascibility of the anti-vivisectionists, we really shudder at the thought of the letters this "compromiser with evil" will have to read in the next few weeks.

—Is it a fact that the inventor, the man willing and able to add to the world's comfort or convenience, is oppressed by the existing conditions of business and society and in need of special help from anything except his own brains and hands? A communication just received from one of our readers suggests the question by making a plea for such help. "I would like," he says, "to see a company of capitalists, men of honor, successful business men, form an association to assist inventors in developing and taking out patents, and to protect them from the class that prey upon men of genius." Our correspondent goes on to reveal that he has himself made some inventions as valuable, practical, and necessary as those of EDISON or ERICSSON, and that he has never been able to arouse the interest of capitalists in his plans and models. The letter concludes: "There are many inventors who need financial aid to develop needful and useful inventions." We haven't a doubt of it. We are also sure, however, that many inventors are daily getting the aid they need, on terms sometimes hard and sometimes moderately easy, but, on the whole, as satisfactory as can be expected by average mortals. The measure of their reward probably depends in part upon the intrinsic merit of their inventions and in part on the persistency, energy, and skill with which they approach the possessors of capital and the general public. Men of genius, among whom our correspondent, perhaps accurately, seems to rank himself, cannot reasonably ask any odds from the vast majority without that precious endowment. The safest way for them to estimate the value of what they have to give or sell to their fellow-humans is from the world's willingness, prompt or tardy, to accept or buy. The inventor aspires to great recompense, of fame or money, or both; it ill-becomes him to complain that the road to his recompense is usually long and hard, and as for a company or society to offer him "financial assistance" before he has proved his power to return a what for which, that is a dream never to be realized.

—Whoever wakes the wrath of The Rochester Union and Advertiser is likely to have an enjoyably exciting time immediately thereafter, and it was with a full knowledge of that probability that we carefully explained to our Monroe County contemporary, the other day, that it was wrong in assuming a close connection between "freeboard," as applied to a yacht, and food and lodging free of charge. To our mingled disappointment and relief, no answering roar came from Rochester, and day after day passed, till it seemed that our audacity had been ignored—which was humiliating. But it's all right now. The definition of "freeboard" reached its intended mark, and the well-earned response arrived yesterday in good condition. It took the shape of comment on our very recent question, addressed to the world in general, as to why "Waterloo" is always used as a synonym of defeat, though there were victors as well as vanquished in the fight that made the name significant. The Union and Advertiser says: "We have just asked an eighth-grade grammar-school boy about this, and he says that it is because the vanquishment accomplished at Waterloo was of such tremendous importance that the victory seemed insignificant in comparison; wherefore the world will always think of Waterloo as a field of defeat rather than as a field of victory. We wish we could make this point plainer to THE TIMES, as that esteemed newspaper recently did us a good turn." Our amiable friend need not worry. His explanation is delightfully, almost absurdly, easy to understand. As revenge or punishment it's a bit weak—for The Union and Advertiser—but as a specimen of rustic repartee it is simply, and therefore appropriately, charming.

ON THE NEW HAVEN ROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in reading in to-day's TIMES "A. S.'s" sad experience in securing two peaches for 25 cents from the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad buffet service. I came from Boston myself yesterday, and had hardly entered our compartment when the menu card was handed to us by the buffet car waiter. My husband read aloud the various articles of food it contained, and though we had not long finished breakfast, it seemed wise to order dinner, as we could not reach our destination, Tuxedo, until about 6.

We decided on a porterhouse steak with potatoes as being most substantial for the children, with ginger ale and olives for accessories, and tapioca pudding for the baby of three. The time, I said, must not be later than 1:15 P. M., on account of the children. Something later than this time the baby began to complain of hunger, so we caught the waiter as he hurried past the door of our compartment and urged the necessity of giving the child dinner. He, however, made evasive answers, and this repeatedly. At 1:45 I felt empty and faint, so much so that our French maid was compelled to produce half a roll which she had purloined from her "Touraine" breakfast in Boston. This we divided up and thankfully ate, for, as our bonne said, "C'est toujours mieux que rien!" As 2 P. M. approached I began to scold my husband. My eldest child complained of feeling "queer," and we pleaded with the waiter for "bread, and let the other things go." As no success ensued, my husband went to the buffet and said he should not take the dinner unless it came in five minutes.

This was effective. The waiter shot into view a very dusty table, which was covered with a tablecloth, in the centre of which he deposited a very large steak, hanging over the edge of a very small plate. This we all sat around and gazed at mournfully while the waiter was doubtless dispensing "seventy-five-cent peaches" to more fortunate beings. There were no plates and no cutlery, but there was the steak to look at. Later on he favored us with plates, &c., but the steak was cold, and the salt and olives were brought in as dessert with the poor little tapioca puddings. The latter were soured with old age, and, after being tasted by the whole family, were respectfully declined, with the exception of the baby, who, being driven desperate by circumstances, braved ptomaines, appendicitis, and incipient typhoid fever and ate a saucerful.

Now, Mr. Editor, may I suggest, through your columns, that the buffet car service is not only dear, but badly managed, and that it would be better to go without eating than to patronize it. A. P. H.

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1899.

Silver Coin Is Legal Tender.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. F. H. Lees in a communication as published in THE TIMES of Monday says: "The silver dollar should be made a legal tender," &c. If he will take the trouble to make inquiry he will find that the coin is and has always been a legal tender, except during a brief period, I think from 1873 to 1875. I do not think the repetition of this fact is necessary, as there are "none so blind as those who do not wish to see."

C. DULANY FAIRFAX.

Lake Roland, Md., Sept. 4, 1899.

NUGGETS.

He Knows.

"Pa, what's an old man's darling?"

"Oh, any one who will tell him he seems to be growing younger and younger every day."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Satisfied.

"There's no short cut to happiness!" urged the Ascetic.

"But there's fine cut!" retorted the Sybarite, and filled his pipe.—Detroit Journal.

The Opportunity.

"Bilkins got married rather suddenly, didn't he?"

"Yes. Somebody gave h'm a railroad pass to New York good for two, and he didn't want to waste it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Humility.

"Barker humbly says he is but an instrument in the hands of destiny."

"I know he talks that way, but all the same, he thinks destiny has i's hands full when it is using him."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Repertory.

"What have you been playing during your present tour?"

"We played 'Hamlet' and 'King Lear' on the stage," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes.

"Were there no comedies in your repertoire?"

"Only one. When we came to count up the box office receipts it was usually 'Much Ado About Nothing.'"—Washington Star.

THE MARCHING VETERANS.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Their gait is slow and halting now,
Their ranks are thinned by wasting years;
Not long ere all the stragglers bow
To vengeful Death; and disappears
The last recruit who heard the call
A wounded nation raised for aid;
And, fearing nothing, braving all,
A freeman's debt to freedom paid.

Yet will we never cease to see
These men who bore the battle's brunt
March by with that firm step and free,
Which, years gone, took them to the front.
Though tott'ring now, their footsteps then
With rhythmic tread stamped out the flame,
From whose warm ashes once again
A tried and proven nation came.

Look to these bent and hoary sons,
To prove the valor of the race;
Nor while the sun its courses runs
Can aught their deeds from mind efface;
The future will exalt the past,
And echo our victorious shout,
Which rises as they totter fast
To that grand final muster out.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Cissie Loftus Withdraws from the Weber & Fields Company.

COMPLAINS ABOUT HER PART

Insists on Breaking Her Contract, Possibly Owing to the Engagement of Lillian Russell.

Miss Cissie Loftus has withdrawn from the Weber & Fields stock company and has refused to appear in the forthcoming production of "The Whirligig" and the burlesque called "The Girl from Martin's," notwithstanding a contract exists between her and the actor-managers. Her decision was learned yesterday, when the actress called upon the managers of the Broadway Music Hall and informed them that she was thoroughly dissatisfied with her parts in both pieces, which were written with a great amount of care especially for her.

It had been anticipated for some time that Miss Loftus would take this action, as she had informed friends recently that when she contracted with Weber & Fields it was understood she was to be featured, but since then Miss Lillian Russell had been taken into the company and she feared that the prima donna would outshine her in popularity. It was reported also that Miss Loftus had serious intentions of appearing as a star in a new play to be produced by Charles Frohman.

When seen last evening Irving E. Pinover, business manager for Weber & Fields said:

"Miss Loftus presented herself at the music hall this morning and declared that she would not play under the management of Weber & Fields and gave as her only reason for her action that her part was unsatisfactory. Now, as a matter of fact, Miss Loftus's rôle was really a good one in the opinion of every one. It was specially written to suit her peculiar talents. At her own request, a song called 'The Poster Girl' was composed for her. Despite the fact that Miss Loftus's part was fully elaborated, Weber & Fields, immediately upon her refusal to play, offered to have the rôle rewritten and improved to meet her ideas. They also told her that they would provide for her a twenty-minute skit on 'Miss Hobbs,' which would afford an opportunity to mimic Miss Annie Russell, but Miss Loftus simply said that she did not want it and would not even read it.

"Miss Loftus's action is particularly unjust, because of the tardiness of her decision. It is three weeks since the part was given to her, and she has been rehearsing it daily ever since. Her action at this late date necessitates the delay of the first performance, which cannot now be given until Sept. 21. The contract between Miss Loftus and Weber & Fields is for two years, and it is intended to prevent her from acting elsewhere for one year from the date of our opening."

FIGHT ON THE CASINO ROOF.

Lack of Protection from Rain Makes the Audience Disorderly—Indoor Performance at Hammerstein's.

The warm wave which reached this city yesterday was very welcome to the managers of the few remaining roof garden attractions, which during the week had suffered considerably from lack of patronage on account of the cold weather which prevailed. While these managers were congratulating themselves last night that the Summer weather had not entirely passed away, a heavy rainfall set in which interrupted the evening's entertainment and drove the audiences under shelter.

At Oscar Hammerstein's Venetian Garden the performance was transferred to the auditorium, and, notwithstanding this part of the house was somewhat in disorder from lack of attention on the part of the janitor and the presence of scaffolding where repairs were being made, the audience contented itself with the surroundings and apparently enjoyed the performance.

At the Casino Roof the audience was not so fortunate. But for the canvas covering, which afforded some protection, the management would have been compelled to abandon the performance and refund money or given out rain checks. As it was, the few persons who remained to witness the performance were very much dissatisfied with the accommodations afforded them, and to even things up, began indiscriminately guying the performers as they came on for their specialties. After repeated efforts to stop these proceedings, several of the employes became involved in a fight with the disturbers, which resulted in some of the latter being forced into the elevator car and ejected from the building.

CHARLES WYNDHAM IN "CYRANO."

English Actor Adopts the Kingsbury Version, Used by Mr. Mansfield.

Ever since Charles Wyndham, the English actor, announced that he would produce "Cyrano de Bergerac," there has been interest in the question as to what translation he would use, or whether he would have a translation especially prepared for him. Several Englishmen of letters more or less conspicuous have been mentioned in connection with a possible new translation of the play for Mr. Wyndham, but the English actor has decided to employ the work of the young American, Howard Thayer Kingsbury, whose translation was selected from many by Richard Mansfield when he prepared for his famous presentation of the play. This compliment to Mr. Kingsbury's ability, and indorsement of Mr. Mansfield's judgment, will be appreciated as a new recognition of American talent.

The play as presented by Mr. Mansfield is almost unabridged, the only significant cuts being several lines in the moon phantasy in the third act, and an irrelevant speech of the Count de Guiche in the last act. It will be interesting to note what eliminations Mr. Wyndham makes in presenting this play.

"A Stranger in a Strange Land."

The company engaged by William A. Brady for his forthcoming production of "A Stranger in a Strange Land," which will be presented at the Manhattan Theatre this season, will include Cyril Scott, Walter Hale, George Osbourne, M. A. Kennedy, George Marion, James T. Galloway, Maude White, Kate Lester, Angela McCaull, Jane Corcoran, Kathleen Mulkins, and Elsie Bridges. The comic complications of this farce arise from the adventures of an American Indian who is taken to England in the interest of a patent medicine.

Harlem Opera House Opening.

The Harlem Opera House, which will open Monday evening with "The Moth and the Flame," has undergone a transformation during the Summer months. Artists are still at work, but all will be ready for Monday evening. The entire color scheme has been changed. The walls are a delicate shade of blue, and bas relief in many places has taken the place of paint. The house has been recarpeted, and the machinery for heating, lighting, and ventilating has been greatly improved. Manager Lichtenstein says that the list of attractions for this season is the best that could be obtained by offers of the most liberal terms.

Coming of Maurice Grau's Artists.

The first of Maurice Grau's prima donnas to leave Europe for this country is Mme. Sembrich, who sailed yesterday, accompanied by her husband, Prof. Stengel. Her early departure for this country is due to some engagements she has made to sing at the musical festivals to be held at Worcester, Mass., and Portland, Me. Arrangements have been made with the French Line to carry most of the members of the company this year, and on Sept. 23 La Normandie will sail from Havre with the entire foreign chorus and very nearly all the principals. Next Saturday Lemprière Pringle, one of the basses, will take his departure from England for this country.

Harry Miner's, Harlem Theatre.

Harry Miner's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, formerly the Columbia, which opened Monday night as a vaudeville house, has had a record-breaking week. On Sunday evening the first of a series of concerts will be given, one of the features of which will be Phillips and Naymon, introducing their tropical birds. Next week Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ellis and company, and the Rentz-Santley Burlesque Company will occupy the boards.

The Metropolis to Open Monday Night.

The Metropolis Theatre has undergone many repairs in the past few weeks and will open Monday night with "The King of the Opium Ring." Manager Henry Rosenberg has booked a varied list of attractions for the season.

NEWS OF THE LONDON THEATRES.

Jealousy on Account of the Great Success of American Productions.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The dramatic season is very backward here. On account of the great and continued heat more than one production has been delayed. There is considerable jealousy in the London dramatic profession on account of the unprecedented success of American productions. The only theatres that can boast of good houses are the Lyric, which has on its boards "El Capitan"; the Duke of York's Theatre, which has "An American Citizen," and the Shaftesbury, which has "The Belle of New York." Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott continue to draw crowded houses.

TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA.

No Outbreak Has Occurred, but Agitation Is Going On—There Are Two Struggles for Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Information reaching officials here is to the effect that while no actual outbreak has occurred in Venezuela, yet a latent agitation is going on which may at any time assume serious proportions. This accords with Señor Pulido's advices that an actual outbreak has occurred at La Guayra.

It appears that there have been two distinct movements, one of a national character, headed by the Conservative leader, Hernandez, and the other of a local character, headed by Gen. Castro. Hernandez led a revolution against President Andrade last Autumn, and within the last month has been imprisoned for the fourth time as a political prisoner and the inciter of a movement to overthrow the Government. He is now in the military prison at Caracas, where it is believed the agitation leading up to the dispatch of the cruiser Detroit was caused by the arrest of a number of Hernandez's adherents in and about Caracas.

Throughout this movement the Andrade administration has maintained a large military force. The peace footing is 3,000, but of late this has been raised to 10,000 and 15,000. The soldiers are armed with Mausers and have a number of rapid-fire field guns.

Besides the Hernandez movement, which involves a struggle for the Presidency, the movement led by Gen. Castro has given considerable trouble recently. It originated in a dispute between Castro and Gen. Morales for the Governorship of a province, but the local fighting became so severe that the Federal Government was compelled to send an army of 12,000 men to subdue the uprising. Another bloody battle occurred, a recent official report at the State Department placing the casualty list at 1,200. Castro's forces were scattered, and he is now a refugee.

It is understood that the State Department has cabled to our representative at Caracas for a detailed statement of the situation. The State Department has been informed through the same source as conveyed the original information of impending revolution in Venezuela that the situation has become more favorable for the Government of Venezuela.

HAMBURG'S TROLLEY SYSTEM.

Best on the Continent—Commutation Fares Less Than One Cent—Number of Passengers Allowed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Consul Pitcairn of Hamburg has made a special report on the electric street car system of that city, which, he says, is "a model institution, and its system is worthy of careful study." His report was issued recently by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. He says, in part:

"The electric street car system of Hamburg is claimed to be in every respect the best and most complete on the Continent, exhibiting peculiar features both in its construction and its management.

"It is an especially interesting fact that the whole plant is the result of American invention, having been built after the Thomson-Houston system by the Union Electricity Company for the joint stock company called the 'Hamburger Strassen-eisenbahn Gesellschaft.'

"The system is one of aerial electric current, the so-called 'trolley-car system.' It was with great difficulty that the wires could be strung, as on narrow streets and on those where traffic is extensive the State prohibited the company from setting up the poles. The company therefore had to make arrangements with the different owners of the houses on both sides of the streets, to obtain permission to anchor the cross wires to their walls, tc. which there could be raised no objection, as it was safe and obviated the presence of poles on the sidewalk. To obtain this permission the company paid to house owners the amount of the cost price of the poles."

There are 500 trolley cars and 400 trailers, called smoking cars. "These smoking cars are simply the old horse cars, and are coupled to the trolley car by means of a link, or connecting rod. Thus the old equipment is utilized. About every third trolley has one of these trailers, or smoking cars. The Hamburg Electricity Works pays to the State of Hamburg 20 per cent. of its gross income as a return for the monopoly.

"As a compensation for the use of the public roads, the street car company pays to the State of Hamburg 1 pfennig (.238 cent) for each passenger. The average fare for each person carried being 11.5 pfennigs, (2.74 cents,) the State receives 8.7 per cent. of the gross income of the company. In addition to this, the street car company must keep the paving inside of the tracks and 30 centimeters (11.8 inches) outside of each track in proper condition.

"The commutation ticket system is a peculiar feature. The street car company, acknowledging the fact that hundreds of persons are bound to use the cars a dozen or more times a day, has issued 'commutation tickets,' divided in two sections. The first section entitles the holder of a commutation ticket to the use of one line in both directions, and as many times as he chooses, including Sundays. The second section issues commutation tickets for the use of all lines, in all directions, and allows the holder to avail himself of the accommodations as many times as he chooses. These tickets are valid from three to twelve months, and the prices are so low that if a person uses the cars over three times a day, a commutation means a saving—in some cases the fare for each trip amounting to less than 1 cent.

"The trolley cars offer seats for twenty to twenty-eight persons, ten to fourteen on each side. Besides, four persons are allowed on the front and five persons on the back platform. The full number of passengers being on the car, the conductor lowers a sign, 'Besetzt,' which means 'occupied,' and a car cannot take above number passengers than the above number. The regulations in this respect are very strictly observed. Say, for instance, a lady steps on the car at a halting place, while the conductor is in front, collecting fares, the car being already 'occupied' when the lady stepped in; but there being no conductor to prevent, she goes inside, and a gentleman offers her his seat, the gentleman then taking a stand on the platform. The conductor returns to his post, when the gentleman is requested to step off the car at the next halting place, having forfeited his seat and the car being fully occupied. Should he refuse to leave the car he is put off."

ELECTRIC POWER NOW USED.

Operates the Plant of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 8.—The plant of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company of this city will from now on be operated by electricity instead of by steam. This concern manufactures the Yale lock, but that particular branch of the works now forms but a small portion of the plant.

The final work on the installation of the electrical plant was completed early this week, and for the last few days it has been in operation. It was necessary to construct a new boiler house. The shops were closed only one day.

JIMENES FOR PRESIDENT

Enthusiasm for the Successful Dominican Revolutionist.

UNEASINESS IN THE SOUTH

Rumored that Another Revolution Is Likely to Break Out There—Vasques the Hero of the Hour.

PUERTO PLATA, Sept. 8.—Telegrams from Gov. Imbert tell of enthusiastic and brilliant receptions in honor of Gen. Jimenes at Santiago de los Caballeros and Moca. He is announced as a candidate for the Presidency. Business is rapidly recovering from the depression caused by the uprising.

MOCA, Santo Domingo, Sept. 8.—Gen. Jimenes arrived this afternoon at Moca with an escort of 500 cavalry, largely augmented by armed horsemen from the villages along his route. Everywhere the utmost enthusiasm is displayed.

Gen. Jimenes has received a dispatch from a Parisian banking house promising to furnish all the funds necessary to establish the Government, the French interests being second only to the American. He will proceed to La Vega to-night.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 8.—Dominican mail advices just received here say that the apparently enthusiastic and ostensibly national demonstration prepared in Santo Domingo for Juan Isidro Jimenes, the leader of the successful revolution in that country, by Gen. Imbert and the leaders of that political faction is not altogether representative of the real popular sentiment. It is now suggested that while the whole nation accepted the revolution with the tacit understanding that the intolerable incubus of party politics would be permanently removed by securing an American protectorate, Jimenes's party is really working for his personal interests; to the establishment of which it now purposes utilizing the victory.

In spite of the growing popularity of Gen. Horacio Vasquez, the Provisional President, who was the real leader of the revolution and is the hero of the hour, the advices add that unless the party elected either adopts the popular will or, as an alternative, succeeds in giving the country immediately an administration combining sovereign independence with that financial stability, industrial progress, and complete internal political freedom to which it has so long been a stranger and which the people are fully determined to secure at any cost of bloodshed, or even a partial surrender of sovereignty, another revolution is sure to follow.

In conclusion the advices say that the foreign interests in Santo Domingo are watching the developments with great anxiety.

CURZON ON GOLD IN INDIA.

New Standard Will Enable Her to Cope with Other Powers.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.—At yesterday's session of the India Council, the Viceroy, Baron Curzon of Kedleston, concurring in the statement of Clinton Dawkins, the Financial Member, who in introducing the Currency bill said that it had been decided to make gold the legal tender immediately, remarked that for twenty years the policy of the Government had been the defense of India from the inevitable consequences of the decline in the value of the rupee, namely, fresh taxation.

The adoption of a gold standard would enable India to embark in discussion with foreign powers and enter the field on equal terms. Since gold began to enter last year £2,620,000 had arrived. A fixed value must lend stability and confidence to foreign trade. He did not indulge in chimerical dreams of the future or pretend to open an Asiatic Klondyke.

He firmly believed and hoped the present action would invest the financial horoscope of India with the security which it had hitherto lacked and which it was the duty of the Government to utilize in the interests of the Indian people.

THE KAISER'S IDEA OF PEACE.

Says Many Centuries Must Elapse Before It Can Be Universal.

CARLSRUHE, Baden, Sept. 8.—Emperor William, addressing the Burgomaster of Carlsruhe to-day and expressing his satisfaction at the bearing of the troops, said:

"Many centuries must elapse before the theory of permanent peace attains universal application. At present the surest bulwark of peace for the German Empire consists in its Princes and the army they lead."

After the parade a banquet was given at the castle, and the Grand Duke of Baden proposed the Emperor's health.

Emperor William, in responding to the toast, congratulated the Grand Duke upon the brilliant achievements of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and indulged in historical reminiscences, lamenting the absence of the heroes who led the corps twenty years ago.

"Ours is the task," said his Majesty, "to maintain the inheritance they have left us. To-day's parade is a source of pride to our people and country, and an admonition for other lands. Those colors range themselves around the golden banner of our empire to prize and safeguard it. The surest cement holding together the Fatherland is the mutual co-operation of our Princes and the blood jointly shed on the field of battle.

"May the century now drawing to a close find our young empire and our army in the same condition as the great Emperor left them. May the German Princesses always stand by our side, like the great Empress and like her illustrious daughter, everywhere mitigating the sufferings of the people with loving hands. That will preserve the old monarchical loyalty in the new century, in spite of all new ideas, as an example to all lands.

"I bow in reverence before the noble and princely pair who have devoted a lifetime to a realization of these sentiments, and who, in this way, have become a model to their own country and to ours. I raise my glass with sincerest wishes for the house, country, and army corps of your Royal Highness. Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!"

16,000 Dundee Cotton Workers Idle.

DUNDEE, Sept. 8.—The cotton and jute workers' strike here has assumed serious proportions. Ten mills were closed to-day, and 16,000 millworkers are now idle. Slight disturbances have occurred, but have been quelled by the police.

Trades Union Delegates Elected.

PLYMOUTH, England, Sept. 8.—The Trades Union Congress in session here has elected J. Haslam of the Derbyshire Miners' Association, and A. Wilkie of the Shipwrights' Association of Newcastle, delegates to the Trades Union Congress, to be held at Detroit, Mich.

Prussian ex-Minister's New Post.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The Lokal Anzeiger today says that Baron von der Recke von der Horst, the former Prussian Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Governor of Westphalia. He succeeds Dr. Studt, who has succeeded him in the Ministry.

Prince of Wales Returns to England.

DOVER, England, Sept. 8.—The Prince of Wales, who has been on a visit to Marienbad, arrived here to-day and proceeded to London.

Germany Investigating Carolines.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The Government has sent Prof. von Volkens of the University of Berlin to the Carolines to investigate the soil and the flora.

Peru's President Inaugurated.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 8.—Senhor Eduardo Romana, former Senator for Arequipa, was today inaugurated as President of the Republic of Peru for the term of four years, to succeed Nicolas Pierola. The city is quiet.

Four Special Pavilions at Paris.

The sites for four special pavilions to be erected by the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition have recently been handed over by the French Commissioners to Assistant Commissioner General B. D. Woodward. These pavilions will be devoted to exhibits in the departments of fine arts, merchant marine, forestry and agriculture.

ANOTHER WEST INDIAN STORM.

Reported in the Leeward Islands—Headed Northwest.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Sept. 8.—A strong gale is reported to be blowing at St. Kitts and Antigua, (two of the British West Indian islands in the Leeward group,) and it is feared the storm is coming in this direction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Weather Bureau has issued the following special storm bulletin:

"Hurricane signal displayed at St. Kitts, West Indies. Storm central east of that island, apparently moving northwest."

CHINA WANTS MINERS AT ONCE.

Empress Wires Mr. Morgan to Begin Operations in Szechuen.

PEKING, Sept. 8.—The Dowager Empress of China yesterday caused a telegram to be sent to Pritchard Morgan, M. P., to proceed immediately to China and commence his mining and commercial operations in the Province of Szechuen.

Mr. Morgan has replied that he will leave Genoa Sept. 19, reaching Peking at the end of October, and bringing with him a large staff and American capitalists who are interested in the Morgan enterprises.

GLASGOW TREASURER'S THEFT.

Brother of James Colquhoun, Who Took $1,000,000, Arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—David Colquhoun, a brother of James Colquhoun, former City Treasurer of Glasgow, who was arrested recently charged with defalcations amounting to more than $1,000,000, has also been taken into custody.

The examination of James Colquhoun is in progress.

James Colquhoun, LL. D., in the early part of August abruptly resigned his office as City Treasurer of Glasgow, and was sent to an insane asylum. It was soon discovered that he had embezzled $25,000 of a client's money. This led to the discovery of his defalcations. In the meantime the Board of Directors who examined him declared he was not insane, and he was thereupon arrested.

TRIAL OF MILAN'S ASSAILANT.

Another Prisoner Under Same Charge Hangs Himself in His Cell.

BELGRADE, Sept. 8.—The trial of Knezevic, the Bosnian, who attempted to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia on July 6, firing four shots at him and wounding Milan slightly in the back, began to-day. Most of the morning was spent in reading the indictments.

It is announced that Prefect Angjelics, accused of attempting to kill Milan, hanged himself in his prison cell to-day.

When Knezevic, who was a fireman employed by the municipality, was arraigned July 7, he denounced several influential Radicals, including Lieut. Col. Nicolics, Editor Zauschamovics of the Radical organ, Odjek Atza, M. Stanoyevics, and Pastor Grurics. Fourteen members of the former Radical Central Committee were arrested July 6 on suspicion of being connected with the affair, the prisoners including ex-Premier Tauchanovics.

GERMANS WERE PATIENT.

Englishman Says America and England Were at Fault in Samoa.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—John C. Leigh, who has been in Samoa for three months investigating the political situation as correspondent of The London Times, arrived in Chicago to-day. In an interview he said:

"My investigations inspired me with shame for the part played by the representatives of my country and America in the events which led up to the hostilities of last Winter. It seems to me that Justice Chambers and Consul Maxse tried to see just how offensive they could make themselves to Consul Rose. They systematically ignored him and pursued a line of conduct that it is difficult to find any justification for.

"Admiral Kautz, on the arrival of the Philadelphia, followed along in the same lines, seemingly making no attempt to ascertain the real condition of affairs. The letters which he and the English naval officers sent to the Germans were enough to provoke the latter to retaliatory action. In my opinion, the Germans showed a patient and enduring spirit."

GASTON TISSANDIER DEAD.

Famous French Savant and Aeronaut Was in His 56th Year.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—M. Gaston Tissandier, the distinguished French chemist and aeronaut, died to-day in his fifty-sixth year.

M. Tissandier, who since 1873 had directed the scientific review La Nature, was born in Paris Nov. 21, 1843. After following the course at the Lycee Bonaparte, he devoted himself to chemistry, and was admitted to one of the laboratories of the Conservatory of Arts. In 1864 he became Director of the Laboratory of Experiment and Analysis.

For a time he occupied himself with meteorological investigations, and in August, 1868, he made his first balloon ascension from Calais, venturing out over the ocean, and returning with the aid of a lower current moving in the opposite direction.

Thereafter he made twenty-four aerial voyages, sometimes alone, sometimes with his brother, with whom he escaped in a balloon from Paris at the time of the siege, and sometimes with M. Croce-Spinelli and Sivel in the balloon Zenith. On the occasion of his second ascension in the Zenith, in April, 1875, the altitude attained, 8,600 meters, proved fatal to his companion.

His repeated ascensions were not without substantial scientific results. He submitted to the Academy of Sciences numerous essays and narratives of his observations. Among his better known works are "In a Balloon; The Souvenirs of an Aeronaut;" "The Application of Electricity to Aerial Navigation," and "Photography in a Balloon."

The Yenesei Expedition Is Returning.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Hammerfest, Norway, says that all the vessels of the Yenesei expedition are returning to London. They were badly damaged by the ice and unable to reach the Obi, Siberia.

The Cowboys and the Preacher.

The Rev. A. P. George in The St. Louis Christian Advocate.

In the early days of Garden City district, in Southwest Kansas, I was camped one night, sleeping under my buggy, in Kearny County, south of Hartland. There were five of us in the party. We were all sleeping and our campfire had died down, when one of our number was awakened by a cowboy who wanted to know where the big preacher was. I was pointed out and awakened by a shake with his foot. He asked: "Are you a preacher?"

"I am," I replied. "Well, hustle out, we want you to come to our camp and give us a chapter of the everlasting."

"I will be down in the morning," I replied.

He pointed his gun at me and said: "You will come now."

I immediately answered: "All right."

I hurried out and followed him nearly a mile and a half to camp, where I found his comrades were waiting.

"Well, boys, what do you want?" I asked.

"The best you have in the shop, and we want it short and sweet, and in old Methodist style," answered the leader.

"Then sit down," I said, "and, as I cannot, you must sing."

They sang with great vigor "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." When I prayed I coupled prayer with watching, believing that, under the circumstances, the two should go together. I then preached them a sermon from Revelation, iii., 20, entitled, "The Ladder to Glory." I have often used an hour on this sermon, but as the boys wanted it short I gave it to them in about twelve minutes, and then bade them good-night and started for camp.

"Hold on, come back here." They all seemed to speak at once. "We never let a preacher go off in that style; Pete, you take up the collection," and Pete seemed to understand his work as steward and turned me over $11.

The Deacon and the Prayer.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

"I didn't like your prayer very much this morning," said a fault-finding deacon to his minister.

"What was wrong with it?"

"Well, in the first place, it was too long, and then I thought it contained two or three expressions that were unwarranted."

"I am very sorry it meets with your disapproval, deacon," the good man responded, "but you must bear in mind that the prayer was not addressed to you."

WELL, WELL, WELL!

The American Accent Is Not So Very Bad Nor Very Different from Good English.

From The London Standard.

Not for the first time transatlantic science is addressing itself to the mysteries of accent and intonation as practiced in the United States. An angry moralist once declaimed against the follies of "this so-called nineteenth century," and in a similar spirit of scorn the Laryngological Association of Chicago describes the object of its recent investigations as the "so-called American voice." It is only natural that a quality which is supposed to have no clear right of property in its ordinary name should be pronounced of equivocal origin. "Many suggestions"—we are informed by a British commentator—"were made, only to be quickly controverted." Then, with true national confidence he proceeds to offer an explanation of his own. The peculiarity, he foresees, will be found to be a mere trick; a habit having, in the first instance, been implanted by accident, has been perpetuated by imitation. Meanwhile—still following insular precedent—the critic moralizes, in a superior way, on the deplorable inferiority of our Western kinsmen in the matter of euphonious speech. If the American twang, we are told, is not pleasant, still it has its uses. It emphasizes sharp sayings and carries far. Also, it is distinctly contagious.

Instances are frequent in which Englishmen who have had every congenital and social advantage for acquiring purity of accent, return from a sojourn in the United States unmistakably Americanized. This is very sad for a people like the English, who are properly conscious of their virtues and do not willingly become depraved. Yet under the circumstances there may be comfort in asking whether the distinction between us and others is quite so marked as is assumed. Let us take it for granted that English pure and undefiled is only to be learned, say, at Eton and at Oxford, and that any variation from this standard type is a "twang." Have we really no little irregularities to deplore within the limits of our own islands? Is the dialect of Somersetshire just the same as may be heard on the banks of the Isis? On the whole, we are inclined to think that most well-bred tourists would find themselves much more at home in a Massachusetts homestead than in an attempted conversation with a Yorkshire farmer of the old-fashioned strain.

It is even conceivable that a delicate ear would find the accent in a Philadelphia club as musical as that which may be listened to, if not understood, in a Midlothian inn or at a gathering of full-blooded cockneys. To the end of time, people will talk differently if they happen to live under different conditions. For some, descent, and, for others, physical environment, offer the disposing cause of variations, and those who appreciate the charms of association, in language as well as in scenery, are often tempted to regret that the march of knowledge is everywhere tending to blur the old distinctions. But to assume that there is intrinsic charm in one mode of vocalization, and want of sweetness in another, is to beg a question about which international jealousy is excusable. What is pleasing to one ear sounds harsh and even incorrect to another. And the difference in speech between cultivated Englishmen and Americans does not amount to very much. There is nothing in it to give offense to either.

TREATMENT OF A TIRED HORSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Saturday, Sept. 2, about 5 P. M. a good and willing but greatly overworked horse fell exhausted at Twenty-second Street and Ninth Avenue. The usual crowd gathered, from which there emerged a man who proceeded to help the tired-out animal to rise by pulling him by the ear with one hand and pounding him at the base of the same ear with all his strength with the other. The driver assisted in the cruel operation by holding the horse's other ear with both hands and steadying his head for the blows of the other man, who was a young, able-bodied, and strong person, and who struck fiercely with all the rapidity and strength of which he was capable.

After this had gone on for nearly ten minutes a policeman appeared, whose presence was hailed with joy by the undersigned and by others in the crowd, who expected that the cruelty would at once be stopped, but, to our regret, he took the position that an unlimited pounding at the base of a horse's ear by a man's fist could not hurt a horse. Thus encouraged, the man flew at the horse again, and for about eight minutes more the same cruel work went on, in spite of my repeated requests to the officer to stop it. He and the man joined in telling me to keep still; that it did not hurt the horse, and that I did not know anything about horses.

So, for more than a quarter of an hour the tired horse was heavily pounded on the base and root of the ear, and when the man stopped his knuckles were reddened, bruised, and skinned with the force of his blows, as all that pounding had no effect—the horse lying there exhausted and panting—he then pushed his hand up in the horse's mouth and went through some operation which could not be seen, but which looked like a bruising and mauling of the tongue. This, too, failed to help the worn-out animal to its feet, and finally the man gave it up, saying, "Well, I guess the horse is tired and wants a rest."

That was all that was the matter with the animal, and it is a pity the man could not have come to that conclusion before he had submitted the poor beast to so much suffering.

Finally a drink was brought to the horse and with a little rest he was gotten up on his feet and was walked away loose. The loaded wagon—the wheels of which were blocked almost solid with paving and cobble stones around them, making it an absolute impossibility for the horse to move it—was hauled out by a passing team.

I write this not so much to call attention to a case of cruelty to a horse, which, alas, is always occurring, but to give prominence to the man's statement, in which the policeman joined, that a horse could not be hurt by being pounded with a man's fist on the base of the ear. My impression is that it is enough to batter all the nerves, veins, and glands in the root of the ear to a pulp and to injure the horse permanently.

Will some of THE TIMES readers who are veterinary surgeons, or owners of horses, or livery stablemen, and consequently acquainted with horses and their care, please send their views to THE TIMES on this subject. WEST SIDER.

New York, Aug. 7, 1899.

Surprising Siberian Exile Statistics.

From The London News.

The Western notion that the great majority of the exiles to Siberia are sent thither as political offenders which has been much encouraged by our novelists, and by the compilers of our "penny dreadful" novelettes, is not confirmed by the official Russian reports. Out of the 208,512 dispatched to Ssachalin, writes the St. Petersburg correspondent of a Swiss daily, about half had been condemned for ordinary crimes, but only 1,704 of the whole number for political offenses. The other half of the exiles were sent out by the State at the request of their own communes, and at least 30 per cent. of these "compulsory emigrants" have been settled in Siberian villages and small towns, where, it is hoped, they may do better than they did in their own native parishes.

Caught Napping.

From The Chicago Record.

Park Policeman Reilly found a man snoring in sound sleep on the lawn at Garfield Park yesterday afternoon. "I say, Bobby," said the sleepy stranger, when Reilly awakened him, "I'm an English fly, don't you know—an English officer from Scotland Yard." Policeman Reilly arrested the loiterer, who told Capt. Campbell at Warren Avenue Station that he had gone to sleep in the park from exhaustion. He gave his name as Angus McNeil, and produced credentials from Chief of Police Devery of New York showing that he was a Scotland Yard detective at work in this country on an important case. McNeil refused to divulge his mission, but Capt. Campbell let him go.

Fewer Abandoned Farms Down East.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

There is no longer outcry of any moment touching abandonment of farms in New England. There are fewer idle farms than a year ago. The trolley will eventually make the idle farm a busy land for some purpose or other as our prosperity advances. Some of these farms have been bought for Summer resorts and vacation homes. Some prosperous farmers are enlarging their borders—seeing that grazing and dairy and beef products supply profits. The advance in the price of timber is worth many millions to the State of Maine. What the full effect is to be in the farming industry of New England has yet to appear, but some of the results are already discernible. The energy and enterprise of the shop is coming to the farm to make it a really successful business enterprise. The Summer tourist is a bonanza to the Maine farm.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The return of Summer heat yesterday was unexpected, and not entirely agreeable, and caused a scurrying out of town on the part of many people who had been caught at the hotels and in their own houses, deceived by the cool weather of the past week into leaving the country for city shopping and theatregoing. The night train to the Adirondacks last evening, although not half so heavy as that of Friday of last week, which carried sixty sleeping cars, took many hundreds of people, and the Sound and Hudson River night boats were also well filled. Those who cannot now afford the time to go further afield will depart to-day for Southampton and the nearer Long Island and Jersey coast and inland resorts, while all the suburban country clubs and houses will be well filled until Monday.

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In strange contrast to this early Autumn exodus from town comes the news from Bar Harbor, Narragansett, and even Long Branch that hotels are closing and the end of the season has come. The memory of past September hot waves does not seem to dwell with Summer sojourners at the watering places, and a few days of cool weather at August's close or September's advent, each year throws them seemingly into a semi-panicky state. This restlessness is chiefly responsible for the closing of the season at Narragansett and Bar Harbor in particular one month before the proper date.

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The ocean liners sailing to-day will take out a larger number of well-known people than usual at this time of the year. There are booked on the Ems for Genoa and Naples, among others, Mrs. William P. Andrews, Mrs Emily Bishop, Miss Mary G. Cushing, G. P. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Warrous, and Russell Whitney. The Staatendam, for Rotterdam, has booked among other passengers to-day, William W. Clarke, F. P. Earle, Jr., Rear Admiral E. O. Matthews, United States Navy; Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Miss E. J. Schieffelin, and the Rev. W. R. Taylor. The Campania, for Liverpool, has booked, among others, Samuel M. Coonan, Capt. Carter, Royal Navy, and Mrs. Carter, and F. E. Jackson, A. Mall, Richard Mortimer, W. H. Russell, Capt. Stokes, Royal Navy, and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs Frederick H. Thompson, and Dr. John Warren. On the City of Rome are booked among others, the Rev. Dr. William Alexander, and Mrs. Alexander, and Capt. David Baird.

***

Mrs. Astor, Sr., is spending a few days in New York previous to her sailing for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm next Tuesday. It is said that Mrs. Astor's trip abroad in search of better health will not be a prolonged one, and that she will return to New York in a few months to resume her place in the gay world here. It is to be hoped that this statement has more than reportorial imagination as its warrant.

***

On the passenger list of the New York due here to-day there are among other names those of the Hon. A. Crichton, Andrew Carnegie, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Duval, E. F. G. Hatch M. P.; Henry L. Janeway, Miss Kuhne Beveridge, Guy Ayrault, Clinton Adams, Valentine A. Blacque, S. P. Blagden, Jr., Frank Leslie Baker, Miss Amy Baker, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Landon, Mrs. William L. Elkins, Jr., Miss M. L. B. Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Penniman, the Rev. W. W. Rutherford and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. J. M. S. Stewart, Dean Sage, and Capt. B. H. Thomas.

***

Senator-elect W. A. Clark of Montana's purchase of the Stewart Castle at Washington is taken to mean that he will delay the completion of his Fifth Avenue palace so that it may not be finished before the expiration of his six-years' term as United States Senator. Senator Clark and his two daughters, Mrs. Everett M. Culver and Miss Katherine Clark, will be an acquisition to Washington society. The Stewart castle is a large and roomy mansion and well adapted for entertaining.

***

The Summer society colony at Southampton has had a pleasant sensation in the receipt by almost all of its members of a handsome volume containing some fifty-seven of the original essays in prose and verse submitted to the competition of last July on the subject, "What Is Charm?" This book has been compiled and published by Mr. Peter Marié who, it will be remembered, organized the contest in which the daughter of Dr. Thomas won the first prize and Dr. Holbrook Curtis a special prize, both offered and awarded by Mr. Marié. Mr. Marié has written a long introduction to the volume, which is a plea for the competition and for the perpetuation of its fame by the publication itself. Mr. Marié's literary taste is evidenced by the appearance of this volume, as it was by his originating the competition. Older members of New York society will remember that Mr. Marié has dabbled in literature, and recall with pleasure the volume of poems which he wrote some forty years ago, and which, entitled "Sanitary Verses," were published and sold in aid of the great Sanitary Fair held in this city during the early years of the civil war. The late Joseph Marié, a brother of Mr. Marié, was a graceful writer and a frequent contributor to the daily press, especially on his hobby of the debt due by the United States to France for her aid to this country during the Revolution. Joseph Marié's daughter, Miss Josephine Marié, has gained deserved fame by two books which she has recently published, one a religious brochure entitled "Love Is Stronger Than Death," and another, a daintily written novel, which has for its central theme the evils of divorce. Mr. Peter Marié's library in his New York apartment is remarkably rich in poetical literature, and his collection of portraits, especially miniatures, of the beauties of New York society for the past forty years, is famous.

***

Miss Armide Smith is at present at East Oceanic, N. J., superintending the construction of a Summer home for working girls. The building is being erected at Miss Smith's own expense, and will be a very handsome structure. Miss Smith is the aunt of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and the Duchess of Marlborough, and was for some years the chatelaine of Marble House, at Newport.

***

Quogue, L. I., which has not had a very gay season, has been more lively during the past fortnight than at any other time this Summer. There was a very spirited tennis tournament on the courts of the Quogue Field Club, which was won by Mr. Watts of Morristown, who defeated Mr. Irving Lyons of New Orleans in a very close game. Mrs. Gregory, the mother of Mr. Eliot Gregory, and her daughter, Mrs. Jackson of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Munn and family of Orange, N. J., have been spending the season at the Quogue House. The Misses Jackson, who went to Bar Harbor for August, returned to Quogue on Thursday. The belles of the Summer have been the Misses Acosta, sisters of Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, and lately Miss Evelyn Harris, who returned from Newport a short time ago. Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes herself has been at Quogue visiting her mother since the middle of August, and has been a prominent figure at the bathing beach and on the golf links. A very pretty and spirited cotillion was given at the Field Club on Monday evening, in which Mrs. Stokes danced with her brother. She looked remarkably well in a very close-fitting white liberty satin foulard gown.

***

Last evening there was a dance at the Golf Club at Seabright. This was the second of a series which will continue through this month. At Southampton Mrs. Henry G. Trevor gave a large dance, and this morning there will be the first meet of the hounds, with Peter Collier as M. F. H. Mr. Collier has returned from the Myopia and Newport Horse Shows laden with honors.

***

The engagement is announced of William B. Haven and Miss Julia Gillespie, niece of Mrs. Julius H. Seymour. Owing to a recent bereavement, the wedding will be quietly celebrated at the home of the bride's aunt Oct. 7.

***

William K. Vanderbilt arrived at Southampton Thursday afternoon. Mr. Vanderbilt is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., at the Long Island resort.

***

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Columbia, which was sold to the Spanish Government at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and resold to her original owners after the termination of hostilities, arrived here yesterday morning from Hamburg, Southampton, and Cherbourg, in command of her old Captain, H. Vogelgesang. She brought 272 saloon passengers. Among her passengers were Francis J. Atkins, Alfred N. Benjamin, Consul J. F. Berndes, E. J. De Coppet, E. P. Callender, Lieut. A. J. Dawson, William W. Everett, Dr. Thomas S. Emory, Col. Latrobe, the Rev. J. McClure Bellows, Dr. Valentine Mott, F. W. Stanley, and W. D. Washburn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—The most exciting and enjoyable paper chase of the season took place at Jamestown this afternoon among a party of cottagers from here. The hounds included Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Fifi Potter, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Miss Bancroft, Henry Minot, R. L. Gerry, Mr. Bass, and Frederick H. Allen, led by G. P. Meiserver. The start was along the west coast of Jamestown, near the water tower, and the finish on the east coast, at the Brown Farm, with Miss Fifi Potter finishing first of the hounds.

A number of carriages with the cottagers went over to the island to see the hunt. Another chase has been announced for Tuesday afternoon.

Joseph E. Widener, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Jr., left this evening for New York. Later in the Fall they will go on the yacht Josephine for a foreign cruise.

R. S. Fowler entertained at dinner this evening.

Henry Walters, accompanied by his sister Mrs. Delano, and her family, sailed on the steam yacht Narada this evening for New Bedford, and later will visit Bar Harbor, returning here in ten days.

At a reception given this afternoon at Beaulieu by Mrs. Potter Palmer, and attended by the cottage colony in very large numbers, Prince Cantacuzene of Russia, who is to wed Miss Julia Dent Grant Sept. 25, was formally introduced to the smart set of Newport. This evening Mrs. Palmer entertained at dinner.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained twenty-six guests at dinner this evening at The Cloisters.

Robert L. Gerry entertained at dinner at Sea Verge.

Mrs. Paul A. Andrews entertained at dinner at her cottage.

Others entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, and Miss Stuyvesant Fish.

At the clubhouse of the Newport Clambake Club one of the largest luncheons of the season occurred during the afternoon. It was given by J. M. B. Grosvenor.

Mrs. William Post entertained in honor of her guest, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, who is making a short visit here prior to the opening of the Vanderbilt cottage at Hyde Park for the Fall months.

Commander and Mrs. George Cowie are the guests of Paymaster and Mrs. Cowie at the Naval Training Station.

W. Storrs Wells is returning from Europe, and Mrs. Wells expects to sail about the first week in October.

Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard of New York, who is registered at the Casino, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

R. T. Wilson gave a large dinner party at Berger's this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Paget left for New York this evening. Before departing Mr. Paget left at the Casino a cup for which the fleet of 30-footers will compete before the season closes.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Allen have returned to Boston.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will leave Newport on Sunday for New York on the Nourmahal, and spend the remainder of the Fall season at Rhinebeck.

Invitations were issued yesterday by Judge and Mrs. Allyn Mather Barnard of San Francisco for the marriage of their daughter Marie Ellene to Frank Russak of New York. The wedding is set for Tuesday evening, Sept. 19, at 6 o'clock. A reception will follow the ceremony, and after this the couple will leave immediately for the wedding trip, at the conclusion of which they will reside in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Agassiz will conclude their Newport visit to-morrow, and return to Hamilton, Mass.

Mrs. William B. Ogden has closed Pinard Cottage No. 2, which she has been occupying this season, and has gone to New York. Before leaving Mrs. Ogden leased the same cottage for next season.

Anchored in the harbor to-day are the steam yachts Valiant, Varuna, Josephine, Sagamore, Nourmahal, Ballymena, and several others. The owners are arranging the lists of guests they will have aboard them during the Dewey celebration in New York.

This evening Robert L. Gerry, one of the ribbon winners at the recent horse show, with a party of young people as his guests, tooled a coach out on the island for supper. Among the guests were Prince Cantacuzene, Miss Grant, Miss Clapp, Miss French, and a number of young men.

Obituary Notes.

SHERMAN B. DEWEY, a retired business man, and for many years a member of the firm of Houston & Dewey, grocers, died at Springfield, Mass., yesterday, aged sixty years.

JOHN E. LASHER, aged seventy-three years, proprietor of the Mansion House, Rondout, N. Y., died yesterday. He had been a hotel man for fifty years, and was manager at Newburg, Little Falls, and of the Overlook Mountain House, in Catskill, at one time.

JOHN J. BURCKLE, who died at his residence, 7 East Thirty-first Street, on Wednesday, was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, and was born at 51 Bleecker Street in 1842. During the civil war he served with the Seventh as a private. His name is on the roll of honor in the Seventh's armory.

WILLIAM L. KIDD of 284 Amsterdam Avenue died suddenly of heart disease at his home on Saturday. Mr. Kidd was appointed a clerk in the Postal Service at Station A in 1877, and remained there until December, 1897, when he became ill. Later the postal authorities shifted him to Station S, but he never was able to get to the office, being bedridden. Nevertheless, he was kept on the rolls of that station until his death. He was eighty-three years old.

Miss NANCY ELLIOTT, who for over thirty-five years had been one of the most active workers connected with the Five Points Mission, died on Thursday at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y. Her widowed niece, Mrs. Van Aiken, who has been in the service of the mission even longer than Miss Elliott, was with her at the time of her death. It is proposed to hold a memorial service for Miss Elliott on Sunday, Sept. 17. Her funeral took place at Kingston, N. Y., yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. ELIZABETH R. STYLES, wife of John H. Styles, a veteran of the civil war, died of cancer at her residence, 156 East Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday. She was Miss Elizabeth R. Smith and was born on Feb. 7, 1826, at 8 Ferry Street. She was married to Mr. Styles on Feb. 7, 1845. She had three children, two of whom, John H. Styles, Jr., and Mrs. Maria L. Mabee, survive her. In November, 1847, her husband joined the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. At that time Mr. Styles was the only married man in the regiment, and his wife then and ever afterward was called "the mother of the Fourteenth." Mrs. Styles took a great interest in everything connected with the veterans. The funeral will take place from her residence to-morrow at 1 P. M. The Rev. E. S. Osborne of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church will officiate. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Pittsburg Man Dies Suddenly.

A man about thirty-five years old registered at the Pennsylvania House, Jersey City, as Theodore D. Clark of Pittsburg, Penn., on Tuesday afternoon. He was assigned to Room 30. He was found dead in bed yesterday. County Physician Converse ascribed his death to heart disease. Among the dead man's effects were 12 cents and a check for $15. It was drawn on the Garfield National Bank of New York by Theodore D. Clark to the order of J. Leonard.

Bret Harte.

From The Boston Journal.

We were in the country, and the only book at hand was a volume of Bret Harte's poems. Reading them again—not in the footsteps of Mr. Howells, the intrepid discoverer, but for the enjoyment of the moment—we dozed, recollecting the singular career of the author, his sudden leap into fame, his short-lived predominance, and then his mysterious, almost inexplicable exile in England. What if he had staid in San Francisco? Did the Eastern States kill him? There are Englishmen who tell you that his latest stories are fully the equal of his early tales—but do you know even their titles? No—those early stories are unique. In his serious poems of that period you hear many echoes of the mild voice of Longfellow—and as a poet we prefer Harte the humorist, and above all the parodist. Is Poe's "Dialume" among the few admirable American poems? Harte's "The Willows" is no less admirable. Poe himself would have envied the writer of these lines:

And as the night was senescent,
And star-dials pointed to morn,
And cur drivers hinted of morn,
At the end of the path a liquescent
And bibulous lustre was born:
'Twas made by the barkeeper present,
Who mixed a duplicate horn,
His two hands describing a crescent,
Distinct with a duplicate born.

BEGINNING to-morrow (Sept. 10) the price of the SUNDAY edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be **THREE CENTS,** and hereafter on Sunday, as on week days, THE NEW YORK TIMES will be *STRICTLY* a newspaper.

DAILY, ONE CENT.
SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE SUNDAY TIMES, THREE CENTS.

From the New York Times, Sept. 8.

With the issue of next Sunday, Sept. 10, the price of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be reduced to three cents a copy and The Illustrated Magazine Supplement will be discontinued. It is intended that henceforth THE TIMES, on Sunday as on week days, shall be strictly a newspaper.

When The Illustrated Magazine Supplement was first issued, three years ago, it was an original creation, a novelty in newspaper publishing. This sixteen-page magazine—with its entertaining articles upon topics of universal interest, its columns of note and comment upon the scenes and events that go to make up the life of a great city, its reviews of art, music, and the drama, and its many illustrations printed in photographic half-tone—has found great favor with the public. Undoubtedly the increase in the sales of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES during the past three years is in a considerable part due to the attractiveness of The Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

The Supplement has had many imitators. Our neighbors and contemporaries, morning and evening, were quick to perceive its merits as an accompaniment to their Saturday or Sunday editions, and in this and other cities half-tone supplements have become an established feature of the newspaper publishing business. But a picture supplement is not a newspaper; it is not within the field which the newspaper press may hold exclusively for its own. Its publication involves an invasion of the domain of the weekly and monthly periodicals, where for ten, fifteen, twenty-five, or thirty-five cents picture papers or magazines are sold that are similar in aim and contents, though not all of them are equal in merit and attractiveness, to The Illustrated Magazine Supplement which THE TIMES now withdraws from circulation.

The publication has served its purpose. It seems to THE TIMES that the collection and printing of news, with such editorial treatment as the news may demand or permit, is a calling worthy to engage all the ability and energy which its conductors possess. The New York public is abundantly supplied with what may be called matter of entertainment in the profusely illustrated pages of the Sunday editions of the esteemed contemporaries of THE TIMES, who vie with each other in the effort to put forth on each succeeding Sunday an edition that shall surpass in beauty or in bulk the issue of the preceding week.

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

A large majority of the above-mentioned Bonds having now been deposited with the undersigned, notice is hereby given that further deposits may be made with the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, until SEPTEMBER 25, 1899, after which date a penalty of $10.00 per Bond will be incurred.

The Committee undertakes to act ONLY for depositing bondholders.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, September 8, 1899.

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FINANCIAL.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf
READJUSTMENT.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SAME:

The undersigned have caused the accounts and properties of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company to be examined by competent experts, and, having now duly considered the reports made by these experts, announce that, pursuant to the agreement of March 18th, 1899, they have adopted

A READJUSTMENT PLAN

the salient features of which are as follows:

(1.) Formation of a new company for the acquisition of the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company proper.

The Committee deems it unwise at this present juncture to provide for the inclusion of the Suburban Belt Railroad properties, basing its opinion upon the statement of its experts, that terminal facilities at Kansas City can be had at a greatly reduced cost per annum, and upon the fact that the demands of the holders of its securities are such as would impose upon the new company fixed charges which its earnings would not warrant.

The Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, which is also set aside for future consideration, has at present virtually no earnings, although it has already issued bonds to the extent of $1,635,000, and its works are still far from completion.

(2.) Issuance by the new Company of the following securities:

Prior Lien Mortgage four per cent. Gold Bonds	$15,000,000
Adjustment Mortgage four per cent. Gold Bonds; interest non-cumulative until 1905	15,000,000
Preferred stock four per cent. non-cumulative	20,000,000
Common stock	25,000,000

To be apportioned as follows:

To holders of present First Mortgage Bonds for each $1,000 bond:
$500 in Prior Lien 4% Bonds.
$500 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$300 in Preferred Stock.
$25 in cash for April coupon.

To stockholders who pay $15 per share upon present capital stock, for each share of said stock:
$7.50 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$7.50 in Preferred Stock.
$100.00 in Common Stock.

This plan further provides a cash resource of $6,450,000 as follows:

From sale of Prior Lien 4% Bonds at par	$3,000,000
From stockholders	3,450,000
	$6,450,000

which amount has been underwritten by a guarantee syndicate.

There will be reserved in the Treasury:

Prior Lien Bonds	$500,000
Adjustment Bonds	1,025,000
Preferred Stock	11,375,000
Common Stock	2,000,000

A careful examination of the plan recently promulgated by a Philadelphia Committee, taken in connection with the reports of the experts above referred to, have convinced your Committee that the Philadelphia plan is too wide in its scope, that it proposes to impose upon the K. C., P. & G. property charges which it cannot earn, and that for these and other reasons such plan must be regarded as a makeshift which may tide over present difficulties, but only at the expense of the future prosperity of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad proper.

Holders of bonds and stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company who have not already deposited their securities with this Committee are invited to deposit them with the Mercantile Trust Company of New York on or before OCTOBER 1ST, 1899, subject to the readjustment agreement and the plan proposed by this Committee.

The Readjustment Plan of your Committee has been lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company, from which copies may be obtained.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the Mercantile Trust Company for bonds or stock who may not agree to the plan of your Committee may withdraw their securities upon the terms stated therein on or after SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899, and until SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1899, after which latter date holders of Mercantile Trust Company certificates who have not dissented from this Plan will be bound by its provisions and those of the readjustment agreement.

New York, August 31st, 1899.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
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17 shs. Gorham Coal Co. pref., hypd.
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$1,700 Gorham Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1917, hypd.
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25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
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30 shs. do. do.
20 shs. do. do.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
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3 shs. Gallatin Nat. Bank.
220 shs. Nat. Broadway Bank.
61 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
92 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
87 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
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$11,000 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1901.
14 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
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WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Hall, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 8	439,960
To date this year	123,806,688
Corresponding date last year	71,862,267

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 8	$1,942,300
To date this year	$666,596,170
Corresponding date last year	$586,059,830

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@6 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2	Met. Street Ry	1½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Pacific Coast	2
Chi. Cons. Tract.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Wagner Palace Car	10
Manhattan cons.	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Int. Paper pf.	⅞
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Laclede Gas	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Lake Erie & W. pf.	⅞
Am. S. & R. pf.	⅝	M. W. S. El. of C. pf.	2
Am. S. R. pf.	1¾	Minn. & St. L.	⅝
Anaconda Copper	⅞	Nat. Steel	1½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Nat. Steel pf.	⅞
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. A. B. rts.	⅝
Balt. & O. pf.	½	Nor. & West. pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1½	North. Pacific pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Pacific Mail	3⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¾
Col. Sa. 1st pf.	1	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Reading	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	⅝
Consol. Ice	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. S. W.	⅛
Del., L. & W.	1½	St. Paul & Om.	3
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	⅝
General Electric	½	Union Bag & Paper	⅝
Great North. pf.	½	Union B. & P. pf.	1⅝
H. B. Claflin	⅞	U. S. Leather	⅞
Hocking Val. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Int. Paper	⅞		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C. R. & N. 1st.	1	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	2	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	3		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Louis., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Wis. Cent. 1st. t. r.	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	2		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

At the close of every week on the Stock Exchange these days other themes and other problems are put aside, while every speculator makes free and easy guesses of what Saturday's bank statement may show. Yesterday's security market was so influenced—Wall Street being crowded with foolish forecasts. Every trader short of stock was sure that $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 decrease would be shown in surplus reserves. Some more liberal bear calculators figured that Clearing House surplus reserves would be wiped out altogether. Only as harum-scarum guesswork can such calculations challenge any interest.

Sometimes the guessers guess right, but rarely. And even if the prophets could name figures exactly, what, after all, would their prognostications amount to? No authority in Wall Street worthy of attention professes to regard the weekly bank statement any more as of influential significance. Here and there a few wondrous wise proclaimers are full of bramble bush assurance that the Clearing House figures are just as conclusive now as they could be were they reflecting complete financial showings instead of being merely a partial exhibit. It is by these curio calculators urged that the fact that the trust companies of the city are outside the Clearing House is a matter of insignificance; and the same authorities asseverate that the trust companies really do no business on their own account, but have to depend upon the machinery of Clearing House banks for the execution of their ordinary business operations—an idea (the phrase is courteous) which may somewhat astonish the money users of Wall Street.

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Wall Street heard less yesterday of the certainty of Great Britain's danger in the Transvaal. Even the most rampant of depression oracles seemed inclined to admit that may be, after all, not all the nations of Europe were about to be embroiled in exterminating warfare.

What the same predictors of desolation did not abandon was their prophesy of an approaching money market corner. They were during part of the day predicting gold exports. But Wall Street gets thus no new introduction to features grotesque.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

At the opening of yesterday's Wall Street market London appeared as a seller of stocks; subsequently there was London buying; the day's transactions were chiefly of arbitrage, reflecting actually no investment disposition either one way or the other. The professional misery contingent on the Stock Exchange felt very sure that a Boer conflict was close enough at hand to threaten the market value of the shares of the St. Paul Railroad, Glucose Refineries, Erie common, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and the rest; but aside from sales for the short account made by this one hysterical interest, it was difficult to trace anywhere any signifying sales. But this merely represents anew what every recent day's record has testified to, that the actual owners of securities are neither scared nor scarable by fabricated bugaboos sent strutting through the Stock Exchange district.

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Still Flaying the Bears.

About 5 points, that was Tennessee Coal's advance yesterday, close to 20,000 shares being traded in. Many interesting tales went the rounds apropos of the new spurt, but few were new, most of them representing the chastened feelings of bear speculators impaled on logic and precedent. Tennessee Coal can't stay up, they argue, because Tennessee Coal is not worth what it is selling for; and, continues their argument, Tennessee Coal cannot stay up because Tennessee Coal never sold so high before. But Tennessee Coal does stay up, and seems able day by day to jump up more. Of recent Wall Street transactions not one has represented as much adroitness or so much superiority to current speculative prejudice as does this pool in Tennessee Coal. It is no trivial generalship that can catch napping such genius as conceived old-time Nickel Plate deals and was able to wind in and out of Richmond Terminal labarynths.

Mr. James R. Keene's friends deny that he is one of the unfortunate Tennessee Coal shorts. Mr. Keene has always thought well of Tennessee Coal.

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Politics and Fluctuations.

Something somewhat unusual happened in Pacific Mail yesterday. There was a decline—amply usual. It extended over three full points. Suggestions are current that Mr. C. P. Huntington's suspended Adirondack vacation may somewhat figure in explanation of this change. Quietly circulated reports have it that Mr. Huntington and interests identified with the National Administration are not quite in such serene agreement as Mr. Mark Hanna's friends have lately been counting on. Mr. Huntington, according to Wall Street, has been notified that he must not continue to champion the political fortunes of ex-Secretary Alger if he wants Congress to pass a steamship subsidy bill. Mr. Huntington's retort—if it be fairly quoted—would not worry anybody with a copyright on politeness.

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Still Keeping Mr. Whitney Busy.

Manhattan Elevated became yesterday of a sudden the most active stock on the list, nearly 10 per cent. of the Stock Exchange's total business being represented by the trading in it. An advance of a couple of points was scored, Metropolitan Street Railway rising about as much—and Wall Street listened to revivals of gray-haired reports that Mr. William C. Whitney and his Metropolitan friends have once more bought all the Manhattan stock that ever was issued.

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Hope as She Springeth.

Republic Iron and Steel shares continue conspicuous, the common stock traded in yesterday aggregating 50 per cent. more than the total of Burlington and Quincy, four or five times the total of New York Central, nine times as much as Pennsylvania, twenty times the aggregate of Northwest, and about a hundred times Western Union Telegraph's total—which, of course, somewhat suggests that after all the investing public is waking up. An officer of the Republic Iron Company predicts that many of its plants will be put in operation. The experiment of starting up shops in Pennsylvania last week—exploding some boilers and extinguishing some employes—is not officially considered wholly discouraging. Experience will come as the days go by—a fact which may even be disclosed in Stock Exchange quotations.

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"Satisfactory."

The American Malting Company—the Malt Trust—announces that it is not engaged in the brewing business, Western dispatches having misrepresented its plans. An official memorandum issued in Wall Street yesterday said:

"The company's business, it is stated, is much larger than last year, its deliveries being 200,000 to 300,000 bushels a month larger than a year ago. Profits are satisfactory and indicate a surplus for the year of several hundred thousand dollars in excess of the preferred stock dividend.

This information ought to be soothing to Wall Street, for Malt Trust stock issued somewhere around $40 a share is still worth 15.

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Money from the West.

Out-of-town loans to Wall Street borrowers surpass now in magnitude any similar record approached in the past. One Cincinnati bank is credited with having loaned over $1,000,000 here on time this week.

NEW ENGLAND CHEERFUL.

There is no strain of pessimism in the reports which come from New England concerning the business conditions there. The rather, there is much, very much, that is optimistic and hopeful; and, better still, it is all founded on solid, substantial facts. That this is so, it is but necessary to refer to the opinions of John Shepard, the well-known merchant and financier of Boston, whose name even now is prominently mentioned as that of a Gubernatorial candidate in his State. Mr. Shepard says:

"Everything is looking favorable for an excellent Fall business in New England. Indeed, it could not be better. There is plenty of employment and at good wages, and therefore there is nothing to prevent the good times, for in my opinion good wages are the foundation of good times.

"Everything looks favorable, not only in manufacturing, but in general business. And what is more, it is not a speculative but a solid prosperity.

"As for the talk of a money stringency, there is no reason for alarm so long as we keep the money in circulation—and good times help to do that. Furthermore, three-fourths of the money of the country is represented by confidence; and that's all we want; confidence in business and confidence in ourselves. As a matter of fact we all know that only about 10 per cent. of the business of the country is done with cash.

"If we don't meddle with politics, but work our affairs out on the lines we are now going on, we will be all right. We have gotten things rightly and properly started, and we should continue the good work."

HOW GOOD TIMES GROW.

The reports of the commercial agencies continue to bear further striking evidence of the prosperous conditions now upon the country. The sky is still as bright as ever; not a cloud appears on the horizon.

In the iron and steel trades Bradstreet's notes that the only changes in the situation are in an upward direction as to prices. Complaints of behindhand supplies and scarcity of material are still made. Work has in many instances, notably in shipbuilding, been delayed by backward deliveries of steel. The meeting of Bessemer pig iron producers, set for the end of this week, is awaited with interest, chiefly because of expectations that a formal fixing of prices for the early part of 1900 may be discussed.

On the same subject Dun's Review says that neither philosophical explanations of the rise in iron and steel, nor constant addition to the number of furnaces producing, checks the advance, which has made Bessemer pig sell for $23 at Pittsburg, Grey Forge for $19.75 there, anthracite No. 1 for $23.50 at Philadelphia, and local coke for $21.50 at Chicago. With the whole output of its furnaces sold ahead for the year, the Valley Association demands $23.65 at Pittsburg on future contracts, and Chicago is selling mainly for delivery next year. Finished products are advanced in some cases $5 per ton at a time without checking the demand, as for sheets at Pittsburg, with plates advanced $2 and wire nails $3 per ton. Large contracts even at these prices are reported, many running into next year, in Chicago and Pittsburg in bars, and in plates at all points, with 3,000 tons Western and large Eastern bridge contracts taken by works four to five months behind already, and inquiry for twenty-two miles of pipe for South Africa pending.

The August shipments of coke by the Connellsville Frick Company were 34,614 cars, and yet were cut down by shortage of cars, while 311 ovens have been added to the producing force, prices being unchanged. Tin is strong at 32½ cents for spot, with 1,255 tons decrease in all visible supply; lake copper is steady at 18¾ cents, with heavy buying for electrical use, and lead is quiet at 4.90.

Touching upon the cotton and woolen situation, Bradstreet's says that demand has evidently had the effect of strengthening raw wool prices, which are firm as a whole and slightly higher for the finer grades. Crop damage reports have been again the important feature in cotton this week, and prices are higher as a result, in face of very heavy receipts at most Southern points, claimed to be due, however, to premature ripening in some cases. Relatively worst reports as to the crop come from Texas.

Dun notes that preparations for other woolen combinations affect the market for goods somewhat, which is nevertheless strong, although some irregularities have developed in worsteds. The wool market is much less active than of late, with sales of only 9,225,200 pounds at the three chief markets, mostly Territory, and while prices are stiff manufacturers are buying only for immediate needs. Quotations for the week are unchanged, but holders are confidently looking for a large advance to result from the London sales.

According to Bradstreet's, wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,353,926 bushels, against 5,613,443 bushels last week, 3,200,208 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 5,461,506 bushels in 1897, 3,799,141 bushels in 1896, and 1,810,039 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 57,476,246 bushels, against 32,793,800 bushels last year and 38,312,752 bushels in 1897-8. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,786,878 bushels, against 4,167,868 bushels last week, 3,868,869 bushels in this week a year ago, 4,943,348 bushels in 1897, 2,656,448 bushels in 1896, and 849,502 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 46,077,794 bushels, against 28,407,867 bushels during the same period a year ago and 30,476,707 bushels in 1897-8.

In reference to general matters, it is pointed out by Dun that shipments of boots and shoes—98,053 cases for the week—were the largest ever known in the first week of September, excepting in 1897, and orders fall off, although manufacturers do not regret it, having business to keep their works occupied far ahead. Leather has been active and strong, though by tanners going into the Hide and Leather Association large sales have been made below the market—in some cases as much as 1 cent. Hides still advance at Chicago. Cattle receipts at the four great Western markets for eight months have been 7 head per 1,000 less than last year, 43 less than in 1897, 27 more than in 1896, 60 more than in 1895, 62 less than in 1894, 101 less than in 1893, and 81 less than in 1892.

The marketing of domestic products, both farm and manufactured, continues surprisingly large for the season. The new possessions, taken together, are returning in revenue already more than it costs to clean and govern them. The West and South still behave as if it would be impertinent for New York to offer money for crop moving, and are still bidding for commercial loans here. Failures are few, strikes scarce and readily settled, and the passage of Sept. 1 without pressure means reasonable safety for months ahead.

Bradstreet's says that all signs point to profitable conditions in railroad affairs. Reports to Bradstreet's from sixty-one companies for the full month of August point to aggregate gross earnings of $34,420,243, a gain of 14 per cent. over August a year ago. Specially good reports come from the Southern and Granger roads, and the number of roads showing decreases is exceptionally small. In net earnings also the showing is a remarkably good one. The gross receipts of sixty-four leading systems for the month of July show an increase of 19 per cent., while the net receipts of the same companies show a gain of nearly 25 per cent.

Bank clearings, Bradstreet's further notes, reflect one holiday in a reduced total, as compared with last week, and the aggregate for the week is $1,371,052,000, a decrease of 5 per cent. from last week, but a gain of 24 per cent. over the same weeks of 1898 and 1897 and of 61 per cent. over 1894, while, as compared with 1892, there is a gain shown of 22 per cent. Business failures for the week number only 123, against 131 last week, 142 in this week a year ago, 173 in 1897, 308 in 1896, and 213 in 1895.

MORE AND MORE INCREASES.

The oft-told tale that the railroads are rushing on to better times and larger earnings must needs be told once again. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day present a statement covering sixty-one roads, showing 14.62 per cent. increase in earnings in the aggregate over the same week last year. The figures follow:

4th Week August.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$55,902	$5,196	
Balt. & Ohio South.	211,168	....	$2,469
Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	147,980	84,886	
Bur., Cedar R. & N.	164,660	....	9,110
Canadian Pacific	793,000	75,000	....
Central of Georgia	149,380	6,216	....
Chattanooga South.	2,121	290	....
Ches. & Ohio	297,465	52,696	....
Chicago & East. Ill.	125,543	20,182	....
Chicago Great W.	228,373	39,721	....
Chi., Indian. & L.	116,263	13,640	....
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1,123,994	4,847	....
Chi. Term. Trans.	30,829	522	....
Col., S. & Hock.	22,138	....	2,112
Denver & Rio G.	295,000	28,500	....
Duluth S. Shore & A.	76,898	11,845	....
Evans. & Indian.	13,017	2,306	....
Evans. Terre H.	50,484	6,320	....
Flint & Pere M.	97,425	2,754	....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	9,974	437	....
Georgia	38,280	3,714	....
Grand Trunk	792,650	129,554	....
Chi. & Grand T.			
Det., Gd. H. & M.			
Hocking Valley	85,232	25,598	....
Inter. & Gt. North.	111,695	31,156	....
Iowa Central	82,781	15,027	....
Kanawha & Mich.	18,266	....	348
Kansas City & O.	3,060	790	....
Kan. City Sub. B.	13,892	....	3,463
Lake Erie & West.	123,264	10,288	....
Louis., E. & St. L.	59,402	11,609	....
Louis. & Nash.	801,830	147,814	....
Mexican Central	475,925	122,975	....
Mexican National	191,533	34,223	....
Minn. & St. Louis.	89,360	13,727	....
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	127,556	14,543	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	400,510	59,773	....
Mo. P., Iron Mt.	1,043,000	128,000	....
Central Branch	53,000	3,000	....
N. Y., O. & West.	171,676	40,393	....
Norfolk & Western.	254,635	35,938	....
Ohio River	29,339	6,009	....
Oregon R. R. & N.	163,490	13,687	....
Peoria, D. & Evans.	30,960	2,816	....
Pitts., B. & L. Erie.	78,133	18,907	....
Pittsburg & West.	101,532	3,858	....
Rio Grande South.	14,513	683	....
St. J. & Gd. Island.	35,831	5,021	....
St. Louis & San F.	240,984	31,053	....
St. L. Southwestern.	152,900	9,900	....
Southern Railway	887,551	152,341	....
Texas Pacific	234,089	33,868	....
Toledo & Ohio C.	62,051	4,720	....
T., P. & Western.	37,691	8,432	....
T., St. L. & K. City.	58,787	....	14,621
Wabash	511,872	66,604	....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	114,300	17,400	....
Wheeling & L. Erie.	59,600	11,600	....
Wis. Cent.	26,100	7,196	....
Wisconsin Central	196,284	48,228	....
Total, (61 roads)	$12,102,053	$1,575,734	$82,123
Net increase, (14.62%).		1,543,611	

For the month of August, seventy-nine roads, (all that have furnished statements for the full month as yet,) show aggregate results as follows:

Month of August, 1899, gross earnings, (79 roads,)	$43,446,259;	1898,	$37,959,059;	increase,	$5,487,200;	per cent.	14.46.

It will be seen that there is a gain on the roads reporting in the amount of $5,487,200, or 14.46 per cent.

IN THE SOUTHERN FIELD.

President Henry Fink's third annual report of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, is to be issued to-day. The income report shows that the surplus, after paying fixed charges, amounts to $1,662,000. This, added to the surplus income of the preceding year, makes a total surplus income of $2,806,000. From this there were paid two semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent. each on adjustment preferred stock, amounting to $909,000. Extraordinary deductions of income were made amounting to $593,000, leaving a surplus income, June 30, of $1,303,000.

If this surplus income were applied to the common stock it is equivalent to about 2 per cent. on the $64,480,000 outstanding common stock. The cash in hand is almost double the surplus, totaling $2,465,000.

***

The figures in relation to the earnings are as follows:

Earnings—	1899.	Inc.	Dec.
From passengers	$1,606,414	$140,861	....
From freight	9,740,094	442,195	....
From mail	196,573	215	....
From express	159,250	8,254	....
From miscellaneous	118,807	....	$528
Total	$11,827,140	$591,017	5%
Expenses—			
Maintenance of way and structures	$1,536,633	....	$8,344
Maintenance of equipment	1,838,735	$100,826	....
Conducting transportation	3,030,391	....	54,181
General expenses, including taxes	853,453	12,702	....
Total	$7,909,103	$53,904	1%
Net earnings from operation	$3,888,037	$538,013	16%

***

The operating expenses, including taxes, were 67.13 per cent. of the gross earnings, or 3 per cent. less than for the preceding year.

The operating expenses, exclusive of taxes, were 64.13 per cent. of the gross earnings.

The gross earnings were $7,802, and the net earnings $2,499 per mile of road operated.

***

The company has acquired by purchase 100 shares ($100 par value) of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company's 6 per cent. preferred stock, being the entire amount that remained outstanding. This stock constituted one of the divisional liens upon the company's property.

In accordance with Section 5, Article I., of the first consolidated mortgage of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, the Trustee under the mortgage has delivered to the company $1,500,000 par value of the bonds reserved under the section. These bonds have been sold and the proceeds have been applied to reimburse the company for expenditures made on account of construction, equipment, and betterments.

In addition to these $1,500,000 bonds, the Trustee under the mortgage has delivered upon certificates and orders of officers of the company $500,000 par value of first consolidated mortgage bonds reserved under Section 5, Article I., of the mortgage. These bonds have been placed in the company's Treasury, but set apart from the other assets and funds of the company, to be used only for the purposes authorized.

An arrangement has been made for the refunding of $3,488,300 divisional lien bonds of numerous issues, bearing interest at from 4 to 8 per cent. per annum, (and which mature from Jan. 1, 1900, to July 1, 1903,) into first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds.

Upon the completion of this funding arrangement the fixed charges, including interest on car trust obligations then outstanding, will be $2,229,567.50, or $12,146.67 less than for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, notwithstanding the sale of the $1,500,000 bonds. The decrease is due to the saving of interest effected through the refunding of the divisional bonds and to reduction in the principal of car trust obligations.

***

The policy of the company of making liberal expenditures in putting the property in good condition for the most economical operation has been continued during the year.

The expenditures for maintenance of way and structures aggregated $1,536,633.40, equal to about $988 per mile of road operated, as against $986 per mile for the preceding year.

***

The revival of business was reflected in the increase of the company's passenger traffic. The rev

failure of the Directors of the company to declare a dividend. In many quarters it was confidently expected that the first quarterly dividend would be declared before the beginning of the present month, and the passing of that time with no indication of the early declaration of a dividend has led to some selling of the stock, enough to depress it substantially.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was the only other copper stock that showed any activity yesterday. It seemed in fairly good demand, and sold up to 11¾, reacting later to 11¼. It closed at 11½ bid, showing a fractional net gain for the day.

NATIONAL TUBE common enjoyed the largest net gain of the day, advancing over 5 points, and closing with a net gain of 4 points, at 48 bid. A good deal of confidence is expressed in the stock of the National Tube Company, and very little of the stock is offered for sale, with the result that the price is advanced a number of points on the purchase of only a few hundred shares. Sales of the common stock were reported yesterday as high as 47¼, and the preferred stock reached 103. Both issues reacted later in the day, and no net change was recorded in the preferred stock, which closed, as on Thursday, at 100 bid. The common, which made a large net gain, was the more active of the two issues.

AMERICAN AIR POWER was the subject of further unfavorable rumors, which, so far as can be learned, are practically without foundation. Nor were they reflected in the course of the stock yesterday, for it ended the day with a net gain of 2 points, closing at 58 bid. The stock is traded in only to a very limited extent, and the recent decline in the issue and the recovery from the lowest figure were made on transactions aggregating only a few hundred shares.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL common showed strength yesterday, and closed with a net gain of nearly 2 points. The preferred stock shared the advance fractionally, closing at 68 bid, against 67¼ on Thursday. The announcement that the work of consolidation with the Henry Clay-Bock Company would soon be brought to a satisfactory conclusion has much improved the demand for the stock, which for some time had been entirely neglected.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC declined fractionally yesterday, several hundred shares selling at 1¾, a recession of 25 cents per share from the previous sale. The stock was offered at the close at 1¾, with 1½ bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	2
New Amsterdam	34½	34¾
New Amsterdam pf	58½	59½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100⅞	101¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf	80¼	81½
American Wool Goods	26	27½
American Wool Goods pf	83	84
Beet Sugar	20	21
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19¾	20
Distilling Company of America pf	59½	60½
Electric Axle Light & Power	6	7
Electric Boat	25	30
Electric Boat pf	43	47
Havana Commercial	28¾	29½
Havana Commercial pf	68	69¼
International Pump	24	26
International Pump pf	73	75
National Gramophone, ex div	84	85
National Salt	46	47½
National Salt pf	75	76¾
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf	100	102
Otis Elevator	35	36
Otis Elevator pf	100	101
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	100½
Rubber Goods Mfg	33	34
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div	88	88½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	116	...
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	78	80
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	473	476
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	472	474
Union Steel & Chain	31¼	32½
Union Steel & Chain pf	73½	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94⅜	95
American Air Power	58	60
Asphalt Company of America	18	19
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11½
Chicago & Alton sub	112	112½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. l.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	106	108
Electric Vehicle pf	110	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¾	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	29	30
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4¼	5
*Markeen Copper	11	12
Mexican 5s	100⅝	100¾
New England Transportation	9½	10
New York Gas & Electric 4s	92	92½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	105	106
New York Transportation	22	23
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24
St. Louis subs	139	140
St. Louis common, when issued	30	35
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94⅞	95¼
Tennessee Copper	19	19¾
Trust Company of America	...	290
*Union Copper	25	35

*Selling dollars a share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	253	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	8
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	35⅝	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	105¾	106¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	116	118
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	...
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric	97	97½
Nassau Electric 1st	115	115½
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	38	38½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	90	94
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36½	39
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95½	96½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	57	...
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91½	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45⅝	47⅝
Union Ferry bonds	103	103⅝

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	101½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	41½	43
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	...	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	200	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	25	32
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85	88
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	43	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	134	138
Standard Gas 1s	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	8	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	...	90
Western Gas	102	103
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107⅛	109

Industrials.

American Ginning	20½	21
American Typefounders	10	12
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	20	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	30	99
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	98	99
Hudson River Telephone	112	116
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	13	14
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	29½	30½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	108	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	117½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	93	95
United States Flour Milling	50	...
United States Flour Milling pf	70	...

R. P. McDougall Succeeds J. L. Bullard

Robert P. McDougall has been elected Secretary of the New York Cotton Exchange to fill the vacancy created by the death of John L. Bullard. Mr. McDougall is succeeded as a Director of the Exchange by Henry H. Wheeler.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 8, 1899.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Am. Car & Foundry	13⅜	19	5,500	18	19¼	18	18⅞	+ ⅝
Am. Car & Found. pf.	66½	68⅜	1,330	67	68⅜	65¾	65¾	+ 1¾
American Malting	15	15¾	900	15	15	15	15	— ⅝
American Cotton Oil	43½	44	1,220	44	44	43¾	43¾	...
American Ice	40¼	40⅝	3,150	39	41⅜	39	40¼	...
Am. Tel. & Cable	99	101	40	100	100	100	100	...
American Express	150	155	165	152	152	152	152	+2
Am. Linseed pf	50	51½	240	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼	−1
Am. Smelt. & Ref	40¼	41	1,350	40⅞	41	40¼	40⅝	— ⅜
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	90¼	90⅝	3,455	90½	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	— ⅛
Am. Steel & Wire	56⅜	56⅝	1,725	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	...
Am. Steel & Wire pf	99	99⅞	1,250	90½	90⅞	90¼	90⅞	...
Am. Sugar Ref. Co	156⅛	156½	16,620	155	156½	154⅝	156½	+1⅛
Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	119	120	250	119⅝	119⅝	119¼	119½	−⅛
Anaconda Copper	55	55½	9,090	55	55½	54⅝	55	...
American Tin Plate	40⅜	41¾	2,400	41⅝	41⅝	40¾	41⅝	+ ⅝
Am. Tin Plate pf	87⅜	90	320	90	90	89½	89½	−1
American Tobacco	127	127¼	10,750	125¼	128⅝	127	127	−1½
American Steel Hoop	40⅜	40⅝	8,775	41¼	41¼	39⅝	39⅝	−1⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf	85½	85½	2,400	86	86	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
Ann Arbor pf	39	40	150	39½	39½	39¼	39¼	...
At., T. & S. F	21¼	21⅝	4,125	21	21⅝	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf	64⅜	64⅝	23,910	64½	65	64⅛	64⅝	+ ⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	53	54	1,420	52⅝	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅞
Baltimore & Ohio pf	72¼	72⅝	840	72½	72½	72	72	...
Brooklyn Rapid Tran	103¼	104½	24,695	103¼	104½	103¼	104⅛	+ ⅞
Canada Southern	53¼	53⅝	100	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅜
Cent. Pac., ass't pd	58	58½	1,300	58	57⅝	57⅝	58	+ ⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	28	28½	3,510	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Chicago Con. Traction	50	51½	900	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	134⅜	134⅞	10,126	134⅛	135	134¼	134⅝	— ⅛
Chicago & East. Ill	95½	96	60	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	...
Chicago Great West	16	16⅛	1,000	16¼	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	42	43	300	42⅝	42⅝	42	42	...
Chi., Ind. & Louis	9¾	10	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	42	43	200	41¾	42	41¾	42	+ ⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	134½	134⅝	17,135	134⅝	134⅝	133¾	134¼	— ⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	178	...	500	178½	178½	178½	178½	...
Chicago & Northw	169	170	625	169½	170	169¾	169½	−1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac	118¼	118⅝	4,081	118¾	118⅞	118¼	118⅜	— ⅛
Chi. Term. Trans	13½	15	100	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
Chi. Term. Trans. pf	43½	45	200	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	−1
C., C., C. & St. L	56	56½	1,350	57	57¼	56⅝	56½	...
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	98	99	50	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅜
Colorado Fuel & Iron	58⅜	58⅞	8,050	57	59	56⅞	58⅝	+ ⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	124	126	500	125	125	125	125	−1½
Colorado Midland pf	25¼	25½	710	24	25½	24	25½	...
Colorado Southern	5⅛	5½	250	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
Col. Southern 1st pf	46	47	100	46	46	46	46	−1
Col. & H. C. & I	19¼	19½	500	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19½	...
Continental Tobacco	43¾	46	5,100	46½	46½	45	45½	...
Continental Tobac. pf	96½	97¼	2,575	98¼	98¼	97	97	−1½
Consolidated Gas	191	191½	1,600	190	193	190	191	+1⅜
Consolidated Ice	40	43	261	37	37	37	37	−1
Consolidated Ice pf	85	90	60	88	88	88	88	...
Delaware & Hudson	123	123½	1,940	123¾	128⅝	123	123¼	— ⅛
Del., Lack. & West	178½	179	600	179½	179½	178½	178½	−1½
Denver & Rio Grande	22	22½	2,275	22¼	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
Denver & R. G. pf	75¾	75¾	515	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
Dul., S. S. & At. pf	13¾	15½	10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	...
Erie 1st pf	37	37½	440	37	37	37	37	−1½
Evans. & T. H	45	45½	270	45	46	45	46	+1½
Federal Steel	60¼	60⅝	9,780	60¼	61½	60⅜	60⅝	+ ⅛
Federal Steel pf	81¼	82	830	82	82	81	81½	...
Ft. Worth & R. G	...	...	200	26	27	26	27	...
General Electric	122½	123	200	123	123	123	123	— ½
Glucose Sugar Ref	64½	64½	200	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ½
Great Northern pf	165½	165¾	275	165¾	165¾	165	165	— ½
H. B. Claflin Co	114½	114½	100	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
Hocking Valley	94½	96	200	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
Hocking Valley pf	63¼	64½	835	64½	64½	63	63	−1½
Homestake	75½	76	10	75½	75½	75½	75½	...
Illinois Central	114½	115	500	114½	114½	114	114½	...
International Paper	30½	31	1,025	30½	31	30¼	30½	— ½
International Paper pf	76¾	77¼	200	76¾	76¾	76¼	76½	— ½
Iowa Central	14	14½	300	14	14	14	14	+ ¼
Iowa Central pf	57⅝	58½	830	58	58	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
Iowa Central 1st	9¾	10	300	10	10	10	10½	+ ¼
Knickerbocker Ice	...	...	15	45½	45½	45½	45½	...
Knickerbocker Ice pf	...	...	10	74	74	74	74	...
Laclede Gas	66	66¾	600	66	66¾	65½	65½	— ⅝
Lake Erie & West. pf	79½	80	250	79½	79½	79½	79½	— ⅛
Louisville & Nashville	80	80⅜	6,450	80	80⅜	79⅝	80¼	— ⅛
Manhattan Con	113¾	114	35,530	116	116	113	116	+2
Mat. W. S. El., Chi., pf	65½	66	2,000	65½	65	65	65	−2
Metropolitan St. Ry	208	210½	3,143	208	210½	208	208½	+1½
Mexican Central	15	15⅛	3,750	15	15⅜	14⅝	15⅜	+ ⅛
Mexican National ctfs.	...	5¼	2,750	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Minn. & St. Louis	74¾	74¾	200	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	— ½
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¾	13¾	4,300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	40¾	41¼	4,300	40¾	41¼	40¾	41¼	— ⅛
Missouri Pacific	47¾	48	5,425	48	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ⅜
Mobile & Ohio	47¾	48	800	48	48	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
National Biscuit Co	47¼	47⅞	60	47¼	47¼	47	47	...
National Lead Co	31½	31⅝	200	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
N. Y. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2¼	2½	1,300	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
National Steel	54¼	54½	2,225	56	56	54¼	54½	−1½
National Steel pf	96¼	96½	1,727	98¼	98¼	97¼	97¼	— ⅜
New Jersey Central	118½	118½	300	118½	118½	118¼	118½	— ½
New York Air Brake	161	163	100	161	161	161	161	−1
N. Y. Air Brake, rights	...	...	400	15	15	14¼	14½	−½
New York Central	137⅛	138⅜	3,100	138¼	138¾	137¼	138¼	+ ⅛
N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	36	...	500	36	36	36	36	...
N. Y., Ont. & West	26½	26¾	3,050	26⅝	26⅝	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
Norfolk & Western	25¾	25⅞	3,635	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Norfolk & West. pf	70	70⅞	2,120	70	70⅞	70	70¼	— ⅛
North American	12⅝	13	5,620	13	13	12⅝	12⅞	...
Northern Pacific	53⅜	54¼	6,525	53⅜	54¼	53⅜	54⅛	...
Northern Pacific pf	76½	76¾	1,300	76½	76⅝	76	76⅜	— ⅛
Pacific Coast	46¾	48⅝	2,715	46¾	48⅝	46¾	48¼	+2
Pacific Coast 2d pf	64	66	64	64	66	64	65½	+ 2¼
Pacific Mail	46¼	46½	6,253	46¼	46½	45¾	45¾	−¾
Pennsylvania R. R	134⅝	135¼	2,000	134⅝	135¼	134⅝	135¼	+ ⅝
People's Gas, Chicago	118¼	118⅝	3,620	118¼	118⅝	117⅞	118⅜	— ⅛
Peo., Dec. & Evans	75¾	76	200	75¾	75¾	75½	75½	— ⅜
P., C., C. & St. L	2½	2⅝	430	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	97	98	200	97	97¼	97	97¼	−1⅝
Pressed Steel Car	50½	51	760	50½	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
Pressed Steel Car pf	91	91½	1,285	91	91	90	90	−1
Pull. Pal. Car Co	165	166	470	165	164	164	164	...
Reading	22¼	22⅜	200	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Reading 1st pf	61⅜	61	8,570	61⅜	61	60½	60½	+ ⅛
Reading 2d pf	32½	33	1,500	32½	33¼	32½	33⅛	+ ⅝
Republic Iron & Steel	29	30½	12,934	29	30½	28¾	30	...
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	77¾	78	3,424	77¾	77¾	76	76	— ⅜
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36	36	380	36	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
St. Louis Southw	16	16	1,575	16	16	15½	15½	−1⅛
St. Louis Southw. pf	38½	39	2,645	38½	39¼	36¾	36¾	+ ½
St. Paul & Duluth pf	100⅛	100½	130	100⅛	100½	100¼	100¼	...
St. Paul & Omaha	118	120	310	118	120	118	120	−3
Southern Pacific	38⅜	38⅝	3,400	37¼	38⅝	37¼	37½	+ ⅜
Southern Railway	12¾	12⅞	1,000	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Southern Railway pf	54⅝	54⅞	5,690	54⅝	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝	— ⅛
Standard R. & T	81	82	100	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	112	117	19,250	117	117¼	111½	117	+4½
Texas Pacific	20⅜	20⅝	860	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅜
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	11⅛	11⅝	1,000	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	...
Third Avenue	190	190	400	190	190	186	186	−4
Union Bag & Paper	31¼	31¾	400	31¼	31¾	31	31	— ⅝
Union Bag & Paper pf	83½	84½	550	83½	84½	83¾	83¾	−1½
Union Pacific	46¼	46⅝	11,125	46¼	46⅝	46	46⅜	— ⅛
Union Pacific pf	80⅝	80⅞	200	80⅝	80⅞	80½	80½	— ⅛
Union Pacific pf., ex d.	78	78¾	6,160	78¾	77⅞	77⅝	78¼	— ⅛
United States Express	50½	52	100	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
United States Leather	11	11⅛	1,000	11¼	11¼	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
U. S. Leather pf	76	76½	2,000	76	76½	75	75½	+ ⅛
United States Rubber	40¼	40¾	230	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
U. S. Rubber pf	115¼	116	100	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ⅛
Wabash pf	22½	22⅝	1,500	22½	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Wagner Palace Car	192	192	100	192	192	192	192	+10
Wells-Fargo Express	135½	135¾	100	135½	135½	135½	135¼	...
Western Union Tel	88½	88¾	150	88½	88¾	88¼	88¼	...
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12½	12⅝	1,260	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	58	58	30	58	58	58	58	...
Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	31¼	32¼	500	31¼	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ⅛
Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	57¾	57⅞	310	57¾	57⅞	57	57	...
Wis. Cen. pf., all in. pd	25¼	...	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	...
Sales			439,960					

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1901	100½	...
3s, r., 1918	108½	109
3s, c., 1918	108½	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	111¾
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	130⅝	130⅝
4s, c., 1925	130⅝	130⅝
5s, r., 1904	111½	112
5s, c., 1904	111½	112
D. C. 3-65s	117	...
Adams Exp.	115	120
Alb. & Susq.	195	...
Am. Cot.	145	175
Am. Ice pf.	53	...
Am. C. O. pf.	93½	94½
Am. D. Tel.	35½	37½
Am. Linseed	10	11
A. M. Co. pf.	66¼	67
Am. Sp. Mfg.	4	6
A. S. & R.	30¾	...
Am. Tob. pf.	145	148
Ann Arbor	17	19
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	9	9½
B. A. L. ni.	106½	...
B. Un. Gas.	142	144
B., R. & P.	35	38
B., R. & P. pf.	81	86
B., C. R. & N.	102	...
Can. Pac., ex div.	93¾	94½
Cap. Tract.	93	98
C. G. W. pf.	...	...
C. G. W. 1s	34¾	38½
C. G. W. 4s	96¾	99¾
C. & N. W. pf.	208	...
C., L. & W.	10	13
C., L. & W. pf	40	44
Cleve. & P.	187	...
C. & I. D. 2	2	2½
Col. Mid.	7	7¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	16¼	17
Com. Cable	179	...
Consol. Coal	36	38
D. M. & Ft. 1st pf.	50	52
D. M. & Ft. 2d pf.	19½	20¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	120
D., S. S. & A.	5½	5¾
Fourth Av.	400	...
Erie	13	13¾
E. T. & T.	104	...
Erie, T. H. pf.	98	98
Glucose pf.	105	108
Ill. C., I. L.	102	...
Int. Silver	13¾	15
Joliet & Chi.	183	...
Kan. & M.	11½	12½
K. & M. pf.	4¼	5
K. & D. M. pf.	20	21½
Lac. G. pf.	98	100
L. E. & W.	20	21½
Lake Shore	201½	210
Long Island	65	70
Mah. C. R.	150	...
M. C. R. pf.	105	...
Md. Coal pf.	65	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi.	21½	22¼
Mich. Cent.	110	115
M. & St. L. pf.	30	40
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	28	28½
M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	67	67½
Mor. & Es.	183	184
Nat. B. pf.	...	99½
Nat. L. pf.	110½	113½
Nat. Starch.	5	5½
pf.	40	60
N. Y. & N. H.	214	220
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	77
Norfolk & So.	74	9
Ont. Mining	7	...
O. R. R. & N.	46	47½
N. pf.	76	78
P. & W. pf.	11	15
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	6½	10
Rens. & R. W. & O.	150	...
Rio G. W.	20	40
R. G. W. pf.	82	83
St. J. & G. I.	5½	5¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	52
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16	16½
St. L. & S. F.	11	11¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69	72
St. P. & D.	66½	70
St. P. & O. pf.	185	190
Sil. b

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Involve Small Properties—Leases, Auction Sales, and Other Items.

Foley & Sniffin have sold for the Peyton estate to Charles L. Adrian the four-story brick buildings 326 and 328 Bleecker Street, southwest corner of Christopher Street, 40 by 70.11, with an "L" on Christopher Street, 19 by 74.

F. S. Treacy has sold to James Hebron the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 265 West Seventieth Street, 18.6 by 100.

Edward J. Welling, Jr., has sold for Frederick Housten the three-story dwelling 59 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 19 by 100.

William H. Taubert has resold to a builder the five lots recently purchased by him on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, east of Willis Avenue.

It is reported that Emma B. Carver has sold the four-story brick dwelling 41 East Thirty-third Street, 22 by 98.9.

Folsom Brothers have leased for A. Raymond & Co. to Edward Hart the store, basement, and first loft in the building at the southeast corner of Nassau and Ann Streets, for a term of years, at an annual rental of $11,000; also, for Henry Nassolt to William R. Eck, for a term of ten years, the building 252 Sixth Avenue.

John McKelvey filed plans with the Building Department yesterday for an eight-story brick apartment house, to be erected at the northeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, on a plot 50.5 by 94.4. Architects Thom & Wilson estimate the cost at $140,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

141 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Howard T. Kingsbury..... $18,600

1,058 Intervale Avenue, 21.6 by 100, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William Jahn..... 4,825

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

2,001 Anthony Avenue, southwest corner of Bush Street, 22.2 by 91 by 22 by 97.11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Annie Matthews..... 5,150

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 57.5 by irregular; J. G. R. Lilliendahl of 630 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner; John P. Leo, architect; cost, $20,000.

Crotona Avenue, southeast corner of Crotona Park South, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 20 by 64; Frederick Bailey of 1,488 Park Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Crotona Park South, south side, 22.4 feet east of Crotona Avenue, for six three-story frame tenements, 18.5 by 64; Frederick Bailey, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $30,000.

Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 90 feet west of Broadway, for a three-story brick dwelling and stable, 50 by 93; Mrs. A. C. Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y., owner; Ernest Flagg of 35 Wall Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Fifty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Seventh Avenue, for an eight-story brick flat, 50.5 by 94.4; John McKelvey of 412 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; Thom & Wilson, architects; cost, $140,000.

Broadway, intersection of Fifth Avenue, for a frame arch; city, owner; Charles R. Lamb, architect; cost, $26,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 172.7 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a one-story brick stable, 20 by 25; Lucy E. Lynn of 500 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Benjamin Talbot, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 4 and 6 Monroe Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with store; Henry Moss of 205 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $800.

No. 75 West Seventy-first Street, to a five-story brick and stone flat, with store; Mrs. J. McDonald of 323 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; Israels & Harder, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 223 East Eightieth Street, to a three-story and basement frame dwelling and store; Thomas Nugent of 321 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Washington Avenue, to a two-story brick and stone church; Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, premises, owners; George Hof, Jr., architect; cost, $500.

No. 29 Clinton Place, to a four-story brick and stone store and lofts, 25 by 50; Leonard Hangen of 145 East Eighth Street, owner; F. E. Abinger of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Hinton Avenue, northwest corner of Home Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; F. J. Grimm of 56 Avenue B, owner; E. W. Gries, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 334 West Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Hubert Dierkes of 230 West Twentieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $750.

Nos. 390 and 392 Greenwich Street, to a five-story brick storage house; Rhinelander estate of 155 West Fourteenth Street, owner; J. T. Kelly & Co., architects; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 8.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 36 ft s of 185th St, 18x50; the Deane Realty Company to Moritz L. Ernst..... 1

AVENUE A, e s, 38.8 ft n of 59th St, 19.4x80; Charles Althof to Herman Wormser..... 1

BROOK AV, s w corner of 168th St, 71.1x80; Nicolo F. De Luca to Nicola Messina 100

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 104.6x76.9x100x107.1; Penfold Av, s s, 112.10 ft n w of Prospect Av, 19.6x107x19.2x97; Crotona Park South, s s, 90.10 ft w of Prospect Av, 22x97x21.7x86.9; Simon Uhlfelder and others to Fred Bailey..... 1

FOX ST, e s, 100 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Martin Hansen to Peter Diel..... 1

to David Fanning..... 500

GREENWICH AV, e s, 229.2 ft s of 10th St, 25.7x181.3x34.5x211.8; W. W. Foster and another, as executors, to Matilda W. White..... 40,000

JEROME AV, s e s, 125 ft n of 167th St, 27.6x75.9x25.7x81.6; River Av, w s, 225 ft s of 167th St, 25x104.3; Jerome Av, x27.6x116.5; River Av, w s, 250 ft n of 167th St, 25x93.1 to Jerome Av, x27.6x104.9; River Av, w s, 275 ft n of 167th St, 25x81.5 to Jerome Av, x27.6x93.1; River Av, w s, 125 ft n of 167th St, 25x75.9x25.7x81.6; Ida Jacobs to Lewis Goldstein..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 187, 19.6x100x irregular; Rose Hyman to Emanuel Baruch..... 1

LOT 217, Map 370, Lots McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station; Frank Magner

LOT 536, Block H, amended map Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Ida M. Bull.. 500

LOT 27, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; Nathan B. Levin to Anna Weiss..... 5,900

LOTS 16, 17, 18, and 19, map of the Neill estate; executors of J. Josepha Neill to Clara A. Kennedy..... 6,845

MADISON AV, e s, 99.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80; Eudora H. Verderan to Simon Ford..... 1

NELSON AV, e s, 205.9 ft n of Devoe St or 165th St, 15.10x93.1x15.10x92.8; Mary M. Ashfield to Julia E. Macdonald..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 330, n e s, 19.9x81.3; Anna W. Littman and another to Samuel Klein..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 164.10 ft n of 145th St, 21x100; Metropolitan Trust Company, as guardian, to William Wetterer. 24,000

VANDERBILT AV EAST, n e corner of 136th St, 50x100; J. Albert Lane, trustee, &c., to William B. Smith..... 1,880

37TH AV, 24 to 28, 37.10x irregular; Lena Davis to Harriet Bartlett and others, executors, &c..... 7,500

127TH ST, n s, 346 ft e of Avenue A, 24.11x103.3x24.8x103.3; George Breidenbach and others to Irving J. Kempner..... 14,000

13TH ST, n s, 112.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22.6x103.3; Charles C. Villette to Abraham Silverson..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of 7th Av, 16x98.9; William H. Gildersleeve to Jacob Moyer

29TH ST, s s, 90.6 ft e of 7th Av, 50x98.9; the Hall Association of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York to Louis Korn..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of 7th Av, 16x98.9; Louis Korn and wife to William H. Gildersleeve..... 1

33D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 100x98.9; Thomas L. Pettit to Alice B. Pettit. 1

41ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x97.10; Elizabeth Brown and others to Joseph Boylston..... 14,000

47TH ST, n s, 38.6 ft e of 6th Av, 19.6x75.4; Caroline C. Leaycraft to John H. Hindley..... 1

65TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; John H. Hindley, referee, to Samuel G. Stewart..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x102.2; J. Edgar Leaycraft and wife to John H. Hindley..... 100

97TH ST, 226 and 228 East, 50x100.11; Joseph Levi to Joseph Rueth and Emil Bartolicius..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Charles Pfeiffer to Frances Marx. 1

125TH ST, s w corner of 10th Av, 125x100.11; Henry C. Hargous to Howard C. Sherwood, quit claim..... 1

126TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Bertha Lichtenstein to Jacob Morgenroth and another..... 16,500

133D ST, 151 West, 25x99.11; Joseph Rueth and Emil Bartolicius to Joseph Levi..... 1

133D ST, n s, 79 ft w of Willow Av, 16.8x100; 135th St, n s, 162.4 ft w of Willow Av, 16.6x100; David W. Erskine to Annie Erskine..... 1

135TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 60x100; David W. Erskine to Annie Erskine, ½ part..... 1

137TH ST, n s, 502.6 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x100; Kate Gould and another to William E. Faubert..... 100

143D ST, 225 West, 25x99.11; Edward Browne, referee, to Mary F. Lawrie.... 19,550

181ST ST, s s, 325 ft w of Grand Av, 25x133.3x25.6x131.7; W. Tilson Timmerman and wife to John Elliott..... 1,150

183D ST, n s, 325 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100.9x25x99.9; Charles B. Grogan to Julia A. Grogan..... 1

186TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Avenue East, 50x100; J. Albert Lane, trustee, &c., to Sumter L. Happy..... 1,600

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,443, s w corner of 77th St; Samuel Fantel to George Rosenson, 4 years..... 720

HERZOG, Rosa, to John D. Gruner; 84 Av, 1,156, 5 years..... 1,200

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 21 to 27; D. Mausbach and another, executors and trustees, to the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, 5 years..... 550

PITTELLI, Frank, to Giovanni Canonico; 71st St, 313 and 315 East, 9-5-12 years... 3,120

RIDGE ST, 80; Maye E. Schirmer to Marie Klein, 10 years..... 1,074

2D AV, 1,762; Francis J. Schnugg to George Ringler & Co., 3 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BAILEY, Fred, to Simon Uhlfelder and another; Crotona Park South, s e corner of Crotona Av, 104.6x76.9; Penfold Av, s s, 112.10 ft n w of Prospect Av, 19.7x107x19.5x97; Crotona Park South, s s, 90.10 ft w of Prospect Av, 22x97, demand..... 11,950

BAILEY, Fred, to Simon Uhlfelder and another; Crotona Park South, s e corner of Crotona Av, 104.6x76.9; Penfold Av, s s, 112.10 ft n w of Prospect Av, 19.7x107x19.3x97; Crotona Park South, s s, 90.10 ft w of Prospect Av, 22x97, demand..... 21,500

CALLAN, Rose, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Washington Av, e s, 248 ft n of Quarry Road, 1 year..... 2,000

ELLIOTT, John, to W. Tilson Timmerman; 181st St, s s, 325 ft w of Grand Av, ½ year..... 850

EPPLER, Pauline, and others to William Meyn; 1,586 Avenue B, 3 years..... 12,000

FISHER, Sydney, to John Oliver and Harrison P. Wallis, executors, &c.; 83d St, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 8,000

GILDERSLEEVE, William H., to the Central Trust Company of New York; 29th St, s s, 99.6 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 45,000

GLASIER, Mary, to Samuel G. Dayton; Bay Av, on a line 90 ft e of North St, City Island, 1 year..... 300

GLASS, John, Jr., to William F. Havemeyer; 14th St, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, secures note..... 5,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 408 to 418 Cherry St, demand..... 10,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Carrie Foster; 410 Cherry St, 5 years..... 26,000

HAPPY, Sumner L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 186th St, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 1,500

HINES, Catherine, and others to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 40th St, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 8,000

KEMPNER, Irving J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 527 East 12th St, 1 year..... 9,000

KENNEDY, Clara, to Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c.; Lots 16 to 19, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 4,107

KILPATRICK, Thomas J., to the Citizens' Savings Bank; 97th St, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 80,000

KINGSTON, Mary J., to Provident Savings Loan Investment Company; 198th St, n s, 101.4 ft e of Decatur Av, installments.. 6,000

KINGSTON, Mary J., to Magdalena Cadwell; 198th St, n s, 101.4 ft e of Decatur Av, 3 years..... 4,500

KLEIN, Samuel, to Clara F. Moore; Rivington St, n s, Lot 7, map of the Corporation of New York, 3 years..... 6,000

KOCHKELLER, Edward, to the United States Life Insurance Company; Manhattan Av, s e corner of 120th St, 5 years..... 5,000

KRATKIE, Eugenia F., to Charles F. Bauerdorf; 87th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 1,500

LAWRIE, Mary F., to Randolph W. Townsend; 225 West 143d St, 3 years.. 17,000

LEVY, Joseph, to Samuel Pfeiffer; 263 Stanton St, installments..... 3,000

LEWIS, Sarah, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 844 7th Av, 5 years.. 15,000

MacDONALD, Julia E., to Minna E. Loewenthal; Nelson Av, e s, 205.9 ft n of Devoe, or 165th, St, 1 year..... 350

MANDELSTEIN, Morris and Riva, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 97th St, demand..... 55,000

MANY, William T., to the Irving Savings Institution; 440 West 44th St, 1 year..... 2,000

MERRILL, Frederick J. H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 126 East 60th St, 5 years..... 12,000

MAROTZKI, Karoline, to Levantia W. Cox; 108 East 120th St, 5 years..... 8,500

MORGAN, Patrick, and Matthew T. Murray to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 232 to 236 West 47th St, 5 years.. 50,000

MORTIMER, Lewis F., to the Citizens' Savings Bank; 124th St, n s, 75 ft e of the Boulevard, or Broadway, 1 year.... 76,000

MORTIMER, Lewis F., to Benjamin Mordecai; 124th St, n s, 75 ft e of Boulevard, demand..... 3,000

MORTIMER, Lewis F., to Frederick C. Potter; 124th St, n s, 75 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 14,000

NIEBERG, Louis and Benjamin, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 69 and 71 East 4th St, ½ year..... 18,000

PETTIT, Alice B., to the New Jersey Agency Company; 33d St, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 70,000

PETTIT, Alice B., to Catherine Linde; 33d St, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years.. 40,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Charles C. Vallette; 13th St, n e s, 112.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 14,000

SMITH, William B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Park Av, n e corner of 186th St, demand..... 1,800

SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF NEW YORK to Charles E. Appleby, trustee, &c.; 153 West 53d St, 5 years..... 7,500

STEWART, Samuel G., to Edward W. Barrow and another, executors, &c.; 9 West 65th St, 3 years..... 20,000

TAUBERT, William H., to William R. Rose; 137th St, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year..... 5,000

TISCHER, Thekla, to Ida Kraemer; Union Av, s e s, 321.2 ft n e of 161st St, 1 year..... 566

UHL, Christian J. and Margaret, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 609 and 611 East 16th St, 5 years..... 16,000

WETTERER, William, to Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian, &c.; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 145.10 ft n of 145th St, 1 year..... 20,000

WHITTET, John A., to the German Society of the City of New York; 166 8th Av, 5 years..... 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DONOHUE, Mary A., to Ellen Fitzgerald. $4,000

FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein to the State Bank, (two assignments)..... Nom.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Hamilton Trust Company..... 33,000

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS and Tradesmen, City of New York, to Martha Gregg..... 6,000

GROSSMAN, Edmund, to Henry H. Jackson..... 4,700

JARVIS, Sarah, executrix, &c., to Pennington Whitehead, trustee, &c., 1-15 part..... 500

JARVIS, Sarah, executrix, &c., to James M. Crafts, trustee, &c., 12-15 parts 6,000

KANSKI, Catharine, to Charles C. Watkins, Jr..... 600

PFEIFFER, Samuel, to Simon Cyge..... 3,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Frances P. Furnald..... 1

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Edward Mitchell and another, trustees, &c..... 8,000

WACHT, Samuel, to Alfred Jaretzki..... Nom.

WEARN, Edward N., and James G., executors, &c., to J. Wesley Danser..... Nom.

WIGGIN, S. Catherine, and others to Catherine Linde..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, 29, and 424 Grand St; Max Yanowsky against Thomas McGowan, owner and contractor; — McNaulty, contractor..... $387

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 94th St, 176x100; New York Expanded Metal Company against William Ball or Globe Realty Company, owners; Michael Colleran and Robert McCartney, contractors..... 150

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 225x100; Tanenbaum & Co. against Louis Cohen, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors..... 1,929

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 225x100; Kletzky & Co. against Louis Cohen, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors..... 450

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 225x100; Bloomenzweig & Abeloff against Louis Cohen, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors..... 1,790

EAGLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 37x100; Julius Figliuolo against Henry S. Dederick, Jr., owner and contractor..... 53

JACKSON ST, n w corner of Water St, 70x113; Hyman D. Baker against S. O. Gronan, owner and contractor..... 200

MONROE AV, n w corner of Gray St, 50x100; Edward McCann against Theodore H. Friend, owner; Andrew Ebsen, contractor..... 252

MORRIS AV, n w corner of Gray St, 46 x95; C. and R. Cook against Theodore Friend, owner; Andrew Ebsen, contractor..... 57

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x100; George Russhon against Abram Abelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors..... 800

WENDOVER AV, w s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x131; Lordi & Pernetti against Solomon Rose, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors..... 459

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 70 ft s of 8th St, 44x106; Henry Ceburre against Mary O'Connell, owner; Peter Spoonheimer & Son, contractors..... 72

3D AV, e s, 251 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Klezky & Co. against Isaac Landsberg, owners; Landsberg & Rose, contractors.. 400

3D AV, e s, 251 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Tanenbaum & Co. against Isaac Landsberg, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors..... 550

3D AV, e s, 251 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Meisel, Danowitz & Co. against Isaac Landsberg, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors..... 2,950

3D AV, e s, 251 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Bloomenzweig & Abeloff against Isaac Landsberg, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors..... 900

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MARKET ST, 63; Rose & Fisher on M. J. Gardner to Joseph Hyman..... 206

MONROE AV, 1,307; Andrew Ebsen on Theodore H. Friend to H. G. Silleck, Jr. 106

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 104.5x76.9x100x107.1; Penfold Av, s s, 112.11 ft w of Prospect Av, 19.7 x irregular; Penfold Av, s s, 90.11 ft w of Prospect Av, 22x97x21.7x85.9; Simon Uhlfelder and another with Fred Bailey, six payments..... 21,500

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 574 to 580; also 129 and 119 to 125 West 13th St; Mary E. Ahern, individually and as executrix and trustee, against Michael J. Ahern and others, (construction of will, &c.;) attorney, A. J. Talley.

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; Fred Gramp against Dennis F. Farrell and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50.9 ft s of 94th St, 16.7x75; Mary C. Klappert against John G. Norris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. B. Kelly.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.5 ft s of 56th St, 20x78; 22 Av, e s, 80.5 ft s of 51st St, 20x70; 70th St, e s, 200.5 ft w of 3d Av, 19.9x100.5; John C. Boyle, individually and as trustee, &c., against Elizabeth A. Murphy and others, (partition;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

69TH ST, n s, 380 ft w of Central Park West, 22x100.5; Hamilton Wallis, executor, &c., against Theodore K. Pembrook, individually and as executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wilson & Wallis.

8TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of Central Park West, 80x100.8; Armitage Mathews, receiver, &c., against Oscar A. Norman and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. F. Kimber.

106TH ST, 62 West; Solomon Scheuer against William C. Turner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. B. Ginsburg.

134TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Lazarus Mannheimer against Mary F. Connor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

92D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wales Av, 75x115x75x90; Johanna Wittholten against Louis M. King, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

169TH ST, n s, 99 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x101; Henry W. Gilbert against Philip J. Dirksen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

162D ST, n s, 26.6 ft e of Brook Av, 27x100; Margaret Morgan against Elizabeth Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. P. Mahoney.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... .74⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .39½
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .26
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $3.95
Cotton, middling..... 6 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .05½
Sugar, granulated..... 5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime..... .35
Beef, family..... 11.00
Beef hams..... 27.00
Tallow, prime..... .04⅝
Pork, mess..... 9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb..... .06⅝
Lard, prime..... 5.67½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 22.50
Butter, Western creamery..... .22

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@68½c; No. 2 red, 72@72½c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 2 yellow, 32⅝@33c; No. 2 oats, 21¾@21¾c; No. 2 white, 23½@24c; No. 3 white, 22½@23½c; No. 2 rye, 57c; No. 2 barley, 36@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; Northwestern, $1.16; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per bbl, $7.20@$8.10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.20@5.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5.65@5.70; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, $5@7.

COTTON.—Speculation at the Cotton Exchange was once more quite brisk. The market opened steady, at 6@6 points, and further declined 5@7 points under somewhat general selling, so far as the future list was concerned; although it was understood that exporters and American spinners were buying cautiously in the Southern spot markets, thus weakening the force, to some extent at least, of bearish cables and large receipts at the ports. The fact that receipts were large, however, was regarded as more than an offset to continued bad crop advices from parts of the cotton belt; hence, the decline, which prompted local bears assisted by judicious selling or "helping" the longs unload. Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, 5 13-16c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5¾c, 1-16c higher; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Memphis, 5⅝c; Augusta, 6 1-16c@6⅛c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.83	5.89	5.83	5.81@5.82
October	6.03	6.05	5.98	5.97@5.99
November	6.10	6.10	6.04	6.03@6.04
December	6.15	6.16	6.08	6.08@6.09
January	6.20	6.22	6.14	6.13@6.14
February	6.23	6.26	6.19	6.16@6.17
March	6.23	6.23	6.19	6.19@—
April	—	—	—	6.22@6.24
May	6.34	6.35	6.27	6.26@6.27
June	6.40	6.40	6.33	6.20@6.31
July	6.44	6.44	6.36	6.32@6.34

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling upland, 3 9-16d; futures opened with buyers at 1-64d advance, and closed net unchanged to 1-64@2-64d advance; December-January, 3.29s; January-February, 3.26s; February-March, 3.26½s; March-April, 3.27s; April-May, 3.27½s; May-June, 3.28½s; June-July, 3.29s; July-August, 3.29½s; September, 3.31s; September-October, 3.20s; October-November, 3.27s; November-December, 3.26s; Manchester—Yarns and cloths dull.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73½	73½	73½	73½
December	76⅝	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝
May	79 3-16	79 3-16	79¼	79½
Corn—				
September	38	38	38	38
December	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
May	—	—	—	34⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70¼	70¾	70¼	70⅝
December	71⅞	71⅞	71 1-16	71⅛
May	74⅜	74½	74 1-16	74⅛
Corn—				
September	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½
December	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28⅝
May	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛
Oats—				
September	21⅛	21¼	21¼	21¼
December	20¼	20 9-16	20⅜	20⅜
May	22⅛	22⅛	21 15-16	22

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Influences surrounding the wheat market were such that bulls found it extremely difficult to sustain any upward movement in prices, and for the greater part of the day therefore the tendency was downward, with closing values partly ½c below the previous night. Singularly enough two factors in the situation generally relied upon in ordinary times to stimulate pronounced activity on the bull side failed to exert any effect whatever upon the market. These were war talk and an export business of about 75 loads at all ports. It is true that in the former case reasonable doubt existed as to the detrimental effect to importing countries of a war in South Africa, but on a purely sentimental score the bulls had anticipated some show of strength in the market. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 74⅜c spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79⅝c for old, and 78⅝c for new, both to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76¼c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 77¼c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81⅝c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—Close—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, September, 69c; December, 67¼c; May, 70⅝c; old September, 69⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, old, 70¾c; new, 68¼c; No. 1 Northern, old, 69⅝c; new, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, old, 65¾c; new, 64¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 71c; No. 2 Northern, 67¼@68c. Rye higher; No. 1, 56c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 42@43c.

CORN—No. 2 corn quoted 38½c elevator, 39c delivered, and 39½c from on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 26c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 white, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 27c; track mixed, 26@27c; track white, 29@33c; No. 2 white, clips, 29½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64¾, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 64¼c, spot; State rye 59@60c, coast, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42@44c coast, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@56c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.05; Winter straights, $3.30@3.40; Winter patents, $3.55@3.75; Spring clears, $2.90@3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $16.25, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@3.25; choice to fancy, $3.25@3.40. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@76c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $14.50@$15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.50; sacks, spot, $15.25@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$17, latter white; fine, $14.50@$15; middlings, $17@$17.50; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chops, $15.50, bulk; oilmeal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, Mess, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$26.50@$27.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6½c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 150 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 5¾c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 10c; Western greens, 5¾@5¾c; Western S. P., 9¼c; city greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.65@$5.70; city lard, $5.50; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $5.95; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6½c; city lard stearine, 6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—Beef—Extra India mess, 90s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s; American refined, in pails, 28s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 44s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 26s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 33s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 18 to 20 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Beef—Extra mess, 75s; good, 72s. Cheese—American finest, white, 58s; American finest, colored, 59s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 24s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, October, 25s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 34s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Linseed Oil—22s 9d.

COFFEE.—The Rio and Santos markets were closed on account of holidays, and no news from Brazil in the way of public accounts reached this market. This fact naturally exerted a restraining influence upon business here, already dull enough. The Havre market made a bullish overture at the opening, early cables reporting an advance of ½f. But the French market later lost this improvement. The Hamburg market was quite unchanged. Locally there was but little disposition to trade. On the opening call sales were confined to three lots, making 750 bags. By 12 M. sales had reached 2,250 bags, and for the entire session were but 6,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30@4.35
October	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.30@4.35
November	—	—	—	4.35@4.40
December	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
January	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
February	—	—	—	4.60@4.65
March	4.75	4.75	4.70	4.70@4.75
April	—	—	—	4.75@4.80
May	—	—	—	4.80@4.85
June	—	—	—	4.85@4.90
July	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.85@4.90
August	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market closed on account of a holiday. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged; sales, 6,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet at ½f advance; at 12 M. prices declined ½f; at 3 P. M. quiet, ½f higher; closed at net unchanged prices; total sales, 21,000 bags. January, 32.25; February, 32.50; March, 32.50; April, 32.75. Antwerp—Coffee, spot, 19½f; July, 19.50; August, 33.75; September, 31.50; October, 31.50; November, 31.75; December, 32. Rio—Holiday.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Pig—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; No. 2 Southern, soft, $19.50; steel rails, $31.50; pig iron warrants, $18.50; lake copper ingots, $18.50; tin, $32.15; exchange lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.60.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.40 and in bulk $5.90; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.35 and in bulk $5.85; refined, cases, New York, $9.65; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deod

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH G. TURNURE, Plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in Section 5, in Block 1,303, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet from and from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, the easterly wall being a party wall.

The said premises being now known and designated by the Street Number 148 East 49th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and being the same premises conveyed to said Grantor H. Brown by Carrie Bendheim by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated August 30, 1899.

EDMOND E. WISE, Referee,

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.

49th Street.

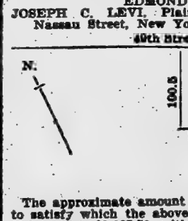

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,087.50, with interest thereon from August 28, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $219.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $234.42.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,500, with accrued interest thereon at five per cent. from July 6, 1899, payable in gold.

Dated August 30, 1899.

EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.

au21-2aw2wTh&Sa21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. GRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated July 18, 1899, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Morris Heights, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, also called Powell Place, distant sixty feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly, parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.

Dated August 31, 1899.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

178th St., (Powell Place.)

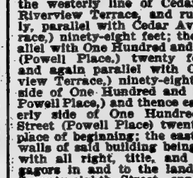

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are sold is $8,474.62. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $80, besides interest.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, and city thereof, this 24th day of August, 1899. Present, Hon. Chas. F. MacLean, Judge.

In the matter of the application of THE WENZLIK MUSIC SUPPLY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, to change its name and assume the name of "The New York Music Supply Company."

Upon reading and filing the petition of The Wenzlik Music Supply Company, verified the 23d day of August, 1899, praying that it might be allowed to change its name and to assume the name of "The New York Music Supply Company," and on due proof of publication of this application, and on the certificate of the Secretary of State, dated the 12th day of May, 1899, and the Court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to its assuming such name, now on motion of Frank W. Angel, attorney for the petitioner. Ordered that the said The Wenzlik Music Supply Company be and it is hereby authorized to assume the name of The New York Music Supply Company in the place and stead of the said name of The Wenzlik Music Supply Company on and after the 23d day of September, 1899, provided that within ten days from the entry of this order that it shall file in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York all papers herein, and also provided that it shall within ten days after the entry of this order file in the office of the Secretary of State a certified copy thereof. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published within ten days of the entry thereof in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, once in each week for four successive weeks.

Enter C. F. M., J. S. C.

au26-1aw4w&s.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH G. TURNURE, Plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the former City of New York, now Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty (130) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with the westerly side of Fourth Avenue as widened, running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, thence westerly and along the centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. And being the same premises which were conveyed to the said William H. Moore by James Rogers and wife by deed of conveyance bearing date the second day of April, 1889, and delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously with said mortgage, and said mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration of purchase money mentioned and expressed in said deed advanced and paid by the party of the second part to said mortgagee.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street numbers 63 and 65 East 104th Street:

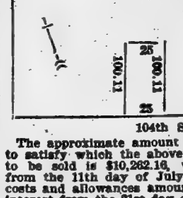

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,262.10, with interest thereon from the 11th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.39, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $707.13 and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PHILIP KLEEBERG against CLARENCE H. BROWN, MAURICE V. FREUND, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the former City of New York, now Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty (130) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with the westerly side of Fourth Avenue as widened, running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, thence westerly and along the centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. And being the same premises which were conveyed to the said William H. Moore by James Rogers and wife by deed of conveyance bearing date the second day of April, 1889, and delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously with said mortgage, and said mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration of purchase money mentioned and expressed in said deed advanced and paid by the party of the second part to said mortgagee.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street numbers 63 and 65 East 104th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,262.10, with interest thereon from the 11th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.39, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $707.13 and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

s.31-2aw2wTh&Sa21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. GRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated July 18, 1899, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Morris Heights, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, also called Powell Place, distant sixty feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly, parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.

Dated August 31, 1899.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

178th St., (Powell Place.)

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are sold is $8,474.62. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $80, besides interest.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

s1-2aw3wF&S&s22

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, and city thereof, this 24th day of August, 1899. Present, Hon. Chas. F. MacLean, Judge.

In the matter of the application of THE WENZLIK MUSIC SUPPLY COMPANY, a domestic corporation, to change its name and assume the name of "The New York Music Supply Company."

Upon reading and filing the petition of The Wenzlik Music Supply Company, verified the 23d day of August, 1899, praying that it might be allowed to change its name and to assume the name of "The New York Music Supply Company," and on due proof of publication of this application, and on the certificate of the Secretary of State, dated the 12th day of May, 1899, and the Court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to its assuming such name, now on motion of Frank W. Angel, attorney for the petitioner. Ordered that the said The Wenzlik Music Supply Company be and it is hereby authorized to assume the name of The New York Music Supply Company in the place and stead of the said name of The Wenzlik Music Supply Company on and after the 23d day of September, 1899, provided that within ten days from the entry of this order that it shall file in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York all papers herein, and also provided that it shall within ten days after the entry of this order file in the office of the Secretary of State a certified copy thereof. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published within ten days of the entry thereof in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, once in each week for four successive weeks.

Enter C. F. M., J. S. C.

au26-1aw4w&s.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

STATE OF NEW YORK, STATE COMMISSION in Lunacy.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Long Island State Hospital, Clarkson St. and Albany Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., until 12 o'clock noon Monday, Sept. 18th, 1899, by the undersigned for supplying the different New York State Hospitals for a period of six months beginning October 1st, 1899, with farinaceous foods, dried fruits, canned goods, teas, syrups, molasses, bakers' supplies, laundry supplies, curled hair, whiskey, vinegar, salt, smoked meats etc., etc., as set forth in specifications containing full particulars as to quantities, packages, and places of delivery, which may be obtained by addressing the Steward of any of the State Hospitals, or direct from L. P. Gillespie, Poughkeepsie, New York.

By order of

J. WHEELER,
H. E. COLE,
L. P. GILLESPIE,
Committee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of HARRIS BOSKEY, individually and as a member of the firm of FINED & BOSKEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,418.

To the creditors of Harris Boskey of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21 day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Harris Boskey was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADELAIDE M. DE LAVALETTE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adelaide M. De Lavalette, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 28, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN E. CUSHMAN, Bankrupt. No. 1,252.

Notice is hereby given that John E. Cushman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 7, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH REICH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Reich, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of MARY BOSNOWSKY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mary Bosnowsky of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Mary Bosnowsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 8th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK M. SHELDON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick M. Sheldon of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Frederick M. Sheldon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 8th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM B. TREMAINE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William B. Tremaine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX WEINGARTEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Weingarten, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20, 1899, at 10:30

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Campaign Assessments on the Judiciary to be Further Probed.

THE CITY CLUB URGES ACTION

Effort May Be Made to Pass a Bill Prohibiting the Practice—Subpoena for Mayor Van Wyck.

It is the purpose of the Mazet committee to soon resume its inquiries into the levying of campaign assessments upon candidates for the judiciary. The testimony given on this subject by ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly and ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor at the earlier sessions of the committee, convinced Assemblyman Mazet, it is said, that the subject was one which invited remedial legislation. Chairman Mazet said yesterday that he considered this matter one of the most important with which his committee had to deal, and some important witnesses are expected to give testimony which may enable the committee to make special recommendations to the Legislature.

The following letter from Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the City Club, was given out by Assemblyman Mazet yesterday:

New York, Sept. 1, 1899.

The Hon. Robert Mazet, Chairman, &c., of the Assembly Investigating Committee:

Dear Sir: The City Club of New York notices with some apprehension that other matters have lately occupied your attention to the exclusion of the investigation of the important subject of the assessment of candidates for the judicial offices by party organizations, which was started with so much promise last Spring at the request of this club and other allied societies.

No branch of the investigation which your committee has taken up seems to promise more immediate and definite results to the cause of good government than this. It is in line with the movement of independent citizens last year for the preservation of a pure judiciary, and this club and those allied with it have confidently expected that this branch of the investigation would be so diligently pursued that the whole subject might be laid bare before the judiciary nominations were made this Fall, and that the maintenance of a pure and untrammeled judiciary would be made a definite issue in the coming election, and legislation guaranteed which would make the purchase of judicial nominations an infamous crime.

This club and, as we understand, the Chamber of Commerce and the Bar Association, stand ready to assist this branch of your investigation by every means at their command, and we earnestly request that the matter be taken up at an early day and that all the Judges in this city be called to testify. Yours respectfully,

WHEELER H. PECKHAM,
President City Club.

In replying to the foregoing letter, Assemblyman Mazet said: "The committee considers that this matter is of vital interest to every citizen, reaching as it does to the very foundations of our government and institutions. It is a matter of vital necessity that the judiciary should be kept pure and uncontaminated, and it is our intention to go into the matter fully at our earliest opportunity. It is probable that the committee will make recommendations in respect to this matter, and will prepare a bill to prohibit the levying of assessments on candidates for the judiciary and the receiving of such assessments."

Mr. Mazet received a letter yesterday from Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, inclosing a copy of resolutions passed by the Citizens' Union Central Committee relating to the same matter. A reply was sent to Mr. Fulton similar to that mailed to Mr. Peckham.

Mayor Van Wyck was served with a subpœna yesterday morning requiring him to appear before the Mazet investigating committee next Wednesday. Inasmuch as the Ramapo deal is to be taken up by the Mazet committee on Tuesday, it is believed the Mayor will be asked to tell what he knows about the matter.

MR. MAZET MAY BE DEFEATED.

Independents in the Nineteenth District Said to be Opposed to His Renomination.

Unless there is a decided change in the temper of the independents in the Nineteenth District, Assmblyman Robert Mazet, Chairman of the Legislative investigating committee, is in danger of defeat at the coming election.

When President Quigg of the Republican County Committee first began to talk about co-operation between the Republicans and Citizens' Unionists on nominations, he explained in advance that the Republican organization would be compelled, for party reasons, to nominate Mr. Mazet. A proposition for a conference on the subject was made by Collector Bidwell, the Republican leader of the district, to the District Committee of the Citizens' Union, by whom it was referred to a sub-committee on Political Information. There it has since slumbered.

An influential and active member of this committee said yesterday that the district committee was almost solidly against nominating Mr. Mazet. "We have forty-odd members," he said, "and I don't think more than two of them would vote for Mr. Mazet if we had a meeting to-morrow. I don't think the proposition for us to indorse him ever will be taken up unless it be to disavow our intention to do so."

Without the support of the Independents, the Republican leaders recognize that they will have a hard fight to re-elect Mr. Mazet. The district is close. In 1897 it elected Perez M. Stewart to the Assembly by a narrow vote. Last year Mr. Mazet carried it by only 702 plurality over William A. Sweetser, Democrat.

The Citizens' Union leaders of the district have not decided whether they will make any nomination at all. Among the men who have been mentioned as possible nominees are Perez M. Stewart, Jacob Mack, Francis W. Aymar, John C. Clarke, and Percival Knauth.

THE REV. MR. WHITE GOES FREE.

Girl He Jilted Satisfied to Get Money Spent on Her Trousseau.

The Rev. Dennis White, colored, of Windsor, Conn., who reaped the harvest of carelessly sown seeds of affection by being arrested last Wednesday evening on a warrant for breach of promise just as he was leading to the altar Miss Jessie Butler of 227 East Seventy-fifth Street, was arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court. The cause of the awkward hitch in the joyous proceedings was Miss Selma Rogers, who lives with her uncle, George Doyle, at 251 East Seventy-fifth Street.

According to Miss Rogers, she corresponded with Mr. White while he lived in Murpoy, N. C. The correspondence lasted more than a year. Later Mr. White moved North and settled in Windsor, Conn., where he assumed charge of a Methodist flock. The pair were to have been married last December, but the ceremony was postponed until June, it seems, because Miss Rogers insisted that her prospective husband should own a house and lot.

Mr. White's assets did not include this property, and the practical mind of Miss Rogers suggested that, although love was a beautiful thing in the abstract, it were better to wait until a house and lot could be thrown in with it. When June rolled around Miss Rogers found Mr. White had not yet acquired the house and lot. Furthermore his love had lost a good deal of its fire, and finally a quarrel ensued, during which the engagement ring was returned.

Later, however, Miss Rogers waived the real estate question, and on Aug. 7 received a letter from Mr. White telling her to prepare for the wedding. A week ago she learned that he was in the city and was engaged to Miss Butler. Then she learned that the wedding would occur on Wednesday evening, and procured the warrant.

When Mr. White was led into the court-room his eye fell upon all the parties in the case. Marshaled on one bench was the first love, with her uncle, aunt, and friends, cold and impassive. On a seat near by was arrayed Miss Butler, surrounded by relatives and sympathizers.

When the case was called it appeared that imprisonment had made Mr. White penitent, for a letter was produced, written the day before to Miss Rogers, in which the imprisoned one offered to marry her if she would but secure his release. This she declined to do, through her lawyer, who stated that his client would settle on one condition only—that was the payment to her of $75 by the defendant to reimburse her for the money expended on her bridal trousseau. Miss Rogers said she wouldn't marry Mr. White now is he "was a white man." She added that he had "a black face and a black heart."

Mr White said he would willingly pay Miss Rogers the $75 if she would give him time to earn it. She said she would grant a reasonable period, and the preacher was released. He was met outside by the Butler party, who congratulated him, but Miss Butler was only lukewarm in her greeting. It was rumored that the preacher will have much to explain to her. He confidently asserted, however, that he would be able to marry her next week.

FENDER SAVES CHILD'S LIFE.

Abie Hirschman of Eldridge Street Visits Bowery Alone and Has a Narrow Escape from Death.

On Eldridge Street last night people were talking about the miraculous escape from death of Abie Hirschman, the three-year-old son of Solomon and Tillie Hirschman, who live on the first floor of the tenement at No. 177. Little Abie was receiving more attention than he had ever before experienced in his short span of life.

The Hirschmans, father and mother, went out yesterday morning, leaving Abie in the care of a little girl two years his senior who lives in the same house. After they had played together for some time the boy started off alone. His tour of exploration took him to the Bowery, where something on the other side of the street attracted his attention, and he started across to satisfy his curiosity.

He chose a time to cross the street just as Car No. 722 of the Madison Avenue line was coming along at a lively rate. Abie had just dodged a truck with success, and as he toddled from behind it John Crookston, the motorman on the car, caught sight of him walking nonchalantly in the direction of the rapidly approaching car. Crookston was almost on top of the youngster when he saw him. He clanged the bell violently, and the brake sped around with a hiss and a whir. Abie looked up wonderingly when he heard the jangling of the gong, but before he could move the fender of the car struck him just below the knees and up into the air he went, landing in a sitting posture on the iron springs of the fender.

The car was filled with women, and those who saw the accident screamed, and those who did not screamed in sympathy. When the car was brought to a stop, Crookston almost jumped over the dashboard in his excitement, and the passengers piled out. When they got around to the front they saw Abie sitting serenely in the fender crowing with delight over his unusual experience. But when he saw the crowd he dug his fists into his eyes and cried. Crookston grabbed the youngster and fairly hugged him in his delight at finding that he had escaped injury, and, as he held the sobbing child up to show the passengers that he was unhurt, the women crowded around and clucked at him and talked baby talk until he was mollified. Some of the men unearthed pennies and pieces of chewing gum and chocolate that they seemed surprised to find in their pockets, and Abie was showered with gifts. Then he was turned over to Policeman Doyle of the Eldridge Street Station and his tour of exploration was over.

Meanwhile the Hirschmans had returned home and found their child missing. They went to the station house, arriving there just as Policeman Doyle with Abie put in an appearance. The child was taken home to be made much of and to hold a reception, which was attended by all Eldridge Street, where the wonderful story was told again and again in many strange languages and dialects.

HIT BY A THIRD AVENUE CAR.

Unknown Young Man Seriously Hurt While Crossing the Bowery.

Considerable excitement was occasioned on the Bowery last night by the screams of a young man who had been knocked down by a Third Avenue cable car. Capt. Diamond of the East Fifth Street Station found it necessary to send six policemen to the scene to hold the crowd in check.

The young man had started to cross the street, and had stepped backward to escape a north bound Fourth Avenue trolley car, when he was struck by the cable car, which was going in the same direction. The man fell directly in front of the car and was pushed some distance before the car was brought to a stop. After being knocked down, the injured man began to scream and call loudly for help, and in a few minutes several thousand persons had gathered about the spot.

The man was picked up and after much difficulty was carried out of the crowd to the lodging house at No. 329. In the meantime a call had been sent to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance, and Drs. Anderson and Armstrong responded. On examination they found that the young man's right leg had been crushed from the knee down, and that a portion of the foot had been cut off. His left arm also was lacerated, and there were several scalp wounds. The man was unable to give his name, and there were no means of identification. He was taken to the hospital unconscious. The gripman, Joseph Teaster of 1,100 Third Avenue, was arrested.

The injured man is about twenty-five years old, and five feet five inches in height. His complexion and eyes are dark, and his face is smooth shaven. He wore dark clothing and a derby hat.

ROBBERY ON STATEN ISLAND.

Rapid Transit Station Agent the Victim of "Knock-Out" Drops.

The Richmond Borough police are investigating the robbery of C. O. Crothers, a telegraph operator and station agent employed by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad at Annadale. Crothers, who is a resident of Bergen Point, N. J., was hired by the Rapid Transit Railroad on Tuesday, and received permission that evening to go home for his clothes. Before leaving the office on Tuesday night he placed the receipts of the day, amounting to $42, in his pocket.

Nothing was heard of him afterward, and an investigation of the whereabouts of the missing agent was instituted, which resulted in locating him yesterday in a hotel at Port Richmond, where he was carried unconscious on Tuesday night, and had been in a critical condition ever since. His pockets had been turned inside out, and all the money and other valuables taken. Crothers had been found at the Bergen Point Ferry, where he cried for help, and gave the distress signal of the Knights of Pythias. This was observed by two members of the order, who assisted the man into Makeman's Hotel, at Port Richmond, the proprietor of which is also a member of the order. They summoned Dr. J. Walter Wood, who declared that the man had been drugged.

An investigation made by Mortimer Vanderbilt, Passenger Agent of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, has brought to light the fact that Crothers was met at the Bergen Point Ferry by a man who had been seen loitering around Annadale for several days. It is believed that this man gave Crothers knockout drops and then robbed him. Dr. Wood says that Crothers probably will recover.

THE GERLACH HOTEL LEASED.

E. M. Earle Takes the Property for a Term of Ten Years.

The Gerlach Hotel has been leased for a term of ten years to Eugene Mortimer Earle, proprietor of the Earlington and St. James Hotels at Richfield Springs. All the details of the lease have been arranged between the owner, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. Earle. Practically immediate possession is given, and as the house has undergone a thorough renovation during the Summer, its opening under the new management will take place in the near future. The Gerlach, which is a ten-story structure extending from 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, was built about twenty years ago, and during its earlier days was one of the best known known and most fashionable of New York's hotels. It suffered, however, by the general up-town movement of more recent years, and the culmination of its troubles came last April, when the Peabody Education Fund foreclosed a four-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage on the property, given by Charles Gerlach.

The plaintiffs bought the property in at a small advance over the amount of the mortgage. Since that time J. Pierpont Morgan, who is one of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, has taken the property off the hands of that organization and become the sole owner of it. On the day when the foreclosure sale was held, several executions against the Apartment Hotel Company, the lessees, at the time, were placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and since then the Gerlach has been closed.

It is understood that the new management will conduct the house as a family hotel. The lease was arranged through the firm of Maclay & Davies.

Brooklyn Elevated Improvements.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that a connection was to be made between the Brooklyn and Kings County Elevated Railroads at Manhattan crossing, in East New York. The structures of the two roads at this point are now only about 300 feet apart. The new connection will permit of a more frequent service during the hours of heavy traffic.

Says Mr. G. W. LORD, writing from Silver Lake, Maine: "My doctor recommended JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and I am sure that it has saved my life in one or two instances."—Adv.

Fall derbys.
They look like the $5 kind.
They wear like the $5 kind.
They are like the $5 kind.
We guarantee it.
$3 here.
Stores open until six o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

POST OFFICE CLERK ARRESTED.

Koehler Locked in Ludlow Street Jail, but Secrecy Is Maintained.

Charles Koehler, a clerk in the General Post Office, was arrested last night while at work by Post Office Inspector Jacobs and locked in Ludlow Street Jail.

The only information obtainable at the Post Office was from Superintendent Cave, who admitted that a clerk named Koehler had been arrested, but on what charge he was unable to state. It was said also that Koehler came to the General Post Office from Station C about eight months ago.

SHOWER FOLLOWS HEAT.

Rainfall in the City After a Day of Exceptional Humidity.

After a day of exceptional heat and humidity a shower came upon the city last night which quickly dropped the temperature ten degrees. The rain was slight, the fall, from 9:14 o'clock, when it started, to 10:30, being less than one-tenth of an inch, but there was an electrical agitation which at frequent intervals lighted up the city.

The lightning was not accompanied by thunder. At 8 o'clock the temperature was 78 degrees, and at 10:30 it was down to 68 degrees.

BIG FLATS CONDEMNED.

Tenants Ordered Out of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Houses.

The unusual sight of a big apartment house posted over with printed notices warning the tenants to move out by Tuesday next by order of the Board of Health was to be seen on the busiest part of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night. The flats condemned are known as the Empire City Flats, and are at 129, 131, 133, and 135 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The houses are owned by the estate of Adolph Brussel. They are five stories in height, with brownstone fronts, and were considered fine apartments till eclipsed by the more modern flats in the neighborhood. Fifteen tenants occupy the building. The cause of the condemnation is said to be that the plumbing in the buildings is defective. A few days ago a large piece of the ceiling of H. Werschinger's music store fell and injured one of his children.

ITALIAN BOOTBLACK MURDERED.

Baptiste Spingola Thought to Have Been Killed for His Money.

Baptiste Spingola, an Italian bootblack, thirty-one years old, was found dead yesterday morning in the basement of 88 Stanton Street. One of his eyes was out and his head was crushed. It is supposed he was murdered for $200 which he was known to have had. His brother, Giuseppe Spingola, who lives at 144 Ludlow Street, with his sister, was arrested on suspicion.

Giuseppe was in business with the murdered man, and he told the police that his brother was so stingy that he and his sister could not live with him. He slept in a dirty basement under his stand on a quilt, and was never known, his brother says, to take off his clothes.

There seems to be no clue to the mystery. Several Italians knew Baptiste saved his money and generally carried $200 or $300 in his pocket. Severio Spignato, a bootblack at Allen and Stanton Streets, told the police that he acted Thursday night as interpreter for two men who visited Baptiste in his sleeping room and were negotiating to buy his business. The men were to have seen Baptiste at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and they came on time. The police do not suspect them.

MANY GIRLS TAUGHT TO SWIM.

Success of Miss Clarke's Work at the West Fifty-first Street Bath.

Every little girl and many mothers who had the good fortune to be at the public swimming bath at the foot of West Fifty-first Street yesterday morning declared that it was the best and proudest day that the baths had seen all Summer. The occasion marked the close of the swimming lessons which have been given to girls at that bath since the middle of July, under the auspices of the Board of Education. Thirty vivacious, healthy-looking girls gave forceful illustration of their ability to take care of themselves in the water. And they did it gracefully, too, with an even one-two-three arm motion and quite as accurate a leg motion, for on both points the well-known swimming master, Sundstrom, who acted as examiner, was very critical.

The girls have been instructed by Miss Helen J. Clarke, an expert swimmer. "The girls that you see here," said Miss Clarke, as her brood of swimmers was splashing the water at the close of the exercises, "knew nothing about swimming when I took charge of them in July. I have restricted them this season to the arm-and-leg motion, and as they become more adept they can try diving and more difficult feats. I have had my classes three days a week, in the mornings. There have seldom been less than eighty girls at a time, the largest number for one day being 107.

"Enthusiastic? Well, I should say they are. Why, Mr. Sundstrom says some of my girls beat some of the boys in the other baths all to pieces. They come all the way from eight to eighteen years of age, and some of the best swimmers are the little ones."

The youngest girl in the class yesterday was Nellie Kelly, a bright little Miss of twelve years, who swam with a graceful stroke, and was clearly as much at home in the water as the proverbial duck. She was one of the eighteen girls who received the proud mark of 100 per cent. for excellence in swimming, the full list of honor students being Della Redden, Maude Teetzche, Mollie Connelly, Lizzie Murphy, Katie Doherty, Mabel Wuterich, Esther Cassidy, Nellie Sheedy, Agnes Thompson, Clara Hearn, Lottie Drake, Mamie O'Neil, Mabel Innis, Elizabeth Dingmore, Annie Barrison, Nellie Kelly, Gertrude Geary, and Maggie Clur.

The following received from 80 to 90 per cent.: Sarah Ham, Margaret Gallagher, Nellie McGuire, Theresa Brummer, Josie Clark, Maurice Keegan, Esther Quigley, Annie Allermann, Lizzie Hearn, Katie Kennedy, and Maggie McEntee.

This is the first year that the Board of Education has undertaken the instruction of children in swimming, and the results have been so satisfactory that the plan undoubtedly will be continued next year.

Panama Canal Report Denied.

Foreign dispatches said yesterday that the Panama Canal Company had entered into an agreement with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. by virtue of which the latter was to supply the necessary funds for the completion of the canal in case of favorable action by Congress. It was said that the bonds of the first Panama Company would be accepted in payment at 20 per cent. of their nominal value. Robert Bacon, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., denied the truth of the dispatch in toto, saying it had absolutely no foundation.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
DAILY, ONE CENT.
SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.
ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT.

Men's Scotch "AQUARETTE" Rain Coats.

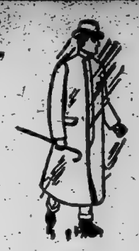

No rubber.
No odor.
No perspiration.
Hygienic.
Porous to air.

SHED RAIN PERFECTLY.

Coats have Silk Label

"AQUARETTE"

Trade mark is stamped on back of cloth.
For sale at Men's Furnishing Goods Stores.
Price, from $15 up.

A DREYFUS CASE AT HOME

Policeman Convicted by Perjury Asks for Justice.

WITNESSES MAKE CONFESSION

Say They Aided Saloon Keeper Kress to Send Dwyer to Prison Six Years Ago.

After six years, William Dwyer, who formerly was a policeman attached to the Old Slip Station, is to make an effort to wipe from his name the stigma attaching to it through his having served a term in the penitentiary for an offense of which it is now claimed he was innocent. The case came before Judge McMahon yesterday in the Court of General Sessions on the application of Lawyer Francis P. Garvin to have the conviction of six years ago set aside. The Judge found himself with a case analogous to that of Dreyfus on his hands, and when he had heard the motion said that it was one of the most remarkable that had ever come to his notice.

In 1893 William Kress kept a saloon at the corner of Nassau and John Streets, and one night Dwyer happened along there while there was a row in progress. He arrested Kress for disorderly conduct, and on the way to the station he also arrested a woman who tried to liberate the saloon keeper. Kress was fined in court the next day, and he then went to Police Headquarters, where he made a complaint against the policeman, alleging that the latter had entered his saloon and demanded a drink. The arrest, he said, followed his refusal of the policeman's demand.

In support of his complaint Kress produced two witnesses, who swore to the same statement. Dwyer was suspended from the force and later he was indicted by the Grand Jury on the charges of assault and oppression. The case attracted unusual attention, as it was the first one tried under a new law making oppression a criminal offense. Dwyer was convicted and the late Judge Martine sentenced him to two months in the penitentiary. Dwyer spent five weeks in the Tombs trying to raise the $1,000 which his lawyer told him would be the cost of a new trial, and when it became apparent that he could not obtain the money he went to the penitentiary and served out his time.

Several days ago Adolph Haege and Paul J. Felix, the two witnesses who had supported the statements of Kress, sought out Dwyer, who since his release has been working as a watchmaker, and told him that they had committed perjury to oblige the saloon keeper, to whom they were indebted at the time. Lately, they said, they had quarreled with Kress, and this, added to the remorse that had been rankling in them for years, drove them to do Dwyer this tardy act of justice. Dwyer took the men to the office of Lawyer Garvin, where they made affidavits to the statements already made to the ex-policeman.

After reading these affidavits to Judge McMahon yesterday in support of the application, Mr. Garvin said he had warned the men of the result of their action and had represented to them that they were liable to arrest for perjury. They told him that they were willing to take their chances in order to do justice to an innocent man.

Judge McMahon said that the case puzzled him, as under the code the limit of time allowed for appeals was one year. Mr. Garvin said that under the circumstances the law was clearly void, as it would deprive Dwyer of his Constitutional rights. The statements presented by him, he said, constituted newly discovered evidence, which it was impossible to produce at the time of the trial. Mr. Garvin went on to quote authorities, and said that while the Governor could pardon his client such action would not remove the stigma attaching to him and would not make it possible for him to demand reinstatement to the police force.

Judge McMahon said the Dreyfus affair was to a large extent a case in point. "As the law stands an appeal must be made within a year," said the Judge, "and it is doubtful this court has jurisdiction, but if it was possible for an innocent man in France to get a hearing after many years it should be so in this country. It would be a sad commentary on our laws if it should be found that those of France were more fair."

Judge McMahon took the papers and held the case under advisement. If Dwyer is cleared and reinstated to the police force it is said that he can claim his pay for the entire six years he was under the ban.

SHARK CAUGHT IN THE SOUND.

A Shovel-Nose, Nine Feet Long, Taken by New Rochelle Fishermen.

What is said to be the biggest shark ever brought into New Rochelle was landed by two fishermen of that town early yetterday morning, and at last accounts its carcass lay on Keefer's Dock there waiting for some one to come and take it as a gift. The men who caught it are Capt. J. A. Flandreau and Capt. Jacob Rider, who start on their fishing and lobster-catching expeditions from Keefer's Dock.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning the men were out in a little sloop in Long Island Sound not far from Glen Island. They were fishing for mossbunkers, which they designed to put to the use of baiting lobster traps. Of a sudden the gill net which they were taking in began to develop extraordinary signs of resistance, and soon it was evident that something was floundering around in it with exceptional vigor.

"Jehosaphat!" exclaimed Capt. Flandreau, as he saw his comrade wrestling with the net in an earnest fashion. "That's a thunderin' big catch o' bunkers ye got there, Jake!"

"Bunkers be durned!" was the testy retort. "If ye quit tryin' to light that pipe an' reach over it an' give me a hand, ye'll find I got sump'n' more'n bunkers, consarn it all."

The two men got together and made a joint attempt to haul in the net. Then they discovered that they had a tremendous shark whipping frantically about in its meshes. They remarked to each other that they were not exactly impatient to get it into the boat, and they wouldn't try just yet. They accordingly fastened the [illegible] the stern and set sail for White [illegible] and, a quarter of a mile away. [illegible] ing landed the boat, they hauled [illegible] with the uncanny prisoner, out [illegible] rocks, and after a fight of an hour [illegible] tion, succeeded in beating the life [illegible] with oars. They took the carcass [illegible] to New Rochelle, and a crowd of [illegible] inspected it at various times [illegible]

The shark is a red [illegible] and weighing from [illegible] it would have been [illegible] Glen Island bather [illegible] Captains have offe[illegible] the [illegible] Museum of Natural [illegible] H. Starin for his [illegible] Whichever museum [illegible] to New Rochelle first [illegible]

Wants a Divorce from [illegible]

Mrs. Margaret Clark[illegible] born Street, Brooklyn, [illegible] for an absolute divorce fro[illegible] J. Clarkson. Justice Jenks [illegible] an order for service by [illegible] by mail of the papers in th[illegible] is a sequal to the elopem[illegible] of Clarkson with Mrs. K[illegible] wife of a well-known racing ma[illegible] klyn, on Aug. 24 last. The pair [illegible] jail in Philadelphia.

Fall Importation
Kid Gloves.

4-Button Glacé,
newest shades.
3-Clasp Suede,
colors and black,
$1.00
per pair.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St

GEORGE B. HOYT INSANE.

His Condition Said to be Due to Overwork and Business Reverses.

George B. Hoyt, forty-nine years of age, a brother-in-law of George R. Blanchard, formerly Commissioner of the Joint Traffic Association, after spending two days in the insane ward at Bellevue Hospital, was taken last evening to the private sanitarium at Rivercrest. Mr. Hoyt has been adjudged insane upon the testimony of the physicians who dealt with his case.

Mr. Hoyt until recently was in charge of the inland traffic department of the Cuban Pan-American Express Company, with headquarters at 52 Broadway. He was forced through failing health to give up work about a month ago. The attack of insanity was sudden, and the doctors at Bellevue Hospital say it probably was due to overwork and business reverses, and that the patient will recover completely after a rest.

MOORE MAY GET A NEW TRIAL.

Evidence Which It Is Claimed Will Acquit the Prisoner.

William A. E. Moore, who was convicted and sentenced to nineteen years for "badgering" Martin Mahon at the Hotel Grenoble a year ago, will make an effort to get a new trial. Recorder Goff, who sentenced him, has set down the argument for Wednesday next.

The motion is made by Abraham Levy on an affidavit made by Philip Douras, who was Moore's counsel before his trial, and in which it is claimed that new evidence was discovered which would have resulted in an acquittal had it been available at the time of the trial.

Mahon swore that he gave two notes for $2,500 each to Moore when the latter found him with Fayne Moore in the hotel, and he also swore that Moore tried to negotiate the notes through Mr. Douras. This the lawyer denies, and he swears that Moore came to him the day after the affair with the confession of Moore's wife, and asked him on the strength of the confession to institute divorce proceedings.

Mahon also swore that he saw Moore and his wife in conversation at the Hotel Metropole on the night of the "badgering." An affidavit has been made by a reporter for a New York newspaper that he has located the two men with whom Mrs. Moore was in conversation at that time, and he says they both aver that Moore was not there. Mrs. Moore testified to this at the trial, but the men were never located.

SIGHT OF A FIGHT CAUSED DEATH

John Hill Succumbed to Heart Disease as the Result of a Homicide.

John Hill died on Thursday afternoon at North Bergen, N. J., of heart disease, and it is said that the sight of a homicide first developed the trouble. Two years ago he was at South Beach, S. I., and as he was walking on the beach two men who had rowed in from the bay and had drawn their boat up on the sand in front of the Happy Home Hotel began to quarrel. One of them seized an oar and struck the other. Mr. Hill was close to the men, and fell unconscious and was carried into the hotel. He was removed to his home the next day. He was then suffering from heart trouble, brought on, the doctors said, by the shock of seeing the fight.

The man struck died a few days later from a fractured skull, and this came to Mr. Hill's knowledge. He became frantic, and for weeks it was thought he would go insane. He was in dread of being summoned as a witness, and for weeks this preyed upon his mind. He did not want to give testimony that might result in the death of a man in the electric chair. He was never summoned as a witness, because he could not be found. After that he appeared to get better, but his heart continued weak. He was superintending the erection of new building belonging to him on Thursday at North Bergen. He leaned against a carpenter's bench and one of his legs came in contact with a saw which had been lying in the sun and had become heated. He uttered a cry of fright when he felt the hot steel. He leaped back and fell unconscious. He never revived. Mr. Hill was prosperous, and a member of many societies.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE EXTENSION.

Movement to Have Roadway Go Through Trinity Cemetery.

Several owners of property just south of Trinity Cemetery, in One Hundred and Fiftieth, One Hundred and Fifty-first, and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets, will meet in the office of John Henry Hull next Monday to consider a course of action with regard to the matter of the extension of Riverside Drive in that vicinity. The managers of the Trinity Corporation desire that the Riverside Drive shall extend around the cemetery, but some of the property owners believe that their own interests will be better subserved if the Drive goes directly over or through the cemetery. Prompt action in this matter is necessitated by the fact that the proposed line of the Riverside Drive extension has been fixed, and application is soon to be made by the Corporation Counsel for Commissioners in condemnation proceedings.

The act which authorized the Board of Public Works to lay out and extend Riverside Drive so as to connect with the Boulevard Lafayette provided that the city might take more or less of a strip of land running parallel with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and extending in an easterly line for the space of 300 feet until it reached the southerly boundary of Trinity Cemetery, at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Twelfth Avenue. At this point the Trinity Corporation interposed and limited the width of the Drive to 100 feet, and also declined to give up more than one-half of that space for the purposes of the proposed highway.

In the working out of the details of the plan of extension, differences arose between the property owners in that vicinity and the Trinity Corporation. One of the grievances of the property owners is that they are required to pay 50 per cent. of the cost of the proposed improvement as adjoining owners, when as a matter of fact their property will not be benefited. These property owners allege that Trinity Corporation pays no taxes, and that it has practically checked the improvement of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street for more than twenty-five years.

There is a disposition on the part of the property owners to settle this question amicably with the Trinity Corporation without resorting to the courts. If Trinity can be induced to give up a strip of its cemetery the Riverside Drive extension can be made, it is said, on a satisfactory basis.

Woman Suicide Identified.

The woman who committed suicide Thursday afternoon in the Delaware Hotel, Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, was identified yesterday as Minnie Keeler, thirty-five years of age, who resided at 60 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The woman drank carbolic acid, and on her person was found a card with "Mrs. Vanderbilt, 744 Fifth Avenue," engraved upon it.

We wouldn't be treating you right if we didn't tell you that there were some of those

$12 Suits,
(formerly $20 to $28)
and
$3.50 Trousers,
(formerly $5 to $8)

left, which have created such a stir this week.

Plenty of large and small sizes in Suits—only a few medium sizes. Suits at 13th St. only. Trousers at all stores.

A few fine black Vicuna Cutaway Coats and Vests (silk lined) at $12, formerly $24, are worth coming for. Also at 13th St.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.

Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

GRAVESEND BONDS IN DISPUTE.

Courts May Decide Legality of Some Hypothecated by McKane.

The status of $138,000 in bonds of the old town of Gravesend was the subject of a conference yesterday between Controller Coler and Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling. These bonds were issued by the town, during the time when John Y. McKane constituted the entire administration of the municipality, for public improvements. McKane took the bonds to Coffin & Stanton, received $10,000 in cash, and got a book credit for the balance. Soon afterward the firm failed.

After consolidation, the Controller's experts found that Coffin & Stanton had turned the bonds over as collateral to other persons, who had lent them money. The holders of the bonds contend that they should not be deprived of them, as they had loaned the money in good faith, while Mr. Sterling says that the city should not guarantee the bonds, as the town of Gravesend, so far as he can learn, received no benefit from them. The courts will probably be called on to settle the legality of the bonds.

MANHATTAN TUNNEL COMPANY.

Hearing on Its Application for a Fifty-Year Franchise.

The Joint Committee on Railroads of the Municipal Assembly gave a hearing yesterday on the application for a franchise of the Manhattan Tunnel Company. The route of the tunnel is as follows: Beginning at a point in Chambers Street 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of West Broadway, and thence running westerly and underneath Chambers Street, West Broadway, Greenwich, Washington, and West Streets to the shore line of the Hudson River, and thence through a tunnel underneath the Hudson River to the limits of the ownership and jurisdiction thereof by the City of New York.

David J. Newland, the President of the company, stated that the application was for a fifty-year franchise, that the rate of fare would be 3 cents a mile, that the tunnel would be 6,000 feet long, and that it would be completed in twenty months. The company, he said, had ample capital.

No one appeared in opposition to the plan, and the committee took no action.

POLICEMEN'S PAY HELD UP.

Fifty Appointed Ahead of John F. McLaughlin May Have to Sue.

The Civil Service Commission has held up the pay for August of fifty policemen who were appointed by the Police Board on the 1st of last month, and from present indications the policemen will have to sue for their money. The trouble arose over Policeman John F. McLaughlin, who was passed by the commission and recommended for appointment, but the Police Board refused to act in his case, because it discovered that he had been indicted for assault. The commission had considered this question, but had passed it over on the ground that the indictment had been dismissed by the District Attorney.

When the Police Board refused to act in McLaughlin's case it was warned that the pay for any policeman appointed ahead of him would be illegal, and that they would not get their pay. Nevertheless the board appointed fifty men on Aug. 1, and did not put McLaughlin on the force until Aug. 29. The commission made good its threat when the warrants for the pay of the first fifty were made out.

School Salaries in Dispute.

There is a hitch over the payment of the salaries for July and August of some 350 employes of the Board of Education, who figure on the city pay rolls as clerks, and who, under the ruling of the Controller, hold civil service positions. The pay rolls for the months named were sent to the Controller some time ago. He has notified the Board of Education that until the matter is starightened out only the regular teachers will be paid. The clerks are regularly licensed teachers, taken from classrooms to aid in the clerical work of the schools. It is believed that the matter will be satisfactorily arranged and that all will receive their pay.

Body of Frank C. Ives Arrives.

The body of Frank C. Ives, the billiard expert, who died recently in Mexico, arrived yesterday on board the steamship Seguranca. It was consigned to S. Whitlock.

Men's English "Cravenette" Tailor-made Rain Coats,

Porous to air.
No rubber.
No odor.
No perspiration.
Hygienic.

SHED RAIN PERFECTLY.

Coats have Silk Label

"Cravenette"

Trade mark stamped on back of cloth.
For sale at leading Haberdashers.
Price, from $25 up.

REFRESHING SLEEP.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
taken before retiring quiets the nerves and induces sleep.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES, Mgr. BEGINNING NEXT Tuesday Eve., Sept. 12, MRS. FISKE will present a new play by Langdon Mitchell, (Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair,") entitled Becky Sharp. Seats NOW ON SALE.

NEW YORK! THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15 P. M. THE MAN IN THE MOON! Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Vast Vaudeville. Promen. de Luxe! 150 Artists. Kitty Loftus, Maggie Cline, Marie Dressler, Hawaiians.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d....At 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinée TO-DAY, 2. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS Annie Russell ...in.... MISS HOBBS ...in.... MISS HOBBS MATINEE NEXT THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

DALY'S NEXT WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, SOTHERN .....THE KING'S MUSKETEER..... .....THE KING'S MUSKETEER..... Box Office Opens 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL, 125th st. & 7th av. TO-NIGHT GALA OPENING, LOUISE BEAUDET & 20 Europ. & Amer. Stars

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66T

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1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

An important book on mountain climbing will shortly come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The title of the work is "The Highest Andes." The author is Edward A. Fitzgerald, F. R. G. S. Although therein is popularly related the ascent of the loftiest mountain ever climbed and other thrilling experiences of South American adventurers, the book is extremely valuable from a scientific point of view, as its appendices contain much exact information regarding the high altitudes reached. In the ascent of Mount Aconcagua the author attained an altitude of 23,000 feet, which is the loftiest point ever climbed to.

Richard Whiteing, the author of "No. 5 John Street," will present in October through The Century Company what is practically a new work. This book, the title of which is "The Island," was originally published about ten years ago, and was received with a certain amount of cordiality by the press of England and America. It failed, however, to attain the remarkable popularity of the book of which it was the forerunner. It has now been carefully revised by the author, and two entirely new chapters upon one of the recent events in France have been added. A new introduction has also replaced the old one.

The second volume of Mr. Thomas B. Watson's "The French Revolution" will be published by the Scribners in October. The first volume, which was published last Spring, dealt with the history of France from the time of the Gauls to the death of Louis XV. The second volume is entitled "The Revolution." Mr. Watson has gathered his material as far as possible from original sources, and from the numerous memoirs and autobiographies with which French literature is enriched. It has been his intention to note the varying forms of government, to trace the ancient origin of modern laws and customs, and, among other things, to explain the relations between the Church and the State. The first volume of Mr. Watson's work excited a great deal of criticism, and by many conservative scholars the author was rather severely handled. The second volume gives peculiar emphasis if not redoubled energy to the methods of scholarship and style in the first.

Dr. Henry R. Stiles, who has taken up the task of completing the history of Wethersfield, mentioned in last week's issue, expects to be occupied with the work about three years. The first volume, which is the historical one, the second being given up to genealogy, is at present only about half ready for the printers. Dr. Stiles's history of "Ancient Windsor" is, in its way, a monumental piece of work—one of the finest specimens of local history that has ever been prepared. He will of course do as well for Wethersfield; that is, assuming that he has the material at his disposal. In the annals of Connecticut, Wethersfield plays a very important part, and the ancestral lines of thousands of people now living undoubtedly go back to that ancient settlement.

"Historic Towns of New England," published last Winter by G. P. Putnam's Sons, was received with marked favor. The success of this series has caused the publishers to present another series entitled "Historic Towns of the Middle States," uniform with the first and edited also by Lyman P. Powell, with an introduction by Dr. Albert Shaw. Arrangements have already been made with authors for the different articles, which have been assigned as follows: "Albany," by W. W. Battershall; "Saratoga," by Ellen H. Walworth; "Schenectady," by Judson S. Landor; "Newburg," by Adelaide Skeel; "Tarrytown," by H. W. Mabie; "Brooklyn," by Harrington Putnam; "New York," by J. B. Gilder; "Buffalo," by Roland B. Mahany; "Pittsburg," by S. H. Church; "Philadelphia," by Talcott Williams; "Princeton," by W. M. Sloane, and "Wilmington," by E. N. Vallandigham.

We have it on most excellent authority that M. Lionel Decle, the author of "Trooper 3,809," which was recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, has deliberately removed the acute accent from the last letter of his name, which in all French catalogues and in the invaluable English edition of "Who's Who" is spelled "Decle." Mr. Decle is an Anglicized Frenchman and a former soldier of the French cavalry. We are not told, however, whether he has Anglicized his name through protest against the recent action of his some-time superior officers or whether he has done so simply for the convenience of his English friends. As has been said, Mr. Decle is not likely to peruse the pages in print of "Trooper 3,809" for several months, as he is at present journeying along Mr. Rhodes's Cape-to-Cairo Railway on behalf of The Daily Telegraph of London. Probably no book of the season has received a larger amount of simultaneous attention from the reviewers than "Trooper 3,809."

Sidney Whitman, F. R. G. S., author of "The Story of Austria," in G. P. Putnam's Stories of the Nations Series, of which a new and revised edition will presently be issued, is a journalist and foreign correspondent with a connection in New York. Since 1895 he has been a correspondent of a paper in this city, which he represented at Constantinople during the Armenian uprising and at the Turkish headquarters during the Graeco-Turkish war. From November, 1897, to January, 1898, he accompanied a Turkish mission through Kurdistan, Anatolia, and Syria, from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. It will be recalled that Mr. Whitman recently edited for Harper & Brothers the authorized edition of "The Reminiscences of the King of Roumania."

It was announced a short time ago by cable to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that A. C. Swinburne had changed the title of his forthcoming tragedy to "Rosamund." This is the Rosamund who was once Queen of the Lombards, and who conspired with another to assassinate her husband, Albovine, in revenge for the wrong he had done her. According to Machiavelli, Albovine after having slain Rosamund's father, forcibly married her, and at a banquet compelled her to drink from a drinking cup made out of the dead King's skull and pledge Albovine in a toast. It is said that Webster founded his play "The Duchess of Malfi" on this episode. Mr. Swinburne's work, however, is said to follow the gentlemen in Middleton's drama "The Witch," and also in Addison's play on the same subject.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

George Saintsbury's Estimate of Him in the Modern English Writers Series.*

In what Prof. Saintsbury writes of criticism there is often what is calculated to arouse protest. And we have an impression that he not only is conscious of this, but that it is of malice prepense, and that there is nothing he enjoys more. He so loves to give us shocks that he would even "step aside a kennin" to do so, and to see us squirm. But the professor is always entertaining; and if he does not digress too far toward frivolity, and we can look beyond the banter, we may generally find something worth looking for.

In this little book on Matthew Arnold, with which he leads off the new series by Messrs. Blackwood of "Modern English Writers," he enjoys himself rather more than usual, and indulges his propensity to the full. He reasoned well in "endeavoring," as he says, "to help the reader who wants criticism." That is what any reader of Matthew Arnold might want; and what else should he look for from Prof. Saintsbury? It is his vein.

The first shock is felt in reading the first page of the preface. In a note there Mr. Saintsbury speaks of Mr. Arthur Galton's book as containing "some interesting notes, mostly about dachshunds." The remark calls the dachshunds to mind, but what was predominant there is the "Hobby Horse"; and to match our memory against the remark we turned to the tiny, admirable volume, to find fifteen letters, in three of which brief and casual mention is made of the dachshunds. It is a prefatory instance of Mr. Saintsbury's waywardness, which raises within us the question, "Be thy intents wicked or charitable"?

After a few pages of biography Mr. Saintsbury takes up Mr. Arnold's first volume, "The Swayed Reveller, and Other Poems," rolls up his sleeves, and sails right in. (If the professor were as subject to the "dyer's hand" as we are, such an expression as this should have been saved us.) He says at once: "It is full of faults, but that is part of the beauty of it." We feel a shock, and look anxiously for but do not find any justification for the remark. Only this, for reason and elucidation: that the volume when issued attracted very little attention, but that no critic could then know that "some of those faults are those which, persevering, prevented Mr. Arnold from attaining a higher position than he actually holds in poetry." What the professor means is that its faults should not have doomed the volume to neglect, for they are a part of its beauties; and no critic could then know what the ultimate result of those faults would be. He should, therefore, some half a century ago have treated the faults as beauties, and no more about it. Nevertheless, he tells us that "the performance is such as had been seen in no verse but Tennyson's and the almost unnoticed Brownings, for some thirty years."

With this for a solace as to the volume, as a whole, he proceeds to puncture the title poem until body and soul of it collapse together. Then, as a further solatium, he tells us "there is plenty of compensation" in what remains of the volume. But even the compensation turns out "of a mingled yarn." Thus we have something which is said to be "a very curious cross (is anything more needed to show that Mr. Saintsbury's is not the 'dyer's hand'?) between two things that at first sight may seem unmarriageable—the Wordsworthian enthusiasm and the Byronic despair"; then what "contains very fine poetry, in which 'the note' rings throughout"; then what "seems to some to have a smatch of priggishness"; then what is "almost adequate," and the companions of which are "respectable and nothing more"; then "an experiment in Moore-ish method and melody, a curiosity, rather than anything else"; then a poem, which is "a very beautiful one," followed by three on the same level, and two which are but "faint Wordsworthian echoes." Then we have "a great poem, one by itself, which finds and keeps its own in poetry." Following is one which "sounds 'the note' again," and finally one that "goes far higher" and draws from the professor himself "a note" that almost touches enthusiasm.

Thus it may be seen what there is cut out for the reader who takes Matthew Arnold in one hand and Mr. Saintsbury in the other. We have not named the pieces that are disposed of in this way, for here our wish is simply to show the manner, not discuss the estimate. What criticism is thinly interspersed, with these diets is almost entirely philological, or has to do with the get-up of the verses. It remains, therefore, for the reader of this book to discover for himself what may be in Arnold that is "to be desired to make one wise," and, for his more artistic sense, to bring it to the touchstone of Mr. Saintsbury's expert testimony, though in this way it may be "expert in trifles; able to express the parts, but not discern the whole."

Mr. Saintsbury. He declares here the attractiveness of the varying forms of verse, half a dozen of which Arnold, he says, "makes for and flits about" in "Tristram and Iseult," and he fairly revels in the diversity of rhyme. He shoots at us the "equivocal catosyllabic," the "trochaic decasyllables of a rococo kind," the "anapaestic," the "stopped," and the "enjambed couplet," and the "rhymed heroic." This all has an interest for the stagesmith, doubtless, and in a way for the critic; but we think, and, indeed, Mr. Saintsbury admits, that it may not be always quite satisfactory to the reader.

As in the first volume, the larger pieces in this, "Empedocles" and "Tristram and Iseult," are, in Mr. Saintsbury's opinion, "something of a failure"; but he thinks that "had they been much weaker the smaller pieces would have saved the volume." Among these "Memorial Verses" on Wordsworth come in for praise, though it is decidedly faint, and we cannot quite see why this should be compared, to its disparagement, with pieces that it in no way resembles. For, "who, that is a critic, fair, sober, wise," would think "Adonais" a fitting comparison with "Memorial Verses"? or even Wordsworth's own "Effusion"? or Tickell on Addison? or, worse, Dryden on Oldham? or, worst of all, Carew on Donne? Who would do so? No, though such comparisons are often vain, if one must be made, Denham upon Cowley stands to be much more fittingly compared with those "verses," which are, viewed as art, and leaving "Adonais" aside, equal, and, as a message to men, superior to either.

Thus far one unacquainted with Matthew Arnold, who should take this book in hand, would think him little else than an everyday scribbler, who has made an occasional passable hit; in reality, the "mere belletristic trifler" he, in addressing his critics, enjoyed calling himself. The reader would be unconvinced of any high aims and purposes the poet had. And to those who know anything of Arnold, there is so much in this volume that is unseasonable, inappropriate, and beside the mark, that approval and disapproval come to have almost equal value. Mere wit, in dealing with Arnold, is absurd; and that inconsiderateness, which makes him a foil for one's own raciness of habit and style, might suit the reader of Theodore Hook, not the student of Matthew Arnold.

In the dozen pages that are taken up with the first series of "Essays in Criticism," we have a concrete revelation of Mr. Saintsbury's method in dealing with this subject. There is, in the strain of approval, such a burden of reserve as makes the reading of it extremely irksome. We confess to going through it with a stumbling gait. There is a shock in almost every sentence. Here the office of the critic is far from being a profitable one. There is no disposition to seek out and place in the most favorable light for seeing them such excellences as the work contains, but such merit as is admitted is so shaded and toned with qualifications that we cannot see the features right of that volume which marks an epoch in English literature. Mr. Saintsbury says: "As always with the author, nothing is easier than to pick holes in it," and proceeds in about twenty lines, containing nothing of any value, to first dispose of the preface, which ranks among prefaces as one of the few really great ones to English books. Among his notices of the Essays we have his estimate of those on Maurice and Eugénie de Guerin, where, for their being by Arnold associated with the name of Keats, he shows us himself passing them with "averted face," which is, perhaps, very amusing as melodrama, but can hardly be called criticism. He makes the qualifying admission, however, that "they are very pretty essays in themselves," which no student of Arnold will accept as criticism, for he knows that Arnold never chose his subjects for such trivial ends. And when some pages further on he calls the Guerins "tenth-rate people," and atones a few lines further by admitting Eugénie to be "undoubtedly a 'fair soul,'" with, again, the irrepressible condition that she is "not in this distinguished from hundreds and thousands of other women," we are still more confounded, more at a loss. Such attempts as this are perfectly futile, for the place of the Guerins in the estimation of readers is quite secure. But, then, Mr. Saintsbury offers hostage to the volume by saying that "the rest of the book is entirely free from liability to such criticism as this."

When the thread of biography is taken up, and we find put down as worthy of record the leaving by Arnold of his dressing case and umbrella behim him, from having been charmed by Disraeli; the question of how to spell the "beastly" word "waggonette;" the catching of a salmon; advice regarding pig breeding; the fact that "in September he shoots worse than ever, and soon after his mother dies"—all this and nothing more, we conclude that literary biography is not Mr. Saintsbury's vein.

From our author's propensity for anatomical demonstrations, his appreciation of phrases and lines and couplets, it was perhaps to be expected that Arnold's poems would raise ruffles upon the surface at least of this book. Arnold did not value such things as Mr. Saintsbury does. What he valued most in a poem were the action represented in it and the total impression it produced. Again, in Arnold's criticisms, his sight is rarely off the importance of conduct, as leading to the sure precincts of human happiness; and this he believes can be best attained by culture, which is achieved by the work of the critic. This being his view in poetry, and his aim in criticism, one misses altogether what is in him, who, like Mr. Saintsbury, has no sympathy with such things, but who uses his work for demonstrations in literary mechanism alone, and looks in his poetry only for pleasing turns of expression. Not that his writings are lacking in phrases and lines of striking force, which have found a permanent place, and which Mr. Saintsbury has at times brought out with appreciation. For, though so addicted to playing with errors, which, like straws, flow on the surface, he will, by diving below, bring an occasional pearl up also.

If we follow Mr. Saintsbury to that beautiful book, "On Translating Homer," we find, to borrow a phrase he himself makes use of, the same "literally damnable iteration," the same obtrusive censure and involved praise. If he would but show some of that subtlety that the Lion and other such artists display in the handling of their victims! The cat will serve its future by playing with—as if it loved it—the mouse it is about to devour. It is an admirable posture, and shows the true artist, in rendering an action in itself painful, not unpleasant, to the looker-on. There is a "style" in it that even a poet might envy. But here we have juggling criticism and restless hole-picking, and when we have done the half dozen pages given to the subject, we not only have no additional light on the famous book, but are no wiser as to Mr. Saintsbury's real judgment upon it.

This irritating uncertainty which pervades Mr. Saintsbury's pages raises in an acute form the question of the purpose that criticism is intended to serve. It certainly cannot be properly undertaken with a lack of the sense of responsibility or with a carelessness of touch suggestive of "a bull in a china shop"; nor can any good end be attained by a predominant spirit of levity; and the remark of a living poet and critic gains additional point by the production of this book, that, "had the Archangel Gabriel written and published poetry, and Mr. Saintsbury had undertaken to review it, his criticism would have betrayed no sign of his being in the least degree awed by the very exalted rank of the author." This attitude may be justified, but, considering, from what we know of him, how important to us such an author's subject might be, it would not, one would think, be amiss to approach such a book with at least a serious purpose.

The function of the critic acquired, by the work of Matthew Arnold, greater importance, and a dignity it had not previously generally assumed; a dignity derived from a sincerity and purity of purpose that it would be good for all who call themselves critics to adopt. The having done so might have saved Mr. Saintsbury the catastrophe of a lost opportunity, and endowed his book with a reason for existing.

We look in a study of Arnold for an introduction to his mind and spirit, but we look here in vain. And, assured as we are of his high aims, we are impressed with the inadequacy of this criticism to help to an appreciation of him the readers of to-day. We do not attach faultlessness in any respect to Arnold—the man or his work. His faults are not so deep that they are not easily seen, and "Homer himself hath been observed to nod," but we claim for him the rare quality of disinterestedness, enthusiasm for truth, proneness toward the things that are excellent, and a self-forgetful desire to bring those, at least, whose common possession the English language is, under influences that make for righteousness. The instances are rare, indeed, when a mind so richly furnished has in the same spirit of unworldliness entertained and pursued the same ideals. We regard him as a teacher in the highest sense. It is for this above all that we honor Arnold, and value his work. The student of to-day can scarcely realize what he owes to him, having entered unconsciously, it may be said, into a heritage which Arnold was beyond other men instrumental in preparing for him.

A. BLACKWOOD.

READING FOR GIRLS OF EIGHTEEN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you kindly send me a list of books for general reading for a young woman eighteen years old? She has just finished her studies at the High School. I am anxious that she should read only the best of the old and new books. You will greatly oblige a constant reader of your valuable paper by sending a list or suggesting where I could find one. E. D. F.

Moore's Mills, Dutchess County, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1899.

The great thing in choosing a list of books for a young girl's reading is to select those which are thoroughly good, and, at the same time, not such difficult reading as to turn what should be a pleasure into a dull task. Books, too, should be chosen which are not deficient in style, because the literature wanting style, which is all too common in Sunday school libraries and in the cheaper magazines, and which flood our circulating libraries and the counters of many of the bookshops, while not harmful in itself may exercise a very bad influence through its very weakness. Were one obliged to chose between two evils, we should not hesitate to say take something bordering on the sensational, provided always that its tendency is not toward impurity, rather than take the milk-and-water stuff so often found between book covers. Nor can we see any good reason for frequent frowning upon novel reading, particularly in this day when so many good ethical lessons are taught in that form. Thackeray's wisdom was very clearly shown when he wrote:

Novels are secrets. All people with healthy literary appetites love them. Almost all women, a vast number of clever, hard-hearted men, Judges, Bishops, Chancellors, mathematicians, are notorious novel readers, as well as young boys and sweet girls and their kind, tender mothers.

Therefore, the young girl should have her novels, but one should be sure they are the best, not only in subject, but in treatment. It is surprising, too, how the reading of good fiction will make one thirsty for more details about the subject, and one will find questions being asked and reference books consulted in order to throw more light upon a particular period or upon books, places, subjects, and people suggested by the conversation or allusions in a work of fiction.

If a young reader could be induced to take up books like Hammerton's "Intellectual Life" and Ireland's "Book Lover's Enchiridion," reading perhaps only a page or two a day as a sort of task, it would be the best of education, and in many cases might be followed by a true love for books. Of which latter condition Sir John Herschell writes:

If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading.

Below will be found a short list of books, but one that should take several years to finish the reading of, none of them being out-of-the-way volumes or at all hard to find. Any really good book will usually be found to suggest another, which, on reading, will make one wish to take up still others, thus forming a sort of endless chain. Indeed, the quality of a book is often to be judged by its suggestiveness, the gradual leading on from volume to volume, to suit one's individual taste, thus after a short time doing away with all necessity for lists.

A valuable little book, and one published very cheaply, is Prof. Charles F. Richardson's "The Choice of Books," which, while not containing lists, is so written as to encourage the love of reading. Any one of the "Great Writers" series or the "Famous Women" series will be very interesting and suggestive reading. It will be thought strange, perhaps, that Sir Walter Scott is completely ignored in this list, but it is believed that an average girl of eighteen will have read him from cover to cover, as she will, also, the charming books Miss Alcott has given us:

NOVELS.

Stevenson—"Treasure Island," "Prince Otto," "Kidnapped," "David Balfour."
Dickens—"David Copperfield," "Nicholas Nickleby."
Thackeray—"Henry Esmond," "The Virginians," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes."
Blackmore—"Lorna Doone," "Dariel."
Mrs. Gaskell—"Cranford," "Mary Barton."
Cooper—"The Spy," "The Pathfinder," "The Deerslayer," "The Last of the Mohicans."
Mrs. Stowe—"The Minister's Wooing."
Winston Churchill—"Richard Carvell."
Daudet—"La Belle Nivernaise."
C. D. G. Roberts—"The Forge in the Forest," "A Sister to Evangeline."
Edward Everett Hale—"Philip Nolan's Friends," "The Man Without a Country."
Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood—"A Transplanted Rose."
Howells—"Their Wedding Journey," "The Lady of the Aroostook."
Miss Yonge—"The Heir of Redclyffe."
Miss Austen—"Mansfield Park," "Persuasion," "Pride and Prejudice."
Miss Ferner—"Marriage," "The Inheritance," "Destiny."
Kipling—"Jungle Book," first and second series; "Wee Willie Winkie, and Other Stories."

HISTORICAL NOVELS.

Evers—"Uarda," "The Emperor," "Homo Sum."
Ware—"Zenobia," "Aurelian," "Julian."
Wallace—"The Fair God."
Kingsley—"Hypatia," "Westward, Ho!"
Reade—"The Cloister and the Hearth."
Miss Yonge—"Chaplet of Pearls," "Unknown to History."
Conan Doyle—"The White Company."

POETRY.

Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, Stedman's "American Anthology," Repplier's "A Book of Famous Verse," Tennyson, Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh," Henley's "Lyra Heroica," Stedman's "Victorian Anthology."

MYTHOLOGY, HISTORY, &c.

Kingsley—"The Greek Heroes."
Hawthorne—"The Wonder Book," "Tanglewood Tales," "Twice Told Tales."
Church—"Stories from Homer," "Stories from Herodotus."
Lanier—"The Boy's King Arthur."
Cheney—"A Peep at the Pilgrims."
Mrs. Child—"The First Settlers of New England."
Spofford—"New England Legends."
Irving—"Knickerbocker's History of New York," "Life of Washington."
Beacon Biographies—Farragut, Webster, Lowell, Phillips Brooks, Robert E. Lee.

THE BEAUTY ROSE.

I saw a Rose beside the garden lawn,
A Beauty Rose on its enchanted throne;
With odorous breath it welcomed in the dawn,
While on its breast the night's sweet jewels shone.

Last night the moon held it in soft embrace,
And, loverlike, now hides behind yon hill;
O Beauty Rose, the blushes on thy face
Were born of love, and make thee lovelier still

"Oh! that such blush should perish soon," I said—
And then the Beauty Rose made me reply:
"Think thou on this—the moon that here doth fade
Shines on as bright within some other sky;
We change and live; make thou no heart-repine,
No rose were sweet—were it forever thine."

S. H. M. BYERS.

St. Helen's, Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 4, 1899.

A VOICE FROM AFAR.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Allow me to add my voice to the song of praise which your little paper is calling forth from all classes of men.

The Australian colonials, as a class, even those residing in the large towns, are very far from being literary in their tastes, unless the term be defined as meaning records of horse races, cricket matches, and sports in general.

To the masses, American literature means books of the "Deadwood Dick" type, while among the better informed Mark Twain is the only known American author.

To one living in such a literary desert, THE SATURDAY REVIEW is doubly welcome and refreshing, more especially, perhaps, the part of it devoted to notices and criticisms of new books, as by means of these one is saved from becoming hopelessly behind the times.

CHARLES HUMPHREY.

Mount Catherine Mine, Yerilla, Western Australia, July 24, 1899.

1899

KIPLING.

Some Curious and Interesting Facts About Him Contained in a "Guide Book."

The prefatory note to William Roberton's "Kipling Guide Book," which has just been published in England, states that it is intended "for both Kiplingites and for those with whom he is not yet a reading acquaintance. It is hoped that those who take an interest in Kipe'—and they number their thousands all over the globe—will have their interest further stimulated, while those to whom he is but a name borne on the newspapers and on the wings of current report, will be induced to add to their enjoyments of life, that of studying Rudyard Kipling both as a novelist and as a poet."

The author claims for it neither originality nor critical insight, but in fifty small pages contrives to give us a mass of information about Kipling and his work which will be found unusually interesting. Many of the stories are more or less known, it is true; but others seem quite fresh; while a valuable feature of the volume is a very complete bibliography, not only of the published books, but of magazine articles as well, the latter including the titles of many papers on Kipling and his various books as well as stories and poems written by him and first appearing in periodical form.

The frontispiece of the book—alone well worth the price of the whole—is a rough, full-length woodcut of Kipling, spectacles and all, carrying a heavy sack on his shoulders, and running rapidly, closely followed by a hideous figure of Death with outstretched sword. The picture is entitled "The White Man's Burden," and has the following inscription: "Burdened with care for undeveloped races the white man fell into a cave of pneumonia, situated near New York, but escaped after a desperate struggle." To be thoroughly appreciated the picture needs to be seen.

Mr. Roberton first sketches Kipling's early life, he having been born at Bombay on the 31st of December, 1865; touches upon his father's Indian career, first as architectural sculptor to the Bombay School of Art, Principal of the Mayo School of Art, and since 1893 Curator of the Central Museum, Lahore, and notes, too that Rudyard Kipling's grandfathers were both Methodist ministers, and his uncle, the Rev. F. W. Macdonald, is now being spoken of as the next President of the Wesleyan Conference.

The young Kipling was educated at the United Services College, Westward Ho, North Devon, it being believed that in "Stalky & Co." Mr. Kipling has drawn largely upon his own school experiences. "After not too many years' intimacy with the schoolmaster," as Mr. Roberton puts it, "Kipling returned to India, where he became sub-editor of The Lahore Civil and Military Gazette and special correspondent of The Allahabad Pioneer, for the former of which many of his earlier tales were written."

Mr. Roberton rapidly reviews the appearance of Kipling's earlier books, and gives some of the recent prices for first editions: "Departmental Ditties," a very special copy, £19; "Plain Tales from the Hills," £3 9s., and "Soldiers Three," £6 6s., which, from the standpoint of American prices for the same, seem very low, although Mr. Roberton would not so agree. For instance, "Plain Tales from the Hills," on this side, is usually quoted at $40; while "Departmental Ditties" is considered cheap at $150 for a good, clean copy, and "Soldiers Three" was quoted in a recent New York catalogue, in binding, at $65.

Writing of "Barrack Room Ballads," Mr. Roberton says they speedily became popular, "and the British private found himself famous, while the author was ere long hailed as emphatically the poet of all those who still believe in England and her greatness." In "The Recessional" and "The White Man's Burden," "he has voiced the feelings and aspirations of the English-speaking peoples," Stedman calling him "the greatest of our balladists."

Of a recent book, "The Day's Work," Mr. Roberton says it was favorably received on both sides of the Atlantic; it being understood "that Mr. Kipling was receiving a royalty of 2 shillings on each copy sold, • • • from a circulation of 50,000 copies the author would have a return of £5,000. If we add the value of the serial and American rights, Mr. Kipling's royalty would be upward of £10,000."

Mr. Roberton tells the story of the boy editors of The Horsmonden (Kent) School Magazine, who asked Kipling for a contribution, for which they offered him "the magnificent remuneration of ½ pence per page." As is well known, Mr. Kipling sent them "A Few Hints on Schoolboy Etiquette," which naturally created a great demand for Nos. 13 and 14, which contained the article, as well as a caricature of Kipling. Finally, when the edition was nearly sold out, the boys raised its price to seven and sixpence, adding they would prefer not to sell, as in after years those numbers "would be worth wealth untold." However that may be, a set was recently offered in New York for $12.50.

Last year a series of six articles appeared in The London Morning Post entitled "A Fleet in Being," which was published in the Autumn in a slim blue volume, with a spirited sketch of part of the Channel fleet on its front cover. For some reason this book does not seem to be very well known in America; possibly because, like the new poem, "Cruisers," published in The Morning Post Aug. 14, it has a largely local interest, and for that reason appeals to a narrower audience.

Mr. Kipling published two fine poems last year, "For Remembrance" and "Kitchener's School," the latter being apropos of an appeal the Sirdar, Lord Kitchener, was making for money to build a college at Khartoum for the Soudanese. The poem is supposed to embody the thoughts of a Mohammedan schoolmaster on hearing of the Sirdar's design. The following is a characteristic stanza:

Knowing that ye are forfeit by battle, and have no right to live,
He begs for money to bring you learning, and all the English give;
It is their treasure—it is their pleasure—thus are their hearts inclined,
For Allah created the English mad—the maddest of all mankind.

Mr. Roberton thinks the fact that Kipling arrived in New York last Winter while the war excitement was still in the air, and the trouble in the Philippines going on were the reasons for the writing of "The White Man's Burden," which was first published in McClure's for February, containing as it does "a direct appeal to the United States to enter upon a 'forward' colonial policy."

Several pages of the little book are taken up by an account of Mr. Kipling's severe illness, the whole including a poem, supposed to be written by "Thomas Aitkins," consisting of three stanzas, the verses being signed "J. O. C., West Derby, Liverpool, March 6, 1900," which were originally published in The London Times, the first verse being as follows:

There's a regular run on papers, since we 'eard that you was ill;
An' you mis'it be in a 'ospital, the barricks is so still;
We 'ave all been mighty anxious, since we 'eard it on parade;
An' we ain't no cowards, neither, but I own we was afraid.
An' we all prayed 'ard and earnest;
"O Gawd, don't take 'im yet;
Just let 'im stop and 'elp us
An' warn,' 'Lest we forget.'"

The second is a beautiful little poem by Canon Rawnsley, which appeared in The Westminster Gazette a few days after the death of Kipling's little daughter, which is, in its way, so touching one is tempted to give it in full:

IN MEMORIAM.

Josephine Kipling—New York, March 6th.

Let him not wake from dream,
For in his dream, a child
With sweet angelic face,
His eldest born,
Did more ethereal seem;
With loveliest grace
She looked on him and smiled
From heaven this morn.

Sleep on, for sleep is kind,
Why should the dreamer wake,
Seeing his flower is dead,
The nestling gone?
And if he wake to find
His darling fled,
His harp, his heart must break,
Let him dream on!

The second portion of the volume, "Kiplingana," consists mainly of amusing stories about the man himself. First, as a schoolboy; one of his old associates at Westward Ho, claiming he knew "Stalky & Co., the mischievous trio," their real names being Beresford, Dunsterville, and Kipling himself, the "Beetle" of the stories, the middle of the trio, having since become an officer in the Indian Army.

Mr. E. Kay-Robinson, who knew Kipling in India in 1884-5, pictures the latter for us as he impressed him at that time. "A short, square, dark youth, who unfortunately wore spectacles instead of eyeglasses, and had an unlucky eye for color in the selection of his clothes. He had apparently a weakness for brown cloth, with that suggestion of ruddiness or purple in it which makes some browns so curiously conspicuous. The charm of his manner, however, made you forget what he looked like in half a minute. Mr. Robinson is also authority for the statement that the connection of "Stalky & Co." with Kipling's own school life is best shown by "The Dusky Crew," one of the poems contained in "Schoolboy Lyrics," which is, of course, the scarcest of Kipling items, a copy of which having sold at Sotheby's recently for £135.

Mr. Roberton tells many stories indicative of Mr. Kipling's dislike of publicity, describes his English and American homes, his appearance and little personal peculiarities. He also tells us Mr. Kipling is much more approachable in America than in England. He tells us, too, of an unpublished and probably unfinished novel. A magnificent torso of three hundred foolscap pages of closely written manuscript, "Mother Maturin," which one would wish its author might conclude to finish.

Just one more little story may be given: Mr. Kipling presented Julia Marlowe, who is accustomed to pass her Summers at Four Winds Farm, near his own Vermont home, with a copy of "The Day's Work," containing the following autograph:

When skies are gray instead of blue,
With clouds that come to dishearten;
When things go wrong, as they sometimes do
In Life's little kindergarten,
Then you, my child, don't weep and wail,
Or don't—don't take to thieving;
But cheer your soul with a little tale
By Neighbor Rudyard Kipling.

The third and concluding portion of the volume is devoted to "appreciations" from English, American, and Continental sources, many of which are very readable. As a whole, the little book, without the slightest pretense to being a critical study, is worth reading, and, if only for its bibliography, worth owning.

"THE KIPLING GUIDE BOOK. A Handy Guide to Rudyard Kipling: His Life and Writings. With a Bibliography. By William Roberton. Birmingham: Roberton Publishing Co. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co. 50c.

A Psychological Study.

May we forgive what are known as "white lies"? M. Edouard Rod propounds a serious problem. "Are there not cases when recourse to base action is so painful that to perpetrate them may be the most heroic of sacrifices?" In his preface, the translator,

"THE SACRIFICE OF SILENCE." By Edouard Rod. Translated from the French by W. [illegible]

The Situation in South Africa

The Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P., author of "Impressions of South Africa," writes on the subject of the situation in the South African Republic:

"Some few reforms have been given, some others promised. But the mine owners have not ceased to complain, and the Uitlanders are excluded from the suffrage as rigorously as ever. The Transvaal difficulty remains, and still disturbs the tranquility of South Africa. The problem is not a simple one, and little or no progress has been made toward its solution."

These words occur in Mr. Bryce's book in a chapter on "The Situation in the Transvaal Before the Rising of 1895." The situation is practically unchanged to-day, and no one who wishes to be thoroughly informed as to the history of the Transvaal Republic, the nature of the country, the character of the people and their President, can afford to leave Impressions of "South Africa" unread. It tells about the Boer "treks," Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill, the Jameson Raid, etc., and is the standard work on South Africa as it is to-day. With colored maps, 500 pages, $3.50.

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The translation of "Le Silence" is a good piece of work, for M. Rod's supple French is difficult to render in English. Mr. Harding has been, then, particularly successful, as has been Mr. Stanhope Sams in his Englishing of M. Rod's verses.

"Book Sales as Splendid Events."

To *The New York Times Saturday Review:*

"R. F. R." argues from false premises. To follow him to a logical conclusion we should find that the more copies of a book offered for sale the higher would be its price! It is not the frequency of offerings which causes increase of values, but the reverse. When the Spencer library, with its matchless collection of books printed by William Caxton, was by private munificence withdrawn permanently from the market, the result was immediate and marked. It happened that a little while afterward another great collection, which included many Caxtons, was put up for sale. Tremendous was the increase in prices paid for books printed by England's first printer. Will "R. F. R." say that the withdrawal of the Spencer Caxtons had no influence upon these later prices? So, the knowledge that the John Carter Brown library will in all human probability never be offered at auction must have a sustaining influence upon values of Americana.

Prices of rare books are maintained not because of auction sales, but in spite of them. No less a book than the Gutenberg Bible itself has suffered a relapse of value owing to the frequency of its occurrence at public sale during the past few years. We should also like to point out to "R. F. R." that an enormous sale of books is not to be [illegible] many instances to its commercial value. Literature, bibliography and the making of catalogues of libraries are very different things. And "R. F. R." cannot reasonably [illegible] are not worthy of what they seem to the history of commercial character.

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VIEWS OF BOOKS.

"The Maternity of Harriot Wicken."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

For him who continually seeks a moral in a book "The Maternity of Harriot Wicken," by Mrs. Henry Dudeney, will reward his search very satisfactorily if not happily; and for him who appreciates a literary work for its own merit as such, the "Maternity of Harriot Wicken" opens up to his broad vistas of dramatic possibilities. It is a cold and heartless study of the gruesome visitations of the evil doings of the ancestors upon the children, a path in whose labyrinthic intricacies Mrs. Dudeney is not the first to involve herself, but which has been traversed by writers of more fame and perhaps greater power.

In a decaying and rat-ridden house the "Five Yews," the last vestige of the former glory of the house of Wicken, amid poverty and squalor, Rosalie, the wife of the last descendant of the decadent family, Heber, with the help of her old nurse, Mrs. Gatley, is prepared for the advent of a new Wicken.

Before the birth of the child the mother is morbidly fascinated by an account in the newspaper of the horrible murder and disfigurement of a young girl in a copse near by. The murderer has not yet been found. To add to the horror, Heber Wicken staggers into the presence of his wife. "Drunk! to-night of all nights!" exclaims Rosalie with horror, as she casts a revolting yet contemptuous look upon the disgusting figure swaying in the chair. "Heber Wicken could not help being drunk; it's in the blood," cries Mrs. Gatley. There had been among the Wickens for generations "idiots, and fits, and bad women." Catching sight of the paper Heber arouses himself from his drunken stupor, pounces upon it, clutches it convulsively, gesticulating wildly, and muttering incoherently, thus leaving no doubt as to the authorship of the atrocity.

Among these horrors is Harriot Wicken born. The shock of the realisation of her worst dreams kills Rosalie. The next morning reveals Heber Wicken lying by the open fireplace stretched out at full length, dead, with a gash from ear to ear.

Twenty years later finds Harriot Wicken, the adopted daughter of her vulgar Aunt Megson, betrothed to Dandie Darnel, a shallow but elegant young gentleman. Dr. Owen, a promising young physician with strong convictions on the subject of race purity, loves Harriot, but the garrulity of her aunt acquaints him with her ancestry, causing him to stop short in his attentions.

Dandie takes Harriot to London, where, after two years, to his extreme delight, his wife expects the arrival of a Darnel. This is the beginning of a new life. Hitherto she had enjoyed the undivided love and attention of her husband, but now these were to be bestowed in part and with more devotion upon the young intruder. In this light did Harriot regard the change. Fate has it that Dandie must go to South America on business, leaving his wife and child to the tender graces of a quondam admirer of his, Ann Chance. After fifteen months Harriot discovers that her child is an idiot and cripple. Certain that this is the result of its Wicken blood and fearing to lose Dandie's love, she puts little Harriot in an out-of-the-way asylum and palms off on him after his return a healthy and beautiful child.

Owing to a misunderstanding brought about by the jealousy of Ann Chance, Dandie believes his wife guilty of faithlessness. He abandons her and takes with him the changeling child. She seeks a retreat and finds one in the old Five Yews, where she was born, but of which she knows nothing. Here, gradually becoming insane after murdering her little one in her maternal love, she commits suicide, refusing because of her love for Dandie to clear herself of the accusation of adultery, so as not to acquaint him with the horrible truth concerning their offspring—an example of woman's heroic sacrifice.

It is evident from the beginning that Mrs. Dudeney has her matters well in hand. She fails, however, to impress us with the reality of her characters. Harriot Wicken herself never strikes us as a being of flesh and blood. She appears rather a personification of Fate working through Heredity.

Mrs. Dudeney is consistent throughout, even in the smallest details. Dandie, for instance, is the young coxcomb in the most tragic moments, turning up his trousers with scrupulous care so that they should escape the mud of the Five Yews' courtyard.

Sometimes, however, she sacrifices strength for dramatic effect. How conveniently does Dr. Owen drop his pencil case—a mere triviality, indeed—but of great importance at the crucial moment.

The slow and steady uncovering of the child and the hurried throwing back of the casement displays with tragic vividness the conflict of emotions in the mother's heart.

This absorbing novel contains many such master touches, and it would be unfair to describe it with conclusiveness. It is one of the few books which should be read in order that one may gain a full import of its merits as well as of its defects. And as such it nearly rises to the level of a classic.

JOHN H. HAYES.

Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 31, 1899.

"Baldoon" and "David Harum."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As the publishers of Le Roy Hooker's new book "Baldoon," we think it desirable to correct an impression, shared by a number of reviewers, that the work must have been in imitation of Mr. Westcott's "David Harum." Regarding, as we do, the resemblance as entirely superficial, the cause from a consideration of the facts in Mr. Hooker's case are, the Chicago Times-Herald. Under the sensational headline "David Harum Imitated," that paper said in part:

> Such remarkable success has attended the publication of "David Harum" that it is but natural for other authors to attempt to do something in the same line. . . . The reader [of "Baldoon"] feels all the time as if the author were partial to himself." David Harum's financial schemes if was a wonderful character, though. Perhaps it is a full realization of all these peculiar traits I have in mind I may catch the public with one of them."

This was followed by a Detroit paper, which began its review with the remark, "It was inevitable that we should have a story reminiscent of 'David Harum,'" and added: "It ['Baldoon'] suggests 'David Harum' only because one of the characters is an apostle of the homely philosophy of honest dealing and candor of speech."

These and other direct accusations and insinuations to the same effect are cruelly unjust to Mr. Hooker, and tend to hinder the success of a work upon which he bestowed long and conscientious labor, and which he had completed nearly two years before "David Harum" was published. The Chicago Times-Herald, after considering certain statements in writing, published the following honorable correction:

> Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co., the publishers of Le Roy Hooker's "Baldoon," have given him a statement in writing to the effect that the manuscript was in their possession more than a year before "David Harum" was published. We very gladly make this fact known, as it conclusively proves that Mr. Hooker's idea was entirely original with himself, and was not suggested by the phenomenal success of Mr. Westcott.

In addition to the above, we have the statement of the Chicago manager of the Presbyterian Board of Publications and Sunday School Work, Mr. H. S. Eliot, to the effect that, in the capacity of a literary friend, he read "Baldoon" in manuscript in 1897. As "David Harum" was not published until November, 1898, and did not develop its wonderful popularity until well into 1899, Mr. Eliot's testimony triumphantly clears Mr. Hooker of the imputation of having imitated Mr. Westcott, and secures to him the honor of having been first to discover that a book of fiction may be made readable from cover to cover without the cumbrances and limitations of the old-fashioned heavy plot.

In conclusion, we will say that, in our opinion, "Baldoon" is a more interesting work than "David Harum" for the following reasons:

1. It is not a one-man story.
2. Its range of subjects is greater and more varied.
3. It gives a more vivid picture of life in the small but interesting community selected.
4. While it contains a fair share of excellent dialect, it is not a strictly dialect novel.
5. Unlike "David Harum," "Baldoon," while presenting the surface phenomena of human nature in act and speech, searches into and portrays the manifold psychological forces as they take effect upon human thought, passion, action, and character growth.

There is every reason to believe that "Baldoon" will achieve the success it deserves entirely on its own merits. Such a work does not need to climb to popularity on even the broad shoulders of "David Harum."

RAND, McNALLY & CO.

Chicago, Aug. 29, 1899.

"A Village Ophelia."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was much pleased a short time ago to meet with a volume of short stories by the late Anne Reeve Aldrich, entitled "A Village Ophelia," lately published by G. W. Dillingham. Miss Aldrich's death in 1892, just before the publication by Scribner's of her second book of poems, "Songs About Love, Life, and Death," came as a great shock to her many friends and admirers. Since that time the "Songs" has passed through several editions, but I am not aware that any other of her work has been posthumously published. "A Village Ophelia" is exquisitely written, and is full of interest and pathos. The appearance of it now leads me to ask whether Miss Aldrich left any other unpublished manuscript. I hope it may be so, for her work has always been greatly appreciated in Canada, and we should welcome anything more from her pen that her literary executors might see fit to give us.

A LOVER OF GOOD ENGLISH.

Montreal, July 29, 1899.

"Young Lives."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Perhaps if one were to gauge this novel not by its many sweet surprises, but by the disappointments we feel respecting the usual expectations of glamour and felicitous finalé, we might say, "It is not good novel writing!" But right here we are reminded of the fact that all is not joyousness in life, and the diary of a genius must perforce bear the tear blots of sorrow. This one, for instance, starts with the misfortune of having a hard-headed, tyrannical, and bigoted man for his father, whose habits of exaction and domineering ways disrupt the home. Forsaking home and his inherited creed to wander at sweet will wherever poesy might call him, he becomes a hero to us, despite the air of apparent undutifulness that lingers about his speech. The passages which treat of his admiration and love for Angelica, with her luminous beauty, have an almost idyllic cast, like some old piece of Grecian sculpture. What a "fine frenzied rolling of the eye" marks him out from the crowd! What a wealth of imagery and how it taxes the laborious trailing of his pen! Here is the solvent which dissipates ungainliness, as Emerson says, for angry love is a true poet. Young rage and metaphor must both be pathetic and covered and defeated by the practical materialism and greed of a publisher. After a time a discerning and sympathetic patron agrees to publish his verses for poesy on the basis of equal reward. Now rich the appreciation and love given the joy of Angelica in she handled, read, and fondled the dainty volumes! She had been the inspiration and the model, the sustaining power that had preserved this beauteous grace until the whole world could stunningly bow before her as an oracle and deities. This is the glory of love—that its bestowal of trust or other spiritual riches is inexhaustible. Many a woman lives an epic life through her capacity for unselfishness and loyal zeal for her husband.

This book of poems, once launched, brings in its quota of praise and comment, but also in its track there comes a little adversity.

The chapter wasps touches on the dismissal of Jimmy Mercurier by his employer, not for incompetence or carelessness, but for the weighty crime of being a poet, is a truthful picturing of the prejudice that outweighs even the poet's possession of common sense. To be considered a poet is all well enough, but, alongside of that spurious prestige, to have an actual volume received and published! No, no! The kingly head of commerce frowns upon the idea of allowing the worker in ephemeral nonsense to associate any longer with the firm. A poet is not reliable, has not the solidity that is tested by and the result of rows upon rows of columned figures. At the desk should be sunk all personality, all feeling, all soul. For here the god of Mammon reigns.

Richard Le Gallienne is an artist of a new type. He does not round out his characters, but lets the flow of action discover each mainspring of heart and impulse. He has ideas out of the common run on the great questions of the day, and they find an acceptable importance ready made in this volume.

F. J.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

"The Hooligan Nights."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One of the noticeable signs of the times is the development during the past decade of what may be styled the literature of the proletariat. We have such books as the painstaking accuracy of Mr. Charles Booth has given us of the London poor, and Mr. Jacob Riis, with his knowledge as reporter, has shown us of the east side in New York; the personal experience of Mr. Wyckoff as a workingman and Mr. Flynt as a tramp; the helpless, heartbreaking pathos of Pugh's "Tony Drum," and, more recently, "No. 5 John Street," and the "Hooligan Nights." It would be an interesting study to take any one of the three last named and compare the situations with those conditions which moved a former generation to tears over the misfortunes of Oliver Twist or the appalling heathenism of poor "Jo." With these, if one may venture upon the much-abused distinction, the interest is distinctly objective. They excite our sympathy largely from the surroundings, the circumstances of their appearance, their connection with what was meant for a plot. But with all these adventitious aids, to the ears of the later, perhaps more critical, generation the sentiment does not ring true.

It is a question which for years we have hoped to see discussed by some really able critics of to-day why the pathos which overcame our mothers is to the more callous reader of this generation rather fatiguing, maudlin sentimentality. "No. 5 John Street" or "The Hooligan Nights" appeals much more strongly to the reader of the present time. This latter book, so the introduction declares, is "a photograph of the young man who walks to and fro in your midst, ready to pick your pocket, rifle your house, and even bash you in a dark corner if it is made worth his while." Mr. Rook gives a series of interviews with this typical criminal, "Young Alf," who, thanks to compulsory education, "can read, write a good hand, is thoroughly proficient in mental arithmetic, and retains enough of Biblical learning to quote the parable of the man who fell among thieves." This period of instruction, which came to an end when he was twelve years old, was followed by his "real education" in the sordid conditions of Lambeth Walk. His cleverness in using "his hooks" gained him renown at so early an age that his assistance was sought by distinguished adults. He served what may be called an apprenticeship with "Billy the Snide" and distributed false coin with an engaging artlessness until "overproduction" drew upon them the suspicion of the police. Billy suffered for his haste to get rich; but young Alf, true to his lifelong motto, "I must fink about meself," deftly disposed of the pound's worth of "snide coin" which he had about him before he was brought up for examination. Then he became the confidential pal of Jimmy, a noted burglar, and he tells how he was put through fanlights and entered small windows to effect an opening for the gang with a cheerful alacrity very different to Oliver Twist's muddle-headed distress on a similar occasion.

These autographic sketches end with a marriage, which has become necessary, and with a lot of other couples young Alf and his Alice, married with a ring which he had "got easy," and cheating the parson of his wedding fee, start upon their career.

The book, which with very few exceptions, purports to be young Alf's reminiscences, is given in the dialect which is presumably the speech of "The Borough" to-day. It is not more difficult to read than an unknown patois of a familiar foreign tongue would be. The horrible reality of the whole thing indeed as can closes the book an appalling sense of responsibility. To be sure, the means here drawn are the results of English not of American civilization, but the close resemblance between the two warrants us in accepting this picture as equally true of any one of our great cities. It is hard to say whether responsibility or discouragement is the dominant sentiment. Nineteen centuries of Christian teaching and the fountain head of to-day's civilization alike possible the monster here presented to us—a monster infinitely more shocking than the grotesque horrors of any Frankenstein which a morbid imagination can draw. The W. C. T. U. might find hope of reformation in young Alf, for the one virtue of his class, at the best a negative one, is that they rarely drink. Not, of course, that they abstain from any moral conviction, but that it unfits them for their work.

We may be grateful to whichever one of the two, the editor or young Alf, may be responsible for it that there are no brutal horrors among these adventures. But the creature, who could unblushingly tell of the way in which he had used the "slavey" to get "pretty nigh a cartload of stuff" from the house where the two were left in charge, while she "never fingered a bloodin' farden," and even worse, of the cleverness with which he robbed the till in the widow's shop, while she, unsuspicious soul, had gone upstairs to fetch her dead son's coat to protect the young miscreant from the storm; the creature who can show himself so utterly devoid of what may be called the rudimentary emotions of humanity is of infinitely more danger than the microbes of which our modern literature and men of science treat with unpleasant persistency.

As to a critical consideration of Mr. Rook's book, perhaps the best tribute which can be paid is this serious discussion of it, as setting forth absolute conditions of to-day. It is even more painful in its distressing realism than the "Mordem'ly," of last year, which gives the female portrait of young Alf's complement. Young Alf, with his hunched shoulders, his serious, dense face, and alert eyes, is as real as though we had seen him in the rogue's gallery which is peopled with him and his pals.

EDITH L. CHASE.

West Brooklin, Me., Sept. 2, 1899.

"The Cynic" Replies to "Montblanc."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Yet another would-be critic of the "Cynic" displays her superficial erudition by citing the titles of books she has never read and illustrates the confusion of her moral standards in attempting to draw (?) nice distinctions between "erotica" and "naturalia" and "pornographica." Between these there doubtless are etymological differences; there certainly are none in morals.

"Montblanc," (the pseudonym seems inappropriate, somehow, to the subject of the discussion, let us in charity hope it is well chosen,) is certainly a woman. The internal evidence of her sex is clear from the language of her letter, else should "Cynic" not have been addressed as "dear," nor would such an expression as "sixty-six shades" have been employed. "Montblanc" evidently devotes part of her time to the elevating pursuit of matching ribbons when she is not exercising her "intellectuals."

Your female correspondents, Mr. Editor, are most delightful; a perennial source of joy to me. Their self-revelation is so complete, while in their ingenuous simplicity they indulge the amiability of their sex in excoriating the poor (not dear) "Cynic." The much-lauded subtlety of womankind, au fond, is profound only in its essential stupidity.

"Montblanc" is evidently an illustration incarnate of the product of some female institution of "higher education for women" where the curriculum provides its graduates with a considerable quantity of undigested information, which being crammed into craniums unadapted for its reception, still less for its absorption, the result is only calculated to excite the risibilities of gods and men!

For the edification of "Montblanc," who has honored me with her attention, I should remind her that my citation from Sacher-Massoth was from "La Femme Separée," a work in no wise amenable to the criticism of Krafft-Ebbling on this author's books, (especially the "Venus in Furs,") the proof of which is that it was translatable into English.

"Montblanc" finds a contradiction between my remarks about women and my criticism of the morality of "The Awkward Age," but I confess I am quite unable to see any.

I shall not attempt to make "Montblanc" see the absurdity of supposing that because I criticised some aspects of womanhood, from a man's point of view, I am not in a position to complain of the immorality of "The Awkward Age."

But since the gods even are impotent before stupidity, as Goethe long since observed, it would be rash for a mere mortal to confront such an illustration of it.

My only object in this communication is again to call the attention of the male readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW to the sorry spectacle a woman presents when she undertakes to "assist" in a literary controversy, her only notion of criticism being to rail at the critic. Think what a delight our legislative assemblies will be when "lovely woman" participates in the debates!

Every man of intelligence must be continually impressed with the very narrow limitations of the feminine "intellect" and the extremely superficial character of what-

ever information she manages to acquire, yet not absorb.

But in an age when it is the literary fashion to cajole femininity with insincere flattery and to endeavor to persuade her that she knows something, (not very difficult to be sure, from her natural receptivity in this respect,) it is always an advantage to have an additional example on the dissecting table. I have for this reason consented to act as surgeon on this occasion, and take this occasion to thank "Montblanc" for having afforded me an opportunity to render a public service in behalf of the intelligent half of the human race. CYNIC.

New York, Sept. 4, 1899.

"Forest Lovers."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It would seem as if knighthood, with all the charms that its investiture could bring, had descended upon the head of Maurice Hewlett. Not since Spenser's "Faerie Queene" first delighted the world have we had such recountings of heroic deeds and manifest chivalry as are contained in these few hundred pages. Those were riotous times, and he might have dwelt upon the bloody work with the greed of a Sienkiewicz or the fascination of a Zola. But there lay the middle course of deifying the chivalrous element and of expending the rich resources of his talent in showing the tenderness of knight-errantry.

Only princes of the pen, like Shakespeare, Lytton, Macaulay, Hawthorne, our author, and a few others have the knack of unfolding a panorama in which the admixture of evil predominates without offending the most delicate sense of modesty.

This Knight Prosper Le Gai is good and brave—a very flower of courtliness. He seeks adventure, and from the moment of his meeting with Isoult La Désirée, a beautiful waif upon misfortune's hands, the very summit of his wishes as protector and emancipator is reached.

We marvel at the adroitness and classical strength, the simple details and affecting incidents of this book, but while we are calculating the critical attitude a wave of renewed pleasure as these rugged scenes are mentally revived comes upon us. In his "Earthwork Out of Tuscany" he deals with art and its manifold utterances and associations—in this volume he does not dissect, but writes a pharaphrase upon what is sweeter still—nature.

The fabric may be of improbable strands, but the woof is reality itself, and the main design is worked in with such telling effect that we are reminded of some old royal tapestry on which a bloodstain here and there lends a pathetic interest. J. F. F.

New York, Aug. 31, 1899.

Eliot Gregory and Expatriated Americans.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent number of a New York paper I read a paragraph entitled the "Idler's Popularity Abroad" and ending with the following sentence:

> I hear the "Idler" papers spoken of on all sides, and always in a tone of compliment, with only an occasional "howl" from expatriated countrymen who have been hit between the eyes by "social exiles" or "American society in Paris" and do not like to read the truth about their foolish selves.

Now I do not wish to detract in any way from the success of Mr. Gregory's witty volume, "Worldly Ways and Byways," or to cavil at its vogue over here in Europe or at home, but I would like to ask why the writer is so hard on Americans who for reasons of their own prefer to reside abroad. For some unaccountable cause Mr. Gregory never lets a chance slip to have a tilt at this perfectly harmless and respectable class. He calls our circles "penal settlements," asserts that they are recruited chiefly from the ranks of the "divorced and defaulting," and adds "that the failure of some social or political ambition at home is the real reason that has expatriated the majority of the people one meets living abroad."

Now nothing can be more unfair or more inconsistent on the author's part. There are, I admit, exceptions like that of the American millionaire who recently became a British subject. All who remember that gentleman's career in New York know that it was a failure of his townspeople to take him seriously as a candidate for office which drove that Croesus into the arms of Albion.

It is also only too true that many women have succeeded in making "salons" in Rome and London who would receive no recognition at home, but I claim that these are the exception, whereas Mr. Gregory implies that they are the rule. There I disagree with him, and I have a twenty years' experience of life abroad to back my opinion, which he probably has not. The majority of our compatriots who live in Europe do so, I find, from other and better reasons than the "Idler" gives them credit for.

In some cases it is to avoid "alouch" and in others to escape the "slavery" in which the railway and other officials hold us at home. Would the author of "Worldly Ways and Byways" respect us more if we passed our time between the "small Summer hotels" he paints so amusingly and the caravansaries of Florida and California, his description of which makes the refined and accomplished shudder?

Is it not just a little inconsistent for a gentleman to write a book laying bare our American shortcomings and then for him to "jump" on those of his compatriots who agree with him and try to escape from the discomforts he describes by residing abroad?

AN EXPATRIATED AMERICAN.

FLUSHING.

History of a Community Almost as Old as the One on Manhattan Island.*

This history of an old Long Island town is written by the Rev. Henry D. Waller, rector of St. George's Church, Flushing, who edited a history of that parish which appeared a couple of years ago. Riker's "Annals of Newtown," an extremely scarce book, of necessity touched largely upon Flushing matters, but the only book on the town itself, Mandeville's "Flushing Past and Present," is a slightly amplified lecture, by a former pastor of one of the village churches, published by the Home Lecture Committee of 1860. This little 16mo, illustrated with curious old lithographs, always sells for a large advance on its original price whenever it appears in an auction catalogue. So it would seem that all who are interested in county histories and in Americana will welcome the present volume, of which Mr. Waller writes in his preface: "The story of our town has been told as simply and briefly as possible. * * * Only so much of the history of the province has been told as was deemed necessary to explain events in the town."

The author briefly sketches the early voyages to and discoveries on this portion of our continent, the establishment of the colony of New Netherlands, and the Indian troubles—the latter finally ending in the Spring of 1645. Among other English colonists to seek the protection of New Netherlands were the incorporators of the town of Vlissingen, the name being found in old documents in a variety of spellings, "flushing Creeke" having been so called before the arrival of the English settlers.

The charter of the town, which was signed by Governor General Kieft, is dated Oct. 10, 1645, conveying "all the land between the east and west limits of Flushing, from the Sound to the ocean," but, before signing, the southern limit of the town was placed "as far as the hills," which boundary was in later years the cause of much dispute with Jamaica.

The original inhabitants of Flushing were Matinecock Indians; their seawan, or wampum, being extensively used by the colonists. "Even as late as 1670, an English shilling being found in the road, it was concluded to belong to one Lawrence, who kept a few things to sell, as they could not think of any other person in the town who had such a thing as a silver shilling."

From the first the little colony at Flushing prospered, its first minister of the Gospel settling there in 1647. He was not at all popular, as the following record shows: "June 16, 1647.—William Garretse sings Hebelous songs against the Rev. Francis Doughty, for which he is sentenced to be tied to the Maypole." Certain improvements in the form of local government were made in 1648, an official document sent to Holland at this time referring to "Flushing, which is a handsome village and tolerably stocked with cattle," the only tavern on the entire island, except the one at the ferry, having been located here.

Naturally the story of so old a town is in great part the history of the whole province, and one would like to make frequent extracts from this interesting book. As, for instance, the account of Flushing's early troubles with New England; the banishment of Capt. Underhill, and the struggles of the Anabaptists and Quakers, all of which are unusually interesting.

The ship Woodhouse brought several members of the Society of Friends to New Netherlands in 1657, some of whom went to Rhode Island, "where all kinds of scum dwell," others settling in Jamaica and Flushing. A proclamation was soon issued fining those who sheltered Quakers over night 25l and any vessel bringing them to the province was ordered confiscated. This law drew forth a notable remonstrance signed by twenty-eight freeholders of Flushing and two from Jamaica.

"Ye have been pleased to send up unto us a certain prohibition or commaund, that we shall not retain or entertain any of these people called Quakers. We cannot condemn them, neither stretch out our hands against them, to punish, banish, or persecute them. * * * We are commanded by the law to do good to all men. * * * Therefore, if any of these said persons come in love to us, we cannot in conscience lay violent hands upon them. * * * This is according to the patent and charter of our town, * * * which we are not willing to infringe or violate." For issuing this remonstrance, Flushing fell into disgrace, the signers of it were imprisoned, but afterward pardoned, and many of the town's privileges were taken away.

In 1680, a number of French Huguenots settled in Flushing, introducing a new industry—horticulture—for which the town has ever since been famous, retaining until about 1840 a monopoly of the nursery business. But one must pass over all these early days, reminding our readers that one result of the war between England and Holland in 1672, was another year of Dutch rule. In 1682 the Quakers, who alone held regular services, built a public meeting house, a census taken about that time showing Flushing to have had 539 white inhabitants and 180 negroes, the increase in the colored population always having been proportionate.

The beginning of the eighteenth century saw the introduction of the Church of England, a minister being installed over the dual province of Jamaica and Flushing, and Newtown, who usually resided in Flushing as "Campos for being stocked with Quakers."

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, *Publishers, NEW YORK.*

ers." One would like to linger over the memories of the celebrated men of Revolutionary days Flushing can claim—Col. Archibald Hamilton, Cadwalader Colden, Francis Lewis, one of the signers, and many another—nor can its connection with the Revolutionary War be even touched upon. It is a well-known fact that George Fox preached here under a group of trees, (1672,) thereafter called "The Fox Oaks," which were still standing in the younger days of persons who are still young. In October, 1789, Washington came to Flushing to visit the "Linnean Gardens" of William Prince, making a second visit here in 1790.

The chapter on old manners and customs is a fascinating one. There was no Post Office on the island, but as early as 1775 a man named Dunbar rode through the country with the mail once in two weeks, it being a private enterprise. In addition to the mail he brought all the news of the road. People who did not care to have their affairs generally known, however, corresponded in cipher, because Dunbar openly read the letters he carried to amuse himself on his long, lonely ride.

In concluding, it is only possible to say the present village, which was incorporated in 1837, has always been celebrated for its schools, which included Dr. Muhlenberg's and the Rev. W. H. Gilder's, and Fairchild's Institute, at one time perhaps the best-known school around New York, its boys being found in all parts of the world. The book also contains valuable appendices, including the original charter, a list of the signers of the remonstrance, a full list of the inhabitants in 1698, valuable additional notes relating to the town's history and "The Trees of Flushing," a portion of a lecture delivered in 1858, in which the lecturer claims there are about 2,000 varieties of trees standing within the limits of the town.

Changing the Commandments.

As a practical revisionist of the Bible a Russian is pre-eminent. There are, it is true, some troublesome people who question the book of Job, even the serpent and the apple and Noah's ship construction, but no one has yet presumed to bring pencil and eraser to the Ten Commandments or to interpolate them. The Jewish World is the authority for this: "By order of the Minister of Education in Russia the fifth commandment shall read: 'Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.' Note the difference. Among Gentile boys and girls the days of their parents are not long upon the land, and the Russian Government, in the interests of the dynasty, has very likely determined to shorten the days of the parents of its subjects. Of course, the Russian Government is not to be blamed for this. It is only doing what the Christian Church has done for centuries. The Church has changed the Sabbath from the seventh day to the first day of the week, and has thus changed the fourth commandment. The Church has also changed the second commandment by omitting it altogether from the Roman Catholic Bible. The Church has also changed the tenth commandment by dividing it into two parts, so as to make up the number ten. The Church has also changed the ninth commandment by omitting the word 'false' before witness. The Church has also changed the eighth commandment by omitting the word 'steal' before man. The Church has also changed the seventh commandment by omitting the word 'adultery' before woman. The Church has also changed the sixth commandment by omitting the word 'kill' before man. The Church has also changed the fifth commandment by omitting the word 'honor' before father and mother. The Church has also changed the fourth commandment by omitting the word 'keep' before Sabbath. The Church has also changed the third commandment by omitting the word 'take' before name. The Church has also changed the second commandment by omitting the word 'make' before graven image. The Church has also changed the first commandment by omitting the word 'have' before no other gods. The Church has also changed the tenth commandment by dividing it into two parts, so as to make up the number ten. The Church has also changed the ninth commandment by omitting the word 'false' before witness. The Church has also changed the eighth commandment by omitting the word 'steal' before man. The Church has also changed the seventh commandment by omitting the word 'adultery' before woman. The Church has also changed the sixth commandment by omitting the word 'kill' before man. The Church has also changed the fifth commandment by omitting the word 'honor' before father and mother. The Church has also changed the fourth commandment by omitting the word 'keep' before Sabbath. The Church has also changed the third commandment by omitting the word 'take' before name. The Church has also changed the second commandment by omitting the word 'make' before graven image. The Church has also changed the first commandment by omitting the word 'have' before no other gods.

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IRVING'S NEIGHBORS.

Families Who Lived Near Him on the Hudson and Whom He Knew.

The west bank of the Hudson River, from Yonkers north to Sing Sing, is at present occupied by the country seats of men of enormous wealth; but, during Irving's residence on the river, the district above described was included in the extensive land holdings of a few prominent individuals or families.

At Yonkers lived Lemuel Wells in the old historic manor house, owning hundreds of acres where the city of that name now stands. Further north, at Dobbs Ferry, was the great estate of Philip Van Brugh Livingston, while the vast Beekman estate was still intact north of Tarrytown.

Mrs. Cornelia Van Cortlandt Beekman, who managed her estate with great prudence, died in 1847, and her property was sold for the benefit of her heirs. The division of her extensive land holdings resulted in attracting many celebrated personages to the Hudson River district, and Irving's latter years were passed in the companionship of new-made friends. A part of the Beekman property was purchased by Mr. Ambrose C. Kingsland, one of the best-remembered Mayors of New York City. Another portion of the property was bought by George Peabody, the celebrated philanthropist, but he did not come to reside on the estate he had acquired. Adjoining his land on the north extended a tract of dense woodland, consisting of 100 acres, stretching from the Albany Post Road west to the Hudson River. Purchased from the Beekman estate by Gen. James Watson Webb, it was retained by him until shortly after the termination of the civil war.

After gaining possession of the property, Gen. Webb began improving it. He chose an eminence commanding a beautiful view of the Hudson for the site of the great stone mansion which was torn down only recently to make way for a more modern residence. The old dwelling fronted a broad graveled driveway that wound through a dense forest to the Albany Post Road.

In laying out his grounds Gen. Webb employed the talents of the best landscape gardeners. The avenue leading to the house was bordered by the stateliest trees; a grove of evergreens was planted in the open space in front of the main piazza; velvety lawns were laid out on the sides and rear of the edifice, and vistas were cut through the trees that grew upon the bank of the Hudson, through which glimpses of the Palisades to the south and of the Tappan Zee to the west and north could be obtained. A fairylike lake, fed by a winding stream of sparkling water, stood in the centre of a luxuriant flower garden, threaded by graveled paths, leading to rustic seats and pavilions.

On this enchanted ground and in this magnificent mansion James Watson Webb entertained with the lavish hospitality characteristic of those days the distinguished society of which he now formed a part. His house was continuously filled with guests, and many were the fêtes given in their honor. Among his most intimate friends was the renowned Commodore Perry, the hero of Vera Cruz, who at that time owned a part of the splendid property upon which William Rockefeller's great stone castle now stands.

When Perry returned from the Mexican war he made a present to the General of the two iron bombshells that still stand upon the top of the stone pillars at the north entrance to the Webb estate, which is now owned by Mrs. Elbert B. Monroe. These shells have a history. They were fired from the castle of San Juan d'Ullos at Vera Cruz on March 9, 1847, when Commodore Perry landed the American Army under Gen. Scott on the beach south of that city. For some reason their fuses went out and the shells did not explode, which was a circumstance fortunate for Perry, as they had struck within a few feet of him. He picked them up and brought them to his home to present them to his friend Gen. Webb as ornaments for his gateposts.

The tract of land adjoining Gen. Webb's place on the north was purchased from the Beekman estate by Capt. Slidell Mackenzie, one of the most gallant officers who ever commanded a warship. That he was a strict disciplinarian as well is a matter of record. It will be remembered that Capt. Mackenzie was in command of the United States brig-of-war Somers in 1842, when a mutinous plot was discovered. In course of the investigation which followed it was proved beyond a doubt that the principal conspirator was a midshipman, the son of the Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of War under President Tyler. Notwithstanding this grave fact, Capt. Mackenzie ordered the young man to be immediately hanged to the yardarm at sea on Dec. 1, 1842.

While residing on his Hudson River estate this celebrated seaman and author was content to occupy a modest farmhouse, which is still standing. He was highly honored by his neighbors and participated in all their festive gatherings, but he was merely resting from his labors. On resuming active duty in the navy, he sold his property to Mr. Anson G. Phelps, one of the wealthiest and most eminent merchants of his time, who erected a large mansion that is still occupied by his widow, Mrs Jane G. Phelps.

During Capt. Mackenzie's short residence on the Hudson, Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry was occupying a country seat further north, which is at present comprised in the estate of William Rockefeller. Washington Irving was his frequent guest. Having purchased his land from the Beekman executors in 1848, he continued to reside upon it until March, 1852, when he was appointed to take command of the important expedition to Japan which resulted in opening that isolated nation to the world. Before taking his departure, however, he sold his country seat to a gentleman named Bartlett.

The newcomer proved a valuable acquisition to the colony, for, apart from being a man of culture and great wealth himself, his wife was possessed of rare beauty and considerable mental attainments. Irving found in her companionship a charm that was irresistible, and, as a memento of his friendship, presented her with the pen with which he had finished his "Life of Washington." Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett lived modestly in a small dwelling on their grounds until the beautiful residence they were building on the site now occupied by William Rockefeller's castle was finished.

This residence deserves a fuller description than can be allowed to it here. For years it was regarded as one of the show places along the Hudson. The last time I paid it a visit it impressed me with its picturesque charm. Situated upon an elevated plateau was a huge, rambling edifice of dark stone, with high Gothic windows and a variety of ornate turrets, the walls of which were completely covered with ivy. As regards architectural excellence, it was far superior to the more costly house that has succeeded it.

On moving into their new house, the Bartletts entertained their friends with a generous hospitality in keeping with their great wealth. Avoiding all vulgar display, they gave fêtes and house parties after the English style, selecting their guests from among the most distinguished personages of the period. This much I have gathered from tradition, for, strangely enough, local history has little to say regarding them. Their beautiful home eventually passed into the hands of William H. Aspinwall, the famous merchant whose name is so closely identified with the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It was from Mr. Aspinwall's heirs that the present proprietor of the property, William Rockefeller, acquired his title.

No account of rural society along the Hudson, as it existed in Irving's time, would be complete unless it included at least some mention of the author's friend and pastor, the Rev. William Creighton. For many years the rector of Christ Church, Tarrytown, which Irving attended, he was universally esteemed throughout the entire region, and could number among his most intimate friends persons of other denominations than the Episcopal faith, which he professed. He lived in a charming dwelling in the township of Ossining, and mingled freely with the wealthiest and most celebrated of his neighbors. In fact, no dinner or fête would have been considered altogether successful unless the genial and learned Dr. Creighton was present among the guests. Gen. James Watson Webb, the fiery editor of The Courier and Inquirer, conceived a warm affection for him from their first meeting, and, when a son was born to him in his residence on the Hudson, he named the child Creighton Webb in his honor.

While Mrs. Cornelia Van Cortlandt Beekman was still living in her manor house at Tarrytown, her grandnephew, Pierre Van Cortlandt, was occupying the Van Cortlandt manor house on Croton Point, where she had lived as a girl. This historic mansion, together with what remained of the great manor once owned by his ancestors, had been presented to Pierre Van Cortlandt by his father. In his youth he was considered remarkably handsome, and during Irving's time was most stately and distinguished in his deportment. Although his ancestors took an active part in public affairs, and he could have easily emulated them had he desired, he rarely appeared in public life, and sought no offices of distinction.

His character was essentially retiring, and his habits regular and domestic. He delighted in the quietude of home and in the pursuits of a country gentleman. The honored name he bore naturally made him sought after by his neighbors, and he overcame his love of retirement sufficiently to mingle in their amusements. Gen. Webb had him frequently at his home to dine with Dr. Creighton, and on such occasions he is said to have conversed on topics of public interest with rare knowledge and judgment.

In those days the Albany Post Road presented an animated appearance in the cool of the long Summer afternoons, when the entire community who lived along it went out to drive. From Dobbs Ferry north to Sing Sing you could not pass along it for a single mile without encountering the stately equipage of some distinguished person. The carriages were clumsy and awkward compared with those of the present day, yet their very cumbersomeness gave them an air of distinction. The tails of the horses swept the dust from the roadway, and their harness clattered with heavy silver mountings. A negro coachman and footman invariably sat upon the box, both attired in the family livery and a beaver hat adorned on one side with a cockade.

In this resplendent company Washington Irving would frequently appear, sitting in a modest conveyance with his nieces, behind his favorite white horse. One of his favorite drives was across country into the Saw Mill River Valley, where he would turn northward and pass through scenes associated with some of the most stirring events of the Revolution. On reaching Elmsford—then known as Hall's Corners—he would turn west into the highway leading to Tarrytown and reach Sunnyside by way of the Albany Post Road.

On one occasion his sudden appearance behind his white horse came very near causing a serious accident. The late Alexander Hamilton has related the incident in a letter from which I will quote:

"A day or two after reaching my uncle's country seat on the Hudson," he writes, "I took a tandem drive with my uncle's horses trained to this manner of driving. From long rest they were very spirited, and, driving out without an attendant toward Tarrytown, Mr. Irving and his nieces drove out of their lane with his favorite white horse just as I approached. He cheered me as I came by him and cracked his whip in thoughtless glee. My horses started and I had all I could do to guide them; to check them in their speed I found beyond my strength.

"At length, as I approached the blacksmith's shop opposite Squire See's store, at the junction of White Plains, Sleepy Hollow, and Albany Post Road, where they were accustomed to be shod, they slackened their speed, and I drove them into the shop. Irving soon afterward drove up, anxious lest his merriment had injured me, though he said while he feared I was endangered, he saw I retained my self-possession."

Since Irving's time great country seats on the Hudson have multiplied, millions have been spent in erecting magnificent mansions and laying out broad acres in parks; all the elements of a refined rural society exist as in the past; yet it is doubtful if the cordial intercourse and generous hospitality that characterized that halcyon period are still prevalent.

JOHN P. RITTER.

BRITISH INDIA.

Sir William Hunter's First Volume is a Great Undertaking.*

Sir William Wilson Hunter, whose "Indian Empire" and "Imperial Gazetteer of India" have long made him known among England's most painstaking and laborious literary men, has now begun to complete a task which has been the working goal of his life. The Longmans have just issued the first volume of his great work, "A History of British India." His acquaintance with the Indian service, his former works, and his access to the record rooms of Bengal and the archives of England, Portugal, and Holland have made him peculiarly fitted for the task to which he has addressed himself.

This first volume is a preliminary attempt to survey the primary sources and early phases of the contest for the supremacy of the Peninsular by different European nations. It begins with the closing of the old trade paths at the opening of the sixteenth century and ends with the tragedy of Amboyna and the driving out of the English by the Dutch from the Spice Archipelago. It was the Turk throwing himself across the old and immemorial trade paths that laid the necessity upon Christendom to seek some new way or ways to India.

The author takes a little time to point out how the commerce of the ancient world between the East and the West was conducted. In the dawn of history the Syrian trade routes were in the hands of the Semitic races. The Chaldean and Babylonian merchants, the half-nomad caravan leaders who brought merchandise to Tyre, or the Nile, the Phoenician mariners who distributed the precious wares to the Mediterranean cities were all of this type. The author goes on to show the consequences of the complete possession of these Indo-European trade routes by the Ottoman Power. The Christian nations were cut off from all trade with these far-off treasure lands.

They sought a new way. It was Christianity against Islam in a bitter struggle for supremacy. The second act of the great drama reveals the contest between the Protestant sea powers of Northern Europe with the Catholic sea powers of Southern Europe for maritime ascendancy. Then followed the strife between the Dutch and English for Indian mastery, where, for a time, it looked as if the Dutch were masters of the situation. And this long struggle was not of years or generations, but actually of centuries.

The career of the Portuguese in India is a counterpart of the conduct of Spain in her Western colonies and in the Philippines. Official greed and corruption and individual rapacity and plunder marked Portugal's course. Her system was all wrong. If it produced bitter fruits in Asia, it was because Portugal herself was wrong. It might almost be said that her whole social and industrial system was based on plunder and not on the rewards that labor and ability ought to demand. For "the Lisbon Court never screwed up its courage to give fair commercial salaries for fair commercial work, but it used India as a refuge for the depraved or destitute hangers-on of its bounty." The union of the Spanish and Portuguese crowns in 1580 was to the Protestant sea powers of the sixteenth century as great a piece of bad fortune as Turkish supremacy in the fifteenth had been to all Christendom. England and the Netherlands had to fight their way in order that their merchants might even live, and that only at a poor dying rate.

The author tells the story of the repeated efforts of the Northern nations to reap some benefit from the rich commerce of the Orient. These chapters are full of tales of disaster, shipwreck, disappointment, and failure.

The East Indian Company carried on its trade in vessels always prepared for war. It was the habit of the company to charter individual adventurers. Spanish and Portuguese merchant ships were legitimate prey.

It was not until 1588, when the invincible armada came and perished, that the English and Dutch merchants breathed the easier. And it must be said that the Dutch stole a march on their British competitors.

In 1612 the first venture was made by Englishmen, under the semblance of what we now call joint stock companies. The profits on a number of these voyages ranged from 95 to 234 per cent—enough to awaken the envy of even an American trader.

Sir William describes how these cargoes were realized on. The tale of how they did these things in quaint old London of the seventeenth century sounds odd in our nineteenth century ears:

On the return of each expedition money had to be found at once to pay off the crews, and within a certain period for the King's customs. But the cargo could sometimes not be sold until the royal share of the pepper had been disposed of, and then only at long credits—from eighteen months to two years. In many cases the subscribers had to take payment for their contributions in spices or calicoes, and to find a purchaser for them as best they might. The system of "candle auctions," by public notice, hung up at the Royal Exchange, afterward relieved them of this burden. According to this system, the company offered the commodities brought home by the ships at the London mart, with an inch of lighted candle on the desk. As long as the candle burned fresh offers could be received, and the goods were knocked down to the highest bidder before the wick guttered out. At such auctions, in 1662, £100,000 worth of silk, indigo, or spices was sometimes disposed of in a single parcel. The candle auction became the regular method of the East India Company's sales.

The later chapters of this first volume are devoted to the struggle of the Dutch and the English for the Spice

*A HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA. By Sir W. W. Hunter. Vol. I.—To the Overthrow of the English in the Spice Archipelago. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.

Islands, and the ending of it all in the awful tragedy of Amboyna.

The British were never strong there, though they fought hard for some foothold in those wealth-studded seas. Their defeat at last was the outcome of a most uncalled for and puerile blunder on the part of the Dutch Governor. It was a cause of bitter humiliation to England and a lasting shame and reproach to Holland. Hunter's treatment of the whole matter is clear, frank, and exhausting, and without any trace of race bitterness. Here, as everywhere in his pages, the historian seeks to remember first of all that he is one of the great brotherhood of humanity, whose heart pulses with kindred affiliations round the globe.

The tragedy of Amboyna had far-reaching consequences. It embittered still further the trade rivalries of the two nations. Out of it sprang a nest of traditions that inflamed the English masses against the Dutch. But both James I. and Charles I. were too pusillanimous to avenge the insult to the nation. All hope even of judicial redress flickered out. Holland, by her bold and, for those times, statesmanlike, aggressions, grew stronger and stronger in the Eastern seas.

Not till the Dutch found a real man on the English throne, who was a warrior as well as a statesman, did they succumb to the force of arms and concede to Cromwell what they had denied to James.

In closing his first volume, Sir Hunter writes:

> Holland was the first European nation to send a supply of really able men to the East, and she supported them by force of arms. James I. would not and Charles I. could not fight. The English East India Company was still a body of private adventurers, for whose benefit Parliament felt by no means eager to go to war. In spite of the long list of Lords and gentlemen who swelled the subscription book of the company, in spite of the outburst of wrath and indignation which the news of Amboyna aroused in London, England had not yet learned to look upon her Indian trade as a national concern. Holland had, and she was willing to make sacrifices and screen crimes in order to maintain her position in Asia.

The volume shows the wide experience and great industry of the author. He has the historian's keen insight, the ardor which sustains amid patient drudgery, and that analytical fineness of temper that can sweep away the cobwebs of tradition to find the fine gold of fact. If he lives to complete his colossal enterprise he will have done for British India what Gibbon did for the Roman Empire and Grote did for Greece. Such is the splendid character of this first volume that the student of history and industrial progress will eagerly await the second. FRANCIS E. MARSTEN.

TURNER IN THE GUILDHALL.

Suppose we reverse the generally sweeping charge that all Englishmen are Philistines—that is, according to Matthew Arnold. The exhibition of the Turners at the Guildhall, London, has been one of the greatest of successes. No less than 240,000 persons came to look at the pictures, or 300 for every hour the gallery was open.

COPYRIGHT IN LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECHES.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The opening paragraphs of Mr. William L. Alden's letter in your last issue will have a tendency, I think, to direct the public mind from a fair understanding of the copyright question.

Whether usual or not, the ruling in favor of The London Times concerning their published report of Lord Rosebery's speeches was certainly just. And here is the real issue which Mr. Alden does not appear to appreciate. The Times had no monopoly in the public utterances of Lord Rosebery, but certainly claimed sole ownership in their own individual report and printed reproduction of that speech. Any number of other papers making individual reports and going to the expense of printing them, would each own the right to their own manufactured property. It might thus be difficult in case of infringement to prove which newspaper report had been drawn from, but the fact would remain that some one had copied for his own business advantage what had cost some one else both money and enterprise to obtain.

I have sometimes heard it argued that a picture published in a book or paper could not be copyrighted in a case where the original whence it was derived was the property of the public in some public gallery. People with such easy consciences could easily be converted by themselves going to the trouble and expense of making a printable reproduction of the same original.

Lord Rosebery's public speech was as free to all as the electricity in the air or wherever it may be, but trolley companies do not allow rival cars to draw motive power from the supply generated by their dynamos for their own exclusive use, neither can The Times nor any other paper be compelled to furnish material gratis to be used in the compilation of other publications run for the purpose of making money. Such enterprises have the same privileges as The Times for obtaining news and on the same terms. AEQUO ANIMO.

New York, Sept. 6, 1899.

George Gissing's new novel, "The Crown of Life," is in press at the Frederick A. Stokes Company's. It is a work of about 170,000 words and is looked upon by the literary friends of the author as his most important novel. It is not generally known that this novel came very near being irrevocably lost to the public. The manuscript was dispatched to America in the ill-fated Paris. Mr. Gissing was not aware of this, however, and felt no anxiety concerning it until a cablegram told him of its non-arrival in this country. He was at length informed that "The Crown of Life" was in the hold of the stranded liner on the Manacles. The packet was finally recovered uninjured, except that it was saturated with salt water. It was dried, re-type-written, and again dispatched.

Esther Singleton, the translator of Sévigné's "Made Dramas of Wagner," has in preparation for Dodd, Mead & Co. a new work, entitled "Companion and Guide to the Opera." Miss Singleton has collected the clearest and most interesting and authoritative criticisms, drawing material from the works of such musicians and writers as Liszt, Wagner, MacFarren, Saudo, Chilchicheff, Hanslick, and Newman, condensing them when necessary, but in most cases using their own words. It has been her intention to present [illegible]

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

Experience in Writing for the Magazines—Chances Which the New Comers Have.

Returning to my club lately, I found a big office envelope containing a pile of rejected MSS. I had for a moment that peculiar feeling of the baffled and discouraged author which attacks a man who, in spite of his best endeavors, is conscious of time and labor wasted. A little anger was perhaps pardonably mingled with the feeling of disappointment, as if the victim had a right to retort upon his autocratic censor, "Sir, do you take me for a fool? or suppose that a serious-minded person has nothing better to do than to burn midnight oil and waste his time in writing for editorial waste paper baskets?" Let me speak then for the great army of volunteers whose experience is similar to my own, and who are wasting their time and labor in the same way. I think if it were generally known and understood that such contributions are not desired, and that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are certain to be refused, that editorial tables would not groan under the weight of these "rejected addresses." Your contributor, regular or volunteer, ought of course to consider the difficult, delicate, and always responsible position of an editor, and is bound to remember the warning note sounded in the title to Charles Reade's book and "put yourself in his place." It is often simply impossible in a review "conducted on rather narrow lines," as the editor himself avowed in his entirely courteous note to the writer, to admit to its columns either papers outside of its proper jurisdiction or others of a miscellaneous character and passing under the general title of unsolicited articles. They may be bright and interesting, but they are not pertinent or not seasonable and there is no room for them.

But there is also another point of view. The tendency of all popular reviews to fall into certain ruts and to acquire a certain tone and style of writing, and to admit nothing at variance with this tone—the dead level of tame conventionality—is the most deadly foe to the progress of literature and to the recognition of desert—of desert in writers outside of the small literary cliques and "rings" which unfortunately surround all reviews and magazines whatsoever. If a man goes to the same restaurant for three months, or eats quail on toast for thirty days in succession, he or his appetite is generally done for. So with reviews. Seeing week after week the same class of articles by the same "old rounders" one at length grows utterly weary of their prosing and wishes them all to the devil. This tame uniformity is what in time kills the review, and the only salvation is to break it up at all costs. The only way to break it up that I know of is to admit from time to time new topics and new writers of pronounced individuality and originality. That was the policy of Blackwood from the start, and it is to-day, if not the freshest and most original, at least the most unconventional of all the reviews. What is accounted the literary world is usually known as the "smart set" in literature, and the effort of the excluded and unknown writers is to obtain admission into that set. But let no man, and, least of all, no editor, imagine that the world of literature is bounded by the efforts and lucubrations of those favored few. The poorly paid intellectual labor of the great majority of those who are more or less directly concerned in a creative literature is not to be judged by the rewards of notoriety or the emoluments of a few purchased and purchasable pens. And as for the "great unknown" of literature, the cry is still plus ultra. I remember a few years ago that a prominent member of a Boston publishing firm testified before the House Committee on Patents, the question of international copyright being then under consideration, that their firm—and for years previous the same state of affairs had existed with them—had then on hand "bales of manuscrip" unopened and unread belonging to American authors who could get no hearing and no standing before the public. The reason assigned by the firm was that in the then state of copyright law it did not pay to take any risks with native authors because by simply watching the European, and chiefly the English, book market they could get all they wanted for nothing! Why take chances on American authorship when an English book which had already undergone the ordeal of publication and had stood the test was offered to their hand? The English bookmaker had assumed the risk and the American publisher had only to follow suit. What a shameful confession! Yet the attitude of the American publisher to American authorship before the enactment of international copyright—such as it is and meagre as the protection afforded—is almost precisely that of the editorial fraternity, with their "syndicated" authors and close corporation ideas, toward the great army of "volunteers," who are barely allowed to nibble a few crumbs that fall from editorial tables in the banqueting room of the elect. Of course no self-respecting man or author who is not invited in going to invite himself and push—

> Oh, horrid,
> Among the ringlets of the imagine
> His wicked forehead.

One of the most pitiful effects on literary character, and of its consequence the most pitiful to American literature, induced by this condition of authorship current in the almost total absorption of individuality and the slavish following of the most methods [illegible]

few nor confined to "shop" in any one locality. Sitting, as I did, at the receipt of custom of American copyrights for more than a quarter of a century, I saw what grists came to the mill and could gauge pretty accurately the nature and extent of the literary product of my time and country. What I saw was that, outside of the abominable everlasting hashes and rehashes of old authors—the cobbling of old shoes and the tailoring of the slopshops being respectable in comparison—there were very few American authors or publishers who did not in the most slavish manner proceed along lines already marked out for them by their English and French compeers. Did a French series of "Great Writers" or an "Englishman of Letters" series appear, forthwith "our American cousins" came tinkling after in a similar home series, and as much after the style, cut, and fashion of their foreign models as they could well be. Not that there was any harm in it, except the "damnable iteration" of the same thing in type, style, and all but the formal matter, which of course had to be supplied here. It was the same way with "Half Hours with Authors" and the "Authors at Home" series, and hundreds of others that might be named. Ditto with the innumerable "libraries," of which the "Seaside" has earned the special malediction of Rudyard Kipling, and I echo his hearty curse, as in this instance entirely deserved and properly bestowed. Then came the latest—it is to be hoped the last and final—stage of degeneration in literature, the era of "multiple" reviewing and of "syndicated" authorship. What this portent means I am at a loss to know, unless it means the creation of a world-wide Authors and Publishers' Trust and the permanent installment of the "old rounder" as the presiding genius of the establishment. But as a commercial-literary fact, it means, for one thing, the extinction of the ideal, the total absence of voluntaryism, the entire suppression of individuality in choice and treatment of subject, and the ultimate destruction of all hopes of a young, vigorous, and progressive style in literature. X.

Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1899.

Several important biographies are promised by the Macmillan Company during the Fall. For example, there is "Sir Henry Irving," a record and review, with fifty illustrations and portraits, by Charles Hiatt. The book will contain a great deal of intimate and hitherto unpublished material concerning the great English actor. Then there is "Francis Lieber: His Life, Times, and Political Philosophy," edited by Lewis R. Harleigh. It will be recalled that Lieber was a German who fled to America in 1827 to escape the oppression that was seen sweeping over the "Fatherland." The first of the book reviews Lieber's difficulties with his home Government, and his relations with the historian Niebuhr. The remaining chapters treat of his varied career in America, in his connection with the Boston Gymnasium, the South Carolina College, and the Columbia University. The same publishers also promise a new and cheaper edition of Justin McCarthy's "Life of William Ewart Gladstone." It is doubtful, however, whether the "Life of Pope Leo XIII.," by Marion Crawford, will be presented during the life of the present Pontiff. The work will not only be personal as to the Holy Father, but it will also throw light on the affairs of the last twenty years in England, France, Germany, and America, which have been more or less influenced by the Catholic temporal policy.

An especially timely work will be ready from the press of the Macmillan Company in a day or two. This is "Tropical Colonization," by Alleyne Ireland. It appears that the author has spent ten years in the tropics making a special study of his subject. The book embraces three great questions in regard to colonies in the tropics. How to govern a tropical colony, how to develop it, and the commercial value of a tropical colony. Concerning the first point, Mr. Ireland examines in detail the English Crown colony system, the French colonial system, and the Dutch Government of Java. An interesting feature in the examination of the second point is the description by the author of the "indentured labor" system in force in some tropical colonies and the Dutch "culture system." As to the commercial value of the colonies, Mr. Ireland, by the use of ten original diagrams, presents an exhaustive analysis of the question of "trade and the flag," and exhibits in a comprehensive manner the relative importance to England of the British tropical colonies, the British non-tropical colonies, and the United States as a source of supply and markets for British goods. A bibliography accompanies the volume made up of a list of about 500 works on British, French, Dutch, American, German, Portuguese, and Italian colonies.

"Pompeii, Its Life and Art," by August Mau of the German Archæological Institute in Rome, will come from the press of The Macmillan Company early in November. The translator is Francis W. Kelsey, professor of Latin in the University of Michigan. Prof. Mau's introduction discusses briefly the situation of Pompeii and its history previous to the catastrophe of A. D. 79. Part I. is devoted to public places and buildings—the Forum, with its temples, markets, halls, and municipal offices, theatres, baths, and other structures designed for public use. In Part II. are described the recently unearthed "House of the Silver Wedding" and the "House of the Vettii." Part III. is confined to the "Trades and Occupations." Part IV. to the tombs, and Part V. to the art and culture of the Pompeiians. [illegible]

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

"CATALOGITIS."

The catalogue habit, which Eugene Field calls "catalogitis," needs no explanation nor eulogy to convey an idea of the exact charm of such literature to the rabid bibliophile; but to the many such lists are dry reading and will usually be tossed aside as worthless. Is it possible, we wonder, to convey to those who have never fallen a victim to the delights of catalogue reading some faint idea of how these lists delight the book lover, and with what care they are preserved, read, and reread, and read once more, when the influence of the disease is strongest?

Leigh Hunt, of all bookish men of the past, would most enjoy the feasts spread out in our present book catalogues, many of which will be found attractive to the eye and touch as well as to the imagination. We can well fancy Hunt's feelings were some of the finer lists of rare books—illustrated as many of them are with fac similes of bindings, title-pages, and colophons, in some rare instances even having colored plates—to fall into his hands. Hunt so thoroughly enters into and so charmingly expresses the book lover's feelings toward catalogues that we heartily echo his words:

> A second-hand book seller's catalogue is not a mere catalogue or list of salables, as the uninitiated may fancy. Even a common auctioneer's catalogue of goods and chattels suggests a thousand reflections to a peruser of any knowledge. Judge, then, what the case must be with a catalogue of books, the very titles of which run the rounds of the whole world, visible and invisible—geographies, biographies, histories, loves, hates, joys, sorrows, cookeries, sciences, fashion, and eternity! We speak on this subject from the most literal experience, for often and often have we cut open a new catalogue of old books with all the fervor and ivory folder of a first love, often read one at tea, many at dinner, and have put crosses against dozens of volumes in the list out of the pure imagination of buying them, the possibility being out of the question.

But Hunt does not seem to have covered the whole ground; perhaps the lists of his day did not offer so many inducements as do ours; or the knowledge of books may not have been so specialized and diffused. One of the many pleasures connected with the arrival of new catalogues is a sort of comparing of notes. One mentally collates his own treasures—perhaps actually does so—with the descriptions of such books in the catalogue, and how great the pleasure when one's own copy proves to be the finer, or in better condition, or to have been "picked up" for a quarter or even a half of the present price! Should the catalogue copy be better, however, what plans are formed for a possible exchange, and how one wonders just what the difference in money would be, if such exchange could be effected, and if we could afford it at the present moment. What a different meaning, too, the terms "rare," "extremely scarce," and kindred expressions have where the books described are actually in one's own possession! After gloating over those we possess, one picks out the new treasures one craves. Perhaps the very book missing from a special shelf is listed, and cheaply at that. Again, one wonders if it can be had, and small economies are planned to pay for what is probably a big extravagance. Or, at the very least, one dreams over the description and tries to convince himself that the book may be had "some day"—that delightful time to which all impecunious book lovers (and, alas! most of them are poor) are constantly looking forward.

But as there are certain compensations for most so-called misfortunes, the poor book lover gets a certain satisfaction out of each new treasure added to his store which his richer brother may never feel; for without doubt things in this world which come too easily lack a certain spice that is very pleasant to the palate.

There are certain times and moods when catalogues are more fascinating reading than any other class of literature. In fact, there are moments when nothing else will be tolerated. At such times it does not matter if the list be old or just from the post, so long as it be full of choice treasures. Indeed, the man Eugene Field describes may be wiser than he knew—the man "who preferred old catalogues to new, for the reason that the bargains to be met with in old catalogues expired long ago under the Statute of Limitations." And does not Field also put on record an adverse opinion when he makes one of his characters say: "There are plenty of ways of spending money foolishly without having recourse to a book catalogue for suggestions."

We wonder, too, how many realise the amount of time and special knowledge required to make up an averagely interesting book catalogue. For it is not merely necessary to have the books to describe, but one must possess more than a share of bibliographical lore to be able to make accurate and interesting descriptions. Many a treasure has come into the possession of some fortunate book lover because the cataloguer was either ignorant or careless, and there have been more than a few instances where a valuable book was sacrificed because the catalogue was carelessly read as well as badly made.

Another point about book catalogues, often lost sight of, is the fact that they are extremely valuable from an educative standpoint. Many a book lover's knowledge has been greatly increased by his habit of poring over catalogues; in fact, it would not be at all surprising were the very love of books themselves, in many cases, to have grown from such reading.

Perhaps the average collector's knowledge of incunabula, Books of Hours, and other great rarities, is largely based on the reading of Ellis and Eloy's catalogues, Quaritch's "Rough Lists," and kindred issues. For instance, one of Quaritch's lists, issued last Autumn, is particularly full of bibliographical notes, especially in the department of early printing. One item, whose great rarity is shown by the price at which it is held, £5,250, the Psalter of 1459, the second book with a date and the third, or possibly the fourth, book printed with movable type, has nearly a page of fine type description and notes, such as:

> But twelve copies of this book are now extant, and the above is the only one purchasable. The cost of the production must have been enormous, and as the book was intended merely for the use of the Benedictine Abbey of St. James at Mentz, the probability is that the abbey paid the expenses, and that no more than twenty copies were printed, each copy being treated as though it was a whole edition or issue in itself. Another church or institution in Ments is said to have paid the expenses of the 1457 Psalter, which differs from that of 1459 in the number of its prayers which follow the text of the Psalms.

Even more fascinating, because not so far out of one's reach, are the descriptions of the rarer Kiplings and Stevensons and other nineteenth century first editions to collectors of that class of books.

Catologitis, to the initiated, is such an absorbing subject we might continue this article indefinitely, but if we have succeeded in making a single convert from among the many who have always looked upon book lists as dry and unprofitable reading we shall have reason to congratulate ourselves and them upon having opened to them a new and never-failing field of happiness.

BOOKS THAT ARE RELATIVES.

We were speaking here the other day of "the friendship of books." There are books that seem to be more than friends; they are relatives. There are even books that are like relatives-in-law, which current literature makes less than friend, and books that are as his teachers are to a little boy—neither relatives nor friends.

Many great men have spoken of the friendship of books; but when we distinguish further the degree of nearness and dearness in the books we read, and find that some are to be put in another class than that which belongs to friendship, we have to speak alone. There can be now no borrowed finery of words to commend our contention, no quotation marks to protect with their folded wings its bold assertions. And yet examine your own heart as your eye runs along your bookshelves, and see if some of your volumes are not to be classed as something else than friends.

What is that little green book, short and plump, with whom you never talk except to be reminded of grain fields, of rushing brooks where the branches of the trees dip low to watch the flashing trout, of the scent of hay, of the song of birds, and of all the freshness of a morning where green hills roll away to meet the billowy clouds—what other place has that little book in your affection than that of a sweet-faced, doting country cousin?

And there is a solemn volume, bound in black and tall and thin. It is the memoir of your grandfather, and it has a lot of family history and an outline of your genealogy between its covers. If your lamented grandfather's soul had passed into it by the most suitable freak of metamorphosis, you could hardly feel differently toward it than you do now.

The worn Caesar on the other shelf, whose battered back and maltreated pages bear evidence of the battle you two fought, with suggestion that there may have been hard knocks on your head, too—that exhausted volume is left in peace at last because you think of it as a relentless old instructor rather than as a friend.

Years ago you knelt at your mother's knees for morning and evening prayer, perhaps. No book can be like a mother; but this volume, "Daily Strength," or whatever title it may wear for you, receives an unspoken prayer each day, and is like, at least, an aunt. You have an "in-law" relative in the entirely respectable book that you know you ought to like, and can't; and in the volume that an ill-judged gift brought to your shelves a dozen years ago, and that you have tried in vain to read, you have a distant cousin, whom you may properly call by his first name, though you hardly know his character.

Your bank book and cash book are not exactly your friends. If they know your secrets, it is only through the disagreeable necessity that lies back of confidences to a lawyer; and that magnificently bound volume, or precious tome with illuminated capitals and ancient date, what is that but your rich and very honorable literary relative, whom you like to refer to incidentally before strangers, and to see named in connection with you in the public prints?

There are many volumes on your shelves that you can class much more specifically than as friends. There are friends and relatives, connections and mere acquaintances, in your library. If one begins to personify his books in their association with himself, he finds that he is analyzing a little social world with all the real world's variations of proximity. One can almost imagine, too, that books may be jealous. Certainly you get a scant legacy from that literary relative to whom you did not give your heart.

BOOKS RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY.

FRANCE AND ITALY. By Imbert De Saint-Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. With portraits. 12mo. Pp. vii.—352. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. (Advance sheets.)

TOLEDO, The Story of an Old Spanish Capital. By Hannah Lynch. Illustrated by Helen M. James. 8mo. Pp. 311. London: J. M. Dent & Co.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN. By the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

BIOGRAPHY.

PASSAGES FROM THE DIARIES OF MRS. PHILIP LYBBE POWYS of Hardwick House, Oxon, A. D. 1756 to 1808. Edited by Emily J. Climenson. With a portrait. 8vo. Pp. x.—389. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

MASTERS OF MEDICINE. Claude Bernard. By Michael Foster, M. A., M. D. 12mo. Pp. 246. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

THE PRINCE DE LIGNE, His Memoirs, Letters, and Miscellaneous Papers. Selected and translated by Katherine Prescott Wormeley. With introduction and preface by C. A. Sainte-Beuve and Madame De Stael-Holstein. Illustrated with portraits from the original. In two volumes. Pp. vi.—329, 294. Boston and New York: Hardy, Pratt & Co.

THE WARNER CLASSICS. Four volumes. Historians and Essayists; Poets; Novelists; Philosophers and Scientists. 18mo. Pp. about 175 each. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

POETRY.

THE SONNETS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. Edited by Israel Gollancz. 16mo. Pp. 288. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 60 cents.

THE GULISTAN. Being the Rose Garden of Shaikh Sadi. Translated in prose and verse by Sir Edwin Arnold. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

NOTHING TO WEAR AND OTHER POEMS. By William Allen Butler. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

AUCASSIN AND NICOLETTE; the Lovers of Provence. A manuscript song story of the twelfth century, rendered into modern French by Alexandre Bida. Translated into English verse and prose by A. Rodney Macdonough. Illustrated with engravings after designs by A. Bida, Mary Hallock Foote, W. H. Gibson, and F. Dielman. 18mo. Pp. vii.—81. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

OBEYD THE CAMEL DRIVER. By Isaac Bassett Choate. 18mo. Pp. 114. New York: Home Journal Print.

EDUCATIONAL.

INSECTS, THEIR STRUCTURE AND LIFE. A Primer of Entomology. By George H. Carpenter. 12mo. Pp. xi.—404. London: J. M. Dent & Co. $1.75.

PITMAN'S PRACTICAL SPANISH GRAMMAR, with Conversation and Copious Vocabulary and Imitated Pronunciation. An entirely new and interesting method of learning Spanish. By Don Baltasar Vitoria and W. G. Iglister. 18mo. Pp. 107. New York: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Limited. 50 cents.

COMMON SENSE IN EDUCATION AND TEACHING. An Introduction to Practice. By F. A. Barnett. 12mo. Pp. 321. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE ELEMENTS OF PUBLIC FINANCE. By Winthrop More Daniels, M. A. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

TRAVEL.

THROUGH THE ADIRONDACKS IN EIGHTEEN DAYS. By Martin V. B. Ives. 8vo. Pp. 112. New York: Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company.

THE VOYAGE OF THE FOLO WAY. A Record of Strange Doings at Sea. By Clarissa Dayne. Illustrated by J. Ambrose Walton. 16mo. Pp. 312. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.; London: Ward, Lock & Co. $2.50.

FICTION.

BLACK ROCK. A Tale of the Selkirks. By Ralph Connor. With an Introduction by Prof. George Adam Smith. 12mo. Pp. vi.—327. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

JESS SITS OF WAYSIDE GOSSIP. By Jenkin Lloyd Jones. 12mo. Pp. 212. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY. By Laurence Sterne. 16mo. Pp. 164. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 50 cents.

A TRANSPLANTED LILY. A Novel. By Sydney J. Wilson. 18mo. Pp. 201. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

DON FERNANDEZ, THE SPANISH SPY. By Barclay M. Ross. 18mo. Pp. 220. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

THE BROKEN LOCKET. By Will A. Garland. 18mo. Pp. 216. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

THE BISHOP'S SHADOW. By I. T. Thurston. With illustrations by M. Eckersol. 12mo. Pp. 291. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

THE TREMBLINGS OF BOREALIS. By Paul D'Argentell. 18mo. Pp. iv.—316. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

THE DAY'S WORK. Outward Bound Edition. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

PRUE AND I. By George William Curtis. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

A PRINCE OF GEORGIA AND OTHER TALES. By Julian Ralph. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

NATHAN HALE. By Charlotte Molyneux Halloway. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

THE FAMINE OF HEARTS. Tales from Town Topics. By Anne MacGregor. September, 1899. 18mo. Pp. 247. New York: Town Topics Publishing Company. Paper.

MICHEL DRED, DETECTIVE. The Unraveling of a Mystery of Twenty Years. By Marie Conner Leighton and Robert Leighton. 12mo. Pp. viii.—328.

ONE OF CLEOPATRA'S NIGHTS AND OTHER FANTASTIC ROMANCES. By Theophile Gautier. Translated by Lafcadio Hearn. 12mo. Pp. xii.—338. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION. By G. Bernard Shaw. 12mo. Pp. 230. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

THE STRANGE STORY OF HESTER WYNNE. By G. Colmore. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE FUGITIVE. A Tale of Adventure in the Days of Clipper Ships and Slavers. By John R. Spears. Illustrated by Walter Russell. 12mo. Pp. 325. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

AN ECLIPSE OF MEMORY. A Novel. By Morton Grinnell, M. D. 12mo. Pp. 254. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

A MODERN MERCENARY. By K. and Hesketh Pritchard. (K. and H. Heron.) 16mo. Pp. vi.—311. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

THE WHITE MAIL. By Cy Warman. 18mo. Pp. vi.—197. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES. By E. W. Hornung. 16mo. Pp. 276. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE DUCHESS. A Page from the Life of the Vicomte de Chamfleurs. By S. Wakeley. 12mo. Pp. 247. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITTLE MASTERPIECES. Three volumes. Fourth Series. Edited by Bliss Perry. W. M. Thackeray, Thorne, De Quincy, and Charles Lamb. 16mo. Pp. about vii.—157 each. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 90 cents.

THE FUNNY SIDE OF POLITICS. By George S. Hilton. 12mo. Pp. xv.—315. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

TROOPER 3,809. A Private Soldier of the Third Republic. By Lionel Decle. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 299. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE MODERN JEW. By Arnold White. 12mo. Pp. viii.—301. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.

THE TESTING OF A SOUL. By William James Mutch. 18mo. Pp. 98. New Haven: Charles C. Treat. 50 cents.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK. 5660, Sept. 5, 1899, to Sept. 23, 1900. Edited by Cyrus Adler. 18mo. Pp. x.—208. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

THE AUTHORITY OF CRITICISM and Other Essays. By William P. Trent. 2mo. Pp. ix.—291. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MARK TWAIN ON RUDYARD KIPLING.

A letter from Mark Twain addressed to a correspondent in Oklahoma is published in one of the Kansas City papers. It relates to Rudyard Kipling and was called out in an interesting manner. It seems that the students of Stillwater College, in Oklahoma, recently declared that Kipling was entitled to be regarded as the greatest living writer of English. Dr. Henry Walker of Oklahoma City disagreed with this verdict in a letter which he wrote to a paper published in Oklahoma City, and gave that proud eminence to Mark Twain instead. He sent Mr. Clemens a copy of his letter and has received the following reply:

> "Dear Doctor Walker: I thank you ever so much for the impulse which moved you to write the article—and for the article, also, which is mighty good reading. And I am glad you praised Kipling—he deserves it; he deserves all the praise that is lavished upon him, and more. It is marvelous—the work which that boy has done; the more you read the 'Jungle Books' the more wonderful they grow. But Kipling himself does not appreciate them as he ought; he read 'Tom Sawyer' a couple of times when he was coming up out of his illness and said he would rather be author of that book than any that has been published during its lifetime. Now, I could have chosen better; I should have chosen 'Jungle Books.' But I prize his compliment just the same, of course. I thank you again and heartily. I haven't the language to say it strongly enough."

"WHOSE NAME WAS WRIT IN WATER."

"Whose name was writ in water." So it runs,
The sad-toned epitaph of him who lies
Unconscious of the sorrows surging round
Peacefully now beneath Italian skies.

Bitter, despairing note of prophesy,
Born of a broken heart! Through the long years
Sounds the soft voice of homage which transforms
Thy truth, dispelling all his haunting fears.

For now, O gentle spirit hovering o'er
Life's darkened waters as they strive to hold
The sunlight on their surface, seest thou
The shining ripples from thy name in gold?

LEONORA S. ASHTON.

Hyde Park-on-Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1899.

1899

THE RIVER NIGER.

A French Explorer's Narrative of His Experience.*

A century ago the portion of Africa lying back of the coast was practically an unknown country. In the years that have elapsed scores of venturesome explorers have pierced the unknown territory, brought light out of darkness, discovered the sources of mighty rivers, revealed new types of mankind, and made discoveries which have so completely changed the map of Africa that if any one will compare the maps in the old school geographies with the latest African cartographical products he will scarcely believe his eyes. Mungo Park, Barth, Livingstone, Stanley, and other great African explorers astonished and electrified the civilized world with the stories of their marvelous experiences. Inspired by their success, scores of fearless and ambitious men of various nationalities have in later years followed in their footsteps, adding much to the previous store of knowledge relative to the inland sections of Africa and clearing up much that was formerly but dimly understood.

The French have contributed many names to the distinguished roll of African explorers, but we opine that no one name shines more brightly on that roll of honor than that of Lieut. Hourst, the author of the volume which we now have under consideration. Unlike many African explorers, he completed his perilous journey through a hostile country without the loss of a single life, either in the ranks of his own party or among the hostile tribes that opposed his passage. In this he was a worthy successor of the illustrious German explorer Dr. Henry Barth, who won the love and respect of the black people and was known to them by the affectionate title of Abdul Kerim, or Servant of the Most High. The author undertook the task of ascending the Senegal until the Niger could be reached at its highest navigable point, and then descending the latter to the sea. In 1797 the celebrated Scotch traveler, Mungo Park, reached the Upper Niger by way of Guinea, and met his death while engaged in one of his exploring expeditions in that vicinity. While the present expedition had fewer unknown districts to go through, it was attended by unusual hardships. Packing their outfit in a thirty-five-ton barge, they secured a tow up the Senegal as far as Welaldé, the highest navigable point on the river at that time. When they arrived at Kayes the party received news which resulted in the temporary abandonment of the expedition. After a wearisome delay of over five months, on Oct. 10 1895, the party reassembled, reinforced by the services of a doctor and priest, and proceeded overland to Kolikoro, on the Niger, where the expedition was finally equipped and started out on its journey of exploration down the mighty river. At Timbuktu, the old capital of the Sudan, now under French control, Lieut. Hourst received some excellent advice, including the suggestion made by a native Tuat that he claim to be the son or nephew of Abdul Kerim, this being the name by which the famous German explorer Dr. Barth was known. So highly was the latter venerated and beloved by the Tuaregs and other nomadic tribes inhabiting the country he had traversed that to claim relationship to him, even after the lapse of fifty years, was to open all doors and hearts in kindly reception. The adoption of this bit of advice, the author freely acknowledges, contributed more than anything else he did to the success of the expedition. Upon leaving Kabara, the port of Timbuktu, the party abandoned civilization and entered into active negotiations with the wild tribes which are so numerous along both sides of the river. From that point on the journey produced nothing of absorbing interest until the party reached Gao, and there encountered Madidu, the chief of the Awellimiden, the dominant race of Tuaregs, on the banks of the Niger. Madidu was the son of El Khotab, whose timely protection had enabled Barth to make his journey a success, and when he learned that the author claimed to be the nephew of Abdul Kerim he gave him a cordial welcome and provided him with guides to enable him to pass through the dangerous rapids of the Niger, which stretch for miles below Gao. He also gave him a safe conduct addressed to vassal chiefs along the lower reaches of the river. Subsequently, at Fafa, the author entered into a written treaty of peace and trading with Djamarata, the nephew of Madidu, which bound the French and Awellimiden as allies and friends. Like the white people, these Arabs have shown their superiority over the negroes wherever they have sought to push their conquests. The Tuaregs are undoubtedly lineal descendants of the ancient Berber tribes that flourished in Northern Africa when Carthage was a thriving city. They are Mohammedans, are not polygamists, are remarkably courageous, have a high regard for their word, and the men wear unique costumes, which include a taglemust, or veil, which covers the face, leaving only the eyes visible.

Beyond Karu the party encountered the Labezenga Rapids, and for the best part of four days the expedition was in constant danger of coming to an untimely end on the treacherous rocks which lie hidden in the rushing windings of the river. Dangerous whirlpools and devouring crocodiles added to the terror of the situation, and it was with undisguised pleasure that the party reached Ayuru and the comparatively smoother portion of the river. From Ayuru on the river developed into a mere maze of narrow channels, which passed between numerous islets covered with fine trees and millet. Arrived at Say, the author met for the first time the Toucouleurs—a fierce, warlike tribe—who have decimated peaceful negro tribes, burned their villages, sold the inhabitants into slavery, and wrought devastation wherever they have been able to force their way. The King of Say, Amaduru Saturu, generally known under the name of Modibo, the savant, refused to let the party remain at Say, and the author, defying him, built a fort on an island in the river near Say and remained there over five months. This prolonged sojourn covered the period of the rainy and tornado season, and was a most acceptable rest to the party. After the three boats were repaired, time hung heavy on their hands, so they decided to prepare grammars and dictionaries of the various dialects which were spoken among the tribes they had encountered. These included Tuareg, Fulah, Songhay, Bambara, Boso, and Mossi. This work served to dispel ennui and restore life to the camp. Intrigues and threatened attacks were the only sources of annoyance, and the party left for Bussa on Sept. 15 intact in numbers and in good health and spirits. The journey to Bussa was fraught with petty delays and perilous adventures; at the same time it was a source of much information and experience. In all his journeyings among the wild tribes that people both banks of the Niger, the author met with but one tribe, the Kambaris at Rupia, which lived in a state of nudity. One of the women of the tribe, being questioned, said: "Why should we wear clothes? Are we so badly made that we need hide ourselves?" At Bussa the author encountered for the first time the adverse influence of the Royal Niger Company. The native chief of the village neglected to furnish guides as promised, to enable the party to pass through the dangerous Bussa Rapids, which extend from Bussa to Ayuru. At last, forced by circumstances, the author threw some of his surplus ammunition and supplies into the river and burned other portions. Then, without guides, he risked the fate of his expedition in the terrible rapids. After two days of suspense, intense excitement, and hairbreadth escapes, the expedition arrived at Leba and beheld the flag of the British trading company, known as the Royal Niger Company, floating on the official residence.

Of this company the author speaks in the most caustic terms, in one place quoting the statement of another French officer that the Royal Niger Company was really a cloak for the British Government. Developments since Lieut. Hourst's return to France would seem to indicate that he clearly comprehended the relations of that company to Great Britain. Since the present volume came from the press the announcement has been made of the purchase of all of the administrative rights and powers of the Royal Niger Company by the British Government. In less than twenty years the Royal Niger Company had developed from an insignificant trading company into a powerful protectorate, ruling over 500,000 square miles of territory containing a population of about 30,000,000. Having won an empire, Great Britain now steps in and takes possession. It is reasonable to assume that the firm establishment of British West Africa will forever check the French advance across the Soudan. If the French Government had acted with equal forethought the possessions of the French Niger Company, the predecessor of the Royal Niger Company, would have become a French colony, and France would have been the possessor of the most powerful colony in all Africa. The author recommended prompt action by the French Government to prevent further encroachments of the Royal Niger Company, and his recommendations were evidently acted upon. In the Spring of 1897 the French forces occupied Bussa, and the advance of the French colony builders evidently forced the British Government to unmask and check the further advance of French arms by revoking the charter of the trading company and making Nigeria a British colony.

On Dec. 12, 1896, the author landed at Marseilles. He was received with much enthusiasm by the French authorities and savants. His successful trip certainly entitled him to all the honors which were bestowed upon him, and which

*FRENCH ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA. The Personal Narrative of Lieut. Hourst of His Exploration of the Niger. Translated by Mrs. Arthur Bell (N. D'Anvers). With 100 Illustrations. 8vo. 320 pages. New York: F. F. Dutton & Co. [Longmans, Green & Co., London.]

Robert Clarke's Death.

Robert Clarke, the founder of the firm of the Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati, one of the old firms of book publishers, died in Cincinnati Aug. 28. Mr. Clarke was born at Annan, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, in 1829, and went to Cincinnati with his parents when he was eleven years old. He was educated at Woodward College. Early in life he assumed a minor clerical position in a second-hand book shop in Cincinnati. In 1858, on the retirement of H. W. Derby & Co., who were publishers, Mr. Clarke found his opportunity, and the firm of Robert Clarke & Co. was formed, which concern in 1894 took the name of the Robert Clarke Company.

Mr. Clarke, in the books published under his auspices, showed a decided interest for historical works, and as a collector his taste ran toward Americana. Under his editorship appeared "Col. George Rogers Clerk's Campaign in the Illinois, 1778-9," "James McBride's Pioneer Biographies," 1869, and "Capt. James Smith's Captivity with the Indians," 1870. "The Prehistoric Remains Which Were Found on the Site of the City of Cincinnati, with a Vindication of the Cincinnati Tablet," was written by Mr. Clarke and printed privately in 1876. The collection of American publications issued by Robert Clarke was so remarkable that Justin Winsor said of it: "The most important American lists at present issued by American dealers are those of the Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati." The private library of Robert Clarke, consisting of 6,574 volumes, was purchased some years ago by William A. Proctor and presented by him in 1898 to the Cincinnati University.

New Light on Keats.

Mr. Alfred Ainger describes in The Athenæum a volume of Keats which has lately come into his possession. It is Keats's "Lamia, Isabella, and Other Poems," published in 1820, and it was certainly a presentation copy given by the poet to some friend in Hampshire. The name of the recipient is not written on the title page, only "with J. Keats's compliments." But what is most noteworthy is this, that with his own hand Keats has scored out in strong ink lines "the publisher's preface, in which a true explanation purports to be given as to their responsibility for the publication."

The publishers, the Messrs. Taylor & Hessey, state that they are responsible "for 'Hyperion' being printed, the author having very reluctantly given his consent; and furthermore, that the reason for the poem remaining unfinished was the unfavorable reception already accorded to 'Endymion.'"

Keats's comments in his own handwriting are protests. At the head of the preface he writes: "I had no part in this; I was ill at the time." Where 'Endymion' is noticed in the preface he writes bluntly: "This is a lie!" Critics, Mr. Ainger intimates, have differed as to the causes of "Keats's dissatisfaction with 'Hyperion.'" Mr. Sydney Colvin does not credit Keats's malady as the cause of his, the poet's, dissatisfaction with his work, but that he was "ill at ease with the Miltonic vein, to which he had committed himself."

This copy of Keats does, then, clear up what has been a doubtful matter, for the Taylor & Hessey preface has been much discussed as to its precise significance.

An Old English Brick.

Some time ago mention was made in The Times Saturday Review of a brick found by Mr. Rider Haggard which bore the date 1393. Full details may be read in Mr. Rider Haggard's "Farmer's Year." Not so much the brick, but the date on it, has attracted the attention of archæologists, because the figures were in Arabic numerals. Mr. Rider Haggard thinks the figures were written when the clay was moist, and of course the brick was afterward baked. Now, if the actual presence of these numerals can be shown, which there is no reason to dispute, then Mr. Rider Haggard has made a remarkable discovery, and it is that Arabic numerals were common in England a half century earlier than had been hitherto supposed.

Somebody has said that you may read history by means of a potsherd, and so Mr. Rider Haggard's brick, found by him in demolishing an old house at Ditchingham, England, may impart its lesson.

"Select Chapters and Other Documents Illustrative of American History, 1606-1775," edited, with notes, by William MacDonald, Professor of History and Political Science in Bowdoin College, will be issued this week from the Macmillan Company.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

(Copyright, 1899.)
Special Cablegram to The New York Times Saturday Review.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The abnormally warm weather here has caused the publishers to retard books that would otherwise have appeared. Sir Walter Besant's novel, "The Orange Girl," of which the publisher is Mr. Chatto, is selling well. This house also issues Arthur Morrison's novel, "To London Town."

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The issue of a collected edition of Mark Twain's writings begins in November. Every sheet used in the books bears the author's notemark, and a special paper has been manufactured for the occasion. For the set the Italian artist Spiridon's portrait of Mr. Clemens has been reproduced with fine effect. Mark Twain's popularity here continues.

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The Duchess of Sutherland's novel, entitled "One Hour and the Next," and S. Baring-Gould's "Pobo the Priest" are in press.

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Messrs. Methuen will publish immediately Mary Pendered's novel, "The Englishman," and Anthony Hope's "The King's Mirror." The fourth volume of "The History of the British Navy," dealing with the latter part of the eighteenth century, is also ready. The contributors to this work include Sir Clements Markham, H. W. Wilson, and Laird Clowes. The same publishers also announce a book entitled "Our Navy for a Thousand Years," by Capt. Eardley Wilmot.

Messrs. Bowden are publishing Joseph Hocking's novel, "The Scarlet Woman."

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The first folio of Shakespeare's plays recently sold at Christie's auction rooms for the record price of £1,700, was bought by the Scotch collector, Mr. MacGregor. This folio is said to be much better than Mr. Pierpont Morgan's copy, as the leaves are crisp and clean, whereas Mr. Morgan's are washed.

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Mr. Walter Scott is publishing Madeleine Ryley's "An American Citizen," Prof. Scharff's "History of European Fauna," Deniker's "The Races of Man," and Ernest Renan's "Antichrist," translated by Hutchinson.

T. B. F.

AN AFTER-DINNER SPEECH BY CARLYLE.

In 1831 a dinner was given to Allan Cunningham in Dumfries and Carlyle was one of the speakers. He was then thirty-six years old, and living at Craigenputtock. In a file of The Courier published at Dumfries some one has found a report of this speech, which we give below:

Let us know, recall from afar, the feelings connected with the dust of Burns, and fancy with what honorable pride the lamented bard would have held out the right hand of fellowship to our honored guest! Let us recall his worth, his manly talent, his great integrity, his misfortunes, and his sufferings, arising chiefly from neglect! Burns's works are known to every man in every clime where the English tongue has reached; at home they are sucked in by our children like their mother's milk; from them they learn their first lesson in love, affection, independence, and from them they learn that

The rank is but the guinea stamp,

the man alone the sterling gold. They are hallowed to domestic affection, and, in a word, are co-extensive with the globe itself, and I may mention a circumstance which is perhaps known to few in this room—namely, that within the last two months I have learned from Goethe, the greatest living German poet, that the works of our immortal bard are under translation in Berlin, so that foreign countries will speedily be as happy with them as ourselves. His life was undoubtedly a dark tragedy; penury and cold neglect curbed the flow of his noble soul. It is plain that we possess only a tithe of what was in him, for his genius was universal; he was the first man to strike the seven-stringed lyre to ecstasy, for he was equally the minstrel, the poet, the philosopher. Alas! that such a master soul should have been crushed; Alas! that we can only reflect, while we are thus celebrating Allan Cunningham's worth, that Burns was never so honored while in life.

The report of the speech goes on to say that in conclusion Carlyle asked those present to drink to the memory of Burns in solemn silence. Much, he said, might be thought that could not be uttered. The toast was then drunk with every one standing and silent.

MR. KIPLING WINS A SUIT.

What is regarded as a victory for Mr. Rudyard Kipling has just been announced. On Thursday the final decree in the equity suit of Rudyard Kipling and D. Appleton & Co. against Elbert Hubbard (the Roycroft Press) of East Aurora was entered by Judge Coxe, in the United States court in Utica. According to the terms of the decree Mr. Hubbard is perpetually restrained from publishing and circulating the books entitled "The Dipsy Chanty, by Rudyard Kipling," and "The Dipsy Chanty and Other Selected Poems, by Rudyard Kipling."

It is understood that the decision gives Mr. Kipling all the gains, profits, and interest in the books already sold by Mr. Hubbard, while the costs of the suit must be borne by the defendant. Mr. A. T. Gurlitz, Mr. Kipling's lawyer, is reported to have said that the result of this suit will in no way affect the decisions of other suits now pending. The counsel opposed to Hubbard in the suit against the Pompeian [illegible]

STRAY TOPICS.

About the Author of "David Harum."

Agnes Meer, in the September Atalanta Magazine, gives some interesting details concerning the late E. N. Westcott, the author of "David Harum." "A man more finely humorous, more tenderly sympathetic, more brightly intellectual, has never walked any path in life." He had "a very charming trick of compliment. 'You are losing your crown-shaped comb,' he said to a lady, and as she replaced it on the back of her head he added significantly: 'It seems to me you should wear such a decoration on your brow.'"

It must be remembered how in "David Harum" music has something to do in shaping the fortunes of Lennox. Mr. Westcott was essentially musical. In his young days he must have had a good voice and sang in a choir of a Syracuse church. Agnes Meer tells us, that he was particular as to his accompanist and his delight when he met a musician whose modulations pleased him. This German was "the only man I ever knew," Westcott said, "with that peculiar gift." There came one sad Sunday when the singer's voice broke down, for his health was failing. "There followed a few solo words, which called through the church heavy with meaning. He seemed to be making a last appeal. 'O Lord! O Lord, have mercy!' * * * Disease had gone too far to heal; and Mr. Westcott was shortly obliged to resign from his choir position. But he continued for some time to sing in the drawing rooms of friends for the elect few whom he honored with the sunshine of his presence."

Two traits supposably wide apart, but often closely united, were Westcott's "trick of humor and his gentle melancholy." He must have been an admirable raconteur, and never a boisterous one. An amusing story of his had to do with a self-satisfied country hotelkeeper, at whose table the viands might be looked over, but never eaten. The landlord's conceit was stupendous. The dissatisfied boarders subscribed money so as to educate the host, and he went away from his village so as to find out how tables were served elsewhere. The man took the tour and came back.

"Waal," said the host, thrusting his hands deep in his trousers pockets and teetering in his toes, "I've been away; I've ben to yer Fifth Avenue Hotel; I've ben to yer Thousan' Islands, and all the rest of 'em, but I tell you what, I'll bet this is the only hotel from Maine to Georgy wher you ken get seven kinds of pie for dinner."

Westcott had, too, artistic talents, and was fond of that "sort of drawing that depends more for its beauty upon exquisite finish than boldness." You are certainly mistaken, you critics who fail to see the literary skill Westcott possessed. Agnes Meer states that Westcott could even "write impromptu a perfect Italian sonnet."

One little point in "David Harum" which strikes us, we think has not been noticed. It is of minor importance, but shows nevertheless how clever was the author. The incident has no novelty in it, for it has been used over and over by makers of fiction. It is about the letter written by the hero or the heroine which never reaches its destination, or if it does come to hand it arrives too late. The woman who believes herself to be neglected, or the man who thinks himself thrown over, both swing on this particular pivot.

It is in the third chapter of "David Harum," at the beginning of it, that Master Jackey Carling takes a letter, (Miss Blake's,) and fails to post it. He puts it in his overcoat and there it stays, and was not mailed. Then you go on with this the slightest reminder of the letter which failed, and you may forget it. The fact is never drummed into your ears. Chapter after chapter follows, until finally within some twenty-odd pages of the conclusion, the woman Lennox loves, and he is afraid is indifferent to him, tells of "a note I wrote at the time of your father's death. We found it in my small nephew's overcoat pocket after we had been some time in California." That much simply told at once bridges over what was an apparent gulf. Now your commonplace romancer would have had Lennox call Master Jackey "a little beast," but that would have been quite contrary to the author's conception or to Westcott's nice taste.

The man inured to novel reading sees in this one single incident and the way it is managed a clear conception how very remarkable was the true literary art Westcott possessed.

The Maimonides Free Library.

In the many annual and quarterly library reports received by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW it is pleasant to note that there is no such thing apparent as mental stagnancy. Invariably there is increase of readers, and on the part of the library administration with new books a demand for additional shelving and space. The annual report of the Maimonides Free Library, at 723 Lexington Avenue, New York, shows the progress made since its opening, some nineteen years ago. The volumes in the library number now some 60,000; there have been 110,555 readers, and during the year ended in May, 1899, the large number of 206,028 books have been taken out, and this exclusive of the readers who are constantly using the magazines and periodicals in the rooms.

The number of volumes recently added has been 7,700. The analysis of circulation shows the following percentages: Fiction, 45; Belles Lettres, 11; juveniles, 10; biography, 6; history and travel, 10; science, 5; poetry and the drama, 3. In the matter of books in many nationalities it is interesting to note that over 75 per cent. of the books read are English in fiction, French, German and Italian following in the order named, their books having been taken out during the year. We may note in passing that the character of the books in the Maimonides Library, that is the subjects, is also given. One feature presented is a remarkable one, as shown in Table 12, showing how frequently some of the standard authors have been read. Music heads the list. In every way conditions as far as supply of books is concerned seem to be excellent, and in addition to the collection of German and French, a department of Spanish works is to be forthcoming.

The officers and Directors of the Maimonides Free Library are: President—William A. Gans; Treasurer—Solomon Sulzberger; Secretary—S. Hamburger; Directors—S. M. Roeder, Henry Duschnes, Samuel Cohn, Samuel D. Sewards, Leo Foehrding, Daniel A. Huebsch, William Goldsmith, Adam Wiesner, Edward Lauterbach, and Isidor Metzger. Acknowledgment is made in the report of the services rendered by the librarian, Miss S. X. Schottenfels, and her assistants.

Warnings in Rhyme to Book Borrowers.

The interest in what are called Rhyming Warnings for books remaining unabated, the following are taken from the last issue of Notes and Queries:

This book is mine
By right divine;
And if it go astray,
I'll call you kind
My desk to find
And put it safe away.

This book is mine—that you may know,
By letters two I will you show:
The first is J, a letter bright,
The next is S in all men's sight.
But if you still my name should miss,
Look underneath, and here it is:—
JOHN SMITH.

Whoe'er this book, if lost, doth find,
I hope will have a generous mind,
And bring it to the owner—me,
Whose name they'll see page fifty-three.

The following macaronic is taken from a copy of "The Companion to the Festivals and Fasts," 1717:

To the Borrower of this Book.
Hic Liber est meus,
Deay it who can,
Samuel Showell, Jr.;
An honest man
In vico carrino [locale appended]
I am to be found,
Si non mortuus sum,
And laid in the ground.
At si non vivens,
You will find an heir
Qui librum recipiet:
You need not to fear,
Ergo cum lectus est
Restore it, and then
Ut quando mutuaris
I may lend it again.
At si detineas,
So let it be lost
Expectabo Argentum
As much as it cost (viz., 5s.).

The following admonition is full of salutary advice to book borrowers:
Neither blemish this book, nor the leaves double down,
Nor lend it to each idle friend in the town;
Return it when read; or, if lost, please supply
Another as good to the mind and the eye.
With right and with reason you need but be friends,
And each book in my study your pleasure attends.

Of the warning and menacing kind are the following:

This book is one thing,
My fist is another;
Touch this one thing,
You'll sure feel the other.

Gideon Snooks,
Ejus liber.
Si quis furetur;
Per collum pendetur,
Sanlis huic pauperi animali.

Ne me prend pas;
On te prendra.

Here follows a figure of an unfortunate individual suspended "in malem crucem":

Small is the wren,
Black is the rook;
Great is the sinner
That steals this book.

This is Thomas Jones's book—
You may just within it look;
But you'd better not do more,
For the Devil's at the door,
And will snatch at fingering hands,
Look behind you—there he stands!
If I this lose, and you it find,
Restore it me, be not unkind,
For if not so, you're much to blame,
While as below you see my name.
(Name appended.)

Another macaronic runs as follows:
Si quis quis furetur,
This little libellum,
Per Bacchum per Jovem!
I'll kill him, I'll fell him,
In venturum illius,
I'll stick my scalpellum
And teach him to steal
My little libellum.

In village schools the two following are common:
This is Giles Wilkinson, his book;
God gave him grace therein to look;
Nor yet to look, but understand
That learning's better than house and land;
For when both house and land are spent,
Then learning is most excellent.

John Smith is my name,
England is my nation,
London is my dwelling place,
And Christ is my salvation.
And when I'm dead and in my grave,
And all my bones are rotten,
When this you see, remember me,
Though I am long forgotten.

This pretty presentation verse is occasionally met with:

Take it—'tis a gift of love
That seeks thy good alone;
Keep it for the giver's sake,
And read it for thy own.

On the fly leaf of a Bible may sometimes be seen:
Could we with ink the ocean fill,
Were every stalk on earth a quill,
And were the skies of parchment made
And every man a scribe by trade,
To tell the love of God alone,
Would drain the ocean dry,
Nor could the scroll contain the whole
Though stretched from sky to sky.

In Andrew Bacard's edition of "The Praguer Handbuch" (1724) there is a curious specimen of a rhyming warning, which is also found in Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian, Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Ethiopic, Coptic, Armenian, Malabar, Mohegan, Peruvian, Virginian, Canadian, Iroquois, Tartarian, Japanese, Chinese, Siamese, Malay, Kickapoo, Bombay, Formosan, Monomotapan, Patagonian, Terra Australis Incognita, Sandwich, Otaheite, Greenland, Nova Zembla, Lapland, Finland, Muscovy, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Bermudas, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, Martinico, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, Curaçoa, Surinam, Terra Firma, Mexico, Florida, Hudson's Bay, Davis's Straits, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Labrador, Terra Incognita, Hell, Purgatory, Paradise, Heaven, and the Moon:

This volume contains in motion,
And its owner each day be married;
Till an ant to the drops drinks the ocean,
Or a tortoise has crawled round the world.)

The Heroic Pose.

The heroic pose the artist seeks. In a measure he invents it. It is a blessed gift, this shaping into form what may be a dream of the imagination. We welcome, then, the aspirations of the painter, the sculptor, the poet. We have a right to long for that noble attitude which we believe invariably follows heroic action.

A New York artist of high repute was an eye witness of the grand deed of a fireman. "What I saw," he said, "was this. There was a middle-aged man, and he climbed up a ladder. He did it slowly, cautiously, for the fire was in a high tenement house. Why, the flames were blazing from the windows, absolutely charring the ladder above him and below him. The man paused for a moment, then crouched like a cat and sprung three rungs of the ladder at a bound. Then he clutched at the sill of a fourth-story window. It was of stone and so hot that it must have burned his hands. It may sound strangely, but he spat on his hands. Then he dashed through a window. My God! my heart was in my mouth. In an instant afterward—it seemed an hour to me—there he was with a white bundle in his arms, and that bundle was an old woman in her night dress. Mind you, the red, horrid tongues of flame were licking all around them. Was he cool? Why, just as cool as a cucumber. He just boosted the woman on his shoulder, and she was so limp, apparently, that she hung over his back like a sack. But I know that the woman's arms were so tightly clasped around his neck as to threaten throttling him. It was the tension of the woman's arms which made the strongest of effects on me. Did he climb down the ladder? Not a bit. He slid down like a streak. How we all howled like mad! There was cheer on cheer, and what did he do? That man just laughed, and some of his mates wanted to take the old woman from him, but he carried her off himself and laid her gently, tenderly in an ambulance, and, his task done, he pulled a paper of shortcut out of his pocket and put a big wad of tobacco in his mouth. Then he dodged the crowd of admirers, and that was the last I saw of as true and as modest a hero as ever lived.

"Paint it! I could not, though I saw it all. To my mind, this man's act divided itself into immerable details, making, it is true, a grand composite whole. The entire heroism of it is stamped on my brain, but there is no single part of it which I could paint alone. My artistic sense may be analytical, perhaps, and so, to me, there is a mosaic of action, each little stone wanting to be fitted. What do I remember best? What returns to my mind incessantly was the half-resigned, comic look he gave when the woman he was rescuing was strangling him. I would, perhaps, like to paint that if I dared, but I am afraid I never could."

True art discriminates. Using a selective power that act includes the chastening of the form. Beware of what is the mock heroic, which approaches in its exaggeration very close to caricature, for "les extrêmes se touche." The great artist eschews, then, violence, in the modeling of that figure which is to recall to us in bronze the deeds of a great man.

There is an anecdote relative to the Duke of Wellington, when he posed for Sir John Steell. There was to be reared in Edinburgh a statue of the victor of Waterloo. In vain did the Queen's sculptor try to have the Duke assume a martial manner. Wellington "showed a total lack of interest"; you might have thought that he had never as much as heard of Waterloo or Talavera. Finally, the sculptor lost patience, and said: "As I am going to make this statue of your Grace, can you tell me what you were doing before, say, the battle of Salamanca? Were you not galloping about the field, cheering on your men to deeds of valor, by word and action?"

"Bah!" said the Duke, in evident scorn; "if you really want to model me as I was on the morning of Salamanca, then do me crouching along a ditch, on my stomach, with a telescope in my hand."

Montaigne on History.*

An interesting and rather curious addition to the International Education Series, of which Dr. William T. Harris is editor, has just been made. It comprises extracts from the essays of Montaigne, among which are included a chapter on the education of children. The editor explains that the significance of Montaigne from an educational point of view lies chiefly in the protest he makes against pedantry. He thinks Montaigne will be read with most profit by teachers who have that fault, or, as he expresses it, "who are satisfied best when their pupils learn the most by what is called the cramming process." One of the chapters which Dr. Harris gives relates to history, and this has seemed to us worth reprinting here:

The historians, however, are my true men, for they are pleasant and easy, and in them I find man in general, the knowledge of whom I hunt after, more lively and entire than anywhere else. Here are shown the variety and truth of his internal qualities as a whole and in piecemeal; the diffusion or contexture of each, how he is united and knit, and the accidents that threaten him. Now, those that write lives, because they insist more upon counsels than events, more upon what comes from within than upon what happens from without, are most proper for my reading. Therefore, above all others, Plutarch is the man for me. I am sorry we have not a dozen like Diogenes Laertius, or that his history was not more extended or more comprehensive, for I am as curious to know the lives and fortunes of these great instructors of the world as to know their different doctrines and opinions. Studying history in this way a man must tumble over without distinction all sorts of authors, new and old, French and foreign, in order to know the things they variously treat. Caesar, in my opinion, particularly deserved to be studied, not for knowledge only, but for himself, since he is so far above the rest, Sallust included. In truth, I read this author with more respect and reverence than are usually allowed to human writings, and I consider that in his person, by his actions and miraculous greatness, and by the purity and inimitable polish of his language and style, he not only excels all other historians, as Cicero confesses, but Cicero himself as well. He speaks of his enemies with so much sincerity of judgment that, excepting his pestilent ambition and the false colors with which he tries to palliate his bad cause, there is no fault to be found in him. It is true he speaks too sparingly of himself, especially since he must have had a greater share in the execution of many things than he gives himself credit for, seeing they could not have been performed except under his personal supervision.

I love historians, whether they be of the simple kind or of the higher order. The first make it their business to collect all that comes to their knowledge, and faithfully to record all things without choice or prejudice, mixing nothing of their own, without, but leaving us the task of discerning the truth. Such a one is honest Froissart, who has proceeded in his undertaking with so frank a plainness that, having committed an error, he is not ashamed to confess and correct it in the place where the finger has been laid. He gives us even the rumors that were then spread abroad and the indifferent reports that were made to him. These things are the naked and unformed material of history, of which every one may find its profit according to his understanding. On the other hand, the more excellent historians have judgment to pick out what is most worthy to be known, and of two accounts to choose that which is the more likely to be true. From the condition of Princes and their dispositions, they imagine the counsels, and attribute to them words proper to the occasion. These historians have the right to assume the responsibility of regulating our belief, because of what they themselves believe, but certainly this privilege belongs to very few. As for the middle sort of historians—to which class most belong—they spoil all. They chew our meat for us. They take upon themselves to judge of history, and consequently to bias it to their own fancy. If the judgment lean to one side, a man cannot help twisting his narrative. These historians undertake to select things worthy to be known, and yet often conceal from us such words and such private actions as would greatly instruct us; they omit as incredible the things they do not understand as well as the things they are unable to express in good French or Latin. Let them display their eloquence and judge according to their own ideas, but at the same time let them leave us something to judge of also, and neither alter nor disguise by their abridgments and selections anything of the real matter, but give it to us pure and entire.

As a general rule, in these modern times, historians are chosen from among the mediocre people simply because they are graceful writers, as if we were to learn language from them. These men pretending to nothing but babble, and being hired for no other end, prepare us an interesting report they have picked up at the street corners, and they care little for the truth of the matter. The only true historians are those who have taken part in the affairs of which they write, or at least have had to do with others of the same nature; such were almost all the Greek and Roman historians. For several eye witnesses having written of the same subject, at a time when greatness and learning often met in the same person, if there happened to be an error it must of necessity be a very slight one, and upon a very doubtful incident. What can one expect from a physician who writes of war, or from a mere scholar treating of the plans of rulers?

In reading history—a subject on which everybody writes—I consider what kind of men are the authors. If they be persons who profess nothing but mere learning, I observe their style and note their language. If they be physicians, I am inclined to credit that they report of the temperature of the air, of the health and temperament of Princes, of wounds and diseases. If they be lawyers, we learn from them the controversies of right and wrong, the establishment of laws and civil government, and so on. If they be divines, we believe what they say about the affairs of the Church, ecclesiastical censures, marriages, and dispensations. Courtiers are authority upon manners and ceremonies, soldiers upon things which properly belong to their profession, especially upon the accounts of actions and enterprises in which they were personally engaged; while from Ambassadors we are to learn of their negotiations, diplomatic discoveries, adroit manoeuvres, and how such things are to be carried on.

"I am sometimes in doubt whether a divine or a philosopher, men of such exact wisdom and tender conscience, ought to write history, for how can they stake their reputations upon a popular belief? How be responsible for the opinions of men whom they do not know, or state their conjectures of truth? Even of actions performed before their own eyes, especially if several persons took part, they would be unwilling to give evidence upon oath before a Judge, nor do they know any man well enough to become surety for his intentions. For my part, I think it less dangerous to write of things past than present. In the former instance the writer is only to give an account of things every one knows he must of necessity take upon trust.

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*INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SERIES. Montaigne on the Education of Children. Selected, annotated, and translated by L. E. Rector. 12mo, pp. xxiii.-181. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW cannot undertake to supply in this department information which is trivial or a part of the common stock of knowledge. Readers would do well first to consult the familiar books of reference that are to be seen in any library. The information which THE SATURDAY REVIEW proffers and is always willing, if possible, to give or obtain for its readers is that which may still elude them after they have made their own researches.

"L. T.," 76 Fifth Avenue: The book by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard on "The Sources of American History," is published by the Macmillan Company.

Mrs. C. W. Thompson, Chicago: "Who wrote the following lines, and where can I find the complete poem?"

I am Thy grass, O Lord!
I grow up sweet and tall
But for a day; beneath Thy sword
To lie at evenfall.

This is the first stanza of Lisette Woodworth Reese's "Trust." The poem may be found in her volume of poems entitled "A Quiet Road," published in 1896 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"C." of 41 Park Row, New York: "Will you kindly inform me who is the author of the following lines quoted by Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte in his Phi Beta Kappa addressed at Harvard last Summer?"

By our children's golden hopes,
By our fathers' stainless shield,
That which God and heroes left us
We shall never, never yield.

The Gotham-Book Concern of New York: "You can at any time pick up a copy of THE SATURDAY REVIEW and find an item that you have passed by. To refresh our memory we had to overlook some back numbers of THE REVIEW, (we have them all) which we found, and settled a friendly dispute. The issue we speak of was Aug. 5, 1899, and the item was in the column of Questions and Answers. We continued to read all the way to the end, and we found a question which we can happily answer for the benefit of 'Household' in respect to the verses she asks for. The poem referred to is by Harriet Beecher Stowe, and has never been published. We are happily owners of the manuscript, and in the very near future shall publish the same in a very neat bibelot, with a facsimile of the same. We are very sorry that we cannot give to 'Household' through your valuable columns all the poem, but when issued we will send you a copy with the request to publish a part of it."

"R. A. W.," New York City: "Please print in THE REVIEW Aldrich's sonnet on Fredericksburg."

FREDERICKSBURG.
(December 13, 1862.)

The increasing moonlight drifts across my bed,
And on the churchyard by the road I know
It falls as white and noiselessly as snow.
'Twas such a night two weary Summers fled;
The stars, as now, were waning overhead.
Listen! Again the shrill-lipped bugles blow
Where the swift currents of the river flow
Past Fredericksburg; far off the heavens are red
With sudden conflagration on yon height,
Linstock in hand, the gunners hold their breath,
A signal rocket pierces the dense night,
Flings its spent stars upon the town beneath;
Hark! the artillery massing on the right,
Hark! the black squadrons wheeling down to death!

S. A. Boyle, 654 City Hall, Philadelphia: "'W. R. W.' asks in the issue of Aug. 12 for a reply to Edwin Reed's 'Bacon vs. Shakespeare.' Let him read 'The Bacon-Shakespeare Question,' by Mrs. C. Stopes, London, 1888, and I am sure he will never be further troubled with the Bacon foolishness. I can refer your correspondent to many others if he cares to address me."

"M. F. L.," Philadelphia: "I lately saw in THE SATURDAY REVIEW a question about William Thom of Inverury, the poet. A brief sketch of his life and a copy of one of his poems, 'Dreamings of the Bereaved,' will be found in the American reprint of the November (1851) number of The North British Review. I think the American edition is Volume XI., XXXI. The general title of the article in which it appears is 'Burns and His School.'"

B. MacGregor, 139 West One Hundredth Street: "Where can I find these recitations: 'In Texas Down by the Rio Grande,' and 'Lasca'? Where can I obtain a copy of Amélie Rives's 'The Quick or the Dead?'"

"Lasca" is by Frank Dupré, and since its first appearance in a London paper, (Belgravia, we think,) has been copied by the periodical and newspaper press throughout the world. It should be found in any collection of recitations that pretends to be complete. Our correspondent should ask any bookseller or dealer in books for such a collection, as well as for "The Quick or the Dead?" which is easily obtainable, having first been printed in Lippincott's Magazine.

"Interested," Baldwin's, L. I., N. Y.: "Can you tell me where I can obtain 'Famous Authors and the Best Literature of England and America.' It is a large volume compiled by William Wilfred Birdsall and Rufus M. Jones. The publisher's name does not appear in the book, and as it was sold, so far as I am able to learn, by subscription, I do not know where to look for it."

J. C Winston & Co., 45 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, are the publishers.

Mrs. M. L. Boonillette, Huntsville, Ala.: "Kindly tell me how to pronounce Mr. Jacob Riis's name."

It is pronounced as if it were "Reese."

R. M. Candee, 1421 First Avenue South, Fort Dodge, Iowa: "I own an old book printed in 1650 that I am desirous of selling, entitled 'Origines Sacrae: or a Rational Account of the Grounds of Christian Faith as to the Truth and Divine Authority of the Scriptures and the Matters Contained Therein.' What is its value?"

Unless they chance to have been among the first books printed at famous presses, old religious books, such as the present, are practically without value. Roughly speaking, old books of a religious character have a value in money of perhaps $200 when sold by the ton.

Marshall Graham, Newark, N. J.: "Where can I obtain the works of Ambrose Bierce?"

G. P. Putnam's Sons published, at $1.25, Bierce's "In the Midst of Life," "Tales of Soldiers of Civilians," and his "Fantastic Fables" at $2.

"W. C.," New York City: "'S. M.' will find that George Linley (1798-1865) wrote the lines quoted 'Thou art gone from my gaze like a beautiful dream.'"

R. M. Hammett, 128 Fifth Avenue: "Shortage Evans, I have heard was the author of the allegory asked about by 'M. F. L.' in Fifth Street; the allegory also alluded to in the article appended to the London Spectator of Dec. 31, 1898, entitled 'Marching Along,' 'Give a Rouse,' and 'Boot and Saddle'—but there is a poem similar in character called 'The Three Troopers,' which I think is his, but which I can't find in his works. Who is the author?"

"The Three Troopers" was written by George Walter Thornbury, (1828-76) and appeared in his "Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads," London, 1857, which contains a good deal of stirring verse and some real poetry. His "Lays and Ballads; or Legends of the New World," appeared in 1851, and his "Legendary and Historic Ballads" in 1875. He wrote much in prose. See Stedman's "Victorian Anthology," pages 320-23, where the "Three Troopers," "The Three Scars," "The White Rose Over the Water," and other ballads are given.

R. W. Thompson, 43 Lorillard Place, New York City: "I send the inclosed poem in answer to 'Reader.' It is a tribute to the memory of Artemus Ward."

Is he gone to the land of no laughter,
This man that made mirth for us all?
Proves death but a silence hereafter,
From the sounds that delight or appall?
Once closed, have the lips no more duty,
No more pleasure the exquisite ears;
Has the heart done o'erflowing with beauty,
As the eyes have with tears?

Nay, if aught be sure what can be surer
Than that earth's good decays not with earth?
And of all the heart's springs none are purer
Than the springs of the fountains of mirth.
He that sounds them has pierced the heart's hollows,
The place where tears are and sleep;
For the foam-flakes that dance in life's shallows
Are wrung from life's deep.

He came with a heart full of gladness
From the glad-hearted world of the West.
Won our laughter but not with mere madness;
Spoke and joked with us, not in mere jest;
For the man in our heart lingered after,
When the merriment died from our ears,
And those that were loudest in laughter
Are silent in tears.

Will Annie Ehninger De Freece, who wrote the letter about Marinus Willett's old home in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 15, kindly send her address once more to the editor? A letter awaits her here and the address has been mislaid.

Laura P. Smith, Warren, Ohio: "I inclose the verses asked for by H. Carrington Bolton, Minneapolis, N. Y.:"

A HARD QUESTION.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Sister," said Willie, "in Bible times
Didn't folks own their clothes?
It says even Solomon rent his coat—
He was rich enough, goodness knows."

She gave a sweet, little, knowing smile,
"It means that they tore them," she said.
"They did it to show their sorrow
When some one they loved was dead."

"Then, who did all of the mending?
What an awful job 'twould be!"
There was silence, and then, "Why, the preacher
The Devil sows tares," said she.

J. T. Shipsey, 82 Winfield Street, Brooklyn: "The author of 'I'm Going Back to Grandpa's' is A. T. Worden. It was published originally in Judge under the title of 'The Little Boy's Lament.'"

Edith W. Cook, South Orange, N. J.: "The author of 'The Old Mill,' asked about by Edward Jay Allen, Pittsburg, was the late Jervis McEntee, the landscape painter, whose poetic spirit was not confined to the brush."

Wanted and to Exchange.

Readers wishing to communicate with the writers of these letters will please address those persons directly instead of through the editor.

R. S. Finney, 2,053 Seventh Avenue, New York City: "I want the Sunday Times Magazine Supplements of Dec. 20, 1896; Feb. 21 and May 23, 1897, to complete file. Will pay any reasonable cash price or exchange for duplicate copies of this or other magazines or books."

E. C. Brown, Horicon, Warren County, N. Y.: "I have a complete set of Bell's Shakespeare in nine volumes, profusely illustrated with steel engravings, bound in calf. I would sell them, or exchange them for Spedding's 'Life of Bacon,' published in London, in 1863, in six volumes, or for illustrated books on architecture."

Oval Pirkey, Canton, Mo.: "I have a copy of John Webster's 'Displaying of Witchcraft,' printed in London in 1677, bound in leather, perfect, but a little water-stained, which I would like to dispose of."

M. B. Greene, West Lebanon, N. H.: "I would like to correspond with regard to the disposal of the following: 'The National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans,' from original paintings, by Alonzo Chappel, with biographies by E. A. Duyckinck, sixty parts, 4to paper; four volumes of The London Art Journal, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, bound; also 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859, unbound; 'The Art Journal Catalogue of the Industry of All Nations,' illustrated, 4to, cloth; 'The Bulletin of the American Art Union,' nine numbers, from April to December, inclusive, series of 1850, full-page engravings: 'The World of Science, Art, and Industry, from Examples in the New York Exhibition of 1853-4,' edited by Prof. B. Hillman and C. R. Goodrich, 4to, cloth; 'The Turner Gallery;' D. Appleton & Co.; Ruskin's 'Lectures on Art and Painting,' illustrated; 'A General View of the Fine Arts, Critical and Historical,' with an introduction by D. Huntington, N. A., As., 1851; 'Chevreul on Colors,' 1859.

Mrs. M. A. Wessels, 34 West Thirteenth Street, New York City: "If 'Sue-Sue' has not yet obtained a copy of Eugene Sue's 'Pride,' I would like to sell my copy. It is bound in half calf, covers loose, and title page missing, but otherwise it is in good condition, and I would sell cheap."

A. S. Gallacis, 25 Gramercy Park, New York City: "I desire to buy the following magazines: Studio, Nos. 2 and 3; Critic, July 15, 1893; St. Paul's, April 8, 1899; Echo, June 3, July 1, and Nov. 25, 1893; The Pen and Ink, Vol. 1, 1894; Macmillan's Magazine, Vol. 1, 1894; Sketch, March 23, 1898; Clips, July 16, 1898; Red Letter, No. 1, and Black and White, March 26, 1898."

M. Williams, 317 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I wish to dispose of the following: 'La Sainte Bible,' printed in 1610; Shimeall's 'Family Scriptural Chart,' 1832; 'History of the Church of Christ in Chronological Tables,' by Henry B. Smith, D. D., 1859; 'The Horse of America,' by Frank Forester, two volumes 1857; 'Encyclopaedia Americana,' in fourteen volumes, 1851; 'Letters and Journals' of Lord Byron, with Notices of His Life, by Thomas Moore, two volumes, New York, J. & J. Harper, 1831."

"H. S. R.," 7 Canfield Place, Rochester, N. Y.: "As I have heard that there is a maniac at large collecting the illustrated wrappers of new books, I offer a large number to any one who will agree to pay express charges on them. I ask nothing in exchange."

Edward W. Douglas, Troy, N. Y.: "I want the December number, 1890, of 'Our Little Ones and the Nursery.' Will pay handsomely."

Luther A. Brewer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: "I wish to secure The London Art Journal for 1854."

Josiah Crosby, Dexter, Me.: "I have 'The Trial of William Palmer for the Rugeley Poisonings' London, Henry Sea., 191 pages, pamphlet edition, in good condition, with picture of Palmer, which I should be pleased to exchange for a 'Trial of the Knapps' in Massachusetts, 1830."

Joel Benton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "Will exchange 'Lady Vere, and Other Narratives,' (in verse,) by Louis M. Elsheimus, new and clean, for some equivalent $1 book. Also wanted the first volume of C. N. Bovee's 'Intuitions and Summaries of Thought.'"

John D. Whish, 37 Chestnut Street, Albany, N. Y.: "I would like to hear from any one having a copy of Le Plongeon's 'Sacred Mysteries Among the Mayas,' which he is willing to sell. It may interest you to know that my inquiry for a copy of 'The Seven Great Hymns' was answered within twenty-four hours from Brooklyn, and that I have had since no less than four offers of the book from Auburn, Rochester, Newburg, and Boston readers. The regular channels of advertising had failed previously to unearth the book."

Julia Lathers, Twilight Park, Haines Falls, N. Y.: "If the following book has any value I would like to sell it or exchange it for any modern law books: Richard Grey's 'A System of English Ecclesiastical Law, Extracted from the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani of the Lord Bishop of London,' London, 1732."

O. S. Haas, care of Wilkinson, Fort Hill, Third Avenue New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.: "I want to dispose of the following books: Saur's 'German Bible,' Germantown, Penn., 1743, the first Bible printed here in a European language; Braght's 'Martyr Book,' ('Der Blutige Schauplats, oder Martyrer Spiegel,') Ephrata, Penn., 1748, the largest issue of the Ephrata Press; 'Eine Ruffende Waechterstimme,' Germantown, Saur, 1747; Byfield's 'Account of the Late Revolution in New England,' London, 1689, calf, uncut, bound by Bedford; Rathband's 'Brief Narrative of Some Church Courses,' London, 1644, red morocco, by Bedford; Bechtel's 'Kurzer Catechismus,' Philadelphia, printed by Franklin, 1742; and Cortes's 'De Insulis Nuper et Inventis,' &c., Cologne, 1532, a translation of the Second and Third Letters of Cortes.

Appeals to Readers.

Will readers who make replies to these appeals kindly address their communications to those who make the appeals, and thus oblige a busy editor?

Mrs. Dudley M. Haydon, South McAlester, Indian Territory: "Will you be kind enough to publish in full the translation of a poem of Goethe's of which the refrain runs thus:

I have set my heart upon nothing, you see,
And so the world goes well with me."

Fred H. Dooley, care of Hamilton & Kendrick, Seventeenth and Champa Streets, Denver, Col.: "I am very desirous of obtaining a copy of two poems by the late Eugene Field, viz.: 'A Large Cold Bottle and a Small Hot Bird,' and 'The Clink of the Ice in the Pitcher that the Boy Brings Down the Hall.'"

Richard F. Morgan, 239½ Masten Street, Buffalo, N. Y.: "I am searching for a poem called 'The Complaint of the Foot.' Can any of your readers help me?"

William Abbatt, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City: "I wish you would announce that I will be glad to receive any information, not before printed, to include in my proposed new edition of Mrs. Ellett's 'Women of the American Revolution.'"

C. W. Mullin, 5 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn: "Can you give me the name of the author of a short poem of which the following is the opening stanza:

How dear to me the hour when daylight dies
And sunbeams melt along the silent sea;
For then sweet dreams of other days arise,
And memory breathes her vesper sigh to thee."

Judge J. O. Dykman, writing from Sharon, Conn.: "Will some of the readers of your invaluable SATURDAY REVIEW kindly furnish information as to what the poem is which contains the following lines?"

Then passe on earth shall hold her easy sway
And man forget his fellow-man to slay;
To martial arts shall milder arts succeed,
Who blesses most shall gain the immortal meed;
The eye of pity shall be pained no more
With victory's crimson banner stained with gore.

Postmaster Charles W. Smyser, 32 William Street, New York, writes: "Some [illegible]"

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I.—NEW YORK.

The forthcoming Dewey book to be presented by D. Appleton & Co. will not be called "Dewey On the Mississippi" as was originally announced; its subject has been broadened. It will be entitled "The Hero of Manila Bay." The author, Mr. Rossiter Johnson, is already well known not only as the editor of Appletons' Annual Encyclopaedia, but also as the author of many popular biographical works. "The Hero of Manila Bay" will be the story of Dewey's youth, and will be added to the Appletons' Young Heroes of Our Navy Series. The story, which, like other books in this series, is founded upon facts, deals largely with little known incidents of Dewey's early years as a schoolboy in Vermont and as a midshipman and his experiences with Farragut on the Mississippi in the civil war. The closing chapters are devoted to the Manila Bay achievement, and the book will doubtless have a permanent historical value.

Mr. Winston Churchill's "Richard Carvel" may now truthfully be said to have gained a place among the books "of extraordinary circulations." This historical romance is now in its hundred and tenth thousand, or its fifteenth edition, and is selling at the rate of over 1,000 copies a day.

A new volume of Southern stories by Harry Stillwell Edwards, author of "Two Runaways," will be brought out in a few days by The Century Company.

A posthumous novel by Blanche Willis Howard (Mme. von Teufel) is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is entitled "Dionysius, the Weaver's Heart's Dearest." This last story from the pen of the author of "One Summer," "Aunt Serena," "Guenn," and "The Open Door" is said to be as strong and characteristic a study as the author ever produced. The action takes place in her oft-chosen field, the Swabian Highlands.

A new series, entitled "Literary Hearthstones," which G. P. Putnam's Sons have inaugurated, will be written by Marion Harland. The first volume will be "Charlotte Brontë," extracts from which have already appeared in the pages of The Critic. This will be followed by "William Cowper," "Hannah More," and "John Knox." Marion Harland's intention is not to present dry biographies, but studies of the actual home life of certain writers and thinkers.

Harold Frederic's "Market Place" is increasing in popularity, which is gauged by the augmenting sale of a few hundred copies from week to week. It is now in its twenty-third thousand for this side of the Atlantic. It is a mistake to suppose that this work was hastily written by the author that he might take advantage of the interest excited by the Hooley scandal. As a general thing "news" novels are not seriously considered by reviewers. The "Market Place" is not a "news" novel, but is simply a study of the conditions to which the Hooley scandal and many others owed their being. As a matter of fact, the Hooley episode had become public property long after Mr. Frederic had put the finishing touches to his work. However, it is possibly owing to a mistaken idea of the "Market Place" that so long delayed its serious consideration. Of its absolute success now there can be no doubt.

The Magazine of American History, which attained an enviable rank among the publications of its class from 1877 to 1893, is now to be resuscitated. Some of the old-time friends of the magazine came together and invited William L. Stone, who had been a frequent and regular contributor to it, to become the editor in chief of the re-established periodical. He has accepted the invitation on condition that adequate capital be secured to place the magazine at once on a permanent basis. The scheme is to raise $10,000 in 200 shares of $50 each, which the promoters believe will after the first year produce an adequate yearly dividend. In form and style the magazine will be much as it was formerly, and every attempt will be made to acquire the copyright of the old title.

Two stories for juveniles based on the recent war will shortly be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. One is "Fixed Bayonets," by George Manville Fenn; the other is "Cleared for Action," by Willis Boyd Allen. This last book is a sequel to "Navy Blue."

A new edition of Mrs. Burton Harrison's "The Anglomaniacs" is announced by The Century Company. Hitherto the book has not been illustrated. It now appears with the original pictures by C. D. Gibson, familiar to the readers of The Century Magazine, in whose pages the story was first published as a serial.

Three important works on polito-sociological themes from a popular and present point of view are in press at The Macmillan Company. One is "Democracy and Empire," by Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, which will be ready in November. The others are being published. They are "Social Laws," by George Tarde, translated by Howard C. Warren, with an introduction by J. Mark Baldwin of Princeton University, and "The Psychology of Socialism," by Gustave Le Bon, author of "The Crowd" and "The Psychology of Peoples."

Dean Farrar's "Texts Explained," a new work by the well-known Anglican theologian, will shortly be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. This book contains a great deal of the more important of Dean Farrar's exigetical writings, but it was written in an exceptionally popular way, so that the texts in the Bible on the meanings of which the clergy and laity have been at issue had been popularly, not dogmatically, explained.

Brentano's has received the following new books from Paris: "Aimienne," by Jean de Tinan, a story of modern unlucky love; "Paris Intime," by Adolph Brisson, a description of Old Paris, with over 150 illustrations; "Les Initiateurs," by Gide, a work on the actual political situation in France, including the Dreyfus case, &c.; "Volupté," by Maxime Formont, descriptive of the life and pleasures of French provincial towns; "Amaranta," by Maupas, the romance of an Italian young lady who eventually becomes a Sister of Charity, and "Nous Autres: une Noblesse Française," by Vicomte A. de Reyer. This last work is written presumably in reply to a former volume, entitled "Nous-Nous: une Noblesse Française!"

The list of stories of Irish life has been augmented by "The Barrys," by Rhoda F. Bullock, which is being published by the Doubleday & McClure Company.

Stephen Crane's new novel, "Active Service," which is said to be meeting with pronounced success as a newspaper serial, will shortly be brought out in book form by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, with elaborate illustrations.

Two important books have been added to G. P. Putnam's Sons' Heroes of the Reformation Series. One is "Desiderius Erasmus, (1467-1536,) the Humanist in the Service of the Reformation," by Prof. Ephraim Emerton of Harvard University. The other is "Theodore Beza, (1519-1605,) the Counselor of the French Reformation," by Prof. Henry Martyn Baird of New York University. Probably the most conspicuous book in this series is Prof. Emerton's "Erasmus," the material for which is drawn entirely from original sources. Prof. Emerton is no blind admirer of his theme, but a cool, critical, yet sympathetic observer. His work compared with other English books on the same subject will doubtless prove its superiority through its sanity and thoroughness.

Among the books presented this week by G. P. Putnam's Sons are "The Treasure of Mushroom Rock," a story of prospecting in the Rocky Mountains, by Bidford F. Hamp; "Bearers of the Burden," being stories of land and sea, by Major W. P. Drury of the Royal Marines; "Peak and Prairie: From a Colorado Sketch Book," by Anna Fuller, and a new edition of "Fra Filippo Lippi," a romance of Florence in the fifteenth century, by Margaret Vere Farrington. The Putnams' "Students' Imperial Dictionary of the English Language," edited by the Rev. E. D. Price, will also be published.

Two of Dr. Maurus Jokai's novels have gone into new editions at the Doubleday & McClure Company's. These are the "Nameless Castle" and "A Hungarian Nabob."

The "Memoirs of Victor Hugo," which John W. Harding has translated for the G. W. Dillingham Company, will contain in addition to the memoirs proper some miscellaneous essays by the great French romancist and what amounts practically to short stories. These are all said to be exquisite little masterpieces, and are entitled "The Hovel," "The Easter Daisy," "A Dream," and "Love in Prison." The work will be issued simultaneously in Paris, London, and New York, Oct. 16.

In his preface to "Oom Paul's People," which D. Appleton & Co. will bring out next week, Mr. Howard C. Hillegas writes: "American enterprises in South Africa, and especially in the Transvaal, have assumed such large proportions in the last five years that the affairs of the country and the people are steadily gaining in interest the land over. As almost all the interest is centred in the Transvaal and the Boers, an unprejudiced opinion of the country and its people may serve to correct some of the many popular misconceptions concerning them. The Boers constitute a nation and are deserving of the consideration which many writings concerning them fail to display. They have their failings, as many a more powerful nation has, but they also have noble traits. In these pages an effort has been made to describe the Boers as they impressed themselves upon my mind while I associated with them in the farmhouses on the veldt, in the drawing-rooms, in the cities, in the chambers of the Government House, and in the mansion of the Executive."

Another book, also dealing with the life of the Boers, is entitled "Under the Sjambok," which Mr. Murray is publishing in London. The Sjambok is the terrible whip of rhinoceros or hippopotamus hide, used among the Boers to keep their black servants in order. The incidents and scenes introduced are based on the actual experience of the author, Mr. G. Hansby Russell, who lived for a considerable time in South Africa. Mr. Russell has recently had the misfortune to lose his eyesight, but has been able to write out his own book, using the special typewriting machine prepared for the blind.

The Macmillan Company announces new editions of Marion Crawford's "The Ralstons," "Adam Johnstone's Son," and "A Rose of Yesterday." The last two novels are published in one volume. The same house is also issuing a new edition of Samuel Jacques Brun's "Tales of Languedoc," with an introduction by Harriet W. Preston, and illustrated by Ernest C. Peixotto.

"The Kindergarten in a Nutshell," by Norah Archibald Smith, is being published by the Doubleday & McClure Company. The author furnishes a comprehensive yet brief commentary of Froebel's wonderful work, and applies the system of the German master to the smallest community or domestic circle.

"Alexander the Great," by Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University, and "Charlemagne," by H. W. Carless Davis of Oxford, have been added to G. P. Putnam's Sons' "Heroes of the Nations" series.

"The Four-Masted Cat-Boat and Other Truthful Tales," by Charles Battell Loomis, will shortly be published by The Century Company. As its title indicates, the work is a contribution to American humor. It is a carefully selected collection of the author's stories and sketches contributed to the "Lighter Vein" pages of The Century Magazine, and to Puck and other humorous periodicals.

D. Appleton & Co. are publishing this week a new novel by the author of "Dodo," entitled "Hildegarde's Neighbors." "A Bitter Heritage," by John Strange Winter, author of "Bootle's Baby," and the "Story of the Living Machine" by H. W. Conn.

There is a timely paper on "An Educational Policy for Our New Possessions" by William T. Harris in the September Educational Review. Other articles in that number are: "Educational Situation in Chicago," by Joseph W. Stearns; "Work in the Public Schools," by James C. Boykin; "English in Parents' Schools," by Arthur L. Goodrich; "The Teaching of German in Germany," by Christian Ufer, and "Educational Progress of the Year," by Nicholas Murray Butler.

The Ladies' Home Journal will shortly begin a series of seven articles by Frankiyn Fyles, entitled "The Theatre and its People." They will treat of every phase of the theatre—the play and the actor from the inside, how the theatre is managed, the actual money made by various plays, how an actor is trained and what he is paid, how a play is rehearsed and how actresses make up, and—almost everything else.

Prof. G. H. Schneck of Brooklyn is translating into German H. Phelps Whitemarsh's successful autobiographical story, "The World's Rough Hand," which The Century Company is publishing.

John W. Bookwalter has written and illustrated by means of his camera a volume of his "Journeys Through Siberia and Central Asia," which the Frederick A. Stokes Company has in press.

A. T. Quiller-Couch's "The Ship of Stars," which has been running as a serial in Scribner's Magazine, is now being published in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a love story of the Cornwall coast, full of beautiful and tender color.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, who had written thirty-one novels, has now added the thirty-second to her list in "The Tracy Diamonds," which is shortly to be published by the G. W. Dillingham Company. The same firm is also publishing "The Funny Side of Politics," by George S. Hilton; "A Transplanted Lily," by Sydney J. Wilson; "The Broken Locket," by Will A. Garland, and "Don Fernandes, the Spanish Spy," by Bartley M. Ross.

A new volume of stories by G. A. Henty and George Manville Fenn is announced by E. P. Dutton & Co.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week H. Vachell's "A Drama in Sunshine"; "The Siege of Troye," by C. H. A. Wager, a professor at Kenyon College; Vol. I. of Prof. George R. Carpenter's "Elements of Rhetoric and English Composition," and "The Liquefaction of Gases," by Willett Lepley Hardin of the University of Pennsylvania. This last-named work contains full explanations of the discovery and development of the liquefaction of air.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing this week two volumes by Robert Grant, presented in the charming old-style form of the Merrymount Press, "Searchlight Letters" and "The Art of Living." There are also presented Richard Harding Davis's new volume of short stories, "The Lion and the Unicorn"; "The Powers at Play," by Bliss Perry, and "Sand and Cactus," by Wolcott Le Clear Beard.

The current number of Current History, which is the second volume of the ninth series, contains an epitome of the world's history for the second three months of 1899. The text is set off with 100 maps and 1,300 portraits. It is edited by Alfred S. Johnson, Ph. D., and is published by the Current History Company of Boston.

Meyer Brothers & Co. announce the early publication of "Julia Arthur's Souvenir Book." The volume, handsomely bound and printed, will contain over forty reproductions of photographs of the subject.

The writer of the "Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll" has in press a new volume, "The Lewis Carroll Picture Book." In this volume Mr. Collingwood will reproduce most of his uncle's sketches and characteristic photographs, and will reprint the "Notes by an Oxford Chiel," being university "skits" collected by Mr. Dodgson under that title more than a quarter of a century ago. The Century Company will probably bring out the book in this country.

"Homeric Hymns," the thirty-three hymns attributed to Homer, translated, with introductions to each of the hymns, by Andrew Lang, will appear from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. in October. The work will be illustrated with seven photogravures and seven half-tones after the antique.

An announcement of general educational interest is made by D. Appleton & Co. concerning their twentieth century text books. This is a complete and correlated series of text books numbering nearly 100 volumes, fully embodying the latest advances in education. The general editorial supervision of the series is in the hands of Dr. A. F. Nightingale, Superintendent of High Schools, Chicago, and Prof. Charles H. Thurber of the University of Chicago.

The new volumes in the Macmillan Company's Foreign Statesmen Series are announced as follows: "Louis XI.," by G. W. Prothero; "Ferdinand the Catholic," by E. Armstrong; "Mazarin," by Arthur Hassall; "Catherine II.," by J. B. Bury, and "Louis XIV.," by H. O. Wakeman.

A new edition of "The Life and Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson" in ten volumes, including the "life" written by his son, will be published in October by the Macmillan Company. The edition will be limited to 1,000 sets.

The current number of Cassier's Magazine is called the "electric railway number." It includes 200 pages of reading matter, making up 18 articles, which are illustrated with over 200 engravings. It is a complete historical survey of the subject from many aspects.

Although the name of the author of "A Young Savage," soon to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is Lyda Farrington Kramer, she is better known through novels written under the pseudonym of "Barbara Yechton."

Mr. Adolphus Rosenberg is engaged upon a novel, the scene of which is laid in the New York Ghetto. Mr. Rosenberg is the author of a comedy called "Moses and Son," which was produced at the London Royalty Theatre. This was among the first plays of a satirical kind which dealt with a certain sphere of Anglo-Jewish society.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—A new edition of Mr. Louis Pendleton's "Sons of Ham" is to be issued by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. this Autumn, and will be an ally for Mr. Page's "Red Rock" and Mr. Cable's "John March Southerner," in deciding the point of the novel reader's opinion, a matter of no small consequence, as shown by Mr. Lincoln's greeting to Mrs. Stowe, "And this is the little woman who made the war!"

By way of keeping the balance even, the boys will this week receive Gen. Howard's "Henry in the War," in which abolition sentiment is evident although not definitely expressed, and in spite of the author's making Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee more attractive to a boy than any man of his time at West Point. No civilian could have read American youth such a lesson upon the value of consistent piety, quiet performance of routine duty, and steady endurance as Gen. Howard enforces, and although the recruiting Sergeant of the future may not bless his name, the drill Sergeants may. Considered as a literary performance the story lacks many a grace; morally, it could hardly be improved, and it is unique.

"To Alaska for Gold," by Mr. Edward Stratemeyer describes the deeds of successful boys and bad boys, and of a feeble boy, and if the final success of the first be somewhat exaggerated, the last are not spared hunger, hardship, mosquitoes, tempests, and losses and crosses on the way thither.

"We Four Girls," by Miss Mary Greenleaf Darling, relates the means by which a clever girl's youthful self-confidence was corrected, and tells the love story of the girl's teacher so prettily and discreetly that it is very good reading for children ten or twelve years of age. It is written with uncommon care, in simple, pure English. These three books are Messrs. Lee & Shepard's.

Messrs. Brown & Co. have one book for children now ready, Miss Mary J. Safford's translation of "The King and Queen of Mollebusch," the story of two sovereigns who searched their realms in vain for a subject willing to die for them. The grim truth of the fable as it stands in Euripides is clothed with much humorous detail, and the moral impressed is that nobody is indispensable, although nobody should fancy that he or the world can dispense with any fellow-being. The allegory is carried out with the Teutonic thoroughness which makes one German tale of fairies and goblins worth half a score of those produced in England always excepting the burlesque "The Rose and the Ring."

"In Case of Need," by Mr. Ralph Bergengren, is one of the very few purely amusing books thus far announced. It is a series of twenty pictures, illustrative of the extraordinary forms in which the instinct to seek safety in danger displays itself. It is to be published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co.

The Autumn list of Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. includes the Rev. Newman Hall's autobiography; "Twenty Famous Naval Battles," by Prof. E. K. Rawson, who begins his list with Salamis and ends it with Santiago. This work will be illustrated with maps, portraits, and reproductions of old prints. "The Land of the Pigmies," by Capt. Guy Burrows, will have an introduction by Sir Henry M. Stanley, and will also be illustrated. "Economics of Distribution," by Mr. John A. Hobson and "Municipal Monopolies," by Prof. E. W. Bemis, and others, are nearly ready. "Historic Americans," by Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks, is first among the books for children, and it is followed by "Helps for Ambitious Boys," by Mr. William Drysdale; "Christmas at Deacon Hackett's," by Mr. James Otis; "Strawberry Hill," by Mrs. C. F. Fraser; "Sunbeams and Moonbeams," by Miss Louise R. Baker, and "The Young Boss," by Edward Thompson. "Browning Study Programmes," by Miss Porter and Miss Clarke, two volumes for students both young and old, will appear in a style uniform with the Cumberwell edition of Browning, and "Middlemarch," with seventeen pictures by Alice Barber Stephens, will be added to the Luxembourg editions.

The W. B. Clarke Company will soon publish "Life and Death, and Other Poems," by the Rev. Julian Johnson, a young priest living in Quincy, and known as a contributor to The Catholic World, and in his earlier years to the magazine of his college.

Blessed be poetry! Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, for reasons satisfactory to the only person concerned, has taken the name of Y. Koisumi, and is a subject of the Japanese Empire. He was born a British subject, being the son of an Irish officer. He lived in this country twenty years, coming before he was of age, and nobody rebukes him for doing what his countrymen by birth hasten to do when they emigrate, that is, for becoming a citizen of the country where he intends to live. Lucky that he did not make a million by his newspaper work in New Orleans!

The Lothrop Publishing Company intends to follow the path upon which it entered last Winter with its Arthurian romance, "Clan of the Chariots" and "An Island Heroine," and will publish more than one novel this Winter, but probably more than one season will pass before either buyers or booksellers will really believe that the company's imprint does not mean "For Children Only." Meanwhile three books announced for last Spring will open the Autumn season. They are Mr. Brooks's "In Blue and White," of which the hero was originally announced as wearing buff and blue, but now bears those of Washington's own guard; "The True Story of Lafayette," by the same author, and "Captain Kodak," Mr. Alexander Black's "camera story," with illustrations from his photographs.

SPOTS

1899

"READ THE OLD BOOKS."

Three Curious Letters.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Read the Old Books," the article appearing in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 5, was an article worthy of much praise and appreciation. With very few exceptions, the old books are, undoubtedly, the only books worth reading, and the older they are the more wisdom they contain.

The three replies to your article, which were published in THE REVIEW of Aug. 19, are indeed curious, to say the least of them, and highly amusing in their intended criticism.

As critics the authors are not successful, but in showing their ignorance they have all three succeeded admirably. The article signed "Un Sciocco" is not worth much of anything, and is as queer as is the name signed to it. To draw a black line through the entire thing would be the only way to correct it. The writer did a very wise thing to sign a nom de plume to such a piece of composition. There was real wisdom in the ending. The climax was the strongest part, without doubt.

Mr. Ross, the Bostonian, commences his article fairly well, but the opening sentence seems to have used all of his strength. He is probably some sort of enthusiast who, though he never conceives an original thought, is able to repeat a verse, or saying, to suit each new occasion. Of course a parrot deserves some sort of credit—and so does Mr. Ross of Boston.

But the article signed Archibald Butt is, indeed, the butt of the three. If we can judge the disease by its symptoms, this man is some crank on American history, and reads nothing else—and probably bores every one around him talking it off by the yard, as it were.

"Read the Old Books" was the original subject. Mr. Butt declares it to be excellent advice, and most of the suggestions admirably true, but that they "struck" him to be a little impracticable. Judging by further developments, one would conclude he had been "struck" on the head.

He continues his essay, if essay it may be called, abolishing old books entirely, advising new books only. Those taking his advice would not get much variety, for he mentions only one line of reading, and does not see the advantage in anything else.

None of us disputes the fact that each and all of us should know the history of our native country, but it is not necessary to read every work that was ever written on the subject, and confine our reading solely to this one topic.

Mr. Butt cannot understand that your named "The Conquest of Granada" and the works of Prescott merely as instances of history; that you named them because they are interesting, instructive, and standard examples and not because you thought the less of America. In giving such a limited number of instances, Mr. Butt thinks you should choose works of American history, and because you did not, his patriotic spirit arose, and he felt obliged to fight for his country. But such an attempt!

Considering the article as a whole, it is not at all surprising that such a mind is not able to see the advisability of reading "Tom Jones" or "The Vicar of Wakefield" a second time. It cannot be expected of such a mind. But a man who knows the value of such books reads them a dozen times, and each time with renewed interest.

Another statement he makes, that no one but an artist desirous of perfecting some special subject should go a second time to study Raphael's Madonna and other celebrated paintings is a statement without sense.

Any one who is a lover of the beautiful will study to the smallest detail a beautiful thing. In fact, any one who looks below the surface of things or has any thirst for learning is inspired by the first sight of a great painting, or whatever the work of fame may be, to repeat his visit again and again to study its smallest points.

It is not necessary to be an artist to appreciate art, nor a musician to appreciate music. The best critics are often outsiders.

The concluding words, advising the political editorials as interesting, wholesome reading matter, is worthy of the foregoing part of the article.

Who but a politician could have written it?

Let him continue to read United States history and sing "Stars and Stripes" between times, but never attempt to write another criticism for the public eye!

I do not think any of the three people who offered replies understood your well-written essay.

As regards the true lover and faithful student of literature, neither the heat of Summer nor the cold of Winter will keep him from reading any more than it will stop the athlete from exercising. If he is interested in Humboldt's "Cosmos" or Bacon's "Novum Organum," the heat of the day will be forgotten and the whole attention centred upon the pages before the eyes and the mind lost in the pleasure they afford. In this point we disagree.

It is a very difficult task to map out a course of reading for the beginner at literature even; for, like the rest of us, he is slow to take advice. Each maps out his own course, according to the development of his tastes. Though they start at different points, they all travel about the same distance before reaching the goal. Instinct usually points out the right path, although sometimes they may be obliged to ask assistance from a guide. The literary student gains very little from the most reading of a book, the contents of which he wishes to absorb, from cover to cover, and all those that come out in such overwhelming numbers that one cannot read a tithe of them, and, if one could, it would be time little better than wasted, for they nearly all belong to what Ruskin calls "the chopped straw of circulating libraries."

I do not mean to say that many of these stories are not more or less interesting and readable, in a way, but they lack "the precious life-blood of a master spirit"—they bear the imprint that marks them for time and not for eternity.

I venture the assertion, Mr. Editor, that not one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the fiction that has been written in this country in the last decade will live for 100 years.

I know the foregoing statement will bring down on my head the wrath of thousands of writers and readers of books of the day, but is the statement—in your opinion—far from the truth?

There have been published, in all the past ages, more books that belong to "the eternal verities" than the average person can read in a lifetime.

How foolish, then, it is to try to keep up with the trash of to-day, to the neglect of the writings of the immortal minds of old!

For myself, I find Emerson's two rules excellent to apply to reading, viz.: "Never read a book until it is at least a year old," and the other and better one: "Whenever a new book comes out, I read an old one."

Success to you in your effort to bring out the best review of books published, not a little of which, in my humble opinion, is due to the amount of space you so generously grant to your subscribers in which to "air their opinions."

G. W. E.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1899.

before he has made their contents a part of himself.

Men who read the political news only, or devote themselves entirely to the history of one country, or the two combined, cannot be called literary men; neither the man who reads the "Vicar of Wakefield" once and has no desire to review it, nor the man who forgets all about Shakespeare and Bacon and declares openly that he thinks Kipling is the greatest master of prose and verse that the Anglo-Saxon race has yet produced. These men are not readers. They know nothing about literature.

The real literary man, the man who reads the old books and knows their value, is rarely to be found these trashy days!

M. VAN DUZER HEARD.

New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

One Who Took the Advice.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There are minds over which there is early thrown a sensitive curiosity which carries along a certain defining power, the result very often of a circumscribed horizon. The parents may be dead or dull. The child gives usually a preference for solitary moods, during which not a book, but the book required for his mind's awakening, is carelessly flung in his way by the hand of fate. This "open sesame" to my mind was the poetry of Keats. It was an edition de luxe, beautifully illustrated, and was printed in large type, and never shall I forget the swimming sense of joy that I experienced in the reading of "Endymion." Over and above the beauty and warmth of his ideas there was a richness of language and a play of emotion that left me unutterably impressed. Soon there crept insensibly into my listening heart, like spiritual whisperings, the music and counsel of all the master bards—Scott, with his traditions and varied verse; Moore, with his rollicking humor and pathos; Coleridge, with his despairing tones, now and then drowned by a sublime melody; Lamb, with his unexpectedness of phrase; Wordsworth, with his didactic similes and profoundness of meaning; Byron, with his sardonic grin and eloquent voice; Hood, with his quixical nudge and pathetic sympathy.

Suffice it to say that I, in common with the rest of mankind, felt the need of uttering somewhat of my own, for it is a truth indeed that where the young spirit dedicates itself to the ravishments of the muse the commonplaces of life take on the hue and suggestiveness of poetry. Millions of words must be uttered before an immortal line is written, great mountains must be traversed before the noblest prospect can be seen.

Some of the works of fiction which enamored my attention at this time were "Children of the Abbey," "John Halifax, Gentleman," "The Count of Monte Cristo," and the Waverley Novels. The latter I still love to read as an antidote to the output of the realistic school. But the books that were epoch-making with my intellect were the discursively critical works of George Gilfillan, which he calls a "Gallery of Literary Portraits"; "Men and Books," by W. A. Jones; Taine's "English Literature," Hamerton's "Intellectual Life," Bacon's and Emerson's essays, "Thoreau's "Walden," Lowell's "Among My Books," and Longfellow's "Hyperion."

When I read your advice about reading the "old books" I realised the timeliness and force of your suggestions, and I started to renew my intimacy with these old landmarks of thought.

J. F. F.

New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

Moved to Write Verse.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Some remarks in THE SATURDAY REVIEW on old books have set me rhyming, a proof they touched my heart, for I am not given to versifying.

I inclose my sonnet for insertion, if you think well of it.

M. SANDFORD.

New York, Aug. 29, 1899.

OLD BOOKS.

Old Books! Companions! may we sing of you?
Old friends and few, welders of care and strife,
Breathing a benediction on our life
From out the Good, the Beautiful, and True!
Perennial wisdom, old and ever new,
Is in your voices, wit smiles from your page,
The garnered stores of every clime and age
Ye open, as by magic, to our view.
Dan Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, here are three,
Who make the glory of our English race;
And yonder stands Molière, the pride of France,
And near him, Dante, pride of Italy;
And Horace, well-beloved, in his place
Shares not a Kingdo out of countenance.

Not a Tenth of One Per Cent. Can Live.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have had in mind for some time to write to you regarding old books, and now you have forestalled me in an editorial article on the subject, which has brought out some discussion and, I hope, will be productive of still more.

It will do an infinite amount of good if this subject can be thoroughly discussed and the attention of hundreds, yea, thousands, of readers be brought to bear on the importance of reading good literature that has had the approval of time and has passed not necessarily into the realm of the classic, but into the class of literature that will live "not for a day, but for all time."

[illegible] every one [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]

"Read the Old Books" and "The Friendship of Books."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The editorial article in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 5 "The Reading of Old Books," so ably reinforced in the issue of Aug. 19, has doubtlessly found many delighted readers, among whom please number the undersigned. And, while voicing this appreciation, let me add a like word about an interesting article in the THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a few weeks ago. It was entitled "And the Books, but Especially the Parchments." It did my soul good, as did also the beautiful, just letter about the Brownings in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 12, signed K. M. N.

Quick, the educator, says: "I think one should spend a portion of the day with some great writer. How few intimacies one has with great writers!" Then, speaking of making friends among books, he mentions some that he has treasured. After alluding to his affection for Macaulay, Carlyle, and Helps, he says, "Perhaps the most lasting friendships I have formed are with Charles Lamb and Matthew Arnold." Is it not true that by their friends ye shall know them? Let me recall Dr. Butler's estimate of Quick that we may judge if it were not natural for him to make friends with the gentle Elia and the thoughtful Arnold. "His affectionate, brotherly ways; his instinctive sympathy; his readiness to receive as well as to give help; his sturdy common sense; his 'many-twinkling smile' of humor; his quiet enjoyment of being quizzed by his friends—these human gifts, added to the fact that he was one of the very few men who had made a scientific study of the history and principles of education abroad and at home, gave to his companionship a unique worth."

How heartily we all agree with the thought in THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S other editorial article of Aug. 12 on "The Friendship of Books." "A book can never become one's real friend, in the full sense of the word, until it has been read and reread, loved and read again, and its contents so thoroughly mastered that it becomes a part of one's very nature, and the passages you want can be found without a moment's hesitation." How delightful it is to be so familiar with one's book friends as to be able to verify a quotation at once; to go to the library, as George Sand's son did, and, taking out one of his mother's works, turn with prompt accuracy to her description of Venice therein, a plagiarised copy of which she had just been praising, not remembering it was her own. How delightful to know one's Dickens so well that, given a certain noun of his, one could supply his adjective. Bob Sawyer, Nightful, too, to meet in real life our book characters—a David Copperfield or Henry Esmond, a Maggie Tulliver or Amy Robsart. That we have met to our sorrow a Uriah Heep, and to our amusement a Micawber, only goes to prove that there are veritable personifications of our authors' fanciful creations, as witness the scores of letters that Dr. Watson received from those who wished to thank him for his faithful portraiture of their father, or husband, or brother in "A Doctor of the Old School." How pleasant to be able to think in numbers those sung by our poet friends as one looks up into the firmament, that "declareth His handiwork," as "the stars of the Dreamy night," "the forget-me-nots of the angels," or down at "the dark and deep blue ocean," lit by the sunset, when "the adventurous writer saw His God and thought," or upon the tiny flowers, many of them "born to blush unseen" as the "wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower," or standing up one of the thousand little daisies, sacred to the tiny dancing fairies "from peak to peak, the glittering crags among," or wandering by the water side remembering who it is that "watches by still waters," or feeding sheep, [illegible]

reading of Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress" and other works on American history, nevertheless it is with a gentle, loving touch that I take up my Irving and feel anew the magic of that enchanted land his wand calls forth; it is with a warm handclasp that I turn to Middlemarch friends and greet the earnest gaze of Dorothea and watch the ambitious step of Dr. Lydgate impeded by that of his pretty, faulty wife; it is with the tenderness of glance that one bestows on very old and dear friends that I look in upon Ivanhoe and Rowena and Rebecca; it is with buoyant cheer that I meet, from time to time, Whittier's Barefoot Boy, and then turn to extend kindly greeting to Tennyson's Princess; it is with reverent mien that I approach Evangeline and her dying lover, and it is with sweetest hope in an ideal life that I bow to St. John and his gospel of love. These are friends, indeed; friends who have entered the inner temple of the heart and hold their place there in preference to all newcomers. We greet them in propria persona when we can, touching them tenderly; but when this is impracticable we gaze upon their images reflected in the mind, as we do upon portraits of dearly loved ones, and not cursorily, or admiringly even, as we do upon great works of art, though may not these also prove a joy forever? Surely there are those among us who treasure their pictures, their works of art, or copies of them, as highly as they do their books, and who hang them in friendly places in their homes as well as make room for them in their hearts' sanctum. How many aspiring young musicians have gained new inspiration from looking up into the soulful face of their patron, St. Cecelia! How many strong men have been comforted in their suffering by the presence in their room of the beautiful face of the Man of Sorrows! How many women have dedicated themselves anew to their maternal duties while gazing at the sweet, rapt countenance of the Madonna!

But to return to the books. Miss Repplier, in her essay, "Our Friends, the Books," has many thoughtful and opportune things to say on our present topic. She refers to Hazlitt's counsel to a little lad at school: "As to the works you will have to read, * * * the best are the commonest. * * * Read them as you grow up with all the satisfaction in your power and make much of them. It is perhaps the greatest pleasure you will have in life, the one you will think of longest and repent of least." The expression "Read them with all the satisfaction in your power" carries with it the same force and the same limitations as the more familiar exhortation, "As far as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men"—the former a matter of mental ability, the latter of spiritual temperament. Such men as Hazlitt, Lamb, Scott, Shelley, Montaigne, the essayist tells us—and we feel the truth of the statement—"loved literature not contentiously, not austerely, but simply as their friend." They read not for critical purposes, or for vain glory, or under compulsion, but for the pure joy of reading, just as our most gifted authors write because they cannot help it, doing spontaneously that which they have greatest joy in doing. Miss Repplier speaks at some length of Lamb's lingering affection for these tried friends of his, saying, among other things, "He is even able, through some fine choice of words, to convey to us the precise degree and quality of pleasure which they yield him and which he wins us to share not by exhortations or reproaches, but gently, with alluring smiles and hinted promises of reward. How craftily he holds each treasured volume before our eyes! How apt the brief, caressing sentence in which he sings its praises. * * * Milton almost requires a solemn service of music to be played before you enter upon him. Who listens had need bring docile thoughts and purged ears." "

Touching our editor's thought in the article "The Friendship of Books" that there is a time for all things, but especially for the reading of books, it is Lamb that says: "Winter evenings—the world shut out—with less of ceremony the gentle Shakespeare enters. At such a season 'The Tempest,' or his own 'Winter's Tale'!" Who does not read "The Cricket on the Hearth" at the yearly recurrence of the season of good cheer? What sorrowful exile wandering in Germany fails to read his "Hyperion," or riding at night through solitary places thinks not of the "Erlkönig," or sailing on the Rhine repeats not the "Lorelei," or on the Hudson peoples not its shores with Irving's creations—Rip Van Winkle towering above them all on the mountain top? Who in idle Summer hours has not enjoyed the pleasant company of "Marjorie Daw," and who on bleak Winter mornings has not lingered long with "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table"?

A lady dear to me has a pretty habit of writing to a friend each year as the Summer comes, the friend looking for the letter and treasuring it, and doubtlessly reading it over again many times as the year advances, for the writer's busy life during the Winter precludes the pleasure of letter-writing. Another friend always begins his new year by calling at our home, our paths lying widely apart during the year. Therefore, since Summer is confessedly the resting time of the year to those of us at least who dwell in cities, is it not a good time to visit and be visited by our old book friends? At all events, let us have seasons of reunion, when we can look into the old faces and breathe the atmosphere of true friendship. All hail, then, in the Spring to love and dreams—to "Romeo and Juliet," to "The Vision of Sir Launfal," to all the poets. Though tiny, indeed, are violcenes at all times!

And in the Summer we'll turn to the novelists and even with them from the Hebrides to Samoa, sparing at least one hour for "A Midsummer Night's Dream." In the Autumn, when the melancholy days have come, we muster our minds on texts, books and pay into the secrets of nature with the scientists, and later months our Winter's contented pick the fruits of history and the centuries, ages and otherwise, of the centuries. [illegible]

SHAKESPEARE.

Jules Claretie's Lecture in London on Him and Molière.

The following extracts are taken from a lecture delivered by M. Jules Claretie, member of the French Academy, at the Lyceum Theatre, London, the subject being Shakespeare and Molière. The entire lecture is to be found in The Fortnightly Review for August.

"In order that Shakespeare should be understood and admired according to his deserts—that is, infinitely, unexceptedly, as the universe itself may be admired—it is essential that he be studied in his own tongue. To translate Shakespeare in all his power and grace would require a dramatic genius no less remarkable than his own. We Frenchmen possess, too, really superior translations of Shakespeare; those of Emile Montégut and François Victor Hugo. But, frankly speaking, to render Shakespeare adequately, the French language is lacking in mystery. Moreover, as Alfred de Vigny remarked when he was translating "Othello," a translation can only be to the original what a portrait is to its living subject. The truth is—despite the admirable translations of Shakespeare's plays into German—that music alone can convey to us the especial charm, the poetry, and the terror of Shakespeare. Victor Hugo, who cared nothing for music—and many a poet is no less indifferent than he to the divine art—opined that a Rossini could doubtless effectively set to music a witty and brilliant play like "The Barber of Seville," but that the musical composer, face to face with a psychological drama such as "Hamlet," cannot but recoil, acknowledging his impotence. "I cannot," he added, "conceive Hamlet figuring as Amleto! Amleto would be perfectly ridiculous."

Not so ridiculous; for, I say again, music—the divine and universal language which gives speech to the soul—has furnished the best interpretation of your incomparable Shakespeare's poetic predominance.

How should one speak of Shakespeare—of the poet who, as Dumas the elder aptly said, was the greatest of creators, except God? He who, defining Shakespeare as the incarnation of drama and Molière as the incorporation of comedy, should claim to have put forward a new idea, would only be retreading a beaten track and re-editing that which criticism has written throughout past ages; for it may well-nigh be asserted that in that vast world of poetry, caprice, terror, love, and grief, which is Shakespeare's achievement, there are no unknown nooks, no terra incognita. All in it has been explored, discovered, studied, and few fresh flowers can be gathered nowadays upon that beaten track. Nevertheless, in works of genius, no less than in nature's landscapes, each man sees what his soul bids him behold.

M. Paul Stapfer, in his excellent work dealing with Molière and Shakespeare, tells us that about the commencement of the present century John Kemble, the actor, your illustrious fellow-countryman, came to Paris. His comrades of the Comédie Française entertained him at a banquet. The conversation at table turned upon the tragic poets of both nations. With lively eloquence Kemble pointed out that Shakespeare was manifestly superior to Racine and Corneille. Under the influence of politeness—maybe of conviction—the French comedians were gradually giving way to him, when Michot, the actor, suddenly exclaimed, "So be it; we are agreed; but what do you say to Molière?" Smiling, Kemble replied, "Molière? That is another question. Molière was not a Frenchman." Those present protested vehemently. "No," continued Kemble; "Molière was a man. One day it pleased the Almighty to permit mankind to taste, in all their perfection and plenitude, the joys of which comedy is the source. Forthwith He created Molière, and said to him: 'Go, depict men, your brothers, and amuse them; if you can, make them better than they now are!' Then he cast Molière earthward. On what part of our globe's surface would he fall, to the north or the south—on this or that side of the Channel? Chance allotted him to France; but he belongs as much to us as to yourselves. No people or age can claim him as its own; he belongs to all time and to every nation."

You may be acquainted with this just and humorous judgment, pronounced by Kemble, but you are probably unaware that our celebrated historian Michelet cherished a theory of his own in relation to Shakespeare. Did he record it on any page of his published works? I doubt it. But one day he told me—and I quote this opinion of a gifted writer as a paradox—that Shakespeare, by his mother's side, was Welsh—that is to say, partly French—and that as all children, especially of the male sex, take after their mothers, the Welshwoman's son inherited from her the French temperament and genius. I well remember the vexation of Victor Hugo when our friend Castelar, proud to recognize the Spanish inspiration in "Hernani" and "Ruy Blas," said to him: "Dear master, you are a Castilian genius!" Hugo replied: "I do not know that I am a genius; but I do know that I am a Frenchman!" In the land of shadows Shakespeare may have replied to Michelet: "I am an Englishman—deeply and essentially an Englishman!"

Frenchmen have been accused of an incapacity to arrive at a perfect understanding of Shakespeare. Do you remember that exquisite page, winged and tuneful like a singing bird, which Henri Heine, the German Parisian, wrote one day apropos of the comedies of your inimitable poet? He reproached us Frenchmen for not comprehending "with our small intoxicating heads" the delicious poetry of those fairy tales which impart a special charm to Shakespeare's works—the language which sounds like a fluttering of wings; the idiom which, he says, can only be learned by dreamers. In that rare page, which characterizes two races as well as their two most eminent representative men, in relation to whom I am addressing you to-day, Henri Heine says: "Frenchmen understand the sun, but are incapable of understanding the moon."

The saying is not absolutely correct, but it is altogether beautiful. As a matter of fact, the moon seems to enwrap and bathe in its floods of light Shakespeare's most fanciful works, to which it imparts I knew not what new charm, to which we may give the name of "mystery." Mystery is one of the greatest poets with whom I am acquainted; it is he who, with his silent and shadowy hands, opens to us the gates of the infinite. But it is not fair to assert that Frenchmen have no understanding of Shakespeare's delicious fancies. The other day I recognized the seductive grace of the personages who figure in Shakespeare's comedies while listening to the Alexandrines of Corneille's "Menteur," the rhymes of which pick up the verses much as a chiseled sword hilt raises a fold of a velvet cloak. And in our eighteenth century has not Marivaux, the author of so many miniature chefs d'oeuvre of sentiment and grace, shed upon the satin coats of his marquesses and the white caps of his soubrettes some reflection of the poetic Shakespearean moonlight which so delighted Henri Heine? Paul de St. Victor justly remarked that the doors of Marivaux's boudoir opened upon Shakespeare's forest. And Musset—our Musset—the Musset of "On ne badine pas avec l'amour," of "Les Caprices de Marianne," and of "Carmosine"—has he not dreamed under Shakespeare's moon, the moon that his Lorenzaccio executed, recalling it as "a third face"? It is the French love brightness, light, and the sun—as Heine says—are not their nineteenth century poets vivaries of Chimæra and of Jabberwock? Have not Théophile Gautier and Théodore de Banville, for instance—the former in "Le Baiser," the latter in "Le Pierrot Posthume"—asked "Veni Pierrot, au clair de la lune," to lend them a pen wherewith to write delicious verses? The love of fantasy incarnate in the Pierrot of pantomime is Shakespeare's own humor equipped in French guise.

When at the production of "Zaire," (Aug. 13, 1732,) Voltaire put forward Orosmane upon the French stage, it was Shakespeare —or, at least, the shade of Shakespeare—that made a first appearance there. Thirty-seven years later (Dec. 20, 1769,) Hamlet "came on," somewhat timidly impersonated by Ducis. Romeo and Juliet did not make their Parisian début until July, 1772, and De Rosny (scholarly version of "Richard III." was first staged in July, 1781. Then, between 1783 and 1792, Ducis introduced "King Lear," "Macbeth," and "Othello" to the French theatrical public. In 1828, Frederic Soulié translated "Romeo and Juliet." Alfred de Vigny's adaptation of "The Merchant of Venice" dates from the following year. It was not until 1856 that "Hamlet" was produced at the Théâtre Historique—the "Hamlet" of Alexandre Dumas and Paul Maurice, which I had the honor to add to the répertoire of the Comédie Française in 1886. And some of Shakespeare's very terms (employed in stage directions as well as in dialogue) only found acceptance in French acting versions by degrees and at long intervals. In 1783 and 1792 Desdemona—or, rather, Edelmone—let fall either a letter or a diamond ornament; in 1829 Marie Stuart "dropped a tissue"; in 1829 Mlle. Mars spoke the true word "handkerchief" for the first time as Desdemona on the French stage. Everybody should read in the pages of Stendhal—the literary precision whose books simply teem with facts and ideas—Henri Beyle's account of the first performances given in France by an English company which came over to Paris to play Shakespeare. There was a terrific row. Berlioz, who shortly afterward composed a symphony in "The Tempest," fell in love at one and the same time with the author of "Hamlet" and with the actress who impersonated Ophelia—Henrietta Smithson, whom he married. Shakespeare certainly inspired the very great musician who composed "Le Damnation de Faust." Berlioz was dazzled by Shakespeare before he undertook to interpret Goethe in music. He wrote in his "Mémoires:" "I recognized true greatness, true beauty, absolute dramatic truth. I lived, I understood, I felt that I was a live man." Berlioz was not alone in feeling and acknowledging the influence of Shakespeare. The whole new literary school—Victor Hugo, Alexandre Dumas, Alfred de Vigny, Emile Deschamps, &c.—acclaimed "Hamlet" and its author unanimously.

Berlioz, however, felt assured that only Shakespeare's drama—not his humor—could be acclimatised in France, for he wrote: "It is more difficult for a Frenchman to gauge the depths of Shakespeare's style than for an Englishman to appreciate the delicacy and originality of that of Molière or La Fontaine."

Thinks that Editors Are Not Poetical.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, Mr. John B. Noyes, is most happy in his criticism of Mr. Richard Grant White. Mr. White, the fact is, was a better commentator than editor. His comments and elucidations of Shakespeare have never been surpassed for cogency and common sense, but as St. Beuve says, he had "the disabilities of his virtues." He had so little patience with criticastering and pene-literarianism that he could not "edit"—except to suit himself. He hated to (as he himself admitted in his preface to his Riverside Edition) "present his readers with a basket of chips rather than with the finished cabinet," and so, while his Shakespeare is Grant White's Shakespeare, and a good Shakespeare, it is not always everybody's Shakespeare. Others lack that which of course he did not miss. It would not be difficult to multiply instances of the obscuration of Shakespeare by means of the incense we burn before him. But I might rapidly note one or two from a familiar American edition, viz., Rolfe's.

When Rolfe copies servilely from his predecessors, the "baskets of chips" he gathers are often useful. But when he launches out for himself, his illuminations are not always so invaluable. Perhaps one would even call them childish or worse. For example:

On the line, "Go, by Jeronimy," (Introduction to "Taming of the Shrew," line 8,) Rolfe writes as follows (the quotations are his): "Mr. T. Crosby thinks it probable that Sly, after hearing the phrase, 'Go, by Jeronimy,' thought that the "by" meant an 'oath,' and he intended to say 'by Saint Jerome,' and, wanting badly to 'swear' at the hostess anyway, he got it all mixed up." Perhaps this might be intelligible to "Mr. T. Crosby," (who is he, and why does he "think"?) But for simple imbecility it can only be surpassed—if it can be surpassed at all—by the learned Rolfe's own handling of line 53 of Act III., Scene 1, of "The Comedy of Errors." Text and stage direction of that line are as follows

Dromio of E. (within)—If thy name be called Luce—Luce, thou hast answered him well!

Here, of course, any reader adult enough to read at all perceives from the context that Luce (pronounced Lucy) is the diminutive of Luciana, which is the name of Adriana's sister, and also (which is a minor element in "The Comedy of Errors") is the name of Adriana's servant. And so perceiving, of course, he lets the speech pass. But behold the astute Rolfe's commentary:

"As the word 'luce' meant a pike, (cf. M. W. W., I., 22: 'The luce is the fresh fish') it has been suggested that there is a play upon 'pike,' a spear, implying that she has given him a good thrust."

If anywhere Mr. Rolfe had found that so imbecile an attempt at elucidation of a perfectly apparent and immaterial passage "has been suggested," it was Mr. Rolfe's duty as an editor for either the adult or the infant mind to have labored to keep it out of his collection of "chips." But I rather suspect that the "it has been suggested" is Mr. Rolfe's own modest way of introducing his own masterpiece! An editor who would accept with impresssment the Furnival classification of Shakespeare's dramas into groups—the "until-death-or-undertaker-parting" group, the "sunny-or-sweet-time" group, &c.—would hardly feel cheerfully without attempting something "truly poetical" on his own account!

As for the rest of our editors, let us thank the gods (as Touchstone thanked them for Audrey) that the gods have not made them poetical!

HAROLD MacCHESNEY.

Springfield, Aug. 29, 1899.

A Warning to Baconians.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Under the heading "Convinced that Bacon Wrote the Plays" W. R. W. says: "The absence of testimony in his (Shakespeare's) favor from contemporary witnesses seems to prove an alibi in the authorship of the great plays and poems." I respectfully suggest to W. R. W. that he, or she perhaps, read a very interesting article entitled "Give the Poet a Day in Court," by Mr. Samuel M. Gaines, published in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW June 24. W. R. W. will then be convinced that Shakespeare has a multitude of witnesses. Again, W. R. W. says: "Bacon kept a private diary in which many of the thoughts and even words of Shakespeare are found. The word 'honorificabilitudina' occurs in 'Love's Labour's Lost'; also the line, 'revealing day through every cranny peeps,' from the Shakespeare poem, 'Lucrece,' appears among the scriblings, and point to him as the possible author."

The diary of Lord Bacon proves, to my mind, that he was quite a diligent student of the mighty master, William Shakespeare. Remember, Bacon lived ten years longer than Shakespeare. Shakespeare died 1616; Bacon died 1626. Six quarto editions of the poem "Lucrece" were published before the end of 1624. "Love's Labour's Lost" (with Shakespeare's name for the first time on a play) in 1598, twenty-eight years before the death of Bacon, giving him ample time to study his great master's work. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll says: "Bacon's best can be compared with Shakespeare's common, but Shakespeare's best rises above Bacon's best like a domed temple above a beggar's hut."

The Baconian craze first startled the thinking world in 1856, exactly 240 years after Shakespeare's death. Delia Bacon was its author, but she was insane; she died insane.

WILLIAM CHRYSTIE MILLER.

Coney Island, Aug. 29, 1899.

Hamlet's Family.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One of your correspondents recently gave an interesting written report from Edwin Booth in regard to his view of Hamlet's mental condition. The actor took the usual ground of Shakespearean scholars—that Hamlet was not mad; but, wrote Mr. Booth, "The subject to which you refer is, as you well know, one of endless controversy among the learned heads, and I dare say they will 'war' over it 'till time fades into eternity.'"

Let me ask why such a war?

I believe that Shakespeare intended it. And how is this shown?

No appeal could be more forcible or pathetic than that which Hamlet makes to his friend Horatio:

What a wounded name, things standing thus unknown, shall live behind me!
If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my story.

When the bodies are placed in view Horatio says:

And let me speak to the yet unknowing world
How these things came about; so shall you hear
Of carnal, bloody, and unnatural acts;
Of accidental judgments, casual slaughters;
Of deaths put on by cunning, and forc'd cause;
And in this upshot, purposes mistook
Fall'n on the inventors' heads; all this can I truly deliver.

Notwithstanding the opportunity, Horatio makes not the slightest reference to Hamlet's sanity—feigned or real.

JOHN MURRAY.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 31, 1899.

The Age of Hamlet.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Albeit the subject is somewhat hackneyed, will you permit me to reply to your correspondent, G. H. Dunnell, whose communication appeared in your issue of Aug. 12, 1899, and set forth my own views? I find on reading Hazlitt and other critics that opinions incline both ways. Some imaging that the Prince of Denmark was a very young man, scarcely of full age, and I apprehend that Mr. Dunnell is one of those. Others, more consistently with the evidences of matured intellect and the reflective self-examination which his conversation and soliloquies display, believe Hamlet to have arrived at the full maturity of manhood, both physically and intellectually. Still, judging from your correspondent's communication, the question seems to remain in sage doubt. In the first place, I think we must admit that the opinion, or idea, of Hamlet's being quite a young man is entirely incompatible with the philosophic discipline of his mind, its high intellectual culture, its discursive power of thought, its metaphysical subtlety, its polish, its exquisite refinement. What young man just fresh from college that any of us has ever known or heard of could have thought the soliloquy

"To be or not to be"?

What young man was ever capable of designing and building up that soliloquy in its solid and impregnable sequence of argumentative construction, and of combining in its eloquent expression by language the exactest reasoning and the highest sentiment such as are blended with the power of an orator, the severity of a logician, and the imagination of a poet—in that wonderful outpouring of meditative abstraction? Again, where is the young man of so correct a judgment, so refined a taste, such critical acumen, or nicety of discrimination as to extemporise from the stores of his experience and observation that elaborate epitome of the actor's art and the purposes of the stage contained in the "Instructions to the Players"?

I have never met the young man yet who was capable of this, if such a one there be, I would go a long way to see him. My argument is that Shakespeare would not have put those passages into the mouth of Hamlet, but that Hamlet is supposed to be mature in years and judgment. It is scarcely possible that any young man who had not long made his début at court and in the world could have attained—Prince though he might be—so distinguished a position, by his accomplishments and elegance of mind and manners, as to merit the high eulogium of possessing the combination of excelling and diverse qualities, comprised in this description of Hamlet:

The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's eye, tongue, sword,
. . . . . .
The glass of fashion, and the mould of form,
The observ'd of all observers!

This idea, it seems to me, is confirmed by the line that follows a little further on, in this description, in which Ophelia laments:

That unmatched form and feature of blown youth
Blasted with ecstasy.

The expression "blown youth," I think, clearly indicates Hamlet's age to be in the full maturity of manhood; when the rose of youth is full blown, not in its early opening, but in its full bloom, that is to say, about thirty years of age. And this I submit is the very age at which we see him.

I will endeavor to establish my position by the text of Shakespeare. In the first scene of the fifth act, when Hamlet has returned from England, in his dialogue with the gravedigger occur these questions and answers:

Hamlet—How long has thou been a grave maker?

Clown—Of all the days i' the year, I came to it that very day our last King Hamlet o'ercame Fortinbras.

Hamlet—How long is that since?

Clown—Cannot you tell that? Every fool can tell that: it was the very day that young Hamlet was born, he that was mad, and sent into England.

Hamlet—How came he mad?

Clown—Very strangely they say.

Hamlet—How strangely?

Clown—Faith, e'en with losing his wits.

Hamlet—Upon what ground?

Clown—Why, here in Denmark. I have been sexton here, man and boy, thirty years.

Thus we find that the clown has been a gravemaker thirty years, and that he came to it "the very day that young Hamlet was born." The clown calls him "young Hamlet" in contradistinction to the late King, his father, of the same name. It is sufficiently well established, to my way of thinking, that, at this period of the play, Hamlet is thirty years old.

It may be reasonably asked, if it may not be considered that this play occupies several years, perhaps, in the action; and, if so, was not Hamlet quite a young man at the commencement of the play? And the line in the original text—I think never given on the stage, at least I do not remember to have heard it—in the mouth of the King to Hamlet,

For your intent
In going back to school in Wittenberg
It is most retrograde to our desire,

may be put forward to show that Hamlet had not even finished his education, as Mr. Dunnell has done, and therefore certainly could not have attained the age of thirty years. But I do not construe the expression "going back to school in Wittenberg" to mean going back as a scholar for the purpose of continuing his studies. It is not unusual at this day, in England, for a man who has taken his degrees, and holds a Fellowship at one of the universities, to retire occasionally, for a period, to his college, under the pressure of grief, anxiety of mind, or great reverse of fortune, or even with the desire for contemplative study and retreat. In this sense, Hamlet, in grief at his father's sudden death, and indignant at his own exclusion from the throne by the usurpation of his uncle on his marriage with the Queen; in this view, Hamlet, weary of the world, which in the affliction of his mind seem to him "flat, stale, and unprofitable," might, even at thirty years of age not unnaturally desire the retirement of his college and the consolations of philosophy and study.

I do not consider that the action of the play occupies more than six months, or a year at the outside, for in the first act Laertes goes to France for the purpose of a visit of pleasure merely, such a visit as might fill up six months or a year at the most, and we do not hear of his coming back till his father, Polonius, has been killed by Hamlet, the news of which brings him to Denmark suddenly, probably, therefore, before the intended period of his visit had expired.

Nor do I think that Ophelia was more than eighteen or twenty years of age when she dies, which age she must have considerably passed—in fact, she must have been entering the respectable stage of old maidenhood—if Hamlet is to be taken to be eighteen or twenty years of age in the first act and thirty when he stands by Ophelia's grave.

I therefore submit that Hamlet's age is thirty in the fifth act, and not much less, perhaps six months or a year at the opening of the play.

ALFRED L. BAURY.

Boston, Aug. 29, 1899.

Warwickshire Dialect Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was interested in reading Alvah Wiswall's letter in your admirable REVIEW of Aug. 26 relating to the Warwickshire dialect, but I want to protest against his suggestion of carrying the inane plan of making characters speak in the dialect of their respective localities into the realm of romance. He comments on the fact of "Jo-

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dith Shakespeare" containing no speeches in the uncouth jargon of the unlettered oaf. Pray, who would read it if so written? A footnote would be enough to tell us how they talked. What the reader wants are the thoughts and actions of the characters that move before him, and he wants them, too, in readable English. Are we to read romances, whose chief charm should be glow and fervor, with the aid of glossaries? Heaven forbid!

I have not read "Master Skylark," mentioned by Mr. Wiswall as being written in the "stilted phrase of the Elizabethan courtier," but I have read "It Was Marlowe," to which the same defect is attributed, and in justice to it, and in correction of the erroneous opinion that such criticism may create, I want to say that not only is the speech of the characters absolutely free from everything that might be termed stilted or grandiloquent, but is modern enough to carry the reader along without thought except as to the action of the plot, of which the dialogue seems used for no other purpose than to speed.

Mr. Wiswall says that to not one of the authors of these stories of Shakespeare had it occurred that the Warwickshire people spoke in dialect. That is severe on the authors, who were necessarily deep students of the period they treated. To attribute it to Miss Imogene Clarke, John Bennett, and William Black is hardly fair, and the criticism falls flat as to the author of "It Was Marlowe," for its scenes are laid in London and Deptford, and the only Warwickshire character is William Shakespeare, who comes upon the scene a finished actor and a gentleman whose associates were scholars.

In referring to Mr. Wiswall's letter, which, notwithstanding his blundering criticisms, contains much of interest, I find that he states that Ben Jonson was the actual editor of the First Folio, and was also Bacon's amanuensis. That statement is startling in its novelty. Where does he get his authority for it? I thought that Heminge and Condell were the editors of the Folio Edition, and as for Rare Old Ben, the Poet Laureate, being an amanuensis, I would as soon think of Mark Twain being stenographer for Richard Croker.

B. J. TREATOR.

Brooklyn, Aug. 29, 1899.

How Much We Know About Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Bacon could no more have written "Hamlet" than he could have created this planet.—Carlyle.

I note an article in your last SATURDAY REVIEW by "W. R. W." on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. If he will send me his address I will be pleased to send him a book which I wrote some years ago, entitled "Is There Any Resemblance Between Shakespeare and Bacon?" which covers the ground very fully.

It is very singular that "W. R. W." should think that little is known of Shakespeare, and that what is known of him is of a "damaging nature"; also that there is an "absence of testimony in his favor from contemporary witnesses."

I cannot imagine how any one who is familiar with what is known about Shakespeare could get such an impression. It is also singular to base Bacon's claim to Shakespeare's genius on such grounds. There were many men in Shakespeare's time far more capable of approaching his genius than Bacon, and there probably was no other literary man who had as strong a dislike for the stage and all its connections as Bacon. His writings abound in abuse of it.

If "W. R. W." knows of anything of a "damaging nature" in Shakespeare which would discredit him as the writer, then how about Bacon? He was a man totally devoid of a sense of honor. Pope said he was the meanest of mankind. Macaulay says as a Judge he accepted bribes from both sides. His treatment of his benefactor, Essex, who had given him Twickenham Court, which was so beautiful that he called it Garden of Paradise, is one of the basest instances of ingratitude and shamelessness in history. He hesitated at no cruelty or meanness in his servile pursuit of Court favor. He hunted the poor old man Peacham to death and presided at his torture in the Tower. He was convicted of taking bribes and banished from the precincts of the Court, and while he was in such disgrace he lived in great pomp and extravagance and begged the Government to pay his pension in advance, and to do it promptly, as the Treasury was very low and there were other claims against it. His mother and brother Anthony paid many of his debts out of pure shame of the way he defrauded on his promises. He died £22,000 in debt. He is credited as a writer of moral essays, but there is very little morality in them. His essay on "How a Person Should Behave When He Has Incurred the Displeasure of His Prince," where he advises the offender to "prudently transfer the blame upon others," is the plane of his whole career. It is reasonable to me to suppose that Shakespeare had him in mind when he wrote:

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning.

Certainly the plays cannot be credited to Bacon and denied to Shakespeare on the ground of something of a "damaging nature" being suspected of the latter.

Bacon's only attempt at fiction or fancy is his "New Atlantis." No one dreams of crediting Shakespeare of having written it. It is a picture of the kind of a commonplace mind which Bacon's must. There is an absence of a theatre. There is no attempt at character. There is no effort to create scenes, pictures, or color or a mood, in which the great writers of fiction excel. It is void of poetry, while the plays of Shakespeare are full of it. Bacon's mind was that of a practical man of affairs, and he could not have written the plays. He was a great student, and he wrote on many subjects, but his writings are dull and commonplace. He wrote on the sewage question, and made a study of sewage, and making composts. Bacon did not finish it. His historian, Rawley, explains why, by saying: "Bacon's desire for collecting the natural history diverted him, which he preferred many degrees before it."

If a story that contains a laboratory, dissecting room, dyehouses, observatories, and in which they manufacture thunder, lightning, and composts, and generate frogs, flies, and worms, does not satisfy a would-be scientist's longings in such respects, what must be thought of an attempt to attribute to him such works as "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Comedy of Errors," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor"?

The only verses that Bacon wrote were his versification of the One Hundred and Fourth Psalm. Let any one who thinks of crediting him with Shakespeare's works read that. It has never appeared or been mentioned in any Baconite publication. It was not written in Bacon's youth, but when he was mature, and the plays were all in existence. Why do not the Baconites show their idol's power by publishing the verses that we all know he did write. Bacon's historians have published them and commented on them. They speak of them as "flat effects," "bad lines," "ridiculous failure," and "low order." This versification is too long to quote here, but the fourteenth and fifteenth verses are specimens:

Causing the earth put forth the grass for beasts,
And garden herbs, served at the greatest feasts,
And bread that is all viands' firmament,
And gives a firm and solid nourishment,
And wine, man's spirits for to recreate,
And oil, his face for to exhilarate.

The first thing for the Baconites to do is to prove that Bacon never wrote these lines. Until that is done no one can honestly believe him to have been a poet. There is no other evidence so positive and conclusive against the Baconites' theory as a study of Bacon. People generally have a very erroneous estimate of him. Queen Elizabeth knew him well, and Shakespeare also. She never thought Bacon wrote the plays. She has left her estimate of Bacon on record. She said: "Bacon hath great wit and learning, but in law he showeth to the uttermost of his knowledge, and is not deep."

The only ground put forward by the Baconites to explain why Bacon did not acknowledge the plays as his own, is, I think, that he feared it might injure his chances of preferment by the Queen. The world has very positive knowledge as to what kind of a woman Queen Elizabeth was. She was a great friend of the players. If this reasoning had referred to Cromwell's time, there might be some force in it, but it is simply absurd when applied to Queen Elizabeth or King James. Bacon's essay on "Love" was probably a thousand times more fatal to him in the Queen's mind than to have been known as the author of the plays which she enjoyed so much. I imagine that the thing he needed most to gain the royal favor was just that gift which his admirers are trying to prove it was necessary for him to conceal. He did not like love. He called it the "child of folly," said it did "great mischief," and "rarely found entrance in an open heart," and "great spirits do keep out this weak passion." Can any one suppose that was the kind of sentiment that would gain him favor with the Queen?

I wonder how the Baconites account for Bacon's appearance—voluntarily—in the Essex trials, when the playing of "Richard II." was part of the indictment for treason. Can it be imagined that Bacon would prosecute, convict and have men executed for treason for acting a play that he had written and no word or hint of such fact ever be mentioned by Shakespeare, when one of the prisoners, Southampton, was his benefactor, and it was Shakespeare's company that gave the play. If Bacon had written the play or had had any connection with it he would naturally have been in constant dread, and common prudence would have kept him out of the contest; instead of that he thrust himself forward and accomplished the conviction of his benefactor, Essex, and Shakespeare's benefactor, Southampton. If he had been the author of the plays it is not possible that the fact would not have come out at that time. Such a revelation would have completely silenced Bacon and would have been most welcome to Shakespeare and Ben. accused.

If Bacon wrote the plays, certainly Shakespeare never knew it, and Bacon's magnificent myth originated it. It is singular that the question of the dual language should have any part in this discussion. It has no weight whatever. There were translations at that time of everything that was of use to Shakespeare in his writings. The knowledge of those languages was very general. Every schoolmaster and every monk was conversant with them and Bacon in his works complained that English was neglected and too much time given to the study of Latin and Greek in the schools.

In regard to the scribbling on Bacon's manuscript I think that passages from Shakespeare and even Shakespeare's name have been found in it, but they were proved not to be in Bacon's handwriting. He had an immense number of notes, which he jotted down for future use. Men jotted down their dreams on them. Bacon called them his "separation of chaff from corn, fancies, strangeness, and impertinence in his manuscript." Is there any ground for the belief that Bacon wrote the plays because some of these words or expressions have been made resemblance to passages in the plays? Is it reasonable to suppose that Bacon would write anything that would be in the poetry which he only knew as a dramatic author? Is it reasonable to suppose that Bacon would write anything that would be in the poetry which he only knew as a dramatic author? Is it reasonable to suppose that Bacon would write anything that would be in the poetry which he only knew as a dramatic author?

and that he followed his usual custom and jotted down a few of them?

A book has been written to show that Ben Jonson wrote all of Bacon's works. He did assist Bacon to put them into Latin. Bacon thought the English language would not survive.

If "W. R. W." thinks little is known of Shakespeare, he should read E. Gard Fleay's life of him, what Ben Jonson has said of him in his "Discoveries" and elsewhere; also what Heminge and Condell say of him. These two men spent seven years after Shakespeare's death collecting and publishing his plays. It was purely a labor of love. He should also remember that the sonnets have not been claimed for Bacon that I have ever heard, and if Shakespeare wrote them, why not also the plays? He should remember that Shakespeare's authorship was not questioned until more than 200 years after his death, and then the claim was made by Elizabeth Salter Bacon, probably on account of her name.

Fleay gives a connected history of Shakespeare's connection with the theatre from 1587 until 1610, and his association with some of his fellow-actors until his death in 1616. Instead of little being known of him, his lifetime association with his fellow-actors presents one of the most remarkable records of friendship known, especially in a calling that naturally provokes the most extreme tests of patience and indulgence; it is on all sides an indication of sturdy and steadfast character.

CHARLES F. STEEL.

Brooklyn, Aug. 31, 1899.

A Romance of Distemper.*

"How could you?" That is the question to be asked of the author of "Lady Blanche's Salon," which, despite Mr. Lloyd Bryce's cleverness, his glibness, his love of the paradox, concludes in a sinister manner. Lady Blanche runs a salon, and those who frequent it are an unfrocked Catholic priest who ran away with another man's wife, a decadé poet, a Positivist, a Parsee, a rabbi, an artist who could paint and could not talk, another artist who gabbled and could not paint, an impossible inventor, and Henry, who in the first person singular, tells of the meetings of the chatterers at Lady Blanche's room. The woman has for a husband an easy-going, sensible person, whose only mistake is not to hold a tight enough rein in his handsome wife's mouth.

And what do they not talk about? All the difficult and complex topics, every fad of the day, and the deeper they plunge into the quagmires the more muddy they are. Can the soul be photographed? That is one of the speculations. Is a man happier with a second wife than with a first one? Does Christianity deny souls to women? If you had a chance to talk with the immortal dead as a man would you beckon to Mrs. Browning or to George Eliot or to one of the Brontë sisters to come to you? There is a decadé poet present, and he sighs for Mme. Talleyrand. Now, as we all know, Mme. Talleyrand was a born fool. Some one, forsooth, would like to prattle with "Ouida," or perhaps, with Marie Corelli. That is when they wrote no more, and, of course, would have been dead. Finally the salon concludes that "there are women in all men's lives as there are men in all true women's," and that because union is so often impossible. Then the injustice of the world is apparent. But common sense Sir John tells a good story about a litter of pigs which is quite convincing that it is the stronger individuals who in the end suffer the most. Sir John has six little pigs. Three were stout and lusty, and drove off the weaklings, who went hungry, for in the trough the masterful pigs got all the food they wanted. But the butcher came and selected for killing the three fattest little porkers, and the thin and poor pigs lived on and throve.

Henry gradually gets rattled, and so does Lady Blanche, and they come to the wise conclusion that instead of settling anything they have unsettled every one and that "it is talk that paralyzes action, that saps the foundation of human happiness, and reduces the world to a mere Cave of the Winds."

At last, wearied out by talk, Lady Blanche, her husband, and Henry go to Paris. They try and seek forgetfulness "in frills and frivols," and do not find it. You never can understand precisely whether Lady Blanche is honest or not or what are Henry's morals. Anyhow, excitable, studious, too, as is Lady Blanche, for she has no children, Henry in a somewhat passionate declaration made between the two, Sir John catches typhoid fever, and his wife and the man she loves, or pretends to love, escape the ill omen. Then Lady Blanche is stricken down with the same fever, and she dies. Then over her corpse Henry says, "I loved her, too," and the husband's answer is, "My dear old friend, to know her was to love her."

He would be an acephalous critic who did not note the cleverness of Mr. Lloyd Bryce's fiction or did not appreciate the smart turn of phrase or the neatly worked off notices of current literature or art. Only that, that the estimate in which the woman and the wife is held is a singularly low one, say so we ask why a man has wanted to write fiction with such a total want of accent and where human souls are, forgotten.

Power Not Sentiment.

It is high time a series of novels of sentiment [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE WEEK IN ART.

The English press is now reviewing the past art season in London, and particularly the record of the season's sales in pictures there. The sales included some of the most notable ones of many years past. The two principal collections sold were the Mairville, which realized £61,731 2s., and the Sir John Fowler sale, in which ninety-one lots realized a total of £65,352 10s. The works of the early English school maintained their prices, particularly works by Reynolds and Romney. The feature of the sale was the disposal of many canvases sold in the sixties and seventies and the fluctuations in the prices they brought. As a rule, the majority of these pictures brought higher prices than when sold ten or twenty years ago. In some cases there was a remarkable increase, and in a few others as marked a decrease. Romney's portrait of a "Boy Nursing a Dog" sold during this last season, for example, for £1,732 10s., while in 1875 it only brought £220 10s. A Holy Family of Rubens sold for £8,715, the same canvas having brought £5,250 in 1894. The works of the Barbizon school in every case showed enhancement of value. "A View on the French Coast," by Troyon, brought £2,730, while the same picture was sold in 1870 for £909. The works of men formerly popular, but now comparatively unknown, showed great depreciation from the prices they brought in the seventies and eighties. Some water colors by Turner brought large prices. All this would seem to prove that, except in the works of the great masters, there is not necessarily a permanent standard of value in paintings, as in precious stones, and experts now say that if the manufacture of imitation jewelry continues to improve, there will be a decided drop in the values of the rarest gems.

Opposition has been aroused in England to the proposal of the Burne-Jones Memorial Committee to purchase the artist's "King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid" for presentation to the National Gallery. The idea of those who oppose this purchase is that the artist would be better represented by one of his earlier and more primitive pictures. It would seem as if an artist would be best represented by an example that marks the highest level of his development, and certainly the canvas depicting the choice of King Cophetua, which Tennyson has immortalized in verse, was one of the best products of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones's brush.

The choice of the Tate Gallery as the place where the splendid personality of Sir John Millais is to be commemorated is particularly appropriate, for he took an active part in the preliminaries that led up to the acceptance of Sir Henry Tate's generous offer. In his house the scheme for the gallery was first discussed by Lord Carlisle, Lord Leighton, and Sir Henry Tate; and when a little later on it was opposed by those captious critics who are always ready to attack new movements, he was most active in its defense. Moreover, the collection gathered at Millbank includes several of his most successful and significant canvases, representing the best of his art at various periods of his life.

The Art Amateur questions the utility of the New York Art Commission. "It is true," it says, "that it costs the taxpayers nothing, but, on the other hand, it has done nothing but get itself talked about. It has accepted the statues by Mr. Bissell and Mr. MacMonnies apparently without examining them and solely on the strength of the sculptors' standing, just as a committee of Aldermen might have done. Both of these works are, to tell the truth, much below the standard that ought to be set for our public sculpture."

Greuze's "The Milkmaid," which has been left to the Louvre by the late Baroness Nathalie de Rothschild, is said to be appraised at $120,000, and this valuation is claimed to be ridiculous. The Baroness also left the Louvre a collection of twenty water colors by Jacquemart and a group of paintings by the early Italian masters.

The late Gustave Moreau, who left his house and its artistic contents to the French nation, did not probably realize that his generous gift might be an embarrassment. Such it has been found to be, owing to the fact that the house is too small to properly display the 350 water colors, 800 oils, and the thousands of sketches and studies which it contained.

Activity in the art world of New York begins again in the early part of September. Artists, art dealers, models, all start work again in the city in readiness for the return of the patrons of art. From all points of the compass painters and sculptors are now returning to their studios in this city. Some of them come from pretty villages on Long Island; some from the mountains of the West; others from France and Italy; others again from the Orient. A successful artist becomes in a few years almost as great a traveler as an operatic star. The fear of producing works that are hackneyed in subject drives some to the out-of-the-way corners of the world where the picturesque may be found. And so it is that the atmosphere of Paris, refined from New York in the Spring, on the sands of Arabia and Northern Africa, and in the rose gardens sung of by Omar Khayyam.

When he returns to this city, the artist is invariably a man with a grievance. He wants to know who was responsible for making the Winter the time of year for the New York season. The arrangement is, according to him, the most ridiculous that could be devised. In Summer, when days are long and it is possible to work to advantage in the city, there is nothing doing here, while in Winter, when painting is possible only a few hours in the twenty-four, and not always that, he must be in New York if he expects to sell any pictures. It is not possible to produce finished work while traveling, and the explanation of the scamped productions in the exhibitions at which the critics occasionally grumble is an obvious one to the artists themselves.

The art dealer also finds that a Winter season has a good many disadvantages. He is forced to do his buying in Europe when the demand for antiquities is greatest and prices are highest, and he occasionally makes use of this argument in excusing the high prices he charges in New York.

Many consignments of art objects to be sold by auction in the coming season have already reached the city. There are to be a large number of sales of Japanese antiquities and Oriental rugs, and the increased prices which paintings by the old masters have been bringing here recently have tempted several European dealers to arrange for sales of works by Dutch and Italian painters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The eager manner in which at late sales last season Japanese dwarf trees were bid for has also resulted in the bringing to this city of several more consignments.

That the next art season will be a busy one is evidenced by the fact that more than one society has been utterly unable to secure any gallery for its annual exhibition. The water colorists, for instance, will probably have to hold their show in the Waldorf-Astoria, and if the miniature painters decide to have an exhibition, they may be also obliged to go to a hotel.

While an advance notice of the coming exhibition of photographic apparatus, which will be held at Madison Square Garden in October next, has already been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, there are many interesting details yet unnoticed. One of the features of the exhibition will be a fine historical collection, which has been loaned by some of the leading workers in photography on the other side of the Atlantic. The early literature of photography is thoroughly represented, and one of the books exhibited, published in 1761, some seventy years before the discovery of photography, contains a prophecy of the making of pictures by light, even going so far as to indicate the necessity of a dark room. The title of this book is "Giphantia," or "A view of what has passed, what is now passing, and, during the present century, what will pass in the world."

Possibly the most interesting photographic work extant is a large volume known as the "Photographic Album for the Year 1855." This is copiously illustrated with actual photographs, made by the great workers of that day, illustrating the various photographic processes then in vogue. There are forty-four of these photographs by such workers as Mansell, Rejlander, Bedford, and Fenton. These photographs are now forty-four years old, but are in a most excellent state of preservation, and compare more than favorably with the work of to-day. "Taylor's Photographic Memoranda" is a publication illustrated by actual photographs, and accompanying it are the four original calotype negatives from which the four prints were made. Three stereoscopic-daguerreotypes, which created a sensation at the exhibition of photographs at the Crystal Palace last year, are on exhibition, and bear out the statement that a stereoscopic-daguerreotype is the finest picture possible by photography. The calotype process is exceedingly well represented, some very large calotypes made by Henry Taylor about 1855 being possibly the best specimens extant. Five calotypes of Rye are exceedingly interesting. Another calotype entitled, "Pollards at Compton," is contained in an envelope made of the same paper as the support of the photograph. This particular paper was the only brand which, by reason of its absolute purity, would serve for the purpose. Other interesting prints are "Stonehenge," "Salisbury Cathedral," and the "House of the Five Gables," at Stratford-on-Avon. Another remarkable work is Daguerre's "History and Process of Photogenic Drawing," published by Daguerre in 1839, containing a bill granting him a pension, Arago's address before the French Academy announcing the discovery of photography, and the correspondence between Daguerre and Niepce.

A Free Library as Part of a City's School System.

A notable example of a free library conducted as a part of the educational system of a city is afforded by the Public Library of Erie, Penn., the annual report of which has just been issued. The movement for the establishment of this library began ten years ago in the School Board of Erie, when a modest resolution was offered by one of its committees for the founding of a library for school uses. Its final realisation is the work of the Board of Education of the City of Erie.

As the result of the efforts of the board, the present library law of Pennsylvania, permitting the establishment of free, non-sectarian libraries, was enacted. Under it, in 1896 and 1897, the board issued $110,000 of bonds. From the sale of these and an unexpended balance, the site was purchased, the building, which is monumental in design and of the most modern construction, erected and equipped, and the first books bought. The management of the library is delegated to a body of nine trustees, who act as agents for the Board of Education. It is, therefore, a part of the public school system of the city.

"It is a fact which will justify reiterations," say the Directors in their report, "that the chief aim and purpose of the Board of Education in establishing our public library was to add to the facilities for education which are supplied by our public schools. * * * That our public library should and can be made a most important factor in the education of our youth of both sexes may be considered a settled question. * * * It must be made to serve a better and wider purpose than simply to amuse the people and help them to while away an idle hour. Books are of no use unless they are diligently read, and in many instances more than the mere reading is necessary. In order to be practically benefited, the books must be studied."

The librarian's report shows that, at the end of the first year of the library's operation, May 31, 1899, it contained 11,618 volumes. In the selection of books, especial attention has been paid to works on engineering, electricity, machinery, and the useful arts in general, and the librarian adds that "the constant calls for books on these subjects have been a gratifying proof of the wisdom of this course." It is the aim of the management, and in that they have the co-operation of the school teachers, to cultivate and increase the intelligent use of the reference department, with the idea that "in this way the community may be helped to an early appreciation of the fact that a public library is a necessary part of a system of public education, and no more to be done without than the common school."

Acknowledgment is made of the gift of $6,000 from Andrew Carnegie. This is the largest donation made to the library by any one person.

New Books on the Dreyfus Case.

The proceedings in Rennes have caused renewed activity among the Paris publishers in regard to books, pamphlets, and articles on the Dreyfus case. The fact that many of the latest publications have been imported here shows that there is no let up in the demand.

Meyer Brothers & Co. have recently received the following publications: "L'Affaire et l'Image," being a comic book containing over 200 illustrations of caricatures from all countries, compiled by John Grand Carteret; "Rapport sur les Cas des Cinq Détenus des Iles du Salut," by Joseph Reinach; "L'Affaire Dreyfus Devant la Cour de Cassation," by René Dubreuil; "'Kari,' et Quesnay de Beaurepaire," by "Kari"; "Le Témoignage du Lieut. Col. Jeannel," "La Plainte en Escroquerie Contre Esterhazy," "La Conscience Militaire et l'Affaire Dreyfus," by Verax; "La France et l'Affaire Dreyfus," by Vanthier; "Rochefort?" and "Drumont?" by P. Marin.

Brentano's have received the following: "Enquête de la Cour de Cassation," "Débats de la Cour de Cassation," "Rapport de M. Ballot-Beaupré," "Conclusion de M. le Procureur Général," "Memoire et Plaidarie de M. Monard Manan," "Arret de la Cour," "Le Témoignage du Lieut. Col. Jeannel."

NEW BOOKS.

Desiderius Erasmus.

Of Rotterdam, the Humanist in the Service of the Reformation. By PERRAIN EMERTON, Ph. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Harvard University. No. 3 in *Heroes of the Reformation Series*. Fully illustrated. 12°, 500 pages, $1.50.

Professor Emerton has laid the general public under a heavy obligation by producing a very carefully and, at the same time, brilliantly written study on the prince of the Humanists of the XVI. century. His book, when compared to other English books on Erasmus, will prove its superiority by reason of its sanity and thoroughness. Professor Emerton is no blind admirer of Erasmus, but rather a cool and critical, yet sympathetic, observer. He brings out very clearly the weaknesses of Erasmus, and also his strong points, and comes as near stating the position of Erasmus toward the Reformation as any one can now come.

Darwinism and Lamarckism.

Old and New. Four Lectures by FREDERICK WALLASTON HUTTON, F. R. S. 8°, 226 pages, $1.00.

Mr. Hutton states that his excuse for adding to the already voluminous literature on Darwinism is that the subject is always advancing, and that the interest attaching to it is not confined to naturalists, but enters into every-day life. It is therefore important that a knowledge of the theory should be widely spread. The author has aimed to convey that knowledge in simple language so that the subject may be readily understood by the general reader.

Bearers of the Burden.

Being Stories of Land and Sea. By Major W. P. DRURY, Royal Marines. 12°, 292 pages, $1.00.

"A humorist of rare quality and a story teller of infinite jest."—London Times.

"Satirical, droll, and pathetic by turns, each sketch is full of life-like touches, denoting keen observation and a faculty of expression which is used with dramatic effect."—Army and Navy Gazette.

The Treasure of Mushroom Rock.

A Story of Prospecting in the Rocky Mountains. By SIDFORD F. HAMP. Fully illustrated. Large 12°, 312 pages, $1.50.

This story concerns the adventures of two boys, one an American and one an Englishman, who find themselves by mistake on a vessel bound for New Orleans. Fearing to return to England, they journey to the mining town of Golconda in Utah, which they reach after an adventure with train robbers. In company with a relative of one of the boys, they proceed upon a hunting and prospecting expedition, during which they meet with many exciting adventures, but finally succeed in securing the treasure of Mushroom Rock. The story is bound to be of great interest to every boy.

The Art of Dining.

By ABRAHAM HAYWARD, Q. C. With Annotations and Additions by CHARLES SAYLE. With photogravure portrait of the author. 12°, gilt top, 211 pages, $1.75 *net*.

The arts of Holy Living and Holy Dying, and the art of being a grandfather, have been taught by Bishop Jeremy Taylor, and by Victor Hugo. To Mr. Abraham Hayward, as to Brillat Savarin, was left the province of dining. We must all live and die, and a large proportion of the race must be grandfathers, but relatively few of us dine, in Mr. Hayward's sense of the word.

Embroidery and Lace.

Their Manufacture and History. By ERNEST LEFEBURE, Administrator of the Musee des Arts Decoratifs, Paris. Translated and enlarged, with notes, By ALAN S. COLE, Official Examiner, South Kensington Museum. With 156 woodcuts. 12°, 336 pages, $2.25 *net*.

This book has been compiled with the view of supplying a link which has been missing in the history of embroidery. M. Lefébure's work deals with the technical character of embroidery and presents a succinct and comprehensive sketch of its history.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 and 29 West 23d St., New York. 24 Bedford St., Strand, London.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; Fresh north to east winds.

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ENGLAND MEANS TO POSSESS TRANSVAAL

She Is Determined to Regain What She Once Owned.

SYSTEM OF MOBILIZATION

Partly Based on Lessons Learned Last Year by Americans.

If War Comes, It Will Be Waged Relentlessly—Believed that Johannesburg Can Be Taken in Six Months.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Everybody is asking whether or not there will be war. The newspapers are filled with information relating to troops going to South Africa. Eight brigades have been mobilized in home districts, and are ready to start at any moment. The troops are bursting with enthusiasm. Volunteer regiments are pleading to be sent to the front.

Every Englishman knows that the Transvaal will either have to belong to England or else England will have to get out of South Africa. Mr. Gladstone gave the Transvaal away. Mr. Chamberlain is determined to get it back. England may not believe in Mr. Chamberlain, but the situation demands a strong man, and the strong man of the Cabinet is Chamberlain.

The fact of the matter is that the situation is unbearable.

The Cabinet meeting yesterday resulted just as everybody thought it would result. Mr. Chamberlain was the dominant influence, and President Krüger, in so many words, was informed that he must accede to the English demands covered by the term "irreducible minimum."

It is a little power against a big. Even Englishmen recognize that Krüger has some rights that ought to be respected, but England also recognizes that in South Africa there is a bit of country filled with gold that she needs, and England has a way of getting what she wants.

It seems like a small affair, and all the nations of Europe smile at the idea of the Transvaal opposing England. But England knows better. She has learned by experience.

There may not be war. The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES does not think there will be, but nearly everybody else thinks it is certain. Under any circumstances there cannot be war inside of two months. The Boers can put 30,000 troops in the field; the Orange Free State can put 20,000. Regiment after regiment is leaving England, and among people of experience it is recognized that Great Britain will require at least 100,000 men to obtain a territory that once was hers.

Though mobilization has never been a strong feature of the British Army, it is now believed that a system as near perfection as possible has been prepared.

The Commander in Chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, Gen. Sir Redvers-Buller, and other Generals have been working strenuously on it for months. Many new features have been introduced, several of them being based on the lessons learned by the American troops in the war with Spain. Among the latter is the extreme usefulness of mules in such a country as the Transvaal. The British officers who have been in the United States, Spain, and South America selecting these animals have now been ordered to close their purchases and ship the mules as quickly as possible to the scene of the probable hostilities.

All of these things, to say nothing of the splendid morale and reputation of the regiments selected for the Cape, indicate that if war comes it will be waged relentlessly and strongly and that there will be no abatement until South Africa is flooded with British troops in such numbers that organized resistance by the Boers will be impossible. Before the main British body of troops arrives, it is thought possible the Boers may score some decided successes, and that even after being overcome by the force of superior numbers they may continue the war in guerrilla fashion for many months. But conservative opinion places six months as the outside limit for the capture of Johannesburg and Pretoria. If another Majuba Hill marks the annals of the possible war, it will not be due to lack of caution on the part of the British. The Swazis are expected to give Great Britain considerable aid, and, with the exception of the Pondos, the whole body of blacks between Cape Agulhas and the Zambesi, it is claimed, will rise against the Transvaal.

The Boer plan of mobilization is said to be purely defensive, embracing 45,000 men, who would occupy strategical points in their own country. But this is not likely to prevent a raid upon poorly defended Natal. The greatest dangers the British contemplate facing, apart from the Boers' steady hands and Mauser rifles, are climate, lack of forage, and the scarcity of ammunition owing to the difficulties of transport. Precautions have already been taken to avoid the two last, but there is no doubt that if war comes many British lives will be sacrificed to enteric fever.

10,000 TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

In Addition to the Force for Natal—5,000 to Go from India.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Cabinet has decided to send 10,000 troops to South Africa in addition to the force for Natal. Of these reinforcements 5,000 men will be sent from India, 900 from England, and the remainder from the Mediterranean stations.

An infantry brigade, with a division of field artillery, from Aldershot, with eighteen guns, has been ordered to leave for the Cape in ten days.

The Northumberland Fusileers will embark next Saturday for Cape Colony from Southampton.

The First Royal Sussex Regiment has been ordered to be ready to embark within three days.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.—The troops here are holding themselves in readiness, having been warned that they will be ordered to embark for South Africa. Transports are being engaged, and it is expected that the first regiment will start within ten days. The scheme for their removal is perfectly matured.

MALTA, Sept. 9.—The First Battalion of the Border Regiment stationed here has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark for Cape Colony.

THE BOERS LESS WARLIKE.

Transvaal State Attorney Says They No Longer Insist in Britain Relinquishing Suzerainty.

PRETORIA, Sept. 9.—In the course of an interview to-day, State Attorney Smuts said that the Transvaal having withdrawn its offer of a five-years' franchise, the condition thereto attached, namely, the relinquishment of suzerainty, also falls to the ground. He understands the Transvaal's last dispatch as an acceptance of the proposal for a joint commission of inquiry.

The Transvaal, he said, is anxious to terminate the tension existing because trade is stagnant and the country is being ruined. Hence the Transvaal has a greater interest than has the British Government in bringing about a settlement. He declared that he fully believed the British Government desired a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and expressed the opinion that the Transvaal's last dispatch would further that end.

The News to-day printed an official statement from the Secretary of State of the South African Republic, F. W. Reitz, in which he says:

"The Government considers that three courses are offered by the communications of Mr. Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies. The first is a joint commission of inquiry; the second is a commission of delegates from both Governments to discuss technicalities, and the third is a conference at Cape Town."

Secretary Reitz adds that the Transvaal now agrees to the second proposition, and invites Great Britain to define the constitution of the commission, and the place of meeting.

GERMAN PAPERS ON THE CRISIS.

Say a Transvaal War May Produce European Complications.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The probability of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal is discussed here with much interest. The press comment is mostly unfavorable to Great Britain. The general opinion seems to be that the Boers were wrong in making the suzerainty question the main issue. Still, while Great Britain has doubtless secured a free hand, it is not likely that Germany, France, and Russia will remain impassive spectators of all the complications which will possibly arise out of the war.

If the British are defeated there will be, the papers say, a splendid chance for Germany in South Africa, while in the case of a British victory there will be the greatest Boer trek ever seen, the Boers emigrating en masse to German territory. Then, it is added, Great Britain will want also to oust Germany from South Africa.

JOHANNESBURG TERROR-STRICKEN.

Correspondent of Pall Mall Gazette Describes Conditions There.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette to-day prints mail advices from Johannesburg under date of Aug. 19, as follows:

"Johannesburg is rapidly becoming a city of terror. As the sun rises the people waken and ask:

"'Has it come? Is there war?'

"As the day drags through, all the time one is listening to the anxious questions:

"'Will the fort really fire on us? Is it possible the Boers will slaughter us in cold blood if a war breaks out? Will they stop our food supply? How long will it take the British to fight their way up?'

"As darkness falls, the men go to the places of resort to discuss the grim topic of shells and death, and the women go to their beds to dream of bloodshed and ruin.

"The war talk started the work, the hurried arming of the Boers brought it toward completion, and the firing of a Boer volley at a Natal-Johannesburg train has put on the coping-stone."

The correspondent adds that the Boers have been putting off hostilities until the middle of September, when the overflowing of the rivers will prevent military operations. He concludes by saying that the hot, sickly weather coming afterward will prove more fatal than the Mausers.

More Boer Ammunition Arrives.

LOURENCO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 9.—The French steamer Santa Fé, which sailed from Havre July 25 for Madagascar, via Dakar Aug. 10, has arrived here with sixty-three cases of ammunition for the Transvaal Government.

British Trades Unions Want Peace.

PLYMOUTH, England, Sept. 9.—At the closing session to-day of the Trades Union Congress, which has been in convention here, a resolution was passed urging the Government to use every possible effort to peacefully settle the Transvaal difficulty.

Astor Declines Poem by Kipling.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Rudyard Kipling recently wrote a poem and offered it for publication to W. W. Astor. It was not printed, doubtless because it told of the defeat of the English by the Boers. Kipling's next poem was of quite a different character.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Parts Already Completed Have Transformed the Adjoining Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A report received at the State Department from the United States Embassy at St. Petersburg gives some information as to the progress of the trans-Siberian Railway. During the first two months of this year the amount of freight transported amounted to 233,333 tons, and 150,000 workmen and settlers were carried on the Siberian line. The railroad is giving new life to Siberia. Rich coal mines have been discovered, and large companies are already exploiting them. Small villages are becoming towns. The caravan industry is dying out, and since last Spring caravan owners have burned down nine wooden bridges on the line in revenge for the destruction of their business.

The long-talked-of bridge across the Yenisei is ready. It is 2,500 feet long and 420 feet wide, and is considered in Russia as one of the finest pieces of engineering ever executed. On the trans-Baikal line nearly all the grading is ready, and the rails are laid for 366 miles from Strietensk and 46 miles from Muisoff. The total length of this section is over 600 miles, and it is expected that by June, 1900, it will be in operation. Ten thousand workmen and convicts are working at the Chinese section of the line, which will be completed in three years.

Mr. Webb Resting Comfortably.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 9.—At the residence of H. Walter Webb, at Scarborough, to-night, it was said Mr. Webb, who is seriously ill with consumption, was resting comfortably. He arrived home from St. Regis Lake yesterday, and it was feared the railroad journey was too much for him.

The New York Central Announces

That commencing Monday the Saratoga Limited will run between New York and Albany only, stopping at Tarrytown, Peekskill, Garrison, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Staatsburgh, Rhinecliff, and Hudson. Coaches and parlor car. Arrive Albany, 6:35 P. M.

AN ALLIANCE FAITH CURE

New Ceremony Inaugurated at the Nyack Convention.

ANOINTING THE BELIEVERS

Stories of Cures Affected—A Strong Appeal for Contributions—Great Crowd Expected To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The first anointing service ever witnessed here took place in the Christian Alliance Convention early this evening, and the large audience present drew as near the scene as they could get, as the service about which they had heard so much was entirely new to them. Dr. Simpson, in brief remarks, invited those who were to be anointed to come to the altar, where they were to kneel during the solemn ceremony. Fifteen men and women went forward, and among the number was a man described as Judge Rogers of New York City. He has been a regular attendant at the convention every day during the past week, and said that he had been converted years ago, but that he was going to join the rest of the company who were to receive the anointment.

While the fifteen persons seeking the ceremony were kneeling with bowed heads at the altar, men and women who are workers with Dr. Simpson went within the altar railing to aid in the anointment. Dr. Simpson said he wished to explain so that all might understand the ceremony, and what it signified.

"The anointing with oil," said he, "is merely a symbol. You have not come here, dear friends, as an experiment, but with faith in the Lord. Divine healing will cure consumption, heart disease, and other ailments—not by Christian Science, which we repudiate—not by faith nor by men—but it is a meeting of you and Christ, and He does, for you what He promises to do."

After those desiring to be anointed had knelt, Dr. Simpson said he wished to ask them three questions. The first was: "Do you believe in the truth of the Lord's healing as taught in these services?"

There was a hearty response, "I do."

Then Dr. Simpson said:

"Are you yourself right with God, so there is no obstacle between you and God that will prevent the working of His divine will?"

"Yes," was answered promptly. The third question was:

"Do you now simply consent to take Him? Do you now believe that He will undertake your cause?"

"I do," was the quick response from all who were kneeling.

The anointing service consisted of placing a small quantity of olive oil upon the brow of each person, and two or three of the Alliance ministers and their co-workers stopped at each anointed person, pressed their hands upon his or her head, and prayed almost inaudibly. The service was a very impressive one, and not a sound was heard in the large tabernacle during the half hour occupied by the ceremony. Dr. Simpson told the audience that nothing of a mystifying nature about the anointing was intended, but it was only a simple service, as much so as baptism in one of the Christian churches.

An hour's meeting, consisting of testimonials by those who said they were healed by prayer, preceded the anointing and many testified. Among these was Mrs. Van Vorst, widow of the late Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst of New York, who is wealthy and owns a large and valuable estate adjoining the Alliance grounds. She does not belong to the Alliance, but is a prominent member of the Nyack Episcopal Church. She was dressed in deep black, and as she stepped forward on the platform, every one leaned forward to catch what she might say.

Mrs. Van Vorst said that she had not expected to attend this meeting when she left the city, but came by accident. She wanted her experience in divine healing. She said she was once so afflicted that an operation was deemed necessary. She had been placed in the room with the operating table, but before the doctor came she concluded to pray to God, and she did so and she was healed, she said, so that an operation was not necessary, and she got up and dressed herself and walked. Many others related similar experiences.

The Rev. Dr. D. W. Delacheur, before the divine healing meeting, made an address, in which he appealed for more money to be given for the cause of missions. He said that $1,000,000,000 was spent each year for liquor; that there were 100 liquor shops in and near Manila, and yet the people would not give near that amount for missionary work. He added that the theatres in America cost $750,000,000 a year, and tobacco cost as much. The American women, he said, spend $60,000,000 a year for feathers on their hats, finger rings cost $30,000,000 a year, chewing gum cost $20,000 a year, and pet dogs, including poodles, cost $10,000,000 a year, and yet a sum much less was given for missionaries.

"But you cannot cheat the Lord," said the speaker.

The convention will close to-morrow, when a great crowd is expected. The collection, which it is supposed will be large, will be taken at the 11 o'clock service in the morning. The proceeds will be for missionary work.

FAITH CURE IN ILLINOIS LEGAL.

Attorney General Decides That Christian Scientists Can Practice.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 9.—Attorney General Akin has rendered an opinion that the Medical Practice act of 1899 does not prohibit the treatment of disease by mental or spiritual methods by Christian Scientists or others where no medicine is used, and that where a person dies during such treatment it is not an offense under the Criminal Code of Illinois.

CHINAMAN LEFT HIS BRIDE.

Returned Alone, as Exclusion Act Barred Her from This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 9.—Charley Toy, a wealthy Chinaman of this city, finds himself in a peculiar position on account of the Exclusion act. Some months ago he went to China and was married. He forgot about the law, but this was explained to him in detail when he tried to board the ship with his bride.

His troubles were told to his friends in this city, who, by means of huge bunches of hieroglyphics and the services of Mayor Merrill, tried to solve the difficulty. This was some weeks ago, and in the meantime Toy has arrived in San Francisco alone. Mayor Merrill is still working on the case.

ADMIRAL PICKING'S FUNERAL.

The Body to be Cremated at Forest Hills After Military Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Rear Admiral Henry F. Picking, who died suddenly yesterday morning at the Charlestown Navy Yard, of which he was in command, will be cremated Monday at Forest Hills. Funeral services will be conducted in the official residence Monday at 10 o'clock, under the direction of Chaplain David B. Tribou of the navy yard. Full military honors will be observed. Pall bearers, as near as possible to the Admiral's rank, will walk beside the hearse, and body bearers, composed of petty officers, behind it. Following will march the other officers of the yard in order of rank.

The procession will accompany the hearse about half way to Forest Hills, and thirteen minute guns, a Rear Admiral's salute, will be fired during its passage. As soon as the body leaves the yard the Admiral's pennant, now at half mast on the Wabash, will be rounded up with the ensign and not hauled down until the Admiral's successor arrives.

International Yacht Race

In Comfort.

The steamer "Monmouth" will accompany the yachts over the course, leaving Pier 8 North River at 9:00 A. M. Tickets for the entire series of three or more races, $25.00, limited to 600.—Adv.

HANNA SAILS FOR HOME.

Says McKinley Will Be the Next President—Regards W. J. Bryan as Simply Amusing.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Among the passengers who sailed on the St. Louis to-day was Senator Mark Hanna. He looked wonderfully well, and said he felt so. He objected to talking about politics, but said Mr. McKinley would be the next President of the United States.

Mr. Hanna regarded W. J. Bryan as simply amusing. "Did you ever see him?" was asked. "No," was the reply, "but he is not built for President."

"I am," added the Senator, "in favor of expansion. I have nothing to say. I believe in keeping everything you get. I have had a very delightful time in Europe, and under all circumstances we will no doubt keep the Philippines. I am a fine sailor, and was never sick but once in my life, when I went from Cleveland to Chicago. The success of the Republican Party at the next election is not to be questioned."

Speaking of the rumors of his retirement from the Republican National Committee, Senator Hanna said:

"That is a question, of course, I am not permitted to speak about. The present committee remains in force until after the National Convention is opened next year. Whether I am selected as Chairman or not, I will certainly be in the contest, and will give whatever effort I may possess on behalf of the Republican Party."

Other passengers on the St. Louis were Senator Frank D. Pavey of New York, F. S. Monnett, P. H. Dugro, J. K. Richards, T. F. Gilroy, and Wayne MacVeagh. Seth Low will join the ship at Cherbourg.

POLICE BUDGET FOR 1900.

Calls for $11,000,000—Board Asks Funds to Establish a Patrol Signal System.

The police budget for 1900 was submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday by President York of the Police Board. The budget calls for about the same amount as was needed this year—$11,000,000.

The board does not ask for any additional policemen, as it believes the increase provided by law will be quite ample.

The board asks for $146,000 to begin the establishment of a police patrol signal system. This sum will supply the lower part of this borough from the Battery to Fourteenth Street. The project of a patrol signal system has been cherished for years by the several boards, but the money was never forthcoming.

At the present time there is no direct method of communication between the policemen on post and their superiors in the stations. Brooklyn has had such a signal system for years, and it works well.

Pres dent York believes his plan to install the system in sections will be favorably received by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

CLERGYMEN WHO USE TOBACCO.

Sensational Charges in M. E. Conference—One Man Admits Guilt.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 9.—A sensational episode occurred at this morning's session of the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Grace Church, Newport, Ky. The Rev. D. B. Holt of Dayton, Ky., said that it had come to his personal knowledge that certain Ministers in the conference were violating one of their sacred vows. One of the requirements of candidates for orders is that they must not use tobacco in any form. He said this was being openly ignored.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanford of the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Covington, said that he knew twenty or thirty members of the conference present whom he could name who used tobacco. This is about two-thirds of the membership of the conference.

A heated discussion took place, in which a dozen clergymen took part. The Rev. R. W. Springer, Chaplain at Fort Thomas, offered a resolution providing for the expulsion of any minister in the conference who used tobacco. Bishop Fitz Gerald warned the members that conviction of a violation of the tobacco vow meant expulsion. A decided sensation was caused when the Rev. J. F. Deal, a young divine of Fire Brick, Ky., took the floor and, shaking with excitement, announced that he was one of the ministers referred to who used tobacco.

"I use it," he declared, "for medical purposes, and I could not stop if I wanted to. If you don't like it I am willing to get out. I propose to use tobacco just the same."

FARMERS ASK FOR HELP.

Want Governor of Illinois to Send Convicts to Broomcorn District.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 9.—The farmers of the broomcorn district of Eastern Illinois are in a serious predicament on account of the recent storm and the scarcity of help. This condition has brought forth from the farmers a request that the Governor of the State furnish them with convict labor, in order that they may save their crops. The following letter was received at the Executive Office to-day from Ves Dorris of Isabel, Clark County:

"The farmers in this district are needing hands to harvest their broomcorn. Not only are hands scarce, but the storm of yesterday has blown all corn down, and it will take double the number of men to harvest it, and twice the length of time. It is now ripe and needs immediate attention, else the farmers are damaged thousands of dollars. Have you not convict labor at your disposal to send to the rescue of these men, who otherwise would not demand it? I have been requested to write you concerning this matter by a number of our best farmers. What shall we expect in such a crisis?"

In the absence of the Governor in Chicago his private secretary sent a reply suggesting the propriety of advertising in the newspapers for the help needed.

MR. CARNEGIE'S CITIZENSHIP.

Asserted that He Never Took Out Naturalization Papers Here.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—A special to The Times-Herald from Pittsburg, Penn., says:

"Friends of Andrew Carnegie believe the report from London that he will be a candidate for Parliament. He will not have to renounce his American citizenship because he has never been naturalized.

"It has been supposed that he took out the necessary papers, but the most searching investigation failed to find any record of it, nor is there anything to indicate that his father was an adopted citizen of this country. Persons who know all about his history say he was not naturalized.

"It is not Mr. Carnegie's intention to give up his residence in America, although Skibo will be his permanent home, his friends say.

"Mr. Carnegie wants to see an alliance between the United States and England. This is why he wants to go to Parliament."

Change of Time on Sandy Hook Route.

The steamer "St. Johns" of the Sandy Hook route will be withdrawn for the season on and after Tuesday, September 12th. Beginning on that date steamers of the Sandy Hook route will leave New York, Pier 8 North River, as follows: 4:30 and 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays at 10:00 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

Change of time will also take place on the All Rail Route on above date.—Adv.

RICHARD CROKER TURNS UP

Back in the City Again, but Will Not Tell Where He Has Been.

HAS NO INTEREST IN RAMAPO

Also Denies the Organization Stands for the Grab—To Go Before Mr. Mazet Wednesday.

After remaining out of sight for nearly three weeks, Richard Croker returned to the city yesterday. His reappearance was as sudden and unexpected as his occultation for three weeks had been inexplicable, but in his usual unperturbed way he turned up smiling a mysterious smile and apparently as self-satisfied as though he had nightly been receiving the homage of his adherents at the Democratic Club.

Mr. Croker made his entry into his own domain on a New York Central train, from which he alighted at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street about 1:40 o'clock. Thence he traveled on a Third Avenue elevated railroad train to Thirty-fourth Street, where he went across the ferry and took a Long Island Railroad train to Sheepshead Bay race track. As he entered the gate he was recognized, and was taken by some friends to the clubhouse, where he was soon surrounded by admirers. During the races, followed with evident relish, he refused to talk about his peregrinations of the last fortnight even to his most intimate friends, though he was most jocose in his remarks about the efforts that had been made to seek him out in his retirement.

Early in the evening Mr. Croker went to the Democratic Club, where he dined with John W. Keller, who is said to be in training for the Mayoralty nomination in 1901, and Police Commissioner John B. Sexton, the generally accepted candidate of Tammany Hall for the Shrievalty nomination at the coming election. After his dinner Mr. Croker sat in the parlor of the clubhouse, where he talked with the reporters who had gathered to meet him. This is the interview which followed:

"Mr. Croker, will you tell us where you have been?"

"Now, I decline positively to talk about that."

"Were you in Michigan?"

"I'm not going to tell you. You can keep on guessing, but I won't say anything about it."

After thus dodging the question of his whereabouts, Mr. Croker suddenly exclaimed, with a smile: "Say! it's fine fishing up there in Buzzard's Bay."

"Do you mean this year?" Mr. Croker was asked.

"Say year," was the sententious reply.

"How did you like it on Mr. Nixon's yacht?"

"Oh, that's a fine yacht."

"Why did you leave it, then?"

"Oh, did I?" the Tammany chieftain replied, adding with another laugh, "While you fellows were looking for me on land I was at sea."

"Now, won't you tell us something about the Ramapo Water Company?"

"I won't say anything about it. I can't."

"Do you mean you don't know anything about it?"

"Yes."

"Have you any stock in the Ramapo Water Company?"

"I haven't any more stock than you have, and I know you haven't any."

"Are you interested in any way in having a contract made with the Ramapo Company?"

"Not in any way."

"When did you first hear of the proposition to have the city make a contract with the Ramapo people?"

"I think it was a little while after the Windsor Hotel fire. I'm not sure, but I think it was a short time before I sailed for Europe. The circumstances were these: A committee of underwriters—I don't know if they were all underwriters, but there were some underwriters with them—came here and asked me to help them get a contract for the Ramapo Water Company with the city.

"This committee told me that the city was short of water, and that unless we got a better supply there would be great danger from fire and fire risks would go up. I told the committee that I had nothing to do with the matter. I said to them, 'Go see the proper authorities, the Commissioner of Water Supply and the Board of Public Improvements. I have nothing to do with it.'"

"Did you know a favorable report was to be presented on the subject?"

"Absolutely no. I never heard of it. I have no interest in the company or the contract, nor do I know anything of it now. I haven't read the papers since I went away."

"Does the organization stand for the Ramapo Water Company contract?"

"No. It does not."

"What will the organization do about it?"

"I see it is said that there is crookedness about the Ramapo contract. If there is the leaders of the Tammany organization will be first to find it out, locate it, and punish those who are responsible for it."

"Did you hear from any leader while you were away about the contract?"

"Leaders? Why, they don't know any more about where I was than you did."

Seeing that Mr. Croker was unapproachable on the Ramapo water scandal, the reporters turned to other matters.

"What do you think of the fights in the district organizations?" Mr. Croker was asked.

"They are the best things that could possibly happen," was the calm reply. "They keep up interest in the organization. The fellows who are fighting are all Tammany Hall men. No matter who wins, they will still be Tammany Hall men."

"Have you received a letter from Mr. Moss at the clubhouse?"

"Yes, I got it."

"What does he want?"

"The committee only reminded me that they wanted me to appear before it at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning."

"Was there anything in it about the Ramapo contract?"

"Nothing at all. They only said they wanted me on Wednesday."

"Will you be there?"

"Certainly. And I'll be ready to answer any questions they want to ask."

"Will you be ready to answer any questions about the Ramapo contract?"

"I can't answer any questions about that; I don't know anything about it."

"Before you disappeared you said you were going to make an investigation into the hold-ups in the Municipal Assembly. Have you discovered the 'nigger in the fence' yet?"

"The whole thing is settled now, isn't it?"

"A bond issue for Little Italy Park was held up by the Aldermen last Tuesday, although the city began on that day to pay interest on the indebtedness. Will you look into that?"

"If there is any disposition to hold up bonds, the organization won't stand for it."

"Rapid Transit is something the people are interested in. What do you know about it?"

"I'm not prepared to talk on that subject."

"Did you read Senator Hill's speech, in which he laid the blame for the Ramapo job on Tammany Hall?"

"He did, did he? No, I didn't read it."

"What do you think of the project of opening State headquarters for the Democratic Party in this city?"

"There isn't any State election this year, is there? Any way, it's a good idea."

Mr. Croker then showed indications of having "talked himself out," and the interview ended.

DENOUNCES TAMMANY'S CHIEF.

W. H. Russell Enthusiastically Cheered by Sheehan Supporters—Lays Ramapo at His Door.

Fierce denunciations of Richard Croker were enthusiastically cheered by several hundred Democrats of the Ninth District who assembled in and about the Pequod Club last night. The meeting was said to be the biggest yet held in the district. The assembly hall would not hold half of those who came, and the overflow filled the street in front of the clubhouse.

John C. Sheehan was present, but did not speak. He was visibly pleased with the size and enthusiasm of the demonstration in his behalf. William Hepburn Russell, formerly a partner of William Sulzer, and an advocate of free silver, made the speech of the evening. It was aimed at Richard Croker, and his denunciations of the Tammany leader were greeted with approving applause. Among other things, Mr. Russell said:

"We are here to protest against the prostitution of the Democratic organization of New York City for the private benefit of Richard Croker. We are here to condemn that policy of leadership that deserted the party in 1896, and only returned to it in 1897 to reap the fruits of a victory that the sagacious and wise leadership of John C. Sheehan and his associates had made certain in advance.

"The Democratic organization of the City of New York is being perverted from public purposes to serve the private interests of Richard Croker. He cares nothing for the Democratic Party, nothing for party principles, but everything for Croker and Croker's pocketbook. You are but the pawns, the pieces, the men upon the chessboard that he uses to work out his private fortunes.

"In this great City of New York we have to-day no Democratic Party, but only the sovereign will of Richard Croker, and, having this, of course we have 'jobs' like Ramapo. Crokerism, bossism, and corruption are synonymous terms.

"The voice of Ramapo may be indeed the voice of Holahan and Whalen, but the hand is the hand of Croker, and to him the finger of justice points. To those of you who know the man I need not say that Ramapo would never have reared its 'hydrant' head if Croker, like Jove, had not nodded assent to his subservient satellites."

Mr. Russell charged that the talk of immediate construction of the rapid transit road was but dust thrown in the eyes of the people to hide the Ramapo job. As a result of Mr. Whalen's holding up of the contract, he charged that the increase in the cost of iron and of wages under the new labor law would add $22,500,000 to the cost of the tunnel, all of which must come out of the taxpayers.

"The leaders of Tammany used to meet the rank and file of the organization in historic Tammany Hall," declared the speaker. "Croker deserts the Hall for a bower of roses and a boudoir of luxury where soft lights shine and sweet perfumes shed their fragrance on the evening air. There he holds court, and men calling themselves Democrats bow in humble obeisance at his royal feet."

Speeches were also made by Assemblyman N. Taylor Phillips, John B. McGoldrick, and half a dozen others.

PREFERS TO BE A CHORUS GIRL.

Brewer Newcomer's Young Sister Turns a Deaf Ear to His Appeal to Return to Her Luxurious Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 9.—George Newcomer, a wealthy brewer of Louisville, Ky., came to Fishkill Landing last night in search of his sister. He found her among the chorus girls of the "All Aboard" company, which last night showed at the Peattie Academy there. She is seventeen years old; has a luxurious home in Philadelphia, and has been reared with every advantage.

She had a longing, however, to go on the stage, and eight weeks ago left home apparently to visit a friend. She took a trunk with her, which contained her clothing. Then began a search for the girl. The brother traced her to Atlantic City, Ocean Grove, and finally to New York. There he learned that she had joined the "All Aboard" company as one of the chorus. The girl, whose stage name is Gretta Millard, appeared in the first act clad in tights. Her brother occupied a box in the theatre, and when he saw his sister on the stage with a dozen other girls, he was angry. A stormy scene between him and Manager Becker of the company ensued.

After the performance Mr. Newcomer had an interview with his sister. A married sister, living in New York, whose husband is connected with one of the large steamship companies, also arrived on a later train, and added her entreaties to those of the brother for the girl to return. She was deaf to their entreaties.

Then the brother invoked the aid of the law. A warrant was sworn out for the girl, but when early this morning an officer went to serve it he found she was gone. Mr. Newcomer said that she had been spirited away. He left on an evening train for Hudson, where the company appears to-night. He said he had spent $1,700 in finding his sister, and would bring her home, if he spent every dollar he possessed.

HAS WANDERING SPELLS.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Ansel M. Butler, thirty-eight years old, wandered into the office of Chief Deitsch this afternoon and said:

"Say, I'm not crazy, but I got away from the lunatic asylum at Dayton, Ohio, Thursday, and I beat my way here on a train. I can't get work, and I can't bum any grub, so I want to go back."

"How long have you been in the asylum?" Secretary Vickers asked.

"Just one-half of my life—nineteen years."

"Do you get spells, or what is the matter with you?"

"Nothing. Only I guess some of my people want to keep me there. My mother has some money. She lives at Ripley, Ind. I do get wandering spells once in a while."

"How did you escape?"

"I'm a trusty. I worked in the kitchen and walked out. I've run away before, but I always went back, and I want to go back again."

"How did they treat you there?"

"Pretty good. You see that I want to go back again. Ain't that enough?"

Butler will be held until the asylum authorities can be notified. He does not talk nor act like an insane man.

WANTS TRANSFER CANCELED.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 9.—An attack on the plan of reorganization of the Elyton Company was made to-day by Susie Martin Morris, the holder of twenty-six shares of stock of the company, which transferred its properties to the Elyton Company in 1895. Mrs. Morris alleges that the transfer to the Elyton Company was illegal, and that the value of her holdings has been reduced by it. She asks for the removal of the present receiver of the company, F. M. Billing, and the cancellation of all proceedings whereby the transfer of properties was effected.

The suit seems to be based on the famous Dowdell case, in which the Alabama court ruled that the transfer was null and void as against any non-consenting stockholder. The plaintiff alleges that at the time of the transfer she was a minor and unable to fully comprehend and appreciate the transfer.

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—It is rumored on the Street to-day that the New York Central offers a bonus of $32 per share for an 8 per cent. lease of the Boston and Albany and the Protective Committee asks $62 per share. A member of the Protective Committee says the asking price reported is not far out of the way. It is further rumored that there may be a compromise at $50 per share. The Boston News Bureau, commenting on this, says:

"The Boston and Albany officials are apparently out of the entire matter, but the understanding is that if the lease falls through President Bliss will resign and the Protective Committee will name the next management of the Albany. A further rumor is that they will make an alliance of some kind with the New York, New Haven and Hartford. President Bliss would have resigned within a year under any circumstances."

Poland Mineral Spring Water.

Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Adv.

The swift-gliding steamer, the witchery of music, the picturesque river, all on the Day Line.—Adv.

"GUILTY" IS THE DREYFUS VERDICT

Doomed Man Sentenced to Suffer 10 Years' Detention.

WILL BE SENT TO CORSICA

Is Again to Undergo Degradation, Unless Pardoned by Loubet.

COURT IS DIVIDED.

Stands Five to Two for Conviction—Jouaust Calmly Pronounces Sentence After the Prisoner Protests His Innocence.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Sept. 9.—The morning opened dull and gray. A green, sultry fog, powdered with the golden streaks of faint Autumnal sunshine, is streaming into the windows of the Lycée, where the last act of this great drama is to be played out, harmonizing with the dun-colored decorations of the walls, bare save for a crucifix and a clock.

Outside there were more gendarmes than public. There were a few Englishmen with cameras and bronzed faces from the neighboring seaside resorts.

Within the courtroom, amid the carefully selected public and many officers, there are not more than a dozen witnesses. The artists have taken the seats formerly occupied by the Generals. Is it a good omen? Has the army abandoned the field to the intellect? No, alas!

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Behind the bench sits Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, with a clean-shaven, keen, judicial face, a Judge among Judges. He represents justice from the Anglo-Saxon point of view, and all through the first part of the sitting he listened attentively to Maître Demange, but he does not wait for the verdict. He wears a white waistcoat and smiles oddly to himself from time to time.

A bell rings. The Court is about to enter. Maître Demange is in his place. Maître Labori whispers a word in his ear. He smiles sadly and shakes his head. We are prepared for the worst.

The Judges file in and then take their seats with automatic precision. Col. Jouaust salutes with his white-gloved hand. The Court looks as if it were made of wood. As if it were made of wood and wax, a Jeu de massacre at a county fair or a set of show figures in a dime museum. The President rolls his glassy eyes and his head nods mechanically. The proceedings commence.

Maître Demange begins his speech in a quiet, almost droning voice. He is dispassionate, almost to sleepiness. At times his hands make deprecatory motions in the air and he slaps his paunch with Episcopal unction.

Capt. Dreyfus maintains a sort of hypnotic calm from which he never once departs. Maître Labori lolls languidly over a newspaper. He does not intend to speak.

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Commandant Carriere, the Government Commissary, a microcephalus with the pointed cranium of an idiot, scribbles nervously on large sheets of paper, casting the while side glances at the journalists to watch whether his industry is duly noted. His long, rootlike snout quivers from time to time with indignation when Demange makes a telling point. When Maître Demange shakes his finger at him he tries to smile.

He dallies with an open penknife in his right hand. There is a knife in his voice when he speaks.

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Maître Demange begins by making a close analysis of the bordereau. He takes it line by line and proves that Capt. Dreyfus could not have written it. He makes a great point of the last line, "I am starting for the manoeuvres," and proves that Dreyfus all along knew that he was not going to the manoeuvres. "That alone," he shouts, "upsets your hypothesis."

Commandant Carriere still toys with his knife and smiles.

"And you have nothing to offer but hypotheses," continues the great advocate, "not one of which will hold water. Bertillon's theory of the bordereau is preposterous, so far as Dreyfus is concerned, and can only prove Esterhazy's guilt.

"My God, if it were my duty to defend Esterhazy, what could I say for him? His guilt cries to heaven, and yet you persist in disculpating him, in spite of his confession, and in accusing Dreyfus, against wh

country of justice, and of the army, in which we all share, you will do this."

Then comes great applause, and Dreyfus stammered "I am innocent."

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It was thought now that Maitre Demange's great eloquence would have prevailed.

But this is not to be. When the Court met again in the afternoon Commandant Carriere made a brief speech demanding condemnation. "Be sincere," he said, "but fearless," and he dug his penknife into the desk in front of him.

"What a brute!" muttered Col. Cordier, who was sitting next to me.

Then a long interval and the Court comes back with the verdict.

They looked more guilty than Dreyfus, who was absent, had ever looked.

They were frightened, too, and the President warned the public that any demonstration would be sternly repressed. But the terrible silence was more significant than any outcry, and people awaited the reading of the sentence to ten years' detention.

Men wept, and there was a shaking of hands as among mourners at a funeral.

"It is a disgrace to France," said Frenchmen, with tearful faces.

The public slowly departed. There was no demonstration. Soldiers and policemen lined the streets. Their presence was needless.

Something had broken in the heart of France.

Maitre Demange left the courtroom, his face buried in his hands.

ROWLAND STRONG.

SENTENCE AMAZES ENGLAND.

Astounded That Dreyfus Should Have Been Convicted Without Evidence to Prove Him a Traitor.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—England is amazed that Dreyfus has been convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The reason for amazement is that the retrial occupied weeks, and no evidence was offered to prove him a traitor. No case in the world was ever more thoroughly sifted. A latitude even amazing was permitted. The whole world held up its hands and said, "There was nothing like this before."

There has been nothing like this verdict before. Everybody, loosely speaking, believed Dreyfus to be innocent. Still, in spite of the fact that there was no evidence to prove his guilt, and much testimony to prove his innocence, there is no sympathy among unprejudiced people here for the prisoner.

The general impression among those who attended the trial day by day was that Dreyfus would be convicted. No real reason was offered for this opinion, but the result proves its correctness. So far as the public is concerned, there has not been a scintilla of evidence to prove Dreyfus guilty of being a traitor.

When Esterhazy first told his story to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, he said in the most cold-blooded way: "I wrote the bordereau." He was asked many hundred questions at that time, for when he escaped from Paris and came to London he said: "We had moral proof of Dreyfus's guilt, but needed material proof. At the suggestion of the Generals I made it." This is known to everybody now, yet still, despite this and every evidence that Dreyfus was innocent, he has been convicted.

England plumes herself on being the most just country in the world, and is therefore horrified at the result of the Dreyfus trial. Of course, this will not finish the case. An appeal to the Court of Cassation is inevitable. That court, having already pronounced on the same evidence in favor of Dreyfus, may be counted on to quash the present conviction.

The verdict may probably be accounted for by the fact of the court-martial being composed of junior officers, who were practically sitting in judgment on senior officers, whom they would have condemned by the acquittal of Dreyfus.

The court-martial, by convicting, will please the military element. The Court of Cassation, by quashing the conviction, will satisfy the demands of public justice. Everybody, therefore, will be pleased. Any other result than this would almost certainly involve France in such domestic strife that the success of the coming exposition would be placed in the greatest jeopardy.

In any event it is believed there is considerable trouble in store for France. One of the first events following the decision, it is assumed, will be the fall of the Ministry, and perhaps the arrest and prosecution of a number of the Generals. Then, Sept. 18, the Senate, sitting as a high court, will appoint a committee to fully investigate the alleged royalist conspiracy against the Government. This investigation will require a month and is expected to lead to further arrests.

Following this, a protracted State trial will begin, and the country will be in the throes of another dangerous agitation.

Among the Generals that rumor names as being involved in the conspiracy is Roget, who was in command of the troops MM. Déroulede and Marcel-Habert, members of the Chamber of Deputies, tried to lead from their barracks to the Elysée Palace during the trouble which followed the election of President Loubet. But no evidence against him has so far been discovered.

A boycott of France has already been suggested. United action by England and the United States, as two powers not implicated in the alleged Dreyfus treacheries, would be a most effective pronouncement in favor of truth and justice, and would bring France to her senses.

Expediency, not evidence, has controlled the verdict. It was probably wholly artificial. With so large a consensus of public opinion in favor of the prisoner the court-martial did not dare to give a unanimous judgment against him.

With one more vote in his favor Dreyfus would have been acquitted, but that one vote would have upset the military apple cart. One vote less, assuming the judgment honest, would have left a single member of the court-martial pilloried by his colleagues, while a unanimous verdict against the prisoner would have been too great a shock to public morality.

The result is a vicious compromise, a disgrace to France, and an evidence of her decadence.

It is all the more pitiable when it is remembered that only by superhuman efforts has Dreyfus been able to live through five years of unexampled torture; when it was feared that even a verdict of acquittal would have been followed by a fatal relapse.

Perhaps it may indeed be that matters as they now stand are, from the point of view of the prisoner, more advantageous than would have been the case had he been restored suddenly to liberty.

Dreyfus is assured of universal sympathy and of ultimate triumph.

The arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Orleans at Twickenham sets at rest the rumor that the Duke was in the stronghold of M. Guerin, the President of the Anti-Semite League, who has been intrenched at the headquarters of the league, in the Rue de Chabrol, Paris, since Aug. 12.

While abroad the Duke surprised his hostesses by appearing at dinner attired in a velvet smoking jacket, white knee breeches, and diamond shoe buckles, with the Orders of Charles V. and the Golden Fleece on his breast. T. B. F.

"One Year's Seeding, Nine Years' Weeding."

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GERMANY MAY PUBLISH FACTS.

The Emperor's Permission Awaited to Prove the Dreyfus Sentence an Act of Injustice.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch from Berlin says:

"It is now permitted to be known that the War Office holds documents conclusively proving that Esterhazy and Henry betrayed their trusts; and only the permission of Emperor William is awaited for the publication of documents showing the sentence of Dreyfus to be a brutal act of injustice."

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The anti-Dreyfus newspapers here receive contemptuously the statement published yesterday in the official portion of the Berlin Reichsanzeiger concerning the Dreyfus case.

The Echo de Paris says: "The German Government has made a last attempt to save the traitor."

The Petit Journal says the court-martial attached the same importance to the statement as it would to a declaration by Dreyfus himself.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ROME.

The Pope Said to Have Sent a Long Dispatch to President Loubet Regarding the Verdict.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch from Rome says the sentence pronounced against Dreyfus has produced enormous excitement there, and that thousands of telegrams of sympathy have been sent to Dreyfus and to Maitre Demange and Maitre Labori.

According to the same dispatch, the Pope last evening sent a long telegram to President Loubet.

PRISONER MAY BE LIBERATED.

It Is Said Five Years' Solitary Confinement Already Served Will Be Considered the Ten Imposed.

RENNES, Sept. 9.—It was reported here this evening that as Dreyfus has been condemned to ten years' detention, and as he has already suffered five years' solitary imprisonment, which counts as double the ordinary detention, he will be released at the end of a fortnight.

In the meantime, unless the President of the Republic pardons him, which many think certain as being the only solution of the present situation, Dreyfus will have to be degraded here again within eight days.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Anti-Revisionists are endeavoring to suppress the fact that Dreyfus was condemned to only ten years' detention. In the presence of this extraordinary sentence it is believed the tribunal recognized the prisoner's innocence, but was afraid of the Generals and public opinion, and that as Dreyfus has suffered five years' cellular imprisonment, which in France counts for double, he will be immediately released.

DISTURBANCES IN RENNES.

Anti-Dreyfusards Celebrate by Singing "The Marseillaise"—Military Disperses All Gatherings.

RENNES, Sept. 9.—Scenes of great excitement occurred at Rennes to-night. The anti-Dreyfusards broke loose and started a demonstration, which, but for prompt and rigorous measures by the police, would undoubtedly have developed into serious disorders.

The first sign of trouble manifested itself immediately after the verdict became known. The streets leading to the Lycée were at that time filled with crowds of people awaiting news from the courtroom. The announcement of the prisoner's condemnation was agreeable to a majority of these, and cheers and cries of "Vive l'Armée!" were raised, the gendarmes and troops looking on without making any attempt at interference.

The terrace in front of the Café de la Paix, the leading café in Rennes, was filled with people taking their afternoon drinks and aperitifs.

When the verdict of the court was announced the customers rose to their feet and demanded that the string band which plays on the terrace should render the "Marseillaise." The band struck up the air, and the crowds, both inside and outside, joined in the national song.

Col. Jouaust passed a little later on foot and in full uniform, on his way from the Lycée to his home. The crowd, with bared heads, cheered him, crying, "Vive l'Armee." Col. Jouaust, in reply to their cheers, saluted with his hand to his kepi.

As the dinner hour approached the streets became empty, but about 8 o'clock the crowds again gathered at the Café de la Paix, in the square beside it, and in the adjacent street.

Just then an incident occurred at the Hôtel Moderne, which is known as the Dreyfusard centre. Two men, notorious anti-Dreyfusards, entered the Winter garden, inside the hotel, and sat down at one of the little marble tables under the palm trees and ordered coffee. At an adjoining table sat "la Dame Blanche" with a companion, while at other tables were seated MM. Bernard, Lazare, and Forsinetti, with other Dreyfusards.

The two newcomers at once began to make offensive remarks about Dreyfus and Jews generally. One of them, turning to la Dame Blanche, said: "Oh, these dirty Jews, these dirty Dreyfusards." La Dame Blanche replied, telling him not to address her. The men, however, persisted, and added personal insults, whereupon la Dame Blanche became greatly excited and called them cads to insult a woman. The men retorted offensively, and in a moment la Dame Blanche snatched a menu card in a heavy metal frame and threw it at the head of her insulter, narrowly missing him.

The other diners, seeing the trouble, rose en masse and threatened to throw the men out of the garden. In an instant the place became a perfect babel, every one shouting at the top of his voice, calling the men cowards and "canaille." The ladies present hastily withdrew, Mme. Lazare being carried away in a fainting condition.

Just as the threatened free fight was on the point of breaking out a detachment of gendarmes arrived, and after a scene of intense excitement, put the men who had caused the disturbance into the street.

Paris, however, was but the beginning. The men proceeded to the terrace of the Café de la Paix, which was now filled with anti-Dreyfusards, and there gave their own version of the row, and in a few moments an anti-Dreyfusard demonstration was in full swing.

The people sitting at the tables rose with shouts of "Down with the Jews!" and "Vive l'Armée!" and demanded that the band play "The Marseillaise." The band was obliged to comply with the demand, and the crowd bawled "The Marseillaise" at the top of their voices, altering the words to "March on, march on against the Jews." Sticks, canes, and hats were waved, and the the crowd chanted "Vive l'Armée! Vive l'Armée! Conspuez les Juifs."

Finally one man waved his hat and shouted: "Let us march on the Hotel Moderne!" The crowd showed a strong disposition to follow this advice, and as the hôtel is within a hundred yards of the café, the situation began to look ugly. Two Englishmen who were sitting in the café were recognized as foreigners and the crowd there hustled them out.

At this moment the cry "Police!" was raised and an instant later a strong body of gendarmes and police, headed by detectives, rushed into the café and cleared everybody out, demonstrators or not.

At the same time several squadrons of mounted gendarmes and dragoons with carbines slung across their backs galloped up and threw themselves across the road leading to the Hotel Moderne.

Other detachments of cavalry cordoned all the approaches to the café and then gradually closed in on the crowd, which was now rather large and extremely threatening, and drove them like cattle across the bridge over the river and into the upper part of the town, which was filled with shouts of "Vive l'armée!" and "Down with the Jews!"

A number of the most noisy of the demonstrators were arrested, and the cavalry, at a quick trot, broke up every group and forced the participants in the demonstration out of the centre of the town, around which was formed a cordon within which no one was allowed to pass except he was provided with a pass from the police authorities.

The demonstration dwindled from this time until 11:30 o'clock this evening, when only a few noisy bands were left, parading the smaller streets, but running at the first sight of a man in blue.

Strong repressive measures, however, alone can prevent serious disturbance.

The cafés in the neighborhood have been closed, some by the police and others through panic, and tranquillity is now practically restored, though to-night's trouble may be only the prelude to a bigger demonstration to-morrow.

SAY JUSTICE MISCARRIED.

Paris Papers Assert Jouaust Was Piqued by Orders and Verdict Was Rendered to Save Mercier.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—From an early hour the boulevards presented a scene of unwonted animation, the crowds came double and triple for the successive editions of the various papers giving hourly accounts of the progress of the trial at Rennes.

The police, although considerably reinforced, were lost among the swaying masses parading the streets. Large bodies of police were kept in readiness at various points in the vicinity of the boulevards, and municipal guards patrolled the main thoroughfares.

At 5 o'clock this evening every available café seat on the boulevards was occupied, and minor "scuffles" were frequent.

At about 5 o'clock the Gaulois exhibited to an enormous crowd a placard on which were the words "Vive l'armée," which indicated that the verdict was anti-Dreyfus. The announcement was greeted with a deep hum of approval and joy.

The Libre Parole announced that Dreyfus had been condemned to imprisonment for life.

The editions were absolutely torn from the hands of the vendors.

The masses were undoubtedly hostile to Dreyfus. But, in private circles, the verdict was criticised in strong terms.

This evening the boulevards presented a scene full of life, but, on the whole, the Rennes verdict was calmly discussed. After dinner crowds collected in front of the offices of Libre Parole, which were illuminated with cheap Venetian lanterns.

A number of fellows in a neighboring café started to sing "The Marseillaise," and then formed a procession, which the police soon dispersed, and the leaders of which were arrested and taken to the station. By 11 o'clock the boulevards were deserted.

It is learned on good authority that one of the members of the Cabinet to-day told a friend that Dreyfus probably would not have to undergo further imprisonment, and that if he was sent to prison his place of confinement would probably be the Island of St. Marguerite, where Marshal Bazine was incarcerated and whence he escaped.

It is generally believed that the Government's attitude toward the court-martial rendered the President and members of that body indisposed to accept the instructions and limitations given at the outset of the court-martial's proceedings, and that the subsequent request sent to Major Carriere, the Government's Commissioner at the trial, to confine himself to the limits laid down by the Court of Cassation, and finally the request that the verdict be delayed until Monday, stiffened the backbone of Col. Jouaust, who replied that he would not receive orders from any one, and thereupon closed the case.

M. Clemenceau, in the Aurore, says Col. Jouaust's object was to save the General Staff, and that between Dreyfus and Mercier he selected Mercier.

The affair, declares M. Clemenceau, was scandalously conducted. Major Carriere's contention that the prisoner had failed to prove his innocence enabled the court to convict the prisoner without the evidence of the petit bleu. He also says he pities the men who by their sentence inflicted an outrage and showed the most culpable weakness.

Members of the tribunal, M. Clemenceau asserts, were convinced that Dreyfus was innocent, but were anxious to extend extenuating circumstances to Mercier and to other Generals.

M. Cornely, in the Figaro, holds that the verdict, by reducing the original term of imprisonment, shows that the campaign for revision was legitimate. M. Cornely adds that he believes that when Col. Jouaust refused to hear Col. Schwarzkoppen, former German Military Attaché in Paris, and Col. Panizzardi, the Italian Military Attaché, the President of the court was certain of Dreyfus's innocence.

The tribunal hesitated between Dreyfus and Mercier, and replied neither yes nor no. If Dreyfus is guilty, he should have received a penalty for the aggravating instead of leniency for extenuating circumstances.

M. Cornely concludes by declaring that it is deplorable to see Judges make common cause with the Generals who saved Esterhazy, and the injury which this will, in the end, inflict on the army.

The Socialist groups met this evening and passed resolutions protesting against the Rennes verdict, and declaring their determination to continue the struggle for the protection of republican liberty.

Reports received at the Ministry of the Interior indicate that no disturbances have occurred anywhere in the provinces.

VERDICT IS AGAINST JEWS.

Dreyfus's Friends Say Finding Is Directed Against Co-Religionists—Will Fight for a Reversal.

RENNES, Sept. 9.—The expected has happened. Dreyfus has been condemned; though a majority of those in the courtroom this afternoon fully expected the verdict, they were completely stupefied when it was given, and the silence which prevailed in the room and the way men turned pale and caught their breaths were more impressive than any other manifestation could have been.

Maitre Demange sank back in his chair and tears trickled down his cheeks, and Maitre Labori turned white as a sheet, while all around the court men looked at each other in silence.

Positively the only sound to be heard was the rustling of papers from the reporters' benches as each press representative tried to be first to send the news.

As the audience left the courtroom fully ten or fifteen men were crying openly, and the majority of those present walked quietly down the street for more than a block without speaking a word. It was like a funeral procession.

Meanwhile a tragedy was being enacted in the little room off the courtroom, where Dreyfus listened to the reading of the verdict. He had been told the result by his lawyers, and had wept bitterly, but when in the presence of the officials of the court-martial, he listened impassively to the sentence.

His wife, who was waiting in torture and suspense at her house, bore the news bravely, and when visiting her husband this afternoon, showed the onlookers who were in the streets no sign of her suffering as she walked from her carriage to the prison.

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M. Mathieu Dreyfus was not present in court this afternoon, but visited his brother after the verdict had been rendered. He found him perfectly calm and without any manifestation of surprise at the finding of the court.

The prisoner simply shrugged his shoulders, uttering an expressive "Bah!" adding, as he embraced his brother as the latter was preparing to leave, "Console my wife."

The general belief is that Dreyfus will be pardoned, but this will not satisfy his friends, who vehemently declare that they will refuse to accept the verdict and will continue the battle until the judgment is reversed.

The verdict, they say, is directed more against the Jews than against Dreyfus, and, if allowed to stand, will make their existence in France impossible.

Maitre Labori and Maitre Demange took the midnight train for Paris. They drove to the station in a closed carriage, escorted by four mounted gendarmes. The road was practically deserted, and no demonstration occurred en route or at the station.

Maitre Demange and Maitre Labori will to-morrow sign an application for a revision of the case, although there is no hope that the verdict will be reversed. Both are much upset, though it can hardly be said that they are surprised.

THE TRIAL'S CLOSING SCENES.

M. Demange Closes His Argument and the Court Renders a Verdict by Five Votes to Two.

RENNES, Sept. 9.—The appearance of the streets when Rennes awoke this morning left no doubts in the mind of any one that the final crisis of the great trial had been reached. Instead of scattered gendarmes guarding the vicinity of the prison and the Lycée, the whole town bristled with soldiers, all the streets near the court were guarded at intervals by double lines of infantry, two companies of infantry sat on the church steps, adjoining the Lycée, with their arms stacked in front of them, while in the courtyard of the prison and at various other points cavalry could be seen in readiness.

Every one entering the court was subjected to the closest scrutiny. Even the women who attended the session were deprived of their small sunshades before being permitted to pass.

A larger crowd than usual witnessed the passage of Dreyfus from the prison to the Lycée, but the crowds were nowhere large, and, aside from the presence of the military, the town was as tranquil as usual.

As the morning passed, the crowds in the streets materially increased, the majority being well-dressed men and women, including a number of Americans and English from Dinard and other neighboring watering places.

The inhabitants of Rennes generally seemed to be going about their business as usual, though the police regulations became more and more strict. Any one who stopped for a moment within half a mile of the Lycée was requested to circulate by the vigilant gendarmes who appeared on every side of the square.

The front of the telegraph office was held by a detachment of dragoons, while other quiet streets were enlivened from time to time by troops of the same picturesque soldiers marching through, with their shining helmets, the long, horse-hair plumes trailing behind.

When the court made its usual brief adjournment there was the usual rush to the cafés and restaurants, where the case was again discussed in all its aspects.

DEMANGE RESUMES HIS SPEECH.

The morning of the day which was to decide the fate of Dreyfus broke dull and cheerless, and the courtroom was filled with a cold, unsympathetic light, which lent sadness to the proceedings. This was enhanced by the grave aspect of the audience. The faces of the Judges also reflected the solemnity of the occasion.

The last session of the fifth week of the second trial of Capt. Dreyfus opened at 7:30 A. M.

Mme. Labori was among the few ladies present, and in the press seats there were only about fifty reporters.

The prisoner looked flushed and in ill-health, apparently suffering from the great strain.

M. Demange resumed his speech for the defense, which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court. The audience listened to his remarks with the most serious attention, and he was also closely followed by the Judges. In his appeal to them he strongly accentuated the words: "You must not say a thing is a possibility. A Judge must have proof. No doubt must rest on the conscience of a Judge."

Baron Russell of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice of England, was again present. Among the prominent witnesses, only Senator Trarieux, the former Minister of Justice, remained seated in the front row of the witnesses' seats.

In the second row of the privileged public, facing the Judges, sat Matthieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner, whose sunken eyes and careworn face reflected his anxiety and anguish. It was evident that he had not slept during the night. He was attired in black. His brother sat beside a Captain of Gendarmes, and as M. Demange refuted the arguments made in the speech of the Government Commissary, Major Carriere, the prisoner continually turned his face toward Matthieu, to watch the effect it had upon him.

Dreyfus, however, did not display the intense emotion with which his heart, on this critical morning, must have been bursting.

Gendarmes were plentifully sown among the audience, and were posted in the gangways around the courtroom. There was a pleasant contrast in their pretty, blue uniforms, with white cord trimmings, to the sober attire of the majority of the spectators. They kept their eyes roaming over the court, and their hands rested on the black leather cases in which nestled big army revolvers.

The silence was only broken by the occasional rustling of a reporter's notebook, or the neigh of an artillery horse picketed in a street beside the Lycée. Now and then there was the sound of the rattling of a rifle or the clanking of the sword of some officer hastily crossing the courtyard where the troops were stationed.

M. Demange continued his plea until the court suspended its session at 10 o'clock, at which time it was announced that counsel would need another hour to conclude his speech, after which the Judges, it was added, would retire to consider their verdict.

The court would then be cleared, and a bell rung just before the Judges re-entered, and a second bell a minute or so later. Then the doors of the court would be closed, and no more persons be allowed to return to the hall.

The troops quartered in the chapel and refactory of the Lycée are ready for any emergency.

"I AM NOT GUILTY."

M. Demange concluded at 11:35 A. M. and the court adjourned until 3 o'clock, when Major Carriere made a brief reply. The court then deliberated on its verdict.

A loud clapping of hands greeted the conclusion of M. Demange's finely delivered peroration. Dreyfus, however, appeared impassible. But as he left the stage he exclaimed to those around him:

"I am not guilty!"

The prisoner's hearers replied with cries of "Courage!" "Courage!"

After M. Demange had spoken, Maitre Labori arose and formally renounced his right to plead.

The peroration of M. Demange was a splendid piece of oratory. His voice thundered through the court, echoed outside, and the officers and troopers stationed in the courtyard crowded around the entrance hall, standing on tiptoe to catch a glimpse of the speaker, while inside the hall many of the audience were moved to tears.

The speech was very skillfully arranged and devoted to demolishing, stone by stone, the edifice built up by the General Staff, going over every point brought up in the bordereau, and refuting the arguments of Gens. Mercier and Roget. The lawyer declared he did not believe Henry and Esterhazy were accomplices, otherwise Henry would have suppressed the bordereau. But Henry might have given information to Esterhazy, believing him to be a man of honor, and when he discovered in 1896 that he had put his hand in that of a traitor, he committed forgery, upon which counsel would not dwell, for he had paid for it with his life.

Referring to Major Carriere's words: "It was agreed that the probationers should go to the manoeuvres," M. Demange turned to the Public Prosecutor and asked:

"Do you maintain the word 'agreed'?"

Major Carriere nodded yes.

To this counsel protested, and Major Carriere said Gen. de Boisdeffre had promised to do all possible to give the probationers satisfaction.

"And do you call that an agreement?" called M. Demange.

"Perfectly," replied M. Carriere.

"Then we no longer have the same idea of the value of the word in the French language," retorted counsel.

Later, refuting M. Bertillon's theories, M. Demange remarked that M. Bertillon had rendered a great service to society in creating the anthropometric system, but it must not be forgotten that genius has a dangerous neighbor.

Treating the argument of the General Staff that Esterhazy was only a man of straw, counsel asked, if this was so, why did Esterhazy wish to commit suicide when Matthieu Dreyfus denounced him?

COURT SUSPENDS.

M. Demange pointed to the contrast between the private life of Esterhazy and that of Dreyfus, and showed that Dreyfus on Devil's Island was constantly turning his eyes to France and asking for justice from his chiefs, while Esterhazy was attacking and biting and writing insulting letters to his chiefs.

After asking God to enlighten the minds of the Judges, M. Demange concluded with turning to the audience, and, in a voice choked with emotion and his hands trembling, he said:

"You, gentlemen, be you for or against me, in the inspiration of the sublime thought of M. Morvard before the Court of Cassation, I tell you we are all Frenchmen. Consequently, let us unite in common love of the Fatherland, love of justice, and love for the army."

An outburst of cheers followed the lawyer's appeal.

M. Demange then sank back in his seat as if exhausted.

The cordons of troops and gendarmes were maintained during the suspension of the court. Saturday being market day, the streets were full of people, and the crowds massed outside the lines of troops, who blocked every street leading to the Lycée.

The afternoon turned bright and warm.

The quarter of the town in which the Lycée is situated appeared as if in a state of siege, with pickets of red-trousered infantry, brass-helmeted dragoons, and strong detachments of gendarmes, mounted and on foot.

Mme. Dreyfus visited her husband at 1 o'clock, and remained with him until 2.

The ringing of a bell announced the entry of the Judges, an officer ordered, "Carry arms!" and "Present arms!" The rattle of rifles followed, and then Col. Jouaust marched in, saluted, and laid his kepi on the table. The other Judges did likewise; the gendarmes shouted for silence, and the hush of death fell on the audience, who were waiting with their hearts in their mouths for the announcement of Dreyfus's fate.

Major Carriere rose, and in a deathly calm and dignified tone, his demeanor being a contrast to his usual antics, and which testified to his appreciation of the gravity of his position, made a short speech, concluding with asking for the reimposition of the verdict and punishment of 1894.

M. Demange replied with a few words, and then Dreyfus flushed and said hoarsly:

"I affirm I am innocent."

The prisoner added that he lived for his own honor and the honor of his wife, and after five years of frightful torture, he was convinced that he would at last receive justice.

THE VERDICT.

Col. Jouaust then began reading the judgment as follows:

"To-day, the ninth of September, 1899, the court-martial of the Tenth Region Army Corps, deliberating behind closed doors, the President put the following question:

"'Is Alfred Dreyfus, Brevet Captain, Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery, probationer on the General Staff, guilty of having in 1894 entered into machinations or held relations with a foreign power or one of its agents to induce it to commit hostility or undertake war against France, or procure it the means therefor by delivering the notes and documents mentioned in the document called the bordereau,' according to the decision of the Court of Cassation of June 3, 1899.

"The votes were taken separately, beginning by the inferior grade and youngest in the last grade, the President having given his opinion last.

"The court declares on the question, by a majority of 5 votes to 2, 'Yes,' the accused is guilty.

"The majority agreed that there are extenuating circumstances, in consequence of which and on the request of the Commissary of the Government, the President put the question and received again the votes in the above-mentioned form.

"As a result the court condemns, by a majority of 5 votes to 2, Alfred Dreyfus to the punishment of ten years' detention."

The judgment then quotes the code and the Constitution under which the sentence was delivered, with the article of the law enjoining the Government Commissary to have this judgment immediately read in the presence of the prisoner, before the assembled guard, under arms, and to notify him that the law allows a delay of twenty-four hours in which to lodge an appeal.

EXPLANATORY.—The terms of the conviction presented by the 1894 court-martial were as follows: "The single following question having been put to the members of the Court, 'Is Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, Captain in the Fourteenth Regiment of artillery, detailed for staff duty and to successive details in the separate departments of the General Staff of the army, guilty of having in 1894, in Paris, delivered to a foreign power, or to its agents, documents concerning the national defense? and has he thus dealt with or had communication with that foreign power, with the effect of inducing it to commit hostilities against France, or of furnishing it with the means thereto?' the Court declares unanimously, 'Guilty,' and condemns * * * Alfred Dreyfus, whose titles are given above, unanimously, to the punishment of perpetual banishment to some fortified place."

The pent-up feelings of the audience were expressed in a long, deep-drawn "Oh!" when Col. Jouaust reached the word "Guilty." The word was pronounced under his breath. Owing to the threat of vigorous punishment for uttering any cry, there was no outburst, but the faces of the majority of the spectators reflected an expression of anguished surprise.

M. Labori heard the verdict with a pallid visage, while M. Demange fell back in a chair as though horror-struck.

Col. Jouaust read the judgment without a tremor of his voice and apparently unmoved.

The silence was immediately broken by a rush of the reporters to drop their previously prepared telegrams into the letter box, opening into the street, where a gendarme received them and gave them to the respective messengers for transmission by wire.

TO GO TO CORSICA.

The noise called forth a stern cry of "Silence!" and again all sound was hushed until Col. Jouaust finished speaking. He concluded by saying the court would remain sitting until the room was cleared. He asked the audience to go out quietly and not to raise a shout of any sort.

The gendarmes then closed around the audience, and pressed them outside. Not a cry or a word was raised by any one. Everything passed off with complete calm.

As the people emerged, the gendarmes kept them moving away from the court. The small crowd of people outside cheered for the army, but the gendarmes did not interfere and there was not the slightest disorder.

The judgment was read to Dreyfus in an adjoining little room by the clerk of the court, M. Coupois. Dreyfus listened with impassive mien, gave not the slightest sign of emotion, uttered no word, and marched back to prison like an automaton.

It is understood Dreyfus will be sent to Fort Corte, in the Island of Corsica.

Large crowds, which the police kept moving, waited around the square in which the telegraph office and the principal cafés are situated. When the people learned the court had been out an hour, it was argued that this meant a disagreement in favor of Dreyfus.

The first indication to these watchers that a result had been reached was when a soldier on a bicycle came tearing along as fast as he could from the Lycée toward the artillery barracks. The soldiers and gendarmes keeping the streets sat up in their saddles and watched the bicyclist as long as he remained in sight.

This orderly was dispatched before the court returned, as another five or ten minutes elapsed before the army of reporters and messengers on foot and on bicycles came in a wave up the street, and in a minute the telegraph office was a pandemonium. It was literally packed with men and women all struggling toward the two little windows where the dispatches were received.

In the meanwhile, the news of the condemnation of Dreyfus had filtered out to the crowd, but it produced no excitement.

About 6 o'clock this evening, when the terrace of the Café de la Paix was crowded to overflowing, the band struck up the "Marseillaise." Nearly all the spectators sang with the band, waving their hats, and applauding with cries of "Vive l'Armée!"

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The following is a detailed account of the proceedings:

Maitre Demange resumed his plea for the defense shortly after 7:30 o'clock A. M. He opened by saying:

"When yesterday's sitting was ended I was about to deal with what is called the direct evidence, namely, the technical value of the bordereau. The prosecution, by taking separately each of the notes containing information supplied by the writer of the bordereau, deduced the opinion that he alone could have communicated information on the documents. If he had at his disposal proof of this, he should have given it.

"It devolves upon the Public Prosecutor to prove Dreyfus possessed this information, and nobody but him. That is how the question must be put. We are before a court of justice, with which suppositions have no place. In order to produce proof, I must ask, and we must know, what was the information supplied. Consequently, we must have the notes delivered. Otherwise we have to deal with a hypothesis.

"That is my first objection, to which I challenge the Public Prosecutor to reply."

Counsel, remarking that the hypothesis accepted in 1894 could not now be maintained, proceeded to minutely examine the theories of the Headquarters Staff, especially Gen. Roget's, whose arguments he refuted seriatim. He similarly analyzed the evidence of Gen. Mercier, reiterating the arguments as to the utter improbability of an artilleryman employing the incorrect terms used in the bordereau in connection with artillery matters.

DEMANGE REVIEWS FACTS.

Counsel then reviewed the well-known facts in the case, showing Col. Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché at Paris, supplied information to his Government years before regarding the "120 short" field gun. He said that only the internal construction of the brake of this gun remained secret, but Dreyfus knew nothing about it and never asked for information on the subject from the few officers knowing it. Therefore counsel contended Dreyfus could not have betrayed this secret.

Regarding the practical tests of the gun, M. Demange continued, Dreyfus was similarly ignorant. Gen. Mercier's statement that Dreyfus attended the trials could be dismissed, as it had been proved that the only leakage resulting from those trials had been furnished by the spy Grenier. It was thus apparent into what error all the witnesses supporting the prosecution had fallen. Their opinions had been most imperfectly formed, and the Judges must be on their guard against it, honest and sincere as it doubtless was.

After refuting the imputations against Dreyfus based on the Firing Manual, which he said were purely hypothetical, M. Demange continued, emphatically:

"The prosecution has no right to rest content with hypotheses. We are in a court of justice. The defense alone has the right to say it is impossible or not possible. As Gen Delove declared, it is the duty of the Public Prosecutor to produce evidence. But he has adduced none against Dreyfus."

After showing that the prisoner had never seen the "120 short" field gun fired, counsel read letters from Esterhazy proving that the latter attended the Chalons Camp, and probably attended the trials.

PROSECUTION FAILED.

"But the prosecution," he added, "had not to chose between Dreyfus and Esterhazy. It has only to prove Dreyfus guilty, and could not do so. On the contrary, we have shown that Dreyfus did not possess the documents communicated, nor the information contained in them."

Dealing with the note referring to the covering of troops, M. Demange pointed out Gen. Mercier's change of front on this subject. In 1894 the General contended that it was in reference to the commands of these troops that the leakage occurred, while he now asserted that it was regarding the mobilization and transport of the troops. The prosecution had thus advanced two versions, which must cause the Judges terrible searchings of conscience especially as no proofs had been furnished.

What right had the prosecution to advance statements without corroboration?

Counsel put it to the conscience of the Judges, and he had asked this of Gen. Mercier himself.

Continuing to plead with great warmth and eloquence, and with clear, closely reasoned arguments, which were followed with breathless interest by the entire audience, M. Demange declared he did not believe in the complicity of Henry and Esterhazy, for Henry was honorable and loyal. If he had been the accomplice of Esterhazy, Henry would have destroyed the bordereau.

Possibly Henry had inadvertently divulged information to Esterhazy under the impression that he was conversing with an honorable, straightforward man like himself, and discovering in 1898 that he had placed his hand in a traitor's, he committed a crime upon which counsel declined to enlarge, since the perpetrator had already paid for it with his life. What other explanation could be given of the suicide of this man, with whom the whole army sympathized?

ESTERHAZY AND WEIL.

Even after the discovery of the crime Henry had spoken of scoundrels. Was one of these not Esterhazy and the other Weil, the latter having unconsciously betrayed information? Gen. Saussier had every confidence in Henry's loyalty, and Esterhazy might have received information from

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WON THE MEDAL AT GOLF.

A MATTER OF JUSTICE

"Ingratitude is a cruel thing," remarked the Ordinary Struggler to a friend at the railway station one day recently; "and I never saw a more pleasing instance of it than occurred this Summer at Ardsley, where I live. We have golf links out there, you know, and we play the game like maniacs, struggling to hold our records up as it something depended upon it. And sometimes something does."

"WE PLAY THE GAME LIKE MANIACS."

"A few weeks ago we had a grand contest for the championship of Ardsley, with two gold medals up—one for the women and one for us, and a very keen rivalry was manifested even before the championship contests were played. The betting (to use an expression; of course we didn't bet) was largely in favor of Mrs. Wilkinton, with Mrs. Whitney a close second. It is immaterial who the male contestants were. It is sufficient to say that the medal in the female class was virtually conceded to either Mrs. Wilkinton or Mrs. Whitney, and we were all standing back with our minds comfortably made up and our mouths watering for the fun that was to come, when all of a sudden Mrs. Wilkinton broke down in her play. It seemed that she had lost her strength or her skill, or both, in a minute. Overstrained nerves, the doctor said it was, and gave her a prescription which failed to benefit. He suggested that she take an ocean voyage or a long rest. Frightened Wilkinton nearly to death. He has no more extra cash than he needs to pay golf expenses.

"Then Mrs. Whitney, who was in the pink of condition—rosy cheeks, firm, round arms, bright eyes, and all the other appurtenances to a state of bounding health, including a sympathetic heart, went to Mrs. Wilkinton and told her of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract; told how it had built her up when she had almost despaired of

"SHE BECAME QUITE ELOQUENT."

ever being strong and well again; how strength and health had beg

Henry or Weil, who were unconscious informers.

A loyal soldier, Gen. Billot had, moreover, said the traitor was not alone. In his mind he connected the names of Esterhazy and Dreyfus. Counsel did not profess to clear up the matter, but he wished it to be cleared up. It must be proved that Dreyfus knew Esterhazy and Weil. He, M. Demange, did not fear whatever light could be thrown on the case. Three men were in the Intelligence Department—Henry, Esterhazy, and Weil. Esterhazy had even placed the others under pecuniary obligations, and all three were closely bound together.

Replying to the hypothesis deduced in the note relating to the modification of the artillery, M. Demange pointed out that the information could have been obtained by Esterhazy at the Chalon camp, while, regarding the Madagascar note, Dreyfus had never had possession of it, though one of his most bitter persecutors, Col. Du Paty de Clam, had it in his office.

Returning to the Firing Manual, counsel showed how Esterhazy secured a copy of it, and pointed to the fact that his Government had asked Col. Schwarzkoppen for supplementary information, which showed that the original intelligence was incomplete and supplied by an incompetent person, not an artillery man. The memorandum to Col. Schwarzkoppen asked for the Firing Manual, which must therefore have been offered, and for the graduation bar, which Esterhazy had obtained from a friend and kept.

END OF THE BORDEREAU.

Had all these proofs existed against Dreyfus, how strong would have been the case for the prosecution. But their hypotheses were not even probable, while the theories of the defense were all supported by documents culled from the secret dossier.

Dealing with the last line of the bordereau, "I am going to the manoeuvres," counsel produced a note written by Dreyfus proving that he knew in May, 1894, that he would not attend the manoeuvres with his regiment.

Counsel dwelt upon the importance of the fact that the probationers knew absolutely they would not attend the manoeuvres, though certain individuals cherished the hope that exceptions might be made in their favor. Only one actually applied to Gen. de Boisdeffre for permission, but the latter did not promise anything.

M. Demange protested against the Government Commissioner's assertion that it had been agreed that the probationers should attend the manoeuvres as officers of the Headquarters Staff, and said he wished to know if Major Carriere adhered to his statement on the subject.

Major Carriere recalled that Gen. de Boisdeffre had declared he had promised to do his best to satisfy the probationers.

M. Demange—And you call that an agreement?

Major Carriere—Certainly.

M. Demange—Then we do not agree as to the meaning of the word in the French language.

Continuing, M. Demange exclaimed: "Hear what the author of the bordereau writes: 'I am going to the manoeuvres.' Is that only a belief? Isn't it rather a certainty? Well, gentlemen, I have shown you Dreyfus could not have written that. On the contrary, Esterhazy's regiment was at the manoeuvres, regarding which information was supplied.

WARNS THE JUDGES.

"Was Esterhazy there? I do not know. But what is certain is that Dreyfus, if he was the author of the bordereau, could not have written, at the end of August, 'I am going to the manoeuvres,' since he knew the probationers were not going. I think I have shown that when all the points of the accusation are examined they vanish. So much for the technical value of the bordereau. I have argued foot by foot with my honorable friends on the other side, and I have shown the fallacy of the mental process whereby they reached the point that they were able to affirm on their souls and consciences that Dreyfus was guilty.

"I might therefore say with pride that I have demolished the case of the prosecution. But I am not entitled to do so. I merely say to the court, be careful. You must be certain, and before you can say Dreyfus is guilty you must, on your souls and consciences, be able to declare that there is no doubt that no one but he had the documents enumerated in the bordereau. But you do not know what the documents are. That is my last word on this portion of the case. You have now to deal with the material evidence."

After the usual brief adjournment of the court, M. Demange resumed his speech for the defense. He dissected the handwriting evidence and reminded the court of the groans with which M. Schuerer-Kestner was greeted when he displayed the handwriting of Esterhazy in the tribune of the Senate.

"Is it that all you have," disdainfully asked the Senators.

"To-day the prosecution has no more."

BERTILLON MAY MISLEAD.

M. Demange said he did not understand M. Bertillon's conclusions.

"He produced in court a monumental work," said the lawyer; "but I am convinced and hope to prove that M. Bertillon's system is false. But I must do him the justice of saying that when the Prefect of Police applied to M. Bertillon he appealed to a man of genius who, by the creation of the Anthropometric Department, conferred upon society an inestimable benefit. Still, I can also say, 'Woe to the fallacial system whose error which may be fatal to an innocent man.'"

Proceeding, M. Demange demolished M. Bertillon's theories, dealing at great length with the different contentions, admitting that some of them might content certain scientific minds. But, he added, it must not be forgotten that genius had a dangerous neighbor. It did not do to have too much genius, and M. Bertillon's work was liable to land the judges in serious error.

The statements of scientists was evidence of common sense, and the declarations of M. Bertillon himself showed that the experts had not proved the guilt of Dreyfus. If the handwriting of the bordereau was disguised how could Dreyfus's exclamation, "This handwriting has a frightful resemblance to mine" be explained?

Counsel said he was convinced the bordereau was written by Esterhazy in his natural hand. The paper on which it was written also condemned Esterhazy.

ESTERHAZY A STRAW MAN?

Then M. Demange examined at length the theory that Esterhazy was a straw man, and showed this was rendered untenable by every action of Col. Picquart, who was accused of trying to effect the substitution. How, if Esterhazy was a straw man, could he have lost his head at the moment of his arrest to such an extent that he contemplated suicide?

The lawyer contrasted the lives of Dreyfus and Esterhazy, saying there were nothing but idle tales against the former, while the latter was always in search of a five-franc piece.

When the time arrived for the Judges to say whether the bordereau was in the handwriting of Dreyfus, they would have to remember that all the experts admitted that it was not, while all of them admitted that it showed traces of Esterhazy's handwriting. They would also have to compare the demeanor of Dreyfus during the past five years with the demeanor of Esterhazy to-day. One, on Devil's Island, constantly turning his eyes toward France, and appealing to Gen. de Boisdeffre against his conviction, demanding only justice, the other full of recriminations and bitter abuse, writing insulting letters to the Generals.

DREYFUS LACKED MOTIVE.

After reverting briefly to the charges in connection with the Robin shell, M. Demange protested against Gen. Mercier's refusal to discuss motives, as being merely a psychological question, while it was in reality a question of common sense. There was an entire lack of motive in the case of Dreyfus, while there was every motive upon the part of Esterhazy. Dreyfus was rich and happy, he had two children, who were his pride and joy, and a wife of whose devoted courage all were aware—everything a man could desire. Why should he have risked all that?

"Believe me," added M. Demange, "my conviction comes from an honest heart. I am convinced that the Judges, with the doubt which will remain in their minds, will find it impossible to declare the prisoner guilty, for they will rather turn their eyes to the men hiding on the other side of the Channel. I ask you once more whether the noble, dignified bearing of the prisoner since 1894 is not that of an honest, loyal soldier?"

After this, M. Demange, with his voice broken with emotion, tears streaming down his face, and hands trembling, concluded his brilliant flight of oratory.

DEMANGE CLOSES.

"Ah, gentlemen," said he, "I must now close in order to restore you to your well-earned repose, for I have now been addressing you for two days. But there is one thing which detains me. When I have finished, the last word of the defense will have been said, and you will go to your private room to consider your verdict. Once there, what are you going to ask yourselves? Is Dreyfus innocent? That is not the point. But is he guilty? You will ask yourselves:

"'Are we going to say he sent these documents when we do not even know what they contained?' and when you say to yourselves, after having heard that the defense is powerless, it is true, to throw complete light on the matter, but, believe me, speaking from sincere, honest conviction, 'We do not know what he sent. Another may have given these documents. But he, no, no. There were things he could not have given.'

"When you say to yourselves further that this writing is not his, when you say to yourselves there is over there on the other side of the Channel a man of whom we have to say, 'It is he,' will there be, gentlemen, no doubt in your minds? That doubt will be sufficient for me. That doubt will mean his acquittal. It will not permit honest, logical consciences to say this man is guilty.

"Very well, gentlemen, I ask only one thing, and that is that at this moment you cast one more backward glance. Remember what the prisoner was on Devil's Island. Remember how, for five years, this man, in spite of the most horrible sufferings, notwithstanding the most cruel torture, never for a single moment alone, a guard with him night and day, was never allowed to exchange a syllable with a fellow-creature.

"I am not speaking of the torture of his being placed in irons. I am speaking of the terrible mental torture to which he was subjected.

"Gentlemen, the spirit which these sufferings, these tortures, could not curb, that spirit which remained proud and high, I ask you, is it the spirit of a traitor? I ask you if it is not that of a loyal, true soldier? I ask if the man who only lived for his children, that they may bear an honored name, this man here, who has the cult of honor in his family, I ask if you can believe him to be a villain and a traitor to his motherland?

"No, I have no need to proclaim his innocence. I say your verdict will not be a verdict of guilty, for you have been enlightened. The Judges of 1894 had not been so enlightened. They had not before them Esterhazy's writing. But you had it. That is the conducting wire. God has permitted you, gentlemen, to have it.

APPEALS TO FRENCHMEN.

"My task is now accomplished. It is for you to do yours.

"I pray God," exclaimed counsel, lifting his arms toward heaven, "I pray God that you will restore to our France the concord of which she has so much need."

Then, turning to the audience, in which every eye was fixed upon him, M. Demange added, in conclusion:

"As to you, whoever you may be, Frenchmen, be you with me or against me, finding inspiration in the sublime idea of M. Moraud before the Court of Cassation, I say to all, we are Frenchmen. Let us then be united in the common sentiment of love of country, love of justice, and love of the army."

As he reached this climax, counsel's voice swelled like the tones of an organ, and the close of his impassioned peroration was followed by an outburst of applause, which was immediately suppressed by the President.

M. Labori then said he did not desire to speak.

Major Carriere, however, claimed the right to reply.

CARRIERE REPLIES.

When the court resumed its session after a brief adjournment, the Government Commissary began his reply. He promised to be brief, and said he desired to submit to the court-martial a simple observation:

"Weigh the importance of the two categories of witnesses, those for and those against the prisoner. Weigh their importance and judge, in all the independence of your character, and all the strength of soldiers. Proof is everywhere. The hour of supreme decision has sounded. France anxiously awaits your judgment. I also await it, confidently and fully maintaining the conclusions already announced. I demand the application of Article 76 of the Penal Code and Article 267 of the Military Code."

The demand of the Government Commissary caused a sensation in court.

DEMANGE'S LAST WORD.

M. Demange rose to reply, his voice hoarse from fatigue. He said:

"The Government Commissioner, in reminding you of the text of the law, has also reminded us of what we already knew—namely, that you are only answerable to your consciences and God for your verdict. This is my last word in this case. I feel that, as men of honor and loyalty and as military Judges, you will never admit as proofs the hypotheses and presumptions advanced here, consequently my last word is the same I spoke this morning. I have confidence in you, because you are soldiers."

DREYFUS DECLARES INNOCENCE.

Col. Jouaust, President of the court, asked Dreyfus if he had anything to add in his behalf. The prisoner arose and in a voice choked with emotion declared he had only one thing to say but of that he was perfectly assured. He said:

"I affirm before my country and before the army that I am innocent. My sole aim has been to save the honor of my name, the name borne by my children. I have suffered five years' of the most awful torture. But to-day, at last, I feel assured that I am about to attain my desire, through your loyalty and justice."

Col. Jouaust—Have you finished, Dreyfus?

Dreyfus—Yes, Mr. President.

The court then retired to deliberate, and the prisoner left the hall, never to return, as, in accordance with the law, the verdict was rendered in his absence.

HISTORY OF THE TRIAL.

During the month that the eyes of the world have been centred upon Rennes the opinion of the audience at the trial has been eagerly sought as offering indications as to the effect of the proceedings upon the Judges. Twelve hours before the verdict was rendered cable dispatches announced that the consensus of opinion was that the seven military Judges would convict the prisoner.

The trial opened Aug. 7 with an exhaustive examination of the prisoner as to whether he could have been acquainted with the documents mentioned in the pièce d'accusation, the bordereau. It was demonstrated that he had a certain knowledge which was in perfect accord with his official position. At the first session of the court it was felt that the brusque manner in which the President, Col. Jouaust, interrogated the prisoner showed preconceived prejudice against him. It was pointed out, however, that probably Col. Jouaust was acting a part; that at heart his sympathies were with the prisoner. This opinion was gradually modified.

After the first day's sitting the trial became practically a duplication, as far as witnesses and testimony are concerned, of the proceedings before the Cour de Cassation. With few exceptions the same witnesses were called and repeated their former statements. Dreyfus, at the threshold of the trial, created a favorable impression. But he seemed to be easily excited, and repeated mere protestations of his innocence when invited to interrogate the witnesses. His manner soon changed. He asked intelligent questions or gave full and lucid explanations of the matter discussed.

On Aug. 8 it was decided to devote four days to an examination of the secret dossier. When the sessions again became public on the following Saturday there was no reason to believe that the revelations made "in camera" had injured the prisoner's case in the least. It was recalled that Capt. Dulignet, who had examined this file for Minister of War Cavaignac a year ago had been obliged to announce that a whole section of the dossier consisted entirely of forgeries, and that the other pieces could not be said to incriminate Dreyfus without confirmatory evidence.

Saturday, Aug. 12, was believed by the Dreyfusards in Rennes to be a day of triumph for the prisoner. It was said in regard to the betting that adverse odds of 10 to 1 were suddenly reversed. It was at this session that Gen. Mercier solemnly announced: "If the least doubt crossed my mind, Messieurs, I would declare it to you and say before you, to Capt. Dreyfus, I am mistaken, but in good faith."

On hearing these words the prisoner bounded from his chair and cried passionately, "That's what you ought to do!"

It was at this session also that ex-President Casimir-Perier and Gen. Mercier told conflicting stories as to the alleged international crisis that existed in 1894. The ex-President also testified that he was given to believe by Mercier that the "Ce canaille de D—" document referred to Dreyfus, and that it was also shown with the other secret documents to the counsel of the accused.

The shooting of Maître Labori, Tuesday, Aug. 15, filled the hearts of the Dreyfusards with gloom.

The confrontation of M. Casimir-Perier with his former Minister of War lacked the dramatic climax expected. The lie was quietly given, but its significance passed unnoticed. Gen. Billot's long speech, that followed, was said to have made an impression on the Judges that foreboded ill for the prisonsr.

Another bad day for Dreyfus followed, when Gen. Roget in a speech in the bitterest language denounced the prisoner. However, at the next session Maître Demange took this witness in hand and showed that the General's emotions were more apparent than his evidence or logic.

Then came two days in which Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart, in a clear, forceful manner, related his connection with the case. He told how he had once believed in the guilt of Dreyfus. When, at length, it became his duty to examine the secret dossier, he was amazed at its nature. He explained to the Judges the discovery of the petit bleu, and the circumstances which caused him to become absolutely convinced of Esterhazy's guilt.

His story called forth denials from Gens. Mercier, Gonse, and de Pellieux, all of which he met in a way that caused his testimony greatly to strengthen, in the public eye, the cause of the defense. The dispatches from Rennes of that day said that the Judges could not but be impressed by what he said.

On Monday, Aug. 21, rumors that President Jouaust was biased in his rulings against the counsel for the defense got abroad. Maître Demange formally accused the President of prejudice. The next day was accounted a favorable one for the prisoner, for it was signalized by the return of Maître Labori to the courtroom. The wounded lawyer turned the evidence of Gen. Gonse against Esterhazy; Roget only escaped Labori's searching questions by hiding behind a ruling of the court.

Labori, it was believed, had placed the Generals on the defensive. At this point Mercier acknowledged that he had given "moral" orders for the introduction of the secret dossier at the first court-martial.

Dreyfus's alleged confession made to Capt. Lebrun-Renault was examined by the court and explained away by the prisoner and turned into ridicule by the counsel for the defense.

The handwriting experts began to testify on Aug. 26. Those experts who condemned Dreyfus in 1894 reaffirmed their convictions, with the exception of Charavay, who now said that he believed absolutely that Dreyfus did not write the bordereau.

In 1894 these experts had said that the bordereau was written in a slightly disguised yet running hand by Dreyfus. They now declared that Dreyfus had forged the document, using Esterhazy's letters as his model.

Capt. Freystaetter, one of the 1894 Judges, who testified favorably for the defense, made a deep impression on the audience, when he asserted facts concerning the introduction of the secret dossier that had been denied by Mercier and Col. Maurel, the President of the 1894 court-martial. This led to a confrontation of the three officers, in which Freystaetter won at every point. The latter, however, was said to have needlessly antagonized the Judges.

From that time until Wednesday, Aug. 30, the position of the prosecutors became more and more humiliating. On that day general surprise was manifested through what appeared to be a change of front on the part of the Generals. Gen. Mercier actually affirmed a point in favor of the prisoner.

Then came a number of important witnesses for the defense. Some of the greatest experts in France demonstrated that Dreyfus could not have written the bordereau. Commandant Hartmann showed that it was technically impossible for him to have done so, and Prof. Havet demonstrated that the French of the bordereau was not the French of Dreyfus. Gen. Sebert and Senator Trarieux made eloquent addresses in defense of the prisoner. On Saturday, Sept. 2, a victory was claimed by the Dreyfusards, so telling had been the testimony of these last witnesses.

During the last few days of the trial a dark foreboding seemed to have settled upon the friends of Dreyfus in Rennes. Events followed each other very quickly, however. The introduction of the Austrian Cernuschi on the part of the prosecution was followed by an attempt of the defense to introduce the testimony of the Attachés Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi. When this request of the defense was refused, the idea that conviction was certain asserted itself in Rennes. Abroad, however, a verdict of acquittal was looked for, as the prosecution had failed, by the evidence, to establish any fact tending to show the guilt of the accused.

RELIGIOUS WAR MAY FOLLOW.

M. Francis, Editor of Paris Figaro, Says the Jews Will Never Rest Until They Find the Truth.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—M. Francis, one of the editors of the Paris Figaro, who is in this city, said to-day regarding the Dreyfus verdict:

"This is the end of the Dreyfus case. That is to say, he can never again appeal it, and the Court of Cassation will have no further jurisdiction over it. But it is the beginning of all sorts of trouble. The matter will become a matter of religion and a religious war. The Jews will spend their last cent to find out the truth, and it may land on the Generals. The Jews do not care whom their investigators strike."

M. Francis, when asked what he thought of the sentence, said: "The sentence of ten years means a year. Dreyfus probably will be sent to a military prison in Africa, and if he is not killed within a year, a way will be opened for him to get away and safe into another land. Dreyfus is in the same position now as if this was his first trial. If he served ten full years, the other term on Devil's Island will not affect his sentence."

M. Francis added that he would not be surprised if disturbances occurred in Paris on the outcome of the case.

LOCAL MOVEMENT TO PROTEST.

Mr. Blumenthal of the District Attorney's Staff Urges Organization.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal took steps last night, when he heard of the Dreyfus verdict, to organize a committee of citizens, irrespective of religious belief, including clergymen of all denominations, to start a movement for a mass meeting to protest. It is intended to send a committee to ask President McKinley to request President Loubet to use his prerogative and pardon Dreyfus.

M. Blumenthal insists that the conviction is the result of religious hatred, to vindicate the army and to save the Generals from being punished for the conspiracy.

He contends that the lighter sentence in this second conviction proves the innocence of Dreyfus.

Mr. Blumenthal said he will ask the co-operation of all American citizens, and that sub-committees will be selected in all the larger cities and urged to promote the plan.

DREYFUS CHAMPIONS IN A THEATRE.

Criterion Audience Hisses Actor in French Army Officer's Role.

The feeling of indignation over the verdict rendered by the court-martial in the Dreyfus case yesterday was demonstrated last night by a large part of the audience that witnessed the performance at the Criterion Theatre of the French farce "The Girl from Maxim's." The incident occurred during the latter part of the first act, when J. M. Francoeur, who plays the part of Corignon, a French army officer, makes his appearance in full uniform.

Before the actor had an opportunity to declare his love for Praline, the part played by Miss Josie Hall, an outburst of hisses, cat calls, and "Vive Dreyfus!" was heard from various parts of the theatre. It was fully five minutes before the performance was allowed to proceed, and the actors who occupied the stage at the time stood amazed, not thoroughly understanding what the outburst meant.

Several minutes elapsed before the company realized what prompted the demonstration, particularly the French officer who thought he had made a blunder. The true situation was only brought home to him when he heard the calls of "Vive Dreyfus!" and then, folding his arms, he waited until the audience became quiet before proceeding with his lines.

PUBLICLY BURNS FRENCH FLAG.

Indignation at Verdict Causes the Act —Frenchman Commends It.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 9.—The French flag was publicly burned this evening by Capt. Wallace B. Foster in front of his home. Capt. Foster has for years spent much of his time giving lectures on patriotism in the public schools, and encouraging the children to erect flagstaffs in the school yards. He is an ardent believer in the love of country, and at his home he has a full collection of flags of all countries which he secured from the fair at Chicago.

He has been greatly interested in the Dreyfus case, and when the news came that Dreyfus was convicted he took his French tri-color out into the street and burned it before a large crowd that assembled. The crowd applauded, and a Frenchman shook Capt. Foster's hand.

Capt. Foster said he burned the flag to show his contempt for a "republic where justice is a farce."

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Burnham & Phillips

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Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

WOMEN BOYCOTT FRENCH GOODS.

Kansas City Hebrew Relief Association Resents the Verdict.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 9.—The women of the Hebrew Relief Association, in which the leading Jewish families of Kansas City are represented, at a meeting to-night adopted the following resolution:

"We do hereby pledge ourselves not to visit the territory of the French Republic, buy or handle any merchandise or other thing manufactured or grown in any territory or possession of said republic until the truth of the innocence of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus shall be shown to the world by a fair and impartial trial."

ANTI-DREYFUS PRESS COMMENTS.

The Soir Says Victory Was Won in Spite of the Government.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Libre Parole says, commenting on the Rennes verdict:

"The soldiers at Rennes, without fear or reproach, have given the world a fine spectacle, and have saved the honor of the army. The verdict was equal to a second Austerlitz."

M. Henri Rochefort, in the Intransigeant, says that France at last has taken revenge on foreigners.

The Petit Journal warns the Dreyfusards to accept the verdict quietly, "else the nation, despite the scoundrelly Government, will find means to make them."

The Croix, the Jesuit organ, says: "The verdict proves that in France the army will not prosecute an innocent man. The Judges decided, without fear or favor, as their consciences dictated."

The Soir describes the result as "a national victory, all the more striking because won in spite of scandalous Government pressure, the expediture of fabulous sums by a syndicate, and the cynical intervention of Germany."

EXPRESS SYMPATHY WITH DREYFUS.

Newport Cottagers Say the Decision Will Injure the Paris Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—When the news of the conviction of Capt. Dreyfus reached Bellevue Avenue this afternoon, the meeting of the Casino Governors had just ended. The report by cable was told to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Samuel F. Barger, Senator George Peabody Wetmore, and several others, who expressed surprise at the verdict, as well as their sympathy with the condemned man. Col. Fearing was very outspoken on the subject and branded the conviction as an outrage.

In the Summer colony districts there was a feeling of general sympathy with the prisoner. The prevailing opinion is to the effect that Dreyfus is not guilty, and that the court-martial in finding such a verdict against him will greatly injure the Paris Exposition.

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS ACT.

Resolve Not to Attend or Exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—At an informal meeting of some members of the Merchants' Exchange to-day it was unanimously agreed to boycott the World's Fair at Paris because of the Dreyfus decision.

Every member present agreed not to go or make an exhibit at Paris.

C. H. Spencer, ex-President of the Exchange said: "The Dreyfus decision means that the Paris Exposition will be a failure so far as America is concerned. Every true lover of justice, liberty, and truth will remain away. The trial was so obnoxious to American sentiment that the people of this country will show their disapproval by their absence."

Gen. de Galliffet Did Not Resign.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A semi-official note was issued to-day emphatically denying the report that General the Marquis de Galliffet, the Minister of War, had tendered his resignation and saying that proceedings would be taken against the paper for publishing the report.

TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Dreyfus infamy has been completed, and France lies exposed and disgraced before the world.

The French are what God for some mysterious purpose has made them; other people cannot change them, and are, of course, in no way responsible for their antics. It would seem, however, as if Anglo-Saxons and Germans should at once unite in insisting upon some provision for the safety of their fellow-countrymen who may chance to be upon French soil.

Legal procedure in France is manifestly the merest opera bouffe, where no attention is paid to the evidence, and the result depends simply upon the passions or prejudice of the court. Under such circumstances, should not jurisdiction in that country over Americans, English, and Germans be limited to Consular courts created for such purpose, as in the case of China, so that civilized treatment may be insured?

New York, Sept. 8, 1899. W. H. W.

MADE MONEY OUT OF ARMOURS.

Butcher John Raiya's Story of a Profitable Deal in Pork Loins.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 9.—If John Raiya's story is true, he has made $100 000 in six month in a contract with the Armour Packing Company. He is a retail butcher here. He contracted to buy pork loins from the Armours for 5¾ cents. One day prices went skyward and Raiya became a wholesaler. He disposed of large orders at 11 cents, but the Armours contended that wholesaling was not in the contract, and would not fill the orders. Raiya believes that he can enforce the contract, and is in Chicago seeking a settlement.

G. A. R. MEN VISIT MR. EVANS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—This city is full of Grand Army men from the Philadelphia encampment. To-day a number of them visited Pension Commissioner Evans, and there was a stream of Grand Army men in and out of the Pension Bureau all day. They all assured him of their support in the position he has taken on the pension question.

Commissioner Evans had nothing to say about the encampment, except that the Grand Army men had treated him with great consideration, and that he had found loyal friends on every side.

FOUGHT WITH A MANIAC.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Charles Lowden, who is in charge of the tower signal house of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, between Larchmont and Mamaroneck, had an exciting encounter late last night with George Gallagher, a maniac, of Port Chester.

While Lowden was attending to his signals Gallagher broke in the door of the house and seized him by the neck, and then a tussle ensued which lasted for several minutes.

Lowden finally seized a club and knocked Gallagher down. He then had to hold him there and meanwhile trains were passing and depending on his signals. He managed in a few minutes to signal the milk train to stop. When the train hands came into the tower they took charge of Gallagher and handed him over to the police.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Sept. 9.—Fire tonight destroyed the plant of the Truscott Boat Company. The loss on building and machinery is $75,000. The plant was insured for $25,000.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Crescent states that fourteen ice houses owned by Shaughnessy & Bolton of Lansingburg, and one owned by a man named Kinney of Cohoes were burned to the ground early this morning. The houses were valued at $25,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

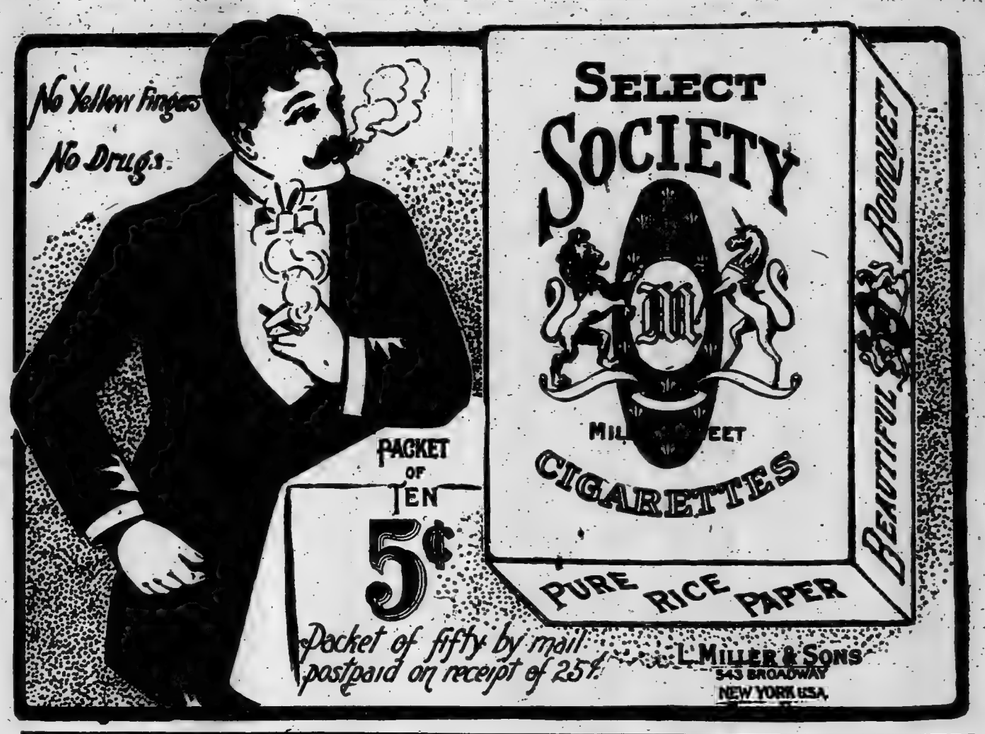

MR. WOODRUFF'S NEW HONOR.

A surprising political boomlet was launched in Brooklyn yesterday, when the friends of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff suggested him as the running mate of President McKinley in 1900. Just at present the Woodruff Vice Presidential boomlet is not making much noise, but its originators have hopes. The excuse for it appears to be that Vice President Hobart may not be able to run again because of ill-health, and that Gov. Roosevelt will decline to play second fiddle to McKinley when he may have a chance at the Presidency later on. So with these two disposed of in this fashion by Mr. Woodruff's friends, the Lieutenant Governor is being pushed forward as the proper man for the place.

As may be imagined, the suggestion of the Lieutenant Governor for second place on the ticket is met in Brooklyn with various views. Michael J. Dady was enthusiastic over the idea. "Nothing would be too good for him, not even the Presidency," he declared yesterday. "I believe that there is more than a mere suggestion in the matter, for I have heard not a little talk of some such arrangement being made. No one can doubt that Mr. Woodruff would be one of the most admirable Chairmen the Senate ever had."

Postmaster Wilson, between whom and Mr. Woodruff there yawns a wide political gulf, was not so enthusiastic over the proposition as was Mr. Dady. "I would not care to be interviewed or to express an opinion on that subject," he said with a grim smile.

Mr. Woodruff's friends assert that he would accept the nomination without question, and that he is ready to go wherever his party calls him, even to the White House. This is not denied by his enemies.

GLASS TABLEWARE TRUST.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 9.—After repeated efforts the National Glass Company, the combination of glass table ware manufacturers, is at last a fact. It is to be capitalized at $4,000.000, and is expected to be in operation Oct. 1. Sixteen factories are included in the deal, and three more are almost assured.

Each factory will continue to operate under its present management, and the business will be conducted on the lines laid down by the combine when it was originally proposed and the United States Glass Company was included. President Fry says that there will be no curtailment of production and that the prospects for the compact are unusually bright.

A PAPER TRUST OF TRUSTS.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 9.—There is a movement on foot here which, if it succeeds, will mean a trust of trusts. A meeting will be held on Oct. 15, when an attmept will be made to bring into the American Fine Writing Paper Company all the paper mills that have remained outside. This would include the Whitings, the Cranes, and many other large corporations.

When this has been accomplished the plan is to absorb the United States Envelope Cimpany which, in itself, is a powerful organization, with a capitalization of $7,000,000. In addition to this it is proposed to include in the American Fine Writing Paper Company the glazed and paper-coated trust and the paper and papeterie combine. The latter is now in the final stage of consummation. The American Paper Company has a capitalization of $42,000,000. With these other trusts and outside companies included, the capital would probably reach $10,000,000 more.

It is said that the reason for this tremendous consolidation is to compete with the big International Paper Company, which was formed primarily for the manufacture of newspaper, but which to-day is making at least twenty-five different kinds of paper.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

8:15 A. M.—479 Third Avenue, Mrs. Harrington; damage, $50.

10:45 A. M.—210 Forsyth Street, Peter Ryan; damage trifling.

7:30 A. M.—77 Washington Place, Martha Sanders; damage, $400.

4 P. M.—191 and 193 West Street, Stewart, Potter & Co.; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—125 Fourth Avenue, Wyman & Hester; damage, $50.

5:53 P. M.—728 Jackson Street, unknown; damage slight.

6:45 P. M.—302 Second Street, J. Sachs; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—100 West Forty-third Street, Henry Schmidt; damage slight.

9:15 P. M.—882 Tenth Avenue, Alfred Olsen; damage, $10.

8:20 P. M.—2.049 Third Avenue; Andrew Seler; damage, $10.

8:35 P. M.—170 Thompson Street; Salvatore Benzer; damage, $5.

9:50 P. M.—189 Bleecker Street; John Lewis; damage, $35.

9:50 P. M.—294 East Fourth Street; Frank Blad; damage, $125.

10:45 P. M.—68 Second Avenue; Christopher Breder; damage trifling.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh north to east winds.

The tropical storm has passed into the ocean north of Puerto Rico and evidently continues its northwestward movement. San Juan reported a maximum velocity of forty-four miles from the west, and St. Kitts the continuance of the terrific sea. Moderate temperatures prevail, except in the South and in the extreme Northwest, the warm weather in the latter district being due to another low pressure area which overlies the British Northwest. There have been showers and thunderstorms in the Middle and North Atlantic and West Gulf States, including Eastern Texas, and showers are in Kansas and the Southwest. In the Pacific Coast and plateau region fair weather has continued, with higher temperatures, except on the California coast. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow, except showers to-day in the Gulf States and probably in Missouri. It will be warmer to-day in the Central West, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and upper lake region, and the rise in temperature will reach the Middle and North Atlantic Coast during to-morrow. Fresh north to east winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and southerly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	61	67	69
6 A. M.	61	66	70
9 A. M.	65	70	76
12 M.	72	74	80
4 P. M.	72	77	78
6 P. M.	69	73	75
9 P. M.	67	70	72
12 P. M.	66	70	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73¾
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1898	67
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 77 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 5:30 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 75 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 67 per cent.

CONTEST OVER A BIG ESTATE.

Revocation of Wilson Waddingham's Will Filed in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 9.—The foundation has been laid for a long contest of the four-million-dollar estate left by Wilson Waddingham, who died in New York about three months ago. Mr. Waddingham formerly lived in Kansas City, and his property included vast tracts of land in the West and Southwest. His will, which was filed here a few weeks ago, named David T. Beals and C. H. T. Lewis of Kansas City as executors. This will was executed in 1892. It provided for the payment of $10,000 annually to his widow and liberally remembered many relatives.

The executors were greatly surprised yesterday when local attorneys filed a revocation of the will and asked for the appointment as executor of Cassius M. Gilbert, who has been in charge of the Waddingham interests here. The revocation was dated in 1896. It makes no provision whatever for the distribution of the vast estate.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—J. G. L. Stephenson, London; Congressman Benjamin Lafevre, Ohio.

HOLLAND—H. von Rebour, Washington; W. B. Rommel, London; Ernst Krouse, Vienna; ex-Gov. Lucius Robinson, Connecticut.

PARK AVENUE—H. A. Brown, Chaplain, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. Stokes, London; Howard Ferguson, Belfast; August Auerbach, Bluefields, Nice; Julius Herlitschka, Vienna; George Mann, Leicester, England; Capt. J. J. Read, United States Army; J. A. Bryson, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Lieut. Samuel Hof, United States Army.

PLAZA—G. E. Morgan, Geneva.

BUCKINGHAM—C. H. Farnham, New Haven.

EMPIRE—Col. J. H. Estill of The Savannah (Ga.) Morning News and wife.

MANHATTAN—B. Knockenhauer, Klausthat, Germany; Herbert G. Ogden, United States Coast Survey; S. L. Hough, Derby, England.

ALBEMARLE—W. A. Huntley, Bradford, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Judge Robert Tobin, San Francisco; W. S. Hoar, London; J. E. Young, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Anderson, G. C., Canandaigua, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Borowsky, B., Austin, Penn.; clothing and dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Conley, J. J., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss N. M. Dixon, millinery; 18 East Ninth Street.
Cowan, S. S., Detroit, Mich.; A. C. Goetz, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Giles, William A., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods.
Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; R. Sommer, ladies and infants' wear; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Harris, M. B., Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Stoddard and L. Carpenter, dressmakers' supplies; Continental Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; D. Horne, clothing; 45 Lispenard Street.
Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; Margaret L. Hallowell, millinery; 17 East Thirty-first Street.
Lewis, J. C., Company, Tallapoosa, Ga.; J. T. Tuggle, dry goods.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Roanoke, Va.; E. Rosenbaum, notions and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery and ribbons; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rosenberg, E., Lexington, Ky.; J. P. Smith, cloaks and suits.
Siegel-Hillm

DETAILS FOR DEWEY-FETE

What New York Is Going to Do to Welcome the Nation's Hero.

THE MEETING DOWN THE BAY

Pageants on Land and Water—Problem of Caring for Visitors—Harvest for Stand Men and Fakirs.

When New York City wakes up three weeks from to-day, if indeed the greater portion of her population has slept at all, her citizens and the hundreds of thousands of strangers within her gates will have witnessed the most elaborate welcoming celebration ever accorded by any municipality to any hero of the Nation, for it is now assured that the welcome to Admiral Dewey on Sept. 28, 29, and 30 will be the most remarkable in history. Within a year and a half the comparatively unknown name of Dewey has become a household word, and now all the citizens of New York, aided by as many citizens of the country as are able to reach the metropolis, are preparing to honor that same man who has attained the highest rank in the Nation's navy, and whose glory shall not be dimmed or forgotten through the ages of American history.

The preparations for the elaborate welcome have been going on for months, ever since, at the city's request, the Secretary of the Navy issued orders for the Olympia to make New York her first port of entry on her return to these shores. There has been an undercurrent of excitement among the citizens of this city ever since it became known that Admiral Dewey was to honor this city first, and this feeling found expression when Mayor Van Wyck, acting as the representative of the city, appointed the committee of citizens that should henceforth have as their duty the arrangement of the details of the celebration.

The Municipal Assembly took up the matter by appropriating $150,000 to meet the expenses of the celebration, and some of the best-known artists in the city volunteered their services to make the part of the programme that should fall to them to carry out a brilliant success. It is a difficult task to estimate the value of such services in money, but it is conservatively stated that were the services of these artists called into requisition for the furtherance of some private enterprise on a similar scale it would take $250,000 to meet their bills.

WORK OF THE ARTISTS.

The work of the sculptors found expression in the plans for the great arch that is being erected at Madison Square, and Madison Square Garden was engaged as a workroom. Here night and day the work has progressed, and it is now assured that the gigantic task will be completed two days before the arrival of the Admiral. Exclusive of the modeling of the figures, this work will have been accomplished within six weeks from the time it was begun. In several instances the terrific pace has been the one that kills, and two sculptors, Giovanni Turini and Caspar Buberl, have succumbed to the strain that was put on them. Another, Henry Baerer, suffered a paralytic stroke, and had to abandon his work.

Another feature of the scheme of decoration has been contributed by the Mural Painters, who will transform Fifth Avenue from Twenty-sixth Street to Thirty-fourth Street into a bower of beauty and harmonious color. The reduction by the Committee on Plan and Scope of the appropriation for the work of the painters has compelled them to materially curtail their original plans, but the $5,000 allowed will be used to the best advantage in the erection of trophy masts surmounted by large spread eagles of brass between the blocks, and more elaborate poles with pedestals at the corners of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

It was not to be expected, of course, that any buildings should show preparations for the Dewey reception decorations at present, but in other ways it is evident, all over the city, that a public event of supreme importance is being anticipated. Shops everywhere are displaying flags, draperies, Japanese lanterns, fireworks, and, above all, portraits of the Admiral in every style of art or otherwise. One can buy Dewey's portrait on a highly colored transparency, combined with the Stars and Stripes; in raised and painted plaster; in a set piece for fireworks, and on souvenirs and buttons of countless design.

The Mayor early appointed Gen. Daniel Butterfield as Chairman of the Celebration Committee, and the enormous amount of work devolving on him in that position brought on a partial breakdown. He was able, however, until yesterday to direct the work of the committee to a certain extent.

Warren W. Foster was chosen Secretary of the Executive Committee, and under his direction the work has gone on in every branch with unflagging zeal. The many eminent citizens who have been named on the various committees by the Mayor and the Chairman chosen to direct the efforts along special lines have also been busily employed on the work cut out for them.

STANDS ALONG THE ROUTE.

So far the work between the various committees and the artists has been harmonious. A clash was threatened when the request of the National Sculpture Society to design the stand which will adjoin the arch was refused, and there arose a fear that a stand would be erected that would destroy the general harmonious effect. But the Committee on Stands finally gave in, and while it is impossible on account of the appropriation to make this stand, from which Admiral Dewey will review the parade in his honor, all that was hoped, the sculptors have nevertheless planned an affair that will not mar the beauty of the arch and the colonnade. This stand will seat 1,800 people, and from it the guests of the city, the National, State, and city officials will view the procession.

Other official stands will be erected at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Riverside Drive, between Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Second Streets, and several others about Madison Square. On a stand to be erected at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, it is proposed to group the school children. The plan so far is to accommodate 1,500 of them there, but Commissioner Little has stated that the stand will be twice that size, even if he has to stand the increased expense himself.

By a scheme of grouping it is proposed to so arrange and clothe the children that they will spell out the words "Welcome to Dewey" in living letters. This plan has been enthusiastically received, and will doubtless be carried out. The children will also figure in another part of the ceremonies, and it is proposed to group 1,200 of them on a platform to be erected opposite the front portico of the City Hall, from which they will sing the songs of welcome to the hero of Manila Bay, when the Mayor, on the last day of the celebration, presents to Admiral Dewey the loving cup, the gift of the city.

Of course there will be stands without number all along the line of march from Grant's Tomb to the end of the route, and requests for permits without number are pouring in on the Park and Building Departments for privileges to erect private stands. The Building Department has announced that great care will be exercised in the inspection of these stands, and they will have to conform strictly with the requirements of the fire and building laws.

WELCOME ON HIS ARRIVAL.

As already stated, the celebration is to start on Sept. 28. By that time Admiral Dewey, on board the Olympia, will have anchored in the bay, where he will await the signal which shall mark the opening of this most royal of welcomes. The North Atlantic Squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Sampson, will be anchored off Tompkinsville.

The cruiser New York, the flagship of the squadron, will occupy the head of the line, and in order will come the Brooklyn, the battleship Indiana, the battleship Massachusetts, the Texas, the Lancaster, the torpedo boats Morris, Porter, Winslow, Dupont, and Stilleto, and the gunboat Marietta. Just here is a hitch in the programme which can only be straightened out when the intention of President McKinley in the premises becomes known.

The President has not yet definitely stated whether or not he will be present on the occasion of Admiral Dewey's arrival, but when Randolph Guggenheimer called on him recently in Long Branch, Mr. McKinley suggested that he, Vice President Hobart, and Secretary Long should reach port on the Dolphin the day the Olympia arrives. He suggested that it would be wise for Gov. Roosevelt and Mayor Van Wyck also to be on board the dispatch boat, where, when the Admiral arrived, he could pay his respects to the President and be introduced to the Mayor and Governor.

The President expressed the desire to welcome the Admiral to this country, and this function would not interfere with the official act of welcome by the Mayor on the following day. If he comes here on the 28th the President will not remain for the rest of the celebration, but will go to Washington that night. This will be the plan if the President decides to be present; if he comes to a contrary decision the Mayor will go on board the Olympia as soon as she takes her position at the head of the squadron, and will pay his respects to the Admiral.

In any event, as soon as the word is passed the Olympia will steam up past the squadron, and the guns will fire a mighty salute of twenty guns that will reverberate along the shore and announce to the people of the city that the hero has arrrived. From the moment of the arrival of the Olympia flying the Admiral's flag she will become the flagship of the squadron, and the Mayor's visit will follow that of Rear Admiral Sampson, who will first go on board to pay his respects to his superior officer. Then there will be such a tooting of whistles and dipping of ensigns as never were heard or seen before in New York Harbor.

That night tons of red fire furnished by the Fireworks Committee will be burned in every inhabited building on the Long Island coast as far as Rockaway and on the New Jersey Coast as far as Seabright, so that the city and surrounding country will seem surrounded by a circle of rosy light. Meanwhile on the squadron preparations will go forward for the naval parade, which will take place on the following day.

WATER PAGEANT AND DISPLAYS.

With sun-up on Sept. 29 the residents of New York and the visitors will begin thronging through the streets on their way to get the most advantageous positions on the many piers lining the banks of the Hudson on either side. This will give the public a chance to extend their welcome to the hero, and the shores will be black with people anxious to see the famous fighting ship of the famous fighting Admiral.

The Olympia, flanked by the vessels containing the committees, will steam up the Hudson and drop anchor opposite Grant's Tomb. In the wake of the Olympia will come the vessels of merchant marine and the fleet of yachts. The ships of the squadron will then steam up the river, and Admiral Dewey, standing on the bridge of the Olympia, will review them. After the review Admiral Dewey will go to the Waldorf-view Admiral Dewey will go to the Waldorf-Astoria, where apartments have been reserved for him.

That night there will be a fireworks display on land and water that will cast into the shade anything ever attempted in this line. On land the displays will be given simultaneously at the following points: Mount Morris Park, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, Union Square, City Hall, intersection of the Southern Boulevard, and the Concourse, Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, Brooklyn Borough Hall, Long Island City, and Barren Hill, Staten Island.

On the water a fleet of four lighters will start simultaneously from Grant's Tomb, in the North River, and Ward's Island, in the East River. Fireworks will be displayed on both fleets of lighters as they lie at anchor in midstream, before starting down the river. They will send up showers of rockets and golden fire on their way to the Battery, where they will meet with a fleet of ten lighters, anchored there awaiting their arrival, and the three united fleets will repeat on a larger scale the two previous displays.

Among the features announced by Pain, who has charge of the display, is a picture of the Olympia in fire, 1,000 feet square, the Southern Cross made by exploding shells, illumination of the entire river by 500 pounds of aluminium fire and a mammoth portrait of the Admiral, with the words, "Well Done, Dewey."

The last day of the celebration, Sept. 30, will be crowded with incident and will be the most important of the three. In the morning Admiral Dewey will be driven from his hotel to the City Hall, where the Mayor, officials of the city, and invited guests will be waiting for him. Here, on a platform erected in front of the City Hall, Mayor Van Wyck will present to Admiral Dewey the gold loving cup, the gift of the City of New York.

DEWEY IN THE LAND PARADE.

Immediately following this function Admiral Dewey will be driven to Claremont under the escort of a squadron of cavalry, where on the lawn overlooking the Hudson breakfast will be served to him and the 400 invited guests. These will include members or the Cabinet and of the Diplomatic Corps, Justices of the Supreme Court, Governors of the States, city officials, and other distinguished guests. Following this will come the feature of the celebration that will most interest every one of the multitude. Admiral Dewey will ride at the head of the land parade that starts at noon, and with him in the victoria will be Mayor Van Wyck.

From Claremont to Twenty-third Street the hundreds of thousands that will line the route of the parade will have an ouuortunity of seeing and cheering their hero. And what a cheer that will be! A continuous roar of welcome from the throats of patriotic citizens for six miles! There will not be a break in the cheering until the Admiral reaches the reviewing stand at Madison Square, where he will review the parade. It is estimated that for four hours the marching host will file by the place of review.

It is with the plans for this parade that the most serious trouble has arisen. The route as originally selected was through Fifty-seventh Street to Fifth Avenue, and thence in a straight line to the Washington arch. This was first changed to take in Fifty-ninth Street instead of Fifty-seventh, and as this gave the opportunity for a good view from the Plaza at the entrance to the park, no objection was made.

When the committee, however, changed the route so as to bring the procession down Broadway from Twenty-third Street and through Union Place to the point of dismissal at Washington Square, a protest was made by many citizens and by Gen. Roe, who is a member of the committee. A trip over the route makes it impossible to fathom the reasons for this action on the part of the committee.

As has already been set forth in THE NEW YORK TIMES, traffic will be seriously interfered with, and why, when a straight line of march through the city's finest avenue was possible, the committee should have changed to streets laid with tracks, narrow and confined, it only explained by the statement from the committee that shopkeepers along the adopted line of march petitioned for the change.

It was said yesterday, however, that there will be a strong protest voiced to the committee at its next meeting, and there is still a possibility that the line of march down Fifth Avenue will be again adopted. The celebration concludes with a smoker for the sailors of the Olympia at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of the 30th

Such are the principal arrangements for the greatest welcoming celebration in modern history. The Weather Bureau has been asked to do its share and provide a better article of weather than it gave on the occasion of the dedication of the tomb of Gen. Grant, and if Forecaster Emery does his duty in this regard the rest will be plain sailing.

PROBLEM OF HOUSING VISITORS.

There is a strong probability that the Plan and Scope Committee at its next meeting will adopt some plan to register boarding and lodging houses and such private establishments as are willing to receive guests during the three days of the celebration, the necessity for which action has been pointed out. There will be, it is estimated, 2,250,000 strangers in New York during the celebration, and the problem of housing and feeding them is a problem which it is said the committee should cope with.

Chief of Police Devery has ordered the various precinct commanders to make a canvass of their districts and to furnish him with a list of boarding and lodging houses therein, the rates and the number of persons the keepers thereof are willing to accommodate during the celebration. Chief Devery has warned the Captains against Raines law hotels and all places of a suspicious nature. He does not want these on his list.

A trip over the route of the parade yesterday showed that it was in perfect condition—at least as far as the reviewing stand. There are some building operations going on on Central Park West, at Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Streets, but the contractors have promised to remove all the obstructions from the streets long before the time of the parade. At 743 Fifth Avenue, which is opposite the house of Cornelius Vanderbilt, a large trench has been dug in the street to make connection with the sewer, and, while this is the most serious obstruction along the route, the contractors have promised to have it cleared in time. Commissioner Keating will also issue orders to all persons now using the streets along the route of the parade to remove any obstructions.

Some of the lucky holders of points of vantage along the route are going to make small fortunes out of stands and the rent of windows. Signs are going up all along the route, and as high as $500 a set for three windows has been paid to one individual who has an empty building on Fifth Avenue and out of which he expects to make a year's income in one day. The prices of seats on the stands now going up are held at from $5 to $10 each, but as more stands go up there is likely to be a reduction in these prices.

The street fakir recognizes that the days of the Dewey celebration will be the chance of his lifetime. It is estimated that 10,000 members of the fraternity will be doing business in the streets, and one manufacturer of novelties alone announced yesterday that he would employ 3,000 salesmen on the streets.

The principal "ideas" for novelties are not yet divulged for obvious reasons, but there will be a plethora of Dewey photographs, Dewey horns, hats, lanterns, medals, books, plaques, buttons, fans, puzzles, and every other possible thing to which the name of Dewey can be attached. There will also be a big boom in the flag and bunting business, and in the fireworks and firecracker line.

ORDERS TO NEW YORK TROOPS.

Instructions Issued for the Mobilization of the National Guard for Dewey's Reception.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—The following Dewey day order for the mobilization of the National Guard of the State in New York City to take part in Admiral Dewey's reception was issued this morning from the National Guard Headquarters:

For the parade the troops will wear full dress and helmets. The troops of the Third and Fourth Brigades while en route will wear fatigue dress and caps and carry their packs, overcoats, blankets, and ponchos.

Bands will be allowed to regiments and the necessary reasonable expense as to their pay reimbursed by the State. Field musicians will be allowed the pay prescribed by law. There will be allowed for the Fourth and Tenth Battalions one band, and for the First, Second, and Third Battalions one band; the Fourth and Tenth Battalions to form for the parade one regiment, and the First, Second, and Third Battalions also to form one regiment, each under the command of the senior officers present with them.

Pay will be allowed for riding horses at the rate of $5 per day per horse; for draught horses not to exceed $8 per day per horse; provided such amount has been expended.

Transportation will be furnished to New York City and back to the respective home station of the organizations, and in New York City for the dismounted troops to the point of formation for the parade, and if practicable from the point of dismissal back to their quarters. Time of departure from and to home stations for organizations of the Third and Fourth Brigades, as also the time and place of embarking of the dismounted organizations for point of formation for the parade and to return to quarters will be announced later.

For the transportation of baggage from and to the quarters of the troops of the Third and Fourth Brigades, commanding officers of the organizations are required to make the necessary arrangements. The commanding officers of the organizations of the Third and Fourth Brigades will receive trasportation orders and receipts from Lieut. Col., John I. Holly, Quartermaster, National Guard.

Quarters will be furnished in New York City for the organizations of the Third and Fourth Brigades; the rooms selected will be announced later. Subsistence will not be furnished, but in lieu thereof there will be allowed and paid by the State to the Fourth Signal Corps, the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments, the First, Eighth, Thirteenth, Bridgeport, American, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Lieut. Commander J. C. Frémont, United States Navy, and Commodore Fred Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club, who form the Sub-Committee on Steam Yachts, have charge of this part of the parade. The steam yachts will form in a squadron, under command of Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club, who will head the column on the flagship Corsair. Immediately behind the Corsair will come the Erin, as guest of honor, with Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, on board.

LETTER FROM SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

In this connection the Committee on Water Parade made public yesterday this letter from Sir Thomas Lipton:

S. Y. Erin,
Tompkinsville, Sept. 7, 1899.

Gen. Howard Carroll, Chairman of Naval Committee, Reception of Admiral Dewey, New York:

Dear Gen. Carroll: It was with feelings of very great pride and pleasure that I received your letter and read of the honor which your committee proposes doing me in connection with the reception of Admiral Dewey.

More particularly do I esteem this kindness, seeing that I have always been a great admirer of your gallant Admiral, and have watched with the deepest interest his wonderful success in the great task which he undertook at Manila.

It is therefore highly gratifying to me that my yacht should be granted the opportunity of taking a position, whatever it may be, in the parade, and of thus doing honor to the Admiral, of whom the whole world of to-day is justly proud.

I might mention that it will also afford me great pleasure to make an electric illumination of the Erin in the Admiral's honor on the night. Again assuring you of my keen appreciation of the privilege accorded to me by your committee, to whom I would ask you to kindly convey my warmest thanks, I am yours faithfully,

THOMAS LIPTON.

In the rear of the Erin there will be, in all probability, nearly one hundred other steam yachts, inclusive of the Admiral, Aloha, Alberta, Aquilo, Barracouta, Cara, Columbia, Courier, Elsa, Felicia, Gretchen, Hiawatha, Jathaniel, Kanawha, Katrina, Mindora, Narada, Nourmahal, Orienta, Sagamore, Sapphire, Sultana, Tide, Varuna, Zara, Stellar, Niagara, Marietta, Nearda, American, Chetolah, Marguerite, and the Theresa. All of these vessels have already been assigned to places in the line of the yacht squadron. Steam yachts which are not attached to recognized clubs will be assigned in the rear of those which belong to clubs.

MAP WITH INSTRUCTIONS.

In order that there may be no confusion, the committee has decided to have prepared a map, copies of which will be sent to masters of merchant vessels in the harbor and to all the yacht clubs. With this map there will be explicit instructions as to the position, line of march, and time of turning the stakeboat. Copies will also be furnished to the newspapers, so that the general public will have a chance to learn the details of the parade in an official manner. At least 200 tugboats will have places in the rear of the column. These will be under command of Fred Dalzell, who will assign the various craft to their places in line.

From the calculations made by Capt. Evans with the data already at hand, the parade will take about three hours to round the stakeboat. In these calculations, it is assumed, that all the craft in the line will maintain the speed set by the committee, and that there will be no accidents. If the parade starts promptly at 1 o'clock, Capt. Evans believes the Olympia will be at the stakeboat, off Grant's Tomb, by 2:15 o'clock, and the last of the attending craft will have passed in review at 5.

Although the Navy Department has not yet furnished an official list of the ships of war which will be on hand, Gen. Carroll hopes that there will be in the parade representatives of every type of craft in the navy. He hopes to have a hospital ship and at least one army transport in the line, and will, if necessary, make a visit to Washington next week to obtain the consent of the Executive Departments to his propositions.

Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, yesterday sent out the invitations to distinguished guests. There were 250 of these invitations, and they went only to the President and Vice President, the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, Governors of States, and members of the Diplomatic Corps, and a few others. The names of the persons to whom the invitations were sent were not made public.

THE OFFICIAL INVITATIONS.

The invitations are handsomely engraved, the only ornamentation being a copy of the seal of the City of New York, embossed on white at the head of the sheet. Around the seal are the words, "Reception of Admiral Dewey, City of New York," with the figures "1899" at the base of the seal. In form the invitation is as follows:

The Mayor of the City of New York,
as Chairman of the
Municipal Committee appointed for the purpose,
has the honor to request your presence
to witness and participate in the
Naval Parade and Reception
and the
Military Parade and Review
Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29 and 30,
in honor of
Admiral Dewey
on the occasion of his arrival at and reception by
The City of New York.
Committee on Plan and Scope.

Gen Daniel Butterfield, Chairman; William C. Whitney, John F. Kane, George C. Clausen, Gen. Charles F. Roe, Bird S. Coler, Herbert F. Gunnison, John H. Starin, Admiral John W. Philip, Randolph Guggenheimer, Lewis Nixon, Gen. Howard Carroll, Maurice F. Holahan, Warren W. Foster, Secretary.

Mr. Foster's mail yesterday contained the usual quota of offers of assistance from persons who have hobbies or who have written poems with Admiral Dewey or the battle of Manila Bay as their themes. One of these letters was from Alexander Geddes, a member of the Journalists' Club of Baltimore, who claims to be the first man to have written a song in honor of Admiral Dewey's exploit.

MR. GEDDES AND HIS SONG.

Mr. Geddes says in his letter: "I sat eating my breakfast at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, May 1, when I heard a newsboy in the street crying out the glorious victory. Immediately I sprang up from the breakfast table, bought a paper and read of the victory, and then set to work on the song which I inclose. In five hours I completed the song." Mr. Geddes does not say whether or not he ever finished his May day breakfast. The song is labeled, "Dewey Do," and the chorus runs in this wise:

O! Dewey is the boy to do,
Yankee Doodle, Doodle do,
With his ships and gallant crew.
O! Dewey is the boy to do.

All Mr. Geddes asked was a little metropolitan recognition, and all that he got was a postal card acknowledging the receipt of his song.

"Four Little Actresses," wrote Gen. Butterfield, offering to appear in the parade as four of warehouse shoulder.

"Goddess of Liberty," "Uncle Sam," "A Marine," and "A San Juan Soldier." "We think it would be lovely," they wrote, "to have the Goddess of Liberty carry a beautiful laurel wreath for our hero." They subscribed themselves, "We remain four little admirers of the dearest old General on earth, your own dear selves."

Henry E. Mawson wrote suggesting that two messenger boys bearing flags with the name of each organization march at the head of each division of the land parade. The idea was considered a good one, and the letter was forwarded at once to Gen. Roe.

The Adjutant General of Florida wrote, saying that a battalion of the militia of that State would take part in the land parade.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD'S ILLNESS.

His Physician Says He Will Recover Steadily But Slowly—Not Allowed to See Any Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The condition of Gen. Daniel Butterfield of the Dewey Reception Committee, who is ill at his country home, Craigside, at Cold Spring, is not encouraging. To-day it was reported that the General was sinking, and that his death was hourly expected, but the report proved to be untrue.

On Aug. 17 Gen. Butterfield was attacked with aphasia on arriving at Cold Spring from New York. He had put in a hard day's work on the Dewey Committee, on which he has labored indefatigably since arrangements were proposed to receive the Admiral. To-night, when a reporter called on Dr. George W. Murdock, the attending physician, he said the General was improving very slowly. "I believe the General will recover gradually but steadily," said the doctor. "There is no truth whatever in the report that he has been failing to-day. He is a man of advanced years, and naturally in his case recovery is slow."

When asked if his patient would again be able to assume his position at the head of the Dewey Committee, the only answer was a shrug of the shoulders.

On Labor Day Gen. Butterfield had an important engagement with Russell Sage, who was to come to Cold Spring to consult with him. The appointment had to be canceled, however, on account of his weak condition. He is not allowed to see any callers.

Warren W. Foster, Secretary of the Dewey Executive Committee, received word yesterday from Gen. Butterfield's family that his physician had instructed him to take a complete rest, and not to bother himself with any of the details of the celebration. In spite of his illness, which appears to be of a most serious nature, Gen. Butterfield has conducted a large correspondence relating to the reception, and Mr. Foster said yesterday that he was convinced that the General had suffered a relapse in consequence.

JEWELED MEDAL FOR DEWEY.

Description of the City's Gift to the Hero of Manila Bay.

The jeweled gold medal which will be presented to Admiral Dewey on behalf of the city has been completed by Black, Starr & Frost, who executed it from the design of Andrew Kay Womrath of 59 East Fifty-ninth Street. A similar medal, made of bronze, and without the jewels, will be worn by the members of the Municipal Committee.

The bar from which the medal hangs is in the form of a cannon wreathed with laurel. From the cannon hang five short chains, to which is appended a tablet bearing the inscription: "Manila, May 1st, 1898." There is a border of laurel leaves around the inscription and below the tablet is the letter "D." The medal, which is attached to the bar by a tri-colored ribbon of the National colors, is surrounded by a cable chain, every alternate link of which is set with a jewel.

The medal proper is in low but clear cut relief. The obverse bears the portrait of the Admiral, surrounded by a wreath of laurel leaves and the words: "Reception of Admiral Dewey by the City of New York, 1899." On the reverse of the medal is the seated figure of Fame blowing a trumpet and in the right hand holding a laurel branch. In the background the sun rises from the sea, and in the sun's path is the Olympia. The whole design is executed in gold with a dull, rich finish.

The laurel leaves about the cannon and the leaves in the border of the tablet are in green enamel, and the wreaths on the cannon are set with small rubies. In the tablet sapphires, rubies, and diamonds are set at regular distances. The wording is in rich blue enamel set in the gold. The letter "D" is in diamonds of great brilliancy. In the chain surrounding the medal are set rubies, sapphires, and diamonds, all carefully selected stones.

Want Dewey at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 9.—A movement is on foot to obtain Admiral Dewey as the guest of honor for the celebration of the one hundred and fifty-third anniversary of the founding of the university, to be held on Oct. 22. It is believed an invitation has already been sent to Admiral Dewey. George Dewey, son of the famous naval commander, was graduated from the university in 1898, and Admiral Dewey received the degree of LL. D. from the university soon after the battle of Manila.

Hurrying Automobile Gun Carriage.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 9.—Great haste is being made in the construction of the automobile gun carriage which is building in this city for Major Davidson of the Highland Park Military Academy. The cause of this activity is to be found in the Major's wish to arrive in New York City after his trip overland upon his warlike vehicle in time for the Dewey celebration.

Illinois Soldiers Must Pay Their Way.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 9.—The National Guard of Illinois will not take part officially in the Dewey day celebration in New York. The Governor to-day directed Adjt. Gen. Reece to grant leave of absence to such organizations as shall desire to go at their own expense, but there is no appropriation from which State money can be drawn for that purpose.

SEEK "SWEATSHOP" LICENSES.

The Bureau Besieged by Hundreds of Proprietors.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, at 1 Madison Avenue, was thronged yesterday with hundreds of men, who clamored for licenses to go on with their work in the clothing industry. Nearly all are proprietors of what are generally known as "sweatshops." Under the factory inspection law, as amended during the last session of the Legislature and operative on Sept. 1, every person manufacturing clothing must have a proper license from Daniel O'Leary, Superintendent of the Bureau of Licenses, certifying that his shop or home is "clean, sanitary, and healthful."

The law will be enforced in the State by fifty Inspectors, ten of whom are women. John Williams is Chief Inspector. The labor leaders are not united in their approval of the law. The radicals say it is a mere "sop to labor," a law that will be declared unconstitutional as soon as it begins to "squeeze" the sweaters, and that it gives great opportunity for blackmail, as it gives the Inspector too much discretion.

REVENUE TAX RULING.

Personal Effects Stored in Safe Deposit Vaults Not Exempt.

According to a ruling just made by Internal Revenue Commissioner Robert Williams, Jr., books, household furniture, pictures, statuary, and wearing apparel are not regarded as "valuables" by the Government in matters of internal revenue taxation. F. G. Thompson, revenue agent in this city, informed the Treasury Department in Washington that some of the New York safe deposit companies had been issuing unstamped receipts for every sort of valuables and wearing apparel, with the exception of household effects, claiming that such goods were exempt as "valuables" from internal revenue taxation.

Revenue Agent Thompson has received official instructions that the word "valuables" is interpreted by the Internal Revenue Department as applying only to money, bonds, stocks, and other securities, gold and silver ware and bullion, watches, jewelry, and precious stones. When safe deposit companies receive such articles as books, household furniture, pictures, statuary, and wearing apparel on deposit for hire the receipts issued therefor must be stamped with twenty-five-cent stamps as in the case of warehouse receipts.

B. Altman & Co.

Have received their Autumn selections of

Lyons and Crefeld Velvets, Velours Panne,
English Corduroys and Velveteens.

Rich and Exclusive Novelties in COLORED DRESS GOODS.

New Autumn Tints in

Zibelines, Camel's Hair, Venetians, Homespuns, Bedfords, etc.,

including a large variety of the delicate *Pastel shades* in Imported Ladies' Cloth.

Also in BLACK DRESS GOODS,

The latest Fabrics for Autumn and Winter in

Velvet and Chenille Effects,
Crystaline, The New Venetian Camel's Hair,
Zibelines and Embroidered Robes.

B. Altman & Co. MONDAY, SEPT. 11th.

EARLY FALL SHIPMENTS OF

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS:

Satin Damasks, Lampas, Broches, Louveciennes, Wool Tapestries, etc., representing exclusive designs of all periods; also a large assortment of plain materials.

LACE CURTAINS AND BED SETS,

Point Arabe, Renaissance,
Brussels, Irish Point and Embroidered Muslins.
Real Laces for Special Size Sash and Vestibule Curtains and Panels.
"BRISE-BISES," a Novelty in Half Sash Curtains.

SPECIAL VALUES FOR MONDAY:

Irish Point Lace Curtains, per pair, . . $4.75
Renaissance Lace Curtains, per pair, . . 9.75
800 Yds. Silk Damasks and Tapestries, per yd., 1.90

Former Prices $3.25 to $4.25

(THIRD FLOOR.)

BLANKET DEPARTMENT.

Blankets, Double Bed Size, value $4.50 and $7.00 per pair, at . . . . . $3.65 & $5.00

Blankets, Extra Large Size, value $8.00 and $10.00 per pair, at . . . . . $6.00 & $6.75

(FIRST FLOOR.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

"ABE" COAKLEY DISAPPEARS.

The Burglar, Who Was Stabbed, Fails to Prosecute Joyce.

The police claim that they are anxious to find "Abe" Coakley, the bank burglar who was stabbed in front of "Kid" McManus's saloon, at Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, early on the morning of Aug. 29. He disappeared mysteriously, and until he is found they cannot prosecute William Joyce of 226 East Thirty-ninth Street, who, they allege, did the stabbing.

The case came up in the Yorkville Court yesterday before Magistrate Mayo. Detective Walsh said the case would have to be postponed, as Coakley had disappeared. The case was adjourned on Sept. 5 because one of the physicians at Bellevue Hospital wrote a letter informing the Magistrate that Coakley was too weak to make the trip to court. He disappeared from the hospital the following day without the knowledge of any of the attendants.

Lawyer James Nugent insisted that Joyce be discharged, calling the Magistrate's attention to Coakley's refusal, in an ante-mortem statement, to charge Joyce with the stabbing.

Joyce is now under $2,500 bonds. Magistrate Mayo told Lawyer Nugent that he will call the case again to-day, and if it is not stronger he will discharge the prisoner.

Music in Central Park.

There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band to-day at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

"The Star-Spangled Banner."
Overture, "Mignon".....Thomas
Santus from Verdi's "Messe Solennelle".....Satta
Ave Maria (for cornet).....Gounod
Mr. W. Paris Chambers.
Grand Selection, "Faust".....Gounod
a. "Spring Song".....Mendelssohn
b. Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
Ballet music, "Excelsior".....Marenco
Grand march, "The Great Republic".....Fanciulli
"Rapsodie Hongroise No. 2" (by request).....Liszt
"Hallelujah Chorus" from "Messiah".....Handel
"Doxology."

May Remove St. Stephen's College.

Announcement has been made of a proposition which contemplates the removal of St. Stephen's College from its present location in Annandale, Dutchess County, to this city, if a suitable site can be secured. The property in Annandale is said to be valued at about $300,000. If the purpose of those who favor the removal of the college to the Borough of Manhattan shall prevail, this property will be sold. It has been proposed to locate the college on Cathedral Heights, and, perhaps, on a portion of the ground belonging to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Attractions at Glen Island.

Glen Island is visited by large crowds daily. Not only do the museums well repay a visit, but the many other attractions, including the Filipinos, who appear in their native costumes, are interesting. Concerts are given daily by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment and the Governors Island Bands, and artists appear in Little Germany in their Fatherland sketches and songs. The Starin steamers leave Cortlandt Street, North River; East Thirty-second Street, East River, and Battery Place, North River, every hour from 9 A. M. until 8:30 P. M. daily.

AFTER YOUR VACATION,
for a little while,
Eat
FERRATIN
"FEED THE BLOOD"
TABLETS
They stimulate the appetite, put iron in the blood, and maintain the benefits of the vacation outing.
50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

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(Samples freely given and Trial Rolls sent on Personal request; Selections may be bought by Customers' own Decorators.)

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Third Anniversary Sale

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

THREE YEARS having passed since the portals of The Big Store were first swung open to the New York public, three years that were but a succession of trade triumphs, we can with all propriety say that the store has fulfilled the mission it was created for and that New York has appreciated its efforts.

The career of the store—universally considered a very remarkable one—warrants a few words concerning the principles which made such success possible. We state them, therefore.

Why Did The Big Store Succeed So Quickly in Building Up the Largest Retail Business in New York?

Because WE HAVE FO FACTORIES. We buy our goods in the open markets, where all the world competes, and where the manufacturer with best goods and lowest prices gets the order. The best talent of two continents is thus made to serve us. No firm confined to a single manufacturing organization can cope with such competition successfully.

Because WE HAVE EXPERT BUYERS, men and women, whose experience and success command the highest salaries paid to buyers in this country. In our staff of buyers—an organization embracing over 70 experts—there are not a few, both men and women, for whose services we pay the highest prices paid by any retail house on this continent.

Because WE HAVE THE SAFEST RETAIL STORE IN NEW YORK. No other aisles so broad. No other elevators so large and roomy. No other exits so spacious. No other building so absolutely Fire and panic proof as this.

Because WE HAVE A SMALLER EXPENSE RATIO than any other store that we know of, and can, therefore, afford to sell cheaper. The larger the business, the smaller the expense percentage, and that means lower prices for you.

Because WE ARE ATTENDING TO OUR OWN BUSINESS. "With malice toward none, with charity for all," we look straight ahead and attend to our own affairs. We are not jealous of competing stores; we do not hope for nor do we predict the failure of others: we have no desire to plant the ascending star of our success in place of the descending star of another store, but are happy to live and let live.

Because WE BUY AND SELL MORE MERCHANDISE at retail than any other firm in America. We buy more because we sell more, and we sell more because we sell cheaper. And we sell cheaper because we buy cheaper. And it's here where our experts earn their salaries.

Because WE GIVE QUICK SERVICE, quick deliveries, and are quick in adjusting claims without lengthy arguments.

Because WE BUY AND SELL FOR CASH ONLY. We are wedded to no factory or manufacturing concern. We buy for cash, and where we can buy to the best advantage. And we can do it because we sell for cash. We have no book accounts no bad debts, no loss of interest, no expense of bookkeeping and collecting—all of which, at other stores, you pay for in the end.

Because WE SELL AT ONE PRICE ONLY. We give no discounts, no rebates, no private arrangements of any sort, to any one. A child can buy here as safely as an expert.

Because WE REFUND MONEY. It's your greatest safeguard. Whenever you do not like your purchase you can get your money back quick as a wink at this store.

Because WE ARE THE ONLY STORE that does not open until 8:30 A. M., requiring half an hour less work of our help than any other store in New York. We are the only store in New York maintaining a beautiful country home for the girls of the store, to whom it is tendered absolutely free.

Because WE DO NOT MISREPRESENT in the store or out of the store, and do not permit our employes to do so either. We say what we mean, mean what we say, and live up strictly to the letter and spirit of our advertisements.

Because WE WERE THE FIRST STORE IN AMERICA to deliver purchases of $5 or more, Freight Prepaid, anywhere in 9 States, other stores merely following our example.

Because WE PERMIT NO ONE TO UNDERSELL US. We consider it our special mission to sell "Better goods for the same money, or the same goods for less money," than other stores, and, come what may, we'll fulfil this promise.

Because WE HAVE THE FINEST RETAIL BUILDING IN NEW YORK. Friend and foe admit this. There is not another retail building in New York that can even compare with this Four Million Dollar merchandise palace of ours.

In Commemoration of the Event Important Special Offerings Will Be Made in All Departments.

This page has room for but a fraction of the values we have reserved for the occasion. Be sure to come and see the great store in its holiday attire—gayly decorated in national colors—and filled to overflowing with the world's best and newest, at prices that even this store can quote but once a year.

We Will Also Distribute 50,000 Beautiful Anniversary Souvenirs.

They are neat gold-plated bonbonnieres—filled with delicious sweets—and will be given free to all who call for them Monday between 9 and 11 o'Clock A. M, and 2:30 and 4 o'Clock P. M.

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

25 Pieces of Black Crepon, 42 inches wide, very effective designs, glossy and crisp; worth $1.35 a yard; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *1.00*

28 Pieces of a rich Jet Black Crepon, 42 inches wide; large, heavy blister, very silky effect; worth $1.50 per yard; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *1.19*

20 Pieces of Black Crepon, 42 inches wide, figured and striped, very neat designs, beautifully woven; can't be matched elsewhere for less than $1.65 per yard: ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *1.35*

200 Pieces of Black Crepon, the masterwork of the loom, richer than what is usually shown as the richest, more beautiful in design than your imagination can conceive, at prices that are extremely low for such high grade goods; on sale to-morrow at the ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICES of, per yard . . . *1.50* to *2.75*

100 Pieces of Venetian Covert Cloth, in all the fashionable shades; closely woven, smooth finish, an ideal cloth for tailor made suits; worth $1 per yard; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *55c*

25 Pieces of English Cheviot, 48 in. wide, in various shades of blues, browns, grays, etc., heavy camel's hair surface, a stylish but scarce fabric; worth $1.10 per yard; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *85c*

35 Pieces of Homespun, 54 in. wide, in four shades of gray and one of brown, beautifully soft and fluffy, a great seller at 1.25 per yard; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *95c*

15 Pieces of Homespun, very heavy cloth, Melton finish, needs no lining, in choice shades only; worth fully $1.50 per yard; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *98c*

25 Pieces of Double-Faced Golf Suitings, navy blue, hard, smooth finished, diagonal on one side, handsome plaids on the other; numerous designs; regularly sold at $2.00 per yard; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *1.45*

A large and well assorted range of the popular fabric known as **Golf Suitings,** or double-faced goods, selected from the cream of the market, per yard, from . . *1.45* to *3.75*

1,000 Pieces of Plaid, a gathering of all the colors of the clans, yet there is no sameness about them, for in appearance and quality they are widely and distinctly apart, as, indeed, they are in cost, the ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICES ranging from 29c. per yard for plaids suitable for frocks, to 85c. a yard for fine silk and wool French Plaids, and up to $1.10 per yard for rich, rough Blanket Plaids, suitable for dresses.

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Table Silver.

In anticipation of this Big Anniversary of ours, we bought from the International Silver Co. a lot of $4,000 worth of tableware at fifty cents on the dollar, all warranted extra plate on 18% nickel silver, stamped "Wm. Rogers' A1," and every piece fully warranted. Here are the items, with our ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICES:

Teaspoons, per set of 6	49c
Tablespoons or Forks, per set of 6,	98c
Dessert Spoons or Forks, per set of 6,	89c
Sugar Shells, Butter Knives and Pickle Forks, each	19c
Salt or Mustard Spoons, each	10c
Cream Ladles, each	33c
Oyster Ladles, each	75c
Soup Ladles and Crumb Knives, each	95c
Fish Knives and Fish Forks, each	75c
Berry Spoons and Pie Knives, each	59c

Claret or Lemonade Jug, fine cut glass, with extra sterling silver fancy mountings; worth $12.00 each; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *6.95*

Sugar and Cream Pitcher, the very finest American Cut Glass, with heavy fancy sterling mountings; worth $14.00 per pair; special ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *7.25*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Talking Machines and Records.

Edison's Latest Phonograph, made at the Edison Factory, Orange, N. J., ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE—the lowest ever quoted . . *5.75*

Edison or Columbia Records, all the latest band, talking and singing records, sold the world over at 50c. each or $5.00 per dozen; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICES, 29c. each, per dozen, *2.95*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Cutlery, &c.

William Elliot & Company's Magnetic Razors, made in Germany, of best quality steel, hollow ground, with ebony handles, every razor warranted; worth $2.00; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *49c*

Geo. Wostenholm & Son's I X L Razors, made of the best English steel, concave and hollow ground; warranted worth $2; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *63c*

Pen, Pocket or Jack Knives, with 2, 3 or 4 blades, good quality of steel; with stag, bone or pearl handles, just the thing for schoolboys; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *25c*

Nickel Alarm Clocks, have full-sized dials, with clear, loud sounding bell, made by the New Haven Clock Company, and guaranteed for one year; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *47c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Blankets and Comforters.

10-4 Heavy-Weight Blankets, value $1.95 per pair. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *1.29*

10-4 California Blankets, value $5.00 per pair. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *3.35*

11-4 California Blankets, value $8.00 per pair. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *4.75*

Full Size Bed Comforters, value $1.50 each. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *95c*

Full Size Down Comforters, value $3.75. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *2.95*

Ruffled Crib Comforters, value 50c. each ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *39c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Dress Trimmings.

Large assortment of Black Silk Gimps, in a number of different patterns; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per yard (worth 25c. to 35c.) . *19c*

Latest designs in Black Silk Passementeries, 1½ to 2 inches wide, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE per yard (worth 65c. to 75c. per yard) . *48c*

Jet Fringes, 3 inches wide, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per yd. *29c*

Black Knotted Silk Fringe, 6 inches wide; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *69c*

Crystal Buttons, oval and square shape, in amber, blue, heliotrope, green, white, garnet and sapphire; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per dozen . *8c*

Large assortment of Steel, Jet and Pearl Waist Garnitures, worth $2.00 to $3.50; a choice at the ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE of . *98c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Artists' Materials.

WINDSOR & NEWTON'S OIL COLORS, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *5c*

CAMEL'S HAIR BRUSHES, all sizes, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *3c*

WATER COLOR SETS, containing 24 colors and 2 Camel's Hair Brushes, complete in japanned tin boxes, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *23c*

STUDIO EASELS, 6 ft., folding style, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *29c*

DRAWING BOARDS, 20x28 inches, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *65c*

T-SQUARES, 30 inches, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *29c*

WHATMAN'S WATER COLOR PAPER, imperial size, per sheet, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *8c*

ACADEMY BOARDS, 9x12 inches, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *3c*

STRETCHER STRIPS, any size under 36 inches, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *3c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Books and Stationery.

Envelopes, white wove, 6¼ X X, per 1,000 . . . *50c*

Envelopes, white wove, 6½ X X, per half thousand . . *30c*

Letter Copying Book, 300 pages, size 10½x12, bound in Canvas, Pink or Blue Paper. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *35c*

Box Writing Paper, containing 24 sheets Paper, 24 Envelopes. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *3c*

Inkstand, Double Iron Base, Pen Rack and Paper and Envelope Holder. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *50c*

Composition Books, all thicknesses, styles of binding, paper covers, flexible press board covers, cloth covers and leather covers, at ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICES from 3c., 4c., 5c., 7c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c. up to . . *18c*

Scholar's Companion, Japanese finish, decorated too, lock and key. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *7c*

Scholar's Companion, papier mache, decorated. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *8c*

Penholder and Paper Cutter, bone handle, decorated in colors. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *4c*

Cream of the World's Literature.
198 Books for $3.00

Cassell's National Library, edited by Prof. Henry Morley, in neat 32mo volumes, paper covers, each containing about 200 pages of clear, readable print on good paper; published at $19.80. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE for the 198 volumes . . . *3.00*

The Life and Achievements of Admiral Dewey, by Murat Halstead; thoroughly illustrated, handsomely bound in cloth; published at $2.00. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *95c*

Our New Possessions, by Trumbull White; elaborately illustrated, four books in one, handsome cloth bound; published at $2.00. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *90c*

Rosenthal's Method of Learning the Spanish Language; published in ten parts; publisher's price $5.00. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *1.25*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Hosiery and Underwear

Men's Light Weight Balbriggan Drawers, an odd assortment, containing values up to 50c. per garment; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *15c*

Men's Winter Weight Ribbed Underwear Shirts, in blue, brown and fancy colors; worth 65c. each; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *29c*

Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, silk bound—with pearl buttons, all sizes; worth 75c. each; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *49c*

Men's Fall Weight Merino Shirts and Drawers silk bound, all sizes; worth 65c. each; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *39c*

Ladies' Fall Weight Fleece Lined Ribbed Underwear, vests only; worth 30c. each; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *15c*

Ladies' Winter Weight Ribbed Merino Fleece Lined Vests and Pants, silk trimmed, with pearl buttons, all sizes, worth 85c. each; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *39c*

Children's Fine Merino Vests, Pants and Drawers, well made and finished, all sizes; worth up to 50c. each; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *19c*

Children's Vests, Pants and Drawers, in either ribbed or flat fleeced, nicely trimmed, with pearl buttons, all sizes, worth up to 65c. each; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *25c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' and Children's White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 inch hemmed, exceptional values; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, each . . . *4c*

Ladies' and Men's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, full size, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 inch hems; the kind usually sold at 15c. each; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, choice . . *10c*

Ladies' Fancy Handkerchiefs, pure linen, with lace edges, pure linen embroidered and Swiss embroidered, scalloped; an immense variety; truly great values at the ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE of *23c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Framed Pictures.

2,500 COLORED FAC-SIMILE COPIES of Paintings and Water Colors, all popular subjects, fitted in handsome ornamental gilt frames, with mats (size 13x20 inches); sold elsewhere at 50c. each; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, each *25c*

1,200 ETCHINGS AND ARTOTYPE ENGRAVINGS, fitted in gilt frames 1½ inches wide, with matched metal corners and mats, all the latest subjects, (size 20x24 inches); sold elsewhere at $1.50; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, each . . . *69c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Notions.

M. Heminway & Sons' 50-yard Best Quality Machine Silk, black and all desirable colors; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, 2 spools for . . *5c*

M. Heminway & Sons' 10-yard Twist, all desirable colors; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per dozen . *12c*

4-yard Black Velveteen Binding, 1¼ inches wide; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per piece . . *7c*

Brush Braid, all colors; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per yard . . *2c*

Black and Nickel Hump Hooks and Eyes, Nos. 3 and 4, two dozen sewed on a large engraved card; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per gross . . *9c*

De Long Hump Hooks and Eyes, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, black and nickel, two dozen sewed on a card; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, card . . . *5c*

Heavy Tubular Mohair Shoe Laces, extra quality; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, 1 yard long, a dozen, 5c.; 1½ yards long, a dozen . . *7c*

Mohr Patent and Russet Leather Paste, large size; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *4c*

Frilled Elastic, silk faced, 1½ inches wide, in pink, light blue, black and cardinal; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, 3-4 yd. for . . . *5c*

Nickel-Plated Safety Pins, open both sides, three different sizes; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, 3 dozen for *5c*

Covered Wire Hair Rolls, 8 inches long; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *6c*

Best Quality Prussian Binding, black and white, 9 yards; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *10c*

Silk Taffeta Seam Binding, in all colors, 9-yard pieces, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *8c*

Washable Dress Shields, rubber lined nainsook, covered; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE—No. 3, a dozen, 75c.; No. 4, a dozen . . . *85c*

Celluloid Side Combs, many different styles, 4 to 4½ inches long; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per pair . *7c*

Wide Satin Band Hose Supporters, best quality silk elastic, heavy nickel-plated button clasps in pink, blue, red, orange, white and black; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per pair . *39c*

Pleating Machines, with two knives; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *14c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Wines & Liquors.

The Wines and Liquors of the Big Store are justly famous for their fine quality, purity and low prices. In these respects they are unrivaled. In honor of this special event we offer the following list of exceptionally good values:

Old Crow Whiskey, 1890, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per bot.	90c
Old Crow Whiskey, 1891, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per bot.	80c
Old Crow Whiskey, 1893, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per bot.	65c
Pepper Whiskey, 7 years old, full quarts, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per bottle	85c
Pepper Whiskey, 5 years old, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per bottle	65c
Pepper Whiskey, 3 years old, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per bottle	55c
Pepper Whiskey, 2 years old, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per bottle	40c
California Claret, a very fine table wine, usually retailed at $1 per gallon; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per gal. (jug free)	65c
Superior Quality Port and Sherry, usually sold for $1.50 per gallon; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per gal., including jug	85c
Mount Vernon Whiskey, 1893, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per gal.	2.40
Finch's Golden Wedding, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per gal.	2.85
Hennessy Brandy, imported, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per bottle	1.10

ANNIVERS ARY SALE OF

Women's Muslin Underwear.

Women's Fine Muslin Corset Covers, with pearl buttons, French seams and embroidery around neck. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *12c*

Women's Heavy Muslin Drawers, with wide hem, tucks and yoke bands. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *15c*

Women's Fine Cambric Drawers, with hemstitched lawn umbrella ruffle and yoke band. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *23c*

Women's High Neck Fine Muslin Gowns, with yoke of all over tucks, hemstitching and embroidery, gown finished with fine embroidery edge and pearl buttons. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *85c*

Women's Lawn Cloth Empire Gowns, elaborately trimmed with wide bowknot, lace and insertion and finished with ribbon; worth $1.75. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *1.35*

This Gown, with complete set of 5 pieces, at the ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE of . . . *7.75*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Laces and Ladies' Neckwear.

Fancy Taffeta Silk, corded, shirred and embroidered, in all black, white any fancy shades, representing the newest designs, imported for the coming season's wear; values ranging from $2 to $3.50 per yard; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per yard . . . *1.50*

Spangled Nets, 27 inches wide, all black and silver, turquois and emerald on black, 12 different styles, closely spangled, imported for this fall's business; regular prices $1.50, $1.75 and $2; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per yd. *95c*

Liberty Silk Neck Scarfs, 2 yds. long, with all kinds of single and double plaited ends, ribbon and lace effects; worth from 75c. to $1.75 each; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE—the lowest we ever quoted —each *49c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Shoes.

Women's Lace or Button Glace Kid Shoes, hand turned soles, widths D. and E.; regular $2.00 value; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per pair . . . *1.25*

Women's Lace Box Calf Shoes, with dull kid tops, round toes and stout soles, for fall wear; real value, per pair, $2.50; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *1.30*

Women's Satin Strap Slippers, nearly all colors; regular $2.00 value; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *70c*

Boys' Lace Shoes of Satin Calf, with stout soles and bull dog toes; good value at $1.75; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *1.25*

MISSES' LACE OR BUTTON GLACE KID SHOES, with extension stout soles and patent leather tips, sizes 11 to 2; real value $1.25; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *90c*

MEN'S PATENT LEATHER LACE SHOES, with stitched soles and bulldog or London toes. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *1.85*

MEN'S LACE OR BUTTON SHOES of Russia calf, hand sewed, with light or heavy soles; regular $3.00 goods; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *1.85*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Leather Goods.

7,500 Leather Pocket Books, in black and colored grain and imitation morocco leather, at least 100 different patterns, styles, and sizes to select from, so there must be one style among them that will please you, on sale at the Anniversary Sale Price of, each *19c*

3,500 Leather Pocket Books, with leather lined change compartment, including grain leather, levant and morocco pocket books of exceptional quality, either single or double change compartments, leather lined, in black and all the desirable colors, with plain or plated corners, at the Anniversary Sale Price of, each . . *35c*

Leather Combination Pocket Books, in wild steer, real seal, and genuine morocco, have leather-lined change pockets and gussets, all calf lined, with heavy sterling silver corners and rims; worth $1.50; Anniversary Sale Price . . . *95c*

The New Purse for Change, with finger strap, in patent leather, genuine pigskin, and morocco, together with large nickel-plated initial, at the Anniversary Sale Price of, each *59c*

Genuine Seal Chatelaine Bags, seal both sides, chamois-lined, with outside handkerchief pocket, leather covered frame, patent spring catch, at the Anniversary Sale Price of *1.15*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Men's Furnishings.

MEN'S 25c. AND 35c. NECKWEAR, in tecks and four-in-hands, good colors for fall wear; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, each . . . *15c*

MEN'S 50c. NECKWEAR, in tecks, puffs, imperials and four-in-hands, made of rich silks and satins in beautiful patterns and colors; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, each . . . *29c*

MEN'S 50c. UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS, with linen bosoms, felled seams, reinforced backs and fronts, perfect fitting; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, each *35c*

MEN'S AND BOYS' LINEN COLLARS, in all sizes and styles; worth 15c.; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, each *5c*

MEN'S LINEN CUFFS, in all styles; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per pair *8c*

MEN'S 75c. NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, with white body and fancy front; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, each *25c*

MEN'S $1 PERCALE SHIRTS, have laundered bosoms, with cuffs to match; all sizes; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *45c*

2,000 DOZEN MEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, in black, tan and fancy colors, all sizes; worth 15c. and and 19c. per pair; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *10c*

1,500 DOZEN MEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S INPORTRD HOSIERY, Hermsdorf dyed, full regular made, in black, tan, blue and fancy colors, with double soles and high spliced heels; worth 25c. to 45c. per pair; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, for all sizes, per pair *19c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Table Linen.

On account of some changes in the well-known firm of M. Gardner & Co., Franklin Street, New York, we had the chance to buy 1,750 German Hemstitched Table Cloths at 33 per cent. less than the actual cost of import. These we have reserved for our great Third Anniversary Sale, and now they will be offered at prices that correspond with those at which they were purchased.

348 German Hemstitched Table Cloths, 8x4 size, value, each, $2.50; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *1.75*

862 German Hemstitched Table Cloths, 8x10 size, value $3.12; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *2.25*

350 German Hemstitched Table Cloths, 8x12 size, value, $3.87; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *2.75*

These Table Cloths have a very fine finish, without dressing, are fully hand hemstitched, and come in handsome designs.

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Toilet Articles.

Lavender Salts	10c
Talcum	5c
Lanoline, in tubes	15c
Glycerine Jelly of Violets	7c
Cold Cream, 1 lb. can	49c
Dental Foam, for he teeth	12c
Violet Toilet Water, 4 oz. bottle	21c
Imported West India Bay Rum, ½ pt.	23c
Pinaud's Handk'chief Extract, per oz.	29c
Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet or Caprice Extract, 1-oz. bot	*25c*
CASTILE SOAP, white or green, per bar	*15c*
BABESKIN SOAP	*9c*

A Japanese Doll given *Free* with each cake.

OATMEAL, ELDER FLOWER OR HONEY SOAP, 5c. cake, . . *2c*

VIOLET OATMEAL, LILAC HONEY, BELLE DE PARIS, APPLE BLOSSOM, and choice of several other well-known brands of fine, highly perfumed toilet soaps, regularly sold by us at 25c. per box of 3 cakes; now, box . *10c*

BADGER HAIR COMPLEXION BRUSH, regular $1.00 . . . *59c*

WHISK BROOMS, worth 10c . . *5c*

HAIR BRUSHES, 9-row, solid back, bleached and unbleached bristle, worth 75c. *39c*

An assortment of TOOTH, NAIL and HAND BRUSHES, none worth less than 25c. and many worth 50c., a real bargain at *10c*

HORN COMBS, including Ladies' Dressing and Barber Combs, 7, 7½ and 8 inch, very cheap at . . . *9c*

2-QT. HOT WATER BOTTLES . . *39c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Infants' Wear.

INFANTS' LONG BEDFORD CLOAKS, made with cape trimmed with fancy silk braid and baby ribbon, dainty and pretty; value $3.50; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *1.95*

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED SILK CAPS, have lace ruche and box plaited pompon of lace, sizes 1 month to 3 years, value 39c.; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE. *19c*

CHILDREN'S GOOD QUALITY CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, well made, with six button holes in band, sizes 2 to 14 years, and sizes 2 to 8 years in the knickerbocker style; value 29c. each; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *19c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Eyeglasses.

Once every year we give the general public an opportunity of purchasing our famous **Signet Eyeglass** at less than half its actual value. This glass has a fine lens, and is a frameless Eyeglass fitted with a solid gold spring. Sells regularly throughout the year at $1.50; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE only *63c*

All Glasses fitted by expert opticians free of charge.

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Pillow Cases.

Pillow Cases, sizes 45x36, made of the best bleached standard makes of sheeting, the kind you bought of us heretofore at 10c. and 12c. each, offered at our ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE OF . . *6c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Prints.

5 cases of **Printed Silk Finish Cambrics,** 5 cases of **Printed Piques,** 5 cases of **Printed Wash Fabrics,** all in short lengths—2 to 10 yards; values up to 12½c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per yard *3½c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Bleached Muslins.

A special purchase of 46 cases of the well-known Dwight Anchor **Bleached Muslins,** 30 and 33 inches wide, remnants from 5 to 12 yards long; worth fully 8c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per yard *4c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Towels,

6 for 50c and *6 for 75c.*

Both lots are composed of hemmed **Huckaback Towels,** large size, heavy and durable. Here's an opportunity that no housekeeper should miss! They're 25 per cent. cheaper than they were before or are likely to be again.

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Horse Goods.

Single Buggy Harness, 2¼-inch saddle, 1-inch trace, folding breeching, breast collar and neck strap, nickel trimmed, $9.50 value, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *6.75*

Rawhide Buggy Whip, linen lined rubber cushion cap, English snap, 50c. value, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *25c*

English Holly Whip, with flat leather thong, $1.50 value, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *98c*

Bristle Body Brushes, leather back, about 400 to select from; worth up to 95c.; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *35c*

Curry Combs, several styles, with steel backs, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *5c*

Web Halters, 5 cord, with leather front and throat latch, 35c. value, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *19c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Drugs & Medicines.

Belladonna Plasters	5c
Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine	16c
Ext. Witch Hazel, pts., 14c; qts.	25c
Alcohol, pt. bot.	32c
Pure Pepsin Tablets, per bot.	7c
Manhattan Egg Shampoo	15c
Wine of Cocoa	59c
Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine with Cocoa	34c
Celery Comp. Ext., reg. $1.00	55c
Absorbent Cotton, 1-lb. pkge	19c
Antiseptine	25c
Sea Salt, per bag	9c

Prescriptions filled at ONE-HALF usual drug store prices in our Drug Department.

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Infants' Wear.

INFANTS' LONG BEDFORD CLOAKS, made with cape trimmed with fancy silk braid and baby ribbon, dainty and pretty; value $3.50; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *1.95*

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED SILK CAPS, have lace ruche and box plaited pompon of lace, sizes 1 month to 3 years, value 39c.; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE. *19c*

CHILDREN'S GOOD QUALITY CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, well made, with six button holes in band, sizes 2 to 14 years, and sizes 2 to 8 years in the knickerbocker style; value 29c. each; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *19c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Eyeglasses.

Once every year we give the general public an opportunity of purchasing our famous **Signet Eyeglass** at less than half its actual value. This glass has a fine lens, and is a frameless Eyeglass fitted with a solid gold spring. Sells regularly throughout the year at $1.50; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE only *63c*

All Glasses fitted by expert opticians free of charge.

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Pillow Cases.

Pillow Cases, sizes 45x36, made of the best bleached standard makes of sheeting, the kind you bought of us heretofore at 10c. and 12c. each, offered at our ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE OF . . *6c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Prints.

5 cases of **Printed Silk Finish Cambrics,** 5 cases of **Printed Piques,** 5 cases of **Printed Wash Fabrics,** all in short lengths—2 to 10 yards; values up to 12½c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per yard *3½c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Bleached Muslins.

A special purchase of 46 cases of the well-known Dwight Anchor **Bleached Muslins,** 30 and 33 inches wide, remnants from 5 to 12 yards long; worth fully 8c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE, per yard *4c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Towels,

6 for 50c and *6 for 75c.*

Both lots are composed of hemmed **Huckaback Towels,** large size, heavy and durable. Here's an opportunity that no housekeeper should miss! They're 25 per cent. cheaper than they were before or are likely to be again.

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Horse Goods.

Single Buggy Harness, 2¼-inch saddle, 1-inch trace, folding breeching, breast collar and neck strap, nickel trimmed, $9.50 value, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *6.75*

Rawhide Buggy Whip, linen lined rubber cushion cap, English snap, 50c. value, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . . *25c*

English Holly Whip, with flat leather thong, $1.50 value, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *98c*

Bristle Body Brushes, leather back, about 400 to select from; worth up to 95c.; ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . *35c*

Curry Combs, several styles, with steel backs, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE *5c*

Web Halters, 5 cord, with leather front and throat latch, 35c. value, ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICE . . *19c*

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF

Drugs & Medicines.

Belladonna Plasters	5c
Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine	16c
Ext. Witch Hazel, pts., 14c; qts.	25c
Alcohol, pt. bot.	32c
Pure Pepsin Tablets, per bot.	7c
Manhattan Egg Shampoo	15c
Wine of Cocoa	59c
Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine with Cocoa	34c
Celery Comp. Ext., reg. $1.00	55c
Absorbent Cotton, 1-lb. pkge	19c
Antiseptine	25c
Sea Salt, per bag	9c

Prescriptions filled at ONE-HALF usual drug store prices in our Drug Department.

Third Anniversary Sale of Odd Pieces of Furniture.

The remarkable success of our August Furniture Trade Sale has brought about the accumulation of an unusually large number of odd pieces. Hundreds of different lines were completely sold out, all but one, two or three pieces—too few to ever again be put into regular stock.

Desiring to give our patrons a great bargain in furniture for the Anniversary Sale, we have decided to place all these odd pieces on sale Monday, divided into three wonderful bargain lots as follows:

Your Choice at $5.00 of all the odd p

URGES ON RAPID TRANSIT.

Typographical Union No. 6 Demands Immediate Construction.

MEETING AT COOPER UNION

Resolutions Favoring Municipal Ownership Adopted and a Stirring Message from Mr. Coler Read.

Under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 6 a meeting was held at Cooper Union last night for the purpose of arousing labor to the importance of securing immediate construction of a rapid transit system in the city, and also to disseminate the doctrine of municipal ownership. The speakers, in covering the subjects of rapid transit and municipal ownership, also brought in the names of the bosses of the political parties, and paid their respects to them in uncomplimentary terms, but eulogized William Jennings Bryan, each mention of his name arousing great enthusiasm.

The Temporary Chairman, Owen J. Kindelon, called his hearers' attention to the fact that the people of New York had long ago voted overwhelmingly for rapid transit and that they were assembled to remind the powers that be of their duty and to urge them to do it. He then introduced John H. Delaney, President of the union, as Permanent Chairman. Mr. Delaney introduced as the principal speaker of the evening Samuel Seabury, who, he said, had made the subject of municipal ownership a special study.

Mr. Seabury expressed the opinioin that the rapid transit system should be owned and operated by the people rather than by a private corporation. He asked why it was that, although the people had voted for rapid transit in 1897 it had never been given to them. He reminded the audience that the political bosses were always in favor of beginning the construction of the system just before election and that after election they forgot all about it. He predicted that municipal ownership would eventually bring free transportation to the people of the city, and cited the Brooklyn Bridge as a shining example of what municipal ownership would accomplish. In closing his address the speaker said:

"We will not have the tunnel if we trust to the Crokers, the Platts, and the Whitneys. The attitude of Platt and Croker in the Ramapo water franchise-grabbing affair makes that certain. We have got to urge the people to wake up and take possession of their own and give Platt and Croker notice that the citizens of this great city are able to administer their own affairs without their interference or advice. We have got to get some great man who is a real friend of the people, to lead us in the fight, a man, for instance, like Bryan, who has the courage to fight the battles of the people."

Chairman Delaney then read a set of resolutions favoring the underground rapid transit system. These resolutions were adopted by acclamation. Mr. Delaney then read a message from Controller Bird S. Coler as follows:

MILLBROOK, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899.

John H. Delaney, Esq., President Typographical Union, 18 Chambers Street, New York:

Sir: I regret that it is impossible for me to attend the mass meeting this evening under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 6, in advocacy of the immediate commencement of work upon the rapid transit tunnel. It is unnecessary to repeat here what has been said so many times before in advocacy of a rapid transit tunnel, which should be built and controlled by the City of New York. The proposition of municipal ownership of the great franchises which derive their value from public use is one to which I am wholly and unreservedly committed. The City of New York should obtain all the benefits from this great enterprise, and it can only do so by making the investment its own from the start.

With the approval of the people of the Constitutional amendment which will be voted upon at the next election, taking the county debts out of the computation of the limit of the greater cities' debt obligations, the ability of the municipality to issue bonds will be increased something like $30,000,000, and enable us financially not only to undertake the building of the rapid transit tunnel and push it to a speedy completion, but also to carry on all other works of public improvement which are at this time either necessary or desirable. In the advocacy of the rapid transit feature we must not lose sight of another great public utility which should be developed with it, namely, a system of subways owned and controlled by the city. The returns obtained from a subway system such as should be constructed along with the tunnel will mean a large added revenue to the city.

The construction of the subway at the same time with the tunnel will reduce greatly the cost of the subway project. Especially important is the subway, both in view of the present uses to which it can be put, and also in anticipation of the new uses which will be developed by the march of invention. We now have conduits for electric light, telephone, and telegraph wires, gas, hot and cold air, steam, &c. The use of these inventions and their number and variey are increasing daily, and the general proposition of municipal ownership demands that the city should derive the benefit from the franchises necessary for their distribution in the present, and control all franchises of a like character in future.

In this way only can the revenues and benefits be preserved for all time to the people in whose interest the work should be undertaken. I would therefore urge at this time that organized labor also turn attention to the advancement of the subway proposition, and see to it that legislation is obtained assuring the construction of the subway simultaneously with the tunnel. I should be glad to confer personally with you and all others interested in municipal ownership. It is important that nothing should be lost sight of during the present excitement over municipal affairs. The other side is always awake; the people should be just as watchful.

BIRD S. COLER, Controller.

The closing speech was made by Robert M. Campbell, a member of the Typographical Union, who urged the audience not to vote for any candidate for the Legislature this Fall who did not pledge himself in favor of municipal ownership.

ASKS SOCIALISTS' AID.

Formal Request of the Independent Labor Party Presented.

Joseph Barondess, George McVey, and Michael Murphy, the committee appointed by the Independent Labor Party to ask the two factions of the Socialist Labor Party to unite with it in the coming campaign called last evening on the General Executive Committees of both sides. First they went to the Volks Zeitung faction, at 64 East Fourth Street. Joseph Barondess acted as spokesman. The committee listened patiently to his plea, and then told the visiting committee that it would send it a written answer.

The General Executive Committee of the Vogt-De Leon faction met at 528 East Eleventh Street. Henry Kuhn, the National Secretary, received the Independent Labor Party Committee very courteously, and repeatedly called to order several of the delegates who made discourteous and personal remarks during the discussion that followed Barondess's plea for aid and harmony.

As soon as Barondess had made his speech a general attack upon the proposed Independent Labor Party and its leaders was made. John N. Parsons was denounced as a Republican agent, and Samuel Prince as a would-be Tammany officeholder.

It was decided to give an answer through the party organ.

Hackett Beats Paret at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The final match for the Washington Irving Challenge Cup between H. H. Hackett and J. P. Paret finished the tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club here to-day. Hackett beat Paret three straight sets and earned his second leg for the trophy. The New Yorker was out of form and at no time showed the speed or control that he did at Newport. The scores: Gentlemen's singles, challenge round—H. H. Hackett, (holder,) beat J. P. Paret, (challenger,) 6–0, 8–6, 6–4. Consolation singles, final round—C. D. Millard beat E. A. Freshman, 2–6, 6–1, 7–5, 6–2.

Drowned While Bathing.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 9.—William Harvey Wade, a well-known mechanical engineer, was drowned while in bathing at Wrightsville Beach this morning. He was thirty-three years of age and a native of Richmond, but had spent the past three years in Europe. He arrived here yesterday and had just secured a controlling interest in the Wilmington Gas Works, intending to locate here. The body was taken to Richmond to-night.

Joseph H. Kohler's Case.

Joseph H. Kohler of 262 West Twelfth Street, who was arrested Friday night by Post Office Inspector Jacobs while at his work in the General Post Office Building, yesterday wrote to THE NEW YORK TIMES and stated that his arrest was a mistake, and that he has been fully acquitted by the Chief Post Office Inspector.

"CAMMEYER" STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.

The Rhythm of Nature.

Nature is always pushing the new to the front. The old is cast aside, the new birth appears. The shell breaks and the germ of life starts again to repeat the old story in the new form. So in the shoe business, the old must give place to the new. The new represents the latest vigor, latest ideas, latest forms and freshest materials.

These new goods are what we keep in every style, design and finish, in every leather and material, and all of the very best workmanship at the very least prices.

Child's Dongola, Kid Tip, Welt Sole, Button and Lace, Sizes 6 to 10 1-2, **$1.50** *Per Pair.*

"THE JUNIOR." Calf and Box, Calf Lace, Sizes 9 to 2, **$1.50** *Per Pair.*

Child's Dongola Patent Leather Tip, Double Sole, Button and Lace, sizes 6 to 10½	$1.25
Misses' Dongola Patent Leather Tip, Double Sole, Button and Lace, sizes 11 to 2	1.50
Misses' Dongola, Kid Tip, Welt Sole, Button and Lace, sizes 11 to 2	2.00
The Junior Calf Welt Sole, Lace, sizes 9 to 13½	2.00

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT FREE
With each pair of these best of all shoes for school children.

Youths' BLACK CALF Lace, Welt Sole, Sizes 11 to 2, **$2.00** *per Pair.*

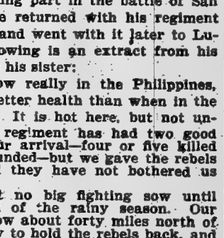

BOYS' BLACK CALF LACE, Welt Sole, Sizes 2 1-2 to 5 1-2, **$2.50** *per Pair.*

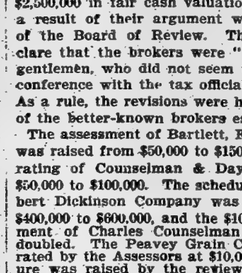

Women's Glace Kid, Patent Leather Tip Button and Lace, **4.00** *Per Pair.*

Men's English Tan Oil Grain Lace, Calf Lined, Double Sole, Hand Sewed, **5.00** *Per Pair.*

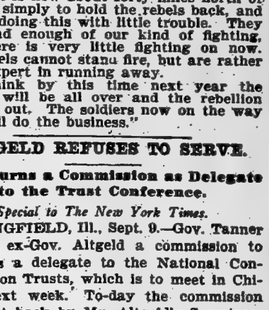

Women's Dull Oxide Kid, Button and Lace	4.00
Women's Calf, Button and Lace	4.00
Men's French Enamel, Lace, Calf Lined, Hand Sewed, Double Sole	5.00
Men's French Patent Leather Lace, Hand Sewed, Double Sole	5.00
Men's Calf Lace, Calf Lined; Hand Sewed, Double Sole	5.00

Come now and buy your fall outfit, your every-day and dress shoes, your church reception and dancing shoes. Not only for yourselves, but for all your households, and bring the school children for their school shoes.

Though the prices of leather and all shoe findings have risen, we still keep our low figures, we still sell the very best shoes of all kinds and descriptions for every use and purpose for both sexes and all ages at the very least money.

We Always Have Special Bargains in Our Basement.

NEW FALL CATALOGUE MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sixth Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

LORD ROSEBERY ON RAILWAYS.

Says Presidents of American Roads Are Equivalent to English Dukes.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Lord Rosebery presided this evening at the dinner of the Caledonian Railway employes at Carlisle. In proposing a toast to the railway interests of the United Kingdom he alluded to the recent correspondence in The Times on the relative advantages of the American and British systems of traveling and said the American system suited the Americans and the British system suited the British.

One difference, he said, would strike every traveler in the United States. The Americans did not like the aristocracy, but did not mind plutocrats. "But America," continued Lord Rosebery, "has an aristocracy so exalted that our proudest can hardly compare with them. They are the railway Presidents, who are little more than equivalent to English Dukes, but they have almost despotic power, travel in a style that no English Duke could aspire to, and exercise a control unparalleled in England."

Lord Rosebery declared that he preferred the British form of Director and Chairman.

BROKERS' RATINGS ADVANCED.

Chicago Board of Review Makes a Big Raise in Their Assessments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—The Board of Trade and Commission men lost upward of $2,500,000 in fair cash valuations to-day as a result of their argument with members of the Board of Review. The latter declare that the brokers were "a fine lot of gentlemen, who did not seem to take their conference with the tax officials seriously." As a rule, the revisions were high, and few of the better-known brokers escaped.

The assessment of Bartlett, Frazier & Co. was raised from $50,000 to $150,000, and the rating of Counselman & Day went from $50,000 to $100,000. The schedule of the Albert Dickinson Company was raised from $400,000 to $600,000, and the $100,000 assessment of Charles Counselman & Co. was doubled. The Peavey Grain Company was rated by the Assessors at $10,000. This figure was raised by the reviewers to $250,000. Schwartz, Dupee & Co.'s original assessment of $75,000 was advanced to $250,000. The assessment of the firm of Brosseau & Co. was reduced from $100,000 to $20,000. This was the only large reduction made in the trade.

Many of the traders hold warehouse receipts for grain stored, and it is generally supposed that it was on these holdings that the reviewers based their advances.

DENY VALENTINE'S CHARGES.

Daly and Marks Say Bank Wrecker Was Never in Their Clubhouse.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 9.—Edward Marks and "Phil" Daly to-day were asked about the suit that has been brought by George M. Valentine, the defaulting cashier of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, against Marks, to recover $10,000 alleged to have been lost while playing roulette. Both Marks and Daly refused to discuss the case, saying the matter was entirely in the hands of their counsel, Henry S. Terhune.

Mr. Terhune declared the defense would be that Valentine had never been inside of the clubhouse. Mr. Terhune admitted that both Daly and Marks were acquainted with the defaulting cashier. County Prosecutor Wilbur A. Heisley has not yet returned from Europe.

It is believed here that Mr. Heisley will find awaiting him a communication from Gov. Voorhees, calling his attention to the Valentine matter and asking why the gambling houses are permitted to flourish in open violation of the law.

Play for the McCutcheon Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 9.—Play for the McCutcheon Cup was continued on the links of the Park Golf Club to-day, the competitors making the three lowest scores, securing three, two, and one points, respectively, toward the cup. W. De La R. Anderson, the club champion, is in the lead, with Meredith Dryden, club Secretary, second; Gifford W. Cooley, third.

A MANILA SOLDIER'S LETTER.

Wilke Says Filipinos Have Had Enough Fighting, and Predicts that the War Will Be Over in a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 9.—In view of the utterances of Congressman John J. Lentz and others the opinions held by a Cincinnatian, who is a soldier "by trade," and whose opinions must be accepted by all as unbiased, are of interest. Herman Wilke is a member of the Twelfth Infantry, and has been a soldier in the regular army for years. During the war with Spain he participated with his regiment in the Cuban campaign, taking part in the battle of San Juan Hill. He returned with his regiment to the States and went with it later to Luzon. The following is an extract from his latest letter to his sister:

"We are now really in the Philippines, and I am in better health than when in the United States. It is hot here, but not unhealthy. Our regiment has had two good fights since our arrival—four or five killed and a few wounded—but we gave the rebels the devil, and they have not bothered us since.

"We expect no big fighting now until after the end of the rainy season. Our regiment is now about forty miles north of Manila, simply to hold the rebels back, and we are doing this with little trouble. They have had enough of our kind of fighting, and there is very little fighting on now. The rebels cannot stand fire, but are rather more expert in running away.

"I think by this time next year the trouble will be all over and the rebellion crushed out. The soldiers now on the way here will do the business."

ALTGELD REFUSES TO SERVE.

He Returns a Commission as Delegate to the Trust Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 9.—Gov. Tanner sent to ex-Gov. Altgeld a commission to serve as a delegate to the National Conference on Trusts, which is to meet in Chicago next week. To-day the commission was sent back by Mr. Altgeld's Secretary, with the word that the ex-Governor found "that it is impossible for him to serve." Gov. Tanner was surprised at this, as he thought that his predecessor would be glad of the opportunity to serve. It is understood that Mr. Altgeld has little faith in the motives which bring the conference about or hope for the outcome of the meeting.

RECOGNITION OF DOMINICA.

Jimenes Party Must be in Control and Fully Equipped to Secure It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The State Department will move with deliberation in recognizing officially any new Government that may be set up in Santo Domingo. Before recognition is extended it must be shown to the satisfaction of the department that the Government seeking it is fully equipped for the duties it proposes to assume and is de facto as well as de jure the Government of the country.

It is not yet known how the important American concessions will be affected by the change in the Government of Santo Domingo, but every effort will be made by the State Department to protect the large American interests there.

Printing Press Company Tied Up.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 9.—The Campbell Printing Press Company of this city is in a predicament as the result of a lawsuit brought by the Miehle Press Company of Chicago. It is alleged that the Campbell Company is infringing on a patent owned by the Chicago concern. An injunction has been secured to prevent the Campbell Company from using the device until the matter is settled in court, and, as a result, fifty machines which had been ordered and were on the point of being shipped to purchasers are held up by the injunction.

Ex-Peruvian President Accused.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 9.—To-day one of the members of the National Electoral Board presented to the Chamber of Deputies an accusation against ex-President Pierola.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Avenue and 23d Street.

The New Furniture Store Will Be Opened To-morrow.

At last it is ready! We regret that the change took so long—that you were so long kept in waiting—but the work was greater than we had thought. The whole fourth floor has been given over to this new Furniture Store. There are over thirty thousand square feet of floor space, full almost to overcrowding with the newest, brightest things that the furniture world could give us.

This Store Will Be a Leader.

Buyers were busy two months ago in choosing the most desirable goods for this showing. Nothing but most reliable, substantial furniture is here. That sort, and that only, can hold the trade that we are sure to win. We shall aim to have everything from the most plain to the most luxurious furnishings, and for equal qualities

No Furniture Prices Will Be Lower Than Ours.

SIDEBOARD, golden oak finished, French bevelled plate mirror, 2 small drawers for silverware, 1 large linen drawer and double-door closet; trimmed with neat brass handles; special price..... 9.98

DRESSING CASE, golden oak finished; 3 large drawers with neat brass handles; Fancy shaped French plate beveled edge mirror; special..... 8.98

COUCH, upholsfered in a thorough manner by best workmen; cover d in leatherette or good quality figured velour; special. 6.98

3-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, highly polished inlaid frames, upholstered with good spring seats and covered in figured plush or figured damask; special..... 14.98

5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, highly polished inlaid frames; upholstered with best springs and covered in figured damask; special..... 15.98

WARDROBE COUCHES—A special sample lot, spring edge, covered in figured denims, interior lined with muslin; to be sold, special, while they last..... 6.49

GILT CORNER CHAIR, fancy shape, seat covered with good quality damask, special..... 4.98

5-FOOT EXTENSION TABLE, in Golden Oak finish, with box for leaves, special..... 2.98

DIVANS—A special lot of samples, spring edge, covered in figured denims, to be sold while they last at the extremely low price of..... 4.98

COUCH, spring edge, covered in a good quality figured velour and trimmed with heavy fringe; special..... 7.49

PARLOR TABLES, Oak or Mahogany finish; top 20 in. x 20 in., special..... 98c

OAK DINING CHAIR, cane seat, twisted spindles in back, special..... 89c

OAK DINING CHAIR, with box frame and leather spring seat; special..... 3.50

FANCY ROCKER, Golden Oak or Mahogany finished, high back and saddle seat, special. 2.89

GILT CHAIRS, covered in various shades of damask or rush seat; must be seen to be appreciated; special..... 1.69

A Handsome Morris Chair for $1.99.

Of course, we have others—many of them—but not one is greater value for the money than this. There are enough of these for all who come. There are two frames, Oak or Mahogany finish. Each Chair is fitted with a brass rod and can be adjusted to four different positions. The cushions are covered with denim and are reversible. During this sale the price will be only..... 1.99

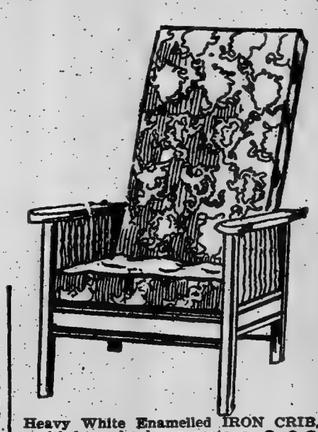

A Successful Sale of Beds and Bedding.

This Sale of Beds and Bedding was only inaugurated last Wednesday, yet it has grown to great proportions. It foretold the triumph of this Furniture Sale. Offers so truly good will bear repeating. Here are the items:

Combination, consisting of 1 heavy substantial WHITE ENAMELLED BED, 1 soft-top excelsior MATTRESS, covered in a good quality of ticking, and 1 Woven Wire SPRING, can be had in all sizes; this combination must be seen to be appreciated; special price for this sale..... 5.98

A very good quality mixed hair MATTRESS, covered in good fancy striped ticks, made in one or two parts to fit any size bed; price for this sale..... 6.98

A good quality short hair MATTRESS, covered in fancy striped ticks, made in one or two parts, to fit any size bed; price this sale. 4.98

A very good WHITE ENAMELLED IRON BED, with brass knobs on posts and with casters, can be had in any size; special price for this sale..... 2.98

A full 40-lb. Black or Gray South American HAIR MATTRESS—the superior kind—made up in one or two parts, covered in A. C. A. or fancy striped ticking; our price for this sale..... 13.98

A very good soft-top excelsior MATTRESS, any size; price for this sale..... 1.68

A good WOVEN WIRE SPRING, hardwood frame, to fit any size bed; price for this sale..... 1.48

COMBINATION MATTRESS, made of deep cotton top and botton, with a sprinkling of excelsior in the centre; covered in an excellent quality of ticking; can be had in any size; special price..... 3.25

A pure African fibre, soft-top MATTRESS, covered with a very good quality of A. C. A. or fancy striped ticking, to fit any size bed; price for this sale..... 2.98

White Enamelled Iron Table-shaped FOLDING-BED, with best National spring attacked. This bed is fitted with casters, can be had in any size up to 4 feet; special price..... 4.25

Heavy White Enamelled IRON CRIB, with brass knobs on posts, a neat design, fully worth $5.25; our price for this sale..... 3.98

An all-iron WOVEN WIRE SPRING, to fit any size bed; price for this sale..... 2.23

Our 43d Anniversary. Thousands of Souvenirs.

Forty-two years in business—ten years in this Sixth Avenue store—and this week marks the beginning of our forty-third year. There could be no more fitting souvenir than this that we have chosen—a handsome glass paper weight containing a photograph of Admiral Dewey. Two thousand of these will be given away each day. The first two thousand women to visit our store each morning this week will each receive a coupon at the door. These will be exchanged upon the Third and Fourth floors for the souvenirs. The store opens promptly at 8 A. M. Remember!

The Upholstery Store. Sales of Rugs and Curtains.

The Upholstery Store is eclipsing all previous records in matter of sales. There are very excellent values offered. Over a thousand pairs of Lace Curtains were included in this sale. The Rugs have just arrived from foreign lands. There were fifteen bales of them in all.

The Lace Curtains.

125 pairs best Swiss Tambour standard CURTAINS, most durable curtain made, new effects, per pair, $4.98, $5.98, and..... 7.98

495 pairs White Irish Point LACE CURTAINS, in latest novelty designs, rich applique on best quality net; pair, 3.48, 3.98, 4.48, 5.98

Real Renaissance LACE CURTAINS; special for this sale, per pair, $5.98, $7.98, $9.98, $12.98 and..... 15.98

350 pairs Colored Muslin and Sateen CURTAINS, with rich frilled edge, suitable for bedrooms; special, to close, per pair..... 75c

200 assorted ORIENTAL CURTAINS, suitable for cozy corners, each..... 98c

The Oriental Rugs.

Lot 1.—HAMADANS and PERSIANS, worth $10.00..... 6.25

Lot 2.—CARABAGHS, SHUBANS, worth $11.50..... 7.48

Modern and Antique BOKHARAS, worth $19.50 to $23.50, $14.98 to $18.50

100 choice Anatolian small RUGS, very desirable, unusually low in price, at, each.... 4.65

Choice line of larger sizes at prices correspondingly low.

Fine KAZAKS and SHEWANS, worth $17.50 to $21.00..... 14.48 & 18.48

Another Carpet Sale.

Carpets are closely allied to Furniture, therefore this sale, to reinforce and enhance the sale in the Furniture Store. The showing ranks among the largest in the world. The prices are unusually low for prevailing carpet conditions.

GOOD BRUSSELS, worsted surface, excellent assortment, made and laid during this sale, at, per yard..... 39c

AXMINSTERS, that shoud be $1.10 at, per yard..... 69c

VELVETS, that should be $1.00, at, per yard..... 62c

INGRAINS, an unusually large showing, up from, per yard..... 19c

Oilcloth and Linoleum.

During this sale we will lay, free of charge, all LINOLEUMS sold for more than 40 cents per yard, and all OILCLOTHS sold for more than 25 cents per yard. That's an item worth remembering.

Regular 75c. LINOLEUM, at..... 55c
Regular 65c. LINOLEUM, at..... 49c
Regular 55c. LINOLEUM, at..... 39c
Regular 45c. OILCLOTHS, at..... 32c
Regular 35c. OILCLOTHS, at..... 25c
Regular 25c. OILCLOTHS, at..... 18c

Silks and Velvets.

6,000 yards STRIPED TAFFETA SILK, 22 inches wide, in both light and dark grounds, with different color "cannale" and plain satin stripe. This is a very heavy silk, with beautiful rich finish, and is the best value in new up-to-date goods ever offered, as the real value is $1.25; special, Monday... 69c

"SEE WINDOW DISPLAY OF THESE GOODS."

Will open Monday the largest and best-selected stock of VELVETS, VELVETEENS, and CORDUROYS we have ever shown, and, having anticipated a big demand for VELVETS this coming season, we placed an enormous advance order previous to the recent advance in price. We are thus enabled to offer all grades at fully 20 per cent. less than prevailing prices. Two special qualities for Monday, per yard..... 1.25 & 1.00

THE PRUSSIAN CANAL BILL

Emperor Hopes to See It Pass, with Changes, at Next Session.

AGRARIANS HOPE TO DEFEAT IT

Will Play Off the Anti-Strike Bill Against It—To Fight Renewal of the Commercial Treaties.

Copyright, 1899, The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The situation in internal politics has been somewhat intensified this week. The dismissal of several Cabinet members and a number of higher Prussian officials is merely a symptom of this. The Emperor, as King of Prussia, before starting for the manoeuvres had several lengthy conversations with Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, and President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, and Dr. Miquel, Vice President of the Council and Minister of Finance, in which the difficulties of the situation were thoroughly discussed.

The Emperor hopes to see the Canal bill pass when it is reintroduced, with modifications, at the next session, notwithstanding the opposition of the Agrarians. In this he will probably be disappointed, despite the methods employed in disciplining the Agrarians and the Government officials serving as delegates in the Diet. The Emperor is resolved to go to the length of forcing the resignation of every official, be he high or low, who actively sympathizes with the powerful Agrarian Society, the Bund der Landwirthe. This will strike many.

At a secret meeting of the Agrarian leaders this week it was resolved to try to checkmate the Emperor by playing off the Canal bill against the anti-strike measure, and thus render impossible the immediate dissolution of the Diet, for it is argued that the Emperor cannot rely on the Agrarians and Conservatives to father his pet Anti-Strike bill, and at the same time dissolve the Diet, because the same members do not sanction another of his pet measures. The Agrarian leaders will do their utmost to impress this upon the Emperor's mind. They also count upon the probability of the dissolution of the Reichstag on the rejection of the Anti-Strike bill, of which there is hardly a doubt, as the Centre and the Left are resolved to bury the measure.

Besides, the Agrarians believe that they have a chance of defeating the renewal of the commercial treaties, especially the one with Russia, or of considerably modifying them so as to render them unacceptable to the other Governments. They will insist upon a higher tariff on Russian cereals, which Russia will not stand. They also strongly hope that the commercial treaty with the United States will not be ready for presentation to the Reichstag at its next session, and that the failure of the other treaties will involve that with the United States.

ANTIGUA DAMAGED BY STORM.

Many Houses Destroyed and Boats Lost—Shipwreck at St. Kitts.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, Sept. 9.—Advices were received here to-day from Antigua saying that island suffered severely from the storm which prevailed yesterday. Many small houses were destroyed, and a number of lighters and other boats were lost. No news in regard to the result of the storm in the country districts has yet been learned.

At St. Kitts the British brigantine George Kilmer, Capt. Donelly, which sailed from Barbados Aug. 4 for St. John's, N. F., and put in at St. Kitts Aug. 9, was wrecked, but little damage was done ashore.

A heavy westerly gale blew at St. Thomas Friday night, but no damage has been reported.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Weather Bureau issued the following special bulletin to-day:

11 A. M.—Hurricane centre northeast of Puerto Rico, moving in the direction of Bermuda. It will not reach the United States coast. Island of St. Christopher, West Indies, experienced last night maximum wind, sixty miles an hour, terrific seas, and torrential rains.

FEAR OF PLAGUE GROUNDLESS.

British Medical Journal Says Quarantine Is Useless.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The bubonic plague in Portugal shows no tendency to spread, but rather appears to be dwindling. The British Medical Journal says there is no need of alarm in regard to the disease. It asserts that the best safeguards against the plague are cleanliness and efficient sanitation, and denounces the quarantine as "opposed to the true principles of preventive medicine and of proved uselessness."

The Journal also points out that "even in dirty Portugal the disease is barely keeping alive."

TREATY COAST ARSON TRIAL.

French Lieutenant and Newfoundland Colonial Secretary Attend It.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 9.—The trial of Ingram Taylor of Bay of Islands for burning the French lobster factory was regarded by France of such importance that the First Lieutenant of the French flagship Isly was dispatched from Sydney to watch the proceedings. He engaged legal assistance in the interest of France. Colonial Secretary Robinson also attended on behalf of the Colonial and Imperial Governments.

The conviction of Taylor would be likely to involve a demand by the French Government for compensation for the owners of the factory.

Greek Officers to Study in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Carrying out the promise which Emperor William made to the Greek Crown Prince to assist to the fullest of his power in the reorganization of the Greek Army, his Majesty has granted permission to a number of Greek officers to take a course of three years' study at the War Academy of Berlin. This is the first time such permission has been given to the officers of a foreign army. The first detachment of Greeks to arrive are coming in a week. Three German officers will go to Greece as instructors.

Queen Traces Descent From David.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Queen Victoria has, it is reported, sent to Emperor William a copy of her family tree showing King David at the top. A pet idea entertained by the Queen is that she is descended from the Psalmist through Zedekiah's eldest daughter, and it is said that Emperor William's conviction of his divine origin is greatly due to his grandmother's foible.

Wants the South American Market.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—It is said that the Amalgamated Coats American Thread Company has absorbed a leading Belgian firm and intends taking over others with a view to controlling the South American markets, now supplied by Belgium.

Philadelphia Commercial Congress.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The Government has resolved not to send a special representative to the Philadelphia Commercial Congress, but has delegated the German Consul at Philadelphia and the German Agricultural Attaché at Washington to make a report. Prussia will not be represented.

Venezuelan Revolution Spreading.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 9.—The revolution, under the leadership of Gen. Castro, is gaining ground. The insurgents now occupy Nirgua, three days' march from Valencia.

African Explorers Massacred?

BULAWAYO, Sept. 9.—An unconfirmed report is current that an exploring party which recently left here for Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa, has, with only one exception, been murdered by the natives.

New Peruvian Cabinet.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 9.—A new Cabinet has been formed, with Señor Galvez as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Señor Belaunde as Minister of Finance and Commerce.

ORDERS AMERICAN ENGINES.

Glasgow Town Council Confirms Report of Tramways Committee.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Glasgow Town Council, in the face of considerable opposition, has confirmed the recommendation of the Tramways Committee giving the contract for two electric traction engines to the Allis Company. The order, it is said, has gone to America simply on account of the speedier delivery, and the decision of the council has occasioned much disappointment to home firms.

Two or three schemes for new electric subways joining London and its suburbs have just been successfully financed, and will be started in the Autumn, and they are likely to supply further orders for American machinery.

RUSSIA OBJECTED TO GUNS.

So Sultan Agreed Not to Place Them at Entrance to Bosphorus.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—From Constantinople comes the report that Russia has objected to the Sultan placing pneumatic guns at the northern entrance to the Bosphorus, on the ground that such action implied that he doubted the Czar's friendliness. The result is that the Sultan has agreed not to place the guns there, and has canceled the contract made with the New York Pneumatic Gun Company, who had arranged to supply the weapons.

It is said the Sultan got the idea of employing pneumatic guns from the accounts of the actions of the United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius in the war between the United States and Spain.

GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Tests of Maxim Guns and Automobiles Were Successful.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—One of the noteworthy features of the army manoeuvres was the Jaegers (sharpshooters) Battalions of the Fourteenth Corps, who were equipped with Maxim guns, the Fourth, Eighth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Battalions of the sharpshooters forming a brigade with three batteries of Maxims. It is said the guns stood the tests so well that all the Jaeger Battalions of the army will be equipped with them.

In order to make the resemblance to actual war as close as possible, neither the regular telegraph nor telephone lines were used within the whole manoeuvre territory. Instead special messengers on horseback, pigeons, and field telegraphs were employed. Automobiles were used in transporting provisions and ammunition, and were found serviceable on paved roads in Würtemberg, even on the steepest grades. A remarkable achievement was the successful passage of the steep Kn'ebis Pass, in the Black Forest, 1,300 feet high, by the bicyclist division.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

HENRI ROCHEFORT ACTUALLY BELIEVES DREYFUS INNOCENT.—The Italian papers are publishing a letter from Signor Giacosa, the Italian playwright, in which he affirms that Sarah Bernhardt when last in Milan confidentially informed him that Henri Rochefort, the proprietor of L'Intransigeant, had told her that he was convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus. This has long been hinted in Paris, where it was said Rochefort was simply a Jew baiter as he was a Socialist—for his own amusement. Col. Panizzardi has received persistent requests from the Italian papers that he should specify the details of information which he has said, Dreyfus innocently gave the Russian delegate whom he was appointed to assist when the delegates were in Paris negotiating a financial operation with the French Government. Panizzardi has replied that he cannot give them, though they may be found in the Russian note to the French President, if such a note was really presented. He insists, however, that such information as was imparted could not have brought Dreyfus under any serious penalty—nothing, in fact, more than disciplinary punishment, and for no reason could the subject be considered equitable matter for the consideration of the Rennes Judges.

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THE FRENCH SENATE MAY TRY THE ROYALIST CONSPIRATORS.—There is much agitation in Paris concerning the convocation of a Senatorial High Court for the purpose of trying the Nationalists or members of the Patriots' League, the Anti-Semites, and the Royalists who are under arrest. Friends of the Government believe they have established the fact of a conspiracy and that the assembly of a Senatorial High Court of justice, similar to that which tried Boulanger, Dillon, and Rochefort, has been decided upon. The Cabinet is said to be in possession of full facts concerning the individuals in the plot. In the prosecutions that have been begun against certain of the Paris press no difference has been shown to party. La Patrie, Le Soir, (Nationalist,) and Le Journal du Peuple (Anarchist) are being prosecuted for having encouraged public demonstrations in public thoroughfares. The charge against the two former is based on their unsuccessful attempt to induce the fishwives and other market women of the Halles to march in a body to the "Chambrol Fort" for the purpose of routing the troops and police and bringing food to Jules Guerin and his garrison. Le Journal du Peuple is prosecuted on account of the riots nearly a month ago, when an attack was made on two churches and many serious assaults took place. The editors of La Patrie and Le Soir, MM. Massard and Pollonlais, assert that their papers stood for law and order, while the defense of M. Sebastien Faure is that he cannot be held responsible for the riots which followed the demonstration arranged by him, as none of the men arrested for disorderly behavior on the occasion referred to are friends or supporters of his.

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THE BULLFIGHTS AT BOULOGNE.—About a fortnight ago a bullfight took place at Boulogne in spite of the threat of the National Government to enforce the law against such combats. The exhibition was held at 10 o'clock in the evening under the electric light. Several hundred excursionists came in three specially chartered steamers from Hastings and Brighton. Persons who beheld the spectacle and who had seen the bullfights at Madrid are of the opinion that it was one of the most bloodthirsty combats that they had ever witnessed. After having nobly fought for life, six bulls were killed by the daring skill of the Spanish and French toreadors. La Laverito killed three bulls with three thrusts and two misses. Robert also killed three after several misses. Three horses were slain in the arena, two of them being frightfully mangled. A picador was also hurt, as one of the bulls gored his horse and pressed him against the barrier. During the performance a panic was started by the swaying of one of the tiers of seats, and about 3,000 men and women clambered over each other toward the narrow exits. Happily the crowd was quieted. When the goring of the horses began several English women in the crowd fainted and were removed by their escorts. Before the scene was half over about a third of the spectators had quietly retired. They were mostly foreigners and openly expressed their disgust.

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FOREIGNERS IN TUNISIA.—Statistics concerning the European population in Tunis have just been published in a French Government paper. It will be recalled that Tunis was annexed by France about eighteen years ago, and since then reports of the growing population of immigrant Frenchmen there has been encouragingly commented on by most of the French press. The Government paper, however, tells a different story. The latest census shows ony 20,000 Frenchmen in the province. In 1896 there were 16,500 Frenchmen in Tunisia, so that there is only an increase of 3,500 in three years. On the other hand, the foreigners of European nationalities other than French amount to nearly 80,000, and of these nearly 65,000 are Italians and nearly 13,000 Maltese or British nationality, while Spaniards, Greeks, Austrians, Dutchmen, and Swiss make up the majority of the balance. This is considered in foreign Colonial Offices another proof of the absurdity of the French trying to colonize. France itself has only seventy-one inhabitants to the square mile, against 100 in Italy, and therefore it is obvious that there is no great pressure which can drive the people to look for homes in strange lands. Tunisia is close to France, and touches on Algeria, and yet the French will not go there in any number, in spite of the efforts which the Government is making to introduce farmers into the interior. As it is, Frenchmen who take an interest in Tunisia are prophesying an "Outlander" question before long, as the large foreign population will not always consent to be deprived of the right of representation.

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THE ACTUAL RESULT OF COL. MARTYR'S EXPEDITION.—It will be recalled that after Major Macdonald was forced to retire from his unsuccessful attempt to reach Fashoda from Uganda, Col. Martyr proceeded northward to continue the mission. Col. Martyr, who has just returned to England, announces that he has established an effective occupation as far north as Redjaf. If a line were drawn from Mombasa to Cairo through Uganda, there would remain only one section of 350 miles in length which is not effectively occupied by British or Anglo-Egyptian forces. That section lies between Redjaf and Fashoda, and of it nearly 200 miles—120 at the Fashoda end and 80 at the Redjaf end—are clear waterway, easy to traverse and to patrol if necessary. The remainder is sudd, (floating vegetable matter,) which for a distance of 150 miles completely blocks the river. Before the Martyr expedition, the most advanced British posts were Foweira and Fajao, on the Nile, about 140 miles north of the Uganda capital. Now between these points and Fashoda the British outposts have been pushed forward a further distance of 190 miles to Redjaf. Beyond Fajao, the first post to be established on the Nile was Wadelai, fifty miles north of Fajao. At the same time another fort called Lamogi was established between Foweira and Dufile, commanding the overland route to the Nile. The next fort, which was occupied last January, was established at Affuddo, fifty to sixty miles north of Wadelai. The last fort to be built by the expedition was established early in the year, and was called Fort Berkeley. It now forms the most advanced British outpost. Each of these posts, Col. Martyr says, is capable of being held against any local force that could possibly be brought against it. Each is surrounded by a solid breastwork with bastions, and is garrisoned by one Soudanese company of the Uganda Rifles, a British officer being in charge of each station. Every fort is supplied with a Maxim and an ample quantity of ammunition. At the advanced post of Fort Berkeley a steam launch is kept for reconnoitring purposes, and for making voyages to the north, with a view to reporting on the condition of the sudd. The tribes along the whole of this newly occupied region are reported perfectly friendly.

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MORE PRIVILEGES FOR THE RUSSIAN NOBILITY.—The present Czar of Russia has given considerable time to considering the best means of improving the condition of the upper classes. A short time ago he appointed a special commission to inquire into the matter. The result of the commission's report has been an imperial ukase on the education and instruction of the children of the hereditary landed gentry, who may now be brought up to a great extent at the expense of the Government. The significance of this is that the children of impoverished nobles will not be obliged to attend the middle class public schools, but will have special boarding houses and schools for their own convenience. The Government undertakes to pay the full cost of establishing these institutions, and the Minister of Public Instruction will have them under his control, and will issue to the pupils certificates appointing them to different schools, with lodging, clothes, linen, schoolbooks, pecuniary assistance, and also a certain number of private tutors to help the pupils in their home lessons. Half of the cost of the yearly maintenance of the schools is to be borne by the Government. The balance is to be made up by contributions obtained from the wealthy nobles.

YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD.

Four Key West Passengers of the Lampassas on Swinburne Island —One Case Unmistakable.

The Mallory Line steamer Lampasas, which arrived from Galveston and Key West on Thursday last, brought ninety-five passengers, of whom sixty-six embarked at Key West. The Key West passengers were panic-stricken when they boarded the steamer, and fled from the infected city because they feared the yellow fever.

Their fears were well founded. Four of their number are now patients at the Swinburne Island Hospital. J. M. Burley was sent there on Friday morning, and has since developed yellow fever. The other patients are Ana Zimetbaum, Minnie Zimetbaum, and F. Agolozoga, the two former being sisters, both young. The three last named have not as yet developed the disease, but their illness is regarded as suspicious. The temperature in each case is 104.

When the steamer arrived the passengers and crew were inspected, and the passengers showed that they feared the development of yellow fever, and became feverish and anxious. Dr. Doty told them they would be detained until the completion of a period of five days after leaving Key West. The steamer's agents were informed that they could have the steamer after disinfection and the removal of the passengers to Hoffman Island, or they could remove the Galveston passengers to the pier and leave the Key West passengers on board the steamer at Quarantine. The agents preferred the latter course. The Galveston passengers and one immune from Key West were sent to the city.

Daily the passengers were inspected, and on Friday morning J. M. Burley was removed to the hospital. After the five days had elapsed all of the passengers were inspected, and their temperature taken. Twenty were found to have temperatures above normal. These were detained on Hoffman Island until yesterday morning. The other passengers were released and sent to the pier Friday night. Yesterday morning's inspection showed that seventeen of the twenty suspects were well. The other three—the two Zimetbaum girls and Agolozoga—had developed a temperature of 104. They were sent to Swinburne Island, accompanied by Mrs. Silverman, a married sister of the girls. The remaining passengers were allowed to come to the city yesterday.

The Lampassas was detained at Quarantine nearly two days, and received a most thorough cleansing and disinfection, the entire ship being treated and all of the effects of the passengers and crew receiving careful attention and thorough disinfection.

Investigation shows that all of the patients were ailing before the expiration of the five days' period of quarantine, and all show evidences of yellow fever. Burley's illness is unmistakable. He has been treated with the yellow-fever serum, and Agolozoga will also be treated with this agent, should his illness prove to be yellow fever.

Testing the temperature of each person under detention prior to release is also practiced at quarantine, as a measure of extreme precaution and invariably detects the presence of the fever. In this case it has proved its value.

The fifteen second-cabin passengers of the Ward Line steamer Seguranca who were brought up from Cuba on her last trip and were detained at Quarantine on suspicion of being infected with yellow fever, were yesterday released. They were brought up from Quarantine on the steamboat Governor Flower and landed at the Ward Line dock, Pier No. 17 East River. They were passed by the Customs Inspectors and permitted to go to their homes. The quarantined passengers were composed mainly of clerks and mechanics.

KEY WEST HAS HAD TEN DEATHS.

Total Number of Cases 154, of Which 28 Were Reported in One Day.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 9.—The total number of yellow fever cases here to date is 154. Twenty-eight cases were reported in the past twenty-four hours.

Fred McDonald, Superintendent of the Union Bridge Company, which is erecting the Government coal sheds and pier, died this morning, making the total number of deaths to date ten.

Advices from the Dry Tortugas report that there are twenty persons detained there who have left Key West, and thirteen more were expected to arrive there to-day.

No New Cases at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—No new cases of yellow fever have developed since the third was reported several days ago, and there is no change in the Texas and Alabama quarantines. The Mississippi State Board of Health has quarantined against Mississippi City, but still declines to quarantine New Orleans. The cases at Mississippi City are reported as very mild and doing well, with all proper precautions taken.

Eleven Deaths in Havana in August.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—The health statistics for the month of August, which have just been issued, show that during the month there were eleven deaths from yellow fever.

Surrendered to Swiss Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The State Department to-day issued a warrant for the surrender to the Swiss officers of Wilhem Mueller, who is charged with embezzlement of between 6,000f. and 7,000f. of public money in the Canton of Zizers, Switzerland. Mueller, who was arrested in New York, is willing to return to Switzerland.

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Because to each article is attached a chemist's certificate guaranteeing that it is free from arsenic, antimony, lead, or any other poisonous ingredient.

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THE SUNDAY SUPPLEMENTS.

A Philadelphia Contemporary's Way of Regarding Them.

From The Philadelphia Press, Sept. 9.

With its issue of to-morrow THE NEW YORK TIMES takes an important step in its Sunday edition. The Sunday magazine supplement will be discontinued and the paper will be issued as a newspaper "on Sunday as on week days," the price being reduced to 3 cents.

"It seems to THE TIMES," says our contemporary, "that the collection and printing of news, with such editorial treatment as the news may demand or permit, is a calling worthy to engage all the ability and energy which its conductors possess." This is true. The question of the news in any Sunday paper has become one of the most serious problems presented to its managers. When Sunday editions of daily papers began twenty-five years ago the news received Saturday night was scant. The cable dispatches were brief, and Saturday was a day in Europe and England on which little public business was transacted. The dispatches from this country were not numerous. No New York paper received twenty-five years ago a fifth of the telegraphic matter poured into The Press office from all the world every Saturday evening.

The Sunday issue of a daily paper under these conditions naturally turned to special articles, foreign letters, and striking features. These have grown into the great supplements which are to-day from five to six times as large as the entire Sunday paper of 1875.

But, meanwhile, the news offered to a metropolitan newspaper of the first rank has grown in the same way. The European mail letters and short cable dispatches are replaced by long cable dispatches from all over the world. Saturday has become a day in which more news is offered to a morning newspaper before it goes to press than on any other day in the week. The increase of news and the increase of supplement articles have been accompanied by a great increase in Sunday advertising. This adds to the pressure on space and renders still more difficult the task of combining in the same issue all the news of the world for a day and the special articles and illustrations of an ordinary magazine.

Two escapes exist from this difficulty. THE NEW YORK TIMES has adopted one. It has dropped the magazine supplement. The Press has adopted the other. It has doubled the space given to news. Beginning with last Sunday, it has begun the issue of two news parts instead of one, each of ten or twelve pages. With its large press facilities it can prepare and print these together and put in either the last news of Saturday night. Each of these news parts has its title and its displays. Each is a newspaper. With them The Press will give all the news, have room for all the advertising and maintain the size and excellence of its magazine supplement.

By this plan both the news and the supplement will be kept equal to modern needs and opportunities. Yet we do not doubt that THE NEW YORK TIMES will print an admirable newspaper on Sunday, giving the news alone. Its readers will, we are sure, receive a paper worthy all their attention and adding to its past reputation, though The Press, as we have said, prefers a different course, making its news complete by enlarged space and retaining its supplement.

CANTACUZENE-GRANT WEDDING.

Honore Palmer Will Act as Best Man to the Prince.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—The best man at the wedding of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Dent Grant was to have been Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, but as he could not be present he asked Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, to act as his proxy. As Count Cassini is in Europe, he has asked Honore Palmer, cousin of Miss Grant, to act as his proxy, and he accepted. The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia has accepted the place known in Russia as the position of honor.

Prince Cantacuzene has offered several silver trophies for a polo match between the young men who play the game here.

Monday evening Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a dinner dance at Beaulieu in honor of the Prince and Miss Grant.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Sturgis—Thomas.

Danford N. B. Sturgis, oldest son of Russell Sturgis of this city, and Miss Minna Thomas, daughter of the late Theodore Thomas, were married on Sept. 4 at Fairhaven, Mass. The wedding took place at noon at the Summer home of Miss Thomas at Fairhaven. It was a quiet affair, only the relatives and a few intimate friends being present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. C. Julien of New Bedford, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis are at present on a wedding trip through New England. Upon their return, the latter part of this month, they will live in this city. Mr. Sturgis is an architect, having taken up the profession of his father, and is a member of the Players, University, City, and Yale Clubs and of the Architectural League and the National Sculpture Society.

Mrs. Thompson's Dinner and Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Robert M. Thompson gave a large dinner and dance at the Meadow Club this evening. There were forty guests present at the dinner, while several of the cottagers came to the dance afterward. Among those present were Senator William A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, James C. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Major and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Morton, Dr. and Mrs Peter B. Wyckoff, Prof. and Mrs. William M. Sloane, Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. George G. De Witt, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Barnes.

Mrs. Trevor's Dance at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON L. I., Sept. 9.—In place of the Meadow Club's Friday night dinner and dance, the series of which was discontinued last week, a similar entertainment was given by Mrs. Henry G. Trevor last evening at her residence, Meadowmere. The cotillion was led by Mr. Trevor and Mrs. James L. Breese. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bell, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Wyllys Rossiter Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs Charles Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Dr. and Mrs. George A. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody.

Henry W. Green's House Robbed.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—The residence of Henry W. Green, a Trustee of Princeton University and the President of the Board of Trustees of the Lawrenceville Preparatory School, was entered by burglars early this morning and robbed of several thousand dollars' worth of bric-a-brac, tapestry, &c. The house adjoins the State House, and is in the most fashionable section of the city. The family are out of town.

To All Who Use Whiskey:

American Journal of Health.

The American Authority
ON
Matters of Sanitation and Hygiene.

Editorial Rooms, 156 Fifth Ave., New York.

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THE IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY HEALTH JOURNALS.
By J. H. WARNER, M. D.

People who wish to make a right use of alcoholic beverages welcome scientific light upon the subject. Naturally, they look to the hygienic journals for reliable information, as the layman has but little time to investigate along this line; moreover, it requires a technical knowledge which the masses do not possess to pronounce intelligently upon the hygienic value of such beverages.

Learned physicians, knowing the value of pure alcoholic beverages, continue to order their patients to use them, warning them to obtain only the purest, for these practitioners are well aware of the bad effects which follow the use of beverages in which the distiller, in order to reduce the cost of manufacture, introduces cheaply prepared chemical preparations to take the place of nature's pure grain.

The relation of the health journals to this most important question is a vital one. Alcoholic beverages are being used extensively, have been, and will be, and the temptation to adulterate these products is growing greater, rather than less. The standard of quality to insist upon is that of absolute purity, and every adulterated beverage should come under the ban of the severest fiat that the investigation of the chemists warrants, so that the public can be aided to this extent in the selection of the best qualities.

We have examined many brands of whiskey, among them some which are highly praised in the advertisements of the manufacturers, but the greater portion of these whiskeys fail upon analysis to support the extravagant claims made for them. We have had occasion recently to examine the Old Crow Rye whiskey bottled by H. B. Kirk & Company, of New York City, and found it to be what it is advertised to be, that is, absolutely pure, for not a trace of adulteration appeared.

We have been ever ready, during the past twenty-nine years, to condemn in the pages of this journal adulteration of any kind, and we trust we have been no less willing to commend purity in manufacture whenever we have found it. Sworn enemies of adulteration, we can show no partiality in the case of any manufacturer. If his goods are strictly pure, and find their way to our examining board, due credit will be given him, and it is for this reason that we heartily commend Old Crow Rye whiskey.

The reader will not infer by this that we consider this the only pure whiskey in this country, although we are satisfied that strictly pure whiskey is a rare, very rare, thing. In no field of investigation do we come across a larger percentage of adulteration than we find here, and the manufacturer is not often found who cares to have his whiskey tested and the analysis made public, and the reason can be easily guessed. In the case of Old Crow Rye whiskey we find it to be perfectly free from adulteration, and we state the fact for the benefit of our readers.

The consumer does not want his system poisoned in order that some manufacturer can clear up a few more dollars, and, unable to make a chemical analysis himself of the whiskey he buys, he is only too glad to learn that a journal devoted to the purpose of promoting purity in food and drinks lays before him the results of its investigations. Finding that Old Crow Rye whiskey is one which has the merit of being strictly pure the American Journal of Health does not hesitate to give its editorial endorsement to it, with the belief that its readers, knowing the place which this journal occupies among hygienic publications, will appreciate the fact of its desire to tell them of a brand of whiskey which they can use with a knowledge of its purity.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

Try cranberry poultice for erysipelas.
Try a sun bath for rheumatism.
Try cranberries for malaria.
Try hot flannel over the seat of neuralgic pain, and renew frequently.
Try buttermilk for the removal of freckles, tan and butternut stains.
Try the croup-tippet when a child is likely to be troubled with croup.

The above article appeared in print, Aug. 18th, 1899, without the knowledge, directly or indirectly, of any one connected with the distillation or sale of OLD CROW RYE.
New York, Sept. 5, 1899. H. B. KIRK & CO.

The American Journal of Health states in another column that "Under no circumstances will paid matter be inserted as reading notices, or in the editorial department."

FUNERAL OF JOHN Y. McKANE.

Simple Services Held at the House in Sheepshead Bay.

Funeral services for John Y. McKane were held last night at the residence of the family, Twenty-fifth Street and Voorhees Avenue, Sheepshead Bay. They were of a private character and only the intimate friends of the family attended. After the services the great concourse of the dead leader's friends viewed the body, which will lie in state all the forenoon to-day. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

The services were of a simple character. The Rev. Thomas Stevenson, pastor of the Sheepshead Bay Methodist Church, delivered a eulogy, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Van Buskirk of the Sheepshead Bay Reformed Church. An address was made by the Rev. Mr. Churchill, who was pastor of the Sheepshead Bay Methodist Church when Mr. McKane was Superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Rev. D. W. Couch, pastor of the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church of New York, who knew the dead man intimately, also delivered a eulogy, in which he dwelt on the many noble and generous characteristics of his friend, and the beauty of his home life. Miss Lily Montanes and Miss Jennie Tomans sang. There were many elaborate floral pieces.

The body reposes in a rosewood coffin, bearing a silver plate with the inscription:

"JOHN Y. McKANE,
"Born Aug. 10, 1841; died Sept. 4, 1899."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ebenezer Oliver.

Ebenezer Oliver, a wire manufacturer, died on Friday at Fordham Hospital from an attack of peritonitis. He was eighty-one years old, and was born at Chichester, England. He came to the United States with his father when a youth, and went into the wire working business. He was at the head of the American Wire Works of this city until the failure of that establishment in 1879. The business was afterward carried on under the firm name of Oliver & Co. Mr. Oliver maintained his active connection with the firm until last Sunday, when he went to the hospital. He was an old member of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, and is survived by two daughters.

Henry M. Alexander.

Henry M. Alexander, one of the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died last night at his Summer home in Seabright, N. J. He was a brother of James W. Alexander, the President of the society, was in his eightieth year, and was a member of the law firm of Alexander & Green, at 120 Broadway. Mr. Alexander was a member of the Bar Association, and the University, Princeton, Union, Law, and Presbyterian Clubs, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History. His home was at 10 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE NELSON SMITH, a woolen manufacturer, known throughout New England, died yesterday at his home in Sutton, Mass. He was seventy-four years old.

HAMPTON S. MATTISON, formerly a prominent Republican politician and business man, died at Oswego, N. Y., yesterday, aged sixty-eight years.

WILMOT JOHNSON of Catonsville, Md., died last night at Roosevelt Hospital in the eightieth year of his age. Death was caused by injuries received a few days ago. The funeral will be held next Tuesday at St. Peter's Church, in Albany.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE MERRILL TOMPKINS, widow of Tillinghast Tompkins, died at her cottage in Redwood Street, Newport, late Friday evening at the age of ninety years. She was a woman whose purse was ever ready for the needy and she gave liberally to charity. She leaves two sons, Frederick Tompkins, President of the National Bank of Rhode Island, and Hamilton B. Tompkins of New York.

JOHN D. GILL, a life-long resident of Brooklyn, died Thursday at his home, 90 Vernon Avenue. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Mr. Gill was born in Brooklyn sixty-six years ago, and lived there continually. He was an enthusiastic collector of curios. He leaves a family. The funeral services will be held to-day, and burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Mr. Root Comes to New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary Root went to New York to-day to make final arrangements for the removal of his household effects to Washington. He will return on Monday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ELGIN 14Kt. GOLD WATCH.
Price, $20.00. Delivered for $1.00 down and 50 cents weekly.
WM. H. SMOCK, 289 Broadway, Room 6.

A man who knows a good thing will always insist on having Carl H. Schultz's pure and correct Mineral Waters and will take no other. Orders to CARL H. SCHULTZ, 480 1st Av.

Ask your Haberdasher
FOR THE E. & W. SHIRTS.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—At his home, at Seabright, in the 80th year of his age, Henry Martyn Alexander of New York.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—At Worcester, Mass., Sept. 6, Abel Swan Brown, aged 54 years 2 months and 3 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services from his late residence, 103 Pennington Av., Passaic, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 10, at 4 P. M. Carriages will be at Prospect St. Station, Passaic, on arrival of train leaving foot of Chambers St., New York, at 3 P. M. Returning, special train will leave Prospect St. Station, Passaic, at 5:30.

DONOHUE.—At the Plaza Hotel, Saturday, Sept. 9, Catharine Donohue, widow of the late James Donohue.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSON.—In this city, on the 9th inst., Wilmot Johnson of Catonsville, Maryland, in the 80th year of his age.
The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Albany, Tuesday, Sept. 12, at 2:30 o'clock.

LASHER.—At Rondout, N. Y., Friday afternoon, Sept. 8, John Edward Lasher, aged 72 years.
Funeral services at his late residence Monday afternoon.

MOMMER.—On Sept. 7, at Minnewaska, N. Y., after a short illness, Ida M., beloved wife of Ewald Mommer, in her forty-seventh year.
Funeral services at her late residence, 54 East 91st St., New York, on Sunday, Sept. 10, at 1:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.
San Francisco papers please copy.

OLIVER.—Ebenezer Oliver, Friday afternoon.
Funeral services at 157 East 121st St., Harlem, Monday, at 9 P. M.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

VALENTINE.—At Glen Cove, L. I., Sixth day, Ninth month, 8th, 1899, Anna Kirk, wife of Samuel T. Valentine.
Funeral from her late residence, 154 Clinton St., Brooklyn, First day, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad: 45 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated R. R. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 9.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Sept.
AMLING, Joseph, 305 W. 130th St.	38	8
BEHAN, Winifred T., 32 W. 65th St.	20	7
BAGLIVO, Carmella, 150 Ridge St.	1	5
BARTHA, Maria, 152 E. 108th St.	53	7
BOSLET, Peter A., 49 Lawrence St.	2	7
BELEHER, Daniel E., Brooklyn	63	8
BECK, Hannah M., Academy of Design	24	7
BRODERICK, Mary, 68 Barrow St.	52	7
BOCK, Mary, 1,851 2d Av.	19	8
COLOE, Helen, 535 W. 125th St.	2	5
CHAMBERLAIN, E. C., 507 Broome	39	5
CAVALLA, Riggy, 335 W. 28th St.	2	5
CHEMNERDY, Addie, 10 E. 98th St

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

General and Special Dress Goods News.

Our Dress Goods Department is brimming with extremes. Plain weaves are pre-eminent at many points—Coverts, Broadcloths, Venetians, Ziberlines, Serges, Clays, Worsteds and scores of others that have a quiet, unobtrusive elegance hard to resist. The other extreme includes high-class novelty fabrics that hold the interest of all who appreciate exquisite textiles. Among them are:—Velvet Velours, Plaid Camel's hair, Parisian Cords, Silk-corded Velours, Scotch Cloakings and Astrakhans. Come see them. To insure a visit from you we give widespread publicity to the following matchless offerings!—

Storm Serge, warranted strictly all wool, double warped, full round twill. A Serge worthy the name and reputation of the maker who stands at the head. Black and two shades of blue, fast dye, 40 in. wide, 50c. value, at **39c**

Cheviots, black, cadet and navy. Thoroughly sponged and shrunk. That is why we can guarantee them not to spot or shrink. If they go awry in any way we'll refund the money. Can you suggest a fairer way? 45 in. wide, 75c. value, at **49c**

Imported Granite Cloths. Weave-wise women know them well. Neat, serviceable fabrics; a complete range of Autumn colorings. Cast your eyes along the counter display—not a shade is missing. 45 in. wide, 85c. value, at **49c**

Imported Armure and Tweed Suitings, choice line of Fall colorings, also black. Handsome and wonderfully dependable wearing stuffs. Select from these and you'll never be oppressed with a regret. 48 and 50 in. wide, $1.00 value, at **49c**

The September Furniture Sale.

It's a continuation of the August Furniture Sale. The same values are in evidence, the same enthusiasm is contagious. We quote a few articles that appeal to your needs. There was never a better time to buy.

Reception Chairs, handsomely inlaid, seats upholstered in remnants of beautiful satin damask, $5.00 value, at **$3.99**

Gilt Reception Chairs, fancy backs, rush seats or upholstered in pretty satin damask, $2.50 value, at **$1.99**

Piano Stools, Mahogany finished, richly polished, turned legs, with metal claw feet, $2.25 value, at **$1.74**

Morris Chairs, solid oak, brass rod, reversible hair cushion, covered with denim, in your choice of color, $4.50 value, our price **$2.99**

Box Couch, full size, all-spring edge, lined throughout, covered with denim in your choice of color, $7.50 value, our price **$5.49**

Full size Couch, four rows deep tufting, covered with artistic Belgian velour or corduroy, fringe to match, $8.00 value, at **$5.99**

Hair Couch, all-spring edge, four rows deep tufting, covered with velour or corduroy in your choice of color, $15.00 value, at . . **$11.99**

Chiffonier, large size, quartered oak, five drawers, generous French plate mirror, cast brass trimmings, $12.00 value, our price . . **$9.67**

Chiffonier, extra large size, solid oak, French plate mirror, five deep drawers, $10.00 value, at **$7.99**

Gentlemen's Chiffonier, solid quartered oak, cabinet and six drawers, plate mirror, cast brass trimmings, value $14.00, at **$11.24**

Dining Table, solid oak, heavy turned legs, top 36x42 inches, can be extended to 6 feet, $5.00 value, at **$3.99**

Dining Chair, solid oak, high carved back, seat upholstered in genuine leather, $2.75 value, at **$1.99**

Two Important Parlor Suit Bargains.

Five-piece Parlor Suit, attractively inlaid mahogany finished frame, hand carved dragon heads, covered to order with satin damask in your choice of color, or in silk velour, $75.00 value; at **$59.74**

Three-piece Parlor Suit, highly polished inlaid mahogany finished frame, seats upholstered with handsome satin damask in your choice of color, a beautiful suit, $20.00 value, at **$15.99**

Steel Enamelled Kitchen Ware.

Every well-ordered, hygienically conducted kitchen is supplied with this ware. When you buy it, beware of "seconds." Don't be tempted by unctuous and oleaginous arguments. Seconds are damaged. Seconds are dangerous. If you cook in seconds you'll unconsciously swallow homeopathic doses of enamel with your food. Can your digestive apparatus grind agate?

All our imperfect pieces are returned to the factory. There they are patched up, branded "seconds" and sold to any retailer whose policy is not opposed to selling you faulty utensils that may injure your health. And do you know that our prices for sound Agate Ware are often less than others charge for the botched, tinkered kind? For example:

Tea Kettles, size No. 7, 29c.

Lipped Saucepan, 3 qt. size, 12c.

Whisk Brooms, enamelled handles, 9c.

Ostrich Feather Duster, 9 in., 14c.

Bissell Carpet Sweeper, 4 wheels, $1.19.

Tea Strainers, enamelled handles, 4c.

"Surprise" Egg Beater, 1c.

Steel Tea Spoons, per dozen, 11c.

Steel Table Spoons, per dozen, 23c.

Step Ladders, 6 ft., with pail rest, 59c.

Towel Racks, 3 arms, 7c.

Rubber Gloves, without gauntlets, 71c.

Rubber Gloves, with gauntlets, 84c.

Dish Pan, 14 qt. size, 29c.

Tea and Coffee Pots, 2 qt. size, 19c.

Japanese Toothpicks, 1,000 for 6c.

English Steel Carver, stag handle, 49c.

Bread Slicers, 24c.

Family Cleavers, cast steel, 27c.

Family Meat Saws, wood handles, 23c.

Japanned Sugar Boxes, 9c.

Japanned Tea and Coffee Canisters, 8c.

Japanned Dust Pans, half covered, 7c

Bread Boxes, 29c.

Dust Brushes, all bristle, 17c.

Floor Brooms, all bristle, 49c

Milk or Rice Boilers, 2 qt. size, 31c.

Covered Buckets, 4 qt. size, 14c.

Nickel Toilet Paper Holder, 69c.

Bath Sprays, with rubber tubing, $1.29.

"Home Use" Cloudy Ammonia, pt., 10c.

"Red Star" Scouring Soap, box, $3.49.

"Red Star" Scouring Soap, bar, 4c.

Metal Polish, half pt., 11c.; pt., 24c.

Curtain Stretchers, 69c.

Gas Lighters, 30 in box, 4c.

Gas Torches, 8c.

Bone Napkin Rings, 8c.

Orange Wood Toothpicks, package, 9c.

Women's Suits.

Ready-to-wear Suits full of indescribable chic and grace. The styles are as pleasing, the fitting as perfect, the tailoring as careful and the fabrics as tasteful as though made to your personal order.

Our new Suits—every one—are modelled after the latest fashions that are appearing in Paris and London. Two hints:—

Women's Suits, made of black broadcloth, double-breasted box cut, finished with revers of satin, velvet collar, lined throughout with high-grade taffeta silk; habit skirt, fastened at side, lined with best percaline, $15.99.

Women's Suits, made of gray and blue Oxford suiting, natty fly-front coat, finished with strapped seams, lined throughout with colored taffeta silk; skirt of the latest style, trimmed with wide folds, forming drapery effect, $23.99.

Separate Skirts.

Don't pass the present display because you are not ready to buy. This is seeing time. The Autumn effects are on view. They are here for your pleasure and in your interest. Of course, you'll need one soon. When the time comes, remember Macy's.

Women's Tailor-made Skirts, dark gray camel's-hair cheviot, habit style, fastens and finished on side with stitched scallops, lined with percaline, $4.74.

Women's Golf Skirts, made of brown, light and dark gray double-faced cloth, habit effect, fastens on side, tailor stitched, $8.46.

Women's Jackets.

A brave assortment of Jackets for you to choose from. Tailoring skill and general excellence in every one of them. Notice the shapes—the fitting. The set and the tone are exactly right. Prices run this way:—

Women's Autumn Jackets, made of handsome, warmthful kersey cloth, in black and castor shades, double-breasted box front, mannish coat back, latest sleeves, double-stitched seams, lined throughout with satin, $7.49.

Women's Jackets, made of very rich black kersey, smartest style, six-button double-breasted dip front, neatly notched collar, newest sleeves, several rows of stitching, lined throughout with taffeta silk, $10.63.

Golf Capes.

Nobby Golf Capes with the charmingest sweep and swing. They smack of the heather and highlands. Tartan plaids of the following Scottish clans:—Lochiel, Cawdor, Farquharson, Kerr, Urquhart, Ogilvie, Sinclair, Douglas, Erskine, Graham, Dundas and Maxwell. Nothing nicer for steamers, trains, carriages and all out-door occasions.

Women's Golf Capes, made of double faced cheviot, almost any color combination you may call for. The garments are 30 inches long, have high-rolling collars and hood of same material, front trimmed with stitched folds of cloth, $4.89.

Women's Golf Capes, made of swell imported fabrics—modest, subdued and ultra exaggerated plaids, extra long hoods, trimmed with cloth straps, $11.88.

A Silk Paradox.

What class of goods are choicest and most valuable? Question men and women who know. They will inform you that of all fabrics Black Silks are the most favored and richest. In spite of this we sustain the paradox of selling them at littler prices concurrently with a rapidly rising market.

Black Taffeta Silk, brilliant and lustrous, 59c., 69c., 79c. and 88c.

Black Peau de Soie, delicately silky, mellow and rich, 99c., $1.25 and $1.49.

Black Satin Duchesse is and always will be a favorite, 79c., 99c., $1.25 and $1.48.

Fancy Taffetas, novel designs and superb color combinations, 59c., 69c. and 79.

Fancy Ribbons.

If you are on the hunt for elegance and prettiness and economy in Ribbons you must not fail to examine our collection. Hundreds of pieces have just been received—myriad effects. You'll buy them and praise us.

All-silk Taffeta Plaid Ribbons, 3½ in. wide, 30c. value, at 22c.

All-silk Persian Ribbons, very rich, 4 in. wide, 45c. value, at 34c.

All-silk Cashemire Ribbons, 4¼ in. wide, 65c. value, at 49c.

Five Notions.

The Autumn Notion Sale is in full blast. Sales have been Napoleonic during recent days. It is a ne plus ultra Notion Stock we invite you to patronize. No part of it is minced or niggled—immense, generous varieties throughout.

These five items claim a niche in today's advertising:—

Silk Elastic Hose Supporters, frilled edges, all colors, 35c. value, at 16c.

Brush Edge Skirt Binding, value 5c. per yard, at 3c.

Pin Books, black and white, assorted value 7c., at 4c.

Pin Cubes, one hundred pins, black or white, 5c.

Pearl Headed Lace Pins, our price, per dozen, 7c. and 8c.

Women's and Children's Underwear.

Women's heavy-ribbed Cotton Vests, fleece-lined, extra well made, front trimmed with silk edging, silk tape around neck; Pants to match with French bands, 35c. value, at 19c.

Women's Jersey-ribbed Union Suits, fleece-lined, fine Egyptian cotton, 70c. value, at 49c.

Children's natural merino Vests, Pants and Drawers. The vests are silk-stitched, silk tape around neck. Size 18 in., 9c.; 5c. rise on each larger size.

Carpets—in annex.

Adroit, clever management enables us to maintain old rates. The most careless buyer knows that prices have gone up, up, up—everywhere but here. Our efforts in this direction are distinct triumphs.

Ingrain Carpets, best Brussels styles, 75c. value at 59c. and 65c. value at 48c.

Tapestry Brussels, choice designs and colorings, finest qualities from the most notable mills, 85c. value at 69c.

Axminster Carpets, a display of unrivaled beauty and excellence, $1.35 value at 99c.

Wilton Velvets: these are particularly appropriate for halls and stairs; $1.65 value at $1.24.

Every convenience for choosing wisely and quickly. The floor space is ample, the light is strong and the leading styles of the leading looms are so displayed that visitors may examine leisurely and accurately.

Upholstery Goods.

We give special attention to the decoration of private residences, taking orders for the entire furnishing of the house to the smallest detail, and using the utmost care that effects produced shall be appropriate and consistent with the immediate and general surroundings.

Oriental Tapestry, suitable for covering cushions, draping cozy corners and other domestic decorative uses, 50 in. wide, 60c. value, at 39c.

Japanese Silk Lambrequins, exquisitely embroidered in tinsel, $3.00 value, at $1.98.

Down Sofa Cushions, covered with raw silk Oriental tapestry, tassel on each end, $3.00 value, at $1.98.

Here's a partial list of Portieres we secured at a liberal discount. To be explicit—one-third less than the cost of production was the price paid. Nothing wrong about the goods. Reasons of a personal character impelled the manufacturer to make the reductions. The gain is yours—if you are quick.

Large lot of Tapestry Portieres, $5.00 value; your choice, per pair, $2.48.

Large lot of Silk Tapestry Portieres, elegant patterns and colors, of various makes, $12.00 value; your choice, per pair, $6.99.

French Velour Table Covers, fresh, ornate, excellent goods. These price changes are due to the most arbitrary impulse. The beauty, novelty, and usefulness of the covers justify an advance. However that may be, the concessions have already gone into effect. This is the way:

1½ x 1½ yds., from $5.74 to $3.69.
2 x 2 yds., from $11.99 to $5.74
2 x 2½ yds., from $14.67 to $9.49
2 x 3 yds., from $17.34 to $11.99

Reversible Tapestry Table Covers, soft, mellow Syrian colors, heavily fringed, size 2x2 yards, $3.00 value, at $1.99.

Lace Curtains.

Isn't it time to relegate the old Curtains? Have they become torn and yellowed? Here's an opportunity to replace them with fresh, snowy, dainty ones. The prices are low and you'll enjoy the grace they'll give to the windows.

Renaissance Lace Curtains, the patterns are wrought on best quality net, worth $9.00 to $17.50 per pair; our prices range from $7.48 to $13.98.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, Renaissance and Point Arab designs on fine net, worth $6.00 to $8.50 per pair; our prices range from $4.98 to $6.48.

Irish Point Bed Sets, graceful patterns embroidered on dainty but strong net, full size, worth $6.00 to $11.00; our prices range from $4.98 to $8.98.

Irish Point Vestibule Laces, 27 in. wide, $1.75 value, at $1.19, $1.24 and $1.29.

Ingrain Art Squares.

Women who waited may now congratulate one another. We've given big values in the past. That's our record. But these All-wool Ingrain Art Squares represent unprecedented money's worth. The quotations hold not even the slenderest hint that prices in the general market are bounding. Let 'em bound.

Size 2 x3 yards, at $3.89.
Size 2½ x3 yards, at $4.49.
Size 3 x3 yards, at $5.39.
Size 3 x3½ yards, at $6.28.
Size 3 x4 yards, at $7.18.

Axminster Rugs, finest quality, the colorings and patterns are novel and effective. They impress the artistic.

36x72 inches, at $5.58.

Iran Rugs, faithful copies of the most sumptuous Asian productions. Oriental patterns and colorings, but of Occidental origin. Yes, they were made in America in spite of the fact that dishonest advertisers claim them to be Scotch Wiltons.

8¼x10½ ft., at $12.89.
9 x12 ft., at $14.94.

Wilton Rugs, a regular "art" show. The new arrivals are marvels of elegance. The prices incongruous—too little.

8¼x10½ ft., at $24.98.
9 x12 ft., at $28.99.

Bigelow Axminster Rugs, deep, splendid, uncommon Persian colorings and charming designs,

9x12 ft., at $39.98.

Stationery and Engraving.

People returning from Summer vacations are interested in these offerings. Social and business correspondence while away more than likely exhausted supplies. Keep these in mind when you start out to replenish.

Hurd's Writing Paper, finest quality, one-quire boxes, assorted sizes, 15c.

One hundred Wedding Invitations, artistically engraved, including inside and outside envelopes, $5.99.

Plate and fifty Cards, beautiful quality, 59c.

Fifty Cards printed from your plate, 29c.

Boys' School Shoes.

We picked solid shoes to sell you for your boy. You may select from the following with the utmost confidence. They will wear well; they will wear long.

Boys' School Shoes, made of best satin calfskin, strong extension soles, bulldog toes, all widths, 12 to 5½, at $1.49.

Boys' "Steel Shod" Shoes, made of finest American calfskin, hand-sewed welts, extension soles, English lasts, no better Shoes made for boys, 12 to 2, at $2.19; 2½ to 5½, at $2.49.

Boys' Button Shoes, made of strongest wax calf, hand-sewed welts, double extension soles, bulldog toes, 12 to 2, at $2.19; 2½ to 5½, at $2.49.

Little Men's Lace Shoes, made of box calf, heavy dull kid and vici kid, 8 to 2, at $1.38.

Little Men's Dress Shoes, made of box calf, vici kid and patent leather, hand-sewed welts, 8 to 2, at $1.87.

Little Men's School Shoes, made of calfskin, good, serviceable soles, 8 to 13½, at $1.24.

Women's $2.50 Oxfords at $1.12.

A September Sale of Oxfords. Five thousand pairs. Just from the hands of a leading manufacturer. Every pair is perfect—newest styles and fine workmanship. Made of choicest vici kid, dark shades of tan, strong, flexible soles, full range of sizes. Four lasts—"Queen," "Ideal," "Savoy" and "Royal." Each varies from the others by a few hairbreadths in width of toe—all are pre-eminently fashionable; worth $2.50; our price $1.12.

School Supplies.

When the writer went to school soapstone slate pencils were in brisk demand at two for a nickel, and antiseptic slates did not exist even in the imagination of the most progressive teacher.

How times do change! Germ-proof slates are now in universal use, and soapstone pencils are 4c. a dozen. Macy's is back of many such changes. The following quotations illustrate the effect of large retailing on small things:

Faber's Lead Pencils, nickel tipped, 3c.

Cedar Pencils, per doz., 5c.

Cedar Pencils, rubber tipped, doz., 7c.

Pencil Point Protectors, 3c.

Graphite Pencils, per doz., 12c.

Blaisdell's Paper Pencils, doz., 12c.

Soapstone Slate Pencils, doz., 4c.

Slate Pencils, wood-covered, doz., 7c.

Pen Holders, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 8c. and 12c.

Eagle Compass and Dividers, 15c.

School Erasers, 1c., 3c., 5c. and 7c.

Book Slates, 6c., 11c., 15c. and 17c.

Rulers, 4c., 6c., 9c. and 12c.

Blotting Paper, doz. sheets, 4c.

Scratch Pads, 2c., 3c., 4c. and 5c.

Antiseptic School Slates, 12c., 13c. and 15c.

Antiseptic Erasers, 4c.

Composition Books, 3c., 4c., 6c. and 7c.

Composition Books, hard covers, 8c., 10c. and 12c.

School Globes, 21c.

Good Groceries.

We cling to the good old way and the business goes on at an easy, breezy, winning gait. An hour in our Grocery department is a revelation. Pyramids, columns, rows, ranks of the finest and purest goods at the fairest of fair prices. An array for you that represents real economy. Enjoy the displays—enjoy the money-saving.

Ham and Boneless Bacon, "Red Star" brand, finest quality, extra selected, sugar cured, our regular price 13c. per pound; special at 10c.

Granulated Sugar, H. & E. Standard quality, packed in five pound linen bags, each customer limited to two, special at 24c.

Pickles, Mrs. Johnson's celebrated home-made Gherkins, Chow Chow, mixed and relish, our regular price 12c.; special at 8c.

Lion and Arbuckle's Ariosa Coffee, pound package, 8c.

Table Salt, new process, will not cake, four pound box, full weight, 10c.; two pound box, 6c.

String Beans, extra quality, case, $1.49; can, 7c.

Lima Beans, small and tender, case, $1.34; can, 7c.

Sifted Marrow Peas, 1899 packing, delicate flavor, case, $1.99; can, 9c.

Peas, "Lily White" brand, finest quality, packed in 1899:—

Early June, case, $2.49; can, 11c.

Sifted Early June, case, $3.14; can, 14c.

Extra Sifted Early June, case, $3.62; can, 16c.

Homestead, case, $3.14; can, 14c.

Dictionaries.

Here is cheap pabulum for the school crowd. Machinery and merchants, uniting on modern lines, have reduced the cost of Webster's wonderful etymologic masterpiece. We handle Dictionaries just as we do Dry Goods. You know our method? Best qualities at lowest prices. Yes, that principle underlies every transaction. For example:—

Webster's Primary Dictionary, 47c.

Webster's High School Dictionary, 91c.

Webster's Vest Pocket Dictionary, 15c.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, $1.34.

French and German Dictionaries, 54c. and $1.08.

Great Book Values.

Three items that should command your attention. The character of the Books and the very low prices form an unusually fascinating combination.

Ridpath's U. S. History, $1.49.

The Century Magazine for 1898, bound in two volumes, per set, $1.49.

Scribner's new copyrighted series, per volume, 39c.

Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Encyclopaedia Britannica—the new perfected Werner Edition—is the most comprehensive reference work that has ever been produced. A complete set, including 30 royal octavo volumes and an index guide. The paper is fine and the print is large and clear. We offer the full work (31 volumes), with two shelves for holding them, as follows:

Cloth binding, $40.98; half morocco, $53.99; full sheep, $67.49. Send for sample pages.

Medicinal Goods.

No, we are not attempting to usurp the prerogative of drug stores. Asking big profits is their conceded privilege, their undisputed heritage. We are busy serving the masses—and those of the classes who are provident and practical. The best and freshest Medicinal Goods at Macy's liberal prices. Many "special" bargains tomorrow.

Seidlitz Powders, J. S. P., full weight, twelve in a box, our regular price 16c.; special at 10c.

Jamaica Ginger, pure essence, does not contain red pepper, four ounce bottle, our regular price 21c.; special at 17c.

Pure Borax, for medicinal and toilet use, half pound package, our regular price 8c.; special at 5c.

Cream of Tartar, four ounce package, our regular price, 9c.; special at 6c.

Petrolatum, better than ordinary petroleum jelly, one pound in glass jar, our regular price 15c.; special at 10c.

Spirits Camphor, six ounce bottle, our regular price 24c.; special at 19c.

Sanitary Fluid, an effective disinfectant, 16 ounce bottle, our regular price 29c.; special at 19c.

Mustard Leaves, on cloth, ten in enameled box; special at 19c.

Paregoric, two ounce bottle; special at 9c.

Camphorated Oil, four ounce bottle; special at 19c.

Pure Cold Pressed Castor Oil, four ounce bottle, 12c.

Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, finest quality, imported direct from Norway, 16 ounce bottle; special at 49c.

Macy's Sarsaparilla Compound, none better at any price, 16 ounce bottle; special at 49c.

Toilet Articles.

Tincture Benzoin, for whitening the skin, 3 oz. bottle, our regular price, 19c., special at 14c.

Macy's Face Powder, absolutely pure, warranted to dull gloss, our regular price 24c.; special at 15c.

Genuine Cold Cream, equal to any on the market, scented with violet or rose, special at 16c.

Glycerine and Rose Water Lotion, 4 oz. bottle, sprinkler top, our regular price 19c.; special at 14c.

Chemically pure Glycerine, 12 oz. bottle, 26c., 3 oz. bottle, special at 7c.

Genuine Almond Meal, made of real almond flour, half pound jar, our regular price 28c.; special at 19c.

Sachet Powder, violet, heliotrope, and white rose odors, 2 oz. bottle, special at 24c.

Concerning Soap.

Boxes containing three wrapped cakes of Glycerine, Honey, Oatmeal, Brown Windsor, Elderflower or Lagos Palm Soap—small size 18c.; large size 27c.

These Soaps are manufactured of the purest ingredients and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. They are lasting because they are hard and thoroughly seasoned.

The appended are also exceptional bargains:—

Pine Tar Soap for shampooing, our regular price 10c. per cake; special at 5c.

Genuine White Castile Soap, made of fine olive oil; special at 6c. cake.

Complexion Soap, medicated for all skin diseases, our price regularly 12c. per cake; special at 6c.

Embroidered Goods.

Tidies, Squares, Scarfs and Pillow Shams—showy, handsome patterns, on fine, strong cambric. Fast edges that laundering will not injure. The prices should be fifty per cent. more than we ask.

Tidies, 6 in. square, 5c.; worth 8c.
Tidies, 13 in. square, 15c.; worth 25c.
Tidies, 16 in. square, 23c.; worth 35c.
Tidies, 23 in. square, 33c.; worth 45c.
Shams, 32 in. square, 46c.; worth 75c.
Scarfs, 54 in. long, 46c.; worth 75c.

Marie Antoinette Embroidered Lace Net Bureau Scarfs, 59c.

Irish Guipure Pillow Shams and Bureau Scarfs, 99c.

China Dinner Sets.

Our assortment of decorated China Dinner Sets was never more complete. We are showing the latest Haviland, Carlsbad, English and domestic styles.

Over fifty different effects in open stock patterns. Single pieces sold at set prices.

English and Domestic Decorated Dinner Sets, $4.87 to $19.89.

Carlsbad Decorated China Dinner Sets, $11.87 to $48.48.

Haviland's Decorated China Dinner Sets, $16.87 to $394.21.

Fish, Game and Ice Cream Sets in beautiful China, richly decorated, at scores of prices.

Any purse and any normal taste may be suited.

Bouillon Sets.

Fine China Bouillon Cups and Saucers—China of incomparable delicacy. The decorations are unmistakably refined and tasteful. The gold edges give them a special richness. The Cups are in the newest shapes and have two handles.

Four, five and six dollars. Yes they will cost you $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 per dozen elsewhere—and they are worth it.
Our Price . . . $2.28 doz.

A China Miscellany.

The following series exemplify the character of the values that make our china business the talk of America:—

Carlsbad China Oyster Plates, each plate has six shell-shaped depressions, ombre pink effect, per dozen, $2.28.

China Oyster Plates, each plate has six shell-shaped depressions, inwreathed with pink festoon and stippled gold, per dozen, $3.96.

China Oyster Plates, each plate has six shell-shaped depressions, painted to represent the oyster au naturel, per dozen, $4.44.

China Oyster Plates, each plate has six shell-shaped depressions, solid pink, turquoise, rose and green, heavily stippled with gold, per dozen, $14.88.

Limoges China Oyster Sets, including twelve plates, tureen and cracker jar, prettily decorated and gilded, $7.89.

China Terrapin and Lobster Dishes, made in the form and decorated to represent turtles and lobsters, per dozen, $5.88, $9.87 and $11.88.

Mayonnaise Tureens, Limoges China daintily embellished, $1.89, $2.47 and $2.89.

Shell-shaped Relish Dishes, $1.49, $1.97 and $2.43.

China Bargain Tables.

A genuine gala week for all who seek bargain counter attractions. Nothing glamoury about the display. It looms up splendidly, toweringly and solidly. The goods invite close inspection. They are Real Royal Dresden Ware with charming gold and Empire decorations—cups and saucers, fancy dishes, fruit trays, plates and the like. Think of it! Products of the historic and artistic Royal Dresden factory on the Macy bargain counters. The famous "crossed swords" mark is impressed on the bottom of each article. That's a proof of genuineness. Prices run like this:—

7 in. Plates, 19c. each.
8 in. Plates, 23c. each.

Water Tumblers, 33c. Doz.

Three hundred barrels of thin, well finished flinty Glass Tumblers, standard size, with any initial engraved on each one, 33c. per dozen. "Wonderfully cheap." That's the verdict of all who see them.

Quadruple Plate

Ferneries, three styles elaborate open-work design, separate lining, for growing plants, $2.24.

Chocolate Pots, four styles, THE FOUR NEWEST STYLES, some handsomely engraved, $1.87.

Tea Sets, including Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Spoon Holder, worth $7.50, at $3.98.

One Hundred Soup and Oyster Tureens, Colonial style, brilliantly burnished, worth $6.50, at $2.98.

Silver Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons.

This sale includes Rogers and other makes that are considered equally as good. We guarantee every one to give such service as may be reasonably expected.

Dinner Knives, solid steel plated, 12 dwt., set of six, 98c.

Tea Spoons, regular standard quality, set of six, 48c.

Table Spoons, Dinner Forks and Oyster Forks, set of six, 98c.

Dessert Spoons and Forks, set of six, 89c.

Table Knives, celluloid handles, nickel ferrule, guaranteed steel blades, set of six, 98c.

Useful Articles.

Useful and decorative articles for desk or dresser. Each one was fashioned to perform a definite personal service. The handles are sterling silver—graceful patterns.

Cuticle Knives, Files, Shoe Horns, Button Hooks, Tooth Brushes, Paper Cutters, Roller Blotters and Nail Brushes, choice at 19c.

ASSAULT ON THREE TOWNS

Filipinos Attack Santa Rita, Guagua, and San Antonio at Once.

AMERICANS REPULSE THEM

About 500 Natives Engaged—Two Officers and Six Privates Captured—Wealthy Lawyer Joins Rebels.

MANILA, Sept. 9—5:45 P. M.—A force of 450 rebels, with one cannon, attacked Santa Rita early this morning, and simultaneously Guagua and San Antonio were each assaulted by bodies of rebels numbering about sixty men.

All the attacks were repulsed without loss to the Americans.

Col. Bell and his regiment, while attempting to take the Filipinos in the rear, met two small patrols and succeeded in capturing a rebel Captain, a Lieutenant, and six privates.

A Filipino who has arrived here from the Visayas Islands says that Victoriano Mapa, a prominent and wealthy lawyer of Iloilo, being forced by public opinion to declare his politics, has joined the rebels.

The inhabitants of Santa Barbara, the rebel headquarters in the Island of Panay, have abandoned the town fearing a bombardment of the place by the United States battleship Oregon.

NEGRO REGIMENTS ORGANIZED.

Field Officers Whites, Company Officers Colored Men—All Have Been Selected and Have Seen Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—An order for the organization of two colored regiments was issued from the War Department to-day. All of the field officers of these two regiments are white men now in the regular army. All of the company officers are colored men who served in the war with Spain, either as regulars or as volunteers. The regiments will be designated the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry. The Forty-eighth will be organized at Fort Thomas, Ky., and the Forty-ninth at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

The full complement of officers have been selected. The following are the field officers:

Forty-eighth Regiment.—Colonel—William P. Duvall, Captain First Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel—Thaddeus W. Jones, Captain Tenth Cavalry; Majors—Sedgwick Rice, First Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry; Alexander L. Dade, First Lieutenant Third Cavalry; John Howard, First Lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry.

Forty-ninth Regiment.—Colonel—William H. Beck, Captain Tenth Cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel—Arthur C. Ducat, Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry; Majors—Ernest Hinds, First Lieutenant Second Artillery; George W. Kirkman, Captain Twenty-third Infantry; James E. Brett, Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry.

ONE-THIRD ITS OFFICERS SICK.

Uncensored Dispatch Gives Figures for MacArthur's Division.

MANILA, Sept. 5, (via Hongkong, Sept. 9.)—The censor has refused to allow the following dispatch, the accuracy of which is unquestioned, to be telegraphed:

"The Surgeons' reports in regard to the condition of Gen. MacArthur's division show that 36 per cent. of the officers and 25½ per cent. of the enlisted men are sick. This includes the sick in quarters and those sent home. Eleven per cent. of the enlisted men sick in quarters are suffering from dysentery and malarial fevers.

TO USE THE NAVY MORE.

Gen. Otis Instructed to Plan Campaign with That in View.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Gen. Otis has been instructed, in framing his plan of campaign for the dry season, to allow for the fullest participation of the naval forces now in the Philippines, and as soon as he has been heard from the necessary orders will go forward to the naval commanders to cooperate with the army to an extent not before contemplated. The naval officers have always been willing to do this, but they have been restrained in their operations by an indisposition to interfere in any manner with the plans of the military commander.

The ships will undertake to capture any of the ports now in insurgent possession that may be desired by the army, and also to hold them indefinitely, thus making it possible to open the railroad on Luzon from the northern extremity, while in Cavite Province, with the large force of marines now on hand, it is believed that the navy can undertake to relieve the soldiers stationed there and make available a considerable force for other operations.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SECRETARY ROOT.

Man Who Lived Twenty Years in Philippines Recommends Cavalry.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOWING ROCK, N. C., Sept. 9.—Ogden E. Edwards of this place, who has lived in the Philippines for over twenty years, has written a letter to Elihu Root, Secretary of War, offering some suggestions for the conduct of the war, in the light of his personal experience. The letter is as follows:

Sir: Your appointment as Secretary of War is supposed by the public to indicate a change in the methods to be used by our Government in conducting the war in the Philippine Islands. This leads me to offer for your consideration a few thoughts which my knowledge of the country, acquired in a residence there of over twenty years, enables me to lay before you.

The railway from Manila to Dagupan, on the Gulf of Lingayen, is 120 miles long, of which we hold only about 30 miles at the Manila end. We have warships in the Gulf of Lingayen. Would it not be wise to seize the Dagupan end of the railway and then push our troops north from Manila and south from Dagupan till they meet and give us control of the whole line? The rainy season, which makes ordinary roads impassable, will not hinder the advance of our troops on the line of the railway.

With the railway as a base, we could have control of the rich rice-producing district of Pangasinan, through which it runs. This control we have left in the hands of the Filipinos, who can thus secure the present rice crop, and so have food for another year, an advantage which it would have been much to our interest to secure to ourselves. It is, however, not too late to obtain this vantage ground. The rice harvest does not commence in Pangasinan till December, or very late in November, and we have still two months in which to seize the railway, while other roads are practicable, and at the same time put the rice crop in our power.

Should we not enlist and train a large force of mounted men? Cavalry, and cavalry only, can pursue and follow up beaten parties of lightfooted natives. The horses of Luzon are small, but strong, hardy, and active. They will carry a man weighing 160 pounds without difficulty. They are acclimatized, and can be kept in fine condition on such food as the country offers. Our American horses have to be acclimatized, and require as much care as a delicate woman. Picked Philippine horses can be had at $60 apiece. The cost in freight alone to put an American horse in Manila is very large. Is it less than $200 each? Your respectfully,

OGDEN E. EDWARDS.

Twenty-sixth Regiment Off.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9.—The fourth and last section of the train bearing the Twenty-sixth Regiment to San Francisco left this city at 11 o'clock this forenoon. The regiment goes by way of Worcester, Fitchburg, and Albany. The first section, made up of ten cars and bearing the equipment, pulled out at 9:55 A. M. The second, with the third battalion, Major Cook commanding, left at 10:10; this contained fourteen cars, one of which was a baggage car. The third, consisting of the first battalion, Major Dickman commanding, and made up of fifteen cars, left at 10:30. The last carried the headquarters officers, the hospital corps, and the second battalion, and was made up of seventeen cars. The regiment was given an enthusiastic send-off.

Volunteer Officers Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The following appointments in the volunteer army are announced:

NEW JERSEY.—To be Captain—Terrence E. Murphy, late Captain Second New Jersey Volunteers; Forty-sixth Regiment.

MICHIGAN.—To be Captain—John L. Thornburn, late Captain Thirty-fifth Michigan, (vice Kalmback, declined;) Thirty-ninth Regiment. To be First Lieutenant—Joseph L. Kraemer, late First Lieutenant Thirty-fifth Michigan, (vice F. W. Cowley, declined;) Thirty-eighth Regiment.

WASHINGTON.—To be Captain—James Ross, late Captain Company A, Washington Volunteers; Forty-fifth Regiment.

IOWA.—To be First Lieutenant—Roy S. Parker, late Lieutenant Fifty-first Iowa; Forty-fourth Regiment.

AT LARGE.—To be Second Lieutenants—Fred Dingler, late First Lieutenant First Arkansas Volunteers; Forty-fourth Regiment; William R. Howard, late Second Lieutenant Fourth New Jersey Volunteers; Forty-second Regiment.

THE PHILIPPINE CENSORSHIP.

May be Used as Political Weapon to Hamper the President—Otis's Reports to be Discredited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A new argument is now being used to influence the Administration by the element unfriendly to Gen. Otis, and in some respects it is likely to have more weight than the vague charges of incompetency which have been made against the Governor General. Since the attack on Gen. Otis which appeared in a Pittsburg paper, it is asserted that the public will not believe any of his reports, entirely aside from any question of his competency, on account of the doubts thrown on their accuracy by this publication and by the "round robin" of the correspondents.

There are indications that the Otis matter will soon enter into politics, and that if the General is still in office when the political pot begins to boil this Winter the alleged feeling of distrust in the news sent out by him will be used as a political weapon. Everything that the General sends will be discounted in advance by the opposition, and whenever encouraging news is received suspicion will be thrown upon its correctness. In short, the argument against Otis is that the Administration will be seriously hampered politically by having to assume responsibility for a General whose reports will be derided as unbelievable. This is the result of charges made by newspaper correspondents that Gen. Otis's censorship includes the suppression of unfavorable news and the enlargement of small victories.

Cox Must Stand Trial in Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Judge Duggan to-day overruled the demurrer filed in the case of William A. Cox of Chicago, who has been held here in prison on a charge of grand larceny committed in Cuba. The demurrer contended that Cox could not be extradited because Cuba was not American soil, and no treaty of extradition existed between the island and the United States. Cox will now probably be returned to Cuba.

PUERTO RICAN COFFEE FOR CUBA.

Duty on Shipments to that Island Reduced from $12.15 to $3.40.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary Root has signed an order modifying the duty on coffee exported from Puerto Rico to Cuba. The rate on Puerto Rican coffee in entering Cuba will hereafter be $3.40 per hundred kilograms. The former rate was $12.15 per hundred kilograms, and this duty will be maintained against all coffee, except that which is brought to Cuba from Puerto Rico. This is to go into effect Oct. 9. The arrangement is temporary, it is said, and will not extend beyond the time when Congress can adopt some measure of relief for the destitute people of the island.

It has been definitely decided to abandon the plan for admitting Puerto Rican tobacco into Cuba free or at a greatly reduced duty. In 1897 the exports from Puerto Rico amounted in value to $18,574,678, of which coffee was $12,222,599. The crop has been largely marketed in Spain and Cuba—a little more than one-third going to Cuba. Since the war Spain has placed an import duty on Puerto Rican coffee of 162 pesetas, or $32.40 per hundred kilograms. This is prohibitive.

According to a cable message received by the Commissary General to-day there is not very much coffee in Puerto Rico. Col. Nye has been instructed to purchase coffee for the army, and has bought 40,000 pounds. He cables that there is not more than 50,000 pounds more fit for use. The new crop will not be available before November, and the store and plantation coffee has been damaged by water.

The Provisional Government established by the United States in Cuba at first adopted the rate of the Spanish schedule of $3.40 per 100 kilograms. When the Cuban tariff schedules were undergoing revision it was recalled that a generation ago Cuba exported 100,000,000 pounds of coffee, and produced a very fine grade of this important article. But for many years Cuba has not produced sufficient coffee for its own consumption, even in time of peace. To rehabilitate this industry it was deemed advisable to adopt the maximum Spanish rate of $12.15 per 100 kilograms until the trees now being planted are old enough to bear, Cuba must secure its coffee in other countries.

FOR AID OF PUERTO RICANS.

Money, Food, Medicines, and Clothing for the Hurricane Sufferers.

The Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee has purchased for shipment on the transport which will sail Wednesday 352,000 pounds of rice and 350,000 pounds of beans.

The Secretary of War has turned over to the Secretary of the committee an appeal which has been made to the people of the State of Wisconsin by Gov. Scofield of that State.

The Merchants' Association has received an offer of a donation of a box of drugs from A. E. Gallant, formerly Medical Director of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee of New York; of two barrels of clothing collected through Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Secretary of Mohegan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Sing Sing, and a box of clothing from William Frothingham of Brooklyn.

Subscriptions received by the Merchants' Association yesterday were: Mrs. F. B. Austin, Prout's Neck, Me., $10; F. W. Minenburg, Grand Haven, Mich., $5; previously acknowledged, $21,762.68; total, $21,777.66.

The National Bank of North America reports:

Previously acknowledged, $31,184.51; citizens of Chicago, through Controller, $5,000; W. Bayard Cutting, $250; R. Fulton Cutting, $250; R. M. Moore, Parker's Landing, Penn., $2; J. H. Williams Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., $25; Henry K. List, Wheeling, West Va., $100; citizens of Iowa, through the Governor, $500. Total, $37,311.51.

CHICAGO'S EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

City May Appropriate $10,000,000 for School Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—An appropriation of $10,000,000 for new school buildings in Chicago, under the new tax law, is believed to be a possibility by members of the Board of Education who have watched recent developments in the work of the Board of Review. With a possible return of $400,000,000 assessed valuation, they say they are entitled to demand the legal limit of 2½ per cent. for building purposes, or $10,000,000. This view is being closely canvassed by the members of the Finance Committee and the Committee on Buildings and Grounds of the Board of Education. Only $1,500,000 has been appropriated by the City Council for the building fund of the board for the coming year, and the members are searching for more money.

"I do not believe we will be able to get any more out of the Council, though we are nowhere near the local limit," said Chairman B. F. Rogers of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to-day. "We have to beg all our money of the Council, and they give us what they see fit. If we ask for $2,000,000, they give us probably $1,000,000. We need just four times that sum to care adequately for the children of the city. There are 30,000 of them during the coming year who will have to be accommodated either in rented buildings or in half-day sessions."

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS MEET.

Protest Against the Appointment of C. J. Allison as Court Clerk.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 9.—An important conference of leading Alabama Republicans was held here to-day. Among those present were Col. William Youngblood, P. D. Barker, Robert Barber, and Julian Bingham. The conference denounced the importation of outside material to fill offices and usurp direction of the party in Alabama. This denunciation was based on the action of Circuit Judge Shelby in appointing Charles J. Allison of Tennessee, cousin of President McKinley, Clerk of the Federal Court for North Alabama.

BETS FAVOR THE COLUMBIA

Mr. Oddie and Other Experts Do Not Fear the Shamrock.

WORK ON THE CHALLENGER

Big Racing Mainsail Will Be Sent Immediately and a Time Trial Made Over the Regular Course.

The yacht Shamrock did not leave her mooring in the Horseshoe yesterday, but, nevertheless, it was not a day of rest for her crew. Soon after breakfast they were put to work setting up the standing rigging, which had become slack during the hard trials of the past week. The sailmakers, under direction of Mr. Ratsey, then unbent the mainsail and sent it on board the tender Plymouth. It will be replaced early Monday morning by the largest racing mainsail, and a time trial will be made over the regular course, should the weather conditions prove satisfactory.

The barge Ulster, on which has been rigged a temporary derrick, was warped alongside the Government pier at Sandy Hook Point and several spare spars transferred ashore, a special permit having been obtained from the War Department. Conversing informally with the officers of the Lipton fleet, THE TIMES's reporter learned that every one on board was thoroughly satisfied with the performances of the Shamrock up to date. The explanation of her comparatively poor showing in light airs was given as the result of a foul underbody.

"We have not been hauled out since the Shamrock was launched," said one of the Quartermasters; "how could you expect a boat to sail fast in light breezes with grass two inches long on her bottom?"

On board the American Line steamship New York, which arrived last night in Quarantine from Southampton, were Mate Daniel Parker and ten seamen who were formerly on the German Emperor's yacht Meteor. They were met at the pier by a representative of Sir Thomas Lipton and taken to the tender Plymouth to assist the crew of the Shamrock in the cup contests. Among the passengers on the Umbria, which also arrived yesterday, was J. E. Young, an intimate friend of Sir Thomas, who came over to attend the yacht races. He brought over six sailmakers and some sails for the Shamrock.

The owner and crews of the fleet that sail under the green Shamrock flag will observe strictly the Sabbath day, as is done in Scotland, where many of the sailors hail from.

Up to the present time the Columbia is a slight favorite in the betting, but little money has been wagered. J. V. S. Oddie, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, stated yesterday that he believed that the Shamrock was no more of a menace than was the Valkyrie III. in 1895, when her broad expanse of canvas first loomed up through the thin mist around the tail of the Hook on the morning of the first race. "I believe," he said, "that the Columbia is a better boat than the Defender, and that means a great deal when you consider how close to the limit of design the Defender is.

"I have not seen the Shamrock. I don't care to until she is hauled out in dry dock. From all accounts, I must admit that she is a flyer in heavy wind. Comparing her fast trials with the work of the Columbia under similar conditions, she appears to have the better of it. Nevertheless it must be remembered that in the only race when there was a strong wind for Columbia and Defender, the former boat was equipped with a wooden mast and heavy rigging aloft, a state of affairs that was not intended by M. Herreshoff and under which she will not race against the Shamrock. She was noticeably tender, but since then 2,400 pounds have been taken from her aloft and a few tons added below the water line. At the present time she is in our opinion, far superior to the Defender on every point of sailing, even in a blow and a heavy head sea, a point of sailing that is considered the best.

"Under the present rig no one except possibly Mr. Iselin and Capt. Barr knows just how fast the Columbia can sail. We are not worrying about the speed of the Shamrock, and, on the contrary, are willing to back the Columbia with good cash. I have a commission now to place a fair amount of money on our boat, even, if I can get a taker, and I know of a broker in Wall Street who has some more that he is willing to wager for client at odds of 5 to 4. As yet he has placed but little of it."

Mrs. E. Roberton, a Scotchwoman living in Harlem, is the author of a song entitled "The Shamrock and Columbia." Mrs. Roberton dedicated the song to Sir Thomas Lipton, and has received from him a letter acknowledging the compliment. The first verse and chorus are as follows:

> The Shamrock and Columbia
> In friendly rivalry
> Set forth white wings together
> Adown the azure sea.
> Their speed they never slacken
> As, sailing side by side,
> They strive to win a treasure,
> The cup two nations prize.
>
> CHORUS.
>
> Gallant Shamrock, if you win,
> Fill your bumpers; 'tis no sin.
> Fair Columbia, if you lose,
> Try again another cruise.

The Columbia took a spin on the Sound yesterday morning. Mr. Iselin and Capt. Charlie Barr were aboard. The test was made simply to stretch a few new sails.

PRAISE FOR SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

Pall Mall Gazette Calls Him "a Most Excellent Man of the Hour."

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Sir Thomas Lipton and his America's Cup challenger Shamrock take up considerable space in the newspapers. Their doings are minutely recorded by special dispatches.

The Pall Mall Gazette describes Sir Thomas Lipton as "quite the fourth or fifth man of the hour," adding, "and a most excellent man of the hour he is."

COLUMBIA'S TIME ALLOWANCE.

Tax on Sail Area of the Shamrock—First Race for the Cup on Oct. 3.

With less than a month before the America's Cup races, interest turns again to the fine points involved in the speculation as to the racing length of the respective boats and as to the sail plan and load water length.

The first race will be on Tuesday, Oct. 3, and the best three out of five races will be final. The races will be on alternate days. The course will be laid off Sandy Hook, presumably from Sandy Hook Lightship, and alternately fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return, and a thirty-mile triangular course. The starting point and the order of the use of the two courses are subject to the decision of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, and the decision will be based on conditions of wind and sea.

It is generally conceded that the Shamrock will have to allow the Columbia time, but the time allowance, if any, will be very small—a matter of seconds, perhaps half a minute. This allowance will be a tax, it is believed, on sail allowance, rather than load water line length. While figures based on appearances and on certain other figures have made it appear that the Shamrock is of the same over all length as the Columbia, or from 131 to 133 feet, and, in view of her short overhangs, that she must reach the maximum of load water line length, or 90 feet, this estimate of her over all length has been questioned, and there is a tendency to accept, as her load water line length will be when she is in final racing trim, the figures supplied to the Board of Trade by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, 89 feet 9 inches. The Columbia's length on the water line has come to be accepted as 89 feet 11 inches.

The formula for obtaining the racing length is as follows: The lead water line length plus the square root of the sail area, divided by two. The question of depth and beam do not enter into the calculation, and the dimensions of the spars are involved only in obtaining the sail area. The figures now most commonly accepted for the sail areas are, respectively: Shamrock, 13,800 square feet, and Columbia 13,300 square feet. These various figures subjected to the formula, show a racing length of 103.61 feet for the Shamrock and 102.61 for the Columbia. That makes a difference of one foot, racing length, in favor of the Columbia, on which the time allowance is 1.02 seconds for each mile of the course. For a thirty-mile course the allowance would be 30.6 seconds.

This, however, it should be borne in mind, is purely speculative in so far as the measurements are concerned. All calculations may be thrown askew, however, by the new spars and sails which, it is now reported, both yachts are to have and which are said to be longer than those thus far used.

THE WONDERFUL VALKYRIE III.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the newspapers are expressing their opinion that the cup is in danger of being taken to England, it may interest the readers of THE TIMES to see what some of our papers had to say about the Valkyrie four years ago:

She is probably the quickest boat in stays ever seen. She can spin around on her keel like a top. The Defender is a remarkably quick boat in stays, but every one who watched the Valkyrie yesterday was of the opinion that the British boat was quicker.—New York Press, Aug. 29, 1895.

The Valkyrie when afloat yesterday presented a far different appearance from what she did when she came into this port just a week ago. Now her ketch rig is off and she is in the spars she will race in. On the way down through the Narrows the English boat, with the bending on of her sails, for the crew all worked merrily, began to look as she will be when she races, and soon the spectators on the tugs could begin to feel enthusiastic over the striking, racy-looking boat the Valkyrie became, as, butterfly-like, she emerged from the chrysalis state and spread her wings. No one among the spectators felt at all easy over the Defender's chances of an easy victory over the rakish looking, strongly built vessel. But, as W. Butler Duncan put it, "when two boats are so close together over a thirty-mile course, it isn't easy to say which will win till the race has been sailed."—New York Tribune, Aug. 27, 1895.

The Valkyrie III. is to-day just as popular as the Defender, which is no doubt explained by the fact that in her Watson has embodied many distinctively American ideas, and she looks much like our American-built boat.—New York Press, Aug. 28, 1895.

The Valkyrie has won many friends since she has been in these waters, and even the most ardent admirer of the Defender thinks the races for the cup will be very close. Englishmen have great confidence, and think the cup as good as won.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, Aug. 27, 1895.

As for the Valkyrie, she has certainly gained steadily in the esteem of American yachtsmen since she showed herself outside of Sandy Hook. The Defender, as a defender, is not a line finer or a point fitter than she needs to be to do her duty in the greatest international contest of a long and glorious series.—New York Sun, Aug. 31, 1895.

The confidence of the partisans of the Valkyrie remains unabated. Some of them even talk as if the cup were already won. Mr. Kersey, however, is not one of that kind. The most he will say is: "I think we have the best chance we ever had, and I think it will not be three straight for Defender."—New York Herald, Aug. 2, 1895.

When I asked whether the Earl had succeeded in making a wager on his yacht defeating the Defender, Mr. Kersey laughed. Lord Dunraven also smiled. "No," said Mr. Kersey, "no one has offered to take any part of it. If they are willing to take the odds we ask, I guess we can accommodate all who come along."—New York Herald, Sept. 4, 1895.

Arthur Glennie, Lord Dunraven's great friend, who interests himself so much in the well-being of the Valkyrie's crew, was seen aboard the City of Bridgeport, the Valkyrie's tender, when she followed the latter into the Erie Basin yesterday afternoon, and he said: "I have had a better opportunity of examining the yacht to-day than when she arrived yesterday, and this opinion I expressed then of her apparent good qualities is considerably enhanced to-day. There is no fault to find with her, and if she comes up to our expectations she will take the cup back to England with her, I have no doubt."—New York Tribune, Aug. 30, 1895.

Proved herself a flier. Went through the water easily, threw up no big bow wave, and answered her helm quickly.—New York Herald, Aug. 27, 1895.

Lord Dunraven was surprised at the cable report that betting in London was 3 to 1 on the Defender, and asked how the betting was here. He was told that odds varied greatly, and thought even money was the proper thing, believing that it was largely a matter of betting on wind, with the Defender picked for a blow and the Valkyrie for light air. Mr. Glennie said he didn't take any stock in the cable report. Lord Dunraven, when asked what he thought about it, replied: "Well, with 3 to 1 on the other side, and even money here, I should say it was a pretty good thing for somebody."—New York Herald, Sept. 4, 1895.

Lord Dunraven is certainly determined not to be justly accused of showing overconfidence in the success of his yacht in the coming race for the America's Cup. When The Herald recently published the opinions of Mr. Lewis Nixon, in which he said that there was grave danger that the great yachting trophy would be captured by the new Valkyrie, Lord Dunraven seemed desirous to contradict rather than to corroborate Mr. Nixon's statement. Perhaps the challenger prefers to fall into any snare the defenders may have by declining to exhibit a strong expectation of the Valkyrie's success.—New York Herald, Aug. 14, 1895.

Capt. Harrison, who navigated the yacht across, said: "She is a beautiful boat to sail, and made fine weather of it all the way over. If she is beaten, then the Defender is a wonder."—THE NEW YORK TIMES, Aug. 19, 1895.

The yachtsmen went out to see the Valkyrie in their yachts, and they talked scientifically about her lines, her sheer, and her construction. They, too, were favorably impressed with her looks, although some thought she would have to carry an immense spread of canvas to drive her fast enough to beat the Defender.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, Aug. 19, 1895.

GLASGOW, Aug. 14.—Hopes are running very high here that Valkyrie will bring back the cup. Experts explain that the conditions of the coming contest are quite different from what they have been previously. It is no longer a centreboard cutter with deep draught versus a keel cutter, but two keel cutters.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, Aug. 27, 1895.

Either Watson has solved the problem which Gen. Paine and Stewart Binney tried to solve, or he has made the mistake of his life. It does not seem possible that there can be anything except a most decisive victory for either the Valkyrie or Defender in the international races. Somebody is going to be surprised.—New York Press, Aug. 22, 1895.

Every one seemed impressed with her tremendous rig, and the majority of visitors left the yard muttering that the cup was in danger.—New York Sun, Aug. 26, 1895.

The general verdict seems to be that she is a dangerous boat.—New York Sun, Aug. 28, 1895.

While there have been plenty of small wagers made on the result of the coming international yacht race, few bets of any size have been recorded up to date. Last evening, however, a representative of Harvey J. Ubert, the well-known billiardist of 44 Broadway, and the former partner of Jake Schaefer, called at the Sun Office and announced that Mr. Ubert was ready to bet any part of $10,000 at 1 to 2 in amounts of not less than $1,000 each that the Valkyrie would beat the Defender or the yacht selected to defend the cup.—New York Sun, Aug. 28, 1895.

After six hours' sailing about equally divided between calms and light airs, followed by an hour's spin late in the afternoon in a fair Summer breeze, the Valkyrie partially confirmed her home reputation as a marvel in a light breeze.—New York Sun, Aug. 29, 1895.

The Valkyrie arrives. She proves to be a white-hulled craft of great power and enormous beam. Thought to be fifteen minutes faster than Britannia over a forty-mile course. Apparently overshadows Defender and Vigilant in size.—New York Sun, Aug. 19, 1895.

HENRY ROMEIKE.

New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

CALMS SPOIL YACHT RACES.

Atlantic, Larchmont, and Corinthian Regattas Declared Off.

Yachtsmen on sea and Sound drifted about helplessly yesterday on the surface of the waters in the vicinity of New York. Three important regattas were scheduled, and the Atlantic, Larchmont, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs had offered tempting prizes for racing yachts in all classes.

Instead of spirited contests, the races in every case were drifting matches, which were declared off as the sun sank. The most important event of the day was the Autumn regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club over the ocean course. Many of the fleet racing craft in this vicinity started in the various classes, but up to 10 o'clock none had finished. The Acushnet II. was in the lead, and the white-winged fleet was either drifting out to sea on the ebb tide or tugging at their anchors in the lower bay.

The Larchmont Club fared no better in their annual regatta. Interest was centred in the race between the schooners Amorita, Quissetta, and Colonia. They failed to complete the course within the prescribed six hours, and the Regatta Committee declared the event off. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club was equally unfortunate, despite the excellent list of entries.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS MEET.

They Elect President McKinley and William J. Bryan as Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—President William McKinley and William J. Bryan were honored to-day by the newly formed association of Spanish War Veterans. Col. Bryan was elected a member of the Council of Administration, and President McKinley was elected as the first honorary member of the association. Both were elected unanimously. One of Mr. Bryan's associates on the Council Board will be Gen. Henry A. Axline, who commanded the Ohio National Guardsmen in the recent riots at Cleveland. The Commander in Chief is Gen. J. W. Keifer, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives. Congressman William Astor Chanler of New York is also an officer, holding the rank of Paymaster General, and Father John P. Chidwick, the famous Chaplain of the Maine, is Chaplain General. Gen. Keifer was elected Commander in Chief over Gov. Roosevelt.

An interesting feature of the convention was the election of Lieut. Hamilton H. Blunt of Louisiana to the Council Board. He is a colored man. Col. James R. Tillman of South Carolina, a nephew of Senator Tillman, who nominated Bryan to the Council Board, seconded the colored officer's nomination to the same position. Another Southern man, Capt. Cole of Florida, also seconded it, and both officers eulogized the negro soldiers. One of the Roosevelt Rough Riders, Lieut. A. O. Girard, was elected chief ordnance officer. After the adjournment the delegates visited President McKinley, and were introduced to him by Gen. Keifer.

SPORTING GOODS.

Some Bargains in GUNS.

During the year we accumulate a number of second-hand guns—usually taken in trade.

We issue annually a catalogue of these guns, describing each gun and naming a price for it that moves it out quickly. This sale is for gun lovers of limited means or of economical habits. Bear in mind that every gun catalogued is practically as good as new.

This year's catalogue (ready to-morrow) describes about one hundred guns and some forty rifles.

Hammerless guns from $17 to $165. Hammer guns from $12.50 to $60. Rifles, $3 to $28.

Scott, Greener, Parker, L. C. Smith, Ithaca Gun Co., Baker, and Daly are some of the gun makers.

Marlin, Winchester, Stevens, Colt, etc., made the rifles. We quote a few items taken at random:

HAMMERLESS GUNS.

Lot		Price
No. 7—**Chas. Daly.** 12 bore, 28 inch, 6 lbs. Damascus. Shopworn.....	List, 125	$100.00
No. 13—**Chas. Daly.** Three barrel, 12 gauge, 28 inch, 38-55. Rifle Barrel, 6 lbs., 24 hand, in fine condition.	List, 200	125.00
No. 14—**Chas. Daly.** No. 125—12 gauge, 24 inch, 5½ lbs., 24 hand.....	List, 140	60.00
No. 17—**Greener.** Ejector, 12 gauge, 30 inch, 7 lbs., 24 hand, first-class condition.	List, 250	125.00
No. 21—**J. P. Clabrough.** Ejector, 12 gauge, 30 inch, 6 lbs. Fluid steel barrel.	List, 100	60.00
No. 27—**Parker Bros.** Damascus barrel, 12 bore, 30 inch, 7½ lbs. Extra set of 12-28 barrels, 24 hand, good condition.	List, 150	75.00
No. 31—**Parker Bros.** Damascus barrels, 12 gauge, 30 inch, 8¼ lbs., 24 hand.	List, 80	35.00
No. 36—**Ithaca Gun Co.** 1 P. 12 gauge, 30 inch, 7 lbs., Job.	List, 40	23.50
No. 1—**W. & C. Scott & Son.** Finest quality, to Premier, beautifully engraved, handsome stock, etc., 16 gauge, 28 inch, 6¼ lbs...	Old price, 275	125.00

HAMMER GUNS.

No. 48—**Colt Gun,** slightly used, 12 ga., 30-in., 7½ lbs., cost new $150.		50.00
No. 57—**Parker Bros.** 10 ga., 30-inch, 9 lbs., Damascus.	List, 85	32.00
No. 73—**Henri Pieper.** Genuine "Diana" Gun, with extra fine laminated steel barrels. D. & E., forend snap closed, 12 ga., 30-in., 7¼ lbs.	List 40	30.00
No. 78—**Winchester Repeating Shotgun**—'97 Model take down, 12 ga., 30-inch. 7¾ lbs. Slightly used.	List, 27.00	15.00

RIFLES.

No. 1—**Winchester,** single shot, 22 short, oct., 26-inch sights. Swiss butt, good condition.		7.00
No. 1—**Marlin Repeating Rifle,** '39 Model, 44-40 musket, 28-inch, round barrel, good condition.		9.00
No. 1—**Winchester Repeating Rifle,** '73 Model, 44-40, oct., fair condition.		4.00
No. 1—**Winchester Repeating Rifle,** '94 Model, 30 cal. take down. In good condition.		15.00

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In June, 1891, Four students entered college.
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In June, 1895, Eight students entered college.
In June, 1896, Seven students entered college.
In June, 1897, Eight students entered college.
In June, 1898, Nine students entered college.
In June, 1899, Seven students entered college.
Nearly all these graduates have entered Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

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FUNNELS	½-pint, 7c.; 1-pint, 10c
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NEW LEVIATHAN OF THE SEA

Features of the Steamship Oceanic, Now Making Maiden Trip.

RECALLS THE GREAT EASTERN

But the New White Star Liner Is Longest of All—Curiosity as to Her Speed.

The biggest ship—steamship or otherwise—ever constructed, is now in midocean on her maiden voyage, bound from Liverpool and Queenstown for this port. She is the White Star Line steamship Oceanic, and the estimate of her position at this stage of her voyage is based on the presumption that all has gone well with her thus far on her first trip across the Atlantic, and that the oft repeated assurance of her owners that she is not a record breaker, but is designed primarily for a weekly service, is correct. She is designed to insure absolute regularity of service without regard to the elements, say they.

As record-breakers have generally been understood to be expensive investments so long as they have been run as record-breakers, all lines have been adding to their fleets slower vessels of immense capacity, great stability, and certain comfort, to operate in connection with their express steamers. It is believed that the White Star Line has, in truth, built a vessel which will combine the luxury of the express steamer and the capacity of the slower leviathans, with a speed approaching that attained by the every-day greyhound of the period, but without attempting to outdo the best that has been accomplished in speed. Yet no one would be surprised if the Oceanic should come in on Tuesday next, instead of Wednesday, when she should be due under the company's schedule. Many, who think that she will be a surprise in respect to speed, base their position on the fact that in her trial trips she was reported to have attained a speed of 23 knots. The modest pretensions of the company are attributed to a desire not to cause disappointment should the great steamer prove less speedy than she is designed to be, as have other craft built upon pretentious designs. In the rush of returning European travelers, the capacity of the new vessel has been taxed to its utmost on the first trip. She is designed to carry 410 first cabin, 300 second cabin, and 1,000 steerage passengers. These, with 394 of the ship's company, give a total of 2,104.

Other mammoth craft which have come out of late years have had the distinction of being the largest vessels afloat and the fastest vessels ever built, but it remained for the Oceanic to eclipse all records in the matter of size. She is longer and deeper than the Great Eastern, displaces more water, and measures more tons. She also has greater draught. Her beam is not so great and her sides are not so lofty, but in these days of steel construction nothing less than a vessel twice the Great Eastern's length would be built to conform to her dimensions in these respects.

It is quite possible that for this very reason the Oceanic will disappoint those who expect to be impressed with her size. Except she be seen alongside the next largest vessel—the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse—the difference in dimensions will not be conspicuous, though perhaps the longer one contemplates her proportions the more apparent will be her really enormous size. This may be accounted for from the fact that her proportions are, from all descriptions, so perfect.

When the new steamer is seen coming up the harbor she will be found to be very much like the Majestic and Teutonic of the same line. She has the same straight bow, the elliptical stern; the bold sheer, the three pole masts, and two funnels abaft the foremast. Her turtle backs and superstructures will present the same outlines. She is painted in the same way, including the buff of her funnels and the black bands at their tops. She will be the familiar White Star liner in every respect even to the comparative slenderness of beam as compared with length.

In the American and Cunard Line steamers the old proportion of beam—one-tenth the length, is exceeded. Thus the Lucania, 590 feet long, is 66 feet beam, and the American Line steamship St. Paul has a beam of 63 feet, with a length of 535 feet. The Majestic and Teutonic, on the other hand, are but 57 feet 8 inches beam, with a length of 582 feet. The Oceanic, with an overall length of 705 feet 6 inches, has a beam of 68 feet 4½ inches.

present case, the interest which most attaches to the new vessel naturally concerns her size, and this is best shown in a comparison with other craft. In this connection features of other well-known craft may be brought out. The Oceanic is 705 feet 6 inches over all, 685 feet between perpendiculars, 68 feet 4½ inches beam, 49 feet 6 inches molded depth, and 32 feet 6 inches mean draught. Her weight of hull is reported at 12,500 tons. Floating light, she displaces 13,000 tons, with 25 feet draught. At mean draught she displaces 28,500 tons. Her registered tonnage is 17,000.

The Great Eastern was 691 feet over all, 680 feet between pendiculars, 83 feet beam, 118 feet over paddle boxes, 57 feet 6 inches depth, and 25 feet mean draught displacing 27,000 tons. Light, and drawing 15 feet, she drew displaced but 11,844 tons. Her registered tonnage was in excess of that of the Oceanic, being 18,915. In her lofty hull she also had accommodations for more passengers, or 800 saloon, 2,000 intermediate, and 1,200 steerage.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is 648 feet over all, 625 feet between perpendiculars, 66 feet beam, 43 feet depth, displaces 27,000 tons, and measures 14,000 tons register. She has provision for 350 first cabin, 370 second, and 800 steerage passengers. The Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, now building, will be 662 feet between perpendiculars, 67 feet 6 inches beam, and 44 feet depth.

So much for general dimensions. The Great Eastern, it may be said, was provided with engines which gave her 8,000 horse power and a speed of 13½ knots an hour. The Deutschland, designed to be a flier is to have 35,000 indicated horse power and a speed of 23 knots. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which holds all of the ocean records, has engines of 27,000 horse power, while the Lucania and Campania, which formerly held the record, have the greater horse power, or 30,000. The American Line boats have but 20,000. The horse power of the Oceanic is reported to be 28,000, and the speed designed 20 knots. It remains to be seen what horse power and speed she will develop on a transatlantic trip.

A cross section diagram of the Great Eastern and Oceanic at the midsection would show the new boat much deeper in the water, while not so beamy and not so high out of water. A longitudinal section drawn on the centre line would show the greater depth and length, but lesser height above water. The greater length and depth and corresponding greater draught, account for the greater displacement of this latest vessel. In her under-water body the newer craft would show a squarer and lower bilge and a cut away forefoot, her keel sloping up forward. Her deadwood, or that section of the keel which extends between the twin screws, is perforated so that the propellers may be brought as near together as possible, though they do not overlap as in some twin screw vessels. The middle body proportion is carried forward and aft, taking in quite half her length. Her bilge keels, 18 inches deep, extend 250 feet.

She has seven decks, called lower orlop, orlop, lower middle, middle upper, promenade, and boat deck. The latter extends from the Captain's bridge to the engine room skylight. All of the decks are plated, thus strengthening the whole fabric. The Captain's bridge is eighty feet above the keel. The sides have a tumble home of a foot. The overhang at the stem is but thirty inches measured from the water line, and the stem therefore appears about vertical. The propeller wheels are 22 feet 3 inches in diameter. The shafts are carried out inclosed by the skin and frames, as in the new American Line boats, thus giving greater strength to the supports than as if braced simply by outboard brackets.

The rudder is made of solid plates, and weighs 53 tons, while the sternpost, with the inside brackets, weighs 98 tons. The stern frame is one steel casting. The stem is a four-foot steel casting, and the hawsepipes weigh 7 tons each. The anchor cables which play through these are made of 3¼-inch bar. The steel plates which form the vessel's bottom and sides are about 30 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches wide, and from ¾ to 1⅛ inches thick, and weigh from 2 to 3¼ tons each. There are 17,000 of these plates. There enter into the construction 1,704,000 rivets, some of them 7 inches long and 1⅛ inches thick.

The Oceanic has a double bottom of the cellular construction, 6 feet deep between the inner and outer skins, this being increased to 7 feet under the engine seatings. She has also 13 athwartship water-tight bulkheads and a longitudinal bulkhead between her two sets of engines 97 feet long.

The funnels of the Oceanic are elliptical, and viewed bow on will appear less cumbersome than do those of the Lucania. An idea of their size is formed when it is known that two trolley cars abreast could pass through one of them. Everything about the Oceanic's engines is constructed in duplicate, and in case of a breakdown of any one part that part may be readily disconnected and the vessel proceed. The two engines are tripie compound, inverted, direct acting with four cranks, the cylinders being 47½, 79, and two of 93 inche each. The stroke is 72 inches. The crank shaft is 25 inches in diameter, and the line shafting 23¾ hollow steel, while the propeller shafts are 25¾ inches and of hollow steel. With a coal capacity of 3,700 tons, the Oceanic can steam around the world at a speed of 12 knots without recoaling. This is, of course, an important consideration, as she was built with a view to Government demands for transport or auxiliary naval purposes.

Only meagre reports have reached here of the fittings of the Oceanic, but she is said to represent all that is latest in convenience, sanitation, and comfort in this respect, in a general way being very like the Majestic and Teutonic. Her main saloon is 80 feet long, 64 feet wide, and 9 feet high, with a central dome. Her enormous size makes possible great liberality in spacing for staterooms, and some are 13 feet by 6 feet.

The keel of the Oceanic was laid in February, 1897, but most of her construction has been accomplished since the beginning of 1898, the greater part of the first year having been occupied in building the pile foundations and gantry.

THE NEW YORK ARRIVES.

James A. Wright, H. C. Duval, and Kuhne Beveridge Among the Passengers—Death at Sea.

The American Line steamship New York arrived last night, reaching her pier at 10:30 P. M. She left Southampton an hour later than usual, and as her stop at Cherbourg, France, causes a further delay of six hours, an earlier arrival was out of the question.

James A. Wright, Second Vice President of the line, who returned from abroad on the New York, said that he had heard nothing of the riot reported by cable as having taken place aboard the New York among her firemen just before she sailed. One of the officers said that it was one of the ordinary brawls.

Mr. Wright said that the Paris had not yet been surveyed, and they would not know for some time whether that steamship would be returned to the line or taken by the underwriters, as a result of her going ashore on the Cornish coast.

Kuhne Beveridge, who was a passenger on the New York, was met at the pier by James G. Blaine, Jr. She said that she had come back to make some sketches in the composition of a Rough Rider monument. If the monument design is a success she may remain here; otherwise she thinks of going to South Africa to make her home there. While in London she made busts of the Prince of Wales and of the Queen of Holland and Dr. Jameson.

The Hon. A. Crichton and E. F. G. Hatch, M. P., who came aboard the New York, are making a tour of the world for study. They carry a vitascope and photographic outfit with them.

Other passengers were Andrew Carnegie, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William L. Elkins, Jr., J. F. Fort of New Jersey, H. H. Hollister, Edward Murphy, Jr., returning with his bride from their wedding trip; Howard P. Sweetser, and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Duval.

There were 365 of the New York's passengers in the first cabin, 254 in the second cabin, and 283 in the steerage.

Purser Hinsley said that there was not an empty berth on the vessel. In some instances some of the passengers had doubled up with those who were disappointed in getting berths. Over 100 persons who had expected berths were left on the Southampton pier, and were obliged to go to a hotel. Capt. W. J. Roberts said that though the voyage was without special incident, the weather at times was nasty.

H. C. Duval during a very choppy sea on the third day out was struck on the right leg by a moving trunk, and the tendons were cut by the lock. He appeared on the pier with a crutch.

Mr. Duval said:

"I was much shocked at the Dreyfus sentence, but I expected it. I was in Paris on Aug. 2, on the day of the riot. The French have funny riots. A lot of people wave canes and shout. Most of the mob, so-called, had their hands in their pockets and waited for the other fellow to do the rioting. The French see in the sentence of Dreyfus a gratification of their prejudice against the race of which Dreyfus is a member."

Mr. Duval said when he left England it looked very much like a war in the Transvaal. In speaking of the English idea of the Philippines he said:

"They say that we have a pretty nasty mess over in the Philippines, but now that we have got into it we ought to see it out. They think we erred in getting into it in the first place. I'll tell you that the Englishman, the Frenchman, the German, in fact, the men of every nationality, think more of us since the Spanish war than they did before."

When one day out a baby boy, five months old, the son of Anna Petersen, a steerage passenger, died from convulsions and was buried at sea.

WRECKED IN LAKE HURON.

Two Survivors from Canadian Bark Lisgar Picked Up.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 9.—Capt. Richard Freeman and a sailor, the sole survivors of the Canadian barge Lisgar, which went down in Lake Huron on Sunday last, arrived in this city to-day aboard the steamer Case.

The two survivors were picked up by the Case on Thursday morning twenty miles southeast of Thunder Bay Island Light. The roof of the cabin of the Lisgar floats about Lake Huron with the bodies of the Captain's wife and two sailors lashed to it. The bodies of two other man are in Lake Huron.

When rescued the men were in a very weak condition and had almost given up hope as the steamer Northland had raced by them only an hour before. In another half hour she would have been entirely out of the track of vessels. The rescued Captain had had nothing to eat from Saturday night to Thursday morning.

New Pianos For Rent.

We Manufacture All of Our

PIANOS

and rent only new high grade instruments, that are "musically perfect" and "artistically beautiful," with all modern improvements, including practice attachment.

Special Pianos for teachers, vocalists, etc.

Reduced Prices.

We will make special low prices for a term of six months or longer.

Our Many Patrons, now renting, can take advantage of our REDUCED PRICES by applying at office and signing new contract.

The STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms. (Entire building, four floors.)

536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

Look for the name STERLING.

All Wool Blankets at Mill Prices.

Good quality strictly all wool Blankets, 11-4 size, (70x80 inches,) 5½ lbs., per pr. $2.98

Extra good quality strictly all wool Blankets, 11-4 size, (70x84 inches,) 5 lbs., per pr. $3.98

Superfine all wool California Blankets, 11-4 size, (72x84 inches,) 5 lbs., per pr., **$5.98**

Main, left, rear.

H. H. ROGERS A WITNESS

Tells Industrial Commission He Agrees with Mr. Archbold.

PURE OIL COMPANY ATTACKED

Mr. Farquhar Says He Never Knew Such Perfect Preparations for Creating a Perpetual Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The proceedings of the Industrial Commission opened to-day with H. H. Rogers, President of the National Transit Company, one of the branches of the Standard Oil Company, on the stand. He said he had consulted with Mr. Archbold before the latter made his statement, and that he fully concurred in all that Mr. Archbold had said. He, like Mr. Archbold, favored a National corporation law as in the interest of both the corporations and the people, and the thought that if the United States were to achieve its legitimate destiny as a commercial nation, the Constitution should be amended in this respect. Referring to the overcapitalization of companies, he said it was a matter that always took care of itself, because the public would not long buy stock which would not pay a dividend.

Mr. Rogers said in reply to questions from Mr. Phillips that the National Transit Company exists under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania, and that this charter was very liberal in its provisions.

Mr. Phillips, Vice Chairman of the commission, took the stand and made a statement on his own behalf in reply to Mr. Archbold. He read his statement from manuscript, making a full explanation of his connection with the Pure Oil Company. He said he was free to confess his connection with this company, and that the object of it was "to combine several interests in the same company. This company," he continued, "has a fraction over one-half of its stock in the shape of a voting trust. The reason for this was for the purpose of keeping the Standard Company out of the organization. That company had made several efforts to get in "for the purpose of compassing the destruction of the Pure Oil Company, and securing information that would lead to the destruction of the independent movement."

Speaking of the profits of the Standard Company, Mr. Phillips said the dividends would show, without regard to the surplus, that they have "made more profit on every barrel of oil they produced than they paid the producer for it." He estimated that the profits averaged $1 per barrel, and that in the aggregate they had amounted to about $500,000,000.

Mr. Farquhar of the commission called attention to the Pure Oil Company's articles of agreement designating the company as "a trust." But Mr. Phillips reiterated that it was only a voting trust. This declaration brought from Mr. Farquhar the declaration that he had been startled upon reading the paper. He said that he had never in all his life known so perfect preparation for perpetual monopoly as was provided in this case. It was even a more complete trust than the Standard Oil or Whisky Trust had ever been.

The afternoon session was executive. It was decided that no witnesses could be heard a second time except to correct former testimony or to refute attacks upon the witnesses' personal character.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

C. P. CLARK MAY NOT GET OUT.

Believed He Will Continue at Head of the New Haven Road.

Friends of Charles P. Clark, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, say that circumstances are so shaping themselves as to induce him to reconsider his determination to retire from the head of the Consolidated system. On more than one occasion within the past few years Mr. Clark has manifested a disposition to resign, partly on the ground that the onerous duties and responsibilities of the Presidency were overtaxing his strength and partly because there was a lack of harmony in the Board of Directors. It is now stated that a better feeling prevails among the Directors, and that there is a unanimous desire on their part to have Mr. Clark re-elected President.

Mr. Clark's long vacation in Europe this year helped him greatly physically, and his mental vigor is unimpaired. His friends say that he is now less disposed to retire from active railroad management than he was formerly. Should he retain the Presidency of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, however, some important changes are likely to be made in the management of that property which will make his duties less exacting and burdensome. The formation of an Executive Committee has been suggested, such committee to consider and decide all questions of policy. It is thought that a plan of this kind will relieve the President from many of his perplexities and responsibilities.

OMAHA-NORTHWESTERN DEAL.

Reported that Former Road Is to be Absorbed in a Few Days.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

"Notwithstanding frequent denials, the report that the Northwestern is arranging for the absorption of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha is again being circulated. It is claimed that within a few days formal announcement will be made that the deal has been completed. A special meeting of the stockholders of the Northwestern, it is understood, will be called soon, to authorize an issue of scrip, for which Omaha stock is to be exchanged. The scrip will then be convertible into Northwestern stock, for which purpose an extra issue is to be made.

"This action, it is claimed, will be simply preliminary to a movement of far greater importance. This is the establishment of a trans-continental line by the Vanderbilts. It is stated that this plan of the Vanderbilts to consolidate the Union Pacific and Northwestern system is nearer consummation than generally supposed.

"The plan is said to be similar to that of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line. The consolidation of these lines, it is predicted, will materialize within a year. Each line is to retain its individuality and separate management, but the improvements on each will be such that the interchange of traffic will be facilitated in every way."

More Railroad Rate Cutting.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 9.—After Monday next the Burlington Road will carry packing house products from Omaha to the Ohio River points for 11 cents a hundred pounds. The Burlington has given notice of its fourth reduction of 3 cents on the rate from Omaha to Southeastern points. The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Road will meet the Burlington's cut Saturday by a 9 cent rate to Memphis. The Missouri Pacific will meet these reductions.

STATE COMMERCE CONVENTION.

Delegates Will Meet in Utica on Tuesday, Oct. 10.

The State Commerce Convention, which is to "consider all matters relating to commerce and manufactures in New York State and, incidentally, the laws and usages of business which now make for progress or hinder it," will be held in Utica, Tuesday, Oct. 10. Invitations have been sent to all Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and business and manufacturing associations. It is expected, also, that most of the Mayors of cities, Presidents of villages, and Boards of Supervisors will attend, as well as appoint delegates to the convention.

The programme for discussion in the convention has been tentatively arranged, as follows:

First Day—"The State Canals: What Shall Be Done with Them?" and kindred questions, such as the need of canal terminal facilities, wharf charges, grain elevation, forest preservation as related to commerce and manufactures, &c.

Second Day—Railroad questions—discriminations against New York State, terminal facilities, lighterage at New York, &c.

Third Day—Taxation as affecting commerce and manufactures. Shall our laws encourage or discourage commerce and manufactures within this State, whether by corporations or otherwise? Is it wise to discourage the organization of corporations within our State? Do our laws now discriminate against our own merchants, manufacturers, and producers and favor those of other States?

Local Decrease in Crime.

Magistrate Deuel, in the West Side Court, yesterday commented on the decrease in crime in the city. "There were 10,000 less arrests in 1898 than in 1897," said he, "and I expect that the falling off will be considerably greater this year. The decrease is mainly in the category of misdemeanors." Chief Clerk McCabe, who has had long experience in police courts, lays the decrease in crime to recent good times.

Solo by the Choir.

From The London Chronicle.

A correspondent vouches for the truth of the following story. It was at a tea and concert given in a dissenting place of worship in a village in the Midlands. A local magnate presided, and when the programme was entered upon he rose and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, the choir will now sing a solo."

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

The Leading Department Store of Brooklyn and One of the Largest Retail Establishments in the World.

A total area of over 400,000 square feet of shopping space—and still growing. Seventy distinct and separate departments, each a complete store in itself, brimful with the most attractive merchandise the world produces. With the exception of those articles on which the prices are restricted, we aim to sell everything for less than goods of equal merit can be bought anywhere else. Every device that adds to the comfort and convenience of visitors and lightens the labor of our employes has been introduced. In short, a model establishment, and the most interesting place to see in Brooklyn.

A Very Important Sale of New Black Silks.

We begin to-morrow a sale of *Black Silks* at prices which, in face of the steadily advancing market, are astonishingly small. In fact, we've never been able to give better values. And the assortment is enormous—comprising the newest and most taking styles that the leading foreign and American looms have produced for this Fall & Winter's wear.

But more important than the great variety, even than the tempting prices, is the fact that *we guarantee the wear of every piece we have to sell.* No matter how little you pay for it you can be sure that any silk you buy here will give you satisfactory service—We wouldn't have it in our stock if we couldn't sell it with this recommendation.

1,500 yds. of 20 inch all silk black brocaded Satins and figured Taffetas, in desirable styles, at. 39c
1,000 yds. of 19 inch extra strong black Taffeta, at. 39c
1,000 yds. of 23 inch fine imported black Taffeta, at. 54c
1,200 yds. of 20 inch all silk black satin Duchesse, at. 49c
1,500 yds. of 22 inch all silk black satin Duchesse, extra heavy quality, at. . 79c
1,500 yds. of 24 inch all silk black satin Duchesse, very superior quality, at. 99c
1,500 yds. of 22 inch superb quality black satin Duchesse, very rich and extra heavy, go at. $1.19

C. J. Bonnet et Cie.'s Black Silks.

As sole agents for Brooklyn for C. J. Bonnet et Cie.'s Lyons Black Silks we are the only house in the borough who can get the goods direct from the makers. Consequently, we alone are to show a complete line of these famous Silks and to sell them at lower prices than any one else.

2,500 yds. of 21½ inch C. J. Bonnet's black Taffeta, at. 59c
3,000 yds. of C. J. Bonnet's rich quality black brocaded Satin Duchesse, in new and exclusive designs, at. 99c

Main floor—New Building.

Women's Autumn Waists Attractively Priced.

Just two hints culled from an assortment which fairly bubbles over with the newest and smartest styles that have been evolved for milady's Fall & Winter wearing. The prices indicate the saving that buying here always affords.

A Shirt Waist of ladies' cloth, in pink, blue, lavender, gray and cardinal, very prettily made with tucked front and the new tucked back, dress waist sleeves, at. $2.98
A very handsome Shirt Waist, of excellent quality black taffeta silk—It has a French back and is tucked all over with small tucks, giving it at once a decidedly rich and effective appearance—It is superb value at. $6.50

Second floor.

Great Value in a Woman's High Grade Tailor-Made Suit.

This tailor-made Suit which we place on sale to-morrow is one that any woman—no matter how fastidious—could wear with credit to her taste and judgment, for it is a magnificent garment, superbly tialored and equal in every detail to the best custom made productions. No tailor would duplicate it for less than $55.00, and it is doubtful if you could get as good a garment made to order for that figure—Our price for it is

$25.50.

It is made of very fine camel's hair cheviot, in black, blue, brown or grey shades. The jacket is tight fitting and the skirt has the new habit effect back. The entire suit is lined throughout with excellent quality silk. It is the very embodiment of fine material, good workmanship and the most approved up-to-date style. We have it in all sizes, from 32 to 42.

A Special in Separate Skirts.

Black homespun and cheviot serge Walking Skirts, made with the new habit back and tailor finished with several rows of stitching, percaline lined and velvet bound, at **$4.95**

Second floor.

Silk Petticoats--An Extraordinary Opportunity. $15.00 to $22.00 Grades at $9.98.

The best manufacturer of Silk Petticoats in New York has sold us his line of Fall samples of the highest grade of goods he makes. There are just 30 Petticoats in the lot—all different—and each represents the top notch in materials, workmanship, finish and style. It is impossible to exaggerate the beauty and elegance of the skirts—and to say that they are good $15.00 to $22.00 values is placing a very conservative estimate on their worth—take your pick of any of them at **$9.98**

Another Silk Petticoat Special.

They are of changeable and plain silk, made in the most approved style and trimmed with four small ruffles—and they're decidedly cheap at **$5.98**

And a $1.00 Premier Petticoat for 59c.

These Petticoats are made of striped premier cloth in silk effects and they're finished with full mohair stiffened ruffle—They're good dollar skirts, but our price for them is **59c**

Second floor.

Flannel Facts.

We are showing a large assortment of all wool printed French Flannels, in variety of polka dot and new neat wrapper designs, at per yard. 59c
New Scotch novelty Flannels, for shirt waists, per yard. . . . . 25c to 69c
Good assortment of yard wide silk embroidered Flannels, worth up to $1.25 yard, go at. 69c

Main, left, rear.

New Fall Dress Stuffs At Notably Low Prices.

Immense purchases made before the advance in the cost of these goods enable us to offer you now the largest and most up-to-date collection of *Colored Dress Stuffs* ever shown in Brooklyn, and one that is not surpassed in completeness anywhere at *much below* the present prevailing prices for equal qualities.

The following suggestions indicate the correct materials for your Fall wardrobe:

Broadcloth and Venetian Cloth for your afternoon and reception costume, "so says Paris," and adds that these are the most suitable materials for the new close-fitting gowns.

A 51-inch French Broadcloth of superb finish and quality, we show in all the new Paris shades for Fall, per yard, **$1.50**

Plaids of Zibeline, wool or worsted, for your up-to-date walking skirt.

A 50-inch Zibeline Plaid with long ruby King Charles hair, in stylish color combinations, at, per yard. $1.10
A 46-inch all worsted Plaid, in the most handsome Scotch and novel color blendings, at. 98c

This line of Plaids is on sale here only in Brooklyn.

Double faced Cloths and heavy weight materials for your rainy day skirt.

A 50-inch double faced Cheviot, in gray, brown, or blue, with checked or fancy plaid back, at, per yard. $1.50

Homespun and Tweeds for your smartest street, shopping or traveling gown.

A 54-inch Homespun of fine wool, in the stylish gray mixtures, exceptionally low priced, at, per yard. 98c
A 46-inch Tweed, all worsted, in stylish tweed mixtures, per yard. $1.50

Also these correct fabrics at exceptionally low prices:

55-inch Homespuns, note the width, in the most stylish gray mixture, sold heretotore by ourselves at 85c. yard, at. 59c
45-inch Storm Serges, of fine worsted, steam sponged, in navy, blue, brown, garnet, red, castor and gray, at, per yard. 49c
40-inch all wool Henrietta, in all the leading shades for street and evening wear, per yard. 49c

New Building, main floor.

Black Dress Goods.

A few hints of the good values to be found in our immense collection of Black Dress Goods.

Cheviots and double warp Serges, steam sponged and shrunk, 45 inches wide, per yd . . **59c**

Camel's Hair and heavy rough Cheviots, sponged and shrunk, 50 inches wide, per yd . . **75c**

Broadcloth, fine smooth surface, twilled back, attractive finish, 50 inches wide, per yd. 98c
A great variety of Crepons, in beautiful designs, of lustrous Mohair, 98c., $1.25, & $1.59

Main aisle, rear.

Two Carpet Bargains.

We place on sale to-morrow an excellent assortment of beautiful patterns—

Smith's Velvet and Axminster Carpets, regularly sold at $1.00 to $1.10 yd., at, per yd **70c**

And in the

Lowell Manufacturing Co.'s Middlesex Axminster, regularly sold at $1.50 yd., at per yard **$1.05**

Third floor.

The Best Value Ever Offered in Men's Heavy Underwear.

This lot of men's heavyweight Underwear consists of the salesmen's samples of one of the largest underwear mills in the country. The goods are for the most part Shirts, although there are a few Drawers also.

Some are all wool ribbed, some are plain, some ribbed cotton and some fleece lined. They come in colors and striped effects and are worth regularly from 50c. to $2.00 a garment. We've divided the collection into two lots for selling at **39c. and 59c.**

It goes without saying that they'll be snapped up in a jiffy, so if you want any of them you had better get here as soon as possible.

Main, front, left.

A Hosiery Chance for Men, Women & Children.

Men's Socks.

Men's fast black cotton Socks, with double soles, heels and toes, per pair **9c**

Children's Stockings.

Children's fast black ribbed cotton Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes, per pair . . **9c**

Women's Stockings.

Women's fast black cotton Stockings, with unbleached split soles, per pair **19c**

Main, front.

Women's Fleeced Lined Under Vests and Drawers, 19c.

Women's fleeced lined Undervests, with high neck and long sleeves, finished with pearl buttons, silk ribbon and silk edging. Also Drawers to match, with French bands, at, per garment . . . **19c**

Women's & Misses' $2.85 to $6.00 Trimmed Hats at $1.89.

The sample lines of two of New York's best manufacturers of Women's & Misses' Hats have come to us for selling at prices which don't average half the cost of production. The lot comprises Cloth, Fur-felt and Velvet Hats—in the newest and most stylish shapes for this Fall & Winter's wear. The Velvet Hats have ruffled brim and full crown and nearly all of the others are trimmed ready for wearing. Some few need but a quill or wing to complete them.

The hats which these samples represent are now selling generally at $2.85 to $6.00—our price for any of these is **$1.89**

Main, left.

18 in. Black Shrunk Haircloth at 12 1-2c. Yard.

18 in. black shrunk Haircloth, the kind sold generally at 20c. yard or more, will be sold here Tuesday at **12½c**

Main aisle, rear.

PROPOSED ALASKA MODUS

To be Submitted to Sir L. H. Davies on His Arrival in London.

THE ATLIN MINERS' CLAIMS

Ex-Congressman Lewis Will Press for Their Inclusion in the High Commission's Arbitration.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Were it not for the extreme friendliness now existing between the United States and Great Britain, the Alaska boundary dispute would be regarded here as a serious complication, and the rumors of its tentative settlement are hailed with delight.

It is learned from a good source that the tentative agreement provides for Canada having free ports on the Lynn Canal and at Pyramid Harbor, but without entailing any recognition by the Americans of sovereignty. This is to be in force until the boundary line is adjusted, the United States Government adhering to its claim that it must me delimitated from mountain top to mountain top. In return for this free port concession, the United States will, it is said, gain additional privileges for New England fishermen including the Banks rights so stoutly advocated by Congressman Dingley.

It was also said that these proposals would all be submitted to the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Sir Louis H. Davies, upon his arrival here, and that the Foreign Office hopes he will consider them favorably. Until he accepts, it was said, the terms enumerated have no more significance than the friendly suggestions of any third party anxious to settle a dispute.

Ex-Congressman James H. Lewis arrived here this week, and on Friday presented his credentials at the United States Embassy. Mr. Lewis is here to press the claims for compensation to the American miners who were evicted in the Atlin district of the Northwest Territory by the Canadian Government.

The matter of the American miners' claims against Canada has already been taken up, but no action will be taken until the arrival of Sir L. H. Davies, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who is coming here to present the other side of the case. By that time United States Ambassador Choate will have had the briefs of Mr. Lewis under consideration. The lawyer urges that the claims be included in the general arbitration by the High Commission. Minister Davies will object to this, maintaining that such methods will obstruct the boundary solution. Mr. Lewis, when interviewed to-day, said:

"I hope the claims will be arbitrated through a commission appointed for that purpose by the Joint High Commission. I am anxious that any action concerning Alaska be in part dependent upon the recognition of these claims of 3,000 American citizens, and that the United States will insist upon fair treatment by Great Britain. They regard the legislation which has deprived them of their property as a great wrong, and a violation of the spirit of the treaty of Washington. Great Britain can well demonstrate here her desire to maintain the present friendly relations by assuring these Americans just treatment. We desire nothing done which would embarrass the present agreeable relations, but we cannot tolerate without protest the confiscation of $50,000,000 worth of property belonging to American citizens."

Questioned regarding the rumors that a modus vivendi had been arrived at in the Alaska dispute, Mr. Lewis said:

"I am certain the United States has concluded no definite arrangement, such as conceding free ports on the Lynn Canal or Pyramid Harbor. Anything which has possibly been arrived at can be but temporary, as the American people will not tolerate the surrender of the territory claimed by Canada. They may consent to some concessions of privileges upon the condition that the rights of American citizens are correspondingly preserved, including the claims of these miners I represent. There is no question over which the United States would fight sooner than to prevent another juggling such as robbed her of what is now British Columbia. I understand unofficially that the High Commission will meet in November, and I expect that the miners' claims will have reached such a status by that time as will determine what authority is to decide their merits."

MISS ADA REHAN BACK.

In Fine Spirits After Her Rest in England—Richard Dorney Speaks of Her Plans.

Miss Ada Rehan stepped off the steamship Umbria at the Cunard Line pier, in this city, last evening about 6 o'clock, looking sturdy and ruddy after her three months' sojourn in the North of England. This distinguished actress owns a picturesque bungalow in Cumberlandshire, where, with a few servants she has spent a secluded and restful Summer. She enjoyed the homeward trip across the Atlantic, although she remained in her stateroom on the promenade deck most of the time. She was not sick during the voyage, and her general health, she assured her friends, was never better.

Richard Dorney, formerly business manager of Daly's Theatre, and for many years a personal friend of Miss Rehan, went down the Bay on the revenue cutter yesterday morning and boarded the Umbria at Quarantine. He escorted Miss Rehan down the gangway to the Cunard pier and sent her in a carriage to her home, 164 West Ninety-third Street. The actress was in fine spirits and greeted a few intimate friends who had assembled on the pier to welcome her with much warmth. She was attired in a gown of blue cloth, with loose sailor jacket of the same material, both garments being edged and trimmed with white and gold. On her head was a becoming turban of brown material, and over that was drawn a veil, which partly concealed her features. Her skin bore abundant evidence of exposure to the sun, and it was likewise apparent that she had gained in weight since her departure from New York last May. Her hair, too, was streaked with silver, although there was nothing in her erect figure suggestive of advancing age.

When approached on the subject of her plans for the future, Miss Rehan referred all inquirers to Mr. Dorney. She declined to make any statements personally. Mr. Dorney said that it had been settled that he would be Miss Rehan's manager, and that she would "star" during the coming theatrical season. Beyond these points, he declared, nothing had been definitely settled. Within the next few days it is expected that the general plan of Miss Rehan's season will be arranged. "I cannot tell just now whether Miss Rehan will open in New York or in some other large city," said Mr. Dorney. "That matter, as well as the details of getting a company together, will be attended to hereafter. Miss Rehan has brought home two new plays, but they are not now in shape to be utilized or discussed publicly. She will be able to start out with the nine productions which she takes over from Daly's Theatre. These include six Shakespearean plays, the two old comedies 'School for Scandal' and "Country Girl' and one modern comedy, 'Love on Crutches.' For each of these plays Miss Rehan will have all of the scenery, properties, and costumes used in the respective productions at Daly's Theatre."

"Is there any truth in the reports that Miss Rehan is dissatisfied with the disposition of Augustin Daly's estate, or with the action of the executors?"

"No. All of that talk is nonsense. Everything pertaining to the disposition of Mr. Daly's estate will be settled amicably. There will be no trouble of any kind. I have heard that Arthur Rehan started some talk about Miss Rehan being dissatisfied, but there is nothing in that."

"Has Miss Rehan any idea of joining forces with Richard Mansfield this season or at any future time?"

"I think not. That matter was broached to me before I had ascertained what Miss Rehan's intentions were. Nothing of the kind will be done this season, at any rate. Miss Rehan will 'star' independently, and she says that she never felt in better condition for work than she does now."

During her sojourn in Cumberlandshire Miss Rehan became an inveterate wheelwoman. She explored the country for miles around and took many long runs, accompanied by trusted attendants.

CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY

The Castle Square Opera Company's series of "Die Meistersinger" performances, which begin at the American Theatre on Monday, Oct. 2, will enlist the services of 200 people, including a cast of twenty-four principals, the regular chorus of sixty, an auxiliary chorus of forty, and a group of supernumeraries. The scenic investiture and sartorial accessories of the last act, in which occurs the procession of the guilds, will eclipse in point of beauty all previous productions at this theatre. The tailors, cobblers, bakers, &c., who comprise the guilds, will be represented by the auxiliary chorus, its members having been selected from several church choirs and singing societies of this city. Preparations for this production have been actively going on for some time, and many improvements in the theatre were necessary. Space for the elaborate scenic investiture has been provided by an increase of twenty feet in the depth of the stage. Another radical innovation is the disposition of the orchestra. A new pit has been constructed. It is modeled upon that of the Wagner Theatre, at Baireuth, from plans secured by Musical Director Adolph Liesegang during his recent attendance at the "Die Meistersinger" performances. The floor has been lowered six feet, and the orchestra room will now extend under the stage for a distance of twenty feet. Two sounding boards have been built with the idea of producing a more perfect harmony and preventing a too great predominance of the brass instruments demanded by the grand operas. An ornamental screen will be placed in front of the new orchestra pit, so that the conductor will alone be seen by the audience.

Manager Savage is constantly adding new people to his cast, his most recent prima donna being Mme. Marie Mattfeld, who was for three years a member of the Damrosch Opera Company, and was for the past two seasons prominent in the organization headed by Mme. Melba. Mme. Mattfeld will make her first appearance as Magdalene in the production of "Die Meistersinger." Miss Belle D'Arcy, late of Daly's Theatre, is another addition to the forces. The recent engagement of Miss Mary Linck as prima donna contralto and Miss Bessie Tannehill as character comédienne, practically completes the personnel of the organization.

FROHMAN IN JERSEY CITY.

Will Open To-morrow with Julia Marlowe in "Colinette."

Charles Frohman, who assumed the management of the Academy of Music, Jersey City, some time ago, will open that house for the season to-morrow night with Miss Julia Marlowe in "Colinette." This engagement will continue for one week.

The Academy has been redecorated during the Summer months. It is Mr. Frohman's intention to conduct his Jersey City theatre on the same policy that he applies to his New York theatres, presenting only the highest class attractions. The engagement of each attraction will be limited to one week, and among the stars that have been booked for the season are Maude Adams, John Drew, E. H. Sothern, Mrs. Leslie Carter, William Gillette, Annie Russell, Henry Miller, Andrew Mack, Chauncey Olcott, Kelcey and Shannon, the Empire Theatre Stock Company, the Lyceum Stock Company, and Charles Frohman's comedy company.

MRS. POTTER IN "THE GHETTO."

It Is Described as a Sombre Play, but Possessing Some Merits.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Mrs. James Brown Potter reappeared this evening at the Comedy Theatre in an adaptation of Herman Heyerman's "The Ghetto," which will be produced in New York next week. The performance was witnessed by a large and interested audience, including the Prince of Wales and Prince Charles of Denmark.

The play has a sombre atmosphere. It deals with the life of a Christian servant, who is secretly married to the son of her Jewish master, and the son's efforts to induce his family to abandon the customs of their religion while preserving its spirit.

Mrs. Potter as the servant Rosa, Bellew as the son, G. S. Tetheradge as the father, and Constance Collier as the Jewess rival of Rosa, secured the honors of the piece, which, while perhaps too didactic, has become popular, and possesses merits which may secure its success during the coming season.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.

Opens for the Season with Miss Louise Beaudet as the Star.

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was opened for the season last night with the strongest bill ever presented at the house. The leading feature of the programme was Miss Louise Beaudet, who made her début in vaudeville. The remaining part of the bill included Edwin Latell, the Indian Princess Yutakmee, Lafayette, La Belle Marguerite, Hugh Stanton and Florence Modens, O. K. Sato, Charles Foy and Flo Clark, Brown, Harrison and Brown, and many others.

During the Summer months the hall has been thoroughly renovated. Many cozy corners have been built, while the rear of the orchestra floor has been equipped as a smoking parlor. There will be performances every evening, including Sunday, and special ladies' matinées on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Jessie Bartlett Davis's Plans.

Jessie Bartlett Davis, since her stay in this city, which extended over five weeks, has practically settled her plans for the season. Before leaving for her home in Chicago yesterday, Miss Davis said that she had accepted a romantic opera called "The Little Bandit," the music of which was written by Herman Perlet, and the book by Edgar Smith. In selecting her company for the principal rôles Miss Davis will have for a support her niece, Miss Gertrude Bartlett, who will sing the soprano rôle, while the basso will either be William Broderick or Hutchinson Clark. Negotiations are pending to secure Harry Brown to sing the comedy part.

One Play Enough for Annie Russell.

Charles Frohman yesterday sent a cablegram to Sydney Grundy, who is in England, asking him to release him from his agreement to produce this season the play which Mr. Grundy has written for Miss Annie Russell. Mr. Frohman says he is convinced Miss Russell's present play, "Miss Hobbs," should carry her through the entire season. While the first performance of "Miss Hobbs" was being given last Thursday night at the Lyceum Theatre a copyright performance was given in London.

Isabelle Urquhart Home Again.

Isabelle Urquhart, the actress, who has been spending the Summer abroad, returned yesterday on the Cunarder Umbria. She brought with her two new one-act comedies, in which she may appear during the coming season. Miss Urquhart took part in the concert given aboard ship, from which $200 was realized for the Sailors' Fund. She will go at once to her home in New Rochelle.

Change in the Kneisel Quartet.

The admirers of the Kneisel Quartet, and that means every music lover in the City of New York, will be sorry to learn that Otto Roth, the second violinist, is to sever his connection with the organization. Mr. Roth's health is in a precarious state, and by the advice of his physician he will do as little work as possible in the coming season. He has been a member of the quartet for so long that his face and the tone of his instrument will no doubt be missed. His place will be taken by Mr. Karl Ondricek, one of the prominent violinists in the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Plans for a New Music Hall.

George M. Jansen, who early in June filed plans for a new theatre to be erected at a cost of $200,000 on the north side of Forty-second Street, just west of Seventh Avenue, adjoining Hammerstein's Victoria, has abandoned the project. He submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for a music hall on the site which will cost $45,000. The plot is 69 by 100 feet in size.

American Liners in the War.

The International Navigation Company has just issued a book illustrative of its ships and giving a history of the four vessels of the American Line, St. Louis, St. Paul, New York, and Paris, during the late war, and a directory of the present official staff of these vessels. The art work of the book is exceptionally attractive.

English Ministers Here.

A delegation of more than sixty ministers and laymen, representing the Congregational Union of England and Wales, arrived on the steamship Umbria yesterday. They come as delegates to the International Congregational Council, which meets in Boston Sept. 20 to 28. The party will remain in New York for a few days, making their headquarters at the Hotel Majestic. Later they will go by boat to Albany, thence to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, and Boston.

DEATH OF JAMES B. EUSTIS

Ex-Ambassador to France Expired Last Night at Newport.

HIS DISTINGUISHED CAREER

Served in the Confederate Army on Gen. Magruder's Staff and Was Fourteen Years in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—James B. Eustis, ex-Ambassador to France, who had been unconscious all the afternoon, expired shortly before 8 o'clock this evening. The news of his death became known about the cottage colony shortly afterward, and messages of condolence were dispatched to the family of the deceased statesman.

Mr. Eustis was taken ill on Wednesday, but Dr. Knapp, the local physician, after an examination, thought the trouble to be heart failure. The patient grew worse on Thursday, developing symptoms of pneumonia, and on Friday there was a consultation between Dr. Knapp and Dr. Cleveland of New York. The physicians then stated that there was scarcely any hope of recovery, and the end came to-night very peacefully. His son, James B. Eustis, Jr., and his daughter, Miss Celeste Eustis, were at the bedside when their father breathed his last.

No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral, but it is thought that the body will be taken to Louisiana.

Mr. Eustis came to his Summer home, on Channing Avenue, as was his custom, early in July, intending to remain until Autumn. All the early part of the Summer he was in excellent health, devoting many hours to a critical review of the Dreyfus case, in which was to be embodied much valuable material gathered during his official residence in France.

Though born in New Orleans, James Biddle Eustis came of an old Massachusetts family, noted for its culture and learning. His great-uncle, William Eustis, was Governor of Massachusetts, Secretary of War in Madison's Cabinet, and Minister to the Netherlands. His father, George Eustis, left Massachusetts while a young man and sought his fortune in Louisiana, taking up the practice of law in New Orleans. He became famous as a lawyer, linguist, and wit, and accumulated a large fortune.

James Biddle Eustis, the second of four sons, was born in 1834. He was sent while a boy to school in Brookline, Mass., where his father was accustomed to spend the Summer. From there he went to the Harvard Law School for three years. This completed his college education. Returning to New Orleans, he entered the law office of his father, who required him to translate the Institutes of Justinian into English before beginning to practice. When he did begin his progress was rapid, and, by virtue of his native gifts, which were of a high order, and the wealth and social position of his family, he soon occupied a distinguished position at the bar and in the public life of New Orleans.

While yet a young man, Mr. Eustis married the daughter of Henry S. Buckner of the old Kentucky family. She was a woman of great wit and grace and throughout her husband's later career at Washington and in Paris, she shone with brilliancy in the highest social circles. The young couple spent several Summers in New England just before the breaking out of the war between the States. When the crisis came, Mr. Eustis, in spite of his close Northern affiliations, lost no time in casting in his fortunes with the land of his birth. He took service in the Confederate Army, and was assigned to Gen Magruder's staff, serving there until Magruder was relieved, after the battle of Malvern Hill. Later, when Magruder was restored to command, young Mr. Eustis again joined his staff, rendering distinguished service at the battle of Galveston. When the war closed, he was with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, whom he always regarded as one of the greatest of men.

Returning to New Orleans after the war, Mr. Eustis found his own and his family's fortunes dissipated. He went back to his professional work and gradually got his affairs into shape again. He devoted much time to reading at this period and, as a recreation, translated "Guizot's "History of Civilization" into English.

His first appearance in politics was as a member of the Louisiana Legislature, in which capacity he visited Washington as the spokesman of a committee appointed to endeavor to secure a more satisfactory scheme of reconstruction for the State. His service in the Legislature embraced terms in both branches. In 1875 he was influential in bringing about the so-called Wheeler compromise.

His health failing at this time, Mr. Eustis went abroad. He visited his brother George, who was then living in Paris, and was there during the Franco-Prussian war. He traveled extensively on the Continent, and through his linguistic attainments and his high connections he became acquainted with many of the most prominent men in Europe.

Returning to this country, Mr. Eustis plunged again into Louisiana affairs. He won recognition as a Professor of Law in the Louisiana University and as a practitioner in notable causes before the higher courts. He was elected to the seat in the Senate of the United States claimed by Percy Bysshe Shelley Pinchback, but was not allowed to occupy it for several months. He finally took his seat on Dec. 10, 1877. He was re-elected, and served until March 3, 1891.

In the Senate, Mr. Eustis held an honorable rank. He was recognized as one of its most eloquent orators and a sturdy defender of what he considered genuine Democratic principles. At the beginning of President Cleveland's first term Mr. Eustis opposed what he regarded as the President's "Mugwump" tendencies, but before its close the Louisiana Senator had become one of Mr. Cleveland's closest friends.

In March, 1893, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Eustis Minister to France, to succeed T. Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts. Because of Mr. Eustis's familiarity with the French language and French affairs, and his wide acquaintance among the public men of France, the appointment was generally considered an eminently fitting one. Mr. Eustis's service at Paris justified this verdict. Though no diplomatic negotiations of great import fell to him, the impression he produced at the French capital was most pleasing, and his discharge of the social and formal duties of the position was such as to reflect credit on himself and the country. The French press praised his "firmness, independence, good sense, and sound judgment," and extolled the brilliant and select salon which Mrs. Eustis established.

On Oct. 26, 1895, Mrs. Eustis died suddenly at the residence of William Eustis in County Mead, Ireland, leaving three children, the eldest of whom, Newton, was his father's legation secretary.

Coming back to this country after the expiration of his term as Ambassador, Mr. Eustis made New York his home. He opened a law office at 45 Broadway and fulfilled himself with the regular Democratic organization. When Richard Croker and Mayor-elect Van Wyck were at Lakewood in December, 1897, arranging the slates for New York City offices, Mr. Eustis paid a visit there, which resulted in the circulation of a report, never denied, that he had been offered the office of Corporation Counsel and of Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall. He was one of the speakers at a mass meeting held in Tammany Hall on the night of Oct. 28, 1897, to ratify the Democratic nominations, and a year later, on Oct. 18, 1898 he presided over the meeting held at the Wigwam to ratify the ticket put out by the Democratic State Convention. This was his last public appearance.

FOR AN INGERSOLL MONUMENT.

Association in Peoria Issues an Appeal for Funds to the Public.

PEORIA, Sept. 9.—The Ingersoll Monument Association has issued an appeal to the public for funds to erect a monument here. It is in part as follows:

To carry out the purpose the organization has become incorporated under the name of the Ingersoll Monument Association, and its fifteen Trustees have been selected from among the prominent and reputable citizens of Peoria. These Trustees request and invite the friends of Col. Ingersoll and all throughout the world who love liberty to form auxiliary organizations for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to aid in the erection of this monument. It is the wish of the committee that the subscriptions shall be many in number, so as to fairly represent the numerous friends and admirers of Col. Ingersoll. No contribution will be too small. It is believed that those who admire the life and character of Col. Ingersoll will be glad to contribute, if even a small sum, that each may feel a helping interest. All contributions from individuals and organizations should be sent to the Ingersoll Monument Association, Peoria, Ill., and a receipt therefor will be returned by Rudolf Pfeiffer, Cashier of the Dime Savings Bank of Peoria, the Treasurer of the association.

S. Baumann & Bro
FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES & BEDDING
Money Refunded on All Unsatisfactory Purchases.

Combination BOOK-CASE AND DESK, with French beveled mirrors, golden oak or mahogany finish; special this week at.. $13.50

Mattresses.
Soft top, full size Mattress, 2.50
Mixed Hair, 40-lb. Mattress, 6.50
Fine South American Hair Mattress, 40-lb., 15.50
Pillows.
3-lb. Feather Pillows, 48c
Live Geese Feather Pillows, 1.48
Springs.
Woven Wire Springs from 1.55 up
All steel wire Folding Springs, 3.50

Library BOOK CASE with cabinet top, artistic carvings, made in quartered oak and mahogany finish, highly polished, formerly $21.00, now $12.50

SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.
INGRAINS, large assortment, 25c.
BRUSSELS, new designs, 35c.
AXMINSTERS, with borders, 59c.
MOQUETTES, with borders, 79c.
VELVETS, with borders, 80c.

Revolving Office CHAIR, improved patent springs, quartered oak polish finish reduced from $7.00 to 4.50

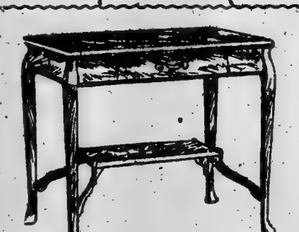

LIBRARY OR SITTING ROOM TABLE, 24x36 in., polished mahogany finish, regular price $12, reduced to..... 7.50

Saddle wood seat ARM CHAIR, carved back and highly polished in golden oak or mahogany finish, was $5.00, now 2.75

To those of moderate means we invite an investigation of our charge account system.
229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245 SIXTH AVE.,
Bet. 15TH & 16TH STS. West Side of Avenue.

MODESTY MAY CAUSE DEATH.

Brooklyn Woman in an Awkward Predicament Falls Down Air Shaft.

The modesty of Mrs. Bridget Stacum, sixty years old, of 111 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, is the cause of her being in the Long Island College Hospital with a fractured skull. She was taking a bath yesterday afternoon when some visitors called at her flat. After the bath she looked out of her bathroom door and discovered that she could not get back to her bedroom where her clothes were without being observed by the callers.

After considering the situation for some time, she resolved to resort to a means of escape which she had tried some years ago when she was placed in a similar position. The window of the bathroom opens into an airshaft about three feet wide, and her bed-room has a window also opening into the shaft.

Forgetting her sixty years she tried again to crawl from one window to the other. She fell to the bottom of the shaft. When picked up she was unconscious and badly bruised, and her skull had been fractured from the fall of thirty-five feet. She is in a critical condition.

CAB IN MADISON SQUARE PARK.

John Drives About the Walks and Lands in a Cell.

While standing in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel early this morning, Policeman Schasberger of the West Thirtieth Street Station was surprised to see a cab coming through Madison Square Park toward him. The policeman ran toward the approaching cab and made several attempts to stop the horse, but without avail. He then got at the rear of the vehicle, and after following it around the park several times, was rewarded by seeing the driver get his cab fast between two trees.

The policeman then ordered the driver to come down from his high seat, and received in exchange several blows about the head and face from the whip. The man was, however, arrested and taken to the station house, where he said he is Edward Crowley, forty-seven years old, of 782 Greenwich Street. He had been drinking, and entered the Park at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Many of the smaller trees and branches were broken by the horse and cab.

TAMMANY DISTRICT CONTEST.

Meebus and McOwen Fight for Control in the Thirty-fourth.

There is a lively contest for the Tammany leadership in the northern half of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. As yet neither of the contestants knows "where he is at" so far as the favor of Richard Croker goes, although one of them made a trip to London for the purpose of asking the Tammany boss for his aid. Instead of getting what he desired, he received word that "hands off" was the order of the day, and that if members of the organization in any district wanted a change, they would have a fair field and no favor, so far as Fourteenth Street is concerned.

The Thirty-fourth Assembly District is divided into two parts by the Harlem River. In the northern, or Bronx, section, with which this story has to do, the present leader is August Moebus, Park Commissioner for the Borough of the Bronx, and the contestant is Anthony McOwen, the Coroner of the borough. As far as can be learned, the dispute began a year ago, when the Seneca Club, the Tammany district organization, gave a chowder at College Point. McOwen is the President of the club, and his friends say that his success has created so much jealousy in the heart of Moebus that the latter has charged the Coroner with all sorts of mean things, including self-seeking to the detriment of the organization. On the other hand, McOwen claims that Moebus has turned down his opponents' friends and made himself generally obnoxious by his antagonism to the Coroner.

About three weeks ago McOwen returned from Europe, where he says he called on Mr. Croker and learned that the Tammany leader would not take any hand in the fight. Instead, it is said, Mr. Croker has indorsed Percival E. Nagle, the leader in the southern half of the district with power to represent him at the fight on Sept. 19, primary day.

Socialists Nominate Their Ticket.

The annual convention of the Socialist-Labor Party of the Counties of Kings and New York was held last evening at 528 East Eleventh Street. There was a large number present, and the following ticket was nominated:

Justices of the Supreme Court—John J. Kinnealy and Thomas Wright; Judge of the Court of General Sessions—Thomas Corgan; Justices of the City Court—Adam Moran and Ephraim Slef; Sheriff—Stephen D. Cooper.

NEGRO CHASE AT ATLANTIC CITY

Crowd Pursued and Caught Man Who Attacked Mrs. Conover.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 9.—A negro assaulted Mrs. James Conover, sister of Smith Conover, Vice President of the Union National Bank, to-night and robbed her of a purse containing $150. The robbery occurred in the heart of the hotel district while Mrs. Conover was walking with a friend.

The negro approached the two women from behind, struck Mrs. Conover violently in the chest, seized the purse, and ran. A large crowd pursued the fleeing negro, some on foot, others on bicycles, and in wagons and omnibuses.

The negro ran through alleys, but on Arctic Avenue a policeman tripped him and threw him to the ground. A man found the purse, with the money inside, the thief having thrown it into the street as he fled. Mrs. Conover identified the prisoner, who gave the name of John Dawson.

NEARLY DROWNED IN ECHO BAY.

Bank Clerk and Novelist's Son Have Close Call—Woman Overboard, Too.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Henry S. Clark, a clerk in the Lincoln National Bank of New York, and John Habberton, son of the novelist, had a narrow escape from drowning while rowing this afternoon. They were brought ashore in an exhausted condition.

Clark and Habberton put out from the New Rochelle Rowing Club about 3 o'clock in a gig. They went along at a good rate, and did not think of danger, as there was no other boat near them. Suddenly they ran full against the mooring buoy of the cup defender Columbia. The stem of the gig was broken, and it capsized.

The two men had their feet strapped to the cleats and were unable to loosen them. They struggled to keep their heads above water, and shouted for assistance. Capt. Charles Pinkney put out in a naphtha launch and succeeded in freeing the men from the gig. They were taken to the clubhouse and soon revived.

Mrs. Charles Winthrop and two young women were sailing about Echo Bay at the time of the accident. Mrs. Winthrop was steering the boat, and when she heard the cries for assistance and saw the men struggling in the water she fainted and fell overboard. Her companions managed to put the boat about and, after a hard struggle, succeeded in rescuing Mrs. Winthrop.

Couldn't Support Wife, Took Poison.

Charles Stewart, living with his mother at 509 West Fifty-fourth Street, called on his wife last night at 74 West Ninety-fourth Street, where she is a cook, and asked her to return to his home and live with him. She told him he could not support her and her little girl. The husband, an invalid, then went into the rear yard and poisoned himself. He died before medical aid reached him.

British Cycle Record Broken.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—E. S. Montgomery won the Dibble Shield on the Crystal Palace cycle track to-day, breaking the record for twelve hours by covering 267 miles and 400 yards.

BOXING AT THE LENOX CLUB.

The final bouts in the boxing tournament of the Lexington Athletic Club took place last night at the Lenox Athletic Club. Dunsheath, Laurel, Hopkins, Mumford, and Rodenback were the winners in the different classes. The following are the summaries:

110-Pound Class.—First bout, A. Dunsheath, Passaic A. C., beat J. Stone, Avonia A. C. Second bout, J. McDonald, Union Settlement A. C., beat C. Hoffman, Alliance A. C. Third bout, A. Dunsheath, Passaic A. C., beat B. J. Diamond, Union Settlement A. C. Final bout, A. Dunsheath, Passaic A. C., beat J. McDonald, Union Settlement A. C. J. Stone, Avonia A. C., won second prize.

120-Pound Class.—First bout, J. McGinn, St. Bartholomew A. C., beat J. Clapp, Empire A. C.; second bout, J. Leddy, Pastime A. C., beat B. Cohen, Alliance A. C.; third bout, J. Callahan, Union Settlement A. C., beat H. Manice, Orient A. C.; fourth bout, J. Leddy, Pastime A. C. beat J. Callahan, Union Settlement A. C.; final bout, J. Laurel, Puritan A. C., beat J. Leddy, Pastime A. C.

The bouts for second prize in this class will be decided later.

130-Pound Class.—J. Shaefer, St. George's A. C., beat M. J. McGarry, Pastime A. C.; final bout, J. Hopkins, Union Settlement A. C., beat J. Shaefer, St. George's A. C.

The second prize in this class was won by J. Shaefer.

140-Pound Class.—Final bout, J. F. Mumford, New West Side A. C., knocked out J. N. Killoran, National A. C., in the first round; second prize bout, J. N. Killoran, National A. C., knocked out T. Doyle, Avonia A. C.

150-Pound Class.—First bout, W. Rodenback, New West Side A. C., beat J. F. Mumford of the same club; final bout, W. Rodenback, New West Side A. C., beat J. Burrows of Brooklyn; second prize bout, J. F. Mumford, New West Side A. C., knocked out F. Hyde, Pastime A. C., in the first round.

Death of the Mare Queen McGregor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 9.—Queen McGregor is dead on the stock farm of her owner, John Harrison, Richland, Sangamon County. Queen McGregor was the daughter of Don McGregor, and her dam was Old Queen. She held the world's record for pacing on a half-mile track—2:06—which she made on the track at the State Fair grounds. Her owner at one time was offered $10,000 for the mare by a New Yorker, but refused it.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	19½	19¾	18¾	18¾
Alamo	10¾	11	10½	10¾
Anaconda	50	51¾	50	51
Argentum	28¾	30	29	30
Anchoria	70	75	72	75½
Bankers	11½	11½	11¾	12
Battle	37½	37¾	37¼	37¾
Blue Bell	16¼	16¾	16¾	16¾
Columbine	17½	18	17¼	17½
Consolidated	17¼	17¾	17	17¼
Damon	23¼	23½	22¾	23
Elkton	116	116¾	114¾	115
El Paso	40	45	40	44
Findlay	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Garfield	16¾	17	16¾	17
Gibson	28	30	25½	28
Golden Fleece	23	30	26	29½
Golden King	97½	99½	97	100
Gold Coin	215	250	215	250
Gould	33	33½	28	30¼
Isabella	95	95¾	93¾	94
Independence	49	49¾	49¾	50
Jackpot	70½	71	67¾	67¾
Moon Anchor	105	105¼	100	105
Matoa	34¾	35	34¾	35
National	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾
Ophir	59	60	59	60
Pharmacist	5¼	5¼	5¾	6
Pinnacle	31¾	32	32¼	32¾
Portland	236	238¼	240	243
Raven	60½	60¾	60	60¾
Rawlings	36	40	38½	40
Rose	35	37	35	37
Sovereign	16¾	17¼	16	16¾
Tornado	46¾	47	46	47
Union	24¼	25	24½	24¾
Vindicator	140	149	135	140
York	35	35¼	34¾	35

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COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
9 STORES.
193-195-197-199-201-203-205 and 211 and 213 PARK ROW,
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Furniture, Carpets, &c.

Solid Oak Sideboard, $11.75
Dressers, Serving Tables, etc.

Lady's Desk, in Oak, Mahogany, Maple or Birch, $9.75

Tapestry and Chenille Portieres, $2.35 up.
Everything in Bedding, Curtains, etc.

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING
Folding Cots, with mattress and pillow 2.45
Iron Beds, from 3.90
Ranges, from 7.75
Revolving Office Chairs 2.75
Large Reed Rockers 4.60
Couches, Lounges, Chiffoniers, all prices.

Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, best crockery, $11.90

Library Table, Oak or Mahogany finish, $6.75.

Cash or Liberal Credit.
NO EXTRA CHARGES OF ANY KIND.
Send for Cowperthwait's Illustrated Catalogue.
CHATHAM SQUARE, N. Y. City.

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The Famous $3.50 Carlisle Shoe for Women at $1.95 a Pair.

This Stamp on Sole of Every Shoe.

This sale concerns an offering of over 1,800 pairs of Women's Shoes, made of splendid, soft, dongola and glazed kid, in button and lace. Every pair has hand-welted, extension, fall weight soles, on the most popular toe shapes of this season's styles, including the medium, bulldog, English, opera, round, and broad common sense and comfort lasts, for those who demand extreme comfort for their feet. They have cloth and kid tops, with patent leather or kid tips.

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They are from the factory of the Carlisle Co. of Carlisle, Pa., whose reputation is one of the best in the making of Women's Shoes, and a trade chance has given us the opportunity to again demonstrate that our shoe offerings are always the best values in the city.

All size, 2½ to 8, widths A to EE. $1.95 a Pair.

EXTRA SALESPERSONS WILL INSURE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Unusual Offerings in Fine Furniture.

MUSIC.
We offer herewith special inducements in Music, for Monday only.
The Bandmaster March, 50c. kind for 23c.
The Purple Lady March, 50c. kind for 23c.
Jack Never Knew, 50c. kind for 19c.
Whistling Rufus, 50c. kind for 23c.
Smokey Moke, 50c. kind for 23c.
Come Home, Dewey, 50c. kind for 15c.
Ragtime Skedaddle, 50c. kind for 23c.
Sweet, Sweet Love, 50c. kind for 19c.
My Lady Love, Waltz, 50c. kind for 25c.
The Girl I Loved in Sunny Tennessee, 50c. kind for 19c.
The Luckiest Coon in Town, 50c. kind for 19c.
My Little Georgia Rose, 50c. kind for 19c.
Because, 50c. kind for 19c.
All I Want Is My Black Baby, 50c. kind for 19c.
Also, a large number of classical pieces at 8c. a copy.
Musical Instruments at the lowest possible prices.

PHONOGRAPHS.
EDISON HOME PHONO

LABOR PARTY'S STRENGTH

Tammany, Chiefly, Menaced by Independent Political Action.

FACTIONS ALREADY AT WORK

Growth of the Socialist Vote and Its Inroads in Strongholds Where Mr. Croker Rules.

That Tammany Hall has more to lose by the success of the Independent Labor Party than the Republicans, if it does succeed, seems to be the opinion of several well-informed people. A couple of incidents that have lately happened, it is said, seem to show that Tammany leaders are apprehensive in that regard and are anxious to placate the dissatisfied workingmen and swing them back into line before the excitement of the campaign arouses them to too high a pitch of enthusiasm, as it did in the Henry George campaign of 1886.

"An independent labor political movement in a city," said Alexander Jones, editor of the Volks Zeitung, a few days ago; "indicates dissatisfaction with the dominant party and will always take more votes from it than from the party that is out of office. Inasmuch as Tammany is the ruler of the Greater New York, and workingmen have expressed dissatisfaction over the action of city officials toward organized labor, it is fair to presume that Tammany Hall will lose more votes than will the Republican machine."

The expected tug-of-war between leaders in the Independedtn Labor Party, who heretofore have belonged to the opposite parties and who are still believed to have a hankering toward their old respective liege lords, it is said, has already begun. General Master Workman Parsons, in appointing temporary Chairmen of the various Assembly district organizations of the Independent Labor Party, appointed Morris Brown of the Cigarmakers Chairman of the organization of the Sixteenth Assembly District, Tammany's old stronghold, where the Socialists have made great gains during the past two years. Parsons is regarded as one of the prominent Republicans of the Independent Labor Party, and Delegate Brown is more inclined toward the Socialists. He is no lover of Tammany Hall, and would do all in his power to defeat Tammany in that district. Samuel Prince, President of the Central Federated Union, has always been regarded as a strong Tammany man, and especially a Van Wyck man, and he has frequently defended both Tammany and Mayor Van Wyck in discussions in the Central Federated Union. Delegate Prince also lives in the Sixteenth Assembly District, and is said to have angled for several years for the Tammany nomination for Assembly in that district. The fact of his having been ignored by Mr. Parsons in the latter's selection of Chairmen of district organizations disturbed him to such an extent that he complained to the General Conference of the Independent Labor Party about Mr. Parsons's assumption. He was however, "sat down upon" for his pains, and was told that Mr. Parsons had been granted power to make the appointments. He was consoled somewhat with the information that by and by the district organizations would be allowed to elect their own presiding officers.

OPPOSED TO TAMMANY.

The dissatisfaction with Tammany officeholders exists principally among the men of the building trades, and William J. O'Brien, Chairman of the General Conference of the Independent Labor Party and of the Board of Walking Delegates, is the uncompromising leader of the fight against the Tammany officeholders. He charged that the contractors of the new East River Bridge and the Jerome Park reservoir, instead of paying laborers who were citizens the prevailing rate of wages of $2 a day, employed alien Italians at about 90 cents a day, thus depriving union men of the opportunity of making a comfortable living. Another complaint made by his union was that in the building of the new city prison old granite from the Tombs building was used instead of new granite of a better quality that had been called for in the plans and specifications. He also showed that many of the old stones did not fit in their places, and that the intervening spaces were filled in with cement, and he also charged that the laborers here were underpaid. Mr. O'Brien, however, was ignored and generally snubbed. He took his complaints to the courts, and has determined to bring up at least the city prison trouble before the Mazet committee for investigation.

Many of the workmen whose unions have joined the Independent Labor Party are free silverites, but according to the statements of James R. Brown, Chairman of the Temporary State Committee of the Chicago Democracy that met in this city last week, and of several other delegates it is uncertain whether the silverites will go into political action this Fall, their purpose being to devote all their efforts to the agitation of the question of bimetallism so as to send a contesting delegation to the Democratic National Convention and thus force Tammany Hall and the other Democratic organizations in the State to support William Jennings Bryan.

The sudden and unexpected action of Tammany in moving for the construction of an underground railroad and Mayor Van Wyck's letter to the heads of departments ordering them to prepare their estimates for the year 1900 with a view to a full compliance with the provisions of the labor law, are taken as indications of Tammany's alarm over the labor political movement and of an effort to placate the workingmen, and if possible to keep them in the old fold. The old Central Labor Union had demanded that the city should build the underground railroad and employ New York union workmen at the prevailing—that is, union—rate of wages.

The committee appointed by the Independent Labor Party to ask the Socialist-Labor Party's factions to unite with it will meet with no favor at the hands of the Vogt-De Leon faction. It will be told that the Socialist-Labor Party is going to paddle its own canoe, as it has done right along, and does not need the aid of any other party, placing its reliance upon individual workingmen for votes. So said yesterday Henry Kuhn, the deposed National Secretary of the Socialist-Labor Party, but who still claims that office and predicts victory for his faction in the near future.

SOCIALIST PARTY SPLIT.

The split in the Socialist-Labor Party is claimed to have been caused by the machinations of Tammany Hall, which has become alarmed over the steady growth of that party in this State, until it has come to hold the balance of power. Henry Austin, in The Independent for August, says that in 1890 the Socialist-Labor Party in this State was the fifth party on the list; it grew to be the fourth, and last year it was the third, and then he cites the number of votes each Gubernatorial candidate polled: Roosevelt, 691 715; Van Wyck, 643,-921, and Hanford, (Socialist,) 21,980. Mr. Austin continues that the Tammany organs, or would-be organs, claimed that Van Wyck was defeated by the Socialist vote and that the Simon-Pure Socialist, by so doing, had sidetracked the real party of the people and given the plutocrats another long inning in New York, with probably another Presidency to clap in their safe-deposit vault.

Mr. Austin further calls attention to the large growth of the Socialist vote in the Sixteenth Assembly District in this city, which he calls the "Gibraltar of Tammany." He says:

"While in 1896 the vote of the Socialist-Labor Party in this domain of Keenan was barely 1,000, in 1897 Prof. Daniel De Leon, the recognized Socialist editor and leader, running for Assembly, polled 1,820 votes. This evidently began to perplex, perhaps to frighten, Tammany, for in the campaign of 1898 far more attention and expenditure were directed to this 'Gibraltar' than ever before, and the campaign was intense. De Leon, the Socialist, received 2,200 votes, and his Tammany opponent was only saved from defeat by 700 Republican votes duly delivered as per invoice. The result is that 'Gibraltar' now stands in the Tammany books as unsafe for the campaign of this year and of 1900."

Mr. Austin mentions Samuel Prince as angling for several years past for the Tammany nomination to the Assembly in this district, and then goes on to say that spurred on by keen necessity Tammany undertook to split the Socialist vote, and began to work in the Volks Zeitung by causing it to repeat all the Democratic Party's stock in trade about the Republican Party's oppression of the workingmen with taxes so as to bring that paper into direct contradiction and conflict with the Socialist-Labor Party, which maintains that, as for the workingmen, they are no better off under one régime than another, but are most excellently exploited by both of the old parties in turn.

CHARGES ILLEGAL ACTION.

Henry Kuhn of the Vogt-De Leon faction of the Socialist-Labor Party, who was deposed from his office of National Secretary by the Volks Zeitung faction, together with several members of the National Executive Committee, maintains that the action of his opponents was illegal, and claims that he and his associates will be upheld by the party at large throughout the country. He said yesterday that there are ten sections of the party in Greater New York—one section in New York and Kings and the others in the remaining boroughs—and that it takes the combined sections to elect a National Executive or General Committee. He continued:

"The so-called General Committee meeting of July 10 was called on one day's notice, and the call was published in German only in the Volks Zeitung. It was not called by the regular officers of the sections, but only by 34 out of the 115 delegates to the General Committee. The English-speaking delegates who do not read German were not present. Only delegates of the New York and Kings Section were present, but none from the remaining nine sections, and that one section had no authority to depose any one. Moreover, no charges were ever brought against the officers whom that alleged General Committee claims to have deposed.

"The National Executive Committee, of which I am still a member, has issued a call for a vote to the party throughout the country, in regard to the coup d'état of the Volks Zeitung. That vote was to close on Sept. 9, and by Sept. 5 the votes returned were overwhelmingly in our favor. The main question voted on was the following: 'Resolved, that the course of action followed by the National Executive Committee since it entered into office on March 28, 1899, and especially its stand against the Volks Zeitung conspiracy, be, and hereby is, approved.'

In regard to the causes of rupture in the Socialist-Labor Party, Mr. Kuhn, like the Volks Zeitung faction, admits the principal one was a difference over the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, composed of Socialist trades unions. He said that at the National convention in 1896 there was laid out a strict line of policy defining the tactics of the party regarding the trade union movement, and declaring that the labor movement must be impregnated with the spirit of Socialism or remain—as is the case with non-Socialist trade unions—saturated with the influence of capitalism and the capitalistic class. The convention stigmatized the leaders of the Knights of Labor and of the American Federation of Labor in many instances as paid agents of the capitalistic class, and determined that their influence must be broken.

CITES MR. POWDERLY.

When asked if he really believed that labor leaders were paid agents of the capitalistic class, Mr. Kuhn replied:

"Certainly. Take, for instance, Powderly, ex-General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, and their pet idol. He has been appointed Commissioner General of Immigration. You do not suppose he received that job for his pretty face or on account of his special ability for that office? And there are other leaders who have been rewarded with offices."

Mr. Kuhn continued:

"This policy and its strict application was not much to the liking of an element within the party that was partly affiliated with old style trade unionism and subject to its influences, and also of an element that is saturated with middle-class tendencies to whom this outspoken, rigid, working class policy was gall and wormwood. From that time dates the friction that finally led to the inevitable rupture long foreseen by those who knew."

NEXT WEEK'S PRIMARIES.

Information to Voters as to How Those of a Week from Tuesday Are to be Conducted.

In the primary to be held on Sept. 19, the "seventh Tuesday before the day of general election," the first real test of the new primary law, enacted in 1898, will be afforded. It is true that there was an official primary last year, but the law was new then, the voters were largely unfamiliar with its provisions, and it was based on a special enrollment, not on an enrollment on the regular days of registration.

This time the primary follows not only an enrollment during the registration period last Fall, but also a supplemental enrollment in May and June, when, as the result of various district contests, thousands of names were added to the primary lists. Moreover, the interest engendered by these local fights has made the voters familiar with their opportunities under the primary law, and the indications are that, at least in the contested districts, they will take advantage of it to an unprecedented degree.

Numerous changes were made in this law by the last Legislature. Most of these referred, however, to the method of enrolling the names of voters, a system of signed declarations sealed in envelopes being substituted for the open declaration to the enrolling officials.

In the actual conduct of the primary the chief change is in the hours. Last year the polls were open all day. This year they will be open from 2 to 9 P. M.—just seven hours.

Only those voters who are registered and who regularly enrolled their names with the Democratic or the Republican Party, either by declaration at the time they registered or by certificate during May or June, will be entitled to participate in the primary.

For the purposes of the primary, each Assembly district will be divided into primary districts, consisting of two adjoining election districts. The Democratic primary will be held at the regular voting place of one of the election districts, the Republican primary at the other. The Democratic Election Inspectors of the united election districts will have charge of the primary of their party, the Republican Inspectors of the primary of that party. Where there is one odd number of election districts in an Assembly district the highest numbered will constitute a primary district by itself. There the poll clerk representing each party will be added to the Election Inspectors of that party to make its Board of Primary Inspectors.

At the primary no candidates for the Assembly or for the Board of Aldermen or for district leaderships will be balloted for directly. What the voter will do will be to cast his ballot for delegates to various conventions which will choose these candidates.

At the Democratic primary every ticket voted must bear the names of members of the General Committee for the district, one for every twenty-five votes cast by the party for Governor at the 1898 election; delegates to the county convention for the nomination of Justices, Surrogate, and Sheriff; delegates to the Municipal Court district conventions to nominate a Justice; delegates to the Assembly district convention to nominate a member of the Assembly and of the Board of Aldermen.

At the Republican primary the tickets voted will name members of the City Committee, members of the County Committee, delegates to the county convention, delegates to the Municipal Court convention for the district, delegates to the Assembly district convention to nominate a member of Assembly, delegates to the Assembly District convention to nominate an Alderman, and members of the Assembly District Committee.

The law requires that all ballots voted at the primary shall be of uniform size, shape, and quality of paper, those of each party being of a different color. There is nothing in the law to prevent anybody who can afford to pay for the printing from putting out a ticket. In fact, it is expressly provided that, if a voter hands an Inspector a ballot "which conforms in external appearance to the provisions of this act" it must be accepted. As a practical question, however, it is a considerable undertaking to put out a ticket at the primary. To fill up the list of delegates required from each district for the various committees and conventions requires from 100 to 200 names, so that the man who aspires to run a ticket must have at least that much support before he can begin.

When an elector who desires to vote presents himself at the primary polling place he is handed one of each of the different tickets being run in the district, unfolded. He retires to the regular voting booth, selects the ticket he wishes to vote, folds it so that none of the printed matter shall be visible, comes out and hands the folded ballot to the Inspector, who deposits it in the ballot box. He must also fold the ballots he does not vote, so as to conceal the printed side, and hand them to the Inspector, who, without looking at them, is required to deposit them in another box for unvoted ballots. This precaution is taken to prevent the Inspectors from knowing what ticket was voted.

There are Tammany contests in some fifteen districts, but in only two do the leaders admit that there is a chance of the organization ticket being defeated. Those are the Ninth, where the Sheehan-Goodwin fight is on, and the Thirty-first, where Isaac A. Hopper is opposing Leader Welde. Next to these the most serious demonstration is in the Twenty-ninth, where what appears to be a formidable movement is in progress against John F. Carroll and Rollin M. Morgan.

Opposition tickets are looked for at the Republican primaries in only three districts—the Fourth, the Twentieth, and the Twenty-seventh.

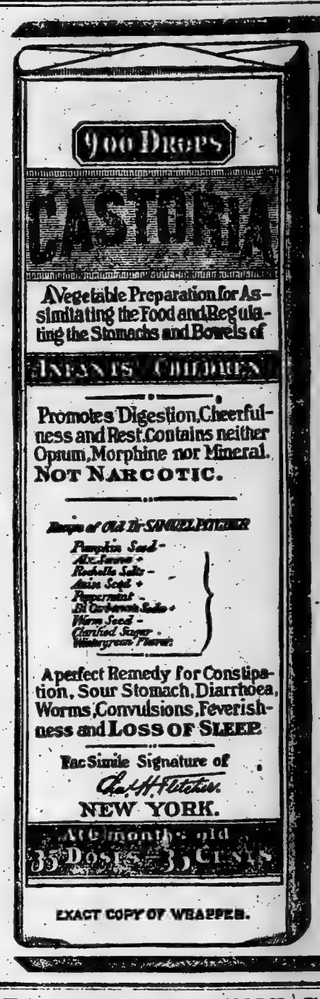

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FIGHT FOR THE ASSEMBLY

Its Possession Will Mean Control of the Legislature.

REPUBLICANS EXPECT LOSSES

Democrats See a Chance to Win, They Assert—Victory Would Annul Mazet Investigation Results.

The chief prize to be contended for in the campaign now rapidly shaping itself in this State is the Assembly. Because of the peculiar complexion of the Senate, whose nominal Republican majority of two frequently turns out to be a minority, control of the lower house will practically carry with it the control of the Legislature. In that the politicians of both parties see a stake well worth the winning.

For the Republican organization the loss of the Assembly, it is recognized, would be a dire disaster. Not only would it be robbed of its mastery over legislation, but, with a Governor at Albany who is by no means manageable, it would be deprived even of the power to block legislation the Democrats might get through. To Tammany Hall, a Democratic majority in the Assembly would mean power to prevent the hostile changes in the charter which the Republicans are expected to undertake as a result of the Mazet inquiry, possibly also power to amend the charter in its own interests.

This being an "off year," with no State or National election to bring out the rural vote, the Republican leaders look for losses. Their plurality in this year's Assembly was 24. Last year it was 6. In that of 1897 it was 80. In that of 1896 it was 56. In the coming campaign the fight for the Assembly will be fought on its own merits. There will be no Congressmen, no Governor, no Judge of the Court of Appeals even to be voted for, and the members elected will not have the choice of a United States Senator to complicate the situation. Under these circumstances, local conditions will largely influence the result, which makes the work harder for the Republicans.

REPUBLICANS ARE CONFIDENT.

The Republican leaders are fully cognizant of the obstacles they have to overcome to retain the Assembly, but both Senator Platt and Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee profess perfect confidence in the result. Already the weak points are being watched, and especial care is being exercised in the making of nominations in close districts. The organization feels that it can only lose the Assembly by napping, and it does not propose to be caught that way.

The loss in 1897 of such interior counties as Clinton, Cortland, Greene, Niagara, Rockland, and Schenectady is attributed to local conditions, which, it is claimed, do not now prevail. In Niagara, for instance, the factional differences which caused the loss of the county are now said to have been healed. The same is true in Cortland, where a row over the county conventon split the party in 1897. The organization is reported nearer to harmony in Monroe than usual. The old Belden-Hendricks feud in Onondaga and the Burleigh-Baker row in Washington have both died out.

The most serious factional disturbances reported among the Republicans up the State are in Clinton and Wyoming. In Clinton there is a feud of long standing between Stephen Moffit and ex-Congressman James M. Wever which has repeatedly given the county to the Democrats. In Wyoming William H. Hawley is trying for the nomination for the Assembly against Senator Humphrey's candidate. The contest has become very bitter, and it may reduce the Republican vote.

Already the Republicans of more than twenty counties have named their candidates for the Assembly, most of them being renominations. These include S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua, who will be Speaker if the next Assembly is Republican. It is expected that Jotham P. Allds will be renominated in Chenango, and, if he is elected, he will again be leader of the Republicans in the House. In this county the renomination of Assemblymen Henry of the Fifth, Adler of the Eighth, Mazet of the Nineteenth, Fallows of the Twenty-first, Davis of the Twenty-seventh, and Slater of the Thirty-first is considered certain. In the Twenty-fifth, John A. Weekes, Jr., who was elected to the Assembly as an independent in 1897, is slated in place of F. A. Wells. The Twenty-ninth, with Alderman Homer Folks, the Citizens' Union candidate, is expected to receive the Republican nomination for Frank Bulkley's seat.

HOPES OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Difficult as the present apportionment makes the election of anything but a Republican Assembly, the Democratic leaders think they see a fighting chance this Fall. Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee expresses a strong hope that the Assembly can be captured by hard work, and he already has begun to lay wires to that end. A determined effort will be made to carry several ordinarily Republican up-State districts, where the vote is close enough to offer chances of a successful contest, while Tammany and the McLaughlin organization will be looked to to reduce the Republican representation in New York and Kings. A rain of thirteen members will give the Democrats control of the Assembly. With no general election to bring out the Republican reserve vote, with the canal issue to work on, and with a liberal campaign fund, many able Democrats believe it to be possible to capture that many seats.

There has been little discussion so far as to the Democratic candidates for the Assembly in this county. Their selection rests largely with the respective district leaders, and it is too soon for those functionaries to signify their intentions. It is regarded as likely, however, that with the exception of Lyman W. Reddington in the Thirty-fourth District and possibly George J. Grossman in the Thirty-fifth, most of the Tammany members will be renominated.

Still, a third factor in the contest for the Assembly this Fall is the Citizens' Union. There is a large element in the Union that is opposed to the proposed alliance with the Republican organization, and in favor of an independent fight with especial reference to the Assembly. Those who urge that course point out that, as the Republican majority in the Assembly is almost certain to be reduced, the Citizens' Union stands a show, by capturing four or five districts, of holding the balance of power in the Assembly, which would enable it to exert a wholesome influence on legislation, particularly on that affecting this city. It is recalled that in 1897 the Union came near that result. In the Assembly elected then there were 78 Republicans, just two more than a majority, and three Citizens' Unionists. In the absence of two Republicans the Citizens' Union votes decided the question.

It seems certain that in some districts, at any rate, the Citizens' Union will undertake to elect its own men to the Assembly, and already candidates are being talked of. Among the names mentioned as possible nominees are Francis W. Aymar, Jacob Mack, Perez M. Stewart, in the Nineteenth; William Dutcher, in the Twenty-third; George N. Cassatt, in the Twenty-third; Von Briesen, in the Twenty-seventh, and John E. Eustis, in the Thirty-fifth.

NEW YORK COUNTY OFFICES.

The Party Slates for Justices, Surrogate and Sheriff.

In addition to the members of the Assembly and of the Board of Aldermen, the officers to be voted for in New York County at the general election on Nov. 7 are:

Two Justices of the Supreme Court, First Judicial District, in place of George C. Barrett and Henry W. Bookstaver, whose terms expire Dec. 31.

A Judge of the Court of General Sessions in place of James A. Blanchard, appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to succeed James Fitzgerald, promoted to the Supreme Bench.

A Surrogate in place of James M. Varnum, appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to succeed John H. V. Arnold, resigned.

Two Justices of the City Court in place of James M. Fitzsimons and Lewis J. Conlan.

Ten Justices of Municipal Courts.

A Sheriff in the place of Thomas J. Dunn.

The Tammany slate for these offices is only partly completed. It is settled, however, that Justice Barrett will be renominated. For the other Supreme Court seat Corporation Counsel Whalen and George M. Van Hoesen are most frequently mentioned. Justice Fitzsimons will be renominated for the City Court. It is probable that Justice Conlan of that court will be put up for the General Sessions vacancy. In that event, Justices Stiner, Goldfogle, and Fallon are among his possible successors. Should Justice Fallon go up, John Brodsky and Louis Davidson will be candidates for his seat. Most of the Municipal Court Justices will be renominated.

As the slate now stands, the shrievealty is believed to lie between Police Commissioner John B. Sexton and Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy, representing the west side and down town, respectively. Correction Commissioner Lantry is said to be ruled out by the fact that he represents the part of the city that now has the place. State Senators John F. Ahearn and Timothy D. Sullivan both have been mentioned for Sheriff, but on account of the closeness of the Senate, the Tammany leaders say that no member of that body will be allowed to run for any other office this Fall. Civil Justice James A. O'Gorman probably will be named for Surrogate.

The Republicans have made no slate for local candidates so far. It is understood that Surrogate Varnum and General Sessions Justice Blanchard will be renominated, and ex-Justice Ernest Hall is talked of for one of the Supreme Court vacancies.

For the Board of Aldermen would-be candidates are numerous, but where changes are contemplated the Democratic and Republican district leaders have in few instances selected their men. In Citizens' Union circles Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the union, is talked of for Alderman from the Twenty-first district. Alfred F. Seligsberg, who represented the Twenty-ninth district in the 1898 Assembly, as an Independent Democrat, is mentioned as an Aldermanic candidate this time.

In Kings County the hottest sort of fight is looked for as the result of the division in the Republican ranks. Besides Aldermen, Assemblymen, and Municipal Court Justices, there are to be elected a District Attorney, a Sheriff, a County Clerk, a Register, and a County Treasurer—all highly profitable places. The Democratic organization in Brooklyn is in good shape. It greatly reduced the Republican majority last year, and it enters the campaign this year with the hope of wiping that majority out altogether.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of the Third District, who are running William H. Walker for leader against Patrick J. Ryder, are sending out circulars under the heading "Tammany Hall Without Croker," in which they declare that "the time has arrived when every Democratic freeman should rise in his might and destroy forever the disgraceful domination of Crokerism over the great Democratic organization of New York City." The charge is made that, under Croker, Tammany is "an oligarchy of the most despotic character," and that he should be "dethroned and disowned" by every Democrat loyal to the Chicago platform. The circulars are signed by Timothy J. Corbett, James Smith, and Frank P. Cassidy.

***

Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee is daily expected here to open headquarters for the Fall campaign, which he hopes to make permanent. The Chairman has been in negotiation with the Hoffman House management for rooms, and while none has been assigned, the headquarters will certainly be located there.

***

Harry W. Walker, Secretary to the Aqueduct Commission, is authority for the statement that the Van Wyck Presidential boom is not dead. Mr. Walker continues in communication with Joseph J. Willett of Alabama and he says that ex-Justice Van Wyck's anti-trust speech is still being circulated by the drummers of the country.

***

The Citizens' Union committee of the Twenty-third District will open headquarters for the campaign at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

***

While the Fifth Avenue Hotel probably will continue to be Republican headquarters so long as Senator Platt claims it as his residence, the Holland House seems to be becoming the resort of Republican Governors. Ex-Gov. Black has made the Holland his city home, and recently Gov. Roosevelt has formed the habit of going there when he is in town.

***

The James E. March Association of the Sixth District will give a midnight festival and dinner at the Grand Central Palace on Tuesday evening. More than a thousand Republican voters are expected to march in the parade from the headquarters on Marion Street. At the Palace there will be a dinner, a concert, a vaudeville performance, and dancing on the roof garden.

NEARLY BUTCHERED PLAYMATE.

West New York Boys Play "Kill the Calf," a New Game.

The imitative faculties of a number of small boys living in West New York, N. J., nearly led to a tragedy yesterday. The name of only one of them transpired. He is William Patrick, four years old, whose parents reside at Hudson and Niles Avenues.

Several of the boys visited a slaughter house on Thursday, where they saw a calf killed. They thought it would be a good idea, apparently, to play a game somewhat like it. They got hold of young Patrick and asked him if he wouldn't like to take part in a new game called "kill the calf."

The little fellow said he would like to join in the game, but did not know how to play it. He was told that he need only submit to be blindfolded, and then kneel down and bleat like a calf. The other lads said they would direct the rest of the play. Willie consented.

A handkerchief was bound about his eyes, and he fell upon his knees as directed. The next moment one of the lads who had visited the slaughter house dealt him a blow on the head with a hammer and stretched him senseless on the grass. Another boy produced a caseknife and proceeded to cut his throat. Fortunately the knife was old and rusty, but it served to make a gash in the boy's neck and drew blood. This frightened the younger boys, and they ran away, shouting: "Willie is dead! You have killed him." The lads who had invented the game also became frightened, and ran after them.

Mrs. Patrick, near whose home the play was enacted, saw the boys running, and heard their shouts. She ran out to ascertain the cause of the outcry, and found her son bleeding and unconscious. She carried him to her home and sent for Dr. Justin. He soon revived the boy and dressed his wounds. He says the lad's injuries are not serious, unless the blow on the head results in concussion of the brain. He said the names of the boys implicated in the affair would not be made public, as they were too young to be held responsible.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St.
ROBERT BIEL SYNDICATE, Proprietors
SEASON WILL OPEN
Saturday Night, Sept. 16.
AMERICAN DEBUT OF
COLLEY
The Talk of Musical Europe.
ALEXANDRA DAGMAR, The Danish Beauty.
ED. LAURI, Comic Singer and Dancer
BROTHERS DE COURCEY.....Herculean Acrobats
Mlle. FLORIZELL.....Aerial Novelty
WILTON & LAMARTINE.....Comic Gymnasts
BURTON'S LEAPERS..The World's Highest Leapers
AND A HOST OF STARS.
Headed by
J. W. RANSOME
in his latest impersonation
ADMIRAL DEWEY.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Prices, 50c., $1.50. Circle, 25c.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
VICTORIA
VENETIAN TERRACE
ROOF GARDEN.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Calcedo, Rossow Midgets, Galletti's Monkeys, 3 Fortuni Bros., The Metfessel Troupe, Grust, Beers & Grust, Mardo & Rio Bros., All Johnson Bros., The Couture Bros., Gertrude Rutledge, and others. 8.30 to midnight. In case of Rain, Performance in Music Hall.
THEATRE OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
Sale Begins To-morrow, 9 A. M.
THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN WALL STREET.

THE NEW YORK! One Adm. Price to All Shows
THE MAN IN THE MOON!
To-NIGHT! On the Rain Proof Covered Roof!
THE AERIAL MAGNOLIA GROVE!
Big new Bill, including MAGGIE CLINE & 60 others
TO-MORROW NIGHT! 14th week of Majestic Vaudeville "Fashion Show" in Promenade de Luxe! Mond., Sept. 18, (theatre) Amer. début Marguerite Corailie.

14TH STREET THEATRE, cor. 6th Av.
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c. Always Cool.
3D WEEK OF
THE SEASON'S SUCCESS, A YOUNG WIFE.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Seats Ready for Dewey Week.

BIJOU The Freshest, Wittiest, Jolliest Farce the Town Has Ever Known.
B'way & 30th St. IN PARADISE
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. DON'T YOU MISS IT!
Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

LION ROOF GARDEN & MUSIC HALL
110TH ST. & WESTERN BOULEVARD.
MILITARY CONCERTS.
Vocal and Instrumental Soloists. PALACE
Roof Garden, 25c. Music Hall Free.

AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'way and 28th St.
EDWIN KNOWLES....Manager
TUESDAY EVG. SEPT. 12,
PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE AT 8:00 O'CLOCK SHARP.
FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY OF
Mrs. FISKE
in a new play in four acts,
ENTITLED,
Becky Sharp,
by Langdon Mitchell,
(Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair.")
THE COMPANY INCLUDES:
Maurice Barrymore, William F. Owen, Robert V. Ferguson, Wilfrid North, E. L. Walton, Otto Meyer, Frank Belcher, Arthur Maitland, Walter Pleugh, Zenaide Williams, Olive Hoff, Francesca Lircoln, Leonora Stonehill, Jean Chamblin, Tyrone Power, Charles Plunkett, Stanley Rignold, W. L. Branscombe, Frank McCormack, Paul Weigel, Nell Grey, George F. Bonn, Henry Stokes, Ethel Douglas, Mary Maddern, Ethelwyn Hoyt, Josephine Robe-ts, Gertrude Norman, and Messrs. Row, Mather, Brown, Keggerals, Kingstone, Anderson, Reed, McCoy, Hopkins, and Misses MacNamara, Alonzo, Henry, Whitsell, Bruce, and St. Cyr.
Act I.—Miss Crawley's Residence, Park Lane, London, 1815.
Act II.—At the Duchess of Richmond's Ball, Brussels, June 14, 1815.
Act. III.—Becky's House, in Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, 1823.
Act. IV.—Becky's Lodgings, Pumpernickel, 1828.
The scenery by Frank E. Gates and Edward A. Morange. Costumes designed by Percy Anderson of London; made by M. Herrmann and W. Dasian.
First Matinee Saturday at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St.
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
First Matinée Saturday.
JACOB LITT.....PROPRIETOR
After Months of Preparation
This Theatre Will Reopen for the Season
NEXT FRIDAY EV'NG
Thoroughly Renovated, Redecorated, and Beautified Throughout.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF JACOB LITT'S PRODUCTION OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN SUCCESS,
THE GHETTO
WRITTEN BY HERMAN HEYERMANS, JR., AND ADAPTED BY C. B. FERNALD.
PRODUCED UNDER THE STAGE DIRECTION OF E. W. PRESBREY.
PRESENTED BY THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN PLAYERS:
JOSEPH HAWORTH, SIDNEY HERBERT, EMMETT CORRIGAN, SAMUEL EDWARDS, R. PATON GIBBS, GRACE FILKINS, MRS. McKEE RANKIN, BIJOU FERNANDEZ, ROBT. McWADE, W. H. PASCOE, AND OTHERS.
THE SALE OF SEATS WILL BEGIN TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, AT 9 A. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE 4th Av. & 23d St. Curtain Rises 8:30.
14th Season.
DANIEL FROHMAN Manager
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
THE NEW BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
COMEDY BY JEROME K. JEROME.
"ANNIE RUSSELL'S NEW HIT, 'MISS HOBBS,' A SUCCESS."—E. World.
"WILL RANK AMONG THE WITTIEST OF MODERN COMEDIES."—Sun.
"CLEVER SCENE ON THE YACHT."—Herald.
"A COMEDY WORTHY THE GOOD NAME OF THE LYCEUM."—Press.
"HERE IS SOMETHING THAT CAN BE LAUGHED AT OPENLY AND ENJOYED HEARTILY."—Post.
"MISS HOBBS AND MISS RUSSELL A CHARMING COMBINATION."—Ev. Sun.
"WILL HAVE A PROSPEROUS CAREER."—Tribune.
MATINEES THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS, 2.

DALY'S Under the Management of Daniel Frohman.
NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8.
Mr. Frohman will inaugurate his management of this theatre with
E. H. SOTHERN
and VIRGINIA HARNED, in the famous romance,
THE KING'S MUSKETEER.
THE KING'S MUSKETEER.
Box Office open 9 A. M. to 6.
At 8 sharp. First Matinee Saturday, 2.

WALLACK'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST.
Ev'gs 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
"Hilariously mirthful."—Herald.
"Everybody Laughs and Laughs Heartily."—World.
A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE.
"A More Animated Farce has not been seen in New York."—Sun.
MONDAY, SEPT. 18th, STUART ROBSON
SEAT SALE BEGINS THURSDAY.
IN A ROMANTIC VERSION OF THE BOOK,
THE STORY OF A HUMAN SOUL DESTROYED.
THE GADFLY

The National Conservatory of Music of America
Founded by Mrs. Jeanette M. Thurber.
128 East 17th St., New York.
The 15th Scholastic year began Sept. 5th.
ANNUAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.
SINGING—Sept. 18, (Monday,) from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 5 P. M., and 8 to 10 P. M.
PIANO AND ORGAN—Sept. 19, (Tuesday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M.
VIOLIN, VIOLA, CELLO, CONTRABASS, HARP AND ALL OTHER ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS—Sept. 20, (Wednesday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 4 P. M.
COMPOSITION—Sept. 21, (Thursday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M.
CHILDREN'S DAY—Sept. 23, (Saturday.) PIANO AND VIOLIN—9 A. M. to 12 M.
EMIL PAUR, Director.

KEITH'S
14th Street, bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
CHING LING FOO.
NEW ACTS BY HIMSELF AND HIS COMPANY,
The Fascinating Comedienne,
MINNIE DUPREE,
in a Charming Monologue Entertainment,
"CINDERELLA AT THE TELEPHONE."
MANHATTAN COMEDY 4.
Splendid Company of Comedians and Singers.
4 O'LEARYS, LEW HAWKINS, BIOGRAPH, and
EDWIN MILTON ROYLE and SELINA FETTER ROYLE
in Mr. Royle's New One-Act Comedy,
"MISS WALLET OF WALL STREET."

COMING IN OCTOBER
CLARA BUTT
The Great English Contralto,
VLADIMIR de PACHMANN
The Renowned Pianist.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Popular Prices! Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c. James A. Herne's Great Play, HEARTS OF OAK.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. Evening, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING
Mr. Charles Frohman Presents
MR. JOHN DREW
In a Comedy of Temperament Entitled
THE TYRANNY OF TEARS.
BY HADDON CHAMBERS.
In the cast are: John Drew, Arthur Byron, Harry Harwood, Frank Lamb, Isabel Irving, Ida Conquest.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
Wednesday Matinées will be resumed Oct. 4.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC JERSEY CITY
(Completely New.)
OPENS TO-MORROW EVG.
Charles Frohman Presents for Six Nights and Saturday Matinée
JULIA MARLOWE
In Her Great Success,
COLINETTE.
Week of Sept. 18th, "A Little Ray of Sunshine."

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near Broadway.
Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Saturday, 2.
Ho

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Again Shut Out the Bostons at Washington Park.

McJAMES'S GREAT PITCHING

New Yorks Played Two Games with the Baltimores at the Polo Grounds and Lost Both by a Run.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	84	37	.694
Philadelphia	78	47	.624
Boston	74	48	.607
Baltimore	71	49	.592
St. Louis	71	55	.563
Cincinnati	69	54	.561
Chicago	65	61	.516
Pittsburg	62	62	.500
Louisville	56	66	.459
New York	50	72	.410
Washington	42	79	.347
Cleveland	19	111	.146

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 0.
Baltimore, 2; New York, 1, (first game.
Baltimore, 7; New York, 6, (second game.)
Philadelphia, 13; Washington, 6.
Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 2, (first game.)
Chicago, 11; Cleveland, 0, (second game.)
Louisville, 15; Pittsburg, 10, (first game.)
Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 1, (second game.)
St. Louis, 11; Cincinnati, 6.

More than 12,000 persons were at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday to see the final game of the season between the Brooklyns and the Bostons., As in Friday's game, the Bostons were beaten without making a run. It was one of the best exhibitions of pitching on the part of McJames, the home pitcher, that was ever seen on a local ball field. He had the Bostons guessing throughout, not allowing a base hit until two were out in the ninth inning, when Duffy managed to make the Bostons' solitary base hit.

While McJames's work was the most notable feature, the fielding of the Brooklyns was a factor in the victory. Encouraged by the big crowd, they went about their work in clean and clever style. Only one Boston player reached third base throughout the game, and very few connected with second base. Meekin, the ex-New Yorker, faced the Brooklyns. In yesterday's game he pitched well enough to win an ordinary contest, but his team could not solve the pitching of McJames. Stahl made a grand catch, for which he was liberally applauded. The Brooklyns have won eight of the fourteen games played with the Bostons. Score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Stahl, rf	0	0	2	1	0			Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0		
Tenney, 1b	0	0	0	9	1			Keeler, rf	1	1	0	0	0		
Long, ss	0	0	0	2	0			Jenn'gs, 1b	0	1	11	0	0		
Hamil'n, cf	0	0	0	0	0			Ander'n, lf	0	1	3	0	0		
Yeager, cf	0	0	1	0	0			Daly, 2b	0	0	1	6	0		
Collins, 3b	0	0	1	2	0			Dahlen, ss	0	0	4	2	1		
Duffy, lf	0	1	1	0	0			Casey, 3b	0	1	1	1	2		
Lowe, 2b	0	0	1	1	0			McGuire, c	0	1	2	5	1		
Bergen, c	0	0	6	2	1			McJames, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Meekin, p	0	0	0	1	0										
Total	0	1	24	9	2			Total	4	7	27	15	1		

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—4

Stolen bases—Collins, Anderson, Casey. Two-base hit—McGuire. First base by errors—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Left on base—Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By McJames, 5. Bases on balls—Off McJames, 5; off Meekin, 4. Double play—Stahl and Bergen. Hit by pitched ball—By Meekin, 1. Wild pitch—Meekin, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

NEW YORKS BEATEN TWICE.

Grady Injured So Severely He Cannot Play Again This Season.

The New Yorks payed two games against the Baltimores at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, and lost both by one run. Considering the team's weakened condition this was a good showing. In the first game Warner was hit in the face by a ball thrown by Grady and badly cut. In the second game Grady, in sliding for the plate in the first inning, sustained a severe injury to his left knee. He was carried to the clubhouse and an ambulance was summoned. He was removed to the Colonial Hotel. With the aid of crutches he was able to go to his home in Philadelphia last night. He will be unable to play again this season. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf	1	1	1	0	0			Fulz, 3b	0	0	1	1	0		
O'Brien, lf	0	1	3	0	0			Holmes, lf	0	2	1	0	0		
Grady, 3b, c	0	2	4	0	2			De Mont., 2b	0	1	3	3	0		
Doyle, 1b	0	1	10	2	0			Brodie, cf	0	1	4	0	0		
Farrer, rf	0	0	1	0	0			Keister, ss	0	1	0	4	0		
Warner, c	0	0	7	3	0			Sheckard, rf	1	0	2	1	0		
Martin, 3b	0	1	0	1	0			LaCha'ce, 1b	0	1	13	0	0		
Jettig, 2b	0	1	0	4	0			Smith, c	0	0	1	0	0		
Corsey, ss	0	0	1	2	0			McGinnity, p	0	0	1	4	0		
Seymour, p	0	0	1	6	1										
Total	1	8	27	18	3			Total	2	4	27	13	0		

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

First base by errors—Baltimore, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Baltimore, 8. Two-base hits—Martin, Holmes, and De Montreville. Sacrifice hit—Brodie. Double play—Sheckard and La Chance. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Fulz, Holmes, Sheckard, and Smith, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Seymour, 6; off McGinnity, 2. Struck out—By Seymour, 10; by McGinnity, 1. Wild pitch—Seymour. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	1	0	2	0	0		Fulz, 3b	0	1	0	3	0		
O'Brien, lf	2	3	1	0	0			Holmes, lf	1	0	3	0	0		
Grady, c	0	0	0	0	0			De Mont., 2b	2	3	5	6	0		
Seymo'r, 1b	1	2	8	0	3			Brodie, cf	0	1	3	1	0		
Doyle, c	0	2	3	2	0			Keister, ss	0	0	4	2	1		
Foster, rf	1	1	2	0	0			Sheckard, rf	1	1	0	0	0		
Martin, 3b	0	1	4	1	2			La Ch'e, 1b	1	1	11	0	0		
Corsey, ss	0	1	4	4	0			Crisham, c	2	1	5	1	0		
Gettig, 2b	1	0	1	4	1			Nops, p	0	1	0	0	0		
Doheny, p	1	1	1	4	1										
Total	6	13	24	16	7			Total	7	9*	26	13	2		

*Martin out, hit by batted ball.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2—6
Baltimore	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0—7

First base by errors—Baltimore, 4; New York, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 7; New York, 9. Home run—De Montreville. Two-base hit—De Montreville. Sacrifice hits—Fulz, Brodie, Crisham. Bases on balls—Off Nops, 3; off Doheny, 2. Struck out—By Nops, 3; by Doheny, 2. Stolen bases—Doyle, De Montreville, Sheckard. Wild pitches—Nops, 2; Doheny, 1. Passed ball—Doyle. Umpires—Messrs. McGarr and Snyder.

Two Victories for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The Chicagos won two uninteresting games from Cleveland today. Both Schmidt and Bates, the Cleveland pitchers, were ineffective, while Callahan and Garvin were at their best, the latter, with perfect support, pitching a shutout. Attendance, 3,000. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	—5
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Chicago, 15; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Chicago, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Chance; Cleveland, Schmidt and Duncan. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	4	—11
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Chicago, 15; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Cleveland, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Garvin and Donahue; Cleveland, Bates and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and O'Day.

Pittsburgs Win and Lose.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 9.—Louisville won the first game to-day through timely hitting, assisted by bad playing on the part of Pittsburg. The second was won by the locals with good pitching and fast work on the bases. The game was called on account of darkness. Attendance, 4,500. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	2—10
Louisville	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	—13

Base hits—Pittsburg, 15; Louisville, 14. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Louisville, 7. Batteries—Pittsburg, Sparks, Leever, and Fox; Louisville, Woods, Flaherty, and Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	—5	
Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	—1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Louisville, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hoffer and Schriver; Louisville, Woods and Powers. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 13; Washington, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Weyhing's pitching proved easy for the Philadelphias to-day. He was hit safely in every inning. In the seventh six men made singles. Donahue had the Washingtonians at his mercy. Attendance, 6,884. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3—6
Philadelphia	3	1	1	3	0	0	5	1	—13

Base hits—Washington, 10; Philadelphia, 19. Errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Wheelbaron, Weyhing and Kittridge; Philadelphia, Donahue and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

St. Louis, 11; Cincinnati, 6.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—St. Louis won to-day from Cincinnati by timely batting. Attendance, 7,700. Score:

St. Louis	0	1	0	1	2	5	0	1	—11	
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	—6	

Base hits—St. Louis, 15; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Criger; Cincinnati, Phillips and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

MISSOURI LAW TEST CASE.

Circuit Attorney of St. Louis Sues the Cincinnati Baseball Club.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—Circuit Attorney Eggers began suit in the Circuit Court to-day to recover $1,000 from the Cincinnati Baseball Club, alleging that it has been in business in St. Louis since June 1, 1899, but has failed to file copies of its charter, articles of incorporation, and certificate of incorporation.

It is said that the Circuit Attorney will prosecute this suit as a test case of the Missouri law. If he is successful he will file suits against other visiting baseball clubs if they do not establish offices here and comply with the laws in every detail.

New Yorks Sign a New Player.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Jay Parker, a local amateur baseball player, has signed with the New York Club, and will leave for the East within a few days.

BICYCLE RECORDS BROKEN.

National Association Members Clipped L. A. W. Time in Some Events at Berkeley Oval.

The National amateur championships of the National Cycling Association, a split from the League of American Wheelmen, were held yesterday at Berkeley Oval. Several L. A. W. records were smashed by good margins. A. G. Batchelder, Chairman of the N. A. C. Board of Control, acted as referee, and John Barnett, Logan Wheelmen; O. Anthony Brock and G. A. Needham, Kings County Wheelmen, as judges. The four heats and the extra heat for second man in the one-mile championship race resulted as follows, the slow time being due to the fact that there was no time limit:

First heat—Won by F. L. Kramer, Harlem Wheelmen; second, E. C. Hausman, Nassau Wheelmen. Time—3:23 4-5. Second heat—Won by George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen; second, W. H. Fearing, N. Y. A. C.; third, H. F. Kusel, Time Wheelmen of Philadelphia. Time—4:10. Third heat—Won by G. H. Collett, Nassau Wheelmen; second, J. H. Lake, Harlem Wheelmen. Time—2:41 1-5. Fourth heat—Won by G. W. Crook; second, W. A. Ruts; third, S. Worhoby. Time—3:07 3-5. Extra heat—Won by E. C. Hausman, Nassau Wheelmen; second, W. H. Fearing, N. Y. A. C.; third, J. H. Lake, Harlem Wheelmen. Time—5:45.

Final One-Mile National Championship.—Won by F. L. Kramer, Harlem Wheelmen; second, G. H. Collett, Nassau Wheelmen; third, E. C. Hausman, Nassau Wheelmen. Time—2:38 2-5.

Two-Mile National Championship Amateur.—Final Heat—Won by W. A. Ruts, Nassau Wheelmen; second, G. H. Collett; third, G. H. Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen. Time—4:23 2-5.

Five-Mile National Amateur Championship.—Final Heat—Won by Frank Kramer, Harlem Wheelmen; second, E. C. Hausman, Nassau Wheelmen; third, W. A. Ruts, Nassau Wheelmen. Time—11:11 4-5.

Quarter-Mile National Championship.—Won by Frank Kramer, Harlem Wheelmen; second, W. H. Fearing, Jr., New York A. C.; third, George H. Collett, Nassau Wheelmen. Time—0:30 1-5.

Half-Mile National Championship. Final Heat—Won by George H. Collett, Nassau Wheelmen; second, Frank Kramer, Harlem Wheelmen; third, W. A. Ruts, Nassau Wheelmen. Time—1:24 3-5.

In the exhibition races two amateur records were broken. John Schuessler, the champion of the police force, broke the one-mile record by covering the distance in 1:44, paced by a motor tandem. H. Y. Bedell of the Harlem Wheelmen broke the half-mile amateur paced record of 0:48, held by E. E. Ryan of Waltham, Mass. He made two attempts, the first time covering the distance in 0:48 3-5 and the second time doing it in 0:46 3-5. Walter Smith, fourteen years old, of the Kings County Wheelmen, did a half-mile unpaced in 1:02 2-5, beating Roy See's record. Joe Downey of Boston, in an attempt to break the quarter, third, and half mile National Cycling Association records, covered the one-fourth in 0:22, the one-third in 0:31 2-5, and the one-half in 0:43 3-5, Major Taylor's record being 0:45 3-5 for the distance.

Tommy Harrison, better known as the "boy wonder," in a one-mile exhibition, paced, covered the distance in 1:50 2-5. One of the most interesting and exciting events of the day was the twenty-mile motor-paced. Invitation race, which had three entries—Everett Ryan of Waltham, Mass.; Ray Duer of Buffalo, and Charles T. Earle of Brooklyn. Duer was paced by Miller and Judge and Ryan by Kent and Henshaw. Earl could not hold his pace, and dropped out after a few miles had been covered. Duer finished twenty yards ahead in 34:02 4-5. Ryan's time was 34:06 2-5. This breaks the National Cycling Association championship record of 37:55 2-5, made by Nelson, and comes very close to the professional record of 33:52 2-5, held by Elkes. After the twenty miles had been passed Duer continued riding, in an effort to lower the amateur hour record, which he did by over three miles, he covering 34 miles 400 yards in the hour, against the previous record of 31 miles 460 yards.

CLUB RACES ON THE HARLEM.

Lively Finishes the Rule in the Metropolitan Regatta.

One of the best contested club regattas of the season was that of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, held yesterday on the Harlem River. All races were a mile straightaway over the regular Harlem River course. Joseph Maher of the Harlem Rowing Club acted as starter; Jesse Powers, Nassau Boat Club, referee; J. E. Nagle, Harlem Rowing Club, timer, and Max Hirsch of the Wyanoke Boat Club and L. N. Mackey of the Nassau Boat Club, as judges at the finish.

The first event of the day was a junior single gig race for 1899 members, which was won by G. Slater, after a hard race with J. G. Dunn. In the junior single gig race, J. D. Ormsby had a hard race for first place with P. M. Lynch, but won by half a length. A. Johnson was third.

E. T. Clarke and W. W. Ruddock won the junior double gig race handily. J. Holden and G. Slater were second. There were four entries in the four-oared gig race. The crew composed of J. Beckingham, bow; J. G. Dunn, No. 2; G. Slater, No. 3; E. L. Dunn, stroke, and W. H. Dunn, coxswain, won, beating J. Holden's crew by several lengths. The event of the day was the open senior four-oared gig race, with entries from the Nassau Boat Club, Union Boat Club, and the Nonpareil Rowing Club. The Nassau crew won. The crew was composed of H. L. Powers, bow; Harold V. Cleaver, No. 2; William Mehrhoff, No. 3; G. F. Jacoby, stroke, and G. F. Wetmann, coxswain. The Unions were second. President William Traddy captured the gooss in the goose chase.

NEW YORK A. C. REGATTA.

Close Finishes in the Huckleberry and Eight-Oared Events.

About 1,000 members of the New York Athletic Club and their friends gathered at Traver's Island yesterday afternoon to attend the annual regatta of the club. The regatta, which was held on the inlet between Traver's and Glen Islands, was a sort of family affair, for the men who manned the boats were all members of the club. In the single gig race A. G. Keane had an easy victory over E. P. Reynolds and James R. Crawford, and in the pair-oared gig race Cecil Lyon and E. A. Freshman and R. W. Rathbourne, coxswain, beat C. W. Crawford and J. Bryant and B. Smyth, coxswain, after a hard race over the seven-furlong course.

The Centipede four, manned by O. J. Stephens, B. W. Zimm, W. D. Lang, and C. H. Turner, had a hard battle with the sculls to beat J. A. Miller, R. W. Crawford, J. Bell, and J. W. Spalding, but they eventually did so by half a boat's length.

The Huckleberry Indian race was a unique one. It was in boats manned by six scullers and a coxswain, and the winning boat was manned by E. P. Reynolds, E. Weinacht, T. L. Cook, C. H. Liebert, S. Fulgraft, H. E. Pousant, and W. Indig, coxswain.

One of the closest contests of the afternoon was in the eight-oared shell race. This event had three ambitious boat crews, and from the start to the finish it was a tight race. All the end Crew No. 2, made up by A. J. Keane, E. W. Zimm, O. J. Stephens, S. C. Carr, E. Rowell, G. Padelford, Cecil Lyon, and W. D. Lyon, won by about half a boat's length.

Justice Gildersleeve Plays Golf.

Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve was among the competitors at the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry, yesterday, and he took second place in the Class B handicap, coming within three strokes of the best net and gross records. J. A. Townsend was the winner. J. W. Jaffray was the victor in the Class A event.

THE TURF. THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races

Sept. 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

Six Races Each Day at 2.15 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

The Junior Champion Stakes, $15,000.

The First Special, $2,500.

The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap.

FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS,

TRAINS DIRECT TO THE TRACK.

LEAVE EAST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK, via Long Island Railroad, 12:30, 12:50, (Parlor Cars,) 1:20 P. M.

LEAVE WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK, via 39th Street (Brooklyn) Ferry every 20 minutes.

LEAVE PARK ROW, NEW YORK, via Brooklyn Bridge and 5th Avenue Brooklyn Elevated, every 5 minutes, stopping at all stations to 86th Street.

LEAVE BROADWAY FERRIES, BROOKLYN, (Trolley Cars,) via Vanderbilt Avenue and the Culver Road, with connections from Hamilton Ferry and 15th Street.

Music by Lander.

PLAY ON MANY GOLF LINKS

Many Attempts to Beat Bogey on the Morris County Course.

JAS. A. EDWARDS SUCCESSFUL

He Is a New Player, but Seems Likely to Push the Leaders—Good Scores on Other Fields.

An attempt to beat bogey was made yesterday by the members of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J. The tournament was a handicap, or else many of the competitors would have given up in despair, for it is heartbreaking to a ninety-five man to be told to break the bogey score of eighty-six, the score used on the Morris County links. Despite the handicaps, the Morristown golfers found that bogey is wonderfully hard to beat. Only one man succeeded, James A. Edwards, who made the excellent score of ninety-three strokes, the second best of the day. His handicap of eleven, which the committee probably will promptly reduce, as is the fate of victorious golfers, gave Edwards first place, with the fine score of 5 up over bogey. Edwards is a new player in the club, but he seems disposed to enter the ranks of the leaders. A. H. Bond, one of the steady men of the club, took second honors, and could afford to smile benignantly at "bogey," for the opponents finished even, bogey, however, giving Mr. Bond a handicap of ten strokes.

The third man was J. Insley Blair, Jr., and he earned his place well, for his was the lowest score of the day, 90 strokes. His handicap was four, and bogey only beat him by one hole. Blair played a very pretty and steady game. He tied with the bogey score on the last nine holes. His poorest play was at the ninth hole, for which short approaching cost him seven strokes. He was one of the strong golfers on the Princeton team a year ago, and played in the recent Chicago championships.

Lloyd Garretson, who was graduated from St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., last Spring, and enters Princeton this Fall; W. Y. Marsh, and Mrs. William Shippen all finished two down to bogey. Many of the players did not turn in cards. Those who did, with scores, are:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Bogey.
James A. Edwards—			
Out	45 56 45 45 46	—44	
In	45 57 65 34 48	—49	
Total	98	11	15
A. H. Bond—			
Out	53 48 56 45	—46	
In	55 78 44 67	—51	
Total	97	10	0
J. Insley Blair, Jr.—			
Out	45 55 65 57	—46	
In	55 56 44 46	—44	
Total	90	4	*1
Lloyd Garretson—			
Out	56 56 46 57	—49	
In	56 57 55 46	—49	
Total	98	8	*2
W. Y. Marsh—			
Out	75 87 55 53	—50	
In	56 86 54 45	—49	
Total	99	5	*2
Mrs. William Shippen	108	10	*2
Charles Scribner	111	15	*3
W. L. Thompson	94	5	*3

*Up. *Down.

NEWPORT'S GOLF HANDICAPS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—The largest gathering ever assembled at the Newport Golf Club since its organization was present this afternoon. At one time it appeared as if the entire cottage colony, with their guests, were either about the clubhouse park waiting for the golf club tea or watching the players competing for the cups offered by the club in handicap competition.

In this competition there were two classes. Class A having as contestants John Bolt, Fred R. Sands, William Gammell, John S. Tooker, F. P. Havemeyer, J. Ellis Hoffman, J. R. Livermore, W. Woodward, Stuyvesant De Roy, Joseph Harriman, R. F. Phifer, William Payne Thompson, Robert Sedgwick, Jr., H. Mortimer Brooks, F. O. Beach, Victor Sorchan, and Richard Peters. In Class B the contestants were Dr. J. J. Mason, Paul G. D'Hauteville, H. R. Sedgwick, W. F. Meyer, R. I. Gammell, Henry D. Taylor, Reginald Tower, and Nathaniel Thayer.

The winners, with their scores, in the two classes were: Class A, Fred P. Sands, gross 92, handicap 10, net 82; Class B, Dr. J. J. Mason, gross 102, handicap 18, net 84.

Marine and Field Golfers.

A. D. Seaver, who was allowed the generous handicap of 34 strokes, won the members' tournament on the Marine and Field Club links, near Bath Beach, with ease yesterday, in the net score of 68 strokes. He made the lowest gross score of the day as well, 102 strokes. The players and net scores were: A. D. Seaver, 68; W. H. Clapp, 83; Percy Mallett, 86; J. C. Seely, 88; H. B. Boyd, 87; F. H. Wilkins, 90; D. A. Fuller, 90; N. M. Garland, 94; C. R. La Rue, 96; L. T. Eaton, 96; E. C. Lockwood, 97.

On the Public Golf Links.

A number of golfers played over the extended public course at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. Fifteen holes are now ready for use, and they have given considerable satisfaction. Some of the players and scores turned in were: T. C. Trask, 82; H. E. Brown, 83; R. W. Conner, 86; L. B. Smith, 89; Albert Craven, 90; E. W. Smith, 92; R. C. Hoguet, 94; W. E. Bell, 95; H. Bashford, 96.

A Golf Victory for Tuxedo.

The new eighteen-hole course of the Tuxedo Golf Club at Tuxedo Park was formally opened yesterday by a team match with the Staten Island Cricket Club. The opposing teams had thirteen men on a side, and the Tuxedo contingent won by 7 holes to 5 for Staten Island. The system in scoring was that of counting one point only for each victor.

MISS D. G. RAY REINSTATED.

Again General Supervisor of the House of Refuge at Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Justice Furman, at Troy, yesterday directed the Superintendent of the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, to reinstate Miss Delia Gail Ray as General Supervisor of that institution. The order also grants Miss Ray costs, and will entitle her to her full salary from the date of her removal. This is the first decision giving a construction to Rule 23 of the Civil Service Commission, which was approved by the Governor on July 29. Miss Keefe, who for seven years has been an officer in the House of Refuge, was summarily removed this week without a hearing and without the presentation to her of any charges. Proceedings for her reinstatement will be instituted.

Miss Iselin Won from Her Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 9.—The finals in the women's lawn tennis tournament, between the Misses Iselin were played here this afternoon. Miss Nora Iselin kept up the strong volleying game which characterized her play throughout the tournament, winning the match 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

High Diver and Married Woman Elope

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—Arthur Holden, the bridge jumper and high diver, who has been giving exhibitions in Asbury Park, and Mrs. Edith Gerner, wife of August Gerner, ticket agent of the Central Railroad at Allenhurst, eloped to-day. They were last seen boarding a train bound for New York. Mrs. Gerner took with her her two-year-old son, Donald. Holden is a bachelor. This is Mrs. Gerner's second elopement, she having run away from home to marry Gerner.

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Extensive improvements are now in process of completion; a handsome sun parlor and palm room have been added; also spacious drawing and reception rooms; all extending from 72d to 73d St., making the hotel one of the most attractive and up to date houses in this city.
We have fully furnished apartments at all prices, from parlor, two bedrooms and bath, at $30 per week to parlor, six rooms and bath, at $40 per week.
Dining room on top floor; cuisine and all restaurant appointments of high standard; board $10 per week for adults; children, $5.
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Badly Interrupted by Holidays Early in the Week.

WEST END AVENUE LOT SALES

Renting Branch Continues Active—Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Room Offerings for the Week.

Labor Day, followed by the Jewish holiday on Tuesday, acted as a severe handicap on business in the early part of the week with the result that the market's showing for the last six days has been unusually poor even for this season of the year.

The sale of the block front on the west side of West End Avenue, between One Hundred and One Hundred and First Streets, is the beginning of the end of a deal which has been hanging fire all Summer, and which will undoubtedly have as its outcome the disposal of the entire holdings of the Furniss estate in the block bounded by Riverside Drive, West End Avenue, One Hundred, and One Hundred and First Streets. In fact, although all the interested parties are silent regarding the matter, it seems to be an open secret that negotiations for the lots on One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets are in an advanced stage. No figures have been given in connection with the deal beyond a statement by a representative of Miss Sophia R. C. Furniss that she has held the twenty-six lots at $500,000. It may be presumed, however, that present actual prices would foot up considerably less than that figure.

A 212-foot frontage on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, part of the old Polo Grounds, was the only other vacant parcel of any size sold during the week. After having been in the hands of one operator or another for the last year, the supposition is that a builder is the buyer of this property in the present instance.

Several leases—those of the Gerlach Hotel, 60 Cedar Street, 10 Wall Street, and of the southeast corner of Nassau and Ann Streets—have been of more than ordinary interest. Favorable reports in regard to residence renting continue in all sections, while the beginning of the business renting season is no less encouraging. Ideed, it is upon the improved condition of their renting business that many brokers base their hope of realizing some good commissions when the selling branch of the market gets under way for the Fall.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Stabler, Randolph & Co. have sold for William E. Finn to H. E. Hartwell the old building 137 and 139 West Forty-fifth Street, 34.4 by 100.

G. H. Coutts has sold through John H. Dye to Mrs. E. Archbold the three-story dwelling 118 West Thirteenth Street, 20.10 by 103.

Stephen Van Wyck has sold to Meyer Solomon the three-story dwelling 310 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.

William M. Suhr has sold to Morris Finn the two five-story tenements 335 and 337 East Ninety-seventh Street, 59.6 by 100, taking in part payment property at Flushing, L. I.

Myer Hellman has been awarded the contract for the removal of the ten buildings on Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets by Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, where the latter firm is contemplating putting up a new building as an extension to their present Sixth Avenue front.

The Auction Room.

The list of sales for this week offers few inducements to bidders, but contains, nevertheless, what may be the first sigh of returning life in the auction room in the shape of a voluntary sale. Last week's foreclosure sales developed nothing out of the ordinary, with the possible exception of the purchase of the eight-story apartment houses, 60 by 125, at the southeast corner of Eighteenth Street and West End Avenue, by a disinterested party for $137,000.

There were recorded last week 256 mortgages, for $3,630,452; of which 76, for $657,986, were at 5 per cent.; 120, for $385,556, were at more, and 60, for $1,986,910, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 197 mortgages, for $1,899,247; of which 47, for $435,965, were at 5 per cent.; 109, for $741,532, were at more, and 41, for $721,750, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, 1,440 Lexington Avenue, west side, 34.2½ feet south of Ninety-fourth Street, 16.7 by 75, four-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $11,027.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehunty, referee, 536 and 538 West Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 499.11 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 25 by 98.9; two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $13,600.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13.—By John S. Mapes, foreclosure sale, Irving Washburn, referee, Zulette Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, south side, 175 feet east of Mapes Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $917.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale to close an estate, 346 East Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 146.8 feet west of First Avenue, 26.8 by 102.2, five-story brownstone-front double flat.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 8 Livingston Place, east side, 17.6 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 17.2 by 84, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,002.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 117 and 119 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, five-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $78,035.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, King's Bridge Road, west side, 149.10 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 30.2 by 188.5 by 30 by 184.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,757.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, George Edward Kent, referee, 1,539 Madison Avenue, east side, 67.7 feet north of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 16.8 by 70, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,146.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William E. Wyatt, referee, 231 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 235 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,506; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Forty-second Street, north side, 131 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a three-story brick music hall and café, 69 by 100.4; George M. Jansen of 106 East Fourteenth Street, owner; John E. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 538 and 540 Sixth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 23 by 84; J. J. Houlahan of 99 Nassau Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Eleventh to Twelfth Avenue, 105 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a one-story brick and stone school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 23 East Sixty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. J. Sire, premises, owner; Farnsworth & Miller, architects; cost, $500.

Victor Street, west side, 225 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, to two two-story frame dwellings; Frank Lotz, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $800.

No. 306 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Louisa Garofalo, owner; S. M. Holden of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $400.

Eighth Avenue, north side, 450 feet west of White Plains Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Maria Schwickert, owner; J. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $300.

No. 40 Cortlandt Street, to a four-story brick and stone store and lofts; K. D. Jackson, premises, owner; D. N. Sturgis of 220 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, northwest corner of Webster Avenue, to a one-story frame stable; C. A. Tier, Mount Vernon, owner; A. H. A. Horsfald, architect; cost, $100.

No. 36 Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Stewart, premises, owner; A. T. Newman, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 147 and 149 West Fifty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick stable; C. T. Barney of 101 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; W. E. Mowbray, architect; cost, $250.

No. 356 West Fortieth Street, to a four-story brick flat; F. E. Luthy of 2,311 Seventh Avenue, owner; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 9.

MERCER ST, 117 and 119, 50x100; Margaret Moloney to Herman Wronkow..... Exch.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, CURTIS ESTATE,

in pursuance of a decision of the SURROGATE of WESTCHESTER COUNTY and by order of PETER J. ELTING, TRUSTEE of ESTATE of ABIJAH CURTIS, deceased, of

72 parcels of valuable improved and vacant real estate in the

CITY OF YONKERS.

"THE OAKS" AND "SPRINGSIDE."

TWO MAGNIFICENT HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEATS, WITH FINE MANSIONS, STABLES BEAUTIFULLY LAID-OUT GROUNDS AND DELIGHTFUL RIVER VIEWS, LOCATED ON NORTH BROADWAY NEAR HIGH ST., 15 MINUTES' WALK FROM GETTY SQUARE.

ALSO FINE RESIDENCES ON

Warburton & Woodworth Aves. & High St.,

AND 64 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS AND LOTS ON

Fairview St., High St., Ridgeway Av., &c.,

on MONDAY, SEPT. 25,

commencing at 12 o'clock M. at "The Oaks," North Broadway, opposite High St., Yonkers.

TERMS 75% at 4%, etc.

Book-maps, handsomely illustrated, from

R. E. & A. J. PRIME, Attys., Yonkers;

BELLOWS & WARREN, R. E. Agents, Yonkers;

or PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r, 11 Pine St., N. Y.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer

will sell at auction,

MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1899,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City,

ESTATE OF WM. TUCKER, Dec'd.

241 AND 243 WEST BROADWAY.

The valuable 6-story and cellar brick business building, in good order, containing an Otis elevator, steam heat and steam power; size of lot 37.8x100.

SAME DAY,

1375 FIRST AVE.,

Southwest corner 74th St.,

4-story brick double flat, 4 rooms to each apartment, 2 stores and 2 basement stores; well rented; size of lot 22x60.

Further particulars with auctioneer, Office, 66 Liberty St. (Telephone 3943 Cortlandt.)

DEWEY CELEBRATION.

FOR THE PARADE.

FOR RENT ON FIFTH AVE.,

On the line of the parade—the last of September,

BALCONIES AND WINDOWS.

Apply to (7382)

GEO. R. READ,

1 Madison Ave.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

8TH AV, n w corner of 150th St, 163.4x86.6x irregular; Joseph Thall and wife to Nathan Wise..... 10

11TH ST, 150 West, 18.9x51.4x irregular; James H. Dick to Jacob Steuhl..... 9,500

13TH ST, 243 East, 22.6x103.3; Joseph Levi to Abraham Silverson..... 1

13TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of 2d Av, 22.6x103.3; Samuel A. Tuska and another to Abraham Silverson..... 1

57TH ST, 453 West, 16.8x100.5; Eliza A. Dolbey to Joshua Lazarus, exchange and. 400

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x100.11; William I. Quintard to William H. Busk..... 1

116TH ST, 308 West, 18.9x100.11; Augusta Nelson and another to William J. Yates. 1,000

150TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Joseph Angrick to Elizabeth M. Wolski..... Gift

156TH ST, s e corner of Eagle Av, 52.6x100; Harry S. Wilson and wife to Charles Truman..... 7,100

186TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av East, 50x100; Sumter L. Happy to L. Napoleon Levy..... 100

Recorded Leases.

DALY, David J., to John Boswell; 577 1st Av, 3 years..... $900, $1,000

GILDERSLEEVE, William H., to R. J. Horner & Co.; 244 West 27th St, 3 years. 4,250

SCHLESINGER, Charles B., to William J. Kehoe; 1,544 Broadway, 3 7-12 years.. 1,500

VETTER, Benedicta, to Ernest H. Moritz; 770 East 164th St, 5 years..... 1,000

WEIL, Jonas, and another to the Bishop & Babcock Company; 47 Great Jones St, 10 years..... 6,500

YOUNG, Charles, to Moses L. Peyser; 404 1st Av, 3 years..... 1,140

Recorded Mortgages.

ARCHER, William J. and Minnie T., to Mary R. Fitzpatrick; Ernescliff Place, s s, 88.2 ft w of Lisbon Place, 3 years... 800

BERKLER, Louisa A., to Rosa Brandt; 11th St, 327 to 331 East, 1 year..... 150

BLINN, Etta, to Bradley & Currier Company; 98th St, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 1-3 year..... 3,000

BOROWSKY, Samuel, and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Orchard St, 121, 25x87.6, four months..... 4,000

BOSWELL, John, to the Fred Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Company; 1st Av, 577, demand..... 1,100

HOFFBERG, Marcus, to Herman Raabe; 122d St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, due when permanent loan is placed..... 4,000

KEHOE, William J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Broadway, 1,544, demand..... 2,000

KIELY, James F., and others to August Dunsing; Branch Railroad, s e s, s w ½ of Lot 10, map of North Melrose, 3 years. 2,000

KILPATRICK, Thomas J., to Margaretha Ritter; 97th St, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 10,000

LAZARUS, Joshua, to Charles McLoughlin; 37th St, 453 West, three months.... 400

PACHER, Richard C., to Jacob S. Carvalho; 160th St, s s, 105 ft e of Union Av, 6 months..... 2,000

SEGLIN, David and Joseph, to William H. Busk & Co.; 112th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 13th St, 243 to 247 East, 1 year..... 13,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Samuel A. Tuska; 13th St, n s, 135 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 6,500

STEUHL, Jacob, to Anna M. Schmitt; 150 West 11th St, 2 years..... 6,000

STEUHL, Jacob, and wife to Anna M. Schmitt; 150 West 11th St; also ¼ part of Greenwich Av, e s, 143.7 ft s of 11th St, 2 years..... 2,000

VOGLER, George, to Margaretha Stormінger; Walnut St, s w corner of Eastburne Av, 2 years..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

PIRSSON, Edward H., to John W. Pirsson 8,500

PIRSSON, Edward H., to John W. Pirsson 6,500

POTTER, Frederick G., to Caecilie Ettinger..... 2,750

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Pierce Brennan and another, trustees..... 24,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 102x102; Gundlach & Koch against Dora Osborne, owner and contractor; J. L. Osborne, agent..... 673

BROOK AV, s w corner of 168th St, 71x80; William J. Fowler against N. F. Duluca, owner and contractor..... $750

MONTGOMERY ST, 2 to 8; Gustav Dreyer against — Brosche and J. H. Gross, owners; S. L. Lewin, contractor..... 215

PIKE ST, 56; Thomas Elevator Company against C. A. Schneeman, owner and contractor..... 30

WENDOVER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100; Dennis W. Moran against Landsberg & Rose, owners and contractors..... 685

1ST AV, n w corner of 105th St, 25.2x100; Justus Bruns against Mrs. Leon A. Liebeskind, owner and contractor..... 100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

22D ST, s s, 335 ft w of 4th Av, 30x98.9; Mayer S. Auerbach with Arndt A. Olsen, 9 payments..... 45,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, s w corner of 7th St, 108x105; Unionport; George Herold against Arthur H. Diehl and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

BROOK AV, w s, 151.1 ft s of 168th St, 79.2x80; Charles Unangst against Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

BROOK AV, e s, 139.10 ft n of 169th St, 18.5x100.6; Thomas F. Gaynor against Nells Toelberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sayers, Gillespie & O'Connor.

COLLEGE PL, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 150x100; Isaac Goldberg against John J. Ottstadt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Cohen.

WALES AV, w s, 182.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x127.6x28.11x111.1; Victor Gerhardis against Michael Chisling and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

35TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Patrick S. Boylan against Terence Boylan and others, (partition;) attorney, W. R. Wilson.

172D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 50x94.6; 172d St, s e corner of King's Bridge Road, 117.8x26x84.9x100.6; Richard V. Dey against George F. Doak and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. J. Fanning.

REAL ESTATE.

GRANTWOOD.

OPP. GRANT'S TOMB

ON THE PALISADES, 270 Ft. ABOVE THE HUDSON.

"COME IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR."

Invest now while the chance to buy cheap is open to you. Prices of lots are bound to jump skyward very shortly, for Grantwood—"America's Garden Spot"—is an unprecedented success. It's the prettiest, healthiest and grandest property along the majestic Palisades. From it the metropolis can be seen as a bird may view it. . . . . .

Dry, Pure Air. All Improvements. Excellent Water. Necessary Restrictions. Titles Guaranteed.

Homes Built to suit Purchasers. Only *small payment down* required.

Only 15 minutes from 125th Street ferry, and 20 minutes from 42d Street ferry, via North Hudson Traction Co.'s road.

Visit Property Sunday.

Your Time cannot be spent more enjoyably and profitably.

The Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.,

1133 Broadway, St. James Building.

A. I. AUBIN. C. H. BRADNER.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

HEMPSTEAD GARDENS.

Selected and purchased by the late Austin Corbin as the ideal spot for Homes on Long Island.

ACRE PLOTS,

CONTAINING

17 2-5 LOTS,

WITH GUARANTEE TITLE.

$300 and Upward.

Easy Monthly Payments Without Interest or a Liberal Discount for All Cash.

Hempstead Gardens is only one hour's ride from New York City Hall. Two stations on property. Commutation less than 20 cents per day. Call or address for map and free tickets,

H. C. RATH & CO., 11 JOHN ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Do You Want a Farm?

$3 Monthly.

Within reach of every wage earner, a short distance from New York.

5 Acres of Land.

Level, high and dry, and partly covered with timber.

$3 Down. Only $150. $3 Monthly.

We run a Special Excursion on Saturday and Sunday To Centre Moriches, L. I. (South Shore.)

Buy five or ten acres on our easy terms for vegetable or poultry farm. Tickets and maps now ready.

WM. H. MOFFITT, 59 Liberty St., New York City.

MODERN HOUSES.

$500 CASH, $15 MONTHLY

And interest; cheaper and more convenient than Manhattan flats, built in most substantial manner.

Charles Place, Elmhurst, 9 rooms..... $4,200

19th St., Whitestone, 9 rooms..... 3,200

Sanford Av., Flushing, 8 rooms..... 3,600

Cypress Av., Flushing, 8 rooms..... 4,400

Also Houses built to suit on some of the best located lots in Queens Borough. See these houses before buying elsewhere.

FALKINBURG, Builder, opposite Murray Hill Station, Flushing.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.

1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.

HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

FOR SALE—ON THE CROWN OF

MURRAY HILL,

between Fifth and Madison Aves., an attractive house, in excellent order; has side lights. (7391)

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

751 Fifth Ave., at 58th St.

Head Office, 10 Wall St.

FOR SALE.

West 82d St., near Central Park,

an unusually attractive 20-ft. house in excellent order; price low.

Permits of (7411.)

GEO. R. READ,

751 5th Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL STREET.

FOR SALE.

West 37th St., near 5th Ave.,

a very desirable 22-ft. house with dining-room extension; price moderate.

Permits of (7399.)

GEO. R. READ,

751 5th Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL STREET.

FOR SALE.

East 69th St., close to 5th Ave.

A very attractive, extra-wide dwelling, for sale at a reasonable price.

Permits of (7417.)

GEO. R. READ,

751 5th Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

FOR SALE.

East 55th Street, near 5th Ave.,

an exceptionally well-built, medium-width house at a reasonable figure.

Permits of (7405.)

GEO. R. READ,

751 5th Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL STREET.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 253,

Near 28th Street,

Full size, extra deep, four-story, basement and cellar, high-stoop, business building, for sale, or to lease for twenty-one years.

MACLAY & DAVIES,

44 PINE ST.

THREE LOTS, N. E. COR. 3D AV. AND 163D ST. Two Lots 635 East 157th St., with small house. Two Lots, 139th St., near Lenox Av. Lot and small house, 450 Washington St. Grand and Lewis Sts., two small one-tenant houses Well paying leasehold, 1st Av. and 18th St. Four per cent. mortgages may be arranged for. Exchanges considered.) CYRILLE CARREAU, 235 Grand St., nr. Bowery.

For Sale, the Four Best Houses on WEST END AVENUE,

Nos. 862, 864, 866, 868, between 102d and 103d Sts. All latest improvements. Plan of houses, materials, and workmanship perfect. Apply to owner, or to C. J. WILLIS, 80 Leonard St.

COLONIAL HOUSES.—ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ground 50 feet front; sewered, curbed, flagged, and macadamised; all assessments paid; restricted neighborhood; west of Jerome Av., and 184th St., Fordham Heights; prices $8,500 to $9,500; terms to suit. Apply A. P. KIRKLAND, 55 Liberty St.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

YOU ARE INVITED

to come at our expense to inspect the choice lots which we are offering during September

AT ONE-THIRD REDUCTION.

Your railroad fare will be refunded whether you buy or not.

There has never before been such an opportunity for purchasing the most desirable of suburban home sites. Hackensack offers more advantages than any other New Jersey town to the homeseeker, and these lots are in its very choicest section—on the long, graceful slope of Clinton Place, or on the crest of the beautiful Heights. Macadamized streets, solid stone sidewalks, shade trees, city water, and gas. All lots 50x140 or more.

ON THE HEIGHTS,

HACKENSACK.

Do you know what Hackensack offers the homeseeker, whether of moderate means or otherwise? The best schools and health record in the State; 72 daily trains; 35 minutes from New York; great natural and architectural beauty; an exceptionally desirable class of inhabitants; unexcelled athletic facilities, including boating and a $10,000 golf club. If you are a homeseeker we hope that you will at least call on us, and let us drive you over the property, for it is an offer not likely to be duplicated.

We are prepared to build you a home after your own plans.

On the Erie and the Susquehanna Railroads. Send for handsomely illustrated booklet about this property. Please mention this paper.

HACKENSACK LAND CO.,

185 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.

West Englewood, New Jersey.

Eleven miles out on West Shore Railroad. Building lots 80x150, properly restricted; also lots 25x100, on isolated plot, on installments, or less a discount for cash. City water, depot close property.

Apply for maps, particulars and free tickets to

MACLAY & DAVIES,

44 PINE ST.

CLOSTER, NEW JERSEY.

A thriving suburban community, 20 miles out on Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Full sized lots on installments, or less a discount for cash. Call for maps, particulars and free tickets on

MACLAY & DAVIES,

44 PINE ST.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A fine, large residence property on select street convenient to D., L. & W. R. R. Station. Double house (frame) with ample grounds, forest trees, barn, garden. House beautifully fitted in fine woods with every modern convenience, and occupied by owner. An ideal spot for children. Must be seen to be appreciated. Address A., Box 199 Times Office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

69 WALL STREET,

Running through to 89 Beaver Street.

Light offices with all modern conveniences. Low rents.

MACLAY & DAVIES,

44 PINE ST.

Corner and other stores and offices in the new twelve-story fireproof building, now being erected on the northeast corner

PARK AVENUE AND 125TH ST.

Ready October 1st, 1899.

MACLAY & DAVIES,

44 PINE ST.

MORTON BUILDING,

116 Nassau Street.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Ready for occupancy.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Apply to

F. ZITTEL, Agent,

On Premises.

TRACY BANK BUILDING,

Southeast corner Pearl and Beekman Streets,

Large store and basement, and unusually light offices at moderate rents.

MACLAY & DAVIES,

44 PINE ST.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 92,

Near 14th Street.

First floor and basement, single room, second floor, and entire third and fourth floors, to lease together or separate.

MACLAY & DAVIES,

44 PINE ST.

751 FIFTH AVENUE.

LARGE LIGHT OFFICE

SUITABLE FOR STOCK BROKER.

ALSO,

APARTMENTS.

APPLY ON PREMISES TO (7293)

GEO. R. READ,

751 Fifth Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

Store and Basement.

B'way and Union Square North.

About 6,000 square feet; entrances on two streets. Rent low.

ALSO LOFTS AND OFFICES.

Inquire at 31 East 17th St., or

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1517 B'way.

ADJOINING BROADWAY, 31ST ST., NO. 45, (Hotel Imperial,) store, large show windows; moderate rent; fine location for genteel business; T. B. ROBERTSON, 1,244 Broadway.

LOFTS ANY SIZE; LOW INSURANCE; GOOD light; reasonable rent; power optional. Apply 420 East 62d St., or MURRAY'S AGENCY, 3d Av. and 112th St.

A SECOND LOFT, 26 BEEKMAN, RUNNING through to Spruce Street, 25x185; use of elevator; rent moderate. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

32D ST., 35 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, $5 weekly; breakfast optional. Parlors for physician, business, or receptions.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

GEO. R. READ

offers for rent

the following unfurnished houses:

EAST 30TH ST., btw. Madison and Park Aves., 20 ft.

WEST 36TH ST., near 5th Ave., 25 ft.

WEST 37TH ST., near 5th Ave., 21 ft.

EAST 45TH ST., near 5th Ave., 20 ft.; very desirable for physician.

EAST 45TH ST., near 5th Ave., 22 ft.

WEST 48TH ST., near 5th Ave., 25 ft.

EAST 55TH ST., near 5th Ave., 22 ft.

EAST 55TH ST., btw. Madison and Park Aves., 19 ft.

WEST 56TH ST., near 5th Ave., 25 ft.

EAST 56TH ST., near 5th Ave., 22 ft. 6 in.

EAST 56TH ST., btw. Madison and Park Aves., 17 ft.

WEST 58TH ST., near 5th Ave., 22 ft.

EAST 60TH ST., Madison and Park Aves., 20 ft.

EAST 72D ST., near Madison Ave., 22 ft.

EAST 73D ST., near 5th Ave., 22 ft. 6 in.

EAST 76TH ST., near Madison Ave., two 20 ft. (7360)

GEO. R. READ,

751 Fifth Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

84th STREET, NO. 9 EAST,

Near Fifth Avenue.

Magnificent, extra deep, four-story, basement and cellar, high-stoop, private dwelling, covering lot 25x102.2 to lease for a term of years.

MACLAY & DAVIES,

44 PINE ST.

A—ON 68TH AND 69TH STS., EAST OF 3D AV. —Modern three-story high-stoop dwellings, exposed plumbing and handsomely decorated, belonging to an estate; rents $900 to $1,100. Caretaker in 231 East 68th St. Firm of LEONARD J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

LOW RENT.—Large, new, detached eight-room house, (27x41;) two lots; trolley and steam roads; 5c. fare. PROCTOR, Corona, Borough of Queens, City

68TH ST., 241 EAST.—Private house block; rent $1,100; newly decorated. Caretaker or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

27 West 35th St., desirable three-story dwelling, with three-story extension; rent moderate. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

$50; POSSIBLY LESS—TEN-ROOM BROWNstone house, 113 East 110th St. MURRAY'S, 2,034 3d Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, NEAR DEPOT.—For rent, unfurnished, a stone house in perfect order; two furnaces, stable, gardener's cottage, and greenhouse. Apply to RICHARD E. MONTGOMERY, 26 Pine St.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Nutley, N. J.

45 Minutes.

Illustrated circulars of houses, with floor plans, in choicest locations.

RENTS $450 TO $600.

Old shade; Fruit; Golf; Stables if required.

Apply JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

TENAFLY, N. J.—NEW 8-ROOM COTTAGE; all improvements; grounds, 100 by 140; shade trees; house thoroughly modern; price, $4,000; easy terms; cottages for rent at $25, $30, and $50 per month. H. WEATHERBY & CO., 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Handsome cottage, just finished, at Franklin Station, Nutley, N. J.; ten (10) rooms and tiled bathroom; plumbing; gas fitting, electric wiring, &c., by day's work by the owner; price, $8,000; rent, $35. J. HAGGERTY, 101 West 55th St., New York City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

GEO. R. READ

offers for rent

the following furnished houses:

WEST 37TH ST., near 5th Ave., 21 ft.

EAST 45TH ST., near 5th Ave., 22 ft.

WEST 50TH ST., near 5th Ave., 19 ft., for the season.

WEST 53D ST., near 5th Ave., 20 ft., for the season.

EAST 55TH ST., near 5th Ave., 20 ft., for the season.

WEST 56TH ST., near 5th Ave., 25 ft.

EAST 56TH ST., near 5th Ave., 22 ft. 6 in.

WEST 58TH ST., near 5th Ave., two 22 ft.

EAST 60TH ST., btw. Madison and Park Aves., 20 ft.

EAST 63D ST., btw. Madison and Park, 21 ft.

EAST 75TH ST., near Madison Ave., 17 ft. 6 in.

EAST 76TH ST., near Madison Ave., two 20 ft. (7314)

GEO. R. READ,

751 5th Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

PHYSICIAN RETIRING WILL TRANSFER lease, good-will; beautiful office; aristocratic; house filled. 445 Park Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Acadia . Abelard

1893 7th Ave. 1887 7th Ave.

115TH STREET, JUNCTION OF SEVENTH AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUES. APARTMENTS OF EIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, EACH AND EVERY APARTMENT FACING ON THE TWO AVENUES. NO COURTS, YARDS, OR SHAFT. ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE. ELECTRIC LIGHT FROM THE STREET, AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS TO BE FOUND IN AN UP-TO-DATE HOUSE.

One Apartment at $1,200.

One Apartment at $1,500.

Can be seen at any time. Office on premises.

LEOPOLD KAHN CO.,

Telephone, 241 Harlem.

APARTMENTS

TO RENT IN THE BEST SECTIONS OF THE CITY, $600 to $3,500. WRITE FOR LIST, MENTIONING LOCALITY AND PRICE DESIRED. ALSO PRIVATE HOUSES TO RENT.

VOORHEES & FLOYD,

56 Liberty Street.

Exclusive Apartments

615 Fifth Avenue,

(Between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets.)

Handsomely appointed; perfect in detail. Combination of Hotel life desired, or privacy of own home. Seven rooms, sanitary plumbing, gas, and electric lighting. Service unexcelled.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

FULL PARTICULARS GIVEN ON PREMISES.

The Broadway,

1,425 Broadway, cor. 40th St.

A very desirable corner apartment, with southerly and easterly exposure; light, heat, and attendance. (7268)

FOR PLANS AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St.,

HEAD OFFICE. 10 WALL ST.

115th Street—115 and 117 West.

4 and 6 rooms and bath, heat, hot water; $18 and $25.

123d STREET—313 EAST.

Extra wide single flat, 6 rooms and bath; $30. Apply to janitors on premises, or

MACLAY & DAVIES,

44 PINE ST.

NO. 121 MADISON AVENUE,

CORNER 30TH STREET,

TWO-STORY APARTMENTS.

SOMETHING IN APARTMENTS.—Examine 1,238 Franklin Ave., near 168th St., Bronx; seven rooms and bath; hot water supplied; steam heat; gas ranges; electric light; tennis court; roof garden, observatory; highest elevation in city; open nickel plated plumbing; tile bathroom; enameled fixtures; private park; 40 minutes from City Hall.

THE WELLINGTON,

Southwest corner 92d St. and Madison Ave.

A few modern apartments, consisting of seven large, light rooms and bath; all living rooms facing street; to rent at $1,100 and $1,200 per annum.

AT LEXINGTON AV., COR. 44TH ST.—Suite of 8 and 12 corner rooms; light and sunny; bachelor suits, two rooms and bath; hot water, fuel, hall boys uniformed. Apply O'REILLY BROTHERS, New York Storage Warehouse.

102 WEST 93d STREET.

L station street; marble halls, staircases, hall boys, steam heat, hot water; rent $40. Superintendent or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

Second Floor Corner Apartment.

Nine rooms; choice location; newly decorated; rent, $800; a rare chance. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Janitor, 168 West 55th St.

39½ WASHINGTON SQUARE; 8 ROOMS AND bath; corner apartment; hot water; steam heat; $30 to $70.

84TH ST., 19 WEST.—Seven choice rooms; bath; steam heat; hot water supply; select neighborhood; $40.

SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, ALL LIGHT; ELEvator, steam heat, fuel for range. 421 West 57th St.

TO RENT IN PRIVATE HOUSE, SECOND AND third floors; bath and all conveniences; suitable for bachelors or private families. 19 West 48th St.

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Also Apartments in building Northwest Corner of Eightieth Street and West End Avenue, in suites of eight and nine rooms, butler's pantry and bathroom.

APPLY AT BUILDINGS OR TO GLOBE REALTY COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY.

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Next to Corner of Broadway.

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(Two Blocks From Prospect Park, Flatbush.)

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH is the most Carefully Restricted Residence Property in Brooklyn.

One of the houses now building at Prospect Park South.

Plots sold only for Personal Residence of purchaser. References required.

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As an aid along this line, the owner of *PROSPECT PARK SOUTH* has employed two eminent architects to prepare a number of designs so varied in character as to be readily adapted to the tastes of any purchaser.

These designs are in water colors and can be seen any time at the office of the owner, Nos. 804-806 Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, or at *PROSPECT PARK SOUTH*, corner Albemarle and Marlborough Roads, Flatbush.

Houses will be built at *PROSPECT PARK SOUTH* from designs to be selected, for $7,500 and upward, including cost of plot.

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Buying a plot on which to erect a house is not usually the whole story. On most property offered for sale, the purchaser is liable to assessment for sewer, water, grading, pavements, sidewalks, curbs, and the filling or leveling of the lot. Thus, if you pay $2,500 for a plot, you will find that it will cost you from $500 to $700 additional to pay for these improvements, if you have them, and if you don't, you will have to live in dust or mud alternately. All these things are completed and paid for on the property offered for sale at *PROSPECT PARK SOUTH*, including the asphalt pavement, so that no opening of streets is necessary for any purpose.

Art Out of Doors.

Mr. John Aitken, landscape gardener of *PROSPECT PARK SOUTH*, has placed a foreign order for over 16,000 bulbs, including choice varieties of tulips, hyacinths and narcissus, which will give a brilliant effect to the streets and avenues in the Spring. Orders have also been placed for over 5,000 ornamental shrubs, comprising select evergreen and deciduous varieties.

The ornamental features of Marlborough and Rugby Roads will be varied in Albemarle Road by the building of a handsome parkway in the centre with asphalt driveway on either side.

Transit.

Kings County "L" trains marked "BRIGHTON BEACH" leave Brooklyn end of bridge 15 minutes before and 15 minutes after the hour. Time, 20 minutes.

Flatbush Av. Trolley marked "BRIGHTON BEACH," from Park Row every six minutes.

Nostrand Av. Trolley marked "BRIGHTON BEACH," from all Broadway (Brooklyn) ferries.

All Cars stop at Beverly Road on the property, where the owner or his representative is always present to give information.

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No young married man need wait from three to ten years before thinking about a home. All you pay as rent for temporary shelter is so much money lost; all your wife's time spent in city flats is so much pleasure lost.

We have just now a few tastefully built two-family houses in the best street in

Tremont.

Easy of access, close to good schools and stores, having every modern convenience, and built to give you an income at once, they should attract immediate attention.

Terms to Right Men:

Small initial payment and

$37.50 Per Month.

NEW YORK BUILDING-LOAN BANKING CO.,

111 Fifth Ave., New York.

or JONES & BAILEY, cor. Third Av. and Tremont Av.

2 AND 3 STORY MODERN STONE HOUSES

(with Two Story Extensions).

Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Avenue, the Lefferts estate, where the land is high and dry; fine shaded streets; surroundings the choicest; neighborhood restricted; two short blocks to the entrance of Prospect Park; 30 minutes to New York; also connecting line to all parts of the city and ferries.

Houses, 12 rooms, bath, halls, pantries and closets. Fronts of different colored stone in circular, octagon and square; box stoops. Interiors finished in hardwoods; saloon parlors or foyer halls, heavy beamed ceilings hardwood mantels, open nickel plumbing, tiled bathrooms, electric calls, large closets, and all the latest improvements. Houses must be seen to be appreciated.

For further information apply to

W. A. A. BROWN, OWNER.

New York office, 149 Broadway, Room 1,220. Brooklyn office, Cor. Flatbush Av. & Midwood St. Open Sundays all day. Evening until 9.

Prices $11,500 AND $8,000.

NEW THREE-STORY

$11,500

MODERN STONE HOUSES.

CLARKSON ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.

OVERLOOKING MELROSE PARK.

This Beautiful Outlook Unsurpassed by Any Location in City.

Convenient to several lines of trolleys and the elevated road; two blocks from Prospect Park. Houses, swell and octagon fronts, with box stoops; are finished throughout with all the latest known improvements. Hardwood trim, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms, hardwood mantels, foyer hall, with beamed ceiling, or saloon parlors. Our aim is to please the most artistic.

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ONE HUNDRED ACRE TRACT.

Fine location, at a bargain. Operators and investors invited to investigate.

HENRY W. SHERRILL, 13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

LARGE 10-ROOMED HOUSE; BATH, HOT AND cold water, price $2,000. BEARDALL, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

MARYLAND SUES FOR $300,000.

Claims that Court Clerks Received Interest on State Money.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 9.—Suits aggregating $300,000 were filed by the State of Maryland in the City Court to-day against I. Freeman Rasin and the estates of John T. Gray and James H. Vansandt. Messrs. Rasin, Gray, and Vansandt were Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas, respectively, from 1888 to 1895. All licenses for the sale of merchandise, liquors, &c., are issued through the Clerk of this court, and the receipts were deposited in bank by the Clerk until covered into the State Treasury.

It is alleged that the Clerks were paid interest on such deposits, aggregating, in round numbers, $10,000 annually, and that this amount was never accounted for to the State officials. The bondsmen of the Clerks are made parties defendant to the suits, which are in each case for $50,000.

Ex-Mayor Ferdinand C. Latrobe is included as a bondsman of Mr. Rasin.

Sea=Gate RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL PARK

NEW YORK HARBOR

Gate House and Office at Sea Gate.

NORTON POINT LAND CO.

203 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRUSTEES: FRANK JENKS, President. CORNELIUS MACARDELL, V.-Pres. WILLIAM P. RAE, Secretary. CALVIN TOMKINS, Treasurer. Robert Maxwell, David H. Valentine, John Brooks Leavitt, Alrick H. Man, J. Lott Nostrand, George T. Knight.

TELEPHONE, 326 MAIN.

A carefully restricted, ocean residence park, under the administration of the Norton Point Land Company and the residents of the place; all improvements fully completed, including macadamized roads, sewerage, water, gas, and electric lighting; community stable; gate house, bath house, etc., etc.; exclusive surroundings; accessible to New York. Private boat service from Battery N. Y.

ADDRESS

NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY,

203 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.

Eight New Buildings, with Seating Capacity of 20,000 Children.

Arrangements for the opening of the public schools to-morrow are complete. Later returns received by Superintendent Jasper confirm the estimates of the attendance of pupils which he made for THE NEW YORK TIMES on a recent date. The number of scholars will be greater than ever before, and the accommodations will be far better. The opening of the eight new schools, a list of which has been published in THE TIMES, is looked forward to by the Borough Board of Education with great interest. They are equipped with all modern improvements, and will seat about 20,000 children. Some of these new schools are situated in thickly inhabited neighborhoods, where heretofore there has been a lack of accommodation for children

The Board of Superintendents has been busy all the week preparing for opening day, and several of its members said yesterday that matters were in first-class shape. The new schools have all been supplied with Principals, and new teachers are being appointed daily from the eligible list. The last of the teachers away on vacations returned yesterday to town, and all are expected to be on hand to-morrow morning. This year's vacation has been longer than usual, and the teachers generally say that they return to their duties in good health and spirits.

The board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx meets on next Wednesday, and the central board on Sept. 27. One of the matters to be disposed of by the Borough Board is the appointment of a successor to Arthur McMullin as its Secretary. Mr. McMullin is now one of the Associate Superintendents.

NOT ENOUGH SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN.

About 8,000 Children Will Be Deprived of Full Privileges.

The public schools of Brooklyn will open to-morrow, after the vacation term, and something like 150,000 children will turn from play to study. With the opening of the schools the same old situation of more pupils than sittings, with which the local educational authorities have had to contend with year after year, will again present itself, it is expected.

About half a dozen new schools, which it was expected would be ready for use at the opening of the term, are still uncompleted, and the delay has somewhat upset the calculations of Superintendent Ward. As a result of the failure to complete these buildings, about 8,000 children, it is said, will be deprived of full school privileges, and it may become necessary to resume the half-day classes which were instituted last year.

Superintendent Ward declares the Board of Education has been so meagre in its appropriations that Brooklyn is hopelessly behind in the matter of proper school accommodations. From ten to fifteen new school buildings are needed in the borough, he says.

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN ASSAULTED

Firemen of the Atlas Accused of Trying to Kill Their Commander.

Discontent among the Cuban firemen of the British tramp steamer Atlas, whose ideas of what constitutes a proper measure of discipline on board ship differ in toto from those of Capt. George H. Sargeant, culminated last night in an alleged attempt by two of the malcontents to murder the Captain. The Atlas is moored at the foot of South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, where she arrived from Cuba a few days ago.

During the voyage the half dozen firemen, it is said, frequently manifested mutinous tendencies, and Capt. Sargeant had kept them in hand by threatening to put them in irons. They became more docile as port was neared, and the trouble seemed to have blown over. Last night two of the firemen, Emile Gonzila and Frank Dugo, returned from shore leave intoxicated. They announced to their fellow-firemen, it is said, their intention to "do the Captain up," and invited them to witness the manner in which they proposed to carry out their purpose.

Nothing loath, the others accompanied them, and the gang repaired to the Captain's cabin. Capt. Sargeant opened the door to see what all the hubbub was about, and was confronted by the swarthy firemen, headed by Gonzila and Dugo, with uplifted knives. He drew back to avoid the lunges made at him, then, springing forward, struck out with both fists, knocking two of the gang down, and gained the deck, shouting for help, and pursued by Gonzila and Dugo. His shouts attracted the attention of the dock watchman, whose shouts in turn brought Policemen Gates and Hotchkiss on the scene.

The policemen boarded the Atlas and for three minutes there was a fierce scrimmage, which resulted in all the fight being knocked out of the two firemen, who passed the remainder of the night in a cell of the Bedford Avenue Police Station. They will be arraigned in Lee Avenue Court this morning.

Mrs. David Kingsland Missing.

David Kingsland, a soda-water manufacturer, of 110 Meserole Avenue, Greenpoint, is searching for his wife, who disappeared from her home Thursday evening. All the hospitals in the city have been visited, but no trace of Mrs. Kingsland has been found. It is thought she wandered away in a fit of temporary mental aberration. She is about forty years old and 5 feet 3 inches in height. She wore, when seen last, a black skirt, lavender waist, and a black hat, trimmed with purple.

Fatally Hurt at a Baseball Game.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 9.—Richard Ciphers, Jr., the nine-year-old son of Richard Ciphers, a painter of this place, was struck by a bat while watching a ball game here to-day and fatally injured. The bat slipped from the hands of one of the players and struck the boy, who was standing near by, in the left temple. The lad received a compound fracture of the skull. No arrests were made.

EIGHTH SEAGIRT SHOOT CLOSED

Lieut. F. C. Wilson of Georgia Won the President's Cup from Some Good Shots.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 9.—The eighth annual meeting of the New Jersey Rifle Association came to an end late this afternoon, after a week of good shooting. More than one hundred riflemen participated in the many events this year, and teams from three States—Georgia, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia—visited the range. The greatest interest to-day centred in the President's and Wimbledon Cup matches, which decided the long range and military championships of the country. All the prominent shots who have been here during the week entered in these two matches, and marksmanship of a high order was displayed on the 800 and 1,000 yard ranges. Lieut. F. C. Wilson of Georgia won the President's Cup match with a top score of 267. The match embraces all the ranges from 200 to 1,000 yards. The highest scores follow:

Competitors.	200	300	500	600	800	1,000	Ttl.
Lieut. F. C. Wilson, Georgia	47	45	46	43	45	41	267
Col. G. T. Cann, Ga.	45	45	45	43	44	37	259
Private C. S. Richmond, Georgia	45	44	45	44	39	32	249
Sergt. George H. Doyle, New York	45	44	47	43	37	32	248
Private W. G. Austin, Georgia	42	47	45	38	45	30	247
Capt. G. B. Young, District of Columbia	43	41	44	47	36	26	237
Lieut. W. L. Corkson, District of Columbia	40	40	47	36	42	35	240
Sergt. Huddleson, Mass.	42	36	41	39	38	31	227
Capt. A. S. Williams, New York	40	41	44	36	28	20	209
Private E. W. Root, District of Columbia	42	42	42	39	43	10	218

Lieut. Wilson covered himself with glory in the Wimbleton Cup match, which he won from Dr. Hudson by six points, breaking the range record by five points. The conditions of the match were 30 shots at 1,000 yards for the long-range championship of the United States. Wilson's score was 140, Dr. Hudson's 134, and Sergt. Doyle's 107. The individual matches which were started on the opening day were concluded. The scores follow:

Winchester Match, (10 shots at 800 yards)—Sergt. George H. Doyle, Seventy-first New York, 48; Dr. W. G. Hudson, New Jersey, 45; Lieut. Cookson, District of Columbia, 45.

Match at revolver championship—30 shots at 50 yards, Lieut. Richmond, Georgia, 280; Lieut. Sayre, New York, 223; Capt. Young, District of Columbia, 216.

Harper's Weekly Match.—5 shots at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards—Capt. Harrison of Georgia, 23, 23, 22, 24; total, 92. Sergt. Constantine, Georgia, 22, 20, 24, 22; total, 88. Lieut. M. Dreyer, 21, 23, 21; total, 86. A. M. Allison, District of Columbia, 21, 20, 24, 19; total, 84. Capt. G. A. Gordon, 22, 20, 22, 20; total, 84.

Schuetzen Match.—Aggregate of three score at 200 yards. Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York, 65, 63, 62. N. Dorrier, 64, 64, 61.

New Jersey State Rifle Association Match.—Seven shots each at 500 and 600 yards. Capt. G. B. Young, District of Columbia, 33, 34; total, 67. Lieut. F. C. Wilson, Georgia, 34, 32; total, 66. W. G. Austin, Georgia, 31, 33; total, 64. W. S. Hudson, New Jersey, 33, 31; total, 64. Sergt. George Freeman, Georgia, 32, 31; total, 63.

Consolation Match.—Ten shots at 200 and 500 yards. Sergt. W. M. Farrow District of Columbia, 48, 48; total, 96. Sergt. G. H. Doyle, New York, 44, 46; total, 90; Capt. W. G. Harrison, Georgia, 43, 46; total, 89. F. W. Holt, District of Columbia, 45, 44; total, 89. Frederick Myers, Jr., Georgia, 43, 45; total, 88.

All Comers' Military Match.—Seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards. W. Dickey, District of Columbia, 31, 35; total, 66. W. M. Farrow, District of Columbia, 32, 33; total, 65. Lieut. W. W. Cookson, 33, 30; total, 63. Capt. G. B. Young, District of Columbia, 30, 32; total, 62. George H. Doyle, New York, 32, 30; total, 62. Lieut. F. C. Wilson, 33, 29; total, 62.

Combination Revolver Match.—Aggregate of three scores at 25 yards. Lieut. R. H. Sayre, New York, 94, 94, 92. Lieut. Richmond, Georgia, 96, 88, 85. (6 points for military revolver.) J. G. Dillon, 90, 88, 87. F. G. Agens, New Jersey, 84, 90, 80. (10 points for military revolver.) H. M. Cowperthwaite, New York, 72, 71, 70. (10 points for military revolver.)

Gen. C. P. Meany Match.—10 shots each at 500 and 600 yards. S. P. Carlton, District of Columbia, 45, 48; total, 93. W. G. Austin, Georgia, 48, 44; total, 92. C. H. Springsted, New Jersey, 45, 39; total, 88.

Match B, Military Revolver.—25, 50, and 75 yards. R. H. Sayre, New York, 23, 25, 23; total, 73. C. S. Richmond, Georgia, 21, 25, 22; total, 74.

Remington Match. 10 shots at 800 and 900 yards—F. W. Holt, District of Columbia, 44, 44; total, 88. W. C. Lamb, New York, 44, 44; total, 88. C. H. Springsted, New Jersey, 45, 43; total, 88.

Hayes Match, seven shots at 500 and 900 yards—Col. G. L. Cann, Georgia, 35, 33; total, 68. J. C. Postell, Georgia, 33, 33; total, 66. George H. Doyle, New York, 33, 31; total, 64.

Kuser Match, best three strings at 500 yards—W. G. Austin, Georgia, 34, 35, 35. C. S. Richmond, Georgia, 33, 33, 35.

TRESTLE FALLS WITH TRAIN.

Engineer and Fireman and Two Negroes Stealing a Ride Killed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 9.—The engine and several cars of a train loaded with granite went through the trestle of the Columbia, New Berry and Laurens Road over Broad River, near this city, this afternoon.

Engineer Weatherby, Fireman Rennick, and two young negroes stealing rides are known to have been killed. There may be others buried under the wreck. A car is supposed to have jumped the track, and the jar caused the structure to give way.

The engineer and fireman were carried down in their engine. The fall was so sudden that neither moved from his post, and they met instant death.

BUILDING CODE ATTACKED

Tenement House Committee Will Protest Against Its Adoption.

MANY SUGGESTIONS IGNORED

Allegations that It Fails to Require Necessary Space and Light or to Restrict Height.

It is likely that the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society will make a strong protest against the adoption by the City Council of the new Building Code. The code which has just been drafted by the Building Code Commission will be taken up for adoption by the City Council Tuesday, after a final public hearing to-morrow afternoon. Although the Tenement House Committee has not yet had an opportunity to examine the entire code thoroughly, it will probably appear at the public hearing, and protest against so much of the proposed laws as conflict with certain principles contained in its suggestions made to the commission in June of this year.

Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the committee, said yesterday that no time has been afforded the committee or the general public to examine the proposed code. It was published for the first time last Thursday, and, he said, it is the purpose of the commission to have it "railroaded" through the City Council this Tuesday. Most of the members of the Tremont House Committee, he said, spend the Summer out of town, and the Chairman, F. W. Holls, returned only last Thursday from the Peace Conference at The Hague.

Mr. Veiller, however, has drawn up certain objection to the proposed code, and his views are fully shared by Edward T. Divine, also a member of the Tremont House Committee. These objections are confined to the tenement house regulations, as embodied in the code.

"In the report of the Building Code Commission," says Mr. Veiller, "there is the statement on the part of the commission that they had carefully considered the changes in the tenement house laws recommended by the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, and that they were gratified to find that most of the suggestions mentioned were already embodied in the tentative code. After studying the new code very carefully it appears that practically not one of the recommendations of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society has been adopted by the commission.

AS TO TENEMENT SHAFTS.

"The Tenement House Committee requested that in every new tenement house no court or shaft should be less than 6 feet in width in any part, nor less than 150 feet in superficial area, and it was pointed out by the Tenement House Committee that this was the most important change in the tenement house law that could be adopted; that the evils of the present, narrow, dark, damp, unventilated air shafts were the greatest evils of the tenement house system, evils moral and intellectual, as well as physical, and that the method of planning tenement houses in vogue at the present time is a disgrace to the city and State. The building code contains not one word on this subject, notwithstanding the fact that the commission had power to introduce such an ordinance which should not be in conflict with the present provision of the charter."

Among other suggestions of the committee that Mr. Veiller says the commission ignored were:

"That no tenement house hereafter erected, and no building not now used as a tenement house, but hereafter used as a tenement house, or hereafter altered to be used as a tenement house, shall exceed six stories in height, (including mezzanine stories as separate stories) above the sidewalk line. But this provision shall not apply to such tenements as are fireproof throughout."

In the new code, he says, non-fireproof houses may be erected to a height of 85 feet, provided the first two floors are fireproof. He continued:

"The Tenement House Committee also requested that all living rooms in tenement houses hereafter erected should contain at least 600 cubic feet of air space. This is not mentioned in the new code.

"Another suggestion was that every tenement house hereafter erected, and every building not now used as a tenement house, but hereafter used as a tenement house, or hereafter altered to be used as a tenement house, shall be provided with at least one bathtub or shower bath.

"Another was that no wooden building of any kind whatever shall be placed or built on the same lot with a tenement house within the fire limits of the City of New York.

"We also suggested lighting up the dark halls of the tenements by requiring the owners to substitute glass for wood panels in the hall doors The Building Code Commission has paid no attention whatsoever to this recommendation."

Mr. Veiller says that the only suggestions the commission paid any attention to were that certain comparatively unimportant provisions of the old building laws be retained. All suggestions of new requirements, he says, were rejected.

TENEMENTS IN THE CHARTER.

He says, also, that the attempt on the part of the commission to differentiate the "tenement" from the "apartment" house is fraught with danger. The charter defines a tenement house as follows:

Tenement house shall be taken to mean and include any house or building or portion thereof which is rented, leased, let, or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied as the home or residence of two families or more, living independently of each other, and doing their cooking on the premises, or by more than two families on any floor so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, &c.

"The building code," says Mr. Veiller, "defines an apartment house as follows: 'An apartment house shall be taken to mean and include every building that shall be intended or designed for or used as the home or the residence of three or more families or households, living independently of each other, and in which every such family or household shall have provided for it a kitchen, set bathtub, and water closet, separate and apart from any other. Any such building hereafter erected shall not cover any greater percentage of a lot than is lawful to be covered by a tenement house, and the requirements for light and ventilation for a tenement house shall also apply to an apartment.

"The whole class of buildings known as 'flats,' which are tenement houses, meet these requirements generally, and under this section, if adopted, would be classed as apartment houses, and thus attempt to evade the tenement house law. A closer study of this section reveals a very possible danger. In the clause, 'Any such building hereafter erected shall not cover any greater percentage of a lot than is lawful to be covered by a tenement house,' no mention is made whatsoever of the buildings that may be altered and converted into apartment houses, but 'only buildings hereafter erected.' Hence, under this section, the owner of any existing tenement house in this city could, by plastering in a set bath, &c., change his tenement house to an apartment house. He could then proceed to add an extension to the building, so that the finished building would cover the entire lot. He could build in this apartment house any number of rooms totally dark, having no windows open to the outer air, and could evade all of the other provisions of the tenement house law.

"It is safe to predict that if this section of the Building Code is adopted, in a very few months the 40,000 tenement houses in this city will be rapidly changing in this way to 'apartment houses.'

"The crowning feat of the new code, however, is to be found in Section 146, which authorizes the Commissioner of Buildings to vary or modify the provisions of Chapter 12 of the Greater New York charter, or any existing law relating to the alteration or removing of any building erected or to be erected."

REPLY TO MR. VEILLER.

William J. Fryer of the Building Code Commission said yesterday, when his attention was called to Secretary Veiller's criticisms:

"I don't see why the public should listen to Veiller. He has no property interests in the city, and he was quite recently discharged from the Department of Buildings by the Commissioner. The public will hardly believe that he and the little coterie for which he speaks have more at heart the best interests of this city than the men who have drawn the building code. But, outside of this, his criticisms are unjust. I can answer and dispose of every one of them; though I can take up only the principal ones at this time.

"We could not adopt the suggestion which Mr. Veiller says his committee considered the most important—the one regarding the six-foot air shafts. To have adopted this would have been equivalent to cutting down the number of rooms in the tenements, and the tenants would have had to pay more for their rooms, as the rents would be proportionately raised to make good the loss on the rooms cut off. Besides, there are plenty of light and air in the present 'dumbbell' tenements.

"The trouble with the Tenement House Committee is that it considers the tenement house a curse. We consider it a blessing. The poor could not otherwise be comfortably housed.

"We have raised the height to which non-fireproof tenements may be built to eighty-five feet, but we have added a provision that the first two floors must be fireproof. Under the present law a non-fireproof tenement could be run up to seven stories, and we restrict them to that number and make them more secure from fire.

"As to dark halls, it would be absurd to substitute glass for wood panels in the doors to light them. In addition to the expense, the glass doors would destroy the privacy of the home. Those who objected to such exposure would put curtains over the doors, and thus make the hall as dark as before.

"Mr. Veiller need give himself no concern about tenement houses being converted into apartment houses, and other buildings changed into apartment houses, thus evading the tenement-house laws. Whether buildings are to be erected or altered the law will be complied with, or it will be rigidly enforced. If a building is converted into an apartment or tenement house, care will be taken to see that it does not occupy, as Mr. Veiller fears, all the lot area. It will be held strictly within the apartment-house regulations. This is expressly enjoined on the Commissioner of Buildings.

"As to the last criticism he makes, that the code 'authorizes the Commissioner of Buildings to vary or modify the provisions of Chapter 12 of the Greater New York charter or any existing law,' this is nothing more than a reiteration in the code of the provision of the charter itself. It is not a new provision of the code, which draws its sole authority from the charter. The Building Code Commission could not legally exceed its authority, and it made no attempt to do so. If Mr. Veiller will turn to Section 650, in Chapter 12, of the charter, he will find this provision of law that he thinks so unusual and dangerous.

"The code is a good one, and I hope it will be rushed through the City Council on Tuesday. It has been published, although most of the other Commissioners were opposed to publishing it before it became law, for fear it would give opportunity for just such unnecessary criticism and fault-finding. I wanted it published, because I felt the people would approve it."

BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY.

Robert Creusbaur Urges Stoppage of Waste and Advocates Restoration of the Gravity System.

Robert Creusbaur, a mechanical engineer of 911 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, has sent to Controller Bird S. Coler a communication on the water supply question in which he says:

The Ramapo proposition is now suspended, but will probably be revived with Brooklyn as its goal unless the hopelessness of such aim is clearly understood. To demonstrate that is the principal purpose of this letter, as well as to pursue the subject in line with Engineer Croes's report recommending "a systematic investigation into the sources of waste, and repressions of such waste."

Mr. Creusbaur deals at length with the subject of leakage and wastage of the New York water supply, and suggests the use of meters as a remedy for lavish use and waste. He says that leakage and wastage being remedied, the water consumption would probably be reduced over one-half, and the necessity of enlarged supply postponed for many years.

In considering the Brooklyn water supply, Mr. Creusbaur advocates the restoration of the gravity system so successfully applied in 1856, and which is the interception and utilization of water moving seaward underground, otherwise wasted into the sea; in contradistinction from the "driven well system" now pursued. He refers to his article, "Water Supply Upon Sandy Tide Water Coasts," published in The Engineering News Nov. 22, 1894, when there were indications of a serious intention to import water into Long Island. The article claimed that Long Island is a gigantic natural, quasi inexhaustible, storage reservoir, which, upon the gravity system, can supply Brooklyn's legitimate needs of water for an indefinite time, by water filtered through masses of sand, without sterilizing a foot of land, taking only water about to waste into the sea.

The defects and dangers of the driven well system are set forth, and the writer continues:

The driven well system is as pernicious as it is unnecessary and unnatural, in the face of the gravity system, which intercepts only surplus water, not required by the farm lands, and has no other effect upon these lands than would be produced by the moving inwardly of the seashore to the collecting galleries which intercept the wasting water.

Mr. Creusbaur concludes as follows:

As the water supply is perhaps the most vital and far-reaching municipal question, affecting not only the pockets of the taxpayers, but also the health and security of the community, every citizen should be made familiar with this as well as other civic questions, in order to give their much-needed support to wise and just government understandingly.

MR. MAZET TO PROBE RAMAPO.

Every Person Who Is Supposed to Know Anything About the Grab Has Been Subpoenaed.

The sessions of the Mazet committee will be resumed Tuesday morning in Part IX. of the Supreme Court, and the Ramapo water deal will be the first subject taken up. Chairman Mazet said yesterday that he expected that at least two or three days would be given to this matter. Besides Mayor Van Wyck, every person who is supposed to know anything about the proposed contract with the Ramapo Water Company, officially or otherwise, has been subpoenaed. All of the members of the Board of Public Improvements will be questioned, as also will Silas B. Dutcher, President, and Edward Lauterbach, counsel of the Ramapo Water Company.

An attempt was made yesterday forenoon by a representative of Counsel Moss of the Mazet committe to serve a subpoena on Albert B. Boardman and Frank H. Platt of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt. Both of them were out of town, however, and the subpoena-server will visit them again to-morrow. Police Magistrate Hogan of this city and Hugh McLaughlin are among the other witnesses to be examined in the Ramapo matter. "We propose making this investigation as searching as possible," said Chairman Mazet. "Nothing will be covered up, and every concealed fact that we can find will be brought out, no mater who is hurt."

An inquiry into the attitude of Tammany Hall and certain New York City officers toward rapid transit will immediately follow the Ramapo investigation. Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, and Corporation Counsel Whalen are expected to be the star witnesses in this inquiry. Some of the Rapid Transit Commissioners will also be put on the stand.

"The committee is not yet through with the New York police force," said Chairman Mazet. "We are constantly receiving letters and verbal information relating to the lax discipline and corrupt practices. In the interest of the public welfare we shall endeavor to expose the factual condition of affairs and fix the responsibility and blame where they belong. It seems to me that visible indications of the laxity and inefficiency of the police management are increasing every day.

"You can see a falling off in the tone and discipline of the force by observing the conduct of policemen on the street. I personally know of one case where a patrolman assigned to night duty habitually goes into a room over a saloon during the evening and does not come out until aroused by the saloon bartender just before the time for him to report at the police station. I think I shall make this case a matter of inquiry before the committee.

"Another important matter to which the committee will give thorough attention is the payment of political assessments by Judges and candidates for the judiciary. It is a matter of record that candidates for the judiciary in this city have been obliged to pay political assessments as high as $10,000. I know one Judge who borrowed $16,000 from two prominent business men in New York in order to pay his campaign assessments. You may be sure that the committee will probe this matter as far as it is able."

Ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City was yesterday served with a subpoena to appear before the committee on Thursday. Mr. Gleason does not know for what purpose he has been subpoenaed. As the ex-Mayor is a prisoner in Queens County on jail limits, his lawyer told him he cannot be summoned to Manhattan except under habeas corpus proceedings.

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Last Day of the Autumn Meeting Attracts a Large Crowd.

BEN HOLLADAY'S FINE FORM

Veteran Clips Off 2-5 of a Second from the Two-Mile Record—Mesmerist and Dangerous Maid Win.

The last day of the Autumn meeting at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday was marked by a fair programme which attracted a large crowd. The principal events were the Great Eastern, of $5,000, a handicap for two-year-olds, and the Autumn Cup, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward. The Handicap Steeplechase, however, developed some interesting features.

The Great Eastern was the final test for the two-year-olds. The youngsters got away well together. Mesmerist speedily emerged from the bunch and led the way round the bend into the straight. The colt was hard pressed by Redpath, and had all his work cut out to win. Ben Holladay, who won all his long-distance events last year, showed in the Autumn Handicap that he had lost nothing of his qualities of speed and stamina. It was a two-mile run, an unusually long course, designed to bring out all the staying powers of the animals. The race was a fine one from start to finish, although after the first four furlongs had been covered, Ben Holladay's backers could have felt no uneasiness as to the result. Spencer rode very cleverly. His handsome mount wanted to force the pace from the start, but he kept him well in hand and did not allow him to show his heels to his outclassed rivals until the home stretch was reached. Ben Holladay won hands down, although he knocked two-fifths of a second off the best record over the course, which he himself held, and was so fresh at that that his jockey could not bring him up until he had gone half way round the course after passing the post. Ben Holladay's only dangerous competitor, Imp, had been scratched.

Nine candidates mustered under the starter's orders for the steeplechase, which was over the full steeplechase course, and got under way in good order at the fall of the flag. There was some bunching at the hurdles at the outset, but no mishaps. Merlin showed the way for the major part of the distance, but it was apparent before a conclusion was pressed that he could not stay, and that, barring accidents, it was Woodpigeon's race.

Of the other events, which were disastrous to the favorites, the most interesting proved to be the first race, for non-winners at the meeting. It was hotly contested from start to finish and ended in the victory of Dangerous Maid, who finished with Post Haste, Federalist, Fluke and Knight Banneret at her heels in the order named and very closely grouped.

Appended are the summaries:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners during the meeting; selling. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:01 3-5.

1—Dangerous Maid, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., by St. Leonards-Handmaid, $1,000, 109 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Spencer)
2—Post Haste, O. L. Richards's b. c., 106, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—Federalist, Lee S. Burridge's ch. c., 106, 8 to 1. (Maher)

Fluke, 99, 7 to 5, (O'Connor;) Knightbanneret, 105, 7 to 1, (Wedderstrand;) The Bobby, 105, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Olinda, 98, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) Decimal, 99, 20 to 1, (J. Slack;) Jamaica, 94, 100 to 1, (Setley;) Beverage, 99, 100 to 1, (C. Williams;) Vituria, 94, 100 to 1, (Dangman;) First Fan, 102, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Lanet, 107, 100 to 1, (Cogswell,) and Laureates, 107, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:27 3-5.

1—Toluca, Sydney Paget's ch. f., 3 years, by Nomad-Sweet, 102 pounds, 16 to 5 and even.....(Clawson)
2—Lady Madge, J. J. Hyland's ch. f., 3, 93, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Lady Lindsay, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 3, 97, 8 to 1.....(Odom)

Sanders, 4, 118, 5 to 2, (Maher;) Peep o' Day, 6, 125, 7 to 2, (Spencer,) and L'Alouette, 4, 103, 12 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern, a handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, $20 forfeit for horses entered by Jan. 3, or $100 each, $50 forfeit, for those entered by July 15. Guaranteed cash value $5,000, of which $4,000 to the winner, $750 to the second and $250 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:10 2-5.

1—Mesmerist, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Albert-Hoodoo, 130 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(O'Connor)
2—Red Patti, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. f., by Rayon d'Or—Red Girl, 110, 15 to 1, and 6 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Gulden, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Spendthrift-Tarantella, 123, 10 to 1, coupled with Radford.....(Odom)

Maribert, 125, 7 to 2, coupled with David Garrick, (Maher;) Erwin, 110, 60 to 1, (Clawson;) Elfin Conig, 115, 30 to 1, (Van Kueren;) Lieut. Gibson, 127, 15 to 1, (Taral;) Toddy, 112, 3 to 1, (Spencer;) Tan Candles, 112, 100 to 1, (Clark;)

MR. WAKEMAN WILL REMAIN

Secretary Gage Recommends His Retention to the President.

SHOULD DROP TARIFF LEAGUE

Good Ground for Some Complaints—To Remove Assistant Sherwood—President Approves Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary Gage, in a letter to the President, has recommended that Appraiser Wakeman of New York be not removed from his office, and the recommendation has been approved by the President. In his letter, which follows, he reviews the report of the committee appointed to investigate the complaints made against the Appraiser:

Treasury Department, Office of Secretary.
Washington, Sept. 8, 1899.

To the President:

I have the honor to submit herewith a brief synopsis of the report of the committee appointed to examine into certain complaints and charges against the Appraiser of Customs in New York, which has been completed and filed in this department.

The report approves the Appraiser as an honest and capable officer, possessed of courage, and zealous in the enforcement of the law. It, however, finds:

First—That in the complaints concerning the embroideries cases there was good ground for the allegations of discrimination, and that the charges made were fairly sustained.

Second—It finds that the charge of undue delays in appraisement was justified by the facts brought out.

Third—It finds that in certain cases the effort of the Appraiser to ascertain values of goods in the markets whence they were imported, by taking prices in the United States as a basis for valuation, was not conformable to the statutes, since, in the opinion of the commission, the foreign market value of goods so treated was ascertainable.

Fourth—In the charges made by certain importers of tobacco, the commission finds that the importers had, in the cases complained of, just cause of complaint, in that the goods were injured—in instances destroyed—by careless handling, and that, in the opinion of the commission, too many of such goods have been ordered into the Public Stores for examination.

Fifth—It finds that the complaints of certain importers of nursery stock were justified, in that examinations were delayed and the goods imported suffered more or less injury therefrom.

Sixth—It finds that Assistant Appraiser Sherwood was guilty of showing invoices of certain merchandise to their rival importers, and recommends his removal. It distinctly exonerates the Appraiser.

The commission reports, as part of its findings concerning the Appraiser's office, that "it cannot reasonably be expected that the head of the office will keep informed of all the detail involved in the ascertainment of dutiable values, and in the advisory classification as to rates. In rare instances are invoices submitted to him, except when advanced in value.

"No Appraiser can altogether escape criticisms if his duties be performed in strict conformity with Treasury laws and rules, and upon points about which the best legal minds differ, controversy and criticism are likely to result.

"As to the Appraiser himself, he is in the prime of life and enjoys perfect health. He is able, energetic, and has been liberally educated. There is a condition of affairs in some divisions of the Appraiser's Stores which might easily induce the conclusion that the present Appraiser does not possess good executive ability. Possibly the fact that each division is to some extent independent, by reason of the system under which Assistant Appraisers are appointed, should have weight in passing judgment. We have said that the Appraiser is energetic. We should also add that, in our judgment, his fondness for introducing new systems has sometimes been indulged without carefully considering expense and the benefits to be derived."

In the opinion of the committee, it is worthy to be considered whether the relation of the Appraiser to the Tariff League is not prejudicial to his official duties. Without deciding that question, the report concludes: "It is certain that the man who discharges the duties of Appraiser at the Port of New York, if successful in such degree as will merit general commendation, will have little time to devote to affairs other than those related to that high office."

The Appraiser, to whom the report of the commission has been shown, traverses the same at some length. He denies that any intentional discriminations have taken place, but admits that inconsistencies in valuations may have occurred. Satisfied of gross and sweeping undervaluations in lace embroideries, it was not easy to locate the abuse or determine precisely the extent of it. He claims that through the action taken by him undervaluations in these goods have been largely corrected, to the benefit of the revenue and to the advantage of honest importers.

He admits vexatious delays in appraising goods, but pleads that these were beyond any one's control in some cases and against his explicit orders in other cases. He submits a table showing delays in delivering goods to the Public Stores, occasioned largely by violent storms—such delays ranging from four to forty-five days. Against the third finding of the commission that his method of ascertaining values in certain cases was not conformable to the laws and rules, he makes a plea of legal justification, the time, conditions, and circumstances considered.

And thus with many words of explanation or denial he seeks to rebut or modify the conclusions of the commission so far as these conclusions are unfavorable to his official record. I do not think it necessary to trouble you with the many particulars.

The report of the commission goes to show that the Appraiser is an honest, capable, energetic, and zealous officer. It would appear, however, that in certain matters, which were the subject of investigation, he failed to show the qualities of prudence, tact, and discretion that were to be desired. It is not impossible that the troubles and complaints, which appear to be due (so far as they are justified) to the failure on his part to exercise these commendable qualities, will operate to beget greater prudence and care in future administration. Certain it is that the positive qualities with which he is accredited by the committee, and which he has well illustrated in his general administration, are most necessary in the Appraiser of a great port of entry like New York.

I do not hesitate to recommend that he be continued in his honorable office, and I agree with the commission's report in thinking it desirable that he separate himself from official relation to the Tariff League, and I am quite confident that a suggestion to this effect will be kindly received and acted upon by him.

I concur also with the commission in the opinion that Assistant Appraiser Sherwood should be removed. In fact a request from the Appraiser for the removal of Sherwood as Examiner was filed in his office prior to the appointment of the commission.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

A petition was presented to the President yesterday for Mr. Wakeman's retention in office. It was signed by representative importers in all lines of business from all parts of the country as well as a large number of Senators and Representatives in Congress.

NOTED EGYPTIAN IN BELLEVUE.

Hadji Raphael Surprises the Doctors with His Learning.

Wrapped in a flowing Egyptian robe of many colors, Hadji Raphael, an Egyptian littérateur, linguist, poet, and philosopher, sits in a ward of Bellevue Hospital, gazing eastward with a wistful look. Hadji Raphael's mother was a Caucasian, and but for his Eastern accent no one would think him an Egyptian.

Suffering with acute hernia, Hadji Raphael was admitted to the hospital five weeks ago, and since that time has amazed the doctors by his learning. He speaks fluently Arabic, Turkish, Greek, Spanish, Italian, French, and English. The death of his parents in his early youth threw Hadji on his own resources. His guardian apprenticed him to the keeper of a bazaar in Cairo. Seeing the Pasha pass his shop in a procession one day, Hadji Raphael followed him to the palace. The Pasha shook hands with him and promised to keep him in mind.

Foreigners, particularly Americans, excited Hadji's deepest interest, and they gave many illustrated books to the boy who asked so many curious questions about their land. One day a wealthy newspaper man of Chicago touring Egypt gave to Hadji a book which told of the Paris Exposition of 1889. Hadji resolved to go to Paris, and through the favor of the Pasha did so. His booth showing examples of Egyptian handiwork was popular. The Chicago friend took him to Chicago, where at the World's Fair the entire mercantile display in the "Streets of Cairo" was under his direction. From Chicago to New York was the next move, and in a Fourth Avenue store, surrounded by a magnificent library in many languages, Hadji Raphael discourses to his country. Hadji is rapidly convalescing.

FLATBUSH POLICE QUEST.

Race for Imaginary Burglars and a Grievous Fall of Vaulting Official Ambition.

It was the hour after midnight yesterday, and the Sergeant on duty at the Flatbush Police Station dozed in his chair behind the desk.

"Ting-a-ling-a-ling" rang the telephone bell, suddenly and violently.

The startled Sergeant leaped from his chair and ran to the instrument.

"Hello! Hello!" he called through the transmitter.

"Burglars are looting the house at 138 Rutland Road. Turn out the reserves quick!" came the response over the wire.

Three minutes later the patrol wagon, loaded to the steps with policemen, was clattering and clanging along at a wild pace for the house in Rutland Road. Every bluecoat in the wagon felt that the chance of a lifetime awaited him, and already in fancy heard Chief Devery's words of praise as he raised him to the rank of Roundsman or Sergeant. Each was certain that actually to capture a burglar in Flatbush, where such feats are merely legendary, would win him fame and promotion.

When the wagon drew up in front of the handsome residence of J. F. Johnson, a banker, at 138 Rutland Road, the bluecoats fairly climbed over each other in their eagerness to be the first to grab the burglars.

All about was as still as death.

"Surround the house, men, and let every man do his duty," said the Sergeant in command, grimly.

Suddenly a window in the second story was thrown up and a man's head was poked out. A revolver gleamed in the light from a near-by street lamp.

"Now you fellows light out of this or I'll make you look like a bunch of porous plasters," said a determined voice.

"Hold on, we're the police," explained the Sergeant. "Ain't your house bein' robbed?"

"No, but I thought it was going to be when I saw you fellows sneaking into the yard," returned the man at the window.

A neighbor, it was soon explained to the Sergeant, seeing one of the members of the Johnson family moving about the house with a light, had concluded that burglars were at work in the place and had telephoned for the police.

The words uttered by the policemen on the way back to the station may have been justified, but they cannot be recorded here.

DECADENCE OF THE WALTZ.

Sousa's Marches Held Responsible by Dancing Masters for the Reign of the Two-Step.

The waltz, which has been an international dance since 1788, when it was introduced on the Viennese stage in an opera called "Cosarara," by Vincent Martin, has almost disappeared. This subject was discussed last week at the convention of the American Society of Professors of Dancing, which was held in Lyric Hall, on Sixth Avenue, and there was a general expression of regret from dancing masters assembled from all parts of the United States. Yet they all gave testimony before the convention that the dance which has been so popular the world over for more than 100 years has temporarily, if not permanently, died out.

It may be said that the March King, Philip Sousa, killed the waltz unconsciously. Just before he left the Marine Band, and after his success was established, the "Washington Two-Step" was brought to the attention of the Society of Dancing Professors by Prof. Brooks, who kept a popular dancing academy in the lower part of New York. In 1895, 1896, and 1897 other two-steps were introduced in this country, and they were all danced to Sousa's or some other popular composer's marches, played just a little slower than these marches are generally played by bands in street parades. The sale of waltz music has now fallen off very considerably, and the two-step is popular all over the country to the music of current marches.

The dancing professors do not like the new dance because it is too simple and requires very little teaching. They say that if a pupil engages for a quarter's worth of lessons, he or she rarely comes to the academy during the whole time, as in the days when the waltz was taught, because all can be learned in a few lessons and further instruction is unnecessary.

When asked about the two-step, Prof. Judson Sause of this city, who has written extensively on the art of dancing and its history, said yesterday that he is of the opinion that the two-step is so easy to learn that it will soon kill itself, and that the waltz will again reign supreme as the international round dance. He regards the two-step merely as a fad, which is very bad for the instructors, and of which the pupils will soon grow tired and drop for the more intricate waltz. But meantime composers are not putting any great efforts forth in the way of writing waltzes. There are many waltz writers, but they have turned their attention to writing march music that will be suitable for an orchestra to play as a two-step. Sousa's marches, it appears, make excellent two-step music, but there are other marches written expressly for dancing purposes, which are becoming as popular as his works.

The two-step is now played at all grades of dances fully four times to one waltz. The etiquette and rules governing the dance are just the same as those which governed the waltz. There are really three distinct motions of the feet, as in a waltz, but they are counted as one, two, instead of one, two, three. In reality the two-step is simply the old galop revived to march music. The ordinary rules for dancing it are as follows:

Gentlemen commence with left foot, ladies with right.

Take four slow, marching steps forward, facing partners on the fourth and retaining partner's hand, (four bars.) Four redowa steps without turning (four bars.)

Slide left foot to left, (count one,) bring right foot to left, first position, at same time disengaging left foot to second position, (count two,) one bar. Repeat to right by bringing left foot to first position, at the same time sliding right foot to second position, (count one,) then bring left foot to first position, at the same time disengaging right foot to second position.

The dance may be varied by executing the three-slide polka, two bars, then one-slide polka, two bars, turning once and a half before sliding on opposite foot three times.

TO BUILD NO ABATTOIR.

Report of New Move Against Meat Trust Emphatically Denied.

It was rumored yesterday that Jacob Dold of the Jacob Dold Packing Company of Buffalo had offered to build a large abattoir in this State or New Jersey with which to fight the Beef Trust. It was also said that he had pledged himself to put $1,000,000 into the enterprise, and had asked a number of the principal retail butchers to subscribe to the undertaking. Among those mentioned as carrying on negotiations with Mr. Dold and willing to subscribe from $1,500 to $500,000, were Naws Brothers, A. S. & I. Bloch, Aaron Buxbaum, W. G. Wagner, President of the National Retail Butchers' Association; George H. Schaffer, President of the New York City Retail Butchers' Association; Edward F. O'Neill, and Charles Young.

The scheme, it was said, had advanced so far that Mr. Dold had sent his agent, Mr. Sweeney, to New York to consider the site of the new abattoir, and a preliminary meeting would be held to-morrow to discuss the relative advantages of sites on Long Island and in New Jersey. President Wagner said yesterday that there was absolutely no truth in the rumor.

"Mr. Dold," he said, "is a man about seventy-five years old. He has no intention of going into any such enterprise. He has had no negotiations on this subject with me nor with any other of the persons named. No meeting will be held on Monday to discuss sites for an abattoir."

"Mary Farrell's" Husband Arrested.

When "Mrs. Mary Farrell," who was arrested on Friday evening, accused of stealing a silk waist, valued at $9, from a Brooklyn dry goods store, was arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court, her husband was accused of being an accessory. He was arrested in the courtroom just before the woman was arraigned. He said his name was James McCaffrey of 211 High Street. McCaffrey admitted the woman was his wife and begged for the sake of their three small children that they be set free. When he was searched a ticket to Ireland for himself and wife was found on him. Both were held for examination Tuesday.

Called to a Yonkers Church.

The Rev. Andrew P. Underhill, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn, has received a call to St. John's Church, Yonkers, to succeed the late Dr. A. B. Carver. St. John's is the largest Episcopal Church in Yonkers.

Says Mr. G. W. LORD, writing from Silver Lake, Maine: "My doctor recommended JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and I am sure that it has saved my life in one or two instances."—Adv.

Horner's Furniture.

FALL EXHIBITION.

We cordially invite an inspection of our Fall Exhibition of Furniture, which for variety, gracefulness and artistic merit has not been hitherto equalled.

Embraced in our large stock are choice artieles of Decorative Furniture and Bric-a-Brac, specially adapted for Wedding and Birthday Presents.

In all cases our prices are attractively moderate—in many instances exceptionally low.

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From the intricacies and labyrinths of every school of furnishing art we have gathered fascinating designs.

Gothic and Flemish dining-room pieces, quaint and sturdy as their originators. Colonial shell-carved cupboards; French and Italian inlays and airy and decorative paintings on drawing-room novelties; quaint tapestries and rare Oriental rugs; charming nooks and retreats—the list would stir the imagination of the most prosaic folk.

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JEFFERSON M. LEVY HOME

Hitch Over Price Killed Deal for Astor Real Estate Holdings.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN AMERICA

Londoners Inquiring About Stocks in This Country—Not Surprised at Dreyfus Verdict.

Jefferson M. Levy returned from a two months' trip abroad yesterday, much benefited in health, after his sojourn in England and France, in which countries he spent most of the time. He was a passenger on the Cunard liner Umbria, which came up to her pier shortly after 6 o'clock last evening. Mr. Levy declared the trip from Southampton was a stormy one, the steamer being forced to lay to once in midocean on account of a disarrangement in her machinery, and later to come to anchor off Sable Island on account of fog.

Mr. Levy inquired the first thing for the verdict in the Dreyfus case, but when told of the result seemed little surprised, as his observations while in Paris, he said, pointed to a verdict of guilty as the inevitable end of the farcical proceedings. He discussed freely the report cabled to this country that a syndicate was endeavoring to acquire the William Waldorf Astor real estate holdings in New York.

"I wish it distinctly understood," he said, "that English capital was not interested in buying up the Astor interests. It was American money that would have gone into the transaction, but I would say here that the negotiations have fallen through, and there seems to be but little hope, if any at all, that we will secure the properties.

"It has been an idea of mine for some time to obtain the properties in the interests of the tenants, that the benefits might be derived by citizens of this city. I made a written proposition to Mr. Astor offering to buy his interests at their appraised valuation. The offer was made in good faith, but it was refused. The hitch was on the matter of valuations."

Mr. Levy declined to go further into the details of the transaction as to the appraised value of the properties, or the figure demanded by Mr. Astor. He spoke in the most glowing terms of the financial situation in England, and dwelt especially on the fact that English capital was seeking American investments in preference to any others.

"The financial situation in London is excellent," he said. "Capitalists scout the idea that there will be a war with the Boers. In fact, while I was in London there was an actual advance in African securities, and there was plenty of money forthcoming for these stocks.

"Even before Australian stocks, which are well considered in London, the investors turn first to American interests. I was consulted frequently as to the situation in American securities. In one hour on Lombard Street, in London, I saw 100,000 shares of two different American stocks disposed of. It was gratifying to hear the incessant inquiries about our stocks.

The Financial Times is the only official organ given to criticising this country. In answer to an editorial which appeared in that paper I wrote a long letter, which was favorably commented on by all the other London dailies.

"England's relations with France are dangerously strained at the present time. This is especially true as to shipping. English subjects engaged in the shipping industry are being arrested for the slightest infraction of the shipping laws in French ports, and are being fined in some cases in the most arbitrary manner.

"I spent part of my time in Paris and also in Rennes, and it was while in the latter place that I became convinced from what I saw and heard that there was no possible show for Dreyfus. It is my belief that the Generals who were so outspoken in their testimony against Dreyfus are the real culprits themselves.

"It is the status of the men who are at the head of the republic that alone will save France from being forced into civil conflict. The President and Minister of War are men of high executive and administrative ability, and their efforts may avert a dangerous crisis."

Mr. Levy said that he had not kept in touch with American politics since his departure, the latter part of July. He confessed he had heard of the Ramapo water scandal, but declined to discuss it further than to say he opposed the grab, and was glad to hear of its overthrow. Mr. Levy will remain in the city for a couple of days and then go to his home in Monticello.

No Successor to Dr. Hall Chosen.

It was rumored several days ago that the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church pulpit was to be permanently filled by the Rev. William A. Watson, pastor of the Trinity Presbyterian Church, Claughton, Birkenhead, England. A member of the Pulpit Committee of the church, Silas B. Brownell, emphatically denied the report yesterday, and said that no choice of a successor to the late Dr. Hall had been made, nor had any definite steps been taken in the matter. He further said that the committee did not know who would be eventually selected, and that the time of the election was equally uncertain.

Church of the Intercession.

The Church of the Intercession, Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, has been restored and redecorated since the fire of June 27. Services will be held to-day at the usual hours, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Schwab, officiating.

Stern Brothers

in addition to later importations of
Colored Dress Goods
will exhibit to-morrow
High-class
Black Dress Fabrics

consisting in part of
New Effects in Crepons, Crystalline Novelties,
Silk and Wool Broches,
Velvet Effects in Stripes and Dots,
Camel's Hair, Zibilines, Armures and Poplinettes

And will place on sale
3500 yards
Two-toned Diagonal Suitings,
46 inches wide, in the most desirable colors,
at 55c
Regular value 95c yd.

Stern Brothers

will show to-morrow
additional importations of the latest productions
of fabrics and materials in their
Upholstery Departments
And will offer

Renaissance Lace Curtains, at $9.25, $14.50, $17.50 pr.
Arabian Lace Curtains, at $18.50, $24.75, $29.50 pr.
Marie Antoinette Bed Sets, at $12.75, $16.00, $19.75
Irish Point Bed Sets, at $4.50, $6.50, $8.75
Velour Portieres, handsomely embroidered, at $17.50 & $25.00 pr.
Handsome Tapestry Curtains, at $6.75, $9.75 & $13.50 pr.

Rug Departments

175 Carabaghs, Value $9.50 to $12.75, at $7.75 to $10.50
125 Antique Kazaks, Value $22.50 to $35.00, at $16.00 to $22.00
Also a complete assortment of
Wilton and Smyrna Rugs in all sizes
And will close out
1200 Yds. China Mattings, at 15c
Reduced from 30c yd.

Stern Bros

will exhibit to-morrow, Monday in their
Cloak Departments
large assortments of
Driving Coats, Paletots,
Walking Jackets, Ulsters,
Golf and Tourist Capes,
Evening Wraps,
Carriage Mantles
For Early Autumn Wear
at very
Attractive Prices

Stern Bros

direct attention to their
Fall Importations
of their celebrated
Alexandre, Avondale & Lupin
Kid and Suede Gloves
Also new shipments of the
"Lorraine"
Ladies' 4 Button Real French Kid
Gloves
in black, white and colors, at $1.00 pr.
West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow
Ladies'
Separate Skirts
of double-faced cloths,
in a variety of effects,
for Fall and Winter wear,
ranging in price from
$12.50 to $18.50

Stern Bros

have now in stock
a large collection of
English and Domestic
Brass Bedsteads
from $22.50 to $200.00
Brass Twin Bedsteads
at $67.50, $80.00
$115.00, $140.00
White Enamel Bedsteads
with brass trimmings,
from $3.00 to $18.00
Pure Hair Mattresses
made in their own workrooms
Also all kinds of Spring Underbeds
Feather Pillows and Bolsters
West 23d St.

A FATHER'S TALE OF CRUELTY.

Aged Englishman Says His Son Took All His Money, Then Beat Him.

A well-dressed man was driven to Bellevue Hospital yesterday in a carriage from Jersey City. He was paralyzed in both legs. He gave his name as William F. Painter, and said that he had just arrived from Augusta, Ga. His hair and mustache were gray. He handed the cabman 25 cents, saying that was all he had in the world.

"Why, that will only pay the ferriage," said the cab driver.

"I know it," replied the old man, mournfully, "but that is all I have in the world."

The old man said that up to six months ago he was a builder and contractor in Birmingham, England. At that time he was stricken with paralysis and could no longer work.

He said that his son, who lived in Augusta, Ga., prevailed on him to come to this country, extolling the skill of the physicians here, and also enlarging on the curative properties of the mineral springs in Georgia. With about $4,000 in American money he went to Augusta.

His son, he says, persuaded him to give the money into his keeping. This he did. The old man said that he found that his son was married and had six children, and lived with them on Crawford Avenue. For the first few weeks he was treated with some consideration, but this, he says, was on account of the absence of his son. He charges that when his son returned he beat him because he brought over so little money. After that his cruelty was continuous and systematic, the father says. He used to beat him, he declares, before each meal and before retiring.

Finally, Mr. Painter said, his son had him committed to the almshouse in Georgia. He convinced the authorities that his son should support him, having taken all his money, and he was sent back to the house. Then his son became more cruel to him than ever, he alleges. He sold his gold watch, and with the proceeds came to this city. He felt certain that, with proper treatment, he could have the use of his limbs, and then he could go to work again.

The Bellevue authorities will keep the old man until Monday. As he has no friends in this city, he may be sent to the almshouse or be returned to Augusta.

Pascal Institute Opening.

The Pascal Institute, 576 Lexington Avenue, will be opened to-morrow for the registration of applicants for admission to the plain sewing, dressmaking, and millinery classes. All friends of the institute who desire to confer a scholarship upon any young woman should let her apply at once.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.

Statement of Business Done in New York for the Year.

The New York Post Office has issued a tabulated statement of the amount of domestic and foreign money-order and registry business transacted in this city during the fiscal year ended June 30. The amount of money orders issued by the main office, stations, and sub-stations was $4,390,053.9. Of this the main office issued $1,170,913.59; the branches, $2,212,230.87, and the sub-stations, $1,005,909.08. The domestic orders paid by the main office were $12,617,000.68; by the stations, $1,229,283.62.

The table also shows that the local department has taken in nearly twice as much money as it has paid out during the year for international orders. The main office issued $405,497.75 of foreign orders, and paid out $813,962.17, while the stations issued $1,681,083.62, and paid out $823,110.28.

DECISION ON SIPHON TOPS.

Magistrate Pool Gives a Verdict Against Manufacturers.

Magistrate Pool delivered a decision in a case yesterday which is of much interest to a large class of people. It was respecting the possession of siphon tops of siphon bottles which have contained seltzer or any mineral water. Detective Louis Zeltner, employed by the Mineral Water Manufacturers' Association, arrested Thomas Smith, a junk dealer, for having in his possession six heads of siphon bottles, contrary to Sections 369, 370, and 371 of the Penal Code.

Magistrate Pool found that the possession of these tops did not violate the law. He said that these tops merely acted as stoppers to the bottles, and did not in themselves constitute a siphon or siphon bottle. The amendment to the Penal Code sections did not alter the law, he said.

This matter has engaged the attention of nearly every Magistrate's court in the city. Many arrests have been made. The matter, it is said, will be appealed.

Appeal for a Consumptive.

The Charity Organization asks for $160 to pay $5 a week board in the country for a middle-aged man, a consumptive, with the hope of curing him. He had always supported his family until a year ago, and since his illness his wife has done so, but cannot in addition pay his board away from home. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

NEW GOODS FOR AUTUMN.

We shall offer on Monday, Sept. 11, the very choicest Novelties in all our Forty-two Departments, in part as follows: Silks, Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery, beginning with

A SPECIAL SALE OF RIBBONS.

Among the Bargain Counters and Centre Tables will be found 10,500 pieces of very pretty Fancy Silk Ribbons, Romans, Cords, Plaids and stripes - - - - - - - - - - - 5c. yard
A Manufacturer's Stock of Plain and Fancy Millinery Ribbons, 3 to 5 inches wide, at - - - - - - - 10c. and 19c. yard
White, Colors and Black, Double Face Liberty Satin, 4½ in. - 33c. yard
Fine quality Cord Edge, Double Face Satin, White, all Colors and Black, 3½ inch, 29c., 4¼ inch, 33c.

Brilliant Black Silk Taffeta, Ribbons,

1 inch,	1¼ inch,	2 inch,	3 inch,	4 inch,	4½ inch,
5 cts.	7 cts.	10 cts.	15 cts.	19 cts.	22 cts. yd.

Black, Double Face Satin, Pure Silk, Plain Edge, Ribbons,

1 inch,	1¼ inch,	2¼ inch,	3 inch,	3½ inch,	4½ inch,
7 cts.	10 cts.	17 cts.	22 cts.	25 cts.	29 cts. yd.

Black, Satin Back Ribbon Velvets,

1 inch,	1¼ inch,	1½ inch,	2 inch,	2¼ inch,
9 cts.	12 cts.	15 cts.	19 cts.	23 cts. yd.

Sale Commences 9 O'Clock Monday Morning.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, who recently returned from Europe, are visiting here. They will take a cottage for next season.

The invitations for the wedding of Miss Dora Havemeyer, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, to Lieut. Commander C. McR. Winslow, Flag Lieutenant of Admiral Sampson's staff, set for Monday, Sept. 18, at the residence of the bride's mother on Bellevue Avenue, were sent out to-day.

The first cottage rental of the season was made to-day by J. C. Knight, who rented his cottage in Bellevue Avenue to Mrs. H. B. Renwick of New York for the season of 1900.

Perry Tiffany entertained at dinner at the Lawrence Club this evening, having among his guests B. H. Richards, Melville Bull, and Col. D. E. Young.

The German representative, Herr von Mumm, and Herr von Bohlen, Secretary of the German Legation, are visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and W. Hude Neilson will leave Newport on the Sultana to-morrow evening for a short visit to New York. On their return they will remain at the Drexel villa until the middle of October.

The net receipts of the amateur theatricals given at the Casino last week for the benefit of the Newport Hospital will reach $1,200.

At a meeting of the Casino Governors, held this evening, George L. Rives was elected Secretary of the Casino Corporation.

M. Thiébaut, Secretary of the French Legation, has returned to Washington.

The yawl Noyus has arrived here for the use of her new owner, Thomas Janney of Baltimore. She is one of the best boats in her class, and will be kept in commission for some time to come.

This morning Prince Cantacuzene, for the first time since his arrival, with his fiancée, Miss Grant, visited the Casino, and before departing registered for the remainder of his stay here.

Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca is registered at the Casino.

Dinners this evening were very numerous, and some very large dinner parties were given by the various cottagers.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a dinner at Beaulieu in honor of Prince Cantacuzene, the guests including Prince Cantacuzene, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Col. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs Sidney Smith, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, and Eugene Higgins.

Others who entertained at dinner were Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. David King, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, and Mrs. R. H. Goddard.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller have returned to New York.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. O. Matthews have sailed for Europe.

Col. and Mrs. William Jay and Miss Jay have returned to New York.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 9.—The last dance of the Summer at the Malvern generally means the termination of the season, yet it is said that there are many functions still to be held. The weekly dances at the Malvern this Summer have been welcomed heartily by the dancing portion of the Summer colony, as, save while the ships were in port, few opportunities have been afforded for dancing. Among those present were Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Gallatin, Gen. and Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. Pendleton, Miss Pendleton, the Misses Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Platt, Dr. and Mrs. Seely, Miss Seely, Miss Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hall McCormick, Miss Sheffield, Miss Hun, Miss Varnum, Miss Draper, Miss Fox, Miss Biddle, Judge Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Lewis Niles Roberts, Theodor Bjorksten, Waldron Bates, Capt. Crosby, Dr. Thatcher, and many others.

Before the dance Mrs. Van Nest entertained at dinner. Mrs. Van Nest had as guests Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Draper, Miss Varnum, Miss Hun, Mrs. R. H. Gallatin, Miss Van Nest, Mrs. Ripley, Miss Sheffield, Gen. Ripley, Theodor Bjorksten, Dr. Thatcher, Mr. Todd, Dr. Starks, Waldron Bates, Lewis Niles Roberts, Mr. Green, and Mr. Gallatin.

The women golfers from Northeast Harbor came over Wednesday forenoon to play a return match with the women players of the Kebo Club. While the contest cannot be designated close or exciting, yet some excellent golf was played. Miss Marvin excelled for her side, while all of the Bar Harbor women played well. The smoothness of the greens and course was rather a handicap to the visitors, whose grounds at Northeast are not in such good condition as those at Kebo. With the exception of Miss McLane, who was defeated by Miss Marvin by one, all of the Kebo players won their matches. Mrs. Condon defeated Miss Richardson by nine, Miss Sheldon defeated Miss Smith by three, Miss Hay defeated Miss Rob-Rhodes by ten, Mrs. Goff defeated Mrs. Roberts by six, and Miss Hinkle defeated Miss Rathbone by thirteen. The total score thus stood: Kebo, 41; Northeast Harbor, 1, about double the score made last week at Northeast. These matches have proved so interesting that similar ones will doubtless be held another year.

At Kebo the work of clearing away the trees for the building of the new clubhouse has been begun, although it is not certain, though probable, that actual work on the house will be begun before another Summer. It is understood that about $10,000 is required to build such a house as is planned. About three-quarters of this sum has already been raised, and in all probability the remainder will be obtained by the time that it is required. Waldron Bates is the chief mover in the affair.

There will probably be playing at Kebo well through October, although there will be no more matches, save next Saturday, when a special handicap will be played. On Friday Miss S. Kimball will give an invitation putting contest for ladies at Kebo, in honor of her guest, Mrs. Honey of Newport, who is visiting at Eden Brae. On Wednesday Miss Kimball gave a lunch in Mrs. Honey's honor.

Mrs. Frank Ellis entertained at luncheon Sunday at Cleftstone cottage. Mrs. Ellis had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Gallatin, Mrs. Kariwright, Mrs. Goff, Miss Townsend, Miss Hoy, Miss Wallach, Mrs. Van Bibber, Mr. Allart, Mr. Douglas, Gen. Whittier, Mr. Adams, Mr. Cary, and Mr. McCormick.

Two dinners de luxe were given at the Malvern Monday evening. Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler entertained a party of guests, including Miss Thomas, Miss Knowlton, Miss Fox, Mr. Bowler, Mr. Johnson, Mr. La Rose, Miss Pattison, and Waldron Bates. At the other dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Barnwell, Miss Biddle, Mr. Bush, and the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Fox.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS, Sept. 9.—The Homestead Hotel here has just entered upon the closing month of the most successful season in its history, and the bookings for September indicate that the Fall business will be equally heavy. It has been a gay Summer throughout, and rooms have been at a premium. Golf, tennis, coaching, and picnic parties have pleasantly filled the days of August, while concerts, cotillions, and card parties have been in the evenings the enjoyment of all. The roads in every direction leading to the hot springs have been macadamized, so that the stables here enjoyed greater business than ever before. The well-kept greens of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club have won the praise of all visiting experts, and, as usual, golf has been the most popular pastime here this Summer. Every one is anxiously looking forward to the tournament which will take place the early part of October.

Among the prominent New Yorkers who are arriving here daily are C. D. Allen, John W. Welsh and son, John R. Ryan, John P. Manning, Mrs. William T. Tyler, Miss Pauline Doyle, Mrs. C. E. Bogert, H. L. Backus, Albert Bellamy, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Shafer, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Foster, Daniel R. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart, L. Lynch Pendergast, W. A. Austin, Miss M. Gallagher, Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. A. de Bary, and Mr. and Mrs. John G. Dater.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

SARANAC, Sept. 9.—The open golf tournament on the Ampersand links took place this week. Three beautiful silver cups were put up and played for. Carriages from the hotels brought visitors to the links, which were crowded from early until late each day. Mr. Walter J. Travers carried off the handsome Ampersand Cup, and Mr. W. Y. March came in a close second. Mr. R. Driscoll captured the consolation cup in the tournament. On Wednesday the Algonquin Cup was competed for, and Mr. D. A. Loring, Jr., succeeded in making it his.

Hunting continues exceptionally good, and the guides are all kept busy. The bird-hunting season opened last week, and the sound of a shotgun is now added to the rifle reports heard in the woods. Fishing too—that is, pickerel fishing, for the season for trout has closed—was good this week. One lucky man brought in a mess of seventy pounds as a result of a day's outing on the Lower Saranac.

Wednesday afternoon an amusing series of aquatic sports were played off at the Ampersand Bay of the Saranac. Among the events which caused no end of laughter were a log race, flour diving contest, egg race, slippery dobbins contest, and blind boat race. After the contests had been decided the victors were rewarded with characteristic prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Russell, Mr. J. L. R. Bennett and family, and Dr. and Mrs. Irwin H. Hance have arrived from Lakewood.

A jolly party came over the other day from Paul Smith's to "do" the Lower Saranac. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Pyle, Dr. and Mrs. D. H. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Vanderhorp, Mr. J. Tolman Pyle, Mrs. C. P. Corb, Miss Beard, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin.

Samuel Rice returned to New York with his wife this week. Mr. Rice has spent most of the Summer in the mountains.

SPRING LAKE.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Sept. 9.—So little has been said about the season at Spring Lake, despite the fact that so many well-known Philadelphia families summer there, that only at the threshold of its closing scenes does it transpire that it has been very gay indeed this year. The most brilliant entertainment of the Summer was given by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gibbs and the Misses Gibbs at the Casino on Monday night. It was a bal poudre. The Casino was crowded and was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the ballroom being done in National colors. Forty of the prettiest girls and handsomest men of the Summer colony were chosen to dance in the minuet. Powdered hair always attractive above young faces and fair shoulders. The girls wore theirs à la

Sunday
September 10-1899

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Part Two
Pages 17-28

Men's English "Cravenette" Tailor-made Rain Coats,

Proves to air.
No rubber.
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SHED RAIN PERFECTLY.

Coats have Silk Label

"Cravenette"

Trade mark stamped on back of cloth.
For sale at leading Haberdashers.
Price, from $25 up.

FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL

The Emperor Discovers He Is Only a Constitutional Monarch.

BRITISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Efforts to Spread the Idea that the United States and Germany Are Arrayed Together.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The ominous murmurings of the Governmental Aetna have not been followed by the appalling upheaval so universally expected. The Kaiser returned suddenly to Berlin, the whole Prussian Ministry rushed out to Potsdam to meet and remain closeted with him for half a day, and then—quietly returned to Berlin with sphinxlike countenances, and, behold! nothing happened. They marched up the hill and they marched down again, like the King of France. Only a handful of humble district magistrates (Landräthe) were disciplined because they refused to subordinate their convictions to the will of the sovereign; that was the only sputter of the rocket that failed to go off.

The Kaiser seemed in excellent spirits when I saw him at the unveiling of the two new statues of his ancestors, but one would think that it would be a source of sorrow to be obliged to make the gradual discovery that he is, after all, but a constitutional monarch, and not a despot who can impose his own favorite motto, "Suprema lex regis voluntas," on an unquestioning people. Within six months the Emperor has had serious setbacks in both the Prussian Diet and the Reichstag, the first refusing to consider his Labor Protection, or Penal Servitude, bill, and the latter the Canal bill. Curiously enough, the press is almost unanimous in holding the Vice President and Minister of Finance, Herr von Miquel, responsible for the repeated defeats of the Government.

The Kölnische Zeitung, a semi-inspired organ, voices the ideas of the majority when it compares the régime of Miquel with that of Bismarck. The great Chancellor once remarked that it was inconceivable that the Conservative Party should go back on the Government. Herr von Miquel, however, seems to work from exactly the opposite standpoint. The Conservatives are in rebellion against the Crown, and as long as Miquel remains in power the Agrarians will "rule the roost." What will happen is not known, but probably the Centre will receive some concessions, and the Poles ditto, in the hope that the Canal bill will pass all right the next time it is presented.

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NO CONFIDENCE IN MIQUEL.

All things point to the fact that the temporizing policy of Miquel has finally disgusted everybody, and confidence in him is completely destroyed. In November the two bills will come up again, and we shall see whether he can justify himself in the eyes of his fellow-citizens as the man for the place. At present the Emperor seems to place the greatest confidence in him, a confidence fully justified so far as finance is concerned, but Miquel is nearly all-powerful in Prussia. Prince Hohenlohe, nominally head of the Prussian Ministry, giving him an almost free hand.

The German press is now striving to spread the impression that the attitude of the United States toward Germany and Great Britain has undergone a complete change, to the advantage of the former, the Americans "having finally seen through the selfish machinations of 'perfidious Albion'"; in a word, Germany and America are now arrayed together against England. This they prove by the working together of Mr. Tripp and Baron Sternberg in Samoa, and by the fact that these two Commissioners returned thence on the same steamer! Well, Germans are more prone to self-deception than less sentimental peoples; their wishes are always the sires of their thoughts.

A curious case of interference with the secrecy of the telephone has just come before the court in Bielefeld. In the course of a telephonic conversation which a friend the plaintiff was suddenly interrupted by the official in charge, who, as is here the custom, was listening, and who informed him that the matter of his communication was not such as might be transmitted by telephone, and closed the connection, to the wrath of the plaintiff, who has now brought the matter before the courts. The decision of the Judges has not yet been published, but it is significant that even the Liberal papers claim that the telephone officials have not only the right, but the obvious duty, as in the telegraphic service, to keep tab on all conversations in order to guard against the improper use of the phone!

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THE CONSULS AND COMMERCE.

German echoes of Consul General Mason's Government report on the imminent reform in the German Consular Service are making themselves heard in the press, and it is very gratifying to find that, for a wonder, the German writers are full of praise for the American officials, the excellence of whom, however, they ascribe, not to the American system, but to the practical business training enjoyed by the majority of the Consuls before appointment. Within a short time I have heard from the mouths of a number of prominent American business men, who have traveled and seen for themselves the importance of a perfect Consular system to American commerce, that the only hope for a reform lies in the influence to be brought to bear upon Congress by a concerted action of the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the country. Such men as George W. Crouse of Ohio and Richard Young of New York are personally interested in the idea. Few Americans, excepting those who travel and see for themselves, have any idea of the extent of American exports to Germany. Mr. Crouse, returning from the small provincial city of Brandenburg, told me that a firm there within the last year had sold nearly 2,000 American mowers. This was the sale of a single make in one small city.

The President of the German Handelstag (League of Chambers of Commerce) has laid before the Imperial Chancellor a confidential report on the difficulties systematically placed in the way of German exports to the United States. The points, arranged in two groups, are as follows:

I. Transportation: 1. Preparation and certification of invoices; 2. Requisition of the original bills; 3. Declaration of the cost of production; 4. Producing of patterns; 5. Appearance in person and representation before the Consul; 6. Authentication by the Consul of the district of production; 7. Oaths and declarations; 8. Time of dispatching; 9. Manner of packing and marking; 10. Official and general conduct of the Consuls.

II. Tariff duties: 1. Valuation by official appraisers; 2. Testimony of competitors; 3. Additional duties; 4. Appeals.

The Chancellor is asked to appoint a commission for the examination of the present conditions. From the titles of the complaints, given above, the character of the petition as a whole may be judged. The incident may have a diplomatic epilogue, but although certain of the formalities that must now be gone through by German exporters are rather annoying, it is difficult to see how they can be ameliorated so long as the present system of tariff duties exists. Consul General Mason has already reported on the subject to the United States Government.

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REMINISCENCES OF GOETHE.

One hundred and fifty years ago to-day in the still comfortable and even aristocratic-looking old house in the Grosser Hirschgraben at Frankfort the great titan-poet of Germany, half Teuton and half Greek, first saw the light, and the occasion is being celebrated with great enthusiasm in the ancient city on the Main, which has put on a gay vestment of bunting and evergreen, and has called the admirers of her most famous son from far and near to do him honor. The commemoration merits, however, a more extended notice, and must be postponed until next week. The occasion will, of course, be celebrated as well in every city and town of the fatherland, especially in the schools.

One feature of the anniversary is interesting. It will be remembered that the Reichstag refused to vote a contribution to the erection of a statue of Goethe in the City of Strassburg, the immediate reason being the lack of a quorum, but the friends of the proposal never dared to renew the petition. It has now been decided to open subscriptions for the monument throughout the empire, to the end that the ancient Alsacian capital, where the poet won his licentiate of laws, (not doctorate, as is often thought,) should no longer lack a visible sign of homage. Goethe once playfully described a dinner which he attended and closed with the following lines:

Prophets to right, prophets to left.
The world-child in the middle.

Nevertheless he also went among the prophets, though a bad one, for he also wrote:

Zu Goethe's Denkmal, was zahlst du jetzt?
Fragt Dieser, Jener, und Der.
Haett' ich mir nicht selbst ein Denkmal gesetzt,
Das Denkmal, wo kaem' es denn her?

[For Goethe's monument what will thou give? asks this one and that and t'other. If I had not set me a monument myself, where indeed should I find one?]

Goethe was a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and cultivated circles were greatly interested in an address by the President of this august body, no less a personage than the distinguished Prof. du Bois-Reymond, delivered in the year 1882 on the poet's birthday anniversary, and entitled "Goethe and No End," which may be taken as a proof that, for all the Goethe-worship in the Fatherland, deification has not yet taken place. Du Bois-Reymond, with the fine blending of real criticism and humor so characteristic of him, proceeded to lay the great poet upon the dissecting table and cut him to pieces.

Goethe ought never to have accepted office in Weimar; his division of the day into poetry and politics was only the result of an endeavor to be the perfect man; his Faust gave proof of an extraordinarily false psychology; Faust, instead of going to court, issuing unsecured notes and approaching the mothers in the fourth dimension, should have married Gretchen, thus legalizing their child, and gone to work to invent the electrical machine and the air-pump! Goethe's theory of color proved that he had no idea whatever of mechanical causality. Then, indeed, the professor turned to the great Frankforter as a poet, and his eulogy satisfied the most enthusiastic admirers of Germany's chief genius.

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FAVOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Central News cablegram to the effect that the Cubans have been promised their independence at an early date has made an excellent impression here. One prominent journal remarks that a similar declaration to the Filipinos after the destruction of the Spanish fleet would have saved the United States its present embarrassments and been more worthy of its traditional liberty; especially after the express declaration, given at the beginning of the war, that territorial aggrandizement was by no means wanted. On the failure to live up to this declaration the Germans have ever since harped with keen pleasure, asking gleefully: "Did we not tell you what your protestations of humanity were worth?" To be sure, they have always insisted that the war was begun in order to annex Cuba, but they insist that the Americans are like the Scotch, who "keep the Sabbath and everything else they can lay their hands on."

Last Saturday two more statues of Prussian monarchs were unveiled in the Sieges-Allee (Avenue of Victory) by the Emperor. They represent the Emperor Charles IV. and Frederick the Great, and each figure is flanked by busts of two prominent men of the period. One of these supporting the Emperor is that of Klaus von Bismarck, which accounted for the presence of Prince Herbert, who had been invited for the occasion. A brilliant array of magnates greeted the Kaiser on his arrival. The monarch first gave his hand to the sculptor of the Charles IV. group, Cauer, and then took that of Prince Bismarck with a cheery "Well, Herbert?" He also spoke several minutes with the Mayor of Berlin, Herr Kirschner, who, although nearly a year in office, has, to the scandal of the city, not even yet been officially confirmed by his Majesty, the Government having been opposed to his appointment. The Kaiser seemed to be in excellent, in fact, high spirits. Pointing to the figure of the Emperor, who holds his hand on his wallet, in token of the fact that he acquired Brandenburg by purchase, the Kaiser remarked waggishly, "Just like Miquel!"

The statue of the Great Frederick by Uphues, which shows the great Hohenzollern in the full vigor of early manhood at about the same age as the present King of Prussia, is praised on all sides for the characteristic energy of the pose. On the whole, the Sieges-Allee, with its long double row of white monuments, will be, if not a joy to the aesthetic eye, nevertheless an interesting object lesson in history. But what a chance for the lampooning talent of a Heine, who called the Regensburg Walhalla "eine marmorne Schädelstätte"! Nevertheless, it is a sight the more to attract strangers to a city that is bright, interesting, clean, and always a favorite with American travelers.

The royal Intendant of the theatres has arranged for a series of subscription concerts to be held at "Kroll's" during next Winter, the orchestra to be led by Schuch of Dresden, Lamoureux of Paris, Mascagni of Milan, Auer of St Petersburg, Zumpe of Schwerin, and Humperdinck of Frankfort. The orchestra will consist of 110 musicians, and the concerts will not be too heavy in character. Among the soloists already engaged are Lilli Lehmann, Erika Wedekind, Marie Engle, Scheidemantel, Ben Davies, Prof. Auer, Prof. Cesar Thompson, David Popper, Emil Sauer, Xavier Scharwenka, and others. Berlin will thus have three great series of symphony concerts during the season.

EDWARD BRECK.

CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 22.—The list of the delegates of various nations to the twelfth International Congress of Orientalists, which is to be opened in this city on Oct. 4, is almost complete, and contains the names of most of the world's greatest Oriental scholars. Up to the present moment the following nations have sent in the names of their representatives: Austria and Hungary, 16 delegates; Belgium, 2; Chile, 2; China, 1; Egypt, 2; France, 15; Japan, 2; Germany, 16; Greece, 2; Mexico, 2; Persia, 1; Roumania, 2; England, 20; India, 15; Russia, 5; United States, 10; Scandinavia, 3; Switzerland, 3.

Among the principal English representatives are Prof. Max Müller of Oxford University, Prof. Bevan of Cambridge, Lord Reay of the Royal Asiatic Society, Dr. Cates and Dr. Lyge of the Society for Biblical Archaeology. Among India's large contingent are members of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. Germany is on the list with such celebrated names as Kuhn, Furtwängler, Geiger, Hirt, and Krumbacher of Munich, Kautsch of Wittemberg, Bezold of Heidelberg, Leumann, Euting, Landauer, Spiegelberg, Nouack, and Budde of Strasburg.

The French Ministry of Instruction is represented by M. Barbier de Meynard, member of the Institute and President of the Asiatic Society; Profs. Maspero, Breal, Cordier, Guimet, and Senart; the University of France by Profs. Victor Henri and Sceaux; the French Geographical Society by Prof. Cordier, M. Wedel, and Prince Roland Buonaparte; the Société des Américanistes by Prof. Oppert and the Duke de Loubat.

The United States Government and the Smithsonian Institution send special representatives in the persons of Dr. Haupt of the University of Baltimore, Dr. Lanman of Harvard University, Dr. Jastrow of the University of Pennsylvania, and Profs. Gotthell and Jackson of Columbia University. Among the other American delegates are Prof. Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Breasted of Chicago, and Prof. Prince of the University of New York.

Communications from other nations are still awaited, and by the end of the month the list will undoubtedly be considerably augmented.

It is a number of years since the last Oriental Congress was held here, and Rome is once again anxiously awaiting the opportunity of reopening her gates in a hospitable welcome to the distinguished scholars who are to honor her with their presence.

F. M. P.

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Fully ready for greatest business, and nothing shows better the all-around scope and versatility of this section than its replete display of every novelty (French, Scotch, English, American, German) besides the new-made bargains for this week in popular staple weaves.

45-inch Homespuns, those rough but dressy favorites, in various shades of gray and brown; universally 69c., to start the season . . . 58c.
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42-inch Fancy Suitings, many novelties, thorough reliability; current New York price is 69c.; to start the season . . . 59c.
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RARE GLOVE OCCASION.
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REAL KID GLOVES.

Real imported French glace kid, for women; 2 clasps, black, white, tans, modes, grays, pearl, red, blue—embroidered backs; bright, clear skins, perfect in cut, make and finish.

Bona fide kid as opposed to the ordinary cheap glove advertised as real kid.

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A flood of Novelties carry the Paris stamp; jettings and fringes, allovers and spangles appear in ever-varying forms.

THESE ARE SPECIAL:

Taffeta and Lace Allovers, 7 colors, for street and evening (yokes and guimpes), $3.50 styles, per yard . . . $2.45
Heavy Corded Taffetas, for fronts and yokes or entire waists, pink, turquoise, lavender and five other shades; sold for $1.75; opening special, per yard . . . $1.25

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Of fine Covert Venetian, in Oxford, mode and gray, tight fitting and loose front, coat lined with best taffeta, skirt with habit back.

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In fancy Mixtures or black Cheviot Serge, habit back skirt, single-breasted, tight-fitting or fly-front silk-lined coat.

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Light and Dark Gray Homespun Skirts, made with full sweep and habit back; a $7.50 skirt, for . . . $5.75
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Stylish Dress Skirts of gray homespuns and Dark Oxford materials, lined throughout with best quality taffetas . . . $13.75

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New in everything—imported and domestic Shawls, with three striking leaders to enlist every economist's interest and sure attendance.

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LOT 3.—Regular price was $14.75; special . . . $9.75

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Black Corded Skirt Braid, 5 yard pieces . . . 15c.
Bias Velveteen Binding, fine quality, 5 yard piece, for . . . 14c.
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THE most charming novelties. Not bought at long range, but secured by direct face to face dealing with Parisian and Viennese costumiers. The very identical costly models we display are duplicated in our American workrooms by American artists, with American ingenuity. These are illustrations:

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HOME Beautifiers—exclusive, original. Full of charm and attractive not more through the abundant, ample assortments than from the conservatively low prices. As stimulants to Fall business we have made a great list of Monday specials.

Silk and wool Furniture Coverings, Drapery Fabrics, Indian and Persian Art Stuffs, Portieres, Table Covers and Lace Curtains.

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Balance of our Straw Matting Stock, single rolls, short lengths, to close, at fractions of former cost.

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10-4 white wool Blankets, regularly $2.98 and $3.98, now $2.25 and $2.69
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Double bed—ready hemmed, 59c. 65c. 89c. worth 75c. worth 89c. worth $1.10.

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Double beds, choice designs. $1.39 and $1.89; worth $1.69 and $2.48.

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Most modern styles, linings and colorings; largest and most varied assortment ever shown in silk, moreen, mohair, Mercerized, novelty metallic, sateens and cloth effects.

Special.

Taffeta Petticoats in black and colors, deep umbrella flounce, corded and faced, $4.98.

Taffeta Petticoats in colors, three-ruffle flounce, extra full corded and faced, $5.75.

Taffeta Petticoats in a variety of flounce, tucks and corded effects, $7.50.

Handkerchiefs.

Apart from the magnetism that lies in well selected, fresh, new styles, your attention is invoked to this extraordinary list of newly made bargains:

Women's all linen hemstitched, fine grade and finish, 10c.—6 for 55c.
Women's all linen hemstitched, extra good quality, 12c., 6 for 65c.
Women's sheer all linen unlaundered, initial—every letter, 12c.—6 for 65c.
Men's all linen hemstitched, full size, 12c.—6 for 65c. Fancy styles.
Fine all linen, lace trimmed and embroidered, all new designs, 5c.—6 for $1.35, 48c.—6 for $2.68.

First Fall Sale
in our
Stamped Linens.

Newly imported and regular Scarfs, Squares, Centre Pieces, Doylies, etc., in hand-made Renaissance, linen Renaissance and Irish Point.

Doylies, 6 by 9, in Renaissance Lace and Linen Renaissance, 12c. 19c. 29c. 39c., worth 15c. up to 55c.
Centres and Squares—
18 inch, 68c; worth 79c.
18 inch, 79c.; worth 95c.
18 inch, 98c.; worth $1.25.
Scarfs—In Renaissance Lace and linen Renaissance.
20x54, $2.68; worth $2.98.
20x54, $3.68; worth $3.98 (in Linen Renaissance).
20x60, $2.98; worth $3.50
20x60, $3.98; worth $4.50 (in Lace Renaissance).

Nineteenth Street. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth Street.

At the Play and With the Players

THE touch of Mr. Jerome K. Jerome is never heavy, but it is frequently to lingering. He has undoubtedly splendid faith in his own powers as an entertainer, but very little, as it seems, in the intelligence or the sensitiveness of his audiences. I have heard it said that if one is going to manage a hotel or put a patent medicine on the market it is just as well not to believe too much at the outset in the intelligence of the public. But that is not true of the playwright, even if it has been, sometimes, of the theatre manager. Your maker of successful plays believes in himself, to be sure, but he also believes in the people who applaud his works. The common melodramas that succeed are always written by men who put the best they have to give in them; those that fail are put together, nine cases out of ten, by hacks who felt themselves intellectually above their work.

If Mr. Jerome had more thought of the feelings of his audiences he would not inflict on them such a preposterous scene as the yacht episode in "Miss Hobbs," now at the Lyceum Theatre. The idea is good enough, wherever he may have found it but his manner of working it out is sadly at fault. There is no illusion at all. Nobody can believe for a moment that Miss Hobbs really thinks the yacht is drifting, while in the conduct of the scene there is ten times too much illustrative "business" called for in proportion to the matter to be illustrated. The scene is not led up to, is not half developed, and reaches the wrong climax.

For clearly Miss Hobbs's knowledge of Kingsearl's perfidy, having entered not at all into the scheme of the situation which comprises the entire act, excepting to serve as a held-over excuse for bringing her into the scene at the desired moment, should not have been suddenly recurred to at the end of the act without further preparation. In the circumstances it produces a discordant and disappointing effect. The spectator expects another climax; just what, he does not know Evidently Mr. Jerome did not know of any other, either, which simply proves that he ought not to have involved himself in such a mess.

But with a week fairly crowded with important new plays staring one in the face it does not seem worth while to be so grave about this trifle. Personally, I prefer the wildest farce to comedy so futile, but it seemed to have its admirers the other night, performance and all, and certainly Mrs. Gilbert as the sensible spinster was good to look at and listen to, while Mr. Orrin Johnson and Mrs. Bloodgood put some snap and feeling into their acting. That I do not care for Mr. Richman in a Charles Mathews part is perhaps nobody's fault but my own, and that I was so wofully disappointed in Miss Russell's treatment of her rôle is probably due to the fact that I expected too much of her.

I still have strong faith in the possibilities of Miss Russell in comedy. She is capable of a great variety of expression. She has a keen sense of humor. But Henrietta Hobbs might as well have been mournful Catharine in Monsieur Lavedan's play of last season, so slow, so monotonous, so persistently "quiet," so deficient in the verve needful to comedy of this staple pattern was the portrayal.

In the banter of Act I. her restrained manner was not altogether ineffective, but buoyancy and sparkle were sadly missed in that slow Act II., while in the yacht's cabin the actress seemed to be awake just one second, when Henrietta tried to hitch the stationary chair nearer to the table. That was a trivial bit of "business," but let us be perfectly fair. It was well done.

When she was abruptly told that the yacht was drifting out to sea in a fog she was calmness itself. When, in sight of the penultimate climax, she was called upon to utter a speech of contrasted sentiment in the manner of artificial comedy—"I wonder if I have been a fool! I wonder if he is right! I wonder if those chops are done!"—she varied her tone not at all. Her countenance was immutable.

Yet she can, when she will, put so much charm and vitality into the representation of just such comedy as this. How captivating she was in the Pailleron play, how bright and winsome in the comedy episodes of "Martyre"! In "Dangerfield" she was delightfully buoyant. What is the matter with Miss Russell? Did the London overpraise of her acting in "Sue" turn the head of an artiste so experienced? The English critics that first night of the Bret Harte play were captivated by a charming personality quite new to them. Some mistakenly ascribed all the effect she and the play made upon them to art. As a matter of fact Miss Russell's acting in "Sue" was too restrained even for that play, the very keynote of which was monotony. There is a crying need just at this moment for actors of refined comedy, but the most refined comedy is a thing of life.

For the rest, a review of recent dramatic doings must concern itself wholly with nonsense. Three farces, all of the least intellectual variety, demand some sort of notice. "Why Smith Left Home," "Mr. Smooth," and "In Paradise" are alike in this one particular, that they are almost devoid of wit in the text and of first-hand observation of character. Their fun, though it is not always coarse, is still invariably of the bluntest and commonest sort. In some technical respects Mr. Broadhurst's piece at the Madison Square Theatre is better than its author's earlier farces; it is superior to his one avowedly serious play, "The Last Chapter," in the one essential that it produces exactly the effect aimed at. But it exhibits no increase of skill except in the mere workmanship, and is intended, like the others, chiefly for the entertainment of those cheerful humans who, when they go to see a play, leave their minds at home or in the hotels they inhabit in their infrequent visits to the metropolis.

After the needful explanatory prelude the movement is brisk and the performance itself is of uncommon merit. Mrs. Yeamans, as a domineering Irish-American cook, who embodies the newspaper jokes of a whole generation touching the "servant-girl question" and the most obviously humorous side of the workings of labor unions, is well placed. Mr. George Barnum and Mr. Maclyn Arbuckle, who have not hitherto attracted critical notice here, are revealed as stage humorists sure of increasing fame, the first as a dialect comedian of the latest and least intelligible brand, the second as a plain American citizen, newly wed and much perplexed as he breasts the blows of circumstance. These and other players well fitted to their tasks, including Miss Dorothy Usner, who appears in a personification of familiar jokes about lady's maids, give the representations of Mr. Broadhurst's farce spirit and distinction.

"Why Smith Left Home," therefore, will serve. It is an article of merchandise for which there is a demand. It would gain nothing from the praise bestowed on a notable work of art if that, by some odd chance, should be diverted to it; it will suffer not at all from the opinions of a few who hold that farce is a form of dramatic art and not mere merchandise.

"Mr. Smooth," at the Manhattan Theatre, and "In Paradise," at the Bijou, remain to be briefly considered. The former is the least objectionable of these, but lacks, in its performance, the radiant charm of muliebrity, which is impressively exerted in the noisy piece from the French further down Broadway. Minnie Seligman, plump, emotional, and in the present instance extravagantly vivacious; Margaret Macdonald, silent, furtive, quietly alluring; and Beatrice Morgan, the dazzling young lady with the fine Dublin brogue, who emerged suddenly out of space to fill small parts so magnificently at Daly's last season, form a trio which would be sure to lend irresistible effect to a production just a trifle less unlovely in itself than "In Paradise," and may even serve to save this, especially as there are some other ladies concerned in the performance with some claims to be considered handsome. For we must remember that female loveliness has always given mere talent a close race in theatricals.

But "Mr. Smooth," if lacking in the purely superficial charm of that "shining gloss that fadeth suddenly," the beauty of women, possesses the more substantial quality of wholesome humor. It is full of old ideas and in spite of its essential Americanism reminds one at times of the old farces of Garrick's day. Perhaps it is all rather too deliberate to exactly suit the taste of an unthinking multitude used to the more elliptical fun of the modern acrobatic farces, but it seems to move along quickly enough, and it does not, like every other farce of this new season, require half an hour or more of stupid preparation to set its ball of fun rolling.

Mr. William Collier, as he pursues his career, will doubtless find material to work upon of a better quality than this, and will perhaps reform his personal style and divest himself of a few little tricks which were not out of place in acrobatic farce, but will be accounted objectionable by any persons of refined taste who happen to take note of Mr. Collier's present doings. He may even find it expedient, in course of time, to open his mouth a little wider when he speaks. It is the amiable custom of our craft to build up great expectations for young actors whose work is promising. In nine cases out of ten the actors never reach the niches in the temple of fame their friends the reviewers select for them. Mr. Collier may not be looking for a niche. He is, at the present writing, an uncommonly funny fellow, but the best fun palls after a while. A small army of last year's jesters are out of employment now.

Mr. Richard Golden, who is conspicuous in the piece at the Bijou Theatre, shows, however, that the mere jester sometimes survives changes of fashion in jesting and lives down defeat. The rôle intrusted to him, though one may not quite like it, must be accounted a good part for a competent comedian. Pontbichot is an aged sinner, tied down to the rigid routine of rural domesticity for thirty years and kicking over the traces at last, yet proving, in the very act, his simple and credulous nature. One can imagine what Burton, Davidge, Setchell, Owens, or Lewis might have made of the easy and highly colored scenes which are padded out in the Bijou play with incoherent nonsense, to be sure, but are plainly recognizable as fair stuff for a comedian to work on, nevertheless. Mr. Theodore Hamilton, one of the associates of Mr. Golden in this performance, would act this part if he had been cast to it with correct technical skill. Mr. Golden "mugs" it, substitutes clowning for illustrative "business" and grimacing for expression. No doubt he seems screamingly funny to people who like clowning, but he certainly leaves most of the work cut out for him undone. But enough for the present of farce and farceurs.

Happily, in the rich programme of new plays arranged for this week, farce will have no place. Comedy, romantic drama, and the drama of character will prevail. New dramatizations of two of the most famous works of fiction in the English language, and a revival of a serviceable dramatization of a French romance, will share the honors with an original comedy, new to our stage, which has received more praise from discriminating English critics than is often accorded to an acting play. All that it is needful to know of this comedy, "The Tyranny of Tears," with which Mr. Drew's annual engagement at the Empire Theatre will be opened; of "Becky Sharp" at the Fifth Avenue, the reopening of Daly's with Mr. and Mrs. Sothern as central figures on the stage so long dominated by others, "The Ghetto," and "The Only Way" is given elsewhere. The week cannot fail to be memorable among the weeks of the season.

Out of this city the principal theatrical event of this week will be the tentative production in Providence, by Stuart Robson, of Mrs. Voynich's drama founded on her own highly emotional romance, "The Gadfly." No one who has read "The Gadfly" can imagine Stuart Robson in the character of Rivarez. Yet Mr. Robson has always been a modest and sensible man and an artist who has shown both discretion and versatility. Some of us can remember him in many rôles, including the burlesque Crosstree in Burnand's "Black-ey'd Se-usan," Sim Tappertit, Tobias Shortcut, and Mawworm, not to mention his old Union Square repertory, Bertie the lamb and Eli the meddler, in Mr. Thomas's play last year.

I fancy that sometimes we have not quite understood Mr. Robson. We used to laugh when Hector Placide explained his feelings in the last act of "Led Astray," when Simon Cornichet in "The Geneva Cross" expressed his devotion for the girl who did not care for him and his willingness to eat more jackass for her sake; yet while we laughed we must have been conscious of the pathos in the situations. Mr. Robson's voice and his vocal method, his facial expression, his gestures, his walk, have been associated in our minds for many years with comical ideas, and there is no escaping the fact that it will be difficult to associate them now with the grief, the misfortune, the cruel irony, the tragic fate of Arthur Burton, sometime called Felice Rivarez.

Rivarez is one of the most notable creations of modern fiction, and many thousands of readers have been impressed powerfully by the story of his poignant misery and the incidents that led to it. The man is not, to be sure, an elemental type. That one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin compels recognition of Falstaff, Colonel Newcome, and Micawber as fellow-beings in spite of the brilliant light in which their individual peculiarities are exhibited. But Rivarez is an exceptional type, his experiences though they do not tax the credulity of the confirmed reader of novels, are of a kind "most rare." His father was a priest of matchless eloquence, who in a long life had but one great sin to atone for; his mother, a lonely, timid English girl, exiled in a strange land.

As a youth the so-called Arthur Burton is as gentle and delicate as a girl, deeply religious, and devoted to ideals. He also after the foolish manner of his kind, loves a pretty girl. With one blow, almost too cunningly contrived by the novelist, his ideals are shattered, his enthusiasm destroyed, his religion crushed out of him, his love blighted; and then follows a long period of physical degradation and disease which change this hapless young man's outward being as completely as his mental experience has distorted his heart and his mind. Then a power is put into his hand to do harm to society and the Church, which he holds to be twin evils; but before his plans are carried out he falls, a victim partly to his own better nature, partly to the law of man.

There is in the climax a moving interview between the father, now a Cardinal and a priest of great piety, and the son, which an expert playwright would turn into a scene of moral transformation and noble self-sacrifice on the son's part. There is no such idea in the novel. Rivarez dies as he has lived, a cynical scoffer; a hero, but a mocker. One waits for the advent of this play with mingled feelings.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

A Promise of Good Entertainment at Six of the City Theatres.

"The Tyranny of Tears" is in four acts, but its action involves only six personages, two women and four men, one of them merely a useful, undemonstrative servant. Mr. Parbury is a novelist of great repute, but still in harness, and compelled to invent works of fiction for his living. He employs a sympathetic and unusually helpful amanuensis, who is, of course, of the feminine gender. Mrs. Parbury is young and pretty and devoted to her husband, but she is endowed with too much "temperament," and she is beginning to exert a depressing and deterrent effect on Parbury. He has given up much for her sake, and is capable of greater sacrifice, but cannot find a means to conquer her temperament. Whenever Mrs. Parbury cannot have her own way she resorts to tears. Tears for her are both a consolation and a weapon. Parbury cannot endure them.

It will be seen that the basic situation, which is true enough to the facts of life, suggests inevitably a common development and a painful if not a vulgar climax. But Mr. Chambers avoids these and keeps all his action in the fragrant walks of pure comedy. The situation involving the man and his wife and the charming amanuensis does not lead to either the Magistrate's or the divorce court.

Mrs. Parbury discovers the amanuensis, Hyacinth Woodward, kissing Mr. Parbury's photograph, and orders her to leave the house. Miss Woodward refuses to go unless her employer dismisses her, and this Mr. Parbury, having resolved to hold his own against the flow of tears, refuses to do; no explanation of the reason of Mrs. Parbury's jealousy having been offered to him. So Mrs. Parbury goes. Then Mr. Parbury, manifestly, cannot keep his amanuensis in his house. The problem is solved when Parbury's old bachelor friend, Gunning, is revealed as the accepted suitor of Miss Woodward.

Of course, in such a play the interest all centres in the personages. If we like them very much we like the play, too. Acting of a delicate and discriminating quality is essential. This will be secured to the play at the Empire, surely, with a distribution including John Drew in the rôle of Parbury, which Wyndham acted all the Spring and early Summer in London; Isabel Irving as Mrs. Parbury, Ida Conquest as Hyacinth, Arthur Byron as George Gunning, and Harry Harwood as a gay old gentleman involved in the proceedings, Colonel Armitage.

Another Monday night incident will be the recurrence, at the Garrick Theatre, of David Belasco's immensely profitable adaptation of "Zaza," with Mrs. Leslie Carter in the title rôle. The powerful impression made by the play and the actress last year is not to be disputed, nor is the extraordinary merit of Mrs. Carter's acting to be denied; while the moral quality of the work need not be discussed at this late day. "Zaza" is not nice, but it is strong, human, affecting.

The performance will be changed in no noteworthy particular in this revival. Charles Stevenson, Mark Smith, Alfred Bruning, Hugo Toland, Marie Bates, and Mabel Howard will resume their familiar impersonations.

Tuesday night has been set apart for the first performance of "Becky Sharp" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. It will have the field all to itself, and all the habitual first-nighters will be there to see it. Langdon Mitchell, son of Dr. Weir Mitchell, wrote this piece, which is a dramatic version of certain incidents in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," for Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, whose fitness to embody the character of Rebecca and to vividly denote certain traits of that immortal personage has often been proclaimed. The play, which is in four acts, has been performed in Montreal, and the newspapers of that town report it successful.

One of them argues, somewhat mistakenly, as it seems to us, that the play cannot be called artistic because it presents only the darker side of human nature. Rebecca is necessarily the whole play. An extended character study is obviously the author's intention. Dobbin becomes a mere sketch, and, inevitably, a rather droll sketch; only Rawdon, dear old Rawdon, is of nearly Becky's importance in the play, and Rawdon was never a paragon. But if Mr. Mitchell has condensed and selected reverently and well and revealed a feeling for dramatic effect, and Mrs. Fiske's portrayal equals expectations, a good artistic end will be served.

Meanwhile this energetic and original actress is lucky in having the moral quality of her play, fairly or unfairly, denounced. She has not been too lucky lately. Inevitably she must suffer, indirectly, from the errors of her management and of her ill-advised and uninfluential friends. Scolding pays nobody. But Mrs. Fiske's work has always been treated of according to its merit in this and other influential newspapers, and that large part of the public which knows nothing and cares less about the disputes of managers has been kept well informed of her plans. As a result much public interest has been manifested in her forthcoming production. She will have a much finer audience Tuesday night than she could draw last year with "Magda" or "Frou-Frou."

In "Becky Sharp" we shall be first introduced to Becky as an inmate of Miss Crawley's house, after she has won the confidence of that selfish spinster, and secretly married Rawdon Crawley. Here is seen the mortification caused by her lost opportunity to marry Sir Pitt and the title instead of Sir Pitt's dependent son. The story moves to Brussels, where in the pictorial setting of the great ball of the Duchess of Richmond on the eve of Waterloo, Becky, manoeuvring and scheming, is the figure of interest. Then the play takes the spectator to the Curzon Street residence of Becky and Rawdon, where they have set up in style on a capital confined to the characteristic devices of the adventuress, and where happens that interview between Becky and Lord Steyne, and the latter's encounter with Rawdon. In the outline of the play thus set forth, much dramatic matter might be condensed. The last act is placed at Pumpernickel, where Becky is at the end of her tether and in distress among Bohemian companions.

The scenery in the first and third acts is said to correctly represent appropriate interiors of the period. The costumes have been prepared from designs by Percy Anderson of London. It is insisted that every uniform to be worn in the ball scene will be a duplicate of the uniform of some noted officer who participated in the battle of Waterloo, and that every sabretache, shako, or other detail of the military insignia of the event and time will be reproduced after study of the subject in the British War Office.

The play contains thirty-four speaking characters, while a large number of persons will be employed in voiceless parts. The cast will include Maurice Barrymore as Rawdon Crawley, R. V. Ferguson as old Sir Pitt, Charles Plunkett as young Pitt, Tyrone Power as Lord Steyne, Wilfrid North as Dobbin, Stanley Rignold as George Osborne, W. F. Owen as Joseph Sedley, W. L. Branscombe as Bowles, Arthur Maitland as Raggles, Zenaide Williams as Amelia, Ethel Douglass as Miss Crawley, Jean Chamblin as the Marchioness of Steyne, and Mary Maddern as Briggs.

It will not seem so strange now to find new tenants at Daly's as it would have seemed before the recent brand of English musical comedy got its foothold there. Also, no two actors of the present hour, not trained to Daly traditions, would fit there so well as Edward Sothern and Virginia Harned. They have been chosen to begin Mr. Daniel Frohman's term of management next Wednesday evening. It is understood that no changes whatever have been made in the decorations of the house or the arrangement of pictures in the foyer. Later in the season, presumably, when Mr. Sothern has started on his tour of other cities, Mr. Frohman will produce at Daly's "The Ambassador," a comedy of modern manners by John Oliver Hobbes, (Mrs. Craigie,) which is as delicate as gossamer and will require the most careful treatment his permanent company can give it.

Meanwhile there will be a recurrence of "The King's Musketeer," Henry Hamilton's dramatic version of "Les Trois Mousquetaires," with Mr. Sothern as d'Artagnan, Miss Harned as Miladi, Miss Florence as Gabrielle, and the cast otherwise much as it was at the Knickerbocker only a short time ago.

Mr. Litt will reopen his splendid Broadway Theatre, which has been redecorated and improved, next Friday night with "The Ghetto," the first of a series of dramas of Jewish life which is expected to distinguish this season. "Ben Hur," at the same house later in the season, and Mr. Zangwill's much and well advertised "Children of the Ghetto" are in the series. The plays have no other relationship. They treat of Jewish life and character in different environments and under different conditions, and also from different points of view.

"The Ghetto" was written by Henrik Hyermann, a Dutch dramatist, and the English adaptation has been made by Chester Bailey Fernald, an American writer, author of plays and stories of Chinese life in San Francisco. The action passes in Amsterdam in 1817 and involves the love of Raphael, son of a rich Jew, for his father's Christian handmaiden. Two striking personages, besides the hero and heroine, are the father, proud of his race, strong in the face of oppression, but blind, and an old rabbi. The play is said to be realistic and to view life rather sternly, but to have nevertheless a fair allowance of humorous relief.

The cast will include Joseph Haworth and Grace Filkins in the rôles of the hero and heroine, allotted in London to Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Potter, as well as Sidney Herbert, Emmett Corrigan, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Bijou Fernandez, Samuel Edwards, and Robert McWade.

Much has already been printed in this journal about "The Only Way," Freeman Wills's dramatization of Charles Dickens's "A Tale of Two Cities," which Charles Frohman will produce at the Herald Square Theatre next Saturday night, Sept. 16, with Henry Miller in the congenial rôle of Sydney Carton. Freeman Wills, a brother of the late W. G. Wills, author of "Charles I." and "Olivia," wrote this piece, which was first acted in London last season at the Lyceum Theatre, with Martin Harvey as Carton.

The prologue takes place in a loft near the Château St. Evremonde, and shows us Jean Defarge, whose sister the Marquis de St. Evremonde has seduced, challenging him to a duel, which results in Jean being mortally wounded. He is visited by Dr. Manette, a benevolent physician, and, on the refusal of the latter to allow his silence to be purchased, the Marquis has him confined in the Bastile.

Nineteen years elapse, and we are in Sydney Carton's chambers in Soho. The dissolute barrister is sleeping off the effects of an orgy, in which he has indulged after, by his acuteness as an advocate, saving the life of Charles Darnay, the son of the Marquis de St. Evremonde, who has renounced his title and estates and emigrated to England, and has fallen under suspicion of being a spy. Carton cherishes a hopeless love for Lucie, the daughter of Dr. Manette, who has come to London after his release at the storming of the Bastile. Ernest Defarge, the deceased Jean's brother, discovers the whereabouts of Darnay, and, to make him suffer for his family, entices him to Paris by means of an appeal from his ex-steward, Gabelle, who is in danger of death from the Revolutionary Tribunal. Darnay goes, and with him Manette, Lucie, and Carton. When Darnay is tried by the Tribunal as an emigrant aristocrat, Carton pleads eloquently in his defense, but Defarge tells the story of his sister's ruin and his brother's murder, and the jury, in wild rage, pronounce Darnay guilty, and he is condemned to death.

The scene of the Revolutionary Tribunal, with its howling, gesticulating mob, is animated and exciting. The sacrifice which Carton makes of his own life for Darnay is managed in the manner described in the book, Darnay being chloroformed and taken out insensible to the carriage which is to convey him to a seaport on his way to London. Mimi, a servant, who is hopelessly in love with Carton, fills, in the concluding scene, the part played by the little seamstress in Dickens's story.

We are shown a hall in the Conciergerie, with imperturbable aristocrats playing cards on the eve of execution, and the painful scenes when some of the less stoical prisoners are called out to die. Finally Carton and Mimi depart to death together, he being seen in the concluding tableau on the platform of the guillotine, surrounded by a crowd in deep shadow, while the principal actor stands out in strong light against a background of dark city and cloudy sky.

The distribution of parts promises well. Edward J. Morgan of the Lyceum company will play the dual rôle of Jean and Ernest Defarge, D. H. Harkins will be Dr. Manette, J. H. Stoddart Jarvis Lorry, Joseph Brennan Mr. Stryver, Byron Douglas Charles Darnay, Margaret Dale Lucie, Margaret Anglin Mimi, and Clara Wisdom that dreadful woman, the Vengeance.

MR. MANSFIELD'S SEASON

The Actor-Manager Is Preparing for a Notable Year.

Richard Mansfield's preparations for the coming season are gradually but finally being arranged. They have been of no cursory character involved in mere mending, retouching, and incidental replacement.

Mr. Mansfield has ordered everything new, as housekeepers would say "from cellar to garret" or in the parlance of the stage from "back drop to footlights," and the newness of things will not be confined to scenery of even to costumes or properties, but to everything used, worn, or displayed to illustrate his stage pictures. This feat of preparing a new production is counted a more or less prodigious and extravagant feat when it is limited to one play, but Mr. Mansfield has discarded all of his theatrical property heretofore used, and scene painters, property makers, furniture builders, carpenters, tailors, costumers, and wigmakers have for weeks been industriously making completely new equipments for "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Beau Brummel," "The Devil's Disciple," "King Richard III.," "The Parisian Romance," "Arms and the Man," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

This has, of course, engaged the services of a large number of persons. Richard Marston, who last year painted the gorgeous settings for "Cyrano de Bergerac," has about completed an entirely new scenic investiture. He has also painted several individual scenes for others of the Mansfield plays. All of this was not done in his studio at Wallack's Theatre, but was prepared in part in an improvised studio near by. Two other scenic artists have devoted their energies and the resources of their studios to the other stage pictures. It is said by those who have seen the new Cyrano scenes and the Carlton House and Mall scenes for "Beau Brummel" that the artists have eclipsed anything before offered in decorative color schemes and light effects. To the untrained eye a bit of scenery by daylight is crude and raw. But to get his effect the artist shuts out the daylight and lights his work by gas or electricity. Mr. Mansfield has been visiting at least one of the studios every day, and he sends word in advance so that the work may be properly lighted.

Most of the costumes of the principals—especially the Cyrano, Brummel, and Shakespearean dresses—have been made in the shops of the best-known costumers in the city. However, Mr. Mansfield has on the stage with him in most of his plays about 150 persons, from among those who travel with him and the extra persons trained in advance by his "super Captain," and all these must be appropriately costumed with one, two, and sometimes three changes, not merely for one play, but many for plays of his repertoire. There are hundreds of costumes for the actors, nobles, and comooners of the first act of "Cyrano," the townspeople, soldiers, poets, cooks, and marquises of the second, French and Spanish soldiers of the third, and white-robed nuns of the last act; the crowded revelry scene before Shylock's house, and the impressive array of judges, Jews, and Venetians in the Doge's court in the "Merchant of Venice"; the powdered exquisites at the "small and early" at Carlton House in "Beau Brummel"; the soldiers, noblemen, clergy, acolytes, and servants in "King Richard"—and so on through all the plays. Shoes, stockings, trunks, tights, trousers, coats, capes, armor, helmets, hats, plumes, gloves, and the whatnot of wardrobes multiply.

These are being made in a warehouse on West Twenty-seventh Street. A whole floor has been taken, and the sight presented is interesting. The seamstresses under the direction of Mr. Mansfield's wardrobe mistress and her assistant number eighteen. The work has been in progress for six weeks, and the last of it will not be completed before the Mansfield company begins the tour. All the "theatre trunks" and wardrobe crates were taken there, and to the number of about seventy stand about the wall. There are in the centre of the room two large cutting and basting tables, and scattered about are a dozen sewing machines which buzz and chirp all day long. Sometimes an actor or an actress, spared from rehearsal, hurries in to have a dress or a coat tried on. Tables, chairs, trunks, floors, are a motley array of divers colored velveis, satins, silks, and plush. One side of the long room where there are no windows is hung from end to end with a white cloth, and against it in brilliant colored contrast hang the finished costumes.

One other factor in the completion of big productions is the property makers. Mr. Mansfield has several of these. They are ingenious workmen, one is almost inclined to say artists. To be an able property man one must know how to mold a statue in plaster, build an antique clock, fashion a Baronial mantlepiece, grow fruit from a palette of paints, and fashion roast game that looks as if it were spitting and blistering from fresh basting in a glowing oven. The men who manufacture the hundreds of small things and large which dress the scenes in Mr. Mansfield's presentations will have filled many traveling crates before their work is done.

Meantime the centre and source of all this energy is himself busily at work on the stage of the Garden Theatre rehearsing his company. Mr. Mansfield is surrounded by eighty-seven players in addition to his heads of departments and employes who handle his business and his stage property. On either side of the stage at rehearsal the company sits in rows four and five deep. The process is businesslike and methodical. No time is lost between 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 or 4:30 in the afternoon.

MME. MODJESKA'S NEW ROLE.

The new and original play which Clinton Stuart has written expressly for Mme. Modjeska on the subject of Marie Antoinette, the first production of which is set down for some time this month, covers not only some historical days in the ill-fated Queen's career, but incidents suggested by history as equally susceptible to dramatic effect. Among these is an interview between Marie Antoinette and Mirabeau, who figures in a single episode, but one so placed as to be of prime importance in the action, and a series of scenes in which the devotion of the Queen's loyal friend, the Count Alexandre de Fersen, is portrayed. These characters may be said to form, together with those of Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI., the nucleus of Clinton Stuart's treatment of this subject.

The author also introduces both the Count de Provence and the Count d'Artois, the King's brothers; Mme. Adelaide, the King's autocratic aunt, known as "Mme. Etiquette"; the Princess Lamballe, Mme. Elizabeth, the King's sister; such courtiers as the Count de Vaudreuil, and the Baron Beausenval, as well as the youthful Dauphin and his sister, Mme. Royale, and their governess, Mme. de Tourzel, while Gen. Lafayette occupies a neutral position between the aristocrats and the people. The latter element includes both Santerre and Simon and such contrasted types as the virago "Queen Audu," and the gentle Louise Chabry. None of such men of the Revolution as Robespierre, Marat, or Danton figure in the story, this element being confined to the ambitious Mayor of Paris, Petion, who was their instrument, and save himself and leaders and instigators of the mob, Marie Antoinette comes fact to face only with Mirabeau, her converted enemy, and the Court.

The new play is in a prologue and five acts. In the prologue Marie Antoinette is shown at Little Trianon, in the days before motherhood had changed her from a butterfly into a serious, thoughtful woman. The first act is at Versailles on the fateful October day in 1789, thence passing to the Tuileries, where the Queen consults with Mirabeau—a departure from history which usually places their actual interview at St. Cloud—and thence to the tower of the Temple, and the cell of the condemned heroine in the prison of the Conciergerie. The character is so designed as to cover a wide range of expressions, showing Marie Antoinette as the woman of mind as well as heart, and adopting the same view of her character and attainments that has been supported by the gradual publication of her correspondence.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"A Little Ray of Sunshine" has reached the end of its second week at Wallack's Theatre.

BIJOU THEATRE.—"In Paradise" will begin its second week to-morrow night. The attendance was large through the first week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Andrew Mack, in "The Last of the Rohans," continues to attract large audiences. The popular singing comedian has had no previous play which has pleased his audiences so well as this latest success.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, and their play, "The Moth and the Flame," will inaugurate the opening of the Opera House to-morrow night. The theatre has been beautified in every detail, and may be ranked among the handsomest of New York's playhouses.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Willie Collier in his new play, "Mr. Smooth," has reached the end of his first week, and it would seem, if the box-office takings and the cordiality of the audience mean anything, that the farcical comedy has the elements that appeal to theatregoers.

EDEN MUSEE.—The success of the Neopolitan Orchestra has been unusual, and, in addition to its instrumental music, it has made a feature of vocal selections. The cinematograph has secured new views for this week which will be shown hourly. As the wax works are constantly being changed each week, there will be many new and interesting exhibits.

CRITERION THEATRE.—"The Girl from Maxim's" has proved to be one of the most successful farces that Mr. Frohman has ever produced. It was presented for the first time two weeks ago, and nearly 14,000 people have seen this play at the Criterion. The play contains so many novelties, and so many ingenious situations that it is devoid of the dull spots which usually exist in French farces.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Hearts of Oak," a play dealing with life in New England about the period of 1859, by James A. Herne, will be the attraction for this week. A competent cast has been secured, headed by Miss Ida Hamilton and Mr. E. P. Sullivan. The cast will also include James Herne, Nat D. Jones, Thomas M. Hunter, Lionel Hogarth, Adelaide Goundre, Elliotte Emeking, and Margaret Cecil. Mr. Herne believes that each of them will give entire satisfaction to the public.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—J. K. Tillotson's melodrama, "A Young Wife," will enter on the third week of its run to-morrow night. Mr. Tillotson's play tells an interesting story, and is excellently acted by Selma Herman, who has made a splendid impression with the patrons of this house. Manager Rosenquest believes the play will have a prosperous run at his rejuvenated theatre. During the run of "A Young Wife" regular matinees will be given Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The bill this week will include Albert Jennings, the "Perfect Man"; Frank Cotton and his two jacks, Rinaldo and Ricardo; strong men and athletes; F. F. Collins, in an exhibition of wireless telegraphy; the talking machine, in an up-to-date exhibition; Amelia Hill, Indiana Fat Girl, and others. In the theatre Alonzo Lang's comedians will appear. The troupe is made up of Parker and Retardo, Smith and Blanchard, the Devines, the Dwyers, Waldron and Waldron, the Yale Trio, Pool and Burt, Ardell and Rosini, and others. Sunday concerts will be given as usual.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VENETIAN GARDEN.—The last week is announced, and to make it as memorable as the opening, a programme has been arranged of all the features, comprising the famous Rossow Midgets, the Metweff Russian troupe of dancers, Rawson and June, the Australian booomerang throwers; Galletti's comical band of baboons, the Johnstone brothers, the Conture brothers, acrobats; Miss Gertrude Rutledge, the Fortuni brothers, Mlle. Olide, the three Rio brothers, Harding and Ah Sid; M. Alberia, M. Rivera's trained animals, and other attractions of equal prominence.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Milton Royle (Selina Fetter) will make their first appearance since their return from Europe, to-morrow, and will produce Mr. Royle's latest one-act comedy, "Miss Wallet of Wall Street." Mrs. Royle personates a woman who has undertaken her late father's brokerage business, and Mr. Royle is a Polish nobleman who applies for a situation. There is a typical office boy, and the piece is said to be full of humor. Ching Ling Foo continues his remarkable feats, and Minnie Dupree, in a monologue, the O'Learys, Lew Hawkins, and good special acts are announced.

NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN AND THEATRE.—To-night Kitty Loftus and Maggie Cline head the Aerial Magnolia Grove's bill atop of the New York. Others programmed are the Hawaiian Queens, the Beaumont sisters, the Manhattan Comedy Four, Folk and Kollins, Gilbert and Goldie, Ethel Levey, Mr. and Mrs. Beque, Maud Amber, Nina Collins, Jessie Miller, Robert Vernon, Little Elsie and Arthur Stone, and Howard and Bland. The biggest bill of the season will be put forth for the week commencing to-morrow night. The closing performances of "The Man in the Moon" are announced, and Manager George W. Lederer to-morrow will commence rehearsals of "The Man in the Moon, Jr."

DEWEY THEATRE.—Managers Sullivan and Kraus announce for this week's attraction Weber's Duchess Company, a specialty organization, comprising a number of vaudeville and burlesque artists including Miss Letta Merridith, June McCree, and Mat Thayers, Howard and Emerson, the Mimic Four, the Clerise sisters, Swor and Devoe, and others. This company also presents a burlesque entitled "Manhattan Beach by Moonlight." The management have secured for the Sunday night concert the following artists: Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Joe Welch, Francesca Redding and company, assisted by William Macey Carleton, Fields and Ward, Three Westons, Maud Beal Price, Kelly and Adams, Paxton and Jerome, and illustrated songs.

CASINO.—September's opening week finds "The Rounders" as popular as ever. So enormous continues the demand for seats that Manager Lederer is negotiating to buy off some of the time contracted for the Alice Neilsen Opera Company. To-night E. E. Rice will inaugurate a Fall season of Sunday night popular entertainments, where good music and excellent artists can be heard in popular as well as classic numbers. The programme prepared for this evening is replete with special features, including M. Victor Darnaud, the basso; Countess Von Hatsfield, William Pruette, baritone; Charles O. Bassett, tenor, who will sing the duet from "Martha," in addition to solos; the Baroness van Zelber, Miss Ella Stetson, Little Elsie, Miss Ella Chapman, Mr. Sager Midgeley, the monologist; M. and Mme. Begue, William Gould, Mignon the Wonder, and Jess Dandy. Edward E. Rice and John J. Braham will alternate in the direction of an orchestra of thirty pieces and there will be vocal selections from favorite operas, including the sextet from "Lucia."

CRANE'S "PETER STUYVESANT."

The rehearsals of "Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam," William H. Crane's new play, are now under way and are in charge of Bronson Howard, who, with Brander Matthews, wrote the work. The cast is a large one, and, in addition, there are a number of supernumeraries. In fact, the production is such a large one, both as to the number of its people and the quantity of its scenery and properties, that Mr. Crane does not intend to present it in any but the large cities. Nearly three months of his season will be spent in this city, and the remainder of his tour will be confined to Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and St. Louis. Though very little is known of the play by those not immediately concerned in its production, a great deal of confidence is expressed as to its success. In a fortnight the play will be presented in Providence for a week. At the conclusion of its stay there it will be presented in Hartford and New Haven for three nights in each city, and then be brought to New York for its long engagement.

A NEW BANK ROBBERY PLAY.

A melodrama based on the famous robbery of the Northampton National Bank of Northampton, Mass., has just been sold by its author, Elmer Grandin, to Frank L. Perley and George Bowles. Mr. Perley is manager of the Alice Nielsen Opera Company, and Mr. Bowles is business manager of the same organization. The play is entitled, "The Great Northampton Bank Robbery," and it will be exploited later in the season, with lavish stage investiture and a strong cast. The robbery of the Northampton Bank was one of the great crimes of the century. The story in itself is thrillingly sensational and full of romance. The well-laid plot; the assault upon the bank cashier; his revelation, almost under torture, of the combination of the bank vaults; the robbery of $2,000,000; the escape of the robbers; the concealment of the bonds and securities in the belfry of the old Church of the Redeemer in Astoria, L. I.; the treachery of Edson, the safe expert; the capture and conviction to twenty years' imprisonment of Scott and Dunlap, the two leaders in the crime; the devotion of Scott's wife, and his death in prison; the pardon of Dunlap, and the murder of "Red" Leary, are of themselves a drama in real

Women Here and There—
Their Frills and Fancies

Plagiarism seems to be in the air. The latest exhibition of it comes from Maine, the land of temperance and puritanic virtues, generally. The plagiarist this time is a parrot and it looks as if she was one of the worst of the species. From time immemorial there has been a story related, whenever parrot stories were the subject of conversation, of an English parrot which was guilty, as well-mannered parrots have been before and since, of stealing. The parrot is a bird of epicurian tastes and this English parrot was particularly fond, among other viands, of cockles. The cockles which were her undoing were cooking in a big kettle of water, and when the maid left the room for a moment Polly was unable to resist the temptation of getting one, even though it might not be quite as well cooked as could be desired, from the kettle. She made the attempt, secured a cockle, but at the same time sustained a severe burn from the hot stream, and in time all her head feathers dropped off, leaving her a bald poll. This was a good moral lesson to Polly and her bald head reminded her always of her sin. So did also the bald head of a larger biped, and when one day a gentleman called at the house where Polly dwelt and upon removing his hat discovered a smooth and shining cranium, one idea was presented to Polly.

"Ah, ha," she called satirically, "been stealing cockles, been stealing cockles."

This is the ancient parrot story upon which the grandparents of the present generation were nurtured and now comes the new story from Maine. It is told by an estimable woman who has been well acquainted with the parrot for years as well as with the eminently truthful and respectable people with whom this latter-day Polly resided.

This modern Polly was unduly fond of cucumber pickles—note the resemblance in the sound of the names of the viands in a desire for which the two Pollys fell. The cook in the Maine family had put up a number of them and they were standing in bottles, a long line of them, on the kitchen table, when, as she left the room, Polly arrived. There were hundreds of the pickles she so dearly loved, and she had only to help herself, which she did. But, being a wise bird, she endeavored to cover her misdeeds by taking only one pickle from each bottle. She had just made the entire round when the cook arrived. If Polly had taken all the pickles from a single jar it would not have been so great a misdoing, but by taking one from each she had spoiled all for the closet of the dainty housewife. The cook was so enraged that, lifting a pan of boiling dishwater, she threw it over Polly, and Polly, like her predecessor in crime, lost all her headfeathers. Then for a long time she moped, not a word would she say, and mourned either because of her sins or because of the speedy punishment that followed. Then one day there appeared in the house, as in the house of that other Polly, a man with a shining bald pate. She could hardly believe her eyes, but there plainly was another sinner like herself. For the first time in months Polly was herself again and with a hoarse laugh she cackled forth:

"Ah, ha, been stealing pickles, been stealing pickles!"

There are some things in the story which even the theory of Polly's plagiarism will not explain. A parrot is not a very large bird, and how it was that one could stow away in its small interior even as many as a dozen pickles, supposing there had been only a dozen jars, and not experience serious if not fatal results it is difficult to tell. Polly did not mind, apparently, and when she did finally succumb to the inevitable it was while in the act of performing a virtuous deed. She had been put in a dark closet over night and while there noticed an unpleasant smokiness in the house, making such a fuss about it that she awakened her owners, who slept in an adjoining room. They discovered the house on fire and hurried out, forgetting poor Polly, who came to the end often apportioned to the reformed sinner in the story books. There is food for thought in the whole story, and the most charitable view of it seems to be that Polly was a sad plagiarist.

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Another animal story told by the affectionate owners of a much-loved dog relates to a subject which has been given much consideration, pro and con, this latter end of the nineteenth century—the doctrine of the effect of mind over matter as it treats of faith as a factor in physical conditions. The beloved dog is the best dog in the world, of course, and even people outside the family—which may be prejudiced—will not deny that he is an uncommonly fine animal, handsome and in perfect physical condition. Nevertheless, a few commiserating words will reduce him apparently to a condition of absolute physical wretchedness.

"Po-o-o-r fel-low!" a member of the family will say, in long-drawn-out, sympathizing tones, stroking his head meanwhile. "Was he a poor sick dog?"

There was no sign of anything but the most perfect health before, but on hearing these sympathetic words the dog will thrust his muzzle up into the air and utter heartrending howls and whines that could only come from an animal in the greatest physical distress. Whether he really suffers or not, the faith scientist will have to answer.

People are now asking the family, which is strongly opposed to faith doctrines, how they can still remain unbelievers with such an evidence of mind over matter before their eyes. They answer, however, that there is no proof here, for the dog is only shamming to obtain sympathy.

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The Filipino women are said to hold a position more nearly equal to that of the men than the women of most semi-civilized races. That the women have a tendency to advance is plainly shown by a very tiny member of the race, the youngest in a Filipino village which has been set up not far from New York. The little lady is a cunning baby girl only just able to toddle, a pretty, attractive little maiden with long silky black hair and laughing black eyes. She had been toddling around on the ground accompanied by an attentive papa the other day and was later taken to her mamma in the little thatched-roof Filipino cottage, raised high above the ground. A comfortable feature of the Filipino cottage in Summer is that the side of the house can be raised like an awning, which gives shade inside and admits the air. This also gives those outside a view of the interior of the house, and, in this case, of the little maid who had been taken there. Her mamma was busy at work making baskets. Her papa had started to assist, and the little lady evidently felt that it was no more than right that she, too, should give an exhibition of some kind. A somersault evidently struck her as being the best way of entertaining the watching crowd and showing the progress that had been made by Filipino women. Standing in front of the big opening at the side, she deliberately bent down, and holding her little legs very stiff and straight, she put her small head to the ground in front of her as if she was going to turn a somersault. Papa did not believe in this exhibition of advancement and he promptly jumped up, reversed the small maiden and stood her on the floor again. But down went her head as before and again she was in the position for a somersault. Again she was picked up laughing and again tried the somersault only to be reversed again, when, finding it was of no use, she gave it up. This shows perseverance as well as the advancement of the Filipino woman, and it may be that in this small woman the American public is gazing at the leader of future Filipino women's clubs.

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The small Filipino boy, who was only a little older than the girl, showed traits that seemed to be distinctly masculine and might have been exhibited by a young man of his age of any nationality. The Filipinos are so small that it is difficult to guess at the children's ages. This little fellow could only by an effort reach from round to round of the ladders of bamboo which gave ingress and egress to the houses, and American mothers held their breath then, he was such a tiny boy.

The little girl had been playing around the house occupied by the small boy and his parents and part of the time with a small hose carriage and horses of tin. When the small boy descended from the little bamboo cottage above her she was holding the ladder belonging to the carriage in her hand. He espied it promptly, went up to her, took it out of her hands, and threw it on the ground. He did not care for it then himself, but neither did he care to have the small girl have it, and she was entirely resigned to his legal methods.

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To the woman who is interested in gowns the most interesting thing about these Filipinos is the pretty plaid pineapple gauze that is worn for blouses or waists by both men and women. It is too pretty and cool not to be purchasable at a reasonable price in America.

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The practice many women have of carrying their valuables around in hand satchels, has caused more tribulations than most other things which have happened since woman took to carrying hand bags. It was a chamois bag in which the East Rutherford woman took her $1,200 worth of jewels when she went driving the other day. She was the victim of a runaway and lost her jewels. A carefully watched bag always arouses the suspicions of thieves, and it is impossible for the owner to keep the mind constantly even on valued possessions. One valuable bag was stolen by the waves this Summer, but fortunately rescued just in time.

It was one of those convenient Boston bags, which have contained everything and anything since the time they were first invented. In this particular one was the watch and other valuables of the woman who was carrying it, as well as all the money in ready cash belonging to the family, which she was also carrying for safekeeping. Who can tell what might happen, even in a small Summer place, where doors are never locked and every one carries a certificate of honesty. That was what the woman thought, and she took the bag with the money when she went to the beach.

But waves are uncertain. They come up placidly, one by one, and then suddenly a large, energetic one will come in like a racehorse, dash up the beach, and engulf everything in its way. That is what one of them did this time. It reached a spot where no self-respecting wave ever visited on calm days, making straight for a large party sitting there. It entirely engulfed one young woman and left her sitting, a human island entirely surrounded by water, and it sent the rest of the party skedaddling up the beach while it rushed at their heels wetting their boots and drabbling their skirts. And who would have thought of a Boston bag under such circumstances. Not the woman who had it, certainly, and looking back to the human island and the receding wave, the party saw their treasure, the money to take them home, to say nothing of paying current expenses, quietly floating out to sea.

A gallant man rescued the treasure trove, but he might not always be there. Those historic money receptacles, the coal scuttle and the old stocking, are apt to be safer than the hand satchel.

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Another story is added to the number of mysterious findings. The losing and finding in this case was that of a young woman. Last Summer, while away from home, she lost the stone from a valuable ring. Every effort was made to trace it, but without result. It is almost like looking for a needle in a haystack to find anything so small, and the girl mourned her loss and eventually became resigned to it. This Summer she started off on her travels, again visiting a new place, but in it she found her lost stone, not because it had been brought there by any one else, but because she had had it the whole year herself in some cranny of her trunk, where it had staid tucked away until one day, much to her delight, she found it.

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The ways of the small girl are peculiar. Two of them, escaped from parental care, were on a quiet beach on Staten Island the other day, and it occurred to them that then would be a delightful opportunity to go wading. But wading under ordinary conditions would be tame; very likely mamma would not object to that at all if they left their shoes and stockings well up on the beach, so they set about thinking of an original manner of wading. Each small girl took off one shoe and one stocking, and then, taking hold of hands, each balancing the other, they hopped to the beach, each on one foot, the shod foot. Then, as they reached the water, they changed and hopped into it, each on one bare foot, hopped around for a time, steadying themselves whenever they lost their equilibrium with the feet wearing shoes. It was not quite as good for the shoes, but it was all great fun, and after hopping around on the bare feet in the water for a time they turned up the beach again, hopping on the feet that were shod.

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The individual who will discover some remedy which will break the sleep walker of the uncanny habit of night prowling will be a great benefactor. Sleep walking is not only dangerous to the victim of the habit, but it plays havoc with the nerves of other members of the family, and there is no chance for the sleep walker to obtain financial recompense in case of accident, for insurance companies will not give accident policies when the weakness is known; it is too great a risk. A man was broken of the habit by awakening one night to find himself at his open bedroom window in the third story of the house. The horror of the thought of what would have happened next if he had not awakened covered him with cold perspiration, and the fright was so great that he has never, to his knowledge, walked in his sleep since. A newspaper man who has a daughter addicted to the habit of sleep walking, going home late one night and hearing a slight noise above his head, looked up and saw the girl leaning from the upper third-story window. He did not dare to call, and it seemed hours before he could let himself into the house and climb the two flights of stairs and reach her. She had not moved, fortunately, and he drew her gently in and wakened her. The nervous shock of such an experience, even when there is no unpleasant ending, is too great to be agreeable, and a good remedy for sleep walking is greatly to be desired.

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A woman, speaking of the need of lunchrooms where an inexpensive and nutritious luncheon can be obtained, told of seeing a woman making her luncheon of pie and soda at a certain department store lunch counter. Undoubtedly more good lunchrooms would be patronized, but the woman at the lunch counter made her luncheon of pie and soda not because she was obliged to do so, but because she wished to. There is a growing demand for and a consequent supply of hygienic food which is also appetizing and tempting. The woman given as an illustration could have had at that very lunch counter a glass of grape juice and a delicious sandwich of good home-made bread for the same price—10 cents—that she paid for the soda and pie.

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The delight in natural history which so many children are experiencing now has not yet reached the stage where it can direct itself. A small boy was catching butterflies the other day, and with his hat he was very successful. When he caught one he would tie the end of a string around its body and let it float or try to fly in the air as best it could, or, in lieu of that, struggle as it dragged along on the ground. The boy's mother was sitting near, but she did not appear to think that this was not the most satisfactory way possible of studying natural history, or anything but an innocent and legitimate amusement.

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A woman who says she has never from any unpleasant experience known what it was to have a stomach lives almost entirely on bananas. It is a taste inherited, she says, from her father, who spent many years in a banana country and learned there to like them and consider them a valuable article of food. Like his daughter, he never experiences those troubles which are the undoing of so many Americans, and he also credits it to the bananas. The first craving of the daughter in the morning is for a banana, and when she rings the bell the maid knows what is wanted and takes a couple of bananas to her room. These she eats before she completes her toilet, and goes down to breakfast to find two more beside her plate. These, with possibly a cup of prepared coffee, complete her breakfast, and she thrives on the diet. She has a pretty, soft complexion and a comfortable plumpness. The only trouble is that away from home there is sometimes difficulty in obtaining bananas, and then she suffers. This inconvenience has made her think of breaking up the habit, but the diet is so simple and so satisfactory that it seems foolish to do so. Dates are also a staple article of food with her. But while this is well suited to her, it is not to other members of her family. While they are not so comfortably unconscious of that important organ, the stomach, they are more conscious than ever of it if they undertake a banana diet. A doctor says that if bananas can be eaten, there is nothing which gives more nutriment, but all people cannot eat them without ill effects.

FOIBLES OF WOMEN SHOPPERS.

They Would Have Better Service If Less Exacting—Women Who Send Back C. O. D. Packages.

"Yes," said the man in the big department store, "the woman shopper is growing more exacting as time goes on. It is just the same with her as it is with every one else. The more you do for any one the more you may. Do a thing as a favor once and it is taken for granted the next time.

"That does not count, however. It is a pleasure for the proprietor of a big store to do everything that he can for the accommodation of his customers. He likes to have a woman come in and find everything she wants just as she wants it and make it as comfortable and convenient as possible for her to do her shopping and get her goods home.

"But there is a limit to human endeavor, and if women would be a little more thoughtful in some things they would get, for one thing, a better delivery service.

"Take the C. O. D. people, for instance. It would surprise outsiders to know what an enormous business is done C. O. D., and that such small amounts of goods are sent to be paid for at the house.

"Now, a driver can't carry a large amount of change with him. If he took enough to change all the five and ten dollar bills that are offered him he would have to take it in a market basket. As it is, he carries a little parcel to the top of a flathouse up town, has a bill given him that he can't change, has to go somewhere and get it changed, and perhaps buy a cigar to do it, and it takes time. It is easy to see that if a driver takes out 300 packages about Christmas time and the greater number of those are C. O. D. packages of $1 or less he has to spend so much time making change that he simply has not time to get his packages out before it is too late and people have gone to bed, and then there are complaints that goods are not delivered.

"It is hard to tell why women don't pay for small packages. Perhaps they think they are more apt to get them quickly if they don't pay for them, or that there will be no loss to them if they don't get them. I heard one woman say as much herself. It was the day before Christmas and she had had a small article sent to her house.

"'Do you suppose you will get it in time?' the woman who was with her asked.

"'Oh, I don't know,' she answered. 'If I don't, it won't make any difference. I didn't pay for it.'

"Some of our Superintendents have asked us to make it a rule not to have goods for amounts less than a dollar sent C. O. D. in the holiday season, but we haven't done it. People are so easily offended.

"But the most astonishing C. O. D. woman is the one who has goods sent to her house and never intends to take them. There are two women who have been shopping here to whom we have been obliged to say that we should prefer not to have them do business in that way. One of them lives up town and the other in Jersey. They order goods two or three times a week to the amount of $8 or $10, have them cut off and sent home without a thought of taking them. The goods come come back to us, and it is very seldom that you can dispose of anything that has been cut off and we get rid of the things as best we can.

"Why they do it is hard to tell. Women are such shopping fiends perhaps they do it because of the pleasure of looking at the goods and seeing them cut off. These two women are apparently prosperous, and perhaps it is a shoddy fancy to have the neighbors see the wagons from the big shops drive up in front of their house frequently which leads them to do as they do. That is what the drivers think. They find the delivery wagons from other shops going there, compare notes with the drivers, and find that they have the same experience. It is a strange thing, and one theory may be as good as another.

"Women shoppers are forgetful sometimes, and that we are not treating them as we should when it is their own fault. A woman, for instance, takes a transfer card and goes round from counter to counter making her purchases, and each article is put down on the card. When she has completed her list, she should turn in the card at the transfer desk, and the goods are sent to her. That is the only way we get a list of the goods she bought to know to whom they belong.

"If she doesn't take in the transfer card the goods are brought together all ready to send, but, as we have no way of knowing to whom to send them, they lie around, get soiled or creased, and in the meantime the woman sends us a note or comes down to see what is the reason she hasn't received her goods.

"Yes, people have pretty small packages sent home sometimes. One of the smallest amounts that I remember spent for a package that was delivered was 2 cents. The woman had started out expecting that it would rain, and when she found the weather was clear she wanted to get rid of her rubbers or gums, as she, being a Philadelphia woman, called them. She came into the store and invested 2 cents in some small articles, and, as we will deliver a waterproof or rubbers with our other goods had the two-cent package sent home with her 'gums.'"

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NEWS FROM THE ORIENT

Rumors Indicating Secret Negotiations at Tokio for a Chinese Treaty.

EXTENSIVE FIRES IN JAPAN

An American Tried for Murder in Yokohama—Code of Procedure Followed.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

KOBE, Aug. 16.—The subject monopolizing public attention in Japan is a remarkable rumor, emanating from Peking, that China is secretly negotiating with Japan for an offensive and defensive alliance. Two Chinese recently came to Japan furnished with a letter from the Empress Dowager, but the letter, which has been published in consequence of the persistence of the above rumor, contains no indication that the Commissioners were charged with any other mission than to study and report upon the trade and commerce of Japan. The Chinese papers, notably The North China Daily News, which has a better service of news from Peking than any other journal published in the Celestial Empire, have published lengthy details regarding the status of the Commissioners and the purport of the alleged secret negotiations.

The Japanese journals, however, unanimously discredit the rumor, but they have been startled into a reconsideration of the question by a telegram from London stating that the Russian Government had warned China that an alliance with Japan would be regarded by Russia as an unfriendly act, which might entail serious consequences. There has been no contradiction of this report, and no direct confirmation, but the fact that the Russian Minister to Tokio has hurriedly returned to the capital from Nikko, where he was taking a holiday, and that lengthy telegrams have since been passing between the foreign offices of Tokio and St. Petersburg have tended to strengthen the impression that there really is something in the rumor, after all.

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HAD AN IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

The Chinese Commissioners who came to Japan obtained interviews with the Ministers of State and were even granted an imperial audience, but while the Japanese press protests that the Commissioners had no such mission as had been ascribed to them in the Chinese newspapers, the latter now announce that the Japanese Government refused to treat with the Commissioners, not being satisfied of their status. It has been alleged that the two men were appointed by "backstairs influence," and are not men whom one would expect to be intrusted with a mission of such high importance.

The inherent probability or improbability of the rumor is, however, worth investigating a little. It is admitted by the Japanese press that Li Hung Chang and other prominent Chinese statesmen have on more than one occasion expressed themselves as favorable to an alliance. During the last year or two China, indeed, has manifested much earnestness in a desire to win the friendship of Japan, and among the Japanese there have not been wanting strong advocates of an alliance between the two countries, and not entirely on racial and historical grounds as is now so frequently represented. When the European powers entered upon a policy of aggression, and Kiao-Chau, Port Arthur, Talien-Wan, Wei-Hai-Wei, and the French ports of the south were "leased" one after the other, there seemed to be a considerable section of politicians in Japan whose faith was pinned to a policy of Asia for the Asiatics. As regards some of these "leases" Japan was not previously consulted; and this nettled the people very much. But the times have changed very rapidly. Japan claimed a voice in the settlement of the Chinese question; and she has obtained it.

Those who now advocate an alliance with China are scornfully referred to by the more prominent journals as an "irresponsible section." There is nothing in the attitude of the European powers, it is argued, to make it wise or necessary for Japan to form an alliance with China. Japan would like to see China wake from her torpor and is ready to assist in her regeneration, but her policy toward China must be determined by her own interests. Affinity of race and language is not sufficient to decide questions of international politics. This is the general line of argument adopted by the principal papers. "We acknowledge," says the Kokumin Shimbun, "that European and American influences will constitute the principal factors in deciding the fate of the Chinese Empire. What we claim is that we may have in common with the Occidental powers a voice in the settlement of the Chinese question." The Nichi Nichi Shimbun says that Japan's dearest aspiration is to preserve peace and develop her commerce and industry.

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ALLIANCE IDEA ONCE POPULAR.

But if one were to consult the files of Japanese newspapers of a year ago he would get the impression that they are now protesting too much. The idea of an alliance between China and Japan was not so very long ago a very popular one among Japanese politicians. There is good reason to believe that more than one prominent statesman has been inclined to that policy and that steps have been taken to discover what prospects such a policy had of success in China. Besides the arguments on racial and historical grounds, there has been a recognition of the fact that, if only the Chinese statesmen could be imbued with the energy and intelligence to set about reorganizing China, as Japan has been reorganized in less than thirty years, the two nations in alliance could decide the fate of Asia.

Both among those who ridicule the idea of an alliance and among those who do not the conviction is strong that it is the manifest duty and destiny of Japan, more than of any Occidental nation, to lead the 350,000,000 of Chinese people into the paths of good government and modern civilization. Japanese officials and experts are now being appointed to various Government positions in China, and it can hardly be gainsaid that China shows a tendency to rely more upon the good offices of Japan than upon those of any other power. And if the rumored negotiations for an alliance are not actually true, it can certainly be said that the wish of Peking is father of the thought.

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FIRE RAVAGES IN JAPAN.

Within the past few days there have been two of those terrible conflagrations from which Japan suffers so disastrously every year. In the heart of the City of Yokohama as many as 3,027 houses were reduced to ashes, the fire wiping out twenty-eight streets. On the same day, at Toyama, a very much smaller city, as many as 5,537 houses were destroyed by fire out of a total of 13,000 houses. The city authorities estimate the total loss at Yokohama at 3,000,000 yen, (equivalent to $1,500,000 in American gold,) while the loss at Toyama is set down at about 6,000,000 yen. Several native insurance companies are involved, but not to a ruinous extent. In fact, in both towns there was not 500,000 yen of insurance on the whole property.

Given a good start and a high wind, and there is little chance of confining a fire in a Japanese town within reasonable limits. The houses are the flimsiest of structures—cagelike, built entirely of wood, except the roof, and, once a-light, they burn like matchwood. Relief funds are pouring into the devastated towns from all quarters, the Emperor and Empress as usual being substantially represented on the lists.

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ORIENTAL MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of an American citizen named Robert Miller has been proceeding in the Japanese court at Yokohama for the murder of another American named Nelson Ward and two Japanese women on the night of July 16 or early on July 17, (the day the treaties came into force.) Both men were of the undesirable class known in the Orient as "beach combers," though Ward, the murdered man, is reputed to have been a member of a highly respectable family in the United States. All the evidence in the case has been taken, and it seems to point strongly against the prisoner, though there has been no direct evidence, and the prisoner has pleaded "not guilty." Judgment has been reserved.

The case has attracted a great deal of attention among foreign residents, who have hitherto taken but an academic interest in Japanese law courts. The procedure differs from that of the American and British courts in many important respects. Japanese criminal law, in fact, has been taken almost wholesale from the French Code.

When a person charged with a crime is arrested it is the duty of the Public Procurator to prepare a deed of accusation after he has examined the prisoner practically in secret. Until recently this examination was absolutely secret, but a prisoner now is allowed to have his attorney present on the occasion. A public examination follows, at which the Procurator and the President of the court practically conduct the trial. The lawyers play a very subordinate part in a Japanese court. The Judge interrogates the witnesses, and in the cases I have seen tried the Judge has done his work admirably—without the least semblance of passion or partiality and no undue haste, no tendency to bullying and intimidation, but with a frigid dignity and detached calm that command respect.

Miller was represented at his trial by four Japanese attorneys and one British attorney, who appeared by special permission as an assistant to the leading Japanese barrister in the case. B. A. HALE.

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BEAUTIFUL POSTAL CARDS.

Illustrated Examples Shown at Venice Art Exposition the Work of Celebrated Artists in Italy.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 25.—It has been only a few years since the illustrated postal card became a popular "fad," but since that time it has never lost ground or passed out of favor. On the contrary it has grown and advanced with such strides as to have become at once a separate and important industry and a recognized and permanent branch of useful and decorative art.

Besides the great number of cards with views of cities, towns, buildings, points of interest, &c., one now finds reproductions of the world's most famous pictures, statues, and works of art, portraits of its great men and women, artists and writers, Princes and Kings. We have also the "artistic" postcard, or that which is decorated with drawings, paintings, or designs made especially for it by artists. So great is the interest taken in these small picture cards that many are found to-day signed by some of the foremost painters and designers of the time.

There is no country where the postal card has had a more artistic development than here in Italy, partly on account of the country which lends itself to photographic reproduction, partly to the great interest taken by the public in any phase or branch of decorative and illustrative art.

The Italian Government and the municipality of Venice evidently had these facts in mind when they decided, as an experiment, to open the present Exposition of Postal Cards in the old Mint Building overlooking the Grand Canal. The moment was well chosen also, and the exhibition in question may be considered as an annex to the important International Exposition of Modern Art, which is drawing large crowds of visitors to the city on the Adriatic this Summer. The novel exhibit was inaugurated Aug. 12 in the presence of a large number of invited guests, and occupies four of the great halls on the upper floor of the famous Zecca.

The number and variety of the cards are simply bewildering. Some are shown in elegant frames hung on the walls, some in cases, others in albums, others in passé-partouts and on easels. They are divided into five classes—cards for collections, original artistic reproductions and hand-painted cards, mechanical reproductions, photographs, &c., advertising postals, and private collections.

The room which calls for the greatest attention is perhaps that devoted to the "original artistic cards," or those decorated with the paintings, drawings, and sketches of living painters, decorators, draughtsmen, and caricaturists, both Italians and foreigners. Among these there are many charming works of art in oils, tempera, water colors, pen and ink, and even pencil. Those most admired are the eight cards by the well-known Venetian painter Fragiacomo, representing the Four Seasons and Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night; the characteristic water colors of Venetian scenes and every-day life by Nanetti, the fantastic sketches by Tafuri; the military scenes of the celebrated Ximenes and of Romolo Tessari; the beautiful parchment miniatures and delicate temperas and water colors of the Trieste painter Taddio, the Oriental pieces of Hardit, and the sketches and decorations by Zoe, Alphons, Gasparini, Cenni, Brosch, Scarpa, &c.

The large central hall is devoted to the interesting and numerous private collections lent for the occasion by their jealous owners. The most important of these is the collection of 9,000 cards belonging to the Signorina Antonini. This collection is arranged in a large case, in which by means of an ingenious mechanical contrivance the cards are made to pass successively into view.

Among the other most notable collections are those of Herr Goldschmidt, Signor Besso, Signor Kellner, Marchesa Denti, &c. One of the most valuable is the original collection of Signor Stucky, thirty of whose cards bear the names of some of the best living painters of Italy.

The exhibition of advertising postals is a most interesting one also, some of the cards being truly charming. F. M. P.

OLD ROMAN ROAD FOUND.

Eleven Well-Preserved Bodies and Money Dug Up Near Naples.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 24.—An important archaeological discovery has been made near Naples. While laborers were at work clearing out a part of a swamp near the Bottaro Canal, in the Bascoreale district, they suddenly came upon an old street in an excellent state of preservation. Continuing their excavations they found a quantity of finely decorated architectural fragments, and near the entrance to a gate, in various attitudes of flight, no less than eleven well-preserved bodies, together with a casket containing silver money and a gold necklace.

Further work was almost impossible owing to the wetness of the earth. The street exposed to view is believed to be the one which led to the patrician villa discovered some time ago in the near neighborhood, where the famous treasure was unearthed, part of which was bought by the Rothschild family for half a million, and presented to the Museum of the Louvre at Paris. The excavation will be continued as soon as possible. F. M. R.

Honors for a New York Priest.

The Rev. Edward X. Fink, S. J., assistant pastor and minister of the Jesuit Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, this city, has been appointed by the Jesuit Provincial, Father Purbrick, President of Gonzaga College and rector of St. Aloysius's Church, at Washington, D. C. Father Fink has been stationed in New York for many years. He was minister at St. Francis Xavier's College, in West Sixteenth Street, for two years. A year ago he was transferred to St. Ignatius's. His successor at the latter church is the Rev. W. J. Scanlon, who for seven years was rector of Holy Trinity College, Washington.

STATE ELECTIONS THIS FALL.

Although this is an "off year" politically, several State elections to be held in November are of interest. They will occur on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Iowa will choose Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Superintendent of Instruction, and Railroad Commissioner, also members of the Legislature. For State officers there are five regularly nominated tickets in the field—Democratic, Republican, Populists, Prohibition, and United Christians.

Kentucky will elect Governor and seven State officers, and Legislature, and the canvass is being aggressively waged, especially because of the nomination of an independent Democratic ticket, headed by John Young Brown for Governor against the regular party ticket, headed by William Goebel. There are four other tickets for State officers—Republican, Populists, Prohibition, and Socialist-Labor.

Maryland will elect Governor, Attorney General, Controller and Legislature, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State. For State officers there are five tickets in the field—Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, Social Democrat, and Union Reform.

Massachusetts will elect Governor and five other State officers and Legislature. Only one ticket has yet been nominated, that of the Social Democrats.

Mississippi will elect Governor and nine other State officers and Legislature. For the State officers there are two tickets in the field, Democratic and Populist. The people of Mississippi will also vote upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution. The Legislature will choose a United States Senator to fill out the term, ending March 4, 1901, of Edward C. Walthall, Democrat, deceased, whose seat is occupied temporarily by William Van Amberg Sullivan, Democrat, by appointment of the Governor.

Nebraska will elect Judge of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. For these the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans have nominated a fusion ticket. The Republicans are to nominate Sept. 21.

New Jersey will elect part of its Legislature.

New York will elect the members of the Assembly, and vote upon four proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State.

Ohio will elect Governor and six other State officers and Legislature. For the State officers there are four tickets in the field—Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, and Union Reform.

Pennsylvania will elect State Treasurer, Justice of the Supreme Court, and Judge of the Superior Court. There are four tickets in the field—Democratic, Republican, Populists, and Prohibition.

South Dakota will elect Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, for which thus far the Republicans alone have made nominations.

Virginia will elect Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Thomas S. Martin, Democrat, whose term will expire March 4, 1901.

High School for Negroes in Jamaica.

The Board of Education of the Borough of Queens has decided to give the school now used for negro children, at Jamaica, the advantages of a high-grade school. They will expend $7,000 for an addition to the present building, which will provide three large classrooms and a vestibule. Two new teachers will be appointed, and the children will get a high school education if they so desire.

THE IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR PARLORS,

now at 292 5th Avenue, between 30th and 31st, will soon be located in the

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HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Brooklyn Heights.—A. & E. plans; 15 minutes N. Y. City Hall; parlor bedroom, bathroom, board for two, permanent, $26 week up; without board, $10 up.

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SURE POP INSECT POWDERS.

Sure Pop Insect Powder is guaranteed to kill cockroaches, water bugs, &c. Call or address ADOLPH ISAACSEN & SON, 86 Fulton St., N. Y.

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Themes and Topics In the Musical World

STANDING, not "where the brook and river meet," but where the sweet Summertime fades away into the mists of Autumn and the song birds that thrive in the Winter cast their press agent's shadows before, one hesitates to peer too far into the future. What does the cup of the Winter hold for us? That, of course, is the question which the music-lovers are beginning to ask themselves at this time. Well, it is too early to tell all that is to come. The managers have not yet made up their date books, and the singers are still holding out for terms of the highest order.

As for the pianists there will be a legion of them. It is said that a new player of the name of Mark Hambourg is expected to take the town by storm. It is not fair to anticipate, but it is inevitable. For in the Winter that is before us we shall paraphrase Swinburne and sing:

"In a land of sand and ruin and gold
There shone one pianist, and none but he."

The fact that he is married will in the opinion of the present writer not make any difference to the lotus-eating dames who dream away the sweetest moments of their lives under the magic spell of his personality. Is it necessary to say that I am talking of the only Paderewski? Mr. Hambourg may be a fine pianist, and if he is the newspapers of this city will give him abundant praise, but that will not make the public go to hear him when the other man is here. If Mr. Hambourg comes before the other, then there will be some chance for him to get glory and profit. But after Paderewski the deluge! It makes little difference whether the famous Polish player plays as well as he used to or not, the women will go just as mad over him. There is something in the magnetism of the man that is quite irresistible. And he is an artist to the tips of his wonderful fingers.

Personally I have no fear that Mr. Paderewski will not play with all his old-time skill and power. Such an artist grows. He does not stand still. He might, indeed, go backward, but that is not probable in this case. Why? Because the man has always cherished high ideals. He is not merely a pianist; he is a philosopher, a thinker, a poet. He is filled with the sympathy of a wide culture, and he is in tune with the humanity of his time. Such a person does not go downward unless something enters into his life that is in itself destructive. Mr. Paderewski is married. It has never been proved that the married state is inimical to the exploitation of genius. And it is said that Mrs. Paderewski is not coming to this country with her husband. This is well. When a man is out on business he does not thrive with his wife by his side.

There must be in this town somewhere in the neighborhood of a million young women studying the art of striking the keys of the piano. That is really what most of them are studying. When they go to hear a pianist of distinction play on the instrument the thing that seems to astonish them most is the speed with which he plays the pieces which they have to play slowly. Over and over again I have heard young women express their amazement at the tempo at which some great player took some one of their favorite compositions.

When Paderewski plays, the speed is the last thing that comes forcibly to my attention, for as a matter of fact he seldom plays at an amazing tempo. He takes many things much more slowly than some of the others do, and some of those to whom his playing is distasteful seize upon this fact as an evidence of his inferiority. He is accused of having less technic than some of his rivals. But the end of piano technic is not speed. The end of all piano technic is tone.

To preserve the pure singing tone, no matter how intricate the passage under the fingers, that is the end of good technic. And that is what this man Paderewski does. Does this read like an enthusiastic press agent's advance notice? Well, the musical editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES is not afraid of injuring the reputation of the paper by praising Paderewski in advance. The present writer has heard this player many, many times, and has studied the secrets of his art carefully. That it is great art is something that cannot be doubted. Presently anxious inquirers will begin to write letters to the editor asking if Paderewski is the greatest of all living pianists. It may be that some day in a burst of confidence the musical editor of THE TIMES will express an opinion on this point, but it will never be done in answer to any such inquiry. For it really does not matter who is the greatest living pianist. The only question is who is worth hearing, and Mr. Paderewski is not the only one. The American habit is to try to find out who is the best and then to refuse to go to hear any other. It is a remnant of our Yankee origin, this habit, for it is only an attempt to save money.

Every artist who has risen to sufficient distinction to claim the public attention has something which none of the others have. Each one has some element of personality which has differentiated him from the crowd, and it is the possession of this that has made him eminent. You may go to hear every pianist in the world except D'Albert, without hearing what D'Albert will play to you. Behind the art lies the man. The interpretative artist must of necessity read something of himself into every composition that he plays. No man would say that Mr. Mansfield's Richard III. was enough. He would ask you if you had seen that of Edwin Booth. The Juliet of Julia Dean was one thing, that of Adelaide Neilson another, but both of them were in Shakespeare.

Adele aus der Ohe does not play the "Emperor" concerto as D'Albert plays it, but that is no reason why you should not hear both. Neither of these artists exhausts Beethoven. That is one of the lovely things about works of genius. They lend themselves to the touches of different personalities, without losing their own identity. Therefore I say it is folly to try to find out who is the greatest pianist in the world. You cannot get a compendium of the music of the piano out of any one man or woman. No actor is the epitome of dramatic literature. The harvest is large, and the reapers are many. Is not the laborer worthy of his hire?

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The dignified and gentlemanlike protest of Mr. Frank Damrosch against the misrepresentation of the position of the People's Choral Union in the matter of the music for the Dewey celebration is just what those who know Mr. Damrosch would have expected. The Choral Union is a representative body of American singers, American in the best sense of the word, for it is composed of people of all nationalities united in the common bonds of naturalization and birth. It is an organization of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is one of the most potent influences for the musical elevation of this metropolis, if not the most potent of all. Its concerts are admirable in the artistic sincerity of their purpose and in the excellence of their achievement. There is no finer chorus in the United States in respect of the fundamental qualities which go to make a good choral body. The German singing societies of this city are admirable organizations, but they cannot provide a better chorus than that of the Choral Union.

It is said that Mr. Frank Sanger has reported that he doubts very much whether 1,000 voices can be obtained to sing in the Dewey celebration. The Choral Union and the People's Free Singing Classes ought to be able to furnish about 1,200 voices capable of singing such music as would be suitable for outdoor performance. It is hardly conceivable that Mr. Frank Damrosch would undertake to perform his brother's "Manila Te Deum" out of doors. He knows too well that such an attempt would meet with certain failure. A work of that kind would be completely lost out of doors. There are persons mean enough to say that it is lost anyhow. But that is not a matter to be discussed here. Any person who has heard the Choral Union sing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," must know how well it is qualified to take a prominent place in the musical part of the celebration.

But no one expected that the flock of political bantams which is arranging the musical part of the celebration would do anything worthy of the importance of the occasion. These eminent gentlemen for the most part have as large an acquaintance with the divine art of music as a cat has with algebra. Most of them get their ideas of music at the first nights at the Casino and Weber and Fields's. As usual in cases of public celebration music gets little but kicks. Sculpture takes the high position which rightly belongs to it. The eye rather than the ear must be fed in such a display. It is a grand panorama that we must look for, not a dramatic performance. But the aid of music could have been called in and used with effect if there had been any one on the committee to take an interest in it.

For instance, there are to be many brass bands here to take their places in the land parade. For out-door work the brass band is the finest of all musical instruments. Why could not something have been done with all these bands? If they are used on the day of the naval parade at all they will be so scattered that their effect will be entirely lost. They will wander about on various steamboats and at all kinds of inappropriate times, dependent entirely on the taste or judgment of the bandmasters, they will play "Hail to the Chief" or "God Save the Queen" or "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

Suppose, however, that some three or four hundred of the musicians constituting these bands were assembled at some point of vantage on the river front and at the proper time played some famous or dignified piece of music suitable to the occasion, say the "Coronation March" from Meyerbeer's "Prophet," or Wagner's "Kaiser" march. The musical idea should prevail in the selection of the piece, not the desire to play something with a patriotic title. Such compositions as those named would sound incomparably fine if played out of doors by a monster brass band. And they would be perfectly appropriate to the time and the occasion. Furthermore, they would have musical dignity. One almost feels like exclaiming, "Oh, for an hour of Gilmore now!" That distinguished conductor of brass bands would have risen to this occasion and he would have been able to get the ear of the unmusical gentlemen who are acting with the best of intentions but without the necessary knowledge.

Of course the committee would be confronted with the claims of the various conductors of the bands from which the musicians would be drawn. Every one of them would desire the honor of conducting this performance. But this trouble might be set aside by appointing to the task a conductor not associated with any of the bands. Indeed, it is not at all unlikely that if properly approached on the subject the conductors might agree to settle the affair among themselves, for they sometimes do arise to unexpected heights of generosity.

At any rate, something ought to be done to put the music where it belongs in the Dewey celebration. It cannot be anything more than an accompaniment to an imposing spectacle, but as such it can and should fill its place with the dignity which belongs to it as an art.

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The opera season will begin late in this city in the coming Winter, but it will not be late in beginning elsewhere. Mr. Grau's company will be heard in some of the New England towns before it comes to New York. This may afford opportunities to some of those to whom opera is a kind of vice to go on the road with the company and compare the different tenors and prima donnas before they reach us. There is no doubt that the general character of the season will be much the same as that which preceded it. Mr. Grau has promised us a Mozart cycle, and he has been to Munich to get points on the proper method of presenting the operas of the immortal master. I hope he will not weary in well doing after what he must have seen in the Bavarian city. For when they do Mozart in Munich they do it in a manner that presses the Baireuth performances of Wagner very closely.

Elsewhere on this page will be found an account of the effect which such a performance had on a London critic. It is quite safe to say that an earnest, consistent, and artistic treatment of the dramatic features of other operas would result in similar revelations of unsuspected greatness. Many of the older operas would gain immeasurably by such treatment, and the outcome would suggest many extensions of the operatic repertoire. But the stage management at the Metropolitan is so many leagues behind that which is to be found at Munich that it is not likely to catch up in the next decade.

The list of singers will be attractive enough to please the great mass of celebrity worshippers who make up the bulk of the audiences at the Opera House. There will be few new names in the catalogue, but the old ones have not yet lost their potency with the public. As for new operas, we may possibly get one, but I do not blame Mr. Grau for not producing novelties. The public does not receive his advances in this direction in an encouraging manner. W. J. HENDERSON.

DEWEY'S VICTORY AT MANILA.

Described in Music for Grand Orchestra by Silas G. Pratt.

Silas G. Pratt has written an elaborate piece of music in the nature of a symphonic fantasia for grand orchestra in honor of Admiral Dewey. His synopsis is as follows:

FIRST—The Night Before the Battle in Manila. Sunset; premonition of disaster; the Spanish Dance. ("The Cachouca.")

SECOND—Approach of the American Fleet at Night. Passing Corregidor; suspense; dawn of day; advancing on the enemy.

THIRD—The Spanish Attack; the Battle and Destruction of the Reina Cristina and Isla de Luzon.

FOURTH—The Interval of the Battle. Rest; emotions of gratitude mingled with reminiscences of the fight.

FIFTH—The Resumption of the Battle and Destruction of the Entire Spanish Fleet, "without the loss of a man."

Mr. Pratt has furnished THE TIMES with the following explanation of his plan: "As will be seen, the great historic event furnishes a symmetrical subject and offers a splendid opportunity for musical treatment. The retirement of the fleet after sinking the two Spanish vessels, gives a contrasting episode of repose, while the resumption of the conflict permits of a logical repetition of the battle music, a repetition which is essential to good form in orchestral composition.

The introduction gives a bright pastoral effect, passing to darkness with deep chords in the trombones and bass tuba, pregnant with gloomy forebodings of disaster, followed by a picture of Spanish life in Manila with the bright and sinuous "cachouca."

For the approach of the Americans at night, the composer has chosen the theme "Columbia, thou gem of the ocean," placing it in the minor key, (6-8 time,) very low in the bass; trombones and tuba marking the time with heavy chords, while the strings produce a rapid whirling effect, suggesting the forward movement of the vessels. As day dawns, the theme rises to the major key, (in the wood-wind, supported by the bass,) becoming more and more vigorous, while the sharp notes of a cornet ring out a challenge to the enemy. This advancing movement is brought to a climax with the full force of the orchestra, and is suddenly interrupted by the Spanish attack, announced by the national hymn of Spain, given with great vigor and accompanied by the impetuous movement of the bolero, the latter taken from Moszkowski's "Spanish Dances," and lends much spirit and appropriate character to the episode. The counter attack of the Americans is indicated with a massive repeat of "Three cheers for the red, white, and blue," accentuated with kettle, snare, and bass drums; and, with these themes struggling for the supremacy, rising to higher keys, sometimes one interrupting the other, the conflict is illustrated until finally in heroic desperation the Spaniards reiterate their hymn in hopeless minor key and sink to their doom with their national song given by the full orchestra in unison, like a great wail of woe. The plaintive tones of the oboe and French horn in conclusion alternately express sorrow and pity for the noble foe as the waters ripple and gurgle above their dying forms.

The interval of the conflict is indicated by the strains of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," given very softly on the flutes, oboes, and clarionets, (the strings accompanying pizzicati,) typifying emotions of gratitude and the patriotic pride of the Americans. This furnishes a background or undertone to a little musical badinage, where fragments of the Spanish hymn and bolero are banteringly tossed about from the oboe and clarionet to the bassoon, ("the clown of the orchestra.")

The resumption of the battle is represented by a repeat of the conflict, or third part, and the finale brings the theme "Columbia, thou gem," with the full strength of the orchestra; fragments of "Dixie Land" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" played about it sometimes below in the basses and sometimes high above in the flute and piccolo. The strains of "Dixie" and "Columbia, thou gem" are then given alternately, working to a climax, when suddenly it is broken in upon with the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," calmly given by the solo trombone. While this continues in a quiet and peaceful manner, strains of the former two themes play about it very softly and lightly, enough recalling scenes of home. These three themes then are developed through a succession of harmonic progressions louder and louder until repeated finally with the full strength of the orchestra, "Columbia, thou gem of the ocean," being given the greatest degree of prominence. In the concluding crashing chords a fragment of "Dixie Land" joyously and playfully answers to a strain of our National hymn.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Frank W. Sanger, manager of the Madison Square Garden, by which the Italian Band, the Banda Rossa, will appear there for one night, Sunday, Sept. 24. The conductor of the band is Eugenio Sorrentino. The band has been playing many successful engagements this Summer, and has just closed a season of seven weeks in Minneapolis and St. Paul, repeating in the twin cities the great success which the band made at Willow Grove Park, Philadelphia.

The programme for the Kaltenborn concert at St. Nicholas Garden to-night is as follows:

Soloists—
Hermann Beyer-Hane—'Cello.
Mr. Wilhelm Schultze—Horn.
March from "Leonore" Symphony.....Raff
Two fragments from the "Song of Roland"....MacDowell
Horn solo—
a. Romanze.....H. Spielter of N. Y.
b. Liebesduett.....Charles Becker of N. Y.
Mr. Schultze.
Dream Music, "Hansel und Gretel".....Humperdinck
American Intermezzo.....Kretchmer of N. Y.
Spinnrachen, (Spinning Wheel).....Spindler
Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 12.....Lisst
Intermission.
Overture, "Romeo and Juliet".....Tschaikowsky
Largo, violin solo, (request).....Handel
Mr. Kaltenborn.
Larghetto, second symphony.....Beethoven
'Cello solo, "Kol Nidrei".....Bruer
Mr. Beyer-Hane.
Polonaise in A.....Chopin-Bartlett
Overture, "Massaniello".....Auber

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

Grace Matthewson Henderson has been appointed musical critic of The Los Angeles Times. She is an experienced teacher of music and has high ideals of her art. She has lately published a book of primary instruction in music with the title of "Seven Little People." The book is intended for the instruction of the very young, and the relations of the elements of music are explained in a fanciful and ingenious manner.

The Boston Journal in some foreshadowings of our opera season says: "After the other tenors have been heard, after their claims have been allowed or rejected, no one need be surprised to see Mr. Jean de Reszke appearing on the stage of the Metropolitan as through a trapdoor. Thunders of applause—glory of lime-lights—wreaths and shouting—melting looks of bediamonded women—all the symptoms and accompaniments of a 'perfect ovation.'"

It is to be hoped that our esteemed contemporary speaks out of the fullness of a knowledge which we do not possess. But we fear that its amusing forecast is likely to prove untrue. If we had not M. de Reszke's own assurance that he would not come to America in the approaching season, we have at least the knowledge that not even so bold an impresario as Mr. Grau would dare to face the hazard of a season with three such costly tenors as de Reszke, Van Dyck, and Alvarez. The Boston Journal says further: "Will Calvé be heard as 'Sapho'? Will Scotti please? Will Alvarez sing in Boston? It is not likely that he will find favor in New York; indeed, he will be promptly condemned, and why? Because he gave such pleasure last season in Boston. It is true that some in New York do not know that he ever sang in our pleasant little village, for there are metropolitan newspapers that proclaim his 'first appearance in the United States.'"

It may be that there are some ill-informed papers which do not know that M. Alvarez ever sang in Boston, but it is hardly fair to take them as examples of the state of mind prevailing in this city in regard to the eminent tenor. The truth is that the fame of his performance of Don José in "Carmen" is so well known here that we are all looking forward to one of the sensations of our lives when he and Mme. Calvé appear in Bizet's opera. M. Alvarez will be judged on his merits by the New York public. The fact that he sang first in Boston will not do him any injury here. It was not his fault.

The musical season in this city will begin on Oct. 17, when the unique pianist, Vladimir de Pachmann, will give his first recital at Mendelssohn Hall. It may be that the fact that he was once the husband of Mme. Labori, wife of the eminent counsel of Dreyfus, will not be to his disadvantage. He is also famous as a pianist.

The people of Hartford are raising money to purchase an organ for the United States ship Hartford.

The Topeka Capital says: "There was great opposition from some church members when organs were first introduced into the churches, many will remember. Atchison furnishes an instance of the same feeling, only more up to date. Two members of a church refuse to attend services because horns are used in the choir, yet about the same quality of wind is used for both horns and organ; and they don't kick on the organ."

Miss Minnie Methot, who is to appear in comic opera in this town in the coming season, is not unknown here, although her press agent, for reasons of his own or her own, is keeping that fact quiet. Miss Methot gave a recital of American songs at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 28, 1898. On that occasion THE NEW YORK TIMES spoke of her as follows: "Miss Methot is a young woman who possesses a soprano voice of good quality, but utterly without warmth or flexibility. Her attack is notable chiefly for its revelation of the existence of a glottis, and her style is generally hard and inelegant. The audience room, however, was packed with her friends, who applauded her most vigorously."

It should be added that Miss Methot is a buxom personage, and will probably reveal some excellent qualifications for comic opera which did not need to be exhibited on the concert stage. Her singing will not do her much harm with the comic opera public, for it applauds only those singers who make much of their power to disturb the surrounding atmosphere. Refinement in art would not go for much with the comic opera public.

MUSIC IN BALTIMORE.

Prospects of a Lively Season in the Maryland City.

Baltimore is a musical city, and it is to have a good season in the Winter now approaching. Many of the musical organizations which visit New York go also to Baltimore, and there is a prospect of some excellent opera there also. The Baltimore American says:

"This season the Music Hall, under the management of Edgar Strakosch, will be the scene of some of the finest German, French, and English operas, and famous pianists and violinists will delight those to whom music is essential to perfect happiness. The Boston Symphony is booked for five concerts—on Nov. 7, Dec. 12, Jan. 16, Feb. 20, and March 20—and about the middle of January the wonderful pianist, Paderewski, will convince audiences how entirely false have been the repeated rumors concerning the paralysis of his right hand, which has coaxed such bursts of glorious sound from the piano as to make it seem almost human. Sousa is to please with his light, catchy two-steps and more ambitious productions, and the Banda Rossa is due on Oct. 30 and 31. Homberg, who has been creating a furor in Europe as a pianist, will also make his appearance here. Then in Easter week the Grau Opera Company, with its stars of greatest magnitude, is to play to 'standing room only' for three nights.

"There are other features equally promising, as Manager Strakosch has declared he wishes the 'lights to burn continually' at the hall this Winter, and is negotiation with the Paris and New Orleans Grand French Opera Company for a week in November, during which they will present a variety of operas, ranging from 'Faust' and 'The Huguenots' through 'Romeo and Juliet' to 'Mignon' and several new operas. The company includes forty singers of established reputation. They will appear only in Montreal, Baltimore, New Orleans, Havana, and Mexico. And then is the crowning proof that the city is to be known henceforth as a patron of what is best in music.

"A stock opera company will be organized shortly, which will open about Nov. 20 and continue as long as the audiences prove appreciative. Mr. Strakosch will go to New York to-day to complete his arrangements with the principals. It is understood that the company will consist of some of the best-known American and English lyric artists, that the chorus will number forty, and the orchestra twenty-four. Mr. Strakosch's idea is to give grand, standard, and comic opera at popular prices.

"New scenery especially painted for these performances is being secured, and superb electrical effects are promised in such operas as 'Faust,' in which the circle drawn by Mephistopheles will literally sparkle with fire. Popular taste will be consulted as to the proportion in which the several classes of opera shall be given.

"The plan of such a company has long been contemplated, but rejected as not pleasing the popular taste; but when this proves it really prefers what is elevating to the merely amusing, it is time to gratify it, and Strakosch will endeavor to cater with the choicest morsels at his command."

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

Don Lorenzo Perosi's success has awakened the ambition of many other Italian priests. The latest to compose an oratorio is Don Ambrosio, whose subject is "The Entrance of Christ Into Jerusalem." His work will soon be performed in public. The difference in Perosi's station after his suddenly acquired fame is enough to have inspired his associates with a desire to enjoy the same triumphs. In his modest room, in which there was formerly only the decoration of a priest's apartment, there now hang beautiful pictures presented to him by admirers. Batons of all kinds have been sent to him from all parts of the world. Some of them are jewelled, while others are of solid gold. One made in the shape of a sceptre in gold and studded with diamonds and emeralds came from an admirer in Vienna whose name was never revealed. His new work, "The Nativity," is to be sung in September. It is in two parts, "The Annunciation" and "Christmas." The soprano part represents the Madonna, the contralto St. Anne, the tenor the Archangel, and the baritone part will be the Historian.

Pierre Lalo, the music critic of Le Temps in Paris, complains that music drama is hurting among French students the study and cultivation of the purer forms of art, of the symphony and quartette. Umbrage was taken at the words, but we think them words of wisdom. Bach and Beethoven are losing their prestige for the younger generation, says M. Lalo, while, little by little, they are losing sight of the essential beauty of music; they seek to find in it only superficial graces, refined sensations, minute details, piquant modulations, and ingenious tonalities.

Watkin Mills, the English bass, comes to Canada and the United States for a short tour, commencing in November. He will return to Europe about the middle of January.

Some weeks ago a concert was given in Berlin in honor of the veteran, Joseph Joachim, by a large orchestra entirely made up of his former pupils. The proceeds were $1,350. By the express desire of the great violinist, this sum is to be divided between the funds for the Haydn-Mozart-Beethoven monument in Berlin and the Goethe monument in Strasburg.

It seems that Portugal has a famous pianist, whose name has not yet penetrated to North America—Senhor Vianna da Motta. In South America, however, he is highly appreciated, though it is said that he plays only classical music. He is about to undertake his second tour to that part of the globe.

Giuseppe Verdi shuns society so completely at Montecatini that there was a great surprise expressed the other day when he paid a formal visit to Signor Martini, who some years ago was Minister of Public Instruction in Italy. Great surprise was expressed that he should show this attention to a formal acquaintance when he avoids the society of any but intimate friends. "If," said Verdi, "I went, with the thermometer where it is, to shake hands with an old acquaintance, you may be sure I owed him a debt of gratitude which I wished to pay. It was this gentleman who prevented my being created Marquis, and I had not before had an opportunity of thanking him in person." It was Signor Martini who explained to the Government after the first performance of "Falstaff" that the composer was a man of simple life and taste, who preferred to be known by the name he had made famous, rather than as Marquis di Busseto, the title it was proposed to give him.

Ricordi, the famous Italian music publisher, and Leoncavallo have lately been at law in Milan. After the success of "I Pagliacci" Leoncavallo made a contract with Ricordi to write for him a tetralogy, to be based on the history of the Medici family, and called by their name. He wrote the first part, "The Medicis," which was produced at Florence, but made little impression. Before this the composer was very anxious to receive his work from Ricordi, who refused to give it up. Leoncavallo offered to return the $700 advanced and promised to write a two-act opera, under a heavy penalty for non-performance. Ricordi accepted this offer, and the opera was returned to Leoncavallo, who subsequently had another quarrel and declared publicly that he would write nothing more for him. But he thought better of this decision and composed a two-act opera for him, which he submitted in accordance with his agreement. Ricordi refused to receive it, on the ground that it was long delayed and had no artistic merit anyhow. The court decided against the publisher, who will have to pay Leoncavallo damages for not accepting his opera.

Mascagni has written to Berlin that he will not allow Leoncavallo to show the Germans greater honor than he will. Mascagni declares that he is already at work on the score for an opera based on Schiller's Wallenstein trilogy. He says that the complete work will be ready by 1904. Some heartless critic suggested that Mascagni need not overwork himself, as Germany could wait patiently for this last effort of his genius.

In France the singers are discussing the influence of flowers and odors on the voice. Most of the great artists admit its existence in some degree, and Mme. Richard of the Opéra, a teacher of singing, prohibited the use of perfumes in her classes, and declared that if a girl had a handkerchief scented with violet she failed in her lessons, and that examination showed a swelling of the vocal chords. Directors like Carvalho and Gailhard would not allow flowers in the artists' dressing rooms. Mackenzie and others state that violet and musk are particularly obnoxious. Several singers have temporarily lost their voices during the performance of opera after smelling flowers.

The constitution of an international scientific musical association will shortly take place at Berlin. A preliminary committee has been formed which is making great efforts to induce also notable foreign musicians to join the society, which has for its principal purpose the collection and housing of musical historical subjects.

Berlin's concert record last season amounted to about 230 high-class musical entertainments. There were 27 violin recitals, more than 100 vocal recitals and concerts, 43 chamber music concerts, and 61 piano recitals. The celebrated Philharmonic Orchestra is good for 100 concerts every season, the classic Court Orchestra coming in for ten. Most of these musical entertainments are given at a fabulously low entrée. When Luther says "Mr sic is the art of the prophets," surely Berlin contains a goodly lot of prophets!

MOZART AND WAGNER'S THEORIES.

Application of the Baireuth Methods to the Salzburg Dramas.

Some persons think that the constant criticism of the woeful lack of stage management in the Metropolitan Opera House performances of the works of Mozart is ill-natured and, perhaps, unnecessary. THE TIMES, for example, has persistently condemned the manner in which the masterpiece of the glorious boy, "Don Giovanni," is put on the stage at the yellow temple of the muses in Upper Broadway. In this criticism it has had the invaluable aid and countenance of its neighbor The Tribune. The musical critics of both papers have been accused of being Wagnerites largely because of the manner in which they have clamored for something like the Wagnerian style of production in the Mozartian drama. They will both continue to bear the accusation cheerfully in the hope that the recent visit of Mr. Grau to Munich may result in his being brought to a similar way of thinking. The musical editor of The Pall Mall Gazette has been there, and this is the outcome of his thought on the subject:

"I have just come from a performance of Mozart's 'Don Giovanni,' in which all Wagner's most personal and most carefully articulated theories were applied to its production. You shudder, Sir Critic, in yonder dark corner; but let me remind you that we have all of us, enemies and friends, you and I, combined to sing the praises of Wagner as a master of stage pictures, of mere spectacular effect, of the natural continuity of what he chose to call the music-drama. Well, that is all the Wagner we get here. The drama has been made a living structure; everything that will insure reasonableness in the passage of the play has been carefully thought out and carefully proportioned, part with part. The life of a true and living and interesting story has been breathed into it, and behold all those defects of which Wagner complained have shivered out of existence, and the burning light of Mozart's genius shines undimmed, unflecked, untrammeled. In a word, as Richter might say, Mozart is shown, no less than Wagner, to have written the music of the future.

"Let me show my meaning, if I can, by sketching a little musical miniature of the Munich production, developing Da Ponte's story more or less as it is in that production developed and unfolded. You are in the darkness of night, and shivering therein creeps Leporello singing, half gay, half sorrowful, of the lackey's life he has of it. Suddenly the Don and Donna Anna, struggling in the dimness and to the notes of a whirring trio; the Commandant approaches, is out with his sword, Donna Anna is away for help, and then comes the duel. The Commandant lying dead, the Don and Leporello are in full flight, leaving the body to the grief of Donna Anna and to her cry for vengeance. The scene is changed in a trice, breathlessly—it is done here at Munich by means of the circular stage. You are in a street of Seville, and a decent inn occupies the left of the scene. Bearers enter with a sedan chair, place it before the gates of the inn, open the doors for a melancholy lady to come forth, and retire discreetly. She is Donna Elvira; and leaning by the Spanish balcony she sings of her love and her desertion. But here are the Don and Leporello, now in broad light, peering here and there, and making with that sad, lorn music too poignantly heartless a contrast. The Don will protect the sad lady, but with his discovery she has been a mistress, leaves her to his lackey, who, of course, explains the character of his master. The festival for the wedding of Zerlina and Don Giovanni's lovemaking to her, Donna Anna's discovery of the person of her assailant, and the invitation to the Don's banquet follow in due course. But here, at most theatres, the practice is to pause—to pause just when the story is springing forward by leaps into the thick of the climax. Here it is a very different matter. As the Don skips away to his house, we are speedily there too, and on the outside, with the three masqueraders—Donna Anna, Donna Elvira, and Don Ottavio—that gorgeous music meanwhile keeping up its spring and its perfect spontaneity without a halt and with an extraordinary spirit, as though it ran to a goal. But here comes the invitation to the masqueraders, the trio, and the instant appearance of the Don's banqueting hall, superb in its decoration and in its invitation; follows the discomfiture of the Don in his attempt upon Zerlina, and the act closes upon such a finale as Mozart alone knew the secret of. Here, indeed, you may breathe a while. Da Ponte meant that the chapters of his novel should be read without a break to the end of the first act, and here you perceive with what a cunning crescendo of sentiment Mozart built up his music to the sense and rush of the story. You are given no opportunity to note airs and graces, train twirling, senseless décolletée dressing in midday, long and fashionable pauses for gossip and conversation—all these odious things which Wagner so deplored, and so oddly supposed to belong to the actual essence of opera. Mozart the dramatist is shown plainly and clearly before you. It is a wonderful revelation."

THE MAKING OF PIANOS.

Enormous Increase of the Industry in This Country.

Here are some interesting statements from the weekly paper called Music Trades:

"The indications are that at least 150,000 pianos will be manufactured this year, or from 35,000 to 40,000 more than were made last year, when about 110,000 to 115,000 instruments were turned out. This estimate is based upon reports from the various supply houses, as well as upon a careful canvass of the manufacturers, West as well as East. If the Fall trade should pass present expectations, there is a possibility that as high a figure as 160,000 instruments may be reached this year.

"These figures show the absurdity of the position taken by those members of the trade who in 1894, 1895, and 1896 declared that the bottom had dropped out of the piano industry. I scarcely know of a piano factory that has not worked right through the Summer, nor do I know of but a few factories that have closed down to take an inventory and clear up the machinery. This will be the banner year for the piano business, with regard to the number of instruments made. In 1891, 1892, and 1893, all very prosperous years, the 100,000 mark was not passed. The significant feature of the present increase is that it is mainly caused by the growth of the piano business in the West.

"In mere volume of instruments made, the East has not kept up with the general growth, though it has more than upheld its supremacy in grade of manufacture. To fairly estimate figures of piano production, one must remember that one great concert grand of the leading makers means as much as several uprights manufactured by the cheaper makers. The low price of labor in Chicago and the West, as compared with New York, Boston, and the East, has given the Western makers of commercial pianos a great advantage. It has enabled them to practically control the Western and Southern market for their grade of pianos, and to even invade the East, as the freight charges to the East are more than overbalanced by the reduced cost of manufacture in the West.

While a few houses in Boston and other cities north of New York have made substantial gains this year, the volume of production of the New England piano factories has not been kept up. The cheap piano has seriously affected some of the better grades, and thus a number of the smaller makers of the latter class in New York, and especially in Boston and New England, have been practically forced out of business. There are about 240 odd piano factories in this country, but at least one-half the entire production, or about 75,000 instruments, will be made by less than twenty-five concerns. These—with a few notable exceptions—are located in the West. One of the favorable signs in the piano business is the greater proportion of good instruments of the better grades that will be made this year, as compared with 1894, 1895, and 1896. There was some improvement in this direction in 1897, which become more marked in 1898 and 1899.

There are only about three concerns in the trade that make over 5,000 pianos a year, and they are all in the West. There are about nine to ten concerns that make between 3,000 and 5,000 pianos a year. These are about equally distributed between the East and the West. All the makers of highest grade are included in the houses that make from 300 up to 2,500 instruments a year. Possibly one or two houses may pass the highest of these figures this year. A very large proportion of the business in commercial and medium grade instruments is now done on long time and on the consignment plan.

The business in commercial pianos appears to be concentrating in the hands of a few large houses, but the business in the better and higher grades is still well divided up, and shows no sign of much change, except that it is sharing in the general improvement. The great majority of our piano-makers make less than 1,000 instruments a year each. This year the general tendency of prices, both wholesale and retail, has been upward. Most of the wholesale business has been done on a very close margin for some time past. The industry, which is in better financial and commercial condition than for years, is still in its infancy.

ABOUT FAMOUS MUSICIANS.

Mme. Melba has taken a house in Cumberland Place, London, and will make it her headquarters during the Winter. The Australian prima donna has decided to give a special concert, more or less upon Patti lines, at the Albert Hall on Nov. 4, and immediately afterward she will go on tour through the provinces under the management of the Messrs. Harrison. Her Russian concert tour will follow after the New Year. Mme. Albani, immediately after her concert at St. James's Hall on Oct. 14, will also go on a long provincial tour, under the management of Mr. Vert.

Mme. Patti still has before her more than one offer for a tour in the United States, and Mr. Aronson is, we believe, in London in the endeavor to arrange it. Meanwhile La Nazione of Florence prints a remarkable story of an American millionaire, who, it is alleged, has offered the great prima donna £20,000 for her throat. Of course, according to this delightfully silly season romance, Mme. Patti is to retain the use of her throat during her life; but what possible service it can be to the millionaire after her death is not at all clear. It may be an advertisement, but even then the price seems rather high.

Mr. Lloyd has finished his holiday, and is now preparing for the musical festivals. During the rest of the year he will fulfill numerous engagements in town and country, and immediately after the New Year, as we were able to announce a twelve-month ago, he will begin his farewell tour. A concert party will be formed to support him, and there will be a special farewell in each town, in which afterward the great tenor will be heard no more. There will be a special farewell of the Hallé, Manchester, and a few other important concerts before the farewell of the city itself. In June Mr. Lloyd will sing for the last time at the Handel festival, and late in the season he will take his farewell of London at the Albert Hall; it is confidently supposed with an unexampled cast of artists, for Mr. Lloyd is one of the most popular and most highly respected members of the profession. Finally will come his farewell of the musical festivals, and the greatest concert tenor of his time will then pass into country life, his voice being no more heard in public.

Miss Clara Butt will sail for the United States on Oct. 14, but she will return to England on Dec. 16, when she has a week of "Messiah" engagements straight off.

Mme. Marie Brema has been engaged for several performances at the Grand Opera, Paris, next Autumn. She will also sing in Paris this year the rôle of Brangäne in "Tristan."

Emile Breslaur, the famous pianoforte teacher and writer, recently died in Berlin, aged sixty-three.

Mme. Nevada, who is a daughter of Dr. William Wallace Wixom, has had an eventful career. She was born in Austen, Nev., in 1862, and sang in public when she was only three years old. She was one of a party of young girls who went abroad under the care of Dr. Eberl to study music in Berlin. When the vessel on which they took passage anchored in the Elbe a small steamer came alongside to transfer the passengers to the shore. Dr. Eberl walked on board with the rest, but died as he entered the cabin. It was a great calamity for the party under his care. Miss Wixom, however, succeeded in reaching Berlin, and on her arrival there was recommended to go to Vienna to study with Mme. Marchesi. In 1880, through Marchesi's influence, Miss Wixom, or Emma Nevada, as she then called herself, following a custom of assuming the name of her native place, obtained an engagement at Covent Garden and made her début as Amina in "La Sonnambula" on May 17. She did not reappear that season, her voice being considered too light, but three years later in Italy and afterward in Paris, she met with considerable success. For the past twelve years Mme. Nevada has made her permanent home in Paris.

An Anglo-American Concert.

The Hamilton (Bermuda) Mid-Ocean of Aug. 25 publishes the following bit of pleasant musical news:

"By the kind permission of the Colonel and the officers of the regiment, the fine band of the Worcesters, under the splendid leadership of Bandmaster Evans, gave what might be termed an American night at the stand in Victoria Park for the benefit of the American visitors. Our cousins were highly pleased with the music and more than gratified at the very pointed compliment paid to the American Nation. The following is the programme:

Two-Step, "The Bride Elect"	Sousa
Two-Step, "High School Cadets"	Sousa
Two-Step, "Loyal Legion"	Sousa
Selection, "The Belle of New York"	Kerker
Two-Step, "Stars and Stripes"	Sousa
Two-Step, "Liberty Bell"	Sousa
Waltz, "Zenda"	Witmark
Two-Step, "Semper Fidelis"	Sousa
Two-Step, "El Capitan"	Sousa
Selection, "A Runaway Girl"	Caryll
Two-Step, "The Charlatan"	Sousa
Song, "Love's Old Sweet Song"	Molloy
Two-Step, "Remus Takes the Cake"	Ellis
Waltz, "Rendez Vous"	Rosey
Two-Step, "Hannah's Promenade"	Ellis
Air, Melody in F	Rubinstein
Two-Step, "Washington Post"	Sousa

American Airs—"Columbia," "Marching Through Georgia," "Suannee River," "Yankee Doodle," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen."

The Handel and Haydn's New Conductor.

Emil Mollenhauer has been elected conductor of the famous old Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, and has accepted the post. He is at present conducting the city concerts in Boston. Emil Mollenhauer was born in Brooklyn Aug. 4, 1855, and was educated in the public schools of that city. His father, Frederick Mollenhauer, a native of Erfurt, Germany, a violinist of marked ability, and his father's brother, Edward, were members of Julien's Orchestra, which made a tour of this country about 1853, appearing in all the principal cities.

Young Mollenhauer was a musical prodigy, appearing at old Niblo's Garden in New York

The Social Season In Town and Country.

September's second week finds Newport still gay, Bar Harbor with only a few cottagers left, and Narragansett with closed doors. People are lingering on at Southampton, and the Adirondack hotels are still well filled with guests. Saratoga has a large number of visitors remaining later than usual and Lenox is beginning its season well. People are already beginning to plan for a stay in the suburbs or in town during the Dewey celebration and the America's cup races. City houses are being cleaned and put in order for owners and guests, and the Fifth Avenue clubs are arranging to build platforms and stands. There is much speculation as to the size of the crowds that these two events will bring to New York, and it is feared that the city will be a very uncomfortable place during the week from Sept. 29 to Oct. 6.

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There has been so much mystery as to the engagement of Mr. Douglas Walter Campbell of England to some well-known New York maiden that it is a pleasure to make the announcement on and by authority that Mr. Campbell's fiancée is Miss Aimée Lawrence, daughter of the late John Lawrence, for many years a prominent member of the Union Club, and a niece through her mother of John La Farge, the artist. Miss Lawrence, who was very popular in New York and Newport society for the two years following her début, itself of recent date, went abroad with her mother and sister two years ago, following her father's sudden death at Southampton, L. I. She is a tall and handsome brunette, and is blessed with much cleverness, sweet manners, and a rarely engaging personality. Miss Lawrence is a member of a large family connection, including the Lawrences, La Farges, and Friths.

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The second of the series of dances at Seabright took place on Friday evening and was very well attended. These dances are arranged by the set which is most in evidence at the golf club, and many young men come down from New York for the occasions.

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The meeting of the stockholders of the New London Casino will take place tomorrow, and then it will be decided whether the Casino will be continued or abandoned. Even the cottagers are divided in their opinions, but the more fashionable element is in favor of keeping it up.

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The camps on Upper Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks are now filled with guests. Ex-Gov. Morton and Mrs. Morton have been entertaining all Summer at their beautiful camp, and the ex-Governor spends part of every day speeding over the lake's blue waters in his naphtha launch. By common consent the Morton launch has the right of way on the lake. Miss Maude Wetmore has been visiting the Misses Morton. Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and her family are still at the Dunlop camp, Aridosa, which they leased for the season. Being in deep mourning, they have not entertained, but have had a few intimate friends visiting them from time to time. Stewart M. Brice has been at the camp the past week. Mr. and Mrs. John G. Agar, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. George Seligman, who have the Isaac Seligman camp this Summer; Dr. Holt, Mr. Herter, S. B. Ferris, Mrs. Bucknall, and Mr. and Mrs. Swenson are all now entertaining house parties at their camps. The majority of the camps have naphtha launches as well as a small fleet of row boats, and a "market naphtha" makes daily trips around the lake from Saranac Inn with supplies of all kinds. Some of the camps get their marketing and groceries all the way from New York, and their larders are well stocked.

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Sunday at Saranac Lake is a particularly enjoyable day. The bell of the little church built on Church Island, the smallest island in the lower part of the lake, tolls for service at 10:30 o'clock, and soon one sees hundreds of boats and launches coming from all parts of the lake. They assemble at the little dock and landing stage, and sometimes are so many in number that they have to be drawn up on the rocks all around the little island. Service over, the congregation stops to chat, plans for the week are discussed and the doings of the week past talked over, and then, one by one, the boats depart, until the lake is again covered with them. The whole scene, with the blue waters of the lake and the lofty mountains in the distance, is reminiscent, save for the lack of picturesque costumes, of one on a Swiss lake on a Sunday or feast day.

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The life of these Saranac camps is peculiarly a wholesome one, as the daylight and even the evening hours are largely spent out of doors. Boating, fishing, and golfing are the chief diversions of the day. There are two golf courses—an excellent one at the lower end at Indian Carry and near the Wawbeek, and one at Saranac Inn, which, while not especially good now, has the making of a good one later on. Few of the camps will close before October, as September is considered the best month of the year in the Adirondacks.

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While these Saranac camps would seem paradoxically named to sportsmen, with their often substantial buildings of wood, and even stone, luxurious appointments, including hot and cold water, and in one or two cases electric lights, and their abundantly supplied and lavish tables, they give the benefits of outdoor life and good air, combined with the comforts and luxuries of civilization, and hence are most beneficial to many, particularly to women and children, who could not well undergo the fatigue and roughness of real woodland life. The Adirondacks of to-day are becoming what the Catskills were to our fathers and grandfathers. They are no longer, except in certain districts, the resort of the hunter and fisherman. They have gone further on in pursuit of game, and the mountains and woods over and through which they were wont to roam are fast becoming one extensive Summer resort, dotted with fine hotels and countless boarding houses. The Adirondack guides look on this development mournfully, for it means that their occupation will soon be gone.

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Among the New Yorkers now at Saranac Lake and Paul Smith's are Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. William Brookfield, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Byrd and the Misses Byrd, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bayard Dod, Miss Eustis, Craig Colgate, Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Gray, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander Hayden.

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The experiment of the Reform Club, whose house is at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, has now been tried for nearly five months, and although these are the months during which many people are absent from the city the officers of the club pronounce it a success. The daily luncheon served in this ladies' annex is both appreciated and enjoyed by the feminine relatives of the club members, many of whom reside at some distance up town or in the suburbs, and who find the dainty luncheon served in the cool and comfortable annex an agreeable incident of the day when they come down town or in town to shop. The Reform Club on the days of the Dewey celebration will have a special platform and stand for its members and guests, and a luncheon will be served in the annex.

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Among the New Yorkers in Paris during the past fortnight were Mrs. Charles Berryman, who has gone to Switzerland; Mr. and Miss Blodgett, Surrogate and Mrs. Varnum, who were registered at the Hotel Ritz; Mr. Frank van der Bogert, Mrs. J. N. Van Zandt, Mrs. and Miss La Montagne, and Mrs. E. L. Crosby.

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The Homburg season is over. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel and Diodati Thompson were to leave this week. The dinner given by the Drexels to the Duke of Cambridge is now an old story, but it was a great social triumph. One of the American guests was the Baroness de Vriere, who was Miss Cutting. Mrs. Arthur Paget came up from Trouville, which seems to be a place where people are constantly visiting, or dropping in at, or leaving, and was present at the games held the same week at which Diodati Thompson, in the name of the Duke of Cambridge, gave the prizes. The Duke had left Homburg by this time. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong were also among the visitors at Homburg.

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The Baroness "Flossy" Oppenheim was expected at Homburg, but remained at Baden Baden, where she has been entertained by the Louis Jay and others. Every year at Baden Baden there is some royalty or some charming gentlewoman who is the veritable sensation, and who seems always to bear a diminutive name. Last year it was the Princess "Baby" Hohenlohe. The Baroness "Flossy" is a great wheelwoman and a wonderful dancer.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet has been at Carlsbad. She was one of the guests at a dinner given to the Prince of Wales when he ran over for a day and shocked his physicians by throwing his resolutions of dieting to the winds. He could not resist some grouse which had been sent him from Scotland, and there was fear that all the good done him at Marienbad might be undone. But he has gone through happily and serenely, and after a short visit to his sister, the Empress of Germany, has arrived in Scotland. Mrs. Ogden Goelet will return to England very shortly.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget has spent part of her Summer at Trouville. This French watering place has been very gay, and so has its neighbor just across the river, Deauville. There polo has reigned supreme, and the Messrs. McCreary and Mr. Henri Ridgeway have been members of a crack team. There is some talk of their going to Baden Baden and having a series of games at that spa, which of late years has again crept into popular and fashionable favor.

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Col. and Mrs. Cornwallis West have settled down at their Ruthin Castle, where they have been entertaining the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Young Cornwallis West is on the Continent somewhere, and Lady Randolph Churchill was, at last accounts, at Aix. There has been so much opposition roused by the mere hint of an engagement between Lady Churchill and young West that they have not seen each other since that memorable week at Cowes.

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The Count and Countess Boni de Castellane, having left Ireland, are back in France. They stopped a few days in Scotland and had their entire party with them. They were at the Lovat Arms, a small but very smart inn, and the charming gowns worn by Mme. de Castellane and Mme. de Galliffet were much admired. Mme. de Galliffet has joined the Trouville colony.

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The Duke of Manchester, who seems to have the propensity of bobbing up everywhere, all over, was at Dinard recently, and, according to rumor, shocked the guests at a cotillion given by Mrs. Hughes Hallett by appearing in his pajamas and a bath robe. He has since been heard of at St. Moritz, where he has gone to pay a short visit to his mother and his sister. There are rumors that he will come to America this Winter, and if he should do so, there will be one lion in a small way for society to entertain.

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There has been nothing very brilliant at Baden Baden since the cotillion mentioned in this column some time ago, which Mr. Louis Jay led. All over Europe the vogue in cotillion is now for fancy figures instead of favors, and there were all kinds of surprises. The usual bringing in of the favors in a wagon, so popular here some years ago, was the success of the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Henri Ridgeway, M. Gontant de Biron, and other well-known members of the Paris monde traveled all the way from Trouville and were present at the dance. The gayeties since then have been confined to luncheons, dinners, musicales, and polo. Mr. and Mrs. John Davis are also at Baden Baden.

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The Summer season at Biarritz is at its height. Garden parties this year seem to be the favorite method of entertaining. A very brilliant one was given by the Marquis de San Carlos de Pedroso. Golf has taken great hold at this beautiful spot, and the French and Spanish visitors are as enthusiastic about it as the Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Slater have not yet returned from their long cruise, and the Posts and the Kanes and many of the other American residents are trying a little change of climate.

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One of the most brilliant gatherings of the year in the tight little island was that held at Braemer on Friday. The annual games are always much frequented by the nobility living in Scotland, and this year perforce of a Scottish rather than an Irish bull, the locale was transferred to Balmoral itself, where the Queen and the Prince of Wales and many visiting royalties were spectators. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck are among the visitors to Braemer this year, and Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck has improved greatly in health.

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The Princess of Wales and the Princess Victoria, her daughter, have, according to some of the very enthusiastic English newspapers, set a splendid example at the afternoon performances at Beyreuth. Although they wore small bonnets, they took them off and sat with them in their laps. London is suffering just now at matinées with the same nuisance which for years existed in New York, and the high hat is at these day performances there in all its magnitude and glory.

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The last mail from India gives the account of a very pretty dance at Rothney Castle there on July 26th, when the "Celestials," comprising the Earl of Suffolk, Col. Sandjack, and Capt. Winate, entertained a large portion of the station. Everybody wore costumes of the land of the Rising Sun—Chinese, Japanese, or Burmese as fancy pleased them, and the result was as bizarre as it was charming. An amusing figure of the cotillon was one in which Lord Suffolk swept the floor in front of the leading couple, who were lighted on their path by a henchman with a paper lantern. The Misses Alter looked charming in Japanese costume. Lady Curzon was present, but she wore a European evening gown. The men were dressed as Mandarins and coolies and Japanese Daimios of the olden time.

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Among the passengers expected on the New York is Miss MacTavish of Baltimore, who with her mother has been living for two years in Rome. Miss MacTavish will return later to the Eternal City. She has done a great deal there for the American Catholics, and is a great favorite in the "black" society, as the more aristocratic branch of the Roman nobility is called. Miss MacTavish has also been credited with having introduced terrapin to the Vatican, having sent the Pope some of this delicious dish, the terrapin being forwarded from Maryland. Miss MacTavish is a cousin of Royal Phelps Carroll and Mrs. Herbert Robbins. On the same ship are Mrs. and Miss Catlin, who have been to Beyreuth. One of Miss Catlin's sisters has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling at their Scottish Place.

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The Princess de Sagan, who is at her villa on the French coast, seems not to grow any better, and any day her friends are expecting to hear of her death. Her husband is still out of his mind and a hopeless invalid. The Baron and Baroness Selliere have been to inquire about the Princess, as have also the Duc and Duchess de Dino. There has not been much cordiality between the Princess and her relatives of late years, but just now the past is being forgotten. The Baron Selliere suffered more than any one else, as his sister tried to imprison him, and at one time did succeed in having him placed in a maison de sante.

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Doncaster race week is the signal for much entertaining in England. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson have given one of the great house parties, and Lord William Beresford and the Duchess of Marlborough the others. The Duchess has been to Harrowgate, where the Cavendish-Bentincks had for the time they were there a large house. Lord and Lady Crewe were also visitors. Lord Crewe has been quite an invalid of late.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Mary Ellen Donnelly, daughter of the late Mrs. Ellen Donnelly of 251 West Thirty-fourth Street, and J. Walter Gannon, son of Frank S. Gannon, Third Vice President and General Manager of the Southern Railroad, will be married on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock noon at All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The Rev. T. J. O'Brien of Boston will perform the ceremony. Only the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties will be in attendance, and after the ceremony a wedding breakfast will be served at the future residence of the bride and bridegroom, at 185 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

Mrs. John V. Hecker gave a reception at her residence in Noroton, Conn., on Thursday afternoon last to introduce her daughter, Miss Louise Hecker. There were between 300 and 400 guests present. Those who assisted at receiving were Miss Eva Hoyt, Miss Lillian Holbrook, Miss Ursula Leavitt, Miss Rupe, Miss Rita Rees, Miss May Crimmins, Miss Madeline Weed, Miss Sadie Williams, Miss Kittie Brigham, Miss May Brown, and Miss Gertrude Bell. Miss Hecker was attired in a gown of white mousseline de soie, trimmed with lace. The floral decorations of the house were very effective. Miss Hecker, who is just eighteen, was graduated from the academy at Farmington last June.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—The closing week of the Summer season proper here has been appropriately the gayest and liveliest of the Summer, and although there are several interesting events and numerous incidents on the programme of the present month, the climax of the present season has been reached and passed. Already the tide has turned, and the crowd which is constantly at the ticket offices of the Wickford Line and the night boats to New York, as well as the station where the trains start for Boston, indicate that another Summer has gone, and that this resort will soon be left to the villa and cottage owners, who will now settle down to the enjoyment of the Autumn months, considered by them in some ways the most agreeable of the year. Informal afternoon teas at the Golf Club and this or that popular house, picnic parties, golfing, and even cycling, which comes into fashion again with cooler weather, will now be substituted for the more formal functions of the season proper. There are still many dinners to come, and of course the wedding of Lieut. Winslow and Miss Dora Havemeyer on Sept. 18 and that a week later of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Dent Grant will keep many people here and in a way will prolong the season.

September, the hunter's and fisherman's month, is, however, calling with too loud and seductive a voice to those of the Newport beaus who have sporting instincts to disobey. Reginald Brooks left on Monday for a shooting trip in the West, and Lispenard Stewart and Lanfear Norrie have also departed for their annual trip to Canada. Messrs. Stewart and Norrie have a log cabin on one of the most beautiful lakes in the Triton Club's preserves in the Laurentian Mountains, in the Province of Quebec. The preserve, some 40 miles long by 30 miles wide, and about 100 miles due north from Quebec, is reached by railroad running to Roberval, on Lake St. John, from Quebec. The preserve abounds in large trout, and has also bear, caribou, and moose upon it, while its lakes, mountains, and forests afford picturespue, wild, and beautiful scenery. The Triton Club has only 150 members and its list is full. Some of the shares are owned by such well-known New Yorkers as Reginald Brooks, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Robert L. Gerry, &c. As the Adirondacks have become settled and more of a Summer resort than, as formerly, a sportsman's paradise, New York sportsmen have turned to the Canadian mountains and forests, and the wilderness contiguous to the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railroad has been largely pre-empted by them.

The dinner dance at which Mrs. Potter Palmer is to give at Beaulieu on Monday in honor of Miss Grant's fiancé, Prince Cantacuzene, is arousing lively anticipations. The affair will really be a ball, as the invitations to the dance have been very generally extended. Prince Cantacuzene will give his "farewell" bachelor dinner to his ushers at Beaulieu on Sept. 23, or, rather, Mrs. Palmer will be the hostess and will give this dinner for the Prince. Mrs. Palmer is now called the "Fairy Aunt," so lavish have been her attentions and her courtesies to her niece since the latter's engagement.

The chorus at the Yarmouth theatricals was one of the most interesting features of the entertainment. It included several of the belles among the young matrons and the maidens there, as well as all the leading beaus. In this chorus there were, among others, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mrs. Danielson, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Sorchan, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Miss Goddard, Miss Gerry, and Miss Lily Oelrichs, and Messrs. F. W. Andrews, F. Potter, Ralph Pulitzer, William Post, Jr., L. White, John Worden, and Prince Henru de Croy. Mrs. Foxhall Keene, formerly Miss Lawrence, and Miss Hunter sang, during the performance, very sweetly.

The Princess Adolphe de Wrede, who is here at the New Cliffs Hotel, will give a song recital at the Casino on Monday next, Sept. 11. The Princess is said to have a remarkably fine voice and to be especially adept in the rendering of Hungarian and Russian folk songs. Although the tickets for this recital have been placed at $5 each, there is much curiosity felt and expressed to see the Princess and to hear her sing that the Casino will doubtless have a brilliant audience on the night of the concert.

The Horse Show was, fortunately, blessed with beautiful weather, and had even greater success than last year. It is now certain to be an annual feature of the season, and there is some talk of the Casino Governors managing it themselves next year. Doubt is expressed as to whether this would be a wise move, inasmuch as Messrs. Lawrence, Eldridge, and Ware have shown their capabilities for the management of such an event, and it is thought that it would be unfair to them to take it out of their hands. The scene at the show on the three afternoons of its holding was a fascinating one. There was a much more informal atmosphere than had been anticipated, and people visited each other in the boxes, walked around or took tea in the tent on the adjoining ground, while enjoying the music and the scene. It was the New York horse show in petto, with the spectators on the promenade the friends of those in the boxes. The display of horseflesh was excellent, and the profession was conspicuous by its absence. Altogether Messrs. Lawrence, Eldridge, and Ware deserve great credit, and it is to be hoped that the stories of their handsome profits, which are reported to be in some instances as high as $10,000, are correct. Whatever profits they may have made were well earned, and they have given Newport at last a horse show worthy of the place.

The automobile parade of Thursday was one of the best managed and carried out affairs ever seen here. The greatest surprise was felt and expressed at the splendid showing which was made. Some of the decorated automobiles were really things of beauty, and Mrs. Oelrichs and Mr. Shoemaker in particular showed the possession of rare taste. The management of the automobiles was excellent and evinced long and careful practice on the part of the men and women who guided them. The trial of the machines on the lawn at Belcourt afforded amusement to hundreds of spectators, and the children at Newport went wild with delight over the efforts of the automobilists to drive their machines among the dummy figures without accident. The following procession to Gray Crage, after which a supper and dance were enjoyed and which was continued by a drive home, was not the least pleasant feature of the affair.

M. M. Shoemaker, who accompanied Mrs. Burke-Roche and who took first prize for decoration, is a Cincinnati millionaire and a traveler and author of no little reputation. This is his first Summer at Newport, where he is fast becoming a lion in the Summer colony. Mr. Shoemaker is a tall, well-built man and drives his automobile with skill and dash. The quieter entertainments which mark the Autumn season have now begun. Informal afternoon teas, golfing, driving, riding, and cycling will now fill the days, and the next moon will also bring many merry parties to this or that teahouse or farmhouse for a dance and supper. Old Newporters love best the Autumn here and are always rejoiced at its advent. Among the visitors to the horse show was Mrs. F. J. Mackey of London and her niece Miss Willard. Mrs. Mackey, who has now gone to Minneapolis to visit her mother, who lives there, is a prominent member of the American colony in London. She is a noted whip and cross-country rider and her husband is also a fine polo player and huntsman. The Mackeys have a beautiful place at Leamington, England, and last season had a house in Grosvenor Square, London.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 9.—The Lenox Autumn season has now fairly begun. It is ushered in by a large afternoon reception given by Mrs. H. H. Cook and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia at Wheatleigh this afternoon. It is the largest society event that has ever taken place at Wheatleigh, as nearly all the cottage colony is present. The house is one of the most attractive in Lenox, and is well adapted to large events of this sort, the wide piazzas, air corridors, and spacious lawns are all decorated and tea tables are set out doors. Among those invited are Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Miss Lila V. Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, William Sloane, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., the Misses Stokes, John Cross, Miss Cross, and Mr. Harry T. Fisher, guest of the Stokeses, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Dr. and Mrs. William Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Stillman, the Misses Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Flagler, the Misses Charlotte and Cornelia Barnes, James Barnes, Sanford Barnes, David W. Bishop, Jr., Mrs. C. H. Leland, Miss Luisita Leland, Miss Furniss and her guests Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, I da Costa Duarte, the Portuguese Consul; Mrs. Richard S. Dana, David T. Dana, Mrs. B. Mackay, Miss Meta Mackay, the Misses Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, Mrs. J. W. Robbins, Miss Marion Greenleaf, Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, Miss Mosle, Mr. S. Howland Robbins, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, and S. Parkman Shaw.

Miss Cornelia Barnes was announced this week as the winner of the Maud Curtis Cup, for which the women have been striving for several weeks. This match was a handicap for the best aggregate six-score card. Miss Barnes had a handicap of 24, making the six rounds in 331. Miss Charlotte Stillman was second with a score of 338, she being a scratch player. The others who handed in cards were Mrs. H. P. Lapham, Miss Marie Mosle, Mrs. W. A. Taylor, and Miss Lila V. Sloane. The latter, who had been picked as the winner, with the same handicap as Miss Barnes, had a net score of 297. The playing for the Bishop Cup, which has been reported daily in THE TIMES, has been the leading golf event of the past week. Now everything is expectation for the annual tournament, which commences next Monday and continues for the entire week. There are many entries of good players, and an interesting tournament is expected. There will be a number of dinners, receptions, and other entertainments for the visiting golfers and the guests at the country places.

I. da Costa Duarte, the Portuguese Consul at San Francisco, has arrived in Lenox, and will remain for some weeks. He is the first member of the Diplomatic Corps to visit Lenox this season, but it is expected that some of the others will make their annual visit before the season closes. Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Flagler are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Jesup. They have spent much time in driving about the country since their arrival. John Sloane and members of his family have returned from a visit of some months' duration to England and the Continent. Mr. Sloane brought home with him some fine Scotch venison, which he has been dividing among his friends. Mrs. T. E. Stillman gave a delightful dance Saturday evening at her country place here. The piazzas were inclosed and used for dancing and promenading. The guests were mostly of the younger set, although Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor and Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong were present. Others who were there were Miss Eloise Davis, Dr. Hooker, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., the Misses Barnes, Richard Mackay, Miss Lila V. Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Marie Mosle, David T. Dana, and the Misses Stokes. A supper was served after the cotillion, and a Virginia reel closed the dancing.

Mr. John E. Parsons has returned from a visit to Canada. Mrs. D. Percy Morgan and Miss Constance Parsons, who have been at the Thousand Islands, have also returned to Lenox. Among the week's arrivals in Lenox are Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, who drove up from New York, and will spend some time in the Berkshires. Mrs. J. W. Robbins is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams. Mrs. Mackay and Miss Meta Mackay have returned to Lenox after having been at Bar Harbor for a number of weeks.

Mrs. Giraud Foster gave a dinner on Friday evening, covers being laid for fourteen. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Jacques, Miss Furniss, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden. Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, who have been spending some time at the seashore, have returned to their country house for the Autumn. Miss Furniss is, as usual, entertaining several guests, among the number being Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston. R. C. Ware has been the guest of Dr. H. P. Jacques the past week. Miss Charlotte Barnes and Miss Cornelia Barnes have returned to Lenox after a visit to Capt. Hayes at Millbrook. Capt. Barnes's sons, James and Sanford, are here for the golf tournament. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Dunscombe of New Haven and Mrs. Richard S. Ely and Miss Ely of New York were in Lenox the week on their way through the county on a driving trip. Mrs. Richard S. Dana and David T. Dana returned this week to Lenox, after having spent some time at Narragansett. Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Schenck of Brooklyn and Dr. A. B. Norton of New York were among this week's visitors to Lenox.

Some other recent arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Fleming, Mrs. C. T. Bartlett, Miss A. B. Cook, Victor Morowitz, Les Kohns, Mrs. H. G. Lapham, Mrs. C. H. Leland, Miss L. Leland, New York; Mrs. E. F. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Darce, Miss H. C. Warren, Mrs. C. Boyden, Charles Boyden, Boston; Mrs. George Mathews, New London, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. McMillan, Detroit; Mrs. N. L. Anderson, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 9.—The Rev. William Copley Winslow is spending a few weeks here. He was formerly an Episcopal clergyman in Lee, and is making his first visit to the Berkshires in thirty years. He is noted as an archaeologist, being the Vice President for America of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Mrs. Winslow is with him. A one-act farce by Miss Alice Carter was presented by some of the young people a few evenings since. Those in the cast were Miss Ruth Hubbell, Miss Eggleston, Miss Harriet Sabin, and Miss Goodrich. Charles Safford, son of Prof. Safford, has been visiting friends in Williamstown the past week. Charles Dudley Warner and Prof. Lounsberry of Yale made a short visit here, passing through on their way to Saratoga to attend the meeting of the American Academy of Science.

The Taconic Golf Club was defeated in its recent match with the Mount Anthony Club at Bennington, thus taking only third place in the Green Mountain League. There is much playing at the links here, and afternoon tea is served at the golf clubhouse every Saturday, which is largely attended. The club was represented at the Stockbridge tournament by W. H. Doughty, who made a good record for long drives, although he was defeated by Robertson, the winner of the cup.

Recent arrivals at the hotels include Mrs. G. W. Nash, Miss Nash, Miss Anna Nash, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Riggs, Mrs. E. B. Bayliss, Miss Moss, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bailey, Miss Cora Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Howell, Miss Howell, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Condon, Miss Helen Condon, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bradley, Mrs. S. R. Bradley, Nyack.

SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 9.—Outside of the large dance given by Mrs. Henry G. Trevor at her residence, Meadowmere, last evening, there were scarcely any events of sufficient interest to merit chronicling. The Trevor dance was a gay affair, at which the married set reigned supreme, and there were over 150 guests present. To-night will see an unusually large private jollification at the Meadow Club, where Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson will give a large dinner. During the dinner vaudeville specialties will be given on the stage at the end of the dining room, and the affair will conclude with a dance, to which all Southampton is invited. The music will be furnished by a Hungarian orchestra. Mrs. Thompson has had upward of forty guests stopping at her cottage during the week, and they will be present at the affair. The sudden death of Walter N. Eldridge at Newport may cause the absence of some of those invited, as he was one of the original guests.

As far as dinner and luncheon parties were concerned, the week here was decidedly quiet. George R. Shieffelin gave a stag dinner on Sunday evening, at which some of the guests were Henry G. Trevor, William Manice, Charles Steele, and George R. Sheldon. Labor Day was rather tame, unusually so, in fact. There were two ladies' luncheons given on that day, the hostesses being Mrs. Francis O. De Luze and Mrs. E. S. Knapp. Mrs. De Luze's guests included Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., Mrs. Louis C. Murdock, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. Reginald Francklyn, Mrs. Ketcham, and Mrs. George G. De Witt. Among the guests at Mrs. Knapp's luncheon were Mrs. J. L. Lamson, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. F. Barrall Hoffman, and Miss Eleanor Le Roy.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, who have been entertaining on an extensive scale during the Summer, left here on Tuesday for the Adirondacks. They will probably return in a short time. There will be numerous other desertions on the part of the cottagers during the coming week, the majority going to the mountains.

The season is practically at an end, for those remaining from now on or returning after visits to other places will be at Southampton merely for purposes of rest and not for entertainment.

The ladies' tennis tournament for prizes given by Charles T. Barney, Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff, and B. Aymar Sands will last through the first part of the coming week. The tournament, strange to relate, has been even a greater success than the men's tournament held during the beginning of August, in which the cracks participated. Today will be very busy on the tennis courts, as, in addition to the finals in singles for the ladies' competition, the match for the Ruggles Cup between Steven Waller and Wessiter Betts, the holder of the cup, will be played off.

After the first blare announcing the formation of a new club had died out there came the inevitable stir in social circles, and with the latter over, a decided reaction has set in. The brilliant hues in which the new institution was first painted have become modified. There is no perturbation among the members of the different sets lest the threat to restrict the membership to a certain small number might be carried out, for everybody has been invited to join, but, on the contrary, the scheme is already being treated with indifference. The solution of this latest turn of affairs may be learned from the fact that the vast majority of the cottagers have not been slow in recognizing in the wild project an effort to injure one, or possibly both of the present clubs by competition, despite protestations to the contrary, and natural loyalty to the old institutions has cast a shade of doubt upon the sincerity of the proposed undertaking. The founder or founders of the new club have planned to secure the two principal classes by bright prospective allurements; those of the elect who are on business bent, with the inducement of having a place where news of the state of the "market" may be had at all hours of the day, as the club will have private wires to the different Exchanges, and those of an unquestionably high social status, but having sporting proclivities, with the irresistible attraction of billiard, pool, card, and smoking rooms, and last, but by no means least, a well stocked bar. Even with such inducements, however, neither set has fallen a willing prey to the wiles of the plotters, for those interested in stocks have always managed to keep posted on the changes of the market by private wires which already exist, and the sporty set are to be especially catered to by one of the two original clubs, which contemplates the immediate erection of a series of broad piazzas upon which liquid refreshments can be imbibed at liberal hours without fear of molestation or invasion on the part of the fair sex.

The Liberty Pole, which has been lying ignominiously on the ground since last Winter, much to the disgust of the Summer cottagers, was raised to a more dignified position during the past week. Glory now floats serenely, and the situation, stingent with patriotic emotives, whose efforts to raise the pole before this were sadly hampered by the inactivity of the natives, are now jubilant.

The first of the series of hunts under the auspices of the Southampton Horse Association was held to-day, and there will be tri-weekly meets throughout the month. Miss Zella Mithau will give what she terms a "hunt breakfast," on Tuesday next at her cottage, Laffalot, in the Art Village. Over 150 guests have been invited to be present at the breakfast, which will be one of the sporting events of the day.

S. L. Parrish became the purchaser during the past week of a valuable piece of property on the corner of Main Street and Church Lane, in the central part of this village. Several attempts were made in the course of the past year on the part of several New York syndicates to obtain possession of the property, but Dr. John Nugent, the late owner, held back until the present. The purchase includes a large and comfortable house, in which Mr. Parrish intends to reside. Mr. Parrish's original residence, on First Neck Lane, is at present occupied by Mrs. Thomas Garner, to whom he has rented it for the season.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 9.—After a profitable season nearly all of the hotels here closed their doors this week. Many families who heretofore have lived at the hotels this season took cottages in preference. Cottage life is becoming more popular every Summer here. Those who are occupying cottages at present expect to remain in them until quite late in the season.

Norwood Park, the Summer home of Vice President Hobart, is as lively as it was in midsummer. It is said the Vice President will not leave his Normanhurst cottage until October. There will be a golf cotillion given at the Norwood Park Casino to-night. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. W. C. Demarest, Mrs. B. F. Goodspeed, and Miss Ruby Simmons.

The past week brought the Jewish New Year, and not in a number of years has it been observed at this place as it was on Tuesday last. There is but one synagogue within a number of miles along the shore, and that is the Beth-Miriam, situated on North Bath Avenue. There the services were conducted by Rabbi Benjamin Morris as cantor, and a sermon was delivered by Rabbi Clifton H. Levy of New York. The Beth-Miriam has a wealthy congregation, composed mostly of New Yorkers. Some of those in attendance that day were: Jacob Schiff, Dr. Edwin Sternberger, Leonard Lewisohn, A. Steinam, A. Cohen, A. Friedlander, J. A. Elias, and Gen. Lewis Seasongood. The sum of $1,500 was contributed by the congregation toward cancelling a debt of $4,500 upon the synagogue.

There is every prospect for a building boom between now and the opening of the next Summer season, as a number of handsome cottages are being erected between Seabright and Elberon, and many more are projected.

Col. Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong of New York, arrived at Elberon on Tuesday for a brief stay. J. A. Scrymser of New York is having a handsome cottage erected at Seabright, which he expects to occupy next Summer. The golf tournament for the silver cup offered by William E. Strong, who is President of the club at Seabright, was an exciting one, the result being a tie between E. L. Kalbfleisch and H. L. Riker, Jr. Eugene Winship, Superintendent of the Monmouth Beach Country Club, will leave for Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 16.

Bernard M. Shanley of Newark, who is traveling abroad with ex-United States Senator James Smith, is expected to return shortly to West End, where he will occupy his Summer home, the Green Gables, for the remainder of the season. Miss Hattie McCloud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McCloud of this place was married on Wednesday to John H. Dingman of Brooklyn. William Campbell, Chief of Newark, has just returned to his Summer home, the Oaks, at Oakhurst, from a business trip to Scotland.

Lieut. William S. Conrow, son of John S. Conrow of Oceanport, has received an appointment in the Philippines. Leopold Wallach of New York, who has been traveling abroad, arrived at Hollywood this week. Prosecutor and Mrs. Winsur A. Heisley are expected to return home in a few days, after spending the Summer abroad.

The younger element of the Country Club at Monmouth Beach is arranging to give a cotillion at the club on closing night, Sept. 16. H. S. Manning, P. A. S. Franklin, and Henry Dalley, Jr., have left Monmouth Beach for the Adirondacks. Judge Barakalow of Paterson, who has been paying Vice President Hobart a visit, returned home on Wednesday.

The Mary Anderson property, adjoining the home of W. S. Jeffrey, near Elberon, has changed hands. The new purchaser is A. F. Golden. The plot contains about five acres. Mrs. James Smith, Jr., of Elberon chaperoned a party of twenty to Pleasure Bay on Wednesday night to see "Wang." George B. Van Brunt, son of Charles Van Brunt of this place, returned home on Monday night, after a long stay in the Philippines. There will be only one more service held in the Norwood Park Casino this season, and that will be to-morrow. Dr. Young, the pastor, will then return to his charge in New York City.

Miss Clara Harper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Harper of New York, will capture the prize of a silver cup in the ladies' putting contest which is going on at the Norwood links. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Goodspeed of Norwood Park and Mrs. George M. Pullman of Elberon have returned to their cottages after a stay at the Thousand Islands. Jesse P. Manahan is building a handsome cottage at Monmouth Beach.

Many of the Elberon cottagers attended the cakewalk held in the Casino at that place on Tuesday evening. A bean party was held a few nights ago at the Brighton Hotel. Mrs. L. Wright of Montclair, N. J., won first prize. William Jordan of New York won the men's prize, and the consolation prize went to Miss Florence Humphreys of New York. H. W. Rising, accompanied by his two daughters, is spending a few days at Rye, N. Y

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TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

THE TIMES ON SUNDAY.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES appears to-day as a newspaper strictly, and at the reduced price of three cents.

The reasons for this change were fully explained last week. We have been pleased to find from the many expressions of our friends and readers—the terms are agreeably interchangeable—that these reasons have been appreciated, and that our course has met with marked general approval. It is clearly understood that there is a field for a newspaper of the sort we have led our readers to expect, a newspaper which "unadorned 's adorned the most"; which gives all that the most exacting can require, unincumbered by what belongs to a different class of publication, and at a low price. We have been particularly gratified that our readers have felt that the mere fact that the change has been determined on is proof enough that it is in accordance with sound business judgment, such as they appear to think has guided the administration of THE TIMES heretofore. Confidence of the character and extent that we have been fortunate enough to inspire is a pleasant reward for care and effort, and is a source of strength and a stimulus for the future.

That the lamp of experience throws a fairly cheerful light on the pathway by which we are proceeding is indicated by the figures that are given below. They show the number of columns of paid advertisements published in THE TIMES in each of the first eight months of the year 1898 and the present year:

	1898.	1899.
January	764.66	901.00
February	665.00	701.50
March	698.75	964.75
April	683.00	1,080.00
May	646.08	1,063.58
June	634.42	970.33
July	550.00	751.42
August	488.66	681.50

POOR FRANCE!

The verdict of "Guilty" in the trial of Capt. DREYFUS yesterday sent throughout the civilized world a shudder of horror, indignation, pity.

"For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct bears along,
Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right and wrong;
Whether conscious or unconscious, yet Humanity's vast frame
Through its ocean-sundered fibres feels the gush of joy or shame—
In the gain or loss of one race all the rest have equal claim."

The enlightened opinion of mankind has acquitted Capt. DREYFUS, not blindly or from prejudice or hastily. On the contrary, all the forces that ordinarily guide the minds of men as to a matter in which they are not immediately concerned were opposed to such a result. The verdict of the first court-martial was naturally and inevitably accepted everywhere, and the only sentiment aroused was one of scorn for the hateful crime that had met its just penalty or of admiration for the swift precision with which the military system of France rid itself of a traitor. It has taken long years of agitation, investigation, discussion, to persuade the general judgment that an awful wrong had been committed. And this conclusion has been reached in spite of an acute, widespread, and obstinate antipathy toward the race to which the prisoner belonged, and in spite also of an almost universal confidence in and sympathy with the French people and a peculiarly high estimate of the sense of honor existing among its soldiers. And when a second trial was ordered the world was glad to believe that the wrong committed in error would be righted. That belief became a certainty when the long and minute searching of the facts in the recent trial disclosed not only the utter absence of any proof of guilt, but conclusive proof of the impossibility of guilt and strong evidence that the crime charged was committed by another. But the verdict is not on the evidence, and it places France before the world dishonored.

It is, of course, not to be forgotten that the Judges in this trial cannot be condemned as having consciously violated their oaths and having pronounced guilty a man whom they knew to be innocent, or at least of having done this wantonly and without plausible motive. It is not easy to read their minds. But we are bound to think that either they distrusted their authority to stamp the first court-martial with discredit or that they believed in the guilt of DREYFUS for some reason not disclosed in the evidence or that they deliberately made a choice which they deemed necessary between sacrificing him and provoking disaster for the army and the nation of France. But against their action the conscience and the judgment of the world will protest. It still remains true that a most terrible wrong has been repeated, and that in France real justice may not be done. The very facts that we must recognize in judging the Judges chosen among the officers of her army discredit the character of her people and make us contemplate her future with apprehension. For there is no safety for a nation in which any such obstacles can stay the course of justice. There is no such peril for any land as the fact that, under the shield of its laws, the innocent are not safe. The "fatherland," as our homely tongue has it, "la patrie" as the smoother tongue of the sons of Latin ancestry has it, may rightly demand any sacrifice but that. That is fatal. Let us hope that even yet this latest failure of justice may be remedied

"Ere the Doom from its worn sandals shakes the dust against the land."

THE ROUTE OF THE PARADE.

Seeing that the reception of Admiral DEWEY will be by far the greatest municipal pageant that New York has ever had, and the first that the Greater New York has had, everything that is likely to affect it, favorably or unfavorably, is a matter of intimate public concern. And decidedly such a matter is the route of the parade.

There are a good many things to be considered in laying out the route, and it seems to be that they had all been very fairly taken into consideration before the first announcement of the route was made. The Admiral, having proceeded to Claremont on his own flagship, and been welcomed all along his watery way, was then to come on his native shore as the guest of the City of New York. He was to proceed at the head of the procession, in company with the official representative of the city, to the heart of the town, not to the City Hall, for that, though the most suitable place, would have made the march too tedious, but to Madison Square, which is really, for such a purpose, the heart of the town. To take an American hero there is our equivalent for the conferring of the freedom of the City of London upon a British hero. And to take him thither by Riverside Drive and Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, leaving the procession to defile past him and disperse at the foot of Fifth Avenue, was the natural arrangement. It comported with the dignity of the guest and of the occasion. It made one of the most ample and suitable thoroughfares we possess for such an occasion. And, what is by no means a minor consideration, it threatened the very minimum of interference with the communications of the city, which on that day, of all days in the year, ought to be left unobstructed.

What influences there are which have been brought to bear upon the committee to induce it to alter the route we do not pretend to know. But they are not influences that ought to be encouraged. To march through Fifty-ninth Street instead of Fifty-seventh would be to paralyze for hours the communication across town. But the diversion, below Madison Square, from Fifth Avenue to Broadway, would be, from a public point of view, simply idiotic. Here we have been for a generation fighting against schemes to disturb the surface of Fifth Avenue with car tracks and have defeated them, upon the express ground that it was desirable that one avenue should be kept clear for great public parades, for precisely such occasions as the welcome to DEWEY will be. By sending the procession down Broadway, we will entirely forego the advantage we have struggled so hard to maintain. Moreover, we entirely paralyze the communication up and down town, as well as across. It would be several shades more idiotic to pass around Union Square than to pass straight down the west side, because by passing around it we shall paralyze the Madison Avenue line as well as the three Broadway lines. But it would be inexcusable to take either side. The complaints of the street car company ought to be heard and heeded, because its interest is absolutely identical with the public convenience.

No good reason has been, or, we believe, can be given, for the diversion of the procession from the route originally laid down so as to walk over car tracks and suspend communication, first across town and then up and down town. The sooner the committee reverts to its original route, which was laid down solely in the public interest, the more it will please that vast majority of New Yorkers whose only desire is that the parade shall be a great success, and who have no individual axes of their own to grind.

DEATH AND THE DOCTORS.

They have some queer talk in social science meetings.

At the one held last week in Saratoga, Judge SIMEON E. BALDWIN of Connecticut—a jurist of sound reputation and bearing an honored name—devoted a paper to criticising and condemning the alleged practice of physicians of uselessly and wrongly prolonging the life of patients at the point of death. Two arguments were brought forward by the Judge. One was that actual physical torment is thus inflicted and the process of progressive insensibility to pain which Nature provides as the normal passage from this life is interrupted and her benevolent purpose defeated. The other was that the entrance upon the next life is not only delayed but perhaps delayed to the wrong of the human soul that is fully prepared for it.

This line of reasoning involves assumptions of fact that are curious in the case of a mind trained in the traditions of the bench. The first is that the physician is not the best judge of his duty at such a time, as, clearly, he ought to be. What claim has Judge BALDWIN, what claim can any other outsider, have to decide that the prolongation of life is useless and cruel when the one person on whom custom, the law, and his own professional standing impose responsibility decides to the contrary? And who is to say that death is surely near and may not be thwarted or checked, that the lingering vital spark may not be rekindled? That is a judgment to which the man of science, with all his experience and study and with his sense of solemn accountability, by the very act condemned, declines to make. Why is Judge BALDWIN better fitted to make it?

The second assumption is more amazing and seems completely fanciful. It is that we know enough of what awaits the soul beyond the veil, and know it with enough exactness to justify us in ceasing efforts to prolong life, when the physician still has reasons satisfactory to him for doing so. It is absurd. Whatever fate or state is decreed to us when this life ends, be it better or worse, or be it the mere blank ceasing to be, it is too deeply shrouded for us to get from our knowledge of it reasonable guidance at such a time. Speculations like those of Judge BALDWIN may be indulged in by individuals to whom they are tempting, but surely there is in them nothing scientific enough or sufficiently social to make them a proper subject for discussion in a meeting devoted to social science.

THE RETURN OF THE GOSPEL.

In the region in which the Gospel of Christ was first preached and applied in word and act to the conditions of daily life it is not probable that any need was felt for the annual vacation in which many of its modern ministers indulge. The "mountain" into which the Founder went up and whence, when His disciples came unto Him, He taught them the immortal principles that have since gained such wonderful vogue, was in all likelihood not much cooler than the surrounding country, and there is no reason to suppose that that or any other was used as a pleasure resort or a refuge from toil and nervous exhaustion.

From what has come down to us it would seem that by all the hillsides and rivers and in all the valleys of the little province nestling beyond the Eastern littoral of the Mediterranean, the labors of the disciples and of the Master were unceasing—a result with which the climatic conditions may have had something to do. It appears also that in the later days, but while the spirit of these restless workers was still fresh in the minds and hearts of their immediate successors, those who went forth to preach the word to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people throughout the then known world were enabled to pursue their task with more unintermitting energy, with less realization of the need for recreation than at present seems generally practicable for those engaged in a like calling. It is true that in remote lands where the souls to be saved are savage, where peril and privation and disease and hunger are among the daily experiences, there are still many men in whom the apostolic fervor does not require periods of repose and renewal. And in civilized lands as well, among the multitudes to whom life has been unkind, nay, cruel, there are messengers of the Gospel whose devoted zeal takes no note of Winter or Summer, cold or heat, and whose days of toil are interrupted by no vacation. But equally it is true that in our own land and in the larger cities, and especially in the larger churches of the Protestant societies, this fashion cannot be said to prevail.

In some regards the difference is not advantageous. The spectacle of the return to town of the Gospel in the persons of its preachers at the season when the days are growing shorter and the nights longer and both are cooler, is interesting and grateful, but it has its less attractive and somewhat discouraging side. Along with the thought that now the struggle for the saving of souls and the conflict with the multitudinous forces of evil are to be renewed with greater energy there is the disquieting reflection that there are such long intervals in which they have been and apparently must be relatively relaxed, though not abandoned. The Adversary, to employ an antiquated but very suggestive term, is so untiring. He needs and takes so little vacation. The conditions of city life that favor his success and increase the difficulty of baffling or checking him are so constantly present. The task he sets for his foes is so vexatious, complex, and incessant. It is not surprising that among the great mass of those most exposed to his evil designs the apparent inability of the Captains of the opposing army to stick to their posts and keep up the fight during all the days that he feels no lassitude there comes a sense of apprehension lest the victory may not be won so soon or even so surely as all believers must wish.

Under the influence of this apprehension it would be easy to be unjust. It would be easy to ignore the provision generously made to fill the posts that the Captains are obliged temporarily to forsake and the great amount of faithful and efficient work that is done in the so-called vacation months, and especially to take no note of the large proportion of the church members and churchgoers who themselves are absent during these months and from the cure of whose souls the official heads of the churches are for the time being necessarily relieved. And it is quite possible, if it were practicable to make an accurate and full comparison, that it would be found that the total of energy, zeal, unselfish devotion—in a word, consecration—among the workers of the churches is increasing. That is a complex and difficult calculation upon which we do not feel ourselves competent to enter. Whatever the result it might yield, there remains the fact that in the churches themselves and among the preachers thereof there is often expressed the feeling that the Gospel is not advancing as it should. This feeling undoubtedly reflects the sentiment of many outside the churches. In the latter case it rests to an appreciable extent upon the apparent falling off in the standard of devotion plainly set up by the Founder of the Christian religion, unflinchingly followed by its earliest ministers and still adhered to by many among the humbler, but not so conspicuously sustained by a large and, if we may say so, prosperous class.

It is not to be denied that this is a feeling that must be reckoned with. It is a distinct element in the arduous problem with which the churches, and especially the Protestant churches of this country and of this time, have to deal. Whatever the progress these churches are making there exist great masses of men and women in our growing urban population among whom that progress is slight and slow. It is not unfair or unkind to point out that one reason for the slowness and slightness of this progress is the sentiment to which we have referred. Rightly or not, the long and pleasant vacations seem to the multitude that remain untouched an indication of a divided allegiance. They may be excused, they may be explained, they may be justified even to those who can be made to understand all the conditions. To the numberless body whom the churches are seeking to reach and do not reach, they too often convey the impression, we repeat, of a divided allegiance. They recall the words of the Founder: "No man can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will hold to the one and despise the other." So long as that impression remains there is a huge task for the churches to grapple with, and, so far as we are able to judge, the impression is not tending to disappear.

It would be interesting to know what the clergymen themselves think of the matter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Attention is called by the Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Press to certain features of the existing situation in the Philippines as duplicating the course of events in the civil war. We are to have in the islands, he says, an army of 65,000 men under a Brigadier of regulars, Gen. OTIS, with no general officer in charge. This will result in leaving the active operations at the front in command of Gens. LAWTON, MACARTHUR, WHEATON, and others, whose ranks are those of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel in the regular organization. Now, in the civil war, after repeated failures by general officers, subordinates like GRANT, SHERIDAN, and SHERMAN came forward and ended the contest. Already men able to adapt themselves to the conditions of warfare in the tropics have attained distinction in the Philippines, and The Press correspondent suggests the probability that the rebellious natives will be first conquered and then ruled by officers whose reputations are things of island growth. There is the credibility of interest in this theory, and it is a fact that the soldiers are loud in their praises of the men of comparatively modest rank who have led the charges and directed the marches through the tangled jungle, and see no necessity for summoning from home a commander, however eminent for past achievements, whose experience would not be of direct and instant value in the East. Of Gen. LAWTON, for instance, a private in the Twenty-first Infantry writes: "He is the bravest man I have ever seen. He seems to bear a charmed life, and the bullet doesn't seem to be made that can kill him. I tell you it puts nerve into a fellow just to see him riding a big horse right along the firing line, with a white uniform and helmet, an easy mark. You seem to catch the idea that if he can take his chances upon a horse, you can take yours lying or kneeling down."

—Statistical information is not exactly famous for its general interest, but suppose somebody should come along to-day with a well-arranged and properly authenticated table, numbering and classifying the people who changed, yesterday, the plans they had formed for foreign travel in 1900. One group of figures—the largest, doubtless—would be headed "In the United States," and below it in order would be the English, German, and Italian groups, with the other civilized nations trailing behind, impressive at least in the aggregate. That would be a computation the reverse of dull for anybody, while the manufacturers, tradesmen, hotel and boarding house keepers, railway officials, and a dozen or score or hundred more divisions of the population of France would study its details with liveliest appreciation. Of course any definite information on the subject is unattainable, but the conversations to be heard in all parts of this city yesterday were enough to furnish the basis for trustworthy opinions as to the point of the compass to which the faces of self-respecting and reasonably cautious tourists will not be turned next year. However, just as the plans that were changed were only contingent ones, so the newly taken resolutions are not beyond the possibility of alteration. Nothing is settled in this admirable world until it is settled in accordance with certain eternal principles of morals and physics, and about any other settlement it is really not worth while to worry—much.

—While the bubonic plague was confined to the Far East, its ravages were almost exclusively among the native populations, and the theory that Europeans are practically immune attained to much of the dignity of a conviction. This comforting assurance had to be abandoned, however, when the disease reached Egypt, for there natives and foreigners have suffered from it in about equal degree. It is now held that difference of susceptibility is little or not at all a matter of race, and much or entirely a matter of hygienic environment and physical condition. In India and China, where native habits of life are utterly unlike and decidedly worse than those of the Europeans, there were naturally many victims in the former class and very few in the latter. In Egypt, on the other hand, the association of natives and foreigners is much closer and the dissimilarity of their modes of life is comparatively less, owing to the recent marked improvement in general local conditions. As this change still leaves much to be desired on the score of cleanliness and the observance of sanitary precautions, the plague has there been able to establish and maintain itself and to find victims without distinctions of race or color. But the number of deaths is nothing like what it is in lands frankly uncivilized, and The Medical Record, in discussing the subject, declares that even if the disease does creep over Europe the results will not be particularly alarming. "The plague," it says, "is terrifying only because of its name. There is no reason to apprehend a great mortality even should it settle down in London, Paris, Berlin, or New York, and none who live in cleanly quarters and lead temperate lives need fear. If we were called upon to choose between the plague and any one of a dozen other diseases which we have always with us we would gladly invite the former. Diphtheria kills more in a year than the plague could destroy in a civilized city in a decade, and, as some one has suggested, if we would call the disease bubonia, or any name but plague, there would be little alarm inspired by its approach."

—In this country the "osprey" controversy has never attained to any great bitterness or importance, though the persecution of the plume-bearing birds has been a good deal discussed, first and last, and has been the excuse for much eloquence, at least as vehement as it was well-intentioned. In England the egrets have long been almost a national issue, and the feminine world has been literally torn in two by the resulting animosities between those who will and those who will not wear the delicate feathers. Hitherto the general tendency has been for the friends of birds and foes of fashion to assert as an indubitable fact that the precious plumes are secured by killing the adult males at the nesting season, and that the young birds thus orphaned perish miserably of starvation. To this the answer has been a silence that said, "We don't care." Now a correspondent of The London Times comes forward to prove that slaughter is neither a necessary nor an invariable detail of "osprey" gathering, and "The Thunderer" devotes over a column of its editorial space to an apparently sympathetic consideration of his facts and arguments. It seems that along the Orinoco the egrets are treated with great consideration, simply because they are an important source of income, and the natives, instead of killing the birds that grow the valuable plumes, protect them as much as possible and collect the feathers only when they have fallen to the ground after serving their purpose as nuptial ornaments. Single hunters often secure a hundred pounds of plumes in a single season, and if this were the result of shooting it would mean the death of about 320,000 birds. At that rate the egrets would have been exterminated long ago, but, as a matter of observation, they are as numerous as ever on the banks of the Orinoco. This, of course, is not proving, or even saying, that in Florida and elsewhere all the atrocities charged by the would-be reformers are not committed, but it does indicate that the "osprey" is not invariably the evidence of a cruel crime.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black has purchased a house in Freedom, N. H., intending to occupy it as a Summer residence.

* * *

Of a family of nine children in Worcester, Mass., eight are now ill with scarlet fever. Fortunately it is not of a very virulent type, and it is thought that all will recover.

* * *

The celebrations of Old Home week in New Hampshire towns were so successful this year, the first of its observance, that they are likely to be repeated annually hereafter, though the date may be changed.

* * *

Smallpox spread in Altoona, Penn., and the Town Board of Health ordered the killing of all dogs and cats in infected houses, that they might not distribute the germs of the disease. The bodies of the animals were burned.

* * *

Business men of Buffalo are striving to have the next Democratic National Convention held there, and are raising a guarantee fund of $50,000. Hotel men have subscribed $5,000 and brewers $5,000 more. Milwaukee also would like to have the convention.

* * *

Twenty-eight head of specially fed Aberdeen-Angus cattle, two-year-olds, raised in Indiana, near Terre Haute, by John McFall, sold in Chicago Sept. 6 at $6.85, the highest price paid for cattle there since Christmas, 1892, and the highest in September since 1884.

* * *

Samuel Jackson, who died recently at his home, in Wynn, Ind., at the age of ninety-one years, built and operated the first paper mill west of the Alleghanies. The mill was in Cincinnati, but after being operated there for some years was removed to Hamilton, Ohio, still being conducted under his charge.

* * *

Mr. C. A. Pillsbury has just completed his thirtieth year in the milling business in Minneapolis, Minn., probably a longer term than that of any other man engaged in the business in the Northwest. His business has grown in twenty years from less than 1,000,000 barrels of flour a year to nearly 5,500,000 barrels.

* * *

The good roads movement has reached Mississippi—at least the agitation for good roads has. But many of the planters, who would be most benefited, are reluctant to let the overseers have their mules to work the road plows, and the Boards of Supervisors are threatening to levy a few mills extra for road tax and have the work done by contract.

* * *

Mr. Everett P. Wheeler of this city has purchased the tomb of Sir William Pepperrell with some adjoining land in the town of Kittery Point, Me., and has presented it to the Pepperrell Association. Two hundred members of the association have recently held a reunion in Kittery Point, the chief historical address being delivered by Daniel Rollins of Boston.

* * *

Chicago has at least a dozen daily newspapers of comparatively large circulation which are printed in foreign languages to supply the wants of its population, a majority of whom are foreign born. Chief among these papers are those printed in Scandinavian, Italian, German, Hebrew, Bohemian, and French.

* * *

Farmers in Androscoggin County, Me., complain bitterly of the injury done to their crops by the protected and rapidly increasing deer. "Why," says one, "if there was any owner of them I could complain and make him take them off, or pay for damage. At this rate it will not be long before we must keep a man with a club in every cornfield in the State."

* * *

Speaking of what it calls the deplorable habit of Legislatures in making laws which are unintelligible to the people and the courts, The Galveston News says: "About half of the lawmakers are lawyers, but while they may be able to interpret a law made by some other persons, it seems that they cannot make one that some other persons can understand."

* * *

Judge George H. Brown told the Grand Jury in the Criminal Court in Raleigh, N. C., that he attributed the increase of crime in the State to the failure of juries to punish when they ought to, and to a too sympathetic public opinion, "even ministers of the Gospel," he said, "hanging around the Court House and dogging the Judge, trying to beg off convicted criminals."

* * *

A young man in Buffalo, from some impulsive freak, took it into his head to save all his cents. He wearied after two years when he got 1,200 of them and tried to sell them, but nobody would buy even at 80 cents on the dollar. Some shopkeepers intimated that he might have been robbing poor boxes, and the agony of the young man is not to be measured by a cigar boxful of cents.

* * *

Topeka, Kan., purposes soon to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Territory of Kansas, and is much disgruntled because Kansas City, Mo., has, since Topeka's announcement of its purpose, set on foot a movement to celebrate its own semi-centennial. This would not be until 1903, but The Topeka State Journal calls the suggestion "a colossal steal" of the idea.

* * *

Wisconsin, fortunately, hasn't as many young criminals as it once expected to have. Some years ago the Legislature, on the advice of the boards in charge of the penal institutions of the State, appropriated a liberal sum for the erection of a reformatory prison near Green Bay. The building is even now only partly completed, and yet it has room for nearly three times as many offenders as the courts and the State Board of Control can send to it.

* * *

Five years' experience with woman suffrage has so gratified the people of Colorado that the Legislature has adopted joint resolutions formally advising all the other States in the Union to adopt it as tending to the advancement of a higher and better social order. The resolutions declare that in Colorado better candidates have been selected for office, methods of election have been purified, the character of legislation improved, civic intelligence increased, and womanhood developed to greater usefulness by political responsibility.

THE NEW CHARTER CONFLICTING

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The new charter has proved a failure, and it cannot be otherwise until the whole machinery of borough governments has been changed. Conflicting interests and local jealousies will always prevent harmonious action and result in continual friction between the smaller boroughs and the greater one. This has been practically demonstrated by the "dead-lock" in the Municipal Assembly for the past six months, where appropriations for improvements have been held up by Kings, Queens, and Richmond in an effort to force Manhattan to divide the proceeds which really came out of the taxpayers on this side of the river.

These counties, it is well-known, were bankrupt when they came into the deal. The object, therefore, as since manifested by their members of the Municipal Assembly, was to force Manhattan to pay for their improvements. Moreover, the Brooklyn lawyers who engineered the charter had the same thing in view, and took special care to lodge the controlling power of the Assembly with the smaller boroughs and against New York.

The next quarrel will be over the Mayor. Willoughby Street has already named the candidate. Now Mr. Croker will doubtless make a good Mayor for Brooklyn, but New York, I trust, will never consent to vote for any man for this office who is not a citizen of Manhattan. No non-resident, however honest he may be, would be able to throw aside his allegiance to his own locality. Consequently, Manhattan, which has the greater interest at stake, would be retarded in improvements, and money thus appropriated would naturally be diverted to other boroughs. The present hold-up in the Municipal Assembly is proof of this conclusion.

The charter will doubtless be amended when the Legislature meets—a divorce for Manhattan would be better. However, as this is not likely to take place just yet, there is a way to prevent dead-locks from holding up municipal improvements, and that, too, without resorting to the courts to force officials to do their sworn duty—at least so far as Manhattan is concerned. This plan consists in abolishing the Municipal Assembly, and the Aldermen may as well be included, for they have not done anything for fifty years but create street obstructions, give away franchises, and draw salaries.

Then re-establish a government of the boroughs the same as before, except the Mayor and Controller. The Borough Presidents to be used as acting Mayors subject to the approval of the Mayor; also a financial officer could be established in each borough whose acts are subject to the approval of the Controller.

In place of the Aldermen, a committee could be formed of the heads of the various departments with the President of the borough as the head. The recommendations of this committee to be presented to the Board of Estimates and Apportionments for final action. The Presidents of the various boroughs to be members of this board. Furthermore, each borough or county should be made responsible for its own debts, thus leaving Manhattan to take care of itself.

J. B. SMITH.

New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

OLEOMARGARINE NOT GOOD FOOD

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I inform R. D. Burton, M. D., who makes an impassioned plea for oleomargarine in your issue of Sept. 6, that this "grandest food product that has ever been invented" is sold freely in almost every State in the Union, in spite of the restrictions he laments, only, unfortunately, the philanthropists who make it decline to sell it under its own name, at lower prices than that demanded for genuine butter, but sell it as butter, and at butter rates. I am aware that honestly made oleomargarine is a more desirable compound than "renovated" or "sterilized" butter, which, after passing through the axle-grease stage, is melted to dissipate its rancid odor, chilled to restore the grain, and then sold in unsophisticated pats or rolls, stamped with a picturesque mark as the product of the country dairy. I also admit that some Chicago firms used to make oleomargarine which was superior in flavor to poor butter, but this oleomargarine retailed at 19 to 23 cents a pound. It is utterly absurd to say that the removal of oleomargarine restrictions would reduce "butter or its equivalent" to 12 cents a pound; its first result would be the enormous increase in the sale of imitation butter, at genuine butter prices.

R. D. Burton is also incorrect in saying that the advantages of the increased price of meat go chiefly to the farmer. Throughout the East the farmer is a buyer of meat, not a seller. Owing to the control of the meat trade by the hugh corporations he cannot sell fat cattle to local butchers. For more than a year past feeding cattle have been scarce all through the West, and the farmers have a limited stock with which to take advantage of increased prices. The fact that meat is high will not help the man who has no cattle to sell. The best aid to a workingman, when meat or other food is high in price, is a wife who knows how to cook, rather than the removal of restrictions designed to compel pure food. If butter becomes too costly I would rather eat beef drippings, melted and clarified at home, than all the "Jersey" or "Holstein" butterine ever made. E. T. R.

New York, Sept. 6, 1899.

The Oleomargarine Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say to R. B. Burton, M. D., that the law he assails simply asks that oleomargarine shall be marketed and sold as such—not sold as butter, as it was at first. If people prefer it to butter, let them use it, but it is unjust to sell it as butter. I would advise your correspondent to inform himself on the subject before he assails the buttermakers in this unjust manner. They certainly now have all they can do to pay their taxes and live, with butter at its present low rates. O. F. M.

New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

Brooklyn's Baby Mortality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Early in August I called your attention to the appalling extent of infant mortality in the Borough of Brooklyn, and showed figures from the official reports that the percentage of deaths of children of one year and under to the total deaths in that section of Greater New York during July was 44.3 per cent., while the proportion in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was but 14.4 per cent.—a difference frightful to contemplate, and which should stir the Brooklyn health authorities to immediate and serious investigation and action.

The official returns as officially reported in your excellent paper show no relative improvement during August, the percentage of infant deaths in Brooklyn being 38.7 per cent. of the total deaths, against 12.2 per cent. in Manhattan and the Bronx. Why should mortality among babies in Brooklyn be more than three times that in boroughs separated by a narrow river, but enveloped in the same atmosphere?

New York, Sept. 7, 1899. C. D. K.

PRESIDENT AND PENSION SHARKS.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

It is announced by the Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the President has been threatened, bullied, and menaced with more or less insolence and pertinacity by certain pension attorneys to induce him to remove Pension Commissioner Evans from the office in which he has shown rare courage, intelligence, and a set purpose to construe the pension laws alike justly for claimants and the Government. The palpable purpose of the people who are nagging the President to dismiss a faithful official is to own a Pension Commissioner.

It is inconceivable that the President would for a moment entertain the idea of deposing a tried and resolute official who has hewn to the line and administered the pension laws as he finds them on the statute book. To punish a conscientious, honest, and fearless administrator of a trust beset by peculiar trials and difficulties for doing his sworn duty would be a blunder which we believe the President is incapable of committing. It would flout decent public sentiment, and it would shake confidence in the Administration almost as much as would a relapse to Algerism in the War Department.

The practical issue thus raised is whether the pension laws shall be construed by a capable and judicious Pension Commissioner or by interested claim agents and politicians. The American people desire a liberal but just administration and construction of these laws. They will resent in their own time and manner and with their own emphasis any movement, from whatever source originating, which seeks to annul the pension statutes and the prudent and necessary rules for the execution of these statutes, and proposes to substitute therefor the clamor of pension attorneys as the rule by which the bounty of a generous Government is to be distributed. The most convincing tribute that could be paid to the Commissioner's fidelity to his trust is the violent and insensate hostility of persons who are directly interested in the lax administration of the pension laws. Real patriots will applaud such an official.

LYNCH LAW IN THE SOUTH.

From The San Francisco Argonaut.

Attempting to advance somewhat the solution of the problem, THE NEW YORK TIMES has collected the views of the Governors of a number of Southern States on how lynching is to be prevented. It must be admitted that the result is not very satisfactory. All that is absolutely learned is that a Governor is not ex-officio an authority upon the solution of any social problem. An election to the highest office in one of the great American commonwealths is necessarily an indorsement of the candidate's unusual ability, but that ability may be in the line of political management as often as in the line of attainments in more broadly useful directions. It should be said to the credit of some of these executives, however, that they were reluctant to express their views—or was it reluctance to expose their lack of views?—and would not do so until the application had been made more than once. On the other hand, some of them had opinions, and the expression of these was a contribution of some value. * * *

This symposium of Southern Governors indicates a preponderance of opinion to the effect that the delays of the law are responsible for the extra legal tendency of the people. Were this the case, a remedy, or at least a palliative, might be found in the adoption there of continuous sessions of the courts such as are in vogue in this State. If California can maintain continuous sessions, surely these older States would find such a system no hardship when so much is to be gained. The difficulty lies far deeper, however, and none of these Governors seems to have touched it.

A Wise Word to the South.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News.

It is idle to raise the cry that the East is attempting to dictate to the rest of the Democracy. The Democrats of the East are as much entitled to be heard as those of the South or any other section. Without New York and one or two other Eastern States the Democracy cannot win next year, and it is the height of folly to undertake to proscribe those Eastern Democrats who are seeking to bring the party together again by steering it back to its old moorings.

Democrats of the South should lay aside false sentiment and consider only the welfare of their party and the country. There is no sense in clinging blindly to Bryan and his unsound and repudiated doctrines and riding to certain defeat merely to gratify the personal ambition of the man and to secure the party machinery in the hands of those who have shown their utter incapacity to grapple with the situation.

NUGGETS.

Her Valuation.

Tax Assessor—Can you give me some idea of what your husband is worth?

Lady—Oh, I don't know; but I wouldn't take a million for him.—Chicago News.

As to Feathering Nests.

"My experience," said the reformed confidence man who had played the races frequently in his day, "is that it is hard to pick the winner, but comparatively easy to pluck him."—Chicago Tribune.

Felt Bad When She Felt Well.

A woman whose pastor asked after her health replied dolefully: "I feel very well, but I always feel bad when I feel well, because I know I'm going to feel worse afterward."—Boston Christian Register.

Not Clear.

Coldwater—My friends, I vote as I pray.

Bibber (on the front seat)—Deacon, confesshun's good f'r the soul! Tell us now wuther you vote early'n offen, or wuther you pray only once er year.—Brooklyn Life.

Usual Afterthought.

Official (wildly)—I want to see the owner of that burned building in which forty persons perished yesterday.

Servant—He is not in.

"Where is he?"

"He's gone to inquire the price of fire-escapes."—New York Weekly.

The Divorcee's Marriage.

Mrs. Jones—If the clergymen hesitated, why didn't you get a civil Magistrate to marry you?

Mrs. Brown—Oh, I couldn't think of it! It's bad enough for a person of a deeply religious nature to have to be divorced by a Magistrate, to say nothing of being married by one.—Detroit Journal.

THE NATION'S DAUGHTER.

By Mrs. Roger A. Pryor.

Our Daughter on the threshold stands
Of Love's enchanted palace:
And I would fain a roseleaf lay
Upon her brimming chalice.

What can we ask that she hath not?
Friends, kindred, chosen lover—
Flowers that spring beneath her feet—
A blue sky bending over.

Youth, innocence, a heart sincere,
That knows not pride nor scorning;
Love that will glow at eventide
As in the dewy morning.

All these—and more—she hath, and yet
We fain would ask some blessing
Higher than all, far-reaching, dear—
Dearer than our caressing!

And so we pray, like Poet old—
Who craved not gold nor favor—
"In mercy grant, O Lord, that they
Grow old on earth together!"

Ever together, hand in hand—
So prayed the Poet olden—
Pass upward on the path of life
And through the portals golden!

O land of Rurik! Hoary land,
On whose historic pages
The light of faith in God has shone,
E'en in the twilight ages:

Thy younger brother in the West
(Though scarce begun his story)
Sends thee a jewel for thy crown
That ne'er will dim its glory!

She holds within her gentle hand
A chain that, parted never,
Will bind this strong New World of ours
To the strong Old World forever!

Her martial Grandsire's prayer was "Peace"—
And Heaven was pleased to will it;
And stirred within thy Caesar's heart
Stern purpose to fulfill it.

When she shall pass from 'neath the stars
That gem her country's standard,
May Russia's Eagle "look both ways"
To guard her journey onward!

Should clouds that threaten burst in storm,
With portent darkly laden,
May Russia's Eagle spread his wings
To shield our cherished maiden!

We listen for the Eagle's cry
Across the wide, wide water,
"All's well! All's well!" God grant! For her
Sweet sake—our Nation's Daughter!

Letters to the Editor On Current Topics.

Nearly every day THE TIMES is in receipt of communications which do not contain the proper names and addresses of the writers. All, or nearly all, are consigned to the waste basket unread, in accordance with the rule of newspapers offices. None is printed. A number, also, write at too great length, and consequently have their letters returned to them. THE TIMES is pleased to hear from its readers, and is only too willing to print their communications, provided they are couched in temperate, and not too much, language. Whether our readers agree with our opinions or not is immaterial, as far as giving publicity to their views is concerned.

SUNDAY LAWBREAKERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES I note the terrible crime committed in the shooting of Policeman O'Keefe by that saloon keeper, Farrell. It is only another evidence of the brazen way in which the saloon keepers and Raines law hotel keepers violate the law. The saloon is getting so bold and open in its flagrant violation of law that it is hard to tell where it will land next. And the worst is that many officials aid and encourage the lawbreakers by refusing to hold them or even censure them when they are arrested.

Not long since I had occasion to call the attention of the Captain of the precinct in which I live to the outrageous violation of law on Sundays by a saloon proprietor near me. The Captain had the man arrested and he was taken before a Justice, or an injustice, of this city. I will not mention his name—he will know to whom I refer if he sees this—and when the facts were presented to him he discharged the man without a word or question. Here we have one who is elected to enforce the law giving encouragement to a lawbreaker, one who is paid a salary by the taxes paid by citizens to do his duty, simply ignoring his duty when a respectable citizen asks that a lawbreaker should be compelled to keep the law. He ought to be ashamed of himself, thus degrading his official position and extending sympathy to a violater of the law he has sworn he will see sustained. I find that when it comes to the saloon and a true, law-abiding, respectable citizen crossing forces, that injustice can be bought and the saloon is "on top" almost every time.

Kindly publish this for the benefit of any who may read. Some day we may hope to have no sympathizers with lawbreakers in high position where they will ignore their duty and let the offender go scot free.

J. HOWARD YARNALL, M. D.

New York, Sept. 6, 1899.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen will be removed this month from East Sixteenth Street to a new building on West Forty-fourth Street. The methods now in force at this library are antiquated and inconvenient to readers, the only catalogue accessible being a printed one, to which additions are made each year necessitating a lot of trouble to one who wishes to find the title of a book if he does not know the year it was published. One has to make out on a slip of paper the titles of the books wanted, and then has to wait no inconsiderable time for the attendants to get them from the shelves.

It is often the case that after waiting the slip is returned with the information that the books are out. One must then make out another list and wait again to see if he can have anything given him from the second choice. One may draw two books at a time, and it is often the case that one finds that one of the books is unsatisfactory—not what he wishes, but he may not return it; he is obliged to keep it till he is ready to return the other book, and meanwhile the useless book is out of the library in his possession, and probably some one else is waiting for it.

The managers of the New York Free Circulating Library have adopted the plan of allowing the readers to have access to the book shelves, where they may select such books as they like best. This method is certainly far more satisfactory to the readers, and entails less work on the librarian and his assistants. It is to be hoped that the managers of the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Library, upon their removal to the new quarters, will adopt a similar plan for the convenience of the large number of readers who patronize the library, and I hope they may be moved to consider the suggestion if they have not already decided upon the change. C. R. HARDY.

New York, Sept. 5, 1899.

THE NEW LABOR PARTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your column of communications in last Monday's TIMES I noticed a derogatory opinion on the Independent Labor Party. Mr. S. N. Tuckman makes reference to several of the leading men and insists on calling them bosses. I am a member of the party and come in contact with Mr. Parsons and Mr. O'Brien. Not only is it my opinion, but it is the sentiment of all who belong to the party, that Messrs. Parsons and O'Brien are sincere workers, who devote time and spare no efforts in the cause of the workingmen. They do not seek, as Mr. S. N. Tuckman would have it, self-aggrandizement, but seek to promote the lot of the working class. I have known Mr. Parsons these five years, longer than Mr. S. N. Tuckman, who, in fact, appears not to know him at all. I have always known him to be a lover of the laboring class. And I am firmly of the opinion that he is a necessary spirit among workmen.

No matter what your correspondent may sneeringly say about the duration of the party, it will become a potent political organization. The other labor parties, which now run on the Socialistic basis, will soon join it. The Social Democrats have already become a part of our organization, and now the split in the Socialist Labor Party, which THE TIMES published Sept. 7, will cause one of the divisions to join our party.

Our cause is the workman's cause; and the workman's cause is better pay for his productions and less drudgery. The boss-ruled parties pay no heed to workmen, but at most beguile them. The workmen will soon realize this; will desert the ranks of one-man parties and fill the files of an organization devoted to their interests, and theirs only. JOSEPH KORNREICH,

A Workingman.

New York, Sept. 7, 1899.

THE POLITE WEST INDIAN NEGRO

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In no other city on the globe can one become better acquainted with street car etiquette than in New York. Some one over the name of V. Vidal is much exercised by it especially where a negro keeps his seat while a white woman has to stand. Now, I believe I am right when I hold that when one pays for a thing he has a right to enjoy it. The cars are public conveyances and the presumption is, guarantee a seat, and it is no want of good breeding to retain it. But it is a sign of ill-breeding to spread one's self out and deprive others of a seat. Scores of times have I seen the like, especially when a negro or person of color was concerned. The repugnance is more pronounced here than in many parts of the South.

Here is a fact from personal experience. On one occasion I rode from South Ferry to Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue in a crowded surface car and had the entire rear seat to myself. I have had so many like experiences that when by accident I am crowded I feel like resenting it as an intrusion. Only on two occasions have I seen white men give their seats to black women. Both of the women were old, and the givers were perhaps actuated more by their feebleness than any regard for their sex, for white men as a rule pay scant courtesy to negro women. V. Vidal, when he says that in the West Indies a negro would not dare remain seated while the commonest white was standing, conveys the idea that the West Indian negro is not so polite after all if he dare not. They do that sort of thing down in Georgia, but not in any part of the West Indies.

This negro never gives his seat to any one, except to a woman, black or white, who appears older, feebler than he, or burdened with a baby, or cripple. Even then he never offers, but simply vacates it. And he claims to be as polite as the West Indian negro.

WILLIAM A. WILLYAMS.

New York, Sept. 4, 1899.

AS TO THE PHILIPPINES

THE FILIPINO FRIARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a Filipino, in favor of being annexed to the United States, as many of my countrymen would be if they could be certain of annexation combined with justice. Under the terms of the treaty of Paris, which the United States Commissioners have signed, there is no guarantee of stopping any of the evils which brought on the war, and which my countrymen are trying to abate. Few Americans understand that what they are now fighting for is the battle of the corrupt Spanish friars against the poor people whom they have tortured, robbed, imprisoned, and murdered, and whose property and wives and daughters these friars have robbed and debauched until they drove the wretched people into insurrection. This insurrection would have been successful before this time had not the American Army taken up the fight of the friars and prevented the Filipinos from expelling the Augustinians, Franciscans, Dominicans, and Recoletans from the islands. If we are beaten in our fight with America, do you know what the end will be? I will tell you:

Under the treaty of Paris the United States has agreed to respect all Spanish titles to property. This means that nearly all of the island of Luzon will be handed over to these religious orders, as they have by theft, murder, and the most infamous crimes obtained titles to about everything worth having. Three Spanish Governors General, all of whom are faithful sons of the Catholic Church, viz., Gen. Blanco, Gen. Polavieja, and Gen. Primo de Rivera, reported to the Spanish Government that these religious orders must be expelled if peace was ever to be obtained.

The friars' political influence, however, was such that in each instance they secured the expulsion of the Governors General.

Do Americans know that these friars were armed and drilled, and that large quantities of guns and ammunition were captured from them, and that even then the United States Government demanded their release on the ground that they were not prisoners of war, as Aguinaldo properly held that they were? The friars were chiefly responsible for causing the war, and the United States Army is regarded by the Filipinos, not as the special champions of the Catholic Church, because we are all good Catholics, but as fighting the battles of the wicked friars who have dishonored and disgraced their Church, disobeyed their superiors, and by their profligate lives degraded themselves and many of our people beneath the level of beasts. Let the United States announce that the policy of expulsion of these religious orders will be carried out and their estates confiscated to the State; let them announce that a joint commission of Americans and Filipinos will hear evidence and return stolen property to its rightful owners, send us a number of good American priests to teach us and guarantee us the right of educating our children, and you can easily bring about peace.

Rather than go back to the old conditions of slavery forced upon us by the friars, we will fight to the last man, and the last grain of rice, and until you give us justice in these matters you will never defeat us. Never! Never!! Never!!! J. F. L.

New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

IMPERIALISM AND TREASON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Times is disposed to treat moderately and with good nature the anti-imperialists whose enthusiasm leads them to invite the epithets of "traitor" and "treason," now being revived as part of the current political vocabulary. But are not the imperialists in this matter drawing rather a long bow? It can scarcely be denied that the relations of our Government to the Philippines constitutes a new departure in our political history. The analogy between the positions of Aguinaldo and Washington is complete, except as to the fact that the United States occupies no relation of sovereignty to the Philippines corresponding to that of George III. to the American Colonies. The treason of Washington was unmistakable, and could only be justified by the event. But how and when did Aguinaldo and his followers become traitors to the United States? If a people's sovereignty can be sold without their consent given or asked, then indeed has the Declaration of Independence become waste paper, and the principle that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," as that document held, has lost its force as an American maxim. Apparently the imperialists invite this conclusion, but really the controversy is very much open, and it is a question in many minds whether the real taint of treason in connection with the Philippine situation does not lie with those who are clearly seeking to reverse the principles of the American Revolution in their application to the aspirations of the Filipinos.

In a popular Government free speech is justly held to be the first and most sacred of personal rights. George III. did not venture to try William Pitt for treason for his bold and brilliant opposition in Parliament, in 1775-6-7, to the war on the American Colonies. History does not adjudge Abraham Lincoln to have been a traitor because during our first war for expansion, that with Mexico, he denounced the action of the Polk Administration as aggressive and unjustifiable, and to the extent of his abilities, both in and out of Congress, sought to embarrass it. It may be asked, if we in the end grant independence to the Philippine Islands, as seems to be not improbable, even if Aguinaldo's resistance is squelched, how the present advocacy of such a course, which is so clearly in harmony with our traditions and political pretensions, can be anything but the higher patriotism which looks to substantial progress in free government rather than cheap military glory as the truest Americanism?

G. H. BENEDICT.

Ellenville, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1899.

A JUST WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be a diversity of opinion as to our Philippine possessions and administrative policy to control. There ought to be honest intelligence enough in the United States to pass reasonable and political judgment upon the situation sufficient to guide the general public to right conclusions. The honest, plain, hard-working citizen wants enlightenment in order to know how to weigh the matter with good judgment and in nonest balances. The situation should not be impregnated with any shade of political favor—nothing but honest, straightforward government duty—for most men upon this subject must be guided by the opinion of those whose scope of military integrity should present the situation in honest, homespun language.

The Philippines are now a part of Uncle Sam by conquest and purchase, and the people now habitating those islands have never enjoyed a day of independence, and did they know the political feeling of this Government I think they would fall in line; but they are misled by Aguinaldo to fight versus their own welfare. I beg to look at this matter from a reasoning standpoint, and I see no other course than that the Government is now pursuing; submission to Government peace and equality of citizenship is what the Government wants. I should think our Government very slack to call off our troops or stop short of recognition and subjugation. However I may differ with President McKinley in other matters, in this he is right and only lacks administrative backbone.

The capture of Aguinaldo would end the war, for those subjects who are forced into this fight are ignorant of their cause, and as soon as they are at liberty to see the true situation of things they will stop fighting and go to work. We were forced into a war with Spain. We whipped her manfully, and the Philippines are ours, and one of the trophies of the conflict, and now we must have peace over every foot of our Eastern possessions, and Old Glory must float power and protection to every dweller therein and every visitor from these shores. Why doesn't John R. McLean give us an intelligent reason in support of his views? The President is blamed for just what Congress has forced him to do, and he is scored from every corner of the earth for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and by another party because he doesn't call off the troops and give up the islands. Boutwell lends his brain and pen without giving any reason or substituting a better plan. This continual method of faultfinding, and that for political purposes, is only leading the laboring element astray. Let honest intelligence prevail, and that not tainted with political tinkering, and we shall succeed better in the development of a better Government and by a nobler people. One of your late editorials concludes with the most fitting language yet uttered, viz.: "Criticism is one thing. Action, with the sense of accountability, what every American is sure in the actual use of power on great questions to feel, is a very different thing." B. J. STURGES.

Brooklyn, Sept. 4, 1899.

A "RUTHLESS SLAUGHTER."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read THE NEW YORK TIMES almost constantly for twelve years, and my opinions on great public questions have nearly always coincided with those expressed in its columns; perhaps, indeed, they have more than once influenced me. It is therefore with profound regret and in fact distrust and disgust, that I note your advocacy of the cowardly McKinley "war" in the Philippines. You are sadly mistaken if you believe that even half your readers agree with you on this shameful question. I have spoken with hundreds of men, (more of them Republicans than Democrats,) and I have found few indeed who upheld McKinley in this matter. The reasons why the popular condemnation of the "war" is not more general and loud are these: Men in humble positions hesitate to place themselves in position to be called "traitors" by your unpatriotic, imperialistic, and monarchial followers, and, second, many Republicans remain quiet merely because they believe that their open opposition to the "war" would endanger their party's future. But it is a mystery to me why so able, and formerly patriotic newspaper as THE NEW YORK TIMES should be aiding and abetting this ruthless slaughter of a people who have done not a whit of harm to you, to Pecksniff McKinley, or to anybody in the United States. It is simply monstrous that the splendid American soldiers should be put to so vile a use as Hanna-McKinley-Bunting-Platt-Quay-Penrose-Boss-President-Trust-Combine-Gang. And you are not consistent. You stand by the Boers against England, which is right; you truckle to McKinley in his un-Christian, un-American, and brutal warfare against the Philippine Islands people, which is wrong. Our immortal forefathers fought for our independence. Yet they did only what Aguinaldo and his people are doing to-day. Turn into the straight and honorable way on this matter, Mr. Editor. Why lick the heels of McKinley? L. S.

Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 23, 1899.

FRIEND OF THE FILIPINOS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If opposition to our war on the Filipinos is treason, then I wish to be classed among the traitors. I notice in your Sunday issue what Congressman Shattuc says about the "Copperheads" in the civil war. It has no point whatever in relation to the present contest in the Philippines. In the civil war the South was fighting to sustain slavery and the North to destroy it. The same principles which arrayed me on the side of our Government in that conflict, namely, love of freedom and justice, place me against it in this. If I were able to simply choose my belief, I should be with the Government, but my convictions are stronger than my wishes. I am a constant reader of your paper, and I have read all you have published on this subject on both sides of the question. I know that you claim all people of sense for your side, and that you frequently speak of the "small minority" of the opposition. I am unable to discover what ground you have for such argument. Among the people that I meet a very large majority are opposed to the Government's course in the Philippines, and among my friends, who are almost without exception Republicans, certainly seven-eighths feel as I do about it.

I notice also that you speak as though there were no other way out of the present situation than the complete subjugation of the natives. Have you forgotten that a short time ago Aguinaldo sued for an armistice, that he might have an opportunity to meet his own people in council and to draft terms to offer to the United States, leading to an end of the war. What better opportunity could we ask than that to stop the bloodshed of our own troops and the murder of the Filipinos, as well as the frightful cost of it all in money, if we must have some pretext for doing a manly and honorable thing? It was an appeal to us that we should have halled with delight and accepted without hesitation. As we had no right to reject their petition then, we should make the same appeal to them now, and if in any negotiations which might follow they should demand the right of self-government, it would be our duty in every reasonable way to aid them to establish it, as we are professing to do in Cuba.

It is my firm belief, even at the risk of being charged with having no sense and of being one of a small minority, that our flag and uniform are being disgraced in the Philippines, notwithstanding the valor of our soldiers, because we are engaged in a war that is contrary to the principles of our Government and which cannot be justified. We are simply slaughtering a people who are fighting for their rights. There is no more reason for cheering the flag when it is in the wrong than there is for supporting any other wrong, and the best way to keep it right is to condemn it when it is wrong. I will be pleased to have you publish this, but if you are unwilling to do so, please return it. CHARLES F. STEEL.

New York, Sept. 3, 1899.

A WAR FOR CONQUEST?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit the undersigned, through the columns of your fair and impartial paper, to enter his earnest protest against the policy of our Government at Washington in reversing the time-honored principles, which have always been heretofore regarded as sacred and immutable.

At the beginning of the war with Spain the Government declared to the nations of the world the sentiment expressed by Gov. Stone, "that the war was not waged to acquire territory but for the purpose of assisting a down-trodden people." This statement was doubtless sincerely made, and would have been kept had not the fortunes of war, and the policy of Great Britain that evidently favored a future alliance with us, opened the eyes of our rulers—and closed their consciences—to the supposed material gain to be derived by making the Philippine Islands a part of this country. It did not take long for the Administration to abandon the lofty platform of unselfishness and the "uplifting the down-trodden people." They suddenly discovered that "to the victors belong the spoils," and that the declarations of Kings that "might makes right" was the proper doctrine for this freedom-loving Nation to cause to be reverberated from the shores of the American Republic to the shores of the countries of the Czar and monarchs of the Old World. The doctrines that "before the law all men were created free and equal" and that "it was tyranny to be governed without the consent of the governed" were to be superseded by the doctrines of "the divine right of Kings."

It is humiliating to the patriotic citizen to recall the actions of our Peace Commissioners in demanding from Spain the cession of the Philippine Islands and their people, when the lofty declaration of the Administration that "the Spanish war was not a war for conquest, but to uplift the down-trodden and oppressed" is considered. We sympathized with the Cubans in their aspirations to be free and independent. They were fighting with Spain for their freedom, and we promised by formal resolution in Congress that we would assist them in the realization of their hope.

Not so with the people of the Philippine Islands, who were struggling with Spain against like tyranny and oppression for their freedom. We entered into an alliance with the insurgents to assist us in breaking the power of Spain. No doubt it was vague and indefinite in its terms, yet to the credulous and unsophisticated people, who, no doubt, were depending on the high moral and unselfish declarations of the Administration at the beginning of the war, it seemed impregnable. With what consternation they must have heard the demand of our Peace Commissioners that they should be sold like chattels! How gratified they must have been when they heard the President of the United States announce that he proposed to give them as good a form of government as the most enlightened country confers upon its colonies. They were to become vassals of the American Republic, but not to enjoy the benefits of a republican form of government; the form of government adopted by monarchies was to be good enough for them.

Their aspirations for freedom and independence were ignored; our Government's previous declaration forgotten. Our rulers were suffering from the delirium of the fever of expansion and imperialism. No time was given for calm and judicious thought, or for the expression of the American people at the polls as to whether this country should adopt the policy of expansion into Asiatic waters and its necessary incident, imperialism. Haste characterised every movement of the Administration. They demanded the ratification of the peace treaty in its entirety, and denounced all those who ventured to criticise it as traitors to their country. The term "little Americans" was hurled at those who opposed the ratification of the treaty.

That which in the Winter was denounced as "criminal aggression" was proclaimed in the Summer as an act of God and manifest destiny. The President in his address at Pittsburg on Aug. 28, in speaking of the Filipinos, said: "They assailed our sovereignty, and there will be no useless parley, no pause until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established. The misguided followers in rebellion have only our charity and pity." Many will be deceived by these high-sounding words, and will think the cause for which this war is waged is a righteous one. The moral question at issue, and which the Administration have tried to conceal, is the manner in which our sovereignty was obtained in the Philippine Islands. Was the act by which it was accomplished an honest act in view of our declaration to the world at the beginning of the Spanish war?

The act was not only a National stultification, but under any circumstances could only be defended on the theory that "might makes right." If the Filipinos could have been assured in the same manner as the people of Cuba were that they were to be free and independent the discreditable war now being waged would never have occurred; and the dark cloud of uncertainty as to the future of the islands and the institutions of our country would not now be troubling us. I have not discussed the effect the annexation of the Philippine Islands will produce upon our country and its institutions. Can our representatives elected under our Constitution exercise Constitutional powers and duties when legislating for home affairs and employ the powers of a King when dealing with the colonies without finally imperiling our republican form of government? We would like to hear our President on this question.

EDWARD WAYNE BENJAMIN.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 30, 1899.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE GROWING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A gentleman from Cincinnati was looking out of my office windows to-day—twentieth story—and as he looked toward the Hudson River he exclaimed: "Well, that's just like the Ohio!" What he referred to was half a dozen boats, mostly tugs, from the smokestacks of which dense black clouds were pouring. The use of soft coal is increasing too rapidly in this city, but nothing as compared with its use on the North and East Rivers, where apparently no effort is made to restrict or regulate its consumption.

It is a pity the inhabitants of this city could not all live for a season in some smoke-cursed city. They would realize in a short time what is slipping away from them here in New York, and so gradually and imperceptibly that when at length they are enveloped in "smoke fogs" and their houses are grimy with soot, they will realize that it is too late to do anything about it. Then with our National adaptability to all sorts of impositions, if only they are quietly and gradually worked upon us, we will settle down to the conditions that now prevail in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and all large Western cities.

I would add right here that a daily offender against the smoke ordinance, if there is one, is the New York City Post Office. O. B.

New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

Double Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although an old New Yorker, I find myself badgered incessantly by the present system. Generally I know the street I am in; I do not always know the cross street. The other day I was in the vicinity of Reade, Duane, and Centre Streets, and was nearly driven mad by the street signs; it was only by inquiry that I found my way.

By all means let us have a change. As before suggested in THE TIMES, let us have, say, on the Broadway side of Broadway at Thirtieth Street:

BROADWAY AND
30TH STREET.

At Thirtieth Street let it read:

30TH STREET AND
BROADWAY.

Then we shall be happy again. The Street Commissioner meant well, but—well, you recall the old aphorism, "Oh, do give us a change." F. W. H.

New York, Sept. 6, 1899.

Change in Street Signs Good.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would suggest to those correspondents who object to the change in the street signs on the ground that they cannot see what street they are coming to as they "walk up Broadway and Fifth Avenue," that they glance across the street occasionally. There is less risk involved in this than in "walking out into the middle of the street to read the signs."

As the car goes rapidly by the street signs, the front of the post is exposed within reading distance a much longer time than the sides. The passenger who waits to read the sign until the car reaches his street would surely be carried by, so there is no use of adjusting the signs to his ability. He would require a banner strung across the street.

In some portions of the city some modification of the present system might be advisable, but in the district where the streets are numbered the change is a great improvement. J. L. C.

New York, Sept. 6, 1899.

Wants Street Signs Properly Placed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the benefit of the strangers who will shortly be "within our gates," why should we not demand as citizens that the street signs be placed in proper position at once, or else at an oblique angle, so that both the street and avenue signs may be read by passengers on the street cars, or by pedestrians in passing? Is not this disregard of the wishes of the citizens, who ought to be proud of their birthright, a great argument for the adoption of measures looking toward direct legislation in municipal affairs? Oh! for the opportunity of exercising the "imperial mandate," whereby an intelligent community might call down an officious dignitary in such a case, or check the action of committees or boards in sustaining nuisances against the appeals and petitions of respectable near-by property owners and residents. New York ought to be the best governed city in the world. Is it?

WALTON RICHARDS.

New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

Finds Street Signs All Awry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What are street signs for—to direct or misdirect? Upon returning to New York after a four months' absence I am astonished to find the names of the streets on the corner lamps are all a falsehood. They remind me of the Dutchman's clock. When it struck nine he knew it was 4 o'clock. I have been in nearly all of the large cities of the world, and in not one of them are street signs placed so as purposely to mislead people. Whoever ordered this street-sign muddle stands alone as the originator of the most misleading bit of stupid nonsense ever perpetrated upon the people who expect to be directed by street names on the lamps. Is there no way to have this blunder corrected? TRAVELER.

New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

Wants a Real Democrat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to know if, because a man is a Democrat, he has to swallow, indorse, or even countenance such contemptible, villainous representatives as John P. Altgeld. It is enough for the ordinary mortal to know that by the laws of nature he is compelled to live in the same atmosphere, but to see such men indorse a candidate is enough to turn any healthy American-born Democrat out of his party, much less to think of voting for a candidate such men publicly indorse. Can't there be found a Presidential candidate that would represent the American-born Democrats, who have no love for Socialism or Anarchy, and haven't time to spend lauding avowed enemies of our country? CHAW.

New York, Sept. 7, 1899.

CAPTAIN CARTER'S CASE

THE LAW MUST DECIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To appear to be upon the side of severity, even though to be severe, means only to be just; to speak or write a word which seems to interpose an obstacle between a man accused and a kindly charity; this seems of all forms of literary expression the most needless, and even most cruel.

In referring to the case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, and the lengthy and elaborate essay recently printed in THE TIMES by Richard Henry Savage concerning him, I trust that a few calm words may not be out of place. The facts are simply that Capt. Carter was tried by court-martial, was found guilty, the case is in the hands of the President, and no action has thus far been taken by him, either to approve, disapprove, or modify the sentence.

That there ought to be action one way or the other is undoubted; whether the time—nearly a year and a half—has been sufficient for due consideration is a matter of opinion—my own being of too slight importance to mention. As it stands, we have the choice of a continuance of suspended judgment, or (as Major Savage prefers) an appeal to the populace. Are we as yet quite prepared for this sort of thing? After all, is it likely that the populace are better versed in "technical engineering" and "high monetary economics" than the court of which Gen. Otis was President?

After all, is it likely that a just and true conclusion to thtis case (or any other) will be better reached by a strict compliance with even the slow routine of legality, or by the method Major Savage seeks to substitute? Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, no doubt, has a "ripe" and "judicial mind," and has "proclaimed Carter's innocence"; the opinions of the eminent engineers, quoted or named, are doubtless worthy of the greatest consideration; the "chatter of Savannah" and "the gossip of army anterooms" which Major Savage listened to, and the "midnight oil" which he burned, and his "invincibly unbroken conclusion"; all these are undoubtedly (each in its own order) immensely interesting, but assuredly they are neither evidence nor even argument.

Are we quite prepared to substitute for even the law's delay or the President's prudence or timidity the process suggested by this voluminous and well meaning writer? Shall we (as he puts it) "rank up the officers of the army—for every one who thinks Carter guilty set up one of equal worth to declare him innocent," and thus, either emotionally or mathematically, get a verdict in "the open forum of the warm-hearted American people"?

I protest. All this is not judicial; it is simply hysterical. What is needed is not warm hearts, but cool heads. As a graduate of West Point, it is my sincere hope that the President may find some honest reason for a final finding which shall completely exculpate Capt. Carter; but with all the gentle vigor of quiet language I protest against Major Savage's proposed change of venue—from legality to sympathy, from the court-martial to the court hysterical. WILLIAM J. ROE.

Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1899.

IN FAVOR OF CAPT. CARTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the communication from "Justice" in your issue of Aug. 31, I beg to call attention to the inconsistencies of the statements apparently emanating from the anti-Carter literary bureau which have been published at frequent intervals during the past year. If Capt. Carter is guilty, as he is assumed to be in all of these communications, it is strange that these gentlemen have thought it necessary that the public should be educated in regard to their contention in the matter instead of waiting for the War Department to thoroughly examine the mass of misleading evidence which was given in the case, especially as they well know that Capt. Carter could not deny their statements through the press until after the President takes final action in the case.

It is well known that the members of the court were sworn not to divulge any of the secrets of the courtroom, yet it has been stated over and over that the verdict was unanimous—a statement which is equivalent to saying how every member voted. This violation of an oath is bad enough, but when we remember that the court was not unanimous it is apparent that there is some motive besides a desire for justice in the continuous attacks which have been made.

It has also been stated that the Engineer Board which examined Capt. Carter's accounts found him guilty of the charges on which he was tried. If this is true, why do they not get the statements of the three officers who composed that board? "Justice" intimates that Capt. Carter, if acquitted, would be an unfit associate for his brother officers of the Engineer Corps, and, in fact, seems far more solicitous for what these officers themselves are, a large number of whom openly state that they believe him absolutly innocent of all wrongdoing in the conduct of the work under his charge.

It is true that Capt. Carter, under the advice of his lawyers, pleaded the Statute of Limitations, yet it is also true that if he had not done so no more evidence could have been introduced and used than was permitted at the trial. The prosecution even went so far as to try to prevent Capt. Carter from having an expert examination made of the works which he had so successfully completed at Savannah. A strange proceeding, indeed, if justice was the only motive of the prosecution.

Capt. Carter's work was successfully completed at Savannah for a less cost than the average cost of similar works on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and it can be positively stated that if the contractors had paid to Capt. Carter the enormous sums of money charged they would certainly have lost money on the contracts.

GEORGE Y. WISNER.

Detroit, Mich. Sept. 2, 1899.

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's edition of THE TIMES I read a letter favoring Capt. Carter, the officer who has brought disgrace upon the army of the United States. The writer of that letter gives it as his opinion that Carter is innocent. Opinions are of little value, and few of us, I think, agree with the old lady in "Wolfville" who said she had what was better than any evidence, she had her firm belief.

Those who desire dispassionately to consider the Carter case may, among other things, take these three facts into consideration:

First—Capt. Carter pleaded the Statute of Limitations, a subterfuge employed by no gentleman and least of all by an innocent man. Thus the consideration of many years of alleged wrong-doing on his part was cut off.

Second—Capt. Carter explained the receipt of great sums of money by him ($60,000 at one time) by alleging they came from his father-in-law, Mr. Westcott, a capitalist. That gentleman, however, refused to testify under oath, and remained in Europe during the continuance of the court-martial.

Third—The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh does not occupy a judicial position in the case, but is the counsel for Capt. Carter, having been regularly retained by his adherents. Mr. MacVeagh's advocacy of Capt. Carter amounts to no more than would that of any lawyer for any alleged common thief whom he was hired to defend.

If the endless quibbles of the law are to be introduced into the courts-martial of the United States Army, it will be impossible to convict any wrongdoer, provided he appropriates enough. Since Capt. Carter was convicted several officers, convicted by court-martial of taking small sums of money and not of long-continued and methodical theft, have been dismissed the service. No politician of influence has interested himself in these cases, nor has any one challenged the regularity of the proceedings.

At the present time the army and navy of the United States is made up almost exclusively of men of stainless honor. What the service will come to in the near future if new appointees realise they can escape punishment provided they take enough, is an unpleasant thought for civilians and officers alike.

No Tammany methods in the Army of the United States. JOHN LE P. BURNS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1899.

TESTIMONY SAYS GUILTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of to-day contains an editorial on the Carter case which would surprise me more than it does did I not recall to mind the soothing and emollient effects of time and words. Newspapers, I thought, had longer memories than their readers, and yet in twelve months you seem to have forgotten all details of the testimony before the Carter court-martial. How does it concern us that the testimony taken makes a voluminous and intricate showing? Lawyers for the guilty are paid to confuse a statement of facts by elaboration and distortion and the bulk of it means nothing except that Carter's attorneys have worked well.

To the open lay mind certain proved things stand out with clearness from all the reek that envelopes them—that Capt. Carter had a secret interest in the Atlantic Construction Company, to whom he awarded contracts above competitors; that he gave the Atlantic Construction Company every unfair advantage in the making of bids; that he allowed them to furnish material inferior to that stipulated in the bids and contracts; that he filed with his department fraudulent statements of expenditures to his own profit, and in short, this officer and gentleman was guilty of plain every-day lying and dishonesty. All this was so plainly proved that, I was about to say, it did not admit of cavil or dispute, but your editorial has proved the contrary. I respect THE TIMES and I have a cordial liking and esteem for the manner and matter of its editorial page, such as I have not for that of any other New York paper; but, my friend, you have given me a shock.

Your memory, your reason, or your attention plays you false. Does the fact that Mr. MacVeagh says Carter is innocent outweigh the mass of testimony that he is guilty? Let us grant that Mr. MacVeagh's honesty is unimpeachable, and that even an attorney, as an attorney, may possess a conscience in defending a client. Let us even suppose that Mr. MacVeagh does not need to put his conscience to the test. It rattles me, this contention that one must presume a man innocent because a certain lawyer defends him—and that or nothing is what your editorial means—and the unanimous verdict of thirteen men counts for nothing with you.

Before this scandal became of such widespread notoriety, there was another preceded it some two years or more. In the office of Capt. Carter there was employed as assistant engineer a Mr. Wendell Curtis. Curtis was an Eastern man, young, of winning address, and admitted ability. He could not stomach affairs as he found them, for he was an honest man. He was also an indiscreet one, for shortly after surrendering his position he told the reason in conversation with the editor of an afternoon journal at Savannah. The conversation was published as an interview, there was a perfunctory snap investigation, and Carter was exonerated. Curtis was cut on all sides, he was forced out of the clubs where Carter had an overshadowing influence, and—it may cause you to smile—but the humiliation of it all killed him. No doubt the doctor certified to other causes. At any rate, he died with reasonable celerity and most like a gentleman, as he always was.

Perhaps you think this has no bearing on the case—or, if any, is in Carter's favor—but then you did not know Curtis, who was that not altogether rare thing—a conscientious and sensitive man. Support Mr. McKinley if you will—admit no errors in his foreign policy, and though I am a Democrat I can understand and sympathize with you—but do not lend your columns to uphold corruption, however plausible and well favored it may be. In permitting a dilatory, evasive, and partial conduct of this matter, I say Mr. McKinley has given cover to a leprosy in its most injurious shape.

NO LAWYER.

New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

CARTER'S PLEAS INVALID.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot presume upon your willingness to again open your columns to enable me to reply to Richard Henry Savage, who on Sunday last denied the statements concerning the Carter case that were made by me to THE NEW YORK TIMES in the attempt to clear up some of the fog of doubt with which the defense is surrounding the whole subject.

Capt. Carter's friends in New York may have been silent about the case since it was completed by the court-martial a year and four months ago, but not for one moment, from November, 1897, nearly two years ago, have they been idle in attempting to relieve him, first from trial for his crimes, and later for the punishment that his fellow-officers inflicted for them. In this effort to escape trial and punishment, as I endeavored to point out, Capt. Carter did several things calculated to inspire doubt about his "absolute innocence." He invoked the Statute of Limitations to protect him from prosecution on certain works fraudulently carried out. He allowed his private correspondence to be examined; nay, he invited examination of it; and then he objected to the use of it as evidence, presumably because it helped to convict him. He did not object, it seems, because ex-Senator Edmunds, who had reviewed the case at the solicitation of the President, but on behalf of the accused suggested an investigation of the penalty by a remission of the sentence of imprisonment. None of these things strengthens the presumption of Capt. Carter's "absolute innocence."

With all respect for Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, and without a doubt that as a faithful attorney he will be an energetic for his client as was Mr. Edmunds, Capt. Savage would not have the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES believe, I hope, that Mr. MacVeagh is laboring for pure love of a cause which Mr. Edmunds considered not overcharged when he put in a bill against the United States of about $3,300, for study of it that led him to advise the President to remit the sentence of imprisonment and permit the penalties of fine and dismissal to stand.

Capt. Savage appears to be informed about some features of the Carter case, and to have a very decided opinion as to his guilt. It would be interesting to know his opinion about some other features of it. What would he say to the fact that the influence of somebody, not an enemy of Capt. Carter, procured from a Judge Advocate of the Army the written opinion submitted to Secretary Alger, that it would be useless to attempt to convict an engineer officer? That opinion was given by an officer who was afterward chosen by the War Department to conduct an examination into the character of the beef supply of the army in 1898. Yet the discouraging opinion was so bold a proposition to abandon prosecution of charges that Gen. J. M. Wilson regarded clearly made out that the whole matter was put in the hands of Gen. N. M. Lieber, the Judge Advocate General, and by him brought to trial.

Will not Capt. Savage also explain why it was that Mr. Fox, Secretary Alger's private attorney, was privileged to sit in the Secretary's office during and after the prosecution, to be from three hours to a day ahead of the prosecution in every move that was made to prove that Capt. Carter was guilty as indicted? Did the defense need these advantages, and should they have been extended, often to the mortification and embarrassment of the Government? Was it confidence in Capt. Carter's "absolute innocence" that made Mr. Blair hasten to Washington from Savannah as soon the trial was ended and long before the President had learned the verdict to obtain from the President a promise that he would not approve the findings before he had given Mr. Blair a chance to be heard? Was it a desire to have the case acted upon quickly that led to the avoidance of the General commanding and the demand for prolonged examinations and re-examinations of it that permitted Mr. MacVeagh, whose familiarity with it was probably derived from perusal of the brief of attorneys who heard the evidence that he did not, to be abroad for a leisurely trip on the Continent?

To offer the assertions and opinions of Majors Willard, Marshall, and Mahon and of Messrs. Wisner and Ripley and others that Carter is innocent, and that Gen.

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New York, September 8, 1899.

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Incorporated under the Laws of Montana, with a capital of $2,500,000, divided into 500,000 shares at $5 each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable,

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At $1.50 Per Share.

The Company owns the great "Hope" Mine of Montana, producing gold and copper, which yielded $700,000 in eighteen months previous to the destruction of its working plant by fire.

OFFICERS.

President, Hon. R. B. SMITH (present Governor of Montana).....Helena, Mont.
Vice-Pres. and General Manager, Hon. M. L. HEWETT.....Butte, Mont.
Secretary, CHARLES B. LOWENSON.....Butte, Mont.
Treasurer, Hon. T. E. COLLINS (present Treasurer State of Montana).....Helena, Mont.

DIRECTORS. Hon. R. B. SMITH, Governor of Montana. Hon. A. E. SPRIGGS, Lieutenant Governor of Montana. Hon. T. E. COLLINS, State Treasurer of Montana. Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER, U. S. Senator from Montana. Hon. H. L. FRANK, former Mayor of Butte, Montana.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., 66 Broadway, N. Y., Transfer Agents and Registrars.

THE MINES OWNED BY THE BASIN GOLD AND COPPER MINING CO. are fourteen in number and are located in Jefferson Co., Montana, within twenty miles of Butte, the heart of one of the richest mining districts in the world. The claims cover 280 acres of land on the great mineral belt which runs across the whole State of Montana, and upon which are located the famous Anaconda, Parrot, Boston and Montana, Butte and Boston, and other immensely rich properties.

CONSIDERABLE DEVELOPMENT WORK has been done on all the claims, but the main workings are on the "Hope." This mine was opened and worked by Helena people, who operated the mine with great success during the years 1895-6. The shaft is 600 feet deep, the drifts and cross cuts aggregating about 6,000 feet in length. During the eighteen months that the mine was in operation

NEARLY $700,000 WAS TAKEN OUT,

which enabled the company then operating to pay large dividends. In the Summer of 1896 the shafthouse and shafts were destroyed by fire, in which a number of lives were lost, and simultaneously the First National Bank of Helena failed and so crippled the then owners of the mine that they were unable to replace the burned plant.

ONLY A SMALL FRACTION of the great known mineral territory of the "Hope" has been uncovered. At the 400 foot level and below an abundance of copper has been found, and the expert reports indicate that as the shaft is sunk deeper the percentage of copper will become unusually large. Expert reports also show about $8,000,000 in ore in the "Hope" in sight, and the number of square feet in which this ore is found forms only a very small portion of the vein, as it is known to exist. THE "HOPE" GIVES PROMISE OF BECOMING SECOND TO NONE IN THE LIST OF FAMOUS DIVIDEND PAYERS IN ITS VICINITY.

THE PROPERTY IS NOW EQUIPPED with complete hoisting plant, compressor, drills, assay outfit, and everything necessary to its successful operation, with the exception of a new concentrating plant, which will have to be built to replace the old one. No facility is lacking to hoist the thousands of tons of ore now in actual sight on the "Hope." Two railroads pass within a short distance of the mine.

EXHAUSTIVE REPORTS TOO VOLUMINOUS to print here have been made on this property by the well-known experts, J. E. Adams, M. E., of Butte, Montana, and Prof. Benj. Sadtler of Denver, Col. These reports, together with samples of ore, maps, smelter returns, &c., are open to inspection at the office of the undersigned.

A CAREFUL ESTIMATE OF THE EARNING capacity of the "Hope" Mine alone, compiled by Superintendent Hewett, shows that 20% will readily be earned on capital stock when new concentrating plant is in operation.

The offer of a portion of the treasury stock of the Company for public subscription at $1.50 per share, par value $5.00, is made for the purpose of raising the capital necessary for the erection of a new concentrating plant. Subscriptions should be sent in as early as possible, as the right is reserved to raise the price at any time without notice, which will be done immediately after the first block is sold.

Arrangements are being made to list this stock on the Boston and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges, thus affording a ready market for any holder of the stocks to realize at any time he may desire.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICES OF

E. R. HOLDEN & CO., Fiscal Agents,
Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St., New York.
MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,
50 Water St., Boston, Mass.
FREDERICK PAXSON & CO.,
119 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
DARR & MOORE,
202 Times Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIQUID AIR POWER & AUTOMOBILE CO.

CAPITAL - - - - - $5,000,000
Divided into 500,000 Shares, Par Value $10 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

Officers and Directors:
EDWIN PLANTA, Pres., Boston, Mass.
HANS KNUDSEN, Vice-Pres., Denmark.
THOMAS SEWALL, Sec'y and Treas., Boston.
GEORGE CODE, Boston.
MILTON CHASE, Haverhill, Mass.

SHARES ADVANCE SEPT. 16TH TO $4.00

Those who were present with our Mr. Code at the recent demonstrations with liquid air are convinced and enthusiastic over the wonderful results obtained.

The success of the company's undertakings is now beyond question, and its earnings will be enormous from the first placing of its products upon the market; the advance demand for our automobiles alone ensures extraordinary dividends on the entire capital stock.

Every effort is therefore being made to press forward its operations and extend its business at the earliest possible date, and the proceeds of the present issue of stock will be devoted solely to this purpose.

The factory, which, with its equipment, will represent the investment of over $100,000, will manufacture liquid air on a scale never before attempted, enabling us to produce it at a cost beyond the possibility of competition; (we can make liquid air at one cent a gallon—7 lbs.—and one pound of liquid air equals in energy 15 to 20 pounds of storage battery) and the use of liquid air as power being made possible only by our inventions, constitutes the Liquid Air Power & Automobile Co. *a practical monopoly, with a field and profits before it never before equalled in the history of finance, mining, commerce or invention.*

Early application is advised to secure stock at the present figure of

$3.00 PER SHARE,

as the price will be advanced to $4.00 Per Share on Saturday, Sept. 16th, and all applications for stock at $3.00 must bear date and postmark not later than Sept. 15th, 1899, to obtain acceptance.

Make checks payable to order of THOMAS SEWALL, Treasurer.

Prospectus on request.

Liquid Air Power & Automobile Co.
186 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Wm. H. Appleton, Wm. L. Strong, James J. Hill, Wm. F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, Edward N. Gibbs, M. C. D. Borden, Jno. G. McCullough, Edward Uhl, Frederic R. Condert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, H. Walter Webb, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.

This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent. Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

1% to 3%

PER MONTH
ON MONEY INVESTED IS WHAT
THE GOOD
Colorado Gold Stocks
PAY.

These are regular dividends, having paid them for years. For full particulars and information address us.

Prentice Investment Co.,
44 Broad St., N. Y.

A LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION offers an investment guaranteeing a 6 per cent. income, with utmost security. For particulars address JAMES B. SEYMOUR, 120 Broadway.

NOT LESS THAN 10 POINTS

Profit and as high as 23 points taken on T. C. & I. during the past week for our customers, whose accounts are managed.

Write for Terms and Particulars.

We look for higher prices from London Monday, and if they come strong our market will have a tonic.

SUGAR WILL SELL EX DIVIDEND

and look awfully cheap. It ought to regain the 3 per cent. plum and more on any general market strength.

The Grangers, Brooklyn, C. F., S. P., U. P., N. & W., U. S. Leather, and the Mexicans will be active. Cotton Oil and F. M. will have important movements, as will also Denver Preferred and Common.

There is significance in

THE WAY T. C. & I. SHOT UP

to its new record. It was chiefly due to the scramble of a "short" speculator, who will go out of his line minus seven hundred thousand dollars.

ANOTHER BLUE CHIP SHORT

Figured a loss of $400,000, while a third drew his check for $63,000. These incidents show the temper of those who are lifting prices.

The Bank Statement was probably the worst we will have this Fall. It showed over 10 million cash lost by the Banks. Prices only went off fractionally, however.

There is much speculation over St. Paul's dividend. Will it be regular or extra?

TO CODE HOLDERS.
"LAWN" SO. PACIFIC.
"FRUGAL" T. C. & I.
"LILAC" GRANGERS.
HAVE YOU OUR CODE?

JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, August 26, 1899.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York City, on and after October 2d, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business September 9th, 1899.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close for the purposes of this dividend at the close of business on September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on October 11th, 1899, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the special or annual meeting of stockholders to be held October 9th and 10th, 1899, respectively.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Messrs. A. A. HOUSMAN & CO. are authorized by THE VENTURE CORPORATION, LIMITED, OF LONDON, to offer for public subscription 100,000 shares of the under-mentioned Company at the price of $12.50 per share.

Arrangements have been made with the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York for the deposit of share certificates of the English Company, against which the Trust Company will issue its receipts which may be dealt with in America.

Stratton's Independence,

LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1898.

CAPITAL £1,100,000

Divided into 1,100,000 shares of £1 each,

(of which 100,000 shares are set aside for providing additional working capital).

Issue of 100,000 shares at $12.50 per share,

payable at the office of A. A. HOUSMAN & CO., 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY. 20% thereof on application, and the balance on or before September 25th, 1899. The subscription lists will be closed on September 15th, 1899.

Following the lines usually adopted in England with companies of a similar nature, the capitalization has been adjusted at a low basis, the shares being offered at a premium.

In accordance with an arrangement made with Mr. W. S. Stratton at the time of the acquirement of the entire share capital of the company, 100,000 shares of said capital were to be issued in the United States so that the opportunity might be offered to participate in the profits of the property, the remainder of the share capital having been allocated to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

TRUSTEE FOR AMERICA.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
No. 66 Broadway, New York City.

DIRECTORS.
W. F. ORRISS, 3 Princes Street, E. C. (Chairman.)
Right Honble. The EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, P. C., 16 Pont Street, S. W.
F. W. BAKER, Copse Close, Wimbledon.
F. S. E. DRURY, 20 Eastcheap, E. C.
W. S. STRATTON, Colorado Springs, Colorado, U. S. A. (Managing Director.)

LOCAL BOARD.
W. S. STRATTON, W. A. RAMSAY, J. H. EMERSON, Colorado Springs, Colorado, U. S. A.

BANKERS.
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, 70 Old Broad Street, E. C.

BROKERS.
MARKS, BULTEEL, MILLS & CO., 31 Threadneedle Street, E. C., and Stock Exchange.
A. A. HOUSMAN & CO., 20 Broad Street, New York City.

SOLICITORS.
London: JENKINS, BAKER, BEHRENS & WREFORD-BROWN, 134 Fenchurch Street, E. C.
New York: GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, 30 Broad Street.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.
T. A. RICKARD, A. R. S. M., State Geologist of Colorado.

AUDITORS.
PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., 3 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E. C., and New York.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.
HENRY RICHARDS, 3 Princes Street, London, E. C.

PROSPECTUS.

The discovery and development of the Independence Mine is a subject with which the inhabitants of Colorado and the neighboring States of the West are generally familiar.

The Mine comprises fourteen contiguous mining claims covering about 110 acres. Of the entire acreage not more than 25 per cent. has as yet been explored by the underground workings. There are thus some 80 acres of practically unexplored ground, the possibilities of which are unlimited, a series of gold-bearing veins having been disclosed in the direction of its greatest length—3,600 feet.

The workings consist of two shafts uniting an extensive system of levels and cross-cuts, one of such shafts being 625 feet in depth and the other 920 feet deep.

Nine levels have been run out at regular intervals of 100 feet. The works are of a total aggregate length of 34,450 feet, or a trifle more than 6½ miles. The ore occurs in a series of veins, the principal ones being respectively known as the "Independence," "Bobtail," and "Emerson."

The mine has been subjected to a very careful and painstaking examination by T. A. Rickard, A. R. S. M., State Geologist of Colorado, occupying a period of five weeks. The various lodes as they appeared in levels, cross-cuts, and raises, were sampled at regular intervals of 10 feet, the ore being broken across the full width.

The samples taken number 1,008 in all and average 30 pounds in weight.

From the data thus obtained, together with the measurements of the workings taken by survey, Mr. Rickard was enabled to report that the ore reserves developed by the present workings amount to 70,000 tons, of an average gold contents of 4¾ ounces per ton and a gross value of $6,712,000.

The books of account of the Mine show that from its inception, in 1891, to the end of 1898, 41,694 tons of ore have been raised, realising a gross value of $3,837,360.

A careful estimate of the actual ore reserves did not include several discoveries, the ultimate value of which remained uncertain until further exploratory work had been done, which is hereinafter referred to in conjunction with Mr. Rickard's supplementary report, nor was any allowance made in arriving at the above-mentioned figures in respect of veins of ore, some of them of good width and richness passed through in the various cross-cuts, but not then opened up. A certain proportion of these discoveries, Mr. Rickard states, might reasonably be expected to prove important and should lead to further developments of a very profitable nature.

He gives it as his opinion, based on the facts stated and from the general character of the Mine as disclosed in its old workings, that fully $8,000,000 will be extracted out of the ground already developed.

With regard to the future prospects of the Mine, Mr. Rickard refers to the high value at the lower levels and states that there is no geological evidence pointing to an impoverishment of the veins within the next 1,000 feet of additional depth.

The ores mined on this property are telluride of gold, and find a ready market, the lower-grade ores at the chlorination works at Florence and Colorado City and the richer ores at Denver and Pueblo.

The conditions of cheap mining and quick realisation upon the value of the ores are extraordinarily good and represent the most advanced phase of the industry.

Mr. Rickard states that under representative conditions the total cost of mining and milling, (or smelting,) including the proper proportion of exploratory work, should average about $20 per ton.

The Mine is well equipped with steam plant and hoisting machinery capable of working it to a depth of 1,500 feet. The pumping plant, now dealing with only 350 gallons of water per minute, (the total flow of the Mine,) has a capacity of 2,000 gallons per minute. The Mine is also furnished with air compressors (which are now being supplemented by the addition of six drill compressors) and machine drills, and is lighted by electricity both on the surface and under ground.

Since the date at which Mr. Rickard completed his first report on the property upward of three months have elapsed, during which period operations at the Mine have proceeded uninterruptedly, especially the development work and the supplementary report of such workings for the months of May, June, and July, has been furnished by Mr. Rickard, addressed to the company, dealing with the position of the Mine up to July 31st, 1899.

This supplementary report is of an extremely satisfactory character, proving the continuity of the several ore bodies previously known, and exposing others of great value not discovered at the time of the first examination.

The results of said three months' workings are as follows:

	TONS. WET WEIGHT.	TONS. DRY. WEIGHT.	OUNCES OF GOLD PER TON.	VALUE PER TON.	TOTAL VALUE.
May	2,977	2,864	4.29	$85.80	$245,748
June	3,116	2,982	3.93	78.64	211,316
July	3,129	3,001	4.18	83.65	251,042
Totals	9,222	8,847	4.02	$80.38	$708,106

The Company on September 5th, 1899, in London, declared its first regular quarterly dividend of two shillings per share out of the profits of the workings of the Mine for the period ending July 31st, 1899, which is equivalent to about 16 per cent. per annum on the price of $12.50 per share, at which subscriptions are invited.

Subscribers to the shares to whom shares shall be allotted and whose purchase money shall be paid within the time hereinabove fixed will be entitled to the benefit of this dividend.

The right is hereby reserved to allot the whole or any part of the amount of the shares subscribed for or to reject any and all subscriptions.

In the event of the failure of any subscriber to make payment in full for the shares allotted to him, all payments made on account of such subscriptions are subject to forfeiture.

Copies of the detailed reports upon the property may be had upon application to Messrs. A. A. Housman & Co., No. 20 Broad Street, New York City, or to the solicitors of the company, Messrs. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

Subscriptions for shares will be received in the following form:

STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE, LIMITED.

I hereby subscribe for ..... shares of the above Company and agree to pay therefor $12.50 per share, in accordance with the terms of the prospectus, and enclose check for 20 per cent. of the amount of the purchase money.

NAME. ADDRESS.

....

Dated New York, September 7th, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

A NEW FIELD.

While the New York and Chicago markets are hesitating, and at times showing considerable weakness through fears of monetary stringency, the tide of speculation has swept westward, and now breaks upon the Rocky Mountains. In Colorado, the most remarkable excitement in mining is in progress that the State has known for years. It is remarkable because the boom seems to be governed by intrinsic values rather than mere sensations. The centre of interest is in Cripple Creek, and shares of mines of this district are rapidly advancing. The chief market for them is in Colorado Springs, and transactions on the Mining Exchange of this thriving little city amounted to over 26,000,000 shares during the month of August. September starts off at the rate of 1,500,000 shares a day, and promises to eclipse all records. This does not include transactions on the Denver and Cripple Creek Exchanges, which are considerable. Most of the mines being owned in Colorado Springs, and their offices located there, it is the natural market for Cripple Creek shares. Many new dividend paying mines are coming to the front, and shares paying from 10 to 20 per cent. per annum on their selling price are still obtainable. These are not in companies whose chief object is to unload on the public, but they are regularly listed on the Exchange, and subject to severe scrutiny by the Listing Committee of that institution, which comprises the leading bankers and other business men of the place. Other listed stocks, and in mines less highly developed but with excellent prospects, are selling at from 10 to 40 per cent. of their par value. These furnish a good and safe speculation.

Although a large advance has already been scored, the great majority of stocks are still below their instrinsic value. Cripple Creek will pay upward of

$750,000 IN DIVIDENDS

during the month of September, while the total amount for the year of 1899 will approximate $5,000,000. This is a good proportion of the $18,000 000 total output, a large part of which will be spent in new explorations.

We strongly recommend the purchase of Cripple Creek shares both for investment and speculation at the earliest opportunity, for the boom goes on from day to day and prices are rapidly advancing. Many of our clients purchased these shares during the dull days of 1898, and have in some instances made a profit of a thousand per cent. on the present advance. We desire to call especial attention to the fact that the shares to which we refer are regularly listed and can be sold on the open market with as little difficulty as it takes to buy them. They are all

FULLY PAID, AND NON-ASSESSABLE

and carry with them no liability beyond the purchase price.

We offer the best facilities for trading in Cripple Creek stocks, our offices in Colorado Springs being connected with Cripple Creek by our own private telephone line which enables us to receive the earliest and most exclusive information regarding developments in the mines. Our offices in Denver and Cripple Creek also afford us an opportunity to purchase shares on the market which offers the best prices of the day. We shall be pleased to furnish copy of our market letters, pamphlets descriptive of the mines of Cripple Creek, maps, and other information free by wire or letter.

We refer by permission to:

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ, ESQ., President of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., Boston, Mass.
CHARLES A. STARBUCK, ESQ., President of the New York Air Brake Co., 66 Broadway, New York City.
JNO. W. BUEHLER, ESQ., Vice President Garden City Banking & Trust Co., 134 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Colorado Springs, Col.
THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST CO., Denver, Col.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Cripple Creek, Col.

Jno. W. Proudfit & Company,
9, 10, 11 and 12 Hagerman Building,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

CODES USED: "Moreing & Neal," "Western Union," "Liebers," "Bedford McNeil."

"Jno. W. Proudfit & Co., No. 6."
Registered Cable, "KIOWA."

BRANCH OFFICES:
No. 518 Equitable Building, Denver, Col.
National Hotel Rotunda, Cripple Creek, Col.
No. 205 Victor Avenue, Victor, Col.

COPPER.

SANTA ROSALIA MINING COMPANY.
DIRECTORS:

George T. Werts, ex-Gov. New Jersey and Vice President New York and New Jersey Bridge Co.
John A. Fitzpatrick, President Sawyer Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas B. Adams, Treasurer American Smelting and Refining Co.
James Cooper Simpson, Carson & Simpson, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.
John F. O'Connell, Secretary Consummers' Brewing Co., Norfolk, Va.
Anthony Brennen, President Washington Assurance Society.
Henry Henken, Merchant, New York City.
John R. Roslyn, Almaden Quicksilver Mines, Guerrero, Mexico.
Arthur Coleman, Mining Operator, Montana and Mexico.
Arthur F. Flynt, ex-Superintendent Bolanos Silver Mines, Bolanos, Mexico.
William A. Hoeing, Mining Engineer, Guadalajara, Mexico.

The Company's property consists of twenty-two full claims in Jalisco, Mexico, one of the richest mining sections of the world, and one thousand acres of valuable timber lands, water rights, together with a Ten Stamp mill complete with buildings, &c.

There are two gold and silver, and three copper, gold, and silver mines. Average assay value gold, $7.55; silver, $2.40; copper, $13, or $22.95 per ton.

There are sufficient ore bodies, either blocked out or practically in sight, to net more than Three Million Dollars.

WILLIAM A. HOEING, a well-known mining expert, considers this group second to none in this part of Mexico.

ARTHUR F. FLYNT, one of the most skilful assayers and mining men in Mexico, late Superintendent of the famous Bolanos Silver Mines, sympathetically states that these mines worked by modern methods will yield unusually large returns.

A personal examination of this property was also made as late as last March by the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommends the purchase of this stock, and who is satisfied that the earning capacity of this property is such that dividends of as much as twenty to twenty-five per cent. can be confidently relied upon.

The addition of another Ten Stamp concentrator, compressed air drill plant and smelter will beyond doubt put this property in the first rank of the big dividend payers.

For the purchasing and installation of this machinery, and increasing the working capacity of the mines, 70,000 shares only of non-assessable stock are offered for subscription at 75 cents per share, (par value $1.)

Prospectus, maps, particulars, &c., of

ALLAN G. MACDONNELL,
MEXICAN INVESTMENTS,
63 and 65 Wall Street, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage 5% Bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company:

Default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon due May 1st, 1899, on the above bonds, the owners of a majority of said bonds have requested the undersigned, acting as a Committee, to take such proceedings as shall seem necessary for the full protection of themselves and such other holders of said bonds as may join with them.

The Guaranty Trust Company, No. 30 Nassau St., New York City, will act as depositary, and will issue negotiable receipts to depositors.

All deposits must be made on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from said Trust Company, or upon application to counsel to the Committee.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel, 32 Liberty St., New York.

ENORMOUS PROFIT

can be made inside of one month by speculating in a certain stock (listed on both N. Y. Exchanges.) Inside information, with full particulars, given

FREE TO A FEW

conservative and reliable parties, who can reward me according to their own inclination after profit has been made. Address in confidence, (under seal,) INVESTMENT BROKER, Box 216 Times Office.

HESSE & JEWELL,

44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
MEMBERS OF CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.
STOCKS & BONDS
bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

HAIGHT & FREESE

New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.

Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN, 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter, Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.

Up-town Offices, 1,182 Broadway, near 28th St.

STOCK HELD AS COLATTERAL, PREFERRED paying 7 per cent. and common earning 8 per cent. to 10 per cent., can be bought at prices equal to 10 per cent. investment. Particulars of E. M. SAMS, 45 Cedar St., New York.

FEDERAL STEEL DIVIDENDS

Judge Thomas Hands Down an Order Modifying an Injunction and Permitting Payments to be Made.

Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down an order modifying the injunction in the suit of Frederick F. Marquand against the Federal Steel Company, which was granted on June 30 last. The order of that date, granting the injunction, is modified by striking out the following words: "And from paying any further dividends on its preferred stock, and are also restrained and prohibited from setting aside out of its surplus any of the profits of said corporation wherewith to provide for the payment of the dividends on its preferred stock until the end of the fiscal year ending in January, 1900."

The injunction, which was obtained by Frederick F. Marquand, owner of sixty shares of common stock, and Louis Schaeffer, owner of eighty shares of preferred stock, on the allegations of the complainants that the company had no right to declare dividends on the $100,000,000 of common stock until the entire dividend for the fiscal year, ending in January, 1899, on the $100,000,000 of preferred stock shall have been paid, and that no dividend at all shall be declared before the end of the fiscal year, except as specially provided in the by-laws. It was held that no special provision had been made allowing the Directors to declare a dividend. The specific object of the injunction was to prevent the company from paying a dividend of 1¾ per cent. upon its common stock. The modified injunction does not remove the restriction forbidding payment on this common stock.

Judge Thomas, in his opinion granting the original injunction, held that the company could not declare dividends upon the common stock until after the close of the fiscal year. Relative to dividends upon preferred stock, his ruling was that under Section 47 of the Corporation act of New Jersey, as no fixed time for the payment of dividends was provided in the charter or by-laws of the company, such dividends could only be declared and paid in the month of January. He ruled that the claim that the Directors had the right to fix the time for payment of dividends for the year 1899 was untenable, for the reason that if they had the right to do this they had the right to vary the time of payment in different years, whereas the statute requires that fixed times for making such payments shall be embodied in the charter or by-laws.

COPPER IN THE SOUTH.

Gold Hill (N. C.) Mines, Declares W. G. Newman, Will Give 1,000 Tons of Ore Daily.

Walter G. Newman of 80 Broadway, President of the Union Copper Mining Company, has just returned from a visit to the property owned by himself and the company at Gold Hill, N. C. He was accompanied on the trip by a party of mining experts and members of the New York Stock Exchange. He said that the entire issue of $8,000,000 of stock had been absorbed.

Mr. Newman's office is filled with specimens of gold, silver, copper, and lead ores from the mines. The mines are situated about fourteen miles from Salisbury, N. C., near the Yadkin Branch of the Southern Railway. The railway company is now building a spur from the station called Gold Hill direct to the mining property.

In an interview yesterday Mr. Newman spoke with confidence of the prospects of the mining enterprise. "The original Gold Hill Mine," he said, "has been operated in a desultory way for about sixty years. All copper used in the manufacture of munitions for the Confederate Army was obtained from this mine. The mine has also been worked for gold.

"The original mine is now my personal property. Adjacent to it the Union Copper Mining Company owns a tract of 1,100 acres, of which about one-half is now under development. On the company's tract there is a vein of ore one and one-half miles long and varying from 20 to 100 feet in width. Twelve shafts have been sunk, from one of which a high-grade silver ore is being obtained, while the others are producing 300 tons of ore a day, which averages 15 per cent. copper. After Jan. 1, when the development work now in progress has been completed, the company will be mining 1,000 tons of copper ore daily, and our assays show that it cannot average less than 10 per cent. of pure copper. Besides the copper this ore runs about $2.50 of gold to the ton.

"The basis of the ore is limestone, which simplifies the process of smelting. We are now building a smelter, which will begin operations Oct. 1, and when completely equipped, about three months later, will have sufficient capacity to refine the entire product of the mines. We now have 2,700 men at work, including miners, carpenters, and laborers.

"The development of the property, aside from the cost of the land, will involve an expenditure of about $800,000, of which $500,000 has been paid out already. The net income from the one silver shaft is $1,000 a day, and the present production of the uncompleted copper shafts affords a liberal margin of profit. On the most conservative estimates we calculate on a profit of $9,000,000 from the operation of the mines for the year ending July 1 next.

"This probably sounds like wild talk, but the best evidence that this is purely a business enterprise is the fact that there is no Treasury stock of the company for sale. The company owes nothing, and has nothing for sale but copper. It will have at least 100 tons per day of the refined metal for sale after Jan. 1, which at 18 cents a pound will represent a daily income of $36,000."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Vela Chemical Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—R. H. Post, F. C. Grey, B. F. Jocelyn.

Gutmann Investment Company of New York; capital, $10,000 Directors—Albert Gutmann, Francis B. Ryall, Ernest Bilhuber.

Church News Association of New York, to deal in church literature; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. M. Camp, W. C. Rowland, W. T. Demarest.

Rochester Custom Shirt Company of Rochester; capital, $9,000. Directors—E. Q. Howley, J. H. Bosworth, Guy C. Rogers, W. H. H. Osborne, W. R. Orwen.

Twilight Rest Company of Hunter, Orange County, to carry on a hotel; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. W. Wingate, G. A. Wingate, T. R. Hodgskin, C. S. Keyes, J. E. Melick.

M. Stachelberg & Co. of New York, to deal in tobacco; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Gerard B. Townsend, Joseph J. Cunningham, Rudolph Einstein, K. C. Daly, Bernard Naumburg, M. L. Daly, Frank L. Townsend.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—These companies filed articles of incorporation in this city to-day: The Birdsboro Iron and Steel Company, capital $3,000,000; incorporators, Charles A. Porter, Charles K. Crossin, and William C. Martin, all of Camden. The National Carbonic Gas Company, capital $1,000,000; incorporators, George D. Winans, Charles H. Mead, and John C. Noble of Jersey City. The New York, Cuba, and Puerto Rico Company, capital $250,000; the Manhattan Biscuit Company, capital $300,000, and the American Industrial Company, capital $200,000.

IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $9,390,558. The imports of specie were $109,786 and the exports $983,593.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Exaggeration has become much the fashion in Wall Street. Not particularly new is this development perhaps, but some current phases of it are more than ordinarily interesting. Market effects have not shown largely on such account, for during most of the week Wall Street has been extremely inactive and fluctuations have reflected important influences in few quarters. Small fry bears have been more or less noisy, as is their perpetual fashion, and crude manipulation trying to hoist the market values of some of the industrial stocks has challenged attention, but neither the outcry of the little bear nor the clumsy ways of the little bull have left substantial impression. It has not been a week effective in any security market feature.

Europe has been much watched—and Wall Street watchers have voluminously emitted philosophy and prophesy as to the Transvaal. Stock Exchange announcements have revealed war every morning, peace at noontime, and complex uncertainties through every afternoon. Wall Street theorists have divided as usual in conclusions as to what war waged by Great Britain would involve for us. Gentlemen short of stocks have stood aghast at the dreadful possibilities; gentlemen holding securities have grown enthusiastic over gains which America would score while foreigners fought.

Upon the bear side it has been urged that actual war abroad must forthwith congest the money markets of the world, force every nation into a rushing accumulation of gold, and so disturb normal financial conditions that business the world over would be handicapped, and all trade conditions cramped. And even though neutrality at the start might be the American rôle, so the bear argument proceeds, every developing war event would threaten our embroilment—Germany might strike at England, and that would be a challenge to us. Those people who have made most of these "points" have not, however, seemed inclined to put philosophy into practice; they have sold few stocks.

In the optimistic view the representation has been that war abroad would at once, as if, magically, give commanding commercial and industrial power to the United States, oblige all the rest of the world to increase drafts upon us, not only for agricultural commodities, but for manufactures limitlessly. And in so far as money pinches may be apprehended, the contention is that while of a sudden gold might leap to sharp premiums, there could be abnormal influence felt here but temporarily—so extraordinarily exceptional are home conditions. International trade relations are not as they have been in any year hitherto. We have no debts on balance to pay abroad. The balances are on our side. Europe may not now arbitrarily order American gold shipments; such orders as will operate can originate here only. Suppose, however, gold were whirled to a premium, and suppose Europe bidding for it took it from us, how else would that be accomplished but with the provision of profits for us? We have the gold in hoards piled unprecedentedly high, with gains each week far extending; we have gold to spare—we are already sparing it, leaving it now abroad on call in volume incalculable. And with European nations actually in conflict we would—such is the confident doctrine—become at once not only crop growers, provision makers, and commodity manufacturers for the world, but as well the world's money lender. They who thus urge have not, however, been more practical in their philosophy than are the talkative but inactive pessimists; they have bought few stocks.

And Wall Street as a theatre for logicians seems askew. It has appeared more than once during the week as if stalwart men upon either side of the market might have mastery. Talk and talkers are not enduring. Wall Street offers large opportunity now for resolute leadership.

Aside from guardianship of war possibilities in South Africa, Wall Street has devoted its chief energies to making money-market guesses—some of them pretentious, most of them comic. On one or two days during the week Stock Exchange rates on call were as high as 6 per cent. Outside of Wall Street worry over such an interest charge would seem curious in the face of overwhelming evidence that the firmer rates are due absolutely to a National business activity whose results assure benefits beyond measure. Money a drug bestows good nowhere. Money active, in demand because of business expansion, having earning power, is not anything else than a barometer whose record is inspiriting.

It is a fashionable Wall Street saying that many of the best security markets Wall Street has ever known have been attended by interest rates ruling as high as 1 per cent. a day. And as an ejaculation of boastful reminiscence there may be pleasing sound to a statement like this; but in actual practice Wall Street never enjoyed any such condition. And if actually we are to have tight money, real stringency, a squeeze, it is idle to pretend that the prospect is agreeable, for it isn't, and under current conditions it cannot be. But 5 and 6 per cent. rates, or even temporarily some advance beyond the legal limit, cannot warrant worry. Firm figures will attract money to Wall Street from all over the country—and never in National history was the country as a whole so richly equipped with actual funds in hand, and not more than a briefly maintained 6 per cent. rate would be required to start gold from Europe this way.

Bankers of experience apprehend no money-market seriousness. Active general business, commercial and industrial, will, they agree, maintain firmness in funds, but no authority of importance has forebodings of any squeeze that will be hurtful.

The issue of the weekly Clearing House bank statement yesterday brought about a mild security market reaction. The decrease in surplus reserves was almost as large as the most rabid bear prophets had been predicting. Surplus reserve figures are now below the $2,500,000 mark. Forecasters of tight money make much of the diminishing surplus reserve item, for according to their calculations New York bankers can have no other recourse than immediately to put into effect a drastic policy of contraction. In banking circles, however, there is slight indication of nervousness. Current conditions, according to the very highest acting authorities, warrant no grave apprehensions. It is, in fact, confidently predicted that bank statement changes from this time forward will reflect improvement. Even Russell Sage has ceased predicting money market pinches.

And the National Treasury is ready to safeguard business.

Of general business conditions reports are uniform. Prosperity progresses in every quarter.

One menace there is to current security market conditions—showing in reckless programmes pursued by some Stock Exchange manipulators. This is true especially as to a variety of new industrial shares. Having failed to obtain a ready market naturally, attempts are being engineered to make such shares look attractive, if not to the investor, to the speculator. Thus resort is had to manipulation of the crudest sort, the theory being followed that if transactions are made to appear big and quotations for a time given continuing advances the avaricious instinct of speculative observers will be provoked into purchases, on the expectation that such fabricated strength will be sustained. Flagrant are some current exhibitions of this sort.

Never was there a security market better than the present wherein to practice the protective art of discrimination.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 9	240,282
To date this year	124,046,965
Corresponding date last year	72,085,266

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 9	$1,243,500
To date this year	$687,841,670
Corresponding date last year	$587,461,330

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Manhattan Con.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3½	Met. Street Ry.	⅞
Col. & H. C. & Iron	⅞	Minn. & St. L.	1
Consol. Ice	2	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Pullman Car	1
Del., L. & W.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	6¼
Hocking Valley pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Int. Paper	1½	Un. Bag & Paper	1
Int. Paper pf.	½	West. Union Tel.	⅛
Laclede Gas	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Great North. pf.	⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Lake Erie & West.	1⅛
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Nat. Biscuit	⅞
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Nat. Steel	¾
Cent. Pac., as. paid.	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Col. South. 2d pf.	¾	Southern Pacific	⅞
Consol. Gas	½	Third Avenue	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅞
Glucose pf.	5		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mexican Cent. 1st inc.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm. 6s	8
		Tenn. 6s	15½

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	3		

BANK RESERVES SHRINK.

The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House Association, just before the close of the Stock Exchange yesterday, showed larger decreases in its items than had been expected. Circulation increased $366,200, while every other item in the exhibit showed shrinkage. Loans were brought down $6,016,700. Specie decreased $7,010,700, and legal tender decreased $3,560,300. Deposits fell off $15,354,700. These changes brought about a decline in surplus reserve of $6,732,325, and leave a surplus of reserves of $2,408,925 beyond legal requirements.

In a comparison covering the past three years the Clearing House exhibit shows as follows:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Loans	$747,646,300	$665,305,200	$576,643,900
Deposits	884,489,100	731,902,100	642,149,900
Circulation	14,667,000	14,117,200	14,241,000
Specie	161,083,200	137,766,500	92,153,700
Legal tenders	49,985,500	52,285,800	93,052,600
Tot'l reserv.	$211,068,700	$190,052,300	$187,206,300
Reserve req'd	208,609,775	182,975,525	160,537,475
Surplus res'v.	$2,458,925	$7,076,776	$26,668,825

While Wall Street regarded the statement as unfavorable, it lost sight of the fact that the banks have on many occasions been in far worse condition than they are at present. Indeed, of the sixty-three banks figuring in the exhibit thirty-five are above the legal 25 per cent. of reserve, while of the twenty-eight that are below the majority of them are well in the neighborhood of the limit, only three falling below 20 per cent. Often about this time have the banks during the past twenty years made poorer showings. At the corresponding date in 1893 the surplus was only slightly above the present amount; in 1891, on Oct. 15, it was down to $539,050, while early in September, 1890, there was a deficit of $3,306,925. In 1889, on Sept. 13, there was a deficit of $3,366,925, and on Oct. 5, 1888, one of $1,668,050. In this connection it may be worth recalling the heavy deficit shown on Aug. 12, 1893—$16,545,350, probably the worst showing made in the history of the Clearing House.

FOREIGN CAPITAL ATTRACTED.

Senator William C. Lovering of Taunton, Mass., returns from a trip to Europe, where he had been looking after the interests of the American Cotton Company, more than ever impressed with the greatness, commerciality and otherwise, of the United States. Everywhere he went in Great Britain he found this country large in the public eye, and it is not surprising therefore that he should add his testimony to that already published to the effect that the financiers and capitalists of the older world are looking with more careful and longing eyes to the excellent opportunities for investment offered in this country. Mr. Lovering says:

"In England they are ready now to invest their money in any good, substantial enterprise in America. But they must first be sure we are going to maintain the gold standard.

"It is a sine qua non that we shall maintain our financial integrity and pay all our obligations in gold. So long as we do that the people of England will invest their money here without any stint. They believe in America, and they believe in Americans.

"My opinion is that America is in a more prosperous condition now than it ever was, and I think also the prosperity is more general and far-reaching. Nor do I see anything in sight now to interrupt these good times.

"Of course next year is the Presidential election, and that always upsets business more or less. But with the assurance that there will be no change in our financial policy, any interruption there may be need not be severe."

SOFT COAL GOING UP.

Soft coal men are generally agreed that this is going to be a record-breaking year for their business. From all the soft coal regions come reports that the tonnage of coal moved is heavier than at any time past, that the mines are being worked as rapidly and as fully as possible, and that the demand is very great. Indeed, as a result of this demand, soft coal prices are going up, and they may go up higher still before long.

All along the line, it is reported, there is an inclination to advance prices. Reports from the Eastern section give it out that the demand is about equal to the supply, while from the inland are heard statements that there is a scarcity.

Speaking of the matter and of the soft-coal outlook generally, a member of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co. says:

"It is only lately in the soft coal business, since the great boom in iron and steel, that the supply has been short of the demand. Now, however, it certainly is short, and the report that prices may be advanced is probably correct. Certainly they ought to be, for they have been entirely too low. Competition had brought the prices down to a point below profitable production except on the best located mines. As a result the miners suffered, because wages had to be reduced.

"This undue competition fortunately is now checked, and the soft coal men are likely to get some proper remuneration. Wages, also, have gone up, and with the continuation of better times they will go higher still.

"This great demand for soft coal is also a good thing for the anthracite trade, for soft coal had been so cheap that it had invaded the anthracite market.

"The soft coal roads will be helped by this boom—indeed, they already have been materially helped. They are handling the coal as fast as they can—and the production, by the way, is only limited for lack of facilities for handling.

"How long the demand will continue is hard to say, but it will probably be for a year longer at any rate, for from all indications the iron and steel industries are likely to continue very active for another year at least.

"As to the question of railroad freights in the soft coal regions, they are likely to be stiffer; they always are when there is more than enough business to go round. Certainly they will get their schedule rates, and assuredly there will be no cutting, which is always the danger in the railroad business."

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A member of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, speaking on the same subject, said:

"There is a very great demand for bituminous coal, for all the manufacturing interests are taking a great deal. Naturally, the operators will want more than they have been getting. Miners' wages have been advanced, and at the same time freight rates are growing stiffer. All this, of course, tends very much to establish a firmer feeling and to bring about better prices.

"From 10 to 15 cents more per ton is now being asked in some sections than formerly. We ourselves are receiving the increase—and yet we are not particular to make contracts beyond April 1, because that is the end of the railroad year, when we expect higher railroad rates. Certainly the soft coal outlook is very hopeful."

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Various manufacturers, realising that the demand for soft coal is greater than the equipment of the roads can take care of, are bidding from 10 cents to 30 cents a ton advance for delivery at fixed dates. In the Northwest there is a scarcity of bituminous coal, and extraordinary efforts will be made this Fall to secure a sufficient stock of coal before the close of navigation to supply the needs of that section through the Winter. Many dealers claim that it will be a physical impossibility to get a supply by lake transportation, and that an unusually large amount of coal will have to be delivered this Winter by rail.

GOOD PRICES WILL CONTINUE.

Mr. George Turnbull of Boston, recently returned from Venezuela, where he is interested in some large Bessemer ore mines, and now on his way to England, sees much in the iron and steel business that is calculated to work great good to this country and to help along the present prosperity.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Turnbull, "that with the large orders which the iron and steel men have on hand it signifies more than a boom—it means solid prosperity. I know personally of many manufacturers who have orders ahead for a year, and who will not take any more. It is simply marvelous.

"What is more, I think the present prices will hold for a good time to come. The buyers, in fact, are willing to pay the prices in order to assure themselves a necessary supply.

"This country has got a magnificent start now in iron and steel; and, with its wonderful resources, the ingenuity of its workers, and the surpassing excellence of American machinery, there is no reason why it should not retain that start and make still better progress."

AS TO MANHATTAN RUMORS.

Wall Street has in the last few days heard many interesting tales touching the Manhattan Railway Company. One of these is to the effect that the Metropolitan Company and the Manhattan, in their corporate capacity, or Mr. George Gould and Mr. W. C. Whitney personally, have joined in a bid to build the tunnel for the underground railway. Another report is that Mr. Whitney is now one of the largest stockholders of the Manhattan Company.

Discussing these reports, Russell Sage says:

"So far as the rumor that the Metropolitan and the Manhattan have joined in any bid to build any underground railway or tunnel, it is as absurd as it is untrue. I am heartily and steadfastly opposed to any underground scheme, and I, for one, would never consent to the Manhattan joining in any such scheme. In fact, I feel that if the proposition came to a vote in our Directorate it would not receive a single vote. But it has not even been considered by us.

"The Manhattan Company gives one of the best services in the world. We carry more people than any other railroad company in existence, and we carry them safely and expeditiously. We give them plenty of fresh air, and we have little or no delay. Both as a Director of the Manhattan Company and as a citizen I am opposed to any underground railway.

"Any talk that action such as has been referred to could be taken without my knowledge is not possible. The Directors would have to be called together; and they haven't been. What is more, I think my opinion is held by the board to be worth something.

"As for the possibility that Mr. Gould and Mr. Whitney would bid to build such a tunnel, I don't believe it. In fact, I am sure the report is made out of whole cloth, simply to sell some stocks. Mr. Gould is at present in Europe, it should be remembered; and, anyway, he is not in the contracting business any more than Mr. Whitney is.

"In reference to the report that Mr. Whitney has become a large stockholder of the Manhattan, all I can say is that if he has I don't know about it. I will not say that he hasn't—but I haven't seen his name on the books or heard of anything to warrant the truth of the report."

ONLY ONE-TENTH OFFERED HERE

The offerings made by A. A. Housman & Co. of 100,000 shares of the Stratton Independence Mining Company attracts a good deal of attention. This is the first offering of its kind that has ever been made in New York. The Independence Mine was purchased from Mr. W. S. Stratton of Colorado by the Venture Corporation of London, and at the time of the purchase Mr. Stratton made it a condition that the Venture Corporation should offer 100,000 shares for subscription in America, the balance—900,000—to be allotted to Great Britain and the Continent. There is every indication that the 100,000 shares will be largely oversubscribed.

This, possibly, marks a new era in the interest which will be taken by New York people in reputable gold-mining companies. It is a general opinion among mining men that the Independeca is the largest gold mine ever opened in America.

INCREASED IMPORTATIONS.

Importations are increasing steadily. Last Wednesday Appraiser Wakeman received 2,078 invoices for imported merchandise, which is the largest number received in any one day during September in the history of the United States Public Stores. In the last ten years there was only one day, namely, Dec. 31, 1888, when the number of invoices exceeded last Wednesday, when they amounted to 2,095. The large number of that date may be accounted for by the anticipatory importations during the time when the McKinley bill was under consideration. The Appraiser predicts that the importations of this Fall and Winter will be greater than at any period in the history of the country.

COTTON CROP FOR THE YEAR.

The report of the cotton crop of the year issued by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle places the total crop this year at 11,235,383 bales, while the experts are 7,962,788 bales, and the spinners' takings are 3,647,118 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 392,280 bales. The crops for the last three years compare as follows: 1899, 11,235,383; 1898, 11,180,960; 1897, 8,714,011 bales.

The figures of the crop in tabulated form are as follows:

	1898-9. Bales.	1897-8. Bales.
Year ended Sept. 1.		
Receipts at ports	8,464,959	8,676,407
Shipments from Tennessee, &c., direct to mills	1,870,898	1,276,614
Total	9,835,857	9,953,021
Manufactured South, not included above	1,400,026	1,227,939
Total for the year	11,235,383	11,180,960

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The distribution of the crop has been as follows:

	1898-9. Bales.	1897-8. Bales.
Takings for Consumption.		
North	3,247,092	2,276,079
South	1,400,026	1,227,939
Total takings for consumption	4,647,118	3,504,018
Exports—		
Total, except Canada by rail	7,362,788	7,582,615
To Canada by rail	92,643	113,470
Total exports	7,455,431	7,646,085
Burned during year	3,001	2,948
Total distributed	11,105,550	11,153,051
Add—		
Stock increase, less cotton imported	129,833	27,909
Total crop	11,235,383	11,180,960

In the above are given the takings for consumption. The actual consumption for the same three years has been:

	1898-9 Bales.	1897-8 Bales.
Takings for Consumption.		
Stock beginning of year	499,775	79,696
Takings	4,647,118	3,504,018
Total	4,146,893	3,583,714
Stock end of year	425,867	499,775
Year's consumption	3,721,026	3,083,939

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The world's weekly cotton consumption is shown in the following table:

Countries.	1898-99. Bales.	1897-98. Bales.
Great Britain	69,000	66,000
Continent	93,000	89,000
Total, Europe	162,000	155,000
United States, North	43,154	34,770
United States, South	25,173	22,192
Total, United States	68,327	56,962
East Indies	23,000	21,942
Japan	10,800	10,103
Canada	1,918	2,238
Mexico	575	686
Total, India, &c.	36,293	34,967
Other countries, &c.	700	650
Total, world, weekly	267,320	247,009

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The table bearing upon the world's production of cotton is as follows:

Countries.	1898-9. Bales.	1897-8. Bales.
United States	11,076,000	10,890,000
*East Indies	2,210,000	1,964,523
Egypt	1,100,000	1,229,547
Brazil, &c.	65,000	60,230
Total	14,453,000	14,144,300
Consumption 52 weeks	13,900,640	12,875,668
Surplus from year's crop	552,360	1,268,632
Visible and invisible stock:		
Sept. 1 beginning year	3,048,000	1,779,190
Sept. 1 ending year	3,600,360	3,047,822

*Includes India's exports to Europe, America, and Japan and mill consumption in India.

†Receipts into Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, Peru, West Indies &c.

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With all that can be learned about the condition of the 1898-1900 crop, there are as yet too few assured facts upon which to predicate the ultimate outcome. (1) The acreage planted was a little less than in 1898. (2) On the 1st of June the condition of the plant was good, about the same as in the previous season, but slightly less forward. (3) Development in Summer was more rapid than a year ago, and the crop is an early one. (4) The prospect in Texas was somewhat impaired by the disastrous flood in June in the Brazos Valley and consequent loss of 227,000 bales, according to the Agricultural Department's estimate. (5) During June and the first half of July the weather was in the main favorable, but subsequent to that time complaints of drought began to be heard, at first from Atlantic and Gulf sections, (afterward in most sections relieved by beneficial rains,) and then from Texas, continuing up to the close of August. Rust and shedding have been complained of in various localities since the middle of July, but no more than usual. Analyzing the mass of information at hand, we should say that at this date the outlook is best in Mississippi and Arkansas and least favorable in Texas and Alabama. At the same time, in no State is the prospect discouraging.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The trading in wheat at Chicago and in the local market last week was made irregular by the Produce Exchange holiday Sept. 2 and Labor Day observance here and at Chicago last Monday. In the week of five days' trading there was a dull, steady waiting market held to quotations by the belief that the chief cereal is cheap at current prices in view of the world's shortage and the shrinkage of estimates on our crops. On the other hand, factors in anchoring quotations were the Russian exports, the accumulations at primary points, and the tendency of the European markets, to hold off. There was lively interest taken in the Transvaal situation, while war between the British and the Boers was not considered probable, but the attitude of the disputants failed to stimulate the market. More attention was paid to the result of the Spring wheat growing in the Northwest because of a number of reports from trustworthy sources which indicate a lower bushel average to the acre than was at first counted on and the inference that grading will not be up to the usual standard. There was steadiness in the flour market, but no indication of activity. Unconfirmed reports from Argentina of locust damage were disregarded. European stocks of wheat and flour are accumulating and the situation at Liverpool at the beginning of the month was as follows:

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

	Sept. 1, '99.	Aug. 1, '99.	Sept. 1, '98.
Wheat, centals	2,290,000	2,066,000	1,045,000
Corn, centals	1,102,000	802,000	1,378,000
Flour, sacks	136,000	112,000	48,000

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and New York markets during the past week is shown in the following tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Sept. 2.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Wheat—						
September	69⅝	69⅝	70½	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
December	71¼	71	71⅝	71¼	71⅝	71 3-16
Corn—						
September	31⅝	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	31 5-16
December	28¾	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	28 7-16

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Sept. 2.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Wheat—						
September	72⅞	72⅞	73½	72½	73⅛	73 3-16
December	76¼	75¾	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝	76 1-16
Corn—						
September	37¼	37⅝	38⅜	38⅛	38	37½
December	35⅝	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅝	35 3-16

As is seen, both wheat and corn hold the position of the previous week. Corn was steadied by the announcement that the producers would hold the grain for better prices. At Chicago yesterday the range of December wheat was 70 13-16c to 71¼c, and of December corn 28½c to 28¾c. May wheat closed at 74 5-16c and May corn at 29 3-16c. Privileges on the local post-market curb yesterday were easy and narrow, December puts being 75⅝c to 75 15-16c and calls 76½c.

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In their grain letter of yesterday McIntyre & Wardwell said:

WHEAT—Some traders thought they saw a more peaceful condition in foreign politics, and because of it ventured some short sales in the early part of the session. This action attracted little following and soon became unpopular, especially since it made an opportunity for a fair export business. To a large extent the market was much neglected, and this suggests a disposition on the part of many to await new features to enter new contracts. What there was in the weather favored threshing operations in the Northwest and movement to market from the fields. The week's business in Duluth and Minneapolis looks as if some increase will be made in Monday's visible supply statement. There are reports of large purchases being made at Minneapolis of wheat to enter Chicago elevators. Wheat is the only grain with a carrying charge, and storage room is superabundant and money easy.

CORN—Prices are again fractionally lower under favorable weather in the corn States, and no signs of coming frosts. According to Bradstreet's the interior receipts since July 1 have been 61,842,000 bushels, against 30,117,000 bushels same time last year, and our exports have been 48,078,000 bushels, against 26,408,000 bushels. Exports, in same proportion for four weeks to come, would be nearly 20,000,000 bushels, against 11,262,000 in that period in 1898. With our small supply this looks as if a good demand will take care of receipts and fairly sustain the prices now current during this month. The cables show a little loss because of our liberal clearances.

Dalrymple's views on the Northern wheat crop are, in part:

Spring wheat is an average crop this year in the southern half of the Spring wheat region. In the northern half it proves to be a bumper crop. Your own figure is this way: All the region, roughly speaking, between the great lakes on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west, and between the latitude of Milwaukee on the south and the latitude of Lake Winnipeg on the north, about ten degrees of latitude—43 to 53—this is the Spring wheat region. Now, take the half south of a line running approximately through Crookston and Devil's Lake and you will find an average crop this year. But the harvest shows that above that line, and even below in some districts, the crop is a genuine bumper. It is a crop there that has been seldom equaled. That means that plenty of wheat is to be thrown on the market.

It is true that the world has not got too much wheat. But until Great Britain begins to buy heavily I think the American market will gradually sag until needy holders have unloaded and the price has reached a level more satisfactory to English purchasers. That may be in four weeks, or it may be in eight weeks. But about the close of navigation Great Britain will begin to buy again, as she did last year, and the general conditions of the world's supply will then favor higher prices. That is the way it looks to me, although, of course, I can give only one man's opinion.

The Nebraska State Board of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on the State's corn crop, which says:

The Secretary of the State Board has just completed a compilation showing the condition of corn, the probable yield, acreage, stage of advancement, and probable quantity of the new crop to be consumed in the State. The crop is the largest ever produced in the State, and the acreage is 7,600,000. The yield will be between 300,000,000 and 320,000,000 bushels. It is improbable that the yield will fall below the 300,000,000 point. The crop is well advanced, and will be beyond the danger of frost Sept. 15. The hot weather during August did considerable damage to the crop. In some counties the crop suffered from dry weather, while in others it suffered from the effects of too much moisture. Nightly, however, there are heavy dews in the State, and this contributes to even up the situation. All the old corn has about been shipped from the State. One-third of the new crop will be consumed in first hands by those who are feeding hogs or cattle for the market. The stock business has been given a great impetus by the prospects of a great corn crop. More stock will be fed in Nebraska this Fall than for many years. For this reason now stockers and feeders through the State have reached the top of the market. The same is true of hogs. The farmers with corn to feed are competing in the open market right now with the packers for stock. This is one reason all kinds of stock are high in Nebraska at present.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 3@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5 for choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $184,327,435; balances, $7,490,457; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $179,117.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was very dull, opening weak but closing with a firmer tone. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83; demand, $4.86¼@$4.86⅝; cables, $4.87. Commercial bills were $4.82@$4.82¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ less 1-16 and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—55c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 @$2 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St. Louis—$1 discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Business was quiet on the Bourse to-day, with a better tendency and a general improvement. Afterward the market became irregular, but closed steadier. Kaffirs were strong at the opening, owing to a more favorable view of the Transvaal crisis, though they were hesitating, considering the uncertainty in regard to the trouble. Toward the close there were numerous purchases, and the market became firmer, but closed irregular and slightly easier. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 70c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 27c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 60.55.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firmer, owing to favorable advices in regard to the Transvaal difficulty and continued covering purchases and recovered a portion of yesterday's decline. Spanish fours were principally bought. American securities were supported, but business was not brisk, owing to operators awaiting the verdict of the court-martial of Capt. Dreyfus at Rennes. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 9.—On the Boerse to-day prices were inactive but firmer. Several international securities moderately advanced. Americans were steady.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—To-day was a holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Gold to the amount of £34,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £100,000 was withdrawn for shipment to the Cape.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 135.50; Madrid, 23.05; Lisbon, 45; Rome, 7.52.

Bar silver steady at 27 3-16d per ounce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities was fairly active, but irregular, and net changes for the day represented as many declines as advances. Closing the week little disposition was shown to transact much business, and in several stocks quotations were lowered rather on account of the lifeless condition of some sections of the market than because of an actual pressure brought to bear upon the issues that ended the day with a net loss. The two or three stocks that were active showed practically no net change.

NATIONAL TUBE common was fairly active; sales of about 1,000 shares being reported, nearly all of which changed hands at 47. As on Friday, the closing bid for the stock was 46, and it remained offered at 47. The supply of this issue was larger than it was earlier in the week, the much advanced price having brought about some profit taking. The preferred stock remained firm at 100 bid.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was active at the opening, and on sales of over 1,000 shares advanced to 12. The stock reacted later and ended the day unchanged at 11¼ bid. Most of yesterday's buying was attributed to insiders, who have been credited with taking a good deal of the stock recently. The other copper stocks were very dull yesterday.

AMALGAMATED COPPER remained offered at 95, with 94¾ bid. The market in this stock was very limited, and neither the offering of the stock nor the demand for it was large.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA, which earlier in the week supplied such a large proportion of the business transacted on the curb was very dull yesterday, as it had been on Friday. The stock was in demand, but below the figure at which it was held, and the demand was not urgent enough to lead to an advance in the bids for the stock, which remained at 19¾ for the common stock and fell off to 50 for the preferred, a recession of one-half of 1 point.

RUBBER GOODS, not a single sale of which was reported during the day, was in poor demand, and the bids for both the common and preferred stocks declined 1 point or more. The common stock closed at 31½ bid, against 33 on Friday, and the preferred at 87, against 88 on the previous day. The offerings of the stocks, however, were very light, and the declines yesterday were unaccompanied by any announcements unfavorable to the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

PITTSBURG COAL SUBSCRIPTIONS were in demand, and an active market for them made for the first time. There was, however, no trading in the subscriptions. They were offered at 115 and 105 was bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	2
New Amsterdam	34	34¾
New Amsterdam pf.	58½	60
New Amsterdam 6s, with interest	100½	101¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	33½	34
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	82½	83½
American Wool Goods	20	27½
American Wool Goods pf.	83	84
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19¾	20
Distilling Company of America pf.	50	50¾
Electric Axle Light & Power	5½	6
Electric Boat	21½	24
Electric Boat pf.	41	47
Havana Commercial	28½	29¾
Havana Commercial pf.	68½	69½
International Pump	24	26
International Pump pf.	72½	73½
National Gramophone, ex div.	84	85
National Salt	45	47½
National Salt pf.	74¾	76½
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf.	100	101
Pittsburg Coal subs.	105	115
Otis Elevator	25	25½
Otis Elevator pf.	99	101
Royal Baking Powder pf.	101½	...
Rubber Goods Mfg.	31½	33
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div.	87	87½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	0.116	...
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	78	80
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	472	475
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	470	472
Union Steel & Chain	31	33
Union Steel & Chain pf.	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94¾	95
American Air Power	57	60
Asphalt Company of America	16	18½
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11½
Chicago & Alton subs.	111½	112½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	100	102
Electric Vehicle pf.	110	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅝	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	28½	29½
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4½	5
*Marken Copper	10¾	11⅜
Mexican 5s	100½	100⅝
New England Transportation	9	10
New York Gas & Electric 4s	92	93½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	106	106½
New York Transportation	22	23
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24
St. Louis subs.	139½

27 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 59c. Mexican dollars at 47⅛c.

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Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Adams Consol	.06	Quicksilver	2.00
Belcher	.35	Quicksilver pf.	3.00
Best & Belcher	.50	Savage	.27
Breece	1.85	Sierra Nevada	.35
Brunswick Con	.23	Standard	2.80
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.25
Chollar	.40	Union Consol	.44
Crown Point	.30	Utah	.12
Con. Cal. & Va	1.75	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Yellow Jacket	.30
Com. T. Co. bonds	.14	Argentum Juanita	.27
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Alamo	.10
Crescent	.18	Anaconda	.48
Catalpa	.25	Cripple Creek Cons	.16
Dunkin	.10	Creede & Cip. Ck	.10
Deadwood Terra	.10	Croesus	.02
Eureka Consol	.30	Golden Fleece	.23
Father De Smet	.10	Isabella	.91
Gould & Curry	.30	Mollie Gibson	.24
Hale & Norcross	.30	Mount Rosa	.32
Homestake	65.00	Pharmacist	.05
Horn Silver	1.25	Portland	2.30
Iron Silver	.52	Specimen	.10
Julia Consol	.02	Union	.52
Kingston & Pemb.	.19	Work	.32
La Crosse	.16	Damon	.21
Leadville Con	.09	Elkton	1.15
Little Chief	.15	Findlay	.16
Mexican	.49	Garfield	.15
Moulton	.35	Jackpot	.65
Ontario	7.00	Pinnacle	.30
Ophir	1.05	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16⅝
Occidental	.20	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15⅛
Plymouth	.12	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.14⅜
Potosi	.32	Grey Forge	.14⅜

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S. Co.	11.25	Gold Coin Cr. Co.	2.15
Good Samaritan	.06⅞	Gar. Con	.16
Gregory Gold	.06⅞	Golden Fleece	.28
Gilpin & Lincoln	.44	Isabella	.90
High Five	.42½	Jefferson	.08
Jennie Blanche	.02½	Justice	.01
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.75	Mollie Gibson	.23½
Alamo	.10	Mount Rosa	.35
Anaconda	.49	Portland	2.40
Anchoria	.72	Sentinel	.003
Cr. Ck. Con	.16	Union Gold	.03
Cannon Ball	.005	Work	.34½
Elkton	1.20	Rosario Honduras	5.00

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $6,732,325. The banks now hold $2,458,925 in excess of legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Decrease.
Loans	$753,663,000	$747,646,300	$6,016,700
Deposits	849,793,800	834,439,100	15,354,700
Circulation	14,300,800	14,667,000	*366,200
Legal tenders	53,545,800	49,985,500	3,560,300
Specie	168,083,900	161,083,200	7,000,700
Reserve	221,629,700	211,068,700	10,571,000
Res. required	212,448,450	208,609,775	3,838,675
Surplus	9,191,250	2,458,925	6,732,325

*Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,283,075	26,963,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	31,272,200	31,967,800	51,067,900
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,609,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,434,450	55,685,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,989,325	52,558,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,657,425	33,351,475	48,885,750
April 1	35,729,800	47,894,850	47,494,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,866,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,564,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,046,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,764,600	48,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,220,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,901,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,884,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	44,151,675
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,325	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,893,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,395,375	38,111,650	38,882,725
August 19	15,032,350	39,239,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 9	2,458,925	7,076,775	26,668,825

*Deficit.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,839	1,839	1,839
4th week Aug	$476,606	$436,550	$416,689
Month	1,364,100	1,309,649	1,250,007
From July 1	2,618,898	2,455,702	2,349,666
LONG ISLAND SYSTEM—			
Mileage	379	379	379
Month August	$616,815	$674,497	$546,278
From Jan. 1	3,273,202	3,237,498	.....
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	879	879	879
Month August	$488,714	$350,053	$312,108
From July 1	967,218	691,199	.....
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,947	4,840	4,379
4th week Aug	$925,102	$883,264	$630,052
Month	2,571,026	2,299,576	1,853,169
From July 1	4,967,686	4,319,836	3,668,921
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for the year ending June 30.	Earnings—		
Passengers	1,175,019	1,075,846	938,592
Freight	4,475,406	4,102,517	3,549,011
Mail, express, &c.	217,314	207,681	193,256
Total gross	5,867,739	5,586,044	4,680,859
Operating expenses—			
Maint. way	704,688	653,564	676,026
Maint. equipment	556,426	600,240	466,907
Transportation	2,137,781	2,000,914	1,783,394
Agencies	191,866	192,592	179,557
General expenses	330,654	330,063	315,913
Taxes	204,000	173,600	153,000
Total op. expenses	4,147,515	3,950,373	3,580,357
Net	1,720,224	1,435,671	1,100,272
Rentals	450,177	445,613	434,297
Int. prior. loan	141,158	141,157	141,158
Int. other loans	157,962	111,062	69,594
Miscellaneous	8,873	.....	.....
Total charges	758,170	700,332	644,959
Balance	962,054	734,339	455,313
Dividends	952,898	398,582	364,541
Surplus	9,156	338,315	90,772
DETROIT & MACKINAC for July—			
Gross earnings	61,641	45,856	38,626
Oper. expenses	39,801	32,911	27,555
Net earnings	21,840	12,945	10,071
NORTHERN PACIFIC for the month of July—			
Gross earnings	2,350,163	1,946,390	1,840,361
Oper. expenses	1,194,036	946,822	1,050,267
Net earnings	1,156,127	969,877	790,094
Charges	319,334	145,940	42,900
Balance	836,792	823,937	747,194
Other income	22,222	5,027	2,735
Surplus—			
Main system	850,014	828,964	749,929
Prop. lines	29,624	31,796	.....
Total	879,639	860,760	.....
RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC reports for July—			
Gross earnings	76,148	75,350	57,977
Oper. expenses	41,054	42,511	34,735
Net earnings	35,094	32,844	23,242
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for July—			
Gross earnings	168,432	150,670	115,874
Oper. expenses	103,136	110,085	89,375
Net earnings	65,285	40,585	26,500
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,067,839	1,023,356	841,555
Oper. expenses	718,268	728,499	690,727
Net earnings	349,573	295,376	250,828
WABASH for the year ended June 30—			
Earnings—			
Passenger	3,995,102	3,528,746	2,837,974
Freight	9,212,692	8,524,733	7,604,770
Mail, exp., &c.	1,186,180	1,154,335	1,084,044
Total gross	14,393,974	13,207,862	11,526,788
Expenses—			
Maint. way	1,688,383	1,682,987	1,542,064
Motive power	3,129,737	2,502,652	2,086,840
Maint. of cars	891,527	870,311	834,330
Transportation	4,440,188	4,020,908	3,434,318
General	263,059	239,529	231,605
Total expenses	10,411,474	9,304,779	7,979,157
Net earnings	3,982,500	3,906,083	3,547,631
Per cent. op. ex. to gross	72.33	70.45	69.22
Other income	249,511	292,065	195,547
Total income	4,232,311	4,195,148	3,742,978
Taxes	567,163	499,486	529,970
Rentals, &c.	770,276	527,756	417,169
Miscellaneous	55,441	71,865	72,959
Total charges	1,392,880	1,099,107	1,020,097
Balance	2,839,431	3,096,041	2,722,881
Int. on bonds	2,642,235	2,545,335	.....
Leased lines	149,210	149,210	2,694,546
Surplus	147,936	401,496	28,336
WESTERN RAILROAD OF ALABAMA for year ended June 30—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$668,334	$608,630	$64,704
Oper. expenses	406,648	389,186	17,462
Net earnings	261,686	219,445	42,241

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The close of the week finds the money market showing the same tendency to firmer rates that has characterized it now for some time.

The volume of trading in the stock market to-day was again limited, and more or less of weakness was shown. The copper shares, in particular, continued to show a deal of softness, although some of the leaders made slight rallies. Montana sold off at one time to 338, a drop of 4 points from the opening. Tamarack fell 10 points, to 210; Old Dominion, 1¼, to 32, and United States Mining weakened from 36, to 34⅞, at which point, however, it encountered supporting orders and rallied just at the close to 35⅝, and finished the day at 35½. Bingham made a fractional rally to 16, closing at 15½. Parrott sold at 50, and Calumet and Hecla at 87 and 85. Arcadian developed a little fresh strength, and at one time touched 67 again, with its closing, however, a fraction under that figure. Utah sold at 40 and 40½.

In the general market, Cochitt, on small transactions, held steady at 19½, and United States Oil at 50½. Central Oil ranged from 23¾ to 24¼, closing at 24, and Erie Telephone gained 1½ points, to 104½. The business of the latter company since the Fall season set in is reported to have made a phenomenal gain, not only in the number of subscribers that have been added, but in the revenue received from subscribers of long standing. The Mexican Central securities were also quite active, with the first incomes selling up to 26⅝, and the stock quoted strong at 15⅝.

The closing of the list, as a whole, was fairly steady, but with prices, as a rule, a shade under the best of the day. Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	..	9½	Mohawk	22½	23½
Allouez	..	6¾	Old Colony	9	9¾
Arcadian	66½	67	Old Dominion	32	32¼
Arnold	12½	13	Osceola	86	87
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Parrott	2¾	3
Atlantic	30	31	Pioneer	2¾	3
Baltic	24½	..	Quincy	156	160
Bos. & Al.	29	30	Rhode Island	7	7¼
Bos. & Mon.	338	342	Santa Fé	14	14½
Butte & Bos.	68	72	Santa Ysabel	13½	14
Cal. & Hecla	805	..	Shoe	37	37½
Centennial	34¾	35¼	Tamarack	210	220
Franklin	..	20	Washington	2	2½
Humboldt	2¾	2¾	Winona	10½	11
Isle Royale	43	44	Wolverine	45½	46

Railroad Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	268	268	Cent. M. pf.	66	..
Bost. & Low.	245	..	Fitchburg pf.	121	..
Bost. & Me.	..	200	N. Y. & N. E.	6s	113
Bost. & Pr.	302	..	N. Y. & N. E.	7s	117¼
Bost. Elev.	109½	110	West End	95	..
Bost. G. 5s	87	89			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Tel.	359	..	N. Eng. Tel.	155	..
Chi. S. Y.	143	145	U. S. Oil	50	50½
Dom. Coal	53	54	Westinghouse	..	..
Dom. C. pf.	117	118	Electric	..	49
Erie Tel.	104½	105	Westinghouse	..	..
Lamson Store	37	..	Elec. pf.	69	70
Mex. Tel.	6	6⅝			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Match's close at 132 showed a point gained. Metropolitan preferred was firm at 67. The bonds brought 96 and the certificates showed a point gain in the close at 23. Everything else was stagnant and the market was light. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33⅛
C. & Chicago C. & D. Company	76
Diamond Match of Illinois	131
National Biscuit Company	46½
National Biscuit Company pf	99½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Company	23
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Company pf	12½
Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Company	3½
Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Company pf	182
Chicago Pkg. & P. Company	12
Chicago Pkg. & P. Company pf	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	245½
West Chicago Street Railroad	123
Southside Elevated Railroad	99½
Lake St. Elevated	17⅝
Lake St. Elevated, 5 per cents	15½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20½
Am. Linseed com	10½
Am. Linseed pf	51¼
Am. Tin Plate com	41
Am. Tin Plate pf	89¼
National Carbon com	20
National Carbon pf	83
National Steel com	54½
National Steel pf	97
Chi. Union Traction	34
Chi. Union Traction pf	84⅛

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Local trading was dull and prices firm from opening to close, excepting Welsbach Light and National Electric, which were weak and lower. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was firm, and Cambria Steel developed further strength, selling at from 23⅞ to 24½, the latter its highest price on record. Daylight Prisms was in demand for investment account and rose to 36⅝, while American Asphalt was also in better demand and firmer. Elsewhere prices were about stationary. The close:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	24¼	24⅜	Penn. Mfg.	29⅝	29½
Choctaw	43½	44	Phila. Trac.	99	99¾
El. Stg. Bal.	138	145	Union Trac.	41⅜	41⅝
El. S. B. pf.	145	155	Un. Gas Imp.	168	169
El. Co. of Am.	19¾	20	Welsbach Lt.	51½	52
Lehigh Val.	26⅞	26¾	W. N. Y. & P.	7	7¼
Marsden	16⅞	16⅝			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$281,867,042
Gold reserve	253,900,591
Net silver	3,574,111
United States notes in Treasury	17,500,198
Treasury notes of 1890	790,072
Total receipts this day	1,133,711
Total receipts this month	13,838,831
Total receipts this year	111,871,263
Total expenditures this day	1,660,000
Total expenditures this month	13,053,000
Total expenditures this year	105,136,402
Deposits in National banks	81,975,891
Silver bullion	739,820
National bank notes received for redemption	170,295
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	1,019,032
Customs	601,639
Miscellaneous	113,058

BANGOR'S DEAL TRADE.

Revival of the Old-Time Activity—Shipments in Foreign Bottoms.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 9.—Bangor's deal trade, after many years, has come back again, and to-day the scenes along the river recall the times when the millions of feet of logs were sawed into thick plank and shipped to every part of the earth.

Nearly all the lumber business is now done in foreign bottoms, the home vessels being used almost exclusively in the coal and ice business. Last year nearly 20,000,000 feet of deals were sent from Bangor to other ports, the larger part going in Norwegian and British tramp steamers.

Lake Superior Traffic Blocked.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 9.—It is estimated that 200 boats will be bunched here by to-morrow, awaiting the removal of the wrecked Bessemer steamer, Douglas Houghton, which is still blocking the channel of St. Mary's River and holding up all Lake Superior traffic. The channel cannot be opened before Monday.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The North German Insurance Company has been admitted to Illinois.

A. J. Reed has resigned as Superintendent of Agencies of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky.

John H. Jennings has been appointed agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company at Indianapolis, with an independent line.

Superintendent Matthews of the Ohio Insurance Department has licensed the Illinois Life Insurance Company to transact a life insurance business in Ohio as a legal reserve company.

A meeting of the Covington (Ky.) Board of Fire Underwriters has been called for the purpose of devising some adjustment of the difficulties arising from the passing of the control of the whisky distillery insurance to A. Romevn Pierson of this city and E. E. Walker of Covington.

The St. Louis Board of Fire Underwriters has issued a circular giving the rates on all classes as they existed on the day the active jurisdiction of the board was suspended, just before the Missouri anti-compact law went into effect. The purpose of the circular is to prevent, if possible, demoralization of St. Louis fire insurance rates for lack of a rate-governing organization.

Local fire underwriters are commenting generally upon the proposed amendment to the agreement of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, which will come up for action at the next meeting of the Exchange, and provides that all standing committees of that body shall be made up on the principle of rotation and their composition changed monthly until all members of the Exchange shall have served on some committee. At present all of the committees are selected annually, with the exception of the Committee on Rates, one of whose members retires by lot every three months.

Other insurance on the contents of Pier 47, Brooklyn, which were badly damaged by fire Thursday night, was distributed as follows: On jute, Phenix Line, $10,000; Agricultural, $5,000; Union of London, $5,000. On burlap belonging to Ralli Brothers, Northern of London, $10,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; German-American, $5,000. On burlap belonging to E. R. Biddle, Sun of London, $11,000; Commercial Union, $10,000; American of New York, $10,000. On burlap belonging to Percy Kent & Co., Fireman's Fund, $20,000.

C. B. Beardsley, General Agent of the Union Casualty and Surety Company of St. Louis for the Northwestern States, has announced to his customers that their policies were not transferred by reason of the recent reinsurance of most of the company's business in the Maryland Casualty Company. Mr. Beardsley has arranged to turn over all boiler insurance risks at their expiration to the Hartford, and, so far as possible, to renew his general liability lines in the Employers' Liability of London and the London Guarantee and Accident Company. It is believed that the Maryland Casualty Company will undertake to control the renewal of the reinsured business, and a liability rate fight in the Northwest is consequently regarded as likely.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) which will open Tuesday at Niagara Falls, a proposition will be urged for the union to remove the 15 per cent. brokerage commission limit on preferred business, and endeavor to enforce the other resolutions of the union without friction. Samuel R. Weed of Weed & Kennedy, who relinquished their membership in the union last Winter, will leave for Niagara Falls to-morrow, and Charles Lyman Case, resident manager of the London Assurance Corporation, whom was on the point of resigning, will start to-night. The outcome of the meeting is considered uncertain.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE WILLIAM WILKINSON COMPANY.—The William Wilkinson Company, wholesale dealers in paper and twine, at 91 Duane Street, has made an assignment to John A. Lee of Cranford, N. J. William Wilkinson is President and Rudolph F. Bell Secretary. The company was incorporated on March 4 last, with a capital stock of $30,000. Mr. Wilkinson is a veteran paper manufacturer, has been in this line since 1865, and was of Wilkinson Brothers & Co., who failed in September, 1896, for $260,000. He said yesterday that he was in too much trouble to give any details of the present assignment, and referred inquirers to his attorney, J. T. Hurd, where it was said that the company is going to reorganize, and that every creditor would be paid in full. The company has too much business, and could not fill orders. It was unable to fill an order for $10,000 worth of paper. From other sources it was learned that the mills are so busy that the company could not get its orders filled quickly. It takes several months to get the goods. Meanwhile expenses were going on, and the company had not the ready money necessary for a large business.

MAX S. ROSENWEIG.—Max S. Rosenweig, proprietor of the Amphitryon café and restaurant at 336 Broadway, corner of Worth Street, has not been at his place of business, it is said, for a month past, and it is stated that he is sick somewhere in New Jersey with nervous prostration, and that he went to the country for rest. Business has been going on during his absence, but the acting cashier is a representative of the Sheriff. Deputy Sheriff Strauss is in charge of the place, and has been taking in all the receipts over the expenses for the benefit of some of the creditors. On account of the absence of Mr. Rosenweig some of the creditors became alarmed and five attachments, aggregating $4,391, were taken out against him, the largest being for $2,000 in favor of Augusta F. Richter, to whom he gave a chattel mortgage on the place in February last for money loaned to him when he purchased the business. Mr. Rosenweig is a resident of Newark, and the attachments were obtained on the ground of non-residence. The first attachment, of $744 in favor of Morris Traube & Co. has been settled, and the Sheriff has collected enough money to pay the second attachment in favor of Austin Nichols & Co. of $184. The next attachment in order is that of Garcia, Pando & Co. for $765 for cigars. Deputy Sheriff Strauss has been particularly anxious that the help employed in the place be paid, and they have had first call on the receipts. The café and restaurant are well known in the dry goods district. It occupies the ground floor and basement. Louis Richter started the business fifteen years ago at 335 Broadway on the opposite corner, where he built up a good trade. To catch the overflow, in 1891 he opened the present place as an annex, and three years ago gave up the original place at 335 Broadway. He died in October, 1896, and his brother, George J. Richter, continued the business until December last, when he also died. Mr. Rosenweig, who had been the manager of the place, became the proprietor in February last. He was formerly in the brewing business in Newark. The last attachment is for $695 in favor of Joseph Gerson. Besides these claims, it is reported that there is $1,500 due for rent of the premises.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS LEVY.—Morris Levy, a clerk, residing at 412 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,586 and no assets.

MITCHELL CARO.—Mitchell Caro, salesman, residing at 313 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,669 and no assets.

FRANK W. GILBERT.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Frank W. Gilbert of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Railroad Avenue, by three creditors, whose claims aggregate $790, as follows: Edmond T. Tweedy, $265, for merchandise; Noyes Streeter, Jr., $200, money loaned, and Charles H. Meyer, $325, money loaned. They allege that he admitted in writing on Aug. 31 that he was unable to pay his debts and his willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABELMAN, Morris—B. Sanberg	$101
BARTER, Mary J.—C. Gerlich	27
BROCKMAN, John—P. A. Posada	54
BARCHER, Charles A.—I. Townsend and others	91
CONDIT, Frederick A.—Harry Johnson	65
DEVENDER, Charles J.—F. Sittig and others	193
DICKERMAN, Wayland L.—General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York	73
FELLER, Jacob and Mary—A. Price	70
FARLEY, Thomas M.—T. C. Wallace and others	1,741
GOLDSTEIN, Isaac—Rose Ellender	40
GREENBERG, Isidor—Leo Sommer	110
KATZ, Max J.—B. Sanberg	101
KENEALY, Alexander C.—J. N. Kenealy, costs	80
NICOLA, Achile—N. Caponitto	107
O'BRIEN, Dennis J.—F. Sittig and others	193
RYAN, Michael J.—Paul Shotland and another	135
ROTH, Theodore H., and Karl Fink—National Herkimer County Bank of Little Falls	5,317
WOOD, Lester E.—American Surety Company of New York	586
WAGNER, Harriet J.—Thomas Lynch and another	98
WINNER, Ellis D.—E. Merrilies and another	117
CITY OF NEW YORK—Martin Gleason	2,303

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
RIO JANEIRO.Sept. 19 AMER. MARU..Oct. 6
COPTIC.....Sept. 29 PEKING.....Oct. 14
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 429 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 327 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Oct. 9, Jan. 1.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 6, Jan. 29.
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 4.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

and AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO....Sept. 21 ORANGI.....Oct. 19
For rates apply 563 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICES.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
•Sailing at 10 A. M.
†Kaiser W. de Gr..Sept. 12 Saale.....Sept. 26
Trave.....Sept. 19 Lahn.....Oct. 3
Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton
†Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.

SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Friedrich der Grosse..Thursday, Sept. 14, 11 A. M.
Bremen.....Thursday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Aller.....Sept. 23 Kaiser W. II...Sept. 30
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. •HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
To
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar or Algiers by Express Steamers.
†Aller...Oct. 28, 11 AM †F. B'm'k, No. 13, 11 AM
•A. Vict'a, Nov. 4, 11 AM †Werra...Nov. 25, 11 AM
†K. Wm. II, No. 11, 11 AM †Ems.....Dec. 2, 11 AM
For Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 3 and Jan. 10. Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hm'bg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris & Cherbourg
North German Lloyd, Elrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), H'mburg
Columbia, Sept. 14, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 10 AM
F. Bism'ck, Sept. 21, 10 AM | Columbia, Oct. 12, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Pretoria, Sept. 16, 1 AM | Patricia, Sept. 30, 2:30 PM
Patria, Sept. 22, 7:30 AM | Phoenicia, Oct. 3, 4 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
New York.....Sept. 13 New York.....Oct. 4
St. Louis.....Sept. 20 St. Louis.....Oct. 11
St. Paul.....Sept. 27 St. Paul.....Oct. 18

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Westernland.....Sept. 13 Noordland.....Sept. 27
•Kensington.....Sept. 20 Friesland.....Oct. 4
•This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R., Office, 73 Broadway.

BERMUDA.

Our next Party to this delightful resort leaves New York by the S. S. Trinidad, Sept. 13. Eight days' tour.

$37; ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets and Sleeping car accommodations anywhere and everywhere, for individual travellers, at lowest rates.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
MANITOU.....Sept. 9th
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 16
MOHAWK.....Sept. 23
MARQUETTE.....Sept. 30
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Boston and New England Points,

VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE—For Fall River, Boston, and New England points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamers stop at Newport.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Newport, Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I. (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.
STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire, Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany."
Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets for sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co. who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIROND

With the Sportsmen Afield and Afloat

As interesting in its way as were the preliminary spins of the Shamrock in hers was the attempt this week to revive light-harness racing at the new track of the Empire City Trotting Club, near Yonkers. There had come to be a popular belief that with the demolition of Fleetwood track there would be an end to racing of that sort. Horsemen had said that "New York is thoroughbred crazy," wagged their heads wisely, and prophesied nothing but failure for the enterprise, at the head of which was ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark. But Mr. Clark, himself an owner of thoroughbreds and a lover of racing, pushed ahead his enterprise, spending money with a lavish hand, firm in his belief that in a city where there were so many lovers of the light-harness horse and so many men who enjoyed a ride behind such an animal on the Speedway there would be support for a race meeting for the distinctively American type of horse. The result of the meeting which ended on Friday proved that Mr. Clark was right and that the croakers were mistaken.

It was a daring undertaking in more ways than one, and that there was more than a moderate success under the circumstances proves well that there is plenty of room in New York for a man with ideas, if he has money enough to put them into execution. The managers of the track started out by defying all traditions in relation to the conduct of a trotting meeting. When it was announced that the old fashion of races trotted and paced "best three in five heats" was to be abandoned in favor of the less exasperating and less long-drawn-out races "best two in three heats," the certainty of failure was predicted. Trainers, owners, and particularly drivers, all of whom have become used to the older way and the opportunities it gave for "laying up heats," and making a raid on the strongboxes of the poolsellers, hesitated about making entries for the meeting. Fortunately for the association, owners of some of the best of the trotters and pacers decided to try the experiment, and now that it has been thoroughly tested they rather like it. So the meeting may be the entering wedge to a change in trotting methods throughout the country.

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Advocates of the old methods there are in plenty. They assert that the innovation does not give a fair chance for a horse of stamina and speed as against the horse with speed only, and that the shorter races will not develop the "stayer" who can get to the front only after there have been three or four heats trotted, in which the horse with stamina may get warmed up to the game. Others of the old-timers do not like the new order of things, because it does not give them so good a chance to work the pool boxes to their benefit. That is the fault found particularly by the old-time driver who is generally so deeply mixed in the pool-selling operations that he does not have much thought for anything except how he may win or lose heats so as to benefit him pecuniarily. He doesn't want things to move too quickly. They upset his well-laid plans. But the public generally that has been weaned from country-fair methods fancies the new order of things. That was why they turned out so liberally as they did to the support of the meeting, and gave to the sport a new lease of life in the vicinity. The sport was clean and of the best, and there was no scandal attending it, a record that has hardly been reached at any race meeting for harness horses of the year.

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It was not the fault of the management that another innovation it tried to make did not go through successfully. That was the institution of dash races at a mile and upward that would have given additional snap and go to the meet. Drivers protested successfully against this change, apparently, for they would not enter the horses in their charge for such races, preferring to let them stand idly in their stables to getting out on the track and taking a brush in truly sporting races, the purses for which were ample enough to make a considerable addition to the income of a stable. Such a violation of all harness racing traditions was too much for them to stand. So the club saved about $3,000 that had been set aside for the dash races, and the public was deprived of just that much in the way of sport. The meeting was also lessened by one day as a consequence of what was very short-sighted policy on the part of the stubborn tradition-bound drivers, who, in spite of their objection to such races, are always ready for dashes of the sort on the Speedway, and who work their horses in single-mile dashes in the mornings when there is no money at issue in so doing, except such salaries as they receive from horse owners. Why they refused to work their horses in dashes where they had a chance of winning the best part of a purse of $600 is a mystery they cannot and, in fact, do not attempt to explain. They simply do not like the scheme, they say, and let it go at that.

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In spite of the drawbacks the management has met with from the mossbacks of the trotting world, the meeting was so great a success that a supplemental meeting next month is now under consideration, and plans for it will be perfected during the coming week. At this there will in all probability be concessions made to the ideas of the old-timers in so far as giving some of the three-in-five-heat races they favor. Mixed in with races under the newer scheme they may prove object lessons that will be of value as showing the superiority of the new methods over the old.

By that time, too, it is to be hoped that the amateur drivers hereabout will have so overcome their modesty as to be willing to appear in races in which amateurs only will drive. It was not very encouraging to the management that in Tuesday's race for the Speedway Cup, in which amateurs only were to drive, there were but three starters that could be mustered to try for the prize. Surely in a city like this, with so many men who can and do drive on the Speedway as well as any professionals, there are more than three men who ought at least to be willing to drive their own horses for so handsome a trophy as that put up as a prize by the members of the club. It would certainly add much to the interest of the races if the amateurs could be induced to apoear in such public contests, and it would materially help in making the sport popular.

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Eventually, by which time arrangements for reaching the track in better shape will have been perfected, the track is to take its place among the running tracks of the metropolitan circuit. But the trotting meetings are to be kept up, as it has been proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that there is not only room for but a demand for a trotting course in the city. A light top dressing is to be placed on the mile track when it is given over to the runners, and rolling will readily restore it to a proper condition for the trotters and pacers. But in order that the work of training the sulky horses shall not be interfered with, the plan is to have a half-mile track built inside the present track, on which the harness horses may be trained while the racers are using the main track. There is also ample room on which to build a chute for the straightaway three-quarter-mile races for thoroughbreds, which are quite the things on running tracks in these days, even though the general public has no fancy for races of this sort that they cannot see to advantage. It will surprise no one at all conversant with track affairs if the managers of the Empire City Club put in a demand for dates when the time comes for The Jockey Club to allot dates for 1900. Saratoga racing has been such a delusion and a snare that there will be few regrets if there are no open dates left for the track at the Spa.

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Incidentally to the opening of the trotting track, but receiving its first impetus because of the opening of the Speedway and the provision there of a place for the trials of harness horses, there has come an unprecedented demand for horses fitted for driving on the roads. It is a demand that the horse dealers have not as yet been able to supply at all satisfactorily. When, a few years ago, after a long reign of artificial prices, the bottom dropped out of the horse market, breeders shut off their breeding operations. It did not pay to raise horses of blooded strains. Now the effect of that cessation of breeding is felt in the scarcity of young horses fit for road use. Ownership of one or more good road horses has now become as much of a fad as was the ownership of a pair of hackneys or high-steppers a few years ago. The good roadster is now as scarce an article as was the good high-stepper then. Local dealers have scouts out all about the country where good horses are bred trying to find the sort of animal for which the New York market is crying. Reports as to success are far from flattering, though there is no limit as to price placed with the agents, for the New Yorker who wants a good road horse wants him very badly and is perfectly willing to pay any price that does not reach actual extortion. One dealer of consequence who makes a specialty of Kentucky-bred animals returned from his native State last week after a search of a month through the Blue Grass region for horses fit for Speedway use. He would have bought a hundred head of horses had he been able to find the right sort. Yet the net result of his search of the State was but twenty-two head, and only half of these reached the standard as to looks and speed that he thought his road riding patrons would require. Yet he found no trouble in disposing of the lot, and on Saturday night again went West to try and find something of even better class than those he managed to pick up in his August hunt.

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A week hence lovers of the horse will have a chance to see a new phase of his usefulness in sports. New for New York City, that is, for there has been more or less polo at the country clubs in the suburbs in the Spring and early Summer. On Monday week the first of the games for the Astor Cup will be played at the Prospect Park parade grounds. The contest then will be between teams from the Myopia Club of Boston and the Westchester Club, which latter includes Foxhall Keene, J. E. Cowdin, and two of the Waterbury boys. Agassiz, Shaw, Gardner, and the best of three or four other good players will make up the Myopia team, which has once won the cup on the same grounds. The teams meet without a handicap, and as the young men are among the very best exponents of this exciting and thoroughly interesting game, there will be sport well worth the seeing. The original plan was for a team representing the Devon Club of Philadelphia to meet the Meadow Brook quartet, which includes Harry Payne Whitney, W. C. Eustis, Benjamin Nicoll, and C. C. Baldwin, on Tuesday. But the Devon team has withdrawn from the series, so there will be no game on Tuesday.

So the winners in the match on Monday will meet the Meadow Brook team on the following Saturday, and unless all the sharps are far awry in their calculations, that game will be between the teams representing Westchester and Meadow Brook. Betting has already been indulged in at some of the clubs and at Newport, and the Westchester team is expected to again win the cup in the final game. No better lot of horsemen and no better mounted lot ever took part in the tournament than will be seen this year. There has been a long season of hard play already, and men and horses are all seasoned and fit for the best exhibition of this particularly exhilarating sport we have ever had in this city or country for that matter. During their visit here the players will have the use of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club House and stables. Society will be even more largely represented than ever at the games, as the liveliest interest has been aroused by the preliminary contest to which these will be a fitting finale.

SLOAN WINS TWO RACES.

Rides Blast and Red Queen II. to Victory at Kempton Park.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—At the Kempton Park September meeting to-day the race for the Waterloo Selling Nursery Handicap was won by Lord William Beresford's chestnut filly Blast, ridden by Tod Sloan. Twelve horses ran. The betting on Blast was at even money.

The Regulation Plate was won by Capt. C. Trower's four-year-old chestnut filly Red Queen II., on which Sloan also had the mount.

The race for the Kempton Park September Nursery Handicap was won by G. Edwardes's brown gelding Robino. Lord William Beresford's brown filly Pedometer, with Sloan up, finished third.

The September Sale Plate was won by S. B. Joel's five-year-old chestnut mare Queen's Wake. Mr. Colley's three-year-old bay filly Hoylake, on which J. Reiff had the mount, was second. Lord William Beresford's brown filly Meta II., ridden by Sloan, was unplaced.

Lord William Beresford's Partner.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—T. P. O'Connor's M. A. P. (Mainly About People) says that though Lord William Beresford has every prospect of being second on the list of winning race-horse owners at the end of the season, it is doubtful whether he will be financially ahead, as he always has been ready to lay great odds on his American horses. Referring to the new partner whom Lord William took upon the retirement of Pierre Lorillard, M. A. P. hints that it may be the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough incognito.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

With the exception of several club regattas, the racing season on the Harlem River is at an end, and oarsmen are glad to have let up their constant training, which many have kept up since early in April. The season has been an unusually successful one for Harlem River crews, and in each of the big open regattas they have finished first in one or more of the important events.

Although the constitution of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen calls for a meeting of the Executive Committee in October of each year, no meeting has been held in that month for several years, because of the expense involved and from the fact that all the business could be transacted at the January meeting. This year, however, it has been decided to hold a meeting in October, as there is considerable unfinished business on hand, which it has thought best not to bring up at the July meeting held in Boston. Another reason for this session is that the committee expect to arrange all the details for sending an eight-oared shell crew to the international regatta to be held at Paris in 1900. It is expected that the winner of the senior eight-oared event of the National regatta of 1900 will be sent to Paris if the regatta comes off early enough. If not, it is possible that a series of special races will be held to select their crew.

The Regatta Committee of the Wyanoke Boat Club has completed arrangements for the annual club regatta to be held on the Harlem River Sept. 26. One of the features of the affair will be a series of tub races and a goose chase.

James Pilkington of the Harlem Rowing Club, who is Chairman of the committee of fifty appointed at a recent meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association to begin the preliminary work of bringing the National regatta to this city next season, said several days ago that he would call a meeting of the committee shortly. He has spent considerable time over the details of a plan which he will present to the committee. It includes the appointment of an honorary committee of 100 citizens and a delegate from every rowing club in the vicinity of New York, who will strive to arouse interest in the affair. All the details must be ready for presentation to the National Executive Committee next January, when they will hear all propositions for the National regatta and decide on the most available course.

If the regatta comes to this city, and a determined fight will be made to secure it, it is proposed to lay out a course on the Harlem River along the Speedway. This course, with a little improvement in several places where the water is shallow at low tide, would make the finest course in the country. It is sheltered and is seldom if ever rough, and an unusually fine view of the races could be obtained from the Speedway, which would accommodate thousands of people. There is talk of securing an appropriation for having the river dredged along the Speedway.

Rumohr, the Canadian sculler, who won the the association single scull race at the National regatta this year, will come to this city next Spring and join the Harlem Rowing Club. It is expected that he will row senior double sculls next season with Jack Nagle as partner under the colors of the Harlem Rowing Club.

The present season has been one of the most prosperous and eventful in the history of the Nassau Boat Club, one of the oldest organizations on the Harlem River. Its active membership is close to one hundred, and its crews have won events in each of the big regattas. In the Middle States regatta on Labor Day Mehrhoff won the single event, and the Powers brothers landed a close second in the junior double. The club will not hold any regatta this year, but the members will be kept together throughout the Winter months by a series of beefsteak parties and other entertainments to be given at the boathouse and elsewhere.

The members of the First Bohemian Boat Club have given up racing for the season, and are having their boathouse renovated and other improvements made.

The majority of the boathouses along the Harlem River will have handball courts built during the coming Winter. There is talk of forming an association and holding a series of games for the championship of the clubs. The oarsmen consider handball the best kind of exercise to keep a man in condition.

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION REGATTA

Brooklyn Jackies Will Meet Connecticut and New Jersey Reserves.

The Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn will hold its second annual regatta on Saturday, Sept. 16, at its headquarters, foot of Fifty-sixth Street and New York Bay, formerly the Atlantic Yacht Club's old headquarters. Three Summers ago it held its first regatta at Bath Beach, at Camp Stayton, which was attended by the local boat clubs and many crack oarsmen. The boys started training on Labor Day, and will continue until the regatta.

The Connecticut and New Jersey reserves are to be in the cutter race.

This will bring the three States together and show off the abilities of their sailors.

Another race of importance is the division cutter race, which will bring all the four divisions together.

The most fun-making affair of the regatta will be the tub race, closed to the battalion, in this race the contestants are in tubs and propel themselves with their hands. If one is not expert he is liable to meet with a ducking. It requires one who is an expert swimmer to handle himself in a tub race.

The other event which is closed to the battalion is the 100-yard swimming race. A very large entry list is already made up. There are crack swimmers in the battalion, and the race is bound to be hotly contested. Some of those entered have medals for life-saving and some are members of the Volunteer Life Saving Association.

Among the open events is the half-mile paddling canoe race, which will bring together the cracks of the Brooklyn Canoe Club and those of the New York Canoe Club. The same clubs have entered in the one mile and three-quarters sailing canoe event. Another event is the eight-oared barge race. Among the local boat clubs entered are the Crescent Athletic Club, the Veronas, the Aerials, and the Nameless.

BASEBALL NEWS AND NOTES.

There are only five weeks more of the National League baseball season and at present it looks as though Brooklyn would win the pennant, unless the team is weakened through injuries to some of its best players. Boston, which was a dangerous factor up to three weeks ago, now appears to be out of the struggle for first place. Philadelphia made a spurt and passed Boston, but Brooklyn has a clear lead of more than eighty points, a big advantage inasmuch as the season is drawing to a close.

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The Brooklyn club is deserving of the honors now within its grasp. The management has spent thousands of dollars to place a penant-winning team in Brooklyn. It has won the hearty favor of local patrons of the game. The management is somewhat disappointed at the attendances on the home grounds. The club will show a good profit on the season, however. Some League men estimate that as much money was made abroad as was taken in at home. They base their calculations on the fact that in Brooklyn there are four or more twenty-five-cent admissions to one fifty-cent admission. The fact that the profits will not be as large as was expected will not deter the club in its efforts to add strength to the team for next year.

Manager Hanlon is a shrewd judge of a ball player. He knows there are several weak spots on the present team, and, as was the case last year when he secured Dahlen, he will look around when the season ends for a couple of good men. Second and third base are the positions Manager Hanlon desires to strengthen. Wagner of Louisville may be secured, since that club is considered doomed so far as National League baseball is concerned. Wagner's presence at third base would give Brooklyn one of the strongest infields in the League.

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Many persons have wondered at the Brooklyn's success, since on paper Boston presents the strongest team individually. The Brooklyn's outfield has had much to do with the team's success. Of great importance, also, was the manner in which Manager Hanlon has handled the team. The Baltimore's fine showing is due to the intelligent management of McGraw and Robinson. Both of these men learned the tricks of the game from Hanlon, whose methods they have followed throughout the season.

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The baseball situation in this city still runs rampant. Local patrons were never before treated to such poor sport. Young players who lack experience are being played day after day, with the result that the team has suffered eight straight defeats. The team has played only twenty-five games during the season when the regular men were present, and in a majority of these games victories have been won. The best players were compelled to lay off from time to time owing to injuries. The season was nearly five weeks old before Doyle and Davis were available. Then Davis, after playing awhile, received a bad injury to his hand, and Warner was compelled to rest a few weeks later. At present Davis and Gleason are on the hospital list, and last week Grady was not available because of the death of his brother.

The pitchers have suffered in like manner. It took Doheny a long time to get a "kink" out of his arm, and then Carrick went wrong. Just as the latter recovered and was doing good work he hurt his pitching hand. This was still in bad shape last Tuesday when he tried to pitch the team to victory in Brooklyn. Meekin did not show any form until July, and just as soon as he had struck his gait he was sold to the Bostons.

President Freedman made no attempt to strengthen the team, but fully carried out his policy to establish a team of youngsters. The New York team, as at present made up, with all the men in good shape, Grady at third base, and another pitcher to replace Meekin, could show up well under different management. Fred Hoy, the present manager, has been looking after the team for some time with little success. New York was far down in the race, however, before he was given charge of the team.

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Many criticisms were directed at Andrew Freedman when he allowed Meekin to go to Boston, thus weakening his own team. One of these protests came from the Brooklyn club. It was said that he deliberately weakened the local team to help Boston win the pennant. The New York club, however, was not the only club, if it did sell Meekin for such a purpose, that weakened its own team to help another win the pennant. At one stage of the season the Brooklyn club found its team in a badly demoralized state. Jennings was unable to play, and two good catchers were an absolute necessity. It was then that the Washington club sold Casey and Farrell, and later McGuire, to the Brooklyn club. These players were the best on the Washington team at the time, and it is safe to say that they braced up the Brooklyn team and helped it into the lead. The sale of Meekin was probably the first one to call forth comment. It will be remembered by local enthusiasts how the New York club secured Meekin and Farrell from the Washington club in 1894, and how these two men helped New York to finish second and then defeat the champion Baltimores four straight games in the supplementary series played for the Temple Cup. There was no howl of favoritism at that time.

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The Riverside Athletic Club nine of the Bronx will play a game with the Ray team of the Catholic Protectory at Van Nest on Oct. 1.

Fireman's Quick Death from Tetanus.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 9.—William Smith, a fireman attached to No. 2 truck, died in the General Hospital to-day from lockjaw. Last Sunday he ran a nail into his foot while engaged at a fire. Yesterday he went to New York and while on an elevated train his foot began to pain him intensely. He reached home about 6 o'clock and died three hours later.

Steamboat Captain Hangs Himself.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Capt. George B. Brown of the Nantasket steamer Mayflower hanged himself to-day at Neponset. The Mayflower was sunk in collision with the steamer Yarmouth here on Aug. 22, and it is supposed that worry over the accident unsettled his mind.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Open Championship at Baltimore Golfing Event of the Week.

CONTESTS ON LOCAL LINKS

Absence of Arthur Fenn from the Open Tournament Deplored—Unusual Activity on Western Greens.

While the open championship tournament at Baltimore will attract much of the golfing interest this coming week, there will be a few good competitions on local links. In out-of-town events, Lenox will carry off the palm with its annual open tournament. The principal fixtures for the week are:

Sept. 11 to Sept. 16—Open tournament, Lenox Golf Club, for cup presented by William D. Sloane and John E. Alexandre, and the Lenox Club Cup.

Sept. 13—Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J. Seventh competition by women for the long course cup.

Sept. 14 and 15—Open championship of the United States, Baltimore Country Club.

Sept. 16—Morris County Club, Richardson Cup, handicap against bogey; Tuxedo Golf Club, team match between Tuxedo and the Staten Island Cricket Club; Harbor Hill, S. I., monthly handicap, Classes A and B, and final for men's championship; Ardsley, handicap, Classes A and B.

There will also be a number of other Saturday events, among others at the Crescent Athletic, Dyker Meadow, Marine and Field, Baltusrol, Nassau Country, and St. Andrew's.

The list of entries for the open championship, which is the star golf fixture for the week, is even better than many golfers had expected. Secretary Robert B. Kerr, who announced the seventy-eight names last week, said: "I could not have hoped for a better showing. Every crack professional is entered, and enough of the strongest amateurs to give a keen edge to this blending of amateur and professional golfers."

The contest will occupy two days, Thursday and Friday, the competition being 72 holes, medal play, 36 holes being played each day. The Baltimore Country Club will be the scene of the struggle. The links there have been in existence somewhat over a year, but the Baltimore members have tackled golf with a vim, and now possess a very good eighteen-hole course, 5,419 yards in circuit, the first nine holes being 2,580 yards, and the second nine, or "in" holes, being 2,839 yards.

Last year there were forty-nine entries, this year's list showing an increase of twenty-nine. The tournament then was at the Myopia Club, near Boston, and twenty-nine finished, the championship honors going to Frederick Herd, a Scotch professional, who had recently been secured by the Washington Park Golf Club, near Chicago. His score for the 72 holes was 328 strokes. Alexander Smith of the same club was second, with 335 strokes, followed by Willie Anderson, Baltusrol; Joseph Lloyd, Essex County, Mass., and Willie Smith, Shinnecock. All of these, except Anderson, will be seen in the match this week, and among some of the other notable rivals for championship honors and money prizes will be Lawrence Auchterlonie, the much-heralded Chicago professional, who came from Scotland last Spring; Willie Dunn of New York, David Hunter of Baltusrol, George Low of Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn, a new man; James Foulis of Chicago, an open champion in 1896; Willie Tucker, formerly at St. Andrew's, but who has recently been secured at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Way of Detroit, and Jack Park of Essex County, Orange.

The field of competitors includes a number of mediocre professionals, but evidently one reason of the enlarged number is due to the more generous policy adopted by the United States Golf Association at its annual meeting last February, when the money prizes were increased both in number and value. Instead of giving five purses eight are now offered, the winner getting $200 and a gold medal, and the seven other prizes being respectively $150, $125, $100, $80, $70, $50, and $25. Even if a player loses the championship itself, should he get fourth or fifth place, he would win enough to pay his expenses and have a comfortable sum left over, and it is always worth something to a professional to get a place in the championship set of winners.

Should an amateur win, he will receive the value of the first prize in plate, but the other prizes are exclusively for professionals, this being their big annual golf frolic, and they take the spoils, although the opportunity is always given the amateur to beat the professional if he can.

Herbert Leeds scored the highest of the amateurs last year, but that was eighth place in the tournament, the other amateurs, James F. Curtis, James A. Tyng, W. Rutherfurd, and Quincy A. Shaw, being well down the list. The latter is going to try again and he will have as amateur company Herbert Harriman, the amateur champion, and Walter J. Travis, with about eight others. With this array of talent some lively golf is sure to result and the "pros," will have to do their best to keep such men as Harriman and Shaw from walking off with the championship.

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The queer things in golf still continue to bob up with unceasing regularity. One of the latest concerns two golfers who reached the home green with honors even. A frisky kitten near the clubhouse, seeing one of the balls roll along the green, regarded it as an available plaything, and, running to the ball, gave it a dainty tap with her paw, which proved, however, to be just enough to send the ball into the house. Consternation seized the opponent of the owner of the ball, but the latter claimed the match, and so won under the rule which says: "Whatever happens to a ball in motion, such as its being deflected or stopped by any agency outside the match, is a rub of the green, and the ball shall be played from where it lies."

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David Hunter, the new professional at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., began his duties there on the first of the month. He found the membership large, and many of the Summer absentees are returning to be put in order. The little "factory," therefore, is very busy, and the links also require considerable attention. The greens are in very good condition, and as soon as all the Governing Committee return some interesting tournament announcements will be made. James A. Tyng, the club champion, has been spending part of the Summer at various Long Island seashore resorts where golf links exist, and has kept in steady practice.

Henry P. Toler has been spending a short vacation at Murray Bay, Canada, where there is a good golf course. Secretary Louis Keller visited Switzerland and improved his health by mountain climbing. The members will have a royal welcome for Lieut. Brumby of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia when he reaches New York. Lieut. Brumby was a member of the club before sailing for Manila, and his victorious career has been watched with deep interest at Baltusrol.

The women's competition for the silver cup, given by Adolphe de Bary, has lately been finished, and the trophy went to Mrs. L. H. Graham, who originally tied with Miss de Bary, each scoring eleven points. Miss de Bary withdrew.

The first contest for the President's Cup resulted in a victory for Hugh K. Toler, with a score of 85, 4, 79. C. G. Hall was second and R. A. Waterbury third. The cup will be played for again on the last Saturday of this month. An open tournament for women will probably be held in October.

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The past week has been an unusually active one for Chicago golfers. For the last four days the open and amateur championships of the West have been under competition on the links of the Glen View Golf and Polo Club. This tournament was held under the auspices of the Western Golf Association, which was organized in April and now has a membership of twenty clubs, including, besides the leading Chicago clubs, representatives from St. Louis, Detroit, Kansas City, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and the Alleghany Country Clubs near Pittsburg, Penn. This Western association covers a field 500 miles from Chicago, thus possessing vast possibilities for a large membership.

Apart from the golf itself shown in the various events, one of the most interesting features was the boycott placed upon the tournament by some of the crack Western professionals because the money prizes offered for the open championship were not up to the figure that these professionals imagined their abilities should command. Former champion James Foulis of the Chicago Club, his brother, David Foulis, and Alexander Smith of Washington Park were among the most prominent boycotters. The boycott, however, was not a success, as Lawrence Auchterlonie, one of the most recent of the Scotch professionals to make America his home, and Willie Smith, another good man, were on hand, and after some grand golf tied for the open championship at 156 strokes for the 36 holes. In the play-off at 18 holes Smith had a surprisingly easy victory, finishing in 74 strokes to 84 for Auchterlonie. The prizes offered were a gold medal and $50 to the winner, and four other prizes of $40, $30, $20, and $10 to professionals only, in the order of their finish.

Auchterlonie is playing in fine form at present, and is expected to finish close to the top in the open championship of the United States at Baltimore this coming week. A few days before the Western tournament he played the Glenview course in 72 strokes, three strokes less than the former record, held by himself. He made the 550-yard hole in 4 strokes, two under bogey.

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William Holabird, Jr., one of the brilliant boy golfers of Chicago, and who was among the qualifying thirty-two in the amateur championship, won the amateur championship of the Glenview Club last week. This is young Holabird's third victory, and the trophy is now his own property. Holabird has been a faithful pupil of Auchterlonie throughout the season, and with this excellent instruction and his own natural aptitude for golf, he has taken a high rank among the strongest golfers that Chicago has produced.

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Hobart C. Chatfield Taylor, President of the Onwentsia Club, near Chicago, is allowed the generous handicap of 27 strokes, and in the Labor Day Handicap against bogey he tied for first place with H. S. Robbins. D. R. Forgan, the only scratch player, did the best actual work, finishing 1 down to bogey.

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The increasing interest in university golf was exemplified a few days ago in Chicago, when, at the Midlothian Club, Prof. Zublin of the Chicago University won a long driving contest. It is quite possible that before long a Western intercollegiate association may be formed.

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Many of the seashore links where golf has been more than usually active this season are holding, or have held, their final matches, and will soon be closed until the Summer exodus of another year. On the Misquamicut links at Watch Hill the coveted Watch Hill Silver Cup was won by William Clark, Jr., who made a new record of 75 strokes for the course. At Nantucket Miss Mary Moore of this city and Theodore Fay of Harvard won a mixed foursome contest. E. A. Milleken of Boston won the championship of the Cottage City course in the last big tournament held there. In the mountains, however, golf will continue to be a prominent factor for some time to come, and many games are still scheduled for the numerous White Mountain links.

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In the interests of gold and the coming open tournament, it is unfortunate that Arthur H. Fenn, the former able amateur, cannot be among the professional competitors. At his links, at Poland Springs, Me., Fenn defeated last week John Duncan Dunn by 3 up and 2 to play. Fenn has a young son, Harris S. Fenn, who is playing excellent golf and has shown up well in some of the Poland matches this Summer.

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The games at Lenox last week for the Bishop Cup resulted in some excellent golf, and a larger number of amateurs from other clubs will undoubtedly be seen on the popular Berkshire links this coming week in the club's open tournament. The Lenox tournament is one of the largest of the Summer resort events. The games will be opened by a thirty-six-hole handicap competition to-morrow for a cup given by John E. Alexandre. The qualifying round for the Lenox Cup will be played Tuesday, the first sixteen to qualify for the trophy. Besides these trophies, William D. Sloane, President of the club, has offered a silver cup, which will be played for at the close of the week.

COLER WINS A GOLF MATCH.

Takes Three Straight Games from Justice Goodrich.

While Controller Coler was in Millbrook, Dutchess County, last week, he was challenged by Justice Goodrich of the Supreme Court of the Second District to a game of golf. Although the Controller did not know the difference between a bunker and a tee, nor could he distinguish a brassie from a putter, he accepted the defiance. With the assistance of his caddy, and an abundance of self-confidence, he won the game, with 2 holes up.

Justice Goodrich, who had spent months in perfecting himself in the sport, demanded a chance to get even, and Mr. Coler accommodated him. The second game fell to the Controller, as did also a third. At the end of the third game Mr. Coler was a thorough golf convert.

Yesterday an admirer sent the Controller a number of golf clubs. Mr. Coler took the clubs with him when he started for Millbrook yesterday afternoon, saying that although he didn't know what a "foursome" was, he would tackle it willingly, as he did not believe it was as hard a job as killing the Ramapo job.

CHAMPIONSHIP POLO GAMES.

Annual Struggle on Brooklyn Grounds for Cup Presented by William Waldorf Astor.

Three of the strongest polo teams in the country will soon compete for the polo championship of the United States. The tournament will be held on the parade ground in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The first game will be played on Monday afternoon, Sept. 18, between the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, and the Westchester Polo Club of Newport. The final event will be on Saturday, Sept. 23, between the winners of the first game and the Meadow Brook Club of Hempstead, L. I. There was to have been one more game, but the recent withdrawal of the Devon team, the champion polo organization of Philadelphia, has reduced the contests to two days. Polo men regret this withdrawal, as the Devon team are good players, and have done some brilliant work in nearly all the big tournaments this season.

The winning team of this championship series will hold for one year the gold cup presented through the Tuxedo Club by William Waldorf Astor. It was first played for in 1895 and won by the Myopia Hunt Club. In 1896 the Rockaway Club took the trophy, and for the last two years the Meadow Brook Club has held the cup, the victorious team last year being composed of W. C. Eustis, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., C. C. Baldwin, and Harry Payne Whitney.

The Meadow Brook team this year will be the same, with the exception of Mr. Hitchcock, who has not been playing polo this year, and in his place will be Benjamin Nicoll. The make-up of the other competing teams will be: Myopia—A. P. Gardner, R. L. Agassiz, R. G. Shaw, second; and H. H. Holmes. Westchester—J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Foxhall Keene, James E. Cowdin, and Lawrence Waterbury.

The latter will be a hard team to beat, possessing as it does the services of Keene, who is the highest-rated player in the country. The championship final will probably be between the Westchester and Meadow Brook teams, and a grand tussle may be expected.

The games are open to the public, and no admission fee will be exacted. The Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club will entertain the players during the week, and has offered individual prizes to the members of the winning team.

Chairman H. L. Herbert of the Polo Association has announced the following tournaments which will close the present season: Somerset Country Club at Bernardsville, N. J., Sept. 25 to Sept. 30, entries closing next Friday for the Somerset County Cups, open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed twelve goals; Buffalo Country Club, Sept. 25 to Oct. 2; Rockaway Hunt Club, Sept. 25 to Sept. 30, for junior cups and added cups presented by William A. Hazard; Staten Island Polo Club, Oct. 2 to Oct. 7, for the West Brighton Polo Cups, open to teams of four, whose aggregate handicap does not exceed twelve goals. Entries for these trophies close on Sept. 22.

ORANGE COUNTY HORSE SHOW.

Owing to the Dewey Celebration the Date Has Been Changed to Oct. 7.

Owing to the fact that the Dewey celebration will be held Sept. 28, 29, and 30, the date of the fifth annual exhibition of the Horse Show Association of Orange County has been changed to Saturday, Oct. 7. Entries will close Saturday, Sept. 16.

The revised prize list that has been issued shows a very excellent lot of prizes. The list includes cash prizes for trotters, horses in harness, saddle horses, and for ponies under 14 hands 2 inches.

Special prizes include a ladies' cup, offered by C. H. C. Beakes, and silver cups offered by Rensselaer Weston, the Arden Farms, E. H. Harriman, the Horse Show Association of Orange County, John McCarty, Gen. B. F. Tracy, the Orange County Horse and Road Improvement Association. Walnut Grove Farm, J. W. Doane, W. M. V. Hoffman, Conrad Henri Kohsel, W. A. Lawrence, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, R. T. Wilson, the Goshen Driving Park Association, and J. M. Motley.

E. H. Harriman, the banker, is the President of the association.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS

The Great Increase in Popularity of Century Runs.

BROOKLYN GIRL HOLDS RECORD

The Riders Ask for Still Further Improvement in the City's Streets—League's Weekly Report.

Two big century runs will be held to-day, the New York Firemen's Cycle Club and the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen starting runs this morning. Of the two the New York firemen will probably obtain the most patronage. It is not the firemen's first attempt in this direction, and more than 500 cyclists are expected to take part if the day is clear. Some of the best century cyclists will regulate the run. Among the officials is the crack "quad" team of the Kings County Wheelmen, composed of C. T. Earl, G. Slives, J. O'Connor, and C. Visel. Other officials include Capt. Staubach, Chief John Castles, and J. F. McAree. There will be five divisions, each in charge of a competent pacemaker. The Century Road Club will have some formidable competitors for the silver cup offered to the club having the largest representation at the finish of the century. Every rider that finishes the run will receive a survivor's medal. The following is the itinerary of the run:

FIRST DIVISION.

Miles.		Arrive.	Leave.
	Twenty-third Street, E. R., or Roosevelt Street, E. R.	...	4:40 A. M.
0..	Bedford Fountain	5:00	5:20
12..	Coney Island, (Brighton Arms,) breakfast	6:20	8:10
30..	Jamaica, (Pettit's)	8:10	8:30
39..	Lynbrook, (Williamson's).	9:15	9:30
50..	Rockaway Beach, Dinner.	10:25	
			12:05 P. M.
61..	Lynbrook, (Williamson's).	1:00	1:15
71..	Seaford, (Buck's)	2:05	2:20
83..	Valley Stream, (West's).	3:20	3:35
90..	Jamaica, (Pettit's)	4:10	4:25
100..	Bedford Rest	5:20	Finish.

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The run of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen will start from the Bedford Avenue Fountain to Coney Island and return, to Jamaica, thence by the Merrick Road to Lynbrook, to Rockaway Beach and return. Two cups are offered to clubs having the greatest number of survivors.

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Century runs have become quite a fad with the rank and file of cyclists, and each run brings out an increasing number of riders. This has been a record-breaking year in this line. The Century Road Club reports show that more centuries were ridden during April than in the same month of any previous year. In May and June more than double the number of centuries were ridden than in the same months last year. July and August have always been off months in century riding. September, being cool, sends most of the century riders out for records.

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More women have made records this season than ever before. Mrs. Irene Brush of Brooklyn has ridden four consecutive centuries several times this season. Mrs. Jane Lindsey of Brooklyn eclipsed Mrs. Brush's record only last week, when she pedaled 600 miles over Long Island roads within seventy-two hours. This is a remarkable performance for a woman. During the three days' ride she obtained only a few hours' sleep. Mrs. Lindsey started on her six-hundred-mile ride last Sunday morning, and, with the exception of about 200 miles, rode the 600 miles unaccompanied. She completed the first century in eight and a half hours. Her ride of 600 miles within seventy-two hours gives her the women's long-distance championship of the world.

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The Streets and Highway Division of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen will ask that the following streets be improved:

Seventh Avenue, Tenth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, and stone crossings from One Hundred and Tenth Street north; West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, from Eighth Avenue to Central Bridge, asphalt; East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from Fifth Avenue to entrance of Third Avenue Bridge, asphalt; Madison Avenue Bridge to good roads; Seventh Avenue, from Greenwich Avenue to Twenty-second Street; asphalting of circle from Eighth Avenue to Fifth Avenue, at One Hundred and Tenth Street; improvement of Lenox Avenue, especially below One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; entrance to Twenty-third Street Ferry, if not removed to Forty-second Street; new Second Avenue Bridge; new East River Bridge; Broadway, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; King's Bridge Road; Manhattan Avenue, One Hundred and Tenth Street north; St. Nicholas Avenue; asphalt strips on viaduct

CHICAGO SERVANT GIRLS

Because Women Are Scarce Men Become Household Help.

SOLDIERS FROM ILLINOIS

New Thirtieth Regiment Is Made Up Largely of Men from the State—Dreyer Escapes Conviction.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—This city is just coming through a "spell of weather," the like of which it has not experienced since 1893. At the present writing it is twenty-six days since rain fell, save one light shower this week. The thermometers on the street registered as high as 101, and even in the Government Weather Office, in the Auditorium tower, they recorded as much as 98. Considering these figures, it is a remarkable fact that there have been but few deaths from the heat, and that most of the victims were very old or very young.

The extremely warm weather of August has caused the various pumping stations of the Water Works Department to establish a new record. In the month just passed a total of 9,978,380,300 gallons of water was pumped, but, in spite of this enormous quantity distributed, there were complaints of a scarcity from the outlying districts.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS.

Although the State of Illinois furnished its full quota of volunteers for the war with Spain, over 300 from Chicago and elsewhere throughout the State were taken into the Fourth Regulars when they returned last Fall and again departed for the Philippines. And now the Thirtieth Regiment, United States Army, just organized here under the command of Cornelius Gardener, has gone to the same destination and is practically an Illinois regiment. Its Major is Thomas Hartigan, who was Colonel of the Seventh, Illinois National Guard, and with him went a Captain and about 200 boys of that National Guard organization. In all, there are 706 Illinois men in the Thirtieth, 484 Michigan recruits, 41 from Wisconsin, 52 from Indiana, and 10 from various other States. Laborers furnished 583 of the regiment; farmers, 234; teamsters and clerks come next, and the remainder of the recruits are divided among 29 trades and professions. Because of the large proportion of men from this State, the career of the Thirtieth will be watched with intense interest by the Illinois people.

DREYER JURY DISAGREES.

After securing nearly twenty continuances on one pretext or another, E. S. Dreyer, the private banker, charged with illegally withholding $316,000 of the funds of the West Park Board, has been tried, and the jury has disagreed. After a great many ballots the jury switched from a tie vote to 9 for acquittal and 3 for conviction. The State's Attorney says that he will call the case for trial again very soon, but the banker's friends hope that an acquittal will follow the retrial.

Dreyer was Treasurer of the West Park Board for several years, and he held the funds of the board in his bank, which failed when the National Bank of Illinois went to the wall in 1896.

Under the name of the Union Stock Yards Permanent Exposition Company there will soon be established near the main entrance to "Packingville," a huge department store for the sale of the latest inventions in machinery and farming implements of all kinds. Merchandise will also be sold, and there will be a display of minerals and wools as well as farm products and the various products of the packing houses. Besides the store, the building will contain an auditorium to seat 700, which will be given free of charge to agricultural and live stock meetings.

CHICAGO'S SLOTHFUL CHARITY.

Ashamed at its position in the roll of the towns which have contributed to suffering Puerto Rico, Chicago has determined to retrieve itself in part. Committees have been organized, and the town is being thoroughly canvassed. So far, over $4,000 has been raised here, which is less than one-tenth of the amount New York contributed. Chicago is notoriously backward in the matter of charity for outside beneficiaries. It very soon forgot the generosity which poured both food and money here when the fire of 1871 laid this city low. A few years later, when the same catastrophe, only in far greater severity, overtook the town of Muskegon, Mich., Chicago was appealed to, but contributed less than Muskegon had done a few years before. It is so with the Boston fire, the Charlestown earthquake, the yellow fever sufferers, the cyclone victims, and famine victims in the West, and the Rice Island hurricanes, off the coast of Georgia. Appeals for these people are received, often committees appointed, a few dribbling contributions are picked up, and then no more is heard of it. It is a fact not generally known here, but charity appeals now to Chicago only as a mere matter of form.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS DO WELL.

The work of the free employment agencies established here six weeks ago by the act of the late Assembly has far exceeded the expectations of those friendly to the scheme. The Superintendents of the three Chicago bureaus conferred this week in Springfield with the Governor and several of his Cabinet. So great have been the demands made upon the agencies that if the latter are to continue the work they must be provided with greater office forces. Since they were opened in this city the three agencies have provided work for 2,361 persons, and by so doing saved them about $11,000. It is proposed to prosecute 147 employment agents in Chicago who have not yet paid to the State the two-hundred-dollar license required by law.

MEN AS "CHAMBERMAIDS."

There is at present a "famine" of servant girls in this city. Without the aid of a union or any organization whatever, cooks, second girls, helpers, and all other sorts of household aid has advanced its prices. Not only that, but the supply of girls has run short, and men are being called upon to do work ordinarily reserved for women. Such advertisements as the following are quite common just now:

WANTED—A position as second girl by an honest and capable young man.
WANTED—An able man to cook and wash for a private family.
WANTED—A position for general housework by a capable man.

Several hotels have put men in as "chambermaids," and declare that they are so well pleased that they will never return to the old way. It is said that many women and girls have quit housework and cooking to go into lines of work usually performed by men. Hence the exchange. The free State employment bureaus have been supplying men as cooks, general houseworkers, "maids," &c., ever since opened, six weeks ago. In the dearth of girls for these positions, people in need of help take the men eagerly. The men say: "Why should we not do this work, since we have the opportunity? The women have taken our places in trades and in the retail stores where they work for less money. We are merely acting in self-defense." R. B. P.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

More than usual interest attaches to the contests at Creedmoor next Thursday and Friday between the picked riflemen of the New York National Guard in the several team competitions and the individual competition representing the championship of the State. The competitions for the State, Naval Militia, First, Second, and Fifth Brigade prizes will be shot for next Thursday. These contests are for teams of twelve men each, who fire five shots each at the 200, 300, 500, and 600 yard ranges. The highest possible score is 1,200 points. The Governor's match is an individual contest of skirmish firing, at 600, 500, and 300 yards, in that order, the firing being at command of the bugle. It will be shot for next Friday. The contest for the Adjutant General's match will take place the same day. The latter competition is open to teams of three men each, firing seven shots a man, at 300 and 800 yards. Although all the above are annual competitions, they were necessarily abandoned last year owing to the Spanish war. At the last competitions, held in September, 1897, the Twelfth Regiment won the team championship of the State, the individual championship, and the championship of its brigade, which was all it was entitled to shoot for, with the exception of the Adjutant General's match, in which it got second place.

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For comparison in the coming matches, the following records of the last contests will be found of value. The Governor's Match was won by Sergt. Corrie of the Twelfth Regiment, against a field of thirty-five competitors, his score being 95 out of a possible 100 points. He has held the silver cup now for several years, and will be a hard man to beat.

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The aggregate scores in the team competitions for the State match were as follows:

Twelfth Regiment, 1,051; Seventh Regiment, 1,022; Thirteenth Separate Company, 994; Twenty-third Regiment, 976; Twenty-second Regiment, 936; Twentieth Separate Company, 914; Thirteenth Regiment, 904; Forty-seventh Regiment, 894; Seventy-first Regiment, 892; Sixty-ninth Regiment, 874.

First Brigade Match—Twelfth Regiment, 1,019; Seventh Regiment, 1,002; Twenty-second Regiment, 947; Seventy-first Regiment, 822; Sixty-ninth Regiment, 778.

Second Brigade Match—Twenty-third Regiment, 989; Thirteenth Regiment, 877; Forty-seventh Regiment, 875.

The Adjutant General's match was won by the team from the Thirteenth Separate Company of Jamestown on a score of 129 points out of a possible 240. This year the troops of Manhattan, being divided into two brigades, there will be an additional brigade match—namely, that for the Fifth. The Nineteenth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments will compete in the First Brigade, and the Fifth Brigade is composed of the Seventh, Eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments.

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The First Regiment of separate companies, commanded by Col. Emmett, will it is understood, be quartered at the armory of the First Battery when it visits New York City to take part in the Dewey parade.

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Col. James H. Lloyd of the Second Regiment, in connection with the Dewey parade in New York City, has decided to mobilize the companies of his regiment in Troy for the trip to New York. The companies from out of town will assemble in Troy Sept. 28, and the regiment will leave for New York by special train at 6 o'clock that evening. It will spend Friday, Sept. 29, sightseeing in New York. The headquarters of the regiment in this city will be the armories of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiments.

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Many guardsmen, it is expected, will occupy Creedmoor Range next Saturday to avail themselves of the opportunity to qualify as marksmen and experts. After Saturday next there will be only two more dates left to members of the Guard who wish so to qualify.

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Company G, Twelfth Regiment, has elected Lieut. J. P. Benkard Captain. He began his military service as a private in the Seventh Regiment in 1892; joined the Twelfth as a Lieutenant April 1, 1898, and served with it in the volunteers. Company E has elected Lieut. Munson Morris its Captain. His opponent was Lieut. William E. Downs, who is an old member of the Twelfth and a prominent rifleman. Both officers served in the volunteer regiment. Morris received twenty-nine ballots and Downs fourteen. The contest for the Captaincy of Company D has been settled by the unanimous election of Lieut. J. W. Cleland of Company F, as outlined in this column last Sunday. Capt. Cleland was formerly a member of Squadron A, and also served with the Twelfth Volunteers, and also on the staff of Gen. Sanger, U. S. V., and also on other staff duty.

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An election for Second Lieutenant in Company A of the Ninth Regiment will be held during the next few days, and the candidate will be chosen from among the members of the company. Capt. John Heggarty, who was formerly a Lieutenant in Company A, but who is now serving as a Captain in the Forty-first Regiment of Volunteers, is at present on recruiting duty at 132 Park Row, this city. He will leave for Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday with a detachment of recruits, and would be pleased to enlist any of the present or former members of the Ninth who desire to see service in the Philippines. Capt. Heggarty was a very popular officer in the Ninth, and for some years served as a drill master of cadets at St. Francis Xavier's College, New York. Major George T. Lorigan is enjoying a vacation at Garrett's Rest, Ontario, Canada. The regimental rifle team is doing very good work.

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The Twenty-second Regiment has lost one of its commissioned officers by the resignation of Second Lieut. J. A. Graham of Company K, who has been a member of the regiment for some years and was elected to his present position from First Sergeant. He resigns on account of business.

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Capt. Alexander S. Williams of Company I of the Seventy-first Regiment is highly pleased at the showing made by his company during a recent visit to Long Branch, where it not only had a most delightful time, but came home with considerable honor. In the open athletic games held at the Branch, which members of the company participated in, Company I took no less than three out of the first six prizes offered. The one-mile run and the half-mile run were won by Garrett J. Fitzgerald, while Peter B. McCahill won the mile bicycle race.

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Capt. William C. Noble of the Fourteenth Regiment, who has sent in his resignation on account of business, was the senior Captain in the Fourteenth and a well-known officer. He joined the Fourteenth in May, 1876, and during his long connection with the guard has served as private, Sergeant, First Sergeant, Sergeant Major, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Captain. He also volunteered with the regiment during the Spanish war. His successor, it is said, will probably be Lieut. P. E. Wingate. With the resignation of Capt. George R. Jennings, who had been an opponent of Col. Clayton, an unpleasant situation comes to an end.

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Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment is very sanguine as to the future prosperity of his command. He expects to have at least 650 men take part in the Dewey parade, and some 400 men of the regiment have already been measured for new uniforms. Although the regiment is at present somewhat short of officers, the Colonel says there will be no difficulty in obtaining desirable men for the vacancies in due time. Company I has elected Daniel P. Sullivan, Captain, vice Healy, who resigned some weeks ago, with a number of other officers of the regiment. Company I was known for years as one of the best companies in the Sixty-ninth. Capt. Sullivan has been on duty as a Battalion Quartermaster on the regimental staff. He served with the volunteer regiment during the Spanish war as a Sergeant Major and also as a Lieutenant, and is said to be a competent officer. Col. John J. Scanlon, who has decided to sever his connection with the Irish Volunteers, is to be the future Captain of Company E. He is still a supernumerary officer of the guard, and an application for his detail from the supernumerary list has already been made by Col. Duffy. Several other officers from the Irish Volunteers who were formerly members of the Sixty-ninth are expected to resume service in its ranks, and quite a number of the men of the Irish Volunteers, which, it is claimed, is now very much broken up, are also expected to join the Sixty-ninth. The regiment has commenced company drills, and is the first command to do so.

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Company B, Tenth Battalion, has unanimously elected Sergt. Frank A. McNealy Captain. He received 20 votes out of 38 cast. His opponents were Sergt. Swann, who received 11 ballots, and Private John C. Welch, who received 7.

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The Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn will hold its annual regatta next Saturday at its headqurters, foot of Fifty-sixth Street, Bay Ridge. The Connecticut and New Jersey Naval Militia are to be in the cutter race. A race of importance to the tars of the Second Battalion is the division cutter race, which will bring all the four divisions together. The most amusing affair of the regatta will be the tub race. In this event the contestants are allowed only the use of their hands in propelling their craft, and many laughable mishaps occur. A large number of entries has been received for the 100-yard swimming race, and an exciting contest is looked for. Among the open events is the half-mile paddling canoe race, which will bring together the cracks of the Brooklyn Canoe Club and those of the New York Canoe Club. The same clubs have entered in the one and three-quarter-mile sailing canoe event. Another event that will be interesting is the eight-oared barge race. All the Real boat clubs have made entries, including the Crescent Athletic Club eight, Veronas, Aerials, and the Nameless. The First Naval Battalion, it is expected, will also be represented in the competitions.

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Company C, Twelfth Separate Company, has unanimously elected W. Leland Thompson Second Lieutenant. Lieut. Thompson has been a member of the company for several years, and served with it during the Spanish war. Private James McLean was presented with a ten years' faithful service medal and also with a United States Volunteers' bar. The others who received the bars were Capt. Baker, First Sergt. Givney, Quartermaster Sergt. Riley, Sergts. Rooney, Roddy, and Meacham, Corps. Iler, Wolff, Simmons, and French, Hospital Corp. Kane, and Privates Brouillard, Curtin, Case, Grant, Himes, Kincaid, Lemaire, Morton, Quinn, Roe, Riley, Rogers, and Strait.

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In the resignation of Major Horatio P. Stacpole of the Tenth Battalion, the guard loses one of its best-known and oldest officers. Major Stacpole joined the Tenth Battalion as a private in May, 1867, and has served in the grades of Corporal, Quartermaster Sergeant, First Sergeant, Adjutant, First Lieutenant, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel. When the Tenth Battalion entered the volunteer service for the Spanish war, as a part of the First Regiment, Major Stacpole was appointed its Lieutenant Colonel, and went with it to Honolulu, and was promoted to the Colonelcy after Col. Barber was appointed a Brigadier General. The Major was also well-known at the State camp, where he had served on the headquarters staff since the early days of the camp.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The girl who can is painting her neckwear during odd minutes nowadays. It does not take much skill to obtain satisfactory results, and painted ribbons are pretty and dainty. Stocks of white silk have little turnover edges painted in violets, forget-me-nots, wild roses, small chrysanthemums, and the red seedpods of the rose with green leaves, and some small fruits. The two ends of the white ribbon bow are painted to match and edged with lace. Insertion is put in, or whole lace ends are added, according to fancy. The nautical girl is painting yachts and the golf girl golf sticks on the broad ends of her long four-in-hand ties with good results.

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English squares, as they call the broad four-in-hand scarfs in the shops, have come in new designs in red, blue and mauve, and heliotrope, with embroidered ends. There is a single figure in the centre of these ends, a yacht with three stars below it, a steamboat, three plumes, or a shield with fleur-de-lis, all the designs in white with the exception of the flag on the steamer, which shows the stars and stripes in regulation colors.

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Crêpe de chine is seen in the new neckwear, and is in short ties, four or five inches broad, with real lace or narrow rows of the pretty machine-made laces in fancy designs on the ends. They come in white and in colors. The white will launder, and is the most economical. Some of the new scarfs are very broad and veritable scarfs several yards long. They are to wind around the neck twice, tie in a bow in front, with long soft ends, or they may be fastened without the bow at the neck. Some of them are white with stamped patterns upon them, and a beautiful one is covered with a Persian design in many soft colors. These long scarfs cost $4, and they are worth it, for they are becoming and servicable.

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Narrow ties of white gros grain ribbon two or three inches wide have pointed ends with lace insertion and edging.

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The woman who likes to buy her underwear at low prices is putting in a stock now for another Summer. Many things in which styles do not change to any great extent can be bought more reasonably now, though the assortment of sizes is low, and extra large or extra small goods are to be found more frequently in satisfactory materials than those which fit the average woman.

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The golf capes, which now form an important part of the shop exhibits, began to put on airs in the Spring, and they are still in fanciful and not altogether becoming attire. Plaid capes have plain cloth-stitched edges, stitched pockets, and brass buttons crossed with golf clubs. Plain capes have wide edges of the plaid, and one blue and green cape which has a red hood is actually frilled. It has a narrow box plaiting of white set on at the edge.

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The woman who cannot find a becoming plaid among the numbers presented to her for gowns now is hard to suit. They come in all patterns of blue and green, mauve, red, and brown, large broken plaids, and small plaids which are not much more than checks. Stripes are to be seen in the new dress materials, and silk brocaded poplins are elaborate in design.

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There are short box coats, long box coats, and box coats that are half length. They are stylish in effect, but it takes a woman with style and good clothes to carry them off.

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The golf sticks which are crossed through slits on the broad-rimmed light-gray felt outing hats with the carved leather bands look almost large enough to be used in the game in cases of emergency. They have regulation wooden handles and metal ends and are from six to eight inches long.

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Scarfs of silk, edged with fringes three or four inches deep, form part of the trimming on the new hats. They are twisted around the crowns, and the fringed ends fall over the edge at the back. The scarfs may be of black, white, or colors, with the fringes to match, or the fringes may be of different colors. Now is the time to overhaul the boxes of old fringes. More than seven years have passed, and they are again popular. Fringes edge some of the scarfs for neck wear. Fringe is pretty in a way, but it is a great nuisance.

***

Brown seems to be a popular color in Fall hats, and grebe is popular on simple felts, as well as more elaborate hats. The felt in hats is ornamented with rows of stitching, the bands of cloth or velvet around the crowns are stitched, and the silk trimming has stitched ends. Berries and fruits are effective trimmings, and a black hat with green leaves has a certain air of distinction. Brown and soft rose color combine well and is always pretty. Tulle is still to the fore.

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There are many pretty, odd, cheap watch fob-chains in the shops just now. They are not new, but they are interesting. Some of them are Egyptian, covered with Egyptian figures and hieroglyphics, and with coins at the ends. Some are of steel made in fine chain work, and some have college flags, enameled in colors, supporting at the ends tiny globes showing the world, with Cuba and the Philippines the only places shown.

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The woman who knows has ripped every button from the back of the dress skirts made last Winter and wears them as plain as possible, with no sign of visible fastening on the back. The buttons have found their way to too many common gowns to be good form.

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Velvet belts and plain stocks of black velvet have large steel buckles in front. No one has yet learned why a woman wishes to give herself the appearance of being in a harness.

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Heavy chenille fringes finish the ends of elaborate black neck ruffles.

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Little oblong square blocks of marble made in three layers of different colors of the stone look like small gravestones, but are intended to hold back obstreperous doors. They cost 50 cents, and are only a little harder to stub the toe against than the cloth-covered brick which the economical housekeeper uses for the same purpose.

California Exhibit at Paris.

The Southern Pacific Railroad will expend over $50,000 on its own account in an exhibit of the resources of California at the Paris Exposition. The stone quarries of California, particularly marble and granite, will have an opportunity to display their products. W. H. Mills will have charge of the exhibit.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Use the Celebrated Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.

BROOKLYN.

Special offer of Candy at 15c. lb., not charged or sent.

The Time for Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads, and Household Linens.

Our Annual Autumn Sale. Greater Opportunities Than Ever.

It is said "That by electro-magnetism your salad shall be grown from the seed while your fowl is roasting for dinner." A symbol of modern aims, endeavors, and accelerations. While you have summered and come and gone, slept and waked, we have been watching the growth of the wool, the flax, the cotton, and followed them through the looms to their transfiguration into luxurious blankets and linens and sheets that will bring you comfort and pleasure many an Autumn and Winter night. In the face of the present great advance in the cost of all raw materials, this sale is all the more remarkable, for we offer you goods lower in price than has ever been done before. Even last year's opportunities are put in the shade, and many will easily recall to their satisfaction the savings those prices meant. Foresight, taking time by the forelock, and months of early preparation is the electro-magnetism which has caused this sale to grow, as it were, in a single night. We have not thought of profit, but we have gone even further than that, for we sell you goods here that cannot be manufactured for the money you pay us for them. But price is not all; you will find the very best kind of satisfaction in the merchandise itself,—new, good, exclusive things that pay for themselves over and over again in service and genuine compensation. The story is only half told in the following detail. The alert housekeeper will find the best when she comes here. In section B and regular counters.

BLANKETS.

$1.49 pair, nicely finished White Blankets, single.
1.89 pair, nicely finished White Blankets, single.
2.25 pair, good Wool or fine Cotton warp, single.
1.99 pair, nicely finished White Blankets, double.
2.39 pair, nicely finished White Blankets, double.
3.00 pair, extra good value Blankets, double.
3.75 pair, extra fine quality, Blankets, double.
At 5.00 pair—1,000 Loeser's Standard Blankets, made of Fine Selected California Wool, with wide Silk Binding; Handsomely Finished, Large Size, and Made Expressly for Us.
At 6.98, 7.98, 8.19, 10.00 pair.—Full assortment of Finest California Wool Blankets in all sizes and weights.
At 3.29, instead of 4.50—A special lot of fine Wool Blankets, full size manufacturer's samples, slightly soiled, no real harm.
At 49c. and 98c.—500 pair White Cotton Blankets, extra good quality.

COMFORTABLES.

At 99c. Each—Filled with Pure White Cotton, large size.
At 1.98 Each—Satin Comfortables, extra heavy.
At 3.98 Each—Down Quilts, made of extra quality sateen, well filled with down, 6x6 size.
Full assortment of Fine Down Quilts, covered with silk or satin, filled with pure white down, at prices that are incomparable.

COUNTERPANES,

AT 49c. EACH, INSTEAD OF 79c.—Crochet Quilts, excellent quality, white.
AT 79c. EACH, INSTEAD of 1.00—Jacquard Quilts, extra good value.
AT 1.69 EACH, INSTEAD OF 2.25—A special lot of Fine Marseilles Counterpanes, new designs, good quality.

PILLOW CASES.

Made of Twilled Muslin, extra heavy, best wearing muslin, at less than the cost of plain muslin.

At 10c., regular price, 14c., 42x36 in.
At 10c., " " 15c., 45x36 in.
At 12½c., " " 16c., 50x36 in.
At 12½c., " " 17c., 54x36 in.

SHEETS.

Laundried, ready for use, at 33c. instead of 39c., 2x2½ yds.
At 35c. instead of 42c., 2¼x2½ yds.

AT 35c. EACH INSTEAD OF 45c.—Sheets made of Unbleached Muslin, extra good and strong, 2¼x2½ yds.

AT 4½c. YD.—Unbleached Muslin, yard wide.

AT 7c. FOR 10c. QUALITY.—Bleached Muslin, soft finish, extra good, yard wide.

TABLE CLOTHS.

White and Colored Border, Pure linen, 98c.; regular value, 1.25.
Pure linen, 1.09; regular value, 1.50.
Fringe Doilies to match, 55c. and 65c. doz.

LINENS.

39c. YD. INSTEAD OF 50c.—Cream Damask Table Linen, extra heavy quality.
AT 48c. YD. INSTEAD OF 60c.—Bleached Damask Table Linen, 70 inches wide.
AT 79c. YD. INSTEAD OF 98c.—Fine Irish Table Linen, 72 inches wide.
Napkins to match, ⅝ size, 1.65 doz.
Napkins to match, ¾ size, 2.59 doz.
AT 63c. YD. INSTEAD of 75c.—Silver Bleached Table Linens, extra good value.
NAPKINS.—1.49 doz.; regular value 2.00, 20 in. square.
NAPKINS.—2.19 doz.; regular value 2.50, 23 in. square.
NAPKINS.—1.10 doz.; regular value 1.35, 19 in. square.
TOWELS AND TOWELING.
12½c. each, Damask Towels, knotted fringe, pure linen.
7c. for 10c. quality Kitchen Toweling, pure linen.
AT 11c. YD.—Barnsley Toweling, extra good quality, pure linen.
AT 8½c. YD.—Glass Toweling, good quality.
AT 12½c. EACH.—Huckaback Towels, hemmed, pure linen.

Reverberations from the China Sale.

More News of Prices Half and Less.

A big catalogue would not contain the half of the good things which overflow our china store at this greatest china sale of the year. If we really catalogued everything the reading of all might weary you; besides we think surprises, of which we have so many, will be doubly agreeable to you as they were to so many on the opening of the sale last Monday. But since then more new things have been added, the stylish, artistic things in advance of the season marked at half prices and sometimes less. The plan and scope of the sale is large, including articles at 10c. regularly worth 25c. and 35c., and at 25c., 50c., $1.00; and on and on up to the finest art pieces at $100, reduced from $200. There are rich fields of bargains among all of these.

Marble Pedestals, Bric-a-Brac, Jardinieres,
Marble Statuary, Teakwood Stands, Art Pottery,
Cut Glass, Good Lamps, Clocks,
Fancy China, Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets.

Gilchrist Fruit Jars.

Prices that are worth taking advantage of. They don't happen often.
80c. for Pint sizes. 85c. for Quart sizes. $1.00 for Gal. sizes.

A Stir Among the Sewing Machines.

The Loeser with a 5-Year Guarantee.

Basement.

Our opening sale of Sewing Machines last week met with a success far beyond our most sanguine expectations. It has been very gratifying to feel that you appreciate our efforts to give you something exceptionally good. The demand has been so great that we can only agree to book orders to-morrow for machines to be delivered within two weeks. These machines are made by one of the very best makers and guaranteed for 5 years; all of the best quality oak and highly finished. Competent instructor sent to your house free of charge. Here are some of the styles:

3-drawer style, complete with attachments . . . $11.75
3-drawer style, carved woodwork 18.98
7-drawer style, carved woodwork and nickel trimmings . 22.98
5-drawer drop head style . . $14.98
Full Parlor Cabinet style, can also be used as writing desk; very unique and attractive . 27.98

$8.98 for $20.00 Baby Carriages.

Basement.

This is one of those chances that occur about once in a life time. A fortunate purchase of a quantity of very stylish Baby Coaches. Upholstered in brocatelle damask and all the latest materials, rubber tire wheels, white satin parasols with ruffle and green lining, patent brakes, &c. It is a carriage value which hasn't been equalled anywhere. Many of them are regular $20.00 Carriages; some of them a little less, but every one a bargain—while they last your choice at $8.98.

In addition, we offer a quantity of Oak Go Carts, the well-liked "Lakewood" style, at $1.98.

Underwear at less than Cost to Make.

Fall and Winter Weights for Men, Women and Children.

Here's a purchase from one of the best makers in the country, a lot of samples; they are known as seconds, though the imperfections are microscopic; a less particular manufacturer or less exacting purchaser might pass them as firsts. Be that as it may, the goods are a bargain and, in fact, cannot be made for the money we offer them at to-morrow.

Dress Goods Section.

AT 29c. INSTEAD OF 50c. TO 75c.—Women's, Men's and Children's medium winter weight White and Natural Merino Vests, long and short sleeves, also Drawers, in broken sizes.
AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 85c. TO $1.50—Women's and Men's medium and heavy weight White and Natural Merino Shirts, with long sleeves, also Drawers to match, in broken sizes.
AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 55c.—Women's extra heavy shaped White Ribbed Cotton Vests, handsomely finished, high neck, long and short sleeves, with French-band Drawers to match, sizes 3 to 6.
AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Women's extra fine shaped White Ribbed Merino Vests, self fronts and pearl buttons, high neck, long and short sleeves, also Drawers to match, sizes 3 to 6.
AT 59c. INSTEAD OF $1.50.—A small lot of extra fine Men's Silk Plush Shirts, with long sleeves, and Drawers to match, assorted colors, in broken sizes.

Our September Shirt Sale.

Day and Night Shirts for Men and Boys.

Dress Goods Section.

September may be looked upon by some as a dull month for the Men's Furnishing Store, but not so here. We make it busy for ourselves and a source of unusually good profit to you. For instance, to-morrow's offers mean a saving of ⅓ to ½ on the regular shirt prices.

AT 35 CENTS.—Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, sizes 12 to 18 inches. All linen set in bosoms, and a splendid muslin; every shirt improvement, and the usual 50 cent shirt at most stores.

AT 35 CENTS.—Men's and Boys' Fancy Trimmed Night Shirts, splendidly made, generously large, all sizes, 12 to 19 inch neck; usually 45 cents.

AT 50 CENTS.—Men's $1.00 Fancy Shirts, with stiff bosoms, striped up and down or cross. Another new assortment for Monday. Sizes 13½ to 17 inch. You will pay 50 cents more in October.

Attractions in Bed Sets and Lace Curtains.

The Upholstery Department, third floor, opens up some more new fall attractions on Monday, novel styles of Curtains, Bed Sets, &c., well worth a visit to see. Then some remarkable price offerings will save you enough money to more than pay you for the time spent in viewing our display.

Ecru Irish Point Bed Sets, extra fine, from 6.00 to 15.00, formerly 12.00 to 30.00.
White Irish Point Bed Sets, ⅓ off from regular prices.
Extraordinary values in Renaissance Bed Sets, very large size, at 18.75, 22.50, 32.50.
75 pairs Marie Antoinette and Renaissance Lace Curtains, only 2 and 3 pairs of a kind, greatly reduced.
150 pairs White Irish Point Curtains, 10 different patterns, at 4.50 for the day only.
100 pairs Point de Paris at 5.00, 7.00 and 9.00.
400 pairs, all new patterns, White Nottingham Curtains at 25 per cent. less than regular values, 1.25, 1.75, 2.25 and 3.25 pair.
2,000 yards Creton at 6c. a yard, reduced from 15c.

A 1-2 Price Opportunity in Silverware.

Section B.

Here is an offering that means very much more to you in interest than cold type can tell. It's a rare lot of genuine Rogers extra plate and weight Silverware, all of the useful kinds of things that everybody can buy to advantage. The closing out of the entire stock of one of the very best makers. These goods cannot be made at such prices. Have a look at them; they are sure to surprise you in value. They are not the cheap Rogers goods often sold as genuine. All extra plate and superior in every way.

Child's Knives, ea. .15
" Forks, " .10
Butter Knives, " .15 to .24
Pie " " .49 to .69
Cake " " .39 to .49
Cream Ladles, " .19 to .29
Jelly Spoons, " .24
Sugar " " .15 to .24
Mustard Spoons, ea. .09
Nut Picks, set of six, .49 to .69
Oyster " " .69 to .85
Table Forks " 1.19
Dessert or Soup Spoons, set of six, .89 to 1.15
Tea Spoons set of six, .49 to .69

Many other things not here mentioned at similar prices.

Small Wares and Dressmakers' Supplies.

An Opening the Season Sale.

Rear of store. Not sent C. O. D.

Black Bias Velveteen Binding, 5 yards, 8c. piece.
Black Bias Velveteen Corduroy Binding, 5 yards, 15c. piece.
Black and Colored Brush Binding, 2c. yard.
Spool Silk, black, 12 spools in a box, 17c.
Corticelli, black, 50 yards, hand silk, 3c. spool.
Stocking Darners, with handles, 4c. each.
Fancy Pin Cushions, 5c. each.
Self-Adjustable Collars, 10c. each.
English Book Pins, 4c. each.
Sheet Pins, 400 pins, 2c. paper.
Princess Dress Stays, in sets, 5c.
Tailors' and Dressmakers' Yard Sticks, 12c. each.
Ever-Ready Skirt Belts, 5c. each.
Mohair Shoe Laces, 1¼ yard long, 10c. dozen.
Mohair Tie Laces, ¼ yard long, 12c. dozen.
Hair Pins, assorted, 1c. card.
Safety Pins, all sizes, black or white, 2c. dozen.
Darning Cotton, black and colors, 4c. dozen cards.
Seamless Dress Shields, GOODYEAR'S GOOD SECONDS,
Size 2, 7c. pair.
Size 3, 10c. pair.
Fine light weight, and rubber-lined, Size 3, 7c. pair.
Chinese Ironing Wax, 7c. dozen.
Large Roll Tape, in black, white and gray, 5c. roll.
Remnants of Belt Lengths, 2c. each.
Popular Spring Hooks and Eyes, 5c. gross.
Satin Belt Hose Supporters, all colors, 7c. pair.

59c. for Children's 89c. School Umbrellas.

The Umbrella man hasn't forgotten his interest in the school children. Here are 600, 22 and 24 inch unique Umbrellas, made especially for the little men and women. They contain all the style and up-to-dateness possible to put in any Umbrella. Paragon frames, steel rods, covered with Cotton Taffeta, silk cases and roll nearly as small as your little finger. Regular little man's handles, the kind that boys like, and twist hooks and loops of fine natural woods for the girls. Cheap at 89c.; for to-morrow 59c. each.

The New Autumn Dress Goods.

There's always something fascinating in seeing the new in anything, and particularly so when you are the first to see it. New stylish things in Dress Fabrics, in large assortments, are already here for your inspection, and here first, of course.

Venetian Cloths, Broadcloths, Cheviots, Tweeds, Homespuns, Zibelines, Camels Hairs, Novelty Plaids, Reversible Suitings, and Golf Cloakings in generous variety and at prices as interesting as the fabrics.

Here are four special items for Monday at 20c. a yard below the regular prices:

AT 49c.—46-in. WHIP CORD in two-tone mixtures.
" 45-in. ROUGH FINISH MIXED CHEVIOTS.
" 43-in. IMPORTED BOURETTE SUITINGS.
" 30-in. HEAVY WEIGHT ALL WOOL CASSIMERES.

And the Black Dress Goods.

They are not forgotten, and alluring. The new fall styles are Crepons, Venetians, Camel's Hair, Zibelines, India Cashmeres, Poplins, Sicilians and Mohairs, as well as a variety of high Novelty weaves that are unnameable. The following are inducements for a call on Monday:

AT 39c.—48-in. ENGLISH MOHAIR BRILLIANTINE, in small figures.
AT 49c.—40-in. ALL-WOOL ARMURES, GRANITES and CREPE weaves.
AT 49c.—45-in. ENGLISH SICILIANS.
AT 59c.—46-in. PEBBLE CHEVIOTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

DAILY, 1 CENT. SUNDAY, 3 CENTS.

THE WEATHER. Showers to-night or to-morrow; fresh easterly winds.

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TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Capt. Dreyfus is calm and confident after the verdict. He asserts that he will be liberated by Oct. 15, inasmuch as his sentence of ten years has been served by the five years' solitary confinement on Devil's Island. M. Demange, Col. Jouaust, and others maintain that the former conviction stands by itself, and has no bearing on the present case. There were no riots in Paris yesterday. A mob stoned the house of Jacques Dreyfus in Belfort. Fifteen were arrested. English papers, in commenting on the verdict, say that the Judges committed a crime, and that Rennes is France's moral Sedan. The Paris Siecle has opened a subscription for a monument to be erected in Rennes to commemorate "this outrage on justice." A movement is on foot in Budapest to boycott the Paris Exposition. Many intending exhibitors have sent notice of withdrawal. The German press describes the verdict as cowardly and impolitic. The Cologne Gazette says: "By this crime the Judges have imposed a line of demarkation between France and the rest of the world." No date has been set for the next meeting of the French Cabinet Council. Duke Joseph Florimond de Loubat, formerly of this city, and now a resident of Paris, has founded a professorship for Americans in the University of Berlin at a cost of 300,000 marks. One new case of bubonic plague is reported from Oporto.—Pages 1 and 2.

Page 1.

Richard Croker said yesterday he favored any rapid transit plan that will give the people what they want.

One man was killed and a companion seriously injured in a wheeling accident at West New York, N. J., yesterday.

A monster water spout, that nearly swamped a fleet of fishing boats, was sighted off Atlantic City yesterday.

A man who left behind no clue to his identity jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday and was killed. His body was not recovered.

Three persons were seriously injured in a collision between a Brooklyn trolley car and a wagon yesterday at Rockaway and Livonia Avenues.

One case of yellow fever of a malignant type was officially reported at Jackson, Miss. At Key West there were twenty-three new cases and two deaths.

A Brooklyn trolley car yesterday jumped the track at Sands and Adams Streets, mowed down an iron fence, and brought up with a crash against the house of Dr. Martin L. Bodkin.

The burning out of a fuse in one of the new motor cars on the Brooklyn Elevated Road yesterday resulted in a fire which almost destroyed the car and caused a panic among the passengers.

Page 2.

The congregation of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday adopted resolutions condemning the Dreyfus verdict and expressing sympathy for the man and his family.

Page 3.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, returned from a European trip yesterday.

Mrs. Irene Brush of Brooklyn will try next month to ride 1,000 miles on her bicycle in less than five days

The steamer Windward of the Peary arctic expedition arrived at Brigus, N. F., with news from the explorer. He was badly frostbitten on a sledge journey, and lost several toes. Much important work has been accomplished.

Page 4.

Two New Jersey State records were broken yesterday at the Vailsburg bicycle track.

The annual athletic games between the Pastime Athletic Club, the Xavier Athletic Association, and the Star Athletic Club were held yesterday at Celtic Park, the first-named club winning.

Page 6.

The embargo on Lake Superior navigation caused by the sinking of the steamer Douglass Houghton in the Soo Passage was lifted yesterday, permitting 200 belated vessels to proceed.

State Controller Morgan has decided against the payment of contractors' claims for extra work on the Erie Canal, holding that the claimants already have received more than the State should have paid them.

Page 7.

The engagement is announced of Miss Amy Bend to Mr. Cortlandt Field Bishop.

Several inter-union contests were brought to the attention of the Central Federated Union at its meeting yesterday.

The body of Mrs. Rose Kingsland, who has been missing since Thursday from her home, 101 Meserole Avenue, Brooklyn, was found yesterday in Newtown Creek.

The Central Federated Union yesterday passed a resolution to the effect that a request should be sent to the Governor, asking for a special session of the Legislature to defeat the Ramapo water job and shorten the term of the Mayor.

Page 10.

The new Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, near Tompkinsville, S. I., was dedicated yesterday by Mgr. Marinelli.

At the closing sessions of the Christian Alliance Convention at Nyack $6,175 was contributed to pay off the indebtedness of $6,500 on the mission building.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 8.

ARIZONA TRAIN ROBBERY.

Four Masked Men Board a Southern Pacific Train at Cachise and Use Dynamite on the Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 10.—Southern Pacific Train No. 10, which left El Paso yesterday afternoon in charge of Conductor Parker and with Engineer Rich at the throttle, was held up and its express car robbed by four outlaws just before midnight Saturday at Cachise, Arizona.

According to the lowest estimate the outlaws secured $2,000, while parties in a position to know say that $10,000 was secured.

Cachise is 233 miles west of El Paso. At 11:10 last night four heavily armed men who had been camping in the vicinity for a day stalked into the agent's office and ordered him to throw up his hands.

Two of the men quickly emptied the office safe. In a few minutes the train would be due, and when the headlight became visible two of the men ran forward, swung on the front of the mail car, and crawling on the tender, covered the engineer and fireman.

Messenger Adair threw open the door of his express car compartment. He was ordered out of the car and vacated it without protest. The conductor and two brakemen were also sent back at the points of guns.

The mail and express cars were cut loose and the engineer ordered to pull ahead. A mile beyond Cachise the train was stopped. Dynamite was produced and applied to the safe.

Three distinct explosions were heard by the anxious trainmen at the station, and then there was silence. Half an hour later the engine came back. The engineer said the robbers had exploded three charges of dynamite before they succeeded in wrecking the safe. They had looted the safe, and they must have secured considerable gold and silver coin, for they had all they could carry when they left the car. Posses have already gone in pursuit.

Maxet Summons Senator Rice.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Senator Jacob Rice of this city has been subpœnaed to appear before the Maxet Investigating Committee on Thursday in New York City.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power. —Adv.

PANIC ON ELEVATED ROAD

Motor Car on Brooklyn Line Almost Destroyed by Fire.

DUE TO FUSE BURNING OUT

Passengers Made a Wild Rush for the Doors, but Were Restrained—House Awnings Set Ablaze.

The burning out of a fuse in one of the new motor cars on the Fifth Avenue line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad yesterday afternoon resulted in a fire which almost destroyed the car, badly damaged the car it was drawing, and caused a panic among the passengers on the train. The accident was the first of its kind in connection with the new "third rail" system in operation on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad.

The accident happened at 2:30 o'clock, at Fifth Avenue and First Street. Motor Car No. 403, drawing a regular passenger car, was on its way from the Bridge to Bay Ridge. As the train drew out of the Union Street Station the passengers in the motor car detected the smell of burning woodwork, and sparks were seen flickering under one of the seats.

Directly under this seat and beneath the bottom of the car was the motor box. A few blocks further on the car began to fill with smoke, and the passengers began to get uneasy. Suddenly there was a hissing noise, a vivid flash, and the woodwork over the motor box was all aflame. The motor fuse had burned out, and the freed electricity had set fire to the floor of the car.

The train had then reached First Street. It was brought to a standstill, and an attempt was made to stamp out the blaze. The flames, however, spread rapidly along the rattan seats of the car and leaped up to and fired the oiled wood on the sides. There were about seventy passengers in the car, and they became panic stricken. A rush was made for the doors, but the guards and the cooler-headed passengers succeeded in calming the excited ones, and all were allowed to file through into the rear car.

The fire in the motor car burned fiercely, and the entire car was soon ablaze. The rear car became threatened, and the badly frightened passengers climbed down on to the foot paths, running parallel with the track on either side, and made their way back to the Union Street Station. The train crew had great difficulty in keeping some of the passengers from stepping on the "third rail," charged with 500 volts of electricity, the power by which the trains are operated.

In the meantime an alarm of fire had been sent in, and the reserves of the Fifth Avenue Police Station were called out. The policemen assisted the passengers in getting down to the street, and kept the street clear under the burning train. Three ambulances, which had been called out in the belief that they were needed, arrived on the scene with the fire engines, and the greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood.

Sparks from the burning cars fell upon several awnings over store windows on Fifth Avenue, and set fire to them. The occupants of the houses roundabout became badly scared and fled from their apartments, several families, in fact, setting to work removing their household goods. The firemen, however, made short work of the blaze on the train, and also of the awning fires. The damage to the cars, which were removed to the Thirty-sixth Street yard, was estimated at about $3,000.

Immediately following the Bay Ridge train was a crowded Coney Island train. The passengers on this became greatly excited when the train ahead was discovered to be on fire.

TROLLEY BUMPS INTO A HOUSE.

Brooklyn Car Jumps the Track, Mows Down an Iron Fence, and Disturbs a Family Dinner.

The eccentricities of Brooklyn trolley cars long ago ceased to excite wonder in that borough, but when a Fifth Avenue car took it into its head yesterday to leave the tracks and attempt to get into a house it caused some surprise. The owner of the house in particular was both surprised and annoyed. He was at dinner with his family, and the efforts of the trolley car to get into his dining room rudely interrupted the course of the meal.

This incident happened at Sands and Adams Streets. Car No. 2,258 of the Fifth Avenue line descending the grade on Adams Street jumped the switch at Sands Street, bumped over the tracks on the latter thoroughfare, and brought up with a crash against the front of the house at 52 Sands Street, occupied by Dr. Martin L. Bodkin. The Bodkin family were undecided as to whether an earthquake had occurred or a meteor had struck the house.

The car after leaving the tracks had leaped the curb on the opposite side of the street, and mowed down an iron fence in front of Dr. Bodkin's house, striking the front of the building with much force.

There were about a dozen passengers on the car, and all were tossed about and thrown against one another. No one was injured, but the front of the car was badly damaged. A wrecking crew was sent for, and the car was pulled out of Dr. Bodkin's front yard and replaced on the rails. The accident caused a long delay to traffic.

HURT IN TROLLEY CAR CRASH.

Wagon Upset in Brooklyn and Three Persons Seriously Injured.

Three persons were seriously injured in a collision between a Brooklyn trolley car and a wagon yesterday. The accident happened at Rockaway and Livonia Avenues.

Car No. 300 of the Canarsie line ran into the rear of a wagon driven by Nathan Frieberg, fifty-four years old, of 186 Madison Street, Manhattan, upsetting it. Frieberg and his son Benjamin, fifteen years old, who was also in the wagon, were thrown to the street. Both of Frieberg's hips and his left leg were fractured, and probably his skull. The boy received a fracture of the right wrist and a lacerated wound of the left thigh.

Alice Leith, seventeen years old, of Canarsie, a passenger on the car, was thrown from her seat, and received injuries about her arms and chest. All three were attended by Ambulance Surgeon Shields of St. Mary's Hospital, to which place the Friebergs were removed. Miss Leith was taken home. The motorman of the car was arrested on a charge of criminal negligence.

Engineer Killed Near Tiona, Penn.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 10.—Two freight trains collided head on on the Philadelphia and Erie Road, near Tiona, this morning. Eighteen cars were wrecked and piled on the track. Engineer Henry H. Gerlach of Erie was crushed under his engine and killed, and Fireman William G. Schaaf of Erie was hurt so badly that he can live but a few hours.

FISHING PARTY'S CLOSE CALL.

Boat Upset in Atlantic City Surf, and Only One Man Could Swim.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 10.—As a party of fishermen on board the smack Ella was returning from a successful morning trip their craft was caught by a high sea and overturned in the surf. George Peak, the Captain of the boat, was the only member who could swim, and had great difficulty in saving his companions, who included Charles E. Robinson, George Holden, and George Bates of Brooklyn.

The latter were separated from the boat as it went over, and the men were caught in a strong undertow. The life guards were somewhat delayed in going to the party's aid on account of the high seas. All were finally landed safely. Several hundred pounds of fish were lost overboard as was all the loose rigging.

MONSTER WATER SPOUT.

Nearly Swamped a Fleet of Fishing Boats Off Atlantic City—Raged Within Three Miles of Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 10.—A monster water spout, that nearly swamped a fleet of fishing boats, was sighted off this city this morning. For three-quarters of an hour it raged within three miles from shore, when it passed on south.

Its formation was at first that of a huge balloon, a vortex 300 feet in diameter at top and bottom, and contracted in the centre, rising to a height of about 200 feet to a wide, black cloud, edged with vapor that looked like smoke. The spout was within a mile of the yachts of Abraham Casto and George Doughty before any of the fishermen saw its true nature.

On board of Mr. Casto's boat were George J. Fisher and James Hogan of New York, R. M. Sherman of Washington, and Dr. E. M. Packard and Dr. Walter Shoemaker of this city. They report that when the spout passed, the ocean appeared to be on fire, the waves resembling flames in the morning sunlight.

An unknown steamship and a tug and several barges avoided the water spout by altering their courses. As it disappeared the single vortex divided into three, making two perfect arches.

GIFT OF THE DUKE DE LOUBAT.

Former Resident of New York Founds an American Professorship at Berlin with 300,000 Marks.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The National Zeitung says:

"Duke Joseph Florimond de Loubat, a resident of Paris, has founded a professorship in the University of Berlin for Americans at a cost of 300,000 marks. The Emperor must confirm the foundation before it is valid."

The Duke de Loubat was born in this city Jan. 21, 1831, and inherited a large fortune. He traveled extensively, belonged to many scientific societies, received many decorations, and spent much of his time in Paris.

When in this city he lived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and belonged to the Knickerbocker, Union, Union League, New York Yacht, University, and Tuxedo Clubs, the American Geographical Society, the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He gave munificently to the Catholic Church, and in 1888 the Pope conferred on him the rank of Count, and in 1893 made him a Duke.

The Duke has published an autobiography entitled "Le Duc de Loubat, 1831-94," in which he describes his life and family history, and tells of the degrees and decorations conferred by European universities and South American republics upon the Loubats.

In 1866 he was an attaché of the Wurtemberg Legation in Paris, and when the United States Government sent a special embassy to St. Petersburg to thank the Czar for Russia's neutral attitude during the civil war he went as Secretary, and published a book on the work of the embassy. In 1898 he gave to Columbia University a piece of real estate then valued at $1,100,000 contingent upon the granting to him of an annuity of $60,000 for the remainder of his life by the Trustees of the university.

In the latter part of November, 1893, while in the Union League Club, he had trouble with Henry Turnbull, who charged him with having made an improper reference to a woman who was passing along Fifth Avenue and who was known to both men, and said that a man who used such language was not fit to be in a gentlemen's club.

Duke de Loubat denied the truth of the charge, and when the incident became public the Governors of the club at a regular meeting decided to expel him. He appealed to the courts, and Justice Van Vorst sustained the Governors' decision. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals, which reversed the decision, and ordered the club to reinstate him. Then Duke de Loubat made charges against Turnbull, which resulted in Mrs. Turnbull suing the latter for divorce.

ALL FOUR HAVE YELLOW FEVER.

Condition of J. M. Burley, One of the Lampasas's Passengers, Serious.

Health Officer Doty reported last night that all of the four patients removed to Swinburne Island last Friday from the Mallory Line steamer Lampasas have developed yellow fever. The Lampasas arrived on Thursday from Galveston and Key West, and the health authorities at Quarantine at once discovered that J. M. Burley, one of the passengers, had yellow fever. Three other passengers, Anna and Minnie Zimetbaum and F. Agolazogs, were ill with suspicious symptoms. The two women and two men were transferred to Swinburne Island.

Dr. Doty announced yesterday that Burley was in a dangerous condition, having the disease in its most malignant form. He was heavily inoculated with the yellow fever serum, more of the fluid being injected than in any other case under the observation of the health authorities. The two Zimetbaum sisters were inoculated yesterday afternoon, and it was said that Agolazoga would be treated with the serum during the evening. His case is comparatively mild.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

One Case of a Malignant Type at Jackson Officially Reported.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 10.—One case of yellow fever in this city was reported officially this afternoon. The patient is D. P. Porter, the City Clerk. Dr. Murray of the Marine Hospital Service confirms the diagnosis, and his report to Surgeon General Wyman says that the case is of a very malignant type. The patient is not expected to live through the night.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 10.—The City of Meridian to-night quarantined against all places infected with yellow fever. This will have the effect of preventing the United States Circuit Court from convening in this city to-morrow. Judge Niles and Marshal Combs, who were in Jackson to-day, telegraphed the local authorities for permission to enter the city, but Mayor Dahl promptly refused and instructed the officers not to permit any one from an infected point to enter Meridian.

GLOOMY FEELING AT KEY WEST.

Two More Yellow Fever Deaths and Twenty-three New Cases.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 10.—Twenty-three new cases of yellow fever and two deaths have been reported in the last twenty-four hours.

The situation is still very gloomy. Large numbers of persons are being sent to the detention camp at Dry Tortugas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Marine Hospital Service has a dispatch from Key West giving the total yellow fever cases reported up to date as 155, with ten deaths.

Suspicious Illness Near Port Tampa.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 10.—Dr. Porter, State Health Officer, has wired that there are suspicious cases of sickness at Port Tampa City, supposed to be yellow fever, and one death has occurred. The cases are at a hospital in Port Tampa City, nine miles from Port Tampa. A telegram from the representatives of the State Board of Health at Port Tampa says there is no suspicious case there.

No More Fever Cases at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—President Souch of the State Board of Health to-night issued the following yellow fever bulletin:

No new cases. Third case improving. Dr. Gant wires that the isolation at Mississippi City is perfect.

The New York Central Announces

That commencing to-day the Saratoga Limited will run between New York and Albany only, stopping at Tarrytown, Peekskill, Garrison, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Staatsburgh, Rhinecliff, and Hudson. Coaches and parlor car. Arrive Albany, 9:35 P. M.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

Aspect of Affairs More Peaceful, but Both Sides Continue to Make Warlike Preparations.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—It is understood that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller will start for Cape Town on Saturday. The Indian authorities are chartering steamers to transport troops to South Africa as rapidly as possible.

Although the aspect of affairs is more peaceful, the special dispatches from Johannesburg report the greatest anxiety there. Fifteen hundred people left town on Saturday, and it is proposed to transfer the business of the Stock Exchange to Cape Town. The Johannesburg Town Council is appealing to the Government for power to start relief works to meet the exceptional distress.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein reports the distribution of arms and a considerable exodus to Cape Colony. According to this correspondent, the Boers are massing on the frontiers and there is no abatement of war preparations in the Transvaal.

FATAL BICYCLE ACCIDENT.

Eugene Hauck Killed and a Companion on a Tandem Injured at West New York, N. J.

Eugene Hauck, twenty-three years old, of 72 West Ninety-eighth Street, New York, was instantly killed at West New York, N. J., yesterday, in a bicycle accident. Charles Heilmann, twenty-one years old, of 161 East Fourth Street, New York, was seriously but not fatally injured.

The young men were chums. They started for a tandem ride through North Hudson. Hauck occupied the front seat. They crossed the Hudson River by way of a Hoboken ferry and went up the Paterson Plank Road to Union Hill and so on to the Hudson Boulevard. At West New York they turned into the new loop of the boulevard. This loop makes an abrupt turn, almost at right angles, as it passes Monitor Park. Being strangers, Hauck and Heilmann were not aware of this. They were spinning along with their heads down behind a group of cyclers and did not see the turn until they reached it. They were going at full speed. Before they could turn or check their headway they dashed across the turn and crashed into an electric light pole.

Hauck's head struck the pole. His skull was crushed and he died almost instantly. Heilman was thrown over the handlebar against the pole. His collarbone was broken, he received a severe scalp wound, and his body was a mass of contusions. He was conveyed to a house near by, where he was attended by Dr. Justin and was afterward removed to Christ Hospital, Jersey City.

Hauck's body was taken to Neckar's undertaking establishment at Union Hill and his friends were notified.

GIRL BICYCLIST'S ESCAPE.

Run Over by an Ambulance and Suffers No Injury.

Lillian Nykirk of 111 Ninth Avenue, twelve years old, was knocked down and run over by a St. Vincent's Hospital ambulance while riding her bicycle in Hudson Street yesterday afternoon, and although the ambulance was rushing along to get a case and the wheels passed directly over the girl's body, she was not injured in the least.

The accident happened at Charles and Hudson Streets. The girl was riding up Hudson Street along the asphalt strip that borders the curb. She didn't hear the clang of the ambulance gong as it came tearing down Charles Street on the asphalt. She ran directly in front of the horse and the driver could not stop the vehicle. She was knocked down and the two wheels on one side of the ambulance passed over her and her wheel.

As quickly as he could the driver brought the horse to a halt and Dr. Farrell, who was riding behind, leaped out and picked the girl up. To the great astonishment of the doctor and of the crowd that quickly gathered, the girl was not hurt a bit. The doctor examined her carefully for fear that she might have internal injuries that she did not feel on account of the shock.

The bicycle was smashed out of shape and this was probably the saving of the girl. It is thought that the steel tubing protected her from injury.

AGITATION AGAINST AMERICA.

Press of Latin Republic Says the United States Intends to Annex All of South America.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 10.—Private advices received here from Brazil show that the Government there has been greatly influenced by the accounts regarding the alleged secret understanding between the Bolivian and the United States Governments, according to which the latter power was to take over the territory on the upper Amazon claimed by Bolivia, a region rich in rubber.

It is alleged in Rio de Janeiro that American naval officers have reconnoitred and roughly surveyed the region, and sent their secret reports to Washington. It was first charged that Mr. Bryan, United States Minister to Brazil, was a party to the agreement with Bolivia, but it is now said that the Bolivian secret agent, named Uthoff, made the agreement with the United States Consul at Para.

There is some doubt about this, but such is the belief of the Brazilian newspapers and people, and the Argentine press has begun, instigated by European residents, to set up the cry that the colossus of the north is moving southward and intends to control and ultimately annex all South America, and so diligent has been the propaganda of this story that the newspapers in Mexico, of the clerical stripe, have taken it up editorially, predicting the absorption of all this hemisphere by the greedy and land-hungry Americans who are acquiring lands in Brazil and Peru and who will soon be able to afford the Washington Government a pretext for attempting to overthrow the South American Governments.

The Buenos Ayres Standard, controlled by British subjects, asserts that President Roca's visit to Brazil was to consult with the President of that country with a view to mutual defense against the Yankees.

There is no doubt that the Spanish and European Governments generally have given their organs in Latin America the hint to publish articles designed to embitter South and Central America against the United States and its people, and break up the growing sentiment in favor of Pan-Americanism, which is greatly dreaded by European commercial interests so strongly intrenched in South America, where American interests have few newspaper champions and defenders. It is shrewdly calculated that by persistent newspaper attacks on the United States the Americans can be gotten into high disfavor, and that concessions will be refused them.

The journey of William McElroy Curtis, formerly of the Bureau of American Republics, to Peru and Bolivia is reported to be in the nature of a secret mission for his Government. There is a profoundly suspicious sentiment developing in Latin America regarding the designs of the United States, whose power is dreaded and whose Administration is accused of cherishing imperialistic projects on this continent.

The remarkable unanimity of the Mexican clerical sheets and the South American journals of all classes in dealing with this matter makes it clear that it is a prearranged campaign with a view to exciting ill-will against the Americans of the great Republic of North America.

BOY PICKS UP A LIVE WIRE.

Joseph Wilson of Brooklyn Receives Probably Fatal Injuries.

Joseph Wilson, seven years old, of 189 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, picked up a live electric wire which had fallen in front of the house last evening and was so badly shocked that he may die. He was playing with other children around the fallen wire when he seized it and could not let go.

Policeman McGreery of the Fourth Avenue Station was near by, and hearing the child's screams ran to the rescue. The boy's clothes were on fire. McGreery snatched off his coat and smothered the flames.

An ambulance was summoned from the Norwegian Hospital and young Wilson, unconscious, was taken there. The physicians say the boy is suffering from shock and burns.

CROKER ON RAPID TRANSIT

Favors Plan and Thinks City Will Be Able to Build the Road.

NEXT ASSEMBLY DEMOCRATIC

Believes Platt Knows Something of the Ramapo Grab—Praises Holahan and Dalton.

When Richard Croker was submitting himself to the ordeal of being interviewed soon after his sudden return to the city on Saturday, he refused to say anything about rapid transit, remarking that he was not sufficiently in touch with its newer phases. He consented yesterday, however, to talk on the subject. Asked what he thought of the contract for the construction of the underground road approved by Mr. Whalen, he said:

"I haven't seen it and don't know what it is. I haven't talked with Mr. Whalen since I got back. But I favor, and always will favor, any rapid transit plan that will give the people what they want."

Mr. Croker was asked whether he thought the proposed tunnel the best solution of the rapid transit problem.

"That is a question for the engineers to decide," was the answer. "I will support the most feasible scheme."

"Do you think the city is able to build the underground road?"

"Yes, I think so. I believe the city should own all public franchises. I have said that before, and there is no use of my repeating it now."

In response to a question about the next Legislature, Mr. Croker said he thought the chances were good for a Democratic majority in the next Assembly.

Mr. Croker listened with apparent interest to a description of the efforts of the Republican organization to bring about an alliance with the independents on Assembly and Aldermanic nominations. He was told of the apparent failure of those efforts in Mr. Mazet's district, the Nineteenth, and asked whether, in case the Citizens' Union should nominate Perez M. Stewart or some other independent Democrat in that district, Tammany would indorse him.

"If he was a Democrat, I wouldn't be surprised if we did," said Mr. Croker. He added, however, that no programme on Fall nominations had yet been arranged by the leaders.

"In case the Citizens' Union should desire to consult with the leaders of Tammany Hall about nominations, would they be accommodated?"

"Certainly."

Reverting to the Ramapo water contract, about which he professed total ignorance on Saturday, Mr. Croker paid high tributes to President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements and Water Commissioner Dalton.

"I have known Maurice Holahan a great many years," he said, "and I know him to be absolutely honest. If he supported the Ramapo scheme, he did it with no ulterior motive."

Mr. Croker referred to Commissioner Dalton in much the same language, and repeated his declaration that, if there is anything crooked in the Ramapo matter, Tammany Hall will ferret it out and punish the guilty men. When his attention was called to the fact that Frank H. Platt had been summoned before the Mazet committee to tell what he knows about the Ramapo Water Company, he said:

"If it is true, as reported, that Thomas C. Platt pushed the original Ramapo scheme through the Legislature, it might be a good plan to subpœna him. I understand that the scheme could never have gone through without his support."

The Tammany Chief continued yesterday to parry all inquiries as to where he spent his vacation. All the information he would vouchsafe on that subject was that he had not traveled more than 200 miles on land during the whole of his three weeks' absence. This seemed to dispose of the stories which located him in Michigan in the Adirondacks and in Saratoga.

Except to attend early mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral in the morning Mr. Croker did not leave the Democratic Club during the day. The club was deserted during the early afternoon, and Mr. Croker paced up and down the central corridor alone, apparently wrapped in deep thought. Later on Tammany leaders and city officeholders crowded in, giving the appearance of a reception in honor of the returned chieftain. Mayor Van Wyck was there, and after they had had a talk Mr. Croker explained that it was the first time they had met since he sailed for Europe.

The Tammany leader said that he expected to spend a part of every day at Tammany Hall from now until the close of the campaign.

FATAL LEAP FROM THE BRIDGE.

Man Who Leaves Behind No Clue to His Identity Jumps from the Central Span and Sinks.

A man leaped to death from the central span of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning. Who he was or what his motive was in making the fatal leap no one knows. Two boys on a dock near Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, saw the man jump, saw his body turn over and over in the air in its swift descent, strike the water with a splash, float for an instant motionless, and then disappear.

The boys are Philip Saling and Julius Oberhaffer, both of whom live at St. Vincent's Home, 7 Poplar Street, Brooklyn. They told what they had seen to the bridge police, but the latter had already been informed that a man had probably leaped from the bridge. This information was furnished by Walter Poe of 244 West Twenty-second Street, Manhattan; George Barduch of 415 West Twenty-sixth Street, and Thomas Jones of 141 East Eighth Street. The three are in the employ of Dodd's Express Company.

According to their story they were crossing from Brooklyn to Manhattan in an express wagon shortly after 8 o'clock, and had just entered the bridge roadway when a poorly dressed man asked them for a ride. They granted his request, and the stranger climbed into the wagon. They paid no more attention to the man until they had reached the middle of the bridge, when they discovered that he was missing from the wagon.

The man had left behind him in the wagon his hat, coat, and shoes. Jones called the attention of Roundsman Brady of the bridge police to the matter, and the policeman took the three expressmen to the Bridge Police Station, where they told the Sergeant in charge of the stranger's singular disappearance. The police at once concluded the man had leaped from the bridge, and an investigation was begun.

Jones, the driver of the express wagon, described the man as about twenty-five years old, six feet in height, and weighing about 150 pounds. He had a sandy mustache and blonde hair. All of his clothing was of a dark color. The coat and hat left behind by the jumper were worn and faded. The shoes were torn and were without laces.

The two boys—Saling and Oberhaffer—told the police they were hanging about a dock just south of Catharine Ferry when they saw the jumper swing himself out over the side rail of the north roadway of the bridge and plunge downward. He turned about a dozen complete revolutions in the air and struck the water full on his back. He appeared to have been stunned, the boys said, and floated motionless for a moment before sinking. There was no boat near the spot where the bridge jumper struck, the boys declared.

Rush at Nixon's Shipyard.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 10.—The Nixon Shipyard is so rushed with work that men were busy all day yesterday on the mammoth new automatic coal-weighing and delivering barge now in course of construction. The tower on this vessel is over seventy feet from the deck of the boat, and when housed it will look like a monster grain elevator. The yards are now working on full time. All the strikers have returned and new men are being put to work every day.

"Day Line" tells in two words the history of the most delightful one day's journey in the world.

DEWEY SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

The Admiral Left Gibraltar for This Port on the Cruiser Olympia Yesterday Afternoon.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 10.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey, sailed this afternoon for New York.

SUNDAY WORK ON DEWEY ARCH.

Sculptors on the Scene in Order to Rush the Construction.

The sculptors, who have been so tireless in their work on the Dewey Arch, were on hand early yesterday morning, in spite of the fact of its being Sunday, in order to push the work still further. As early as 9 o'clock five of the leading sculptors were at Madison Square Garden superintending the work of modeling.

They afterward went over to the arch and assisted in the work there. The sculptors went away about noon and they left the work to several plasterers to continue. During the afternoon two of the sculptors returned and managed the work.

Many thousand persons seemed to take advantage of the day and went to view the arch. They stood around in hundreds discussing its rapid construction and praising the rapidity of the workmen.

Dewey's Welcome from the Bridge.

Four men were at work yesterday stringing wires between the poles which have been placed on the south roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge. These wires will form the groundwork on which the words of welcome to Dewey in electric lights and the fireworks which will be displayed on the evening of the naval parade day will be constructed.

SEEKING CHOCTAW BRIDES.

White Men Anxious to Share in the Allotment of Indian Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 10.—Tams Bixby of the Dawes Commission, who is in Kansas City, says that there has been a great rush of white men to obtain Choctaw brides in the last few days, in consequence of a ruling by the commission that intermarriages after Sept. 10 would not entitle intermarried whites to participate in the allotment.

The price for a Choctaw license for an intermarriage is $100, but the thrifty whites who wed Choctaws will receive 550 acres of land apiece as dividends upon their investments. It is estimated that every one of the 16,000 Indians of that tribe will get that amount of land, so that impecunious whites have no trouble in borrowing the price of a marriage license by pledging their prospective allotments.

GOVERNOR PLEADS WITH A MOB.

Mississippi Executive Endeavoring to Prevent a Lynching.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 10.—Upon receipt of a report yesterday that a mob was gathering at Brandon and Raleigh, to lynch a white prisoner, John McAlpine, who was to have been taken from the Brandon jail to Smith County for trial on the charge of murder, Gov. McLauren left the city at once, and reached Brandon late last night. He left instructions for the Mississippi Rifles to follow him on the morning train to escort the prisoner to Smith County. The militiamen were at the station when the train arrived, and were ready to get aboard, when a message from the Governor instructed them to await further orders. A later message says that the Governor left in a buggy this afternoon for Smith County to endeavor to induce the mob to disperse. Smith County is the Governor's old home.

McAlpine is charged with the murder of John Thornton while en route from church.

SUIT OVER NEWARK GAS STOCK.

C. R. and F. R. Walters Want $200,000 from Fidelity Trust Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—Christian R. and Frederick R. Walters, who were large holders of gas stock prior to the consolidation, have begun suit in the Supreme Court at Trenton against the Fidelity Trust Company of this city for $150,000 and $50,000, respectively, which they claim, represents the difference paid to them for their stock and that paid to some others.

The Messrs. Walters sold to the Fidelity Company, which was buying for the syndicate, over 600 shares of gas stock at $157.13. It was stipulated that in case any of the stockholders of the Newark Gas Company received a higher price for their stock the plaintiffs were to receive from the Fidelity Company the difference in price on each share sold by them.

When the plaintiffs learned Cornelius Zabriskie had received from the Fidelity Company $308.87 per share for 972 shares they made a demand for the difference between the price paid them and the price paid to Zabriskie, which was an increase of $151.74 per share. The demand was refused, and they then brought suit.

LAWYER'S MARRIAGE ANNULLED

Former New York Merchant's Daughter Released by Justice Barnard.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 10.—Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court has granted a decree annulling the marriage of Mary I. Drysdale to John D. Hawkes, formerly a New York lawyer. The plaintiff's father, Mr. Drysdale, is a retired New York merchant and wealthy.

In 1893 Mrs. Drysdale's attention was called in some way to Hawkes, who was ill and said he was suffering from consumption. She took him into her house and kept him there for nearly a year. Shortly after he left Mary Drysdale, then but sixteen years of age, met Hawkes with a woman named Osborne on Fifth Avenue, New York, and she afterward called upon Mrs. Osborne. In December, 1893, Mrs. Osborne, who had then moved to Brooklyn, sent for Mary to spend a day with her. She accepted the invitation and shortly after she arrived at the Osborne house Hawkes came in. At dinner that evening the Osbornes induced Mary to drink some claret. Afterward they went out for a walk and the Osbornes took her to a rectory, where she was married to Hawkes. She returned home the next day, but kept the story from her parents for a year. She has never seen her husband but three times since the marriage and they have never lived together.

Justice Barnard, on proof of the facts, annulled the marriage. The defendant is now in Mexico.

Made Captain of Volunteers.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 10.—Terrence E. Murphy of this city, who was appointed two weeks ago as First Lieutenant in the Forty-sixth United States Volunteers, recently recruited for service in the Philippines, was yesterday promoted to be Captain in the same regiment. He was Captain of Company I, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., for five years.

Government Employe Had Bad Money.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 10.—Stephen Hall, an employe at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, was arrested here this afternoon, charged with passing a twenty-dollar counterfeit bill. Hall came here to spend Sunday and to-day gave the bill to George F. Bates of the Seaview Excursion House in payment for some refreshments. Protesting his innocence, Hall was locked up to await a hearing on Monday. He is said to have a family living in Philadelphia.

Change of Time on Sandy Hook Route.
The steamer "St. Johns" of the Sandy Hook route will be withdrawn for the season on and after Tuesday, September 12th. Beginning on that date steamers of the Sandy Hook route will leave New York, Pier 8 North River, as follows: 4:30 and 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, and 4:30 P. M. Sundays at 10:00 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
Change of time will also take place on the All Rail Route on above date.—Adv.

DREYFUS EXPECTS AN EARLY RELEASE

Is Confident of Regaining His Liberty by Oct.

declare that the vote of 5 to 2 was not given by mutual agreement, but because the two Judges voted in his favor from a conviction of his innocence.

The present procedure is the application for revision, signed by Dreyfus to-day. It will be sent to Paris. The clerk of the court-martial must send a complete dossier of the trial, including all the documents submitted. A reporter will be appointed to examine it minutely and ascertain whether there be any flaw in the proceedings. The result will be submitted to the Court of Revision, which will maintain or annul the sentence.

POLIC READY TO PROTECT HIM.

An interesting fact developed to-day is that the police had taken every precaution to get Dreyfus safely out of Rennes in the event of acquittal, in which case, it was unanimously agreed, there would have been serious disorder and probably an attempt upon his life.

The police had arranged to conduct him back to the military prison after the verdict with the same precautions as during the trial. He was to have been given civilian attire and a false beard, and then to have left the prison by the small door of the recruiting office leading to the Avenue de la Gare. No one would have expected him to leave through that building, which is attached to the military prison, and, thanks to the disguise, the police hoped he would reach the station safely, where a special train was waiting to rush him off before the crowd could have learned of his leaving the prison.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

No Date Set for the Next Conference—Delcasse Denies He Sent German Statement to Jouaust.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, was visited this morning by most of his colleagues. The date of the next Cabinet Council has not yet been fixed. President Loubet will probably not return to Rambouillet for several days.

To-morrow Maitre Demange will visit M. Waldeck-Rousseau and submit a number of legal questions arising out of the Dreyfus trial.

A semi-official note has been issued denying the assertion of the morning papers that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, transmitted to Col. Jouaust, the President of the court-martial, through M. Paleologue, Friday's statement by the Reichs Anzeiger repeating the disavowals of Count von Munster and Count von Buelow of German relations with Dreyfus. The note also denies that M. Delcassé asked Germany to issue the statement.

VERDICT STUPEFIES BERLIN.

Cologne Gazette Says Dreyfus Case Will Form a Barrier Between France and Other Nations.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The Dreyfus verdict causes a feeling almost of stupefaction in Berlin. It had been hoped that the statement of the Reichs Anzeiger, as emanating directly from Emperor William, would have rendered impossible the repetition of what is described as "one of the greatest judicial and political crimes of any age."

It is universally agreed that the second verdict is a grave political blunder, a violation of the laws of civilization, and an act of moral cowardice which the world will find it difficult to pardon.

The German press unanimously describes the verdict as cowardly and impolitic, not to say criminal. The Cologne Gazette says: "It is a cowardly verdict, in the barbarous spirit of the middle ages. By this crime the Judges have imposed a line of demarkation between France and the rest of the world, which, although it will not prevent diplomatic intercourse or stay the common exchange of products, will, according to all the notions of right, justice, honor, tolerance, and ethics which the civilized world bears with it in the twentieth century, form a barrier only to be removed by time and laborious effort."

The other leading journals comment upon the verdict in similar strains.

ENGLISH HISSES FOR VERDICT.

London Press, Pulpit, and People Indignant Over the Finding of the Dreyfus Judges.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—It would be difficult to describe adequately the indignation the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial has evoked everywhere in England. The excitement in the Jewish quarters of London is only natural. Special prayers were offered throughout Saturday in all the synagogues on behalf of Dreyfus, and as soon as the verdict was known Jews and Jewesses were seen at every street corner, expressing execration, and many sobbing bitterly.

At the music halls, especially the Palace Theatre, where cinematograph pictures of the incidents and leading actors of the Dreyfus affair were exhibited, the news was greeted with groans and hisses. In the French quarter of London there was much excitement, accompanied by some street fighting.

In almost all the places of public worship yesterday pulpit references were made to the verdict. Canon Scott-Holland, at St. Paul's Cathedral, said:

"A nation is on its trial. France stands at the judgment bar. All civilization is waiting to know whether to-morrow's news may add anything to qualify the naked cruelty of a bare telegram, anything to relieve staggered conscience."

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the well-known Wesleyan divine, preaching at St. James's Hall, said:

"Five unhappy Judges have already taken their places, in the judgment of the human race, beside Judas, Pilate, Judge Jeffries, and other soul murderers. They have sentenced their victim to a decade of imprisonment, but they have decreed themselves forever to the scorn, derision, and execration of the human race. Unless France shakes off this infamy, she will be left without an ally or a friend."

The Rev. Arthur Robins, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, preaching at Holy Trinity, Windsor, said:

"The civilized world is aghast at this great crime of five abject Judges."

The Daily Mail says: "Rennes is France's moral Sedan."

The Daily Graphic says: "The Rennes verdict to live forever as the supreme effort of human wrong-headedness."

The Daily Chronicle says that Mercier issues from the case one of the blackest scoundrels in history.

The Daily News remarks: "It is no longer Dreyfus, but France herself that is on trial."

The Morning Post declares that "the mitigation of the sentence will be interpreted all the world over as evidence that the Judges who condemned Dreyfus really believe him innocent."

The Daily Telegraph says: "This infamous judgment disgraces France, dishonors her army, insults the Kaiser, and offends the best principles of humanity. There seems nothing left for France but a revolution and a war that will reduce her to the level of Spain."

The Standard says: "We are watching by the sick-bed of a great nation, none knowing what new and deadly form the malady may assume."

The Times observes: "We do not hesitate to pronounce it the grossest and most appalling prostitution of justice the world has witnessed in modern times. All the outrageous scandals which marked the course of the trial pale into insignificance beside the crowning scandal of the verdict."

With the exception of the Jesuit organs in Rome and the anti-Semite papers, the press of the whole world is ringing with execration. Even the Russian press joins in the chorus, although perhaps the Jews are nowhere more hated than in Russia. The Judges are everywhere described as criminals, and gloomy speculations are indulged as to what future is in store for France.

The German press is especially indignant, the National Zeitung remarking that "even the worst enemy of France could not have wished what has happened."

Papers of all nationalities fall in with the idea of boycotting the exhibition.

REVISIONISTS ARE INDIGNANT.

Siecle Says Victory Will Rest with Court of Cassation—Mob Stones Jacques Dreyfus's House.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The day has been one of absolute quietude, with no public excitement, not even in the Rue de Chabrol. There was a rainfall this afternoon, and the streets were practically deserted.

The revisionist press comments upon the verdict with the deepest indignation, declaring that the battle between the civil and military courts will continue until the victory rests with the Court of Cassation.

The Siècle has opened a subscription to erect an expiatory monument in front of the Palace of Justice at Rennes to remind future generations of this outrage on justice.

The Temps, referring to the rumor that the court-martial signed a recommendation to mercy, but only as regards degradation from military rank, says the mere mention of extenuating circumstances proves that the Judges had doubts of which the accused should have received the benefit, and it urges the Revisionists to remember that, in order to demand justice from the country, it is necessary first of all to act with calmness.

The Gaulois says: "A great movement of renaissance will spring from the Dreyfus case."

Slight disturbances occurred yesterday at Marseilles and Belfort after the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial was published. The demonstrators stoned the residence of M. Jacques Dreyfus, brother of the condemned, at Belfort, breaking the windows and otherwise damaging the structure. Many persons were arrested in both places.

One of the two members of the court-martial who favored acquittal is Capt. Beauvais. Three names are mentioned for the other.

COMMISSIONER PECK'S VIEWS.

Says the Fair Will Prove an Important Factor in Preventing a Revolution in France.

Special to The New York Times.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Sept. 10.—F. W. Peck, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, says: "I have felt from the beginning of the agitation caused by the Dreyfus trial that the coming exposition will prove an important factor in preventing a revolution and the overthrow of the French Republic.

"There has been already invested in the exposition about $20,000,000, and the bonds representing this investment are largely distributed among the people.

"Many of the laboring classes are receiving large wages, which will continue for many months, by reason of the construction of buildings and preparations for the exposition.

"Besides all this, indirect benefits will accrue to the shopkeepers, hotels, and general business public of Paris and other portions of France by the influx of visitors from all parts of the world to the exposition.

"More than fifty nations of the earth have been invited to participate in the exposition, and have accepted. I therefore believe the French Government will take extraordinary precautions to avoid the humiliation of disappointing these nations by reason of internal troubles interfering with the exposition.

"In view of all this I have not thought and I do not feel that the present excitement over the Dreyfus case will result in any uprising that will prevent the Exposition being opened with ample protection for all property and exhibits.

"I do not believe that whatever view our people may take of the verdict in the Dreyfus case will stand in the way of manifest business interest. I think the whole matter will be a closed incident long before our shipments of exhibits begin. I have confidence in the stability of the French Government.

"The American people will find that there are great men and statesmen in France as well as in this and other important civilized nations. Paris is not France."

ITALIANS ATTACK A CONSULATE.

Police in Naples Interfere to Save French Offices.

ROME, Sept. 10.—Proposals have been made to both Austria and Italy to boycott the Paris Exhibition as a protest against the verdict at Rennes.

Demonstrations in denunciation of the verdict occurred to-day in several Italian cities. At Naples the demonstrators tried to attack the French Consulate, and the police were compelled to intervene.

FAIR EXHIBITORS WITHDRAW.

People of Budapest Say Present State of Things in France Makes It Unsafe to Send Exhibits.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 10.—The following semi-official statement has been issued:

"A movement is on foot against sending exhibits to the Paris Exposition of 1900. Many intending exhibitors have withdrawn their notices of participation on the ground that the present state of things in France renders it unsafe to send exhibits."

The Cathedral Chapter of Gran, capital of the county of the same name, on the Danube, and the residence of the Catholic Primate of Hungary, has cancelled its decision to send exhibits, giving as a reason its unwillingness to endanger works of art worth millions of florins.

LOUISVILLE PEOPLE ORGANIZE.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—About twenty-five citizens of Louisville met at the office of Dr. P. G. Trunnell yesterday afternoon to perfect the organization of what is to be known as the Dreyfus Sympathizers.

Dr. Trunnell, one of the organizers, said that the object of the organization is to interest the United States Government in the cause of Capt. Dreyfus, who, they believe, has been wrongfully punished.

A resolution was offered to the effect that the organization appeal to the Congress of the United States asking that body not to make any further appropriation for the Paris Exposition, and an amendment was offered appealing to the citizens of the United States who champion Capt. Dreyfus's cause, to avoid France in every way possible and thus administer a rebuke to that nation for the injustice to one of its subjects.

The ministers of all denominations in the city will be asked to assist in promoting the interests of the body.

ASK MR. McKINLEY TO ACT.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 10.—The Marion Club, consisting of 1,000 Republicans of this city, last night put itself on record as in favor of boycotting the Paris Exposition. The following telegram was sent by the officers to Senators Beveridge and Fairbanks and Representative Overstreet, all of whom belong to the club:

"The Marion Club, as a club, which is a lover of justice and fair play, urges you, as a just rebuke to military despotism, which has convicted Capt. Dreyfus, an innocent man, to use your influence with President McKinley to get him to withdraw the American Commissioner to the Paris Exposition."

Mme. Dreyfus Refuses American Sword

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 10.—Mrs. David Eichberg of this city, who recently started a movement to raise a fund among the American Jews for the purpose of presenting a handsome sword to Capt. Dreyfus, received a letter yesterday from Mme. Dreyfus in which she said the Captain could not accept a sword from the American people.

Havre Socialists Demonstrate.

HAVRE, Sept. 10.—The Socialist and revolutionary groups demonstrated here this evening against the verdict. The police dispersed large crowds and made fifteen arrests.

KILLED BY A WOMAN.

Man Stole Flowers, Attacked Their Owner, and Met Death.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 10.—A young man named William Morrison, whose parents live at 89 Cumberland Street, was shot and killed this afternoon by Mrs. Mary Schwarz, who lives just outside the city limits. Morrison, with several companions, picked flowers in Mrs. Schwarz's yard. When she protested Morrison attacked her, pulling her hair and hitting her with a fence picket. The woman ran into the house, got a revolver, and shot Morrison through the head. She gave herself up to the police and was charged with manslaughter.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

8:40 A. M.—126 Sheriff Street; Salvatore Monosect; damage, $15.

10:50 A. M.—Cedar Street and Burnside Avenue; Owen Leon; damage, $10.

1:25 P. M.—68 Columbia Street; Abel Neotel; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—67 Division Street; Mike Talpan; damage slight.

10:45 P. M.—1,591 Madison Avenue; Charles Frank; damage slight.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PLYMOUTH FOR DREYFUS

The Church of Beecher Condemns the Court's Action.

ENGLISH MINISTERS SPEAK

Resolutions Offered by the Representatives of the Congregational Churches of Great Britain.

Following its time-honored custom of taking definite action with regard to all great public questions, Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, last evening considered the Dreyfus case and adopted resolutions condemning his resentence and expressing sympathy for the unfortunate Captain and his family and sorrow for France. The famous old church was crowded to the doors, and every sympathetic reference made to Capt. Dreyfus by the speakers, among whom was Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, was received with warm applause. There was a particularly enthusiastic demonstration when a communication from the representatives of the Congregational churches of Great Britain, who have just arrived here to attend the International Council in Boston, was read.

Mr. Moody after the close of the opening service said:

"Our friends who are going to the council in Boston, having learned of Capt. Dreyfus's fate on their arrival here, want to express an opinion on the great Dreyfus trial in France and to offer their sympathy for that unfortunate man. Fortunate, rather, for he is suffering for his race. I am glad that they have the opportunity to express that opinion."

The Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor of Plymouth, then introduced G. W. Cowper Smith, one of the delegates, who read the following communication from himself and his associates:

"That we, the undersigned, representatives of the Congregational churches of Great Britain, deputed to attend the International Council in Boston, having learned on our arrival in the United States of the fresh condemnation of Dreyfus, hereby record our amazement and sorrow at the verdict, unsustained as it is by public evidence, and express our fervent hope that a sense of justice may yet be aroused among the people of France that will lead them to repudiate the decision of a military court, and thus vindicate the rule of national righteousness."

The communication is signed by Alfred Rowland Hill, LL. B., B. A., ex-Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales; William J. Woods, B. A., Secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales; Robert Bruce, D. D., formerly Chairman; D. F. Goddard, M. P.; James G. Clarke, M. A.; J. P.; T. W. Harrison, J. P., John Leith, J. P.; J. C. Meggett, J. P.; Edward Smith, J. P.; Alfred Cave, D. D.; Alexander Wilson, B. A.; G.W. Cowper Smith, H. Stover Toms, D. L. Ritchie, C. W. Toms, Arthur G. Hooper, A. S. Wilkins, LL. D., professor in Owens College, Manchester; Joseph Robertson, M. A., representative of Australia; R. Baldwin Brindley, Mark Wilks, Dr. Pitch, William Bolton, M. A.; F. H. Hawkins, LL. B.; T. Townsend, and A. J. Sheapheard.

G. W. Cowper Smith then said:

"I thank you for this opportunity of being able to introduce in historic Plymouth Church, which has so many happy associations with the English people, the expression of opinion which I have just read."

Mr. Porter, on behalf of Plymouth Church, read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"We who are here for Christian worship would remember with sympathy the undeserved suffering of Alfred Dreyfus and his family, and declare our sorrowful surprise at the manner of his recent trial and renewed condemnation, which we trust and pray may yet be overruled by higher authority, acting for the honor of France, for the love of justice, and in the fear of God."

Mr. Moody prefaced his sermon, as he had done at the morning service, by a sympathetic reference to Dreyfus and his family.

DR. PETERS ON DREYFUS.

Says that France Has Gone Mad, Defends the Jews, and Attacks Catholic Clergy.

Dr. Madison C. Peters, speaking of the Dreyfus affair last evening at Bloomingdale Church, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, took for his text the significant words from Isaiah: "Justice standeth afar off, for truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter. The Lord saw it and it displeased him that there was no justice."

He said in part: "France has gone mad, and is paving the way for serious disaster to the republic. The civilized world stands astounded that in the closing days of the nineteenth century the bloodhounds of anti-Semitism should be let loose upon an innocent man, and in all that nation not one man in the pulpit dares to stand for justice and humanity. The vile men who concocted the odious conspiracy could find no fault in this man, except that he was a Jew, and, therefore, certain to be condemned without evidence, and the more they lie, perjure, and forge, the more they convince the world of the absolute innocence of Dreyfus.

"The worst of it all is that the aristocracy of France persist in recondemning a man who stands acquitted before the tribunal of the world's judgment. France is about to invite the nations of the world to her Exposition, and lovers of justice the world over, yes, Jews alone, if they are willing to stand by their convictions, can make the Exposition an ignominious failure.

"The Jews of France, in spite of all the pitiless and diabolical persecutions heaped upon them, rallied under the banner of the empire and the republic when the safety of their country was imperiled. The Jewish Deputies in 1806, called together by Napoleon, and charged by him to state and explain truly the obstacles, if there were any, to Jewish citizenship, emanating from their religion, solemnly answered: 'Even under oppressive laws we have felt such an attachment to France, that we did rather endure oppressive laws and forego the enjoyment of civil liberties than quit it.'

"Dreyfus, according to the provision of the French army law, was assigned for duty on the General Staff, because he displayed the greatest proficiency during his course of study at the Military College. Dreyfus was the first Jew so honored, but not the first Jewish officer in the French Army. In 1892 there were about 300 Jewish officers serving in the French Army, and among the Jewish Generals in the French Army may be named Gens. See, Brisac, Lambert, Aisares, Abraham, and Fribourg.

"The thousands marching down the streets of Paris screaming 'Down with the Jews,' handbills scattered all over the city cursing the Jew, asking the people to buy nothing of a Jew, and why? The Jews, though numbering only 72,000 in all France, have come to the top in many professions, they possess more wealth than their non-Jewish neighbors, drive the best horses, and inhabit the most splendid mansions. This is at the bottom of the present anti-Semitic agitation is France, and stirring at the bottom, behind the army, are the clergy, the vile monsters, who have caused this outbreak of barbarous ferocity in a supposed civilized community. The Jew is persecuted in France simply because he is a Jew."

HOLDS THE PRIEST GUILTY.

Baptist Pastor Blames Catholic Teaching for the Dreyfus Verdict.

The Rev. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, preached last evening on "The Trial of Dreyfus and the Law of Harvest." He said, in part:

"The Dreyfus trial was persecution, not prosecution. A noted Frenchman has said: 'Better that an innocent man go to prison and death than that the nation suffer.' That is precisely what Caiaphas said at the mock trial of Jesus Christ, and the same bloody guilt marks one as the other. It is the teaching of the Roman priesthood in France, and that is the fountain head of all this stream of falsehood, injustice, and murder. The priest has made the people and the officials believe that it is a principle of Christianity to do evil that good may come. He might as well declare that hell is the door to heaven. This basely false ethical teaching has more to do with this crime of the closing century than has been accredited to it.

"That is not religion; but in the name of religion I brand the priest as the guilty party. Long years of teaching preceded the Dreyfus trial. The black seeds are destined to bring an awful harvest. If the priest makes a General Sabbath that he can be so be crowned fantasy of judges, condemned be that priest. The sanctities of France is the law of the harvest, and much of the seed has been scattered by the hand of the clergy."

SAYS DESPOTISM RULES.

Pulpit Opinion of France and the Condemnation of Dreyfus.

The Rev. Roland S. Dawson, pastor of the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church in Williamsburg, who was in Paris recently during the most exciting scenes of the Dreyfus affair, last night in his address to a large congregation touched upon the verdict. He said:

"Justice and right are paralyzed in France before an unscrupulous military despotism. A combination of Jesuitism, imperialism, and militarism has succeeded in crushing a man whose guilt has not been proved. No man's life or fortune or honor is henceforth safe in France. Conspirators rule. A blight of shame has fallen upon a noble nation. Not until the public press is elevated, its public schools improved, its public mind and conscience clarified will France be able to throw off the incubus that to-day rides her like a nightmare.

"Journalism is trivial, childish, and ineffectual in France. Education is distorted, imperfect, insufficient. Intelligent patriotism is lacking. Hence a few bold, lawless spirits are able to control government and army to selfish ends, and being independent of conscience, free from fear of public reproval or condemnation, they do not hesitate to commit unspeakable crimes. The degradation of a Jewish military officer is done in a manner most infamous and shameful, without one cogent proof of guilt. It is an atrocity only possible in France. In England this could never occur; in America this would never happen. It is because in these countries the press is enlightened, instructive, and honorable; because education is generous and broad and deep. It is because of this that in this country the public mind is awake and the public conscience is clear."

FOR DREYFUS MASS MEETING.

Mr. Blumenthal Would Have President Ask France for a Pardon.

Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal will hold a meeting at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day in his office, at 271 Broadway, to which all citizens interested in the Dreyfus verdict are invited.

Mr. Blumenthal will start a movement for a mass meeting to protest against the verdict, and to ask President McKinley to request the pardon of Dreyfus.

JOHN MOST'S OPINION.

Talks to Anarchists About the Dreyfus Case and Injustice.

A mass meeting of Anarchists was held last evening in the Thalia Theatre, in the Bowery, to protest against the verdict against Dreyfus. John Most was the principal speaker, and began by saying that he had not come to shed tears over the verdict, because tears would not do any good. He said:

"It is surprising to see what a sensation the English and Americans papers have made over the matter, but they have exposed the injustice of the French Government. The Judges were officers of the army who feared the army and rendered a verdict which they thought was in accordance with its wishes.

"Nevertheless, that kind of injustice is done everywhere. Russia is no better, and in this country a man was sent to a Devil's Island called Blackwell's Island for expressing his honest opinions, and this country boasts of the right of free speech. This man was thrust into a hell in the shape of a prison, was clothed with stripes like a zebra, and was made to eat pigs' feet.

"When he complained of this treatment to the Commissioners they replied: 'It is all right. This is a democratic country, and we treat all men alike. All your fellow-prisoners eat pigs' feet, too.'

"Comrades, we cannot prevent all this injustice. But let us console ourselves with the fact that the great social revolution is coming and everything will be changed."

Other speakers were M. Katz and D. Bolatoroff.

CHURCH WORK IN SUMMER.

Dr. MacArthur in Calvary Baptist Church Outlines What He Regards as Progress.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, last evening discussed the religious work of the past Summer. He said that in previous years there had been but little effort on the part of churches to carry on religious work during the Summer, and this had given occasion for the criticism on the part of many that the churches were a sort of religious club working in the city during the Winter and at the seashore during the Summer.

This year, however, the condition of things had been different. More churches had kept their doors open, and there had been a great work done in tents in all parts of the country. Dr. MacArthur referred to the four Gospel tents in which work had been carried on in Philadelphia and the two tents in this city, speaking especially of the work in the tent of "Glad Tidings," at Fifty-sixth Street, and Broadway, which, he said, had accomplished a great work. He also spoke of the meetings held on the Common, in Boston, and to the various conferences held in many parts of the country.

There were three characteristics which he said had marked this work. The first of these was that greater interest had been aroused in the study of the Bible. It was now being used as a textbook in many of our colleges and academies. It was studied as literature, as a book of history, of ethics, and as a revelation of the mind of God toward the children of men.

There were, he said, three great schools of Bible scholars. One of these taught the Bible as literature simply, and tended to be destructive in its criticism. Its teaching was likely to destroy the faith of some and disturb the faith of others. Another school was almost equally harmful. It was conservative, and would close its eyes and learn little for fear that it might forget much. It feared that God's Word would lose power if it were studied as literature.

For his part, Dr. MacArthur said that he feared nothing for God's Word. He was willing and desirous that it should be studied carefully and critically, but there should be no reckless pushing forward. There was no need of destructive criticism. What was needed was constructive criticism.

The second characteristic that had marked the religious work of the Summer, Dr. MacArthur said, was the emphasis given to the question of the second coming of Christ. It was a very interesting and fascinating subject. It was a question which had agitated the Church from its earliest history.

The speaker referred to the excitement caused by the Millerites in 1843, and to the Overcomers movement and the Hoffmanite German movement of later years, and also to the enthusiasm aroused in this city in 1878, in which the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng took part. The influence of such movements, he said, was generally harmful. The trouble was that those who took up such schemes looked at truth as a segment of a circle rather than as a perfect circle.

He was glad that in the discussion of this question this Summer the mistake had not been made of fixing a time. The passages in the Bible quoted by those who would fix a time for Christ's second coming would apply equally as well at any time in the past history of the Church as at this time. All, he said, should work for the upbuilding of character, so that all may be ready to meet Him when in the fulness of time Christ shall come.

The third characteristic which had marked the Summer's religious work, Dr. MacArthur said, was the discussion of the question of the higher life, or reconversion, or perfect peace. It was a question which needed to be studied with great caution. He had the fullest sympathy with those who sought to live a higher life, but he had no sympathy for or confidence in those who claimed that they had obtained it. Their religion was introspective.

Speaking generally of the work, Dr. MacArthur said that the Church was entering on one of the best Autumn and Winter works ever known in its history. This country, he said, would swing out from the nineteenth century into the twentieth with a greater National expansion, a greater National prosperity, and a greater spiritual prosperity, than the world had ever seen, with greater honor to God's word and greater glory to God's Son than was ever before known.

Death of Policeman Richard M. Bell.

Policeman Richard M. Bell of the Eldridge Station died on Saturday while on a vacation in Long Branch. Consumption was the cause of death. He had been on the force nine years. He had been ill for some time and was on a fortnight's leave of absence. He was married and lived at 19 King Street.

PROSPERITY BRINGS MR. HALDORN INTO THE REPUBLICAN FOLD.

Prosperity Brings Mr. Haldorn Into the Republican Fold.

"Don't talk to me about Bryan," remarked George Haldorn of Butte, Mon., to a TIMES reporter at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Mr. Haldorn is one of United States Senator Clark's attorneys.

"In 1896," he added, "I stumped the State for Bryan, and I told the people that prosperity was impossible without the free coinage of silver. That was my slogan. But prosperity is here, and although silver has appreciated somewhat, free coinage is still in the dim and distant future. I am a Republican from this out."

Mr. Haldorn is President of the Basin Gold and Copper Company of Montana.

MR. WOODRUFF'S AMBITION.

Politicians Accept His Aspirations for the Vice Presidency Seriously.

That Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff will be an aspirant for the Vice Presidential nomination in case Mr. Hobart declines it, is now generally accepted in local Republican circles.

The announcement of the Lieutenant Governor's newest ambition was at first received in certain quarters as a joke. Authentic information from men in the confidence of Mr. Woodruff, however, is to the effect that the young Brooklyn leader is very much in earnest about his candidacy.

Senator Platt was asked at the Oriental Hotel yesterday what he thought of the Lieutenant Governor's Vice Presidential boom. He smiled good-humoredly and declined to discuss it, but when the suggestion was made that it perhaps was not to be taken seriously he remarked:

"I don't know about that. Stranger things have happened."

Among Mr. Woodruff's friends there is a disposition to believe that he always gets what he works for. They point to the fact that, though still a young man, he has made himself a millionaire by his own efforts, and at the same time has won political success.

He is the proprietor of a popular medicinal preparation, is the head and front of the typewriter trust, and controls great salt industries in Syracuse. He is the warm friend of Frank H. Platt, and always has been regarded as a political pet of the Senator's. All these things are pointed to by his friends as reasons why he may be Mr. McKinley's running mate in case the Administration calls on New York for a candidate.

Senator Beveridge to See Roosevelt.

Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana has come to New York for the purpose of conferring with Gov. Roosevelt. He has recently held long consultations with the President on the Philippine question, and will get the Governor's views before he returns home. He will probably go out to Oyster Bay to-day to call on Gov. Roosevelt.

Mr. Platt to Go to Bar Harbor.

The Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach, where Senator Platt has been spending the Summer, will close for the season on Wednesday. The Senator and Mrs. Platt will then go to Bar Harbor for a week, after which they will reoccupy their apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Secretary Root in the City.

Secretary of War Elihu Root spent yesterday in this city. He has come on from Washington for a brief visit in order to close up his city home, preparatory to settling down more permanently in Washington. The Secretary declined to talk yesterday of any matters relating to his department, as he said he was here entirely on private business. He visited the Union League Club in the morning. To-day he will probably go out to Southampton, L. I.

DENOUNCES JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

Circular Accusing Him of Not Employing Residents of His District.

As a counter demonstration to the Pequod Club rally of Saturday night, the Goodwin faction of Ninth District Democrats will have an outdoor mass meeting to-night at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street.

The Goodwin men are circulating handbills among the voters of the Ninth, denouncing John C. Sheehan for his failure to give employment to men from the district on the large public works for which his firm has contracted.

This circular alleges that on the Long Island city sewer contract of 1895-7 and on the One Hundred and Thirtieth Street Viaduct, now under way, Sheehan employed and is employing "the cheapest non-citizen laborers" and that he "has never given a single place to a resident of the district."

COL. WATTERSON'S PREDICTION.

Goebel Will Not Withdraw and Kentucky Election Will Be Quiet.

"All reports that Senator Goebel will withdraw as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky are the veriest bosh," said Col. Henry Watterson of The Louisville Courier Journal, at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"Senator Goebel," he continued, "will remain in the race until the votes are counted, and he will be elected by a handsome majority.

"Do not believe, either, the stories that men are going to the polls with shotguns and revolvers. The men indulging in that kind of talk will not go to the polls at all. There will be no trouble on election day. Kentucky is normally a Democratic State, and she will again demonstrate that fact in November."

OHIO REPUBLICANS TO MEET.

Sixteenth District Congressional Convention May Be a Dead-lock.

WHEELING, West Va., Sept. 10.—The convention of the Sixteenth (Ohio) District Republicans for the purpose of placing in the field a candidate for the seat in the National House of Representatives made vacant by the death of Capt. Lorenzo Danford, will open in Martin's Ferry Tuesday morning.

As this is the only district in Ohio in which a Congressman is to be elected this Fall, there will be unusual interest in the outcome of the contest for the nomination as well as the result of the election, it being conceded that in the latter the Republican campaign will be waged on indorsement of the McKinley Administration war record and the expansion policy.

There are five counties in the district, and all but one have aspirants for the nomination. Belmont, with 51 votes, is for ex-Prosecuting Attorney C. L. Weems; Jefferson, with 45 votes, is supporting J. J. Gill, a Steubenville manufacturer; Harrison, with 26 votes, is for Gen. D. A. Hollingsworth; Carroll, with 21 votes, will cast 19 for ex-Assemblyman John Pimple; Monroe, with 14 votes, has no candidate, but is said to have a leaning toward Gill.

It is likely the convention will settle down into a dead-lock of days and even of weeks.

DESPAIRING CARPENTER'S LEAP.

August Mosberger, Long Out of Work, Killed Himself.

August Mosberger, thirty-nine years old, jumped from a third-story window at 121 East Eighty-fifth Street, last night and was killed.

Mosberger was a carpenter, single, and occupied the third story room front in the house, which he rented from a family of the name of Strechner. He had lived in the house for almost a year.

For more than a month he had been out of work. Many times he complained bitterly to the members of the family, saying that his life was worthless, as there seemed to be no hope of his ever getting employment again. What seemed to trouble him most was the fact that he was not able to pay his rent.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock last night a bicyclist was riding through Eighty-fifth Street, when just as he got to the house numbered 123, an object dropped beside his wheel in the gutter.

The man rode on a few yards, then dismounting, returned to the house. There he found a man. He shouted for the police, and a second later jumped on his wheel and rode rapidly away.

In a few minutes a crowd surrounded the body. A policeman came, but just as he started to send in a call for an ambulance the man died. He was dead before the people of the house knew what had happened.

Although no one saw the man jump, the police, after an investigation, decided that he must have jumped deliberately. His neck was broken and his head crushed.

The Strechners say they have no idea where the man came from, nor do they know whether he had relatives in the city.

TO STOP FLATBUSH ROBBERIES.

Chief Devery Sends Detectives to Help Police Against Burglars.

The numerous recent robberies in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn and the failure of the police of that borough to catch the criminals may lead to a shake up in the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, of which Capt. James Reynolds is in command.

Chief of Police William S. Devery made that statement to a reporter of THE TIMES last evening. He has been annoyed at the frequency of the Flatbush robberies and the apparent inability of the Brooklyn men to run down the culprits. He therefore determined a few days ago to send over from Manhattan to Flatbush some of the sharpest detectives in Capt. McClusky's Bureau.

Flatbush, accordingly, has had the novel experience the past week of being policed by the detective bureaus of both Manhattan and Brooklyn. Ten of Capt. McClusky's men have been detailed to this special duty, five being on the watch by day and five by night.

Capt. Reynolds's men have been stirred up to unusual activity in following burglary clues.

"I do not consider," said Chief Devery last night, "that the robberies reported from Flatbush amount to much, but I am determined to put a stop to them nevertheless.

"It is true that I have sent ten detectives over there from this borough, but I do not care to say how long I shall keep them there. The Brooklyn police ought to be able to catch these robbers. There is a large staff of detectives over there, and we should not be obliged to send men from Manhattan to aid them in this matter. But I intend to send enough detectives there to stop these robberies."

"If any of the Manhattan detectives arrests a burglar in that section, I shall hold Capt. Reynolds and his staff accountable. I'll turn the Brooklyn office upside down. They did not ask us to send any detectives over there, but we wish to catch the burglars, and that is why I ordered Capt. McClusky's detectives to Flatbush.

"The robberies have not been of a character to cause us much alarm, as the value of the property stolen has been comparatively small. Flatbush, like all suburban sections, offers a good field for thieves. The houses are detached and the number of policemen is not large. But that is no reason that these robberies should take place without any arrests.

"It has been a difficult problem to properly police all the districts with the force of men we have. There has been a steady increase in population without a proportionate increase in the number of police. I do not think that there have been more robberies in Flatbush or in Brooklyn of late than before."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Allen Collier, Cincinnati; W. K. Shiras, Pittsburg; Robert St. John Matthews, London.

ASTOR—McNeil White, London; A. Z. Bowen, London; Scott Cranston, Cape Town, South Africa; E. P. Murdock, President of the Board of Health, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—J. Gustavas Whitsley, Baltimore; J. Wilson Taylor, London.

EMPIRE—R. T. Raines, Atlanta; M. Lyons, Chicago; V. G. Hush, San Francisco; S. G. Cole, San Francisco.

FIFTH AVENUE—Rafael Lopez Pavilla, Honduras; Felipe Pelaez, Havana; R. A. Graham, San Francisco; H. M. Orr, London; R. G. Windle, Croyden, England; Rafael Rodenzo, Guatemala.

GILSEY—Dr. J. R. Laine, San Francisco; J. H. Behrens, Chicago; M. A. Hogan, Reims, France.

HOFFMAN—W. A. Jones, Warsaw, Va.; J. L. Morgenroth, Louisville; A. Slocum, Milwaukee, J. R. Lynch, Spokane; F. Q. Andrews, Richmond; H. Robison, Havre, France; Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland; Wastet Ball, Demerara; Dr. John R. Haynes, Los Angeles; William Temple, London.

HOLLAND—Prof. J. Howard Biles, Glasgow; George L. Cole, Los Angeles; Judge E. H. Gary, Chicago; Cuthbert Brown, Washington; W. L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia; George D. Foster, Nottingham, England.

MANHATTAN—Arthur C. Best, Cincinnati; A. Mackay, Scotland; Dr. D. K. Steele, Chicago; Capt. J. M. Stuart, Scotland; E. F. G. Hatch, M. P., England; Arthur Crichton, M. P., England; K. Zilliams, Finland; P. Wichelman, Lyons, France; A. Swarintzeff, Russia.

MURRAY HILL—Basil Burnett, Rugely, Staffordshire, England; J. R. Fraser, Toronto; Edward Lewis, Northampton, England; Mlle. Eleanor A. Norcross, Paris.

NETHERLAND—Daniel Baker, Baltimore; Gilbert Baker, London.

PLAZA—F. W. Huldekoper, Washington; T. B. D. Philpot, London.

SAVOY—Sidney Rothschild, Detroit; James H. Lambert, Philadelphia.

STURTEVANT—J. N. Lewis, Washington; A. B. Lang, Houghton, Mich.; Dr. M. A. Frey, Cincinnati.

WALDORF—Ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts; Baron Schleppenbach, Imperial Russian Consul at Chicago; R. C. Baker, London; Charles de Halport, Rome; M. Valentine, Manchester, England; Andrew Carnegie, Jr., Pittsburg.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Alexander, J., Forest City, Penn., clothing; Bro

NEWS FROM LIEUT. PEARY

Steamer Windward, of His Arctic Expedition, at Brigus, N. F.

EXPLORER BADLY FROSTBITTEN

Lost Several Toes as the Result of a Sledge Journey — Important Work Accomplished.

BRIGUS, N. F., Sept. 10.—The Peary-Harmsworth steamer Windward, Capt. John Bartlett, from Etah, North Greenland, Aug. 26, arrived here to-day, reporting all well on board. She will be followed in a week by the Peary Arctic Club's steamer Diana, Capt. Samuel W. Bartlett, also from Etah. The Windward reports that all on board the Diana were well at the time the vessels separated.

The two steamers met at Etah on Aug. 12, and worked in company under the personal direction of Lieut. Peary in collecting supplies for the Winter and the equipment for next Spring's campaign.

The Windward was ice-bound in Allman Bay, on the west side of Kane Basin, about fifty miles north of Cape Sabine, from Aug. 18, 1898, to Aug. 2, 1899, being in a sort of eddy undisturbed by wind or current. The season was one of continuous calm, with very little snow, the minimum temperature at the ship being 70 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. All the Windward's company, including the ten Eskimos, were exempt from illness, accident, or casualty of any kind.

Lieut. Peary and the sled parties were in the field almost continuously from October, 1898, to August of this year, and have effected an extraordinary amount of important work, not only bearing on the future of his own expedition, but adding much to the geographical knowledge of the coast line and the interior of Ellesmere Land, the southern portion of Grinnell Land. His sledging journeys aggregated more than 1,500 miles, not including several trips repeated over portions of the track.

As soon as the young ice could bear a sledge, Lieut. Peary made a careful reconnoissance of the coast line southwest of Allman Bay and carefully defined the lands and water between that point and Cape Sabine. The coast line of Princess Marie Bay and Buchanan Strait, heretofore unknown, was accurately defined, and Hayes Sound was demonstrated to be a myth.

MISHAP TO THE EXPLORER.

This work completed, Lieut. Peary made several successful hunting trips and laid in an ample supply of fresh meat, including musk oxen, seal, and birds, for the Winter. Utilizing the December moon, he sledged 250 miles north over almost impassable ice, to Fort Conger, the headquarters of the Greely expedition.

He had the misfortune to have both feet frostbitten, which necessitated six weeks' delay and confinement, until he could make the return trip. Lashed to a sledge, he was hauled all the way to the Windward, where several toes were amputated. Complete recovery followed rapidly, and he now walks as well as ever.

Lieut. Peary found Fort Conger exactly as Greely left it. The table was standing from the last meal, and all the other appointments had remained undisturbed for sixteen years. The buildings were in fair condition, though some of them would not be serviceable much longer. He took possession of all the property, real and personal, in the name of the United States Government, and posted nouces to that effect.

He brought away and is sending home the original Greely records, the sextant of Lieut. Beaumont, R. N., of the Nares-Markham expedition of 1876-8, recovered by Lieut. Lockwood, and many private letters and papers of members of Greely's party, all of which are to be forwarded to the Peary Arctic Club of New York. A considerable quantity of provisions was also found and protected for further emergency.

He also made a reconnoissance beyond Fort Conger to Cape Beechey, finding practically the same conditions of ice and sea as south of the former point. Subsequently he made a second trip to Fort Conger. Four parties in all from the Windward reached that point and returned without other accident than that to Lieut. Peary himself as a result of the Winter's work.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DANGER.

Four tons of provisions—two at Conger and the others distributed between Cape Sabine, Durville, Louis Napoleon, Frazer, and other points not more than fifty miles apart—have been deposited, and both natives and white engaged in the work have been made so familiar with the route and the caches that all risk to life and limb along this path is practically ended. A boat is also cached at Cape Louis Napoleon.

Lieut. Peary's last sledge journey was on overland exploration westward from the Winter quarters of the Windward, completely crossing Ellesmere Land and connecting his work with that of Lieut. Lockwood of the Greely expedition at Greely Fiord, on the Western slope. Ellesmere Land was found practically ice free and well stocked with game. The water to the west of the coast, as far as could be seen, was also comparatively clear of ice.

His Winter headquarters Lieut. Peary has established at Etah, one of the eligible points on the east side of Smith Sound. it is a mile or so north of Hayes's Winter quarters in 1861, five miles south of Lifeboat Cove, in which the Polaris wintered, and six miles north of Cape Alexander.

Ample supplies for the remainder of the time of the expedition—not less than fifty tons—have been landed, forty tons of which went by the Peary Arctic Club's steamer Diana, and the sloop yacht Senta, the gift of Benjamin Hopple Haddock, C. E. to Lieut. Peary, is anchored in the bay, but will be hauled up before Winter sets in.

GOOD WINTER QUARTERS.

He has built a commodious living and working room for himself and his companions, in which they will be thoroughly comfortable during the Winter; and he has nearly seventy-five walrus for native and dog commissary when the field is taken in February.

The Winter will be spent in rest and working up the results of last year. In February a reunion of the natives will be held, when the dog teams for the northern trip will be selected. The picked natives of the Windward will remain with Lieut. Peary during the Winter at Etah.

The Fram wintered near Cocked Hat Island, ten miles west of Cape Sabine, where Surgeon Bernson died. She got out of the ice about Aug. 1, reached Etah on Aug. 12, and left the same day for Cape Sabine. It is reported that she will go to Jones Sound for the Winter, unless she succeeds in getting beyond Kennedy Channel and landing Capt. Otto Sverdrup for a sledge trip across or around the northern end of Greenland, to be picked up on the east coast by the ship Windward.

The Peary Arctic Club expedition in command of Herbert L. Bridgman, Secretary of the club, was at Etah on Aug. 21. All were well and expected to leave for home on Aug. 24.

The Stein party was successfully landed on Aug. 5 at Payer Harbor, a point of its own selection, one mile south of Cape Sabine, where the members expect to winter.

HELD UP BY COLORED WOMEN.

Up-Town Grocer Robbed of $70 Recovers It and Takes a Prisoner.

An interesting story of a chase after women robbers was told in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, when Fritz Herman, a grocer, of 282 Lenox Avenue, appeared as complainant against a colored woman who says her name is Mary Smith, and that she lives at 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Herman was going to his home at 2 o'clock in the morning, and had reached One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, where he met two colored women. Without warning one of them threw her arms around his neck and held him tight.

While she was doing so, and Herman was struggling to release himself, her companion went through his pockets, taking his purse, in which was $70. At this moment a southbound Lenox Avenue car was passing, and the women released Herman and made a dash for the car, which they succeeded in boarding without requiring it to stop.

Herman, too, ran after the car, and also got aboard, and an energetic altercation followed. A few blocks down the avenue the conductor stopped the car, and the women made a dash to escape from Herman. After a chase of five or six blocks he caught one of them, and a minute later Policeman Stetter of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station arrived. Seeing the turn affairs had taken, the woman gave the money back to Herman. Magistrate Cornell held her for trial.

AN AUTOMOBILE AMBULANCE.

First of Its Kind in This City for St. Vincent's Hospital.

It was reported yesterday that a wealthy resident of this city is having built an automobile ambulance for St. Vincent's Hospital.

The ambulance, which will be propelled by electricity, will be the first of its kind in the city. It is expected that it will be completed in about two weeks.

The new vehicle will be a model of its kind, and is expected to be a great improvement over the ambulances now in use, having a much steadier motion, and, if required, more speed, than those drawn by horses. The large tires, it is also expected, will contribute in no small way to the comfort of a patient.

ALEXANDER E. ORR RETURNS.

Refuses to Discuss Rapid Transit Until He Informs Himself.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the White Star steamship Cymric from Liverpool was Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Orr was accompanied by his wife. They have been traveling in Europe since last May.

Mr. Orr, who appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, said in answer to questions that before going abroad he had given instructions that letters, telegrams, and newspapers giving information on rapid-transit matters should not be sent to him while in Europe, and on these grounds he excused himself from discussing the question yesterday. He intimated that he might have something to say in that relation at his office to-day after he had informed himself as to developments during his absence.

Mr. Orr expressed great surprise and disappointment on hearing on the pier of the outcome of the Dreyfus trial. While he had not visited Rennes he said he had followed the trial closely through the foreign press and had confidently expected that the evidence submitted would be found utterly insufficient as a basis for a conviction.

Other passengers on the Cymric were George McCreary, City Treasurer of Philadelphia; Laurence Hutton, the writer; J. Lawrence Aspinwall, Harvey E. Fisk, the banker, and Judge C. P. Butler.

"JEHUE" LEAVES BELLEVUE.

Physicians' Clothes Also Disappeared with the Former Patient.

A Bellevue patient, whose only known name is "Jehue," although he has been in the hospital for three years, was discharged yesterday, his card bearing the explanation "eloped." He decamped with a lot of Winter overcoats, fancy vests, and other cherished garments belonging to some of the doctors.

"Jehue" entered the hospital in 1896, suffering from pulmonary trouble. When the time came for him to be discharged his condition was such that he was allowed to remain as one of the ward helpers.

About two months ago a number of patients came near dying on account of some matches having been dropped into a teapot. "Jehue" disappeared about the time, and it was learned that he had made the mistake. He came back, and, as it was not intentional, he was allowed to remain in the hospital as a caretaker in the doctor's rooms.

Two weeks ago "Jehue" disappeared again, and when, last week, it began to get cold, the doctors looked for their Winter clothing. They found that a lot of it had disappeared.

The police were asked to look for "Jehue," but he has not been found. His bed card was sent down from the ward yesterday marked "Discharged," with the additional remark "Eloped." This latter explanation is always put on the card when a patient gets out of the hospital without the knowledge of the authorities.

WOMAN PASSENGER ARRESTED.

Strange Acts of Helen Flanders on Board the Priscilla.

A middle-aged, well-dressed woman was taken into custody by the police of this city yesterday morning on a charge made by the steward and matron of the steamship Priscilla of the Fall River Line, who said the woman had been acting in a strange manner, amusing as well as frightening the passengers on the trip to this city Saturday night.

The woman boarded the boat at Fall River, engaging apartments of the first class. According to the statement of the steward and the matron she sought to entertain the passengers on the boat by patrolling the deck, reading extracts from the Bible aloud. She was taken in charge by the matron, to whom she said she was coming to New York to attend the Dewey celebration. She also said she had intended to commit suicide in Boston, but had changed her mind, preferring New York as a place in which to kill herself.

The steward, when the boat docked yesterday morning at her pier, foot of Murray Street, called Policeman Michael Kelly of the steamboat squad. Kelly accompanied the woman to the Hudson Street Hospital, where she was examined by a surgeon, who said the woman was suffering from a mental derangement due to grief and worry. The woman intimated to the surgeon that she had had domestic trouble. Questioning on the part of the surgeon and the policeman to induce the woman to disclose her identity or give the name of her relatives or friends, who might be notified of her troubled condition, was in vain. The surgeon thereupon had her sent before Magistrate Hogan, in the Centre Street Police Court.

In court the woman again refused to tell her name or where she lived. The Magistrate persuaded her to tell him her name, and she consented to do so behind closed doors, where she said she was Helen Flanders, and that she resided in Boston. She objected to giving her street address there. Magistrate Hogan thought the woman rational and instructed a policeman to escort her to an institution conducted by the Women's Christian Association.

A bottle containing laudanum was found in the woman's possession. This she allowed the policeman to keep, saying she had changed her mind about destroying herself.

I. D. WILLIAMSON'S ESTATE.

Final Settlement of the Fortune of $6,000,000 Now Being Made.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10.—The final settlement of the estate of Isaiah D. Williamson of Philadelphia, who died ten years ago, is now being made, and about $6,000,000 will be distributed equally among the thirty-seven grandnephews and grandnieces, most of whom live in this city and Bucks County, Penn.

The ten years which Mr. Williamson stipulated in his will that the residue of his estate in excess of specified bequests should be invested before distribution, expired in March last, and the estate is now being converted into cash as rapidly as possible. During the past two weeks a large amount of money has been paid the grandnephews and grandnieces.

When Mr. Williamson died his estate in excess of the specified bequests was found to amount to about $6,000,000. A question was raised as to whether the interest should be allowed to accumulate, and under a decision of a Pennsylvania court the interest has been paid to Mr. Williamson's nephews and nieces, the parents of those who come in under the final distribution.

ASTORIA DANCE HALL BURNED.

Olympia Resort in Woolsey's Woods Destroyed Early This Morning.

Olympia Hall, at Potter and Second Avenues, Astoria, in what is known as Woolsey's Woods, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The cause of the fire is not known, but is supposed to have been due to some one carelessly throwing away a lighted match.

The building was a two-story structure. There was a barroom and a large dancing pavilion, with rooms for use as supper rooms and cloak rooms. The building was owned by George Ehret. The loss, it is said, will be about $3,000. The insurance is not known.

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RIVAL CLUBS' CENTURY RUN

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen and New York Firemen Clash.

FORCES OUT 1,000 STRONG

Same Route Through Long Island Was Chosen — Staubach and Thomas Cover Distance in Eight Hours.

A thousand wheelmen and wheelwomen scorching along in several more or less compact squadrons was the sight witnessed by the inhabitants of many Long Island villages yesterday. The gallant thousand were quite distinct from the straggling army of independent bicyclists which every Sunday invades these villages. They were engaged in riding 100 miles in a given time. But though they all rode over the same route they did not all do so under the same auspices. Two century runs were in progress, and the fact that so many divisions were out was the result of a clash in date for the much-anticipated events of rival organizations—the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen and the New York Firemen's Cycle Club.

The same route having been adopted, efforts were made to arrange for the runs on different Sundays, but the negotiations fell through, which, from a spectacular point of view, was very fortunate. Hence, at daybreak yesterday, there was a great assemblage of bicyclists at the Bedford Fountain, in Brooklyn, which both organizations had fixed upon for the starting point. The ranks of those who were out for the test of endurance were here swelled by innumerable other cyclists of both sexes and a big crowd of pedestrians who had gathered to witness the departure of the divisions.

The aspirants for century honors arrived in costumes of every conceivable hue and cut and degree of amplitude, which, with the smarter attire of those who were merely out for a spin, formed a brilliant and animated spectacle. The wheeling multitude circled around the fountain and about its approaches, and there was great excitement and not a little ill-feeling in the rival camps, which were about equal in strength, until the last batch had been dispatched upon their long journey. There was considerable confusion at the various stopping places, where the divisions of each organization arrived about the same time.

The route was from Bedford Fountain to Coney Island, thence to Jamaica, Lynbrook, and Rockaway Beach, and back through Seaford, Valley Stream, and Jamaica to Bedford Rest. There were a number of tandems and triplets in the procession.

The runs of both organizations were very successful. There were a few spills during the journey, owing to pedestrians and vehicles getting in the way, and several riders were delayed by punctured tires, but there were no serious mishaps and practically all those who set out completed the journey. They arrived at Bedford Rest weary, perspiring, grimy, and covered with dust from head to foot, but were satisfied with their outing, and proud of their achievement. On the way back there was a lively race between Capt. C. P. Staubach of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen and Mr. and Mrs. Brush, the long-distance riders, who were mounted on a tandem. It began near Valley Stream and ended at Lynbrook, a stretch of about three miles on a straight road, and victory is claimed for him by Capt. Staubach's friends.

Half a hundred women took part in the runs and all finished in good condition.

The New York Firemen's Cycle Club squadron was formed into five divisions. The first set out at 5:20 A. M., and reached Bedford Rest at 4:40 P. M. The others started at intervals of twenty minutes. Capt. C. P. Staubach of the Eighth Regiment and Century Road Club, acted as Captain of the run. The committee in charge of the arrangements was composed of Chief John Castles, Lieut. John F. McAree, and C. B. Church, all of the New York Firemen's Cycle Club. The couriers were Paul Thomas, Adolph Oatman, Gus Eglon, John Fay, and Miss Jane C. Yatman, all of the Century Road Club, and A. Jacobs of the Union League Wheelmen.

George C. Wheeler of the Morris Wheelmen led the first division, with Harry Goodman (Jefferson Wheelmen) and Louis Rauschkolb, (Metropolitan Wheelmen,) The chief pacemakers of the other divisions and their assistants were:

Second Division—E. T. White, (Kings County Wheelmen,) B. Goddheef, (A. W. C. C.,) H. L. Engberg, and William Hauser.

Third Division—Edward S. Root, (New York Firemen's Cycle Club,) Ambrose Sutcliff, (Union League Wheelmen,) Emil L. Klegs, (Century Road Club,) and Milton Hubert.

Fourth Division—John T. Wall, C. E. Nylander, D. M. Aree, and P. Carleton Wright of Colorado Springs, Col., who came East especially to take part in the run. Mrs. Jane Lindsey, the well-known long-distance rider, was also in this division. All are members of the Century Road Club of America.

Fifth Division—W. H. Anderson, C. A. Lehritter, and Andrew Petersen, all of the Century Road Club of America.

Capt. Staubach and Paul Thomas were the last to start and the first to finish. They covered the distance in about eight hours.

The prize—a silver urn—for the club mustering the largest number of members at the finish, was easily won by the New York City Division of the Century Road Club of America.

The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen's forces turned out in six divisions. The first started shortly after 6 o'clock and returned at 5:40. A. J. Henrich, Captain of the club, had charge of the run, and was paced by Mr. and Mrs. Brush (Century Road Club of America,) who rode a tandem. The First Division was paced by Arthur S. Taylor, holder of the New York to Albany road record, and George Sauter of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen.

Capt. Nagle of the Madisons headed the Second Division.

Frank Albert of six days' race fame, showed the way to the Third Division. He is a member of the Jackson Wheelmen. The Fourth Division's leader was Capt. Peterson of the Vigilants.

Fifth Division—Capt. A. Rosenthal of the Excelsiors.

Sixth Division—S. Kershner of the Majestics.

A fast division was also formed. Its chief pacemaker was Fred Peterson of Newark, (Royal Arcanums.) He was assisted by H. Curtis, (Bridgeport Club,) holder of the Boston road record; Joseph Burke, (Royal Arcanum,) and Mr. Hanson of the Vigilants. This division, which was fifty strong, set out at 8 and finished at 5 o'clock. Mrs. A. J. Henrich and Miss M. Miller were among the participants.

Two prizes—silver cups—were offered, but the winner of the first prize was not determined last night. It will go either to the Vigilants or Jacksons. A third prize will in all likelihood be awarded. The survivors' medals will be ready for distribution in a week.

WOMAN CYCLIST'S BIG TASK.

Mrs. Irene Brush Will Try to Ride on Long Island Roads 1,000 Miles in Less Than Five Days.

Mrs Irene Brush of the Century Road Club of America will attempt to ride 1,000 miles on a bicycle in less than five days next month. A few days ago Mrs. Jane Lindsey of Brooklyn established the remarkable record for a woman of riding 600 miles over Long Island roads in seventy-two hours, thus acquiring the women's long-distance championship of the world. Mrs. Brush proposes to ride, also over Long Island roads, 600 miles in sixty hours, then rest for twelve hours, and complete the balance of her journey, 400 miles, in forty hours. This she will do behind an automobile pacing tandem fitted with a wind shield, somewhat similar to that in which Mile-a-Minute Murphy followed a train on the Long Island Railroad. The shield will consist of two muslin wings fitted to the rear wheel of the tandem by strong but light steel supports.

The automobile will be manned by her husband, and Mrs. Brush will be accompanied over the entire distance by Will Brown of the Nassaus and relays of friends from the Royal Arcanum and Eagle Clubs. Edward J. Porter, Chairman of the National Road Records Committee, will supervise the feat. The start will be made from Mr. Brush's residence, in Brooklyn, and the route will be through Valley Stream, Seaford, Hempstead, Amityville, Patchogue, Rockaway, Port Jefferson, and Coney Island continuously uptil the 1,000 miles have been covered.

Mrs. Brush disclaimed yesterday that she was actuated by a spirit of rivalry. "I planned the trip at the beginning of the year, and have in no way been influenced by Mrs. Lindsey's record," she said. "I am confident that I can ride the distance in the time proposed without harm to myself. I have ridden 3,400 miles during the year. Once I rode 400 at a stretch, once 300, and once 200. I covered the 300 miles in twenty-seven hours. I have further been training for the feat by riding from 25 to 30 miles every day."

Mr. Brush, her husband, declared that, provided she possessed the strength-physique he did not consider it was unreasonable for a woman to undertake a thousand-mile ride under the proposed conditions.

REST ON THE SHAMROCK.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Care of His Men —Another Time Trial Over the Regular Course.

Little work was done yesterday by the sailor men who are attached to Sir Thomas Lipton's flotilla of yachts and attendant craft that swing at their moorings inside Sandy Hook, and over whom the green and yellow shamrock flag floated lazily in the light easterly breeze. About twenty of the white-clad seamen obtained shore leave and visited South Beach, while a few others paid visits to friends in the city.

The number of boats that have been chartered as auxiliaries to the Shamrock has created a great deal of comment among visitors and sightseers, who recall that in the past races but a single vessel was considered sufficient both for the necessary comfort of the crew and a storehouse for spare sails and spars. No less than seven boats, two of them good-sized passenger vessels, dance attendance on the emerald-hued aspirant for international yachting laurels. They are the steam yacht Erin, the Plymouth, Nonowantuck, James A. Lawrence, Ulster, Killoween, and a fast steam launch that is usually carried on the davits of the Erin and is used by Sir Thomas as his special barge.

Sir Thomas did not leave the Erin during the day except to pay an informal visit to Capt. Percy Chubb of the old cup defender Vigilant, which dropped down the bay late Saturday night and anchored near the Shamrock. Throughout the morning Sir Thomas remained in his den on the Erin, closeted with Mr. David Barrie, his personal representative in this country, and his secretary, Mr. Westwood. They were hard at work on the most important of his correspondence, all of which has been neglected for weeks.

Few visitors were received on board the Erin, and Mr. Barrie declared that Sir Thomas was the hardest worked man on board, a position which, in the opinion of an officer of the yacht, was divided with the sailor who attended to the ensign halliards and lowered and raised the flag in response to the hundreds of salutes received by the yacht.

Boats of all sizes and descriptions drifted about in the vicinity of the Irish fleet, and all admired the tall spars of the Shamrock, whose mast towered at a great height even above the lofty rig of the Vigilant. The Pleasure Bay excursion boats were well patronized, and in making their regular trips steamed close to the Shamrock, in order to permit the people who work six days of the week to view the yacht on their one holiday.

One of these craft passed close to the Erin just as Sir Thomas came on deck, after completing the most important part of his correspondence. The strains of "Killarney" were wafted over the intervening space between the two boats. He doffed his yachting cap in response to the cheers that greeted him, and smiled pleasantly at the enthusiastic crowd.

Sir Thomas was asked about his programme for to-day, and said that the work of shipping the new spars and bending the new sails would be begun early, and as soon as this was completed the yacht would make another time trial over the regular course, starting from Scotland Lightship. "I must give my men a good rest every week," he said. "It don't do to work them too hard, and that is the reason why I did not have another trial Saturday. I always observe Sunday, also, so as to have the men fresh and willing on Monday.

"I have found in my business ventures that it pays to take good care of my employes and that a man who is well fed, well housed, and well paid will look out for my interests more faithfully. I have personally inspected the quarters on the Plymouth and insist on having the best for them. As a result, I have the most contented lot of boys that ever sailed together, and I am proud of them."

Mr. J. E. Young, a warm friend of Sir Thomas, who arrived Saturday evening on board the Erin with six sailmakers, called on board the Erin during the afternoon and spent half an hour in conversation with the popular yachtsman. He said that the workmen were allotted comfortable quarters on the Plymouth and would begin work to-day.

TO VIEW THE CUP RACES.

New York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs Charter Steamers.

The sidewheel steamer Gay Head has been chartered by the Atlantic Yacht Club for the coming international yacht races. In a circular letter to the members, issued Saturday, the committee, consisting of Commodore Adams, Thomas L. Watson, A. C. Washington, J. M. Ceballos, and Louis F. Jackson, announce that the steamer will leave Pier I, North River, at 9 o'clock sharp the mornings of the races, and will make an additional landing at the clubhouse pier, Sea Gate, an hour later.

The sidewheeler Republic, from which members of the New York Yacht Club will view the races, will be in charge of Secretary J. V. S. Oddie. Special arrangements have been consummated whereby the Republic will leave the city, Pier I, at the Battery. Secretary Oddie said yesterday that all the tickets for the Republic for the first day's race were sold, and that applications for the second day were coming in rapidly.

SEAWANHAKA BOAT CLUB RACES

Finals in the Events Left Undecided at the Annual Regatta—Teeves Wins Leighton Cup.

The finals in the senior and junior single gigs, the junior double gig, and the six-oared barge, which were not decided at the thirtieth annual regatta of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, were rowed yesterday off the clubhouse at North Beach. Capt. R. S. Leighton, H. B. Rankin, and R. H. Pelton, the Regatta Committee, selected the course for the Long Island regatta. The water was smooth. No official time was taken in any of the events.

F. W. Teeves and John Murray had an exciting race for the Leighton Cup in the single gig, junior. The race was at a half mile. Neither could gain the slightest advantage until the time came for the final spurt, when Teeves forged ahead and won by part of a length. Teeves also won the junior single gig race, defeating John H. Brown. Interest was centred in the final of the six-oared barge. Crew No. 3 defeated Crew No. 1.

Summary:

Single Gig, for Leighton Cup.—F. W. Teeves won, John Murray second. W. Henderson and E. Schiutter failed to quality.

Junior Single Gig.—F. W. Teeves won, J. H. Brown second, Fred J. Diers third.

Junior Double Gig.—W. Ahrens, bow; W. Henderson, stroke; R. Farnan, coxswain, won; W. J. Delaney, bow; F. T. Anderson, stroke; Theodore Nasseler, coxswain, second. George Rockfellow, bow; E. Schlutter, stroke; F. L. Fischer, coxswain; and Charles Stephens, bow; George Heuer, stroke; J. H. Brown, coxswain, failed to quality.

Six-Oared Barge.—Crew No. 3, W. J. Kelly, No. 1; W. Ahrens, No. 2; J. Murray, No. 3; Fred Ayres, No. 4; R. Farnan, No. 5; Theodore Vesseler, stroke, and Dr. Webber, coxswain, won; Crew No. 2, Charles Sanden, No. 1; F. Teeves, No. 2; F. Anderson, No. 3; H. Washburn, No. 4; Harry Emerson, No. 5; Strong, stroke, and George Mayer, coxswain, second.

Atlantic Yacht Club Race.

The fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club that was racing Saturday afternoon for the Gould Cups drifted to the anchorages off the clubhouse at Sea Gate early yesterday morning. There was scarcely any breeze, and the racing fleet came home under the influence of the flood tide after hours of dreary drifting about on the lower bay. The race will be resailed on Wednesday, and only the yachts that competed in Saturday's drifting match are eligible to start.

HARLEM ROWING CLUB REGATTA.

Announcement of Events for the Meet on Oct. 17—Wyanoke Regatta.

Harlem River oarsmen were unusually active yesterday, but the rowing was for pleasure, as the racing season has closed, and the majority of the crews have given up training. Four, six, and eight oared barges were in great demand, and every club on the river had its craft in the water by 11 o'clock. Among the crews were many of the oarsmen who have won races during the past season.

College Point was the destination of the majority of the crews, and by noon a dozen barges were moored at the Point from the Nassau, Dauntless, Nonpareil, Union, Lone Star, and other clubs, including several from Long Island.

At a meeting of the Harlem Rowing Club, held during the afternoon, it was decided to hold a club regatta on Saturday, Oct. 7. The events include a junior single gig handicap, single gig handicap for men weighing over 220 pounds, double gig handicap, four-oared gig race, with crews picked from entries by committee; single shell race for championship of the club, novice single gig, four-oared shell, open to all clubs; eight-oared shell, a fifty-yard swimming race, and a goose chase.

Nassau Boat Club members have taken greatly to eight-oared shell rowing of late, and it is very probable they will boat a junior crew next season. Yesterday their shell was manned and rowed in good form by the following crew: G. Weimann, bow; R. Roberts, No. 2; Osenkop, No. 3; W. Quigley, No. 4; Bacon, No. 5; H. Cleaver, No. 6; E. Smith, No. 7; C. Cool, stroke, and G. Fye, coxswain. The Metropolitan Rowing Club also had an eight-oared shell crew on the water, composed of J. Dunn, bow; J. Beckingham, No. 2; J. McCabe, No. 3; Slater, No. 4; Showen, No. 5; Liphart, No. 6; McDermott, No. 7; E. Dunn, stroke, and W. H. Dunn, coxswain. The Wyanoke Boat Club had several crews out training for the club's annual regatta on Saturday next.

HAWS SELLS JOE PATCHEN.

Senator McCarthy of New York Buys the Famous Pacer.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Sept. 10.—Henry Haws of this city has sold the famous pacer Joe Patchen to Senator McCarthy of Goshen, N. Y. Haws paid about $20,000 for Patchen a few weeks ago in Cleveland, Ohio. It is understood that the price paid by Senator McCarthy, whose check arrived to-day, was in excess of that amount. Mr. Haws says that Senator McCarthy will put Patchen on his stock farm, near Goshen. This may mean Patchen's retirement from the race track.

LENOX GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Fifty-nine Entries Received for the Contest Which Begins To-day.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 10.—The golfers have nearly all arrived in Lenox, ready to begin the tournament to-morrow. Up to last night fifty-nine entries had been received.

Among those who have entered are Percy D. Houghton of Brookline, who now holds the custody of the Lenox Cup. With him from the Brookline Club is J. E. Barnard. Alexander Morten is here from Westchester, F. B. C. Tappan from Nassau, and Grenville Kane from Tuxedo. There are several players from Newport, including Talmadge and Robert Shifer. Shinnecock is represented by Louis Laroque. R. D. Lapham, and H. P. Toler come from Baltusrol and Walter J. Travis and Arthur Wellington from Oakland. J. W. Weir of St. Louis and Chester Woodbury of Michigan represent the Western clubs.

All the conditions are favorable for the opening of the tournament to-morrow, when the cup given by John E. Alexandre will be played for. It will be thirty-six holes, medal play, handicap limited to eighteen strokes.

LAWN TENNIS AT YONKERS.

Hudson River Association's Tournament on Park Hill Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

The Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association, composed of the Poughkeepsie, Powelton, West Point, Sleepy Hollow, Amakassin, and Park Hill Country Clubs, will begin its annual championship tournament this afternoon on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club at Yonkers. The entry list comprises the best players in the various clubs, and is more numerous than last season. The events will be: Men's singles and doubles, ladies' singles, and mixed doubles. All matches to be best two in three sets, with the exception of the finals in the men's events, which will be best three in five sets.

In the challenge round of the men's singles Everett H. Thayer will defend his title and trophy against the winner of that event. The holder of the Women's Challenge Cup, Mrs. Pouch, formerly Miss Helen Helwig, the National champion, will meet the victor of the women's singles in the struggle for the championship.

CONDITIONS IN HAWAII.

$450,000 Foreign Capital Secured by Sugar Stock Sale—Immigration and Labor Questions.

HONOLULU, Sept. 2.—The 2,000-share deal in Hawaiian Sugar Company stock which was announced recently on the Honolulu Stock Exchange brings to the island $450,000 of foreign capital, and in the opinion of men of affairs this ought to go far toward relieving the situation here.

Minister of Finance S. H. Damon leaves by the Rio for San Francisco, Boston, and thence to Italy, to carry out, if possible, his cherished plan of securing emigration to Hawaii from Northern Italy. He goes with the complete confidence and co-operation of the planters.

It is believed he will be able to overcome the objection raised by the Italian Government and to offer inducements that will attract the peasantry of Northern Italy.

Another who goes by the Rio on an important mission is Alatau T. Atkinson, special agent of the Census Bureau. He will go direct to Washington, where he has been called to consult with the Director of the Census in regard to needs and methods of the census in these islands.

The thirty-six Galician laborers who had been in Oahua prison since last September on conviction of deserting their tracts, were released to-day.

Shackfeld & Co., who brought the laborers here, as the conclusion of a correspondence with the local government, to-day wrote a formal letter to the Attorney General consenting to the release of the men.

Upon this, on motion of the Attorney General, Judge W. L. Wilcox of the District Court issued an order directing the Marshal to release them.

When released they marched in a body to the office of the Acting Consul for Austria, F. S. Schafer, and demanded to be taken care of. He refused to do anything for them as Consul, but in his personal capacity he provided for their immediate wants.

The men released to-day are a part of the 365 men, women, and children brought here by a sailing vessel from Bremen. Of this number about two-thirds were sent to work on the Oahua plantation.

The remainder were sent to other plantations. Nearly all except these forty have remained at their employment, and many of them are doing well financially.

A BISHOP'S VISIT TO SAMOA.

The Rev. Fred Willis of Honolulu Goes There as a Missionary.

HONOLULU, Sept. 2.—The Rev. Fred Willis, Anglican Bishop of Honolulu, returned on the Warrimoo from a visit to Samoa and the Fiji Islands, where he went as the representative Bishop of London, to hold confirmation services in several churches.

The Samoan and Fiji Islands are at present in no diocese of the Anglican Church. This, according to the established custom, places them in the care of the Bishop of London, as are all missions and churches in English colonies and settlements that are not parts of some diocese.

Bishop Willis's first stopping place was at Apia, where he found the commission of the powers trying to arrange a government and just completing their labors.

"It is impossible to express an opinion as to what is likely to happen next in Samoa," said the Bishop. "The tripartite arrangement was still in force when I left, but it is, of course, not satisfactory. And as long as there are three powers trying to get ahead of one another the island cannot go ahead, but no one can say how any of the powers are to be induced to withdraw."

Opium Seized at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Sept. 2.—A chance capture of 112 half-pound tins of opium was made yesterday by two customs guards. The opium had been sunk in the ocean with a block of wood attached to a rope and string.

WOMAN JUMPS FROM WINDOW.

Her Husband Had Scolded Her for Washing Clothes on Sunday.

Mrs. Lizzie Quinlivan, twenty-six years old, attempted suicide last night by jumping from the third-story window of her home, 329 East Twenty-sixth Street, because her husband had scolded her for washing clothes on Sunday. She struck the pavement on her left side.

Her left thigh and wrist were crushed and she received a severe scalp wound and possible internal injuries. At Bellevue Hospital, where she was taken, the surgeon said her injuries were probably fatal.

W. & J. Sloane

are prepared to submit sketches in colors, make estimates, and take entire charge of the

Interior Decoration OF Private Houses.

The department deboted to this line of work is in charge of artists and artisans of acknowledged ability, and is one of the most complete and comprehensive of any in America. Correspondence solicited where a personal call is impossible.

Broadway & 19th Street.

RIOT AT "CORCORAN'S ROOST."

Started by a Tough Hitting a Negro and Ended in Calling Out of Police Reserves — Many Sore Heads.

There was a fierce battle in and around "Corcoran's Roost," Thirty-ninth Street and First Avenue, last night between a gang of toughs who hang out there and the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

The fight arose over an assault by the gang on a passing negro, and ended with a charge by the reserves from the station house. Two policemen were seriously bruised, and one of the gang is in Bellevue Hospital with his head pretty well disfigured by the policemen's clubs.

The gang was hanging around the corner near the "Roost" about 9 o'clock when a negro passed by. The gang is opposed to negroes, and John Ayres, alias Nolan, a member, insulted him and then struck him.

The negro returned the blow, and was getting the better of it when the gang all pounced on him. He saw he had no show and started to run, yelling for the police with the gang after him.

Policeman Pauson came to his rescue and the gang started to run. The policeman chased after Jerry McCarthy of 341 East Thirty-ninth Street, one of the leaders, while the negro disappeared. McCarthy ran into a hallway at 697 First Avenue, and when the policeman followed him tried to whip him.

Pauson pulled his club and gave it to McCarthy hard. Just as he was about to subdue him, Ayres, who had got into the house and up on the staircase, leaned over and kicked the policeman in the face, knocking him down.

Pauson had whistled for help when the fight started, and Bicycle Policeman Lang arrived at the hallway where Pauson was in trouble in time to catch Ayres. The rest of the gang then piled into the fight.

Pauson had got to his feet and both the policemen were using their clubs to good effect. Neighbors took a hand in the fight and there was a riot around the "Roost." Bricks flew in the air, some at the policemen and others aimed at members of the gang.

A frightened tenant of one of the houses nearby went to the station house and notified the Sergeant of the riot. Sergt. Bell called out the reserves and sent twelve men on a run to the aid of the two policemen.

When they got there there was more excitement. Members of the gang from the windows of adjoining buildings and from alleys and corners threw bricks at the police.

McCarthy and Ayers were secured, and the police also captured John Lynch of 319 East Fortieth Street. The police had been compelled to use their clubs pretty freely, and the three prisoners were well decorated when they were led into the station house. Others of the gang are known to have been pretty roughly served, too.

Ayers had a number of severe breaks in his scalp, and had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital. The others were dressed at the station house and put in cells. Pauson was so bruised that he went to Bellevue Hospital, and Lang had certain wounds dressed there.

NORTH STAR THREE BODIES.

Their Separate Existence Discovered by Prof. Campbell of Lick Observatory.

LICK OBS

The Wanamaker Store.

Very Special Millinery Notice

REPLYING to numerous inquiries, and for the information of many that await the announcement with eager anticipation, we state that the first show of our Autumn Millinery will be made tomorrow, Tuesday, September 12th. Paris, London and New York contribute their best. Our great exhibition is the formal opening of the millinery season.

The Most Attractive Single Feature

In the entire range of Autumn merchandise is our collection of *Dress Goods Novelties.* The variety increases daily, and has a right to command universal attention.

100 Styles Tailor-made Costumes

Each has distinctive features and contains an original idea. Prices, $10 to $95. With them seventy-five different styles of Golf Capes. Prices, $5.50 to $30. The revolution in the making and selling of women's clothing finds greatest expression in our Dress and Wrap Store.

Custom Tailoring for Men

Large variety and superior selection in the showing of piece goods for Fall orders. In stuffs for suits at $20, $25, $30 and $35 the stock is rich. Fine tailoring at popular prices marks our custom-order clothing.

The Lamp Show

Complete, unique, interesting, instructive. This Convocation of Lamps contains a large number especially built and designed for our sales. We also have Japanese bronze and choice china vases and jars fitted with oil wells and shades designed to match. These combinations produce lamps that cannot be duplicated.

$14.50—Lamps of oxidized brass; finished in Dutch Renaissance style.
$15.50—Lamps with Louis XVI. mountings; finished in Corinthian bronze and Etruscan gold.
$16—Lamps with Greek classic mountings; in Corinthian bronze and antique copper.
$18.50—Lamps with Roman classic mountings; finished in gun metal and Etruscan gold.
$25—Lamps finished in French Renaissance style; Corinthian bronze and antique copper.

There is also a group of Banquet and Reception Lamps with bases of French china and hand decorations. Their mountings are in the style of the French Renaissance, finished with Etruscan gold. $35 to $150.

Bargains bloom all through this lamp stock.

First Floor and Basement.

Elegant French China Plates

In no particular line is the vastness of this September Sale of Fine China so manifest as in this unequaled collection of French plates. They are all of high-grade quality, and in the most exquisite styles of decoration. You may select one or two or a half dozen of these or several dozens of a kind, if you please. And in no case will you be asked to pay more than two-thirds of their actual value—many are only half-price. These as suggestions. But see the plates, to properly appreciate the offering.

25c. each—Bread and Butter Plates in four handsome floral and gold decorations. Values up to $7 dozen.
50c. each—Tea Plates; festoon border with wreath of flowers; rosette centre; heavily gilt. Bread and Butter Plates; heavy gold edge; colored band and flowers on rim; cluster of flowers in centre. Values up to $12 dozen.
$1 each—Plates with festoon edge; neat gold pattern on border; two green bands interlaced with gold; a circle of flower wreaths and gold rosette in centre; dinner, breakfast and tea sizes. Values up to $24 doz.
$1 each—Plates with festoon edge and broad blood red band with a fine pattern of gold laid over; gold rosette in centre. Values up to $18 doz.
$1.50 each—Plates with fancy embossed edge; solid colored borders in pink, green, blue and red; a traced pattern of gold over-border, with a beautifully worked rosette of gold in centre. Values up to $30 doz.
$1.50 each—Plates with festoon edge border, laid out with clusters of flowers; 3 narrow blue bands on rim with gold worked centre. Values up to $27.50 doz.
$1.50 each—Plates with festoon border; wreaths of flowers round rim; narrow blue band edged with heavy gold line, gold-worked centres. Values up to $27.50 doz.

Basement.

1,000 Morris Chairs. 1,500 Cushions

That is the stock this morning. The assortment comprises about 50 kinds of chairs and nearly 100 sorts of cushions. There should be but little difficulty to choose wisely from such extensive variety. There certainly will be no question that prices are reasonable enough. The chairs and cushions are sold separately. You'll readily see your advantage of this in the way of selection. Just a dozen specimens:

ADJUSTABLE TO FOUR POSITIONS

$2—Oak frame, golden finish; fancy spindle side; denim covered hair-filled cushions, $1.50. Both for only $3.
$2.25—Golden oak frame; fancy shaped arms; spindle sides; perforated seat. Fancy velour cushions, hair filled, to fit this chair, $5 extra.
$3—Quartered oak frame; wide arms; polish finish. Velour hair-filled cushions, to fit this chair, $5 extra.
$4.50—Quartered oak frame; wide arms; carved front; spindle sides. Velour hair-filled cushion, to fit this chair, $5 extra.
$4.50—Mahogany finish frame; fancy spindle sides; fancy shaped arms; carved front; high polish finish. Leather covered, hair-filled cushions, to fit this chair, $15 extra.
$4.50—Quartered oak frame; fancy shaped arms; carved front; polish finish. Velour, hair-filled cushion, to fit this chair, $4 extra.

Fourth floor.

$4.50—Quartered oak frame; golden finish; fancy spindle side arms; polish finish. Velour, hair-filled cushion, to fit this chair, $5 extra.
At $5.50—Mahogany finish frame; square spindle sides; fancy spindle arms; polish finish. Velour covered cushion, to fit this chair, $7.50 extra.
$5.50—Quartered oak frame; fancy shaped legs and arms; high polish finish. Silk velour cushions to fit this chair, $18.50 extra.
$6.50—Quartered oak frame; fancy shaped arms; fluted legs and side arms. Denim covered hair-filled cushion, to fit this chair, $1.50 extra.

ADJUSTABLE TO THREE POSITIONS

$9.50—Mahogany finish, fancy shaped arms and legs; spindle sides; polish finish. Velour covered spring cushions to fit this chair, $8.75 extra.
$12—Quartered oak frame in golden finish; French legs; fancy shaped arms; spiral sides; polish finish. Velour covered spring cushions to fit this chair, $8.75 extra.

How to Sell Worthy Shoes Cheaply Wanamaker's solved that problem long ago. Abundant evidence of the fact in our offerings every day. The shoe business here is a perfect organization—able, alert, watchful. Thus it comes that the newest and best are always to be found here at moderate cost; that there are continuous offerings of excellent footwear at prices that are less than cost of making. New testimony to-day:

Fifth Floor

Men's Shoes at $2
Plump calfskin, boarded or waxed; firm soles, mostly in the full broad toes. Many of the best sorts for present wear in this lot.

Women's Shoes at $1.40
Russet and nut brown kidskin; laced or buttoned; splendid school or business shoes for young women; proper shapes and weights for now; only about half normal value to pay.

Little Boys' Shoes at $1
Stout shoes with spring heels; made like big brother's shoes; strong enough and good-looking, too.

Main Floor

Women's $3 Shoes
Ten styles ready to-day; more to follow, but not quite as good values as these, for shoes are advancing in price. Choice black kidskin; welted soles; Autumn weights and styles.

Men's Enameled Kid Shoes, $5
Something new and good; look like patent leather; wear better. It is the patent leather enamel on kidskin instead of calf, and is softer, cooler, and less liable to break than the heavier sorts; popular lasts with best shoemaking. $5 a pair.

The House-Furnishings—Perpetual Motion This routine: Announcement of unusual values; the Public's substantial recognition; the Public's demand for more; another announcement of unusual values. Therefore these lists reappear. First, a new shipment of Agate Kitchen Ware, blemished a trifle in *outer polish only* but *cut half way in prices.*

Pudding Pans, 7 sizes, 8c. to 17c.
Milk Pans, 7 sizes, 7c. to 16c.
Tea and Coffee Pots, 5 sizes, 20c. to 38c.
Tea Kettles, 4 sizes, 44c. to 65c.
Covered Buckets, 4 sizes, 19c. to 35c.
Dish Pans, 5 sizes, 27c. to 48c.
Lipped Preserving or Stewing Kettles, 18c. to 23c.
Muffin Pans, 20c., 24c. and 32c.
Fish Kettles, with drainers, 4 sizes, 71c. to $1.40.
Colanders, 17c. to 28c. Cooking Pots, 24c. to 75c.
Saucepans, 24c. to 48c. Frying Pans, 12c to 20c.
Lipped Saucepans, 5c. to 23c.
Wash Basins, 14c., 17c. and 19c.

Then these that speak for themselves:

Dust Brushes, 10c.
Slaw Cutters, 10c.
Coal Hods, 10c.
Sink Brushes, 1c.
Step Ladders, 5 ft. high; adjustable bucket rest, 70c.
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, $1.85.
Dust Pans, half covered, 10c.
Market Baskets, 25c., 35c.
Towel Rollers, 5c.
Ammonia, pint bottle, 4c.

Basement.

Flannelette Wrappers Figured, dotted or striped in colors; polka dots in black and white; braid-trimmed and shapely. Comfort and beauty in the Autumn boudoir at little prices. $1 to $2.75.

Second floor, Fourth av.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FAST TIME AT VAILSBURG

New Jersey Bicycle Records for One and Fifteen Miles Broken.

MILLER EASILY BEATS DOWNEY

Exciting Finish in the Five-Mile Professional Handicap, Which Is Won by McFarland.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—A crowd of nearly 6,000 persons at the Vailsburg track witnessed the running of nine bicycle events to-day, all of which were of the highest class. Two New Jersey State records were broken—in the one and fifteen-mile events—and the eclipse of "Joe" Downey, the boy wonder from Boston, in the latter race by the veteran champion long-distance rider, Charles Miller, came as a great surprise to the lad's friends, who have all along contended that Downey was a second Jimmy Michael.

Miller took his measure before five miles of the course had been covered and from then on the race was more an exhibition than a contest. Downey demonstrated that as a pace follower he was not a success. He constantly lagged in spite of encouragement from the rear man on his pace. Miller, however, never let up in the running and constantly called for more pace. His time was 28 minutes 11 2-5 seconds, clipping 1 minute and 20 seconds from the record held by John King of Newark.

As the fifth event on the programme John King rode a mile, motor-paced, trial against time. As the first lap was passed judges of speed immediately announced that the record would be broken. King clung to the flying tandem, never faltering when the pace was quickened, and flashed over the tape in 1 minute 44 1-5 seconds, 5 seconds better time than was made by "Joe" Downey three weeks ago on the same track, when he hung up the New Jersey State record.

The two professional events brought together the best racing talent in the country and the finishes were close in both races. This was especially true in the five-mile handicap in which a dozen riders who had stuck to the bunch came down the stretch in the sprint almost aligned. Cooper, Owen Kimble, Iver Lawson, and other cracks were among the also rans when the first four flashed over the line with McFarland a foot ahead of Fisher.

The first event, for quarter-mile novice, brought together a promising lot of youngsters who made much fun and not a little excitement for the spectators. It took six heats to select candidates for the final. The winner turned up in Frank Boland, a Rahway rider.

The handicapper had been generous in the one-mile amateur handicap, which was the second event. Ten riders qualified for the final. Hunter, a twenty-yard man, was content to catch the leaders in the second lap and then lay in a good position behind until the time for the sprint. Then he passed the bunch around the first turn on the last lap and showed that he had plenty of speed in reserve. He got the decision by nearly a wheel's length. Krebs secured second place.

The Tart half-mile professional handicap was one of the best races of the afternoon. Nine men qualified for the final, including Cooper, Kimble, McFarland, Walthour, Fisher, Orlando Stevens, and Downing. The first heat brought together Kimble and McFarland, old-time rivals, and both got in for the final to fight out the issue.

McFarland started out to set the pace in the final, closely followed by his running mate, Stevens. The two led the others a merry clip, which killed off Cooper. McFarland gave way to the hot pace he had been setting, and when the riders straightened out for the spurt Kimble and Fisher were lapping wheels a little to the good of the others. It looked as if Stevens was cut off from first money until a gap showed, through which he sped on the last thirty yards, and took the race from Kimble by a narrow margin.

In the closing event, the Walthous five-mile professional handicap, McFarland and Stevens, who rode from scratch, caught the foremost men before the two miles were passed. Then for a mile it was more or less of a loaf. This was quickly replaced by the hottest kind of scorching, however, when Cooper tried to steal a march on the others. Half a dozen went out after the Detroit flier and overhauled him. By the time this was accomplished the moment had come for the finish.

Walthour flashed around the bunch at the first turn on the last lap, and could not be headed until the racers had reached the last embankment. Then Fisher overhauled him, followed by Fred Simms, and McFarland looked to be pocketed. The bend for the straightaway gave an opening, however, for which McFarland was quick to strike. He crossed the line first, but with so slight an advantage that the winner of the race was not known until the announcer called out the numbers. The summaries:

Quarter-Mile Novice.—First heat—Won by Frank Boland of Rahway. Second heat—Won by G. C. Gebelin of Newark. Third heat—Won by Charles Bertsch of Newark. Fourth heat—Won by M. Joseph Coffey of Newark. Fifth heat—Won by H. Van Nest of Newark. Sixth heat—Won by Frank Brennan of Newark. Final heat—Won by Frank Boland; M. Joseph Coffey, second; H. Van Nest, third. Time—0:34 2-5.

Carleton One-Mile Amateur Handicap.—First heat—Won by E. Warren of Kearney. Second heat—Won by Floyd Krebs of Wyoming. Final heat—Won by J. H. Hunter; Floyd Krebs, second; E. Wrren, third; Thomas Firth, fourth. Time—2:12 2-5.

Tart Half-Mile Professional Handicap.—First heat—Won by Owen Kimble of Louisville, Ky. Second heat—Won by H. B. Freeman of Portland. Third heat—Won by Tom Cooper of Detroit. Final heat—Won by Orlando Stevens; Owen Kimble, second; J. F. Fisher, third; H. B. Freeman, fourth. Time—1:00 4-5.

Walthour Five-Mile Professional Handicap.—Won by Floyd McFarlane of San José, Cal.; J. F. Fisher of Chicago, second; Robert Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., third; A. Newhouse of Buffalo, fourth; W. F. Simms, fifth. Time—11:39 1-5.

Fifteen-Mile Motor Paced Race.—Won by Charles Miller of Chicago; "Joe" Downey of Boston, second. Time—28:11 2-5.

Miles.		
1	1:53 2-5	Miller
2	3:43 1-5	Miller
3	5:29 1-5	Miller
4	7:17 1-5	Miller
5	9:07 2-5	Miller
6	10:59 3-5	Miller
7	12:51 4-5	Miller
8	14:44 1-5	Miller
9	16:34 3-5	Miller
10	18:26 3-5	Miller
11	20:22 1-5	Miller
12	22:16 2-5	Miller
13	24:15 1-5	Miller
14	26:11 3-5	Miller
15	28:11 2-5	Miller

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnatis Win Two Games on Their Home Grounds, Defeating Cleveland and Louisville.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	84	37	.694
Philadelphia	78	47	.624
Boston	74	48	.607
Baltimore	71	49	.592
St. Louis	11	55	.563
Cincinnati	71	54	.568
Chicago	65	61	.516
Pittsburg	62	62	.500
Louisville	56	67	.455
New York	50	72	.410
Washington	43	79	.349
Cleveland	19	112	.145

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Boston.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Washington.

Two Games for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Cincinnati won two games to-day from Cleveland and Louisville. The first game was called in the seventh inning to allow Cleveland to catch a train. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati .....0 0 5 3 2 0 0—10
Cleveland .....0 1 1 0 0 0 0— 2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 17; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Frisk; Cleveland, McAllister and Cahillower. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati .....0 0 0 1 1 1 2 3—8
Louisville .....2 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—7

Base hits—Cincinnati, 16; Louisville, 11. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Wood and Hawley; Louisville, Zimmer and Cunningham. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

Other Games.

At Providence—Providence, 13; Hartford, 9.
At Albany—Albany, 12; Springfield, 8.

ATHLETES AT CELTIC PARK.

Pastime Athletic Club Victorious in the Triple Meet—Xavier Men Defeat the Stars.

The annual athletic games between the Pastime Athletic Club, the Xavier Athletic Association, and the Star Athletic Club, at Celtic Park, Long Island, yesterday were witnessed by about 4,000 spectators. The weather was perfect, and there was not a flaw in the programme from start to finish.

Harry Cornish of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was starter for the contestants, and Fred Rubien of the St. George Athletic Club was referee. There was much comment about the absence of the New West Side Athletic Club, it having been claimed by the officers of this club that they were the first to propose the meet, and were subsequently shut out by the other clubs.

The President of the New West Side Athletic Club declares the reason his men were shut out by the other clubs was because they were feared by them as contestants for the honors. This is denied by the officers of the Xavier Athletic Association and the Pastime Athletic Club, who say that the President of the New West Side Athletic Club wanted the meet to occur in August, while the other clubs and the majority of his own men wanted the date fixed in September.

By the point system the Pastime Athletic Club was winner by long odds, but its members were very weak in the long-distance races. In these the Xavier men were best. In all the events there was great interest manifested by the crowds present, and the victorious athletes were cheered heartily. The summaries follow:

100-Yard Run.—First Heat—Won by P. J. Walsh, Xavier. Second Heat—Won by A. H. Kent, Pastime. Third Heat—Won by J. E. Moran, Star. Final Heat—Won by A. H. Kent, Pastime; P. J. Walsh, Xavier, second; P. J. Ordwein, Pastime, third; J. E. Moran, Star, fourth. Time—0:10.

880-Yard Run.—Won by P. McCabe, Star; P. Walsh, Xavier, second; C. Fitzgerald, Star, third; W. F. Ryan, Xavier, fourth. Time—2:04 1-5.

120-Yard High Hurdle.—First Heat—Won by J. E. Underwood, Xavier. Second Heat—Won by H. W. Hess, Pastime. Third Heat—Won by W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime. Final Heat—Won by W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime; W. H. Hess, Pastime, second; J. E. Underwood, Xavier, third; F. W. Martin, Pastime, fourth. Time—0:17 4-5.

220-Yard Run.—First Heat—Won by A. H. Kent, Pastime. Second Heat—Won by P. J. Walsh, Xavier. Final Heat—Won by A. H. Kent, Pastime; P. J. Walsh, Xavier, second; J. J. Cullen, Star, third; E. J. Scheidecker, Star, fourth. Time—0:23 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by R. J. McKinnery, Pastime; O. C. Ordwein, Pastime, second; I. Friedman, Pastime, third; V. Andrews, Pastime, fourth. Time—0:53 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by A. J. Walsh, Xavier; G. Fitzgerald, Star, second; J. F. Malloy, Xavier, third; P. McCabe, Star, fourth. Time—4:41 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. D. Sullivan, Xavier, 5 feet 10 inches; W. L. Drummond, Pastime, second, 5 feet 10 inches; J. Bissinger, Pastime, third, 5 feet 5½ inches; C. B. Cleveland, Xavier, fourth, 5 feet 5 inches.

220-Yard Low Hurdle.—First heat—Won by W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime. Second heat—Won by H. Melling, Pastime. Third heat—Won by J. O. Corrigan, Xavier. Final heat—Won by W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime; H. Melling, Pastime, second; J. O. Corrigan, Xavier, third; Van De Verg, Star, fourth. Time—0:28.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by P. Dinan, Pastime, 38 feet 7½ inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime, second, 38 feet 1¾ inches; A. Buschman, Star, third, 35 feet 6¾ inches; J. A. Larkin, Xavier, fourth, 34 feet 7¾ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by J. McCarthy, Pastime, 116 feet 10½ inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime, second, 111 feet 1¼ inches; J. Monahan, Postime, third, 100 feet 7 inches; W. Halloran, Star, fourth, 98 feet.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime, 21 feet 4¾ inches; D. J. O'Sullivan, Xavier, second, 20 feet 4¼ inches; J. E. Moran, Star, third, 20 feet 1¼ inches; W. Hess, fourth, 19 feet 8 inches.

Putting 56-Pound Weight.—Won by J. McCarthy, Pastime, 28 feet 2½ inches; R. J. Sheridon, Pastime, second, 27 feet 10¾ inches; J. Monahan, Pastime, third, 23 feet 4¾ inches; J. A. Larkin, Xavier, 21 feet 1¼ inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by R. J. Sheridan, Pastime, 111 feet 4¾ inches; J. McCarthy, Pastime, second, 101 feet 1¾ inches; J. D. Sullivan, Xavier, third, 94 feet 6 inches; J. Bals, Pastime, fourth, 88 feet 3¾ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by J. Bals, Pastime, 9 feet 3 inches; G. Heitman, Star, second, 9 feet 4 inches; J. Bissinger, Pastime, third, 9 feet 4 inches; W. Johnston, Star, fourth, 9 feet.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by D. J. Donavan, Xavier; C. Brady, Xavier, second; J. F. Malloy, Xavier, third; J. J. Burke, Xavier, fourth. Time—15:50 1-5.

The summaries by points:

	Pastime.	Xavier.	Star.
880-yard run	0	4	7
100-yard run	7	3	1
440-yard run	11	0	0
Putting shot	5	1	2
120-yard high hurdle	9	2	0
Running high jump	6	5	0
Hammer throwing	10	0	1
One-mile run	0	7	4
220-yard run	5	3	3
Running broad jump	6	3	2
Discus	9	2	0
56-pound weight	10	1	0
Three-mile run	0	11	0
Pole vault	7	0	4
220-yard low hurdle	8	2	0
Total	96	44	24

The Pastime Athletic Club will celebrate its victory at a banquet to be given early in October.

NEW YORK CRICKET RESULTS.

Standing of the Clubs and Records Made by the Players in the Championship Series.

The championship series of the New York Cricket Association was concluded on Saturday. The Paterson Club had two teams entered for the championship and won the pennant, its A team going through the series without once suffering defeat. The standing of the teams follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P.C.
Paterson Team A	10	8	0	2	1.000
Kearney	10	5	3	2	.625
Brooklyn	10	4	4	2	.500
Manhattan II.	10	2	4	4	.333
Kings County	10	2	6	2	.250
Paterson Team B	10	2	6	2	.250

Of the 118 men who took part in the championship matches, only sixteen finished the season with double-figure averages. A. Brown of Brooklyn and W. Bunce of Paterson had a close struggle all through, and the former eventually finished first, with the record of 29.37 for nine innings.

The bowlers had also a close contest. S. Livingston of Kearney actually finished first, with 214 for twenty-seven wickets. He bowled only 238 balls, however, and as the rules of the association make 300 balls necessary to qualify for the competition, the prise goes to J. W. Hooper of Paterson, who bowled thirty-four wickets at 4.70 apiece. These are the individual records:

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Most in Inning.	Runs.	Aver.
A. Brown, Brooklyn	9	1	9100	235	29.37
W. Bunce, Paterson A.	9	3	51	101	28.83
J. Pedlow, Brooklyn	9	0	55	181	20.01
N. Graham, Paterson A.	6	1	26	75	15.00
F. G. Warburton, Paterson A	10	0	50	149	14.90
G. Williams, Kings County	10	2	*33	114	14.25
J. Rose, Manhattan	6	1	30	66	13.20
W. Clarkson, Paterson A	10	2	*24	99	12.37
I. J. F. Kelly, Manhattan	8	1	26	79	11.28
H. O. Wilkinson, Manhattan	4	0	39	45	11.25
M. McHale, Kearney	6	0	21	66	11.00
J. E. Mordaunt, Kings County	6	0	18	63	10.50
T. Hesham, Kearney	6	1	28	51	10.20
C. Rice, Paterson B	10	0	38	101	10.10
J. H. Hooper, Paterson A	10	0	27	100	10.00
A. S. Durrant, Brooklyn	2	0	14	20	10.00

*Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	M'd's.	Runs.	Wick's.	Av.
S. Livingston, Kearney	232	9	58	27	2.14
J. W. Hooper, Paterson A	558	31	160	34	4.70
W. Dodds, Paterson A.	442	14	138	29	4.75
H. Rushton, Manhattan	641	30	234	40	5.85
J. W. Taylor, Paterson B	329	5	127	21	6.04
A. Rice, Kearney	438	14	159	25	6.36
G. Rose, Manhattan	318	12	132	20	6.60
A. G. Rainbow, Paterson B	535	11	267	40	6.67
M. McHale, Kearney	204	6	87	13	6.69
W. B. Patmore, Brooklyn	361	11	165	22	7.50
B. Brown, Brooklyn	343	10	157	20	7.85
J. Pedlow, Brooklyn	278	9	141	16	8.81
J. E. Mordaunt, Kings County	220	14	71	8	8.87
F. Cox, Manhattan	378	11	166	18	9.22
C. T. Hole, Kings County	362	7	205	22	9.31
G. W. Barnes, Kings County	441	15	226	23	9.82
R. Harrand, Brooklyn	294	9	96	9	10.66
W. Clarkson, Paterson A	362	8	62	5	10.83
C. T. Toddings, Kings County	312	7	149	14	10.64
R. Torrance, Kearney	274	7	132	12	11.00
H. Morgan, Paterson B	96	4	156	13	12.15

Marquette Iron Miners' Pay Raised.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 10.—The iron mining companies of the Marquette range have announced a voluntary raise in wages of 10 cents a day, taking effect Sept. 1.

SUNDAY ON THE SPEEDWAY

Large Gathering of Riders and Drivers Goes Over the Course.

LIVELY RACE IN ROAD WAGONS

Morning Runaway Clears the Track—Dr. Gill and Nathan Straus Have a Brush, with Honors Even.

Not since early this Spring has there been such a representative gathering of riders and drivers on the Speedway as there was yesterday. From early morning it was crowded, and judging from the number of old-timers and their fast steppers on hand the vacation season is at an end. From now on until the first snow falls regular morning brushes will be in order. The crowd yesterday was larger than it has been for weeks past.

A runaway during the morning stirred matters up for a few minutes. The horse, a large black, took fright at the whistle of a naphtha launch passing near the Speedway at High Bridge, and, starting off suddenly, jerked the reins out of the hands of his driver, Charles Werman. The horse was given a clear road, but had only run a short distance when Mr. Werman recovered the lines and soon brought the animal to a standstill.

One of the liveliest brushes of the day was between Dr. Gill, driving Captain Jack, who on Sunday last defeated Jubilee Wilkes in two successive brushes, and Nathan Straus behind his famous gelding Cobwebs. The start was a good one, and the horses went away at a record-breaking pace. They were unable to hold it long, however, on account of the crowded condition of the Speedway, and when they quit honors were about even.

Another good brush was between A. E. Crawford and an unknown driver. Both were driving horses hitched to road wagons. They met near High Bridge and started north, with a fairly clear road. For a half mile it was a neck-and-neck race, and then the unknown drew ahead. Mr. Crawford gave his horse a touch of the whip and a loose rein and away he went, overtaking the unknown and passing him inside of a quarter.

John Quinn, the Superintendent of the Speedway, made his appearance for the first time in several weeks, driving his new black mare, Lutie. The mare is considered an excellent road animal, and proved it yesterday by holding her own with everything that came along.

Among others out were G. W. Price, driving his black gelding General Sherman; A. M. Rose, with his black gelding; T. C. Cockrell, behind Honor Bright; J. Luhr, driving Prince Caffrey; Charles Johnston, with his team of bays, Elwood and Nellie; Isaac A. Hopper, behind Lucre; Fred Sackett, with his brown horse, Count; M. Weiland, driving Jubilee Wilkes; Charles P. Sackett, with his trotter, Paul; W. Purdy, driving Ted, one of the best-known trotters on the road; A. E. Thomson, driving his pacer, Watch Eye, which has a record of 2:11¼; Jacob Ebling, driving Envy; Peter Esler, behind the pacer, Noble; Patrick Ryan, with his team, Bromanus and Molly; J. J. Paxton, driving Brownie; John B. Barry, driving Thomas L. Watt; A. L. Kerker, behind Ateka; John Gloeckner, driving Sixteen; Charles Thompson, driving Fearnaught, Jr.; J. B. Marston, driving a handsome pair of bay mares; George B. Brown, driving Dexter K.; Charles C. Schildwachter, driving his fast mare, Nancy; R. T. Kearns, behind Kentucky Prince, and E. J. Hammond, driving his brown team, Maybell and Bertha. Last week's race meet at the Empire City track seems to have stirred the horsemen up considerably, and trotting and pacing races were the principal topic of conversation at the various road houses yesterday. Many owners of road horses drove to the Empire City track during the week, and there were many sharp brushes. These brushes were not considered as final, however, so that many promising races are booked for the Speedway during the coming week.

PALMER-McGOVERN FIGHT.

Men Will Meet This Afternoon in the Westchester Club's Arena.

"Pedlar" Palmer, the bantam-weight champion of England, and "Terry" McGovern, the hard-hitting Brooklyn boy who has within a year fought his way to the top-notch of the same class, will meet this afternoon in the arena of the Westchester Athletic Club, to battle for international championship honors.

The fight is for a purse of $10,000 and a share of the receipts from the pictures of the contest. This is the largest purse ever offered for a battle between little fellows, and the attendance is expected to be the biggest ever recorded at any event of the kind held in the East.

Many of Palmer's countrymen have come from England to witness the contest. McGovern rules the favorite. The men will enter the ring at 3 o'clock, and, under the articles of agreement, will meet at 118 pounds for a bout of twenty-five rounds. George Siler, who refereed the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons bout, will officiate in the same capacity to-day.

Mistaken for a Deer, and Shot.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—While George Naylor, Jr., of Peekskill was hunting on Rainbow Lake Friday, in company with his father and other friends, he was shot in the back by one of the party, who mistook him for a deer. He is still alive, with some prospects of recovery.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

221 WEST 20TH ST. $27 A MONTH. Elegant flat, five light rooms and bath; just put in perfect condition; all improvements; great opportunity for a respectable family; no others need apply; also similar flat for $25 a month. Apply to janitor.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

30TH ST., 7 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms to let; gentlemen only; reference.

SUITE 2 ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD; PRIVATE bath; steam heat; ample closets; 34th St. and Madison Av.; references. Address COMFORT, Box 249 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

ROOMS WANTED.

THREE LARGE, COMMUNICATING ROOMS and bath; on first or second floors or in apartment house; meals required; must be near 5th Av., between 30th and 60th Sts. Address, full particulars, COLVER, 141 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook in a private family; best city reference; lady can be seen; city or country. 426 9th Av. Ring one bell.

COOK.—By an American Protestant woman as competent cook; best city reference. 147 East 50th St., first bell, west.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an experienced Englishman; excellent references in every respect. G. H., care Gilbert, 947 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Englishman; 27; married; one child, medium size; neat appearance; references. Hunt, 123 West 52d St.; private stable.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Experienced; 12 years' reference from last employer. 156 East 88th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By sober man to take charge of country place; understands horses, cows, garden, lawn; useful all round; good reference. P. Kennedy, Butler St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Cook and kitchen maid to go to Morristown, N. J., for Winter; wages, $30 and $14; references required. Address, by letter, W. H. GEARY, 72 5th Av., New York City.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. 234 East 18th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BROOKLYN AND JERSEY CITY BOYS, 15 years of age and over, for messenger service. Apply, with recommendations, American District Telegraph Co., 191 Fulton St., New York.

WANTED—Tool hands, first-class machinists, and boilermakers to work ten hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

THE TURF. THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races

Sept. 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

Six Races Each Day at 2.15 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

The Junior Champion Stakes, $15,000.
The First Special, $2,500.
The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap.

FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS.

TRAINS DIRECT TO THE TRACK.

LEAVE EAST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK, via Long Island Railroad, 12:30, 12:50, (Parlor Cars,) 1:20 P. M.

LEAVE WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK, via 39th Street (Brooklyn) Ferry every 20 minutes.

LEAVE PARK ROW, NEW YORK, via Brooklyn Bridge and 5th Avenue Brooklyn Elevated, every 5 minutes, stopping at all stations to 36th Street.

LEAVE BROADWAY FERRIES, BROOKLYN, (Trolley Cars,) via Vanderbilt Avenue and the Culver Road, with connections from Hamilton Ferry and 15th Street.

Music by Lander.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

CONCERNING
"THE TOWERS" APARTMENTS.
TWELVE MINUTES FROM THE OPERA.

A FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Northwest Corner 94th Street and Central Park West.

Spacious Apartments in suites of eight to seventeen rooms, four bathrooms and two servants' rooms. Servants' bathrooms, butlers' rooms. Laundry, ironing and drying rooms. Servants' elevator. Commodious storerooms and cement closets. Dining rooms finished in mahogany and Flemish oak; wainscoted eight feet high. Beamed ceilings. Hood mantels. Window seats. Inglenooks. Electric light arranged for connection to dining room tables. Plumbing fixtures of porcelain. Needle showers. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, kitchens, and butlers' pantries tiled five feet high. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Refrigeration, ice and ice water supplied. Telephone in each apartment. Mail chute. Elevator service all night. The most complete and luxuriously appointed apartment building yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people.

Also Apartments in building Northwest Corner of Eighteith Street and West End Avenue, in suites of eight and nine rooms, butler's pantry and bathroom.

APPLY AT BUILDINGS OR TO GLOBE REALTY COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY.

IDEAL APARTMENTS FOR
Young Married Couples
AND THOSE
With Small Families.

805 West 80th St., (NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE).
Charming apartments in suites of seven and eight rooms; butler's pantry and bath. Dining rooms, finished in Flemish oak and old ivory; wainscoted five feet high. Hood mantels. Window seats. Marquetry floors. Leaded glass casement windows. Plumbing fixtures of porcelain. Needle showers. Bathrooms, kitchens, and but

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

General and Special Dress Goods News.

Our Dress Goods Department is brimming with extremes. Plain weaves are pre-eminent at many points—Coverts, Broadcloths, Venetians, Ziberlines, Serges, Clays, Worsteds and scores of others that have a quiet, unobtrusive elegance hard to resist. The other extreme includes high-class novelty fabrics that hold the interest of all who appreciate exquisite textiles. Among them are:—Velvet Velours, Plaid Camel's hair, Parisian Cords, Silk-corded Velours, Scotch Cloakings and Astrakhans. Come see them. To insure a visit from you we give widespread publicity to the following matchless offerings!—

Storm Serge, warranted strictly all wool, double warped, full round twill. A Serge worthy the name and reputation of the maker who stands at the head. Black and two shades of blue, fast dye, 40 in. wide, 50c. value, at **39c**

Cheviots, black, cadet and navy. Thoroughly sponged and shrunk. That is why we can guarantee them not to spot or shrink. If they go awry in any way we'll refund the money. Can you suggest a fairer way? 45 in. wide, 75c. value, at . . . **49c**

Imported Granite Cloths. Weave-wise women know them well. Neat, serviceable fabrics; a complete range of Autumn colorings. Cast your eyes along the counter display—not a shade is missing. 45 in. wide, 85c. value, at **49c**

Imported Armure and Tweed Suitings, choice line of Fall colorings, also black. Handsome and wonderfully dependable wearing stuffs. Select from these and you'll never be oppressed with a regret. 48 and 50 in. wide, $1.00 value, at **49c**

The September Furniture Sale.

It's a continuation of the August Furniture Sale. The same values are in evidence, the same enthusiasm is contagious. We quote a few articles that appeal to your needs. There was never a better time to buy.

Reception Chairs, handsomely inlaid, seats upholstered in remnants of beautiful satin damask, $5.00 value, at **$3.99**

Gilt Reception Chairs, fancy backs, rush seats or upholstered in pretty satin damask, $2.50 value, at **$1.99**

Piano Stools, Mahogany finished, richly polished, turned legs, with metal claw feet, $2.25 value, at **$1.74**

Morris Chairs, solid oak, brass rod, reversible hair cushion, covered with denim, in your choice of color, $4.50 value, our price **$2.99**

Box Couch, full size, all-spring edge, lined throughout, covered with denim in your choice of color, $7.50 value, our price **$5.49**

Full size Couch, four rows deep tufting, covered with artistic Belgian velour or corduroy, fringe to match, $8.00 value, at **$5.99**

Hair Couch, all-spring edge, four rows deep tufting, covered with velour or corduroy in your choice of color, $15.00 value, at . . **$11.99**

Chiffonier, large size, quartered oak, five drawers, generous French plate mirror, cast brass trimmings, $12.00 value, our price . . **$9.67**

Chiffonier, extra large size, solid oak, French plate mirror, five deep drawers, $10.00 value, at **$7.99**

Gentlemen's Chiffonier, solid quartered oak, cabinet and six drawers, plate mirror, cast brass trimmings, value $14.00, at **$11.24**

Dining Table, solid oak, heavy turned legs, top 36x42 inches, can be extended to 6 feet, $5.00 value, at **$3.99**

Dining Chair, solid oak, high carved back, seat upholstered in genuine leather, $2.75 value, at **$1.99**

Two Important Parlor Suit Bargains.

Five-piece Parlor Suit, attractively inlaid mahogany finished frame, hand carved dragon heads, covered to order with satin damask in your choice of color, or in silk velour, $75.00 value; at **$59.74**

Three-piece Parlor Suit, highly polished inlaid mahogany finished frame, seats upholstered with handsome satin damask in your choice of color, a beautiful suit, $20.00 value, at **$15.99**

Steel Enamelled Kitchen Ware.

Every well-ordered, hygienically conducted kitchen is supplied with this ware. When you buy it, beware of "seconds." Don't be tempted by unctuous and oleaginous arguments. Seconds are damaged. Seconds are dangerous. If you cook in seconds you'll unconsciously swallow homeopathic doses of enamel with your food. Can your digestive apparatus grind agate?

All our imperfect pieces are returned to the factory. There they are patched up, branded "seconds," and sold to any retailer whose policy is not opposed to selling you faulty utensils that may injure your health. And do you know that our prices for sound Agate Ware are often less than others charge for the botched, tinkered kind? For example:

Tea Kettles, size No. 7, 29c

Lipped Saucepan, 3 qt. size, 12c.

Whisk Brooms, enamelled handles, 9c.

Ostrich Feather Duster, 9 in., 14c.

Bissell Carpet Sweeper, 4 wheels, $1.19.

Tea Strainers, enamelled handles, 4c.

"Surprise" Egg Beater, 1c.

Steel Tea Spoons, per dozen, 11c.

Steel Table Spoons, per dozen, 23c.

Step Ladders, 6 ft., with pail rest, 59c.

Towel Racks, 3 arms, 7c.

Rubber Gloves, without gauntlets, 71c.

Rubber Gloves, with gauntlets, 84c.

Dish Pan, 14 qt. size, 29c.

Tea and Coffee Pots, 2 qt. size, 19c.

Japanese Toothpicks, 1,000 for 6c.

English Steel Carver, stag handle, 49c.

Bread Slicers, 24c.

Family Cleavers, cast steel, 27c.

Family Meat Saws, wood handles, 23c.

Japanned Sugar Boxes, 9c.

Japanned Tea and Coffee Canisters, 8c.

Japanned Dust Pans, half covered, 7c.

Bread Boxes, 29c.

Dust Brushes, all bristle, 17c.

Floor Brooms, all bristle, 49c.

Milk or Rice Boilers, 2 qt. size, 31c.

Covered Buckets, 4 qt. size, 14c.

Nickel Toilet Paper Holder, 69c.

Bath Sprays, with rubber tubing, $1.29.

"Home Use" Cloudy Ammonia, pt., 10c.

"Red Star" Scouring Soap, box, $3.49.

"Red Star" Scouring Soap, bar, 4c.

Metal Polish, half pt., 11c; pt., 24c.

Curtain Stretchers, 69c.

Gas Lighters, 30 in box, 4c.

Gas Torches, 8c.

Bone Napkin Rings, 8c.

Orange Wood Toothpicks, package, 9c.

Macy's

Women's Suits.

Ready-to-wear Suits full of indescribable chic and grace. The styles are as pleasing, the fitting as perfect, the tailoring as careful and the fabrics as tasteful as though made to your personal order.

Our new Suits—every one—are modelled after the latest fashions that are appearing in Paris and London. Two hints:—

Women's Suits, made of black broadcloth, double-breasted box cut, finished with revers of satin, velvet collar, lined throughout with high-grade taffeta silk; habit skirt, fastened at side, lined with best percaline, $15.99.

Women's Suits, made of gray and blue Oxford suiting, natty fly-front coat, finished with strapped seams, lined throughout with colored taffeta silk; skirt of the latest style, trimmed with wide folds, forming drapery effect, $23.99.

Separate Skirts.

Don't pass the present display because you are not ready to buy. This is seeing time. The Autumn effects are on view. They are here for your pleasure and in your interest. Of course, you'll need one soon. When the time comes, remember Macy's.

Women's Tailor-made Skirts, dark gray camel's-hair cheviot, habit style, fastens and finished on side with stitched scallops, lined with percaline, $4.74.

Women's Golf Skirts, made of brown, light and dark gray double-faced cloth, habit effect, fastens on side, tailor stitched, $8.46.

Women's Jackets.

A brave assortment of Jackets for you to choose from. Tailoring skill and general excellence in every one of them. Notice the shapes—the fitting. The set and the tone are exactly right. Prices run this way:—

Women's Autumn Jackets, made of handsome, warmthful kersey cloth, in black and castor shades, double-breasted box front, mannish coat back, latest sleeves, double-stitched seams, lined throughout with satin, $7.49.

Women's Jackets, made of very rich black kersey, smartest style, six-button double-breasted dip front, neatly notched collar, newest sleeves, several rows of stitching, lined throughout with taffeta silk, $10.63.

Golf Capes.

Nobby Golf Capes with the charmingest sweep and swing. They smack of the heather and highlands. Tartan plaids of the following Scottish clans:—Lochiel, Cawdor, Farquharson, Kerr, Urquhart, Ogilvie, Sinclair, Douglas, Erskine, Graham, Dundas and Maxwell. Nothing nicer for steamers, trains, carriages and all out-door occasions.

Women's Golf Capes, made of double faced cheviot, almost any color combination you may call for. The garments are 30 inches long, have high-rolling collars and hood of same material, front trimmed with stitched folds of cloth, $4.89.

Women's Golf Capes, made of swell imported fabrics—modest, subdued and ultra exaggerated plaids, extra long hoods, trimmed with cloth straps, $11.88.

A Silk Paradox.

What class of goods are choicest and most valuable? Question men and women who know. They will inform you that of all fabrics Black Silks are the most favored and richest. In spite of this we sustain the paradox of selling them at littler prices concurrently with a rapidly rising market.

Black Taffeta Silk, brilliant and lustrous, 59c., 69c., 79c. and 88c.

Black Peau de Sole, delicately silky, mellow and rich, 99c., $1.25 and $1.49.

Black Satin Duchesse is and always will be a favorite, 79c., 99c., $1.25 and $1.48.

Fancy Taffetas, novel designs and superb color combinations, 59c., 69c. and 79.

Fancy Ribbons.

If you are on the hunt for elegance and prettiness and economy in Ribbons you must not fail to examine our collection. Hundreds of pieces have just been received—myriad effects. You'll buy them and praise us.

All-silk Taffeta Plaid Ribbons, 3½ in. wide, 30c. value, at 22c.

All-silk Persian Ribbons, very rich, 4 in. wide, 45c. value, at 34c.

All-silk Cashemire Ribbons, 4¼ in. wide, 65c. value, at 49c.

Five Notions.

The Autumn Notion Sale is in full blast. Sales have been Napoleonic during recent days. It is a ne plus ultra Notion Stock we invite you to patronize. No part of it is minced or niggled—immense, generous varieties throughout.

These five items claim a niche in today's advertising:—

Silk Elastic Hose Supporters, frilled edges, all colors, 35c. value, at 16c.

Brush Edge Skirt Binding, value 5c. per yard, at 3c.

Pin Books, black and white, assorted value 7c., at 4c.

Pin Cubes, one hundred pins, black or white, 5c.

Pearl Headed Lace Pins, our price, per dozen, 7c. and 8c.

Women's and Children's Underwear.

Women's heavy-ribbed Cotton Vests, fleece-lined, extra well made, front trimmed with silk edging, silk tape around neck; Pants to match with French bands, 35c. value, at 19c.

Women's Jersey-ribbed Union Suits, fleece-lined, fine Egyptian cotton, 70c. value, at 49c.

Children's natural merino Vests, Pants and Drawers. The vests are silk-stitched, silk tape around neck. Size 18 in., 9c; 5c. rise on each larger size.

Carpets—in answer.

Adroit, clever management enables us to maintain old rates. The most careless buyer knows that prices have gone up, up, up—everywhere but here. Our efforts in this direction are distinct triumphs.

Ingrain Carpets, best Brussels styles, 75c. value at 59c. and 65c. value at 48c.

Tapestry Brussels, choice designs and colorings, finest qualities from the most notable mills, 85c. value at 69c.

Axminster Carpets, a display of unrivaled beauty and excellence, $1.35 value at 99c.

Wilton Velvets: these are particularly appropriate for halls and stairs; $1.65 value at $1.24.

Every convenience for choosing wisely and quickly. The floor space is ample, the light is strong and the leading styles of the leading looms are so displayed that visitors may examine leisurely and accurately.

Upholstery Goods.

We give special attention to the decoration of private residences, taking orders for the entire furnishing of the house to the smallest detail, and using the utmost care that effects produced shall be appropriate and consistent with the immediate and general surroundings.

Oriental Tapestry, suitable for covering cushions, draping cozy corners and other domestic decorative uses, 50 in. wide, 60c. value, at 39c.

Japanese Silk Lambrequins, exquisitely embroidered in tinsel, $3.00 value, at $1.98.

Down Sofa Cushions, covered with raw silk Oriental tapestry, tassel on each end, $3.00 value, at $1.98.

Here's a partial list of Portieres we secured at a liberal discount. To be explicit—one-third less than the cost of production was the price paid. Nothing wrong about the goods. Reasons of a personal character impelled the manufacturer to make the reductions. The gain is yours—if you are quick.

Large lot of Tapestry Portieres, $5.00 value; your choice, per pair, $2.48.

Large lot of Silk Tapestry Portieres, elegant patterns and colors, of various makes, $12.00 value; your choice, per pair, $6.99.

French Velour Table Covers, fresh, ornate, excellent goods. These price changes are due to the most arbitrary impulse. The beauty, novelty, and usefulness of the covers justify an advance. However that may be, the concessions have already gone into effect. This is the way:

1½ x 1½ yds., from $5.74 to $3.69.
2 x 2 yds., from $11.99 to $5.74
2 x 2½ yds., from $14.67 to $9.49
2 x 3 yds., from $17.34 to $11.99

Reversible Tapestry Table Covers, soft, mellow Syrian colors, heavily fringed, size 2x2 yards, $3.00 value, at $1.99.

Lace Curtains.

Isn't it time to relegate the old Curtains? Have they become torn and yellowed? Here's an opportunity to replace them with fresh, snowy, dainty ones. The prices are low and you'll enjoy the grace they'll give to the windows.

Renaissance Lace Curtains, the patterns are wrought on best quality net, worth $9.00 to $12.50 per pair; our prices range from $7.48 to $13.98.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, Renaissance and Point Arab designs on fine net, worth $6.00 to $8.50 per pair; our prices range from $4.98 to $6.48.

Irish Point Bed Sets, graceful patterns embroidered on dainty but strong net, full size, worth $6.00 to $11.00; our prices range from $4.98 to $8.98

Irish Point Vestibule Laces, 27 in. wide, $1.75 value, at $1.19, $1.24 and $1.29.

Ingrain Art Squares.

Women who waited may now congratulate one another. We've given big values in the past. That's our record. But these All-wool Ingrain Art Squares represent unprecedented money's worth. The quotations hold not even the slenderest hint that prices in the general market are bounding. Let 'em bound.

Size 2 x3 yards, at $3.89.
Size 2½ x3 yards, at $4.49.
Size 3 x3 yards, at $5.39.
Size 3 x3½ yards, at $6.28.
Size 3 x4 yards, at $7.18.

Axminster Rugs, finest quality, the colorings and patterns are novel and effective. They impress the artistic.

36x72 inches, at $5.58.

Iran Rugs, faithful copies of the most sumptuous Asian productions. Oriental patterns and colorings, but of Occidental origin. Yes, they were made in America in spite of the fact that dishonest advertisers claim them to be Scotch Wiltons.

8¼x10½ ft., at $12.89.
9 x12 ft., at $14.94.

Wilton Rugs, a regular "art" show. The new arrivals are marvels of elegance. The prices incongruous—too little.

8¼ x10½ ft., at $24.98.
9 x12 ft., at $28.99.

Bigelow Axminster Rugs, deep, splendid, uncommon Persian colorings and charming designs,

9x12 ft. at $39.98.

Stationery and Engraving.

People returning from Summer vacations are interested in these offerings. Social and business correspondence while away more than likely exhausted supplies. Keep these in mind when you start out to replenish.

Hurd's Writing Paper, finest quality, one-quire boxes, assorted sizes, 5c.

One hundred Wedding Invitations, artistically engraved, including inside and outside envelopes, $5.99.

Plate and fifty Cards, beautiful quality, 59c.

Fifty Cards printed from your plate, 29c.

Boys' School Shoes.

We picked solid shoes to sell you for your boy. You may select from the following with the utmost confidence. They will wear well; they will wear long.

Boys' School Shoes, made of best satin calfskin, strong extension soles, bulldog toes, all widths, 12 to 5½, at $1.49.

Boys' "Steel Shod" Shoes, made of finest American calfskin, hand-sewed welts, extension soles, English lasts, no better Shoes made for boys, 12 to 2, at $2.19; 2½ to 5½, at $2.49.

Boys' Button Shoes, made of strongest wax calf, hand-sewed welts, double extension soles, bulldog toes, 12 to 2, at $2.49; 2½ to 5½, at $2.49.

Little Men's Lace Shoes, made of box calf, heavy dull kid and vici kid, 8 to 2, at $1.38.

Little Men's Dress Shoes, made of box calf, vici kid and patent leather, hand-sewed welts, 8 to 2, at $1.87.

Little Men's School Shoes, made of calfskin, good, serviceable soles, 8 to 13½, at $1.24.

Women's $2.50 Oxfords at $1.12.

A September Sale of Oxfords. Five thousand pairs. Just from the hands of a leading manufacturer. Every pair is perfect—newest styles and fine workmanship. Made of choicest vici kid, dark shades of tan, strong, flexible soles, full range of sizes. Four lasts—"Queen," "Ideal," "Savoy" and "Royal." Each varies from the others by a few hairbreadths in width of toe—all are pre-eminently fashionable; worth $2.50; our price $1.12.

School Supplies.

When the writer went to school soapstone slate pencils were in brisk demand at two for a nickel, and antiseptic slates did not exist even in the imagination of the most progressive teacher.

How times do change! Germ-proof slates are now in universal use, and soapstone pencils are 4c. a dozen. Macy's is back of many such changes. The following quotations illustrate the effect of large retailing on small things:

Faber's Lead Pencils, nickel tipped, 3c.

Cedar Pencils, per doz., 5c.

Cedar Pencils, rubber tipped, doz., 7c.

Pencil Point Protectors, 3c.

Graphite Pencils, per doz., 12c.

Blaisdell's Paper Pencils, doz., 12c.

Soapstone Slate Pencils, doz., 4c.

Slate Pencils, wood-covered, doz., 7c.

Pen Holders, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 8c. and 12c.

Eagle Compass and Dividers, 15c

School Erasers, 1c., 3c., 5c. and 7c

Book Slates, 6c., 11c., 15c. and 17c

Rulers, 4c., 6c., 9c. and 12c.

Blotting Paper, doz. sheets, 4c.

Scratch Pads, 2c., 3c., 4c. and 5c.

Antiseptic School Slates, 12c., 13c and 15c.

Antiseptic Erasers, 4c.

Composition Books, 3c., 4c., 6c. and 7c.

Composition Books, hard covers, 8c., 10c., and 12c.

School Globes, 21c.

Dictionaries.

Here is cheap pabulum for the school crowd. Machinery and merchants, uniting on modern lines, have reduced the cost of Webster's wonderful etymologic masterpiece. We handle Dictionaries just as we do Dry Goods. You know our method? Best qualities at lowest prices. Yes, that principle underlies every transaction. For example:—

Webster's Primary Dictionary, 47c.
Webster's High School Dictionary, 98c.
Webster's Vest Pocket Dictionary, 15c.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, $1.34.
French and German Dictionaries, 54c. and $1.08

Great Book Values.

Three items that should command your attention. The character of the Books and the very low prices form an unusually fascinating combination.

Ridpath's U. S. History, $1.49.

The Century Magazine for 1898, bound in two volumes, per set, $1.49.

Scribner's new copyrighted series, per volume, 39c.

Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Encyclopaedia Britannica—the new perfected Werner Edition—is the most comprehensive reference work that has ever been produced. A complete set, including 30 royal octavo volumes and an index guide. The paper is fine and the print is large and clear. We offer the full work (31 volumes), with two shelves for holding them, as follows:

Cloth binding, $40.98; half morocco, $53.99; full sheep, $67.49. Send for sample pages.

Medicinal Goods.

No, we are not attempting to usurp the prerogative of drug stores. Asking big profits is their conceded privilege, their undisputed heritage. We are busy serving the masses—and those of the classes who are provident and practical. The best and freshest Medicinal Goods at Macy's liberal prices. Many "special" bargains tomorrow.

Seidlitz Powders, J. S. P., full weight, twelve in box, our regular price 16c.; special at 10c.

Jamaica Ginger, pure essence, does not contain red pepper, four ounce bottle, our regular price 21c.; special at 17c.

Pure Borax, for medicinal and toilet use, half pound package, our regular price 8c.; special at 5c.

Cream of Tartar, four ounce package, our regular price, 9c.; special at 6c.

Petrolatum, better than ordinary petroleum jelly, one pound in glass jar, our regular price 15c.; special at 10c.

Spirits Camphor, six ounce bottle, our regular price 24c.; special at 19c.

Sanitary Fluid, an effective disinfectant, 16 ounce bottle, our regular price 29c.; special at 19c.

Mustard Leaves, on cloth, ten in enameled box; special at 19c.

Paregoric, two ounce bottle; special at 9c.

Camphorated Oil, four ounce bottle; special at 19c.

Pure Cod Pressed Castor Oil, four ounce bottle, 12c.

Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, finest quality, imported direct from Norway, 16 ounce bottle; special at 49c.

Macy's Sarsaparilla Compound, none better at any price, 16 ounce bottle; special at 49c.

Toilet Articles.

Tincture Benzoin, for whitening the skin, 3 oz. bottle, our regular price, 19c., special at 14c

Macy's Face Powder, absolutely pure, warranted to dull gloss, our regular price 24c.; special at 15c.

Genuine Cold Cream, equal to any on the market, scented with violet or rose, special at 16c.

Glycerine and Rose Water Lotion, 4 oz. bottle, sprinkler top, our regular price 19c.; special at 14c.

Chemically pure Glycerine, 12 oz. bottle, 26c., 3 oz. bottle, special at 7c.

Genuine Almond Meal, made of real almond flour, half pound jar, our regular price 28c.; special at 19c.

Sachet Powder, violet, heliotrope, and white rose odors, 2 oz. bottle, special at 24c.

Good Groceries.

We cling to the good old way and the business goes on at an easy, breezy, winning gait. An hour in our Grocery department is a revelation. Pyramids, columns, rows, ranks of the finest and purest goods at the fairest of fair prices. An array for you that represents real economy. Enjoy the displays—enjoy the money-saving.

Ham and Boneless Bacon, "Red Star" brand, finest quality, extra selected, sugar cured, our regular price 13c. per pound; special at 10c.

Granulated Sugar, H. & E. Standard quality, packed in five pound linen bags, each customer limited to two, special at 24c.

Pickles, Mrs. Johnson's celebrated homemade Gherkins, Chow Chow, mixed and relish, our regular price 12c.; special at 8c.

Lion and Arbuckle's Ariosa Coffee, pound package, 8c.

Table Salt, new process, will not cake, four pound box, full weight, 10c.; two pound box, 6c.

String Beans, extra quality, case, $1.49; can, 7c.

Lima Beans, small and tender, case, $1.54; can, 9c.

Sifted Marrow Peas, 1899 packing, delicate flavor, case, $1.99; can, 9c.

Peas, "Lily White" brand, finest quality, packed in 1899:—

Early June, case, $2.49; can, 11c.

Sifted Early June, case, $3.14; can, 14c.

Extra Sifted Early June, case, $3.62; can, 16c.

Homestead, case, $3.14; can, 14c.

Concerning Soap.

Boxes containing three wrapped cakes of Glycerine, Honey, Oatmeal, Brown Windsor, Elderflower or Lagos Palm Soap—small size 18c.; large size 27c.

These Soaps are manufactured of the purest ingredients and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. They are lasting because they are hard and thoroughly seasoned.

The appended are also exceptional bargains:—

Pine Tar Soap for shampooing, our regular price 10c. per cake; special at 3c.

Genuine White Castile Soap, made of fine olive oil; special at 6c. cake.

Complexion Soap, medicated for all skin diseases, our price regularly 12c. per cake; special at 6c.

Embroidered Goods.

Tidies, Squares, Scarfs and Pillow Shams—showy, handsome patterns, on fine, strong cambric. Fast edges that laundering will not injure. The prices should be fifty per cent. more than we ask.

Tidies, 6 in. square, 5c.; worth 8c.
Tidies, 13 in. square, 15c.; worth 25c.
Tidies, 16 in. square, 23c.; worth 35c.
Tidies, 23 in. square, 33c.; worth 45c.
Shams, 32 in. square, 46c.; worth 75c.
Scarfs, 54 in. long, 46c.; worth 75c.

Marie Antoinette Embroidered Lace Net Bureau Scarfs, 59c.

Irish Guipure Pillow Shams and Bureau Scarfs, 99c.

Macy's

China Dinner Sets.

Our assortment of decorated China Dinner Sets was never more complete. We are showing the latest Haviland, Carlsbad, English and domestic styles.

Over fifty different effects in open stock patterns. Single pieces sold at set prices.

English and Domestic Decorated Dinner Sets, $4.87 to $19.89.

Carlsbad Decorated China Dinner Sets, $11.87 to $48.48.

Haviland's Decorated China Dinner Sets, $16.87 to $394.21.

Fish, Game and Ice Cream Sets in beautiful China, richly decorated, at scores of prices.

Any purse and any normal taste may be suited.

Bouillon Sets.

Fine China Bouillon Cups and Saucers—China of incomparable delicacy. The decorations are unmistakably refined and tasteful. The gold edges give them a special richness. The Cups are in the newest shapes and have two handles.

Four, five and six dollars. Yes, they will cost you $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 per dozen elsewhere—and they are worth it.

Our Price . . . $2.28 doz.

A China Miscellany.

The following series exemplify the character of the values that make our china business the talk of America:—

Carlsbad China Oyster Plates, each plate has six shell-shaped depressions, ombre pink effect, per dozen, $2.28.

China Oyster Plates, each plate has six shell-shaped depressions, inwreathed with pink festoon and stippled gold, per dozen $3.96.

China Oyster Plates, each plate has six shell-shaped depressions, painted to represent the oyster au naturel, per dozen, $4.44.

China Oyster Plates, each plate has six shell-shaped depressions, solid pink, turquoise, rose and green, heavily stippled with gold, per dozen, $14.88.

Limoges China Oyster Sets, including twelve plates, tureen and cracker jar, prettily decorated and gilded, $7.89.

China Terrapin and Lobster Dishes, made in the form and decorated to represent turtles and lobsters, per dozen, $5.88 $9.87 and $11.88.

Mayonnaise Tureens, Limoges China, daintily embellished, $1.39, $2.47 and $2.83.

Shell-shaped Relish Dishes, $1.49, $1.97 and $2.43.

China Bargain Tables.

A genuine gala week for all who seek bargain counter attractions. Nothing glamoury about the display. It looms up splendidly, toweringly and solidly. The goods invite close inspection. They are Real Royal Dresden Ware with charming gold and Empire decorations—cups and saucers, fancy dishes, fruit trays, plates and the like. Think of it! Products of the historic and artistic Royal Dresden factory on the Macy bargain counters. The famous "crossed swords" mark is impressed on the bottom of each article. That's a proof of genuineness. Prices run like this:—

7 in. Plates, 19c. each.
8 in. Plates, 23c. each.

Water Tumblers, 33c. Doz.

Three hundred barrels of thin, well finished flinty Glass Tumblers, standard size, with any initial engraved on each one, 33c. per dozen. "Wonderfully cheap." That's the verdict of all who see them.

Quadruple Plate

Ferneries, three styles elaborate open-work design, separate lining, for growing plants, $2.24.

Chocolate Pots, four styles, THE FOUR NEWEST STYLES, some handsomely engraved, $1.87.

Tea Sets, including Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Spoon Holder, worth $7.50, at $3.98.

One Hundred Soup and Oyster Tureens, Colonial style, brilliantly burnished, worth $6.50, at $2.98.

Silver Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons.

This sale includes Rogers and other makes that are considered equally as good. We guarantee every one to give such service as may be reasonably expected.

Dinner Knives, solid steel plated, 12 dwt., set of six, 98c.

Tea Spoons, regular standard quality, set of six, 48c.

Table Spoons, Dinner Forks and Oyster Forks, set of six, 98c.

Dessert Spoons and Forks, set of six, 89c.

Table Knives, celluloid handles, nickel ferrule, guaranteed steel blades, set of six, 98c.

Useful Articles.

Useful and decorative articles for desk or dresser. Each one was fashioned to perform a definite personal service. The handles are sterling silver—graceful patterns.

Cuticle Knives, Files, Shoe Horns, Button Hooks, Tooth Brushes, Paper Cutters, Roller Blotters and Nail Brushes, choice at 19c.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TEN PAGES
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Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL FARCE.

It is a rather thin little farce that Senator LODGE is said to have originated and in which our own Senator PLATT is taking the heavy ironical part.

There are reasons why the Massachusetts Senator should like to see Gov. ROOSEVELT withdrawn from active politics and put for a four years' nap in the Vice President's chair. He has long been intimately associated with the Governor in personal and political friendship. They have professed much the same views on many subjects, and have frequently appeared together at moments of political agitation; indeed, there has been at least one production by the Senator so nearly identical with one by the then Commissioner of the Civil Service that it might have been written by the latter, but it was no great credit to the author, whoever he was, and the question of plagiarism was not seriously raised. The Senator entered the political race about the same time with his friend, but he gained much earlier a conspicuous place in Federal politics and has been regarded—in Massachusetts—as a leader, almost a patron, of the latter. At present the relation is changed. The Governor fills the public eye to a far greater extent than the Senator. It might be otherwise if the latter were in the Vice Presidency, though we are not sure. No one can tell what Mr. ROOSEVELT would do with the power which the Vice President is believed to possess, though it has never been used, to stop talk and come to a vote in the Senate. Suppose he had been in the chair when the repeal of the Sherman act was up. Mr. GORMAN might have played a very different part and Mr. ROOSEVELT might have made a name in the history of American legislation. However, this is not the view Mr. LODGE is likely to have taken; he would be justified in thinking that the Vice Presidency would be an extinguisher for his honored—perhaps too much honored—young friend.

The proposition being made, Mr. Senator PLATT's cue is to take it seriously. He is reported to think that the "organization," commonly known as the machine, would regard the nomination of Gov. ROOSEVELT for Vice President as a "sacrifice," but he could make it. His desire to keep the Governor in the Governor's chair is strong, but, like the toper's fondness for water, "it can be restrained." Of course, such sacrifice on his part would entitle him to recognition of a substantial sort. There would be nothing that he could ask during the President's second term that could be denied him. This might not really assuage his grief over the loss of Mr. ROOSEVELT from his "business and bosom," but it would tend to make his declining years more tolerable.

Meanwhile it is convenient to forget that the Governor long since denounced as entirely without foundation the story of his seeking or taking the Vice Presidency.

DREYFUS AND THE LAW IN FRANCE.

A careful, dispassionate consideration of the proceedings in Rennes forces foreigners to the conclusion that the course of the Judges was taken along the line of least resistance. It is hard to comprehend upon what grounds five of the seven Judges could have based their opinion of the guilt of the accused. But this opinion may be explained, and very probably is explained in their unjudicial minds, by the rules of French military procedure, which clearly indicate that considerations of State are never to be subordinated to the interest of the accused. Anglo-Saxon countries know nothing of this kind of justice. Here and in England the Government is not forced to protect itself at the expense of the individual. In France it is different. There the "paternal" idea of government pervades the national institutions.

But the question that is being discussed to-day is, How may DREYFUS, now that he has once more been "legally" convicted, secure complete justice as the term is regarded in civil life? Appeal will, of course, be made to the proper military appellate court, which is the Supreme Military Council. But it is scarcely conceivable that this august body, which in 1894 failed to find that Article 101 of the Code de Justice Militaire had been grossly violated, will detect any irregularities in the public proceedings just closed. There remains the supreme court of appeal of France, the Cour de Cassation.

Since the wording of the verdict can leave no doubt that the absurdity placed before the court-martial—did DREYFUS treasonably communicate the documents denoted in ESTERHAZY's bordereau?—has been "legally" established, the Supreme Court can hardly question that the verdict was in strict accord with the issue presented, and therefore legally to be maintained. The court can do nothing on its own volition. Of the four grounds upon which a petition for revision may be based, there appears to be only one that is at the disposal of Capt. DREYFUS—the establishment of one or more "new facts" unknown at the time of the trial. But, it may be asked, How can a "new fact" be unearthed after such a thorough sifting as the case received in Rennes?

Whether the declaration of the German Emperor in the Reichsanzeiger of Sept. 8 constitutes a new fact we are not prepared to say. But surely the publication of fac similes of the bordereau documents or the sworn statements of the Attachés SCHWARZKOPPEN and PANIZZARDI would be so construed. Nobody would believe that the Minister of Justice, who in this case is the intermediary between the people and the supreme court, would ignore them. M. MONIS as well as his colleagues in the Cabinet is convinced of the prisoner's innocence.

In case the court is reached in this way, most people would probably consider that DREYFUS, now innocent before the whole world, would be right in accepting his freedom through an annulment of judgment by this court, which his friends decided he could not accept last Spring, even though the illegality of the first court-martial presepted the opportunity. Through consideration for his humiliated country he might feel bound to receive this pittance of justice, which would carry with it no stain of dishonor.

But nothing short of this should he accept. The same mercy should be meted out to the army chiefs as they themselves have invoked. The friends of the condemned man should entertain no idea of a compromise that carries with it the faintest taint of dishonor. They should labor untiringly now not only for the complete rehabilitation of Capt. DREYFUS, but for the punishment of the inhuman creatures that deliberately conspired against the life and liberty of an innocent man. The republic would arise from any passing internal strife brought about in such a cause cleaner and purer, more worthy of her name, secure in the respect of the world.

PROTECTION FOR CUBA.

Our Washington authorities, who are seeking information to enable them to provide a tariff for Cuba that will be sufficient to pay the expenses of the administration of the island, have received a great deal of advice, some of which has reached the public, and all of which will be published in course of time. ROBERT P. PORTER, who was a Special Commissioner to the island to report on this very subject of a tariff, and who, in spite of his well-known protection opinions, advised the adoption of a reduced tariff on goods imported into Cuba from the United States, probably sees now that the tariff proclaimed by the War Department is an unsatisfactory makeshift, and that it may be safely modified in the direction of freer trade.

Cuba does not need so high a tariff as that now imposed to meet the administration outlay. The receipts from customs for the six months ending June 30, 1899, were about $7,000,000. The disbursements on all accounts—except for maintenance of the armed forces of the United States—were but $5,500,000. This gain of $1,500,000, or of $3,000,000 in a year, which it is not unsafe to assume will be exceeded, with improved business opportunities and continued freedom from official annoyance and extortion, indicates plainly that if the United States desires to help Cuba it may do so by a cut of from 20 to 25 per cent. in the provisional tariff.

Many manufacturers in the United States have given advice to the Washington lawmakers of the War Department. All of them are highly protected manufacturers, of course. But even the manufacturers of iron and steel, who have a great deal more protection than they need, are pretty nearly if not quite unanimous in suggesting that Cuba should be treated in tariff matters as if it were already an American State. They would have Cuba supplied, free from duty, or at very low rates of duty, with barb wire, fence staples, woven fence, iron and steel wire of all kinds, wire nails, wire rods, chains, tacks, rivets, structural iron for buildings and bridges, cast-iron pipe, machine tools, stationary and portable boilers, agricultural implements, and weighing machines. This list is long, but it is incomplete, and it would be just as well for the manufacturers to make it include everything Cuba may need.

But a wail, an infantile wail, has reached the ear of the Washington mother. There is in Cuba a machine shop and foundry, described by its owner as the best equipped on the island. Its owner, evidently not a Spaniard or a Cuban, for his name is VAN DE WATER, appears to have enjoyed a sort of monopoly of the repair of machinery of sugar estates. He "views with alarm" the possible cheapening of material used by him, and perhaps a reduction in other charges that may follow competition with the established "home shops." Of course he says that "these industries are in their infancy," and utterly unprepared to compete with "the modern equipment and skilled labor of foreign countries"—meaning, presumably, of the United States. So this crying infant would keep an ad valorem duty of 30 to 50 per cent. on machinery or duplicate parts intended for repairs, even of railroad cars; a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem on all ironwork for architectural or ornamental purposes, and on rough castings; and he would generously let in free pig iron and other material that he needs, including coal and coke.

Nothing that protection has ever demanded of Congress was more heartless or senseless than this. There may be reasons for proceeding with caution in adjusting the sugar and tobacco duties as between Cuba and the United States and Cuba and Puerto Rico. Not even a willingness to try the experiment of free trade all around ought to lead the Government to take any partly considered risks that may retard the development of the islands. Nor will anybody, even though he be a hired advocate of protection, ask the President to respond to this faint bleat of the manufacturer who would have Cuba taxed unnecessarily in order that his business may thrive and all Cuba be compelled to contribute to his wealth. Let the infants of this sort that cannot compete "with the modern equipment and skilled labor" of the United States, be bought out or subsidized in some direct way that Congress will sanction, rather than that Cuba be compelled to stand still until the infant becomes stalwart enough to dictate terms through the United States Senate.

We are not yet aware of the existence in Puerto Rico of any infant iron industries needing protection against us. It is obvious, however, that if we manage our tariffs with Puerto Rico and Cuba wisely but generously, and with some purpose to secure the share of imports and exports that Spain has rejected, we may actually bind the people of those islands to us with links of steel and iron. Our business men who may be anti-expansionists certainly cannot object to the adoption of a tariff policy toward Cuba that will at once benefit that island and promote in its people a desire to be sharers in our commercial advantages. A generous policy, adhered to for a few years, can have but one result. Cuba will see that her prosperity and security both depend largely upon commercial identity with the United States. And we ought to be able and willing to prove this to the satisfaction of Cuba by what we shall accomplish in Puerto Rico.

A $200,000,000 PENSION LIST!

We find in several of the reports of the recent Grand Army Encampment at Philadelphia, printed in newspapers published at widely separated points, the suggestion that the veterans of the Union are seriously dissatisfied with the reduction of the pension expenditure to something like $139,000,000 during the year ending June 30, and are insisting that it shall be made $200,000,000.

This sounds like the echo of that burst of indignation indulged in by a pension claim agent in Washington who maintained that Commissioner EVANS had violated a law passed by Congress, appropriating $141,000,000 with which to pay adjudicated claims, when he failed to use up the entire appropriation. The amount appropriated was not needed, but the claim agents desired to have it spent. Every applicant found qualified to receive a pension got his share of it. The average of pension payments advanced.

The only way to run the pension roll up to $200,000,000 a year will be to take off the brakes. If Congress will insist upon the interpretation of the Disability act of 1890 according to Rule 164 instead of Rule 225, permitting a claimant to lump trivial afflictions to constitute a pensionable disability, and restore Corp. TANNER to the office of Commissioner of Pensions, great strides toward the $200,000,000 pension mark can be made before the election of 1900. If the issue of a $200,000,000 pension list be made to help out the Republican Party, and that party carries the country on it, other steps may be taken to "liberalize" the pension expenditures.

A service pension bill, among other pension propositions, will be urged upon the Fifty-sixth Congress. Former Congresses have hesitated to approve it. If the service pension bill that the claim agents want can be passed, it will help to bring the annual pension expense up to the $200,000,000 mark toward which the pension agents are reaching.

THE MEN WHO MARCH.

One consideration which has had scant attention from the distinguished gentlemen of the Dewey Reception Committee is that of the mobility of the troops in the column. It is not only true that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, but also that it is the easiest thing to push forward. A column of troops in motion advances with the greatest ease and celerity when it moves directly to the front. Every turn impedes the progress of the column to some extent. When it is a long and narrow column moving through streets, turns are completely opposed to the facility of its advance. Now, when a parade is organized wholly as a spectacle, as the Dewey parade is to be, it should not be marred by frequent halts of the column. People do not wish to see the troops at a halt. The column should be kept constantly on the move, but this cannot be done if it is sent over a route which includes narrow streets and several turns.

Furthermore, the celerity of movement of the column demands that as far as possible the route should be over streets which are paved with asphalt. And such a route should be sought not only because it will aid the rapid advance of the troops, but also because it will be merciful to the men who are to do the marching for the pleasure of the populace. Marching over the rough stones of some of our streets, such as Broadway, is not a delight, as every man can testify who has ever tried it. And in the case of the sailors from the flagship Olympia, it would be a positive hardship. These men will have just come off the sea after a voyage of ten or more days. They are not accustomed to marching at any time, and they will be much more poorly prepared for it then than they might be in other conditions. From One Hundred and Tenth Street or thereabout to the Washington Arch would be a long march for these men, and if at or near the end of the route they were to find themselves led from the asphalt to the rough stones, they would be weary and sore-footed lot for days afterward.

STREET CAR MANNERS.

No New Yorker needs to be told that the Metropolitan Railway Company is a public benefactor. When one considers the old alternatives of a packed and reeking mass of people on a car of the elevated road, and a snaillike progress in an ill-smelling, ill-lighted horse car, we cannot be too grateful to the corporation which has delivered us from these. It has made it possible for us to go about New York, at as high a rate of speed as the safety of traffic will permit, in cars which are clean and so well lighted that it is possible to read in them at night with comfort. And it has also devised and introduced a system of transfers which, though not so complete as it can and doubtless will be made, is an immense advance upon anything that had ever been done for the public convenience in that way before. It is efficient enough to have induced a lame and impotent imitation on the part of the hide-bound and rock-ribbed Manhattan Company itself.

Instead of being grateful for our recent blessing, as soon as we have become used to it we begin to grumble at it. And that is human nature. The chief complaint one hears is of the bad manners of the conductors and gripmen. Naturally, these are sometimes very bad. Promiscuous unemployed persons, of the class from which these men are necessarily recruited, cannot be expected to be philosophers or Chesterfields, or even Turveydrops. They can be expected to possess the ordinary American endowment of good nature and good will, and in the great majority of cases they do. Nine out of every ten of them are kind and patient and civil according to their lights. The tenth may be a sulky brute, and the passenger who sees his sulky brutishness exemplified straightway forgets what manner of men were the other nine, and rashly generalizes that the manners of the conductors and gripmen are very bad.

His remedy, if he be aggrieved, or, still more, if he see another aggrieved, is obvious, and it is a public duty to take it. It is to complain to the company. When this is suggested to the grumbler he says it would be of no use. How can he possibly know, unless he has tried it? But if he has not tried it, and will not try it, he ought in decency to hold his peace. As a matter of experience and observation we have reason to believe that every complaint, not evidently pettish and frivolous, which is made at headquarters, either in person or by letter, by a reputable citizen, is carefully investigated, justice is tried to be done, and the company feels and acknowledges itself under an obligation to the complainant. In the face of the evidence to this effect, it is at once absurd and outrageous for people to talk as if the Superintendent of the road were personally instigating every instance of boorishness or brutality which they suffer or witness. And it ought to be regarded by every citizen as a public duty to report every such instance that comes under his observation, whether he himself or another be the sufferer. If he will not take the trouble to do that, we repeat that the least he can do is to hold his peace on the subject.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An American who has just returned from abroad, and who had while in Naples the good fortune to see and talk with Admiral DEWEY on board the Olympia, is our authority for saying that what the Admiral asserted in his now famous interview at Trieste was not that "the next war of the United States will be with Germany," but that "if there ever is a war between the United States and Germany it will be one of her making, not of ours." The difference between this version and the one which caused so much comment is large and important, and yet they are near enough alike to explain in some degree how the misunderstanding may have arisen. To anticipate an armed conflict with a nation is one thing, to declare that there will be no conflict unless that nation chooses to start it is another, and there is no difficulty in imagining how occasion for making the declaration might arise in the course of dinner table conversation, or in seeing how it might be made without giving or intending the slightest offense. Another American visitor was much impressed by the anxiety shown by all on board to see their friends at home. "They seem," he says, "to realize fully what is waiting for them upon their arrival in New York Harbor, but if they were to express a wish I am sure it would be to be allowed a day to see their friends, from whom they have been separated for from one to three years. One of the junior officers made the remark that 'if they will just let us see our relatives and friends first, we will do anything they want.'"

—Meadville, Penn., seems to be afflicted by the presence of Aguinaldinos even more reckless in act and statement than those of Boston. To prevent enlistments in the United States Army by threatening the would-be volunteers with social and business ostracism on their return from service is to carry liberty of speech close to if not well within the domain of overt treason. What is the matter with Meadville and its inhabitants that they should thus carry out the teachings of the Anti-Expansion League—teachings which all the rest of the country, including Boston and Springfield, treat as of no practical meaning? Surely, patriotism is still consistent with Pennsylvanianism, even though the latter is at times a little too closely identified with protectionism and boosism. Meadville should explain itself. At present it is a conundrum far from amusing.

—While in St. Paul the other day, on his way from one hunting campaign in South Dakota to another in Montana, JAMES H. ECKELS, who was Controller of the Treasury under President CLEVELAND, was questioned as to his views on the political and economic situation. He expressed the utmost confidence in the reality of our present prosperity and in its long continuance. "The Americans," he said, "are now the masters of the markets of the world, and will hold them in the future." The silver question, he thought, had been eliminated from the field of important controversy, and he expected the next election to turn on the question of expansion. He thought the war had opened up more possibilities of disadvantage than of advantage, and hoped that, though its present termination was impossible, some early means, consistent with our honor and interests, and those of the Filipinos, would be found for making practicable the ending of our rule over the islands. Mr. ECKELS expects the renomination of BRYAN, and thinks that this will put it beyond the power of the Democrats to influence for good the conduct of National affairs. "The Democrats," he added mournfully, "seem bent on going on in a way that makes them neither friends nor place in the country's public affairs. Having lost the country's confidence, they are apparently determined not to get it back. Mr. BRYAN's leadership and Mr. BRYAN's views have led the party into that hopeless and helpless condition from which there seems to be no immediate prospect of extricating it."

GENERAL NOTES.

The pest of the State to-day, said the Rev. Bruce Brown of Chicago in his sermon Sunday, is the social invetebrate.

* * *

A platform car recently completed at the Boston and Maine Railroad shops, in Salem, Mass., has a carrying capacity of 100,000 pounds, 40,000 pounds more than any other car on the road. It is thirty-two feet long.

* * *

Ex-Congressman Thomas Settle of North Carolina, a Republican, is reported to favor the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State restricting the ignorant vote, regarding it as the best available means of solving a most difficult problem now confronting the people.

* * *

The Paper Mill says that, singularly enough, the present scarcity of "structural" iron and steel has put a stop for the time to the building of new pulp and paper mills in the Northwest, as in the modern idea of factory construction wooden beams and girders have no place.

* * *

Efforts are being made to collect a list of all the surviving members of the Territorial Legislatures of Wisconsin. The names of five have been ascertained—Andrew E. Elmore of Green Bay, Harrison C. Hobart of Milwaukee, Alexander L. Collins of Menasha, Daniel Wells, Jr., of Milwaukee, and G. W. Featherstonhaugh of Illinois.

* * *

The wooden belfry of famous Faneuil Hall, Boston, has been replaced by one exactly similar of iron, and it is hoped that the work of altering and strengthening the historic building will be completed by the middle of September. The drillroom used by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is now unobstructed, trusses having supplanted the supporting columns.

* * *

The New England Education League is laboring for a cheap book post by which books from public libraries may be conveyed as second-class matter at 1 cent per pound. Some librarians who have been consulted suggest that if that rate could not be made general it might be applied for a short carriage, as 50 or 100 miles, and prove profitable to the Government, or at least cover the cost of transmission.

* * *

James H. Reagan of Texas, the last of Jefferson Davis's Confederate Cabinet, is now in his eighty-first year, but a recent visitor to him says that, in spite of the signs of age in his face, his brown eyes shine lustrously, his voice is steady, and his step is firm. He says he has taken great care of himself, goes to bed early, and gets up at sunrise, works hard, and sleeps well. Of the Confederacy he says: "The cause we advocated was dear to our hearts; we worked for it, fought for it, and prayed that it might be victorious, but I am not sure now that things are not better as they are."

THE BOER'S "IN THE MANGER."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Especially are those of us of Dutch descent inclined to sympathize with the Boers in their quarrels with the English Government. Knowing "how it is myself," I have taken pains to inquire of a large number of the Vans of this city, and without an exception those with whom I have come in contact express decided leaning in favor of the Boers. While the Dutch are possibly clannish to a certain extent, their purpose is always to be fair and just.

Until I investigated both sides of the questions at issue, I felt that the Boers were a much-abused people, but have changed my opinion to such an extent that I am curious to learn whether "Kruger" is not a Boer synonym for "Croker," for it looks as if they aim to be in the same profession. Old Kruger, with his dynamite predictions, naturally feels that it is too good a monopoly to let go. The old man believes in boring with a large auger, but in your editorial of Sept. 8 you struck the keynote of the situation. The Government as now administered there is not in accordance with the spirit of the age.

The Indian had to go West, the white man wanted his country. One hundred thousand Boers in possession of a country occupied by 900,000 others. (200,000 possibly of the latter being civilized,) cannot be allowed to arbitrarily control, especially where there is said to be $5,000,000,000 worth of gold and any amount of diamonds. Morally speaking, the English may not be right, but we Americans should not be the first to object on that score, when we consider our Government's course toward Hawaii. The Boers work neither the gold or the diamond mines themselves, nor do they pay anything like a proportionate percentage of the taxes, taking their population into consideration. England having as many of her citizens there as there are Boers, naturally feels that they are entitled to protection, and from her standpoint she is right. We know that she stands pre-eminent among the nations of the earth in protecting her citizens, wherever they may be—yes, and frequently has protected ours, also.

If, as seems most likely, the present difficulty is patched up, through the great goodheartedness of the Queen, trouble will soon occur again, as the spirit of civilization demands that the Anglo-Saxon race must occupy such territory as its needs require. The Atkinsons, the Nortons, and such like don't count for much these days, and will amount to less in the future.

New York, Sept. 9, 1899. AMERICAN.

England's Unjust Demands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to congratulate you on your "Transvaal" editorial in to-day's issue. This I consider your noblest expression on this momentous question. There is no doubt in my mind as to the general awakening of the American public to the injustice of England's demands and the rapacity of her Colonial Secretary. One hears the roar of righteous indignation on all sides, and THE TIMES is no little responsible for this change of public opinion.

Incidentally let me say that I have been a reader of your paper for not more than six months, having previously been a daily reader of one of New York's great journals which had always been noted for the depth of its editorial page, and which enviable position THE TIMES has so honorably and ably won for itself. Success to you! May you live long and prosper!

WILLIAM NEISEL.

New York, Sept. 9, 1899.

BUY SOME AND FIND OUT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 7th inst. I note an editorial on "The Soaring of Pig Iron." Without stopping to read the article I want to ask you what you mean. I have always thought of pig iron as lying at full length on the ground in a most inert sort of way, only standing on end or even on its side at the instance of men and horses and many mechanical contrivances, and even after it is in place, often seeking terra firma of its own accord, to the discomfort and peril of all concerned. And now you write, with a solemn face, (surely the editorial page is a place for serious, well-pondered statements) that pig iron soars. Mr. Editor, do you really expect us to believe that? I look above me and I see the blue sky untrammeled by anything in the nature of iron shafting. I look at my feet and I see iron fences and iron gates and iron pipes, not one of which evinces the least tendency to go up. Surely, Mr. Editor, you must have been mistaken. Perhaps you saw a kite or a balloon or a peculiarly shaped cloud, but pig iron! I cannot credit it.

Sept. 8, 1899. A WONDERER.

[Try to buy some pig iron at yesterday's quotations and you will be convinced that only your reflections are heavy, and that balloons are less buoyant than inert ferruginous pig. A perusal of the article under the heading that has so excited your special wonder will convince you that however pig iron got up, not men and horses are likely to bring it to its normal prone position for a few months, and though you do not see it floating upon wings above your head, it is there, and can be reached only with a very long pole. And after you have tested the soaring of pig iron by a purchase, at 100 to 125 per cent. over last year's prices, it will be a wonder greater than that perplexity you now complain of if you do not find, before you get the pig, that it has dropped—and it will be immaterial to you then whether it came from a blue or a black sky.—ED.]

Oleomargarine as Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I know you do not assume any responsibility for the statements contained in the published letters from your correspondents, but the statements contained in the letter of R. B. Burton, M.D., on "Oleomargarine Good Food," in THE TIMES of the 7th inst., are so utterly at variance with the facts, that it would appear the author of the letter was either trifling with a credulous public, or was not conversant with the fundamental principles of nutrition. Being wrong in the fundamental conception of his letter, he is wrong in his deductions based on the same. Fat is not a substitute for meat, in the sense that we can substitute a non-nitrogenous for a nitrogenous food for our sustenance.

Every man who could be obtained was put to work. Divers succeeded in putting a patch of wood over the break in the Houghton, and night and day after that the ore was shoveled into lighters. It could not be thrown overboard, for the channel at that point is just deep enough for loaded vessels. To-day at noon 1,800 tons had been lightered, and the bow of the Houghton had risen out of the water about five feet. It was found that the steamer had driven her way into the limestone ledge about twelve feet, and the rock had to be blasted away. After several blasts had been fired an unusually heavy charge shattered the rocks which held the bow of the Houghton, and the boat was pulled out of the channel.

It was a time of great rejoicing among the Captains of the blockaded fleet, over a hundred of whom were at the scene. They hurried back to their ships to prepare for the procession down the river. They soon began to move into position in Hay Lake, where they took their places in the order of their arrival at the locks. This was done by order of Capt. A. B. Davis of the Revenue Service, who had taken command at the request of the Lake Carriers' Association. To-night the fleet stretches out for miles in Hay Lake. The Captains are waiting for word from Capt. Davis to start. They are passing down a third of a mile apart, in order to avoid danger of collision. The procession is over forty miles long. As most of the up-bound boats have been gotten out of the way, the procession will be practically continuous.

The present order will be maintained by the boats until they are out of the narrow places of St. Mary's River. Then a mighty race will begin, the prize in which will be first place at the receiving dock. With this great fleet to be cared for the winning of the race will be worth a large sum, for with freights at boom prices, every day lost now means from $500 to $1,000.

The down-bound fleet is carrying nearly 900,000 tons of iron ore, 11,900,000 feet of lumber, and 900,000 bushels of wheat. Flour and general merchandise add materially to these totals.

French General Orders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Extract from artillery tactics of the French Army

"Attention!"
"Shoulder arms!"
"Order Arms!"
"Shoulder arms!"
"Present arms!"
"Convict Dreyfus!"
"Shoulder arms!"
"Order arms!"
"Parade rest!"

By order of "THE GENERALS."

New York, Sept. 9, 1899. C. H.

NUGGETS.

Knew What He Wanted.

The Amiable Plutocrat—But riches do not bring happiness.

The Unamiable Pauper—But I ain't lookin' fer happiness. All I want is comfort.—Indianapolis Journal.

Ruinous in His Business.

Optician—I've been swindled with a counterfeit twenty-dollar bank note.

Great Detective—Go home and say nothing. Your business will be ruined if it becomes known that you can't see better than that!—Jewelers' Weekly.

A Familiar Character.

Friend—Considering that your living expenses are fully up to your income, I don't see how you contrived to get such a reputation as a philanthropist.

Mr. Spendall—Oh, I never give anything; I do the hat passing.—New York Weekly.

Knows No Creed.

A Baptist minister was asked how it was that he consented to the marriage of his daughter to a Presbyterian.

"Well, my dear friend," he replied, "as far as I have been able to discover, Cupid never studied theology."—Ohio State Journal.

Knew the Difference.

The nice young Ensign was showing her over the battleship.

"This," said he, "is the quarter-deck."

"Oh! Really, now," she giggled. "I know I'm stupid, but please don't make fun of me."

"Why—" he stammered.

"Because I know the difference between a warship and a twenty-five-cent excursion boat."—Catholic Standard and Times.

THE MAIDEN AND THE WAIF.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

He was just a little Arab
In the street;
He had neither shoes nor stockings
On his feet;
She was rich and young and pretty,
And she murmured: "What a pity,
He would starve here in the city!"
So she took him home and fed him,
Which was sweet.

Her father had a villa
Far away,
Where the blue, transparent waters
Of the bay
Gently beat against the strand,
Where the shells gleamed on the sand,
Where the birds sang sweetly, and
Where cares were never present,
Night or day.

She washed him and she dressed him
Up in style—
Nearly every word he uttered
Made her smile—
Then she took the little stranger
From the city's dirt and danger,
Thinking that she'd make a granger
Of the urchin in a precious
Little while.

He had sojourned in the country
Just about
Twenty minutes when he boldly
Started out
On a raft that he had found
And in veering it around
Got upset and would have drowned
If a neighbor hadn't chanced to
Hear him shout.

Oh, he chased the frightened cattle
Here and there,
And he kept the chickens flying
Through the air;
The horses got to shying,
The neighbors got to sighing,
The ducklings got to dying,
And it seemed that there was havoc
Everywhere.

He tumbled from a ladder
On his head;
There were cruel things the maiden's
Parents said;
On the second day he got
Down her father's gun and shot
Off his little brown top-knot—
Had he died few bitter tears would
They have shed.

He threw the maiden's kitten
In the well;
What he might do next no one could
Ever tell;
The wheels came off the carriage—
Ah, you should have heard her pa rage
And vehemently disparage
His daughter's good intentions
When it fell!

He tumbled from the hayloft
And they thought
For a while that he was gone, but
He was not;
He had been there seven days
When they found the house ablaze
And her pa, in shirt and stays,
Had to leap down stairs to keep from
Being singed.

* * * * * * *

He's once more a little Arab
In the street,
And he's full of recollections
That are sweet;
She is rich and young and pretty,
But she's lost the gracious pity
For the homeless in the city
That she had before he took her
Off her feet.

LAKE NAVIGATION RESUMED.

Blockade of the Soo Passage by the Douglass Houghton Ended.

BOAT RELEASED BY DYNAMITE.

Rock Which Held Her Blasted Away, Permitting Two Hundred Belated Vessels to Proceed.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., Sept. 10.—The embargo on Lake Superior navigation caused by the sinking of the steamer Douglass Houghton in the Soo Passage last Tuesday was lifted at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The largest fleet ever accumulated on the lakes began to move soon afterward, and one vast procession headed down the lakes, while another started on its way to Lake Superior. In the two were more than 200 of the largest craft under the American flag save the few ocean liners.

It was on Tuesday last that the Houghton was sunk in the narrowest part of the channel by a collision with the schooner Fritz, which she had in tow. In passing through a narrow out of solid limestone, the wheel chains on the Houghton parted, and the steamer drove her nose far into the limestone rock of one side, while the current swung her stern against the opposite side of the channel. The next instant the Fritz crashed into the side of the big boat, cutting a hole in her. The Fritz then also swung across the channel, which was as completely blocked as if a dam had been constructed at that point.

Oleomargarine is practically fat, averaging 85 to 88 per cent., the balance being water, salt, and "curd." The latter amounts to from 1 to 2 per cent. of the whole. The "curd" contains the nitrogenous elements. Meat averages approximately 20 per cent. of nitrogenous substances. Since oleo has usually not over 2 per cent., it is evident that at least ten pounds of oleo would be required to give the equivalent of the nitrogenous substances contained in one pound of meat; in other words, $1.20 for oleo as against 20 cents for 1 pound of meat—certainly not cheap from mathematical deductions. Oleomargarine is a butter substitute, but not a meat substitute. Had the author of the "Oleomargarine Good Food" letter advocated the use of leguminous vegetables, peas, beans, lentils, &c., he would at least have come within the range of scientific facts, irrespective of whether the substitution of the same for meat would have been economical or not. "Oleo" as a substitute for meat would sound very humorous, as "oleo à la mode," "oleo roast," "oleo stew," &c., and its substitution for meat as a food is even more ridiculous. J. F. GEISLER.

New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

ILLEGAL CANAL ALLOWANCES.

State Controller Morgan Decides Not to Pay Claims for Extra Work on the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—State Controller William J. Morgan received a letter in July last from Superintendent of Public Works Partridge asking if he was in possession of any facts or information which would lead him to refuse to honor drafts for the payment of the final accounts on nine of the canal improvement contracts named on which the work was reported to have been completed.

The Controller has heretofore decided that illegal and improper allowances were made on Contracts Nos. 1 and 2, middle division, Erie Canal, amounting to $218,207.45, and his examination of Contracts Nos. 3 and 5 of the same division, just completed, has resulted in his finding improper charges on these two contracts, amounting to $116,110.96. He finds in regard to these four contracts that no more money is due to the contractors, because they already have been paid more than they were legally entitled to, by reason of improper extra allowances. These decisions of Controller Morgan cover the disputed questions underlying all of the unsettled canal contracts, involving claims amounting to nearly $700,000. In his opinion on Contracts Nos. 3 and 5 he says, in part:

"The various changes of plans which, in these contracts, increased the expense of the work, and which were not assented to by the Canal Board, were made in express violation of the canal improvement laws, and, so far as the State Engineer and the Superintendent of Public Works acted therein, they acted entirely contrary to the express limitation of the statute, and these in had no power to bind the State. To hold otherwise would result in the ridiculous assertion that the State funds are at the mercy of every public official, however limited his powers, and subject to be squandered in any enterprise which he may see fit to put on foot, claiming it to be for the benefit of the State, even where, by express statutory law, he is forbidden from engaging in such undertaking."

NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION.

Opening Exercises to be Held at Philadelphia on Thursday.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The National Export Exposition will be opened at noon on Thursday and remain open, Sundays excepted, until Nov. 30. The buildings have been completed at a cost of more than $1,000,000. The opening ceremonies will be attended by the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city, and representatives of the United States Government and of many foreign nations.

The display of manufactured products is very extensive, and the methods of manufacture will be illustrated in many lines. The United States Government, in addition to a large appropriation toward the buildings, has expended $50,000 upon an exhibit.

The International Commercial Congress, which is to be opened in the exposition auditorium about the 10th of October, under the supervision of Director Wilson, will be attended by President Diaz of Mexico. Thirty foreign Governments and more than 125 foreign Chambers of Commerce have named delegates. The sessions of the congress will continue for about three weeks.

NAVY SMOKELESS POWDER MILL.

Plant Near Indian Head Will Have a Capacity of 2,000 Pounds Daily.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Navy Department expects to begin the manufacture of smokeless powder at its powder mills, a few miles back from the Potomac River, near Indian Head, within the next two or three months. Work on the mills has been pushed energetically, and at present about 1,200 men are employed. Altogether, the group of buildings will number twenty-four or twenty-five, with a capacity of 2,000 pounds of smokeless powder daily.

The opening of the mills will mark a distinct departure by the Government. Heretofore all the supplies of powder have been drawn from private sources. The first appropriation made by Congress for a powder factory was about $200,000, but in the last Naval Appropriation bill $1,000,000 was given for the purchase or manufacture of powder. This permits a part of the last appropriation to be used for the mills now in course of construction.

Amherst President's Inauguration.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 10.—The inauguration of the Rev. Dr. George Harris, formerly President of Andover Seminary, as President of Amherst College will take place Oct. 11. The Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, will represent the Trustees, and President Harris will deliver an inaugural address.

LABOR WANTS NEW MAYOR

Demands Special Session to Oust Mr. Van Wyck.

ATTACK ON RAMAPO JOB

Delegate O'Brien Informs Central Federated Union that He Will Summon the Mayor to Court.

When the Central Federated Union had become tired of listening to quarrels between unions yesterday, and the hour for adjournment was approaching, Delegate Pattison of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union suddenly sprang a novel resolution of a political nature to remove Mayor Van Wyck from office. He said:

"We want a special session of the Legislature to pass a law so as to prevent steals like that which was intended by the Ramapo water scheme, and also to shorten the term of office of the Mayor of this city. Four years is altogether too long, and a term of two years ought to be enough."

Mr. Pattison then read his resolution, as follows:

Whereas, The present City Administration has willfully neglected to enforce the labor laws enacted for the benefit of the people, and

Whereas, We believe it to be for the best interests of the people that the Mayoralty term would not exceed two years,

Resolved, That the Central Federated Union request Gov. Roosevelt to call a special session of the Legislature to amend the charter so that the Ramapo water steal may be rendered impossible, and that the term of the present Mayor be shortened so that the voters of New York may be enabled to express their opinions of the city administration, and to vote at the coming election for a candidate for Mayor who will obey the will of the people and not be controlled by any political boss.

In speaking to the resolution Delegate Pattison said:

"The working people of this city have determined to take political action this year, and I believe that if we are earnest and active we will be able to get 90 per cent. of the workingmen's vote and drive out of power both Tammany Hall and the Republicans. I have nothing against the Mayor personally, because he has been courteous to organized labor, and I believe is sincere in wishing the workmen well, but the Corporation Counsel and other city officials have neglected the workingmen and have shown no disposition whatever to do them justice. We want an administration to last not more than two years, so as to change the men if they are not satisfactory and re-elect them if we find that they do give us satisfaction."

"I am in favor of the resolution," said Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters. "The present Mayor was elected on a platform that favored organized labor, but since the election they have thrown all the planks overboard and now they stand on nothing. They will not even obey the orders of the Supreme Court. I got a peremptory mandamus for the Bridge Commissioners and yesterday I instructed our counsel to have the Mayor himself and the Commissioners summoned to court to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. I sincerely hope that the Governor will call a special session, and if he does we shall see an end of Crokerism in this town."

The conclusion of this speech was greeted with mingled applause and hisses, and then Delegate Eugene A. Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians got up in an excited manner saying: "I am not in favor of the resolution."

"Ah, ah, ah! listen to Tammany," came from various parts of the house, and then Mr. Johnson continued:

"I am coming to the conclusion that the Independent Labor Party is really the anti-Tammany Party, otherwise why has such a resolution been offered?

"When the people of the State or of a city or district elect a man to office that man is entitled to serve out his term. Even if the Legislature should pass such a law as you propose it will be held by the courts to be unconstitutional."

"There are half a dozen ways of passing a law to get the Mayor out of office," said a delegate.

"Every officeholder is supposed to serve out his term. You can impeach the Mayor and the Commissioners and have them indicted, if you like." Mr. Johnson continued. "I am not a salaried public official, and have no personal interest in speaking for the Tammany officeholders. I am a plain musician and work for my living. I have stumped for a political party, I never got as much as a postage stamp for my work."

A delegate remarked that as Gov. Roosevelt knew the sentiment of the people of New York in regard to the Ramapo water scheme, he would be likely to call an extra session of the Legislature if asked to do so.

The resolution was passed by a large majority, as most of the Tammany men among the delegates had evidently gone away before the resolution was sprung. It was afterward said by some of the delegates that the real meaning of the resolution was the plan of the Republicans to have the Mayor removed, and that the Ramapo clause was put in merely to give the Governor a tangible reason for calling a special session of the Legislature. It was also said that although no law could curtail the term of office of the present Mayor, yet an amendment of the charter could legislate him out of office by declaring it vacant and changing the name of the office.

MRS. KINGSLAND'S BODY FOUND.

Missing Brooklyn Woman Was Drowned in Newtown Creek.

The body of Mrs. Rose Kingsland, who had been missing from her home, 101 Meserole Avenue, Brooklyn, since Thursday, was found yesterday afternoon in Newtown Creek, near the Meeker Avenue bridge, by William J. Reed, a bridge tender. It is believed she committed suicide.

Mrs. Kingsland was forty-eight years old. About two months ago she suffered a stroke of paralysis, and when she was able to get about again went to Long Branch, where she remained until a week ago. When she returned to her home she was in poor health.

The woman left her home Thursday unobserved, and was not seen again alive by any member of her family or friends. It is supposed she wandered toward the creek and jumped into the water while temporarily insane.

Body Found Near Fort Wadsworth.

The body of a man was found on the beach near Fort Wadsworth, S. I., yesterday. It was that of a man about 5 feet 7 inches tall, and weighed about 140 pounds. The hair was dark brown. The clothing consisted of a blue serge sack coat and vest, and dark striped trousers, white shirt, and white merino underwear, lace shoes and brown socks. In the pockets were found a silver open-faced watch and a nickel watch, a pocketbook containing 38 cents, a German newspaper dated Aug. 27, and a large package of tickets used for marking the price on clothing. The body had been in the water about a week.

John Hanratty Drowned.

The body of a man was found in the North River at the foot of West Eighteenth Street yesterday morning and was taken to the Morgue. It was identified last night as that of John Hanratty by Patrick Byrnes of 205 West Twenty-first Street. Hanratty was a real estate agent in the employ of Byrnes and had been missing since last Wednesday. He was twenty-five years old and lived at 409 West Nineteenth Street.

Embezzler Gives Himself Up.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—Randolph Massling, who recently embezzled $2,535 from the Newark Coal Company and then fled, surrendered late last night to the police. He came from New York, and went to the residence of the Rev. M. S. Waters, an old friend. He told the minister what he proposed to do, and after they had discussed the matter for some time Mr. Waters, at Massling's request, telephoned to Police Headquarters. Massling had been in Europe since he fled, but of late had been living with his wife at 468 West Twenty-third Street, New York.

Miss Gould Thanks War Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Adjt. Gen. William C. Liller of the Spanish War Veterans' Association, to-day received the following telegram from Miss Helen Miller Gould, who was unanimously elected National sponsor of the association: "Your kind message has reached me informing me of my election as sponsor for the Spanish War Veterans, and I take great pleasure in accepting the honor, for which please express my thanks to the association."

ITALY'S MADONNA MONUMENT.

Built by the Subscriptions of 180,000 Children on the Summit of Rocciamelone in the Alps.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 29.—Yesterday morning, on the summit of the Mountain of Rocciamelone, in Piedmont, 12,500 feet above the level of the sea, the monument dedicated by the children of Italy to the Madonna was duly unveiled in the presence of thousands of onlookers.

The ceremony was intensely impressive.

All night long the sides of the mountain were crowded with eager climbers, women as well as men. Many had started early the day before in order to reach the lofty peak in time for the inaugural ceremony. Temporary shelter of various kinds was provided for the crowds of pilgrims along the different mountain roads, and by 3 o'clock A. M. all was ready for the ceremony of the unveiling. As the first red rays of the dawn shot up and illumined the great range of the Alps, Canon Tonda and several other members of the clergy stepped forward to celebrate mass at the foot of the statue, which was then unveiled.

Speeches were made by several well-known personages, and, among others, Prof. Gherardi spoke of the great religious significance of the monument, the highest in the world, subscribed for and erected on the summit among the clouds by the offerings of 130,000 of the children of Italy, a monument symbolically predicting peace for the new century. Various other speeches were made by the representatives of the Province of Susa, in which the monument stands; the Bishop of Asti, and the Alpine Club.

The various medals struck for the occasion were then blessed and sealed in a case to be placed at the base of the monument's foundation. Among these were large medals presented by the King and Queen, a large number containing all the names of the children whose subscriptions paid for the great statue, others with appropriate sentences and symbols.

On the base of the monument a large bronze plate was fixed, with the inscription composed especially for the occasion by Pope Leo XIII. A little girl, Luigina Gherardi, daughter of the professor of that name, then recited a series of touching verses composed by the poet, and write Fogazzaro, and the ceremonies were brought to a close by the final benediction of the sacrament, imparted from the summit, as the first light of the sun touched the great snow-covered mountains around—a solemn and moving moment—one that will never be forgotten by those present, any more than will be the wonderful view from the towering peak.

A flight of carrier pigeons was sent out after the ceremony to carry the news to various parts of the country, and special dispatches were sent to the Pope and to the King and Queen.

During the night preceding the inauguration the whole valley and mountain were ablaze with colored fires, producing a beautiful effect, and at dawn, at the moment of the unveiling, all the bells of all the churches for miles around were rung in a festival chime.

The idea of this unique and significant monument was originated a year ago by Canon Tonda, and met with the hearty support of thousands of families in this country, so that in a surprisingly short time the amount of money required was accumulated, and further subscriptions had to be refused.

The statue itself, which stands on an imposing base, is of unusual proportions, and the work of the sculptor Stuardi.

The Mount of Rocciamelone is one of the highest peaks of the Italian Alps, and stands in the Valley of Susa overlooking the famous Mount Cenis.

One New Plague Case in Oporto.

OPORTO, Sept. 10.—One new case of the bubonic plague was officially reported yesterday. Dr. Irving, an American physician, arrived here to-day to study the epidemic.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKAN STATES.—It is believed in Vienna that the already strained relations between Servia and Bulgaria are shortly to lead to open rupture, which can only result in the humiliation of the former. An inspired article recently appeared in the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, which the press of Belgrade regards as an ill-disguised insult to Servia.

The article concerns itself principally with the mission of Col. Yepantchin, Chief of the Infantry Guard Division of the Russian General Staff to Bulgaria, when he made himself acquainted with the organization and condition of the Arms of the Principality. The article speaks of the new Bulgarian Army as the creation of Russian officers, formed in order to make it a valuable ally of the Russian Army. Thus the former Russo-Bulgarian union, almost destroyed by Stamboloff, is now restored under the direction of Col. Yepantchin.

Bulgaria, the article continues, has voluntarily invited her old friend Russia to convince herself that the pupils who had acquitted themselves so brilliantly at Slivnitza still maintain their high standard of military proficiency. In "Slivnitza," it is said, lies the sting. This was the battle in which the Bulgarians under Prince Alexander defeated the Servians under King Milan.

According to the terms of the Austro-Russian entente the two empires agreed to maintain a policy of non-intervention in the affairs of the Balkans. The Vremya's article, however, is reprinted in Vienna without comment. It is intimated, nevertheless, that the Austro-Hungarian Government will shortly request the Czar to explain his intentions in regard to Bulgaria.

It will be recalled that the Czar recently made a large present of arms and ammunition to Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. London papers comment rather ironically on the announced Russification of the Bulgarian Army and the adoption of Prince Ferdinand as a second "only friend." It is pointed out that to impartial outsiders all this seems to have little resemblance to the dream of the Czar—the universal conversion of swords into plowshares.

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VALLOMBROSA AND COUNT TELFENER.—Until 1891 Vallambrosa, in Northern Italy, was like many other Italian villages that are far removed from the railway lines. In less than ten years it has undergone a complete transformation. It has made its appearance in the guide books, where it is called "the Switzerland of Italy," and hundreds of tourists went to the place last Summer.

The Italian papers give the credit of the transformation of the place to one man, the late Count Telfener. A fortnight ago a tablet was erected to his memory in Vallombrosa. This tablet was set up by public subscription. Out of respect to the Count's memory the Minister of Agriculture has given orders that not another tree is to be cut down in the magnificent forest that surrounds the place.

Count Telfener was a native of Fiesole. In early youth he spent his Summers in Vallombrosa, and then conceived the idea of connecting the little village with the rest of the world by rail. When still quite a young man he went to California, and there won both fame and fortune as a railroad contractor. He married Miss Huntingdon, a sister of Mrs. Mackay. The wedding took place in Rome, where the Count built a splendid villa, known as the Villa Telfener. The Countess introduced her daughter at the Italian Court last year. In 1891 Count Telfener designed the railroad which now joins Vallombrosa with the lines leading to Rome and Florence. The railroad was built in one year at the Count's expense.

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WILHELM II. TO VISIT QUEEN VICTORIA.—It has been officially announced in Berlin that the Kaiser will spend the last ten days of November visiting his grandmother, Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle. The Queen in a recent letter to her grandson expressed her sorrow that she had not yet been able to visit him in his own dominions, but that she hoped next Spring to be his guest for a few days either at the Electoral Palace in Coblenz, or at the chateau of Babelsberg, near Potsdam.

The Kaiser expects to arrive at Windsor Castle Nov. 20 by the way of Wilhelmshafen and Sheerness on board the imperial yacht. The visit, it is said, will be without public functions, with the exception of a banquet in St. George's Hall and a theatrical performance in the Waterloo Gallery. There will, however, be a large house party of royalties at the castle, including the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York.

It is expected that the Kaiser, after having completed his visit at Windsor, will stay a few days with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham. The yacht will meet him at Harwich on his return to Germany.

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SLAVES NOT ANXIOUS FOR EMANCIPATION IN EAST AFRICA.—According to a recent Parliamentary paper 3,785 slaves in East Africa and Zanzibar received their freedom in 1898, and so far this year 961 have been emancipated. In reply to remonstrance made to the Foreign Office by the Society of Friends that the emancipation was not proceeding rapidly enough, Sir Arthur Hardinge has addressed a letter to the Government.

It seems that, although a slave freed by his master is practically provided for, a slave freed by the courts has only a certificate, which is frequently sold to a fellow-slave for a few rupees. The slave has found by experience that it is better to abide the good-will of his master to free him than to seek relief in court, in which case he finds himself free, but with no means of support at hand. Sir Arthur writes that contracts and wages have superseded the old arrangement, even in plantations, where the so-called slaves do not trouble to ask for freedom papers. Slavery, says Sir Arthur, is so far as it connotes compulsory or involuntary labor, has entirely ceased to exist.

In addition to the indifference of the slaves themselves, other difficulties to "legal" freedom are pointed out. One of these is in regard to the children born since Jan. 1, 1890, who by decree of the late Seyyid Khalifa-bin-Said are free, though, owing to the great hospitality and high sense of duty of the Arabs, the lot of these children may not be so fearful as one would anticipate. "A little homeless negro waif in East Africa," concludes Sir Arthur, "is not so badly off as a white child similarly situated in Europe."

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MUTINY OF THE VOULET-CHANOINE EXPEDITION DOUBTED.—Le Gaulois recently published two letters from Capt. Voulet of the ill-fated Voulet-Chanoine expedition in the Soudan. It will be recalled that Lieut. Col. Klobb and Lieut. Meunier were recently shot down in what has been reported to have been a mutiny on the part of Voulet and Chanoine. Owing to these letters the Voulet family discredits the story of the mutiny.

The first is dated "On the banks of the Chili, August 5, 1898," and in it the writer alludes to the obstacles placed in the way of the mission, and to the jealousy to which it had given rise. The second letter is dated from Zaara, Feb. 2, 1899. It states that the situation is good, and that the column is making satisfactory progress.

Capt. Voulet's family does not believe that Lieut. Col. Klobb can have had time to overtake the expedition at the place and date mentioned by the native survivors in their story of the massacre. The place in question is about 375 miles from Say, and as the Klobb column arrived at Say on June 17, it would have had to cover in one month a distance which the Voulet column had taken two months to traverse. Besides this the Soudanese Sergeant who brought the news must have again marched the same distance in the same time, and he no longer had any fast camels.

After, he had to carry Col. Klobb's holsters, this, the friends of Voulet say, was scarcely possible. And even when he had arrived at Say, the Voulet family point out, the nearest point from which the news could be telegraphed is 125 miles further on. Everything, it is argued, tends to the belief that the Klobb force was massacred by the Tuaregs, not far from Say, where Capts. Voulet and Chanoine were also forced to fight. The family does not believe in the authenticity of the threatening letter alleged to have been sent by Capt. Voulet to Col. Klobb, and is firm in the contention that the column was massacred by the natives.

The family adds that all the French Soudan officials were hostile to the mission. In the second letter Capt. Voulet states that after a battle with the natives he had to suppress a revolt among his carriers and shoot about a dozen of them. It was the finding of the bodies of these men, the family says, which formed the basis for the accusations brought against the Captain and his companions.

ADA COLLEY AND HER VOICE.

Her Mother the Only Teacher the Australian Songstress Ever Had—Claims to High Notes.

The chief attraction at the reopening of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, under the management of Robert Blei, on Saturday will be the first appearance in this country of Miss Ada Colley, an Australian songstress, who is heralded as the possessor of wonderful vocal gifts. Miss Colley arrived here Saturday on the American liner New York, accompanied by her mother and sister, and they are staying at the Holland House. Miss Colley will give a reception and song recital there to-morrow afternoon, to which the musical critics and prominent musicians of the city have been invited.

Miss Colley has been singing for about two years on the concert and vaudeville stage in Europe. Prior to that she had a public career of about three years in her native country, Australia. In personal appearance she is slender and graceful, with a mass of auburn hair, regular features, and a fresh complexion. Miss Colley, when asked to give an account of her musical career, referred the inquirer to her mother. The latter said:

"I am the only teacher my daughter ever had. She inherited musical talent both from me and from my late husband, Henry Colley, who was Superintendent of a Government hospital for the insane. He was an accomplished amateur musician, while I sang professionally for many years in Australia. The clear atmosphere of Australia is peculiarly adapted to the development of the vocal organs. The people as a class have good voices, and many famous singers will yet come from that country."

Miss Colley's claim to recognition is based largely upon her asserted ability to reach higher notes than any other singer of the present day. It is declared she can sing F or G altissimo with ease, this being an octave higher than any music written for the human voice. In her public appearances it is her custom to give as a first selection something like "Sing, Sweet Bird, or "The Nightingale's Trill," which affords an opportunity for imitation of the high singing tones of the violin. She sings the first verse in the natural key and the second an octave higher, giving in this way, it is said, an exhibition of vocal gymnastics such as no other artiste can equal.

Mrs. Edward J. Morgan Much Better.

Mrs. Edward J. Morgan, wife of the well-known actor, who has been seriously ill at the Presbyterian Hospital, was sufficiently improved yesterday to leave the institution, and her rapid recovery is expected. Mrs. Morgan is known on the stage as Adelaide Cushman.

AN ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

Public announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Miss Emma Windolph, daughter of Aqueduct Commissioner John P. Windolph, to Mr. Henry Siefke, a wealthy young builder of this city. Miss Emma Windolph is Commissioner Windolph's third daughter. Her father was Republican Member of the Assembly from the Thirteenth Assembly District in 1895-6. In 1894 he was elected by the Republicans as Alderman from the old Fifteenth Aldermanic District, which, under the reapportionment and renumbering, is now the Eleventh District. Under the Strong reform administration he was for three years Vice President of the Board of Aldermen. On June 30, 1898, he was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck a Commissioner of the Aqueduct Board.

Mr. Siefke is the grandson of Henry Siefke, who was a friend of the late John Jacob Astor. His father was Alderman Henry Siefke, a well-known Democrat, who died several months ago. Mr. Siefke is twenty-three years old and a member of the Pequod Club. Miss Windolph is in her twenty-second year.

MISS AMY BEND TO MARRY.

The engagement is reported of Mr. Cortlandt Field Bishop and Miss Amy Bend. Miss Bend has been regarded as one of the most charming young women in New York society for the last two years. She is a daughter of George H. Bend, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, who lives at 4 East Forty-sixth Street. She and her sister were well known at Newport until this year. The family is now living at Onteona, in the Catskills. About two years ago Miss Bend's engagement to William K. Vanderbilt was reported.

Mr. Cortlandt Field Bishop is a son of David Wolfe Bishop of 13 Madison Avenue, who inherited the greater portion of the wealth of Miss Catharine Lorillard Wolfe. Mrs. D. W. Bishop was, before her marriage, Miss Florence Van Cortlandt Field, and is a sister of Cortlandt De Peyster Field. The Bishop family have very seldom lived in their New York house—the old Catharine Lorillard Wolfe residence—in recent years, but have remained almost entirely at their country home at Lenox, where they now are. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are well known for their interest in charitable and religious undertakings. They have two sons, of whom C. F. Bishop is the elder. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Riding, and other clubs. He is an enthusiastic golf player.

INTER-UNION DISORDERS

Revival of a Bitter Fight Between Brewers' Employes.

ATTACK ON IRON MOLDERS

Central Federated Union Again Called Upon to Face the Question of Sympathetic Strikes.

A repetition of the Kilkenny cat fight between unions belonging to the American Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor was yesterday brought to the attention of the Central Federated Union. The Knights of Labor control the India Wharf Brewing Company of Brooklyn, and a long and bitter fight was formerly waged between them and the Brewers' National Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It was supposed that the opponents had settled their differences, but at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union Delegate Timothy Healy of the Firemen complained that the Central Labor Union of Springfield, Mass., had imposed a boycott on the India Wharf Brewing Company, and had compelled a barkeeper there to send back to the company seven barrels of ale that he had bought and had called it "scab" ale. Mr. Healy asked the meeting to request the Springfield Central Labor Union to keep its hands off.

"I hope we won't do anything of the kind," said Delegate Pommer of the Brewers' National Union. "We insist on having our label on all union beer, and that ale is not made by our men, and therefore is not union ale. This body has indorsed our label and we are represented here. So this body has no right to send any protest of the kind to Springfield."

Delegate Healy said: "The order to boycott this ale was sent out from this city by the Brewers' National Union against good union men. This brewery which they are boycotting is union from top to bottom—brewers, washers, drivers, engineers, and firemen—and our men get $18 a week for an eight-hour day, whereas the members of the Brewers' National Union get only $12 a week for a ten-hour work day. These people seem to be trying to reduce wages and increase the hours of labor."

Delegate Pommer tried to show that the Knights of Labor brewers were not represented in the Central Federated Union and had no standing, but Delegate De Greef insisted that the meting should order every one of its constituent unions to do what was right and refrain from doing wrong. The meeting thereupon decided to grant Delegate Healey's request to ask the Springfield Central Labor Union to take its hands off the brewers' fight.

No sooner was this interunion fight disposed of than another was taken up. A letter was received from the Iron Molders' Conference in reply to a request by the Central Federated Union that the iron molders assist the striking patternmakers by going on a sympathetic strike in a certain shop. That letter stated that the conference had discussed the request and had laid it over and asked for further time. Delegate Hawkesworth of the Amalgamated Engineers moved that the meeting proceed to take action in the matter, as the molders had treated the Central Federated Union with contempt. Delegate Archibald expressed the opinion that the molders had acted in an ununionlike manner by refusing to help another union to win a strike and urged that they be suspended or expelled.

Several other delegates attacked the molders and charged them with having entered into an unholy alliance with the employers. Delegate Perrine of the iron molders then explained the whole trouble between the unions. To begin with, he said, according to the constitution of the Iron Molders' National Association, if any union should want its assistance in a strike it must bring its trouble before the molders' union and explain its case, and then the molders would do all they could to settle the trouble with the employers. This, Mr. Perrine said, the patternmakers did not do. They suddenly struck in a shop for nine hours, and called upon the molders to strike there, too, or to refuse to handle non-union patterns.

Delegate Perrine continued:

"If we had called our men out, the manufacturer would have sent his patterns to the shops of the other manufacturers, for the Iron Founders' Association of employers have an agreement by which they must assist each other in case of strikes. Our constitution forbids every member from handling work sent from any shop where we have a strike. Had we called out our men from that shop the result would have been that over 1,000 molders would have to strike in the shops of the members of the Iron Founders' Association. Besides, we have an agreement with the manufacturers by which all differences between us are to be submitted to arbitration, and that agreement we are bound in honor to keep. Had the patternmakers come to us before they struck we could have consulted over the matter, and would have endeavored to make a settlement with the employers."

Nevertheless Delegate Archibald moved that the molders be suspended, but Chairman Prince decided that the constitution of the body did not authorize the expulsion or suspension of a union for refusing to go on a sympathetic strike. The only way to suspend the molders, he said, was to amend the constitution to that effect. It was finally decided to place the letter from the Iron Molders' Conference on file.

INFANTICIDE AND SUICIDE.

Woman Near Pittsburg Kills Herself and Baby with Laudanum—Poisons Two Other Children.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Mary Gallagher, aged thirty-five, wife of Felix Gallagher, a mill man of Port Perry, last night poisoned herself and her three children with laudanum. Mrs. Gallagher and her four months' old babe died to-day, but the two daughters, aged five and seven years, will probably recover.

The husband's statement to the Coroner is that he knows of no possible reason why his wife should commit the deed. He says when he returned home from the mill last night he was met by his fifteen-year-old son Patrick, who said: "They are all sick. They must be poisoned." The Coroner has been unable to locate Patrick to get his story, and he thinks the boy is being kept out of the way for some purpose as yet unknown.

OHIO EX-CONVICT SHOT.

Pursued by Two Officers, He Wounds Both, but Is Fatally Hurt.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 10.—A desperate fight took place this afternoon between Charles Dumont, an ex-convict, and Detective Abe Kleeman and Patrolman George Gaston, with the result that all three were wounded, Dumont fatally.

Dumont was wanted for burglary, and the officers were waiting for him in Harrison Avenue when he came along on a bicycle. The officers called upon Dumont to stop, but he pedaled on, at the same time drawing a revolver and shooting over his shoulder at his pursuers. Patrolman Gaston got a bullet in his head and another in the arm. Dumont lost his balance, and fell from his wheel, but quickly sought refuge behind a telegraph pole and continued the fight with Detective Kleeman.

Dumont received three wounds in the body, one of which, near the heart, will prove fatal. Detective Kleeman has a serious flesh wound in the right side.

Scarlet Fever in Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 10.—Dr. H. Martyn Brace yesterday discovered that five children of Louis Blanchard had scarlet fever and diphtheria. They had been sick several days without a physician. Charles, fourteen years old, had just returned from carrying his father's dinner when the doctor called. The others were sick in bed. The Health Department has quarantined the house.

Medals for New Jersey Volunteers.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10.—The medals to be presented by the State of New Jersey to the New Jersey volunteers for the Spanish war have been completed and will be delivered to the State next week. Arrangements will then be made for distribution to the men.

Hit by Paper Bundle and Killed.

ELMIRA, Sept. 10.—While Henry Phillips of Syracuse was walking along the cinder path at Addison this morning, a bundle of papers thrown from the New York newspaper train struck him, breaking his neck and fracturing his skull.

HOTELS ENJOY PROSPERITY.

Managers Say This Is the Best Year They Have Known—New Yorkers Like the Inn.

The hotel keepers of the Borough of Manhattan are making money as they have never made it before. The clerks are earning their salaries and exhibiting a patience that Job could not have excelled.

The bonifaces in Manhattan think they are in good luck when receipts equal expenditures during the hot weather. This year they have the satisfaction of finding a handsome balance on the right side of the ledger. During the Summer that is drawing to a close it has been no rarity for visitors to the city to be unable to procure accommodations. Hundreds have been turned away. Such a thing had never been heard of before and the fact has suggested many inquiries as to the real cause.

During the past week many non-residents who started seeking quarters at Broadway or Fifth Avenue houses were glad to get a room on Third Avenue. The coming Dewey celebration had nothing to do with the great overflow, because it is still too far ahead, and, for that matter, all spare room for Dewey Day was engaged during June. The landlords say there are hotels enough for ordinary business, but that New Yorkers are gradually abandoning flats and small houses for hotel life, because it is cheaper and more convenient, especially for those who pass much of their time out of the city. While the Hotel Manhattan is about the only large hotel, strictly speaking, that has been built of late years, the number of apartment houses and family hotels has greatly increased and several regular hotels have closed.

"General prosperity," said one of the managers of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, "has more to do with the present crush than anything else. Added to this is the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in Philadelphia, where those attending it had excursion tickets good for a stay-over in New York. Then this is the time when persons are returning from the mountains and the seaside, and New York is a good place to stop for a rest. I think we have hotels enough, but if this rush keeps up I shall change my mind. The hotels of New York, independent of apartment houses, can accommodate between 40,000 and 50,000 persons. There is no doubt, however, that hotel keepers have made more money this year than ever before."

Col. Peacock of the Hoffman House said: "We have done a splendid business all Summer. This is indicative of the prosperity that prevails all over the country. The people are making money and taking pleasure in spending it. Naturally many of these come to New York. This city is well provided with hotels, but there are times when even the hotel business is overtaxed."

"Don't quote me," said one of the executive staff at the Waldorf-Astoria, "but the fact is New York needs more hotels. The Windsor has been destroyed and the Brunswick, St. James, Victoria, Metropolitan, Madison Avenue, and the Nicholas have gone out of business. Our population has largely increased, but there has been no corresponding increase in hotels. The Manhattan is the only hotel recently built, and that is being enlarged."

"How do I account for the unprecedented crush?" said Thomas Morris of the Gerard. "A growing liking for hotel life," he continued. "Persons who have been in the habit of living in three and four-story houses, and who spend much of their time out of the city find it much cheaper. Take a man with a small family. If he lives in a private house he has to pay more rent than for a nice suite in a hotel. Then he has to fill the house with expensive furniture and engage three or more servants to keep it in order. The family hotel saves him the cost of furniture and house service. Our house is full, and we have often to turn people away. We can't eject the regular for the transient."

"I agree with all Mr. Morris says," remarked a prominent real estate operator who stood near. "Look at the Lorraine, at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The building will not be ready for occupancy for two months, yet about every room has been leased. Take a walk along Madison Avenue and other fashionable thoroughfares, and you will see much property in excellent condition, being razed to make way for apartment houses. New Yorkers, as a rule, like the bustle and activity about a hotel, and the number abandoning the private dwelling for the public house is rapidly increasing. This is a tax on the accommodations of what are known as abodes for transients."

"We need more hotels," said Herbert Young of the Holland. "The hotel district is really between Forty-fourth and Forty-tenth Streets, and the territory east and west is very limited. There are less than fifty houses south of Forty-fourth Street and they cannot comfortably accommodate more than 30,000 persons, and that is a very liberal estimate. The hotels above Forty-fourth Street are practically family houses which cater but little to transients. New York is constantly growing, and as it increases in commercial importance, so the number of visitors increases. These won't go to Brooklyn, even if there were hotels there, if they can avoid it, and the result is the houses here are overcrowded.

"Still, the great prosperity that prevails has much to do with the present crush. The railroads are doing an enormous business, and their tracks near this city are as congested as Lower Broadway in the middle of the day. It has been no rare thing of late for our guests to wait twenty-four hours and more before obtaining their baggage."

Everywhere the hotel men told the same story—that this has been the most profitable year in the business. Some of them are not bothering about the causes. Their only hope is that the crush will continue.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—The last concert of the season occurred at the Casino this evening. The Sunday concerts have never been so well attended since the Casino was established as they have been this season, while the grill rooms have been crowded every Sunday night. The picture of the grill rooms from the lawn was a pretty one, for some of the most charming costumes seen this season were worn by the ladies.

Senator Depew entertained there at dinner in honor of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant, having as his guests Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Lady Cunard of England, Prince Cantacuzene, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. William Post, Miss Paulding, Reginald Tower, Baron Herman, Henry Minot, George Griswold, Mrs. H. Leroy Emmett, and Chauncey M. Depew, Jr. Others entertaining were G. Deschamps, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, Commodore Perkins, W. D. Hatch, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Robert B. Carpenter, Miss McAllister, the Earl of Yarmouth, Walker Jones, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Andrews, Jr.

Besides the dinner parties at the Casino quite a number of cottagers entertained at their homes, while every table at Berger's was in use.

Henry Walters was elected a stockholder of the Newport Casino Corporation Saturday.

On Wednesday evening next Mrs. N. D. Clapp will give a dinner-dance in honor of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant at her cottage, in Bellevue Avenue, and Harry Lehr, with Miss Clapp, will lead the cotillion, for which Parisian favors will be distributed.

William M. Kingsland, who has occupied Pinard Cottage No. 3 this season, has rented the same cottage for next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are passengers from Europe on the steamship Oceanic.

Stuyvesant Fish has returned from New York.

Work on the Lippitt villa is now being carried on night and day, and Mr. Lippitt has stated that he intends to occupy a portion of the monster structure shortly and remain there until November.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have gone to their New Jersey place for the Fall season.

Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained at the Golf Club to-day at luncheon.

TO ATTEND GRANT WEDDING.

Charles de Halpert, Friend of Prince Cantacuzene, Arrives.

Charles de Halpert, Attaché of the Russian Embassy at Rome, and an intimate friend of Prince Cantacuzene, who is to marry Miss Julia Dent Grant, arrived here yesterday on the French line steamship La Gascogne.

M. de Halpert speaks excellent English. He it was who introduced Prince Cantacuzene to Miss Grant and Mrs. Palmer at Rome. He and the Prince were playmates together in Russia when boys, and fellow students at the Imperial Lyceum at St. Petersburg. M. de Halpert was driven to the Waldorf-Astoria, and will leave here to-morrow for Newport, where he will attend the wedding of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant.

FUNERAL OF JAMES B. EUSTIS.

Services at Newport This Evening—Burial Will Be at Louisville.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—The funeral of James B. Eustis, ex-United States Ambassador to France, will take place Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock from the home of the deceased, in Eustis Avenue. A short Episcopal service will be conducted by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church, and the body will be taken by boat to New York and thence to Louisville, Ky., where it will be buried beside the remains of Mrs. Eustis. The body will be accompanied by James B. Eustis, Jr., a son, and William C. Eustis, a nephew. A brief committal service will be held at Louisville.

There were many callers at the Eustis cottage to-day, offering condolence and leaving floral tributes.

Mention has already been made of Mr. Eustis's Summer labors on the review of the Dreyfus case, with which he was especially familiar, the first trial of the Captain having occurred during the official residence of Mr. Eustis in France. His review had been so far completed that it needed only the concluding chapter, and that chapter would have been finished in the reconviction of Dreyfus Saturday. Mr. Eustis did not live to write it.

MRS. E. R. STYLES BURIED.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Styles, "the Mother of the Fourteenth Regiment" of Brooklyn, who died at her residence, 156 East Eighty-sixth Street, Manhattan, on Friday, was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral services were held at her late residence, the Rev. Dr. Elias S. Osbon of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church officiating. There was a large attendance of members of Grand Army Post No. 10, the Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Association, and the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, to all of which her husband, Lieut. Col. John H. Styles, belongs. Mrs. Styles, who was in her seventy-fourth year, had suffered from cancer for thirty years. She was devoted to the interests of the veterans of the civil war.

Her husband wished to attend the Philadelphia encampment of the Grand Army, but feared to do so, as he knew that his wife was dying. She, however, insisted upon his going, saying, "I shall not die until you come back home." Accordingly he went to Philadelphia, and returned before she passed away. When Col. Styles joined the Fourteenth Regiment, in 1847, he was the only married man in the command, and his wife received the title of "the Mother of the Fourteenth."

FUNERAL OF JOHN Y. McKANE.

From 10 o'clock yesterday morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the body of John Y. McKane lay in state at his late residence in Sheepshead Bay. In that time it is estimated that 1,000 persons passed by the open coffin in which the body lay.

This was placed in the passageway between the front and back parlors, both of which were so nearly filled with floral offerings that only a narrow avenue was left through which those who wished to pay a last tribute to the one-time ruler of the town passed. The largest of these pieces was a towering cross of roses from George W. Roderick, for years McKane's attorney, whose card bore the inscription "His Cross was Heavy." A star and crescent of roses, bearing the floral inscription "Our Chief," came from the local police force. At the head of the coffin was a floral pillow inscribed "Teacher," the offering of the Sunday school class McKane used to teach in the Methodist Church. Other tributes of flowers came from the Franklin Masonic Lodge, the Robert F. Sutherland Association, the Seventh District Democratic Club, the Thirty-third Battalion of the Fire Department, and the employes and performers of the Lawrence Dancing Pavilion. One superb piece came from John Kavachis, a Greek, for whom McKane recently built a hotel at Coney Island.

By 2 o'clock, the hour set for the funeral procession to start, several hundred persons were assembled in and about the house, while carriages filled the adjoining street for several blocks. In this throng were many of the prominent citizens of Sheepshead Bay with not a few well-known local politicians, among the number being Assemblymen Gallagher and Juengst, Councilmen Doyle and Francisco, Aldermen Keegan and Velton, Magistrate Naumoff, Justice Nostrand, and Deputy Bridge Commissioner Murtha.

At 3 o'clock the funeral procession moved toward Greenwood Cemetery, led

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Hanover National Bank.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
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Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
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Fourth Street National Bank
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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 8 to 5 per cent. margin.
1,000 bushels and upward. WHEAT
3 to 5 per cent. margin.
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DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Datde September 3d, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-two 25-100 dollars, ($51,122.25.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on September 22d, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO.
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds	$30,000,000
To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.	
Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative	$20,000,000
Common Stock	$30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:	
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds	$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.	3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company	9,000,000
Total	$30,000,000
Preferred Stock:	
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds	$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock	3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, stock	2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements	4,437,500
Total issue	$20,000,000
Common Stock:	
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above	$24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent.	1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements	4,812,500
Total issue	$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock, which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the reorganization agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositories:

President Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Co., Chicago,

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, FOR WHICH NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN USUAL FORM WILL BE ISSUED.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositories or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago),
Committee.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

LEWIS A. MAY.
Member { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange.
ALEXANDER M'ELWEE.
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COMMISSION, 1-16.
Send for our "HIGH AND LOW PRICES," a comprehensive publication showing the highest and lowest prices of Stocks, Grain, and Cotton each day for the past year. Mailed free on request.
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Surplus.....1,000,000
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Fiscal Agent for the State of Washington.
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Heman Dowd.....Vice-President
S. L. Conklin.....Secretary
F. C. Prest.....Assistant Secretary
DIRECTORS.
Alvah Trowbridge, John G. Carlisle, Charlton T. Lewis, Samuel M. Jarvis, James B. Dill, Hugh Kelly, C. W. Drake, Luis Suarez Calban, Henry F. Shoemaker, Roland R. Conklin, Wager Swayne, James S. Kuhn, Arnold Marcus, S. L. Conklin, Heman Dowd.

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FINANCIAL.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf
READJUSTMENT.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SAME:

The undersigned have caused the accounts and properties of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company to be examined by competent experts, and, having now duly considered the reports made by these experts, announce that, pursuant to the agreement of March 13th, 1899, they have adopted

A READJUSTMENT PLAN.

the salient features of which are as follows:

(1.) Formation of a new company for the acquisition of the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company proper.

The Committee deems it unwise at this present juncture to provide for the inclusion of the Suburban Belt Railroad properties, basing its opinion upon the statement of its experts, that terminal facilities at Kansas City can be had at a greatly reduced cost per annum, and upon the fact that the demands of the holders of its securities are such as would impose upon the new company fixed charges which its earnings would not warrant.

The Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, which is also set aside for future consideration, has at present virtually no earnings, although it has already issued bonds to the extent of $1,635,000, and its works are still far from completion.

(2.) Issuance by the new Company of the following securities:

Prior Lien Mortgage four per cent. Gold Bonds	$15,000,000
Adjustment Mortgage four per cent. Gold Bonds; interest non-cumulative until 1905	15,000,000
Preferred stock four per cent. non-cumulative	20,000,000
Common stock	25,000,000

To be apportioned as follows:

To holders of present First Mortgage Bonds for each $1,000 bond:
$500 in Prior Lien 4% Bonds.
$500 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$300 in preferred stock.
$25 in cash, for April coupon.

To stockholders who pay $15 per share upon present capital stock, for each share of said stock:
$7.50 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
$7.50 in Preferred Stock.
$100.00 in Common Stock.

This plan further provides a cash resource of $6,450,000 as follows:

From sale of Prior Lien 4% Bonds at par	$3,000,000
From stockholders	3,450,000
	$6,450,000

which amount has been underwritten by a guarantee syndicate.

There will be reserved in the Treasury:

Prior Lien Bonds	$500,000
Adjustment Bonds	1,025,000
Preferred Stock	11,375,000
Common Stock	2,000,000

A careful examination of the plan recently promulgated by a Philadelphia Committee, taken in connection with the reports of the experts above referred to, have convinced your Committee that the Philadelphia plan is too wide in its scope, that it proposes to impose upon the K. C., P. & G. property charges which it cannot earn, and that for these and other reasons such plan must be regarded as a makeshift which may tide over present difficulties, but only at the expense of the future prosperity of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad proper.

Holders of bonds and stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company who have not already deposited their securities with this Committee are invited to deposit them with the Mercantile Trust Company of New York on or before **OCTOBER 1ST, 1899,** subject to the readjustment agreement and the plan proposed by this Committee.

The Readjustment Plan of your Committee has been lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company, from which copies may be obtained.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the Mercantile Trust Company for bonds or stock, who may not agree to the plan of your Committee, may withdraw their securities upon the terms stated therein on or after **SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899,** and until **SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1899,** after which latter date holders of Mercantile Trust Company certificates who have not dissented from this Plan, will be bound by its provisions and those of the readjustment agreement.

New York, August 31st, 1899.
ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

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ST. PAUL BUILDING.
222 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
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TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson E. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Desaar.
Percival Kilhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Beth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage 5% Bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company:

Default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon due May 1st, 1899, on the above bonds, the owners of a majority of said bonds have requested the undersigned, acting as a Committee, to take such proceedings as shall seem necessary for the full protection of themselves and such other holders of said bonds as may join with them.

The Guaranty Trust Company, No. 30 Nassau St., New York City, will act as depository, and will issue negotiable receipts to depositors.

All deposits must be made on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from said Trust Company, or upon application to counsel to the Committee.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel, 32 Liberty St., New York.

PARTNER WANTED—With $25,000, to properly work well established manufacturing business, (using textile fabrics.) An connection both with wholesale and retail dry goods concerns; fullest investigations given and same expected. A. B., Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

The Union Bag and Paper Company,
Chicago, Sept. 7, 1899.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Bag & Paper Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock be declared and paid on Monday, Oct. 2, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, Sept. 14. Transfer books will close on Thurs., Sept. 14, and reopen Monday, Oct. 2d. FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money market conditions will have large part in Wall Street discussions at the beginning of this week. Bear speculators can add small elements of hysteria to what they have already contributed. For weeks past they have been proclaiming their sureness that not only would surplus reserves disappear from Clearing House statements, but that unless a disturbing contraction of credits took place, deficits would grow serious. Thus, Saturday's large shrinkage in reserves gave zest to bear campaigning, even if the decrease does still leave reserves above the legal requirements.

To a large degree the extended short interest in the stock market has been based on bad bank statements or prophecies of them; or, at any rate, it has been so encouraged.

Meantime, such stock market commitments, apprehending depression in values, have not been profitable, for in the face of surplus reserve decrease after surplus reserve decrease securities have shown strength. Commission brokers of experience and important relations have argued right along that the bear money market argument was fallacious—that instead of firmer money rates being a discouraging factor they could really be intelligently recognized only as reflecting a business situation involving advantages unexampled for every financial interest. And this view has been the view obtaining in banking circles.

Naturally, the effect of opinions so expressed in such quarters has been to induce owners of securities to hold on. There has been small show of liquidation anywhere. Most investors, prepared for some intrusion of stringency, have become persuaded that embarrassment on such account could be but temporary. Thus, the condition now reached is reflected in no symptom of alarm in any quarter. They who worry are professional hunters for worry—speculators of the guerrilla type, clawing away at the rest of the world from habit, whether even they can get spoil or not. The noise of them is loud. Their actual depredations, however, inflict slight scare and slighter damage.

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Reasonable men none the less are not professing gratification over the fact that bank reserves are working so closely. The richness of the country is recognized, the financial strength, especially of the West, is recognized, there is recognition of the hustle that commerce and industry are making the country over, confidence attends upon records of the profits of unexampled National prosperity, and reasonable men refuse to be disturbed over banking exhibits which reflect the fact that cash surpluses—cash unused—may show shrinkage.

Such reasonable men count on reason in high quarters whence relief may come. Bankers discuss helpful plans attributed to the National Treasury's administration. Legitimate business interests will be safeguarded—so reasonable men feel sure.

RAILROADS WILL BENEFIT.

Wall Street is discussing the blockade of Lake Superior by the sinking in the St. Mary's River channel of the steamship Douglas Houghton, and its probable effect upon the railroad, steamship, and general mercantile interests. It is pointed out that the rate of $2 a ton on ore from Duluth to Ohio ports is now prevailing, where but several months ago the charge for the same haul was 60 cents.

A well-known Wall Street man, speaking of the matter, says. "Every day that the blockade continues means that hundreds of thousands of tons of coal, iron, and general merchandise will be forced through Chicago. It means, in short, a very great deal to the St. Paul, to the Chicago and Northwestern, and to all the roads running northwest from Chicago.

"Already matters have reached such a state that the Federal Steel Company has arranged for the transportation of its iron ore from the mines in Michigan and Wisconsin all rail to its Milwaukee plant. There will be a great bunching and delay of boats by the accident, and vessel owners will suffer while the railroads gain.

"Then, too, the blockade will have an effect on the coal situation that will be more far-reaching than at first appears. It may be that it will mean a coal famine in the Northwestern countries.

"Certainly, in any event, the diversion of traffic to the railroads will materially increase the Winter earnings of the Northwestern roads."

It is stated that shipping interests have already lost over $1,000,000 by the blockade.

DIVIDENDS.

American Car & Foundry Co.
St. Louis, September 2, 1899.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 2

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾% on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared payable on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1899. Transfer books will close Tuesday, Oct. 10, and reopen Friday, Nov. 3.
FRED. H. EATON, 1st Vice President.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL CO.
August 31, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after October 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15, 1899.

The transfer books will close on September 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on October 2, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting, or of the special meeting of stockholders to be held on October 9th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 30th, 1899.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 22, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 5, 1899, at 10 A. M.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1899.

PROPOSALS.

$25,000
CITY OF TRENTON SCHOOL BONDS.

Office City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Sept. 11th, 1899.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M., Monday, September 18th, 1899, for the purchase of the whole of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars School Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum. They will be registered of coupon, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

These bonds are authorized by ordinance of the Common Council passed August 15th, 1899, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 23d, 1899.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton School Bonds," and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES, City Treasurer.

TRADE WITH THE COLONIES.

Figures for Seven Months in 1899 Show that Exports and Imports Have Increased Greatly.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The War Department made public to-day a statement of the trade between the United States and all of her colonies under military control, and with Cuba, as well, for the seven months of 1899, ending July 31, making comparison with the year 1898.

The exports from the United States to Cuba for the seven months in 1899 were $14,116,995, against $4,485,937 in 1898. The imports into the United States from Cuba for the same period were $19,976,956, against $12,474,770 in 1898.

The exports from the United States to Puerto Rico for the seven months were $2,299,221, against $569,110 in 1898. Imports into the United States from Puerto Rico during the same time were $3,379,944, against $2,253,800 in 1898.

The exports from the United States to the Philippine Islands from Jan. 1 to July 31 were $386,100 in 1899, against $65,736 in 1898. The imports into the United States from the Philippines for the same period were $3,274,134 in 1899, against $2,283,775 in 1898.

The trade of the United States with the various islands when stated by months shows a marvelous growth of our commerce. The growth of exports by months has been very gratifying in all the islands, and especially so in the Philippine Islands.

The only fiscal years since 1877 showing for the entire twelve months a larger value of merchandise exported from the United States to Cuba than is shown by the first seven months of 1899 were the years 1892, 1893, and 1894. If the same ratio is maintained until the end of the year the imports into Cuba from the United States will be larger than the exports from the United States to that island in any fiscal year in the entire history of the trade between this country and Cuba.

The imports into the United States from Cuba from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1899, were greater than the corresponding imports for either of the entire fiscal years 1897 and 1898. If the same ratio is maintained for the remainder of this year the imports into this country from Cuba will exceed $32,000,000, and be more than double those of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The imports from Puerto Rico into the United States for the first seven months of 1899 were larger than those of any of the preceding entire fiscal years since 1890, excepting 1893, while the exports to Puerto Rico for the first seven months of 1899 have been exceeded only by three of the fiscal years since 1887.

As far as the exports from the United States to the Philippines are concerned for the first seven months of this year, under American occupation, they are larger than those of any previous year in our history. Not only this, but they are more than double those of any year, excepting only the years 1842, 1852, 1860, 1870, and 1872.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	6 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	5.81
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	27.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3.10@$3.30; Spring specials, $4.20; Spring patents, $3.40@$3.70; straights, $2.80@$3.20; bakers', $2.20@$2.60; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@68c; No. 2 red, 72c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 yellow, 32½c; No. 2 oats, 21¾@22c; No. 2 white, 23½@23¼c; No. 3 white, 22¾@23½c; No. 2 rye, 56¼@56½c; No. 2 barley, 36½@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; Northwestern, $1.12@$1.13; prime timothy seed, $2.25@$2.27½; mess pork, per bbl, $7.25@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5.03@$5.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.55; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.70; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.83; granulated, $5.31; clover, $5@7.

COTTON.—Bull supremacy reasserted itself in the cotton market Saturday. The opening call developed a very steady feeling, with prices unchanged to 4 points higher, with the bear contingent eager buyers, although investment demand was a feature. Wall Street parties took an active interest on the long side of the account, while buying orders from outsiders at large were also quite numerous. The market continued to improve until the net advance was 4@6 points over Friday's closing figures. The market closed steady, with prices 3@4 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	...	...	...	5.84@5.86
October	5.98	6.03	5.97	6.01@6.02
November	6.03	6.08	6.03	6.06@6.07
December	6.09	6.14	6.09	6.12@6.13
January	6.14	6.19	6.14	6.17@6.18
February	6.19	6.20	6.19	6.20@6.21
March	6.22	6.25	6.22	6.23@6.24
April	...	...	...	6.28@6.28
May	6.30	6.32	6.29	6.30@6.31
June	6.33	6.35	6.33	6.33@...
July	...	...	...	6.36@6.38

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73 1-16	73 1-16	73	73
December	76	76	75¾	76
May	70	70¼	70	70¼
Corn—				
September	...	...	...	37¾
December	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
May	34⅞	34⅞	34 11-16	34⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70	70 11-16	69⅝	70⅝
December	71	71¼	70 13-16	71¼
May	74	74⅝	73¾	74¾
Corn—				
September	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31¼
December	28 7-16	28½	28⅜	28⅜
May	29¼	29½	29⅛	29⅛
Oats—				
September	21¼	21⅜	21	21¼
December	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	20⅜
May	22	22	21⅞	22

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—A decline of ⅝@⅞c occurred in wheat quotations on Saturday in response to a bearish set of influences at home and abroad, mostly factors that have been exerting an adverse effect upon the market all the week. One of the most important selling motives was the decline of ¼d in Liverpool futures, presumably reflecting a better political outlook, absence of short interest, and prospective large shipments next week. No. 2 red quoted at 72½c, elevator; 74½c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¼c, free on board, afloat.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 68@69c. Rye—No. 2, 56½c. Barley—No. 2, 42@42½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 9.—Close: Wheat in store —No. 1 Northern, September, 66½c; December, 67⅝c; May, 70¼c; old September, 69c. On track—No. 1 hard, old, 70¼c; new, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, old, 69¼c; new, 67⅝c; No. 2 Northern, old, 68c; new, 64½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 38½c elevator, 38¾c delivered, and 38½c, free on board, afloat. On the curb December ranged from 35¼c to 35¾c, closing 35½c bid at 1 o'clock.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 26c; No. 3 oats, 25½c; No. 2 white, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 27c; track, mixed, 26@27c; track, white, 26@33c; No. 2 white, clips, 28½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 64¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 64¼c, spot; State rye, 59@60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42@44c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@55c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $18@$18.25, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.40. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Cornmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@76c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $14.50@$15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.50; sacks, spot, $15.25@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$17, latter white; fine, $14.50@$15; middlings, $16@$17.50; city feed, $15.00@$16; hominy meal, $15.50; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 9.—Flour unchanged. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$26.50@$27.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180-lb, 6¾c; 160-lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10-lb, 6¼c; 12-lb, 5¾c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled hams, 9¼@10¼c; Western, greens, 8¾@8¾c; Western S. S., 9¼c; city, greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾@4¾c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.65; city lard, $5.30; refined lard, South America, $5.50; Continent, $5.95; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard, stearine, 6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s; American refined, in pails, 28s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 44s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 26s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 23s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 22s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 21s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 20s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 25s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 72s. Cheese—Strong; American finest, white, 38s; American finest, colored, 54s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 24s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, October, firm, 28s.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.

Stenography, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Damrosch popular method of sight singing.

ART CLASSES

for beginners and advanced students; mechanical and free hand drawing, design, water color, clay modelling, wood carving, photo-negative retouching, photo-color, crayon, pen and ink work, sketch class. J. Liberty Tadd's method of manual training.

NEEDLEWORK CLASSES.

Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling. Apply a YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1899.
Examinations for admission on the 14th and 15th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
35 West 59th St.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1899.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27TH, 1899.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

Weingart Institute,
23 AND 24 EAST 91ST STREET,
Between Madison and 5th Avenues,
AND 9 WEST 84TH STREET,
Two doors from Central Park West.
Day and Boarding School with Kindergarten
Prepares for business and all the leading colleges. Also for the recent examinations for admission into the Columbia University all the graduates from this school passed successfully and were admitted. East side school opens Sept. 27th. West side branch October 2d. For prospectus and particulars address until Sept. 15th, S. WEINGART, Highmount, Ulster Co., N. Y.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 EAST 50TH STREET,
NEW YORK.
This School Re-opens Wednesday, Sept. 27.
Mr. Cutler will be at the schoolhouse between 9 and 1 daily, except Saturdays.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY,
152d Street, cor. Rutherford Place, New York.
Fall Term Opens September 19th.
FRIENDS' SCHOOL,
102-114 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.
Fall Term Opens September 26th.
Non-sectarian schools for boys and girls.
Splendidly located with ample play grounds.

Senftner School,
13 Astor Place, Near Broadway.
Re-opens October 3.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
For descriptive catalogue address Secretary.
R. F. SENFTNER, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. SENFTNER, A. B., LL.B., Secretary.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough education. School year open Sept. 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 23d St.

Hamilton Institute.
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PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Most advantageous location in New York.
Catalogue on application.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal.

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Registered Under the Regents of N. Y.
Three fine school buildings, entrance 120 West 128th St. 14th year begins Sept. 21st. Wm. L. Felt, head master, and T. E. Lyon, associate headmaster, will be at the school after Sept. 8th, 1-5, 7-9 P. M.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL
417 Madison Avenue.
18TH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 28TH.
The Principal is now at the school daily.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Thorough work in all departments from Primary to College Preparatory. Little boys received in Kindegarten and Primary classes.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 40TH STREET,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges.
Circular on application.
Reopens Monday, October second.

SPANISH.
FRENCH. GERMAN.
ITALIAN, Etc.
The Berlitz School of Languages,
1,123 Broadway, New York. 75 Court St., B'klyn.
Special advantages for Visitors to Paris Exposition.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE REOPENS 270 W. 72d St.
Sept. 27th. Collegiate Preparation. Primary Class. Drill, Gymnasium, hot luncheon. Write for Catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, A.B., M.D., Principal.

MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL FOR BOYS
(J. H. MORSE'S.)
423 Madison Avenue, New York.
Reopens Oct. 2 English, Classical, and Mathematical. Thoroughly graded. Send for circular. Principals at schoolroom daily after Sept. 17th.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST END AV. AND 84TH ST.
Day and Resident Cadets.
Reopens Sept. 29th.
Tel. 1,260 Riverside.

DR. SAVAGE'S GYMNASIUM,
206 WEST 59TH STREET.
Tenth Season opens Sept. 15th. Normal class and private instruction. Circulars.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 20th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopens October 3d.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
2,154 7TH AV., BETWEEN 125TH & 127TH STS.
Preparatory School for Girls. Primary classes and Kindergarten. Reopens Sept. 21st.
MAX F. GIOVANOLY, Ph. D.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
College preparatory and special courses. Out-of-door classes in physical training. 71 West 55th st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

HARLEM KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY SCHOOL, 127 West 123d St.; Miss JACOBI, Principal. Reopening Sept. 20. Preparation for Grammar. Principals', parents', references.

MISS JACOBI'S AFTERNOON, EVENING classes for Adults and Children, 127 West 123d St. Languages, Music, Physical Culture, Painting, Dancing, Fencing, Embroidery, Elocution.

IRVING INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Prepares for college or business. New gymnasium. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Principal.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker
School for Girls opens October 3d; Kindergarten, Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. A limited number of resident students received. 148 Madison Avenue.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 2d. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

Montpelier Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Preparation for college. Special students in art, etc. Mrs. T. Tileston Greene. 3 West 54th St.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.—A Boarding and Day School for Girls. College preparation. Reopens Sept. 20th.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MISS EVERDELL and MISS CARLSON will open their Classes for Girls on Monday, October 2d. Principals at class rooms daily after September 17th. 307 MADISON AV.

THE LYON SCHOOL,
576 Fifth Avenue. Reopens Sept. 27th.
Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY AND COLLEGE FOR Women. Founded 1749. Modern conveniences. Two hours from New York. J. MAX HARK, D. D. Prin. Bethlehem, Pa.

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74th Term begins Sept. 18th.

INSTRUCTION.

136TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 26TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics. Optional Military Drill.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at the school.
Catalogues on application.
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15 West 45d Street, New York City.
20th Year opens Sept. 27th.
High class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given to boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Gymnasium. Laboratories.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray.
Reopens Sept. 28 in its NEW BUILDING,
35 West 84th Street.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Gymnasium, 18x38; Playground, 200x225.
Dr. Ray is now at school daily.
Book of the 10th year on request.

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6-8 E. FORTY-SIXTH ST., NEW YORK.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory and Primary Classes. College Preparation. Advantages of New York City.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR.

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English, Classical, and Primary Departments. Gymnasium. 30th year opens Sept. 27th.
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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL DESIRED IN THE County of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and CHARLES WEHRHANE, as Trustees of the trust created by the third clause of the will of Julius Hallgarten, deceased, for the benefit of Matilda Hallgarten and remaindermen, and said Central Trust Company of New York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPHINE REYNOLDS, James L. Reynolds, Charles L. Regenhard, and Mary Regenhard, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiffs; Anna S. Finck, and William Carl as receiver for the benefit of said Anna S. Finck, of the rents, issues, and profits of 1,196 and 1,198 Park Avenue, in the City of New York, (Manhattan Borough,) defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant, Charles L. Regenhard:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of August, 1899, and on the said day filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the County Court House, in the County of New York. The verified complaint in the said action was duly filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 8th day of July, 1899.
Dated August 26, 1899.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL DESIRED IN THE County of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE REYNOLDS, James L. Reynolds, Charles L. Regenhard, and Mary Regenhard, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Anna S. Finck, and William Carl, as receiver for the benefit of said Anna S. Finck of the rents, issues, and profits of 1,196 and 1,198 Park Avenue, in the City of New York, (Manhattan Borough,) defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
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Dated August 26, 1899.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Trustees of the MIDDLETOWN-GOSHEN TRACTION COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.
In pursuance of an order made in the above-entitled action by Charles F. MacLean, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 28th day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said corporation, to wit: The Middletown-Goshen Traction Company, and said William B. Royce, as Receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims to William B. Royce, Receiver of said corporation, at his place of transacting business, at his office, in the Orange County Trust and Safe Deposit Company Building, on North Street, in the City of Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., within six months from the 31st day of August, 1899, and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers, accompanied by an affidavit of the party, or one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts that the whole amount of debt shown in said vouchers is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said Receiver to the creditor named in the voucher, over and above all set-offs and counter-claims, with liberty to said Receiver to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised, and that said Receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested.
Dated Middletown, New York, August 31, 1899.
VANAMEE & VAIL,
Attorneys for Receiver, No. 4 East Main Street, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.
WILLIAM B. ROYCE, Receiver.
s6-15w6wS

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adam Emmerich, William Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of John Emmerich; Frederick M. E. Emmerich, Elizabeth Emmerich, Henry Klein, Carl Klein, Emma Brennen, Daniel Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of Daniel Emmerich; Carl Emmerich, Elisabeth Ihl, Adolph Emmerich, Elisabetha Emmerich, and John Emmerich, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Jacob C. Goebel of Congers, Rockland County, in the State of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Buttner, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au2-1aw6wM

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of January next. Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 152 Nassau St. Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 152 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.
MARY C. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK F. JENINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

JONES, GEORGE A.—The People of the State of New York to Elisabeth C. Jones, as executrix of the will of GEORGE A. JONES, deceased, and individually; William P. Jones, Francis M. Jones, Philip Hoffman, Henry Harburger, Wright Dairy Company, a domestic corporation; Henry A. Kirby, assignee of the Johnston Jewelry Company, a domestic corporation; William H. Rogers, Joseph T. O'Connor, William V. Walker, Jr., with the necessary appurtenances thereto, together with the stock of goods, you are hereby notified to show cause before me at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the twentieth day of September, 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and such other relief in the premises as may be proper.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.
Dated New York, September 6th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 31 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. jy30-1awdmM

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1zw6mM

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARIA M. H. FENOUILLET, Bankrupt.—No. 982.
To the creditors of Maria M. H. Fenouillet, Bankrupt: Application having been made by Mr. Hester A. Alexander, the duly appointed trustee of the estate of Maria M. H. Fenouillet, bankrupt, for permission to sell at private sale for the sum of one hundred dollars all the right, title and interest of said bankrupt in a certain bond and mortgage on the premises known as number 60 Lexington Street, New Haven, Conn., consisting of one-half interest in said bond and mortgage, for which said trustee has received an offer of one hundred dollars. You are hereby notified to show cause before me at my office, Number 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of September, 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and such other relief in the premises as may be proper.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee.
Dated September 6th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MITCHELL HART, bankrupt.—No. 1,544.
Notice is hereby given that Mitchel Hart, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

NO. 1,550.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LIVINGSTON KEYES, formerly known as W. T. D. KEYES, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Livingston Keyes, formerly known as W. T. D. Keyes, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 6th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

NO. 451.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ISIDOR MITCHELL, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Isidor Mitchell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 9, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW YORK ECONOMICAL PRINTING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of New York Economical Printing Company of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1899, the said New York Economical Printing Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 9th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOONEY SCHREIBER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,529.
To the creditors of Mooney Schreiber of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Mooney Schreiber was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Sept. 9th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS STERNE, Bankrupt.—No. 1,018.
Notice is hereby given that Morris Sterne, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
New York, Sept. 9, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES WIERTH, Bankrupt.—No. 1,292.
To the creditors of Charles Wierth, Bankrupt.
Application having been made by Mr. Edward A. Katz, trustee in the above-entitled proceeding, for permission to sell at public auction the property now held by him as trustee herein, consisting of machinery, &c., with the necessary appurtenances thereto, together with the stock of goods, you are hereby notified to show cause before me at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the twentieth day of September, 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and such other relief in the premises as may be proper.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.
Dated New York, September 6th, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 877 BROOK AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court.—County of New York. FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against ALICE M. HOLLAND et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 18th of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment:
All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx and City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue, distant one hundred and forty-five and thirty-six one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue with the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight and fifty one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of the Port Morris Branch Railroad at a point one hundred and thirty-six and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of said railroad twenty-four and seventy-four one-hundredths feet more or less; thence easterly at right angles to Brook Avenue ninety-eight and thirty-three one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-two and forty-one one-hundredths feet more or less to an angle; thence southwesterly and along the northwesterly line of Brook Avenue two and ninety-six one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 877 Brook Avenue:

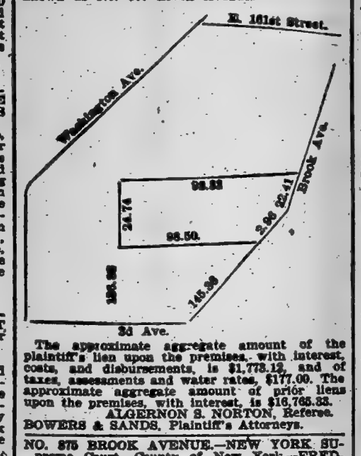

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,773.12, and of taxes, assessments and water rates, $177.00. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $16,765.33.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NO. 875 BROOK AVENUE.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY COMPANY et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment:
All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue, distant one hundred and sixteen and eighty one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Third Avenue with the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; running thence easterly part of the distance through a party wall eighty-six and ninety one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of the Port Morris Branch Railroad at a point one hundred and eleven and eighty-one one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly along said easterly side of said railroad twenty-five and seven one-hundredths feet; thence easterly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight and fifty one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-eight and fifty-six one-hundredths feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 875 Brook Avenue:

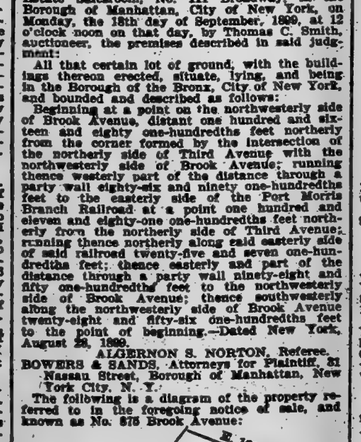

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,750.62, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $177.00. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $16,765.33.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 24th, 1897, the undersigned, as receiver of the property of Marcus Jenkins, a judgment debtor, will sell at public auction on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1899, at one o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, through Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, all the right, title and interest of the said Marcus Jenkins, or which I may have as receiver in and to or in any way arising out of the following, to wit: A certain contract between the said Marcus Jenkins, William H. Bell and William H. Bogart, of date July 10th, 1866, relative to the making of soap under a certain registered trademark, "Coal Oil Johnny's Petroleum Soap"; registry of said trademark in the Kingdom of Great Britain; designs, labels, wrappers, printed matter generally used in connection with soap under said name, brand, or trademark, if any interest therein still remains in me as receiver aforesaid, all right, title, and interest of the said Jenkins and of me as receiver in and to and arising out of the said trademark having been heretofore sold by me.—Dated New York, September 8th, 1899.
FRANCIS E. LANKENEAU, Receiver.

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Hudson River by Daylight.
Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Finest and fleet river boats in the world.
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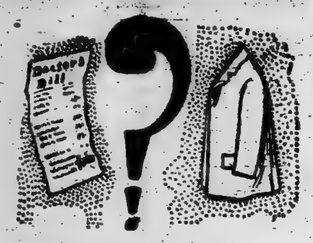

Which?
If the overcoat, here you are.
Which kind of an overcoat, light or medium weight?
Both kinds are here; all kinds that should be here; blacks, greys and browns.

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CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE FUNDS

Dr. Simpson Gets $6,175 for the Nyack Mission Building.

THE CONVENTION CLOSES

Last Sermon Was on the Need of Aggressive Christianity—Alliance Enemies Again Foiled.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 10.—This was the last day of the third annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance on Nyack Heights, and Dr. A. B. Simpson and his co-workers in the cause are much pleased with the result. A feature of today's proceedings was the taking of a collection to pay the indebtedness of the Missionary Institute Building, which is devoted to the education of students for mission fields in various parts of the world, and this was so nearly accomplished that the balance will soon be made up by the Alliance people.

There was a very large attendance at the convention this morning, when, at 11 o'clock, Dr. Simpson began his sermon. About 500 of those in attendance were from New York, Brooklyn, and other near-by cities, the remainder being from Nyack and different parts of Rockland County. The platform was filled with Alliance workers, including a choir of about twenty voices. Before announcing his text, Dr. Simpson said that the collection of the day would be devoted to the Missionary Institute.

"There are no sensations in this work," said he. "We do not seek newspaper advertising. The newspapers have treated us very kindly, with two or three exceptions where they have exaggerated for the purpose of getting a sensation. We are not building up a land scheme here, and no lots have been offered for sale during this convention. The Alliance buildings occupy a part of the land originally purchased, and the remainder will be disposed of at reasonable rates to any who may desire to have homes here. By next year we expect to have some good means of transportation up and down the hill."

Dr. Simpson took his text from Second Corinthians, tenth chapter, fifteenth and sixteenth verses: "Having hope, when your faith is increased, that we shall be enlarged by you, according to our rule abundantly, to preach the Gospel in the regions beyond you, and not to boast in another man's line of things made ready to our hand."

"A larger field and more aggressive work; these words strike the keynote of the Alliance movement," said Dr. Simpson. "The Alliance movement is one that crystallizes about it the people who believe every line of the Bible. We believe that God is just as much alive now as He ever was."

Dr. Simpson asserted the Alliance believed in a whole Gospel for a whole world; that it gathers about it a people who do not want to sit on the fence and hold Christ in one hand and the world in the other.

"We don't say we are better than other people," he went on, "nor that we have a monopoly of the field, but our movement is an aggressive one. This is a movement that aims to do something, that advocates giving as fully as we receive."

Dr. Simpson told of the work of educating the boys in the Nyack Institute for missionary work, and said the Alliance would send them out as the "Rough Riders" of the movement. Dr. Simpson dwelt forcibly upon the aggressivemess of the Alliance work, saying:

"Aggressive Christianity is the great need of the world."

He gave interesting statistics to show the enormous amount of mission work required in foreign lands, but said that if they could have as many missionaries as there were soldiers raised to free Cuba they could evangelize the world and have the Gospel presented to every heathen.

He told of the work done by the Nyack institute in training missionaries, and said the people should contribute toward it. He said that any one who chose could take one of the rooms, which they could name after any person they desired, for $200, or they could take half a room for $100. If they did not want to take a room or a half room, they might furnish a room for $25 or pay $5 for a bed. One friend, Dr. Simpson said, had already given $200 for the library in the institute.

The Rev. D. W. Lelacheur then took Dr. Simpson's place on the platform. Dr. Lelacheur made an earnest appeal for money, and cash and pledges were circulated through the audience. As they were handed up, the amounts subscribed were read. The first contribution was $500, and the choir sang. Several contributions of $5 each were then received followed by one of $200, and afterward by one of $400. A box containing $5.68 was handed in from the children of The Christian Herald's Children's Home for Africa. "Praise the Lord" was heard from several quarters, and the choir sang again.

"If you have any gold watches or jewels which you would like to give to the Lord," spoke up Dr. Simpson, "Miss Shepard will be glad to receive them and give you iron ones instead." There were no responses.

Before the adjournment of the convention at noon nearly $5,000 had been raised.

The greater part of the afternoon service was devoted to addresses by the alumni of the institute, and one after another arose and filled in about two hours, after which the taking of contributions was resumed.

Dr. Simpson announced that $1,000 had been pledged by the students of the institute, most of whom did it by great sacrifices.

"They deny themselves during the year," said he, "some agreeing to go without meat and butter on two or three days of the week. They are noble boys and girls."

A number of small contributions were received, and at the close of the meeting the total sum received during the day footed up $6,175. The amount of indebtedness on the institute building is $6,500, and the other $325 necessary to wipe out the entire indebtedness will be contributed by the Alliance people. Dr. Simpson said he was greatly pleased with the day's work, as he had not expected any very large collection and had not worked very hard to get one.

An interesting incident took place on the grounds during the service this morning, unknown to most of those present. A man giving the name of Hilton Briscoe came up from New York City with a lot of pamphlets from Dr. Simpson's opponents there. These were written by Olsson, the returned missionary from South Africa, and were intended for distribution. J. Gordon Simpson, son of Dr. Simpson, detected him in time to prevent his work being carried out, however, and drove him off the grounds.

Mr. Simpson afterward went before Police Justice McKimm and made complaint against Briscoe, based on a clause of the code which forbids any one interfering with a religious meeting. Briscoe was arrested and taken before Justice McKimm. He engaged the services of a lawyer, W. E. Gowdry, by whose advice he pleaded guilty. Justice McKimm suspended sentence on condition that Briscoe leave town by the first train. This he did, taking his literature with him.

PREACHING ON NICODEMUS.

Edinburgh Pastor at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Charles A. Salmond, pastor of the Morningside Free Church, Edinburgh, Scotland, preached to large congregations at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning and afternoon. His subject in the morning was "Nicodemus." He said that Jesus, in his meeting with Nicodemus, laid down the three fundamentals of Christianity. These basic doctrines were called by the famous Rowland Hill, he said, "the three R's of Christianity"—Ruin, by the fall; Redemption, by the cross, and Regeneration, by the spirit."

The usual meeting of the committee that is trying to find a successor to Dr. John Hall was held after the morning service. Several members of it declared that they thought it exceedingly improbable that any selection will be made before the congregation reassembles. It is still scattered in Summer outings by the sea or in the mountains, and will not all return to the city before October or November. In the meanwhile the committee will select the names of clergymen regarded as eligible, so as to be prepared to place them before the congregational meeting. This meeting will be called as soon as practicable, for the purpose of voting upon the choice of a pastor.

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CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED.

Mgr. Martinelli Conducts Services at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Staten Island.

The new Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, near Tompkinsville, S. I., was dedicated yesterday morning by Mgr. Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. The church, with a monastery and boys' school, will form the nucleus of a new parish on Staten Island, as ordered by Archbishop Corrigan. They will be under the charge of five members of the Order of St. Augustine, who will live in the monastery adjoining the church. The Rev. N. J. Murphy is the Superior.

The buildings were erected about eighteen months ago, and were occupied for a year by a sisterhood, but they have been remodeled and fitted for their new purposes. The church is a handsome structure in the late Gothic style, of light brick and stone. It will seat about 400 persons. It and the other buildings are at the top of a steep hill fronting the Turnpike Road, and a splendid view of New York Harbor is obtained from the rear windows.

Mgr. Martinelli has been staying with Father Murphy for a few days. Archbishop Corrigan was present at the dedication service, and the Pontifical High Mass which followed, but did not take part in either service. The former was begun at 9:30 o'clock.

After the chanting of the psalms set for the occasion, the Litany of the Saints was recited, and then Mgr. Martinelli performed the ceremony of sprinkling the walls of the church, inside and out, with holy water. For the dedication ceremony the Rev. E. G. Doane was master of ceremonies, the Rev. C. A. Cassidy Deacon, and Father Coleman Sub-Deacon. Mgr. Martinelli was vested in a cope of cloth of gold.

At the mass which followed the Papal Delegate was the celebrant, the assisting priest being the Rev. J. J. Fedigan, the Provincial of the Augustinian Order. The Deacon was the Rev. Charles A. Cassidy of St. Peter's Church, New Brighton; the First Deacon of Honor the Rev. F. J. J. Dougherty, Superior of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, and the Second Deacon of Honor the Rev. James J. Campbell of St. Mary's, Port Richmond.

The sermon was preached by Mgr. Joseph M. Mooney, Vicar General of the Diocese. His text was "The Lord hath built an house upon a hill, and into it He will bring all nations." During the celebration of the mass Mgr. Martinelli occupied a throne upon the Gospel side of the altar, and Archbishop Corrigan one on the Epistle side.

The formal opening of the building will take place on Wednesday. The Rev. E. G. Doane is to be the Principal of the school, at which boys are to be prepared for college.

YOUNG WOMEN'S PILGRIMAGE.

Services at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes.

The young women members of the Blessed Virgin Sodalities connected with churches in Manhattan and Brooklyn made their annual pilgrimage to the little French Mission Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, at Broadway and St. Francis de Sales Place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. In this church is the Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, with Lourdes water from the famous French shrine of the grotto.

The services began at 4 o'clock. At that hour the young women, all wearing flowing white veils, assembled on the grounds of the French church, near the schoolhouse. Led by a processional of priests in robes of gold, and accompanied by acolytes and incense bearers, the young women started. The grounds were traversed several times, the procession halting at the entrance to the church. The young women were then handed lighted tapers and began to march into the church. Much to their disappointment, not more than one-quarter were able to gain admittance at the same time, although none but members of the society were allowed in, while several hundred sightseers remained outside.

The services were then begun, with the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the sermon being delivered by the newly elected Assistant General of the Fathers of Mercy, the Rev. E. H. Porcile. At the conclusion of these services, which were very impressive, the audience arose, and again led by the ecclesiastical dignitaries, the procession was resumed through the church and grounds to the grotto in the rear of the church. Here services were conducted by the Rev. William McAdam, Director of the Confraternity of Lourdes. With lighted tapers in hand the young women circled around the shrine and sang hymns.

This church has been appointed by the Pope as the headquarters of the Arch Confraternity of Lourdes in this country. The church is now widely known, being visited by several hundred persons daily, especially by those afflicted with incurable diseases.

Passionist Non-Catholic Missions.

The General Chapter of the Congregation of the Passion, the Passionist Fathers, which has been in session in St. Paul's Monastery, Pittsburg, Penn., has concluded its deliberations. Among the many decrees ordered was one which marks a radical departure in the policy of the Passionists, for they decided to devote their missionary energies to the inauguration and prosecution of missions to non-Catholics. Fathers Xavier and Richard of the Pittsburg Community have been appointed to undertake the non-Catholic mission work, and have been assigned to duty in the Diocese of Harrisburg, Penn.

New Pastor in Williamsburg Church.

The Rev. Gilbert A. Shaw, formerly of Greenwich, Conn., yesterday preached his inaugural sermon as pastor of the New England Congregational Church, in South Ninth Street, Williamsburg. There was a large congregation present.

Sturgis-Thomas Wedding.

Miss Minna Thomas, whose marriage to Danford N. B. Sturgis of this city was announced Saturday, is a daughter of Theodore Thomas, the famous musical director.

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Odd cupboards for the "broken tea-cups wisely kept for show"; corner cabinets with leaded glass doors or with small mirrors. Partly drawers, partly doors, and partly open shelves, for the highly prized heirlooms; little hanging cabinets, with open shelves, or shelves behind tiny doors. Plate racks from $4.00. The old Dutch stein and spoon racks—but all are at factory prices, as you

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TO SING FOR EMPEROR'S PRIZE.

Rules for the Competition at Next Year's Festival in Brooklyn.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northeastern Saengerbund, which has in charge the National singing festival, to be held next year in Brooklyn, was held yesterday in Arion Hall, on Wall Street, Brooklyn. The meeting was presided over by Louis Krieger, the President of the bund.

During the session considerable time was taken up in discussing the prize which Emperor William of Germany has promised to give for competition. It was decided to permit all singing societies to compete for it. It was also resolved that the prize must be won three consecutive times before it is the property of any society. The songs in the competition must be of the popular kind.

MAN JUMPS FROM FERRYBOAT.

Rescued Against His Will—Says His Home Is in Rochester.

When the Hoboken ferryboat Musconetcong left Christopher Street at 11:45 o'clock A. M. yesterday a man was pacing nervously up and down the afterdeck muttering to himself. A few minutes before the boat reached her slip he mounted the guard rail and jumped into the river. The boat was stopped, and as the tide carried the man against the side of the boat a ladder was lowered and a deckhand went down it. He succeeded in getting hold of the man, but he made a desperate resistance and almost dragged the deckhand into the water. Then the tug Mary Lewis steamed alongside, and the man was rescued, much against his will.

He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. There he described himself as Patrick Walsh, forty-three years old, of Rochester, N. Y. He refused to say why he attempted to drown himself.

ARRIVAL OF LA GASCOGNE.

Bears the Bodies of Americans Who Died Abroad.

The chapel on the forward lower deck of the French Line steamship La Gascogne, which arrived yesterday, was throughout the voyage draped in mourning, in memory of Mrs. S. B. Heine, who died in Switzerland and whose body was accompanied home by her daughters. Another body in the chapel was that of Mrs. Helenora Norcrose, which was consigned to Amos Norcrose, at Fitchburg, Mass. The remains were taken care of by a local undertaker.

La Gascogne during the voyage fell in with a violent storm last Thursday, which continued for some time. Some of the passengers stated that the wind amounted to a hurricane and caused a movement to be made at one time to lower the lifeboats. The officers of the vessel, however, denied yesterday that there was ever any thought of launching the boats, as the storm, while severe, was at no time considered dangerous.

TOOK POISON ON ELECTRIC CAR.

Woman Drinks Carbolic Acid and Dies in Bellevue Hospital.

A woman who was a passenger on a Second Avenue electric car startled the rest of the passengers, at Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, by drawing a small bottle from her dress and quickly drinking the contents. She immediately fell to the floor, and the fumes of the liquid showed it was carbolic acid.

The car was stopped, and Patrolmen Bock and Geisler of the Fifth Street Station were summoned. The woman was quickly removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she said her name was Belle Anderson. She added that she was married, but refused to tell more. She died at 3 o'clock, and her body was removed to the Morgue.

During the last few minutes she was conscious and prayed and asked forgiveness for her sins. Several women viewed her body, and they all said she was a woman of the lowest story. They said they would raise enough money to pay for a plot and a decent burial for the woman.

POLLUTION OF THE HARBOR.

The Police Charged with Negligence by Lieut. Frémont.

Lieut. John C. Frémont, United States Navy, Supervisor of the Harbor of New York, says that the police do not enforce the law which prohibits the dumping of refuse in the city waters. It is alleged that the law is violated daily on many of the piers, all sorts of rubbish being deposited under the piers or thrown into the docks. The nuisance is said to be on the increase, and the police are held responsible for this.

While Lieut. Frémont's duty is only to see that the channels are not obstructed, he has done what he could to secure the cooperation of the city authorities in preventing the dumping of rubbish off the piers. The National Government is spending $100,000 a year in keeping the harbor fit for navigation. The Street Cleaning Department, it is said, is doing what it can to prevent pollution of the bay, but the Police Department is not properly doing its share of the work. The Harbor Supervisor's men watch the piers as closely as they can to prevent the dumping of rubbish, but their boats are well known, and the violators of the law do not throw anything into the water while these boats are near. It is alleged that the patrolmen who are detailed to the piers ought to be able to prevent these violations of the law.

Police Captain Anthony Allaire, who has charge of the pier details from the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, on the west side, to Gouverneur Slip, on the east side, says that he has received no complaints since he has been in charge of this work of the throwing of stuff into the docks. No arrests therefore have been made on this charge. It is said that Lieut. Frémont in a few days will forward complaints to Capt. Allaire.

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Speaking of "cup lifters"—How about Cupid Bouquet Little Cigars?

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Strengthens and quiets the nerves.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

TO SEARCH FOR ARTEAGA.

Brother of the Long Missing Boy Offers a Reward.

Search for Augusto Arteaga, who disappeared from this city about one year ago, has been renewed by his elder brother, Ricardo Arteaga, who is employed as a correspondent in the Spanish department of Henry W. Peabody & Co. Augusto Arteaga was a harmlessly demented lad seventeen years old. He wandered away from a boarding house at 313 West Fourteenth Street on the afternoon of Aug. 17, 1898, the day that the Arteaga family arrived in New York from La Guayra, Venezuela. In spite of an unavailing search of four months immediately after his disappearance, his brother believes that he may yet be found alive in some asylum in New York or vicinity, and has offered a reward for any information concerning his whereabouts.

The Arteagas are Cubans. They came to New York in August of last year from La Guayra, Venesuela, where the father had been a commission merchant for several years. The visit to New York was in the interest of property which the elder Arteaga owned in Cuba. The stay in this city was prolonged by the disappearance of Augusto, but in December the family, with the exception of Ricardo Arteaga, removed to Havana. It is partly on account of his mother's urging and partly from belief in a successful issue that Ricardo Arteaga has again taken up the search for his brother.

MR. HILL'S GOOD NATURE.

Senator Squire of Washington Tells a Story.

"Business is excellent in the State of Washington," said United States Senator W. C. Squire to a TIMES reporter at the Waldorf yesterday.

"Everywhere there," he added, "are signs of prosperity, and all the cities are growing rapidly. How will the State go next year? I don't know. It went for Bryan in 1896; it may do so again in 1900.

"I see a great deal in the papers about Senator David B. Hill of this State, and strangers would infer that he was losing strength politically. I cannot believe it. Hill has a good heart, no matter what they say of him. I know this from experience.

"I have a home at Ilion, N. Y., and I married a daughter of Mr. Remington, the manufacturer of rifles. My wife had a schoolmate who married John Rasbach. He failed in business while Grover Cleveland was President, and a movement was started to have him appointed Postmaster.

"Mrs. Squire insisted that I must help him. I told her I was a Republican, and that anything I might say would be of no use. But she persisted. I went to Washington, and saw Wilson S. Bissell, the then Postmaster General, and told him plainly what I wanted. He was very pleasant, but he said: 'Senator, you know how these things are done. You must get some backing from the Senators of New York, and, you know, Hill is on the Committee on Post Offices.'

"I assured him I was acting from purely personal motives and that politics had nothing to do with it. He agreed with me.

"At that time there were two factions in Herkimer County, and Clinton Beckwith was the Chairman of the Hill County Committee. Before seeing Hill I returned to Ilion and found there were other candidates in the field who were circulating petitions. Rasbach and his friends went to work and got Clinton Beckwith's signature.

"Congress convened and I returned to Washington and at once went to Hill. I told him all about Rasbach and his misfortunes. He was moved. 'I would like to help you,' he said, 'but, you know, I am persona non grata with the people in the White House.'

"'Well, you won't fight the nomination if I get it sent in?' I asked.

"The Senator hesitated and smilingly said: 'How does Clinton Beckwith stand on the proposition?' 'He is with us,' I answered.

"'Send in the name, then, if you can,' Hill answered.

"I saw Mr. Bissell and told him of my interview with Hill. Rasbach's name was sent in and the nomination was confirmed, and my wife said I was the best politician in America."

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Real French Renaissance Curtains, worth $9.00	4.98 Pair
Point de Paris Curtains, worth $8.00	4.48 Pair
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Two Important Items in Lace Bed Sets!

REAL RENAISSANCE SETS, with shams to match, worth $15.00	9.98 Set
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We show an immense variety, comprising in part the following:

Silk Stripe Venetians, Fancy Weave Homespuns, Astrakhan Stripe Cheviot, Long Shaggy Camel's Hair Novelties, Silk Stripe Venetians, Silk and Wool Novelty Velours, Scotch Tweeds, Satin Faced Cloths, Broadcloths, Venetians, Reps and Cords.

OVER ONE HUNDRED STYLES

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For This Week's Selling!

A much higher grade of goods than those offered last week. We bought all the manufacturer had in stock, and to create a stir in this section to-day we offer the entire lot at

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In Black Goods,

You'll find a splendid assortment, including:

Chenille Striped Venetians, Velvet Stripe Crepons, Camel's Hair Zibeline, Silk and Wool Crepons, All Wool Poplins, Heavy Cords, Melrose Cloths, Camel's Hair Zibeline Novelties, Face Cloths, Venetians and Fancy Cheviots, &c.

Cheviots

are the best wearing Dress Material you can purchase and the most fashionable for this season. Our stock of these fabrics is enormous, comprising all the latest and best makes. We quote three items especially noteworthy:

50-inch all wool Cheviot, sponged and shrunk, in the standard shade of black,	59c
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SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 12TH, 9 A. M.
KNICKERBOCKER, Next Monday, Sept. 18. FRANCIS WILSON In a New Opera Comique, CYRANO de BERGERAC. Broadway and 38th St. Seats now on sale.

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LYCEUM THEATRE 4th Av. & 23d St. Curtain Rises 8:30. ..14th Season.... ..DANIEL FROHMAN ..Manager
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
..BRILLIANT SUCCESS..
A NEW COMEDY BY JEROME K. JEROME.
"ANNIE RUSSELL'S NEW HIT, 'MISS HOBBS,' A SUCCESS."—N. World.
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MATINEES THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS, 2.

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E. H. SOTHERN ..and VIRGINIA HARNED.. in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER..... Seats secured at the box office 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. To-night at 8:20 Charles Frohman Presents JOHN DREW in The Tyranny of Tears. Evgs., 8:20. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:10. Mat. Saturday. To-night Charles Frohman Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA

Herald Square Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Opens next Saturday Evg. Seats ready Tuesday. Charles Frohman will present HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric, B'way & 44th St. EV'GS, 8:20. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Evenings, 8:30. Matinee, 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME. "A Successful Laugh-Loosener."—Evg. World.

WALLACK'S. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Evgs. 8:20. Last 6 Nights. A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE. Sept. 16. STUART ROBSON in THE GADFLY.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Dainty Duchess Co. A NIGHT at Manhattan Beach by Moonlight.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:45 P. M. Chicago vs. New York. Adm., 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES, Mgr. Beginning To-morrow (Tues.) Eve. MRS. FISKE will present a new play by Langdon Mitchell, (Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair,") entitled BECKY SHARP.
**SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all! NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard. Mats. Sat'ys, 2:15. Extra Mats. (on 3) Dewey days. THE MAN IN THE MOON! Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Vast Vaudeville. Kitty Loftus, Maggie Cline, 150 Artists. (Monday, Sept. 18, (an Theatre.) American Début of MARGUERITE CORNILLE.

Victoria Roof Garden. LAST WEEK. Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, Perf. in Music Hall. THEATRE OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 18. Box Office open D. A. M. to P. M. The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL, 125th st. & 7th av. TO-NIGHT AND ALL WEEK. LOUISE BEAUDET & 20 Europ. & Amer. Stars

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th Street—WILL OPEN SATURDAY, SEPT. 16. ACA COLLEY, Dagmar, Laura, Florizel, Ransone, OTHER STARS. Box Office now open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK in his new play, THE LAST OF THE ROHANS. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

The Crowded 10th WEEK! CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! The Rounders! ROOF! Another Week! Rice's Summer Nights. Popular Ideal Vaudeville.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., $1. THEATRE ALWAYS COOL. THE SEASON'S SUCCESS. A YOUNG WIFE

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPHE EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO. MR. AND MRS. ROYLE. MINNIE DUPREE.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Frenchiest, Jolliest, Wittiest Farce the town has over known! IN PARADISE DON'T YOU MISS IT!

MANHATTAN THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WILLIE COLLIER in MR. SMOOTH

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Popular Prices! Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c. James A. Herne's HEARTS OF OAK. Great Play.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. KELCEY-SHANNON CO. In The Moth and the Flame.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 9...	2,218,857
Same week last year.....	2,135,250
Stocks to date this year.....	124,046,965
Corresponding date last year.	72,085,266

Bonds for the week.....	$8,582,000
Same week last year.....	$14,059,700
Bonds to date this year.....	$367,841,670
Corresponding date last year.	$587,461,330

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@6; at three months, 4½; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foundry	1½	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Manhattan	3½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	4½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	12	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	3
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Met W. S. E. Chi. pf.	2
Chi. & Northw.	2½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Chi. & Northw. pf.	10½	Pacific Coast	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	10	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1½
Col. Midland pf.	2½	Pullman Car	5½
Col. & Hock. Coal	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Consol. Ice	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	23½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1½	Third Avenue	4½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Int. Silver	1
Am. Linseed pf.	3	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. Express	5	Keokuk & D. M.	1
Am. Tobacco	1½	Lake Erie & West.	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Tin Plate	2½	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
A., T. & S. F.	1½	Nat. Steel	3
Anaconda Copper	1	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Balt. & Ohio	2	N. Y. Air Brake rgts.	1
Can. Pacific	1½	N. Y. Central	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi. Con. Traction	1½	Northern Pac.	2½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	Northern Pac. pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. West., B	1	Pacific Mail	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Col. & South. 2d pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Cont. Tobacco	1	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	2
Cont. Tobacco pf.	3½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Den. & R. G.	1½	St. L. Southwest	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	St. L. Southwest. pf.	2
Erie 1st pf.	2½	St. P. & Omaha	2
Gen. Electric	2	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1½
Gt. Northern pf.	2½	Union Pacific	1½
Hock. Valley pf.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C., R. & N. 1st	1	Lake E. & W. 2d	3
Bal. & E. Ill. 1st con. 6s	2	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	4
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1¼	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
Chi., L. & L. ref. 6s	6	Ore. Sh. Line inc., B	1
Chi., M. & St. P. gold 7s	1½	Peo. Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	2
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1½	Stand. R. & I. 1st	1
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s	5	Tenn. C. & I. 1st	
Col. Fuel & I. 5s	1½	Birmingham 6s	7½
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st	
Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., 1st	1	Tenn. 6s	15½
Louis., Ev. & St. L. Con. 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, De B. 6s	1½
		W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Brook. R. T. 5s	1½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	4
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Om. & St. L. 4s	1
Green Bay deb. B	1	Or. Sh. Line con. 5s	2½
K. C., F. & G. 1st	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Leh. & W. B. con. 7s	1½	Texas & No. con. 5s	1
Met. St. Ry. 2	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½		

OUR LONDON CABLE.

WAR SCARE AFFECTS MARKET

Public and Investors Did Not Regard Hostilities as Probable Till Thursday—Paris Buys African Shares—Value of the Rupee Will Not Be Affected by Indian Government's Order.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Sept. 10.—We are not at all happy over politics, and the uneasiness is reflected on the money market. Early last week discount dropped nearly to 3 per cent., but yesterday the rate for three months' remitted bills was almost 3⅝ per cent., and the disposition of the holders of money is again to throw business into the hands of the Bank of England. Apparently the Bank has been allowing the market to drift, but that is not really the case. It continues to borrow floating balances on favorable opportunity, and the ease in short money rates enables it to do this at 3 per cent., and into October or little more. No new business went to it last week, as it will not discount under 3½ per cent., or lend for short dates below 4½ per cent., but it is sure to find full employment for its funds, both in loans and discounts, should the present temper of other banks continue. Holders of bills cannot stand off much longer, and if the market refuses this week to take bills below 3⅝ per cent. to 3¾ per cent., the Bank must get the business.

The Stock Exchange settlement comes next Friday, and promises to be a nasty one. Last Friday and Thursday large quantities of real stock were flung on the market, and money must be found to carry them. The public till then refused to believe that war was probable. It said to itself, The Boers are sure to give way at last. Now the people are thoroughly scared for the moment, and are disposed to fling away everything, from Consols to Kangaroos. Unless this mood changes before Tuesday, I fear Stock Exchange failures and a small mess when pay day arrives.

All this helps to show that we are not disposed to be vigorous players on any market. The leading classes of speculative securities would have closed on Friday night much lower but for New York and Paris buying. You bought your own stocks, thrown away here by weak bulls in terror, and Paris absorbed Kafir shares in thousands. This helps considerably to relieve the tension, and nothing resembling a panic is to be apprehended. The telegraph has almost killed the chance of panics of the good old sort, for now market helps market promptly at pinches, and stocks rarely become wholly unsalable. There is an unpleasant time before us all the same, and any further large shipments of sovereigns to the Cape would be almost certain to force the bank rate to 4 per cent.

Many ask how Paris is able to buy African shares under present circumstances. For one thing, Paris always has plenty of money, thanks to the elasticity of the Bank of France note circulation. It is able to issue notes without regard for the gold reserve, but merely to the statutory limit, which is placed very high. A week ago, for example, its note circulation rose nearly £10,500,000, and its stocks of both gold and silver slightly declined. Last week its bullion remained practically the same, but its note circulation again shrunk nearly £3,500,000. The total, however, is still fully £7,000,000 above that of a fortnight ago or a year ago. The trade of France requires none of this extra money; it is all absorbed on the Bourse in carrying securities, many of them at an extravagant valuation. Until this system breaks down, French operators are unlikely to experience difficulty in buying what they please, or in hoisting prices where they choose. Witness the way in which Spanish bonds have been elevated to a price beyond reason. As regards African mines, moreover, Paris is still as skeptical of war as we were till last Wednesday. This skepticism is founded on the belief that the Boers are cowards, a mistake which, when found out, may produce striking developments.

News has just come from India that the Government there has in solemn Durbar ordered that fifteen silver rupees be henceforth given in exchange for the sovereign to the end of time or of British dominion. The true exchange value is about twenty-four rupees for a sovereign, and the device is a laughable one. Yet the Government is confident that all the world will now begin to pour gold into India, in a fever to make the losing bargain. The Government is willing to take your or any one's gold on its own terms, but cannot promise to give it back again on the same terms, as it could never do so but by borrowing the yellow metal. But it is quite happy with itself, although a famine almost as widespread as that of 1896-7 is now threatening the northwest and central provinces. It will be a wheat, maize, pulse, and fodder famine, not a rice famine, and the difficulty may be almost greater to keep cattle alive than human beings. The population threatened is less dense than that afflicted by the previous famine, but the area affected probably embraces about 80,000,000 people. Surely the troubles of the British Empire are neither few nor small.

The shortage in the European wheat crop is estimated at 166,000,000 bushels, of which about 56,000,000 falls on Russia and 32,000,000 on France. Spain, Germany, and England all fall more or less short of the average, and Roumania is famine stricken. The prices of wheat would be rising, but for the weight of old stocks.

A. J. W.

Outside Securities.

No marked increase in activity showed in the market for outside securities during the past week. The beginning of September, it was expected, would be marked by a partial return, at least, to the activity shown earlier in the year, and although these anticipations may not have been fully realized, some change for the better seems to have been brought about. There were indications that more interest was being taken in the market, and in some quarters this interest was evidenced by sharp advances, which were fairly well maintained. But the market was an irregular one. Buying of a character that seemed to indicate much confidence in the future of the market was to a degree offset by sales by holders of stock more inclined to liquidate their holdings than to add to them. Yet the total of the week's business was so small that liquidation on an extensive scale can hardly have been going on. It would seem that the public will need but little encouragement to be induced to take a much more active part in the market, although it is probable that more discrimination will be shown when activity is resumed than marked the buying of stocks last Spring.

The process of discrimination has been quietly going on during the past weeks of dullness, which have not been unaccompanied by much irregularity, and many stocks that can more conservatively be looked upon as sound investments have been steadily advancing, while issues admittedly classed among speculative stocks have shown much irregularity and remain much below the figures which they reached during the period of enthusiastic if not overcareful buying, which was so much in evidence during the first part of the year.

Among the net changes for the week declines were more numerous than advances, but in very few stocks were the net losses large. In several issues, notably in one or two of the new industrial stocks, very large advances were recorded, and these served to a considerable degree to strengthen the market.

Weakness in Amalgamated Copper was reflected in nearly all the copper stocks, and only one stock of this group ended the week with a net gain. The delay

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 9, 1899

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sal. Sept. 9. Bid.	Closing Sal. Sept. 9. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 9, 2,218,857.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Sept. 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Sept. 9, 1899.
118¾ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	115	120		Adams Express	12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	116	117	116	117	112	40
21¾ May 25.	15 June 12.	15¾	15½	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Company	23,000,000			17	17¾	17	17¾	...	23,000
69¾ September 7.	50¾ June 24.	68	67	— ⅜	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	23,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼	64	9,210
45 August 22.	32¾ March 6.	44	44½	+ ⅜	American Cotton Oil	20,287,100	Dec. 1, '98.	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	35¾	6,300
95 May 9.	89½ January 5.	95½	94½		American Cotton Oil preferred	10,106,000	June 1, '99.	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	88	80
160 August 29.	123 June 15.	135	135	— 5	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	135	135	135	135	130	200
12¼ July 22.	8¾ June 20.	10	11	— ⅛	American Linseed Company	5,000,000			11	11	11	11	...	100
57¼ August 10.	44½ June 20.	50¾	53½	— 3	American Linseed Company preferred	15,000,000	June 15, '99.	2½	53½	53½	50¾	50¾	...	225
27½ January 24.	14¾ September 5.	15	16	+ ¼	American Malting Company	14,000,000			15¾	15¾	14¾	15¾	25¾	4,100
77¼ January 26.	61 July 6.	66¼	67		American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	July 15, '99.	1½	66	66	66	66	59¾	1,200
50 April 20.	35 July 6.	40¾	40¾	— 1½	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000			40¾	40¾	40¾	41	...	1,400
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	90¾	91	— ⅜	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000			91	92	90¾	90¾	...	1,400
61½ September 7.	34 May 24.	40¾	41	+ 1⅜	American Steel Hoop	10,000,000			41¾	41½	39¾	41	39¾	10,700
95¾ September 7.	70 May 16.	85¾	86¾		American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	86¾	86¾	86	85¼	85¾	2,200
72 May 4.	45 February 3.	56¾	56¾	— ¼	American Steel & Wire	30,000,000			57	58¾	56¾	58	38	14,900
106¾ March 13.	75¾ February 3.	93	95¾	+ 1	American Steel & Wire preferred	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾	83	2,700
135 March 30.	120¾ February 3.	125¾	126	— ¾	American Sugar Refining Company	25,000,000	July 3, '99.	2½	126¾	126¾	125¾	125¾	127	60,150
1 March 20.	1 January 16.	119	121	— ¾	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	25,000,000	July 3, '99.	2½	121¾	121¾	119¾	119¾	115	472
103 April 18.	89¾ March 2.	98	101		American Tobacco Company	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	100	103	100	100	97½	200
82¾ April 4.	69 May 31.	80¾	80¾	— 1½	American Tin Plate Company	24,000,000			84	84¼	80¾	80¾	...	8,100
60¾ February 8.	31 June 21.	39¾	39	— 1½	American Tin Plate Company preferred	14,000,000	July 20, '99.	1½	39	39	39	39	...	700
225¾ April 5.	89¾ June 21.	127	127¼	— 1½	American Tobacco Company	34,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	125¾	127	127	127	143¾	9,200
160 March 6.	128 January 4.	143	143	— 1½	American Tobacco Company preferred	34,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	139¾	143¾	139¾	143¾	...	1,100
70 April 28.	25½ March 28.	68	68¾	— ¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 8, '99.	$1.25	68	68¾	67¾	68¾	39¾	39,200
18 July 19.	10 April 26.	17	20		Ann Arbor	5,000,000			18	18	18	18	11	200
45½ May 23.	32 May 6.	39	40	— 1½	Ann Arbor preferred	5,000,000			40	40	39¾	39¾	25	300
24½ February 28.	16¾ May 1.	22¾	23½	— ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	184,000,000			23¾	24	22¾	23¾	15¾	16,200
66¾ Aug. 29.	37¾ January 7.	60¾	60¾		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	112,000,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	50¾	2,100
41¾ September 8.	29 September 8.	40¾	41¾		Atlantic Coast Company	10,000,000			39	41¾	39	41¾	...	2,100
81¼ April 12.	69 June 21.	80¾	81	— 3	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000								
104¾ January 21.	87 June 21.	97¾	98	— 5	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	25,000,000			97¾	98¾	97¾	98	94¾	1,100
87¾ April 28.	71 June 21.	86	86¾	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	25,000,000								
17 Feb. 15.	8¾ January 2.	16¾	16¾	+ ¾	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf.	25,000,000								
24 March 7.	12 June 21.	14	14	+ ¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	70,000,000								
19¾ August 10.	9¾ May 1.	14	14	— ¾	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000								
88	84 May 1.	88	88	+1⅜	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	20,000,000								
50	40 May 1.	50	50		Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	20,000,000								
70 January 6.	60 June 21.	68	68	— 2	Burlington & Quincy	58,000,000								
120 August 10.	100 June 21.	110	110	— 5	Canada Southern	25,000,000								
90¾ August 10.	75 June 21.	85	85	— 5	Central of New Jersey	12,500,000								
27¾ August 10.	21 June 21.	25	25	— 2	Central Pacific	58,000,000								
19¾ August 10.	15 June 21.	18	18	— 2	Chesapeake & Ohio	25,000,000								
10 January 6.	6 June 21.	8	8	— 1	Chicago & Alton	25,000,000								
25 August 10.	20 June 21.	23	23	— 2	Chicago & Alton preferred	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western	25,000,000								
40 August 10.	30 June 21.	35	35	— 3	Chicago Great Western preferred	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 4s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 5s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 6s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 7s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 8s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 9s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 10s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 11s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 12s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 13s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 14s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 15s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 16s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 17s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 18s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 19s	25,000,000								
15 August 10.	10 June 21.	13	13	— 2	Chicago Great Western 20s	25,000,000								

STOCKS.

NOTE.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Amount authorized. ‡Payment restrained by an injunction.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 9, 1899.

BONDS.	Week Ending Sept. 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales Week Ended Sept. 9...$8,582,000					
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	103¾	103¾	2
American Cotton Oil 5s	101½	104½	104½	104½	1
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	90	90	90	90	1
American Tobacco scrip	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	25
Ann Arbor 4s	94¾	95	94¾	95	8
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102⅝	102⅞	102½	102⅝	102¼
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	88	88¼	87½	88¼	137½
Austin & Northwest 1st	96	96	96	96	37
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	97	97¼	96	96	308½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101	101	100¾	100¾	22
Baltimore & Ohio S.-W. div. 3½s, w. i	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	25
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	123	123	123	123	1
Brooklyn City 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	115	115	115	115	3
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100⅝	15
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	118	118	3
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	84½	84½	84	85	65
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	10
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109	109	108½	108½	13
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97	97⅛	74
Central Georgia 1st incomes	41	41	41	41	3
Central of N. J. gen. 5s, reg	118	118	118	118	1
Central of N. J. gen. 5s, coupon	120½	120½	120½	120¾	3
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	100½	100⅝	100	100	123
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	86½	86½	86½	86½	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	96½	96¾	96	96	69
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st 4s	104	104	104	104	1
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	119¼	119¼	119	119½	15½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	135½	135¾	135¼	135¼	4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	12
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	117	117	116⅝	116⅝	15
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	5
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 6s	112	114	112	114	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112	112	112	112	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gold 7s	173	173	173	173	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s	173½	173½	173½	173½	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	10
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107	107	106¾	106¾	25
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha cons. 6s	138	138	138	138	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	98¾	98¾	98½	98½	18
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	94½	95	94½	95	24
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. 5s	95½	98¾	95½	95½	78
Colorado Midland 2-4s	67	67	65½	65½	252
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	73⅞	74½	73¾	73¾	80
Colorado Southern 4s	86	87	86	86¼	36
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	21
Detroit City Gas 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	25
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	73	73	73	73	5
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land grant	20	20	20	20	1
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	8
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	105½	105½	105½	103½	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st con. 5s	119½	120	119½	120	9
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Erie prior lien 4s	92¼	92½	92	92	86
Erie general lien 4s	72⅝	73¼	72½	72½	36
Erie 1st consol. 7s	141½	141½	141½	141½	7
Erie 4th ext. gold 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	108	108	108	108	20
Flint & Pere Marquette 1st con. 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	80¼	80¼	79½	79½	11
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 2-4s	65½	65½	65½	65½	5
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	42
Green Bay & Western deb., B	7	7	6	6	205
Hocking Valley 4½s	101⅜	101½	101¼	101½	33
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	88	88¼	87⅝	88¼	80
Houston & Texas Central consol. 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	3
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	106	106	106	106	7
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	4
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st ref. 5s	107	107	107	107	24
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	63⅝	65½	63⅝	65½	30
Iowa Central 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	3
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	73	73⅝	71⅝	72	252
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	77½	77½	77½	77½	1
Kentucky Central 4s	96	96	96	96	19
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	5
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120½	120¾	120½	120¾	3
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	114	114	114	114	12
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	6
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	110	110	110	110	4
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern 1st 7s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	8
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assent	99½	99½	99½	99½	12
Louis., Ev. & St. L. con. 1st 5s, tr. certfs	62	62	61	61	60
Louisville & Jefferson Bridge 4s	94	94	94	94	5
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	100¼	100¼	99¾	99¾	6
Louisville, New Albany & Chi. 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	3
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102	102	102	102	2
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	120	120	120	120	9
Mexican Central 1st income	23	26½	23	26½	900
Mexican Central 2d income	12¼	13½	12½	13	180
Mexican International consol. 4s	85½	86¼	85½	86¼	57
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	97	97½	97	97½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	96½	96½	95½	95¾	175
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92½	92½	92	92	15
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	105
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	73	73½	71½	71¾	435
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	96	96½	96	96½	10
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	11
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	3
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129	129	129	129	8
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	108	108½	108	108	4
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	16
N. Y. Central g. mtg. 3½s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	6
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	100	100⅞	99¾	99¾	52
New York Central extended 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1½
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	112	113	112	112	3
New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s	108	108	108	108	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s con. deb. certfs	180½	180½	180	180	15
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s con. deb certfs., small	180	180	180	180	14
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	11
New York, Sus. & Western 1st refdg. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	97	97	97	97	11
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	95¾	96½	95¼	95¾	91
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67¼	67⅞	66¾	66¾	41½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104	104½	103	103½	65
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	79	79	79	79	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	105½	103	105½	187
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	113½	113½	112½	113½	16
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	115	114	114	114	24
Oregon Short Line Income A	102¼	103½	103½	103½	72
Oregon Short Line Income B	79½	80	79½	80	185
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104¼	2
People's Gaslight & Coke, Chi. 1st con. 6s	128½	130	128½	130	10
People's Gas & Coke, Chi., 2d gtd. 6s	107½	107½	107	107	24
Peoria & Eastern 1st	97	98	96	98¼	24
Peoria & Eastern income	30½	30½	30	30	125
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s, tr. rects	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	12
Reading general 4s	86	88	87½	87½	223
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 7s	154	154	154	154	2
Rio Grande Western 4s	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	12
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	130½	130½	130½	130½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114	114	113⅝	113⅝	16
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 5s	94¾	94¾	94	94	20
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	95	95	95	95	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	109½	110	109½	109½	9
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	3
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	63½	63½	63½	63½	201
St. Paul City Railway Cable cons. 5s	112	112	112	112	1
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4s	147	147	147	147	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	80	80	80	16
San Francisco & N. Pac. 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	5
Sierra R. Present & Future 1st 6s	100	100	100	100	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 6s	105	105	105	105	1
Southern Pacific of Cal. 1st 6s, guar	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Southern Railway 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	25	25	23¼	24	17
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	112	121	112	120	12
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tennessee Div. 6s	121	121	121	121	15
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Do Barnesville 6s	108	109¾	107½	109¼	215
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¾	103¾	103	103½	40
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¾	3
Texas Pacific 2d income	54	54	54	54	11
Third Avenue 1st 5s	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	1
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st 6s, tr. r	115½	115¾	115	115	15
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	6
Union Pacific new 4s	106	106¼	105¾	105¾	241
Virginia Midland general 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Wabash 1st 5s	115¼	116	115¼	115⅝	10
Wabash 2d 5s	100½	100¾	100½	100½	8
Wabash debenture, Series B	37	37½	37	37¼	119
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	69¾	69¾	69¼	69½	5
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113	113	112⅝	113	25
West Shore gtd. 4s	113	113	113	113	1
West Shore gtd. 4s, reg	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Western Union col. tr. 5s	115	116	115	115	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	7
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	3
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	94	94	93¾	93¾	41
Total sales					$3,496,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 9, 1899.

	Week Ending Sept. 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 5s, registered	113	112	112	112	5
United States 4s, 1907, reg	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113⅝	113⅝	113	113	11½
United States 3s, registered	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	½
United States 3s, coupon	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	18
United States 3s, coupon, small	108	108	108	108	*5
Total sales					$45,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 9, 1899.

Virginia Funded Debt, 2-3s of 1991	87½	87½	87½	87½	40½
Total sales					$40,500
Grand total					$8,582,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101¼ July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 3	111¾ Sept. 6
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 22	112½	Jan. 3	113 Sept. 6
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅝	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130¼ July 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130¾ Aug. 30
United States 5s, registered	115¾	Apr. 8	111¾	Aug. 3	112 Sept. 7
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115¾	Apr. 3	111¾	Aug. 21	111¾ Aug. 21
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	109⅜	Feb. 22	109½ Sept. 9
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109¾	July 11	109¼	Jan. 5	106 Sept. 8
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	June 5	109¼	Jan. 4	109¾ Aug. 25

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1898 ....102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s....118 Nov. 23

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	103½	Aug. 31	109¾ Sept. 1
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	109⅝	Jan. 30	110 Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Apr. 24	109⅛	Feb. 27	109¼ Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	106	June 30	95¾	Jan. 13	97 July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96¾	Jan. 13	99 June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95 Aug. 30
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	6 July 12
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87⅞	Sept. 1	85½	Jan. 3	87½ Sept. 8

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 28
Alabama, Class B	103	Sept. 28	North Carolina 6s, 1919	123	Feb. 23

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atlantic Coast Line	2½	Sept. 12	Sept. 2	Sept. 14
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	.....	.....	.....
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Aug. 26	Sept. 6
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 5	Oct. 3
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 1	Oct. 3
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Oct. 25	Sept. 26	Oct. 25
Chicago & East. Illinois pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 13	Sept. 15
Chi. & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 6	Sept. 21	Sept. 30
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 30	Sept. 16
Rio Grande & W. (stock dividend)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 15	.....
Southern pf.	1	Oct. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 25
Sunbury & Lewiston (semi-annual)	4	Oct. 2	.....	.....
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 9	Oct. 11
West Jersey & Seashore	2½	Sept. 15	.....	.....
West Va. Cent. & Pittsburg	½	Oct. 1	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago City Ry. (quarter)	3	Sept. 30	Sept. 15	Sept. 21
West End St. (Boston)	2½	Oct. 2	Sept. 13	Oct. 3

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Car & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 3
American Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 25	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
Am. Sugar Ref. (quarter)	3	Oct. 2	Sept. 11	Oct. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 11	Oct. 3
Am. Waltham Watch Co. (semi-annual)	5	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 5
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$20	Sept. 20	.....	.....
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Compania Metallurgica Mexicana pf. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 15	Aug. 1	Sept. 16
Consolidated Gas (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Consolidated Lake Superior pf.	1¾	Sept. 15	.....	.....
Continental Tobacco pf.	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Cramp (Wm.) & Sons S. & E. Bldg. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Sept. 2	Sept. 13
Laclede Gas (semi-annual)	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Montana Ore Purchasing (extra)	$1	Sept. 27	Sept. 16	Sept. 27
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Gramophone (monthly)	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 4	Sept. 16
National Lead pf (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 19	Aug. 24	Sept. 16
National Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 20	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
N. Y. & N. R. Ferry (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 15	Sept. 1	Sept. 16
Portland & Rumf. Falls (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	.....	.....
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 16
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	1½	Sept. 20	Aug. 19	Sept. 22
Standard Gas Light Co. (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	.....	.....
Standard Oil, N. J. (quarter)	5	Sept. 15	Aug. 16	Sept. 15
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
United States Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Welsbach Light (quarter)	50c	Sept. 15	Sept. 12	Sept. 20

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Notice.
Chicago & Ohio	Sept. 25	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Annual
Chi. Ind. & Louisville	Aug. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 29	Annual
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Aug. 22	Sept. 20	Sept. 22	Annual
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul			Oct. 5	Annual
Great Northern	Sept. 21	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Annual
Hocking Valley	Sept. 4	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Louisville & Nashville	Sept. 6	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sept. 2	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
New York Central	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Sept. 27	Annual
Northern Pacific			Oct. 3	Annual
Pacific Coast	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
St. Louis & San Francisco	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
Texas & Pacific	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual
Wabash	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Annual

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Sept. 9, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask.
Alabama Midland 1st pf. g., 1928.	102½ May 26	96 Feb 15	101 June 29	98½	99
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	90¾ Jul 12	67¾ May 16	90 Sept 7	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	102¾ May 31	92¾ Apr 7	102¾ Sept 9	102¾	103¼
Do., registered	102½ Jan 22	100 Jan 20	101 Mar 29	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	88½ Aug 31	78 Jan 6	88¾ Sept 6	88¼	88½
Do., do., registered	85½ Feb 4	83 Feb 10	85 Feb 23	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1934	110 Jan 29	106 Jan 3	110 Jan 27	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	107 May 19	100½ Jan 19	100½ Aug 11	101	..
Baltimore & Ohio.					
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100¾ May 26	95¾ Aug 8	96¼ Sept 8	95¾	96
Do. mtg. gold 4s, 1948	102½ May 25	100½ May 12	100¾ Sept 9	100	100½
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106½ Mar 8	106¾ Mar 8	106¾ Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Oct. 96	..	..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	.. ..	.. ..	104¼ July, 97	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	113 Feb 15	106¼ Jan 11	113 June 5	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s, 1930	115 Jan 19	115 Jan 19	115 Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	95 Jan 19	85 Jan 19	85 Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1940	.. ..	.. ..	107¼ Jul 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	111 Feb 3	107¾ Jan 12	108 Mar 18	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	94 Jan 23	93¾ Jan 28	94 Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	94 Jan 27	94 Jan 27	94 Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, 3d iss A. 2063	32¾ Jan 11	32 Jan 11	32¾ Jan 11	..	..
Do. do., Series B, 2063	31 Jan 28	30½ Jan 10	12 Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11½ Feb 10	11¼ Feb 10	11¼ Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¾ Jan 20	123 Apr 11	128¾ May 23	..	..
Do., do. trust certificates	129¾ May 21	126 Mar 15	129 June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	109 Jan 30	108 Mar 17	103¾ Aug 2	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	105 Apr 28	102½ Feb 25	105 June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	113 Jan 30	108¾ Jan 6	112 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1903	90 Feb 4	89 Feb 4	89 Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	115¾ Jul 14	102¾ May 13	113¾ Sept 8	..	114
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117¾ Apr 5	117¼ Apr 5	117¼ Apr 5	..	..
Bkyn.G.Co. & S.1st con.gtd.g.5s,1941	105½ Apr 20	105¾ Jan 4	107 Aug 31	..	107
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104½ Jul 8	100 Sep 1	100¾ Sept 6	..	100
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	.. ..	.. ..	74 Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111 Feb 28	107¼ Jan 7	107¾ Sept 6	107	107½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st. g. 6s, 1921	129 Jun 28	127¾ Mar 15	125 Sept 1	126½	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	130½ Jul 6	129 May 15	130¾ July 31	128¾	130
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 14, 97	127	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	.. ..	.. ..	100 Feb., 98	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105 Feb 17	101¼ Feb 8	105 May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	102½ May 15	96 Jun 10	100 Sept 8	100	..
Do. con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½ May 19	111 Jan 7	117 Aug 29	117	..
Do., do., registered	110½ Feb 4	110¼ Feb 4	110¼ Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105 Jan 6	105 Jan 6	105 Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼ Jun 12	108 Jul 5	108¼ Sept 5	108	109½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112 Feb 24	109 Mar 6	111½ Aug 23	108	111
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93¾ Jan 31	89 Jul 25	89 July 25	..	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	96 Apr 26	95 Jan 18	96 Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120 Jun 20	116¾ Mar 28	117¾ Aug 7	..	..
Do., con g. 5s, 1945	100¼ Apr 29	91¾ Jan 31	97¾ Sept 9	96¾	97½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼ Feb 23	38 Feb 8	41 Sept 8	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15 Feb 20	11 Apr 10	12 Sept 1	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7¼ Feb 27	6 May 31	6¾ Aug 17	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102 Jun 29	102 Jun 29	102 June 29	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	.. ..	.. ..	98 Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112 Jan 11	106¼ May 3	110 June 8	110	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½ Mar 29	112¼ Mar 29	112¼ Mar 29	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122¼ Jun 24	113¾ Jan 4	120¾ Sept 7	121	..
Do., do., registered	121¼ Jul 22	112¾ Jan 7	116 Sept 7	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s,1900	102¾ Apr 1	98¾ Sep 7	99¾ Sept 9	..	99½
Do., 5s, 1912	100 May 6	97¾ Jan 11	100 May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¼ Jul 11	114 Apr 27	116¾ Aug 2	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	.. ..	.. ..	101 No 12, 97	..	..
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s, Ser. A,B,C,D,1898	.. ..	.. ..	103 Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	.. ..	.. ..	102 Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	109 Jun 6	103¾ Mar 20	105¾ Aug 11	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½ Feb 24	103 Mar 20	103¾ Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E. 1900.	.. ..	.. ..	103 Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	106¾ Mar 11	105¾ Feb 28	108¾ Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¼ Jun 15	111¼ Sep 1	111½ Sept 1	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125¾ May 27	112¾ Feb 16	123¾ July 20	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½ Mar 14	107 Apr 19	107 Apr 19	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112 Apr 19	112 Apr 19	106 Feb 15	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¼ May 27	120¾ May 10	122½ May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121¾ Jun 19	121¾ Jun 19	121¾ June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105 Mar 16	103 Jan 19	104¾ Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	103½ Jun 2	103¼ Apr 15	103¾ July 7	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	.. ..	.. ..	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	106 Aug 23	106 Aug 23	106 Aug 23	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½ Jun 14	117 Apr 14	119¼ June 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	123 Aug 2	118¾ Mar 2	121¾ Aug 30	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121 Apr 25	117¾ Jan 3	119¾ Sept 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	118¼ Mar 15	117 Jun 2	117 June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97¾ Jul 25	90¾ Jan 4	96 Sept 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	97¾ Aug 30	92¾ Jan 18	97¾ Aug 30	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108 Jun 27	104 Jul 21	104 Sept 8	104	107
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100 Jun 19	100 Jun 19	100 June 19	99	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	.. ..	.. ..	95¾ My 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101½ Apr 29	101 Apr 26	101½ Apr 29	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104 Feb 7	101¾ Apr 7	102¾ Aug 14	101	102
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾ Apr 19	106 May 5	109 June 12	108	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½ Jan 6	104 Feb 1	104 Feb 1	102	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106¾ Feb 24	106¾ Feb 24	106¾ Feb 24	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾ Jun 29	113¾ Jul 20	114 Aug 24	113¾	114
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105 Mar 16	104¾ Feb 15	105 Mar 16	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	112 Apr 24	109½ May 10	111¼ Aug 11	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	115¼ Feb 18	112¾ Jan 6	115¾ Sept 7	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116¾ Jun 12	115¾ May 1	116¾ June 12	118¾	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	107 Jul 26	105 Feb 27	107 July 26	106¾	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105 May 26	101¼ Jan 26	102¾ Aug 30	103	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103 Feb 3	100 Apr 11	100 Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	102 Aug 9	105 Aug 9	105 Aug 9	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113¾ Aug 9	105¾ Jan 3	113¾ Sept 7	113¾	114
Do., do., registered	111¼ Jun 2	111¼ Jun 2	111¼ June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	124 Jul 6	120 Mar 13	124 July 6	120	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	106 Mar 24	105¾ Apr 27	106¾ Aug 25	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½ Apr 3	114 Jul 5	114½ Aug 3	115	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130½ Sep 5	134 Jun 3	139¾ Sept 5	138	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½ Jun 13	100¾ Jan 16	116¾ Sept 8	116½	..
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ No 18, 96	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107 Feb 23	107 Feb 23	107 Aug 12	100	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118¾ Jun 9	114¾ Jan 17	116 Sept 5	114	116
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. 1stg. g. 6s, 1947	105½ May 17	92 Jan 10	100 Aug 29	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½ Jun 9	101 Jan 4	114 Sept 8	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	173 Sep 5	160¾ Jan 7	173 Sept 5	174½	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¾ Apr 10	163¾ Feb 16	168¾ Apr 10	174½	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	170 Aug 4	160¾ Jan 10	170 Aug 4	174½	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	173½ Sep 6	160 Jan 3	173¾ Sept 6	174½	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171 Jan 11	170 July 6	171 Aug 29	174½	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¾ Jun 8	112¾ May 13	120 Aug 29	120	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	120 Aug 2	120 Aug 2	120 Aug 2	119½	..
Do., 1st Sc. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123½ May 12	119¾ Jan 11	121¾ Sept 6	120	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132¾ May 25	129 Jan 19	130½ Aug 14	129	132
Do., do., 5s, 1910	.. ..	.. ..	100½ Dec 7, 98	112	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123 May 2	121¾ Feb 24	123 May 9	121	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124 May 26	115¾ Jan 3	121½ Sept 6	121	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	122¾ Jan 16	118¼ Jan 19	122¾ Aug 23	121¾	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112¾ Apr 18	110 Mar 14	112 Aug 3	112¼	..
Do., C. & Lak. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122¾ Jun 1	122¼ Jun 1	122¼ June 1	120	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122 Jun 19	119 Apr 8	120¾ Aug 28	119¾	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¾ May 18	115 Feb 6	118½ May 18	115½	..
Do., Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	137½ Jul 18	137¾ Jul 18	137¾ July 18	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118¾ May 12	112¾ Feb 9	115¾ July 17	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114½ May 4	108¾ Jan 11	112 Sept 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121 Jun 10	121 Jun 10	121 July 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126 Jan 30	125 Jul 10	125 July 10	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145¾ Jul 11	142¾ May 4	145 Aug 23	145	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115 May 24	111½ Jun 3	112½ Aug 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	114 Apr 14	112½ Aug 30	112½ Aug 30	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½ Mar 15	115 Aug 29	120 Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	116 Jun 14	116 Jun 14	116 June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110¼ Mar 10	106¼ Apr 12	109 July 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	107 Feb 3	105¾ Mar 28	105¾ Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123 Jan 30	121½ May 4	122¾ Aug 7	123	124
Do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	118¼ De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 6s, 1909	111½ Mar 28	108 May 12	110 July 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	109¾ Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118 Feb 9	117¼ May 22	118 July 18	118	..
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	117¾ Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	106 Feb 1	106 Apr 7	106 Aug 30	100	..
Do., registered	106¾ Feb 20	106¾ Feb 20	106¾ Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼ Jun 24	102¼ Jan 3	109¾ Sept 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ My 25,98	104	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	.. ..	.. ..	102¼ Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124 Jun 19	124 Jun 19	124 June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½ Feb 6	117¾ Feb 6	117¾ Feb 6	112	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 5	110	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	114¼ Aug 28	113 Apr 24	114¼ Aug 28	111	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	.. ..	.. ..	108 Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143 Jul 7	139¼ May 3	141¾ Aug 9	140	142
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	.. ..	.. ..	105½ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	120 Sep 2	117¾ Feb 1	119 Sept. 2	..	120
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	.. ..	.. ..	118 De 13, 98	141	144
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146 Jul 6	140 Mar. 6	146 July 6	141	..
Do., Incomes, 1911	114¾ Jun 17	114¾ Jun 17	114¾ June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	138¾ Jun 27	131¾ Jan 10	132¾ Sept 5	132½	..
Do., do., registered	134¾ May 19	132 Jun 9	133¾ Aug 23	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾ May 17	104¾ Jan 4	106¾ Sept 8	106½	107
Do., do., registered	107¾ Apr 6	107¾ Mar 7	107¾ Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½ Apr 27	98 Jan 3	98½ May 4	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	87½ Aug 25	83 May 9	87½ Aug 28	..	..
Do., extension 5s, 1905	98½ May 18	98¼ May 18	98¼ May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114 Apr 25	100½ Jun 12	114 Sept 1	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask.
Des Mo., small	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 16, 97	..	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac., & Coln. con. 6s, 1934	141 May 11	126 Jan 9	138 Sept 9	138	..
Chi., R. I. & P. & M. 1st g. 5s, 1918	137¾ Mar 27	137¼ Aug 26	137¼ Aug 26	137½	138½
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134 Jan 12	131 Apr 18	132½ Aug 22	132½	133¾
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140 Mar 28	140 Mar 28	140 Mar 28	..	..
Chi. & Wn. 2nd, 1st pf. 7s, $, 1898	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jul 23,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1903	124 May 2	123½ Jul 11	122 July 25	121	124½
Chicago Term. & Transf. 4s, 1947	102¾ Jun 27	96¼ Jan 3	96½ Sept 8	96½	96
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 6s, 1921, coupon off	99¾ Jun 28	99¾ Jun 28	99¾ June 28	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	120 Aug 10	120 Aug 10	120 Aug 10	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	.. ..	.. ..	102½ Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin.,Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	115¾ Sep 5	112 Feb 9	115½ Sept 5	115½	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	.. ..	.. ..	109¾ Apr., 98	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	91 Mar 30	70¾ Jan 25	91¼ Aug 3	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g.4s,1993	98 Jan 28	87¾ Jan 12	95 Sept 9	94¾	95
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97 Jun 20	95¾ May 27	97 June 20	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103¾ Sep 6	99¾ Jan 7	103¾ Sept 6	103½	..
Do., do., registered	99 May 4	99 May 4	99 May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	.. ..	.. ..	87 Oct., 96	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	.. ..	.. ..	87 Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	97 Apr 22	95 Feb 21	96¼ Apr 24	96	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104½ Aug 28	102 Jan 3	104½ Aug 28	104	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 94	115	..
Cin., San. & Clev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	119¾ May 31	115¾ May 31	118¾ June 14	115	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	108½ Apr 29	103¾ Apr 29	103¾ Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88¼ Jan 28	82¾ Apr 7	86¼ Sept 7	86	87
Do., income 4s, 1990	28 Jan 10	28 Jan 10	28 Sept 6	26	28
C., C. C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914	138½ Jul 6	135½ May 11	138½ July 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137¼ Jun 23	134¾ Jul 6	137 Sept 1	135	137
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s,1901	106½ Feb 10	106¾ Feb 10	106¾ Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g.5s,1933	108½ Jan 28	103 Feb 4	108 Jul 11	99	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼ Jun 16	128 Feb 15	134¼ Jun 16	129	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69 Jan 12	62 Jul 11	65½ Sept 8	65	66
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76 Jan 12	70¼ Jan 18	73¾ Sept 9	72	72½
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90 Jun 13	85¼ May 13	86¾ Sept 8	86	86¾
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1948	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126½ Jun 15	126½ Jun 15	126½ June 15	127	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124¾ Aug 28	124½ Jun 7	124½ Aug 28	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144 Jan 26	141¼ Aug 28	141¼ Aug 28	140	..
Do., 7s, 1900	.. ..	.. ..	109 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111 Mar 14	106½ May 3	108¾ June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145¼ May 1	141½ Sep 1	141½ Sept 1	140	..
Do. registered	.. ..	.. ..	140 Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142¾ May 18	133 Feb 9	138 July 17	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118¼ Apr 5	117 Feb 8	118½ Apr 5	..	..
Do., term and improvement 4s,1923	108¾ Jun 20	108¾ Jun 20	108¾ June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	.. ..	.. ..	108 Aug 1,98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917 g.	.. ..	.. ..	146 Sep 13,98	143	..
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	143 May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120¼ Apr 21	120¼ Apr 21	120¼ Apr 21	121½	124½
Do., registered	122 Jun 6	122 Jun 6	122 June 6	..	..
Do., 6s, 1906	117¾ Feb 21	115 May 2	116¼ Aug 16	115¾	..
Do., do., registered	117¼ Jan 28	114½ Apr 17	116¼ June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	155½ May 31	154 Sept 7	153	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ..	.. ..	141 May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1938	104 May 31	99 Aug 10	100¾ Sept 7	..	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109 Feb 20	103¼ May 4	103¼ Aug 22	..	106¼
Do., improvement g. 6s, 1928	108¾ May 25	102½ Jan 3	105¼ Aug 26	..	106¾
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112¾ Jun 13	107½ Sep 7	107½ Sept 7	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92 Jan 24	90 Jan 19	92 Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108 Apr 27	107 Apr 25	108 Apr 27	..	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995	72 Sep 6	68 Jul 12	72 Sept 7	72	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar.ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	24 Jan 17	17½ Mar 25	20 Sept 6	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	112 Aug 3	105 Jun 13	110 Sept 5	110	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1925	.. ..	.. ..	92¼ Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.5s,1937	116 Jun 14	111¾ Jan 16	114 July 14	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110¾ Jul 31	104¾ Jan 3	110¾ July 31	100½	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	121 Jul 27	115¼ Feb 15	121 July 27	119	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121 May 25	121 May 25	121 May 25	115	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116¾ Mar 20	116¼ Jan 4	116¼ Aug 11	113	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½ Mar 30	121 Jan 20	121 Sept 6	120	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106½ Apr 14	105 Apr 4	106½ Apr 14	105	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾ Jan 26	141½ Sep 2	141½ Sept 7	141½	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	.. ..	.. ..	143 De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	141¼ Aug 1	141¼ Aug 1	141¼ Aug 1	141	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	140 Jan 28	140 Jan 28	140 Feb 6	..	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106 Feb 9	106 Feb 8	106 Feb 8	116	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	116¾ Aug 27	111½ Jan 9	116¾ Aug 18	116	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	.. ..	.. ..	102 Aug., 98	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s,1946	.. ..	.. ..	108 Oct 27,98	108	..
Erie RR. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds.,1996	96 Jan 20	91¼ Aug 9	92 Sept 9	91¾	92¼
Do., do., registered	93¾ Mar 13	92¾ May 8	93¼ May 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	77 Jan 20	70¾ May 15	72½ Sept 7	71½	73¼
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	112¾ Jun

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., Penn. & All. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	114½	Aug 23	111	Jan 5	114½	Aug 23	113¾	114¾
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	116	Feb 24	108	Jan 11	108½	July 26	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108¾	Aug 22	103½	Aug 22	106¾	Aug 22	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	110½	Jul 27	106¼	Feb 8	108	Aug 3	..	..
South. & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	109½	May 1	106¾	Jun 7	108¾	Aug 8	108½	106¾
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	98	Aug 3	91	Jan 10	96	Aug 23	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	..	..	..	..	109	Mr 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & L. r. g. 4½s, 1931	..	..	..	..	103	Ja 18, 98	..	..
Louis. & Jef. Bridge gtd. g. 4s, 1945	96½	Jul 19	94	Sep 5	94	Sept 5	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112¾	Apr 3	98	Jan 3	109¼	Sept 7	109	110
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121½	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	119	Aug 22	..	123
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102¾	Apr 1	100½	May 1	102	Sept 8	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118¾	Jan 4	120	Sept 8	120½	121
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	123	Sept 8	122¾	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	125¾	July 20	124½	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	127¼	Jul 31	124	Mar 2	127¾	July 31	124½	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	78½	Aug 16	68¾	Jan 4	78¼	Aug 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	26½	Sep 8	16¼	Apr 3	26¼	Sept 9	25¾	26¼
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 13	13	Sept 9	12¾	13¾
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	86¾	Sept 9	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	..	..	..	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	..	..	..	15	Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	100	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 9	150	Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	119	May 17	110¾	Jan 18	116	Aug 17	117	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	100	Aug 21	97	Sep 6	97½	Sept 8	97	97½
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121	July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	..	..	..	128	De 12, 96	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107	Aug 14	103¾	Feb 4	107	Aug 14	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	94¾	Sept 9	94	94½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	75¾	Aug 28	65¼	May 9	71¾	Sept 9	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	96½	Sep 7	82	Jan 19	95¾	Sept 9	94½	96
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	95	Aug 21	86	Jan 10	89	Sept 9	90	91
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	85	Jan 21	75¾	Jan 3	77¾	Sept 7	..	78
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	96½	Sep 2	85	Jan 21	96½	Sept 2	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	107¾	Jul 12	101¼	Jan 3	107	Sept 1	107	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 25	108¾	Jan 9	118¾	Sept 5	118	119
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	115¼	Aug 23	..	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	102	Aug 29	91¼	Jan 3	98¼	Sept 8	98	98½
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	93¼	Jul 28	88	Jan 3	96¼	Sept 6	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	100	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	107¼	Aug 8	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 6s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	111½	July 10	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	106¾	May 20	105¾	Feb 6	106	July 24	..	..
Do. 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	106¼	July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	103¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	114¾	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	113¾	Sept 8	..	114
Do., gen con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111¼	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111¼	July 5	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	May 9	125	Jan 3	130	Sept 6	128	129
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	90	Aug 26	82¾	Jan 4	86¾	Sept 7	86	86¾
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	106¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	106	Sept 6	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	..	..	..	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	131	Aug 7	132	Aug 22	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	105¾	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108¼	Sep 7	105¼	Apr 22	108	Sept 8	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	..	..	..	..	108	Mar., 98	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	..	..	..	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	111¾	Aug 19	112	Sept 5	112	113
Do., do., registered	117¾	Jan 31	112	Jan 27	112	June 27	..	..
Do., debenture 6s of 1884-1904	113¾	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109	Aug 7	106	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jan 26	113¾	Jan 26	113¾	Jan 26	108	..
Do., reg. debenture 6s of 1880-1904	..	..	..	..	108½	Fe 21, 98	108	..
Do., debenture g 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 26	103½	June 26	101¾	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	104¾	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107¾	Feb 2	101¾	Sep 9	101¾	Sept 9	101¾	..
Do., registered	102	Aug 1	102	Aug 1	101	Aug 1	101	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¼	Jan 12	110½	Sept 5	110½	..
Do., do., registered	112¾	Apr 14	111¾	Feb 17	112½	Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	100	Aug 31	99½	100
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100	May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¼	Jan 4	99¾	Sept 9	99¾	100¼
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	98	Jan 8	100¾	Aug 23	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	115¾	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	113	Sept 6	112¾	113½
Do., registered	115	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	113¾	Aug 30	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	110	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	..	..	..	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do. registered	..	..	..	..	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	103	Jan 12	103¾	Jan 14	104	Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	Aug 28	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	..	..	..	103	May 7,97	103	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128½	Apr 12	128½	Sept 7	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	..	..	..	107	Au 15, 98	109	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	..	..	..	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	122	Jun 16	123	July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern-								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	110	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¾	Jul 8	103¾	Sept 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	103¾	Aug 29	103¾	Aug 25	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114½	Jun 20	115	July 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114¾	Jun 3	114½	June 15	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112¾	May 5	106	Jan 3	109½	Sept 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	103	Jan 6	111	Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	..	..	..	..	108½	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	..	..	..	121	Oct 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112¾	Apr 27	100	May 1	110¼	Aug 30	110	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	104	..
Do., 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	122	Fe 25, 98	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	..	..	..	121½	Jne 21,98	128	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	125½	Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	106	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	109	Aug 23	105¾	Apr 3	108	Sept 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	105¼	Apr 19	106½	July 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	..	..	..	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	189	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do. small certs., $100	185	Aug 23	172	Jan 19	180	Aug 28	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	..	..	..	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	July 6	117¾	118¼
Do. 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113	July 29	113	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¾	May 25	106	Jan 4	108¾	May 27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106¾	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	104½	Sept 9	104	104½
Do., do., regis. red	..	..	..	..	100	Mar., 96	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119¾	Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112	July 20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131½	May 15	130	..
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132	July 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	103¾	Jun 14	101¾	Jan 5	103¼	Sept 9	102¾	103¼
Do., registered	104¾	May 12	102	Jul 14	103¼	Aug 17	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	66¼	May 9	68¾	Sept 9	66¼	66¾
Do., do., registered	66½	Jun 17	65½	May 16	66¼	June 17	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 8	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	115½	July 27	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107¼	May 22	107¾	June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	..	..	..	117¼	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col. Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96½	Jan 16	100¾	Aug 13	101	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96¼	Aug 28	85½	Jan 7	95½	Sept 9	95¼	95½
Ogden. & L. Chan. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	94	Apr., 98	..	..
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	82	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	..	..	..	102¼	Je 26, 98	103	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	..	..	..	85	De 17, 97	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1941	95	Feb 7	95	May 24	70	Sept 5	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	114	Apr 28	100	Feb 10	113½	Sept 2	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100¼	Jan 3	103¾	Sept 9	103	103¼
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	133¾	Jul 13	128	Mar 1	129½	Aug 31	128½	130
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	..	..	..	121	Jne 13,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	..	..	..	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	117½	Sep 1	106	Jan 7	114	Sept 9	114	116
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	108	Aug 31	95	Jan 7	105½	Sept 8	103¼	103¾
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	80	Sep 6	65¼	Jan 4	80	Sept 8	79	80
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	103	Jul 26	103¼	Sept 6	104	104¼
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	101½	Dec., 99	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114¼	Feb 15	116¾	Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	115½	Mar 9	115½	Mar 9	115¾	Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	..	..	..	102	No 11, 98	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	..	..	..	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	..	..	..	115¼	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99½	Aug 18	99½	..
Do., Bruns. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	99¾	Aug 31	99¾	Apr 3	99¾	Aug 31	99¼	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	..	..	..	17	My 26,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st instalment paid	..	..	..	..	20	De 30, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100½	Jul 18	100	May 9	100¾	July 18	98	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	..	..	..	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	..	..	107¾	Oct 28,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	..	..	121	No 26, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Jul 14	114¾	Apr 13	113¾	Sept 5	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	115	Jun 13	114	Apr 21	115¾	June 30	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	..	..	..	113	No 28,98	113	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	..	..	..	107	De 26, 98	107	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	Jan 6	106¼	Mar 15	105¾	Apr 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106¾	Ap 28, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	128¾	Jan 6	141	Mar 29	..	145
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140¾	May 1	140¾	May 1	140¾	May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	..	..	..	110¼	Jul 3, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	106	Apr 19	106	Apr 19	105	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 31	113	Jan 3	121	July 31	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¼	Jun 2	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	June 2	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d 6s, Ser. A. & B.1928	..	..	..	..	107	Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d 5s, Ser. A. & B.1928	..	..	..	..	113	Mar., 99	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Youghi. 1st g.7s,1 pt.1908	..	..	..	..	110	Mar., 99	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	95	Jan 24	90	Jun 26	90	June 26	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116	July 17	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	94	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	96	Jan 5	100	June 8	99	..
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¼	Jun 28	96½	Jan 31	97½	Sept 9	96½	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91¾	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 7	87¾	Sept 8	87¼	87¾
Do., do., registered	89¾	Jun 29	88¼	Jun 1	88½	July 11	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¼	Jun 30	91	Jan 4	98¾	Sept 7	98¼	99
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May 11	87½	Apr 20	88	June 27	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 24	102½	Feb 3	104	May 2	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	74¼	Jun 20	72	Aug 11	72	Aug 23	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	85	Aug 22	79¼	Jul 11	85	Aug 30	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	114	July 17	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112¼	May 5	114¼	Sept 1	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	114	July 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	..	..	..	113¾	July, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	124¾	Sept 6	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112¾	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	110	Sept 6	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105¾	Mar 27	100½	May 23	101	June 23	..	105
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	39	Jun 15	32	Jan. 4	35	Sept 9	..	..
St. L. & S. F. S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100½	Aug 31	100	..
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	96	Aug 14	95	Aug 11	96	Aug 14	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96½	Jul 8	84¾	Jan 4	93¾	Sept 8	93¾	94¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	66¼	Aug 4	48¾	Jan 4	63½	Sept 9	63	65¼
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	112	Aug 4	108	Mar 7	112	Sept 5	110	112
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113½	Sept 9	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	98	Aug 14	99¾	Aug 28	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	122	June 7	..	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122	Jul 21	122	Aug 29	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	140½	Jan 24	138¼	Mar 8	142	Aug 17	142	147
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¼	Jan 5	116	Aug 28	115¼	117
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106¼	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	104½	Jan 25	105	Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	..	..	122½	Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	137½	June 23	134	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	119¾	Aug 19	113¼	Jan 24	119¾	Aug 21	..	119¾
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¼	Mar 2	110½	Apr 17	111½	July 10	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120	Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 98	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107½	Aug 9	95	Mar 13	103¾	Sept 7	103	105¼
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	112¾	Sep 7	112¾	Sep 7	112¾	Sept 7	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125½	Feb 15	123½	Feb 15	123½	Feb 15	128	131½
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	..	..	..	104¾	Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	..	..	..	..	80	Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	113¼	Jun 6	113¼	June 6	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 3	110	Feb 27	110	Feb 27	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	103¼	Sept 8	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	..	..	..	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd. 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	110	Sept 6	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111½	Sept 5	111½	113
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	88¼	Sept 9	88	88¼
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul 6	138	July 13	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	102	Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	93	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	80	Sept 6	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	..	..	..	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106¼	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	103¾	Sept 9	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	114	Sept 9	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107	Aug 16	107	Aug 16	107	Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	109¼	Apr 21	108	Jan 4	107¾	Sept 7	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	96	Sept 9	96	96¾
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	..	..	..	113¾	No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	105½	Jul 21	104¾	Jun 30	105¾	Aug 2	..	..
Southern Ryway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103¾	Jan 3	109¾	Sept 9	109¼	109¾
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½s,

Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 5.

which has occurred in the declaration of the first dividend on Amalgamated Copper was assigned as the cause for the weakness in that stock. A sharp decline in Amalgamated Copper began in the middle of the week, and the stock closed with a net loss of 1¼ points, at 84⅝ bid. The amount of stock which changed hands on the decline was relatively small, and but little disposition was shown to take even the small amount offered. Nothing new in regard to the dividend on Amalgamated Copper was made known during the week, no intimations being had as to the probable time of the declaration of the first quarterly dividend. British Columbia Copper lost one-eighth of 1 point, Markeen Copper one-quarter, and Tennessee three-quarters of 1 point. Of these only the first named was at all active. British Columbia Copper fluctuated a good deal, selling up to 12 and down to about 11. It closed at 11¼ bid. Union Copper sold late in the week at 30, and closed at 28 bid, a net gain of 3 points. This stock has been very quiet for some time, but reports in regard to it continue to be of a most favorable character.

American Air Power suffered the largest net loss for the week, closing at 57 bid, a decline of 7 points. Unfavorable rumors in regard to the working of the company's air power cars were held responsible for the loss suffered by this stock. The rumors met with prompt denial, and on Thursday and Friday American Air Power recovered several points of the early decline, which had amounted to more than 10 points.

The local gas situation continued practically unchanged, and in the New Amsterdam Gas stocks the week's net changes were only fractional. The course of these stocks was irregular within a narrow range, affected as they were to a large degree by the course of Consolidated Gas on the Stock Exchange. Late in the week the bonds showed some weakness and declined substantially. They closed at 100½ bid, a net loss of 1 point.

The industrial stocks included the issues that showed the most activity, as well as the issues that were strongest. National Tube, which was traded in for the first time, showed at the end of the week a gain of about 10 points in the common stock and a gain of 5 points in the preferred. The former sold up to 47⅛, and closed at 46 bid, and the preferred stock reached 103 and closed at 100 bid. Royal Baking Powder preferred also showed much strength. It sold up to 101 and closed at 101¼ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. Flemington Coal and Coke sold up to 30, and ended the week at 28⅞ bid, a net gain of 3⅛ points.

Distilling of America was more active than any other stock, but most of the trading in these issues occurred early in the week, after which the stock was almost completely neglected. Many thousand shares of the two issues changed hands, but there was little fluctuation in price. The common was very steady at about 20. The preferred stock crossed 61, and then fell back to 60. The best bid for the stock of Saturday was 59, which showed a net loss of one-half of 1 point, while the common stock gained one-quarter of 1 point, closing at 19¾ bid. The public seemed to take little interest in the activity of the Distilling of America stocks, and this activity seemed to a considerable extent merely the result of manipulative transactions. The public appears to take no very optimistic view of the future of the Distilling Company of America, despite the very strong names associated with that organization. They seem to be judging the future by the past, and in the latter there is apparently little foundation for the hope that the future of the Distilling Company can be as successful as many of its friends predict.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—On the Stock Exchange, Americans, following the tendency of the market, have declined from 1 to 2½ per cent., except Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad shares, which are practically unchanged.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 10.—The market is very strong, but not active, its strength being due to old engagements. The demand from the East is now spotty. Bombay is not promising, owing to the plague and famine. Calcutta is rather overbought. Madras, Karachi and Burmah are moderate buyers. The China demand is momentarily satisfied. South America continues to take moderate lines. The minor markets are confined to ordinary routine business. Yarns are quiet and 1-16 higher, but there is little snap in that line. France reports a good demand and very firm prices. Germany is doing considerable business, but the position of the spinners is scarcely any better.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are odd lots of securities not dealt in regularly on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made at the close of each week by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all parties interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue com. 1s 5s	116	117
Atlantic Avenue pref. 1s 5s	115	116
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	105	110
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	80	85
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 5s	103½	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	...
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	108
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	...
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	...
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	247
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	118	120
Brooklyn R. R. bonds	105	105½
Fifth, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	111	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	...	108
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	113	115
Central Crosstown	220	...
Central Crosstown 1st 5s	125	150
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	...
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	109	109
Chicago Union Traction	32½	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	82	84
Christopher & Tenth Street	165	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	380	400
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	97	98
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	113	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	105½	106½
Columbus (Ohio) 6s	114	116
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	130
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	117	120
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	...
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	106	...
42d St. & Grand St.	320	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115½	118
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	86	88
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	93	94
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	114	115
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	26	27
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue	153	157
North Jersey Street Railway	33	38½
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	94	96
North Shore Traction, com	15	16
North Shore Traction pf	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	...	194
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	108
Second Avenue stock, ex div.	198	200
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	105½	109
Second Avenue consol. 5s	120	121
Sixth Avenue stock	215	220
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	113	115
South Ferry 1st 5s	109	111
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Twenty-third Street	205	...
Twenty-third Street deb. 6s	103	106
26th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113	116
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	102	104
United Trac., Prov., bonds	115	116
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110	113
Worcester Traction common	28	30
Worcester Traction pf	103	105

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	90	...
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	122
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	37	39
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	96	97
Union Ferry	46⅝	48
Union Ferry bonds	108	108½

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	215	225
Atlantic	200	220
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	415	...
Central	2000	2040
City	370	385
Colonial	420	430
Continental	350	...
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1420	1450
Fifth Avenue	400	...
Franklin	310	...
German-American	40	50
Guaranty	665	...
Hamilton	260	270
International Banking & Trust	160	168
Kings County	350	...
Knickerbocker	380	...
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	235	...
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	...
Mercantile	850	...
Metropolitan	425	...
Nassau	175	...
N. Y. Security & Trust	630	...
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	...
North American	160	169
People's	305	330
Produce Exchange	...	205
Real Estate Trust Co	300	...
Standard	225	...
State	420	...
Title Guarantee & Trust	400	408
Trust Company of America	255	260
Union	1400	...
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	530	...
United States	1600	...
Washington	300	...
Williamsburg	220	230

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	105
Continental	512	...
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	...
German-American	515	...
Germania	275	...
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	220	230
Kings County	180	...
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	...
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	...
North River	140	...
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	115	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	...	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	...
Williamsburg City	430	...

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	250	...
American Exchange	185	...
Astor National	165	...
Bowery	320	335
Broadway	350	...
Brothers & Dewing	70	...
Central	120	130
Chase	260	...
Chatham	295	315
Chemical	1500	...
Citizens'	147	...
City	2000	2050
Colonial	240	...
Columbia	160	...
Commerce	265	275
Continental	140	145
Corn Exchange	250	...
East River	130	...
Eleventh Ward	105	...
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	...
First National	2250	...
Fourth National	165	193
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	275	...
Gansevoort	...	80
Garfield	150	...
German-American	115	...
Germania	250	...
German Exchange	240	260
Greenwich	165	...
Hamilton	125	...
Hanover	740	...
Hide & Leather	115	...
Howard	125	134
Importers & Traders'	225	...
Irving	160	...
Leather Manufacturers'	210	...
Liberty	225	...
Lincoln	780	...
Manhattan	260	...
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	204	...
Mechanics & Traders'	...	101
Mercantile	125	...
Merchants'	125	...
Merchants' Exchange	120	...
Metropolis	475	...
Mount Morris	240	...
Mutual	140	...
Nassau	125½	...
National Union	330	...
New Amsterdam	425	...
New York	260	...
New York County	1500	...
New York National Exchange	118	...
Nineteenth Ward	100	...
Ninth National	85	95
North America	130	...
Oriental	200	216
Pacific	170	...
Park	500	515
People's	225	...
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	450	...
Produce Exchange	120	...
Republic	120	...
Riverside	150	...
Seaboard	280	...
Second National	550	...
Seventh National	140	...
Shoe & Leather	168	205
State of New York	123	130
Twelfth Ward	150	...
Union Square	200	220
Western	375	400
West Side	275	...
Yorkville	210	...

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	84⅝	85
Am. Agricultural Chemical	33½	34
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	85½	85½
American Air Power	57	60
American Bank Note Co.	47	50
American Ginning	19	30
American Grocery 1st pf.	...	10
American Press Association	...	100
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	51	55
American Graphophone	...	137½
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
American Wool Goods	26	27½
American Wool Goods pf.	83	84
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Asphalt Company of America	18	18½
Barney & Smith Car	...	30
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Bliss, E. W.	138	145
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	135
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11½
Carter-Crume pf	65	80
Celluloid Company	88	91
Central & South American Tel.	114	117½
Central Fireworks	13	16
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg	340	350
Chts. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton subs.	111¼	112¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Consolidated Car Heating	48	52½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	10	...
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	...
Consolidated Hard Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Hard R. T. pf.	55	60
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	70	77
Distilling Company of America	19¾	20
Distilling Co. of America pf.	59	60¾
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Axle, Light and Power	5½	6
Electric Boat	21¼	24
Electric Boat pf.	43	47
Electric Vehicle	100	102
Electric Vehicle pf.	110	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1¾	2
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	...
Erie & Western Trans.	80	...
Flemington Coal & Coke	28⅞	29½
General Carriage	34	36
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf.	99	101
General Electric Automobile	16	20
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	118	125
Havana Commercial	28⅝	29½
Havana Commercial pf.	68½	69½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	...	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	50	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	99
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	...
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	...
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Illinois Transportation	4½	5
International Power	11	15
International Pump	24	26
International Pump pf.	72½	73½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	...
J. B. Stetson com.	90	...
J. B. Stetson pf.	120	...
Journeay & Burnham com.	3	...
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	...
Lanston Monotype	87	89
Lorillard pf.	116	117
Madison Square Garden stock	...	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	10⅞	11⅜
Mergenthaler Linotype	205	207
Maxim 5s	85	100
Mexico Safe Co. pf.	100	105
National Graphophone, ex div.	82	85
National Salt	45	47½
National Salt pf.	95	97½
National Tube	45	47
National Tube pf.	100	101
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Transportation	9	10
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, &c.	113½	114
New York Gas & Electric 5s	93	95½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	105	106
N. Y. Transportation	22	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	190	200
Nicaragua Construction, new	...	6
Old Dominion Steamship	98	102
Otis Elevator	35	35½
Otis Elevator pf.	99	101
Penn. Salt Mfg.	114	...
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	133	140
Pittsburg Coal subs.	105	115
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	9
Pratt & Whitney pf.	50	55
Procter & Gamble	375	390
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	35	...
Royal Baking Powder	101¼	...
Rubber Goods	51½	53
Rubber Goods pf.	87	87½
Safety Car Heating & Light	150	160
St. Louis subs.	130¾	140
St. Louis com., when issued	30	35
St. Louis pf., when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	95	95½
Simmons Hardware com.	190	199
Simmons Hardware pf.	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co.	525	550
Sloss-Sheffield subs.	112	115
Standard Coupler	35	40
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	472	475
Standard Oil of N. J., ex div.	470	472
Susquehanna Coal 6s	102	...
Swift & Co.	102	105
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108½	110
Tennessee Copper	19	19¾
Texas & Pacific Coal	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107½	...
Trenton Potteries com	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Trow Directory	55	65
*Union Copper	28	30
Union Steel & Chain	31	33
Union Steel & Chain pf.	72	75
National Typewriter com.	29½	30½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
United Shoe Machinery com.	37	37½
United Shoe Machinery pf.	36	36½
United States Glass	28½	29
United States Glass pf.	98	105
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞
Universal Car Bearing	...	80
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28½	28½
Westinghouse Air Brake	438	440
Worthington Pump pf.	108	109

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	1½	3
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	80½	81½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Central Union Gas bonds	107¾	107¾
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	111
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 5s	130	132
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104¼	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	60
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	...
Con. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consol. Gas of N. J.	21¾	22½
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87½	89¾
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	102	105
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	105½
Denver Gas	41¼	42
Denver Gas bonds	89½	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	63	65
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	75	78
Grand Rapids stock	104	106
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	...	65
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	65	70
Indianapolis stock	110	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103	105
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	79	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	...	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	290	300
New Amsterdam	34	34¾
New Amsterdam pf.	58½	60
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100½	101¼
New England Gas & Coke	25	32
New England Gas & C. bonds	85	88
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	105½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	...	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	83	85
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	134	138
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	10	13
Syracuse Gas 5s	...	80
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	102	103
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	107¼	109
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	...
Bald Eagle Valley	200	...
Boston & Providence	300	...
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	...
Columbus & Xenia	215	218
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	...
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	...
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	...
Grand River Valley	125	135
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	...
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	...
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	...
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	...
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	330	...
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	130	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	...
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	...
Old Colony	205	...
Oswego & Syracuse	210	...
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	...
Peoria & Bureau Valley	152	...
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	...
Providence & Worcester	277	...
Rome & Clinton	125	...
Troy & Greenbush	140	...
Utica & Black River	175	...
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	279	...
Valley of New York	112	...

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THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 9, total transactions included 2,218,857 shares of stock, $8,496,000 bonds, including $15,500 Government and $40,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Sept.10,'98.	Sept.9,'99.	Differens
R. R. & M.	$2,135,250	$2,218,857	*$83,607
Banks	35	.....	†35
Mining	3,000	500	†2,100

BONDS.

	Sept.10,'98.	Sept.9,'99.	Differences.
R. R. & M.	$12,347,000	$8,496,000	†$3,851,000
State	216,000	40,500	†175,500
Government	1,496,700	45,500	†1,451,200

*Increase. †Decrease.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 11.

American Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.
Welsbach Light Company—Books close.

Wednesday, Sept. 13.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 14.

Union Ice Company—Special meeting.
Union Bag and Paper Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Friday, Sept. 15.

American Linseed Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Waltham Watch Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago City Railway—Books close.
Compania Metallurgica Mexicana—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Lake Superior Copper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Continental Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cramps Ship and Engine Building Company—Dividend payable.
Laclede Gaslight Company—Dividend payable.
National Gramophone Company—Dividend payable.
National Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railway—Dividend payable.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Books close for stock dividend on common.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Sept. 16.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Books close for extra dividend.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $6,782,325. The banks now hold $2,455,925 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $8,016,700, a decrease in specie of $7,010,700, a decrease in legal tenders of $3,560,300, a decrease in deposits of $15,354,700, and an increase in circulation of $366,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 9,'99.	Sept. 2,'99.	Sept. 10,'98.
Loans	$747,946,300	$755,963,000	$695,355,200
Specie	161,053,200	168,063,900	137,706,500
Legal tenders	49,985,500	53,545,800	52,295,600
Net deposits.	854,499,100	869,853,800	731,902,100
Circulation.	14,967,600	14,601,400	14,117,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 9,'99.	Sept. 2,'99.	Sept. 10,'98.
Specie	$161,053,200	$168,063,900	$137,706,500
Legal tenders	49,985,500	53,545,800	52,295,600
Total reserve	$211,038,700	$221,609,700	$190,002,100
Reserve required against deposits	206,609,775	212,463,450	182,975,525
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$2,455,925	$9,191,250	$7,076,725

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$39,880,575	$22,284,675	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	34,248,675	23,493,775	42,172,225
Jan. 21	34,468,675	21,273,300	37,997,225
Jan. 28	29,722,650	18,049,650	39,146,050
Feb. 4	27,453,675	24,781,525	34,549,000
Feb. 11	25,511,925	24,437,000	31,838,300
Feb. 18	24,278,850	23,905,650	31,425,225
Feb. 25	30,234,900	22,930,825	27,530,975
March 4	29,976,150	19,532,800	25,246,775
March 11	32,240,000	22,721,425	28,223,550
March 18	32,276,175	22,026,100	28,184,225
March 25	32,057,475	20,351,575	28,184,225
April 1	33,424,800	19,720,350	29,223,775
April 8	33,048,225	19,720,350	29,223,775
April 15	32,477,625	17,944,675	29,223,775
April 22	34,172,900	23,078,100	29,257,225
April 29	35,424,600	24,854,600	31,257,225
May 6	34,252,125	24,854,600	31,257,225
May 13	37,317,225	23,717,225	31,257,225
May 20	37,317,225	23,717,225	31,257,225
May 27	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225
June 3	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225
June 10	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225
June 17	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225
June 24	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225
July 1	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225
July 8	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225
July 15	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225
July 22	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225
July 29	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225
August 5	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225
August 12	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225
August 19	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225
August 26	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225
Sept. 2	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225
Sept. 9	36,091,650	23,717,225	31,257,225

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$36,091,650
1898	23,717,225
1897	31,257,225
1896	31,257,225
1895	31,257,225

*Deficit.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Sept. 9. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,500,000	July,	1899 3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
145	175	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1,	1899 4	150	July 27	*130	Feb. 3	144	Aug. 10, 1899
37¼	37½	American District Telegraph	3,344,700	May 15,	1899 1	52½	Mar. 3	33	Jan. 3	35½	Sept. 1, 1899
5½	6	American Spirits Mfg.	27,894,300	.....	.....	15½	Mar. 3	5⅝	July 20	6	Sept. 1, 1898
..	30¾	American Spirits Mfg. Co. pf.	6,908,000	.....	.....	41½	March 13	29	June 1	*27½	Aug. 15, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6,	1899 4	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 22, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,925,000	July,	1899 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
104½	..	Boston Air Line pf.	3,450,000	July,	1899 2	..	.....	..	.....	105¾	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Bklyn Wharf & W. pf.,Series B	5,000,000	.....	.....	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
102	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1,	1899 ¼	110	Jan. 21	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
93	95	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1,	1899 75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 20	*92	May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1,	1899 1¾	175½	Mar. 25	163	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,478,500	Sept. 1,	1899 3	*136	Feb. 10	*125	Jan. 30	*126½	Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1,	1899 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	July 1,	1899 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	June 4, 1898
187	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	12,245,700	Sept. 1,	1899 1¾	193½	Aug. 30	184½	Mar. 6	185¾	Aug. 30, 1899
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev., pf.	500,000	.....	.....	3½	Apr. 21	3	Apr. 14	6	Aug. 10, 1898
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	536,700	.....	.....	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30	June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,009,008	July 1,	1899 1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26, 1899
50	66	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb.,	1899 2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½	May 1, 1899
100	120	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	763,000	Aug. 1,	1899 7	110	June 13	90	Jan. 3	110	June 30, 1899
400	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July,	1899 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	..	Erie 1st. & Ext.	3,000,000	Aug. 15,	1899 1	104	Aug. 21	*102	Jan. 14	104	Aug. 31, 1899
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,238,200	.....	.....	33¼	May 15	17	Jan. 4	*20	Aug. 25, 1899
..	..	Flint & Père Marquette pf.	6,500,000	Feb. 15,	1899 1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 3	55	July 26, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15,	1898 2	25	Jan. 5	14	Aug. 9	22½	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July,	1899 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15,	1899 1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,800,300	Aug. 1,	1899 1¼	*101	June 6	*98½	Jan. 31	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1,	1899 1¾	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,623,650	July 1,	1899 2	*300	Mar. 14	*290	Jan. 25	*300	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	.....	120½	May 2	87½	Jan. 3	*105	May 30, 1899
102	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	July,	1899 2	*103	July 13	*99¾	June 12	*102	July 26, 1899
11½	12¾	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....	.....	15	Mar. 22	7¾	Jan. 13	12¾	Aug. 28, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1,	1899 1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.....	.....	9	Aug. 17	9	Aug. 7	9	Aug. 17, 1899
65	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1,	1899 2½	90	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60	Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1899 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	10,000,000	Nov. 1,	1898 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*73½	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	.....	9⅝	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½	June 9, 1899
5	5½	National Starch	5,000,000	.....	.....	8⅝	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	5	Aug. 22, 1899
50	60	National Starch 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1,	1899 2	80	May 15	63	April 26	63	Apr. 26, 1899
10	15	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf.	2,500,000	Jan.,	1898 6	25	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15	Apr. 4, 1899
37	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Aug. 3,	1899 2	42	Jan. 25	37¼	Apr. 4	38¾	Aug. 12, 1899
70	77	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	March,	1898 2	79	Jan. 25	65	Mar. 7	*72	Aug. 24, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1,	1899 1¼	133	June 7	129½	Jan. 27	*131	July 27, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10,	1899 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
215	218	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	52,396,600	June 30,	1899 2	222	Apr. 20	199	Jan. 19	219	Sept. 3, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	July 15,	1899 1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
74	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10,	1899 1	70½	June 3	70	May 15	70½	June 2, 1899
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	821,300	.....	.....	*7	Aug. 18	*5	May 28	*7	Aug. 18, 1899
7⅞	8½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31,	1897 75c	10½	Apr. 27	6	Mar. 23	8½	Sept. 1, 1899
84	89	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Apr. 17,	1899 2½	90	Feb. 20	83½	Apr. 18	87¾	Aug. 30, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	1899 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 1,	1899 1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110	June 26, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1,	1899 4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375	June 17, 1899
5	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	.....	7	Jan. 3	4	May 27	5½	Aug. 28, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Sept. 1	1899 2½	102	Mar. 3	85	July 24	85	Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1,	1899 2	123	Jan. 26	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
187	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	13,714,200	July 1,	1899 1¾	196	Aug. 25	186	Jan. 3	189	Aug. 25, 1898
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Youghi.	4,000,000	July,	1899 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
11	13	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	.....	.....	14	July 28	7	May 18	*10¾	Aug. 14, 1899
2⅞	3	Quicksilver	5,758,760	.....	.....	4	Apr. 12	2	Aug. 9	2	Aug. 11, 1899
8½	10	Quicksilver pf.	4,231,300	May 15,	1899 ½	14	Apr. 12	8	Jan. 7	*11½	July 26, 1899
191	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July 1,	1899 4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193	June 28, 1899
35½	40	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 30,	1899 2	43½	Feb. 3	29½	Jan. 4	39½	Sept. 1, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	16,000,000	Sept. 1,	1899 1¾	130½	Jan. 26	129⅜	Mar. 1	*131¼	June 6, 1899
185	190	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	12,844,989	Feb. 20,	1899 3½	185	Sept. 1	170	Jan. 16	185	Sept. 1, 1899
59	59⅜	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	.....	65	Apr. 26	60	Apr. 21	60¼	June 29, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1899 3½	*205	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 16, 1899
11	..	Standard Dis. & Dis.	10,000,000	.....	.....	25¼	Jan. 14	12½	June 28	*12	July 28, 1899
..	..	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	8,000,000	July 10,	1899 1¾	83½	Jan. 30	57½	June 28	61	July 12, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30,	1899 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	June 30,	1899 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*144¾	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	250,000	July,	1899 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas, Coast & Iron pf.	1,000,000	July 15,	1893 1	150	Aug. 22	111	Jan. 4	150	Sept. 1, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,254,550	Jan. 16,	1899 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*30½	Feb. 5, 1897
15	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	5,000,000	Nov. 15,	1892 1	24	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20	Apr. 4, 1899
39	46	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,765,000	July 25,	1899 1½	63	Mar. 23	36	Jan. 25	63	Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	Union Ferry	5,000,000	July 1,	1899 ½	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	July 15, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10,	1899 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	June 1,	1899 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	Oct. 28, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,500,000	July,	1899 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov. 23,	1897 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	15,150,000	Aug. 15,	1899 1¼	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*65	Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 28,	1899 3	95¼	Jan. 24	85¼	Mar. 6	*95	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 8, 1899	$9,990,598
Week ended Sept. 9, 1898	5,477,466
From Jan. 1, 1899	253,626,654
From Jan. 1, 1898	207,451,549

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 5, 1899	$7,434,888
Week ended Sept. 6, 1898	5,947,016
From Jan. 1, 1899	226,491,788
From Jan. 1, 1898	235,673,981

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1899	$60,497
Week ended Sept. 3, 1898	1,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,220,127
From Jan. 1, 1898	75,059,730

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1899	$60,000
Week ended Sept. 3, 1898	117,653
From Jan. 1, 1899	28,327,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,098,143

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1899	$11,503
From Jan. 1, 1899	26,106,873

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 3, 1898	$116,653
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,961,587

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1899	$1,000
Week ended Sept. 3, 1898	25,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,787,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	27,000,000

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1899	$1,000
Week ended Sept. 3, 1898	1,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,787,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	27,000,000

Net Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1899	$1,000
Week ended Sept. 3, 1898	24,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,787,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	27,000,000

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 8, 1899	$169,739
Week ended Sept. 9, 1898	1,470,287
From Jan. 1, 1899	11,908,673
From Jan. 1, 1898	76,525,527

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 8, 1899	$963,288
Week ended Sept. 9, 1898	1,459,296
From Jan. 1, 1899	98,172,185
From Jan. 1, 1898	36,895,281

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 8, 1899	$793,807
Week ended Sept. 9, 1898	10,051
From Jan. 1, 1899	86,215,507

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$39,165,396

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@6 per cent., closing on Saturday at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¼@5 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5¼@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £111,882 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49.25, became 51.25 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3½ per cent. The Bank of France lost 225,000f. gold and gained 50,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange market irregular. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83 for sixty days, $4.86@$4.86¼ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted as 5.18¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.17½ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95 1-16@95¾, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—50@90c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15@20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 40c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—$1 discount.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Sept. 9	$886,526,474	$43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,856,273	53,235,900
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,756,504
Aug. 19	965,519,703	48,236,723
Aug. 12	988,780,544	47,830,779
Aug. 5	1,028,689,675	54,447,198
July 29	975,948,065	57,945,099
July 22	989,471,913	53,533,203
July 15	1,194,904,402	63,065,339
July 8	1,038,944,953	56,469,279
July 1	1,165,888,116	66,953,455
June 24	949,736,532	52,695,866
June 17	1,187,489,046	64,904,439
June 10	1,089,388,564	54,894,127
June 3	984,848,567	54,174,667
May 27	1,221,018,611	68,889,699
May 20	1,342,228,869	69,991,113
May 13	1,180,832,511	72,303,394
May 6	1,438,172,045	72,952,484
April 29	1,301,119,949	67,782,655
April 22	1,262,912,810	77,192,598
April 15	1,354,846,986	80,284,068
April 8	1,353,098,541	77,870,698
April 1	1,382,698,167	69,918,654
March 25	1,347,697,998	64,446,998
March 18	1,240,911,139	64,911,139
March 11	1,281,892,257	72,455,888
March 4	1,282,880,000	74,000,000
*Feb. 25	1,172,921,466	68,987,272
Feb. 18	1,188,777,822	63,697,272
Feb. 11	1,139,621,988	64,446,998
Feb. 4	1,230,471,709	64,911,139
Jan. 28	1,264,489,586	67,284,684
Jan. 21	1,240,268,242	69,172,242
Jan. 14	1,261,555,218	72,707,218
Jan. 7	1,345,648,218	68,648,218
Dec. 31	1,660,624,960	68,476,272
Dec. 24	1,172,921,466	68,987,272
Dec. 17	1,172,921,466	68,987,272
Dec. 10	1,172,921,466	68,987,272
Dec. 3	1,345,648,218	68,648,218
Nov. 26	1,660,624,960	68,476,272
Nov. 19	1,172,921,466	68,987,272
Nov. 12	1,172,921,466	68,987,272
Nov. 5	1,172,921,466	68,987,272
Oct. 29	1,172,921,466	68,987,272
Oct. 22	1,172,921,466	68,987,272
Oct. 15	1,172,921,466	68,987,272
Oct. 8	1,172,921,466	68,987,272
Oct. 1	1,172,921,466	68,987,272
Sept. 24	1,172,921,466	68,987,272
Sept. 17	1,172,921,466	68,987,272

*Two days.

SEPT

1898

HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Philadelphia Correspondents, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.

BRANCH OFFICE: 9 STATE ST., ALBANY.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Cable Address, "Goodkite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Surplus.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Reserve p. c.
$2,100,000	$1,280,900	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$15,120,000	$3,420,000	$980,000	$15,090,000	27.5
2,050,000	2,200,000	N. Manhattan Co.	18,584,000	2,663,000	1,550,000	20,871,000	24.2
3,000,000	1,057,800	Merchants' National	14,712,200	2,092,000	1,252,000	17,417,000	25.3
2,000,000	2,001,600	Mechanics' National	11,697,000	2,702,000	992,000	13,947,000	26.4
1,500,000	3,796,700	Bank of America	11,005,300	4,285,700	1,147,300	14,888,000	38.6
1,000,000	222,500	Phenix National	4,988,000	984,000	187,000	4,794,000	23.6
1,000,000	4,748,900	National City	17,802,700	24,057,700	2,442,300	100,323,000	25.1
300,000	6,516,300	Chemical National	24,311,400	6,304,100	2,406,500	28,888,400	29.6
600,000	185,300	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,084,200	287,600	400,000	5,411,100	24.4
1,000,000	1,715,000	Gallatin National	10,340,900	1,127,300	507,600	9,944,100	28.6
300,000	72,600	Nat. E. & Drovers'	3,155,100	258,400	78,800	3,230,200	25.7
400,000	114,100	Mech. & Traders'	1,895,000	250,000	153,000	1,997,000	20.0
200,000	169,300	Greenwich	1,407,200	127,500	134,100	997,100	26.4
600,000	431,400	Leath. Mfrs. Nat.	4,007,900	384,900	331,700	3,843,300	20.6
300,000	164,200	Seventh National	2,300,000	339,900	295,100	4,270,900	21.9
1,200,000	514,300	Bk. State of N. Y.	4,257,300	289,300	351,400	3,899,400	18.1
5,000,000	2,094,200	American Ex. Nat.	27,112,000	2,167,000	2,261,000	30,026,000	24.1
3,000,000	3,482,900	Nat Bk. Commerce	24,740,800	1,825,200	3,452,200	26,098,000	24.5
2,000,000	1,561,600	National Broadway	8,881,100	1,414,500	350,700	8,652,100	24.9
1,000,000	1,089,900	Mercantile National	12,194,000	2,083,600	791,900	13,202,100	23.1
422,700	497,500	Pacific	2,951,900	572,700	272,900	2,940,000	28.6
1,500,000	976,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	21,622,700	5,946,200	1,054,300	20,845,000	33.6
450,000	262,100	Chatham National	4,456,200	970,270	788,000	6,082,000	28.3
200,000	230,400	People's	2,217,900	280,400	128,400	2,722,900	15.8
1,000,000	230,900	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	11,854,900	2,435,500	621,500	12,870,100	24.1
1,000,000	3,021,500	Hanover National	27,886,200	10,230,200	2,174,600	47,948,300	26.1
500,000	288,200	Irving National	4,360,000	727,500	466,000	4,996,000	27.0
400,000	366,200	National Citizens'	3,870,300	418,900	351,000	3,891,700	21.5
300,000	268,200	Nassau	3,723,200	634,100	165,500	3,695,000	22.2
200,000	353,100	Market & Ful. Nat.	3,465,000	1,041,300	141,600	3,977,000	29.8
1,000,000	153,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	5,946,000	955,000	240,000	4,647,700	24.8
1,400,000	1,733,900	Corn Exchange	15,700,000	3,338,000	1,061,000	19,304,000	24.0
1,000,000	805,000	Continental Nat.	9,421,000	1,373,700	1,000,000	9,498,000	24.7
300,000	495,400	Oriental	2,995,000	110,400	395,200	3,076,000	20.3
1,500,000	5,945,200	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	29,626,000	5,437,000	1,500,000	28,317,000	24.3
1,500,000	3,320,200	National Park	44,472,200	14,065,500	1,500,000	51,000,000	29.1
250,000	142,900	East River Nat.	1,541,000	262,100	61,000	1,566,000	27.2
3,000,000	2,045,100	Fourth National	26,900,100	4,228,200	1,200,100	25,600,000	21.5
1,000,000	455,700	Central National	10,822,000	2,775,600	703,000	13,782,000	25.7
250,000	782,200	Second National	7,250,000	1,742,000	772,000	8,420,000	30.8
750,000	166,600	Ninth National	5,012,400	876,000	1,000,000	5,918,100	31.1
500,000	7,707,600	First National	50,052,000	6,680,000	2,000,000	51,007,000	21.2
300,000	68,700	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,252,400	171,900	283,700	2,607,000	27.5
250,000	264,400	Bowery Bank	3,174,000	432,900	441,100	3,675,000	24.0
200,000	407,300	N. Y. County Nat.	3,861,900	687,200	323,400	3,611,600	28.0
750,000	806,600	German-American	5,430,100	946,200	343,700	4,872,500	26.4
1,000,000	1,415,500	Chase National	24,076,000	5,732,000	4,764,000	48,000,000	24.9
100,000	1,175,000	Fifth Avenue	8,368,700	2,019,200	680,700	8,997,000	30.5
300,000	581,300	German Exchange	3,458,100	352,500	400,000	3,697,000	20.3
200,000	757,300	Germania Bank	5,161,300	975,300	651,200	4,749,200	21.6
500,000	788,700	Lincoln National	10,008,400	2,801,000	672,300	12,658,900	28.4
300,000	220,000	Garfield National	3,021,800	1,020,700	295,900	4,017,100	32.1
200,000	226,200	Fifth National	2,261,200	333,100	82,100	2,478,100	20.1
400,000	874,100	Bk. of the Metropolis	5,695,000	1,227,300	307,400	6,186,500	26.5
300,000	290,200	West Side	3,036,000	597,000	275,000	3,697,000	24.5
500,000	522,500	Seaboard National	10,216,000	2,433,000	775,000	12,416,000	26.0
3,100,000	1,026,300	Western National	23,781,000	6,111,800	1,000,000	40,100,000	20.1
300,000	307,500	First National, Hob.	4,382,000	393,800	324,500	4,845,000	23.7
1,500,000	1,206,700	National Union	16,423,100	3,506,000	975,300	16,646,700	22.3
250,000	407,300	Liberty National	4,228,300	1,063,900	323,000	4,825,000	29.7
1,000,000	841,100	N. Y. Produce Ex.	9,949,000	455,900	980,000	8,450,000	26.7
250,000	344,900	Bk. of N. Amsterdam	3,671,900	814,600	152,900	4,061,200	24.8
350,000	162,000	Astor National	3,508,000	783,400	347,800	3,914,900	28.5
$47,520,000	$62,967,800	Total, National Bks.					
11,422,700	14,625,850	Total State Banks.					
$58,922,700	$77,592,600	Total	$747,646,800	161,083,200	48,965,200	$34,429,100	25.3

*As per official reports—44 National Banks, June 30, 1898; 19 State banks, June 14, 1898.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$940,000.00	$19,241.90	$81,275	$163,420.00	.....	$1,020,227.00
11th Ward	100,000	1,367,045.29	45,434.07	53,423	257,478.43	.....	1,254,558.23
Gansevoort	200,000	415,021.21	14,147.43	47,282	67,434.28	139,424.59	327,324.84
Hamilton	200,000	1,223,300.00	58,300.00	112,000	152,300.00	.....	1,304,100.00
Hide and Leath.	500,000	2,411,300.00	124,900.00	235,900	146,300.00	.....	1,907,200.00
Home	100,000	554,659.96	66,993.00	43,534	72,102.10	127.46	947,702.56
Mutual	200,000	1,146,558.15	37,655.46	106,662	243,027.81	195,877.15	1,388,074.40
Riverside	100,000	984,095.85	16,197.47	51,963	69,962.95	.....	841,745.30
State	100,000	3,247,000.00	140,000.00	70,000	45,000.00	144,000.00	2,981,000.00
12th Ward	200,000	1,224,200.00	21,000.00	102,500	69,700.00	69,700.00	1,274,200.00
Union Square	200,000	2,424,729.71	48,659.35	124,999	271,995.71	.....	2,797,544.42
19th Ward	100,000	894,928.00	37,068.00	117,522	253,360.00	125,000.00	1,421,397.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,118,526.00	16,360.00	84,100	72,982.00	100,000.00	1,212,071.00
Broadway	100,000	1,296,205.09	30,757.17	94,622	208,724.78	.....	1,240,261.81
Eighth Ward	100,000	239,800.00	5,100.00	36,301	46,300.00	5,000.00	297,000.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	618,800.00	25,000.00	24,300	41,000.00	80,000.00	597,100.00
Mfrs.' Nat.	300,000	2,317,500.00	225,700.00	253,200	538,800.00	.....	2,818,300.00
Nassau National	300,000	2,841,000.00	142,000.00	262,000	840,000.00	21,000.00	2,303,000.00
Mech. & Tr'd's'.	100,000	947,785.15	24,718.00	46,111	80,167.05	30,000.00	913,076.05
National City	300,000	2,686,000.00	127,000.00	246,000	298,000.00	30,000.00	2,500,000.00
North Side	100,000	646,615.87	14,652.05	69,745	65,372.70	11,861.00	591,572.15
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,126,800.00	109,000.00	7,000	230,000.00	53,500.00	1,095,000.00
Union	100,000	328,407.00	6,192.00	12,264	32,277.00	36,000.00	290,286.00
Wallabout	100,000	552,800.00	12,400.00	59,700	72,100.00	133,400.00	677,400.00
17th Ward	100,000	463,119.00	8,256.00	54,945	58,814.00	37,325.00	414,576.00
23d Ward	100,000	504,803.00	9,115.00	22,918	1,196.00	.....	.....
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	446,250.00	16,622.00	23,311	151,650.00	625.00	531,290.00
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	656,485.00	27,863.00	54,000	170,884.00	.....	703,261.00
Hoboken.							
First Nat.	110,000	1,734,900.00	109,500.00	12,800	108,100.00	252,000.00	1,678,400.00
Second Nat.	125,000	887,583.00	44,961.00	37,580	71,143.00	21,043.00	896,331.00
Jersey City.							
First Nat.	400,000	4,706,000.00	292,000.00	232,300	672,800.00	278,800.00	5,961,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,161,300.00	93,522.00	80,351	163,276.00	48,419.00	1,928,200.00
Second Nat.	250,000	1,835,200.00	61,900.00	35,200	191,400.00	200,000.00	1,102,800.00
Third Nat.	200,000	804,510.69	20,346.27	21,554	112,308.15	41,804.12	847,582.94

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Sept. 7, 1898	£25,945,428	.....
Sept. 8, 1897	£4,702,551	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Sept. 7, 1898	77,087,587	£47,901,540
Sept. 8, 1897	72,140,345	45,781,600

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

also Firs, Railroad Bonds of Established Railways.

ARRANGEMENTS, MAPS OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,400,000
Deposits . 25,000,000

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Walter C. Taylor, Courtlandt B. Taylor. Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Walter C. Taylor & Co. Stocks, Bonds and Investments, 5 and 7 Wall Street. Telephone 2320 Cortlandt.

Jacob Rubino, 8 BROAD ST., Drexel Bldg., NEW YORK. BROKER AND DEALER IN Railway Bonds, Guaranteed Stocks, and Other Investment Securities That do NOT NEED REORGANIZATION

SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, EMPIRE BUILDING, NEW YORK. Direct private wires to all principal cities. Telephone 4160-4166 CORTLANDT.

JAMES P. GEODES, Unlisted Stocks and Bonds, INVESTMENT SECURITIES. MILLS BUILDING, Telephone, 1575 Cortlandt. Broad Street, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE. 30 SHARES OF FLINT, EDDY & CO.'S Common Stock. Communicate with E. L. WESTON, care A. Banks & Co., 24 New St.

Syracuse Rap. Trans. Ry. / Rochester Railway. / Globe Street Railway. / Denver Gas & Electric Co. / So. West. Coal & Improvement Co. / Columbus Gas & Heating Co. — Securities

SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 35 Broad St. Dealer in Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2325 Broad.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White, BANKERS. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

BANK OF GERMANY.

Sept. 7, 1898	27,297,000	14,082,000
Sept. 8, 1897	27,959,000	14,892,000

RUSSIA.

Sept. 7, 1898	85,653,000	5,315,000
Sept. 8, 1897	108,452,000	4,437,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Sept. 7, 1898	56,066,000	13,712,000
Sept. 8, 1897	55,060,000	12,624,000

SPAIN.

Sept. 7, 1898	13,974	5,600,000
Sept. 8, 1897	10,001,000	5,600,000

ITALY.

Sept. 7, 1898	15,543,000	1,935,000
Sept. 8, 1897	14,964,000	2,159,000

NETHERLANDS.

Sept. 7, 1898	3,741,000	3,260,000
Sept. 8, 1897	4,812,000	6,315,000

BELGIUM.

Sept. 7, 1898	2,893,000	1,449,000
Sept. 8, 1897	2,917,000	1,459,000

Total for week	£304,795,015	£122,421,540
Total preceding week	305,372,156	120,686,300
Corresponding date last year	314,156,300	97,373,056

The Mercantile Trust Co. NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS: LOUIS FITZGERALD, President. JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY G. DEMING, } Vice Presidents. GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer. ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary. J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary. WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	Jos. T. Terry,
Eugene Delano,	George J. Gould,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	A. J. Cassatt,
Henry G. Marquand,	Thomas T. Eckert,
C. C. Cuyler,	James McCreery,
George L. Rives,	Rudolph Ellis,
John E. Searles,	Henry M. Alexander,
Edward D. Adams,	James H. Hyde,
J. Hampden Robb,	Charles H. Godfrey,
James W. Alexander,	John W. Hunter,
William H. Slocum,	James Stokes,
George Coppell,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
John J. McCook,	Henry G. Deming,
Oliver Ames,	L. C. Welr,
	Henry H. Ely.

THE STATE TRUST CO. 100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President. WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents. HENRY H. COOK, } H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary & Treasurer. H. B. HERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Henry H. Cook	George Foster Peabody,
Edward H. Clark,	Forrest H. Parker,
Joel B. Erhardt,	Willis S. Paine,
Joseph N. Hallock,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Walter S. Johnston,	Elihu Root,
Andrew Mills,	N. A. C. Smith,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	H. H. Vreeland,
Thomas A. McIntyre,	William C. Whitney,
Anson G. McCook	William A. Wheelock,
William A. Nash,	P. A. B. Widener.

CITY TRUST CO OF NEW YORK. 36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 (Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)

SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.

Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS: JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President. GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't. ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary. WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelsleken,	Peter Dodger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Barnard M. Shanley,
Ed N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

HAVEN & STOUT -Bankers and Brokers. 1 Nassau Street, Cor Wall St. Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade. Branch Offices: 522 Broadway, cor. Doane St., New York. 84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

HATCH & FOOTE, BANKERS. No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y. ESTABLISHED 1867. MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

DAILY, 1 CENT. COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. SUNDAY, 3 CENTS.

THE WEATHER. Fair; warmer; fresh east to south winds

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,499. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks under pressure.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Excitement in the Transvaal continues. Every one is anxiously waiting for the decision of the British Cabinet. The British Diplomatic Agent has made a representation regarding the recent arrest of the editor of The Transvaal Leader and the Government is sending a reply. Hundreds of refugees have arrived at Cape Town and Durban. The Venezuelan revolution is spreading, and it is reported by way of Ponce, Puerto Rico, that at a battle fought on Aug 25, 2,300 Government troops were captured by the insurgents. More than 500 arrests have been made. The Foureau-Lamy expedition has been annihilated by the Tuaregs. Extensive forest fires are burning near Marseilles and many chateaus have been destroyed. The Assembly at Sydney voted lack of confidence in the Ministry and the latter resigned. Guatemala has borrowed $2,500,000 from four banks, which have agreed to advance $200,000 per month. The gold premium has fallen again. Brazil has entered a protest against the sale by the Duke of Saxe of his lands to the German Government. Some of the negroes of Dutch Guiana, who are the descendants of fugitive slaves, are warring upon each other. One village was burned.—Pages 1 6, and 7.

Page 1.

Rear Admiral Farquhar will succeed Admiral Sampson in command of the North Atlantic Squadron Oct. 10. Admiral Sampson will go to the Boston Navy Yard.

A Sing Sing trolley car on Sunday crashed into a wagon loaded with a ton of dynamite and wrecked it. No explosion followed.

J. M. Burley, one of the passengers removed from the steamship Lampasas, died yesterday at Swinburne Island of yellow fever.

Page 3.

The Ramapo grab will be the first subject taken up by the Mazet committee when it resumes its sittings to-day.

The Aldermanic Committee on Building Department held a public hearing yesterday on the new code of building laws.

Mazet's defeat is predicted. Even Republicans are not hopeful of his election. The indorsement of the Citizens' Union candidate would indicate a victory for the latter.

The house of Julius Ammann, at 609 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, has been robbed of $2,900 worth of goods. The caretaker is missing. Two of his associates have been arrested.

About 6,000 Democrats participated yesterday in the Timothy D. Sullivan Association's outing to College Point. The rain prevented the athletic games, but did not dampen the enthusiasm of the excursionists.

Page 5.

Owing to the gales yesterday the Shamrock did not leave her moorings. Sir Thomas Lipton expects that she will have a trial over the thirty-mile course to-day.

Gen. Miles yesterday received reports on the trials of high explosives made at Sandy Hook. The tests showed that projectiles containing high explosives can be thrown with enough force to penetrate armor plate.

Page 12.

The public schools in the city were opened yesterday for another term.

Daniel Woolf cut off his wife and six children with $1 each, leaving the bulk of his estate to churches and charitable organizations. The widow said yesterday that she would contest the will.

A meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey Executive Committee will be held Friday to consider Gen. Roe's objections to the line of march of the parade below Twenty-third Street.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 4.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.

ATLANTIC CITY WATERSPOUT.

Yacht Nearly Capsized—Wind Destroyed Pavilion on the Boardwalk—Streets Inundated.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 11.—For the second time within forty-eight hours a waterspout appeared in this vicinity, Absecon Bay being the scene of to-day's phenomena.

Two hotel men, William F. Black and Thomas Horton, who were in the bay hunting, started home at noon. Near the entrance to the bay a torrent of water, fifty feet thick, suddenly rose within a mile from their yacht and came surging rapidly toward them.

The waterspout appeared to be about fifty feet high, shaped like an hourglass, and was accompanied by a loud roaring. The bay was instantly lashed into high waves, a heavy rain having previously made it quite smooth.

Black and Horton were terrified and started their yacht toward a sandbar which was covered by 3 feet of water. They reached the bar in advance of the waterspout, which parted in two about a quarter of a mile from them.

The two vortices rapidly approached the bar, and went by on each side, their paths being apparently diverted somewhat by the bar, which divided two channels.

The men leaped overboard and clung to the yacht to prevent its capsizing. They regained the boat as the torrent passed. A heavy rain which had fallen all the morning held up until after the waterspout had disappeared to the southwest.

At nearly the same hour, a large pavilion on the boardwalk in this city was picked up by the wind, twisted, and dashed to pieces against a building forty feet away. At noon to-day several of the principal streets were flooded eight inches and a number of stores were inundated. In three places pavements were washed out and two approaches to the boardwalk were destroyed. At the lighthouse twelve inches of water stood in the courtyard, which is surrounded by a two-foot stone coping.

WRECKED OFF ROMER SHOAL.

Schooner Penokee Goes Down in the Gale—Her Crew Reach Shore.

The good old schooner Penokee, bound from Norfolk, Va., with coal for Saco, Me., found a grave off the dangerous Romer Shoal last night. The marine observer at Sandy Hook reported that the Penokee was trying to make harbor during the hard gale when she struck on the Romer.

The crew of seven men, after a hard struggle in a heavy sea, succeeded in pulling their boat to the life-saving station at the point of the Hook. Capt. Wood, the schooner's master, reported that after striking, his craft pounded on the bar and then threw herself in to deep water, where she sank. It is expected she will be a total loss.

The Penokee was built in 1872 at Milwaukee. She was owned by L. Burdick, and was documented at Toledo.

Birthday of ex-Judge Noah Davis.

POCANTICO HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Ex-Judge Noah Davis was to-day eighty-one years old. His birthday was celebrated by the school children, who marched to his home and presented the aged jurist with a large bouquet of flowers, one for each of his years. The principal of the school is Mary Schuyler Hamilton, daughter of Col. J. C. L. Hamilton, a grandson of Alexander Hamilton. Judge Davis gave the school children a hearty reception, and thanked them warmly for their gift.

Man Killed by Train at Pocantico.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 11.—An unknown man was killed instantly by the milk train on the Putnam Division at Pocantico Hills yesterday morning, when discovered by Station Agent Purdy, was cut in two. Coroner Miller had the remains removed to this village. Nothing was found in the clothing to identification.

WAITING ENGLAND'S REPLY

Excitement in the Transvaal Pending British Cabinet's Action.

PAKEMAN ARREST BROUGHT UP

Hundreds of Refugees Arrive at Cape Town and Durban — American Bridge Material for War Purposes.

PRETORIA, Sept. 11.—The British Diplomatic Agent, Conyngham Greene, has made a representation to the Transvaal Government regarding the recent arrest of Mr. Pakeman, editor of The Transvaal Leader.

The Government is sending a reply. Excitement prevails here pending the decision of the Cabinet. Secretary of State Reitz has left this city for Johannesburg and Cape Town. The likelihood of war is much discussed.

The coming of British troops is not regarded as meaning certain war but merely as making up for the paucity of troops in South Africa, so much commented upon during the past month.

The burghers of this place are offering the Government gifts of meal.

The town has a deserted appearance.

President Krüger has issued a notice warning burghers who intend to go shooting beyond the River Limpopo, which forms for many miles the northwest and north limit of the Transvaal, that they will be severely punished unless they first obtain permission from the local authorities.

The tension remains high pending the receipt of Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch. It is asserted, on excellent authority, that the Transvaal Government, with a view of keeping the mining industry going, has decided to protect it in every possible way. As a first step the Government has notified the Rand companies that their men will receive protection so long as they remain peaceful, and, should war unfortunately occur, the men will be given a reasonable time to leave the country if they desire.

It is officially announced that the article in Gold Law about the confiscation of claims and mines belonging to people convicted of treason or conspiracy against the State, which was last year eliminated, will be re-enforced. The article also gives the Government power to order that the mines be worked and provides that, if this instruction is disregarded, the Government may work them through its own agents.

Commandant Gen. Joubert denies that the War Department is ordering heavy ordnance and rifles. He declares that he is anxious for the preservation of peace.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The activity in the War and Admiralty Offices continues to-day, though there is nothing new regarding the Transvaal situation.

It is said that orders have been sent to America for light iron girders and bridging sections for use in South Africa.

Transports are moving to the docks preparatory to embarking troops.

Refugees From the Transvaal.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 11.—Four trains containing refugees from Johannesburg have arrived here. Four hundred refugees have also arrived at Durban.

During the past week the Relief Committee of Johannesburg assisted 2,000 cases of distress reported throughout the Transvaal.

GERMANY WANTS AMERICAN AID

Tries to Show that She Is in Line with United States in Samoa.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The Koinische Zeitung publishes a long letter from Apia, under date of Aug. 11, detailing events there, chiefly with the object of sowing discord between Great Britain and the United States, and trying to prove that Germany, and not England, is in line with the United States.

CRUDE OIL STILL EXPLODES.

A crude oil still exploded last night at the Standard Oil Works at Constable Hook, Bayonne, while a number of men were at work filling it. The capacity of the still is 600 barrels, and nearly this amount had been pumped into it when it blew up. The stillman was within fifteen feet of the still when the explosion came, and, although the fire and blast flew by him, he was unharmed.

As a rule the employes of the works fight fires there themselves, but as the burning still was situated in the midst of twenty others, also full of oil, it was thought safer to leave the conflagration to the Bayonne department, all of which was called out. They managed to confine the blaze to the burning still, and the fire subsided when the oil had been consumed. The loss is $16,000, and is covered by the insurance which the company issues on its own works.

SERIOUS RESULTS OF A KISS.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—A kiss with the slightest bite imaginable on the cheek may result in the death of Miss Lizzie King, a young St. Louisan.

Hermann Criger, who is responsible for the young lady's swollen head and poisoned blood, did not intend to bite her, and says that part of it was an accident. Miss King is now in the hospital, hovering between life and death, with the crisis in her case yet to be reached.

It all happened Saturday evening at a party, where kissing games came in as part of the entertainment. It fell to Miss King's lot to be kissed by Mr. Criger.

STARVING WOMAN HAD $900.

Mrs. Mary Lyons, a widow, seventy years of age and living at 26 Grove Street, Flushing, L. I., who was believed by all her neighbors to be in destitute circumstances, was taken to the Flushing Hospital yesterday in an emaciated condition. She lived alone. For the past two weeks she had not been seen, and her neighbors reported the fact to the police.

A patrolman went to the house and found her ill in bed. She was suffering from neglect and starvation. When taken to the hospital she was searched and in her clothing was found a bank book with $900 to her credit. She will recover.

SALE OF LAND WORTH $4,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 11.—To-day Chancellor Carmichael rendered a decision foreclosing the mortgage of $2,500,000 held by the Maryland Trust Company against the Elyton Company of this city and ordering the sale of the property of the company after proper advertisement. The decree was rendered in the case of Semmes & Tompkins vs. Elyton Company and the Maryland Trust Company. The Maryland Trust Company filed a cross bill, and it was on this cross bill that the sale was ordered.

The decree orders that the property be sold in entirety with the exception of the dividend trust fund of the Elyton Land Company, of which the Elyton Company is the successor. The dividend trust fund is to be sold for the benefit of all the dividend trust bonds equally. There were about $1,750,000 of the dividend trust bonds, and the funds securing them consisted of notes taken for property in "boom" times and the property that has reverted to the company on these notes. The majority of these bonds were exchanged for the bonds of the Elyton Company, held by the Maryland Trust Company, but all will share in the trust fund. This consists of about $400,000.

All the properties of the Elyton Company are valued at about $4,000,000. Under the foreclosure and sale they will again come into the active market, and will doubtless realize good prices, as they consist largely of eligible building lots.

The decree will promote the plan of reorganization, as the Reorganization Committee will probably be the purchaser at the sale and will then carry out its plans.

YELLOW FEVER PATIENT DEAD.

J. M. Burley, One of the Lampasas's Passengers, Succumbs—Other Patients Expected to Recover.

J. M. Burley, one of the passengers removed from the steamship Lampasas, from Key West, on Thursday, and who developed a malignant case of yellow fever, died yesterday morning at Swinburne Island. The body will be cremated to-day. Dr. Doty notified the relatives, who live at New Albany, Ind. The three other patients were reported last night to be improving.

The serum was used in Mr. Burley's case, but Dr. Doty said that it was hopeless at the start, because of the advanced stage of the disease. The sudden fall of the temperature was unfavorable to the patients. It was 62 degrees yesterday, and great precautions had to be taken to keep the patients warm.

When the Lampasas arrived last week she had ninety-five passengers, of whom sixty-six were from Key West. Galveston passengers and one from Key West, an immune, were permitted to land. The steamship and the others were detained. Next morning Mr. Burley, who had been ill and isolated on shipboard, was removed to Swinburne Island. Later in the day twenty others, whose temperatures were abnormal, were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation, the vessel and remaining passengers being released.

On Sunday morning sixteen of those detained were also released, and three—Anna and Minnie Zimetbaum and F. Agolazogs—were taken to Swinburne Island Hospital, a Mrs. Silverman, sister of the Zimetbaums, accompanying them. Dr. Doty expects these patients to recover.

The Mallery Line steamer San Marcos, from Galveston, Sept. 3, and Key West, Sept. 6, arrived at Quarantine yesterday with all well. The San Marcos brought five cabin and six steerage passengers from Galveston. At Key West she embarked 4 officers and 193 soldiers belonging to Companies B and N, First United States Artillery. The troops were ordered North owing to yellow fever at Key West. All are in excellent health. The steamer will be detained until this morning.

YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

Gen. Brooke Reports a Death from the Disease—Two New Cases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Gen. Brooke to-day cabled the following death report:

"Havana, Battalion Sergt. Major William W. Daniels, Eighth Infantry, Sept. 8, dysentery; Matanzas, Artificer James Caserly, Company L, Tenth Infantry, Sept. 8, drowned; Havana, Las Animas Hospital, Albert J. Adams, Young Men's Christian Association, Sept. 8, yellow fever."

Surgeon General Sternberg has received a dispatch from Havana saying that Second Lieut. Stanley D. Emerick and Private Bernhart Kramer, Battery K, Second Artillery, are ill with yellow fever.

One Death at Port Tampa City.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Dr. Altree of the Marine Hospital Service reports a death from yellow fever at Port Tampa City, Fla., this morning, and says the autopsy renders it certain that the original diagnosis of yellow fever was correct. The source of infection was a tugboat, and it has been quarantined. Five other persons from tugs are under observation. A small quarantine station has been established, but no quarantine has been ordered against the town.

Twelve New Fever Cases at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 11.—The total number of yellow fever cases up to date is 189, of which 12 have been reported in the last twenty-four hours. Two physicians have failed to make reports to-night. No deaths have occurred in the last twenty-four hours. Nine cases are being treated at the yellow fever hospital and the others are in private families.

BIG PAPER MILL FOR JAPAN.

Machinery Loaded on 25 Cars—To Turn Out 400 Feet of Paper a Minute.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Sept. 11.—A local manufacturing firm to-day shipped to Yokohama for the Japanese Government equipment for one of the finest paper mills in the world. Japan has decided to make her own paper, as many of her State documents have disintegrated with age.

The machine is loaded on twenty-five cars, and the transportation alone will cost $11,000. It will turn out a 109-inch strip of finest imperishable book paper, 400 feet long, each minute.

RAILWAY GASOLINE MOTORS.

Illinois Central Runs Inspection Car Successfully.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The Illinois Central is experimenting with an inspection car having a motor run by gasoline. Thus far the experiments have been so successful that it is quite probable the road will adopt this kind of car on all of its divisions. Several railroad men have expressed the belief that the "automobile of the rail" in a short time will come into such general use that the old hand-worked inspection cars will be but little more than legacies of the past.

The car with which the Illinois Central is experimenting has an average speed of twenty-five miles an hour, but it is capable of traveling much more rapidly than that. One of the Inspectors of the road is said to have gone seventy-five miles in two hours. A gallon of gasoline ordinarily will run the car more than seventy-five miles, and there is a provision for carrying four gallons, or enough for an unbroken run of 300 miles.

CONNECTICUT CHILD MISSING.

Parents Thought She Was Drowned, but Now Suspect Kidnapping.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—Edna Rackett, daughter of Grant B. Rackett, an oysterman, disappeared yesterday at Rowayton. Rackett had been engaged most of the day in fixing his boat preparatory to starting for the oyster beds off Bridgeport this morning. In the course of the afternoon Mrs. Rackett sent the girl to the wharf with a basket of tools for her father. Rackett returned home later in the day, and his wife was somewhat surprised when she learned that he had not seen Edna. When the child did not arrive home early in the evening, the parents became alarmed and started out to investigate. On the dock they found the basket of tools. From this it was thought that the child was drowned.

All the oystermen in the harbor began to dredge for the body. This work has kept up for several hours without success, and then it was concluded that the child had been kidnaped, and messages containing a description of her were sent to the cities throughout the State.

A BLOW KILLED FRANK H. SHAW.

Rhode Island Doctor's Report on the Brooklyn Car Inspector's Death.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Sept. 11.—A report on the mysterious death of Frank H. Shaw, the Brooklyn Car Inspector, was forwarded to-day to the Attorney General by Medical Examiner J. G. Burns of this district. Shaw's body was found Aug. 11 on Scarborough Beach, one hand and a leg being tied together.

The report says that Shaw met death from a blow inflicted by persons unknown to the examiner; that the killing was the result of a fight rather than deliberate, and that the man was killed prior to being thrown into the water. The body had been in the water from eight to twenty hours before being found.

Young Woman Dies on a Train.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Sept. 11.—Miss Annie Dowdell, nineteen years old, of North Thirty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, died on a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day when it was near Belvidere, of heart disease. She had been to Pocomo Summit for her health. She was accompanied by her sister.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Adv.

FARQUHAR SUCCEEDS SAMPSON

Present Commander of the North Atlantic Squadron Will Assume Charge of the Boston Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. The Navy Department reached a final determination today to assign Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, to succeed Admiral Sampson, and to place the latter in command of the Boston Navy Yard, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Admiral Picking. The transfer will take place on Oct. 10.

Rear Admiral Farquhar is one of the veteran officers of the navy, his service covering the civil war, as well as the Spanish-American conflict. His last sea service was as commander of the Newark in 1896. His shore assignments have included stations at the Boston Navy Yard, the League Island Navy Yard, and, since 1897, at the Norfolk Navy Yard. He was in command of the Trenton when that ship was wrecked in the memorable hurricane at Apia, Samoa, March 16, 1889, when by good seamanship he saved his 450 officers and men from drowning. He was commissioned Rear Admiral on March last, under the Naval Personnel bill.

Admiral Farquhar was at the Navy Department to-day, and had a long talk with Acting Secretry Allen.

SWITCH COMPANY'S PLANS.

Will Erect Plants at Jersey City and Chicago to Cost $2,000,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Announcement was made to-day that the American Switch Company is preparing to break ground for the erection of two large plants, one in Chicago and one in Jersey City, at a cost of $1,000,000 each

"ALASKA BOUNDARY" DINNER.

Block of Ice Used as a Table Decoration in London.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—At a dinner given at the Hotel Metropole this evening, where Gen. David S. Stanley, United States Army, retired, and Messrs. Crosby Noyes, and A. E. Randle, both of Washington, were present, there was a block of ice at the end of the table, labeled "Alaska," with a red boundary line and the British and American flags. Other emblems represented the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii.

Gen. Stanley spoke on the Philippines question and eulogized Gen. Otis.

THREE MEN SAVED IN LIFEBOAT.

Taken from the Yacht Arrow, Grounded at Fire Island.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The sloop yacht Arrow arrived last night from Rockaway, and grounded at an early hour this morning in trying to go through Shinnecock Inlet without a pilot. She was sighted by the life saving watchers, showing distress signals.

The lifeboat was launched with difficulty, as the flood tide was making and the surf was heavy. Three men aboard the Arrow were taken ashore. The sloop is rapidly being pounded to pieces on the reef where she struck, and cannot be saved.

TROLLEY FIGHT AT PRINCETON.

Merchants and the University Oppose the Laying of Tracks.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 11.—The Trenton Traction Company is trying to extend its lines to the university. It was blocked from completing the laying of tracks through to Princeton. Representatives of the company were in town to-day, and made arrangements to have a stage meet the trolley cars at Stony Brook.

The tracks have been laid to this point, and the company, in order to have the road in running order by the time the Trenton Fair opens on Sept. 29, has adopted this means for connection with the university. The Town Council has refused a franchise because the merchants and university authorities have shown so much opposition to the company.

CARNEGIE MEN'S WORK HOURS.

Company Favors a Reduction, but Cannot Shut Down on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.—President C. M. Schwab of the Carnegie Steel Company was called on by a committee from the Federation of Churches to-day. They asked that he use his influence to minimize Sunday labor at the mills and furnaces. President Schwab said that at one time the company had stopped all Sunday work, and the experiment had cost $1,000,000. At present only the blast furnaces were run on Sunday, and it was necessary to run these to keep them from cooling.

Mr. Schwab volunteered the statement to the committee that he would willingly join any movement that would reduce the work day to eight hours a day, as he thought it enough for any laboring man. He said that the Carnegie Steel Company could not possibly act alone, but if any legislation was proposed which would effectively create an eight-hour workday he would join in carrying it through.

BRIDGEMAKERS' COMBINATION.

The Carnegie and Other Pittsburg Interests Confident of Success.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.—The Commercial Gazette to-morrow will say:

"Pittsburgers interested in the proposed bridge structural iron and steel combine, which is being promoted by J. Gifford Ladd of New York, to be capitalized at $65,000,000, are confident that the deal will go through soon. Among the Pittsburg concerns that are understood to be optioned in the deal are the Keystone Bridge Company of the Carnegie interests, the Shiffler Bridge Company, the Pittsburg Bridge Company, and the Schultz Bridge and Iron Company. It is understood that the Carnegie interests have taken up the deal and will merge the Keystone Bridge Works into the big concern with the understanding that the Carnegie Company is to furnish all of the supply of structural iron and steel used by the new company that cannot be produced by the combine itself.

It had been partly arranged to have Harriman & Co. of New York finance the deal, but this has been changed, and the chief financial interest is to be J. & W. Seligman & Co. of New York. Investigations have been made of the earning capacity of the constituent interests, and everything is in a fair way for early completion.

The $65,000,000 of capital stock is to be divided into $22,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and $43,000,000 common. The name of the company will be the American Bridge Company, or the Republic Bridge Company.

The concern is to take in 35 per cent. of the bridge building trade of the country. It will also have a number of concerns engaged in supplying and constructing steel superstructures for buildings, elevated railroads, and armories. A temporary Board of Directors has been selected which will represent the manufacturers and the bankers in the negotiation between the two interests until things have been satisfactorily arranged for a permanent organization.

TO CONTEST TAX DEED TITLES.

Settlers on the Messembria Iron Property Threatened with Proceedings.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 11.—The County Clerk was notified to-day by men supposed to represent the Carnegie interests that persons who had settled on the deserted Messembria Range mining properties, in Ashland and Iron Counties, on tax deeds issued by the county, would be ousted.

The syndicate had not paid taxes on these lands for seven years. It is understood that the boom in iron has stimulated the opening of this range, partially explored and deserted ten years ago. The Messembria is an extension southwesterly of the Gogebic Range.

Every view is a picture! As seen from the spacious decks of a swift Day Line steamer.—Adv.

INTO A TON OF DYNAMITE

One Sing Sing's Trolley Cars Wrecks a Wagon Loaded with It.

NO EXPLOSION COMES, THOUGH

Driver of the Vehicle, the Reckless Motorman, and the Passengers Had a Bad Scare.

Special to The New York Times.

SING SING, Sept. 11.—In Robert Louis Stevenson's "The Dynamiter" the author tells in graphic detail the agony of apprehension and the reaction experienced by a man who, while carrying a box of dynamite on his shoulder, is jostled by a woman in such a manner as to cause the explosive to fall, although it does not explode. The celebrated novelist would have had an incident worthy of his descriptive talents had he lived to witness one that took place near the railroad station in this city yesterday.

Charles K. Ryder lives out in the country back of this place, where he keeps a stock of dynamite and other explosives for use in blasting. An ordinance framed to meet his case, and passed some time ago by the Village Trustees, provides that all explosives carted through the streets of the town must be handled on Sunday, and on no other day, the idea being that on the Sabbath there is little traffic on the streets and less liability to accident. When Ryder expects a lot of dynamite he orders its shipment so that it will arrive early on Sunday morning, and he is always at the freight house with his wagon waiting for it.

A ton of the dynamite was shipped to Ryder yesterday and the boxes in which it is packed were carefully loaded into Ryder's wagon, which he always drives himself and the familiar aspect of which is known to many of the inhabitants. When it is seen lumbering along the roads the knowing ones give it a wide berth.

When Ryder had helped stow the stuff safely into his cart he started for his place in the woods. He had just got his wagon directly in the middle of the trolley tracks yesterday when a car, in charge of Motorman George Thompson, came along Main Street opposite the station at a lively rate. Thompson saw the chance to inject a little excitement into an uneventful Sunday by neatly taking a wheel off a wagon and on he came.

A minute later he wished that he hadn't. For obvious reasons Ryder's wagon moved rather slowly, and when he saw that a collision was imminent he tried to whip up his nags. They did not move fast enough and the trolley car hit the dynamite wagon amidships, ripping off a wheel and sending the vehicle over on its beam ends.

When the impact came, Ryder fell back in the wagon in a half faint, his face deathlike in its pallor. He thought the end had come and knew that to run would be useless even if he was able to do so. Like a drowning man his life passed before his mind's eye, and great drops of sweat rolled down his face. The next few seconds passed like ages, and when Ryder knew that the explosion had been averted he jumped from his box, and, with a shout to the motorman ran toward the station to get another wagon.

Meanwhile things were not in much better shape with the motorman. He had no sooner plowed into the wagon than he recognized it. He saw Ryder's face for an instant, and his own assumed the same hue. In that instant Thompson imagined that his legs had suddenly been amputated, and he sat down on the seat behind him and listened to his heart beats. When Ryder jumped from the half-overturned wagon, Thompson recovered his nerve, and, jamming the lever around, he backed away from the wreck.

Several of the passengers had also recognized Ryder's outfit, and as they jumped from the car they ran into the adjoining streets. Those who did not know what had happened ran also, realizing that there was danger near. One or two of the more daring, although they did not know what had happened, started to look at the wagon, but when they saw Ryder's face and heard him yell "dynamite," as he jumped, they retired to a respectful distance.

Ryder soon procured another wagon, and slowly and carefully the boxes of explosive were removed from the wrecked vehicle. None of the onlookers took any interest in the proceedings, not even Thompson, who looked as if he had seen a ghost.

Just why the dynamite did not go off and change the face of the landscape will never be known. It is one of the peculiar ways that dynamite has, and no one has ever taken enough interest in its idiosyncrasies to make an extended investigation.

A RECLUSE DIES SUDDENLY.

For Thirty Years Miss Batten Did Not Leave Her House.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 11.—Miss Mary Ann Batten died suddenly at her home in this city yesterday. For three decades she had not been seen by any one except her brother, J. Russell Batten. In her early life Miss Batten was an enthusiastic churchwoman and one of the leaders in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church. She became estranged from the church and retired to her home. From that day she lived in seclusion and never left the house again. All efforts on the part of neighbors to see her were unavailing.

Recently a fire burned houses next to the Batten home, and when the house was menaced the firemen were denied entrance. The funeral is to be private and the neighbors will not be admitted to the house.

50,000 ENUMERATORS WANTED.

Director of the Census Says Applicants Should Study the Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—In an interview to-day, W. R. Merriam, Director of the Census, said in reference to the appointment of enumerators:

"Our next great undertaking—and any branch of a work which must reach every nook and corner, farm and cabin, in the United States is great—is that of selecting about 50,000 enumerators for taking the twelfth census.

"We are trying strenuously to prepare for a complete and reasonably perfect census. In any important line of private business preliminary training is required of those charged with conducting its details. In my view, those who desire to act as census enumerators should take up the study of census laws, schedules, and statistics, thus familiarizing themselves as far as possible with the actual details of the work. In this way they will be prepared on the 1st of June next, like a great and well-drilled army, to begin their labors understandingly and harmoniously from ocean to ocean, without after that day requiring further orders or instructions.

"While I shall not undertake to select enumerators without consulting with the proper Census Supervisor as to the qualifications and experience of applicants, I would like to suggest that all candidates adopt the course I have indicated and thus help to insure, at the threshold of the twentieth century, the most perfect census in the history of the Republic."

MASONS CELEBRATE AT NEWPORT

St. John's Lodge Observes Its One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—Newport was given over to-day to the members of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., who celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of their organization. The lodge is one of the oldest Masonic bodies in the United States.

Many of the Grand Lodge officers, including the high officials of the order in this State, as well as those from other parts, were present. The exercises in the morning consisted of services at Trinity Church, conducted by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, with a historical address by Right Worshipful R. S. Franklin and music by a large choir, made up of the principal vocalists of Newport. After the service the chimes of the church were rung and the lodge, with its guests, marched to Masonic Hall for luncheon.

Four-in-hand drags were then taken for a ride about the city, and while on the Ocean Drive the members and their guests were photographed.

This evening a banquet, at which 300 guests were present, was served at Masonic Hall.

THE SHAMROCK'S DIMENSIONS.

London Times Says She Is 127 Feet 9 Inches Long and 89 Feet 2 Inches on the Water Line.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Times publishes this morning a three-column description of the dimensions and construction of the Shamrock.

The article eulogizes Mr. Herreschoff as a "combination of yachtsman, naval architect, engineer, and practical and scientific man," which is needed nowadays, the writer says, for the highest exponent of the art of yacht designing.

The following dimensions of the America's Cup challenger are given as "absolutely trustworthy."

Length, 127 feet 9 inches; breadth, 24 feet 6¼ inches; load-water line, 89 feet 2 inches; length of overhang forward, 17 feet 2 inches; length of overhang aft, 21 feet 5 inches; draught, 20 feet 8 inches; area, midship section, 130 feet; coefficient ditto, .278; area of lateral plane, 970 feet; coefficient of displacement, .134; area of load water plane, 1,493 feet; wetted surface, 2,916 feet; tons per inch immersion, 3.54; displacement, 160.

OCEANIC MAY ARRIVE TO-DAY.

White Star Line Steamship Thought to be a Flier—Rough Weather May Retard Her.

Though not due until to-morrow morning, according to the company's schedule, the White Star Line steamship Oceanic will be looked for to-day by many shipping men who believe that she will be a flier, despite announcements that she is intended to be a regular boat rather than a very fast one.

It is pointed out that if she is to be so powerful that the storms shall not delay her, then she should be able under favorable conditions to make remarkable records in point of speeding. But incoming vessels report rough passages, and it would seem that the conditions are not very favorable for speed-going display, and the agents insist that she will not attempt to cross in better than schedule time.

The North German Lloyd flier Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse made one of her record trips when all incoming steamers were reporting very severe weather.

The Oceanic, to equal the best record from Queenstown to New York, 5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes, made by the Lucania, should be reported east of Fire Island at about 1 o'clock to-day. She sailed from Liverpool late on Wednesday last, and from Queenstown at 12:45 P. M. the next day. She should have the Sandy Hook lightship abeam therefore at 3:08 P. M. to-day to equal the Lucania's record. Her failure to do this, however, would not in view of the weather and the fact that it is her maiden trip, convince those who predict a flier that they are after all mistaken.

Other records with which her performance will be compared are the fastest hourly average for a transatlantic trip—22.51 knots—held by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and made her last year on an eastbound trip, and her best day's run—567 knots—made by the same vessel on a westward trip completed Nov. 16, 1897. All other records practically fall before the hourly average, and so that, therefore, particular attention will be directed.

The Lucania's best hourly average is 22.01 knots; the Campania's 21.88, and the St. Paul's 21.08. The Kaiser has made 20 or over on seven trips, and she averaged 21.37 for the combined courses of twenty-six voyages, eastward and westward.

The Oceanic will not be able in the present condition of the main ship channel in this harbor to come here fully laden. Her draught (light) is 22 feet and her mean draught is 32½ feet. The Kensington and Southwark of the Red Star Line, very deep ships, draw 29 feet, but it has been generally considered that it would not be safe for a vessel of much greater draught to attempt the navigation of the harbor, for the mean depth at low water in parts of the channel is but 30 feet. The mean high water depth on the bar is 34½ feet. This would give the Oceanic two feet clear, but she would have to wait on the tides.

Just before the Oceanic took on her cargo for this port she was put into the Canada graving dock on the Mersey. This is the largest dry dock in the world.

Special preparations have been made for the berthing of the Oceanic at the White Star pier, No. 48, North River, foot of Bank Street. She is to be docked at the north side of the pier, and for her use there are special gangways. The openings in the sheds have also been enlarged. As the agent has been swamped with requests for permission to see her, arrangements will be made for the issuing of tickets.

Among the passengers on the Oceanic are Bishop Potter, the Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie, Mayor of Belfast, and Chairman of Harland & Wolff, the builders of the Oceanic. There are also several of Sir Thomas Lipton's friends who are to be his guests on the Erin during the cup races.

COLLEGIANS STUDY CRIMINALS.

Chicago University Students Take Joliet Convicts as Subjects.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 11.—Criminals and penology were studied to-day at the penitentiary here by Dr. C. B. Henderson and a class of twenty-three students from the University of Chicago.

Each student was given a special subject to study and investigate. One looked into matters of discipline, another into education, another into prison punishment, others took as subjects the workshops, the library, the parole system, religious instruction, the Bertillon system of identification, prison statistics, habitual criminals, the prison hospital, and the general social treatment of criminals.

RAILWAY MEN FIGHT A MAYOR.

Dover's Executive Stops Work in Streets by Hawkins Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 11.—There was a clash on the streets of Dover to-day over the attempt of the Hawkins syndicate to lay trolley tracks and forestall the syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists represented by Attorney General White, who were to begin work to-morrow. Both companies claim the right to build a trolley line in Kent County.

It is said J. Edward Addicks has withdrawn from the Hawkins syndicate.

This afternoon Mr. Hawkins got a big force of men, who began plowing up the principal street, while a crowd of 300 persons watched the proceedings. Mayor Millington declared that Hawkins had no right to the street, and at the head of policemen and Councilmen the Mayor arrested five men.

After a lively tussle they were taken to Squire Copper's office and, after some words, a fight occurred in the court room. Mr. Daly, the City Solicitor, was assaulted, and the police cleared the court. The Hawkins workmen were sent to jail.

The meeting to-night of the City Council was exciting, and the police had to clear the room. The Council decided that Mr. Hawkins had no right to use the streets and ordered the arrest of his men if they resumed work to-morrow.

Dies of Thirst in Arizona Desert.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Sept. 11.—Peter Bateman, a prospector, has been found dead on the Harquahair desert only three miles from water at Cullen's Wells. Death plainly had been of thirst. He had started from Wickenburg on foot ill provided for a waterless trip of fifty-five miles. He was fifty-five years old and a veteran of the civil war. A brother lives at Detroit, Mich.

Reduced Fares to Philadelphia, via Royal Blue Line.
For the National Export Exposition, which opens at Philadelphia on September 14th and continues until November 30th, the ROYAL BLUE LINE will sell excursion tickets from New York at rate of $4.00 for the round trip

struggle a revolver was fired at the officer in command, but no one was injured.

Except for the foregoing disturbances, Paris has remained unexpectedly quiet, but this condition of things is not likely to continue. The long, heavy rain yesterday, combined with the fact that the leaders of the opposing parties were all at Rennes, prevented any organized demonstration. Then, too, the general public were delighted with the verdict as confirming the chose jugée. Now, however, they are beginning to see the want of logic in conceding "extenuating circumstances" to a convicted traitor—a concession which excites doubt as to the strength of the case against Dreyfus. Moreover, public opinion is being sobered by reading the comments of the world at large and by the prospect, however remote, that the Exposition will be boycotted, which would mean a loss of millions to the country.

There is little doubt that the trial of the Deroulediste next Monday, at which it is asserted sensational evidence will be developed, and the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies will be signals for fresh troubles. At present both parties are taking breath, but the latent animosities are undiminished.

It is estimated that the last year's proceedings have cost the Dreyfus party at least 1,500,000 francs. They do not intend to let matters rest, and rumors are revived of the impending arrest of Gen. Mercier. He declares that he does not care what happens, being quite satisfied that he has done his duty.

It is understood also that President Loubet opposes such an extreme course as prosecuting Mercier or the other Generals. He is rather inclined to a conciliatory policy, extending even to a pardon for Dreyfus.

Maître Demange has been blamed for conceding so many points in his speech, but it appears that he did so in the hope of winning another waverer among the Judges, who, however, finally joined the majority on condition that the verdict would be accompanied with the proviso as to extenuating circumstances.

PARIS VIEWS OF THE VERDICT.

The Temps Hopes for an Era of Peace and Repose for France.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Commenting on the verdict in the Dreyfus case, the Temps today says that all good citizens who had divided on the Dreyfus affair "agree in desiring that the judgment should reopen an era of peace and repose for France that is far from being incompatible with the judgment." Continuing, the Temps says:

"We have a strong belief that if the Judges did not give Dreyfus the benefit of the doubt, they implied it in the admission of extenuating circumstances. Considerations foreign to the affair, above all the improvident utterances of ill-advised partisans of the revisionist campaign against the Generals, are the cause of it. It is, however, possible that Dreyfus may not lose this benefit. It would be enough for the Chief of State to sign his pardon. This solution would bring about the pacification of which France is in need."

The Journal des Débats says it hopes that after the Rennes verdict the sentiment of humanity will find scope even in the most desperate of conflicts. Public opinion, it adds, is quite prepared for the eventuality of Dreyfus's pardon.

ESTERHAZY UPHOLDS THE COURT.

Says Dreyfus Was Justly Condemned on Gen. Mercier's Evidence.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Major Esterhazy comments to-day on the verdict in the Dreyfus case in The Evening News, saying Dreyfus was justly condemned, as the inevitable result of the evidence collected by Gen. Mercier. This, according to Esterhazy, bore conviction to the minds of the Judges, and, he added, the court-martial, "following the previous finding, declared Dreyfus guilty and me innocent." Continuing, Esterhazy said:

"I believe the sentence was in accordance with an understanding with the Government. Dreyfus is in a position to claim a reduction of his sentence by one-half. The whole business was a farce, arranged in advance, and, doubtless, he will soon be liberated."

WANTS TO FIGHT ESTERHAZY.

Capt. Phelan of Kansas City Issues a Challenge to the Count.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 11.—Capt. Thomas Phelan, a broadswordsman and a crack pistol shot, has issued a challenge to Count Esterhazy to fight a duel in defense of Capt. Dreyfus. Capt. Phelan has been engaged in several personal encounters, and is a veteran of the civil war. His letter to Esterhazy is as follows:

"Believing you to be the instigator and arch conspirator responsible for all the miseries and tribulations of Capt. Dreyfus, again convicted as a traitor to his country, and because he is not able to follow you and demand satisfaction for the miseries you have heaped upon him, I, as an Irish-American, who do not belong to his race or creed, and believing that a man should not be punished on account of his religion, do volunteer to take his place on the field of honor at any time or place you may designate, the place of meeting to be on neutral grounds."

This challenge was mailed to Count Esterhazy to-day.

Phelan is the man who exposed the plot to blow up the British steamer Queen with dynamite. O'Donovan Rossa accused him of being a traitor to Ireland, and subsequently in January, 1885, Phelan went to the office of Rossa, in New York, and there he was assaulted and stabbed in many places, and his subsequent recovery was thought to be almost a miracle.

KAISER'S APARTMENTS CLOSED.

Decision Due to Testimony at the Dreyfus Court-Martial.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The National Zeitung to-day says it has been decided that hereafter the private apartments of the Emperor here and at Potsdam will be closed to the public even in the absence of their Majesties.

The decision to close the apartments of Emperor William to the public is probably due to the fact that M. Mertin de Muller, a friend of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the former Judge of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation, testified before the Dreyfus court-martial Aug. 24 that he had seen a newspaper, the Libre Parole, bearing a postage stamp, in Emperor William's bedroom at Potsdam, and that on the paper were certain words in German meaning "Dreyfus has been arrested." At Berlin it was declared that this could not possibly be true. It was pointed out that his Majesty invariably put his desk in order before leaving his room and that nothing was left lying around or open. Besides, it was said, the Emperor did not read whole newspapers, but only marked clippings, which later were incorporated in scrapbooks.

PARIS EXPOSITION HOSTILITY.

Congress May Favor Withdrawal of the Government Exhibit, Involving Grave Diplomatic Results.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—It is believed that when Congress assembles there will be considerable agitation of a proposition for this Government to abandon its participation in the Paris Exposition. It is thought that if the conviction of Dreyfus is permitted to stand, there will be very little friendly feeling for France among members of either the House or the Senate.

Such a move as has been suggested, however, would be a grave one. It is pointed out that to withdraw from participation in the exposition would be regarded as an official insult to France. No further legislation on the part of Congress is needed to carry out the plans of this country regarding the exposition. About $1,200,000 has been appropriated for the expenses of the commission and the Government exhibit, the commission has been appointed, and the space desired for exhibits from this country has been allotted.

There are now only two ways in which Congress could interfere. One would be to revoke such part of the appropriation as has not been expended already by the commission, and the other would be to pass a resolution declaring that on account of the unsettled conditions in France the valuable Government exhibits should not be sent to Paris. To do either of these things would be sufficient, it is believed, to break off all friendly relations between the two countries.

Congress and the State Department may look at the matter from different points of view. The President and the State Department, having responsibility for maintaining relations with foreign Governments, cannot be expected to find in this affair a reason for involving the country in an international complication, and it is likely that the Executive branch of the Government will use what influence it can to prevent hasty action.

Unless Congress expressly forbids it, this Government will proceed with the preparations for the exhibition, and will send to Paris such Government exhibits as are decided upon, but this will be done with a realization of the probability that much of the space obtained with difficulty for private American exhibits will be left vacant. Little doubt is felt that the latitude allowed the private citizens will be quite extensively availed of to withdraw from participation in the exposition.

One difficulty in the way of an effort to prevent participation in the exposition will be found in the fact that before Congress has assembled much of the Government exhibit probably will be packed and on its way to Paris, if not actually there. The exposition will open in April, and the work of transporting and preparing the exhibit will have to begin some months before that time. Up to this time, it is said, the preparation of the Government exhibit has not begun, but the work will proceed as soon as the Government officials are ready.

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, who has just returned from Europe, when asked by a reporter if the Dreyfus verdict would hurt the Paris exposition, replied:

"Beyond a doubt. No nation can afford to boycott the exposition as a nation, because such action would be a direct insult to France, but individuals can express their opinion, and, in my judgment, thousands who would otherwise have visited Paris will now remain on this side. This will touch the French in a tender spot. The French people are looking forward to making a great deal of money out of the show, it is a good thing that the appropriation for the exposition has been made. Congress would hardly be in the mood now to appropriate money."

CONGRESSMAN LEVY ON DREYFUS.

Will Ask Congress to Withdraw from the Paris Exposition.

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy announced yesterday his intention to introduce a resolution in Congress at its next session asking that this country withdraw from the Paris Exposition because of the action of the Dreyfus court-martial.

He declares that in his opinion the French Government will be pilloried in almost every Democratic convention this Fall. He intends, if necessary, that his resolution in the House shall be made a party measure.

Mr. Levy also stated that he hoped to have the present negotiations between this country and France for a reciprocal commercial treaty broken off.

CALIFORNIA MAY NOT EXHIBIT.

Movement for the Repeal of the Act Appropriating $130,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—A movement is in progress looking to the repeal of an act passed at the last session of the State Legislature appropriating $130,000 for a California exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

The success of the movement depends on the action of Gov. Gage, who has been urged to call an extra session of the Legislature for action on other matters, including the election of a United States Senator to succeed Stephen M. White.

RECIPROCITY TREATY IN DANGER.

Washington Officials Fear the Dreyfus Verdict May Defeat It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Some of the officials here express fear that the sentiment aroused by the Dreyfus verdict will have a serious effect on the Franco-American reciprocity treaty when it comes before the Senate, as that instrument has not proved very popular and the present feeling may turn the tide against it.

A PROTEST FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

Attorney General Longley Urges the Nations to Rebuke France.

HALIFAX, Sept. 11.—J. W. Longley, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, will issue a letter to-morrow in which he vigorously denounces the second condemnation of Dreyfus and urges the nations of the world to join in a general boycott of the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Longley says:

The fabric upon which social existence rests is justice. Every poor human being that is called upon to tread this earth for a longer or shorter period is each moment at the mercy of the stronger power of his fellow-beings, and his only capacity to enjoy life and avail himself of its opportunities rests upon the conviction that he shall receive justice at the hands of those with whom his destiny is limited.

"It is not surprising, therefore, that the world should stand aghast at the spectacle of a human being condemned absolutely without evidence, after a public trial, in the face of the whole world—condemned, indeed, in the face of the fact that the evidence pointed almost conclusively to his innocence. At all events, it established beyond question that his former conviction was the result of forgery, falsehood, and conspiracy.

"The public opinion of the world has a right to make itself heard and felt in this and every matter which outrages the sense of justice. It seems to me that the means are at hand to make France instantly and keenly sensible of the moral consequences of this prostitution of justice.

"A great world's fair is to be held at Paris in the year 1900. All the nations of the world have been invited to participate in this great exposition, and most of the great nations of the world have engaged to be there, Great Britain, the United States, and Canada among the number. My proposition is that, in view of this infamous moral turpitude of the French people, sanctioned by the Government and upheld by the mob, the other nations of the world should one by one refuse to participate in this great centennial show.

"They could very well allege that they were afraid to trust their representatives in a country where an innocent man can be condemned without a shadow of evidence and without any manly protest from the nation at large."

GERMANY AND THE EXPOSITION.

Private Exhibits May Be Lacking, but the Government Will Participate.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—It is rumored that a committee composed of leading manufacturers here is being formed for the purpose of preventing German participation in the Paris Exposition of 1900.

The private agitation against the exposition is beginning to find vigorous expression. The Vossiche Zeitung says this evening that a number of the largest German firms have pledged themselves to withdraw. The Berliner Tageblatt says the Berlin Council at its next session will consider a special motion to withdraw the Berlin municipal exhibit.

On the other hand, it is learned on the highest authority that the German Government considers the Dreyfus case now, under all the conditions, done with, and does not intend to relinquish official representation at the exposition. The official responsible for this assurance added that it should be borne in mind that, despite the Dreyfus case, the official relations between the two Governments had steadily improved during recent years.

BRITISH BOYCOTT THREATENED.

Royal Commissioner to the Paris Exposition Declines to Serve.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Sept. 11.—W. D. Stevens, a shipowner, and Royal Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, has declared that as a result of the Dreyfus verdict he will not put his foot on French soil. He adds that thousands of his countrymen will do the same.

Several important firms here have already declined to exhibit at Paris.

MASS MEETING FOR DREYFUS.

Arrangements for Monster Protest Saturday Night—Drs. Grossman and Silverman Condemn France.

Preliminary arrangements for holding a monster mass meeting to protest against the Dreyfus verdict were made yesterday at the office of Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal, 271 Broadway. The meeting is to be held on Saturday evening, either at the Cooper Union or Carnegie Hall. Some twenty-five or thirty business men and several clergymen assembled yesterday afternoon at Mr. Blumenthal's office, and among the latter were the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman of the Synagogue Rodolph Sholom, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El, and the Rev. Father Bartholomew Montruchio of Jersey City. Mr. Blumenthal, in calling the meeting to order, called on Dr. Grossman to make a few remarks. The latter said:

"The word justice made all Americans feel akin, whether they were Christians or Jews or to whatever political party they belonged. All were Americans and lovers of the true and the just, and felt indignation at the great injustice done in France. A wrong done to an individual in France was a wrong done to us. The whole world stood horrified and shuddered at the awful crime committed in France last Saturday.

"To see a crime perpetrated and remain silent is a shame. If we lifted our voices in protest against oppression in Cuba, shall we be quiet at injustice done to an innocent individual, even if he does belong to a not much beloved race? We Americans always stood for liberty, justice, and truth. Shall we be quiet because the enemy of justice is in France? Certainly we do not want war. But we can protest and cause France to be shamed into a realisation of the crime."

Dr. Grossman's remarks were loudly applauded and a resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee to arrange for a rousing mass meeting. Chairman Blumenthal was empowered to appoint the committee.

Dr. Silverman then delivered an address, in which he said that the time was passed when any people could do injustice to a man and the rest of the world would shut its eyes. "The least wrong done to any people," he said, "was our concern. We protested against the persecution of the Armenians and negroes, and if we sympathized with the oppressed in savage countries, how much more should we sympathize with those who are oppressed in civilized countries? We must fight the battle even against France, not with arms, but with sentiment and feeling and argument, and we will win, for God is with the right."

Dr. Silverman advised coolness and carefulness in getting up the mass meeting, whose protest, he said, must be strong and forcible. He advised the selection of a committee of 100 prominent citizens. This suggestion was adopted.

Letters of regret and sympathy were read from President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, the Rev. J. Schwed, the Rev. D. A. Blum, former Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure, the Rev. Herman Warszawiak, Killaen Van Rensselaer, and others.

DREYFUS MEETING IN CHICAGO.

Its Organizers Will Send a Letter to the President of France.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—A mass meeting to protest against the sentencing of Capt. Dreyfus is being planned in Chicago. The meeting is to be held on Saturday, and among those who are expected to take part are Judges Dunne, Gibbons, and Stein, State's Attorney Deneen, Harry Olson, Assistant State Attorney; Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, John J. Finnerty, and Nober Gottlieb.

It is the intention of the organizers of the movement to send a letter to the President of France, requesting that the prisoner be liberated.

LONDON SYMPATHY WITH DREYFUS.

Popular Demonstration May Be Held on Sunday in Hyde Park.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A demonstration of sympathy with Dreyfus is projected for next Sunday afternoon in Hyde Park.

The afternoon newspapers of this city yesterday were unanimous in their denunciation of the verdict in the court-martial of Capt. Dreyfus, and they teemed with abuse of the system "producing such a decision."

METHODISTS CHAMPION DREYFUS.

Chicago and New York Ministers Act—The Lafayette Memorial.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Methodists are the first among Chicago clergymen to speak officially against the verdict in the Dreyfus case. At a meeting of Methodist ministers to-day the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, There is a general feeling in America that an unjust verdict has been rendered in the Republic of France, whereby an innocent man has been sacrificed in the interest of a mendacious army by corrupt court-martial; and

Whereas, The school children of America have been invited to contribute their money for a Lafayette monument as a gift to France; be it

Resolved, That a committee of three from this body of ministers be appointed to consider the appropriateness of such a gift under the present circumstances.

Robert R. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, says he feels little concern over any action growing out of the Dreyfus decision. "The work is at a stage when criticism cannot affect it in the least," said he to-day. "We have collected more than $100,000 and have no need of assistance from religious organizations, and have received none."

The Methodist Preachers' Association of New York at the meeting held yesterday passed a resolution deploring the verdict in the Dreyfus case, characterizing it as a shameful miscarriage of justice.

BOSTON CABLE TO MME. DREYFUS.

The Evangelical Alliance Sends a Message of Sympathy.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—A resolution of sympathy with Mme. Dreyfus was adopted today and cabled to her by the Evangelical Alliance. The message sent was as follows:

"The Evangelical Alliance of Boston, sharing in the indignation of the Christian world at the outrage perpetrated in the name of justice on your husband, begs leave to assure you of our sympathy, and of our prayers to one God of Love and Right for speedy vindication."

Budapest Anti-French Demonstration.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 11.—A crowd of several hundred people made a demonstration last evening in front of the French Consulate here. They were dispersed by the police, and the approaches to the consulate were occupied by policemen in order to prevent further demonstrations.

Desire President McKinley to Act.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—James A. Garfield Lodge, No. 37, Independent Order of the Western Star, has directed Secretary Herzfeld to send a call to all the other lodges of the order for a united appeal to President McKinley, requesting him to use his influence in obtaining a pardon for Capt. Dreyfus. The order has 6,000 members, and Secretary Herzfeld expects a unanimous vote in favor of the appeal.

WANTS THE PRESIDENT TO ACT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of your paper I have read with great interest the letter of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal, and wish to be among the many who will doubtless bid good speed to his undertaking, namely, that of rousing American citizens throughout the country to promote, if possible, a formal protest by President McKinley against the infamously and notoriously unjust condemnation of Dreyfus.

Some such measure seems to be an imperative duty, but should we not demand more than pardon? Is it not too humiliating to ask pardon for an offense not proved? Should we not demand a reversal of the sentence, an acknowledgment that no sufficient evidence against Dreyfus has been produced or found to be procurable?

This is a broadly human cause, one in which the barriers of race and religion are broken down and the better feelings of humanity united as never before. Dreyfus will prove doubly a living martyr if the spirit roused in his defense can really send a vital and telling electric thrill around the globe.

COLOMBO.

New York, Sept. 10, 1899.

THE CATHOLICS IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Catholic I wish to protest against the outrageous use made of the Dreyfus case and decision by certain petty clerical bigots and others. These would like to make it appear that the Catholic Church is partly responsible for this black perversion of justice. This same class—and I could name some of them without a strain on memory—were among the fanatics several years ago who supported the un-American "A. P. A." crusade, thereby bringing to our own doors the race and religious prejudice they now pretend to discover in the Catholic Church in France. It is certainly news to me to learn that the Church controls or even has a very strong influence in the political or military affairs of France. Quite the contrary is the case. France to-day, in its governing and military classes, is anti-Catholic, anti-religious.

None know the influences governing French politics better than the enemies of the Catholic Church on the Continent, and if clerics here, with bitter prejudices against everything Catholic, do not know the facts, let them inquire before launching their slanderous, uncharitable insinuations. Let them point to the Catholic Church's approval of the infamies of the Dreyfus persecution. A quotation from one paper does not prove the position of the great body of French Catholics any more than such a quotation on American politics would show the position of the American people.

The men who make these statements under the pretense of preaching religion are actuated by the same spirit of malice and bigotry that has produced, through the class spirit of the French Army the awful tragedy of the Dreyfus case.

JOHN J. ROONEY.

New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

WOULD BOYCOTT EXPOSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

France by its chosen organ, the army, is once more guilty of a savage wrong. This time willfully and in the light of truth. On the evidence presented no rustic Justice would convict of chicken stealing; the worthlessness of that which was secret is demonstrated by the character of the public testimony. Deliberate infamy is enacted in order that the "honor" of the French Army shall remain unstained! The victim is a soldier!

But more than honor has been violated; the soldier is not the sole victim; the Jew alone is not outraged. France has insulted mankind. The cynical Generals, the imbecile Carrière, and the servile five have dared to affront the civilization of a brilliant century.

It is the plain duty of every man who reverences justice to resent injustice. In the case before us it is not the German, the Italian, the Jew that has been wronged. Dreyfus is no longer a persecuted French officer. He is neither Jew nor Frenchman. He is a man. As such the infamous outrage of which he is the victim is an outrage upon every one of the human race. Fortunately it is in the power of individuals to express the individual indignation in a manner that the wrongdoers shall appreciate.

I am not a Jew, but I am sure that no self-respecting Jew will attend or in any case countenance the Paris Exposition. Is the self-respect of Jews alone involved? Religious and racial prejudices have been used to influence the French verdict, a fact which arouses our abhorrence and contempt. Are we, then, to allow the same unworthy sentiment to influence us? Honor, justice, truth—these are not attributes cherished by Jews alone. They belong to humanity.

The question of boycotting the Paris Exhibition will be discussed. Let no man be frightened by a phrase. The word "boycott" is not in favor; the act has been abused, but men of self-respect hold no communion with rogues. Stirring the passions which have resulted in monumental injustice is the class typified by the Parisian bourgeois. These are the envious and spiteful Jew-baiters. From this class spring the "Generals" and their like. The frothy politicians, agitators, and journalists live from the applause of a nation which in truth deserves the appellation they gave to another people—"a nation of shopkeepers." To boycott the exhibition would clarify the vision of this class. Nothing so appeals to the average Frenchman as hope of pelf or fear of loss.

It is not forgotten that in France reverence for truth and right still exists. To believe the contrary of a nation would be to despair of human nature; but the better element of France, cowed by dread of political tumult, has not dared to speak. Let it learn that this attitude is wrong and will surely bring its own punishment. Unarmed warfare against the violators of justice, the common heritage of the human race, should be waged by every individual of whatsoever creed or nation. R. M. MANLEY.

Summit, N. J., Sept. 10, 1899.

WRECK ON THE LACKAWANNA.

Local Train Strikes a Freight—Two Brakemen Killed.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 11.—A coal train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western dashed into the rear end of a freight train just as it had pulled out of a switch at Nay Aug, five miles south of here, to-night, wrecking the caboose of the freight train and killing two of its seven occupants. The killed are Joseph Parry and Patrick Mullen, both brakemen.

There were five other men in the caboose, three railroaders and two drovers, but all escaped injury, excepting Conductor John Kearney, who received an abrasion of the head, and Brakeman Patrick Cavanaugh, who had his hand cut.

CAB WRECKED BY A TRUCK.

Occupants of Cab Not Badly Hurt—Truck Driver Intoxicated.

Lewis Cooper, a truck driver, who lives at 81 Gansevoort Street, drove down Fifth Avenue with his truck last night, after getting badly intoxicated in Harlem. Naturally, he took the wrong side of the thoroughfare, and near the Savoy Hotel he drove into a cab containing two women, jammed it up against the curb, tipped it half over, and smashed in the side.

The women were thrown out of the cab. One of them, who said she was Miss Strauss of 19 East Ninety-fifth Street, was cut on the hand. The other woman, who said she was Mrs. Philipps of the same address, was bruised, but not seriously. Both declined police aid and took another cab home.

Cooper was arrested and taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station, but was afterward sent to the Presbyterian Hospital on account of his alcoholic condition.

BOY BURGLAR IN BROOKLYN.

One Caught in Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company Power House.

"Where do I live? Just put down 181 North Fifth Street. That's as good as anywhere."

It was a boy burglar who spoke to Sergt. Pinkerton at the Clymer Street Station, Brooklyn, last night, when he was taken in for attempted burglary. He said his name was John Yorawiscki, but whether it was his name or not the police did not know, for at the address he gave there was no one with any name suggesting the one that he gave, nor could any one identify him by the description given of him.

The youngster entered the power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at Kent Avenue and Division Street, getting in by breaking a window on the side facing the river. Frederick Becker, the overseer of the storeroom, came upon him in the room, where he had packed up a dozen condensing tubes of the value of $60.

When the boy saw Becker, he dropped the package and ran to the window by which he had entered the place. Becker caught him by the legs and dragged him back, but the youngster gave him quite a fight. He was finally handed over to a policeman and taken to the station. He was sent to the Children's Society for the night.

Election of a Tammany Captain.

For some time there has been a rivalry in the Thirty-third Election District of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District between Timothy McAuliffe and Daniel McCert as to which should be Tammany's Captain in the district. A special election was held last night at Crobeel's Hotel, Tremont Avenue and Southern Boulevard, to choose the Captain, and McAuliffe won out.

VISCOUNT CLIFDEN DEAD.

Served Many Years in Parliament Before Succeeding to the Title.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Leopold George Frederick Agar Ellis, Viscount Clifden, died today in his seventy-first year.

Viscount Clifden was born May 12, 1829, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He acted as Aide de Camp to Earl Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from 1855 to 1858, and served as member of Parliament from Kilkenny from 1857 to 1874. In 1880 he was elected to Parliament from East Kent as a Liberal. He succeeded to the title and family estates in 1895. The estates embrace 49,000 acres, the family seat being Gowran Castle, Ringwood, Kilkenny. His successor is his son, Baron Robartes, who was born in 1844.

THREE SUFFOCATE IN A VAULT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Two members of the Fire Department and a child of four years were killed by gases in a vault this afternoon.

Monroe Dent, aged four, fell into the vault in the rear of his father's house in Clifton Street, and the Fire Department was appealed to for aid. Thomas Bland and Harry Heinsheimer responded with a ladder, and, descending, were suffocated by the gases. The bodies were all recovered.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Neumann of 200 Zabriskie Street, Jersey City, celebrated their golden wedding on Sunday evening. Four generations were present as representatives of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Neumann were married at Callies, Germany, their birthplace, on Sept. 10, 1849, by the Rev. Mr. Henske.

They came to this country in 1871, and two years later settled in Jersey City. The only person present, besides the bride and bridegroom, who took part in the first ceremony was Theodore Groening, one of the witnesses. He also attended the silver wedding of the couple in 1874.

TWO WOMEN CLAIMED BODY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—Thomas Braxton of Baltimore committed suicide last night by jumping into the Thoroughfare from a dock. His body was recovered, and this afternoon it was claimed by two women, each of whom said she was the widow. One was Rebecca Jones of Trenton, N. J., who said she was married to Braxton some years ago and had been deserted by him.

The other is Sarah Johnson of Washington, D. C., who claimed to have married him later. The women each warned the undertaker not to let the other have the body. Braxton and his first wife met here a few days ago, and there was a scene. His wife threatened him with arrest, and this is thought to have caused him to kill himself.

Policeman's Coat Shields Infant.

Policeman Kirby of the East Fifty-first Street Station was called last night to take charge of a foundling which had been picked up in the hallway of 246 East Fifty-sixth Street. It was raining heavily at the time, and Kirby, taking off his rubber coat, wrapped it around the infant and started through the drenching rain for Bellevue Hospital. When he reached the reception room his clothing was wet through, but the infant was dry and warm. The infant, a male child about one week old, was found by Mrs. Rose Kielborn, who lives in the house where it was found.

Woman Accused of Arson.

Mrs. Mary Markey, forty-nine years old, of 1,324 Grand Street, Hoboken, was yesterday committed to the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City without bail by Acting Recorder Laverty on a charge of arson. Mrs. Markey's home was in the basement of the house, a four-story tenement, occupied by five families, numbering twenty-one persons. Mrs. Ellen Shea, a tenant, testified that Mrs. Markey poured oil on a doormat in the hall and set fire to it. Mrs. Markey refused to make any statement except to say that she was innocent.

Car Cuts Off a Boy's Foot.

John Darcey, thirteen years old, of 2,003 Second Avenue, while stealing a ride on a wagon that was going up Second Avenue yesterday was ordered off by the driver, and jumped, or fell, in front of a south-bound electric car, which ran over his leg, cutting off his left foot. The motorman of the car did not stop. The boy was taken to Harlem Hospital and his condition is serious.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, warmer, fresh east to south winds.

A moderate disturbance developed during Sunday night in the Upper Ohio Valley, and moved eastward off the Middle Atlantic Coast with a considerable increase in energy, resulting in some high winds in New York and Southern New England. It also caused general rains in the Ohio Valley and lower lake regions eastward, 3.53 inches falling in Atlantic City during the day. In addition there were showers Sunday night in the upper lake region and showers and thunderstorms Sunday night and Monday in the South Atlantic States. Clear weather prevails throughout the West, and has extended eastward, almost to the Atlantic Coast. Temperatures have again risen throughout the West, except in the North Dakota, due to another area of low pressure, which is moving rapidly across the country, and is central over Lake Superior. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England the temperatures are generally below the season's average. Fair weather is indicated generally for to-day and to-morrow, except showers on the New England coast and Eastern Florida for to-day. It will be warmer to-day in the Middle Atlantic States and interior of New England, and cooler in the extreme Northwest. It will be cooler to-day and to-morrow in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and upper lake region. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh east to south in the northern portion and northerly in the southern portion.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	54	62	63
6 A. M.	52	63	64
9 A. M.	55	66	70
12 M.	62	70	72
4 P. M.	71	63	63
6 P. M.	66	63	64
9 P. M.	64	63	65
12 P. M.	60	64	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the sea level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66½
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1898	63
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	63

The maximum temperature yesterday was 71 degrees at 2:20 P. M., and the minimum 61 degrees at 3:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 71 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 83 per cent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

5 A. M.—347 West Twenty-sixth Street; L. H. Hamilton & Son; slight damage.

12:50 P. M.—Park Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; Michael Cox; slight damage.

3 P. M.—1,033 First Avenue; Henry Goldberg; $300 damage.

5 P. M.—119 West Houston Street; Albert Sunsky; $5 damage.

6:45 P. M.—39 Lexington Avenue; Ernest Steinbeck; slight damage.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—H. W. Rowland, Liverpool; E. Virag, Budapest; H. H. Bliss, Washington; Arthur Penn, Liverpool.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Francis Winslow, United States Navy; Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair, New Hampshire; J. M. Borges, Havana; Judge Lambert Tree, Chicago.

GRAND—A. W. Ewing, Cambridge, England.

HOLLAND—R. Garrett Campbell, Belfast; E. L. Temple, Montreal; ex-Gov. Frank T. Black, Troy; Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, Albany; A. E. Robinson, London; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; J. W. Morton, Nottingham, England; A. Rewitz, Paris.

HOFFMAN—Judge Samuel A. Beardsley, Utica; W. B. Dewan, Washington.

IMPERIAL—R. F. Maddan, G. T. Franklin, and George W. Wollaston, London; Judge O. C. Hartman, Duluth; C. W. Hornick, manager of The Pioneer Press, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—John W. Drew, Boston; Sir Henry Lynch Blosse, Ireland; Capt. Seymour Husted, England; George H. Robertson, Honolulu; William D. Sloane, Lenox; William M. Cranston, London.

MURRAY HILL—Alexander Ballantine, Edinburgh; John Fisher, Scotland; Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—John J. Appel, Minneapolis.

PARK AVENUE—Alfred F. Morgan, F. R. G. S., Leamington, England.

PLAZA—Marx Weil, New Orleans; Louis H. Dorr, Hanover, N. H.

SAVOY—Attorney Edward Lauterbach, New York.

STUYVESANT—J. M. Emerson, editor of The Ansonia (Conn.) Sentinel; P. J. Donovan, manager of the Pittsburg Baseball Club, with the members of the club.

WALDORF—George Curtis Treadwell, the Governor's Military Secretary, Albany; ex-Senator W. A. Clark, Montana; Calderon Carlisle, Washington; Frederick T. Garratt, Burton-on-Trent, England; John R. Drexel, Newport.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and fancy goods; 57 White Street.
Aimy, Bivelow, & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss H. P. Lord, ribbons; Miss L. A. Moulton, laces and embroideries; M. A. Breeden, dry goods; Mrs. G. E. Haslem, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Annisfeld, John, Cleveland, Ohio; cloak manufacturer; Grand Union Hotel.
Beak, Ladue & Tate, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Bean, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Beers, J., Hazelhurst, Penn.; dry goods and clothing.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; underwear; 43 Leonard Street.
Berger, A. A., Florence, Ala.; notions; Grand Hotel.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. Van Derpyl, hosiery and underwear; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Butler Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Deming, laces and white goods; 495 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Biddle, W. D., Mrs., Cleveland, Ohio; ladies' tailor.
Birks, Henry, & Sons, Montreal, Province Quebec; William M. Birks, jewelers; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens and white goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Breslauer, Bertha, Utica, N. Y.; millinery; 221 East Seventeenth Street.
Bundschu, A. J., Independence, Mo., notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Beggs, D. C., Columbus, Ohio; D. C. Beggs, carpets; Hotel Normandie.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Cohen, small wares; Hotel Albert.
Cunningham, R. S., Olean, N. Y.; dry goods; Mrs. R. S. Cunningham, dry goods; Broadway Central.
Cohen, C., Olean, N. Y.; dry goods.
Clark, S. Allen, & Co., Oneida, N. Y.; S. Allen Clark, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. L. Bonnell, carpets; 3 Walker Street.
Dent, Mrs., Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. N. S. Burnap, millinery.
Donohue, J. A., Auburn, N. Y.; dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Dagwell, Ada, Utica, N. Y.; millinery; 221 East Seventeenth Street.
Davidson, A., & Brother, Hornellsville, N. Y.; A. Davidson, notions and furnishing goods; Miss Finch, millinery; Miss Buckley, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; A. J. Dwyer, domestics and white goods; 45 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
De Gorhe, E. B., Erie, Penn.; millinery; 55 West Thirty-fifth Street.
Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me

PREDICT MAZET'S DEFEAT

Even Republicans Are Not Hopeful of His Election.

TAMMANY'S VALUABLE AID

Its Indorsement of the Citizens' Union Candidate Would Indicate Victory for the Latter.

The possibility of the defeat of Assemblyman Robert Mazet as a result of the indorsement of the Citizens' Union candidate by Tammany Hall has focused attention on the Nineteenth District as the scene of the hottest fight of the coming campaign. The district is close under normal conditions, and with the extraordinary circumstance of a combination of independent and Democratic votes, many Republicans even concede the extreme difficulty, if not the impossibility, of electing their candidate.

Mr. Croker's declaration that Tammany Hall stands ready to support any good Democrat the Citizens' Union may name against Mr. Mazet was generally interpreted yesterday as a throwing down of the gauntlet. From now on, it will be a fierce fight between Tammany and the Platt organization with the independent vote of the district as the prize to be captured.

The Republican leaders began their efforts to secure the independent support for Mr. Mazet early in the Summer. President Quigg of the Republican County Committee sought and had a conference with members of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee of the district, before whom he laid his plan for co-operation between all the anti-Tammany elements on all nominations, stipulating only that Mr. Mazet should be renominated for the Assembly. On this proposition the Citizens' Union Committee has not yet acted. This committee consists of twenty-four members. Joseph M. Price is Chairman, and A. H. Ely Secretary, and among its more prominent members are Isaac H. Klein, Calvin Tompkins, Francis H. Aymar, and Edward T. Devine.

With this committee rests the decision of the question as to whether the Citizens' Union will help the Republicans re-elect Mr. Mazet or whether they will name a candidate of their own, which, in view of Mr. Croker's declaration, might result in co-operating with the Democrats. So far as the sentiment of the committee has found expression, it has been against Mr. Mazet, and the indications seem to point to the nomination of an independent Citizens' Union candidate. The members who favor this course and who appear to be in the majority, say they are just as much opposed to alliance with Croker as with Platt, but that, after they have named a candidate, they could not object to his getting votes from Democrats.

Isaac H. Klein, a member of the Citizens' Union District Committee, said on this point yesterday:

"If a man is nominated by the Citizens' Union and should receive a Republican or Democratic indorsement, in my opinion, it is purely a question for the candidate to decide whether he will accept it. Personally, I can see no reason why he should not, in case his acceptance does not carry with it obligations that conflict with the principles and purposes of the Union."

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee said:

"Mr. Croker's expression of desire to effect an alliance between Tammany Hall and the Citizens' Union in the Nineteenth District for the purpose of smashing Mr. Mazet is easily understood and comes at a good time. It will clear the air. His indorsement of Mr. Perez M. Stewart as a man who has always stood with the party, and his statement that if Mr. Stewart 'is still as good a Democrat as he was' Mr. Croker sees no reason 'why the organization shouldn't stand for him,' discloses a plan which Commissioner Sexton, the Tammany leader of the Nineteenth, is known to have entertained for some weeks.

"Of course, if the organization of the Citizens' Union is capable of allying itself with Tammany Hall for the purpose of defeating an honest and honorable gentleman like Mr. Mazet, and of attempting to punish him for doing a great public service, those who have been its supporters in the Nineteenth District will get their bearings very quickly. I have no fear that the independent voters of the district can be led into any such scheme."

Collector George R. Bidwell, the Republican leader of the Nineteenth, said that he expected to meet with representatives of the Citizens' Union in a few days to talk over the matter of their indorsing Mr. Mazet.

"We are doing our best to unite all the anti-Tammany forces in the district," he said. "Of course, we have never counted on any Tammany-Citizens' Union alliance. If that happens we will hve a hard fight. But we are prepared for it, and we shall go in to win."

MAZET COMMITTEE TO-DAY.

Ramapo Water Grab to be the First Subject Taken Up—Witnesses Who Have Been Subpoenaed.

The Ramapo Water Company and its proposed contract with the city will be the first subject taken up by the Mazet legislative investigating committee when it resumes its sittings in Part IX. of the Supreme Court this morning. Many witnesses have been summoned, and it is understood that the inquiry will consume all of the present week.

Richard Croker is expected to be the most conspicuous witness on the Ramapo matter, in spite of his repeated protestations that he knows nothing whatever about it. Mr. Croker has suggested that Mr. Platt is the proper person to ask about the Ramapo Company, as the bill chartering it is said to have been passed with his support. When the attention of Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, was called to this suggestion yesterday, he said:

"Oh, that's an old story. Mr. Croker has been talking on that line ever since we first had him on the stand."

Mr. Moss was asked if Senator Platt had been subpoenaed to tell what he knows about the water company, or if there was any intention to call him.

"That I can't answer," was the reply.

Although Senator Platt does not seem to be expected, subpoenas have been served for his son Frank H. Platt and for Albert B. Boardman, both members of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt. Gen. Tracy, head of the firm, and one-time President of the company, is in Europe. Senator Jacob Rice of Ulster and Senator John F. Ahearn of this city have been called to explain the holding up, at the request of representatives of the Ramapo Company, of a bill introduced in the Senate last Winter incorporating the Lake Kiskatom Water and Electric Power Company of Greene County. James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, who made a report recently on water waste, has been called for Thursday.

Other witnesses who are expected to testify in the Ramapo inquiry are Mayor Van Wyck, Justice Truax, Hugh McLaughlin, Corporation Counsel Whalen and his brother, P. H. Whalen; John F. Carroll, Water Commissioner Dalton, President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements, Edward Lauterbach, Controller Coler, Silas B. Dutcher, President of the company; Peter F. Meyer, and a score or more of others.

Ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, who has been summoned before the committee, is technically confined within the jail limits of Queens County, but Sheriff Baker yesterday secured an order from the Supreme Court requiring the production of Mr. Gleason or "any other document" before the committee. Mr. Gleason says he will answer freely any question, as he has no "private business" and a fine memory. He takes no offense at being termed a document, as he says he has been called worse things than that.

After the Ramapo contract has been disposed of, the committee expects to investigate the rapid transit question, continuing incidentally its inquiry into the contracts let by the various city departments. Commissioner Scannell of the Fire Department, Fire Chief Croker, and a number of their subordinates are under subpoena for Friday.

To Investigate Yonkers Police.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Mayor Sutherland to-day sent a communication to the Police Board calling their attention to rumors which had been circulated reflecting on the Police Department and demanding that an immediate investigation be made by the board. It is said the Mayor was prompted to make this move on account of the representations made to him that corruption existed in the department. Chief of Police McLaughlin said he had no knowledge of any corruption.

TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN OUTING.

Rain Did Not Dampen the Enthusiasm of His Followers—One of Them May Have Been Drowned.

About 6,000 men gathered in front of the Metamora Club, 207 Bowery, yesterday and stood patiently in the rain. The members of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association were about to start on their annual outing to Donnelly's Pavilion, College Point, and to almost every Democratic voter in the Sixth Assembly District, and to voters in some of the adjacent districts, this is an event second to none. The crowder hats that are usually a feature of outing marches were not in evidence, but every one of the assembled 6,000 wore a bright red ribbon badge with the name of the standard-bearer in gold letters.

It was raining hard when the start from the clubhouse was made, but scarcely any notice of the downpour was taken by the paraders. They soon found comfortable places on the steamboat Sirius, which had been chartered for the occasion. It rained too hard to hold the athletic games at the grounds.

Senator Sullivan was in evidence in every part of the grounds, greeting the men who have held him in the leadership of the district for a number of years. Among the members of the Sullivan clan present were Patrick J., Lawrence, Florence, "Denny," John, "Jim," and William. Others present were City Chamberlain Patrick J. Keenan, Congressman Thomas J. Bradley, Councilman Martin Engel, Assistant District Attorneys Maurice B. Blumenthal and Daniel O'Reilly, ex-Alderman T. B. Benjamin, Thomas Smith, Alderman Oakley, Michael Padden, Alderman "Fred" Fleck, County Clerk Sohmer, Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Charles Kramer, Morris Rose, Aaron Rosenthal, Charles White, Tom O'Rourke, George Considine, City Clerk Patrick J. Scully, Assemblyman James Riordan, John Reilly, Percival Nagle, Senator Maurice Featherson, Col. Michael C. Murphy, Joseph J. Cullen, Senator George Plunkitt, Lawrence Delmour, John Delmour, George Kraus, "Silver Dollar" Smith, Senator John F. Ahearn, Councilman Thomas Foley, Col. John Kirk, and Alderman Glick.

Dinner was served in the big dining pavillion at 6 P. M. Upon landing at Clinton Street every one was able to form in line for a torchlight parade through the district. Chinese lanterns were hung out on many of the houses, and red fire and fireworks lighted up the streets.

It is believed one of the excursionists fell overboard and was drowned, although no trace of the person could be found last evening. The steamer had been tied to the dock and the men were jumping off by every available way when some one raised the cry of "Man overboard!" J. M. Evans, one of the excursionists, who lives at 340 Cherry Street, jumped into the water, without removing his clothing, and although he remained several minutes, was unable to find trace of any one.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN TOWN.

Dined with Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and ex-Justice Cohen.

Gov. Roosevelt came to town yesterday afternoon from Oyster Bay. He visited the Century Club and later dined at the Holland House with Senator Platt, Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, and ex-Justice William N. Cohen.

At 9 o'clock this morning the Governor will take an Erie Railroad train for Middletown, where he speaks to-day. He will make addresses during the week at Walton, Oneonta, Lowville, and Lyons, returning to Oyster Bay on Saturday.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Speaks for Harmony—W. A. Prendergast Present.

A Republican caucus was held last night at the home of Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, 496 Third Street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of deciding upon the delegates to the coming primaries from the Twelfth Assembly District, Brooklyn.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was present, and made a speech for harmony. W. A. Prendergast has been leading something of an opposition faction to the Woodruff-Dady-Atterbury combination, and the purpose of Mr. Woodruff's presence and speech was to "harmonize" Mr. Prendergast and his followers with his faction. It was finally decided to postpone the selection of the delegates from the district until to-night, when another meeting will be held at Mr. Dutcher's residence.

DADY DEFEATS APPLETON.

Prevents His Nomination as Delegate to Republican County Committee.

Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County, last night prevented the nomination of R. Ross Appleton as a delegate to the County Committee from the First Assembly District. The delegates were selected at a largely attended meeting held in the Athenaeum, at Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street. C. V. White presided.

Mr. Dady was determined that neither Mr. Appleton nor W. S. Brewster should be named, and he succeeded in preventing their nomination. He was willing to placate the opposition, however, and for this reason Thomas H. Wagstaff and Fraser Moffet were named among the delegates chosen.

After the ticket had been named, the meeting adopted resolutions indorsing the administrations of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt and condemning that of Tammany Hall in the city.

MR. CROKER REVIEWS A PARADE

Inspects the Daniel E. Finn Association—Declines to Talk.

A report which was circulated yesterday to the effect that Richard Croker would call a conference of the Tammany leaders who have contests in their districts sufficed to fill the Democratic Club to overflowing last night. With the exception of John F. Carroll and John C. Shehan, nearly every district leader in the city was in attendance, but there was not the slightest sign of a conference, and the men who had remained away from the clubhouse since Mr. Croker went to Europe sauntered in and out of the parlors and café in search of amusement and refreshment. Most of the high city officials, including Mayor Van Wyck, were in the throng, and the gathering was thoroughly representative.

Mr. Croker remained up stairs in his private room until well along in the evening, and only came down when the strains of martial music were heard approaching the house. The music proved to be the advance of the parade of the Daniel E. Finn Association, which later held a "picnic" in Terrace Garden. The "Finns" were out in carriages, stages, band wagons, and a few automobiles. They gave a rousing welcome to Mr. Croker and Mayor Van Wyck, who reviewed the parade. When the parade had passed, Mr. Croker re-entered the house and told the reporters who were waiting to see him that he had nothing to say, in addition to his interviews which were published yesterday and Sunday.

ELECTION LISTS CALLED FOR.

Hotel Keepers Must Report Names of Resident Lodgers.

Hotel and lodging-house keepers have been notified by State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh that they are required by law to furnish him, on or before Oct. 9, a list of all persons claiming a voting residence from their establishments.

Accompanying the list must be a description of each person and a statement of his business and the location of his room. Any violation of these requirements is punishable as a misdemeanor.

NEW YORK CONVENTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Republican Convention here to-day made the following nominations: Member of Assembly—Charles J. G. Gardner of Warsaw; Sheriff—William S. Sanford of Castile; Superintendent of the Poor—William H. Ewell of Middlebury; Coroner—John H. Watson of Perry; School Commissioners First District—Charles A. Lewis of Sheldon; Second District—Silas L. Strivings. The Eighth District judicial delegates from Wyoming County are Sam Johnson of Warsaw and Andrew J. Knight of Arcade. This ticket is the first in the field for the coming election.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Democrats of the first Chautauqua Assembly District this afternoon nominated H. W. Flahaven of Ellery.

Labor Party Campaign Plans.

The County Committee of the Independent Labor Party decided last night to issue an appeal to the general public for funds to help in the movement. All money is to be sent to the Secretary of the party, Ernest Bohm, at 343 West Forty-second Street, payable to the Treasurer, P. H. McCarthy. No agents or collectors are to be sent out. A report from the Organization Committee stated that twenty-nine Assembly districts had already been organized. A special committee was appointed to get up a list of speakers for the campaign. The speakers will have to be enrolled in the party. The New Yorkers expect to be supported by all the other cities of the State in their move.

Senator Platt Returns to Town.

Senator and Mrs. Platt left the Oriental Hotel yesterday and came up to the city. They will be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel until to-morrow, when they expect to go to the Adirondacks for a week. It was the Senator's intention to go to Bar Harbor, but the change in the weather altered his plans.

CITY CONTROL OF FERRIES.

State Island Democrats to Seek the Mayor's Sympathy.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee of the Borough of Richmond met last night at the Pavilion Hotel, Staten Island, and elected a committee of seven to call upon Mayor Van Wyck relative to the municipal ownership of the Staten Island ferries, as provided by the new city charter. The committee appointed consists of John J. Kenney, Dr. John L. Feeney, John J. Baughan, Jr., Walter H. Holt, Henry P. Morrison, Daniel T. Cornell, and Thomas W. Fitzgerald.

The committee will meet Thursday night, probably at the Pavilion Hotel, and hear suggestions from interested citizens before they wait upon the Mayor to present their plan, which was outlined by ex-Congressman Nicholas Muller.

BUTCHERS TO FIGHT MEAT TRUST

Will Build Abattoir on East Side for This Purpose.

The Retail Butchers' Protective Association, composed of butchers doing business mainly on the east side of town, met in executive session in Terrace Garden last night and discussed details of the plan for erecting in this city an independent slaughter house with which to fight the Meat Trust. The Press Committee declined to make public any part of the proceedings.

Several weeks ago the east side butchers passed a resolution declining, for the present at least, to co-operate with an association composed of the west side butchers, who have been talking of erecting an independent abattoir. This was a hard blow to the west side men, and at their last meeting they appointed a committee to consult with the east side men with the object of inducing them to take part in the plan for a slaughter house in this vicinity. It was admitted last night by the east siders that they had not yet met the representatives of the other association, and that there was little likelihood that they would come together.

DWELLING HOUSE LOOTED.

The Ammanns Left Wells in Charge, but He and Valuables Are Gone.

William G. Coles of 870 Pelham Avenue and Reuben Thomas of 265 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, negroes, were held yesterday in the Harlem Police Court under $1,000 bail each in connection with the robbery last month of the house of Julius Ammann, at 609 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

A negro known as "Honor Bright" Wells was left in charge of Mr. Ammann's house while he and his family went to Europe. In the early part of August a butcher, who had a contract to carry meat daily to Mr. Ammann's dogs, discovered that the house had been robbed, that Wells was missing, and that the dogs were nearly starved. Charles Ammann, father of Julius, and the police discovered that $2,000 worth of household goods had been removed. A large portion of them have been recovered from pawnshops. The two men held yesterday are friends of Wells's and they visited him prior to the robbery. They claim to know nothing about the theft.

YOUNG TYPEWRITER ARRESTED.

Charged with Forgery, She Confessed—Office Boy Implicated.

Miss Louisa Bretch, a demure-looking girl of seventeen, who lives with her parents at 334 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, was arrested in that borough yesterday on a charge of forgery. William T. Brown, fourteen years old, of 270 Van Brunt Street, was also taken into custody on the same charge.

Miss Bretch was employed as a typewriter in the law office of James H. Phillip, at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn. Young Brown was employed by Mr. Phillip as office boy.

Yesterday morning Mr. Phillip went to the Nassau National Bank, on Court Street, to have his account balanced. He was handed four checks which had been drawn within a month, and of which he had no remembrance. Returning to his office, he questioned young Brown about them. The boy promptly told him that Miss Bretch, the typewriter, had drawn the checks, which were for amounts aggregating $167.

Mr. Phillip telephoned to Capt. Reynolds of the local Detective Bureau, and young Brown was placed under arrest. When Miss Bretch, who had gone out some time before, returned, she was also taken into custody.

They were taken to Police Headquarters, where the girl confessed to Capt. Reynolds that she had forged the checks, giving part of the money to young Brown. The latter admitted this, but declared that Miss Bretch had won the money back from him in poker games, played at office hours.

They were locked up in the Adams Street Police Station.

Y. M. C. A. Branch on Governors Island

A soldiers' branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was opened last night in the barracks on Governors Island. Capt. Roberts, Commandant, had done much to assist in providing for the branch, which was organized by Mrs. Roberts, who formed a similar branch at Fort Hamilton. The opening last night was attended by Albert E. Marling, Vice Chairman of the International Committee; James H. Banks, Secretary of the army and navy branch of the International Committee, and L. T. White, Secretary of the Fort Hamilton Branch. A musical programme was given.

Purchase of Joe Patchen Denied.

Former Senator John McCarty of Brooklyn said yesterday that there was no basis for the report that he had purchased the famous pacing stallion Joe Patchen from Henry Haws of Johnstown, Penn. He said that the report had probably originated from the fact that John Dickinson, who has charge of his stable at Goshen, N. Y., had been engaged by Mr. Haws to care for Joe Patchen during the Winter.

69th Regiment's New Armory.

The Armory Board yesterday referred to a special committee consisting of Commissioner Kearny and Brig. Gen. McLeer the question of the site for a new armory for the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Col. Duffy of that command has asked that the armory be built on the block between Fourth and Lexington Avenues and Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, and Gen. Roe, commanding the National Guard, favors that site. The matter will be decided at the next meeting of the Armory Board.

Mrs. Edward J. Morgan's Long Illness.

Mrs. Edward J. Morgan, wife of the well-known actor, who has been seriously ill at the Presbyterian Hospital, has undergone two operations, and in a letter to THE TIMES, correcting a statement that she had left there, says that the last operation was successful. She expects to be out some time next Spring. Mrs. Morgan is known on the stage as Adelaide Cushman.

Brooklyn Rector to Go to Yonkers.

The Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Brooklyn, has received a call to become pastor of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Yonkers. He has decided to accept the call and has given notice of his resignation as rector of his present parish.

School Ship St. Mary's at Glen Cove.

Dr. John Griffin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Nautical School, received a telegram yesterday from Commander W. H. Reeder of the school ship St. Mary's, saying that the ship had arrived at Glen Cove, L. I., after a voyage of thirty-four days from Madeira. All on board are reported well.

Closing Days at Glen Island.

All those who desire to visit Glen Island to see the Filipino village will have to do so on or before to-morrow, as the season will then close.

Medium weight fabrics,

just right for the cool days of early Autumn; in the range you will find new colorings in worsted and cheviot plaids and stripes and priced just the same as the heavy weights—moderately.

Burnham • Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

HEARING ON BUILDING CODE.

Commission Does Not Defend Its Work, and It Is Thought Aldermen Will Pass It Without a Change.

The Aldermanic Committee on Building Department held a public hearing yesterday on the proposed code of building laws that was reported to the City Council last Tuesday. Very few persons appeared either in favor of or in opposition to the tentative code.

The commission that drafted the body of laws was represented only by George A. Just, but its views were also advocated by John P. Leo, President of the Builders' League. William J. Fryer was present, but did not speak. The opponents of the new code, or those who opposed certain parts of it, came from the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, the City Club, and similar institutions that seek to protect the interests of the citizens.

Only three of the five committeemen were present—Aldermen Gass, Dunphy, and Burleigh. Owing to the absence of the rest of the committee, those present decided that they could not take definite action, and Mr. Gass has called a meeting of the committee for 12:30 P. M. to-day to consider if it will have another public hearing.

This is not considered at all likely, as it is the general impression that the code will be passed by the Board of Aldermen to-day, without a single change. This was the view expressed by two members of the committee itself, and it is also inferred that the failure of the commission to defend its work indicated that it is confident of its being passed.

As soon as the hearing was opened, Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, began a criticism of the tenement house sections of the new code. He repeated the criticisms that he gave in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, with the addition of some new objections that he had found.

He called attention to the fact that the suggestions that his committee had made to the Building Code Commission in June of this year had the indorsement of various bodies of citizens, organizations, and charitable institutions, as well as of many of the leading architects of the city.

In spite of the high character and thorough competence of the men who had practically acted with the Tenement House Committee, he said, its suggestions were absolutely ignored. And yet, he said, the commission had sent to the Tenement House Committee a letter stating that it had adopted all of its suggestions, and had even gone further than the committee had proposed.

Harold O'Connor, counsel for the Master Plumbers' Association, objected to many of the provisions in the section devoted to plumbing and drainage. James W. Pryor of the City Club asked, for the club, a postponement of the consideration of the new code so that it might be more carefully studied. Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Nurses' Settlement advocated the suggestions made by the Tenement House Committee.

Joseph MacGregor, who said he spoke as a student of building laws and as the first Superintendent of Buildings in this city, earnestly opposed the entire code.

John P. Leo was the first to advocate the code as it stands. He said: "We didn't come here to apologize for the commission, but to congratulate it upon the good work it has done." The criticisms of the code he called "nonsensical and mosquito-bite criticism." He said the code ought to be adopted at once.

JOHN Y. McKANE LEFT NO WILL.

Friends Say that His Estate Is Valued at $250,000.

According to a statement made yesterday by Lawyer George W. Roderick of Brooklyn, who was the legal adviser of the late John Y. McKane, Mr. McKane left no will. Mr. Roderick declined to state what the value of the McKane estate was. It is believed by some of Mr. McKane's friends that he left fully $250,000 in property to his family.

Others, however, who are known to be in the confidence of the family, say that the estate is not worth more than $25,000. It is known that McKane, at the time of his conviction and sentence to prison, had a good deal of property, and it is understood that since his release he had been successful in business. It is probable that Mrs. McKane will soon apply to Surrogate Abbott for letters of administration

RAPID TRANSIT MASS MEETING.

Washington Heights Residents to Approve the Commission's Plan.

A meeting of the residents and taxpayers of Washington Heights was held last night in Old Prospect House, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to arrange the details for the mass meeting to be held on Saturday night at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue for the purpose of agitating the question of rapid transit for the northern end of Manhattan Island. R. J. Hoguet presided.

An address was made by Mark Ash, who said that the residents were quite well satisfied with the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission and that they did not care who built the road so long as it brought rapid transit for the Heights. Mr. Ash, Robert Saul, and John P. Mahoney were appointed a committee to arrange the details of the mass meeting on Saturday. Mr. Mahoney will erect the stands at his own expense and there will be prominent speakers and bands of music.

ANOTHER BRIDGE JUMPER.

Hiram Morris Arrested for Attempting to Make the Big Leap.

Another man attempted to make the big leap from the Brooklyn Bridge into the East River yesterday, but was prevented by the police. He described himself as Hiram Morris, twenty-four years old, and said he was the disowned son of wealthy parents living at Madison, N. J.

Roundsman Brady and Patrolman English of the bridge police about 9 o'clock yesterday morning saw Morris attempting to climb from the promenade to the roadway, and arrested him, taking him to the Bridge Police Station.

Morris admitted that it was his intention to leap from the bridge, saying that he wanted to kill himself. He said that he had been employed as a cook in St. Francis Xavier's College, Manhattan, but had been discharged for striking one of the brothers. After vainly trying to get another position, he began peddling novelties, and went to live at a Bowery lodging house. Morris said that he had an aunt named Jane Bowen, who was in business at Silverton, Col., who was a very wealthy woman, and that about four years ago he had worked for her for five months. One day his aunt, by mistake, took some medicine which her nephew had been using and immediately became ill. He was accused of trying to poison her, and ran away. The aunt recovered and is still alive. Morris declared that this incident had set his family against him.

In the Adams Street Police Court Morris was held for examination on a charge of attempted suicide.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	5:38	Sun sets	6:15
Moon sets	10:35		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	12:31	Gov. Isl'd	12:01
H. Gate	1:57		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd	12:44
H. Gate	2:30		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Barbados, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Chateau Yquem, Naples, &c		
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacoa, &c	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Vienna, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13.

Alfandia, Ponce	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Segurança, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tjomo, Barbados, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.

Columbia, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, —		11:00 A. M.
Patria, Naples		
Pennsylvania, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.

Camotense, Barbados, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:20 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Homer, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Themis, Belize, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15 for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 8 and up to Sept. 15 for dispatch per steamship Warimoo.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Sept. 15.

§Registered mail closes at 5 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 12.

Brasilia, Hamburg, Aug. 31.
British Empire, Antwerp, Aug. 27.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Sept. 9.
El Monte, New Orleans, Aug. 6.
Kensington, Antwerp, Sept. 3.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
Manhattan, London, Aug. 31.
Marengo, London, Aug. 30.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
Parana, St. Lucia, Sept. 5.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13.

Athos, Colon, Sept. 6.
Bath City, Swansea, Aug. 31.
Bremen, Bremen, Sept. 3.
Chesapeake, London, Aug. 30.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 8.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Sept. 10.
Leona, Galveston, Sept. 6.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Sept. 6.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Sept. 9.
Patria, Hamburg, Sept. 3.
Trave, Bremen, Sept. 6.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.

Barcelona, Hamburg, Sept. 1.
Kuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Sept. 8.
Gairloch, Gibraltar, Aug. 31.
Idaho, Hull, Sept. 3.
Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 9.
Menantic, Antwerp, Sept. 1.
Norge, Christiansand, Sept. 2.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alamo, Galveston, Sept. 5.
Avona, Rotterdam, Sept. 2.
Chicago City, Swansea, Sept. 2.
Delke Rickmers, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Sept. 3.
St. Lucia, Southampton, Sept. 9.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 17.

Chateau Lafite, Havre, Sept. 2.
Cynthiana, Stettin, Aug. 30.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 9.
Mohawk, London, Sept. 7.

Arrived.

SS Lauenburg, (Ger.,) Sherling, Matanzas Sept. 7, with sugar and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Aug. 31 and Moville Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Anchored outside the Bar at 8:40 P. M.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Robinson, London Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Fotjer, Rotterdam Aug. 31 and Boulogne Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 10th.

SS Strathgyle, (Br.,) Cummings, Shields Aug. 28, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Avery, Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Catherine Whiting, Hiller, Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 6, with railroad ties to order—vessel to Ray & Pickett. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

SS Henriette H., (Br.,) Lodge, Shields Aug. 27, in ballast to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 7:33 A. M.

SS Asama, (Br.,) Bement, Liverpool Aug. 29, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS San Marcos, Young, Galveston Sept. 3 and Key West Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Cable SS Francois Arago, (Fr.,) Dupont, Halifax Sept. 7, to French Cable Co.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Vipond, Glasgow Aug. 31 and Moville Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Sailed.

SS Holyrood, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS Lampasas, for Galveston.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
Anchored in Lower Bay bound out:
SS Strathleven, (Br.,) for Savannah.

Spoken.

Ship St. Mirren, (Br.,) Wilkins, from New York for Yokohama, was spoken Aug. 6 in lat. 14, lon. 29.

Notice to Mariners.

The Lighthouse Inspector for the Third District gives notice that the electric buoys in Gedney Channel, New York Lower Bay, are extinguished. Repairs will be made and the buoys relighted as soon as practicable.

Notice is given from the United States Engineer's office that the dredge Hell Gate will be anchored in East River off the Battery, on and after Sept. 12, for the purpose of making a survey of Diamond Reef. Vessels are requested to give as wide a berth as possible.

ENTRANCE TO SAVANNAH HARBOR.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Sept. 15, 1899, the black Tybee Whistling buoy will be moved southwesterly about ¾ mile, and the red North Breaker Bell buoy will be moved southwesterly, about 9-16 mile, to conform to the proposed change on the same date, in the Tybee Range Front Beacon. (Notice to Mariners No. 165 of 1899.) Their new positions and bearings on Chart No. 440 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey will be:

Tybee Whistling Buoy—Tybee Lighthouse and Beacon in range, W. N. W.; Tangent on Braddock Point, N. N. W. ¼ W.

North Breaker Bell Buoy—Tybee Lighthouse and Beacon in range, W. N. W.; Bloody Point Lighthouse in range, N. W. ½ N.; Tangent on Braddock Point, N. by W. ¾ W. Bearings are magnetic; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1898," Pages 29 and 30.

BUOY DISCONTINUED.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the new Baltimore Wharf black spar buoy No. 7½, Hudson River, New York, about 400 feet N. ¾ E. of the New Baltimore Wharf, rendered unnecessary by the establishment of the new Baltimore Rock Post Light, has been discontinued.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Montcalm, (Br.,) Capt. Shallis, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Gathemann, sld. from Bremen for New York yesterday.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Sept. 9.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muelle, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Sept. 9.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Sept. 9.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York, arr. at Hull Sept.

The Wanamaker Store.

AT THE COACHING MEETS
PARIS AND LONDON FALL STYLES

First View
Autumn Millinery

OUR Millinery Receptions are of national importance. It is generally conceded in millinery trade circles that a season is not fairly open for business until our exhibition has been made.

The best in the world and in very great variety are the marked traits of our Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. By thousands the novel pieces are prepared. And they are strictly up to the minute, including the Paris products of the current month.

Custom Tailoring For Men The Autumn goods are ready. Tasteful men will find the stuffs well chosen—we thoroughly understand woolens for men's wear. Graceful fitting and good tailoring will appear in the execution of all orders intrusted to us. Fanciful prices disappear.

For $20—We will make you a sack suit of an excellent quality fancy cheviot; well tailored and guaranteed to fit.

At $25 and $30—There is probably no more interesting line to be found in any stock in America.

At $6.50 and $8.50—An especially strong showing of trouserings.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Buy Bed Clothing Now Our intelligent planning, great manufacturing and large buying have created here new advantages in the purchase of bed furnishings that should appeal at once to the self-interest of the home-maker. Buy now and make large savings on fine pure wool blankets, on down quilts and on bed spreads. Like these:—

FOR SINGLE BEDS

$1.50 a pair—The Hillcrest; a well-finished white blanket; 56x74 in.; 4 lbs.

$1.75 a pair—The Chipley; warm, well made; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

$2.25 a pair—The Manheim; soft, heavy, serviceable.

$3.25—Physicians' Favorite; pure wool-filling on light spool cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 4½ lbs.

FOR DOUBLE BEDS

$5.85 a pair—The St. Lucie; warm, white, well finished; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

$2.25 a pair—The Merion; a large, warm white blanket; 72x82 in.; 5 lbs.

$2.75 a pair—The Manheim; wove in light cotton warp; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

$3.25 a pair—The Irvington; fine, soft wool; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.

BED SPREADS

75c. each—White crochet spreads; Marseilles effect.

$1 each—Marseilles spreads in several attractive patterns.

$1.85 each—Satin finished Marseilles; extra large size, in attractive designs.

Third floor

The Handkerchief Arrivals They come from Belfast, Paris and St. Gall, and their passports must read "All Pure Linen." None other—except pure silk—may enter here. This season's importation is new, distinct and beautiful. Men's and women's handkerchiefs, perfect to the slightest stitch, immaculately clean and soft. Enumeration of the lot would be voluminous. An abridged index follows:

Hemstitched and embroidered, from 12½c. up to $75.

Plain linen hemstitched, in complete assortment. New, pretty styles of lace-trimmed handkerchiefs.

Broadway.

Some Low-Priced Music Cabinets Low prices made still lower is the further fact concerning this selling. There are sixty styles, in solid mahogany, birch (mahogany finish) and golden and antique oak. No price is reduced less than a third, some considerably more. Here are a few kinds:

At $5, was $7.50—Mahogany music cabinet with inlaid front and back.

At $5.75, was $8.75—Mahogany finished music cabinet; front and back inlaid with lines; 1 drawer.

At $6, was $9—Mahogany music cabinet; front and back inlaid with fancy wood marqueteries.

At $7, was $10.50—Mahogany finished music cabinet; front and back inlaid with wood lines; one large drawer.

REGINA CABINETS

At $6, was $9—Mahogany finished; 1 large drawer.

At $6 was $9—Antique oak; fancy shaped legs; 1 large drawer.

At $7, was $10.50—Mahogany finished; carved front; French legs.

At $9, was $13—Solid mahogany; inlaid top, front and side.

At $10, was $15—Mahogany finished; double doors; carved front; French legs.

At $10, was $15—Mahogany finished; carved front; one large drawer; fancy shaped legs.

All of the above are for immediate delivery. Our storage room is about exhausted, due to the recent tremendous furniture selling.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CONSUMPTIVE ENDS HIS LIFE.

Richard Armstrong in Despair Takes Carbolic Acid.

Richard Armstrong, formerly an employe of the Street Cleaning Department, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid last night at 664 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, where he lived with his brother George, who is a foreman in the department. Armstrong had been ill for a year, and yesterday he asked his physician to tell him plainly what his illness was. The doctor said that it was consumption, and that there was no hope of a cure.

The sick man, who had up to this time been of a cheerful disposition, was much shocked, and during the day he spoke to his brother in a manner which showed his despair. In the evening he purchased the drug, and leaving his family, went up stairs ostensibly to read. A few minutes later they heard his groans, and when they reached him he was dying. A doctor was sent for, but Armstrong was dead before he arrived.

OLIVE BRANCH OFFERED HESS.

Welcomed by Senator Platt and Confers with Chairman Odell.

What was interpreted by those who witnessed it as an offer of the olive branch from the Republican organization to Police Commissioner Hess, occurred at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon.

For a long time the relations between the Commissioner and the organization have been strained. Mr. Hess was walking through the hotel lobby when he met Senator Platt. Instead of the formal bow to which he has been accustomed, Mr. Hess was surprised to have Senator Platt come up, extend his hand cordially, and say, "Hello, Jake!" Before the Commissioner could recover from his amazement, the Senator had led him to a sofa, where they sat in earnest talk for fifteen minutes.

Later Mr. Hess had a conference with Chairman Odell of the State Committee, at which, it was said, the subject of election patronage was considered.

IRON TRADE IN SOUTH EXCITED.

Impossible for Foundrymen to Get Supplies—Price Nearing $30.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 11.—The iron trade throughout the South is very excited because of the unprecedented demand. Many furnaces in the Tennessee and Alabama district are sold so far ahead that it is impossible for foundrymen and smaller consumers to obtain iron from them at any figure. Most of the furnaces have orders for their full production far into next year.

Iron in the Chattanooga and Birmingham districts is selling as high as $18 and $19.50 per ton, and it is freely predicted that $20 will be the price within the next thirty days.

New Hall of Records Bond Issue.

The resolution authorizing $2,100,000 in bonds for the erection of the new Hall of Records has become effective without the signature of the Mayor, and Controller Coler can now issue the bonds as he sees fit. Mayor Van Wyck has opposed the bond issue ever since the subject was first brought up in the Board of Estimate, and hence his determination to permit the resolution to become a law without his approval.

Trenton Saloons Open All Night.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 11.—The Excise Board of Trenton to-night repealed the 1 o'clock closing ordinance which was passed by the reform Excise Board shortly after it came into power, three years ago. The present board, which was elected last Spring, and consists of three Democrats and two Republicans, voted unanimously for the repeal, which will permit all the saloons that wish to do so to remain open all night.

Supreme Court Designation.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day designated S. Alonso Kellogg of Plattsburg Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial District, to sit as a member of the Appellate Division of the Third Department during the November and January terms in the absence of Justice John R. Putnam.

STORM SWEEPS THE CITY

Downpour Heaviest When Crowds Going Home Are Greatest.

WIND OF HURRICANE VELOCITY

Trees Uprooted and Gardens Damaged, but No Serious Injury in Town Is Reported.

The severe rainstorm which swept over the city yesterday was driven by high winds, which increased in force in the afternoon to a gale of sixty miles an hour. While some trees were blown down about the city and some gardens in the suburbs were injured, there was little serious loss.

The weather was at its worst late in the afternoon when people were returning to their homes from the business centres and the down-town precincts, and the inconvenience and annoyance it caused were thus intensified. Crowds gathered about the trainsheds at the railway stations. Many persons were detained by the blocking of traffic over the street-car lines, and they thronged in the doorways of down-town buildings until a much later hour than usual.

The rain began falling at 10 A. M. and continued intermittently until 4:15, when it began to fall in torrents, which kept up until 6:30 o'clock, the wind increasing in velocity all the while.

At 5:45 o'clock the wind reached its highest velocity, at that time blowing a gale of sixty miles an hour. The total amount of rainfall up to 9 o'clock last night was .94 inches. The temperature during the day was normal and did not vary much, registering 65 degrees on the street at 9 A. M. and 66 degrees at 12 M.

In the uptown districts the wind blew almost a hurricane At Coney Island the wind was fierce for a period of twenty minutes late in the afternoon, and several trees were blown down there, one falling in front of Thompson's Hotel. The tide was abnormally high.

At the Highlands of Navesink several outhouses were blown down and some windows broken by the wind. The roof of the board walk at Sandie's Hotel was torn away. The wind lifted it clear of the rest of the structure. The yachts in the horseshoe did not appear to suffer. Several small yachts off Atlantic Highlands dragged their anchors, but little serious damage was done.

Incoming vessels report bad weather at sea, and passengers on the Atlantic Transport Line steamship said that they had a very severe voyage.

While the rain was pouring down in a torrent yesterday morning a priest from the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany, in Twenty-second Street, near Second Avenue, went out in the street and, surrounded by a large and reverent crowd, administered the last rites of religion to an injured man supposed to be dying.

They did not heed the downpour of rain which pelted into their faces under the force of varying winds. Many of the people who had gathered fervently joined their invocations with those of the priest.

The victim was Frank Beghan, forty-eight years old, of 260 Second Avenue, employed in the Department of Street Cleaning. He was at work at Twenty-fourth Street and Second Avenue when he was struck by south-bound Second Avenue Electric Car No. 1,154. He was thrown against a heavily loaded brewery truck and the rear wheels passed over him.

Several ribs, both arms, his collar bone, and one leg were fractured, and his face was lacerated. A fellow-workman ran for a priest, and the latter reached the injured man before an ambulance arrived and while the storm was at its height.

YACHT STUDIO WRECKED.

Miss Gwynne Saw Her Boat Pound to Pieces at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—The schooner yacht Studio, that has been anchored near the pier here during the Summer, owned by Mrs. Mortimer Thorne, whose stage name is Lillian Gwynne, broke her anchor chains during the southeasterly wind and struck the shoal near the wagon pier. A vain effort by local yachtsmen and fishermen was made to save her. No one was aboard. Miss Gwynne struggled out on the pier, where her yacht was wrecked by pounding against the structure. Venturesome hands saved some of Miss Gwynne's possessions. The schooner was not insured. Hundreds of persons gathered to watch the vessel go to pieces. Several yachts were anchored off the pier and at the Pavonia Yacht Club anchorage. Some dragged their anchors.

ent Stryker, with a force of men, used axes to keep the avenues open for drivers of vehicles.

The storm turned into a hurricane. Big trees were leveled, and Street Superintend-

NEGLECT KILLS A CHILD.

Mother Too Poor to Bury the Body—Husband Away.

Maggie Sadler of 202 West Thirty-fifth Street called at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station last night and reported that her sister's thirteen-day-old child had died and that there were no funds to bury it.

Policeman Donnelly, who was sent to investigate the case, found a sad state of affairs. The distressed mother told the policeman that she had been an inmate of Bellevue Hospital until a few days ago.

When she came home she found that her husband was gone, and she has not seen him since. The child was taken sick, but she could not call a physician, because she had not money to pay him. She did all she could to keep the child alive, but the little mite, which weighed but five pounds, died during the day.

COWBOYS AND MEXICANS FIGHT.

Americans Try to Rescue a Friend from Guards—Two Shot to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BISBEE, Arizona, Sept. 11.—Late Saturday afternoon there occurred at Naco, a small town on the international line, nine miles from here, a shooting affray which has already caused the death of one American cowboy and a Mexican guard, the wounding of several others, and ultimately in delivering over to the Mexican authorities four American citizens, who will be tried for murder.

Several weeks ago James Herron was arrested by Mexican line riders, and charged with smuggling horses. He was taken by guards to Nogales for hearing. While at Naco, Bob Clayton, a friend of Herron's, asked permission to accompany him to Nogales. The Mexican officers consented, but at the same time notified Clayton that he would have to disarm himself, giving him thirty minutes to do so. When the time was up the guards started toward Clayton, who pulled his gun and commenced shooting, at the same time backing toward the American side of the line. The guards, seven in number, returned the fire, while two other cowboys, Franco and another, whose name is unknown, came to the rescue of Clayton, who escaped to this side, but not without receiving a bullet through his body, from the effect of which he died here last night.

Capt. Moline of the Mexican Guards was shot twice, once through the right thigh and through the arm, but neither of the wounds is serious. Franco was arrested by the guards and placed in jail, while the other cowboy escaped.

Half an hour later the three guards, who had started with Herron to Nogales, were overtaken by a party of four American cowboys, also friends of Herron, who were bent on rescuing him. A lively fight took place, resulting in the killing of a guard named Pedrogan. Manuel Rivera, another guard, was wounded to such an extent that death is expected hourly.

The third guard escaped to the Custom House and, securing others, returned and drove the newsboys to this side of the line. Herron refused to come back with his rescuers, but continued on to Nogales, where he gave himself up, choosing rather to face the charge of smuggling than to risk being taken here by officers who hold a warrant for him, he having escaped from the penitentiary in Oklahoma after being sentenced for twenty-five years for murder.

Saw Unknown Man Jump from Pier.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—An unknown man went out on Fenton & Leeds's wharf about midnight last night, and after taking off his coat, leaped into the water. D. B. Hess, Charles Adams, Lewis Hess, and H. W. Bromble, who were off the pier in a yacht, saw the act. They tried to reach the man, but before they could get around he had disappeared. The body was not recovered.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Statement as to Georgia Railroad Lease by the Atlantic Coast Line.

Since the Atlantic Coast Line secured a one-half interest in the lease of the Georgia Railroad, which extends from Augusta, Ga., to Atlanta, forming an important link in the railroad map of the South so far as traffic is concerned, many rumors have been set afloat concerning the meaning of the deal with reference to the three great competing systems of the South, the Southern Railway, the Louisville and Nashville, and the Atlantic Coast Line. One report was that the Southern Railway, meaning the consolidation of lines under the control of J. Pierpont Morgan, which has been gradually absorbing various railways throughout the South, had obtained this half interest in the Georgia Railroad lease by first getting control of the Atlantic Coast Line system. This report probably arose from the fact that the Southern Railway has a trackage agreement with the Atlantic Coast Line, which is, however, a simple contract by which the Morgan interests use 185 miles of the Atlantic Coast Line's track from Selma, N. C., to Norfolk.

Another report, arising out of the deal by which the Atlantic Coast Line secured a half interest in the Georgia Railroad lease from the Louisville and Nashville, was that the Southern and the Louisville and Nashville had agreed upon a division of the territory to avoid conflict in the handling of Southern traffic.

All such rumors are completely set aside by an explanation made by authority of August Belmont & Co. of the actual terms of agreement between the Atlantic Coast Line and the Louisville and Nashville. The following statement was authorized:

"It is true that the Louisville and Nashville has disposed of a half interest in the lease of the Georgia Railroad to the Atlantic Coast Line. The papers have not been delivered yet, but the negotiations have been completed by the terms of this transaction the Atlantic Coast Line becomes a colessee of the property on equal terms with the Louisville and Nashville, which has for the past year been sole lessee. Originally the Central of Georgia was a co-lessee with the Louisville and Nashville, but forfeited its interest by failing to pay its part of the expense incurred, the courts declaring that the Louisville and Nashville then became sole lessee. We then had a right to dispose of this half interest in the Georgia Railroad lease, and we have done so to the Atlantic Coast Line.

"It is not true that the Coast Line was acting for the Southern Railway in this transaction. The Atlantic Coast Line is an independent railway system, of which Harry Walters of Wilmington, N. C., is President. The Southern Railway does not own a dollar of its stock so far as is known. The Southern Railway is an independent railroad system of which Samuel Spencer of this city is President. The Louisville and Nashville is another independent company, which we are managing for the holders of its securities. These three independent corporations are in no way drawn together by the terms of the lease of the Georgia Railroad. All reports to the effect that these railroads have in any way acquired control, one of the other, or have pooled traffic interests are without the slightest foundation—merest nonsense."

BIRMINGHAM'S STREET RAILWAYS.

Consolidation Into One System Completed—Now 135 Miles of Line.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 11.—The Birmingham Railway and Electric Company has bought the Birmingham Traction Company's lines, and is the owner and will be the operator of all the street car lines in the City of Birmingham. The Traction Company, which was controlled by William Halls, Jr., and E. E. Whittaker of New York, owned a four-mile electric line to North Birmingham and a seven-mile electric line to Gate City, besides the Highland Avenue steam dummy line, seven miles long, recently acquired from Mr. Whittaker. The consideration was in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, of which $500,000 is represented in a bond issue on the Traction Company's lines.

The Railway and Electric Company officials will remain at the head of the consolidation and will direct its affairs, commencing by making the Highland dummy division an electric line. The company is now the owner of 125 miles of street railway extending from Birmingham to its suburbs in every direction, and controls a system second in value to none south of Baltimore.

A. M. Shook is President, Robert Jemison Vice President, and J. B. McClary General Manager.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL EXTENSION.

Decided to Build from Madison to Fond Du Lac.

OCONTO, Wis., Sept. 11.—From a well-known railway official it was learned to-day that the Illinois Central Railway Company has practically decided to extend its line from Madison to Fond Du Lac, thus extending the plan to make Fond Du Lac a big railway centre.

It is part of the scheme to make both the Wisconsin Central and the Illinois Central Railroad feeders from Fond Du Lac to Manitowoc with the car ferry route to Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ohio Railroads Disagree.

LIMA, Ohio, Sept. 11.—The threatened stoppage of Detroit, Lima and Northern traffic over the Ohio Southern tracks between this city and St. Johns occurred today. The Lima and Northern had been ordered to vacate the Southern tracks, but ignored the notice, and to-day the latter company blocked the Lima and Northern trains here by placing an engine on the track. The trouble arose from a dispute over the lease of the Southern tracks.

STUDENT IN INSANE PAVILION.

Believed Mathias J. Giebelhouse's Effort to Become a Minister Has Unbalanced His Mind.

Overstudy and his ambition to become a minister has, it is believed, sent Mathias John Giebelhouse to the insane asylum. Giebelhouse is twenty-four years old, and yesterday afternoon was removed to the Bellevue Hospital insane pavilion by Detective Tompkins of the West Thirtieth Street Station. At the hospital the name of the young man's nearest friend is given as Lillian, his sister, of 18 West Thirty-fifth Street. His mother lives at 200 West Twenty-first Street.

Giebelhouse has been a hard worker in his efforts to attain his object. For several years he studied at the Cooper Institute, and then went to Bridgeport, where he entered a seminary. While a student at that place he became ill three times and was sent to a hospital each time.

He returned to this city last October and went to South Nyack, this State, where he entered a missionary seminary and boarded at the Christian Herald House. Several times his relatives in this city received letters from the seminary authorities stating that young Giebelhouse had acted peculiarly on several occasions. Each time a letter was received by his relatives, they would write him requesting that he come home.

Giebelhouse did come to the city several days ago and went directly to the house where his sister boarded. She noticed that her brother was becoming mentally unbalanced. He would sit down and read the Bible continually during the day and at night, instead of sleeping, would sing hymns to the discomfiture of the other boarders in the house.

It was decided yesterday to remove him to an insane asylum, and his mother secured certificates from two physicians. The certificates were given to Detective Tompkins, and the young student was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Although Detective Tompkins acted in his official capacity, there is nothing on the blotter in the station house to show that the police had anything to do with the case.

Sergt. Carson, in explaining the absence of an entry, said he understood the young man had not been committed to Bellevue Hospital, inasmuch as the authorities at that institution refused to admit him because he was not committed by a Magistrate. Detective Tompkins says Giebelhouse was committed by the city authorities. Capt. Price says Giebelhouse was not a prisoner, therefore no entry was made necessary.

When asked if her son had been committed by the police, Mrs. Giebelhouse said Detective Tompkins had acted in a friendly capacity. She admitted, however, that she was not personally acquainted with the detective.

Minister Killed in a Runaway.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The Rev. James C. Caldwell, a well-known Presbyterian minister of this city, was instantly killed to-day in a runaway accident in Germantown, an aristocratic suburb of this city. Mr. Caldwell's horse shied at a trolley car and ran away, throwing him out of the carriage. He formerly resided at West Chester, Penn.

TROOPS DRIVEN FROM PLIPOSIL.

Seven with Arms Taken at San Rafael and Six on the Porac Road—Soldiers Go to Iloilo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Gen. Otis today informed the War Department that two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry left last night for Iloilo, to be followed to-morrow by headquarters and the balance of the two battalions, to relieve the Tennessee regiment at Iloilo and Cebu.

The following was also received from Gen. Otis:

"Following minor affairs reported: Capt. Butler, Third Infantry, with portion Beltran troops drove insurgents at San Rafael, capturing seven with arms. Insurgent forces made demonstration against Santa Rita, on Porac Road; loss, two officers; six privates with arms captured by Col. Bell. No casualties among our troops."

SAYS THE FILIPINOS RUN EARLY.

Capt. Case Thinks a Vigorous Fall Campaign Will End the War.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Capt. J. J. Case, formerly of the Second Oregon Volunteers and a member of the staffs of Gens. Merritt, Otis, and Lawton, who is visiting here, said to-day that he thought a vigorous Fall campaign would put an end to the war in the Philippines He said:

"It takes a good deal to demoralize a Filipino army, and it would be a rash statement to declare that the insurgents are now demoralized, but it is certain that they run earlier in the battle than was formerly the case.

"It is the general opinion of the officers that if Gen. Otis were to confine himself to one department the war would progress more satisfactorily. Gen. Otis makes a first-rate civil Governor. In the field there were several instances in which he ordered troops back after they had accomplished their work, and thus necessitated it being done over.

"I think all the casualties are faithfully reported by Gen. Otis."

PHILIPPINE DEATH RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A cablegram from Gen. Otis to the War Department announces the death of Capt. Charles L. Collins, Company J, Twenty-third Infantry. He died at Cebu on the 7th inst. of appendicitis. Gen. Otis also cables the following deaths:

Chronic dysentery, Sept. 2, Henry Bueson, H, Ninth Infantry; William Creelman, B, First Tennessee, acute dysentery; First Sergt. Joseph Hogan, M, Fourth Infantry, gunshot wound, accidental; Aug. 24, Daniel Edwards, E, Eighteenth Infantry; Sept. 6, Thomas Guinan, K, Twelfth Infantry; Sergt. Edward H. Romano, I, Fourth Cavalry, typhoid fever; July 10, Henry Uppendahl, K, First South Dakota; Sept. 6, John Healy, K, Third Artillery, drowned arm of Manila Bay; Aug. 29, Raymond D. Louth, M, Sixth Artillery, chronic diarrhea; Sept. 3, Owen Dunn, E, Fourth Infantry; Sept. 6, James Hogan, F, Twenty-first Infantry, peritonitis; John M. McCall, E, Twenty-second Infantry, pulmonary phthisis; Michael McGrath, M, Twelfth Infantry, pneumonia; Richard Jobin, F, Twenty-first Infantry, gastritis; Henry L. Noble, G, Fifty-first Iowa, alcoholism, acute; Sept. 8, William H. Kennedy, G, Ninth Infantry, fever, remittent malaria; Sept. 9, Joshua W. Johnson, Hospital Corps.

Capt. Charles L. Collins was born in Kentucky and entered West Point from Ohio July 1, 1878. On June 13, 1882, he became Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, where he remained until Jan. 15, 1891, going then to the Nineteenth Infantry as First Lieutenant. July 20 of the same year he was transferred to the Eleventh Infantry, and attained his present rank and command May 29, 1898.

ROMAN CATHOLICS PROTEST.

Use of Churches as Telegraph Stations in the Philippines Condemned.

The converting of the Roman Catholic Church at Caloocan, in the Philippines, into an army telegraph station has excited the indignation of the Holy Name Society of the Church of the Nativity, Classon Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn.

The fact that the church was being so used became known to the society through photographs of the telegraph station published in an illustrated weekly. The society met and adopted condemnatory resolutions. It is expected that the Diocesan Union of Holy Name Societies, with which the Brooklyn organization is affiliated, will take action on the matter at its next meeting.

FILIPINO MAYOR DECAMPS.

Disappears from Imus, Supposedly to Join the Insurgents.

MANILA, Sept. 11.—The Mayor of Imus has disappeared, and it is supposed he has joined the rebels on the promise of receiving a Generalship. He was a Colonel in the insurrection of 1887.

The Mayor of Imus delivered the town up to Gen. Lawton June 15, saying that the people desired peace and to be friendly with the Americans. He declared that peace would exist were it not for "Aguinaldo's cut-throat band." The Fourteenth Infantry and one battery of artillery were left in the place as a garrison.

GEN. LAWTON MAKES A DENIAL.

Says He Did Not Criticise the Philippine Operations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The War Department makes public the following cable:

Manila, Sept. 11.

Corbin, Washington:

Lawton pronounces utterly foundationless newspaper reports of interview asserting that he commented on military situation or criticised conduct of operations here. Declares beforehand as false all future accounts of such interviews. SCHWAN.

Gen. Schwan was a Colonel in the Adjutant General's Department and was made a Brigadier during the Spanish War. Gen. Corbin stated that he does not know what the denial refers to and that the department has addressed no inquiry to Gen. Lawton.

The Morgan City May Be Saved.

KOBE, Japan, Sept. 11.—The Captain of the United States transport Morgan City, which was wrecked Sept. 1 by striking a reef eight miles from Ononuchi, says there are good prospects of saving the vessel, and that divers have been engaged for the purpose of trying to float her.

Commander Taussig to Ask an Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Word has come that Commander Taussig of the navy will arrive in the United States from Manila about the first of next month, and it is believed from what is said by his friends that he will promptly demand a court of inquiry. The officer was relieved from command of the Bennington by Admiral Watson because of some free criticism on his part of the capability of the Admiral.

Philippine Enlistments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The enlistments Saturday were 537, making a total of 4,700.

Farewell Reception to Capt. Spellman.

A reception was given to M. J. Spellman, formerly Major in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, last night by his friends before leaving for his new post as senior Captain in the Forty-third Regiment, United States Volunteers. The festivities were held in Independence Hall, at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was present and congratulated the new Captain on his promotion. Capt. Spellman will take with him several hundred men now recruiting for the regiment.

MANILA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The foreign department of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum has received a cordial letter from the Spanish Chamber of Commerce at Manila, which, together with the English-speaking or general Chamber of Commerce of the same place, will send delegates to the Congress and exposition.

The Spanish Chamber, through its President, Don Eduardo Carceller, also accepts membership in the International Advisory Board of the museum, and offers its services in every possible way to advance trade with this country. He states that the Chamber was organized July 16.

Peru's Representative Not Coming.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 11.—It is reported that President Romana has declined, on the grounds of economy, to ratify the appointment of Senhor Reyes as representative of Peru at the Philadelphia Museum.

PUERTO RICAN RELIEF NEEDS.

Gen. Davis Says 350,000 Persons Must Be Fed for 119 Days—Rice, Beans, and Dried Fish Wanted.

Secretary Corwine of the Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee and of the Merchants' Association yesterday gave out a letter from Gen. Davis, setting forth the needs of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico. The letter in part said:

As you know, I asked for food, clothing, and medicines, and your association has nobly met its share of these demands. But as generous as it has been I venture to ask that it will continue to give generously until these people are safely through a very critical period.

I believe the great problem to be solved is more a question of food than anything else, and to supply this every effort should be bent. The human animal can live here with very little clothing and shelter, but without food there can be only one result.

If my conclusions as to the extent of the destruction of food supplies be correct, the stress of hunger will be an increasing one from this forward for many weeks, and we must prepare to feed not less than a quarter of a million people before the earth can again bring forth fresh supplies. What this means is shown by a simple mathematical demonstration summed up in the question: At the rate of one pound of food per day per person, how many pounds of food would it take to feed 250,000 persons 119 days?

We might go further in our calculation by considering the cost of this food and of distributing it, for even though all the military resources of the island are being used in distribution, nevertheless the expense of getting the food to the hungry will be approximately about 8 per cent. of the cost of the food. This cost cannot be much less than $1,500,000; even if the diet be as proposed, rice, beans, and codfish or bacon. Can we get that sum? And if we can, will your committee be able to prevent its going into anything but the cheapest kind of good food?

The Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee, organized at the request of the Secretary of War, will co-operate with other committees throughout the country in an effort to meet the views set forth by Gen. Davis. The National Bank of North America, which was named by the Secretary of War as the official depository for relief funds, has been continued by the committee as such depository, and checks for subscriptions may be sent to that bank, or may be sent direct to local committees in the different cities and towns and then forwarded to the bank.

Communications for information concerning shipments, or anything connected with that subject, may be addressed to the Secretary of the Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee, William R. Corwine, care of the Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway.

This committee is shipping to Puerto Rico this week 350 tons of rice and beans. It is advised that all purchases of food supplies be confined to those of the character mentioned by Gen. Davis, namely, rice, beans, and dried fish.

The National Bank of North America yesterday reported the following subscriptions:

Previously acknowledged	$37,311.51
J. C. Horner, Bryn Mawr P. O., Penn.	10.00
Citizens of Riley County, Kan.	10.00
Citizens of Chester, Penn.	200.00
Margaret F. Everit, Newark, N. J.	25.00
Spanish Club, Rochester, N. Y.	12.75
F. C. Withers, Columbia, S. C.	3.00
A. Seligman, New York City	1.00
L. M. Rice 904 W. Main Street, Louisville, Ky.	25.00
City of Cleveland, Ohio, through J. H. Farley, Mayor	563.50
Watts Bond and others, Oaktown, Ind.	15.00
Total	$38,171.76

Water Works Company for Mantanzas.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 11.—The Matanzas Water Works Company, which is backed by New York capital, was incorporated at Dover to-day with a capital of $600,000. The company proposes to provide the City of Matanzas, Cuba, with water, ice, and electric lights. Its charter gives it the privilege to operate in other Cuban and in Puerto Rican towns.

Spain Releases Nine Cuban Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Señor Quesada has been informed that nine more Cuban prisoners have been released from the Spanish military prison at Cadiz.

CAPT. DYER AT BALTIMORE.

To Receive a Sword To-day in Honor of His Services at Manila.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Preparations are completed for the reception of Capt. N. Mayo Dyer of the cruiser Baltimore and the presentation of the handsome sword voted him by the City Council of Baltimore in recognition of his services at Manila. Capt. Dyer arrived here this afternoon, escorted from Wilmington, Del., by a committee in charge of Col. Willard Howard of the Fourth Regiment, Maryland National Guard. A brief reception at the office of Mayor Malster followed, and in the evening Capt. Dyer was the principal guest at a theatre party at Ford's Grand Opera House.

To-morrow's exercises will consist of a parade in the afternoon, in which all the militia of the State of Maryland, the Maryland Naval Militia, the garrisons at the various United States forts in this vicinity, and numerous other organizations, including the Grand Army of the Republic of this State, will participate, to be followed by the presentation ceremonies at City Hall Plaza, a public reception at Riverview Park, and a banquet at the Rennert Hotel at night. The latter promises to be a notable affair, Secretary of State Hay, Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and Major Gen. Miles being among those who will be present.

Shafter's Aides Promoted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Orders have been received from Washington by which two of the aides of Gen. Shafter, Capt. Robert H. Noble and Capt. Arthur C. Ducat, have been promoted, the first to the rank of Major and Assistant Adjutant of Volunteers and the second to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and assigned to duty with the Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, now in St. Louis. Both men have seen service. Capt. Ducat led the attack on San Juan Hill in the Cuban campaign, and received a wound, supposed at the time to be fatal. Major Noble is an old Indian fighter, and also did good work in Cuba.

CAMPBELL KNOCKS OUT BURNS.

Lively Boxing Bouts at the Coney Island Athletic Club.

Louden Campbell of Pittsburg and Larry Burns of Cohoes, N. Y., appeared in the opening bout at the Coney Island Athletic Club last night before a fair-sized crowd, considering the weather. Campbell was the cleverer of the two, and when the bout had gone nineteen rounds it was evident that he would win. In the twentieth and final round Campbell sent a right to the jaw, which put Burns to the ropes and out. Campbell was given the decision.

Then as a diversion four negroes battled with each other, and at the end of the bout the referee declared that two of the negroes had survived and a draw between them was in order.

Harry Forbes of Chicago and Eddie Lenny of Philadelphia were the contestants in the principal bout of the night. Interest centred in this bout, as Forbes was the only man who ever gave "Terry" McGovern a hard fight. Forbes met McGovern at the Pelican Athletic Club, South Brooklyn, nearly a year ago, and apparently had the bettter of the bout up to the thirteenth round. In the fifteenth round, however, McGovern knocked his man out with a right on the jaw.

In the fight to-night Lenny had the advantage of reach and height, but these advantages were offset by the dexterous work with both hands displayed by Forbes, who put his left to the face and right to the body frequently, punishing his antagonist severely each time he landed. Lenny sent a few right swings to the wind. Forbes forced the pace and delivered five blows to Lenny's one during the first ten rounds.

The blows landed by Lenny seemed to have more power behind them than those of Forbes, but they did not seem to have as much effect. In the twelfth round a straight right from Forbes, landing on the chin, sent Lenny to his back on the floor. Lenny regained his feet quickly and landed a heavy left on the side of the head. During the next three rounds there were some interesting exchanges, but Forbes always held the upper hand.

Forbes was on his mettle and did some clever work during the next half dozen rounds. In the twenty-fourth round Lenny landed his right on the body twice, but Forbes continued on the aggressive. Both rushed in the final round. Forbes forced the pace, landing rights and lefts on the face and body which were met with good returns. The referee declared the bout a draw at the close of the final round.

No one found fault with the decision.

The Senator Arrives at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A cablegram dated at Manila, Sept. 10, announces the arrival of the transport Senator. William Godthwaite died at sea. His body was embalmed and brought to Manila. The Senator carried 16 officers and 690 recruits.

Kentucky Vendettas Claim Four Dead and Seven Wounded.

LONDON, Ky., Sept. 11.—The opening of war between the Griffin and Philpot factions in Clay County began last night. The house of the Widow Chadwell, wife of Evan Chadwell, brother of Deputy Sheriff Dave Chadwell, the leader of the Griffin faction, was fired into from all sides. The woman escaped by throwing herself on the floor.

All the cattle, hogs, and dogs were killed, and a notice was posted on her door giving here twenty-four hours to leave or be killed. It was done by a body of horsemen who the Griffins say were Philpots. The jail here, which has two Griffins in it, is heavily guarded by men with Winchesters.

A rumor is also current that a battle was fought yesterday in Clay County, in which four men were killed and seven wounded. The rumor locates the battle on Red Bird Creek, eighteen miles from Manchester. There have been several killings there of late, and the battle may have been either between the Markums and Robertses or the Sisemores and Ashers, four factions that are at war with each other.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The National Assurance Company of Ireland has been admitted to Michigan.

W. A. Cavanaugh of Chicago has been appointed special agent of the Insurance Company of North America.

The United States Life Insurance Company has been admitted to Montana.

H. N. Dickinson has been appointed special agent of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Western Maryland.

The insurance on the leather dressing establishment of the R. M. Hollingshead Company, at Camden, N. J., which was damaged by fire last Friday night, was distributed as follows: Westchester, $4,500; Germania, $2,600; Thuringia, $2,500; Saginaw Valley, $2,300. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

The next session of conference of liability insurance managers will be held at Hartford Sept. 26.

Williamson & Wofford of Memphis have been appointed Western Tennessee general agents, C. O. Gansel Cincinnati agent, and Billington, Hutchinson & Co. Philadelphia agents of the United States Casualty Company.

The National Indemnity and Insurance Company of Baltimore has commenced underwriting, with a capital stock of $100,000 and a surplus of $50,000.

It was reported yesterday that a proposition may be made at the semi-annual meeting of the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) which will open at Niagara Falls today, for a sine die adjournment of the Union, coupled with an invitation to join a new organization with a restricted membership and more limited power. The proposition also contemplates the adoption of a name which is less suggestive of any attempt to restrain competition in fire insurance rates.

Several foreign managers

TESTS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES

Gen. Miles Says They Can Easily Penetrate Armor Plate.

TRIALS MADE AT SANDY HOOK

Reports Received Show that Destructive Compounds May Be Thrown a Great Distance.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles presided at a meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications held in the Army Building, this city, yesterday for the purpose of receiving the reports of tests of high explosives as projectiles made at Sandy Hook about ten days ago. All of the other members of this board were present, including Gen. Royal T. Frank of the artillery, Capt. C. B. Wheeler of the Ordnance Corps, Capt. Kuhn of the Engineer Corps, ex-Judge Joseph H. Outhwaite of Ohio, the civil member of the board, and Lieut. I. N. Lewis, the recorder.

"The purpose of these tests," said Gen. Miles last evening, "was to ascertain the force and power of new explosives, the effect of concussion as well as the power of breaking projectiles into fragmentary pieces. The possibility of throwing high explosives through armor plate was also tested with safety, and the fact was demonstrated that projectiles containing high explosives can be thrown long distances—ten, twelve, and fourteen miles; in fact, as far as it is possible to throw any projectile from any kind of a gun.

"Each trial and test thus far has been entirely satisfactory. All of these tests were made at the Sandy Hook proving ground, under the supervision of Major Frank Heath, and they have demonstrated that projectiles containing the most destructive high explosives can be thrown any distance with sufficient force to penetrate armor plate."

Gen. Miles and the other members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications visited Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth during the afternoon. These two forts are types of fortifications which have been recently equipped with all of the modern appliances for coast defense. These appliances comprise mortars, high-power guns, quick-firing guns, machine guns, range finders, relocating instruments, electrical and telephone appliances, and electrical appliances for traversing and elevating high-power guns.

"It has taken many years," said Gen. Miles, "to bring a fort like Wadsworth into perfect condition, where all of these modern appliances can be operated as one system and utilized to the best possible advantage for harbor and coast defense. Even now the work of armament is not quite completed. It is still going on."

Gen. Miles spoke with much satisfaction of the practical headway that had been made in the experiments at Sandy Hook with heavy ordnance and the newest and most powerful explosives. He said that very valuable results had been attained. The details of these results will be carefully embodied into official reports to be submitted to the War Department. Gen. Miles spent last night at the Holland House, and he expects to return to Washington to-day.

In response to a renewed inquiry whether there was any prospect of his going to Manila to assume command of the United States forces there, Gen. Miles said:

"I cannot tell. There are no new developments in the matter so far as I know. Certainly such a mission would be a serious and responsible one, and I do not think that anybody would ask to be sent there. A variety of complicated problems await solution in the Philippines."

Asked if he would not like to go out there and undertake the solution of these problems, Gen. Miles smiled tranquilly and replied: "It is a soldier's duty to go where he is sent, and to do the very best he can when he gets there."

SHAMROCK IS WEATHERBOUND.

Owing to the Fierce Gale the Cup Challenger Remains at Her Moorings —Roster of the Crew.

Owing to the fierce gale and rainstorm the Shamrock did not leave her moorings inside of Sandy Hook yesterday. It was expected that the yacht would make a preliminary trial over the New York Yacht Club course. Designer Fife and Capt. Hogarth, who commands the Shamrock, were not on board the yacht. The former was visiting friends in the city. The big 111-foot boom was shipped early yesterday morning, and the gaff was swung into place early in the afternoon. The other spars will be set in place early this morning, and the cup hunter, weather permitting, will sail around the thirty-mile course of the New York Yacht Club in her largest racing rig. Percy Chubb's Vigilant, cup defender of 1893, is anchored within a short distance of the Shamrock, and, compared to the Irish yacht, her sail spread appears ridiculously small.

The roster of the crew of the Shamrock shows that the majority hail from Scotland and Ireland. The few Englishmen who have shipped for the races are from Brightlingsea and Exmouth.

MORE COLUMBIA-DEFENDER TRIALS.

Will Be Sailed Next Week to Tune Up the American Yacht.

It was the intention of Mr. Iselin that the Columbia and Defender should have a brush on the Sound yesterday, and he visited the yachts as they lay in Echo Bay in the morning. At that hour it looked as if the weather might clear, and the intention was to run to Faulkner's Island and return. After the storm broke in the afternoon Mr. Iselin went out again, but did not go on board either of the boats, as it was deemed too risky to bring the tender St. Michael close to the yachts in the sea that was then running. Mr. Iselin ordered both yachts to drop down to Hart's Island Roads and anchor for the night. They will return to-day, and if the weather permits they will be given a spin.

William Butler Duncan, managing owner of the Defender, said yesterday that he was going to Newport with the Defender at the end of the week. The Columbia will go about the same time.

"There will be some more trials between the yachts," he said yesterday, "but no regular races, that I know of. They will probably take place early next week. The Columbia must go to Bristol to haul out before the October races."

REVENUE CUTTERS FOR CUP RACES.

J. P. Morgan Arranges to Prevent Crowding or Interference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club arrived in Washington to-day and had a conference with Secretary Gage and Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, on the subject of the coming race between the Columbia and the Shamrock.

Under the act of May 19, 1896, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized in his discretion to detail revenue cutters to enforce such rules and regulations as may be adopted to insure the safety of passengers on steamers or other craft taking part in regattas, &c., either amateur or professional, that may be held on navigable waters within the jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. Morgan said his mission here was to impress upon Capt. Shoemaker the great importance of the occasion to yachtsmen everywhere, and the necessity for the greatest care in preventing accidents and any possible interference with the yachts during the race.

Capt. Shoemaker assured Mr. Morgan that the Supervisors of Anchorages at New York had been instructed to confer with the race committee as to their wishes, and that everything possible would be done by the commanding officers of the cutters which would be detailed to look after the excursion and other craft following the race to prevent any crowding or other interference.

Veda Wins the Thirty-Footer Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.—The thirty-footers raced over the Beaver Tail course this afternoon, with the wind from the east. The start was made at 3:37 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5 22 02	1 45 02
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5 23 29	1 45 29
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5 23 58	1 45 58
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5 25 26	1 48 36
Puck, E. D. Morgan	D4 not finish.	

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Bostons Win from St. Louis and Louisvilles Defeat Baltimores — Tie Game in Washington.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	84	37	.694
Philadelphia	78	47	.624
Boston	75	48	.610
Baltimore	71	50	.587
Cincinnati	71	54	.568
St. Louis	71	56	.559
Chicago	65	61	.516
Pittsburg	62	62	.500
Louisville	57	67	.460
New York	50	72	.410
Washington	42	79	.347
Cleveland	19	112	.145

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Louisville, 5; Baltimore, 3.
Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 3.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Boston.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Washington.

Boston, 5; St. Louis, 2.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Powell weakened in the eighth inning, and the Bostons got four hits, one of them a home run, scoring four runs and winning the game. Score:

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	.	5
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

Base hits—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; St. Louis, Powell and Schreckengost. Umpires—Messrs. Mannassau and Connolly.

Louisville, 5; Baltimore, 3.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Except in the third inning Philippi had the Baltimores puzzled to-day. Four singles and an error gave the Baltimores their only runs of the game. Kitson was erratic, but fast fielding prevented the Louisvilles from scoring more runs. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Louisville	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	5

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Kitson and Crisham; Louisville, Philippi and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Washington, 3; Cincinnati, 3.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Cincinnatis and Washingtons played a tie game to-day. Eight innings had been played when the game was called on account of darkness. The staff umpires did not put in an appearance, so a player from each team officiated. Score:

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	.	3
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	.	3

Base hits—Washington, 7; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and Kittridge; Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz. Umpires—Messrs. Weyhing and Taylor.

Baseball Games Postponed.

The games scheduled between the New Yorks and Chicagos at the Polo Grounds and the Brooklyns and Pittsburgs at Washington Park yesterday were postponed on account of rain. Two games will be played at the Polo Grounds to-day. The Cleveland-Philadelphia game was also postponed.

THE NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Reported that the First Meeting Will Be Held in St. Louis This Week.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from St. Louis says: "It comes from an authentic source that the first meeting of the new baseball league will be held in this city. The date set for the meeting is Sept. 14, three days after the close of the season in the Western League. It is said that eight clubs will be represented. Three of the men who will be present are Ban Johnson, President of the Western League; Charles Comiskey, owner of the St. Paul team, and "Tom" Loftus, owner of the Grand Rapids team. Who will represent Philadelphia, Chicago, New York, and Washington is unknown, but it is conceded these are four of the cities in which a team will be placed.

PROVIDENCE HARNESS RACES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11.—The Grand Circuit trotting meeting opened at Narragansett Park this afternoon with disagreeable weather. The track was in good shape, but the time was slow, 2:11¼ being the fastest heat. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; Purse, $3,000; best three in five.

Owyhee, b. s. by Charley Derby-Ida Wood	1	1	1	
Dollard Wilkes, blk. m., by Guy Wilkes-Directress (Hyde)	2	5	3	
Dorothy S., blk. m., (McLaughlin)	4	2	5	
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	8	10	2	
Wilask, br. s., (Ecker)	3	10	4	
Philip E., b. g. (Conlan)	5	7	4	
Valpa, b. g., (Miller)	7	4	9	
Royal Baron, b. h., (Spear)	9	6	6	
Rositer, b. g., (Brownell)	6	9	8	
Loma, b. m., (Payne)	10	8	7	

Time—2:13¾; 2:13½; 2:12¾.

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,200; best two in three.

Edward S., ch. s., by Hinder Wilkes, dam by Col. Hambrick, (Hudson)	1	1	
Prince Hugh, ch. h., (Broadman)	2	2	
McShedd, ch. s., (Curry)	4	3	
Sir Arthur, blk. g., (Wheipley)	3	5	
Frank Knapp, b. g., (Thompson)	6	4	
Belle Cannon, b. m., (Briggs)	5	6	
Mike Dunn, br. g., (Barnes)	7	dr	

Time—2:12¼, 2:11¼.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200; best two in three, (unfinished.)

Excel, b. g., by Boyce's Duroc, dam by Confederate Chief, (Demarest)	1	9	
Senator L., b. g., by West Cloud-Elfrida, by Eldridge, (Dillinger)	10	1	
Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)	3	2	
Edna Cook, b. m., (Collins)	2	7	
Georgena, ch. m., (McKenney)	7	3	
Glory, ch. g., (Gray)	5	4	
Iris O., b. m., (Garvey)	4	6	
Pixie, blk. m., (Johnson)	6	5	
Phoebe Childers, b. m., (McHenry)	9	8	
Farris, b. g., (Bowen)	8	10	

Time—2:14¼; 2:13.

Champion Pacer Star Pointer Lame.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 11.—W. J. White, owner of Star Pointer, telegraphs that the pacer has gone lame as a result of his New York race; and will not be able to start for at least three weeks. Star Pointer was to start here to-morrow.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Bendoran	140	Satin Slipper	108
Isidor	135	Cheval d'Or	109
Candle Black	120	Lady Lindsay	107
King Barleycorn	117	Acushla	106
Blue Devil	115	Blarneystone	106
Heliobas	114	Miss Marion	105
Jinks	113	Water King	105
Belle of Memphis	112	Lady Madge	104
Tabouret	111	Bardella	103
The Star of Bethlehem	111	MacFlecknoe	101
Lambert	108	Claraba	97
		Lepida	96

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Arbaces	114	Sensational	101
Merry Prince	114	Cantadas	98
Bannockburn	112	Monadour	97
Kirkwood	105	Jefferson	96
Dan Rice	105	Clonsilla	96
Handpress	104	Manilus	95
The Star of Bethlehem	104	Cathedral	95
Bluesway	104	Diminutive	87

THIRD RACE.—The Junior Champion Stakes of $15,000, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Six furlongs.

Maribert	130	Waring	105
Mesmerist	122	Ildrim	105
Trumpeter	112	Toddy	105
High Order	112	Modrine	105
Prince of Melbourne	112	St. Finnan	105
Missionary	112	Withers	105
Water King	112	Windmere	105
King's Courier	112	McMeekin	105
Sakhrat	112	Kilmarnock	105
De Lacy	112	Hammock	103
Mister Jersey	112		

Mesmerist, Missionary, and Windmere, Bromley & Co.'s entry; Water King and Modrine, Green B. Morris's entry; McMeekin and Kilmarnock, J. E. Madden's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The First Special, for two-year-olds and upward; special weights. One mile and a quarter.

Banastar	122	Imp	119
Thomas Cat	122	Maxine	119
Box	122	Half Time	112
Bangle	122		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Jucoma	109	First Past	102
Kitchener	107	Mynheer	100
Hopbrook	107	Olea	99
Reynolds	104	Oread	99
Post Haste	104	Mimiery	99
Prejudice	104	Olinda	99
Rochester	102	Fluke	99
Boundlee	102	Decimal	99
Fonsolee	102	Belle of Orleans	99
Prestidigitator	102	Peaceful	96
Shorebird	102	Etta Fonso	94

SIXTH RACE.—The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. About two miles and a half.

Doctor Catlett	173	Daresll	140
Howard Mann	164	Perion	130
Trillion	160	Jack Dandy	127

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Money Refunded on All Unsatisfactory Purchases.

"Combination BOOK-CASE AND DESK, with French beveled mirrors, golden oak or mahogany finish; special this week at.. 13.50

Mattresses.

Soft top, full size Mattress, 2.50
Mixed Hair, 40-lb. Mattress, 6.50
Fine South American Hair Mattress, 40-lb., 15.50

Pillows.

3-lb. Feather Pillows, 48c
Live Geese Feather Pillows, 1,48

Springs.

Woven Wire Springs from 1.55 up
All steel wire Folding Springs, 3.50

Library BOOKCASE with cabinet top, artistic carvings, made in quartered oak and mahogany finish, highly polished, formerly 21.00, now 12.50

SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.

INGRAINS, large assortment, 25c.
BRUSSELS, new designs, 35c.
AXMINSTERS, with borders, 50c.
MOQUETTES, with borders, 79c.
VELVETS, with borders, 80c.

Revolving Office CHAIR, improved patent springs, quartered oak polish finish, reduced from $7.00 to 4.50

LIBRARY OR SITTING ROOM TABLE, 24x36 in., polished mahogany finish, regular price $12, reduced to..... 7.50

Saddle wood seat ARM CHAIR, carved back and highly polished in golden oak or mahogany finish, was $5.00, now 2.75

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Bet. 15TH & 16TH STS. West Side of Avenue.

GOLF TOURNAMENT AT LENOX.

A. J. Wellington Wins the Cup in the Handicap Match.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 11.—The annual tournament of the Lenox Golf Club commenced to-day, and there was much interest in the match for the cup given by John E. Alexander. Over sixty players are in Lenox to compete for the various trophies. Many of the players to-day had never played on these links before, and probably did not make as good a score as they will later. There was a large number of spectators, and the women served tea in the clubhouse at 5 o'clock, as the weather was too cold and disagreeable to use the large tent.

A. J. Wellington of Oakland won the cup with a gross score of 178. He had a handicap of 18, so his net score was 160. The conditions were thirty-six holes handicap, limited to eighteen strokes medal play. Wellington's best score for eighteen holes was 87. There were several players who went under this. The best score for nine holes was made by Alexander Morten, Westchester, who went around in 39. Carlos De Heredia of the Lenox Club was the only man to make a hole in 2. He made the fifth hole by a long drive on to the green and putted in with the next stroke. The following scores for the thirty-six holes were handed in:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
A. J. Wellington, Oakland	178	18	160
Howard S. Grey, Stockbridge	174	10	164
S. Frothingham, Lenox	173	8	165
R. D. Lapham, Lenox	186	18	168
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	183	14	169
Alexander Morten, Westchester	178	8	170
H. W. Allen, Pittsfield	189	19	170
C. J. Trevelli, Oakland	189	18	171
M. P. Kernochen, Pittsfield	187	16	171
D. Davenport, Pittsfield	189	18	171
R. S. Hooker, Lenox	189	18	171
D. S. Dana, Lenox	186	14	172
J. W. Lapsley, Stockbridge	188	16	172
D. W. Bishop, Jr., Lenox	182	8	174
W. B. Burr, Tuxedo	188	14	174
Richard Mackay, Lenox	192	18	174
Harold Godwin, Lenox	193	18	175
Francis Jacques Lenox	194	18	176
J. W. Burden, Lenox	194	18	176
T. S. Denny, Chevy Chase	190	14	176
S. P. Shaw, Lenox	191	14	177
W. J. Boardman, Essex	192	14	178
A. P. Stokes, Jr., Lenox	196	18	178
J. F. Talmage, Tuxedo	191	14	177
J. B. Swann, Stockbridge	188	10	178
H. De Heredia, Lenox	197	18	179
L. E. Laroque, Shinnecock	182	2	180
H. R. Winthrop, Newport	193	12	181
J. C. Mabury, Lenox	200	18	182
J. B. C. Tappan, Wassaw	199	16	183
George I. Cooke, Point Judith	185	2	183
W. A. Taylor, Lenox	202	18	184
Lindsay Fairfax, Lenox	194	8	186
M. Standish, Lenox	203	16	187
S. P. Shaw, Jr., Lenox	205	18	187
Percy Haughton, Brookline	188	0	188
E. A. Thomson, Lenox	190	6	190
R. C. Greenleaf, Lenox	208	18	190
J. S. Bares, Lenox	208	18	190

The lowest actual score was made by S. Frothingham, Lenox.

McGovern-Palmer Fight Postponed.

The twenty-five-round bout between "Terry" McGovern and "Pedlar" Palmer for the bantam championship of the world, a purse of $10,000, and a portion of the picture receipts, which was to have been fought yesterday in the arena of the Westchester Athletic Club at Tuckahoe, N. Y., has been postponed until to-day at 3 P. M. The rain of yesterday would not permit of photographs of the fight being taken, and if the weather is not perfect to-day the meeting will be postponed again.

Policeman Farley Now Accused.

Fernando Farley, the North Bergen policeman who shot Otto Overman and William Schenckerberg on Sunday, Sept. 3, after they had assaulted him, was placed under arrest yesterday, at the City Hospital, Jersey City. The arrest was made by order of Prosecutor James S. Erwin, on complaint of William Overman, father of Otto, who alleges that Farley was the aggressor. Overman and Schenckerberg will probably recover, though the latter was shot through both lungs. Farley was serving a warrant when he says the two men assaulted him, as it was their friend he wanted to arrest.

Policeman Held for Homicide.

Policeman John J. McKenna of the Sanitary Squad, charged with homicide, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Hogan in the Morrisania Court, and was remanded without bail for trial. McKenna shot George and Louis Renk, brothers, on Aug. 7, in Ahearn's roadhouse. George Renk died in the Fordham Hospital on Sept. 5 from his wounds.

Accuses a Policeman of Clubbing.

John Gaffney, seventeen years old, of 308 West Seventeenth Street, went to the New York Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from a fracture of the right wrist. Gaffney says he was watching the arrest of a man on Eighth Avenue, when a policeman struck him with his club.

Ear Torn Off by a Trolley Car.

Mary Moran, thirty-three years old, who lives at 152 Tenth Avenue, will lose an ear as the result of a trolley accident yesterday. She was crossing Eighth Avenue, when she was struck by a car and her right ear was so badly torn that it will have to be removed. Her wound was dressed in the New York Hospital. The woman received no other injury.

Pennsylvania Road Trains Collide.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 11.—A freight and a passenger train on the Indianapolis division of the Pennsylvania Railroad collided a few miles west of here to-night, and Freight Brakeman Clarkson was killed and six others injured. Loss, $20,000 or more.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$1,000 MADE WITH $10. The Golden Crown Mining Co., Mariposa Co., California, offers a limited number shares capital stock for sale. Mines in a flourishing condition, with prospects of great wealth. Property paid for and no debts, 10,000 tons quartz now on dump; machinery now on ground to crush it. Dividends expected inside of ninety days. Other mines in same vicinity selling stock at $100 per share not considered as good as ours. Buy 10 shares of our stock for $10 and you stand a good chance to get $1,000; for it inside of one year. Stock will be entirely sold in 30 days. Buy now! Sudden riches come to but few. This is your opportunity! Chance it! Send for our prospectus. Mail orders filled. Make drafts payable to Golden Crown Mining Co., New York Office, 565-567 Broadway.

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SUIT AGAINST WHISKY TRUST.

Former Owner of Melwood Distillery Alleges Evasion of Contract.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—Suit was filed in the United States Court to-day against the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company by Rudolph F. Balk of this city, former owner of the Melwood Distillery. Evasion of contract is alleged, involving a quarter of a million dollars, and a receiver is asked for a valuable part of the property of the trust.

The capital stock of the Melwood Distillery, owned by Rudolph F. Balk, was sold on March 1 to the Whisky Trust. The price agreed upon was $1,240,790, of which $974,000 was paid down. It is alleged that the balance, $266,790, has not been paid. The suit was instituted to recover that amount.

HIGGINS COMPANY MAY SELL.

English Syndicate Said to be Negotiating for Carpet Factory.

The employes of the E. S. Higgins Carpet Company, whose factory is at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-third Street, have been disturbed by a report that the company is negotiating with an English syndicate for the sale of the plant and that it may close down.

Superintendent Higgins said yesterday that he had heard of the rumor, but said he had no information. He added:

"It is possible that an English syndicate may get control, but this plant will not be shut down. You can see for yourself that we are very busy."

TO MOVE DYEA TO SKAGUAY.

Plan of San Francisco Men to Unite the Two Alaskan Cities.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 11.—The moving of Skaguay's rival gateway city is a project both novel and extensive. The promoters of the enterprise have been working quietly for some time. They are San Francisco men—F. Romo and E. Foreman. Mr. Foreman has closed a deal for 320 buildings, large and small, in Dyea. An army of men will be required for the work of removal, but nearly all of them have been engaged.

The plan is to bring the houses across the bay on scows. It is estimated that all the buildings which are worth anything can be moved in the course of two months.

Racing Man Suffocated in a Fire.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Warren L. Aborn, well known in local racing circles and at one time owner of a fast string of horses, was suffocated to death here in a fire which to-day destroyed a livery stable over which he lived. Five horses perished in the fire.

Secretary Youngs on Duty.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—William J. Youngs, Secretary to Gov. Roosevelt, who has been ill at Ithaca for the past two months with typhoid fever, assumed the duties of his office at the Capitol this morning.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N.Y. University Law School. Entrance examinations Oct. 2nd, 1899. DAY CLASSES (LL.B., after two years.) EVENING CLASSES (LL.B., after three years.) Daily sessions, 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition, $100. GRADUATE CLASSES. Fifteen courses. Five required for LL. M. For Circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

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128 East 17th St., New York.
The 15th Scholastic year began Sept. 5th.
ANNUAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.
SINGING—Sept. 18, (Monday,) from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 5 P. M., and 8 to 10 P. M.
PIANO AND ORGAN—Sept. 19, (Tuesday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M.
VIOLIN, VIOLA, 'CELLO, CONTRABASS, HARP AND ALL OTHER ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS—Sept. 20, (Wednesday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 4 P. M.
COMPOSITION—Sept. 21, (Thursday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M.
CHILDREN'S DAY—Sept. 22, (Saturday.) *PIANO AND VIOLIN*—9 A. M. to 12 M.
EMIL PAUR, Director.

CAROLINE MABEN,
Teacher of Piano, Harmony and Virgil Clavier.
Highest Certificate from the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conservatory, Berlin.
STUDIO, 805-806 CARNEGIE HALL.
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INSTRUCTION.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE BANKERS AND THE SILVER DOLLAR.

We have received the following letter from the head of a house of brokers in this city:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest your editorial in to-day's TIMES commenting on the following resolutions adopted by the American Bankers' Association:

"The bankers of the United States most earnestly recommend that the Congress of the United States at its next session enact a law to more firmly and unequivocally establish the gold standard in this country by providing that the gold dollar, which, under the existing law, is the unit of value, shall be the standard and measure of all value in the United States; that all the obligations of the Government, and all paper money, including circulating notes of National banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that the legal-tender notes of the United States, when paid into the Treasury, shall not be reissued, except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount of gold coin."

You say, "Nothing could be clearer, more complete, or more fitted to the time than these resolutions," but the question then arises, What is the status of the silver dollar? By expressly stating that all paper money shall be redeemed in gold coin, and making no provision for the redemption of silver money, the resolutions invite the inference that silver money is not redeemable in gold coin.

Again, the resolutions say that legal-tender notes, when paid into the Treasury, shall not be reissued except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount of gold coin. Thus, a man who wished to exchange standard silver dollars for legal-tender notes would have to exchange his silver dollars for gold dollars and then exchange the latter for notes. It seems ridiculous that such child's play should be necessary, but if the bankers' resolutions are adopted no other method of obtaining legal-tender notes in exchange for silver dollars would be possible. If the man with the silver dollars found that he could get neither gold dollars nor legal-tender notes for them, his safest plan would be to get rid of his silver dollars at best price obtainable in the open market, which action would at once send gold to a premium, a condition which this country does not want.

The resolutions of the bankers may be interpreted to include the silver certificates in the "paper money," all of which they recommend shall be "redeemed in gold coin." Under that interpretation the difficulty referred to by our correspondent would be solved.

Such an interpretation is not necessary, however, to take care of the silver dollars. These coins, since the repeal of the various laws under which they were coined, hold a curious place in the currency of the country. They are practically a limited issue of full legal-tender money. They do not themselves circulate to any considerable extent, though there is always more or less demand for them in various parts of the land where the people prefer them to the certificates with which they are interchangeable. But the certificates have a very wide and steady circulation. They are receivable for customs and for all Federal taxes; they can be at any time exchanged on demand for the standard dollars which are a full legal tender for all debts for which some other payment has not been specifically agreed upon; they are the only paper currency we have in small denominations. The result is that if at any moment they are not actually needed in the daily exchanges they flow into the Treasury, but that has not occurred for a long time. When it does occur it is the plain duty of the Government to take such a course regarding them as will surely carry out the declared policy of the law to maintain the parity of the two metals in our currency.

There is every reason to believe that, so long as the coinage of the silver dollars is not resumed and they are kept at the present limit, with the same conditions as to receipt for taxes, they will, without the slightest difficulty, remain at par and serve a useful function in the currency. The weak point with reference to them is that if they should pile up in the Treasury, as they did a few years ago, it would be in the power of the administration for the time being to use them in the payment of obligations that ought to be paid in gold. This would be avoided completely by the specific adoption of the gold standard as recommended by the bankers. That is one of the reasons why such action should now be taken by Congress while there is a large Republican majority in both branches and while the condition of the Treasury is such that ample provision can easily be made for an adequate and permanent reserve.

DREYFUS AND THE JEWS.

It is natural that the co-religionists of Capt. DREYFUS should feel deeply outraged by the wrong that has been done to him, but it is a question they may well ask themselves if they do not run the risk of confusing the great and real issue in the concerted action that they have already entered upon to some extent, and which appears likely to assume considerable proportions.

Unquestionably the anti-Jewish prejudice had something to do with the selection of DREYFUS as the scapegoat of the conspirators of the General Staff of the French Army, and it has been to that prejudice that the conspirators have appealed to arouse a popular feeling that should screen them from the consequences of the discovery of their plot. But on the other hand the tremendous uprising of the public conscience in France and throughout the entire world has been directed to the wrong issue to humanity, to the violation of the principles of justice that are inherent in the minds of all men of whatever land or race. It is, then, as men, and not as Jews, that the co-religionists of the victim of this wrong are most deeply and rightly offended. In taking the concerted action that has been initiated and may be further developed, they tend to spread the impression that the crime against which the whole civilized world revolts is less than it really is. Whatever they may find it fit to do to express their indignation will be much more effective and more logically and adequately directed to its end if it be associated with the action of others and not made peculiar to themselves.

Unless the terrible injustice of which the French law has been the instrument can be undone and the fullest possible atonement be offered, there is no doubt that France will suffer directly and seriously. The form that will be taken by the protest of the world need not be now defined, though its first effect will be on the exposition of next year. Already sober-minded men are saying that they will not set foot on the soil of France if this wrong cannot be wiped out, and others are reasoning that the tranquillity of Paris is ill-assured if, as has been proclaimed, the loyalty of the army had to be bought with the sacrifice of an innocent officer. If it be found that the Government is strong enough and the judicial system sufficiently just and effective to repair the awful blunder, then, indeed, the nations of the world with glad hearts will, as the French phrase has it, "se donner rendezvous" in Paris, and the success of the great exposition will be but a sign of the universal good-will.

BUSINESS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

There is one consideration connected with Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's bullying procedures respecting the Transvaal which seems to have escaped the notice both of that statesman and his principals, whether these be of the Outlanders of the Transvaal or of the stockholders of the British South Africa Company. That is that the "rumors of war" which it has pleased him to start and spread are much more injurious to his friends and clients than to his enemies, the people he is trying to despoil. Already these rumors have paralyzed business in Johannesburg, and such of the people as could get away have been fleeing from the war to come. But it is to be observed that the calamities have thus far fallen exclusively upon the Outlanders and not at all upon the Boers. It is one of the compensations of the primitive and patriarchal state of society which the Boers are trying to maintain and the Outlanders to supplant that in such a state of society a "commercial crisis" has no terrors, nor, indeed, any meaning. A drought or a cattle plague is a disaster which the Boers can understand. They leave apprehensions of stringency in the money market to more advanced peoples. These apprehensions are very real to the business men of Johannesburg, who are already acutely suffering from them.

Mr. HILLEGAS's interesting and timely book on "Oom PAUL's People," just published, gives almost the first impartial view of the situation in the Transvaal, and we believe quite the first by a disinterested American. President KRUEGER, like HANNIBAL, has thus far been written about exclusively by his enemies. The most influential part of the British press is under the control of the British South Africa Company, and even a disinterested Englishman who visits the Transvaal must derive his information chiefly from his own countrymen. The result is that the English journalists are for the most part either honestly misled or dishonestly misleading, and that the British public has been systematically misinformed. The more it is to the credit of publicists like Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON that they are able to penetrate and to strip away the illusory veils and masks from what they exhibit as a naked scheme of spoliation. We ourselves have been deriving our knowledge from the same sources which supply England, and it seems that a good many of us have been deceived.

The Boers have no skill at all in appealing to the opinion of mankind and very vague notions of what a force that opinion may be. The more desirable is it that a disinterested witness should give an impartial account of the situation in the Transvaal. Whoever reads this account will see how necessarily true it is that "war scares" should be more injurious to the business of the Outlanders than to that of the Boers. It would, indeed, not be an unlikely result of a continued tension that the Outlanders should beg the British Government to find some way of relaxing it, for fear of ruining the men engaged in business in the Transvaal whose business depends upon their credit, and whose credit depends upon the assurance of peace.

ENGINEERS AND CAPT. CARTER.

The current issue of Engineering News will contain an article "Concerning the Case of Capt. CARTER" that must attract widespread attention, not only because of its publication in a journal devoted to the interests of the profession with which Capt. OBERLIN M. CARTER was identified, but also because of the thoroughness and fearlessness with which it reviews the progress of the case and the positiveness with which it adopts as just the judgment of the court-martial. After a comprehensive outline of the history of the case, down to the present day, it says:

> We have closely followed the course of this remarkable case from the outset. We earnestly hoped and confidently expected that Capt. CARTER would succeed in wholly exonerating himself from the charges against him. He has not done so, however, and from all the study we have given to the evidence, we see no reason whatever to question the correctness and justice of the court-martial's decision.

The most important thing to be accomplished, in the opinion of the writer in Engineering News, in the punishment of Capt. CARTER, is a renewed respect for fidelity to trusts. The whole fabric of business depends upon absolute insistence upon a strict regard for this principle by engineers in charge of public works. Neither such work as that alleged to have been done in Savannah nor that on the State canals can be indifferently passed by after fraud has been discovered in the conduct of it, without encouraging the getting of wealth by fair means or foul and the discrediting of honesty and honorable effort.

As to the conduct of the Carter trial it asserts that he has had a full opportunity "to show clean hands as could be given him in any court in the land. The life, liberty, and honor of any honest man are safer, under the scrutiny of such a body of picked men as sat in his court-martial, than before a jury in any civil court in the country." It doubts whether any one, from the President down, can gain the insight into the case obtained by the officers who devoted their time and their minds exclusively to it for four months.

Coming from an engineering journal of prominence, naturally inclined to shield an engineer officer about whose guilt it could cherish a doubt, the lines in the article expressing the opinion that the court was free from prejudice are interesting and striking. It says:

> There is not an iota of reason to suppose that anything of this sort influenced the decision in this case. Capt. CARTER is no Dreyfus; far from it. His friends all through the service and out of it were legion. His frank, open manner and genial presence drew men to him everywhere. He appears to have had not a single enemy—save himself and those who put temptation in his way. For this reason the task of those who have been faithful to their trust in this matter has been a very hard one. The influence, personal, social, and political, which has gone into the defense of this case in Washington, New York, and Savannah has been without precedent. It gives one a feeling of pride and confidence in his fellow-men to find that in the face of all this the men who have been in charge of this case have been faithful in the discharge of their trust and unswerving in their determination to further the ends of justice.

There is not a line to indicate any doubt of the guilt of Capt. CARTER. No reason is found for withholding the sentence of the court-martial. It is maintained that it would be more difficult in a civil court to prove conspiracy than it was in the Carter court-martial, and considers it fortunate that in this case there was machinery available to discover and determine guilt that would not have been found in the civil courts. Capt. CARTER is advised to "save the remnant of his honor" by making a clean breast of his wrongdoing, to aid in the punishment of those who led him astray, and to "take his punishment like a man and a soldier."

MAZET, CROKER, AND ——?

The Mazet Committee has summoned RICHARD CROKER to appear before it on Wednesday. Since he was last on the witness stand the Ramapo scheme has been partly exposed and for the time being defeated by the courage and vigor of Controller COLER. It is a big scheme by which private persons would have made much and the cost and loss to the city would have been enormous and inexcusable. Will the committee try to get at the whole truth about it? We think not.

Mr. CROKER says that he knows nothing about it, and that the action of members of his organization in its favor was something with which he had no concern. Probably he is mistaken. His memory may have been taking a vacation during the time that he has avoided the eager curiosity of his friends. It is not likely that the Tammany machine has become suddenly so ramshackle that its head does not know what its members are doing in a matter involving so much business as this.

But it is not from Mr. CROKER that the committee would hesitate to seek information, if they were persuaded that what they would get would hurt no one but him and his friends. The trouble is that all the clues so far disclosed run in other directions as well, and that it is not easy to follow them out without striking the Republican machine and the Republican boss. That is the reason why there is in the public mind a deep-rooted impression that the committee will not try very hard to get at the whole truth. A few days will tell.

CO-OPERATION WITH CONSULS.

The constant or even infrequent reader of the reports of United States Consuls in different parts of the world must have become aware of the fact that for at least thirty years those business representatives of the Nation abroad have devoted a good deal of space in their reports to the attempt to instruct our merchants in certain necessary details that must be observed in order greatly and permanently to extend our trade.

Each new set of Consuls, either because they have not read the wise and earnest admonitions of their predecessors or because having read them they have found, by observation, that they had not been heeded, have repeated them in the most explicit manner and language. They have begged shippers to interior cities and towns of South America to pack their goods in bales and not in huge boxes that cannot be carried upon the backs of mules across mountains not yet scaled by railroads. They have implored manufacturers not to insist upon forcing upon strange lands unfamiliar agricultural and domestic apparatus, but to begin the work of overcoming rooted preference and prejudice by something like compliance with traditional taste and established usage, to be followed by judicious introduction of modern machinery. They have appealed to cotton shippers to keep sand and rocks out of cotton bales; to makers of labor-saving machinery to forbear the foisting upon new customers of inferior wares. If put in a volume the advice of our Consuls would make a book of advice to merchants of vast proportions.

This advice has not been all unheeded. Forced by large production and drawn by keen competition, some of our business men who have raw material and unfinished or finished products to dispose of have concluded that there is something to be respected in the admonitions of the Consuls, if they are to continue to hold old customers and gain new ones. But there are thousands of business men who have not learned the lesson. They have grasped at the information iterated and reiterated by our Consuls, that certain lines of goods are needed here and are not called for there, and have rushed goods abroad sometimes so poor in quality as to be rushed immediately back, at the expense of the would-be seller. Not until these careless merchants have discovered that they have injured themselves and impaired the reputation of the United States for fair dealing do they begin to realize the importance of cordial co-operation with our Consuls.

We have sometimes had occasion to find fault with the sort of Consul too often sent abroad to represent the United States. There is no doubt that with effort great and beneficial improvement could be secured in this direction. We are encouraged to hope that reformation in the Consular service will soon be insisted upon by the men who know that the better the Consular service the greater our chances will be for expanding our export trade.

Meantime, according to the best British, German, and French authorities in commercial affairs, our Consular service, according to Mr. F. B. LOOMIS's article in The North American Review which we have heretofore referred to, is characterized by energy, by zeal to find new markets, and by alert notification of foreign needs to American producers, and the observations and advice of the Consuls are promptly communicated to the people for whom they are intended. It is high time that there should be more general and stricter regard paid to the information that is poured out from day to day. Co-operation by business men with Consuls, in establishing our reputation for prompt as well as fair dealing, will go far toward that expansion of our trade for which we are striving, and it will inevitably encourage the Consular representatives of the United States to greater effort in the direction in which they have been so successful.

If New York could exchange street-car and elevated railway motormen, conductors, and other employés with whom passengers come in more or less intimate contact, with Washington, New York would for a time enjoy a delightful period of amazement and admiration. But Washington complains. It objects to be told to "Move along!" or to "Step lively, ladies!" and recently it has eloquently objected to being brushed and cuffed in the face by conductors who "ring up" without first making sure that there are no faces in the way. And in making this objection a tone of respectful explanation is adopted, and the corporations that force schedules are kindly reproached for compelling their servants to relax a degree of politeness and consideration well-nigh unknown here.

ON AN UNJUST JUDGMENT.

The grand question still remains, Was the judgment just? If unjust, it will not and cannot get harbor for itself, or continue to have footing in this universe, which was made by other than One Unjust. Enforce it by never such statuting, three readings, royal assents; blow it to the four winds with all manner of quilted trumpeters and pursuivants, in the rear of them never so many gibbets and hangmen, it will not stand, it cannot stand. From all souls of men, from all ends of Nature, from the Throne of God above, there are voices bidding it: Away, away! Does it take no warning; does it stand, strong in its three readings, in its gibbets and artillery parks? The more woe is to it, the frightfuller woe. It will continue standing for its day, for its year, for its century, doing evil all the while; but it has One enemy who is Almighty; dissolution, explosion, and the everlasting Laws of Nature incessantly advance toward it, and the deeper its rooting, more obstinate its continuing, the deeper also and huger will its ruin and overturn be.

In this God's-world, with its wild-whirling eddies and mad foam-oceans, where men and nations perish as if without law, and judgment for an unjust thing is sternly delayed, dost thou think that there is therefore no justice? It is what the fool hath said in his heart. It is what the wise, in all times, were wise because they denied, and knew forever not to be. I tell thee again, there is nothing else but justice. One strong thing I find here below: the just thing, the true thing. My friend, if thou hadst all the artillery of Woolwich trundling at thy back in support of an unjust thing; and infinite bonfires visibly waiting ahead of thee, to blaze centuries long for thy victory on behalf of it, I would advise thee to call halt, to fling down thy baton, and say, "In God's name, No!"—Thomas Carlyle, "Past and Present," Chapter II., written in 1843.

NUGGETS.

A Lifelong Sorrow.

"What a sad look Twiggins always has!"

"Yes; for years he has wanted to keep chickens, and his wife won't let him."—Chicago Record.

The Standard.

"What is your idea of a good joke?"

"Well, any joke that makes you mad because you didn't think of it yourself."—Detroit Free Press.

Only Disgusted.

"No, Sir," said a passenger on a steamship to the Captain, "I am not seasick, but I am disgusted with the motion of the vessel."—Ohio State Journal.

Not Surprised.

Skipper—I am inordinately sensitive to uncongenial surroundings; so much so that the very sight of some people will give me a nervous shudder.

Chipper—Oh, well, there are very few of us that do not shrink from meeting our creditors.—Boston Courier.

DREYFUS "GUILTY."

"Honor," the child of forgeries and lies,—
"Glory," a dream of all-devouring hate
And carnage and revenge insatiate,—
"Patriotism," the sum of vanities,—
These be the jewels, O France, thy rulers prize;
These be the principles of which they prate,
Bewitched by epithets that once were great,—
But careless when the substance of them dies.

What do I hear? Is it the rising flood?
Of some new Terror gathering in the night?
The sea breeze bears a sickening smell of blood,
And foaming redness mingles with the white.
O horror! Yet could less obliterate
The festering pool of Army, Church and State!

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

John Drew Appears in a New Comedy at the Empire Theatre.

"THE TYRANNY OF TEARS"

Francis Wilson Produces a New Operetta in Montreal—"The Gaddy" in Providence—"Zaza" on View Again.

The comedy produced at the Empire Theatre last night to begin the annual engagement of John Drew was written by Haddon Chambers, who thus proved his intellectual superiority to "The Idler," one of the best of his earlier plays, and atoned amply for "John a-Dreams." It is a happy hour for the English-speaking stage when one of its popular writers, sure of a handsome income from the making of pap for the infantile masses, shows himself capable of work so distinguished and satisfying as this and willing to risk doing it.

"The Tyranny of Tears" turned out to be a "good risk" in London. Let us hope it will be taken at its worth here. There was no mistaking the cordiality of its reception by the larger part of last night's audience, and they who so heartily applauded both the play and its performance honored themselves in so doing as much as they honored Mr. Frohman and his players.

The play is charming, inspiriting, a piquant study of contemporary life and manners, in the design and execution of which only a chronic grumbler would care to pick flaws. It is pure comedy of a quality most rare in an era surfeited with lawless farce and turgid melodrama, rarely arousing the vacuous mind to loud guffaws, (though some of its fun deserves and will get the tribute of hearty laughter from people mere clowning cannot move,) but holding the attention enrapt by its deft and lucid exposition of character in action, and impelling the intelligent spectator to follow its not too devious development with the smile that denotes recognition of wit.

Its performance, in the present instance, is dominated by the ripe experience and good taste of one of the foremost actors of high comedy and infused with his spirit. To his fellow-actors no better praise can be given in the circumstances than to say they were worthy of their environment.

For Mr. Drew and each of his associates the night was, indeed, one of triumph. Everybody "scored," from Isabel Irving, whose portrayal of the tearful and jealous young wife who makes the novelist's life a burden was of an exquisite quality, graphic in expression and unaffectedly natural, yet holding one's sympathy for the character, to Frank Lamb, whose portrayal of a perplexed butler in a house divided against itself could not be surpassed.

As for Ida Conquest, it is no news, of course, that she is a young actress of large resource, and the facility and charm of her acting of a fresh and novel rôle in comedy can scarcely be called surprising. But it will largely increase Miss Conquest's vogue with influential playgoers. The opportunity was great and she has fully availed herself of it.

The amanuensis of the novelist is the thirteenth daughter of a country parson gifted with an imagination and burdened with ambition which make hashed mutton and thrice-made-over frocks seem to her more than commonly repellent. It is this amanuensis whose influence leads to a dangerous state of affairs in the novelist's household.

The plot, as in all good comedy, is slight but ample. The development is continuously interesting and involves a few touches of genuine sentiment. Mr. Drew, as Parbury the novelist, has a rôle that calls for delicacy and rich variety of expression. He meets all its requirements. He has never acted with larger authority or a greater command of his art. The lightness of his touch, the distinction of his delivery, the sincerity of tone he lends to the few passages demanding emotional display, are all delightful to one who takes the drama and its practice seriously.

Mr. Byron, especially in one telling scene of lovemaking, and Mr. Harwood deserve praise, too. In fact, this was a most uncommon occasion, and the play will last long enough to justify a later review.

Mr. Parbury	John Drew
Mr. George Gunning	Arthur Byron
Colonel Armitage	Harry Harwood
Evans	Frank Lamb
Miss Hyacinth Woodward	Ida Conquest
Mrs. Parbury	Isabel Irving

"ZAZA" AT THE GARRICK.

Mrs. Carter Resumes Her Performances in Mr. Belasco's Adaptation.

That there are people who have not yet seen Mrs. Carter and "Zaza" was very evident last evening, for the little Garrick Theatre was filled to its utmost capacity. The crowd was mostly one of strangers in town. It had none of the characteristics of an audience of New Yorkers, either in dress or in the sort of welcome extended to Mrs. Carter on her return from her Summer vacation and the incidental tea-drinking debauch which the fancy of one press agent has rather foolishly ascribed to her for advertising purposes. Mrs. Carter came back fuller as to face, a trifle more robust, perhaps, and evidently thoroughly rested by her Summer outing, for there was nothing of the jaded woman in her appearance, though she was suffering from a cold, which manifested itself at inopportune moments throughout the play and made her very hoarse just at the finish.

There was a kindly welcome for the auburn-haired singing girl at the opening act, but one that lacked the spontaneity and warmth of the welcome of a typical first-night audience of New Yorkers. The mass of the people acted as if they were indulging in forbidden fruit, and hesitated about saying publicly that it was good. Later, when the music hall singer had toned down her passion as a result of the revelations of her visit to Paris, the audience warmed to her more openly, and charmed by the skill of the actress forgot the repulsive character of the dramatist and applauded the art of the woman.

The company was the same that held the stage of the Garrick last season. Marie Bates shares the triumphs of this short second New York season with the star, just as she did last season, and received her share of the tribute of applause. Mr. Stevenson was again the Dufrêne, and little Helen Thill once more the child who tamed the tigress in the home she had gone to despoil.

Already the advance sale of seats has been sufficiently large to insure crowded houses for the short season that Mrs. Carter and her company have there before beginning their tour on the road. It looks as if the play might have run through the season, or at least for three months of it, had Mr. Frohman so planned it, for "Zaza" certainly appeals to "the stranger within our gates."

FRANCIS WILSON'S "CYRANO."

First Performance of the Opera Well Received at Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—The first performance of the new opera comique, "Cyrano de Bergerac," by Francis Wilson, at the Academy of Music to-night, passed off with remarkable smoothness, and seemed to satisfy a large audience. The radical departure in method which has been hinted at for some days past was not apparent in Mr. Wilson's performance. If the comedian ever dreamed of playing the part even in a semi-serious vein he evidently thought better of it, for his work to-night was thoroughly Wilsonian.

The story of the play is followed closely, although the opera is in three acts. The material changes are the throwing over of Christian for Cyrano by Roxane at the close of the last act, the combining of the balcony and battle acts in one scene, and the entrance of Cyrano in the first act in the guise of a countryman, which he maintains for a well-defined purpose for a short period only. Miss Lulu Glaser gave an unusually interesting performance and was most handsomely gowned.

The production was the finest in a scenic way ever seen on a Montreal stage. There was no dissent from the commendation of Victor Herbert's music.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE PLANS.

Schiller's "Maria Stuart" to be Presented Sept. 30—A Goethe Night.

All the new members of the stock company of the Irving Place Theatre and those of the former members who spent their vacations abroad will sail to-day on the steamer Saale from Bremen. Immediately after their arrival rehearsals will begin, and on Sept. 30 Manager Conried will open "Mark Stuart," in the principal parts of which he will introduce a number of his newly engaged people.

During the Summer mechanics and artists have been busy renovating the theatre. A new stage with all modern appliances has been laid, and a new lighting system introduced. The boxes and walls of the auditorium have been painted in a Cyrano red, brightened by gold, and the old orchestra chairs have been replaced.

Early in October Manager Conried intends to give a Goethe celebration in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth birthday of the celebrated poet.

Another passenger on the Saale is Rudolph Aronson, who went abroad last Spring on an important business trip. Mr. Aronson, upon his return, will immediately assume the management again of the Bijou Theatre.

DONNELLY STOCK COMPANY.

To Open Their Second Season at Murray Hill Theatre Sept. 25.

The Henry V. Donnelly stock company, which furnished dramatic entertainment at the Murray Hill Theatre last year, will begin its second season Sept. 25 with a revival of "In Missoura."

Miss Hanna May Ingham, Miss Dorothy Donnelly, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Walter Allen, William Redmund, and Charles D. Waldron, all of last season's company, have been retained, and among the new members of the company are Ralph Stewart, Carlton Wells, Andrew Stephens, Miss Grace Huntington, and Miss Georgia Welles.

THE SOTHERNS AT DALY'S.

The Garden Theatre to Open Sept. 25 Instead of Oct. 2.

To-morrow night Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern begin their annual season in this city, at Daly's Theatre, with "The King's Musketeer." Miss Irene Rooke, who for two years played leading rôles with "The Sign of the Cross" company, will play the part of Gabrielle.

Mr. Frohman has again changed the opening date of the Garden Theatre from Oct. 2 to Sept. 25, when James K. Hackett will appear in "Rupert of Hentzau."

Revival of "The Great Ruby."

Jacob Litt, who will produce "The Great Ruby," received a reply yesterday to his cablegram from Mrs. John Wood, in which she said that it would be impossible for her at this time to accept the rôle of Lady Garnett. Mr. Litt has opened negotiations with Mrs. Cecil Raleigh of London to have her play the rôle of Mertsa. Fifteen members of last season's "Great Ruby" company have been secured to play minor rôles.

Charles Dickson's New Play.

Charles Dickson, well remembered as a competent and versatile comedian, is starring this year in a farcical piece by Grant Stewart, called "Mistakes Will Happen," under the management of Jacob Litt. The subject is theatrical. The hero is an actor who has written a play and is looking for an "angel" to "back" it. He has married an actress, but the marriage is kept secret, because they have a manager who is opposed to having married couples in his company. They secure their "angel" after many complications. The new piece and its performance have been highly praised in Chicago, San Francisco, and other Western cities.

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSÉE.—The cinematograph has some new views this week, and some novel wax figures are being rapidly pushed toward completion.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Hearts of Oak," James A. Herne's drama, found additional favor with the patrons of this house last evening. The revival by a company headed by E. P. Sullivan and Miss Ida Hamilton was an excellent one, and the mounting worthy of the play.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The attraction offered by the management for this week consists of Weber's Duchess Company, who are headed by Miss Letta Merridith, McCree and Thrayers, Howard and Emerson, Suor and De Voe, and the Clevise Sisters. The performance concluded with a burletta entitled, "A Night at Manhattan Beach by Moonlight."

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—There was the usual crowd of appreciative visitors yesterday, notwithstanding the storm. Albert Jennings appeared in a new series of poses and acts of strength; Frank Cotton, the clown, and his two jacks went through their antics; Rinaldo and Ricardo gave exhibitions of their strength, while others seen were Collins, who lectured on wireless telegraphy, and Amelia Hill.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Many features of marked merit were presented in yesterday's programme, and the audience, in spite of the storm, was large. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Milton Royal (Selma Fetter) made their appearance in the one-act play, "Miss Wallet of Wall Street," and Ching Ling Foo performed some of his remarkable tricks. Others on the long bill were Minnie Dupree, the O'Learys, and Lew Hawkins.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VENETIAN GARDEN.—The programme presented by Oscar Hammerstein for the last week has been enhanced by many new specialties. The additions, together with those numbers that have proved attractive, form an interesting evening's entertainment. The bill comprises the Rossow Midgets, Rawson and June, Gallett's baboons, the Johnston brothers, the Couture brothers, Miss Gertrude Rutledge, the Fortuni brothers, Mlle. Olide, the three Rio brothers, Harding and Ah Sid, M. Alberia, and M. Rivera.

NO TRACE OF ANDREE FOUND.

Steamship Antarctic Returning from Her Unsuccessful Search.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Sept. 11.—The steamship Antarctic, which left Helsingborg, Sweden, on May 25 with an expedition under Prof A. G. Nathorst, was spoken off The Skew, the northern extremity of Jutland, Denmark, to-day, on her return from her search along the northeast coast of Greenland for Prof. Andrée.

She reported that she had found no trace of the missing aeronaut.

FOREST FIRES IN FRANCE.

Chateaux Near Marseilles Destroyed and Others Threatened.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 11.—Extensive fires are raging in the woods near Marseilles and Toulon, at least ten miles of forest being in flames.

A number of châteaux have been destroyed and others are threatened.

BRAZIL'S LAND TROUBLES.

Protest Entered Against Sale Made to the German Government.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 11.—The Brazilian Government has protested against the sale of the lands of the Duke of Saxe to the German Government.

The Government of Brazil has been informed that Bolivia has sent a division of troops to occupy Acre.

The Supreme Tribunal has granted a petition of habeas corpus in favor of the prisoners at Matto-Grosso.

CABINET AT SYDNEY RESIGNS.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 11.—Right Hon. George Houstoun Reid, the Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, and the other members of the Cabinet resigned to-day in consequence of the action of the Assembly, which passed a resolution Sept. 7 declaring a lack of confidence in the Ministry by a vote of 70 to 41.

The resignation of the Ministers was accepted, and Mr. Lyne, the leader of the Opposition, was summoned to form a new Cabinet.

Gen. Tracy Continues His Argument.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy continued to-day his argument in behalf of Venezuela before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, claiming the Spanish title to Guiana was established before the arrival of the Dutch. He then proceeded to deal with the rules of law which he considered applicable to the case.

Sighted a Huge Waterspout.

HALIFAX, Sept. 11.—The steamship Beta, which arrived here last night, encountered severe weather on the northward passage, gales prevailing between Jamaica and Turk's Island and intermittent storms from there to Halifax. At Bermuda a huge waterspout was sighted. It rose out of the sea nearly a mile in the air, and had it fallen upon the islands would have submerged them with its vast volume of water.

Sir William Van Horne Says with a Subsidy the Road Will Establish a Fast Atlantic Service.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—Sir William Van Horne, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has admitted, what has long been an open secret, that the Canadian Pacific is anxious to establish a fast Atlantic steamship service between Canada and Liverpool, and only awaits the promise of an adequate subsidy from the Dominion Government before putting its plans into execution. Sir William also said that his company would like to buy out the Inter-Colonial Railway from the Canadian Government, and after establishing its fast steamship line would run a special Canadian Pacific train in England between London and Liverpool.

"I could die in peace," were Sir William's words, "if I could see a Canadian fast Atlantic line in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway an accomplished fact. My plan would be to have the fast passenger ships run to Quebec and Halifax, while great cargo ships would carry freight to Montreal and St. John, N. B.

"The Canadian Pacific train would run out of Euston Station, in London, to Liverpool. No expense would be spared to make it the finest train of cars in the world. The name of the Canadian Pacific would appear on all the coaches. The conductors would have 'C. P. R.' on their caps. Everything would be done to impress travelers with the idea that they were on a Canadian train.

"On every ticket sold we would guarantee connections. Whether the traveler was bound for points in Canada or the United States or for Yokohama, Hongkong, or Australia, we would guarantee that there would be no delays. On the Atlantic we would have the fastest steamships afloat, ships of greater speed than those that run to New York, and superior to them in every way. The result would be much the same on the Atlantic as it has been on the Pacific, where, since the Canadian Pacific began its line from Vancouver to Japan, we have taken practically the entire passenger business away from the American lines to San Francisco.

"Before this can be accomplished an arrangement must be made by which the Canadian Pacific trains can meet the ships at Halifax, and the Canadian Pacific must have such control over the railway between St. John and Halifax that we can absolutely guarantee that no delays will take place. If the Canadian Pacific owned the Inter-Colonial there would be no delay whatever. The whole line from London to Yokohama, Hongkong and Australia would be under one management."

Continuing, Sir William said he believed the people of Canada would approve of the purchase of the Inter-Colonial by the Canadian Pacific, saying:

"The Government Railway accounts," said Sir William, "are so prepared that the people do not appreciate the large amounts that are continually being spent on capital account. If the Government would lease the line to the Canadian Pacific Railway for a long period of time, the Canadian Pacific would be willing to guarantee that the Inter-Colonial would cost the people of Canada nothing in the future; that the maximum rates would never be higher than the present rates, and that the Government should have power to regulate them and reduce them under certain conditions.

"If the Canadian Pacific had the Inter-Colonial it would undertake to establish a fast Atlantic service for a subsidy of $750,000 that would be superior to anything yet seen upon the ocean. The loss now sustained by the Government in equipping and operating the Inter-Colonial is about as great as the subsidy required for the fast Atlantic service, and as this loss would be avoided by a lease to the Canadian Pacific, the subsidy would not add to the burdens of the Canadian people."

THE LATIN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE

Washington Officials Learn with Concern of the Reports of a Union Against the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The rumors of possible combinations among the States of Central and South America directed against the United States are received with some concern by the officials here.

Nearly a year ago this spirit of distrust on the part of the Latin-American people was first exhibited in the semi-official discussion by the press of the United States of Colombia in a proposition to combine the nations of South and Central America. In that case the ostensible purpose was to resist unjust demands for indemnities by foreign States. But incidentally during the discussion it appeared that the scope of the combination would be broader than this, and there was more than one intimation of a deep-seated distrust of the United States.

Two or three events have occurred since that discussion to strengthen this feeling. First there was a decision adverse to Colombia in the Cerruti case, and as President Cleveland was the arbitrator, that unpopular decision was charged against the United States.

Then last Spring came the cruise of the United States gunboat Wilmington up the Amazon and the Orinoco. These voyages were undertaken from the most innocent scientific and commercial motives. Commander Todd of the Wilmington found that there were no charts of these vast rivers, and consequently was obliged to take soundings as he proceeded. Incidentally he was enabled to make rough running charts of the rivers that may be of value to commerce hereafter. His actions were, however, misinterpreted by some of the natives, though in the end Commander Todd is believed to have perfectly satisfied the Brazilian officials as to the rectitude of his purpose.

It is said at the department that there is not the slightest foundation for the story that secret agents of either the State or Navy Departments have been sent in to South America, and it is quite certain that there have never been any negotiations with Bolivia respecting the acquisition by the United States of lands in the interior of South America.

As for the visit to that continent of William E. Curtis, Chief Clerk Michael of the State Department, himself a member of the Government Board of Managers of the Buffalo Exposition, is authority for the statement that Mr. Curtis's visit is absolutely without official authority or direction.

GUATEMALA BORROWS $2,500,000.

Four Banks to Advance $200,000 Per Month—Gold Premium Falls.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 11.—A letter from Guatemala City dated Aug. 16 says that four of the banks of that city have entered into arrangements whereby they will loan the Government $2,500,000, deliveries to be made in monthly installments of $200,000 each. The Government, it is said, has offered tangible guarantees. This will at least temporarily ease the national exchequer. The banks are authorized to issue an addition to their paper currency equivalent to the sum in question.

Exchange reached the extraordinary figure of 760 per cent. premium, and remained in that neighborhood for about ten days, but now it has fallen about 80 per cent.

Silver is offered at 160 per cent. premium over paper.

GUIANA NEGROES AT WAR.

Village Destroyed by Savage Descendants of Fugitive Slaves.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 5.—The "buah negroes" of Surinam, Dutch Guiana, have just been calling attention to themselves by an internecine war, according to a newspaper published at Nickerie, in that colony. These people, are to-day what the Maroons of Jamaica were a century or more ago, with this difference—that they are the descendants of fugitive slaves, who have completely relapsed into savagery, making Goejaba and the other territories occupied by them counterparts of equatorial

VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION

Insurgents Reported to Have Captured 2,000 Government Troops.

MORE THAN 500 MEN ARRESTED

Rebel General Castro Said to Command 10,000 Men—Cable Censorship Established—Mails Opened.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Sept. 11.—The steamship Philadelphia, Capt. Chambers, from Venezuelan ports, brings news of the spread of the revolution and the waning strength of the Government. The insurgent leader, Gen. Citriano Castro, has 10,000 men under his command.

It is said that a strict censorship of cable dispatches has been established; mail matter is freely opened, and a close watch is kept upon outgoing passengers.

President Andrade has purchesed a Spanish gunboat, with an equipment of eight guns, for $135,000.

Sixty-six prominent politicians, among them Senhor Hernandes and the editor of El Preganaro, were arrested on Aug. 14 and more than 500 have been taken into custody since.

A fierce battle was fought on Aug. 23 near Barquisimeto, when the insurgents captured 2,000 Government troops and secured a large quantity of ammunition.

Senhor Rodrigues, Minister of the Interior, who resigned on Sept. 6, was arrested the following day.

FRENCH MISSION DESTROYED.

Foureau-Lamy Expedition Inflicted Great Loss on the Tuaregs, but Was Finally Annihilated.

TRIPOLI, Sept. 11.—A courier who has arrived here reports that the French mission headed by F. Foureau and Major Lamy has been annihilated. He says the expedition was attacked by a large body of Tuaregs, who, after suffering terrible loss, killed all the members of the mission.

Official dispatches received in Paris from Biskara, 214 miles southeast of Algiers, March 23, said the Foureau-Lamy expedition arrived at Agaibes months ago, thus settling at rest a report circulated the day previous in Algiers that a party of Tuaregs had recently attacked an expedition which was on its way to Air, in the Sahara, inflicting a loss of 100 men killed on the expedition and capturing part of its caravan. It was then said that the expedition attacked must have been the Foureau-Lamy mission.

KING OF SERVIA WARNED.

Austria-Hungary and Russia Protect Milan's Assailants.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—The Austro-Hungarian and Russian Governments have sent a warning to King Alexander of Servia not to precipitate a revolution by sentencing to death any of the Radical leaders in connection with the recent conspiracy to assassinate former King Milan.

OYSTER DEALERS TO MOVE.

Wholesale Opening Houses Plan to Take Their Business to Staten Island—Expenses Will Be Less.

A movement has been started to transfer a large part of the wholesale oyster opening trade from Manhattan to Staten Island. A radical change has been going on in the oyster trade in this city during the past few years, and especially in the wholesale opening department.

The volume of business in that line has been very large, but the margin of profit has been so small that only the most strict economy and careful management could place a moderate balance on the right side of the ledger at the end of the season. When the season closed last April that department of the business was practically demoralized by heavy expenses, reckless competition, and the difficulty of procuring oysters on many occasions during the unusually severe Winter months.

Last Winter Western customers were clamoring for oysters during the severe weather. Only one or two of the merchants were able to get enough oysters to the city during the big storm to supply the local trade, and those who attempted to get oysters by rail to supply customers out of town had to do so at a heavy loss. The cost of opening oysters here is also greater than anywhere else. A dollar a thousand is the standard price, and the shuckers will go idle rather than open for any less.

These conditions led some of the merchants to consider early last Spring whether some change could not be made whereby the oysters could be more easily delivered and the expense of opening, packing, and shipping somewhat reduced. Nothing definite was accomplished, however.

A new element of dissatisfaction entered into the condition of the business at the close of last season, when the west side oyster market, which for nearly forty years had been at the foot of Christopher Street, was transferred by the Dock Department to the foot of Gansevoort and Bloomfield Streets. When the fleet of floating oyster warehouses were moved to the new docks in the early part of May, it was soon discovered that the docks and slips constructed for their use permitted such a heavy swell from passing vessels that it would be impossible to unload oyster boats during the busy season without serious inconvenience, and possibly damage to boats and scows.

Protests and petitions were sent to the Dock Department and some attempts were made to remedy the defects complained of, but to many the changes made were not satisfactory. Meantime one of the largest firms in the business, that of J. & J. W. Elsworth, began preparations to move their extensive opening department to Keyport, N. J. This started a fresh agitation for a general exodus of the opening trade from the West Side Market, but no definite plans were matured until the past few days, when it was practically decided that the leading houses in the opening trade would remove to Staten Island.

Those who are in the movement claim that dockage privileges there will be cheaper, oysters will be more easily procured at less expense, the cost of handling will be reduced, and the price for opening will be much lower than that now prevailing in Manhattan. Such reductions in running expenses and the better facilities for procuring an oyster supply regularly will enable, it is said, the oyster merchants to compete with the Baltimore openers, who have heretofore taken a large share of the opening trade from New York, after Dec. 15, every year, because they could open and ship oysters from there at a lower figure than could be done in New York.

No definite place has yet been selected at Staten Island for the new oyster warehouses, but several available places are in view, and as soon as a suitable water frontage is secured, steps will be taken to provide the necessary docks and houses for storing, opening, and shipping oysters on a larger scale than ever before from New York waters. The trade in opened oysters has increased rapidly during the past few years, but, it is said, has not yet attained the proportions it should, owing to the disadvantages.

"THE GADFLY" IN PROVIDENCE.

Stuart Robson in Mrs. Voynich's Highly Emotional Drama.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11.—Stuart Robson and his company in the first performance of "The Gadfly" at the Providence Opera House to-night were greeted by a large and fairly enthusiastic audience, as Providence audiences go. The setting of the play was on a magnificent scale, and from the rising of the curtain it was apparent that this feature was appreciated in a manner commensurate with its completeness. Mr. Robson himself was given a cordial reception, and as the play, with its intense and increasing interest, developed, the audience bestowed frequent and hearty applause.

At the end of the third act Mr. Robson was called before the curtain several times in response to prolonged applause. Favorable comments were freely bestowed upon the evenness of the supporting cast and the large and well-drilled corps of auxiliaries.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The passenger lists of the incoming Atlantic liners are rather interesting studies just now, as the tide of returning voyagers is in full flood, and each ship brings more and more well-known people. On the New York, which arrived late Saturday night, in addition to the many people whose arrival has already been noted in this column, there came Andrew Carnegie, Jr., F. M. Carnegie, Mrs. A. Carter, Mrs. F. H. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bayliss, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Elkins, Jr., and Miss Marie Elkins, Marshall J. Gasquet, Mr and Mrs. Jerome Hayes, Mrs. O. B. Jennings, and Miss Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Landon, Philip M. Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mather, Miss MacTavish of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Osborn, R. S. Pennilman, and three sons, the Rev. W. W. Rutherford and Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Sexton, Dean Sage and Col. L. Lewis Stackpole of Boston, Henry O. Tallmadge, Mrs. Caroline H. Washburn of Boston, and James A. Wright. Dean Sage and Col Stackpole have been on a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean. Mrs. Washburn went abroad only a month ago to visit her friend, Miss Alice Ward, at Aix-les-Bains.

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On the Umbria, which also arrived on Saturday evening, there came, among others not already mentioned, Mr and Mrs. L. H. Allieh, Mrs. Brice, Messrs. Mercer and Wilfrid Davis Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker, nd Judge W. P. Whitehouse, and Miss Whitehouse. On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails to-day for Cherbourg, Southampton, and Bremen, there are booked, among others, Mrs. Mason Bey, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Clark, F. De Coppet, Clarence Gray Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Harrison, Thomas P. Vietor, and Miss E. Innes.

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The announcement that the Duke de Loubat has founded a professorship for Americans in the University of Berlin, and has endowed it with 300,000 marks, is no surprise to Duke de Loubat's many friends in this city, as it was known that he contemplated this action. The endowment will have to receive Emperor William's confirmation. Duke de Loubat has made many and important gifts to educational and other institutions during the past few years. He has been a large benefactor of the Museum of Natural History, in this city, and even now is paying the heavy expense of an archæological exploring party in Mexico, whose discoveries will be given to the museum. He has given a statue of the Pope to that prelate's native town, in Italy, and only last year presented a piece of land valued at $1,100,000 to Columbia University, in this city. The Duke has not been in New York since last Winter, and is now residing in Paris. He may come over to spend the Winter here.

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The death of Henry M. Alexander at Seabright on Saturday last throws a large family connection into mourning. There were few of the thousands who traveled during the Summer on the boats to Atlantic Highlands, who did not know the vigorous old gentleman who came to his office and transacted his business in this city daily, no matter what the weather was. It was not generally supposed that he had reached such an advanced age as seventy-eight. Mr. Alexander's chief hobby was Princeton University. Princeton was the birthplace of his ancestors and himself, and in its quaint old graveyard his ashes will to-morrow be laid with those of a long line of Alexanders. He was a faithful and vigorous exponent of his family traditions, and particularly of that family's sturdy Presbyterianism. Despite his agressive temperament, Mr. Alexander was universally respected for his high character and the fact that he always had the courage of his convictions—a trait not so universal among the generation that follows him as of his own.

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The town is beginning to fill up, and the heavy rainstorm of yesterday brought many people from the nearer resorts for a two or three days' stay. This September visit to town has become almost a settled custom on the part of the fashionables at Newport, Southampton, and other resorts. The first nights at the leading theatres, coupled with the desire for little change and for Autumn shopping, are probably the chief inducements which bring society women into town at this time. The roof gardens have now all closed, that of the Astoria being the last to suspend, and the opening of the theatrical season is more than ever welcomed by lovers of the play this Autumn after a Summer of vaudeville and Tenderloin coon songs. At the Waldorf Palm Garden on Sunday there were seen among others Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and her sister, Mrs. Richard Hunt; Mrs. Robert Osborn, and Mrs. Charles Brown. The Waldorf Palm Garden, as well as Sherry's and Delmonico's, shows many familiar faces at luncheon and dinner hours every day.

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The cards announcing the wedding on Sept. 4 at Fair Haven, Mass., of Danford Sturgis, a son of Russell Sturgis of this city, and Miss Minna Thomas, daughter of the late Theodore Thomas of Fair Haven, have just been received. The wedding cards of Miss Julia Dent Grant and Prince Cantacuzene, give him the added title of Count Speransky.

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The baptism of the infant son of the Vicomte Mauny Talvande took place very quietly in England recently. The child was baptized in the Roman Catholic faith. The Queen was godmother by proxy, there being also another sponsor. The Countess Mauny Talvande was the youngest daughter of the Earl of Strafford. She inherits a part of his fortune, which was not very large. The Countess of Strafford remains with her daughter, Miss Colgate, in Scotland, for the present.

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Although the season at Homburg is closed, yet many linger there, and according to last accounts, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel were still at this German Spa. Mrs. Astor will therefore find quite a number of Americans and English people who prefer Homburg after the crowd has left. Baden Baden is having an excellent season. The introduction of polo there has done much to prolong the gaieties. Among the riders have been Mr. Henri Ridgeway and Mr. L. McCreery, who came on from Deauville. Besides the polo games, there have been races and a steeplechase.

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Mrs. Mackay has finished her cure at Marienbad. Her son-in-law, the Prince Colonna, has gone to England for a visit. At last accounts Lady Randolph Churchill was at Aix, but was to leave within a few days for London. The Marquis and Marquise de Choiseul were registered at Marienbad, and Mrs. Arthur Paget was again at Trouville.

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Miss Pauline Astor and her father, Mr. William Waldorf Astor, have gone to their new shooting moor in Scotland, where they will remain until October. Mr. Astor will give several large house parties. The reports from Balmacaan are still of large numbers of birds being killed. The Earl and Countess of Craven have taken up their residence with Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin for the Autumn.

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The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will entertain at their Scottish place during September and October. A correspondent states that the young Duke of Manchester will not be included among their guests. The Duchess of Devonshire has not spoken to her grandson for some time, ever since the announcement of his engagement to Miss Joan Wilson. This, of course, was broken off and Miss Wilson married one of the wealthiest land owners in Yorkshire. The Duke of Manchester has been making a very slow progress toward St. Moritz, where his mother and sister are stopping.

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The death of ex-Ambassador James B. Eustis, an obituary notice of whom has already appeared, will place quite a large family connection in mourning. There have been some misstatements in regard to the members of his family. Mrs. Keinan, (Miss Anita Eustis) and Miss Lydia Eustis, both of them renowned among other charming accomplishments, for their beautiful voices, are nieces of the late Ambassador. They are the daughters of Mr. Allain Eustis, his brother. Ex-Ambassador Eustis's elder daughter, Miss Marie Eustis, married her cousin, George Eustis, who is a brother of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and a grandson of the late Mr. Corcoran, the Washington millionaire. His eldest son, Newton Eustis, is unmarried. There is a younger daughter, who has not yet come out in society. Ex-Ambassador Eustis married the eldest daughter of Mr. Buckner, a wealthy Kentuckian, who lived for many years in New Orleans, and who had one of the handsomest residences in its famed garden district. A nephew of ex-Ambassador Eustis, Cartwright Eustis, married Miss Lea Buckner, the younger sister of Mrs. James Eustis. Miss Lydia Eustis has sung before many audiences with the Adamowski quartet.

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The rumor that Miss Muriel Wilson is coming to New York for a visit of a few weeks brings one regret, and that is that she will have just missed the Newport season and will not be in time for the opening of the New York season at the Horse Show. Miss Muriel Wilson is one of the most beautiful young women in England. Indeed, she has been called the most beautiful of the young girls who have made their début within the past two years. She is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson of Tranby Croft, a place made famous by the baccarat scandal. She is tall, dark, with a lustrous complexion. She is said to be very clever and animated. At one time she was engaged to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, the eldest son of the Earl of Ancaster. Mr. and Mrs. Leonnet Wilson are to sail to-morrow from Liverpool on the Majestic, and it is said that Miss Muriel Wilson will come with them.

Bishop-Bend Engagement Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 11.—The announcement of the engagement of Cortlandt F. Bishop, son of David W. Bishop of New York and Lenox, and Miss Amy Bend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bend, was confirmed to-day by Mr. and Mrs. David W. Bishop. The time of the wedding is not yet announced. It is probable that it will take place in New York. Cortlandt F. Bishop returned to Lenox to-day from New York, and is receiving congratulations from his friends here.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.—Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained at Beaulieu to-night with a dinner, followed by a dance, in honor of Prince Cantacuzene and his fiancée, Miss Julia Dent Grant.

Beaulieu was handsomely decorated with the choicest of palms and plants in bloom, while in the hallways, dining and reception rooms pink roses were seen at every hand. The broad piazzas were inclosed with heavy bunting and turkey red. The cotillion, led by Harry Lehr, was danced in the white and gold drawing room, which was a floral bower, with pink decorations predominating. The favors were original, having been purchased by Mrs. Palmer while abroad last Winter. They consisted of necklace beads, Soudanese war clubs, Chinese jade bracelets, bottles, hat pins, boa pins, enameled paper knives, decorated parasols, fans, tinsel floral wands, sleighbells, and other designs.

Among the guests were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Lady Cunard, George Griswold, Prince Henri De Croy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Burden, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Miss Edith Clapp, Miss Elsie French, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Gray, Miss Mason, Miss Virginia Gammell, the Misses Potter, Miss Madeliene Goddard, Miss Lily Post, Miss Swan, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Reginald Vanderbilt, William M. Woodward, Jr., H. Roger Winthrop, Allan Arthur, H. Humphreys Owen, W. Max Muller, Reginald Tower, the Earl of Yarmouth, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Walter Andrews, Milton S. Barger, Henry Clews, Jr., John Boit, G. Dechamps, Robert L. Gerry, Phoenix Ingraham, Charles M. Oelrichs, Jr., J. Ellis Postelthwaite, W. G. Tentiss, and others.

A number of social affairs have been arranged for the Prince and his fiancée, among which will be a dinner to-morrow evening by Mrs. F. O. French at her villa, Harbor View. On Wednesday Mrs. N. D. Clapp will give a dinner dance in their honor, and Thursday Cornelius Vanderbilt will entertain for them at dinner at the Breakers. Friday evening Mrs. David King gives a large dinner in their honor, and Saturday evening will find Mrs. Palmer again entertaining for the Prince and Miss Grant. Sunday evening Mrs. John Clinton Gray gives a luncheon, and Mrs. George B. De Forest will give a large dinner party at Gooseberry Island in their honor Sunday evening. On Monday evening of next week Mrs. Arnold Baldwin will give a large dinner, and for the following evening Henry Walters has a large gathering of guests on board the Narada for a dinner, which will be in honor of the Prince and Miss Grant. Here the entertaining, save at Beaulieu, will cease. As has been the custom of Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt in the past, she presented each member of the King's Daughters with a new ten-dollar gold piece during her last visit to Newport.

On Friday evening of this week G. De Champs will give a dinner dance at Berger's, and, from what can be learned of the affair, it will be one of the season's events.

This afternoon Mrs. W. Kingsland gave a ladies' luncheon at Pinard Cottage No. 3, having as guests Mrs. E. T. Potter, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Mrs. Ham, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. S. F. Barger, Mrs. Postelthwaite, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. John P. Rogers, Mrs. Whitwell, Mrs. John L. Robinson, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. N. D. Clapp.

Senator Depew leaves for New York to-morrow. On Thursday his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., and his niece, Miss Paulding, will close Pinard Cottage No. 4 and join the Senator in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller have concluded their Newport visit and have returned to New York.

A number of the cottagers who are remaining here late are arranging parties to attend the Dewey celebration in New York, and will return to their cottages here after the celebration is over.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have changed the time of their departure for San Francisco until the latter part of next month.

Mrs. William Post entertained at dinner this evening at her cottage.

William Post, Jr., broke the fishing record at Gooseberry Island for the season by landing a sixty-pound bass a few days ago.

George R. Fearing, one of the most devoted bicyclists of the cottage colony, has put his wheel aside for the automobile, and is now a full-fledged automobilist.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson entertained a large party of guests at dinner this evening.

Mrs. E. A. Tower entertained at luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney went to New York to-night for a few days' visit.

The departures for New York to-day included Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Miss Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt went to New York yesterday for a few days' visit.

Miss Gammell is still confined to her room from the effects of her carriage accident. As soon as she is strong enough to travel she will go to the mountains, and upon her return will remain at her cottage until Christmas.

THE PEROTS REACH HALIFAX.

Abducted Child and Her Grandfather Arrive by the London City.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 11.—Halifax is to-night the sheltering place of William H. Perot of Baltimore, Md., and his granddaughter, Gladys Perot, the eleven-year-old girl who was abducted from her grandfather's custody by her mother, the latter afterward surrendering the child in England to escape prosecution.

Mr. Perot and the little girl arrived here late to-night on the Furness steamer London City, Capt. Paterson, which sailed from London Aug. 31. Every precaution was taken to conceal their identity, and it was believed the Captain was the only one who knew their real names, which do not appear in the steamer's passenger list. The ship was at sea for some days before it became generally known on board who they were, and then they became objects of deep curiosity to all, the passengers manifesting great interest in the child.

When the London City docked, she was boarded by a couple of men said to belong in Halifax, and with these Mr. Perot and Gladys drove away from the wharf with as little delay as possible.

Chancellor McGill in Poor Health.

In Chancery Chambers at Jersey City yesterday Vice Chancellor Pitney announced that Chancellor McGill's health had not been improved by his recent trip to Europe, and he would be obliged to take a prolonged rest. The Chancellor, he said, had yielded to the appeals of his friends and had gone to Clifton Springs, N. Y., where he would remain for a month at least. Vice Chancellor Pitney will hear all the cases that were expected to be heard by the Chancellor.

W. J. STONE IN KENTUCKY

Ex-Governor of Missouri There to Make Speeches for Goebel.

EXHORTS DEMOCRATS TO WORK

Says Defeat in That State Would Be a Serious Blow to the Party—His Views on the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—William J. Stone, ex-Governor of Missouri and Acting Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, stopped over in this city to-day on his way to Richmond, Ky., where he will make an address to-morrow in the interest of the regular Democratic ticket, headed by Senator Goebel, and in which he will also touch upon National issues. This speech will be the first of a series of five to be made by Mr. Stone in Kentucky. At the Galt House this afternoon Mr. Stone expressed his views both concerning the local and National situation. Speaking of the conditions in Kentucky, he said:

"The Democrats all over the country feel that they have a splendid chance to win in 1900. We are trying to organise and get into good shape for the big Presidential fight. Despite the fact that it is hard, uphill work, our clubs are organizing, and from every section of the United States come reports that encourage us.

"Kentucky is a Democratic State, and we expect her to do her duty. If Texas, Kentucky, Missouri, and other States that we count faithfully upon to stand by us kick up in the traces before the fight is fairly on, the effect, necessarily, must be discouraging and demoralising; it will depress the rank and file of the Democracy. If Kentucky's Democracy goes down in defeat in November, it will give the Republican Party the powerful prestige of victory, and that means a lot to the voters nowadays."

Talking in a general way of National issues, Mr. Stone said:

"I believe that to-day the universal sentiment of the people in regard to the Philippine question is for granting sovereignty to the people of the Islands, the United States assisting by establishing an independent Government under an American protectorate for the time being, only keeping such harbors and acquiring such commercial privileges as are absolutely necessary.

"It would be impossible for me to say just how the Democratic platform will treat this question. The National Convention is ten months off. By the time the convention goes into session the situation may be the same as now, or the war may be over. Besides, no one knows what Mr. McKinley's policy is, and by the time it is necessary for the Democrats to express themselves, President McKinley may have discovered beyond a doubt what the popular sentiment really is and announce a policy that will be favored even by Democrats.

"I want to say that I am opposed to large standing armies. There is no use for this Government spending about $200,000,000 a year for such a purpose. I believe in the National Guard, the citizen soldiery, the volunteers. The volunteers have fought several wars into which this country has been plunged to a successful issue, and can always do so. It requires but a very short time to make a veteran out of a citizen soldier."

Though opposed to a standing army, Mr. Stone expressed himself as being in favor of a large navy and merchant marine. American vessels, he said, carried little or none of the world's merchandise, where they should practically control the commerce of the seas. He attributed this to the country's tariff laws.

JUDGE TARVIN OUT FOR GOEBEL.

Kentucky Vice Presidential Aspirant Announces His Position.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 11.—Judge James P. Tarvin, Kentucky's probable entry for the Democratic nomination for Vice President, made his first speech in the Kentucky campaign to-day. It had been rumored that he would not support the regular Democratic ticket, headed by Goebel, and not until his speech was half finished did he enlighten his audience on this point, devoting his remarks up to that time to National issues.

He declared that he supported Goebel for the nomination because he considered him the best man for the place and supported him now not only for that reason, but because he had received the regular nomination on a sound Democratic platform.

ALTGELD MAY NOT AID BROWN.

Says He Doubts Going to Kentucky Because He Is Getting Old.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Ex-Gov. Altgeld may not go to Kentucky to make speeches against Senator William Goebel, the regular Democratic candidate for Governor. He said to-day that, while he had received invitations to visit the Blue Grass State in the interest of the anti-Goebel ticket, he had not made up his mind to accept them.

"I am getting old," said the ex-Governor, "and I do not like to make long trips into strange States that involve hard work and great strain on the nervous system. I have received invitations to visit Iowa and Ohio, and have arranged partly to go to the former State. There is time enough to think about going to Kentucky, and I would not make up my mind on the subject for some time."

TANNER REPLIES TO ALTGELD.

Says the Trust Appointment Was Merely a Formal Recognition.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 11.—Gov. Tanner made a reply to-night to ex-Gov. Altgeld's interview giving his reason for not wishing to serve as a delegate from Illinois at the trust conference to be held in Chicago. The Governor arrived home at an early hour from Chicago, and spent a quiet day. He had not read Mr. Altgeld's interview until it was handed to him to-night. When he was asked if he had any reply to make to it, Gov. Tanner said:

"I have no objection to Gov. Altgeld declining a commission at my hands. In his case it was only a formal recognition of the position he had held as Governor, and as the ex-Governor is much given to speechmaking and is understood to be in opposition to trusts, combinations, and capital generally, and in view of his well-known position upon that question, I considered his a fitting appointment to represent the extreme ideas upon that side of the question.

"As to bad blood existing between ex-Gov. Altgeld and myself, I have not been aware that the ex-Governor had taken any exceptions to any of my official acts until the arraignment of his extravagant and corrupt administration in my speech at Golconda last September."

CHICAGO WANTS CONVENTION.

Effort to be Made to Secure the Democratic National Meeting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The Record to-morrow will say that when Mayor Harrison returns from his vacation this week he will put himself at the head of a movement which is expected by the Democracy of Chicago to land the next National Convention of that party in this city. The gathering of Democratic National Committeemen in this city next Sunday will be taken advantage of to make friends for Chicago as the convention place.

A non-partisan organisation of Democratic leaders and business men will probably be formed to get subscriptions. The collection of a fund of $50,000 will be attempted, and with this guarantee, supplemented by the superior railway and hotel facilities of Chicago and the prospective Coliseum Building, it is believed the city will get the convention.

Local Democrats who have been in New York report the party leaders there in favor of Kansas City because of the Altgeld-Harrison feud.

MR. QUIGG THEIR GUEST.

Twenty-second Assembly District Republicans Hear Him Talk About Local Affairs.

The Republican Club of the Twenty-second Assembly District last night held a semi-political sociable, ostensibly in honor of Lemuel E. Quigg, but really as an occasion for launching Charles K. Lexow's boom for the Judgeship of the Seventh District. The scene of festivity was the clubhouse at 135 East Forty-ninth Street. At 8 o'clock the club was called to order for its first meeting since the Summer vacation, Mr. Lexow presiding as President of the organization. Thirteen new members were elected.

Exactly at 8:30 o'clock Chairman Quigg made his appearance at the clubhouse. According to previous agreement the club had elected him an honorary member before his arrival, an honor that they had never before conferred. Amid great applause Mr. Quigg entered the hall, where he was introduced by President Lexow, who congratulated the club on its good fortune in being permitted to hear Mr. Quigg speak.

Mr. Quigg spoke for nearly an hour, outlining the policy of the Republican Party, praising its leaders, and vilifying its opponents. He reviewed the history of the civil service laws, showing how the words of the original law still exist, but with an increased significance due to a multiplication of rulings and judicial decisions. All of the evolution of civil service reform he interpreted as a benefit to the Republican Party, which, he said, stood for honor against perfidy, for honesty against thievery.

Mr. Quigg scored Tammany and all the officers of that organization, allowing no one to escape. Mayor Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Messrs. Gardiner, Scannell, York, and Feitner all came in for their share, and the principles of Republicanism were contrasted with the "low and sordid policy of Tammany."

"O Ramapo, what art thou? And whence thy origin?" was the refrain that was interpolated into the speaker's harangue at intervals. "Mr. Whalen said he changed the contract," said the speaker; "if that is so, what was that contract before he got hold of it?"

The speaker congratulated the organization of the county that it did not have to contend with such district fights as were disrupting Tammany, and declared he would depend upon such men as the majority in each district should select as leaders, regardless of any personal preferences for minority candidates. The whole speech was characterized by great earnestness in explaining the party's attitude in matters of local interest, chief among which was the reformation of the financial government of the city, in regard to which Mr. Quigg declared that he intended to dedicate himself to a crusade for the establishment of laws by which the people would be enabled to know how their money was being expended and how their representatives were demeaning themselves.

He said that under the present state of affairs the voters had no way to know what was going on in the city's legislative body, and that they only learned of big "steals" when they were almost consummated, as in the Ramapo affair. His idea, he said, was to have all matters of a legislative nature debated openly in a public hall and under circumstances favorable to public criticism, thus avoiding any possibility of the long concealment of such scandals as had recently been perpetrated. Among these he cited the construction of the Speedway, the improvements on Sixth, Eighth, and Amsterdam Avenues, and, last, the Ramapo job.

The interference of the Legislature with local affairs was also dwelt upon. Mr. Quigg characterized the legislators as "hayseeds," and said that he saw no reason why they should interfere with New York City's local business. The address closed with conventional phrases of party glorification, praise of the President, and of Gov. Roosevelt, and optimistic prophecies of the party's future aggrandizement of influence.

MAY BAR MR. SHEEHAN.

Tammany to Refuse to Recognise His Leadership if Elected.

At an open meeting held at the corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue last night by the Goodwin, or anti-Sheehan, faction of the Ninth Assembly District, ex-Civil Justice Albert E. Ackert created a sensation by declaring, apparently on authority, that John C. Sheehan, even if elected leader, would not be admitted to Tammany Hall. This assertion was afterward denied by Senator Munsinger, Mr. Sheehan's lieutenant, who said that nothing could keep Mr. Sheehan out of the Executive Committee if he got a majority of votes at the primary. The speakers were J. J. Russell, William Ackert, Thomas F. Smith, George W. Gibbons, and William H. Wilson. About 300 people listened to the speeches.

Other speakers declared that Tammany Hall was going to have charge of the construction of the rapid transit system, and would have control of the expenditure of millions of money which would go to its faithful followers in wages, &c.

TENANTS AWAKENED BY SMOKE.

Italian Families Driven to the Street by Fire—Loss Small.

The twenty or more tenants of the two upper floors of the three-story brick building at 415 Canal Street were awakened by dense clouds of smoke, which filled their apartments shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. Officers drove the Italian tenants from the building. Many ran down stairs clad only in night wrappers, carrying a number of children.

The flames had started behind the back bar of Louis Perotti's saloon, on the first floor. The saloon was nearly wrecked. The loss was about $500.

AMERICAN BOAT IN DISTRESS.

Captain of the Eva, After Twenty-seven Months in the Ice, Is Ill.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 11.—Capt. Batty of the British steamer Manchester Trader, here from Liverpool, reports that on Wednesday last he passed the American schooner Eva, Capt. Comers, of New Bedford, flying signals of distress.

A boat was sent on board and found that the Captain was ill and seriously in need of medical assistance, which the Manchester Trader could not supply.

The Eva was fourteen days out from Hudson Bay, where she had been frozen in the ice twenty-seven months. The Manchester Trader supplied the Eva with necessities and proceeded.

W. W. DUNLAP AND HIS LOANS.

Justice Lyon Hears the Last of His Suit Against L. E. Crandall.

Justice Wauhope Lynn, in the Eighth District Municipal Court, yesterday heard the last of the case of the City Loan Association—otherwise Wilson W. Dunlap against Lyman E. Crandall—for the recovery of $52.50 on assignment of salary. The case has been dragging along since last February and at the hearing yesterday it was expected that some of the business methods of the self-appointed evangelist to the Jews would be aired.

W. W. Charles, who was employed by the Watson Automatic Seat Post Company, of which Mr. Crandall is manager, needed $50 last December, and went to the City Loan Association to borrow the amount. He was accommodated, and assigned his salary as collateral. He obtained the money on Dec. 31, by agreeing to pay it back in three installments, the last on Feb. 15, and $2.50 interest, it is alleged, was charged.

Mr. Crandall, as manager of the company, signed the assignment of Charles's salary, but on Jan. 20, the latter was discharged, and Missionary Dunlap has since been whistling for his money. Suit was brought against Mr. Crandall individually for the recovery of the loan with the interest.

When the case was called yesterday Miss Gerta Weil, who is employed by Dunlap in his loan association, took the stand and said Mr. Crandall accompanied Charles to the loan office when the latter received the money and signed the assignment of collateral. Mr. Crandall, when sworn, contradicted this assertion, saying that Miss Weil and a "skinny little man" called at his place of business, and on Charles's representations he signed the assignment, acting simply for the company.

Lawyer Salomon, representing the defendant, maintained that the missionary was suing the wrong man, as Mr. Crandall was acting for the company and was not personally responsible for Charles's debts. Decision was reserved. Dunlap was not in court.

Wants a New York Company Dissolved

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—Deputy Attorney General Coyne to-day gave a hearing on the application of William P. Howell for leave to commence an action for the dissolution of the William P. Howell Company of New York City, dealers in explosives, fireworks, and fire crackers. The application is made on the ground that the company has failed to exercise its corporate rights since 1897, and that it is insolvent and unable to pay its debts. The hearing was adjourned until Feb. 15.

MR. POUCH'S FUNERAL.

Services Will Be Held To-morrow Evening at His Home—His Prominence in the Business World.

Alfred J. Pouch, whose death on Sunday was announced in THE TIMES of yesterday, was one of Brooklyn's most prominent citizens. His death, which occurred at his home, 815 Greene Avenue, was due to cystitis. Mr. Pouch was fifty-five years old, and was a native of Brooklyn. His father was Alfred Pouch. The family came from the Island of Guernsey.

Mr. Pouch began his business career with the wholesale provision firm of Wallace & Wickes of this city. After serving in the civil war with the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, he was associated with J. A. Bostwick of New York in the petroleum business. A branch was opened in Cleveland, and Mr. Pouch took charge. In 1871 Mr. Pouch came East, and associated himself with the Standard Oil Company. He became the head of the crude oil department, and held that position to the time of his death. He had in the meantime engaged in many profitable enterprises, and amassed a fortune. A considerable part of Mr. Pouch's wealth was made in Brooklyn real estate. He purchased the Graves mansion on Clinton Avenue. The building is now known as the Pouch Gallery.

Mr. Pouch's residence on Greene Avenue is one of the finest mansions in the borough. Mr. Pouch was President of the American Dock and Trust Company, one of the chief promoters of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, Second Vice President of the Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn; one of the incorporators of the Brevoort Savings Bank, Brooklyn; a Director of the New York Produce Exchange Trust, Director of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, Vice President of the National Standard Insurance Company, a Director of the Assurance Company of America, a Director of the American Union Life Insurance Company, and President of the Newburg Electric Railroad Company. He was a member of both the Produce and Cotton Exchanges.

Mr. Pouch was a Trustee of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn. He is survived by his mother, his widow, five sons, and one daughter. The funeral services will be held at his home to-morrow evening.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Rodwell.

James Rodwell, an ex-Fire Commissioner of the old City of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at Belmar, N. J., where he was spending the Summer. Mr. Rodwell was born in England in 1823. He came to New York with his family in 1832, and ten years later moved to Brooklyn. Mr. Rodwell engaged in business as a mason. In 1857 he was elected a Commissioner of the Volunteer Fire Department, and was appointed to a similar office in the paid Fire Department in 1874. Mr. Rodwell was a builder until thirteen years ago, when he turned his attention to real estate. At the time of his death he was Director in the Manufacturers' National Bank, Brooklyn; a Trustee in the Kings County Savings Institution, a Director of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, a Trustee of the Eastern District Hospital, President of the City Grove Cemetery, and Vice President of the Taylor & Fox Realty Company. He was a Freemason. Mr. Rodwell is survived by two daughters. The funeral services will be held at his home, 191 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, this evening.

Charles Haszard.

Charles Haszard, senior member of the towboat firm of Hazzard & Brainard of 60 South Street, died yesterday at his home in Stamford, Conn. He was seventy-nine years old. Mr. Haszard was born in Delaware, but went to Connecticut when a boy, subsequently coming to New York, where he attained prominence as a designer and builder of tugboats. He designed the big side-wheel tug William H. Webb, considered very fast in her day, and which was captured during the civil war and burned by the

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo RR. Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due 1922.

In view of the contemplated reorganization or readjustment of the affairs of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company, of whose system your line forms a most important part, and in order to protect your interests, the undersigned have consented to represent the bondholders, and therefore request you to deposit your bonds with the City Trust Company of New York, which will issue its negotiable certificates therefor under a Bondholders' Protective Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the City Trust Company or at our office.

It is important that the bonds should be deposited at once, in order that such measures can be promptly taken as may insure the rights of the bondholders.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
September 11, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.

The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 101 to 250, inclusive.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By George Sherman, Vice President.

WHEN THE MARKET IS WEAK—
BUY STOCKS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
YOU WILL REAP THE BENEFITS OF A RISE.
BUY PENNSYLVANIA NOW!
IT IS A BARGAIN STOCK.
HOLD FOR 175!
ADDRESS FOR PARTICULARS,
T. R. SMITH,
1,181 BROADWAY.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

WALKER BROTHERS,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
DEAL IN
STANDARD COUPLER CO.

PARTNER WANTED—With $25,000, to properly work well established manufacturing business, (using textile fabrics;) A1 connections both with wholesale and retail dry goods concerns; fullest investigations given and same expected. A. B., Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Messrs. **A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.** are authorized by **THE VENTURE CORPORATION, LIMITED,** OF LONDON, to offer for public subscription 100,000 shares of the under-mentioned Company at the price of $12.50 per share.

Arrangements have been made with the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York for the deposit of share certificates of the English Company, against which the Trust Company will issue its receipts which may be dealt with in America.

Stratton's Independence,
LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1898.

CAPITAL £1,100,000

Divided into 1,100,000 shares of £1 each,
(of which 100,000 shares are set aside for providing additional working capital).

Issue of 100,000 shares at $12.50 per share,

payable at the office of A. A. HOUSMAN & CO., 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY. 20% thereof on application, and the balance on or before September 25th, 1899. The subscription lists will be closed on September 15th, 1899.

Following the lines usually adopted in England with companies of a similar nature, the capitalization has been adjusted at a low basis, the shares being offered at a premium.

In accordance with an arrangement made with Mr. W. S. Stratton at the time of the acquirement of the entire share capital of the company, 100,000 shares of said capital were to be issued in the United States so that the opportunity might be offered to participate in the profits of the property, the remainder of the share capital having been allocated to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

TRUSTEE FOR AMERICA.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
No. 66 Broadway, New York City.

DIRECTORS.
W. F. ORRISS, 3 Princes Street, E. C. (Chairman.)
Right Honble. The EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, P. C., 16 Pont Street, S. W.
F. W. BAKER, Copse Close, Wimbledon.
F. S. E. DRURY, 20 Eastcheap, E. C.
W. S. STRATTON, Colorado Springs, Colorado, U. S. A., (Managing Director.)

LOCAL BOARD.
W. S. STRATTON, W. A. RAMSAY, J. H. EMERSON, } Colorado Springs, Colorado, U. S. A.

BANKERS.
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, 70 Old Broad Street, E. C.

BROKERS.
MARKS, BULTEEL, MILLS & CO., 31 Threadneedle Street, E. C., and Stock Exchange.
A. A. HOUSMAN & CO., 20 Broad Street, New York City.

SOLICITORS.
London: JENKINS, BAKER, BEHRENS & WREFORD-BROWN, 134 Fenchurch Street, E. C.
New York: GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, 30 Broad Street.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.
T. A. RICKARD, A. R. S. M., State Geologist of Colorado.

AUDITORS.
PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., 3 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E. C., and New York.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.
HENRY RICHARDS, 3 Princes Street, London, E. C.

PROSPECTUS.

The discovery and development of the Independence Mine is a subject with which the inhabitants of Colorado and the neighboring States of the West are generally familiar.

The Mine comprises fourteen contiguous mining claims covering about 110 acres. Of the entire acreage not more than 25 per cent. has as yet been explored by the underground workings. There are thus some 80 acres of practically unexplored ground, the possibilities of which are unlimited, a series of gold-bearing veins having been disclosed in the direction of its greatest length—3,600 feet.

The workings consist of two shafts uniting an extensive system of levels and cross-cuts, one of such shafts being 625 feet in depth and the other 920 feet deep.

Nine levels have been run out at regular intervals of 100 feet. The works are of a total aggregate length of 34,450 feet, or a trifle more than 6½ miles. The ore occurs in a series of veins, the principal ones being respectively known as the "Independence," "Bobtail," and "Emerson."

The mine has been subjected to a very careful and painstaking examination by T. A. Rickard, A. R. S. M., State Geologist of Colorado, occupying a period of five weeks. The various lodes as they appeared in levels, cross-cuts, and raises, were sampled at regular intervals of 10 feet, the ore being broken across the full width.

The samples taken number 1,008 in all and average 30 pounds in weight.

From the data thus obtained, together with the measurements of the workings taken by survey, Mr. Rickard was enabled to report that the ore reserves developed by the present workings amount to 70,000 tons, of an average gold contents of 4¾ ounces per ton and a gross value of $8,712,000.

The books of account of the Mine show that from its inception, in 1891, to the end of 1898, 41,694 tons of ore have been raised, realizing a gross value of $3,837,360.

A careful estimate of the actual ore reserves did not include several discoveries, the ultimate value of which remained uncertain until further exploratory work had been done, which is hereinafter referred to in conjunction with Mr. Rickard's supplementary report, nor was any allowance made in arriving at the above-mentioned figures in respect of veins of ore, some of them of good width and richness passed through in the various cross-cuts, but not then opened up. A certain proportion of these discoveries, Mr. Rickard states, might reasonably be expected to prove important and should lead to further developments of a very profitable nature.

He gives it as his opinion, based on the facts stated and from the general character of the Mine as disclosed in its old workings, that fully $8,000,000 will be extracted out of the ground already developed.

With regard to the future prospects of the Mine, Mr. Rickard refers to the high value at the lower levels and states that there is no geological evidence pointing to an impoverishment of the veins within the next 1,000 feet of additional depth.

The ores mined on this property are telluride of gold, and find a ready market, the lower-grade ores at the chlorination works at Florence and Colorado City and the richer ores at Denver and Pueblo.

The conditions of cheap mining and quick realization upon the value of the ores are extraordinarily good and represent the most advanced phase of the industry.

Mr. Rickard states that under representative conditions the total cost of mining and milling, (or smelting,) including the proper proportion of exploratory work, should average about $20 per ton.

The Mine is well equipped with steam plant and hoisting machinery capable of working it to a depth of 1,500 feet. The pumping plant, now dealing with only 350 gallons of water per minute, (the total flow of the Mine,) has a capacity of 2,000 gallons per minute. The Mine is also furnished with air compressors (which are now being supplemented by the addition of six drill compressors) and machine drills, and is lighted by electricity both on the surface and under ground.

Since the date at which Mr. Rickard completed his first report on the property upward of three months have elapsed, during which period operations at the Mine have proceeded uninterruptedly, especially the development work and the supplementary report of such workings for the months of May, June, and July, has been furnished by Mr. Rickard, addressed to the company, dealing with the position of the Mine up to July 31st, 1899.

This supplementary report is of an extremely satisfactory character, proving the continuity of the several ore bodies previously known, and exposing others of great value not discovered at the time of the first examination.

The results of said three months' workings are as follows:

	TONS. WET WEIGHT.	TONS. DRY. WEIGHT.	OUNCES OF GOLD PER TON.	VALUE PER TON.	TOTAL VALUE.
May	2,977	2,864	4.29	85.90	$245,748
June	3,116	2,982	3.93	78.64	211,316
July	3,129	3,001	4.18	83.65	251,042
Totals	9,222	8,847	4.02	80.38	$708,106

The Company on September 5th, 1899, in London, declared its first regular quarterly dividend of two shillings per share out of the profits of the workings of the Mine for the period ending July 31st, 1899, which is equivalent to about 16 per cent. per annum on the price of $12.50 per share, at which subscriptions are invited.

Subscribers to the shares to whom shares shall be allotted and whose purchase money shall be paid within the time hereinabove fixed will be entitled to the benefit of this dividend.

The right is hereby reserved to allot the whole or any part of the amount of the shares subscribed for or to reject any and all subscriptions.

In the event of the failure of any subscriber to make payment in full for the shares allotted to him, all payments made on account of such subscriptions are subject to forfeiture.

Copies of the detailed reports upon the property may be had upon application to Messrs. A. A. Housman & Co., No. 20 Broad Street, New York City, or to the solicitors of the company, Messrs. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

Subscriptions for shares will be received in the following form:

STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE, LIMITED.

I hereby subscribe for ..... shares of the above Company and agree to pay therefor $12.50 per share, in accordance with the terms of the prospectus, and enclose check for 20 per cent. of the amount of the purchase money.

NAME. ADDRESS.

....

Dated New York, September 7th, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESSER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)
1 Certif. N. Y. Produce Exchange.

(By order of Trustees.)
1,000 shs. Sabine Development Co., hypd.

(By order of Assignee.)
2 shs. Hormiguero Co.

(For acct. of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
20 shs. Music Hall Co., N. Y.
10 shs. German-Am. Real Est. Title Guar. Co.
17 shs. Gorham Coal Co. pref., hypd.
35 shs. Gorham Coal Co. common, hypd.
$1,700 Gorham Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1917, hypd.
$5,000 Lakewood Gas Co., N. J., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1939, hypd.
30 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
7 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
30 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
3 shs. Gallatin Nat. Bank.
220 shs. Nat. Broadway Bank.
61 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
12 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
87 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
8 shs. Bank of New York.
$11,000 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1901.
14 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Bank State of New York.
200 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
13 shs. 9th Nat. Bank.
100 shs. Nat. Starch Manf. Co. 2d pref.
$20,000 Lehigh & N. Y. R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1945, Guar.
28 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
80 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$30,000 Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. 2d Mtg. Income Bonds, 1906.
$5,000 Peoria Water Works 4 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$1,000 Peoria Water Works noncum. 5 p. c. Income Ctfs.
12 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Washington Trust Co.
$41,000 Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., Apl., 1899. Coupon (Hypd.)
10 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
$5,000 National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1917.
5 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
300 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$10,000 American Bell Telephone Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$10,000 Pecos Valley & Northeastern Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
100 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
38 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Ghesebrough Manfg. Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, September 12, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
15 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. preferred, $100 each.
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
50 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each.
10,000 shares Gilpin and Lincoln Mining Co., $1 each, (hypothecated.)
Warehouse Receipts for 167 bales Sumatra tobacco, 31 bales Havana tobacco, and 180 cases domestic tobacco, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL, . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

ASHBEL P. FITCH.	WILLIAM E. SPIER.
WILLIAM BARBOUR.	ANSON R. FLOWER.
HENRY S. MANNING.	HENRY S. REDMOND.
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL.	JOHN R. HEGEMAN.
MYRON T. HERRICK.	O. I. HUDSON.
CHAS. F. CUTLER.	S. C. T. DODD.
EMERSON McMILLIN.	WILLARD BROWN.
H. O. HAVEMEYER.	PHILIP LEHMAN.
JAMES M. DONALD.	EDWARD F. CRAGIN.
GEORGE CROCKER.	GEORGE BLUMENTHAL
J. WILLIAM CLARK.	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER
JOEL F. FREEMAN.	FRANK JAY GOULD.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.
Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.
Up-town Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 4, Chapter 689, of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York.

April, 1898	G. W. Cross, New York	$68.37
May, 1898	Estate of Thomas B. Tweedie, New York	74.98
December, 1899	F. Di Huny, New York	78.45

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1899.
G. F. KRAPP, (62,) Notary Public, N. Y. City.

A LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION offers an investment guaranteeing a 6 per cent. income, with utmost security. For particulars address JAMES E. SEYMOUR, 120 Broadway.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the company, and the order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the company, No. 26 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 2, 1899.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Shery Cottage Co., Ltd., will be held at 423 5th Av. on Thursday, Oct. 15th, 1899, at 4 o'clock P. M., referring to the mortgage held by the bank, which is due on Oct. 15th, 1899, and which must be paid at that time.
Signed ALBERT E. MERRALL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 7, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1,000.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,249,137.29
Overdrafts		1,904.59
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		206,265.66
Stocks, securities, &c.		812,957.24
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		687,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		31,505.00
Due from National banks	$906,683.88	
Due from State banks and bankers	297,201.61	
Checks and other cash items	20,271.70	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,991,780.51	
Notes of other National banks	46,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	186.89	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $5,676,550.00		
Legal-tender notes 624,516.00		
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 90,000.00		
	6,391,066.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	56,250.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.	6,910.00	
		9,815,429.09
Total		$33,004,883.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	422,769.27
National bank notes outstanding	1,102,950.00
Dividends unpaid	17,460.00
Due to other National banks $14,869,181.83	
Due to State banks and bankers 4,811,824.74	
Individual deposits subject to check 5,703,018.18	
Demand certificates of deposit 84,988.82	
Certified checks 425,579.12	
Cashier's checks outstanding 1,791,671.07	
United States deposits 997,500.00	
	28,685,713.76
United States bond account	750,000.00
Reserved for taxes	13,000.00
Total	$33,004,893.03

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1899. JAMES WALSH, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES A. BLAIR, CHARLES R. FLINT, OLIVER S. CARTER, } Directors.

No. 1,370.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,787,403.35
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,194.91
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		335,918.33
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		747,952.61
Due from State banks and bankers		52,683.27
Checks and other cash items		26,637.82
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,136,866.30
Notes of other National banks		27,063.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		808.39
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $2,545,804.45		
Legal-tender notes 1,177,000.00		
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 150,000.00		
	3,872,804.45	
Total		$22,027,894.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	557,667.90
Reserved for taxes of 1899	81,265.00
Due to other National banks $8,691,923.46	
Due to State banks and bankers 4,315,494.55	
Dividends unpaid 1,925.00	
Individual deposits subject to check 5,629,963.51	
Demand certificates of deposit 844.00	
Certified checks 36,683.34	
Cashier's checks outstanding 231,688.00	
	18,908,661.95
Total	$22,027,894.85

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1899. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART, E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, DONALD MACKAY, } Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

The Fourth Street NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
SEPT. 7, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$20,805,268.81
Due from banks	1,427,817.17
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,581,752.20
Cash and reserve	8,668,312.42
	$32,483,150.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,518,264.00
Circulation	675,000.00
Deposits	28,789,886.60
	$32,483,150.60

R. H. RUSHTON,
Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 2 P. M. and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The Union Bag and Paper Company,
Chicago, Sept. 7, 1899.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Bag & Paper Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock be declared and paid on Monday, Oct. 2, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, Sept. 14. Transfer books will close on Thurs., Sept. 14, and reopen Monday, Oct. 2d. FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks under pressure.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 11	613,110
To date this year	124,660,075
Corresponding date last year	72,471,069

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 11	$2,300,500
To date this year	$670,142,170
Corresponding date last year	$589,295,680

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 5@8 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Evans. & T. H.	½	Hocking Valley pf.	¾
Federal Steel pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	¾	Laclede Gas	¾
Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Long Island	5
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Linseed	1	Manhat. Cons.	2½
Am. Spelt. & Rec.	1	Met. Street Ry.	4½
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Mexican Central	⅞
Am. Steel & Wire	2⅛	M. & St. L.	⅞
Am. S. & W. pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅞	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. T. P. pf.	2½	Nat. Steel	2½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	N. J. Central	¾
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Ann Arbor pf.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Norfolk & West.	¾
Balt. & O. pf.	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	⅞
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	2⅜	North. Pac. pf.	¾
Brunswick City	1	O. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Canada South	1	Pacific Coast	1¼
Cent. Pac., ass. pd.	½	Pacific Mail	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pennsylvania R. R.	2
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi. G. West	¾	Peoria & Eastern	½
C. G. W. pf., A	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
C., I. & L.	½	Pressed Steel Car	⅞
C., M. & St. P.	⅜	Pullman Car	3½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Reading	⅜
C., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Rio Grande Western	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	R. G. W. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Republic Steel	1½
Col. Mid. pf.	1¾	Rep. Steel pf.	2½
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	St. L. S. W.	⅛
Col. & H. C. & I.	1¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅜
Con. Tobacco	2½	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Delaware & Hudson	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Del., L. & West.	1½	Stand. R. & T.	1
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Federal Steel	1	Third Avenue	1
Ft. W. & R. G.	1	Union Bag & Paper	1½
General Electric	½	Union Pacific	1½
Glucose Sugar	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1
Great. North. pf.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
H. B. Claflin	½	U. S. Rubber	⅜
Ill. Central	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Int. Paper	1½	Wells-Fargo Express	½
Int. Paper pf.	1	West. Union Tel.	½
Iowa Central	⅜	W. & Lake Erie	⅜
Iowa Central pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2
K., C., P. & G.	½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	⅜

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul con. 7s 1

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅛	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	6	Nat. Starch Mfg. 6s	1
Col. Mid. 1st g. 4s	1½	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Det., M. & M. l. f.	1	Peo. & East. Inc.	1
Detroit City Gas 1st	1¼	St. P. City Cable 1st	1
Erie prior 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	2	Wabash Deb. B	1½
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Seven per cent. money was a rate prevailing for a time yesterday on the Stock Exchange. This was for call loans. On time the rate does not increase. Accommodation to an unlimited extent may be had at from 4½ to 5 per cent. This does not have much the appearance of distressing stringency, but professional Wall Street rushed into hysteria on the call loan advance, and security quotations were rammed and jammed vigorously. Some sharp declines were forced.

It is notable, however, that recessions for the most part seemed to be brought about as if by consent of financial interests most influentially identified with what eventually are counted upon to be dominating influences in security market betterment. This fact may be construed as signifying diverse things. It may be that bear speculators are right in insisting that "insiders" are liquidating; or it may be that bull authorities are right in insisting that "insiders" are manoeuvring to get more cheap stocks. As to actual facts nothing definite is, in the nature of things, disclosable. Guesswork and theories and selfish prejudices are

output to 500,000 tons of finished products annually. As this output will be only about one-third the requirements of the markets in which the company has distinct freight advantages it is believed that it can keep its plant in full and profitable operation under the most depressed business conditions.

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The increased output of the iron department will require a largely increased supply of coal and coke and will necessitate the opening of new mines and the building of additional coke ovens. The increased commercial demand for coke for lead and copper smelters makes it imperative that the company should build additional coke ovens at once or stimulate new and unnecessary competition.

A very satisfactory return on the necessary capital can be secured by the introduction of mining machinery, power haulage, and various labor-saving appliances at the mines, and bi-product plants, washing machinery, &c., at the coke ovens, besides materially strengthening the company's position in years of depression and unbridled competition.

Should all of the net earnings of the company be applied to these purposes it would require years to make the necessary improvements, during which time the stockholders would be deprived of all dividends.

If the proposed improvements can be provided for from new capital, the company can at once begin to pay off arrears of preferred stock dividends and a continuance of existing conditions will enable it to pay dividends on common stock at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum even before returns can be expected from the new capital. It will require at least two years to make the proposed improvements and enlargements in the iron department, but some increased output and reduction in costs can be secured at once.

Of the twelve-million-dollar increase in capital stock, the requirements are apportioned as follows.

Fuel department	$3,000,000
Iron department	5,000,000
Auxiliary plants	2,000,000
Working capital	2,000,000
Total	$12,000,000

It is only proposed to dispose of the new issue of stock from time to time as the improvements can be made, and proposals have already been received to purchase stock as funs are required, at a price considerably above the present market price.

All the indications are favorable for a continuance of the present demand and prices for iron and steel, at least throughout the current year. On that basis, the profits for the current year are estimated as follows:

Earnings for year ended June 30, 1899	$1,100,000
Increase in fuel department earnings	150,000
Increase in iron department earnings	1,120,000
Total	$2,370,000

which would provide for

Bond charges and taxes	$440,000
Preferred stock dividend, $2,000,000 at 8 per cent	160,000
Constructive sinking funds	300,000
Dividend on $17,000 common stock at 8 per cent	1,360,000
Total	$2,260,000
Surplus	110,000
Total	$2,370,000

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The earnings of the fuel department are based on current earnings with a small increase which will result from reduced costs by reason of increased output and introduction of labor-saving machinery; a larger increase could safely be counted on from the annual growth of this department of the business, which has shown a large increase in tonnage and earnings from year to year during the past six years.

The earnings of the iron department are based on an increase of $8 per ton over last year's earnings, which increase is a conservative estimate on the basis of current prices and costs.

Provision is made for dividends on $17,000,000 common stock to cover the possible issue of $6,000,000 of new stock during the current year.

It is not reasonable to expect that the present prices of iron and steel products will be maintained indefinitely, but with the increased production and reduced costs which the proposed new capital will secure, the company can continue to earn dividends under the most depressed conditions. At the lowest selling prices which have ever been known the company can earn:

$4 per ton on the 550,000 tons output of iron and steel	$2,200,000
Fuel department earnings on basis of past year	900,000
Total	$3,100,000

which would provide for,

Fixed charges, preferred stock dividends, and Constructive sinking funds	$900,000
Eight per cent. on $23,000,000 common stock	1,840,000
Total	$2,740,000
Surplus	360,000
Total	$3,100,000

***

The advantages to all classes of security holders are so apparent that they need not be enlarged on to any considerable extent. The additional property and increased earnings will greatly enhance the value of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's general mortgage bonds and enable the company to fund the $2,800,000 Colorado Coal and Iron Company 6 per cent. bonds maturing Feb. 1, 1900, on favorable terms, particularly as the general mortgage bonds will then become first mortgage bonds on the greater portion of the company's property.

The preferred stockholders secure the same advantages as the general mortgage bondholders from the additional property and increased earnings, the payment of 32 per cent. deferred dividends and a practical assurance of the regular payment of future dividends. The small amount of this issue and limited amount of bond charges having a prior claim to the earnings will make the stock practically as good as a bond when the company's requirements for improvements and enlargements are provided for as proposed.

The common stockholders can confidently expect dividends from current earnings and a large increase when the proposed improvements are made.

The proposed plan is much more favorable than would be the usual method of securing capital for improvements by the issue of bonds or preferred stock, which would create increased fixed charges ahead of the common stock and probably necessitate an additional issue of common stock to be given as a bonus to the underwriters of the bonds or preferred stock.

The actual fixed charges ahead of the common stock will be less than $600,000, a less amount than the company was able to earn under the most depressed conditions during its existence, including the panic years of 1893 and 1894.

Attention is called to the fact that, unlike the recent consolidations and so-called trusts in the steel business and other lines, this company will have only about one-twelfth of its capital subject to preferred dividends instead of one-half, as in the cases referred to, and that while the proposed increase of capital the total capitalization is much less in proportion to its property and production than any of the large steel combinations.

The total capitalization, including bonds, will be:

Bonds	$6,050,000.00
Preferred stock	2,000,000.00
Common stock	23,000,000.00
Total	$31,050,000.00

To represent which the company will have:

Coke ovens, mine equipment, &c	$3,000,000.00
Iron and steel plant, including iron mines, lands, and equipment	4,000,000.00
Cash and conv rtible assets in excess of cash liabilities	1,700,000.00
75,000 acres coal lands at $150 per acre	11,250,000.00
To which add new capital proposed	12,000,000.00
Total	$31,950,000.00

The capitalization of the lands at $150 per acre of course includes the value of the established business, leases, contracts, &c., and will compare favorably with the capitalized value of coal lands in other parts of the United States and is much less than the valuation on which recent coal combinations have been capitalized.

GOOD TIMES IN THE SOUTH.

Senator Camden of West Virginia is one of those who in these days spell prosperity with a big P. The Senator—and than he who better can speak of Southern business conditions?—feels that the South has at last come to its own, and is enjoying a deserved prosperity.

"The South is enjoying the fullest measure of prosperity," says the Senator. "In my State money is easier and more plentiful than ever before in the history of the State, and what is true of West Virginia I learn is true practically of the entire South.

"In West Virginia, which is a great coal and lumber State, the conditions could not be better. Prices are high and firm, business is active, and, taken altogether, everything is prosperous.

"The railroads all through the South are doing well, and farmers tell me that the prices now being obtained for cattle are the highest in twenty years."

CURB MARKET TRADING.

An effort is being made by the brokers who trade on the curb to lessen the irregularity that is the natural result of the absence of organization, and which among other things has shown itself in the carrying on of transactions long after the hour of 3. It is the habit closely adhered to of many of the brokers to cease trading at that hour, and it is their desire to make the custom general among the outside brokers. The withdrawal of many of the brokers at 3 o'clock makes the after hours market narrow and often unfair, and the avoidance of this is the chief object of the brokers who are now endeavoring to have all trading end at the hour at which the Stock Exchange closes.

Another suggestion that has been recently made among the outside brokers is that an effort be made to obtain uniformity in quotations of the stocks dealt in on the curb. Thus far the matter has not gone beyond the suggestion, but some of the brokers have expressed themselves as much in favor of the effort, and it is considered probable that many of the more conservative brokers will join in the undertaking.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Deficit in reserve of $369,125 shown by statement of outside banks for the past week, as against a deficit of $495,950 in the previous week.

Call issued by the Controller of the Currency for a report of the condition of the National banks at the close of business on Sept. 7.

Actual value of domestic exports from the Port of New York for August $41,696,351, against $35,816,320 in the same month last year and $30,931,778 in 1897.

Government cotton crop report showing that the general average condition of cotton on Sept. 1 was 68.5 per cent., against 84 per cent. in the previous month and 70.8 per cent. last year.

Visit of J. P. Morgan to the Treasury Department at Washington.

Increase of $886,214 in surplus of Lackawanna's leased lines in New York State for the year ended June 30.

Admission to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange of United States Flour Milling Company's common and preferred stocks.

Official denial of the revised report from Chicago of a contemplated merger of the Omaha and Northwestern Roads.

Surplus of $4,469 shown by Toledo, Peoria and Western for August, against a deficit of $968 in the same month last year.

Beginning of the fortnightly settlement in the London market to-morrow.

Increase of $146,453 in Illinois Central's net earnings for July.

Circular to stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Fuel and Iron Company explaining that $5,000,000 of the proposed increase of $12,000,000 in the capital stock will be used in the iron department, $3,000,000 in the fuel department, $2,000,000 in auxiliary plants, and $2,000,000 retained for working capital.

Call for 25 per cent. of the subscriptions to the Chicago and Alton 3 per cent. bonds to be paid Oct 10.

Capital stock of the Railways Company General, amounting to $1,500,000, admitted to dealings on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 5@8 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 5@5½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 pe. cent. for choice four to six months' single names, 6@6½ for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $92,499,580; balances, $5,483,865; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $39,531.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady, opening weak, but closing with a firmer tone. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83; demand, $4.86¼; cables, $4.87@$4.87⅛. Commercial bills were $4.82½@$4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.21⅛ and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 @$2 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St. Louis—$1 discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout. The speculators who caused the fall last week, in anticipation of a period of unrest in France and an unfavorable outcome of the British Cabinet Council of Friday, were anxious to cover open accounts. Spanish 4s recovered actively, and closed at 61.15; foreigners were in good demand, with the exception of Brazilians, and Rio Tintos were in good demand and harder. Kafirs were strong, owing to the hopes of a peaceful solution of the South African question, and closed buoyant. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 77½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 27c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Favored by the firmness shown by the Paris market, mine shares reverted sharply on the Boerse here to-day. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 9,520,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 340,000 marks, other securities decreased 8,640,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 5,340,000 marks. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 11.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm, being encouraged by the favorable news from other Bourses, the improved state of affairs in regard to the Transvaal crisis, and the calmness prevailing in France. International securities and local shares advanced and Americans were steady.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 69.75.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—American securities were firm and higher during the early part of the session, but later weakened in sympathy with Wall Street advices. At the close the tone was dull and the demand light.

Consols for money, 104 11-16; consols for the account, 104⅞; Canadian Pacific, 98⅛; Erie, 14; Erie first preferred, 38⅝; Illinois Central, 117½; Union Pacific preferred, 81⅝; St. Paul, 137½; New York Central, 141; Pennsylvania, 66⅛; Reading, 11⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 78⅛; Atchison, 22; Louisville, 82½; Grand Trunk, 8⅛; Anaconda, 11¼.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £43,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 136.80; Madrid, 23.10; Lisbon, 45; Rome, 7.55.

Bar silver steady at 27¼d per ounce.

Spanish 4s closed at 60.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The advance in the money rate and the other conditions yesterday affecting the Stock Exchange market were reflected in the market for outside securities, and nearly every issue in the active list suffered recessions from Saturday's closing bids. The market was especially weak during the morning and early afternoon, for at the close there was some improvement in several prominent issues. Strength was not lacking in some quarters of the market, and not all the day's net changes were on the side of declines. The amount of stock sold was in no case large, but conditions were unfavorable yesterday, and there was little disposition to take the stock offered except at more or less substantial concessions.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, on sales of less than 1,900 shares, sold down to 98⅝. Late in the afternoon it recovered part of the loss, and closed at 34 bid, a decline of three-quarters of 1 point from Saturday's final bid. The liquidation in this stock is still due apparently to the uncertainty in regard to the time of payment of the first dividend. There are still disappointed holders of the stock who prefer to sell than to wait. Friends of the stock say that the dividend will not be delayed much longer, but present reports in regard to Amalgamated Copper's first dividend are not accepted as confidently as they were some little while ago. Little doubt seems to be entertained of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. being declared within a reasonably short time, but some of the holders of the stock have grown impatient, and have caused the decline which the stock has suffered within the last two or three weeks.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER and some of the other copper stocks declined in sympathy with Amalgamated Copper, but the net losses in the other issues were less important.

UNION COPPER was an exception, remaining at 30 bid, an advance of 2 points, with no stock offered. The reports in regard to this company's property that are received almost daily are remarkable, and are often received with some doubt, but the reports are seemingly accurate, and friends of the company are expressing the utmost confidence in the richness of the company's mines.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL common was one of the few stocks that ended the day with a substantial net gain. It sold up to 30 and closed at 29⅝ bid, a net gain of 1 point. The buying of the stock yesterday was said to be on excellent reports in regard to the company's earnings, and this, added to the recent report in regard to the progress being made in the work of consolidation, gave the stock much strength. The preferred stock was not active, and was quoted fractionally lower, at 68 bid.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common shared in the early weakness of the market, but recovered slightly before the close. It ended the day, however, with a net loss of one-half of 1 point, closing at 33½ bid. The preferred stock was offered below 59, and closed at 58 bid, a fractional net loss. The trading in these stocks was very limited, and for the time being little is said about the local gas situation.

NATIONAL TUBE showed no net change for the day. Several hundred shares of the common stock sold between 46½ and 47, and considering the weakness of the market the stock was fairly strong. The preferred stock was less active. It closed at 100 bid, and was offered at 101. Insiders are credited with taking practically all the stock offered, although at present prices the stocks are selling at a very large premium.

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER bonds sold at 91¼ and interest. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅛	1⅜
New Amsterdam	33½	34
New Amsterdam pf	58	59
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	100¾

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Agricultural Chemical	33½	34
American Agricultural Chemical pf	82½	83½
American Wool Goods	20	21⅝
American Wool Goods pf	83	84
American Writing Paper 5s	90	92
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf	79	80
Distilling Company of America	19⅛	19¾
Distilling Company of America pf	58½	59⅛
Electric Axle Light & Power	5½	6
Electric Boat	20	24
Electric Boat pf	41	47
Havana Commercial	29⅛	30¼
Havana Commercial pf	68	70
International Pump	23⅜	24½
International Pump pf	72	73
National Gramophone, ex div	84	85
National Salt	45	47½
National Salt pf	74½	76½
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf	100	101
Pittsburg Coal subs	105	115
Otis Elevator	34	35½
Otis Elevator pf	100	101
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	101
Rubber Goods Mfg.	31¾	32½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div	87	87½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	120	123
Sloss-Sheffield	31	32
Sloss-Sheffield pf	78	80
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	470	472
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	467	470
Union Stae. & Chain	81	83
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94	94¼
American Air Power	45	50
Asphalt Company of America	17	18
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11¾
Chicago & Alton subs	111	111¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	98	97
Electric Vehicle	102	106
Electric Vehicle pf	110	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅝	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	28⅝	29¼
General Carriage	84	86
Illinois Transportation	4⅜	5
*Markeen Copper	10¾	11⅜
Mexican 5s	100⅜	100¾
New England Transportation	9	9½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91¼	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	105	106
New York Transportation	21	21¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23	24
St. Louis subs	187	189
St. Louis common, when issued	30	35
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	95	95½
Tennessee Copper	18½	19
Trust Company of America	250	258
*Union Copper	30	...
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26½	26⅝
*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.		

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	103	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	108¼
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	105
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	35⅝	38⅛
Chicago Union Traction pf	84	74½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	109⅝
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	...
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	86	87¼
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	104	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	130
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	180	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Consolidated	80	90
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	103

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	107⅜	107⅞
Consolidated Gas of Trenton	50	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	106	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. Y	21⅝	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	41½	43
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas Co.	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	...	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	280	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28	32
New England Gas & Coke bonds	85	86
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	108
Ohio & Indiana	45	46
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	65	68
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	134	138
Standard Gas 1s	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	...	50
Western Gas	15½	17
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	107⅛	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36	37
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	96	97
Hoboken Ferry (new)	93½	94½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	96	98
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	47	48
Union Ferry bonds	103¼	103¾

Industrials.

American Ginning	20½	21
American Typefounders	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	...	20
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	80	85
General Chemical pf	90	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	50	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	99
Hudson River Telephone	110	116
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	23½	25½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	113	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	108	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	117¼
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	66

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 11, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	15	200	Am. Malting Co.	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	18	1,100	Am. Car & Foundry	18½	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
64½	65⅞	1,072	Am. C. & Foundry pf.	65⅞	66¼	64⅞	64⅞	— 1
45⅝	45¾	600	American Cotton Oil	44	45	44	45¼	+ ⅝
10	11	100	American Linseed	10	10	10	10	— 1
50	51¼	310	Am. Linseed pf	50½	50⅞	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
148	153	15	American Express	150	150	150	150	...
40⅝	41	2,128	American Ice	40½	40⅝	39½	40⅜	...
82	85	500	American Ice pf	85	85	82	82	...
39⅝	40	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	40¼	40⅝	40	40	— 1
89⅞	90	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	90¼	90¾	90	90	— ½
54⅛	54⅝	10,350	Am. Steel & Wire	53½	55¼	54	54⅜	— 2⅞
97⅝	98⅛	1,900	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96½	98¾	97¼	97⅞	— 1⅛
...	...	150	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	155¾	156⅝	154⅝	154⅝	...
151¼	152	15,270	Am. R. R. Co., ex div.	152⅜	153⅞	151⅞	152	— ⅝
118⅝	119¼	68	A. S. R. Co. pf., ex div.	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	...
98	101	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	101	101	101	101	...
125⅞	126	1,130	American Tin Plate	40¾	40¾	40	40¼	— ⅜
86¾	88¼	190	Am. Tin Plate pf.	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¼	— 2⅞
126	128	29,435	American Tobacco	127½	127½	125	125⅝	— 1⅝
145	147	200	American Tobacco pf.	145½	145½	145	145	— 1½
40	40¼	7,210	Am. Steel Hoop	39½	41⅜	39½	40	...
84	85	250	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
39	40	350	Ann Arbor pf.	39	39	39	39	— ⅞
20⅜	21	4,900	Atch., Topeka & S. F.	21¼	21¼	20⅝	21	— ⅝
63½	63⅝	49,060	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	64⅞	64⅞	63¼	63⅝	— 1
55	55⅝	4,420	Anaconda Copper	55	55⅝	55	55	...
51¼	52	1,120	Baltimore & Ohio	52	52	51¼	51¼	— 1⅝
71¼	72	1,150	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72¾	72¾	71¼	71¾	— ⅝
100½	101¾	83,700	Brklyn. Rapid Transit	101¼	104⅛	100¼	100¾	— 3⅝
139	143	25	Brooklyn Union Gas	142	142	142	142	...
...	...	560	Brunswick City	18	18	17¼	17½	— 1
76	78	50	Buffalo, Roch. & P. pf.	74¾	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜	...
53	54	1,100	Canada Southern	53	53	52¼	52¾	— 1
93½	94½	100	Canadian Pacific	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	— ⅜
57	57⅞	3,000	Cen. Pacific, asst. pd.	57⅛	57⅝	57	57	— ⅛
27	27⅛	2,420	Chesapeake & Ohio	27¼	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅛
133	133⅞	20,510	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133⅝	134⅝	132⅜	133⅞	— 1⅛
...	132	...	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	131⅞	131⅞	131¼	131¼	...
14⅞	15	10,350	Chicago Gt. Western	16	16⅜	15	15⅞	— ⅝
81⅞	82	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	82¾	82¾	82	82	— 1⅛
40⅞	42	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	43	43	41¼	42¼	+ ⅞
9	10	200	Chi., Ind. & Louisville.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
132	132¾	41,135	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	134¼	134⅞	131⅝	132⅝	— 2
...	178½	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	178⅝	178⅝	178⅜	178⅜	+ ⅛
167	167¼	1,700	Chi. & Northwestern.	169⅝	169⅝	168	168	— ⅞
117½	117⅝	6,700	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	118⅝	118⅞	117¼	117⅜	— ⅞
13⅛	15	100	C. Terminal Transfer.	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
43	45	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
56½	57⅛	1,470	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	57	57	56	56	— ⅞
1½	2½	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
60½	60¾	22,492	Col. Fuel & Iron	64	64	60¼	60¼	— 1⅝
23½	23¾	1,170	Colorado Midland pf.	24¾	24¾	23½	24	— 1⅝
5	5¼	485	Colorado Southern	5	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
45	45¼	560	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45¾	45¾	45	45	— 1
19	19½	330	Colum. & H. C. & I.	20½	20½	19	19	— 1⅜
43⅜	44¼	12,050	Continental Tobacco	45⅝	45⅞	43⅜	43⅜	— 2⅛
95	95½	2,920	Cont. Tobacco pf.	95½	96	95	95	— ⅝
121¼	123	1,100	Delaware & Hudson	123	123	122½	122¾	— 1⅛
177	178	1,300	Del., Lack. & West.	178	178	177½	178	— 1½
21⅜	21½	1,350	Denver & Rio Grande.	22½	22¾	21½	21½	— ⅞
75	75¼	340	Denver & Rio G. pf.	75	75	75	75	— 1
37	37	100	Erie 1st pf.	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
44½	45	100	Evansville & T. H.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— 1
59⅜	60	10,383	Federal Steel	61	61¾	59½	59⅝	— 1⅝
81¾	82	4,605	Federal Steel pf.	83	83	81¾	82	+ ⅛
26	26	100	Fort Wayne & Rio G.	26	26	26	26	— 1
122	122¼	200	General Electric	122	122½	122	122½	— ⅛
63¼	63¾	825	Glucose Sugar Ref.	64	64½	63⅜	63⅜	— 1½
162½	163½	400	Great Northern pf.	163½	163½	162	162	— 2⅝
112	114½	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	114	114	114	114	— ½
34½	35¼	980	Hocking Valley	35	35	34¼	34¼	...
63	64	100	Hocking Valley pf.	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
113	113½	835	Illinois Central	114½	114½	113¾	113¾	— 1½
30	31	1,510	International Paper	31	31	30¾	30¾	— 1
76	77	200	International Paper pf.	76	76	76	76	— 1
13¼	13⅝	725	Iowa Central	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
56	56	400	Iowa Central pf.	57	57	56	56	— 1½
9⅞	10	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	— ⅞
65½	66	1,000	Laclede Gas	65¼	66¼	65¼	65¾	— 5
60	70	100	Long Island	60	60	60	60	— ½
70¾	73¾	7,685	Louisville & Nashville.	117⅞	117¾	114⅝	114⅝	— 2½
114⅝	115	32,495	Manhattan Con.	22	22	22	22	...
21¼	22½	100	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	178	178	177½	178	— 1½
207	207	4,410	Met. Street Railway	208	208½	205½	206	— 4½
14⅜	15	2,100	Mexican Central	15½	15⅝	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	5⅞	1,900	Mexican Nat. ctfs.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
75

day, largely because of the decline in New York. While prices were weak, the losses were, as a rule, limited to small fractions. American Asphalt was an exception, declining a point, to 17¼. Elsewhere, however, the movement was limited to ½@¾ per cent. The close was heavy, at the lowest prices of the day. The local money situation continues favorable; ample funds are on hand, and call loans are readily obtainable at 4@4½ per cent., principally the latter.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23½	23¾	Union Trac.	41½	41¾
Choctaw	43	43½	W. N. Y. & P.	...	...
Lehigh Val.	25¾	26½	Penn.	6¾	7
Phila. Trac.	98½	99			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The minimum rate for call money is now 4 per cent., while most of the business is being done at 4½ and 5 per cent. There is a good demand both for call and time money. At the Clearing House this morning all the loans were made at 3 per cent.

The market to-day was under exceptionally heavy pressure. The coppers were liquidated freely, and at times all support seemed to have been withdrawn. The day, as a whole, was a very anxious one for many holders of this class of securities, and paper profits melted rapidly. Arcadian was the leader in the slump, the selling reaching extremely large proportions and causing a drop of 10 points, to 57. Recoveries of a point or two were effected at times, but they seemed to come hard and did not hold long. The most of the selling came from two prominent Milk Street houses, but gossip regarding the same was meagre and unsatisfactory. One per cent. was bid at one time to call the stock at 70 in thirty days, but soon after it fell off again sharply.

The other coppers also softened easily, and many narrow-margined accounts were wiped out. Centennial dropped from 34¾ to 33½. Calumet and Hecla was down to 705. Parrot lost 2¾ points, to 46¼; Utah sold as low as 38½. Santa Fé was down to 15¼. United States Mining from 35½ to 33. Old Dominion from 31¾ to 30, and Isle Royale from 42 to 41. These low prices were bettered slightly late in the day, as the pressure to sell seemed to ease up, but the undertone continued unsettled up to the end. To-day's low figures are the lowest touched in several months.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7	8	Old Colony	9	9½
Allouez	....	6¾	Old Domin.	31	...
Arcadian	68	69	Osceola	83½	86
Arnold	12	12½	Parrot	48	...
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Pioneer	2¾	3
Atlantic	29½	30	Quincy	158	160
Baltic	23½	24	Rhode Island	7	7½
B. & Cr. C.	.25	.30	Santa Fe	13¼	13½
Bost. & Mon.	335	340	Santa Ysabel	13	13½
Butte & D.	60	65	Shoe	37	37½
Cal. & Hec.	700	705	Tamarack	201	210
Centennial	33¾	33½	Utah Cons.	38½	39½
Franklin	....	19	Washington	1¾	2½
Humboldt	2½	3	White Knob	14	15
Isle Royale	42	...	Winona	....	11
Mohawk	21½	22	Wolverine	43½	44

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	266	267	
Bost. & Low.	245	...	
Bost. & Me.	198	200	
Bost. & Prov.	302	...	
Bost. Elev.	109½	110	
Cent. Mass.	16	18	
Cent. M. pf.	66	...	
Fitchburg pf.	120	121	
N. Y. & N. E.	78	...	
West End	117	117½	
	95½	96	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	355	355½	
Chi. S. Y.	142½	144	
Dom. Coal	51½	...	
Dom. Cp.	117	118	
Erie Tel.	103½	107	
Lamson St.	37	...	
Mex. Tel.	6¼	6½	
N. Eng. Tel.	155	...	
U. S. Oil	48½	48¾	
Westinghouse Electric	...	49	
Westinghouse Elect. pf.	68½	70	

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The September report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the following averages of condition on Sept. 1:

Corn, 85.2; wheat, 79.9; oats, 87.2; rye, 82; buckwheat, 75.2; potatoes, 86.3; barley, 86.7.

There was a decline in the average condition of corn during August amounting to 4.7 points, but the condition on Sept. 1 was still 1.1 points higher than on Sept. 1, 1898, 5.9 points higher than at the corresponding date in 1897, and 2.9 points above the mean of the September averages for the last ten years. There was a decline during August of 3 points in Ohio and Missouri, 2 in Illinois, 9 in Kansas, and 14 in Nebraska, and the averages in the Southern States are nearly all somewhat lower than on Aug. 1. On the other hand, there was a slight appreciable gain represented by about 1 point in Kentucky, Indiana, and Iowa.

The condition of Winter and Spring wheat consolidated is 79.9, as compared with 80.7 on Sept. 1, 1898, 85.7 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 82.5, the mean of September averages for the last ten years. The condition on the 1st of the present month was the lowest September condition in twenty-five years. The reports from the principal Winter wheat States are, with the exception of Kansas and Missouri, slightly better than on July 1; but in the Spring wheat States there has been a decline of 3 points in North Dakota, [illegible] 12 in Minnesota, 16 in Iowa, and 11 in Nebraska.

The department will make no quantitative estimate of the wheat crop pending a revision of the acreage figures in the Northwest and on the Pacific Slope.

The average condition of oats was 87.2, against 90.8 last month, 79 Sept. 1, 1898, 84.6 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 80 the mean of the September averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of barley was 86.7, as compared with 93.6 last month, 79.2 on Sept. 1, 1898, 86.4 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 84.1 the mean of the September averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of rye was 82, as compared with 90.4 Sept. 1, 1898, 90.1 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 87.5 the mean of the September averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of buckwheat was 75.2, as compared with 93.2 last month, 88.8 Sept. 1, 1898, 95.1 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 88 the mean of the September averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of potatoes was 86.3. This shows a decline of 6.7 points during August, but is still 8.0 points higher than on Sept. 1, 1898, 19.6 points higher than at the corresponding date in 1897, and 9.3 points above the mean of the September averages for the last ten years.

Of the principal tobacco States, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Connecticut report an improvement of condition during August, while New York, Tennessee, and Missouri report a decline.

Of the thirteen principal sweet potato States five report an improvement during August and eight a decline.

There is a continued decline in the condition of apples from almost every important apple-growing State.

There is an improvement of five points in the condition of sugarcane in Louisiana with changes of no especial importance in the minor cane-growing States.

The number of stock hogs for fattening is reported at 7.9 per cent. less than on Sept. 1, 1898. The condition is 95.9, which is 0.2 point below that of September, 1898, but 1.6 points above the mean of September averages for the last ten years.

A considerable decrease is reported in the cloverseed average. The condition in the principal States is as follows: Kentucky, 71; Ohio, 68; Michigan, 42; Indiana, 70; Illinois, 64; Wisconsin, 74; Iowa, 78, and Missouri, 78.

The average condition of cotton on Sept. 1 was 68.5, as compared with 84 last month, 79.8 Sept. 1, 1898, 78.3 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 78.4 the mean of the September averages for the last ten years. The condition on the first of the present month was, with the exception of the year 1896, the lowest September condition in twenty-five years.

There was a general impairment of condition during August, amounting to 6 points in Alabama, 8 in Mississippi and Tennessee, 10 in North Carolina and Georgia, 12 in South Carolina and Louisiana, 16 in Florida, 20 in Oklahoma, 24 in Arkansas, 26 in Texas, and 40 in Indian Territory. The serious decline in condition is the result in the main of long-continued drought. Where local rains have fallen they have generally been so heavy as to further aggravate the situation.

The averages of the different States on Sept. 1 were as follows: Virginia, 87; North Carolina, 73; South Carolina, 66; Georgia, 60; Florida, 77; Alabama, 76; Mississippi, 78; Louisiana, 74; Texas, 61; Arkansas, 82; Tennessee, 76; Missouri, 85; Oklahoma, 60; Indian Territory, 53.

NO FAMINE IN WESTERN INDIA.

Rain Improves Outlook and Removes Danger—Cotton Prospect Good.

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.—Rain has improved the crop outlook in Western India, and the fears of a famine have been removed. The weather conditions foreshadow more rain.

The cotton crop has also been benefited.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Federal Chemical Company of the United States; capital, $20,000. Directors—Arthur S. Somers, John J. Clancy, and John T. Gallagher, Brooklyn.

Charles Pearsall & Sons of Yonkers, to drive piles build and repair bridges, and dredging; capital, $15,000. Directors—Charles E. Pearsall, Martha Pearsall, and Eva L. Lewis, Yonkers.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 11.—The Financial Trading Company of New York City was incorporated at Dover to-day. Its capital is $500,000, and it proposes to buy, sell, and mortgage property, both real and personal, in New York City.

Metropolitan Railway Earnings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The quarterly report of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, ending June 30, filed to-day with the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, shows: Gross earnings, $3,450,287; operating expenses, $1,666,585; net earnings from operation, $1,783,661; other income, $147,642; fixed charges, $1,078,917; net income, $852,386; for corresponding quarter of last year, net income, $500,824.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Ex-Mayor Grant the Buyer of Two Block Fronts on First Avenue—Other Dealings.

A deed was recorded yesterday covering the two block fronts on the west side of First Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-third Streets, old four-story buildings numbered from 725 to 757 First Avenue. This is the property which was sold several months ago by James De W. Cutting, through William M. Ryan, and the buyer of which has kept his name carefully out of the transaction. Title was taken yesterday in the name of James W. Hoey, but it is learned on good authority that the real buyer is ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant. Mr. Grant contemplates no immediate change in the property, and doubtless buys with a view to increasing values, which will naturally follow the opening of the proposed ferry from the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, to the foot of East Forty-second Street. Two five-year mortgages, both made in favor of Alexander G. Hackstoff, were also recorded in connection with the transfer—one for $25,000, covering 733 to 739 First Avenue, and the other for $45,000, covering 741 to 757.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for John J. Havens to Jacob D. Butler the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a plot 100 by 110.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

L. J. Mortimer filed plans yesterday through Architects Jones & Leo for a seven-story brick flat to be erected at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on a plot 96 by 75. The estimated cost is $125,000.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, 1,440 Lexington Avenue, west side, 24.2½ feet south of Ninety-fourth Street, 16.7 by 75, four-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $11,027.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehunty, referee, 536 and 538 West Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 400.11 feet west of Tenth Avenue, each 25 by 98.9; two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $13,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 96.10 by 75; L. J. Mortimer of 3,137 Broadway, owner; Janes & Leo, architects; cost, $125,000.

Alterations.

No. 280 Broadway, to a seven-story brick and stone office building; estate of Henry Hilton, owner; cost, $150.

No. 358 Broadway, to a five-story and basement brick store and lofts; N. F. Reynal of 263 Madison Avenue, owner; Henry Regelman, architect; cost, $250.

No. 260 Canal Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; D. L. Bruce-Brown, owner; Wilson Potter of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,500.

HARLEM RAILROAD SELLS LAND.

The Metropolitan System Acquires Car Stable Properties.

Deeds were filed yesterday in the Register's office which indicate the conclusion of negotiations between the New York and Harlem Railroad and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the purchase by the latter of the car stable properties at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street and at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. The Metropolitan Company occupied both properties up to July 1 last under a lease which carried with it a privilege of purchase at its expiration. The purchase was practically decided upon by the Metropolitan officials several months ago, but the formal transfer did not take place until yesterday. Title was taken in the name of Oren Root, Jr., and revenue stamps to the amount of $1,350 indicate a consideration of $1,350,000 for both properties.

The Fourth Avenue stables cover the entire block bounded by Fourth and Lexington Avenues, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, with the exception of a small parcel at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-second Street. The Madison Avenue property occupies the block front between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, extending westerly 220 feet.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Sept. 11.

BROOK AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 104.10x25.11x104.9x26; Louis Lutjens to George H. Anderson and another. 1

CLINTON PLACE, 127, n s, 24.11x93.11; John W. Hazett to Caroline F. Porter. 1

FORREST ST, 763, n, 16.5x97.6; Gustavus Robitzek, executor, &c., to William Robitzek. 1

GARDEN PLACE, s e s, Lot 433, map of Washingtonville; Daisy B. Bogardus to K. B. Fletcher. 1

GOERCK ST, w s, 175 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Abram Perelman and wife to Elisabeth Schlesinger. 1

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Cannon St, 60.6x50; William S. Miller and others, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 46,400

INTERVALE AV, w s, Lot 54, Block 474, map of sub-division of property of Henry D. Tiffany, part of Fox estate, 23d Ward, 25x123.9x25x125.1; William Towart to Frederick C. Fischer. 1

LEWIS ST, 26, e s, 25x100; Jennie Blaschkar to Yetta Scheib. 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,396, w s, 16.7x75, ½ part; Rolland De L. King to Roswell De L. King. 1,250

LOT 12, Block 35, map of Section C of Edenwald, 25x100; Ashton Hilkney to Peter Grady. 350

LOTS 12 and 13, being part Lot 51, map L, 120 cp. 451, Westchester County, being at junction of Old Post Road and road leading from Post Road from New York to Albany, 53.5x100x54.4x100; John O'Neill to Mary O'Neill. 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 85th St, 204.4 to 86th St x 220, The New York and Harlem Railroad Co. to Oren Root, Jr., revenue stamps. 1,350

PARK AV, n e corner 32d St, runs n 197.6 to 33d St, x e 425 ft to Lexington Av, x s 147.8x w 49x s 49.10 to 32d St x w 376.5, also

PART Lot 155, map of village of Morrisania, 99x131; Milton Hopkins to Giles Whiting. 9,000

STANTON ST, 308, n s, 25x75; Hugh Donahue and wife to John McNulty. 1

TERRACE VIEW AV, n e corner of Broadway, 336.5x205.11x270.6x210.4x8.6x 411.7; Daniel E. Seybel to John C. Rodgers. 100

1ST AV, e s, 145 ft s of 2d St, 30x100; J. Homer Hildreth, as trustee, to Louis R. Rutsch. 175

1ST AV, Nos. 725 to 739, and 741 to 757; James DeW. Cutting to James W. Hoey. 1

7TH ST, s s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 90.10; William Bachrach and others to Daniel Mahoney. 1

11TH ST, n s, 153 w of Avenue C, 50x 103.3; Daniel Mahoney and wife to William Bachrach and another. 1

24TH ST, 152 West, 25x98.9; Rosa Delmonico and another, individually and as executors, to Frederick Bardusch. 23,000

71ST ST, n s, 121 ft e of West End Av, 18x 92.2; Patrick H. Whalen, referee, to Julia T. Newman. 17,609

74TH ST, 34 East, 20x102.2; Edward F. Hausauer to William S. Gould. 30,500

84TH ST, 314 East, 25x102.2; Peter Schaeffler and wife to George Doctor and another. 11,700

102D ST, s s, 72 ft e of West End Av, 28x50.11; Myer Hellman to Clarence J. Hartley. 1

102D ST, 316 West, 20x100.11; James Baird to Henry O. Du Bois. 33,500

110TH ST, s s, 325.9 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x 100.11; Marie W. Schall to Jetta Lowenstein. 7,750

118TH ST, 130 West, 40x100.11; Manhattan Improvement Company to Mary A. McNamee. 1

123D ST, n s, 418 and 420 East, 50x100.11; Jonas M. Libby and others to LenaDavis. 30,000

127TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x169.7 to Lawrence St x56.4x95.7x25x 102; Max Marx and wife to Angeline W. Robinson. 1

150TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Tinton Av, 25x 100; Jacob Sonnick to Christian Sonnick. 2,000

172D ST, s s, 50 ft w of Bathgate Av, 17.6x110; Sarah J. Holmes to Mary C. Mathews. 1

Recorded Leases.

HEILNER, Laura S., to Julius Thalwitzer; 15th St, 348 East, 5 years. 1,200

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Mary E. Bell; 70th St, 150 West, 2 years. 1,700

Recorded Mortgages.

AITKEN, George A., to John A. Lewis and others, trustees, &c.; 19th St, n s, 500 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years. 5,000

ALTIERI, Antoinett, to Abraham Nelson; 302 East 111th St, demand. 1,500

ARNOT, Peter G., to Jessie C. McBride; 98th St, n s, 350 ft e of Columbus Av; 98th St, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, one-half month. 2,000

BARDUSCH, Frederick, to the Home for Incurables; 152 West 24th St, 5 years. 14,000

DAVIS, Lena, to William G. Vermilye, Jr.; 123d St, s s, 262 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years. 10,000

DAVIS, Lena, to William G. Vermilye, Jr.; 123d St, s s, 287 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years. 10,000

DOCTOR, George and Emanuel, to Peter Schaeffler; 314 East 84th St, 1 year. 6,200

DOWLING, John W., to Fitzgerald Brothers Brewing Company; Greenwich Av, 55, corner of Perry St, demand. 1,500

FISCHER, Frederick C., to William Towart; Lot 54, Block 474, map of subdivision of property of Henry D. Tiffany, part of Fox estate, 1 year. 700

GLOVER, Frances L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 146 Reade St, installments. 22,000

GRADY, Peter, to Ashton Hilkney; Lot 12, Block 35, map of Section C, Edenwald, 3 years. 350

GOTTLIEB, Fanny, and others, executors, &c., to Camille Ulrich; Avenue B, s w s, 300 ft n w of Cedar St, 5 years. 2,500

HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Myer Heilman; 102d St, s s, 73 ft e of West End Av, 1½ years. 1,000

HOEY, James W., to Alexander G. Hackstaff; 733 to 739 1st Av, 5 years. 25,000

HOEY, James W., to Alexander Hackstaff; 741 to 757 1st Av, 5 years. 45,000

JENNINGS, Joseph D., to Chattie De Hart; German Place, s e corner of 158th St, 1 year. 4,000

JENNINGS, Joseph D., to Annie C. Cochran; German Place, s e corner of 158th St, 3 years. 16,500

KLINGENSTEIN, Bernhard, and wife to Harriet Boas; 137 Suffolk St, 9 years. 30,000

LEVY, Millie and Abraham, to executors of Max Weil; 118th St, 224 East, 5 years. 8,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to American Mortgage Company; 439, 451, and 453 Houston St, 1 year. 30,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to American Mortgage Company; 135 Cannon St, 3 years. 12,000

McDONALD, Alexander, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 8th Av, n e corner of 112th St, 5 years. 42,000

McGILLECK, William, to Fitzgerald Brothers' Brewing Company; 2d Av, 560, s e corner of 28th St, demand. 2,400

MORGENROTH, Jacob and Julius, to Jacob F. Cullman; 126th St, n s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years. 10,000

NEWMAN, Julia T., and others, to Samuel B. Wray; 71st St, n s, 121 ft e of West End Av, 1 year. 2,500

NEWMAN, Julia T., and others to J. Numa Roussel, executor, &c.; 71st St, n s, 121 ft e of West End Av, 1 year. 16,000

PHILLIPS, Robert C., to Fitzgerald Brothers Brewing Company; Jefferson St, s w corner of Water St, 5 years. 1,800

PORTER, Caroline F., to J. W. Haskett; Clinton Place, 127, 24.11x93.11. 12,000

REYNOLDS, Emma B., to Ana L. Daniels; 34 West 14th St, lease, &c., demand. 250

RODGERS, John C., to the Park Mortgage Company; Terrace View Av, e s, at n w s of Broadway, extends to bulkhead and exterior line and to s e s of King's Bridge Av, except land forming part of Goodwin's Island, 3 years. 20,000

RODGERS, John C., to Daniel E. Seybel; Terrace View Av, e s, at n w s of Broadway, extends to bulkhead and exterior line, and to s e s of King's Bridge Av, except land forming part of Goodwin's Island, 3 years. 14,000

SCHLESINGER, Elisabet, to American Mortgage Company; 137 Goerck St, 5 years. 22,000

SCHLESINGER, Elisabet, to Joseph Larchan; 137 Goerck St, installments. 4,000

SONNICK, Christian, to Jacob Sonnick; 150th St, n e s, 80 ft n w of Tinton Av, demand. 2,000

STOLZ, George and Lena, to Emma Cook; 1,116 to 1,120 Intervale Av, extends to Kelly St, 5 years. 2,000

WENIGMANN, Ernest, and wife to Magdalena Cadwell; 183d St, s s, 160 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years. 3,500

WENIGMANN, Ernest, to Isabella M. Hayes and others, executors, &c.; 602 and 604 East 183d St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 7,000

WENIGMANN, Ernest, and wife to Magdalena Cadwell; 183d St, s s, 180 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years. 3,500

WILLIAMS, John M., to Harris D. Colt and another; Leroy St, s e corner of Greenwich St, 5 years. 55,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DE HART, Chattie, to John F. Steeves. 400

FELT, Walter L., to Albert B. Hardy. Nominal

ROOSEVELT, James, trustee, to W. Emlen and John E. Roosevelt, trustees. Nominal

SHAW, Anna K., and Clemence H. Crafts to Pennington Whitehead, trustee, &c., 47 3-60 parts. 6,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Martin Stork. 2,300

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis P. Furnald. 73,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York to the Metropolitan Improvement Company. 65,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE C, 1s3 to 187; B. Badanes & Co. against Baker & Fine, owners and contractors. $3,500

AVENUE C, 183 to 187; Raphael Lapasta against Baker & Fine, owners; Hastings & Gleason, contractors. 543

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 97th St, 109.11x100x irregular; the Armstrong & Bolton Company against James J. Wilson, agent, &c., owner and contractor; Bernard Wilson, agent. 452

BROOK AV, s e corner of 168th St, 50x 116x irregular; Harry W. Bell against Nicol de Lucka, owner and contractor. 358

BROOK AV, s e corner of 168th St, 66x80x 57.2x80; Oscar G. Borkstrom against Nicola Messina, owner; Nicola F. de Lacu, contractor. 400

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 50.6x100; John J. Bell against J. C. Murray, owner and contractor. 442

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 225x100; Frederick N. Du Bois against Isaac Landsberg, owner; Albert Gerhards, contractor. 1,595

JACKSON ST, 68 and 70, and 693 to 696 Water St; Louis Bossert & Son against Syver O. Grouen, owner and contractor. 453

MUNROE AV, n w corner of Gray St, 100 x50; Church E. Gates & Co. against Theodore B. Friend, owner; Andrew Ebsen, contractor. 39

UNION AV, n e corner of 156th St, 75x 100; Low & Flogaus against James C. Wood and William Walsh, owners and contractors. 83

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 175 ft n of 173d St, 25x100; Clifford C. Miller against Frederick C. Schwarts, owner; Peter Sponheimer & Son, contractors. 52

3D AV, e s, 251 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Frederick N. Nichols against Isaac Landsberg, owner; Otto J. Spahn, contractor. 1,145

101ST ST, s s, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 75x 100; B. Kreischer & Sons against Kaplanay & Kronenberg, owners and contractors. 72

118TH ST, n s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100; M. B. Houpt & Son against Katz & Ableman, owners and contractors. 201

129TH ST, 60 and 62 East; Dunbar & Ashley against Katharine Carson, owner; Thomas A. Barry, individually and as trustee, and others, contractors. 800

156TH ST, s s, whole front from Forest to Jackson Av, 195x90x175x90; John Calhill against Anderson, owner and contractor; Peter Henderson, agent. 725

168TH ST, s w corner of Brook Av, 50x 100; M. B. Houpt & Son against Nicola F. De Luca, owner and contractor. 507

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MARKET ST, 63; Ross & Fischer on M. J. Gardner to E. & P. Marrin. $20

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, s w corner of 168th St, 71.1x80; Charles J. Obermayer against Nicolo F. De Luca and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Ruston.

BROOK AV, e s, 236.1 ft s of 168th St, 75.1x 104.5x75x100.6; Charles Unangst against Dennis F. Farrell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

CANAL ST, 295; 121 Fulton St, and 48 Ann St; Catharine W. Loney against George McKeeson Brown and others, (partition;) attorneys, Stanton & Hopkins.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,621 and 1,623; George Beck against Henriette P. Sieffke, (attachment;) attorney, B. Loewy.

LORING PLACE, w s, at n line of H. E. D. Jackson's land, 35x—x85x119.7; Edward Wens against William S. Phillips, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, F. P. Hummel.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft n of 117th St, 88.10x70.11x100.11 to 117th St x25x irregular to beginning; George W. Martin against Maud Nesbit and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney D. Mathewson.

1ST AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 52d St, 26x100; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Katie or Katherine Wissner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

1ST AV, s e s, 75.4 ft n of 187th St, 19.6x80; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Arno H. Schoff and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

91ST ST, n s, 255 ft e of 9th Av, 19.6x100.8; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Iva G. Hicks, individually and administratrix, and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

30TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of Madison Av, 20x98.9; Marie A. Flagg against William S. Flagg and others, (partition;) attorneys, Wilmer & Canfield.

35TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft e of 7th Av, 66.8x100x irregular; John Reid against Frederick C. Brush and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

94TH ST, 19 East; James F. Disken and another against Solomon Bachrach, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

98TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x 100.11, (two actions;) The Germania Life Insurance Company against John Casey and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Co.

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Frederick W. Meyer against Elbert D. Howes, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

132D ST, s s, 510 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; Isabelle M. Ripley against Virginia Bowen, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. S. Hayes.

148TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x 106.6; Sarah M. Sturges against William R. Kitchen, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, S. P. Sturges.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS CYPRES.—Morris Cypres, employed in a fur factory at 56 East Tenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,082 and no assets. He was formerly a manufacturer of furs in Bond Street.

LEO ROSENSTEIN.—Leo Rosenstein, manager at 155 Centre Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $41,607 and no assets. He was formerly an importer of dried fish and fruits at 182 Franklin Street.

GUSTAV HANDTE.—Gustav Handte, laborer of 134 West Fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $28,230 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $20,000 is due to Gottlieb Handte for borrowed money, and the balance is due to six other creditors.

BERNARDO BARRIE.—Bernardo Barrie, exporter, of 80 Wall Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $14,188, of twenty creditors, and assets $5,373, consisting of accounts due him from twenty-seven parties in Cuba. The Sheriff received an execution against him on Thursday.

ALFRED B. KAHNWEILER.—Alfred B. Kahnweiler of 62 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,673 and no assets. There are 100 creditors. He was formerly a manufacturer of children's wear at 482 Broome Street, and failed in December, 1890.

BLUMENKROHN & STONE.—A meeting of the creditors of Blumenkrohn & Stone, manufacturers of cloaks at 35 East Twelfth Street, was held yesterday at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 64 William Street. Eighteen claims, aggregating $14,700, were proved, and Leo Frank of 320 Broadway was elected Trustee.

EMIL GREEN.—Emil Green, real estate operator and builder, of 165 East Seventy-second Street, had a petition in involuntary bankruptcy filed against him yesterday by Pfotenhauer & Nesbit, creditors, for $674 for bricks. They allege that while insolvent on May 27 he conveyed the property at 5, 7, 9, and 11 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to Charles B. Hoagland, the deed being recorded on July 6, and permitted several creditors to obtain preference by legal means, permitted a judgment to be taken against him for $581, and five mechanics' liens for $5,519.

GEORGE W. CARY.—George W. Cary of 374 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $187,701 and no available assets. The debts were contracted principally by the firm of Wallace & Cary of New Orleans, which dissolved in 1879. There are 159 creditors, among them the H. B. Claflin Company, $33,866; Oscar Putnam, or the estate of John B. Fean, $14,000; Mutual National Bank of New Orleans, $7,000; Meyer Weis & Co., New Orleans, $5,000. He has an undivided interest in some land in Shelby County, Ala., but no value is given for it. Major Cary has been a dry goods salesman in this city for some years.

Ex-Alderman MICHAEL DUFFY.—Ex-Alderman Michael Duffy of 1,828 Third Avenue filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities $303,670 and no assets. Of the claims against him fifty-nine are on judgments obtained against him from 1879 to 1893. There are sixty-eight creditors in all. Mr. Duffy's debts were incurred principally when he was in speculative builder, in which line he commenced about twenty-five years ago and built rows of tenements in Yorkville. He was one of the 1884 Aldermen. He has not operated in his own name in the building line for many years past, but had some operations in the names of some of his family. For the past ten years he has been connected with the business carried on under the style of Duffy & Sons, undertakers, at One Hundred and Third Street and Third Avenue. Among his creditors mentioned in the schedules are Robert Boyd, $141,212, for money loaned; James M. Libby, $42,138; eleven deficiency judgments; Gill & Baird, $55,400, work and labor; Joseph Beran, $9,033, breach of contract; Cook & Radley, $3,539, materials; David Boyd, $2,614; Patrick Hogan, $2,500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BARRETT, Wellington R.—J. M. Stoddart Company, Limited. $93

BROWN, Frank H.—Bernard B. Neal and another. 93

CROMBIE, James F.—E. C. Boardman and others. 296

COLLIN, Louis—M. Lowenstein and another, costs. 20

DORR, John H.—H. B. Claflin Company. 224

DURLACHER, Jonas—O. E. A. Weissner. 187

DARMODY, Michael J.—Fitzgerald Brothers Brewing Company. 96

EMRICH, Joseph—Nathan Frisch. 81

FLANNAGAN, Joseph F.—British India Tea Company. 306

GRAVES, Charles—E. H. Watson and others. 177

HANSSEN, Ole—L. Marino. 351

HOGAN, Cornelius J.—S. Oppenheimer and others. 78

HEUSMANN, Henry W.—John W. Haaren and another. 905

HARRISON, Maud and Mary T.—R. V. Lange. 535

HUMB, Henry J.—The Mail and Express Company. 122

HANSEN, Christian—J. Stamper. 44

HAGEDORN, Charles—R. M. Kallock. 22

HALE, William S.—James G. Wilson. 137

KELLY, Michael—M. Rosenfield and others. 73

McINTIRE, John E.—Frederick Haller, receiver. 938

McINTIRE, John E.—Frederick Haller, receiver. 101

McEVOY, Dennis — Fitzgerald Brothers Brewing Company. 975

RUDOLAY, Adam.—E. Ryles. 176

SMITH, Charles—Ferdinand Levy. 111

TIERCE, Gustave—J. T. Easton. 30

UNTRIN, Michael—United Electric Light and Power Company. 38

WARNER, Hulbert H.—Nathalie F. Reynal. 618

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—William T. Graff and others, executors. 136

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CITY OF New York—Narragansett Machine Company. 1,615

Receiver for a Machinery Company.

Vice Chancellor Stevens, in Jersey City, yesterday appointed Frank J. Higgins receiver for the Manhattan Machinery Company of New York, whose office is at 95 Liberty Street. The liabilities are $15,000 and the assets $12,000.

Receiver Appointed for a Hotel.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 11.—County Judge Smith Lent has appointed Mayor M. J. Dillon of New Rochelle receiver of the profits and receipts of the Hotel Victoria, in Larchmont. Mary Charman Wilcox is the proprietor of the hotel.

Assignment in New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—John D. Scott has assigned his general grocery business, at 291 Main Street, to John C. B. Matthews of 63 Admiral Street, New Haven, Conn., for the benefit of his creditors.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.06 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	27.00
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Flour, steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 68@69½c; No. 2 red, 72c; No. 2 corn,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE
OF
POSTPONEMENT OF SALE
OF
LANDS and TENEMENTS

within that part of the City of New York known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

FOR

UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

WHEREAS, Section 1,029 of the "Greater New York Charter" authorizes the Comptroller, in his discretion, to postpone any sale for unpaid taxes and assessments; and

WHEREAS, Many persons desire, and have applied for, a postponement of the sale for unpaid assessments advertised to be held on Wednesday, September 6, 1899; now, therefore, in order to afford all such persons the opportunity to pay the assessments upon their property so advertised to be sold, and thereby avoid the additional expense of redemption of the property if sold, the said sale is hereby ordered to be postponed until Monday, the 4th day of December, 1899, to be held at the same time and place, to wit: at the Court House, City Hall Park, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BIRD S. COLER,
Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, September 5, 1899.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; by day or week; references. 308 East 26th St., rear.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day; first-class reference. Mrs. Wileman, 245 East 50th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By German lady; speaks French; thorough musician; best of references from present employer. Miss J. C. M., care Mrs. Neilson, 100 5th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—As nurse to invalid lady; by young Scotch girl; best city reference. 147 East 50th St., second bell, west.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—English, 27; married; one child; medium size, neat appearance; good references. George Hunt, 123 West 52d St., private stable.

Miscellaneous.

BOY.—Situation wanted by a boy, Protestant, understands care of horses, cows, small garden; good worker; good reference. Address W. R. C., Box 180 Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A REFINED AND ENERGETIC BUSINESS lady to represent an investment proposition. B., Box 191, Times.

WANTED—A young girl, 17 to 22 years, for general housework and to assist with children; no washing. Call, after 10:30 A. M. at 25 East 30th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO SELL shares in an investment proposition. A., Box 191 Times.

WANTED—Tool hands, first-class machinists, and boilermakers to work ten hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—EMIL SPITZER, plaintiff, against HENRY CHARBONNIER and "JOHN DOE, said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants. Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.

ROSE & PUTZEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Henry Charbonnier and "John Doe, said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

ROSE & PUTZEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

VAN TASSEL, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, duly made on the 17th day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM H. VAN TASSEL, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said William H. Van Tassel, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 55, at No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, August 15, 1899.

WILLIAM J. FRYER, Assignee.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
Attorneys for Assignee,
229 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereafter.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN F. BAHRENBURG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John F. Bahrenburg, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said John F. Bahrenburg was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 63 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 11, 1899.

NO. 1,444.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN F. BINDSELL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Herman F. Bindsell, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Herman F. Bindsell was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 11th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL GITTELSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Israel Gittelson of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Israel Gittelson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 25th day of September A. D. 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 11th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN BENJAMIN and LOUIS KAUFMAN, (lately trading as Benjamin & Kaufman,) Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Benjamin and Louis Kaufman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated September 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Sept. 11th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PULASKI TERWILLIGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Pulaski Terwilliger of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Pulaski Terwilliger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Sept. 11th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE J. WALLACE and DANIEL CARY, trading as WALLACE & CARY, Bankrupts.—No. 1,104.

Please take notice that George I. Hull, Jr. Trustee in bankruptcy in this proceeding, will sell at public auction at the warerooms of Peter A. Moss, 24th Street and North River, New York City, by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the tools, office fixtures, and stock in trade, consisting of pipe, fittings, valves, etc., belonging to the estate of Wallace and Cary, bankrupts.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee.

Dated New York, September 6th, 1899.

STORAGE.

O'REILLY BROTHERS'

New York Storage Warehouse, 109 to 123 East 44th St., corner Lexington Av.; storing, packing, moving furniture; city or country, Tel., 8 of 38.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskus & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. LINDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

mh21-1aw6mTu

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ap18-1aw6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City.

jy11-1aw6mTu

HOWELL, WILLIAM E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin Howell, Amelia Gerson, Charles Howell, Catherine B. Howell, Henriette Olive Trowbridge, Edward B. Henderson, Gerald H. Gray, Frederick Gray, and Elizabeth Gray, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM E. HOWELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edwin Howell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William E. Howell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au15-1aw7wTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co., Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-1aw6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. DEAS & JONES, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my2-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York. my9-1aw6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au29-1aw6mTu

STEVENSON, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. STEVENSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. JOSEPH N. GOLDBACHER, Executor. DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

mh21-1aw6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.

WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH,
Administrator, with the will annexed.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap26-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, REBUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1899. HARRY MEES, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 257 Broadway. ap4-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS LENANE, plaintiff, against JOSEPH P. MULHOLLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and herein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of 176 lots of the Bathgate Estate, late property of Charles B. Beak, deceased, sold under direction of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Executor and Trustee, dated New York, November 6th, 1897, surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the numbers lot 20 and 21, block 2,912, being the same premises conveyed by deed from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Executors, &c., of Charles B. Beck, deceased, to Grace C. Marvin and Henrietta M. Carter. Said premises being sixty-eight feet in front on Wendover Avenue, fifty feet in the rear, one hundred and forty-five and one hundred and forty-two in depth. Said premises are more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Wendover Avenue distant one hundred and twenty-five feet and two one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Wendover Avenue and the westerly side of Third Avenue, thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-two feet and sixty-one one-hundredths feet, running thence westerly and parallel with Wendover Avenue fifty feet and five one-hundredths feet, running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet and eleven one-hundredths feet to the southerly side of Wendover Avenue, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Wendover Avenue sixty-eight feet and 08 one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, August 31st, 1899.

DAVID R. DALY, Referee.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

Wendover Avenue.

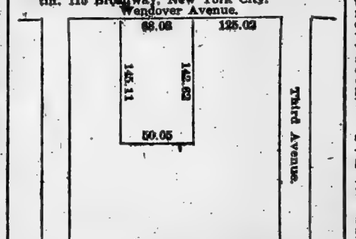

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $16,456.06, with interest thereon from the seventh day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $335.39, with interest from August 28th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.00 and interest.—Dated August 31st, 1899.

DAVID R. DALY, Referee.

s5-2aw8wTu&F&s27

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—SUSAN E. HOYT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. FEENCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the County and State of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of 176 lots of the Bathgate Estate, late property of Charles B. Beak, deceased, sold under direction of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Executors, &c., of Charles B. Beck, deceased," to Grace C. Marvin and Henrietta M. Carter. Said premises being sixty-eight feet in front on Wendover Avenue, fifty feet in the rear, one hundred and forty-five and one hundred and forty-two in depth. Said premises are more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Wendover Avenue distant one hundred and twenty-five feet and two one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Wendover Avenue and the westerly side of Third Avenue, thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-two feet and sixty-one one-hundredths feet, running thence westerly and parallel with Wendover Avenue fifty feet and five one-hundredths feet, running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet and eleven one-hundredths feet to the southerly side of Wendover Avenue, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Wendover Avenue sixty-eight feet and 08 one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, August 31st, 1899.

DAVID R. DALY, Referee.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

Wendover Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,456.06, with interest thereon from the seventh day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $335.39, with interest from August 28th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.00 and interest.—Dated August 31st, 1899.

DAVID R. DALY, Referee.

s5-2aw8wTu&F&s27

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—SUSAN E. HOYT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. FEENCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the County and State of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of 176 lots of the Bathgate Estate, late property of Charles B. Beak, deceased, sold under direction of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Executors, &c., of Charles B. Beck, deceased," to Grace C. Marvin and Henrietta M. Carter. Said premises being sixty-eight feet in front on Wendover Avenue, fifty feet in the rear, one hundred and forty-five and one hundred and forty-two in depth. Said premises are more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Wendover Avenue distant one hundred and twenty-five feet and two one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Wendover Avenue and the westerly side of Third Avenue, thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-two feet and sixty-one one-hundredths feet, running thence westerly and parallel with Wendover Avenue fifty feet and five one-hundredths feet, running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet and eleven one-hundredths feet to the southerly side of Wendover Avenue, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Wendover Avenue sixty-eight feet and 08 one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, August 31st, 1899.

DAVID R. DALY, Referee.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

Wendover Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,418 23-100, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $241 45-100, with interest from September 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is $339 35-100, and interest.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.
FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

s8-2aw8wTu&F

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALBERT GORTMAN, as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against SOPHIE D. BOTTOMLEY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment named, and therein described as follows:

Being a leasehold of the premises known as No. 256 West Forty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City and County of New York, made by William Waldorf Astor to Adelina P. Benham for twenty years from May 1st, 1891, with a certain renewal covenant for a further term of twenty years from May 1st, 1911, by indenture of lease dated April 21st, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 10th, 1891, in Liber 4 of Conveyances (Section 4) at Page 494, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street, between the Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, being part of a certain lot known and designated on a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor by the number four hundred and ninety-one, (491,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixteen feet and eight inches east from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-fifth Street by the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; running from thence southwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westwardly and parallel with said Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches, thence northwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue to the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street one hundred feet and five inches, and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less, subject, nevertheless, to the covenant against nuisances and character of building in said lease contained, said property being situated in Section 4, block number 1,016 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being the same leasehold premises conveyed by the said Adelina P. Benham to the defendant herein, Sophie D. Bottomley, by an instrument of assignment dated March 1, 1894, and recorded in said Register's office on March 5th, 1894, in Liber 31 of Conveyances, (Section 4,) at Page 150.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.
FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

West Forty-fifth Street.

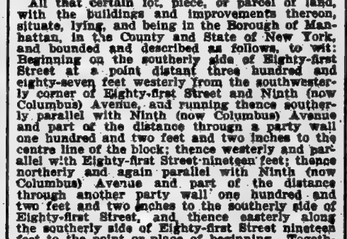

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $241 45-100, with interest from September 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is $339 35-100, and interest.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.
FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

s5-2aw8wTu&F

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN F. COCKERILL, plaintiff, against HENRY MURRAY and DELIA A. MURRAY, his wife, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, &c., beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-second Street, distant one hundred and nine (109) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly seventy-five (75) feet and one-half (½) inch to a point distant one hundred and ten (110) feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue on a line drawn at right angles to Eleventh Avenue; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly line of Forty-second Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, one (1) foot to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, &c., beginning at a point two hundred and nine (209) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet, nine (9) inches, to the southerly line of Forty-second Street, and thence westerly, along said southerly line of Forty-second Street, eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1899.

SHERMAN EVARTS,
Referee.

HONE & BROWN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

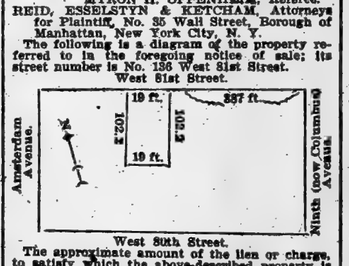

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $141,254.94, with interest thereon from the 25th day of August, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $400.12, with interest from the 6th day of September, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $429.46 and interest.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

JOHN W. ROGAN, Referee.

s9-12-3aw7wTu&F&Fw&Su10

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KOUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLUF, (formerly EMILY BEAVER,) and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York,) and known as Number eight (8) Livingston Place, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Livingston Place, distant seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches south from the southerly corner of said Livingston Place and East Sixteenth Street, and running thence eastwardly, and parallel to said East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-four (84) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet to the east side of Livingston Place; and thence northwardly, along Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.

GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

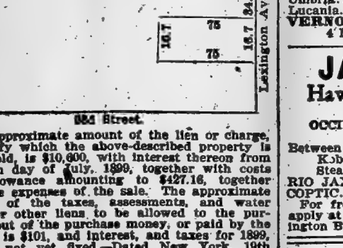

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,682.50 with interest thereon from the 19th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $427.16, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $101, and interest, and taxes for 1899, amount not yet fixed.—Dated New York, 19th day of August, 1899.

MANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, Referee.

au22-2aw8wTu&Fr&s2l2

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Boston and New England Points,

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE—For Fall River, Boston, and New England points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamers stop at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE—For Newport, Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I. (Mon

DEWEY CELEBRATION WORK

Gen. Roe's Objections to Route of the Parade to be Considered.

TO DECLARE PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Figures for Naval Pageant Floats—Rain Stops Work on the Arch—City Hall Decoration.

President Guggenheimer, Gen. Roe, Gen. Howard Carroll, and Secretary Warren W. Foster held a conference in the Governor's Room of the City Hall yesterday afternoon and decided to call a meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey Executive Committee on Friday at 11 A. M. to consider the objections Gen. Roe has to the route of the parade below Twenty-third Street.

Gen. Roe complains that the route as at present laid out will work a hardship on the men in the parade. For a part of the way this route is paved with Belgian blocks, which make the footing of the men insecure, and thus renders them easily fatigued. Besides, he says the line of march is so long that it will be after nightfall when the end of the column reaches the reviewing stand. Another of his objections is that the route will interfere with street-car traffic to an unnecessary extent.

As against these disadvantages, Gen. Roe points out that the only benefit will accrue to storekeepers along Broadway who may wish to entertain their friends. He suggests as an alternative that Admiral Dewey while on his way to Claremont for breakfast should drive up Broadway, so that the persons who own stores on that thoroughfare would have an opportunity to see the hero of Manila. Gen. Roe does not regard the route as definitely settled, and will add his protest to the plaints of the people who believe the parade should continue on down Fifth Avenue to the Washington Arch.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Col. James E. Barnett of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers has written to Gen. Roe saying that organization, which has just returned from the Philippines, is anxious to participate in the parade, and asking that it be assigned to a place in the line. Gen. Roe has also been notified that one company of the Governor's Foot Guards of Connecticut will be present and take part in the parade. They will be accompanied by their own band, and will pay their own expenses.

The Grand Army delegation, which will consist of twenty representatives from each of the fifty-six posts in the city, will be in command of the veterans, and ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor will head the delegation from the Confederate veterans' organization. Besides these, there will be two regiments of the veterans of the Spanish-American war, and possibly the Congressional medal of honor men of the city will be assigned to a place in the column.

Alderman Goodman will to-day offer a resolution at the meeting of the board that Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th, be made public holidays. A resolution will also be offered for paying the salaries of the city employes on the 28th.

Gen. Howard Carroll and Lieut. Commander John C. Fremont, United States Navy, went to Washington yesterday to ask Secretary Long to detail representatives of each type of warship in the navy to the celebration. They will also ask Secretary Root to order at least one transport to take part, and Secretary Gage will be requested to send as many revenue cutters as may be available.

The figures representing Victory and Peace for the two floats to be anchored near the stake boat are being modeled, and Gen. Carroll said yesterday that the floats promise to be among the most unique and imposing features of the celebration. The Victory is a group, while Peace is a statue of heroic size. Around the latter will be grouped 250 members of the Arion Society in classic garb, who will sing an ode of welcome as the flagship rounds the stake boat.

The Dock Board yesterday designated the following piers as the official ones: Pier A, North River, for the Mayor's boat; pier at Twentieth Street, North River, for the visiting committee's boat; pier at Thirty-fourth Street and North River for the committee's boat, and the pier at Twenty-fourth Street and the East River for the Municipal Assembly boat and the boat which will carry the heads of departments. Permission was granted Capt. Stevenson to land the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn at the recreation pier at Twenty-ninth Street and North River on the day of the land parade.

The United States schoolship Lancaster, which is to take part in the naval parade and which sailed from New Bedford on Sept. 5 for Greenport, arrived here yesterday.

CITY AND PRIVATE STANDS.

John P. Kane, the Chairman of the Committee on the Erection of Stands, said yesterday that he had advertised for bids and that the estimates would be opened at a meeting of the committee to be held on Thursday or Friday. President Guggenheimer named as the Committee on Distribution of Tickets to Stands Alfred M. Downes, the Secretary of the Municipal Committee; Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, and Rollin M. Morgan. All applications for seats will be referred to this committee.

The Board of Aldermen at its meeting today will take action on the question of granting permits to erect private stands. It is now proposed to grant this permission to any one who can obtain the consent of the Alderman in his district, and it is expected that Alderman Goodman will introduce such a resolution. The Park Department has been flooded with applications, but so far nothing has been done and will not be until the municipal stands are provided for.

For the first time since the framework was erected, work was stopped on the Dewey Arch yesterday owing to the storm, but there was no let up in the work in Madison Square Garden, where the artists are engaged in superintending the enlargement of their original models into staff. Nearly all the single figures are about finished, and the big groups have also taken definite shape.

Work on the approaches to the arch is also well under way. The poles around which will be built the framework for the Victory columns are in place. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to guard the inclosure and structure from fire. Watchmen are on guard night and day, and the Fire Department has also detailed a man for duty there.

F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, Secretary of the committee of the National Sculpture Society, which has charge of the erection of the arch, has formulated a scheme to perpetuate the arch. His plan involves an expenditure of about $2,000,000. Mr. Ruckstuhl proposes to extend Seventh Avenue straight through Central Park to Seventy-second Street. There could be constructed a driveway and promenade, lined with trees and statues, and leading by gradual ascent to Seventy-second Street, where would stand a reproduction of the Dewey Arch in stone and bronze. Thence carriageways and footpaths would radiate to Riverside Drive, the Speedway, and the Bronx.

CITY HALL DECORATIONS.

The mural painters acting as an advisory committee to the Committee on Decorations for the Dewey celebration have definitely determined on a plan for the decoration of the City Hall. The colors are to be the blue and white of the navy, with a grand accent over the main entrance. On the cornice line over the main entrance will be a medallion, a replica of the large one used at the World's Fair, with pendants in blue and white, and below this will be a medallion with the coats of arms of the various boroughs of the Greater New York.

From the top of the tower will float the flag of the Nation, but above that will wave the pennant which Admiral Dewey flies when he comes into the harbor. On the balcony will be a portrait of the Admiral, and on each corner of the balcony an American eagle will stand guard. Signal flags with appropriate naval signals will float from the four big flagpoles, and the framework on either side of the corners of the building will be decorated in blue and white. Around the whole will be numerous trophy flags.

The mural painters have also decided to recommend that citizens wear rosettes of blue and white on the day of the parade, which, if heeded, they say will help to give a consistent and distinctive character to the affair.

On the Brooklyn Bridge workmen have erected the poles to support the big letters that will read out "Welcome, Dewey" in lines of fire thirty-six feet high. The Produce Exchange will illuminate its building and tower with fairy lamps and electric lights, and the Erie Railroad and Central Railroad of New Jersey have each purchased 10,000 fairy lamps, which they will use to decorate their piers and buildings.

Chief Devery yesterday, on account of the unusual number of visitors in the city, issued an order notifying the commanding officers of the precincts to instruct the members of their commands that they must be willing to advise, assist, and protect the general public, and especially strangers, at all times, particularly during the Dewey celebration.

TO FIRST GREET DEWEY.

A special dispatch to The Springfield Republican from Montpelier, Vt., says: "The first to greet Admiral Dewey on his arrival in New York Bay will be his brothers and sister of this city and their families. The Admiral's son, George J. Dewey, will accompany the party, which will be taken down the bay and put on board the Olympia long before she has come within sight of the city. This will probably be early on the 28th. It is reported as the wish of Admiral Dewey that he should have the first day with his relatives, after which he will be at the disposal of the New York Reception Committee for two days."

Admiral Dewey's return raises a legal point concerning the twenty-odd Chinamen who are members of the Olympia's crew. These men were especially reported by Admiral Dewey for their efficiency and bravery as "powder monkeys." The Chinese Exclusion act prohibits these men from taking part in the welcome to be given to Admiral Dewey and the other members of the Olympia's crew.

At the Custom House Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division, said steps have already been taken to allow the temporary landing of the Chinamen. It is pointed out that a way out of the difficulty may be found by paroling them in the technical custody of the Immigration Inspectors, and this will probably be done.

The application of Frank T. Alder to continue a temporary injunction obtained by him restraining George T. Parker & Co. from using the word "official" on programmes prepared by the defendant firm for the Dewey celebration was denied yesterday by Justice Gildersleeve. The plaintiff claimed that he had received the right from the Municipal Committee to issue the official programme. The defendants said they had obtained the same privilege from the Legislative Committee of the State. Justice Gildersleeve holds there can be no right exclusively on the part of the plaintiff to the use of the word "official."

DEWEY ANNOUNCES HIS DEPARTURE

Naval Officers Wonder How He Will Consume Time on the Trip.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A cablegram was received at the Navy Department this morning from Admiral Dewey, announcing his departure on the Olympia from Gibraltar yesterday. The dispatch is confined to a few words, merely, "New York, 28th," indicating that Admiral Dewey expects to arrive in this country on the date named.

The naval officers say that, running at her economical speed, the Olympia can scarcely consume more than fourteen days in making the passage from Gibraltar to New York, and they are speculating where the Admiral intends to spend the other three days. It is believed to be possible that he will touch at the Azores or perhaps at Bermuda coming across.

Olympia's Officers Aid a Gunner.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 11.—Before sailing from here yesterday afternoon for New York, Admiral Dewey and the officers of the United States cruiser Olympia presented £30 to Pepplatt, the gunner of the British battleship Devastation, who, while the warship was firing the salute in honor of the arrival of the Admiral, Sept. 4, had his hand shattered by the exploding of a charge while he was ramming home. Pepplatt's arm has been amputated.

DELAY IN MOLINEUX CASE.

District Attorney May Not Move His Trial Before January—Mr. Weeks Objects.

Roland B. Molineux, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, has since his indictment confidently expected to be placed on trial about the middle of October. It is quite certain now that he will not be tried at that time, and probably not in November. It is even hinted at the District Attorney's office that the case may be moved in January. Although in haste to indict Molineux, that process taking eight months' time, during which Molineux was confined in the Tombs, the District Attorney deems that the prosecution has made all the running in the case, and, having secured Molineux's indictment and he being a prisoner, there is no reason why the trial should be rushed. Detectives have been and are now constantly at work gathering odds and ends of evidence to be used against Molineux.

Bartow S. Weeks of counsel for Molineux was somewhat surprised yesterday when informed that the District Attorney had no intention of moving the Molineux case next month, as he has been preparing the defense with that date in view. He said that Molineux was now anxious for a speedy trial and that it seemed strange that the District Attorney, after using such extraordinary means to indict him, should suddenly become so diffident about the case coming to trial. If the District Attorney does not make any effort to bring the case to trial at the time supposed to be stipulated, then Molineux's counsel will endeavor to force the trial. It is understood that the case will be tried before Recorder Goff.

TO RESIGN FROM TARIFF LEAGUE

Appraiser Wakeman Will Give Up Secretaryship When Officially Requested.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of Customs for the Port of New York, is much gratified over the report made by the Commission of Special Agents and the recommendation to President McKinley by Secretary of the Treasury Gage that he be not removed. The commission did urge the removal of Assistant Appraiser Warner Sherwood, and its recommendation is indorsed to the President by Secretary Gage.

Mr. Wakeman expressed his gratification at what he considers a complete vindication. He said he will leave town for several days to rest, as the strain of the four months' investigation has worn him out.

Mr. Wakeman admitted the report from Washington that he had, before the investigation, asked for the removal of Assistant Appraiser Sherwood. Mr. Sherwood's offense, he said, was showing to certain merchants the invoices of other merchants, in direct violation of the regulations of the department. Mr. Sherwood was appointed in 1897 from Congressman Quigg's district.

The Commissioner also reported that Mr. Wakeman be asked to resign his position as General Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League. Mr. Wakeman said he will resign this place as soon as he has an official request to do so.

Sub-Station Goes to Appraiser's Stores

Under authority of the Post Office Department, Postmaster Van Cott will transfer Sub-Station No. 37, now situated at Washington and Christopher Streets, to the Appraiser's stores. All foreign packages received at the General Post Office will be sent directly to this sub-station.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
DAILY ONE CENT.
SUNDAY THREE CENTS.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Send us your boy.

For everything is now ready—not only for early Fall, but for the wintry months; not only suits and overcoats, but shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
509 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Opening of
Fall
Dress Goods,
in new weaves and designs, comprising
Silk & Wool,
Velvet & Zibeline
Effects,
Venetians & Cheviots,
(black and colors.)
Also English and Scotch Mixtures, Homespuns, Plaids and Reversible Fabrics.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CITY'S SCHOOLS ARE OPEN

Attendance in the Five Boroughs Is Estimated at 400,000.

BROOKLYN TURNS MANY AWAY

Eight New Buildings in Manhattan and the Bronx, and Probably No Pupil Will Be Shut Out.

The streets of Greater New York resounded yesterday morning with the tread of a grand army of the republic. The doors of the public schoolhouses throughout the city were flung open for another term, and 400,000 children marched in, and, with varying degrees of satisfaction or disgust, took up the grind. After 9 o'clock the streets were pervaded by an air of unwonted peace and calm. The policeman on the block stretched himself with a sigh of relief and the fruit peddler and the homeless dog seemed at peace once more with all the world.

The day at the school buildings was devoted to the details incident to registration, and basements and class rooms were overrun with children of every age, size, and color and state of joy and wonder, sadness and grief. Mingling with the throngs were hundreds of anxious parents, for the city has never yet been able to offer instruction to every child within its limits, and in some districts the priceless boon has usually been a thing to be struggled for, and often in vain.

This year, in Manhattan and the Bronx at least, this evil has at last been almost remedied. Everywhere throughout the two boroughs the accommodations yesterday seemed likely to be sufficient except in schools on the lower east side. In schools between Division Street and Fourteenth Street east of Third Avenue and the Bowery, overcrowding is anticipated. For years the School Department has had trouble in providing for the great army of children swarming in this district, and it has always been necessary to turn away many hundreds of boys and girls.

However, it was apparent yesterday that with the new facilities which have been added during the Summer less than 1,000 children throughout Manhattan and the Bronx will have to be refused admittance. Last year, on the first day of school, about 3,500 children had to be turned away. Furthermore, Superintendent Jasper expressed the opinion that within a few weeks after the school process has been gone through with not a child in either borough will have to be turned away altogether, a condition of things never before obtaining.

MANY TURNED AWAY IN BROOKLYN.

In Richmond Borough all children were accommodated, but in Brooklyn and parts of Queens the conditions were not nearly so satisfactory. Although in Brooklyn several new buildings and alterations are under way which will shortly add a large seating capacity, it was estimated that 5,000 children were turned away. The half-day system will have to be largely resorted to.

Throughout the city the number of children applying for admission has grown largely since last year. Just what this increase is will not be known for several days, but Superintendent Jasper estimated that 35,000 children were at the schools yesterday who never attended them before. The increase in Manhattan and the Bronx, it was thought, is in the neighborhood of 12,000.

To offset the increase in Manhattan and the Bronx, eight schoolhouses have been erected during the Summer. Six of these were ready yesterday for the reception of children. One of the remaining two was partially opened and the other will be in readiness by the end of the week.

The new schools are: No. 166, Eighty-ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues; No. 159, One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, between Second and Third Avenues; No. 164, One Hundred and Forty-first Street, near Bronx Avenue; No. 40, Twentieth Street, between First and Second Avenues; No. 167, Mott and Walton Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets; No. 173, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, near Beaumont Avenue; No. 157, St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Streets, and No. 165, One Hundred and Ninth Street, running through to One Hundred and Eighth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

The two last named are the schools not yet ready for occupancy. Eight rooms in School No. 157 were in readiness yesterday. By the end of the week all the rooms will be ready.

In School No. 165 none of the rooms had been fitted up, but registering will begin to-morrow.

Just how many children there are or how many will be refused is a matter of estimate so far. It is thought that 400,000 children took up their studies yesterday. They were accommodated, so far as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx are concerned, in 190 school buildings. This does not mean, however, that there are only 190 schools in these boroughs. Some buildings have two school numbers, the number of schools in the boroughs is 255. Brooklyn, with her truant schools, has 129; Richmond Borough 29, and Queens 27, making a total of 440.

SUPT. JASPER ENTHUSIASTIC.

Superintendent Jasper placed the attendance in Manhattan and the Bronx at from 207,000 to 208,000. The inclement weather he figured had kept back fully 25,000 children, principally those destined for the kindergarten and primary grades. The registration for the two boroughs last year was 220,431, and in a few days it is thought an increase for this year's registration of between 10,000 and 12,000 will be shown.

Superintendent Jasper was enthusiastic over the prospects. "The schools are in better condition to-day," he said, "than they have been since I have been Superintendent, and the outlook is most promising. The number of children even partially barred out in Manhattan and the Bronx will be less than one half of last year's number, while the number kept out of school altogether will be reduced from 3,500 last year to only a few hundreds at most. The attendance for the first week will probably reach 220,000 in the two boroughs. For these we have already 5,800 teachers, and will employ 120 more immediately. Before the end of the week 6,000 teachers will be employed.

"In the entire city there will be 11,000 teachers and over 400,000 pupils. Corporate schools, with about 20,000 children in Manhattan and the Bronx, also opened to-day. They are all under our supervision, and follow our curriculum. All the old school buildings have been thoroughly renovated for the term, and in many instances the seating capacity has been increased.

"We have had trouble for many years in providing accommodations for the children of the lower east side, but we have leased buildings, and new ones are going up, so that by next year I think every child will be able to attend school near home.

"Formerly the teacher had a class of seventy-five pupils but the classes have now been reduced to forty and fifty. The teachers are better satisfied in every way. With our present arrangements I think the number of half-day sittings will be less than 6,000 for the two boroughs. The figures last year were 12,000."

ON THE LOWER EAST SIDE.

Notwithstanding the improvement in general conditions throughout the city the conditions in individual neighborhoods yesterday were apparently much the same as ever, particularly on the lower east side. In School No. 13, at 239 Houston Street, there were long lines of parents with parallel lines of children crowding up against them, and for a time the greatest confusion reigned. Some of the schools on the east side where the rush was greatest were No. 20, at Rivington and Forsyth Streets; No. 88, at 300 Rivington Street; No. 137, at Grand and Ludlow Streets; No. 105, at 289 East Fourth Street, and No. 147, in East Broadway, and No. 160, at Rivington and Suffolk Streets. No. 35, in Chrystie, near Rivington Street, newly renovated, reported it could accommodate all who applied.

The expected crush in the school at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue began early, and by 8:30 o'clock stairways were jammed with parents and fully 300 people were in line in the basement. There was not a large attendance at the new school, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, owing to the general belief that it was not far enough completed to receive pupils. One hundred and eleven pupils were registered, but it is expected a much larger number will report to-day. Registering will be kept up for the rest of the week.

The classrooms for the primary department were not ready for occupancy yesterday, Miss Adelaide Haight, the Principal, received pupils at Primary School No. 123, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue. This school is over a market, and the building is said to be in a bad condition. Miss Haight will hold her classes there until the primary department in the new school is ready.

School No. 15 has forty-eight classrooms. There is an average of forty seats in the grammar department rooms and an average of fifty in the primary department rooms. Eight classrooms were in use yesterday for the registering of grammar department pupils. The seventh and eighth grammar grades had full classes. The school will relieve the overcrowding in all of the schools in that neighborhood. Among the schools so relieved are Principal Sieberg's, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Dr. Birkin's school, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and Miss Sullivan's school, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, near Lenox Avenue.

NEW WEST SIDE SCHOOLS.

School No. 165 registered only a few hundred pupils. The school has forty-seven class rooms, including two kindergarten rooms. Only thirty-five teachers have been appointed so far for it, as the class rooms were not ready.

Pupils were received in School No. 54, on One Hundred and Fourth Street. The new school will relieve of half-day classes the schools in One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets. The One Hundred and Seventeenth Street school has now last sixteen half-day classes. This year it will probably have none. The One Hundred and Fourth Street school last year had eight half-day classes.

School No. 166 had an excellent attendance of pupils in the grammar department, of which Thomas Moore is Principal. Mr. Moore assembled his pupils in School 93, of which he was Principal last year, and about 11 A. M. marched them all down to School 166. Sixteen of his classrooms were well filled. The registry of the mixed primary department, of which Miss Mary A. Magovern is head, fell short of 200. This is now the only public school on the west side between Eighty-ninth and One Hundred and Eighth Streets that has a boys' grammar department. The school will do away with the annex to School No. 88, which has been located in St. Nicholas Church. It has thirty-six classrooms, besides a gymnasium, library, kindergarten, and workshop.

All the applicants yesterday to School No. 40 were admitted, except a few who were pupils of other schools in the vicinity, and who wished to transfer from an old building to a new one. It was expected the applications would exceed the supply of seats, but there are still a number of vacant places.

That the population of the Bronx is making wonderful strides was proved by the number of children that besieged the schools in that part of the city. As early as 7 o'clock mothers and fathers, with their little ones, set out to find their proper assignments, and it was almost 10 o'clock before all were able to get under cover. A rush was made for the two new schools opened in Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street. Although these new schools will accommodate several thousand children, there is still crowding, and it is believed that in two or three schools it will be necessary to have half-day sessions.

The high school pupils who will be quartered in the Mott Avenue School are those who have not yet completed the first year of the high school course. All the pupils who have passed a year in high school are quartered in the old building at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. The new commercial course pupils are provided for in the old school building, at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Third Avenue. Ezra D. Sampson is at the head of the high school department in the Mott Avenue school, where he has fifteen rooms accommodating forty pupils each. The One Hundred and Seventy-third Street annex is in charge of Frank Rollins, who yesterday had an attendance of 338 pupils.

SITUATION IN BROOKLYN.

When the schools of Brooklyn were opened it was found that there were many more applicants for admission to the schools than could be accommodated. It is estimated that the number of children who applied for admission to the schools yesterday was about 150,000, which was fully 10,000 more than applied on the opening day last year. Of this number, as near as could be estimated, between 5,000 and 6,000 were turned away. About half of these will be organized into half-day classes. The remainder will be forced to wait several months until the schools now building are completed.

The girls' high school was unable to accommodate from three to four hundred applicants for admission. These will probably be taken care of in part-time classes. The number of pupils who applied for admission to the boys' high school and the Erasmus High School, in Flatbush, were far in excess of the number of sittings at these institutions. At Erasmus School 500 pupils applied for admission, but only 300 could be accommodated.

Superintendent Ward of the borough schools said the registration was between 150,000 and 153,000, as against 141,471 last June. He said every effort would be made to provide accommodations for the children turned away yesterday and that part-time classes would be formed as rapidly as possible.

When the public schools in Long Island City opened it was found the accommodations in the main schools and the leased buildings were insufficient for the number that applied for admission. As a result the half-day system will have to be adopted for the present, the same as last year. The increase in the number of applicants was noticeable. In Flushing and the other towns in Queens County a similar state of affairs exists.

MONEY BADLY NEEDED IN QUEENS.

Sufficient money, it is claimed, has not been allowed Queens Borough to pay even fair compensation to the janitors of the schools. In the Astoria section one man has been assigned to take care of three buildings. At College Point two women were assigned to take charge of a fifteen-room new school house. The building is steam heated and under the rules of the Board of Education requires the service of a licensed engineer to operate the heating apparatus. Neither of the women could keep one of the boiler fires going and there is no money to hire even a boy to assist them. This new building is to be opened to-morrow. It has not been cleaned since the contractors turned it over to the Building Department of the borough.

A romance was revealed at the meeting of the Queens Borough board yesterday. More than one year ago Miss Josie E. Scouler, a teacher in the Evergreens schools, was married to Frank Curran. She kept the marriage secret, because under the rules of the Queens Borough Board she would have been immediately dismissed. By the assistance of Philip Cronin, the Democratic leader from Far Rockaway, seven of the members of the Queens Borough board gave their consent to Mrs. Curran remaining a teacher.

All the public schools on Staten Island were opened yesterday, with the exception of No. 11, at Dongan Hills, which is closed for repairs. Meanwhile arrangements are being made to open school in temporary quarters. The registration was large, considering the weather. All the schools are supplied with teachers except the kindergarten in No. 14.

All children of school age were accommodated with seats, and there was no crowding. The total registration is about 9,800, an increase of 1,000. Two new schools were opened, one at Prohibition Park with sixty-six pupils and one at Bogardus Corner for colored children.

Oriental
Rug Sale.
Extra Persian Carpets
(large sizes),
$73 to $100.
⅓ less than last season's prices
Turkish Carpets,
$60 to $87.50.
60 Rare Iran Rugs,
$35.60.
Daghestan &
Karabagh Rugs,
$8.00.
Commencing
Tuesday, Sept. 12th.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Tuesday, Sept 12th.
Covert Cloth
Coats,
for early fall wear, of finest materials,
$9.50, $12.50,
$16.50.
Golf Capes,
$9.50, $16.50.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Good Enough To Eat.
Until the boys are in school, there will be no peace. They will be as uneasy as fish out of water; and, like fish out of water, they ought to be carefully dressed right away. Bring them to us, and we'll make them look good enough to eat.
Special values this week in School Suits at $3.50, $4, $5 & $6. A few Juvenile Suits (13th St. Store) for $2.50; former prices double. Also balance of stock of Boys' Furnishings at half price.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
Private Carpet Patterns.
WILTON VELVETS,
$1.10 PER YD.
(Value $1.35.)
Special for Library, Dining-room, Hall and Stairs.
Exquisite mingling of Oriental colorings and designs. Perfect grounds for mahogany, light or Flemish oak rooms.
Correct furniture designs of all periods at factory prices.
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

O'Neill's.
Persian Lamb Jackets to Order.
A specialty this season in our Fur Department will be the making of Persian Lamb Jackets to measure. The Skins used in the making of these garments are now in stock and Patrons can make their own selections.
Jackets made in the newest shape, wide, full top Collar and Reveres . . . . . $100.
With blended Baum Marten, full top Collar and Reveres . . . . . $145.
ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Many Pupils in Elizabeth Shut Out.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 11.—The public schools of Elizabeth opened to-day for the Fall and Winter terms. From every indication there will be 1,500 children who will not be able to gain entrance owing to the overcrowding and lack of school accommodations. The taxpayers charge the City Council is to blame for not appropriating enough money to build a new schoolhouse.

STAY GRANTED TO MAJOR SMITH

Justice Gildersleeve Asks for Papers on Both Sides Until Hearing on Appeal.

Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment applied to Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a stay, pending the trial of his appeal from the decision of Justice Beekman denying his motion for a writ of prohibition preventing the examining board appointed by Gov. Roosevelt from inquiring into his fitness to be an officer in the National Guard.

Col. Alexander S. Bacon, who represents Major Smith, said that the examining board had announced its intention of proceeding with the inquiry on Sept. 19, and his appeal could not be argued before the Appellate Division before the October term. Deputy Attorney General Francis opposed the motion and submitted a brief to the court, accompanied by Justice Beekman's decision.

Justice Gildersleeve suggested that all the papers on both sides be submitted, and said that he thought it was a case where a stay would be granted until the appeal was heard.

CUT OFF HIS WIFE WITH $1.

Daniel Woolf Left Each of His Six Children a Dollar, Also—Widow to Contest the Will.

There will be a contest over the will of Daniel Woolf, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's court by Roeder & Bernard, the lawyers who drew the instrument and in whose custody it remained until after the death of the testator. Mr. Woolf died a little more than a week ago, at the age of seventy-five years. He lived on the first floor of an apartment house at 1,325 Fifth Avenue. By the terms of his will he cuts off his wife and six children, whom he mentions, with $1 each. Regarding his wife, he says that he bequeaths her only this amount for the reason that she owns much property in her own name. As to the children, the will says that they have been comfortably provided for during the life of the testator and are now able to care for themselves.

After leaving $500 to Temple Emanu-El, Mr. Woolf directs that the residue of his estate shall be divided equally among the following churches and institutions: Congregation Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, Congregation Zichron Ephraim, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society and Orphan Asylum, Mount Sinai Hospital, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Lebanon Hospital, Home for the Relief of Destitute Blind, Jewish Theological Seminary, and Society Machzika Talmud Torah.

The executor named in the will is Jonas Weil, who is President of the Congregation Zichron Ephraim, in East Sixty-seventh Street. Mrs. Woolf, the widow of the testator, when seen at her home, expressed great surprise and distress upon learning that he had bequeathed her only $1. She said that Mr. Woolf owned two apartment houses in Lexington Avenue, besides other real and personal property, but she was unable to give any estimate of the total value of the estate.

"There will be a contest over this will," she said. "I think that a short time before my husband died he made another will, in my favor. Only three days before he died he told me that he had left everything to me. It is not true that I have property in my own name. If my husband has left me nothing I am penniless."

NEW PARKWAY PLANS OPPOSED.

Property Owners Say Extension Would Be Below Grade.

Property owners on One Hundred and Fifty-second Street are indignant over the plan to run the Riverside Drive extension twelve feet below the grade of that street. The extension is to cross One Hundred and Fifty-second Street at right angles, and according to this plan, the street would end abruptly at the Parkway, cutting off communication with it by carriage.

Some of the property owners on One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, including John R. Fellows and John T. Wall, met at the office of John Henry Hull yesterday and adopted a resolution asking the Board of Public Improvements to grant them a hearing. They want the Driveway to cross One Hundred and Fifty-second Street at grade. The reason for the proposed cut at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street is on account of the high grade.

The original plan called for a bridge at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. This would take the driveway across One Hundred and Fifty-second Street at grade, but would necessitate a much higher viaduct across Trinity Cemetery to the north than the plan now proposed.

The property owners expect to get a hearing before the board to-morrow. Application is to be made next Friday for the appointment of Commissioners to acquire title to the property along the route of the new Parkway.

THE TUNNEL GETTING WORSE.

Park Avenue Residents Complain of Increasing Noise and Smoke.

Complaints have come of late from residents living on Park Avenue, and also from those occupying houses four or five doors from Fifty-eighth to Sixty-third Street, that the noise and smoke from trains passing through the Park Avenue tunnel has become an almost intolerable nuisance. For a month past the noise and smoke has increased.

One resident who has lived on Sixtieth Street for the past twenty years said yesterday: "The noise of trains, especially at night time, is quite unendurable. The trains stop and evidently switch backward and forward. Clouds of steam come from the apertures, which formerly never occurred to any great extent."

Another long-time resident on Sixty-first Street said: "Some of the engines now burn bituminous coal, and if a window is left open the soot blackens everything."

In a letter sent to THE TIMES, a resident of East Sixtieth Street says: "We bought our house expecting to be annoyed a little by the trains rushing through the Park Avenue tunnel every few minutes, and have grown accustomed to it. But of late some of the trains stop at Sixtieth Street, let off steam, start up again with a noise that makes every one jump, slow up, and repeat the start, until temper and patience are exhausted."

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
JACOB LITT ..... Proprietor
NEXT FRIDAY EVENING
THIS HOUSE REOPENS WITH THE GREAT EUROPEAN SUCCESS
THE GHETTO
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all!
NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard.
Mats. Sat'ys, 2:15. Extra Mats. (on 3) Dewey days.
THE MAN IN THE MOON!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe!
Vast Vaudeville. Kitty Loftus, Maggie Cline, 150 Artists. (Monday, Sept. 18, (in Theatre.) American Début of MARGUERITE CORNILLE.

5th Av. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES, Mgr.
MRS. FISKE
will present to-night, for the first time here,
BECKY SHARP.
(Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair.")
Performance will begin punctually at 8
First Becky Sharp Matinée Sat., at 2.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St. ..... at 8:20
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.
INSTANT SUCCESS OF JEROME'S NEW COMEDY.
Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DALY'S Under the Management of Daniel Frohman.
TO-MORROW, (WED.,) AT 8,
First Matinée Saturday, 2.
E. H. SOTHERN
and VIRGINIA HARNED
in THE KING'S MUSKETEER

Victoria Roof Garden. LAST WEEK.
Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, Pert in Music Hall.
THEATRE OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
Box Office open 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street.

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:10. Mat. Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA

Herald Square Theatre. 35th St. & B'way.
OPENS SATURDAY EVG. SEATS READY.
Charles Frohman will present
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric. B'way & 44th St
EV'GS, 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.
"A Successful Laugh-Loosener."—Eve. World.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th Street—WILL OPEN SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.
ADA COLLEY, Dagmar, Lauri, Fiorelli, Ransone, OTHER STARS. Box Office now open.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts. 25c. 50c.
TO-NGT, TSCHAIKOWSKY SYMPHONY NO. 4.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Frenchiest, Jolliest, Wittiest Farce the town has ever known!
IN PARADISE DON'T YOU MISS IT!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK in his new play, THE LAST OF THE BOHANS.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St.
Next Monday, Sept. 18. Seats now on sale.
FRANCIS WILSON
In a New Opera Comique,
CYRANO de BERGERAC.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
Dainty Duchess Co.
A NIGHT at Manhattan Beach by Moonlight.

WALLACK'S. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Evgs. 8:30.
Last 5 Nights. A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE.
Sept. 18, STUART ROBSON in THE GADFLY.

The Crowded 10th WEEK! CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! The Rounders!
ROOF TON'T! Ano'r Wk! Rice's Summer Nights!
Popular Ideal Vaudeville.

KEITH'S

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Probably cooler to-night; fresh south to west winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,499. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Elsewhere. TWO CENTS. and Jersey City.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks break sharply.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c; cash cotton, 6¾c.

FOREIGN.—England's note to the Transvaal was read in the Volksraad amid deep silence. It is, in effect, an ultimatum and threatens action unless accepted. London papers regard it as moderate in tone, since the question of suzerainty is apparently ignored, although British equality in the Volksraad is demanded. Sir George White is to leave London Saturday to assume command of the British forces in Natal. He is to have 15,000 men. The first detachment of troops from India is to sail on the same day, and more will follow up to Sept. 25. The application of the Outlanders of Boxburg to remain neutral has been denied. Australian Federation is assured by the passage in three of the colonies of addresses to the Queen, as required by law. It is reported that Turkey will not permit the return of the Armenians who left at the time of the Kurdish atrocities, nor are the Armenians permitted to leave Turkey. The German cruiser Wacht exploded her boiler during the manoeuvres. Four men were killed. During a storm in Hungary four soldiers were killed by lightning and six others were injured. The cavalry manoeuvres near Papa were postponed. The Queen Regent of Spain has proclaimed martial law in Viscaya; Carlist plots have been discovered near Barcelona. Gen. Jimenes, the aspirant for the Presidency of Dominica, arrived at Santo Domingo on a Government warship. He may assume direction of affairs at once, and it is said he will repudiate part of the issue of paper money of the republic. The situation in Venezuela is critical, but the Detroit is expected at La Guayra to-day to look after American interests. President Andrade has taken the field against the insurgents under Gen. Castro. A committee of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil has reported a bill imposing a heavy export duty on coffee shipped to certain European countries. Other changes in commercial matters are proposed.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Every union lather in Chicago was locked out yesterday morning. Every big building in course of construction in the city will be affected if the lock-out continues.

The Chicago drainage canal Trustees propose to turn the waters of Lake Michigan into the channel on Dec. 1, even if the canal be not completed by then.

Prof. W. W. Campbell of Lick Observatory explained his recent observations of Polaris, by means of which he discovered the existence of three separate bodies.

An elopement near Beckville, Texas, was followed by a tragedy. The irate father of the bride fired a charge of buckshot into his son-in-law, then killed the latter's father and himself, after an unsuccessful attempt on his daughter's life.

Page 2.

Secretary Stock of the New York Retail Butchers' Protective Association claims that 800 notices of a meeting of that body have gone astray in the post.

Page 4.

Brig. Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, in a recent order, enjoined all American officers in the department to learn Spanish.

Intending emigrants from the United States to Cuba are warned by La Lucha of Havana that prices in that city will reach blockade figures next Winter.

The President and Cabinet are considering a plan to give to Puerto Rico a form of civil government that will give the natives a voice in the affairs of the island.

A sword was presented to Capt. N. Mayo Dyer, who commanded the cruiser Baltimore in the battle of Manila Bay, by the City Council and people of Baltimore.

President McKinley has declined the invitation to take part in the reception of Admiral Dewey in this city. The Municipal Assembly yesterday voted funds to entertain the visiting troops.

Fifty-four passengers who arrived from Cuba on the steamship Havana yesterday were detained at Quarantine for observation. The three yellow fever patients on Swinburne Island were yesterday improving.

A report from Gen. Otis was received at the War Department concerning Major Charles M. Rockefeller, who disappeared in the course of a night movement against Caloocan on April 28. It is believed that the missing officer is a prisoner in the hands of the Filipinos. A further list of appointments of officers for the volunteer army was announced.

Page 5.

The active opposition to Assemblyman Mazet in the Nineteenth District seems to have weakened since Monday.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff would not deny yesterday he would accept the Vice Presidential nomination in 1900 if it was offered to him.

The Ohio Republican Convention at Martin's Ferry yesterday developed into a deadlock. Fifty-six ballots were cast without result.

Judge C. D. Clark of the United States Circuit Court severely condemned pension attorneys in his charge to the Grand Jury at Knoxville, Tenn.

Owners of stock in Fall River mills have now virtually the alternative of accepting the offer of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. or forming a local syndicate.

The people of St. Pierre, Miquelon, who derive large profits from smuggling, drove away a French customs official, believing him to be a spy in the pay of the Canadian Government.

Water Commissioner Dalton was the principal witness before the Mazet committee yesterday. The Commissioner evinced ignorance of the simplest engineering problems. His idea as to how water was to be brought to the city and delivered was extremely vague. Mr. Hoffman, in behalf of the Democratic members of the committee, asked that Mr. Platt should be subpœnaed.

Page 7.

Paul Roehricht, a jeweler of 2,155 Seventh Avenue, this city, was shot and killed yesterday near North Plainfield, N. J., by Mrs. Peter Fingerhuth, whose husband Roehricht had once employed and was trying to dispossess.

Page 8.

The New Yorks and the Chicagos each won a game yesterday on the Polo Grounds. At Washington Park the Brooklyns defeated the Pittsburgs.

Mesmerist, Imp, Miss Marion, Handpress, Reynolds, and Dr. Catlett were the winners yesterday at the opening of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall meeting at Gravesend.

Page 11.

The resignation of President Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is said to be assured.

Page 14.

The usual Autumn examination of applicants for positions in the civil service will begin throughout the country to-day and continue until Oct. 23.

The James E. March Association paraded, amid a blaze of fireworks, last night, in spite of an attempt by rival politicians to spoil the celebration.

The new Building Code was rushed through the Board of Aldermen yesterday, despite the protests of the Republican and Citizens' Union members.

Edward J. Cole, the fourteen-year-old son of William B. Cole of 1,205 Lexington Avenue, has been missing from home since Saturday, and his parents are unable to account for his absence.

John McDonald threw William Lasher overboard from a steamboat in the East River yesterday. Lasher was rescued with difficulty. On the way to the station house McDonald and companions pushed Policeman Sheehan under a car. One of Sheehan's fingers was cut off, and he was otherwise badly hurt.

William J. O'Brien, representing the Granite Cutters' Union, threatens that unless the new East River Bridge Commissioners take action at their meeting to-morrow to investigate the complaints made against contractors by the union, he will try to have them punished for contempt.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3

Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 11.

Good Trade, Good Trains, Good Time. In each of these the New York Central is not surpassed, as thousands will attest.—Adv.

BRITISH REPLY READ IN THE VOLKSRAAD

In Effect an Ultimatum, and Threatens Further Action.

BRITISH EQUALITY DEMANDED

Conference at Cape Town After Conditions Are Accepted.

English Papers Consider the Note Moderate in Tone—The Suzerainty Question Is Not Raised—Opinion Slow in Forming.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Pretoria says the British note which was read in both Raads yesterday (Tuesday) is regarded there as a virtual ultimatum. The correspondent says:

"It proposes a five years' franchise, a quarter representation for the gold fields in the Volksraad, equality for the British and Dutch in the Volksraad, and equality for the old and new burghers in regard to Presidential and other elections.

"If these conditions are accepted a conference between representatives of the two Governments shall follow, for the purpose of drafting the necessary measures and of avoiding the introduction of unnecessary conditions by the Transvaal Government or the possibility of the passage of any new bills calculated to defeat the reforms.

"'In view of the fact,' the note goes on to say, 'that the present state of affairs in South Africa cannot be prolonged, the definite acceptance of this proposal is demanded without delay. Otherwise her Majesty's Government will immediately take the whole situation under reconsideration and will act so as to bring about a settlement.' The situation is acute."

Owing to the understanding that Mr. Chamberlain's note is to be published simultaneously in London and Pretoria, only an inadequate summary has yet been telegraphed. The London papers are inclined to withhold comment until the text is available.

Despite the fact that the note is described as an ultimatum, the balance of opinion tends to regard it as a rather moderate document, since, apparently, it does not fix a definite time limit, leaves the real crux of the dispute for the proposed conference, and does not raise the question of suzerainty. In a word, the note seems to leave the way open to further negotiations. The Times, which considers the summary obviously imperfect, says:

"It is incredible that all mention of suzerainty and the other matters in controversy has been passed over or ignored."

A special dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, says:

"President Kruger, it is asserted in reliable quarters, is prepared to attend the proposed conference at Cape Town unconditionally, provided he is assured that Mr. Chamberlain's latest dispatch represents all that will be demanded by Great Britain. A peaceful solution, therefore, is highly probable."

PRETORIA, Sept. 12.—The reading in the Volksraad to-day of the reply of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to the latest Transvaal note, was greeted with silence, except for some interruptions from Mr. Tosen and other ultra-conservative members. Its terms, however, have produced considerable excitement here.

There is no indication as yet of the views held regarding it in official circles.

The Volksraad has instructed the Government to dismiss Mr. Dejonge, Secretary of Education, for writing a letter to the newspapers accusing the Ministers of the United Dutch Church of jingoism because they wanted more English education in the State schools.

P. G. W. Grobler, the Foreign Secretary, has gone to Bloemfontein on official business.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 12.—Various unofficial reports have been received from Pretoria predicting the Transvaal's acceptance of the terms of the latest dispatch, which was read in the Volksraad this afternoon, and is understood to furnish a basis for negotiations which will possibly lead to a peaceful settlement.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 12.—The Daily Friend says it has excellent authority for predicting that the Government of the South African Republic will accept the suggested conference at Cape Town.

The delegates will probably be Commandant General P. J. Joubert, Vice President of the Transvaal; J. M. A. Wolmarans, one of the two non-official members of the Transvaal Executive Council, and Mr. Fischer, who has figured prominently in some of the recent negotiations as the special representative of the Orange Free State.

TO COMMAND FORCES IN NATAL.

Sir George White to Leave London Saturday—To Have 15,000 Men.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—It is said that Sir George Stewart White, V. C., former Quartermaster General, has been selected to command the British forces in Natal.

Sir George is to leave for Natal Saturday next. His division, it is expected, will number 15,000 men.

INDIAN TROOPS TO SAIL SATURDAY.

The Entire Force Will Be Embarked About a Week Later.

SIMLA, British India, Sept. 12.—The first transport for South Africa sails with the field hospitals, from Bombay, Sept. 16, and the entire force from India will be embarked by Sept. 25.

Gen. Hunter, the Chief of Staff, leaves Simla to-morrow for South Africa.

OUTLANDERS CANNOT BE NEUTRAL.

Application of Those of Boxburg Refused by the Burghers.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 12.—The Outlanders of Boxburg applied to the burghers for permission to remain neutral in the event of war, but were refused on the ground that Britons remaining in the Transvaal and refusing to fight for it must be regarded as enemies.

The miners are being offered £25 ($125) to remain on duty until ordered to leave.

Arrest of a European with Arms.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 12.—According to a dispatch from Kimberley, in Griqualand West a European has been arrested there on the charge of importing arms and ammunition without a permit. It is supposed that he has been acting in behalf of the Transvaal Government.

The Montgomery for Cape Town.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 12.—It is reported here that the United States steamship Montgomery is going to Pernambuco to await orders to sail for Cape Town.

Transvaal Ammunition Landed.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 12.—A consignment of 547 cases of ammunition, presumably bound for the Transvaal, has been landed here.

COCKRAN URGES MEDIATION.

W. Bourke Cockran has written an open letter to President McKinley urging him to proffer mediation to Great Britain in the Transvaal difficulty. The letter, which was sent last month, was brought to the attention of Mr. McKinley promptly after his return to Washington, and its receipt was acknowledged in a letter from Secretary Porter, dated Sept. 4.

Mr. Cockran's letter is as follows:

New York, Aug. 24, 1899.

My Dear Sir: You will, I am sure, excuse this invasion of your holiday when I explain that its object is to invoke the exercise of a power which Providence seems to have placed in your hands with special reference to a danger now threatening the peace of the world.

It can hardly be questioned that a proffer of friendly mediation by you would suffice to delay, if not to prevent, the threatened invasion of the Transvaal.

If this Government be justified in exerting military force to restore order at the other side of the globe, surely it should exert every moral force to preserve order at half the distance.

A recourse to arms, which might result in kindling a fearfully destructive conflagration throughout Christendom, on such questions as those at issue between Great Britain and the Boer Republic, would be an injury to civilized society, which all the forces of civilization should combine to resist.

The assertion at the point of the bayonet by one power of the right to control or prescribe the conditions governing the electoral franchise in another country admittedly independent would be an act of "criminal aggression" the enormity of which has been described in clear, vigorous, and scathing terms by the present English Colonial Secretary.

You cannot be indifferent to the fact that when Mr. Chamberlain denounced as indefensible any suggestion of interference by the British Government in the purely domestic affairs of the Transvaal, the relations between this country and England were strained over the Venezuelan boundary, while now that these relations have become cordial, the same statesman feels emboldened to trample upon his professions, if not to violate his principles.

An Anglo-American alliance can hardly be a force for the maintenance of justice and the spread of civilization as its advocates contend, if England's foreign policy be marked by respect for justice while the two countries are estranged, and by wanton acts of aggression while their relations are cordial. It is not extravagant or unreasonable to insist that any country seeking alliance—formal or tacit—with the United States, must show some semblance of regard for the moral law—at least during the period of courtship.

If there be other and sounder reasons than those assigned by the press for the attitude of the British Government in South Africa, its position will be strengthened by a disclosure of them. A friendly but urgent tender of your good offices would undoubtedly evoke a full and complete statement of the grounds on which the peace and integrity of the Transvaal are threatened. Such a statement would be a powerful obstacle to hostilities, for it would enable the civilized world to form a judgment on the merits of the controversy, and in all probability that judgment would impose itself on both disputants. Public opinion is a force which, in these days, no nation can disregard.

Allow me to add that these suggestions are offered solely from a regard for the welfare of humanity and the true glory of our flag, which, I hope, will remain forever inseparable. W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

To the Hon. William McKinley.

TRAGEDY FOLLOWS ELOPEMENT

Irate Father in Pursuit Fires Buckshot Into His Son-in-Law—Kills Latter's Father and Himself.

LONGVIEW, Texas, Sept. 12.—Beckville, Panola County, is excited over a triple tragedy. James Forsythe, a highly respected young man, and Ollie Simpson, a belle of the neighborhood, eloped and were married Saturday night. When Andrew Simpson, the girl's father, learned of the wedding last evening he started after the couple on horseback. As he rode up to Forsythe's home he saw his son-in-law fleeing through the orchard. He brought him down with seven buckshot in the groin, leaving him for dead.

King H. Forsythe, father of James, came out of the house unarmed to see what the trouble was, and was instantly killed with a load of buckshot in the abdomen. Simpson then dismounted and ran into the house with his pistol, saying he would kill his daughter, but young Forsythe's mother seized and held his pistol until the girl escaped. Simpson then walked out and fired the pistol at his forehead, killing himself instantly.

Young Forsythe may recover. Business in Beckville is suspended on account of the tragedy.

DEATH OF A BICYCLIST.

Body Found at Foot of Lebanon Mountain—Skull Fractured.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12.—W. W. Crosby of Boston, a State Highway Engineer, this afternoon found a man's body at the foot of Lebanon Mountain. The man's skull was fractured.

A short distance away a bicycle was found, badly smashed, and the theory is that the man had lost control of his wheel while descending the mountain.

In a memorandum book found upon his person were a number of Boston addresses and several pawn tickets issued to "R. E. Mobray." The body has been removed to New Lebanon, N. Y., where it awaits identification.

WOMAN RUN DOWN BY CYCLIST.

Taken to a Hospital in a Serious Condition—Could Not Give Her Name.

Andrew Borst of 238 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon ran down an unknown woman while riding his wheel at Nostrand and Greene Avenues. He was arrested, and the woman was removed to St. John's Hospital, where it was discovered that her skull was fractured.

The woman was unable to give her name. She was about forty-five years of age and well dressed. Her condition is serious.

GIANT WHITE HOUSE VISITOR.

William P. Bane, Who Looks Like and Is Called "Uncle Sam."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Among the visitors at the White House to-day was William P. Bane, who was distinguished in Philadelphia as the tallest man in the Grand Army parade. He is 7 feet in height, weighs 175 pounds, and wears a No. 15 shoe.

Bane says that in the civil war he was always kept as far as possible from the regimental flag, so that the Confederates might not confuse him with it. He is the living picture of "Uncle Sam," and calls under that title everywhere. Other visitors at the White House greatly regretted that "Uncle Sam" could not be brought into the presence of the President, for it would have furnished a model for a political cartoon.

LATHERS' LOCKOUT IN CHICAGO.

Every Big Building in Course of Construction Affected If It Lasts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Every union lather in Chicago was locked out this morning. Nearly 250 of the workmen thronged the headquarters, at 187 Washington Street, to learn from the officers of the union when the lock-out would be over.

Every big building in course of construction in Chicago will be affected by the lock-out if it continues. Putting on the old style wooden lathes is only a small part of the work of the lathers. They put in the wire-suspended ceilings and light partitions in the big buildings, and prepare the tiled walls for the plasterers. Many small jobs are being completed with boarding and tiling as substitutes for plastering. Those who will lose most, if the lock-out continues, are the boss and journeymen lathers and plasterers, the laborers, and all interior finishers.

President C. F. Wilson and Business Manager William Hughes of the Journeymen Lathers' Union said that the lock-out, which was declared by the boss lathers' association, was to force the journeymen to boycott the contractors who did not belong to the association. The present agreement was drafted by the lathers in April of this year, and the independent bosses were the first to sign it. The association bosses, who signed later, now, according to the men, want to freeze the first friends of the union out. The agreement, which all signed, expires next April.

MARTIAL LAW IN SPAIN.

Proclaimed by the Queen in Province of Viscaya—Carlist Plots Have Been Discovered Near Barcelona.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—The Queen Regent has signed a decree proclaiming martial law in the Province of Viscaya.

BARCELONA, Sept. 12.—The discontent over the new taxes continues. Carlist plots have been discovered in the neighboring villages, and the surrounding heights have been invested by the Civil Guards.

THE POPE AGAIN REPORTED ILL.

ROME, Sept. 12.—Alarming rumors that the Pope is ill are current, but they are declared to be without foundation.

TROOPS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Storm in Hungary Causes Postponement of Cavalry Manoeuvres.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 12.—Severe rains and floods have caused a postponement of the Hungarian cavalry manoeuvres near Papa at which Emperor-King Francis Joseph is expected to be present.

Ten soldiers were struck by lightning today at Also-Kazsmark, four being killed.

A NEW SCALP GRAFTED ON.

Operation on a Girl, Whose Hair Was Caught in Moving Machinery.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A few days ago Mamie Kirke of South Troy was working in the collar factory of Van Zandt & Jacobs and in some manner her hair was caught in the moving machinery. Her entire scalp was almost torn off, but when she was removed to the Samaritan Hospital the surgeons replaced it.

The latter part of last week some of the replaced skin began to fall off, and the doctors found it necessary to remove the whole of it.

To-day in the presence of a large number of surgeons, a new scalp was grafted, the necessary skin being cut from the thighs of the victim and her sister Elsie. The doctors are confident the operation will prove a success.

DROWNED IN A FOOT OF WATER.

Carl Robinson of Greenwich Seized with a Fit While Fishing.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 12.—Carl Robinson, twenty years old, who was subject to epileptic fits, went fishing to-day against the wishes of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robinson. At noon he was seen to take a position on a rock on the channel leading from E. C. Benedict's place. Two hours afterward some men working on a scow saw him lying dead in the water wedged in between two rocks. There was only a foot of water.

Robinson had evidently been seized with a fit and fell on the rocks, stunning himself. The boy had fallen in the water several times before while fishing, for which he seemed to have a craze. No one saw him fall to-day.

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL.

Trustees Propose to Turn Water Into It Even if Incompleted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Drainage Trustees say Lake Michigan's waters can be turned into the "big ditch" on Dec. 1, even if the canal is not finished by that time. As it is considered quite probable that present complications in Joliet will not be settled in time to permit the completion of work on that section before Congress assembles, the work may have to be temporarily abandoned, so that the channel can be used.

With the exception of obstructions at Campbell Avenue near Lamont Avenue, the canal is clear from the Chicago River to and through Joliet, and as it will hold water all its length, the Trustees propose to let the water into it rather than take chances of Congress revoking the permit extended by the War Department, subject to the action of the National Legislature.

THREE-CENT-FARE AGREEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

MARSHALL, Mich., Sept. 12.—Representatives of the Jackson, Albion, Marshall and Battle Creek Street Railway Company tonight notified the Council that the company would accept the franchise prepared by that body.

By its terms the road pays $5,000 a year to apply on street paving and gives eight tickets for 25 cents. The franchise runs thirty years. H. F. Chipman of Detroit said:

"Gentlemen of the Council, you have obtained what Pingree has spent ten years after and has not accomplished—three-cent fares." Work is to be commenced on the road in ninety days and to be completed in one year.

DIMMICK PIPE COMPANY.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 12.—The Dimmick Pipe Company was organized and incorporated in this city this morning. The capital stock is $175,000, all of which was subscribed. D. R. P. Dimmick, former manager of the Anniston Pipe Works, was elected President, and C. Blair Secretary. Among others interested are F. A. Dimmick, James Bowron, and P. G. Shook of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

The company intends to erect a 100-ton cast iron pipe plant. It will cost about $150,000, and will employ from 200 to 250 hands. The company has offers of several sites, and the City of Anniston has offered in addition a cash bonus of $10,000. It is likely that the plant will be located at Bessemer, Ensley, or Birmingham.

NEW JERSEY LIQUOR LAWS.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 12.—"'Speak easies' are in almost every town in this county and are increasing," announced Supreme Court Justice Ludlow in charging the Grand Jury at the Atlantic County Court to-day. About half a dozen alleged "speak-easy" proprietors are awaiting trial.

"Something has been said about a tendency to indulge in the free sale of liquor," said the Justice. "It must be stopped. The laws of the State do not permit you to sell quantities less than a quart without a license from the municipality in which the sale occurs. It is a very bad habit. You know all about it without going into any notions and ideas of accommodations and all that sort of thing. When these matters come before you as a violation of the law it is better for you to indict and let the court settle the matter.

"This getting ahead of the illegal selling is an unfortunate thing. The Grand Jury is the only body that really takes cognizance of it at the start, and I wish you would give it your close attention down here, and when the facts warrant it indict."

Poland Mineral Spring Water. Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Adv.

HAY ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES

Secretary of State Says that the Democrats Have None Left.

NO ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND

He Declares that the Report of a Secret Agreement Is False—Denounces the Anti-Imperialists.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 12.—In a letter to Chairman Dick of the Republican State Executive Committee, Secretary of State Hay makes this emphatic statement regarding the alleged secret alliance between England and the United States:

"There is no alliance with England, or with any other power under heaven, except those known and published to the world—the treaties of ordinary international friendship for purposes of business and commerce. No treaty other than these exists; none has been suggested on either side; none is in contemplation. It has never entered into the mind of the President or of any member of the Government to forsake, under any inducement, the wise precept and example of the fathers which forbade entangling alliances with European powers."

This is a portion of a letter written by Secretary Hay from Newbury, N. H., regretting his inability to be present at the opening of the Ohio Republican campaign at Akron on Sept. 23. In the course of the letter Mr. Hay discusses campaign issues as follows:

MONEY HOBBY COLLAPSED.

"Our opponents this year are in an unfortunate position. They have lost, for all practical purposes, their political stock in trade of recent years. Their money hobby has collapsed under them. Their orators still shout 16 to 1 from time to time, from the force of habit, but they are like wisdom crying in the streets, in one respect at least, because 'no man regardeth them.' With our vaults full of gold; with a sufficiency of money to meet the demands of a volume of business unprecedently vast and profitable; with labor generally employed at fair wages; with our commerce overspreading the world; with every dollar the Government issues as good as any other dollar; with our finances as firm as a rock and our credit the best ever known, it is no time for financial mountebanks to cry their nostrums in the market place, with any chance of being heard.

"It is equally hopeless to try to resuscitate the corpse of free trade. The Dingley tariff, the legitimate successor of the McKinley bill—that name of good augury—has justified itself by its works. It is not only true that our domestic trade has reached proportions never before attained, but the American policy of protection—the policy of all our most illustrious statesmen, of Washington and Hamilton, Lincoln, Grant, and McKinley—has been triumphantly vindicated by the proof that it is as efficacious in extending our foreign commerce as in fostering and stimulating our home industries. Our exports of domestic manufactures reached in this fiscal year the unexampled total of $360,000,000, an amount more than two hundred millions in excess of our exports ten years ago. These figures are the knell of those specious arguments which have been the reliance of our opponents for so many years, and which are only fruitful in times of leanness and disaster.

"What is left, then, in the way of a platform? The reign of trusts, which the Republicans themselves can manage, having all the requisite experience, both of legislation and business, and, finally, the war, which, it seems, was too efficiently carried on, and has been too beneficial to the Nation to suit the Democratic leaders. We have been able to give in our time some novel ideas to the rest of the world, and none more novel than this, that a great party should complain that the results of a war were too advantageous. It will be hard, however, to convince the bulk of our people that we are the worse off because our flag has gained great honor, our possessions have been extended, our position in the world increased, and our opportunity for work and usefulness enormously widened, through the fortunes of war and the valor of our soldiers and sailors.

RECOURSE HAD TO FICTION.

"Being in this desperate need of arguments, it is not strange that they should have recourse to fiction. An attempt is made in the Ohio Democratic platform to excite the prejudice of certain classes of voters against the present Administration by accusing it of an alliance with England. The people who make this charge know it to be untrue; their making it is an insult to the intelligence of those whose votes they seek by this gross misrepresentation. But as one of their favorite methods of campaign is to invent a fiction too fantastic to contradict and then to assume it to be true because it has not been contradicted, you may permit me to take one moment to dispose of this ghost story, as it refers to the department with which I am connected.

"Even the men who wrote the Ohio platform know there is no alliance. But they seek to make capital in this campaign out of the undeniable fact that our relations with England are more friendly and satisfactory than they have ever been before. It is hard to take such a charge seriously, and if it is taken seriously, how can it be treated with patience? In the name of common sense, let me ask, what is the duty of the Government, if not to cultivate, wherever possible, agreeable and profitable relations with other nations? And if with other nations, why not with that great kindred power which stands among the greatest powers of the world? What harm, what menace to other countries is there in this natural and beneficent friendship? Only a narrow and purblind spirit could see in it anything exclusive.

"It is a poor, starved heart that has room for only one friend. It is not with England alone that our relations are improved. We are on better terms than in the past with all the nations. With Russia, our old-time friend; with the great German Empire, to which we are bound by so many ties; with our sister Republic of France, with Italy, Austria, and, in short, every European, every Asiatic nation, our relations are growing in intimacy and cordiality every year, and our friendship with our neighbors to the south of us, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, grows firmer, more genuine, day by day.

SOLVING A FIXED PROBLEM.

"And why should it not be so? Every one likes to be on good terms with the peaceable and the prosperous, especially if their hospitality is of that nature that other people profit by it; and this is precisely our condition. Our trade is taking that vast development for which we have been preparing through many years of wise American policy, of sturdy American industry, of thoughtful invention and experiment by trained American intelligence. We have gone far toward solving the problem which has so long vexed the economists of the world—of raising wages and at the same time lowering the cost of production—something which no other people have ever accomplished in an equal degree.

"We pay the highest wages which are paid in the world; we sell our goods to such advantage that we are beginning to furnish them to every quarter of the globe. We are building locomotives for railways in Europe, Asia, and Africa; our bridges can be built in America, ferried across the Atlantic, transported up the Nile, and flung across a river in the Soudan in less time than any European nation, with a start of 4,000 miles, can do the work. We sell iron ware in Birmingham, carpets in Kidderminster; we pipe the sewers of Scotch cities; our bicycles distance all competitors on the Continent; Ohio sends watch cases to Geneva. All this is to the advantage of all parties; there is no sentiment in it; they buy our wares because we make them better and at lower cost than other people.

"We are enabled to do this through wise laws and the American genius for economy. Our working people prosper because we are all working people; our idle class is too meagre to count. All the energies of the Nation are devoted to this mighty task—to insure to labor its adequate reward, and so to cheapen production as to bring the product within the reach of the greatest number for least money.

"Of course, our prosperity would not bring us friends if we held an attitude of menace to other nations. But this we have never done, and I hope and believe we never shall do. We have great latent military power; we are capable at short notice of remarkable military efficiency, but the habit and spirit of the American people are essentially peaceful. The vast majority of our people would be glad to think that the era of wars was over; that not another battle anywhere in the world should ever stain the earth with carnage or break the heart of a mother.

THE WAR NOT FOR CONQUEST.

"No other nation would ever have shown the long-suffering patience with which we watched, for so many years, the scenes of waste and disorder which make the recent history of Cuba. When the state of things at our doors had become intolerable we took up arms to redress wrongs already too long endured, without a thought in any mind of conquest or aggression. But no one can control the issues of war. Puerto Rico and the Philippines are ours, and the destinies of Cuba are, for the moment, intrusted to our care. It is not permitted us to shirk the vast responsibilities thus imposed upon us without exhibiting a nerveless pusillanimity which would bring upon us not only the scorn of the world, but, what is far worse, our own self-contempt.

"But as we did not seek these acquisitions—which came to us through the irresistible logic of war—we are not striving anywhere to acquire territory or extend our power by conquest. It is no secret that in more than one quarter outlying territory only awaits our acceptance, but every overture of this nature has been, and, I am confident, will be declined. The whole world knows that we are not covetous of land; not a chancellerie in Europe sees in us an interested rival in their scheme of acquisition. What is ours we shall hold; what is not ours we do not seek. But in the field of trade and commerce we shall be the keen competitors of the richest and greatest powers, and they need no warning to be assured that in that struggle we shall bring the sweat to their brows.

"It was written of old that a man's foes shall be of his own household. The simple fact is that at this moment the whole world is our friend except certain leaders of the Democratic Party. All countries crowd into our markets, but our opponents say our tariff is barbarous. Our achievements in war have received the ungrudging praise of foreign nations and meet with unjust and carping criticism only at home. All other countries bid us godspeed in the work of bringing order and civilization to the Philippines, and it was left to a man in Cincinnati the other day to wish that 'Otis and his army might be swept into the sea.'

"It is hard to exterminate a rooted tendency—the proverbs say something about braying in a mortar. The party which, by vicious leadership in 1861, was made to place itself across the path of freedom and progress, should take care not to follow the lead this year of men as lacking in sagacity as they are in patriotism. But we may take comfort in the reflection that no leaders can carry any party into courses their judgment must condemn and their hearts reject. There are, thank God, many Democrats in Ohio who do not desire the humiliation of their country or the dishonor of their flag."

OBSERVATIONS OF POLARIS.

Prof. W. W. Campbell Explains How He Discovered the Existence of Three Separate Bodies.

Special to The New York Times.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., Sept. 12.—Prof. W. W. Campbell to-day made the following statement in regard to his recent observations, by means of which he discovered that Polaris, familiarly known as the North Star, embraces three distinct bodies:

"The observations of Polaris were made with the Mills spectroscope attached to the thirty-six-inch telescope. From the well-known principle of the shifting of the line in the spectrum of a star we can determine whether the star is approaching or receding from the observer and how rapidly. For most stars the velocity is constant. For some stars the velocity is variable, due to the attractions of companion stars.

"The recent observations of Polaris at Lick Observatory show that its velocity is variable. It is approaching the solar system now with a velocity of eight kilometers per second. This will increase in two days to fourteen kilometers, and in the next two days will decrease again to eight kilometers. This cycle of change is repeated every four days. The bright Polaris, therefore, revolves about the centre of gravity of itself and its invisible companion once in four days. The orbit is nearly circular and is comparable in size with the moon's orbit around the earth.

"This centre of gravity, and therefore the binary system, is approaching the solar system at present with a velocity of eleven and a half kilometers per second. A few measures of the velocity of Polaris made here in 1896 gave its approach at the rate of twenty kilometers per second. Part of this change since 1896 could be due to a change in position of the orbit of the binary system, but most of it must have been produced by the attraction of a third body on the two bodies comprising the four-day system. The period of revolution of the binary system around the centre of gravity of itself and the third body is not known, but is probably many years.

"Both companions of Polaris are invisible, but their presence is proved by disturbances which their attractions produce in the motion of the bright Polaris."

LAURIER TO VISIT CHICAGO.

QUEBEC, Sept. 12.—Lord Minto, the Governor General, in reply to the Chicago delegation who waited upon him this afternoon to invite him to attend the Chicago festival in October, asked for a few days in which to consider whether his other engagements would permit him to accept.

The Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accepted the invitation for himself and wife. The Premier also received invitations for the members of his Cabinet, which he promised to have delivered at once.

BUYING SOUTH CAROLINA PINE.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 12.—"Within one year there will be no yellow pine lands for sale in South Carolina," said a prominent mill man to-day. "The syndicates of Northern capitalists are getting control of millions of acres of the best timber in the State."

An investigation shows that within four months deeds to the timber in half the counties containing pine forests have been recorded at the Court Houses. Agents for several companies have gone through the country making contracts for lumber, and lawyers have been busy examining titles. One concern alone within the last month has obtained possession of 100,000,000 feet of timber. It has been purchased at prices ranging from 50 cents to $6 an acre, and the contracts give the purchaser great latitude. He can begin cutting when he pleases, and has from ten to twenty years to remove the timber. At the end of that period he can hold the land for timber to grow by paying 8 per cent. of the original purchase price per annum. While the purchaser of the timber is holding the land no part can be cleared for cultivation, and the owner binds himself to pay the taxes.

It is believed that a great many land owners have disposed of the control of their lands through ignorance, and that when they realize the situation there will be wholesale litigation. Most of them have been paid for the timber, and already there is some growling. It is estimated that in many instances the taxes that the landowner will pay while the timber is being removed will be more than the price of the timber.

Rumors of Action in the Carter Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—There is another rumor about the Carter case to-day, which is to the effect that Attorney General Griggs's report will be laid before the President at the Cabinet meeting next Tuesday. It is reported also that Wayne MacVeagh will appear before the Attorney General on Monday and argue for a retrial.

Visitors to New York should not fail to take Hudson River Day Line trips. Grand scenery; good music.—Adv.

MR. CORNELIUS VANDER[illegible]

Succumbed Suddenly Yesterday to Cerebral Hemorrhage.

DUE TO STROKE OF PARALYSIS

Wife and Daughter Gladys, Only Members of His Family With Him.

He Had Come to This City on Monday from Newport to Attend a Railroad Meeting—Funeral Services to be Held on Friday.

Cornelius Vanderbilt died at his home, 1 West Fifty-seventh Street, a few minutes after 6 o'clock yesterday morning from cerebral hemorrhage, the result of a third stroke of paralysis. The first stroke, which occurred on July 14, 1896, narrowly escaped being fatal. The second stroke, which occurred about a year after the first attack, was of a mild character.

Mr. Vanderbilt's death was wholly unexpected. At no time since he was stricken, more than three years ago, had he appeared to be in better physical and mental condition than on Monday evening, when he reached this city from Newport. He came to New York for the purpose of attending important meetings of the New York Central and the New York and Harlem Railroads, which had been called for yesterday noon. Mrs. Vanderbilt accompanied her husband, and with them was their daughter Gladys. They all expected to return to Newport to-day.

Mr. Vanderbilt was in good spirits on Monday evening. His private car rolled into the Grand Central Station at 9 o'clock P. M., and an automobile carried himself, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and their daughter to their residence. Soon after 10 o'clock Mr. Vanderbilt went to bed. A few minutes before 6 o'clock yesterday morning he awoke, and, arousing his wife, said to her: "

tioned in Fifty-seventh Street, and they kept the sidewalks clear. Several men came up from the Detective Bureau and were on duty inside the house. Capt. McClusky, who called at the house in the afternoon said that detectives would be kept there until after the funeral.

It was expected that some of the poor people who had been benefited by Mr. Vanderbilt's charity would call at the house to express their regret at the news of his death, but they did not do so, doubtless through reluctance to intrude on the sorrow of their Benefactor's family. Many social and railroad friends of the deceased called at the house during the day to tender their condolences. President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central was one of the earliest callers. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his wife arrived soon afterward. In the afternoon Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President of the College of the City of New York, W. C. Whitney, and other intimate friends of the family visited the house.

CORONER'S OFFICE ACTS.

Through Mr. Depew's instrumentality Coroner's Physician Dr. Hamilton Williams called at the Vanderbilt residence about noon. He found that death had been caused by cerebral hemorrhage, and gave the necessary permission for the burial proceedings. Soon afterward Coroner Fitzpatrick viewed the body and officially approved Dr. Williams's action. Steps were then taken to have the body embalmed.

It is a noteworthy fact that this is the third time that official action by the Coroner has been required in consequence of the death of a Vanderbilt. The first case was that of the suicide of Cornelius Vanderbilt, uncle of the man who died yesterday, in an up-town hotel several years ago, and the second case was the sudden death of William H. Vanderbilt, who was stricken down by heart disease in his home, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street.

Funeral services for Mr. Vanderbilt will be held in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church—of which the dead man was a Vestryman—on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The rector, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, and Bishop Henry C. Potter will officiate. The interment will be in the Vanderbilt mausoleum at New Dorp, Staten Island. It is expected that only relatives and intimate friends of the family will be present at the interment.

There were many expressions of sorrow at the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt heard in the numerous railroad offices in the Grand Central Station all of yesterday. The flag on the clock tower was lowered to half mast and preparations were made by the locomotive engineers to drape their engines in mourning. Many messages of inquiry and condolence were received from eminent railroad men and financiers throughout the country. Some of these messages were directed to William K. Vanderbilt, some to Chauncey M. Depew, and others to President Callaway.

SENATOR DEPEW'S TRIBUTE.

Seated in h's office an hour or two after he had left the deathbed of his friend, Senator Depew said: "I knew Cornelius Vanderbilt for a period of forty years, and was on intimate terms with him for thirty-five years. During twenty years of that time we occupied adjoining offices. The door was always open, and I saw him all day long. I was with him on every trip that he made over the lines of railroad in which he was interested. I made trips to Europe with him, and he was the most intimate friend that I ever had. I came to know him with absolute thoroughness.

"He was one of the most public spirited citizens, and one of the most thoroughly right-minded men in every way that I ever met. He loved work for the work's sake, and when he was in good health he never had an idle moment. His greatest pleasure was in performing the duties of the various posts he held. He cared little for yachting, dinners, and clubs.

"Mr. Vanderbilt was polite and considerate to everybody, and he was devoted to a few friends. He was always popular with the men in every branch of the service of his railroads. The most affecting tributes paid to him was tricken with paralysis three years ago were from the working force in the different lines of the Vanderbilt system. It was his custom in the old days to work from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and he gave three or four hours each day to the charitable and religious organizations with which he was connected.

"Mr. Vanderbilt was a fine accountant, and until his illness he kept himself in thorough touch with the details of all the roads in which he was interested. This required much time and great labor. He was practically the father of the railway men's buildings which are maintained on different lines under the wing of the Railway Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a constant and liberal contributor to this work, and it was his persuasion and influence that induced the heads of other great railroads to take it up.

MOST GENEROUS GIVER.

"Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt was a most generous and at the same time judicious giver. He had regular lines through which he contributed to hospitals, churches, and all charitable and educational institutions. Outside of those lines he was constantly doing something in aid of objects that specially excited his interest. He was exceedingly conscientious about his wealth, believing that it should be used as a trust and devoted to the best possible purposes. He never let any one know how much he gave, but his gifts were on a very large scale.

"It was Mr. Vanderbilt's belief that each man ought to perform faithfully his duty as a citizen. He never failed to register or to vote. He was a Republican. Often he would be appealed to to aid some reform movement. If he found upon investigation that the movement was a worthy one and directed against corruption, or ring organized again the public interest, he heartily lent his nam and gave of his means.

"He was threatened sometimes with dire results to his property interests if he took part in these reform movements, but such threats never influenced him. As an illustration of Mr. Vanderbilt's liberality, I may say that in recent years there was scarcely a fund raised for any patriotic or benevolent purpose that he either did not help out by large subscriptions or furnish the amount needed to make the fund complete."

Asked what effect Cornelius Vanderbilt's death would have on the disposition and management of the Vanderbilt railroad properties, Mr. Depew replied: No effect whatever. During the illness of Cornelius William K. Vanderbilt became the representative of the business interests of the family with the entire assent and cordial support of Cornelius. Now William K., as the head of the family, is in charge of everything."

Mr. Depew said that while he knew that Cornelius Vanderbilt had left a will, he did not know what disposition he had made of his vast property.

MR. VANDERBILT'S CAREER.

It was not as the son of a rich man that Cornelius Vanderbilt entered upon his active and useful career. No satin-lined cradle or golden spoon awaited his infantile pleasure at his birth. His surroundings were of a plain and modest character. The oldest son of William H. Vanderbilt, he was born in a substantial farmhouse at New Dorp, on Staten Island, Nov. 27, 1843. Although his grandfather, "Commodore" Cornelius Vanderbilt, for whom he was named, was then a millionaire and a great power in the financial world, the tide of good fortune had not set toward the family of William H. The gruff Commodore had not yet discovered that his son William was competent to manage a railroad.

The boyhood days of young Cornelius were spent on the farm. He did all of the chores that a farmer's boy is obliged to do. He attended school on Staten Island and in this city, and applied himself to his studies with the same degree of care and thoroughness that ever after characterized his conduct in life. When about sixteen years old his father told him that he might as well go to work, and he had begun his business career as a messenger in the Shoe and Leather Bank of this city. He remained there four years and established a reputation for honesty, industry, and accuracy. He began on a salary of $20 a month, and was getting $80 a month when he left to go into the banking house of his uncles, the Kissam Brothers. There he remained until his grandfather took him into the service of the New York and Harlem Railroad. The young man was a great favorite of the Commodore; but the latter insisted that he must work his way up in the world. At first Cornelius acted as Assistant Treasurer of the Harlem Road, but speedily mastering the duties and requirements of the position, he was promoted to be Treasurer, an office that he held for ten years. He resigned the Treasurership to accept the Vice Presidency of the same road, and some time afterward he was elected President, and he never relinquished the post. When about forty years of age Cornelius Vanderbilt was also made President of the Canada Southern line.

From the very outset of his business career Cornelius Vanderbilt manifested a decided fondness for work. He never wasted his time, and in his youthful days showed no extravagant or vicious habits. His mind was unmistakably adapted to business pursuits, and he developed his abilities on methodical lines. His reputation for reliability and thoroughness was the subject of hearty commendation on the part of his grandfather on more than one occasion, and the latter so thoroughly identified in his mind regard for his worthy namesake by leaving him a special legacy of $5,000,000.

It was during the period of this same as Treasurer of the Harlem Road that Cornelius Vanderbilt married Miss Alice Gwynne of Cincinnati. The alliance was a very happy one. The temperament and tastes there was always the most perfect harmony between Mr and Mrs. Vanderbilt and in his unostentatious but liberal philanthropic and religious work Mr. Vanderbilt was at all times cordially and wisely seconded by his wife.

ENTERS THE CENTRAL SERVICE.

When William H. Vanderbilt succeeded to the Presidency of the New York Central Railroad his son Cornelius became one of the Vice Presidents of that company, and was placed in charge of the financial department. He continued at the head of the Harlem Railroad, and also held places of responsibility in several other corporations. Cornelius was about forty-two years old when the death of his father left him practically in charge of the entire Vanderbilt system of railroads. To be sure, he had the conscientious and faithful co-operation of his brother, William K. Vanderbilt, but the latter, as well as all the other members of the family, left the direction of affairs in the hands of Cornelius. It was Cornelius who decided to conduct the New York Central and its connecting lines on the English system of management, and he therefore became Chairman of the Board of Directors instead of President. James H. Rutter succeeded William H. Vanderbilt as President, and he in turn was succeeded by Chauncey M. Depew. Between Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. Depew there had always existed a strong personal friendship. Each man possessed qualities that the other admired, and Mr. Vanderbilt frequently remarked to intimate friends that Mr. Depew's social companionship was one of the joys of his life.

During the dozen years preceding his first stroke of paralysis Cornelius Vanderbilt was one of the busiest men in this country. Probably few men of independent means took upon their shoulders so great a burden of business cares. Besides being Chairman of the New York Central Railroad Directory, he was Chairman of the Michigan Central Board and a Director in nearly forty-five other railroad corporations, in each of which the Vanderbilt influence dominated. The task of directing the policies of all of those lines devolved to a very large extent upon Mr. Vanderbilt. Reports of the operations and financial condition of every line were sent to him at frequent intervals, and each report was personally scanned and commented upon. All of the extensive railroad interests of the Vanderbilts were directed from the comfortable but plainly furnished offices in the Grand Central Station.

What is known as the Vanderbilt system embraces nearly 10,000 miles of railroad and practically gridirons the greater part of the northern half of the United States from the Atlantic two-thirds of the way toward the Pacific coast. The principal lines in this great system are the New York Central, the West Shore, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and the Canada Southern, Chicago and Northwestern, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, Adirondack and St. Lawrence, and the Boston and Albany. In addition to the roads in the Vanderbilt system proper, Cornelius Vanderbilt was largely interested in the Delaware and Hudson, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and a dozen or more smaller lines.

CONFINED HIMSELF TO RAILROADS.

One of the strict business rules adhered to by Mr. Vanderbilt was not to allow himself to be drawn into enterprises outside of his railroad interests. In recent years, with the exception of the Union Trust Company, he had no official connection with any business corporation aside from railroads. Although essentially a man of finance, it was a notable fact that he was not an officer in any banking or insurance company. He would never accept a fiduciary position unless he was able to give his personal attention to it. Unlike many other business men, he regarded such engagements as of grave importance, and whenever he was compelled to remain away from such a meeting he invariably sent a note of explanation and regret.

In the early years of his railroad service Mr. Vanderbilt was trained to do things quickly as well as thoroughly. One of his notable characteristics was his ability to think quickly and clearly. He was capable of dealing with matters of intricate detail and great importance with extraordinary celerity and soundness of judgment. Although accustomed to give his attention to a great variety of questions covering an exceedingly broad field, he was fond of details, comprehended them readily, and disposed of them without any fussiness or flurry.

Throughout his busy career Cornelius Vanderbilt gave to public affairs his most earnest attention and much of his valuable time. He was an intelligent reader of the newspapers and of the current reviews, and at no time was he ever disposed to shirk any of the duties or responsibilities of citizenship. He never sought public position or notoriety, and with partisan politics he had but little concern, although he was an avowed Republican. Whenever any vital question came before the public and there was necessity for patriotic work and pecuniary aid, Mr. Vanderbilt was always among the first to give of his time, his influence, and his means.

FIRST STROKE OF PARALYSIS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was in the habit of working in his office from 9 or 9:30 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock P. M. on each working day of the week when he was in New York. He kept this up for several years, although repeatedly warned by his physician that he was overtaxing his nervous system. He would say to his solicitous friends that he was not contented or comfortable when he was not at work. In 1896, however, there came to him an additional nervous strain in the anxiety and worry caused by the fruitlessness of his bitter disapproval of the avowed intention of his son Cornelius to marry Miss Grace Wilson, daughter of Richard T. Wilson.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were opposed to this marriage, chiefly on the ground that their son Cornelius was too young to marry at that time. They desired him to defer his marriage for a period of years, but having plighted his troth to the woman of his choice his sense of chivalry impelled him to resist the importunities of his parents. The relations between father and son became strained, and one day in July, 1896, the young man left his father's house, and made his residence elsewhere. On the 14th of the same month the elder Cornelius Vanderbilt was suddenly prostrated by cerebral hemorrhage while at his home, and for several days his life was despaired of. The skill of his physicians, however, dispelled the cloud of death from the household, but left the stricken man paralyzed on one side of his face and body. He took no active part in business thereafter.

As soon as Mr. Vanderbilt was able to travel he went with his wife and younger children to Europe and spent nearly a year in Switzerland and the south of France. He returned to his New York home greatly improved in health and spirits, but practically helpless so far as being an active participant in affairs was concerned. He spent a large part of his time in his Newport residence, and about a little more than a year ago he was able to pay an occasional visit to his old office in the Grand Central Station.

The estrangement between young Cornelius and his father was considerably softened a year ago this Summer, and since then the two have met occasionally on friendly terms. During the past Summer young Cornelius was a frequent caller at The Breakers, the home of his parents in Newport. Just to what extent this reconciliation developed is not known, but friends of the family scout the rumors which prevailed some time ago that the younger Cornelius had been disinherited.

Early last Spring Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by their son Reginald and their daughter Gladys, went to Europe. They returned on June 24 and went directly to Newport, where, in consequence of Mr. Vanderbilt's apparent improvement in health, they took a very active part in social matters.

HIS PUBLIC-SPIRITEDNESS.

The measure of Mr. Vanderbilt's public spirit probably could not be accurately taken. To a certain extent it may be judged from a perusal of the list of the public and semi-public institutions with which he had official connection. For many years he was Chairman of the Executive Committee of St. Luke's Hospital, a post that entailed a great deal of work. He was also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, an institution that was made richer in more ways than one through his liberality. He was a Trustee and an earnest supporter of Columbia College, to the new building fund of which he contributed $100,000. He was a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary and one of the managers of the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a Trustee of the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine, to which he gave $100,000; a Trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, Vice President of the Young Men's Christian Association, but gave often in individual cases brought to his attention. Like all very rich men, he was beset with appeals for aid, and he once said that in a day's mail of his received requests for contributions that equaled his annual income.

"Honor is Purchased by Deeds We Do."

Deeds, not words, count in battles of peace as well as in war. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. It has won many remarkable victories over the arch enemy of mankind—impure blood. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Effects Cures.

THOSE WHO SURVIVE HIM.

Cornelius, the eldest son, is the first to pass away of William H. Vanderbilt's eight children. There is a peculiar significance in this fact. For twelve years he bore the brunt of the care and responsibility of all the Vanderbilt millions. His death recalls the following words, which were uttered by his father just before his death: "The care of $200,000,000 is too great a load for any brain or back to bear. It is enough to kill a man. I have no son whom I am willing to afflict with the terrible burden. So, when I lay down this heavy responsibility, I want my sons to divide it and share the worry which it will cost to keep it."

Three brothers and four sisters survive Cornelius Vanderbilt. William K. and Frederick W. have for several years been associated with Cornelius in railway management. William K. Vanderbilt was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Lake Shore road up to a year ago, when he assumed full direction of all the Vanderbilt railway interests. George W. Vanderbilt, the youngest brother, has but little taste for business. He is a student and a noted collector of rare books. Margaret Louise, the eldest sister of Cornelius, is the widow of Elliott F. Shepard. Emily Thorn, the second sister, is the wife of William Sloane, the carpet manufacturer. Florence Adele, the third sister, is the wife of Hamilton McK. Twombly, who is connected with various Vanderbilt interests. Eliza O., the youngest sister, is the wife of Dr. W. Seward Webb, who is President of the Wagner Palace Car Company.

So well systematized were Mr. Vanderbilt's business affairs, especially the railroad interests, that his death will cause little, if any, disturbance in the operation of the vast system that bears his name. His brothers and Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Charles C. Clarke were his confidential and trusted business associates, and they will undoubtedly continue the management of his interests on the same conservative lines that he laid down.

It is possible that in Cornelius Vanderbilt's will may be found some specific directions for the disposition and care of his various properties. The terms of his bequests to his children will also have an important bearing on the future management of this vast estate. Should the eldest son, Cornelius, succeed his father as the head of that branch of the family he will undoubtedly exercise an active influence in Vanderbilt affairs.

THE VANDERBILT CHILDREN.

The present Cornelius Vanderbilt, eldest son of the man who died yesterday, is not yet thirty years old, but he has already demonstrated his possession of the Vanderbilt traits of self-reliance, perseverance, and creative ability. A graduate of Yale University and the Sheffield Scientific School, he turned his attention to mechanical engineering immediately after leaving college. He was assigned to a desk in the office of the Superintendent of Transportation and Motive Power not quite two years ago, and for many months devoted himself as closely to the routine and detail of the office as though he were the humblest clerk in the service. He started on his railroad career with the avowed intention of proving that he was capable of doing something worth while.

He was especially desirous that his father should know that he possessed practical qualities, and that he was disposed to put them to the best use possible.

One of the first things to which he turned his attention was the construction of a locomotive. He made a careful study of the subject and prepared a design and complete drawings for a modern locomotive. Two successful locomotives have been built from designs by young Vanderbilt. The latest one is a new departure in the matter of boiler and firebox, and the practical tests made of this engine on the 16th and 17th of last month were entirely satisfactory.

Young Mr. Vanderbilt received the degree of M. E. from Yale University last June, and he is now connected with the civil engineer's department of the New York Central Railroad. About a year ago President Callaway intrusted him with the task of investigating methods for doing away with the smoke and noise caused by the passage of trains through the Fourth Avenue tunnel. Mr. Vanderbilt still has that problem in hand.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was graduated from Yale last June. He is a bright, active young man, and closely resembles his brother Cornelius in personal appearance. On July 28 Alfred Vanderbilt left New York for Seattle on a trip around the world. He was accompanied by William P. Burden, Ernest Iselin, and Douglas H. Cochrane. The party are now in China.

Reginald Vanderbilt, the youngest son, is about seventeen years old, and is now a sophomore at Yale.

Gertrude Vanderbilt, the elder daughter, is the wife of Harry Payne Whitney, and her home is in the Whitney house, at the southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, directly across the street from the great Vanderbilt mansion, in which her father died.

Gladys Vanderbilt, the youngest child, is now about fourteen years old, and is a pupil in a private school.

ESTIMATES OF HIS WEALTH.

There has naturally been much surmise and speculation regarding the extent of Cornelius Vanderbilt's wealth. Persons who have been closely associated with the millionaire for many years unhesitatingly say that his fortune exceeds $160,000,000. In fact, the more common estimate is $128,000,000. Cornelius was worth fully $10,000,000 when his father died. The latter's will bequeathed to each of his eight children (including Cornelius) $10,000,000, under certain restrictions. Then a special legacy of $2,000,000 was left to Cornelius, and finally "the residue" of William H.'s $200,000,000 was divided equally between Cornelius and William K. This residue amounted to nearly $100,000,000. These figures would give Cornelius Vanderbilt at least $72,000,000 fifteen years ago, and under his skillful and watchful management that bulky nucleus of wealth is believed to have nearly doubled itself.

A very large proportion of the securities left by William H. Vanderbilt were of a character usually termed gilt edged. As specified in his will, the $80,000,000 which he directed to be divided into eight equal parts for the use and benefit of his eight children embraced such securities as the following: Thirty-five million dollars of United States Government 4 per cent. bonds, payable in 1907; $8,000,000 of second mortgage bonds of the Lake Shore, bearing 7 per cent. interest and payable in 1903; $5,000,000 Pine Creek Railroad bonds 6 per cent. interest and payable in 1932; $3,000,000 Chicago and Northwestern sinking fund bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and $2,000,000 of Chicago and Northwestern bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent., both classes of bonds due in 1929, and $11,000,000 of bonds of various other railroad companies, all bearing 6 per cent. interest. It is safe to say that Cornelius Vanderbilt did not sacrifice a dollar of his portion of these first-class securities. They have been steadily rolling up wealth for him, while his other investments have yielded an income far in excess of his expenditures and his benefactions combined.

HIS HOLDINGS OF STOCKS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was the largest stockholder of the New York and Harlem Railroad. He owned, it was said, about 70 per cent. of the $10,000,000 stock of that corporation. This $7,000,000 of Harlem stock on which the New York Central Railroad guarantees in perpetuity 8 per cent. dividends annually, is now worth in the market about $27,000,000. Mr. Vanderbilt also was one of the largest individual stockholders in the New York Central Railroad, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Not many years ago he held about 35,000 shares of New York Central stock in his own name, but more recently he reduced his stock holdings in that property and increased his bond holdings. He was known to own many millions of the bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railroads.

While the bulk of Cornelius Vanderbilt's estate consists of railroad stocks and bonds, he was for many years a constant investor in good municipal bonds and in the stocks of banks and trust companies. His holdings of real estate were not large, outside of his residential property in this city and Newport. The Vanderbilt Building, at Nassau and Beekman Streets, belongs to the estates of Cornelius and W. K. Vanderbilt jointly. That is the only business block in New York of consequence in which Cornelius Vanderbilt was interested.

Chauncey M. Depew was asked last evening for an estimate of the extent of Cornelius Vanderbilt's wealth, and he replied: "I am unable to give any exact information on that point, and I do not care to do any guessing relative to it. Mr. Depew said that all of his dead friend's investments were of a permanent and conservative character. He had no speculative holdings.

A person who had known Cornelius Vanderbilt throughout the entire business career, roughly estimated Mr. Vanderbilt's wealth as follows:

Railroad stocks and bonds	$90,000,000
Miscellaneous stocks and bonds	25,000,000
Real estate	15,000,000
Cash	10,000,000
Works of art, &c.	1,800,000
Total	$128,800,000

Of this vast property, $5,000,000 is held in trust under the terms of the will of William H. Vanderbilt, the father of Cornelius. Each one of the eight children of William H. Vanderbilt received $5,000,000 outright and $5,000,000 to be held in trust during his and her lifetime. The division of the remainder of the estate between Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt was made without any restrictions.

Neither Mr. Depew nor any of the other friends of Cornelius Vanderbilt was able to say yesterday what disposition he had made of his property. He left a will which was made a few years ago, and until that document is read, even those persons most closely interested will not know whether the great fortune has been divided or has been left in the form of a trust for the joint benefit of the heirs.

TWO PALATIAL RESIDENCES.

Mr. Vanderbilt's city residence is probably one of the finest and most costly private houses in the world. It was enlarged and rebuilt six years ago, and it now occupies the entire block on the west side of Fifth Avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth Street, its principal entrance being on the first-named street. Early in 1898 Mr. Vanderbilt contracted with David H. King, Jr., the builder, to tear down and remove five brownstone houses at the rear of his residence, which then occupied only the corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, excavate about thirty feet down to bedrock, and produce with brick, stone, iron, steel, glass, marble, and innumerable artistic appliances a four-story structure, 125 feet square, after the general style of the Chateau de Blois, in France.

With plans prepared by George B. Post, the architect, Mr. King proceeded with his work and prosecuted it to a successful finish under the watchful eye of its millionaire owner. No expense was spared to bring the completed structure up to Mr. Vanderbilt's high ideal. As it now stands, with its elaborate and costly interior and exterior decorations, the house represents an expenditure of nearly three millions of dollars. Each branch of the work was given into the hands of efficient and responsible master workmen. No part was forgotten, and the points of juncture were so nicely planned that each separate piece of work fitted into its proper place with mathematical precision. More than 600 men were employed at different times upon the structure, and occasionally it was found necessary to work at night, under powerful electric lights.

Since its completion this palatial mansion has been one of the principal sights of New York. There is a massive porte-cochere on the Fifty-eighth Street side, and an ornamental iron fence eight feet high and painted black surrounds the building, protecting attractive landscape effects on the three exposed sides of the house. The grand ballroom, the reception salon, and the state dining hall in the Vanderbilt mansion each represents an outlay of a moderate fortune in decorations and furnishings.

MR. VANDERBILT'S PICTURES.

When Mr. Vanderbilt's father was alive the young man would never be his competitor as a gatherer of the greatest things in art, and when William H. Vanderbilt died, leaving his magnificent gallery almost entirely to his wife, Cornelius did not change his policy.

He loved pictures, but he would never interfere with his father's love for them, and although it had been provided in the will that his brother George should inherit these treasures, he contented himself with merely good things that would adorn the walls of his dining room. In his great Fifth Avenue mansion there is no art gallery.

In dining room, however, hang works of famous artists. There are two Turners that have been seen in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. One pictures a scene in Venice and the other in Ostend. There is a famous Constable—"A Castle on the River Wye"—and that is perhaps the most noted of the collection.

A portraits of women painted about 200 years ago by Sir Peter Lely are of interest to the whole world. Then there are minor works of Corot, Millais, Rousseau, Greuse, and Ruysdael. The last two had a great share of fame and were purchased for Mr. Vanderbilt at the famous San Donato sale.

While Mr. Vanderbilt's new city home was building, his Newport cottage, known as The Breakers, was destroyed by fire. Within the next few years that cottage was replaced by a magnificent granite and marble mansion, costing not far from $2,000,000. Architecturally the new Breakers is a model of grace and beauty, and rare works of art from various parts of the Old World have been brought across the seas to adorn this luxurious abode.

One of Mr. Vanderbilt's most valued possessions was a farm situated about seven miles out of Newport. He was quite proud of this farm, which consists of about 120 well-cultivated acres, and he was in the habit of driving out there almost daily when his family was in Newport. There were few diversions that Mr. Vanderbilt enjoyed more thoroughly than the escorting of a party of intimate friends over his farm. He could talk entertainingly on the subject of agriculture, and he was an adept in the matter of raising fine cattle, sheep, poultry, and vegetables.

NEWPORT RESIDENTS SHOCKED

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—The news received from New York this morning announcing the sudden death of Cornelius Vanderbilt shocked the cottagers and residents of the city, where he took so important a part socially and otherwise. The first intelligence received came from Senator Depew to his son and niece, Miss Paulding, at Pinard Cottage No. 4. This was followed by a dispatch to Mr. Vanderbilt's children and to Col. George B. Fearing and Samuel F. Barger, two of Mr. Vanderbilt's lifelong friends.

Before an hour had passed the entire cottage colony and the citizens were aware of the death of Newport's great benefactor. Messages were hurriedly dispatched to Mrs. Vanderbilt, at her New York residence, and condolence was expressed in each, with offers of any assistance Mrs. Vanderbilt might call upon the senders to perform. Later orders were given for floral offerings, and by the afternoon many handsome pieces were on their way to New York.

The Vanderbilt children here were summoned by their mother, and at 12:30 o'clock the Wickford boat took Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Reginald Vanderbilt. When the news became known to the Vestrymen of Trinity Church, where Mr. Vanderbilt attended services for so many years, the bell was tolled.

During the Summer Mr. Vanderbilt had gone into society and entertained more at The Breakers than at any time since his first illness, and he appeared to be doing splendidly in recovering his lost health. He was fond of company, and The Breakers was continually the scene of brilliant social functions this season. On Thursday evening next Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were to have entertained a large number of the cottagers at dinner, with Mr. Arturo Lecomte, the Italian bandmaster, to strike up the music. This dinner was to have been given in honor of Prince Cantacuzene and his fiancée, Miss Grant.

At the Horse Show Mr. Vanderbilt with his wife were constant patrons. Mr. Vanderbilt was the Second President of the Newport Casino, and last Saturday he presided at the meeting of the Board of Governors. As the meeting adjourned he received the news of the conversion of Dreyfus, which he expressed as being earnest.

Mr. Vanderbilt was particularly fond of Newport, and after he had recovered from the most serious portion of his first illness he expressed a desire of being brought here. He made the trip from New York on the steam yacht Conqueror, owned by his brother, F. W. Vanderbilt, and landed at

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
Factories, Meriden, Conn. 208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square. Salesrooms, Chicago, San Francisco, Toronto, Can.

Tuxedo, and from there the body was taken to the residence in a special car.

Mr. Vanderbilt had done much for this city, especially internally in charities here. Some years ago a stranger was killed attempting to jump on a moving train in Harlem. Overcome under the influence of liquor, the man was proclaimed by friends of the dead as one to have been buried in a potter's grave. Mr. Vanderbilt heard of the circumstance, he paying all expenses. Mr. Vanderbilt buried in one of the cemeteries he paying all expenses.

Mr. Vanderbilt, besides being President of the Newport Casino, owned two shares in that corporation. In the Newport Reading Room, of which he was a prominent member, he owned two shares, bearing date of Dec. 29, 1886. He was one of the promoters of the Spouting Rock Beach Association, and owned four shares of that stock. He was also a member of the Newport Golf Club and of the Casino Club.

The doors of the Casino, Reading Room, New York Yacht Club station, Spouting Rock Beach, and at other points were displayed at half-mast to-day. Meetings of the various social organizations with which Mr. Vanderbilt was identified will shortly be held and resolutions of sympathy adopted.

Several of the servants from The Breakers were summoned to New York to-day, including the faithful head coachman, Whitaker.

KEEN REGRET AT NEW HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12.—The announcement of the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt occasioned expressions of keenest regret here, particularly in university and railroad circles. Mr. Vanderbilt was regarded as a Yale man in spite of the fact that he was not graduated from the institution.

Three of his sons have passed out of the college, and a fourth is now a sophomore. At the hands of Mr. Vanderbilt Yale received the costliest college dormitory in America, Vanderbilt Hall, erected, at a cost of over $1,000,000, in memory of his son, William H., who died during his junior year.

Stockholders of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, in which Mr. Vanderbilt was a large holder, are wondering what effect his death will have on the reorganization of the administration of the road under a new President upon the possible coming retirement of President Clark. It has been commonly accepted here that in the Vanderbilt interests President Clark found his stanchest supporters.

THE NEWS IN WALL STREET.

The death of Cornelius Vanderbilt was known in the financial district before the Stock Exchange opened yesterday. The news shocked and startled Wall Street, but only affected the stock market in the sense that it told of the uncertainty of life tenure. If it had any influence, it was one on a par with a gloomy visitation at a time of decline in quotations. In other words, it did not help the situation, one of shaking out of shorts and liquidation, which wound up in a bargain day scramble for what had been let go by brokers identified with Standard Oil, Morgan, Tammany Hall, Washington, and general investment interests.

As one of the leading bankers put it: "There's been nothing near a panic, and the absence of effect on the market by the announcement of Mr. Vanderbilt's death only serves to corroborate what was stated long ago, namely, that he had no speculative interest in the Street. There's been a slump that has thrown out a number of short-termed accounts, but it's healthy reaction in that it will teach prudence where such a lesson is needed. As to the banks, they were prepared for and equal to the situation."

The death of any leading financier closely identified with stock market operations would have brought about a situation of peril because of the general sentiment that extremely adverse conditions would force precipitate liquidation on several concerns which since last Winter have been quietly scaling down liabilities which, in the aggregate, amount to about $100,000,000. As it was, however, the announcement by bulletins that Mr. Vanderbilt long ago arranged his business affairs so that at his death he should have no speculative holdings satisfied the most querulous that the issue to be met was that of Monday—the effect of tight money.

New York Central and Hudson River stock closed on Monday at 138½ to 137. It opened yesterday at 136, went no lower than 135¼, and closed at 136¾, having touched 138¾. Canada Southern, another Vanderbilt stock, closed at 52¾, a net decline of half a point. Chicago and Northwestern closed at 162¾, a loss of 1½; Wagner Palace Car at 192, no change, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis at 86½, a gain of ½. Less than 12,000 of these Vanderbilts were sold in a broad market of 716,000 shares.

NOTICES WERE NOT DELIVERED

Retail Butchers' Association's Secretary Says He Posted 800 of Them.

Through the alleged loss in the Post Office of nearly 800 notices sent to the members of the New York Retail Butchers' Protective Association calling them to a meeting at 915 Eighth Avenue last night the meeting had to be postponed and a complaint in the matter will be filed with Postmaster Van Cott.

Secretary S. Stock stated to a few of the members, including President Louis Wagner, who dropped into the headquarters last night, that at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon he and his brother had taken the batch of meeting notices, inclosed in envelopes and bearing one-cent stamps, to Station G at Fifty-first Street and Broadway and had given them to Clerk there. Mr. Stock said he saw a number of the members yesterday, and they told him that they had not received their notices. He reported the matter, he says, to Superintendent James Shea, in charge of the branch Post Office, who told him that he remembered the receipt of the letters and their cancellation. After that, Mr. Shea is alleged to have said, he lost all track of the notices and does not know what has become of them.

Station G was closed last night, but Night Superintendent Cave, at the General Post Office, said that while he knew nothing about the matter he was very much inclined to doubt that such a large number of letters had gone astray. President Wagner also expressed his doubts in the matter last night and said an investigation would be made. The meeting will be held to-morrow night.

LABOR PROBLEM IN HAWAII.

D. A. Ray Says Its Solution Is the Employment Offered White Help.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—One of the passengers on the steamer Australia, which arrived from Honolulu to-day, was Daniel A. Ray, Secretary of the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the United States Senate, who has spent two months in Hawaii investigating the labor situation and other matters for the Hawaiian Congressional Commission.

Mr. Ray has visited all the islands and seen many owners and managers of the sugar plantations. He is of the opinion that the solution of the labor problem there is the employment of free white labor, and predicts that Congress will order a territorial form of government for the islands, in accordance with the plan already outlined by the commission.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP WRECKED.

The Thermopylae Ashore Off Cape Town—Passengers Landed.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 12.—The British steamship Thermopylae, Capt. Philip, from Sydney, N. S. W., via other Australian ports, for London, has gone ashore at the entrance to this port, and is in a bad position. The sea is breaking over her; she is filled with water.

The passengers and crew and a quantity of specie which she had on board were landed with difficulty.

Late this afternoon the ship broke fairly in twain.

The Thermopylae is of 3,711 tons. She is a steel vessel, built in 1891, and hails from Aberdeen.

The Steamship Waikato Safe.

LYTTELTON, N. Z., Sept. 12.—The British bark Aalborg, Capt. Hansen, from Hamburg, May 20, which has arrived at this port, reports that the overdue British steamship Waikato, from London, May 4 for Lyttleton, was spoken by her Aug. 1 in latitude 30 south, longitude 30 east, with her shaft broken. Otherwise all was well with the vessel. The letters of the Waikato were transferred to the Aalborg.

Teenage Killed in Train Wreck.

RED BUD, Ill., Sept. 12.—A freight train on the Mobile and Ohio Railway was wrecked to-day at Bryden, south of here. Several engineers trainmen were killed.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

If a Boy Likes his Clothes,

The fit, style and finish—he will take better care of them, and they will last accordingly.

This is one reason why our Boys' Clothing, made by Boys' Tailors, is not only so satisfactory, but so distinctly economical.

Sailor Suits, all wool, navy blue, handsomely trimmed, 4.85 to 7.75

Reefer Suits, all wool, navy blue, other shades, 5.00 to 8.50

Vestee Suits, fancy Tweeds, newest designs of shades and patterns, 10.00 to 16.50

60-62 West 23d St.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Probably cooler to-night, fresh south to west winds.

Moderate temperatures prevail generally, except in the Rocky Mountain region. There has been no precipitation, except from the eastern upper lake region to the Atlantic and in Eastern Florida. In the Pacific Coast and plateau region the only change has been in the extreme northern portions, where there were light showers and lower temperatures. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow, with moderate temperatures east of the Mississippi River. The westward movement of the high area in the Northwest will cause lower temperatures to-night from the Ohio Valley and lower lake region eastward. On the Atlantic Coast fresh winds will prevail, mostly westerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	THE TIMES. 1899.	1898.	1897.
3 A. M.	66	61	69
6 A. M.	66	60	69
9 A. M.	71	65	69
12 M.

DREYFUS MAY BE SET FREE

Not, However, Before Action by the Military Court of Revision.

THE CABINET DOES NOTHING

Hears Reports that All Is Quiet in France—Germany Ready with Evidence If Requested.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle claims to have good authority for the statement that Dreyfus will be pardoned, although President Loubet will not exercise his prerogative until after the meeting of the Military Court of Revision.

He adds that Capt. Beauvais and Major Breen were the two members of the court-martial who voted for acquittal, and it was Capt. Parfait who insisted upon the proviso regarding extenuating circumstances.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—At to-day's Cabinet Council the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, informed his colleagues that he had received reports from the Prefects of the various departments which showed that the verdict of the Rennes court-martial had been everywhere received quietly.

It is presumed the Council took no action in the Dreyfus or other matters of great importance. It was one of the frequent meetings held by the Cabinet, and was not hurriedly called, having been announced several days ago. No special importance is attached to it.

Under the head of "Pacification," the Temps this evening urges the Government to take advantage of the present conditions and pardon Dreyfus, which, it adds, would put the finishing touch to the Rennes verdict, and would permit France to occupy herself with the affairs of the country and the exposition."

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The Neueste Nachrichten says it is extremely improbable that Germany will interest herself further in the Dreyfus case by allowing documents proving his innocence and Esterhazy's guilt to be published. But, the paper adds, there are reasons to believe that should the French Government apply officially for these papers the documents would be produced without any hesitation.

DREYFUS SEES HIS BROTHER.

Still Bears Up Well and Receives Many Letters of Sympathy.

RENNES, Sept. 12.—M. Mathieu Dreyfus returned here this morning and visited his brother in the prison. He found him still bearing up well.

The prisoner has received an enormous number of letters of sympathy since Saturday, and he passes the greater part of his time in reading them.

DUKE OF ORLEANS IN DISFAVOR.

His Action in the Dreyfus Affair Frowned Upon by Royalty.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Journal says the Duke of Orleans will have cause to regret the part he has taken in the Dreyfus affair, adding that the English royal family declined to attend the marriage of the son of the Duke of Chartres; that the King of the Belgians has requested the Duke of Orleans not to stay in Belgium, and that the King of Italy has forbidden the Duke of Aosta (nephew of the King of Italy and husband of Princess Helena of Orleans, sister of the Duke of Orleans,) to receive the Duke of Orleans if he comes to Italy.

DREYFUS MEETING IN LONDON.

Home Office Grants a Permit for a Demonstration on Sunday.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Home Office has granted permission for the proposed demonstration in Hyde Park, London, next Sunday to express sympathy with Dreyfus and to appeal to France to do him justice.

Twenty-one platforms will be erected. Special requests are being made to the various churches and religious societies to assist in promoting the demonstration.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON DREYFUS.

He Contrasts the Administration of Justice in France and Here.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt came here to-day to attend the opening of the Orange County Fair. He arrived over the Ontario and Western Railroad at noon, and was met at the station by an enthusiastic crowd. He was escorted to the fair grounds by the Twenty-fourth Separate Company. After luncheon he was introduced to about three thousand persons, whom he addressed on the subject of good citizenship.

The Governor briefly referred to the conviction of Dreyfus, contrasting the administration of justice in this country with its failure in France, and showing how, if in this country an innocent man happened to be made the victim of such a cruel wrong as had been done Dreyfus, the force of public opinion would quickly compel the righting of the wrong in a lawful way. The Governor spoke against race, religious, or class prejudices, declaring that, as good citizens, all the people should live up to the tradition of absolute liberty.

Gov. Roosevelt left for Walton, Delaware County, this afternoon. He will deliver an address at the Delaware Valley Fair tomorrow morning, and in the afternoon will speak at Oneonta.

CALIFORNIA CLERGYMEN MOVED.

They Urge the President to Use His Influence for Dreyfus.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The following message has been sent to President McKinley by the Episcopal clergy of this city:

"The clericus of the Protestant Episcopal Church of San Francisco, profoundly moved by the verdict in the Dreyfus case, most earnestly request your Excellency to take such action toward a reversal of the sentence as is possible and compatible with the diplomatic relations existing between the two nations."

MAINE SUMMER COLONY'S ACTION.

Residents of Northeast Harbor Send a Message to Mme. Dreyfus.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., Sept. 12.—When the news of the condemnation of Capt. Dreyfus reached here the following message of sympathy was telegraphed to Mme. Alfred Dreyfus at Rennes by the Summer residents:

"Madam: The heart of the whole world is toward you. The trial has made evident the innocence and the noble character of your husband, and the great public, which has followed this struggle with anguish, now renders to him and to his children the honor for which he has struggled till now, for which he is still struggling in France."

The message was signed by William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany; S. K. Doane, Eliza G. D. Gardiner, Winthrop Sargent, Aimé Sargent, Ellen W. Boyd, Margaret Condit, Marguerite Junod, Theodora W. Woolsey, R. W. Frazier, Arthur Hugh Frazier, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York; K. F. Gray, James T. Gardiner, Andrew L. Wheelwright, Sarah C Wheelwright, A. de Viti de Ma. co, Professor of Finance in the University of Rome; E. de Viti de Marco, Katherine Dunham, Ellen Vaughan, George W. Folsom, Etheldred Folsom, L. L. M. Limoges, Helen Ellis, and Dr. Theodore Dunham.

French Solicitors in London Resign.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The London solicitors of the French Consulate have resigned as a protest against the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial.

CHICAGO DREYFUS SENTIMENT.

Seven Hundred Persons Give Up Going to Paris—Lafayette Memorial Secretary Praises France.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Indignation over the outcome of the Dreyfus trial has caused a party of over 700 Chicagoans who were going to the Paris Exposition in a body to abandon their trip. Louis Halle, who is the Treasurer of the party, and who, since the scheme was inaugurated a year ago, has been receiving weekly remittances from those who intended to go, to-day issued notices to the members to call at his office and get their money. Immediately after the verdict in the Dreyfus trial Mr. Halle commenced receiving letters from members of the party saying that under no circumstances would they visit France. So many of these letters were received that a meeting of the Executive Committee was called, and it was deemed advisable to call the trip off.

The Dreyfus Movement Auxiliary Society has been organized here, 100 prominent Jews becoming members. Dr. A. Zuhn was elected President, and Committees on Subscriptions and Speakers for Mass Meetings were appointed.

Robert J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, says he thinks the people of the United States are making a rash move in condemning the French nation for the Dreyfus verdict. "The people of the United States owe a deep debt of gratitude to France," he said, in an interview to-day, "and we should show moderation and sympathy at this time, instead of violence. The people of America must not forget that as a nation independent of European influence and dictation we owe all practically to France.

"The treatment of France by the United States has been, under the circumstances which have existed, to say the least, most ungrateful and shameful. Do our people know that, besides giving us Lafayette, France also gave us Rochambeau, with thousands of the best-trained soldiers in Europe; she gave us de Grasse and Count d'Estang, with fleets of splendid warships, and she expended in her co-operation with Gen. Washington in the war for independence $280,000,000. She loaned and gave us outright as gifts of friendship many millions of dollars, and she did these things at a time when not to have done them would have meant the absence of the Republic of the United States on the Western Continent, in my opinion, forever.

"It seems incredible, but history nevertheless records the fact, that but a few years after our establishment as an independent Government, through the aid of France, we negotiated a secret treaty or friendly alliance with Great Britain against France, resulting in this outraged friend turning her guns on our infant merchant marine, producing a loss of $20,000,000, which France later agreed to pay if we would reimburse her for the expense to which she had gone in establishing us as an independent nation. We quickly acknowledged the expenditure on the part of France of the $280,000,000 in our behalf, played the poverty act, and begged them to withdraw their bill. To this day, one hundred years after, the French spoliation claims are unpaid.

"The United States as a Government and the people individually owe to France more than can ever be paid. Therefore moderation just now would be the part of friendship rather than a wild and useless attempt to interfere in her most sacred internal affairs. France as a nation should have our sympathy at this juncture, instead of our hatred. It is a country where the unexpected always happens, and we may hope for a satisfactory adjustment of the Dreyfus affair before the matter is closed."

At a conference to-day between Commissioner General Peck and the various heads of departments of the Paris Exposition Commission, the Directors all reported progress in their departments, and great interest manifested by the exhibitors.

INDIGNATION IN WASHINGTON.

Citizens Appeal to the Government to Ignore the Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—About a thousand persons attended a mass meeting at the Masonic Temple to-night to protest against the verdict of the Rennes court-martial in the Dreyfus case. The speakers included men of all creeds—Jews, Protestants, and Catholics. After a number of addresses the meeting adopted a set of resolutions affirming belief in the innocence of Dreyfus, condemning the proceedings of the court-martial, and pledging those present to use every lawful and proper means to prevent the co-operation of this country in the Paris Exposition. The resolutions, after expressing sympathy with Capt. Dreyfus and his family, continue:

"Remembering all the ties and traditions that bind us to France, and not forgetful of the glorious days of Lafayette and Rochambeau and of the gallant efforts of Picquart, Zola, Labori, and Demange, we do not despair of final victory for justice. We invoke all American citizens to co-operate to the end that justice may finally be done and the sentiments of the American people brought home to the Government and the citizens of France. In the meantime we will take measures as citizens to emphasize by word and act our deliberate intention not to co-operate in the Paris Exposition of next year and do whatever is legal and proper to prevent our Government from officially recognizing said exposition."

The resolutions conclude by calling on the President of the United States to convey to the French Government, in whatever form he may deem proper, the views of the American people on the Dreyfus verdict, as voiced by this and other meetings throughout the country.

Reference is made in one of the resolutions to the testimony of ex-Minister Lebon before the court-martial, in which he said that the rigorous treatment of Dreyfus was due in part to the understanding that there was a plan on foot to rescue the prisoner by a party of Americans. The resolution calls upon Secretary of State Hay to obtain an official copy of this testimony "in order to refute this slander."

GERMANY AND THE PARIS FAIR.

Action Likely to be Governed by That of Other Leading Nations.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The German Commissioner for the Paris Exposition, accompanied by three assistants, has gone to Paris to complete arrangements for the German exhibitors. This is generally interpreted as indicating that Germany has no intention, as a nation, of refraining from participating in the affair.

Many of the newspapers are pointing out that the exposition is not connected with politics, and they counsel moderation until the action of other nations is determined. Germany's action, it is said, will be governed largely by that of Great Britain, the United States, and Austria.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Telegrams from the principal capitals report growing agitations in favor of a boycott of the Paris Exposition, but there is no indication of any official movement.

Boston Schools May Not Exhibit.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The Boston School Committee at its meeting to-night ordered that the work in preparation for the school exhibit at the Paris Exposition be suspended so far as possible, and that the Committee on the Paris Exposition be requested to consider and report upon the advisability of rescinding the votes of the board which provide for the exhibit. This order was passed by a unanimous vote.

London Exhibitors Holding Back.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The movement to boycott the Paris Exposition continues. Several additional firms announced this afternoon their intention to suspend preparation of their exhibits until "the Dreyfus blot is wiped out."

Jamaica May Boycott the Exposition.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 12.—As a protest against the Dreyfus verdict, a movement has been started here to boycott the Paris Exposition.

GUERIN'S FRIENDS ARRESTED.

Occupied Rooms Opposite His Fort and Passed Food to Him by Means of a Rope.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Three men who have been engaged in supplying food to M. Guerin, the President of the Anti-Semite League, who, with a number of companions, has been intrenched at the headquarters of the league, in the Rue de Chabrol, since Aug. 12, were arrested to-day after a struggle with the police, in which one gendarme was badly kicked in the stomach.

The prisoners occupied rooms opposite the house, known as Fort Chabrol, from which, by night, they passed food to M. Guerin by means of a rope.

This evening the police arrested the concierge of the house opposite Fort Chabrol, from which the provisions were supplied to M. Guerin.

Aid for Phelan to Meet Esterhazy.

BELLEVILLE, Kan., Sept. 12.—Belleville citizens stand ready to subscribe $50 toward paying Capt. Thomas Phelan's expenses to London to fight Count Esterhazy, and will double that subscription if he kills him in a duel. Phelan is the Kansas City broadswordsman who yesterday mailed a challenge to the Frenchman.

B. Altman & Co.

This Day—Wednesday.

BOOT and SHOE DEP'T.
(THIRD FLOOR.)

Ladies' Glacé Kid Button Boots, with kid tips, $2.65

Misses' Glacé Kid Button Boots, spring heels, sizes 11 to 2, . . $1.45

Children's Glacé Kid Button Boots, spring heels, sizes 8 to 10½, . . $1.15

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY TO DREYFUS.

Resolution Expressing Sympathy with Him Adopted Unanimously.

The Municipal Assembly yesterday adopted this resolution unanimously:

Whereas, Since the last session of the Municipal Assembly the intelligent people of the world have been startled by the report of the conviction of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, and

Whereas, We feel that his conviction was unjust, and not sustained by the reported facts and testimony,

Resolved, That the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York extends to Capt. Dreyfus its profound sympathy, and that in the interest of justice and humanity and of republican institutions this Assembly expresses its hope that this great injustice be corrected by the French Republic to the end that truth and justice may yet prevail.

THE DREYFUS MASS MEETING.

Will Be Held in Cooper Union Tuesday to Condemn the Verdict.

The mass meeting that is being organized by Maurice B. Blumenthal, Assistant District Attorney, "to protest against the action of the Dreyfus court-martial, and to have the wrong righted," will be held in Cooper Union on Tuesday evening. The Plan and Scope Committee, composed of the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, the Rev. Rudolph Grossman, the Rev. Joseph Silverman, James Talcott, John P. Faure, and Maurice B. Blumenthal, met in Mr. Blumenthal's office yesterday. After having elected the organizer of the movement Permanent Chairman, the committee decided to enlarge their number, and also issued invitations to various citizens to attend a meeting in the Chairman's office at 1 o'clock this afternoon. To this meeting they have bidden many representative citizens, "regardless of faith or profession, and because of their prominence in the community."

"The movement," said Mr. Blumenthal yesterday, "is not sectarian. Citizens of all religious faiths and denominations have already communicated with me, and have pledged me their support. The arrangements for the holding of the meeting are not the only matters with which the committee will concern itself. I shall keep the committee alive until Dreyfus is vindicated and liberated, and there is no doubt that that end will be achieved in the very near future."

Printed circulars, asking for their co-operation, are being sent to prominent ministers and influential citizens throughout the country.

EAST SIDE RESIDENTS PROTEST.

Meeting Adopts Resolutions Scoring the Dreyfus Verdict.

Liberty Hall, at 257 East Houston Street, was crowded last evening with Jewish residents of the east side, gathered under the auspices of the Englander Family Society, a benevolent and charitable organization, to protest against the verdict rendered in the Dreyfus trial.

The President of the society is J. Spero and the Secretary Irving Kline. Osias Maller presided at the meeting, and the first speaker was Bethoven Englander, the leader of the society. Among the other speakers were Philip Reiner, Joseph Cohen, Alfred Steckler, Sol J. Dickheiser, and Julius Harburger. A letter was read from Alexander S. Rosenthal, ex-United States Consul to Italy, in which he wrote:

"France has committed a crime by her unjust verdict rendered against Capt. Dreyfus. The entire civilized world is convinced that the verdict is based on bigotry, intolerance, and prejudices."

The following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That through the United States Ambassador in France we appeal to the President of the French Republic, that he right the wrong done to an innocent man, not by pardoning Capt. Dreyfus, but by intervening to secure for him a new trial, and should this request be refused,

Resolved, That we appeal to President McKinley that he should take measures to prevent the forwarding of any National exhibits by the United States at the French exposition in Paris in 1900.

Another meeting of the east side Hebrews was held last evening at Mandelbaum's Hall, at Willett and Delancey Streets, to arrange for a mass meeting to be held Saturday evening in the same hall. There were many Jews present. L. Goldberger of 80 Willett Street was chosen Secretary.

The meeting will be addressed by Thomas Bradley, Coroner Bausch, Benjamin Hoffman, Leon Sanders, and James Smith. Invitations will be sent to William Sulzer and Julius Harburger to make addresses.

INDIAN TRIBES MAKE TROUBLE.

Serious Disturbances Reported in Guzerat—Troops Sent There.

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.—News has been received here from Ahmedabad of a serious disturbance in Panch Mahals, in Guzerat, where several persons have been killed.

The Bhils and other turbulent tribes are giving considerable trouble.

Troops have been sent to the disturbed district from Baroda.

THE OCEANIC NOT HERE YET.

Thousands Eager to Visit the Great Liner—Must Pay 50 Cents.

The new White Star Line steamship Oceanic did not reach port yesterday, and the agent here reiterated the oft-spoken assurance that the Oceanic will be a record breaker only in size. She was not expected here before this morning on her present trip, he said, nor will she in the future be expected before Wednesday morning. It is intended that her passengers shall board her at Liverpool on Wednesday, or at Queenstown on Thursday, and land in New York the following Wednesday, be the weather good or bad, the course the long southern one or the short northern one, the season Winter or Summer.

In anticipation of the Oceanic's arrival, thousands of persons have applied for permission to board her, and 1,000 passes have already been issued. Mr. Lee, the agent, yesterday made the following announcement:

The new White Star Line twin-screw steamship Oceanic will be open to inspection on Monday, Sept. 18, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; admission 50 cents. Proceeds to New York hospitals. Tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, or at the general offices, 9 Broadway.

A similar arrangement was followed while the Oceanic was at Liverpool, for the benefit of the local charities, and the interest in the vessel brought the figure up to a handsome sum.

Girl Takes Poison in the Street.

Katie Heuther, a sixteen-year-old orphan living in a furnished room at 106 Walton Street, Brooklyn, and employed in a confectionery store, committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid. She was found on the curbstone at Hart Street and Lewis Avenue, and died before medical aid could be called. She is supposed to have killed herself from despondency over the loss of her parents.

Negro Town Has No Funds.

ANNISTON, Ala., Sept. 12.—Hobson, the new negro town, has its charter, Mayor, and Council and its city officers, but it lacks money. It has no power to assess taxes until next year, and the police court is not yet a paying institution. Funds are needed for various things. Mayor S. L. Davis has asked for free-will offerings on Sept. 21. He expects to raise $500 for municipal purposes in this way.

SHAMROCK WAS IN DANGER

Big Lighter Ulster Threatened to Crash Into Her.

DRAGGED ANCHOR DURING GALE

A Night of Great Anxiety for Sir Thomas—Racing Mainsail Is Huge and Fits Perfectly.

The Shamrock hoisted yesterday for the first time the mainsail and clubtopsail that she will use in her race against the Columbia. The yacht did not leave her moorings, but swung half the day with the two sails aloft stretching in the westerly breeze, while all hands offered up thanks for the narrow escape of the green-hulled yacht from destruction during Monday night's terrific squall. A short hundred yards alone separated the yacht from the big lighter that carries her spare spars, and at one time it seemed as if there might be no America's Cup race this year. The strain was so severe on every one that Sir Thomas Lipton thought it best to put off any trial to-day, although there was a fine breeze and the new mainsail was bent and hoisted by noon.

Naturally the Shamrock's good luck on Monday night proved a fruitful theme for discussion and congratulation on board the Erin yesterday, and Sir Thomas admitted frankly that at one time he felt there was but little chance of saving the yacht. The lighter was towed to Sandy Hook about a week ago from this city, with half a dozen big spars, including the racing boom and gaff, and was anchored a short distance from the Shamrock. The newspaper men promptly dubbed her the Ulster in honor of the yacht club challenging for the cup, and represented by the Shamrock, and Sir Thomas Lipton professed to be highly pleased with what he was good enough to term a compliment. The Ulster is a hundred-foot lighter, with a square bow, and a derrick astern towing the big spars.

She was hauled alongside of the Shamrock on Monday, and the big boom hoisted aboard after the old boom had been taken off. The Ulster was then towed out ahead, and anchored about 500 yards to the eastward of the yacht. This was accomplished about noon. By that time the storm, which had begun in the morning, had increased to a twenty-five-mile-an-hour gale. During the afternoon the wind blew forty miles an hour. The situation began to look serious, and all hands were assembled on the deck of the Erin watching how the yacht stood the blow. Up ahead the Ulster was laboring hard. Her broad, blunt bow was being rammed hard by the heavy seas. One man was aboard, and at the bow flew one of the Shamrock's flags.

Just before dark and during the height of the gale it was suddenly discovered that the Ulster was dragging anchor and seemed to be gradually bearing down on the Shamrock. The tug James Lawrence, which is acting as a tender to the fleet, had gone to the city to coal. There was no steam up on the Plymouth, the little steamer on which the crew is quartered. Steam was, however, rapidly made in the Erin's boilers, while the biggest launch was hoisted away to carry a line to the Shamrock with the idea of towing her away from the path of the drifting lighter. The launch nearly capsized on her way to the yacht, and it was the work of hours before the line finally was hove aboard the Shamrock, most of the work being done under the glare of the Erin's big searchlight.

Just as the line was made fast the gale suddenly abated and the Ulster stopped dragging, although she had settled off to the leeward until she was barely a hundred yards from the Shamrock's long, slim bowsprit.

It took the crew about an hour and a half to bend the new mainsail on the big steel boom and the new aluminium gaff, and at noon sail was sent aloft for the first time.

A finer looking sail has never been spread on a large yacht in American waters. It fitted to perfection, with not a sign of a pucker in its surface, and while there are four pockets for reefs in the leach, it was not necessary yesterday to put in a single stick. Those who saw it expressed admiration, and congratulations were showered on Sailmaker Ratsey. The cloths all run straight out to the leach, and it certainly looked many square yards larger than the largest mainsail yet used on the Columbia. The club topsail, which was set aloft half an hour after, was also a fine-fitting sail, with the pole projecting twenty feet beyond the gaff, while the club sticks up thirty feet above the end of the topmast. Toward night the sails were taken in and everything was made snug. The Shamrock will have her first trial under racing conditions to-day, and if the wind proves strong her admirers are looking for some fast sailing.

MR. MORGAN VISITS THE ERIN.

New York Yacht Club Commodore Is Greeted by Sir Thomas.

An hour before sundown yesterday Sir Thomas Lipton, William Fife, Chevalier de Martino, and Thomas Ratsey were standing on the bridge of the steam yacht Erin, when a large black steam yacht with a yellow smokestack headed direct for the Shamrock.

Capt. Matthews reported to Sir Thomas that the stranger was the Corsair, the flagship of the New York Yacht Club, with Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan on board. The Erin's steam launch was cleared away at once, and preparations made by Sir Thomas to visit the Commodore, as it was the first time that the latter had seen Sir Thomas since they had met abroad. The Corsair sheered close alongside the Erin, salutes were exchanged, a steam launch was lowered, and in less than five minutes Commodore Morgan was shaking hands with Sir Thomas and his guests at the Erin's starboard gangway.

After a most cordial greeting by the owner of the Shamrock, Commodore Morgan was escorted to the Erin's bridge. The New York Yacht Club's Commodore expressed his admiration of the Erin. Mr. Morgan remained aboard the Erin about half an hour.

Sir Thomas to Visit Mr. Iselin.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Sir Thomas Lipton will visit C. Oliver Iselin at All View, Premium Point, on Thursday and will be entertained at dinner. He will come on the Erin. Newbury B. Thorne and Herbert C. Leeds will also be guests of Mr. Iselin. The Columbia came up this morning from City Island, where she ran yesterday to seek shelter, and during the day was put through her paces off this place. Her new mainsail fits perfectly. The topsail did not suit altogether and will be improved. The Defender returned this afternoon and anchored.

COLONIA OUTSAILS AMORITA.

Beats the Quissetta, Also, for the Larchmont Cup.

There were two races over the Larchmont course yesterday, the first of which was the contest for the Larchmont Cup for schooners and the other for sloops of Class L. Colonia won the Larchmont Cup by beating her nearest opponent, Amorita, 18 minutes 28 seconds, Quissetta being 24 minutes 25 seconds behind the leader. In the sloop race there were two contestants, Ludeah and Hussar, the former boat crossing the line 10 minutes 8 seconds ahead of the Hussar. The wind was fresh and steady. The summary:

	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Colonia	4:26:32	4:25:32
Amorita	4:57:32	4:44:10
Quissetta	5:06:06	4:49:57

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—In a stiff southwest wind four thirty-footers had an exciting race this afternoon, which was won by the Esperanza. The Esperanza and Carolina were sailed with much skill, and at no time from the start did either one have a dozen fathoms' lead of the other. The start was at 3:22 P. M. The summary:

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:32:39	2:10:39
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:32:44	2:10:44
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:34:02	2:12:02
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:34:17	2:12:17

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

EAGLE CARRIES OFF A CHILD.

Seized a Little Girl by Her Clothing—Finally Driven Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Sept. 12.—All Windham County is excited over the carrying off of a four-year-old child by an eagle at what is known as Gurleyville, near Mansfield. The child is said to have been Anna, daughter of Hermann Herts. She was playing with companions when the eagle came down and fastened its claws in her clothing.

The bird succeeded in carrying the child a short distance, when it alighted, apparently to take a better grip on the child's dress. A number of older children had then joined the party. They attacked the eagle and beat it away, rescuing the child before the bird swooped down on them again. Three of the boys who fought away the eagle were badly scratched by its claws.

All the old hunters in the vicinity have organized and are trying to locate the eagle.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS

The City Has Four New Cases, but Is Opposed to Quarantine Measures.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—Four new cases of yellow fever were announced by the State Board of Health to-day, three of which have been under supervision for several days. No deaths were reported.

The Board of Health determined, to-day not to quarantine against infected points. Vicksburg, Natchez, and other prominent towns of Western Mississippi are forcing the larger Louisiana towns to quarantine against New Orleans, although the Louisiana State Board of Health has taken no action. This policy will be detrimental to business interests here, for there are few towns in Louisiana which would quarantine unless forced to do so.

There have been only seven cases of fever here altogether, and the city was never in better sanitary condition.

MR. CALHOUN'S RESIGNATION.

He Confirms the Report, and Says He Is Out of Politics.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—W. J. Calhoun to-day confirmed the report of his purpose to resign from the Inter-State Commerce Commission and enter upon the practice of law in Chicago.

"The report is true," he said. "It is my intention within a few days to send my resignation as a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to President McKinley, and as soon as it is accepted I shall become a member of the firm of Pam, Calhoun & Glennon. My reasons for this step are purely of a business character. Besides, it is my desire to resume the practice of my profession."

When asked if it were his intention to take an active part in politics, Mr. Calhoun said with emphasis: "No. I am out of politics."

SENATOR HANNA'S HEALTH.

Its Condition Such that He May Retire from Active Work.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12.—It is feared by Cleveland friends of Senator Hanna that the condition of his health may prevent him from continuing the hard political work which he has mapped out for himself.

Letters from members of his family to friends and relatives give the impression that his health has not been at all improved by his sojourn in France, in fact the opinion based upon them is that he would be in better condition had he remained quietly at home. His ailment is rheumatism.

Senator Hanna is expected at home in a few days, as he is now on the Atlantic.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Th. Nielsen, Copenhagen; J. F. Kelly, Havana; W. A. Thwaites, Kingston, Jamaica; A. L. Smith, Havana, and G. F. Wilson, Scotland.

BUCKINGHAM—H. McK. Twombly, Newport; W. D. Sloane, Newport, and E. V. Rossiter of the New York Central Railway.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. D. Hankey, Bermuda; Prof. C. A. Young, Princeton; S. A. Coolidge, Washington, and T. W. Cridler, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

GRAND—Ex-Mayor John Bryant, Los Angeles; Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, United States Marine Hospital Service, and Augustus Koopman, Paris.

HOFFMAN—R. M. Ransom, Kidderminster, England, and E. J. Brown, Kelvedon, Essex, England.

HOLLAND—John E. Brooker, London; Prescott Lawrence, Newport, and Frederick H. Wines, Washington.

MANHATTAN—President Franklin Carter of Williams College and Calhoun Latham, Bridgeport, Conn.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. Col. A. Haggard, Montreal, and Judge John C. King, Baltimore.

PLAZA—F. P. Freeman, Newport.

SAVOY—Roswell Miller, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, Chicago.

STURTEVANT—T. J. Walsh, London; C. H. Harper, Belston, England, and Major C. A. P. Hatfield, United States Army.

WALDORF—R. M. Smith, Glasgow; W. G. Max Muller, British Embassy, Washington; M. de Diaz, Matanzas; Charles Fredericks, Mexico, and Theodore de Zaldo, Havana.

WESTMINSTER—P. C. Calmell, Consul General Denmark to Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Bryden, linens; 2 Walker Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Osborn, linens; 2 Walker Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. R. Washburn, shoes; 3 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Austin Brothers, Westfield, Va.; A. F. Austin, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Allen, W. W., Philadelphia, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, white goods, 56 Worth Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. T. Sands, upholstery goods; Miss J. F. Manning, millinery; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. Beadle, dress goods and silks; 498 Broadway; Hotel Rivers.

Bacon, F. E., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; F. E. Bacon, dry goods and notions; G. W. Reese, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; J. C. Harbeck, laces and embroideries; 52 Franklin Street.

Buxton & Bangham, Rich Square, N. C.; E. Bangham, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bowley, Mrs. C. G., Jamestown, N. Y.; millinery.

Broadwell, Miss L., Garrisonville, N. Y.; millinery; 60 Clinton Place.

Bero, A. P., Massena, N. Y.; dry goods and millinery; Mrs. A. P. Bero, dry goods and millinery; 54 East Eleventh Street.

Bullen, E. & L., Perry, N. Y.; bazaar; St. Denis Hotel.

Biggs & Co., Mount Morris, N. Y.; Lillian D. Henry, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Cowles, J. P., & Sons, Oswell, Penn.; J. M. Cowles; general store.

Clark, H. B., Pulaski, N. Y.; dry goods; Stevens House.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Frances Weinstock, dry goods.

Coffin, Ruth, Dunkirk, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Bristol.

Conant & Boswick, Harmon, N. Y.; W. F. Boswick, dry goods and drugs; Sinclair House.

Cahill, Mary V., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; Winifred K. Fanning, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Cary, J. N., Mrs., Phelps, N. Y.; Jeanette V. Le Neinyon, millinery; Mrs. J. N. Cary, millinery.

Campbell & Lee, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary L. Lee, millinery; Miss Anna Campbell, millinery; Sinclair House.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Elise Erbe, dry goods; Miss Zaidee Newbruer, dry goods.

Cohns, Will H., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery; Grand Central Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Craig, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Colvin, W. H., Wheeling, West Va.; furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss Marrell, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; Miss D. O'Brien, ribbons; Miss Aiken, millinery; Miss Bunyan, millinery; A. E. Dickinson, cloaks and suits; 60 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. Savage, dressmaking department; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Donnelly, E., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; Margaret Donnelly, millinery; Elizabeth Donnelly, millinery; Margaret O'Shea, millinery.

Doeplitz, M., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Doeplitz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. T. Sands, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottstown, Penn.; J. Clemons, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Parker, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Dillon, H. A., Gloversville, N. Y.; jeweler; Grand Hotel.

Davis & Auld, Bluefield, West Va.; J. I. Davis, merchandise.

Davidson, C. B., Olean, N. Y.; millinery; 47 East Ninth Street.

Doty & King, Geneva, N. Y.; Minnie B. King, millinery.

Doran, M. A., Penn Yan, N. Y., millinery.

Daly, J. N., Pulaski, N. Y.; clothing, &c.; Hotel Daly.

Doty, C. E., & Co., Tremansburg, N. Y.; Corah E. Doty, millinery.

Doty & King, Geneva, N. Y.; Ella L. Doty, millinery.

Easton, A. N., Gouverneur, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo; G. H. Jackaberry, domestics; Grand Hotel.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Graham, millinery; 56 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Frear, William, & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. L. Emerson, prints; W. F. Armitage, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Freidenburg, E., Bradford, Penn.; millinery and fancy goods.

Faulkner, M. J., Oneonta, N. Y.; dressmaking; Continental Hotel.

Fairman, Low C., Lockport, N. Y.; millinery; Miss Letta Niles, millinery; Hotel Everett.

Ferris & Co., Johnstown, N. Y.; Miss Ferris, millinery; Miss E. C. Ferris, millinery; 307 West Fourteenth Street.

Fitzgerald Brothers, Salamanca, N. Y.; E. B. Fitzgerald, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Foster, Thomas S., Houston, Texas; Mrs. Y. L. Foster, lumber; 358 West Ninety-third Street.

Fedder, J. W., Corning, N. Y.; china and glass; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Featherly, F. M., Syracuse, N. Y.; crockery; Grand Union Hotel.

Griffith, M. C., Carthage, N. Y.; millinery; Continental Hotel.

Griffith, Emma L., Carthage, N. Y.; millinery; Continental Hotel.

Gallagher, M. Julia, Binghamton, N. Y.; millinery; P. J. Gallagher, millinery; E. A. Gallagher, millinery; 749 East One

The Wanamaker Store.

The School of Style

First Days of the Fall Term

THIS store does not merely sell goods;—it teaches. It is a College of Fashion, and the leader of its kind in America. The public recognition of this fact is sufficiently established to clear this statement from all trace of hyperbole.

The Millinery Exhibit

on which the doors opened yesterday is one branch of the Fall teaching, and has been appreciated as such by the public generally. We promised the largest and finest display of Fall Hats ever seen in any store on this side of the Atlantic. It is here.

The New Things in Laces and Neckwear

form another object lesson in the course of Styles Worth Knowing. An important lesson, for this is to be a lace season. How extensively so, you can learn from this display. All that lace can enter upon in apparel, from the simplest scarf to the entire Princess gown, is shown in hundreds upon hundreds of forms. Note how the butterflies flit through them. The butterfly is characteristic of this Fall's designing. Paris styles, plus all that London can send, plus all that New York knows.

The Fall Costumes, Suits and Wraps

A Wanamaker collection, therefore unequalled in extent, unapproached in variety, unquestionable in styles. Paris, London and New York productions. Wanamaker selections. Prices from $10 to $225. The suits at all prices show more elegance and finish in better materials than any ever heretofore shown here or elsewhere. This is especially remarkable in the grades priced from $10 to $50.

The Fall Dress Goods and Silks

Loom-marvels from Southern France; choicest specimens of Parisian design; sturdy woolens of Germany and Northern England; American efforts and reproductions, honest in their inexpensiveness;—a fabric collection that can neither be catalogued nor summarized except by the word *Completion.*

If choice that is limited only by the limits of fabric manufacture, and a desirable policy of exclusiveness in pattern pleases you, then you will be pleased in choosing here.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LIVING IN CUBA EXPENSIVE.

Intending Emigrants from This Country Warned that Prices Will Reach Blockade Figures Next Winter.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—La Lucha gives a word of warning to Americans who intend to come to Cuba in the Winter. It says:

"In shipping circles it is estimated that no fewer than 200,000 are coming. These figures may be excessive, but, judging from the advance lists of the steamship lines, there will be a very large visitation, beginning next month. None should come, however, except those with money or assured positions, as a salary that would guarantee a comfortable living in the United States will soon be insufficient to pay a man's board in Cuba. From this date prices will bound upward. Already the hotels have raised their rates, and it is safe to predict blockade figures before the Winter is over."

Leading business men qualify the warning by asserting that Americans who are willing to live in the country can get on very well with a small capital, and they point out that competent clerks speaking both English and Spanish, as well as skilled workmen and laborers who are accustomed to work in mines, may come with a reasonable assurance of employment. But all others, they say, should heed timely advice.

OFFICERS TO LEARN SPANISH.

Gen. Ludlow Says He Expects All Those in Havana to Do So.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—A recent order of Brig. Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, is as follows:

"It is expected that all officers stationed in the Department of Havana will take advantage of the favorable opportunity offered them to gain a familiar acquaintance with the Spanish language. It is likely that a knowledge of Spanish, whether in Cuba or elsewhere, will be hereafter required as part of the equipment of all military officers, and, in any case, facility in communicating in Spanish, either by speech or writing, will constitute an important addition to an officer's value to the service, for which reason it is his duty to acquire it.

"It is therefore enjoined upon all officers to take means to pursue the study of the language as diligently as their other official duties will permit, with the view of acquiring, as soon as practicable, a fluent and accurate use of the language. For this purpose, officers at given stations may club together and prosecute their studies either singly or in common, as shall be most convenient and advantageous to them. Two or three hours a day of conscientious application and diligent study will, in the course of a few months, enable an officer to communicate readily with Spanish-speaking peoples.

"On the 1st of December it is proposed to have such examinations held as shall ascertain, for official rating, the degree of proficiency attained."

GOMEZ WOULD DIE FOR CUBA.

He Is Ready to "Protect His Beloved Country from the Tyrant."

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—At a banquet given last evening at Santiago de las Vegas in honor of Gen. Maximo Gomez, one of the speakers compared him to the great patriots of history and described him as "another savior of men." After speaking of the brave acts of Gen. Antonio Maceo and alluding eloquently to the death of Francisco Gomez, the orator turned impulsively and kissed the guest of honor.

Gen. Gomez who was moved to tears, said he was overwhelmed by such unmerited praise. He could only say, in the presence of his brother Cubans, that his son had died to serve Cuba, and that he was ready to meet a similar end should duty call him to protect his beloved country from the tyrant.

New Barracks at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Sept. 12—Extensive new barracks are in course of construction at Morro Castle, the authorities having decided upon this action in view of the fact that there is not a single case of yellow fever among the United States troops quartered there.

Incendiary Fire in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—A large building in this city, with fifty-two apartments and accommodating 180 people, has just been destroyed by fire, ignited by an incendiary now under arrest. The man was seen pouring petroleum about the premises.

Victim of Mad Dog Sues Town.

MELROSE, Mass., Sept. 12.—William B. Verge has brought suit against the town of Melrose for $10,000 damages on account of being bitten by a rabid dog on Nov. 14, 1898. His father also brings suit for $5,000 for the loss of his son's services and care. The dog was unlicensed, and the suit is brought because of the alleged failure of the town officials to restrain or kill all dogs not licensed, in accordance with the law. On the day Verge was bitten the same dog attacked a Mrs. Bussey, who afterward died of hydrophobia.

PUERTO RICO'S GOVERNMENT.

Temporary Plan Being Considered to Give the Natives a Voice in the Affairs of the Island.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was occupied in the discussion of a form of civil government for Puerto Rico. This matter has been under serious consideration ever since Secretary Root took his place as Secretary of War, and the indications now are that some form of local government will be decided upon and put into operation within the next few weeks at the latest.

The details of the proposed plan have not yet been made public, but it is understood that it involves the appointment of a Civil Governor by the President, and also the appointment of the chiefs of the several great departments of the Government, which would include a chief of the financial department, a director of posts, and probably two or three others. In addition the President will appoint from the leading citizens of the island a certain number to act in a legislative capacity with the Civil Governor and the members of his council. These will be authorized to recommend any changes that may be thought necessary in the existing laws, and to suggest such others as in their judgment may be deemed best.

It is not intended that this form of government shall continue beyond the time Congress may see fit to legislate on the subject, but it is the purpose of the President to give the Puerto Ricans some voice in their own government pending such action. Although the Governor General and the members of his council will exercise general supervision over the enforcement of any laws that may receive the approval of the President, those relating to municipal matters will be left largely in the hands of the people of Puerto Rico. They will be permitted to administer their own affairs, subject always to the veto power of the Governor General and finally of the President. All of the details of the plan have not been worked out, but it is the purpose of the President to give the people of Puerto Rico, as soon as may be, the fullest measure of home rule that is considered consistent with perfect safety to life and property.

PUERTO RICAN RELIEF WORK.

The Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee received a telegram from Adjt. Gen. Corbin yesterday requesting that all relief supplies be consigned hereafter to the Board of Charities of Puerto Rico, San Juan.

A letter from John B. Cleveland, President of the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway Company, announces that the following-named cotton mills of Spartanburg County, S. C., have shipped as follows: Clifton Manufacturing Company, 1 bale; Cowpen's Manufacturing Company, 1 bale; Pacolet Mills, 2 bales; Spartan Mills, 2 bales; Whitney Mills, 1 bale; Victor Mills, 1 bale; Enoree Mills, 1 bale; Tucano Mills, 1 bale; making in all 10 bales. The Seaboard Air Line and the Old Dominion Line are co-operating in bringing this consignment to New York free.

The National Bank of North America reports subscriptions as follows:

Previously acknowledged, $38,171.76; Homer E. Sergent, Jr., Chicago, Ill., through the Secretary of War, $4; Niantic, Conn., $1.01; through The Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., $7.56; Elmer Tomas, Purdy, Mo., 25 cents; A. Haines, San Diego, Cal., $5; Grace Church, New York City, $88.26; W. M. Wyeth, St. Joseph, Mo., $100. Total, $38,377.84.

THE ANTHONY POLLOK PRIZE.

Particulars of the Contest for Devices for Saving Life at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—In response to a constantly increasing stream of inquiries, the Secretary of the Anthony Pollok Memorial Prize, for the best device for saving life in cases of disaster at sea, furnishes the following explanation:

All models, specifications, &c., must be sent to the jury of award in Paris.

The jury will be international in character, but it is not yet appointed. The latest date for the reception of models, &c., has not yet been fixed. All models will receive actual test in the water. It is not necessary that the inventor should appear in person to demonstrate the workings of his invention. Models must be of a size sufficient to permit of a practical working test being made. When the jury of award shall have fixed the date for the closing of entries, due notice will be given.

Sword Ready for Admiral Sampson.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 12.—The sword which the State of New Jersey is to present to Rear Admiral Sampson was delivered at the State House to-day, and turned over to the Legislative Committee, which will have the presentation in charge. No date has been set for the presentation, but it will be in time for Admiral Sampson to wear the sword on the occasion of the Dewey celebration in New York.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—ADV.

BALTIMORE HONORS CAPT. DYER

Gives Him a Sword in Recognition of His Work at Manila.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Capt. N. Mayo Dyer, who commanded the cruiser Baltimore in the battle of Manila Bay, received a sword of honor to-day as the gift of the City Council and the people of Baltimore. All the ships in the harbor, regardless of nationality, were bedecked in his honor, and buildings throughout the city were handsomely decorated.

Early this morning Capt. Dyer was taken in charge by a special committee and entertained in various ways until 1:30 P. M., when he was escorted to the City Hall to be welcomed by a reception committee consisting of about 200 of Baltimore's most prominent citizens, headed by Mayor Malster. Afterward, a procession, composed of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the Maryland National Guard, the Naval Reserve Corps, the Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps, two companies of United States Artillery from Fort McHenry, the Maryland Division of the Grand Army of the Republic, and dozens of uniformed civic and semi-military organizations, paraded through the principal streets of the city, passing the City Hall, where Capt. Dyer reviewed the column.

When the parade had passed Mayor Malster presented to the Captain a set of resolutions, after which he handed him the sword. Capt. Dyer made a speech of acceptance.

The sword cost $500. The scabbard is finished in gold and the blade is of Damascus steel. On the scabbard are representations of the coats of arms of the United States and of Maryland, the Battle and Washington Monuments, and the cruiser Baltimore, and on the sword hilt are the arms of the Naval Service.

After the presentation ceremonies the guest of the day, accompanied by the Reception Committee, repaired to River View Park, where a public reception was held. The affair concluded with a banquet this evening at the Hotel Rennert.

To Succeed Admiral Farquhar.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—It is said at the Navy Department that Admiral Howell, at present head of the naval examining board, is to be the next commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, to succeed Admiral Farquhar upon the latter's transfer to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron. Capt. Albert S. Barker is to take the Presidency of the examining board.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Panther has arrived at League Island.

The Alliance has arrived at Tangier.

The Princeton, with United States Minister Conger aboard, has sailed from Shanghai for Ning-po.

PASSENGERS IN QUARANTINE.

Fifty-four from Cuba Detained—Yellow Fever Patients Better.

Fifty-four passengers on the Ward Line steamship Havana, which arrived yesterday from Havana, were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Havana were four Acting Surgeons of the United States Army—Drs. J. A. Alexander, D. McCord, H. L. Taylor, and W. de Salasar; Lieut. Hampser, who will go to the Philippines with the Forty-fifth Infantry; Lieut. Cromer, bound for West Point to coach the cadet football team, and James Dunlop Smith, who has been reorganizing The Havana Herald Company preparatory to the transfer of its plant to a New York corporation, which proposes to make of The Havana Daily Herald an up-to-date paper of the American kind.

The Mallory Line steamship San Marcos, which arrived Monday from Galveston and Key West, was released from Quarantine with her passengers yesterday after thorough disinfection.

Health Officer Doty yesterday reported that the three yellow fever patients in the Quarantine hospital on Swinburne Island were steadily improving.

Two Yellow Fever Deaths in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Havana to the Surgeon General says: "Ordnance Sergt. Zackary S. Moodall and Private Bernhart Kramer, Battery K, Second Artillery, died to-day of yellow fever. Two children, one American and one Spanish, are ill at Las Animas Hospital with yellow fever."

Key West Yellow Fever Report.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 12.—The total number of yellow fever cases reported to date is 218; reported in the last twenty-four hours, 20; deaths in the last twenty-four hours, 1; total deaths, 12.

New York Athletic Club's Clambake.

The annual clam bake of the New York Athletic Club will be held at Travers Island on Saturday. During the afternoon a game of ball will be played between the married and single members of the club.

DEWEY WELCOME FETES

The President Unable to Come Here to Meet the Admiral.

DECORATION WORK ADVANCED

Municipal Assembly Votes Funds to Entertain Visiting Troops—Police and Fire Precautions.

President McKinley has declined the invitation extended to him by the City of New York to take part in the reception of Admiral Dewey. In his letter, which was dated at Washington and addressed to Gen. Daniel Butterfield, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, the President says:

Dear Gen. Butterfield:

I am in receipt of the invitation to participate in the naval parade and reception and the military parade and review on Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th inst., in honor of Admiral Dewey, and regret that I shall be unable to accept.

On the Monday following I shall have the very great pleasure of receiving him at the Nation's capital, to which he has expressed a desire to proceed at once upon the conclusion of your demonstration of greeting.

The accounts that have reached me from time to time of the splendid tribute arranged by the generous and hospitable people of your great city and State have deeply interested me, and the energy and enthusiasm with which the celebration was undertaken and has been carried forward are assurance that such a reception will be accorded Admiral Dewey upon his arrival in New York as will fittingly express the love and admiration in which he is held.

I join with the State and municipal authorities and the people in heartiest welcome to your distinguished guest.

With every good wish for the most abundant success of the occasion, believe me very sincerely yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

While the members of the Committee on Plan and Scope were disappointed by the President's decision, they were satisfied by his reasons. In consequence of his declination the programme for receiving the Admiral will be as already laid down.

The Committee on Decorations held a meeting yesterday in the office of Gen. Roe and decided to carry out the plan of decoration proposed by the Society of Mural Painters, although the committee has an appropriation of only $5,000, whereas the decorations suggested will cost $7,500. Three members of the committee—Edward Lauterbach, William Berri, and Herman Ridder—each volunteered to subscribe $500, and they will raise the remainder among their friends.

It was said at the headquarters of the committee yesterday that there is little likelihood of a change being made in the route of the parade at the meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee on Friday. The members of the committee realize that Fifth Avenue would be an ideal route for the line of march, but they say there is a popular demand for the inclusion of a part of Broadway, and for that reason most of them will vote to make permanent the route as it now stands. Until this matter is decided, the Committee on Stands can do nothing, and contracts for the erection of the official stands will not be let until after the Committee on Plan and Scope meets.

Inasmuch as these stands provide for only 26,500 seats, the ticket problem is one which is likely to cause considerable trouble. The Committee on Distribution of Seats met yesterday and formulated plans for supplying tickets to those entitled to them. Already there are something over 5,000 requests for seats on file, besides those to be allotted to members of the Municipal Committee and the distinguished guests.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is in the city on army business, called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday. The Mayor personally invited Gen. Miles to be present at the reception, and the invitation was accepted.

Legislation suggested by the coming celebration took up a large part of the time of the Aldermen yesterday. The Finance Committee reported in favor of an additional appropriation of $25,000 for the entertainment of visiting troops and the erection of a stand for members of the Municipal Assembly. This resolution was merely a request to the Board of Estimate for the authorization of a bond issue. It was adopted in both houses of the Assembly. Another Dewey resolution which was adopted in both bodies calls upon the heads of municipal departments to observe Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29 and 30, as holidays, and asks the Mayor to issue a proclamation requesting business firms to close their houses on those days. The Aldermen voted to suspend the fireworks ordinance during the days of the celebration and also to give general permission for the placing of trucks in side streets to be used as stands during the military parade. An other resolution adopted by the Aldermen permits citizens to erect stands inside the stoop lines of their houses along the route of the parade.

The crew of the Olympia and 600 sailors from the navy yard will be invited to witness the performance of "The White Squadron" by Robert Hilliard and a strong cast at the Metropolitan Opera House on the 30th. The performance will be in aid of the Dewey Home Fund.

The framework of the Dewey arch in Madison Square was completed yesterday, and now the work of the artisans and sculptors will go on with increased vigor. The artisans have completed the work in staff as high as the frieze over the capitals of the pillars, and to-day the main and second arches, as well as the coffered ceiling above the main arch, will be put in. The derricks that are to hoist the sections of Ward's heroic group of Victory and quadriga to their position on top of the arch will also be in place to-day, and it will not be long before the group itself is in place.

Karl Bitter, the sculptor, was busily working yesterday on his group "Battle," which is one of the flanking groups on the arch, and work was also being pushed on the heroic figure of Admiral Dewey and the other flanking groups, "Call to Arms," by Philip Martiny; "Return of the Victors," by C. H. Niehaus, and "Peace," by Daniel C. French. These groups are all being modeled in staff on the arch, the sculptors and artisans working under protecting curtains of canvas. The pedestals which will support the statues of the naval heroes have also been put in place.

There will be but two lights on the arch when it is completed. These will be jets of flame twelve feet high. Around the arch it will be light as day, and the first experiment in illumination was made last night by Mortimer Norden of the Norden Electric Company, who has charge of the lighting. Searchlights, some forty in all, and of great power, will be placed on the roofs of the surrounding buildings, and the light from all of these and innumerable calciums will be turned on the arch, bathing its white beauty in a glow of intense light.

Manly N. Cutter, the superintending architect, said yesterday that the work on the arch would be completed in plenty of time for the ceremonials.

The Police Department has realized that the advent of the great crowds that will attend the celebration offers unusual opportunities for crooks and pickpockets, and plans are being laid to keep these gentry out of the city or to lock them up as soon as they get here. Capt. McClusky has communicated with the Police Departments in other cities, asking them to keep him posted on the movements of well-known offenders.

Chief Croker is also taking measures to guard against trouble in case of fire. As soon as the route of the parade has been definitely settled he will send a request to the Police Department to keep certain cross streets clear of trucks so that there will be a clear path for the engines should they be called upon to respond to an alarm. On the night of the fireworks display firemen will be detailed to the piers, and Chief Croker will ask the Police Department to give him the use of the naphtha launches to patrol the water front. Firemen will also be detailed to all the large stands to prevent the accumulation of paper and other inflammable rubbish under them.

Secretary Foster said yesterday that the agitation of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the establishment of a bureau of information and public comfort where persons who can accommodate boarders can register was likely to bear fruit. Yesterday P. F. Wall, who is the manager of the Surf Hotel at Fire Island, and who has had experience along these lines, informed President Guggenheimer that he had plans to submit, and he was asked to attend the next meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee. Mr. Foster said that if the plans of Mr. Wall are found feasible they will probably be adopted.

The Secretary of the Committee on Plan and Scope, Warren W. Foster, yesterday gave out a description of the loving cup that is to be presented to Admiral Dewey by the city. It is Roman in form, and made entirely of eighteen-karat gold. The handles are formed of three dolphins, beautifully wrought in green gold. Around the neck of the cup cluster forty-five stars—the sisterhood of States. The handles divide the body of the cup into three sides or panels. These are employed for the principal decorations.

On the front panel is a finely wrought portrait in relief of Admiral Dewey, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves in green gold, the whole resting upon an eagle with outstretched wings. Underneath this panel, upon the band around the foot of the cup, are the letters U. S. N., and an anchor. The second panel has chased in half relief an excellent picture of the United States flagship Olympia, and beneath it a shield containing the four Admiralty stars and the word "Olympia." On the third is an escutcheon, upon which will appear a suitable inscription, and, beneath, the coat of arms of the City of New York. In addition to the ornamentation noted, the rich decorations around the foot include a series of anchors, a rope tied in three knots, dolphins, seaweeds, &c.

The cup will stand about 18 inches high and have a capacity of four and a half quarts. It will rest on an ebony base 5¾ inches high, and the whole will be fitted in a massive quartered oak chest, bearing a plate with an appropriate inscription.

School Children's Dewey Day Concert.

Frank Damrosch, who is Supervisor of Musical Training in the public schools, held a conference yesterday afternoon with the Assistant Supervisors in regard to the 1,500 school children who will give a concert on the occasion of the Dewey parade day. No definite arrangements were made, said Mr. Damrosch afterward, on account of the absence of President J. J. Little. The stand for the children will cost a considerable sum of money, and the financial part of the programme could not be carried through without his presence.

VOLUNTEER ARMY OFFICERS.

Further List of Appointments Announced in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following appointments to the volunteer army are announced:

NEW YORK.—To be Captain, (vice William H. Chapin, declined)—Louis M. Lang, late Captain Two Hundred and Second New York, Forty-second.

VERMONT.—To be First Lieutenant—William N. Batchelder, late First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Forty-sixth.

To be Second Lieutenants—William H. Burt, late Company M, First Vermont Volunteers, Forty-third; George H. Bailey, late Sergeant First Vermont Volunteers, Forty-first.

IOWA.—To be Second Lieutenant—William S. Blair, late private Company M, Fiftieth Iowa Volunteers, Forty-fourth.

OHIO.—To be Captain—Worthington Kantzman, late Major Second Ohio, Forty-second.

To be First Lieutenant—Walter Harvey, late Corporal Company L, Seventh Ohio, Forty-first.

CALIFORNIA.—To be Captains—John Cooke, late Captain Battery C, California Artillery, Forty-third; George O. Duncan, late Captain Sixth California Volunteers, Forty-third; William Elliott, late Captain Eighth California, Forty-third; E. A. Forbes, late Major Eighth California, Third; Frank C. Prescott, late Major Seventh California, Forty-third; Peter T. Riley, late Captain Eighth California, Forty-second; D. R. Weller, late Major Seventh California, Forty-fourth.

To be First Lieutenant—K. C. Masteller, late Second Lieutenant Sixth California, Fortieth.

WEST VIRGINIA.—To be First Lieutenants—W. J. White, late First Lieutenant First Virginia, Forty-fourth; Daniel G. Mendel of West Virginia, late apprentice battleship Iowa, Thirty-eighth.

ARKANSAS.—To be First Lieutenant, (vice Lynn Turley, declined)—Harry E. Courtney, late Second Lieutenant First Arkansas, Thirty-ninth.

AT LARGE.—To be Captain—E. R. Tilton, late Captain Company A, Twelfth New York Volunteers.

To be First Lieutenant—Frank H. Lomax, late private Company D, Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

Capt. E. R. Tilton began his military career in 1889, enlisting as a private in Troop A, now called Squadron A. In 1891 he entered the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guard, as a Second Lieutenant, and served in the recent war with credit. He is a well-known officer in the National Guard, and enjoys great popularity among his associates. His present position in the Twelfth is the Captaincy of Company A. Lieut. Frank Lomax comes from the Seventy-first Regiment, which he joined at the outbreak of hostilities with Spain. He has an excellent record.

MAJOR ROCKEFELLER'S FATE.

Missing Officer Believed to be Prisoner in Hands of Filipinos.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A report from Gen. Otis was received to-day at the War Department concerning Major Charles M. Rockefeller, who mysteriously disappeared in the course of a night movement against Calocoan on April 28. He was an officer of the Ninth Infantry.

The report includes statements from several officers and soldiers, who say the missing officer was seen on the outposts on the night in question, and was hailed by several pickets. The next day a piece of paper bearing the Major's name was found about a mile and a half from the point where he was seen. An officer answering to his description has since been reported as a prisoner in the hands of the Filipinos.

The theory is that Major Rockefeller's mind had been affected by the heat during a forced march the day before, and that he had wandered into the Filipino lines or been captured by a scouting party.

REPORT OF CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Gen. Otis cables the following report of casualties:

Killed at Cebu: Twenty-third Infantry, Aug. 25, Sergt. Samual Darcey; Lance Corporal George Burger, and Joseph Cummings.

Wounded at Tabuan, Negros: Sixth Infantry, Aug. 17, Corporal Ben A. Morton, forehead, severe; Hobart Vlain, shoulder, severe; Aug. 19, Corporal George Timmerman, arm, slight; Private Stanislaw Meksa, hip, slight; Terence O'Donnell, cheek, slight.

5,320 New Volunteers Recruited.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—So far 5,320 men have been obtained for the ten new volunteer regiments last authorized, of which number 530 were enlisted yesterday. The full quota of the ten regiments is 13,000 men. The regiment most successful in recruiting is the Thirty-ninth, Col. R. L. Bullard commanding, at Fort Crook, Neb. The enrollment of this regiment is 725.

Gen. Otis Cables for Ammunition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department for 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition for the army rifle. This consignment will be sent from San Francisco.

Work on Rockefeller Road Stopped.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—John D. Rockefeller started yesterday the construction of a fine macadam road to his property, on the Gering Brock Road, and the work was stopped by John Webber, President of the village of North Tarrytown, on the ground that the road will leave the Webber property slightly below its level. The matter was considered by the Village Trustees last night, and it was decided by them that the work would be permitted only upon agreement between Messrs. Webber and Rockefeller, under the supervision of the Street Commissioners. Mr. Webber threatens to bring suit for $5,000 damages if the work is continued.

Grand Jury and Perth Amboy Bank.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 12.—The September term of the Middlesex County Court opened to-day, with Justice Gilbert Collins sitting. He charged the Grand Jury strongly on the Valentine case, and urged the necessity of bringing additional indictments if the facts, as presented to them as members of the Grand Jury, warranted such action. The rest of the charge was practically the same that has been made to the Middlesex Grand Jury for a number of years.

Station at Massapequa Looted.

MASSAPEQUA, L. I., Sept. 12.—The railroad station here was looted by thieves last night. The ticket office, baggage room, and freight office were entered and trunks and express packages opened. Everything that could be readily turned into cash was taken. Miss Edith Carpenter, daughter of a retired New York merchant, lost $300 worth of jewels from her trunk. About $500 worth of jewelry was taken from other trunks and packages.

Admiral Sampson Visits Veterans.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 12.—Rear Admiral Sampson made a fraternal visit to the annual meeting of the New Jersey Volunteers of the Civil War, in convention here to-day. He was received with great enthusiasm and made a short address. He said he was on his way to Philadelphia, and left without visiting the State House.

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Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:30	Sun sets...6:13	Moon sets..11:40

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:58	Gov. Isl'd...1:02	H. Gate....2:58
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:36	Gov. Isl'd...1:49	H. Gate....3:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arkadia, Ponce	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tjomo, Barbados, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vienna, La Plata	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westerniand, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.

Columbia, Cherbourg		
Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, —		11:00 A. M.
Patria, Naples		
Pennsylvania, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.

Cametense, Barbados, &c.	8:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Homer, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15 for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 1, and up to Sept. 15 for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Sept. 15.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Aug. 12; Shanghai, Aug. 15; Yokohama, Aug. 22, and Honolulu, Sept. 8, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Rio Janeiro, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Friday, Sept. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 13.

Athos, Colon, Sept. 6.
Bath City, Swansea, Aug. 31.
Bremen, Bremen, Sept. 3.
Chesapeake, London, Aug. 30.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 8.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Sept. 10.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
Leona, Galveston, Sept. 6.
Manhattan, London, Aug. 31.
Marengo, London, Aug. 29.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Sept. 6.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Sept. 9.
City of Macon, Savannah, Sept. 11.
Masconomo, Cardiff, Aug. 31.
Patria, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, Sept. 8.
San Augustin, Havana, Sept. 10.
Trave, Bremen, Sept. 5.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.

Barcelona, Hamburg, Sept. 1.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Sept. 8.
Gairloch, Gibraltar, Aug. 31.
Idaho, Hull, Sept. 8.
Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 9.
Menantic, Antwerp, Sept. 1.
Norge, Christiansand, Sept. 2.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alamo, Galveston, Sept. 9.
Avona, Rotterdam, Sept. 2.
Chicago City, Swansea, Sept. 2.
Delke Rickmers, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Sept. 3.
St. Lucia, Southampton, Sept. 9.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 17.

Chateau Lafite, Havre, Sept. 2.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Cynthiana, Stettin, Aug. 30.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 12.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 3.
Mohawk, London, Sept. 7.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.
Furcesia, Glasgow, Sept. 7.
Inchmore, Gibraltar, Sept. 4.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 7.
Taurie, Liverpool, Sept. 8.

Arrived.

SS Brasilia, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Hamburg Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Brasilia, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Hamburg Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 10:25 P. M.

SS Evelyn, Parse, Ponce Aug. 29 and San Juan Sept. 5, with old iron to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Aug. 31 and Moville Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 3:23 P. M. 11th and anchored on account of thick fog.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Long, Savanilla, &c., Aug. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) Biddle, Antwerp Aug. 26, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 11th, and anchored on account of storm.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Dann, Antwerp Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Blokin.

SS Havana, Stevens, Havana Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Jabez E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Hamilton, York, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Parana, (Br.,) Enright, Port Obligado, &c., July 28, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Sept

MAZET PROBES RAMAPO DEAL

Mr. Dalton Tells How Little He Knew About the Contract.

HIS VAGUE ENGINEERING IDEAS

Has No Notion How Water Was to be Brought or Delivered.

Says that His Experience as an Engineer Consisted of His Ownership of an Eight-Horse-Power Engine.

What William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, does and does not know about the Ramapo Company, its proposed contract with the city, and the question of municipal water works in general, was in part revealed before the Mazet committee yesterday. The committee met in the County Court House at 10:30 A. M. Mr. Dalton occupied the stand practically all day, and when adjournment was had at 4:30 P. M. his examination had not been concluded.

Richard Croker's appearance as a witness will heighten the interest in to-day's proceedings. President Dutcher, Counsel Edward Lauterbach, and Albert B. Boardman were present yesterday, but they were not called.

When the committee began its examination into the Ramapo scandal Assemblyman Hoffman, on behalf of its Democratic members, demanded that Thomas C. Platt be called to tell what he knows about the scheme.

"The Democrats on this committee," said Mr. Hoffman, "will insist that this Ramapo question be investigated thoroughly from its inception. We believe Thomas C. Platt to be a very important and essential witness, and we insist that, if a subpoena has not already been issued for him, it be done at once."

To this Chairman Mazet responded that it was the committee's intention to investigate the matter with absolute thoroughness.

"Every witness deemed material will be called," he said.

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, announced that the inquiry would be directed with a view to developing three points, as follows:

1. To show that the Ramapo scheme was plainly in itself a physical impossibility; that, on its face, it was a stock-jobbing operation; that the public officials who aided and abetted it, with that knowledge, ought to be removed by the Mayor, and that if the Mayor failed to do his duty in the matter the responsibility then rested upon an officer higher than Mr. Van Wyck.

2. To ascertain the persons, especially those prominent in official life, who have been behind the scheme.

3. To take advantage of this opportunity to put on record all the available facts regarding the city's water supply, for future use.

William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, was the first witness called, and he remained on the stand, with the exception of two brief intervals, for the rest of the day. Mr. Dalton testified that he had been in the carpenter and wholesale butcher business for thirteen years, and a Tammany district leader for ten years. He had served as President of the Excise Board and as Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

"Had you had any experience in engineering when you accepted your present position?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes."

"What did it consist of?"

"I owned an engine at my factory."

"What sort of an engine?"

"An eight-horse power stationary engine. Then I served my trade as a mechanic." Mr. Dalton admitted that he knew nothing of hydraulic engineering, but declared that he had a Chief Engineer in his department, Mr. Birdsall, on whom he relied absolutely.

THE RAMAPO CONTRACT.

"Did Mr. Birdsall advise you to go into the Ramapo contract?"

"No, Sir; not that."

"Well, he did advise you concerning the water supply and talked about the Ramapo Company?"

"He said that we must get water some way, and if there was no other way we would have to get it from the Ramapo Company."

"When did he tell you that the Ramapo contract should be entered into?"

"I cannot say that he so advised me; of course, we would have to get the water from there if we could not get it anywhere else."

"Did he tell you before the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements that you ought to enter into the contract with the Ramapo Company?"

Mr. Dalton would not answer that question. He tried to explain in his own words, but Mr. Moss and Chairman Mazet insisted on his answering the direct question. Finally, Mr. Moss called on Chief Engineer Birdsall, who rose in the audience. Mr. Moss asked him to say whether he had advised Commissioner Dalton, previous to the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, to go into the Ramapo water contract."

"Not into the Ramapo contract," was the answer. "I did not see the contract, in fact, before that meeting."

Mr. Dalton said he thought his Chief Engineer was mistaken about that.

"Who drew the first Ramapo contract?"

"I don't know. I got it from Mr. Holahan along in 1898. We talked it over with Mr. Lauterbach, the company's counsel, and found it a little loose. Then we took it to the Corporation Counsel. When Mr. Whalen and Mr. Holahan went over it, I was not present, but Mr. Birdsall represented me."

Mr. Dalton said that in order to satisfy themselves that the company could carry out its contract he and Mr. Holahan went up to the Esopus Valley. He took his engineer, Mr. Birdsall, and Mr Holahan took his engineer, Mr. Risse. They were accompanied by Messrs. Nostrand and Jenks, engineers of the Ramapo Company. They spent two days driving through the country.

"What did you see?"

"What did I see? Why, the watersheds, of course."

"What did you find out? What did the watershed look like?"

"Oh, just like any other watershed. We saw a dam with I don't know how many millions of gallons of water flowing over it. I don't remember the name of the dam. I didn't see any reservoirs."

Mr. Dalton explained that he had gone up there to verify what the engineers of the company had said at the public hearing.

"What did you verify?"

"The engineers can answer that."

"Can you answer it?"

"I can't. I won't answer it. I'll leave that to the engineers."

Mr. Dalton could not remember how many reservoir sites he had seen. He said he based the statement in his report that the Ramapo reservoirs could be constructed at comparatively small cost on what the company's engineers had told him. He also said that the Brooklyn engineers had reported that the Ramapo watershed was the cheapest source of water supply. Questions by counsel developed that this report was on the watershed of the Ramapo River, while it was the watershed of the Esopus that Commissioner Dalton had visited.

"You know that the Brooklyn Engineer's report was on the Ramapo River system, and that the Ramapo Water Company's system, which you yourself speak of as a better one, isn't anywhere near that river?"

"I don't know that."

"Did you know that the Brooklyn engineers, when they declared that a cheap supply could be got from the Ramapo system, meant from the Ramapo River?"

"Yes. I believe that those dams could be built cheaply, from what the company's engineers told me as we drove around. There were no borings or surveys made."

Mr. Moss read from Commissioner Dalton's report his statement that "private capital is ready to construct the work."

"Who told you that?" he asked.

"The Ramapo people."

"Who was to furnish the money?"

"I don't know. No, I didn't make any investigation to find out what the company's assets were."

Mr. Dalton admitted that it might take more than the three years named in the contract to build the works required to carry it out. "We might have made that 1908 or 1904 instead of 1902," he reflected.

"Did the company ask you to extend the time for the completion of their contract?"

"They did not."

Mr. Dalton did not think it strange that the company should be satisfied to let the shorter time stand.

THE COMPANY'S ASSETS.

"Was the company worth any money?"

"I don't know. Mr. Holahan and I went into that a little with Mr. Lauterbach."

"What did the company claim to own?"

"They said they had that watershed."

"Did they claim to own it?"

"Well, they had options on it."

Mr. Dalton said he had never inquired to find whether the company owned a foot of land or not. He believed what the company told him, and was satisfied with their $100,000 bond.

Quoting from the Commissioner's report, that "the company has taken all the necessary legal steps to secure the needed water supply," Mr. Moss asked the witness how he knew that.

"I was told so," was the answer.

The Commissioner admitted that the New York and Westchester Water Company had offered to supply any quantity of water at $15 per million, but he declared that they couldn't do what they promised.

The witness declined to admit Mr. Moss's contention that the fact that the Ramapo Company was willing to undertake this stupendous enterprise in two years less time than they possibly could complete it, indicated that they never intended to execute the contract at all, but hoped to "make their pile" by unloading the securities of the company.

"Were the pipes in which this water was to be brought from the Esopus Valley to be on, above, or below the ground when they reached New York?"

"I don't know. That's the engineer's lookout."

"Do you know how those pipes were to cross the river?"

"No. I don't think there was anything about that in the specifications."

"Were any plans or specifications ever shown you?"

"Well, there were some maps."

"How was the water to get under the river?"

"I don't know. I am not an engineer. All I had in mind was to get the water. I didn't care how they got it here."

"Was it not one of your great arguments in favor of this scheme that it would give a pressure equivalent to 300 feet fall at the northern limits of the city? Now, how are they to get that pressure?"

"I don't know that. They were to give bond."

"Where is that elevation to be obtained—in the Esopus Valley or at the northern end of the city?"

"I don't know. That's an engineering question. I can't answer it."

"Don't you know whether this 300-foot fall is to be at the point of delivery?"

"Oh, yes; at the point of delivery."

"And then where would those big steel pipes be? Three hundred feet high in the air?"

"That's a matter for the engineers."

"What would hold them up there?"

"Oh we wouldn't have them up in the air, Mr. Moss. The reservoirs are supposed to be up high."

"I have asked you where this fall was to be," said Mr. Moss, "because this miserable contract leaves that obscure. It stands to reason that, if the pressure is to be up in the hills, it will be lost through friction in eighty-one miles of pipe of a size heretofore not experimented with, and which our engineers do not dare to calculate the workings of. Of course, the pipes would have to be in the air to give this fall, and here arises the question of how the company would make its money, after carrying those great pipes on a trestle from the watershed. It is plain that the whole thing was a stock jobbing swindle. When you consider, Mr. Chairman, the enormous engineering difficulties of this contract, the impossibility of it, you will see that the payment of $200,000,000 in forty years cuts no figure at all."

"But, Mr. Moss," interrupted Commissioner Dalton, "under that contract we may not take over $1,000 worth of water a year if we don't want it."

"And do you expect," answered the counsel, "that with a chance of selling only that much water a year to the city this company would incur the enormous expense of constructing these works?"

Here the Commissioner made a short speech. "Let the Controller come here before me," he exclaimed, "and say what he has said to the papers. Let him show me a better way to get the water we need. If there is no other way, and I don't believe there is, I would still try to put this contract through."

Mr. Dalton said the Mayor had never asked him to drop the contract. Neither had Mr. Croker.

"On the Saturday night after Mr. Croker got back," he said, "he asked me, 'What's all this talk about Ramapo? Is there anything in it?' I told him yes, that I had looked into it, and believed it to be the best way for us to get the water we needed. He asked me how it stood now. I told him we had been enjoined. He advised me to do what was for the interests of the people."

Mr. Moss called attention to the fact that, under its articles of incorporation, the Ramapo Company would expire in 1937, while, under its contract with the city, it agreed to supply water for forty years from 1902, or until 1942, five years after it goes out of existence.

"HOW ABOUT IT, MR. RAMAPO?"

"Now, Mr. Ramapo," began Mr. Moss—and everybody, even Commissioner Dalton, laughed—"how about that?"

"Humph!" said the Commissioner. "I wasn't aware of that."

"Isn't it plain that the company never expected to carry out this contract?"

Mr. Dalton did not answer.

Here the committee took a recess for luncheon. Mr. Dalton's examination was continued at its reassembling. He again declared that, but for the injunction proceedings, he would bring the Ramapo contract up again, if nothing better presented itself. The defects in the contract, he declared, would have been detected and remedied when it came to be discussed in the Board of Public Improvements.

The witness testified that his report recommending the Ramapo contract was made up by his correspondence clerk from material furnished by himself and from the various engineers' reports. Mr. Moss tried to get the witness to indicate the portions of the report he had inspired, which he did after some hesitation.

"Who told the clerk to say that the Coldbrook reservoir could be made to hold 15,000,000,000 gallons?"

"I did."

"How did you know that was true?"

"The engineers told me."

"What engineers?"

"The company's—and our own."

Further questions developed that when Dalton and Holahan visited the Esopus watershed, their engineers took no instruments and made no measurements.

Again Mr. Moss tried to get the Commissioner to say whether the pressure was to be had by a reservoir of 300 feet elevation in the Esopus Valley or at this city, but Mr. Dalton referred the questions to his engineer.

"I never gave that a thought," he said. "I only know they agreed to deliver water at that pressure, and I understood from Mr. Birdsall that that would be enough to reach the top of the houses on the highest localities in the city."

Mr. Dalton did not see why, if there was a reservoir 300 feet above tide level in the Esopus Valley, it would not still have a 300-foot pressure after it had passed through eighty-one miles of piping.

Mr. Moss read from the contract the provision that the 200,000,000 gallons of water were to be delivered at the junction of the aqueduct and the northern boundary of the city, and asked, "How did you expect to receive that water—turn it right into the aqueduct?"

"That we hadn't got to. There were no plans for that, so far as I know."

"What is the capacity of the Croton aqueduct?"

"I think about 440,000,000 gallons."

"Your report says 380,000,000 for the old and new aqueducts. How many gallons do they deliver now?"

"About 285,000,000."

"Then you have an aqueduct with a capacity of 380,000,000 already delivering 290,000,000. How did you expect it to deliver 200,000,000 more?"

"If the contract had been closed, then the plans would have been made to handle it. It might have gone to Brooklyn."

"But why does the contract specify that the water must be delivered at the aqueduct? Wasn't it intended to go into the aqueduct?"

"We had not got to that. All we wanted was to get the water to the people."

"How were you going to get it to the people?"

"We relied on the engineers for that. We had three years for arranging all that. We would send it where the engineers said it was most needed."

"Suppose you had to take this water to Brooklyn. How could you do it? You know that it would be a great work to make an aqueduct capable of carrying that 200,000,000 gallons of water to Brooklyn. It couldn't be done in three years, could it?"

"Oh, yes, I think so."

Has not your own engineer stated that it would cost $20,000,000 to construct receiving reservoirs and distributing pipes for that 200,000,000 gallons of water?"

"I don't remember his making any such report."

SNEERED AT MR. COLER.

Mr. Moss read from the reports of Controller Coler's engineers, condemning the Ramapo scheme, at which Mr. Dalton visibly sneered. In fact, whenever the Controller's name was mentioned it aroused the Commissioner's choler.

"Do you mean to put the opinions of those men against that of Mr. Birdsall, who gets a salary of $7,000 a year and has had twenty-seven years' experience?" he asked sarcastically.

Mr. Moss pointed out that the contract limited the company to the use of the gravity system, so that, if pumping should be found necessary, they could not be required to do it."

"You're talking about a contract that never was made. That contract might have been changed in many ways before it was finally adopted."

"Ah, I see you are not as strong on the contract as you were this morning?"

"Yes, I am—stronger for it than I ever was, unless I am shown some better way to give us water."

Mr. Dalton said the contract was made for forty years because he thought that was fair to the city and to the company.

"What is the highest amount of water that could be delivered under this contract?"

"As much as we might need."

"No. The contract says 'not exceeding 200,000,000 gallons a day.' Why limit it to that?"

"I don't think it should be limited. I don't believe it is limited."

When the limiting clause had been pointed out to Mr. Dalton he declared that "there are bright men in the board who would have detected that mistake and have corrected it." Mr. Moss expressed doubt whether, after the Corporation Counsel had approved the contract, anybody else could have changed it.

"Suppose you got this water delivered at the northern end of the city at a pressure equivalent to 300 feet elevation, and you turned it into your pipes, what do you suppose would become of them?"

"That is an engineer's problem. Ask Mr. Birdsall."

Referring to the clause of the contract making the Ramapo Company the agent of the city for the execution of its contract, Mr. Moss asked the witness where he got the idea of bestowing all the great powers of the city on an irresponsible company without any property.

"I'm not responsible for the law, Mr. Moss. It was a question of making this contract or letting the people go without water."

Commissioner Dalton said his clerk wrote his annual report for 1898, but that he "stood for" it. He did not explain why he had made no mention of the Ramapo offer or of the need for more water in that report. His report for the first quarter of 1899 was also read, showing an enormous waste of water over the Croton dam, and declaring that all that was needed to give the city all the water it wanted was more storage reservoirs, two of which are now under construction.

Mr. Dalton said that that was an unusually rainy quarter. He produced a typewritten statement which he said was an explanation of the apparent inconsistency of his quarterly report and his special report on the Ramapo contract and which he desired to read. That he was not permitted to do, however.

Counsel called attention to the provision of the contract that, in case of strikes, injunctions, or obstructions to their work for any cause, the time for beginning the delivery of water might be deferred at the option of the company. "Is that a good thing?" he asked.

"Well," said Mr. Dalton, after a pause, "it doesn't sound right. But it's not a contract yet."

"Did you know this company had offered to supply Brooklyn water for $56 per million?"

"I heard of some such offer."

"There is no provision in this contract for measuring the water."

"Well, that was an omission. But it would have been put in in the Board of Public Improvements."

Mr. Moss read aloud the changes made in the original Ramapo contract by Corporation Counsel Whalen, showing that, although Mr. Whalen claimed to have altered it greatly in the city's interests, as a matter of fact the only changes made, except purely verbal ones, were the insertion of "not exceedings" 200,000,000 gallons and of a labor clause.

FALLS BACK ON THE CHARTER.

"Mr. Moss," here put in Commissioner Dalton, "the charter gives me the right to do what I think best to give the people of New York the water they need. That is what I have tried to do. I have nothing to retract. I stand by everything I have done until you or the Controller or somebody else shows me some better plan."

"Is this the first Ramapo job you've had a hand in?"

"What do you mean by 'job'? There are so many definitions. Do you mean is this the first robbery I've had my hand in? [There was laughter at this.] Honest man first, Democrat afterward, some say," ejaculated Mr. Dalton as he joined in the merriment.

Mr. Dalton then left the stand, and President Bowley of the Borough of Queens was called to it to tell the story of what Mr. Moss denominated the "first Ramapo." Mr. Bowley told how the municipal water system of Long Island City had been allowed to run to rack, while Commissioner Dalton concluded a contract, without bidding or competition, with the Citizens' Water Company. This, Mr. Bowley declared, was in defiance of the Democratic platform, which called for the public ownership of public franchises.

Mr. Bowley had not concluded his testimony when, at 4:30 P. M., the committee adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

GLEASON ELUDES MAZET.

Sheriff Baker Obtains a Revocation of the Court Order.

The Mazet committee has not succeeded in getting ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City as a witness yet. Instead of complying with the order issued by Supreme Court Justice Jenks of Brooklyn on Monday, to produce Gleason before the committee, Sheriff Baker of Queens County yesterday secured a revocation of the order. Sheriff Baker declined to take the ex-Mayor outside the jail limits of the county on such an order, as it afforded the Sheriff no protection.

Sheriff Baker declares that the only way the Mazet committee can secure Mr. Gleason as a witness is to obtain a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court. He will not take the ex-Mayor outside the jail limits on any form of order, he says.

RAMAPO PLAINTIFF A GRAND JUROR.

Charles E. Keator a Member of the September Body.

It was discovered yesterday that Charles E. Keator of 1,304 Dean Street, Brooklyn, the plaintiff in the injunction suit brought by Controller Coler against Commissioner Dalton and the Board of Public Improvements to prevent the granting of the Ramapo water contract, is a member of the Kings County Grand Jury for September, sworn in by Justice Aspinall on Monday. Mr. Keator's name was entered upon the Commissioner of Jurors' records and upon the Grand Jury list as "Keaton."

The mistake was not discovered until after Mr. Keator had been sworn in. Assistant District Attorney Van Cott said yesterday that it was a singular coincidence, when the Ramapo business was before the public, that a man so closely identified with the efforts to prevent the grab should have been called to serve on a Grand Jury which might think it its duty to investigate the matter.

Mr. Van Cott, however, said that he did not believe that the Kings County Grand Jury would undertake such an investigation. If any question concerning the Ramapo matter came before the Grand Jury, he said, Mr. Keator would not be disqualified from voting on it.

LOOKS BETTER FOR MR. MAZET.

Opposition to His Re-election to the Assembly Has Weakened.

The active opposition to Assemblyman Robert Mazet in the Nineteenth District seems to have weakened since Monday. Mr. Croker's declaration that Tammany Hall is ready to consider a coalition with the Citizens' Union to elect a Democrat that would be acceptable to the organization gave the fight some vigor.

Two things happened yesterday, however, that turned the tide toward Mr. Mazet. Some of the leaders of Tammany Hall said that the organization has no idea of forming an alliance of any kind with the Citizens' Unionists, and, according to Isaac H. Klein of the union, Peres M. Stewart, who was once elected on that ticket, is not inclined to make the race.

On the other hand, the Republicans are preparing to give Mr. Mazet their strongest support, for the reason that they want him to present the report of the investigating committee. The Republican organization would look upon Mr. Mazet's defeat as a popular rebuke to the investigation, and it will strain every point to insure his re-election.

He was elected by a good majority, and the Democrats and Citizens' Unionists realize that it will be difficult to overcome it, especially as the Republicans are going to make the return of Mr. Mazet a test of their strength as well as an indorsement of the legislative investigation.

WOODRUFF ON NATIONAL TICKET

Lieutenant Governor Won't Deny He is Willing to Take Second Place.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who returned to Brooklyn from the Adirondacks on Monday night, when questioned yesterday with reference to the suggestion that he be nominated for the Vice Presidency in 1900, would not say that he desired the office. He would not deny, however, that he would accept the nomination if it was offered him.

"I will only say," said Mr. Woodruff, "that every good Republican desires Mr. Hobart to have the renomination if he is able to take it, and no good Republican would become a candidate until every effort had been made to get Mr. Hobart to run again.

"As for the situation in Kings County, I believe the regular organization will carry every Assembly district without any difficulty. I find no dangerous opposition in my ward. I will do all I can to bring about harmony, but in any event I do not believe a single district will go against me."

Mr. Woodruff will return to his camp in the Adirondacks this evening, and will put in another week there.

CALLS MR. COLER A GREAT MAN.

Henry Watterson Meets the Controller at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Two prominent Democrats met at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. They were Henry Watterson of Kentucky and Bird S. Coler of New York. The Kentuckian was greatly impressed by the New Yorker, and said:

"I have been making it my business for years to discover great men. My first was Samuel J. Tilden.

"Young man, you are the greatest for years that I know of. You have made a lasting reputation. The West is particularly enthusiastic because you are a Western man, and I am especially glad because you are a protege of my old associate, in the fight for tariff reform, William R. Morrison.

"'Old Horizontal Bill' is as proud of you as if you were his son."

The Controller blushed, and then he and the Colonel "smiled."

NEW YORK COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Orlando Beede was renominated to-day for the Assembly by the Essex County Republican Convention, held at Elizabethtown. Albert W. Shields was nominated for County Treasurer, Victor W. Prime for County Clerk, and Alberti D. Smith for Superintendent of the Poor.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 12.—Jotham P. Allds of Norwich was renominated for member of Assembly by the Chenango County Republican Convention, held to-day at Norwich.

REPUBLICAN DEAD-LOCK IN OHIO

Convention at Martin's Ferry Casts Fifty-six Fruitless Ballots.

MARTIN'S FERRY, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The Sixteenth Ohio Republican Congressional Convention opened here this morning, and the expected deadlock has occurred. The first ballot resulted as follows: Weems, 61; Gill, 52; Hollingsworth, 31; Fimple, 19; Butler, 2; Mansfield, 1.

There was no change until the seventeenth ballot, when Weems lost two votes from his home county, Belmont, which went to Hollingsworth. Then the convention adjourned.

At the night session Weems regained the two votes, and the last and fifty-sixth ballot resulted just as the first one did.

A 9 P. M. the convention adjourned for the day. The struggle apparently is to be prolonged indefinitely. Each candidate says his supporters are with him to the finish.

FALL RIVER MILL SITUATION.

Owners Have Now Only to Choose Between the Barrow Offer and Forming a Local Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 12.—The events of the past twenty-four hours have served to simplify the mill situation here greatly. The owners of stock have now only to choose between the offer of Barrow, Wade, Gutnrie & Co. and the formation of a local syndicate for the consolidation of the various plants. Both the Green and the Flint-Wood offers are ineffective in so far as consolidation is concerned, the latter having been merged in the Barrow offer, and the former not being seriously considered at this time. William M. Wood came into the city at about 5 o'clock last night and met more than a dozen Treasurers by chance in the office of C. V. S. Remington. With but very little preliminary discussion he launched his plans. In a statement which he made to the reporters Mr. Wood said he had come to the conclusion that should the Flint-Wood syndicate compete in the market with the Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. syndicate for the mills, the final result would be a defeat for the project—neither party being able to effect a combination. He believes this result would be decidedly against the best interests of the present shareholders of the various mills. He has in consequence, he said, prevailed upon Mr. Flint and his associates to co-operate with the Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. syndicate, but in so doing he has arranged to take good care of the interests of Fall River.

In regard to the so-called Green movement to make a combination of cotton mills, it is understood that interest in the same has practically closed as far as Fall River is concerned.

Mr. Wood was asked by some Treasurers how he was going to insure the retention of local management, and he said he proposed to embody in the by-laws a clause that would provide for the election of a Board of Directors whose majority should reside in the city, and who should say how the Treasurers or managers should be selected. He was of opinion that very little change, if any, was desirable in the management. A central office would be necessary, and in most details his plans did not differ from those that have been published as being included in the Barrow plan.

It has been definitely learned that the men who were present at yesterday's meeting were not those who are known to be close to the Barrow movement. For this reason the meeting is looked upon as one antagonistic to that movement, but not all who were present are in opposition to it.

THE CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.

Many Delegates in Chicago for the Opening Session To-day.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock the conference called by the Civic Federation of Chicago to discuss the question of trusts and combinations will be called to order in Central Music Hall by Franklin N. Head, President of the Civic Federation. Delegates to the conference began to come in yesterday, and to-day there was a continuous stream of arrivals from all parts of the country.

It is expected that nearly 400 delegates will be present at the first session, while later in the week the attendance of labor leaders, capitalists, merchants, lawyers, and men prominent in political life is expected to reach at least 500.

Delegates to the Trust Conference.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 12.—Gov. Voorhees to-day appointed the New Jersey delegates to the coming Chicago trust conference. The men selected are Attorney General Grey, Senator McDermott of Jersey City, Edward Keasby of Newark, Eugene Stephenson of Paterson, and Henry H. Isham of Elisabeth. The Governor also named as delegates to the National Prison Reform Convention, to be held at Hartford Sept. 22 to 27, State Prison Keeper Moore, Supervisor E. J. Anderson, Chaplain George H. Maddock, and six members of the Board of Prison Inspectors.

Suspicious.

"This is a snap shot of an express train going at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour."

"It's remarkably lifelike. But why does the smoke rise straight up from the engine, instead of extending back over the train in a long line?"

"Well—er—the picture was taken so quick it hadn't time to do that, you know."—Chicago Tribune.

LAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

Do Not Worry, Let Not Your Minds Be Troubled.

UCANBEZ

(You Can Be Easy.)

This is a shoe for men. Our very latest idea. Price

$5.00

In Black Calf, calf lined double sole; Black Kid, calf lined double sole; Black Kid cork sole, Black Kid single sole.

Come and ask for it. It is absolutely the grandest shoe in the world. The feet experience neither sorrow nor pain in them, no chafing or bruising. They are the greatest shoe to be active, to get around, to hustle, to be successful in, that was ever put together. The feet never tire, never ache, but go all day and every day without discomfort or weariness. These shoes are a delight for the feet. Try them.

Men and Women's Golf and Riding Boots, also Coachmen's Boots, and all kinds of Yachting and Sporting Boots and Shoes for men and women.

New Fall catalogue mailed free on application.

6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

THOUGHT COLLECTOR A SPY.

St. Pierre Smugglers Drove a French Customs Official Away.

HALIFAX, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Sydney, Cape Breton, says J. Ferry of Paris arrived, there to-day on the steamer Propatria from St. Pierre, Miquelon, at which place he is Collector of Customs. He was charged there with being a spy in the pay of the Canadian Government.

On a recent occasion he received the sum of $1,500 in gold, which he deposited in a bank. Upon request he explained that the money was a remittance from a member of his family. The authorities demanded a better explanation and the people made threats against him, and on Saturday he was assaulted in the street. The steamer Propatria happened to be moored to the dock, and in it he sought refuge, with the townspeople in pursuit.

On Sunday morning the Propatria sailed for Sydney, having on board Mr. Ferry, who will proceed to-morrow for Quebec to lay his grievance before the French Consul there. Mr. Ferry was hanged three times in effigy in St. Pierre Saturday night. He was charged with being in the pay of the Ottawa Government for the purpose of giving information that would lead to the capture of the persons engaged in the extensive smuggling carried on with the Canadian Provinces, St Pierre being the headquarters of the business. Recently several seizures of contraband cargoes have caused the St. Pierre people, who derive great profits fom the handling of smuggled liquors and tobacco, to believe a spy was reporting their operations.

CONSUL AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Disapproves of Mr. McKinley's Policy and Resigns at Bremen.

BREMEN, Sept. 12.—The Wieser Zeitung says that Louis Lange, Jr., United States Consul in Bremen, has resigned his post because of his disapproval of what he characterizes as the "imperialistic policy of the McKinley Administration," which he has attacked in his Chicago newspaper, Die Rundschau, a Lutheran weekly.

SHATTUC SAYS "COPPERHEAD."

Replies to Edward Atkinson and Refuses to Retract Anything.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 12.—In reply to another letter from Edward Atkinson of Boston, representative of the anti-imperialists, Congressman W. B. Shattuc of this city has written a lengthy communication refusing to retract anything in his former correspondence. He denounces all whose sharpshooting is from the rear, and closes thus:

"The war is the people's war. They inaugurated it, and they will stand by the Administration which is endeavoring to carry out their will that the rebellion be suppressed and order restored in the Philippine Islands without regard to the bullets in front and the snapping copperheads like you in the rear.

"Congress and not the President will in due time determine what kind of government should be established in the Philippines, but this question will never be definitely settled while our Government is confronted by an armed force."

YONKERS POLICE SCANDAL.

Witnesses Promised Protection in the Coming Investigation.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 12.—In accordance with Mayor Sutherland's communication to the Police Commissioners of Yonkers, a special meeting was held to-night by the Commissioners. Resolutions were adopted calling for a public meeting to be held on Sept. 27 at 3 P. M. The resolution states that the meeting will be called for the purpose of making an investigation into the alleged irregularities of the Police Department.

It also requests that any person having knowledge of facts detrimental to the efficiency of the Police Department, and can substantiate the facts with an affidavit, will also be present. The resolution says they need not fear that any harm will be done their business interests.

The issuing of the resolution was caused by a rumor about town that some of the saloon keepers were afraid to appear, fearing their business interests would be ruined if they attended the meeting and told what they knew.

PENSION SHARKS DENOUNCED.

Judge Clark Says Their Vocation Ought to be Suppressed.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12.—Judge C. D. Clark of the United States Circuit Court, which is in session here, severely condemned pension attorneys in his charge to the Grand Jury to-day. He denounced them as the members of a trade in which there was not so much done to aid honorable and worthy soldiers as to cause to be maintained the grossest of frauds.

Judge Clark referred to the recent exposures of pension frauds made before his committee at Nashville, saying that in some instances the transactions brought to light were a disgrace to civilization. He said he believed it was doubtful if any other Government would suffer such a burden of fraud as the people of the United States were bearing, and added it would be a happy day when the law eliminated the vocation of the pension attorney.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Flags and Banners

Here's where we mix patriotism with business. We know that the unprecedented demand would send prices bounding before Dewey landed. We bought large quantities many weeks ago. You are to enjoy the benefit of our thrift and forethoughtfulness. Our prices are not governed by ruling rates. In many instances they are less than the manufacturers charge.

The old town should be swathed, enveloped, enwrapped in the tri-colors. Let flags and banners wave above the pageants—let them float and flutter from every available point. Robe Gotham in red-white-and-blue. We'l help you. For example:—

Silk Flags, mounted on fine stained sticks, 12x18 in. 17c.; 16x24 in. 27c.; 24x36 in. 51c.

Silk Flags, to be worn in buttonholes, 5x7 in. 3c.; 7x10 in. 5c.

All-wool Bunting Flags, warranted best standard quality. Made by the same manufacturer who supplies the National Government. The blue ground is made in one piece, and each flag is bound and securely reinforced at the corners.

$1.33	for Flags 3x5 ft.	$3.46	for Flags	6x10 ft.
$1.83	for Flags 4x6 ft.	$4.77	for Flags	8x12 ft.
$2.71	for Flags 5x8 ft.	$6.27	for Flags	8x15 ft.
$3.46	for Flags 6x9 ft.	$8.86	for Flags	12x18 ft.

Bunting Flags, very heavy cotton, fast colors, suitable for lavished decorations, 5x8 ft. $1.24; 8x12, ft. $2.73.

Bunting Flags, heavy cotton, bound, halyard and six-feet stick, 24x36 in. 24c.

Bunting Flags, extra heavy cotton, mounted on eight-feet poles, complete with halyards, 32x48 in. 43c.

Bunting Flags, mounted on sticks, 16x24 in. 10c.; 24x36 in. 12c.

American Banners, complete with rods and cords, 24x36 in. 12c.

Dewey Banners, complete with rods and cords, very low at 19c.

Flag Poles with halyards, 8 ft. 26c., 10 ft. 33c. and 12 ft. 39c. Larger sizes in stock.

Household Linens.

Our Linen buyer has not been back from Ireland many days. He and numerous of his trophies arrived simultaneously. His trading in Belfast and Dublin was exceptionally successful. We print a little list that represents incontestable proof of our Linen leadership. These prices are matchless and the qualities are all right. Every piece is pure flax. Our guarantee covers that point.

800 dozen Huckaback Towels, all-linen, heavy and hemmed, 15c. value, at 11c

350 dozen Huckaback Towels, all-linen, very fine, hand-hemmed, 25c. value, at 17c.

400 dozen Damask Towels, nicely fringed, size 22x48 in., 25c. value, at 18c.

500 dozen Huckaback Towels, hemstitched, size 22x40 in., 30c. value, at 19c.

300 dozen Doylies, all-linen, hemstitched, size 18 in. square, $2.25 value, at $1.44.

100 dozen Table Scarfs, fancy colored centers, size 16x53 in., 35c. value, at 24c

75 dozen hemstitched Table Squares, size 36x36 in., $1.10 value, at 79c.

48 pieces all-linen full-bleached German Table Damask, twelve handsome patterns, 60 in. wide, 55c. value, at 44c.

36 pieces all-linen half-bleached Scotch Table Damask, eight elegant designs, 58 in. wide, 50c. value, at 39c.

The Blanket Sale.

The 1899 Blanket sale is a repetition of former successes. Once again we vindicate our claims of underselling competition. We print news of Blanket bargains and omit sophistry. You do not pine for arguments and logic. Prices are more to your liking—low prices. Here they are:

White Blankets, 10-4 size, strictly all wool, $2.49, $3.29 and $3.74.

White Blankets, 10-4 size, California wool, very finely finished, $4.99.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, Eastern wool, $2.41 and $3.44.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, all wool, $2.99 and $3.74.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, California finish, $3.74, $4.69 and up to $11.99.

White Blankets, 11-4 size, California finish, extra heavy, silk binding, great variety of borders, $5.63, $6.24, $8.13, $9.24 and $10.32.

Gray Blankets, 10-4 size, $1.69, $2.04 and $3.16.

Scarlet Blankets, 10-4 size, $1.99 and $2.99. Strictly all wool, $3.44.

Sept. Shirt Sale

Our Shirt department has staunch adherents. We appreciate their allegiance. We are not going to engross resolutions of thanks. That would be perfunctory. We'll demonstrate our sincerity by a series of superlative values instead of a succession of platitudes. That's more practical and effective. The following offerings are still more wonderful when you remember that the cost of everything in a Shirt has advanced during the past few weeks. You'd never know it by our prices.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, body made of good, heavy muslin; pure linen bosom, set in, not merely tacked or patched on; reinforced back and front; flat felled seams throughout; extension facings; patent gussets; tape necktie holder; patent collar button protector; well sewed, cut full and perfect fitting, 28c.

Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, body made of Utica muslin; three-ply, 1700 count pure linen set-in bosom; felled seams and patent extension facings throughout; reinforced back and front, patent collar button protector; tie tape on neckband, 60c. value, at 38c.

Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, body made of Utica, Nonpareil, or New York Mills muslin; three-ply 1900 count pure linen set-in bosom; hand-made button holes; felled seams and patent extension facings; button protector and tie tape on neck-band; 75c. value, at 48c.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made of Utica nonpareil muslin in our own factory, three-ply solid linen bosoms, hand worked button and eyelet holes, furnished with every modern improvement; we have manufactured and sold these shirts for over twenty years and have strengthened and bettered them whenever possible; competition never has and never will equal them; our price, 68c.

60c. Night Shirts at 39c.

Men's Night Shirts, made of good heavy muslin, cut extra full in body 52 in. long, neatly trimmed with fast-colored imported woven braid, al sizes up to 20, worth 60c., at 39c.

Men's Night Shirts, made of good heavy flannette, choice variety of colors in pretty stripes, cut full and long, full felled seams and gussets, worth 60c., at 39c.

Men's Underwear.

The regular seasonal change has occurred. The stock is thick with evidences of cooler weather. You'd best heed the sharp atmospheric hint that admonishes you to doff thin, light-weight underwear. We make it astonishingly easy for you to do so. One quotation is sufficient to catch the price drift.

Men's heavy Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, camel's hair, blue and mottled shades. Careful analysis shows that these garments contain 60 per cent. wool on the inside and 40 per cent. cotton on the outside. This blend of the two fibres removes

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

A WESTERN VIEW OF MORALS.

We commend to the study of The Sun the words which we cite below from The Portland Oregonian. It is the opinion of our meticulous contemporary—in nothing so delightfully exacting as in matters of style—that a statutory declaration of the gold standard by Congress would be "tautology." There are several millions of men in the United States who, after the experience of the past score of years, think that there are worse things for business than "tautology." With these The Oregonian agrees, and it also believes in this case the vital interests of the country demand precisely the same line of action from the Republican Party as do sound morals.

After quoting from an interview with Mr. DAWES, the Controller of the Currency, his approval of a law setting apart definitely and specifically a reserve of gold and a provision that legal tenders once redeemed shall not be paid out again except for gold, The Oregonian says:

> No friend of honest money will cavil at this honest effort to ameliorate our currency difficulties, however uncertain it is in radical reform. But when Mr. DAWES offers it as "more decisive than any mere formal gold-standard declaration on the part of Congress could possibly be," he speaks, not as a reformer, but as a politician. The country will so interpret his utterance, and will justly conclude that the President is afraid of going before the country with an honest declaration for the gold standard in terms. Such counsel should not prevail, for it means cowardice and faithlessness. The reason why Republican politicians are afraid of the word "gold" is the very reason why it should be forced upon their trembling lips. Good faith in this matter has passed beyond the stage of expediency. It is a question of morals.

This, it will be noticed, is not the opinion of an Eastern organ of Republicanism. It is the opinion of a strong and energetic journal in a State where the fight with inflation has been a hand-to-hand one, and where the issue has often been doubtful. But in Oregon and the West, more than in many of the Eastern States, perhaps, the sound-money men are tenacious, clear in their convictions, and practical in the application of them. They realize better than we can what is involved in the fight they have been forced to make. They have no idea of wavering when they are so near a lasting triumph and having to do their work all over again whenever a turn in the course of business shall again arouse the discontented and the demagogues. And they are right.

FRANCE BROKE THE WORLD.

The Emperor of Germany adopted the precise "psychological moment" for bearing his testimony to the innocence of DREYFUS. Although that evidence was not technically "before" the court-martial which condemned the unhappy and innocent man, nobody doubts that it was known to every one of the Judges, and nobody can doubt that the refusal to accept the volunteered word of the German Government will be bitterly resented in Germany. When the testimony was volunteered and before it was known that it would be disregarded, we took occasion to say that the rejection of it would form an "international complication" much more serious than any that MERCIER and his accomplices had pretended as an excuse for their concealments of the truth. That this is felt in France to be true we may infallibly infer from the promptitude with which the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has "semi-officially" contradicted a statement that he had forwarded the official statement of Germany to the court-martial. There can thus be no diplomatic proceedings over the rejection of the Emperor's testimony. Indeed, there could have been none in any case. But that all Germany will resent the national insult involved in the shameful verdict is made plain by the comments of the German press. A sentimental injury of this kind is apt to have more serious international consequences than would have a material injury to which insult had not been added.

This new complication is the worse for France because the old complications were in the way of being effaced by time. Even the loss of Alsace-Lorraine is by no means so burning a question in France as it was in 1880 or even in 1890, and the Kaiser has of late been displaying the most anxious desire to conciliate France. That an acceptance of the Dreyfus verdict would be regarded by him as an insult is another reason why the French Government should not allow the verdict to take effect. But Germany is by no means the only country in which the action of the court-martial is likely to be seriously resented. It is not quite clear what is meant by describing as "semi-official" the announcement from Budapest that "a movement is on foot against sending exhibits to the Paris Exposition of 1900." It seems to mean that the Hungarian Government is in sympathy with that movement. If that be the case it is to be expected that the interest of other Governments in the exposition will flag and die out, whether or not they find it proper to make announcement of the fact.

Certainly there can be no mistaking the opinion of this country or of Great Britain, and these are the two countries in which Governments are most readily responsive to opinion. The general American opinion was hastily and bitterly expressed by a correspondent of our own who suggested, as soon as the verdict was announced, that we should insist upon exercising a "Consular jurisdiction" in France in cases in which the rights of our citizens are concerned, as is the practice of civilized nations in dealing with uncivilized, that is, with nations in which the local tribunals cannot be trusted to administer justice. Without doubt France has placed herself in that category, and such a demand would be the logical rejoinder to the verdict. But international affairs are not conducted in accordance with strict logic, and of course we shall not resort to that extreme measure.

On the other hand, it is certain that the great majority of American citizens are anxious to show in some practical way their indignation and resentment at the outrage at Rennes, and that Congress is ready to give effect to this desire. The meetings already held are the precursors of more like them. These meetings seem to have been organized not by those who might be expected to sympathize with DREYFUS on the score of his religion, but by disinterested lovers of justice; and they will of course have the more influence on that account. The example will be followed. If Congress were now in session it is very unlikely that an appropriation of a single dollar could be had for the representation of this country at Paris. So much has in effect been said already by several leading members of Congress. When Congress meets again, unless the injustice done at Rennes shall in the meantime have been corrected or nullified, it is very likely that an effort will be made to have the unexpended balance of the appropriation covered back into the Treasury. Such a course would be entirely unwarranted, since France has neither insulted nor injured us. But it is not to be expected that the Government will trouble itself to encourage unwilling and disgusted private persons to become exhibitors.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

The old saying, of which we have all been rather proud than otherwise, that in the United States it is "but three generations from shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves" has been conspicuously falsified in the history of the Vanderbilt family. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT may not have died as rich as his father, only part of whose fortune he inherited, though that is by no means certain. What is certain is that he has died richer than he became under his father's will, and richer than his grandfather died, the founder of the family, that he has died one of the richest, perhaps the very richest, of the rich men of America.

Nobody needs to be told that this result could not have been attained without intelligent personal attention on his own part. Conceivably, indeed actually, a rich man whose income is derived from rentals may see his fortune "grow up with the country," or with the city, without doing anything on his own part to increase it. This is the kind of man who excites the disgust of the followers of HENRY GEORGE, and when such a man expatriates himself and spends abroad an income which has neither been made, nor to the extent of a single dollar increased, by any exertion of his own, but has been made and increased by the efforts of the community, their disgust knows no bounds. But in a fortune made and increased in the business of transportation it is not so. There are watchful rivals. There is competition carried on even under the forms of combination. There, if the man in charge of a great property happens to be a lunatic, as has happened, or a mere pleasure seeker, as has also happened, the advantages of his inherited position gradually disappear. The fact that "the Vanderbilt system" is a more important factor in the traffic of this country than it was under the old Commodore, or than it was under "WILLIAM H.," is conclusive proof of the care and skill with which the property has been administered. The fact that when the responsible manager of these vast interests passes away he has so distributed his responsibility that his death can scarcely be said to give a shock to the market for his shares is proof not only of his own wisdom, but of the beneficence of the dispositions which the law wisely empowers him to make.

It was very fortunate for Mr. VANDERBILT that he should not have grown up with the notion that he was to be a rich man, that he should have grown up with the notion that he had to earn his own living. For it is to this expectation and to the habits that are formed of it, that all the masculine virtues are due. Without this stimulus of necessity the majority of mankind would be pretty poor creatures. True, there are men so formed that they can make for themselves an idea of duty which supersedes necessity as the mother of the virtues. But we need only look over the roster of any hereditary aristocracy of Europe or of the hereditary plutocracy of this country to see how rare they are. "I would not," said the German philosopher, "I would not for much money have had much money in my youth." And in this saying he compressed the observation of mankind. The same notion is the moral of RUDYARD KIPLING'S "Captains Courageous," a book which ought to be in the hands of every American millionaire. Mr. VANDERBILT had this great advantage of "bearing the yoke in his youth." Possibly his character would have withstood the ordeal of a bringing-up as the heir apparent to many millions. At any rate, that ordeal was spared him. And at any rate, the resulting character was very fine. Until he was disabled by illness, no clerk, no brakeman, in his employ worked so hard as he. In his Newport palace there was a little plain office in which the master of millions wrestled with the cares he could not escape. No "government" ever devised by man could have distributed his income with so conscientious and intelligent a care as he distributed it himself. His benevolence was not a matter of impulse, but of duty, and accordingly his great and numerous benefactions, made always after taking anxious counsel, "are likely to last." He has left behind him no more conscientious business man, no rich man more conscious of his stewardship, no better American citizen. And he takes with him to the grave the sorrowful respect of all who knew him.

SOME NAVAL REASONS.

Some of the news about the assignments to duty by the Navy Department are perplexing. Rear Admiral SAMPSON, we are assured by those who appear to enjoy the confidence of the Bureau of Navigation, was designated to command the Boston Navy Yard because he desired that command, and Rear Admiral SCHLEY was refused the European station because it was not considered necessary to reorganize it and because he asked to have it. Rear Admiral REMEY, who asked for the North Atlantic Station, and was held to be entitled to it, is set aside for Rear Admiral FARQUHAR, who did not ask for it, was not expected to get it, and is to have it. If Rear Admiral PICKING had not opportunely died, it seems that the Bureau of Navigation would have been compelled to keep Rear Admiral SAMPSON indefinitely afloat and in command of the North Atlantic Squadron because there was no shore duty "important" enough for the man who first destroyed CERVERA'S fleet at Santiago and then kindly presented it to the country as a Fourth of July gift. And now Rear Admiral REMEY is said to be thought of as the commander of the European Station that is refused to Rear Admiral SCHLEY! The assignments may be made in good faith, but the explanations of them seem to suggest a trace of aversion for, not to say hostility to, a Rear Admiral who certainly assisted in making that Fourth of July gift possible.

ENLARGE THE CHANNELS.

For about five days of last week all traffic through the St. Mary's River route to and from Lake Superior, both north and south, was blocked by the sinking of a steamer across the Hay Lake channel. As it happened, the largest steamer on the great lakes was disabled by the breaking of its steering gear, ran into a cliff, came to a sudden stop, and was so broken by the ramming of a schooner in tow that the steamer sunk across the channel in such a way as to interrupt all traffic until the wreck was removed.

The cost of this accident was out of all proportion to the expense of repairing the ship after it had been removed from the channel, the wrecking bill being about $100,000. The season of navigation is approaching a close. Every available floating thing on the lakes has been for weeks used with all the speed that can be got out of it to carry lake freights. The demand for iron ore on Lakes Erie and Michigan, to meet the almost insatiable request for pig iron, has, with the eager request for carriers for the grain seeking a good market, sent freight rates up to such figures that shippers are looking forward to a season of profits the like of which they have not enjoyed in years.

In the very height of a season so promising comes the disaster to the Douglass Houghton. It not only stopped that vessel and her consort, it arrested for five days the movements of all vessels destined to or out of Lake Superior. Two hundred vessels were immediately affected by it—a fleet that stretched out for forty miles, that was loaded with 300,000 tons of ore for the lower ports, with 11,000,000 feet of lumber, and with 900,000 bushels of grain. Under the high-presure conditions that have been prevailing, it is believed to be out of the question to catch up with the indirect loss entailed by this detention.

The railroads cannot be relied upon for relief. Although the rail rates are referred to as lower than the prevailing lake rates, the roads are all so fully employed that they afford no prospect of relief. The railroads could not begin to meet the request for iron ore that the lake steamers have been doing their best, at the best rates they could get, to satisfy. The vessel owners are absorbing a large share of the profits made possible by the natural and the speculative rise in iron. They probably regret this unfortunate accident as much as the shippers, who may be obliged to suffer another increase of rates as the result of increased competition for early deliveries.

Already there is reported to be a movement on foot to obtain from Congress the enlargement of the Hay Lake channel. It is estimated that it will cost from five to ten millions of dollars to give a channel of double the present width and with twenty feet of water at the point where the sinking of the Houghton across the channel arrested an enormous business. The loss estimated to have been caused by the interruption of traffic for five days was $1,000,000. The expenditure of $5,000,000 for a wider channel, or even of twice that amount, would be a wise use of money, and a wise Congress would be justified in using it even if it were necessary to disappoint a good many demands for the enlarging and deepening of streams that might be macadamised to greater National advantage.

But if the proposed enlargement of the channel be authorized, it will not change the situation this year. An increase of the lake fleet is to be made, but business men say that it will not be adequate to meet the promise of the next year, when there is to be a great movement of grain and a continuation of the ore movement that has been so great a feature of this year's lake traffic.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

Col. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner of Public Works, has issued a circular to the officials along the line of the canals, calling their attention, on the eve of the approaching campaign, to the provisions of the civil service law forbidding the use of patronage or the promise of it to influence political action. He directs all his subordinates to make a careful study of the law and warns them that they will be held to strict obedience to it. He also expresses his disapproval of political activity on the part of those engaged in the service of the State.

In this the Commissioner is carrying out the avowed and firmly held purpose of the administration of Gov. ROOSEVELT. The Governor has shown by his acts, as well as declared repeatedly, that he regards the spoils system as the root of the evils that have crowded on each other in the management of the public works of the State. These evils are very great. A large amount of money has been wasted. The taxpayers have in effect been robbed, since their contributions to the Treasury have not been used to secure the ends for which they were given. Not only has an important public work been delayed, but its completion has been seriously imperiled. The burdens of the poor, who have to give far more in proportion to their means to the tax gatherer than the rich, have been made heavier. The vast business interests of the State have been impeded. The prosperity of the City and of the State of New York and their share in the trade of the country have been diminished and their future threatened. And all this has resulted from the pestilent practice of using the offices and employments of the State as the spoils of party politics.

In the passage of the civil service law which was so earnestly promoted by Gov. ROOSEVELT much was done to eradicate this source of mischief. So far as the subordinate positions are concerned the faithful enforcement of this law—and the Governor will see that it is faithfully enforced during his term and by the officials of his appointment—will secure the employment of men for the work they can and will do for the State and not from political favoritism. And it is not to be doubted that this will prove a good beginning which may lead to great things in the future. But, after all, the future rests with the people. They will get only what they insist on having. At present there is but a small minority backing the Governor in his attempt to establish the system of honesty and decency in the affairs of the State. The mass of even his own party are indifferent. The active workers are suspicious and hostile. The leaders give him just so much support as they think they must. His hold over them lies in the fear that he will appeal to the people against them if they give him a clear issue for such an appeal. It is a curious fight he is making and a tough one. At times he weakens himself by a display of partisan spirit such as he made at Hornellsville, but on the whole what an admirable struggle he is engaged in! He ought to have the support of all honest and sensible men.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Discussion of the street sign problem threatens to go on indefinitely—possibly because the municipal officials who have the solution of the problem in hand seem to be paying no attention whatever to public opinion, and to be heeding neither criticism nor suggestion. Beyond question the recent twisting about of the signs has annoyed many people, and enraged not a few. It is also true that it is utterly unfair and unreasonable to condemn the new system while its application is incomplete, and while the seeker after a sign is in doubt, when he finds it, whether to read it in the old fashion or the young one. We still believe that when the innovation has spread all over the city, and when every resident is familiar with it, complaint will cease and appreciation of the change as an improvement will become general. We are willing to admit that merely to turn the street lamps a quarter way around is a cheap and unsatisfactory device, good so far as it goes, but not going far enough. If each panel of the sign were legibly inscribed with the names of both the parallel and the cross street, such slight possibility of misunderstanding as remained could be removed by placing a hand or an arrow at each end of the name parallel with the street. Were this done, the convenience of people afoot and in the street cars would be equally well served, and the expense for the additional lettering would be inconsequential. It is a misfortune that a matter as important as this one should have been settled—or unsettled, to approach accuracy more closely—without careful consideration of the advantages and disadvantages incidental to every one of a dozen systems that might be devised, any of them decidedly better than the so-called natural method. In reality, it was no more natural than any of its rivals. What would have happened if the officials of the elevated railway had ornamented each of their stations with signs bearing avenue names instead of cross street names? They assumed that their patrons wanted to know where to get off, not the name of the thoroughfare on which they were riding. For the passengers in the street cars no such assumption was ever made until very recently, and now a lot of the folks whom it benefits are clamoring for the former neglect!

—When PALOMA SCHRAM, after much preparatory heralding as an infant prodigy, exhibited here her powers as a piano player, the musical critics immediately decided that her work was but very moderately remarkable, even for a child so young, while the small portion of the musical public attracted by her first performance, considered it pathetic rather than interesting, and as a result the people who were exploiting her slender talents—possibly enough with the best of intentions—soon departed for regions where the potentialities of the piano are less well understood and the standards of taste less exacting. They went to the Pacific Coast, and thence, for some time, reports of little PALOMA'S marvelous achievements have been coming in quick succession. Now arrives a report of a different sort—that the child has completely broken down, both mentally and physically, under the stress of overwork and excitement, and that the wreck of mind and body is likely to be permanent. In commenting on this far from surprising outcome of a system for which the most charitable can find only the excuse of ignorance, The Seattle Post-Intelligencer materially detracts from the force of a well-intentioned and otherwise judicious article by lamentations over the great loss to the world of music incidental to the child's misfortune, and grotesquely exaggerated estimates of her rank as a composer and performer. "That PALOMA SCHRAM is a genius," declares the too self-confident writer, "no one can deny. Only ten years of age and doing things that maturity seldom succeeds in, is genius, and true genius at that." The assertion and the definition, taken together, make it unnecessary to quote what this Western authority says about the child's facile improvisation upon themes supplied by her admirers. But though PALOMA gave no slightest evidence of being a musical genius, and though she could improvise not at all, and as a performer was no more promising than dozens of precocious children known to most teachers of the piano—and rarely, indeed, are even the most modest of such promises kept—yet The Post-Intelligencer is entirely right in sternly condemning the course, sometimes recklessly mercenary and sometimes only stupid, of those who force undeveloped children into premature publicity, always perilling and often destroying whatever possibilities of talent or genius they may possess. The fate of little PALOMA SCHRAM is typical of many.

—That a Summer resort should have sea serpents is generally admitted to be allowable, the ground taken being, apparently, that sea serpents harm nobody and are good for business. Water spouts are different. Waterspouts are noisy; they disarrange the top hamper of yachts and oyster sloops, and when they come ashore—something that sea serpents never do—they neglect to keep off the grass and often destroy flower beds. For these and other reasons we are inclined to reprehend Atlantic City for having waterspouts. They are evidence of a misguided and ill-controlled ingenuity, of a rash seeking for novelty at any expense, and of a vicious disregard of precedent and custom. Atlantic City probably violates no law in having waterspouts, but it will excite criticism from the conservative and respectable, and deprive as many sea serpents of situations as its unfortunate example creates imitators.

—In reflecting upon the conviction of DREYFUS, it is difficult to ignore, among the conceivable explanations of the verdict reached, the theory that the Judges repeated in 1899 the very crime committed by their predecessors in 1894, and based their decision on evidence concealed from the counsel for the defense. Of course, to do that was no less injudicious than illegal, but "considerations of State" is in France a phrase of potency almost unimaginable to those whose ideas of justice consider individual interests first and very nearly last. That the incriminated Generals were ready and eager to deceive and mislead the Judges in just this way is a demonstrated fact. They tried to do it. Not much was made of the episode in the cabled reports of the proceedings, but it did not go without mention, and the details are now well known to close students of the case. On Aug. 29 Gen. MERCIER endeavored to accomplish exactly what he accomplished five years ago—to get before the eyes of the Judges, without due notice, a fraudulent document which, if authentic, would prove the prisoner's guilt. This document was a garbled translation of Col. PANIZZARDI'S telegram, made by Col. DU PATY DE CLAM, and given by him to MERCIER before the latter went to Rennes. MERCIER turned it over to Gen. CHAMOIN, the custodian of the secret dossiers, hoping, obviously, that it would find its way into the hands of the President of the court-martial. This much of the conspiracy was elicited by Me. LABORI'S adroit cross-examination of MERCIER, and complete exposure was prevented only by the the hasty intervention of Col. JOUAUST, with the dictum that the matter "had nothing to do with the Dreyfus case." The device failed that time, but who can assert that success was never attained? The verdict points straight in that direction, and though ultimate discovery is certain, and though the gross illegality of such a trick would only make more sure and more terrible the final reckoning with the tricksters, yet its success would have put off the evil day, and present delay was worth any future risk to men in the position of the desperate Generals. In darkness like that which surrounds this iniquitous verdict, even a supposition, if it accords with the known facts, may give useful light.

"TRUSTS AND PROTECTION."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Both political parties are making declarations against trusts, as evils in themselves, without much inquiry as to their actual effect upon public or private interests. In their assault upon these great industrial agencies are not the politicians "barking up the wrong tree"? Whether trusts shall be protected against foreign competition is one question, whether they shall be destroyed is quite another. A "trust" appears to be merely a name for a large corporation as distinguished from the smaller ones to which we have been accustomed. It is formed, to be sure, by a combination of corporations or individuals, but it cannot be possible that the mere magnitude of the enterprise could of itself be made the ground of attack. The formation of corporations for industrial purposes has always been encouraged, and it does not appear that any community has shown a preference for those with inferior resources. What then are the objections to trusts?

The most common objection is directed against the supposed concentration of capital. This objection must be based upon a misapprehension of the facts. A moment's consideration will make it plain that the organization of these huge corporations has the effect of distributing and not of concentrating capital. The precise figures are not now available, but it must be evident that, under the familiar process by which these trusts are organized, there are now thousands of owners of the industries involved in place of a few individuals. For every one knows that the first thing to be done after a charter is obtained is to issue bonds and stocks, which are purchased by large and small investors in all parts of the country. For example, the Sugar Trust, so called, has now about twenty thousand stockholders, while before its organization the entire sugar refining business in this country was owned by perhaps a score of individuals. A similar change has taken place in the ownership of the oil, steel, tobacco, leather, and other large industries, and it would be no exaggeration to estimate that there are a thousand times as many owners of such industries as there were a year ago. It must be a shortsighted politician who will declaim against this process as tending to create too great a concentration of capital. Indeed it would be difficult to conceive of a more practical plan, under present conditions, to secure a wider distribution in the ownership of industry and wealth.

It is complained that trusts have reduced the number of salesmen and other employes and that thereby many thousands of persons are thrown out of employment. This is certainly true, and it is obvious that one of the main purposes for which these corporations are formed is to effect just such economies in management. That such economies in the long run inure to the benefit of the people generally, whatever may be their effect on those who are temporarily inconvenienced, can hardly admit of doubt. But shall we make it unlawful for a merchant or manufacturer, whether individual or corporate, to reduce expenses? Can our politicians teach the people that the virtue of business prudence becomes a vice when practiced on a large scale?

It is further said that these organizations will destroy competition and raise the price of necessities. This would be possible only under cover of a protective tariff. And the remedy for this would seem to be, not to destroy the trusts, but to repeal the tariff. It would be impossible for one of these corporations, without great risk, to raise prices above the margin of profit without inviting immediate competition at home or abroad. We all remember the disaster which befell the Cordage Trust after it raised the price of binding twine several hundred per cent. A clear distinction must be made between these strictly private corporations and those which enjoy a monopoly by the exercise of a public or semi-public franchise under the patent laws or through control of streets and highways, such as telephone and street car companies. Public corporations are the proper subjects of public control. Private corporations are but artificial persons, and they are the proper subjects of legal interference to the same extent only as are natural persons. Now it is proposed to destroy these private corporations because they may restrain trade and monopolize necessities. Individuals may do and have done these things. What remedy has been applied? Do we hang a manufacturer or merchant if he makes a contract in restraint of trade or tries to corner a market? Such contracts and such transactions are now and have been from immemorial time contrary to common law. Heretofore it has been found the part of wisdom in case of a violation to do one of two things, either to bring the matter into court for determination and relief or leave it to the natural laws of trade to deal with. These natural laws are still in operation except as they are interfered with by a protective tariff; the common law remains inviolate, and the courts make no distinction between natural and artificial persons in the administration of justice. It is submitted therefore that if any individual or trust violates the law against monopolies and restraint of trade the remedy is adequate without hanging the one or destroying the corporate existence of the others. Moreover, trusts serve one specially useful purpose. They emphasize the fact that our industries need no protection. An "infant industry," with a capital of a hundred million or so, successfully competing in the markets of the world yet still appealing for protection against the "pauper labor of Europe," represents the humorous side of political economy. Trusts should be neither protected nor destroyed. The only harmful trust is a protected trust.

A. BRITTON HAVENS.
Coronado Beach, Cal., Sept. 5, 1899.

REV. DR. SIMPSON CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago I had occasion to express in THE TIMES my opinion on the fanatical doings of the Rev. Mr. Sanford in the Holy Ghost Society at Shiloh. Dr. Simpson of the Christian Alliance affords another opportunity for criticism.

It is surprising to hear a man of the learning and wisdom of Dr. Simpson make attacks on philanthropic men and women because they give money for purposes other than religious. I beg leave to quote from THE TIMES the following passage of the learned doctor: "I read in one of the New York newspapers this morning of a woman who recently gave $8,000,000 to a university in the West. This is to be deplored. I say no child of God has a right to use her money for any such work." It seems to me, however, that it is not the noble-minded Mrs. Hearst, who is here referred to, but rather the author of these lines, who is to be deplored for his narrow-mindedness.

For any one to say that money given to a university, or to any institution of learning, is wasted, because it is not used in the cause of religion, does not bespeak a catholic, educated Christian, but a bigot of the Middle Ages. Can money be used better than for the diffusion of learning and enlightenment? And is the learned doctor not aware that it is our colleges and universities that produce the best Christians? In my opinion, those who, instead of enriching their heirs, leave millions to the cause of science and art, are worthy, not of condemnation, but of eulogy and commendation.

I suppose the learned doctor, if he sincerely means what he says, would also condemn those who give money to charitable institutions. Does he not know that many thousands of men and women would fall victims to adverse circumstances if philanthropists would, according to the advice of Dr. Simpson, withdraw their generous aid from purposes of charity? The Holy Writ teaches to love your neighbor, to aid him and elevate him. This is the essence of the Christian faith, and, indeed, he who deplores money being used for such purposes must have perverse notions of the humane teachings of Christ. S. N. TUCKMAN.
New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

HUMANITY FOR TRUCK HORSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to the article in THE TIMES of to-day, and signed by "West Sider," I would say that the driver of the horse and the man who assisted in the beating should have been punished by arrest for their cruel treatment of the animal, and the policeman should be censured by the Commissioners for not placing the men under arrest. Any citizen can lodge a complaint against any person ill-treating an animal on the highway, and "West Sider" should have exercised his rights and demanded the arrest of the men.

It is difficult to determine in a case such as this what ailed the horse in question, but the chances are that it was not tired and required the services of a veterinary surgeon. While the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a good thing in its way, its facilities for detecting brutal treatment are limited, having but a few uniformed Inspectors, who are supposed to cover the entire Borough of Manhattan.

There can be no question but that "pounding" a horse on the base of the ear will injure it, and, while the animal may not show the result of the battering for a time, it will eventually result in its permanent disability. Striking a horse with force behind the ear may either cause it to become deaf or blind.

I own a number of horses which I use for trucking purposes, and am constantly on the lookout for their welfare. Each of my drivers is instructed to treat the animals kindly, under pain of discharge.

I recently contracted with a corporation that, in my judgment, is a very humane institution; for the payment of a small sum per week it furnishes medical attendance to horses, and in such a way that is not only novel, but worthy of commendation.

It has a staff of veterinary surgeons, (about twenty-five, I believe,) scattered throughout the city, each surgeon having his own district, and whenever and wherever a horse is taken sick the driver, who is furnished with its name and telephone number, calls the nearest doctor and receives prompt attention. I realize that the ordinary driver of a wagon or truck will resent anything to get a fallen horse on his feet, but I believe in every case where a horse is unable to regain his equilibrium a veterinary surgeon should be called in. A person understanding little or nothing about a horse and endeavoring to doctor it should be prosecuted the same as a Christian Scientist.

I am devoted to horseflesh, and will at any time assist in the prosecution of any person I see abusing a horse, cow, or dog.
HARLEMITE.
New York, Sept. 9, 1899.

DIVIDENDS AND WORKMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Archbold, in his testimony before the Industrial Commission, stated that "it [the Standard Oil Company] gives to the community at large an opportunity for investment in the business itself which it never could have had in the old system."

Now, a corporation as now constituted is a combination of two classes of individuals—the productive class, or workers, from General Manager down, and the non-productive, or investors. The same person may participate in both capacities, but the distinction is none the less clear. The desirability of extending the "trust" principle therefore involves the issue whether interest-bearing investments work justice or the reverse to the productive element of a corporation.

When we speak of capital earning interest we really mean that the labor which makes that capital productive is thereby enabled to pay us our interest, not voluntarily, but under constraint of the conditions to which labor is subjected. Of these conditions, that most in evidence is concentration of wealth, which, arraying itself against an overcrowded labor market, constitutes itself a perpetual assessment upon the earnings of industry; but the underlying cause is to be found in the relation between land owner and land user. The latter has to render to the former a portion of what he earns by his own efforts. This relation acts as an incentive to the forestalling ownership and the increasing individual accumulations of land; it has resulted in the subjugation and servitude of those whose sole reliance is their labor, has curtailed their opportunities of employing that labor, and thus lessened its remuneration.

Yet the productiveness of labor has, with each advance of science, increased by leaps and bounds, and this fact, coupled with the concentration of wealth due to land monopoly, explains the enormous dividends which are to-day extorted from labor's earnings. It is the extension of this system, then, that Mr. Archbold advocates and urges upon the plea that opportunities for investment will be multiplied! It were far better, surely, to restore to the laborer "his hire" by taxing land monopoly out of existence. Were opportunity thus restored to labor, we would still have large corporations, with all the accruing benefits of high organization, improved processes, and free and healthy competition; but they would not be run, as now, for the purpose of paying the perpetual dividends of controlling owners.
HENRY H. LAW.
Pelham, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1899.

The Rev. Dr. Myers Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES your readers are informed that the Rev. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, said in his sermon, last evening, "It is the teaching of the Roman priesthood in France, and that is the fountain head of all this stream of falsehood, injustice, and murder. The priest has made the people and the officials believe that it is the principle of Christianity to do evil that good may come."

To this we would answer that the most befitting reply would be that short, emphatic sentence consisting of but four words, that the honest Horace Greely used to hurl at the author of a "villainous whopper." Many of the old readers of THE TIMES cannot but remember the words of said sentence. We refrain from giving them.
THOMAS BARRY.
Flushing, L. I., Sept. 11, 1899.

Street Car Manners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in Monday's paper on "Street Car Manners" is very just. I hope all of its statements are as true as I know some of them to be. The officials are doubtless willing to investigate properly attested complaints of a serious character. But do they insist upon their conductors being courteous and respectful in addressing passengers, especially women. How often have I seen and heard respectable looking conductors insolent and impatient to old and infirm or shabbily dressed women.

But one thing I beg leave to say. More complaints would reach the company if the address of the Superintendent were posted conspicuously in each car. Suppose in each car at each end a largely printed notice were to be posted: "Passengers will confer a favor by reporting any case of insolence or violation of rules, &c., to John Smith, Superintendent, at 7,777 Broadway."

Then people would make note of the address at once and act on it. There is no intimation given to the riding public that complaints will be received and investigated, and not one in ten knows where to send the complaint. If the officials are really anxious to serve the public, they should take some way of letting it be known.
J. N. P.
New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

Impolite Car Conductors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article of this day's date on street-car manners you are in error, according to my experience, as to the effect of reporting conductors' insolence or misbehavior to the Superintendent of the Metropolitan system. I have tried it in gross instances, particularly asking for information of any action taken, and have never met with the slightest attention. I can also add my testimony to the general complaint of inexplicable arrogance and lordly insolence as a frequent (though of course not general) style of thing among the Metropolitan conductors, together with an almost uniform absence of that something better than cold non-inciviility—shall I say courtesy?—which I often meet with in the conductors of the Third Avenue system. I cannot account for the difference, for I know it is not in myself, as I am far from partial to the Third Avenue Company, having been, as a resident of Washington Heights, greatly irritated by their unscrupulous struggle to keep out competition on the route that I have to use. Let public opinion have her perfect work on the astonishing opinion the Metropolitan conductors have of their position. The traditional hotel clerk is a complaisant and obsequious individual by comparison.
VIDI.
New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

Noises in the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer read with interest the letter from "L. W. S." recently published in your columns relative to the noise in our streets. It would seem that there ought to be some relief for the dweller in this city without his being obliged to go out of town to find it. From the time that the hucksters take possession of our thoroughfares early in the morning until the last small boy has hooted his last hoot and gone reluctantly to bed, the streets of New York resound with noise trying to the nerves and wearing to one's brain.

Is there no way in which the continuous racket can be diminished? Is there no law that will curb the noise that worries the ears of the student, the writer, the weary, and the sick?
HARLEM.
New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

Name and Address Wanted.

Will "N. K.," who wrote a letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, kindly send his name and address to this office?

NUGGETS.

The Preacher Letter Perfect.

Nell—Do you think the new minister practices what he preaches?

Belle—I know it. He rehearses every morning at 10 o'clock.—Philadelphia Record.

Discouraging Suggestion.

"Burglars have been in my house! Where'll I find a policeman?"

"I don't know, but you might try a long-distance telephone."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Concealing Poets.

"But can't a popular poet be a great poet?"

"No. The great poet writes stuff that nobody can understand, and the popular poet writes stuff that a mere nobody can understand."—Indianapolis Journal.

Another Collision Imminent.

"The worst thing about this accident," said the suburbanite, limping around as best he could among the ruins of the wrecked train and picking up all he could find of his scattered bundles, "is that I shall never be able to make my wife believe I had all the things with me she told me to get."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Consistent Misanthrope.

"Can you tell why it is so much colder in Winter than it is in Summer?" inquired Mr. Blykins's little boy, who is studying astronomy.

"Of course I can," answered Mr. Blykins, irritably. "There's no use of expecting things to be otherwise. The Coal Trust has got to have some excuse for raising prices, hasn't it?"—Washington Star.

BUNNER OF 'FRISCO.

A. J. Waterhouse in San Francisco Examiner.

Bunner of 'Frisco—knew him well;
Queer little chap as ever you met;
Always hatin' that war was hell—
"Regular hades it is, you bet."
When there resounded the call "To arms,"
Bunner of 'Frisco was first to go;
Sailed to the field of death and alarms,
Always remarkin', "It's hell, you know."

Bunner of 'Frisco—once a squad
Got where the gugus were fifty to one.
Wholly surrounded, their summons to God
Came with each crack of a savage's gun.
"Boys," said the Sergeant, "one, you know,
Must go to the Captain our case to tell.
Probably death for him—who will go?"
"I will," says Bunner; "but war is hell."

Bunner of 'Frisco—up the hill,
While demons yelled, and over its crest
And the bullets sung, and their song was shrill—
Now, Bunner of 'Frisco, now do your best!
He did it, by Heaven! On and on
Into the river where missiles hailed;
Wounded and staggering, growing wan,
Never a moment he halted or quailed.

Bunner of 'Frisco—into the camp,
Gory and dying, he staggered, they say,
Wiped from his forehead the ultimate damp,
Delivered his message and fainted away.
He spoke once again: "The boys will be saved"—
Slowly the words from his ashen lips fell;
Turned his dim eyes to where the flag waved—
"The boys will be saved, but—war—well is—hell."

* * * * * * *

Bunner of 'Frisco, I don't know
Whither you journey, or where you drift,
Past where the lifetides ebb and flow,
There where the waves of Eternity shift.
But one thing I know, or I think I do:
You followed your duty through pain and woe.
And I think, in the place that was kept for you,
You never will murmur, "It's hell, you know."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mrs. Fiske as Rebecca Sharp at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

THACKERAY ON THE STAGE

Langdon Mitchell's Dramatisation of "Vanity Fair"—Trouble About "The Gadfly"—Gossip of the Theatres.

Mrs. Fiske achieved a very fair measure of success at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night in the character of Rebecca Sharp, and while more praise is due to her acting than to its medium, a dramatization of "Vanity Fair" in five episodes by Langdon Mitchell, still that is by no means devoid of merit. Its third and fourth episodes are full of technical skill and its great climax is highly effective. This occurs, quite properly, at the end of the next to the last act and is based on that chapter in the novel which describes the return of Rawdon Crawley from the spunging house to find his wife at supper with the baleful Steyne.

Much of the episode is necessarily original with the playwright, who was doubtless inspired in his work by Mrs. Fiske herself, and credit should be given to him for the skill with which he has builded on suggestions to be found in Thackeray. Rebecca's hatred of herself in her moment of seeming triumph, her despair, and the aching of a selfish heart under all her show of courage are denoted clearly and put to good use by the actress.

Rebecca is represented, in the two central and most important episodes of the play, in the height of her memorable success as a practitioner of the art of living handsomely on nothing a year in Curzon Street. She cajoles stupid Rawdon and wheedles money out of old Steyne; she is invited to dine at Gaunt House; she entertains members of the aristocracy at dinner and insults them in her own dwelling, (which Thackeray's Becky would have not done, but we must make allowances for the exigencies of the stage,) and muses by her fireside over the hollowness of it all. Rawdon is arrested by the bailiffs, at the instance of Steyne, by his very doorstep, and then Steyne enters by the back door and Becky orders in lights and champagne and decks herself with diamonds and seems the gayest of creatures. So Rawdon finds her when he returns unexpectedly, and the scene of violence ensues.

Mrs. Fiske's triumph in these passages was indisputable. In spite of her limited resource, her persistently few facial expressions, and her generally monotonous speech, she held one's attention, and satisfied his intelligence in her denotement of all the many moods they involve. Her expression of craftiness, of fright, of half-concealed amusement at the gullibility of her victims, of hysterical excitement and despair was all absolutely satisfying, and the illusion was complete.

The portrayal, however, was not all as good as it was in these scenes. In the first act, which treats rather crudely of Becky's secret marriage to Rawdon while she is an inmate of his aunt's home, and her subsequent chagrin on learning that she might have married his dirty old father and been Lady Crawdon, the actress was best in a scene of plausible explanation with Rawdon and a passage of tender pleading with Miss Crawley. In both of those bits she satisfied one's idea of Rebecca's facility as a schemer and a liar. But she was less sure of herself in the boisterous scene of old Sir Pitt's proposal, while her speech was often indistinct and directed, in her lately acquired manner, at the back scene.

The second act jumbles a few of the incidents found in the Brussels chapters of the novel into one episode, the famous ball of the Duchess of Richmond on the eve of Quatre Bras. Neglected Amelia, foolish George, watchful Dobbin, attentive Tufto, insulted Lady Bareacres, Rebecca's renewal of tender interest in fat Joseph Sedley, her extravagance, her hold upon Rawdon, her selfishness, her craft, and her vanity are here confused in as spacious moving picture in which Byron's fair women and brave men go on with the dance until the guns of Napoleon are heard.

Pictorially this division of the piece serves; dramatically it is of small value, and Becky's low and monotonous speech does not matter so much there as in the preceding scenes. There is a concluding act which exhibits Rebecca in the throes of her greatest degradation in Pumpernickel and has a conventional ending for her story.

No dramatization of "Vanity Fair" will ever satisfy the appreciative reader of Thackeray. Mr. Mitchell undoubtedly knew that before he undertook his task. The most obvious faults in his play, those that will be most talked of, are precisely those that are all but unavoidable in any dramatisation of the novel. A knowledge of the book is essential to a complete understanding of the play, yet the better one knows the book, the more one loves it, the more trying must be the inconsistencies and insufficiencies in this retelling in action of a small part of its story. Yet Mrs. Fiske's portrayal of Becky, in spite of the defects already described, is strong, moving, and brilliant enough to justify Mr. Mitchell's play.

There can be no doubt of the popular success of this production. The reproach of "immorality," because it shows a sinful woman beguiling a wicked man, and has its moments of "realism," will probably be put upon it; but that sort of gratuitous advertising it does not need. It makes a splendid show. The dresses of the first quarter of this century are very rich and striking. The Waterloo uniforms are curious. The scene of the Duchess of Richmond's historic ball could scarcely be surpassed.

In the support of Mrs. Fiske, Mr. Barrymore's Rawdon, if not exactly Thackeray's, is handsome, forceful, and telling. Mr. Pewer as Lord Steyne, and Mr. R. V. Ferguson as old Sir Pitt, contribute effective "character" sketches, and Mr. Owen makes the most of his small opportunity as fat Joseph.

The Marquis of Steyne	Tyrone Power
Sir Pitt Crawley, Bart.	Robert V. Ferguson
Pitt Crawley	Charles Plunkett
Rawdon Crawley	Maurice Barrymore
William Dobbin	Wilfrid North
George Osborne	Stanley Rignold
Joseph Sedley	William F. Owen
Lord Bareacres	W. L. Branscombe
Lord Southdown	Frank McCormack
Frits	Frank Belcher
Max	Paul Weigel
Bowles	W. L. Branscombe
Raggles	Arthur Maitland
Becky Sharp	Mrs. Fiske
Amelia Sedley	Zenaide Williams
Miss Crawley	Ida Waterman
The Marchioness of Steyne	Jean Chambiin
Lady Bareacres	Francesca Lincoln
Lady Blanche Thistlewood	Olive Hoff
Lady Jane Crawley	Leonora Stonehill
Briggs	Mary Maddern
Pilne	Ethelwyn Hoyt

WEBER & FIELD'S HALL CHANGED.

Interior Has Undergone a Complete Renovation.

Since Weber & Fields closed their Broadway Music Hall last Spring the interior of the theatre has undergone a complete change, and last evening, by special invitation, an inspection of the house was held. The theatre in its present condition is one of the prettiest places of amusement in the city. The color effects throughout are changed from dark maroon to cream, old rose, and gold. Particular attention has been given to the corridor from the Broadway entrance, the walls of which have been finished in bas-relief scroll work tastefully decorated with the prevailing colors and with a deeper tinge of red to offset the glare of the incandescent lights.

The ceiling is in harmony with the side walls, and is finished in soft colors with appropriate designs. The auditorium is almost entirely of pink, with the exception of the new orchestra chairs, which are covered in plush of old rose, while the boxes are finished in the prevailing color in satin. All the electric lights in the interior of the theatre, with the exception of those in the centre chandelier, are inclosed in globes of the shape and color of pale roses. The promenade café in the basement has also undergone a complete change.

The house will be reopened on Thursday evening, Sept. 21, when a new burlesque called "The Whirligig," by H. B. and Edgar Smith, music by John Stromberg, will be presented.

SURPRISE OVER LONDON "GHETTO."

Reported Failure of Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew Discussed.

Surprise was manifested in theatrical circles in the city yesterday over the reported failure of "The Ghetto" in London last Saturday night, with Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew in the leading roles. The fact that a play by the same title was to be presented in this city at the Broadway Theatre on Friday night made the event in London doubly interesting to theatregoers of this city.

Chester Bailey Fernald—who wrote the Chinese drama called "The Cat and the Cherub"—translated and adapted the Dutch play, "The Ghetto," which has filled an engagement of 900 nights in Amsterdam, and is regarded as one of the great successes of the Continent. This adaptation was sold to Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew, and its failure was anticipated here for the last four weeks on account of many communications which have been received from London by persons interested in the forthcoming production. The play in its original adaptation is not a one-star drama, but Mr. Bellew in his performance tried to make a feature of Mrs. Potter's rôle.

After receiving the Fernald manuscript he immediately proceeded to make different adaptations, four in all, until he thought the part fitted Mrs. Potter. The production through these changes suffered, losing its unity and symmetry and causing Mr. Fernald, who foresaw its failure, to write his friends in this country, informing them that he had washed his hands completely of the production.

The production which will be made at the Broadway Theatre on Friday evening is practically the Hyarman original play, translated by Fernald and changed very slightly by Eugene W. Presbry, especially for the American stage. It is said that the American adaptation is not a one-star play, differing in this respect from the English production.

"THE GADFLY" NOT ENJOINED.

Mrs. Voynich Comes to an Agreement with Mr. Robson.

A report was circulated in theatrical circles yesterday that Mrs. E. L. Voynich, author of "The Gadfly," had secured an injunction restraining Stuart Robson, the actor, from continuing the performance of the play of the same title adapted from her novel. The play was produced at the Opera House in Providence on Monday. A representative in this city of Mrs. Voynich last evening denied the rumor.

Mrs. Voynich dramatised her novel herself, and the play was accepted by Stuart Robson. Somebody modified the play in such a manner that it is said, it bore little resemblance to the original version. Mrs. Voynich protested. She refused to have her name associated with the play as the writer of it and threatened to apply for an injunction if Mr. Robson persisted in his intention to produce it. Finally she said she would be satisfied if it was made clear to the public that the play was adapted from her novel by somebody else.

It was rumored yesterday, but not confirmed by Manager Burnham of Wallack's Theatre, that if the play was not revised it would not be produced at Wallack's Theatre on next Monday night, and in that event the house will remain dark for the week and be devoted to rehearsals of William H. Crane's new play, "Peter Stuyvesant, the Mayor of New Amsterdam," and that it would be presented for the first time Sept. 25, a week earlier than scheduled.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12.—In regard to the report that an injunction was to be used by Mrs. Voynich in order to stop Stuart Robson from presenting "The Gadfly" as it is now produced, Mr. Dunn, the business manager of the company, stated that something of this nature was expected. Dan Arthur left the city for New York this afternoon.

He thought no action looking toward an injunction would be taken until next week, when the production is dated to begin in New York. It would be staged there as advertised despite Mrs. Voynich.

Stuart Robson said he had received no intimation that he was to be restrained from presenting "The Gadfly" by injunction—in fact, had no idea that there was anything more than a slight misunderstanding on the part of Mrs. Voynich. Mrs. Voynich, in dramatizing the piece, had retained passages which the management thought would ruin the piece. These had been stricken out. Mr Robson did not expect any trouble whatever in New York.

The omission of some of the dramatized lines and the contemplation of inserting some that were originally there, caused trouble in another direction. Miss Marie Burroughs said in an interview last night that if certain lines were added she would refuse to play the character of Gemma.

To Enlarge the Victoria's Lobby.

Oscar Hammerstein has decided that the lobby of the Victoria Theatre requires more space, and accordingly, as soon as practicable, he will have the entire front of the house changed to meet these requirements. The offices which were left on the corner of Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue will be torn out and remodeled, and the box office, which is located next to it, will be removed to the other side. This will give the entire front of the house a lobby and materially improve the appearance of the theatre, and at the same time afford a more comfortable retreat for ticket buyers and for the audience between the acts.

"Great Ruby" Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—A certificate of incorporation was filed to-day with the Secretary of State of the Great Ruby Company of New York City. The company is to purchase or otherwise acquire the right and privilege of producing the dramatic composition entitled "The Great Ruby" from March 1, 1900, to March 1, 1905. The capital is $12,000, and the Directors are Henry A. Page of White Plains and Arthur Rehan and S. Graham Mullen of New York City.

Mansfield to Open in Boston.

Richard Mansfield will open his season in Boston instead of in Chicago, as previously announced. During Mr. Mansfield's engagement in the former city last Winter he became sick and was compelled to abandon his season there, and this year, in formulating his plans it was not at first found possible to give any cities east of New York an opportunity to see him. Mr. Rich of the Hollis Street Theatre, however, succeeded in securing a few weeks of the Chicago time which will be transferred to Boston.

Miss Colley's High Soprano.

Miss Ada Colley, the high soprano, who is said to possess a remarkable voice, and who is to make her first appearance at Koster & Bial's Music Hall next Saturday night, gave a private rehearsal at the Holland House yesterday, when she sang "The Nightingale Thrill" and "The Evening Star" aria from "Tannhäuser" an octave above the regular scale. The selections gave Miss Colley an opportunity to display the sixth note above the high C, which is her specialty.

Change in Cast of "A Young Wife."

A change in the cast of the play which is now being presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre and styled "A Young Wife" has been made. J. H. Gilmour, who has joined Charles Frohman's forces, played the part of Hubert Douglas. He has been succeeded by Emmet King. The engagement of the play has been extended until Oct. 14.

WILL OF FANNY DAVENPORT.

Numerous Bequests to Relatives, with Residue to Her Husband.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 12.—The will of Fanny Davenport, the actress, has been filed in the Plymouth County Probate Court.

By the will the sum of $34,000 is bequeathed to Florence C. Tiers, Blanche Davenport, and Mary D. Seymour, sisters of the testatrix; Edgar L. Davenport and Harry Davenport, brothers, and Edgar L. D. Seymour and Harold Tiers, cousins, to be divided equally. The sum of $3,000 is left to George McDowell, son of W. Melbourne McDowell, together with all sums belonging to the testatrix on deposit at the Manhattan Savings Bank of New York. Miss Davenport's country residence, at Canton, Penn., is left to her sisters May D. Seymour and Florence C. Tiers.

To Miss Davenport's husband, W. Melbourne McDowell, is bequeathed her library of books, at the residence in Canton; all her manuscript plays, and the residue of the estate, both real and personal.

The will names as executors W. Melbourne McDowell, Jacob W. Lockman, and May D. Seymour. It bears date of June 2, 1892, and the witnesses were Theodore De Witt, Thomas B. Rand, and Mortimer Bishop, all of New York.

MR. McKINLEY'S WESTERN TRIP.

Hoped that He May Be Able to Visit St. Paul and Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Although the President had thought that it would be quite impossible for him to extend his Western trip beyond Chicago, he is now seriously considering the matter.

While there is some clashing of dates, it is hoped that he will be able to visit St. Paul and Minneapolis, and possibly Aberdeen, South Dakota, to welcome the returning volunteers.

Car Trust Incorporated.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 12.—The new car trust, the American Car and Foundry Company, capitalized at $60,000,000, filed articles of incorporation to-day.

A WARSHIP BRINGS JIMENES.

Festivals at Santo Domingo—He May Assume Direction of Affairs and Repudiate Paper Money.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 12.—Juan Isidro Jimenes, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, arrived here this morning on board the Dominican warship President. His arrival was the cause of great festivals and expressions of satisfaction. It is not known as yet when the election will take place. At present the country is quiet.

The most difficult problem to be solved is the financial condition of the Government, the paper money being one of the principal causes of the bad condition of affairs. Business is still very much depressed. Importations are very limited, and the market is bare of many articles, especially provisions.

Paper money, the only currency in Santo Domingo, circulates at some points in the ratio of 50 to 1, and, as it is understood that Señor Jimenes intends to repudiate a certain part of the issue, it is not unlikely that some trouble will arise. In any event, an official announcement showing precisely what is to be done is anxiously awaited by business houses.

The manifesto of Jimenes proposes a liberal Government based on strict honesty and equity. He calls for reform of the present tariff duties, advocates a strict gold basis, and is in favor of the withdrawal of the present national coin and paper money. He also recommends the favoring of immigration and full guarantees to citizens and foreigners and improvements of roads, ports and public works.

The Provisional President had already announced that the Provisional Government would take no constructive action until the arrival of Gen. Jimenes, who is apparently expected to assume immediate direction of affairs.

News of the departure of a Clyde Line steamer from New York is anxiously awaited, provisions being very scarce.

No French Loan for Jimenes.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—It is authoritatively denied that the Crédit Lyonnais has offered to lend Jimenes, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, the sum of $2,000,000. The story is said to be entirely without foundation.

NEW CABINET IN VENEZUELA.

President Andrade Takes the Field Against the Rebel Leader.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 12.—A new Cabinet has been formed, with Senhor Caicano as Foreign Minister.

President Andrade has left here to take command of the troops operating against Gen. Castro, the revolutionary leader.

VENEZUELAN SITUATION CRITICAL.

Cruiser Detroit Expected at La Guayra To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Officials here regard the Venezuelan situation as critical. The cruiser Detroit is due at La Guayra tomorrow night, and as that point is only two hours from Caracas, no apprehension is felt that any American interests will suffer by the disturbance.

The Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Pulido, has received no information on the reported serious Government reverses by Gen. Castro, and the repressive measures said to have been adopted at Caracas.

ARMENIANS CANNOT RETURN.

Turkey Prohibits Any Movement by Them In or Out of the Country.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—An Armenian journal reports that Turkey absolutely refuses to permit the Armenians who emigrated to the Caucasus at the time of the Kurdish atrocities in Armenia to return to their homes.

The Turkish Consul at Batoum, it is added, refuses passports even to Armenians having commercial relations with Turkish seaports, and at the same time Turkey refuses to permit Armenians living in Turkey to emigrate to Russia.

EXPLOSION ON GERMAN CRUISER.

Accident on the Wacht Kills Four Men and Injures Others.

KIEL, Sept. 12.—The German third-class cruiser Wacht, while participating in the Autumn manoeuvres, exploded her boiler to-day, four persons being killed and four others injured.

The Wacht was of 1,250 tons. She is 275 feet 6 inches long, has a beam of 31 feet 6 inches, and is 13 feet 9 inches deep. She was built at Bremen and was launched in 1897. Her complement is 126 men.

WASHINGTON LIKES OLD TUNES.

A Revival of Ancient Strauss Music Due to Mrs. McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—There is a revival here of Strauss music, and quaint old airs that are so old as to be new are heard proceeding in shrill whistles from the mouths of the capital's most accomplished warblers, the messenger boys and newsboys, as they go about their daily toil. People who do not know the names of the things they whistle and hum are giving vent to long-forgotten airs, and it is all because of Mrs. McKinley. There is a pretty little story behind it.

Just before the President and his wife went away to Lake Champlain, Mrs. McKinley, who was sick and despondent, felt a craving for the old music of her girlhood days. The modern music did not satisfy her, and she sent a request to the Marine Band that they would play "The Blue Danube" on the following Saturday at the regular White House concert, so that she might hear again the familiar music that would carry her back to her younger days. Such a request was equivalent to a command, and "Tannhäuser" and "Louisiana Lou" were hurriedly thrown aside.

But Mrs. McKinley was not there on the following Saturday, and the regular programme was rendered. The Presidential party went to Lake Champlain, and last Saturday was the first time they had a chance to attend the weekly concert. The band had not forgotten Mrs. McKinley's request, even if she had, and she was surprised and delighted to hear the strains of "The Blue Danube" and other ancient tunes.

In the meanwhile, the story had become known in other quarters, and bandmasters and musicians generally all over the city were looking up old music, Strauss was sure first for "The Blue Danube." Strauss music was at a premium, and the music dealers were surprised and dismayed at the sudden calls upon them for selections the very names of which they could but dimly remember. The result was an epidemic of by-gone airs, and now the ears of the Washingtonian are suddenly saluted, as he plods the streets, with some old air that he forgot years ago, and when he looks up startled to see from what source the musical revival is proceeding, he discovers that it is a tough-looking messenger boy on a bicycle, who a week ago was rending the atmosphere with the shrill notes of "I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph My Baby."

No Meeting of Emperors at Potsdam.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The report that the Czar of Russia is going to Potsdam in the course of a few days is without foundation. Emperor Nicholas will meet Emperor William, however, at a comparatively early date. It is probable that the Czar and Czarina will visit Princess Henry of Prussia at Kiel on their way to Darmstadt.

Monument to Schleswig Wars.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12.—A monument commemorating the Schleswig wars was unveiled here to-day in the presence of King Christian, the Czar, the Czarina, the Dowager Empress of Russia, the King of Greece the Princess of Wales, and other members of the Danish royal family. Crowds of people were present and there was much enthusiasm displayed.

Gen. Tracy Discusses Munster Treaty.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Benjamin F. Tracy, at to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, devoted the day to a discussion of the Treaty of Munster, alleging that the Dutch rights under that treaty were incorrectly stated by counsel for Great Britain.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

PAUL ROEHRICHT KILLED

Shot Down by Wife of the Man He Was Trying to Dispossess.

ATTEMPT ON LAWYER'S LIFE

Murder Near North Plainfield, Where Jeweler Had Employed Woman's Husband, Peter Fingerhuth.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 12.—Paul Roehricht, a jeweler whose residence and place of business are at 2,155 Seventh Avenue, New York City, was shot and killed this afternoon near North Plainfield by Mrs. Peter Fingerhuth. The woman is now locked up. Her son is held as a witness, and this evening her husband was arrested upon a warrant issued yesterday.

Mr. Roehricht about a year ago purchased a tract of property near North Plainfield, about 300 acres in all. This he started to lay out in town lots, and named the place Somerset Park. He had spent considerable money and intended to make the park a handsome residential section.

When he began to lay out the property he engaged Peter Fingerhuth as his landscape gardener. Fingerhuth, who came from some point on Long Island, occupied an old farmhouse on his employer's property. He had with him his wife and a son, about twenty years of age.

Mr. Roehricht and his employe at first got along well, but it is said that after a few months the gardener became careless, and did not do his work properly. Mr. Roehricht for the last two months has been trying to oust Fingerhuth. The family would not move out of the house even after being notified to do so, and after Fingerhuth had been discharged.

Robert M. Clark, Mr. Roehricht's attorney, advised that Fingerhuth be arrested, and a warrant was accordingly sworn out. The arrest was not made as William G. De Mesa, Fingerhuth's counsel, promised he would be in court to-day at 3 o'clock. When the case was called Fingerhuth, however, did not appear, and it came out that he had left for New York this morning.

While the hearing was to proceed at the Justice's court this afternoon, Edward O. Clark, a brother of the lawyer, with others, was to go to the house and throw out the belongings of Fingerhuth. Edward Clark went to the house accompanied by Thomas Quinn, Harry Ryan, William Titus, and Emil Denbowski. Owing to the failure of Fingerhuth to appear, Robert Clark and Mr. Roehricht drove out also. They reached the house soon after the party under Edward Clark got there.

Robert Clark took charge of the proceedings. He found the doors closed, and admission was refused. He partly forced the front door, and Mrs. Fingerhuth appeared to defend the breach. Then leaving his brother to hold the advantage gained or improve it, as results dictated, Robert Clark went to the rear door and started to force that. He had it partly open when Mrs. Fingerhuth, abandoning her position at the front door, ran to the rear and gave him battle. She placed a pistol at his breast and pulled the trigger. There was no explosion.

Meanwhile Mr. Roehricht had been standing outside of a fence running alongside of the house. When Robert Clark forced the rear door and Mrs. Fingerhuth ran there to defend it Edward Clark forced an entrance at the front. When Mrs. Fingerhuth found the invaders in possession she went to a side window opposite which Mr. Roehricht was standing and fired at him. Mr. Roehricht took a few steps backward and fell. He died within five minutes.

As soon as the fatal shot was fired a messenger was sent here for medical aid, and Drs. Zeglio and Pittus responded. They arrived too late, however. The city ambulance was also sent out, but it was of no use except to carry the body to Coroner De Mott's place in North Plainfield. The body could not be brought here, as the shooting took place in Somerset County.

Four constables were sent out and they arrested Mrs. Fingerhuth without trouble. She was taken to North Plainfield and locked up. She displayed no sorrow and appeared to be unmoved even when told her victim was dead. Her son was also taken into custody, and when her husband reached Plainfield at 6 o'clock he, too, was placed under arrest.

William Demler, a grocer of North Plainfield, made a statement this evening which will have a serious bearing on the case. He says he stopped at the house this morning and asked how the fight was getting on. Mrs. Fingerhuth, he says, told him her husband had gone to New York, but that he had left her well prepared. She displayed a revolver, and said she would shoot any one who attempted to act while her husband was away.

Mr. Roehricht lived on the floor above his jewelry store with his wife. He was forty years old, and up to five years ago conducted a jewelry store at Bowery and Spring Street. He made considerable money and decided to move to a quieter neighborhood. During the past five years, in conjunction with his jewelry business, he became interested in inventions, being a student of perpetual motion.

FRUITS OF PEARY'S EFFORTS.

The Steamer Diana on Her Way to This Port with Reports and Maps of His Arctic Discoveries.

SYDNEY, Cape Breton, Sept. 12.—The Peary Arctic Club's chartered steamer Diana arrived here to-day from Etah, North Greenland, with all well on board. Lieut. Peary and two companions, with native allies, were left Aug. 28, in excellent health and spirits. Lieut. Peary will remain at Etah until February, when, with a supporting party of natives, he will go to Fort Conger, and thence begin his journey toward the pole, either by the Greenland coast or from Cape Hecla, as conditions may determine.

Secretary Herbert L. Bridgman of the Peary Club, in command of the Diana expedition, will leave for New York to-morrow morning, taking Peary's full reports of his last year's work and maps of his discoveries. In his nomenclature, Peary has bestowed names of Peary Arctic Club members. The land furthest north beyond Greely Fiord was named Jesup Land, in honor of President Morris K. Jesup of the club. A bay fifty miles in extent, with a deep opening south of the fiord, was named Cannon Bay, and a mountain 4,700 feet high near its head, Mount Bridgman, for the Treasurer and Secretary of the club, respectively, while on the east side of the divide of Grinnell Land are Benedict, Sands, and Parrith Glaciers, Harmsworth Hill, and Flagler Bay.

Mr. Bridgman also brings Greely expedition scientific records and private papers of members of that party and a sextant left at Repulse Harbor in 1876 by Lieut. Greely. A Admiral Beaumont of the English expedition, brought by Lieut. Lockwood in 1883 to Fort Conger, and all recovered by Peary at the latter place in May last. Records of English cairns on Norman Lockyer and Washington Irving Islands are also sent by Peary to the club.

The Diana's cruise occupied fifty-two days and over 5,000 miles of steaming, of which twenty-eight days and 1,700 miles were north of Cape York, without detention of any kind by ice. She carried the American flag to latitude 79.10 degrees, which is further north than any other American ship has been since Hall's Polaris in 1871.

The Fram was last seen Aug. 18 ten miles off Etah, fast in the ice, and heading north.

PROF. NATHORST'S RETURN.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12.—Prof. A. G. Nathorst's expedition, on the steamship Antarctic, which was spoken off The Skaw yesterday on her return from her search along the coast of Greenland for the missing aeronaut, Andrée, arrived to-day at Malmo, Sweden.

Prof. Nathorst reports that he explored Frans Josef Fjord, on the east coast of Greenland, and discovered a series of new inlets. He secured a valuable ethnographic collection relating to the extinct Eskimo population.

Another Death from Plague in Oporto.

OPORTO, Sept. 12.—There has been one more death from the plague, but the situation is unchanged. Dr. Irving, an American, pronounces the pleague to be of a mild form.

King of Saxony Threatened by Lunatic

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—An insane merchant of Berlin, named Herman Bordasch, has been arrested at a hotel in Leipsig for threatening to kill the King of Saxony.

Rainfall in India Not General.

SIMLA, British India, Sept. 12.—There has been a good rainfall over Madras, Bombay, and the Deccan. The situation elsewhere is unchanged.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

All topics of interest and discussion in the New York society world, whose members are now for the most part at Newport, Southampton, Bar Harbor, Saratoga, and in the Adirondacks and the suburbs, were of course subordinated to and forgotten in the intense and excitement occasioned by the news of the sudden death of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt in this city. It will be some days, and not before the funeral services have been held and the will of the dead millionaire read, that the gay world will get its bearings, as it were, and be able to judge something of the effect of Mr. Vanderbilt's death upon the present Autumn suburban season and the coming Winter season in town.

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The expressions of regret at Mr. Vanderbilt's death, of sympathy for his family, and of appreciation of his honorable career and his fine and high character are universal. They are uttered spontaneously, not only in Newport villas and Southampton and Bar Harbor cottages, in lordly halls on the Hudson, and on the Long Island plains and hills, but in busy offices, crowded stores, train sheds, and in the rooms of the lowly in city tenement or country village. The chorus of sorrow and of sympathy responds to the one keynote, "A good man gone." No finer epitaph could be desired by prince or poor man, by kings of finance, or knights of labor. For it was Mr. Vanderbilt's blameless life, liberal and unostentatious charity and kindly courtesy and feeling for his fellow-men that has made his death more of an event than an incident in this busy world, and the memory of which is his best monument.

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The Newport season being virtually over, Mr. Vanderbilt's death will not be as much felt there in the way of stopping gayety as if it had occurred during the season. It will, of course, remove from all participation in the social movement of the coming Winter season the members of the large Vanderbilt family connection. One of these connections, the Webb family, has been virtually retired all Summer owing to the serious, and, it is feared, fatal illness of Mr. H. Walter Webb. With the Vanderbilt houses closed, for it is probable that few of the members of the family will remain in town the coming Winter, the Vanderbilt and Sloane opera boxes empty or tenanted by others, and with the influence and energy of the feminine heads of the Vanderbilt families wanting, the Winter season is sure to be seriously dimmed in brilliancy. There are no other families or family to succeed to their place. Mrs. Ogden Goelet has elected to reside abroad, Mrs. Robert Goelet is still in deep mourning for her husband, and Mrs. Astor, Sr., sailed yesterday for Europe in by no means good health and with little hope, even if she returns in better health, at her age of being able to undergo the fatigues of much entertaining next season.

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Mrs. Astor, Sr., is reported to have sailed for Europe yesterday morning, carrying out the plan that she had when she arrived in New York last week on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. She was accompanied to the steamer by her son, Col. John Jacob Astor, by two maids, and the German lady who has been her companion for the last two years. The last sailed with her. Mrs. Astor did not seem at all well as she left her house and as she boarded the steamer. It is said that she is going to Homburg to try the waters there, and that she will return in about six weeks. As is natural her departure for Europe, so soon after her return from there in July last, and following her illness at Newport, has started all sorts of rumors, to which her age and her undoubtedly failing strength of late add strength. It is the general impression in society at Newport and elsewhere that even if Mrs. Astor lives for some time she will hardly be able to again resume her place in the gay world.

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Among Mrs. Astor's fellow-passengers booked to sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm yesterday were H. Seymour Husted, Robert Baker, Walston H. Brown, son-in-law of the late Col. Ingersoll, F. de Coppet, Clarence Gray Dinsmore, Mrs. Francis Johnston, Mrs. Henry B. Livingston, Mrs. W. C. Lane and Miss Lane, William Solamon, Thomas F. Vietor, Carl Vietor, and Gustav H. Schwab. The New York, which sails for Southampton to-day, has booked among other passengers Joseph Benedict, Henry Thompson, the Hon. Thomas W. Cridneir, and the Rev. John C. Henry.

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Mr. Douglas Walter Campbell, the grandson of the Duke of Argyll, whose engagement to Miss Aimée Lawrence, the niece of John La Farge, was announced in Sunday's TIMES, is a young man with a very good income. His father, who was a son of the Duke of Argyll, was very well known in New York, he having been at one time in the brokerage business on Wall Street. He afterward was a stock broker in London and made quite a large fortune in profitable investments. The members of the Duke of Argyll's family are all thrifty, and several of them have taken up successful careers. Young Campbell is said by those who know him to be a fine young fellow and quite democratic in his ideas. Miss Aimée Lawrence has lived abroad with her mother ever since the death of her father some years ago. She is a niece of the late Countess d'Agreda. Mr. Campbell is a nephew of the Marquis of Lorne, who married Princess Louise, the daughter of Queen Victoria, and is the third heir removed from the Dukedom.

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Among those who have entertained at St. Moritz this Summer have been Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Story, who are at the Villa Story. Mr. and Mrs. Julian Story are to visit them this Autumn. The Villa Story is one of the show places in the Engadine.

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There are rumors abroad of the "arrangement," as it is called, of a marriage between Lord Delmeny, the eldest son of the Earl of Rosebery, and the eldest daughter of Lord Carrington. This is interesting to New Yorkers and Philadelphians on account of the sister-in-law of Lord Carrington, Mrs. Carrington, one of the most fashionable women in London, and who, until three years ago, was the mother of the future Earl. The Earl and Countess had a number of children, all of them daughters, and the son of their American relative was considered the heir. The estates are considerable and the title quite an old one. But three years ago the Countess gave birth to a son, and there seems now but little chance of there being an American Earl added to the British peerage, as the new heir is a healthy child. Since the birth of this son the Earl and Countess Carrington have gone out much in society, and now they are bringing their daughters out.

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There will be an Autumn season in London, and it will open early in October and continue until the Christmas holidays. Already a number of small dances have been planned, and among the hostesses who will entertain are Mrs. Charles Wilson, Mrs. Keppel, Mrs. Willie James, Lady Carrington, and Mrs. Bradley Martin, who will come into town soon after Oct. 1. Miss Van Wart, who has leased a large country place near Windsor, has been giving all Summer a series of house parties. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and Miss Bentinck are settled at Kindrochit Lodge, Braemer, which they have taken for the Autumn. They had also leased Park House, Harrowgate, which they occupied during the early Summer.

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Mrs. Brown Potter is entertaining on a small scale at Romani, her place on the Thames. Her guests are many of them literary and theatrical people, with here and there a titled personage, but very few Americans. Mrs. Brown Potter is credited with the epigram apropos of Mrs. de Bathe in "The Degenerates" that a woman is either young or old, and never middle-aged. Mrs. Brown Potter has given up all idea of coming to America just yet.

PRINCESS DE WREDE'S RECITAL.

She Is Well Received by a Large Audience at the Newport Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—The song recital given by the Princess Adolphe de Wrede at the Casino this evening was largely attended and excited great interest. The Princess, who is a strikingly handsome woman, has made many friends since her arrival here two weeks ago, and was loudly applauded for all her selections. It was her first public appearance, for although she sang at the houses of the German and French Ambassadors in Washington last Winter, she has never before appeared on the concert stage. She wore an Empire robe of rose-colored satin, covered with lace.

The Princess sang in no fewer than six languages, her selections including Russian, Roumanian, and English. She has a finely cultivated voice and flexible mezzo-soprano voice. Perhaps the best-liked of her selections were those from Rubinstein, in Russian; from Brahms and Schumann, in German; two charming French bergerettes, and Tosti's Mattinata, which the Princess studied with the composer.

Among those in the audience were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Reginald Tower, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. H. J. Berwind, Miss Lyman, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, George P. Messervey, Miss McAllister, Mrs. James A. Brown, Armand Lecomte, Humphreys Owen, Miss Potter, Lady Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Mrs. C. L. Best, Harry Lehr, Mrs. Elliott Dyer, Louis White, Mrs. William R. Travers, Miss Swan, H. A. C. Taylor, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Baron Von Mumm, and D. L. Lorillard.

The Princess will leave Newport for New York next Monday, and will sail for France in October, to return to America in January.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—Thomas F. Cushing and Miss Cushing went to New York yesterday.

J. G. Cassatt of Philadelphia arrived yesterday on the steam yacht Eugenia.

Mrs. Phoebe Hasard has let her cottage on Parker Avenue to Mme. A. C. Polifeme for the season of 1900.

The cottage belonging to the Swift estate, at Bellevue and Wheatland Avenues, has been rented to J. De Forest Danielson of Boston for next season.

Miss Anna Sands is registered at the Casino.

Charles de Halbert of the Russian Embassy at Rome is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Potter-Palmer.

Departures for New York to-day included Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Prescott Lawrence, W. Max-Muller, William Post, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow.

Capt. H. C. Taylor of the Indiana is passing a short leave of absence with his family here.

Lieut. Cameron McR. Winslow, United States Navy, Flag Lieutenant of Admiral Sampson's staff, is here on leave.

Mme. A. Tanty gave a lecture at the residence of Mrs. C. J. Post this morning. Her subject was "Moscow."

Yesterday being the second anniversary of the death of Francis Brockholst Cutting, son of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, a solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Mary's Church.

Mrs. F. O. French had arranged a dinner party and dance at her cottage, Harbour View, this evening, in honor of Prince Cantacuzene and his fiancée, Miss Julia

VITASCOPE RAN THE FIGHT

McGovern Knocked Out Palmer for the Benefit of Picture Men.

TOOK HIM ONLY TWO MINUTES

Fully 10,000 Men Paid Big Prices to Further the Plans of the Photographers.

It took only 2 minutes and 32 seconds of fighting in the ring of the Westchester Athletic Club at Tuckahoe, N. Y., yesterday afternoon to decide an international bantamweight championship between "Pedlar" Palmer of England and "Terry" McGovern of Brooklyn. Ten thousand persons had journeyed up to Tuckahoe, some of them from the South and West, and still others from England, to pay all the way from $4 to $15 for admission to the fight, and in addition to submit to all sorts of inconveniences in order to see the Brooklyn boy beat his opponent into insensibility in such a short time. Not a full round was consumed, and as a result it was a disgusted crowd that made its way back to New York.

But when the spectators realize to-day that they paid such fancy prices for so little sport in order that the initial expenses of the vitascope company that got up the hippodrome might be paid their disgust will be deeper, and when some of them realize that their every action at the fight, their features showing plainly, will be exhibited all over this country and in England in the vitascope photographs they will probably make up their minds to remain away from such exhibitions in future. It was probably this public exhibition of themselves at so much an admission that prompted Richard Croker, ex-Senator Murphy, and others of Mr. Croker's party to make up their minds at the last moment not to attend the fight, for they as well as hundreds of other well-known men had purchased boxes for the fight but did not occupy them.

Of the fight itself there is not much to tell, but of the scenes incidental to it there was enough to furnish gossip in pugilistic circles for a long time to come.

It was to be a meeting of the two cleverest boys at the weight in the world. They were to box for twenty-five rounds at 116 pounds for a purse of $10,000, the championship of the world, and a share in the profits of the vitascope pictures, arrangements to exhibit which have been made in England and throughout the United States. So the battle for a championship was only incidental to the business arrangements of clever showmen who own a vitascope machine, and as the exhibition of the pictures was to bring in the greatest revenue, the fact that the fight lasted for less than a round was a disappointment to the promoters as well as to the people who paid fancy prices to see it decided. The battle was to have been fought on Monday, but the rain would not permit of picture taking, so it was postponed until yesterday, when the sunlight was strong enough to serve the purposes of the machine.

Such a gathering the little town of Tuckahoe never knew before as that of yesterday. By 2 P. M. there were fully 15,000 visitors in the place. They included men in all walks of life, business men of spotless respectability, politicians, gamblers, prizefighters, and toughs and thieves. Detectives were as thick as blades of grass, and there were seventy-five special deputies under the leadership of Sheriff Malloy of Westchester County. Some of the men on the doors who were to handle the crowd carried not the long locust clubs they use ordinarily, but were armed instead with the short leather-covered blackjacks that highwaymen use to waylay victims, and not a few of the spectators who were pushed forward at the gates by those behind wondered that they should be handled as if they had come to break into a bank instead of to give up good money for pure amusement.

The crowd, after running the gantlet of a double line of ticket speculators, found themselves on the brow of a steep hill, at the foot of which the unroofed arena stood. It was a case of clamber down the hill as best you could to the pine palisades that formed the big inclosure and then join the rushing mob at the bottom that crowded in haphazard through the narrow entrances.

Inside the sun poured down fiercely on the ring, which was surrounded with well-filled boxes, and rom the outside row of boxes there rose, tier above tier, rows of plain benches. The big camera of the vitascope loomed up at the top of the southern end of the inclosure, and around the camera were grouped a score of a brass band. Lively airs were played until the men were ready to enter the ring, but the music was almost drowned by the shouts of betting commissioners, who yelled for bets and waved bills of large denomination above their heads. The American was the favorite in the betting, and wagers of 5 to 3 were placed in large sums.

When all was ready for the camera to do its work, George Siler, of Chicago, the referee, was introduced, and then Palmer, with the union jack held above his head by an attendant, entered the ring. He was followed a few minutes later by McGovern and his handlers and his little brother, who headed the procession, carried the American flag. Little time was wasted in preliminary work. The principals stepped to the centre of the ring at the call of the referee, who had been given the cue by the photographer, and the battle was on.

The Briton, beetle-browed and closely cropped, looked a fit antagonist for the fair-haired Brooklyn boy, for he was of sturdier build, and his guard was well placed. He was met by McGovern at the centre of the ring and at once opened hostilities by feinting with his left hand. He had evidently made up his mind to force matters from the start, and in adopting this policy he made a mistake, for at that game McGovern is at his best. The men came together with force, and in a hard mix-up both gave and took hard right and left hand swings. They stood off from each other then, and McGovern measured his opponent. In a moment he went at him again, swinging his left to the shoulder and bringing out a big red bruise. Then he sent his right hard to the Englishman's jaw, and the latter went to the ground.

Mrs. McGovern, who was watching the fight from the window of a house that overlooked the palisades of the inclosure, waved her handkerchief in encouragement to her husband, and he waved a salute with his glove while he waited for Palmer to rise. He had only to wait until the third second had been counted, and then he rushed the Briton again. There was another mix-up at close quarters, and both were slamming away when the timer's gong sounded. Only a minute had elapsed, and the principals, as well as the spectators, wondered what had happened. A mistake had been made by the timekeeper, and when this was recognized the men were ordered to fight again.

Palmer was a trifle dazed when he came up again, and he was further dazed by several crashing right and left blows on the body. An extra left swing over the heart made him stagger, and then McGovern, holding him off at arm's length, smashed him with all his power with his right on the nose, just under the left eye. The blow cut the flesh, and Palmer dropped to the floor, knocked out. He made an effort to rise again, but had not the strength, and was counted out by the referee. McGovern was not even bruised in the fight, but Palmer was unconscious for three or four minutes, and it was necessary to carry him to his corner. He declared then, sobbingly, that he had been fairly beaten, and said he would leave for England to-day.

Among the men who witnessed the fight were John F. Carroll, Edward Carroll, Leopold Wormser, John White, William E. Busteed, Michael O'Connor, John Haggerty, Eugene Woods, Anthony M. Brady, James Breslin, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Philip J. Dwyer, Commissioner of Correction Francis J. Lantry, David Ryan, Fred Gerken, Patrick J. Sullivan, Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, "Jim" Kennedy, Loring M. Black, Police Inspector McLaughlin, Police Captain Price and his counsel, Col. Henry Clay Henderson; "Al" Herford of Baltimore, William Muldoon, Sylvester Bradhurst, James W. Maxwell, George Myers, George E. Smith, John L. Sullivan, "Bob" Fitzsimmons, James J. Corbett, "Teddy" Foley, and "Kid" McCoy.

Champion Herd Beaten at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Willie Dunn, champion of 1895, defeated Frank Herd, holder of the present open-golf championship, on the links of the Baltimore Country Club, to-day with two up and one to play. The match was for $500 a side.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

LENOX GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Sixteen Players Qualify for Match Play To-day—Haughton May Lose the Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 12.—It was perfect golf weather in Lenox to-day, and a very large and fashionable gallery watched the playing. Several members of the Diplomatic Corps were present, including the Portuguese Minister, J. De Costa Duarte; the Baroness Fava, and Count Starzynski of Russia, who has just arrived from Newport. At the tea in the clubhouse this afternoon there was a large gathering.

The players were all on their mettle to qualify, if possible, for the Lenox Cup. They had to go round four times to play the thirty-six holes, and the playing lasted until about 6 o'clock. Percy Haughton of Brookline, who holds the cup, made a total of 177. There were three men ahead of him, as the score below will show, and much doubt is expressed about his being able to keep the cup. Some excellent scores were made, notably those of the two leaders, Laroque and Griswold. The latter made the lowest nine-hole score of the day, going around the last time in 39 strokes, and making the sixth and eighth holes each in 3 strokes. He went around with Laroque, who made the last round in 40 strokes, also making two threes in that round, on the second and sixth holes.

In the match play to-morrow Bishop will play against Laroque, Corey against Cutting, Cooke against Allen, Burr against Frothingham, Kane against Mackay, Trevilli against Griswold, Haughton against Dana, and Swan against Morten. They will play thirty-six holes, and the Consolation Cup will be played for in the afternoon by those who did not qualify for the Lenox Cup, eighteen holes, medal play. Following are to-day's scores of those who qualified for the match play to-morrow:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
L. A. Laroque, Shinnecock	85	81	166
Chester Griswold, Burlington	86	83	169
George E. Cooke, Point Judith	85	87	172
D. W. Bishop, Jr., Lenox	86	91	177
Percy Haughton, Brookline	86	91	177
S. Frothingham, Lenox	88	90	178
A. Morten, Westchester	94	85	179
D. R. Burr, Ardsley	91	99	180
H. W. Allen, Pittsfield	82	98	180
C. B. Corey, Wallaston	90	92	182
J. B. Swan, Stockbridge	92	93	185
Richard Mackay, Lenox	92	93	185
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	97	89	186
C. S. Trevelli, Oakley	93	93	186
D. T. Dana, Lenox	95	92	187
Walter Cutting, Pittsfield	98	89	187

Those who handed in scores but did not qualify were the following:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
R. D. Lapham, Baltusrol	97	90	187
R. S. Hooker, Lenox	96	93	189
J. B. C. Tappen, Nassau	101	88	189
A. S. Wellington, Oakley	93	91	189
H. S. Gray, Stockbridge	93	97	190
W. W. Hoffman, Lenox	98	92	190
C. De Heredia, Lenox	98	93	191
W. T. Boardman, Essex	105	86	191
J. T. Talmadge, Newport	90	94	193
E. Thomson, Lenox	94	99	193
M. P. Kernochan, Pittsfield	92	101	193
J. W. Burden, Lenox	96	98	194
A. R. Winthrop, Newport	102	92	194
A. P. Stokes, Jr., Lenox	101	92	193
F. S. Denny, Chevey Chase	96	98	194
R. C. Iver, Lenox	94	100	194
S. P. Shaw, Lenox	98	111	209
W. A. Taylor, Lenox	97	98	195
G. B. Barnard, New Algonquin	102	96	198
J. A. Gardner, Dyker Meadow	109	95	204
H. Godwin, Lenox	100	108	208
S. P. Shaw, Lenox	98	111	209
J. C. Mallery, Lenox	111	106	217

PENNSYLVANIA FOOTBALL TEAM

Thirty Candidates Appear for the First Day's Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The University of Pennsylvania football players held their first practice this afternoon, thirty candidates responding to Capt. Hare's call. The decision to restrict the preliminary training to the home grounds resulted in a much larger attendance than is usual. At least twenty more men are expected to report to-morrow.

The work to-day consisted merely of punting and catching practice, in which Hare and Overfield took no part. The former recently sprained a tendon in his leg, while the giant centre has lost twenty pounds from malaria contracted in Puerto Rico and is now a patient in the University Hospital. The training house and training table are opened and strict training will begin in a week. Coach Woodruff has ordered light practice twice a day until the men are in condition for hard work.

Franklin Field has been regraded and drained during the Summer at a cost of nearly $5,000, making it one of the finest gridirons in the country. Until the first game on Sept. 27 with Franklin and Marshall the team will practice on the old field in the campus.

Coach Woodruff addressed the candidates after to-day's practice, outlining the season's work and prospects. There are six vacant positions on the team—both tackles, both ends, full back, and right half back. McCracken, right guard, will go to the mountains for a week, but will be back for the first game. Outland, last year's captain, is in Yellowstone Park and will not return until Oct. 1, before which time two games will have been played. Gardiner and McMahan, quarter and sub-half respectively, have not returned, but are expected to-morrow. Most of the candidates are members of last year's "scrub" team, but there are some heavy new men, among them being a cousin of Folwell, last year's full back and a good kicker. Hodge is the best of the old punters, while Wallace and Shoyer are the most likely men for tackles, with Flavell, the baseball catcher, and Smith as the fastest ends.

PRINCETON FOOTBALL SEASON.

Trainer Christie Arrives and Says Practice Will Begin Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 12.—Upon the arrival of Trainer Walter Christie and several of the football men here to-day interest in Nassau's football plans for the coming season went up a few notches. Mr. Christie expects all the football men here early the first of next week, and practice will begin in earnest on Wednesday.

"The prospects for a strong team are as good as those of last year at the beginning of the season," said Mr. Christie to-day. "The new material is as yet an unknown quantity. The first two weeks' practice will be of a very light form, and will consist chiefly in falling on the ball, punting, and short cross country runs. The form of practice after this will depend for the most part on the weather. The first lineup with the scrubs will take place two weeks after the university opens, and at that time we expect to settle down to solid practice."

FORGETS WHERE HIS HOME IS.

Cyrus Sterling Fails to Remember Even the City He Lives In.

A man seventy-five years old was found wandering at Vesey and Greenwich Streets last night by Policeman Creede. He was well dressed, weighed about 180 pounds, and was about 6 feet in height. His hair is gray. At the police station he said he was Cyrus Sterling, but could not remember where he lived, except that it was in the neighborhood of a market.

Sergt. O'Meara perceived that the old man was ill, and summoned an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital. The ambulance surgeon, Dr. Sherrill, said the old man was suffering from senility and destitution. Sterling refused to go to the hospital, and said he wanted to go home. Sergt. O'Meara sent a policeman with the old man, as he said he thought he could find the place where he lived. After a fruitless search of an hour or more, they returned to the station house. The Sergeant finally induced the old man to go to the hospital, and an ambulance was again summoned and Sterling taken there. He said that he came from Boston a week ago, but did not know whether he belongs there or not.

Killed in a Philadelphia Elevator.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Cora Reed, aged thirty-two, a saleswoman in Joseph Darlington's department store, was almost instantly killed this evening while about to step from the elevator. Business had ended for the day, and the elevator, filled with employes, had stopped at the first floor. The passengers in crowding out accidentally pushed the lever, and the elevator started downward. Miss Reed was caught between the roof of the elevator and the floor, and was so badly crushed that she died in a few minutes.

Secretary Allen's Father Aged 91.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 12.—Otis Allen, father of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, was ninety-one years old to-day. He is in excellent health.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks and Chicagos Each Win a Game at the Polo Grounds.

BROOKLYNS KEEP UP THE PACE

Defeat the Pittsburgs at Washington Park by Heavy Batting—On Other Diamonds.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	85	37	.697
Philadelphia	80	41	.650
Boston	75	48	.610
Baltimore	71	51	.582
St. Louis	71	58	.559
Cincinnati	71	56	.559
Chicago	66	62	.516
Pittsburg	62	63	.496
Louisville	58	67	.464
New York	51	75	.411
Washington	44	79	.358
Cleveland	19	114	.143

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 12; New York, 5. (First game.)
New York, 6; Chicago 5. (Second game.)
Brooklyn, 11; Pittsburg, 8.
Philadelphia, 13; Cleveland, 0. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 4. (Second game.)
Washington, 7; Cincinnati, 3 (First game.)
Washington, 5; Cincinnati, 4. (Second game.)
Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 4.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Boston.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Washington.

The New Yorks and Chicagos broke even in the two games played at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, Carsey, who played at third base, was solely responsible for the team's defeat. Doyle retired because of injuries received while sliding to second. The New Yorks won the second game through good batting. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	3	3	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	5	5	0
Foster, rf.	0	1	2	1	0
Doyle, c.	0	1	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	5	3	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	5	1	3
Seymour, 1b.	1	1	7	1	2
Carsey, 3b.	0	2	0	5	4
Carrick, p.	0	1	0	3	1
Total.	5	13	27	19	10

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf.	0	3	3	0	0
Curley, 2b.	0	1	2	5	1
Lange, cf.	2	3	2	1	0
Everitt, 1b.	1	3	14	0	0
Merten, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	3	1	0	1	0
Magoon, ss.	2	1	4	9	0
Chance, c.	2	1	2	1	0
Taylor, p.	1	3	0	1	0
Total.	12	18	27	18	1

FIRST GAME.

New York ..... 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 1—5
Chicago ..... 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—12

Three-base hits—Foster, O'Brien. Two-base hits—Doyle, Carsey, Lange, Ryan, Merten, Bradley. First base by errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 7. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 12. Base on balls—Off Garrick, 6. Struck out—By Garrick, 2. Stolen base—Magoon. Double plays—Turner and Davis; Taylor, Magoon, and Everitt. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	2	1	1	1	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	0	4	1
Foster, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Seymour, 1b.	1	2	7	1	2
Gleason, 2b.	0	2	3	3	1
Warner, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Carsey, 3b.	1	1	3	2	1
Gettig, p.	0	1	0	3	1
Total.	6	11	18	15	6

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Curley, 2b.	1	1	1	1	1
Lange, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Everitt, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Merten, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0
Magoon, ss.	1	1	1	3	0
Donahue, c.	1	1	6	0	0
Griffith, p.	1	1	0	1	1
Total.	4	6	18	6	2

New York ..... 2 0 1 0 1 2—6
Chicago ..... 0 0 2 1 1 0—5

Home run—Seymour. Two-base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Seymour, Magoon, Donahue. First base by errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 5. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 6. Base on balls—Off Gettig, 4; off Griffith, 1. Struck out—By Gettig, 1, by Griffith, 2. Stolen base—O'Brien. Double plays—Gleason, Davis, and Seymour; Carsey, Gleason, and Seymour. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and O'Day.

BROOKLYNS KEEP ON WINNING.

Defeat the Pittsburgs by Heavy Batting—McJames Called Upon.

The Brooklyns continued their winning streak yesterday, defeating the Pittsburgs at Washington Park in a heavy batting game. Dunn was compelled to retire in the fifth inning. Kennedy, who relieved him, only lasted one inning, and McJames was called upon the save the game. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	2	2	3	0	0
Willi'ms, 3b.	1	2	1	4	1
McC'rry, 2b.	2	3	1	4	0
Dillon, 1b.	0	2	14	1	1
Donovan, rf.	1	1	1	0	1
M'Cr'th, lf.	1	2	2	1	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
Schriver, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Chesbro, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Total.	8	14	24	16	4

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Keeler, rf.	2	2	4	1	0
Jen'ings, 1b.	2	2	11	1	0
And'rs'n, cf.	2	2	5	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	2	2	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	1	4	0
Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
McGuire, c.	2	0	0	0	0
Dunn, p.	0	2	2	0	3
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	0	0
McJames, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	11	11	27	12	3

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 0—5
Brooklyn ..... 2 4 0 3 0 2 0 0 *—11

First base by error—Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hits—Beaumont, McCreery, 2; Ely, Jennings, Dunn. Struck out—By Chesbro, 1. Sacrifice hits—Kelley, Jennings, Casey. Stolen base—Jennings. Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 5; off Dunn, 1; off Kennedy, 1; off McJames, 1. Wild pitch—McJames. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt. Attendance, 2,400.

Two Victories for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The Philadelphias experienced no difficulty in winning a double-header from Cleveland to-day. Knepper, who pitched the first game for the visitors, was batted at will, and Schmidt, in the second, was hit opportunely. Both Orth and Platt were in good form, and the locals played a fine fielding game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia ..... 3 0 5 0 3 0 2 0 *—13

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Knepper and McAllister; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—4
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 2 4 1 1 0 0 *—8

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 6. Batteries—Cleveland, Schmidt and Sugden; Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

Washingtons Win Two Games.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Washingtons pulled the Cincinnatis down a peg in the race by taking two games to-day. In the first Evans had them at his mercy. Taylor, who had poor control, voluntarily retired at the end of the fifth inning, and Peitz pitched the remainder of the game for Cincinnati. In the second game the home team won out in the ninth inning. Freeman and McGann of Washington were put out of the game for roughly handling the umpire. Attendance, 2,300. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington ..... 2 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 0—7
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—3

Base hits—Washington, 11; Cincinnati, 4. Errors—Washington, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Evans and Kittridge; Cincinnati, Taylor, Peitz, and Kahoe.

SECOND GAME.

Washington ..... 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—5
Cincinnati ..... 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4

Base hits—Washington, 11; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, McFarland and Kittridge; Cincinnati, Hawley and Kahoe. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 4.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Howell had the Louisvilles shut out up to the ninth inning to-day, when a base on balls started a batting rally that tied the score. In the twelfth inning Brodie's slow fielding of a hit allowed the Louisville's to score two runs. Score:

Louisville ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 2—5
Baltimore ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—4

Base hits—Louisville, 12; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Waddell and Zimmer; Baltimore, Howell and Crisham and McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Silk Manufacturers to Form a Trust.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 12.—All the broad silk manufacturers of this city met to-night and did not adjourn until a late hour. They decided favorably on the idea of forming a trust. It is proposed, among other things, to make a uniform rate of wages in all the shops.

Four Killed by a Train in Indiana.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 12.—A westbound Panhandle passenger train to-day ran down and instantly killed Mrs. Harrison McVeity and three children at a crossing east of Logansport.

ONE DEATH AMONG THREE RIDERS.

Falls a Team and Carriage Out of the Way of a Train.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 12.—An accident, which, but for the prompt action of Coachman Spencer, would have resulted fatally, happened to a pleasure party while driving this afternoon. A carriage containing Mrs. William Uts, her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Eloise Uts, and the latter's two-year-old baby was about to cross the Lehigh Valley tracks just south of Genesee Valley Park when the coachman discovered a passenger train approaching at a rapid rate. The coachman jumped from his seat and seized the team by the heads, and pulled them off the track just as the engine dashed by.

The horses became frightened, and pranced so close to the train that they were struck by it, the necks of both horses being broken. The occupants of the carriage were thrown out, the two women being severely injured. The baby was not hurt.

LONG RACE WITH DEATH IN VAIN

Young Cohen, Brought from the Catskills, Dies of His Wound.

Howard B. Cohen, the sixteen-year-old son of George J. Cohen, of 408 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, who was accidentally shot in the leg at West Cairo, in the Catskill Mountains, Monday, and who was hurried to St. Luke's Hospital in the hope of saving his life by means of an operation, died in that institution early yesterday morning.

Young Cohen, accompanied by several companions, started out hunting Monday morning. While climbing a fence his gun was accidentally discharged, the charge entering his right leg just below the knee, breaking both bones and tearing the flesh away. His companions bandaged the wound as well as possible and carried him to a farmhouse. Two physicians were summoned, but they were unable to stop the flow of blood, and advised that he be taken to New York as quickly as possible. Mrs. Sherman Earl of West Cairo and Miss Grace McDonald of 849 Amsterdam Avenue volunteered to accompany the lad to New York.

The accident occurred at 11 o'clock, and an hour later they were on their way to Catskill in a carriage. Here they caught a New York Central train, and on its arrival in New York an ambulance from St. Luke's was awaiting the patient. Shortly after his arrival at the hospital he became unconscious from the loss of blood. Immediate amputation of the leg was the only chance to save the boy's life. This was done, but in spite of all possible care he succumbed.

Funeral services will be held this morning.

THE LIVE STOCK TRUST.

George B. Loving Says Its Organization with $30,000,000 Capital Is Assured.

The Live Stock Trust is practically assured. So said George B. Loving of Fort Worth, Texas, after a conference at the Waldorf-Astoria last night with prominent New York and Boston capitalists.

"At last I see that success is to attend my efforts," said Mr. Loving on the eve of his departure for Chicago, where some minor details are to be arranged.

"I shall return to New York," he added, "after the Dewey Day hustle has subsided and complete the organization of the combination. It will have a capital of not less than $30,000,000 and will take in about all the ranches and live stock in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. I have heard nothing from the Retail Butchers' Association of late, but if they want to do business with us, their propositions will receive respectful consideration. Thirty-five additional ranch owners have given us options which have not yet been considered."

SOCIAL REFORM CLUB MEETING.

Tenements, the New Building Code, and Other Matters Discussed.

The Social Reform Club at its regular meeting last night discussed the general subject of tenement house improvements and the new building code. Before taking up this subject the club adopted a resolution criticising the new arrangement of street signs.

A letter from Controller Coler was then read, thanking the club for its support of his opposition to the Ramapo water contract. A resolution commending the Controller for his "eminent services to honest government," was adopted over the negative vote of Joseph Barondess, who announced himself as opposed to thanking any man for doing his duty. He said that Mr. Coler received a good salary for that.

Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, delivered the chief address of the evening on "The Coming Tenement House Exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900." He explained the plan of the committee, which contemplates the preparation of models of existing tenements, together with models of modern tenement structure. Maps, showing the relative prevalence of tuberculosis and other diseases in the tenement districts, are to be made up, and efforts will be put forth to illustrate present methods as contrasted with the possible municipal ownership of tenement property.

In commenting upon the new building code, Mr. Veiller said that it was "the worst body of laws ever framed." He stated in detail the suggestions of his committee and their rejection by the Building Code Commission.

RUNAWAY ON BROADWAY.

Wagonwheel Got Into Cable Slot and Horse Became Frightened.

An exciting runaway occurred on Broadway near the Metropolitan Opera House late yesterday afternoon. A surrey owned by Julius Palmer, a saloon keeper at 604 Sixth Avenue, and driven by Carl Entras of 316 East Forty-fourth Street, had turned in from Thirty-sixth Street about 5 o'clock, when one of the wheels went down into the cable slot.

The horse became frightened and sprang forward, tearing the wheel off. The horse ran up the street, some of the harness having broken at the same time. Entras could not stop him.

In front of 1,716 Broadway the runaway came into collision with a horse and wagon, throwing the driver out of his seat. The runaway kept on and nearly ran down a crowd of women boarding a car at Thirty-ninth Street. Policeman Brady of the Broadway Squad saw the horse coming and, with the help of a cabman named Charles Gingras, stopped him.

TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Loss of $900,000 in Northwood, N. D.—Postmaster Hurt.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 12.—The town of Northwood, Grand Forks County, was completely destroyed by fire to-day.

The blaze started in the National Hotel through the carelessness of a hired girl, who was using gasoline to kill insects. The Volunteer Fire Department was helpless. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Fifty business firms lost their entire belongings.

Postmaster Ellingson was seriously injured by falling glass and timbers.

GEN. DRAPER NOT TO RESIGN.

But He Has Told His Friends He Wishes to be Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Ambassador William E. Draper denies as absurd a story which was printed here to-night, to the effect that he was about to resign his post in Rome and become the Administration candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

Gen. Draper has said to his friends that he wants the Vice Presidency.

Fell Dead on Broadway.

Thomas Curran, thirty-seven years old, of 582 Third Avenue, died suddenly of heart disease on Broadway, near Thirty-seventh Street, last night. He was walking up the street when he suddenly threw up his hands, groaned, and fell to the walk. A policeman carried him to the doorway of a store and rang for an ambulance, but before Dr. Solly of the New York Hospital arrived Curran was dead. The body was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Will of the Rev. J. M. Kiely.

The will of the Rev. John M. Kiely, pastor of the Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, Brooklyn, who died on Aug. 9 last, was offered for probate in the office of the Kings County Surrogate yesterday. The value of the estate is estimated at $7,000. Father Kiely leaves $500 to the church of which he was pastor, $1,000 for parochial schools, $500 to St. Mary's Hospital, and $500 to the Sisters of the Poor of that institution. His library is left to St. John's College, Brooklyn.

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall Meeting Opens Auspiciously.

A STRONG CARD PRESENTED

Mesmerist, Imp, Miss Marion, Handpress, Reynolds, and Dr. Catlett Were the Winners.

The opening of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall meeting at Gravesend yesterday did not bring out as large a crowd as that present at the openings of this popular track in former years. Probably 5,000 spectators were congregated on the grand stand and in the cheaper seats when the bell rang for the first race, and these enjoyed an ideal afternon's sport. The September weather was in a glorious mood.

The track was not in the best condition, but was far better than had been hoped for. The sun and northwest wind had dried it out pretty well along the middle and near the outer rail, but the going in toward the rail was decidedly stiff. This failed to mar the day's sport, however, as the several events to be decided were of too high an order to be spoiled by a little heavy going. Some good horses were scratched, but there was enough high-class material left on the lists to furnish plenty of guessing. The bookmakers and public divided honors in the betting ring.

The piece de résistance on the card was the Junior Champion Stakes for two-year-olds, guaranteed to be worth $15,000. Although this, by the way, is one of the richest fixtures of the year, it did not cost the club a single dollar, as the forfeits alone amounted to $18,400. Twenty-two horses, whose owners are willing to patronize these guaranteed stakes, were named on the card, and only seven declined the issue. Of the youngsters that bid for the stake, Mesmerist, the fleet Bromley colt, struck the talent as being about the best in the race, as he got in without a penalty, not having won a race of a value of $7,500. Mesmerist and his stable mate, Missionary, were linked together in the betting, and took the favorite's money at 6 to 5. High Order, Eastan & Larabie's colt, was well thought of by a lot of clever judges, who laid considerable money on him. McMeekin, Sakhrat, and Modrine carried some knowing ones' money when they lined up. The start was a good one considering the size of the field, with Modrine showing in front and Mesmerist in a good position. Bullman cut out a very fast pace with Modrine, and it looked for a time as if he was going to keep it to the wire. As the field rounded the last turn, however, O'Connor let out Mesmerist and challenged the leader. Modrine made a game effort, but had had enough of it, and quit at the last furlong post. High Order started after Mesmerist, and Ildrim came up out of the bunch and made a bid. The four made a beautiful finish, Mesemrist getting in first with a neck to spare, with High Order second and Ildrim third, a neck behind and about that distance ahead of the tired Modrine.

The second most important event of the day, the First Special Handicap for two-years-olds and upward, at a mile and a quarter, was injured somewhat by the withdrawal of Banastar, who had not raced since he was left at the post in the Suburban. The crowd was anxious to see him try conclusions with Imp, the Suburban winner, who was entered for this event. Banastar is partial to a fast track, so Matt Allen substituted Muskadine. The other added starter was Headley & Norton's fleet mare, May Hempstead, but this addition was offset by the withdrawal of Thomas Cat and Half Time. Imp was made a hot favorite in the ring, getting a large majority of the speculation at even money. The erratic black mare was the first to show at the start, but May Hempstead passed her as they went by the judges' stand and made things lively up the backstretch. It was a two-horse race all the way around, Imp never getting more than three lengths behind. She took command at the last turn and galloped home under a strong pull two lengths in front of May Hempstead. Maxine, who had taken third place directly the race began, kept her position all the way around, finishing a length and a half behind May Hempstead and a length ahead of Bangle.

A fair lot of sprinters made up the field for the opening race, the Highweight Handicap, for all ages, at five and a half furlongs. Lady Lindsey, who likes m

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers and Auction Room Dealings—Reported Purchase in East Twenty-second Street.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the Ford estate and for the New York Investment and Improvement Company, to Francis M. Marks, two pieces of vacant property at the northeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, which, together, comprise about six and a half lots. They have resold the same for Mr. Marks, to Hugo F. Hoefler, who gives in part payment two five-story flats on the west side of Eighth Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and have resold the vacant plot at the corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Morningside Avenue for Hugo F. Hoefler to Albert W. Mott, who will improve the same by the erection of two six-story apartment houses.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have bought from the Murphy estate 217 East Eighty-fifth Street, a three-story frame building, on a lot 20.4 by 102.2. A seven-story apartment house will be erected on the site.

It is reported that Amund Johnsen has bought from Mayer S. Auerbach, 26 East Twenty-second Street, 30 by 98, for improvement with a business building.

Martin & Brother decline to disouss the report that they have sold the seven-story building 42 and 44 New Street.

Jacob Wertheimer has sold to a Mr. Ullman the four-story dwelling 19 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 65 by 102.2.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for John L. Bassett the three-story dwelling 313 West Thirtieth Street.

William and Julius Bachrach have sold 204 East Seventh Street to a builder, who will erect thereon a seven-story tenement.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for E. J. Blauvelt to Mrs. Carrie Weise the dwelling 1,995 Anthony Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

1,440 Lexington Avenue, 16.7 by 75, four-story stone-front tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles E. Whitehead, as executor $11,200

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

536 and 538 West Thirty-ninth Street, each 25 by 98.9, two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to William Buehler 28,400

To-day's Auction Sale.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By John S. Mapes, foreclosure sale, Irving Washburn, referee, Zulette Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, south side, 178 feet east of Mapes Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $917.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Hoe Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of Freeman Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; A. L. Rake, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 339 and 341 East Thirteenth Street, for one and two story brick foundry, 50 by 206.6; Lorillard estate of 3 Mercer Street, owner; Quinby & Brown of 99 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 75 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 48 by 34; W. G. Leeson of 470 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $300.

Thirty-first Street, north side, 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 18 by 75; Mary Reilly of 433 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $100.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Melrose Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements; O'Gorman & Grove of 621 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owners; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 34 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Charles Steele of 52 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; G. C. Wood of 63 William Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 1,286 Broadway, to a seven-story brick flat, with stores; D. McAlpin, Plaza Hotel, owner; cost, $2,500.

No. 427 Fifth Street, to a one-story and basement brick stable; G. A. Hock, premises owner; Henry Klein, architect; cost, $1,500.

John Street, southeast corner of Nassau Street, to a twelve-story brick and stone office building; H. K. Sheldon, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $1,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; J. S. Roan of 4,352 Park Avenue, owner; C. A. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 268 and 270 Greenwich Street, to two four-story brick office buildings; C. B. Van Dyke of Arlington, N. J., owner; W. L. Irving, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 12.

ACKERMAN ST, w s, 263.11 ft n of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, 37.6x100; Anna M. Tuthill to Joseph Flanagan 1

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 97th St, 100.11x165x irregular to street x25 to beginning; Henry Malbrunot and Isaac Steigerwald to John W. Stevens 1

DATER ST, n w corner of Wales Av, 118.6x200 to Concord Av x118.6x200; Elizabeth Black to Clarence J. Hartley. 23,750

BREEN PLACE, w s of Av C, e s, 158 ft of proposed 5th St, 36.1x107.6; John F. Niebuhr to Mary E. Niebuhr, rerecorded., 1

LOT 149, Block D, map H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Emma C. Armstrong to Charles Knauf 500

LOT 478, Block F, amended map Mapes estate; Emma C. Armstrong to Charles Knauf 500

MANHATTAN AV, 127, 16.8x75; Edward H. Kalb to Lee W. Groves 18,500

MATILDA ST, n w s, Lot 206, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 39.9x109x39x100; Jean N. and William W. Penfield to William D. Miller 1,000

ROAD from Fordham to William's Bridge, w s part of Lot 1, map Josiah Briggs, West Farms, &c.; William and James Nolan to Paul M. Herzog 1,000

SAMUEL ST, s w s, 12.6 ft n w of Lot 262, 12.6x183, being part of Lot 224, map of East Tremont; Filomena De Lorenzo to Maria Vitale, quit claim 1

SHERIDAN ST, s w corner of Barker Av, runs s 362 ft to Bleecker St x w 476 to Monroe Av x368 to Sheridan St x e 475 to beginning; James Birchett to Francis L. Archer 2,000

STANTON ST, s e corner of Sheriff St, 74.7x75.2x75.2x75.1; Leopold Schmeidler and another to Samuel Morris and another 100

TEWAITES PLACE, s w, 182.8 ft n w of Boston Road, 25x149.6x28.10x162.7; Warren G. Mitchell to Hugh Gibbons ... 450

TIEBOUT AV, 2,100, 20x100; Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton to James H. Sturridge and another 1

UNION AV, old line, e s, 76.5 ft s of Home St, 150x100; Isaac L. Dunn to Jacob Weill 100

VALENTINE AV, w s, 125 ft n of Travers St, 25x170; Martin Getzler to Frederick H. Muhlbach 1,200

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 165.2 ft s of Wales Av, 25x124.11x30.2x106; James Meehan to Ellen Mulholland 17,000

2D AV, e s 2,024 ft e corner of 104th St, 25.11x75; Nicholas C. L. Beversten to George Schenker 1

2D AV, e s, widened, 100.8 ft s of 163d St, 33.6x100.6x33.6x105.7; Sarah Greenbaum and others to Jonas Weil and another.

5TH AV, 1,486 and 1,488, 52.3x irregular; Simon Hoffmann and others to Nicholas C. L. Beversten 1

8TH AV, e s, 22.11 ft n of 27th St, 27.9x irregular; Benjamin Sire to John J. Buckley 1

7TH AV, 1,970, 25x100; Edward F. Robinson to Max Marx 100

8TH AV, n w corner of 150th St, 100x86.6; Nathan Wise and wife to Nelson J. Ferris 1

10TH AV, s w ½ of Lot 561, map of the village of Wakefield, 50x114; Mary E. Lockton and another to Charles J. Byrnes 1

7TH ST, n s, 264 ft w of Avenue A, 21x101.11x22.3x111.9; Peter Mundorff to Samuel E. Jacobs 15,200

30TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; John L. Bassett to Catharine Todd 1

40TH ST, n s, 400 w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; George W. McAdam, executor, &c., to James Fitzgerald, rerecorded 10,900

63D ST, 161 West, 25x100.5; Harriet Bartlett, executrix, &c., and others, executors, to Lena Davis 5,500

74TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Park Av, 18x102.2; Sara D. Lyons to Benno Neuberger. 1

97TH ST, 153 West, 17x100.11; Robert S. Levy and wife to Edward G. Black 1

116TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to Nathan Wise 1

126TH ST, n s, 337.6 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, to Howard T. Kingsbury 13,600

144TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Jeanette Mattern to Mary I. Carey. 1

150TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Helen M. Case to Gustave Mayer 100

164TH ST, s s, 77.6 ft e of Boston Road, 75x100; Ellen Mulholland to James F. Meehan 11,500

185D ST, 586 East, 20x100; Ernest Wenigmann to George A. Hewitt 5,300

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, John J., to William Schmaltz; Astor Av, e s, 51.9 ft s of 185th St, 18.9x85, 2 years $758

FUSCO, Clementina to Antonio Giella; 2,246 1st Av, basement, 4 8-12 years 318

McSWEENEY, John, to Charles A. Magee; 554 West 125th St, store, &c., 7 years ..... $1,300 to 2,000

PURDY, William M. and John H., to the Mutual Real Estate Company; 674 Broadway, 21 years ..... $3,500 and 4,000

REED, Albert E., to Jacob G. Van Wyck; 2,527 8th Av, store, &c., 2 10-12 years.. 1,800

STAHL, Morris, to David Werther; 34 East 8th, 5 years 3,300

STEINER, Adolph, to William J. Breen; store, &c., 224 Avenue B, 3 years 420

Recorded Mortgages.

AUERBACH, Mayer S., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 124 Bleecker St, 1 year 40,000

BREEN, William J., Jacob Ruppert; 224 Avenue B, leasehold, demand 833

BUCKLEY, John J., to Orleana E. Pell; 7th Av, e s, 23.1 ft n of 27th St, 2 years 15,000

BYRNES, Charles J., to Noble E. Briggs; west ½ of Lot 561, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years 500

BYRNE, James, to Jacob Ruppert; 204 East 86th St, store lease, demand 1,200

CLARK, Nathaniel E., to Henry Oppenheimer; Madison Av, n e corner of 87th St, 1 year 10,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Samuel F. Jacobs; West End Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 1 month 2,125

ENGELMANN, Emil, and Henry Anderson to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 129th St, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 50,000

FERRIS, Nelson J., to Nathan Wise; 8th Av, n w corner of 150th St, 1 year 50,000

FRIEND, Theodore H., to Mary A. Morris; Commonwealth Av, w s, at s e s of West Farms Road, 3 years 4,000

GALLO, Nicholas B., to George Ehret; 2,223 1st Av, saloon lease, demand 415

GERAGHTY, Mary E., to Ada G. Pritchard; Green Lane, or Av, e s, 158 ft s of proposed 5th St, 3 years 3,000

GIBBONS, Hugh, to Warren J. Mitchell; Thwaites Place, s w s 182.6 ft n w of Boston Road, 5 years 500

GIBSON, Robert W., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 15 East 77th St, 5 years 15,000

GOULD, William S., to Charles A. Gould; 34 East 74th St, 10 years 20,000

HAAS, Samuel, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 13 East 80th St, 3 years 20,000

HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Elizabeth Black; Wales Av, n w corner of Dater St, 2 years 12,000

HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Elizabeth Black; Wales Av, n w corner of Dater St, 2 years 5,000

HERZOG, Paul M., to William and James Nolan; Fordham, to William's Bridge Road, w s, adjoining land of R. W. Dickinson, 3 years 35,000

HEWITT, George A., to Ernest Wenigmann; 598 East 138d St, installments.. 1,000

HOGG, Thomas D., to James Duckworth; 313 Henry St, installments 500

HOGG, Thomas D., to Louisa S. Freeman; 360 Grand St, 5 years 7,500

JACOBS, Samuel E., to Peter Mundorff; 145 7th St, 1 year 10,000

JAYNE, Samuel B., executor, &c., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 116 and 118 West 14th St, 1 year 35,000

KORNER, Andrew, to William L. Flanagan, as Managing Director; 592 11th Av, saloon lease, demand 2,500

KUHBAUCH, Anna to Dora Smith; Lot 54, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, 3 years 3,500

LAWRENCE, Harriet A. and George W., to Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr.; West End Av, n w corner of 89th St, 1 year.. 7,500

LIPPMANN, Israel, and Robert Friedman to James G. Bennett and William Jay, trustees, &c.; 249 East 3d St, 5 years 35,000

MAYEN, Bernard, to Daniel K. De Beixedon; Broome St, n w corner of Cannon St, 3 years 4,000

MENCHER, Aite, to The Baron de Hirsch Fund; Lot 18, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, Tremont, installments 3,000

OHSNER, Charles J., to Theresa Heidelberger; Villa Av, w s, 409.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 400

PITCHIE, Charles, to Almira J. Brown; Boston Av, n e corner of 165th St, ½ year 3,000

ROGERS, James D., to Ella T. Townsend; Graham St, n e corner, Lot 185, map of portion of Downing estate, being Lots 188 and 184 on said map, 3 years 500

SCHAFFNER, Ernestine, to Ernest M. Schaffner and others; 50th St, s s, 66.8 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 35,000

SCHLENKER, George, to Adolph Openhym and others, trustees, &c.; 2,024 2d Av, 5 years 12,000

STEVENS, John W., to Henry Malbrun and Isaac Steigerwald; Boulevard, n e corner of 97th St, 1 year 30,000

STOLZ, George, to Josephine M. Purroy and another; Gouverneur St, now 151st St, n s, 270 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 6,000

STRIPLING, Charles H., to August Freutel; 155th St, s s, 195 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years 1,500

STRIDGE, James H. and Joseph H. Esterly to Charles H. Thornton; 2,100 Tiebout Av, 5 years 1,000

TODD, Catharine, to John L. Bassett; 30th St, n s, 190 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 6,000

WALLACH, Moses K., to Karl M. Wallach; 79th St, s s, 165 ft w of 2d Av, demand 20,500

WENIGMANN, Ernest, to Marie L. Ose; 600 East 183d St, 3 years 3,500

WENNINGER, John F., to Rozena T. Downes; Tremont Av, n s, 83.9 ft w of Washington Av, 5 years 12,500

YOUNG, James H., to Empire City Savings Bank; Marion Av, proposed, w s, 100 ft s of Travers St, proposed, 1 year.. 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CASPER, Caesar, to Theresa Kraft ..... Nom.

FERRIGAN, Patrick F., and others, executors, &c., to Anna B. Hautau ..... Nom.

GOLDEN, James H., to Henry J. Braker.. 5,000

LENZNER, William, to Charles and Magdalena Herrmann 1,500

MARX, Solomon, to Carrie Bendheim ..... Nom.

MONAGHAN, Mary E., to Patrick F. Ferrigan and others, executors, &c 490

NOLAN, Louisa, to Frieda Hart 3,500

POTTER, Frederick G., to Grace Wilson, granddn, &c 3,800

SCHLERTH, George, executor, &c., to Louise Hahn 2,500

SCHWEGLER, Kate, guardian, &c., to Elisa Bode 1,000

THOMAS, Adelaide C., to Rosebelle L. Murphy 3,500

TODD, Frances F., to Frederick N. Du Bois ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 99.9x100; Michael Marrone against James T. Fitzpatrick, owner and contractor 1,322

AVENUE C, 183 to 187; Stockinger Brothers against Baker & Fine, owners and contractors 300

BROOK AV, s e corner of 168th St, 71.6x80; the Garden City Company against Nicola F. De Luca, owner and contractor 252

BROOK AV, s w corner of 168th St, 71.1x80; M. B. Houpt & Son against Nicolo F. De Luca, owner and contractor 507

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Patrick Kiernan against Pauline Aronowitz, owner and contractor 700

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Water St, 70x118; Rubener & Escher against Syver Strohan, owner and contractor 24,975

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x85; William McPherson against Albert B. Woy heler, owner and contractor 825

WENDOVER AV, s e, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 75x98; William McPherson against Isaac Landsberg, owner and contractor 175

WENDOVER AV, s e, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100; Overbaugh & Camp against Landsberg & Rose, owners and contractors 1,905

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 70 ft s of 8th St, 44x105; Vincenso Grillo against Mary O'Connell, owner; Peter Spoonheimer & Son, contractor 62

WILLIS ST, 55 and 57; the Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Max Chisling, owner and contractor 200

1ST ST, 7; Edward Barbig against David Carp, owner and contractor 1,450

80TH ST, s w corner of Columbus Av, 64x102; the Hudson Decorative Company against the Imperial Construction Company, owner; Arthur A. Hodges, contractor 175

116TH ST, 125 East; William H. Boyes against Rosalin and Alexander I. Finkle, owners and contractors 450

118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 44x100; John W. Rapp against Fortunato C. Lonnte, owner and contractor 345

122D ST, 222 to 228 West; William R. Bell against Leah Zimmerman and Gabriel Valente, owners and contractors... 1,245

152D ST, 945 to 949 East; George D. Brown against Louis M. King, owner and contractor 5,200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; William E. Finn with William H. Stearns, 11 payments $32,000

Lis Pendens.

EAGLE AV, s w corner of 156th St, 200x99.8x200x99.2; Patrick Donohue against Hilde B. Reeves and another, (enforcement of contract, &c.;) attorneys, Page & Eckley.

LOTS 13, 14, and 15, map of 155 building lots of Charles A. Stadler, 23d Ward; Charles Unangst against Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

LOTS 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, map of 176 lots Bathgate estate, 24th Ward; Daniel Rosenberg against Emil Goldner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

PLEASANT AV, 428; Lavenia H. Montross against Harry A. Lund and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Hart.

35TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Patrick S. Boylan against Terence Boylan and others, (partition;) attorney, W. R. Wilson.

63D ST, n s, 239.7 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America against Anthony A. Hughes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Stiger.

74TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 20x102.2; the Bank for Savings, City of New York, against Bernhard B. Zippert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

75TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Jessie G. Tim against Mary G. Hatie and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Bernard.

122D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 17.4x100.11; Henry C. Trumper against William B. Smith and another, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

129TH ST, s s, 147.2 ft e of 8th Av, 22.2x99.11; American Mortgage Company against Naomi C. Paine, executrix, &c., and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.81
Molasses, O. K. prime	.25
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	25.00
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	8.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.80
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western, creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 67½@69½; No. 3 red, 72¾c; No. 2 corn, 31@31¢c; No. 2 yellow, 31¼c. No. 2 oats, 22@22½c; No. 2 white, 23¾@24c; No. 3 white, 23@24½c; No. 2 rye, 36½c; No. 2 barley, 36¼@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.05; Northwestern, $1.07½; prime timothy seed, $2.22; mess pork, per bbl., $7.20@$8.05; lard, per 100-lb, $5.10@5.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@5.35; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.87½@5.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, $8@$11.

COTTON.—Speculation in futures was considerably less active than it was Monday. The market was decidedly weaker. The turn in prices was made largely by a local dissatisfaction with the cable accounts from Liverpool, showing a net decline of 1¼@2 points in the face of some advance here yesterday. But receipts at the ports were very heavy and a rumor got out to the effect that Neill was all ready with another bearish forecast about crop conditions and the extent of the yield. On the opening call, therefore, the market broke 4@9 points. By noon the net decline was increased to a general loss of 9@11 points. The market was finally barely steady in tone at a net decline of 9@12 points. Spot cotton in Southern markets, (middling quoted,) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile easy, 5 12-16c; Savannah easy, 1-16c lower, 5 11-16c; Charleston firm, 5¾c; Wilmington steady, 5¾c; Baltimore, holiday; Memphis steady, 5¾c; Augusta steady, 1-16c lower, 6c; St. Louis steady, 6c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September				5.78@5.80
October	6.00	6.00	5.93	5.94@5.95
November	6.03	6.05	5.93	5.97@5.98
December	6.06	6.08	6.04	6.04@6.05
January	6.11	6.14	6.06	6.06@6.10
February	6.13	6.17	6.12	6.12@6.14
March	6.18	6.21	6.15	6.15@6.16
April				6.19@6.20
May	6.23	6.25	6.23	6.23@6.24
June	6.27	6.29	6.26	6.26@
July	6.32	6.32	6.29	6.29@6.31

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 17-32d; futures opened easy and unchanged, and closed steady at 1-64@2 points not lower. December-January, 3.23b; January-February, 3.23b; February-March, 3.23½@; March-April, 3.24b; April-May, 3.25c; May-June, 3.25½c; June-July, 3.26c; July-August, 3.26½c; September, 3.23b; September-October, 3.26c; October-November, 3.24½c; November-December, 3.23b. Manchester—Yarns, moderate demand. Cloths very firm, but prices asked checked bidkings.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The tone of the wool market has been quiet during the past week, although prices have held strong. There is no prospect of lower prices, as a feeling exists among dealers that higher figures will be obtainable before the end of the year. There have been several big transactions in territory wools on the scoured basis of 50@52c for fine medium and fine, with staple lines running as high as 55@57c. Fleece wools are firm, but sales are moderate. The offerings of Australian wools are meagre. The following are the quotations for leading descriptions: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X and above, 28@30c; XX and XXX and above, 31@32c; delaine, 33c; No. 1 combing, 33@33½c; No. 2, do, 31@32c. Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., X, Michigan, 24@26c; No. 2 Michigan combing, 31@32c; No. 2 Illinois combing, 31@32c; No. 2, do, 29@30c. X New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 32@34c; No. 1, do, New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 28@30c; delaine, Michigan, 31@32c; unwashed, medium, &c., Kentucky and Indiana, ¼ blood, combing, 22@24c; Missouri, ¼ blood, combing, 21@22c; braid combing, 19@20c; lake and Georgia, 21@22c. Territory wools, Montana and Dakota, fine medium and fine, 16@18c; scoured, 50@52c; staple, 55@57c. Utah, Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 16@18c; scoured, 50c; staple, 53@55c; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 16@17c; scoured, 50@52c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73⅝	73⅝	73¼	73¼
December	76¼	76¾	76⅛	76¾
May	79¾	79 15-16	79¾	79¾
Corn—				
September	37½	37½	37⅜	37⅜
December	35¼	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
May	35	35	34⅞	34⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70 5-16	71¾	70 5-16	70¾
December	71	71 15-16	71	71
May	74⅛	75	74	74
Corn—				
September	31	31½	30¾	31
December	28 5-16	28 11-16	28 5-16	28⅝
May	29¾	29 11-16	29¼	29¾
Oats—				
September	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼
December	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅞
May	22¼	22½	23¾	23⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—Bulls had rather the best of the market most of the time, working prices up about ¾c above the previous night, but in attempting to take profits during the last half hour found there was very little staying power, the sales breaking prices to a level with the curb close of Monday, which was at 74¼c for December, and at the same time the opening point of to-day. In this market it was largely a question of shorts, as the trade collectively did not believe the news justified much of an advance, even though the crop report was construed as fairly bullish. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 74¾c spot; old No. 1 Northern Duluth, 75¾c, spot; old No. 1 Northern Duluth, 79½c, to arrive; new No. 1 Northern Duluth, 78½c, to arrive; old No. 2 Northern Duluth, No. 2, 75½c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern New York, 77¾c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81¾c, to arrive; No. 2 red elevator, 73c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 12.—Close: Wheat, in store—No. 1 Northern, September, 67¾c; December, 67¾c; May, 70¾@70¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, old, 70c; new, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 69@67½c; No. 2 Northern, 68@64½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 71¼@72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 70¼@70c; rye, No. 1, 56¾@57c; barley, No. 2, 43@44c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 37¾c, elevator; 38¼c, delivered, and 38¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 26¼c; No. 3 oats, 26c; No. 2 white, 28@28¾c; No. 3 white, 27¼c; track, mixed, 26¼@27½c; track, white, 28¾@33c; No. 2 white clips, 28½c.

RYE—Market firm; No. 1 Western, 65c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 64c spot; State rye, 59@60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; car lots; exporters bought 56,000 bushels.

BARLEY—Market easier; feeding, 40@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 43@50c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—Market quiet; quoted at 55@60c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.05; straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $18.25, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.60@$2.75. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.50. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@75c. FEED—Quoted: Spring bran, bulk, $14.50@$14.75; sacks, to arrive, $15.50; sacks, spot, $15.25@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$17, latter white; fine, $14.50@$15; middlings, $16@$17.50; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15.50, bulk; oilmeal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 12.—Bran, $10@$10.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.50; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $6@$6.50; packet, $6.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$25.50@$26.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7½c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 7½c; 14 lb, 7¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c; Western geens, 8¾@8¾c; Western S. P., 9¼c; city greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City 4¾c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$6.60; city lard, $5.20; refined lard, South American, 5¾c. Continent, $5.95; tierces, $6.15; kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—Beef, extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork, prime mess Western, 50s. Lard, steady; prime Western in tierces, 27s 9d; American refined, in pails, 28s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 44s. Bacon steady; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Cheese dull; American, finest white, 53s; American, finest colored, 54s 6d. Tallow, prime city, 24s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 6d. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, October, 16s. Turpentine, spirits, 24s 6d. Resin, common, firm, 4s. Petroleum, refined, 6½d. Linseed oil, 22s 9d.

COFFEE.—While the business in Brazilian coffee futures was not large, there was something more than the usual interest developed, as sellers were scarce in the face of conditions that many thought were bearish as to the average. The cables were by no means satisfactory, and the Havre market scarcely maintained itself, while the Hamburg market was partially ¼ pfennig lower, and receipts at Rio and Santos continued very heavy. There was no speculation to account for the tolerably steady ruling of the market; the explanation was rather found in the assumption that during the late protracted period of speculative apathy a considerable short interest had nevertheless accumulated, and the market failing to have declined, as the short sellers had planned, steadied upon itself. There were sales of 4,750 bags on the call, 10,250 bags up to 12 M., and for the entire session, 14,500 bags, with the market finally quiet, net unchanged to 5 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September				4.15@4.20
October	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.15@4.20
November	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.20@4.25
December	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.45@4.50
January	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.50@4.55
February				4.55@4.60
March	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.60@4.65
April	4.70	4.70	4.65	4.65@4.70
May	4.75	4.75	4.70	4.70@4.75
June	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75@4.80
July	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
August	4.90	4.90	4.85	4.85@4.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 9@9½c; receipts, 54,000 bags. (two days;) stock, 1,155,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ½ pfg lower; at 2:30 P. M., and continued so to 4 P. M.; closed ¼ pfg lower; sales, 5,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular ½f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., irregular, 1f higher; closed ½f net unchanged prices; total sales, 18,000 bags; January, 32.00; February, 32.25; March, 32.25; April, 32.50; May, 32.75; June, 33.00; July, 33.25; August, 33.50; September, 31.25; October, 31.25; November, 31.50; December, 31.75. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 6@300; exchange, 7 11-16d; receipts, 28,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4½c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $19.50; steel rails, $25; pig iron warrants, $17; lake copper, ingot, $15.50; tin, $23.80; exchange, lead, $4.40; spelter, $3.55.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $6.65, and in bulk, $6.05; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.50, and in bulk, $6; refined, cases, New York, $9.80; crude naphtha, cargoes, $16.50; deodorized, $11. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25½@26c; off Summer yellow, 23c; butter grades, 22c; prime white, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c. Linseed—American, raw, 44@45c; American, boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 60c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.50. Spirits of turpentine, 46½@47c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.27½@$1.30; N, $1.40; P, $1.45; G, $1.50@$1.55; H, $1.60@$1.65; I, $1.70@$1.75; K, $1.85@$1.90; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.90; W G, $2.95; W W, $3.45@$3.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 12.—Spirits of turpentine, 43½@44c. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $2.50.

S

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 225 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest. Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
17 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

16 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 286 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

A majority of the above-mentioned Bonds having now been deposited with the undersigned, notice is hereby given that further deposits may be made with the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, until SEPTEMBER 25, 1899, after which date a penalty of $10.00 per Bond will be incurred.
The Committee undertakes to act ONLY for depositing bondholders.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, September 8, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

LIQUID AIR POWER & AUTOMOBILE CO.

CAPITAL $5,000,000
Divided into 500,000 Shares, par Value $10 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

Officers and Directors:
EDWIN PLANTA, Pres., Boston Mass.
HANS KNUDSEN, Vice-Pres., Denmark.
THOMAS SEWALL, Sec'y and Treas., Boston.
GEORGE CODE, Boston.
MILTON CHASE, Haverhill, Mass.

SHARES ADVANCE SEPT. 16TH TO $4.00.

Those who were present with our Mr. Code at the recent demonstrations with liquid air are convinced and enthusiastic over the wonderful results obtained.

The success of the company's undertakings is now beyond question, and its earnings will be enormous from the first placing of its products upon the market; the advance demand for our automobiles alone ensures extraordinary dividends on the entire capital stock.

Every effort is therefore being made to press forward its operations and extend its business at the earliest possible date, and the proceeds of the present issue of stock will be devoted solely to this purpose.

The factory, which, with its equipment, will represent the investment of over $100,000, will manufacture liquid air on a scale never before attempted, enabling us to produce it at a cost beyond the possibility of competition; (we can make liquid air at one cent a gallon—7 lbs.—and one pound of liquid air equals in energy 15 to 20 pounds of storage battery) and the use of liquid air as power being made possible only by our inventions, constitutes the Liquid Air Power & Automobile Co. *a practical monopoly, with a field and profits before it never before equalled in the history of finance, mining, commerce or invention.*

Early application is advised to secure stock at the present figure of

$3.00 PER SHARE,

as the price will be advanced to $4.00 Per Share on Saturday, Sept. 16th, and all applications for stock at $3.00 must bear date and postmark not later than Sept. 15th, 1899, to obtain acceptance.

Make checks payable to order of THOMAS SEWALL, Treasurer.
Prospectus on request.

Liquid Air Power & Automobile Co.
186 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)
1 Certif. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(By order of Trustees.)
1,000 shs. Sabine Development Co., hypd.
(By order of Assignee.)
2 shs. Hormiguero Central Co.
(For acct. of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
20 shs. Music Hall Co., N. Y.
10 shs. German-Am. Real Est. Title Guar. Co.
17 shs. Gorham Coal Co. pref., hypd.
85 shs. Gorham Coal Co. common, hypd.
$1,700 Gorham Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1917, hypd.
$5,000 Lakewood Gas Co., N. J., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1939, hypd.
30 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
7 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
30 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
3 shs. Gallatin Nat. Bank.
220 shs. Nat. Broadway Bank.
61 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
92 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
87 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
8 shs. Bank of New York.
$11,000 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1901.
14 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Bank State of New York.
200 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
13 shs. 9th Nat. Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$20,000 Lehigh & N. Y. R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1945, Guar.
28 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
90 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$30,000 Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. 2d Mtge. Income Bonds, 1906.
$5,000 Peoria Water Works 4 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$1,000 Peoria Water Works noncum. 5 p. c. Income Ctfs.
12 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Washington Trust Co.
$41,000 Det. & Lima Northern Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Apl., 1899, Coup. (Hypd.)
10 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
$5,000 National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1917.
5 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
300 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$10,000 American Bell Telep. 4 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$10,000 Pecos Valley & Northeastern Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
100 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
38 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Chesebrough Manfg. Co.
$10,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. Ry. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Bond & Mtge. Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co., Interest 6 p. c., dated Nov. 28, 1896.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST CO.
59 TO 65 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus $1,500,000
Receives deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

OFFICERS.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, PRESIDENT.
HUGH J. GRANT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
THORWALD STALLKNECHT, 2D VICE-PREST.
W. J. B. MILLS, TREASURER.
ERNEST EHRMANN, SECRETARY.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated September 3d 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-two 25-100 dollars, ($51,122.25.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on September 23d, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York,
September 12th, 1899.
SIXTY-SECOND QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, October 2d, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, September 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Tuesday, October 3d at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be again closed on Friday, October 6th, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual meeting of the shareholders, to be held on Wednesday, November 8th, 1899, and be reopened on Thursday, November 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
NEW YORK, September 12th, 1899.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a regular Quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. and an extra Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. were declared, payable on and after September 30th, 1899, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, September 16th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, September 16th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Monday, October 2d, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M. FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

The Union Bag and Paper Company,
Chicago, Sept. 7, 1899.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Bag & Paper Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock be declared and paid on Monday, Oct. 2, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, Sept. 14. Transfer books will close on Thurs., Sept. 14, and reopen Monday, Oct. 2d. FRANK WASHBURN, Treasurer.

New York, August 30, 1899.
The Directors of THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable on September 30, in the preferred stock at par, to the COMMON Stockholders of record September 15, at 4 P. M. GEO. A. KRAUSE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on WEDNESDAY, October 11th, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of fifteen Directors of the company and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 23d, 1899, and will be reopened on the day following the date of such meeting or of any adjournment thereof. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated September 12th, 1899.

PROPOSALS.

$25,000
CITY OF TRENTON SCHOOL BONDS.

Office City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Sept. 11th, 1899.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. Monday, September 18th, 1899, for the purchase of the whole of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars School Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.
The above bonds will be 30 yr. bonds and bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.
Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.
The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
These bonds are authorized by ordinance of the Common Council passed August 15th, 1899, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 22d, 1899.
All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton School Bonds," and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES, City Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW YORK, STATE COMMISSION in Lunacy.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Long Island State Hospital, Clarkson St. and Albany Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., until 12 o'clock noon Monday, Sept. 18th, 1899, by the undersigned for supplying the different New York State Hospitals for a period of six months beginning October 1st, 1899, with farinaceous foods, dried fruits, canned goods, teas, syrups, molasses, bakery supplies, laundry supplies, curled hair, whiskey, vinegar, salt, smoked meats, etc., etc., as set forth in specifications containing full particulars as to quantities, packages, and places of delivery, which may be obtained by addressing the Steward of any of the State Hospitals, or direct from L. F. Gillespie, Poughkeepsie, New York.
F. WHEELER,
H. E. COLE,
L. F. GILLESPIE,
Committee.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$282,916,833
Gold reserve	255,198,190
Net silver	3,851,947
U. S. notes in the Treasury	17,512,585
Treasury notes of 1890	756,963
Total receipts this day	1,262,159
Total receipts this month	17,617,066
Total receipts this year	115,649,497
Total expenditures this day	1,210,000
Total expenditures this month	16,248,000
Total expenditures this year	118,281,402
Deposits in National banks	$1,867,806
Silver Bullion	760,536
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	277,439
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	493,743
Customs	903,846
Miscellaneous	21,589

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks break sharply.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 12	777,126
To date this year	125,487,301
Corresponding date last year	72,835,225

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 12	$1,984,500
To date this year	$672,126,670
Corresponding date last year	$591,877,590

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 6@9 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5@6½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf	½	North American	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Rep. Iron & S. pf	½
Manhattan Con	½	Un. B. & P. pf	½
Met. St. Ry	½	U. S. Flour M.	1¼
Nat. Starch	1	U. S. Flour M. pf	1
Nat. Steel	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	1¼	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Hocking Valley pf	1½
Am. Dist. Tel	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Int. Paper	5½
Am. S. & R. pf	1	Iowa Central pf	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Keokuk & Des M.	½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	½	Lake Erie & West. pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1	Mo. K. & T. pf	½
B'klyn Rapid Transit	3½	Mobile & Ohio	4½
Brunswick City	2½	Nat. Biscuit	2
Canada South	½	Nat. Lead	½
Cent. Pac., ass. paid.	½	Nat. Lead pf	1½
Chi. Cons. Tract	½	N. J. Central	1
Chi., B. & Q	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chi. & E. Ill	5½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1½
Chi. Gt. Western	½	Norfolk & Western	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1½	Ore. R. R. & Nav	2½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. & N. W	1½	Penn. Railroad	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1¼	People's Gas, Chi	1
C., C., C. & St. L	½	P., C., C. & St. L	1½
C., L. & W. pf	4	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Pressed S. Car	1
Col. Mid. pf	2	Pressed S. Car pf	½
Col. Southern	½	Reading 1st pf	½
Col. & H. C. & I	1½	Rio Grande Western	1
Consol. Gas	3½	Rio Grande W. pf	½
Del., Lack. & West	4	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	3
Erie 1st pf	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	5½
Evansv. & T. H	1½	Union Bag & Paper	1
Federal Steel	1	Wabash	½
Federal Steel pf	1	Wis. Cent., w. iss.	¾
General Electric	1		
Great North. pf	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det. City Gas 1st	1	Northern Ohio 1st	2½

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & O. con. 5s	1½	Mo. Pacific tr. 5s	1½
C., M. & St. P. 7s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	3½
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	3½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm. 6s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's operations in the stock market were characterized by greater activity than had prevailed of late. Several circumstances contributed to this result. Settlement of a short account in a stock that had occupied a good share of speculative attention for a fortnight induced a startling drop in that quotation at the opening of business. This encouraged traders who have been battering with some effect for several days at the tight-money rock. News of Cornelius Vanderbilt's death also served the market by deluging brokers' offices with a flood of inquiries and by bringing out more than the usual number of buying orders. Few of these orders could have been filled on any such account, for the market acted most temperately in respect to the Vanderbilt holdings. Every one recognized that there could be no danger of a dissipation of property or of damage to material interests by this misfortune.

The other causes which affected quotations, however, gave some of the new orders effect. These causes included contraction of loans on stocks that the banks accept only with abundant reservation and the liquidation of small accounts whose margins had grown slender. All-around selling by the already overcrowded company of bears and manifest willingness by large holders to enlarge their purchases at a lower level of prices than have been recently possible completed the list of reasons for a soft market.

While the downward course, except in a few instances, was worked only by strenuous effort, prices showed their rebounding quality with great ease. A halt in selling in the last hour of business furnished the signal for improvement. Only a few minutes was needed to undo the labored mischief of hours. The close of the day found better feeling than has appeared for days. Many regarded the market's behavior as a positive indication of a return to normal conditions.

There is not the slightest sign that any substantial interest has suffered materially in the so-called relapse from normal conditions. Investments have certainly broadened. Changes in quotations have only strengthened holdings already well intrenched. Bond buying has increased by reason of renewed confidence. That stocks will speedily make well-managed properties more truthfully reflective than now of the reports from all quarters of increased railroad earnings and of industrial expansion as shown in other ways is confidently predicted by close observers of a market which, at a single touch of encouragement, brought out yesterday the widest distribution of business recorded in months.

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Whether or not the tight-money bugaboo has worked out its scare, no one outside of Wall Street need be alarmed by it. Bankers decry the reports that money is tight. When quotations yesterday touched 9 per cent., houses with good connections had no trouble in getting all the money they wished at the legal rate or better. Indeed, money touched 9 per cent. only for an instant. Offerings at 6 per cent. were made in open market at almost the same time. Time money has been at all times in full supply at regular rates.

In order to insure a continuance of this condition, several of the banks announced yesterday that their discount customers need feel no concern. Loans have been called only on securities which find lodgment in the banks when there is a plethora of money. The banks are prepared and they expect always to be ready to accommodate merchants on terms that will not embarrass or impede general business.

That the banks wish and intend to strengthen their reserves admits of no question. Contraction of loans is a means to that end. Other factors may also be employed. If internal revenue returns were diverted to the banks as deposits, the bank total of money would not thereby be increased, but depletion would be avoided to the extent of such deposits. In return the banks would be required to place bonds with the Treasury Department as security. Bonds for that purpose could easily be borrowed.

The Secretary of the Treasury is powerless to help the banks by the transfer of funds from the Sub-Treasury. He might enter the market and buy bonds, but such a bourse is of doubtful expediency. No reason has appeared why the Government, having sold its bonds not long since at a small premium, should pay a large premium to get them back.

The plan of bank loan contractions should not be of long duration or distressing in its effects. It will soon be helped out by the Government in other than a paternal capacity. Pension payments and payments on war contracts are about due in large amounts. Interest on bonds will be made Oct. 1. These agencies must serve as effectual remedies in natural course. A temporary diversion of revenue tax funds—which have deprived the banks in the last three weeks of $12,000,000—would serve, in conjunction with loan contractions, all present purposes of relief.

Shipments to the interior are not exciting apprehension. They have not amounted recently to one-half the payments to the Sub-Treasury on revenue tax account. In the near future the interior may increase its demands, for while the West can take fairly good care of grain movements it has little to spare for cotton. The South relies on New York for money to handle its crop. A transfer of $100,000, the first of the season, was made yesterday on this account.

An incident calculated to ease apprehension as to tight money was furnished in quotations for foreign exchange. Rates showed yesterday a tendency to approach the gold importing point. If rates here hold even as high as 6 per cent. English money, abundant at 2 per cent. will undoubtedly seek this field.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday reached its lowest figure since last Spring, selling at 95. The highest point scored for the day was 100¼, or ¼ less than the closing figure on Monday. At the close the figures registered were 97⅞. The decline, while partly attributable to the tight money bugaboo, was due primarily to aggressive selling on the part of shorts and to the uncovering of a great many stop orders. There was some inside buying, but not in sufficiently large volume to stay the downward tendency. Mr. Anson R. Flower expresses no alarm at the low price, and looks for much higher figures in the very near future.

The trading in this stock throughout the day was most active, totaling 140,940 shares—more than Manhattan, Consolidated Gas, Colorado Fuel and Iron, American Steel, American Tobacco, New York Central, International Paper, Chicago Northwest, and Federal Steel, combined.

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No Dividend on Common.

International Paper common yesterday sold down to 27, reaching its lowest point near the closing. This decline was due to the action of the Directors in passing the dividend on the common stock, and the slump which immediately followed the announcement of this action showed that the Street had, after all, not altogether discounted the effect of such action.

One of the Directors, speaking of the matter, said: "We are easily earning enough money to pay the dividend; in fact, we are realizing greater profits than ever before in our history. But we felt that the money could better be used for improvements and the like, and hence our action."

It is understood that not all the Directors were favorable to the passing of the dividend, and that before final action was taken there was considerable discussion. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared.

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Western Union's Dividend.

All reports in respect to a probable reduction in Western Union dividends were set at rest yesterday by the action of the Executive Committee of the company, which at a meeting recommended the payment of the regular dividend. This, accordingly, will be declared to-day at a Directors' meeting. The announcement of the decision had a favorable effect on the stock of the company, which, notwithstanding the generally unfavorable conditions, rose, to 89.

Russell Sage, in speaking of the Western Union Company's affairs, said: "Our earnings have been altogether satisfactory, and I never saw any reason for a reduction in the dividend, nor had I any apprehension there would be a reduction. The dividend had been earned, and more."

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Many Ups and Downs.

Colorado Fuel and Iron, which of late has apparently moved more or less in sympathy with Tennessee Coal and Iron, did not share in the rather remarkable rises and falls of that latter stock yesterday, though it nevertheless had its ups and downs. In marked contrast with Tennessee Coal and Iron, Colorado Fuel opened up at ⅛ per cent., though very shortly it declined over 4 points, reaching as low as 57⅛. The closing figure was at 59¼, on active buying, as against 60½ on the preceding day. The dealings for the day in this stock totaled 27,850 shares.

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Action of Federal Steel.

As had been announced, and more or less anticipated by the Street, the Directors of the Federal Steel Company at their meeting yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable immediately. President Gary, at the conclusion of the meeting, authorized the statement that the remaining dividends for the year, two in all, on the preferred stock would be paid within the year. Notwithstanding the authorization of the dividend payment, the preferred stock of the company shared in the general market decline, closing at 81, or 1 point below the closing figure of the preceding day. The highest point reached for the day was 81¼.

No action was taken in respect to the common stock, as the judgment of the court—which in effect is that no dividend can be paid until a full year's dividend on the preferred stock has been paid—still binds that stock.

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Manhattan's Rally.

Manhattan Railway yesterday rallied substantially from its early fall, at one time going as low as 113½, and finally closed at 115½, or a half point better than the closing twenty-four hours before. The early decline was undoubtedly due to the general timidity of the market, and the rise was accelerated by the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., together with the improvement in the general market.

TENNESSEE COAL'S PLUNGE.

Tennessee Coal and Iron started off the day with a bit of lofty tumbling calculated to stir the hearts of stock-wreckers. Having closed Monday at 121½, yesterday's first quotation was 112. The cause, variously ascribed, settled at last on a reported settlement with shorts. Interests in control of the stock located definitely the leading sellers of it, and having them at mercy sent out an ultimatum. According to general rumor the notice required those on the short side to step up and settle at 150, under penalty, in case of refusal or dalliance, of finding quotations shortly at 200.

One of the rumors set afloat was of a strike in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's mines. This was speedily disposed of by a dispatch received, of which the following is a copy:

Birmingham, Sept. 12, 1899.

Replying to your inquiry, the rumor that there is a strike by the employes of this company is absolutely false and without a shadow of foundation in fact. The truth is, there is no agitation and no controversy pending between the company and any class of its employes. Everybody is contented, and our men are all at work and our output to-day will be as large as any in the history of the company.
N. BAXTER, Jr., President,
G. B. McCORMACK, General Manager.

AS TO VANDERBILT STOCKS.

It is a gratifying fact in connection with the course of yesterday's market that the death of Mr. Vanderbilt had no appreciable effect upon the market. The general situation is well summed up by Messrs. Price, McCormick & Co., who say:

"Some brokers were disposed to attribute part of the liquidation to the death of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. But as a matter of fact Wall Street as a whole considered this event as having little or no influence upon the market, it being well known that Mr. Vanderbilt was not active in the management of any of the Vanderbilt properties; that he had no speculative holdings, and that his death would not result in his stocks and bonds, which were held for investment, being thrown upon the market. There was a little pressure upon New York Central at the opening, but it was of a tentative description, and the fact was quickly elicited that there was lots of support."

As bearing this out, quotations for the day of the leading Vanderbilt stocks show that New York Central declined only one-eighth of a point; Chicago and Northwest, 1½; Chesapeake and Ohio, ½; Union Pacific, ⅛; Canada Southern, ½; Nickel Plate, ½; while Wagner Palace Car showed no decline and none of the other Vanderbilt stocks declined to any appreciable extent.

STRENGTH OF THE MARKET.

In speaking of yesterday's market, Mr. A. A. Housman said: "The technical strength displayed by the market yesterday showed its marvelous force and power. There was liquidation by small houses and holders; there was liquidation by out-of-town houses, and there was the aggressive selling of the bears and a comparatively higher rate of money, and yet, in spite of all this, the market was only beaten down for a time. There was no big liquidation outside of the sources mentioned; and while here and there a stock varied, it is safe to say that the remarkable strength displayed by the market was surprising to many."

NO TIGHT MONEY.

In speaking of the money situation, President Stillman of the National City Bank said: "There is no tight money, nor are the rates high. All that there is to be said of the matter is that there are active business conditions in Europe and in this country, and there is therefore a greater demand for money. Naturally, this demand stimulates rates, but that is all. It is a sound, healthy condition, and is a good sign. We will have money at 5 or 6 per cent., and it may go higher by spasms, but it will be only a matter of a few hours. There is no reason for any alarm. Some brokers appear to take great delight in raising this tight-money cry."

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President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank: "I think the present rates, which cannot be said to be 'tight-money' rates, will continue, and indeed they may go higher still. I see no relief in sight at present for those desiring lower rates."

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President Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank said: "I don't call this tight money. The rates are not what might be called high. They may work a little snugger, but there need be no cause for any alarm."

UNITED STATES FLOUR MILLING.

There seemed to be some difficulty on the Produce Exchange yesterday among some of the holders of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company preferred and common stock to have the stock exchanged for the securities of the United States Flour Milling Company stock. This arose from a misunderstanding, which has been corrected, and it is now announced that holders of the Hecker-Jones preferred and common stock can exchange their stock on and after Sept. 14 by delivering the stock to the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn or to the office of the United States Flour Milling Company, 207 Produce Exchange Building, New York.

MR. MORGAN'S MISSION.

Wall Street was busy yesterday discussing Mr. J. P. Morgan's mission to Washington and the nature and significance of his interviews with President McKinley and Secretary Gage. It was generally agreed that the visit had some special bearing on the financial situation, and that relief from the Treasury in some form or other might be expected if monetary conditions grew grave.

Mr. Morgan himself declined to discuss the subject. "I said what I had to say to-day at Washington, and I have nothing to add now," he replied when approached on the subject.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Passage of the dividend on International Paper common stock, but declaration of the regular payment on the preferred.

Order for eight additional air motor cars placed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Declaration of a dividend of 5 per cent. on the $1,000,000 capital stock of the Alabama Mineral Land Company, which operates around Anniston.

New stock of Diamond Match Company to be issued this week.

East-bound shipments of grain, flour, and provisions from Chicago for the week ended Sept. 9 nearly three times as great as those of the same week a year ago.

Increase of $241,381 in Southern Pacific's net earnings for July.

Declaration of the regular Manhattan quarterly dividend.

Increase of $1,114,064 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $137,817 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Shipments of 379,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend recommended by Western Union's Executive Committee.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 6@9 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 5@5½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $206,050,065; balances, $10,540,146; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $481,809.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛ per cent., and for three months bills, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easier, opening weak, but closing with a firmer tone. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.86; cables, $4.86⅝. Commercial bills were $4.82¼@4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.21⅞ and 5.19⅜@5.19⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 3-16@94¼ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@2 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St. Louis—$1 discount. Cincinnati—Between banks par@50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm at the opening; the firmness afterward was accentuated by a general advance. Toward the end of the day there was a reaction. Kaffrs were unfavorably influenced, and closed below the best quotations. Spanish 4s were in good demand, closing at 61.80. Rio Tintos were undecided, and closed firm on dividend anticipations. Kaffrs started firm, but profit takings caused a decline. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 26½c for checks.

BERLIN,

been quite strong of late. Hoboken Ferry stock recently advanced to 60, and Union Ferry stock to 47.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common and most of the other electric stocks were weak. Electric Vehicle common was offered at par, and the best bid was 96. This was bid for a half lot, and the best bid for a full lot was 90. The stock was not offered down, and no sales were reported during the day. The low bids seemed due to the fact that for the moment no demand existed for the stock rather than to the pressure of stock on the market.

NEW YORK ELECTRIC VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION was the strongest of the transportation stocks, gaining one-half point net. The other issues were in little demand and ended the day with net losses.

AMERICAN AIR POWER closed at 50 bid, an advance of 5 points over Monday's closing bid. It was reported yesterday that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had ordered several additional cars from the American Air Power Company, which was taken as a good indication that the former company is satisfied with the newly adopted cars.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL common and preferred were in demand yesterday. The former, which was recently offered at 20 without a bid, was bid up yesterday to 25, and the bid on the preferred stock was advanced 7 points, to 57.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1¾
New Amsterdam	33	33½
New Amsterdam pf	58	59
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	101

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	32	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf	81½	82
American Wool Goods	26½	26½
American Wool Goods pf	83½	84½
American Writing Paper 5s	29	91
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19¼	19½
Distilling Company of America pf	58	59
Electric Axle Light & Power	5½	6
Electric Boat	20	24
Electric Boat pf	41	47
Havana Commercial	29½	30½
Havana Commercial pf	68	70
International Pump	23½	25
International Pump pf		72½
National Gramophone, ex div	84	85
National Salt	44	46½
National Salt pf	77	80
National Tube	46¼	46¾
National Tube pf	94½	100½
Pittsburg Coal sales	105½	115
Otis Elevator	34½	35½
Otis Elevator pf	99	101
Royal Baking Powder pf	100¼	101¼
Rubber Goods Mfg	31	32
Rubber Goods Mfg, p. ex div	86½	87½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	120	122
Sloss-Sheffield	31	32
Sloss-Sheffield pf	78	80
Standard Oil Trust ex div	467	470
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	465	469
Union Steel & Chain	31	33
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	%	%

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93	94
American Air Power	50	60
Asphalt Company of America	17½	18
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11¼
Chicago & Alton subs	111	111¾
Chicago & Alton 5s, (new) w. i.	98	97
Electric Vehicle	95	100
Electric Vehicle pf	110	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	28½	35
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4½	4½
*Markeen Copper	10¾	11¾
Mexican 5s	100½	100¾
New England Transportation	5⅞	2½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	105	106
New York Transportation	21½	22½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22½	23½
St. Louis subs	138	139
St. Louis common, when issued	30	33
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95½
Tennessee Copper	17	18
Trust Company of America	251	253
*Union Copper	30	
United States Flour Milling bonds	89	91
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26½	28½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	52½	53
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	105½	106½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	116
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn, Elevated bonds	103½	
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	70
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	155	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	109
Chicago Union Traction	35⅝	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	75	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116¼	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	36	37¼
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	104	108
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. bonds	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	35	45
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	41½	43
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	92	97
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	280	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	29	30½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	83	86
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	56	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana		45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	134	138
Standard Gas 1s	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		80
Western Gas	102	103
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36	37
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	98	98½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	60¾
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	103	103½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	112	113
Union Ferry	47	48
Union Ferry bonds	103¼	103¾

Industrials.

American Ginning	20½	21
American Typefoundery	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith		20
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	55	60
Cramp's Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	60	65
General Chemical pf	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	57	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	98
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	32	33
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	106	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	117½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	68	69

Monthly Export Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The monthly statement of the exports of domestic products of the United States shows that during August last the exports were as follows: Breadstuffs, $25,580,352, against $10,909,329 for August, 1899; cattle and hogs, $2,586,014, increase $135,610; provisions, $15,584,755, increase $3,184,179; cotton, $3,909,358, decrease $39,822; mineral oils, $6,565,009, increase $954,502. During the last eight months the exports of these products amounted to $431,838,813, against $460,960,778 for the corresponding period in 1899.

City National Bank of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 12.—President James A. Leech said to-day that he had made application to the Controller of the Currency for his consent for the liquidation of the affairs of the City National Bank. The bank was organized in 1865, and has a capital of $200,000 and a large line of deposits. Its affairs are said to be in such shape that the depositors will be paid at once, and something will be left for the stockholders.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
38¾	39¼	700	American Ice	39¾	39¾	39	39	-1⅝
17¼	17⅝	920	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17½	- ⅛
65	66	940	Am. Car & Found. pf	64½	65	64½	65	+ ⅜
42½	43	2,675	American Cotton Oil	43	43	41	43	- ⅛
93	94½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	- ⅛
...	37½	100	Am. District Tel	35	35	35	35	- ⅛
10¼	10⅝	100	American Linseed	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
50	50¾	10	Am. Linseed pf	51	51	51	51	
16	17	300	American Malting Co.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	- ⅛
67	68	300	Am. Malting Co. pf	67	67	65½	67	+ ½
38¾	39¼	1,610	Am. Smelt. & Ref	39¾	39¾	39	39	- ½
88½	89	1,370	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¼	- ¼
54⅜	54½	10,590	Am. Steel & Wire	54½	54⅝	53⅝	54⅜	
97¼	97½	700	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97½	97½	97	97¼	- ⅛
150	150¼	40,770	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	151	151½	148⅝	150¼	- ⅝
117½		150	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	- ⅛
98	100	90	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	98	98	98	98	- ½
39¼	39½	2,255	American Tin Plate	40¼	40¾	39¾	39¾	- ⅝
125	125⅜	14,430	American Tobacco	125	125⅜	124	125¼	- ⅜
144	148	100	Am. Tobacco pf	145	145	145	145	
39¾	39¼	4,850	American Steel Hoop	40	40	38¾	39¼	- ⅛
84½	85	2,200	Am. Steel Hoop pf	86	85	84	84½	- 1
39	40	500	Ann Arbor pf	39	39	39	39	
20¾	20⅜	6,520	At., T. & S. F	21	21	20¼	20⅜	- ⅛
63¾	63⅞	35,695	At., T. & S. F. pf	63½	63¾	62⅝	63¾	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	6,980	Anaconda Copper	54⅜	54⅝	53¾	54⅝	- ⅛
51⅞	51¾	1,510	Baltimore & Ohio	51⅝	51⅝	50¾	51⅞	- ⅛
70½	70¾	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71⅞	71⅞	70	70¾	- 1
97⅜	97½	139,527	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	100¼	100⅝	95	97⅝	- 3⅛
15	15½	770	Brunswick City	17⅞	18	15	15	- 2⅛
52½	53	500	Canada Southern	52	53¼	52	52	- ⅞
93½	94	500	Canadian Pacific	94	94	93¼	93½	- ⅞
56⅝	57	350	Central Pacific	56½	56¾	56¼	56½	- ⅛
27	27½	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅛	27⅜	27	27	
45	50½	100	Chicago Con. Traction	50⅜	50⅞		50½	- ⅜
132½	132⅝	19,770	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	132⅜	132⅝	131¾	132½	- ⅝
90	91	900	Chicago & East. Ill	92½	92½	90½	90½	- 1
14⅜	14½	7,430	Chicago Great West	14⅞	15¼	14¼	14⅜	- ⅛
80½	82	800	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	81⅝	82½	81	81⅝	- ⅜
40	41	800	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	41	41¾	40	40¾	- ⅛
9	10	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis	9½	9¾	9	9	- ⅛
131⅝	131½	36,025	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	131½	131⅞	130⅝	131¾	- ⅛
173	178	210	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	177¾	177⅞	177¾	177⅞	- ⅛
167½	168	650	Chicago & Northw	166½	167	166¼	166¾	- 1⅛
116½	116¾	12,970	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	117¼	117¾	115¾	116⅝	- 1⅛
15	15	100	Chicago Term. Trans	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾	- ½
43	45	250	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	43	45	43	43	
55⅝	56¼	1,350	C., C., C. & St. L	56¼	56¾	55¾	55⅝	- ⅜
38	44	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	40	40	40	40	- 4
1⅞	2	100	Colorado C. & I. Dev	2	2	2	2	- ⅛
59½	59¾	28,130	Colorado Fuel & Iron	61	61	57½	59¾	- 1¼
22⅜	23	950	Colorado Midland pf	24½	24½	22	22	- 2
4⅜	4¾	2,225	Colorado Southern	5	5	4¼	4½	- ⅛
45	45	550	Col. Southern 1st pf	45	45	44¾	44¾	- ¼
13	16	10	Col. Southern 2d pf	16	16	16	16	
17½	18	2,910	Col. & H. C. & Iron	19	19	17	17⅜	- 1½
187½	190	2,085	Consolidated Gas	189	189	186	187	- 3½
43⅞	44¼	9,500	Continental Tobacco	43	44½	42¾	44¼	+ ⅜
94½	95	1,965	Continental Tobac. pf	94½	95¾	93¾	95	
121¾	122	2,400	Delaware & Hudson	121⅞	122	121⅞	122	- ⅛
175	175¼	2,920	Del., Lack. & West	177	177	174	174	- 4
119½	121¾	1,190	Denver & Rio Grande	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	
74⅜	75	610	Denver & R. G. pf	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	
4½	5⅜	100	Dul., S. S. & At	5½	5½	5½	5½	- ½
13½	14½	300	Dul. S. S. & At. pf	14½	14½	13¾	13¾	- 1½
36½	36¾	550	Erie 1st pf	36½	36¾	36	36	- 1
24	44	1,250	Evans. & T. H	44½	44¾	44	44	- 1¼
96½	99	10	Evans. & T. H. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	- 1
58¾	58¾	20,237	Federal Steel	59¼	59½	58¼	58¾	- 1
80¾	81	5,553	Federal Steel pf	81	81⅞	80¾	81	- 1
25	26	100	Ft. Worth & R. G	26	26	26	26	
121½	122¼	400	General Electric	122	122	121½	121½	- 1
63	63¼	1,455	Glucose Sugar Ref	63	64	63	63	- ⅜
108	108	20	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	105¼	106¼	105¼	105¼	- 1
162	163½	250	Great Northern pf	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾	- ½
111	114½	20	H. B. Claflin Co	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	
36	38	500	Hocking Valley	34	34	33½	34	- ½
62⅞	63	400	Hocking Valley pf	63¼	63½	63¼	63¼	- ½
112½	113	1,120	Illinois Central	113	113	112½	112½	- ½
28	29	6,100	International Paper	31	31	27	27	- 3½
76¼	76½	350	Internat. Paper pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
13	13¼	750	Iowa Central	13¼	13¼	12¾	13	- ¼
53½	55	435	Iowa Central pf	55½	55	55	55	- 1
9⅞	10	550	K., C., Pitts. & Gulf	9½	9⅞	9	9¼	- ⅛
4	5	100	Keokuk & D. M	4	4	4	4	
65	65½	900	Laclede Gas	65	65½	64½	65½	
98	100	20	Laclede Gas pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	
79	80	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	- ½
60	70	25	Long Island	64½	64½	64½	64½	
79¾	80	10,930	Louisville & Nashville	79½	80	78½	80	+ ¼
114¾	115	31,170	Manhattan Con	114⅝	115¼	113¾	115¼	+ ⅛
100	101		Met. W. S. El. of Chi	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
206½	206¾	2,450	Met. Street Railway	206½	206⅞	205¾	206¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	14¾	975	Mexican Central	14⅝	14¾	14¼	14⅝	- ⅛
5	5¼	800	Mexican National ctfs	5⅛	5¼	5	5⅛	
73½	74¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	74	74	74	74	- 1
23⅞	24½	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M	24	24	24	24	- ⅜
13¼	13¾	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜	- ⅛
40½	40½	1,975	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	40¾	40¾	40¼	40	- ⅛
45⅝	46	15,040	Missouri Pacific	46⅝	46⅞	45¾	45⅞	- 1⅛
43½	44¼	750	Mobile & Ohio	45	45	44	44	- ⅝
45	45½	800	National Biscuit Co	45	45	45	45	- 2
20½	30	600	National Lead Co	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼	- ⅛
109½	112	220	National Lead Co. pf	110	110	110	110	- 1½
6½	6⅞	355	National Starch	5	6	5	6	+1
50¾	53	1,955	National Steel	50¾	52½	50¾	52½	+1¼
96⅝	97¼	320	National Steel pf	96⅝	97	96⅝	97	
116¾	117	400	New Jersey Central	116¾	116¾	116¼	116½	- 1
160	165	300	New York Air Brake	161	160	160	160	- ½
136	136¼	8,494	New York Central	136	136⅝	135¼	136¼	- ⅛
33	35	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	34	34	33½	33½	- ½
		6,810	N. Y., Ont. & West. pf	26	26	25½	26	- ½
		2,760	Norfolk & Western	24⅞	25	24	24½	
		1,450	Norfolk & West. pf	70	70	69¾	70	+ ⅛
		4,300	North American	12¾	13	12¾	13	- ⅛
		10,345	Northern Pacific	53⅝	53⅝	52¾	53½	- ⅛
		2,075	Northern Pacific pf	76½	75¾	75¾	75¾	- ⅛
		100	Oregon R. & Nav	44½	44½	44½	44½	- ⅜
		200	Oregon R. Nav. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
		750	Pacific Coast	47	47	46½	46½	- ⅛
		1,150	Pacific Mail	41	41¾	40¾	41⅜	- ⅛
		18,000	Pennsylvania R. R	132¼	133	131	131¾	- 1¼
		18,720	People's Gas, Chicago	116	116½	114	115¾	- 1
		200	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
		2,990	P., C., C. & St. Louis	74	74	71	72¾	- 1⅝
		200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	95	95	95	95	- 1¾
		900	Pressed Steel Car	58⅜	58⅜	57½	58	- 1
		260	Pressed Steel Car pf	90	90	89½	90	
		410	Pull. Pal. Car Co	160½	161⅜	160½	161⅜	+ ⅛
		2,700	Reading	21½	21½	21¼	21⅜	- ⅛
		10,395	Reading 1st pf	59¾	59¾	57½	58⅜	- ⅞
		2,350	Reading 2d pf	31½	32	31	32	+ ⅛
		100	Rio Grande Western	37½	37½	37½	37½	- 1
		300	Rio Grande West. pf	81½	81½	81¼	81½	- ⅛
		3,340	Republic Iron & Steel	27⅝	28	27⅜	28	- ⅛
		1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	73¼	74¾	73	74¼	+ ⅛
		200	St. L. & San Fran	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	- ⅛
		50	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	35¼	35¼	35½	35¼	- ⅛
		310	St. Louis Southw	14½	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
		3,145	St. Louis Southw. pf	35	35¼	34½	35	- ½
		30	St. Paul & Duluth	66	66	66	66	
		180	St. Paul & Duluth pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	- ⅝
		317	St. Paul & Omaha	117	117¼	117	117	- ⅜
		27,495	Southern Pacific	35¾	36¼	35¼	36¼	- ⅛
		1,125	Southern Railway	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	- ⅛
		5,425	Southern Railway pf	52½	52⅝	51⅝	52¼	- ⅛
		175	Standard R. & T	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	- ⅛
		20,850	Tenn. Coal & Iron	112	118½	112	116	- 5½
		4,700	Texas Pacific	20¼	20¼	19¼	20	- ⅛
		750	Union Bag & Paper	29½	29½	29½	29½	- 1
		874	Union Bag & Paper pf	83¾	83¾	83	83½	- ½
		15,980	Union Pacific	45½	45¾	44¼	45	- ⅛
		11,450	Union Pacific pf	76¼	76⅞	75¼	76¾	- ⅛
		1,635	U. S. Flour Mill Co	51⅞	53	51⅝	53	+ 1¼
		1,010	U. S. Flour Mill Co. pf	72	73	72	73	+1
		35,900	United States Leather	10½	11⅜	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
		3,340	U. S. Leather pf	74½	75	74¼	75	+ ⅛
		2,095	United States Rubber	48¾	48¾	48	48¼	- ⅛
		200	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	- ⅛
		950	Wabash pf	21¾	21¾	21¼	21⅜	- ⅛
		190	Warner Palace Car	192	192	192	192	
		90	Wells-Fargo Express	135	135	132	132	
		2,270	Western Union Tel	89¼	89¾	89	89¼	+ ⅛
		4,735	Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	- ⅛
		411	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	29	29½	29	29¼	- ⅛
		435	Wis. Cent., when iss	17	17	16¾	16¾	- ⅛
		180	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	56	56	56	56	
Sales:		777,128						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¼	
3s, r., 1918	108½	109
3s, c., 1918	108½	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	111¾	111¾
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	130	130¾
4s, c., 1925	130	130¾
4s, r., 1904	111½	112
5s, c., 1904	111½	112
D. C. 3-65s	117	
Adams Exp	115	120
Alb. & Susq.	195	
Am. Cyal	145	175
Am. Ice pf	83	85
Am. Express	147	153
A. S. Mfg	5¾	
A. S. M. pf	50	60
A. T. P. pf	86	87
Ann Arbor	14	18
B. & O. S. W. pf	8¾	9½
Bk. Un. Gas	139	143
B., R. & P	32	38
B., R. & P. pf	76	80
B., C. R. & N	102	
C. & E. Ill. pf	132	132
C. G. W., A	94	95
C. I. & L	41	43
C. & N. W. pf	205	210
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	98	99
C., I. & W	10	10¾
Cleve. & P	189½	
C. F. & I. pf	120	125
Col. Midland	6½	7½
Com. Cable	176	
Consol. Coal	50	56
Consol. Ice	36	48
Con. Ice pf		91¼
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf	18	20
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	100	120
Florida Av	400	
Erie	12¼	13⅜
E. T. & T	104	
E. T. & T. pf	23	33
F. & P. M. pf	62½	
Homestake	73	75
Ill. C., I. L	102	
Int. Silver	15	15
Joliet & Chi	185	
K. & D. M. pf	20	21
Kan. & M	11	13
L. E. & W.	19	20½
Lake Shore	202	
Mah. C. R	150	
M. C. R. pf	105	
Man. Beach	11	20
Md. Coal pf	65	75
M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf	65	68
Mich. Cent	110	115
M. & St. L. 2d pf	95	97
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	66½	67½
Mor. & Es	182	184
Nat. Bis. pf		101½
N. L. O. cfs	2⅜	2⅝
N. Y. & N. H. pf	50	60
Nat. St. 2d pf	15	20
New C. Coal	37	40
N. Y. & N. H	216	219
N. Y. C. & St. L	13½	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	68	75
Norfolk So	74	
Ont. Mining	7⅜	8¼
P. C. 1st pf	84	90
P. C. 2d pf	63	65
Penn. Coal	378	
Peo. & East	5	6
P., Ft. W. & C	189½	
P. & W. pf	11	15
Quicksilver	2½	3
Quicksil'r pf		10
Rens. & S	150	
R., W. & O	31	
St. J. & G. I	5	5½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	49	53
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	15½	16
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	68	72
St. P. & O. pf	190	190
Sil. bull. cfs	59	60¾
Third Av	130	135
T. P. L. Tr	11¼	12½
T. & O. C	15	20
T. & O. C. pf	80	90
T. C. R. T	60	65
U. S. Exp	50	53
U. S. R. pf	112½	113
U. S. R. 4s	170	
W. & L. E. 1st pf	35	55

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,526,387, against $7,424,888 in the preceding week and $8,666,204 in the corresponding period last year. Total since Jan. 1, $314,930,099, against $334,240,095 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1,461.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$70,964,962.86
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		30.17
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		12,755,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		905,488.38
Stocks, securities, etc.		9,622,796.60
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		3,090,208.97
Due from State banks and bankers		105,231.57
Checks and other cash items		548,430.50
Exchanges for Clearing House		11,901,509.36
Notes of other National banks		15,815.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		502.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold	$23,949,330.00	
Legal tenders	3,333,727.00	
		27,283,107.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)		40,500.00
Total		$138,444,637.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undvided profits, (net)		4,818,482.60
National bank notes outstanding		788,500.00
Dividends unpaid		210.00
Provident reserve fund	$80,000.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	74,756,683.88	
Demand certificates of deposit	62,719.88	
Certified checks	4,867,859.64	
Cashier's checks outstanding	755,359.16	
	$80,472,622.56	
Due to other National banks	$22,157,341.49	
Due to State banks and bankers	7,438,224.00	
	29,595,565.49	
United States deposits	13,739,257.07	
	123,807,445.14	
United States bond account	8,030,000.00	
Total		$133,444,637.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JAMES STILLMAN, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES STILLMAN, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1899. GEO. H. COREY, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest: JOHN A. McCALL, SAMUEL SLOAN, ROBERT BACON, } Directors.

No. 1,370.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,737,403.35
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,194.99
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		385,918.33
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		747,952.61
Due from State banks and bankers		82,683.27
Checks and other cash items		26,637.82
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,138,866.30
Notes of other National banks		37,068.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		808.39
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,545,804.45	
Legal-tender notes	1,177,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	
	3,872,804.45	
Total		$22,027,594.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		587,667.90
Reserved for taxes of 1899		31,265.00
Due to other National banks	$8,691,923.48	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,315,494.55	
Dividends unpaid	1,925.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,629,953.51	
Demand certificates of deposit	344.00	
Certified checks	36,833.34	
Cashier's checks outstanding	231,688.09	
	18,908,661.95	
Total		$22,027,594.85

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly, swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1899. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest: JOHN A. STEWART, E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, DONALD MACKAY, } Directors.

[No. 917.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,945,112 99
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		18.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		197,050.22
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		495,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		258,141.99
Due from State banks and bankers		11,328.91
Checks and other cash items		6,214.52
Exchanges for Clearing House		400,257.08
Notes of other National banks		3,845.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		3,681.34
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$823,228.00	
Legal-tender notes	255,857.00	
	1,079,085.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$6,457,465.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		104,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		59,195.95
Taxes anticipated		18,796.00
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$883,242.02	
Due to State banks and bankers	232,332.50	
Dividends unpaid	406.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,103,696.18	
Demand certificates of deposit	45,157.04	
Certified checks	51,416.01	
Cashier's checks outstanding	114,223.38	
	5,230,473.13	
Total		$6,457,465.08

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN I. COLE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899. E. J. ANTHONY, Notary Public, Kings Co., No. 8.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest: FRANCIS B. GRIFFIN, THEODORE M. IVES, JOHN A. HILTNER, } Directors.

[No. 4,898.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL UNION BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,379,007.28
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		800,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		239,100.00
U. S. bonds on hand		1,500.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		34,523.12
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,645,393.12
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		748,963.98
Due from State banks and bankers		71,554.95
Checks and other cash items		22,701.42
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,253,388.80
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		555.86
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,780,063.90	
Legal-tender notes	345,815.00	
	4,125,878.90	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		27,000.00
Total		$25,143,566.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		238,339.78
National bank notes outstanding		536,400.00
Due to other National banks	$6,122,227.60	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,377,281.72	
Individual deposits subject to check	11,449,509.16	
Certified checks	2,966,958.96	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,584.09	
United States deposits	226,320.00	
	22,173,836.53	
Total		$25,143,566.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, E. O. LEECH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. O. LEECH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
H. C. WILLIAMS, Jr., Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: G. G. HAVEN, R. SOMERS HAYES, F. P. OLCOTT, } Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 876.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,598,358.13
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,032.73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		210,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		26,250.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,474.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,510,933.25
Furniture and fixtures		35,982.80
Other real estate and mortgages owned		176,910.48
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$949,229.80	
Due from State banks and bankers	55,886.52	
Checks and other cash items	129,627.40	
Exchanges for Clearing House	813,124.47	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	7,760.83	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,185,219.60	
Legal-tender notes	716,085.00	
U. S. certs. of deposit for legal tender	20,000.00	
	3,921,257.60	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	2,700.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5% redemption fund)	20,002.50	
	5,939,537.71	
Total		$18,288,383.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		112,108.37
National bank notes outstanding		54,000.00
United States bond loan account		600,000.00
Due to other National banks	$5,986,940.06	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,634,620.68	
Dividends unpaid	3,475.16	
Individual deposits subject to check	7,697,688.98	
Demand certificates of deposit	38,330.96	
Certified checks	203,945.64	
Cashier's checks outstanding	126,615.21	
United States deposits	500,000.00	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	81,891.02	
Liabilities other than those above stated	550.00	
	16,202,277.31	
Total		$18,288,383.68

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWIN LANGDON, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWIN LANGDON, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899. DANIEL A. SLATTERY, Notary Public, New York Co.
Correct—Attest: COURTLANDT D. MOSS, WOODBURY LANGDON, HENRY SAMPSON, } Directors.

[No. 4,645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,160,302.62
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,099.55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		871,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		104,050.78
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,079,805.77
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		193,696.55
Due from State banks and bankers		6,008.71
Checks and other cash items	$2,200.51	
Exchanges for Clearing House	78,365.86	
Notes of other National banks	55,008.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	837.96	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	970,851.75	
Legal-tender notes	192,695.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r, (5% of circulation)	22,500.00	
	1,321,931.35	
Total		$6,989,365.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		410,882.96
National bank notes outstanding		447,147.50
Due to other National banks	$1,481,025.86	
Due to State banks and bankers	838,198.04	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,671,617.55	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,128.53	
Certified checks	36,833.15	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,074.57	
United States deposits	550,000.00	
	5,599,585.50	
Liabilities other than those above stated:		
Reserve for taxes	12,000.00	
Total		$6,989,365.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Notary Public, City and County of New York.
Correct—Attest: HENRY W. MAXWELL, GEO. BAKER, WM. RUNKLE, } Directors.

[No. 998.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,390,140.65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		73.91
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		28,410.75
Stocks, securities, etc.		601,591.77
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		17,500.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		207,170.40
Due from State banks and bankers		60,362.83
Checks and other cash items		5,724.25
Exchanges for Clearing House		348,068.22
Notes of other National banks		3,400.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,049.49
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$858,434.94	
Legal-tender notes	289,288.00	
	1,147,722.94	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas'r, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		5,166.25
Total		$5,016,302.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		28,784.96
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks		756,140.26
Due to State banks and bankers		104,006.74
Dividends unpaid		108.00
Individual deposits subject to check		3,145,469.39
Demand certificates of deposit		74,364.07
Certified checks		212,504.99
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,228.51
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		205,668.22
Total		$5,016,302.14

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899. W. A. KENNY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: W. H. KIMBALL, EUGENE BISSELL, ERSKINE HEWITT, } Directors.

[No. 1,105.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$753,792.96
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		285.98
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		20,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		388,084.05
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		111,919.64
Due from State banks and bankers		4,538.08
Checks and other cash items		2,931.85
Exchanges for Clearing House		108,518.15
Notes of other National banks		5,267.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		706.94
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$307,750.50	
Legal tender notes	51,806.00	
	359,125.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	11,250.00	
Total		$2,034,484.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		28,784.96
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks		1,765,140.26
Due to State banks and bankers		104,006.74
Dividends unpaid		108.00
Individual deposits subject to check		3,145,469.39
Demand certificates of deposit		74,364.07
Certified checks		212,504.99
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,228.51
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		206,668.22
Total		$5,016,302.14

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899. W. A. KENNY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: WM. C. STURGES, JNO. T. WILLETS, J. AGOSTINI, } Directors.

[No. 1,204.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Thursday, September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,018,200.28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		178,436.34
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		4,850,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		550,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		672,900.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,589,662.45
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		385,199.80
Other real estate and mortgages owned		48,782.96
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,710,152.16
Due from State banks and bankers		388,387.97
Checks and other cash items		268,352.47
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,721,482.08
Notes of other National banks		672.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,405,995.71	
Legal-tender notes	1,444,634.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	1,220,000.00	
	5,070,629.71	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		218,250.00
Total		$40,581,241.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		443,550.96
Reserved for taxes, 1899		87,705.16
National bank notes outstanding		4,536,577.50
Due to other National banks		5,518,281.62
Due to State banks and bankers		3,190,999.18
Dividends unpaid		6,742.00
Individual deposits subject to check		13,005,397.06
Demand certificates of deposit		109,411.39
Certified checks		1,062,157.98
Cashier's checks outstanding		93,229.11
United States deposits		547,500.00
Total		$40,581,241.92

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, DUMONT CLARKE, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. DUMONT CLARKE, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899. WM. IVES WASHBURN, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest: LEWIS G. WEIR, W. BAYARD CUTTING, HENRY W. MAXWELL, } Directors.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.
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DAILY ONE CENT.
SUNDAY THREE CENTS.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$35,487,353.39
Overdrafts		5,032.73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		4,145,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand		72,500.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		122,056.96
Stocks, securities, &c.		124,100.00
Banking house		1,350,000.00
Due from other National banks		985,126.59
Due from State banks and bankers		486,017.12
Checks and other cash items		6,516.97
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,311,054.80
Notes of other National banks		32,780.00
Nickels and pennies		279.82
Specie		10,042,361.00
Legal tender notes		2,067,870.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% fund)		16,900.00
		$93,220,961.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		578,502.82
National bank notes outstanding		324,000.00
Dividends unpaid		1,579.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$12,072,715.79	
Demand certificates of deposit	7,267.62	
Certified checks	$912,546.36	
Cashier's checks outstanding	470,057.97	
	17,562,697.74	
Due to other National banks	$24,917,288.24	
Due to State banks and bankers	10,697,987.00	
	35,615,270.24	
United States deposits	4,119,421.09	
United States bond account	2,089,830.00	
	$93,220,961.29	

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. HALLS, Jr., Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. HALLS, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this twelfth day of September, 1899.
NELSON A. REYNOLDS, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest: ELIJAH P. SMITH, MARTIN S. FECHHEIMER, JAS. T. WOODWARD, } Directors.

[No. 901.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$44,712,534.28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		46,357.76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		874,756.97
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		20,799.45
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		2,575,158.69
Due from State banks and bankers		291,471.10
Checks and other cash items		22,571.19
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,736,492.81
Notes of other National banks		6,400.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,000.99
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$14,165,022.90	
Legal-tender notes	1,051,125.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	200,000.00	
	15,494,148.90	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		28,000.00
Total		$71,446,199.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		771,549.35
National bank notes outstanding		44,197.50
Due to other National banks		23,347,862.76
Due to State banks and bankers		9,367,562.51
Dividends unpaid		1,725.00
Individual deposits subject to check		31,900,164.98
Demand certificates of deposit		301,301.39
Certified checks		957,388.33
Cashier's checks outstanding		594,445.35
Liabilities other than those above stated—Tax reserve		60,000.00
Total		$71,446,192.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
WM. A. MAIN, Notary Public, Kings Co., Cer. filed in N. Y.
Correct—Attest: EDWARD C. HOYT, CHARLES SCRIBNER, STUYVESANT FISH, } Directors.

[No. 1,196.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,819,504.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		901.05
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		635,216.13
Banking-House, furniture, and fixtures		280,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		7,300.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		143,246.89
Due from State banks and bankers		16,487.16
Checks and other cash items		6,502.75
Exchanges for Clearing House		614,157.35
Notes of other National banks		12,800.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		231.16
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$936,339.45	
Legal tender notes	135,588.00	
	1,072,427.45	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	22,500.00	
Total		$6,150,674.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$600,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		80,560.51
National bank notes outstanding		433,637.50
Due to other National banks		459,262.91
Due to State banks and bankers		651,632.75
Dividends unpaid		2,532.00
Individual deposits subject to check		3,227,882.08
Demand certificates of deposit		23,738.61
Certified checks		152,355.99
Cashier's checks outstanding		120,030.00
Total		$6,150,674.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, G. W. GODFRAIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
CHARLES F. AUKAMP, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest: WM. C. STURGES, JNO. T. WILLETS, J. AGOSTINI, } Directors.

[No. 1,294.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$25,876,206.11
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		66.67
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		35,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		776,728.59
Due from State banks and bankers		22,175.47
Checks and other cash items		50,994.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,311,422.90
Notes of other National banks		51,643.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		420.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,612,000.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,059,826.00	
	6,671,826.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$35,049,931.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		734,014.97
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
State bank notes outstanding		5,952.00
Due to other National banks		12,479,571.94
Due to State banks and bankers		4,959,164.52
Dividends unpaid		9,161.00
Individual deposits subject to check		9,959,784.64
Demand certificates of deposit		60,750.00
Certified checks		259,460.19
Cashier's checks outstanding		76,843.88
Total		$35,049,931.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
CHAS. H. BECKER, Notary Public, Kings County.
Cert. filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest: E. H. PERKINS, Jr., EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH, JAMES R. KEENE, } Directors.

PATERSON BANKS.

PATERSON NATIONAL BANK OF PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 7, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,324,998.60
Overdrafts		90.85
U. S. bonds and premiums		250,422.45
Other bonds		179,478.96
Real estate		177,000.22
Due from banks	$24,006.99	
Due from reserve agents	89,825.25	
Cash on hand	157,244.44	
Five per cent. reserve fund	4,500.00	
	275,576.68	
	$2,416,011.96	

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus	300,000.00
Profits	68,709.08
Circulation	90,000.00
Deposits	1,757,302.77
	$2,416,011.96

JOHN W. GRIGGS, President.
HARWOOD BARKER, Vice Pres't.
HENRY G. KNOX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 2,668.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,515,092.98
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		747.69
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		15,700.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		3,615,455.63
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		177,655.07
Due from State banks and bankers		62,509.43
Checks and other cash items		49,991.67
Exchanges for Clearing House		241,158.33
Notes of other National banks		105,115.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		805.76
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,529,210.40	
Legal-tender notes	463,222.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	200,000.00	
	3,192,432.40	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		11,250.00
Total		$14,337,706.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		700,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		111,643.87
National bank notes outstanding		225,187.50
Due to other National banks		555,246.04
Due to State banks and bankers		335,711.69
Dividends unpaid		258.00
Individual deposits subject to check		11,622,090.31
Demand certificates of deposit		5,253.24
Certified checks		63,696.55
Cashier's checks outstanding		22,653.86
Total		$14,337,706.06

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. T. CORNELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.
A. LANSING BAIRD, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest: J. D. LAYNG, C. C. CLARK, E. V. W. ROSSITER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,304,451.82
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		188.15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		52,278.10
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,053,570.25
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		150,623.02
Due from State banks and bankers		6,995.56
Checks and other cash items		18,693.34
Exchange for Clearing House		4,378,928.77
Notes of other National banks		31,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		206.17
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,296,365.00	
Legal-tender notes	524,204.00	
	1,820,569.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		45,000.00
Total		$15,262,504.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		759,539.54
National bank notes outstanding		886,300.00
Due to other National banks		2,265,166.04
Due to State banks and bankers		675,242.36
Individual deposits subject to check		5,142,521.19
Demand certificates of deposit		4,959.25
Certified checks		8,228,967.90
Cashier's checks outstanding		201,807.97
Total		$15,262,504.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899. H. L. BRAYNARD, Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Cert. filed in New York Co.
Correct—Attest: W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., F. D. TAPPAN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

|

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 68 Post Office Building. Bankruptcy. Cases for discharge.

440—Peter H. Walsh and Margaret E. Field.
607—James M. Phillips.
687—Mandel Weitz.
818—Ida B. Sattler.
817—Henry T. Sattler.
1006—William Seitz.
1009—Thomas Shields and John Dougherty.
1019—Behrend Wintjen.
1111—Conrad Stoever and Frederick Diedricks.
1149—Emil Klein.
1153—Benjamin Bernstein.
1183—Arthur Collins.
1184—Henry Vogel.
1204—Robert Ulmer.
1236—Lewis Goldsmith.
1253—John C. Von Bokina.
1257—Abram Novatt.
1242—Morris Schlesinger.
1235—Max Brockman.
1286—Louis Rosenthal and Michael Gordon.
1289—Hugh R. Healey.
1296—James A. Lyon.
1297—Robert A. Fowler.
1314—George W. Heller.
1302—Mullon-Roblee Composition.
996—Edwin S. Riper Co.

Adjourned cases.

829—Rose Willner.
874—Ascher Lewine.
1128—Michael Bach.
1230—Joseph Cser.
1256—Hirsch Newman.
1257—David Randell.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Michael Redmond, Timothy Hogan, Catharine Coyle, Louisa A. Simes, Julia Ryan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Graham Polly.
2—Arthur Buckley.
3—Bernard McCarthy.
4—Samuel Light.
5—Giuseppe Verroni.
6—William Dixon.
7—Charles Evans.
8—George Blake.
9—Andrew Miller.
10—Paul Boehl.
11—James Lorenz.

Pleadings.

1—Charles Johnson.
2—Charles Jacobs.
3—John Fahey.
4—Michael Sheridan.
5—David Osborne.
6—John Hennessey.
7—Charles Coleman.
8—James Davidson.
9—Peter Celano.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Weil, Recorder.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Frederick Bolgiant.
2—Samuel Monroe.
3—Joseph Angelo.
4—Charles Thomas.
5—Frederick Williams.
6—Patrick Ferro.
William Cullen.
John Spagua.
7—Isaac Medowsky.
Joseph Feinstein.
8—Jacob Abrimowitz.
9—Emil Riallin.
10—James Hallahan.
11—Adam Lewicky.
Theophile Kuzavewsir.
12—Charles Finlock.
13—Albert Devin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Erdman vs. Phillips—Randolph Hurry. Delafield vs. Meneler—William L. Turner. Matter of Kirchert—Edward Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J., Conlon vs. Wilson—William H. Willis. Kaufman vs. Bryant (two cases)—Reginald H. Williams. Erlanger vs. Bryant—Reginald H. Williams. Gould Paper Company vs. Frank—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J. David G. Gabrabrant and others vs. Charles C. Skelley and others—Louis C. Langlots.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J. Gould Paper Company vs. Peter Frank—William H. Ricketts.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Hester J. Wilkinson, Elizabeth Whitford, Marie A. S. Valentine, and Christian Strack.

The accounting in the estates of Alfred Smith, George W. Wicker, Bathsheba Kuhn, Theresa Schaefles, John D. Welch, Ellen M. Murray, William M. Figot, William McD. Gibson, William Adams, Augustus Schwerter, John B. Cotte, Jane Ann Bowdry, Charlotte Hayward, Mary J. Sutton, William Cornemann, Lizzie Larmer, Jane Pritchard, Barbara Berker, John Griesmier, Adelaide Dorion, Annie E. Fales, Wolf Jacobs, and Charles F. A. Hinrichs.

The estates of Margaret M. Farrell, Giza C. Eisske, Thomas McGee, Benjamin G. Swanton, Ann Lewis, Annie M. Phillips, Edward Kane, and Marie Rendt.

The real estate of Asa Shanahan, John Curran, and Barbara Berker.

The guardianship of Anna Reitzheimer, (Sept. 20.) and Waldo McKerwan.

The administration of James J. Herson, Helena Nolte, William H. Middleton, and Mary Heath. Decisions.—In re Moses F. Odell—Objections overruled.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Knight vs. Pickhardt.
2—Raabe vs. Campbell.
3—Arnold vs. Dean.
4—Peo. ex rel. Pierce vs. Cassidy.
5—Paul vs. City of New York.
6—Jarvis vs. Rising.
7—Matter of Lans.
8—People ex rel. Peirce vs. Brice.
9—Livingston vs. Livingston.
10—Bryant vs. Seaver.
11—Thain vs. Briggs.
12—Priest vs. Noval.
13—Brownell Co. vs. McEwegan.
14—Allen vs. Fowler & Wells Co.
15—Forbes vs. Am. Pub. Association.
16—Matter of Met. Messenger Co.
17—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
18—Potter vs. Morning Journal Association.
19—Brundage vs. Brundage.
20—Behrens vs. Behrens.
21—Matter of O'Connell.
22—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Goldner.
23—Sulzer vs. Sanders.
24—Matter of Heidenheimer.
25—Nat. Central Bank of Cherry Valley vs. Same.
26—Flynn vs. Streifler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Michael Redmond, Timothy Hogan, Catharine Coyle, Louisa A. Simes, Julia Ryan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

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1—Graham Polly.
2—Arthur Buckley.
3—Bernard McCarthy.
4—Samuel Light.
5—Giuseppe Verroni.
6—William Dixon.
7—Charles Evans.
8—George Blake.
9—Andrew Miller.
10—Paul Boehl.
11—James Lorenz.

Pleadings.

1—Charles Johnson.
2—Charles Jacobs.
3—John Fahey.
4—Michael Sheridan.
5—David Osborne.
6—John Hennessey.
7—Charles Coleman.
8—James Davidson.
9—Peter Celano.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Weil, Recorder.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Frederick Bolgiant.
2—Samuel Monroe.
3—Joseph Angelo.
4—Charles Thomas.
5—Frederick Williams.
6—Patrick Ferro.
William Cullen.
John Spagua.
7—Isaac Medowsky.
Joseph Feinstein.
8—Jacob Abrimowitz.
9—Emil Riallin.
10—James Hallahan.
11—Adam Lewicky.
Theophile Kuzavewsir.
12—Charles Finlock.
13—Albert Devin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Erdman vs. Phillips—Randolph Hurry. Delafield vs. Meneler—William L. Turner. Matter of Kirchert—Edward Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J., Conlon vs. Wilson—William H. Willis. Kaufman vs. Bryant (two cases)—Reginald H. Williams. Erlanger vs. Bryant—Reginald H. Williams. Gould Paper Company vs. Frank—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J. David G. Gabrabrant and others vs. Charles C. Skelley and others—Louis C. Langlots.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J. Gould Paper Company vs. Peter Frank—William H. Ricketts.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Hester J. Wilkinson, Elizabeth Whitford, Marie A. S. Valentine, and Christian Strack.

The accounting in the estates of Alfred Smith, George W. Wicker, Bathsheba Kuhn, Theresa Schaefles, John D. Welch, Ellen M. Murray, William M. Figot, William McD. Gibson, William Adams, Augustus Schwerter, John B. Cotte, Jane Ann Bowdry, Charlotte Hayward, Mary J. Sutton, William Cornemann, Lizzie Larmer, Jane Pritchard, Barbara Berker, John Griesmier, Adelaide Dorion, Annie E. Fales, Wolf Jacobs, and Charles F. A. Hinrichs.

The estates of Margaret M. Farrell, Giza C. Eisske, Thomas McGee, Benjamin G. Swanton, Ann Lewis, Annie M. Phillips, Edward Kane, and Marie Rendt.

The real estate of Asa Shanahan, John Curran, and Barbara Berker.

The guardianship of Anna Reitzheimer, (Sept. 20.) and Waldo McKerwan.

The administration of James J. Herson, Helena Nolte, William H. Middleton, and Mary Heath. Decisions.—In re Moses F. Odell—Objections overruled.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $2.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1586 Franklin.

BREWERY MANUFACTURING HIGHEST grade malt liquors in greater New York will sell, on suitable terms either controlling or non-controlling interest; annual profits over $50,000. Address MENSON, Box 218 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

YEAR BOOKS FOR 1900 are useful, durable, and effective advertising souvenirs, far surpassing calendars, clocks, or trashy novelties; made in lots from 100 upward. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., 18 Mose St., N. Y.

ACTIVE SERVICES AND $5,000 TO INCREASE specialty plant will yearly net investment; safety, surety. REALTY, Box 145, Times Office.

$2,700 BUYS STOCK AND GOOD WILL, RE-ceipts, List of Customers; home any day but Sunday. H. STANYNOUGHT, Iselin, N. J.

BOARDERS WANTED.

MADISON AV., 432.—Desirable fourth floor rooms; southern exposure; corner house; also third floor; half room; reference.

STORAGE.

O'REILLY BROTHERS' New York Storage Warehouse, 109 to 123 East 44th St., corner Lexington Av.; storing, packing, moving furniture; city or country. Tel., 8 of 32.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

MUNICH—Hotel Bayerischer Hof. Im-mens Range. Reconstructed entirely, with Handsome Winter Garden.

PERSONAL.

MY WIFE, ANNIE, HAS LEFT MY HOUSE and bed. Will not be responsible for any bills contracted by her. ROBERT A. WITHERS.

[illegible] shall be for your profits by Louis Sachs, 1,000 to 10.

HOTELS.

The Langham,

FIFTH AVE. and 53D ST., N. Y.

WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 2, 1899.

A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE FIRST CLASS. Situated in the most select and desirable part of New York's greatest avenue. Absolutely elegantly furnished. CUISINE UNEXCELLED. All arrangements for the comfort and satisfaction of guests as perfect as careful and experienced management can insure

C. H. PUTTFARCKEN, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By two young girls, lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress. Call for two days at 220 East 96th St.; ring Mullen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young girl as first-class chambermaid and to assist in laundrywork or in dining room; two years' references. 309 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID—By chambermaid in city; recommended; wages, $25 per month. J. C. M., 329 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK—First-class Swedish cook to go out by day, week, or month; competent all branches cooking, baking; best references. Mrs. Gardner, 1,033 1st Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By nursery governess; refined North German, from Hanover; full charge of children; teaches German; wages $25 to $30; best references. S. M., 216 East 85d St.

GOVERNESS.—By German lady; speaks French; thorough musician; best of references from present employer. Miss J. C. M., care Mrs. Neilson, 160 5th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, curtains, pillows, and also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French seamstress; in private family; makes over ladies' and children's dresses; good reference. 209 West 31st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent young girl as waitress; first-class reference. 334 West 49th St., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an experienced Englishman; excellent references in every respect. G. H., care Gilbert, 947 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A PUERTO RICAN YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS been employed in commercial house in Ponce, would like to get a situation in New York or Philadelphia in a commercial house. T. M. B., 304 West 126th St.

BOY.—Situation wanted by a boy, Protestant, understands care of horses, cows, small garden; good worker; good reference. Address W. R. C., Box 180 Tirves.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A refined English or German nurse or nursery governess, to take care of a child 6 years old; must be a competent sewer; references required. Call, Wednesday, between 10 and 12, at 36 East 72d St.

WANTED—A woman of good address and some business ability to represent the interests of a large financial institution among New York City women. Financial, Box 171, Times Office.

WANTED—Young girl, about 15, to be generally useful in light housework; sleep home. Call, Wednesday from 10 to 12 A. M., Easton, 59 West 108d St.

WANTED—An experienced Danish or Norwegian laundress. Call, between 5 and 6 P. M., 8 East 17th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Two young men, specially trained and experienced at soliciting trade; prefer those acquainted with advertisers, publications, and illustrators; must be active, energetic, and of good address. Prospects, Box 194, Times Office.

WANTED—Tool hands, first-class machinists, and boilermakers to work ten hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

WANTED—Boy of 16 years in jewelry store; must reside with parents on upper west side. Address P. H., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning. The premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Hobbes Allen by deed dated May 26, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2128 of Conveyances, page 497, on the 28th day of May, 1888." Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

DAVIES, AUER & AUERBACH, attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:

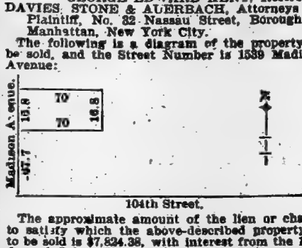

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,534.26, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $321.23, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $0.00 and interest.—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

SEVENTEENTH STREET, NUMBER 338, NEW YORK.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE SCHWARZ, plaintiff, against ALICE M. ERNST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, and the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, between the First and Second Avenues, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet northwesterly from the First Avenue, and distant also two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southeasterly from Livingston Place; thence running southwesterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle of the block between Seventeenth Street and Seventeenth Street; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street twenty-three (23) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-three (23) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-two (92) feet in depth on each side, and being known by the number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) (formerly 171) East Seventeenth Street, the easterly and westerly walls being party walls.—Dated New York, August 30, 1899.

East Seventeenth Street.

East Sixteenth Street.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HIRAM M. HIRE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA D. BLISS, plaintiff, against CATHERINE E. MACKROW, (formerly Catharine E. Moore,) and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 30th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by Hubert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Prince Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sullivan Street and the northerly line of Prince Street; thence northerly and parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches to the northerly side of Prince Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Prince Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises as were conveyed by Mitchell L. Springer, referee, to Eugene F. Westerfield by deed dated March 24, 1894, and recorded March 27, 1894, in Section 2, Liber 27 of Conveyances, Page 222, Register's office, New York County, and being also known by the street number 177 Prince Street.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.

WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City.

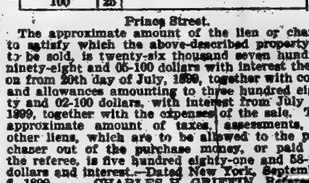

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-six thousand seven hundred ninety-eight and 05-100 dollars with interest thereon from 20th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred eighty and 02-100 dollars, with interest from July 20, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale, the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is five hundred eighty-one and 58-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—CHARLES LANIER, as Trustee, for Mary L. Schenck, Plaintiff, against BERNHARD ROSENSTOCK, Jean Seymour, Joseph C. Baldwin, and Arthur Irvin, as executors of the last will and testament of George R. Lansing, deceased; Nash Friedman, and "Mary" Friedman, his wife, (the name of "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the defendant Nash Friedman,) Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 15th day of June, 1899.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office Address, No. 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Nash Friedman and "Mary" Friedman, his wife, (the name of "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the defendant Nash Friedman:)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order made by Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the same day.

Dated August 22d, 1899.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au28-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN M. PENDLETON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM S. PENDLETON, defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated July 7th, 1899.

JOSEPH A. GROSS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, New York County, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, William G. Pendleton:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of September, 1899, and filed Sept. 12th, 1899, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, Sept. 12th, 1899.

JOHN A. GROW, Attorney for Plaintiff, 45 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Bernstein of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, A. D., 1899, the said Samuel Bernstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 29th day of September, A. D., 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 12th, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ABRAHAM LEVY, Bankrupt, No. 1,145:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, 1899, the said Abraham Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 25th day of September, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting and to make proof of their respective claims against the Metropolitan Building Company, an insolvent corporation, within two months from the date of said first-named order; and if you fail to do so you may be barred from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation.

Claims must be in writing, and may be presented to Henry Fuster, Receiver, at his office, No. 26 Washington Place, Jersey City, N. J., or to Edward H. Fallows, Receiver, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated August 22, 1899.

HENRY FUSTER, EDWARD H. FALLOWS, } Receivers.

au31-law6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, or on or before the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-law6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 32 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, or on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899.

JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 32 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-law6wW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, 11th day of August, 1899.

GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Executor.

HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-law6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. KURTZ and WILLIAM BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jel1-law6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James A. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Watt, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 21 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899. HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WATT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 21 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-14w6mW

CHANDLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CHANDLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. Bell Watt, Jr., No. 21 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 26th day of August, 1899. CHARLES CHANDLER and LOUIS CHANDLER, Executors. WM. BELL WATT, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 21 Nassau Street, New York City. s2-law6mW

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HELLMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Hellman, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Hellman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Sept. 12th, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF NICOLAS SIMPSON, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, 1899, the said Nicolas Simpson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 26th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 12, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF BERNARD KAHN, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of August, 1899, the said Bernard Kahn was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 12, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ADOLPH LANDERS and WILLIAM I. WEINBERG, bankrupts.—No. 1,409:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, 1899, the said Landers & Weinberg were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City, on the 26th day of September, 1899, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 12th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HELLMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Hellman, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Hellman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Sept. 12th, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM TREWILLIGER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,[illegible]:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of August, 1899, the said William Trewilliger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 12, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE ENGERT, JOHN J. CONNOR, and BARNETT WEINBERG, individually and as members of the firm of Engert, Connor and Company, bankrupts.—No. 1,407.

To the creditors of George Engert, John J. Connor, and Barnett Weinberg, individually and as members of the firm of Engert, Connor & Co. of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of September, A. D., 1899, the said George Engert, John J. Connor, and Barnett Weinberg were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 31 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEKTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 12th, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE

BUILDING CODE IS ADOPTED

Rushed Through Board of Aldermen Despite Non-Tammany Members.

MR. SHERMAN'S ATTACK BITTER

Declares It a Steal and a Fraud, and Brands Every One Who Had to Do with It a Criminal.

The new Building Code, which was last week submitted to the Municipal Assembly by the commission which framed it, was rushed through the Board of Aldermen yesterday. This was done despite the protestations of the Republican and Citizens' Union members, who denounced the code as a job and a fraud upon the people, and an effort to overthrow the building laws.

The matter came before the Aldermen in a report from the Committee on Building Department, which has had it in charge since its introduction. In this report the committee said that the commission had held plenty of public hearings, and recommended the adoption of the amendments proposed by the Plumbers' Association.

When the report had been read Alderman Burleigh (Rep., Kings,) offered a minority report, suggesting the amendments offered by the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society. For some reason this minority report was not read.

Then the minority began a long and furious attack on the code. As these assaults became numerous and bitter, Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, became perturbed, and finally he made a speech, in which he observed, "If the Almighty was on this Building Committee, the Republicans in this board would oppose its work as long as there was a Democrat in it."

Mr. McCall then went on to complain that the man who had most opposed the Building Code Commission (Mr. Folks) had resigned from the Board of Aldermen in order to get an Assembly nomination. "If der to get an Assembly nomination. "If he gets elected he'll try to get a Building Code Commission appointed by the Legislature, I guess," Mr. McCall observed.

Alderman McInness, in an attack on the code, referred to it as permitting a theatre, which is said to be a firetrap, to remain as a menace to human life.

"What theatre is that?" yelled Alderman Fleck. (Tam.)

"I forget its name and location," Mr. McInness replied.

"Well, it's in Mr. Fleck's district," said Alderman Goodman.

On a motion to recommit the code, Alderman Muh, who was in the chair, attempted to decide the viva voce vote, but several minority members protested, and finally Alderman Woodward declared that the yeas and nays had been called for. This the Chairman denied, and Mr. Woodward was forced to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Alderman Sherman, (Citizens' Union,) in explaining his vote declared that the Chairman was overriding the rights of the members. "I had my eyes on the Chair all the time," Mr. Sherman exclaimed, "and he palpably refused to recognise the minority. I don't blame him. He's probably acting under orders. This whole thing is a job and an outrage."

The Chair was sustained by a vote of 36 to 12, which practically amounted to a test of strength, and indicated the purpose of the majority.

Then there began a concerted attack on the measure. Efforts were made by the Republicans to strike out various sections, but all failed, and finally Mr. Woodward moved to strike out Section 148, which vests in the Commissioners of Buildings the power to vary or modify any rule of the Board of Buildings or the provisions of Chapter 12 of the charter or any other law relating to the construction or alteration of any building, either erected or to be erected. This, Mr. Woodward delared, was an extraordinary power. "The whole thing is filled with negroes," he exclaimed.

"It is a fool bill and a fraud," Mr. Sherman repeated, and several others complained of the haste with which it was sought to drive the measure through. Alderman Oatman (Citizens' Union,) declared that it opened wide the doors to blackmail. Mr. Woodward's amendment was defeated.

Mr. McCall then moved the adoption of the report of the committee, which, if carried, would mean the adoption of the new code, and then the attack was renewed with vigor. Every one who felt impelled to talk did so in explaining his vote, and some of the things said of the code and the men who framed it were far from complimentary. Of all these attacks, however, that of Mr. Sherman was by far the most bitter.

"This is a deliberate attempt to tear down the building laws of this city, to destroy the fire limits, and to break up the tenement house regulations," Mr. Sherman declared. "The whole attempt is a fraud. It was conceived in crime, and our passing it is criminal. It is a steal, a job, and a fraud. I charge that it is an outrage on the people to pass such a code, and I brand every man who has had anything to do with it and every man who votes for it here to-day as a criminal before God and his conscience."

In spite of these excoriations, the report was adopted by a vote of 37 to 12. Those voting in the negative were Aldermen Ackerman, Burleigh, Deimer, Goodman, James, McInness, Oatman, Sherman, Stewart, Wafer, Wentz, and Woodward.

As soon as it was passed the code was carried to the Council, where it was intended to refer it to the Committee on Buildings, but Councilman Leich (Rep., Brooklyn,) had it sent to the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs. This committee is not controlled by Tammany. Councilman McGarry, its Chairman, will call for public hearings.

LIVELY SESSION OF THE COUNCIL.

Elm Street Improvement Ordinances Adopted—Another Bond Hold-Up.

The Council yesterday adopted four ordinances providing for the completion of the improvement of Elm Street. These ordinances have been pending for several months, or since the Mayor vetoed similar resolutions because they were improperly drawn. The work proposed includes the regulation of Pearl Street, the regulation and grading of Elm Street, and the paving with asphalt of Elm Street from City Hall Place to Great Jones Street.

Early in the session Councilman Murray (Dem., Bronx,) presented a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate to consider the departmental estimates by items and not to present the ordinance carrying the appropriations in bulk. Mr. Murray explained that his object was to place before the Municipal Assembly the purposes for which appropriations were asked.

Mr. McGarry took occasion to question the honesty of the resolution, and in reply Mr. Cassidy, the leader of the bond hold-up combine, promised to vote against the budget if the sums asked for were presented in a bulk.

The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Finance.

After Mr. Cassidy had thus announced his programme, the Council defeated a resolution appropriating $1,473,000 for the Twelfth Ward Park. The property taken for this park has been in the possession of the city for five or six years, and the persons from whom it was taken have been clamoring for their money, on which the city is paying 6 per cent. interest. Three votes—those of Councilmen Leich, Francisco, and Williams, all Republicans, of Brooklyn—were recorded against the measure, which has already been passed by the Aldermen. In announcing the vote Vice Chairman Oakley, who was in the chair, said:

"The resolution is lost, twenty Democrats being in the affirmative and three Republicans in the negative."

"I'm glad you have announced it that," said Mr. Francisco, in an attempt to worry the Chairman.

"So am I," responded Mr. Oakley. "The people can then see who is responsible for bond hold-ups."

Just before the session closed Councilman Hyland of the Bronx called up the report of the Committee on Railroads in favor of a resolution recommending the annulment of the franchise of the Union Railway Company. This resolution was presented some time ago by the Central Taxpayers' Alliance, and it recited that the company operates ill-smelling and unclean cars, and that it has failed to complete its bridge at Westchester Avenue. The Railroad Committee reported that these complaints were well founded.

Mr. Oakley, who is Chairman of the Railroad Committee, was greatly angered by the presentation of the report, and he asserted hotly that Mr. Hyland had rushed it through the committee without informing the Chairman. Mr. Hyland retorted that he had done nothing of the kind. Most of the dispute between the two men took place on the rostrum, and while it was in progress Mr. Oakley was several times heard to exclaim: "I won't stand for this sort of thing." Eventually the resolution was defeated and referred back to the committee, much to the disgust of Mr. Hyland and his supporters.

An ordinance requiring all elevated railroad companies to place a guard rail and a board pathway along both sides of their structures, under a penalty of $50 for each day of violation of the provisions of the ordinance, was defeated.

BOY MYSTERIOUSLY MISSING.

Edward J. Cole Disappeared on Saturday and His Parents Cannot Account for His Absence.

Edward J. Cole, the fourteen-year-old son of William B. Cole of 1,205 Lexington Avenue, has been missing from his home since last Saturday morning. The police have been looking for him since Sunday, when they were notified of his disappearance and a general alarm was sent out to all the boroughs. His parents have searched for him in all directions for four days, and now fear that he either has been killed or is forcibly detained from returning home.

Mr. Cole said yesterday that his son started out for a walk Saturday morning and had not been seen since then. He wore a crash cap, blue flannel coat, dark brown trousers, and tan shoes. He is tall for his age, being about 5 feet 9 inches in height.

"We cannot account for his long absence," said the father. "He is a good, studious, obedient boy, and never had any bad companions. He never was away from home more than two or three hours at a time, and his mother has been almost distracted since he failed to return on Saturday. We feel sure that something serious has happened to prevent him from coming home, as he was not the kind of boy to run away. If he is in any trouble and is afraid to let us know, we wish to tell him through this notice in the paper, if he should happen to see it, that his father and mother are ready to help him. Anybody who knows the cause of his disappearance or his present whereabouts will confer a great favor by notifying us."

The missing lad for the last year had attended Public School No. 6, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. He was a member of the Boys' Sodality of St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Chapel, at Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. Prior to last year the family lived for ten years at 416A Halsey Street, Brooklyn, and the boy attended the school connected with the Church of Our Lady of Victory, at McDonough Street and Throop Avenue, until the last year of his residence in Brooklyn, when he was a pupil at Public School No. 44, at Throop and Putnam Avenues. For two or three years he served as an altar boy in the Church of Our Lady of Victory.

Through his school and church connections the lad had formed the acquaintance of a large number of persons, both in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and his parents have a lingering hope that some of them may be able to explain the mystery of his long absence from home.

CORK LODGED IN GIRL'S THROAT.

Moisture Caused It to Swell and Doctor Had to Use Chloroform.

Jennie Halligan, three years old, daughter of James Halligan, 211 Liberty Street, Union Hill, partially swallowed a small cork yesterday. It lodged in her throat.

The moisture caused it to swell. Dr. Justin, who was called, found the child in danger of choking to death. He was obliged to place her under the influence of chloroform before the cork could be extracted.

HUSBAND AND WIFE SET FREE.

But First They Had to Promise Never to Return to This Country.

Mrs. Mary McCaffrey, who was arrested on Friday last, charged with shoplifting, and her husband were arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn. Her husband, James, was charged with being an accessory. Both were set free on their promise to leave the country and never return.

McCaffrey, with his wife and three small children, live at 211 High Street, Brooklyn. When McCaffrey was taken into custody a ticket to Ireland for himself, his wife, and children on a steamship of the White Star Line was found in his possession. The vessel is to sail to-morrow.

When the dry goods firm learned this it sent word to court that if the prisoners agreed never to return, the charge would be withdrawn. An officer of the court will be at the steamship pier, and will rearrest them if they do not sail.

WILLIAM F. MORRIS INSANE.

So Adjudged by a Sheriff's Jury—Is Suffering from Acute Mania.

William F. Morris of 1,176 Franklin Avenue, was declared insane by a Sheriff's jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Morris up to the time of his incarceration in Bloomingdale Asylum, in August, conducted a large grocery business. The petition for the appointment of a commission to inquire into his mental condition was made by the wife of Mr. Morris, who testified that her husband owned several pieces of real estate in the Borough of the Bronx, and also in Brooklyn. She said that they have two children.

Dr. Henry A. Doddin testified that he made an examination of Mr. Morris at Bloomingdale, and found that he was suffering from acute mania. He said that Mr. Morris believed that he owned the Island of Cuba and expressed his intention of erecting a monster temple that would entirely cover the island. "Mr. Morris also declared his intention of wiping the Catholic Church out of existence in thirty days," said the witness. "He moreover threatened to kill me, and when I refused to give him $1,000,000 in gold he tried to assault me."

Dr. S. B. Lyon of Bloomingdale Asylum corroborated the evidence given by the preceding witness.

SURROGATE'S APPOINTMENTS.

A Number of Republicans Get Places from Fitzgerald.

The first list of appointments made by Surrogate Fitzgerald under the act passed by the Legislature subsequent to the report of the Fallows committee as to the way in which business was conducted in the Surrogates' office was filed yesterday. The investigation of the committee resulted in the resignation of Surrogate Arnold and the appointment of Surrogate Varnum by the Governor. The list of appointments follows:

Special Guardians' Accounting Proceedings—Estate of Peter Miller, George H. Kracht; estate of George A. Jones, Louis S. Phillips.

Appraisers—Estate of Bridget Dunlevy, J. W. McDonald, H. C. Hart; estate of William E. Graham, James W. Perry, N. Linn Bruce; estate of Caroline M. Jones, N. J. Kiernan, Edward Byrne; estate of Charlotte A. Morrison, Armitage Mathews, John G. Davis; estate of Mabel Westerman, Charles A. Burr, F. B. Delahanty.

Referee—Estate of George R. Dean, George C. Austin.

Special Guardians' Probate Proceedings—Estate of Louise Adler, Henry C. Johnston; estate of Bridget Steggels, George C. Austin; estate of Louis H. Blakeman, John A. Foley.

Transfer Tax Appraisers—Estate of Eleanor Duning, Charles S. Wilbur; estate of Theresa Nathan, George C. Austin; estate of August C. Hassey, Charles K. Lexow; estate of William J. Conroy, Charles W. Zaring; estate of Alfred Hoyt, Charles S. Wilbur; estate of Nathaniel A. Williams, Charles W. Zaring; estate of Sarah L. Bloomfield, Charles B. Page; estate of Jane Brennan, William Q. R. Koehl; estate of Albert Beebe, Charles K. Lexow; estate of Mathew F. Merritt, Charles B. Page.

Considerable surprise was evinced at the number of Republicans who received appointments, among them being George C. Austin, who was mentioned as likely to get the appointment as Surrogate in place of Surrogate Arnold; Charles B. Page, counsel to the State Excise Board; Charles K. Lexow, and others.

Stay Granted to Major Smith.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted the stay applied for by Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, pending the hearing of his appeal to the Appellate Division of the court from the decision of Justice Beekman, in Special Term, denying his motion for a writ of prohibition to prevent the Examining Board appointed by Gov. Roosevelt from inquiring into his qualifications to serve as an officer in the National Guard. Justice Gildersleeve grants the stay asked for on the condition that the appeal be argued at the October sitting of the court.

THREW A MAN OVERBOARD

McDonald Hurled Lasher from a Steamboat "Just for Fun."

THEN ATTACKED A POLICEMAN

Pushed Sheehan Under an Electric Car and One of the Patrolman's Fingers Was Cut Off.

John McDonald, twenty-three years old, of 346 East Thirty-first Street, in a spirit of maliciousness deliberately threw a man overboard from the hurricane deck of the excursion steamboat Thomas E. Moore, at the foot of East Thirty-first Street yesterday, and after his arrest, while endeavoring to escape, pushed Policeman David Sheehan under a First Avenue electric car. Sheehan's index right finger was cut off and he received a scalp wound. McDonald escaped, but afterward was recaptured. He is an east side desperado. He said, when asked why he threw the man overboard:

"Oh, it was only a joke. It didn't make any difference whether he was drowned or not."

Policeman David Sheehan is a member of the Central Park squad. His brother, John Sheehan, is a saloon keeper, and an association is named for him. This association gave a clambake yesterday at a resort on the Sound. Policeman Sheehan helped his brother conduct the excursion. While the excursionists were boarding the Moore a large crowd gathered on the pier, and among the men were McDonald and Joseph Dunn, thirty years old, of 544 First Avenue, and other roughs. They had been drinking, and pushed and crowded the persons on the pier, tearing dresses of women and acting in a boisterous manner. On the hurricane deck of the steamboat stood William Lasher, the chief engineer, and the Captain, watching the crowd boarding the boat.

"Let's throw the guy in the river!" exclaimed McDonald, pointing to Lasher.

"We'll go you one if we lose," said Dunn.

The roughs then clambered to the hurricane deck and advanced to where Lasher and the Captain were standing. Going over to Lasher, McDonald said:

"Say, what's yer doing here, anyhow? Get off de earth!"

Lasher said something, but before he had completed his sentence McDonald picked him up and hurled him into the river between the boat and the pier. The Captain rushed to the pilot house, obtained a revolver, and prepared to do some shooting.

The cry of "Man overboard!" was raised, and deckhands ran to the place where the engineer had sunk. Lasher came to the surface, and went down again. When he reappeared he was seized with a boathook and pulled on the vessel. He was half drowned. He was revived quickly, however.

Policeman David Sheehan, who was in citizen's clothes, was superintending the loading of supplies on the steamboat. He arrested McDonald, who, with his companions, resisted. Sheehan overpowered McDonald after a struggle. While he was taking McDonald along Thirty-first Street the prisoner, assisted by Dunn and other companions, made a dash and escaped. He ran for a north-bound electric car at First Avenue. He seized an upright of the car. Sheehan dragged him off the car. Then McDonald and his companions hurled the policeman under the vehicle. The motorman endeavored to stop the car. The policeman's right hand went under a wheel, and the index finger was cut off. The running board of the car struck the policeman in the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound. Sheehan was picked up, taken to a drug store, and attended by an ambulance surgeon. His prisoner escaped.

Capt. Delaney of the East Thirty-first Street Station House sent detectives after McDonald and Dunn, and arrested them in First Avenue an hour afterward. They showed fight, but were subdued quickly. Both men were arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Yorkville Police Court in the afternoon on the charge of assault. Sheehan said that while he was taking McDonald along Thirty-first Street he suddenly turned on him and shouted:

"Now, it is my time!"

The assault followed.

Capt. Delaney said to Magistrate Mayo: "These men belong to a gang of dock loafers. They are dock rats. This man McDonald is a dangerous character, and would just as soon kill a man as not. I am going to try and rid the district of them. I hope you will hold these men, as they are the worst of the gang."

McDonald said he was a blacksmith. "He," pointing to Policeman Sheehan, "has got the wrong man. I am a hard-working man, and he has made a mistake."

"I am a hard-working man," broke in Dunn, "with a wife and two children. Let me go this time, and I will never drink again."

Magistrate Mayo held the men without bail for examination this morning.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION PUZZLED.

Undecided Whether a Boss Can Work on His Own Job Without a Card.

Bricklayers' Union No. 11, which is composed of Socialists, is having a controversy with a contractor named Arit, who is working on one of his own jobs without a union card. He put on overalls one day last week, took a trowel, and started to lay bricks in company with his workmen.

The men regarded him with surprise for a while, and then held a quiet consultation among themselves.

"We had better send for the walking delegate," remarked one of them in German. "He can fix the boss better than we can."

The impromptu meeting adjourned, and one of the bricklayers hurried away. He returned in about an hour, and was soon followed by the walking delegate. Mr. Arit was laying bricks like an expert, and was humming a tune as he slapped down the mortar and smeared it round the bricks. The walking delegate watched him for a while and finally summoned enough courage to say, "Good morning, Mister Arit."

"Hello! Is that you?" replied the contractor, looking up. "What's wrong today?"

The walking delegate gave three grunts to clear his throat, and then asked: "Have you got your union card with you?"

"What do you want with a union card? Ain't I working on my own job?"

"That is true," replied the delegate, scratching his head. Then, after thinking for fully five minutes, he said: "I will ask the opinion of the union about this business," and went away.

The union met at the Labor Lyceum on Monday night and discussed the subject for over three hours. The question was, "Has a boss the right to work on his own job without a union card?" Numerous reasons pro and con were given, but no decision could be arrived at, and the boss is still working on his own job without a union card.

AFTER BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS.

Granite Cutters' Union Threatens Them with Contempt Proceedings.

The new East River Bridge Commissioners and the Mayor, as an ex-officio member of this board, may soon be hauled up in court to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt for failing to obey its orders to investigate the complaint of the Granite Cutters' Union, who charged that the contractors of the bridge had violated the building laws, which require that only American citizens be employed on public works, and that they be paid the prevailing rates of wages.

William J. O'Brien, who represents that union and is President of the Board of Walking Delegates, and of the Independent Labor Party, made the original complaint to the old Board of Bridge Commissioners, who claimed that they were not public officers. The members of the new board declared that they were public officers, but ignored the complaint. So Mr. O'Brien on June 29 obtained from Justice Scott a mandamus ordering the Commissioners to entertain and examine the complaint, and after hearing it to formulate and announce their decision and to appear in Supreme Court, Part I., on July 21 and report.

Victor J. Dowling, counsel for the union, said yesterday that the Commissioners took an appeal to the Appellate Division, and that the appeal acted as a stay. They, however, withdrew the appeal on Aug. 10, which action revived the order of Justice Scott. But they have done nothing in the matter, Mr. Dowling declared, so he has given them until to-morrow, when they hold their regular meeting, and if they do not then take action he will forthwith apply for a mandamus ordering them and the Mayor to appear and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

Some boys are ready; some not.

But we're ready for boys.

We're wholesalers as well as retailers — that means early preparation; that means if you're sending your boy away to school, his mid-winter clothing is just as readily found here as that for early Fall.

Everything he wears—suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co

260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
842 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ATTENDANCE AT THE SCHOOLS.

Reports Give 221,000 Children Registered, and Twenty Schools Have Yet to be Heard From.

The returns from the various public schools to the Board of Education as to the numbers of pupils registered and in attendance have been slow in coming in, and by last evening twenty schools had not yet been heard from. Thus far, said Superintendent Jasper yesterday afternoon, 221,000 children have been registered and 195,000 have been reported in attendance.

The questions that have been sent out to the Principals of the schools to answer are as to the number of pupils registered and in attendance on Sept. 11, the numbers of teachers present at the schools and absent on that date, the number of children who have been refused admission in the schools for want of accommodation, the number of vacant sittings, and the numbers of half-day and part time classes. The returns showed that there are 91 half day classes, with an average of 50 pupils to a class, making a total of 4,750 children who attend half day classes.

The registration of pupils for the evening public high schools began on Monday, and the term begins on Monday, Sept. 25. The evening high schools for men are at 120 West Forty-sixth Street, at 20 Norfolk Street, and at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Madison Avenue. For women the evening high school is in Grammar School Building No. 50, at 211 East Twentieth Street.

In the public evening schools for men and boys, applicants for admission to the senior departments must be over sixteen years of age, although persons under sixteen may be admitted if they present certificates stating that they have completed the studies of the first grammar grade or their equivalents. Applicants for admission to the junior departments must be between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years. Registration of pupils in these schools begins next Monday, and the hours of registration are between 7 and 9:30 o'clock.

The Teachers' Committee of the School Board met late in the afternoon and passed on the names of 200 candidates for teachers on the eligible list, and these will be sent in to-day to the board, with a recommendation for their appointment. There are still 300 more names on the eligible list, and Commissioner Edward F. Farrell said that within six weeks fifty of them will be appointed to vacancies that will occur. Occasional employment as substitutes will be given to the others.

Coal Dust Keeps a New School Closed.

The new school at College Point was not opened yesterday morning, owing to the condition of the interior. During the past week 200 tons of coal had been stored in the building, and the coal dust penetrated through the building, soiling some of the walls, and covering the floors, desks, and chairs. The room intended for a playground for the boys is filled with coal to the ceiling. The postponement of the opening of the school caused much disappointment. There is an increase in the number of pupils, and many children, owing to lack of accommodation in the old buildings, will have to wait until the new school is ready for occupancy, which will probably be on Oct. 1.

CROWDED ROCHESTER SCHOOLS.

Hundreds of Children Turned Away—Petition to the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 12.—Hundreds of children were turned away from the doors of the public schools here yesterday and to-day, hundreds of others will be turned away during the remainder of the week. The inadequacy of the public school accommodation is apparent to all, and Mayor Warner, who has blocked all attempts to bring about a better condition, is being severely criticised.

The crowded condition of the Rochester schools was brought to the attention of Gov. Roosevelt, and his investigation helped matters somewhat, but now, owing to the natural increase in the number of children of school age, and the fact that the Board of Health has forbidden the crowding of the annexes, the miserable overflow adjuncts of the school buildings, to the extent practiced last year, matters are even worse. A petition to the Governor signed by taxpayers whose children are either crowded out or forced to make use of cloakrooms, halls, or attics as recitation rooms, is being prepared.

No. 29 School has turned away 50 pupils; No. 33, 120 pupils, while in the latter 86 children are crowded into a room designed to accommodate 45. No. 8 School has turned away 150 pupils and has 54 occupying the attic, lighted by three windows, over five feet from the floor. Recitations are heard on the stairs. No. 7 has turned over 50 away, and all recitations are heard in the halls. This is the state of affairs that now exists, with half-day sessions, that the schools can be attended by one division of scholars in the morning and another division in the afternoon.

AUTOMOBILE FOUND USEFUL.

Does the Work of Three Horses for a Boston City Department.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Mayor Quincy's experiment in the use of automobiles for the chiefs of city departments is proving successful. Only one carriage has been tried as yet, but it has been in use since the beginning of August, and the driver asserts that it does the work of three horses.

The carriage is specially intended for Chief Charles Logue of the repairs division of the Public Buildings Department, and the Chief uses it for all the many business trips around town for which he formerly used a horse and wagon. But the automobile does not have to rest, as a horse does, and when the Chief is not using the machine it is pressed into service for other business of the department. Mayor Quincy has also ridden in it several times.

The employes of the repairs division are inclined to feel well satisfied with a machine that will do forty or fifty miles in the working hours of a day, and this carriage, according to Paymaster T. F. Magrath, covers about that amount of distance on every pay day. Two and sometimes three horses were formerly used on such a trip. There has been practically no trouble so far, except in the matter of tires. Those now on the machine are of the pneumatic pattern; but are too small, and the rough riding over city pavements has shown a tendency to press the tire back against the metal rims in such a way as to cut the rubber. A new set of tires is now being made.

Another carriage is expected soon from a St. Louis company.

Says Mr. G. W. LORD, writing from Silver Lake, Maine: "My doctor recommended JAENICKE'S EXPECTORANT, and I can say that it has saved me $50 in doctor's bills." Adv.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BEDDING.

"To receive at once the benefit of sleep" one must be suitably prepared to woo the drowsy goddess. Genuine comfort is assured by our most carefully selected South American hair mattresses. The imperial stitched edge is an extra guarantee of durability. All the various combination mattresses, also, the most luxurious pillows, bolsters, etc.

Old mattresses remade and feathers renovated. Our prices for new bedding requisites, as well as for repairing, are such as you can only obtain when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

500 DOZEN
Men's Unlaundered
White Shirts
AT HALF PRICE.

Made of good Heavy Muslin, 3-ply inserted bosom, reinforced back and front, felled seams, and protector at neckband;

35c. Each;
SIX SHIRTS FOR $2.00.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

For Nervous Exhaustion
there is no remedy equal to
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

QUEER ARREST IN BROOKLYN.

Policeman Says H. B. Chase, a Motorman, Escaped from Him Last Week.

H. B. Chase, a conductor on the Nostrand Avenue trolley line, Brooklyn, living at 257 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night under peculiar circumstances.

Special Officer Dunne of the Flatbush District Telegraph Company discovered a man trying to break a lock at an early hour in the morning of Sept. 7 at the rear of the house of H. O. Hyatt, 415 East Twenty-fifth Street. He chased the man into the arms of Patrolman Herbert Green of the Flatbush Police Station. Green was taking his prisoner to the station, only two blocks distant, when he escaped.

The policeman was so disgusted about the escape that he took some time off duty, and devoted it to searching for the man. Last night he went to Chase's home and arrested the conductor, who is said to have a clean record. Green claims, though, that he can prove Chase is the man who escaped from him.

MARCH ASSOCIATION PARADE.

Held Amid a Blaze of Fireworks Despite Democratic Opposition.

Over 700 members of the James E. March Association marched in parade last night, with bands playing and fireworks popping and sizzing, notwithstanding the opposition of the Tammany leader of the district and the failure of the Board of Aldermen to accord a permit.

At the meeting of the board yesterday Alderman Goodman, as Republican leader, offered a resolution permitting the James E. March Republican Association of the Sixth Assembly District to parade from its clubhouse, in Marion Street, to the Grand Central Palace, where it held its eighth annual festival last night, and to display fireworks along the route. In explaining his action, Mr. Goodman said that the resolution had been offered to the Alderman from the district, Mr. Fleck, a Democrat, and that the latter had refused to introduce it.

This Mr. Fleck denied with much warmth. He added that Mr. Goodman was interfering with him, and said: "If the resolution had been given to me, I might have offered it." As a matter of fact, the resolution was not handed to Mr. Goodman until after it had been learned that Mr. Fleck had threatened to have it defeated. Mr. Fleck asked his Tammany colleagues to have the resolution referred to him. This was a happy thought, for the reference was equivalent to killing the resolution. By the time the roll call began, however, the Tammany men saw how small such an action would be, and one by one they left the chamber, until there were only twenty-three members in the room, when the point was made that there was not a quorum present, and the Chairman adjourned the meeting, leaving the March Association without the permit.

It was said about the City Hall that Alderman Fleck was ordered to oppose the resolution giving the March Association the right to parade by his district leader, Senator Timothy "Dry-Dollar" Sullivan. Mr. March is the Republican leader of the district.

After this action, or lack of action, on the part of the Aldermen, Police Commissioner Hess was appealed to, and he got the Police Board to allow the fireworks.

The parade started from the clubhouse, on Marion Street, shortly after 8 o'clock in a blaze of pyrotechnics, and, marching to the music of Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band and Conterno's Fourteenth Regiment Band, proceeded through Second Avenue to Seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, and Broadway to Forty-second Street, until the Grand Central Palace was reached. Here a banquet was served, which was followed by a vaudeville entertainment and dancing. Among the guests were Postmaster Van Cott, State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh, and Immigration Commissioner Powderly.

The Customs Revision Committee.

The General Committee for the Revision of the Customs Administrative Act, appointed by the Merchants' Association of New York, at the suggestion of President McKinley, to devise modifications of the present act and the rules for its enforcement has received further acceptances of appointment from the following: Col. A. M. Shook of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company; W. D. Plunkett, Treasurer of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company of Adams, Mass.; Thomas B. Meehan of Germantown, Penn., nursery stock; L. A. Ault, President and Treasurer of the Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, printing inks; J. M. Carpender, President of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, New Brunswick, N. J., and J. R. Montgomery, President of the J. R. Montgomery Company, Windsor Locks, Conn., representing the yarn interest.

Long Branch Ocean Route Changes.

A change has been made in the time table of the steamers Republic and Columbia on the ocean route to the Iron Pier at Long Branch. Two trips are made on week days, boats leaving Pier 10 East River at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., returning from Long Branch at 1 and 6 P. M. The round trip fare has been reduced to 50 cents. The Sunday trips will be made at 9:30, 10:30, 2:30, and 3:30. The boats from Long Branch leave at noon, 1, 5, and 6 P. M.

Mr. Platt Going to the Mountains.

Senator Thomas C. Platt will leave the city at 7:40 to-night for a few days' vacation in the Adirondacks. He will go to Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's camp, near Old Forge. B. B. Odell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will accompany him. The Senator said last night that he would return by Sept. 18, in time for the primary election.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES leave your newsdealer your order to-day, in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, five cents daily. Adv.

O'Neill's.

The New
Autumn Millinery

Our First Showing to-day, not the Grand Opening—that will come later—but a choice display that includes all the best Novelties in Shapes and Trimmings for the coming season.

It's a superb exhibit, one well in keeping with our reputation for the production of all that is New, Novel and Beautiful in Millinery.

Every Woman about New York should see it.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

THE JEWISH YEAR BOOK.

Cyrus Adler, the Editor, Estimates the Population of This Faith as 1,043,800.

The American Jewish "Year Book" for 1899-1900 corresponding with the Hebrew year 5660, which has just been issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America, contains some interesting figures relative to Jewish statistics in the United States. Cyrus Adler is the editor of the work, and of the figures relating to this country he says:

"As the census of the United States has, in accordance with the spirit of American institutions, taken no heed of the religious convictions of American citizens, whether native born or naturalized, all statements concerning the number of Jews living in this country are based upon estimate, though several of the estimates have been most conscientiously made.

"In 1818 Mordecai M. Noah estimated the Jewish population at 3,000. In 1826 Isaac C. Harby placed the figures at 6,000, and in 1840 these were further increased by the estimate published in The American Almanac to 15,000. In 1843 M. A. Berk placed the population at 50,000. In 1880 William B. Hackenburg put the figures at 230,257; in 1888 Isaac Markens put them at 400,000, and in 1897 David Sulzberger estimated the total at 937,800."

The following figures are then given:

Jewish immigration into the United States, 1885-1899:

	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.
1885	18,535	1,076	---
1886	27,345	2,310	---
1887	25,788	1,880	---
1888	20,002	1,761	---
1889	22,674	1,288	---
1890	32,321	1,962	---
1891	32,574	1,934	1,581
1892	32,194	3,039	5,152
1893	25,678	5,324	1,941
1894	16,381	3,825	1,902
1895	27,065	2,791	2,221
1896	23,802	2,499	1,817
1897	17,278	1,752	1,854
1898	22,521	2,079	2,409
To July, 1899	12,900	---	1,463
Total	417,019	36,390	20,140

Immigration for 1881-4	74,310
New York, 1885-99	417,019
Philadelphia, 1885-99	36,390
Baltimore, 1885-99	20,140
Total	547,850

"If we add this immigration to the estimate of Mr. Hackenburg made in 1880," says Mr. Adler, "we secure a total of 778,107, without making any allowance for the natural increase in twenty years, nor for the immigration through Canada and other ports of the United States than New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

"The following tentative estimate by States is given, being based, with a few modifications, on the table of Mr. D. Sulzberger:

Alabama	4,000	Mississippi	5,000
Arizona	2,000	Missouri	35,000
Arkansas	4,000	Montana	2,500
California	35,000	Nebraska	2,000
Colorado	10,500	Nevada	2,500
Connecticut	6,000	New Hampshire	1,000
North and South Dakota	3,500	New Jersey	25,000
Delaware	3,000	New Mexico	2,000
District of Columbia	3,500	New York	400,000
Florida	2,500	North Carolina	12,000
Georgia	7,000	Ohio	50,000
Idaho	2,000	Oregon	6,000
Illinois	95,000	Pennsylvania	95,000
Indiana	25,000	Rhode Island	8,500
Iowa	5,000	South Carolina	8,000
Kansas	3,500	Tennessee	15,000
Kentucky	12,000	Texas	15,000
Louisiana	20,000	Utah	5,000
Maine	5,000	Vermont	1,000
Maryland	35,000	Virginia	18,000
Massachusetts	20,000	Washington	2,500
Michigan	9,000	West Virginia	6,000
		Wisconsin	16,000
		Wyoming	1,000
Total			1,043,800

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

To Begin To-day—Quotas of Most of the States Already Full.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The usual Autumn examinations of applicants for positions in the civil service will begin throughout the country to-morrow, continuing until Oct. 23. The number of candidates to be examined is much restricted this year, amounting to about only 30 per cent. of the examinations of last Autumn. This is because many of the States have their full quotas of appointees in the service.

There will be no examination for clerks in the departments, or for railway mail clerks, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma Territory, these being not now fully represented in the service. In Delaware, Maryland, Montana, North Dakota, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia there will be no examination for compositor in the Government Printing Office. The principal demand is for male stenographers and typewriters.

To Amend Civil Service Rules.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—The State Civil Service Commission will meet in New York City the latter part of this week, probably Thursday, to consider some proposed changes in the New York City rules. This will be the first meeting of the commission since the adoption of the rules which proved so unsatisfactory to

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Continued cool; winds mostly fresh northerly.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,500. NEW YORK. THURSDAY. SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks recover sharply.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The Executive Council of the Transvaal was engaged last night in drafting a reply to the British note. It will probably be submitted to the Volksraad to-day. It is generally believed that the Boers will accept the British terms. A destructive cyclone struck the Island of Bermuda and damaged property to the extent of perhaps $1,000,000, but no loss of life has been reported. Lady Curzon is proving very popular in India, and the Viceroy is entertaining extensively. A daring robbery occurred in London; a bank messenger in a cab was relieved of £12,000. An Iowa man has sent £800 to the Sunday school where he was taught forty years ago. Scientists of England and France exchanged greetings over the channel by wireless telegraphy. It is expected that the verdict of the Venezuelan boundary court will be rendered about Nov. 1. There is much excitement in the Province of Viscaya, and three regiments of Spanish troops have been sent there. Walter Wellman, the Arctic explorer, had a successful operation performed upon his leg, and may leave for this country in three weeks. Heavy floods have occurred in Upper Austria, and the Danube is rising rapidly. The illness of the Pope is said to be merely a cold, without fever; audiences have been suspended. The plague cordon around Oporto has been relaxed. The new Venezuelan tariff may put into effect the retaliatory clause of the Dingley bill. The German Minister at Washington denies that Germany has purchased any land in Brazil. The City of Santo Domingo is occupied by Gen. Gusilito, and is tranquil; he promises not to interfere in politics.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The colossal White Star Liner Oceanic, the new giantess of the seas, arrived here yesterday after a most satisfactory voyage.

Several persons were injured in an accident, of which the cause is unknown, on the Great Northern Railroad near Havre, Mont.

The conference on the uses and abuses of trusts and combinations was begun in Chicago. Less than half the State delegates were present. Addresses were made by Prof. J. W. Jenks, Prof. J. G. Brooks, and others.

Page 3.

State Senator George Chahoon relates a lively experience with bears while he was driving with Mrs. Chahoon in Clinton County.

Gov. Roosevelt, in a speech at the Walton Fair Grounds, alluded to the Dreyfus case, and to the necessity of the separation of Church and State.

The fast of Yom Kippur was very generally observed yesterday in this city. All the synagogues were crowded with worshippers. Many rabbis referred to the Dreyfus case.

The new aluminum gaff of the mainsail on the Shamrock was carried away yesterday while the yacht was on a trial spin over the New York Yacht Club course. Mr. Fife will henceforth be in command of the Shamrock and will sail her in the races.

Page 4.

Two men were injured last night, one fatally, by the explosion of a boiler at the docks of the West Shore Railroad in Weehawken.

Walter Slattery, a liveryman of Ardsley, N. Y., was thrown from his wagon and fatally hurt yesterday while racing with a bicyclist.

Officials of the Post Office are disturbed at the alleged loss of hundreds of circulars addressed to retail butchers and Mr. Van Cott has started an investigation.

The Poe Memorial Association of the University of Virginia will on Oct. 7, the fiftieth anniversary of the poet's death, unveil a bust of him at the university.

Winston Churchill, the author of "Richard Carvel," was in this city yesterday. In an interview he denounced the condemnation of Dreyfus and discussed the dramatization of novels.

Gordon Norrie of 377 Fifth Avenue yesterday filed plans for a brick wall to be erected along the southerly side of his back yard to screen the windows of an extension a furniture man is building.

President Schurman of the Philippine Commission returned to Cornell University and gave out a statement embodying his views on the Philippine problem. He believes in according to the natives a certain amount of tribal home rule.

Page 5.

It is now practically certain that the old route of the Dewey land parade below the Triumphal Arch will be finally adopted to-morrow.

Mrs. E. H. Brientnall of Newark, N. J., daughter-in-law of Lieut. Col. Brientnall of the First Regiment, was accidentally shot and killed by her husband yesterday.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, and Frank H. Platt were witnesses yesterday before the Mazet Committee. Both proved adepts in evading leading questions. Mr. Lauterbach offered to name the stockholders of the Ramapo Company if the list were kept from the public. Mayor Van Wyck and Mr. Croker may be called to-day.

Page 7.

The funeral of Henry M. Alexander took place at Princeton yesterday.

Page 8.

The New Yorks overwhelmed the Chicago baseball nine yesterday on the Polo Grounds, making ten runs in one inning. The Brooklyns defeated the Pittsburgs at Washington Park.

The Stewards of the Brooklyn Jockey Club decided yesterday to refuse the entry of J. P. Robison's horse King Barleycorn for the rest of the meeting. Four out of six favorites won.

Judge Moore of Queens County yesterday granted an order applied for by ex-Mayor Gleason requiring the Queens County Democratic General Committee to change its basis of representation.

Yesterday was eventful for Roland B. Molineux. He was the cause of the rescue of a prisoner who tried suicide, and he was visited by his mother and wife. A move was made by his lawyers to force an early trial.

Franklin Allen, Secretary of the Silk Association of America, said yesterday that the Paterson (N. J.) Broad Silk Manufacturers' Association could not form a combination which would govern silkmakers in other parts of the country.

Page 9.

Dr. Charles A. Tinker of 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Frederick L. Colwell obtained a judgment against him for $50,000 damages and costs in 1897 for the alienation of the affections of Mrs. Colwell.

Page 10.

The resignation of Secretary George William Ely was received yesterday by the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Ely has been chosen President of the Bankers' Trust Company.

Page 12.

John D. Rockefeller yesterday had the large force of men employed by him in the construction of his new road from his property, near Tarrytown, to the Goring Brook Road at work, and threatens a heavy suit for damages if the Village Trustees again interfere.

Page 14.

The amended dispensary law, which goes into effect Oct. 1, is expected to work partial reform in the present system of treating the poor of the city.

Judgment for $6,000 against the city was awarded the Electrical Power Company yesterday for conversion of overhead wires cut down by the city.

Southern cotton planters and capitalists of the East have started a movement by which the product is to be held in warehouses instead of being rushed to market in bulk, disastrously affecting the price for the grower.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 9.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power.

CYCLONE STRIKES BERMUDA

No Deaths Are Reported, but Great Damage to Property.

LOSS MAY REACH $1,000,000

Houses Unroofed and Blown Down, Trees Uprooted, and Boats Sunk—Government Dockyard Damaged.

ISLAND OF BERMUDA, Sept. 13.—A cyclone swept over this island last night, doing heavy damage to public and private property, but no lives have been reported lost.

The weather looked threatening early Tuesday morning, with a falling barometer. The storm began with heavy rain at 2 P. M., after which there was a slight lull for a few hours, with the wind south-southeast and the barometer steadily falling. The wind suddenly backed to east, blowing with cyclonic gusts. From 8 P. M. to midnight it blew with hurricane force, and was at its worst from 1 to 1:45 this morning. Then, after a short lull, the wind changed to the southwest, when the principal damage was done, houses being blown down and others unroofed. Giant cedars were uprooted, ornamental and fruit trees were destroyed, and wharves were washed into the sea. So far no lives are reported as lost, but both ends of the island have yet to be heard from.

The telephone and telegraph poles and wires are down, causing a total interruption of business. There has been considerable damage at the military camp.

The City Hall, public gardens, and hotels and several public and private dwellings were also damaged and numerous small craft in the harbors were sunk or driven ashore. The British steamship Duart Castle, Capt. Seley, from Halifax Sept. 7 for the Windward Islands and Demerara, was to have left port at 4 P. M. yesterday, but the storm delayed her sailing.

Cedar Avenue was practically ruined, many of its trees being prostrated and others are badly injured.

The storm was the worst known here since the hurricane of 1880. In fact, many of the inhabitants say it exceeded that gale in violence. The weather at 4 P. M. to-day is mild and the storm has disappeared.

Information from the dockyard says the damage done there is serious. The breakwater is badly damaged. On Ireland and the Islands everything is more or less injured. The loss is roughly estimated at £100,000.

At Somerset all the boats and small craft were destroyed, the trees demolished and houses unslated, or otherwise injured.

At Prospect Camp the damage is estimated at £3,000.

More than half a mile of the causeway connecting the mainland with St. George's is totally destroyed. It will cost from £12,000 to £15,000 to repair it.

News from St. George's received by a whaleboat says serious damage has been done there to trees, houses, &c. All the boats have been destroyed or badly injured.

Reports from outlying parishes are slowly coming in, and show there have been great destruction of trees and serious injury to houses and other property. But, so far as can be learned here, there has been no loss of life.

No correct estimate of the amount of damage to private property can at present be obtained, but it will be fully £100,000.

An American Schooner Wrecked.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 12.—The American schooner Mildred E., from San Blas for New York, stranded here yesterday. She is reported to be a total wreck. The cargo has been salvaged and the crew are going home. Trouble is arising over the wreckers looting the vessel.

FATALLY HURT BY AUTOMOBILE.

Vehicle Carrying the Son of ex-Mayor Edson Ran Over H. H. Bliss, Who Was Alighting from a Trolley Car.

H. H. Bliss, a real estate dealer, with offices at 41 Wall Street, and living at 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, was run over last night at Central Park West and Seventy-fourth Street. He was injured fatally.

Bliss, accompanied by a woman named Lee, was alighting from a south-bound Eighth Avenue trolley car, when he was knocked down and run over by an automobile in charge of Arthur Smith of 151 West Sixty-second Street. He had left the car, and had turned to assist Miss Lee, when the automobile struck him. Bliss was knocked to the pavement, and two wheels of the cab passed over his head and body. His skull and chest were crushed.

Dr. David Orr Edson, son of ex-Mayor Edson, of 38 West Seventy-first Street, was the occupant of the electric cab. As soon as the vehicle was brought to a standstill he sent in a call to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance, and until its arrival did all he could to aid the injured man. When he was taken to the hospital Dr. Marmy, the house surgeon, said that Bliss was so seriously injured that he could not live.

Smith was arrested and locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. It is claimed that a large truck occupied the right side of the avenue, making it necessary for Smith to run his vehicle close to the car. Dr. Edson was returning from a sick call in Harlem when the accident happened.

Mr. Bliss boarded at 235 West Seventy-fifth Street. The place where the accident happened is known to the motormen on the trolley line as "Dangerous Stretch," on account of the many accidents which have occurred there during the past Summer.

WILLS OF HOTEL FIRE VICTIMS.

Husband and Wife at the Windsor Left Property to Each Other.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 13.—The case of J. Q. A. Johnson, administrator, versus Richard M. Bourne, administrator, and the Newburyport Five Cents Savings Bank, which will be tried here on Friday before Judge Sherman, is one of unusual interest. Property worth about $60,000 is involved in the suit, which will recall the fatal Windsor Hotel fire in New York on March 17, 1899.

The plaintiff was appointed administrator of the estate of Alexander B. Johnson late of Newburyport, and the defendant is the administrator of the estate of Mary B. Johnson, his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson perished in the Windsor Hotel fire. According to the plaintiff, each made a will bequeathing all property to the one who should survive, both to enjoy joint possession during their lifetime.

At the time of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson their property, consisting of railroad bonds and stages, and real estate mortgages, was deposited in the Newburyport Five Cents Savings Bank and the New York Safety Deposit Company. These securities were divided into different lots and placed in envelopes. A number of these envelopes, the value of the contents of which amounted to about half the value of the whole, were marked "Alexander B. Johnson," while the remainder were marked "Mary B. Johnson."

The plaintiff claims that all the property really belonged to Mr. Johnson, some of it being in trust in his wife's name, but none of it being given to her. She was only to receive the property if she survived her husband. The death of both made it impossible to carry out the provisions of the will. The couple had no children.

The husband's administrator brings suit to recover all the property. Mr. Bourne, the defendant, declares that Mrs. Johnson survived her husband. He denies that the wills were mutual, and claims that the securities belonged to Mrs. Johnson, and, therefore, have become the property of her administrator.

Swift, sure, clean, cool—Cascarets. 10c, 25c, 50c.

SILVER MEN IN CHICAGO.

Followers of Altgeld to Open Headquarters and Resist Any Attempt to Change the 1896 Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The proposed establishment of Bimetallic Club headquarters in Chicago has revived the suspicion that the radical silver men, of whom John P. Altgeld is the leader, are planning to break into the Democratic National Convention.

Failing to stampede the convention, which they fear will be controlled by the conservative element, it is expected the sixteen-to-one extremists will organize a bolt, as the sound-money wing did in 1896. Allen W. Clark, Secretary of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League, is in the city to-day to arrange for headquarters, and, as he is hobnobbing with Altgeld and Press Agent Devlin, the inference is drawn that the new scheme will have nothing to do with the regular Democratic organizations.

In short, the conservatives, whom Altgeld calls the "Expedientists," scent trouble in the air, and believe the ex-Governor is at the bottom of it all.

Secretary Clark and his colleagues have evolved a plan to consolidate all the silver organizations, open headquarters in Chicago, and prepare to resist any attempt to change a single silver in the platform of 1896.

$1,000,000 SUIT FOR TAXES.

State of Texas Will Begin Action Against a Railroad.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 13.—A suit for nearly a million dollars has been ordered filed against the International and Great Northern Railroad for back taxes covering a period of twenty-five years.

The suit is brought to recover taxes for that period on property valued at $9,000,000, and the taxes will run into the millions.

This road has been exempt from taxation for twenty-five years by special legislative enactments, but the Commissioners contend that such exemption was unlawful and sue to recover the taxes for the entire period.

BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Scientists in England and France Exchange Greetings.

DOVER, Sept. 13.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science successfully exchanged courtesies to-day with the French Association for the Advancement of Science, now in session at Boulogne-sur-Mer, using wireless telegraphy for the purpose.

AN AMERICAN GIVES £800.

Iowa Man Sends Money to the Sunday School Where He Was Taught.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A gift of £400 has been received from Mr. James Woodward of Dubuque, Iowa, by the Wesleyan Chapel of Kirkby-Stephen out of gratitude for Sunday-school teaching received there forty years ago.

Mr. Woodward recently sent the chapel another contribution of the same amount.

WRECK ON GREAT NORTHERN.

Several Persons Injured in an Accident near Havre, Mont.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 13.—Advices received at the general office of the Great Northern Railroad and the divisional office of the railway mail service indicate that a serious wreck occurred on the road near Havre, Mont., last evening. The No. 4 overland passenger train was wrecked. The engine, tender, baggage and mail cars, and two ordinary coaches left the track. The mail car was badly damaged.

The injured are: Engineer Jones, arm broken; Fireman McDermott, back injured and ankle broken; Harry Lund, stockman, slightly; John Fleming, stock buyer, slightly; Tom Matthews, internally injured, and Sheriff Tom Cleary of Fort Benton, slightly.

The cause of the wreck is not known, but it is supposed to have been due to spreading rails.

A KENTUCKY COAL LAND DEAL.

Four Thousand Acres Bought for a Proposed Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 13.—Bloomfield & Co. have purchased from W. P. D. Bush 4,000 acres of land in and adjoining Uniontown. The deal has just been closed and is one of the biggest land sales made in Kentucky in recent years.

The purchase was made for the Kentucky Coal, Coke and Mining Company, a corporation now in the process of formation, which will have a capital of $250,000. The company, headed by Louisville investors, is soon to be incorporated and will begin business at once. It will proceed to develop the property by opening mines and establishing big coal elevators at Paducah and Memphis. The ground will be cleared and shafts sunk. In a short time the company proposes to have its mines in operation and will carry on an extensive business.

Land near Uniontown is known to be rich in coal, Union County lying in the heart of the coal fields. The property is located on the Illinois Central Railroad and the company will have no difficulty in finding a ready shipment for all the coal it mines. It not known how many mines the company proposes to open.

The intentions of the proposed corporation indicate clearly that those interested in the concern have faith in the value of Kentucky coal and that they intend to push it on the market. With the superior facilities, which the corporation claims it will have, it will be a lively competitor of the Pittsburg people as well as the other Kentucky companies.

PARROT WAS A GAS FIEND.

At Last Killed His Owner by Tearing Off Burner While She Slept.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Alice Knott, twenty-three years old, of 806 Twelfth Street, came to her death yesterday through the instrumentality of her pet parrot, an evil-dispositioned bird, who was cordially detested by everybody except his mistress, but who seemed to have a strong affection for her. He would follow her from room to room, and was never happy except in her presence. He was generally regarded as a devil by the negroes and as a bird of ill-omen by the whites. His unpopularity was increased by an uncanny habit of pulling the tips off the gas burners with his strong beak and inhaling the gas until it stupefied him. He was a gas fiend, a feathered victim of the gas habit.

While his young mistress was sleeping yesterday the parrot took off the lava tip in her room and started on a gas debauch. This time there was no one near to avert the consequences of his deed. When Miss Knott's relatives, alarmed by her long silence, broke open the door they found her dead. Her little murderer was found half-unconscious by the door. When he found himself succumbing to the gas and was not rescued as usual by his mistress, he realized that something was wrong, and had wit or instinct enough to make for the door and shove his bill as far as he could underneath it. He recovered, and while the Coroner was in the house the malignant little bird was caught trying to turn on the gas again.

"Irish" Hat Was Made in Newark.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 13.—When Michael Draper arrived home yesterday from Ireland he presented a fine hat to his friend, William Quigley. The hat was bought in Ireland, and was presented as a genuine Irish hat from an Irishman to an Irishman. Mr. Quigley while admiring the hat happened to turn the sweatband down. Much to his surprise he read on the band the name of a Newark (N. J.) manufacturer as the maker.

Reopening of the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad.

The Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., which has been closed for some time, will be reopened on September 15 on the European plan. The Hygeia Hotel, which has been open all the season, will continue to serve its many patrons. Old Point Comfort, charmingly located and peculiarly blessed climatically, is rendered very attractive by the excellent service of these superb hostelries. The New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad and its connecting steamship and rail service between New York, Philadelphia, and Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, and Washington are the four times daily, and refreshing are the four times daily.

OTIS'S REMOVAL CONSIDERED.

Senator Scott Urges the General's Recall and Says the President Is Less Firm in His Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Senator Scott of West Virginia called on the President to-day to urge upon him the party and National necessity of recalling Gen. Otis or superseding him with a more acceptable commander in the Philippines.

On leaving the White House he informed a friend that he found the President less firm in his defense and support of Gen. Otis than on the occasion at an interview had not long ago.

THE PRESIDENT'S DILEMMA.

Strike Ordered on the Chicago Post Office Building—A Card Issued to Mr. McKinley by the Union.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—A strike of all the building trades in Chicago has been ordered because the cornerstone which President McKinley is scheduled to lay for the new Post Office is being cut in Maine by non-union labor. This was decided to-day, and as a consequence it is likely that not only will the stone laying have to be postponed, but the whole Fall festival on which preparatory work has been done for months may fall through. The city and Federal committees are in despair and are divided as to whether they should give in or fight the union.

The Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union of Chicago, at its regular meeting last night, voted to issue a card of honorary membership to "William McKinley, President of the United States." According to the plan the card of honorary membership will be presented to President McKinley on the morning of the day set for the ceremonies by George P. Gutbins, President of the Bricklayers and Stone Cutters' Union. In reference to this action the following dispatch from Washington was received:

"Mr. McKinley laid the matter before the Cabinet, by whom it was discussed for over an hour, the question being whether the President could sacrifice his dignity and accept the proffered honor and become a member of the National Stonecutters' Union or decline it and anger the unions.

"It is said at the White House that some unscrupulous Illinois Democrats have laid a plot to put the President in a hole. The fine Italian hand of ex-Gov. Altgeld is alleged to have engineered the scheme which is declared to be to force the President to take sides in the quarrels of the labor unions of Chicago."

LADY CURZON VERY POPULAR.

Season in India Has Been Brilliant Since Her Arrival.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—According to advices from India the season has been most brilliant. Since the State ball and the Viceroy's levee Lord and Lady Curzon have given a series of fortnightly dances at the Viceregal lodge which are greatly appreciated.

Lady Curzon, who is described as most popular socially, makes a handsome Vicereine. In addition to other amusements Lady Curzon has given a large garden party and children's fancy dress ball. She also attended the dances given by the Knights of the Black Heart and the Celestials.

Both of these societies are composed of bachelors and widowers, who take this method of returning compliments. They also gave a picnic, to which the Viceroy and the whole of Simla society were invited.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

Official Order Issued for Mail Exchanges with Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Under the parcels-post convention negotiated between the United States and Germany, which is to take effect Oct. 1, an order was issued to-day by the Post Office Department directing that parcel-post packages for destinations in Germany be admitted to the mails. Parcels must not weigh more than eleven pounds, nor measure more than three feet six inches in length, and six feet in length and girth combined.

Postage must be prepaid in full at the following rates: In the United States on "parcels" for Germany, 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound; and in Germany on "parcels" for the United States, 2 marks 40 pfennig for each parcel, whatever its weight.

A delivery charge of 5 cents in the United States and 20 pfennig in Germany may be collected of the addressee of each parcel.

INSURANCE COMPANIES SUED.

Proceedings Against Sixty-seven Fire Underwriters Started in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ind., Sept. 13.—An important anti-trust suit was brought here to-day by N. B. Hawkins, Cashier of the Citizens' Bank. It is against sixty-seven fire insurance companies doing business in Portland, while their local agents are also named as defendants, as is the local insurance board.

The complaint, which is a voluminous one in the form of injunction proceedings, alleges that the companies have an agreement or organization binding themselves to not take risks or issue policies except at stipulated rates. The local agents and local Insurance Board are named as defendants because, so the complaint alleges, they have an agreement or organization which provides that they shall not write insurance policies except the premium be the stipulated one.

It is further alleged that every policy must go through this local board, and if any deviation from price is noted, the policy is not O. K'd, and no policy is issued by the company.

The case will be a costly and tedious one. Companies in England, Canada, and Germany are included in the proceedings.

WED SECRETLY IN BRIDGEPORT.

Joseph Andersen of New Haven and Mary Lewis Surprise Their Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 13.—Joseph Anderson, Jr., son of the Rev. Joseph Anderson of Waterbury, one of Connecticut's leading clergymen, and a member of the Yale corporation, was married yesterday at Bridgeport without his family or the family of the bride being aware that such a ceremony was to be performed. The bride was Miss Mary C. Lewis of Woodbridge, a small town on the outskirts of New Haven. She is prominent in New Haven society, and a niece of Gen. George H. Ford of this city.

Both Miss Lewis and Mr. Anderson had spent the Summer at Woodmont, a shore resort, where the Rev. Mr. Anderson has a Summer house near that of Gen. Ford, where Miss Lewis was visiting. The young couple had been inseparable during the Summer, and it was generally understood they were engaged, and that the wedding would be solemnized at the home of Miss Lewis in the Autumn.

That the couple should hasten matters and wed secretly in another town has caused quite a sensation in New Haven social circles.

Mr. Anderson was graduated from the Yale academic department in 1898, and from the Law School three years later. He was a prominent debater in college, and played on his class football team. He is now identified with the law firm of Anderson & Durrent of Waterbury.

None of the friends of the young people has seen them since the marriage took place, they having started on a wedding journey.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia, via Royal Blue Line.

For the National Export Exposition, which opens at Philadelphia on September 16th and continues until September 30th, the ROYAL BLUE LINE will sell excursion tickets from New York at rate of $4.00 for the round trip, which includes admission to the Exposition. These tickets will be on sale from the opening of the Exposition and will be good for return until December 4th, inclusive. Stations in New York Central Railroad of New Jersey are East or West Bronx and South Ferry, etc.

TRUST CONFERENCE BEGUN

Less Than Half the State Delegates Were at Chicago.

W. W. HOWE CHOSEN CHAIRMAN

Addresses by F. H. Head, Prof. Jenks, Gov. Atkinson, Dudley Wooten, Prof. Brooks, and Others.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The conference on the uses and abuses of trusts and combinations began here to-day with less than half the delegates appointed by the various States in attendance. New York, headed by W. Bourke Cockran, and Wisconsin were most numerously represented.

The meeting was held in Central Music Hall and was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Franklin H. Head, the Temporary Chairman appointed by the Civic Federation. The delegates listened to an address of welcome to Illinois by Attorney General Akin on behalf of Gov. Tanner, who by illness was prevented from appearing in person. Mr. Akin was followed by Dr. Taylor, who welcomed the delegates to Chicago on behalf of Mayor Harrison.

With the progress of the speaking it became evident that many of the delegates had come with firm convictions for or against trade combinations. The speech of Mr. Wooten of Texas, delivered in the afternoon, attacking trusts in a merciless manner, aroused the wildest enthusiasm in the ranks of the labor representatives and the delegations from many Western and Southern States, while the Easterners generally smiled critically and kept their arms folded.

The attempt to round the mass of delegates into working form resulted in considerable disorder. Suggestions for the make-up of a committee on programme and to be followed in the next three days came from every part of the house with such rapidity that it was with difficulty that the temporary Chairman extracted the basis for resolutions which were finally adopted. This was not accomplished till W. Bourke Cockran and August Gans, a delegate representing the Knights of Labor, had become the centre of a scene which provoked unrestrained laughter, in which Mr. Cockran joined. The head of the New York contingent, in an endeavor to bring a little order out of the chaos, arose while Mr. Gans was, in a very loud tone, declaring that his delegation was of more importance than that of any State. When the New Yorker began speaking the labor delegate drew from a hip pocket a pair of opera glasses, and at short range contemplated the speaker, commenting occasionally in such a way that the merriment attained a volume which drowned the voice of the New York orator.

It was resolved finally that the Civic Federation, through its Chairman, Mr. Head, should conduct the meeting to-day, and that a Committee on Programme, consisting of one man from each State delegation and one from each organization, National in its scope, should be appointed. Local organizations in attendance were allowed to vote for the committeemen with the delegates from their State. The labor organizations did not secure recognition until vigorous speeches had been made by Mr. Gans and John W. Hayes, also a Knight of Labor delegate. Mr. Hayes created something of a sensation by declaring in language as scornful as it was vigorous, that "he didn't intend to be classed with the New Jersey delegation, even if he did vote in that 'cradle of trusts.'"

The non-attendance of many delegates was not unexpected, and Secretary Easley announced that probably a hundred of the tardy ones, including Congressman Mahon of Pennsylvania, would be present at to-morrow's session. Among those present to-day were W. Bourke Cockran, Albert Shaw of The Review of Reviews, Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia, ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio, Prof. John B. Clarke of Columbia University, Attorney General T. S. Smith of Texas, F. B. Thurber of New York, Prof. Henry Carter Adams of the University of Michigan, Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, Prof. John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Bemis, Lieut. Gov. Jones of Ohio, Prof. R. T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, and Attorney General Smythe of Nebraska. William Jennings Bryan was absent, but it is believed he will appear later in the conference.

FRANKLIN H. HEAD'S SPEECH.

The Chairman delivered an address in explanation of the call for the conference. He said in part:

This is not a trust or an anti-trust conference, but a conference in search of truth and light. With this end in view, the attendance has been solicited of men of every shade of opinion on the general question, from the men who regard trusts and trade combinations as the standing menace to our National prosperity, and even to the perpetuity of our system of government, to those who feel that trade combinations and large aggregations of active capital are simply an active evolution in the development of our industrial and commercial life, and that such aggregations are absolutely necessary to compete with the vast accumulations and experience of the older nations, and their almost total control outside our food products of the markets of the world. We are also to hear from those holding views between either extreme—those who believe in the value of combinations properly organized, but who recognize in the reckless and excessive capitalization of many of such combinations a peril leading to widespread panic and distress, from such inflated stocks being absorbed by the small investors whose savings may be thus in great measure lost.

Prof. Jenks followed with a paper on "Problems Before the Conference." He spoke of trust problems under the heads of competition versus combination, combinations caused by special privileges, and other causes, among which was over-capitalization. He also discussed the effects of combinations on prices, wages, and middlemen. Referring to legislation he said:

If the State needs to interfere in this modern industrial movement, what form of legislation is wisest? Should it be destructive and attempt to prevent combination, or should it be regulative, permitting combination freely, but attempting so to control it that evils to the public may be avoided? Of legislation aiming at destruction we have had many examples. The question still remains unsettled as to how far this legislation will prove effective. Many points have been upheld; overruled by courts; many have been upheld; experience only will show the outcome there.

If legislation is to be chiefly regulative, will it be sufficient to secure publicity, or can something be done to prevent undue raising of prices? A second question of not less import is this: How far can such legislation be National under the general provisions of our Constitution regarding inter-State commerce, and how far must the legislation be State? Could there be within a reasonable time a National incorporation for trusts engaged in inter-State commerce, over which the Federal Government should have sole control? If so, would such control be advisable? Can Congress now, under our present Constitution, secure full information for public use regarding the business of trusts and the business of great corporations, and frequent reports regarding the condition of the business; could it so inspect the books and records of such organizations that public confidence in reports would be assured? Would it be possible to create within the Government would a special commission or bureau be needed for the administrative work? Can any of the States, by any measures, effectively promote the interests of their citizens without laws that are substantially uniform among them all?

It was 1 o'clock before Prof. Jenks's paper was finished, and an adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock. Chairman Head requested the delegates to remain a few minutes in order to organize more compactly and to decide upon the committeemen.

PROF. ADAMS ON TRUST PROBLEMS.

The afternoon session opened with a paper by Prof. Adams on the same subject as that of Prof. Jenks. It was in part as follows:

Industrial combinations, whatever their form, whatever their purpose, whatever their explanation, are matters of public interest. It is said we do not know enough of this new form of industrial organization to judge properly of its merits. If this be true, and if on this account trusts are to be allowed a prebationary existence, it is the plain duty of Government to hold them meantime to strict account. If the trusts are what they claim, that is to say, the vanguard of a new industrial organization which holds within itself great industrial benefits, the sooner this fact is recognized by the public, the better for all concerned. If, on the other hand, they be dangers in the fairest guise, the sooner this form of organization, the Government certainly has a right to possess itself of all facts necessary for a judicial opinion and for effective legislation. Where competition controls, the Government may safely leave such forms of enterprise, but where competition is excluded, or where the conditions of its exercise are such as to give one competitor or group of competitors an unfair advantage, the Government is bound to see that the public interest is not injured.

Industrial combinations, whatever their form, whatever their purpose, whatever their explanation, are matters of public interest. It is said we do not know enough of this new form of industrial organization to judge properly of its merits. If this be true, and if on this account trusts are to be allowed a probationary existence, it is the plain duty of Government to hold them meantime to strict account. If the trusts are what they claim, that is to say, the vanguard of a new industrial organization which holds within itself great industrial benefits, the sooner this fact is recognized by the public, the better for all concerned. If, on the other hand, they be dangers in the fairest guise, the sooner this form of organization, the Government certainly has a right to possess itself of all facts necessary for a judicial opinion and for effective legislation. Where competition controls, the Government may safely leave such forms of enterprise, but where competition is excluded, or where the conditions of its exercise are such as to give one competitor or group of competitors an unfair advantage, the Government is bound to see that the public interest is not injured.

Prof. Adams then discussed the question of public supervision, and the most important, indeed the essential agency for legislation or for administrative supervision, is a thoroughly organized bureau of statistics and accounts clothed with authority over the auditing departments of these industrial associations.

The question before this convention is indeed a great question. It moves in many directions and embraces many considerations. It is at bottom a question of social theories and social ideas. Its vastness will be appreciated when it is observed that its judicial treatment will result in securing for the people the advantages of the industrial development of the past century, while to ignore or to fail in its solution would result in prostituting the wealth created by a hundred years of phenomenal development in the service of a class.

The addresses given up to this point were received attentively, but it remained for Dudley Wooten of the Texas delegation to stir up unmistakable enthusiasm, and he was frequently interrupted by cheering. He spoke in part as follows:

Accepting in good faith that amendment which the heroic legions of the South resisted unto death on a thousand battlefields, we believe that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction." And we confidently assert that the commercial and industrial bondage being rapidly imposed upon the toil and talents of 70,000,000 American citizens by the syndicated wealth of a few great corporate monopolies is more dire and dangerous than the slavery which bowed the heads and hardened the backs of 4,000,000 Southern black men.

And above and beyond these great written guarantees of equality and justice we look to the lessons of history, and appeal to the authority of experience. When we are told that commercial combination promises golden rewards we remember that no republic has ever survived the mercenary despotism of merchants and moneychangers.

ADDRESS BY PROF. BROOKS.

Prof. John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass., in "sticking closely to facts," as he prefaced his address on "Are the New Combinations Socially Dangerous?" spoke in part as follows, his remarks being received with considerable applause:

We do not say a corporation is good or bad until we know what a corporation is or does. If the business is properly safe-guarded, the corporation renders a social service as essential as the college, the library, or the church. If the larger combinations now under discussion can be so far controlled as the Boston Street Railway, I should say the trust is not to be feared but to be welcomed. The supreme question that confronts us is that of possible regulation.

I submit that the time is at hand for some kind of wide, thorough, and effective organization. Nor do I believe it open to doubt that the immense pressure of this necessity is producing the so-called trust. It makes itself far more than it is made. Men will get at it as they fought Rockefeller, and with precisely the same results. I believe it to be the beginning of practical sense to understand that the new combinations can in no sense be permanently smashed. The party which proposes to do this, in the sense of absolutely checking them, will have plenty of leisure to regret it. The real problem, immediate and imperious, is how to regulate and guide the new force that stands merely for the latest stage of industrial growth. If the combinations are to work for the public as well as for private good, three things, two of them now largely under the voters' control, must be brought about:

1. As absolute a publicity of methods and account as the largest Massachusetts corporation has to submit to.

2. Every artificial advantage given by the tariff must be removed.

3. Railroad discrimination shall not be allowed to these combinations.

Whatever the future may have in store we are not yet ready for State control of railways. For the immediate future (a decade or so) the best intelligence must go to this special evil of railroad discrimination. The trust, with special railroad favors, can never be other than a danger, because it makes directly for that wider economic inequality that is already peril enough.

The essence of the new commonation is that it is a more cunning and more powerful machine applied to industries. That means that it carries in it the very heart of the social question. The pithiest formula I could give of the social question (on its material side) is this: It is the struggle for the advantages of applied science and invention to industry. At bottom this is the fight in our great strikes. The coming contest in our municipalities is accurately this: Who is to control the vast machinery such as lighting and transportation? This has come to be the deepest struggle in trades unionism. Socialism itself cannot be better defined than by its attitude toward machinery.

It is said of the trusts "that they will raise havoc with our politics." That this is a far graver peril than any economic one is too clear. Recognizing the magnitude of this danger and with no desire to minimise it, I express this hope. The trust that stays will bring the very ablest men to the front. They will very soon have to carry on business in an atmosphere of public opinion thoroughly alert and aroused upon these issues. It appears to me very unlikely that men of first ability will so far fail in tact as to disregard and affront an alarmed, suspicious, and powerful public opinion.

Nor have I the slightest question that if it becomes plain to the people that the combinations manipulate politics to their own private ends, and persist in this, they will have themselves to thank for driving the country further and faster into Socialism than any and all forces that have ever shown themselves in our public life.

William Fortune of Indianapolis, President of the Indiana State Board of Commerce, made an earnest plea for conservative procedure as a more hopeful course than

and A. Wolff Ship Building Company, designers and builders of the Oceanic, had a word to say for his company's creation. Mr. Pirrie came over not only to observe the working of the new steamer, but also to be the guest of Sir Thomas Lipton during the cup races. Mr. Pirrie said: "She has done all that we ask. She is fast enough, and I consider her voyage a feat for a first one. I have the satisfaction of knowing, too, that the passengers and officers are pleased with her."

Mrs. Pirrie, who stood with her husband, was delighted with the screeching welcome the Oceanic was receiving from all the harbor craft as she threaded her way up the channel of the upper bay. She interrupted to say that the Oceanic was the fulfillment of her husband's dreams. Then she told how she had raised, through the courtesy of the White Star Line, £600, by selling passes to those who wished to inspect the vessel while she was still at Belfast. This was for the benefit of a hospital, for which she had raised from various sources £100,000.

THE OCEANIC AND RECORDS.

A newspaper man suggested to Mr. Pirrie that no record had been broken. "No," Mr. Pirrie replied, "the only record she is built to beat is that for regular running. She is to swing back and forth across the Atlantic with the regularity of a pendulum."

"If there was a cyclone," persisted the scribe, "would she arrive on time?" The reply was that her engines were sufficiently powerful to bring her in on time in any kind of weather the North Atlantic produces.

"And how would it be if the ocean was like a millpond?"

"She would get in on time, just the same."

One of the officers said subsequently: "That is all right, but you let her come across logging 500 or 550 knots a day, and get her, say, 600 miles east of Sandy Hook ahead of time; do you think she will stop? Why, it isn't in human nature to hold her back. Just wait and see."

The passengers talked about the Oceanic and little else until Tuesday night, and then they decided that it was time to do something. They held a meeting in the saloon and appointed Morris K. Jesup Chairman, and then Dr. Patton, President of Princeton, drew up resolutions commending the steamer for all of her exceptional qualities, her owners for their enterprise, her builders on their success, and her commander, Capt. J. G. Cameron, Commodore of the line, and his officers for their seamanship and uniform courtesy. Lord Chief Baron of Ireland Palles seconded the resolutions and they were carried with a cheer.

There was a Committee of Resolutions and a Committee of Arrangements, in which appeared the names of Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore, Charles H. Knox, Charles F. Clark, Henry Hentz, C. A. Coffin, C. H. Coster, C. C. Cuyler, W. Crosfield, D. Cunningham, John Colville, M. P., Charles Duggin, the Rev. Francis Goodwin, Charles Hands, C. R. Hosmer, Col. De Lancey Kane, W. G Kirby, H. D. McCord, Charles M. Preston, James R. Roosevelt, George Henry Sargent, George Sherman, W. Storrs Wells, Edward Winslow, and George G. Ward.

Mr. Ward, who is Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company, said that he had been a passenger on the Great Eastern when she had come here in 1869. He commented on the fact that the Great Eastern had rolled terribly, so that her yards dipped the seas, and at times threatened to roll herself over.

The committee sent up to the bridge, requesting Capt. Cameron to come down to the saloon but the Captain sent back his regrets, explaining that, as the steamer was nearing the land, his place was on the bridge. It was recalled that when certain vessels had met untimely ends their masters were exchanging toasts in the saloon, and the incident but served to heighten the admiration expressed for the Oceanic's commander.

CROWDS ON SHORE GREET HER.

A crowd gathered at the Battery as the Oceanic passed into the North River, and the top of the Produce Exchange Building was black with spectators. The tooting of the tugs and ferryboats which now took up the work of reception attracted the occupants of tall buildings down town to their windows, and the bulkheads along West Street were soon lined with people, while at the White Star Line piers, at the foot of Bank Street, there was a very large gathering.

Those who gazed at the big steamship as she moved now slowly up the river found that, as she has been described, she was in fact very much a reproduction of the familiar Majestic and Teutonic of the same line, differing only in size, and this was apparent principally because of the liliputian appearance of all other craft. One feature conspicuous was the lightness of her two funnels. These are elliptical, being 19 feet by 15 feet in diameter, 140 feet in height from the keel, and 125 feet from the fire bars.

It was at the end of the flood tide when she swung her bow toward the New York shore opposite her pier, the time being 12:45 P. M. The southerly side of the southernmost one had been prepared for her. She came straight in while nine tugs got alongside her on the port hand ready to push their noses against her quarter after her bow got within the pierhead line, so as to prevent the tide carrying her stern up stream. Do their best, it swung her somewhat.

As her side moving slightly forward came in contact with the chafing gear at the rounded corner of the pier, it scraped off some rope, steel cable, and timber, mixing the mess up in fine pulp that stuck in the overlapping plates of her side, and to the heads of the bolts which hold in place her bunker ports. In fact, the heads of some of the bolts were rubbed off flush along with a streak of paint. The damage was of no consequence, but gave an idea of the tremendous weight of the craft.

THE FIRST PASSENGER OFF.

The special gangplank, with three passageways on it, railed off, for the first cabin passengers, was rigged from a platform reached by a dozen steps. It was at 1:30 P. M. that the first passenger disembarked, and soon the pier presented an animated spectacle. The crowd was an unusually large one, for in addition to the friends of an unusual number of passengers there was a host of shipping men who had obtained passes to witness the arrival of the Oceanic.

The great size of the steamer was here again impressively apparent. Her promenade deck was even with the roof of the new and high pier shed. A noticeable feature of the sides of the ship is the thickness of the overlapping plates, while in the upper strake the rivets literally cover the plates with their protruding round heads.

Going aboard and entering her companion way to the first cabin and saloon there is an impression of palatial size. The work is all in paneling and the color effect of dark oak, with white and crimson, the decks or floors being laid with rubber mosaic in white and crimson also.

The color scheme of the main saloon would seem bold, so much does gold predominate, were it not for the detail in which there is an ample intermixture of the white or cream and of crimson. The walls from the height of the tables are practically of gold, while below that line carpets and table covers in green or crimson give a subdued effect. The paneled roof is ablaze with gold on a cream enameled ground. The apartment is 80 by 64 feet, and from the centre of the roof rises a dome. The sides of the dome are treated with allegorical figures representing Britannia, Columbia, Liverpool, and New York.

The library over the saloon is a charming apartment, broken by bays and cosey nooks, the ornamentation being in the style of Louis XV., while the smoking room is designed to lure others than smokers to its comfortable precincts. Less elaborate but not less comfortable is the second cabin. This is located further aft. Throughout the staterooms are of a size found in few vessels.

BIG LIST OF OFFICERS.

It was not till all of the passengers had gone ashore that Capt. Cameron and the administrative officers found time to breathe. It is not a small list—that of the officers—but each man selected for a post on the latest and largest vessel of a line is a happy man, and the names of the happy ones on the Oceanic are as follows:

Chief Officer—A. R. Ramson, R. N. R.; First Officer—A. W. Roberts; Second Officer—J. H. Ditchburn; Third Officer—J. G. Little; Fourth Officer—A. W. Barber; Purser—T. H. Russell; Surgeon—W. F. N. O'Loughlin; Chief Steward—J Bartholomew; Chief Engineer—T. W. Sewall. Port Side: Second Engineer—G. Jones; Third Engineer—T. W. Ruddle; Fourth Engineer—A. D. Varian; Assistant Second—J. A. Mingale; Assistant Third—P. Adamson; Assistant Fourth—G. Bawsthorne; Assistant Fifth—E. Blackburn, and Assistant Sixth—J. Spencer. Starboard Side: Second Engineer—W. Glenn, Third Engineer—M. Brown; Fourth Engineer—J. W. Crabb; Assistant Second—A. Edwards; Assistant Third—A. Kinning; Assistant Fourth—A. H. Kelly. Assistant Fifth—F. E. Fenton, and Assistant Sixth—T. W. Freeman; Electrical Engineer—R. J. Thomas; Assistant Electrical Engineer—H. Keoning-ham, and Refrigerating Engineer—T. Wainwright.

When it is understood that there are seventy-nine auxiliary engines in the hull of this steamship in addition to her big triple-compound engines, it may be understood that there is work for all of this staff in the engine department.

Constructor Andrews and Assistant Engineer Cummings of Harland & Wolff, who had come as passengers, said that they were entirely satisfied with the ship's performance.

The prediction made in the days after the Great Eastern had proved so dismal a failure, that thenceforth vessels would not be built to exceed 500 feet in length, has been referred to, but events having proved that wrong, and the Oceanic an accomplished fact, it would seem that only the depth of harbors or a depth which may be practicably dredged will limit future productions.

COULD NOT ENTER FULLY LADEN.

The force of this is illustrated in the case of the Oceanic. With her length of 705 feet 6 inches over all, her molded depth of 49 feet 6 inches, and beam of 68 feet; she has a mean draught of 32 feet 6 inches, a draught, light, of 25 feet, but a draught fully laden of 35 feet. With only 30 feet of water in the channels of this harbor at low water, 29 feet is the deepest a vessel may safely load, and this means that the new steamer must sacrifice about 5,000 tons of her cargo carrying capacity because of the limit placed by the conditions of the harbor. John Lee, manager here of the White Star Line, in speaking of this yesterday, said that they would look forward hopefully to the completion of the work provided for by Congress, which will give to New York a channel of 40 feet.

Statistics of representative steamers of various lines and of the Great Eastern are shown in the following table:

Name and Line.	Length Between Perpendiculars.	Beam.	Depth.	Load Displacement. (Tons.)	I. H. P.	Speed.
Great Eastern.	680.0	83.0	57.6	27,000	8,000	13.50
Oceanic, White Star	685.0	68.0	49.6	28,500	28,000	20.00
Deutschland, H. A.	662.6	67.6	44.0	23,000	35,000	23.00
Kaiser W. der Grosse, N. G.	625.0	66.0	43.0	19,684	27,000	22.51
Lucania, Cunard	600.0	65.0	41.6	19,000	30,000	22.01
St. Paul, American	535.0	63.0	42.0	16,000	20,500	21.02
La Touraine, French	520.0	54.0	34.8	11,685	12,000	19.05
City of Rome, Anchor	560.0	52.0	37.0	12,000	11,000	17.00
Statendam, Hol.-Am.	525.0	59.8	43.6	17,600	6,300	15.00

In references which have made to the comparative dimensions of the Oceanic and the Great Eastern there have appeared to be some discrepancies, particularly in the matter of depth and tonnage. This in part is due to conflicting records of the Great Eastern and in part to the differences of construction. In the days of the Great Eastern it was thought necessary to protect all decks and cabins by high topsides and bulwarks, and the Great Eastern had no superstructure save small single-story deck houses, her sides being carried up to give her a molded depth of 57½ feet.

With the White Star Line's pioneer steamer, the first Oceanic, in 1871, the open decks and superstructure were introduced, and this scheme of marine architecture has since prevailed. Thus it happens that the new Oceanic's molded depth is but 49 feet 6 inches. But had the Great Eastern's sides been similarly constructed she would have had but 48 feet molded depth, while, were the Oceanic built up to the same point, with reference to her decks, she would have had several feet more molded depth than the Great Eastern.

MORE DECKS THAN GREAT EASTERN.

Again, while the Oceanic has seven decks, the Great Eastern had but four. The diversity in construction, therefore, rather than in space capacity, accounts for the Great Eastern's apparent advantage in registered tonnage and in depth.

Another distinguishing feature of the difference in construction lies in the fact that in the Great Eastern, in which cellular construction was first introduced, the framing was all longitudinal, the girders being spaced five feet apart, while the Oceanic's frames are of the usual transverse rib build and are spaced 31½ inches. The Great Eastern's double bottom, with two feet between skins, was carried above the water line, instead of, as in the Oceanic, confined to the actual bottom, so that while her molded breadth was eighty-three feet, within her hold she was but seventy-nine feet wide, giving her but a few inches more space in the beam of her lower hold than has the Oceanic.

An interesting comparison is found also in the coal supply and steaming radius of these two gigantic vessels. The Oceanic, with a bunker capacity of 3,700 tons of coal, can steam 23,400 miles at a speed of 12 knots. The Great Eastern's coal bunker capacity was 12,000 tons, and with this she was expected to be able to steam only to the Orient and back to England without recoaling. As her best speed crossing the Atlantic averaged but 13½ knots, it is presumed that she could have maintained, going to and from the East on this coal supply, a speed of probably less than ten knots, perhaps not more than eight knots.

Despite her enormous coal-bunker capacity the Great Eastern's failure was due largely to her lack of power, though her propelling machinery was considered huge at the time. She had ten boilers built for a working pressure of 20 pounds, as compared with 180 pounds' pressure common at this day, and she had 112 furnaces, which burned, when the vessel was at full speed, 400 tons a day. Her side wheels, placed well forward of amidship, were 56 feet in diameter, while her single screw was 24 feet in diameter. The paddle engines developed 3,500 indicated horse-power, and the screw engines 4,500 indicated horse-power.

It took three and one-half years to build the Great Eastern. The first attempt to launch her failed, and three months' time and an enormous sum of money were expended getting her afloat. Finally completed, she was said to have cost $4,250,000. The Oceanic is reported to have cost $5,000,000. The Great Eastern was originally to have been called the Leviathan, and when the White Star Company first decided upon its new vessel the name Gigantic was considered, but it was finally determined to name her after their pioneer steam vessel, Oceanic.

Of the big vessels of to-day the Oceanic's nearest rival is the Hamburg-American Line's steamship Deutschland, now building, and which will register 15,500 tons. Following her are the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of 14,349 tons gross register; the Hamburg American Line steamer Pennsylvania, of 13,726 tons; the Patricia, of 13,000 tons, and of between 12,000 and 13,000 tons are the Lucania and Campania of the Cunard Line, the Graf Waldersee and Pretoria of the Hamburg-American Line, the Cymric of the White Star Line, and the German steamers Grosser Kurfuerst and Kaiser Friedrich. The American Line steamers St. Louis and St. Paul are of 11,629 tons, and the Paris and New York of 10,795 tons. The German steamship Belgia measures 11,100 tons.

Under the British flag there are nine vessels of over 10,000 tons, and under the American flag only four, those of the American Line. No other nations except Germany possess vessels of over 10,000 tons.

E. S STOKES WINS A SUIT.

Over Work Done on His Yacht—Lawyer for Plaintiffs Angry.

Edward S. Stokes was defendant in a suit that came up for hearing before Justice Bolte in the Tenth Municipal District Court yesterday. The suit was brought by the firm of Cleveland & Taylor, electricians, who sought to recover $182.15 for installing a dynamo and electric fittings on Mr. Stokes's yacht Fra Diavolo, which was run down and sunk in the North River in June last. Justice Bolte brought the suit to an abrupt close by dismissing it, much to the astonishment of Robert J. Robeson, counsel for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Stokes declined to pay the bill presented by Cleveland & Taylor on the ground that he had not ordered the work done. The electrical apparatus, it appears, was ordered by Henry Denis, Mr. Stokes's valet. The plaintiffs claimed that he was the responsible agent of Mr. Stokes, that he engaged the employes on the yacht, paid their salaries, had general supervision of the vessel, and ordered all supplies and had repairs made; that obviously he would not have had an electric plant installed in his employer's property if he had not been empowered to do so.

"I had put Mr. Stokes on the stand," said Lawyer Robeson, in explaining his side of the case, "and was addressing leading questions to him in order to make it clear that he was responsible for the payment of the work. I also had on hand a witness to prove that some carpenter work done upon the yacht by Denis's orders had been paid for by Mr. Stokes. The Judge cut me short and asked the defendant whether he had authorized the work. He replied that he had not, and the Judge thereupon dismissed the case.

"I protested, pointing out that I had not rested my case, and requested the stenographer to note that the plaintiff had not rested when the Judge dismissed the suit.

"Judge Bolte retorted sharply: 'I control the stenographer, not you. The court is adjourned.'

"I shall lay the matter before the Supreme Court."

MR. VANDERBILT'S FUNERAL

Pall Bearers Selected from Among His Closest Personal Friends.

SIMPLE SERVICE, AS HE WISHED

His Full Reconciliation with His Son—Instances of His Courage and Kindness—His Estate.

While messages of sympathy from all parts of this country and many places in Europe poured into the Vanderbilt mansion at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street yesterday the arrangements for the funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who died early Tuesday morning, progressed almost to completion. These arrangements are chiefly in the hands of E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad.

The pall bearers have been selected from among Mr. Vanderbilt's closest personal friends and they are as follows: John Hone, George R. Fearing, Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. B. Ledyard, Frederic Bronson, Samuel F. Barger, W. Bayard Cutting, George A. Crocker, and George MacCulloch Miller.

Bishop Henry C. Potter sent word to the family yesterday that he would officiate with the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer at the funeral services, to be held in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street to-morrow morning, beginning at 10 o'clock. In compliance with the often-expressed wish of Mr. Vanderbilt the services will be of a simple character. The music will be selected by Richard Henry Warren, and the regular choir of the church will render the vocal parts. A preliminary service of prayer will be held at the house.

There will be no cards of admission to the church, but nearly all of the seats will be reserved for the members of the Vanderbilt family, the officers and employes of the Vanderbilt railroads, and the representatives of the various organizations and business bodies in which the dead financier and philanthropist was interested. Most of the railroad men will proceed directly to the church from the Grand Central Station. Members of the different Boards of Trustees to which Mr. Vanderbilt belonged are expected to assemble at the Railway Men's Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, about 9:15 o'clock A. M. President S. Franklin Stanton of the St. Nicholas Society, of which Cornelius Vanderbilt was President for several years, has issued a notice to the members of that society to attend the funeral.

Immediately after the church service the mourners, pall bearers, and a few friends of the family will be conveyed to the foot of Forty-second Street, North River, where they will take a boat for Staten Island. The interment, with a very brief ceremony, will be in the family mausoleum in the Moravian Cemetery, at New Dorp. During the day of the funeral all of the flags on the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads' boats in this vicinity will be at half mast.

More than two hundred letters and telegrams of condolence were received at the Vanderbilt mansion yesterday, most of them being from persons of distinction in this country. A number of cablegrams were received from friends of the Vanderbilt family in England, France, and Germany. Out of respect for the wishes of Mrs. Vanderbilt, not any of these numerous tenders of sympathy will be made public. There were many callers at the Vanderbilt residence during the day, including persons of all grades of society. Evidences of gentleliness at the death of Mr. Vanderbilt were manifested by several men and women in the humbler walks of life.

MRS. VANDERBILT NOT ILL.

Inside of the great mansion, amid the hush of a deep sorrow, nearly all of the members of the Vanderbilt family moved quietly about, some helping in the preparations for the funeral, and others receiving the intimate friends who came and went throughout the day. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt bore up bravely, and although much affected by her loss, preserved her composure. There was no truth in the reports that she was seriously ill yesterday. On the contrary, she was declared to be in exceedingly good health.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., spent a considerable portion of the day in his parents' home, and Senator Depew authorized the statement that there had been a complete reconciliation between father and son. "Young Cornelius Vanderbilt saw and talked with his father almost every week for the past year," said Mr. Depew. "They were together only a day or two before Mr. Vanderbilt's death, and their relations were pleasant. There is, therefore, nothing more to be said on this point."

A death mask of the dead millionaire was taken yesterday afternoon by a modeler, long in the employ of Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, who will make a bust for the family. The effort to establish communication with Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is journeying around the world, had not been successful up to late last night. It is not known exactly where this absent son is on land or on the sea. Messages have been sent to him at all of the principal points in Japan and China. All of the other members of the Vanderbilt family, the brothers and sisters, as well as the children of the dead man, are now in New York.

A meeting of prominent railroad men will be held in the directors' room at the Grand Central Station this forenoon to take suitable action on the death of Mr. Vanderbilt. Senator Depew will present a memorial tribute, which will be adopted and engrossed on the minutes of the Directorates of all of the Vanderbilt railroads. A majority of the Directors of the following-named Vanderbilt lines are expected to attend this meeting: New York Central, West Shore, New York and Harlem, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Canada Southern, Chicago and Northwestern, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis. President Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern, President H. B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central, President W. H. Newman of the Lake Shore, President William H. Cannif of the Nickel Plate, and President William Bliss of the Boston and Albany reached this city yesterday, and will remain until after the funeral. It is expected that all of the heads of departments in the Grand Central Station will attend the funeral.

As a mark of respect for the memory of Cornelius Vanderbilt the flag on St. Luke's Hospital was placed at half-staff yesterday. Mr. Vanderbilt was one of the most active members of the Board of Directors of this institution, and for a long period of years he was a very liberal contributor to its funds. Mr. Vanderbilt was also a Trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John, and most of his associates on that board will attend the funeral in a body.

For many years Mr. Vanderbilt was an honorary member of the New York Press Club, and at all times took a friendly interest in its welfare. President Joseph Howard Jr., yesterday named the following committee to represent the club at the funeral: Joseph Howard, Jr., Murat Halstead, Col. William L. Brown, A. E. De Frece, William J. Arkell, William Berri, and R. E. A. Dorr.

ONLY $5,000,000 IN TRUST.

Commenting last evening on a report that a large portion of Cornelius Vanderbilt's fortune was restricted by trust provisions, Senator Depew said: "Only $5,000,000 of Mr. Vanderbilt's estate is in trust. William H. Vanderbilt left $5,000,000 to each one of his eight children restricted in that way. All of the remainder of Cornelius Vanderbilt's possessions was absolutely his own, and he was free to do with it whatever he pleased. I have no knowledge whatever as to the disposition he has made of his estate. Nobody will know that until the will is read after the funeral."

Courage and fearlessness were qualities strongly imbedded in Cornelius Vanderbilt's character. Senator Depew recalled an instance in which Mr. Vanderbilt's Resolute indifference to personal danger caused several of his friends much anxiety as well for their own safety as for his. It was during the period of the great railroad strikes throughout the West, before the roads leading into Chicago were tiedup, but when there was a riotous spirit manifested in that city. Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Depew, and John Newell—then President of the Lake Shore Railroad—were making a western trip in Mr. Vanderbilt's private car for the purpose of attending the annual meetings of several Vanderbilt railroads. They were due in Chicago on a certain date. When the party reached Detroit warning was sent to President Newell that it would not be safe for Mr. Vanderbilt to visit Chicago. Mr. Newell's correspondent said further that the spirit of antagonism toward railroad capitalists and millionaires was so bitter that Mr. Vanderbilt would be mobbed and probably killed should he enter Chicago.

"Pshaw!" said Mr. Vanderbilt, when this warning was communicated to him. "Those loafers in Chicago are not going to keep me from going there. I have no fear of being molested in Chicago or anywhere else. Let the train go on."

"But, Mr. Vanderbilt," protested Mr. Newell, "you are risking your life. You have no idea how savage the strikers in Chicago are."

"I have done no wrong in relation to these men," said Mr. Vanderbilt, "they can have no motive to attack me, and I haven't the slightest fear that there will be any trouble. I have promised to go to Chicago to-morrow, and I will keep my engagement."

Previous letters of the Vanderbilt Central had also received dispatches from Chicago advising him to keep the Vanderbilt party away from there by all hazards. Ugly rumors were afoot that even if Mr. Vanderbilt was not injured he might be kidnapped and held as a hostage until the demands of the strikers were complied with. Mr. Ledyard was very much concerned about the matter and strongly urged Mr. Vanderbilt to return to New York, or at least remain in Detroit for a few days.

"Pooh, pooh!" said Mr. Vanderbilt, with a smile. "Don't get nervous. There is no danger. Give orders to have our train proceed according to the schedule."

This settled the matter, and the train went on to Chicago. Mr. Depew did not say a word to Mr. Vanderbilt, although he felt at the time that his own life was worth as much as that of his chief was in danger. The Vanderbilt train reached Chicago without molestation. Mr. Vanderbilt and his companions proceeded quietly to the Auditorium Hotel without any interference, and remained there a day or two without being annoyed in any way. "Mr. Vanderbilt never mentioned the warnings while we were in Chicago," said Mr. Depew, "and he went about as though there was not the slightest danger of any trouble. One day we dined in the public restaurant, and our table was so near a window that any evil-disposed striker or Anarchist might easily have thrown a bomb at us and knocked us all to pieces. But much to my surprise nobody paid any attention to us except the persons with whom we had business. Mr. Vanderbilt took the situation as a matter of course."

MR. VANDERBILT'S PUNCTUALITY.

Punctuality was almost a hobby with Mr. Vanderbilt. He was prompt himself in keeping appointments and he had little patience with men who were careless about their engagements. A young man of high social station solicited Mr. Vanderbilt's aid in getting a very desirable clerical position in a railroad office a few years ago. Mr. Vanderbilt liked the young man, and believing him to be capable of filling the place, told him he thought he could find room. "Be here to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock and I will go with you to the President of that road and say a good word for you," said Mr. Vanderbilt.

The young man promised to be on hand at the time specified, but he failed in punctuality, and presented himself in the ante-room of Mr. Vanderbilt's office at twenty minutes after 10 o'clock. He was told that Mr. Vanderbilt had gone to attend a meeting. A few days afterward he managed to obtain an interview with Mr. Vanderbilt, and when asked very kindly why he did not keep his engagement said with a tinge of annoyance: "Why, Mr. Vanderbilt, I was here at twenty minutes past 10."

"But the appointment was at 10 o'clock," said Mr. Vanderbilt.

"Oh, I know that, but I did not think fifteen or twenty minutes would make any difference."

"Indeed," said Mr. Vanderbilt, sternly, "you will find that punctuality in the keeping of appointments does make a great deal of difference. In this instance your lack of punctuality has deprived you of the place you desired, for the appointment was made on the very day upon which you were to have met me. Furthermore, let me tell you, young man, that you had no right to assume that twenty minutes of my time was of so little value that I could afford to wait for you. Why, Sir, I managed to keep two other appointments of importance within that time."

As an illustration of Mr. Vanderbilt's disposition to help the unfortunate, Senator Depew told this story last evening:

"One afternoon while Mr. Vanderbilt and myself were sitting in his office I mentioned to him that I had just met Mr. ———, who through business misfortunes had sunk from affluence to poverty. Mr. Vanderbilt knew of the man and listened attentively when I told him how the poor fellow had lost all of his money and consequently all of his friends. The once wealthy business man had become a physical wreck and was anxious to get into a sanitarium, but did not have the means. The next day Mr. Vanderbilt quietly sent that man a check for $5,000, with the request that he say nothing about it."

ACTION AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—The cottagers for the most part have arranged to go to New York to-morrow evening for the purpose of attending the funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt. To-day the local florists received many orders for floral tributes, while orders were sent by wire to the florists in New York. To-day several of the cottagers went to New York, including Col. Fearing, a lifelong and intimate friend of Mr. Vanderbilt. The Governors of the Newport Casino, of which Cornelius Vanderbilt was President, on Monday will hold a special meeting to take action on his death, and on Sunday a number of the churches will hold special services.

DEWEY COMMITTEE ACTS.

The Reception Committee of the Dewey Executive Committee, of which Mr. Vanderbilt was a member, met in the Council Chamber at the City Hall yesterday. St. Clair McKelway, who had been selected as Chairman of the meeting, made a brief speech in reference to the death of Mr. Vanderbilt, whom he eulogized as a most charitable and public spirited man. In conclusion Mr. McKelway said:

"I deem it proper before we proceed to any formal business, on my own initiative, though I am the acting Chairman of the committee, to propose to you the adoption of a minute to be transmitted by our Secretary to the family of Mr. Vanderbilt, and also to the members, to the effect that this committee has heard with sorrow of the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt; that we recognise in his death the loss of a valuable associate; the deprivation to the community of an exemplary citizen; the departure of one who met all obligations of life and of affairs in the spirit of a patriot, a Christian, and a gentleman, and that we tender to his stricken relatives the assurance of our profound sympathy with them in the sorrow they are called on to bear."

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Chicago's New Towing Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept 13.—Progress was made to-day by the purchasing committee of the Great Lakes Towing Company in taking over the business of the Dunham Towing Company. It was announced that the towing business of Chicago would be consolidated under the head of the Dunham Towing and Wrecking Company. Capt. Dunham will withdraw and be succeeded as President by Capt. C. L. Elphicke, the local trustee for the combined lines. The alleged trust future of the company is disclaimed by the officers, who say the company is a co-operative concern owned by vessel men who have come together to do their own towing business.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The new mill of Julius Brendes, at South Paterson, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, causing a loss of about $25,000, partly covered by insurance. The German silk firm of Audinger & Meyer was also a heavy loser. The cause of the fire is unknown.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The house of Samuel R. Sexton, at Hyde Park, caught fire at 5 o'clock this morning. The place adjoins the new mansion of Frederick W. Vanderbilt, which is in no danger, however. The water supply gave out, and the firemen had to stand by while the house was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $60,000, fully insured.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Morristown, St. Lawrence County, says that at Terrace Park, one mile north of Morristown, the hotel and about twelve cottages were destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated in the hotel, which had recently been closed for the season. Nothing was saved from the hotel or any of the cottages. Among the owners of the destroyed cottages were F. H. Feehan of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Robert J. May of Watertown, Mrs. Tefft of Brookville, George Nicholson, Mrs. D. C. Wright of Malone, H. B. Taylor of Brasher Falls, Capt. David H. Lyon, L. M. Bristol, Mrs. A. N. Miller, W. J. Cook of Ogdensburg, and H. H. Bromeley, a permanent resident. The loss will amount to $30,000, partly insured. The hotel has a insurance of $3,000. The place was formerly the Methodist camp grounds.

More Than Half a Billion Dollars Paid.

Up to July 1 of the current year The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has returned to its members $500,870,737, or over half a billion of dollars, and its accumulated assets on that date were $203,-585,471. This shows that the company has practically paid out as much money to the insuring public as any other two companies of like character and that by building a larger amount in assets than any other company, it is beyond question the largest and strongest institution of its kind in the world.—Adv.

TRUST CONFERENCE BEGUN

Continued from Page 1.

from the waves of the Atlantic to the sunset sea whose waves wash the shore of the golden sands of California?

"Will we win going to it with a little class of our fellow-citizens who see how prosperous and happy in their occupations? These are momentous problems and involve momentous results. Will the trusts, can the trusts, give the trusts help agree to furnish to the great living, helpless, and in many instances hapless mass of our people, a better and a cheaper article which all of them must of necessity use? If the trusts can do this, I will call off my topsoilers, feeble as it is, and will join them and bid godspeed in their work. Otherwise, I am against them, and desire that they will have and now clear me as their enemy."

RULES OF ORDER.

Congressman John W. Gaines of Tennessee presented the report of the Committee on Organization and Programme in part as follows:

Special Rules of Order.—First—That the conference shall hold three daily sessions, as follows: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., from 3 to 5 P. M., and from 8 P. M. until such time as adjournment may be had.

Second—That all papers or addresses shall be limited to twenty minutes.

The report was adopted unanimously. Chairman Head then introduced the permanent officers of the conference.

P. E. Dowe, President of the Commercial Travelers' National League, spoke for his league. He said in the course of his address:

"Commercial travelers are opposed to trusts, both from policy and principle, and consider them detrimental and demoralising; detrimental as menacing the enjoyment by the people of those rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness and equal privileges and possibilities in the application of individual enterprise and experience, demoralizing as presenting un-American conditions, imitation of English business methods, and as offering evidence of rascality and corruption."

The next speaker was F. B. Thurber of New York. He spoke in defense of trusts, urging that much of the denunciation of combinations of capital was due to misapprehension. In the course of his address Mr. Thurber said:

"The only trusts that have succeeded for any length of time have been those which have been conducted on a far-sighted basis of moderate margins of profits, relying upon a large turnover and the economies resulting from the command of large capital intelligently administered."

Joseph Nimmo of Washington was the next speaker. He recommended a thorough and impartial investigation of the present situation of affairs with special reference to the limitations which are, or ought to be, imposed upon both combination and competition, stating it to be his belief that if such investigation should be half as thorough and comprehensive as that conducted by Senator Cullom in 1886 it would undoubtedly result in inestimable benefit to the whole country.

ANTI-TRUST DELEGATES MEET.

A meeting of anti-trust delegates to the conference was held to-night in the clubrooms of the Sherman House, under the auspices of the local committee, which has perfected an organization for the purpose of bringing together the delegates opposed to trusts. While the promoters of the organization deny that they are attempting to get control of the convention, they admit that they would like to, and say that their object is so to organise the "antis" that they may "touch elbows" in exigencies.

Speeches were made by Judge W. H. Clagett of Boise City, Idaho; M. L. Lockwood of Zellenople, Penn., President of the American Anti-Trust League; D. G. Wooten of Texas, Judge Fleming of Kentucky, and others.

OPINIONS OF NEW YORKERS.

Albert Shaw and John R. Commons Consider Trusts Inevitable, but Think They Should Be Controlled.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—W. Bourke Cockran of New York said to-day: "I certainly regard this trust conference as the most important and representative that has yet been held on the subject. If I did not think that it would do any good I should not have come. I do not care to say what attitude I take toward trusts until I hear what the convention says."

F. B. Thurber of New York said: "The attitude of the New York delegates will be to listen and learn. We believe in discussion rather than denunciation. Our position is summed up in the words of Lyman Abbott, who says: 'We want light.' It is too early to say what may come of this convention. I do not think there has been another gathering in this century of such vital interest to the country. The discussion will certainly illuminate the vexed subject."

Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, said: "What do I think of trusts? What do I think of the heavenly system? I think that they are both inevitable. What we have to do is to correct any defects there may be in such trusts. I want to see them properly handled and operated. When they are controlled in that manner there is no need to fear any evil results. In other words, we want to take out the good there is in trusts and do away with the bad features."

Prof. John B. Clark of the Department of Political Economy of Columbia University, who will speak on the "Necessity of Suppressing Monopolies, While Retaining Trusts," said: "I have come to be enlightened. The character of this convention is such and the variety of interests represented is so great that there will be a discussion of the subject of trusts from every possible point of view. Trusts should be properly controlled and supervised."

Dr. E. A. Robinson, representing the New York Board of Trade, said: "I regard trusts as necessary and as an evolution of progress. The wise thing to do is to deliberate upon the subject calmly and try to remove those features which are unjust and which have been criticised."

John R. Commons, representing, with Prof. Bemis, the Bureau of Economic Research of New York, said: "I come here to hear from the men who are bringing about these combinations. I do not care to hear from theorists and politicians, but we cannot well do without them in a gathering of this kind. It is useless to abuse and attack the trusts. The greatest benefit would result if the conference would confine itself to discussing the trusts from the viewpoint of inevitability."

A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 13.—Attorney General Douglas of Minnesota will introduce the following resolution at the Chicago Trust Convention:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that, as a partial check to the growth of dangerous combinations of capital, Congress propose for ratification or rejection an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the imposition by Congress of a direct graduated income tax on such corporations or associations as are engaged in the manufacture or sale of any commodity which is the subject of a monopoly. And for this purpose we recommend that Congress propose to the various States of the United States for ratification or rejection an amendment to Section 9 of Article XIII. of the Constitution of the United States striking out that portion thereof reading as follows: "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken," and substituting therefor in substance the following: "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken, except that Congress shall have power to lay and collect without any restriction a direct graduating income tax on the gross receipts of all corporations, associations, copartnerships, or persons engaged in manufacture, mining, refining, reducing, or trade in the United States; provided further, that Congress may, in the exercise of this power, exclude such corporations, associations, copartnerships, or individuals, by classes or otherwise, as are engaged in manufacturing, exclusively for export, or in manufacturing, mining, refining, reducing or dealing in any article or commodity not the subject of monopoly or of any agreement, arrangement, or conditions tending to control the prices thereof in the open market."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

7:35 A. M.—142 Suffolk Street; Nathan Seigel; damage slight.

1:00 P. M.—95 Broome Street; no name; no damage.

1:20 P. M.—81 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Roolat Brothers; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—106 East Sixtieth Street; Joseph Ditmar; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—114 Ludlow Street; Solomon Fiskind; damage slight.

EARLY REPORT ON DREYFUS

Revision Commissioner May Finish by Monday.

COUNCIL WILL DECIDE APPEAL

Cabinet to Consider Matter of Clemency Tuesday—The Temps on Foreign Comments.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Government Commissioner attached to the Council of Revision may possibly finish the report on the Dreyfus case before Monday. In that event the Council of Revision will give a decision regarding the merits of the appeal that day, and on the following day the Cabinet will decide whether measures of clemency are advisable.

Alluding to the foreign comments on the verdict of the Rennes court-martial, The Temps says:

"The inveterate enemies of France, who are exploiting the Dreyfus affair as they do all incidents of our national life, would have made as much capital out of acquittal as out of condemnation. Their hate will not change, but they will not always have so many listeners, for simple people do not hate France, but sincerely believe her dishonored.

"They will soon return to a more just appreciation of things, and they will find that we are not devoured by fire from heaven, and that we do not devour any one, even among ourselves. Let us work in peace, and the sympathies of foreigners will be restored with interest."

The Liberté announces on good authority that the Government will not convoke the Chambers until December on the ground that the Deputies could not sit legally while the Senate is acting as a High Court.

The République Française says M. Mellile, the former Premier, has sent to a number of his political friends a confidential letter, asking their opinions regarding the immediate convocation of the Chambers.

CAPT. DREYFUS IN GOOD SPIRITS.

Allowed Exercise in the Jailyard, with a Guard of Forty Soldiers.

RENNES, Sept. 13.—Capt. Dreyfus continues in good spirits, and his health is fairly satisfactory, although the intestinal trouble still clings to him. Mme. Dreyfus visited her husband to-day, and came away looking cheerful. She spent about an hour with him. Maître Labori's assistant sees him twice a day.

Most of Dreyfus's waking hours are passed in reading correspondence and Paris literary reviews. He is under the same discipline as prior to the trial, and is allowed to exercise daily in the prison yard. A canvas screen is now hung across the courtyard to prevent him being seen from the windows of houses adjacent, and to prevent photographers getting snapshots of him.

A guard of forty soldiers is posted in the prison yard beneath his window, and a sentry, with loaded rifle and fixed bayonet, is stationed on the wall overlooking the second courtyard, where he takes his exercise.

GENERALS TO DEMAND A PARDON.

Roget and Mercier Offer to Intercede, but Impose Conditions.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The Boston Post at noon to-day announced that it had received the following private dispatch from Paris:

"Gens. Roget and Mercier have offered, on the part of the army, to demand from President Loubet the pardon of Capt. Dreyfus if the Jewish Committee will drop the matter, and on the condition that Dreyfus shall live away from the large cities of France for three years."

Gen. de Galliffet to Assume Control.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Minister of War, General the Marquis de Galliffet, has decided to direct the work of the Intelligence Department Sept. 15. It will be exclusively military hereafter, taking no part in the police or espionage services.

Rothschilds Deny the Pardon Rumor.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The rumor which was current this afternoon that the Rothschilds had received word from Paris that Dreyfus had been pardoned was absolutely denied by them. Such action, they said, would be absolutely impossible until the Council of Revision passes on the appeal.

BOYCOTT TALK IN ENGLAND.

Many Merchants and Manufacturers Resolve Not to Exhibit at Paris—Plans for Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Indignation resulting from the verdict in the Dreyfus case still continues. It is the principal topic.

The English press devotes columns of space daily to the telegrams from all parts of the world relating to the boycott to be organized against the Paris Exposition.

In this respect, outside of England, Germany, Austria, and Italy have come to the front. Though Belgium and Holland express great indignation at the many reports of attempts in various States to organize the boycott, they are considered so exaggerated here that they are hardly accepted as facts.

However ephemeral the attempt to boycott the exhibition may be elsewhere, it is astonishingly strong here. A surprising number of English firms have announced their intention not to make any exhibit. Some conservative trade journals have already taken alarm and attempt to demonstrate that English industrials have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a boycott.

They say Germany should be the first to take official action.

The general impression is that Dreyfus will be pardoned. It was reported that rumors to that effect to-night were untrue. If he is pardoned, all questions of a boycott will probably be forgotten long before the opening of the exposition, as the exhibitors will go to Paris for their own benefit, not in the interests of France.

According to The Daily Mail, which is a strong advocate of a general boycott of the Paris Exposition as a protest against the Rennes verdict, Baron Suffield, President of the Article Club, an organization including in its membership the Colonial Agents General and representing commercial firms with an aggregate capital of £2,000,000,000 favors a boycott.

While the papers are full of letters from individuals and several firms announcing their withdrawal from the Paris Exhibition and urging the Government to do likewise, there is no intention upon the part of the British Government of taking any such step.

It seems also unlikely that the agitation will result in any general withdrawal of British exhibits.

M. Max O'Rell (Paul Bleuet) has written a letter to The Daily Chronicle saying that a public expression of sympathy will go against Dreyfus, adding:

"For God's sake, use your influence to stop it. But for the universal sympathy shown for Dreyfus, whom I, personally, believe to be innocent, in England and Germany, he would have been acquitted. It is a terrible thing to say, but I say it and am not afraid of contradiction."

THE BOYCOTT IN GERMANY.

The Press Issues a Warning Against the Movement.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The German Government organs have been quick to issue a warning against the proposal to boycott the Paris Exhibition.

"Germany has no occasion to take the lead in this matter," says the Cologne Gazette. "She ought to leave this to other States which, perhaps, would not consider it undesirable that Germany, of all powers, should adopt a hostile attitude toward France in this matter."

Geheimrath Lewald, a member of the German Exhibition Commission, says:

"What has the exhibition to do with politics? Its sole object is commercial. To withdraw is no such easy matter. Every industrial branch will be represented as a group, to which the individual manufacturer contributes. The industrial branches could, therefore, only withdraw as a whole. There is not the slightest symptom of any inclination to adopt that course. The greatest efforts are putting forth in all quarters to make the best possible show. We have met with the friendliest reception from the French management of the exhibition. I am convinced the whole movement is only a storm in a teacup"

The Association of German Celluloid Manufacturers has decided to abstain from exhibiting at the Paris Exposition.

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COLOGNE, Sept. 13.—The German Trades Union Association, on the motion of its President, adopted a resolution to-day not to exhibit at the Paris Exposition, declaring that the Rennes sentence was an insult in its disregard of the official statements of Germany.

The press of the city, however, urges German exhibitors to avoid hasty decisions, and to wait until other nations have declared their attitude.

DREYFUSITES FAVOR A JEWESS.

Sympathizers Elect a Wichita Girl a Carnival Queen.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 13.—As a result of the feeling of sympathy with Dreyfus that has crystallized into demonstrations here, Miss Sadie Joseph, a beautiful Jewish girl, was to-day nominated for Queen of the Flower Parade at the Fall Carnival.

In a few hours votes enough were cast for Miss Joseph to put her in the lead of the other candidates. Voting for other candidates was almost stopped, and enthusiasm for Miss Joseph ran over the city like wildfire.

Budapest Prepares for the Fair.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 13.—The proposal to boycott the Paris Exhibition on account of the verdict of the Renhes court-martial has met with little or no support, and the work of preparing the Hungarian exhibit will be continued.

VERDICT INTERFERES WITH KINGS.

Prevents the Meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—It is believed here in well-informed quarters that there was a substantial basis for the report that Emperor Nicholas had arranged to visit Emperor William at Potsdam, but that the issue of the Dreyfus trial caused a sudden change in the plans.

There is no doubt that elaborate preparations had been made at the Schloss for the reception of important visitors, though it is now explained that these were for other princely guests expected next month.

WANT VICTORIA TO INTERCEDE.

Subjects of England's Queen Ask Her to Plead for a Pardon.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Queen Victoria, who is at Ballater, Scotland, is said to be receiving a great number of telegrams and letters from her subjects at home and abroad begging her to plead with President Loubet for Dreyfus's pardon.

It is known that the news of the Rennes verdict, which reached the Court at Balmoral Saturday night, greatly affected the Queen, who had followed the proceedings with attentive interest.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S VIEWS.

He Hopes Americans Will Refrain from Criticism of France.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—Archbishop Ireland to-day, asked for his opinion on the meeting to protest against the verdict of the Rennes court-martial, said:

"It is my belief that public meetings in America such as it is proposed to hold for the purpose of protesting against the sentence of the Rennes court-martial are untimely, unfair to France, and likely to breed regrettable ill-feeling between that country and our own.

"I shall not deny that I have always had in my heart deep sympathy for the unfortunate officer who has been under trial in Rennes, and that I had wished and hoped that the sentence of the court would have been one of acquittal.

"But it is another question to face the verdict of the court the moment that verdict has been declared with the assertion that it is plainly against truth, and that the court from which it issues is guilty of base injustice and sacrilegious perjury. And it is, still more so, another question to lay upon France the crime of the verdict, if crime there be in it, and throw at a whole people and at their Government insulting epithets. Let us wait.

"This whole matter belongs to the internal life and to the internal administration of France and international courtesy as well as justice bids us talk about it very carefully and very slowly. France is a proud, sensitive nation. She will deeply resent, as it is her right, undue criticism and hasty judgment of her acts by a foreign people, and especially will she resent, as it is surely her right, any uncalled-for interference with her internal administration and any imprudent challenging of her national honor.

"France has been our friend for ages. She was our friend when no other nation befriended us. She is our friend to-day. She is a sister republic. We should pause long and seriously before blaming, suspecting, or offending France.

"I can well understand the present happenings in America. The American people are most easily roused to sentiments of justice and humanity. Prudence, however, is the queen of all virtues, and we should strive to make it ours.

"In what I say I speak as an American, for what I believe the good of America. I make no plea for France, although, because I know France, I love her despite her faults, and I hope for her, despite her perils."

SPEECH BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Addresses 10,000 Persons at Walton on the Dreyfus Case and the Duties of American Citizens.

WALTON, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Gov. Roosevelt made a speech at the fair grounds this afternoon to 10,000 people. In his address he said:

"Something recently happened which I want to speak about. I think it a rare thing for the whole Nation to watch the trial of a single citizen of another nation. We have watched with indignation and regret the trial of Capt. Dreyfus. It was less Dreyfus on trial than those who tried him. We should draw lessons from the trial. It was due in part to bitter religious prejudices of the French people. Those who have ever wavered from the doctrine of the separation of Church and State should ponder upon what has happened. Try to encourage every form of religious effort. Beware and do not ever oppose any man for any reason except worth or want of it. You cannot benefit one class by pulling another class down."

Speaking to the Grand Army men, the Governor said:

"It gives me great pleasure to greet men who wear that button. I can call you comrades. While our war was a small one, we did the job all right. The one grand result was the reuniting of the Blue and the Gray. We could have done nothing in the face of the foe had we been divided. It is all right to differ on politics or temporary policies, but we must remember that the great foundation of government was engraved on the tables at Sinai, and from their basic principles we cannot afford to differ. Never tolerate in public the man whom you would not tolerate as a private individual. Little can be done for the man who lacks honesty and horse sense. Remember that what is true of honor on the field of battle is also true in the legislative halls or business or social life. No man can do too much for the honor of the flag. Every American walked straighter the day after Dewey entered Manila Bay. It is impossible to place American citizenship on too high a plane. The true basis of citizenship is common courage, common honesty, and common sense."

TO ASK PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S AID.

A Committee Appointed to Seek Intervention for Dreyfus.

At a session of the General Committee in charge of the movement to aid Dreyfus through obtaining "the friendly intervention of President McKinley with the French Government," the plan for holding a mass meeting at Cooper Union next week was abandoned yesterday. This action was taken in view of the many mass meetings to protest against the Dreyfus decision already held and to be held. It was decided to confine the work of the committee to its principal purpose of enlisting the aid of President McKinley.

The meeting was held in the office of Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal, organizer of the movement and Chairman of the General Committee. It was attended by representative citizens, to whom invitations had been sent. Letters from Abram S. Hewitt, Judge James A. Blanchard, and other prominent men were received by the Chairman, regretting their inability to be present and expressing sympathy with the movement.

Resolutions were adopted for the appointment of an Executive Committee with power to prepare and submit an appeal to President McKinley for his intervention in behalf of Capt. Dreyfus, and to procure signed petitions from American citizens asking the President for similar action. The members of the Executive Committee named in these resolutions are Abram S. Hewitt, Cornelius N. Bliss, Allison R. Hopkins, Edward M. L. Ehlers, Maurice B. Blumenthal, Frederick A. Burnham, John P. Faure, and William F. Kind.

REPUBLICANS SUPPORT DREYFUS.

Central Club Passes Resolutions Condemning the Court-martial.

The Central Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District, at a meeting held at 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, last night, unanimously adopted the following resolutions in regard to the Dreyfus case:

Whereas, In common with the whole civilized world, we have observed with amasement the extraordinary trial concluded at Rennes, and its final judgment, and since it is the sacred interest of all men to defend and maintain courts for the administration of justice in any country which is frequently visited by foreigners, that lives and property may be secure, under the free intercourse of our times,

We declare our unqualified censure of the hateful methods of injustice which were employed to obtain the second unrighteous condemnation of Alfred Dreyfus by a French court-martial, and we declare that such methods and such tribunals are a perversion of justice and more fitted for barbarous lands than for a country boasting to possess the civilization of the French Republic.

NO GOVERNMENTAL ACTION.

Senator Clark Says There Will Be No Officially Declared Boycott.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Senator Clark of Montana said to-day that there was nothing in the talk of an official boycott of the Paris Exposition.

"The whole world," he said, "is shocked at the Dreyfus infamy. But attention will be speedily diverted to other things, and the proposed boycotting of the exposition will not go beyond the action of individuals. There will be no Government action, and certainly Congress will not withdraw American participation in the exposition.

"There will be many who will want this opportunity to exhibit American progress and American wares in a foreign centre."

Otsego, Wis., Offers Dreyfus a Home.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—A Free Press special from Otsego, Wis., says: "The following cablegram was sent to Dreyfus from this place this afternoon from the citizens of Otsego: 'We hope for your pardon. If granted, we extend cordial invitation to make your home in Otsego.'"

THE ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

ROME, Sept. 13.—An official note announces that the Pope will be unable to grant separate audiences to the immense number of pilgrims expected to come to Rome during the Holy Year, but as he is anxious not to deprive them of the benefits of the Apostolic benediction he will follow the example of his predecessors in similar circumstances and will pronounce a solemn benediction in the Court of Belvedere or elsewhere, as may be convenient.

The arrangement, which comes into force forthwith, causes varied comment.

It is supposed that the decision is due to the advice of his physicians. One of the first effects will be that the Pope will not receive the French pilgrimage that is due here next week. In this way Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, will gain his desire that the Pope shall not speak publicly on the Dreyfus affair.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Pope is only suffering from a cold, unaccompanied by fever. But, as a precautionary measure, his audiences have been temporarily suspended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Private letters received at the Papal delegation here speak of the excellent health the Pope has been enjoying of late, his vigorous appearance, and the interest he takes in current affairs. These advices from the best posted sources within the Vatican are regarded as offsetting the frequently repeated reports of the Pope's decline.

CITY MAY SUE BANKERS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 13.—Several weeks ago the New York banking and brokerage firm of C. H. White & Co., being the highest bidders, obtained the award of $24,000 in Wilmington City sinking fund bonds. The bonds were to draw 4 per cent., and White & Co. offered $1,936 premium. Their only stipulation was that they should be assured of the legality of the issue, which was not questioned here.

The bonds were to be delivered on Sept. 1, and City Treasurer Hamann wrote to the firm shortly before that date with reference to the matter. He received no reply, and other city authorities were also unable to get an answer from White & Co. This evening City Solicitor Conrad and Mr. Hamann returned from New York, where they went to see about the matter. Mr. Conrad says he had an unsatisfactory interview with Mr. White, and was unable to see the man who was supposed to have put in the bid.

It is feared here that the bonds will have to be sold again, although there is some talk of the city bringing action against White & Co. The matter will come before the City Council to-morrow evening.

BEEF TRUST'S FACILITIES.

W. F. Wyman, a banker and manufacturer of Kansas City, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said last night that he had been a good deal interested in the published reports that the retail butchers here intend to fight the Beef Trust.

"I very much fear they cannot do it successfully," said he. "Certainly they cannot at the start, and it would require at least twenty-five years of patient and persevering effort to place them in a condition to successfully compete with the Westerners.

"There is little or no waste at the stock yards in Kansas City, Chicago, and Omaha. There is about $25,000,000 invested in that branch of trade in our city. In Chicago there is twice that sum, and in Omaha about one-half. So at the outset it is pitting $1,000,000 against $100,000,000.

"At the Western centres of the live stock market they have plants and appliances for the remunerative working up of all the offal. Some is converged into soap; other portions are transformed into fertilizers. The bones are used for knife handles and articles of that kind, while the hair is used for mortar or in the manufacture of felt. Then much of the so-called refuse is canned while the blood is reduced by a process so that it can be utilized in sugar refineries.

"Now, until the New Yorkers are in a position to do all of these things it is idle to talk of successful competition with Western stock men."

Rev. H. L. Gilbert May Leave St. Ann's.

The Rev. Henry L. Gilbert, assistant rector of St. Ann's Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, has received a call to become the rector of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y. It is believed that he will accept the call.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—ADV.

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OBSERVE FAST OF YOM KIPPUR.

Jews Throughout the City Throng to the Synagogues to Celebrate the Day.

Yom Kippur, the great Day of Atonement and fasting among the Jews, began at sunset yesterday and will continue until the sun drops behind the horizon to-day. The orthodox Jews who have come here from Russia and Polish Austria and Prussia and from Northern Africa observed the fast with all the strictness and austerity of ancient times. Not a morsel of food nor a drop of water is taken during the twenty-four hours of the fast. It is the day when with fasting and prayer they invoke the forgiveness of God for all their sins of commission and omission during the past year, and in the evening when they feel themselves absolved, they return to their homes to break the fast and to thank God for His mercy. In lieu of the ancient sacrifices and the laying of the sins of the people on the head of the he-goat, the orthodox substitutes a male fowl, which is slaughtered for every male member of a family.

The strict rules require all Jews to stand unshod in the synagogues, and these rules are observed by the Jews of Poland and the Orient, but are generally modified in New York. The reformed Jews here have modified all these observances except those of fasting and prayer, and consequently all the synagogues were crowded last evening and will be crowded to-day. Even the synagogues are not sufficient to contain the worshippers, for every Jew is expected to attend services on the Day of Atonement, and so halls and vacant lots were made use of as places of worship.

Over 2,000 Jews assembled last evening in Tammany Hall, and Jacob Wolf, who assumed the office of Kantor, conducted the services. The cards announcing the event mentioned Wolf as "the Hobson of Tammany Hall," because on Wednesday last when he also conducted services he made such an impression as a preacher that many of those present could not resist the temptation of embracing and kissing him. The Rev. Dr. Julius Hess this morning will deliver an address, in which he will speak of the second conviction of Capt. Dreyfus.

In the Temple Israel, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, services began at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and this morning the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris, the rabbi, will preach on the subject, "Responsibility of the Individual." In the afternoon the subject of his sermon will be "Light at Even."

PANIC IN THE THALIA THEATRE.

Cry of "Fire!" Was Raised and the People Rushed for the Exits.

While the Jews were celebrating Yom Kippur in the Thalia Theatre, on the Bowery, last evening, a fight took place between some youths, who crowded the upper gallery, and some one shouted "Fire!". The place was crowded to overflowing, and the people arose as a body and made for the exits. The large stage was filled with persons comprising the male choir, and behind the scenery were many others, who all rushed for the rear and front doors.

Before anyone was much hurt twenty policemen cleared the aisles, and those who wanted to left the theatre. There was no fire, though one of the ushers, who smelled gas, turned one of the chandeliers around until he caused an electric plug of an electric light to blow out. During the excitement all the fire exits were thrown open, but few persons left the place. When the firemen arrived they had to fight their way into the building, where they carried a hose, but had no use for it.

THE COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY.

Col. A. H. Tarbet Says Big Orders for Machinery Have to Wait.

Col. Alexander H. Tarbet, who recently sold the Centre Star gold mine at Rossland, B. C., for $2,000,000, and who has just purchased the After Thought Copper Mines of Shasta County, Cal., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Col. Tarbet's presence in New York is for the purpose of buying machinery for the development of his mining properties. With Col. Tarbet is A. G. Lamson of Salt Lake City, and they own the Salt Lake City Water and Electrical Power Company, for which they will also place orders for machinery.

This company's plant is situated on the Jordan River, twenty-two miles south of Salt Lake City, and furnishes power to the mills and mines of Mercur, the famous gold camp of Utah, and also to the Camp of Bingham equally famous for its copper production.

"In all my experience," said Col. Tarbet last night, "I have never seen such all-around prosperity as at present prevails. This is particularly exemplified in manufacturing. Even at the high prices now ruling it is impossible to have orders for machinery promptly filled, manufacturers demanding at least six months' time.

"A large firm to-day refused to accept any orders at less than seven months, and declared that they were daily getting further behind in filling contracts.

"Since I have been in New York I have heard talk of tight money. We in the West think we know what tight money is, but the banks in Utah and Montana have a larger surplus now than ever before. This is generally true of all Western banks. The days of exorbitant interest in the West are numbered. There is now no excuse for the bankers charging the usurious rates that have heretofore prevailed there.

"The development of mines in the last two years has been phenomenal, and the production of the precious and baser metals shows an extraordinary increase—at least 30 per cent."

STATE SENATOR'S BEAR HUNT.

PLATTSBURG, Sept. 13.—State Senator George Chahoon and wife were the unwilling participants in a lively bear hunt near their home at Ausable Forks, Clinton County, last Saturday. The Senator and his wife were out driving and he had taken his dog and shotgun in the hope of killing a partridge or two. Senator Chahoon related his experience to-day:

"We left our home in Ausable Forks," he said, "in our buggy, with my wife, dog, and a 12-gauge shotgun. We were driving through a swamp. Mrs. Chahoon held the reins, while I had the gun cocked ready for a quick shot, when about thirty yards in front of us four bears, (female and her three cubs,) came into the road and looked at us for an instant and started up the road away from us. The dog made chase and was close to the bears as they entered the woods on the opposite side of the road. Pretty soon we saw a procession of dog and bears coming toward us from up the road, the dog leading, with the old she bear in close pursuit, and clearly gaining on the dog. The horse did not like this and started to back, and as the bear and dogs passed the buggy I fired both barrels of No. 8 birdshot into the old bear at a range of about ten feet. She showed no evidence of being hit and kept after the dog for ten or twelve yards, when she turned abruptly into the woods. The young bears were opposite the buggy, and they also turned into the woods. The dog turned and followed the old bear. At about thirty yards from the road he stopped and began to bark.

"I jumped from the buggy to go to the dog, and when I was nearly to him Mrs. Chahoon called for me to return. When I got back she told me that another large bear had come into the road and stood on his hind legs and looked at the horse, while the horse stood on his hind legs and looked at the bear. As soon as the horse was quiet enough to hitch, Mrs. Chahoon and I went into the woods to try to drag the bear we had shot to the road, and while thus engaged Mr. Roberts, who drives the stage between Lake Placid and Westport, came along with the stage and helped us to put the bear into the wagon. The ground where the bear was shot showed no blood or other evidence of her being hit. Both charges struck behind the shoulder and were driven downward and part of them through the body. The bear showed no evidence of a struggle, and doubtless fell perfectly dead where she lay when I got to her. In all she must have run fifty yards after the shot."

SHAMROCK'S GAFF BREAKS

Aluminium Spar Is Carried Away During a Trial Spin.

HAPPENS OUTSIDE THE HOOK

Mr. Fife Will Be in Command of the Cup Challenger Henceforth and Will Sail Her in the Races.

The new aluminum gaff of the mainsail on the Irish cup hunter Shamrock was carried away yesterday shortly before noon and the yacht, which had begun her fifth trial spin in American waters, was towed back to her mooring inside of Sandy Hook. When the accident happened the Shamrock was about an eighth of a mile southeast of Scotland Lightship and sailing over the regular New York Yacht Club course. Sir Thomas and Designer Fife were on board at the time.

The work of bending the new crosscut mainsail was completed on Tuesday night and at the earliest dawn the crew of the Shamrock began overhauling the running rigging. At 9 o'clock the men were sent below to the halliards and soon afterward the big sail began to creep skyward. The new gaff was a noticeable spar by reason of its great length and the fact that it was not painted like the others, but shone in its natural silvery color in the bright sunshine. The head sails were sent up on the stays in stops as soon as the mainsail was spread, and the largest clubtopsail that the yacht has worn thus far was hoisted into position and the club lashed to the topmast.

Mr. Ratsey has said that he did not believe that there was any advantage in crosscut sails, but when the new rig was spread to the breeze it was found that the cloths in the mainsail ran from luff to leach, a wrinkle that he has adopted from Nat Herreshoff.

At 10:05 the Shamrock was cast off from her buoy, and for the first time, she started out toward the lightship under her own canvas, and without assistance from the tender James A. Lawrence. She quickly gathered way, and with lifted sheets and boom to starboard she passed out under the influence of a 6-knot breeze from the north. She was saluted by Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair, and the honor was returned by dipping the colors on the steam yacht Erin, which had followed the racer out to the line. At 10:40 the green yacht passed within 100 yards of the new White Star liner Oceanic, which was making her initial visit to this port. The crew of the Shamrock lined up on the starboard side and gave three lusty British cheers for the big steamship. They were returned with a will by the passengers on deck. Signals were passed between the Erin and Oceanic. The bits of gay bunting that were sent aloft on the springstay of the liner read, "Godspeed," and a moment later the flags that were sent fluttering aloft on the Erin were translated to mean "Thanks." At the same time the observer at the signal station on shore hoisted the flags that read "Welcome."

The dancing blue water, bright sunshine, and wholesail breeze made the scene an inspiring one, and it appeared as if the long-deferred trial over the triangular course would be accomplished. At 11:38:30 the Erin took up her position and signaled that everything was in readiness. The yacht was on the port tack with sheet broad off and the spinnaker pole lowered. At 11:38:30 she set her spinnaker, and heading southeast, swept beautifully across the line at a 12-knot clip. She had traveled scarcely more than an eighth of a mile when the head of the mailsail was seen to sag away suddenly. At once the spinnaker was doused, and Capt. Hogarth, who was at the tiller, jammed it hard down, bringing the boat's head up in the wind.

The spar, which had been built particularly light, despite the protests of Thorneycroft, was bent almost double fifteen feet out from the jaws and was crumpled up like a tin horn. Sir Thomas was on deck, standing alongside of Mr. Fife, but went below until repairs were made. Three men were at once sent aloft and cleared away the wreck as rapidly as possible. The sail was then lowered carefully. It was not torn or injured in any way although the end of the spar sticking out beyond the mast and sagging off to leeward amid a tangle of halyards and stays looked ugly for a time. A launch from the Erin passed a line and kept her head to the wind while the men worked aloft and the sail finally was brought down on deck. The work of lowering the clubtopsail, which was all adrift, came next and was quickly performed.

The tug Lawrence, which was logging the course, was recalled and towed the Shamrock into the Horseshoe. She passed the tail of the Hook at 1:45.

Nothing was said on board the yacht as to the cause of the accident, and for the first time since his arrival here Sir Thomas had nothing to say. Mr. Fife, as usual, refused to comment on the accident and as the true reason for it can only be given by him, it was impossible to obtain definite information.

Sir Thomas stated that Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan will convoy the Erin up the harbor, through the East River and Hell Gate, to New Rochelle. There Sir Thomas and Designer Fife will dine informally with C. Oliver Iselin and a party of friends at Ailsa View. Sir Thomas will then see the Columbia for the first time.

The name of Designer Fife of the Shamrock has been intimately connected in the public mind with the fortunes of that craft, but until yesterday his official relation to the boat had not been defined. Sir Thomas Lipton deemed it wise yesterday to let it be known that Mr. Fife is here not only because of his interest as her designer, but he will be supreme in command of the yacht during the races. He will sail the Shamrock. His will is to dominate from this time forward and so thoroughly that even the Shamrock's owner will issue no orders. The Shamrock will not leave her mooring to-day.

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS ARRIVE.

Mr. Kirby and Mr. Hands Will Report the Cup Races for British Papers.

Among the passengers on the Oceanic, which arrived yesterday, were Walter G. Kirby of The London Times, and Charles E. Hands of The London Mail. They have come to America to report the international yacht races. Talking about the respective chances of the Columbia and Shamrock, Mr. Kirby said:

"I would not venture to predict which vessel will win. There is a great element of chance in yacht racing. But the people on our side of the water think we have a grand racing craft in the Shamrock. Still they thought just the same about other yachts sent over here to contest for the America's Cup, and they are getting used to being slapped in the face.

"Trial tests, in my opinion, amount to little. The Shamrock easily beat the Britannia, and the latter on one occasion as easily outsailed the Meteor. Then the Meteor turned around and defeated the Britannia. So there you are.

"We can only send over one boat. But you have several to select from. If in your trial races the Defender proved a better vessel than the Columbia, you could pit the Defender against the Shamrock. But the latter is a trim boat, and no block could fall from her rigging without hitting a Captain on the head.

"Mind you, I don't mean that all the Captains are in command. But the crew has been selected from the best sailing men in the United Kingdom, and Captains have been glad of a chance to sign as A. B.

Great interest is manifested in Great Britain in the coming races, and the result, no matter what it may be, will be accepted in the proper spirit on the other side of the Atlantic."

COLUMBIA AND DEFENDER SAIL.

Crews of the Two Big Sloops Gain Practice in a Blow.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Columbia and the Defender went out this morning for a spin to Oyster Bay. The Defender was given four minutes' start, but was overhauled off Port Chester. They went out again this afternoon, giving the crews of both yachts practice in every possible work. They went as far as Hempstead Harbor and returned at 6 o'clock. The afternoon was an excellent one for practice, a stiff wind blowing. Mr. Iselin, Herbert Leeds, and Mr. Kane were on board.

When Sir Thomas Lipton comes to-morrow afternoon the two big sloops and the boats of the New Rochelle Yacht Club will be decorated in his honor. Sixteen covers will be laid for the dinner.

The Hera Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—The thirty-footers raced over the Dyer's Island course this afternoon with a good wind from the northwest, starting at 3:30 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5 44 56	2 14 56
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5 45 42	2 25 42
Vaquero III., H. B. Burgess	5 46 19	2 26 19
Carolina, W. Jones	5 47 15	2 27 15
Asahi, L. Warren	5 48 46	2 28 46

The Matinee and Syce Win.

The results of regatta for the Gould Cups, under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club, was completed yesterday in fine time. The race was started at 11 o'clock, off Sea Gate. The three schooners were sent around Sandy Hook Lightship, and the sloops sailed a course with the Scotland Lightship for outer mark. The Katrina carried away the tack of her balloon pintopsail son after the start, but finally won the cup by a small margin. The Syce led the sloops all the way, and won in the class for single stickers.

The Yacht Races and Steamers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been written on the subject of keeping the course of the international yacht races in October free from interference on the part of excursion steamers. It seems to be assumed that no power exists to enforce the desires of the Race Committee in this respect, and I have seen no suggestion which commended itself to me as being at all likely to secure any good results. I would therefore like to suggest that the Race Committee publicly announce now that if any excursion steamer passes within the patrol lines they establish they will have all succeeding races sailed at some point so distant from New York that the excursion steamers could not reach it. If this is done it is probable that the personal interests of owners and Captains would be all sufficient to secure the desired result.

GEORGE HILL.

New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

NEGRO PREACHER KILLED.

Shot by a White Man While at Work in His Field in Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

THOMSON, Ga., Sept. 13.—The Rev. H. B. Battle, a negro preacher, was killed here yesterday by an unknown white man, and the deed has greatly excited the community. Battle had been conducting a camp meeting at White Oak, and the whites heard that he had preached an indecent tirade on lynching.

Battle tried to get a number of white people to certify that his sermon was proper, then arming himself with a knife and revolver he went to work in his field. His wife says that an unknown white man came into the field and shot her husband down. The negroes are greatly excited and are arming themselves.

HENRY M. ALEXANDER BURIED.

Funeral Services at Princeton Conducted by the Rev. Dr. Purves.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The funeral of Henry M. Alexander of New York, a Trustee of Princeton University, was held here to-day in Marquand Chapel. The funeral party came from New York by special train.

The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of the First Presbyterian Church officiated, assisted by Dr. John De Watt of the seminary. The burial was made in Princeton Cemetery. The pall bearers were J. W. Alexander of New York, John Stewart, the Rev. S. Bayard Dodd, the Rev. E. R. Craven, the Rev. Dr. Addison Henry of Philadelphia, the Rev. J. K. Cowan of Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. Fraser of Newark, the Rev. Dr. Jacobus of Hartford, the Rev. Dr. Dixon of Trenton, Chief Justice Magee of Elizabeth, Henry Greene of Trenton, and Thomas Carew of Newark. Many other distinguished men from New York and Philadelphia were present.

Among the members of the university and seminary Faculties in attendance were Dr. J. T. Duffield, Dr. W. B. Greene, Dr. B. B. Warfield, Profs. Woodrow Wilson, A. T. Ormond, Edmund F. Robbins, and Paul Van Dyke.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.
Sun rises	5:40	Sun sets	6:11	Moon sets

High Water This Day.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook	2:11	Gov. Isl'd	2:16	H. Gate	4:12
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook	2:42	Gov. Isl'd	2:50	H. Gate	4:55

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Columbia, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, —	.....	11:00 A. M.
Patria, Naples	.....	.....
Peninular, Azores	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.

Camotense, Barbados, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Homer, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

The Wanamaker Store.

Of Public Importance

THIS is the third day of the Millinery Display. The collection of Fall Hats on view is the largest ever shown in an American store, but its size is its least important feature. Of more interest are the rare beauty of conception and design, the absolute and unvarying exclusiveness of style, the originality, the effectiveness and the variety of the hats displayed. Those who will testify to these number close to ten thousand appreciative visitors of the past two days.

The Informal Reception Days to the Fall Costumes, add to the life of the second floor. Receiving to-day, are new productions of several world-known Parisian designers, and a host of less costly but scarcely less elegant suits and costumes of New York origin.

Prominent among the former are Opera and Evening Wraps—an exclusive importation, no two alike, and we make no copies.

Among them a white cloth wrap edged with white mouffion; another edged with thibet; another of gray-drab cloth edged with ostrich feathers shaded to match; and others of violet and gray and red cloths, variously trimmed but all simple and elegant. But best of all—the prices are very moderate.

Yesterday our Dress and Wrap stock was the completest in the land. To-day it is still more complete. To-morrow, what?

The New Art Gallery, fifth floor, is open for inspection.

The New Piano Rooms, fifth floor, contain a complete line of styles in the superb Krell and the inexpensive and reliable Royal instruments. Our piano business is under full headway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

A Statement by Mr. Schurman Embodying His Views.

EFFECT OF AMERICAN RULE

Under It, with Tribal Self-Government, Natives Are Capable of a High Degree of Civilization.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—President Schurman of the Philippine Commission returned to-day to his duties as President of Cornell University. He gave out the following statement on Philippine affairs:

"It is very important that the public should know the actual facts of the situation. Things are what they are, and the American public should understand them, whether they agree with or run counter to the public's wishes.

"First—It requires some effort to realize the vastness of the archipelago, which extends in triangular form from Formosa to Borneo and the Celebes Sea through sixteen degrees of latitude. Never going out into the Pacific Ocean on the east nor the China Sea on the west, I made a circuit of 2000 miles, all south of Manila. This gives some idea of the difficulty of maintaining an effective blockade, as the coast line of all the islands embraced in the archipelago is many more thousands of miles.

"Second—The multiplicity and heterogeneous nature of the tribes is something astounding. Over sixty different languages are spoken in the archipelago, and, though the majority of the tribes are small, there are at least half a dozen each having over a quarter of a million members. The languages of these people are as distinct from one another as French and Spanish or Italian, so that the speech of any one tribe is unintelligible to its neighbors. These tribes are all civilized and Christianized, but small uncivilized tribes, among whom the Igorrates seem best known in America, inhabit the mountains in Luzon and form a large part of the population of Mindanao. In this island, also, there is a large Mohammedan population, which is independent of the Mohammedans in the neighboring Sulu Archipelago.

"Third—It is the Tagalogs that inhabit some of the provinces about Manila who are resisting the authority of the United States. Other civilized Filipinos are neutral, except where they are coerced by armed bands of Tagalogs who seized upon their governments during the making and the ratification of our treaty of peace with Spain. It would be incorrect to assume, however, that these tribes are allies of ours. They are not. Indeed they are not without suspicion of the white race, of which they have had experience only through Spain. But they are men of intelligence and property, and the masses, when not stirred up by the Tagalogs, recognize the advantage to them of American sovereignty, and so remain passively neutral, although robber bands from time to time descend from the mountains to plunder and burn the estates of the peaceful inhabitants on the plains.

"Fourth—The insurrection, though serious enough, as experience has proved, is not a national uprising. Indeed, there is no Philippine nation. As I have already said, there is a multifarious collection of tribes having only this in common, that they belong to the Malayan race. The inhabitants of the archipelago no more constitute a nation than the inhabitants of the Continent of Europe do.

"Fifth—The United States, having assumed, by a treaty of peace with Spain, sovereignty over the archipelago, became responsible for the maintenance of peace and order the administration of justice, the security of life and property among all the tribes of the archipelago. This is an obligation which intelligent Filipinos not less than foreign nations expect us to fulfill. Nor will the National honor permit us to turn back. In taking the Philippine Islands we annexed great responsibility. The fact that the responsibility is heavier than most people supposed it would be is no excuse for failure to discharge it. I repeat that the Philippine question is essentially a question of National honor and obligation."

In reply to an inquiry whether anything were now left but to fight it out, President Schurman said:

"In my opinion, much good would be done by a declaration on the part of Congress of the form of government to be established in the Philippine Islands, or, better still, let Congress establish a government for the Philippine Islands, and have it put in force in all parts and among all tribes hostile to the United States. This would serve several purposes. It would distinguish between our friends and our enemies, and treat the former according to their deserts. It would also give to our enemies an ocular demonstration of free government on the American plan, a very important point when it is remembered that the Tagalogs claim to be fighting for their liberty. And I had better call attention to the fact that the government which is well adapted to one tribe may need considerable modification to be available for another."

Asked about the capacity of the Filipino peoples to govern themselves, President Schurman replied that they had had no experience except in municipal affairs, and even these were subject to the control of the Spanish authorities. He thought, however, that each tribe might, subject to the supervision of a wise general government, manage in the main its own municipal and provincial affairs. Supervision from Manila would vary with the position which the different tribes occupied in the scale of civilization.

President Schurman seemed firm in the conviction that some form of home rule for each of the tribes and under the watchful supervision of the General Government at Manila, was the solution of the governmental problem in the Philippines.

"I have great confidence in the peoples of the Philippines," he added, "and much sympathy for their aspirations. A race should be judged by its best products, and an educated Filipino of whatever tribe, and each city has its educated men, will bear comparison with an educated man of any other race. Among the masses one often finds consciousness of ignorance and strong desire for education. The archipelago will not be revolutionized in a generation as Japan has been in some respects, but then Japan had thousands of years of national civilization behind her recent transformation. Nevertheless, considering the marked intellectual capacity of the Filipinos and their admirable domestic and personal virtues, imagination cannot easily set the limits to their progressive achievements under the inspiration of American civilization. And, while American sovereignty means this blessing to the Filipinos, it is beyond all doubt the one thing which can save the archipelago from division and appropriation by the great nations of Europe. The United States will hold it together, and, with the American democratic ideas, train and elevate the people to an ever-increasing measure of self-government."

KILLS HIS AGED PARENTS.

Peter King, Drink Crazed, Commits Double Murder Near Fiskdale, Mass.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 13.—News was received here early this morning of a double murder which occurred late last night near the manufacturing village of Fiskdale, about ten miles northwest of this town. John King, about eighty-four years old, and his wife, aged eighty, were killed by their son, Peter, who was crazed from the excessive use of liquor. The skulls of both were crushed by a heavy instrument, and death was almost instantaneous.

The murderer also attempted to kill his brother Thomas, but only succeeded in inflicting severe wounds.

Peter is now confined in the lock-up here. He is in an unconscious condition, and may die. He had been drinking heavily, and during the past few days manifested symptoms of delirium tremens. The members of the household retired as usual about 10 o'clock last night. Half an hour later Peter arose from his bed and entered his mother's room, which was on the second floor of the house. He crushed her skull by several heavy blows with a chair. The murderer then attacked Thomas, who had been aroused by the noise in his mother's room.

After a brief struggle Thomas managed to get away, and, running down stairs, he hastened to summon the neighbors. After the escape of his brother, Peter went down to the first floor, and, arming himself with a club, entered the bedroom of his father and killed him by administering several heavy blows on the head.

Shortly thereafter Thomas returned with two Fiskdale officers and his brother John, who seized the demented man and took him to the lock-up. After his arrival there he gave the officers considerable trouble. He tore off his clothing and attempted to injure himself by dashing his head against the walls of the cell. He was severely injured, and is in an unconscious condition.

Court-Martial Findings Approved.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Adjt. Gen. Andrews has approved of the findings of the court-martial which found Privates John F. Joyce, Charles Wendt, Bernard Canning, William Rogers, and John F. Fitzpatrick of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, guilty of disobedience of orders in refusing to obey their superior officers while at Creedmoor. The men were sentenced to be reprimanded and were fined $10 each.

Insane Woman Kills Herself and Child

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 13.—Mrs. J. M. Williams saturated the clothing of herself and her two months' old child with coal oil to-day and then set fire to the garments. She and the child were burned to death. She was of unsound mind.

WINSTON CHURCHILL HERE.

Author of "Richard Carvel" Denounces the Dreyfus Judgment and Discusses the Dramatization of Novels.

Winston Churchill, whose story "Richard Carvel" has been one of the most widely read books of the year, was in the city yesterday, staying at the Holland House. He will leave to-day for Windsor, Vt., where he has recently purchased a home. When he arrives there he will at once resume work on a historical novel which he has in hand. The finishing touches on "Richard Carvel" were added while the author was living at South Nyack, N. Y., and at his Vermont home he anticipates an environment which will provide a similar atmosphere of "dead quiet" favorable to the engrossing labors of final authorship.

Mr. Churchill was seen at his hotel last evening, and in a brief conversation he touched upon a variety of subjects. He has decided views upon the Dreyfus verdict, and did not hesitate to express himself forcibly thereon.

"I believe that Americans ought to boycott the exposition," he said, "and I for one would like to see such action. I do not feel justified in expressing opinions upon the technical features of the case, but even at this distance it has been apparent that Dreyfus was not accorded the benefit of an impartial trial. There was certainly no desire to give him any advantage, and, indeed, the reverse was true."

With reference to himself and his work Mr. Churchill spoke with becoming modesty. Asked whether the popular trend toward plays made from books would be followed in the case of "Richard Carvel" he said:

"The matter has been broached to me several times, but I have not yet made up my mind upon it. In these things one must be careful and go slowly. I shall certainly not do it myself, although I might be willing to collaborate with some one else in the producing of such a play. It does not necessarily follow that the man who writes a successful book can make a play of it. This seems particularly true of American authors. The Frenchmen do better in that line. Playwrighting requires an individual talent and special training. It is an art of itself.

"The man who writes a successful book has an advantage, I think, over the one who evolves a successful play. In the former case the success seems to be rather more cumulative. I mean that when an author has produced a book that is liked his next work is apt to be widely read even if he has not equaled his previous performance. But we have seen instances of the 'flat failures' of the second play from a man whose first had been well received.

"I am in many points inclined to the belief, too, that an author's dialogue should not form part of a dramatization of his work. It is said that the language of a book is not suited to the play. I certainly thought that Thackeray's language was most effective in 'Becky Sharp.'"

LODGEWOMAN LOCKED OUT.

Ejected Husband from Club Room and Then Broke in House Door.

Mrs. Jane Oliver of 58 Willow Terrace, Hoboken, is a member of a lodge that meets at Odd Fellows Hall. She attended a meeting on Tuesday night. Her husband went to the lodge room at a late hour and ordered his wife to go home. She refused. This made her husband angry and, as she alleges, he tore from her shoulders the regalia she wore.

As the regalia was in the form of an American flag, the other members alleged that Mr. Oliver had insulted the flag and he was ejected. As he went away he told his wife that unless she accompanied him she would find the doors locked against her.

When Mrs. Oliver reached home she found her husband had kept his word. Her son, Edward Oliver, Jr., who was with her, procured an axe and broke in the door. Then, as the elder Oliver alleges, his wife and son put him out of the house.

A general row followed, and Detective Quinn placed all three under arrest. When they were arraigned before Acting Recorder Laverty yesterday Mr. Oliver was discharged. Mrs. Oliver was reprimanded, and the son was fined $5.

University of California Buildings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 13.—It is stated that Mrs. Phoebe Hearst will erect at least two of the buildings of the new University of California at Berkeley. One of these, the School of Mines, will be a memorial to her husband, who was a mining man, and the other will probably be devoted to the purpose of women. The statement is also made that Mayor Phelan and Miss Jennie Flood will each defray the expense of construction of one of the fine buildings provided for in the plans of Architect Bernard.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

REFUSE TO CLEAR TARTAR

British Authorities at Hongkong Say She Is Overcrowded.

GEN. FUNSTON IS ON BOARD

Transport Was Bringing 1,142 Soldiers, Including the Twentieth Kansas, Home from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The transport Tartar is detained at Hongkong, as the British authorities there refuse to clear her. The following dispatch from Col. Metcalf of the Twentieth Kansas, who is in charge of the troops on the vessel, was made public by the War Department to-day:

"Hongkong, Sept. 11.

"Corbin, Washington:

"British authorities refuse to clear Tartar because overcrowded; authorize 824.

"METCALF."

Secretary Root thought the matter of sufficient importance to take to the President for consideration. Another dispatch was afterward made public, as follows:

"Manila, Sept. 13

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Tartar sent Hongkong to dock, as requested by Major Long; no dock large enough at Nagasaki. She has capacity for 1,145 men and 111 cabin passengers. She took back 1,142 men and 61 cabin passengers. On her trip from San Francisco she carried comfortably 1,145 men and 55 cabin passengers. OTIS."

After Secretary Root's return from the White House he had a conference with the Commissioner of Navigation, and also decided to take up the matter of the Tartar with the State Department, with a view to having the ship cleared at Hongkong. A dispatch was sent to Col. Metcalf, asking if in his opinion the ship were overcrowded and if there were just ground for complaint as to the subsistence furnished the men. A dispatch was also sent to Gen. Otis asking for further information concerning the Tartar, and the supplies with which she was furnished. No definite decision can be reached until the State Department has communicated with the United States Embassy at London, as it is a question which must be settled by the British Government.

A private cable message from Hongkong says that complaint was made by the 400 discharged regulars on board the Tartar of overcrowding, whereupon clearance was refused. The Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, with Gen. Funston, are aboard the Tartar, but it is understood that the volunteers make no complaint and are anxious to have clearance granted to the ship in order that they may proceed homeward.

The Tartar was chartered by the United States, and is owned by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company. She sails under the British flag. The British Consul can determine whether she complies with the British navigation laws, and if she does not he has authority to cause her to unload.

It was stated at the War Department this afternoon that the Tartar matter had been referred to Ambassador Choate, which makes an international question of it. The contention of the War Department is that, notwithstanding that the Tartar flies the British flag, the assumption of British authority over her is unauthorized, as she is chartered by the United States Government.

TEXT OF FILIPINOS' REPLY.

Say They Could Have Accepted Autonomy Had They Not Seen Americans Were Prejudiced Against Them.

MANILA, Sept. 13.—A copy of the reply adopted by the Filipino Congress to the American offer of an autonomous Government has been obtained. The author of the reply was Ambrosio Rianzares, who received the offer of a position in the Supreme Court, but who failed to appear and was supposed to be detained by the insurgents. The document repeats the arguments contained in the recent appeal to the powers for recognition, and the Filipino claims that the Americans were the aggressors in the war, and concludes:

"Notwithstanding the foregoing, we could have accepted your sovereignty and autonomy if we had not seen by the behavior of the Americans in the beginning—that they were strongly opposed to us, through race prejudice, and the high-handed methods of dealing with us made us fear for the future in your hands. Finally, we thank you for your offers of autonomy under sovereignty."

UNDELIVERED MANILA MAIL.

Large Amount Hung Up at Manila, Lacking Proper Addresses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A large quantity of mail addressed to soldiers and sailors in the Philippines is stacked away in the office of the Director of Posts at Manila, and will never be delivered. Many a soldier is wondering why he has been forgotten by his relatives and friends, while they in turn are wondering why he does not answer their letters.

It is all due to the fact that the people of this long-peaceful Nation cannot become accustomed to military conditions, and persist in believing that the name of the town and province where a soldier is stationed is enough of an address. The result is that quantities of letters have arrived without regimental and company numbers and names, and cannot be delivered.

The pile of undelivered mail has assumed such proportions that the Director of Posts has found it necessary to call the attention of the Government to it. There is no way of remedying it, but Postmaster General Smith did the best he could to-day by issuing an order to Postmasters to call the attention of the friends of soldiers and sailors, so far as practicable, to the necessity of giving the military address of their correspondents.

INDIAN SCOUTS WANT TO SERVE.

Chippewa Chief Calls On the President and Offers to Form a Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Chief Joseph H. Woodbury of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota visited the White House to-day with Col. James H. Tillman of South Carolina. Chief Woodbury's Indian name is Pug-O-Na-Ge-Shig. He and Col. Tillman want to raise a company of Indian scouts for service in the Philippines. They argue that the Philippine campaign is Indian warfare, and that Chippewas, expert in that kind of fighting, would make useful scouts. Col. Tillman, who is a nephew of the Senator, served in the late war, and is Junior Vice Commander of the Spanish-American War Veterans. He would command the company, Woodbury would be First Lieutenant, and the Second Lieutenant would be one of the Roosevelt Rough Riders, who has had experience as a scout in Indian wars.

"Many of the Chippewas," said Chief Woodbury to-day, "served in the United States Army when there were Indian companies in some of the regiments. They would make the finest scouts on earth."

SENTENCE OF PRIVATE COMMUTED.

McVeigh Not to be Shot for Striking an Officer at Imus.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Private Thomas McVeigh, Company G, First Wyoming Volunteer Infantry, was tried by a general court-martial convened at Imus, Philippine Islands, last June, on the charge of striking his superior officer. He was found guilty and sentenced "to be shot to death with musketry at such time and place as the proper authority may direct." Two-thirds of the court concurred in the sentence.

President McKinley has directed that the sentence be commuted to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for the period of three years. Alcatraz Island, Cal., has been designated as the place of confinement.

GUNBOAT FLORIDA'S ARMAMENT.

She Will Operate in the Philippines Under Lieut. A. C. Dalton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Information has been received at the War Department showing that the gunboat Florida, which has been undergoing repairs for some time, will soon be ready for service. She will operate in the Philippines.

The armor plate and guns of the former Spanish gunboat Covadonga have been transferred to the Florida, supplemented by American guns. The armament will consist of a rapid-fire six-pounder of the latest pattern and two ten-barrel Gatlings.

The Florida will be commanded by Lieut. Albert C. Dalton of the Twenty-second Infantry. A crew picked from men of the Third Cavalry, Twenty-second Infantry, First South Dakota, and Twentieth Kansas will operate her.

Morong Abandoned by Americans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Morong, one of the points on Laguna Bay captured by Gen. Otis some months ago, has been abandoned and the garrison sent to Calamba, the latest point on the bay to be captured. Morong is said to be a very unhealthy place and of little value as a base of supplies. The insurgents south of Calamba are believed to be moving east, and are said to be concentrating at Santa Cruz on the southeastern shore of Laguna Bay.

Rich Men Escape from Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The War Department has information concerning the escape from Aguinaldo of Dr. Gonsales and Señor Bonifacio Arevalo. These men were in the insurgent camp for some time, and being very wealthy, they were assessed quite heavily to assist the cause. Gonsales received the offer of the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs by Aguinaldo, but declined.

Ships Chartered to Carry Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Secretary Root to-day authorized the chartering of the steamship Manauense, capable of carrying 500 men, and the Bristol, carrying 600. These ships are available for the first ten regiments organized. He also authorized the charter of the City of Pekin, 976, and the Angelo-Australian, 1,000 men, to take the troops of the second ten regiments to Manila.

5,706 New Volunteers Recruited.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The enlistments yesterday were 476, making a total of 5,706.

ASKS AMERICANS TO INVEST.

A Havana Paper Says There Is a Golden Opportunity in Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—La Lucha says to-day: "The Americans ought not to fail to grasp the present golden opportunity to invest money in Cuba. Thus far the English and German investors seem to have more confidence in the future security of the island than our neighbors to the north. If the Americans do not hasten they will lose the chance to invest profitably.

"The United States, having entered the lists of fighting nations, may be expected to protect Americans all over the world, and there are many lucrative openings here in Cuba. Tobacco and coffee, with a capital of $4,000 to $20,000, will yield a good income, and oranges, vegetables, and cattle offer tempting chances. Let the American investors come at once and thus solve the problem."

Cuban Tobacco Raisers Resume.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—The work of reconstruction in the district of Sancti Spiritus is progressing favorably. Before the war there were five hundred tobacco farms under cultivation there. Two hundred and forty are now in operation, and it is estimated that four hundred others will be under cultivation by the end of the year. More than a thousand yoke of oxen are working in that district.

SWORD FOR ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

New Jersey Legislature's Gift to be Presented Oct. 25.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 13.—Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey to-day called on Rear Admiral Sampson, on board the flagship New York, now lying in the Delaware River with the other ships of the North Atlantic squadron, to arrange with him a time for the presentation of the sword which the Legislature of New Jersey, has voted to give to the Admiral.

While the details were not definitely arranged, it was decided that the presentation shall take place Oct. 25, at the State House, Trenton. A reception will be arranged, to which prominent men will be invited. Gov. Voorhees will make the presentation speech.

SHOOTING ON BROADWAY.

Excitement in Theatre District Over a Fight Between Col. Watson of Virginia and William Adams.

The crowd coming out of the Empire Theatre last night at the close of the performance was nearly thrown into a panic on account of a shooting affray in which a tall, gray-haired Virginia Colonel and a little billiard room keeper were the principals. Just what the fight was over nobody excepting the principals knew.

James P. Watson, fifty-four years old, of Pulaski, Va., who has been stopping at the Gilsey House, fired a shot at William Adams, fifty years old, a guest at the Martin House. The two men came into collision in front of the Martin House and Col. Watson was the aggressor. He struck Adams twice over the head with a heavy cane he carried, inflicting a bad scalp wound and a cut on the cheek. Col. Watson is six feet three in height. Adams is a much smaller man.

In spite of the difference in size, Adams put up a plucky fight. He grappled with the Colonel and took the cane away from him. With the Colonel's own cane he returned the blows he had got, inflicting a scalp wound over his right eye. Then the Colonel drew his gun. It was a .38-calibre Colt revolver, over a foot long. He drew it quickly and aimed right at Adams's head and fired.

It was lucky for Adams that the Colonel was not a good shot. The bullet missed and went through the plate glass window of an empty store adjoining the hotel. It plowed through a galvanized iron shutter and lodged in a rear wall. When Adams saw the gun he jumped to one side and then ran for safety into the lobby of the Empire Theatre.

Watson started to follow, but the police were upon him before he got far. Detective Sergeant Vallely and another detective of the Central Office were across the street chatting with Capt. Price when the fight occurred. They were half way across the street when the shot was fired. They ran up and caught Watson, and took his weapon away from him. Capt. Price ran after Adams and got him in the Empire lobby.

Both men were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. A big crowd followed the prisoners to the station. A message was sent to the New York Hospital for an ambulance, and Dr. Solley came to the station and put a few stitches in the scalps of both men. They were then taken out and arraigned before Capt. Price.

Watson was arraigned, first charged by the police with felonious assault. Capt. Price asked Adams if he would make a charge against Watson and he said he didn't care to prosecute. Watson was locked up and Adams was later bailed by James Corbett, the ex-pugilist. A number of letters found in the prisoners' power they had been in England within a short time.

No indication of what the fight was about could be got at the Gilsey House, where Col. Watson has resided since his return from England on Aug. 23. It was said he was very wealthy and fond of a game of cards. He had a reputation of "wearing" a revolver, not considering himself a fully dressed man till he had it upon him. The police think a woman is mixed up in the case.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY SOLD.

Street Road Brings $1,300,000 at Public Auction.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 13.—The Columbus Central Street Railway, including tracks and equipments in this city and seven miles out, and Minerva Park, the suburban terminus of the road, was sold at public outcry at the Court House to-day to W. S. Rowe, Cashier of the First National Bank of Cincinnati, for $1,300,000. The property was appraised at $1,068,680.

It is generally understood that the Central and the Columbus Street Railway Company will be consolidated on a basis of two shares of the former for one of the latter, as a proposition of this nature is to be considered by both companies Sept. 26.

A motion by the Brownell Car Company of St. Louis to set aside the appraisement will hardly be pushed, as the property sold well.

BROOKLYN TENEMENT BURNED.

A fire of unknown origin broke out at 12:15 o'clock this morning and destroyed a double tenement, in which twenty families were sleeping, at 1,297 and 1,299 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

At 1 o'clock this morning all the people who were known to be in the house at the time the blaze was discovered were accounted for except one woman, Mrs. Catherine Kennedy, who was sleeping on the top floor of 1,297, with her sixteen-year-old son Daniel. She awoke him, and they tried to get down the stairs together, but were driven back.

Kennedy then started down the fire escape and when he was partly down he discovered that his mother was not following him. He went back to their flat, but could not find her. He was badly burned and was driven out the second time by the smoke. He was seen after the fire and said he feared that his mother was burned.

POST OFFICE DISTURBED.

Mr. Van Cott Investigating the Alleged Loss of Circulars Addressed to Retail Butchers.

A big row has been raised in the Post Office over the publication yesterday of a statement by Sebastian Stock, the Secretary of the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association, that he had mailed in the substation at Fifty-second Street and Broadway on Monday afternoon between 700 and 800 circulars, which had all gone astray, not one having been delivered.

The circular contained a call for a meeting of the association on Tuesday night, and Mr. Stock claims that on Tuesday afternoon, after he had met several of the members who said they had not received notices, he went to the sub-station, where some of the clerks told him they had remembered handling the mail in question, but did not know what had become of it. President Louis Wagner of the association expressed a doubt that Stock had personally attended to the mailing, and it developed yesterday that Mr. Wagner was right.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday that he had started an investigation and had summoned Superintendent Shea of the substation. Pending a report on the matter, Mr. Van Cott said he did not care to say anything other than it was highly improbable that any such thing had happened.

Superintendent Shea was also reticent pending the submission of his report to the Postmaster. He stated positively that had the circulars been mailed as stated they would have been delivered. He also said that he had seen Mr. Stock, and that the latter had admitted to him that there were but 150 of the circulars and that Stock's brother had mailed them in a street box at Forty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue.

When seen yesterday Mr. Stock did not appear anxious to make any statement, but he finally admitted that he had bought 100 one-cent stamps, which had been placed on a similar number of circulars, and that his brother had mailed them as stated above. He failed to reconcile this statement with one made to a reporter on Tuesday night that between 700 and 800 circulars had been mailed and that he and his brother had taken them to the sub-station themselves. The association claims a membership of about 700, and it has been supposed that a notice of meetings was sent to each member. Mr. Stock was asked if this was not the fact, and he absolutely declined to answer the question. He, however, stuck to his statement that 100 circulars had been mailed and that clerks in the sub-station had admitted handling them. Up to last night none of the circulars had been delivered.

CHARGES AGAINST A TREASURER

Accusers Say Chautauqua County Republican Misappropriated Funds.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Willis H. Tennant, as counsel for Herman Sixby and Seth Scriven, to-day filed with Gov. Roosevelt written charges of malfeasance against Thomas Hutson of Mayville, Treasurer of Chautauqua County, who is the Republican candidate for Treasurer for a third term. The charges allege misappropriation of funds.

Irregularities in bookkeeping are charged, by which it is claimed Hutson falsely made it appear that large sums were paid out by him, and it is alleged that the committee of the Board of Supervisors was deceived in making settlements with him in the years 1897 and 1898.

The accused has eight days in which to file his answer. Mr. Hutson claims that the charges are intended to defeat him in his campaign for re-election.

His accusers deny this allegation, contending that they tried to prevent his nomination at the caucus in June by calling attention to the charges.

After Mr. Hutson's answer is filed the Governor will then decide whether or not the charges warrant a hearing.

WALL TO SHUT OFF WINDOWS.

Gordon Norrie to Protect His Residence Against Business House.

The transformation of that part of Fifth Avenue just north of Thirty-fourth Street into a business centre furnishes no little trouble to those who still maintain residences there. Among the latter is Gordon Norrie, who has lived for many years at No. 377, just above Thirty-fifth Street.

No. 375 Fifth Avenue was recently leased to a furniture concern. Extensive alterations, which are now making, include the building of an extension back to the rear line of the lot, and from the side windows of which there would be an admirable view of the back rooms in the Norrie house. Mr. Norrie sought at once to remedy this condition, and yesterday his efforts took definite form in the filing of plans with the Building Department for a wall to be erected along the entire southerly side of his back yard and high enough to screen the windows in the furniture man's extension.

The wall will not be right up against the extension and will not materially interfere with its light and air, because the owners of the extension, perhaps anticipating some trouble with Mr. Norrie, have not built across the full width of the lot. There will be a space of eight or ten feet between the extension and the proposed wall.

Builder George Mulligan, who will put up the wall, says that Mr. Norrie is not actuated by spiteful motives, but is acting simply in self-defense. Light-colored brick will be used to make the wall as ornamental as possible. Its cost is estimated at $1,200.

AFFIDAVITS FOR MOORE.

Application for a New Trial Argued Before the Recorder.

The application for a new trial for W. A. E. Moore, now under nineteen years' sentence for working the "badger game" on Martin Mahon at the Grenoble Hotel about a year ago, was argued before Recorder Goff yesterday morning, Assistant District Attorney McIntyre appearing for the people and Abraham Levy for Moore.

Mr. Levy's application is based on the discovery of new evidence, which was presented in the form of affidavits. The affidavits, four in number, were made by Moore, Mrs. Moore, P. J. Duras, Moore's former attorney, and a reporter for a New York newspaper. The affidavits of Moore and his wife deny considerable testimony given by Mahon at the trial, and Duras denies that he tried to get Mahon to settle two notes, which Mahon swore he had to give Mooro at the time the "badger game" was worked. Mr. Duras said that the notes never existed. The affidavit of the reporter is regarded as the most important. He affirms that he has found two men, Moses Hammel, a diamond merchant of Nassau Street, and Walter Warsinger, who were with Mrs. Moore at the time Mahon met her at the Metropole before going to the Grenoble, and who state that Moore was not present, as was sworn to by Mahon at the trial.

The District Attorney suggested that before deciding the case the Recorder should summon the witnesses. The Recorder said that the suggestion presented a new question of law, and that he would consider the matter and reserve decision. Lawyers who heard the argument believe that the affidavits are strong enough to secure a new trial.

MUST PAY REWARD OFFERED.

Monks Lost a Diamond Pin and Man Who Found It Wants the Money.

A peculiar case was before Acting Recorder Laverty of Hoboken yesterday. J. Frank Monks of 256 High Street, Orange, on Sept. 6 lost a pin set with eight diamonds. It was his belief that the pin fell from his scarf while he was passing through the Christopher Street ferryhouse, New York, while on his way to Hoboken to take a train for his home.

He advertised his loss in a New York newspaper. The next day he received a letter from Otto Oesinghaus of 409 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, asking what reward he would pay for the return of his pin. Oesinghaus, who withheld both his name and address, told Monks to advertise the reward in the same newspaper he had first used.

He laid the matter before the New York police, who advised him to advertise a reward. He did so, offering $25. Oesinghaus called on him at his home, but Monks refused to pay the money. Oesinghaus refused to surrender the pin. Monks complained to Acting Recorder Laverty, who summoned Oesinghaus to appear and explain matters.

When he did so he was represented by counsel, who claimed that Monks having offered a reward, the case came under the head of contracts, and Monks could not claim the pin until he paid the money. Acting Recorder Laverty took the same view of the matter and dismissed the case.

Copyright in Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—United States Minister Merry, at San José, Costa Rica, has informed the State Department that the Government of that country has issued a decree establishing international copyright between Costa Rica and the United States.

Here's a Money-Saver in Men's Imported Sanitary Natural Wool Underwear,—the strong, well-made kind,

$1.15 per garment.

Hunt the town over and match it if you can for less than $1.50.

$5 may be a fair price for a good Derby, but we're not running a fair; our price is $3.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

LANDLORDS AFTER PROTECTION.

Evidence to be Used in Asking Law's Aid Against Dishonest Tenants.

The Association of Owners of Apartment Houses will soon issue a circular with a view to getting together testimony that can be used to support a bill to be introduced in the Legislature for the protection of landlords of apartment houses against irresponsible and dishonest tenants.

The circular will call attention to the fact that, while hotel and boarding house keepers are protected by law, the apartment house has no such legal standing and that the owners of the latter class of property are systematically victimized. It is pointed out that if owners who have been robbed of rent are willing to pay court fees and 10 per cent. of the amount of actual collections, a law bureau can be established which will not need to charge for legal services. Such a law bureau, it is claimed, could also be used for title searching and guaranteeing.

Apartment house owners will be asked to embody in the form of an affidavit the facts in regard to each case in which they have been robbed of rent. Meetings of owners will also be held in the near future to discuss and draft the proposed bill, and also to form a permanent organization chiefly for the purpose of stopping the practices of rebates on rent, padded rent rolls, and time allowances by means of which investors are misled as to real values. A committee of the association will receive communications at Room 83, 31 New Street.

WEEHAWKEN BOILER EXPLODES.

Two Men Injured, One Fatally, on the West Shore Docks.

A stationary boiler at the docks of the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken exploded last night about 7 o'clock. The explosion wrecked the small building in which the boiler stood and started a fire, which was quickly put out by the Weehawken firemen.

George Hall, thirty-two years old, of Oswego, N. Y., who was in charge of the boiler, was so badly injured that he cannot live. His head and hands were almost parboiled, and when his clothing was removed all of his skin peeled from his body. Eugene Cummings, thirty-eight years old, of Fourth Street, Union Hill, was scalded from the waist up, but probably will recover.

The injured men were placed upon a trolley car a few minutes after the explosion occurred and were taken to a drug store, where their injuries were attended to by Drs. White and Walscheid. They were then removed to Christ Hospital, in Jersey City.

Hall, who retained consciousness, said he knew of no reason for the explosion. There was a safety valve on the boiler, and there was but a small head of steam on at the time the explosion occurred. The loss caused by the explosion will not be over $800.

MEMORIAL BUST OF POE.

To be Unveiled at the University of Virginia on Oct. 7.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 13.—The Poe Memorial Association of the University of Virginia will on Oct. 7 unveil Zolnay's bust of the poet. The day will be the fiftieth anniversary of Poe's death. Two meetings will be devoted to the occasion. In the morning Dr. C. W. Kent, President of the association, will present the bust, and it will be officially received by the university. The chief address will be by Hamilton W. Mabie.

The evening meeting will be a Poe symposium, the chief speaker being William Fearing Gill of Paris, who is delaying his return to France in order to attend the unveiling.

Invitations will be sent to literary men and women all over the country, and the gathering will, it is expected, be a notable one.

COUNCILMEN GET TIME.

Hearing on Motions to Set Aside Penalties Postponed.

By agreement of counsel on both sides the hearing of two motions before Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court in relation to setting aside the fine and imprisonment of the City Councilmen who for a time refused to pass bond issues was yesterday postponed.

The representative of the Councilmen yesterday afternoon went before Justice Scott and obtained an order directing J. H. Dougherty, counsel for Henry W. Sherrill and other taxpayers, who brought the mandamus proceedings, to show cause on Sept. 19 why he should not receive a notice of appeal from Justice McAdam's decision.

Typhoid Fever Epidemic in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in the Moabit quarter.

"Club 11"

40¢ + KAMESHA

CLUETT, PEABODY & Co. MAKERS

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"

HIGGINS & SEITER, FINE CHINA-RICH CUT GLASS, 50-54 West 22d St.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD 161 BROADWAY. 688 BROADWAY. 723 SIXTH AVENUE.

Wheatena

The Best HEALTH FOOD for Summer. Sold by ALL GROCERS.

CHANGE IN DEWEY PARADE

Original Route Below Twenty-third Street Will Be Adopted.

BOATS IN THE NAVAL PAGEANT

Offer from Sousa to Lead with His Band for $3,000 the Olympia's Battalion Will Not Be Accepted.

It is now practically certain that the route of the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey will be changed again so that instead of moving down Broadway and through Union Square to University Place, it will traverse Fifth Avenue, from Fifty-ninth Street to Washington Square, which is the point of dismissal. Major Gen. Roe, who has all along contended that this was the only logical route, has determined to make a fight to have this plan adopted by the Plan and Scope Committee to-morrow, and he will have the support of Gen. Howard Carroll. The other members of the committee are coming to believe that Gen. Roe is right, and it is not likely any serious effort will be made to retain the present route.

Complaints from citizens against the Broadway route have been coming into the headquarters of the committee ever since its adoption, and now the men who will take part have made a protest on the ground that they cannot see why they should tramp over stone-paved streets when an asphalt pavement can be used without disadvantage. A material point about the matter is that the parade will be delayed in reaching the point of dismissal if the Broadway route is used, and as the procession will not have left the Triumphal Arch under the best conditions until 6 o'clock, the advocates of the change say unless it is made the men will not be dismissed until long after dark and that great confusion is likely to result.

Gen. Carroll and Lieut. Commander Frémont, who went to Washington to consult with the Navy Department relative to the representation of the navy in the water parade, returned on Tuesday evening, satisfied with the result of their visit. Secretary Long, they said, had assured them that at least one, and probably two, examples of each of the types of vessels in the navy would take part in the demonstration. Secretary Root promised that several troopships would represent the War Department fleet, and Secretary Gage agreed to have six revenue cutters present. The revenue cutters will be under command of Capt. Hodgson, who commanded the McCulloch at the battle of Manila Bay.

Gen. Carroll laid great stress on the efforts that would be made to preserve order in the water parade. The Police Department, he said, had agreed to have plenty of policemen in the harbor and every master of a vessel who left the line or interfered with its orderly progress would be arrested and the vessel taken to the nearest pier. Under an old law, the masters of vessels who interfere with parades on the waters in a harbor are liable to forfeiture of their licenses, and the committee purposes dealing harshly with every one who violates this regulation.

It has been decided, in view of the fact that the old frigate Constitution cannot be secured for the purpose, to anchor the frigate Portsmouth, which is now in Hoboken, as a stakeboat. The Portsmouth is unlike the other old vessels in this neighborhood in that she has not been housed over and that she has her masts and rigging still in ship-shape. At present the Portsmouth is the headquarters of the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

Gen. Roe, Chairman of the Committee on Land Parade, said yesterday that applications for places in the line of march have been coming in at a gratifying rate. In addition to those already noted, he has received requests from these organizations from New Jersey: The First Regiment of Infantry of Newark, the Fourth Regiment of Infantry of Jersey City, the Essex Troop of Newark, and Gatling Gun Company A of Orange. Besides these, the entire Naval Militia of New Jersey will be in line. Brig. Gen. P. Farmer Wanser will command the New Jersey troops, which will be organized as a brigade. From Pennsylvania there will be the Second, Third, and Tenth Regiments, and possibly a troop of the Philadelphia City Cavalry.

When the Committee on Music decided to engage Sousa's Band to head the Olympia's battalion of sailors and marines, they expected a reasonable compensation would suffice to induce "the march king" to take part. Mr. Sousa, however, has informed the committee that he has concert engagements which will preclude his acceptance, though he is willing to cancel his dates for $3,000. This sum is $1,000 in excess of the entire appropriation for music, and the committee has decided to decline to accept Mr. Sousa's terms.

Prof. Fanciulli, the leader of the Seventy-first Regiment Band, has offered to furnish a band of 100 pieces to lead the parade, providing the committee will aid him out of a dilemma. Under the State military code regimental bands are required to parade with their respective organizations when the latter are ordered out. Prof. Fanciulli's plan is to have the Seventy-first Regiment detailed as an escort to Admiral Dewey. This would put the regiment at the head of the line, and would give him and his band the post of honor. It is not thought likely, however, this plan will be adopted, as Gen. Roe has already made provision for the places in line for the various regiments of this State.

The invitations to the breakfast to be given at Claremont in honor of Admiral Dewey and the city's guests have been ordered. They read as follows: "The Mayor of the City of New York requests the honor of your presence at the breakfast to be given to Admiral Dewey, Saturday morning, Sept. 30, at half after 11, at Claremont."

Acceptances of the general invitations have been received from Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, Gov. A. D. Candler of Georgia, Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, and Mayor Diehl of Buffalo. Secretary Gage of the Treasury Department and Gov. W. O. Bradley of Kentucky have declined. Sir Thomas Lipton has also accepted the invitation to take part in the ceremonies.

Messrs. Rooney & Spence, who represent the Chinese merchants in customs matters, conferred with the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Warren W. Foster, yesterday, in regard to the admission of the Chinamen who are aboard Admiral Dewey's ship. Under the law Chinese are excluded from landing. The Chinese merchants suggest the Dewey Committee make application to the Secretary of the Treasury for a parole of the Chinese sailors in custody of Admiral Dewey. I. V. Story will appear before the Plan and Scope Committee to-morrow and present the case for the Chinese merchants.

The Committee on Reception held a meeting yesterday and appointed a sub-committee consisting of John C. Calhoun, William Berri, Edward Lauterbach, Thomas F. Woods, and George C. Barrett, to select men to meet the guests of honor who will visit the city, and escort them to the places where they will be entertained.

Mayor Van Wyck has called a special meeting of the Council to consider the general ordinance giving permission to the public to erect private stands. This will obviate special legislation, as is now required. The ordinance has already passed the Aldermen.

The committee which has in charge the distribution of tickets for the city's stands is overrun with applicants, and it has been decided to issue not more than two to any one person.

FIR TREE ON TRIUMPHAL ARCH

Carpenters Have Finished Their Work and Sculptors Must Now Do the Rest—Mural Painters' Plans.

A small fir tree, at the top of which floated the Stars and Stripes, was to be seen yesterday on the Dewey triumphal arch. It had been placed there in the morning by the carpenters to signify that their work was completed. There now remains only the placing of the figures and bas reliefs of "staff" in position.

But this is a very big "only." In the ordinary course of things nothing was likely to interfere with the work of the carpenters, but all sorts of accidents may happen to delay the completion of the arch. Should there be a spell of rainy weather between now and the day of Admiral Dewey's arrival it is possible that the completion of the arch on time might be difficult. But with an average number of dry days, and provided that no serious accidents happen to any of the large figures, there will be plenty of time in which to finish the structure.

All the eight figures of naval heroes, together with the medallions, are now finished, and the modelers at the Garden are working on parts of the enormous groups which are to stand back and front of the arch at the bases of the piers. The sculptors have decided, however, that it will not be advisable to have these four groups completed in the Garden. Such sections as require specially careful modeling will be executed there, but the greater part of the work will be done at the arch.

The symbolical figures for the spandrels, the eagles for the keystones of the arch, and the reliefs for the side of the structure will all be completed in the cellars of the Garden, as will J. Q. A. Ward's "Victory" and quadriga. A good deal of this work is already in condition for removal and the remainder is far advanced, so that it is probable that in a few days the entire staff of modelers will move over to the arch to work on the big groups. A derrick was brought to the arch yesterday, and the work of hoisting the figures into position will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible to-day.

The Dewey arch lighting scheme was tried last night and was entirely satisfactory to the electrician, the designer, and the architect. A calcium light was thrown by a reflector on the arch in its present uncompleted state and it was found that all the shadows of the surrounding electric lights were completely drowned.

There will be no lights on the arch itself except for decorative purposes. It will be lighted by forty reflector calcium and twenty reflector electric lamps placed on nearby buildings. A studio light will be obtained, which will bring out every detail of the structure to the finest possible advantage.

The mural painters are working hard to secure the completion of their plans. It will be even more difficult for them than for the sculptors to have everything ready on time, as work on the decoration of Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-fourth Street, was begun much later than that on the arch. They hope, however, by employing as many men as can be put to work, to have all the pillars, draperies, and symbolical figures in position by Sept. 26.

The Mural Painters' Society will hold a meeting to-morrow night, at which it will be decided in what manner to persuade householders along the route of the land parade to agree to a uniform scheme of decoration. This will, apparently, be a difficult matter, if not an impossible one. Storekeepers, in particular, do not see the use of doing just as their neighbors. They want to individualize their places of business, and a good many of them do not feel inclined to sacrifice the chance of making their places conspicuous in order to further artistic harmony.

Several buildings have already been decorated, and their appearance is not encouraging to the designs of the mural painters. The latter will consider the situation thoroughly at the meeting, and hope to hit upon a plan by which everybody may be pleased and the city yet present an appearance which will not shock any one sensitive to color discords.

CHORUS OF SONG FOR DEWEY.

Although City Has Not Yet Accepted Offer of People's Choral Union They Will Give Him a Welcome.

The People's Choral Union, of which Frank Damrosch is the founder and director, met last evening at 41 University Place to discuss the Dewey parade and the part the members will take in welcoming the hero of Manila. The members felt indignant over the publication of an alleged interview with Gen. Butterfield, who is said to have turned down the union, which had offered to sing in chorus at the reception of the returning victorious Admiral, and over the insinuations that the union wanted to make revenue out of the offer.

Mr. Damrosch emphatically denied there was any intention to make any money out of the offer, and said the union knew of no reason why its offer to the Dewey Plan and Scope Committee should be ignored.

Early in April, before the musical programme for Dewey's reception was arranged, said Mr. McDonough, Secretary of the union, the People's Choral Union sang "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Mr. Damrosch remarked that the members sang it so well that it was a pity they could not sing it to Admiral Dewey on his return to this country.

This started the idea of singing before Dewey, and it was proposed to offer the services of the union free. This matter was discussed thoroughly, and on Aug. 1 President Ambrose L. Phipps and Secretary John McDonough of the union wrote the following letter to the Plan and Scope Committee:

We notice that numerous singing societies are tendering their services to your committee to welcome in song the home-coming of our distinguished hero, Admiral Dewey, and believe that an occasion of this kind will permit you to avail yourselves of a very considerable body of singers.

The People's Choral Union of New York, an organization directed by Frank Damrosch, the well-known conductor, can bring to your aid a chorus of trained singers of from 1,500 to 2,500, or even more, should opportunity offer, and they hereby announce their readiness to assist in the festivities of this memorable occasion, which we believe, like the efulgence of a glorious sunset, will mark the declining century.

In proffering our aid for this event, it is to be regretted that it is not in an inclosed auditorium if it is possible to do so, but if this be impracticable, we would sing in the open air, provided a terraced platform or stand be constructed for the purpose. It is to be hoped that this tender will be favorably considered by your honorable committee, and that you notify us of the acceptance of our offer and advise us of the plans determined upon so far as they affect the musical programme. In conclusion, we beg your kind consideration of our offer.

Mr. McDonough went on to say that the union waited for an answer until Aug. 18, and then he wrote to Secretary Foster of the Plan and Scope Committee and asked him why no reply was sent. Mr. Foster said that he had given the letter to the committee and did not know why it had not replied. Up to last night no reply was received from the Plan and Scope Committee.

Mr. McDonough read an offer from a steamship company offering it a boat to meet Admiral Dewey, but the Choral Union did not decide whether it would accept the offer or not. The members, however, intend to charter a boat for the naval parade, and they will sing to Admiral Dewey all the way up the bay.

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

Certain Streets on Parade Day Will Be Kept Clear for the Engines.

The Committee on Fire Patrol of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters has taken steps to co-operate, so far as possible, with the New York Fire Department, in order to prevent large fire losses during the Dewey celebration. William B. Ogden, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday:

"Extra precautions have been taken for the two days of the celebration. Every regular and auxiliary member of the New York Fire Patrol will be placed on duty, and they will be so distributed as to give the best possible protection from fire. The men will be spread over the city instead of kept at the stations, as is usual on July 4.

"Patrol Company No. 4 will cover the downtown district; 2 and 4, the east side, and 3 and 5, the west side. This arrangement will make it unnecessary to cross the line of parade, unless a fire should break out along that line.

"The police will keep certain cross-streets free from people and trucks, so that fire engines will not be delayed, as they were on the day of the Windsor Hotel fire, when the crowds, watching the St. Patrick's Day parade, did not scatter, as such crowds usually do."

Chief Croker yesterday sent a letter to Chief of Police Devery asking him to prohibit trucks from getting in certain side streets during the military parade, so that the engines may not be obstructed in case of fire. He asks that the police keep the following streets open: Tenth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-third, Forty-eighth, and Fifty-eighth.

Chief Croker also sent a request to the Department of Street Cleaning asking for a special detail of men to the numerous grand stands along the line of the parade. He wants these men to gather up any paper or other litter that might be set on fire by lighted cigars, matches, &c.

COLLEGE MEN WANT TO PARADE.

Plan for Demonstration in Fantastical Garb Night of Sept. 30.

A movement was set on foot last night to oraganize a parade of college students in honor of Admiral Dewey the evening of Sept. 30. About twenty-five students, representing five of the city colleges, assembled in the Chapter Room in Carnegie Hall and elected Nelson Hume of St. Francis Xavier's College as Chairman. Dr. Bruce G. Phillips of the New York Law School was elected Secretary. The students resolved themselves into a committee of the whole to arouse interest among the college men in New York.

It is hoped to get 1,500 or 2,000 men together for a parade down Fifth Avenue, dressed in fantastical garbs of all descriptions. Admiral Dewey will be at the Waldorf-Astoria during the evening, and it is proposed to give him a typical college greeting as the parade reaches that point.

WOULD HAVE HIS SAILORS PARADE.

Captain of the Clan Robertson to Offer Sixty Native East Indians.

Capt. Dulicken of the British steamship Clan Robertson, which arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, is a Britisher who sympathized with the Americans in the war against Spain. He is also an ardent admirer of Admiral Dewey, and when he learned of the preparations for welcoming the Admiral he announced at once that he would offer to the Reception Committee sixty of his men to take part in the land parade. The Clan Robertson is manned by natives of India, and the Captain thinks that they would be a novel attraction dressed in their white uniforms and the chiefs of the different castes in red sashes.

"In February last," said Capt. Dulicken, "we met the transport Grant, bound to Manila with troops. We set signals in token of sympathy, and one of my officers dropped over the side and painted on her side in letters two feet high, 'Good Luck.'

"The Grant awaited our arrival at Colombo, and the commander of the troops and the Captain of the Grant offered us their personal thanks. The troops cheered me as the Captain of the 'Good Luck.'"

Dewey Holidays in Jersey City.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday filed with City Clerk M. J. O'Donnell a special message to the Board of Aldermen advising them to declare Sept. 28 and 29 public holidays as part of Jersey City's preparation for the reception of Admiral Dewey. The board will not meet until Sept. 26, but a sufficient number of Aldermen to insure the passage of the necessary resolution have already declared in favor of the suggestion.

Elizabeth Zouaves Coming.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Veteran Zouaves of this city, commanded by Gen. J. Madison Drake, held a special meeting last night, and decided to parade in New York on Dewey Day with their band of twenty-five musicians. The Zouaves will also take with them the old Revolutionary cannon captured by New Jersey troops under Gen. Wayne from the British at Stony Point.

THE DEWEY PARADE ROUTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that the Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey land parade is to meet on Friday next to decide on the route. It will be interesting to know what arguments can be presented for turning the line to Broadway from below Twenty-third Street, and most remarkable of all, below Fourteenth Street to University Place, an unattractive side street with railroad tracks.

I do not believe that outside of the residents of University Place and speculators in seats, a single individual could be found to indorse this plan. This is not a private parade, but paid for by the city, and the interests of the public should be respected; certainly neither personal nor commercial reasons should control the affair. The effect of the adoption of University Place would not only divert the parade from its natural route, but would compel the parading column to turn into another side street, thus approaching the Washington Arch sideways, instead of directly facing the arch, a most inglorious and extraordinary winding up. It would most seriously impair the effect of the demonstration, and I can conceive of nothing more absurd.

When an effort was made some time ago to place a railway in Fifth Avenue, the strongest argument against it, and one that defeated the scheme, was that one street in the city should be reserved for parading purposes, and should be kept free of street-car tracks. I have paraded so many times on the route that I can personally testify to the annoyance of marching over street-car tracks. I trust the right may prevail, and that it may not be another case of "The public be damned."

VETERAN.

New York, Sept. 13, 1899.

DEWEY'S CAPTAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Where are they? What has become of the right and left arm, the forefront and rear guard, the sword and shield of Dewey's magnificent achievement at Manila?

One short year ago their praises rang from every tongue, and now, judging from the eclipsing splendor of other lights, there are none so poor to do them reverence.

Are they forgotten? Are their nobly earned laurels to be hidden on the occasion of the Dewey reception—the grandest ovation of the nineteenth century or in the history of the world? They are all here in the United States—Wilds, Dyer, Coghlan, Walker, Woods, and the majority of the officers and men of all grades who helped to make the 1st of May a day of glory, but they are not mentioned, they are not missed, and they are not the kind to beg for unwilling justice or to challenge the wearers of borrowed plumage.

The Raleigh and Boston are home, the Olympia is now carrying about one-fourth of her officers and crew who fought at Manila, the larger number having returned months ago to eagerly await the crowning event which now seems on the eve of consummation without their participation or presence.

Has any one thought of this feature of the Dewey reception, of the men once behind the guns, now behind the scenes, who are neither to see nor to be seen, yet who made the drama possible, and who, having shared in the dangers, now wonderingly see the honors exclusively to others, perhaps equally meritorious offered at home, but hardly entitled to this special credit?

Can anything be done? Will the wearers of the Dewey medal be accorded any place in the great pageant which means to them a world of satisfaction or a world of vain regret?

VETERAN.

GUNS ON THE PATROL.

Police Boat Armed in Time to Fire a Salute for Admiral Dewey.

The police boat Patrol has been armed in time to fire a salute for Admiral Dewey. The Patrol, under command of Capt. Elbert Q. Smith, left her berth at Pier A yesterday afternoon and made her way to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. When she returned the skippers of the river craft off the Battery failed to recognize her.

Mounted fore and aft were two guns that made the Patrol look like a small United States gunboat. The guns are both one-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-fire pieces capable of shooting a distance of three miles.

The forward gun will be used to salute Admiral Dewey when he reaches port. While the guns are loaned to the city it is not expected that the United States will ask for them until the next war. The crew of the Patrol will be taught how to handle the pieces and Capt. Smith expects that their presence on board will go far toward checking any bravado spirit on the part of skippers of craft that the Patrol may be pursuing. Chief Devery will inspect the guns Saturday.

Aid for the Puerto Ricans.

The Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee shipped yesterday by the United States transport McClellan 352,800 pounds of rice and some beans, part of a purchase of 350,000 pounds, the rest having been forwarded by a Red D Line steamer, which sailed Tuesday.

The Merchants' Association shipped yesterday by the McClellan two packages of dry goods, bought by Mohegan Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution at Sing Sing; one package of women's and children's garments made by some ladies in Durham, Conn.; two cases of clothes sent to the committee anonymously; one barrel sent anonymously from Riverhead, L. I.; three separate packages also sent anonymously, and one case of drugs donated by Dr. Ernst A. Gallant as a contribution from the Cuban relief fund of last year.

The National Bank of North America reports subscriptions as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$38,377.84
J. L. Lewis, New York	1.00
M. G.	5.00
Cash	5.00
Citizens of Chicago, through Controller.	2,000.00
H. R. McCully, Sleeth, Ind., Governor of Indiana	5.00
Souhegan National Bank, Milford, N.H.	1.00
Through the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Milwaukee:	
Filer & Stowell Company	50.00
First National Bank of Milwaukee	100.00
Marshall & Ilsley Bank	50.00
Wisconsin National Bank	50.00
Milwaukee National Bank	25.00
H. Payne	25.00
The Edward P. Allis Company	50.00
C. J. Smith & Sons' Company	25.00
Pfister & Vogel Leather Company	25.00
Cash	25.00
Traveling man	5.00
Charles F. Pfister	25.00
Milwaukee Brewers' Association	500.00
Mrs. E. P. Allis	25.00
Frank W. Allis, Madison	10.00
Second Ward Savings Bank	25.00
The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank	25.00
Total	$41,434.84

New Pastor for Weehawken Church.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Bishop Wigger has appointed the Rev. William A. Brothers, pastor of St. Lawrence's Church, at Weehawken, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. Father Dooley. Father Brothers is a graduate of St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md. He was formerly a curate at St. Patrick's Church, Elizabeth.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLS WIFE.

Full Charge of a Shell Enters Mrs. E. H. Brientnall's Breast While Her Husband Is Handling His Gun.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Eugene H. Brientnall was accidentally shot and killed by her husband at their home, 86 Ninth Avenue, this afternoon. Mr. Brientnall, who is twenty-eight years old, is a son of Lieut. Col. R. Heber Brientnall of the First Regiment. His wife was thirty-two years of age. They have one child, a girl seven years of age.

Mr. Brientnall intended to start on a hunting trip and was engaged in loading shells with powder and shot. His wife was engaged in her housework, but stopped for a time to aid her husband. As each shell was filled Mr. Brientnall would shove it into the breech of the gun to see if it fitted.

While engaged in doing this, one shell stuck a little, and he pushed it rather hard. What happened directly afterward he does not clearly understand. The cartridge went off, and the full charge went into Mrs. Brientnall's breast. She screamed and fell to the floor, dying almost instantly.

Mr. Brientnall was stunned, but a moment later ran out and gave the alarm. A doctor arrived in a few minutes and found the woman dead. Mr. Brientnall, on re-entering the house fainted, and is in a critical condition, as he is subject to heart trouble.

Patrolman Golden was soon at the house and made a formal arrest, and then aided in attending to Mr. Brientnall. He was not in condition to be removed from the house. Police Surgeon Clark later vacated the arrest, as there was no question but the affair was an accident. This action was confirmed by County Physician Washington.

WOMAN BICYCLIST KILLED.

Wagon Pole Hits Mrs. Martin in the Forehead, Crushing Her Skull.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Mrs. T. Dayton Martin of 106 McWhorter Street, while riding her bicycle on the Seven Bridges Road, near Springfield to-day ran into a farm wagon driven by Charles McMurray, and was instantly killed. The pole of the wagon struck her squarely in the forehead, cutting a terrible gash, and fracturing her skull.

Mrs. Ida Shipman of 87 Arlington Street, who was in company with Mrs. Martin, hailed Theodore Voorhis, a passing wheelman, who chased McMurray until he got his name and also one of his blankets, with which to cover the body. Mrs. Shipman remained with the body of her friend while Voorhis rode to Millburn to notify the authorities. As the accident happened in Union County he had to telephone to Fanwood for County Physician Westcott. It was several hours before the body was removed.

Mrs. Shipman said when she saw the wagon coming at a reckless gait she called to Mrs. Martin, who was riding behind her, to be careful. As she went to pass the wagon on one side of the road Mrs. Martin took the other. The next moment she heard a scream, and falling from her wheel turned and saw her friend lying in the road almost under the horses' feet. Hurrying back to her she found her dead.

McMurray alighted from the wagon, and picking up the bicycle laid it beside Mrs. Martin. He then cumbed into his wagon and drove off, notwithstanding Mrs. Shipman's pleading to not leave her alone with the body. It was just then that Voorhis came around a bend in the road.

NOVEL RULING IN SLANDER SUIT

Ended by the Court Because the Statement Was Demanded.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Supreme Court Justice Dixon made a ruling in a slander suit here to-day which the lawyers who heard it considered a novel one. Charles Ralas was the plaintiff. He asked $5,000 damages from Walter Bound, a retired broker, of East Hackensack, who, he alleged, called him a thief.

Ralas, it appeared, had been a tenant and employe of Bound. Bound dismissed Ralas and ordered him to leave his property. Ralas went to him and demanded to know why he was dismissed. Bound replied that he had stolen eggs and sold them to grocers. For this statement the action for damages was brought.

Justice Dixon held that the call being made for a statement and the statement being demanded, the answer was privileged, and therefore granted a nonsuit without prejudice to the action.

DOG ATTACKS A POSTMAN.

Green New Rochelle Carrier Has a Live Time on His First Trip.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—John Finn passed a civil service examination recently and was appointed to be a letter carrier here. He made his first trip to-day after being broken in by other carriers. His trip was a disastrous one, one he will be laid up some time as a result.

He was entering the Hollikhoffer place to deliver letters when a mastiff attacked him. The animal sprang for his throat and sunk his teeth in the carrier's nose and then in his hand. The dog continued to spring on Finn, and his clothing was torn and the letters in the bag scattered over the lawn. A servant ran out of the house and mastered the dog.

The letters were recovered later, and the family notified that there would be no more deliveries to them as long as the dog remained at large.

EQUAL WAGE UNION FORMED.

Missouri Charters an Association to Protect Woman Workers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—The American Equal Wage Union, a new labor organization, was incorporated at Jefferson City to-day. Legislation will be its chief weapon. The new union will contend for "equal and exact justice to all wage earners, without respect to age, sex, or occupation, for the emancipation of children from industrial servitude, and for the protection of woman wage earners in their equal rights with men."

Richard D. Kathrens of this city is the founder and President of the movement. Ex-State Senator Lyman is the National Secretary.

The Retail Clerks' Protective Association, of 43,000 members, has indorsed the movement, which will have headquarters in Kansas City.

A Guardian for Augustus G. Pool.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 13.—An application will be made shortly to the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a guardian for ex-Alderman Augustus G. Pool. It is feared Mr. Pool is hopelessly insane from the effects of an injury to his head, received in a runaway accident several weeks ago. Mr. Pool, who is a wagon builder, is estimated to be worth about $80,000. He has six children, the oldest a girl of twenty, while the youngest child is about three years of age. He has been separated from his wife for more than a year.

Baron Fava a Senator.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The King of Italy has appointed the Italian Ambassador at Washington, Baron Fava, a Senator of the kingdom and member of the upper branch of the Italian Parliament. The Ambassador has received from King Humbert, as a personal evidence of the appointment, a heavy gold medal, one face showing a bas-relief of the King, while the reverse bears the inscription: "Fava, Sererео; Senato del Regno."

Philadelphia Exposition Opens To-day

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 13.—The National Export Exposition will be formally opened at noon to-morrow, although the gates will be thrown open to the public at 8 o'clock. The exercises will take place in the auditorium, which is situated in the north pavilion of the main building. While the benediction is being pronounced closing the exercises President McKinley will send a message by direct wire from the White House formally and officially opening the exposition.

MR. DUTCHER BEFORE MAZET

President of the Ramapo Company and Frank H. Platt Testify.

A CROKER CONCERN IS SCORED

Mr. Lauterbach Offers to Name the Stockholders If the List Shall Be Kept from the Public.

The Mazet Committee continued yesterday its investigation into the Ramapo water scheme. The court room was crowded. Upon the witness stand were the President of the Ramapo Water Company, Silas B. Dutcher, and Frank H. Platt, who is President of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, a member of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, and the son of Senator Thomas C. Platt. Mayor Van Wyck was also present, and Richard Croker was expected. Mr. Dutcher developed a streak of silence, and spent most of his brief space on the stand in smiling at Edward Lauterbach, his counsel, who sat close by. Young Mr. Platt was also more than discreet in his replies. He spoke in the most confidential of tones; but he showed that he has inherited the gift of his father for saying nothing in a great many words.

Mr. Platt testified very fully about everything that Committeeman Hoffman, who examined him, thought it worth while to question him, and he proved himself fully equal to the task of parrying unpleasant or undesirable queries. He said that no member of his family had ever received a dollar's worth of stock in any company without paying its value in money, and that neither he nor his father, nor any other member of the family, had ever received any stock in consideration of political influence. This was the burden of his testimony. He brought out the additional statement, however, that the opposition surety company, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, which he called "Mr. Croker's company," is forcing officials of this city to pay from one-fourth to one-third more for their bonds than these bonds could be obtained for from the other surety companies. He did not give this information in answer to one of Mr. Hoffman's questions, but at the close of his testimony, as a statement that he thought ought to be put before the committee. Mr. Moss rubbed his hands in pleasure when it came out, and he said that it was the first time he could get such a statement made, although he knew the fact was as stated, and he would establish it before the investigation is concluded.

AN INTERESTING CLIMAX.

The chief incident of the day's investigation occurred late in the afternoon, and brought the scenes of the day to a dramatic climax. The actors in it were Silas B. Dutcher, Edward Lauterbach, his counsel, and Mr. Mazet and Mr. Moss. Mr. Dutcher was on the stand, and had declined to give the names of the stockholders of the Ramapo Water Company. He said that the stock book was in the keeping of the Secretary of the company, who was off on his vacation, "somewhere in Jersey." Mr. Moss was insisting upon the President producing the book, when Mr. Lauterbach rose and addressed the committee.

"I can probably help the committee," he said, smiling, as he drew a paper from his coat pocket. "I have here a list of the names of the stockholders, but there are actions pending against this company for injunctions, or to annul its charter, and we have refused to make public the names of its stockholders. We are willing, however, to submit the list to the committee with the proviso that it is not to be given to the public. It can be examined by counsel, and if they desire further information, we shall endeavor to furnish it. The stock book is in the charge of one of the trust companies of this city, and if you desire verification of the list of names, we shall be glad to assist one of the counsel to do so."

Mr. Moss asked what objection the company could have to giving to the committee and to the public the names of its stockholders.

"The position in which the Ramapo Company has been placed in the last few days—most unjustly and most outrageously—is such as appears to me to make it unpleasant for those who have become stockholders in good faith to have their names made known. It ought not to injure any company to have it known who are its stockholders, but such odium has been heaped on this company—and this obloquy must be shared by its officers and stockholders—that we must protect them from further wrong," said Mr. Lauterbach.

"Anybody connected with this matter should be willing to have it cleared up," replied Mr. Moss. "We are ourselves responsible to the public. If we accept this list with the proviso that it is not to be made public, we would prevent the public from knowing what it has a right to know. The facts that we gather here are for the public. If the public has no right to them, we have no right to them."

MIGHT CALL STOCKHOLDERS.

Mr. Mazet asked if there would be any objection to the committee calling some of the stockholders if it were found desirable. Mr. Lauterbach said there would not be, and then said:

"I would give you such information as would enable you to call them. But we cannot give this list to the public. An application has been made for it, which we have denied, and we could not now furnish through this committee information which we have denied to the courts."

Mr. Moss returned the list to Mr. Lauterbach, saying that the committee would take it into consideration, and let him know if it would accept it with the understanding that it is not to be made public.

At the opening of the session yesterday Mr. Hoffman said that he had asked the committee to postpone its sitting for to-day, as it is a Jewish holiday, and he could not attend, and as Mr. Boland, the other Democratic member, is absent, but the majority had voted against it. He therefore asked that Frank H. Platt be examined. To this the other members of the committee agreed.

The first witness yesterday was Alfred T. White, ex-Commissioner of City Works in Brooklyn. His reports were submitted in evidence, and he was examined by Mr. Moss upon the water resources of Brooklyn.

"Did any Ramapo men ever approach you in connection with supplying the city with water?"

"Gen. Tracy approached me in 1894, I believe, and asked if we would receive a proposition from a private company. I think he represented the Ramapo at that time."

Mr. White testified that water for the City of Brooklyn, delivered in the reservoir, would have cost about $20 a million gallons. To have it distributed would not have cost more than $56 a million. He said that there is plenty of water within easy reach of Brooklyn. He urged municipal ownership of the water supply and that the State should make a complete survey of the water resources, as Massachusetts and other States had done.

WATER BILL BEATEN.

John Proctor Clarke of counsel for the committee was put on the stand to testify to the defeat in the Legislature of a bill to allow the city to make a thorough investigation of the available water supply. This was when he was Assistant Corporation Counsel. There was no open opposition, but the measure could not be got through the Legislature, although the engineering force of the city was so large at the time that the work could have been done at comparatively little expense.

Mr. Hoffman here brought out the fact that the Legislature at that time, 1895, was overwhelmingly Republican. Mr. Moss broke in with:

"I would like to remind Mr. Hoffman that he voted for the bill that gave the Ramapo Company its extraordinary powers."

Mr. Hoffman pleaded in extenuation that he had been in the Assembly only six weeks, and that he had merely acquiesced by an affirmative vote.

E. E. De Verona, who was assistant engineer in the Water Department of Brooklyn, testified to his own reports on the water resources of Long Island, which he pronounced abundant for all purposes. He said the city should be able to furnish its own water at a cost not exceeding $89.03 a million gallons.

Frank H. Platt was then called, and people stood up to get a look at him. He looks very much like his father, and everybody remarked this at the same time. He gave his testimony without halting or hesitation, and answered every question except as to how much stock he held in the United States Express Company. This he declined to answer, and when Mr. Hoffman asked why, he said: "Because that is none of your business." [Laughter.]

Mr. Platt testified that he did not know whether or not Gen. Tracy had been President of the Ramapo Company. He had written to Gen. Tracy, who is now in Paris, but he had not yet received a reply. He expects the General to return about Oct. 1. He gave the names of most of the corporations in which he is interested and that he or his firm had represented at Albany before the Governor or the Legislature, saying he could not recall them all.

Mr. Hoffman, who was reading his questions from a long typewritten document, asked if Mr. Dutcher were not merely the nominal President of Ramapo and Gen. Tracy the real President.

"He was not," said Mr. Platt. "I have known Mr. Dutcher from my childhood, and I know that he would not act as nominal President for anybody."

MR. PLATT AND THE RAINES LAW.

Mr. Hoffman asked if Mr. Platt was not instrumental in having the Raines law passed. Mr. Platt admitted that he was in favor of that measure, "because it would do away with the blackmailing of saloon keepers by Tammany Hall." [Applause and laughter.]

When asked about the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, Mr. Platt said that it was doing business in open competition, and that he had procured the reinsertion into the present law of certain provisions of the old law, in order to prevent the American Surety Company having a monopoly of the business. The result had been beneficial, he declared. Its own work, he said, had been fair, and its books were open to the inspection of the committee. The bonds it had given for canal work were for contracts that had never been under any sort of suspicion.

"On the other hand," said Mr. Platt, "the Croker Company," ("Call it what you choose," interrupted Mr. Hoffman); "the Croker Company has increased the number of bonds required of city officials, and has charged one-fourth to one-third more than the market rate. Your committee has before it the testimony showing where these high commissions have gone." [Laughter].

Mr. Moss, in his examination of Mr. Platt, brought out the additional statement that the latter has no official connection with the Republican Party.

In the afternoon Mr. Moss took up most of the time in a long talk about water supply and the purposes of the Ramapo Company, going over much of the matter that has appeared in the newspapers.

F. C. Moore, President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, testified that Montgomery Hare of the Board of Underwriters, who had said to the Board of Public Improvements that the underwriters favored the Ramapo system, had no authority for making such a statement, as the majority of that board was opposed to it. He did not think that it was possible for the Ramapo Company to carry out its contract, and had always considered the clause about delivering water at a pressure of 129 pounds to the square inch as intentionally evasive. He urged the use of sea water in extinguishing fires, sprinkling the streets, and for flushing the sewers. The cost of the piping necessary to supply the wholesale dry-goods district he said would not be more than $75,000.

MR. MOSS MAKES SPEECHES.

Frederick Bowley, President of the Borough of Queens, testified about the contract that the Citizens' Water Company of Newtown had tried to get Long Island City to adopt some years ago. Mr. Moss tried to show that this contract was the forerunner and type of the Ramapo contract. Mr. Moss kept President Bowley on the stand until he had made all the speeches he wanted to. After talking for an hour or so about water supply and the iniquity of the Ramapo contract, he would turn to Mr. Bowley and the latter would nod his assent.

Thomas H. Van Vechten, counsel for the Woodside Water Company, testified that when the latter company wanted an extension of its permit, Mr. Madden, Deputy Commissioner of Highways, a leader of the Democracy in the district, had said that the extension would not be granted unless the company would appoint a man named by him at a salary of $1,200 a year as inspector. "I did this year."

Silas B. Dutcher was the last witness. The President of the Ramapo Company was very terse in his replies. He said he had been President of the company since June, 1897; that he became a stockholder about the same time, and that fifty-five shares of stock were handed to him by Mr. Ingraham of the company for the purpose, he supposed, of qualifying him for the office of President. Since then he had purchased 700 shares.

Mr. Moss then attempted to

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"AUTONOMY" IN THE PHILIPPINES.

That is a very curious pronunciamiento of the Filipino Congress which is forwarded, in an abridged form, by the agent of The Associated Press ot Manila. It might be wished that it had been forwarded in full, because doubtless the whole document is needed in order to form a trustworthy judgment of its general purport. But at the same time it is quite evident from what comes that the whole document is not a challenge nor a defiance, that it may fairly be described as an olive branch.

Of course, we shall not be pardoned, we shall not pardon ourselves, if we neglect any bona fide overture of that kind. When the Filipinos say to the United States "We thank you for your offers of autonomy under sovereignty," they are thanking us for our own "irreducible minimum." And when they proceed to say that they would have accepted our sovereignty and their autonomy if they had not seen from the beginning that we were opposed to them through race prejudice, they take a defensive, almost an apologetic, attitude. It is well known, it has often been officially said, on behalf of the Filipinos, that the "tension" which resulted in war began with the assumption of command by Gen. MERRITT in place of Admiral DEWEY. We do not mean to blame Gen. MERRITT for this. Very possibly, if Spanish had continued till now to be really taught at West Point, as was originally contemplated, if it had been learned by the officers of the army as Gen. LUDLOW is urging his subordinates in Cuba to learn it, the Filipinos would have known long ago that we meant them no harm. But the American officer was

> A brother hedged with alien speech,
> And lacking all interpreter.

What between his inability to make himself understood in words and the brusque and businesslike methods by which he made himself partly misunderstood in action, it may be no wonder that the Filipinos distrusted him. They revolted, they themselves in effect say, upon a punctilio. And clearly it is not the intention of the United States to keep on fighting them upon a punctilio which means to us nothing substantial and to them evidently a great deal.

What between his inability to make this we are not wholly prepared to say. But evidently it must do something. Apparently one of the first things it ought to do is to relieve Gen. OTIS. And this without the slightest reflection upon that officer. It is simply that he is identified with a policy, or with a "manner," that makes our task more difficult than it would otherwise be. Happily we have a soldier whose appointment in Gen. OTIS's stead would be no sort of reflection upon that officer, and whose absence from Washington would be highly convenient to a considerable number of considerable persons. We mean the Major General commanding the army. It is no disparagement to anybody else to say that Gen. MILES's record as a fighting General, if it comes to fighting, is not approached by any one of his subordinates. His campaign in Puerto Rico, a campaign without bloodshed and without a scandal, was not only a very pretty performance from a strictly military point of view, but it was so succesful politically that in Puerto Rico, alone of our new possessions, we have had no friction with the natives to overcome. With Gen. MILES in command at Manila, we believe that the pious aspirations which Admiral DEWEY and Gen. LAWTON have expressed for a peaceable "modus vivendi" with the Filipinos would be more easily realized than with anybody in command who is identified with the fighting, and the possible blundering, that has already been done there.

THE "TENSION" IN SOUTH AFRICA.

When the British Cabinet was called together last week, at a most inconvenient season for most of its members, it was assumed that the object of the conference was to "sit upon" the elastic and with difficulty repressible Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. The result of this sedentary labor of the heavyweights among Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's colleagues may not be obvious in the message sent to President KRUEGER's Government, but we think it is perceptible to a close inspection.

The trouble with Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's "ultimata," as we know them, in connection with this Transvaal business, is that they are not ultimata, because there is something ulterior. When the Transvaal grants "the irreducible minimum" of the British demands, the minimum, though irreducible, is at once found to be expansible. This is one of the points to which Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON drew the attention of Lord SALISBURY, in an appeal which is likely to last, as a specimen of English composition, as long as any public document that has been set forth in any European language for many years. There is no use in going over that ground again. Neither is there any use in dwelling upon the absurdity of the British contention that British "suzerainty" or British "paramount power" authorizes Great Britain to interfere in the domestic politics of the Transvaal, and authorises her to interfere by insisting that her own subjects should be allowed to transfer their allegiance to the Transvaal upon easier terms than the Government of the Transvaal thinks desirable or safe. It is really an amazing contention that is put forward in the message that is sanctioned by the Cabinet. The naked pretension of Great Britain to interfere in the domestic affairs of another country because she has some kind of claim to control its foreign relations is one to which, apparently, there is no diplomatic form of reply available. The obvious answer of the Boers is, "Come and make us," which is not diplomatic at all.

The fact is that what the Boers are apprehensive about is surrendering, or seeming to surrender, the independence of their country. When they say that they will rather die than do this they come nearer an accurate statement of fact than most people do in like circumstances. And when in addition they can muster, say, 20,000 fighting men who are inured to hardships and privations greater than those of a campaign, and who also can shoot extremely straight, they are not people to be attacked "in gayety of heart" by an invader who has a communication of from five hundred to a thousand miles to keep up between him and his base of operations. It would appear that since the British "suzerainty" cannot possibly warrant the interference which is now going on with the domestic politics of the Transvaal, and since not a paper claim but an evidently superior military force is what is required to retain control of its foreign politics, the best thing Great Britain can do is to waive the question of "suzerainty" altogether. This is what it was advised to do by a Briton, Mr. SIDNEY BROOKS, in a magazine article upon which we have already commented. As a matter of fact, this is the one question upon which it declines to concede anything whatever. The language of the British message upon this point is: "Her Majesty's Government have absolutely repudiated the view of the political status of the Transvaal taken by the Transvaal Government, claiming the status of a sovereign State, and therefore are unable to consider any proposal made conditionally upon their acceptance of this view."

This blunt statement will no doubt indispose the Transvaal to further concessions. It will make outsiders, not Outlanders, wonder why Great Britain should condescend to make the proposals of the Transvaal a matter of negotiation at all, instead of dismissing them, as a cheerful London Jingo newspaper did the other day, as "mere insolence." It is not of good augury for peace. But the subsequent statements modify this considerably. When the British Government says that it is willing to accept the terms offered by the Transvaal, provided it is shown that it means what it seems to mean, when it exhibits a willingness to negotiate or to arbitrate about details, and when, above all, it refrains from the peremptory language of an ultimatum, and merely requests "an immediate reply," the danger of war is very much diminished, if not altogether averted. In fact, it is hard to see how war can result from the existing situation, barring always some inflammatory act, like JAMESON's raid or like the destruction of the Maine. It is to be expected as well as to be hoped that the inevitable disappearance of the Boer Republic as a separate social entity will be left to "silence and slow time." The colleagues of the "pushful" Mr. CHAMBERLAIN seem, upon the whole, to have sate upon him not less effectually than they have subsided upon him so undemonstratively.

THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The stories that come to us from South America by the way of Mexico about the fear there felt lest the United States shall pursue a policy of grab toward all the lands south of us are natural enough, and they are plausible enough also to merit some attention from our people.

A considerable number of able and eloquent Americans are constantly preaching that we as a nation are possessed by passion for expansion and aggression, that we have become the victims of an irresistible lust of conquest, that the avowed motives of our war for the liberation of the Antilles were sheer hypocrisy, that rampant "militarism" is in our blood, and that what our ambition does not suggest in the way of preying on our weak neighbors the greed of our money hunters will supply. This picture of our sudden change from peaceful temper and occupation is repeated with heightened colors by our friends in Europe, and is urged on the attention of all the peoples for whose trade we are competitors. The tales that are circulated in Mexico and in South America have their origin among our own citizens who find the wounding of the reputation of their country more sweet and becoming than any other service at present offering itself.

There is unfortunately some ground for the charges that are brought against us in the South. There have been periods in our history, more keenly remembered there than with us, when our Government did show an aggressive and rapacious spirit. This happened not only in the time when the slave power was in possession of the Government, but also during the brief period when the restless and unscrupulous mind of BLAINE guided the foreign policy of the United States. And at the present moment there are shallow demagogues and cynical politicians who talk of the grave problems confronting us in the Orient as if we need regard nothing in the solution of them but the gain we could make from it. One such stupid and wicked phrase as that of Senator HANNA, "We believe in keeping all that we can take," coming from a man in his intimate relations with the President and having his political influence can go a long way in convincing the people of South America that their rights and liberties are not safe from our encroachments. In the bad temper of men capable of such talk there is more to be condemned than in the mistaken and exaggerated criticism of the anti-imperialists.

In reality the States to the south of us have nothing to fear from us. If the time should ever come for their union with us, which is a very doubtful matter, they will be admitted to all the rights that other members of the Union possess and will have as large a measure of liberty as they now enjoy. In the meantime the only way to reassure them, in the trepidation which it is the interest of our rivals and the pleasure of our pessimists to spread among them, is to treat them with perfect fairness and courtesy. If we could manage to let down the bars of our absurd protective tariff and admit them into our markets on easier terms, it would be better for all concerned, and would go a long way to stimulate confidence in our friendship. Until this can be done, we should at least try to be always as considerate and kindly toward them as possible, and in this neither the Secretary of State nor the President is likely to be found lacking.

IT'S NOT SO BAD AS THAT.

"A Minister is a man who lies for his superiors; apparently, a Military Attaché is one who steals for them." It is this opinion of the degrading function of the Military Attaché that leads Mr. ISRAEL ZANGWILL, in the course of an interview on the Dreyfus trial and verdict, to suggest the abolition of the office. As the function of the officer is one that blunts the sense of honor he reasons that its results may be expected to be disgraceful.

Mr. ZANGWILL has sacrificed regard for accuracy of statement to a taste for uttering a rounded passage, if he has been correctly reported. Ministers may sometimes lie for their superiors, but the country that restricted its Ministers to lying propositions would soon learn the futility of a policy of misrepresentation.

A Military Attaché is a representative at a foreign Court or State of a Department of State, and whatever matter of interest he finds to communicate to his Government must be forwarded through the State Department he represents. He is entitled to all the privileges of a Minister, and both rule and custom, followed for many years, have afforded the Military Attaché superior advantages for observing the development in the country to which he is assigned, in the case of the United States by the President, of the science of war. Undoubtedly the selection of officers of the army and the navy to be diplomatic officers proceeded upon the theory that these officers would employ their special knowledge in making complete those reports from foreign countries that Ministers are instructed to send to the Government as frequently and as promptly as occasion may to them seem to require.

Our Military Attachés of the army and navy unquestionably do make reports about improvements in arms, ammunition, construction, administration, apparent policy, special discoveries of importance, and increase or decrease of force for war purposes, and some of them are very diligent, ingenious, and successful in procuring such information, sometimes when it is guarded with extreme care by the Government possessed of it. The Military and Naval Attachés of foreign nations in the United States have been made welcome, until very recently, to pretty nearly all the secrets of our gun factories, guns, fortifications, and tests of guns and armor, thus being generously, not to say recklessly, enabled to take advantage of our discoveries and experiments without being required to "steal" anything.

But it will not do to use so harsh a term as "steal" to describe the efforts of our Military Attachés to obtain information of a precise character concerning war material and war movements that foreign Governments take many precautions to keep secret. The officers who have filled such places are honorable men. Some of them have achieved triumphs as important, in their way, as the winning of battles. But it does not always prove, when they have come into the possession of information officially prohibited, that they have bribed a weak officer of a friendly Government or committed burglary. Intelligently to explain the method of the trained military observer in gathering early information of discoveries and developments in military material and construction would be to enter into a subject too technical for our purpose, but neither by training nor inclination nor necessity is the process so gross a one as to entitle it to be described, as Mr. ZANGWILL describes it, as theft. Our Military Attachés are not required by their superiors to "steal."

REVENUE CUTTERS! OF COURSE.

The offer of Capt. W. F. SHOEMAKER, Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau of the Treasury, to parade twelve revenue cutters on the day of the naval demonstration in honor of the home-coming of Admiral DEWEY, and a battalion of 400 officers and men for the street procession, if Secretary GAGE will empower Capt. SHOEMAKER to do so, will of course be accepted.

Not to be aware of the admirable condition of the Revenue Cutter Service is to be ignorant of an adjunct of the Government that has developed rapidly in material and efficiency. Very few persons who followed the operations of the navy in 1898 could have been unaware of the alert, courageous, and timely aid rendered by the Revenue Cutter Service in the West Indies and at Manila.

This highly creditable period in the history of the country and of the Revenue Cutter Service is very plainly, modestly, and completely set forth in a pamphlet report of some fifty pages just published by the Treasury Department. The extent to which the cutter service aided the navy is not fully indicated by the statement that there were in co-operation with the navy thirteen revenue cutters, carrying 61 guns, 98 officers, and 562 enlisted men; that eight of these cutters, with 43 guns, 58 officers, and 339 enlisted men, served with the North Atlantic Squadron in the West Indies; that one cutter, with 6 guns, 10 officers, and 95 men was in Admiral DEWEY's fleet at Manila, and that four cutters, with 12 guns, 30 officers, and 128 enlisted men co-operated with the navy on the Pacific Coast. These are bare figures, appealing slightly to one's enthusiasm.

It was the training of officers and men, the spirit among them equal to that of the navy, the preparedness to do naval duty intelligently and promptly, and their discharge of that duty brilliantly and effectively that are appropriately recalled by this brief publication. The McCULLOCH, serving with Admiral DEWEY at Manila, and winning the Admiral's cordial approval twice accorded, and the little Hudson, that gallantly and at great risk rescued the torpedo boat Winslow at Cardenas, after Ensign BAGLEY had been killed by the Spanish fire and the torpedo boat disabled and in danger of destruction, became the subjects of a special message of President MCKINLEY to Congress. The President asked that First Lieut. F. H. NEWCOMB, commander of the Hudson, and his officers and crew be thanked and presented with medals, and that Capt. D. B. HODGSDON of the McCulloch, who was old enough to be retired if he were in the navy, but who cannot be retired as an officer of the Revenue Marine Service, be placed on the permanent waiting orders list of the Revenue Cutter Service at full pay. The Congress has not yet acted upon the advice of the President.

Make a place in both parades for the revenue cutter vessels and men. The vessels are quite as smart, in just as good order, fully as impressive, as vessels of the navy of like dimensions. It would not be extravagant to strengthen the comparison to favor the Revenue Cutter Service. Admiral DEWEY was proud of it, and said so. Other naval officers who probably were as proud of it did not find opportunity to say so as freely and cordially as he did. We venture the opinion that few persons who see the revenue marine battalion in the land parade in DEWEY's honor will discover in what respect it is different from an equal number of men of the navy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Here is a curious case, involving many difficult questions worthy of consideration by moralists, sportsmen, financiers, and perhaps a dozen or two other important groups of population. Soon after the trial at Rennes began, one of the innumerable students of the proceedings announced his belief that the end would be another conviction, however conclusive might be the proofs presented of the prisoner's innocence. Certain of his associates maintained that conviction was impossible, and the discussion led to an offer by the irritated pessimist to wager one to two that the verdict of the judges would be "Guilty." As the trial went on this offer was often repeated, and on the very day before the decision was announced two believers in the power of truth and facts, even over French army officers, accepted the proffered odds. Next day they paid the bets. The winner took the money, and ever since has been trying to convince himself that the vindication of his judgment ought to, or at least might, reconcile his conscience with the thought of profiting by an act of cruel and shameless injustice. He is not succeeding very well. There is something horrible in the possession of money thus obtained, for though the wagers were not large enough to make him desire, even involuntarily, the further martyrdom of the unfortunate artillery Captain, yet the circumstances convey an oblique intimation to that effect, and—well, the situation is not a pleasant one. What should the too judicious speculator in crime do to remove his disquietude? It is hardly practicable to give the money back to its latest possessors; in the first place, because they wouldn't take it, and in the second, it is not quite evident that their standing in the case is morally any better than that of the man who won. His sin, such as it is, they knowingly helped him to commit, and, after all, the fact remains that the bet, as bets go, was perfectly fair. It was on an uncertainty, if ever there was one, and no knowledge was inaccessible to, or concealed by, either party involved. Denunciation of all betting is a simple way for outsiders to treat the difficulty, but that will do little for the real point at issue, which is whether a man who does not object—very seriously—to bets, per se, and in strict moderation, can, in a contingency like this, keep his winnings on the ancient argument that "pecunia non olet."

—A letter which appears in another column over the signature "Veteran" should receive the instant attention of every official, big or little, who has any power or influence over the arrangements for the welcome of Admiral DEWEY. We are perfectly sure that it will receive such attention from all our readers, and that their vehement approval of its sentiments and its suggestions will be warmed with indignation at the thought of the hitherto unobserved oversight which our correspondent so eloquently reproves. "Veteran" asks why it is that adequate provision has been made for expressing the Nation's gratitude only to Admiral DEWEY and the small section of his conquering force now aboard the Olympia. The question is reasonable, timely, and pertinent. It does not involve the slightest intimation that more than enough honors are preparing for the hero of Manila and the crew of his flagship; it simply recalls the existance of other officers and other crews, also deserving of recognition and applause. Of course it is not for the great Admiral now to give any advice as to the details of his reception, or hereafter to criticise the taste of those to whom he will owe the glory of a triumph surpassing those of imperial Rome. But though he will say nothing, he may think much, and, unless he has been strangely misjudged by those who know him best, the occasion will be marred for him unless he can share, directly and in the sight of all, the heartfelt tributes of his fellow-countrymen with the comrades who followed him so bravely into Manila Bay on the most memorable of all May mornings, and who executed his orders there with such energy and precision. The man who asked rewards for Chinese cooks would certainly be filled with reproachful wonder at noting the absence of his Captains from the scene of which they so well earned a right to form a part.

—There seem to be at least two versions of the story about a Connecticut eagle which we published yesterday. According to our own informant, who wrote amid the comparatively urban surroundings supplied by Willimantic, it was a little girl, the child of one HERMANN HERTZ, whom the too ambitious emblem of liberty attacked, raised from the ground, and then reluctantly relinquished at the urgent solicitation of the child's youthful companions. The Hartford Courant appears to have obtained its account of the episode from Mansfield, a hamlet close to the scene of the struggle, and asserts that it was a boy whom the bird seized, and that his name is JULIUS HOUSECHILD. This discrepancy is annoying, for either one must fall into doubt as to whether the eagle did anything more than excite certain childish imaginations by accidentally flying near to the possessors thereof—a suspicion which we intend to avoid as long as it is possible to do so—or else one is forced to believe that both a boy and a girl, in the same township and on the same day, were the fortunate but frightened objects of aquiline assault. Now it is strain enough upon the mind to accept even one such yarn, and two of them would wreck the credulity of anybody except a "Christian Scientist." A Connecticut paper, the name of which we will out of charity conceal, asserts that the winged monster bore its innocent victim on broad pinions a quarter of a mile, and that the rescue was effected on the edge of a crag horribly trimmed with fir trees and adjectives. That is obviously poetic, however, and therefore beyond the scope of the present inquisition. What we are really worrying about is the accuracy of our own dispatch, and the question whether or not any child not distinctly infantile ever was or could be raised from the ground by a winged creature of this geologic age.

—It is much to be hoped that the rather general disposition to disparage Gen. OTIS which is manifested by the returned soldiers has no more basis of fact and judgment than is possessed by the remarks of one of the General's severest critics, Private G. B. SHEEHAN, Twenty-third United States Infantry, who has just reached Worcester after thirteen months in the Philippines. SHEEHAN never felt a Tagal bullet, but he had some hospital experiences that seem to have removed such affection for soldiering as he may once have felt, and he declares that "they'd have to use a derrick to get him back in the army." He also says that "OTIS is no good," and explains his opinion as follows: "He hasn't been near the firing line, but remains in the palace nearly all the time with a couple of companies of United States soldiers on guard. Occasionally he visits the American fleet in the harbor, going out in his private launch, but he has endured none of the hardships of the campaign he is trying to carry on against the insurgents. The other Generals are all right, and they take their medicine like the men in their command." This is so absurd as to be almost pathetic, for it shows how conduct entirely proper can be misinterpreted by short-sighted ignorance, and how unpopularity may be the result of such misinterpretation. There is not a count in SHEEHAN's indictment to which Gen. OTIS may not safely plead guilty, and yet the man no doubt thinks himself a reasoning being.

—Prizefighting is, as a rule, destitute of redeeming, or even of mitigating, features, but there will be some difficulty in denouncing with accustomed vigor the recent encounter at Tuckahoe. When the American vanquishes the proud English champion in such remarkably short order, the horror of fistic hammering is strangely assuaged. It is lamentable that this is so, especially in an era of international good feeling like the present, when only Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN mourns the angry past, but—well, it does make a difference whose victory it is, and how.

GENERAL NOTES.

An old soldier in a Michigan town, who had a leg amputated ten years ago, had it buried in a coffin in the cemetery and funeral services held over it, at which he wept profusely. Ever since then, all through the Summer months he has placed flowers each week upon the grave.

* * *

The young Democrats of Kansas are preparing to organize Young Men's Democratic Leagues with a view to combining them all in a general organization to be known as the Sunflower League of Kansas, to which will be eligible all of eighteen years and over who will subscribe to the Chicago platform of 1896.

* * *

Judge Richard Yates of Jacksonville, Ill., son of Illinois's famous war Governor, whose name he bears, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of the State at the election next year. He is now a Deputy Revenue Collector and is said to be very popular with the masses of his party.

* * *

The lecturing season of William Dean Howells, his first essay in this line, is to begin in October, and is expected to continue until shortly before Christmas. He has two lectures, one on "Novels and Novel Writing" and the other entitled "Heroes and Heroines of Fiction." He will also read from his own works.

* * *

A building in Litchfield, Conn., has recently been identified as that in which the first law school in America was taught. It is a one-story wooden structure and has been occupied by negroes as a dwelling for some years past. The Litchfield Law School was founded by Chief Justice Tapping Reeve about the end of the Revolutionary War. It graduated 1,024 students before its discontinuance.

RIGHTS OF THE LOWER RACES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was pleased to read your comment on Mr. Frederic Harrison's open letter to Lord Salisbury, and also your leader on the article of The London Economist. I did not omit to refer to the broader view of the Transvaal question by accident, but I hold that to avert a damnable war is the most urgent thing to do.

I hold with you that "Der Zeitgeist" is against the continued existence of small communities, particularly when hemmed in on all sides by a great power. When you can point out to me in what particulars the Boers have set up their ethical judgment to run contrary to that of general Christendom, like the Mormons have done, I may share your opinion that they will have to yield just as soon as they are brought in contact with outside civilization. You have no right to put a stop watch on the Boers and tell them to change from a nomadic state into a mining community or be wiped out like the redskins have been. Besides, you may find out that they will take a deal of wiping out. They are descended from a race that for ages held out against Spanish oppression, and when you have that proud recollection to buck you up, you do not succumb like a redskin. You consider it the "manifest destiny" that Cecil Rhodes should carve out a South African empire for England reaching from the Cape to the Great Lakes. I always understood that it was to stretch from the Cape to Cairo. I prefer this because it is an alliteration and easier to remember. But have you reduced the limits to the Great Lakes or has Cecil Rhodes done it, remembering the adage, "Chi molto cace, niente tene?"

It is no longer so easy to carve out unchanged empires as it was in days of old, and I do not see how Cecil Rhodes or any other man should succeed unless he first assimilated the rest of the people of European descent that inhabit South Africa. The efforts of Rhodes and his other conspirators thus far have resulted in drawing all the Dutch-speaking people more tightly together than they have ever been before, and being convinced of England's nefarious designs upon their independence, they will cling together. True, Englishmen of the Rhodes type may fume and talk of annexation and annihilation. The Boers know enough to remember that threatened men live long. The modern descendants of the "ancient Greeks considered it their "manifest destiny" to enter upon the possession of Constantinople. Did not an ancient prophecy tell us that a Constantine whose wife was named Sophia would reconquer the cathedral and replace the Crescent by the Cross?

Yet ask the Greeks how they fared in the prosecution of their manifest destiny. Great peoples as well as little ones sometimes make mistakes, and the sober portion of the English people are not so anxious to assume greater cares of empire. If the English Ministry engages in a war I shall watch it philosophically, feeling convinced that England is bringing eternal disgrace upon herself, and that after all the sturdy Boers may not have to go so quickly as you appear to think.

F. J. JENNER.

New York, Sept. 9, 1899.

I kept this letter over from Saturday, for I felt sure that we should hear from a friend of the Anglo-Saxon who is quite sure that "the spirit of civilization demands that the Anglo-Saxon race must occupy such territory as its needs require." Quite so; serve notice on the Teuton, the Slav, and the Latin races to "get off the globe." But the other fellows don't like it, and may be that they too will think they have a manifest destiny to supersede the Anglo-Saxon. How many of the friends of the Anglo-Saxon have noted the fact the Dutch Parliament in its last session has passed a law prohibiting any but Dutch citizens from engaging in mining operations in Sumatra, Java, and the other colonies of Holland? They have an instinctive feeling of what the Anglo-Saxon will do when you admit him within your borders. Methinks in South America, too, there is a distinct inclination to draw closer the bonds of the several Latin republics for mutual protection against the aggression of their Northern Anglo-Saxon neighbor. No wonder, after the loud and persistent talk of the manifest destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race. It will take a deal of patient work to counteract the bad effect of all this shouting, only the pity is that the quiet, sensible people will have to do all this work abroad, while girding themselves too and suppressing the fools at home.

F. J. JENNER.

New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

A RESULT OF THE TRUST'S RULE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES of this morning quite an elaborate apology for trusts from Mr. Havens. I beg leave to submit to him the following:

We have in this town a large leather factory wherein it is necessary to use large quantities of naphtha to cleanse and free from grease the leather. Last January the Standard Oil Company very materially advanced the price of naphtha. The owner of the above-named factory wrote to a company somewhere in the West, who were manufacturers of naphtha, requesting them to ship to him some carloads of the same. The leather manufacturer here received a letter from the owners of the naphtha concern, stating that, although they sold him the naphtha at a low price, yet even if they should give it to him for nothing, still owing to the fact that the Standard Oil Company had control of all the lines of transportation, the freight charges would be made so high upon the naphtha sent him, that its ultimate cost would be as much or more than if he had purchased of the Standard Oil Company. EDWARD M. LEES.

Westport, Conn., Sept. 18, 1899.

INVADING THE TRANSVAAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a daily reader and friend of your paper I ask the privilege of correcting your editorial in Wednesday's (Sept. 6, 1899) issue, entitled "Invading the Transvaal." From the editorial one would infer that the railway from Cape Town north extended from Cape Town to Kimberley through British territory, then through some other kind of territory, that lies between the Orange Free State and Bechuanaland, both hostile, who would assail it if used by British troops going north on it, until it enters the Transvaal. The facts regarding this railroad are that from Cape Town to Kimberley (647 miles) it passes through the colony of the Cape of Good Hope and Griqualand West, both British, then on through the British Crown Colony of Bechuanaland, and into the British Bechuanaland protectorate to Mafeking, 870 miles from Cape Town. Then on from this point to Buluwayo, in Rhodesia, 580 miles further; then from Buluwayo to Salisbury, 260 miles further, a total of 1,710 miles from Cape Town, all through British territory, and not so far away from the territory of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal but that those Boer States will have to post men to protect their borders from an invasion were ever the British to drop an army to invade them. At Salisbury this railway connects with the British railway from Biera, on the Indian Ocean, 495 miles north of Delagoa Bay. This gives the British a route through British territory to the Transvaal free from disturbance by the Dutch of the two Boer States that can be used if needed to get at the Transvaal.

Then your editorial says the railroad from Natal runs into the Orange Free State. So a branch line from Ladysmith does, but the main line goes from Durban, the seaport of Natal, through the capital of Natal, then through Ladysmith, Newcastle, Laingsnek, by the base of Majuba Hill, to Charlestown, on the frontier of the Transvaal, to Johannesburg and Pretoria, 520 miles from Durban. This will be the route of the main British army if war is made, because it is the shortest British route and ends beyond the mountain passes on the high plain, from which the distance to Pretoria is easy for the marching of troops. The route from Delagoa Bay may be used, or, if the Orange Free State goes into the war, the route through that Boer State. Here are the routes by rail available to the British to Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal:

First, the Natal route, Durban to Pretoria, 520 miles; 200 miles in Transvaal territory; all rail.

Second, from Cape Town to Mafeking, 870 miles, then a march on foot by the Jameson raid route, of about 225 miles.

Third, from Cape Town to Pretoria via Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, 1,040 miles; all rail.

Fourth, Delagoa Bay to Pretoria, 349 miles. This route involves making Portugal England's ally, an easy task for England if she needs this route.

Fifth, from Biera to Mafeking, say 1,000 miles.

No matter which of these routes are used, they reach Transvaal territory about 200 miles or so from Pretoria, and that distance must be got over on foot or horseback or by rail.

No doubt England has a tough little job of a war on hand, but she is used to them.

GEORGE Y. LANCASTER.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 7.

OPPOSED TO PHILIPPINE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article on Sept. 2 you intimate that, even though the country should disapprove the imperialist policy of the President, there would be no material change in the course now being pursued in the Philippines; and that Mr. Bryan or even Mr. Edward Atkinson, if occupying the office of President, would probably follow substantially the same line as Mr. McKinley has done.

This statement is so amazing and I believe—if you will pardon me—so utterly erroneous, that as ar original anti-imperialist I feel impelled to appeal to your courtesy for an opportunity of briefly correcting it.

Just what Mr. Pryan or Mr. Atkinson would do if in office is, of course, for them to say. But I venture to assert positively that there is not one of the thousands of true anti-imperialists in the country who, if he had the power, would willingly continue for a day the present wicked and un-American policy. There is no more reason for it now than there was six months ago, while the evil results are far more evident. It would be as impossible for such a man to continue the present great military preparations for the subjugation of a brave people striving for liberty, as it would be for President McKinley to advocate the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in his next message to Congress.

As if in a favorite motet with the supporters of the Administration that their opponents criticise, but never propose any definite policy, may I suggest what seems to me a simple and obvious programme for an anti-imperialist President, who really wanted to do his whole duty and recognize all his responsibilities in the matter. The first thing to do is to stop the war. I would have the President send a cable dispatch to Gen. Otis ordering him to invite Aguinaldo to an immediate conference, at which an honorable cessation of hostilities should be arranged pending negotiations for peace. A real peace commission should then be sent out in place of the present useless and discredited body, with instructions to make peace and not to attempt ridiculous experiments in setting up undesired local Governments. Aguinaldo and the Filipino Congress should be asked to send representatives to confer with this commission on the terms of peace, with the distinct understanding that the basis of settlement should be absolute independence.

In arranging the details, it might properly be stipulated that an American military and naval force should remain temporarily in Manila, to protect the lives and property of American and European residents against possible danger, and to aid the Filipinos, if necessary, in suppressing disorder. Further, if it were deemed that the country had already repented of its unselfish crusade on behalf of humanity, and no longer regarded the enfranchisement of the oppressed subjects of Spain as a sufficient reward for its services and outlay, it would be easy to arrange for a gradual repayment by the Filipino Republic of the $20,000,000 paid to Spain, and for the cession of a coaling and naval station. It is true that the final settlement would require the approval of Congress, but the cessation of hostilities is entirely in the discretion of the President. As Commander in Chief and with a word, he can put a stop to the horrid work of slaughter and destruction while exerting the great influence of the Administration to carry out the rest of the programme.

At any rate, here is a plain, distinct, practical policy, which recognizes the obligations of the United States to the Filipino people, to the foreign residents, to our own citizens, and to the great principles of justice and liberty on which this Republic was founded. And if the old objection be again raised, that Aguinaldo only represents a single race in the islands, let us remember that Great Britain recognised the Independence of the United States, even though Canada and Nova Scotia, the Tories and the Indians, did not acknowledge the authority of the Continental Congress. And yet the various elements did not proceed to "cut each other's throats."

DAVID GREENE HASKINS.

Boston, Sept. 8, 1899.

ASKS JUSTICE FOR THE FRENCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me high time to call a halt to the indiscriminate condemnation of France. Nobody more than I deplores the unjust, aye criminal, decision of the court-martial which has just rendered its verdict of guilty, but has the fact that a revision was brought about not shown that there are still men, good men, in France? Are there any better citizens in other countries, greater patriots, than that phalanx which fought so bravely for Dreyfus? I need mention but names like Labori, Zola, Clémenceau, Trarieux, Ives Guyot Reinach, Cornély, Picquart. And has France not proved that its civil justice remains untainted? The Court of Cassation, the supreme tribunal, has shown that justice still prevails in France, and if a misguided or criminal military court has done wrong and has even a large mob, misguided or criminal, too, behind it, why condemn all France?

The present Government was and is certainly in favor of Dreyfus. Let us wait then and see whether justice will after all not be accorded to him. The civilized world remains still indebted to France for the liberties which we enjoy—1789 should not be forgotten so quickly!

To condemn France and visit it with universal retaliation because its "military justice" is an irony on justice as honest men conceive it, is wrong. Let us pity France—at any rate let us be just. N. E.

New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

Unsafe to Die in Paris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I don't think the full weight is given to this Dreyfus verdict. When I was in France I was disgusted on hearing that if any stranger died in Paris the landlord had a claim therefrom for damages to the property. So it is not safe to die there. Now, by this evidence before us that there is no justice in France, is it at all safe for any of us Americans to visit there? Who knows what might result from the most harmless incident, if a stranger was concerned? I think it a serious question, as a stranger would hardly fare better than a native.

Brooklyn, Sept. 13, 1899. A READER.

Dangerous Vehicles in Fifth Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent inexcusable accident on Fifth Avenue, in which a drunken truck driver ran into and smashed a cab and injured two ladies, is another reminder of the need of an ordinance restricting traffic on this thoroughfare to passenger vehicles. What has become of the movement inaugurated not long since to further this improvement? Will not THE TIMES help to push it through? F. C.

Rhinebeck, N. Y. Sept. 12, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Out of It.

"Time is money," quoted Stiles.

"Yes," said Giles, "and I haven't a moment that I can call my own."—Chicago News.

Equal to the Occasion.

Facetious Gentleman—What is your regular hour for dining?

Weary Watkins—Right now, I hope.—Indianapolis Journal.

Barred Out.

Mrs. Mix—Are you on speaking terms with your next-door neighbor?

Mrs. Nix—Why, I'm not even on borrowing terms with her!—Yonkers Statesman.

The Timely Vacation.

"After all, this is the best time to take a vacation," said the man who had just got back to the daily grind.

"The best time to take a vacation," returned his wise friend, "is always the time immediately following one's return from one."—Chicago Post.

Unfortunate Resemblance.

"One of Padelford's best dogs looks just like him."

"Did he ever enter the dog in a bench show?"

"Just once. The judges threw him out. They said he looked too much like some other dog they had seen somewhere."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE OVER-HILLS OF OTTALAY.

The hill country of the Western Carolinas used to be called "the Over-Hills of Ottalay," and The Charleston News and Courier urges that the poetic Indian name be revived.—THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sept. 4.

The blossom of Peace has bloomed—they say,
And so far as is East from West
'Tis held in token of peace unbroken,
Of longed-for peace and rest.
But there is a dell where such flowers dwell
Where they've blossomed and bloomed alway!

'Tis a realm in the overland—leagues away,
Where no echoes resound from cannon-boom;
In its laureled nooks, by its songster-brooks
These lilies of peace are a-bloom.
No spot to be found in all the world round
Like the peace-hills of fair Ottalay.

Since arrow of Cherokee chieftain or squaw
Imprisoned some gay-feathered bird,
Or with badger or elk waged forgivable war
No sound of discordance has stirred.
To discover its like one must fare far afield
Searching vainly a year and a day.
A compact of peace has been drafted and sealed
In the highlands of fair Ottalay.

Far over the summit of Pisgah's high crown,
In the depths of yon blue woodland-sea
This perpetual lease of perennial "peace"
Lies waiting for you and for me.
Few mortals are blessed with a portion of rest
Thus the Ottalay hills can decree.

Highlands, N. C., Sept. 1, 1899.

WAITING BOERS' DECISION

Transvaal Executive Committee Considers Reply to England.

CROWDS ABOUT THE BUILDING

Krueger Wants to Learn Attitude of Orange Free State—Boers May Accept British Note.

PRETORIA, Sept. 13.—President Krüger and the Executive Council reassembled here this evening to consider the reply to be made to the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain. They are still conferring by telegraph with the Orange Free State. The decision is anxiously awaited by the crowds outside the Executive Building.

A communication has been received from the Imperial Government stating that, although anxious for a prompt reply, the imperial authorities do not desire to tie the Transvaal authorities down to forty-eight hours.

The Imperial Government, when intimating that it did not desire to fix a time limit, pointed out that its chief desire was only for "reasonable promptness in order to put an end to the tension."

It is understood that President Krüger is awaiting the arrival from Bloemfontein of Mr. Fischer of the Orange Free State Executive Council, before drafting his reply.

The reply will possibly come before the Volksraad to-morrow. The decision of the Executive will undoubtedly be influenced by the action of the Orange Free State.

The Government is still willing to attend the joint commission originally proposed.

The Transvaal War Office denies any knowledge of the reported offer of 10,000 Irish-Americans to fight against Great Britain.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 13.—It is asserted in Afrikander circles here that the Transvaal Government will accept the British note leaving the question of suzerainty on the basis of the convention of 1884.

The Cape Times and The Cape Argus both consider the British note generous and conciliatory; and all the papers, including the Krügerite organs, assume that the Transvaal will comply with the British demands.

It is believed that the Orange Free State Volksraad will be summoned to consider the situation.

Military activity continues and the work of preparation for emergencies goes on. Upon the arrival of the next shipment of British troops the headquarters staff of the Royal Artillery will be transferred to Kimberly, whither a battery will proceed to protect the diamond mines.

TERMS OF ENGLAND'S DEMAND.

No Time Limit Set but a Request Made for an Immediate Reply—Increased Representation Asked.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Late to-day it was learned that the British message to the Transvaal does not demand a reply in forty-eight hours, the exact wording being a request for "an immediate reply." The message is not an ultimatum in the generally accepted sense of the word. It expresses the hope that President Kruger will accept the propositions to "relieve the present tension." The only part which is at all aggressive is the reiterated declination of the British Government to discuss the matter of sovereignty.

Mr. Chamberlain says he understands the concessions made in President Krüger's note of Aug. 18 have been withdrawn on account of the British attitude regarding suzerainty, and adds:

"Her Majesty's Government have absolutely repudiated the view of the political status of the Transvaal taken by the Transvaal Government, claiming the status of a sovereign State, and, therefore, are unable to consider any proposal made conditionally on their acceptance of this view."

Continuing, the note says the British Government is satisfied that the law embodying the proposed alleviating measures for Outlanders is inefficient to secure immediate and substantial representation, which, it is understood, the Transvaal admits to be reasonable. It then says:

"Moreover, the presentation of the proposals in the note of Aug. 19 indicates that the Government of the South African Republic themselves recognized that the previous offers might with advantage be enlarged and the independence of the republic thereby in no way be impaired."

The dispatch then goes on to say that Great Britain is still prepared to accept the franchise proposals of Aug. 19, provided a court of inquiry, whether joint or unilateral, shows the new scheme to be unincumbered by nullifying conditions. In this connection the British Government assumes that the new members of the Raad will be allowed to speak their own language and adds that acceptance of these terms "would at once remove the tension and would, in all probability, render unnecessary any further intervention of her Majesty's Government to secure redress for grievances which the Outlanders themselves would be able to bring to the notice of the Executive Council and Volksraad.

"Her Majesty's Government is increasingly impressed with the danger of further delay in relieving the strain which has already caused so much injury to the interests of South Africa, and they earnestly press for an immediate reply to the present proposals. If acceded to they will be ready to make immediate arrangements for a further conference between the President and the High Commissioner to settle all details of the proposed tribunal of arbitration, and the questions referred to in my note of Aug. 30, which are neither Outlander grievances nor questions of the interpretation of the convention, but which might be readily settled by friendly communication between representatives of the two Governments. If, however, as they most anxiously hope will not be the case, the reply of the Transvaal should be negative, I am to state that Her Majesty's Government must reserve to themselves the right to consider the situation de novo and formulate their own proposals for a final settlement."

The exact franchise proposals which Mr. Chamberlain says Great Britain is still prepared to accept with the court of inquiry proviso are five years' franchise, a share for Outlanders in the election of the President, and equal rights, and increased representation for the goldfields to the extent of eight new seats. These were presented by President Krüger Aug. 19, and later were withdrawn.

KRUGER URGED TO YIELD.

Leaders of the Afrikander Bund Send Him an Appeal.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says the leaders of the Afrikander Bund have telegraphed to President Krüger urging him to yield to Mr. Chamberlain's last demands.

WAR INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAYS.

Officials to Remain at Posts as Long as Possible, Then to Move On.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 13.—The war instructions issued to railway officials direct them to remain at their posts as long as possible. When the enemy seizes any section of the line the officials must go to the next unseized point.

They are forbidden to carry arms or to resist any regular force.

OUTLANDERS NOT SATISFIED.

They Say that England Accepts Inadequate Concessions.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, says that the Outlanders' Council expresses great dissatisfaction with the British note, complaining that the imperial authorities are willing to accept inadequate concessions in order to avoid war.

Transvaal Spy Says He Is an American

MAFEKING Sept. 13.—Mr. McCarthur, who was recently arrested at Zeerust, in the Transvaal, as a spy and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, claims to be an American citizen. The United States Consul at Kimberley is investigating the matter. Mr. Ellis, his former companion, on being discovered at a Boer meeting in Ladysmith, was tarred and feathered.

Italian Miners to be Protected.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 13.—A Pretoria dispatch to The Cape Times says the Transvaal has notified the miners of Italy that it will give them a safe conduct and protection in case they wish to remain in the Transvaal.

German Warship at Delagoa Bay.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 12.—The German cruiser Condor has arrived here.

EXCITEMENT IN VISCAYA.

Three Regiments of Spanish Soldiers Dispatched There to Keep Order.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—The Government has despatched three regiments to Viscaya, where the declaration of martial law, made through the royal decree yesterday, has caused great excitement.

It is reported that the Government is about to prosecute the Separatist leaders.

BRAZILIAN LAND SALE.

German Minister Denies that His Government Has Purchased Any.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Neither the State Department nor the German Embassy has any official advices on the reported acquisition of a large tract of land nearly 1,000 miles square in Brazil by the German Government.

The German Minister, Mr. von Mumm, says that no such acquisition has been made by his Government, but that the report probably grows out of the work of colonization societies in Brazil, some of which are conducted in Germany and are distinctly private enterprises.

SANTO DOMINGO TRANQUIL.

Gen. Guslito Occupies the City—Not to Interfere in Politics.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Sept. 13.—The correspondent of The Associated Press has just arrived here from Santiago de los Caballeros. That city is tranquil. Gen. Guslito occupies the town with 470 men well armed. He has promised not to interfere in the politics of the province, as it has been asserted that Gen. Pepin did.

Gen. Jimenes has announced that if elected President he will adjust the monetary situation quickly and apply justice to all wrongdoers.

Pereyo Petiti & Co. have failed for $400,000.

THE ATLAS COMPANY'S CLAIM.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 13.—The Atlas Steamship Company is formulating a claim against the United States Consulate for damages arising out of the denial of admission of the passengers of the Adula at Santiago on the ground of her not having an emigrant list. This had never been previously required the agent asserts, and the Consul distinctly said it was unnecessary. The Adula ultimately returned with her passengers.

The Consul denies making the alleged statement, but says the agent asked him to intercede with the Collector at Santiago, which he declined to do, saying he had no right to interfere in the matter.

HEAVY FLOODS IN AUSTRIA.

LINTZ, Upper Austria, Sept. 13.—The rapid rise of the Rivers Salzach, Ems, and Trauu has flooded the country, interrupting road and railway communications. At Ischl and Ebensee several bridges have been destroyed and many families have been driven from their houses. Rain continues falling.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—The Danube is rising four inches an hour, and all its tributaries have also risen considerably. Precautionary measures have been taken, but the Vienna district is not yet threatened.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Floods are reported in the Silesian and Bavarian mountain regions. Communication between Munich and Innsbruck is interrupted.

THE PLAGUE CORDON RELAXED.

OPORTO, Sept. 13.—The severity of the cordon against the bubonic plague has been relaxed, and egress is now permitted after inspection and disinfection.

During the last three days three new cases have been officially reported, and two deaths.

The Government is supplying food gratis to the unemployed.

The Plague at Delagoa Bay.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 13.—A health officer has returned after examining a suspicious outbreak of sickness at Magude, a small place near here. He says it is the plague, but that no fresh cases have occurred there in the last twelve days.

AN OPERATION ON WELLMAN.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Walter Wellman, the leader of the Wellman polar expedition, who arrived in this city Aug. 28, after making explorations in Franz Josef Land, has undergone the first surgical operation for straightening his right leg, which was seriously injurned when he fell into a snow-covered crevasse.

The operation was successful and resulted in loosening the sinews. Another is necessary, but the attending surgeons say they expect to save the leg and that Mr. Wellman will be able to return to America in three weeks.

Mr. Wellman will deliver an address before the British Association Tuesday describing his recent expedition.

$5,000 for an Antarctic Expedition.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science to-day granted £1,000 toward the expenses of an antarctic expedition.

RUNAWAY IN FIFTH AVENUE.

After running more than three miles, a gray horse attached to a runabout wagon dashed into a cab in front of the Waldorf-Astoria last evening, injuring the driver, William Nagle, and smashing the cab. Policeman James E. Troy of the West Thirteenth Street Station suffered a dislocation of his right shoulder. Nagle was taken to Bellevue Hospital and is suffering from concussion of the brain.

Policeman Troy was standing at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street when he saw the horse dragging the remains of the wagon, coming toward him. He stepped into the street, and made an effort to catch the animal by the bridle. He missed his hold and then ran alongside of the animal, all the time trying to catch some part of the harness.

Troy noticed four cabs coming toward him and a Thirty-fourth Street car crossing the avenue. Troy called to the drivers to get out of the way. Three of the cabs turned east on Thirty-fourth Street and escaped a collision. Nagle was the driver of the other cab. He turned to go west on Thirty-fourth Street, but his passage was blocked by another cab.

The runaway horse dashed into Nagle's cab, which belonged to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, knocking it on its side and badly damaging the vehicle. Nagle was knocked from his high seat to the sidewalk and lay there, nearly unconscious.

Policeman Troy then grabbed the runaway horse and tried to hold him. He found all the harness, except a small portion of the bridle, broken. The only place he could hold the animal was the ear. The frightened horse broke loose and started down Fifth Avenue. Troy again caught the animal by the ear and held him until assistance arrived. The horse was then taken to the patrol wagon stable next to the West Thirtieth Street Station House.

In the meantime an ambulance call had been sent to Bellevue Hospital and Nagle was taken to that institution. Troy's right shoulder was dislocated and he went to the New York Hospital. Nagle's cab was occupied by two men, one of whom is said to have been A. L. Hudson, who lives at the Imperial Hotel. Neither of the men could be found after the accident.

The runaway horse is owned by Nicholas Cinino of Mott Street. He was calling on friends at Ninety-first Street and First Avenue, and had tied the animal with a halter and weight. Some children who were playing in the street frightened the horse and it broke from its fastenings and ran away.

Many of the guests of the Waldorf-Astoria saw the runaway, and for a few minutes there was considerable excitement about the corridors of the hotel. Many of the guests, men and women, were in evening dress, and they rushed outside to learn if Nagle had been injured seriously.

TO SUE HER SUITOR'S ESTATE.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., Sept. 13.—The family of Martha L. Lovejoy of South Paris are to bring suit for damages against the estate of Daniel J. Gammon, also of that town.

Gammon persisted in paying Miss Lovejoy attentions after being warned to desist, and finally attempted to kill her. He fired two shots from a revolver, both bullets lodging in her neck. Gammon then committed suicide.

Miss Lovejoy is now partially paralyzed as a result of the attempted murder. The case is the first of the kind in Maine courts.

EQUITABLE'S ANNIVERSARY.

Dinner in Paris to the Company's General Managers in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The fortieth anniversary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States was commemorated here last evening by a dinner in the grand hall of the Elysée Palace Hotel, given to the general managers of the society in Europe. James H. Hyde, Vice President, who presided, and George T. Wilson, Third Vice President, the official representatives from New York, made addresses, the former in French, and the latter in English, which were enthusiastically received. Other speeches were made by Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States and a member of the Venezuela Tribunal now in session in Paris. Prof. Brouardel, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of France; René Doumic, the well-known French litterateur, who has visited and lectured in America; Henri de Regnier, the French poet, who will visit America to lecture at Harvard; A. D. Juilliard of New York, and others.

There were about 200 present, among them M. de Bondeli, Directeur of the Crédit Lyonnais; B. D. Woodward, Frederic Brackett of the America Exposition Committee, Maurice Binder, Juan Angel Rosilio of Madrid, P. J. Popoff of St. Petersburg, Prof. Lacassagne of Lyons, Jules Marcuard of Paris, Vice Consul MacLean, M. Metzger, State Director of Railroads; John Munroe, M. Nagelmacher, Robert P. Porter of Washington, J. Russel Soley, Prof. Granier, United States Consul General Gowdy, Maurice Grau, M. Hebrard of Le Temps, Bradish Johnson, A. Van Bergen, Lucius Wilmerding, Chevalier de Monvel, M. Beauregard, M. Bastin, Consul of Belgium; M. Cornely of the Figaro, J. Comte, Director of Government Buildings, Max Doumic, M. Depache of the Venezuela Commission, Senator Thevenet, ex-Minister of Justice.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

Mr. Jasper's Report Shows that Over 210,000 Children Attended Manhattan and Bronx Schools Monday.

Borough Superintendent Jasper handed in yesterday to the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx his report in regard to the attendance of pupils and teachers at the opening of the public schools, the training school, and the high schools after the Summer vacation.

The total registration on Monday, the report said, was 237,073, and of this number 210,692 children were in attendance. Of teachers and Principals 5,320 were at their posts of duty on opening day and 185 were absent.

A comparatively small number of children were refused admission to the public schools on account of lack of accommodation. The number was 2,325, and Superintendent Jasper feels confident that they will soon be cared for. He thought that while at some of the schools the applications have been considerably more than the seating capacity, in other schools the registrations have been below that capacity. Some 730 children who had been refused admission to Primary Departments Nos. 10 and 54, Mr. Jasper said, would be fully provided for as soon as the buildings, one at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue and the other in West One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, shall have been completed. He further said that where children have been refused admission to the other schools they would be provided for, as far as possible, in the vacant places in the neighboring schools or in half-day classes, so that by the early part of next week almost all will be under instruction.

To supply the deficiency in teachers the Committee on Schools recommended the appointment of 168 teachers, a list of whose names was submitted. The Board acted on the recommendation and appointed the teachers. A long list of substitute teachers from the eligible list was also submitted.

A resolution was offered requesting the Board of Education to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation of $1,500,000 for school instruction. Commissioner Adams, in support of the motion, said that if the apportionment were made now it would save the Department of Education a great deal of money, inasmuch as the prices of building materials now are much lower than they are expected to be later on in the season. The motion was adopted. Commissioner Adams said that he would call personally on Controller Coler and urge him to vote for the appropriation.

A resolution that had been offered by Commissioner Livingston at the last meeting of the board was taken up and passed. It provided that no principal or teacher in the employ of the board shall be advanced in any calendar year beyond the grade of salary next higher than that received at the time of advancement, but every such principal or teacher who does not receive the schedule salary shall be advanced on the first day of January of each year until the salary corresponding with years of service is reached, provided the services are meritorious.

Commissioner Farrell's report in behalf of the Committee on Supplies recommending increases in the salaries of certain clerks in the offices of the Borough Superintendent and the secretary of the board, was also adopted. There are thirteen employes in the Superintendent's office, including stenographers, clerks, an office boy, and an office girl, and their combined salaries under the new schedule amount to $9,900. In the secretary's office the combined salaries of six employes amount to $5,520.

Opening of a New School.

A new public school, No. 169, was opened Monday morning at Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets, with Miss Mary Shires as Principal. The building is five stories high, about 100 feet deep, and takes up a block on Audubon Avenue. The second, third, and fourth floors are given over to thirty classrooms. The fifth floor has a gymnasium. It is a mixed grammar and primary school. About 500 pupils have been registered.

Free Classes in Mechanical Drawing.

The free classes in mechanical and architectural drawing at the New York Evening High School, West Forty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, are now forming. Students of architecture, machinists, stone cutters, builders, masons, carpenters, cabinetmakers, and those working at the trades in general who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity should now apply for admission.

THE NEW VENEZUELAN TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The new Venezuelan tariff, which is about to go into effect, may call for an exercise of the retaliatory clause of the Dingley tariff law. The United States Minister to Venezuela, Mr. Loomis, is to make a careful study of the new law, with a view of determining if its effect is to discriminate unfavorably against the United States.

His report to the State Department will determine whether negotiations are to be conducted for reciprocity or whether retaliation will follow.

VENEZUELAN VERDICT SOON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Information has reached officials here that the British-Venezuelan court of arbitration now sitting at Paris will conclude its work and render a final decision about the first of the coming month. This is due to the desire of Chief Justice Fuller, one of the arbitrators, to return to Washington in time for the opening of the Supreme Court, on Oct. 10.

Mr. Harrison has announced to his colleagues that he will make only a brief speech, and this has permitted an understanding to close the work about the first of the month and to render a verdict on the question before the arbitrators separate.

De Regnier to Lecture at Harvard.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—M. Henri de Regnier, the distinguished French poet, will give a third series of lectures before Harvard University, at Cambridge, under the auspices of the Cercle Francais de l'Universite Harvard, beginning March 1 next, on French modern poetry.

Prof. von Stoerk Dead.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—Prof. von Stoerk, the laryngologist, is dead.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Daly's Theatre Opened Under the Management of Daniel Frohman.

MR. SOTHERN AS D'ARTAGNAN

"The King's Musketeer" Again, with Virginia Harned as Miladi—Gossip About Theatres and Actors.

Daly's Theatre was opened to the public last night for the first time since the death of its illustrious founder. Few changes have been made in the spacious foyers and richly decorated auditorium. A few heavy pieces of furniture and some of the larger pictures displayed on easels have been removed, but the valuable collection of theatrical portraits still hangs on the foyer walls.

The purchaser of seats at the box office now receives tickets of the customary pattern instead of slips of paper bearing cabalistic signs. The ushers are new and of the customary pattern, too. The seats in the auditorium have been reiettered and renumbered, with the letter A on the front row instead of U. For the old Daly housebill a new one, resembling that of the Lyceum, has been substituted, and it contains the modest announcement of the new manager, Mr. Daniel Frohman, that the policy of the Lyceum will hereafter prevail—"the production of the best plays by the best modern living authors."

The old order having given place to the new, the twenty-first year of Daly's begins with Mr. Sothern's annual engagement hitherto filled at the Lyceum. The current play is Henry Hamilton's smart and serviceable romantic drama founded on "Les Trois Mousquetaires," in which Mr. Sothern and most of the actors now associated with him were seen at another house late last season. But one noteworthy change in the cast of "The King's Musketeer" is the substitution of Virginia Harned for Edith Crane in the showy rôle of Miladi. Miss Harned denoted the fascination, the venom, and the fury of this matchless she-devil last night with much more varied skill and better tact than her predecessor could employ, if with no appreciably larger measure of force in the big scene of cajolery and rage. She was cordially received and made a favorable impression upon the large audience, which included comparatively few theatrical habitues, and a large proportion of folks who see plays for enjoyment's sake.

The few other changes in the cast neither improved nor marred the performance. Miss Rooke lacks the pictorial charm of her predecessor, but acts her part equally well. The Queen and Buckingham are acted with fair effect by the new representatives of those august personages. Messrs. Selten, Erlynne, Lawrence, and Bryant are as competent as ever. No change is to be noted in the scenic equipment, which is handsome and appropriate.

Mr. Sothern's own portrayal of the Gascon has grown mellower and more facile. He has improved noticeably in his delivery of the rapid and emotional passages of the text. The impersonation was always good, and its popularity is not to be questioned.

Raoul d'Artagnan	E. H. Sothern
Louis XIII	Morton Selten
Cardinal Richelieu	Arthur R. Lawrence
George Villiers	R. S. Northrup
Comte de Rochefort	C. P. Flockton
M. de Treville	Rowland Buckstone
Athos	Roydon Erlynne
Porthos	Norman Conniers
Aramis	George E. Bryant
De Chemerault	Daniel Jarrett
John Felton	Norman Parr
Planchet	Ernest Tarleton
Mousqueton	Owen Fawcett
Clarice	Virginia Harned
Anne of Austria	Adele Bloch
Gabrielle de Chalus	Irene Rooke
Mother Superior	Kate Pattison Selten

AN EARL TO BE AN ACTOR.

Through his representative, Charles Dillingham, manager of the Criterion Theatre, Charles Frohman confirmed last evening the report that he had made a contract with the Earl of Yarmouth, who recently appeared in amateur theatricals in Newport and also in a professional production two years ago in London, of Carton's play, "Liberty Hall," to become a member of one of his companies now being organized to produce a new comedy which Mr. Frohman will present at the Madison Square Theatre next month.

Mr. Dillingham said the announcement was somewhat premature, as it was the desire of the Earl to communicate with his family in England and ascertain if they had any objection to his taking up the professional stage at this time.

Pending a reply to this letter, which was expected Saturday, it was the desire of both Mr. Frohman and the Earl to withhold the announcement from the public.

Like many others appearing before the public professionally, the Earl will adopt an assumed name, which will not be published for the present.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—The news that the Earl of Yarmouth had signed with the Frohmans was no surprise to the cottagers, as they learned of his contemplated adoption of the stage during the Summer. Several of the prominent cottagers expressed themselves as very much pleased at the Earl's securing such an engagement, and they feel he will be a success.

On the other hand, some of the cottagers who have not been very friendly to the Earl claim that their treatment of him was due to the fact that he used the place and some of his friends for advertising purposes.

When the Earl of Yarmouth was spoken to regarding the report of his having been engaged by Mr. Frohman, he stated that he had not seen Mr. Frohman while he was in New York recently, and as for having been selected for the cast of "Wheels Within Wheels," there was nothing whatever in the report. The Earl did say, however, that Mr. Frohman had made him an offer and he had written to him regarding the same, but did not know if his offer had been accepted or not.

When an agreement between the Earl of Yarmouth and Mr. Frohman is settled upon, the former stated he had not the slightest objection to the public knowing it.

TO AMEND "THE GHETTO."

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Mrs. Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew are rehearsing a new last act for "The Ghetto," the play so universally condemned. It will not last many weeks, in spite of any changes in an effort to make it more acceptable. A new plot and new characters are necessary.

Bellew expects soon to possess a play of world-wide interest, adapted from a story by one of the most celebrated authors of the century.

Louis Mann's New Play.

Since Louis Mann and Miss Clara Lipman abandoned their interest in "The Telephone Girl" they have been endeavoring to secure a suitable farce which would be adapted to their peculiar talents. In this they think their new play, entitled "The Girl in the Barracks," by two German writers, Carl Kraats and Heinrich Stobitzki, is what they have been endeavoring to secure for some time. The company which is being organized will be under the management of Rich and Harris, and the play will receive its first production about the middle of next month.

Mrs. Langtry to Appear in This City.

Arrangements have been made for the appearance at the Garden Theatre, beginning Jan. 15, for a five weeks' engagement of Mrs. Langtry in Sydney Grundy's play entitled "The Degenerates," which at present is being presented at the Haymarket Theatre, London. It is proposed to bring the entire company to this country, and after the engagement at the Garden Theatre Charles Frohman proposes to have Mrs. Langtry present her play in all the principal cities of the United States, a tour of which is now being arranged.

Joseph T. Kretzinger Dead.

Joseph T. Kretzinger, a well-known Chicago lawyer, died of heart disease Monday night at a hotel in Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. Kretzinger left Chicago ten days ago to attend to some business on the coast, and appeared to be in the best of health. He was a member of the firm of Kretzinger, Gallagher & Rooney, an able and successful lawyer, and in the pursuit of his practice had accumulated a comfortable fortune. He suffered from a serious illness two years ago, but it was thought that he had entirely recovered from its ill effects. In 1895 he was married to Miss Kitty Kent.

The remains will be brought to Chicago.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Again the one topic of discussion wherever the members of the society world assembled yesterday was the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and every detail of the arrangements for his funeral to-morrow, of the scenes at his house, and the movements of his relatives published, was read with keen interest. The exodus of well-known members of the Newport Summer colony who are coming on here to pay their last respects to Mr. Vanderbilt began yesterday and the down trains and last night's boat were filled with familiar faces. St. Bartholomew's Church, where the funeral services will be held to-morrow morning, spacious edifice as it is, will not be large enough to hold the throng of friends and acquaintances who wish to be present.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who have leased the beautiful house belonging to Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Fabbri, in East Sixty-ninth Street, just out of Fifth Avenue, for the Winter, came down from Newport on Wednesday, and will remain over for Mr. Vanderbilt's funeral to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel have invited a large party of friends to witness the America's Cup races from their steam yacht Suitana.

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The new ocean leviathan, the Oceanic, which arrived yesterday on her maiden trip, brought over a host of well-known people, and there was quite a reception on the White Star wharf when she finally docked there yesterday noon. Among well-known names on her passenger list were those of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, Col. Delancey Kane, Loring Andrews, Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Brown, J. Wells Champney, Mrs. James B. Colgate, C. C. Cuyler, Miss Cuyler, Clyde Fitch, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lippincott, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Morgan, President Patton and Mrs. Patton, James R. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Herbert Seymour, E. Lyman Short, E. Souverbielle, F. J. Sprague, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and children. The Germanic, which sailed yesterday, had on her passenger list among other names those of Burton Mansfield, Lieut. Col. Andrew Haggard, S. G. Rollins, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Scott. The Friedrich der Grosse, which sails to-day, has booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rockefeller and Mrs. E. F. D. Wicks. The Columbia to-day has among other passengers booked Gen. Greely, United States Army, and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Marshall.

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The report in this column over a fortnight ago that the young Earl of Yarmouth had a distinct purpose in his appearance in private theatricals at Newport is now confirmed by the announcement that he has been engaged by Charles Frohman, and will make his first bow on the New York professional stage in the farce, "Wheels Within Wheels," to be produced shortly in this city. This announcement will also explain the Earl's persistence and hard work through and by which the Newport theatricals given under his management were so distinctly a success. The value of a Newport social advertisement is presumably fully worth a goodly amount of hard work and the creating of antagonisms with society men and maidens unwilling to rehearse properly. There is no particular surprise expressed at the news that the Earl is to appear on the New York professional stage. It was clearly evident to the Newport audience after his first bow there on the night of the theatricals that he had received professional training, and that he was thoroughly at home behind the footlights. Whatever may be thought of the Earl's acting, the gracefulness of his dancing cannot be gainsaid, and the sobriquet of "The Dancing Earl," which he is said to have won in Australia, will doubtless be approved of by New York theatregoers.

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Every day brings back a number of people from the watering places, and it looks as if there would be an early Winter season. The death of Cornelius Vanderbilt and the absence of many fashionable people already alluded to will have its effect. The débutantes of the Winter will include Miss Ethel Hollins, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hollins; Miss Nora Iselin, the daughter of Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, by his first wife, who was Miss Fannie Garner; Miss Lillian Barker, the second daughter of Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker, and Miss Anna Dodge, the daugher of Mrs. W. Earle Dodge. The débuts of Miss Gwendolyn Burden and of Miss Belmont, the daughter of Mrs. George L. Rives, are yet uncertain.

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The social event of to-day will be the dinner to be given at New Rochelle by Mr. C. Oliver Iselin in honor of Sir Thomas Lipton. This will be the first large private function given for the owner of the Shamrock since his arrival in America. Mr. Iselin will have as guests several of the men most interested in yachting, Mrs. Iselin, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, and Miss Randolph. Col. Delancey Kane, Mr. Iselin's brother-in-law, who arrived yesterday by the Oceanic, will be one of those present. Mr. Kane comes over for a short trip, returning to England to pass the Winter.

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Among the foreign visitors to these shores this Summer who will soon return to their native land is Mr. Max Muller, who has been at Newport during the season, where he has been much entertained by friends of his distinguished father and the fashionable world. Mr. Max Muller is to be for a few days at the Astoria. He will sail shortly for Europe.

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It is nearly the season for country fairs and festivals. The White Plains Fair will be one of the events of the end of September. The Orange County Fair has been postponed until Oct. 7, on account of the Dewey celebration and the cup races. Mineola, L. I., will also have an Autumn fair, and there will be pony races and perhaps a steeplechase at the Whitney farm. The Meadow Brook Hunt begins in October.

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Lenox has begun its season with golf, and to-day Baltimore will have its tournament. Many of the prominent golfers have gone to the Southern city for this event. The throwing into mourning of the William D. Sloanes by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt will have its effect on the Lenox season. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane had purposed entertaining on quite an extensive scale this Autumn.

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Col. and Mrs. William Jay have returned to their country place at Katonah, and Mrs. Jay has been giving a series of musicales there, the second of which will take place on Friday afternoon. The Kaltenborn Quartet will play and Frank Potter will sing. These musicales are quite an innovation in country house life, and they are much appreciated by the neighbors of the Jays.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt were to have entertained in a succession of house parties at Biltmore this Autumn, and among their guests were to have been M. and Mme. de Hegermann Lindercrone and the Vicomte and Vicomtess d'Osmoy. These plans are of course all changed. M. and Mme. de Hegermann Lindencrone arrived last week from abroad, and will return to Europe in November.

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The guests have not all yet departed from the different hotels in the mountains and Central New York. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Twombly are still in the White Mountains. The Misses Morton and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Howard Dwight are among those recently registered at Saratoga.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—This evening Mrs. N. D. Clapp gave a dinner-dance at Oak View in honor of Prince Cantacuzene and his fiancée, Miss Julia Dent Grant. Dinner was served to about twenty-five guests, including Prince Cantacuzene, Miss Grant, Miss Burden, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Marion Fish, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Mason, Miss Swan, Miss Gray, Miss French, Honoré Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., Harry Lehr, Robert L. Gerry, W. M. Woodward, Jr., F. W. Andrews, Jr., Walter Andrews, H. R. Taylor, Humphreys Gwen, McDoughall Hawkes, and Prince Henri de Croy.

The guests sat at one very large table, which was handsomely decorated with Egyptian lotus. The complete gold service of the Clapp family was used for the first time this season. Mrs. Clapp, assisted by her daughter, Miss Clapp, received the guests in the white and gold drawing room, which was profusely decorated with cuttings and palms.

After the dinner a number of other guests arrived, and at midnight the cotillion, led by Harry Lehr, was danced. Mr. Lehr was followed by Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant and about twenty-five couples. Among the later guests were Miss Daisy Post, Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss McAllister, Miss Virginia Gammell, the Misses Stone, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Taylor, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Pin Potter, Mrs. Victor Borchen, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Richard McCreery, Lady Cunard, the Earl of Yarmouth, Mrs. Ladenberg, and others.

The favors consisted of sachets with sleigh bells, dolls, American and Russian silk flags, large wooden dogs, baby carriages with bows of pink satin ribbons, large bathing hats with pink ribbons, while in the floral figure of the cotillion small garden watering pots and garden spades were given.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. J. Willing.

It is expected that Sir Thomas Lipton will visit Newport next week.

Ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt has begun to use an automobile, and among the recent graduates is H. A. C. Taylor.

The estate of Susan O. Hoffman has rented its cottage in Bellevue Avenue, near Bailey's beach, to J. F. D. Lanier of New York, for the season of 1900.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray entertained at dinner this evening.

Miss Leary is entertaining Sister Superior Mary Euphrasia of the Convent of Notre Dame, Washington, at her cottage. Miss Leary is greatly interested in the work for the higher education of women, such as contemplated by the Trinity College at Washington, and is having a memorial chapel erected there in memory of her brother, Arthur Leary.

It is understood that Mrs. Herrmann Oelrichs has increased the dimensions of her new cottage considerably over those upon which she had decided upon when the work on the cottage began.

The Marquis de San Vito has sailed for Italy, and will return in December for the Winter in New York.

Mrs. Beeckman of New York is the guest of her daughter Mrs. L. L. Lorillard at Arleigh.

Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, Miss Dahlgren, and Robert S. Hone have returned from New York.

Mrs. Leslie Cotton of Paris, who has been spending the season here, returned to New York to-day, and will sail for Paris next week.

F. P. Garrettson is arranging to sail for Europe next month.

Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce and Bishop Potter went to New York to-day.

Mrs. Charles P. Casally will conclude her Newport visit to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dadciyfe have returned to Boston.

M. E. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington, has returned to Newport from Washington.

The Earl of Yarmouth and Lady Cunard are the guests of Mrs. Ladenberg.

Secretary Hearst of the New York Yacht Club, who has been visiting Dwight Braman at his cottage in Gibbs Avenue, has returned to New York.

Smith—Crocheron.

Miss Abbie Crocheron, daughter of Mrs. John Crocheron of 51 Post Avenue, Port Richmond, and John F. Smith of West Brighton, Richmond Borough, were married on Tuesday evening by the Rev. Dr. Yocum of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Port Richmond. Mr. Smith is a real estate dealer in West Brighton. Only intimate friends and relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Crocheron have gone to Niagara Falls on a wedding trip. They will live in West Brighton.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward J. Langdon.

Edward J. Langdon, Deputy Chief Clerk in the office of District Attorney Steele of Brooklyn, died at his home, 223 Madison Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Langdon was forty years old, and was a native of Brooklyn, where he had lived all his life. He was for years a prominent figure in Republican politics in the Twenty-third Ward, where he was closely associated with Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee and leader of the ward. Mr. Langdon returned on Sunday from a stay at Saratoga, and was taker suddenly ill on Tuesday

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Brooklyn Jockey Club Stewards Take Summary Action.

REFUSE J. P. ROBISON'S HORSE

Will Not Permit King Barleycorn to Run During the Rest of the Meeting—Four Favorites Win.

Messrs. Dwyer, Miller, and Knapp, the Stewards of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, evidently have made up their minds that they will not tolerate the sort of racing that has been dished up to metropolitan racegoers since the season opened. Their action yesterday in refusing for the rest of the meeting J. P. Robison's horse King Barleycorn probably will be taken by the jockeys, trainers, and others who have been successfully offending lately to mean that they are ready for business and will punish more severely all future cases.

It was the first opportunity the Stewards have had since the meeting opened to show their authority, and five minutes after King Barleycorn's race had convinced them that he was not a desirable racer their decision was made. They not only refused his entry, but they decided to recommend to the Stewards of The Jockey Club that his retirement be made permanent, and in all likelihood their suggestion will be accepted.

On Tuesday King Barleycorn in the first race ran a notoriously poor race, and finished somewhere in the ruck. He ran again yesterday, in a mile-and-an-eight handicap for all ages, and won from start to finish. The favorite, Azucena, tried hard to get up to him, but after a hard run, was not one, two, three, while King Barleycorn simply romped home. The change in the horse's form was such a startling one that it excited comment at once, and the Stewards took up the case immediately. King Barleycorn was a great horse yesterday and was very heavily played. He led from start to finish and won by eight lengths. If such summary justice was dealt out as speedily to some of the jockeys there would be better racing.

The day was a splendid one for racing. There was some consolation for the bettors who have been so badly hit this year, for out of six favorites four were successful. The Albemarle Stakes, for fillies two years old, was the feature of the day's programme, for some of the best fillies of the year were engaged. Among them was Cleora, who was credited by some of the trainers with being better than Mesmerist or Chacornac, the Futurity winner. The run was at five and one-half furlongs, and, although most of the bettors voted it an easy race for Cleora, the favorite, there were many who looked to Musette or Runaway Girl to beat her. Runaway Girl did beat her, and Musette should have beaten her with some less tired boy than Doggett in the saddle.

There was nothing about Cleora's race to indicate that she is the trackburner it is claimed she is, for, although she ran well enough at the end to get into second place, she ran like a cow in the earlier stages of it, and at one time it looked as if she would finish last. The start was a fair one, and once they were off Runaway Girl slipped out in front and set the pace. Close behind the daughter of Domino came Her Ladyship, Star Chime, and Iroquois Belle. Musette was a badly placed fifth, while Cleora trailed almost last. Musette pushed her way to the bunch in front of her when the far turn was reached and got her head in front of Runaway Girl's. She showed the way into the stretch, and then, when Runaway Girl came at her again, Doggett sat still and gave up the race without an effort. He could easily have placed the filly in at least third place if he had not grown so tired of riding when he found that Runaway Girl had caught him. The latter, ridden out by Spencer, won in a drive by a length and a half, and the favorite, coming in the stretch from the rear, got second money by a length from Iroquois Belle. Whatever chance Mauvilla had was lost when she bolted across the track at the head of the stretch.

Montanic, the favorite in the first race, a handicap for two-year-olds, gladdened the hearts and replenished the bankrolls of the talent by winning. He was by far the best of the lot that ran over the five-and-a-half-furlong route, for he won easily, and, although Flower of Gold had cut out a lively pace, running about a length and a half in front until the stretch was reached, the backers of the favorite were never in doubt as to the result. Montanic came up to and passed the leader with scarcely an effort in the stretch and won easily by a length and a half. Rockton finished third.

A handicap for all ages at a mile and a sixteenth proved to be a soft spot for the Western flyer Batten. Lieutenant Gibson was the only two-year-old starter. It was his race rarely as Batten, Lieutenant Gibson jumped out in front at the start and showed the way around the back stretch. Batten remained at his head until the far turn was reached and then forged ahead. He drew away easily and won by a length and a half.

L'Alouette, after a harder struggle than she had in the Futurity, which she won two years ago, won the fifth race. She was behind most of the way, while the favorite, Satin Slipper, led most of the way. At the end Satin Slipper gave up the run and L'Alouette won by a length and a half from her.

Mal, the favorite, won the last race by beating out Chappaqua, the outsider, at 30 to 1.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 3-5.

1—Montanic, J. J. Eakins's b. g., by Montana-Walnut, 111 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..... (Odom)
2—Flower of Gold, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 105, 8 to 1 and 3 to 5..... (O'Leary)
3—Rockton, S. Sanford & Son's b. c., 115, 3 to 1..... (Doggett)

Motley, 108, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Okettee, 109, 20 to 1, (McDermott;) Goldone, 106, 30 to 1, (Gullman;) Galahtree, 112, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Rose Clark, 105, 200 to 1, (Black,) and Oneck Queen, 109, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:54 2-5.

1—King Barleycorn J. P. Robison's ch. g., 3 years, by Kantaka-Nattot, 114 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5..... (Keenan)
2—Bon Ton, J. E. Seagram's br. m., 5, 104, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... (Wilson)
3—Arbaces, A. J. Stemler & Co.'s b. c., 4, 116, 3 to 1..... (Clawson)

Azucena, 115, 7 to 5, (Spencer;) Sea Planter, 112, 10 to 1, (Bullman,) and Lackland, 116, 10 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by eight lengths; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Albemarle Stakes, for fillies two years old which have not won $1,000 up to the time of entry, weights 7 pounds below the scale. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, or $15 forfeit, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—Runaway Girl, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., by Domino-Fair Vision, 112 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... (Spencer)
2—Cleora, J. J. McCafferty's b. f., 119, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2..... (Dupee)
3—Iroquois Belle, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 112, 10 to 1..... (O'Connor)

Lady of the Vale, 112, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Star Chime, 112, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) Misericordia, 112, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Musette, 119, 5 to 1, (Doggett;) Mauvilla, 112, 10 to 1, (Richards,) and Her Ladyship, 112, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 2-5.

1—Batten, T. C. McDowell's b. c., 3 years, by Hayden Edwards or Candlemas-Sudie, McNairy, 1 6 pounds, 1 to 5 and out..... (Spencer)
2—Lieutenant Gibson, C. H. Smith's b. c., 100, 9 to 2 and 3 to 10..... (Odom)
3—Doctor Eichberg, L. V. Bell's br. c., 3, 116, 30 to 1..... (Powers)

Won in a canter by a length and a half; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.

1—L'Alouette, H. T. Wilson Jr.'s b. f., 4 years, by Kinglike-Juliette, 105 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... (Maher)
2—Satin Slipper, M. F. Dwyer's b. f., 3, 94, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5..... (Odom)
2—Ben Hadad, F. Brown's ch. c., 5, 105, 6 to 1..... (Clawson)

Belle of Memphis, 106, 7 to 2, (O'Connor;) Matanza, 113, 15 to 1, (Powers;) Red Spider, 88, 15 to 1, (Bergman;) Dave S., 99, 10 to 1, (Weddersand;) Peace, 100, 5 to 1, (Dupree;) Maid of Erin, 107, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Klondyke Queen, 84, 50 to 1, (Brien;) Lepida, 89, 100 to 1, (Black,) and Holland, 104, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $600 in 1905. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Mal, S. Sanford Sons' b. c., by Medder-Sunnyside, 113 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 5..... (Spencer)
2—Chappaqua, Oneck Stable's b. c., 115, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1..... (Maher)
3—Monadnock, Brown & Wimmers's ch. c., 119, 9 to 5..... (Odom)

Bettie Gray, 113, 4 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Pella B., 112, 200 to 1, (Clay,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a neck between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half over six hurdles.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Howard Mann	166	Hardy C.	138
Marshall	149	Julius Caesar	133
Anagram	142	Bob White	133
Gould	142	Merlin	133
Armament	143	Mister Stoffel	130

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About six furlongs.

George B. Cox	111	Fitz Brimer	96
Blarneystone	108	Mark Miles	96
Sir Christopher	101	Tabouret	96
Meehanus	101	Cathedral	92
The Pride	101	Caoutchouc	90
Impartial	101	Chivalrous	90
J. A. Grey	99	Miss Marion	88
Judge Wardell	98	Tinkler	88
Kilt	98	Domineer	87
Lindula	98	Chorus Boy	84
Tinge	96	Dollie Weithoff	84

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; weights 10 pounds below the scale. Five furlongs.

Angle	112	Crocker	112
Native	112	Pincher	112
Hammock	112	Present	109
Herbert	112	Ringleader	109
Wakem	112	Eileen Daly	109
MacFlecknoe	112	Water Cure	109
Factoria	112	Kamara	109
Hopbrook	112	Swiftwater	109
Templar	112	Dance	109
Vesuvian	112	Goldlace	109
Bennider	112	Homespun	..
Withers	112	Pink Domino	..
Knight Banneret	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Bannockburn	107	Cambrian	102
Merry Prince	106	Kirkwood	97
Charentus	106	Blueaway	96
The Star of Bethlehem	111	Lothario	108
Latson	108	Spurs	90

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds, to carry 115 pounds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Desperado	115	General Shafter	112
Dyer's Neck	115	Empire	112
Prince Dudley	115	Locochee	112
Bangor	115	Ranford	112
Galahad	115	Veracious	112
Alice Nise	112		

PROVIDENCE HARNESS RACING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13.—The races today resulted as follows:

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200.

Senator L., b. g., by West Cloud, dam by Elfrida, by Midrigal..... (Dillinger) 10 1 1
Excel, b. g., by Boyce's Duroc, dam Confederate Chief, (Demarest)..... 1 9 7
Edna Cook, b. m., (Collins)..... 2 7 2
Bigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)..... 3 2 3
Georgena, ch. m., (McKenny)..... 7 3 4
Glory, ch. g., (Gray)..... 5 4 6
Iris O., b. m., (Garvey)..... 4 6 8
Pixie, blk. m., (Johnson)..... 6 5 5
Farris, b. g., (Bowen)..... 8 10 9
Phoebe Childers, b. m., (McHenry)..... 9 8 10

Time—2:14½; 2:13; 2:12¾.

2:30 Class.—Rhode Island Stakes; Trotting; purse $3,000.

Kingmond, b. g., by King Darlington, dam Rosamond, Bird Wilkes, (Marsh).6 1 1 1
The Queen, blk. m., by Chimes—dam by Queenie King, by Mambrino King, (Geers)..... 4 5 2 3
Plemont, b. s., (Phaler)..... 4 2 4 2
Paul Pry, gr. g., (McCarthy)..... 3 6 3 4
Bel Esprit, b. g., (Williams)..... 5 3 5 5
Miss Pratt, blk. m., (Proctor)..... 2 4 dis

Time—2:16½; 2:15¾; 2:12½; 2:16¾.

2:11 Class.—Purse $1,200.

Dempsey, br. g., by Tribute, dam unknown, (O'Neill)..... 1 1
Johnny Agan, b. g., by Dingus—dam by Mambrino Abdallah, (Williams)..... 4 2
Mazotte, b. m., (Bailey)..... 2 5
Terrell S., ch. g., (Johnson)..... 7 3
Flirt, blk. m., (Renwick)..... 3 14
Blaze Boy, ch. g., (Hudson)..... 9 4
Castleton, b. h., (Tyson)..... 6 10
Timepiece, br. g., (Snow)..... 12 8
Free Bond, b. g., (Miller)..... 8 9
Ari Alco, b. g., (Dore)..... 15 7
King Chimes, b. g., (Davis)..... 8 9
Joe Bailey, br. g., (Riley)..... 10 13
Will Leyburn, blk. s., (Gatcomb)..... 11 11
McJoe, b. g., (Baggs)..... 13 18
Early Bird, blk. m., (Payne)..... 14 15
Joe Pilot, b. g., (Kilburn)..... dis.
Palmetto Prince, b. h., (Williams)..... dis.

Time—2:11¼; 2:10¼.

2:27 Class.—Trot. Purse $1,200.

Happy Jim, b. h., by Westmoreland, dam unknown, (Barnes)..... 1 1
Edward B., ch. s., by Hinder Wilkes, dam by Colonel Hambrick, (Hudson)..... 2 2
Roscoe C., b. g., (McDonald)..... 3 3
Rana, g. m., (Young)..... 4 4
Budd Stout, b. g., (Kinney)..... 6 5
Edmund, b. g., (Devine)..... 5 7
Addie Parker, b. m., (Howard)..... 7 6
Hampus, br. g., (Dodge)..... 8 8

Time—2:10¼; 2:10¾.

2:10 Class.—Trot. Purse $2,000. (Unfinished.)

Louise Mac, ch. m., by Little Corporal, dam unknown, (Hudson)..... 9 10 1 1
Gayton, b. c., by Allerton, dam unknown, (McHenry)..... 1 5 6 10
Captain Jack, blk. s., by Black Wilkes, dam unknown, (Golden)..... 7 1 10 4
Charley Herr, br. h., (Kelly)..... 4 2 2 3
Battleton, b. g., (Geers)..... 8 9 3 2
Alcidalia, b. m., (Dore)..... 3 6 9 9
Monterey, ch. s., (Williams)..... 5 3 4 8
Who is It, b. g., (Marsh)..... 3 7 7 7
Rubber, blk. m., (Shillinglaw)..... 10 4 8 6
Bonnatell, b. m., (Ames)..... 6 8 5 5

Time—2:10½; 2:09¾; 2:10¼; 2:11¼.

Reiff Wins Two Races in England.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—At the Great Yarmouth meeting to-day I. Reiff, the American jockey, finished first on Mr. R. Sherwood's three-year-old bay colt Karnack, by St. Angelo-Norah, in the race for the South Denes Selling Plate. Good was second and Newmarket, with "Skeets" Martin, another American, in the saddle, finished third. Nine horses ran five furlongs straight. Reiff also won the Norfolk and Suffolk handicap on Sulks. Succoth was second, and Nipper, with Martin "up," finished third in a field of nine horses.

TENNIS AT PARK HILL.

The Robertson Brothers Beat the Todd Brothers in Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

PARK HILL STATION, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Play was continued here to-day in the championship tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association on the grounds of the Park Hill Country Club.

The feature of the day's play was the struggle in the men's singles between D. Todd and H. S. Robertson, both of the Park Hill Club. In the opening set Todd was very speedy, and by running into the net killed all of his antagonist's short drives. Robertson improved in the second set, and by forcing Todd back to his base line won at 6—4. The third set was fought at a heart-breaking pace, Todd leading at 5—3 and 40—15. By steady play Robinson finally went to the front at 6—5, and was once within a stroke of the match.

Two matches were played in the men's doubles, that of the Robertson brothers against the Todd brothers providing exciting tennis in the deciding set. The Todds took the lead in this set, but the strong net play and cyclonic "kills" of the Robertsons finally won the match.

The scores follow:

Men's Championship Singles.—Second Round—C. S. Batt, Sleepy Hollow, beat C. D. Millard, Sleepy Hollow, 6—2, 6—1; D. Todd, Park Hill, beat H. S. Robertson, Park Hill, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6; F. S. Thayer, Amakassin, beat J. Todd, Park Hill, 6—4, 6—3.

Men's Championship Doubles.—First Round—C. D. Millard and C. S. Batt, Sleepy Hollow, beat J. Kerr, Park Hill, and S. F. Thayer, Amakassin, 6—2, 6—1; J. L. Robertson, Jr., and H. S. Robertson, Park Hill, beat D. Todd and J. Todd, Park Hill, 6—2, 7—5.

Women Play on Staten Island Links.

The women's handicap bogey competition yesterday on the golf links of the Richmond County Country Club, S. I., was won by Mrs. Otis L. Williams, who, from a handicap of 8 strokes, finished third down to bogey, while Miss L. Bonnell, with a handicap of 9 strokes, was second, four holes down to bogey.

EPIDEMIC AT KEY WEST.

Thirty-five New Cases of Yellow Fever Are Reported.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 13.—Thirty-five cases of yellow fever have been reported in the past twenty-four hours, thirteen of which were adults, the balance children, making a total to date of 258 cases. There have been no deaths reported in the past twenty-four hours.

One Fever Case at Mississippi City.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 13.—Dr. H. H. Harry, State Health Officer in charge at Mississippi City, reports one new case of yellow fever at that place. The other patients are nearly all well. The situation in Jackson continues quiet and no new cases have developed.

New Orleans Has No New Fever Cases.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—The Board of Health reports no new cases of yellow fever up to 4 o'clock P. M. to-day.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Overwhelmed the Chicagos on the Polo Grounds.

TEN RUNS IN ONE INNING

After That the Game Became a Farce, for the Westerners Could Not Rally—On Other Diamonds.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	88	57	.607
Philadelphia	81	47	.633
Boston	77	63	.616
Baltimore	73	51	.589
Cincinnati	72	57	.558
St. Louis	71	58	.550
Chicago	66	63	.512
Pittsburg	62	64	.492
Louisville	58	69	.457
New York	52	73	.416
Washington	45	80	.360
Cleveland	19	116	.143

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 13; Chicago, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
Cincinnati, 14; Washington, 4. (first game.)
Washington, 6; Cincinnati, 3. (second game.)
Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 2. (first game.)
Baltimore, 8; Louisville 4. (second game.)
Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 6; St. Louis 2. (first game.)
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 3. (second game.)

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn
St. Louis in Boston.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Washington.

Only a few hundred persons saw the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, but those who stayed away will have no cause for regret, as the game, after the third inning, was nothing more than a farce. In the third inning the New Yorks landed on Mullarkey's curves with a vengeance, and 10 runs resulted. Fourteen men came to the bat. That ended the game, so far as the interest went. Seymour was always effective, although his support was poor. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E
V'Haltr'n,cf	2	2	3	0	1	Ryan, rf	0	1	3	1	0
O'Brien, lf	3	3	1	0	0	Curley, 3b	1	0	1	4	0
Foster, rf	1	1	4	0	0	Lange, cf	0	3	0	0	0
Davis, ss	1	3	2	3	1	Everitt, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Doyle, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Mertes, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	2	3	2	Bradley, 3b	1	0	1	0	1
Warner, c	2	2	8	0	0	Magoon, ss	0	2	3	2	0
Carsey, 3b	1	2	1	0	0	Donahue, c	0	0	7	0	0
Seymour, p	2	2	0	1	4	Mullarkey, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	13	19	27	7	8	Total	2	7	27	12	1

New York ..... 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—13
Chicago ..... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

First base by errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 4. Left on bases—New York, 11; Chicago, 17. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Mullarkey. Sacrifice hits—Foster, Magoon. Bases on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off Mullarkey, 5. Struck out—By Seymour, 8; by Mullarkey, 7. Stolen bases—Carsey, Warner (two.) Hit by pitched ball—Warner, Curley. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

BROOKLYNS WIN BY ONE RUN.

Darkness Stops the Game and Score Reverts to the Eighth Inning.

With one run scored, three of the Pittsburgs on bases and only one out in the ninth inning at Washington Park yesterday, Umpire Swartwood called the game on account of darkness. The score therefore reverted to the eighth inning, and Pittsburg was compelled to suffer defeat. The visitors were partly to blame, as they delayed matters by debating as to whether Leever should bat or not. Sparks pitched great ball until the eighth inning, and then weakened. Hill kept the visitors' hits scattered. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf	0	2	1	0	0	Kelley, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Williams, 2b	1	2	3	3	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0
McCarthy, rf	0	0	3	0	0	Jennings, lb	0	1	10	0	0
Dillon, lb	0	0	18	0	0	Ander'n, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	2	1	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	4	6	1
McCar'y, lf	1	1	1	1	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	1	0
Ely, ss	0	0	0	2	0	Casey, 3b	0	1	0	3	0
Bower'n, c	0	0	1	0	0	McGuire, c	0	1	2	1	0
Sparks, p	1	2	0	3	0	Hill, p	0	1	2	0	2
Leever, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Total	3	9	24	13	1	Total	4	7	24	18	2

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—3
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0—4

Three-base hit—Williams. Two-base hit—Keeler. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 13; Brooklyn, 7. Struck out—By Hill, 3; by Sparks, 1. Sacrifice hits—Dillon, Ely, Kelley, Jennings. Bases on balls—Off Hill, 4; off Sparks, 5. Stolen bases—Keeler, Daly. Double play—McCarthy and Dillon. Passed ball—Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Louisvilles Lose Two Games.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—Baltimore won two games from Louisville to-day. Woods had the Baltimores shut out until the eighth inning of the first game, but three singles and a base on balls gave them three runs and victory. The locals won easily in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Baltimore ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 ..—3

Base hits—Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Woods and Zimmer; Baltimore, McGinnity and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville ..... 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0—4
Baltimore ..... 4 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 ..—8

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Baltimore, 13. Errors—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Philippi and Zimmer; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Betts and Dwyer.

Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The Philadelphias made enough errors to lose two ordinary games, but Cleveland failed to profit thereby, owing to their inability to bat. Score:

Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2
Philadelphia ..... 5 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 ..—8

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 12. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and Sugden; Philadelphia, Donahue and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

Washingtons Win and Lose.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—McGee was easy for the Cincinnatis in the first game to-day, and, aided by bases on balls and errors, they scored an easy victory. In the second the Washingtons bunched their hits in the fourth inning and secured a lead which Cincinnati could not overcome in the six innings played before darkness set in. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington ..... 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0—4
Cincinnati ..... 2 1 0 0 0 4 0 2 5—14

Base hits—Washington, 11; Cincinnati, 15. Errors—Washington, 2. Batteries—Washington, McGee and Kittridge; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz.

SECOND GAME.

Washington ..... 1 0 0 4 0 0 1—6
Cincinnati ..... 2 0 0 0 0 1 ..—3

Base hits—Washington, 7; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Washington, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Fifield and Roach; Cincinnati, Fisk and Kehoe. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

Two Victories for Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Boston took a double-header from St. Louis to-day. Donlin's errors in the second inning of the first game gave three runs and the game to Boston.

In the second game, Cross's error and consecutive hitting scored four runs for Boston in the sixth. Boston tried out two new men—Sullivan and Kuhns. Both did well. The second game was called at the end of the sixth inning. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston ..... 0 2 0 0 2 1 0 0 ..—5
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—3

Base hits—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Sullivan; St. Louis, Young and Schreckengost.

SECOND GAME.

Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 1 4—5
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Base hits—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Boston, Bailey Kuhns, and Bergen; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Schreckengost. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

LONDON DISOWNS PALMER.

Says Now that He Has Been a Bank Number for Some Time.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—There is little surprise manifested here over the result of the Palmer-McGovern fight. The former has been considered for some time a back number.

GOLF MATCHES AT LENOX.

Griswold of Princeton Said to Have a Chance for the Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 13.—The Lenox cottagers were all down to the links again to-day to see the first and second rounds, match play, for the Lenox Cup. In the morning the sixteen who qualified narrowed down to eight, who played the 18 holes in the afternoon, and the four remaining will play the third round to-morrow morning.

In the afternoon, to-morrow, the preliminary round of eighteen holes medal play will take place for the cup given by the President, William D. Sloane, the best four scores to qualify. Tea was served at 5 o'clock this afternoon, as usual, in the clubhouse, and an informal reception of the golfers was held.

In the morning round Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, beat Richard Mackay of Lenox, 3 up and 1 to play; Chester Griswold, Princeton, beat C. S. Trevelli, Oakley, 1 up for 19 holes. This was the closest match of the day. Trevelli was four down at the fourteenth hole, and by steady playing won the next four holes, coming out at the end of the eighteen even. In playing off Trevelli unfortunately brassied into the long grass and lost the hole.

Griswold graduated from Princeton this year, and is the President of the Inter-Collegiate Golf Association. He stands a good chance to win the cup.

Percy Haughton, Brookline, beat David T. Davis, Lenox, 3 up 2 to play.

Alexander Morten, Westchester, beat J. B. Seman, Stockbridge, 2 up.

Louis A. Larocque, Shinnecock, beat David W. Bishop, Jr., Lenox, 6 up and 5 to play.

C. B. Corey, Wollaston, beat Walter L. Cutting, Pittsfield, 1 up.

George H. Cooke, Point Judith, beat H. W. Allen, Pittsfield, 2 up.

Samuel Frothingham, Lenox, beat N. B. Burr, Ardsley, 2 up and 1 to play.

In the second round this afternoon Morten beat Haughton, 3 up and 1 to play. Haughton, therefore, loses the custody of the cup.

Griswold beat Kane, 2 up and 1 to play.

Larocque beat Corey, 6 up and 5 to play, and Cooke beat Frothingham, 1 up.

The scores in the latter match were as follows:

Cooke—
Out ..... 6 4 4 6 4 4 4 4 3—42
In ..... 6 4 4 6 5 4 4 5 5—43
Total 85

Frothingham—
Out ..... 5 5 4 6 4 4 4 4 5—41
In ..... 6 4 5 7 6 4 4 4 5—45
Total 86

This is the score of the Morten-Haughton match:

Morten—
Out ..... 5 4 5 4 7 4 4 3 6—42
In ..... 5 3 5 5 6 5 5 4 3—36
Total 78

Haughton—
Out ..... 5 4 5 6 7 4 4 4 5—44
In ..... 6 4 5 7 5 4 4 4 5—39
Total 83

The match for the consolation prize had about twenty entries, and nearly all handed in their cards. The best score was 91, a tie between Ernest A. Thomson and R. D. Lapham, both members of the Lenox Club. The play-off will be to-morrow morning.

WOMEN'S GOLF AT CHICAGO.

Miss Shearson of New York Fails to Qualify for the Governors' Cup.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The second annual women's tournament of the Onwentsia Club opened to-day with the qualifying round for the Governors' Cup, and, although three additional cups had been added as adjuncts to the main prize, the interest centred in the first four places, the holders of these being the only ones who have a chance at the cup under match play.

A number of the contestants elected to play the eighteen holes at once, and when the scores for the morning play were turned in it was found that Mrs. N. Toulmin of the Milwaukee County Club had done the round in 102 strokes, Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor of the Onwentsia Club coming next with 106. Mrs. M. A. Beidler finished with 108. Miss Johnny Carpenter, who was recognized as a dangerous factor, had had luck in her first round, and, though playing splendid golf on the in journey, could not do better than 109.

Miss Marion Shearson, who had twice won the cup, came from New York in the hope of winning it again, and coming into absolute possession of it. She negotiated the eighteen holes with a total of 108, and for a time was thought to have qualified.

It remained, however, for Mrs. W. B. McIlvaine of the Onwentsia Club to furnish the surprise of the day. In the morning she had made the first nine holes in 57. Playing the second half in the afternoon, she gave a fine exhibition and with a total of 49, brought her score to 106 and qualified. Miss Shearson and Miss Johnny Carpenter were thus relegated to places in the qualifying list for the First Flight Cup.

Those who qualified for the four cups and their scores are as follows:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Mrs. H. Toulmin	46	56	102
Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor	50	55	105
Mrs. W. B. McIlvaine	57	49	106
Mrs. H. A. Beidler	53	53	106
FIRST FLIGHT CUP.			
Miss M. Shearson	53	55	108
Miss J. Carpenter	60	49	109
Miss L. W. Peet	55	58	113
Mrs. G. A. McKinlick	57	56	113
VIKING CUP.			
Miss Mary Lewis	59	54	113
Mrs. W. A. Alexander	58	57	115
Mrs. M. Wilson	63	52	115
Miss Amy Jones	55	63	118
CONSOLATION CUP.			
Miss A. Poole	58	62	120
Mrs. J. M. Cutter	64	58	122
Mrs. A. B. Dick	65	57	122
Mrs. Harriet Richardson	68	56	123

MORRIS COUNTY GOLF CLUB.

Fresh Laurels Are Won by Miss Elsie Hurlbut.

Miss Elsie Hurlbut, who is rapidly coming to the front as one of the strongest golfers in the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., added fresh laurels to her golfing wreath yesterday by taking first place in the seventh competition for the long course cup. It was only a week ago that Miss Hurlbut was first in the match for the short course cup. In both events she played from scratch, and yesterday defeated two such able scratch golfers in the club as Mrs. William Shippen and Miss Kip.

Mrs. Oliver Adams, from a handicap of 12 strokes, got second place, with a net score of 115, while Mrs. Shippen and Miss Elizabeth Edwards tied for third place at 116 strokes.

The players and scores were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Miss Elsie Hurlbut	114	0	114
Mrs. Oliver Adams	127	12	115
Mrs. William Shippen	116	0	116
Miss Elizabeth Edwards	136	20	116
Miss Gertrude Hoy	147	27	120
Miss Kip	121	0	121
Miss Forsyth	145	22	123
Miss Marion Swords	144	22	122
Miss E. N. Little	140	15	125

TENNIS TOURNEY AT ORANGE.

Third Day's Play Reduces the Number of Players Materially.

Special to The New York Times.

The third day's play in the club championship tournament of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at the South Orange grounds yesterday afternoon reduced the number of players in the championship singles to five. In the semi-final round to-day, young Jay Bramhall will meet Jay

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

Alfred Seton, Jr., has sold for A. Lanfear Norrie, to a client, 26 West Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5, now occupied by a private stable.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Alexander McDowell the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25.2 by 100.

J. J. Dietz is the buyer of the plot, 212 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 357 feet west of Fifth Avenue, sold recently by Samuel Goldsticker for Edmund Cohn. Mr. Dietz will erect on the plot seven thirty-foot three-family houses.

It is reported that P. J. and Charles Keary have sold to a builder twenty-one lots fronting on One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and Tiebout Avenue.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for Mrs. Bertha Guttenberg to Lowenfeld & Prager 326 East Nineteenth Street.

The buyer of 26 East Twenty-second Street, sold by Mayer S. Auerbach, is Arndt H. Olsen, and not Amund Johnsen, as has been reported. A ten-story steel skeleton building will be erected on the lot.

Yesterday's recorded transfers show the purchase of the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 100.11 and irregular, by Jefferson M. Levy.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By John S. Mapes.

Eulette Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, south side, 175 feet east of Mapes Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Daily..... $1,050

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale to close an estate, 246 East Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 146.8 feet west of First Avenue, 26.8 by 102.2, five-story brownstone-front double flat.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Gelkin, referee, 8 Livingston Place, east side, 17.6 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 17.2 by 84, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,002.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 117 and 119 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, five-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $78,638.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, Kings Bridge Road, west side, 149.10 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 30.3 by 188.5 by 30 by 184.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,757.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, George Edward Kent, referee, 1,539 Madison Avenue, east side, 67.7 feet north of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 16.8 by 70, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,146.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Morris Avenue, west side, 120.6 feet south of Fordham Road, for two-story frame dwellings, 18.3 by 42; T. W. Miles, Southern Boulevard and Hull Avenue, owner; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a one-story brick wagon shed, 35.4 by 103.6; Bernheimer & Schmid, owners, L. Oberlein of 15 Whitehall Street, architect; cost, $4,500.

Brook Avenue, east side, 154.4 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a three-story brick factory, 98.11 by 118.6; Giles Whiting of 898 Broadway, owner; Covell & Smith, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 116 Macdougal Street, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 24.11 by 88; Eugene Gerbereux of 38 Washington Square South, owner; John P. Voelker, architect; cost, $17,000.

No. 327 Fifth Avenue, for a four-story brick wall, 25 by 63; Gordon Norrie, premises, owner; George Mulligan of 33 East Thirty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Robins Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling and stable, 25 by 104; Winter & Harries of 135 Union Square, owners; H. Horenburger of 802 Melrose Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 793 Eleventh Avenue, for a one-story brick shop, 23 by 33; S. J. Brooks of 349 West Fifty-sixth Street owner; H. J. Campbell, architect; cost, $500.

Third Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of Fisher's Lane, Eastchester, for a frame coal pocket, 14 by 14; a one-story office, 10 by 12, and a two-story brick engine and boiler house, 20.6 by 20.6; William J. Fee, owner; James H. Perry of 127 North Seventh Street, Mount Vernon, architect; cost, $850.

Franklin Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for a one-story-and-basement brick dwelling, 19 by 46; William Suk of 412 East Seventy-second Street, owner; L. C. Vanecek, architect; cost, $3,200.

Nos. 114 and 116 and 124 and 126 Second Street, for four six-story-and-basement brick flats, with stores, 24.8 by 106 and 104.4; Julius Dreyfus of 324 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $112,000.

No. 327 West Seventeenth Street, for a six-story-and-basement brick flat, with stores, 24.8 by 79.3; B. A. Kline of 125 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

Crotona Avenue, south side, 122.3 feet west of Franklin Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 43.4 by 22.2; Elizabeth A. Keenan of 1,459 Washington Avenue, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 145 and 147 West Ninety-sixth Street, to a five-story brick flat; G. F. Losche of 98 Henry Street, owner; J. V. Myers, architect; cost, $350.

No. 923 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; William Miller, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,108 Washington Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling and store; August Daum of 713 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 430 East Twenty-third Street, to a one-story brick office; Louisa Schultz of 170 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; L. Thouvard, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 255 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Hugh Patton of 255 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 286 Avenue C, to a one-story brick shop and stable; city, owner; J. G. Crane of Seventeenth Street and Avenue C, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 110 Stimpson Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; M. Davidson, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost $200.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to three two-story and basement brick dwellings and stores; Anna Aitken of 749 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; L. C. Vanecek, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 25 and 27 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick flat, 49 by 86; J. J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; A. M. Napier, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept 13.

AVENUE C, w s, 51.2 ft n of 11th St, 17.8x83; Hyman Baker and others to Edward A. Hastings..... $10

AVENUE C, n e corner of 9th St, 22.11x 58; Phillip F. Reilly and wife to Isaac Sprung..... 23,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 97th St, 25x 100.11x irregular; John W. Stevens to Jefferson M. Levy..... 1

CHARLES ST, s s, 137.6 ft e of Bleecker St, 37.6x95; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Peter J. Herter..... 27,000

FORDHAM AV extension, s s, 175 ft w of Main St, 25x150; Ellen Boyd to Henry Weyer..... 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 368 ft n of 141st St, 19x100; Clementine G. Lawrence to Alexander Schmidt..... 100

LOT 98, map of south part of farm of Peter Valentine; Rachel Purdy to Patrick J. and Charles Keary..... 81

LOT 535, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Timothy F. Hegarty..... 100

LOTS 14 to 18, map of Hudson Park; William E. Dodge to James Douglas..... 1

MAIN ST, n s, adjoining lands of Sands Valentine, 24th Ward, 40x200; Henry W. F. Fredericks and wife to Mary L. Arndt..... 400

PROSPECT AV, e s, 51.6 ft s of Freeman St, 250x215.9x34.1x92.10; George Stark to William T. Lavelle..... 100

QUARRY ROAD, n w s, at the s e 180th St, runs n w to a s of Bathgate Av, to Quarry Road x e to 3d Av x n to 180th St x w — to beginning, partition; Benjamin E. Gerding, referee, to Ella L. Hebbert..... 100

RAMMEE, ST, s w corner of Mohegan Av, 75x138.2; James R. Torrance, referee, to Werner Marty and another..... 4,050

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 248.4 ft s of Highbridge Road, runs s 264x n e 76x n w 86.8 x n 84.4x w 161 ft to avenue x s 65 to Enoch Vreeland and others to Isabella Warren..... 1

WALES AV, w s, 212.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x130.8x28x144; Michael Cowen to Michael Chisling, 1 part..... 1

WALES AV, w s, 212.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x130.5x28x144; Michael Chisling and wife to Fannie Hyman..... 1

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner Thwaites Place, 38.8x124.7x35.10x114; Harry S. Thwaites and wife to W. J. Mitchell..... 1

1ST AV, s w s, 116 1' s of Bowery, 22.4x 21.10x22.4x77.5; Davis Karp to Jacob Stark..... 1

1ST AV, s w s, 110 ft e of Bowery, 22.4x 21.10x22.4x77.5; Jacob Hertz to Rose Hertz..... 1

2D AV, s e corner of 86th St, 25x75; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann.. 30,000

9TH ST, 736 East, 20x92.11; Flora Levy to Samuel Grossmann..... 12,500

9TH ST, 635, East, 20x92.3; Annie Katz to Arthur M. Mundt..... 1

9TH ST, 635 East, 20x92.3; Jacob Sommer and wife to Annie Katz..... 1

10TH AV, s w corner of 125th St, 100.11x 125; Henry W. Hargous and wife to Esther A. Wheaton..... 16,000

10TH ST, s s, 344.4 ft w of Avenue D, 24.8 x92.3; Maria A. Herter to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 23,000

16TH ST, 617 and 619 East, 50x92; Rachel Weinstein to Reuben Eskin..... 1

72D ST, n s, 222 ft w of 1st Av, 38x102.8; Nellie Sturman to Flora Levy..... 1

90TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.8; Mary E. Patten to Patrick J. Keary and another..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 25x101.10; Charles H. Raymond, individually and as executor, to James L. Conway..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x100.11; Christian Frank and wife to Samuel N. Irwin..... 1

106TH ST, 412 and 414 East, 50x100.11; Charles Meyer and others to Max Nathan..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 195.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Annie Hambro to Joseph Dalker and another..... 1

116TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Rosaline Finkle to Leopold Holsman..... 1

118TH ST, 304 West, 25x100.11; Joseph Dalker and wife to Louis H. Hambro... 1

119TH ST, 278 West, 25x100.11; Catherine Lentz to Julius Miller..... Exch.

123TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 16.7 x100; Reuben Batkin to Rachel Weinstein..... 1

148TH ST, s s, 70.11 ft e of Bergen Av, 27x100; Jonas Weil and others to John Oehler and another..... 1

170TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x100; Charles Knauf to Jacob and Caroline Keller, rarecorded..... 5,000

187TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th St, 25x 183.9; William H. Beam and wife to Isidor Grayhead..... 100

189TH ST, n s, corner of Tiebout Av, —x—x123.6x258.3; Patrick J. Keary to William S. Patten..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CHAMBETTAZ, Susan O., to Giuseppe Arlotta; 27th St, 142 West; 5 years..... $960

COTTRELL, Mary E., and another, trustees, to John Mitchell; Greenwich St, 141, 5 8-12 years..... 1,200

CRAM, J. Sergeant, executor and trustee, to John S. Crombeer; Madison Av, e s, 50 ft s of 138th St, 49.10x—, to Harlem River, 20 years..... 1,500

DELTZ, Elizabeth, to Ida Spivack; Stanton St, 84, 8½ years..... 780

GAROFALO, Frank, to Maria Zarelli; 1st Av, 2,223, 3½ years..... 420

GLEASON, Michael, to John Goett; Webster Av, s e corner of 175th st, 5 years.960,1,080

HOFFBERG, Marcus, to Samuel Schlang; Houston St, 442, 3 years..... 2,850

JENNINGS, Spencer B., to George Grist; 3d Av, 852, 2 years..... 1,900

PERRUSSO, Antonio, and another, to Santo Galletta; 97th St, 211 East, 2 years.. 216

Recorded Mortgages.

BATKIN, Rubin, to Rachel Weinstein; 617 East 16th St, 3 years..... $1,500

BATKIN, Rubin, to Rachel Weinstein; 619 East 16th St, 3 years..... 1,500

CONKLIN, Charles H. and Agnes E., to John J. O'Brien; Bathgate Av, w s, 202 ft s of 182d St, ins. ailments..... 1,000

HERTER, Peter J., to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; Charles St, s s, 187.6 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year..... 2,000

HERTZ, Jacob, to Conrad Hottes; 7 1st St, 5 years..... 20,000

HERTZ, Jacob, to Sigmund Cohn; 7 1st St, 2 years..... 4,000

HEWLETT, Algernon, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 6th Av, e s, 91 ft n of Waverley Place, 1 year..... 11,000

IRVIN, Samuel N., to Christian Frank; 105th St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 1,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 2d —v, s e corner of 95th St, 3 years..... 20,000

KEARY, Patrick J. and Charles, to Sarah Wohlegemuth; 4 West 90th St, 3 years.. 15,000

LAVELLE, William T., to George Stark; Prospect Av, e s, 51.6 ft s of Freeman St, extends to proposed Lyman Place, ¼ year..... 20,000

LIPPE, Joseph H., to Nannett Stengel; 70th St, n s, 190 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years. 7,700

METCALFE, John T., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 147 and 149 West 57th St, 5 years..... 70,000

MITCHELL, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 141 Greenwich St, saloon lease, demand..... 800

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Richard Cummings; 163d St, n s, 306 ft w of Forest Av, secures contract..... 2,000

SAMUELIS, Joseph, to Dollar Savings Bank; Hall Place, s e s, 42.1 ft s w of 167th St, extends to Intervale av, 1 year.

SCHWAB, Alexander, to New York Life Insurance Company; Hamilton Terrace, w s, 368 ft n of 141st St, 5 years..... 13,000

SONN, Hyman and Henry, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 10 Waverley Place, 1 year..... 45,000

STOLZ, George, to Louis Bossert; 151st St, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, ½ year..... 1,045

WELCH, Lottie E. D., to Martin D. Fink; Lots 53 and 54, map of Cebrie Park, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 6,000

WOLFF, Etta, to Mary J. Crotty; 32d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECKETT, Charles H., to Julie Pollak, guardian, &c..... $12,155

CONVERSE, George A., as guardian, to James W. Lee..... Nominal

CONVERSE, George A., as guardian, to James W. Lee..... Nominal

GOODMAN, Urry, to Theodore Bitterman. 4,000

KERNS, Mary, executrix, &c., to Harlem Savings Bank..... 500

LEE, James W., to Grosvenor S. Hubbard..... Nominal

McCLOSKEY, Daird W. C., to Prestonia Mann..... 154

McNEILL, Ernest, to Sarah Seemel..... 200

O'BRIEN, John J., to Peter McDowell.... 1,000

PRESTON, Sarah L. E., to Philip A. Schindler and another..... 3,000

QUIGLEY, Amy to John F. Steeves..... 10

TOWNSHEND, John, to Mary T. Rennard, trustee, &c..... Nominal

WACHT, Samuel, to James S. Reynolds.. 4,650

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,402 to 1,408; John T. Kelly and another against James T. Fitzpatrick, owner and contractor..... $300

BROADWAY, s e corner of 125th St, 100x75; Adolph Froelich against John McSweeney, owner; H. A. Von Dietsch. 30

BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 100x 100; the Phillip Semmer Glass Company against William M. Hyne & Co., owner and contractor..... 731

BROADWAY, 956, s e corner of 23d St; Thomas H. Delaney against Ellen M. Pike, owner; James D. Goin, agent; Frederick Simmis, contractor..... 157

JACKSON ST, 63 and 70, and 685 and 695 Water St, s w corner; Ravitch Brothers against Syver Gronen, owner and contractor..... 2,000

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Water St, 70x100; James J. Mooney against Syvia Gronen, owner and contractor..... 3,500

WATER ST, s w corner of Jackson St, 70x 113; Abraham Tunick against Syver O. Gronen, owner and contractor..... 1,300

WEBSTER AV, 46.5 ft n of 174th St, 50x84.8x51x97.5; M. B. Houpt & Son against Joseph Vogliante and Gaetano Lo Medico, owners; Frank P. Sabetti, contractor..... 600

WILLEMSEN ST, 55 and 57, B. Kreischer & Sons against M. & M. Chisling, owners and contractors..... 50

1ST AV, 2,279 and 2,281; Luigi Castello against George Jenkins, owner and contractor..... 48

26TH ST, 304 East; Herman Loden against Ralph Monell, owner and contractor.... 101

100TH ST, 152 to 160 West; Frank S. Reynolds against Charles Kavan, owner and contractor..... 174

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x 100.11; Watson & Kline against David and Joseph Seglin, owners and contractors..... 2,050

113TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 100; Thomas P. Sets against George T. Arnoux, owner and contractor..... 450

118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 44x 100; Meyer & Co. against Fortunato C. Lononoto, owner and contractor..... 1,045

167TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Union Av, 25 x125x25x123.9; Mary Schnee against Vincent Bonagur, owner and contractor..... 210

168TH ST, s w corner of Brook Av, 21.6x 80; Binsman & Co. against Nicola F. De Luca, owner and contractor..... 400

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 260 ft s of 187th St, 50 x115; William Guggolz on John Holmes to William Coogan..... 100

Lis Pendens.

KELLY ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wales Av, 75x118.1x 86.4x72.4; Michael Cowen against Louis M. King and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. C. Fins.

LOTS 110, 111, 159, 160, 172, and 606 to 609, on map of the Astor property, East and West Chester; two actions, Annie V. Taylor against John L. Eccles and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

8TH AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100x100; Salvator F. Coniglio against George M. Story and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Keaney.

36TH ST, 512 West; Department of Buildings against Sarah V. Woodhouse and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

57TH ST, 447 West; Henry Burden, trustee, &c., against Emma C. Cruger, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Smith.

90TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x 100.8; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Samuel R. Donnellon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

101ST ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 75x100; Margaret Neely against Simon Pressky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Cohen.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, Q. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	26.00
Tallow, prime	4 11-16
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67c; No. 2 red, 72½@72¾c; No. 2 corn, 31¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¾@32c; No. 2 oats, 22@22¼c; No. 2 white, 23¼@24½c; No. 3 white, 23@24c; No. 2 rye, 56¾@57c; No. 2 barley, 36@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.06½; Northwestern, $1.09@$1.09½; prime timothy seed, $2.20; mess pork, per bbl, $7.20@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½@$5.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5.90@6.05; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; clover, $6@$7.50.

COTTON.—The ground lost Tuesday was regained yesterday, and an additional advance scored by jubilant bulls. Though the English cables were distinctly favorable, the crop news of strong bullish average, the weather news adverse to good crop progress and spot cotton and cloth markets continued active, ruling steady to firm, the dominating influence was an influx of buying orders from the South, mainly New Orleans. The market opened steady in tone at an advance of 4@5 points, following the lead of Liverpool, but soon lost most of this improvement and lapsed into a state of lethargy. Near midday, however, shorts became uneasy, owing to the appearance of buying orders from Wall Street houses which had been inactive yesterday. This nervousness subsequently grew to positive fright, Southern interest representatives having come into possession of heavy buying orders while disgruntled bulls of the ignorant became confident and even aggressive operators. Before the advance received a check prices had moved up 10@15 points from the closing figures of last night. The market was finally steady at a net advance of from 10 to 13 points. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, 5 13-16c; Savannah, 5 11-16c; Charleston, 5⅝c bid; Wilmington, 5¼c; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Memphis, 5⅞c; Augusta, 6c; St. Louis, 6c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.86	5.96	5.86	5.90@5.92
October	5.97	6.08	5.94	6.05@6.06
November	6.00	6.13	6.00	6.10@6.11
December	6.06	6.19	6.05	6.16@6.17
January	6.13	6.24	6.10	6.21@6.22
February	6.15	6.26	6.15	6.24@6.25
March	6.19	6.30	6.16	6.27@6.28
April	6.22	6.34	6.22	6.30@6.32
May	6.28	6.37	6.23	6.34@6.35
June	6.30	6.39	6.27	6.37@6.38
July	6.40	6.49	6.40	6.39@6.40

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—Spot cotton, good demand; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, nil; middling upland, 3 17-32d; futures opened steady at 1-64d decline and closed steady, net unchanged to 1-64d advance. December-January, 3.23d; January-February, 3.23d; February-March, 3.23½b; March-April, 3.24b; April-May, 3.25c; May-June, 3.25½c; June-July, 3.25c; July-August, 3.25⅝c; September, 3.25½b; September-October, 3.26½b; October-November, 3.23c; November-December, 3.23½c. Manchester—Yarns, more inquiry, but any advance stops business. Cloths, moderate demand.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The wool market is very active and strong. Several of the largest mills have been represented in the market during the past week, and they have contracted for huge blocks of wool, covering a number of varieties and grades. Large lines of territories have been taken in 1,000,000-pound lots, and over one house reporting a sale of 2,000,000 pounds; another a sale of 1,500,000, while several other houses report large transactions aggregating in each case 500,000 pounds or more. Fleeces have been in large movement, and the demand for pulled wools also has improved. A decidedly better demand for medium wools is noted. In addition to the business reported as having been consummated, there has been an almost unprecedented inquiry for sample bags, which, it is believed, will result in further large transactions in the course of a week or two. Prices continue strong, with an upward tendency. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 8,461,600 pounds domestic and 445,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 8,956,600, against a total of 6,649,500 for the previous week, and a total of 2,370,000 for the corresponding week last year. Sales since Jan. 1, 1899, amount to 200,334,100 pounds, against 82,180,010 pounds last year at this time.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	72⅝	73½	72⅝	73½
December	70¾	71⅝	70¾	71⅝
May	75¾	76½	75¾	76½
Corn—				
September	37¼	37½	37¼	37½
December	35¼	35½	35¼	35½
May	34 13-16	35¾	34 13-16	35¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	70¾	72 5-16	70¾	71⅞
December	71¾	73	71¾	72¾
May	73⅞	74 5-16	73⅞	74⅞
Corn—				
September	30¾	31⅝	30¾	31⅝
December	28⅝	28 11-16	28⅝	28⅞
May	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29½
Oats—				
September	21½	21½	21½	21½
December	20 15-16	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
May	22⅝	22 9-16	22 5-16	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was a little stir in the local wheat market, chiefly due to the September delivery option at Chicago, but it had been claimed that the short interest in September wheat in the Western market was not sufficient to cause any commotion. But the bulls put the screws on to-day with the result of advancing the price of September option at Chicago from 70¼c to 72⅝c. During the afternoon business broadened somewhat, and the close was steady at a net advance of ¼c. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 74⅝c, spot; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79¾c, spot; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79¾c, to arrive; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¾c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 75¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 77⅝c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81¾c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, September, 67c; December, 67@67¼c; May, 70¾@70¾c; old September, 69¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 70¼@70c; No. 1 Northern, 69½@67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68½@64¾c.

DULUTH, Sept. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70c; September, 70c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67¼c; September, 67½c; December, 68¾c; May, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c; No. 3 Spring, 61¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼@69c. Rye—Firm: No. 1, 57c. Barley—Higher; No. 2, 41@45c; sample, 38@44½c.

CORN—There was but a moderate speculative movement, with the course of the market almost entirely dictated by Chicago, where the market, after opening unchanged, advanced ½@¾ points, ruled somewhat irregular, and was finally steady, as was the case here, at a little below the closing figures of the previous day.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 24½c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27¼c; track, mixed, 26¼@28c; track, white, 27@33c; No. 2 white clips, 29c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 64@64½c, spot; State rye, 59@60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York canlots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 40@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 43@50c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.05; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $1.25, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.30. Choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 75@75c. Feed—Spring bran, in bulk, $14.50@$15; sacks, to arrive, $00 lb, $15.50; sacks, spot, $15.75@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$17, latter white; fine, $14.50@$15; middlings, $16@$17.50; city feed, $16.50@$16; hominy chop, $15.50; bulk; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 13.—Flour firmer; first patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clear, $2.50@2.60. Bran, $10.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $8.75@9.50; family, $11@11.50; short clear, $10.25@11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@9.50; family, $10.50@11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—Quoted: $25.50@28.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾@6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 5@6¾c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c; Western greens, 9¾@9¾c; Western S. P., 9¾c; city greens, 9¾c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¼c. LARD—6 lb; city lard, $5.25; refined lard, South American, $6.50; Continent, $5.95; Brasil kegs, $7.60; compound city, 4¾c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—Beef, extra India mess, quiet at 70s; prime mess, 65s. Pork, prime mess, Western, 55s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 42s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lb, 35s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 28 to 32 lb, 32s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 31s. Lard, prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 29s 6d. Butter, finest United States, 95s; good, 82s. Cheese, American, finest, white, 53s; American, finest colored, 54s. Tallow, prime city, 24s 6d; American refined, in pails, 25s 6d. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, October, 19s. Turpentine, spirits, 27s. Resin, common, 4s. Petroleum, refined, 6½d.

COFFEE.—The market for coffee futures presented quite a changed aspect, though showing no special activity or feature. Shorts were prompted to cover by lower to much lower receipts than the average of late, as well as by unexpected firmness in Brazilian markets, and a marked increase in the distribution of supplies in this country, but no buying for account was noticed, but as a rule the bull crowd operated with extreme caution, being restrained by lack of knowledge as to the probable crop yield and the evident unwillingness of outsiders to confidently take the market. Existing large outstanding contracts also operated to keep upward prices prevented any movement of an aggressive character on the part of the bear clique. At the close the market was quiet in tone, with prices not unchanged.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15@4.20
October	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.15@4.20
November				4.20@4.25
December	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.45@4.50
January				4.50@4.55
February				4.55@4.60
March	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.60@4.65
April				4.65@4.70
May				4.70@4.75
June				4.75@4.80
July	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.80@4.85
August	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 5&000; receipts, 43,000 bags; stock, 1,165,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfg lower; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfg decline; sales, 7,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened barely steady; partly ¼f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., irregular and unchanged; closed net unchanged to ¼f lower; total sales, 5,000 bags; January, $1.75; February, $2.00; March, $2.25; April, $2.50; May, $2.75; June, $3.00; July, $3.25; August, $3.50; September, $1.25; October, $3.25; November, $3.50; December, $1.50. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 6@250; exchange, 7 11-16d; receipts, 14,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 11,000 bags; stock, 376,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $19.50; steel rails, $28; pig iron, warrants, $17; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $32.80; Exchange, lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.00.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.55, and in bulk, $6.05; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.50, and in bulk, $6; refined cases, New York, $9.80; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10.00; deodorized, $11; Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25½@26c; off Summer yellow, 25c; butter grades, 29c; prime white, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta raw, 60c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.25@$4.50. Spirits of turpentine, 46½@47c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.27½@$1.30; N, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50@$1.55; H, $1.60@$1.65; I, $1.70@$1.75; K, $1.85@$1.90; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.90; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.45@$3.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 13.—Spirits of turpentine, 44½c bid. Resin, quoted: A, B, C, D, E, 95c; F, $1; G, $1.10; H, $1.20; I, $1.25@$1.30; K, $1.30@$1.35; M, $1.65@$1.70; N, $2.10; W G, $2.90; W W, $3.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13.—Turpentine, 43c. Resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 13.—Spirits of turpentine, 43¼@44c. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $2.50 and $2.50. Tar, $1.30.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.75@$6.15; oxen and stags, $3.12½@$5.20; bulls, $3.05@$3.75; cows at $1.75@$4; choice fat cows at $4.15@$4.

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Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

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Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
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320 Broadway.

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Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

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SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad:

The Master having continued until October 2d, 1899, the hearing for proving up bonds and other claims in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,

Notice is hereby given that all General Mortgage bonds of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD will be proved up by us, with claim of priority to other liens, if deposited on or before Oct. 2, 1899, with the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway.

Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, 30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN, 902 Provident Bldg., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH, 15 Broad St., New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo RR. Co.

First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due 1922.

In view of the contemplated reorganization or readjustment of the affairs of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company, of whose system your line forms a most important part, and in order to protect your interests, the undersigned have consented to represent the bondholders, and therefore request you to deposit your bonds with the City Trust Company of New York, which will issue its negotiable certificates therefor under a Bondholders' Protective Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the City Trust Company or at our office.

It is important that the bonds should be deposited at once in order that such measures can be promptly taken as may insure the rights of the bondholders.

Simon Borg & Company
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
September 11, 1899.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Special Meeting of Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company at Salt Lake City, in the State of Utah, on Monday, the 9th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposed amendment of the articles of association of the Company, increasing its preferred capital stock by the amount of $25,000,000, and its common capital stock by the amount of $7,718,600, and of authorizing the issue and use of such additional stock, and of taking all suitable action in that behalf.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting or of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on October 10th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings.

Dated August 30th, 1899.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALEX MILLAR, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY.
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate,
Collecting interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid, the proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.

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FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst Sec. & Treas.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS by the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in accordance with Section No. 28, Article No. 1, Laws of 1892:

November 1st, 1885—Ewen Brothers.....$57.47
November 1st, 1886—Russell H. Monroe.... 66.29

William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in New York City, State, and County, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

City, County, and State of New York:
Sworn to before me this thirtieth day of August, 1899.
H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
au31-1awSTh

FINANCIAL.

WHERE THE BEST ZINC PROPERTIES ARE LOCATED.

That Joplin is the coming zinc field of the world is conceded by all authorities. Three-quarters of the zinc in the United States is produced from the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields, and the United States produces over 60 per cent. of all the zinc in the world. The Old World's zinc fields are giving out, therefore the consumers **must** look to the United States and the Missouri-Kansas fields for their supply. Beyond this is the fact that **the ore found in the Joplin district is three times as rich in metallic zinc** as that anywhere else in the world.

Mr. George B. Paxton, Secretary of the Missouri-Kansas Zinc Miners' Association, is one of the highest zinc authorities in America. Mr. J. C. Stewart, who has been for twenty years prominent in the zinc fields, and is President of the Centre Creek Mining Co. at Webb City, which has produced many million dollars' worth of zinc, is also known far and wide as one of the most thoroughly posted men engaged in the zinc industry. Speaking of the properties owned and operated by the

BOSTON LITTLE CIRCLE ZINC CO.

Mr. Paxton says: "I do not hesitate to pronounce this one of the most valuable mining properties in this district, and might say that, in my judgment, there is **none better**," and Mr. Stewart says, **"There is nothing in the whole zinc field to exceed them."**

These two endorsements need no strengthening, especially in view of the record of the company since its organization. In the six months since that date it has nearly doubled its holdings, and, furthermore, owns all its properties **free and clear from all encumbrances**. It is paying one per cent. monthly cash dividends; and the company announces that the earnings of the Chase mine will be available for dividends about the middle of September, and that October 1st, 1899, an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., in addition to the regular 1 per cent. monthly dividend, will be paid. **This will put the stock upon an 18 per cent. basis,** and should result in very much higher prices for these shares.

Furthermore, the company is accumulating surplus at the rate of more than $80,000 per annum, and has adopted and adhered to the business-like policy of devoting this surplus to the extension of its operations and the addition of new properties. The sinking of new shafts and the erection of new mills (two new one-hundred-ton concentrating mills have just been contracted for), with still further extensions to come in the near future, indicate that its earnings will be largely increased even before the end of its first fiscal year; and a corresponding increase in the dividends paid is to be expected.

In brief, the **Boston Little Circle Zinc Co.** stands to-day one of the best and soundest investments before the American public.

The actual earnings, the dividends paid, and the surplus accumulating by this company make its stock worth, as an actual investment, more than double its present selling price, and as soon as the stock is listed (the preliminaries for which are now nearly completed) it will unquestionably sell at a figure much above the present price of

$11.00 PER SHARE.

After the sale of the present limited issue, therefore, the price will be advanced to **$12.50** per share. Those who wish to secure the soundest investment for their money, with the greatest permanency and highest returns, should carefully investigate this opportunity.

Send for prospectus; it is well worth your attention and investigation.

Dividends are paid monthly; the September dividend, including the extra one-half per cent., will be paid October 1st to stockholders of record September 25th.

Par value of stock $10 per share, full paid and non-assessable.

Applications for stock should be addressed to the Fiscal Agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
Bankers,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
89 State St., Boston.

SEPTEMBER 15th LAST DAY

TO SECURE STOCK IN THE

LIQUID AIR POWER & AUTOMOBILE COMPANY AT $3.00.

PRICE

ADVANCES TO $4.00 SATURDAY,

SEPT. 16TH.

All mail applications for stock at $3.00 must bear date and postmark not later than Sept. 15, 1899, to secure acceptance.

Make checks payable to order of Thomas Sewall, Treasurer.

Liquid Air Power & Automobile Co.,
186 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
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FINANCIAL.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf

READJUSTMENT.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS AND STOCK OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SAME:

The undersigned have caused the accounts and properties of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company to be examined by competent experts, and, having now duly considered the reports made by these experts, announce that, pursuant to the agreement of March 13th, 1899, they have adopted

A READJUSTMENT PLAN,

the salient features of which are as follows:

(1.) Formation of a new company for the acquisition of the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company proper.

The Committee deems it unwise at this present juncture to provide for the inclusion of the Suburban Belt Railroad properties, basing its opinion upon the statement of its experts, that terminal facilities at Kansas City can be had at a greatly reduced cost per annum, and upon the fact that the demands of the holders of its securities are such as would impose upon the new company fixed charges which its earnings would not warrant.

The Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, which is also set aside for future consideration, has at present virtually no earnings, although it has already issued bonds to the extent of $1,035,000, and its works are still far from completion.

(2.) Issuance by the new Company of the following securities:

Prior Lien Mortgage four per cent. Gold Bonds	$15,000,000
Adjustment Mortgage four per cent. Gold Bonds; interest non-cumulative until 1905	15,000,000
Preferred stock four per cent. non-cumulative	20,000,000
Common stock	25,000,000

To be apportioned as follows:

To holders of present First Mortgage Bonds for each $1,000 bond:
- $500 in Prior Lien 4% Bonds.
- $500 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
- $300 in preferred stock.
- $25 in cash, for April coupon.

To stockholders who pay $15 per share upon present capital stock, for each share of said stock:
- $7.50 in Adjustment Mortgage 4% Bonds.
- $7.50 in Preferred Stock.
- $100.00 in Common Stock.

This plan further provides a cash resources of $6,450,000 as follows:

From sale of Prior Lien 4% Bonds at par	$3,000,000
From stockholders	3,450,000
	$6,450,000

which amount has been underwritten by a guarantee syndicate.

There will be reserved in the Treasury:

Prior Lien Bonds	$500,000
Adjustment Bonds	1,025,000
Preferred Stock	11,375,000
Common Stock	2,000,000

A careful examination of the plan recently promulgated by a Philadelphia Committee, taken in connection with the reports of the experts above referred to, have convinced your Committee that the Philadelphia plan is too wide in its scope, that it proposes to impose upon the K. C., P. & G. property charges which it cannot earn, and that for these and other reasons such plan must be regarded as a makeshift which may tide over present difficulties, but only at the expense of the future prosperity of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad proper.

Holders of bonds and stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company who have not already deposited their securities with this Committee are invited to deposit them with the Mercantile Trust Company of New York on or before **OCTOBER 1ST, 1899**, subject to the readjustment agreement and the plan proposed by this Committee.

The Readjustment Plan of your Committee has been lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company, from which copies may be obtained.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the Mercantile Trust Company for bonds or stock, who may not agree to the plan of your Committee, may withdraw their securities upon the terms stated therein on or after **SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899**, and until **SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1899**, after which latter date holders of Mercantile Trust Company certificates who have not dissented from this Plan, will be bound by its provisions and those of the readjustment agreement.

New York, August 31st, 1899.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this fifth day of September, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and thirteen (113) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz., numbers

133	481	985	1428	1985	2437	2784
135	507	1065	1429	2010	2480	2789
152	553	1096	1486	2026	2500	2808
164	577	1097	1635	2116	2506	2844
179	578	1098	1640	2118	2514	2876
193	579	1105	1656	2133	2548	2883
249	606	1165	1669	2138	2568	2894
322	611	1196	1748	2144	2637	2918
333	786	1191	1763	2186	2696	2919
334	802	1201	1789	2184	2807	2926
337	814	1295	1797	2263	2698	2952
391	815	1328	1835	2285	2705	
397	899	1338	1849	2273	2709	
411	927	1365	1903	2301	2712	
428	929	1375	1867	2303	2740	
482	959	1379	1933	2400	2767	
487	979	1417	1972	2405	2783	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

CHARLES E. MAHONY,
For WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of September, 1899.

FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 85, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1323	1811	2112	2339	2595	2842	3156
145	1426	1820	2162	2348	2605	2888	3162
157	1465	1858	2185	2367	2622	2902	3195
162	1469	1942	2196	2372	2633	2935	3216
188	1496	1987	2230	2391	2635	2976	3226
201	1516	1906	2258	2423	2680	2989	3229
339	1575	1929	2258	2459	2696	3001	3242
346	1626	1989	2262	2463	2705	3005	3290
377	1703	2004	2275	2487	2727	3053	
385	1728	2014	2276	2501	2731	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2523	2742	3122	
424	1759	2061	2325	2551	2786	3124	
470	1775	2092	2334	2556	2792	3143	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1870, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the annual report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, and the authorization and approval of the location and construction of a branch about 7.5 miles in length between a point on the main line near the mouth of Crab Creek, Montgomery County, Virginia, and a point on the New River Division near Back Creek, Pulaski County, Virginia. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, September 30th, 1899, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, October 16th, 1899.

By order of HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., August 2d, 1899.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, September 13, 1899. Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

P. Lorillard Company.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Oct. 1st, 1899. Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Sept. 25th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, Oct. 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Sept. 30, 1899.

BARING, MAGOUN, & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
September 15th, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% ($1 per share,) payable October 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Alabama Mineral Land Company,
Sept. 12th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the Alabama Mineral Land Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the stock of the company, payable to shareholders of record September 23th, to which date from September 25th the transfer books will be closed.

P. J. GOODHART, Treas.

PROPOSALS.

$25,000 CITY OF TRENTON SCHOOL BONDS.

Office City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Sept. 11th, 1899.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. Monday, September 18th, 1899, for the purchase of the whole of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars School Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will be 30 yr. bonds and bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

These bonds are authorized by ordinance of the Common Council passed August 15th, 1899, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 23d, 1899.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton School Bonds," and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES, City Treasurer.

CHICAGO WHEAT ADVANCES.

War Between the Weares and Peavey and Armour, the Former Seeking to Cover, Sends Prices Up.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The feature of to-day's trading in wheat was the scramble for September wheat, in which big elevator firms were involved, and which sent the price at one time to a point nearly 2 cents above yesterday's close. It closed at 1 cent advance.

Wheat opened very dull and weak, September at ⅝ of a cent decline and December ½ cent below yesterday's close. The bullishness caused by the Government report had entirely disappeared. Foreign markets were weak and lower, and local and Northwest receipts were heavy. The market, with those conditions prevailing, was apparently in for a session of dullness and further decline. But shortly after the opening some sharp bidding for September brought to light a condition of affairs in that option that indicated a war among prominent elevator interests for cash wheat, with the Weares and Peavey on one side and Armour on the other.

In August, when September was 2⅝ to 2⅞ cents under December, Weare and Peavey are said to have changed a large line, selling December and buying September. Armour held the bulk of the cash wheat, and is said to have sold in the expectation of getting a large carrying charge later. Instead, however, the difference has steadily narrowed, and efforts to-day on the part of shorts to cover a rather small line were unsuccessful.

Then prices began to jump. The market suddenly became very active, with big and little shorts bidding for September wheat, but securing little until the price had been jumped from the opening figure of 70½ cents to 72@72¾ cents.

At that price elevator people holding the wheat let go in sufficient quantities to relieve the pressure, but the evident unwillingness of longs to sell, except at enhanced values, made shorts decidedly nervous, and kept the market stirred up during the entire session.

The strength of September put shorts in the more deferred futures on the anxious seat also, and business in December and May was active all day, with a steady advance in values.

RESIGNATION OF MR. ELY.

Leaves Stock Exchange to Manage the Bankers' Trust Company.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange received yesterday the resignation of Secretary George William Ely, who has been chosen President of the Bankers' Trust Company, which will begin business at 10 Wall Street next month. The resignation takes effect Oct. 14.

The committee accepted the resignation with profound regret and adopted resolutions which recited Mr. Ely's career from 1874, when he began his services as an Assistant Secretary, to the present time, and warmly praised his administration and his personal qualities.

The Nominating Committee of the Exchange will shortly present a candidate for the Secretaryship, and the members will hold an election on the floor Oct. 4.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

2 shares Hörmiguero Central Company, $100 each, $600 per share.

1,000 shares Sabine Development Company, (Hypothecated.) $180 lot.

1 certificate New York Produce Exchange, all assessments paid, $101.

50 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 250.

20 shares Music Hall Company of New York, $50 each, 20.

17 shares Gorham Coal Company preferred, (Hypothecated,) $100 each, 50.

35 shares Gorham Coal Company common, (Hypothecated,) $100 each, 2½.

$1,700 Gorham Coal Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due November, 1917. Coupons May and November. (Hypothecated.) 3 of $500 each, 2 of $100 each. 50.

$5,000 Lakewood Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1939. Coupons May and November. (Hypothecated.) $500 each. 50.

30 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 200.

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 250.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 152½.

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 253¾.

3 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each, 405.

92 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 177.

47 shares Phoenix National Bank, $20 each, 111.

8 shares Bank of New York, National Banking Association, $100 each, 260.

$11,000 New York and Rockaway Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1901. Coupons April and October. Interest guaranteed by Long Island Railroad Company, 80¾.

10 shares Bank of State of New York, $100 each, 127½.

18 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 91.

30 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 253.

20 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 209.

80 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 260¾.

100 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 195.

$90,000 Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad second mortgage income bonds, due Aug. 1, 1906, $12 lot.

$1,000 Peoria Water Works non-cumulative 5 per cent. income certificate, 30.

25 shares Washington Trust Company, $100 each, 310¼.

$41,000 Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, April, 1899, Coupons, (hypothecated,) $7,300 lot.

$5,000 National Conduit and Cable Company first mortgage 5 per cent twenty-year gold bonds, due January, 1917. Interest January and July. 20.

25 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 200.

50 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 250.

$10,000 American Bell Telephone Company 4 per cent. bonds, due 1908, 102¾.

100 shares Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $100 each, 125¼.

88 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 90¼.

35 shares Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, $100 each, 338½.

$2,000 bond and mortgage, Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, 6 per cent. Interest dated Nov. 25, 1896, payable on demand. Second mortgage in property east side of Elton Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 50x100. $310.

$16,000 Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. Accrued interest to be charged to the purchaser, 22½.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recover sharply.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 13	558,870
To date this year	125,996,071
Corresponding date last year	78,337,223

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 13	$2,367,000
To date this year	$674,493,670
Corresponding date last year	$594,067,190

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@9 per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	⅝	Illinois Central	2½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Int. Paper	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	⅞	Laclede Gas	⅞
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅞	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1	Manhattan Con.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire.	1⅝	Met. Street Ry.	1⅝
Am. S. & W. pf.	¾	Mexican Central	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	3½	Mex. Nat. ctfs	⅞
Am. S. Hoop pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Mo. K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. T. Plate pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Tobacco	3⅝	National Steel	½
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	Nat. Steel pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Nat. Lead	⅛
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Nat. Starch	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	5
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1½	N. J. Central	1
Brunswick City	⅞	N. Y. Central	1½
Canada South	1	Norf. & Western	⅞
Cent. Pac., ss. pd.	1	Nor. & West. pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	North. Pacific	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	North. Pacific pf.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Chi. Great Western	⅞	Penn. Railroad	1
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	2½	P. C. C. & St. L.	2½
Chi. & N. W.	1⅝	Reading	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Rep. Iron & Steel	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3½	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Col. Mid. pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Consol. Gas	2½	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco	1½	Ten. Coal & Iron	0½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Del., L. & W.	5	Union Pacific	1½
Den. & R. G.	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅝	U. S. Leather	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Federal Steel pf.	¾	U. S. Flour	2½
General Electric	½	U. S. Flour pf.	3½
Great North. pf.	1	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	⅛	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

C., L. & W.	1⅝	Ore. R. R. & N.	1½
Col. South. 2d pf.	1¼	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1⅝
Consol. Ice	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Int. Paper pf.	⅝	Twin City R. T.	3
Kansas City, P. & G.	⅞	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	½
Knick. Ice, Chicago	1½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	⅛

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ill. Cent., Louis. Div. 3½s	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2½	Mo. Pac. Tr. 5s	1½
		Wabash 2d	1¼

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1	M., L. S. & W. 1st	1½
Manhat. Cons. 4s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	2½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's performance amply justified Tuesday's promises in the stock market. If prices moved a trifle slowly at the beginning it was only that they might get properly in line for a good start. Once applied, the impetus of improvement suffered no halt all day. Closing prices marked high prices in many instances, and in all the two were nearly alike. Stocks that had lately suffered most grievously enjoyed the largest advances. Plus signs grace the entire list. They came so easily as to leave no doubt that the market had turned into its natural channel. The universal feeling was that it could not soon be diverted from it again.

While the market's course could hardly have brought surprise in any quarter, the disappearance of the clouds that had overhung for the last week furnished an instructive spectacle. How they had cohered at all was a wonder, so mistlike was their departure. Only the rarest credulity could attribute substance to them or imagine that they had ever had material endowment.

London came early as a cheerful factor with brightening Transvaal news. Coincidentally London bought Americans in generous quantities and at advancing quotations. Washington pressed a close second in offering to anticipate October interest on Government bonds. The amount to be paid out is only $5,000,000, which could furnish scant relief to a money market really distressed. Wall Street received the announcement not for the money in it, but for the sentiment behind it. It was construed as a distinct appreciation by the Treasury Department of the importance of a money equilibrium and as evidence of intention to suffer no harm to come to business through the accident of a congested Treasury.

Nine per cent. money took an early prance in the Stock Exchange, as if to give spectators a final view. If any of them had any use for it their names escaped the record. With its flight vanished all trace of close conditions. The legal rate prevailed until demands became heavy. Then 4 per cent. ruled. In the last few minutes of business offerings at 2 per cent. appeared. Borrowers had then satisfied their wants, but the drop showed clearly that more money reached the market than could be loaned. This record will be relied on to keep away tight money bogies for some time.

The position of the banks has manifestly improved this week. Their methods of strengthening themselves meet with general commendation. Foresight experts already figure on an increase of several million dollars in surplus reserves. Fears of monetary stringency took wings yesterday for a long migration, according to all promises.

The foreign exchange market served notice in much more incisive form than on Tuesday that if money should run short at home plenty will come from abroad to replace it. Recent rates here have looked exorbitant in London eyes, and easing rates in exchange prove that English greed is excited. Apart from the ability of the banks to care for home interests, means of keeping money at a natural level through foreign mediation may be confidently invoked.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit stocks were yesterday again very largely dealt in, and furnished a feature of the day. Over ninety thousand shares were traded in, the range of prices being from 95¼ to 98¾, the closing price for the day, when there was a rush on the part of the bears to cover. The closing figure represented a gain of 1⅝ points for the day. As on the preceding day, inside interests bought up much of the stock at the price offered, and confidently talk of a day not far distant when the old level of prices will be reached.

Activity in Leather.

Leather was easily the most active of the industrials, and the trading in both the common and the preferred stock, more particularly in the former, when over 45,000 shares changed hands, was very marked. It is

in July the quotation stood at 72. Even then there had been little news in regard to the property except that it was sharing the general improvement in business. It touched 77½ on Aug. 1, 80¼ on Aug. 4, 86 on Aug. 12, 96⅝ on Aug. 19, and par on Aug. 21.

This was the time when it began to excite the attention on the bear side of the market. A selling movement began, which depressed the stock to 88 on Aug. 24. Slight fluctuations followed for a few days, showing that selling for short account still continued. But the last of August a strong upward movement developed, and on Sept. 5 the price stood at 108. It advanced to 117¼ the following day, but the next day, under heavy pressure by holders of short contracts, it declined to 109.

From the time that short selling began on Aug. 24 the stock had been one of the most active in the market. Violent fluctuations, apparent in the first week of the present month, indicated a sharp tussle between opposing interests. The stock rallied on Sept. 8 to 117. It showed further advance on Sept. 9 to 126, and on Monday it touched 126.

This movement had become exciting and perilous for the bears, and evidences appeared that the stock was so well held that no speculative movement could batter it down. The quotation eased off at the close of Monday's business to 121½ and then negotiations for a settlement of the short account came to a head. Tuesday's opening at 112 indicated that with the elimination of the aggressive short interest those in control of the property were willing to let the market ease up. There seems to be no doubt that quotations might have been advanced to any figure which holders of the property had chosen to put them.

All sorts of rumors are floating as to persons or interests which were caught in the settlement. The names of several persons who usually figure in large transactions in the stock market have been used in the stories of the settlement. Naturally these persons are not admitting that they were so badly caught, and the managers of the market end of the property see no reason why they should tell what the other side prefers to keep dark. It is commonly known that a prominent bank is the headquarters for interests which are caring for the property. The personnel of such interests is not fully disclosed, but every one understands that they are most influential. Those who engaged in the contest on the other side have had as a leader, according to common report, one of the most active men in the Street, and his following has been large. Thus, although the aggregate losses of the short interest by reason of the settlement were great, there is no intimation that it affected with special severity any one man, or that serious trouble is likely to result therefrom.

Now that the stock has resumed a course in close harmony with the general market there seems every reason to believe that its merits will decide its future course.

PRESIDENT MILLER'S VIEWS.

President Roswell Miller of the St. Paul, speaking of railroad conditions generally, says:

"Railroad affairs are better than they have been in years past. The roads are making a good deal of money, and nearly all of them are spending a good deal on their property. That is as it should be. If they are making money, they can afford to spend some to put themselves in a condition to do business at lower rates, which eventually are sure to come.

"The tendency of rates is always lower through competition and legislation. While business is good and there is an increased volume of traffic there is less tendency to cut, and rates are well maintained, but when times are poor it leads to a demoralization of rates—and they never get back to the old figure. Fortunately, I see nothing but good times ahead just now.

"The crops in the country through which our road runs are very fair, though not as good as last year—which, however, was an exceptionally fine year. For the last three or four weeks we have been suffering for a shortage of cars and can't handle all our business.

"The only bad feature of the railroad situation that I can see is the tendency of some roads to make useless extensions, especially in the State of Iowa."

***

Those best informed in regard to the feeling of the St. Paul Directors are convinced that no extra dividend on the common stock of the company will be declared at to-day's meeting. Enough money has doubtless been earned to justify an increase in the dividend, but the management is understood to be disposed otherwise.

The plan of putting earnings into betterments and utilizing surplus for the purchase of obligations against the company will, it is assumed, be followed with the money now in hand. Last year the company applied 10 per cent. of its earnings to betterments, and out of the money thus applied 75 per cent. was used for improvements of a permanent nature. The company also made large additions to its stock of treasury bonds, and was able, by reason of its financial position, to refund a large amount of outstanding bonds at a rate of interest lower than that at which the bonds had been issued.

This policy has been so well approved and has generally served the interests of the company to such good effect that it is probable it will be continued.

IRON TRADE PROSPERITY.

Iron trade prosperity continues, and all evidences are that it will still do so. Speaking of the situation, The Iron Age will to-day say:

The returns from the coke and anthracite furnaces show their capacity entered September at practically the same rate as August—viz., 261,500 tons weekly. While a number of furnaces started in August, the majority were small, and their make was offset by the quite general low rate of production of the stacks active during the whole of the month. We are now, however, entering upon a more favorable season, and a further increase in output is bound to come unless there is some interference with the supply of raw materials.

The events are bearing out those who predicted that the possession of reserve plants does not justify the belief in a rapid development of output. Idle furnaces cannot be put into an efficient condition over night, nor can a regular supply of raw materials be secured without vexatious delays.

The stocks of iron show little change, and there is no evidence as yet of any chance of an accumulation.

In the pig iron market we note some buying on the part of the cast-iron pipe consolidation, which, it is estimated, took about 20,000 tons, including 4,000 to 5,000 tons of Southern charcoal iron. In Pittsburg there have been purchases of about 40,000 tons of Bessemer pig for 1900 delivered, at 22.50, Valley furnace. Cable reports from England refer to some sales for shipment to this country of Bessemer pig. We understand that this is special iron.

The steel market is quiet and nothing is being done in the Central West beyond sales of small lots at fancy prices for prompt delivery. For next year an Eastern mill has sold a round lot at $25, at mill. Some fair lots of sheet bars and of muck bars have sold in the Pittsburg market.

Contracts for structural material continue to come in, in spite of present high prices. On the Delaware the Roach yard has covered the material for a boat, Eastern Pennsylvania mills taking the material. There is a continued run of small orders for buildings for export, sales having been lately made to Mexico, Puerto Rico, the Argentine, Trinidad, and Hawaii.

There have been further advances in finished iron and steel. Bars and hoops have risen and plates have come close to the extraordinary price of 3 cents per pound, delivered.

As yet there are only occasional instances of the withdrawal of orders on account of the great advance in materials, but there is a growing feeling that it must tell. Until now delays in delivery, rather than higher prices, have caused most dissatisfaction.

The cardinal fact which must be kept in mind however, is that present orders will carry the great majority of the plants to the close of this year, and very many far into the Spring of 1900.

The report of a shipment of 10,000 tons of copper to this country turns out to be a transfer of Chile bars to one of the works for refining. Not long since Australian copper was reshipped from London to New York to be re-refined and returned, simply because it could be done more cheaply here.

There has been some talk of a further concentration of the zinc smelting interests of the West. The smelters have been in a poor position between the extravagant ore prices and the unsatisfactory market for the metal. There are some indications of a quiet lowering in the cost of ore.

HOW BUSINESS THRIVES.

That the great boom in the manufacturing industries, no less than in the general commercial world, is not imaginary, but real—substantially real—is borne out by Charles F. Brooker of the Coe Brass Works, Torrington, Conn. Speaking of the situation, Mr. Brooker says:

"Business was never better—certainly not in our district. Manufacturers have all they can attend to, and I know of many orders booked away on into next year. A remarkable thing in this connection is that while the high prices continue—and there is no gainsaying that prices are higher—the demand has not fallen off one whit. Rather, it seems to me, it has increased.

"Of course this means better times all around. The workingmen are getting higher wages, and they can afford to live better and to buy more. This, in turn, stimulates other industries. And so the good work goes on.

"I see no reason why the good times should not continue for a long time to come."

WESTERN UNION'S EARNINGS.

The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. In view of the many contradictory statements in respect to the earnings of the company the following report, just issued, concerning the condition of the company at the close of the quarter ended June 30, 1899, is interesting:

Surplus April 1	$7,855,459.25
Net revenues, quarter ended June 30..	1,852,729.93
Total	$9,508,189.18
Dividend of 1¼ per cent. paid July 15.	1,216,988.75
Interest on bonded debt	234,272.90
Surplus July 1, 1899	8,056,927.53
Net revenues of the quarter ended Sept. 30, instant, based upon nearly completed returns for July, partial returns for August, and estimating the business for September	1,650,000.00
Total	$9,716,927.53
Deduct interest on bonds.. $234,272.00	
Deduct dividend of 1¼ per cent. on capital stock issued, about	1,216,988.75
	1,441,261.75
Total surplus	$8,275,665.78

The net revenues show an increase of $122,763 over the same quarter in 1898, and the total surplus an increase of $226,452.

SUBSCRIPTIONS COMING IN.

The offerings made by A. A. Housman & Co. of 100,000 shares of the Stratton Independence Mining Company have attracted not a little attention. It is announced that subscriptions have come in in a very satisfactory manner, particularly from the mining centres and the West.

Only 100,000 shares are offered in this country, the balance—900,000—being allotted to Great Britain and the Continent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange sanctioned yesterday the listing of 5,685 Long Island Railroad Company unified mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of $1,000 each. The mortgage is dated March 1, 1899, and is for $45,000,000. The bonds mature March 1, 1949, of are redeemable at 110 per cent. and accrued interest on any day on which interest is payable thereon.

In the application for listing, which is signed by A. C. Bedford, Secretary and Treasurer, this list of the properties covered by the mortgage is given:

A main line commencing in Long Island City, in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens, and extending to the Village of Greenport, in the County of Suffolk.

A main line commencing in Long Island City, in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens, and extending to Great Neck, in the County of Nassau.

A main line commencing in Long Island City, in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens, and extending, via Bushwick Junction and Locust Avenue, to Sag Harbor, in the County of Suffolk.

A branch line extending from Floral Park to Creedmoor, in the Counties of Queens and Nassau.

A branch line extending from Mineola to Locust Valley, in the County of Nassau.

A branch line extending from Mineola to Hempstead Crossing, in the County of Nassau.

A branch line extending from Hicksville, in the County of Nassau, to Northport, in the County of Suffolk.

A branch line extending from Manor to Eastport Junction, in the County of Suffolk.

A branch line extending from Whitestone Junction to Whitestone Landing, in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens.

A branch line extending from Valley Stream, in the County of Nassau, to New York and Rockaway Beach Junction, in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens.

A branch line extending from Floral Park, in the County of Nassau, to Belmont Junction, in the County of Suffolk.

A branch line extending from Garden City (Franklin Avenue) to Hempstead, in the County of Nassau.

A branch line extending from Bethpage Junction to Bethpage, in the County of Nassau.

A branch line extending from Bushwick Junction, in the County of Queens, to Bushwick, in the County of Kings.

New York and Rockaway Railroad, extending from New York and Rockaway Junction to Far Rockaway, in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens.

Long Island Railroad Company, North Shore Branch, extending from Northport Junction, in the County of Suffolk, to Wading River, in the County of Suffolk.

New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railway, extending from Fresh Pond Junction, in the City of New York, Borough of Queens, to Manhattan Beach, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, and County of Kings; and from Bay Ridge, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, to Manhattan Beach Junction, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn and County of Kings, and from Bushwick Crossing to Cooper Avenue Junction, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn and County of Kings.

New York and Long Beach Railroad, extending from Pearsails (Lynbrook) to Long Beach, in the County of Nassau.

Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn, extending from Jamaica, in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens, to Flatbush Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn and County of Kings.

Montauk Extension Railroad, extending from Bridgehampton to Montauk, in the County of Suffolk.

New York Bay Extension Railroad, extending from Garden City to Valley Stream, in the County of Nassau.

Great Neck and Port Washington Railroad, extending from Great Neck to Port Washington, in the County of Nassau.

New York and Rockaway Beach Railway, extending from Glendale Junction to Rockaway Park, with a branch from Hammel's to New York and Rockaway Beach Junction, all in the City of New York, Borough and County of Queens.

Oyster Bay Extension Railroad, extending from Locust Valley to Oyster Bay, in the County of Nassau.

The general balance sheet of the company shows these items as of June 30, 1899:

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment		$31,365,958.64
Other permanent investments		3,211,468.32
Securities owned		2,877,441.90
Real estate mortgage owned		150,076.00
Current assets		796,550.49
Other assets:		
Materials and supplies	$223,781.59	
P. P. & C. I. R. R. loan account	434,000.00	
Marine Railway Co.	2,281.53	
N. Y. B. & Manhattan Beach Ry. Co.	2,866.40	
Man. Beach Ry. improvements	16,162.86	
Insurance paid, not accrued	24,734.60	
Rentals: Ferry franchises paid, not accrued	1,666.67	
Atlantic Av. and tunnel improvements	12,112.13	
Atlantic Av. Commission, Brooklyn	6,113.60	
Sundry accounts	128,908.53	
		852,615.91
Discount and expenses on unified mortgage bonds		883,945.54
		$39,937,156.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$12,000,000.00
Funded debt		21,210,702.88
Outstanding securities of leasehold estates		4,948,000.00
Mortgages on real estate		291,237.05
Interest and rents accrued		290,022.50
Taxes accrued		94,322.47
Reserve funds:		
For maintenance of equipment		17,642.50
Current liabilities:		
Pay rolls (June)	$207,113.23	
Audited vouchers	673,289.20	
Long Island Ferry bond redemption fund	6,447.38	
Relief Association	9,255.29	
Wages uncalled for	6,702.89	
Sundry accounts	128,873.66	
		1,006,681.63
Profit and loss account		49,547.15
		$39,937,156.80

The income account for the last fiscal year was:

DEBIT.

To operating expenses:		
Maintenance of way and structures	$520,344.11	
Maintenance of equipment	448,449.43	
Conducting transportation	2,199,787.36	
General expenses	147,840.35	
		3,311,371.25
To fixed charges and rentals:		
Interest on funded debt	$624,098.66	
Rentals	322,800.00	
		946,898.66
To interest and taxes:		
Interest on real estate mortgages	$18,544.52	
Interest and discount	56,622.59	
Taxes	202,958.56	
		278,184.07
Balance to credit of profit and loss surplus for the year		250,071.70
		$4,784,473.68

CREDIT.

By gross earnings:		
Passenger	$2,492,783.01	
Freight	1,397,176.22	
Express	580,108.90	
Telegraph	12,219.95	
Mail	41,518.96	
Parlor cars	48,574.75	
Rents and privileges	25,451.20	
Parcel storage	473.99	
Annex boat	8,929.80	
Miscellaneous	10,048.16	
		$4,622,474.51
By income from other sources:		
Net earnings of Long Island R. R. Co.'s ferry and river and H. T. Company	$141,891.25	
Interest on investments	20,107.92	
		161,998.67
		$4,784,473.68

AUGUST IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The August monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows as follows:

Merchandise—Imports, $86,716,787, of which $27,509,426 was free of duty. In August, 1898, the total was $49,677,829. Exports, $104,643,426, against $54,505,561 for August, 1898.

Gold—Imports, $3,283,878, against $15,296,811 for August, 1898. Exports, $2,059,062, against $1,855,908 for August, 1898.

Silver—Imports, $2,843,910, against $3,551,748 for the same month in 1898. Exports, $3,092,970, against $4,798,478 for August, 1898.

During the last eight months the imports of merchandise exceeded those for the corresponding period in 1898 by $88,318,106, and during the same time the exports exceeded those of last year by $12,963,125.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Declaration of the quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on "Big Four" preferred stock.

Closing prices for American securities in London the highest of the day.

Declaration of a dividend of 1 per cent. on Union Ferry Company's stock in addition to the regular quarterly payment of ½ per cent.

Official statement that the Pressed Steel Car Company will show for the nine months ending Sept. 30 a surplus after payment of dividends on the preferred stock of over $1,000,000.

Increase of $82,420 in Long Island Railroad's surplus for the quarter ended June 30.

Meeting of American Steel and Wire Directors for action on dividend to be held in this city next Monday.

Increase of $318,956 in Baltimore and Ohio's net earnings for August.

Government interest payments, due Oct. 1, to be anticipated by the Treasury Department.

Western Union's surplus for the quarter ended Sept. 30 estimated at $208,738, an increase of $122,750 over the actual figures of the same period last year.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

At the first Fall meeting yesterday of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange the following stock listings were sanctioned:

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company—That $4,041,500 additional capital stock be added on Sept. 20, 1899, to the amount now on the list, making total amount listed at that date $97,857,400.

Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company—$1,500,000 first mortgage fifty-year 4 per cent. guaranteed gold coupon bonds of 1949, Nos. 1 to 1,500 inclusive, for $1,000 each.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—That $24,227,000 additional preferred stock voting trust certificates and $7,500,000 additional common stock voting trust certificates be added to the amount now on the list, making total amount of preferred stock voting trust certificates listed to date $59,227,000, and of common stock voting trust certificates $42,500,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@9 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $202,073,036; balances, $6,282,393; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $13,887.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 9-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was much weaker. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅝; demand, $4.85⅜; cables, $4.86⅛. Commercial bills were $4.82.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.21⅞ less 1-16 and 5.19⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 3-16@94⅜ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@5c discount. Chicago—55c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$2.00 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St. Louis—$1 discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@35c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—On the Bourse to-day prices were strongly animated throughout. The approach of the settlement caused some realisations, which were quickly absorbed. Rentes were firm on the forthcoming dividend. Italians were actively bought owing to news that the Italian Government is to take measures to improve the currency of Italy. Spanish fours were in good demand, closing at 61.40. Kaffirs profited by the relief in the Transvaal strain, it being rumored that Great Britain's note is acceptable to the Transvaal Government and is not in the nature of an ultimatum. Three per centerentes, 100f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 27c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—On the Boerse to-day the rate for private discount was one-eighth harder, at 5 per cent., and this weakened home funds. International securities were maintained. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were steady. Locals declined, apprehensions of a scarcity of money causing realizations. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13.—Prices commenced firm on the Boerse to-day, but later local securities became weaker in consequence of a decline in home funds and fears of dearer money. Americans were quiet, but some foreigners advanced.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—Spanish fours closed at 70.10. Gold was quoted at 23.12.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—American securities opened better and improved somewhat. Later, however, the market eased off and remained quiet during the rest of the session. There was very little doing. At the close the tone was irregular.

Consols for money, 104 15-16; consols for the account, 105⅛; Atchison, 21⅝; Canadian, 90⅜; Erie, 14; Erie first preferred, 38⅝; Illinois Central, 116; Union Pacific preferred, 80⅝; St. Paul, 135⅜; New York Central, 140; Pennsylvania, 68; Reading, 17½; Northern Pacific preferred, 77⅞; Louisville, 82½; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 11¼.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent. and for three months' bills 3⅜@3⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £48,000. Gold Premiums—Buenos Ayres, 135.50; Madrid, 23.15; Lisbon, 45; Rome, 7.35.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-16d.

Bar silver steady at 27 3-16d per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 60⅝.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The amount of business transacted on the curb yesterday was smaller than on Tuesday, but the market was less irregular, and in most issues final bids showed some improvement over the closing figures of the previous day. In most cases these net gains were not large, but the day's trading brought about a more or less general steadying of the market after the two preceding days of irregularity, during which most of the active issues suffered net losses. Call money rates were somewhat easier, and there were other indications that the unfavorable conditions of the opening of the week were not likely to be continued. Nothing appears to cause any apprehension to holders of substantial securities, and those who put their money into purely speculative stocks have to take the risk always incurred in such investments, losing in some cases, while, perhaps gaining much in others. The number of such stocks that the early part of the year brought upon the market is large, and now that prudence is getting the better of enthusiasm, it is likely that much more discrimination will be shown.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was more active yesterday than in some days, and both the common and the preferred stocks ended the day with a net gain. Soon after the opening the common stock on sales of about 1,000 shares advanced to 20, and after some slight fluctuations ended the day at 19¾ bid, a net gain of five-eighths of 1 point. The net gain in the preferred stock was much more substantial, although this issue was less active than the common. It closed at 80¾ bid, a net advance of 1¾ points. The buying was of the same character as that which marked the trading in the stock early last week, and seemed to be for the account of persons close to the Distilling Company of America.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was strong, and made net gains in both issues of the stock as well as in the bonds. The movement was in sympathy with the advance in Consolidated Gas on the Stock Exchange. The common stock sold up to 89¾, and closed at 89¼ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point, and the preferred stock gained one-half of 1 point, closing at 89¼ bid.

RUBBER GOODS common, which had been quite weak, was much firmer yesterday, and early in the day sold up to 31⅝. It closed at 31½ bid, making a net gain of one-half of 1 point. A like gain was made by the preferred stock, which closed at 87 bid. Relatively little of the stock changed hands, and the price advanced easily on the slightly increased demand.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE continued in demand, and remained firm at 23½ bid. It was reported yesterday that the recent advance in this stock was due to the fact that a considerable block of the stock had been put under option to a syndicate of New York and Boston capitalists. It was not learned at what figure the option is held.

ARIZONA LEAD.—An addition to the list of mining stocks traded in on the curb was made yesterday in the stock of the Arizona Lead Company. No trading in the issued was reported, but a bid of 7 was made for the stock, and it was offered at 7½. The company is organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, and is capitalized at $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of $10. The mines of the company, it is stated, are situated in Graham County, Arizona.

NATIONAL TUBE was much less active than on Tuesday, and the closing bid for the common stock was slightly lower than on the previous day. The preferred stock sold to the extent of several hundred shares at 100, and closed unchanged at 100 bid.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL common and preferred were inquired for, but no offerings of the stock could be had. On the previous day and on Monday, when some of the stock was offered, there was much discussion as to the status of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell stocks, and some doubt existing as to the terms on which they could be exchanged for the stock of the United States Flour Milling Company, there was some selling of the Hecker stocks much below the figures bid on the Stock Exchange for the United States Flour Milling issues. When it was realized yesterday that the stocks were exchangeable share for share, there were no further offerings of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell stocks.

NEW YORK GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER 5s sold yesterday at 104 and interest, $25,000 of the bonds changing hands at that price.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam	33¼	33½
New Amsterdam pf	58½	59
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100½	102

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	34	35
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	81	83
American Wool Goods	26	27½
American Wool Goods pf	93½	94¼
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf	73	80
Distilling Company of America	19½	20
Distilling Company of America pf	79½	80
Electric Axle, Light & Power	6	6½
Electric Boat	21	23
Electric Boat pf	45	48
Havana Commercial	15½	16
Havana Commercial pf	5¾	6¾
International Pump	70	75
International Pump pf	23½	25
National Gramophone, ex div	24½	25
National Salt	13½	14½
National Salt pf	41½	42
National Starch	44½	46½
National Starch pf	76	77
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf	100	102
Pittsburg Coal subs	45	45½
Otis Elevator	105½	115
Otis Elevator pf	35½	36
Royal Baking Powder pf	30¼	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg	100	100
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf, ex div	100¼	101½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	32½	33½
Sloss-Sheffield	87½	88½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	2½	2¾
Sloss-Sheffield pf	120	123
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	18	20
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	78	80
Union Steel & Chain	460	467
Union Steel & Chain pf	157	160
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	463	467

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	137½	138¼
American Air Power	33	35
Arizona Lead	6¾	7½
Asphalt Company of America	26¼	26¾
British Columbia Copper	11	11½
Chicago & Alton subs	111	111¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	96	104
Electric Vehicle pf	110	120
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	23½	23½
General Carriage	34	36
Lanston Monotype	4¾	5
Markeen Copper	10¾	11¼
Mexican 5s	100¾	100⅝
New England Transportation	3¾	4
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	22¾	23½
Pittsburg Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	23½
St. Louis subs	136	138
St. Louis common, when issued	34	35
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½
Tennessee Copper	17½	18½
Trust Company of America	250	255
*Union Copper	30	32
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26¾	28½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	...	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	125	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	35¾	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	...
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Lan. & St. Nicholas Av	75	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116¼	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	96	97
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	36¾	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 5s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	105	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	35	38
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	22	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	107½	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	95	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	22½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Denver Gas	43	45
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	66	66
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	76
Indianapolis Gas	110	116
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	...	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	280	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	51	53
New England Gas & Coke	28	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	93	93
N. Y. & R. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	113
N. Y. Suburban Gas (C.) bonds	102½	102½
North Hudson L., H. & P.	96	96
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	45	50
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	95	96
St. Paul Gas stock	62	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	91	92
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	134	135
Standard Gas 1s	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	...	80
Western Gas	102	103
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	35½	37
Brooklyn Ferry & p. c., with int	97½	98½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	60½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	47	49
Union Ferry bonds	103¼	103¾

Industrials.

American Ginning	20¼	21
American Typefounders	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	13
Barney & Smith	20	20
Barney & Smith bonds	104	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	55	60
Crampf Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	90	95
General Chemical pf	100	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	55	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	96
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	110	117
Standard Cooper	85	90
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	50
Union Typewriter	32	35
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	120
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	118
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	66

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
89⅜	40	1,260	American Ice	38⅝	39⅝	38⅜	39⅜	+ ⅝
17⅝	17¾	125	Am. Car & Foundry	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
62	63	300	Am. Car & Found. pf	63	63	63	63	...
43⅝	44¼	1,240	Am. Cotton Oil	44¼	44¾	44	44	+1
51	51½	200	Am. Linseed pf	50¾	51¾	50¾	51¾	+ ⅝
16	17	100	American Malting Co	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
66¾	68	300	Am. Malting Co. pf	67	67	67	67	...
39⅞	40	1,510	Am. Smelt. & Ref	39¾	40	39	39¾	+ ⅝
89⅝	90	1,230	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	90	90	89¾	90	+1
58⅜	59	4,080	American Steel & Wire	58	59	58	59	+1⅛
97½	99	1,087	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97⅞	98¾	97⅞	98¾	+1
151⅞	152	22,453	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	150⅜	152½	149¾	151⅞	+ ⅜
117	119¼	110	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	116½	118½

rate will be the rule, and time loans on collateral will be made only at 5 per cent. This will apply to all transactions, new and old.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23¾	23¾	Phila. Trac.	90½	90¾
Choctaw	49	49¼	Union Trac.	41¾	41¾
El. St. Bat.	130	140	U. Gas Imp.	166½	168
El. St. B. pf.	140	150	Welsbach L.	50¾	50¾
Lehigh Val.	25¾	26	W. N. Y. & Penn.	6¼	6¾
Marsden	15½	15¾			
Penn. Mfg.	29¾	29¾			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—To-day's buying lifted Arcadian to 60, from which, however, it subsequently reacted to 58 and closed at 58¼; it put United States Mining up to 33¾. Isle Royale from 43 to 45, Montana to 340, Tamarack to 212, Parrot to 48, and Utah to 39. Some of these high prices were shaded a trifle under profit taking late in the day.

A feature of the general market was a sharp advance in Bell Telephone to 359, 7 points above Tuesday's closing, due presumably to the announced return of President Hudson and the expectation that the pending "deal" soon will be accomplished. Erie Telephone, at the same time, lifted to 107½. Central Oil, which has rapidly assumed a leading place among the speculative favorites, was strong and active up to 26, and only reacted slightly from this. Cochiti was bid up to 10 again. Zinc went to 62 on excellent buying, and the Mexican Central securities also scored good advances on pool buying, the common stock touching 16¼ and the first incomes 29. Late in the day one-eighth of 1 per cent. was bid to exchange Atchison common for Mexican Central at any time in sixty days. The closing came quiet but generally strong.

The money market if anything was somewhat firmer. Call money was still quoted at from 4 to 5 per cent. with practically no business doing under 4½ per cent., and time money ranged from 4½ to 5½, with a few special customers getting slightly better than the minimum current quotation. At the Clearing House the rate was 3 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7	8	Old Colony	9	9½
Allouez	6	6½	Old Domin.	31½	32
Arcadian	58	58½	Osceola	84	85
Arnold	12½	12¾	Parrot	46	48
Ash. Bed.	1¾	2	Pioneer	2¾	3
Atlantic	27		Quincy	156	157
Baltic	23		Rhode Island	6¾	7
B. & Cr. C.	25	50	Santa Fé	13⅞	14⅛
Bost. & Mon.	337	340	Santa Ysabel	12	14
Butte & B.	94		Shoe	37	37½
Cal. & Hec.	775	785	Tamarack	211	213
Centennial	33½	33½	Utah Cons.	38	39
Franklin	17½		Washington	1⅞	2
Humboldt	2½	3	White Knob	12	
Isle Royale	44	44¾	Winona	9½	10½
Mohawk	21	23	Wolverine	45	46

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	265	267	Cent. M. pf.	66	
Bost. & Low.		245	Fitchburg pf.	121½	122
Bost. & Me.	200	201	N. Y. & N. E. 6s		
Bost. & Pr.	302			113	113½
Bost. Elev.	108½	109	N. Y. & N. E. 7s		
Bost. G. 5s.	85	87		117	117½
Cent. Mass.	16	16	West End	95	95½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	357	359	Mex. Tele.	6	6¼
Chi. Stk. Y.	141	143	N. Eng. Tel.	154	155
Dom. Coal	52		Westinghouse Electric	47	49
Dom. C. pf.	117	118	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	68	78
Erie Tel.	107½	110			
Lamson Store	37				

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Biscuit to-day ranged from 45½ to 46¼, opening at 45¾ and closing at 46; the preferred opened and closed at 90, having sold off half a point during the day. Metropolitan stock closed at 67, a gain of a point during the day and ¾ over the opening; the trust certificates brought 22@22¼. Match ranged from 130 to 132, closing at the latter. There was a demand for West Chicago at 12¼. Linseed preferred closed at 51, a gain of half a point. Fluctuations in other stocks were inconsequential.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	76
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	130½
National Biscuit Co. com	45¾
National Biscuit Co. pf	98½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	2¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf	12½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	18
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	30
North Chicago Street R. R.	244
West Chicago Street R. R.	121¼
South Side Elevated R. R.	98
Lake Street Elevated	17¾
Lake Street Elevated, trust ctfs.	15¾
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com.	9¾
American Linseed pf.	50½
American Tin Plate com.	40½
National Biscuit Co. com.	45¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	98½
National Carbon com.	20⅝
National Carbon pf.	83
National Steel com.	53¼
National Steel pf.	87¼
Diamond Match	130
West Chicago Street R. R.	120½
Chicago Union Traction	32⅞
Chicago Union Traction pf.	82⅝

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Sept.	$146,420	$190,138	$140,767
From July 1.	1,189,627	1,188,433	1,252,149
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,523
1st week Sept.	110,296	77,056	106,367
From July 1.	965,625	943,693	847,776
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week Sept.	245,316	236,277	216,805
From July 1.	2,399,215	2,236,179	2,180,913
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	535
1st week Sept.	77,602	72,632	69,176
From July 1.	767,462	661,421	658,663
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	76
1st week Sept.	24,113	21,864	22,203
From July 1.	228,900	225,080	196,975
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
1st week Sept.	7,446	7,778	6,695
From July 1.	73,817	69,756	66,326
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
1st week Sept.	28,018	26,307	25,033
From July 1.	281,114	248,532	245,952
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
1st week Sept.	12,399	11,448	10,618
From July 1.	115,302	105,039	108,763
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,956
1st week Sept.	261,300	231,920	213,353
From Jan. 1.	11,178,675	9,062,566	8,508,185
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
1st week Sept.	290,527	246,422	246,619
From July 1.	2,405,419	2,019,509	2,089,201
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	336	336	365
1st week Sept.	66,735	68,105	64,332
From July 1.	673,643	619,533	600,566
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	582	550	550
1st week Sept.	54,400	50,300	49,100
From July 1.	762,326	593,607	634,868
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,282	1,282	1,182
1st week Sept.	168,591	127,797	129,154
From July 1.	1,411,475	1,237,005	1,244,300
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	198	198	198
4th week Aug.	21,040	21,424	.....
Month	73,674	63,299	.....
From July 1.	145,869	131,246	.....
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week Sept.	133,813	124,892	132,761
From Jan. 1.	5,071,707	4,063,707	4,216,354
BALTIMORE & OHIO for August—			
Gross	2,753,900	2,502,676	2,371,830
Op. expenses	1,794,058	1,855,830	1,655,238
Net	965,802	646,846	716,594
ERIE (lines in New York State) for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross	30,714,600	30,771,298	31,497,031
Op. expenses	21,746,823	22,123,824	23,332,243
Net	8,967,977	8,642,474	8,164,788
Other income	482,811	338,928	313,514
Total income	9,450,788	8,981,402	8,478,302
Charges	8,797,382	8,847,486	8,126,283
Surplus	653,406	633,916	352,019
NEW JERSEY & NEW YORK for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	298,956	283,197	15,759
Op. expenses	236,435	224,155	12,300
Net	62,501	59,042	3,459
Other income	23	4	19
Total income	62,524	59,046	3,478
Charges	59,519	58,639	880
Surplus	3,005	407	2,598
CONEY ISLAND & BROOKLYN for the quarter ended June 30—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	$341,276	$274,754	$66,524
Op. expenses	188,521	128,784	59,737
Net	152,757	145,970	6,787
Other income	28,970	29,141	*171
Total income	181,727	175,111	6,616
Charges	74,556	156,261	*81,705
Net income	107,171	18,850	88,321

*Decrease.

LONG ISLAND for the quarter ended June 30—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	$1,199,170	$1,128,829	$1,055,468
Op. expenses	867,079	749,288	703,541
Net	331,091	380,541	351,926
Other income	58,478	32,606	49,950
Total income	389,569	413,169	392,875
Charges	318,899	310,078	316,954
Surplus	70,669	103,091	75,921

Miscellaneous Earnings.

Western Union Telegraph Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30, this year's figures partly estimated, others actual:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Net revenues	$1,250,000	$1,537,337	$1,708,351
Interest on bonds	224,378	224,378	224,418
Balance	1,425,727	1,302,964	1,479,433
Dividends	1,216,048	1,216,032	1,216,972
Surplus	209,738	86,979	262,461

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.05	.05
Andes	.14	.15
Belcher	.33	.35
Best & Belcher	.50	.51
Bullion	.06	.07
Caledonia	.68	.70
Challenge Con.	.38	.38
Chollar	.42	.44
Confidence	.75	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.20	.21
Gould & Curry	.29	.29
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.10	.10
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.46	.45
Occidental Con.	.23	.23
Ophir	1.05	1.05
Overman	.18	.18
Potosi	.50	.52
Savage	.29	.29
Sag. Belcher	.05	.06
Sierra Nevada	.75	.77
Standard	2.90	2.70
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con.	.41	.41
Utah Con.	.12	.13
Yellow Jacket	.28	.28
Silver bars	59⅝	59⅝
Mexican dollars	48@49	48@49
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$283,200,910
Gold reserve	256,385,875
Net silver	3,397,554
United States notes in the Treasury	17,356,188
Treasury notes of 1890	770,087
Total receipts this day	1,718,424
Total receipts this month	19,336,491
Total receipts this year	117,267,922
Total expenditures this day	1,545,000
Total expenditures this month	17,793,000
Total expenditures this year	119,876,402
Deposits in National banks	81,044,737
Silver bullion	743,346
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	249,155
Government receipts from internal revenue	784,299
Customs	902,070
Miscellaneous	320,056

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The municipal bond house of Briggs, Todd & Co. of Cincinnati has opened a branch office in this city at 1 Nassau Street.

The statements of the following National banks will be found in another column: New York County, Mechanics', Bank of North America, Ninth, Butchers and Drovers', Western, Garfield, Broadway, Importers and Traders' of New York City, and Corn Exchange of Philadelphia.

Dividends have been declared by the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, the P. Lorillard Company, the United Gas Improvement Company, and the Alabama Mineral Land Company; details of which will be found in another column.

CITY FIGHTS ASSESSMENTS.

Says Its Property in Somers, Westchester County, Is Overvalued.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Justice A. J. Jenks of the Supreme Court has granted the application of the City of New York for a writ of certiorari commanding the Assessors of the town of Somers, Westchester County, to certify and return to the Supreme Court all their decisions in the matter of making assessments on property belonging to the City of New York in that town, so that they may be reviewed and corrected on their merits by the court.

The city complains that many of the assessments are illegal and unequal, and says that the assessment on its real property is fixed at $196,588.29, which is $18,509.81 too much. Further, it is made at a higher proportionate valuation than the assessments of other property.

FAYERWEATHER ESTATE SUIT.

Property Owners' Answer to the Claim of an Heir.

The United Dressed Beef Company, owners of the property in First and Second Avenues, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, which was formerly a part of the estate of Daniel B. Fayerweather, has through its attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, filed an answer in the United States Circuit Court in the suit brought by Emma S. Fairweather to recover one-sixth interest in the property.

In their answer the defendants state that Mrs. Fairweather for a valuable consideration released in favor of her uncle's executors all her interest in his estate. It is also contended that the action must be dismissed for the reason that it was not commenced within two years after the will of Mr. Fayerweather was admitted to probate.

WORK ON ROCKEFELLER ROAD.

Big Force of Men Continues It Despite Village President Webber.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—John D. Rockefeller this morning ordered the large force of men employed by him in the construction of his new macadam road from his property to the Goring Brook Road to continue the work. He declares that he has the written permission of the Village Trustees to build the road, and that the work will be completed. A detachment of police officers was on the ground in case any forcible action should be taken by those who oppose the construction of the road.

Mr. Rockefeller threatens to bring suit for heavy damages if the Village Trustees again stop the work. Village President Webber, whose property the road passes, and who ordered the work stopped yesterday and threatened to bring suit for $5,000 damages done to his property, has so far taken no action in the matter. When the men appeared Mr. Webber and his sons made an effort to stop the work.

Mr. Webber's son John grabbed one of the horses by the head and refused to let the teamster proceed. The man jumped off the seat and knocked Webber to the ground. Webber's father ordered the Chief of Police to arrest the driver. This he refused to do. Thereupon Mr. Webber called upon the Street Commissioner and his sons to arrest the man and stop the work. Mr. Webber's orders were not carried out. It looked for a time as if there would be serious trouble, as the laborers appeared willing to fight. It is admitted by the residents here that the new road will be a decided benefit to the community.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The September meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-morrow.

Webster & Baker have been appointed Hartford agents of the National Assurance Company of Ireland.

The Underwriters' Special Agency and Adjustment Company of Denver has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000.

W. R. Sloan of Salt Lake City has been appointed general agent of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company for the State of Utah.

W. M. Haynes has been appointed special agent of the Queen Insurance Company of America for Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

The Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank of Munich has been licensed to transact a reinsurance business in the State of North Carolina.

It was reported yesterday on good authority that a fire insurance company, whose management recently intimated that its capital stock might be increased to $500,000, is seeking an opportunity to reinsure its entire liability.

Fire insurance brokers are waiting for the removal of the names of unlicensed brokers from the rate cabinets on Friday, so as to learn just how many persons have been regularly approved by the Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange. An examination of the list may be made at that time to find out how many of the companies have refused to permit any of their regular employes to become licensed brokers.

Private cable advices from Munich yesterday stated that the decision of the Directors of the South German Reinsurance Company not to enter the United States may be reconsidered as soon as its new management has been installed. This information received some credence yesterday, because a considerable part of the company's income has been derived from American business. Should the South German decide later to come, it is thought that the Swiss Reinsurance Company of Zurich would approve the original plan of a joint American branch.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 5700.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$30,873,631.51
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		302.87
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		540,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		61,575.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		831,537.94
Other real estate and mortgages owned		606,353.05
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,059,550.52
Due from State banks and bankers		82,325.47
Checks and other cash items		9,270.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,850,465.15
Notes of other National banks		13,230.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		221.46
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$8,488,777.50	
Legal tender notes	389,002.00	8,882,779.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		97,000.00
Total		$48,010,343.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,106,581.74
National bank notes outstanding		44,997.50
Due to other National banks	$13,654,880.80	
Due to State banks and bankers	11,208,391.41	
Dividends unpaid	5,009.64	
Individual deposits subject to check	16,804,804.24	
Demand certificates of deposit	11,984.79	
Certified checks	2,677,888.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	309,481.58	
United States deposits	539,868.56	
		44,711,763.61
Total		$48,010,343.85

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.

IRA HARRIS, Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y.

Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, JAMES H. PARKER, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,776,182.95
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		88.88
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		150,579.90
Banking house		450,000.00
Due from other National banks	$277,586.11	
Due from State banks and bankers	27,467.85	
Checks and other cash items	4,975.28	
Exchanges for Clearing House	145,583.41	
Bills of other National banks	1,420.00	
Fractional currency, including nickels	735.63	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	397,021.00	
Legal tender notes	197,315.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	2,250.00	
		1,054,353.48
Total		$4,511,200.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$750,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		19,557.28
Reserved for taxes		8,500.00
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$911,954.29	
Due to State banks and bankers	428,642.62	
Dividends unpaid	288.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,061,167.36	
Demand certificates of deposit	75.00	
Certified checks	27,599.02	
Cashier's checks outstanding	90,416.04	
		3,538,142.83
Total		$4,511,200.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. H. NAZRO, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September, 1899.

F. W. ELLIOTT, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

N. S. W. VANDERHOEF, A. F. LIBBY, ALBERT C. HALL, } Directors.

[No. 2,598.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,056,138.95
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		896.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		159,646.09
Other real estate and mortgages owned		84,410.19
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		242,919.18
Due from State banks and bankers		11,315.06
Checks and other cash items		42,713.39
Exchanges for Clearing House		299,923.44
Notes of other National banks		9,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		13,926.04
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,526,324.00	
Legal-tender notes	453,820.00	
		1,980,144.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		8,000.00
Total		$8,961,082.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		126,194.39
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$956,018.79	
Due to State banks and bankers	128,068.73	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,600,121.79	
Demand certificates of deposit	32,687.50	
Certified checks	59,872.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	64,994.74	
		7,781,913.55
Reserved for taxes		7,975.00
Total		$8,961,082.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. H. GELSHENEN, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. GELSHENEN, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September, 1899. OWEN WARD, Notary Public for Dutchess County, with certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:

W. H. GELSHENEN, C. W. MORSE, CHARLES T. WILLS, } Directors.

[No. 4,581.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,698,264.88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,536.08
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		350,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		940,700.00
U. S. bonds on hand		9,300.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		117,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		960,784.01
Other real estate and mortgages owned		5,349.08
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,721,250.02
Due from State banks and bankers		145,611.80
Checks and other cash items		21,000.96
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,963,794.94
Notes of other National banks		2,950.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		274.35
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,519,717.80	
Legal-tender notes	425,050.00	
		3,244,776.80
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		15,750.00
Total		$19,900,542.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		37,544.88
National bank notes outstanding		313,700.00
Due to other National banks		6,914,201.27
Due to State banks and bankers		2,644,228.61
Dividends unpaid		808.40
Individual deposits subject to check		5,535,251.28
Demand certificates of deposit		70,285.79
Certified checks		216,499.86
Cashier's checks outstanding		284,046.73
United States deposits		886,575.00
Total		$18,900,542.22

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WARNER VAN NORDEN, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WARNER VAN NORDEN, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September, 1899.

SIDNEY WHITTEMORE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

W. VAN NORDEN, J. H. FLAGLER, W. F. HAVEMEYER, } Directors.

STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DAILY ONE CENT.

SUNDAY THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$26,870,306.11
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		96.67
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		502,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		35,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		775,728.59
Due from State banks and bankers		32,175.47
Checks and other cash items		50,904.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,311,422.80
Notes of other National banks		51,648.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		430.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,612,000.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,050,325.00	
		6,671,325.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$35,049,983.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		734,014.97
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
State bank notes outstanding		5,882.00
Due to other National banks		12,479,671.94
Due to State banks and bankers		4,950,164.53
Dividends unpaid		9,161.00
Individual deposits subject to check		9,999,754.94
Demand certificates of deposit		20,750.00
Certified checks		290,480.10
Cashier's checks outstanding		76,342.35
Total		$35,049,931.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1899.

CHAS. H. BECKER, Notary Public, Kings County. Cert. filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH, JAMES R. PLUM, } Directors.

[No. 1,261.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 7, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,024,269.98
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		133.53
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		40,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,422.28
Stocks, securities, &c.		60,807.44
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		15,829.22
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		92,595.68
Due from State banks and bankers		4,428.53
Checks and other cash items		26,262.90
Exchanges for Clearing House		45,141.78
Notes of other National banks		1,453.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,492.84
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$279,268.00	
Legal-tender notes	75,005.00	
		354,268.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$1,790,495.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		60,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		15,263.35
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Tax account		4,018.75
Due to other National banks		15,868.98
Dividends unpaid		1,145.20
Individual deposits subject to check		1,330,975.35
Demand certificates of deposit		2,907.22
Certified checks		15,204.45
Cashier's checks outstanding		83.76
Total		$1,790,495.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September, 1899. JOS. E. KEHOE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

HENRY HOFHEIMER, HENRY W. KENNEDY, MAX DANZIGER, } Directors.

[No. 1,250.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICAL NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,158,945.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		96.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		434,096.63
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		380,261.94
Due from State banks and bankers		50,096.44
Checks and other cash items		143,000.18
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,177,880.19
Notes of other National banks		5,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		205.58
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,460,288.50	
Legal-tender notes	220,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	440,000.00	
		3,120,288.50
Total		$19,054,765.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,118,295.81
Due to other National banks	$4,142,632.87	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,129,892.63	
Dividends unpaid	6,522.45	
Individual deposits subject to check	7,041,573.39	
Demand certificates of deposit	206,875.66	
Certified checks	1,716,082.67	
Cashier's checks outstanding	661,573.91	
		14,936,469.58
Total		$19,054,765.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September, 1899. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings Co.

[Seal.] Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:

HENRY E. NESMITH, A. E. ORR, HENRY TALMADGE, } Directors.

[No. 1,116.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE N. Y. COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 7th, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,629,018.88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,884.78
U

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, N. Y. Co.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the NOYAC COTTAGE ASSOCIATION.

In pursuance of an order of the Court, made in above-entitled proceedings, entered and filed in the Clerk's office, County of New York, June 1st, 1897, I, William Cauldwell, the receiver of the above-named corporation, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 M. o'clock, under direction of Marlin F. Hatch, auctioneer, the following described property of said corporation, to wit: The several lots of land situate in the Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York, described as follows: Lot 13, Block 9; Lot 14, Block 9; Lot 6, Block 4, and Lot 12, Block 4, as severally shown upon the "Map of the Property of the Noyac Cottage Association," made by E. Z. Hunt, surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk of Suffolk County; also Lot 8, Block 1, as shown on a "Supplemental Map of Front Lots belonging to the Noyac Cottage Association," made by E. Z. Hunt, surveyor, and filed in said County Clerk's office.

At the same time and place and in like manner I will sell the claims and demands of said Noyac Cottage Association for unpaid dues and assessments against the following-named persons, formerly members of said association, to wit: Charles H. Twist, amount $231, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896. Sidney P. Palmer, amount $171, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Annie A. Perdomo, amount $205, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Julia H. Thomas, amount $70, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896. Eunice K. Priest, amount $179, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896; Joseph P. Huribart, amount $114, and interest from Jan. 1st, 1896, together with all the right, title, and interest of the said association in the following-named lots upon the said maps, to wit: Lot 9, Block 1, standing in name of said Charles H. Twist; Lot 4, Block 2, standing in name of said Sidney P. Palmer; Lot 1, Block 8, standing in name of said Annie A. Perdomo; Lot 6, Block 8, standing in name of said Julia H. Thomas.

Dated New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL, Receiver.
WM. C. REDDY, Atty. for Recr., 100 B'way, N. Y. C. au31-1aw3wTh

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LESLIE PELL-CLARKE, plaintiff, against ORLEANA R. E. PELL, Henrietta Pell-Clarke, wife of Leslie Pell-Clarke; Duncan C. Pell, Annie Pell, his wife; H. Archibald Pell and Sarah Pell, his wife; A. Mercer Pell and Mary Pell, his wife; Clementina B. Le Roy and Edward A. Le Roy, her husband; Newbold Le Roy and Ada H. Le Roy, his wife; Archibald Le Roy, Otis Le Roy, Cornelia Miller and Andrew Miller, her husband; Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., and Catherine N. Le Roy, his wife; Lucinda Ely Street and William A. Street, her husband; Alice Lee Post and Alfred E. Post, her husband; Augustus Le Roy and Herman G. Roy, her husband; Charles Morgan, Annie Pell, Clara Pell Townsend and Thomas G. Townsend, her husband; Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward Davis Townsend, Annie Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Herbert C. Pell and Katherine Pell, his wife; Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Clarence C. Pell, Emily Pell Coster and Charles H. Coster, her husband; Emily Pell Coster, Jr., Helen Coster, Maud Coster, Charles H. Coster, Jr., Alfred Pell, Frances Pell, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Caroline E. Pell, Rodman C. Pell, Florence C. Waring, Howland Pell Haggerty, and Mary Haggerty, his wife; Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., Francis S. Haggerty, William Howland Pell, Stephen Pell Wright, Theodore R. Pell, Mary D. Pell, Lita Pell Wright, and Eben Wright, her husband; F. Livingston Pell, James Duane Pell, Walden Pell, 3d, Sophia G. Pell, Ella Pell Wright, Eben Wright, Melissa A. Pell and F. Livingston Pell, as trustees under the last will and testament of Walden Pell, 2d, deceased; Margaretta B. Pell, George Augustus Campbell, Arthur Charles Hammersley, Howland Pell and Rodman C. Pell, as executors and trustees under the will of Mary Pell Haggerty; Charlotte Pell Clarke, Morgan, wife of Charles Morgan; Antoinette G. Pell, wife of Rodman C. Pell, Pierre Waring, husband of Florence C. Waring; Adelaide Pell, wife of William Howland Pell, and Melissa A. Pell, individually, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET.
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 27 William street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Thomas G. Townsend, Clara Pell Townsend, Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward D. Townsend, Annie Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Rodman C. Pell, Antoinette G. Pell, Howland Pell Haggerty, Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., and Mary Haggerty:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1899, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 7th day of August, 1899. The verified amended complaint was duly filed with the said Clerk of the County of New York in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET.
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au17-1aw1wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased; Smithsonian Institution, Carl Gutmann, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.

Dated August 2nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.
au3-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased; Smithsonian Institution, Carl Gutmann, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint—Dated New York, June 22d, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.

Dated August 2nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.
au3-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH, Henry Smith, Mary) Smith, his wife, sued by the name "Mary," her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown, George Featherstone, (Miss) Featherstone, his wife, sued by the name "Miller," her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown, John A. Straley, Louis B. Hasbrouck, Nicholas Schloeder, composing the firm of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder; Mary E. Baker, Frederick Bowring, John Arundel, Sidney Davies, Terence McGuire, Sidney B. Armour, Philip D. Armour, Herman O. Armour, Kirkland B. Armour, Andrew W. Armour, Charles W. Armour, James J. Reid, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 28th, 1898.

The plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant, Mary E. Baker:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, August 23, 1899.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
au24-1aw6wTh&s5 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J. Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6mth&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IRENE DAVIS DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. JOHN M. DENISON & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Acty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 28d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. JAY J. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York. au17-1aw6mTh&f15.

STANWOOD, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA FOSTER, Elizabeth Shaw, Caroline Ford, Alida Stanwood, Florence A. Morehouse, and Ida B. Stanwood send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be entered in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, appointing ROBERT B. STANWOOD, or some person having a prior right thereto, Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Robert Stanwood, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. au3-1aw7wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY FITZGIBBON, James Burke, Church of the Sacred Heart, B. Thurmann, Robert W. Cromley, I. Newton Williams, Dr. Edmund Kolb, Thomas F. Myers, Charles A. Myers, Arthur Myers, Harry Myers, Frank Myers, Lawrence L. Myers, and to the creditors of Mary A. Myers, deceased, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be granted and entered herein, directing distribution of the surplus moneys arising on the foreclosure of the real estate known as 431 West 47th Street, among the persons entitled thereto, and why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
s14-1aw4wTh

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, nee Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HARREY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-1aw5wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBurney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 27 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor.

TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-1a6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET B. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 905, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my1-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LUTHER KOUNTZE, as surviving executor and trustee, &c., plaintiff, against EMILY GLUP, (formerly EMILY BEAVER,) and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York,) and known as Number eight (8) Livingston Place, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Livingston Place, distant seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches south from the southeast corner of said Livingston Place and East Sixteenth Street, and running thence eastwardly, and parallel to said East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-four (84) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with East Sixteenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four (84) feet to the east side of Livingston Place; and thence northwardly, along Livingston Place, seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.

GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

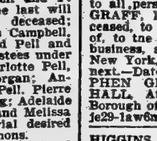

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,682.50, with interest thereon from 19th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $318.82, with interest from May 24, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $735 or thereabouts, and interest.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1899.

LAWRENCE GODKIN, Referee.
au22-2aw3wTu&F&s12&14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Brook Avenue, distant eighty-four (84) feet three (3) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with said easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, running thence southerly and along said line of Brook Avenue and Fourth Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue sixteen feet eight inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street seventy feet to the easterly side or line of Madison Avenue; and thence northerly along the same sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 1,519 Madison Avenue:

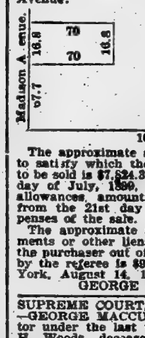

104th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,519.96, with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $330.38, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $9.00 and interest.—Dated New York, August 4, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT MACCULLOCH MILLER, as executor under the last will and testament of James H. Woods, deceased, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. ALLEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Hobbes Allen by deed dated May 26, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 29th day of May, 1888.—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:

104th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,519.96, with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $330.38, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $907.16 and interest.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 1,519 Madison Avenue:

104th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,519.96, with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $330.38, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $907.16 and interest.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
au31-1aw3wTh&Sa2

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 575 BROOK AVENUE.—NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—FRED. J. LIEBERKNECHT, Jr., Receiver, &c., plaintiff, against HENRY SOULARD, WALTER REALTY COMPANY et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx and City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue, distant one hundred and forty-five and thirty-six one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue with the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight and fifty one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of the Port Morris Branch Railroad at a point one hundred and thirty-six and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of said railroad twenty-four and seventy-four one-hundredths feet; more or less; thence easterly at right angles to Brook Avenue ninety-eight and thirty-three one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-two and forty-one one-hundredths feet more or less to an angle; thence southwesterly and along the northwesterly line of Brook Avenue twenty-two and ninety-six one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 577 Brook Avenue:

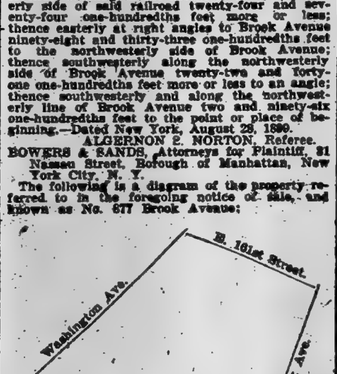

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,750.62, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $177.00. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $16,766.33.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NO. 577 BROOK AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court.—County of New York. FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against ALICE M. HOLLAND et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 18th of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx and City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue, distant one hundred and forty-five and thirty-six one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue with the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight and fifty one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of the Port Morris Branch Railroad at a point one hundred and thirty-six and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of said railroad twenty-four and seventy-four one-hundredths feet; more or less; thence easterly at right angles to Brook Avenue ninety-eight and thirty-three one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-two and forty-one one-hundredths feet more or less to an angle; thence southwesterly and along the northwesterly line of Brook Avenue twenty-two and ninety-six one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 577 Brook Avenue:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,775.12, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $177.00. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $16,766.33.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZABETH G. TURNURE, plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the former City of New York, now Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty (130) feet westerly from the corner, formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with the westerly side of Fourth Avenue as widened, running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, thence westerly and along the centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. And being the same premises which were conveyed to the said William H. Moore by James Rogers and wife by deed of conveyance bearing date the second day of April, 1898, and delivered and intended to

A NEW DISPENSARY LAW

Expected to Work Partial Reform in the System.

MAKES LICENSES OBLIGATORY

No Dispensaries in Drug Stores or Tenements—State Charities Board Has Power of Supervision.

The amended dispensary law, which will go into effect on the 1st of next month, is expected to work a partial reform in the present system of free medical and surgical treatment of the poor of this city. The amendment was introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Murphy, and passed on Feb. 24 last. It is indorsed by a majority of the physicians of this city; by many it is considered too mild a measure. By it a dispensary is declared to be any person, corporation, institution, association, or agent whose purpose it is either independently or in connection with any other, to furnish, at any place or places, to persons non-resident therein, either gratuitously or for a compensation determined without reference to the value of the thing furnished, medical or surgical advice or treatment, medicine or apparatus, provided that the moneys used by and for the purposes of said dispensary shall be derived wholly or in part from trust funds, public moneys, or sources other than the individuals constituting said dispensary and the persons of said dispensary actually engaged in the distribution.

Each applicant, before he receives a license, must swear that the dispensary is for the benefit of the public, and no one can conduct a dispensary without this license. The license shall not dictate any school of medicine to be practiced in the dispensary, but the Board of State Charities is empowered to visit and examine every dispensary and to revoke a license after due notice if it finds that the law is being violated. The application for revoking shall be made to the Supreme Court.

No dispensary is permitted by the amended law to be opened in a drug store or in a tenement house. At present many of the smaller dispensaries are located in drug stores, and it is alleged that physicians are there employed, at salaries of from $10 to $15 a week, who stand in collusion with the druggists and make up prescriptions so as to get rid of the cheap stuff on hand.

The amended law further declares that no one, except a duly licensed person or society, shall display any sign which would indicate the existence of a dispensary. Any person who violates the law is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $10 and not more than $250. The same fine is fixed as the punishment of any one who obtains dispensary relief by false representations. This is intended to do away with the custom of rich people of obtaining free treatment when they are well able to pay a regular physician's fees. Men who are employed in some of the larger dispensaries are accustomed to see men and women, the latter wearing a quantity of jewels, drive up in carriages and get free treatment the same as the poor patients. The amended law if enforced will do away with this sort of thing. As it is the poor feel that they are discriminated against in the dispensaries, and in consequence they do not visit them oftener than they can possibly help. The dispensary physician cannot attend more than a certain number of cases each day, and, as human nature is weak, he often gives his attention to the wealthy patients to the neglect of the poor ones. He hopes thus to get them in time as his own patients.

There are over sixty-six regular dispensaries in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, but so many others are located in drug stores that the total number is up among the hundreds. Among the physicians who are deeply interested in the amended law is Dr. Mark I. Knapp of 280 Broome Street. He has had a great deal of experience in dispensary work, and is well acquainted with the evils of the present system. When the Eastern Medical Society was organized in 1895 he was elected its first Recording Secretary. The society's object is the mutual benefit of New York physicians by raising the standard of the medical profession. Dr. Knapp promptly brought up the dispensary question at the society's meetings and showed how utterly bad it was. He argued that there was only one effectual way of reforming the system, and that was by enlisting the aid of the press and the public. Then, he said, they would go to the Legislature and get a satisfactory law passed. He advocated two measures. One was that no dispensary should be allowed to charge more than 10 cents to any patient, no matter how many departments of the dispensary he was obliged to visit, or how many prescriptions were made out for him. The second measure was that no advice should be paid for or fee given at a drug store. In explanation of his two points he said that if they could not do away altogether with the dispensaries by legislation they could at least compel many of them that are being run simply to make money, and not as a charity, to shut up, owing to a diminution of their present large profits, made at the expense of the poor.

"Many of these places," said Dr. Knapp yesterday, "are what might be called shyster dispensaries. They hurt equally the profession and layman because they are organized simply to get all they can out of the patients. Say a poor woman visits one of these dispensaries. She first comes under the hands of the attending physician, and he writes out two prescriptions for her, for which she has to pay 10 cents each. Then if she has some other ailment he directs her to one of the departments, where she receives two more prescriptions, for which she pays 20 cents more. If she has internal trouble she is sent to still another department where two more prescriptions are written for her. If she has a neuralgic headache she goes to still another department. She is lucky if she gets away without having to spend 80 cents or $1 for medicines.

"This is the kind of thing which keeps up these dispensaries. There are immense profits in these medicines. The patient is charged 10 cents for drugs that cost the druggist only half a cent or a cent. If the dispensary was allowed to charge only 10 cents for each patient, no matter how many prescriptions were made out, there would be no use to the dispensary. Dispensaries are not intended as money-making institutions. They are supposed to be charitable affairs. Too many of them are now conducted to enrich those managing them. The physicians in the different departments have their names and addresses printed on the prescriptions, and this often brings them private practice. It is true that sometimes high-priced medicines appear in prescriptions, but this is the exception, not the rule. Even then the druggist makes a profit, as the amount he gives is small, and the cost to him of the prescription is less than 2 cents, although he gets 10 cents for it.

"The State Board of Charities, if it will take a lot of these formularies and strike an average, will find that each prescription costs the druggist not more than a fraction of a cent. There is calomel, for instance. It is sold at 85 cents for 500 tablets; yet for five or ten tablets the druggist gets 10 cents. For rhubarb and soda, a staple prescription, the cost to the druggist is one-fifth of a cent, the charge to the patient, 10 cents. So, also, with bismuth, cheap stuff, which the druggist could sell with profit for a cent. The ordinary cough mixture costs only about one-fourth of a cent. Take muriate of ammonia, for instance. This is another staple prescription. It can be bought by wholesale for 20 cents a pound. Now, there are sixteen ounces to the pound, and in each ounce there are 480 grains. The ordinary cough medicine contains only about sixty grains. So with paregoric, ipecac, and wild cherry syrup, which go to make up the usual cough mixture.

"As many as 200 persons visit a dispensary daily. Say that each of these pays only 10 cents. That would be $20 a day, a large enough sum to pay for all the medicines and for the wages of employes. The amended law is only one step in the right direction. We are awaiting the date of its going into effect, and test cases will promptly be made. Dispensaries ought to be charitable affairs, not money-making schemes. People who establish them receive credit as philanthropists. Let them deserve that credit by really benefiting the poor, and not by permitting persons to advertise themselves as professors and to wring money out of poor people."

Battle of Harlem Heights.

The one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the battle of Harlem Heights will occur Saturday, Sept. 16. The residents of Harlem and Washington Heights are requested by the Washington Heights Society to hoist their colors on that day in honor of the famous battle, fough in 1776. Gen. Washington made his headquarters at the old Morris house, which is now occupied by Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

is indispensable to finest cookery, and to the comfort and convenience of modern housekeeping.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER makes hot bread wholesome. Perfectly leavens without fermentation. These are qualities peculiar to ROYAL BAKING POWDER alone.

Greatest of all in leavening strength.

Latest U. S. Government Food Report, Bulletin 13, page 599.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

OVERHEAD WIRES IN CITIES.

Electrical Power Company Gets Judgment for $6,000 for Conversion of Personal Property.

The Electrical Power Company's suit, begun nearly ten years ago, against New York City, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Board of Electrical Control to compel the restoration of its electric wires and appurtenances, which had then been removed, and $250,000 damages for the destruction of its electrical service in this city, was decided yesterday by Justice Russell in Supreme Court, Special Term.

A preliminary injunction obtained by the company in 1889 restraining interference with its wires was dissolved in July, 1891. The plaintiff claimed that after the dissolution of the injunction the defendants cut down and appropriated a large amount of its wires laid upon the housetops and across the streets in the city, thus destroying its electrical system and business. The question on the trial was practically reduced to whether the city should pay the damages occasioned by the destruction of the company's property, franchises, and good-will.

Justice Russell, in his opinion, after reciting the State laws upon the subject of erecting overhanging wires in cities, and the resolution of the Board of Electrical Control in October, 1888, stated that the presence of such wires in the thickly settled districts of this city had become the occasion of danger and disturbance.

"The presence of these overhead wires," he says, "prevented the proper use of fire ladders and poles, so necessary for use in the sudden emergencies of fires, besides being the occasion of danger to the firemen themselves, whose minds would be fully occupied with their immediate duty, and who might not be mindful of the proximity of electrical currents.

"It was therefore deemed essential to protect personal property against this subtle and powerful fluid in the thickly settled regions of the City of New York, while at the same time due encouragement should be given to the quasi-public service to be performed through the agencies of the electrical appliances furnishing light and power."

The company claimed that under authority given it in 1888 it had expended up to November, 1891, at least $250,000 in constructing its electrical system. When it was directed to remove its wires it obtained the injunction referred to. In May or June, 1891, the Fire Department cut down 6,000 feet of the wire on account of a fire then raging, and in November following the Public Works Commissioner cut down 30,600 feet more, the wire being taken to the corporation yard.

Justice Russell holds that the Commissioner of Public Works was justified in cutting the wires as he did, and that any inadequacy of the subways, into which the company had been directed to place its wires, did not ripen the user by the plaintiff, which was founded upon a limited consent, into an absolute right of franchise.

As to the liability of the city for the mere value of the wire and fixtures cut and removed, on the theory of conversion, Justice Russell says that if the city was justified up to the finishing of the cutting, the wires and fixtures became personal property lying loosely upon the housetops, and only valuable as such at that place. If the further acts of the city formed a conversion, the damages resulting were those only arising from a conversion of personal property.

"I do not see," the Court says, "how the city could rightfully claim that the loose wires and fixtures lying upon the housetops, the right to the erection having been purchased by the company, became in any sense strays or obstructions within the meaning of the law giving the right to impound and sell at public auction as such. The city has sold these wires and presumably received the proceeds. I do not see why it should not account for their value.

"They were no longer dangerous after the cutting, and those extending over the streets from house to house could easily be gathered in without further interfering with them. If, therefore, they became obstructions, notice by the owners of the dwellings, or possibly by the city, might throw the burden upon the plaintiff to care for them. Such notice was not given. There is some difficulty in forming a judgment as to the value of the wires and fixtures and the evidence is meagre as to the quality, kind, value, and marketability.

"Considering, however, the evidence as it is, I place the value, including interest from the time of conversion, at the sum of $6,000. I do not include the wires removed by the Fire Department." The Court gives judgment against the city for $6,000 and dismisses the complaint, with costs, as against the other defendants.

LEGAL NOTES.

NEGLIGENCE OF MOTORMAN.—John Savage, who was an experienced motorman in the employ of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, was directed by the company's car dispatcher early on the morning of May 14, 1897, to take a car standing on the east-bound track, west, at Canarsie, when it was so foggy that a car could not be seen at a distance of more than fifteen or twenty feet. While this car was proceeding at the rate of four miles an hour, with its bell ringing continuously, a car proceeding east upon the east-bound track suddenly appeared about fifteen feet ahead. Savage was unable to stop his car in time to avoid a collision. In a suit brought by him against the company to recover damages for resulting personal injuries, it appeared that the car which was in collision with his car had been dispatched west upon the west-bound track about twenty minutes earlier than his car, and that the motorman of the car, upon discovering that it had no fender, had switched it to the east-bound track, and was returning to the car depot upon that track, as was required by a rule of the road in case of a defective equipment, with which rule the plaintiff was familiar. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, concurred in by Justices Cullen and Hatch, has affirmed judgment for the defendant on dismissal of the complaint, holding that the conductor was guilty of negligence in taking out the car on the east-bound track on so foggy a morning, and this negligence was to be imputed to the plaintiff, whose fellow-servant he was. Justices Bartlett and Woodward dissented.

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NEGLIGENCE AND CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—The City of Buffalo employed one Bristow, an independent contractor, to transport the city garbage to a crematory, the contractor owning the teams and employing the drivers, and the city supplying the wagons. Cornelius Deane, who was the driver of a garbage wagon, got upon the pole of his wagon for the purpose of adjusting a strap not connected with the footboard, and while in this position the horses started and he grasped the reins with one hand and the footboard with the other. Owing to the unusual strain this placed upon the footboard, it broke at a point where it had been previously split, and caused Deane to fall to the ground. In his suit against the City of Buffalo for the injuries he sustained, the Fourth Appellate Division, before which he moved for a new trial on a case containing exceptions was ordered to be heard in the first instance, after dismissal of the complaint on the trial, has denied the motion and ordered judgment for the defendant, holding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, that assuming the city to have been under an obligation to keep the wagon in a reasonably safe condition for the use for which it was designed, it could not be held liable for the breaking of the footboard, and while being used for a purpose for which it was not designated. The Court also held that it did not appear that the plaintiff was free from contributory negligence.

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ELECTRIC OPERATOR NOT A PUBLIC OFFICER.—The Police Board of the City of Rochester by a resolution adopted at a time when there was no statute creating or authorizing the creation of such an office, gave Louis W. Miller, an electrical operator of the city's police telegraph system, the title "Superintendent" of that system. Miller, in an action begun last February against George E. Warner and James D. Casey, individually and as such Police Commissioners, procured an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with him in the performance of his duties as Superintendent and from removing him. The Fourth Appellate Division, by Justice Follett, has reversed an order of the Monroe Special Term, denying a motion to vacate such injunction, holding that plaintiff was not a public officer, but a mere employe of the city, and could not maintain an equitable action to restrain the Commissioners from discharging him before the expiration of his term of service.

POST OFFICE CHARGES FRAUD.

Authorities Stop the Mail of Firms Accused of Engaging in "Green-Goods" Operations.

What the Post Office Inspectors claim to be the most complicated "green-goods" swindle with which they have had to deal in a long time was first made public yesterday by the issuance of fraud orders by Postmaster Van Cott, in accordance with instructions from the department at Washington, against the firms of Moore & Co. of 65 West Broadway and the Bonanza Jewelry Company of 1,822 Park Avenue. These firms have had lock-boxes in the Central Post Office, and up to within ten days ago it is alleged that they were doing a flourishing business and gathering in hundreds of dollars weekly from credulous "come-ons," by disposing of "green-goods" jewelry in a brand-new way.

Their method was to flood the country with alluring advertisements sent through the mails, in which they led people to believe that they were furnishing counterfeit money or money in some shape, while the "green goods" their circulars referred to were varieties of jewelry containing green stones or other small merchandise which could be said to answer the ambiguous description given in the circulars. The recipient of one of these catalogues considered it the clever work of "green-goods" men, and, it is alleged, if correspondence was opened and samples demanded by the prospective "come-on," the firms would send a genuine one-dollar bill for inspection. The dupe would then forward money for a considerable purchase and receive in return worthless jewelry set with green glass.

In this way the alleged swindlers claimed they were guilty of no infraction of the law, and boldly allowed the Post Office Inspectors to know that they were doing a flourishing business. This was the situation with which Inspectors McGinniss and Fisher were confronted a year ago, when they were first detailed on the case. The firms were then doing business under the name of F. E. Baker. Of late the Post Office authorities say that so frequent have been the changes in addresses and names of the firms that it was with the greatest difficulty that they could keep track of them.

Postmaster Van Cott ten days ago received orders from Washington directing their mail to be temporarily held pending investigation by the Inspectors. Sixty letters to Moore & Co. soon accumulated, and the Bonanza Company averaged twenty-five a day for some time, but yesterday this number had decreased to five.

The office of Moore & Co. at 65 West Broadway is on the second floor, in a little room scarcely large enough to hold a roll-top desk and one chair, the only furniture or other contents present, for that matter. On the door is painted the firm's name, followed by the word "Jewelry," and beneath this, in large letters, "Wholesale Only." Other occupants of the building said that the office was usually locked, and the man who came there never remained more than a few minutes.

STARVED WITH FUND IN BANK.

Mary Lyons, Long Considered Flushing's Poorest Resident, Dead.

Mary Lyons died yesterday in the public hospital at Flushing, L. I. For years she had been considered the poorest person in the village. Every day she was seen on the streets, soliciting alms and food. Last Monday she was found in the little hut which she called home, lying on a bed of rags, dying from starvation. When she was removed to the hospital a bank book was found among her possessions showing she had almost $1,000 on deposit.

The money which the woman left will be turned over to the Public Administrator. He will pay the expenses of the interment of the body in Mount St. Mary's Cemetery. The remainder of the money will be retained for possible claimants.

Dr. P. J. Nichols Hurt by Horse's Kick

Dr. Percival J. Nichols, the veterinarian of the Richmond Health Department, was removed to his home, at West New Brighton, yesterday in a serious condition, having been kicked by a horse, which he had been treating at Danker's farm. Dr. Nichols was kicked in the abdomen, and his life was saved by a large pump which he had in his hand, and which was broken.

COTTON WAREHOUSE PLAN

To Save the Grower from Disastrously Low Prices.

CAPITALISTS BACK PLANTERS

Scheme Expected to Benefit All Concerned—The Statement of President John H. Searles.

The cotton planters of the South and certain capitalists of the East have started a concerted movement by which the product is to be held in warehouses throughout the South and not rushed hurriedly off to market as heretofore, choking the ways of trade with disastrous results to the planters themselves in the low prices which came of the market's congestion. The scheme is a simple one. The farmers will store their cotton in warehouses which the capitalists stand ready to build here and there throughout the cotton belt. They will get a warehouse certificate or receipt upon the delivery of the cotton to the warehouse companies, and on this receipt will borrow such money as they may require to bridge over the settlement period of the year, and will thus be enabled to await a more favorable turn of the market for the sale of the cotton.

The plan is not a new one, but the farmers have never before been in a position to operate it for the reason that it required an immense amount of capital, which they could not get behind the scheme. The local warehouse or Sub-Treasury plan originated by the Farmers' Alliance as a political movement was similar, but was dropped as being impossible of realization. It could not be adopted by the Government, but it has been found practicable by several capitalists who have signified their willingness to join with the farmers and systematize the marketing of the cotton crop.

The cotton growers of several of the States have already organized for the completion of the scheme in those States and there will be a convention of the allied cotton interests of the South at Atlanta Oct. 25 under the immediate auspices of the State Agricultural Association of Georgia.

John E. Searles, President of the American Cotton Company, is interested in the movement, as are also several others of like standing in the world of finance. When asked about the scheme yesterday, Mr. Searles said to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"There is a great deal in it this time. Heretofore such schemes on the part of the cotton growers have failed for several good reasons, and the planter has never yet found himself in position to command the price of his product. He has been forced to sell his cotton as soon as he could get it out of the field in order to raise money for his creditors. This necessarily meant a sacrifice oftentimes. The cotton was hurled into the market all in a great heap within the three months of the Autumn. The market was choked, prices went down because the legitimate rule of supply and demand had been set aside, the railways handled with difficulty the great bulk of traffic within so short a period, insurance was high, warehouses could not hold the crop—everything conspired to the cotton grower's disadvantage.

"Changes have come about. New processes of packing the cotton into round bales, smaller in size, and much more easily handled than the old-fashioned square bales have done much to make the local warehouse scheme feasible. Insurance on the cotton has been reduced by this round-bale system, and the capacity of the warehouse greatly increased. Capital is now ready to build these warehouses at places where the cotton production is considerable, and when they are built the planter may bring his cotton there take a certificate on its delivery, and negotiate that certificate wherever he pleases, for it will be as good as money anywhere. The farmer may borrow 80 per cent. of the value of his cotton at the market price, if he sees fit, or sell it outright to the warehouse on the spot.

"Such is the scheme that is being arranged to give the farmer a better showing in the marketing of his crop. It will, I assume, be discussed at the Atlanta convention, which I consider will be one of the most important meetings the cotton growers have held in the South for many a day."

Mr. Searles, when asked if he would attend the convention of the cotton planters, replied that it was quite probable that the American Cotton Company, or a company affiliating with it, would be represented in Atlanta.

"We are ready to enter into the local warehouse scheme with the farmers," resumed Mr. Searles, "and I am firmly convinced that it will in time completely revolutionize the method of marketing cotton. When the factories need cotton the warehouses will send it forth and the price will undoubtedly thus be raised.

"I was talking the other day with one of the leading cotton exporters of New Orleans, and he told me that when the new scheme gets fairly in working order he would derive great benefit from it, because he would not be forced to send his cotton off to Europe in great quantities and all at one period of the year. He will hereafter only send the product abroad when the demand for it becomes keen. The railroads will be benefited by the warehouse system, because they will not be taxed beyond their capacity to handle the crop in the 'rush' season, as it is called. In fact, everybody who has anything to do with the handling of the cotton crop will find advantages in the local warehouse scheme. Chief of all the farmer."

Mr. Searles said that he had investigated the conditions in the South recently with reference to the inauguration of this system of marketing cotton, and found everything in readiness for the plan. "The only obstacle in the way that came to my notice," said he, "is that in several States the laws are so shaped as not to give sufficient protection to the warehouse. But I believe all these will be smoothed down in time by the Legislatures of the various States. I suppose the Atlanta convention will take up this question."

There is great interest in the new plan of marketing cotton throughout the South and in the cities also where it is marketed. The Baltimore American says of it:

"The scheme, which could not have been adopted by the Government for various reasons, is not an impracticable one for capitalists. Cotton goods and other products, it is believed, can be handled by the companies at a profit to them and the producers. To do business of this kind on a large scale an enormous amount of money will be required. The concerns are said to be very strong financially, and practical men are interested in them. The manufacturers are of the opinion that the products can be stored at a low cost for insurance and storage, and that money can be advanced to the producers up to 80 per cent. of the market value of the goods at rates of interest from 4½ to 6 per cent. If this can be done the farmers and the companies can both reap a profit."

AMASA THORNTON ON TRUSTS.

His Predictions in the Event of Further Increase in Their Number—His Remedy Taxation.

Amasa Thornton's promised attack on the trusts has made its appearance. The author is a well-known lawyer and politician, and is a member of the Republican State Committee. He is one of those Senator Platt has experienced much trouble in curbing, and his frequent declarations against matters which are supposed to be held dear by the organization have caused much friction.

Mr. Thornton's work is entitled "The Problem, Its Evolution, and Solution." After discussing the wholesale formation of combinations which shut off the opportunity of the small capitalist to successfully carry on business, Mr. Thornton says:

"One of three things is certain to happen in our country:

"First—The continuation of the present movement which accelerates itself to such a degree that in the not-distant future the production and increase of wealth will be in the hands of a limited number of people with the resultant ownership of all wealth in their hands.

"Second—The breaking up of large business combinations and the limiting of the size of private fortunes by legal means.

"Third—The adoption by the people of State Socialism with the State owning all the wealth.

"Billions of dollars of artificial wealth have been created, wealth that a printer's press furnished, and which the producer and consumer have been expected to make valuable by their contributions.

"The small business man is disappearing. That is the worst feature of present conditions. In all our cities of any size he is being gradually forced to the wall. The process is slow, but is more rapid than five years ago, and is increasing in speed.

"Business in a few hands means that but a few men can be owners and that all others must be servants. One of the axioms of the business world used to be 'Competition is the life of trade.' Now it is 'Competition is the ruin of trade.' For the first time in history, capital engaged in business openly says that it must have things so arranged that the risk of the venture is removed, and to accomplish this a few men must control all business.

"The Socialistic idea, being impracticable, and the trust idea being unpermissible, the limitation of wealth and the breaking up of enormous business trusts by proper and wise laws is the best thing for us to attain.

"The more people in a community who own their business and their homes the stronger it becomes. The community is not stronger by reason of a very great number of rich men it may have, but by a great number of men who are independent. That makes independent manhood, and independent manhood preserves the country from anarchy."

To remedy all the trust evils, Mr. Thornton thinks taxation is the desideratum. He favors a tax on department stores, a graduated property tax, a proper inheritance tax, and a graduated income tax.

NEW YORK SPORTSMEN BALKED.

Babylon's Town Board Refuses to Lease Cape Tree Island.

Edwin Thorne, George B. Magoun, and Walton Ferguson, three well-known Wall Street brokers who have fine Summer homes near Babylon, L. I., have long cherished a desire to obtain the lease of Cape Tree Island for a hunting preserve.

The Town Board of Babylon met yesterday and refused to grant a lease to the syndicate of millionaires which these men represent.

Cape Tree Island forms part of the public land of the town of Babylon. It has been used by the public without restrictions since the time the Indians roamed over it. During the Winter large quantities of wild fowl and deer are shot on the island. The desire of the New Yorkers to possess it was vigorously opposed by the residents who enjoy hunting on it. Mr. Magoun said he would continue the fight for the possession of the island.

EDGEWATER CRECHE NEEDS AID.

Summer Day Nursery Will Be Kept Open Until the End of the Month.

The Edgewater Creche, the Summer day nursery on the west bank of the Hudson, opposite Gen. Grant's tomb, received during August 3,857 mothers and children for rest and recuperation.

As a rule all the other fresh air charities have closed or are closing their work at the beginning of September and with the opening of the public schools, but the Creche keeps open doors till near the close of the month, and is about the only resource of the kind available for an outing for the feeble little ones during the warm days of the present month. Thus the drafts upon the hospitalities of the Creche during September are always considerable and its ministries are indispensable. It is therefore in need of continued support, for which it appeals. Contributions may be sent to F. Delano Weekes, President, 58 Wall Street, or Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The Creche acknowledges the following additional donations: Mrs. Donald Mackay, for pavilion, $983; for current expenses, Miss Emily Redmond, Mrs. J. D. F. Xavier, Samuel D. Babcock, and W. M. Kidder, $50 each; William C. Schermerhorn and Mrs. Hubert Adrian Brinckerhoff, $25 each; the Misses Pell, Percy R. Pyne, Mrs. C. M. de Sumara-Verdi, Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie, $20 each; Mrs. R. R. Anchincloss and Miss Kate L. Thomas, $10 each; Dr. Benjamin Lord, W. S. Gurnee, Mrs. Mary A. Maxwell, Mrs. Gustav Schwab, Miss Helen C. Butler, James Pyle & Sons, and Mrs. J. Blair Scribner, $10 each; Miss Alida R. Booth, $5; Mrs. Clinton R. Ford and "A Friend," $1 each.

MADE FIRE ON PARLOR FLOOR.

Bennie Seigel Had Some Fun, but Later His Father Took a Hand.

Left alone for a little while yesterday morning six-year-old Bennie Seigel of 142 Suffolk Street decided to have some fun. Bennie's idea of a good time is a fire, and there was no reason why he should not have a nice one. His papa had just gone to work in a near-by sweatshop, while his mother was confined to her bed with her week-old baby.

Finding the box of matches, Bennie stole into the parlor. He made a little pile of torn paper under the sofa and piled some of the excelsior from that piece of furniture on the heap. Then he lighted it.

The fire was an instant success. In fact, it rather frightened Bennie, and he yelled for help. The flames spread quickly, and the smoke filled all the rooms. Mrs. Seigel was just able to stagger out of the room and fall into the arms of a neighbor, who took care of her.

Michael Henry, a tenant on the same floor, tried to put the fire out, and was burned seriously about the hands and face. Then the firemen came and extinguished the blaze, but not before the furniture of the front and adjoining rooms had been destroyed.

Bennie's father came home, some of his fellow-workmen having told him of the fire. He held an immediate interview with his hopeful son, and at its conclusion the boy was convinced that fires in the front room are not always profitable.

Hawaiian Christians' Gift.

A member of the American Board is authority for the statement that the Christian people of the Hawaiian Islands have sent to this country a signed check, the amount blank, to pay the debt of that organization. Mr. D. Willis James, who is Vice President of the board, and who, it is said, will be elected President, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Charles M. Lamson, has just given $10,000 to the board. The new Vice President, it is said, will be the Rev. Henry Hopkins of Kansas City, a son of President Hopkins of Williams.

There is some political interest attaching to this gift from Hawaii. It was largely owing to the work of this board that Hawaii came to the point of dethroning its last Kanaka ruler. Long before the episode, in which President Cleveland figured, the actions of the last Queen were known to the American Board, and that knowledge was a factor in causing her to leave the First Congregational Church of Honolulu and turning Church of England communicant. The amount the Sandwich Islands Christians will have to pay will be, it is said, about $50,000. In addition, they have promised to undertake hereafter the support of their own work and to support a new work in one of the Philippine Islands.

O'Neill's.

An Early Fall Offering of

Women's Tailor Made Suits.

Cheviot Serge and Gray Homespun Suits, with Fly Front Jacket, full lined with Taffeta, Circular Shape, Percaline lined Skirt,

9.98

Black Serge and Diagonal Cheviot Suits, new Box and Fly Front Jackets, Taffeta lined Habit and Plaited Back Skirts,

18.00

Diagonal Cheviot Suits, double breasted Box Front Jackets, new shape Skirt. Entire Suit lined with extra quality of Black Taffeta,

26.75

A Complete line of the new Silk Waists at very attractive prices.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

We have sold $3 derbys for years; and expect to sell them for years to come; and expect to keep on saying that they are as good as you can get, no matter where you go or what price you pay.

All the correct shapes and colors, $3.

Fall overcoats, suits, shoes and furnishings as well.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

250 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

HALL ARISTOCRATS.

Pieces of rank and richness—the nobility of hall furniture.

Picturesque chairs with elaborate inlayings. Old German chairs, with spirited carvings in low relief. Settles with the severe simplicity of the ancient Greeks, and modern, cushion-piled settees. Decorative hall stands that give safe-keeping to hats and coats; inlaid hanging hat racks, in fact—always something correct at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23rd ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Spellman's

CELEBRATED HATS

Are Worn by Correct Dressers.

Fall Styles Now Ready.

Best in Quality.
Lowest in Price.

Corner Park Row & Chambers St.

100, 111, 113 Park Row.
1, 3, 5 New Chambers St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. JACOB LITT ..... Proprietor
TO-MORROW NIGHT
THIS HOUSE REOPENS WITH THE GREAT EUROPEAN SUCCESS
THE GHETTO
The Company includes:
Joseph Haworth, Grace Filkins,
Sydney Herbert, Mrs. McKee Rankin,
Emmett Corrigan, Bijou Fernandez,
Sam Edwards, R. Paton Gibbs,
Robt. McWade, W. H. Pascoe.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all! NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard. Mats. Sat'ys, 2:15. Extra Mats. (on 5) Dewey days. THE MAN IN THE MOON! Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Vast Vaudeville. Kitty Loftus, Maggie Cline, 150 Artists. Monday, Sept. 18, (in Theatre.) American Debut of MARGUERITE CORNILLE.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St. ..... at 8:20 Daniel Frohman ..... Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. ...Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS. HOBBS.

DALY'S Under the Management of ....Daniel Frohman..... BEGINS AT 8 SHARP. First Matinée Saturday, 2. E. H. SOTHERN ....and VIRGINIA HARNED.... in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER.....

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL, 125th st. & 7th av. Every Evg. Wed. & Sat. Mat. LOUISE BEAUDET & 20 Europ. & Amer. Stars Next Week—Pauline Hall.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 24th Street—WILL OPEN SATURDAY, SEPT. 16. Dagmar, Lauri, Thiele, Florizell, Ransone, ADA COLLEY, OTHER STARS. Box Office now open.

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs. 8:10. Mat. Saturday. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA

Herald Square Theatre. 35th St. & B'way. OPENS SATURDAY EVG. SEATS READY. Charles Frohman will present HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric. B'way & 44th St. EV'GS, 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME. "A Succ-essful Laugh-Loosener."—Evg. World.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S Orchestral 35c. Concerts 50c. TO-NIGHT GRAND WAGNER PROGRAMME.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—MONDAY, SEPT. 18. VICTORIA THEATRE Rogers Bros. in Wall Street Seat sale daily 9 A.M.—7 P.M.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Next Monday, Sept. 18, Seats now on sale. FRANCIS WILSON In a New Opera Comique, CYRANO de BERGERAC.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Dainty Duchess Co. A NIGHT at Manhattan Beach by Moonlight.

DEWEY PARADE.—Reservoir grand stand, 5th Av., 40th to 42d St. Reserved seats, 50; boxes holding six, $50. Now on sale at Tyson's, FIFTH AV. HOTEL. Gilsey House. Telephone 682-18 Waldorf-Astoria.

5th Ave. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Every Evg. at 8 sharp. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp First Matinée Saturday at 2.

The Crowded Matinée Sat! CASINO Greatest Success! The Rounders! Roof To-night! Vaudeville! Rice's Summer Nghts! Concert, Theatre, Sun. Nght!

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO MR. AND MRS. ROYLE. MINNIE DUPREE.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c. THEATRE ALWAYS COOL. THE SEASON'S SUCCESS. A YOUNG WIFE.

Victoria Roof Garden. LAST WEEK. Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, Perf. in Music Hall.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33 & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat. WILLIE COLLIER IN MR. SMOOTH. LAST 15 TIMES.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Frenchiest, Jolliest, Wittiest Farce the town has IN PARADISE DON'T YOU MISS IT! over known!

WALLACK'S. Last 3 Nights. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Evgs. 8:20. A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE. Sept. 18, STUART ROBSON in THE GADFLY.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

Grand Opera House. James A. Herne's Great Play, Hearts of Oak N'xt w'k, Thos. E. Shea, "The Man-o'-Wars-man."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK. In The Last of the Rohans. Prices 25-50-75-$1. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

HARLEM Kelcey—Shannon Co. Ev. 8:15. Op. House. In the Moth & the Flame Sat. Mat. 2:15. Next Week—JULIA MARLOWE in COLINETTE.

Baseball. Polo Grds., To-day, 3:45 P. M. CHICAGO vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Sept. 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
SIX RACES EACH DAY AT 2:15 P. M.
THE SPECULATION STAKES.
HURDLE HANDICAP.
FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS.
Trains from New York leave Whitehall St. every 20 minutes. Park Row via Brooklyn Bridge every 10 minutes. Take L train.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Continued cool; fresh north to east winds

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,502. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The situation in the Transvaal has again become acute. The reply of the Boers to the last British note has been practically decided upon, and is to be presented to the Volksraad to-day. An intimation of its nature has reached Mr. Chamberlain. It is believed that it will be unsatisfactory to Great Britain and will result in an ultimatum. France has instructed its Consul to intercede with President Krüger to prevent war. The Volksraad is defiant. The diamond output of the Transvaal last year was over $212,000; the Pretoria district, which has been worked only two years, yielded $43,000 worth. Baron Watson, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and formerly in Parliament, is dead. A new Cabinet has been formed at Sydney, N. S. W. The British Commercial Expedition to the mouth of the Obi River has returned to Norway after losing its ship. Seventeen steamers are tied up at London by the British Seamen's strike; two of the liners have conceded their demands. The Danube is in flood; many casualties and much damage are reported in Germany and Austria. During a panic in a synagogue at Kalisch, Poland, caused by the upsetting of a lamp, thirty-two persons were crushed to death. In Anguilla, one of the British West India islands, the hurricane last week blew down 200 houses and 800 people are homeless. The finances of the Republic of Dominica have been upset by a proclamation of President Vasquez, making duties payable in coin and further debasing the paper money. Prof. Parker's new oratorio, "Hora Novissima," was successfully presented at London yesterday. The French Budget for 1900 shows an increase of 45,000,000 francs; the National debt is 30,000,000,000 francs.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A jury in Elizabeth yesterday awarded $200 damages to the owner of a Scotch collie dog that was killed by a trolley car.

One of the quickest turns made in Wall Street in recent years is that of William Alexander Scott, who, by speculation in the common stock of Tennessee Coal and Iron, has since last December cleared a fortune of $200,000 with a capital of a few hundreds.

Page 2.

Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, ended at sunset yesterday. It was generally observed throughout the city.

C. Oliver Iselin entertained Sir Thomas Lipton at All View yesterday. As the Erin, with Sir Thomas aboard, steamed up the East River every craft saluted her.

The session of the Mazet investigating committee yesterday was notable for the fact that Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker, Hugh McLaughlin and Edward Lauterbach were on the stand in connection with the investigation of the Ramapo Water Company scandal. Mr. Croker made an attack on Frank Moss.

Page 4.

At the meeting of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club last evening three delegates to the Cleveland convention were elected.

A decree handed down by Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday shows that the estate of the late "Sir" Richard Tighe is worth $1,785,795.

Ell Shaw denied yesterday that he made the statements attributed to him regarding the murder of his mother and grandmother. He says he never confessed committing the murder.

In the State and Brigade rifle matches shot at Creedmoor yesterday the Seventh Regiment carried off the honors. Its team won both the State and the Fifth Brigade match. The Twelfth Regiment was a winner also.

Page 5.

Lieut. P. E. Reville was last night unanimously elected Captain of Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The New Yorks and the Chicagos ended their baseball series at the Polo Grounds yesterday with a tie game. The Brooklyns defeated the Pittsburgs twice.

The Stewards of the Gravesend track suspended Jockey Wedderstand yesterday for the way he rode Star of Bethlehem. Jockey Sprague was thrown in the hurdle race and died in the Norwegian Hospital. The winners were Harry C., The Pride, Native, Cambrian, Latson, and Veracious.

Page 6.

The formal opening of the National Export Exposition took place at Philadelphia.

The American Bridge Company, otherwise the Bridge Trust, has been formed, and officers will be elected next week.

Rudolph Aronson has secured the American rights to Strauss's posthumous operetta, "Wiener Blut." He has offered Siegfried Wagner $20,000 to conduct forty concerts in this country, and expects him to accept.

Louis Lange, Jr., whose Chicago newspaper, Die Rundschau, attacked the McKinley Administration, has retired from the post of Consul at Bremen as the result of an investigation by the State Department, Henry W. Diederich, Consul at Magdeburg, taking his place.

The only strife yesterday in the trust conference at Chicago was over the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions. There was a discussion of the effects of the protective tariff on combinations of capital, and several addresses were made on other phases of the subject.

Page 7.

Secretary Root has approved Gen. Ludlow's act in suppressing El Reconcentrado, a newspaper formerly published at Havana.

Henry H. Bliss, who was struck by an automobile at Eighth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street on Wednesday, died yesterday.

Alderman John S. Roddy was held in $1,000 bail in Harlem Police Court yesterday, on a charge of bribery preferred by James Valcos a fruit vendor.

James Watson and William Adams, who were engaged in a shooting affray on Broadway, were fined for disorderly conduct by Magistrate Mott in Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

Martin Metzger, a real estate broker of this city, was instantly killed yesterday at Far Rockaway while passing his gun to a friend. The trigger caught and a full charge entered his body.

Mrs. Emma Freytag was found dying in bed yesterday morning at the house of a friend, Mrs. Catherine Decker, of 1,036 Dean Street, Brooklyn, and expired before she could be removed to a hospital. She had inhaled chloroform, a physician said.

The new East River Bridge Commission yesterday found that the complaint of the Granite Cutters' Union that Contractor Ryan violated the Labor law was well founded, and ordered him to pay union wages on pain of having his contract abrogated.

Page 8.

The Machine Twist and Sewing Silk Association held a meeting yesterday and decided to make another advance in prices.

Page 9.

An investigating committee made a tour around Manhattan yesterday on the Government boat Daniel S. Lamont and secured evidence against nearly 100 violators of the ordinance against the burning of soft coal.

Page 12.

The publishers of a newspaper in Hoboken have applied for a warrant for the arrest of Mayor Fagan, claiming that he libeled them.

James W. Elwell's will was admitted to probate yesterday. Nearly $25,000 is left to charitable institutions in Brooklyn and Staten Island.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee at a meeting to-day will decide finally as to whether or not there shall again be a change of route of the land parade.

Many men eminent in the railroad and financial world assembled in the Directors' room at the Grand Central Station yesterday and adopted a memorial minute upon the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan presided over the meeting. The funeral of Mr. Vanderbilt takes place to-day.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.

[illegible] Troubles.—Page 10.

[illegible]'s Fires.—Pages 2.

Court Calendars.—Page 10.

[illegible] Corporations.—Page 9.

[illegible] Notes.—Page 9.

[illegible]'s Fires—Page 2.

[illegible] Report.—Page 2.

[illegible] Fire.—Page 2.

[illegible]ate.—Page 10.

[illegible]nts.—Page 6.

[illegible].—Page 4.

[illegible].—Page 10.

[illegible].—Page 1.

THE BOERS' REPLY IS DECIDED UPON.

Believed that It Will Not Be Satisfactory to England.

FRANCE PLEADS WITH KRUEGER

The Situation Has Again Become Very Grave.

Sir George White, Who Is to Command in Natal, Summoned to Confer with Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief.

PRETORIA, Sept. 14.—The discussion of the first draft of the reply to the British note ended this evening. President Krüger left at 4 o'clock and did not return.

It is understood that the Government will draw up the reply in its final form to-morrow morning and immediately submit the same to the Volksraad.

The terms of the reply will be strongly influenced by the Orange Free State; and, among other features, the maintenance of the convention of 1884 will be strongly asserted.

The situation this evening is not considered so favorable as it was during the forenoon.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—While the staff of the Foreign Office will maintain continuous communication to-night with Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, it is not believed now that the result of the debate in the Volksraad will be received before Friday. A forecast of the Transvaal's reply has been received by Mr. Chamberlain, but its nature is not yet known.

It was regarded as significant, however, that the nature of the Boer reply was communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, who immediately summoned Gen. Sir George Stewart White, V. C., former Quarter Master General, the prospective Commander of the British forces in Natal.

The Consul General of the South African Republic, Mr. Montagu White, said to-day: "I have good authority for believing that the Transvaal reply will be unsatisfactory to the British Government."

The Morning Post, in a second edition, prints a special dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, saying the reply is "truculent, loquacious, and blasphemous."

The Manchester Guardian's correspondent at Cape Town telegraphs that the outlook is of the gloomiest character.

The tension now existing here and at the Cape may be temporarily settled at any moment by the publication of President Krüger's reply. On the other hand, it may be several days before the public learns what answer the Transvaal has made. If President Krüger has answered defiantly it does not necessarily mean the immediate breaking off of negotiations. The British would probably reply with an unmistakable ultimatum, but it is scarcely to their advantage to bring about hostilities until the reinforcements are nearer the scene of action than they are at present.

THE TRANSVAAL'S ALLIES.

Burghers of Orange Free State Vote to Stand with Her—Afrikander Bund Urges a Conference.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 14.—The members of the Raad of the Orange Free State have been notified to be ready to be summoned for an extraordinary session at moment's notice.

The Burghers of the Orange Free State, at a meeting just held, passed a resolution to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Transvaal in cast of hostilities.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Johannesburg:

"The mystery surrounding the attitude of the Orange Free State continues. President Steyn's silence is interpreted as showing an intention to support the Transvaal through thick and thin, though his influence at present is on the side of peace. Public feeling is running very high, and, unless President Krüger makes an emphatic pronouncement in favor of conciliation, the great majority of the Boers will inevitably vote against any concessions beyond a seven years' franchise."

Dispatches from Cape Town attach great importance to an article in The Ons Land, the organ of the Afrikander Bund, which urges the Transvaal Government to renew its offer regarding a conference, declaring that there is no reason why the Transvaal should not accept a conference, and calling attention to the fact that the word "suzerainty" is not mentioned by Mr. Chamberlain, and that therefore there is nothing to indicate an obligation on the part of either Government to abandon its views on the subject.

This article is understood to be the outcome of an important Afrikander caucus held to discuss the Chamberlain note, and it is understood that the argument has been fortified by strong messages to Pretoria urging the Volksraad to forego the suzerainty objection, and to concede the British proposals. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Hofmeyr, the Afrikander leader, has wired President Krüger to the same effect, and similar representations have been telegraphed from the Orange Free State.

"READY IN FORTY-EIGHT MINUTES."

Reply Made by Transvaal Representative to British Agent.

LONDON, Sept 15.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that when Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent, suggested forty-eight hours as the period within which the reply of the South African Republic was expected, the Transvaal representative replied: "If your suggestion is serious, the reply will be ready in forty-eight minutes."

President Krüger's intimates, according to The Daily Chronicle's advices, are pessimistic regarding the situation.

DIAMONDS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Output Last Year Over $212,000—Pretoria District Had $43,000 Worth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Charles E. Macrum, Consul at Pretoria, in a report on the diamond production of the Transvaal, says that the output in the Pretoria district during 1898 amounted to 11,025 carats, valued at $43,151.25. In December, 1897, the output was 166 carats, valued at $710.51, and for the same month in 1898 the output was 3,100 carats, with a value of $11,626.07. The largest stone found in 1898 was 33½ carats. Although the diamond industry is not developed, been discovered at Reitfontein in August, 1897. The average value of stones found in this district is $3.89 per carat, the average value of Kimberley diamonds $6.33 per carat, and those found at Jagersfontein, in the Orange Free State, $8.27 per carat.

The diamonds in the Pretoria district are found in pipes, as on Schuller's Mine and on Montrose. A similar formation has been found on Roodeplaats, on the Pienaars River, and another is also reported at Kameelfontein and Ruffelsduff. On the De Kroon farm, about twenty-six miles west of Pretoria, diamonds have been found, but, according to the State Geologist, not in a blue ground formation. At Byrnestpoort an alluvial deposit is being worked; also one on the adjoining portion of the Elandsfontein farm. The area of diamondiferous ground is very extensive, though its thickness is not considerable.

The total quantity of diamonds found in 1898 in the Transvaal was 22,843 carats, valued at £43,730, ($212,812.04.)

At the alluvial diggings, 12,283 carats, valued at £35,228, ($171,457.06,) were found, while from the pipes 10,560 carats, valued at £8,502, ($41,374.98,) were obtained. The difference between alluvial and pipe diamonds consists in the fact that river stones are of a far better quality, and are generally larger.

FRENCH MINISTER INTERCEDES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, has directed the French Consul in the Transvaal to endeavor to persuade President Krüger to accept Mr. Chamberlain's proposal.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Times says:

"It is very doubtful whether an unqualified acceptance of Great Britain's demands will be given."

THE VOLKSRAAD DEFIANT.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The members of the Volksraad received Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch defiantly to-day, (Thursday.) Individual members declare that Great Britain must moderate her demands.

"On the other hand, a rumor is current that President Krüger favors compliance, and has even suggested that he desires the irreconcilables to leave Pretoria and consult their constituents, thereby avoiding their opposition. This belief is held in Johannesburg, and accounts for the hopeful condition of the market, but the general public is pessimistic."

WORKING ON PRETORIA'S DEFENSES

A Thousand Men Strengthening Them with Earthworks.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A thousand men are engaged in strengthening the defenses of Pretoria. Trenches are being excavated and earthworks constructed.

"It is reported that both Raads will adjourn at the end of the week, to enable members to consult their constituents on the questions raised in Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch."

THE PLAGUE IN AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 14.—In the Cape House of Assembly to-day the Premier, W. P. Schreiner, admitted that there had been forty-two deaths from the bubonic plague at Magude, near Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay.

He said that every person attacked had succumbed to the disease.

THE WEALTH OF SIBERIA.

Last Year It Attracted 400,000 Immigrants—Will Be One of the World's Most Productive Sections.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Siberia is becoming the successor of the United States as a Mecca for immigrants. The 5,213,956 square miles of Siberia and the Amur lands have a population of only 4,000,000, but last year there were 400,000 immigrants, and the tide of immigration is increasing. Consul J. C. Monaghan, at Chemnitz, reports to the State Department that the recent movement into Siberia is unequaled anywhere except in the records of past immigration into the United States.

"Siberia and the Amur lands," he declares, "are rich beyond belief. This vast territory, long looked upon as a barren waste, is destined to be one of the world's richest and most productive sections. In Northern France wheat ripens in 137 days; in Siberia, in 107. Even strong night frosts do not injure the young seed. Under such conditions the possibilities of agriculture are practically unlimited. I may add that oats require in Siberia and the Amur country only 90 days, and in the regions of the Yenisei only 107. The frost period lasts only 97 days in the Irkutsk country."

The mineral resources of Western Siberia are vast. "Between Tomsk and Koosnesk," says Consul Monaghan, "lie 23,167 square miles of coal lands which have never been touched. The coal is said to be excellent. In Eastern Siberia, with its 108,112 square miles of fruitful soil, there are 400 places yielding gold. Rich mineral deposits—graphite, lapus lazuli; iron mines, particularly good in quality, (yielding as high as 60 per cent.) hard and soft coals, i. e., black and brown coals—await hands willing to work them. To-day thousands of colonists are hurrying to these promising lands.

"The industries of Siberia are in their infancy; still, they are growing and are bound to grow, so rich are the rewards promised. Chemical, sugar, and paper mills have been put up in several places and are paying well. Even Manchuria, a province so vast that it might make an empire, is looking to Russia for its future development. The wealth of this province, like that of Siberia and all Eastern Russia, is ripe for harvesting.

"The traffic in Siberia and Eastern Russia is increasing faster than even the advocates of the great Trans-Siberian Road anticipated. The Obi, one of the world's big rivers, emptying through the Gulf of Obi into the Arctic Ocean, has 102 steamers and 200 tugs running already. On the Yenisei 10 steamers carry the mails regularly. The mouths of both of these rivers were visited last Summer by English and Russian ships. This proves the practicability of connecting Eastern and Western Siberia with Europe by water. The mouth of the Obi is to be deepened and wharves are to be built.

"On the coast of the Usuri country there is regular postal communication between Nicolajevsk, Vladivostock, and intervening places, as well as connection with Japanese ports and Port Arthur. From Odessa and St. Petersburg to various Asiatic ports runs the so-called volunteer fleet, established in 1878. It has fourteen steamers, with 115,500 tons displacement. In war they can be armed; in peace they carry freight, travelers, immigrants, and troops.

"Siberia and the Amur country possess advantages very similar to those of North America, Australia, and parts of Africa. The great gain to Russia at present, in developing Siberia, is the guarantee that her harvests will come nearer to supplying her wheat needs."

TO HANG A HIGHWAYMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 14.—Noah Finlay, a negro, will be hanged at Pulaski, Va., for highway robbery, to-morrow.

This will be the first legal execution for this crime in Virginia. Finlay assaulted and robbed Major J. H. Darst a former member of the Legislature, and confessed after his arrest. Only a prompt trial and the infliction of capital punishment saved him from being lynched.

Gov. Tyler has been appealed to on behalf of the man by some who wanted to lynch him. The Governor says the fury was made up of good men, who were unbiased and, as the law gave them the right to inflict capital punishment, he sees no reason why he should interfere.

A $200 AWARD FOR A DOG'S LIFE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 14.—A suit for $300 damages, brought by George W. Mannifield, mailing clerk in the Elizabeth Post Office, against the New Jersey Street Railway Company for the killing several weeks ago of a valuable Scotch collie, was tried to-day in the District Court. Frank Bergen appeared for the traction company and ex-Prosecutor Frank C. Marsh conducted the case for the plaintiff. The trial was before Judge Atwater and a jury. The motorman of the car that killed the dog was Stephen J. Ryan, while the conductor was John D. Pierson. It was shown by witnesses that no warning signal had been sounded when the animal ran on the track, and it was asserted that the motorman had boasted that the collie would bother him no more.

Lawyer Bergen asked for a non-suit when the plaintiff's side was finished, but Judge Atwater refused to grant it. The jury returned a verdict of $200 in favor of Mannifield.

THE POPE AND AMERICANISM.

An Eventual Duel Predicted Between Anglo-Saxon Temperament and Jesuit Discipline.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Times prints this morning a four-column article from its Rome correspondent on the Pope and Americanism, who says:

"The recent conflict was of intense interest for Englishmen, because, behind the name of Hecker and all it implies, lies the wider and weightier question, Is Roman Catholicism, with its infallible authority and iron framework of dogma, fundamentally compatible with the virility and independence of the Anglo-Saxon temperament?"

After giving a history of Father Hecker, of his movement and of the recent conflict, the correspondent concludes as follows:

"So long as the American Catholics formulate no doctrine, claim no liberty, and avoid all action which might give a handle to their foes, they may hope to live in peace. Yet the question arises, how long will respect for their past, their independence of spirit and, especially, the constant influence of the American environment permit them to hold their tranquillity on sufferance or to enjoy their freedom by stealth? The duel between the Anglo-Saxon temperament and the Jesuit discipline will be worth watching, for the stake of civilization in its outcome is by no means small."

TRY TO BAR CONSUMPTIVES.

California State Board of Health Passes a Resolution on Prohibiting Their Entry Into the State.

Special to The New York Times.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 14.—Dr. D. D. Crowley created a sensation at a meeting of the State Board of Health to-day. He introduced the following resolution in regard to quarantining consumptives:

"Resolved, That the State Board of Health consider the propriety of quarantining against human beings and domestic animals with tuberculosis entering the State."

Dr. Crowley said: "Twenty thousand consumptives in a year enter our State, promiscuously spreading the germs of their own disease. The climate may save one in fifty lives or prolong lives a few months or a year, but how many others who have not been previously infected will die from this reason? We are morbidly afraid of diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, cholera, and yellow fever. We quarantine these cases because they kill so quickly, and our people appreciate this, but lingering tubercular disease that eventually kills twice as many as all these together is permitted to continue unchecked, notwithstanding the efforts of science.

"Patients, I think, ought not to attend churches or theatres, or public or social gatherings, nor should they occupy public conveyances, such as railway cars, without especial provision being made for them.

"I do not believe that patients suffering from consumption should be permitted to enter hotels without rooms being protected by a Health Officer of the community, acting in accordance with the general laws of the State."

The resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote.

BURNED TO DEATH WITH HIS DOG

Henry Wilson, seventy-five years of age, died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital of injuries received in a fire which destroyed his cigar store, at 634 Ninth Avenue. The fire was discovered at 7:20 o'clock yesterday morning, and when the firemen broke into the store Wilson was lying on the floor burned and unconscious. His pet dog was burned to death by his side and his cat was frantically trying to escape the flames.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The damage amounted to about $1,400. The store was in a block of brownstone buildings owned by John F. Betz of the Betz Brewing Company.

FLINT BOTTLE PRICES RAISED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The Flint Bottle Manufacturers' Association held a secret meeting to-day at the Auditorium Hotel. Twenty-four firms were represented. Joseph S. Hamilton of Pittsburg, President of the association, presided. It was determined to make a general advance of 6 per cent. over present prices.

"The cost of manufacturing flint bottles," said President Hamilton, "is steadily increasing. Soda, sand, iron, and other ingredients used in the manufacture of flint bottles have made an advance of over 10 per cent. since we made our last advance on June 26. At that time we made an increase of 5 per cent., but found we were losing steadily. We will probably have to make another advance within a month or two."

DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY WINS

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—General Counsel Edwin Walker of the Diamond Match Company, telegraphed the home office to-day that the company had been victorious in the Nestor litigation over the Ontonagon River boom. The decision was rendered to-day by Judge Severance, in the United States Circuit Court at Marquette, Mich. By this award the Diamond Match Company escapes from damage suits aggregating about $1,000,000.

The suit was based on a claim for damages for the building of the company's logging boom near the mouth of the Ontonagon River to prevent the loss of logs by Spring freshets. The Nestor estate complained that the boom interfered with its logging industry, and others having the same grievance joined in the fight.

ST. LOUIS BUTCHERS ORGANIZED.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—The retail butchers of St. Louis are waging a systematic war on the beef trust. They recently organized for that purpose, and the first step in the fight will be the building of an abattoir.

A mass meeting of retail butchers will be held to take concerted action. At the meeting an attorney for a Texas cattle raiser will submit two propositions. He will either build an abattoir on his ranch and ship beef directly from Texas to St. Louis, or he will ship all the cattle needed to supply the Co-operative Abattoir, as the new slaughterhouse will be called.

There are 125 members of the co-operative association. President Bonner said to-day: "We have worked quietly and are now prepared to begin active operations against the trust."

DOG SAVES A TENEMENT.

"Sport," a small fox terrier, is the hero of a fire which occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in the tenement house at 507 West Twenty-sixth Street. The fire was in the flat occupied by Frederick Dietzel, his wife, and family, on the second floor.

Mrs. Dietzel about 4 o'clock heard a furious barking by the dog "Sport," and called her husband. "Get up and give him a good lickin'," advised the husband, who turned and went to sleep again, angry at being awakened.

Mrs. Dietzel, however, knew that something was wrong, as the dog had never before acted in such a manner, and she got up. She found that a lamp had exploded in the adjoining room and the curtains were ablaze.

"Fred," screamed Mrs. Dietzel, "get up. The house is on fire." The husband roused himself and, with his wife's aid, managed to tear down the curtains and extinguish the fire. By that time the entire house was filled with excitement and tenants poured into the halls, anxiously inquiring what was wrong.

Then Sport was exhibited, and Mrs. Dietzel might have found a ready sale for the dog at a good price. The damage to the flat was under $100.

FORTUNE IN HIS "FLING"

"Farmer" Scott Went Into Wall Street Pool and Now Is Rich.

WAS A VERDANT SPECULATOR

Tyro in Stocks Started with a "Shoestring" and Speedily Filled His Stocking—Has $200,000, and More in Sight.

One of the quickest and most important turns made in Wall Street in recent years, and which this week has been the subject of general gossip, was that of William Alexander Scott, better known as "Farmer" Scott, who, by speculating in the common stock of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, has since last December cleared up little short of $200,000, with, as he says, "more in sight." Not the least interesting fact in this stroke of good fortune is that Mr. Scott was absolutely verdant in regard to stock speculations when he went to Wall Street and began to play the market with the capital known as "a shoestring."

There is little bucolic about "Farmer" Scott. His nickname was buttoned upon him by William P. St. John. He was born, however, on an Illinois farm, in 1855, and his father was Judge W. A. Scott, who was on the staff of Gen. John M. Palmer in the civil war. His early education was in the Illinois public schools. Afterward he went to the Illinois State College, where he was a classmate of William Jennings Bryan, and to a private high school at Mexico, Mo. Four years ago he came to New York and formed the produce commission house of W. A. Scott & Co. of 10 Warren Street.

"I am no judge of stocks," said Mr. Scott yesterday, "but I can safely at this time speak understandingly of three great American staples—butter, eggs, and Tennessee Coal and Iron."

As soon as Mr. Scott was settled here he interested himself in politics, and identified himself with Tammany Hall. He is a ready speaker, and has stumped the State for his party and been a platform speaker on many occasions. For several months last year he held office, he having been appointed purchasing agent to the Department of Public Charities and Correction by Commissioner Keller. Late in the year, while he had many friends anxious to serve him in any way, he decided to face a crisis in his affairs, and came out victorious. The chief factor in this situation was a mortgage of $4,000 on his home at Elmhurst, Queens County, L. I. It had matured, and foreclosure proceedings were in sight. One of Mr. Scott's friends suggested Wall Street and a "fling" at Tennessee Coal and Iron. He investigated the status of this corporation, thought well of the "tips," and started in making his headquarters at Van Schaick & Co.'s.

"I started," said Mr. Scott yesterday, "with a capital of $800, and in the initial speculation made $500, leaving me $300. But I stuck to Coal and Iron, and came through all right. I was margined at 3 and 5 per cent. all along. I bought the stock at 38½ last December, and the day it touched par I bought every share my broker could get on the floor of the Exchange. And do you know that I now hold the first 100 shares I speculated in. A friend said to me at the start, when I believed that Coal and Iron would touch 80, that he would buy the 100 shares outright; they were quoted at 61 when I bought them on margin, if I would promise not to sell under 75. I promised, and the shares were bought. When they got to 70 I decided not to sell under par, and when they were at 90, I determined to hold out for 200.

"I cannot go over the details of my building up a comfortable fortune, and I am sorry news of my prosperity leaked out, as I detest notoriety. In brief, I started in a small way, bought and sold; 'pyramided' my gains, and extended my operations until I got into a position when I could take out my profits and put them here and there with trust companies at interest. No, I have not made half a million. Say over $175,000 and you'll be right. But I'm not through with the market yet. I believe in Coal and Iron, and that there is yet a great deal of money to be made out of it. I have not been alone in luck. All through this season of good fortune, it has been my privilege to put true friends on the right track, and I am delighted to say they have been lucky. Here, read this letter just received and you will see that the writer sent me a check for $1,000 in recognition of the aid I gave him in making a snug sum.

"I can say that I came from a farm in Illinois, drifted into New York politics, evoluted into Wall Street and profited, and still in the market and may, when I am satisfied, go back into New York politics, and I know now very little more than when I started in here about stocks or Wall Street. Count me anyway as a stanch Tammany Hall man."

The Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, speculation in whose shares proved more profitable to Mr. Scott than ninety-nine out of a hundred of the annual clear-ups at the Klondike, was chartered in Tennessee nearly forty years ago as the Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company. It has had a chequered existence. Its assets, according to its last balance sheet, were over $32,202,666, with a deficit of $127,923. The last dividend paid on its common stock was 1 per cent., in January, 1887. Its stock is $1,000,000 preferred and $20,000,000 common, with funded debt amounting to nearly $11,000,00. Its recent advance was due to the prosperous iron and steel situation, and general and bright prospects of a paying future. Last year the extreme quotations for the common stock were 17, March 12, and 38⅝, Dec. 27. It was 36 Jan. 9 last, and 125 Sept. 9. It advanced 23¾ points last week, went down to 112 last Tuesday, rallied to 122¼ Wednesday, and was yesterday quoted at 119⅝ to 123.

FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1900.

Increase Asked for Army and Navy—Debt Is 30,000,000,000f.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The French budget for 1900 shows an increase in the estimated expenditures of 45,000,000 francs. The War and Marine Ministries ask for 86,000,000 francs' increase for the supplementary force in Algiers and the building of new warships.

The national debt amounts to 30,000,000,000 francs.

Their 68th Wedding Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Ira H. Condit of Roseland celebrated their sixty-eighth wedding anniversary last night with a reception at their home to their children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and other relatives, more than a hundred friends and relatives being present. The old couple received all their guests personally and enjoyed the occasion as much as the youngest person present. Mr. Condit is ninety-one years old, and his wife two years younger. Despite their age, both of the old persons are hale and hearty.

A Post Office Named for Kipling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—In addition to his famous "Sons in Michigan," Rudyard Kipling now has one in Ohio. It is a Post Office in Guernsey County, which was named after him to-day in compliance with the wishes of the people thereabout.

Leaves $170,000 in Public Bequests.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 14.—The will of Mrs. Mary P. Goddard, widow of the late Thomas A. Goddard, of Newton, which was filed for probate in the Middlesex Probate Court to-day, provides for public bequests amounting to $170,000. The largest bequest is to Tufts College, which receives $60,000. Universalist institutions, mainly the General Conference and the Massachusetts Conference, receive bequests aggregating $100,000. The Every Day Church of Boston receives $10,000.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power. —adv.

PARDON FOR DREYFUS?

The Matin Asserts That the Decree Will be Signed September 19.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Matin this morning asserts that the Cabinet has agreed to pardon Dreyfus and that the decree will be signed Sept. 19.

Many of the provincial papers publish articles insisting on the granting of a pardon.

The Figaro says that many officers of the army are asking that Dreyfus be pardoned.

Countess Prokeschostein, President of the Austrian Red Cross Society, has written a letter of condolence to Mme. Dreyfus.

INDIANA'S GAS SUPPLY.

The State Geologist Says the Pressure Is Growing Less and the Quantity Is Limited.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 14.—State Geologist Blatchley, in his annual report, says of the natural gas supply:

"During the last five years all pipe lines have been extending toward the centre or heart of the field until now the centre is reduced to less than 150 square miles. All the porous Trenton, or gas-producing rock in the Indiana field, is more or less intimately connected, and whatever tends to reduce the supply in one part of the field has the same effect on all parts.

"This is shown by reduction of pressure in the practically undeveloped centre. Wells therein drilled for local use showed, in November, 1898, a pressure of only 181 pounds, as against 284 in 1895. The average rock pressure of the entire field in November, 1897, was 191 pounds; in November, 1898, 173 pounds.

"The average pressure at which salt water overcomes gas and necessitates the abandonment of the well is probably between 130 and 150 pounds; in the western portion of the field already abandoned it was 250 pounds.

"Petroleum or crude oil will probably replace the gas in the higher portions of the porous Trenton rock, and while it lasts, will be used as fuel, but the supply, like that of gas, is limited. Neither gas nor oil is at present being formed in any appreciable quantities in the Trenton limestone."

FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Snow fell at McCullum's, in the town of Duane, Franklin County, near Paul Smith's, this morning. The fall was quite heavy and completely covered the ground. This is the first snowstorm of the season in the Adirondacks.

There was a slight frost in this vicinity last night, and indications point to a still heavier one to-night. The mercury at the Saranac Club, on Lower Saranac Lake, stood at 30 degrees this morning at sunrise.

A CALIFORNIA STAGE ROBBERY.

NAPA, Cal., Sept. 14.—The Calistoga and Lake Port stage was robbed to-day by a solitary highwayman, who made off with the express box.

At the scene of the robbery the road runs through heavy undergrowth, and on coming around a curve the stage driver was confronted by a masked robber, who covered him with his shotgun and ordered him to stop. The passengers were then commanded to dismount from the stage, and were drawn up in a row, while the highwayman abstracted the Wells-Fargo express box, but left the United States mail bag and made no attempt to rob the passengers.

The robber then plunged into the thicket which adjoins the road, and the last heard of him was a report, which probably indicated the blowing off of the lock on the express box.

Sheriff Dunlap of Napa County was promptly notified, and started at once with a posse in search of the highwayman.

Representatives of the express company state that the loss is small.

CHICAGO WHEAT WAR SETTLED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—A rumor gained currency on 'Change to-day that the differences between the Weare and Armour people, arising out of a deal in September wheat, and which seemed to threaten an "elevator war," have been adjusted through a private settlement.

Representatives of the Armour company and a member of the Weare firm were seen in consultation on the floor this morning, and furthermore, the premium of September wheat over December, which at one time yesterday went to 1 cent, entirely disappeared in the course of to-day's session. This, the trade thought, was significant of some change of tactics on the part of the Weare people who, it was claimed, were in a position to force the delivery of something like 3,000,000 bushels of wheat from elevators owned by Armour into their own warehouses, since they are known to hold the controlling interest in the September option.

To-day the price of September wheat fell to 70⅝ cents. Since the September deal has been in progress, representatives of the various elevator concerns in this city, it is asserted, have been out in the country buying up all the wheat they can get their hands on, so that now a large amount is headed toward this market, and the prospect is that Chicago elevators will soon be well filled.

MAY EXPORT CANADIAN DEER.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—Sportsmen from the United States may now ship home a part, at least, of the results of the chase.

An act was passed during the last session, mainly at the instance of the Canadian railway companies and the Game Wardens, empowering the Government to permit the exportation of deer from Canada. Pursuant to this act, the Minister of Customs has promulgated an order providing that deer may be sent out from the ports of Halifax, Yarmouth, Macadam Junction, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, and other ports to be hereafter designated.

The exportation in the carcass or parts thereof, except cured heads and hides, shall be permitted only during or within fifteen days after the "open season" allowed for shooting deer under the laws of the province or territory where the deer to be exported has been shot.

It is ordered that no person in one year export more than two carcasses or parts of carcasses, and the same person shall make no more than two shipments during one calendar year.

The greatest deer country in America lies in the Highlands of Ontario," and large numbers from the United States annually make this locality their rendezvous.

Chicago Controls Burlington College.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 14.—President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago was here to-day in conference with the Trustees of the Burlington Institute College. He told them if they would guarantee $2,000 a year for three years to the college the University of Chicago would take charge of it, put in three new professors, and put it on a paying basis. The proposition was accepted. Dr. Harper was elected a trustee and a member of the Executive Committee.

EVANS ACCUSES TANNER

He Says Former Commissioner Framed Improper Questions.

DENIES THEY ARE USED NOW

Asserts No Examiner Is Allowed to Ask Questions Other than in Compliance with the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—At the recent Grand Army encampment in Philadelphia the opponents of Pension Commissioner Evans charged that Pension Examiners insulted widows who were applicants for pension by asking them impertinent questions.

The charge rested on the assertion of a single individual—Corp. Tanner—who was one of Mr. Evans's predecessors in office, and who asserted that he had seen instructions issued to Pension Examiners by Commissioner Evans referring to the act of Aug. 7, 1882. The Corporal declared that these instructions required the examiners to ask widows if they had violated the law since the death of the husband.

A motion to cens

CROKER ATTACKS MAZET COUNSEL

Parries Ramapo Questions with Court Criticism of Moss.

MAYOR AGAIN A WITNESS

Hugh McLaughlin Refuses to Admit Prompting Controller Coler.

Edward Lauterbach Puzzles Mr. Moss, but Goes on Record as Saying that the Water Contract Was Wholly in Favor of the City.

The session of the Mazet committee yesterday was the most interesting in its history, not only because the Ramapo water scheme was the subject under investigation, but for the added reason that Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker, and Edward Lauterbach were witnesses. If Mr. Moss had sought to illustrate the law of contrasts in the most forcible manner, he could not have found better material for his illustration than these three persons. Mayor Van Wyck was, as usual, peppery and vituperative, exhibiting supreme confidence in himself, and seeking again to impress upon the committee and the audience the fact that he was running the City Government, and he alone. Mr. Croker, soft-voiced and bland, seemed to be in high good humor, and his own sallies moved him to immoderate mirth. Yet he did not forget the vindictive spirit, and in the midst of his testimony, without so much as raising his voice, he told Mr. Moss that he had not been idle during the Summer, and had looked into the counsel's record.

"I've got the results here," said Mr. Croker, diving into his breast pocket and pulling out a bundle of typewritten matter, which he handed to the reporter nearest him. "I said I'd find out about you, and I've done it. What's there I'll stand for, too. It's the opinion of Judges of the court as well as my own."

Mr. Moss paled slightly as Croker handed the documents to the press, but beyond that he took no notice of the interpellation, except to remark to Mr. Mazet, after Mr. Croker had left the stand, that he regretted that the investigation had again assumed a personal aspect. Later, when asked what he had to say about Mr. Croker's statement, Mr. Moss declined to express any opinion.

Mr. Lauterbach added confirmation to the theory that a lawyer makes a bad witness, especially when his examiner expects to get categorical answers from him. It was impossible to get from Mr. Lauterbach a yes or a no to any question. He took the investigation practically into his own hands and answered all questions at length and with great detail. As he warmed to his subject he added gestures to emphasize his words, and throughout he exhibited the greatest good humor and his sallies were hugely enjoyed by the committee and the spectators.

Mr. Lauterbach fooled Mr. Moss from the first. He came to the stand carrying a pocket Code of Civil Procedure in his hand, and he had only been asked the first question, when he arose and, addressing the committee, read Section 835 of the code, which says that an attorney or counselor at law shall not be allowed to disclose a communication made by his client to him, or his advice given thereon, in the course of his professional employment. Mr. Moss's face fell at this, for he saw what promised to be an interesting witness drifting away from him, and he was about to argue the matter, when in the next breath Mr. Lauterbach laughingly assured him that, although he might have taken advantage of an express prohibition in the code, he had no desire to do so, but would, on the contrary, answer all questions that were consistent and which could be decently answered.

MR. LAUTERBACH ON RECORD.

Mr. Lauterbach then put himself on record as saying that if the city officials who were in favor of the Ramapo contract had been successful in getting the contract through in its present form before the Board of Public Improvement it was his opinion that they would have performed the greatest service for the city of any officials in its history, and that it would have been practically impossible for the Ramapo Company to fulfill such a contract. There was a burst of derisive laughter from the audience when Mr. Lauterbach made this statement, but he did not heed it, and went on to explain. He said that the contract, which had been arranged by Mr. Ingraham and Mr. Holahan, called for the company to bring water to the city line and gave the city the option of using it from this point for $70 a million gallons.

"It would cost the company $30,000,000 to bring the water to Yonkers," said Mr. Lauterbach, "and after it had expended all this money the city could say, 'We only want a pint of water next year,' and the company would have no redress." Then, turning to Mr. Ingraham, who was smiling broadly, Mr. Lauterbach said: "If Whalen succeeded in putting a contract like that on you I don't think as much of you as a lawyer as I once did. Why, any time during the last year I could have sold the stock which I own in the Ramapo Company at par," Mr. Lauterbach went on, "but if that contract had gone through I'd have sold the stock for a cent." Mr. Lauterbach also created a number of other diversions, and his testimony was not concluded. He will continue his testimony on Tuesday next.

Hugh McLaughlin was another witness of note. Mr. Moss announced when he called the Brooklyn leader that he was ill, and his appearance on the stand indicated this. He looked very feeble, and those who had not seen him for some time were shocked at the change. His eye was just as bright and his brain just as quick as ever, but he tottered feebly to the stand, and his shaking hands fumbled at his mouth while he was speaking. Several times his hand sought the region of his heart, as if he had pain there, and his face was bathed in perspiration, the result rather of weakness than uneasiness at his position. He took refuge behind the statement that he was a private citizen whenever a question about his holdings of stock, especially in the Long Island Wate. Company, was directed to him, and declined to answer a number of questions. In spite of his weak condition and evident illness Mr. Moss plied him with questions, all directed to bring out the same answer, but put in different forms, until Mr. Mazet was moved to ask the aged leader if he felt well enough to go on. Mr. McLaughlin said he did, and was anxious to have his testimony concluded at that sitting.

MR. McLAUGHLIN IMPENETRABLE.

Mr. Moss sought to pin Mr. McLaughlin down to a statement which appeared in a newspaper to the effect that Commissioner Shea and Controller Coler had voted against Ramapo at his direction, and that this direction arose from the fact that Tammany had forced the Municipal Assembly to pass the $570,000 bond issue for the purchase of the Long Island Water Company, in which Mr. Moss vainly tried to show that the witness was interested. This effort on the part of Mr. Moss to show that the Controller had probably acted under orders brought forth a burst of opposition from the audience, and the counsel for the committee hastened to assure Mr. McLaughlin, and incidentally the spectators, that he praised Mr. Coler and indorsed the stand he had taken. Mr. McLaughlin answered only that he thought the Controller and Mr. Shea had done their duty as they saw it, but he declined to say whether he approved of their course, saying that, as a private citizen, his opinion was of no value. Mr. McLaughlin declared gravely that he was not in politics, did not hold office, and had not in twenty-five years. In spite of all his questioning Mr. Moss was unable to get the Brooklyn leader on the record as favoring or opposing the Ramapo contract.

Mayor Van Wyck entered the courtroom where the sessions are being held at 10:30 o'clock and took a seat near the witness chair. He did not appear to be in good humor, and the scowl on his face was a deep one. A few minutes later Mr. Croker entered the ante-room used by the committee, and listened to a few words from Mr. Dalton. The leader had nothing to say, and appeared quite the opposite of the Mayor as far as humor was concerned. He was attired in a light tweed suit and wore a brown derby which gave him quite a jaunty appearance. He took a seat later on the opposite side of the room from that occupied by the Mayor. There were no greetings between them until the Mayor left the stand. Mr. Croker took the seat vacated by the Mayor when the latter went on the stand, expecting that he would be called on next.

Mayor Van Wyck said that he did not know when the Ramapo Company first made proposals to furnish the city with water. There were several meetings in his office, he said, at which committees from the Fire Underwriters were in attendance. This might have been in 1898, he said, but the necessity for an increased supply of water had been agitated for years. The fire underwriters, the Mayor said, had urged that there should be a pressure of 300 feet in this city, and the consensus of opinion was that the watershed west of the Hudson was the best place from which to get the required increase in supply. It had also been suggested that the Ramapo Company was in a position to supply the necessary increase and pressure. He said the water supply in Brooklyn was bad, and that he was still uneasy about it.

In answer to a question by Mr. Moss the Mayor said that he had never seen the Ramapo contract and had not talked about it to any of the Commissioners. He said he had always insisted that the heads of the various departments act on their own judgment, and when the matter finally came before him he was always prepared to consider the matter as Mayor.

Mr. Moss repeated extracts from the Ramapo contract, and the Mayor replied that he considered, from the information in his possession, that the contract was simply an option held by the city, should the contract be ratified, by which the city could or could not take water from the Ramapo Company. In his opinion the city need not take or pay for a gallon of water from the Ramapo Company unless the city officials saw fit to do so. The company was bound to supply water if the city called for it, but there was nothing binding on the city to take any water.

MAYOR BECOMES ANGRY.

Up to this point all had been plain sailing with the Mayor, but as Mr. Moss proceeded Mr. Van Wyck's choler rose.

"Do you understand that you are not to advise these Commissioners even when they come to you for advice?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I act on these questions when they come before me officially," answered the Mayor.

"Do you think when you ignore such an important matter as the Ramapo contract you are doing your whole duty?"

"Ask questions, and don't make speeches," retorted the Mayor testily. "I'm not going to look into every project for paving and sewering. This is all a hullabaloo about nothing, and that agreement could do no harm to the city. It's an option, and if you were a lawyer you'd see that."

"How do you know it would do no harm if you have not read the contract?"

"I saw what purported to be a copy of it."

The Mayor again told Mr. Moss that if he were a lawyer he would know certain obvious things, and the counsel retorted that if the Mayor would look upon the roll of the Supreme Court he would find out that his interrogator was a lawyer.

"Ah, the Supreme Court," said the Mayor, "that's what you're after. I hope to God you get the nomination and stand before the people."

"So I have the honor of being nominated by the Mayor, eh?" retorted Mr. Moss. "Now, Mr. Mayor, have you done anything to find out whether this alleged fraud exists?"

"I have read all you have brought out here, and I have not seen any fraud yet. Why don't you summon Mr. Coler and Mr. Shea and make them show their proofs of fraud?"

"Why don't you?"

"You are here for that purpose, and I want you to understand that I'm not advised by Frank Moss."

"Are you not advised by Mr. Whalen?"

"When I need advice I am," said the Mayor loftily, "and that's not often."

Commissioner Dalton jumped to his feet at this point and protested about something, but little attention was paid to him. When he continued his objections the Sergeant at Arms warned him, and he sat down.

"Why don't you send for the Commissioners and talk to them about this matter?" asked Mr. Moss.

"None of your business," snapped the witness. "You are not the Mayor of New York."

"If these Commissioners had been guilty of incompetence, not to say fraud—" began Mr. Moss.

TOUCHES THE MAYOR CLOSELY.

"Oh, you're talking about removals," broke in the Mayor, his brow darkening. "You've talked about legislating me out of office and getting the Governor to remove me. What an impertinence! Why don't you do something? All your threats don't amount to a hill of beans. Why don't you get that list of stockholders? You can't make me believe that Mr. Dutcher and Levi P. Morton and Gen. Tracy and Judge Truax are a pack of thieves. They own stock in the company."

The Mayor said in the case of Mr. Morton that he had heard he was a stockholder. The Mayor vehemently denied that he had advised Mr. Holahan to make the contract, and when asked who had talked to him about the matter he read off a list of insurance men and other prominent citizens who it afterward transpired had attended public hearings and advocated an increased water supply, but not the Ramapo contract. He was asked if he knew any prominent Republicans who were interested in the company, and he said he knew neither Republicans nor Democrats who were identified with it.

As Mayor left the stand Mr. Croker rose to let him pass, and the two exchanged greetings. Mr. Moss at once put the Tammany leader on the stand. He answered in the negative a question as to whether he or the organization had advised Commissioners Holahan, Keating, Dalton, and McCartney about their attitude in the Ramapo matter, and said he had no interest in it. He admitted, however, that a party of gentlemen had visited him at the Democratic Club after the Windsor Hotel fire and had spoken to him about the Ramapo Company.

"Why did they come to you?" asked Mr. Moss.

"They wanted me to intercede for them with the authorities, and I told them where to go, as I had nothing to do with such matters."

"Who were these people?"

"I don't remember," said Mr. Croker, blandly, "I did not know any of them."

"Have you endeavored to advise Commissioner Dalton in the matter of the Ramapo contract?"

"No."

"Have you done anything to get at the bottom of the matter?"

"Yes. I'm conducting an investigation in my own way. How I am doing it is none of your business. If I thought you were here to conduct a fair inquiry I'd tell you, but you're not on the level. And, say," continued Mr Croker bending forward and looking Mr. Moss squarely in the eye, "I've been looking you up, too. I said I would, and I've got the result here," taking a paper from his pocket and handing it to a reporter. "It shows what you are, and I'll stand for it."

There was a hubbub of excitement as Mr. Croker made this statement. Mr. Moss went right on, and the statement did not get on the record, nor was it read. Mr. Croker chuckled at the success of his coup.

COURT CRITICISM OF MOSS.

The statement which he gave to the press is an extract from the opinion of the Justices of the General Term of the Supreme Court, First Department, in the case of the People vs. Schooley. The opinion, written by Justice Parker, and concurred in by Justice Van Brunt, is, in part, as follows:

In December, 1890, four bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company of the par value of $1,000 each, the property of Ellen M. Cay, were stolen from her possession in Washington, D. C.

In August of the following year these bonds, falsified by the obliteration of certain indorsements thereon at the time of the larceny, and further falsified by the obliteration of the true numbers on the bonds and coupons attached, and the substitution of other numbers, were in the possession of the defendant, and disposed of by him under circumstances which the People claimed and the jury have found established knowledge on his part that they had been stolen.

One of the bonds the defendant sold to the firm of James Walsh & Son about Aug. 10, 1891, for which he received a check of the firm for $1,025. One of the firm went with him to the bank upon which the check was drawn, where it was cashed, after which they returned to the office of Walsh & Son, and defendant handed back to the firm $125, taking with him $900, which he said was for a client of his by the name of Petersen, who owned the bond. Petersen was not produced upon the trial, nor was his absence satisfactorily accounted for.

One of the notaries, Mr. Frank Moss, testified that this defendant came to him with another man, introduced as Joel Peterson, and requested him to witness his signature and take Peterson's acknowledgment; that he had never seen the man called Peterson before, but did know the defendant, and that, on the faith of the introduction, he witnessed the signature and took the acknowledgment.

Then follows the testimony of Mr. Moss given at the trial on which the opinion is based, and Justice Van Brunt in his concurring opinion, says:

I concur in the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Justice Parker, but it does not seem to me that the flagrant violation of duty by the notaries who took the acknowledgments to the powers of attorney offered in evidence in this case should pass without notice. In fact, they should be proceeded against criminally.

Two powers of attorney were offered in evidence claiming to have been executed on the 14th and the 20th of August, respectively, in which each notary certified that the person purporting to execute the power of attorney was personally known to each notary; and the evidence as given by the notaries shows that they had never seen such person prior to the time of the alleged acknowledgments, and that the only evidence of identity was an introduction by the prisoner, who, to at least one of the notaries, was not even personally known. It would appear from the record that it had been the habit of at least one of these notaries to certify to personal knowledge of the identity of a person executing a paper from an introduction at the time of execution. Such practice is a clear violation of the provisions of the statute and renders the notary liable to prosecution.

Many other cases might be cited establishing the proposition that the personal introduction at the time of the execution of an instrument is not the evidence which the statute requires, and that it is a violation of duty upon the part of an officer, making him liable to punishment, to take an acknowledgment under such circumstances.

MR. CROKER AMUSED.

Mr. Moss then made a lengthy address, during which Mr. Croker chuckled again over his success, and finally Mr. Moss brought the chuckle to an end by asking Mr. Croker if he had an understanding or contract with any one relative to keeping Gen. Tracy in the race for Mayor in 1897. Mr. Croker laughed and shook his head. He made the same move when he was asked if he knew of any prominent Republicans or Democrats who were interested in the Ramapo job.

"I don't know anything about it," said Mr. Croker, "and I doubt if I'd tell you if I knew, because you are not acting in good faith. Why don't you ask Platt some of those questions? I'll tell you, however, that there's a man here who knows all about Ramapo. He was in Albany when the bill went through. Ask him."

"Who is that?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Your associate, Mr. Clark," answered Mr. Croker.

"Do you know anything about this matter," asked Mr. Moss, turning to the junior counsel.

"Oh, you understand each other," said Mr. Croker, as he shook with laughter. "You're about done, Frank Moss. You can't fool the public much longer."

"Nor you, either," retorted Mr. Moss.

Mr. Clark was called to the stand, and Mr. Croker was invited to ask him any questions. He said that he had never heard of Ramapo until last August, when he got a copy of a newspaper in the Adirondacks where he was summering. He admitted that he was in Albany in March, 1895, on business for the Corporation Counsel's office, but was assigned to look out for special matters.

"How many references have you had since January, 1898?" asked Mr. Croker, switching his inquiry.

"About fifteen," answered Mr. Clark.

"Nearly all from Democratic Judges, eh?"

"There are no Republicans sitting who can give them."

"Many were from Judge Scott, were they not?"

"Yes."

"Did you ask for them?"

"No; Justice Scott probably had confidence in my ability as a lawyer. They came unsolicited."

"I just wanted to show that a Republican has got more references from a Democratic Judge than any Democrat, that's all," said Mr. Croker.

"Did you pay for your stock in the automobile company?" asked Mr. Moss as Mr. Croker once more became a witness.

"You'll have to take a guess at that," was the reply.

"How much stock have you in the Huckleberry Road?"

"Take another guess," said Mr. Croker, laughing.

"Did you sell Manhattan short at the time of the 'strike' bills, or do you own any of the stock?"

"You know I won't answer those questions," replied Mr. Croker, "but this time I'll make an exception. I did not."

"Are you interested in any financial matter [illegible] Ramapo?"

"Yes, but that's my private business."

"A question of your pocket, eh?"

"I suppose that every man in New York works for his pocket just as you are working for criminals," said Mr. Croker, getting angry.

INVESTIGATION BY CROKER.

Mr. Moss then showed Mr. Croker a clipping from an English newspaper, which spoke of him as "the Hon. Mr. Croker, Mayor of New York." Mr. Croker waved the clipping aside, and said that such a thing existed only in the imaginations of an English editor and Mr. Moss. As he left the stand he said that he proposed to investigate the Ramapo subject, "and it won't be a humbug investigation like you're conducting here," was his parting shot.

Silas B. Dutcher was again called to the stand and asked to give the list of the Ramapo stockholders. Mr. Lauterbach interposed, and said that there would be a consultation among the stockholders, and he thought the stock book could be produced at the sittings of the committee next week. Mr Dutcher then said that he had received twenty-five shares of stock from Mr. Ingraham in order to qualify as President of the company. All the other stock he owned, he said, he had paid for, some at par and some as low as 50.

Hugh McLaughlin was the first witness at the afternoon session. He would not admit that he had taken a prominent part in Brooklyn politics, but said that some people had so claimed. He said he knew Mr. Shevlin, Mr. Coler, Mr. Shea, and Mr. Kane, and had, with others, recommended Mr. Shea and Mr. Kane for their respective offices. About Ramapo, Mr. McLaughlin said that while he might have an opinion he did not care to express it, as it was only the opinion of a private citizen. Mr. Moss tried in every way to get some positive statement on the record from the Brooklyn leader, but did not succeed. He would not even go on record as saying that Mr. Coler and Mr. Shea represented the sentiment of the people of Brooklyn in recording themselves against the Ramapo job.

Mr. McLaughlin said he was quite sure that he had not spoken to Commissioner Shea about Ramapo until a week after the action of the Board of Public Improvements, and did not remember the tenor of that conversation.

"Did you own stock in the Long Island Water Company?"

"As a private citizen, not holding office and not in politics, I must decline to answer that question or any other question relating to my private affairs," said Mr. McLaughlin, quietly.

Mr. Moss tried to get a statement from the witness as to whether he had directed the opposition in the Municipal Assembly against the issuing of the bonds to buy the Long Island Water Company, and again the witness declined to answer. After repeated questionings Mr. McLaughlin said that if he did anything in the matter it was only what any honorable man would do. Mr. Moss also failed to get the witness to say that the action of the Brooklyn officials against Ramapo was a sort of revenge on Tammany for the Long Island Water Company matter. Mr. McLaughlin said he firmly believed that Mr. Coler and Mr. Shea had performed their duty as they understood it, but refused to say whether their action coincided with his own views.

Dr. O'Sullivan intervened at this point to call attention to the fact that a quorum of the committee was not sitting, but the protest failed

MR. LAUTERBACH'S ADMISSION.

When Mr. Lauterbach took the stand the audience settled itself for an interesting combat, and his testimony created much amusement in certain parts. Mr. Lauterbach said that he was also a stockholder in the Ramapo Company, he having received his stock as compensation for his services. He always thought the stock a good property, he said, and he thought so yet. Early in his testimony Mr. Lauterbach disposed of the current stories concerning the connection of William C. Trull with the Ramapo contract.

"He knew no more of the Ramapo contract than I assume you did," said Mr. Lauterbach, "until the injunction of the Press Publishing Company was obtained. Then I asked him to act with me, and he consented."

"He's a Democrat, is he not?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Lauterbach. "There's no false ring about him—no mugwumpery. He's the same kind of a Democrat as I am a Republican."

"Do you know of any city officials except Judge Hogan and Judge Truax who are interested in Ramapo?"

"I do not."

"Any leading Republicans or Democrats?"

"It's hard to tell what a leading Democrat or Republican is," replied Mr. Lauterbach. "We who are leading Republicans one day are mailed Republicans the next."

Mr. Lauterbach then told again the story he has so often given in the papers about the plan of the Ramapo Company to supply electric energy, and told how, if the present contract should be accepted, he would sell his stock for a cent. Mr. Lauterbach said that in his "futile" way he had taken more or less active part in the framing of certain bills relating to Ramapo, and Mr. Moss quickly caught the phrase, remarking that futile was not exactly the term to use.

"Well, for 'futile' read 'feeble,'" said Mr. Lauterbach, turning to the reporters.

"Did you meet John F. Carroll at Edgemere?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, I did. We met at a vaudeville entertainment. He was stopping at Far Rockaway and I at Edgemere. We talked about the Ramapo matter in a general way, and he told me he knew nothing about it, and would have nothing to do with it."

"Is that all that was said?"

"Well, he had just bought some lots at Rockaway, and he asked me to buy some."

"He wanted you for a neighbor?" said Mr. Moss in surprise.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Lauterbach, laughing, "some people like me first rate, Laughter.] Even my adversaries. I love a good, strong partisan adversary. Because men are adversaries in politics there is no reason why they should be personal enemies."

"Did you talk with Mr. Carroll at the Lawyers' Club?"

"Frequently."

"What did you say to him the last time you saw him there?"

"I believe I asked him first what he'd have." [Laughter.]

"Did you say anything about water?"

DID NOT TALK ABOUT RAMAPO.

"Yes, I told him that I was taking a treatment, and was drinking four quarts of hot water a day, and that it had reduced me twenty pounds. [Great laughter.] But, seriously, about Ramapo, not a word."

"Did you have any other dealings with Mr. Carroll?"

"Unfortunately for both of us, I did."

"What were these dealings?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Well, he told me to buy Consolidated Ice stock, and I told him to buy Third Avenue, and we were both off." [Laughter.]

"Ah, he told you to buy Consolidated Ice. Why did he do that?"

"I'm sure I don't know, except that he thought it was good. I'd have bought anything else he recommended."

"Are you sorry now?"

"I am. I lost on the tip, but no man is a prophet in stocks."

Mr. Moss sought to make something out of the fact that Mr. Carroll had recommended Consolidated Ice stock, but Mr. Lauterbach assured him he was on the wrong tack. "It was a case of, 'What's good, John?' 'Consolidated Ice;' and 'What's good, Ed?' 'Third Avenue,' that is all," said the witness.

In concluding his testimony Mr. Lauterbach said that he had never talked on politics with Mr. Croker, and had never known of a "deal" of any kind between Tammany and the Republican organization. "I have fought Tammany as bitterly as I knew how," he said, "and few have done it more successfully."

Mr. Lauterbach will be on the stand on Tuesday next.

Testimony was also given by ex-Senator Rice of Rondout, ex-District Attorney De Witt of Brooklyn, who told of the framing of Chapter 471 of the Charter by Seth Low and George M. Pinney, Jr., who was secretary of the Charter Commission; Harrison Van Duyne of Newark, and Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

The committee will sit again to-day.

RICHARD CROKER PLEASED.

Says He Proved that Mr. Clarke Neglected His Duty.

Richard Croker was greatly amused last night when asked how he had relished his brief experience as inquisitor extraordinary before the Mazet Committee. "Oh, I showed Mr. Clarke up in great shape, didn't I?" Mr. Croker said with a laugh. "Why, Mr. Clarke was up at Albany looking after the city's interests, as an Assistant Corporation Counsel in 1895, the year the Ramapo law was passed. What I wanted to show was that he either neglected his duty, or that when he said he did not know anything of that law he perjured himself. I think I proved all I wanted."

Mr. Croker declined to talk further, either on the Mazet Committee or on any other subject.

YOM KIPPUR FAST ENDED.

Jewish Day of Atonement Was Generally Celebrated.

Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, the chief holiday in the Hebrew calendar, was brought to a close at sunset yesterday. The day began at sunset on Wednesday. The orthodox Jews observed the day with elaborate services in synagogues and halls. Some of the orthodox observers spent the entire night in prayer. On this day the Jews make resolutions, remit enmities, and consecrate themselves anew. The largest gathering in any one place was, perhaps, at Tammany Hall, where the Odessa Musical and Benevolent Association held services. Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons worshipped in this place. The services began at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening and continued until 7 o'clock last evening.

The men were separated from the women. The men wore their hats, and a cream-colored shawl or robe, with black stripes. The women sat in the galleries and in the boxes, while the men prayed and wept through the observances on the floor of the hall. The cantor was J. Wolf, and the sermon in the morning was delivered by Dr. Julius Hess. He referred to the Dreyfus verdict, and said that it evidenced the fact that the persecution of the chosen race was still in progress in these enlightened days.

The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris of the Temple Israel, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, preached in the afternoon and in his sermon said:

"There is one man in every one's thoughts to-day—Capt. Alfred Dreyfus. His life has seen much storm and darkness. And this man, once vilified, has now the sympathy and admiration of the whole world. I see for him yet a sunny evening where the light shineth as the day."

The evening was passed in merrymaking. On the lower east side the streets became crowded soon after the holiday had ended. The restaurants and dance halls were soon filled to overflowing, and several hours were passed in enjoyment. Many of the blocks of tenement houses presented a very pretty sight, as every window contained a light.

A NEW CONSUL AT BREMEN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The President has appointed Henry W. Diederich, United States Consul at Magdeburg, to be Consul at Bremen, in place of Louis Lange, Jr., who retires as the result of an investigation by the State Department into his official methods. The appointment is a substantial promotion for Mr. Diederich, and was recommended by Senator Cullom.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Louis Lange, Jr., the late United States Consul at Bremen, was investigated officially a month ago by United States Consul General Frank Mason on serious charges. Mr. Mason, it is said, forwarded a full report of the matter to the State Department, at Washington.

On Sept. 12 the Weser Zeitung announced that Mr. Lange had resigned his post because of his disapproval of what he characterized as the "imperialistic policy of the McKinley Administration," which he had attacked in his Chicago newspaper, Die Rundschau, a Lutheran weekly.

Troops to Leave New Orleans.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14.—Gen. Frank, commanding the Department of the Gulf, has ordered the two garrisons now at New Orleans to McPherson Barracks, near Atlanta, owing to fear of yellow fever at the former place.

One Yellow Fever Death at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 14.—Fifteen new cases of yellow fever have been reported in the last twenty-four hours, and one death from the disease.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A DINNER TO SIR THOMAS

Mr. Iselin Entertains the Shamrock's Owner at All View.

GREAT WELCOME FOR THE ERIN

As the Yacht Steams Up the East River Every Craft Salutes Her—News of the Big Racers.

C. Oliver Iselin entertained Sir Thomas Lipton at a dinner at All View, New Rochelle, last evening, and the Irish Knight received a royal welcome. Mr. Iselin was assisted in receiving by his wife, Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Cora Randolph, Capt. Woodbury Kane, Mr. Herbert C. Leeds, Mr. Newberry Thorne, Col. Delancey A. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. "Jack" Batesford, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Donnell Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin Jr., and Mr. W. Butler Duncan, Jr. Mr. Thomas Ratsey was with Sir Thomas.

The dinner was served in the banquet hall, and began at 8 o'clock. The handsome apartment was tastefully decorated with palms, ferns, and clusters of cut flowers, and after the function Sir Thomas declared himself as being delighted with his first formal reception in this country as the guest of the managing owner of the Columbia. Toasts were responded to by Messrs. Lipton, Morgan, Duncan, Thorne, and C. O. Iselin.

The Erin left her anchorage inside of Sandy Hook shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning, after leaving Mr. Fife, designer of the Shamrock, on board the tender Plymouth so as to superintend the shipping of the new gaff. The big white steamer plowed up the bay, through the East River and Hell Gate, and down the Sound to Premium Point, off which the Columbia and Defender swung at their moorings. Her progress was a continuous ovation of dipping colors and screams of welcome from the steam whistles of the numerous craft on the river and bay. The yacht arrived off Echo Bay at 5 o'clock, and fifteen minutes later Mr. C. O. Iselin put out from shore in his launch and was welcomed at the starboard gangway of Erin by Sir Thomas.

The yachts of the New Rochelle Club and the houses of that organization and the New Rochelle Rowing Club were dressed in multi-colored bunting in honor of the Irish yachtsman, and salutes were fired from the larger vessels in the harbor. The blue yacht ensign of the Royal Ulster Club was lowered and raised at intervals in acknowledgment of the salutations, and Sir Thomas doffed his cap in response to the hearty welcome by the yachtsmen of New Rochelle.

After a short conversation on the after deck of the Erin, Sir Thomas and Mr. Iselin stepped into the launch and steamed over to the landing at All View. There Mrs. Iselin welcomed the guest of honor.

"I am very happy to see you, Sir Thomas," she said. "I trust you enjoyed your sail down the Sound, for you know it is one of our most picturesque bits of water."

Sir Thomas replied pleasantly that he found the scenery delightfully fascinating, and assured his hostess that his trip was a pleasant one. Mr. Ratsey came ashore in Erin's launch shortly afterward.

At 5:15 the Corsair steamed down the Sound and dropped anchor within a cable's length of the Erin, which had dropped her mud hook 100 yards to the westward of the Columbia. Commodore Morgan came ashore in his own launch after salutes had been exchanged between the two big yachts and colors dipped. After dinner Sir Thomas boarded the Erin, escorted by Messrs. Morgan and Iselin, and the yacht weighed anchor shortly after 10 o'clock and proceeded down to her old anchorage in the Horseshoe. The Corsair left a few minutes later for the New York Yacht Club station, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street.

Both Columbia and Defender had trial spins during the day. There was a fine northwest wind blowing, and in it the Columbia put in thirty miles of sailing. The drill of the crew was largely devoted to going about, and practicing the setting of the various sails. The Columbia carried a new mainsail, a heavier one than usual. Mr. Iselin said he has found that the heavy mainsail caused the Columbia to develop more speed.

The crew spent the afternoon getting the boat into shape for her run to-morrow. The Defender was out for several hours and tested a new club topsail, her old one having been split on Wednesday. The Columbia will leave on Saturday, probably for Bristol, where she will have her final racing suit of sails fitted.

The Shamrock remained at her mooring inside Sandy Hook throughout the day. The broken gaff had been unshipped, and the crew and sailmakers, under the direction of Designer Fife, bent the head of the sail to the new spar that will replace it.

Sir Thomas cabled to Thornevcroft for a new aluminium gaff, stipulating that it must be made of heavier metal. The yacht will go out again to-day for another trial.

ESCAPE FROM HOUSE OF REFUGE.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 14.—While the girls in the House of Refuge for Women, in this city, were being marched from the Administration Building to the cottages, five of the girls made a dash from the ranks. The dash for a moment confused the matrons, but they kept the others in line and marched them to their quarters. The alarm was sounded and pursuit was started.

Two of the girls succeeded in scaling the high fence and fleeing into the near-by woods, but the other three became entangled in the barbed wire on top of the fence and were captured. The two who scaled the fence were finally captured while making their way to the New York Central station. They made a hard fight against their captors, but with no result.

This afternoon two more inmates succeeded in evading the guards and scaling the high board fence made good their escape. The girls have on the prison garb, and unless they get outside aid will undoubtedly be captured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:45 A. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Alexander Avenue; Albert Krueger; damage slight.

3:20 A. M.—154 Norfolk Street; Michael Rosenberg; damage, $25.

4 A. M.—607 West Twenty-sixth Street; Frederick Deitsch; damage, $125.

4:45 A. M.—866 Second Avenue; William Finger; damage, $200.

7:10 A. M.—633 Ninth Avenue; Henry Doher; damage, $250.

9:45 A. M.—120 Clinton Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10:50 A. M.—82 Allen Street; Rachel Rosenthal; damage slight.

11:45 A. M.—58 Monroe Street; Louis Hymen; damage slight.

2:15 P. M.—237 East Eightieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

7:40 P. M.—140 Baxter Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8 P. M.—257 Avenue C; Mary Murphy; damage slight.

8:40 P. M.—515 West Forty-eighth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

9:30 P. M.—208 Hester Street; Rocco Daniano; damage, $50.

9:45 P. M.—248 Mott Street; Tony Gallo; damage, $40.

10:45 P. M.—149 Delancey Street; Nathan Kauffmann; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 14.—A fire supposed of incendiary origin, to-day destroyed Reigard & Co.'s oil warehouse and J. M. Hughes's coal yards, and damaged John Kazmaier's brewery. The total loss is estimated at $20,000.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 14.—The large lumber mill and electric plant of the J. L. Rumbarger Lumber Company, at Dobbin, West Va., on the West Virginia Central Railway, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire started from the engine room. The loss is estimated at $45,000.

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JUDGE'S REPROOF EFFECTIVE.

Atlantic County Grand Jury Finds Fifty-three Indictments.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 14.—The severe rating given by Supreme Court Justice Ludlow to the Atlantic County Grand Jury sensitive to illegal liquor selling resulted to-day in the indictment of six keepers of "speak easies," the greatest number ever indicted for that offense in the local courts.

Fifty-three true bills were found in all for various crimes. Willard Lee Hall, proprietor of Orleans Hall, whose house was very popular with members of the theatrical profession during the season, was indicted on the liquor selling charge. Three other hotel keepers in this city were also held, besides E. G. Perries of Hammonton and Adolph Weimer of Pleasantville.

An interesting trial is promised when William Leonard, a negro snake doctor, against whom a true bill was found, is tried for practicing hypnotism on a number of patients.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—F. A. Stinson, Honduras.

ENDICOTT.—Francisco Pons, Havana.

EVERETT.—M. C. Collis, London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—J. G. Jardine, London; John Auerbach, Bradford, England; J. Valle, Mexico; Gordon Bryan, Mexico.

GILSEY.—N. C. Goodwin, father of Nat Goodwin, the actor, Boston; C. R. McCarthy, England.

GRAND.—M. E. Gillett, Tampa, Fla.

HOFFMAN.—M. Sterne, Paris; S. J. Gibbons, Kent, England; Sir Henry Lynch Blosse, Ireland.

IMPERIAL.—Alexander Wallace, Scotland; W. Grannis, Manchester, England; F. Bleus, Hamburg.

MANHATTAN.—Judge J. C. Gray, Albany.

MURRAY HILL.—M. D'Aubigne, London; A. M. Blakesley, Manufacturers' National Bank, Waterbury, Conn.; Howard Ferguson, Belfast; Gen. C. McKeever, Washington; Lieut. J. W. Joyce, United States Army.

NETHERLAND.—M. Valentine, Manchester, England; B. F. Steinman, London.

SAVOY.—B. Hale Homan, Paris.

ST. DENIS.—J. D. Dennis, Yarmouth, N. S.

STURTEVANT.—C. L. Turner, Montreal.

WALDORF.—K. M. Boutwell, London; M. A. S. Henderson, Dundee, Scotland; Duke Caracciolo, Honorary Attaché of the Italian Embassy, Washington; Henry J. King, London; Alfred F. Mows, London; N. Rakahashi, Japan; Louis E. Newman, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Angell & Wheelock, Sayre, Penn.; H. D. Angell, racket store; Bay State Hotel.

Ashley, H., Harwood, N. Y.; dry goods.

Atwood, Miss A. H., Lockport, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Angell, Mrs. Nettie, Norwich, N. Y., millinery; 35 East Ninth Street.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; 539 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Black, S. C., Livonia Station, N. Y., general merchant; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bacon, F. E., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; F. E.

ROBERT MAZET REJECTED

Declared to be Unavailable as Citizens' Union Candidate.

ACTION IN THE 19TH DISTRICT

The Executive Committee Scores His Record in Regard to Civil Service and Astoria Gas.

Nine members of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, in the Nineteenth Assembly District, assembled in the Sherman Square Hotel last night and deliberated for nearly three hours over a proposition to oppose the renomination and re-election of Assemblyman Robert Mazet. Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the committee, presided, and Isaac H. Klein took an active part in the discussion.

The following preamble and resolution, adverse to Assemblyman Mazet, were adopted by a vote of 7 yeas to 2 nays:

Whereas, The misgovernment of our cities is directly traceable to the interference by the National parties with municipal administration, and the Citizens' Union was formed solely to emphasize and carry into effect the principle that the business affairs of New York City should be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by National or State politics; but since there exists, nevertheless, a misconception in the minds of the many citizens who believe that the purposes of the union would be subserved by a coalition with either National party organization for the purpose of electing any of the candidates of such National organization, irrespective of the effect of such action upon the relations of municipal and State politics.

Whereas, There has been a desire expressed through the public press and elsewhere as the result of such misconception, that the Citizens' Union of the Nineteenth Assembly District should co-operate with the Republican organization in the re-election of the Hon. Robert Mazet to be Assemblyman; and

Whereas, In its declaration of principles and objects, the Union has demanded that the civil service requirements of the Constitution of this State, should be put into effect, and has further demanded that the city should retain the ownership of its franchises, and that grants thereof should be for limited periods only; and,

Whereas, The Union is pledged in its declaration of principles and objects not to nominate any candidate unless his record is such as to justify public confidence in his assurance that if elected he will administer his office in all respects in accordance with the principles so enunciated; and,

Whereas, Mr. Mazet voted for the so-called starchless civil service law designed to nullify the civil service provisions of the Constitution and for the so-called Astoria Gas bill, which sought to vest public franchises in a private corporation in perpetuity; therefore,

Resolved, That the official record of Mr. Mazet, as shown by his votes herein stated, is not such as would justify public confidence that if elected he would administer his office in accordance with the declared principles and objects of the Citizens' Union, and that he is, therefore, unavailable as our candidate.

Chairman Price and his associate members of the Executive Committee said that no further action would be taken by that body in this matter, and that no names of candidates in opposition to Mr. Mazet had been suggested in their meeting. Mr. Price also said that it was not deemed expedient to make public the names of the committeemen who voted for and against the foregoing preamble and resolution.

There was a very spirited discussion, which was continued even after the meeting adjourned.

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REPLY TO CITIZENS' UNION.

Mr. Quigg Makes Public Correspondence Relating to His Fusion Plan—The Union Criticised.

By way of response to the resolve of the Citizens' Union to make its nominations in advance of those of the regular parties and to avoid conferences with the representatives of those parties, President Quigg of the Republican County Committee yesterday made public the correspondence which has passed between him and Vice Chairman Abner S. Haight of the Citizens' Union Central City Committee. This correspondence tells the story of Mr. Quigg's efforts to secure the co-operation of the union in a general anti-Tammany alliance. In giving it out, Mr. Quigg expressed regret that a meeting had not been arranged.

"There is no substantial difference," said Mr. Quigg, "between the purposes of the independent voters in New York with regard to county and city affairs and the purposes of the Republican Party. I have been going on the assumption that we all regarded Tammany Hall as something in the nature of a semi-criminal conspiracy against the public welfare rather than as a legitimate political organization, and that a campaign against Tammany Hall would engage the hearty and sympathetic support of all Republicans and all independents."

On Aug. 18 Mr. Quigg wrote to Mr. Haight that he would "like to have an opportunity to place before your committee certain considerations with regard to the election in the County of New York next Fall" and suggesting that "it might be well to have it understood that this conference is informal and simply for the purpose of an exchange of views." Acknowledging receipt of this on Aug. 26, Mr. Haight wrote: "The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union will hold a meeting at an early date, when your communication will receive consideration and further response."

Receiving no further reply to his proposition, Mr. Quigg again addressed Mr. Haight on Sept. 5, explaining that he did so "in the hope that it may please the committee to permit me to place before it the views and the plans which the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee has been for some months entertaining."

On the same day that this was sent and before it had been delivered, Mr. Haight wrote asking Mr. Quigg for a statement in writing of the subjects on which he desired to have a conference. Later Mr. Haight acknowledged the receipt of the above and said that he would lay it before the Executive Committee. On Sept. 7 Mr. Haight notified Mr. Quigg that his letter of Sept. 5 had been submitted to that committee, and, "in view of the importance of the matters referred to, it was decided that they should be considered by a full meeting of the Central Cities Committee," called for Sept. 13.

In a note acknowledging this communication, Mr. Quigg expressed the "hope that the result of your deliberations will be such a union both of sentiment and effort as will result in the public interest."

The correspondence closes with a letter from John M. Weed, Chairman of the Executive Committee, to Mr. Quigg, under date of yesterday, as follows:

Replying to your communication of Sept. 5, I beg to say that while the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union would be glad to grant you the courtesy of an interview, they feel that in view of a possible misinterpretation of the objects of the suggested informal meeting, it would be inadvisable that such meeting take place. They also beg me to notify you that any views you may care to express in the form of a written memorandum, would be respectfully and courteously received.

In spite of the decision of the Citizens' Union Committee, the Republican leaders are confident that their efforts at harmonizing the opposition to Tammany will win support for the party among the independent voters, whose attitude, they assert, is not correctly represented by the present Citizens' Union organization. Practical understandings on Assembly and Aldermanic nominations have already been reached, it is claimed, with the local Citizens' Union committees in the Fifth, Twenty-first, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first Districts.

FAVORS GOLD, AGAINST TRUSTS.

Brooklyn Democratic Club Adopts a National Platform Report.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic Club held last night the Committee on National Affairs made a report, that was adopted by the club, in which it set forth a National platform for the coming campaign.

In brief, the platform favors civil service; favors tariff for revenue only; denounces all forms of trusts; favors the income tax and the repeal of the statute authorizing the reissue of legal tender Treasury notes; favors gold currency; denounces Mr. McKinley for retaining Secretary Alger as long as he did; denounces incompetency in the army; denounces the suspension of Gen. Eagan with salary; denounces the suspended action of the Administration in the Carter case; denounces the Payne-Hanna shipping bill; denounces the failure of the Government to grant the Filipinos self-government, and favors the repeal of all duties on lumber.

CANAL RING AND ASSEMBLY.

Frank Campbell Thinks the Governor's Apology Will Help Democrats.

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, reached the city yesterday from his home in Bath. On his way, Mr. Campbell visited Senator Hill, and he avowed his intention of calling on Mr. Croker, and upon ex-Senator Murphy, if he can find him, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of opening State headquarters in this city. To-morrow Mr. Campbell will start for Chicago to attend the meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means of the Democratic National Committee, of which he is a member, and of which John R. McLean, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, is the Chairman.

Mr. Campbell, in talking of the prospects of Democratic success in the coming campaign, said that he based his hopes for capturing the Assembly largely upon the bad impression Gov. Roosevelt has made in the up-State counties by his defense of the canal ring.

"I heard Gov. Roosevelt's speech at Hornellsville," Mr. Campbell said, "and I blushed to think that a man who, when a candidate for Governor, declared he would prosecute the canal thieves is now apologizing for them. State Controller Morgan has reported that he will not pay any of the claims presented in connection with canal construction and repairs. Col. Partridge, Gov. Roosevelt's own appointee, on the other hand, not only recommends, but also insists, on the payment of these claims. If Mr. Morgan is right, I can see nothing left for the Governor to do but to remove Col. Partridge. If, however, the Governor is right, then Mr. Morgan is not fit for his office."

SLATE OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Annual Convention of the Party in Kings County.

The Prohibition Party of Kings County held its annual convention last night at 515 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and decided upon its slate for the coming elections. John F. Burgyes was chosen Chairman of the convention, and Preston E. Terry spoke at length upon the progress made during the last year in the prohibition cause. He denounced the state of affairs at Coney Island, condemned the position of the Government of the United States on the canteen question, and denounced the Raines law.

The slate decided upon was as follows: For Sheriff, John W. D. Quail; County Treasurer, William W. Passage; District Attorney, A. J. Martin; County Registrar, William Cleverly; Alderman in Sixth District, A. M. Tuttle; Assemblyman, William B. Walt; Alderman in Eighth District, G. H. McEathron; Assemblyman, H. C. Taylor; Alderman in Eleventh District, William Anderson; Assemblyman, J. H. Applegate. The rest of the candidates for Aldermen and Assemblymen for the remaining districts will be selected later.

MR. SHEEHAN ON THE STUMP.

Leaders in the Ninth Allege Spite Official Interference.

John C. Sheehan made his first appearance on the stump in this campaign at a meeting of his adherents held last night at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. He was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm, and was often applauded in the course of his remarks, which were brief, and confined chiefly to denials of the stories circulated against him by his opponents. Mr. Sheehan declared that instead of employing cheap non-union labor on his contracts, he paid his men more than the union rate.

The Sheehan leaders in the Ninth assert that the merchants and shopkeepers among their followers are being interfered with by the agents of the Bureau of Incumbrances, and they point to this as another instance of the way the Croker influence is being exerted to terrorize the voters of the district.

Croker's Secretary for Goodwin.

The followers of Frank J. Goodwin held a rousing meeting at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street last evening, at which the principal speaker was Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's private secretary. There was a large number of Goodwin's followers present.

Mr. Dady Again Defeated in Court.

Judge Hurd, in the Kings County Court yesterday, decided against Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, compelling him to file supplemental lists of election officials in the Fifth, Sixth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-fifth wards with the Board of Police. Judge Hurd thus follows his original decision compelling Mr. Dady to file the lists prepared by the executive members instead of lists prepared by himself. The complaint in the case was made by executive members, including William J. Buttling of the Fifth Ward.

Mr. Hickey Aldermanic Candidate.

John J. Hickey, a member of Tammany Hall General Committee in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, is a candidate for Alderman in place of Alderman Henry Geiger, who seeks renomination. At a meeting held at 163d Street and Third Avenue last night, which was largely attended, a committee was appointed to further Mr. Hickey's candidacy.

Cabinet Member to Speak in Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Postmaster General Smith will speak for the Administration in the Ohio campaign. No definite programme has yet been arranged for Mr. Smith, but it is probable that his oratorical campaign will begin immediately after the visit of the Presidential party to Chicago.

Prohibitionist Declines Nomination.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary John Willis Baer of the Society of Christian Endeavor addressed a letter to-day to F. W. Clark of Boston, Secretary of yesterday's Prohibition State Convention, in Worcester, declining its nomination of himself for Governor. Secretary Baer gives no reason for his declination.

Dunkirk Man for Tax Commissioner.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk, who is slated to succeed State Tax Commissioner Heermance, was at the Capitol to-day. Mr Stearns said that it would be useless to deny the rumor that the Governor shortly would announce his appointment, as the secret had leaked out.

An Oneida County Nomination.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 14.—W. E. Richards of Utica was to-day renominated by the Republicans of Oneida County for County Treasurer, after a very exciting contest. He won by two votes over Joseph Porter of Rome.

Nominated on the 299th Ballot.

MARTIN'S FERRY, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Joseph J. Gill of Steubenville was nominated for Congress by the Sixteenth Congressional District Republican Convention, on the two hundred and ninety-ninth ballot, to-day.

Joseph Allen Hanged at Helena.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 14.—In a drizzling rain at 10 o'clock this morning Joseph Allen, a half-breed Indian, was hanged in the county jail yard. He was convicted of murdering his partner in the sheep shearing business, a man named Reynolds, that he might procure his companion's half interest in a twenty-one-dollar check, the proceeds of their last joint work. At his trial he maintained that he killed Reynolds in self-defense, as the latter was advancing toward him in a threatening manner with a stick of cordwood in his hands.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

COMMISSIONERS CALLED HOME

The President Notifies Col. Denby and Prof. Worcester to Return from the Philippines.

MANILA, Sept. 14.—Col. Charles Denby and Prof. Dean Worcester, members of the Philippine Commission, have received instructions from President McKinley asking them to return as soon as possible. They will embark on the steamer Empress of India, which sails from Hongkong Sept. 28.

It is not known whether the clerical force will return with them or remain here. The Commissioners had just moved into new offices and had expected to spend some months working on the establishment of Municipal Government.

Filipino Police Begin Their Duties.

MANILA, Sept. 14.—The Filipino police, numbering 250 men, armed with revolvers and clubs, became operative at Manila to-day. The force is controlled by the Provost Marshal, and was reviewed on the Luneta.

THE PARAGUA SHELLS A TOWN.

Insurgents in Balemao Silenced in Twenty Minutes—No Losses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

Manila, Sept. 14.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Davidson, commanding Paragua, reports sharp engagement at Balemao. Vessel struck many times by rifle shots; no casualties. Paragua silenced insurgents' fire in twenty minutes; range, from 400 to 900 yards. Occasion, capture Filipino schooner, which Davidson destroyed. WATSON.

Balemao is in the Province of Masbate, south of Luson and north of Visayas.

ANXIOUSLY AWAIT AMERICANS.

Natives in Zamar Threaten to Rebel Against Filipino Extortion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Mail advices received at the War Department from Manila state that the natives of the Island of Zamar are praying for the speedy arrival of the Americans, and will welcome the hoisting of the American flag.

It is said that as a result of the forcible collection of taxes by the emissaries of the insurgents, who take all they have, the natives are in a state of semi-starvation. They have no faith in the Tagalos, and they earnestly desire American protection.

An insurgent leader, Gen. Lucban, has bolted to Japan, taking with him $2,600 collected by him for the insurgents. The agents of the insurgents endeavor to force the natives to join their forces, which they will not do. The condition in the island, it is asserted, is rapidly approaching riot and anarchy, as the heavy and continued drag upon them in the form of tribute exasperates them, and they, the latter ways, threaten desperate resistance if it continues.

CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Manila American Discusses Their Condition and Legal Status.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Manila American, a copy of which has been received at the War Department, discusses the Chinese situation in the Philippines, and what it has to say becomes interesting in view of the order of Gen. Otis to enforce the Chinese immigration laws and Chinese Exclusion act against the Chinese in the Philippines. The paper says:

"In the native inhabitants of these islands the Chinos long ago discovered a kindred race, the climate suited him, and he found the country naturally richer and less crowded than China. Since then he has been here and, as the country cannot very well do without him, it is safe to say he is here to stay. His sojourn in the land, and his association with the natives, modified his ideas a little.

"Most of the Chinos born in the islands have foresworn their allegiance to the Emperor of China. They wear no queue, and after living their life here they have no desire that after death their bodies should rest in the soil of the 'Flowery Kingdom'.

"Chinos have intermarried largely with the Tagalos and Mestizos, and as a class the Chinese Mestizos have seemingly more than held their own. Under the Spanish régime many of them had acquired wealth and received appointments to important positions. To-day there are lots of Chinese Mestizos officers in the insurgent army, and they are said to be the bitterest insurrectos of all.

"Most of the Mestizos are of the Catholic faith, and numerous Chinos have been converted. Granting that the Chinos of the Philippines have already made some progress, it is possible that education and changed conditions will do much for their children. But the problem is not one of posterity alone. The Chinos of the present must be first considered. Is he entitled to all the rights that will be given the Filipinos, and is the status of his citizenship to be the same?

"The laws of the United States forbid the naturalization of Chinese, but the Chinos who were born here, or who were in the Philippines at the time the islands passed under American control, might stand on a different footing."

THE TARTAR IS RELEASED.

British Governor at Hongkong Issues Clearance Papers—Vessel Not More Crowded than Others.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Clearance papers have been allowed the Tartar at Hongkong. It is expected that she will proceed to the United States at once.

The information that clearance had been allowed came in a dispatch to Adjt. Gen. Corbin this morning from Col. Metcalfe, commanding the Twentieth Kansas and the troops aboard the transport. It is supposed that clearance papers were allowed upon the suggestion of the British Foreign Office to the British Governor at Hongkong that it would be unwise to interfere with American transports.

Another dispatch from Col. Metcalfe, in reply to one sent yesterday, states that the Tartar was no more overcrowded, and that the food was as good as on other transports leaving Manila. He said that the trouble arose among the discharged regular soldiers who were returning home on board the ship.

The text of the dispatches on the subject of the release of the Tartar is as follows:

Hongkong, Sept. 14.

Corbin, Washington.
Clearance allowed; sail to-day.
METCALFE.

Corbin, Washington

No more crowded than other transports; has been no cause for complaint about food, complaints made by discharged regulars.
METCALFE.
Manila, Sept. 14.

Adjutant General, Washington.

No complaints received of overcrowding the Tartar before sailing; troops and others on Tartar supplied with same kind of food as troops you mention. Discharged soldiers, of whom the Tartar carries 407, apt to be fault finding. OTIS.

The incident is now regarded as closed. It is learned at the State Department that the representations made to Mr. Choate, our Ambassador at London, on this subject, were not in the nature of a protest. The authorities here had convinced themselves that they had no right to claim exemption for the Tartar from the operation of British law in a British port, because the nationality of the ship had not been changed to American by the mere fact that she had been chartered for a certain specific duty by our officers.

But the basis of the application to the British Government was the fact that the ship had been altered in her interior arrangements since her original inspection, and the issue of the permit to carry passengers with the result that she is now fully in accord with the requirements of the British law even for the 1,200 odd troops on board.

It is said at the State Department that the Hongkong authorities must also have taken this view and have acted voluntarily in releasing the ship, for there was not time before that act to have heard from London.

IDAHO'S GOVERNOR IS PLEASED.

Thanks the War Department for Care of Troops from His State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The War Department has given out the following:

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 5.

Elihu Root, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—In company with Senator George L. Shoup, the Adjutant General of Idaho, and other citizens of my State, I arrived in San Francisco the last week in August for the purpose of welcoming the Idaho Volunteers returning from the Philippine Islands.

In my capacity as an official of the State of Idaho it gives me much pleasure to inform you that the arrangements made by the War Department officials of the Department of California for the reception, care, and maintenance of these troops, their accommodation in camp, and the courtesies extended to our people, have been ample and gratifying.

Knowing the great interest that the War Department has taken in all matters pertaining to the Volunteer Army, I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to that of other Governors of the various States whose troops have been received here and are now being mustered out.

Your most obedient servant,
FRANK STEUNENBERG,
Governor of Idaho.

INDIANS AS VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. Tillman Will Command a Company Composed Partly of Red Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—James H. Tillman, a nephew of ex-Senator Tillman of South Carolina, and who served as Lieutenant Colonel and for a short time as Colonel of the First South Carolina Volunteers in the Spanish war, has been promised by the President a Captaincy in one of the new volunteer regiments.

Col. Tillman came to Washington hoping to raise an independent company of scouts. The President did not approve of forming any independent commands at this time, but said there was no objection to enlisting a certain proportion of Indians in a company which he authorized Capt. Tillman to organize. A. A. Girard, formerly of the Rough Riders, has been named as First Lieutenant of Capt. Tillman's company.

One platoon of the company will be composed of educated Indians, leading men of the Chippewa, Nez Perces, and other tribes. Chiefs Joseph and Pug-a-ma-gi-shing of these tribes are much interested in the work and have been in Washington with Capt. Tillman. The two remaining platoons will be composed of South Carolinians. Recruiting stations will be opened in South Carolina and St. Paul, Minn. Already enough men to fill a regiment have applied, so the question of personnel is only one of selection.

Capt. Tillman was the youngest Colonel in the Spanish war and is Vice Commander of the Spanish War Veterans' Association. Lieut. Girard is Chief of Ordnance and a member of the council of administration of the same organization.

Chief Quartermaster Pope Relieved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Major James W. Pope has been relieved as Chief Quartermaster at Manila, his place being taken by Major Crosby P. Miller.

Supervisor Tingar Fatally Hurt.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Supervisor Horace Tingar, aged sixty-five years, of Clermont, died as a result of an accident while driving to Germantown yesterday. While descending a hill his foot slipped off the wagon brake and he fell between the horses, becoming entangled in the whiffletrees. The team ran away, dragging him. His head and body were mangled and he died three hours later.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:41	Sun sets...6:09	Moon sets..12:51

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:22	Gov. Isl'd...3:36	H. Gate....5:32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:49	Gov. Isl'd...4:11	H. Gate....6:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cametense, Barbados, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Homer, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Nuefitas &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15 for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 9 and up to Sept. 15 for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 15.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Sept. 9.
Chesapeake, London, Aug. 30.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Sept. 8.
Gairloch, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
Idaho, Hull, Sept. 3.
Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 9.
Masconomo, Cardiff, Aug. 21.
Marengo, London, Aug. 30.
Menantic, Antwerp, Sept. 1.
Norge, Christiansand, Sept. 2.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, Sept. 6.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alamo, Galveston, Sept. 9.
Avona, Rotterdam, Sept. 2.
Chicago City, Swansea, Sept. 2.
Delke Rickmers, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Sept. 2.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 9.
Yucatan, Havana, Sept. 11.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 17.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 14.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, Sept. 2.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Cynthiana, Stettin, Aug. 30.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 12.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 9.
Mohawk, London, Sept. 7.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, Sept. 11.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 7.
Inchmore, Gibraltar, Sept. 4.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Sept. 12.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 7.
Taurie, Liverpool, Sept. 8.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Allegheny, Port Limon, Sept. 12.
Amagonense, Para, Sept. 7.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
Georgian, London, Sept. 7.
Noordland, Antwerp, Sept. 9.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Sept. 9.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Aller, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.
Alps, Santa Martha, Sept. 12.
Hataso, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.

Arrived.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen Sept. 5 and Southampton 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 P. M.

SS Asti, (Ger.,) Lafrents, Santos Aug. 23 and St. Lucia Sept. 6, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Savannah Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS San Augustine, (Span.,) Suarz, Vera Cruz Sept. 5 and Havana 10th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Frohlich, Hamburg Sept. 3 and Boulogne 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 P. M.

SS El Norte, (new,) Quick, Newport News, Va., in ballast to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Hettmeyer, Shields Aug. 30, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 14, 9:30 P. M., north, moderate, clear.

Sailed.

SS Christiania, (Ger.,) for Stettin, &c.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Irrawaddy for Trinidad, &c.
SS Columbia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Herald, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Saratoga, for Nassau.
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) for Lisbon.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Aisenboro, for Baltimore.
SS San Marcos, for Galveston. Passed out Sandy Hook at 1:15 A. M. 16th.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 4:35 P. M. to-day and proceeded, and arr. at Southampton at 8:35 P. M.

SS Woolloomooloo, (Br.,) Capt. Pontin, sld. from Havre for New York yesterday.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 4:36 P. M. to-day.

SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) Capt. Lovatelli, sld. from Porto Empedocle for New York Sept. 6.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York for Marseilles, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 3:45 A. M. Sept. 15.

SS Devonshire, (Br.,) Capt. Coull, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Sydney, N. S. W., &c., Sept. 10.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, sld. from Porto Empedocle for New York Sept. 9.

SS Trongate, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from Galveston via Norfolk, arr. at Marseilles Sept. 11.

SS Benalder, (Br.,) Capt. Barchet, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Sept. 12.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Sept. 12.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinkiage, from Bremen for New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Mueller, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point today.

SS Auchonarden, (Br.,) Capt. Peat, from New York via St. Vincent C. V., arr. at Algoa Bay Sept. 7.

SS Boyne, (Br.,) Capt. Barlow, from New York, arr. at Bordeaux Sept. 11.

SS Dalecarlia, (Ger.,) Capt. Wallis, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco Sept. 11.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, (from Bremen,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 P. M. to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, sld. from Hamburg for New York at midnight yesterday.

SS George Fleming, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New York Sept. 7.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Scottish Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Sept. 12.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from Gothenburg for New York, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Numidian, (Br.,) Capt. Pash, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Advance arr. at Colon at 7 A. M. yesterday.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

A Sense-and-Cents Clothing Talk.

Middle of September. Autumn begins on the 23d. The time is ripe to stress the attractions of our Clothing stock. Its magnitude is taken for granted. You never find the Macy advertising associated with trifling quantities. That's sufficient concerning the matter of mere bulk. Our colossal success of Summer has been the inspiration of preparations for the dawning season. Splendid achievements had to be surpassed. That thought nerved us—armed us with intenser purpose and more tremendous energy. The Macy mark is high, but we've planned to go beyond it. Napoleon said: "There Shall Be No Alps"—and he marched into Italy. We say: "There Shall Be No Obstacles"—and on we march to the quick-time of progress and enterprise.

Our Clothing is secured from the best American manufacturers. Oftener than not we are in a position to decree prices. Thus it comes that you find values here that other dealers cannot parallel. The bargains are not periodical or ephemeral. They are continuous—vital elements of the business, always. The following quotations sustain and justify the foregoing preface:

Men's Sack Suits, made of first-class all-wool cheviot in nobby stripes and checks; all the newest colorings in medium shades for autumn wear, lined with good quality mohair serge.
$10.00 value; at $7.49

Men's Sack Suits, made of wide-wale blue serge, medium weight, handsomely tailored, excellently trimmed, the fitting is faultless, regular, stout and thin sizes.
$12.00 value; at $8.74

Men's Sack Suits, double-breasted vests, made of pure worsted, neat checks and stripes, lined with double warped Italian cloth, beautifully tailored and finished. Made to fit.
$15.00 value; at $10.74

Men's Sack Suits, made of finest worsteds and cheviots, double-breasted vests, workmanship, style and general tone equal to custom productions. They'll please the tasteful.
$30.00 value; at $21.88

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of very fine Clay weave diagonal—finished and trimmed in a way that makes the best judge think they are custom productions.
$15.00 value; at $11.99

Men's Prince Albert Coats and Vests, made of extra quality Oxford vicuna, lined and faced with pure dye silk, exceedingly stylish, swell, ultra, swagger, smart and what not.
$25.00 value; at $18.74

Men's Top Coats, made of dependable covert cloth, lined with pure dye silk. These are ideal Coats for this particular season of the year—stylish and serviceable.
$10.00 value; at $7.49

Men's Trousers, made of choice all-wool cassimeres, tony patterns, including the effective and popular overplaids, tailoring and fitting will stand the test of critical comparison.
$5.00 value; at $3.29

Representative Items from the Boys' Stock.

Boys' Long-trouser Suits, made of pretty all-wool cheviots, carefully and artistically tailored and trimmed, sizes 14 to 19 years.
$7.50 value; at $5.63

Boys' Two-piece Suits, with extra trousers, made of all-wool checked, striped and plaided fabrics—wonderful for wear.
$5.00 value; at $3.74

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of all-wool blue serge, trimmed with silk soutache braid—dressy and durable.
Right for present wear.
$5.00 value; at $3.44

Boys' Vestee Suits, made of strictly all-wool materials, silk faced, finished with embroidered shield—3 to 8 years.
Compare them with others.
$4.00 value; at $2.82

We Make Clothes to Order.

The salient points upon which success hinges in Clothes made-to-measure are: Quality and Variety of Materials; Workmanship, Fitting and Price. We know what tasteful, stylish, practical men take to. Our preparations have been largely governed by that knowledge. Come to the Annex. Look over the display of Suitings, Trouserings, Vestings and Overcoatings with sharp, critical eyes. Not a trace of shoddy, not a hint of last season. The stock is diversified, comprehensive and *absolutely new.*

Made-to-Measure Suits.

Your choice of fifty of the newest patterns and colorings in cassimeres and cheviots, single or double breasted Sack or Cutaway Suits, splendid linings and trimmings, skillful, painstaking tailoring.
$35.00 value; at $23.74

Made-to-Measure Coats.

Top Coats, made to measure, choice of the latest effects, in fine coverts, vicunas, cheviots and thibets—black, blue, Oxford, tan, and other shades. Lined with pure dye silk. Every detail guaranteed.
$30.00 value; at $19.98

Ready with Men's Autumn Hats.

Do you know the Macy Hat Department? Situated in the Annex, adjacent to the Clothing. There is where you should buy your Autumn Hat. The reasons are simple. You know why. Because we sell the exact blocks, colors and qualities from 50c. to $1.50 less than exclusive Hat dealers and Clothiers charge. The tone, air and general excellence of our Hats and their Hats are identical. The only difference is in the price.

Men's Derby Hats, finest fur felt, latest Fall shapes, band and binding of the best quality, Russia leather sweat-band, black and russet . . . $2.99

Men's Derby and Alpine Hats, all the most fashionable styles and colors, fine trimmings. See them before deciding $2.49

Men's Derby and Alpine Hats, the same grades and styles will cost you $3.00 elsewhere; our price is only $1.88

Men's Golf and Bicycle Caps, a very extensive line to select from. We are informed that it is the bigg

The Wanamaker Store.

"Dewey" Decorations

FLAGS, bunting and patriotic decorations,—all the outward and visible forms of cordial and patriotic welcome,—are here in quantities unprecedented and in qualities reliable. There has never been a stronger demand for them, even in war-time.

Flags of all grades, from the printed, buttonhole size to the biggest blaze of glory that ever burned in silk or bunting. There is no demand too small and no order too large for our stock or facilities.

Bunting in plenty, and plenty is needed. Poles and hangers for flags, standards for banners;—everything needed for your share of the "Hurrah to you, Admiral;" down to mere halliards and little brass eagles.

Prices are Wanamaker prices;—always fair, generally lowest, invariably satisfactory because they are affixed to nothing but satisfactory goods.

New Lamps at Half Prices Absolutely perfect goods, and fresh from the factory. It is no fault of finish or quality that cuts their prices in two. It is simply one of the trade accidents that affect lamp-makers as well as other people. There's a tragedy element in the transaction from the maker's standpoint, but it's all pure joy from yours.

First-class and high-class goods, in hand decorations. Banquet and reception sizes.

Regular $50 Lamps at $25
Regular $35 Lamps at $17.50
Regular $15 Lamps at $7.50
Regular $7 Lamps at $3

Basement.

Fine French and Austrian Plates Half Prices They are to be found on the main floor, Tenth street, this morning. Fine imported china plates, in exquisite decorations of colors and gold. Three kinds, marked at half and less their regular market valuation:

At 25c. each—Qualities that were up to 60c.
At 50c. each—Kinds that sell regularly up to $1.
At $1 each—Considered excellent values usually at $2.

Other Pieces of Fine China, Bargains Also This collection is nearby the plates mentioned above and includes various separate pieces of high-grade china, all priced at just half their actual worth:

5 kinds of Salad Dishes, at 50c. to $2.25, and every one worth fully double.
4 kinds of Chop Plates, at 75c. to $2, all worth double.
Pudding Sets, at $1.50 and $3.50; should be $3 and $7.
Fish Sets, at $3.50; value $7.
Cups and Saucers, bouillon and teas, at 50c. They would be fair at $1.

Main floor, Tenth street

"Jumbo" Peanut Squares The larges and best peanuts are called Jumbos. They are used in this candy—so we apply the name to it as well. The nuts, mixed with pure sugar and molasses, make a really delicious candy. It's 18c. a pound.

Chocolate-covered Caramels—you must know them by this time—at only 20c., though other dealers say 30c. or 40c. for equal quality.

Basement.

Colored Waists A new lot. Shapley, neat and fashionable. Serviceable, especially. Made for Autumn service in Autumn's leading styles. Finished with taste and skill. One phase of a great assortment.

85c.—Flannelette, red, black or blue stripes; fetchable collar.
$1—Solid color nearsilk, blue, cerise, violet or black; yoke back; full front with plaits.
$1.25—Solid-color flannel; yoke and plaits in back; full front with rows of bias braid.
$1.50—Solid-color cashmere, red, blue or black; yoke and plaits in back; full front.
$1.75—Solid-color flannel, red, blue, black or purple; yoke and plaits in back; full front braided.
$2.25—Fine flannel; full front; plaits across bust piped with black; plaited yoke in back.
$2.75—Solid-color cashmere; full front fine plaits; yoke and plaits in back.
$3.75—Excellent French flannel; red, olive, black or violet; full front; yoke and plaits in back.
Velveteen, $4.50, $5 to $10. Mohair, $1 to $3.75.

Flannelette Petticoats Surprisingly cheap, yet attractive in pattern and making and trimming. One sort at 25c., another at 35c. and at 50c., 65c., 75c. and 85c. The weather and the low prices both suggest the need of these.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sea Salt and Perfumes Let the Summer sea-baths continue. Sea Salt, plain, or delicately violet scented, almost as healthful as old ocean's self. Real Sea Salt with a vigorous briny quality. And perfumes for connoisseurs. Prices diminutive:

Sea Salt, 10 lb. bag, 12c.
Perfumed Violet Sea Salt, in bottles; 25c. and 50c.
Bay Rum, 8-oz. bottle 10c.
Triple Extracts by the ounce—Violet, Opoponax, White Rose, Heliotrope, Carnation Pink, Lilac Flowers, Crab Apple, Stephanotis and Jockey Club—we furnish bottles—25c. an ounce.
Triple Extracts—Wood Violet, Violet, Peau d'Espagne, White Lilac, White Rose, Lily of the Valley, Carnation Pink, White Heliotrope, 20c. oz.
Tenth street.

A Leather Sale Leather goods with character. Trim, decided novelties, stamped with this season's expression. All new as can be and pretty as can be. Made carefully and well, out of first-quality leather. That lends effect to these markings:

$1—Combination pocketbooks, real seal, calf and seal lined, leather throughout.
$1—Tuck pocketbooks, seal.
$1.50 and $1.75—Long, narrow combination pocketbooks with invisible fastenings; closed with tuck or button; seal, levant and alligator.
25c. to 65c.—English coin purses.
50c. to $6.25—Chatelaines, all the new styles in endless assortment; seal, levant, alligator, monkey, in plain metal or leather-covered frames.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

THE FATAL FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Many Gallant Rescues from the House in Which Mrs. Kennedy Perished —Several Persons Injured.

The destructive fire which raged in the building at 1,301 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning caused the death of one woman, injury to a number of other tenants, completely gutted the building and badly damaged the one adjoining, and made homeless twenty-two families, numbering in all nearly 100 persons. Many heroic rescues prevented a much greater loss of life.

The woman who perished was Mrs. Catherine Kennedy, forty-five years old, who was overcome by the smoke and burned to death in the hallway on the top floor, just outside her apartments, where her charred body was subsequently found.

Thomas Freeman, who lived with his family in the burned building, was so badly burned and cut by broken glass while rescuing his wife and children and other tenants that he was removed to St. John's Hospital in a serious condition. Several other persons were burned, bruised, and overcome by smoke.

The building in which the fire occurred is of brick and five stories high. It is one of two which are built on three lots. It is believed that the flames originated in the cellar, under the upholstery store of George Schwaner. This cellar was filled with excelsior and hair mattings. At 12:30 o'clock the Kennedy family, who lived on the top floor, were awakened by a suffocating cloud of smoke, which filled their rooms. Only Mrs. Kennedy and her fifteen-year-old son, David, were in the rooms at the time. They ran screaming to the hallways, and a moment later all the tenants in both buildings were aroused and a panic ensued.

Three alarms were sent in, bringing out nine engines and Chiefs Dale and Murray. Before the engines had arrived Thomas Freeman had rescued his family. Freeman is a Long Island Railroad gateman and stands guard at the Nostrand Avenue crossing, from which his home is in plain view. When he saw the flames leaping from the windows of the building, on the first floor of which lived his wife and children, he decided to go to the rescue. He closed his gates and dashed for the house. In order to reach his family it was necessary to smash a window. He did this with his hands, cutting them badly and opening an artery in one of his wrists. He carried his wife and children to safety and then rescued several neighbors, when he became too weakened by loss of blood to continue.

The fire leaped from window to window with rapidity, eating away the flimsy woodwork of the sashes and cases and driving the frightened tenants to the rear. Some of them leaped from the windows. Others were so terror-stricken that the firemen and neighbors were forced to drag them out. Many of the rescuers were hurt, and the ambulance surgeons were kept busy. On the top floor young Kennedy was leading his mother through the blinding smoke to the fire escape, when they became separated. The boy searched in vain for his mother and barely escaped with his life after being badly burned. Mrs. Kennedy's husband and another son were not at home at the time of the fire. The loss on the building will reach $15,000 and the tenants' lost property is valued at $5,000

Play to be Acted by Little Mothers.

An entertainment will be given to-morrow afternoon and evening at the Holiday House of the Little Mothers' Aid Association in Pelham Park for the benefit of the sewing and cooking sections of the Little Mothers' Homemaking Department. The children will appear in a play arranged especially for them, and they will also serve refreshments to the guests. There will be music by a number of musicians who have offered their services.

PAINT, OIL, AND VARNISH CLUB.

Delegates to the Cleveland Convention Elected—Price of Paint May Go Up.

The first meeting after the Summer vacation of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club was held last evening at the Down Town Association's rooms in Pine Street. About fifty members of the club were present. W. H. Andrews, President of the club, was in the chair. The meeting was preceded by a dinner.

The most important business was the election of three delegates to the annual convention of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association, which is to be held at Cleveland Oct. 3, 4, and 5. A letter from the Secretary of the association was read, detailing some of the important questions to be discussed by the convention, and urging the presence of as many business men interested in such questions as possible. The New York club was also invited to submit subjects for consideration by the convention. George W. Baily, John M. Peters, and G. W. Gladwin were unanimously elected delegates to the convention.

Among other business was the presentation of reports from the executive, arbitration, varnish, transportation, and lighterage and other committees. The Chairmen of several committees alluded to the present high price of turpentine and various materials used in the manufacture of paints, and declared their opinion that a corresponding rise in the price of paints was necessary.

RICHARD TIGHE WILL CASE.

Surrogate's Final Decree Shows the Estate Is Worth $1,785,795.

A decree handed down by Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday shows that the estate of the late "Sir" Richard Tighe, the eccentric millionaire of Union Square, who died in 1896, was worth $1,785,795, and consisted chiefly of personal property. By his will the deceased left almost all his estate to the relatives of his wife. The will was strenuously contested by a number of his relatives in Westmeath, Ireland, from where his family immigrated to this country, and a number of persons in this country who claimed to be first and second cousins. It was maintained by "Sir" Richard's American relatives that they were the descendants of a half-brother of his, who was also named Richard Tighe. Innumerable commissions were sent to Ireland to collect evidence, and, after a hearing extending over two years, the Surrogate upheld the will.

The decree entered by Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday was for the purpose of settling the estate. He says that he finds the value of the property to be as stated, and that the executrices of the will, Augusta S. Hochstaetter, Marie Louise Peckham, and Ellen C. Goldschmidt, are entitled to commissions for their administration of the estate amounting to $22,476 each.

New Morgan Liner El Norte Here.

The Morgan Line's new steamer El Norte arrived yesterday morning from the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. She is in command of Capt. Robert B. Quick, commodore of the line. The El Norte is one of a new fleet building to take the place of the vessels sold last year to the Government, and is named after the one which achieved fame as the Yankee, manned by the New York Naval Militia. The new boat is estimated to have cost $900,000. She is a steel freighter with a length, over all, of 406 feet, breadth, 48 feet. Her gross tonnage is 4,665, and she can make 17 knots an hour. She will ply between here and New Orleans. The El Norte is capable of being turned into a cruiser upon short notice, with a battery of twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns.

CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF PLAY

Open Tournament on the Links of the Baltimore Country Club.

WILLIE ANDERSON THE LEADER

New York Player One Stroke Ahead at the End of the First Day—The American Outclassed.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Finer golf has never been played in this country in an open championship contest than was seen at the Baltimore Country Club links to-day. So intense was the competition among the leading professionals and so close the scores that to-night, with half the contest completed, it is impossible to pick a winner among the score or more who are within fifteen strokes of one another. It is any one's match still, and the man who plays the steadiest game to-morrow will surely get the cup and the money. It is generally conceded that the winner must beat 320 to win.

Willie Anderson of New York, who twice before has come within a stroke or two of capturing a National championship, was in the lead when the playing ceased this afternoon, but his score of 158 is but a stroke better than that of Willie Smith of Chicago, while the latter's brother Alec and Alexander Campbell of Boston each made 163. Next to the two leaders is George Low of Dyker Meadow, New York, with 161, while Alexander Patrick, Val Fitzjohn, and W. H. Way are but a few strokes behind. Champion Herd is 18 strokes behind Anderson, but he was in the rear last year and won out the second day.

Anderson played the best golf of the day, and he is a 3-to-2 favorite for the event. The experts, however, are taken with young Alexander Campbell, who played marvelously in the first nine holes of his second round.

As for the amateurs, seven of whom competed, not one made such a good showing as did Herbert Leeds last year. Champion Harrison was the best of the lot. The pace was altogether too strong and fast for the Americans, and only the Scotch and English players showed staying ability.

Play was started early, Foulis and Hunter driving off at 7:30 this morning. For three hours afterward the pairs left the first tee at intervals of five or ten minutes, while a large crowd on the clubhouse verandas, constantly augmented as the morning progressed, watched the play to the first hole.

Hunter was the first man to come to grief, losing his ball from the drive. Joe Lloyd found the bunker on his second, and the ill-luck followed him so persistently throughout the day that he was forced to withdraw from the contest. Harriman had a poor drive, but played a safety shot and holed out in 5, while Willie Smith did the first hole in 3. The majority, however, took 4, which is the bogey. Anderson narrowly missed a long put for a 3, while Alexander Campbell came near going to pieces right there. Fortunately, he recovered in grand style.

With the players well on the way, the crowd scattered to watch favorite matches. The Anderson-Herd contest soon collected the largest gallery, and their followers were well repaid for the exertion of climbing up hill and down dale as they followed them over the course. Everything seemed to go smoothly for Anderson, and, by marvelous putting, he made the first nine holes in 36, with Herd two behind. Herd came to grief on the tenth hole, slicing into the ditch, while on the fourteenth a bad play into tall bushes and miserable putting cost him four more strokes. In the afternoon he started out to redeem himself, and did well for a while, but soon his driving became wild, and he lost more ground. On the other hand, Anderson kept up his brilliant work to the end of the morning play, and, barring two or three missed puts, was nearly as strong in the afternoon.

Very few followed Willie Smith, even after he had tied Anderson's score of 77 in the morning. His going out in the afternoon was far better than Anderson's, but the fatal ditch on the tenth hole caught his ball, and poor putting cost him more strokes on the fifteenth green. Still he ended with a brilliant three on the last hole, one of the most difficult of the short holes of the course. His brother, Alec Smith, who played with Harriman, was very strong in his driving, but his putting was woefully weak. He missed a six-inch put on the thirteenth green. George Low played a thoroughly consistent game, with no bad holes, and a fine collection of good ones.

Young Alex Campbell, the latest Scotch importation, caught the crowd, and his jolly manner, in good luck as well as bad, easily made him the favorite with the players and the gallery. Campbell started badly in the morning, and wild driving on the eighth hole nearly wrought his destruction. But in the afternoon he redeemed himself, going out in 35, the best score of the day for the first nine holes, made principally through his great ability in holding out long puts from the edge of the green. Another bad drive coming home in the afternoon kept his score from equaling Anderson's, but there are many who believe he will win to-morrow.

The event had eighty entries, and seventy-three players came to the first tee, while only seven withdrew during the day, so that there is still a large field.

Following is a summary of the day's play, with the cards of the leaders:

Willie Anderson, New York—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 4 5 5 3 5 3 5 2 5 2
In ..... 7 3 5 5 4 5 3 4 5—77

SECOND ROUND.

Out 6 4 3 4 4 5 3 6 5 5
In ..... 7 4 5 5 4 4 5 3 4 5—81

Total 158

Willie Smith, Chicago—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 3 5 4 4 2 5 4 7 4
In ..... 6 4 4 4 3 6 3 4 5—77

SECOND ROUND.

Out 5 5 4 5 3 5 2 5 4
In ..... 7 4 5 4 4 7 4 5 5—82

Total 159

George Low, Dyker Meadow, N. Y.—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 4 5 4 4 3 5 4 5 4
In ..... 6 4 5 4 4 6 5 5 5—82

SECOND ROUND.

Out 5 4 3 4 4 4 3 6 3 7
In ..... 6 3 5 5 5 6 3 4 4—79

Total 161

Alex. Campbell, Brookline, Mass.—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 5 5 4 3 4 5 4 3 4
In ..... 7 3 5 5 3 6 3 4 5—83

SECOND ROUND.

Out 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 5 4
In ..... 7 3 5 4 3 8 5 5 5—80

Total 163

Alec Smith, Chicago—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 6 4
In ..... 7 4 4 6 3 5 4 4 5—83

SECOND ROUND.

Out 4 5 3 4 4 4 3 6 4
In ..... 7 3 5 6 4 5 3 5 6—81

Total 163

Alex. Patrick, Westchester, N. Y.—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 5 5 3 4 4 5 5 7 4
In ..... 7 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4—82

SECOND ROUND.

Out 6 5 3 4 4 5 3 6 5
In ..... 8 3 4 6 4 6 5 4 5—83

Total 165

Val Fitzjohn, Lakewood, N. J.—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 6 4 4 4 4 5 4 6 5
In ..... 6 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 6—85

SECOND ROUND.

Out 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 6 4
In ..... 8 4 6 4 4 5 4 5 6—80

Total 165

W. H. Way, Detroit—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 6 4 4 3 5 4 6 5 4
In ..... 6 4 4 4 4 6 4 5 6—80

SECOND ROUND.

Out 4 5 4 5 3 5 4 6 4
In ..... 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 6—85

Total 165

Horace Rawlins, Seabright, N. J.—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 5 5 4 4 3 6 4 5 4
In ..... 6 4 4 5 3 6 5 5 5—81

SECOND ROUND.

Out 6 4 3 5 4 6 4 5 4
In ..... 7 4 4 6 3 7 5 5 5—86

Total 167

Jack Fitt, Orange—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4
In ..... 5 5 5 6 4 7 4 5 5—86

SECOND ROUND.

Out 4 4 5 5 4 4 3 5 5
In ..... 6 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5—80

Total 166

David Foulis, Chicago—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 4 5 6 4 3 5 4 6 5
In ..... 6 5 5 5 4 6 4 4 4—83

SECOND ROUND.

Out 4 5 3 4 3 5 7 5 4
In ..... 6 4 4 4 7 5 4 6 6—86

Total 169

Peter Walker, Lake Forest, Ill.—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 5 5 4 4 3 4 4 7 5
In ..... 7 4 5 4 4 6 5 6 4—84

SECOND ROUND.

Out 5 5 4 4 3 5 5 6 5
In ..... 7 4 4 6 4 7 3 5 4—86

Total 170

Fred Herd, Chicago—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 5 4 3 5 3 4 4 6 4
In ..... 7 4 5 5 7 6 4 5 4—85

SECOND ROUND.

Out 4 4 4 3 4 5 4 5 5
In ..... 7 3 5 7 5 5 3 6 5—86

Total 171

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
Dan Leitch, Brooklyn	87	85	172
W. Thompson, Rydal, Penn.	82	90	172
Alfred Ricketts, Rochester, N. Y.	87	86	172
L. Anchterlonie, Chicago	86	87	173
Donald Ball, Washington	88	85	173
Gilbert Nicholls, Lexington, Mass.	90	83	173
Bernard Nicholls, Philadelphia	86	88	174
John Shippen, Philadelphia	86	88	174
Alex. Findlay, Boston	88	86	174
David Hunter, Baltusrol	89	86	175
H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook	87	88	175
Robert Braid, Kansas City	85	90	175
R. B. Wilson, Deal Beach, N. J.	87	88	175
G. E. Braid, Kansas City	88	88	176
F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's, N. Y.	86	90	176
R. A. Patrick, Wheaton, Ill.	85	92	177
W. A. Donovan, Newport	85	92	177
James Campbell, Dayton, Ohio	88	91	179
Henry Turple, Chicago	91	88	179
W. J. Traves, Oakland	89	91	180
Willie Tucker, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	89	91	180
W. V. Hoare, Dayton, Ohio	87	94	181
Harry Rawlins, Seabright, N. J.	89	93	182
Ernest Way, Pittsburg, Penn.	95	87	182
Willie Dunn, New York	91	91	182
H. H. Cummings, Asheville	91	92	183
John Reid, Atlantic City	92	91	183
E. Fitzjohn, Cooperstown, N. Y.	92	91	183
John Harrison, Dayton	93	93	185
David Ogilvie, Baltimore	93	92	185
Fred Fitzjohn, Cooperstown, N.Y.	94	91	185
W. Kirk, Knollwood, N. Y.	93	93	186
Robert Thompson, Haverford, Penn.	90	95	185
C. S. Cox, Fairfield, Conn.	90	95	185
T. C. Jenkins, Baltimore	89	96	185
Donald J. Ross, Boston	93	93	186
J. D. Dunn, Ardsley, N. Y.	92	94	186
William Braid, Baltimore	95	92	187
William Marshall, Chicago	87	101	188
John Forman, Ardsley, N. Y.	98	91	189
John D. Tucker, Jefferson, N. H.	97	93	190
Joseph Mitchell, Cleveland	100	93	193
Willie Norton, Seabright, N. J.	105	89	194
James A. Stillman, Newport	101	94	195
O. McCammon, Chevy Chase, Md.	94	102	196
W. L. Thompson, Rydal	97	101	198
Oscar Bunn, Lake Placid, N. Y.	102	97	199
W. M. McCrawley, Haverford, Penn.	100	102	202
C. P. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia	100	102	202
F. Reilly, Glenville, Ohio	107	96	203
Walter H. Stoddard, Glen Cove, L. I.	101	106	207
G. Cunningham, Stockbridge, Mass.	110	103	213

Withdrew—Joseph Lloyd, Manchester, Mass; John Duncan, Stockbridge, Mass.; C. S. Shippen, Philadelphia; J. J. McCloskey, Asheville, N. C.; H. R. Sweny, Albany; M. Schroder, Asheville, N. C.; James Norton, Hollywood, N. J.

ONWENTSIA GOLF MATCHES.

Mrs. Toulmin Defeats Mrs. Taylor—Miss Shearson Wins Her Game.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Mrs. H. Toulmin of the Milwaukee Country Club defeated Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor in the semi-finals to-day for the Governor's Cup in the woman's golf championship. Good golf was played by both, and the score was all square at the eighteenth hole, but on the nineteenth Mrs. Taylor, the present holder of the cup, took six strokes, while Mrs. Toulmin succeeded in holding down with five.

Mrs. W. B. McIlvane of Onwentsia defeated Mrs. H. A. Beidler of the Emoor Club, 4 up, to play. Mrs. McIlvane and Mrs. Toulmin meet to-morrow in the final.

In the contest for the Second Flight Cup Miss Marion Shearson of the Richmond County Country Club, New York, defeated Mrs. G. A. McKinlock of Onwentsia, 4 up, 2 to play, and Miss "Johnnie" Carpenter defeated Miss Leila W. Peet of Edgewater, 4 up, 3 to play. Miss Shearson and Miss Carpenter will fight it out in the finals to-morrow.

In the Viking Cup contest, Mrs. William A. Alexander beat Miss Mary Lewis 4 up, 3 to play, and Miss Martha Wilson was beaten by Miss Annie K. Jones, by 4 up, 3 to play.

Miss Harriet Richardson, beat Miss Alice Poole, 3 up, 2 to play, in the Consolation Cup, and Mrs. J. M. Cutter beat Mrs. A. B. Dick, 6 up, 4 to play in the same struggle.

Twenty-eight couples contested in the twelve-hole handicap for the Benedict Cup. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Gott, Chicago, with an allowance of eight strokes, won the match, negotiating the course in 70, making their net total 62. Dr. and Mrs. H. Toulmin of Milwaukee made the best score, finishing in 69 strokes, but they had an allowance of but two strokes, which made their net total 67 strokes.

GOLF AT LENOX.

Griswold Wins His Game and Will Play Cooke in Finals To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 14.—There were comparatively few spectators at the links to-day on account of the bleak west winds and the cold, although quite a number of the cottagers came down to the five o'clock tea in the clubhouse.

In the third round match play for the Lenox Cup, Chester Griswold, Princeton, beat Alexander Morten, Westchester, 2 up, 1 to play; and George H. Cooke, Point Judith, beat Louis A. Laroque, Shinnecock, 6 up, 4 to play.

Griswold and Morten were up on the first round. Griswold won the third hole of the second round and kept the lead to the end.

Cooke was in the lead all the way round. Although he was only two up at the end of the first nine holes, he won the next three, halved the fourth, and won the fifth. Griswold and Cooke will play the finals of 36 holes to-morrow.

In the medal play of 18 holes for the President's Cup, presented by William D. Sloane, these four men qualified: Samuel Frothingham, Lenox, 42—41—84; Louis Trevvell, Oakley, 44—45—89; George H. Trevvell, Oakley, 44—45—89; George H. Cooke, Point Judith, 45—45—90.

These were the other scores handed in:

	In.	Out.	Total.
Alex. Morten, West Chester	45	45	90
Percy Haughton, Brookline	44	46	90
F. S. Denny, Chevy Chase	44	47	91
D. T. Dana, Lenox	42	45	91
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	47	47	94
Ardsley	45	49	94
H. S. Gray, Stockbridge	45	49	94
D. W. Bishop, Lenox	47	48	95
J. B. C. Tappan, Nassau	48	47	95
Chester Griswold, Princeton	46	51	97
N. Mackay, Lenox	49	48	97
B. B. Swan, Stockbridge	52	48	100
C. De Heridia, Lenox	52	48	100
W. J. Boardman, Essex	50	50	100
E. A. Thomson, Lenox	50	52	102
R. S. Hooker, Lenox	53	51	104

It will be seen by the scores that there were three men who were tied at 90, and in the play-off Cooke won the hole from Morten and Haughton by one stroke.

In the play-off for the consolation prize between E. A. Thomson and R. D. Lapham, both of Lenox, Thomson won, his score being 45—45—90, and Lapham's score 45—49—94.

SUSPECT A DOUBLE MURDER.

Burned Bodies of Two Old People Found Near Worcester, N. Y.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Intelligence has just reached here that John McClintock and his sister, Margaret McClintock, residing near Worcester, this county, were burned, together with their house, early this morning.

Strong reasons exist for believing that they were first murdered, as the house is isolated. They were aged, and McClintock was one of the wealthiest farmers in this section. He received $600 yesterday for some cows. He placed no money in the bank, and had, as many know, money secreted about the house. The bodies were burned beyond recognition.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

State and Brigade Rifle Matches Take Place in a Strong Wind.

THE SEVENTH WINS HONORS

Its Team Triumphs in Both Contests—Twelfth Regiment a Winner—Three Men Tie for Highest Score.

The State and Brigade rifle matches, gala events in the National Guard calendar, were shot at Creedmoor under clear skies yesterday. Keen "left" winds, cutting across the range all day, however, marred the otherwise perfect weather conditions and made bull's-eyes at the longer distances very rare. This fact coupled with the break in practice at the ranges during the war is accountable for the generally lower level of scores than at the last State and Brigade matches in 1897. Under the circumstances the shooting yesterday was accounted very creditable.

The honors of the day fell to the Seventh Regiment, whose team won both the State and the Fifth Brigade match. The Seventh's score in the State match was 944 out of a possible 1,200.

The First Brigade match was won by the Twelfth Regiment, with a score of 940. The Twenty-third Regiment took first place in the Second Brigade match, with a total of 862, and first honors in the Fifth Brigade match fell to the Seventh Regiment, whose score was 921. The First Naval Battalion had no competitor in the Naval Brigade match.

Three men tied for the highest individual score yesterday, at 85 out of a possible 100 points. They were Capt. S. Stebbins and Sergeant J. Corrie of the Twelfth Regiment and Private H. Daube of the Seventy-first. To-day the Governor's Match for individual contestants and the Adjutant General's Match for teams of three members will be shot. The scores at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yard ranges, with totals of each member of the team, and team totals, follow:

STATE MATCH.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut. M. F. Carmody	8	13	8	15—42
Sergt. R. Douglas	10	16	6	10—42
Sergt. W. Hock	14	17	12	7—50
Sergt. D. W. Jagger	16	16	13	8—53
Sergt. C. H. Nasett	6	17	13	13—48
Sergt. R. J. Stehl	9	19	15	9—52
Corp. H. T. Caldwell	8	18	14	16—56
Corp. C. F. Dixon	16	10	15	9—50
Private W. H. Burton	14	16	22	17—70
Private F. W. Fullerton	17	14	15	12—58
Private A. W. Hack	16	15	9	7—47
Private J. B. Martin	16	6	12	14—48
Total team score				618

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. W. J. Underwood	20	18	20	17—75
Lieut. H. E. Crall	19	19	21	15—74
Lieut. T. C. Wiswall	19	22	20	19—80
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch	19	21	18	19—77
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr.	19	18	20	21—78
Sergt. E. C. Robinson	20	18	17	17—72
Corp. A. Balthasar	19	22	21	15—81
Corp. E. S. Cuy	19	20	22	18—79
Corp. A. E. Wells	22	18	22	19—82
Private W. N. Balrer	19	20	21	19—79
Private W. M. Phillips	19	19	22	22—82
Private W. B. Short	19	22	22	19—82
Total team score				944

NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. T. W. Timpson	20	13	20	17—70
Lieut. E. J. Winterroth	16	12	14	14—56
Sergt. E. W. O'Brien	17	15	16	19—69
Sergt. A. S. Stafford	20	15	12	17—64
Corp. J. A. O'Donnell	10	17	16	13—57
Corp. A. J. Redmond	10	13	21	18—52
Private L. Barger	17	22	13	13—65
Private H. B. Dardingkiller	17	14	8	16—55
Private E. W. Ingram	16	17	16	15—64
Private J. H. McGinn	15	9	16	4—44
Private F. O. M. Pinkors	20	19	15	17—71
Private O. J. Spahn	16	15	20	19—75
Total team score				743

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. C. J. Leiter	19	21	20	12—72
Capt. S. Stebbins	22	22	22	19—85
Lieut. W. E. Downs	17	19	20	18—74
Sergt. J. Corrie	22	22	18	18—80
Sergt. W. E. Lamb	17	20	21	23—81
Sergt. F. Loughlin	17	22	18	17—74
Sergt. J. McDermott	19	19	22	23—83
Sergt. C. M. Smith	16	20	22	18—82
Priv. C. Daut	20	19	20	17—76
Priv. F. Dardingkiller	19	21	17	19—76
Priv. J. G. Dempsey	17	21	22	19—79
Priv. A. B. Van Heusen	19	21	22	18—76
Total team score				941

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell	19	16	19	10—64
Capt. D. J. Murphy	19	20	17	14—70
Capt. F. Isherwood	23	20	19	15—77
Lieut. G. H. Clark	14	15	19	12—60
Lieut. A. G. Jones	18	15	16	11—60
Sergt. H. H. Cypher	19	19	15	23—76
Corp. C. L. Lavien	18	19	19	16—72
Corp. A. Swanski	11	17	21	16—65
Priv. A. Fairland	6	12	7	6—31
Priv. R. Hutchinson	21	17	16	18—71
Priv. F. A. Wells	20	22	15	12—69
Priv. F. D. Wendel	18	21	19	14—72
Total team score				787

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. G. F. Hazelis	18	20	12	17—67
Lieut. E. H. Barnum	23	17	21	16—77
Lieut. W. Du Bois	18	20	21	19—78
Sergt. G. Ball	21	21	19	19—80
Sergt. G. E. Bryant	20	12	22	19—74
Sergt. F. S. Greene	15	21	22	17—75
Sergt. A. G. Findlay	20	22	22	14—78
Corp. G. T. Musson	20	21	19	18—78
Corp. C. D. Napier	17	20	21	21—79
Corp. F. A. Wells	21	19	22	20—82
Corp. H. Zust	20	22	18	15—75
Priv. W. W. Whitlock	19	22	18	16—75
Total team score				921

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Major H. H. Quick	19	18	20	4—61
Capt. H. C. Barthman	19	18	20	17—74
Capt. J. F. Henry	12	15	15	16—58
Sergt. J. B. Christoffel	18	19	20	19—76
Sergt. W. L. Gaudue	17	15	19	13—64
Sergt. F. W. Hobby	21	17	17	17—72
Sergt. G. W. Lent	16	16	19	18—69
Sergt. V. Nielsen	20	17	18	15—70
Corp. J. Huston	16	16	20	16—68
Private C. A. Baldwin	16	21	22	21—80
Private G. Connolly	20	19	13	15—67
Private A. Norton	10	15	19	18—62
Total team score				815

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. E. Duffy	18	16	19	9—62
Major M. J. Spellman	17	19	11	15—62
Capt. D. C. Devlin	16	15	19	21—76
Capt. R. F. McCrystal	12	10	6	4—32
Lieut. H. E. Evans	22	17	15	18—72
Lieut. J. J. Henry	19	15	9

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The New Yorks and the Chicagos End Their Series with a Tie.

BATTING RALLY SAVES LOCALS

Both Teams Field Poorly—Wrigley, Formerly of the Washingtons, Is Signed by Mr. Freedman.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	88	37	.704
Philadelphia	82	47	.636
Boston	77	50	.606
Baltimore	73	52	.584
St. Louis	73	58	.557
Cincinnati	72	58	.554
Chicago	66	63	.512
Pittsburg	62	66	.484
Louisville	59	69	.461
New York	52	73	.416
Washington	46	80	.365
Cleveland	19	110	.141

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 8; Chicago, 8.
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 5, (first game.)
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 1, (second game.)
St. Louis, 11; Boston, 1, (first game.)
St Louis, 7; Boston, 4, (second game.)
Washington, 7; Cincinnati, 2.
Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 0.

Games To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Washington.

The final game of the season between the New Yorks and the Chicagos, at the Polo Grounds yesterday, resulted in a tie, although up to the final inning it looked as though the New Yorks were hopelessly beaten. A batting rally and some bad fielding by Callahan and Everitt gave New York four runs in the ninth, enough to tie the score. Then, after the Chicagos had failed to score in their half of the ninth, Umpire McDonald called the game. The New Yorks made enough errors to lose two ordinary games. The local club yesterday signed Wrigley, formerly of the Washingtons. He will be played at third base. Hardesty has been released. The New Yorks will play a game with the St. Louis team at Weehawken on Sunday. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	1	3	1	1	0	Ryan, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	2	3	0	1	Curley, 2b.	0	1	2	5	1
Foster, rf.	1	1	0	0	1	Lange, cf.	0	3	3	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	1	4	2	Everitt, 1b.	0	1	12	1	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	3	11	0	1	Mertes, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	2	1	Sradley, 3b.	1	0	0	5	0
Warner, c.	1	1	10	0	0	Magoon, ss.	1	0	6	3	1
Martin, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0	Tance, c.	2	1	2	4	1
Carrick, p.	1	0	0	4	1	Callahan, p.	1	1	0	3	1
Total.	8	13	27	13	5	Total.	8	10	27	18	4

New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	4—8
Chicago	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0—8

Three-base hits—Curley and O'Brien. Two-base hit—Warner. Sacrifice hits—Mertes and Magoon. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 3; off Callahan, 2. Struck out—By Carrick, 5; by Callahan, 3. Stolen base—Davis. Double plays—Van Haltren and Martin; Davis and Doyle; Curley, Magoon, and Everitt. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 8. First base by errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Chance. Wild pitch—Callahan. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and O'Day.

BROOKLYNS WIN TWO GAMES.

League Leaders Treat the Pittsburgs to a Double Defeat.

The Brooklyns made it four straight victories from the Pittsburgs by winning two games at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. McJames pitched the first game for the home team, and, with the exception of the fourth inning, was very effective. Kennedy was equally as effective in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Kelley, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Williams, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
McCr'ry, 2b.	0	1	2	1	1	Jennings, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
Dillon, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0	Anderson, cf.	0	1	2	1	0
Donovan, rf.	1	3	0	0	0	Daly, 2b.	1	0	5	4	0
McCart'y, lf.	0	0	2	1	0	Casey, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0
Ely, ss.	1	1	3	3	2	McGuire, c.	2	1	8	1	2
Schriver, c.	1	1	3	2	0	Yeager, ss.	1	1	2	2	1
Leever, p.	0	0	0	0	1	McJames, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Gray, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Total.	5	10	24	12	2	Total.	7	8	27	12	3

Pittsburg	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0—5
Brooklyn	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	1—7

Home run—Williams. Three-base hit—Casey. Two-base hits—Schriver, McGuire, McJames. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By Gray, 1; by McJames, 8. Sacrifice hit—McCarthy. Stolen bases—Dillon, Daly. Base on balls—Off Leever, 2; off Gray, 1; off McJames, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Gray, 1. Passed ball—McGuire. Wild pitch—Gray.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Kelley, lf.	3	2	3	0	0
Will'ms, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
McCr'ry, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Jennings, 1b.	1	0	10	1	0
Dillon, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Ander'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Daly, 2b.	1	1	3	0	1
McCart'y, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Casey, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0
Ely, ss.	0	0	0	0	1	Farrell, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Schriver, c.	0	2	5	0	0	Yeager, ss.	0	0	0	2	0
Hoffer, p.	0	0	1	0	1	Kennedy, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Total.	1	6	21	9	1	Total.	7	6	21	10	1

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Brooklyn	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	7

Home run—Kelley. Three-base hits—Kelley, Casey. Two-base hit—Schriver. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Brooklyn, 3. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by Hoffer, 3. Sacrifice hits—Ely, Keeler. Stolen bases—Jennings, Anderson, Casey. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 3; off Hoffer, 3. Double play—Yeager and Jennings. Hit by pitched ball—By Kennedy, 1. Wild pitch—Hoffer. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Bostons Lose Two Games.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—St. Louis won both games to-day, Boston playing very ragged ball. In the first game Boston batted Cuppy hard and often, but made errors enough to lose two games. In the second game Boston could do nothing with Sudhoff's pitching, while St. Louis batted Nichols hard. Boston tried their new man, Hickey, on second in the first game, but he showed up in poor form. The second game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
St. Louis	0	4	4	0	1	2	0	0	0—11

Basehits—Boston, 13; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Boston, 10; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Boston, Meekin and Sullivan; St. Louis, Cuppy and Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	1	1	1	0	1	0			4
St. Louis	0	1	2	0	0	4			7

Basehits—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; St. Louis, Sudhoff and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

Washington, 7; Cincinnati, 2.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—In the first three innings of to-day's game Hahn, the visitors' pitcher, was in fine form, striking out four men in succession. Hits were bunched on him in the fourth and fifth innings, however, and the Washingtons took a commanding lead. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0—7
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Basehits—Washington, 10; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Washington, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McManus; Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 5.

BALTIMORE Sept. 14.—Louisville scored a victory over the Baltimores to-day, winning three out of the five games played. Baltimore outbatted and outfielded the Louisvilles, but Kitson's unsteadiness in the opening innings gave the visitors a lead which the locals could not overcome. Score:

Louisville	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	—5

Base hits—Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Louisville, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham, Waddell, and Messett; Baltimore, Kitson and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Betts and Dwyer.

Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14. — Cleveland was shut out again to-day because of Bernhard's masterly pitching. Hughey started well, but the home team made hits when they were needed. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	3	9	2	0	—8

Base hits—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Cleveland, Hughey and McAllister; Philadelphia, Bernhard and Douglas. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Mollen.

CROQUET IS NOW "ROQUE."

An Appeal Issued for Information Concerning the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14.—Charles Jacobus, who signs himself as "official editor, National Roque Association," has issued an appeal to croquet clubs throughout the country for information concerning the game. He argues for the use of the name "roque" instead of croquet. The appeal is in part as follows:

There has been for many years in the minds of our most progressive players an opinion that the name, in view of the modified game, should be changed. At a meeting of the National Croquet Association, at Norwich, Conn., in August, 1899, this entire question was brought to a focus and the game of this game as modernly played, with its beautiful courts, its responsive timber borders, its narrow steel arches, and solid rubber balls, was changed simply by dropping off the initial and the final letter of the old word, leaving roque, a word of one syllable, to be the name of the improved game. The Golfer, published in Boston, kindly opens its columns for the furtherance of the interests of roque, and the offer was accepted, and this journal will be the official organ of roque.

FOOTBALL AT PRINCETON.

Capt. Edwards Arrives and Talks of the Prospects of the Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 14.—Capt. William Edwards of the Princeton University football team, arrived in town this morning from his home in Lisle, N. Y. He is in excellent condition for beginning the season's work, and is preparing for the reception of the team, which will arrive on Monday. Capt. Edwards said to-day:

"It is too early to form a proper estimate of the team. Four good men were graduated last June. We shall play straight-forward football this season, and try no complicated tricks. 'Biffy' Lea will be head coach, and the services of Brokaw, Brown, and Smith have also been secured. The new material we believe will produce some good back-of-the-line men and tackles. We have surely been fortunate in getting our share from the preparatory schools. Our regular practice will begin on Tuesday next."

Capt. Edwards's choice of "Biffy" Lea for head coach meets with the hearty approval of the students. Lea was one of the finest tackles that ever played on the Princeton team.

NEWPORT YACHTING PLANS.

Thirty-Footers Will Continue Racing —Fleet to be Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14.—The owners of the thirty-footers have held a meeting and decided to have another week of racing after this one, and the fleet now left for the series of sweepstake races will consist of the Esperanza, Carolina, Asahi, Puck, and Vaquero III. The fleet was diminished yesterday by the departure of the Hera for City Island.

The racing season of the small craft has been more successful than ever before. Next season, according to current reports, there is likely to be a number of this class of craft added to the Newport fleet, as it is understood that the Herreshoffs have several orders to build them.

Despite the fact that the sixty-five-footer class is to be a new addition to the permanent yachting fixtures of Newport, the thirty-footers will be raced as before. The sixty-five-footers will each have a crew consisting of a Captain and sixteen men. The yachtsmen who will own these new boats include August Belmont of the New York Yacht Club, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who will sell his sloop yacht Carmita; A. D. Morgan, owner of the thirty-footer Puck; C. B. L. Robinson, owner of the sloop Queen Mab, and, very likely, Harry, Payne Whitney, owner of the thirty-footer Dorothy.

The thirty-footers to-day raced over the Bishop's Rock Buoy and Hope Island course. The start was made at 3:26 o'clock, with the wind northwest. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:19:04	1:43:04
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:19:32	1:43:32
Esperanza, H. G. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:21:29	1:45:29
Vaquero III., R. E. Duryea	5:22:34	1:46:34

TRIPLETS PLAY TENNIS.

The Misses Cryden Show Skill with the Racket at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 14.—The doubles in the women's lawn tennis tournament began here to-day. The play was more interesting than that of last week, and there was a larger attendance. Interest was manifested in the Cryden triplets, all of whom participated in the tournament and played strong tennis. The scores of to-day:

First Round.—Miss Barnes and Miss Daisy Hollins beat Miss Julia Edgar and Miss Ethel Hollins by default; Miss Edith and Ethel Cryden beat Miss Mabel Sard and Miss Mary McCormick, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Crocker and Miss Helen T. Barnes beat Miss Wyckoff and Miss Elsie Cryden, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4. Semi-final Round.—Miss Barnes and Miss Daisy Hollins beat Miss Fannie Howland and Miss Helen Parrish, 6—4, 6—1.

TENNIS MATCHES AT YONKERS.

Men and Women Participate in the Hudson River Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Hudson River Lawn Tennis championship tournament was continued here to-day on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club. The scores:

Men's Singles.—Semi-final round. C. S. Batt, Tarrytown, beat D. Todd, Park Hill, 6—3, 6—4; J. L. Robertson, Jr., Park Hill, beat F. S. Thayer, Amakassin, 6—0, 6—0.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-final round. J. L. Robertson, Jr., and H. S. Robertson, Park Hill, beat W. C. Strong and R. L. Strong, Tarrytown, 6—1, 6—4.

Ladies' Singles.—Semi-final round. Miss Lowerie, Park Hill, beat Miss Thompson, Tarrytown, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Ewings, Tarrytown, beat Miss Alliger, Park Hill, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-final round. C. S. Batt and Miss Thompson, Tarrytown, against D. Todd and Miss Alliger, Park Hill, 7—5, (unfinished.)

Orange Tennis Club's Tourney.

The Orange Lawn Tennis Club's Fall members' tournament was continued yesterday on the club grounds at South Orange, N. J. The feature of the day was the exciting semi-final match between Conway and Watson. The scores:

Championship Singles.—Second Round—W. P. Conway beat F. B Hague by default. Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret beat Jay Bramhall, 6—3, 6—1; W. P. Conway beat C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Bicyclist McDuffie's Proposed Feat.

E. A. McDuffie, the well-known bicyclist, will on Sept. 24 or 25 attempt to beat the performance of Murphy, who rode a mile in a minute on a boarded track behind a train on the Long Island Railroad, by riding the same distance in about the same time on one of the Long Island roads behind a steam pacing machine without a wind shield. McDuffie, who has ridden a mile on the track in 1.28, will also try to break this and the five-mile track record at the Mineola Fair, which is to be held on the 26th. He will ride a chainless wheel geared to 133.

Palisade Boat Club Regatta.

The Fall regatta of the Palisade Boat Club will be held to-morrow afternoon. Events will be novice single gig, junior single, club championship single, junior double shell, pleasure-boat contest, eight-oared shell, and a 200-yard swimming race. The races are open only to members.

69TH REGIMENT ELECTION.

Lieut. Reville Succeeds Capt. Plunket as Captain of Company D.

Lieut. Philip E. Reville was unanimously elected Captain of Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, last night, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. James Plunket. Capt. E. T. McCrystal of Company B conducted the election, and announced the result in a short speech to the men. This is the first time in the history of the company that an election has taken place without a contest of some kind. Major Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong, was at one time Captain of this company.

Capt. Reville served with distinction during the recent war with Spain, and has been a member of the National Guard since 1890, when he joined the Twenty-second Regiment as a private. He was made a Corporal in 1891, Sergeant in 1894, and was honorably discharged from the Twenty-second Regiment in 1896. Capt. Reville was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, April 30, 1898, and on May 19, 1898, was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers.

THE RACING AT GRAVESEND

Stewards Suspend the License of Jockey Wedderstand.

TO INVESTIGATE FIFTH RACE

Sprague Is Thrown from the Favorite in the Hurdle Event and Dies in the Norwegian Hospital.

Since the Stewards of the Brooklyn Jockey Club made up their minds to see to it that some sort of decency shall be observed in the racing at the meeting over which they preside, they have had their hands full. They showed very plainly on Wednesday, when they ordered the refusal of King Barleycorn's entry in future, that they meant business, and that all offenders would be handled without gloves, and they backed up their first action by another yesterday that promptly met the approval of every one at the track who was not directly injured by the action.

They saw from the Stewards' stand, and the 5,000 visitors who watched the race could not fail to see the same from the grand stand, that the fifth race was not run on its merits, and they promptly suspended the license of Jockey Wedderstand, and referred the whole matter, with an explanation that went into details, to the Stewards of The Jockey Club for action.

That their action was the only one open to them under the circumstances, if they wish to keep the turf clear from barefaced swindling, there can be no doubt. The affair was so plain to the spectators that long before the jockey who offended was called before the Stewards, a crowd of several hundred angry bettors had surrounded the judges' stand clamoring that punishment be meted out to the offender. The race was the fifth on the card, a handicap for all ages, and there were only four starters—The Star of Bethlehem, who on form should have been a decided favorite; Latson, who won, and Lotharlo and Spurs. It was at a mile and a quarter, and it promised a fair race. Instead it resulted first in a brutal, cruel exhibition of choking of The Star of Bethlehem, and then a ride that was as bad as any that has ever been seen on an American racetrack. A lot of money was bet on Latson, and he went to the post favorite, but followers of form, of course, played The Star of Bethlehem even when his price went up at the close.

The latter went off in front at once when the flag went down, and showed the way down past the grandstand, but Wedderstand, for some inexplicable reason, directly he had passed the grandstand, pulled his head high into the air, and almost choked his wind off. It was a worse exhibition of choking than Fred Littlefield gave on The Friar several seasons ago, and those who watched the race were unable to understand it. Lotharlo followed the leader, and Latson trailed behind, and this was the order of the race until half way up the backstretch, when Lotharlo took up the lead. That was apparently Latson's cue, for while Wedderstand was choking The Star of Bethlehem until he had dropped back behind all the others, and Spurs kept him safely pinned over on the rail, Littlefield took Latson to the front and immediately opened up a big lead. Lotharlo persisted, but his effort to get up with the leader was unavailing, and once rounded into the stretch, Latson had the race safely in hand. Lotharlo fell back to last place, and Spurs came on and ran into the place. The Star of Bethlehme was bungling along in distress, and finished third, six lengths behind Spurs.

The Stewards called Wedderstand up as soon as he dismounted, and later H. Gibson, the owner and trainer of the horse, Mr. Gibson was angry and said the horse had not been ridden to orders, so the Stewards reserved decision and decided to refer the entire matter to the Stewards of The Jockey Club for investigation, and it is almost certain that there will be some decisive action taken on the matter. The Stewards, however, felt that they could not trust Wedderstand while the matter is pending and at once suspended his license. During the day they also paid attention to "Father Bill" Daly. A complaint was entered that he had brutally beaten Jockey Hothersall, a little boy that has been apprenticed to him, and upon investigation the Stewards fined the horseman $200 and referred the case to The Jockey Club for action.

It was a day of accidents as well as incidents at the track, and the accident will probably cost Jockey Sprague, who rode the favorite, Julius Caesar, in the hurdle race, which was the first event of the day, his life. He was thrown from his horse on the far side of the track, and was picked up unconscious after the horse had rolled over him. He was suffering from concussion of the brain, his left side was paralyzed, and his left arm broken. He was taken at once to the Norwegian Hospital, where he died in the evening. Hardy C., who led from start to finish in this race, won easily by three lengths.

The only stake race on the programme was the Speculation, selling stakes, at a mile and a sixteenth. Bannockburn was the favorite and was heavily played, but Cambrian, the longest-priced horse in the race, had little trouble in winning. Charentus, the best-played horse in the race, led almost from the start until the head of the stretch was reached, and then O'Connor came on with Cambrian and won easily from him by a length and a half.

The favorites had a poor day of it, for Latron was the only one to win. The Pride, a 10 to 1 shot, won the second race. Native, at 5 to 1, won the third, and Veracious, at 8 to 1, won the sixth.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a half over six hurdles. Time—2:53.

1—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 4 years, by Jim Gray-Counterbreeze, 138 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Raymond)

2—Marshall, G. W. Vandeveer's b. h., aged, 149 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Brasil)

3—Mr. Stoffel, E. L. & R. W. Smith's ch. g., 4, 130, 5 to 1.....(Johnson)

Bob White, 138, 10 to 1, (McInerney;) Merlin, 133, 15 to 1, (Connelly;) Gould, 142, 20 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Armament 142, 60 to 1, (Veitch;) Julius Caesar, 133, 5 to 2, (Sprague,) and Anagram, 142, 8 to 1, (Finnegan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Fell.

Won easily by three lengths; fifteen lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. About three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:11 4-5.

1—The Pride, J. Whitten's b. g., 3 years, by Dundee-Beeswing, 106 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Bullman)

2—Judge Wardell, C. W. Graydon's b. g., 4, 98, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Wilson)

3—Dollie Weithoff, Buckley & Brown's b. f., 3, 84, 8 to 7.....(Wedderstand)

Tabouret, 93, 9 to 2, (Odom;) Tinge, 99, 12 to 1, (Moody;) Blarneystone, 104, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) George B. Cox, 111, 100 to 1, (Powers;) Flax Spinner, 96, 30 to 1, (H. Evans;) Mechanus, 104, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Domineer, 87, 100, (Cogswell;) Miss Marion, 89, 4 to 1, (Slack;) Impartial, 106, 100 to 1, (McDermott,) and Mark Miles, 99, 50 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 3-5.

1—Native, W. Leland's ch. c., by Iroquois-Nellie Grand, 112 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)

2—Vesuvian, W. B. Jennings's b. c., 112, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Dupee)

3—Hammock, P. J. Dwyer's bk. c., 112, 15 to 1.....(Wilson)

Templar, 112, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Water Cure, 109, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Pink Domino, 109, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Benador, 112, 3 to 1, (Bullman;) Dance, 109, 40 to 1, (Powers;) Ridgedale, 112, 40 to 1, (Sims;) Swiftwater, 109, 15 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Pactaris, 112, 100 to 1, (Hennessy;) Wakem, 112, 100 to 1, (Evans;) Cracker, 112, 15 to 1, (Maher,) and Present, 109, 100 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, or $15 forfeit, to the winner, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Cambrian, W. H. Landeman's ch. c., 3 years, by Hindoo-Cambria, 102 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(O'Connor)

2—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5, 106, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Clawson)

3—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's b. c., 4, 107, 6 to 5.....(Spencer)

4—Merry Prince, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 106, 9 to 2.....(O'Leary)

Won handily by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $300 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:09 2-5.

1—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s b. c., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Spaldis, 108 pounds, 3 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Littlefield)

2—Spurs, P. D. Beard's br. c., 3, 90, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Brich)

3—The Star of Bethlehem, H. Gibson, Jr.'s, ch. g., 4, 111, 11 to 5.....(Wedderstand)

4—Lotharlo, G. E. Smith's b. c., 3, 108, 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Won in a canter by four lengths; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Veracious, Turney Brothers' ch. f., by St. Leonards-Veva, 112 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Spencer)

2—Bangor, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 115, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)

3—Loochee, A. M. Hunter's ch. g., 112, 7 to 1.....(Odom)

Desperado, 115, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) General Shafter, 112, 12 to 1, (Dupee;) Great Neck, 115, 3 to 1, (Clawson;) Alice Nise, 112, 10 to 1, (Collins;) Ranford, 112, 100 to 1, (Hennessy;) Emigre, 112, 12 to 1, (Wilson,) and Prince Dudley, 115, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; six lengths between second and third.

Reiff Wins a Race on Wax Toy.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—At the second day of the great Yarmouth meeting, to-day, L. Reiff, the American jockey, won the Yare Handicap on Wax Toy. Seven horses ran six furlongs straight.

PROVIDENCE HARNESS RACES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14.—The grand circuit races to-day were excellent, and more than one finish was of the kind which brought the occupants of the grandstand to their feet. They resulted as follows:

2:10 Trot.—Purse $2,000. (concluded.)

Louise Mac, ch. m., by Little Corporal, dam unknown, (Hudson)	9	10	1	1	6	4	1
Battleton, b. g., by Rex Arzercus, dam unknown, (Geers)	8	9	3	2	1	1	2
Gayton, b. s., by Allerton, dam unknown, (McHenry)	1	5	6	10	8	3	3
Captain Jack, blk. s., by Black Wilkes, dam unknown, (Golden.)	7	1	10	4	7	2	4
Charley Herr, br. m., (Kenney)	4	2	2	3	3	dr.	
Alcildalla, b. m., (Dore)	2	6	9	9	2	dr.	
Monterey, ch. s., (Williams)	5	3	4	8	9	dr.	
Rubbler, blk. m., (Shillinlaw)	10	4	8	6	4	dr.	
Bonnatelle, b. m., (Ames)	6	8	5	5	5	dr.	
Who Is It, g. g., (Marsh)	3	7	7	7	dr.		

Time—2:10½; 2:09½; 2:10½; 2:13¼; 2:12; 2:15¾; 2:15¼.

2:25 Pace.—Roger Williams Stakes; purse $3,000.

Island Wilkes, Jr., gr. s., by Island Wilkes, dam by Abdallah Wilkes, (Kilborn)	2	1	1	1
Coney, blk. g., by McKenney, dam Grace Kaiser, by Kaiser, (McHenry)	1	6	3	3
Lizzie Wilkes, g. g., (Davis)	4	2	4	2
Annie Thornton, b. m., (Hudson)	3	3	2	6
Allen, b. g., (Young)	5	5	5	4
Mount Clemens Boy, m. g., (Mathews)	6	4	6	5

Time—2:08½; 2:12½; 2:14¼; 2:09¾.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200.

Alice Barnes, b. m., by Election, dam Siddone, by Chilten, (Kilborn)	1	1
Vard, ro. g., by Eagle Bird, dam unknown, (Carpenter)	2	5
Lucille, b. m., (Rathbun)	6	2
Lasso, b. g., (Geers)	4	3
Annie Burns, b. m., (Wilson)	3	4
Hope, blk. m., (Dore)	5	6
Assurance, b. g., (Conley)	7	7
Ochland, b. g., (A. Crowell)	dis	

Time—2:18¼; 2:16¼.

2:10 Pace—What Cheer Stakes; purse $3,000.

Hal B., b. s., by Hall Dallard-Ellen M., by Blue Boy, (Snow)	1	1	1
Little Thorn, b. g., by Hawthorne, dam by Winchester, (McHenry)	2	2	2
Democracy, b. s., (Cahill)	4	4	3
Dan M., b. g., (Maloney)	7	3	5
Flirt, blk. m., (Renwick)	3	5	8
Norvin G., br. g., (Bowen)	9	7	4
Nace, b. g., (Gray)	8	6	7
Hydrogen, b. s., (Bowen)	5	8	6

Time—2:10; 2:07¼; 2:08.

2:13 Trotting.—Purse, $1,200.

Tudor Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, dam Lavender by Mambrino King, (Geers)	5	1	1
Woodford C., br. g., by Redfield-Pearl Winship, by Legal Tender, (Stevens)	1	3	2
L. E. Chase, ch. m., (Read)	2	2	5
Queen Alfred, b. m., (Clark)	3	4	4
Shanty, g. g., (Demarest)	4	5	3
Somewhere, b. s., (Carpenter)	8	6	6
Jessie Stens, ch. m., (Arthur)	7	7	7
Celibate, b. g., (Cheney)	6	dr.	

Time—2:13; 2:13; 2:14¼.

JEFFRIES AND CURLEY SAIL.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Pugilist Jeffries and his companions caught the Majestic at Queenstown to-day. He is accompanied by Curley, who expects to fight McGovern. Palmer has paid forfeit to Curley.

The London press affects to believe that the result of the McGovern-Palmer fight was prearranged, and gives reasons for it which are only amusing.

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TWELVE PAGES.

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

What is the purpose, what is the expectation of the Mazet committee in the course that they are pursuing? What do the counsel of the committee intend or hope to accomplish?

The proceedings yesterday were very much the same that they have been from the beginning, and they were not creditable either to the committee or to the counsel, or to the so-called witnesses. The inquiries of Mr. Moss had no point that was obvious, proceeded on no visible plan, had no connection with what had gone before, and were dropped before they led to any even conjectural conclusion. They gave the impression, which his personal demeanor strengthened, that he is groping. That, perhaps, was unavoidable in the beginning, but surely it is high time that he have discovered something worth following up.

The committee is wanting in self-respect, and so is its counsel. They allowed themselves yesterday to be bullied and insulted by Mayor VAN WYCK and by Mr. CROKER in a most amazing manner. It is true that the operation was as disgraceful to these two men, and especially to the Mayor, as it was to the committee and Mr. Moss. That does not relieve the latter. It would have been less remarkable if this had been the first experience of the committee in this direction, but it is not the first or the second. Either the committee and its counsel do not know their rights or they do not know how to assert them. They are the representatives of the Legislature of the State, and they act as if they were a sub-committee of a party convention. They lack dignity, force, courage. They are engaged in what ought to be an important, a very important investigation, and they are conducting it so as to discredit in advance whatever conclusions they may reach. So far as the public interests are concerned, it is a pity; so far as they are individually concerned, it is a shame.

THE ELECTIONS AND CONGRESS.

Whatever else may happen as the result of the Fall elections, the control by the Republicans of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Fifty-sixth Congress cannot be seriously impaired. The Senate, even if the Legislatures of California, Delaware, and Pennsylvania again fail to elect Senators, will have a Republican majority of fourteen, without depending upon the votes of such silver and Populist allies as that party was glad to avail itself of last session. The majority of the Republicans will be increased by the recognition of QUAY as a regularly and properly appointed Senator, and by the election of a Republican in California. But if both Delaware and California should again refuse to elect, it will make no difference except to those States.

In the House of Representatives the Republicans have to-day 183 members, and all other parties have 169, out of a possible 357. This gives the Republicans a majority of fourteen, and mention of it is sufficient to indicate that Republicans will be compelled to stay in Washington pretty closely to avoid an awkward beating on some important motion. There are five vacancies. Those in the Fifth Louisiana and Sixth Nebraska Districts are likely to be filled by the opposition. The vacancies in the First Maine, Thirty-fourth New York, and Sixteenth Ohio Districts undoubtedly will be occupied by Republicans. This will make the Republican majority in the House at the opening of Congress only fifteen, with a long list of contested cases out of which more Republicans than Democrats will come successfully.

The Senators and Representatives will represent, without later party instruction, those opinions that swayed parties in 1898, when the Legislatures to elect Senators and the Representatives of Congressional districts were chosen. Since that election a session of Congress has been held, and during its life the Cuban question became one for settlement by force and has been followed by the occupation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. The problems that have grown out of war and the occupation of territory formerly held by Spain have provoked much discussion, but the Democrats, who unanimously voted in Congress to sustain the war measures that made possible and even unavoidable these problems, are not united in support of the proposition that failure to abandon the fruits of the war they voted for shall be regarded as the favoring of an imperial policy.

Both parties, all parties, in fact, are indulging in talk against "trusts." In 1898 the issue against "trusts" was not well enough defined to compel a plank against them in any National Convention. To-day there is no party that will hope favor them. It does not appear that any election in November will indicate, to an appreciable extent, the opposition to "trusts" as organizations to control production and prices. On the money question the Republicans have been encouraged to bolder adherence to the St. Louis declaration for the gold standard to which Mr. HANNA, presumably with the approval of his anxious candidate, was reluctantly obliged to consent.

There is no reason to believe that the Republican members of the Fifty-sixth Congress will refuse support to the Administration of its war measures or of the general line of conduct followed in the temporary government of the acquired territory. If the President suggests a policy for the future, the majority in Congress, that will know what it is before it is submitted, will sustain it. The opposition, if there be any, on the Republican side, will be absurdly weak and powerless to create the embarrassment that could be caused by a coalition determined to thwart the President.

Nor will the Fall elections tend to impair the evidently increasing determination of the Republicans to pass a law that will remove all doubts as to whether the United States are on a gold basis or are a nation of unconvinced bimetallists. There is some reason for hoping and believing that the President is prepared to use positive language, in his message to Congress, about this most important question, and for the reason that he has become convinced that the Republicans in the Fifty-sixth Congress—both Senate and House—are prepared to go as far in the direction of stability of standard and also of reform in the currency as he shall recommend them to go.

The programme that must engage the attention of the majority party in Congress indicates the principal issues of the campaign of 1900. The Republicans can scarcely reverse any of the positions they now occupy before the Presidential election. The Democrats are not united to demand that they shall. The session of Congress that is approaching may serve to increase the difficulties of the Republicans; it scarcely offers a ray of hope for the divided and hysterical opposition.

THE ROUTE OF THE PARADE

The meeting of the Committee of Plan and Scope of the Dewey reception, to be held to-day, will be of particular importance. The final settlement of the route of the parade will not only have an important direct influence upon the success of the parade as a pageant. It will also have an even more important moral influence, in that it will show whether the committee is actuated by purely public and civic considerations or whether it is accessible to "pull."

We have no sort of hesitation in saying this. The case is so very plain that there is not room for an honest and intelligent difference of opinion between men actuated solely by public and civic considerations. The original route of the parade, as laid down by Gen. ROE, and as still advocated by him, was evidently dictated by such considerations. As the official most directly responsible for the success of the parade, he was bound to find the "line of least resistance" from Claremont to Washington Square, and he found it. He took broad asphalted avenues and broad asphalted streets, unincumbered by car tracks, and planned to bring his procession down by Riverside Drive, Fifty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue. Fifth Avenue from end to end we have been holding open for many years against all onslaughts expressly as a good place for parades, whether the occasional celebration, or the daily procession of carriages to and from Central Park, and in Fifty-seventh Street we have by luck another broad and unincumbered street. Moreover, by this route all the lines of traffic would be crossed at a right angle or at worst at an angle. None of them would be occupied by the procession.

Then arrived the axe-grinders, and successively demanded that the procession should occupy Fifty-ninth Street from Ninth Avenue to Fifth, and effectually stop the circulation through that important street during the hour of passage, then that the procession below Madison Square should commit itself to the cobblestones of Broadway and shut off another most important conduit of traffic, and finally that it should pass around Union Square, and thus paralyze both the main arteries of longitudinal traffic, besides subjecting itself to unpredictable delays, and those who took part in it to perfectly predictable hardship, amounting to positive suffering.

There is nothing to be said, on public grounds, in favor of the change. There is everything to be said in favor of the original plan. By adhering to this, in spite of all small and negligible private interests, the committee will not only satisfy the public. It will vindicate itself.

WHY WE FEEL IT.

The French papers, and even some of those not in sympathy with the Generals, resent the feeling so strongly expressed in this country as to the failure of justice in the case of Capt. DREYFUS. They regard it as coming with ill grace from a nation bound to France by the ties of long friendship and one that in the crisis of its struggle for freedom received from France such precious service.

But it is precisely the natural and long-existing friendship between the two countries that makes it so hard for the American people to bear the terrible misfortune that has befallen France. Mingled with indignation toward the men who are guilty of it and with detestation for their moral cowardice is the sense that our friends have been discredited and humiliated in the eye of the world. It would be a matter of relative indifference if this outrage to humanity had occurred among a people whom we did not regard as our equals, or from whom we were estranged by traditional animosity.

And there is another cause for our sorrow and chagrin. It is that France is our sister republic. She is the one example on the Continent of Europe of a great, powerful, and progressive people living under that form of government which we have proudly imagined rendered its citizens the most secure in their rights. If it was the ancient royal house of France that provided the struggling colonies of America with treasure and sent its armies and its fleet to their aid against the common enemy of that day, it was the example of successful revolt in those colonies against tyranny that kindled in the hearts of the French people the flame of freedom that consumed that royal house. And in the long and changing contest of the French to establish orderly and just self-government the leaders of the people, from LAFAYETTE to GAMBETTA, have found in the United States both inspiration and sympathy. Indeed, the sentiment that grew up between WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE has always been typical of that between the two peoples. And in the opinion of the world the two nations have been closely linked as the representatives of the same general principle and ideal of republicanism. Together they have borne the hatred and received the affection that is due to their common mission.

It has been one of our fondest traditions that in a government resting on the will of the people and originating with it the army is not apt to be the instrument of oppression. We have found it steadily true in our own history, and if it has not proved so always in the history of France we have explained it by the survival of the sentiments bred of long generations of centralized and arbitrary government and an ardent military spirit fostered by many wars. Now it is suddenly revealed in France that the army to a most extraordinary extent is infected with a cruel and degrading sentiment of injustice and blind selfishness, and that its Generals are capable of the most dishonorable oppression. But a few years since the French themselves would have looked for such a development only in the army of a despotic Government. Even to-day the attitude of the French people is largely to be explained by the implicit trust they have in their army—a trust that has been basely betrayed by the controlling officers.

Again, the ground principle of the Government of the Republic of France, as of the United States, is the equality of all citizens before the law. In important respects France has applied this principle with extreme firmness. She was before the other nations of Europe in recognizing the civil rights of the race to which Capt. DREYFUS belongs. In no other land save our own have the members of that race enjoyed so completely the equality of right and of opportunity which gives to a country the benefit of the untrammeled energies and capacity of all its citizens. It is, then, peculiarly humiliating to us who have been proud of the fidelity of our sister republic to the fundamental principle of our common system, that in this instance a gross wrong should find its main support in a narrow and detestable race prejudice, and especially that this prejudice should arouse in a people naturally gallant both cowardice and cruelty.

The French should make no mistake as to the sentiment of the Americans. It is one in which profound pity is even stronger than indignation. The indignation is for the immediate authors of the outrage; the pity is for the nation on which the terrible consequences must fall. And we will not, we cannot, abandon the hope that the conscience of the French will be aroused, and that justice will be done, not only to the wretched victim of the outrage, who has borne himself with such heroic fortitude and patriotism, but to the authors and instruments of the crime.

THE PROTECTION OF THE CLEARING HOUSE.

In calling attention to the latest incident in the rivalry of the banks and the trust companies the other day, we referred to a possible outcome of that rivalry in the common control of both classes of institutions by the same body of capitalists. This, of course, is a remote eventuality, even if it is ever realized. But it must be obvious to all that there is required for reasonable safety a certain agreement in policy, a certain common submission to principles and methods having general approval. This it is the object of the Clearing House Association to secure. The withdrawal of any considerable number of institutions doing a banking business from that association and the adoption by them of a policy condemned by the association is something that conservative financiers must regard with apprehension, quite apart from any consideration of the immediate interests involved. It is a matter of comparative indifference to the business community whether the functions of banking are performed under charters of one form or another; it is a matter of prime importance that those functions shall at all times be subjected to the general guidance which the experience and wisdom of those engaged in banking have evolved, and which, in the severest trials has been shown to be not only salutary but absolutely necessary.

One of the chief functions of the Clearing House, which it has performed with an admirable mingling of caution, firmness, and courage and with unfailing fidelity to the common interest, is the prevention of disastrous embarrassment among its members or those clearing through members. This it is enabled to perform by virtue of the right of inspection growing out of the immense advantages it confers. The privilege of "clearing" has gradually become not merely a great convenience to members and their correspondents, but indirectly a guarantee of their substantial soundness. For it must be remembered that the right of examination exercised by the Clearing House is used quite as much to ascertain whether an institution in difficulties can safely be aided and its usefulness preserved as to ascertain whether it is better that it should be closed. Its purpose, as we have said, is the prevention, as far as practicable, of disaster.

Plainly it is not for the public advantage that any considerable amount of banking business should be done free from the supervision thus exercised. It cannot be said truly that it is the concern only of each institution and of its customers whether it submits or not to such supervision. The trouble that may be incurred cannot be confined to them. It may come at a moment of general disturbance or distrust, when one serious failure may shake the entire fabric of credit. In the conditions of modern business, when general safety depends as much on what men believe to be true as on what is actually true, every reasonable support of public confidence must be firmly maintained. There is no such support more solid and more effectual than the association of the banks in an organization freely but steadily guided by the wisdom and experience of managers chosen from the common body.

Judge—a furiously partisan comic journal, the name of which is the most successful joke it has originated—publishes on its first page this week a portrait of one ALGER in the uniform of a French Captain, and with the inscription, "The American Dreyfus." It is unkind thus to drag the late Secretary of War from the complete obscurity into which he plunged immediately when he lost the power to harm and disgrace the American Army. It is positively cruel to recall attention to the contrast between the vices in which he is pre-eminent and the striking virtues that are displayed by the victim of French Algerism.

CARTER AND DREYFUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning and your admirable attitude on the Dreyfus outrage make me wonder whether we may not be in danger of committing in this country an injustice similar in principle, and perhaps, to the accused person, not less serious in results. You will apprehend that I refer to the case of Capt. O. M. Carter. He is a man whose personal associations and friendships entitle him to at least the presumption of innocence. He has been pronounced by a court-martial (report says by a very close vote) guilty of using his position to defraud his Government, and has been condemned to degradation and imprisonment. He has been, with rare exceptions, unsparingly denounced by the press of the country, and the animus displayed by the promoters of the prosecution and some of those who conducted it has not been without reminders of the great French trial just completed. The parallel might be carried further. An advocate for Dreyfus appeared in the person of Emile Zola. Mr. Wayne MacVeagh has publicly pronounced Carter "absolutely innocent." It may fairly be said that Mr. MacVeagh's experience has pre-eminently fitted him to weigh evidence and define law, and certainly his high character and honorable public service entitle his opinion to sincere respect.

Under these circumstances, may it not be our duty to suspend judgment? I do not venture to declare Capt. Carter innocent, but I do not dare to denounce him as guilty, lest, haply, I be found in the ranks of those who have earned the contempt and execration of civilization as "anti-Dreyfusards."

With the French object lesson in plain view, I can but hold my judgment in suspense. Is it not fair, Sir, that you, whose function it is to mold public opinion, should do likewise? W. BAYARD CUTTING.

New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Leads All the Rest.

When it comes to making mistakes France has been from the first one of the leading nations of the world.—Dallas News.

Quick Returns.

Friend—I don't see how you can afford to sell bicycles at such a price.

Slimspoke—I make my profit on the repairs.—Boston Traveler.

Times Have Changed.

Things have changed since Shakespeare's days. The schoolboy does not go "creeping like a snail, unwillingly to school." He takes a trolley car.—Baltimore American.

The Tragedy of the Palm.

"Mrs. Chipperton took care of my palm while I was away and ruined it."

"How?"

"It was one of those varnished palms, and she watered it every day."—Chicago Record.

In Them All.

"Nobody ever accused me of being a politician out of a job," said Senator Sorghum blandly.

"No," answered the guileless person who takes everything literally, "it was only the other day that I heard some one saying you came pretty near being mixed up in every job that came along."—Washington Star.

SNEAKIN' BACK TO KANSAS.

From The Denver Evening Post.

They're a sneakin' back to Kansas, Reps and Dems, Prohibs and Pops,
They have heard the wondrous story of the world-surprisin' crop
They have read it in the papers that the ol' Jayhawker State
Is a passin' the procession at a mighty lively gait!
In her days of woe they shook her, give it to her in the neck,
Jest as rats out in the ocean'll desert a sinkin' wreck,
But she weathered every breaker an' she's right in the advance,
An' they're sneakin' back to Kansas as repentant emigrants.

They're a sneakin' back to Kansas, don't you see the risin' dust?
Don't you see the swk'ard mottoes: "Git A Claim Agin Or Bust!"
Don't you hear the joltin' wagons in the long and windin' trains
Glidin' like enormous serpents o'er the spreadin' seas o' plains?
Don't you hear the movers singin' songs o' soul-enthusin' cheer?
Don't you hear the whips a crackin' on the heated atmosphere?
Don't you smell the fryin' bacon in the prairie camps at night?
They're a sneakin' back to Kansas for they've heerd that she's all right!

They're a sneakin' back to Kansas; when they left her every tongue
Was aglow with wild invective, jest the hottest ever sprung!
They were talkin' of the 'hoppers an' the murderous cyclones,
An' the drouth that dried the cattle till their hides stuck to their bones!
Sized her up 'longside o' sheol, some quite ready to aver
That the torrid realms o' Satan wasn't in the gauge with her;
Left their claims fur anybody when they tuk the out'ard track,
Now they're sneakin' back to Kansas wishin' that they had 'em back!

Fur the sun o' tardy glory has arisen on the State,
She is winnin' reputation most magnificently great!
She's surprisin' all creation with her crops o' wheat an' corn,
An' her people are a tootin' of a loud, triumphant horn!
Seems that heaven overlooked her fur a while in heartless way
An' is makin' restitution in a most prolific play;
Is a touchin' up the ranches in the brightest green an' gold,
An' they're sneakin' back to Kansas like that prodigal of old.

TRUST CONFERENCE WORK

Only Strife of the Day Over the Committee on Resolutions.

PROTECTION AND ITS RESULTS

Speakers Argue on Both Sides of the Tariff Question—Gov. Pingree Fears Industrial Slavery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The second day's session of the trust conference opened here to-day, with William Wirt Howe of New Orleans in the chair, and a falling off in the attendance of both delegates and spectators.

Chairman Howe proceeded to business by putting before the house a motion made by F. C. Farr of Missouri, providing for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of fifteen members, to be selected by the Chairman. To this committee all resolutions were to be referred without reading or debate.

The motion instantly developed strife between the factions for and against trusts, like that which yesterday threatened the harmony of the conference. An amendment was offered providing that the appointments to the committee be made by the delegates themselves, one committeeman from each State. The original motion was not acted upon, but the amendment in regard to the manner of appointment was carried by a standing vote—99 to 14.

Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia, rising from a far corner, declared that it was unfair to bind the delegates by resolution. The debate then waxed warm, and delegates clamoring for recognition rose in every part of the house. Ex-Gov. Luce of Michigan declared that the reference of resolutions to a committee without reading or debate meant that many a well-meant effort would go to sleep in the hands of the committee and "sleep the sleep of death."

It remained for W. Bourke Cockran to repeat his performance of yesterday, when he restored the harmony which was lost in an endeavor to appoint a Committee on Programme. Upon his suggestion it was decided that the Committee on Resolutions should consist of one representative of each State delegation and one of each National organization, and to this committee all resolutions should be referred without reading or debate.

Lawson Purdy of the New York Tariff Reform Club was then introduced and opened the tariff debate. "I do not contend," he said, "that the only cause for combinations which restrain trade is the tariff, but the tariff does foster and assist in maintaining such combinations. The tariff is under the control of the Federal Government. The abolition of duties upon articles produced by trusts is easy, immediate, and effective. When this special privilege is withdrawn we will then be in a better position to do what further may be necessary."

Mr. Purdy was followed by Byron W. Holt of the New England Free Traders' Club. He said: "That the tariff, by shielding our manufacturers from foreign competition, makes it easy for them to combine, to restrict production, and to fix prices—up to the tariff limit—ought to be evident to every intelligent man. It ought also to be evident to all here that the greatest objection to trusts is due to their ability to raise prices above the normal profit-producing point. That the trusts raise prices whenever possible to what they consider the maximum profit point is certain."

John F. Scanlan of Illinois took up the cudgels on behalf of the protectionists. He called forth a storm of mingled hisses and applause by declaring that it was a brave man who, after the experience of the last few years, would advocate a policy of free trade. He compared the conditions of the country at various times in an endeavor to show that prosperity was greatest when the tariff was highest.

Thomas Updegraff of Iowa followed Mr. Scanlan in a defense of the tariff.

A paper entitled "Excessive Financial Energy," prepared by Horatio W. Seymour of The Chicago Chronicle, was read. It was in part as follows:

"The trusts or combinations which should be destroyed and which can be destroyed are those which exist by reason of the protective tariff, or which could not exist if there were no protective tariff, and those which either in their organization or in their methods since organization have adopted criminal practices and are therefore amenable to the criminal laws. In the one case there is need of the repeal of unwise and unjust legislation. In the other there is need of the enforcement of penalties which run against individuals hiding behind trust organizations as well as they do against individuals who stand upon their own responsibility.

"There is not an unlawful combination in America to-day that does not owe its existence to some unfaithful representative of the people. There is not one that cannot be destroyed in short order by an honest enforcement of the law. Those trusts or combinations against which the laws do not run are no more to be decried than any other manifestation of business enterprise."

The afternoon session was devoted to papers on the relation of agriculture to trusts. Dudley Wooten acted as Chairman for the session and presided over delegations even thinner than they were in the forenoon. An Eastern delegate slept through the entire session, affording a pronounced illustration of the ennui which affected many others in less degree.

Samuel H. Greeley of the Chicago Board of Trade spoke on "The Protection of American Grain Markets from Railroad and Warehouse Monopoly." He was followed by J. C. Hanley of St. Paul, delegate from the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and Aaron Jones of South Bend, Ind., Master of the National Grange. The last speaker of the afternoon was Major Benjamin R. Tucker of New York, who discussed trusts from the standpoint of the Anarchists.

The principal address of the evening session was delivered by Gov. Pingree of Michigan on "The Effect of Trusts on Our National Life." He said in part:

"It seems to me that the vital considerations connected with this problem of the trust is its effect upon our middle class—the independent individual business man and the skilled artisan and mechanic. How does the trust affect them? It is admitted by the apologist for the trust that it makes it impossible for the individual or firm to do business on a small scale. This being so it follows that the independent, individual business man must enter the employment of the trust. He becomes an employe instead of an employer. His trusted foreman and his employes must follow him. They are both to become a part of the vast industrial army, with no hopes and no aspirations—a daily task to perform and no personal interest and perhaps no pride in the success of their work.

"The middle-class of which I speak will lose their sense of independence. They are already being deprived of that quality of opportunity which has attracted to this country the millions of people of other nations who have helped make American citizenship and American institutions the greatest and best in the world. The trust is therefore the forerunner, or rather the creator, of industrial slavery. The master is the trust manager or director. It is his duty to serve the soulless and nameless, being called the stockholder. To the latter the dividend is more important than the happiness or the prosperity of any one. The slave is the former merchant and business man and the artisan and mechanic, who once cherished the hope that they might some time reach the happy position of independent ownership of a business. Commercial feudalism is the logical outcome of the trust. The trust manager is the feudal baron."

Ex-Gov. Charles Foster of Ohio spoke on "The Desirability of Trusts." He said in part:

"Denounce trusts as we may, they have come to stay. Why? Because the gigantic business operations of the present and future cannot be carried on without them. Through the trust the enormous waste that is entailed upon business operations by competition is saved. The product and the service performed is cheapened. Labor will have the better opportunity to enhance wages and shorten the hours of toil, as is so signally illustrated in the railroad service of the country. When the trusts shall have been properly safeguarded by law their securities will furnish a means of safe investment at a somewhat higher rate of interest than will be paid by Government, State, or municipal bonds, thus affording an opportunity for investment by people of moderate means.

"A bureau of government or a board, similar to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, should be established, to whom all trusts shall apply for license after being incorporated, and to whom reports, as required of National banks, should be made. The terms of the license should provide against over-capitalization. All profits beyond 6 per cent. should be taxed for the benefit of the Government. It seems to me that it is the duty of this conference to request Congress to submit amendments to the Constitution, giving it the necessary power to control the trusts and to tax their profits."

Prof. George Gunton of New York spoke in favor of trusts, concluding his argument with the following words: "Stripped of sensation, political partisanship, and class feeling, the movement against so-called trusts is really a movement against industrial development and National prosperity, and is a blow at the growth and greatness of the Nation."

The anti-trust delegates to the conference organized their forces to-night and declared in open meeting that they would place the delegates to the convention on record as favoring or opposed to trusts. A Steering Committee and a Committee on Resolutions were appointed.

THE BRIDGE TRUST FORMED.

List of Concerns that Are Members of It—Officers to be Elected Next Week.

The American Bridge Company, otherwise the Bridge Trust, is an assured fact. All the details so far as the manufacturers are concerned have been settled. Now the financiering will be arranged by J. & W. Seligman & Co., and next week a meeting will be held to effect a permanent organization and elect officers.

The following concerns constitute the organization: A. & P. Roberts Company, (Pencoyd Iron Works,) Philadelphia, Penn.; the Carnegie Company's Keystone Bridge Works, Pittsburg, Penn.; Post & McCord, Brooklyn; J. B. & J. M. Cornell, New York; Elmira Bridge Company, Limited, Elmira, N. Y.; American Bridge Works, Chicago; Union Bridge Company, Athens, Penn.; Edgemoor Bridge Works, Edgemoor, Del.; Lessig Bridge and Iron Works, Chicago; Berlin Iron Bridge Company, Berlin, Conn.; Shiffler Bridge Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Detroit Bridge and Iron Company, Detroit, Mich.; Rochester Bridge and Iron Works, Rochester, N. Y., Groton Bridge and Manufacturing Company, Groton, N. Y.; Youngstown Bridge Company, Youngstown, Ohio; J. G. Wagner & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Wrought Iron Bridge Company, Canton, Ohio; Toledo Bridge Company, Toledo, Ohio; Gillette & Herzog Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Lafayette Bridge Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Schultz Bridge and Iron Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Buffalo Bridge and Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y.; Canton Bridge Company, Canton, Ohio; Bellefonte Bridge and Iron Company, Bellefonte, Penn.; Coke and Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.; Hilton Bridge and Construction Company, Albany, N. Y., and Horseheads Bridge Company, Horseheads, N. Y. It is probable that in the near future several other concerns will join the combination.

According to the report made by Stephen Little, who acted as auditor in the formation of the combination, the actual past earnings of the concerns in the trust have been 13 per cent., and this will guarantee an actual profit on the common stock from the start.

A CHAIR TRUST, NOW.

Combination Will Start Business with $10,000,000 Capital.

A chair trust has been arranged for. About 85 per cent. of all the manufacturers in the country are interested in the combination. The financing of the aggregation is all that is necessary to permit organization, and that will be arranged by Charles R. Flint. The new combination will transact its further business from quarters in Lord's Court Building.

There the Reorganization Committee is in session daily, and among the members of the committee are Judge W. Campbell of Ohio, J. S. Ford of Chicago, and A. D. Martin of Cincinnati.

The capital stock of the new combination will be $10,000,000. It is understood that the organization will be known as the American Chair Company, but the name has not been definitely decided upon.

ARONSON'S NEW ATTRACTIONS.

Has Rights to Strauss's "Wiener Blut"—Wagner Offered $20,000, and Is Likely to Conduct Here.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Rudolph Aronson, who is a passenger on the Saale, has secured from the widow of Johann Strauss the American rights to the posthumous operetta "Wiener Blut," which is to be produced in Vienna about Oct. 1.

Mr. Aronson offered Siegfried Wagner $20,000 to conduct forty Wagner concerts in the principal cities of the United States. He expects that his offer will be accepted.

ROOF GARDENS DESERTED.

Cold Weather Drives the Public Indoors and They Suspend—Mr. Rice in a Dilemma.

The decided change in the atmosphere in this city yesterday, when the mercury dropped many degrees, played havoc with the attendance at the roof gardens of Oscar Hammerstein and Edward E. Rice and placed in jeopardy the lives of some of the performers who are compelled to appear in scant costumes.

At the Casino Roof, after opening the doors and discovering that the public was not desirous of witnessing a performance in the open air in weather like that prevailing last night, Manager Rice decided to permanently discontinue his summer-night entertainment, and the few who chanced to brave the chilly winds were informed by Stage Manager Lawrence that upon application at the box office their money would be refunded and that no performance would be given.

Mr. Rice congratulated himself upon the easy manner in which he disposed of his small audience, and was about to depart for his home, when the spokesman for the members of the orchestra stopped him and said that they proposed to hold him for the full week's salary, as per contract, if he intended to close the roof and would not under any circumstances accept three nights' pay. The idea suddenly struck Mr. Rice that in order that both parties might fulfill the contract each must carry out the stipulations. He forthwith said to the musicians that to receive their full week's salary they must report every night for the balance of the week and play from 8 until 12:30, notwithstanding there would be no audience. When this proposition was made to the musicians, a demurrer was immediately entered by both the drummer and cornetist, who were most emphatic in saying that they would not play on any roof in such weather for $40 a minute, and after a brief conference by the band they agreed to take three nights' salary due them and depart.

MISS WALLEY DISCHARGED.

Violated Stage Discipline—Rules G. W. Lederer's Manager Alleged.

Miss Norma Walley, who was brought to this country by George W. Lederer from England to create the rôle of the Spirit of Mischief in "The Man in the Moon," was summarily discharged from the company last Monday night by Stage Manager Frederick Solomon on instructions from Mr. Lederer. Since then Miss Violet Holls has been playing the part.

"Miss Walley in the last two weeks has on several occasions violated the discipline of the stage," said Mr. Solomon last evening, "and on each of these occasions I have been lenient with her, simply calling her attention to the fact, and asking her not to let it happen again. But last Saturday night Miss Walley overstepped the bounds of stage propriety by deliberately holding a conversation from the stage during the progress of the first act, with Walter Jones, who occupied one of the proscenium boxes. Mr. Lederer, who chanced to be in the theatre at the time, witnessing this violation of one of his strictest rules, immediately instructed me to inform Miss Walley that such behavior on the part of any member in his company would not be tolerated, and that her services would be dispensed with, and that Miss Holls would assume the rôle from Tuesday night."

It was said by a friend of Miss Walley last night that the English actress called upon Mr. Lederer and upbraided him. It was also said that she proposes if possible to hold him to his contract, which she claims has not been violated. In the meantime Miss Walley has made arrangements with Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., to become a member of Miss Anna Held's company, which will produce a new play by De Koven and Smith entitled "Papa's Wife."

In perfecting his arrangements for the Columbia Theatre, Boston, Mr. Lederer has selected Frederic Solomon as his stage manager, transferring him from the New York Theatre to his Boston house, where he will have absolute charge of affairs behind the curtain. The first production in this house under Mr. Lederer's direction will be "In Gay Paree," which is being rehearsed daily at the Casino by a select company.

Miss Virginia Earle, who since the death of Augustin Daly has become a member of Mr. Lederer's forces, will not appear in any of his productions, as announced, this year, but will devote her time to the study of vocal music up to Jan. 1. On Jan. 7 she will make her first appearance in Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander's new piece, which will be produced at the Casino by Mr. Lederer.

EXPORT EXPOSITION OPENS

Inaugural Exercises Are Held on the Grounds at Philadelphia.

TO BUILD UP FOREIGN TRADE

Gov. Stone Tells Why Americans Can Pay Better Wages and Sell Cheaper than Their Rivals Abroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—The National Export Exposition was formally opened at noon to-day. Hundreds of distinguished visitors from all sections of the country were in attendance, including representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, officers of the army and navy, scientists and business and professional men.

The first event of the day was the landing of Admiral Sampson and the officers of his squadron at Chestnut Street Pier at 10 o'clock. Carriages were in waiting and the naval officers were driven to the City Hall where, in Mayor Ashbridge's office, they met Gov. Stone and his staff, the officers and Directors of the National Export Association, the Commercial Museum, and the Franklin Institute, and about 100 other prominent men of Philadelphia and other cities. At 11:15 o'clock the company in the Mayor's office proceeded to the exposition grounds, escorted by 250 marines from the North Atlantic Squadron and the Marine Band.

Arriving at the grounds the members of the party were escorted to the platform in the auditorium. In the absence of P. A. B. Widener, President of the exposition, the First Vice President, W. W. Foulkrod, delivered the address turning the exposition over to the Governor of Pennsylvania. Director General W. P. Wilson delivered an address on the plan and scope of the exposition. "The purpose of this exposition," said Mr. Wilson, "is to show the foreign consumer what the American manufacturer can make, and how cheaply and how well he can make it."

Gov. Stone made an address welcoming the visitors, accepting the exposition and turning it over to the Mayor of Philadelphia. He said in part:

"We are selling our goods in every country on the globe for the reason and the only reason that we sell a better article for less money than any other country can sell. The time has come for us to hoist our flag and proclaim it to the world, and that is the purpose of this exhibition. We invite the world's buyers to be the judge. We want the world's trade, and our demand is supported alone by the merits of our products.

"The great problem with our manufacturers has been to preserve and maintain our high prices paid for labor and still undersell our foreign competitors. This has been done without decreasing the quality of our products. The average price of labor in this country is double that of any other country in competition with us, and as labor is the principal cost in any product, this has been a difficult obstacle to overcome, but the question has been solved by the skill and genius of the American mechanic and inventor.

"It is natural that foreign buyers should want an explanation. It is natural that they should wish to know how it comes that we can sell better articles for less money than countries that pay much less for labor. The explanation is chiefly in the fact that we have learned to economize labor. Our laborers get more money for the time employed, but, with the aid of perfected machinery and ingenious inventions and devices, they accomplish much more work. We employ the machine and the hand in such harmony as to utilize both with the least possible loss of time and material.

"Our only drawback is shipping facilities. We have protected and fostered our industries, but we have neglected our shipping. To-day our exports are carried in foreign ships, and we are paying $180,000,000 each year to foreign ship owners. This is a reflection on our statesmanship. It ought not to be. Our ocean freight should be carried in American ships. If the circumstances do not justify the construction of American ships in American docks, Congress should, by subsidy or otherwise, make it an inducement to capital to embark in this enterprise. Our flag should be more often seen flying from the masts of ocean ships, and our Nation should appear abroad what it really is at home."

Mayor Ashbridge accepted the exposition from the Governor, and then Congressman W. P. Hepburn of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, delivered an address.

The benediction was pronounced by Archbishop Ryan of this city, and at its conclusion a telegraph instrument was moved to the front of the stage and communication was obtained with the White House, at Washington. First Vice President Foulkrod informed President McKinley over the wire that the exposition was ready to be declared open. The President immediately sent the following message:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1899.

Dr. W. P. Wilson, Director General, National Export Exposition, Philadelphia:

The opening of the National Export Exposition marks another important and most gratifying advance in the extension of our trade and commerce and the promotion of more cordial relations in these respects with other nations. Accept for yourself and your associates my hearty congratulations and best wishes for the abundant realization of your most sanguine hopes of the success and influence of this undertaking. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

This concluded the exercises. While the exposition is not ready in every detail, it is expected that all the exhibits will be in position within a week. There was a large crowd at the exposition to-night. The admissions for the day and evening aggregated about 25,000.

ROSE COGHLAN'S DEBTS.

Only One of Her Forty-seven Creditors Appeared at a Meeting.

A meeting of the creditors of Rose Coghlan, the actress, whose name in private life is Rosamond Maria Sullivan, was called yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Nathaniel A. Prentiss, at 120 Broadway. She did not appear. Her attorney said she was playing an engagement in Boston, and would be through by the 22d inst., when she would come here.

The schedules showed liabilities of $26,836 and no assets, except wearing apparel and theatrical wardrobe, $250, which are exempt. Of the forty-seven creditors mentioned in the schedules, only one was present at the meeting, and he did not think it was worth while to file the claim, which was for carriage hire. The referee remarked that her creditors evidently were not pressing her. T. Frank Brownell was appointed trustee for her assets, as a matter of form, so as to give a certificate of exemption for her clothing and theatrical wardrobe.

SUCCESS OF "HORA NOVISSIMA."

Prof. Parker's Oratorio Well Received in London.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—At the Worcester musical festival yesterday Prof. Parker of Yale University conducted with pronounced success his oratorio, "Hora Novissima."

The cathedral was crowded, many Americans being present. The performance was looked forward to with the greatest interest. All the papers devote unusual space to the presentation, sketching the composer's career, bestowing high praise upon his musical ability, and expressing the hope soon to hear other works from his pen.

"THE RAINMAKER OF SYRIA."

Rights for Austria and Germany Secured by Josef Weinberger.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—"The Rainmaker of Syria" has been secured by Joseph Weinberger of Vienna for production in Austria and Germany.

Music at Seward Park.

The programme that will be rendered by Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band at W. H. Seward Park this evening is as follows:

"Hail, Columbia."
Overture, "Polyphonie".....Pettis
(a) "Happy by My Baby's Side".....Ward.
(b) "Rusty Dusty".....

DREYFUS CASE IN LONDON

Jews Celebrate Atonement Day by Holding Demonstrations.

CHIEF RABBI ADLER SPEAKS

Says Last Saturday's Verdict Was a Disaster to France—The Paris Exposition Not Boycotted.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—English indignation against France was strengthened to-day on account of the observance by all Jews of the Day of Atonement.

The day was celebrated here, especially in the East End, with Dreyfus demonstrations. A procession with a banner inscribed "Dreyfus, the Martyr. All the Civilized World Demands His Instant Release," marched through Spitalfields.

The Great Synagogue in London presented a striking spectacle. It was crowded from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night, and thousands were unable to enter.

Dr. Adler, the chief rabbi, delivered a sermon referring to the Dreyfus case. He said what was morally wrong could not be politically right. Right justice, honor, and mercy belonged to the immutable law. Falsehood and injustice might prosper for a time, but certain retribution would follow those who forsook the path of right and justice. It had been so with the colossal empires of antiquity, and with Spain in our day.

Dr. Adler declared that Saturday was not, as had been said, the bitterest day in the history of modern Judaism on account of the Dreyfus verdict. It was a memorable penitential Sabbath, ever to be remembered with the keenest disappointment, in which all felt the deepest pity for the prolonged agony of Dreyfus and his wife, but it was not a day of unalloyed bitterness for Jews. To France it was a day more disastrous than Waterloo, more humiliating than Sedan. France, which first allowed to the Jews the rights of citizenship, had defiled the golden vessels of God's temple, and branded an innocent man as an odious traitor to the country he loved so well. Even in France every one had not been hypnotized by the unholy blend of clericalism and militarism.

"Let the majesty of the law be vindicated," he concluded, "and let them not seek a pardon, which should be rejected with scorn, for where no crime has been committed, how can a pardon be granted?"

Yet this is the very course taken by the law in England, though this point was overlooked by Dr. Adler. The Dreyfus case still remains in the forefront of discussion. The opinion preponderates that the prisoner will be pardoned. On all sides one hears the question: How is it possible to pardon an innocent man? One answer to this is that he has been convicted. Another is that the custom is not confined to France. Many persons have been convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life in England, and when one of them is discovered to be innocent the conviction is not annulled, the only reparation made to the convict being a free pardon. If such can be the case in free England, many persons say, why not in France?

Col. Jekyll, Secretary of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exposition, says that not more than a dozen firms have withdrawn their applications for space. Large numbers have been unable to obtain space, and the pending applications are far more numerous than the withdrawals. Over 2,000 exhibitors will be represented. Col. Jekyll says only an extraordinary development of the boycott would justify a special meeting of the commission. This has not occurred.

TRUSTS THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The Temps Says It Is Unnecessary for the Chambers to Meet.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Temps this afternoon says:

"The idea of summoning the Chambers might be admitted if an incident had arisen showing the peril of the situation or the weakness of the Government. If the situation does not exist, such a call would be the first noisy incident since the close of the trial. Let the Deputies, then, enjoy their vacation as long as the Government fulfills its mission and conforms to the clearly defined mandate it solicited and accepted months ago."

ROYALISTS' HOUSES RAIDED.

Residences of Anti-Semite Officers Also Visited by the Police.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Fresh police raids were made this morning at the residences of prominent Royalists.

The police are searching the houses of officers of the Anti-Semite and Royalist organizations, as well as their newspaper offices, at Nantes.

It is reported that the magistrate who has in hand the conspiracy charges will declare that there is no ground for prosecution in the case of several persons now in custody.

German Spy Arrested in France.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A German spy has been arrested at Lacroix-sur-Meuse.

SAYS DREYFUS WILL BE FREED.

The Only Question to be Settled One of Ways and Means.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"It is certain that Capt. Dreyfus will be liberated. The only question to be settled is one of ways and means."

DREYFUS PROTEST IN ITALY.

President of the Commission to the Paris Exposition Resigns.

ROME, Sept. 14.—The Tribuna says that Signor Tomaso Villa, President of the Italian Commission to the Paris Exhibition, has resigned as a protest against the verdict of the Rennes court-martial.

ADMINISTRATION WILL NOT ACT.

Holds that It Cannot Interfere in Another Country's Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—President McKinley is receiving many letters, petitions, and resolutions from various parts of the country urging his mediation in behalf of Dreyfus, and suggesting that he tender his good offices in the pending dispute between Great Britain and the Transvaal. These have come in such volume that there has not been an acknowledgment in many cases. All these communications are being turned over to the State Department as they arrive.

The Administration will take no action, holding that until the interest of the United States or the rights of her citizens are involved, it is not within the province of this country to meddle in the domestic or foreign affairs of other countries.

ESTERHAZY CHALLENGED AGAIN.

South Carolina Man Willing to Fight in Behalf of Dreyfus.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 14.—The following challenge was cabled this morning to Comte Ferdinand Walsin-Esterhazy at his address in London:

Anderson, S. C., Sept. 14.

Sir: Believing you to be answerable for the misery and humiliation of Capt. Dreyfus of the French Army, and he, Capt. Dreyfus, not being able to call on you personally for satisfaction, I, as an American, free born, loving liberty, do volunteer in my own right to meet you on the field of honor in behalf of Capt. Dreyfus at any time and place agreeable to you. PAUL E. AYER.

Ayer is a son of the late Gen. Ayer of the Confederate Army, and was a Sergeant in the First South Carolina Volunteers in the war with Spain.

EXCITED BY DREYFUS POSTERS.

Crowd Wrecks a Billboard at the Ice Palace After a Lecture.

The Ice Palace, a. One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, which is the home of the Lenox Athletic Club, has been used for several days as a Jewish meeting place. Last night the Rev. Hugo Barusch delivered a lecture on the Dreyfus trial.

As the congregation left the place after the lecture they caught sight of a bill board by the side of the building which was covered with posters showing the scene on Devil's Island and the degradation of Dreyfus. A number attacked the sign, boards were torn from the fence, and the posters defaced. Policeman Lee of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station locked up Charles Harris of 328 East Ninety-third Street and George E. Lewis of 119 East Ninety-first Street on a charge of malicious mischief.

About 9 o'clock a number of persons came out of the Metropolitan Theatre at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Willis Avenue, and found a bill poster putting up the same posters that had made the crowd at One Hundred and Seventh Street angry. They tore the posters from the boards, and attacked him when he protested. They were driven off by Roundsman Bailey of the Alexander Avenue Station.

PANIC IN A SYNAGOGUE.

Lamp Upset and 32 Persons Were Crushed to Death in Poland.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Advices from Kalisch, in Russian Poland, say that thirty-two persons were crushed to death there during a panic in a synagogue, caused by the upsetting of a lamp.

The victims were all women and children. Many others were injured.

DESTRUCTION IN ANGUILLA.

Hurricane Last Week Blew Down 200 Houses in That Island.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Sept. 14.—Advices received at St. Kitts to-day from the Island of Anguilla, one of the British West India Islands, Leeward group, say that a hurricane during the night of Sept. 8 destroyed 200 houses and rendered 800 people homeless.

There was considerable loss of property and similar damage at St. Martin.

THE OBI EXPEDITION FAILS.

British Explorers Return to Norway After Losing Their Ship.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Hammerfest, the northernmost town of Norway, announces the arrival there of the British commercial expedition which vainly attempted to explore the mouths of the River Obi and other Siberian streams.

The expedition was turned back by the ice, after losing its ship, the Arthur, which was crushed by the floes. There was no loss of life.

BARON WATSON DEAD.

Was the Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and Formerly in Parliament.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Baron Watson, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and former member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, died to-day in his seventy-first year.

William, Baron Watson, was the son of the Rev. Thomas Watson of Covington, Lanarkshire. He was educated privately and in the Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, called to the bar in 1851, and from 1874 to 1876 was Solicitor General for Scotland. From the latter year until 1880 the Baron was Lord Advocate, and then succeeded to the position he held at the time of his death.

DOMINICAN FINANCES UPSET.

President Vasquez Orders Duties Paid in Coin—Paper Worthless.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 14.—In consequence of the urgent demands of business men for a declaration of the intention of the Government to provide a system of currency for immediate use, the provisional President, Gen. Horacio Vasquez, issued a proclamation this afternoon declaring duties payable 70 per cent. gold and 30 per cent. national silver, establishing a ratio of five dollars to one, American, and announcing that the value of paper money will not be decided until Congress meets, in November.

This has the effect of making paper money valueless for immediate use, and, as there is not sufficient silver here for ordinary commerce, the need of American currency is peremptory.

The action of the provisional President, it is feared, will precipitate disorders to-morrow.

THE DANUBE IN FLOOD.

Many Casualties and Much Damage in Germany and Austria.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The floods are causing widespread damage in Southern Germany and Austria. The northerly part of Zwickau is inundated.

Owing to the undermining of a railway bridge over the Iser between Muehldorf and Rohrbach, a train fell into the river and five persons were killed.

All the tributaries of the Danube, in Austria, are flooded.

A bridge over the Schwarzach, at Payerbach, collapsed, and ten persons were carried away.

MUNICH, Sept. 14.—The new Prince Regent Bridge here collapsed this afternoon, in consequence of a rise in the River Iser, which is still at flood level. There were no casualties.

SALZBURG, Sept. 14.—Part of this city and places in the vicinity have been flooded. Troops have been called out to render assistance. The water is now subsiding slowly.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Vienna: "The floods in Austria are most serious. No doubt not a tenth part of the damage is yet officially reported. Nothing definite is known as to what has happened at Ischl, which is entirely cut off, all railway, telegraph, and telephone communication having ceased. Many towns have been flooded. It is rumored here this evening that the water works of Vienna at Semmering Pass are in danger."

New Secretary of British Embassy.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—G. Lowther, British Consul at Budapest, has been appointed Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington.

New Cabinet Formed at Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 14.—A new Ministry has been formed here, with W. J. Lyne, the leader of the Opposition, as Premier.

St. Louis Girl Marries a Duke.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Miss Anne Russell Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., was married to the Duke of Montefeltro, Tuesday, at Homburg.

ALDERMAN RODDY ACCUSED.

Held on a Charge of Bribery Preferred by a Fruit Vendor.

Alderman John S. Roddy of the Twenty-first District was a prisoner in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of bribery. The warrant was issued by Magistrate Zeller upon the complaint of James Valchos, a Greek fruit dealer.

The complainant alleges that in October, 1898, having obtained permission from the owner of the property on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue to erect a fruit stand there, he was told that it was necessary to secure the approval of Alderman Roddy, in whose district the location is. The fruit dealer alleges that Roddy told him it would cost him $200 if he wanted his approval to the application for the permit. The Greek says he had no such sum, but agreed to pay $25. This was refused. Then he went to Councilman Sulzer, who made the application for him, but when it came up in the Board of Aldermen Roddy, it is alleged, had the matter referred to him and killed it. Sulzer made a second attempt and finally succeeded, but lately Roddy had the permit revoked and the stand was removed by the Bureau of Incumbrances.

In court yesterday Alderman Roddy told the Magistrate that the charge was an old one, and absolutely without foundation. The case was set down for examination on Monday next, and Roddy was released in $1,000 bail, furnished by Alexander McDowell of 388 Manhattan Avenue. The Alderman, when seen at his home, 251 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street last evening, said that the charges were false, and that Valchos never had a permit. When asked his reasons for refusing to obtain a permit for Valchos, he said that storekeepers and property owners in the neighborhood objected to a stand being on the corner.

THE RACE QUESTION IN CUBA.

La Lucha Says Supremacy of the Whites Must Be Guaranteed, Although Negroes Are in Majority.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—All the Havana papers have until of late carefully avoided what the Cubans generally recognize as the most important question. To-day, however, the Lucha says:

"If independence is granted to Cuba, the gravest problem to be faced and solved will be the racial problem. The supremacy of the whites must be guaranteed. It should be borne in mind by the negroes that there can be no social equality at any time and no political equality until a considerable period has elapsed. Yet it must be admitted that the negroes, who are numerically the chief element in the population, starved and fought bravely during the war, while many bespangled high-cockalorums now strutting around Havana in gorgeous uniforms were in Mexico or Yucatan, lying about their political convictions."

The editorial has provoked considerable comment, especially at the Union Club, whose members say that all the annexationist and protectorate organs have not done so much harm to the cause of Cuba as the Lucha has done to-day. Those who condemn the paper's sentiments say the racial question should not have been raised in any public way until independence was assured. On the other hand, those who favor annexation or a protectorate consider that the editorial was inspired.

THE COFFEE DUTY IN CUBA.

Planters and Others Protest Against Cheaper Puerto Rican Product.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 14.—The measure declaring free importation of coffee from Puerto Rico to Cuba has caused a bad impression in the City and Province of Santiago.

The planters held a meeting yesterday and, after a prolonged discussion, agreed to cable Señor de Quesada in Washington a request to present a protest to President McKinley. They declare that such a regulation will kill the Cuban coffee industry and leave thousands penniless.

The Santiago Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting to-day, adopted a resolution of protest.

AGAINST EL RECONCENTRADO.

Mr. Root Approves Gen. Ludlow's Act in Suppressing a Havana Paper.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary Root has approved the action of Gen. Ludlow in suppressing El Reconcentrado, a newspaper formerly published in Havana. After the paper had been suppressed the publishers appeared in Washington and protested to the Secretary of War that the action of Gen. Ludlow was an infringement on the rights of citizenship. They petitioned to have the order of Gen. Ludlow revoked. The Secretary referred the whole matter to Gen. Brooke for report who in turn referred it to Gen. Ludlow. The report of Gen. Ludlow, indorsed by Gen. Brooke, has been received at the War Department, and Secretary Root disposes of it in the following indorsement:

"The Reconcentrado appears to have been a vile publication. Its suppression raises no question of the liberty of the press. Every Government is bound to protect the community against public indecency in this as well as in other forms. It is to be regretted that the persons responsible for the publication cannot be criminally punished. The order of Gen. Ludlow is approved and the petition is denied."

A peculiar light was shed on Cuban journalistic methods by Secretary Root's investigation into the suppression of El Reconcentrado. If the allegations made on behalf of Gen. Ludlow are true, newspaper enterprise in the island has soared to heights undreamed of by even the most sensational of American journals. Gen. Ludlow alleged that when any business man declined to advertise in El Reconcentrado, that newspaper would assail the reputation of the obstinate merchant's wife. This method of securing advertising patronage had the advantage that the next time a business man was invited to advertise it was easy to convince him, if he was a married man, that the paper was a great advertising medium. Gen. Ludlow claimed that it was on these grounds that he suppressed the paper.

Bandits Wound a Cuban Mayor.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—News has been received here that the Mayor of Guira has been wounded severely by banditti. It is believed his assailants were of the band which the night before, attacked and killed a member of the rural guard of the town. One of the bandits was killed in the affray.

Troops Returning from Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Adjutant General received the following dispatch from Gen. Brooke to-day: "Depot battalions, First and Eighth Infantry, leave for States to-night. The Second and Tenth Infantry will return on McPherson, which left New York Sept. 9; the Fifth Infantry is ready to move as soon as transport arrives, expected Sept. 12."

PUERTO RICAN RELIEF FUND.

The National Bank of North America reports the following subscriptions to the Puerto Rican relief fund:

Previously acknowledged, $41,434.84; guests of Mountaindale Hotel, Mountaindale, N. Y., $35.50; Crystal Plains Sunday school, Portis, Kan., $5; through Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio, $52; through E. C. Smith, Governor of Vermont, $154.54; H. D. Hollins & Co., $1,000; through H. B. Hollins & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., $500; J. B. Hoyt, $100; cash, $1; "M.," $1; Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, $50; Charles A. Dana, $10; James H. King, $1; Henry L. Colman, $50; Mrs. Laurens Joseph, $5; S. T. & J. H. Emerson, $7.50; Thomas H. Hurley, $5; Willett & Gray, $5; F. W. Beers, $5; Helping Hand, $2; a friend in Summit, N. J., $100; cash, $100; Mrs. J. G., $5; C. H. M., $25; cash, $5; Bruce & Cook, $100; cash, $4; C. Read Goodridge, $5; friend, $10; cash, $5; Francis Lyade Stetson, $100; F. Peel, $25; Richard N. Young, $50; Mary H. Robinson, $5; Charles Merritt, $5; Edward Van Ness, $100; C. Beekman Hoppin, $20; Malcom & Coombe, $50; total, $44,051.36.

August Revenues of Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The War Department received to-day the amount of receipts gathered from all sources in Puerto Rico for the month of August. The receipts aggregate $173,780, divided as follows: Customs receipts, $155,672; postal receipts, $6,016; internal revenue receipts, $9,912; miscellaneous, $2,677.

ENGLISH SHIPBUILDERS DELAY.

The Armstrongs, Constructing the Albany, Are Months Behind.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The contractors for building the armored cruiser Albany, the Armstrongs of England, are months behind in the delivery of the ship to our Navy Department, and the attention of the department has been called to the matter.

It is said at the department that she was promised last April, and the department is embarrassed through the necessity of keeping Inspectors in England to watch the progress of the work according to regulations while they are needed elsewhere. The last report from the ship, made the first of the present month, showed that she was 87 per cent. advanced toward completion.

TORPEDO BOAT MOVEMENTS.

The Flotilla at Newport Will Leave for New York Sept. 20.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 14.—On the 26th inst. the torpedo boat flotilla attached to the torpedo station will leave for New York, and at Tompkinsville the senior officer of the fleet will report for duty to Admiral Sampson at Tompkinsville. The fleet will consist of the Dupont as the flagship, in command of Lieut. Commander Chambers; the Porter, Lieut. Oliver; the Morris, Lieut. Capehart; the Winslow, Lieut. Cillis; the Mackenzie, Ensign Walker, and the Stiletto, Ensign Rodgley.

The special course in torpedo and torpedo-boat warfare, which has been a new feature of the navy this season, is almost concluded here, although a few officers are still under instruction. The instruction this Spring and Summer has resulted in the graduation of one hundred officers and as many seaman gunners in this branch, and has given the navy a torpedo class of officers and men well equipped for any torpedo duty they may be called upon to perform. Never before in the history of the United States Navy has it been so well equipped for torpedo warfare as is the case to-day, and it has sufficient men to man all the new torpedo boats or those now on the Naval Register, if all were required for duty at one time.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The New Orleans and the Detroit arrived at San Juan to-day. The last-named vessel is on her way to La Guayra to look after American interests there during the impendency of the revolution.

The Alliance has sailed from Tangiers for Madeira.

The North Atlantic Squadron will leave Philadelphia to-morrow and arrive at Tompkinsville Sept. 16.

Naval List Includes 312 Craft.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Navigation Bureau of the navy to-day issued a list of vessels of the United States Navy of all kinds, making the surprising showing of 312 craft. This includes many small vessels and craft captured in Cuba and the Philippines, but the showing is, nevertheless, remarkable in comparison with the naval list of two years ago.

GRANITE CUTTERS' UNION WINS

New Bridge Commissioners Decide Contractor Ryan Must Pay Union Wages or Lose His Contract.

The new East River Bridge Commission met at its rooms yesterday to consider and act on the complaint of the Granite Cutters' Union regarding the employment of alien labor and the payment of less than union wages to the workmen employed by Patrick Ryan, the surviving member of the contracting firm of Shanley & Ryan.

Mandamus proceedings had been threatened by the counsel for the union unless immediate action were taken by the commission. A member stated that action had not been delayed for any other reason than the fact that the affidavits submitted by the union and the contractor were so voluminous that it required time for each member to read them.

The commission found that Patrick Ryan violated the Labor law in paying less than the prevailing rate of wages for piecework on scabbling or rough-cutting granite, and notified him that he must hereafter pay the prevailing rate of wages on pain of having his contract abrogated.

In speaking of the finding of the commission, John E. Brodsky, counsel for Patrick Ryan, said:

"I do not wish to appear as criticising the judgment of the Commissioners, but it seems to me that they must have mistaken the testimony given with reference to scabbling work for the reason that it appeared by the testimony that there was no work of that kind performed anywhere in the City of New York or elsewhere, except upon that bridge. It was work of a peculiar kind under the specifications and contract, and therefore there was no prevailing rate of wages except so far as it was established for this work. It also appears from the testimony that the amounts earned and paid to persons upon that class of work was in a number of instances even larger than that paid to experienced granite cutters under the union rates."

A CAPE COD MURDER.

Driver of a Bakery Wagon Found Dead by the Roadside—Alleged Murderer Arrested in Middleborough.

WEST DENNIS, Mass., Sept. 14.—The long list of crimes which have occurred in the Cape Cod district during the past two months was augmented this morning, when the body of James F. Whittemore, a driver of a bakery wagon, was found on the Old Town House road, at a point midway between South Yarmouth and Yarmouth. Whittemore, who was only nineteen years old, had been shot through the head sometime during the night.

The authorities immediately began an investigation on the theory that the boy had been killed by the so-called Bourne burglars, who have been at large since the shooting of two officers in that town nearly two months ago.

By 9 o'clock this forenoon fully 1,000 men and boys had assembled from the various places in this section, and a systematic search for suspicious strangers was commenced. The team driven by Whittemore was not found until some time after the discovery of the body. It was located on a street in the town of Yarmouth, and it was evident whoever shot the driver had carried away part of the contents of the wagon.

During a preliminary examination made by Dr. Mansell, medical examiner, it was found that all the money which the young man had collected yesterday and which is thought to have amounted to between $20 and $25, was missing. A purse containing small change, the young man's personal property, his watch, and a gold ring were found on the body.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Mass., Sept. 14.—Edwin Ray Snow of Yarmouthport was arrested here to-day by State Detective Letteney of Hyannis and Sheriff Chase of Harwich, on suspicion of being the murderer of James Whittemore.

Snow formerly worked here, but of late has been employed in Taunton. He went to Yarmouth Tuesday night, and it is believed that he was the man last seen with Whittemore. Snow came here this morning from the Cape, and was closely followed by the officers who had him under surveillance. He is said to have been without money yesterday, and had to borrow money previous to the time he is alleged to have been seen with Whittemore. He had $15 in his possession this morning, and exchanged $10 in silver for its equivalent in bills at the restaurant of J. P. Higgins, and $5 in silver for bills at S. P. King's market.

The man who was last seen in company with Whittemore wore a checked suit and a light hat. Snow, when arrested to-day, wore a blue suit and a plaid cap. Detective Letteney made a thorough search of Snow's home in Yarmouthport, but failed to find any checked suit.

When questioned here, Snow asserted that all his clothes, except those he wore at the time of his arrest, were in his room at Taunton. He appeared very cool and unconcerned, and claimed not to know upon what charge he was arrested. Snow is but seventeen years of age, but has had quite a career. He was at once taken to Barnstable jail by the officers.

AUTOMOBILE VICTIM DEAD.

Henry H. Bliss Succumbs to His Injuries in Roosevelt Hospital.

Henry H. Bliss, who was struck by an automobile at Eighth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street on Wednesday night as he was alighting from a surface car, died from his injuries in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday. Arthur Smith, the man who was in charge of the automobile, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon and was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing on Monday.

Mr. Bliss was a native of Vermont, and was born about sixty-eight years ago. He had been a resident of this city for thirty-five years, for the greater part of which time he had been in the real estate business, both as a broker and as an operator for his own account. His offices were at 41 Wall Street. Mr. Bliss was the stepfather of Mrs. Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, who was tried about three years ago on a charge of having poisoned her mother, who was Mr. Bliss's second wife. Mr. Bliss leaves a son, Herbert, and a daughter, Florence.

GROCERY PEDDLER KILLED.

A Tramp Riding with Him Supposed to Have Killed Him.

ALBION, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Horace Halpin, a grocery peddler, to-day left his home for a ten-mile trip, intending to return home for dinner. On the return trip he took a tramp into the wagon, and while passing along a lonely road through a swamp was shot and robbed. The murderer secured only $12.

Halpin was found in the wagon by the roadside an hour later by a farmer at whose house he had traded just before entering the swamp road, and who saw the tramp with him. The horses remained standing where Halpin halted when the crime was committed. The shot entered the heart, and death was instantaneous. The body remained on the seat, the head hanging over the side. To-night the swamp is surrounded by watchers, but the growth of underbrush in the swamp is too thick to permit a systematic search.

The murderer was about twenty-five years old, thick-set, had light hair and complexion, and a smooth face. The fellow left Batavia for Albion to get a job as an engineer on a merry-go-round outfit about to make a tour of the county fairs. Halpin was a young man of twenty years of age, and was the mainstay of an invalid father and mother. The latter will probably go insane over the tragedy.

Use Piatti's Chlorides Freely About the house that has been closed during Summer. —Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The obsequies of Cornelius Vanderbilt at St. Bartholomew's Church this morning will shift the centre of social interest, temporarily at least, from Newport, Lenox, Southampton, and the suburbs to this city. The respect felt and expressed for Mr. Vanderbilt's memory will prevent any general gayety at Newport and other places where the fashionable society element is now assembled to-day and to-morrow, and it will be Monday before the wheels of the social world will begin again to revolve in their accustomed grooves.

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Those men and women of the leisure element now in the city find New York more crowded than they had anticipated, and the up-town fashionable streets, hotels, and restaurants bearing the semblance of midwinter at this early date. The usual throng of commercial travelers and people from the Southern and Western cities, the latter tarrying on their way from the Summer resorts to their homes, who annually fill New York's hotels and theatres at this time, is augmented this September by thousands of others who have come on in advance of the Dewey celebration and the America's Cup races to witness those events, and by the families of the commercial travelers and others, whom they have brought here for the same purpose. For the past three or four nights it has been impossible to get any seats at the leading theatres after 7 or 8 o'clock, Broadway from Twenty-third to Forty-second Street on the west side has only been passable at a slow gait, and the fashionable restaurants have been jammed with patrons. The make-up of these September night crowds is interesting to the New Yorker, for they bear the unmistakable atmosphere of out of town.

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All the clubs on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street will erect stands in front of their houses, from which their members can view the parade on Dewey Day, Saturday, Sept. 30. There is already more demand for seats upon these stands than can be supplied, for so great is the interest felt and expressed in the event that house committees and stewards cannot safely rely upon the old calculation of providing for one-third of a club membership. A club having 500 or 1,000 resident members cannot well provide seats for more than 250 or 500, respectively, on a stand, and the problem is how to provide accommodation for more. There is pressure for seats on these stands from the feminine members and children of members' families, and the Reform Club has notified its members that they can have guests. Thus far, no other Fifth Avenue club has seen its way to offer this courtesy to its members, and those women and children who are counting upon a seat on some Fifth Avenue club stand on Dewey Day through some club relative or friend are likely to be disappointed.

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The same conditions apply to club steamboats for the America's Cup races. Every one seemingly desires to see the races from the New York Yacht Club steamboat, the Republic. The club allows each member one ticket for himself free, and as there are nearly 1,200 members and only 1,250 people are to be carried, it is not probable that many guests can be accommodated. An allotment will be made to-day or to-morrow of guests tickets to each member who has made application in writing for the same. Next to the New York Yacht Club's boat, the Atlantic Yacht Club boat, the Gayhead, seems to be most in favor. A number of out-of-town people have arranged to take staterooms for the five days covering the Dewey reception and the cup races on a new steamer, for which they are to pay $100 each, this to include everything except wine. Only eighty guests are to be allowed, but on the days of the cup races 500 extra people will be taken out in this boat.

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The reported engagement of Mr. Ralph Parr and Miss Laura Jenkins, daughter of Mr. George Jenkins of Baltimore, is of interest to many people outside of New York, as Miss Jenkins has been a prominent figure in the social life of Newport, Bar Harbor, and Narragansett Pier for several Summers. She is a tall, handsome young woman, very blonde, and noted for her vivacious manners and her prowess for athletic sports. She is also an heiress. Mr. Parr is a young Baltimorean of good family and prospects.

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Mr. William H. Perot and his little granddaughter, Gladys Perot, passed through New York yesterday on their way home from Europe to Baltimore. There is still a disposition evident in a certain portion of the press to express sympathy with the mother of Gladys Perot. As was said in this column when the abduction first became known, there are circumstances connected with it which were they known to the public would make the sympathy with the grandfather, who has so courageously and pluckily recovered the little granddaughter who has been the object of his tender care and generosity for six or seven years, and since her mother freely relinquished all claim and title to her.

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Among the passengers on the list of the St. Louis, due here to-morrow, are Senator Hanna and Miss Ruth Hanna, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, President Seth Low and Mrs. Low, and Lorillard Spencer, Jr.

***

Among the arrivals on the Oceanic on Wednesday was M. Souberbeille, who married the mother of the Countess Czaykowski, and whose wife was a granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt. M. Souberbeille, who resides for the most of the year in London, is a man of charming personality and a thorough sportsman. He is an excellent whip, and drives a coach in London. He was the guest yesterday of Mr. Jefferson Seligman, and will remain in New York for some weeks.

***

It has been decided to hold an open-air horse show at Lenox, and next week has been selected for the function. All Summer many of the young women have been driving and there are some excellent whips, among whom are Miss Stokes, Miss Barnes, Miss Evelyn Sloane and Miss Lila Sloane. The last young woman will be debarred from taking part in the show on account of the death of her uncle, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. After the show will come the floral tub parade, and then by the middle of October the word "Finis" can be written. The Lenox season is simply a misnomer.

***

Mr. William Iselin arrived at New Rochelle last week after a delightful sail with quite a party from Bar Harbor to his home in Westchester. Several ports were stopped at on the way, and two days were passed at Newport during the progress of the Horse Show.

***

The racing at Cologne has drawn a large crowd to that city from whence sweet smells come bottled. The racecourse is two miles out of town and has a clubhouse which is quite English in its appointments. The Baron Oppenheim is one of the leading spirits in Cologne. He married the daughter of Mrs. Parkinson Sharpe, formerly Miss Hutchins, the clever and handsome American woman who has won for herself an excellent position in London society. Baron Bleichroder gave on one of the race days a party for twenty-four men, all of whom went to his stud farm in a special train. Baron Oppenheim was among the guests. A luncheon was served and a band from Vienna played during the entertainment. Cologne is said to be very full now of Americans and English people.

***

A delightful dinner was given at St. Moritz the other evening by Mr. Arthur Lambton. Among his guests were the Waldo Storys, Mr. Fitzhugh Whitehouse and Miss Whitehouse, and the Prince and Princess of Pio of Savoy. The Duchess of Manchester and her daughter, Lady Alice Montagu, have left the Palace Hotel and have gone to Davos, where Lady Alice, who is still in a very delicate state of health, will go through the rather severe cure.

***

The last mails bring accounts of the many diners d'adieux given at the end of the Homburg season. Among the first to leave after the Duke of Cambridge was Mrs. Christopher Robert. At the last distribution of prizes at the lawn tennis courts were Mrs. Heyward Cutting, Mr. F. Diodati Thompson, the Baron and Baroness de Vriere, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Sholto Douglas, and Mr. Howard Conkling of New York. Mr. Conkling gave a very smart dinner at the Pavilion. The following evening the Sholto Douglases gave their famous dinner dance.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has had her household furnishings stowed away for the next season, and will shortly return to New York and open her house there.

Word came from San Francisco to-day to the effect that Hermann Oelrichs was ill there, but he is now on the rapid road to recovery.

Carl Berger renewed his lease to-day for the King property on the avenue for five years, and before he opens his establishment next season the place will be materially enlarged by the addition of a large dining hall and dancing room on the south wing.

E. R. Taylor has concluded his Newport visit, and went to New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King.

Frank C. Lawrence entertained at dinner this evening at his cottage.

Among the cottagers entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. R. L. Gammell.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. L. Goddard have returned from a visit to their place at East Greenwich.

Mrs Potter Palmer will have a dancing hall erected on the cliff side of Beaulieu for the wedding of her niece, Miss Grant, to Prince Cantacuzene.

Mr. and Mrs. Drexel will keep their Newport cottage open until the middle of October.

Mr. Dechamps will give a dinner-dance at Berger's to-morrow evening. One hundred and ten guests will sit down to dine.

The estate of Charles Lyman has rented the cottage in Leroy Avenue to Robert Sedgwick of New York for the season of 1900.

Samuel Powel, Jr., has returned from Rangeley lakes.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Commander C. H. Davis, has returned to Washington.

E. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy, has returned to Washington.

Commodore Perkins has gone to Webster, N. H.

It is reported here that Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer have decided to take a large house in New York for this Winter, and to return to Beaulieu next season.

Miss Elsie McKeever of Washington is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie entertained at dinner this evening.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Francis A. Sanford.

Francis A. Sanford of Redding, Conn., who died Wednesday night, was born Aug. 13, 1824, and was one of the prominent men of his county and State. He has held all of the political honors in his own town, was representative to the General Assembly, and State Senator several terms. In his younger days he had the largest general store in the county. His grandfather was the first male Methodist to settle in New England. He acted as banker, administrator, and executor for the people of Redding, and always discharged faithfully the duties intrusted to him. He had taken no active part in public affairs for the last twenty-five years, but his interest in the life of the town, State, and Nation was kept up almost to the last. He leaves a widow, three sons, and a daughter—Dr. A. B. Sanford, assistant editor of The Methodist Review of New York; Prof. M. R. Sanford of the Middlebury (Vt.) College, F. H. Sanford, a teacher, and Miss Emma C. Sanford of Norwalk, Conn.

Elisha Hyatt.

Elisha Hyatt, one of the pioneers in California, and known in later years as a freethinker, died Wednesday at the home of C. P. Somerby, 318 West Forty-fifth Street. He was born in Westchester County Dec. 25, 1814, and came to this city in the early thirties. In 1845 he went to San Francisco. During the following years of excitement and discovery in the mining fields he crossed the plains to Utah several times, and was at one time interested in mining. In 1869 he returned to the East, and settled on Long Island as a farmer, near Merrick. Since that time he has been actively known in connection with the propagation of purely humanitarian ideas, and was also an advocate of free thought and Socialism. His body was cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I., yesterday, and a memorial service, with an address, will be held shortly.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. REED WILSON, Quartermaster of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, died on Wednesday at Buffalo, from malaria contracted at Camp Alger.

CHARLES E. STEVENS died at his home in Hingham, Mass., yesterday. Mr. Stevens for a long time was Treasurer of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

Miss SARAH W. KEELER, a teacher of deaf mutes, died at the Post Graduate Hospital Wednesday from paralysis, caused by a bicycle accident nine weeks ago. She was born in Candor, Tioga County. She was graduated from the Albany Normal School and came to this city as an instructor in the School of Improved Methods for Teaching Articulation to Deaf Mutes. She also conducted a private school for deaf mutes and lectured frequently upon the methods of teaching articulation. Last June Miss Keeler was graduated with honor from the New York University Law School. She was a member of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The interment will be at Candor, N. Y.

BROADWAY SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Both Watson and Adams Fined for Disorderly Conduct.

Col. James P. Watson, who says he is a whisky salesman of Pulaski, Va., and a guest at the Gilsey House, and William J. Adams, who says his business is billiards and that he

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURP'S, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Tilk Exch'ge Bldg 58 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

30 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street. Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

G. M. Carnochan & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
International Silver Company
COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCKS.

FINANCIAL.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Astor Place Bank,
Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, Queens County Bank,
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Borough of Queens.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Gilbert W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO.
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositaries of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds	$30,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative	$20,000,000
Common Stock	$30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:	
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds	$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.	3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company	9,000,000
Total	$30,000,000
Preferred Stock:	
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds	$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock	3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, stock	2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements	4,437,500
Total issue	$20,000,000
Common Stock:	
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above	$24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent.	1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements	4,812,500
Total issue	$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock, which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the reorganization agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositories:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Co., Chicago,

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, FOR WHICH NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN USUAL FORM WILL BE ISSUED.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositories or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago),
Committee.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company:

Default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon due May 1st, 1899, on the above bonds, the owners of a majority of said bonds have requested the undersigned, acting as a Committee, to take such proceedings as shall seem necessary for the full protection of themselves and such other holders of said bonds as may join with them.

The Guaranty Trust Company, No. 30 Nassau St., New York City, will act as depository, and will issue negotiable receipts to depositors.

All deposits must be made on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from said Trust Company, or upon application to counsel to the Committee.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel, 32 Liberty St., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York and East River Ferry Company,
New York, Sept. 15th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 5th, 1899, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 18th, 3 P. M. to Oct. 6th, 10 A. M.

ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, September 13, 1899. Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

$25,000
CITY OF TRENTON SCHOOL BONDS.

Office City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Sept. 11th, 1899.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. Monday, September 18th, 1899, for the purchase of the whole of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars School Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will be 30 yr. bonds and bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

These bonds are authorized by ordinance of the Common Council passed August 15th, 1899, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 23d, 1899.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton School Bonds," and addressed to

W. J. B. STOKES, City Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
30 Broad Street.
New York, September 14th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899, there has been declared a regular dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Preferred stock, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Common stock of this Company, payable October 31st at the Company's office in New York City.

The Transfer books will close at three P. M. on the 2d day of October, and reopen for transfers, ex dividend, on the thirteenth day of October following.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, September 14th, 1899.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company,
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Sept. 14, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 9 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
120 Broadway, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1899.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this company held this day it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared payable on Oct 2, 1899, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock be closed on Sept. 23, 1899, at 1:00 o'clock P. M., and opened on Oct. 3d, 1899, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. T. W. SIEMON, Ass't Treas.

Electric Vehicle Company.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common Stock, payable Oct. 2, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Wednesday, September 20th, 1899.

The transfer books will close on Wednesday, Sept. 20th, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, Oct. 5, 1899.

ROBERT McA. LLOYD, Secretary.
Dated September 13, 1899.

New York Office, 27 William St.
Sept. 13th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana will be closed on September 23d, at noon, and reopened October 2d. Interest checks will be mailed on September 30th.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Ass't Secretary.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—American securities were dull at the beginning, but improved later, with Louisville showing the most strength. The closing tone was steady and the demand moderate.

Consols for money, 105 5-16; consols for the account, 105 7-16; Canadian, 99½; Erie, 14½; Erie first preferred, 39½; Illinois Central, 117½; Union Pacific preferred, 81½; St. Paul, 130½; New York Central, 141½; Pennsylvania, 68½; Reading, 19½; Northern Pacific preferred, 78½; Atchison, 22½; Louisville, 83¾.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 134.70; Madrid, 23.12, Lisbon, 45.; Rome, 7.20.

Bar silver, steady at 27 3-16d per ounce.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £124,000, circulation decreased £457,000, bullion decreased £332,661, other securities decreased £694,000, other deposits decreased £463,000, public deposits decreased £104,000, notes reserve increased £140,000, and Government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 52.15 per cent. Last week it was 51.25 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged at 3½ per cent.

BANKS RAISE INTEREST RATE.

Increase Made in Newark Because of Great Demand for Money.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 14.—Within the last few days four banks in this city have put up their rate of interest charged for loans to 6 per cent., even on the money which was already outstanding. Those banks which have been charging 4 per cent. now ask 5, and those which were asking 5 have added 1 per cent. to the rate of interest. This is due to the great demand for money. Money has not been so tight here, the bankers say, since 1896, except during the Venezuela trouble and the Spanish war.

BIG MORTGAGE SET ASIDE.

Given by John Good Cordage Company to Secure Bonds.

Justice Walter Lloyd Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a decision setting aside as void and invalid a mortgage for $300,000, executed by the John Good Cordage and Machine Company to the Kings County Trust Company to secure an issue of $300,000 in bonds. The mortgage was made, as alleged, in order to put off the creditors of the John Good Company, but before it was certified by the Kings County Trust Company, Bert Reiss was appointed receiver by the courts. The creditors of the Cordage Company protested to the receiver against any recognition of the mortgage, claiming it was issued to put off the payment of debts. The receiver took the side of the creditors, contending that there was a flaw in the title, and that the mortgage was invalid.

Frank G. Jenkins and John G. Jenkins, Jr., who held $106,000 worth of bonds, thereupon began an action to foreclose and to remove Mr. Reiss, claiming that he had no jurisdiction. There were fifteen defendants to the suit, including the receiver, the Kings County Trust Company, David H. McAlpin, the American Surety Company, Cora Morris, and James J. Phelan, all creditors of the concern and having claims aggregating $500,000. Justice Smith says the mortgage is void, because of its effect in delaying creditors.

SEWING SILK WILL BE DEARER.

Manufacturers Contemplate a Further Advance in Prices.

The Machine Twist and Sewing Silk Association, which is a branch of the Silk Association of America, held a meeting yesterday at the offices of the Silk Association, Broome Street and Broadway, and decided to revise the official price list of machine and button-hole twists and sewing silks in accordance with the advanced prices of raw silk. The manufacturers of thread silks in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey were represented. A number of them wanted to advance the prices at once, but it was decided to postpone definite action until the next meeting of the association. The time of the next meeting will be governed somewhat by the prices on raw silk, which have been steadily hardening during the past few months. If the raw material goes any higher a meeting of the association probably will be called very soon to fix the advance on the manufactured article.

The present move on the part of the manufacturers of thread silks means much to the jobbers, as prices were advanced very considerably at the meeting of the association last March. If there is another advance during the next two months, or at the next meeting of the association, the jobber will raise his prices to the retailer, and this will affect the individual purchaser. The raw material used by the manufacturers, who were represented at yesterday's meeting, comes from Japan and China. They claim to be losing money at the present prices, and say they cannot stand any further advance without raising their prices to the jobbers.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 14	484,905
To date this year	126,480,966
Corresponding date last year	73,798,208

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 14	$1,980,500
To date this year	$876,474,170
Corresponding date last year	$598,186,890

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 5@6 per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Mobile & Ohio	2½
Am. Ice pf	½	Nat. Biscuit	¾
Am. Linseed pf	¾	Nat. Starch 1st pf	1½
Am. Tin Plate	¾	N. J. Central	½
Am. Tin P. pf	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf	1½	Pacific Coast	2
Brunswick City	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf	2½
Cent. Pac., as. pd.	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Chi. & E. Ill	¾	Pressed S. Car pf	½
Chi., Ind. & L	1	Pullman Car	2¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	½	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	½
Cont. Tobacco pf	½	Third Avenue	1½
Delaware & Hudson	½	Twin City R. T.	3½
Evansv. & T. H.	1	Union Beg & P.	½
Great North. pf	1	U. S. Flour Mill	1¾
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Flour M. pf	1½
Int. Paper pf	½	Wis. Cent., w. iss.	1
Laclede Gas	½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	1½
Long Island	5		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	1	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref	1¾	Mexican Central	½
Am. S. & R. pf	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	1
Am. Tobacco	½	Missouri Pacific	¾
At., T. & S. F.	½	N. Y. Central	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf	¾	North. Pacific pf	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Pacific Mail	1
B'klyn Rapid Transit	4¾	Penn. Railroad	¾
Chi. Cons. Tract	¾	People's Gas, Chi	1½
Chi., Et. I. & C.	¾	P., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. G. W. deb	1½	Republic Iron & S.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	1¾	Southern Pacific	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¾	Southern Ry. pf	¾
Consol. Ice pf	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Federal Steel	¾	Union Pacific	1
Federal Steel pf	½	Union Pacific pf	¾
Hocking Valley pf	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Knick. Ice, Chi	5½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q., Iowa Division, 5s	2	Mex. Central con. 4s	3¾
Manhattan Ele. 1st	1	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1½
		St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	2¼	T. C. & I. 1st, De B	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1¾	6s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Strength in the financial situation was curiously illustrated in yesterday's stock market. Those who observe that the trading list abounds in minus signs will see how little the changes signify. For the most part they are expressed in small fractions. Declines which involved units affected as few stocks as could well be put into a list. The market was not only distinctly narrow, but it dealt almost entirely with specialties affected by conditions made to order for the day and intended only for the day's consumption. Operators for the long run, having gathered in the bargains that abounded on Tuesday and Wednesday's early dealings, seemed content to let the market drift. While it may not be said that traders and specialists did as they liked with it, they certainly had an inning in which to disport themselves. This happened while the Street, so far from lacking good news, enjoyed a supply fully up to the average in amount and in quality. If the logic of quotations were always clear and direct, a higher range of prices must have resulted. Since logic is as certain in its workings in Wall Street as elsewhere, it may be confidently assumed that nothing will be lost by reason of this day's diversion.

The dominant feature of the day was the movement in St. Paul. There had been sufficient announcement of the intention of the Directors of that property to warn all interested in the matter of dividend that only the regular rate would be declared. Publication of the business of the property for the last year showed clearly that the Directors, had they chosen, might have distributed an extra dividend, not a half per cent., as many traders hoped, but as high as 2 per cent. Such a declaration would have yielded owners of common stock 7 per cent. for the year. There were earnings enough in hand to pay such a dividend and yet leave something over for the treasury. In view of the common knowledge in respect to the company's condition it was a matter of surprise that operators should attempt to sell off the stock on the prospect that only the regular dividend would be paid. That happened, however, and St. Paul occupied a good share of the market's attention up to the closing hour. As has already been announced in these columns, the surplus which the Directors decided not to distribute to the stockholders will be applied to the improvement of the property and must increase its value both for present and permanent account.

Other specialties which engaged the attention of traders were of the class that always suffers whenever any pretense can be invented for a raid. Since the market had become somewhat soft by reason of the persistent selling of St. Paul, the chance to pound the vulnerable specialties was not neglected. On the other hand, buyers of sterling properties added materially to their holdings at slight recessions in prices, not venturing to risk chances with to-day's market. In one stock 17,000 shares sold in the morning within a range of one-half point. Its friends seemed glad of a day when they could get it without pushing the price up rapidly.

Against the special raid influence, which accounts for the showing in the general list, may be set reports from railroads and from industrial properties which clearly and truthfully reflect the growth of business. One railroad, as an instance—the Evansville and Terre Haute—declared dividends both on preferred and common stock and made a most gratifying showing in connection therewith. The preferred began to pay last year, for the first time since the reorganization of that property, and then it paid 4 per cent. Yesterday's declaration increased the dividend to 5 per cent. There had been no payment on the common since 1893, and now stockholders will receive 2 per cent. Reports from fifty-two roads for the first week of September show large increases in all except four, although the business of these roads a year ago was largely in excess of that for 1897.

Rates for money cut no figure in the day's business. At one time 7 per cent. was quoted, but no one needed to pay so much and no one admitted having done so. The legal rate prevailed during the early hours. When settlement time came, that hour covering the bulk of the loaning business, 5 per cent. money forged to the front in such quantities that it may be said to have been the rate for the day.

London continued a free purchaser in this market. Indications point to renewed interest there in this market. Significance attaches to English purchases in view of the prospect that within the next month gold may come here from England. Thus the local market seems in the way of being helped by English money from various sources, leaving out of account what may be sent over by lenders should tempting rates of interest prevail here.

The Jewish holiday was a factor in restricting dealings yesterday both here and abroad.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The vagaries of a market which is somewhat uncertain of itself, and which, like Oliver Twist, cries for "more," were rather strikingly illustrated yesterday in the case of Rock Island and St. Paul stocks. Both these roads yesterday declared their regular dividends—the former of 1¼ per cent. quarterly and the latter, semi-annual, of 2½ per cent. on the common and 3½ per cent. on the preferred—but it was very evident from the manner in which the Street received the announcements that not a little disappointment was felt, and that the stocks had been somewhat buoyed up in the hope that rumored increased dividends would be paid.

Rock Island, on a trading of 7,975 shares, fell from 117¼, the closing price on the previous day, to 115⅝, rallying at the close three-eighths of a point, and finally closing at 116—a loss of 1½ points for the day.

As for St. Paul, though those who were best informed in respect to the feeling of the Directors had strongly intimated, and in some instances openly stated, that any extra dividend on common was not to be hoped for, some there were in the Street who laid to their souls the flattering unction that they knew better than "inside" information, and clung, therefore, fondly and affectionately to a hope of a higher dividend which only time and developments would shatter—as they did. There was no increased dividend. The result was that in a trading of 40,285 shares the stock drooped to 131—or 1⅜ points below the closing of the previous day.

Speaking of the decision in respect to this dividend, Directors summed up the situation as follows: "We are simply following the policy of the company, which is a conservative one. The idea is to have the money to improve the road so that it may be fully prepared for increased business. It is true money enough has been earned to permit of an increased dividend, but we have preferred to do as we did do, and we think the future will justify and prove the wisdom of our action."

Again Under Bear Pressure.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was again under pressure yesterday, which practically continued throughout the entire day. As a result, coupled with the fact that there was more or less liquidation of speculative accounts, the stock was pounded further down the list, and went below the 95 mark, to 94⅝, at which figure—the lowest for the day—it closed. As on the preceding day, its shares were the most largely dealt in of any on the board, the total going over 75,000. There was no definite news, one way or the other, in respect to the property; but it was evident that the campaign of the bears was in active hands, and was being cleverly manipulated. On the bear side talk is now heard that the bottom price has not yet been reached, and that 75 may in time be the selling figure. The inside supporters, however, are just as confident as ever that the force of the bear attack is practically spent, and that a rapid recovery and restoration of prices will follow.

More Vague Rumors.

It is rather difficult these days to keep track of the various rumors which circulate in respect to the Manhattan and Metropolitan Companies. No sooner is one heard—and heard only to be disproved, or at least unproved—than another springs into being. The latest story now is that the New York Central has been, or is being, brought into closer relations with the two traction companies—whose consolidation, reports have it, is practically concluded—and that some interesting developments may be expected not later than to-day. In this story, a prominent bank and a well-known trust company figure conspicuously.

Russell Sage, discussing these reports, said: "As I stated same days ago, and as I believe, there is absolutely nothing in any of these rumors. Four or five men may have gotten together to force prices up, but beyond that, I think it will develop, there is nothing. One thing is certain, and that is that I have not sold one single share of my stock. Mr. Gould is at present away, and we have a tacit agreement that neither one of us will sell without consulting the other; and I know, therefore, that he has not sold, either."

Notwithstanding, it was noticeable that there was continued absorption of Manhattan shares by the same interests that have been buying lately, 17,065 shares being sold, the closing figure being ¼ under from the preceding day. This selling, it is not unreasonable to suppose, was on the assumption that, despite denials, there might be a rather strong probability, if not an actual possibility of some substantial developments along the lines indicated. Metropolitan, on the other hand, was scarcely dealt in, the total sales covering only 612 shares.

Movement in Industrials.

American Tobacco was easily the most active of the industrials yesterday, more than 40,000 shares being traded in. At one time the price rose as high as 131¼ for common, a rise of 2¼ points over the preceding day, but bearish and uncertain adverse influences conspired to bear the price down to 128¾, the closing and lowest price of the day. It was said, in this connection, that there were indications that people who have been active in other lines were devoting some of their time to manipulating the American stock. Something like 4,650 shares of Continental Tobacco were dealt in during the day, and, though in some quarters there was optimistic talk in respect to the common stock, the figures for the day in that stock marked a decline of an even point.

Federal Steel common declined seven-eighths of a point, and preferred three-fourths; while International Paper, whose Directors the other day passed the dividend on the common stock, rose 2½ points for preferred and ½ point for common.

Activity in Railroad Stocks.

In the railroad stocks Pacific Coast, Pullman Palace Car, and Wisconsin Central were strong. Pacific gained 2 points on common and 2½ on second preferred; Pullman Palace Car gained 2¾ points, and Wisconsin Central 1½ points.

HOW RAILROADS PROSPER.

As corroborative not only of the marked increase in railroad business and earnings which have from time to time been reported, but also of the great demand for coal by the manufacturing interests and of the certainty of a rise in coal prices, as well as in freight rates in the coal carrying regions, these words from President Robert Bleckenderfer of the Wheeling and Lake Erie are significant:

"Railroad conditions are phenomenally good in our section. We cannot commence to handle the business which has been and is being offered to us. All of our cars are taxed to their utmost capacity, and still the demand is far from being satisfied. The coal men are simply climbing over one another's heads to get their coal into the market, and it can safely be said that there never was such a demand for bituminous coal.

"Our recent purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern, of which we took possession Aug. 14, gave us an entrance into the Cleveland coal market, which is one of the best coal markets on the great lakes. Our eyes were then further opened to the great business boom which the country is enjoying.

"Indeed, I am convinced not only of the present good times, but of better times to come, and can see no cloud on the sky.

"Like all the other roads, we have suffered from a shortage of cars. We are, however, rebuilding 500 gondola cars, leasing 400 more, and so confident are we of a continuation of the good times—indicated, indeed, by many advance orders for us—that we are this week to give an order for 1,000 new gondola cars. We will, therefore, have some 2,000 more cars for next year than this year, and yet we are not certain that we may not have to build more.

"And in this prosperity, of course, the car shops are sharing greatly. Indeed, we have been told that our order for 1,000 cars must be forthcoming at once if we hope to have them by next Spring. We have also just let a contract for ten consolidated locomotives of the largest type, the same as those used by the Baltimore and Ohio, which indicates not only our own good condition, but also that the manufactories have reason to rejoice also.

"As another illustration of our anticipation of and preparation for heavy business next year, due to a continuation of the good times, I may say that we expect to begin work at once cutting down the grades on the Toledo division so as to increase the train haul 25 per cent. This, we figure, will not only enable us to handle our business more expeditiously, but will save us nearly $100,000 a year in operating expenses. As soon as we determine what ought to be done on the Cleveland and Canton division we expect to reduce the grades there to a minimum also. We will spend this money because our increased earnings of late will enable us to do so. Last month alone, though we had operated the new branch but two weeks, the earnings increased 33 per cent. Inside the next eighteen months we should double our gross earnings, while the consolidation of the two properties will reduce the fixed charges nearly $300,000 a year.

"So far as I can see, this unprecedented demand for coal—and, incidentally, there is a wonderful demand for ore also—is likely to continue for a long time. Manufacturers were never so active, and they need all the coal they can get. The result is that, as your paper has already noted, the prices of bituminous coal have gone up and, in my opinion, they will go higher still.

"Freight rates are also bound to go higher, because with such a marked increase in the general volume of business it is not to be expected that the roads will stand still."

Speaking of the coal situation, the September letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association says:

Viewed from all points, it is evident that the market is in an exceptionally strong position. Even with the unusual tonnage moved to Sept. 1, a total of 29,145,000 tons, 5,392,000 tons more than in 1898 and 1,000,000 tons more than in 1895, there is not at any point a dangerous quantity held in storage, nor is any part of the market, with the possible exception of Boston and the immediate vicinity, carrying more than a fair average stock to meet its current demand. Further, the companies have not as yet found it possible to send enough coal to their outside storage points to feel safe against an unusual demand. The past month and early part of September are usually dull, as regards the movement of coal, so it is fair to conclude that, if there has already been any difficulty in moving the tonnage, this will become far more serious where the active demand of the latter part of this month begins. There is, indeed, good reason for concluding that the consumption during the balance of this year will be restricted only by the ability of the transporters to secure and move the fuel.

September is one of the important months of the year for shippers, since the amount of coal moved may usually be taken as a fair indication of the movement to market during the remaining months of the Winter. Almost without exception, railroad officials and large shippers, not only in the anthracite, but in the bituminous region as well, are disturbed in mind as to from where they are going to secure sufficient cars to enable them to meet the demand which they believe will be made upon them.

The production to Sept. 1 has been 5,392,000 tons greater than in 1898 and 1,000,000 tons more than in 1895. Estimating the year's output on the basis given in previous letters, it will be noted that there is a convincing uniformity in the tonnage indicated by the output of the past three months:

Production from	Tons.	Calculated Totals for Year. Tons.
Jan. 1 to	3,761,700 is 7.22 per cent. of	52,100,000
Feb. 28	6,572,200 is 13.24 per cent. of	49,600,000
March 31	9,988,900 is 19.78 per cent. of	50,500,000

the company's earnings. It was said that this statement would show that above the dividend on the preferred stock the company had already earned 4 per cent. on the common stock. American Agricultural Chemical common during the last few days has been even stronger than the preferred. It has been steadily advancing, and yesterday it made a net gain of 2 points, closing at 36 bid.

NATIONAL TUBE common was the most active issue in yesterday's market. It was traded in to the extent of about 3,500 shares, most of which changed hands at 46¾. At the close 46¾ was bid for the stock, which made a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. The Directors of the company met during the day and declared the first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2. Trading in this issue is very limited. A few hundred shares of the stock sold yesterday at 100, and this figure remained firmly bid for the issue. The stock continues to be in seemingly good demand, and offerings of both the common and preferred are well taken. The preferred stock seems to be strongly held, very little of this issue having thus far come upon the market.

AMERICAN AIR POWER sold lower yesterday than it had sold in a long time, 100 shares changing hands at 48. This was followed by a sale at 50, and the stock closed unchanged at 50 bid. The stock has not rallied at all since it was depressed by the rumors in regard to the air-power cars having failed to meet the expectations of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. American Air Power has remained weak in spite of the denial of these rumors.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE.—The third quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on Electric Vehicle common was announced yesterday. It led to a better demand for the stock, and early in the day the bid for this issue, which had been at 90 and 95, was advanced to 100. Odd lots sold at 101, but no sale of full lots was reported during the day. It was offered at the close at 106. It was said that a statement of the company's earnings will be issued very soon, which will show earnings much in excess of the amount required to pay the dividend just declared.

RAY STATE GAS sold at 1⅞ and at 1⅞. Two thousand shares or more were traded in. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	1⅞
New Amsterdam	32½	33½
New Amsterdam pf	58	59
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	101

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	36	37
American Agricultural Chemical pf	81½	82½
American Wool Goods	26	27¼
American Wool Goods pf	83½	84¾
American Writing Paper fs	87	91
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf	75	80
Distilling Company of America	19¾	20
Distilling Company of America pf	59¾	60
Electric Axle, Light & Power	6¾	6¼
Electric Boat	63¼	63½
Electric Boat pf	168	170
Havana Commercial	43	48
Havana Commercial pf	29¾	30¾
Havana Commercial pf	68	70
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf		72
National Gramophone	83	85
National Salt	44	46½
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	46¾	47
National Tube pf	100	101
Pittsburg Coal subs	105½	115
Otis Elevator	34	35½
Otis Elevator pf	98	100
Royal Baking Powder pf	100½	...
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	31½	32½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	87	87½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	121	125
Sloss-Sheffield	15⅝	15⅞
Sloss-Sheffield pf	59	59¾
Standard Oil Trust	465	467
Standard Oil of New Jersey	463	464
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Cooper	92¾	93¾
American Air Power	50	60
Arizona Lead	7¼	7¾
Asphalt Company of America	18¾	18¾
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11⅝
Chicago & Alton subs	111	111¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	100	106
Electric Vehicle pf	110	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	29½	29½
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4¾	4¾
*Markeen Copper	10¾	11¾
Mexican 5s	100¾	100¾
New England Transportation	8¾	9¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	21	21¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	23½
St. Louis subs	137½	138
St. Louis common, when issued		34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95½
Tennessee Copper	17	18
Trust Company of America	250	253
*Union Copper	30	...
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	29

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue		235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock		102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	105	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	32	35
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	...
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	38¼	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	33
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	58
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87¼	89¼
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Denver Gas	41½	43
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	43	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	83	85
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana		45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	138	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		80
Western Gas	102	103
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	35½	37
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	97¼	98¾
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	60¼
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	63¼	63¾
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	47	49
Union Ferry bonds	103¾	103¾

Industrials.

American Ginning	20½	21
American Typefounding	35	37
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith		20
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	90	99
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	99
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	25	35
Union Typewriter	32	33
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

Bank of Bengal's Discount Rate.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal has been raised from 4 to 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 14, 1899.

	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	115	118	100	Adams Express	116	116	115	115	.....
	17½	18	310	Am. Car & Found.	16¾	18¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅝
	64¾	66	760	Am. Car & Found. pf.	64	66¾	63¾	63¾	+ ⅞
	44	44½	1,020	Am. Cotton Oil	44½	44¾	44	44	.....
	93½	94½	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92½	95½	92½	92½	.....
	39½	40	1,365	American Ice	39½	40½	39½	39½	.....
	82	85	140	American Ice pf	85	85	85	85	+3
	148	152	10	American Express	152½	152¾	152¼	152¼	.....
	15½	16	420	American Malting Co.	16	16	16	16	.....
	9¾	10	300	American Linseed	10¼	10¼	10	10	– ¼
	50½	51¾	100	American Linseed pf	52	52	52	52	+ ¾
	54½	55½	4,750	American Steel & Wire	55¾	56	54¾	55	– ¼
	97½	98	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	+ ½
	150⅜	150¼	15,150	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	152	152	149⅜	150⅞	– ½
	40	41	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
	89¼	89½	1,602	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	90	91¾	89	89	– ¼
	41	42	820	American Tin Plate	42	42	41¼	41¼	+ ⅜
	86¼	90	100	Am. Tin Plate pf	89	89	89	89	+1
	123½	128¾	40,070	American Tobacco	130	131¼	123¼	123½	– ⅛
	143	147	100	American Tobacco pf	145	145	145	145	.....
	43	43½	5,720	Am. Steel Hoop	43¼	44	43¼	43¾	+1½
	86	86½	1,260	Am. Steel Hoop pf	86	86¾	86	86½	+ ½
	21¼	21⅝	1,400	At., T. & S. F.	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21¼	– ⅛
	64	64½	17,680	At., T. & S. F. pf	64¾	64¾	63¾	64	– ⅜
	55	55¼	410	Anaconda Copper	55¼	55¾	55	55	– ¼
	52⅛	52½	1,410	Baltimore & Ohio	53	53	52¼	52½	– ⅛
	71½	72	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71¾	72	71¾	72	.....
	⅜	⅝	610	B. & O. S. W. pf., t. r.	9	9	9	9	.....
	94¾	94½	74,525	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	96¾	96¾	94¼	94¼	– ½
	15¼	16¼	420	Brunswick City	16	16½	16	16½	+ ⅝
	52½	53½	100	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	.....
	57½	58	1,400	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
	27¾	28	2,724	Chesapeake & Ohio	27¾	28¼	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
	49	50	100	Chicago Con. Traction	50	50	50	50	– ⅛
	132½	132¾	18,800	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133¼	133¾	132	132¾	– ⅛
	92½	93	750	Chicago & East. Ill.	93¼	93¼	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
	14½	15	4,550	Chicago Great West.	15	15¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
	81½	82¾	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	83¾	83¾	82¼	82¼	– ⅜
	42¼	43	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	43¾	43¾	43	43	.....
	94	96	110	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	95	95	95	95	– 1½
	9	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10	10	10	+1
	130⅝	131	50,015	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	132¾	132¾	130⅝	131	– ¼
	177⅛	178¾	410	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	178¼	178¼	178¼	178¼	+ ½
	167½	168½	610	Chicago & Northw.	169¾	169¾	168½	168½	.....
	115¾	116¼	8,075	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117¼	117¾	115¾	116	– 1¼
	14	14½	900	Chicago Term. Trans.	14¼	14¾	13¾	14	+ ⅛
	57	57½	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	.....
	98½	99½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	98	98	98	– ½
	1⅞	2	200	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
	61½	62	17,305	Colorado Fuel & Iron	63¼	63¾	61¼	61½	– 1¼
	22	23½	150	Colorado Midland pf.	23	23	23	23	.....
	4½	4¾	785	Colorado Southern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	– ⅛
	44½	45	75	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44¾	44¾	44	44	.....
	15¼	16	75	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	.....
	18	18⅜	610	Del. & Hock. C. & I.	18½	18⅞	18½	18¾	.....
	45⅜	45½	4,750	Continental Tobacco	45⅝	46¼	45¼	45¾	.....
	96⅜	97	2,260	Continental Tobac. pf.	96⅜	97¼	96	97	+ ⅛
	188	188½	500	Consolidated Gas	189¾	189¾	188	188	– 1½
		90	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¼	– 1½
	122¼	122¾	300	Delaware & Hudson	122¾	123	122¼	122¼	+ ½
	178½	179	3,922	Del., Lack. & West.	178	179¼	178	179	– ⅛
	22½	22½	270	Denver & Rio Grande	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	.....
	75⅝	76	725	Denver & R. G. pf.	75¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	.....
	37	37⅜	105	Erie 1st pf	37⅜	37⅝	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
	45	45½	1,170	Evans. & T. H.	45½	46	45¼	45¼	.....
	58	58½	4,880	Federal Steel	59¼	59¾	57⅞	58¼	– ⅞
	81	81¼	370	Federal Steel pf.	81¾	81¾	81	81¼	– ½
		67½	26	Ft. Worth & Rio Gr.	26	26	26	26	.....
	121	122½	300	General Electric	121	122	121	122	.....
	12	12½	125	Glucose Sugar Ref.	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜	+ ⅛
	163	168	110	Great Northern pf.	163¼	163¼	163¼	163¼	+1
	63	64	350	Hocking Valley pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	– ¼
	177	114¾	177	Illinois Central	114¼	114¾	114¼	114½	+ ½
	28	29	1,585	International Paper	28¼	30¼	28¼	29	+ ¼
	25⅞	26	1,320	International Paper pf.	77	78	77	78	– 2½
	25	25¼	1,960	N. Y., Ont. & West	25⅞	26¼	25¼	26	– ⅛
	4¾	4¾	2,110	Norfolk & Western	71	71	70	70½	– ½
	11¾	12¾	865	Norfolk & West. pf.	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	– ½
	54	54¼	5,085	North American	54⅞	54⅞	53⅝	54¼	– ⅛
	75¾	75⅝	675	Northern Pacific	76¼	76¼	75¾	75¾	– ½
	49¾	50	3,075	Northern Pacific pf.	49	50	49	50	+2
	66	66½	910	Pacific Coast	66	66½	65¾	66½	+2½
	42	43	410	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	42¼	43¼	42	42	– 1
	131¾	132¼	15,200	Pacific Mail	132¾	133¼	131¼	132	– ¾
	115¾	115¾	6,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	116¾	116¾	114½	115¼	– 1⅛
	14	14¼	300	People's Gas, Chicago	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
	57	57½	700	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	.....
	98¼	99½	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	98	98	98	98	– ½
	1⅞	2	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Properties Sold at Private Contract—Auction Dealings—Important Transfers and Mortgages.

McVickar & Co. have sold to a client for occupancy the four-story English basement brownstone-front dwelling 110 East Thirty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 98.9. Extensive alterations will be made by the purchaser.

F. H. Gunning & Co. have sold for Robert A. Welcke the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 61 East Seventy-seventh Street, 16.9 by 102.2.

Miles & Helfer have sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the old building 321 Madison Street, northeast corner of Gouverneur Street, 29 by 74. The buyers already owned 323 and 325, and now control a plot 70 by 74, which will be improved in the near future.

The Prentiss estate has sold to Henry Lansing the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 344 East Thirty-second Street.

Gilbert C. Brown has sold two of the 20-foot American basement houses, recently erected by him on the south side of Sixty-fifth Street, just east of Park Avenue.

Charles M. Keeppel & Co. have sold for Eugene H. Hammond the remaining three of his new row of five two-family houses, each 20 by 60 by 100, on the east side of Union Avenue, 130 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

The Tilden mansion, running through from Gramercy Park to Nineteenth Street, just west of Irving Place, was transferred yesterday by Referee Thomas F. Donnelly to Charles D. Sabin, by whom it was purchased at partition sale several months ago. The consideration is $150,000. Mr. Sabin has mortgaged the property in the sum of $130,000 for three years to the United States Trust Company.

No. 23 William Street, the sale of which by Sarah Marvin and others was reported early in July, was conveyed yesterday to John G. McCullough. Frederick B. Jennings and another gave back to the grantors a mortgage on the property for $95,000 with three years to run.

John B. Cole mortgaged yesterday the former site of the Hotel Royal, at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund for $150,000. The mortgage is for a period of three years.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

346 East Eighty-fifth Street, 26.8 by 102.2, five-story brownstone-front double flat; sale to close an estate, to H. Meyering..$15,950

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

8 Livingston Place, 17.2 by 84, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Luther Kountze, as executor 15,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

117 and 119 West Forty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.5, five-story brick stable; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Richard F. Carman 70,000

By Strong & Ireland.

King's Bridge Road, west side, 149.10 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 20.3 by 183.5 by 20 by 184.11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Lucy Olmstead.... 4,200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William E. Wyatt, referee, 231 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,506; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 95; Patrick Fitzpatrick, owner; P. E. Glasser of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 135 Broadway, for a fourteen-story brick and stone office building, 40.1 by 153; St. Lawrence Realty Company of 149 Broadway, owner; Bruce Price of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $700,000.

No. 466 Greenwich Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 25 by 60; Samuel Crooks, premises, owner; Franklin Bayiles, architect; cost, $24,000.

Hunt Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Sagamore Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35.6; F. Mehrtens of 75 Hunt Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz, architect; cost, $2,000.

Westchester Avenue, northwest corner of Bergen Avenue, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 15 by 72; F. A. Wilcox of 1 Broadway, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, northeast corner of Inwood Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 71 by 20; Mary Poulton, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $600.

Central Park West, northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street, for a seven-story brick, stone, and terra cotta flat, 150 and 144 by 95; James H. Camac of Trenton, N. J., owner; Mulliken & Pruitt of 289 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $300,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,357 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; estate of Christian Brand of 1 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $5,800.

Washington Avenue, west side, 71.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Annie Mapelsden of 237 Broadway, owner; Edwin R. Will of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 922 Washington Avenue, to a three-story frame and stone tenement; Anna Tung of 684 Cortlandt Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz, architect; cost, $2,000.

First Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Second Street, to a one and two story brick store and storage house; A. K. Ely of 47 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, northwest corner of Washington Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; Anna Mapelsden of 237 Broadway, owner; E. R. Will architect; cost, $2,600.

Nos. 1,281 and 1,283 Hoe Avenue, to two two-story frame dwellings; C. G. Jorgensen of 1,283 Hoe Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $300.

Andrews Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of Hampden Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; S. C. Hunter, owner; W. D. Folin of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

PLAN A FOURTEEN-STORY BUILDING.

St. Lawrence Realty Company to Erect a Structure in Broadway.

The St. Lawrence Realty Company, which recently purchased the Niagara Fire Insurance Company's property at the northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, filed plans with the Building Department yesterday for the new fourteen-story building to be erected on the site. The work of tearing down the old Niagara Building has been nearly completed, and work on the new structure will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The plat fronts 40 feet on Broadway and extends 153 feet in depth to Temple Street. The exterior of the new building will be granite for the basement, limestone for the first and second stories, and brick, with bluestone copings, for the superstructure. When completed the structure will be known as the International Bank Building. Architect Bruce Price estimates the cost at $700,000.

LAND PURCHASE AT BERGEN POINT.

It Is Said that Extensive Improvements Will Be Made.

A large tract of land at Bergen Point, with an extensive water front, opposite the Dean Linseed Oil Works at Port Richmond, Staten Island, has been bought by a large manufacturing concern, now located in this city. The property consists of about twenty acres of ground, and includes all the old buildings and foundations of what is known as the Carr & Hobson Manufacturing Company.

Negotiations were conducted through the firm of Creighton & Janssen of Staten Island, and it is said that the purchasers of the property will at once begin extensive improvements.

To Build an Apartment House.

Plans were submitted to the Building Department yesterday, through Architects Mulliken & Pruitt, for a seven-story apartment house to be erected by James H. Camac of Trenton, N. J., at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street. The building will occupy a plot 150 by 95, and will cost, according to estimates, $300,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 14.

ARTHUR AV, e s, part of Lot 16, map of Oak Tree Plot, 50x100; Edward Hanlon to Charles W. Hanlon..... $1

BERRIAN AV, w s, Lots 16 and 181, map of part of farm of Charles Berrian, 50x200 to Lexington Av; John Buchanan to James F. McDonald and wife 3,500

BROOK AV, e s, 34.3 ft n of 169th St, 50x100.6; George Stolz and wife to Conrad G. Strubel 100

BULKHEAD, &c., Harlem River, Pleasant Av, 123d and 124th Sts; L. A. Waldron and another to Charles E. Wellborn..... 1

CONVENT AV, 139, e s, Joseph A. Flynn to Frank W. Chamberlin..... 1

EDWARDS AV, n e corner of Latting St, 25x100; Elizabeth Grundy to Esther Kearns 1

GOERCK ST, 113, 17.11x50; William R. Wells, Jr., to Gustav F. Tausels....Exchange.

MADISON AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 56th St, 25x75; Alfred C. Bedford to Henry H. Rogers, rerecorded..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 87.3 ft s of 169th St, 25x151; William Robitzek and wife to E. B. Wintersmith..... 9,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; William T. Hookey to Emma Reyerson.....Exchange.

SPRING ST, n e corner of Mulberry St, 25x102; John P. Victory to Frederick F. Eisman 2,500

WATER ST, s s, 290.11 ft e of Pike Slip, 25x160x25.4x160; William P. Greenlie and wife to Robert S. Wyatt and another... 18,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100 ft s of 196th St, 50x96.C; Decker and wife to Thomas Moore, Jr. 6,000

WILLIAM ST, 23, w s; Sarah M. Marvin and others to John G. McCullough and another 10

2D AV, e s, 75.2 ft s of 22d St, 25x80; Francis J. Schnugg to Helmer F. Boelsen 1

3D ST, s s, Lots 412 and 413, map of Laconia Park, 50x100.4; Charles Sperfe and wife to Victor Jossier and wife..... 1

3D AV, e s, 752.6 ft n of 178th St, 75x125; Veronica Perls to Alfred B. Dunn.. 1

6TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue A, 100x108, Unionport; Augustus R. Macdonough, as trustee, to Mary M. Ashfield 75

8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 154th St, 100x100; Henrietta J. Conner and others to Anderson Price, quit claim..... 1

10TH ST, n s, 450.6 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; 10th St, n s, 474.3 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; Lena Brown to Barnet Levy, 1-22 part 520

10TH ST, n s, 450.6 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; 10th St, n s, 474.3 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; Flora Brown and others, by Guardian, to Barnet Levy, 1-11 part.. 2,598

10TH ST, n s, 450.6 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; 10th St, n s, 474.3 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; Rose Sperling to Barnet Levy, 1-22 part 1

10TH ST, n s, 450.6 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; 10th St, n s, 474.3 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; Rebecca Silverson and others to Barnet Levy, 4-22 part..... 2,079

10TH ST, n s, 450.6 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; 10th St, n s, 474.3 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; Barnet Levy to Julius Rosenstein, ½ part 1

11TH ST, 55 and 57 West; Frances Bang and others to Christiane Kopp, 4-5 part... 100

11TH ST, 55 and 57 West; Eleanor R. Bang, by guardian, &c., to Christiane Kopp, 1-5 part 10,800

19TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 4th Av, 26.8x90; 19th St, n s, 105.8 ft w of Irving Place, 32.7x80; 20th St, s s, 105.8 ft w of Irving Place, 32.7x104; 20th St, 116 East; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Charles D. Sabin 180,000

19TH ST, s s, Lot 36, map of 82 lots, Wakefield; M. J. Keogh and wife to Thomas Gavin 329

70TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20.6x102.2; Catherine T. Schieffelin to Gertrude B. Miller 67,500

112TH ST, s s, 358 ft w of 5th Av, 212x100.11; Edmund Coffin and wife to Isidor J. Dietz and William Jaupole..... 1

128TH ST, 278 West, 25x99.11; Emeline Stehr and another, executors, to Tobias Lehmar and another..... 16,000

135TH ST, 5 West, 18.4x99.11; George M. Smith to Clark Quarles..... 1

183D ST, 602 East, 20x100; Ernest Weitgmann and wife to Sherwood Kipp and wife 5,200

183D ST, 604 East, 20x100; Ernest Wenigmann and wife to Thomas Bond 5,500

Recorded Leases.

BOWMAN, Julius, to George Sampson; 1st Av, 832, 5 7-12 years.....$360, 420

HART, Henry, to Charles Furthmann; Park Row, 77, 79, and 81, 5 years, extension 15,500

SPRING, Isaac, to Philip F. Reilly; Avenue C, 144 and 701 9th St, 4 8-12 years, per year 1,260

WALDO, Gertrude R., to Patrick Fitzpatrick; 2d Av, 1,716, 7 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Archibald J., to John A. Roosevelt; Clinton Place, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, leasehold, 5 years..... $8,000

ANDERSON, Archibald J. C., to John A. Roosevelt; Broadway, w s, 44.8 ft s of 10th St, 5 years 8,000

RAMHORST, Sophia, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lot 132, map of Washingtonville, 1 year 1,000

BEXEY, Mary E., to Dollar Savings Bank; Creston Av, w s, 247.9 ft n of 184th St, 1 year 15,000

BOELSEN, Helmer F., to Francis J. Schnugg; 2d Av, e s, 75.2 ft s of 92d St, 3 years 1,900

BOELSEN, Helmer F., to Francis J. Schnugg; 2d Av, e s, 75.2 ft s of 92d St, 3 years 3,000

BOND, Thomas, to Ernest Weniguann; 604 East, 183d St, 3 years..... 1,500

BOOTH, Joseph A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 141st St, 5 years... 7,000

CARLEW, James, to William D. Manning; 76th St, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 20,000

CHAMBERLIN, Frank W., to Joseph A. Flynn; 189 Convent Av, 2 years..... 2,500

COCHRANE, Agnes and Thomas, to United States Savings Bank; Park Av, e s, 72 ft n of 120th St, 1 year 9,000

COCHRANE, Agnes and Thomas, to United States Savings Bank; Park Av, e s, 98.6x ft s of 120th St, 1 year 9,000

COLE, John B., to the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; 6th Av, s e corner of 40th St, 3 years 150,000

DAVIES, Charlotte S., to United States Savings Bank; Travers St, s s, 80 ft w of Briggs Av, 1 year 2,000

DIETZ, Frederick and William M., Peoples to Edmund Coffin; 112th St, s s, 268 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 28,370

FLAGG, George W. and Minnie E., to Anthony Smyth; Decatur Av, new line, e s, 45 ft n of 194th St, widened, demand 1,500

GOSSIER, Victor E. and Stephanie, to Charles Speris; Lots 412 and 413, map of Laconia Park, Westchester, installments.. 1,500

GREENE, Rosa, to New York Life Insurance Company; 106th St, s s, 104 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 17,000

HARRIS, James S., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 299 Water St, 3 years 25,000

HART, Priscilla, to Henry Pick; 89th St, n s, 58 ft e of Columbus Av, 10 months.. 3,500

JARDINE, Mary L., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 124th St, s s, 206.3 ft w of Lenox Av, 5½ years..... 9,000

JARVIS, James, to Henry and Katharina Rehling; Lock St, s w corner of Thomas St, Westchester, 3 years..... 500

JENNINGS, Frederic B., and another to Sarah M. Marvin and others, trustees; 23 William St, 5 years 95,000

KALCHEIM, Dora, to Edwin F. Stern, trustee, &c.; Willett St, w s, 68 ft s of Rivington St, installments, re-recorded.. 1,750

KIPP, Sherwood, and wife to Ernest Weningmann; 602 East 183d St, 3 years... 500

KLEIN, Herman, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 108th St, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year. 42,000

LEHMER, Tobias and Caroline, to Emelie and Gustave Stehr, executors, &c.; 278 West 128th St, 1 year..... 2,000

MICHELENA, Jennie F., to Dollar Savings Bank; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 203d St; also 206d St, n s, 120.9 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 1 year..... 3,500

SABIN, Charles D., to United States Trust Company; 19th St, n s, 260 ft e of 4th Av; 19th St, n s, 105.8 ft w of Irving Place; 20th St, s s, 260 ft e of 4th Av, and 20th St, s s, 105.8 ft w of Irving Place, 3 years 180,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to the Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children; 2d Av, e s, 75.2 ft s of 92d St, 3 years..... 18,000

THOMAS, Charles D., to American Mortgage Company; 47th St, n s, 90 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years..... 15,000

WALDRON, Alfred, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 100th St, n s, 90 ft e of Broadway, 1½ years..... 48,000

WALKER, Frederick H., to William H. Phillips; 116th St, s s, 18 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years 45,000

WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to William Robitzek; Prospect Av, w s, 87.8 ft s of 169th St, 3 years 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.....$10,000

CALLENDER, William E., to the City Mortgage Company..... 100

IMMEN, Henry, to John Larkin, guardian, &c ..... Nom.

KLINGE, Charles H., to George C. Comstock ..... Nom.

KLINGE, Charles H., to George C. Comstock ..... Nom.

McINTOSH, Martha, individually and as executrix, to the State Bank..... 4,000

STEERS, Edward P., to the Twelfth Ward Bank 1,250

SMITH, William H., to John J. Buckley 2,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Anna G. Du Bois..... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 100x100; Schnats & Massoth against James T. Fitzpatrick, owner and contractor $3,950

BROOK AV, s w corner of 168th St, 75x70; Samuel Carucci & Co. against Nicola F. Di Luca, owner and contractor..... 1,400

GOERCK ST, 137; Emil Schalk against Abram Pereiman, owner; Harry Pereiman, contractor 92

PEARL ST, 388; Theodore C. Wood against William H. Belcher, trustee and individually, owner; Robert A. Hollister, contractor 24

WEBB AV, e s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100; Overbaugh & Camp against Landsberg & Rose, owners and contractors 1,900

WEST END AV, s w corner of 66th St, 100x100; Edward F. Nicoll against Ernest Wetterer, owner; Van Orden & Wetterer, contractors 158

WEST END AV, s w corner of 66th St, 100x100; Isaac W. Ullman against Ernest Wetterer, owner; Van Orden & Wetterer, contractors 165

187 AV, 2,279 and 2,281; Low & Flogaus against George Jenkins, owner and contractor 267

116TH ST, 123 East; Atlantic Terra Cotta Company against Rosalin Finkle, owner; Alexander L. Finkle, contractor..... 569

120TH ST, 60 and 62 East; William Albrecht against Katharine Van Valen, owner, Louis Beck, contractor..... 61

159TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Melrose Av, 50x100; the Union Granite Company against Bruce Taylor, owner; Thomas Taylor, contractor 157

162D ST, n s, 80.6 ft e of Brook Av, 50.4x100; Island Foundry Company against Mrs. Henry Mueller, owner; Henry Mueller, contractor and owner..... 120

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, e s, 102.2 ft s of 73d St, 25x98; James Gallagher against Charles Isselbacher and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Grammuck & Ostrander.

CLINTON PLACE, or 8th St, 111; Greenwich St, 177; Harrison St, 46; Maiden Lane, 38; Maiden Lane, 35, leasehold; and other parcels in Brooklyn and in Herkimer County; Marie Murray against James W. McDermott and others, (partition;) attorney, C. J. McDermott.

ELTON AV, n e corner of 160th St, 50x100; Josephine H. Cowperthwait, trustee, &c., against Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. P. Ferris.

LENOX AV, 244; Susan M. Tuthill against George C. Woods, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. W. Foster.

OLD BOSTON POST ROAD, s e s, adjoining land of James P. Fitch, 50x133.4x48.10x145, except Lot 46, map of Cebrie Park, &c.; John P. McGovern and another against Katy Eiffell and others, (partition;) attorney, H. M. Greene.

PEARL ST, 165; George H. Byrd against Louise Heimsoth, individually and as administratrix, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

WEST END AV, s w corner of 67th St, 22.8x100; John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c., against Frank L. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin & Beekman.

6TH ST, 607 East; Department of Buildings against Thomas Adelson, (violation of building law, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

109TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 50x100.11; the Metropolitan Improvement Company against Joseph N. Campbell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Westcott.

123D ST, n s, 98.8 ft w of 4th Av, 19.5x100.11; Alfred F. Berlin against William Weiland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. A. Vieu.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .74¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .39½
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .26¼
Flour, Minnesota patents $3.95
Cotton, middling ..... .06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .05½
Sugar, granulated 5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime ..... .35
Beef, family 11.00
Beef, hams 26.00
Tallow, prime ..... .04 11-16
Pork, mess 9.12½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb ..... .06⅝
Lard, prime 5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 22.50
Butter, Western creamery ..... .23

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Flour barely steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66¾@68¼c; No. 2 red, 71½@72½c; Spring wheat, 66¾@68¼c; No. 2 red, 71½@72½c; No. 2 corn, 31¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32c; No. 2 oats, 22@22½c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 23½@24½c; No. 2 rye, 57c; No. 2 barley, 57@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.06@$1.06½; Northwestern, $1.11; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.80@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5.20@$5.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) @5.15@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.65; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, nutical, unchanged; clover, $6@$7.50.

COTTON.—Taken as a whole, the situation in the local market is without change. Speculation in futures yesterday was not active, nor were there important fluctuations in prices. The market opened steady in tone with some options 1 point lower, and others 2 points higher. On light covering and new buying there was a rise of a point or so soon after the call, but later in the forenoon the market reacted under realizing and a few foreign selling orders. Them followed an upward movement on renewed demand from the short side, after which variations were confined to a mere point or two till near the close, with trading unusually slow and almost entirely for the account of room operators. Within fifteen minutes of the close realizing set in on a lively scale. Bears were quick to seize the opportunity, and brought heavy pressure to bear on the market, which went off smartly. The close was easy with the general

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1367.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES ANDRUSS, individually and as partner of the firm known as A. A. Andruss & Son, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Andruss, individually and as partner of the firm known as A. A. Andruss & Son, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES H. BOAZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles H. Boas of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1899 the said Charles H. Boaz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, 44 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL GLASSMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Michael Glassman of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Michael Glassman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, 44 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD MAHON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernard Mahon of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Bernard Mahon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, 44 Broadway, New York City, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TERENCE MEENAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Terence Meenan of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Terence Meenan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, 44 Broadway, New York City on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1899, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 14th, 1899.

NO. 1345.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HENRY E. MINDEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry E. Minden, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing to be held before the Hon. Addison Brown, United District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMILIE PREUSSE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emilie Preusse of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Emilie Preusse was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, 44 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES W. LEIGHTON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles W. Leighton of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Charles W. Leighton was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, 44 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,356.

To the creditors of Joseph Weinstein, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Weinstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Sept. 14, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WALTER WILCOX, Bankrupt. No. 1,077.

Notice is hereby given that Walter Wilcox, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 14, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Sept. 14, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, vis., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
ja30-law6mF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 46 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Attorney for Temporary Administrator, No. 46 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan.
jy14-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUZE, MARGARET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Earleston Brown, Jr., Harry D. Brown, Walter J. Brown, Annie H. Brown, Daisy Brown, James S. Deas, Adele Fountaine, Fanny Deas, Alice English, Mary Perris Daniel E. Huger, Isabella M. K. Warley, Emma M. H. Frost, Edmund D. Huger, Charles L. Huger, Ruth D. Huger, Serena D. Murphy, Meta D. Huger, Mary S. Brown, and William E. Huger, heirs and next of kin of MARGARET AUZE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Meta D. Huger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Auze, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York at said county, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au25-law6wF

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rastus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executrix; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh24-law6mF

CLIFFORD, MARY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James Joseph Clifford, Thomas Patrick Clifford, Clara Agatha Clifford, and Mary Ann Noelle, heirs and next of kin of MARY CLIFFORD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward Bell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary Clifford, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York at said county, the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au28-law6wF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Ho... Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eldridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA B. DUNDON, Executrix. ELDRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City
ap7-law6mF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap14-law6mF

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City.
mh17-law6mF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next. Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES, Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au22-law6mF

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
ap14-law6mF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899. MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor. &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jeb-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE E. PERKINS, plaintiff, against JOHN REINSCHMIDT et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fox Street, distant one hundred and eighty-five feet and 72-100ths of a foot (385.72) northwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Fox Street, and running thence eastwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly eighteen feet and seventy-five one-hundredths of a foot (18.75 ft.;) thence westwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the said easterly side of Fox Street, and thence southwardly and along the easterly side of Fox Street eighteen feet and 75-100ths of a foot (18.75 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as Number 1,650 Fox Street:

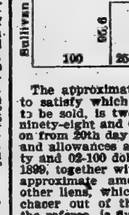

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of sixty-eight hundred and fourteen and 12-100 dollars, ($6,814.12,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty and 96-100 dollars, ($330.06,) and interest from the 26th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and forty-nine and 14-100 dollars ($349.14) and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
au27-Sw5wTu&FSa5t$25

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against JULIUS KATZENBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Walker Street distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of West Broadway and Walker Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Walker Street sixty feet; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street and partly through a party wall one hundred and six feet; thence westerly and parallel with Walker Street sixty feet; and thence northerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street one hundred and six feet, to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Julius Katzenberg of, in, and to all that certain strip of land adjoining the above-described premises on the rear, being about 18 inches in depth and 60 feet in length, being known as the street Numbers 9, 11, and 13 Walker Street; subject to a party wall agreement recorded in Liber 2,231 of Conveyances, Pages 118 and 116, respectively; together with all machinery on said premises belonging to the said Julius Katzenberg.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

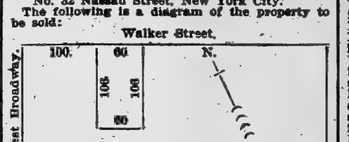

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $141,259.94, with interest thereon from the 25th day of August, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $400.12, with interest from the 6th day of September, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,886.24 and interest.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.
se12-2awTu&F3w&oc5

SEVENTEENTH STREET, NUMBER 338, NEW YORK.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE SCHWARZ, plaintiff, against ALICE M. ERNST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, and the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street between the First and Second Avenues, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet northwesterly from the First Avenue, and distant also two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southeasterly from Livingston Place; thence running southwesterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-six (96) feet to the middle line between Sixteenth Street and Seventeenth Street; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-six (96) feet to the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street twenty-three (23) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-three (23) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-two (92) feet in depth on each side, and being known by the number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) (formerly 171) East Seventeenth Street, the easterly and westerly walls being party walls.—Dated New York, August 30, 1899.

East Seventeenth Street.

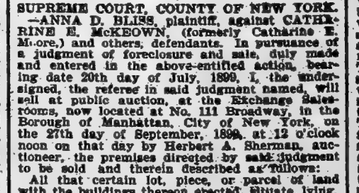

East Sixteenth Street.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HIRAM M. KIRK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 130 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
au30-2awSw&Fs6dt

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA D. BLISS, plaintiff, against CATHERINE E. McKEOWN, (formerly Catharine E. McKeon,) and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, Borough and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifth Avenue distant one hundred and forty-five feet and one inch from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifth Avenue and the westerly side of Third Avenue, thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-two feet and sixty-one one-hundredths feet, running thence westerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet and five one-hundredths feet, thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-two feet and eleven one-hundredths feet to the southerly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-eight feet and 06 one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, together with the covenant against nuisances and character of building in said lease contained, said property being situated in Section 4, block number 1,016 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being the entire leasehold premises conveyed by the said Adelina P. Benham to the defendant herein, Sophie D. Bottomley, by an instrument of assignment dated March 1, 1894, and recorded in said Register's office on March 8th, 1894, in Liber 1,407 of Conveyances, Section 4, at Page 150.—Dated New York, September 11st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.
FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Plaintiff, 84 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

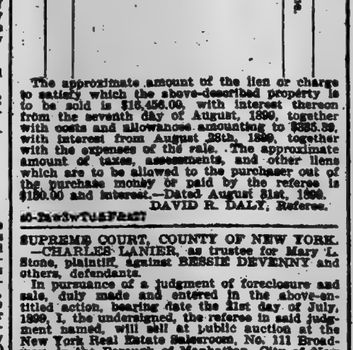

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,418 23-100, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $241 45-100, with interest from September 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $289 36-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.
FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS LENANE, plaintiff, against JOSEPH P. MULHOLLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished of a certain map entitled "Map of 176 lots of the Bathgate Estate, late property of Charles B. Beck, deceased, sold under direction of the Surrogate of the County of New York, by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Executors and Trustees, dated New York, November 6th, 1897, surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the numbers 20 and 21, block 2,912, being the same premises conveyed by deed from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Executors, &c., of Charles B. Beck, deceased, to Grace C. Marvin and Henrietta M. Carter. Said premises being sixty-eight feet in front on Wendover Avenue, sixty feet in rear by one hundred and forty-five and one hundred and forty-two in depth. Said premises are more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Wendover Avenue distant one hundred and twenty-five feet and two one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Wendover Avenue and the westerly side of Third Avenue, thence running southerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-two feet and sixty-one one-hundredths feet, running thence westerly and parallel with Wendover Avenue fifty feet and five one-hundredths feet, thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet and eleven one-hundredths feet to the southerly side of Wendover Avenue, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Wendover Avenue sixty-eight feet and 06 one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, August 31st, 1899.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

Wendover Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,456.00, with interest thereon from the seventh day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $285.89, with interest from August 28th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $150.00 and interest.—Dated August 31st, 1899.

DAVID R. DALY, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES LANIER, as trustee for Mary L. Stone, plaintiff, against BESSIE DEVENNY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, aforesaid, and known on a map of the property of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and George L. Thompson, situate in the Twelfth (12th) Ward of the City of New York, surveyed August 1st, 1850, by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Number 466 as Lot No. 111; bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, running thence southerly, and parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; and thence westerly, along the last-mentioned line, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less, together with the land lying in front thereof, to the centre of said street, to be used as a public street. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Nathaniel M. Donahue and Rebecca B. Havens by deed of conveyance bearing date December 23rd 1890.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 49 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 248 W. 143d Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,834.06, with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $276.22, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens that will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $439.45 and interest.—Dated New York, August 29, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—SUSAN B. HOYT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. FRENCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the southerly side of Eighty-first Street at a point distant three hundred and eighty-seven feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighty-first Street and Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Eighty-first Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the parties of the first part (Edward Purcell and wife) of, in, and to the land lying in front of said premises to the middle of said Eighty-first Street.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is No. 138 West 81st Street.

West 81st Street.

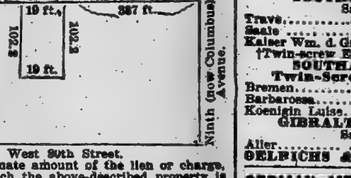

West 80th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $23,441.71, with interest thereon from the 18th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $374.23, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,081.17 and interest.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHOLLE, JACOB.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Melville J. Scholle, Gustave Scholle, Albert H. Scholle, Florentine S. Sutro, Pauline S. Eier, Mildred Scholle, Robert Scholle, Adolph H. Scholle, Florence S. Sutro, Gertrude Scholle, Lionel Sutro, and Florentine S. Sutro, the executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Getta Scholle, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, United Relief Works of Society of Ethical Culture, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, San Francisco Hebrew Orphan Asylum, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the sixth day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Martin Herman, Melville J. Scholle, and Albert W. Scholle, as executors of the last will and testament of JACOB SCHOLLE, deceased, so far as such account has been stated, and are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioners, 20 Broad St., New York City.
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WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to

MR. VANDERBILT'S MEMORY

Honored by the Foremost Railroad Men and Financiers.

THE TRIBUTES OF FRIENDS

Details for the Funeral, Which Will Be Held To-day, Completed—Service at the House.

Nearly twoscore men eminent in railroad and financial affairs assembled in the Directors' room at the Grand Central Station yesterday forenoon to do honor to the memory of Cornelius Vanderbilt. It was a joint meeting of the Presidents and Directors of all of the railroads in the Vanderbilt system and on no previous occasion have so many of the leading men in that great system met together. Melville E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four" Railroad, was the only one of the Vanderbilt Presidents absent. He sent a message from Maine regretting his inability to be present.

J. Pierpont Morgan presided over the meeting and E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central, acted as secretary. Chauncey M. Depew, D. O. Mills, and Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, were designated a committee to prepare memorial resolutions. Besides Mr. Hughitt the railroad Presidents in attendance were: S. R. Callaway of the New York Central; W. H. Newman of the Lake Shore; H. B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central; W. H. Canniff of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and William Bliss of the Boston and Albany. Among the other officers and Directors present were: Charles C. Clarke and Horace J. Hayden, Vice Presidents, New York Central; J. D. Layng, Vice President, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; M. L. Sykes, Vice President, Chicago and Northwestern; Charles F. Cox, Treasurer, "Big Four and the "Nickel Plate"; Samuel Babcock, George Bowdoin, James Stillman, Alfred Van Santvoord, F. P. Freeman, N. B. Fairbanks of Chicago; James C. Fargo, President of the American Express Company; Charles M. Reed of Erie; James M. Schoonmaker of Pittsburg; Ashley Pond of Detroit, and George T. Bliss.

A MEMORIAL MINUTE.

Mr. Depew, on behalf of the special committee, presented the following memorial minute, which was adopted and directed to be entered upon the records of each of the companies:

Cornelius Vanderbilt was a fine type of American manhood. Knowing the fortune which he would inherit, he accepted and filled the places in business offices and banks which his father secured for him as if his career and success were wholly dependent upon his own exertions. He thus learned from practical experience under exacting employers and in minor positions the difficulties and discouragements of young men struggling for pay and promotion, and made him in after years exceedingly thoughtful and considerate of his working forces. He never asked as much of others as he had willingly done himself in those trial periods of his life. Before he came into his fortune he was a trained and able man of affairs and demonstrated those qualities of sensitive honor and efficient industry which are the sureties of success.

The characteristic of his work was conscientious thoroughness. He seemed to be satisfied the thing was clearly right before he would lend his influence or money no matter how alluring the prospects of profits. He worked while others played and overcame mountains of detail generally left to assistants. Temporary failures might discourage others but they energized his efforts.

His relations with the executive staff and heads of departments made work a pleasure for these officials and won their best exertions and loyal service. Many are now holding high positions whom he recognized as young men of promise, watched with solicitude, and promoted. His confidence was unbounded in those whom he trusted. The men who were the longest and most closely associated with him will cherish as their choicest memories many striking evidences of his unquestioning faith in their integrity and intelligence.

When he accepted a place as a Director or trustee for business, education, charity, or the Church, he felt committed to give to it careful consideration and financial assistance. Serious large risks and the advancing of large sums of money were often the penalties of the positions he had assumed. His business career is rich with enterprises he saved from bankruptcy and organizations and individuals he sustained until they were successful.

He gave most generously, and his gifts covered a wide field. Few donors ever did so much good with an equal amount of money. He knew the wastefulness and wickedness of indiscriminate doles. His sensitive conscientiousness, methodical methods, careful investigation and rigid accounting governed his relations with benevolent organizations and charitable efforts. He felt that he was the trustee of his great wealth and responsible for its use to God and his fellow-men.

SACRIFICED MUCH FOR OTHERS.

He sacrificed ease and coveted recreation to promote the welfare of humanity, and wore out his strength and impaired his health by his labors in the many benevolent enterprises with which he was connected, and in seeking the most effective methods for distributing the money he gave annually in public and private charity. His courage was manifest in other than business ways. He believed it to be the supreme duty of every citizen to take part in public affairs. He always registered and voted. While generally acting with the party of his choice, he would not support a candidate he thought unworthy. The reform movements which were organized during his life found in him a cordial and efficient support.

He was an earnest Christian and his greatest enjoyment was in the work of the Church. The Sabbath services, the activity at the parish house, the welfare of his pastor, the enlargement of the sanctuary, and the broader efforts of the theological schools and the domestic and foreign missions were to him matters of pleasurable and absorbing interest. A quarter of a century ago a locomotive engineer outlined to him the scheme for houses for railroad men where recreation, reading, instruction, and the comfort of a club might be had with the financial assistance of the railway companies, and the employes kept from the temptations and evils of saloons and pool rooms. Having after careful investigation approved the work, he went into it with his accustomed energy and generosity. His high sense of duty recognized that Providence had devolved upon him a great responsibility. The success of the undertaking is the best testimonial of the care and conscientiousness with which he discharged the trust. The beautiful clubhouse which he erected near the Grand Central Station and gave to the men, the hundreds of buildings devoted to this beneficent purpose on most of the railroads of the country, the increasing usefulness and manifold blessings of these opportunities for self-help among the railroad employes will be a perpetual memorial to the efforts of Cornelius Vanderbilt for the welfare of his comrades in every branch of the railway service.

His rightmindedness, his wonderful consideration for others, his lovable disposition and his quick sympathies bound his friends to him by most affectionate ties. In his domestic relations he was a model son, husband, and father. The world has seldom held and rarely lost so good and useful a man in all the relations of life as our late associate and friend.

The meeting directed that a copy of this memorial be transmitted to the family with an expression of profound official and individual sympathy.

By order of President Callaway the following notice was posted in the New York Central offices yesterday:

"Out of respect for the memory of Cornelius Vanderbilt the offices in the Grand Central Station will be closed until 12 o'clock noon on Friday."

The body of Cornelius Vanderbilt will be placed in a coffin this morning. It has been lying on the bed in which he died, and yesterday it was partly covered with roses. There were several beautiful floral pieces sent to the Vanderbilt mansion by intimate friends of the family. Mrs. Almeric Paget sent a large quantity of Catalyea orchids, American Beauty roses, and lilies of the valley.

Several persons called at the Vanderbilt residence during the day, but a large proportion of them simply left cards. Many additional telegrams and letters of condolence were received. Up to last evening no word had been received from Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who is believed to be in China.

THE FUNERAL TO-DAY.

All of the details for the funeral services were completed yesterday. The Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's, will conduct a short service of prayer for the members of the family only at the house soon after 9 o'clock this morning. The body will then be taken to the church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and at 10 o'clock the public services will begin. Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate. Two of the selections to be sung by the choir are "Lord Let Me Know My End" and "I Heard a Voice from Heaven." After the church service the funeral party will proceed by special boat and special train directly to New Dorp, S. I., where the body of the dead millionaire will be laid in the Vanderbilt Mausoleum.

Members of the several Boards of Trustees and Managers to which Cornelius Vanderbilt belonged will meet at the Railway Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, at 9:15 o'clock this morning, and will march to the church in a body. Some of the organizations to be represented are: The Young Men's Christian Association, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, St. Luke's Hospital, Lincoln Bank, American Geographical Society, Protestant Episcopal Board of Domestic Missions, St. Nicholas Society, and the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.

Word was received yesterday that Alfred G. Vanderbilt had been located in the interior of China. Senator Depew said last night that it was improbable that the young man would come home as it would take him weeks to reach here.

Senator Depew recalled, last evening, a recent instance of Cornelius Vanderbilt's kindly and benevolent disposition: "About two weeks ago," said Mr. Depew, "I received a letter from a gentleman telling me of a peculiar but very laudable wish of a widow and asking if I did not think that the circumstances would appeal to Mr. Vanderbilt. I had never seen the lady, but I knew something about her, and Mr. Vanderbilt knew of her also. I took the letter to him in Newport. On the morning after I had given him the letter he stopped at my residence and in the course of conversation said: 'By the way, Chauncey, how much do you think that lady would require to carry out her wish?'

"I told Mr. Vanderbilt that she might possibly accomplish what she desired for $600, but I thought that $1,000 would fully cover all contingencies. Mr. Vanderbilt said nothing more on that subject, but the next day I received a check drawn to my order, for $1,000, to be given to the widow. This is but a sample of the benevolent deeds that Mr. Vanderbilt was continually doing."

COTTAGERS LEAVE NEWPORT.

Numbers of Mr. Vanderbilt's Friends to Attend the Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 14.—More than fifty of the cottagers went to New York to-day for the purpose of attending the funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt in that city to-morrow, while others started this evening. Bellevue Avenue this afternoon looked more like early May than the middle of September, owing to the departure of so many of the cottagers. Many of the orders for floral tributes for Mr. Vanderbilt were canceled because of the family's request that flowers be omitted.

On the afternoon boat of the Wickford Line Bishop Potter, with H. A. C. Taylor, W. Watts Sherman, John Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Barger, E. R. Wharton, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Miss Paulding, and others, left here to attend the funeral.

During the day all the servants of the Breakers, the stables, and the people employed at Oakland Farm, in Portsmouth, went to New York for the funeral.

The Vestry of Trinity Church will meet on Monday evening, and at that time appropriate action relative to Mr. Vanderbilt's death will be taken.

CHURCH SPLIT IN JERSEY CITY.

Society of the Tabernacle an Offshoot of the Congregational Church.

The First Congregational Church of Jersey City, which maintains two places of worship, one known as the Tabernacle, the other as the Boyd Avenue Church, with the Rev. John L. Scudder as pastor of both, has taken another step in the much-discussed separation. It was agreed among the members some time ago that when the people who attended the Tabernacle asked for a division it should be granted.

A petition to this effect was prepared and signed at a meeting of the Tabernacle parish, held on Wednesday evening. The same decided upon is The Society of the Tabernacle Congregational Church, Jersey City. It will have a pastor, the usual officers, and be governed by the manual and rules of the First Congregational Church. The Trustees, when elected, are empowered by a resolution accompanying the petition, to arrange for leasing the Tabernacle. The committee in charge of the matter will confer with Pastor Scudder and the officers of the Boyd Avenue Church and lay the result before the Tabernacle congregation at a meeting to be called when the preliminaries are arranged.

loans go at 4½ to 5 per cent. to the best

ASK MAYOR FAGAN'S ARREST.

Publishers of a Hoboken Newspaper Claim He Libeled Them.

John R. Havens, Jr., and John J. Breen, publishers of The Republican, a weekly newspaper printed in Hoboken, N. J., yesterday applied to Acting Recorder Laverty for a warrant for the arrest of Mayor Lawrence Fagan on a charge of criminal libel. The application was returned to counsel for complainants with the remark by the Acting Recorder that he "would take the matter into consideration." One of the reasons why Mr. Laverty declined to act is that he and Mayor Fagan have not been on speaking terms for a year or more.

It is understood that the charge grew out of the charter election. At that time the newspaper opposed Mayor Fagan's re-election, and he has since expressed his opinion of The Republican very freely. Mayor Fagan declined to talk of the matter yesterday, except to say that he hoped Messrs. Havens and Breen would succeed in getting the matter before the Grand Jury. He would like to have the matter fully investigated.

As to what constituted the libel, that did not appear in the proceedings, and Messrs. Havens and Breen said they would prefer not to make any statement at present.

LEGAL NOTES.

FATHER'S CLAIM TO A MINOR'S WAGES.—A suit in the nature of a creditor's bill was brought by John H. Watson, in the Supreme Court, in Essex County, by which, as judgment creditor of Elijah S. Kemp, he sought to enforce his judgment out of lands the title to which were in Kemp's wife, Lucretia Kemp. Mr. Watson claimed that the consideration for these lands was furnished by the husband, with the intent to place it beyond the reach of creditors. The trial court found that the money was paid by Mrs. Kemp and was furnished to her by her minor son, from his gains and earnings while boarding with his parents without charge for board and working as clerk and stenographer. The Third Appellate Division, affirming judgment given in favor of Mrs. Kemp dismissing the action, held, by Justice Landon, that where, as in this case, the father of a minor child who resided with its parents neglected to serve upon the child's employer a notice that he claimed the child's wages the title to such wages vested in the child, and when the child, as here, without objection upon the part of his father paid the wages to his mother, the latter obtained a valid title thereto. The court also held that the father of the minor obtained no title to money acquired by the minor from the purchase and sale of property at a profit.

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CLAIMS AGAINST NEW YORK CITY.—Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald sued the City of New York to enforce a liability for a claim arising out of services rendered by him in making an examination of the mental condition of Baller Decker, indicted for murder, and reporting the results to the District Attorney of Richmond County. The value of the services was not disputed, but it was claimed that the bill was never presented for payment to the Controller, as required by the charter. The Second Appellate Division, on the city's appeal from judgment for the plaintiff, held that the presentation of the claim, in accordance with the Controller's direction, to the Auditor of the Borough of Richmond, in which it arose, who, it was contemplated, would, after passing upon the claim, transmit it to the Controller, constituted a sufficient compliance with the provision of the charter that no action should be brought upon such a claim before the expiration of thirty days after its presentation to the Controller. The claimant's right was held not to be affected by the fact that the Auditor did not transmit the claim to the Controller until after thirty days after its presentation. The duty of auditing the bill in this case, the Court held, was not imposed upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by Section 1,853 of the charter.

***

DAMAGES BY THE SPREAD OF A FIRE.—Mary Herman recovered judgement in the County Court of Westchester County, in an action against Emma O. Sarles, to recover damages resulting from a fire which was negligently started on the latter's land and communicated to Mrs. Herman's barn. Evidence given on the trial of a declaration, made after the fire, by Andrew Sarles, who started it by setting fire to the grass in the field, concerning a direction given by Mrs. Sarles about starting the fire, was held by the Second Appellate Division to be incompetent to prove the fact; and that tribunal, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, directed a reversal of the judgment. It was shown that Andrew Sarles did the work upon the farm for himself as tenant of the defendant, and, in corroboration of this fact, a written agreement was produced, executed by him and defendant, which established the relation of landlord and tenant, the term of which tenancy had begun and was in existence at the time of the fire.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

Usually there is one general style to which all Derbys conform.

This season there are three radically different styles.

1st. Almost square.

2nd. Low-crowned with broad flattish brim.

3rd. Curling brim snug to the crown.

$3 here, buys any one of the three; $3 here, buys as good as can be made—we guarantee it.

Just as good suits, overcoats, shoes and furnishings, whether for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE DEWEY PARADE ROUTE

Protest of Citizens May Kill the Broadway Plan.

SOUSA'S OFFER OF HIS BAND

Frank Damrosch Wants Space for a Chorus of 2,500 Children—More Military Commands Coming.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee will meet to-day and decide, once for all, what shall be the route of the land parade on Sept. 30. Major Gen. Roe, the Chairman of the Committee on Land Parade, and Gen. Howard Carroll believe that they can induce the Committee to abandon the Broadway plan in favor of Fifth Avenue, but Lewis Nixon, at whose suggestion the Broadway route was adopted, will make a fight against any further change. Mr. Nixon believes that if the route is again changed an injustice will be done to persons who hold or rent property along Broadway and who have made arrangements to entertain their employes and friends. The matter will be thoroughly discussed at all events, and from conversations had with members of the Committee on Plan and Scope it is evident that the public protests against the Broadway plan, as well as the objections raised by military men, have had some weight and that the parade will move down Fifth Avenue and not reach Washington Square by the devious and circuitous route adopted last week.

The Committee on Music was deeply gratified yesterday by the receipt of a letter from Everett R. Reynolds, the manager of Sousa's Band, offering the services of Mr. Sousa and his band to lead the Olympia's battalion of sailors and marines, without cost of any kind to the committee.

MR. SOUSA'S OFFER.

In his letter Mr. Reynolds said:

"In making this offer Mr. Sousa is moved by patriotic impulse, believing that no municipality, State, or individual can too strongly express pride and appreciation in the heroic achievements which the great sea fighter has won for his country and the renown of the American Navy. It is needless to add that in all this land there is no more ardent admirer of the Admiral than Mr. Sousa, and no one takes greater pride in doing him honor.

"It is proper that I should state that I am enabled to make this offer on behalf of Mr. Sousa through the courtesy of the management of the National Export Exhibition of Philadelphia, who have kindly consented to release him for this purpose from his contract to play in Philadelphia on that day."

The offer will be accepted to-day.

From present indications, Gen. Roe's estimate that there will be 30,000 troops in the parade appears to be too conservative. Every day Gen. Roe receives requests for places in the line, and although many of these have conditions attached to them, it is apparent that there are many military organizations all over the country which are considering the advisability of taking part in the ceremonies.

Col. Michael C. Murphy, President of the Department of Health, yesterday wrote this letter to Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, in regard to the establishment of an emergency and ambulance service to care for persons who may be injured or fall ill during the parade:

"The experiences of the Grant and centennial parades in the City of New York go to show that a much larger number of people will visit the city than on either of the two occasions referred to. I believe it is the duty of this department to assist in giving protection to the citizens of New York, to the visitors, and to the participants in the contemplated display, as it is to honor the great hero for whom the display is intended. This department, therefore, places at the disposal of the committee appointed by His Honor the Mayor 200 physicians and surgeons for the protection of the life and limbs of the residents of the city as well as the visitors.

"On a computation being made, we have discovered there are about 136 blocks, or a little over, to be covered. If your committee would locate stations at the reviewing stand as well as on the line of march and let those stations be designated by a red cross, with the words 'Department of Health' on the guidon, the people would very quickly learn the location of one or more physicians at each of the points indicated by this guidon. I propose, if your committee acts, that each of the physicians and surgeons indicated above shall be supplied with all necessary appliances to meet any sudden emergency that may arise. Care will have to be taken, if your committee approves of this suggestion, that proper accommodations be provided by the committee for the surgeons and physicians so detailed, and if the committee desires information on the detailing of these officers, if they will notify me or appoint a committee from their body, the two chief sanitary officers of this department will meet them and consult as to devising some means of protecting the lives and limbs of our own citizens as well as of those who visit us.

"I would further suggest that if the land parade is held on a separate day the detail of physicians can be made for the sea parade on the day designated for that purpose."

THE CHORUS OF CHILDREN.

At the meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee to-day Frank Damrosch, who is preparing the school childrens' chorus which will sing during the ceremonies at the City Hall, will ask for a platform large enough to accommodate 2,500 little ones. As at present arranged, provision will be made for only half this number, and Mr. Damrosch feels that a chorus of 1,200 will not be heavy enough in volume to give a good effect. School Commissioner Miles M. O'Brien, who is on the Committee on Music, agrees with Mr. Damrosch and will urge that his amendment be adopted.

Declinations of the invitations to participate in the reception have been received from Secretary Hay of the State Department, Secretary Root of the War Department, and Postmaster General Smith. All expressed their regrets at their inability to be present, which was due, they all said, to urgent official business. Gov. James A. Mount of Indiana has likewise declined to come here. Acceptances were received yesterday from Gov. Heber M. Wells of Utah, Gov. D. L. Russell of North Carolina, and Gov. G. W. Atkinson of West Virginia, all of whom will be accompanied by their official staffs. Gov. George E. Lounsbury of Connecticut, in accepting the invitation, wrote that his military staff and State officers would be present, and that they would have as an escort the Second Regiment, one section each of the Signal Corps and the Machine Gun Battery, the Naval Battalion, and two companies of the Governor's Foot Guards.

College men have taken great interest in the reception to Admiral Dewey, and they purpose having a celebration of their own on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 30. Bruce G. Phillipe, the Secretary of the Association of Students, called on Mr. Foster yesterday, and said that he expected to have at least 5,000 men in line. The students, in caps and gowns, and carrying banners and appropriate emblems, will march down Fifth Avenue from Fifty-eighth Street to Washington Square, and will pass in review before Admiral Dewey, who will then be in the Waldorf-Astoria. The students will ask the Committee on Plan and Scope for an appropriation to pay their bands.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, (retired,) who will command the Grand Army of the Republic in the parade, has opened headquarters at Room No. 6, 177 Broadway, and has appointed Col. Henry H. Adams as his Adjutant General.

The Plan and Scope Committee has decided to invite the Grand Army of the Republic to send enough men to form a regiment in the land parade. It is expected that about twenty men will be present from each of the Grand Army posts in the five boroughs, making all told about 1,500 men. The Commander of the army, as well as a number of Department Commanders, will be present and will act as officers with the Department Commander of this State.

Among those who have been invited to take part in the ceremonies are Capts. Wilds, Dyer, Coghlan, Walker, and Woods, who commanded ships in the squadron with which Admiral Dewey defeated Montojo at Manila. No responses have been received from any of these officers, but it is expected that they will, if possible, be present.

PROGRESS OF THE ARCH.

First Piece of the Work of the Sculptors, the Porter Statue, Placed in Position.

The second part of the work of constructing the Dewey triumphal arch was begun yesterday. A derrick was placed in position on the completed wooden structure on Wednesday, and early yesterday morning the first piece of the work of the sculptors and modelers was hoisted to its place. This was one of the eight great figures of American naval heroes, which are to stand at the front and back of the attic of the arch. It was the statue of Admiral Porter by J. J. Boyle, the Philadelphia sculptor, which has already been referred to in THE NEW YORK TIMES as one of the most successful of the details of the arch.

This great mass of "staff," built on the flimsiest of foundations, was moved over from the studio in the Madison Square Garden without a hitch, and the men in charge of the derrick placed it in position on the north side of the structure also without mishap. Viewed from the street, the figure gains considerably in effect, and if all the statues and groups prove to be as carefully designed with reference to their location the arch will be even more successful from an artistic point of view than has been expected.

Work was also begun yesterday on the foundation for J. Q. A. Ward's immense Victory and quadriga, which are to crown the structure. The figure of Victory has been completed by the modelers at the Garden, and the heads of the horses are also being executed there. But it would be impossible, even were it advisable, to model the multifarious details of chariot, marine objects, and waves anywhere but on the arch itself, and a wooden framework on which these will be built up was constructed yesterday. The top of the arch will therefore be from now on one of the most interesting parts of the work to the multitude of lookers-on who crowd the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. The men directing the derrick, the modelers of the group, and probably Mr. Ward and other sculptors will all be busy seventy-five feet above the ground in full view of the spectators, who will be able to see almost as much of the usually hidden mysteries of the sculptor's craft as the few privileged visitors to the cellars of the Madison Square Garden.

The arch is far more advanced on the north than on the south side, which is also the case with regard to the colonnade. Indeed, many of the pillars composing the latter are now completed, and await only the figures which will surmount them. The workmen began incasing the pillars of the colonnade south of the arch yesterday morning.

The finest view of the completed arch and colonnade will undoubtedly be from lower Fifth Avenue. Even now, seen from the avenue below Twenty-second Street, the structure appears of immense size, and when, in place of the patchwork of wood and dark cloths which cover the staff, the whole is seen in the dazzlingly pure white chosen by the sculptors, it will be far and away the most imposing object south of Central Park.

No change will be made in the arrangements determined upon on Wednesday night for the illumination of the arch. It is hoped that the number and strength of the reflectors, calcium, and electric lights which will be concentrated upon it from surrounding buildings will not only bring out every detail perfectly, but will also be sufficient to minimize the effect of the multitudinous illuminated advertisements which are a feature of the neighborhood. Some of the sculptors connected with the designing of the arch recently expressed the fear that these advertisements would considerably affect the appearance of their work. One enormous arrangement in particular, at the top of a building immediately behind the arch, is viewed with considerable disgust, and, in default of the power to have it removed, the sculptors and mural painters have done what lay in their power to make its effect inocuous—in an artistic sense.

A YACHT CLUB SQUADRON.

Secretary Oddie Takes Action on Sub-Committee's Circular.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club has sent the following to members of the club:

New York, Sept. 7, 1899.

Dear Sir: At the request of the Commodore I inclose a copy of a circular from the sub-committee of the Committee on the Dewey Reception relative to the participation of steam yachts in the naval parade, which is to be reviewed by the Olympia. In order that the requisite formation may be furnished the sub-committee, you are requested to notify this office at your earliest convenience whether it is your intention to have your yacht present on this occasion. I need not add that the Commodore hopes that a large and representative number of steam yachts of the club will be present. Respectfully,

J. V. S. ODDIE, Secretary.

The inclosed circular, which was sent to the Secretaries of all yacht clubs in this neighborhood, is as follows:

Sept. 1, 1899.

Dear Sir: It is the desire of the Dewey Committee, of which we are the authorized sub-committee, to communicate on this subject that in forming the naval parade which is to be reviewed by the Olympia a squadron be formed of steam yachts, which squadron will have the right of the line.

In furtherance of this plan, and to insure ease and certainty of manouvring, it is suggested that all steam yachts intending to participate in this parade report through the senior officer of their club to the flag officer of the senior yacht club present, all the yachts to be under control of said flag officer during the passing in review.

The committee will use every available means to prevent the formation being broken in upon, and intend dividing the reviewing column into three squadrons.

The first consisting of all steam yachts which signify the intention of joining, as stated above.

Second, large steamers and steamboats.

Third, tugs, harbor craft, and yachts unattached.

Very respectfully yours,

FREDERICK T. ADAMS,
J. C. FREMONT,
Sub-Committee.

NEW JERSEY'S REPRESENTATION.

Senator Sewell Discusses Details with Brig. Gen. Wanser.

United States Senator William J. Sewell, who is also Major General of the New Jersey National Guard, visited Jersey City to confer with Brig. Gen. P. F. Wanser in relation to the part the New Jersey militia will take in the Dewey parade. It was decided that Gen. Wanser should issue the necessary orders as soon as the line of march is determined.

New Jersey will be represented by the First and Fourth Regiments, Battery A, and the East and West Battalions of the Naval Militia. Gen. Wanser will be in command.

Silver Service for the Olympia Here.

The silver service that is to be presented on behalf of the people of the State of Washington to Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia upon the arrival of that famous vessel in this port has arrived in Brooklyn, and is stored in the vaults of the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, where, during the war with Spain, the silver plate of the warships Texas, Chicago, San Francisco, Brooklyn, and other vessels was kept for safety.

WASHINGTON TO USE RED FIRE.

Plans for the Dewey Reception Include Fireworks in Abundance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The plans for the decoration and illumination of the city when Admiral Dewey arrives are based chiefly on red fire. The arrangement is to have 200 men in sailor costume stationed along the line of the parade to burn torches of red fire, and there will be batteries along the line which will throw tri-colored stars from either side of the street in such a manner as to form a continuous arch of fire. Aerial fireworks will be freely set off, and the dome of the Capitol will be illuminated. Fairy lamps will be used along the line of march to bring out the outlines of the public buildings.

The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads have entered into an agreement to charge but a single fare for a round-trip ticket from Pittsburg or Philadelphia to Washington. Other reductions will be made.

Georgia Militia for Dewey's Welcome.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14.—Col. A. R. Lawton of Savannah was to-day appointed by Gov. Candler to take command of the Georgia militia which goes to New York to take part in the reception to Admiral Dewey. About twelve companies will go from Georgia. The Atlanta companies are practicing nightly in front of the Grady Monument, to the delight of thousands of people. A large amount of money has been subscribed, and when the battalion starts East it will be in the best of style.

Dewey's Son May Not Be Present.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—George W. Dewey, the son of the Admiral, is in Cincinnati after orders from the large dry goods houses. In conversation with a city official to-day he said he had not yet made preparations to attend the reception to be given his father on his arrival in New York.

To Represent Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has been designated by the Postmaster General to represent the Post Office Department on the Reception Committee appointed to meet Admiral Dewey in New York.

Pastor Called to Jersey City.

The Rev. J. Madison Hare, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Burlington, N. J., has accepted a call to the Parmley Memorial Baptist Church, Jersey City, the pulpit of which has been vacant for nearly a year. Mr. Hare was Chaplain of the First New Jersey Volunteers during the war with Spain. He will enter on his new duties on Sunday, Sept. 24.

Friday & Saturday.

Exceptional Values in *Shoe Dept..*

Misses' & Children's Box Calf & Kid Button Boots,
Sizes 8 to 11, $1.50.
" 11½ " 2, $1.85.

Kid Lace & Button Boots,
hand welted soles,
Sizes 8 to 11, $1.85.
" 11½ " 2, $2.25.

Little Gents' Box Calf Lace Boots,
Sizes 8½ to 11, $1.65.
" 11½ " 2, $2.25.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

O'Neill's.

Flags for Dewey Day!

An immense assortment of silk and all wool Bunting Flags, comprising all sizes and of the best quality only; also a complete line of

POLES, FIXTURES AND HALLIARDS.

Quality considered you can buy them cheaper here than in any other store in New York.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Monday, Sept. 18th, 1899.
AUTUMN OPENING
Ladies' Suits, Jackets and Waists.
Large assortment of both Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, perfect fitting and from newest models.
Prices are attractively low.
Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CARVING TABLES.

Flemish Oak $7.50
Mahogany 8.50

45 West 23d Street.

FOR HEADACHE
and weak digestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
has no equal.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

BLUNDER AT THE POST OFFICE.

Clerk Accused of Being Responsible for Delay in the Delivery of the Butchers' Circulars.

As the result of the statement made by Sebastian Stock, Secretary of the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association, that the circulars which he had mailed Monday afternoon calling a meeting of the association for Tuesday evening, were not delivered until Wednesday morning, William T. Helm, a negro clerk employed in Postal Station G, at Broadway and Fifty-second Street, was called before Postmaster Van Cott yesterday. Charges of official negligence were preferred against Helm by Mr. Shea, Superintendent of the station. Helm asked for twenty-four hours in which to prepare his defense, and the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

According to Mr. Stock's story, his brother mailed about 150 circulars between 4 and 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, depositing them in the letter box at Forty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue. Mr. Stock declared yesterday that he had never made the statement that there were between 700 and 800 of the circulars. When he discovered that the members of the association did not receive the call for the meeting he made a complaint at Station G. Superintendent Shea learned upon investigation that the circulars had passed through the station, and instead of being distributed to the proper stations for delivery, were sent in a bundle to the General Post Office, which resulted in a delay of twenty-four hours. Upon learning these facts he preferred charges against Helm.

Postmaster Van Cott, after the preliminary hearing yesterday, made the following statement:

"The circulars arrived at the General Post Office in a bundle, which was in a pouch with other mail matter. Around the circulars was a strip of paper bearing the letters 'G. P. O.,' which is the usual direction placed upon matter to be sent here. Helm admits that he handled the circulars, but denies that he wrote this direction. Perhaps he will be able to explain the matter to-morrow. He has been in the service nearly six years, and has a good record, only one charge having been made against him heretofore. He was promoted last July, and is now receiving a salary of $800 a year."

Mr. Van Cott was asked if any evidence had been offered in support of the charge made by members of the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association that the delay in the delivery of the circulars was due to the action of somebody in the pay of the Meat Trust.

"None whatever," he replied. "I have no official knowledge of any such charge."

RICHARD STEVENS'S CHARITY.

Will Erect a Free Bath for Hoboken's Poor.

Richard Stevens of Hoboken, N. J., and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, his sister, have bought the lot at 90 Madison Street, in the heart of the tenement district, and are now erecting a building to be used as a free public bath. It is to be a three-story frame structure, and will be ready for use by Oct. 1.

The bathrooms for men and women will be on the two upper floors. The first floor will be used by the senior and junior clubs of the Settlement House, a charitable organization established by the late Mrs. M. B. Stevens.

JAMES W. ELWELL'S WILL.

$25,000 for Charitable Institutions in Brooklyn and Staten Island.

The will of James W. Elwell, a well-known member of the Produce Exchange, who died on Sept. 2 last, in his eightieth year, at his home, 70 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, was admitted to probate yesterday.

The will, which was made on June 11, 1890, contains charitable bequests amounting to nearly $25,000 in favor of Brooklyn and Staten Island charitable institutions. Mr. Elwell says in his will: "And I here state as my reason for not making larger bequests to the above-named societies, and for not remembering in this my last will many other worthy and deserving institutions, that the above societies and many others and individuals and religious societies have for the past fifty-two years received from me liberal and cheerful support."

The residue of the estate, the value of which is unknown, is left to the testator's daughters.

LOAD OF FURNITURE ABLAZE.

Driver Fought the Blaze with a Siphon of Seltzer Water.

A load of furniture from the house of Whalen Brothers, 221 Grand Street, Brooklyn, caught fire as it was going up Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon, probably from a live coal that dropped from an elevated road engine, and the driver, a policeman, and a dozen passers-by had a hard time to keep the entire lot of furniture from burning up. Two couches, worth about $50, and some other articles were damaged.

John Steele of 261 North Second Street, Brooklyn, was the driver. He had reached Twenty-ninth Street on his way up the avenue, when he noticed smoke coming from the truck, and got off to see what caused it. When he found that the load was afire he yelled for help.

Policeman McKay of the West Thirtieth Street Station heard him. He rushed into a saloon and got a bucket of water, which he threw upon the blaze. Steele followed him into the saloon and snatched a seltzer siphon from the counter, with which he played upon the fire, while the passers-by started to unload the truck. The blaze was quickly extinguished, and Steele returned to [illegible] with the [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway To-Night — THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. JACOB LITT ..... Proprietor. THIS HOUSE RE-OPENS. WITH THE GREAT EUROPEAN SUCCESS, THE GHETTO. The Company includes: Joseph Haworth, Sydney Herbert, Emmett Corrigan, Sam Edwards, George Heath, Grace Filkins, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Blanche Fernandez, R. Paton ...bbs, W. H. Pascoe.

NEW YORK! THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard. Mats. Sat'ys, 2:15. Extra Mats. (on 3) Dewey days. THE MAN IN THE MOON! Roof-Covered Vast Vaudeville. 150 Artists. Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen de Luxe! Kitty Loftus, Maggie Cline, Monday, Sept. 18, (in Theatre.) American Début of MARGUERITE CORNILLE.

WALLACK'S. Last 2 Mat. Sat., 2:15. Nights Evgs. 8:30. A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE. NEXT MONDAY, SEPT. 18TH. Stuart Robson IN The Gadfly. Sale of seats now progressing.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St. .....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. ...Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S Under the Management of ....Daniel Frohman..... BEGINS AT 8 SHARP. E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER..... MATINEES THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS, 2.

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS JOHN DREW IN The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:10. Mat. Saturday. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS MRS

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds shifting to fresh southeasterly.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,503. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES, WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¼c. Cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c. Cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—War in the Transvaal is imminent. The reply of the Boers has not yet been made public, but its character is understood and it is unsatisfactory to England. The Transvaal concedes practically nothing. Active military preparations continue, and it is intimated that Great Britain's next step will be to demand the disarmament of the Transvaal and the demolition of the forts. It is reported that 3,000 Boers are to be dispatched to the border when the reply is sent, and that martial law will be proclaimed at once. Charles Allen, an American mail robber, was arrested at Frankfort. He is one of the three men who walked out of Ludlow Street Jail over four years ago when Tamsen was Sheriff, and has not been heard of since. The new Atlantic liner British Princess, about to make her maiden trip to New York, could secure a crew only by yielding to the demands of the striking British seamen. Many persons have been drowned in the floods in Austria. The Danube is now 476 centimeters (about sixteen feet) above its normal level. In the collapse of a bridge in Upper Austria, nineteen men were lost. The German mission at Shan-Tung, China, it is reported, has been annihilated. The Venezuelan revolution is reported to be gathering impetus rapidly, and while the populace on the seacoast is apathetic, the whole interior is said to be rising. In the Venezuelan arbitration court at Paris, Gen. Tracy concluded his argument and Sir Richard Webster began the final speech for Great Britain.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Shamrock was sent over a twenty-mile course outside of the Scotland lightship yesterday, covering the course in 3 hours and 50 seconds.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley has been ordered by the Bureau of Navigation to hold himself in readiness to take command of the South Atlantic Station.

A jury in Beaufort, S. C., yesterday found a verdict for $850 damages against ex-Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania for horsewhipping the plaintiff, a Jew.

The funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt took place yesterday. The body of the dead financier and philanthropist was placed in the Vanderbilt mausoleum in the Moravian Cemetery, at New Dorp, Staten Island.

A violent hurricane swept the coast of Newfoundland Thursday night, during which four persons were known to have been drowned off St. John's. Widespread destruction of fishing premises and gear is reported.

Dr. John E. Hill, formerly a teacher of mathematics at the Stamford (Conn.) High School, who was under bail charged with stealing rare stamps from Prof. Chittenden of Columbia University, failed to respond when his case was called for trial at Stamford on Thursday.

Page 2.

A watch and chain belonging to Lieut. Lansdale of the cruiser Philadelphia, who was killed during the recent war against the Samoan Chief, Mataafa, has been forwarded to this country by Mataafa, accompanied by a friendly letter to President McKinley.

Page 3.

The New York baseball nine easily defeated the St. Louis team yesterday at the Polo Grounds. At Washington Park the Chicagos vanquished the Brooklyns.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee has again changed the route of the land parade, and the objectionable detour into Broadway has been avoided by continuing the line without interruption down Fifth Avenue to the Washington Arch.

Page 4.

Willie Smith yesterday won the open golf championship of the United States at Baltimore, with a score of 315 for seventy-two holes. This is a new record for the event.

At the Creedmoor ranges yesterday Sergt. Lamb won first honors in the Governor's match. Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, took the prize in the Adjutant General's competition. The scores made averaged well.

Page 7.

Emil Paur, the famous musical conductor, arrived here yesterday after an absence of three months in Europe.

Page 9.

The independent distillers of Kentucky have declared war on the Whisky Trust.

Page 10.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted a motion for an order to determine the amount of surplus of John F. Baudouine's income.

Page 12.

Maurice F. Holahan, the President of the Board of Public Improvements, was the principal witness yesterday before the Mazet committee.

District Attorney Gardiner returned to his office yesterday from his vacation. He will give prompt attention, he says, to the Elm Street widening and to the smoke nuisance.

The Rev. Thomas L. Kinkead, Supervisor of Catholic Charities, has replied to the criticism of Controller Coler regarding the subject of municipal subsidies to private charitable institutions.

William and Theodore Bollerman, by a daring exercise of athletic skill, yesterday rescued two lads who had fallen from the Palisades and landed on a ledge, where there was scarcely room for them to stand.

It is claimed that a process has been discovered by which the soft coal smoke nuisance can be abated. W. F. Wolfe, a Government expert, who has conducted the experiments, says the results attained were highly satisfactory.

Another hearing was held yesterday in the bankruptcy proceedings involving the firm of Horgan & Slattery. Mr. Horgan testified as to the organization of the old firm and regarding that of the present corporation. He refused to show the books except on a subpoena.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
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Court Calendars.—Page 10.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 10.
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JUDGE DAY GIVES UP PRACTICE.

Ex-Secretary of State Has Been an Active Lawyer Since 1870.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15.—Ex-Secretary of State Day has announced his retirement from active practice of law. He will assume the work of Judge in the United States Court of Appeals in October, but his family will not remove from Canton at present.

Judge Day has been an active lawyer since 1870 and head of a law firm since 1875. He is one of the best-known attorneys of Northeastern Ohio.

The Opening at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 15.—President Patton has returned from his trip abroad in excellent health. He said that while Dr. Henry van Dyke may not be here to take up his duties as a member of the Faculty at the opening of the university, it was probable he would be here a few days later. The formal opening will take place on Wednesday, when the new Dean, Samuel B. Winans, will be installed.

WAR IN TRANSVAAL IS NOW IMMINENT

The Boers' Reply to the British Note Concedes Little.

MOST ACUTE STAGE OF CRISIS

England May Next Demand Disarmament of Transvaal.

Convention to That Effect, Including Demolition of Forts, Said to be Already Drafted—Reply to be Sent To-day.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says that the Transvaal's reply will be on the following lines:

"The Transvaal adheres to the seven-year franchise law, but is willing to consider and, if necessary, to adopt, any suggestions Great Britain may make with regard to the working of the law.

"In regard to the other points of Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch, the Transvaal boldly stands by the London convention. It is said that the reply is couched in polite terms.

"State Secretary Reitz, in the course of an interview to-day, expressed some doubt as to whether any alteration would be made in the existing franchise law, but said he believed a way should and could be found to establish an arbitration court. As to suzerainty, the 'least said the soonest mended,' remarked the State Secretary."

The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "The Boers assert that Conyngham Greene (British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria) knew it was their intention to adopt the attitude they have regarding suzerainty, and that he tacitly encouraged them, as the documents show. His forty-eight-hour demand and the string of Blue Book innuendoes for which he and Sir Alfred Milner are responsible have produced an official atmosphere in which anything is possible. At the same time Mr. Hofmeyr and practically every member of the Cape Afrikander party have wired urging acceptance of the British demands."

The Pretoria correspondent of The Times, in his forecast of the Transvaal's reply, declares that the Boers will lay stress upon the seven-year franchise law, though offering to consider British suggestions as to its working, and for the rest take their stand upon the London convention.

The Times adds:

"We cannot believe that President Krüger will reject the latest proposals of the Government, and we would remind him that even Mr. Morley has indorsed the five-year franchise, and urged him to accept the Cape Town conference."

It is understood that a Cabinet council will be summoned as soon as the Transvaal's reply is received.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, telegraphing Friday, says:

"The situation has become extremely grave. The material changes in the draft of the reply delivered to Mr. Greene to-day are due to representations from Bloemfontein and the disposition of the Volksraad."

The dispatch then gives what purports to be a summary of the reply, which is similar to the other forecasts, concluding as follows:

"The Transvaal feels at liberty to depart from the joint inquiry, which she accepted in bona fide belief that it would lead to a final settlement." The correspondent adds:

"Both the President and the Executive Council are firmly convinced that no finality is intended, and that further concessions would only postpone the struggle. The Transvaal regards herself as tricked into a proposal by Mr. Chamberlain.

"The Orange Free State will certainly stand by the Transvaal."

In the forecasts of President Krüger's reply there is undoubtedly a large basis of truth, which seems to bring the dispute within a measurable distance of war.

Last evening the Press Association issued a peculiar statement to the effect that, as soon as the garrison in Natal had been sufficiently strengthened the Transvaal Government would be called upon to accept a new convention, already drafted, which while guaranteeing the integrity of the Transvaal State, provides for the demolition of the forts and limits the armed force of the Transvaal to a number deemed sufficient to maintain internal order.

According to the Press Association, the convention will demand that the diplomatic agencies be suppressed and the judiciary be made independent of the Executive.

This statement, which realizes the extreme demands of the Outlanders, must be accepted under reserve at the present stage, but it is not unlikely to be a semi-official hint as to the next move of the Government should President Krüger prove obdurate.

The morning paper editorials regard the crisis as having reached its most acute phase. The Daily News says:

"We are inclined to believe that President Krüger is so foolish as to reject Mr. Chamberlain's moderate demands."

The Daily Chronicle, which appeals again to Mr. Krüger "to accept while it is yet time, and before England's terms become harder," says:

"A refusal of the present terms will involve the ruin of the State over which President Krüger presides. The British Government has played its first and second moves in the game, and must perforce play the third and then the fourth. If Mr. Krüger haggles, the sinster conditions in South Africa will grow worse, until a catastrophe is reached."

Other papers talk of the imminence of war; and all the dispatches from South Africa continue to describe the military preparations on both sides.

PRETORIA, Sept. 15.—At the close of the discussion both Raads met in secret session to discuss the final draft of the Transvaal reply, which will be handed to Conyngham Greene, the British agent here, in the morning. It is understood the reply is courteous; urges the acceptance of the joint conference, and maintains the Convention of 1884.

PROMPT ACTION BY THE BOERS.

3,000 Men to be Dispatched to the Border When the Reply Is Sent—To Command the Roads.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A second edition of The London Times to-day has a special dispatch from Newcastle, Natal, dated Sept. 15, in which the correspondent says:

"There is nothing to confirm the reports that the Boers will concede Mr. Chamberlain's demands. On the contrary, it is stated that 3,000 men will be dispatched to the border immediately after the Transvaal's reply is sent. Everything points to the prospect of an early conflict."

The advices from Capt Town to-day tend to confirm the pessimistic view of The Times's correspondent at Newcastle. The news that a strong force of Boers has been stationed one hour from Ramathlabama, commanding the Pretoria and Johannesburg roads, has created great indignation at Cape Town.

The correspondent adds that the Outlanders' Council has transmitted to the Imperial Government what practically amounts to a protest against further delay. He says:

"They cannot contemplate without grave misgivings the possibility that the Pretoria Government will be permitted to further delay matters on the plea of consulting the burghers."

TO PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 15.—The Eastern Star of Johannesburg asserts that a martial law proclamation is being printed.

It is reported here that the reply of the Transvaal Government to the British note will suggest a seven years' franchise.

MILNER ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

Severe Penalties Prescribed for Inciting Natives to Rebel.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 15.—The British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, has issued a proclamation prescribing severe penalties for inciting the natives of Basutoland and other districts to rebellion.

PRESIDENT KRUEGER'S ATTITUDE.

Denies Chamberlain's Assertion that He Has Not Kept Promises.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—In an interview with President Krüger, said to have taken place at Pretoria yesterday, he is quoted as saying:

"I have tried all along to place the aliens in the Transvaal on the same footing politically as the burghers. Mr. Chamberlain says I have not kept my promises. This," thundered President Krüger, "I deny!" Continuing, the President of the South African Republic is reported to have said:

"The aliens of the Transvaal have the same commercial rights as the burghers, and have always enjoyed them without interference. I wanted to let them have the same political rights, but they would not avail themselves of this. Roughly, there are more than fifty thousand aliens who have been here more than seven years and have registered, thus being eligible to the franchise. Yet, of the British subjects who have availed themselves of it the chief part have been Afrikanders, and not English born. This shows that the British in the Transvaal do not want the franchise.

"In my opinion, there is no cause whatever for war. Everything could be settled by arbitration."

FIRST ARRIVAL OF BRITISH TROOPS.

A Battalion Marches Through Cape Town and Proceeds to Natal.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—It is reported from Cape Town that the First Battalion of the Manchester Regiment arrived there to-day, disembarked, and marched through the streets. The soldiers were cheered.

After they had been reviewed by Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Walker, commander of the British troops in South Africa, the battalion re-embarked and proceeded to Natal.

These troops, forming the first installment of the reinforcements, were sent from Gibraltar to Cape Town.

A BRITISH BLUE BOOK ISSUED.

Sir Alfred Milner Urges Termination of the Suspense.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A Blue Book containing the last Transvaal dispatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, relating to the matters which led up to its being sent, was issued to-day. The text of Mr. Chamberlain's note is identical with the dispatch cabled Sept. 13. The only other important feature revealed is a telegram from the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, dated Aug. 31, referring to the commercial distress, and saying:

"I am receiving representations from many quarters to urge the Imperial Government to terminate the suspense. British South Africa is prepared for extreme measures, and is ready to suffer much more in order to see the vindication of British authority. It is the prolongation of the negotiations, endless and indecisive, that is dreaded. I fear seriously that there will be a strong reaction of feeling against the policy of the Imperial Government if matters drag. Please understand that I invariably preach confidence and patience, and not without effect. But if I did not inform you of the increasing difficulty of doing this and of the unmistakable growth of uneasiness about the present situation and of the desire to see it terminated at any cost I should be failing in my duty."

Other lengthy dispatches from the British High Commissioner are published, but they only reiterate the Outlander claims regarding the franchise and the Commissioner's ideas regarding the propositions already made.

THE QUESTION OF SUZERAINTY.

Not to be Reasserted Unless the Transvaal Forces It.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Conyngham Greene, the British Agent at Pretoria, in a letter to the Transvaal Government, printed in the Blue Book issued to-day, said the Imperial Government did not desire to hurt the Boer susceptibilities by publicly reasserting suzerainty so long as no reason to do so was given by the Transvaal.

The Globe, commenting on this letter, expresses the greatest regret at such language, and trusts Mr. Greene's words do not represent the attitude of the Colonial Office.

JOHN MORLEY'S PREDICTION.

Says the British Will Repent If There Is a Transvaal War, as the Americans Are Now Repenting.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 15.—The Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal member of Parliament for the Montrose Burghs, while addressing a peace meeting in this city this evening, at which a son of the late John Bright, the distinguished British statesman and friend of peace, presided, was frequently interrupted by cries of "Majuba Hill" and other anti-Boer demonstrations. In retorting to the interruptions, Mr. Morley said:

"A year ago the United States saw only one aspect of war, and what are they doing to-day? They are repenting. They have their yellow press and we have our yellow press. If I am asked to speak in this hall a year or two later, I shall find those who now oppose me repenting also."

The proceedings finally became so noisy that Mr. Morley had great difficulty in obtaining a hearing. He urged an adherence to the five-year franchise proposal and advised President Krüger to accede to Great Britain's suggestion regarding the conference.

Leonard Courtney, Unionist, member of Parliament for the Bodmin Division of Cornwall, in seconding Mr. Morley's resolution in favor of securing reforms by pacific means, advocated the remitting of the question of suzerainty to the Privy Council.

Mr. Morley's resolution was carried by a large majority, the noisy minority expressing its dissent by hoisting the union jack.

PORTUGAL'S AFRICAN LANDS.

To Lease Stations on East Coast to England and Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Great Britain and Portugal, it is reported, are about to sign a convention by which the latter leases to the former certain territory and stations in Portuguese East Africa.

Germany, it is said, has also secured similar advantages from Portugal.

WASHINGTON TEACHERS ACCUSED

Charged with Injuring Stationery Trade by Selling to Pupils.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A remarkable charge has been made against the public school teachers of Washington by the Board of Directors of the Business Men's Association. As in most cities, the teachers are enabled to get stationery and similar articles at wholesale rates. It is charged that they have gone into the stationery business, purchasing these articles in large quantities and making customers of their pupils, to whom, of course, they sell at the regular retail figures.

This evil is said to have reached such proportions as to injure the stationery trade in this city, and has been brought to the attention of the Business Men's Association. The Board of Directors has passed a resolution condemning the school teachers for the practice and is trying to get the District Commissioners to put a stop to it.

150 Miles One Day Round Trip on the Hudson. Finest Day Line Steamers, Music, and Service.—Adv.

SCHLEY ORDERED TO SEA.

Will Command the South Atlantic Station, Which Will Shortly Be Increased to Five or Six Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Some time ago Admiral Schley applied to the Navy Department for sea service. At present he is head of the retiring board. The Navy Department has now granted his request and has notified him to hold himself in readiness to take command of the South Atlantic station. The department is about to take steps to make the command commensurate with his rank by increasing considerably the number of vessels on the station. The Cincinnati probably will go there, the Detroit is already on her way to join, and the Marblehead is likely to be attached. Altogether there will be five or six ships on the station when the quota is filled.

It is said at the department that, with a threatened war in South Africa, which is part of the station, and the disturbed conditions in South and Central America, the South Atlantic command is likely to become an important one in the near future.

DR. HILL FORFEITS BAIL.

Stamford School Teacher Was Charged with Stealing Rare Stamps by Prof. Chittenden of Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 15.—Dr. John E. Hill, formerly a teacher in mathematics at the Stamford High School, failed to respond to a charge of theft in the Superior Court for Fairfield County yesterday, and his bond, which was for $2,500, was declared forfeited. Dr. Hill's father was surety. The case made considerable of a stir when it came up last Spring. Dr. Hill was the most popular teacher in the High School; and was looked upon as one of the most efficient. On May 8 he was arrested on a charge of theft brought by Prof. J. Brace Chittenden of Columbia University. The circumstances under which the charge was brought gave rise to a great deal of talk. Chittenden alleged that Hill had stolen a valuable stamp collection from him.

Chittenden's attorney presented the facts in the case to Judge Downs, who, on the strength of the lawyer's statement, issued a warrant for the search of Dr. Hill's apartments at a boarding house. In the apartments was found the stamp album which Chittenden had described. It developed, however, that a visitor to Hill's room with Chittenden and the officers was Hill's wife, with whom he had not been living for some time. It was freely said that the object of the search was to procure certain letters which Mrs. Hill had reason to believe were in her husband's possession and get the stamps. Dr. Hill admitted that the stamps were Chittenden's, but claimed he had them owing to a misunderstanding with the latter in dividing a collection they had jointly got together. Hill and Chittenden were college chums and roomed together.

The general impression among Hill's friends here was that he could clear himself of the charge of theft, and much surprise has been manifested at his failure to be in court yesterday. He was suspended from the High School when the charges were first brought, and later resigned. The resignation was accepted.

CLEVELAND FIRM IN TROUBLE.

Standard Trust Company Asks for Receiver for Walker Mfg. Co.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15. — The Standard Trust Company of New York filed a bill of complaint to-day against the Walker Manufacturing Company, asking for a receiver for that concern and a decree of foreclosure. The complainants say that the Walker Company, Dec. 20, 1898, issued $175,000 worth of second mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds, with interest due semi-annually from July 1, 1898, and secured by a mortgage on the company's property in Cleveland and New Haven. Jan. 1, 1899, there became due on the bonds $28,375 in interest, and it is alleged that the interest has not been paid.

The petitioner expresses the belief that the company is insolvent, and asks the Court to appoint a receiver. It also requests that the mortgage may be adjudged a lien on the property, and that if necessary a foreclosure may be made and a sale of the property ordered.

The action is a move in a recent big consolidation of the electrical manufacturing interests, and the Westinghouse Company will as an outcome of the matter, lease and operate the Walker plant.

CUBAN EDITORS STRIKE BACK.

El Reconcentrado Men Say Secretary Root's Statement Is False.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The editors of El Reconcentrado, Arnanto and Cervantes, declare that Secretary Root's assertion that their paper was a blackmailing and libelous publication is false.

"Mr. Root," said Arnanto to-day, "says he regrets that we cannot be criminally punished. Now, there are laws in Cuba for the punishment of blackmail and libel. Why were we not criminally punished if our paper was really suppressed for violating the law and not for political reasons? The laws in Cuba are ample for the purpose of punishing blackmail and libel, and there is no more necessity for army officers to step in than there is in the United States. Even Dreyfus had a farce of a trial, but we did not even get that. We never hesitated to expose the shortcomings of officials, but we were not guilty of blackmail or libel. It is evident that Mr. Root has not read further than the statements submitted by Gen. Ludlow, whom we criticised and ridiculed."

"The editors intend to lay their case before Congress unless they can get the President to take action.

A NEW COAL MINING TOWN.

Founded by a New York Capitalist on Co-operative Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—A "model" coal mining town is being built near Pittsburg, in the coal region, by James W. Ellsworth of New York. It will be named after its founder. The inhabitants will be owners of the real estate, instead of tenants; managers instead of mere spectators of the town Government; co-operative partners in its local mercantile enterprises instead of patrons.

Some people may call the enterprise "philanthropy." Mr. Ellsworth calls it business, although he admits there is in it a phase of experiment in socio-economics pertinent to the talk-heeding question, "What shall we do with our trusts?" While the mining firm of Ellsworth is not a trust, it competes with a trust right in that coalfield and does business on just as large a scale.

Its "model" town-building enterprise grew out of its business; thus Mr. Ellsworth bought 2,000 acres of coal land on Pigeon Creek. To protect that interest against competitors, he had to keep on buying, until he had 6,000 acres and then 12,000 acres of coal lands, 10,000 acres of it thick seam coal.

His plans for production contemplate an annual output ultimately of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons. The development of these purely commercial plans, study of how to get the best results, germinated and nurtured the town-building idea. Each miner's house will be built plainly and solidly. These homes will be sold to miners on such terms that the occupants can buy and pay for them. Two churches and ample store facilities will be erected.

Reduced Fares to Philadelphia, via Royal Blue Line.

For the National Export Exposition, which opens at Philadelphia on September 14th and continues until November 30th, the ROYAL BLUE LINE will sell excursion tickets from New York at rate of $4.00 for the round trip, which includes admission to the Exposition. These tickets will be on sale from the opening of the Exposition and will be good for return until December 4th, inclusive. Stations in New York, Central Railroad of New Jersey, are foot of Liberty Street and South Ferry.—Adv.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS TO BE PARDONED

Reported that France's Premier Will Propose This Tuesday.

TO WITHDRAW RENNES APPEAL

Coast Will Then Be Clear for Action by the Government.

The Pardon Will Not Restore the Convicted Officer to the Army, but He May Afterward Have Rennes Verdict Quashed.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has promised definitely to propose a pardon for Dreyfus at next Tuesday's Cabinet Council.

M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, says:

"I learn that Capt. Dreyfus will shortly withdraw his appeal for a revision of the Rennes trial, which will leave the ground clear for the Government to take immediate steps to pardon him. This pardon will not annul the civil and military consequences of the verdict, and he will, therefore, no longer belong to the army.

"There is nothing, however, to prevent him from applying to the Court of Cassation to quash the Rennes trial whenever the new fact required by law is produced.

"When liberated he will settle in the south of France, as the members of his family do not wish to expose him to such demonstrations of sympathy abroad as might be used against him by his adversaries at home."

THE POPE TO ADDRESS FRANCE.

He Announces that He Will Urge Pacification for the Sake of Humanity and the Exposition.

ROME, Sept. 15.—The Pope, while receiving fifty pilgrims from Toulouse, France, to-day, announced his intention to address a letter to the French Nation urging an immediate pacification for the sake of humanity and so as not to compromise the success of the Paris Exhibition.

MICHAEL DAVITT ON DREYFUS.

The Irish Nationalist Believes the Captain Guilty.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The papers are still flooded with Dreyfus letters, the most remarkable to-day being from Mr. Michael Davitt, the Irish Nationalist member of Parliament. Mr. Davitt says English sympathy for the prisoner is entirely due to the fact that Dreyfus is a rich Jew instead of a poor one, and to the desire to injure a rival nation.

"No absolutely innocent man," continues Mr. Davitt, "was ever convicted twice in any civilized country by a jury of his peers. No civilized country could produce a conspiracy of men educated, cultured, and responsible, like the French military chiefs to stoop to the baseness and infamy of plotting to ruin an insignificant, petty officer. The supposition is too monstrous to be entertained by any mind unwarped by anti-French feeling.

"What have you to say about Florence Maybrick? Your Lord Chief Justice is said to believe her innocent. So do many eminent Englishmen and tens of thousands of Americans. Why has she not had a second trial? If innocent, she has suffered ten times more than Dreyfus could suffer. She is an American citizen, abandoned more or less by the press and public opinion of her country, which can repeat the London phrased insults to France for the alleged miscarriage of justice, but which do not have a word of protest or of reproach against England, which refuses to listen even to the petitions of mercy addressed to their unfortunate countrywoman's jailers."

THE EXPOSITION BOYCOTT.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Daily Mail, which is still booming a boycott of the Paris Exhibition, publishes dispatches from Paris and Nice that describe "insults in the streets" to Americans and British.

Its correspondents refer to these incidents as indications that the people of both nations should avoid going to France, especially the Rivera, and declare that the house agents there are in despair at the prospect of a bad season.

NO EFFECT ON AMERICAN EXHIBITS.

Many Applications for Space at Paris Exposition Made Recently.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—A letter was received by Commissioner General Peck of the Paris Exposition from Major Fred Brackett, Secretary of the Commission at New York, in which he says that the Dreyfus verdict has had little or no effect upon the exhibitors. Major Brackett says the applications for space continue to come in, but he has received no inquiries as to whether the verdict would injure the exposition.

Commissioner General Peck said to-day: "We have not received any evidence of dissatisfaction concerning the exposition. On the contrary, we have received an unusual number of applications for space, and for many of those previously granted increased areas are asked."

REV. MR. HUGHES USES EPITHETS.

Objects to the Prince of Wales Meeting "Liars, Forgers, and Assassins."

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Rev. Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, in The Methodist Times, protests against "the first of English gentlemen, the Prince of Wales, being allowed, as Chairman of the British Committee to the Paris Exposition, to associate with liars, forgers, and assassins."

Australia Condoles with Dreyfus.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Sept. 15.—A large public meeting was held here this afternoon, at which resolutions expressing indignation at the Dreyfus verdict and sympathy with Mme. Dreyfus were passed. The whole of Australia has been worked up to a great pitch of excitement over the verdict.

Great Drought in the Adirondacks.

SARATOGA, Sept. 15.—The drought in the lower Adirondacks is causing considerable suffering. It is felt most severely in Warren and Hamilton County. The upper Hudson River at North Creek is almost dry.

Pennsylvania Railroad announces that on account of quarantine regulations the Pullman sleeper now running on the 8:15 midnight train will be discontinued for the present south of Montgomery.—Adv.

DON CAMERON A DEFENDANT.

South Carolina Jury Finds Verdict for $850 Against the ex-Senator for Horsewhipping a Man.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 15.—After being appealed to by Attorney General Duncan G. Bellinger of South Carolina not to follow the example of the jury at Rennes and refuse justice to a Jew, a jury of white men sitting at Beaufort to-day found a verdict for $850 for the plaintiff in the case of David Schein against Don Cameron, ex-Senator of Pennsylvania.

Schein brought suit for $10,000 damages for a horsewhipping alleged to have been given to him two years ago by the Senator. State Senator Thomas Talbird and Attorney General Bellinger represented Schein, while Senator Cameron was defended by Congressman William Elliott. Senator Cameron was ill and did not appear at the trial. The defense deny assault and battery, claiming that the whipping of Schein was done for fun.

Senator Cameron owns stock in a hunting preserve car—Beaufort—where the members have a clubhouse. On one of his trips to the club, Winter before last, Senator Cameron was informed that David Schein, a Jew, had rented a place from Henry Small, a negro, and was selling liquor to negroes.

One morning as he was leaving the club he met a crowd of drunken negroes coming from the direction of Schein's store, and soon after met the negro Small in the road. Small had refused to sell his land to the club, and the Senator upbraided him for renting to the Jew. Small made some reply, and Cameron flashed him with his whip.

Senator Cameron then went to Schein's store and accused him of selling liquor to negroes living on the club lands and employed by him.

Schein denied doing so. Senator Cameron told him he must leave the place. Schein protested. The Senator, according to the testimony accepted by the jury, began belaboring the Israelite with a whip. After standing the beating for a few moments he managed to escape through a fence.

Schein testified that the Senator threatened to "cut his throat." Schein said he moved immediately, fearing for his life.

HURRICANE OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

Four Persons Drowned Near St. John's —All Steamships Delayed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 15.—A violent hurricane swept this section of Newfoundland last night. The Allan liner Corean, from Philadelphia, had a frightful passage, and the steamer Silvia, from New York, was delayed twenty-four hours. Four fishing boats were driven off the St. John's coast and three men and a woman drowned.

Widespread destruction of fishing premises and gear is reported, and it is feared that there has been much damage and probably loss of life at more distant points.

AN UNFORTUNATE KLONDIKER.

Old Man from Cambridge Returns Speechless and Paralyzed.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 15.—Among the many prospectors that have returned from Alaska this season is an old man who cannot tell who he is or where he came from. There is a clot of blood in his brain which has caused a paralysis of speech, due to typhoid fever. The only words he can utter are an indistinct "Yes" or "No."

By the aid of a map it was learned that he came from Cambridge, Mass. A man who accompanied him from Dawson says his name is something like Pink. Efforts are being made to establish the man's identity. His [illegible]

TOOK A FORTUNE BY MISTAKE.

Pacific Steamship Purser Sails Away with a Hawaiian's Satchel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 15.—B. R. Banning, a Hawaiian capitalist, arrived from Honolulu on the steamship Australia last Tuesday and registered at the Occidental. Among his effects was a valise containing, it is said, between $30,000 and $50,000 in bank notes, bonds, and sugar stocks, together with a number of other valuable documents.

A few hours after his arrival he missed the valise. An investigation has been made, and it is now thought that Mr. Banning's property is now on its way back to Honolulu, having been sent on board the Nippon Maru by mistake, as part of the baggage of Purser River of that vessel.

JOHN G. CARLISLE OFFENDED.

Protests Against Being Dragged Into Kentucky Gubernatorial Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle has been unwillingly dragged into the Kentucky Gubernatorial campaign. Some days ago a local newspaper published a statement that in 1898 Mr. Goebel was an ardent sound-money man and went to Washington to get Mr. Carlisle's help to secure a sound-money delegation from Kenton County to the State Convention to send delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. This morning an alleged interview with Mr. Carlisle appeared in The Washington Post, in which he was made to say that Mr. Goebel called on him on minor matters. Mr. Carlisle was offended at this, and wrote a denial, which he requested should be sent to Kentucky.

The denial is in Mr. Carlisle's own handwriting and reads: "The statements attributed to me and published in The Washington Post this morning concerning a conference between Mr. Goebel and myself in this city in 1896, were not made by me, and are not correct.

"The conference alluded to was sought by Mr. Goebel, whose principal purpose, as he stated it to me, was to secure a sound-money delegation from Kenton County to the State Convention," which was to be held soon thereafter at Lexington. I had no other interest in the matter, and took no action, except such as Mr. Goebel represented to be necessary in order to secure the selection of a sound-money delegation.

"JOHN G. CARLISLE."

SOUGHT FOR BURIED TREASURE.

Soldiers Believed a Yarn and Almost Ruined a Southern Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 15.—Capt. J. M. K. Davis, Acting Inspector General of the Department of the Gulf, has been in Greenville for some days investigating claims for damages filed in the War Department by heirs of Mrs. E. W. Croft.

The damage, it is alleged, was done to the Croft homestead, an old mansion near Greenville, by members of the New Jersey and Massachusetts regiments while in Camp Weatherill last Winter.

It seems that an old negro told the soldiers a dazzling yarn, full of interesting details of hidden treasures. They were assured that the Croft family, which was rich, had hidden on the premises during the civil war a vast store of gold and silver that had never been found. The house was unoccupied, but contained many articles of value, chiefly on account of their association. The soldiers made expeditions to the old place, sounded every inch of ground for acres around with rods, broke open the house, bored into the walls in hundreds of places, removed bricks from the chimneys, and did $1,000 damage and several hundred dollars worth of hard work, if it had been profitably employed, in trying to verify the negro's fairy tale.

It is said that the claim will be paid.

Frost Destroys Long Island Crops.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Sept. 15.—The unlooked-for cold snap and the frost of the last two nights has destroyed the fruit and grain crops in the interior of Long Island, and the farmers will lose heavily in consequence. The fruit left on the trees for Fall picking is reported to be a total loss.

Not Cheap but Good.

The New York Central has a train every hour for the West—quick and comfortable. Two-cent mileage tickets good on all trains.—Adv.

MR. VANDERBILT'S FUNERAL

Tears Honor the Memory of the Dead Financier.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE IN CHURCH

Widow, Children, and Relatives at the Simple Service at the Mausoleum in Staten Island.

Tears were shed by men and women of social distinction and of humble station in life at the funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt in St. Bartholomew's Church yesterday forenoon. A large proportion of the persons assembled were relatives, business associates, and employes of Mr. Vanderbilt, and most of them followed the services with visible emotion. The music was peculiarly pathetic and touching, comprising certain selections that were well known favorites of the dead financier and philanthropist.

So dense and importunate were the crowds of sightseers around the Vanderbilt mansion, in Fifth Avenue, at Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, and around the church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, that the passage of the funeral party from the residence to the church was slightly delayed. The public services were to have begun at 10 o'clock, but it was twenty minutes after that hour when the body and the mourners entered the church door. Fully a thousand persons jostled each other in the vicinity of the Vanderbilt residence in their eagerness to see the different members of the Vanderbilt family, the numerous elaborate floral tributes, and the coffin with its beautiful pall of orchids.

Men and women began to assemble at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street as early as 8 o'clock yesterday morning, apparently inspired by morbid curiosity. For nearly an hour they were obliged to content themselves with the view of a score or more of policemen, who patiently but firmly resisted their attempts to get within an established limit. The arrival of William K. Vanderbilt at the house a little before 9 o'clock caused an impetuous rush in the direction of his carriage, and there was much scrambling, with more less injury to feminine finery. These rushes were repeated with each successive arrival of members of the Vanderbilt clan, who assembled for the private service of prayer at 9:30 o'clock. This service was held in the drawing room on the first floor of the mansion, and it was conducted by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church. Only relatives of the dead man were present.

TRIBUTE OF THE CROWD.

There was a flutter of excitement in the great throng of sightseers when the mourners left the house to go to the church. With uncovered heads, and in respectful silence, rich and poor pressed forward, shoulder to shoulder, curious to see all that there was to be seen, but the eager straining of eyes was scantily rewarded. The police kept the crowd at

the dead millionaire, the funeral services were of the simplest character, although the peculiar significance of the musical selections made them very impressive and pathetic. The singing of the plaintive hymns of which Mr. Vanderbilt was so fond brought tears to the eyes of almost every person in the large assemblage. After the chanting of the burial psalms the Rev. Dr. Henry Morgan Stone of Newport read the lesson from the fifteenth chapter, First Corinthians. The choir next sang the hymn "Crossing the Bar," the words of Tennyson's poem set to music by Dr. Bridges. The recital of the creed and prayers was followed by the singing of the hymn "Softly Now the Light of Day," which was perhaps the most affecting feature of the entire service. Dr. George William Warren set the words of this old hymn to music some years ago and dedicated his composition to Cornelius Vanderbilt. The music has a sweet and tender strain, and it was Mr. Vanderbilt's favorite hymn. The choir sang it with so much feeling yesterday that many of the Vanderbilt servants gave way unrestrainedly to their emotions.

Bishop Potter performed the committal service, and the Rev Dr. Greer read the prayers and the minor benediction. The choir sang "I Heard a Voice from Heaven" and "Asleep in Jesus." Bishop Potter, after explaining that the interment at New Dorp, S. I., would be private, pronounced the final benediction. While the coffin was being carried out of the church the choir sang "Abide With Me." The soloists in the choir were McKenzie Gordon, tenor; Mrs. Theodore Toedt, soprano; Miss Edith A. Miller, alto, and Leland Laughey, baritone.

The Vanderbilt railroad system was represented at the funeral by its most distinguished officers. There were S. R. Callaway, President of the New York Central; Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern; William H. Newman, President of the Lake Shore; William Henry Canniff, President of the Nickel Plate; James D. Layng, Vice President of the "Big Four"; William Bliss, President of the Boston and Albany; Charles C. Clark, First Vice President and Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New York Central; M. L. Sykes, Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern; "Commodore" Alfred Van Santvoord, one of the oldest Directors of the Harlem Railroad; Samuel E. Williamson, general counsel of the New York Central system, and George C. Green, general counsel of the Lake Shore system; Edgar Van Etten, General Superintendent of the New York Central; George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central; John C. Yager, General Manager, and C. R. Wager, Division Superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car Company.

Other officers of the New York Central system present were Nathan Guilford, General Traffic Manager; A. M. Waitt, Superintendent of Motive Power; W. K. Wilgus, Chief Engineer; George S. Prince, Assistant Treasurer; Edgar Freeman, cashier; Allan Bourne, Purchasing Agent; E. J. Richards, Assistant General Passenger Agent; Milton Roach, Eastern Passenger Agent, and Samuel Goodman, General Freight Agent.

EMINENT FINANCIERS ATTEND.

William C. Whitney, James Stillman, Russell Sage, D. O. Mills, James Speyer, George S. Bowdoin, Edward D. Adams, Henry Clews, and other eminent financiers were in the church, as also were Samuel Sloan, formerly President of the Lackawanna Railroad; Charles P. Clark, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford; Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor of the University of New York; Cleveland H. Dodge, President of the Young Men's Christian Association; William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, President of the American Museum of Natural History; George W. Smith, President of Trinity College; the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital; George A. Warburton, Secretary of the Railway Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association; Edmund L. Baylies, James M. Constable, Col. John J. McCook, W. Watts Sherman, John D. Crimmins, Henry A. C. Taylor, Anson G. McCook, C. C. Cuyler, H. H. Cammann, George A. Hall and F. S. Goodman, State Secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association; Silas B. Dutcher, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of this Protestant Episcopal Diocese; E. H. Wetherby, J. Hampden Robb, the Rev. George S. Avery, William Alexander Smith, William Buchanan, the veteran retired Superintendent of Motive Power of the New York Central system; Col. Walter Katte, W. T. Cornell, cashier of the Lincoln Bank; John R. Van Wormer, and C. E. Lambert, General Passenger Agent of the West Shore Railroad.

Others present were: R. C. Morse, Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association; W. E. Touzee of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association; William D. Isham, Thomas Whittaker, Dr. Charles W. Packard, President S. Fredkilk Stanton, and Henry S. Rapelye of the St. Nicholas Society; the Rev. M. Halstead, Superintendent of St. John's Guild; J. H. Morrison and Edgerton Schmidt of the Seamen's Society; Joel E. Fisher, Gordon Norrie, Frederick W. Booth of the Home for Intemperate Men; the Rev. Josiah M. Kimber of the Episcopal Missionary Society, Waldron P. Brown, Cephas Brainerd, Francis P. Freeman, James C. Fargo, President of the American Express Company; N. B. Fairbank of Chicago, A. G. Thorpe of the Seaman's Society, Charles M. Reed of Erie, George T. Bliss, Oliver H. Harriman, James M. Schoonmaker of Pittsburg, Ashley Pond of Detroit, Martin W. Greene, John H. Starin, Percy Todd, Traffic Manager of the West Shore; Charles F. Cox, Treasurer of the Big Four system; Dr. Francis Delafield, Dr. James A. Bennett, Henry M. Orme, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association; Frederick W. Gould, B. Lockwood, Mandeville Mower, Dr. Henry C. Noyes, and the Rev. Joseph Kew.

The New York Press Club was represented by Murat Halstead, Joseph Howard, Jr., A. E. Du Pre Pace, and R. E. A. Dorr.

Following are the names of the societies and institutions other than those already mentioned, which were officially represented at the funeral: American Institute of Christian Philosophy, Henry M. MacCracken, President; American Church Building Fund Committee, James Grant Wilson, Secretary; Columbia College, William H. H. Beebe, Secretary; New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Gorham Bacon, Secretary; New York Home for Incurables, Henry M. McLaren; Improved Dwellings Association, New York Society for the Ruptured and Crippled, Walter Jennings, Secretary; St. Luke's Hospital, Hoffman Miller, Secretary; Society of St. Johnland, the Sloane Maternity Hospital, T. M. Prudden, Secretary; Provident Loan Society, Robert W. De Forest; American Geographical Society, Anton A. Raven, Secretary; Archaeological Institute of America.

The ushers at the funeral were mostly young men who enjoyed the friendship of Cornelius Vanderbilt. John Carstensen, Controller of the New York Central system, had charge of the main aisle, and the other ushers were Milton S. Barger, Warren S. Crane, William A. Greer, Thomas S. McLane, M. T. Cowperthwaite, Sartell Prentice, Marshall L. Bacon, Clarence Morgan, William Langford, and F. H. Maeder.

After the services in the church there was a movement on the part of many in the congregation to go forward and inspect the floral emblems. The ushers politely checked the movement, and the flowers were at once removed from the channel and sent to different hospitals in the city.

START FOR THE CEMETERY.

The funeral cortege, after leaving the church, passed down Forty-third Street to Eleventh Avenue, this route being taken to the foot of Forty-second Street, where a ferryboat was waiting to take the funeral party to Staten Island. About the ferryhouse there were comparatively few people and the detachment of fifty policemen from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, under the command of Sergt. Fitzgerald, which had been stationed there, had little to do.

The gates of the slip were thrown open upon the approach of the sad procession and the hearse and sixteen carriages passed within and took their places on the ferryboat Robert Garrett, which had been especially chartered to take the party to Staten Island for the interment, which was to be in the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp. It was 11:50 o'clock when the cortege made its way into the ferryboat, and ten minutes later the whistle sounded and the boat left the slip.

The Robert Garrett, at 12:30 o'clock, arrived at St. George, Staten Island, and tied up in the southern slip of the pier. Besides the carriages there were two wagons from florists loaded with flowers, and when the cortege left the boat it was met by Edmund Schaeffer, an undertaker, with a number of carriages provided for those who had left their coaches on the New York side and wished to accompany the party to the cemetery. Eight of these carriages were used, making twenty-four in the line of procession. The four carriages in which the honorary pall bearers rode preceded the hearse, and next followed the carriages in which were the members of Mr. Vanderbilt's family and near relatives.

THE CHAPEL BELL TOLLED.

The procession, at 1:40 o'clock, entered the Moravian Cemetery, six miles from St. George. As it slowly proceeded up the hill the bell in the little chapel near the entrance began to toll. Meanwhile a great crowd had gathered in the cemetery and the green hills toward the higher summit, whereon the Vanderbilt mausoleum towers, were dotted with people, all striving to get close to the gravel drive along which the cortege would pass. A serpentine road leads over these hills to the private burial grounds of the Vanderbilts, which are encircled by huge terraces upon which is a dense growth of hedgewood shrubbery. The entrance is through a large iron gate, and here the crowds had forced their way long before the funeral party was due to arrive. Two policemen were within the gates and two mounted policemen did duty between the gate and the entrance to the cemetery.

In passing the gate to the private burial grounds on the crest of the hill it was found that the road to the mausoleum was not of sufficient breadth to allow the carriages to pass each other, and some of the party were obliged to alight and walk up the winding way to the front of the mausoleum.

When the members of the funeral party had alighted and gathered at the doorway of the mausoleum the coffin was raised to the shoulders of the six hired pall bearers and the solemn procession filed into the rotunda of the mausoleum

The Rev. Dr. Greer led the way, followed by the honorary pall bearers. The widow and her children preceded the other members of the party into the mausoleum. The coffin was placed on pedestals in the centre of the mausoleum rotunda. Mrs. Vanderbilt took up a position at the head of the coffin on the right, with her children about her. Dr. Greer stood near the head of the coffin on the left side. The relatives and the rest of the party formed in a double semicircle around the foot of the coffin, with the immediate relatives in the front.

IN ITS LAST RESTING PLACE.

Dr. Greer read a simple burial service and a short prayer. The coffin was then placed in a massive mahogany box trimmed with silver and bearing at the head a plain silver plate similar to the one on the coffin itself, bearing the name and dates of birth and death of Mr. Vanderbilt. A temporary stairway and platform had been erected in front of the catacomb in which the body was to rest, and it was borne up the steps to the platform by the actual pall bearers and placed in the catacomb. When the body was in its last resting place Dr. Greer read the benediction, and the party filed out of the mausoleum with bowed heads.

Not more than a half hour was spent within the inclosure about the private grounds and in the mausoleum. Mrs. Vanderbilt leaned heavily upon her son, Cornelius, as she was assisted back to her coach

It was a few minutes after 2 o'clock when the members of the funeral party started back toward New York.

On each side of the Vanderbilt mausoleum, which has a capacity for three hundred bodies, are four arches. In each of the arches are nine catacombs, arranged in three tiers. The catacomb in which the body of Mr. Vanderbilt was placed yesterday is on the west side of the mausoleum in the top tier of the third arch in the centre. In the catacomb on the right lies the body of his daughter, Alice Gwynne, who died in 1873, and in the catacomb immediately beneath his lies the body of his son, William. The catacomb on the left is reserved for his widow. These are the only ones in this arch.

WILL OF MR. VANDERBILT.

Not to be Published Until Presented for Probate.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her children, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, Reginald Vanderbilt, and Gladys Vanderbilt, reached the family residence, at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, from New Dorp, S. I., at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the evening they were joined by William K. Vanderbilt and H. B. Anderson, who was Cornelius Vanderbilt's personal counsel.

The will of Mr. Vanderbilt was read by Mr. Anderson, but public information regarding it is to be withheld until after the instrument is presented for probate. Senator Depew said last evening that he had no knowledge of what the will contained, and he felt confident that the members of the family would keep its provisions to themselves until the document is filed in the Surrogate's office. It is probable that the filing will occur next Monday.

His Memory Honored at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—By the order of President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, crape was to-day placed on the gates of Vanderbilt Hall in memory of Cornelius Vanderbilt. The building was given to the university by Mr. Vanderbilt.

A MISSING BOY FOUND.

Edward J. Cole Had Been Staying with Brooklyn Friends.

Edward J. Cole, the fourteen-year-old son of William B. Cole of 1,205 Lexington Avenue, who disappeared from his home last Saturday, was yesterday found in Brooklyn, where he has been staying with friends. His family had almost despaired of ever finding him. He is in good health and has returned to his home.

The boy's father said last night that he wished to thank all the newspapers in the city for the wide publicity given to the disappearance of his son.

RUNAWAY SCATTERS CUSTOMERS

Team of Horses Crash Into a Summer Garden in Brooklyn.

A team of spirited horses belonging to Henry Rossbach of 98 Spencer Street, Brooklyn, last night ran away and dashed into the Summer garden of the saloon of A. Boch, 864 Broadway. One of them was so badly injured that it was shot.

Many persons were in the Summer garden, and there was considerable excitement. Paul Beckler, one of the patrons, was slightly injured. The pole of the buggy to which the team was attached came into collision with some water pipes, and the Summer garden was flooded in ten minutes after the accident. The damage done by the team is estimated at $500.

THE NEW $8 CERTIFICATES.

Experts Say It Will Be Difficult to Counterfeit Them.

Some money dealers in the Wall Street district had yesterday specimens of the new issue of two-dollar silver certificates. They are handsome specimens of the engraver's art, and a credit to the Terasury Department. Experts said that in many ways they present difficulties that are almost insurmountable to the counterfeiter. They show more white ground than is usual in such notes, and the denominational number appears five times on the face. A Washington head is the central vignette.

There are four figures of 2 on the back, whose scroll work is similar to that of a gold certificate. The notes are signed by J. W. Lyons, Registrar of the Treasury, and United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts.

Accused of Trying to Steal a Yacht.

James Reynolds, thirty-three years old, of 102 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night for attempting to steal the sixty-seven-foot steam yacht Whynot, owned by James Lawlor of 877 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. Alexander Bird, a watchman on the pier at the foot of Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, claims he saw Reynolds towing the Whynot away from her wharf. Bird chased him in a row boat to the foot of Thirty-first Street, where he captured him and turned him over to a policeman. The Whynot was taken home uninjured.

Frank Ives's Body Stays in Mexico.

Mrs. Ives, widow of Frank Ives, the billiard player, who died recently in Mexico, arrived yesterday from Mexico on the Ward Line steamship Yucatan. She did not wear mourning, and explained its absence by saying that it was impossible to get any at this time in Mexico. The body of her husband, she said, is buried in an old graveyard outside the City of Mexico, where, according to the laws of the country, it must stay for two years. At the expiration of that period the widow will bring the body here and place it in a vault.

Capt. Wainwright Missing.

The police have been asked to look for Capt. Edward Wainwright of 71 Lafayette Place, Brooklyn. Capt. Wainwright's wife called at Police Headquarters, Manhattan, last night and asked the police to assist her in searching for her husband, who, she said, has been missing since Sept. 8. Capt. Wainwright was Captain of his fishing smack, Gildersleeve. Wainwright reported at the office of his employer on Sept. 8, and then returned to his vessel, which was anchored off Stapleton. Later in the day he complained of being sick, was rowed ashore by his mate, Daniel McDonald, and disappeared.

Fatal Train Wreck in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Sept. 15.—Twenty-one cars and an engine went through a bridge on the Missouri Pacific a few miles south of Nebraska City, this evening. Three men were burned to death.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer tomorrow, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

MARRIAGE

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TAMSEN'S PRISONER CAUGHT.

Arrest at Frankfort of One of the Men Who Escaped from Ludlow Street Jail Over Four Years Ago.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Charles Allen, a mail robber, who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail, in New York, in 1895, and Sidney Wennie, a pickpocket, of Washington, have been arrested at Frankfort.

Allen and two of his pals—Joseph Killoran and Harry Russell—escaped when Edward J. H. Tamsen was Sheriff. It will be remembered that at the time they got out Edward A. Schneer, a keeper, from whom they took the jail keys at the point of a revolver, gave the alarm too late by yelling, "Der chail is owid!" at the top of his voice from a room in which the three men had locked him. He was dismissed, together with Warden Raabe, and Sheriff Tamsen was tried, but the jury failed to agree.

The prisoners were arrested for extensive Post Office robberies, and after their escape the Postal Inspectors sent out an international alarm for their apprehension. William L. Wilson was Postmaster General at the time of the delivery, and he offered $3,000 for their rearrest.

Their escape created considerable excitement at the time, and an investigation of the jail showed that the Warden had disobeyed the Sheriff's orders to watch these three men very closely. When they were taken to the jail by the Post Office Inspectors they were, all three, well dressed. When they escaped they wore old clothes and had completely changed their appearance by shaving their faces and cutting their hair short. They boarded at the Warden's table, for which they paid $15, and were allowed the freedom of the jailyard, all against the orders of the Sheriff. William Vosberg, a noted criminal, was allowed to see them, and Russell's wife called on her husband.

On the morning of July 4, 1895, they were all at liberty in the jailyard, and were allowed to pass him near the Warden's office. Here they held up Keeper Schneer with two revolvers, took his keys away from him, and unlocked three doors leading to the street. As they passed out they locked the keeper in, and they were well under way and separated when Schneer recovered his voice. It was some time before he was heard, and the three men were not seen again.

Ex-Sheriff Tamsen is in Germany with his family, and will not return before November.

FIRE NEAR PROCTOR'S THEATRE.

Building Adjoining Ablaze at an Early Hour This Morning.

Fire broke out at 1:15 o'clock this morning in the top story of the six-story brick building running from 130 to 138 West Twenty-fourth Street, and occupied by the Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company. The fire started in one corner of the transferring room, where seventeen men were at work. It extended rapidly across the whole top floor.

The stage entrance to Proctor's Theatre runs through the building, and the theatre adjoins.

The firemen rang in a second alarm shortly after reaching the place, as the fire seemed to be a stubborn one. The firemen had it pretty well under control at 1:45, but it was not then certain that the fire would not communicate further into the building. The building extends about 100 feet back toward Twenty-third Street.

When the fire was under control at 2:15 o'clock, although, still burning. The damage was estimated at that time to be about $40,000, a number of valuable presses and lithographing stones having been destroyed. No one was injured.

SAY POLICEMAN BLUNDERED.

Alleged Would-Be Suicide Had Fainted from Weakness.

The police of the Bergen Street Station, Brooklyn, are accused of making a blunder in the arrest of Mrs. Annie Stroud, twenty-five years old, of 22 Wakeman Place, who was taken into custody late on Thursday night charged with attempted suicide. A broken medicine bottle lying beside the woman when she was found on the stoop of 460 Carlton Avenue was circumstantial evidence enough to cause a policeman to place her under arrest. It developed yesterday that Mrs. Stroud was ill and had fainted from weakness.

Mrs. Stroud was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital under arrest. At the hospital yesterday it was said that she was a very sick woman. She is the wife of James Stroud, a cable operator.

It seems that on Wednesday Mrs. Stroud buried a baby, and on Thursday visited a physician, as she was feeling ill. On her way home she was overcome by weakness and fell in a faint. In falling a medicine bottle she had in her hand was smashed.

WOMAN'S JAWS FAST TOGETHER.

Cement Used, So that Broken Bones May Be Held Firmly in Place.

A peculiar surgical operation which has excited much interest among Brooklyn surgeons was performed in the Memorial Hospital yesterday. The operation, which was performed by Dr. Brewster, consisted of cementing a woman's upper and lower jaws together so that broken bones of the under jaw might be held firmly in place until the fractures were healed and the bone tissues knitted together.

The patient was Mrs. Patrick Farley of 988 Atlantic Avenue, whose jaw was broken, it is alleged, by her husband during a quarrel a short time ago. Dr. Brewster, who performed the operation, is a dentist. He first made an impression of the upper and lower teeth, and from this made a rubber splint, which fitted perfectly the impressions of the teeth. This splint was cemented to the teeth, closing the jaws together firmly.

Until the broken bones have completely healed Mrs. Farley will not be able to open her mouth or part her jaws. Nourishment in liquid form is given her through the small apertures left by several teenth being broken out.

Supposed Pauper Has Bank Accounts.

Eleanor Oldenbuttle, thirty-five years old, a widow, whose last address was 207 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, is dying in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital from Bright's disease and alcoholism. Until yesterday she was believed to be destitute. Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department was notified by the Charity Organization Department that the woman has large accounts in two Eighth Avenue banks.

Suit Over Suffolk County Watershed.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 15.—Clarence G. T. Smith, a lawyer, has brought action against John J. Bartlett, a member of the firm of Reeve & Bartlett. The suit is on behalf of the Smith heirs, and is directed against the Brooklyn syndicate which a short time ago bought up all of Suffolk's most valuable watershed. The suit is brought to recover possession of the principal stream, Carmen's River, Patchogue.

Wood Alcohol Kills Two Marines.

VALLEJO, Cal., Sept. 15.—Michael Owens and Richard Conroy, marines of the cruiser Philadelphia, have died from the effects of drinking wood alcohol. Both men enlisted at Mare Island. Owens, who was formerly a member of the Sixteenth Infantry, served throughout the Cuban campaign and came here from Samoa in the Badger. He was a native of Philadelphia.

Killed Wife with a Beer Bottle.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15.—John Babbitt, a colored man of this place, to-day murdered his wife at their home. They had some kind of an altercation in the morning, which was renewed in the afternoon. He seized a beer bottle and struck her a blow on the head, felling her to the floor. She died in a few minutes.

JAMES JOSEPH GRADY DEAD.

Assistant District Attorney Passed Away Suddenly After a Vacation.

Assistant District Attorney James Joseph Grady died suddenly yesterday afternoon, in the office of ex-Judge Joseph Koch, of heart failure. Mr. Grady, who yesterday reported for duty after a month's vacation, went over to ex-Police Justice Koch's office, at 84 Elm Street, to consult with him about some cases. Upon entering the office he complained to the Judge of not feeling very well, and was advised to rest on the lounge in the Judge's private office, which he did.

Mr. Koch then left the office, and, returning an hour later, found Mr. Grady asleep, but breathing with difficulty. A messenger was sent to the Coroner's office for a physician and another for a priest. Dr. O'Hanlon, Deputy Coroner, was in his office in the Criminal Court Building, and immediately attended Mr. Grady, but he was beyond saving by medical skill. Father Donohue of the Church of the Transfiguration arrived in time to administer the last rites of the Catholic Church, Mr. Grady being conscious until a few moments before his death, which occurred soon after 4 o'clock.

The body was removed from Mr. Koch's office to Kennedy's undertaking establishment, in Pearl Street, whence it was taken to his home, 151 East Thirtieth Street, where he lived with his father, Michael Grady; his brother, Senator Thomas F. Grady, and his sister, Miss Margaret Grady. The family had returned yesterday from Mamaroneck, where they have a Summer home.

Mr. Grady was forty-one years of age and was born in this city. He secured his primary education in the St. James Parochial School and the De La Salle Institute. He entered Manhattan College, and was graduated from that institution in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later secured the degree of Master of Arts. On leaving college he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar several years later, and began actual practice with his brother, Senator Thomas F. Grady. For a number of years he was instructor in chemistry in the New York Evening High School. On Jan. 1, 1896, when District Attorney Gardiner assumed office, Mr. Grady was appointed an Assistant District Attorney at a salary of $7,500 per annum, and since his appointment had been especially engaged in prosecuting arson cases, the department formerly in charge of Vernon M. Davis.

CAROLINA WINS PAGET CUP.

Pembroke Jones's Thirty-Footer Defeats Vaquero III. by Two Points Off Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.—The Carolina, owned by Pembroke Jones, has won the silver cup offered by Almeric H. Paget for a series of races by thirty-footers.

Up to a few days ago, the Carolina and the Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea, were tied for the cup, and in Thursday's race neither boat gained a point, but in today's race the Carolina gained two points and therefore wins the cup by 39 to the Vaquero's 37.

The thirty-footers raced over the Dyer's Island course this afternoon with the wind strong from the northwest. The start was made at 3:39 o'clock. The summary:

	Finish.	Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5:44:44	2:05:44
Azahl, Lloyd Warren	5:46:32	2:07:32
Pilot, E. D. Morgan	5:47:14	2:08:14
Carolina, R. Jones	5:48:13	2:09:13
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:52:38	2:13:38

CENSUS IN FOREIGN TONGUES.

Enumerators in Each Locality to Use Their Own Language.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Census Director Merriam to-day indicated his purpose to appoint enumerators speaking the tongue of localities where English is not the prevailing language rather than to appoint interpreters to English-speaking enumerators.

"We desire," he said, "not only to reach them with explanations of the scope and uses of the census in their own tongues, and as far as possible to allay their fears and wipe out their timidity, but to ask for the census of themselves and their products in their own languages."

THE GLASS TRUST FORMED.

Fifty Firms Combine in the American, with $17,000,000 in Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 15.—The American Glass Company, the consolidation of the largest window-glass manufacturing concerns in the country, was effected today. The new company will control 200 pots, and has absorbed about fifty firms. This was the day for the closing of the options, and all were taken in, the deeds and papers being deposited with the Union Trust Company of this city.

Allotments of stock and cash for plants will be made within the next two weeks, after which officers will be elected. A temporary Board of Officers will manage the consolidation in the meantime. The promoters have been M. K. McMullen and A. H. Niven, ex-Judge J. H. Reed, and E. G. Ferguson being the legal advisors.

The American Glass Company will issue $17,000,000 in stock, of which $4,000,000 will be 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $13,000,000 common. No bonds will be issued. The old American Glass Company, the selling agency of a majority of the window glass plants, it is said, has earned $2,000,000 per year, and it is possible to save by the consolidation of management 15 per cent. more than was possible under the central selling agency.

Must Pay Poll Tax or Go to Jail.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 15.—There was quite a commotion among the employes of the Singer sewing machine factory at Elizabethport this morning when Deputy Collector of Taxes Fineran and Constables Boyle and Peil appeared at the office with warrants for the arrest of a large number of the employes for non-payment of poll tax. The Deputy Collector explained to Superintendent Miller the situation, and the employes who had not paid their poll tax were notified they would have to pay up or go to jail. Superintendent Miller said he would see the delinquents paid their poll tax when they received their wages Monday.

Elizabeth Would Build Conduits.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 15.—The Common Council this evening after a warm debate refused the application of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company for a franchise to build conduits in the streets and place their wires in them. A resolution was then adopted declaring in favor of municipal ownership of the underground electric ducts and providing for the obtaining of legislative action permitting the city to build them and lease them to the different electric companies.

May Be Ralph E. Mowbray's Body.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 15.—The authorities here were notified to-day by the Chief of Police of Pittsfield, Mass., of the finding of a body believed to be that of Ralph E. Mowbray. Mowbray left here several weeks ago after resigning a position with the National Starch Manufacturing Company, not saying where he was going. Dr. J. D. Sayre and George N. Morin have gone to Pittsfield to view the body.

Montclair Herald's New Home.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 15.—The Montclair Herald will on Oct. 1 move into a handsome new building, which is now being erected for it. The new home of the paper will be an architectural ornament to the city. It is of Romanesque style, three stories high.

RELICS OF LIEUT. LANSDALE

Watch and Chain of Naval Officer Killed in Samoa Restored.

DONE BY MATAAFA'S ORDERS

Samoan Rebel Chief Forwarded the Trinkets with a Friendly Letter to President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The President received in audience at the White House this afternoon John George Leigh, who spent several months in Samoa as special correspondent of The London Times and is now on his return journey to England.

While in one of the black villages of Upolu Mr. Leigh learned that a watch, believed to have belonged to either Lieut. Lansdale or Ensign Monaghan, the two officers of the United States cruiser Philadelphia who were killed during the recent war against Mataafa, had been found and was in the possession of a native. He at once communicated with Mataafa, whom he had visited only a few days previously and promptly received a reply from the nigh chief assuring him that no effort would be spared to recover the relic, and begging him, should the search prove successful, to restore the watch to the rightful owner "with my heartfelt condolences." He added: "You know what I feel about America and the late unhappy war." At the same time he placed at Mr. Leigh's command his grandson and a boat's crew, who were instructed to carry in every necessary direction Mataafa's order to his adherents.

While these messengers were in the Island of Savaii, a watch and chain with locket and other articles attached were handed to Mr. Leigh and identified as the property of the late Lieut. Lansdale. A few days later the correspondent left Samoa for San Francisco, where he met the young widow of the lamented officer and placed the trinkets in her possession.

Long ago, at the instigation of her family and of Lansdale's comrades in the navy, unsuccessful efforts had been made to trace the articles, so hope that they ever would be found had been practically abandoned.

Mr. Leigh this afternoon handed to the President a letter from Mataafa, of which the following is a translation:

To His Excellency William McKinley, President of the United States of America:

Your Excellency: I have to-day been informed that a watch has been found by one of my people which is believed to have belonged to Lieut. Lansdale or Ensign J. R. Monaghan, who were unhappily killed in battle at Vallele on April 1. I have learned that Mr. Leigh is about to leave Samoa for America, and has asked him to convey the watch to your Excellency in the hope that you will cause it to be forwarded to the bereaved mother or nearest relative of the brave and much-lamented officer.

Mr. Leigh will tell you that I have sincerely deplored the sad, untimely death of the brave officers and men who came from America and perished in the late unhappy (useless) war. My sorrow is the more because of the great friendship which your great country has in the past especially engaged in preventing arson cases, the department formerly in charge of Vernon M. Davis.

May it be the will of God that there will never again be strife between America and the Samoans, and that the three powers will recognise my submission to their will and desire for good government. I pray that God may give you long life. T. J. MATAAFA.

Mr. McKinley, in course of conversation with Mr. Leigh, expressed himself much gratified with this proof of Mataafa's thoughtful humanity, and said that it would afford him more than ordinary pleasure to personally respond to the letter. He very warmly thanked Mr. Leigh for his action in the matter and for having personally conveyed the relics to Mrs. Lansdale. When Mr. Leigh left Samoa, active endeavors were being made to recover Ensign Monaghan's watch, and Mr. Leigh believes that it will follow him to Washington by the mail due in a week or so. In that event, it will, of course, be at once forwarded to the relatives.

English Schoolboys' Customs.

From The London Telegraph.

A Harrow boy communicates to the July number of The Captain some curious rules laid down by Harrow boys, and more punctiliously enforced and kept, it is said, than many instituted by the headmaster himself. There are two distinct classes of Harrovians, i. e., those who have been in the school three years, and those who have not. Wearers of cricket caps or football "fezzes" for their house elevens are exempt from rules altogether. A "three-yearer" may generally be recognized by his stand-up collar and his tie-pin, articles of dress which an unfavored "two-yearer" may look and long for—but no more. It is the exclusive privilege of "three-yearers" to walk in the road, or to carry folded umbrellas. Only Harrovians who have seen their third Summer at the school may open their blue cricket coat, familiarly known as the "blue-er," when they wear it on half-holiday afternoons. It is considered "side" for a "two-three-yearer" to enter another boy's house, except on special business in the master's study. A "sidy chap" is universally detested, and every chance is seized to "take him down a peg." A "sidy chap" is one who "sides," but has no right to do so, being neither a "three-yearer," nor a "cap," or "fez." But when a boy blossoms out into "chokers" and tie-pins by virtue of having been at Harrow for three years, or athletic excellence, it is no longer considered "side," but as his due. Lastly, if a boy change his schoolhouse before he becomes a "three-yearer," he has to begin his three years all over again, starting from the time he enters the new house.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; winds shifting to fresh southeasterly.

Frost occurred generally yesterday morning in the Atlantic Coast States from Maryland northward, and the first freezing temperature of the season in the Middle Atlantic and New England States was noted at Binghamton, N. Y. The temperature has risen generally from the central valleys over the Atlantic Coast States, and is above the seasonal average in the Mississippi, Lower Ohio, and Middle and Lower Missouri Valleys. Thunderstorms have occurred along the Middle and East Gulf Coast and in Florida, and showers are reported in the northern lake region, the Upper Missouri Valley, and the Middle Rocky Mountain region.

The weather will continue fair to-day with rising temperature generally east of the Mississippi, except in the upper lake region and on the East Gulf and South Atlantic Coast, where showers will occur. Rain will fall in areas in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and showers will be followed by fair and cooler weather in the Middle Rocky Mountain States. By to-morrow showers will occur in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the eastern lake region.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts the winds will be variable and shift to fresh southeasterly by to-night. Along the South Atlantic Coast fresh winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	64	53	54
6 A. M.	63	51	51
9 A. M.	66	55	59
12 M.	66	63	63
3 P. M.	70	70	67
6 P. M.	69	66	67
9 P. M.	69	63	64
12 P. M.	66	62	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	61
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1898	72
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was 70 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the minimum 50 degrees at 6:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 50 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 60 per cent.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
206 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES FOR FALL WEAR.

SIX STORES:
199 Broadway,
249 Broadway,
805 Broadway,
1197 Broadway,
1361 Broadway,
New York.
871 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DERBYS, 3.00 and 4.00.
SILK HATS, 5.00 and 6.00.
ALPINES, 3.00 and 3.50.

"THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.")

At the Head of All the Waters Examined for Purity and Freedom from Disease Germs."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Surgeon Gen. George M. Sternberg, United States Army, Washington.

ASTOR—J. H. Hallowell, Rochdale, England; Mrs. Scott Crasston, Cape Town, South Africa; W. Moffson, Port au Prince, Haiti.

BUCKINGHAM—Richard Tsaden, Stockholm.

CAMBRIDGE—Belmont Tiffany, Borough of Richmond.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Col. George W. Brackenridge, Texas; Congressman William Alden Smith, Michigan; ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island; William J. Youngs, Gov. Roosevelt's private secretary, Albany; Frank Hoare, London; Gen. George S. Batcheller, Saratoga.

GRAND—H. R. Lockhart, Toronto; Dr. George Rothganger, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—John F. Wilkins, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; F. B. Kinibrough, London; Walter Friedenbergh, Wemhorn, Deutschland.

MURRAY HILL—G. A. Hare, London; Isaac Bromley, New Haven; W. H. Scudder, Washington; Hans Meinger, Vienna; W. H. Brandt, Paris; Judge J. W. Campbell, Cambridge, Ohio.

PLAZA—Princess de Wre

NEW DEWEY PARADE ROUTE

Procession to Follow Undeviating Course Down Fifth Avenue.

THE NUMBER IN LINE 34,000

Arrangements for the Pageants on the Water Complete—Gen. Carroll Explains President's Attitude.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee again changed the route of the land parade to be held on Sept. 30, so that now the column, instead of branching off from Fifth Avenue at Twenty-third Street and making its way to the point of dismissal will continue on in a straight line to the Washington Arch. There was not the slightest opposition to the change, which was made on the suggestion of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, the Chairman of the Committee on Land Parade.

As finally decided upon the route is as follows: Down Riverside Drive from One Hundred and Twenty-second Street to Seventy-second Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to the south side of Washington Square.

For many reasons the final selection of a route is regarded as the most acceptable. Admiral Philip, who warmly seconded Gen. Roe's motion, spoke for the paraders when he said that the column would be formed mostly of men unused to marching long distances, and the change, besides shortening the route, would render the exertion of walking less onerous, because Fifth Avenue presents a smooth asphalt surface, whereas the tortuous route previously adopted extended over rough stone pavement. This change, the Admiral said, would be deeply appreciated by the men of the navy, who are used to doing most of their marching on the smooth planks of a man-of-war's deck. No one spoke for the thousands of sightseers who can be accommodated on the broad sidewalks of Fifth Avenue, for they had already voiced their demand for a change.

It was announced that the Fifth Avenue route was the permanent choice of the committee, and word of the change was sent to the Committee on Stands, which will now proceed to let the contracts for the erection of the stands authorized by the Committee on Plan and Scope.

34,000 MEN IN LINE.

Gen. Roe, in reporting on the progress of the work of preparation for the land parade, said that up to date he had received requests for places in the line from organizations outside the State aggregating 9,925 men. Of these, the New Jersey contingent, numbering 2,200, Gen. Roe said, had generously offered to defray their own expenses, leaving 7,725 to be provided for out of the funds at the disposal of the committee. These funds, Gen. Roe reported, were ample, although in case more visiting troops came, a supplemental appropriation would be necessary. In round numbers, Gen. Roe said, there would be 34,000 men in the parade, divided as follows: Regular army, 2,000; navy, 2,000; National Guard of New York, 15,000; visiting Guardsmen, 10,000; Grand Army of the Republic, 1,500; ex-Confederate veterans, 1,000; veterans of the Spanish-American war, 2,500.

Gen. Roe read the letter addressed to the Committee on Music by the manager of Sousa's band, in which the services of that organization were placed at the disposal of the committee free of cost. At Gen. Roe's suggestion, a resolution thanking Mr. Sousa for his patriotic and unselfish offer was adopted.

President Guggenheimer read a letter from a prominent citizen, whose name was not given, suggesting that when the men of the Olympia land in New York, they be met by an equal number of girls from the Normal School, or some other educational institutions, and that each girl pin on the breast of a man a suitable memorative of the occasion. Gen. Roe objected, saying that this would tend to delay the paraders, and the matter was finally referred to the Committee on Badges for disposition.

The Committee on Naval Parade, through Gen. Howard Carroll, its Chairman, reported that nearly all the arrangements for the pageants on the water were complete, and that the committee would have a surplus of $1,000, which might be used in some other direction. In beginning his report Gen. Carroll said that he wanted to take exceptions to the reports printed in two morning newspapers in which it was charged that the President and his Cabinet were slighting this city's celebration. The position of the President had been clearly explained before, Gen. Carroll said, but for those who did not understand it he repeated that the President, as Commander in Chief of the land and naval forces of the United States, would take precedence over all officers in the city at the time, including Admiral Dewey, and that rather than detract from the attention that rightfully belonged to Dewey, Mr. McKinley had decided to remain away. The false character of the reports, he said, had been shown by the attitude of the Administration, which had sought in every way to make the celebration an unqualified success. As a result of this good feeling Gen. Carroll said that there would be twenty-six ships of the navy in the water parade.

WANTS FIREBOATS TO LEAD.

Gen. Carroll asked for and obtained permission to enter into negotiations with the Fire Department to obtain the use of the city's fireboats—the Robert A. Van Wyck, the Seth Low, and the New Yorker—to act as advance guards in the naval demonstration. Gen. Carroll suggested that the fireboats play streams of water on all vessels which would not get out of the way of the parade. He also urged the necessity of active police work to prevent a congestion of vessels around the Olympia after she anchors off Grant's Tomb. This, he said, is a most dangerous part of the channel and unless great care is exercised accidents are extremely liable to occur.

Lewis Nixon, for the Committee on Music and Fireworks, reported that the Government had agreed to allow the committee the use of Governors Island for a display, and the committee hoped to get the use of Bedlow's Island in addition. The Governors Island display will consist of a portrait in fire of Admiral Dewey 50 feet square; a representation of the Olympia 100 by 400 feet; and the motto, "Welcome Home, Victorious Admiral," in letters 20 feet high. These set pieces will be fired as the two night parades move — the Battery. There will also be aerial discharges of bombs and rockets.

As to the music, Mr. Nixon said that there would be bands on every boat in the naval parade, and at the platform in front of the City Hall during the presentation ceremonies. He also referred to the project of having a chorus of school children on a platform at the City Hall.

School Commissioner M. M. O'Brien, who was present at the meeting, was asked how the children will be chosen for the stand. He explained that $30,000 had been appropriated to build, among others, a stand for school children. On this stand, Mr. O'Brien said, it was intended to group the children in such a way as to spell the words, "Welcome, Dewey." Mr. O'Brien said that it didn't matter how big the stand was, they could find children to fill it. Mr. Guggenheimer appointed President Little of Manhattan, President Robertson of Brooklyn, and Commissioner O'Brien of the Board of Education, a committee to look after the school children of this city during the parade.

The Secretary read a long letter from F. W. Ruckstuhl, Secretary of the Committee of the Sculpture Society, which is erecting the Dewey Arch, in which Mr. Ruckstuhl said that circumstances beyond control had increased the expenditure on the arch about $3,000 over the $26,500 appropriated. For instance, a strike by the plasterers had cost $600, and it had been necessary to employ men overtime at a cost of $1,500 more than the original estimate. It was decided to let the sculptors have the $1,000 surplus reported by Gen. Carroll and a $2,000 surplus that Mr. Guggenheimer said the Committee on Refreshments would be able to show.

CHIEF DEVERY'S SUGGESTION.

Some discussion arose over a suggestion made by Chief of Police Devery, that Admiral Dewey and the official guests be taken from the City Hall to the Claremont for the breakfast in a special train on the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad. Chief Devery said that if the original project of making the journey in carriages were pursued it would require 100 vehicles, and that the start of the parade would be delayed until 4 o'clock. There was considerable opposition to this rapid transit plan of the tragicomic Chief of Police, but every member of the committee saw at once that the Chief was working only in the interest of the land parade, and after Gen. Carroll had alluded to the long string of 100 carriages as "a funeral procession" a resolution was adopted stating that it was the sense of the committee that the Admiral, with the Mayor and members of the committee detailed for the purpose, should proceed to the Claremont in not more than four carriages, escorted by a troop of cavalry, and that the remainder of the guests should go by train. At the terminus at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue the guests are to be met by carriages, which will convey them to the Claremont. The details of this part of the reception, however, were left to the Reception Committee.

The offer of Col. Michael C. Murphy, President of the Health Department, to establish an emergency system on the boats and along the route of the land parade was referred to the Committee on Land and Water Parades.

It was decided to extend the courtesies of the city to Rear Admiral Entwistle, who was fleet engineer with Dewey's squadron at Manila, and to Mrs. C. V. Gridley, the widow of Capt. Gridley, who commanded the Olympia during the battle.

Admiral Philip explained that there are only three Chinese on the Olympia who are subject to the restrictions of the immigration laws, as the other twelve enlisted in this country. Gen. Carroll offered to see the proper authorities and to obtain permission for the three Chinese to enter the country.

The Committee on Stands met in the afternoon and decided to erect a stand somewhere below Seventy-second Street for members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who will take part in the parade, but who would be unable to march over the entire route. The Grand Army of the Republic has been assigned to a place on the left of the National Guard and immediately ahead of the ex-Confederate veterans and the members of the Spanish-American War Society. John P. Kane, the Chairman of the Stand Committee, reported that the bids for the stands will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, and that the contracts will be awarded the same afternoon. Eight firms have agreed to bid.

STANDS FOR HOUSEHOLDERS.

At a special meeting of the Council an ordinance which passed the Aldermen on Tuesday permitting citizens to erect stands within the stoop lines in front of the houses was adopted.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles has accepted the Mayor's invitation to take part in the reception, and Gov. Fancher of North Dakota has declined, because on that day the North Dakota regiment is to be welcomed home from the Philippines.

Lieut. Bernard A. Reinold, Assistant Adjutant of the Spanish-American War Veteran Association, has issued a call for a meeting of members of the association, to be held next Monday evening at the Second Battery Armory, for the purpose of organizing companies for the land parade.

CROWDS WATCH THE ARCH.

Four Great Figures of Naval Heroes Now in Place—Some Criticism of the Sculptors.

The four great figures of American naval heroes are now all in place on the north side of the Dewey Triumphal Arch. Those for the south side of the entablature have not yet been brought over from the Madison Square Garden, but will probably also be hoisted into position to-day. Large crowds watched the work of getting the statues in their places yesterday, out found an even greater attraction in the work upon the two groups on the south side of the arch, in front of the great piers, which are being executed in the places they are to occupy.

The colonnade to the north of the arch is now all but completed, with the exception of the bases of the pillars, for which drapery will probably be used. The Corinthian capitals are all in place, and there only remain to be affixed some of the globes which will surmount them, with the winged figures which will be at the top of the groups of pillars at the corners of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

There is one point in the design of the arch on which the sculptors are being rather severely criticised. This is the absence of any scale of size to regulate the different groups. The principle which is usually adopted with work which attains a lofty height is for the lower figures to be somewhat smaller than the upper, so as to bring the whole into harmony, allowing for the distance of the spectator. This has not been done with the Dewey Arch. Instead, some of the lower figures, the groups, for instance, are considerably larger than those for the apex of the arch, while the figures of some of the bas reliefs are quite small compared with the others. Another criticism made is that the hands of one or two of the figures of the naval heroes are altogether too small. This is a very common mistake in modern sculpture, but is said to be more noticeable than usual in the figures on the arch.

The sculptors have now decided to use no color at all on either the arch or colonnade. It was at first intended to pick out a few of the details of the arch with gold, and to paint the festoons of "staff" which will join the pillars of the colonnade in imitation of greenery. The latter project was given up when the members of the National Sculpture Society found that they would not be allowed to design the grand stand in Madison Square, and that therefore a consistent scheme of color would not be possible. The idea of picking out the details of the arch has now also been abandoned, as it is thought that the pure white will present a better and more dignified appearance, and that at night the strength of the searchlights to be concentrated on the arch will bring out every detail perfectly.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday it was stated that the statue of Admiral Porter, by John Boyle of Philadelphia, was the first to be placed in position on the attic of the arch. This was incorrect. It was H. K. Bush-Brown's figure of Commodore Hull which was first raised by the derrick to its place.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD'S CONDITION.

His Physician Thinks He May Attend the Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, Sept. 15.—Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the Dewey parade in New York, has now almost entirely recovered his health. He is still at his Summer home, at Cold Spring, opposite West Point, and is able to take an afternoon drive and walk about the grounds surrounding his residence.

Dr. George W. Murdock, Gen. Butterfield's physician, said to-day that, while his patient was not able to take any part in the committee work, he would probably be able to attend the celebration. Gen. Butterfield has never lost touch with the work of the committee, but has been informed daily of its progress. Mr. Forster, the Secretary, visited Cold Spring last week, and on Sunday Gen. Roe was there and went over all the plans of the committee with the General.

Dewey Celebration in Wall Street.

Just how Wall Street and the rest of the financial world in this city will observe the Dewey festivities has not yet been decided. Much depends on the action of Gov. Roosevelt, without whose official proclamation the banks and similar institutions will be obliged to conduct business as usual. The Exchanges and kindred associations have thus far taken no action, but it is generally believed that the last day of the month will see a general suspension of business in the Street. The Collector of the Port has petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to close the Custom House on Sept. 30.

TO CONFER ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. McKinley Recalled Commissioners to Get Data for His Message.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is said at the War Department that the return of the two members of the Philippine Commission remaining in Manila, Messrs. Denby and Worcester, is in order to advise the President respecting the very latest aspect of affairs, so that he may use the information in his message to Congress.

There is an intimation conveyed that the advices brought by President Schurman and Senator Beveridge and other persons recently returned from Manila are not at all points in strict accord, though the items of divergence are not known beyond the White House.

It is said that, as Admiral Dewey is nearing the United States, the opportunity to have a meeting of the full commission, of which he is a member, is one that should not be lost, and the report that may be expected to sum up their work will be indispensable to Congress in its efforts at legislation for the islands. No statement can be had officially as to the future of the commission, but it is not regarded as probable that it will return to the islands, at least not without a considerable change in personnel. The recall of Messrs. Denby and Worcester will leave Gen. Otis the sole representative of the commission in the Philippines.

Otis Asks for More Staff Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department a request for additional staff officers for service in the Philippines. He asks for one additional Judge Advocate General, two Assistant Adjutants General, two Inspectors General, eight Quartermasters, nine Commissaries of Subsistence, and two engineer officers. The Adjutant General has called upon the heads of these different bureaus to designate officers for this duty.

A Soldier Sentenced to be Shot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Senator Foster of Washington received a telegram from E. C. Bellowes, at Vancouver, saying that Corp. Damphoffer, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, had been sentenced to be shot to death at Manila. The dispatch stated that Damphoffer was a resident of Vancouver and was only nineteen years old. Senator Foster was asked to assist in having the sentence mitigated. The Senator will see President McKinley and ask clemency for the condemned man.

FIGHT AGAINST MR. SHEEHAN.

Big Meetings in the Ninth, Where the Contest Grows Fiercer—Sheehan Adherents Dismissed.

As the Tammany campaign in the Ninth district draws near its close the fight grows fiercer. Two rival truck meetings were held last night, and large crowds attended both. One, at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, was addressed by Councilman Frank J. Goodwin. The other was at the corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, where John C. Sheehan was the chief speaker.

While the Goodwin meeting was in full blast a wagon was driven up on which was an enormous transparency, inscribed, in large letters: "Who Are the Traitors? Barney Goodwin Betrayed John Kelly. Frank Goodwin Betrayed John Sheehan. Frank Goodwin Was Fined $100. Why? He Refused to Vote to Give Employment to Workingmen." From the wagon sounded a clangorous gong which at first threatened to drown the voice of the Goodwin speakers. Ex-Assemblyman James McCabe warned the driver of the vehicle to keep away, however, and trouble was avoided.

Frank J. Goodwin, Thomas F. Smith, and sixty-four other members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth District have signed a letter addressed to John C. Sheehan, in which they say that "we, members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District, do hereby repudiate your treasonable attitude, protest against the course you are pursuing, and urge you to resign your office as executive member of Tammany Hall, to which we elected you." Mr. Sheehan said last night that this was gotten up for use in the election officers' case, and that, to offset it, he had secured the sworn statement from 110 members of the committee that they had signed no such paper.

Two of Mr. Sheehan's election district Captains, Charles O'Neil of the Fifth Election District and Thomas McNeice of the Seventh, were yesterday dismissed from their places in the County Clerk's office by Deputy County Clerk George H. Fahbach. It was stated at the Pequod Club last night that Mr. Fahbach had told the men there were no charges against them, and had admitted that they were removed for political reasons. The Sheehan leaders declare their intention to prosecute the Deputy Clerk for this alleged violation of the civil service law.

MR. CARROLL'S LEADERSHIP.

Abraham Schwab, Head of the District Opposition, Deserts It.

The movement started against the leadership of John F. Carroll and Rollin M. Morgan in the Twenty-ninth district is threatened with collapse as the result of the withdrawal of Abraham Schwab, who started it and has been looked on as its head and front. Mr. Schwab has sent a letter to the Secretary of the Democratic Association of the Twenty-ninth District, which he organized, resigning as Treasurer and member.

"I am prompted to this act," writes Mr. Schwab, "because of the antagonism displayed toward the only regular Democratic association, Tammany Hall, when, as this club was started, it was openly stated that this association was in entire sympathy with the Tammany Hall party."

Mr. Schwab's late associates profess to see a close connection between his reconversion and a visit which he paid to the Democratic Club a few days ago. At that time he is said to have met and had a long talk with John F. Carroll.

Gleason Scores Another Point.

Judge Moore of Queens County yesterday gave the regular Democratic organization, led by John P. Madden, another severe blow. He signed an order upon the application of ex-Mayor Gleason which annulled the rules recently adopted by the Queens County Democratic Committee for the regulation of the coming primaries. He directed that delegates to all conventions be elected by wards, instead of by districts. Last week Judge Moore signed an order directing that county committeemen should be elected by wards instead of in the county at large.

Tioga Republican Nominations.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—At the Tioga County Republican Convention this afternoon, the Hon. Daniel P. Witter was nominated for member of Assembly for the fifth term. Mr. Witter is Chairman of the committee investigating the question of tuberculosis in cattle. F. A. Darrow was chosen as a delegate to the judicial convention. Resolutions indorsing President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt were adopted.

KING WILL CASE NOT REOPENED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court today dismissed four motions made in behalf of Mrs. E. A. Webster Ross against William D. King et al., heirs to the millions left by William M. King of Newport.

Mrs. Ross sought to reopen the case by bringing up a question regarding the identity of King. The court decided that the late millionaire had been fully and finally identified.

Woman Severely Burned.

Mrs. Charles Nagle, wife of a florist living at 3,054 Park Avenue, was badly burned yesterday morning in a fire which destroyed her home. Several frame houses adjoining the Nagle house were also destroyed. The total damage will probably reach $10,000.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer to-morrow, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

Admiral Dewey Souvenir Spoons

$2.50 each.

With gilded bowls, $3.50.

In view of the honors to be paid to Admiral Dewey, Tiffany & Co. have made and now place on sale a sterling silver souvenir spoon with a fine portrait of the Admiral in relief.

Design copyrighted and sold only by Tiffany & Co.

Also a large assortment of other copyrighted patterns in sterling silver forks and spoons at

$1.00 per Ounce.

Tiffany & Co.,

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

SHAMROCK AGAINST TIME.

Covers a Twenty-Mile Course in Three Hours and Fifty Seconds.

COLUMBIA LOOKS FASTER BOAT

Cup Defender Sailed Practically the Same Distance Off Newport in 27 Minutes Less Time.

After two unsuccessful trials, the Shamrock, Sir Thomas Lipton's Irish cup hunter, was sent over a twenty-mile course outside of the lightship that marks the wreck of the Scotland. She covered the course in 3 hours and 50 seconds under the influence of a breeze that was soft in spots and blew at the rate of eight to ten knots an hour.

During the afternoon she sailed the ten knots down the wind in 1 hour 15 minutes and 30 seconds, and occupied 1 hour 45 minutes and 20 seconds in beating back to the home mark, during which she logged 18½ knots. The total distance sailed was 28 1-3 knots, an average of about 7 1-3 per hour.

This performance, as compared to the race between the Columbia and Defender off Newport Sept. 6, under weather conditions that were similar to a degree, show that the Columbia sailed over practically the same distance in 2 hours 33 minutes and 16 seconds, a difference of 27 minutes and 34 seconds in favor of the American boat. It must be remembered, however, in making the comparison that the Columbia was practically clean, while the Irish yacht's underbody is foul, owing to the fact that she has not been hauled out since she has been launched. Again, the Columbia was racing and used a big baloon jibtopsail in connection with her spinnaker before the wind, while the Shamrock was sailing alone and did not set any baloon headsails during the trial.

It is pretty certain, nevertheless, that the Columbia would have gone down the wind faster than the Shamrock yesterday if the opinions of yachtsmen who saw both performances are of value. In fact, she would probably have proved faster on all points of sailing. "The weather conditions were about what we expect during early October," said a member of the New York Yacht Club, "and if the work of the Shamrock to-day is a fair example of what she can do, Sir Thomas's efforts to carry the cup back will be a failure.

There was a touch of early Autumn in the fresh breeze that sang a strident tune around the sandy peninsula and whistled merrily through the taut rigging and spars of the cup defender and her fleet of attendant craft that swung at their moorings in the snug harbor of the Horseshoe, and a thin haze half concealed the dull brown sails of the fleet of clammers that rode together away to the southward and were outlined dimly against the bluish hills of the Highlands. The breeze died away somewhat before the tars on the Shamrock were astir.

The crew began to work shortly after 10 o'clock, and the head sails were sent up in stops on the stays. Half an hour later the mooring was cast off, and, taking a line from the tug James A. Lawrence, Shamrock was towed to a point nearly midway between the Sandy Hook and Scotland lightships, where the hawser was cast off. The crosscut mainsail that was spread for the first time Wednesday was hoisted on the way out. A new club topsail was sent aloft, and its sprit lashed in position to the topmast.

Everything was in readiness for the trial at eight bells, and the yacht drifted about waiting for Sir Thomas to arrive, the white hull of the Erin being just visible coming down the ship channel and heading to the eastward, where the white sail of the cup-hunter could be descried in the distance. The big expanse of canvas in her mainsail set without a wrinkle, and the club topsail was another masterpiece from the Ratsey loft. It was built in the same way as the former sail, with a horizontal seam running from luff to leach, and the cloths at right angles to each other, running from head to foot and meeting at the seam.

At 12:20 the crew of the yacht gave a pull on the jib sheets, and casting to port, filled away, heading straight for Scotland Lightship. The Erin was within a quarter of a mile of the yacht at the time, heading for her position to the southward of the Scotland light vessel.

The wind at the time was blowing at the rate of ten knots, coming in from the southwest, and, with sheets eased away a trifle, Shamrock speeded along at a clipping pace. Her lee side showed about 18 inches of freeboard, and, the quartering wave rose up under her lee side in a noticeable pyramid of green.

The Erin arrived abreast of the lightship at 12:30, a boat was lowered, and Messrs. Fife, Ratsey, and Connell went on board the green racer, which was in stays with her jib hauled to windward. Four whistles were sounded from the Erin at 12:35, and the Shamrock headed for the line. At 12:40 she huffed handsomely around the Erin, and flying up in the wind broke out her staysail. At 12:42 the preparatory signal of one blast from the whistle was sounded, and at 12:45 she went about with boom to starboard; then jibed, and lowering her spinnaker pole to starboard, headed for the line.

She crossed the line at 12:47, setting her spinnaker flying as she dashed across, heading east by south. One minute after she squared away on her course the baby jibtopsail, which had been on the stay in stops, was broken out. Down the wind the breeze softened somewhat. At 2 o'clock she doused her spinnaker and hauled on the wind around the Erin, which had logged ten knots to leeward.

Shamrock then stood northwest on the port tack toward the Long Island shore until 2:30, when she spun about on her heel and swung her boom to port. From full to full she only consumed ten seconds. A spitfire jib was sent up thirty seconds after she filled away on the starboard tack, heading due south and pointing four points from the wind's eye and logging nearly eleven points. She reached to a point bearing southwest from Sandy Hook Lightship, where she again tacked toward Long Island at 3:10.

Ten minutes later she went about again, heading for the Scotland Lightship, and slipped over the finish line, a magnificent marine picture, her lee rail awash and every sail drawing to its utmost capacity, at 3:47:50. Her headsails were then lowered, and she was towed back to her mooring. During the trial she carried a new nickel steel mast, whose natural color, innocent of paint or varnish, gleamed in the afternoon sun. A wooden gaff replaced the aluminium spar that collapsed Wednesday, and the sprit and jackyard of the club topsail were also of wood.

After the yacht was securely moored in the Horseshoe, Sir Thomas stated that every one was pleased with the performance of the Shamrock, and that he still had the utmost confidence in the ability of his yacht to "lift" the cup.

Plans for the prevention of interference by the fleet of excursion steamers during the international races were the principal theme of discussion at a board meeting of the New York Yacht Club, which was held in the Madison Avenue house. A scheme by which the yachts would be assured a clear course was outlined, and ex-Commodore Kane stated that its particulars would be made known in a few days.

Thirty New Cases at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 15.—There have been thirty new cases of yellow fever in the past twenty-four hours. One death has been reported.

Key West Fever Cases at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from Havana to the Surgeon General to-day says that one Spaniard and one American, two days out from Key West, are ill of yellow fever. There have been no new cases from the Cabanas garrison since Sept. 8, and Major Gorgas states that the disease is under control. Another dispatch says an American named David Peebles died at Las Animas yesterday.

Feed the Fire

The food we eat is fuel. If the stomach works properly it is transformed into health and strength. If it does not, then comes indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, lazy liver and kidneys, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed. It will build up women as well as men. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Do not Accept Any Substitute

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The New Yorks Found the St. Louis Team Easy to Beat.

LOCAL MEN'S TIMELY BATTING

Wrigley, Who Was Signed by Mr. Freedman on Thursday, Did Some Clever Work—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	88	28	.805
Philadelphia	82	45	.631
Boston	78	50	.609
Baltimore	73	56	.579
Cincinnati	73	58	.557
St. Louis	70	59	.558
Chicago	67	63	.515
Pittsburg	62	67	.481
Louisville	60	69	.465
New York	55	73	.421
Washington	47	80	.370
Cleveland	19	117	.140

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 10; St. Louis, 5.
Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 9; Pittsburg, 4.
Louisville, 10; Philadelphia, 9.
Cincinnati, 7; Baltimore, 2.
Washington, 14; Cleveland, 3.

Games To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Washington.

The New Yorks easily outplayed the St. Louis team at the Polo Grounds yesterday, giving a good exhibition throughout. The locals' strong and timely batting was a feature. In fielding they did equally well. Five errors were charged against the team, but all these were made on difficult chances. Wrigley, who was signed on Thursday, did some clever fielding. He is very fast in recovering the ball after a bunt and is a swift thrower. Doheny pitched in good form. He gave eight bases on balls, but this unsteadiness did not figure in the score to any great extent, as he was very steady when the bases were occupied. Fourteen of the visitors were left on bases. Powell's pitching was anything but puzzling. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf	1	1	3	1	0	0	Donlin, rf	0	0	2	0	0
O'Brien, rf	2	2	2	0	0	Blake, cf	0	1	1	0	1
Foster, rf	2	3	2	0	0	Heidrick, lf	2	1	2	0	1
Davis, ss	1	1	2	3	1	Burkett, lf	2	2	0	1	2
Doyle, 1b	0	3	8	7	0	Schreck, 1b	0	2	2	0	1
Gleason, 2b	0	0	4	3	2	Cross, 3b	0	0	2	0	1
Wrigley, 3b	1	0	2	1	1	Wallace, ss	0	1	4	5	1
Warner, c	2	2	8	0	0	Childs, 2b	0	1	5	1	1
Doheny, p	1	1	0	2	1	O'Connor, c	0	1	7	0	0
						Powell, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	10	15	24	16	5	Total	5	9	24	6	6

New York	2	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	—10
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	— 5

Two-base hit—Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 14. First base by errors—New York, 3; St. Louis, 3. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 8; off Powell, 1. Struck out—By Doheny, 8; by Powell, 7. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Stolen bases—Wrigley, Doheny. Double play—Gleason and Doyle. Wild pitch—Doheny. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

CHICAGOS BEAT THE BROOKLYNS.

Dunn's Pitching Proved Very Easy for the Visitors.

Garvin, the Chicagos' pitcher, proved a puzzle for the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday, holding the league leaders down to four hits. Dunn, on the other hand, was an easy mark. The visitors played fast ball at all times, Lange and Everitt doing the best work. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	0	1	2	0	1	Kelley, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Curley, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	Jones, rf	0	0	0	0	1
Lange, cf	3	2	1	0	0	Jennings, 1b	0	0	14	1	0
Everitt, 1b	3	4	13	0	0	And'son, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Mertes, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Daly, 2b	1	1	1	2	0
Bradley, 3b	1	1	2	3	0	Casey, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Magoon, ss	0	0	1	7	0	McGuire, c	0	1	5	0	0
Donahue, c	1	1	3	2	0	Yeager, ss	0	0	1	5	1
Garvin, p	0	1	0	2	0	Dunn, p	0	0	1	4	1
Total	8	12	27	16	1	Total	2	4	27	15	3

Chicago	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hits—Lange and Everitt. Two-base hits—Everitt and Daly. First base by errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 8. Struck out—By Dunn, 4; by Garvin, 3. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Bradley, and Garvin. Stolen base—Daly. Bases on balls—Off Dunn, 2; off Garvin, 5. Double play—Magoon and Everitt. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Boston, 9; Pittsburg, 4.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Boston won a hard-hitting game from Pittsburg to-day. Stahl's home run in the fifth was one of the longest hits ever seen on the grounds, the ball clearing the right-field fence. Score:

Boston	0	1	1	0	2	1	4	0	—9	
Pittsburg	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—	4

Base hits—Boston, 11; Pittsburg, 9; Errors—Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Pittsburg, Chesbro and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

Cincinnati, 7; Baltimore, 2.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—Bad fielding enabled the Cincinnatis to defeat the Baltimores to-day. Howell pitched fairly well under most discouraging conditions. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2	
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0—7	

Base hits—Baltimore, 10; Cincinnati, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 7. Batteries—Baltimore, Howell and Robinson; Cincinnati, Hawley and Kahoe. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Louisville, 10; Philadelphia, 9.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The game today was called after eight innings, owing to darkness. Louisville won after a stubborn contest, in which there was considerable wrangling, some heavy hitting, and bad errors. An error by Lauder in the seventh and five hits by Louisville, two of which were triples and one a double, put a damper on the Philadelphias' chances. Capt. Clarke of Louisville, who was not in the game, was escorted from the grounds by a policeman for insulting Umpire McGarr. Score:

Louisville	2	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	0—10	
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0—	9

Base hits—Louisville, 16; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Louisville, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Waddell and Holman; Philadelphia, Platt, Orth, and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

Washington, 14; Cleveland, 3.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Clevelands played to-day as though they did not care whether they won or lost and the Washingtons easily took the game. Score:

Washington	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	3	—14	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0—	3

Base hits—Washington, 16; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Washington, 1; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Washington, Evans and Kittridge; Cleveland, Schmidt, Colliflower, and Baylan. Umpires—Messrs. Betts and Latham.

McPARTLAND WHIPS SIELOFF.

But the "Kid" Came Near Being Beaten Early in the Fight.

"Kid" McPartland of this city met Otto Sieloff of Chicago at the Broadway Athletic Club last night in a twenty-five-round bout. If he had not caught the Chicago man off guard in the twenty-third round, it is likely that the best he could have done would have been to make a draw for it. Indeed it is probable that the decision would have been against him. He did not fight with his old-time speed, and in order to win had to withstand a good punching. McPartland was the favorite for the main bout at odds of 3 to 1.

McPartland received a couple of hard left-hand swings on the mouth in the twenty-third round, but he turned the tide of battle a few seconds later when he caught Sieloff napping on the ropes. At the conclusion of the twenty-fifth round Referee Johnny White awarded the fight to McPartland.

INVITATION TO GEORGE GOULD.

Chicago Club Wants Him to Bring a Polo Team to That City.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The Onwentsia Club is trying to get George Gould, President of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club, to b

The Wanamaker Store.

Exposition Days

THE printed news refers chiefly to the smaller things in apparel. That's by custom on Saturdays. The Store Facts, remaining unmentioned are great and important.

It is no injustice to the rest to refer to these as chief among the list:

The Display of Fall Millinery
The Informal Reception Days Among the Fall Costumes and Wraps
The Showings in New Laces and Neckwear.

An orchestra will, from 2.30 to 5.30 this afternoon, provide for the enjoyment of the ear, in conjunction with the pleasure of the eye and the training of the taste among the above.

The Fifth Floor Shoe Store

A field of bargains; not spasmodic bargains, but those that happen right along as the result of our vast purchases. To-day the harvest is abundant. These rich fruits and others:

2,100 Pairs Men's Shoes. The values are $3.50, $3 and $2.50. The price is

$1.50 a Pair

Included in them are heavy soled enamel leather lace shoes with full toes; patent leather dress Congress shoes with narrow toes; wax calf lace shoes with full toes; boxcalf shoes with stout soles, laced; many full, plain toe shoes for elderly men, the shoes that rarely are found in bargain sales. Black shoes of the character and value of this lot are seldom offered, and never just at the beginning of the season.

Shoes for Women at $1—Mostly $3 sorts, a few were worth $2. 668 pairs of black and tan kidskin Oxford shoes, with turned soles, thoroughly made and carefully finished.

Shoes for Women at $1.40—Just 1,211 pairs of brown and tan kidskin, laced and buttoned. They represent shoemaking as a fine art and should be appreciated by critical buyers. They are easily worth double.

Shoes for Large Boys at $1.50—Boys are critical about shoes. These tan and black kalfskin shoes are well worth $2.50. They have the full swing of college shoe style. The pocket that pays will appreciate the cheapness. The smaller ones are $1.25, 95c., 80c. and 65c. according to size.

Tailor-Made Suits For Women Seventy-five individual styles, and every style new and effective. Prices from $10 to $95, and every price within value. Suits that fit, that are shapely, that have "tone." Not one detail neglected. Every suit as notable as these:

Serge Suits at $10.—Colors blue and black, fly-front jackets, lined with taffeta or satin rhadame, gracefully formed skirts, lined with percaline; well tailored throughout.

Homespun Suits at $19.—Colors various popular mixes, double-breasted jackets, with silk linings, habit-back skirts, with percaline lining; entire suit finely finished.

Various Suits at $20.—Venetian cloth and cheviots, in blue and black, in large variety. All the jackets are silk lined, and some suits have silk lining.

Various Suits at $22.50 to $24.—Splendid specimens of fine tailoring upon choice materials. Among them Vicuna cloths, double-faced cloths with fancy backs, and other popular stuffs.

Various Suits at $30 to $45.—They include Venetians, cheviots, broadcloths made up in the best form by skilled workpeople.

Women's Fall Jackets Expert designers conceived them, expert manufacturers made them. Therefore it's expert testimony that tells you they are unexcelled. Here are some facts in evidence:

Cheviot jackets, lined with black satin; carefully cut and finished; unprecedented at $12.

Beaver jackets, black ones at $14.50; black and navy blue at $20; this year's best styles.

Kersey jackets, novel and stylish, at $22.50.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Black Silk Waists With such varied gathering of nought but pretty styles, it's hard to say which is most attractive. But here's one that's generally admired:

It is made with a round corded yoke, front and back, with very fine vertical plaits in front, and seven small box plaits in back; corded collar and flare cuffs. The silk is of excellent quality. Price, $6.50.

Others at less cost, but not much less attractive, $5, $5.50, and $6.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fall Waists The ruling colors in a kingdom of new styles. Waists designed for beauty, and constructed for long service. Prices all in line with these:

85c.—Flannelette, red, black or blue stripes; detachable collar

$1—Solid color nearsilk, blue, cerise, violet or black; yoke back; full front with plaits.

$1.25—Solid-color flannel; yoke and plaits in back; full front with rows of bias braid.

$1.50—Solid-color cashmere, red, blue or black; yoke and plaits in back; full front.

$1.75—Solid-color flannel, red, blue, black or purple; yoke and plaits in back; full front braided.

$2.25—Fine flannel; full front; plaits across bust piped with black; plaited yoke in back. Velveteen, $4.50, $5 to $10. Mohair, $1 to $3.75.

Flannelette Petticoats Warm and light with fullness well distributed. Pretty and neat as well. And little priced—25c. to 85c. each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Large Offering For Small People Children's caps and bonnets in beautiful collection. New styles and workmanship that mothers will applaud. Coats of Bedford cloth and silk in white and dainty colors, a rare and radiant showing. These prices—headwear markings are as moderate:

$3.50—Cream-figured cloth coat; collar edged with silk cord; 6 months to 2 years.

$5—Tobogan coat of elderdown; hood and belt; cardinal and white; 2 and 3 years.

$7—Cream-colored all-wool Bedford cloth; large ruffle collar, trimmed with two rows of fancy ribbon and band of embroidery; 1 and 2 years.

$8.75—Bengaline silk; large, square collar, edged with ruffle of satin ribbon and 5 rows of braid; pink, blue and cream.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Umbrella Sale Men's and Women's A shower of real bargains. All-silk umbrellas built firmly on fine steel rods. Strong, light, supple. Good $2.50 values, but here

At $1.75 Each

Men's, 26 and 28-in.; natural wood handles.
Women's, 26-in., natural wood or Dresden handles.
Broadway.

Women's Soft Collars They are of embroidery, in attractive patterns, and are to be worn with the ordinary stock collar. There's a lot of them here to-day that are marked extremely low—25c. each.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Clothing for Men and Boys Tersely, four things. Best Style, Best Comfort, Best Wear, Best Value. Test the list below with each of them, the response will be unfailing. All four together make the strong coalition that has secured Wanamaker leadership. Read carefully:

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS
$12—Dark gray worsted; Italian cloth lined; satin sleeve linings.
$15—Black unfinished worsted; serge lined; satin sleeve linings; stylish, good for three seasons' wear. The same silk lined and faced to edge, a $22.50 value.
$15—Oxford cheviot; serge lined, satin sleeve lining; velvet collars. And Oxford Vicuna cloth; serge lined; satin sleeve linings. Same goods; silk lined to edge; for $20; a $25 value.
$22.50, $25, and $30—Oxfords, coverts, cheviots.
MEN'S TROUSERS—A full assortment; Fall and Winter weight; $3 to $8.
MEN'S SACK SUITS
$10—Black and blue cheviot; single-breasted; 3 buttons; all wool, silk sewed.
$12—Black and blue rough-faced cheviot; single-breasted; serge lined.
$15—Black cheviot; satin shoulders and black wool diagonal lining; an $18 value. The same in blue, serge lined. And all-worsted striped suits that are usually $20.
$20—Black and blue worsted cheviot; single-breasted.
FOR BOYS
$4—Sailor suits of all-wool blue cheviot; trimmed with white and red silk soutache; extra trousers.
$5—Sailor suits of serge, light or dark brown, blue and green; collars trimmed with colored silk soutache and 2 white stars; silk anchors and stars on shields; white silk ties.
$6—Heavy weight blue serge sailor suits; collars with 3 rows of white and red silk soutache; plaited sleeves; silk anchors on shield. And navy blue suits plain with stars and anchor in navy blue silk.
$5—Double-breasted jacket suits; all-wool cheviots, made with extra trousers; 8 to 16 years.
$3.50 to $9—Middy suits; all the new styles in blue and fancy mixed cheviots.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Saturday Among the Men's Furnishings The latest Fall and Winter neckwear, the best patterns in colored shirts, the newest styles in pajamas—in fact, everything that is new and desirable in this Men's Furnishings Store. Saturday is generally a day of bargains. This is a particularly interesting Saturday:

Men's White Shirts, 60c.

They are $1 and $1.50 kinds, 55 dozen. The styles of to-day; long or short all-linen bosom; open front or open front and back; some with attached cuffs.

Men's Collars, 50c. Dozen

They are collars regularly selling at $1.80 a dozen. 500 dozen; imported. These sizes, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15½, 17, 17½, 18.

Men's Suspenders, 25c. pair

These are of the same cotton webbing of which most 50c. goods are made. Plain and fancy colors; glove-button cast-offs, 600 pairs, 25c. each.

Men's Scarfs, 25c. Each

They are full 50c. values. 100 dozen; all good, late styles, plain and figured, at 25c. each. Mostly four-in-hands.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Princess May Receives on the Main Aisle To-day It's the Princess May glove, of whom vast numbers of women have heard, and which is highly commended everywhere. A genuine kid glove, well made, shapely, durable, stylish, and one dollar, without an equal in this country or abroad at the price. See the excellent assortment of all the wanted shades.

Main aisle, Broadway.

The New Crepe Scarfs For Women Called scarfs, and may be worn effectively as such, but they're large enough to wear as shoulder or head coverings. And they're very pretty. Some are all white, others are in various beautiful Persian effects. Three qualities, $4, $4.50 and $5.50.

Tenth street.

Sets of Books Standard Works Very Low-Priced The list below, with our figures compared with the publishers' prices, tells all that you care to know. Except, possibly, our assurance that the books are all well printed, and in no way imperfect:—

Kipling's Works. Authorized edition. 15 vols. Published at $15. Price, $6.95.
Dickens' Works. 15 vols. Published at $12. Price, $4.25.
Bulwer-Lytton's Novels. 13 vols. Published at $10. Price, $3.75.
Bronte Sisters' Works. 6 vols. Published at $5. Price, $1.75.
Macaulay's History of England. 5 vols. Published at $4.50. Price, $1.60.
Shakespeare's Works. 12 vols. Handy volume edition. Price, $1.50.
Hugo's Works. 7 vols. Published at $4.80. Price, $1.75.
Ridpath's History of the United States. 2 vols. Half Russia binding. Published at $6. Price, $2.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

ON THE CREEDMOOR RANGES

Sergt. Lamb Wins First Honors in the Governor's Match.

HIS HIGH INDIVIDUAL SCORE

Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, Captures the Prize in the Adjutant General's Contest—The Scores.

Weather conditions favored the riflemen at Creedmoor yesterday, and creditable scores were made in both events of the day, the Governor's and Adjutant General's matches. In the Governor's match, open to individual members of the National Guard, first place was taken by Sergt. W. S. Lamb of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, by a score of 88 out of a possible 100 points. To Sergt. Lamb should have been credited also the highest individual score made during the State and Brigade matches Thursday, the official score, now corrected, having originally given him a total of 85, instead of the correct total of 87 points.

The Adjutant General's match, open to teams of three, was won by Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, with a score of 181 out of a possible 210 points. The Governor's match is shot at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each range. The Adjutant General's match is shot at 300 and 600 yards, seven shots at each distance. The scores follow:

GOVERNOR'S MATCH.

	Total Score.
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Co. E, 12th Regiment	88
Capt. F. Isherwood, staff, 22d Regiment	87
Sergt. J. Corrie, non-com. staff, 12th Regt.	83
Priv. F. M. Dardingkiller, Co. E, 12th Regt.	78
Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter, staff, 12th Regiment	75
Capt. S. S. Stebbins, staff, 12th Regiment	75
Lieut. F. C. Wiswall, Co. F, 71st Regiment	75
Priv. T. S. Cooke, Jr., Co. E, 22d Regiment	75
Sergt. E. R. Traugott, non-com. staff, 12th Regt.	73
Capt. A. S. Williams, Co. I, 71st Regiment	73
Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. B, 12th Regiment	71
Corp. E. M. Leask, Co. D, 7th Regiment	69
Priv. J. Alexander, Co. B, 12th Regiment	69
Sergt. A. E. Hale, 13th Separate Company	68
Corp. E. S. Coy, Co. D, 7th Regiment	68
Sergt. F. J. Loughlin, Co. C, 13th Regiment	67
Priv. W. D. Short, Co. D, 7th Regiment	67
Sergt. G. F. Hale, 13th Separate Company	66
Sergt. C. M. Smith, Co. E, 12th Regiment	66
Priv R. Hutchison, Co. I, 23d Regiment	66
Lieut. R. Byers, Co. E, 71st Regiment	65
Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. F, 7th Regiment	63
Lieut. H. E. Evans, staff, 69th Regiment	61
Priv. A. B. Van Huesen, Co. B, 13th Regt.	57
Priv. C. P. Sheppard, Co. E, 23d Regiment	54
Sergt. R. M. Fields, Co. G, 12th Regiment	52
Sergt. G. H. Doyle, Co. K, 71st Regiment	52
Sergt. E. H. Rice, 13th Separate Company	51
Priv. A. L. Hasseler, Co. B, 12th Regiment	50
Priv. B. S. Hitchings, Co. B, 23d Regiment	50
Priv F. A. Thomas, 13th Separate Company	50
Chief Trumpeter A. E. Braithwaite, Squadron A, non-commissioned staff	49
Orderly Sergt. F. D. Bowne, Squadron A, non-commissioned staff	47
Corp. W. D. Slade, Co. K, 23d Regiment	46
Sergt. W. A. Boyle, non-com. staff, 69th Regt.	37
Sergt., W. A. Stopford, Co. E, 23d Regiment	36
Lieut. H. L. Barnum, Co. E, 23d Regiment	35
Sergt. J. Nihill, non-com. staff, 69th Regiment	33
Corp. W. D. Pollard, Co. K, 23d Regiment	33
Lieut. R. H. Sayre, Squadron A, staff	33
Corp. H. R. Onderdonk, Co. B, 23d Regiment	27
Sergt. C. E. Bryant, non-com. staff, 23d Regt.	16

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S MATCH.

COMPANY D, SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Corp. E. S. Coy	26	27	53
Corp. E. M. Leask	22	6	28
Private W. B. Short	27	20	47
Team total			128

COMPANY F, SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. F. C. Wiswall	28	16	44
Sergt. F. W. Perkins	20	10	30
Sergt. A. Stevens	24	24	48
Team total			121

FIELD, STAFF, AND N. C. S., TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter	23	21	44
Capt. S. S. Stebbins	23	15	38
Sergt. J. Corrie	23	15	38
Team total			118

COMPANY B, TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. C. M. Smith	23	21	44
Private J. Alexander	23	21	44
Private A. S. Van Hooten	20	11	31
Team total			123

COMPANY E, TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. W. S. Lamb	24	15	39
Private F. M. Dardingkiller	30	24	54
Private F. Loughlin	22	9	31
Team total			124

COMPANY F, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. F. A. Wells	30	15	45
Corp. H. R. Onderdonk	14	16	30
Private B. G. Hutchings	20	8	28
Team total			103

COMPANY H, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. H. D. Hamilton	18	16	34
Private R. S. Cooke, Jr.	22	24	46
Private C. P. Sheppard	19	14	33
Team total			113

COMPANY K, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. R. H. Barnum	20	20	40
Corp. W. D. Pollard	20	6	26
Corp. W. D. Slade	18	17	35
Team total			101

FIELD, STAFF, AND N. C. S., SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. H. E. Evans	23	20	43
Reg. Sergt. Major J. Nihill	25	16	41
B. Sergt. Major W. A. Boyle	18	7	25
Team total			109

THIRTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Sergt. A. E. Hale	25	18	43
Sergt. G. F. Hale	23	16	39
Sergt. E. H. Rice	23	13	36
Team total			126

FIELD, STAFF, AND N. C. S., SQUADRON A.

Lieut. R. H. Sayre	28	9	37
Chief Trumpeter A. E. Braithwaite	22	12	34
Points allowed for carbine	15	3	21
Team total			104

RIFLEMEN QUALIFY AS EXPERTS.

Fifteen Members of the National Guard Show Rare Skill.

Fifteen riflemen qualified in the expert class during practice after the matches at Creedmoor yesterday. The scores:

EXPERT CLASS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	700 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total.
Capt. W. J. Underwood	4 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 5—21	43
Corp. E. M. Leask	4 4 5 4 4—21	5 5 4 5 4—23	44
Private W. N. Bavier	5 2 4 4 5—20	5 5 5 4—20	40

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. J. Corrie	4 5 5 3 3—20	5 5 5 5—21	41
Sergt. F. J. Loughlin	4 5 4 4 3—20	3 5 5 5—18	38
Sergt. E. R. Traugott	4 5 4 5—21	4 5 3 4—16	40
Private A. P. Haasler	4 4 5 4—22	4 4 5 4—19	41

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. E. H. Barnum	5 4 4 5—23	3 4 4 4—19	41
Corp. H. R. Onderdonk	5 4 4 5—23	5 4 3 4—16	39
Private C. P. Sheppard	4 4 5 4—22	3 5 5 4—18	40

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. Maj. W. Boyle	5 4 5 5—24	4 3 3 4—14	38

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. A. S. Williams	5 5 4 5—23	5 4 3 5—17	40

THIRTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Sergt. A. E. Hale	3 4 5 5—21	4 5 4 3—16	37
Sergt. G. F. Hale	5 4 5 5—23	4 3 4 4—15	38

CORBETT SELLS SOME LAND.

Gets $19,000 for Property at Jerome Avenue and the Fordham Road.

James J. Corbett, the ex-pugilist, disposed yesterday of the hotel property at Jerome Avenue and the Fordham Road, which since he purchased it five or six years ago has been known as Corbett's Hotel. He conducted the hotel personally only for a short time after he acquired the property, and since then it has been operated by various persons under lease. He parted with the property for a consideration of $19,000, transferring it to Wm. J. Brandt, builders, who in turn deeded it to E. C. Smith.

The tract of land is triangular in shape and extends 118 feet on Jerome Avenue and 175 feet on the Fordham Road. A five-story brick hotel will be erected on the corner, and adjoining it, fronting on Jerome Avenue, there will be three four-story brick dwellings. Two mortgages covering the property, for a total of $8,000, made by E. C. Smith in favor of L. & J. Brandt, were recorded yesterday.

Big Catches of Bass Off Patchogue.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Sept. 15.—Unusual catches of bass are reported here. Myron G. Hatt, a local barber, and his fifteen-year-old son Chester caught recently 1,200 striped bass in nets. They weighed from nine to four pounds apiece. The catch netted more than $2,000. David Cudmand, a fisherman, and his crew report the catch of a ton of bass. Many have left their regular occupations to devote their time to bass fishing.

GRISWOLD WINS AT LENOX.

The Princeton Golf Player Defeats Cooke of the Same College for the Lenox Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 15.—The crowning feature of the Lenox golf tournament was the final match for the Lenox Cup to-day between Chester Griswold, Princeton, and the George H. Cooke, Point Judith. They played excellent golf from start to finish, Griswold winning by 4 up and 3 to play. In the morning Griswold showed his superiority in driving and approaches. He made the first 18 holes in 80, which was the best score of the tournament, coming out at the end of the morning play 7 up.

In the afternoon there was a large number of spectators, and before the game was ended over 100 people were following the players round the course. Cooke made a gain in the afternoon of three holes. The first one was halved in four. Cooke won the second in four to Griswold's six. The third was halved in five, the fourth halved in six. Cooke won the fifth by a put of thirty feet from the edge of the green. This was the main feature of the day's play, and there was much applause at this brilliant shot, by which Cooke won the hole in three to Griswold's four, leaving him only five down. The sixth hole was halved in five, both making poor approaches. The seventh was also halved in five. Griswold won the eighth in three to Cooke's four by making a long put, which was the first hole he won in the afternoon, making him six up again.

Cooke made a brilliant approach to the ninth, and with his mashie drove the ball into the hole, a distance of twenty-five feet, winning the hole in four to Griswold's five. This left Griswold five up at the end of the first round. The tenth hole looked like Cooke's, but he made a bad approach, and it was halved in five. The eleventh was also halved in five, and the twelfth was halved in five. At the thirteenth, which is the heart breaker, both players drove into the ditch. Cooke's ball going into the water. They reached the green together, but Cooke made the best approach and won the hole in six to Griswold's seven, leaving the latter only four up.

At the fourteenth hole both drove off well, but on the second shot Griswold brassied into a tree. Cooke made a good approach and won the hole in five to Griswold's six, leaving Griswold only three up. Griswold won the fifteenth in four. Cooke overdriving on his approach, crossed the green down the terrace. This gave Griswold the hole in four to Cooke's five. Thus Griswold won the match four up, three to play.

Both men are from Princeton, Cooke being a junior. Griswold, having been just graduated, will return for a post-graduate course. Cooke is considered one of the best players in the college. It is therefore Princeton's cup for this year.

An unlimited handicap match was played by a dozen players, 36 holes, to-day. The match was won by Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., who made a score of 180, standing far ahead of any of the others. His handicap was 54.

To-morrow will see play in the finals for the President's Cup. In the morning Samuel Frothingham of Lenox will play Louis Larggue of Shinnecock, and George Cooke of Point Judith will play C. J. Trevelli of Oakley. They will play eighteen holes, and in the afternoon the finals of eighteen holes will be played by the winners of the morning.

HARNESS RACES AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 15.—The Grand Circuit races to-day resulted as follows:

Narragansett Stakes, 2:15 Class.—Trot. Purse $5,000.

Greenbrino, bh. s., by Woodbrino, dam Green Hambletonia, (Gilbert)	3	3	1	1	1	
Lord Vincent, br. h., by St. Vincent, dam by Gold Leaf, (Doble)	2	1	2	2	2	
Precision, ch. m., by Allerton, dam Precise, by Nutwood, (Lockwood)	1	4	3	3	4	
Surpol, g. s., (Curry)	4	2	5	4	3	
Lecco, blk. s., (Etheridge)	7	6	4	5	5	
Redweed, s. s., (Hinkle)	5	5	6	6	6	
Kilda, b. m., (Marsh)	6	8	8	7	7	
Piloteen, b. m., (Conlin)	8	7	7	8	8	
Paddy D., b. g., (Houghton)	9	9	9	9	dr	

Time—2:15¾; 2:15¾; 2:14¾; 2:14¾.

Hallis Rocket, c. m., (Conley) Dis.

2:07 Class.—Pace. Purse $4,000. Three in five.

Prince Albert, b. g., by Crown Prince, dam Till, untraced, (Walker)	1	1	1
Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., by Constantine, dam unknown, (O'Neil)	2	2	6
Dan J., b. h., (Nash)	3	4	2
Nicol B., b. s., (McLaughlin)	4	3	3
Courier Journal, blk. s., (Golden)	6	5	4
Hontas Crooke, ch. s., (Saunders)	5	6	5

Time—2:07¾; 2:05¾; 2:06¾.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200.

Sadie M., br. m., by Santa Claus, dam unknown, (McDowell)	1	1	
Frank Creamer, br. g., by Mercury, dam unknown, (Arthur)	2	2	
Whitney, b. g., (McDonald)	5	3	
Little Tobe, b. g., (Barbee)	3	5	
Tellar, b. g., (Marsh)	4	6	
Ellsion, b. m., (Young)	7	4	
Mamie W., b. m., (Gatcomb)	6	8	
Pinewood, b. g., (Kline)	8	7	
Expert, b. g., (Walker)	9	9	
Bright Light, br. g., (Garvin)	dis		

Time—2:16¼; 2:18¾.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,200.

King Albert, b. h., by King Nutwood, dam unknown, (Tyson)	1	1	
Fred W., ch. g., by Red Wilkes, Jr., dam by Strathmore, (Wall)	2	5	
Majorie, b. m., (Kervick)	5	2	
Dora Highwood, ch. m., (Miller)	6	3	
Maste Sidney, b. m., (Drinkwater)	3	6	
Tom Pugh, b. g., (Boardman)	4	4	
Belle Cannon, b. m., (Briggs)	7	7	
Uncle Tom, b. g., (Bass)	8	8	

Time—2:11¾; 2:14.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. About three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Bendoran	140	Lambent 107
Gaidor	102	Ben Hadad 107
Candle Black	122	Belle of Memphis 109
St. Callatine	115	Lady Madge 104
Blue Devil	115	Kilmarnock 102
Jinks	110	Cicero 97
Lady Lindsey	110	Herbert 97
J. E. Grey	108	Tickler 96
Sky Scraper	108	

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. About five and one-half miles.

Woodpigeon	172	Van Ship	139
Trillion	164	Sculptor	139
Daresall	142	Navicullae	135
Mars Chan	139	Purser	135

THIRD RACE.—The Prospect Handicap of $1,500, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Saddusee	126	Elizabeth Klein	111
Lieutenant Gibson	123	Withers	110
McMeekin	120	Wager King	110
Mark Cheek	120	King's Courier	110
Kilmarnock	117	Waring	110
Sarmartian	117	Mr. Jersey	107
Fontanic	114	Flower of Gold	106
Sakhrat	114	Motley	102
Plucky	113	Templar	102
Elin Conig	113		

FOURTH RACE.—The Occidental Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Tiny	129	Brigade	111
Previous	125	King Barleycorn	111
Prince McClung	115	Charentus	109
May Hempstead	113	Muskadine	106
The Roman	113		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Handpress	114	Lucky Star	103
Banished	106	Sky Scraper	99
Estacs	106	Hurricane	99
Dan Rice	103	Deyo	98
Hardly	104	Jefferson	98
Rare Perfume	103	Anthoes	97
The Burton Rouse	103	Cathedral	97
Chappaqua	103	Holland	97
Clonsilla	103	Klondike Queen	97

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Mynheer	113	Gold Knight	104
Rochester	113	Smoke	104
Prestidigitator	113	Lamentes	102
Erwin	113	War Taper	100
Jucoma	108	Post Haste	102
Mauvilla	108	Federalist	100
Pearlsa	107	Decimal	99
Shoreham	107	Madstone	99
Kitchener	107	Prosit	97
Dangerous Maid	101	Beverage	96
Dunblane	100	Jamaica	94
Roundlee	104	Lanas	94
Belle of Orleans	104		

"Skeets" Martin Rides Two Winners.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—At the Kingsfield Park Club September meeting to-day "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won the Kingscote All-Aged Selling Plate on Mr. Murray Griffith's Crestes. Cranesbill was second and Goom finished third. Nine horses ran. Martin also finished first in a field of nine in the Two-Mile Selling Handicap, on Mr. L. Stesay's Palmira. Maltese Cross finished second and Miss Rambler was third.

CRICKET ON STATEN ISLAND.

Philadelphians Gain a Lead of 69 Runs Over the New Yorks.

In the cricket match yesterday on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston, between the Philadelphia and New York elevens, the men from the Quaker City obtained an advantage of sixty-eight runs in the first inning. The batting of A. W. Jones and the bowling of J. B. King of Philadelphia and of M. F. Cobb for New York were the features. Jones played an innings of eighty-eight.

The score yesterday was: Philadelphia, 181; New York, 112. Play will be resumed this morning at 11:30 o'clock.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES order your newsdealer to-morrow. Sold in London to-day. Sunday, a newspaper three cents strong, two cent value. Adv.

SMITH IS GOLF CHAMPION

Leads His Nearest Opponents by Eleven Points at Baltimore.

72 HOLES IN 315 STROKES

The Score of the Winner Is a New Mark for the Open Event—Five Men Beat the Old Record.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15.—The open golf championship of the United States was won to-day by Willie Smith of the Midlothian Club, Chicago, with a total for the seventy-two holes of 315 strokes, after two days of the hardest kind of play.

So superior was Smith's work that he led his nearest opponents, Val Fitzjohn, George Low, and W. H. Way, who were all tied for second place, by eleven strokes, while Willie Anderson, who, at the end of the first day's play stood at the head, was fifth, with 227. Jack Park of Orange, N. J., was sixth, with 328; the new champion's brother, Alec Smith, was seventh, and Harry Gullane eighth, the two latter being 330 and 331 respectively. These eight men all received money prizes, while the champion, in addition, was given a gold medal and the custody of the Championship Cup for a year, the three men tied for second place dividing the money.

The rest of the field was strung out behind with the amateur champion, Herbert M. Harriman, well up to the leaders. Young Alex Campbell was a sure prize winner until the latter part of the afternoon, when he went to pieces. The boy is but seventeen years of age, and undoubtedly has a championship in store for him in future years.

The play during the two days was, without doubt, the best ever seen in this country, and Smith's 315 is a new mark for the open event, being thirteen strokes better than that made by Herd at Myopia last year. No less than five men exceeded Herd's score of 328. Still the Myopia course was longer than the Baltimore, which no doubt accounted for some of the difference, but it certainly did not apply to the present champion.

Willie Smith is a Carnoustie man, like his brother Alec, and through the seventy-two holes he made very few mistakes. His game is not as brilliant as others, notably Anderson's, but it has the get-there gait that keeps him safe in the lead. He misses puts like every other human being, and one or two of his drives were off the course, but as a rule he played steadily, taking no chances, yet at the same time going fearlessly, while his iron work was very deadly.

Hole after hole he took by fine approach shots from almost any distance, and it this part of the game he certainly seems to have no equal or superior. He played very confidently throughout, keeping an eye on the other players all the time. He walked the course entirely unattended for three of his rounds, for the crowd seemed infatuated with Anderson's play.

Smith's work, however, was too much of an attraction for the enthusiasts after Anderson had fallen off in his work, and the largest gallery of the two days accompanied the new champion during the last round, and cheered him lustily as he holed out his last shot on the final green. His win is a popular one, and his brother professionals all admit that his victory was merited.

Of the three men tied for second place, George Low of Brooklyn played the most brilliant game, while Way showed the most consistent golf, although Val Fitzjohn made very even scores. None played so surely as did Willie Smith, and at the end of the morning round it looked as if Low was out of the race entirely. He redeemed himself by a fine seventy-six in the afternoon and, much to the surprise of every one, led Anderson at the finish.

The greatest spurt of the two days was that made by Jack Park this morning. He was looked upon as a good man, and his 168 placed him among the probable winners. But this morning he fairly astonished every one by going out in 39 and coming in in 36 strokes. The course is usually considered to be at least three strokes harder coming in than going out, but Park seemed to have no difficulty in reversing the order of things.

At the opening of the contest yesterday A. Smith, who finished a good second to Herd last year, was looked upon as a probable winner of the event this year, and for three rounds he played thoroughly consistant golf. He could not, however, seem to get below 80, and while once or twice he went out in 36 or 38, the coming home always proved too much for him. This morning he started well, but missed a number of easy puts. On the sixth hole his approach overran into the river, and it took him 7 strokes to finally hole out. On the very next hole he drove into the river, and he took 6, where 5 is usually the figure. On the long eighth he drove a beautiful ball, and followed it up with a screaming second shot. Unfortunately the shot was too far, for it landed in a ditch fully 400 yards from the tee, certainly hard luck for two such grand shots.

Guilane had the assistance of Jack Park as a running mate, and played fine enough golf during the day's two rounds to land him just inside the money. His game is not brilliant, but, like others, it had the necessary speed to land well up among the leaders.

The disappointment of the contest this year was the unfortunate slump of young Alexander Campbell, of whom much was expected, especially after his grand work of the first day. The youngster was a strong favorite with the crowd, and a large gallery followed him during the first part of the afternoon, after his morning score of 79 was posted and showed him to be in second place, his score at that time being 242 to Willie Smith's 238. Campbell, however, displayed poor generalship during the afternoon, or had bad counsel from his clubmate, who caddied for him. Going to the first hole in the final round, his second shot caught the bunker, but instead of playing back, he tried to fetch the green on his third. He failed and the hole cost him six. After that he showed a little of the brilliant form of the morning until he had started toward home. It was the fifteenth hole, the long one, 553 yards, that was Campbell's undoing. His drive was rather short, and in attempting to get in a long brassey, his ball fell into a ditch. Here, instead of lifting, he tried again to play out. While standing in that little ditch the boy made not less than five attempts to get his ball into the fair green, when he might have dropped behind and saved four of the strokes.

He finally reached the green, but his ball only rolled into the hole on the tenth shot. He still had a chance, but his drive for the sixteenth green was badly sliced into woods, and there he wasted more good shots before he reached the green. The same was repeated at the seventeenth hole, and when at last he reached the final green he was almost in tears. It seemed hard, certainly, to make an average for the three rounds of 81 and then get a 94

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Presbyterian Congregations Combine to Prosecute New Work.

CHAPELS ON THE EAST SIDE.

Seceders from Presbytery Methods to Found New Church—Gospel Tent Work to be Permanent.

What it is claimed will be the largest and most comprehensive church plant in all New York is to come out of the combined Madison Avenue and Phillips Presbyterian congregations. The centre of this great foundation, which is expected to revive Presbyterian conditions in Manhattan, is to be the remodeled Phillips Church, upon which $75,000 will immediately be expended, and there will be, when all plans are carried out, four branch chapels, each with endowments realizing about $5,000 a year. They will be on the east side, in the field so long declared unchurched above Sixtieth Street, and there will be, it is promised, the largest system of paid church workers, consisting of assisting ministers, lay men and women teachers, Superintendents, and visitors, in all New York.

Two chapels will be provided at first, and the number increased to four as soon as good locations can be found. Fully $400,000 will be needed to endow them, but the home church feels that it can better get on without endowment than can the east side chapels. The east side chapels are to be maintained by assistant ministers, who will belong to the home church and work wherever assigned. They will have a force of paid workers, men and women, and will support medical dispensaries and all modern efforts to reach the people. The pastors, each with equal rank, are to be the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston and the Rev. Dr. J. E. Bushnell, the pastors of the combined congregations. While improvements are making in the Phillips property, services are to be held in the Madison Avenue Church, at Fifty-third Street.

Another important church development is said to be likely to grow out of this Madison Avenue-Phillips consolidation. Trustees of the Madison Avenue property, at Fifty-third Street, which is to be sold immediately its present congregation is through with it, have been approached by real estate men, who say they represent another church organization. Inquiry as to what one brings out an effort to establish in New York another large Congregational church. It is made up of some men and families who have been Presbyterians, but who declare themselves impatient of New York Presbytery methods and reputation, and as no longer having confidence in Presbyterian system in church government, especially for large cities.

These people were, for the most part, New England Congregationalists, but coming to Manhattan, where Congregationalism is weak, being represented almost alone by the Broadway Tabernacle, they joined Presbyterian churches. Now they wish to leave them and found a Congregational church, not in opposition to the Broadway Tabernacle, but because they believe there is ample room in New York for both. They consider the Madison Avenue Church to be admirably situated and adapted to their purpose. Conditions which prevented Presbyterians succeeding there will not, they say, militate against Congregationalists. The undertaking is now on in good faith, with substantial men behind it. They say that they will make public their intentions soon and appeal to others of like minds with themselves to join them.

The Gospel tent work, inaugurated this Summer at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, is now practically certain to be made permanent, and meetings will be held every night in the year. The success of the feature has been beyond all expectations, and at this time the attendance, in spite of the fact that almost all of the churches have reopened, is larger than ever. Speaking of the project, the Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, the projector of it, said:

"Mistakes have been made in similar undertakings in the past in that they have become, when successful, independent organizations, and hence in opposition to regular churches. If this work should become permanent here that mistake will not be made. What is wanted is an evangelical centre that shall attract, but which shall act as a feeder for the churches. No organization should be permitted beyond the simple one needed to follow up addresses obtained at the meetings and place their owners in touch with some church. I have been in tent work for many years, but I never before saw the remarkable and apparently permanent interest developed that has been developed here. The character of the congregations has been, too, all that the Scripture could desire—all sorts and conditions of men and women meeting for the common impulse of common worship. I would like to see these meetings made a permanent feature of New York."

It is stated with frankness that ministers will be unwilling to encourage their members financially to support the work if the meetings are to be held near their churches.

As an offset to this, the statement is made that almost none of those who attend the Gospel tent meetings come from that neighborhood. They come from all parts of Brooklyn, Manhattan, Newark, and the suburbs. The purpose of the meetings is to attract people who will not go to the churches, interest them to some extent, and then get them into touch with church organizations. Another purpose is to afford to church people who cannot go to Northfield and other centres opportunities to hear the same men, or men of equal standing, as appear at these religious centres. Negotiations are now in progress for securing a suitable auditorium to which the present tent meetings may be transferred for the Winter, the idea being of going back to a tent in Summer each year. If such quarters be obtained, the meetings will be kept up the year round on all week nights save Saturdays, and on Sunday afternoons.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Sept. 24.

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SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—The angel of the Lord encampeth round them that fear Him, and delivereth them.—Psalm, xxxiv., 7.

During the last three months our attention has been fixed upon the historical events and characters of between 250 and 300 years of time—the time from Hosea to Zechariah. It was a time which saw wonderful changes among the nations of the earth. They were changes which cannot possibly be accounted for by any explanation which leaves out the overruling hand of God or a full recognition of the Psalmist's declaration: "God is the Judge! He putteth down one and setteth up another." (Psalm, lxxv., 7.) For many of these changes were clearly seen, and plainly declared by His prophets, from 100 to 200 years before they occurred, and even before the men who were the chief actors in them were born or the nations concerned in them had any recognized existence. And, yet every man and every nation acted on his and its own responsibility, and all were fully persuaded that they were freely and simply carrying out their own plans and purposes. The same God is as surely ruling to-day in the affairs of men as then.

Moreover, as the first result of these changes, the knowledge of the true God was greatly extended among the nations of the earth. To accomplish this was evidently the divine purpose. At the beginning of this period—as for hundreds of years before—this knowledge was confined almost exclusively to the children of Israel. But they rebelled against God, and were punished for their rebellions. So they were delivered into captivity.

THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL.

Then they were no longer an isolated people, but were scattered everywhere throughout the great kingdoms of Assyria, and Babylon, and of the Medes and Persians. But wherever they went they carried with them the remembrance of the mighty God of Jacob. His prophets continually reminded them that they had sinned against Him, and at the same time assured them that through repentance and faith alone could they be restored to His favor. "O Israel, return unto the Lord thy God," said the prophet Hosea, "for thou hast fallen by thine iniquity. Take with you words and turn to the Lord: say unto Him, Take away all iniquity and receive us graciously." (Hosea, xiv., 1-2.) Jeremiah and Ezekiel added to these exhortations many like them, and they were heard not only by the captives of Israel, but by the heathen all around them, who fully recognized that they had in their midst a very peculiar people whose God was the Lord.

From among these captives also, God raised up mighty men, such as Daniel, Mishael, Azariah, and Zerubbabel, who filled high positions in the government. By their loyalty to Him, by the uprightness of their lives before Him, and by a wisdom begotten of faith in Him, they caused even Nebuchadnezzar to acknowledge, "of a truth it is, that your God is a God of gods and a Lord of kings, and a revealer of secrets," (Daniel, ii. 47), and to proclaim, "I make a decree, That every people, nation, and language, which speak anything amiss against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill: because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort." (Daniel, iii. 29.) "I, Nebuchadnezzar, praise, and extol and honor, the King of Heaven, all whose works are truth, and His ways judgment: and those that walk in pride, He is able to abase." (Daniel, iv., 37.)

Later still, another king—Darius, whose dominions were greater than those of Nebuchadnezzar, "wrote unto all people, nations, and languages, that dwell in all the earth, Peace be multiplied unto you. I make a decree, That in every dominion of my kingdom, men tremble and fear before the God of Daniel; for He is the living God, and steadfast forever, and His kingdom that which shall not be destroyed, and His dominion shall be even unto the end. He delivereth and rescueth, and He worketh signs and wonders in heaven and in earth." (Daniel, vi., 25-27.)

Still later, instructed by Daniel concerning the Word of the Lord by His prophets, the great King Cyrus "made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and put it also in writing, saying, Thus saith Cyrus, King of Persia, The Lord God of Heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth; and He hath charged me to build Him a house in Jerusalem, which is in Judah." (Ezra, i., 1-2.)

And again, later still, a successor of Cyrus—Darius Hystaspes—when his own subjects attempted to prevent the building of this house, issued a most imperative proclamation in them, saying, "Let the work of this house of God alone; let the Governor of the Jews and the Elders of the Jews build the house of God in his place. Moreover, I make a decree what ye shall do to the Elders of these Jews for the building of this house of God: that of the King's goods—even of the tribute beyond the river—forthwith expenses be given unto these men, that they be not hindered. And that which they have need of—both young bullocks and rams and lambs for the burnt offerings of the God of Heaven, wheat, salt, wine, and oil, according to the appointment of the priests which are at Jerusalem—let it be given them day by day without fail; that they may offer sacrifices of sweet savors unto the God of Heaven, and pray for the life of the King and of his sons. Also, I have made a decree that whosoever shall alter this word let timber be pulled down from his house, and being set up, let him be hanged thereon, and let his house be made a dunghill for this. And the God that hath caused His name to dwell there destroy all Kings and people that shall put to their hand to alter and to destroy this house of God which is at Jerusalem. I, Darius, have made a decree, Let it be done with speed." (Ezra, vi., 7-12.)

SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL.

Thus the knowledge of the Lord was spread abroad, and that by Kings and people who had no allegiance to Him.

Besides all this, the people of God themselves were brought nearer to Him and to each other. At the outset they were a divided people, separated into the two kingdoms of Israel and of Judah. In Israel, Jeroboamism, or a worshipping of God without the recognition of sin, or any provision for its atonement, soon gave way to Baalism, with all its corruptions. In Judah, ritualism—or a worshipping of God by a merely formal service, with no purity of heart or life—in like manner, gave way to infidelity, and all of its license. Heathen nations on every side were used by God to chastise His people. But instead of being awakened to repentance they turned away from Him more and more, until the whole head was sick and the whole heart faint. (Isaiah i., 5.) They lost faith in God, and they were divided among themselves. Then Israel was scattered throughout the land of Assyria. As they had loved idols they were sent into the midst of idols. For nearly 150 years God bore with Judah. Then she also was carried captive into Babylon.

The experiences of both Israel and Judah in the lands of their captivity led both to see the superiority of Jehovah over all the gods of the nations, and that even their conquerors confessed it. Then, when the time of their punishment drew to an end, they were led by the hand of God back to their own land. But it was not as two separate kingdoms. The two nations—like the two sticks in the hand of Ezekiel—became one nation, henceforth to be known in all history as "The Jewish Nation." They have been scattered since, but they have never been divided—Ephraim has not envied Judah, and Judah has not vexed Ephraim. (Isaiah, xi. 13.) Neither have they at any time since then turned away from Jehovah to worship idols. In every nation to which they have been scattered they have been loyal to Him, and in the fullness of time we may rest assured that all of His promises to them as a people will be fully realized, for of them "as concerning the flesh, Christ came." (Romans, ix., 5.) "If the casting away of them be the reconciling of the world, what shall the receiving of them be but life from the dead." (Romans, xi., 15.)

Such are some of the historical facts connected with our recent studies. The spiritual truths set forth by them have been equally interesting, and far more important. As the history reveals the hand of God in the mysteries of His providences, so the truths of God's dealings with a people in rebellion against Him. They were in bondage because of sin.

There were some, however, even in this condition, who had learned to know God, and to walk in fellowship with Him. With a strong faith in Him—even the boys of fifteen and sixteen years of age—they resolved that they would not defile themselves with anything belonging to the idolatry of the land in which they were captives. "Strengthened with might by His Spirit, in the inner man," (Eph. iii., 16,) neither the pleasure of the King's court, nor the heat of the fiery furnace, nor dread of the den of lions, had any power to turn them away from their loyalty to Him. They were endowed with divine wisdom, strengthened for every trial, exalted among men, and were used both to bless others and to spread abroad the honor of His name. There have been many such in every age, who have stood as witnesses for God in the midst of a sinful generation.

But there were many in this condition who had not this faith. To them God sent His prophets time and again with messages of mercy and with offers of grace. They knew that they were as utterly helpless to deliver themselves as were the very dry bones which Ezekiel saw in the open valley. But the prophet was assured that by the proclaiming of the word of the Lord, even the dead could be awakened, and by the breath of His Spirit they could be quickened into a new life. For in the riches of His grace He had prepared "clean water" which would wash away sin, and He would put within them a new heart and a new spirit. Being thus quickened, through them as channels, should rivers of salvation flow to all people with irresistible power and with ever increasing fullness.

PILGRIMAGE FROM BABYLON.

Awakened and strengthened by these gracious promises, nearly fifty thousand of the people were encouraged to go up out of Babylon. It was a large number in itself, but it was only a small portion of those who were in captivity. It was, however, that portion of them which realized that "the glorious liberty of the children of God" (Romans viii., 21) in Jerusalem was far better than "the pleasures of sin" (Hebrews xi., 24,) in Babylon. The one great thought which filled their minds and hearts and which animated them in all their journey was that they were to build up again the Temple of the Lord, and enter again into full communion with Him. This is always the one great thought of all those who really feel the bondage of sin, and long to be delivered from its power as well as from its penalty—the thought of becoming temples of the living God in which He may dwell.

Arrived at Jerusalem they at once began to build. But it was not by setting up the walls of the city, nor even by laying the foundations of the material temple. Their very first act was to set up the altar, that they might draw near to God through His appointed sacrifice. Setting it up was, in fact, spiritually laying the foundation of the temple. It was significant of access to God through Jesus Christ, His Son, and "other foundation can no man lay." (First Corinthians, iii., 11,) for "no man cometh unto the Father," but by Him. (John, xiv., 6.)

Having thus been brought nigh to God, they began to build the temple proper. But to complete it was a long and tedious work, constantly interrupted, and often stopped altogether. False friends in the world about them weakened their hands, enemies on every side troubled them, and their own coldness and indifference hindered and discouraged them. So has it ever been with the children of God as they have striven to grow in grace, perfecting holiness in the fear of God, in the midst of a perverse and gainsaying world.

But at last they were awakened by the prophets of the Lord, proclaiming the word of the Lord. Then they resumed their work in earnest. After many years it was completed, and by the significant vision of Zechariah, we saw that the completed temple was marked by the receiving of constant supplies of grace from the Holy Spirit through the golden candlestick, the emblem of the Spirit, and by the abundance with which the people were filled, as symbolized by the two golden pipes conveying "the golden oil out of themselves." (Zechariah, iv.)

Such is the glorious result to be reached by all those who are in truth delivered out of the bondage of sin. What a wonderful and blessed contrast between being "the servant of God" (John, viii., 34,) and being filled with all the fullness of God! (Ephesians, iii., 19)—between being a captive in Babylon and a banner in Jerusalem! But it is all of grace—the grace of God through Jesus Christ our Lord.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What time has been covered by our studies of the last three months, and what is said of the changes among the nations in that time?

What was the first result of these changes?

How was this result accomplished by the captivity of God's people?

What special men were raised up by God from among His people, and how did they influence Nebuchadnezzar?

What did King Darius decree?

What is said of Cyrus, and what was his proclamation?

What is said of Darius Hystaspes, and what did he do?

What was the condition of God's people before the captivity?

What was the effect of the captivity upon them, and what is said of their return?

What has been the spiritual condition brought before us in these lessons?

What is said of those in this condition who walked in fellowship with God?

What did God do for those who still rebelled against Him?

What is said of those who received His promises, and for what great purpose did they go out of Babylon?

What was their first work, and what was its significance?

What marked the progress of the building of the temple?

How was it completed, and what marked its completion?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. AND 81st St.—Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by the rector 11 A. M. Full choral evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4th Av. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 60th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.

AT GOSPEL TENT, 56th St. & B'way, Next Week. MacArthur, Wood, Dixon, Speer, Carson, Chapman.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., John Van Schaick, Jr., will preach at 11: "Jesus, the Saviour of the World." The pastor, Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., will occupy the pulpit Sunday, Oct. 1.

AT 18TH ST. & 8TH AVENUE, METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Darwood, pastor, will preach. Morning subject, "The Race"; evening, "Foolishness."

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "Cornelius Vanderbilt: Good and Faithful Servant"; 8, "Pulpit Professionalism and Empty Pews"; Prelude, "The Dreyfus Verdict and Its Effect on the World." Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, pastor.
Services Sunday, September 17th, at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr.,
will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach morning and evening. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8, preceded by conversation meeting at 7:30.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening subject, "Aggressive Religious Work for Autumn and Winter." Everybody welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Bet. Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching tomorrow by the Rev. M. H. Stryker, D. D., President of Hamilton College, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sabbath school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Mass for communion, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M.
"Religious Aspects of the Dreyfus Case."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St.—Open Sunday, Sept. 17th. Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the assistant minister, W. S. Richardson. No evening service in September.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. J. Jaffrey Johnstone, M. A., pastor of St. John's Forest Hill Presbyterian Church, London, is expected to officiate.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., between 6th and 7th Aves.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 6:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor-elect, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M.; the pastor will preach; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; chapel service Wednesday evening at 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d St., Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., and John E. Bushnell, D. D., Pastors.—Service Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subjects: Morning, "Thinking and Character"; evening, "Lessons from France."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.—Services will be resumed Sunday, Sept. 17th, Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., preaching at 11 A. M. It is expected that Rev. Dr. Parkhurst will officiate 24th inst.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Ave.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister. Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Great Sympathizer"; at 8 P. M. Subject: "The Two Ways of the Cross."

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Ave.
Rev. Donald Sage MacKay, D. D., Minister. Morning worship at 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach in the morning, Dr. MacKay evening.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. G. D. Lydecker will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Rev. Edward Niles will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Mr. Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach 10:45 and 7:30. Strangers welcome.

PARK AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 86th St.—Rev. Dr. E. S. Osbon, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Brooklyn, near Bridge Entrance.
Rev. Horace Porter will preach at 11 o'clock on "Some Types of National Character." There will be no evening service.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Broadway, corner West 73d St.
Rev. SAMUEL McCOMB, M. M., (Oxon.,) Pastor.
Morning service at 11 A. M.
Preaching by the Rev. M. Cunningham Bowie of the English Presbyterian Church.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion and sermon at 11 A. M. Rev. Leslie E. Learned will officiate.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WEST 84th ST., Near Park.—Services, 8 and 11 and 8 P. M. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Kraus, will officiate.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by pastor.
SPECIAL MUSIC.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, 63 PARK ST.—A memorial service for the late Miss Nancy Elliott at 3 P. M. Friends of the deceased are invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and in the evening at 8 o'clock. At the morning service Rev. William Adams Brown will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel at 8 o'clock.

WM. PHILLIPS HALL,

Business man; evangelist, and Prof. Weeden, gospel singer, Metropolitan Temple, 3d Av., 14th Street, Sunday night and every night for two weeks. Chorus choir.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. You are invited.

24TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Av.—Rev. John H. Elliott will preach, 11 A. M., topic, "Obedience to Christ"; 8 P. M., topic, "Best Things Last." All welcome.

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Dinner Sets, floral designs, gilt handles, Limoges China, $14.87.

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Dinner Sets, blossoms and sprays, gilt handles, Haviland's, $24.83.

Dinner Sets, bunches of roses, traced gold borders, Limoges China, $39.21.

Dinner Sets, gold lace border, tinted flowers, Limoges China, $49.21.

Dinner sets, fancy shape, chrysanthemum decorations, heavily stippled in gold, $79.63.

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Dinner Sets, flowers with gold edge, our own Carlsbad China, $11.87.

Dinner Sets, floral designs, Austrian China, handles gilt, $13.98.

Dinner Sets, sprays of roses and gold edge, Austrian China, $18.67.

Dinner Sets, bouquet and spray, green and pink with gold, $24.87.

Dinner Sets, blue forget-me-nots, fluted shape, gold edge, $29.87.

Dinner Sets, double gold fern border, very exclusive, $37.97.

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Dinner Sets, Bridgewood's Crown Derby style, silver shapes, $18.87.

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Toilet Sets, decorated in blue, brown and green, full size, nine pieces, complete, $1.49.

Toilet Sets, same as above, with handled and covered slop jar, $2.97.

Special Hero Sets, printed violets and stippled gold, nine pieces, $3.87.

Same, with slop jar, $5.87.

A magnificent assortment of Royal Bonn Toilet Sets, at $23.89 and $33.98.

Cut Glass—Direct From Makers to You.

Deep cutting, extraordinary brilliancy, artistic shape. These are the three basic and cardinal qualities of our Cut Glass—no matter how little the price.

We are manufacturers. The Cut Glass bargains every now and again exploited by competition are "job lots." They are gathered from indifferent and obscure commercial sources. The art element in our Cut Glass is as emphatic as the trade element. We combine perfection with economy. Know the situation.

Manufacturers charge a profit to the dealers who buy of them. The dealers add their generous profit and sell to you.

We are manufacturers. We sell to you. You save the retail dealers' profit when you buy here. Simple, isn't it? Here are some illustrations:

Bon bon Trays, with handle, new cutting, .94.

Celery Trays, shell shape, full size, choice, $2.97.

Salad or Fruit Bowls, full 9½ in. diameter, fan edge, star bottom, $4.97.

Salad or Fruit Bowls, full 9½ in. diameter, a new cutting, $3.97.

Cranberry Bowls, new prism cutting, sterling silver "shot bead" mount, choice, $7.43.

Salad or Fruit Bowls, one of the richest cuttings, the "Czar" pattern, not sold elsewhere under $15.00, at $7.97.

Champagne Jugs, prism cutting, rich sterling mount, $9.97.

Thin Table Tumblers, 33c. doz.

Table Tumblers, thin flint glass, perfectly blown, carefully finished, your initial engraved on each Tumbler, 33c. dozen.

Superb Gold Table Glass Ware.

"Superb" is a backneyed adjective to describe such peerless, such delicate and dainty Glass Ware.

Do you care for richness? Think how elegant and refined this Glass with its beautiful paste gold embellishments will render your dining table and sideboard. The variety we exhibit this season is greater than ever, and the prices are lower. Glass Service in rich paste gold Empire decoration.

12 Goblets	per doz.	$12.97
12 Champagnes	" "	9.47
12 Clarets	" "	11.47
12 Wines	" "	9.37
12 Cordials	" "	8.37
60 pieces, complete,		51.65

Glass Service in rich paste gold rococo decoration.

12 Goblets	per doz.	$16.37
12 Champagnes	" "	10.47
12 Clarets	" "	12.37
12 Wines	" "	10.97
12 Cordials	" "	9.47
60 pieces, complete,		59.65

Bohemian Crystal Glass Ware.

Engraved Bohemian Crystal Ware at the prices of plain ordinary goods. These opportunities came from an over-sea factory that wanted to unload. We gave the maker quick relief—in our own way. Result:

Goblets, per dozen	$1.39
Champagnes, per dozen	$1.29
Clarets, per dozen	$1.09
Wines, per dozen	99c
Cordials, per dozen	89c
Tumblers, per dozen	59c

Jardinieres and Palm Pots.

During no previous season has our display of Jardinieres, Palm and Flower Pots been so large and varied. They combine recent European purchases with those of Domestic manufacture, and compared with last season's display there are two marked features, viz: Richer Decorations and Lower Prices. For this week our specialties are:

Various styles of Belgian and French Pots in rich brown and blue colorings with flowers in bas-relief, at .97, $1.47 and $1.97 each.

Minton Green Pots, with wide tops for rubber plants—
10-inch, 87c. 11-inch, $1.37.
12-inch, $2.67. 14-inch, $3.47.

Large Exhibit of Artistic Pottery.

Nowhere else in America can be found such a large variety of Fancy Pottery and Bric-a-Brac, including full lines of such well-known factories as the Royal Worcester, Royal Dresden, Sevres, Minton, Saxony, and a host of others.

Attention is called to some choice examples in Royal Blue Ware with rich gold tracing and classical paintings from our Rudolstadt Pottery; every piece a work of art, but offered at a bargain, not high art, price.

Vases for Cut Flowers.

You may have been attracted by the sphere and trumpet shaped Bohemian Glass Vases in the windows of our leading florists. The clear colors and glowing gold decorations are very novel. We have them at about half of what the flower merchants charge.

Quadruple Plated Silverware.

Another series of timely and well-judged values that intensify our leadership. If you need Quadruple Plated Silverware we have the goods at prices that will arouse your personal interest. Here are items—just a few—that illustrate the thoughts of months and the methods of experience. Verdancy and guesswork do not secure such results.

Almond Dishes, in a variety of styles, all are gold lined, 49c.

Iced Tea Pots, fancy border, worth $2.00; our price, 98c.

Cake Baskets, six styles, worth $2.50; our price, $1.19.

Chocolate Pots, four styles, THE FOUR NEWEST STYLES, some handsomely engraved, $1.87.

Tea Sets, including Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Spoon Holder, worth $7.50, at $3.98.

Butter Dishes, six styles, worth from $4.00 to $6.00; our price for choice, $2.49.

Iced Water Pitchers, double wall, new shape, handsomely engraved, $4.99.

Claret Pitchers, large size, made of glass, with quadruple plate silver rim, 83c.

One hundred Soup and Oyster Tureens, Colonial style, brilliantly burnished, worth $6.50, at $2.98.

Crumb Trays and Scrapers, handsome designs, wood handles, worth $2.50, our price $1.29.

Silver Tea Sets.

Quadruple silver-plated white metal, gold lined and richly engraved. Each set includes teapot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher and spoon holder.

Just one hundred of these sets. By every natural law of trade they should be sold at $7.50. That's what they are worth. We make the price $3.98.

Rogers' Spoons and Forks.

This offering of Spoons and Forks is made up of three thousand sets manufactured by Rogers and other well-known makers. The goods are thoroughly worthy; the prices are printed and that's enough.

Tea Spoons, set of six, 59c.
Table Spoons, set of six, $1.18.
Soup Spoons, $1.09.
Dinner Forks, set of six, $1.18.
Dessert Forks, set of six, 89c.

Pearl Handle Knives.

Two hundred sets Dinner Knives, clear pearl handles, warranted steel blades, silver plated. They have an edge and will hold it; worth $6.00 per set, at $3.69.

Sterling Silver Table Articles.

Pickle, Olive, Sardine and Pie Forks; Olive, Mustard and Tea Spoons—some are gold lined and enamelled—worth from $1.00 to $1.25; choice, 69c.

Useful Sterling Silver Articles.

Toilet articles, including Hair Brushes, Military Brushes, Hat Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Whisk Brooms, Soap Boxes and incomplete sets; worth $1.50 to $2.50, our price 98c.

Cuticle Knives, Files, Shoe Horns, Button Hooks, Tooth Brushes, Paper Cutters, Roller Blotters and Nail Brushes, choice at 19c.

EXCURSIONS.

LONG BRANCH OCEAN TRIP
BY THE FAMOUS STEAMERS
Republic and Columbia
2 Days More
Sunday, Last Day.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.
LEAVE PIER 10, E. R. (between South Ferry and Wall Street) 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. LEAVE LONG BRANCH 1:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M. Sunday—From New York, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 P. M. From Long Branch, 12 M., 1:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.

DEWEY DAY AND CUP RACES.
Tickets for "Republic" and "Columbia" for Naval Parade, $2.00 Day, $2.00 Night; $4.00 Day and Night; and for "Columbia" for America's Cup Races, $3.00 each day, or $9.00 for all days, three or more, may now be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. 'Phone 211 Mad. Sq.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL,
leaving Desbrosses St., 1.45; West 22d St., 2 P. M. Arriving West Point, 6:45. Returning on West Shore Special, 7:20 P. M., or any of the regular trains. Fare for round trip, $1.00. N. Y. Central R. R. $1.12. Ample time to see Parade, Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Afternoon Concerts on board steamer.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Trains leave New York, foot 24th St., E. R. 6:50, 8:30, 9:30, 10:00, 10:56 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:50, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 6:30, 7:40, 8:40, 10:00 P. M. 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:40 P. M. Excursion TICKETS 47 CENTS.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:30 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 " Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

DEWEY CELEBRATION.

U. S. NAVAL FLAGS FOR DECORATING.—Large and fine assortment; used but a short time; hotels and buildings decorated. FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 579 Broadway, N. Y.

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OUR YEAR BOOK FOR 1900 is a practical advertising souvenir because it is kept on the desk for one year; not one is wasted. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., 31 Rose St., N. Y.

$2,700 BUYS STOCK AND GOOD WILL, Receipts, List of Customers; home any day but Sunday. H. STANYNOUGH, Iselin, N. J.

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TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

WHAT DOES THE MAYOR KNOW?

Mayor VAN WYCK was on the stand before the Mazet committee for some time and was asked to tell what he knows as to the Ramapo contract, and he was asked a number of specific questions. Stripping his replies of the ill-temper and impertinence shown, of which there were altogether too much, what do they disclose as to the knowledge of the Mayor in this matter? Very little, and that not creditable.

He has not even seen the contract. All that he knows about it he says he gets from the newspapers. He has not read them carefully, for he has a perfectly absurd idea of the contract, and imagines that it merely confers on the city the right to an option on the water that the Ramapo Company may furnish.

He has not talked with any of his Commissioners about the contract or the rights of the city under it or the advantages conferred on the company. He knows nothing about the company itself or its financial responsibility or its ability to perform its undertakings. He had a vague notion that a lot of people of high respectability had indorsed the company, but on inquiry it turned out that they had only thought that the city needed more water. When he was asked if he had made any investigation of the charges of fraud he was at once insolent and evasive. He had, however, done nothing of the sort.

Obviously the Mayor does not know a great many things.

He does not appear to know that he is a member of the Board of Public Improvements that passed this contract, and is, therefore, directly charged with knowledge of its acts.

He does not seem to know that he is responsible for the conduct of the Commissioners whom he appoints, and that he cannot get rid of that responsibility at his own sweet will.

It is not clear that he knows that he is the Mayor of the city. And perhaps he is not. What does RICHARD CROKER think?

AMERICAN TACT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is a matter concerning which THE TIMES ought to say a strong word, the last week's Collier's Weekly title page. It is a picture of the interior of a church (R. C.) in the Philippines, with a view of the altar. Before the altar is a writing table, placed where the priest stands to celebrate mass. At that table sits a uniformed man, with a cigar in his mouth, writing. A telegraphic instrument stands on the altar, and an officer, in the United States uniform, stands beside it, with his cap on, smoking a cigarette, while the wire of the instrument is wound round the tabernacle. And this is "benevolent assimilation." I suppose, trampling upon every sacred association of the people who are being assimilated. Bah!

CIVIS AMERICANUS.

The periodical in question, in its title to the picture in question, expressed with point and pertinency the queries that must have been raised, in the mind of every civilized being who saw it, by this shocking spectacle. One would fain hope that the awful obtuseness which the picture shows to elementary considerations of human decency had been the work of some wild and woolly Western volunteers, of the troops of Kansas or Colorado or South Dakota. But the title of the picture seems to exclude even this faint and forlorn hope. For it sets forth that the most offensive and outrageous of the vandals represented, a vandal in front of the desecrated altar, smoking a cigarette, with his hat on, "holds the rank of Captain," not in the volunteer forces, but "in the United States Army."

The thing is simply awful and not susceptible of any apology. And if there be one American citizen who holds it to be of no account, or of little, that American citizen is greatly to be pitied, but also he is greatly to be blamed. The thing is of the most enormous "political significance."

When our war with Spain began, a Spanish organ in the City of Mexico, apparently edited by some exiled and belated Spanish Don, made itself rudely and extremely merry over the American pretension to civilize the Spanish Antilles. Oh, said our cigarette smoking, guitar playing Latin-American friend, we, we in Mexico, know what the Americans mean by civilization. They mean, he continued, the diffusion of telephones and roll-top desks. Against this article of furniture, the roll-top desk, our delightful Castilian had apparently conceived a particular prejudice, and, whenever he had occasion to speak again of American "civilization," he frothed at the mouth as he recalled the roll-top desk.

But never mind. He may not have known what he was talking about, but he felt, or smelt, what he was talking about, when he said that the American ideal of civilization was a most incomplete, "hustling," "up to date," and mechanical sort of ideal. To him it summed itself up in that "roll-top desk," which so scared him. Of course, that is not a complete or accurate account of our civilization. Those blessed and benign statistics of yellow fever in Havana, whereby, in one year of American rule, the yellow fever that was the chronic plague and dread of Cuba under Spanish rule, has been shorn of its terrors, and shown to be extinguishable, and on the verge of extinction, would suffice to prove that. But when we come to more intimate things, to the sacred sensibilities of a community, to appreciate which requires "gentlemen," dare we say that American officers and soldiers have gone further, dare we say that they have gone as far, as the Spanish officers who preceded them? Are we as civilized as Spain? That is a question which is raised in italics, raised in capitals, by our correspondent's letter. And, although the subject matter of our correspondent's complaint is not new, was in fact taken up almost at once by the representatives of the insulted and outraged religion, yet that complaint did not have its full force, just because it was made by the denomination of Christians that might have felt itself to be directly aggrieved. But we violate no confidence in saying that our present correspondent is not a representative of that old religion, that he speaks not only, as indeed every educated man ought to speak, for

The fair humanities of old religion,

but that he speaks, and chiefly, as a civilized man, in the interest of civilization.

There was a time when they really taught Spanish at West Point. And, indeed, when the academy was founded, it was a very needful language for officers of our army. Latterly it lapsed into something that by no means amounted either to a colloquial or to a literary acquaintance with the Castilian tongue. And we have, by a curious turn of the irony of fate, been paying through the nose for the fact that the Spanish professorship at West Point had been allowed to lapse into a "fake" professorship, and that the cadets did not really learn Spanish. If they had really learned Spanish, as Gen. LUDLOW has just been inculcating upon his subordinates in Cuba to do, they could not have helped learning other things therewith, and one of these things would have been the duty of every educated man to show respect to religious opinions which he did not himself partake. Instead of which it seems that we have been simply walking roughshod over the tenderest susceptibilities of our newly acquired fellow-citizens, or vassals, or whatever they may be. And, really, their status does not much matter, when once we have come to the point of spitting tobacco juice upon all that they hold most sacred and most dear. We really wish that we could deny, peremptorily, that the genial "Captain in the United States Army" who is represented as defiling a Filipino altar could be a graduate of West Point. But alas, alas, we do not feel authorized to do so. And we see, educated gentlemen see, the mischief he is doing. A whole division, sent to reinforce Gen. OTIS, would not do us as much good, rather would not be capable of retrieving for us as much harm, as the three brutes represented in the picture in question have done us by walking, with a more than British insolence and with more than the weight of British boots, over the sensibilities of a sensitive race. It has been evident for a long time that the grievances of the Filipinos must have been rather sentimental than material. But if anybody still doubts that sentimental grievances are even more effective than material

To stir a fever in the blood of age,
Or make the infant's sinews strong as steel,

let him consider this case of American officers who took possession of the altar in a Catholic Church, as the most convenient and sheltered telegraphic station. And let him no longer wonder that there are millions of Filipinos who are ready to die rather than to submit to the indignities that have been inflicted upon them by the doubtless brave and patriotic, doubtless well-meaning but doubtless horribly uncivilised persons, depicted in the picture which is our text, and wearing to our shame the uniform of officers of the United States Army.

THE PRESIDENT AND FRANCE.

The petitions and appeals that are being sent to the President to take some action as to the Dreyfus case are wholly misdirected. The President can do nothing in the premises, and could not undertake to do anything without committing the gravest error.

The view of those that are urging him to act seems to be that he is the organ of public opinion in this country. In some degree he is so, but, curiously enough, it is only when the opinion is one that can be expressed without offense or in an agreeable form. If France were to suffer some national calamity, as she did in the death of her President, it would be quite proper for Mr. MCKINLEY to express the sorrow and sympathy that we should all feel or to forward through our Ambassador the resolutions of any public bodies. But when it comes to criticism and protest our people must content themselves with individual utterance or with the utterance of and through the press. It is an accepted rule in all the relations of Governments with each other that each is entirely independent in the conduct of its internal affairs, and none is at liberty to comment officially thereon unless prepared to take the consequences of an unfriendly act. There must always be a distinct reason in the peculiar interests of the criticising power to make criticism even plausible, and the power criticised need make no excuse for resentment.

Our Government has no opinion as to the Dreyfus case, and has no right to any, any more than France would have a right to an opinion in regard to some things that might be in the contrary sense, that might offend the moral sense of its people—the lynching of colored men, for instance, or the whitewashing of the late Secretary of War. It does not by any means follow that the American people are not entitled to have a perfectly clear opinion on the subject and to express it in any form they choose, except through the Executive. As a matter of fact the American people have formed and expressed an opinion to which France will in its own way and in its own time listen. At the moment it is not pleasant to hear, but it is inspired by a sense of justice and it is not really unfriendly. There is no reason why we should conceal it. There is every reason why, soberly and temperately, we should express, explain, and enforce it. In the long run it will have its effect, and the effect will be salutary.

TANNER VS. TANNER.

At the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Philadelphia, the charge was made by Corporal TANNER, formerly Commissioner of Pensions and the author of the phrase "GOD help the surplus," supposed to express his contempt for any limitation of cost of the pension list, that Pension Commissioner EVANS was consenting to and insisting upon the degradation of the widows of veterans of the civil war by requiring his examiners to subject them to odious interrogations, calculated to impute to them conduct that would render them ineligible to receive pensions.

Some appearance of justification of this charge was offered in the simultaneous receipt of letters—possibly identical and inspired or written by pension agents—from many persons desirous of showing that the inquisitiveness of the examiners sent out by Commissioner EVANS was not only studiously brutal, but that it was unjustifiable under the law. But the influence exerted by the pension claim agents—among whom was TANNER—he having been a Pension Commissioner, dropped for reckless and wrong liberality—was paramount. He knew that Commissioner EVANS had directed that his examiners ask widow applicants for pensions if by immoral conduct since the death of their husbands they had forfeited a right to a widow's pension.

It is a hard-pressed scamp that will make an assertion so full of mischief as this, knowing that a little daylight will expose him to scorn and contempt for having sanctioned a practice that he condemns as a crime when committed by another. A pension claim agent who says he has $250,000 worth of business "on his books," but "cannot make a living," because, perhaps, his business is obnoxious to the laws, might be desperate and contemptible enough to do it. When Corporal TANNER charged upon Commissioner EVANS offenses that he must have known would, in whatever form practiced, be shown to have been sanctioned by him, he was venturing upon very thin ice for the temporary approval of the Grand Army, with the prospect of an early revulsion of feeling against him in that organization.

For Commissioner EVANS finds that the pension examiners under his direction are governed, in putting questions to widow applicants for pensions, by instructions given in 1886, before TANNER became Commissioner, but which were in 1889 made more explicit, to ascertain the conduct of the applicant, and which were used by TANNER without modification or without objection on account of their inquisitiveness. Better than that, so far as EVANS is concerned, and worse than that, for TANNER, who has become EVANS's accuser, to discredit him with the veterans and with the President, it is shown by Commissioner EVANS that he has used a new book of instructions to examiners, in which they are ordered never to ask of widows the questions that TANNER permitted to be asked, unless they shall have evidence that the widow has openly violated the law.

It is not necessary, we assume, in the effort to promote greater confidence by the veterans of the Union in Commissioner EVANS, and more general distrust of TANNER and his fellow-claim agents, to remind the veterans that there is need of caution on the part of the Pension Bureau in the cases of applicants for widows' pensions. The law requires certain qualifications, and the instructions to examiners, made years ago, were suggested by the experience of the Pension Bureau. The veterans know this. They also know, or ought to know, that it is not patriotism but greed for plunder that prompts the attacks upon a Pension Commissioner whose chief offense is that he has made illegal pension getting more difficult than it had been.

A VERY NOBLE PROJECT.

In THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of this date there is a somewhat detailed account of the accepted plans for the new buildings of the University of California. We have nothing to say about the details of the accepted plans, or of the rejected plans. But what we have to say is that the example of the benefactress, Mrs. PHOEBE A. HEARST, may safely be commended to all other intending public benefactors or benefactresses.

Mrs. HEARST has evidently taken the very best professional advice that could be had at every step of her benefaction. Even if she had paid somebody handsomely, at the very outset of her project, to tell her who were the architects who were entitled to take part in the international competition she had devised, or adumbrated, her money would have been very well spent. And when, under evidently good advice, she made her competition in such a form as should attract the foremost architects, not only of the United States, but of all the world, by assuring the architects to whom the appeal was addressed that the winning plan would be executed, she did something more than to secure the competition of the architects whom, as an intelligent benefactress, she must have chiefly desired to attract. She, at a stroke, raised the level of architectural competitions to a plane upon which very few public and still fewer private competitions had before stood.

We speak without any knowledge, more than the decision "inspires," of the plans of M. BENARD. What we mean to insist upon is the evident fact that Mrs. HEARST has gone to work in the right way, and has enlisted the interest of the architectural profession all over the world, "the world" meaning, in such a collocation, the Continent of Europe, the British Islands, and the United States. M. BENARD is, we suppose, a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. In that case he has added another leaf to the laurels of a school which, whatever we may think of the specifically architectural expression which it inculcates, undoubtedly makes its pupils think about the fundamental conditions of what they are doing, does undoubtedly habituate them to the handling of large projects. And, in any case, the benefactress is without doubt to be congratulated upon the methods by which, we have every reason to believe, she has elicited the very best of the talent and training of the civilized world that was applicable to her problem.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is recorded in print, and therefore must be true, that when the Shamrock's gaff broke a liquid flowed from the cavity thus revealed. This is great news, and we fully appreciate, though we will not try to describe, the fervent gratitude with which it will be received by all of the very large number of persons whose present daily duty it is to assume that the Green Ship is a fabric built all of mystery and secrets, and to philosophize thereon with tireless ingenuity. Nothing could excite the imagination more than a chance to explain what liquid it was that exuded from the Shamrock's gaff and why that liquid was placed there. Out of kindness and charity we will not mention—except to dismiss with good-humored scorn—the inconvenient probability that if anything did drip from the shattered spar, it was rain water that had collected in it during the recent storm. So simple a solution of the enigma is unworthy of consideration; at any rate, we are sure it will not be considered, and that is much the same thing. Better far—and more space-filling—are the confidently-to-be-expected suppositions that Sir THOMAS LIPTON is now mourning the failure of an enormously expensive fluid, the product of a Rosicrucian still, to strengthen and lighten his new-fangled gaff, and that his hopes of winning the cup were washed away with its escape. Why, perhaps the mystical liquor exploded! There is a thought to turn what looked like a trivial accident into a very tragedy, supplying the material for thrilling pictures of an inventor's ruin and of Lord DUNRAVEN dancing with mad joy behind the sorrow-bent back of the Prince of WALES. So thank the stars or almost any well-matured thing for the broken gaff. It's bound to mean fame for somebody.

—Although the National and State health officials in Florida and Mississippi seem to have the yellow fever well in hand, and the chances of a serious epidemic of the once familiar sort are almost negligible, yet there has been in those States no such prompt and summary stamping out of the disease as was effected at Hampton, and as Gen. WOOD has taught us to expect in Cuba. A few new cases and a few deaths are reported every day from the infected towns, and a still worse feature of the situation is the gradual multiplication of the centres of danger. The explanation probably lies in the fact that at Key West there is no such concentration of authority and responsibility as there is at Santiago, and even at Havana. Military rule is obnoxious in many ways, and its absence is usually an inestimable blessing, but sometimes results not otherwise attainable may be achieved under it, and one of the times appears to be when yellow fever invades a tropical or sub-tropical town.

NUGGETS.

Courageous but Rash.

"Mrs. Padderly insulted our Culture Club."
"In what way?"
"She suggested that this year we take up the study of 'manners.'"—Chicago Record.

The Paris Exposition.

To a great many persons the Dreyfus affair will not make any difference in their plans for going to the Paris Exposition. They were not going anyway.—Milwaukee Journal.

What Spoiled It.

"What a doleful expression your photograph has on."
"Yes; I was feeling all right until the photographer told me to look pleasant."—Detroit Free Press.

Blissful Moments.

Hanlon—He assured me he was very sorry that I made myself appear so ridiculous.

Melville—That's all right. There are a great many persons who are never happier than when they are feeling sorry for somebody else.—Boston Transcript.

Conditions Changed.

"You used to say you couldn't love him if he were the last man in the world."
"Yes, I know."
"And yet you are engaged to be married to him. You have changed."
"No, not at all. You see, if he were the last man in the world there couldn't be this rich old uncle of his, who has come along and promised to leave him everything."—Chicago Times-Herald.

"ICHABOD."

The deed is done. Dishonored France
Hangs bleeding on a traitor's lance;
Her dignity is laughed to scorn,
Her shame to all the world is borne
Upon the shrieking wind.

Dark clouds are gathering in the sky
To cover up the awful lie
Lest it should rise and dim the light
Of honor, justice, truth, and right,
And devils make us blind.

The ocean thunders on the shore,
And all her caverns groan and roar;
The seething billows hiss her name,
And every wavelet whispers "Shame!"
Upon the boundless sea.

The deed is done. Let Justice rise
And tear the bandage from her eyes;
Throw down her scales, bid Reason speak,
And smite the traitor on the cheek,
And set the martyr free.

O, spirit of the just and true,
Who bids us dare, and, fearless, do,
In time of need, the right defend,
And grant a Pleasant for a friend,
When falsehood sits on high.

O, France, magnified, rise, and turn,
We grieve to see thy state forlorn;
In letters wrought from living flame,
Write "Ichabod" across thy name,
And pass thee coldly by.

ELIZABETH ROCHA CODDINGTON.

M. COCKRAN OF TAMMANY

New York Orator Suggests a Remedy to the Chicago Conference.

PUBLICITY WILL CURE EVIL.

Urges the Passage of Laws Compelling Corporations to Disclose Their Business Methods.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The emulating joint debate looked for to-night between William J. Bryan and W. Bourke Cockran on trusts did not take place. Central Music Hall was packed with an eager audience, but the people present had to content themselves without the oratory of the famous Nebraskan, who, however, occupied a seat on the platform.

Mr. Bryan reached Central Music Hall early in the evening. He went directly to a room up stairs, where he was greeted by Chairman Franklin Head, Congressman Gaines, Ralph M. Eastley, and other members of the Programme Committee of the Civic Federation Conference on Trusts. Mr. Bryan surprised the committee by declining to speak at the night session with W. Bourke Cockran in accordance with the programme previously arranged. He explained that he did not wish to let the impression go out that he was to enter into a debate with Mr. Cockran. For that reason, he said, he would not speak with Mr. Cockran at the same session.

Mr. Cockran was sent for, and he and Mr. Bryan discussed the situation. The committee withdrew to allow the two orators to settle the dispute between themselves. Mr. Bryan asserted that he never said he would follow Mr. Cockran with an address on the same evening. If the committeemen got that impression from the conversation he had with them over the long-distance telephone Thursday, he said they misunderstood him.

Mr. Cockran wanted to talk at the same session with the noted Nebraskan, and offered to flip a coin to determine who should have the privilege of delivering the closing address. Mr. Bryan would not accept this proposition. Mr. Cockran then agreed to appear at any time the committee desired. The programme was then changed to meet Mr. Bryan's wishes. Mr. Bryan said that he was anxious to address the conference, and repeated that his only reason for changing the programme was to avoid any indication of a public debate with Mr. Cockran. Mr. Bryan will speak at to-morrow's session.

When Mr. Bryan made his appearance at the entrance it was the signal for tumultuous cheering, which lasted until the Nebraskan had taken his seat on the speakers' stand.

Though disappointed in failing to see such a spectacle as Bryan and Cockran pitted against each other, the audience nevertheless enjoyed a rare treat, as Mr. Cockran was at his best, and his speech was punctuated with frequent and prolonged applause.

At the close of his speech the New Yorker won the hearts of his listeners by paying Mr. Bryan a well-chosen compliment, which the Democratic leader blushingly acknowledged. Mr. Cockran likened Mr. Bryan to a monopoly, and claimed he was a bigger monopoly as the leader of the Democratic Party than any financial corporation in the world. Mr. Cockran spoke for about two hours, and when he concluded cries for Bryan came from all over the house. Finally Mr. Bryan arose and said that for the good of the conference all partisan feeling should be eliminated from the gathering, and although he agreed with Mr. Cockran in many of his arguments, it was necessary that his side of the controversy should be given to-morrow.

Mr. Cockran, in part, said:

COMBINATIONS AS THEY ARE.

"A combination may be good or bad, according to its effect. For instance, a combination for prayer is a church. All good men would subscribe to the success of it. A combination for burglary is a conspiracy. All good men would call out the police to prevent it. Any industrial system which operates to swell the volume of production should be commended, and anything that operates to restrict it should be suppressed.

"Some contend that the tendency of these combinations of capital is to cheapen the product. Others say that it is to raise the price of a product. I venture to say that neither side of this controversy is wholly right or wholly wrong. It will be idle to say that some improve, that some raise prices, and some depreciate them, if we did not prescribe some test by which we could distinguish between the two. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I think it is a simple one, perfectly clear. The test is to ascertain whether the combination of capital flourishes through Government aid or without it, for, my friends, you must see that any industrial enterprise which dominates the market without aid from the Government, must do so through cheapening the product or, as it is commonly called, by underselling competitors. An industry which at one and the same time reduces prices and swells its own profits must accomplish that result by increasing the volume of its production.

"On the other hand, an industry which dominates the market by the favor of Government, direct or indirect, cannot, in the nature of things, be forced to cheapen prices, because, if it could dominate the market by underselling competitors in an open field without favor, it would not need the Government favor. The interference of the Government would be an injury and not a benefit to it. An industry or a combination of capital, or anything you may choose to call it, that dominates a market through a restricted competition that delivers the consumer to it on its own terms, necessarily depends upon a narrow output and large profits, extorted not from the excellency of its service, but from the helplessness of those with whom it deals.

TARIFF AIDS TRUSTS.

"Now, there are three ways in which the Government interferes in the trade of individuals in this country, one is by patent laws.

"The other means by which the Government interferes is by tariff. Now, I believe that every person can concede whether he believes in high tariff or free trade; that, so far as trusts are concerned, the tariff operate to favor them in this way and in this way only. It operates to restrict competition in the production of any article, to those engaged in it in this country. But if a trust or combination is to be formed, manifestly it aids the enterprise where the field of competition is originally limited. Under a condition of free trade every article which is produced is exposed to the competition of the whole world. If you rely upon the combination to suppress competition, manifestly it is easier to make a combination between the producers in one country than in all countries, and to that extent the tariff favors trusts.

"The tariff has been thought out in this country for some eight or ten years. There has been universal debate on it, and the question is still unsettled. We cannot hope to do much toward its adjustment here, so we will pass from the tariff.

DENOUNCES SECRECY.

"The worst feature of this outrage, which is perpetrated against a certain class of the community, is that it is shrouded in mystery. But you must remember that no person can enjoy a favor at the hands of any company enjoying public franchise, except at the expense of another. It is true of every instance where government favors an individual. I have said in many places, and I say here, that government cannot at one and the same time be a fountain of generosity and of justice.

"A Government cannot be just and generous at the same time for if it be generous to one it must be oppressive to another. If it is a favor, it must have a victim. And that Government only is just and independent which has neither favorites nor victims.

"Now, I have said that these favors are extended by the common belief, and I have said and acknowledged that if one person attains rates which are excessively favorable, if his goods are transported at a loss, why, other men thing that same facility must be also good the idea. If goods are transported from Chicago to New York for anybody for less than they cost, why, that must be made up by the consumers of hundreds of others who pay too much. What is the remedy? A simple one, I believe. Some gentlemen have suggested municipal ownership. I espouse the principle of it.

"The Government has no right to charge any private enterprise by means of a restriction below the point which the Government would have found itself to perform it—this agency may not to be found. The only excuse for empowering a private corporation to disobey a public function is the excuse that the service will be more efficient. The question, then, of municipal ownership is a mere question of expediency. Can a city more efficiently perform a function than a private corporation? If it can, municipal ownership is a wise policy. If it cannot, municipal ownership is a foolish policy. I am not prepared to say whether municipal ownership of railroads would be wise or unwise. I am not prepared to say whether municipal ownership of telegraphs would be wise or unwise. I am not prepared to say whether municipal ownership of telephones would be wise or unwise. I am not prepared to say whether municipal ownership of gas would be wise or unwise. I am not prepared to say whether municipal ownership of electric lighting would be wise or unwise. I am not prepared to say whether municipal ownership of water would be wise or unwise. I am not prepared to say whether municipal ownership of any of these things

...sures of prophecy, and declare that strange as a policy may now seem that depends on fostering the harrying competition by the single means of enforcing uniform prices, it is the coming policy. Discussions of the subject are not tending in that direction, but practical evolution is on, and twenty years, if not a shorter period, will suffice to make this fact clear. We shall have the trust forever. The economy that is interested in its plan of production will save it. We shall not have more than a trace of monopoly. Under the shelter of laws that seem strange to-day, but will seem natural when experience shall be ripe, the full benefit of competition will be secured by the purchasing public and the wage-earning classes. The wastes of the present type of competition will be avoided, and yet the protection that it affords will be retained. The possibility of having trusts without having true monopolies will make Socialism unnecessary."

M. L. Lockwood, President of the American Anti-Trust League, said:

"This precious weapon, the ballot, is in your hands. It cost oceans of blood to wring it from the Kings and Emperors and the aristocracies of the Old World. Use this weapon earnestly and prayerfully—this weapon before which legislators, Congressmen, Senators, Presidents, and Judges are but as chaff in the whirlwind. Organize the American Anti-Trust League, stand shoulder to shoulder with all sons of toil."

Fred. C. Beemis of the New York Bureau of Economic Research, said:

"Most ominous of all dangers is the danger to political purity and personal liberty. Whether we like it or not, we are destined to see vigorous effort before lawmaking bodies to regulate city monopoly of light, heat, and transportation. The latter effort has thus far had its effect in raising the prices of aldermen and legislators. [Laughter and applause.] It is to be feared that this and other malodorous events in the United States Senate are but a forecast of what awaits us on any serious attempt to regulate the trust."

M. M. Garland, ex-President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, said:

"That this new form of trust will bring voluntarily any new virtues to the business world is a doubtful question. They are organized for the purpose of making money, and will certainly operate to that end. The action of the trusts within themselves will soon decide whether they are to be tolerated as useful members of the Nation's household, or whether the show of hands will relegate them to oblivion."

ADDRESS OF JUDGE FOULKE.

In the evening, prior to the speech by Mr. Cockran, William Dudley Foulke of Indiana and Edward Rosewater of Omaha made short addresses.

Judge Foulke said it would be madness to attempt to legislate the trust out of existence. If combinations of large capital were prohibited the law would apply equally well to the small capitalist, and partnerships would suffer. If one State passed prohibition laws, trusts would remove to another wherein laws were more lax, and when at last the National Government would attempt to make laws, then the lines of State sovereignty would become shadowy, and the people were not yet ready for that.

"In fact," he said, "we might as well realize that the total destruction of these aggregations of capital is morally impossible. A great economic tendency supported by an economic law cannot be overthrown by mere enactments."

In concluding his address, Judge Foulke said:

"But if legislation cannot overthrow monopoly, can it not control and guide these mighty agencies? The reform of the tariff laws and of the laws regarding taxation will do something. The requirements of publicity will do a great deal more—will invite what still remains of competition in cases where prices are excessive—will largely prevent unjust discrimination in the treatment of customers—will clearly show that steps are to be taken by the Commonwealth for the protection of the public interest.

"It may be that the time will come when the State, acting upon the information of public reports and examination and having larger knowledge upon the subject than it has to-day, will assume more direct control of the matter of prices, though I think we will realise the great danger which threatens all private property when the Government attempts to regulate prices and to permit those who have themselves little or nothing at stake to control the profits of the property of others. To attempt such a thing to-day, with our imperfect knowledge of the infinitely complex forces of our industrial life, would be little short of madness."

LEGISLATION AS A REMEDY.

Mr. Rosewater spoke of the harm done by trusts, saying:

"It is a matter of history that every panic that has ever occurred in this country was brought about by inflation. The last one, of 1893, was caused by the enormous inflation of securities issued by railroads and industrial concerns of every description, among which the trust securities, such as the Whisky Trust, the Cordage Trust, and other wild-cat watered stock concerns, were quite prominent."

He said it was the imperative duty of the conference to devise measures to made trusts harmless. To this end he suggested amendments to the Constitution, the creation of a bureau by Congress to control corporations in inter-State traffic, and legislation to enforce publicity, and, furthermore, the abrogation of all patents and copyrights when it is shown that they are owned or controlled by a monopolising corporation.

AUSTRIAN FLOODS DROWN MANY

Nineteen Men Lost in a Bridge Collapse —Water Rises to the Roofs of the Houses in One Town.

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—The Danube is still rising and is now 476 centimeters above its normal level. As yet no serious danger threatens Vienna, but the railway station and the streets along the banks of the river are submerged.

A dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse from Gmunden, on the River Traun, Upper Austria, says that an iron bridge over the Traun collapsed this afternoon while twenty men were engaged in endeavoring to strengthen it. Nineteen were drowned.

The town of Schärding, on the Inn, in Upper Austria, is flooded. The Inn is still rising. The water has reached the upper floors of houses, and in some instances has risen as high as the roofs. Several persons have been drowned. The inhabitants of Ebensee and Steyr have deserted their dwellings.

The River Enns is falling, as a result of the floods a house has collapsed, burying a man and a child in the ruins.

Numerous fatalities continue to be reported, and the complete death roll will not be known until several weeks have passed.

Several places in the Perg District of Upper Austria have been flooded, but at most points the waters are now subsiding.

Ischl is safe, and railway communication has been re-established between Vienna and Salzburg.

MUNICH, Sept. 15.—The floods are subsiding in Upper Bavaria, but railway communication with the south and southeast is still interrupted.

The Danube and the Inn have risen still further, and two persons have been drowned by the capsizing of a boat. Direct communication to Vienna is impossible.

GERMANY'S TROUBLES IN CHINA.

Mission at Shan-Tung Said to Have Been Annihilated.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The Cologne Volks-Zeitung to-day prints a dispatch from Shan-Tung which reports a serious condition of affairs in the Hinterland. The German Minister at Peking has not received telegrams from there, as the Chinese Government has intercepted them.

The German mission at Shan-Tung is reported to have been annihilated, and railroad communication is only possible with a strong military escort.

BRITISH SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

New Atlantic Liner British Princess Yields to Demands.

SOUTH SHIELDS, Sept. 15.—Two steamers have been obliged to meet the demands of the strikers in order to obtain crews. One of these is the new Atlantic liner British Princess, bound for New York, which is making her maiden trip.

Joseph Havelock Wilson, Radical member of Parliament for Middlesborough, said to-day:

"We have now got into the thick of the fight, but the agitation must be carried on for three months in order to obtain success."

Berlin Loses Suit Against Police.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The District Judicial Council has dismissed, with costs, the action brought by the Berlin municipality against the Chief of Police, who was charged with having prevented the erection of an arch in the Friedrichshain in memory of the victims of the insurrection of 1848.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

A Drama of Jewish Life Opens the Broadway Theatre.

"THE GHETTO" DECLAMATORY

It Is Very Well Acted—Claire Loftus to Act Roxane with Mansfield—May Irwin's New Play.

The four-act drama called "The Ghetto," which began the season at the beautifully redecorated Broadway Theatre last night, may strike some habitual playgoers as rather slow and monotonous and too declamatory, but it was very well received and will probably run well through the short term allotted to it. If this Dutch play, done into English by C. B. Fernald and put into shape for its present performance by that capable stage manager, Eugene Presbrey, has any poetical significance at all it personifies and embodies the spirit of revolt in the Jewish nature against the meanness and sordidness with which the race has been afflicted.

In the ghetto of old Amsterdam dwells Sachel, aged and blind, but full of shrewdness and thrift. His only son should be his prop and guide, but Raphael has the artist soul which revolts. Raphael has deplored the business methods of his sire ever since he noted in his early youth that the old man secretly kept his foot on the scales while goods were being weighed in his warehouse. The foot of the father was heavy, and so was the heart of the son.

Presently, also, Raphael fell desperately in love with his parent's Christian handmaiden, who had been born to wealth, the daughter of a man who helped the Jews when they were persecuted. Sachel, having no eyes, is made to believe that Rosa is plain. But she is beautiful. It is Sachel's desire that Raphael shall wed Rebecca, cunning old Aaron's daughter, but Raphael scorns Rebecca, who, in her anger, arouses the whole ghetto against him and his Christian sweetheart. Whereupon Raphael goes into a frenzy and sneers and scoffs and then, on the very steps of the synagogue on the Sabbath, puts up his soul at auction and knocks it down to the Christian, who bids her heart for his heart, her soul for his soul.

The rudimentary fault of this drama as a drama, and not as a "document," is that Raphael is an orator first and a lover afterward. His passion does not absorb him, and one is inclined to doubt even his love for art. He composes his symphonies all over the kitchen table, but he talks more like a politician than a musician. He is too often in the wrong, also, and his treatment of his father and practical, well-meaning Rebecca is unfilial in the one case and ungentlemanly in the other.

Some of his long declamatory passages are pretty good stuff, to be sure, as rhetoric goes in the contemporary drama, and his declaration of his unblemished Judaism, in spite of his opposition to his father's will and the stand he takes against the prejudices and customs of his people, is really splendid in its eloquence and its logic. He is the only man in the regiment who is in step.

Mr. Litt has mounted the play carefully as to scenic pictures and costumes, and doubtless the ghetto in Amsterdam used to look just like the one here set before us. It ought to have been a good place to live in, though perhaps the canals were full of germs.

The performance is meritorious. Mr. Haworth lacks something of eloquence and majesty of spirit in the purely poetical scene of frenzy in front of the synagogue, but his acting is all well considered and forceful. Mr. Herbert, who acted Shylock respectably at Daly's last season, makes a striking figure as old Sachel, and denotes the craft and suspicion, the rage and mortification of the father with graphic effect. Mr. Corrigan is admirable as old Aaron in a capital scene of haggling over a marriage settlement in Act I. The humor in the play, however, is scant and dry.

Miss Fernandez depicts the worldly ways and the passion of Rebecca very well, but it cannot be truthfully said that Miss Filkins is equal to the requirements of her difficult and uninteresting rôle.

Rafael	Joseph Haworth
Sachel	Sidney Herbert
Esther	Mrs. McKee Rankin
Rosa	Grace Filkins
Aaron	Emmett Corrigan
Rebecca	Bijou Fernandez
Daniel	Samuel Edwards
Samson	R. Paton Gibbs
Mordecai	William H. Pascoe
The Rabbi	George Heath

NEW ROLE FOR CISSIE LOFTUS.

Engaged by Richard Mansfield to Play Roxane to His "Cyrano"—Weber & Fields May Interfere.

Miss Cissie Loftus, who recently figured in matrimonial ventures and legal conflicts with music hall managers, and finally announced she would go to London to play a leading rôle in a new production, said yesterday she has decided to take up her residence in this country and become a member of Richard Mansfield's company, playing the leading female rôle, Roxane, in his forthcoming revival of "Cyrano de Bergerac." Mr. Mansfield's representative, A. M. Palmer, said he felt confident Miss Loftus would play the part as well as her predecessors, Miss Margaret Anglin and Miss Katherine Gray.

Miss Loftus will also assume rôles in other productions which Mr. Mansfield contemplates making during the season. She will begin rehearsals with the other members of the company on Monday at the Garden Theatre, and will make her first appearance in Boston when the season opens there early in October.

Miss Loftus said her engagement with Mr. Mansfield's company was as much of a surprise to her as it was to her friends. She had fully made up her mind to sail for England next Wednesday, and had already begun preparing for her departure when she received a communication from Mr. Palmer making a flattering offer to assume the rôle of Roxane. Being anxious to become identified with a representative company and to play the leading rôle, she accepted, and a contract was immediately signed.

When asked if she did not think her contract with Weber & Fields would prevent her from appearing with any other organization in this country, Miss Loftus said: "My contract with the music hall managers is absolutely valueless, as a clause in it called for my appearance on Sunday, which is a direct violation of the State laws. Under these circumstances the contract is null and void."

"There is absolutely nothing in Miss Loftus's claim," said Emanuel M. Friend, counsel for Weber & Fields, when questioned as to what steps would be taken to meet it. "Her contention will not hold water. The clause in question provides that she shall appear on certain Sunday nights—that is, in sacred concert—and it is the custom for artists to take part in these concerts. It does not invalidate the contract in any way.

"Should she prepare to fill engagements with any other managers we shall take such action as in the premises is proper. She will find that she cannot do as she pleases, and that she violate contracts through caprice or whim won't do in this country."

OPENING AT KOSTER & BIAL'S.

New Manager Entertains Some Friends—Formal Start To-night.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall, under the new management of Robert Bial and remodeled and redecorated, was thrown open informally for the season last night for the inspection of some friends of the management. The interior has been entirely done over in colors of Cyrano red, gold, and white, with hangings and draperies in harmony with the main color scheme. The house is much improved, and will rank among the tastefully equipped theatres of this city.

The formal opening will take place to-night, when an attractive programme of vaudeville attractions will be offered. Saturday night entertainments will be given, and at the first one, to-morrow night, the following artists will appear: Miss Colley, singer; Mlle. Dagmar, Ed. Laurt, comedian; John W. Ransone, Madeline Marshall, Belle Darling, Mlle. Camilla Urso, Mond. de Villeax, "Bobby" Gaylor, John C. Rice and Sallie Cohen, Arthur Dunn and Clara Belle Thomas, Blanche Sloan, Hamilton Abshire and company, and several others.

"THE MAN IN THE MOON, JR."

Julius Steger in Leading Juvenile Rôle—Miss Walley to Appear.

George W. Lederer has engaged for his new production, "The Man in the Moon, Jr.," which will be produced for the first time at the New York Theatre Sept. 25, Julius Steger, who will create the leading juvenile rôle in the play. The part is almost entirely of a musical kind, for which Reginald De Koven has written several selections. Gustave Kerker has also contributed a pretty waltz song, of which Mr. Steger will make a feature.

Miss Norma Walley, who severed her connection with the "Man in the Moon" Company through a misunderstanding with Mr. Lederer, has adjusted her differences with the management and will also make her appearance in the new production.

MISS MAY IRWIN'S NEW PLAY.

"Sister Mary" Well Received at New Haven—Many New Songs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—The Hyperion Theatre here was the scene to-night of the first production of Miss May Irwin's new play, "Sister Mary." The house was packed and included a party of several hundred of the members of the Typothetae Convention now being held here. The reception tendered Miss Irwin at the finish of the second act was flattering to her. One of her new songs, "The Possum Chase," was liked better than any "coon song" she has sung. It was applauded so long that Miss Irwin had to refuse to sing any more verses. Her songs form a large part of the play. Among them were "Gable, What Did Mary Do?" "I Don't Want to be Your Lady Frer' No More," and "In Japan."

The play presents Miss Irwin as an ex-editor of a country newspaper, who has written a book on marriage, containing some very forceful views on connubial relations. These bring forth a storm of adverse opinion from the other characters, and make much trouble. Most of the fun in the play is brought about through the heroine's efforts to shield her identity as the authoress of the book from a rich and cranky old aunt from whom she expects to inherit a large fortune.

Herbert Gresham, formerly of Augustin Daly's company, as the leading comedy support, was well received. Joseph M. Sparks, George Beane, Miss Queenie Vasar, and Miss Louise Rial had good parts.

LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Nat Goodwin Goes to the Comedy in October—Mrs. Potter in a New Play—Another Melodrama.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Whether Nat Goodwin has made a good bargain by going shares with Levenston and Lorillard at the Comedy Theatre is an open question. "An American Citizen" has been going so well it would have been unwise to have shelved it, therefore Levenston's offer of the comedy. Still, he and his partner have nothing to lose and everything to gain. Where Frohman comes in is not quite clear, as Goodwin signed for himself. In fact, Goodwin goes to the Comedy in October.

All things show that the life of "The Ghetto" will be short. How short, few know, but I saw Kyrle Bellew to-night, and he said the play might be taken off at any moment. The syndicate which backed the play produced only £3,000. This was all expended. The play is beautifully mounted, but impossible. In spite of these facts and that the principals hint at organized opposition, the theatre has obtained Mrs. Potter to appear in "The Masserenes," adapted by Sir William Young from "Ouida's" novel, by many considered her best, though a trifle tropical. The play will have a fine cast, including Mrs. Potter, Gertrude Kingston, Kyrle Bellew, and Lord Romilyn. Miss Kingston is one of the most charming actresses in England, and is also a writer of more than ordinary excellance and a painter of some merit.

"Hearts and Trumps," by Cecil Raleigh, which will be produced at the Drury Lane to-morrow, is of the usual type of Drury Lane melodrama. In the cast are Violet Van Brugh, Vane Fetherstone, and Lionel Brough.

The Prince of Wales Theatre is to be opened next Thursday, with Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, in "Moonlight Blossom," by Fernald.

"Elixir of Youth," by Sims and Merrick, at the Vaudeville, is of flimsy texture, but has a clever cast.

The Autumn announcements are still withheld on account of the seaside weather.

A Sensible English Actor.

There has been a great deal of foolish talk in some of the London newspapers about a supposititous "American theatrical invasion." Lately a report was circulated that the British Actors' Association was "maturing plans of resistance." That admirable comedian, Lionel Brough, was questioned about these reports.

"I am one of the Vice Presidents of the association," he observed, "and am on the committee, and I have received no circulars whatever calling such secret meetings together.

"There are a lot of Americans in London, certainly, but after all we knock 'em pretty hard over there, you know. I should like to have a chance of doing it again," he added, reflectively.

Many cultivated American playgoers will hope that Mr. Brough's wish may be gratified, and that he may have an opportunity to revisit us. The English-speaking stage has no superior actor in a wide range of comic and "character" rôles.

TRYING TO PURIFY THE STAGE.

New Society Offers Actresses Positions in the Commercial World.

Mrs. Elizabeth Prentice, who claims to be the resident representative of a newly formed organization known as the Anti-Stage League, with headquarters at 1,393 Broadway, sent out this week a circular to every female member of theatrical companies now appearing in New York, which read as follows:

Dear Madam:

Please call at my office Friday, between 10 and 4 o'clock. Yours faithfully,

Mrs. ELIZABETH PRENTICE.

Much curiosity was aroused among many of the chorus girls as to what the circular meant, and among those who made it their business to find out were Harriet Merritt, Avis Folger, Celia Rhodes, Pauline Chase, Dorothy Lester, and Ida Rock. To each one Mrs. Prentice explained that the organization was one formed for the purpose of purifying the stage and securing positions for actresses in commercial pursuits. Mrs. Prentice said the organization has ample financial support from prominent New Yorkers, and that it proposes to accomplish its purpose.

Injunction Against Pauline Hall.

Edwin D. Miner, the proprietor of Miner's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Music Hall, yesterday obtained a temporary injunction from Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, restraining Pauline Hall, the prima donna, from appearing next week at the Harlem Music Hall. Mr. Miner alleges that on Aug. 11 last, he entered into an agreement with Miss Hall to appear at his theatre next week for $450. Without his permission, he says, she made a contract with the proprietors of the rival place of entertainment to appear there for the same week.

Died After Nine Hours' Illness.

Joseph L. Byrne, pharmacist at the Presbyterian Hospital, died in that institution late last night, after being ill with pneumonia for nine hours. Byrne was about thirty years old, and had been an employe of the hospital for a number of years. He was graduated from the College of Pharmacy and stood at the head of the class of '98. Mr. Byrne's relatives live in New Haven, Conn.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer to-morrow, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

THE PARIS TRIP ABROAD

No Operatic Stars in Sight Except Schmedes, a Young Tenor.

PLANS FOR THE METROPOLITAN

The New Conductor Has a Number of First-Rate Musicians in View for His Orchestra.

Emil Paur, the famous musical conductor, arrived here yesterday on the Trave, after an absence of three months in Europe, where he visited France, Germany, and Austria. Mr. Paur was in excellent health and spirits, and said he came prepared to put in the hardest Winter's work of his life.

"I enjoyed my trip abroad immensely," said he. "I was in Paris in the latter part of June, where I witnessed several performances at the opera and opera comique. I did not hear any novelties either there or elsewhere. Massenet's new opera comique, which was produced at the French capital last season, is said to be very tuneful, and characteristic of that composer, but it cannot by any means be considered a masterpiece.

"Of course I went to Baireuth and attended all the performances there. I heard 'Parsifal,' 'Die Meistersinger,' and the entire 'Ring.' There was nothing particularly remarkable about the Wagner season, with the exception perhaps of the scenery, which was very beautiful. The whole cycle was elaborately mounted. Van Rooy was very fine as Wotan, Mme. Schumann-Heink sang with her usual excellence and power. Kraus, the tenor, also sang well. But Ternina's singing was truly admirable, especially in 'Parsifal.'

"No singers now to Baireuth distinguished themselves. Schmedes, a young tenor, who has created a sensation at the Vienna Opera House, was there, but did not show to much advantage. Richter speaks enthusiastically of him, however, and believes that he has a brilliant future before him. Several singers who have gained fame on the concert platform in Germany and Austria also made their debut at Baireuth, but, perhaps owing to being intimidated, failed to rise above the level of mediocrity. With the possible exception of Schmedes, there does not appear to be any stars in sight in the operatic firmament.

"While I was abroad the German newspapers published an announcement that Dr. Muck was going to conduct German opera at the Metropolitan this season, and that statement was cabled, I understand, to this country. Dr. Muck is the second conductor at the Royal Opera House in Berlin. Mr. Grau wrote me that there was not a word of truth in the report. Dr. Muck was with Mr. Grau during the last season at Covent Garden, London, but Mr. Grau did not negotiate with him to come to this country.

"I shall return to the conductor's chair at the opera with great pleasure. I have hitherto not conducted opera during the six years I have been in America. I have had twenty years' experience in this branch of my profession, however. For five years I was conductor of the opera at Leipsic, and prior to that conducted the opera and concerts at the Mannheim Opera House. It is proposed to make several changes at the Metropolitan, of which there was much adverse criticism last year.

"I have in view a number of first-rate musicians in this country whom I shall recommend to Mr. Grau, and with this improvement I hope to bring the orchestra to a high standard of perfection. Nahan Franko, who is one of the cleverest musicians on earth, will be concert master, or leader of the first violins. We are going to give the whole Wagnerian cycle, beginning with 'Rienzi' and terminating with 'Parsifal.'

"Before beginning the season with the Grau Opera Company in Chicago I propose to make a trip with my orchestra. The itinerary of the tour has yet to be decided upon. Then I shall return to the city in time to conduct the opening Philharmonic concerts. I have not yet decided what novelties I shall produce.

"In addition to all this I have accepted the Directorship of the National Conservatory of Music, the position formerly occupied by Dvorak. I propose to give a series of four concerts at Madison Square Garden with an orchestra made up mainly of pupils from the Conservatory some time during the opera season."

MME. SEMBRICH RETURNS.

Prima Donna Was Never in Better Health—Has Lost Some Flesh.

Among those to arrive on the Fuerst Bismarck from Europe yesterday was Mme. Sembrich, the prima donna. When seen at the Hotel Savoy she appeared in excellent health and spirits. "I have had a very pleasant Summer," she said, "and have lost some flesh. Don't you think so?

"There is nothing like outdoor exercise, and I have had plenty of it. We left New York in May, and, after a brief stay at our home in Dresden, my husband and I went to the Tyrol. And how I did climb the mountains! Sometimes I ascended to a height of 3,000 meters. Just think of it! My health? Excellent. Never better.

"Yes, my plans for the season here are all arranged. I am to sing in sixty performances. After a brief rest here we go to Worcester, Mass., where I will sing for three days, beginning Sept. 22. There I shall give selections from 'Norma' and 'Lohengrin.' From Worcester we go to Portland and Bangor, Me., appearing on Oct. 2 and 5, and there I will be seen in rôles from 'La Traviata' and 'Norma.'

"I am delighted to get back to America. The people are so hospitable and appreciative. Then, too, it is so quiet compared with Paris, where we were for ten days before sailing. And those Parisians! They were wild with excitement over the Dreyfus and Jules Guerin incidents. That was bad enough, but the heat was almost intolerable.

"I shall join Maurice Grau's opera company at New Haven on Oct. 10. There are nine prima donnas in the company. Mlle. Ternina, a charming soprano, is one of them. She scored a great success at Baireuth in 'Parsifal.' From all I gather, the coming operatic season in America will be one of the most successful in years. Mr. Grau has an excellent company, and I think his efforts will be appreciated by the public."

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

Sir Richard Webster Begins His Final Speech for Great Britain.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy concluded his argument, contending that Great Britain could not obtain rights previous to 1850 in consequence of an agreement made that year.

Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, began the final speech in behalf of Great Britain. He urged that the whole case of Venezuela was built upon the paramount title of Spain, and that Mr. Tracy had failed to reply to his colleague's speech, which completely shattered such a title.

The session will be continued to-morrow.

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

Seacoast Populace Apathetic, but the Whole Interior Is Rising.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 15.—Advices from La Guayra, the port of Caracas, capital of Venezuela, dated Tuesday, report that the Venezuelan revolution, under the leadership of Gen. Cipriano Castro, is assuming overwhelming proportions. The Government has been endeavoring to prevent the news from reaching the ports.

The populace of Caracas and La Guayra is apathetic, but the whole interior is reported to be rising under the banner of the revolution.

The Government of Venezuela has one small steamer, carrying light guns, for guarding the coast, which left La Guayra Monday.

Typhoid Fever in Madrid.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—Fifty-nine cases of typhoid fever were reported here yesterday. Since the outbreak of the disease the proportion of cases resulting fatally has been small.

Indian Council Passes Currency Bill.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.—The Council to-day passed the Currency bill.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another Autumn Saturday brings again an exodus from town, not only of shutmen, but of a large number of the gay world who came from Newport, Lenox, and Southampton and the suburbs to attend Mr. Vanderbilt's funeral yesterday morning. The town will not miss this fashionable element over Sunday, for even the clubs are filled with non-resident members and guests, who are here in unusual numbers, and who will remain over the carnival week, as that which will include the Dewey celebration and the America's Cup races is now beginning to be called, while the hotels are filled to overflowing. Up-town New York has not sheltered such a contingent in many visitors as it proves for many years past.

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The funeral of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, which took place at St. Bartholomew's Church yesterday morning, and the story of which is told in another column, was as simple and free from ostentation as was the life of the dead millionaire. Newport, Lenox, and Southampton were well represented at the church, but only the members of the family accompanied the remains to Staten Island for their final interment in the beautiful and stately mausoleum at New Dorp, and while they sat from the hillside over the fields and woods where Mr. Vanderbilt's boyhood and early youth were spent and the blue waters of the bay beyond. It was a coincidence that Mr. Vanderbilt was borne to his last resting place on as beautiful a day as that which marked the funeral of his father, and his grandfather before him, and those of the family and the pall bearers who went to Staten Island recalled the fact.

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Widespread as has been the expression of regret at and sympathy with his family in Mr. Vanderbilt's death, and full and extensive as have been his obituary notices, those who recall the deaths of Commodore Vanderbilt, and particularly of William H. Vanderbilt, have been struck with the comparatively lesser notice and sensation in the public mind which the demise of this last head of the Vanderbilt house has occasioned. The deaths of the Commodore and of his son William H. emphasized and brought a realization to the public of the enormous Vanderbilt fortune, which was then comparatively new and which overtopped all the fortunes of the time. The development of social reporting in and by the daily press has made almost the daily life of Mr. Vanderbilt and his family generally familiar to the public, so that his death revealed nothing new as to his fortune, his treasures of art, and his family life, as those of his father and grandfather did, and the general knowledge and belief that he was a very ill man, had never fully recovered from the stroke of paralysis two years ago, and might die at any time was the third cause of this seeming paradox.

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The American public is no longer unfamiliar with great fortunes. The country has passed the point where the leaving of a large inheritance is any longer a novelty, and even the Vanderbilt millions do not seem as large, when there are so many other lesser fortunes in six figures and over to be counted on every side. There is now, of course, much curiosity and interest as to Mr. Vanderbilt's will and the manner in which he has divided his enormous fortune.

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Among the arrivals from Europe next week will probably be that of Baron Alliotti, the Secretary of the Italian Embassy at St. Petersburg, who is coming over to witness the America's Cup races, and whom letters from abroad credit with the romantic purpose of continuing his suit commenced in St. Petersburg, of one of the fair daughters of a recent United States Ambassador to Russia. Baron Alliotti is an extremely handsome man, whose position is one of the best in Europe, and who, if he remains at all in New York, will undoubtedly be the recipient of many social courtesies.

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The Casino Association at New London has voted to wind up the affairs of the corporation, and to legally dissolve it, which means the closing of the Pequot Casino at that place. The Pequot colony has been divided over this Casino, which is a beautiful building erected at large expense, with a magnificent situation on the point at the western bank of the Thames River, where it empties into Long Island Sound, ever since its erection, four or five years ago, and regrettable as the closing may be on general principles, it will probably be beneficial to the Summer residents of the colony. It is said that its final downfall dates from the visit of the New York Yacht Club fleet in August last, when a prominent feminine member of the colony, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, who invited Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to dine there with her, was informed that dinner could not be served to herself and party, as the servants were busily employed in preparing for the ball to be given the yachtsmen that same evening. Mrs. Neilson is said to have resented this refusal to serve herself and guests dinner, and to have transferred her allegiance to the less aristocratic but more liberal Bath Beach Club house near by. The Pequot Casino will now, in its deserted condition, justify the title of the "Pequot Morgue," which has been flippantly applied to it for some years past. There is nothing like a Casino at times to put the members of a Summer society colony by the ears.

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The Umbria, which sails for Liverpool to-day, has booked, among other passengers, H. Lawrence Gill and Miss Mary Gill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Henry Harrison and Leland Harrison, and John Harrison of Philadelphia, James Robb, and the Rev. Thomas Purcell. On La Gascogne, sailing to-day, there are booked, among others, Mrs. Charles J. Barnes and Mrs. C. Price, and the Pretoria has on her list, among others, Mrs. Carrington Avery, Lieut. Bischoff and Mrs. Bischoff, Capt. Blakesly and Mrs. Blakesly, Mrs. Blanche D. Cole, and W. G. Van Name.

Among those who arrived on the Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg and Southampton yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Appleton, Gen. L. A. Barbour and Mrs. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds Brown, Dr. Victor C. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Curtiss, Gen. E. F. Dodge, Prof. Charles Forbes and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rowland Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gidley, Dr. Thomas Hall and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Merrill, Miss Emily Pryor, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Parsons, Mme. Sembrich, Prof. Edward R. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, and Dr. John A. Wyeth and Mrs. Wyeth.

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There will be no horse show at White Plains this year. The Westchester Fair will take place, as usual. The reason for the omitting of the horse show is stated to be because Col. Leonard, one of its managers, has been ordered to the front in the Philippine Islands. The coaching parade idea has not been broached, but there is a possibility that such an event may take place in the Autumn.

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There is some doubt as to whether the annual polo games will be played at Prospect Park this year. It was decided to have them on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday of next week, but the withdrawal of Devon and Myopia and the death of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt have been a combination of circumstances which makes it more than likely that the games will be abandoned. The polo at Prospect Park was one of the two occasions on which society flocked or went at all to Brooklyn, the other being the annual Empongas ball. The games at Prospect Park generally opened the season at Hempstead, many going down to Brooklyn from that retreat of equine sports in coaches and drags.

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The Monmouth County Hounds met at Cow Neck Bridge yesterday for the purpose of hunting wild foxes. Peter F. Collier is M. F. H. The other hunt clubs have not begun their season yet.

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Lucerne is at the full tide of its season. All the great houses have large house parties and the races were the means of bringing together a large assemblage of well-known people. Mrs. Lorillard Spencer had her son and daughter-in-law with her, and Mrs. Leishman had a house party in which there were several Americans. At the Hotel National there was a cotillion with very beautiful favors. In the last figure a young man dressed as a mountain guide and leading a huge St. Bernard dog, came in bearing a heavy load of bouquets.

The cotillion was led by Miss Davies a niece of Mr. Bradley Martin, and a Mr. Greenwood of London. Among the dancers were the Principe Lynar, Prince Ruspoli, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. de Gallatin, Mrs. Lorillard Spence, Jr., who was in pink; Mr. Frank Witherbee, and Miss Violet Whelen of Philadelphia, who was said to be the prettiest girl in the room. Miss Whelen is the daughter of Mrs. Charles Whelen of Philadelphia, so popular at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Whelen was Miss Mignonette Violet of New Orleans. Mrs. Davies and Miss Ethel Davies and Mr. Martin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, are among the recent arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leishman.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.—This evening Mrs. David King gave an informal dinner at her cottage, Kingscote, in honor of Prince Chatscheremew and Miss Julia Dent Grant.

To-night one of the most enjoyable dinner dances of the season was given at Berger's by George Deshamps of the French Diplomatic service.

The dining room was the large restaurant pavilion, which was brilliantly illuminated with small electric lights, while the rooms within were set with palms. The tables were decorated with pink and red roses and maiden-hair fern. After dinner the pavilion was cleared of the tables, and there was dancing until morning. There was no cotillion.

Among the many present were Prince Chatscheremew, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mrs. Potter-Palmer, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Fid Potter, the Misses Potter, Miss French, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, G. P. Messervey, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Lady Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Burden, Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Pomeroy, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Lucy Morgan, W. Hude Neilson, Stuyvesant Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. George von L. Meyer, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Whiting, Allan Arthur, W. Forbes Morgan, W. A. M. Burden, Potter Palmer, Jr., J. Ellis Postlethwaite, R. R. Remington, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hatch, the Earl of Yarmouth, Vicomte Du Van Tois, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Carter, Miss Lurman, George Griswold, William Cutting, Jr., Mrs. Foxhall Keene, the Misses Stone, Miss Marie Winthrop, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Miss Scott, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. H. Leroy Hunnewell, Bartow Willing, Miss Gray, Miss Willing, Robert L. Gerry, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Swan, William Woodward, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. Rollins Morse, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, M. M. Shoemaker, Prince Henri de Croy, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, the Misses Wetmore, Honoré Palmer, Miss McAllister, and Miss Kane.

According to present plans over $300,000 will be expended during the Fall and Winter by various cottagers in the improvement and enlargement of their estates.

William Elkins of Philadelphia, who occupied the Baldwin cottage in Bellevue Avenue two seasons ago, and who this season was in Newport with Mr. Widener on the yacht Josephine, has, it is reported, made an offer for a tract of land in Bellevue Avenue, and intends to erect a handsome villa and become a permanent Summer resident.

Mrs. S. S. Pomeroy of New York is to build a cottage near Hazard's Beach.

H. McKay Twombly will improve Vineland, on Ochre Point, adjoining The Breakers. The improvements and enlargements will call for an expenditure of $35,000.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells will improve her cottage on the avenue, and about $40,000 will be expended for the changes.

Joseph E. Widener will return to Newport on the steam yacht Josephine after the Dewey celebration in New York and remain for some time.

The steam yacht Narada has returned from Bar Harbor with the owner, Henry Walters, and his sister on board.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Reginald Vanderbilt, and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will return from New York on Tuesday.

Robert John Mathews of London is registered at the Acquidnec.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind entertained at dinner this evening at the Elms.

The estate of David King has rented the cottage in Parker Avenue, known as Needwood, to A. Gordon Nye of New York for the season of 1900.

H. F. Eldridge has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay left for

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
$70 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
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59 CEDAR STREET.
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit.
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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EMPIRE BUILDING,
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Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
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Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
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Daily Market Letter on Application.
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44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
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Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
EXECUTE COMMISSION ORDERS
PURCHASE OR SALE.
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Call or write for Special Reports & Market Letter.
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DEALERS IN
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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

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30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.

First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

A majority of the above-mentioned Bonds having now been deposited with the undersigned, notice is hereby given that further deposits may be made with the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, until SEPTEMBER 25, 1899, after which date a penalty of $10.00 per Bond will be incurred.

The Committee undertakes to act ONLY for depositing bondholders.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECHL, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, September 8, 1899.

Office of
THE HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING COMPANY.
207 Produce Exchange, New York.

Holders of the receipts of the Franklin Trust Company, for either the preferred or common stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, deposited with them in accordance with agreement dated Aug. 22 1898, are hereby notified that on and after Sept. 18, they will be able to exchange such receipts for the engraved certificates of the United States Flour Milling Company at the Franklin Trust Company, 164 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOS. A. KNOX, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., NEW YORK,
Offer, at 112 and Interest,
$300,000 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock,
Preferred as to Dividends and Assets,
OF THE
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY.

OF THE $1,000,000 OF PREFERRED STOCK AUTHORIZED ONLY $600,000 IS AT PRESENT ISSUED, THE BALANCE BEING HELD IN THE TREASURY OF THE COMPANY, AND ONLY ISSUABLE FOR CASH AT PAR, OR FOR PROPERTY PURCHASED TO THE VALUE OF $400,000.

Actual tangible assets are valued at over $2,500,000.00
Earnings for 1898, as reported by Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co. 372,187.71
The Company reports earnings for first SIX MONTHS OF 1899 ..... 239,967.34

Of the $600,000 Preferred Stock, $300,000 has been sold, and we offer the balance, $300,000, AT 112 AND INTEREST FROM JULY 15, at which price it should net 6¼% income.

COPIES OF PROSPECTUS, GIVING PARTICULARS, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.
Exchange of Shares.

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
120 Broadway, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred and common capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of shares of its increased preferred and common stock for shares of the preferred and common stock, respectively, of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.

The basis of exchange of the increased preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share, together with the payment to depositors of preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, at the time of the delivery of Union Pacific preferred stock in exchange therefor, of the sum of One Dollar per share in equalization and adjustment of dividends.

The basis of exchange of the increased common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for the common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share.

Holders of the preferred and common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company desiring to avail of this offer must, on or before October 7, 1899, deposit their shares duly endorsed for transfer and witnessed or proved, and stamped as required by the United States Internal Revenue law, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred or common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, as the case may be, on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited shares of stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company in the event that the issue of the new preferred and common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.

Dated September 15th, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
No. 120 Broadway, New York.

To Holders of Collateral Trust Non-Cumulative Series A Income Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.

Union Pacific Railroad Company desiring to acquire a majority of the Collateral Trust Non-Cumulative Series A Five Per Cent. Income Bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, offers to holders of such bonds to exchange the same for its own First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, bond for bond, interest to be adjusted as accrued to September 1, 1899.

This is not to constitute a standing offer, but it is intended this offer shall cease without further notification as soon as sufficient bonds have been exchanged for the purposes of Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of the Oregon Short Line Five Per Cent. Income Bonds, Series A, desiring to avail of this offer will promptly tender their bonds for exchange either to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, or Union Pacific Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

Dated September 1, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.,
120 Broadway, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL TRUST NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME B BONDS OF OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of the income B bonds of this Company for preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company at the rate of ten shares ($1,000 par value) of such preferred stock for each $1,000 of Income B bonds.

Holders of Income B bonds of this Company desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to make the exchange must deposit their bonds, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before October 7, 1899.

The Income B bonds so deposited must bear all coupons subsequent to the coupon of October 1st 1899, which coupon may be detached and retained by the holder for collection at maturity.

Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited bonds in the event that the issue of such preferred stock shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.

Dated September 15, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
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George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
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Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre,	James Ross Curran.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo RR. Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due 1922.

In view of the contemplated reorganization or readjustment of the affairs of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company, of whose system your line forms a most important part, and in order to protect your interests, the undersigned have consented to represent the bondholders, and therefore request you to deposit your bonds with the City Trust Company of New York, which will issue its negotiable certificates therefor under a Bondholders' Protective Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the City Trust Company or at our office.

It is important that the bonds should be deposited at once in order that such measures can be promptly taken as may insure the rights of the bondholders.

Simon Borg & Company
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
September 11, 1899.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

8 shs. Hurst Electrotype Co.
500 shs. Anglo-American Canaigre Co., (Hypd.)
3,000 shs. Chicala Water Co., Iowa, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 Michigan Peninsula Car Co. 5% Bds., 1942.
30 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
200 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
6 shs. The Tingue Manf. Co.
25 shs. Ninth Nat'l Bank.
80 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Panama Star & Herald.
5 shs. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
27 shs. State Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$5,000 National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Gold Bds., 1917.
5 shs. German Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
5 shs. German Am. R. E. Title Guar. Co.
28 shs. North American Trust Co.
47 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company,
80 Broad Street.
New York, September 14th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899, there has been declared a regular dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Preferred stock, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Common stock of this Company, payable October 21st at the Company's office in New York City.

The Transfer books will close at three P. M. on the 23 day of October, and reopen for transfers, ex dividend, on the thirteenth day of October following.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

Western Union Telegraph Company,
NEW YORK, September 13th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 124.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 16th day of October next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September, inst.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held Wednesday, the 11th day of October next, and of the dividend above referred to, and transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of September 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of October 12th, 1899.

M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
New York, September 14, 1899.

A dividend of Two Dollars and a Quarter ($2.25) per share on the Common Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Fiscal Agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after October 2nd, 1899, to the holders of the Common Stock of record at the close of business September 20th, 1899. The Common stock transfer books will close for that purpose at the close of business on September 20th and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 3, 1899.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company,
New York, Sept. 14th, 1899.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND #1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Agricultural Chemical Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred capital stock be declared and paid to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, October 2nd. Transfer books will close on Monday, September 25th, and reopen Thursday, October 5th.

JAS. M. GIFFORD, Treasurer.

Ofiice Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET.
NEW YORK, September 15th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 273.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for August, payable at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 374) of Twenty-five (25) Cents Per Share, payable at the same time and place. Transfer books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
United Shoe Machinery Co.,
Boston, Sept. 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend was declared of 1¼% (87½ cents per share) on the preferred stock and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock, payable Oct. 14, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 19th.

The transfer books will be closed from 2 P. M. Sept. 19 to 10 A. M. Oct. 2d.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Commercial Cable Company,
(Mackay-Bennett System,)
No. 253 Broadway, New York.

Dividend No. 41.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the capital stock of this Company is hereby declared, payable on the 2d day of October, 1899, out of net earnings, to all stockholders of record on September 20th, 1899. The Transfer Books will close September 20th instant and reopen on October 3d, 1899.

E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Dated September 5th, 1899.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New York, September 12th, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 6, 1899. Transfer books will close on Thursday, September 21, and reopen on Friday, September 29, 1899.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

$25,000
CITY OF TRENTON SCHOOL BONDS.

Office City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Sept. 11th, 1899.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. Monday, September 18th, 1899, for the purchase of the whole of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars School Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will be 30 yr. bonds and bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

These bonds are authorized by ordinance of the Common Council passed August 15th, 1899, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 23d, 1899.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton School Bonds," and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES, City Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks week.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 15	710,763
To date this year	127,191,726
Corresponding date last year	74,597,552

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 15	$1,479,300
To date this year	$677,963,470
Corresponding date last year	$601,012,930

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	N. J. Central	½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Pullman Car.	½
Delaware & Hud.	½	St. Paul & Om.	½
Del., L. & West.	2	Third Avenue	½
Knick. Ice, Chi.	4½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Manhattan Cons.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Met. Street Ry.	3
Am. Tin Plate	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Tobacco	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1
At., T. & S. F.	½	Nat. Biscuit	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Lead	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Nat. Steel	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	6½	N. Y. Central	½
Canadian Pacific	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Norf. & Western	½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	½	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	P., C. C. & St. L.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Republic Iron & S.	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Col. Mid. pf.	½	St. Paul & Duluth	5
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	Standard R. & T.	½
Col. & H. C. & Iron	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Consol. Gas	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Cont. Tobacco	1½	Union. Bag. & Paper	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Denver & R. G. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	2	Wis. Cent., w. iss.	½
Federal Steel	2½	Wis. C. pf., w. iss.	½
Federal Steel pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s.	1½	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	2½
Kent. Cent. 4s.	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
N. Y., L. & W. C. 5s.	3½		

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	2	Ore S. L. con. 5s.	1½
F. & P. M. 5s.	1	Peo. & East. inc.	6½
		St. L. S. W. 2d.	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Encouraged by the result of their attentions to fancy specialties in Thursday's stock market, operators massed their energies yesterday against Brooklyn Rapid Transit. That property furnished so good a target that no temptation appeared to attack anything else. Stocks put out through the house which fathered the Brooklyn enterprise seemed nearest the point of contagion and suffered somewhat. Quite 40 per cent. of the day's business was in properties championed by this house. Declines in other directions represented merely the influence of the scapegoat upon good company. All who chose to inquire into reasons for the raid heard tales in amazing contradiction to those spread abroad only a few months ago about the railroad possibilities across the East River. A stranger to the ways of operators might have supposed that from having been one of the most promising fields for passenger traffic when a Coney Island season was ahead, that section had since either been depopulated by the prospects of a hard Winter or that its inhabitants had resolved to save their nickels for coal instead of dropping them into the ticket takers' boxes. It was not necessary after the noon hour to get out any stories for the depression of the stock. The downward movement had then gained sufficient momentum to carry itself along unaided. Reports abounded of the liquidation of many accounts. There certainly were signs that quotations touched stop orders, for, indeed, only exceptionally large margins could have withstood such a drop as has occurred this week.

It did not appear at any time during the day that substantial interests undertook to check the tendency of the market. On the other hand, there is reason to suppose that persons already well supplied with stocks added not a little to their holdings. The decline in St. Paul, while perhaps affecting a few slenderly margined accounts, brought out many orders for that stock from those who had hitherto been good buyers of it. The same is true of other properties that are universally well regarded, and evidences, if not plentiful, were at least not wanting to bear out the theory that substantial interests in Wall Street are providing themselves with holdings considerably larger than they had as recently as a week ago in confident anticipation of substantial improvement in prices in the near future.

Rates for money did not disturb the market at all. For the greater part of the day 6 per cent. prevailed. The rate declined to 4 per cent. at the hour for stock settlements, and probably the bulk of loans were at an average not exceeding 5 per cent. When there was talk of tight money owners of that commodity in various parts of the country and in Canada sent it here in great quantities. The best opinions obtainable agree that money has not been in such supply in New York for months as it is at present. Thus, even if the banks may lose to the Sub-Treasury and to the interior by heavy drafts, it does not seem likely that anything more will be heard of a money famine.

Yet easier conditions would doubtless prevail if the banks were better equipped than now to handle the money situation regardless of outside aid. With money in abundance it might not be essential that bank statements showed improvement. Such data as are at hand would seem to make exceedingly doubtful whether the condition of the banks has improved within the last week. The contraction of loans early in the week served a good purpose as an expedient, but it is not an encouraging sign in the stock market, and if it were to be continued it might work hardship in quarters that ought not to be incommoded.

The movement of money to the crop sections, usual at this season of the year, little concerns the present situation. That movement is regular and provision is already made for it. Bank loans this week on that account reach about $8,000,000. The money thus sent away is loaned and will return. Some of it will come within a fortnight. This week's bank drafts in favor of the Sub-Treasury tell a different story. They amount to more than $4,500,000, and represent internal revenue funds and customs. No power short of an act of Congress can turn that money back. Until miracles come into vogue the money may be counted as lost to the banks, and hence lost to the mercantile and financial community.

While the appearance of outside money will doubtless prevent the loaning rate from becoming excessive, feeling would be easier were the banks enabled to stop the abnormal drain to which they are subjected. Banks constitute the financial barometer, and low pressure markings there make no one cheerful. A disappointing statement to-day or any other Saturday may not count for much in itself. If acute conditions were to become chronic that would be another thing. The return of crop money must help. That and the flow to this point of investment and other funds, as soon as cold weather shall release them from industrial engagements, must be beneficial.

Whether or not these funds may offset a continued Treasury drain, financiers feel that while the banks are waiting the Government might lend a hand. Money cannot be taken from the Treasury for the banks, but it can be diverted to the banks in deposits instead of going to the Treasury. Bankers talk of this a good deal just now. Having had evidence of Secretary Gage's appreciation of the money market's needs, shown in his anticipation of October interest on 4 per cent. bonds, they do not doubt that a Treasury gorged with idle money is much less to his liking than are comfortable business conditions. His views on that subject and any suggestions he may make as to means of relief would be most welcome just now.

London sold in this market yesterday. Rates of exchange remained as before.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was a very considerable factor in the day's dealings yesterday, more than 250,000 shares of the stock changing hands—over one-third of the total transactions for the day on the entire board. The bears were again in control, and, aided by liquidation on the part of timid or disappointed holders, the price rapidly receded, going as low as 36⅝. The closing price, a point above this, nevertheless, marked a loss from the preceding day of 6⅝ points.

There are all kinds and conditions of gossip in respect to the stock and the reasons for its rapid and decided decline. None of these, however, appears to be founded on what might be termed a substantial basis, though all of them are interesting, and several are significant. The one point that seems clear is that the element bearing the stock down is much better organized than the element from which support is accredited to come. Indeed, it would take the best kind of leadership to withstand and offset the enormous pressure bearing upon the stock all the day long.

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President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, speaking of the road, says: "The engineers of the company are making plans for many improvements, and important changes in the elevated and surface lines which will greatly improve the service, please the public, and make transit more rapid than at present. The engineers are pushing the work, and we hope to complete several connections within a month or six weeks. The matter of increasing the number of cars is also being considered."

This statement was put out early in the day—it may be in the hope of staying the tide against the stocks and of reassuring timid holders—but as developments showed it was of no avail.

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In relation to the transactions in the stock, Price, McCormick & Co. say: "There is a suspicion in the Street that the Flower people have largely reduced their holdings, and are not unwilling to see a lower range of prices established. Certainly the support to the stock in the last few days has been comparatively small, and the stock declined with comparative ease until 87 was reached. Around this figure there was very heavy buying, more especially during the last hour, when probably 25,000 shares at least changed hands between 87 and 87¼. The buying was mainly by the Wormsers, and it was thought to be covering of a large line of shorts put out at materially higher figures. Flower & Co. were also heavy buyers. The selling came from some of the best commission houses in the Street."

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Other Stocks Under Pressure.

Other Flower stocks were under pressure during the day, the bears evidently having decided to extend their operations. This they did so cleverly and unexpectedly that they found several of the stocks practically unprotected, and had little difficulty in forcing them down. People's Gas and Coke was among these, selling as low as 113⅛ during the day and closing at 113⅝—a decline from the preceding day of 1⅞ points in a trading of 21,530 shares. Rock Island declined 1¼ points on a trading of 10,450 shares, closing at 114¾. Atchison preferred, with a sale of 25,310 shares, receded at one time to 62⅝, but subsequently rallied to 63¼, at which point, seven-eighths below the preceding day, it closed. International Paper preferred fell off one-half point and common one-quarter point.

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Depression in St. Paul.

St. Paul was more largely dealt in than any of the railroad stocks, the total of transactions footing up to nearly 50,000. There had been a very considerable buying of the stock early in the month, due to the largely increased earnings of the road and the talk of an increased dividend on the common stock. When this dividend did not materialise the buyers were, not unnaturally, disappointed, and speculative accounts hastened to liquidate. The result was that the common stock, on yesterday's dealings, declined to 129¾ as a closing price—1¼ points off the figure for the preceding day, which in its turn had been 1⅝ points below Wednesday's final figures. It was, too, not to be disguised that the action of the St. Paul Directors had a depressing effect on other than St. Paul stock. Conservatives on the Street, however, were inclined to praise the action.

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Coal Road Stocks Buoyant.

It was noticeable that the stocks of the coal roads were buoyant yesterday. Lackawanna was especially strong on early trading, due to the statements of activity from the coal regions and to a report respecting a funding scheme for bonds by which high-priced bonds are to be put on a 4 per cent. basis. At one time the stock sold at 182½, but later suffered in the general decline, falling to 181, the closing point, which nevertheless represented a gain of 3 points for the day. Delaware and Hudson, on a trading of 2,435 shares, sold up to 194¾ and finally closed at 194, a gain, however, for the day of ¾ per cent. Reading 1st preferred and 2d preferred finished on like notes.

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Leather and Sugar Active.

United States Leather and American Sugar were active in the industrials yesterday. On dealings of over 10,000 shares Leather common rose to 12⅛, while the preferred—the sales were 4,075—rose to 75¾. Sugar firm is reported to have bought fully 250,000 shares of the common stock recently, with the intention, it is said, of carrying through a plan for dealing with the cumulative dividends on the preferred stock. The uncertainty in respect to the outcome of the Sugar war apparently had a depressing effect upon American Sugar stock, which, dealt in to the extent of over 30,000 shares, fell off 1¾ points.

ANOTHER RUMOR DENIED.

As was not unexpected, more rumors were in circulation yesterday regarding the reported Metropolitan-Manhattan entente. One of these was that the National City Bank was interested in the matter and that a large block of shares of the Manhattan had been bought by the bank or by gentlemen closely connected with it.

Of this report President Stillman said: "There is not a word of truth in it. The bank is not in the least interested in the matter and knows nothing whatever of any such reported purchase, or, indeed, of any agreement between the Manhattan and the Metropolitan Companies."

During the day both Manhattan and Metropolitan stocks suffered declines, the former receding 1¼ points on dealings of 22,425 shares and Metropolitan 2 points on transactions involving 2,901 shares.

STEEL COMPANY STORIES.

A story was in circulation on the Street yesterday to the effect that the property of the Republic Steel Company was to be acquired by the Federal Steel Company. It was said that the Federal Steel Company had made overtures to the Republic people, and that developments might be looked for at any time.

Discussing the report, one of the officials of the Federal Steel Company said: "The story is made out of whole cloth. There is not one word of truth in it, and we know nothing about it."

During the day over 21,000 shares of Federal Steel common were dealt in, declining to 56. The preferred stock declined a full point. Republic common fell five-eighths of a point on the day's transactions.

A QUESTION OF PLANS.

The New York Reorganization Committee received a cable from Amsterdam on Thursday stating that at a meeting of the bondholders of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad held on that day a committee was appointed to investigate both the Stilwell and Thalmann plans. The cablegram purporting to have been received by the Stilwell committee earlier in the week, and extensively circulated, stating that at a meeting held in Amsterdam, out of a representation of $5,300,000 bonds, all but $265,000 voted in favor of the Philadelphia committee's plan, is misleading, since about $5,000,000 of these assenting securities are those owned by the de Goljen family.

The de Goljen interest has always favored the Philadelphia plan, de Goljen, Jr., being a member of that committee. The New York committee asserts that the foreign interests which hold the balance of power have not declared themselves for either plan as yet.—United States Investor.

MANY NEW CARS ORDERED.

As an evidence of the great activity in railroad circles at present, the following announcements of orders for new cars made by various railroad companies are significant. They are: Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1,000 coal cars of 40 tons capacity; Delaware and Hudson Company, 500 coal cars of 45 tons capacity; Kansas, Fort Scott and Memphis Company, 200 coal cars; Lehigh Valley Company, 300 box cars; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Company, 400 box cars.

HOW EARNINGS INCREASE.

Further evidence of the marked increase in the earnings of the railroads of the country and of their generally prosperous condition is given by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle in its table, which it will publish to-day, covering the earnings of sixty-four roads for the first week in September. The figures show a net increase in earnings of 10.59 per cent., while figures for seventy-eight roads for the last week of July, supplementing figures already published, show a net increase in earnings of 13.57 per cent. The figures follow:

1st Week of Sept.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$37,132	$5,330	.....
Ann Arbor	30,260	4,002	.....
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	146,429	.....	43,718
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	89,489	10,568	.....
Can., C. P. & North.	118,150	.....	2,871
Canadian Pacific	579,000	61,000	.....
Central of Georgia	110,296	33,240	.....
Chattanooga South.	1,668	729	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio.	245,316	9,039	.....
Chicago & East Ill.	105,273	5,224	.....
Chicago Gt. West.	143,882	28,069	.....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	77,602	4,970	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	861,554	48,325	.....
Chi. Term. Transfer.	24,113	2,240	.....
C., C., C. & St. L.	324,596	1,469	.....
Denver & Rio G.	125,700	25,400	.....
Duluth S. S. & At.	47,872	8,396	.....
Evans. & Indianap.	7,447	.....	.....
Evans. & Terre H.	28,018	1,712	.....
Flint & P. Mar.	62,534	980	.....
Georgia	27,019	5,325	.....
Grand Trunk			
Chi. & G. Trunk.	597,853	82

ports were 10,980 tons, all in tons of 2,240 pounds of fine copper.

Deficit, after charges, of $126,102 shown by Lehigh Valley's lines in New York State for the quarter ended June 30, against a surplus of $26,797 in the corresponding period last year.

Report current at Little Rock, Ark., that the Railroad Commission of that State has issued an order reducing rates on cotton, cottonseed, and other products from 25 to 75 per cent.

Shipments of 417,000 ounces of silver to Europe by-to-day's steamer.

India on a gold basis through passage of the Currency bill by the Council.

Increase of $727,262 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $816,094 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Meeting of the Directors of the Wheeling and Lake Erie to be held to-day for the purpose of reorganizing the board and electing Myron T. Herrick as its Chairman.

Decision by the courts in favor of the Diamond Match Company in damage suits aggregating $1,000,000 brought against it by various logging companies.

Election of John Hone to succeed W. H. Tilford as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Evansville and Terre Haute, the latter having resigned through pressure of other business.

Statement that the plant of the American Car and Foundry Company is taxed to its full capacity to fill present orders for equipment.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $183,866,141; balances, $6,362,159; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $503,967.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¾; demand, $4.86; cables, $4.86⅝@$4.86¾. Commercial bills were $4.82@$4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅝ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.20; reichsmarks, 94 3-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c discount. Chicago—25@40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$2 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@35c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Business began hesitatingly on the Bourse to-day, but improved and reacted toward the close. The settlement was easy. Rentes were steady. Foreigners were agitated and then weaker. Rio Tintos opened strong, declined slightly, and rallied at the close. Kafirs declined heavily. Speculators express the opinion that the Transvaal will not accept Great Britain's demands. Continual selling caused a strong reaction. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 26c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 182.75.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular and weak, owing to uncertainty regarding the Transvaal crisis and the depression in the New York market. International securities fluctuated, closing easier. Local shares were lowers. Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 15.—On the Boerse to-day business was dull, acting sympathetically with the Berlin market. Locals were slightly easier.

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak owing to the unfavorable political outlook.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—American securities opened depressed on lower overnight operations from New York. The market remained weak, being controlled entirely by advices from Wall Street. The closing tone was steady.

Consols for money, 104 15-16; consols for the account, 105 1-16; Atchison, 21½; Canadian, 97¼ ex dividend; Erie, 13⅝; Erie first preferred, 38⅝; Illinois Central, 116⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 79 ex dividend; St. Paul, 133⅞; New York Central, 140¼; Pennsylvania, 67¾; Reading, 11⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 78; Louisville, 82⅝; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 11⅝.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent., and for three months' bills 3 9-16@3½ per cent.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £168,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 133; Madrid, 23.20; Lisbon, 45; Rome, 7.22.

Bar silver steady at 27 3-16d per ounce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities was less monotonous yesterday than it was during the earlier part of the week, but the result of the day's transactions was rather disappointing to those who had been looking for improvement in the market. The day can hardly be said to have brought about anything really discouraging, but several sharp declines occurred, and this, together with the continued dullness of many issues made the immediate outlook appear less promising than it seemed a short while ago. That present market conditions are likely to last is the opinion of relatively few of those who watch the market closely. Indeed, it is only here and there that the market shows weakness, and there are enough issues that continue strong and in good demand to counteract the effect of the stocks that have yielded to recent pressure.

AMALGAMATED COPPER attracted much attention by declining sharply and closing with a net loss of more than 2 points. Early in the day the stock sold at 92½, and then was neglected till late in the afternoon, when several selling orders appeared in the market. About 1,500 shares of Amalgamated Copper were offered, and this forced the price down to 90¾. Little or no support seemed to be given the stock, and it was only at a sacrifice that the stock could be marketed. It rallied for a moment from the lowest figure, but more stock appeared, and at the close it was offered at 91¼, with 90¾ the best bid. The liquidation in the stock yesterday seemed to be forced, and was not taken as indicative of any unfavorable developments in regard to Amalgamated Copper. Rumors to the effect that a dividend will very shortly be declared on the stock continue current, but nothing corroborative of these reports has yet come to hand.

NATIONAL TUBE common remained firm at the previous day's price. Several hundred shares changed hands at 46¾, and at the close this figure was bid for the issue. The preferred stock was in good demand, but no sales were reported during the day. The bid for the preferred stock was advanced three-quarters of 1 point over Thursday's closing bid. The books close to-day, so the stock was quoted ex dividend.

UNION COPPER.—Much attention has been drawn to the stock of the Union Copper Mining Company on account of the reports of the remarkable wealth of that company's mines. It is said that bids much above the quoted market have been made for round lots of the stock, but that little stock has been offered quit by these bids. Yesterday it was reported that one broker had purchased 5,000 shares of the stock from 35 up to 38. The latter figure was about 7 points above the last previous sale.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS shows considerable strength, and very little of the stock comes upon the market. The common stock sold yesterday at 32, and the preferred at 58¾, and the closing bids were 32½ and 58¾. The bonds yesterday were not as firm as the stocks. They sold early in the day at 101, and later were offered at 100¾. For the weakest holdem of the New Amsterdam Gas stocks are waiting. Rumor has already framed its terms on which the New Amsterdam Company may be absorbed, possibly by the Consolidated Gas Company, but no foundation appears for these reports, or is it yet clear in what way the contest going on among the gas companies is to be settled.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA ended the day with a net loss in both issues. The common stock sold at 19¼, and lost three-quarters of 1 point, closing at 19 bid, and the preferred stock, without sales, was offered down to 59, against 59¾ bid on Thursday.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1¾
New Amsterdam	32½	33¼
New Amsterdam pf	58¾	59½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	100¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	36½	37
American Agricultural Chemical pf	81½	82½
American Wool Goods	26	26¾
American Wool Goods pf	82	84
American Writing Paper	91	92
Beet Sugar	30	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19	19¼
Distilling Company of America pf	59	59
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5¼	6¼
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf	43	47
Havana Commercial	48¾	50¾
Havana Commercial pf	68	70
International Pump	23¾	25
International Pump pf	70	70¼
National Gramophone	83	85
National Salt	44	46½
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	129¼	129¾
National Tube pf, ex div	177½	179
Otis Elevator pf	167	168
Otis Elevator	114¾	115
Pittsburg Coal subs	106½	116
Royal Baking Powder pf	100¾	
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	86	86½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	121	125
Sloss-Sheffield	32	
Sloss-Sheffield pf	78	80
Standard Oil Trust	462	465
Standard Oil of New Jersey	460	463
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	90¾	91¼
American Air Power	45	55
Arizona Lead	7¾	7¾
Asphalt Company of America	19¾	19¾
British Columbia Copper	11	11¼
Chicago & Alton subs	110	112
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	97	100
Electric Vehicle pf	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	28	28¾
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4¾	4¾
*Markeen Copper	10¾	11¾
Mexican 5s	106¾	106¾
New England Transportation	8¾	9
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91½	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	108	106
New York Transportation	20	20¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23¾	24
St. Louis subs	127	129
St. Louis common, when issued	34	34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95½
Tennessee Copper	17¾	17¾
Trust Company of America	249	251
*Union Copper	15½	15¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue		235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock		102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	105	
Central Park, N. & E. River 1s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	53	54
Columbus (Ohio) stock	105½	105¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	82	83
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97¼
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	187
North Jersey Street Railway	37¼	38
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	105	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	32	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	111½
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21½	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	43	46
Denver Gas 5s	92	95
Essex & Hudson Gas	43	45
Fort Wayne Gas	62	65
Fort Wayne Gas 5s	78	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	106
Lafayette Gas Co.	85	87
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas		45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	280	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	51	53
New England Gas & Coke	28	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	83	84
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 2d	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana		45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	41	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	96
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf	134	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		60
Western Gas	103	104
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	107¾	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36½	38
Brooklyn Ferry 6 p. c., with int	97¾	98½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	60¾
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	47	49
Union Ferry bonds	103¼	103¾

Industrials.

American Cigarette	20¾	26
American Typefounders	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith		30
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	55	60
Cramp & Shipyard	73	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	60	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	99
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Typewriter	23	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	4	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	65	66

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—

	1899.	1898.	Inc.
Mileage	975	975	
1st week Sept.	$100,347	$77,560	$22,636

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—

Mileage	276	276	
1st week Sept.	26,092	15,357	10,735

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD, lines in New York State for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings	1,304,870	1,225,489	1,206,494
Operating ex.	1,228,498	939,824	947,994
Net earnings	76,172	285,665	258,479
Prop. ex. to gross	94.07%	76.69%	78.14%
Charges	272,274	257,868	248,104
Deficit	196,102	26,797	*115,368

*Surplus.

NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD for August—

Gross earnings	113,410	107,891	104,959
Operating ex.	73,663	76,115	80,656
Net earnings	39,741	31,266	24,303

RIO GRANDE WESTERN for July—

Gross earnings	335,226	271,807	308,726
Operating ex.	179,585	134,151	169,763
Net earnings	155,633	86,657	137,963

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made in the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds
Binghamton Gas 5s
Fern. Coal Company
Journeay & Burnham
Journeay & Burnham pf
Marshall Mill
New York Biscuit bonds
Retsof bonds
Retsof stock

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,273,557, against $1,546,295 last week and $1,957,463 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $3,400,803, against $2,683,709 last week and $2,584,709 in the week ended last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 15, 1899.

Stocks.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Am. Car & Foundry	31	33	2,415	32	33	31	33	+2
Am. Car & Found. pf	89¾	91	746	90	91	89¾	91	+1
American Linseed	10	12	50	10	10	10	10	
Am. Linseed pf	30	35	100	33½	33½	33½	33½	
American Cotton Oil	41	44	1,700	42	43	41	43	+2
American Ice	39	40	115	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39	40	300	39	40	39	40	+1
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	89½	89¾	400	89	89	89	89	+1
American Malting Co	17	17	1,200	17	18	16½	18	+2
Am. Malting Co. pf	66	67	400	67	67	67	67	+1
American Steel & Wire	54½	54¾	4,150	54¾	55	54¾	55	+1
Am. Steel & Wire pf	97	97½	1,629	97	97½	97	97½	+½
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	148¾	148¾	21,080	147	150	147¾	148¾	+1¾
Am. Steel & Hoop	43½	45	8,225	44	45	43¾	45	+1½
Am. Steel & Hoop pf	85½	86	200	85	85	85	85	+½
American Tin Plate	40¾	41	1,140	41¾	42	40¾	41¾	+1
American Tobacco	126¾	127	20,910	126	130	125¾	127	+1¾
American Tobacco pf	145	146	1,825	145	147	145	147	+2
Anaconda Copper	20¾	20¾	1,200	20¾	21	20¾	21	+¼
At. T. & S. F.	63	63½	25,210	62½	64	62½	64	+1½
At. T. & S. F. pf	51¾	52	550	51¾	52	51¾	52	+¼
Baltimore & Ohio	71½	72	2,265	71½	72	71½	72	+½
Baltimore & Ohio pf	94	94½	600	94	94	94	94	
B. & O. S. W. pf., t. r.	87½	87¾	202,095	87	88	87	88	+1
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	93¾	93¾	700	93¾	94	93¾	94	+¼
Brunswick City	100		100	100	100	100	100	
Canadian Pacific	93½	93¾	100	93½	93½	93½	93½	-1
Central Pacific	37½	37¾	300	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	+¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	37¾	37¾	1,550	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+¾
Chi. Con. Traction	50	50	300	50	50	49	50	-1
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	132	133	19,555	132	133½	131½	133½	-1½
Chicago & East. Ill.	92½	96	700				96½	
Chicago Great West.	15¾	15¾	4,595	15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾	-¾
Chi. Gr./West. pf., A.	81½	82½	690	82	82	81	82½	+½
Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	42½	43½	300	43	43½	42½	43½	+½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¾	9¾	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	130	130½	49,205	130	130½	129½	129¾	-½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	178½	179	100	178½	178½	178½	178½	+½
Chicago & Northw.	167	168	1,800	167	167½	166½	167½	+½
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	115¾	116	10,480	115¾	116	114½	114¾	-1
Chi. Term. Trans.	12¾	13	1,600	12¾	13¼	11	13	+1
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42½	43	140	42½	42½	42½	42½	-1¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	57	57	770	57	58	56	56	-1¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	98	100	98	98	98	98	
Colorado Fuel & Iron	61¾	61¾	7,480	62¼	63	60¾	61¾	-¾
Colorado Midland pf.	22½	23	800	23	23	22½	22½	-½
Colorado Southern	4¾	4¾	2,150	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	-¼
Col. Southern 1st pf.	45	45	963	44¾	45	43¾	43¾	-1¾
Col. Southern 2d pf.	15	16	478	15	15	15	15	
Col. & H. C. & I.	17¾	18¼	320				17½	-1
Consolidated Gas	188	190	210	187¼	187¾	187	187	-1
Continental Tobacco	43¾	44¼	4,005	45	45¾	44	44	-1¾
Cont. Tob. pf., ex div.	93¾	94¾	925	95	95	93¾	94½	-1
Delaware & Hudson	122	123¼	2,218	122¾	124¼	122¾	123¾	+¾
Del., Lack. & West.	180¼	181	7,692	179¾	182¼	179¾	181	+3
Denver & R. G.	75¾	75¾	826	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	-¾
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17½	20	100	18	18	18	18	-3
Erie 1st pf	37	37¼	800	37	37¾	37	37¾	
Evans. & T. H.	45¾	45¾	900	46	46	45¾	46¾	+½
Electric Vehicle	97	100	22,054	56	58¾	55¾	56	-2½
Federal Steel	79½	80	2,949	80¾	80¾	79	80	-1¼
Federal Steel pf.	122¾	123	400	123	123	123	123	
Glucose Sugar Ref.	63	63	735	63	63	63	63	-½
Great Northern pf.	164	166	840	164	166¾	163¾	163¾	-2
Hocking Valley pf.	63¾	64	160	63¾	65¼	63¾	63¾	-1¾
Illinois Central	114¾	114¾	1,490	114¾	115	113¾	113¾	-1¾
International Paper	29	30	1,670	28	29¾	28	29¾	+¾
Int. Paper pf., ex div.	76	77	1,000	76¾	76¾	75¼	76	-1
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	8	9	1,190	8	8	8	8	
Knickerbocker Ice	44¼	45	150	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+¾
Lacled Gas	95½	96	1,115	95½	96	95½	95½	-1
Lake Erie & West.	10	11	100	10	10	10	10	
Louisville & Nashville	78¾	80	8,055	80	80	78¾	79¾	+¾
Manhattan Con	116	116	100	116	116	116	116	
Manhattan Con., ex d.	115¼	116¾	2,255	116¾	118¾	113¾	114	-1¾
Met. Street Railway	207	207	2,701	207	208	206	206	-3
Mexican Central	15¼	15¾	980	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	+½
Mexican National ctfs.	5¾	5¾	3,000	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Minn. & St. Louis	73¾	74¾	300	74	75¾	74	74	-1
Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¾	13	100	13	13	13	13	
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	40¼	40¾	2,400	40¼	40¾	40	40¾	
Missouri Pacific	45¾	46	6,800	45¾	46¾	45¼	45¾	-¼
Mobile & Ohio	45	46	400	46	46	46	46	-1
National Biscuit Co.	45	46	400	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	-½
National Lead Co.	29¼	30¼	500	29¾	30¼	29¾	29¾	-½
Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2¾	3	300	2¾	3	2¾	2¾	
National Steel	52¾	53	500	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	-1¾
National Steel pf.	96	98	200	96	96	96	96	+¾
New Jersey Central	117¾	119¼	2,960	117¾	119¼	117¾	118¾	+¾
New York Air Brake	160	160	300	160	160	160	160	-1
New York Central	138¾	139¼	3,710	138¾	139¾	138¾	139¾	-½
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13¾	14	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. pf.	25¾	26¾	2,650	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¾	+¾
Norfolk & Western	25	25¼	1,830	24¾	25¼	24¾	24¾	-¼
Norfolk & West. pf.	70¼	70¾	2,190	69¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	-½
North American	12¾	12¾	1,800	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Northern Pacific	53¾	54¼	4,770	53¾	54¼	53¾	53¾	-¼
Northern Pacific pf.	75¾	75¾	1,017	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	-¼
Pacific Coast	49¾	50¼	3,125	49¾	50¼	49¾	49¾	-¼
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	83	83		83	83	83	83	
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	66	68	350	68	68	65¾	65¾	-1¾
Pacific Mail	42¼	42¾	610	42¾	42	42	42	-¼
Pennsylvania R. R.	131¾	132	6,730	131¾	132	131½	131	-¾
People's Gas, Chicago	114¾	115¾	22,530	115¾	116¾	113¾	113¾	-1¾
Peo., Dec. & Evans	2¼	2½	200	2½	2½	2½	2½	
P., C., C. & St. Louis	74	74	1,360	74	74	73¾	73¾	-¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96	96	100	96	96	96	96	+1
Pressed Steel Car	35½	36	300	35½	36¼	35½	35½	-¾
Pressed Steel Car pf.	91	91	455	91	92	90½	90½	-1
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	164¾	165	335	164¾	165¾	164¾	164¾	+¾
Reading	21¾	22¼	1,700	22	22¾	21¾	22	+¼
Reading 1st pf.	59¾	60¼	10,600	60¼	60¾	59¾	60¼	+¼
Reading 2d pf.	32	33	1,000	33	33¼	32	32	
Republic Iron & Steel	29¼	29¾	3,075	29¼	29¾	28¾	29¾	+¾
Rep. I. & S. pf., ex div.	78¼	78¾	136	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¾	+¾
Rio Grande West. pf.	80¾	82¼	100	81¾	82¼	81¾	81¾	+¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43¾	45	35	43¾	45	43¾	43¾	-1¼
St. Louis Southw.	15	15½	350	15	15¼	15	15¼	-¼
St. Louis Southw. pf.	34¾	35	2,410	34¾	35	34¾	35	+¼
St. Paul & Duluth	64	66	400	64	64	64	64	-1
St. Paul & Omaha	116¾	119	100	118	118	118	118	+3
Southern Pacific	36¾	37¼	13,850	37¼	37¾	36½	36¾	-½
Southern Railway	12¾	12¾	800	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	-¼
Southern Railway pf.	52¾	53	1,900	53	53	52¾	52¾	-¼
Standard R. & T.	7½	7¾	925	7	7	7	7	-½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	121	121	6,075	121	121	118¾	118¾	-3
Texas Pacific	19¼	19¾	100	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	-¼
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	11¼	11¾	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+¼
Third Avenue	117¾	118¾	400	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+¾
Union Bag & Paper	31½	31½	300	31½	31½	30¾	30¾	-¾
Union Bag & Paper pf.	81¼	81½	327	81¼	81½	81¼	81¼	
Union Pacific	44¾	45¼	5,050	44¾	45¼	44¾	44¾	-¼
Union Pacific pf.	76¾	76¾	3,630	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	-¼
U. S. Flour Milling Co.	57½	58¼	4,680	57¾	58¼	57	57¼	-¾
U. S. Flour M. Co. pf.	78	78½	2,870	78	78¼	77¾	77¾	-¼
United States Leather	12¼	12¾	10,480	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	+¼
U. S. Leather pf., ex d.	75¾	76¼	4,275	75¾	76¼	75¾	75¾	-¼
United States Rubber	48¾	49¼	1,082	48¾	49¼	48¾	48¾	-¼
U. S. Rubber pf.	115¼	115¾	865	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¼	-¼
Wabash pf.	21¾	21¾	780	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	-¼
Western Union Tel.	89¾	89¾

CUBAN OUTLAWRY INCREASING.

Local Journals Give Details of Outrages and Murders Committed on Spaniards Throughout the Interior.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—The Diario de la Marina says editorially to-day:

"Almost daily stories of horrible outrages and murders come from villages within cannonshot of the principal towns in the interior, which seem to show that crime is increasing. The persecution of industrious Spaniards is becoming more cruel and the situation is fast developing a serious character. We would urge the authorities to give their attention immediately to these conditions."

The paper gives an account of a Spaniard, living at Managua, who, though he has been there twenty years in charge of a local school, is menaced nightly by a mob that threatens to lynch him unless he leaves the place. The case seems all the harder because the Spaniard married a Cuban girl, has for many years been identified with the better social class, and has large property interests in the district. It appears that many of the resident Spaniards there are preparing to leave terrified by the threats of the Cubans, who ride through the streets at night, crying "Death to the Spaniards!"

The Correo of Sagua says that two Spanish workmen, were recently attacked by a Cuban with a machete. The Cuban first told them to evacuate, and then wounded one in the hand and killed the other, dragging the body to a banana field, where he left it.

REBURIAL OF CUBAN GENERALS.

Bodies of Antonio Maceo and Francisco Gomez to be Exhumed.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—Sunday next has been decided upon as the day for the exhumation of the bodies of Antonio Maceo and Francisco Gomez, now interred at Bejucal. The foreign Consuls have been invited to be present at the ceremony.

Capt. Barker Prepares for Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Capt. Barker, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the squadron at Manila, was at the Navy Department to-day for the first time since he returned to this country, some weeks ago. As a result of the recent death of Rear Admiral Picking, Capt. Barker becomes first on the list of Captains, and as such will be the next to advance to the rank of Rear Admiral. He is here to be examined for promotion and to assume his duties on the Naval Examining Board.

Promotions in the Cavalry Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Col. Michael Cooney, Fourth Cavalry, has been retired at his own request, after forty years' service. His regiment is now in the Philippines. The retirement promotes Lieut. Col. Charles D. Viele of the First Cavalry to be Colonel of the Fourth, Major Thomas C. Lebo of the Sixth to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Alexander Rodgers to be Major.

Two Naval Officers to be Retired.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—An order was issued at the Navy Department to-day retiring Medical Director J. R. Tryon on his own application, and Capt. J. Trilley on the following day.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The North Atlantic squadron, composed of the New York, the Brooklyn, the Massachusetts, the Indiana, and the Texas, sailed from the Delaware to-day for Tompkinsville.

The Dolphin has sailed from Portland for Rockport.

The Marblehead has left Mare Island for San Francisco.

The Caesar will be docked at Port Royal for repairs.

The Yankton has been ordered to complete repairs and have coal aboard by the 5th prox, in order to begin her Winter's surveying work five days later.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Dwellings Still the Feature—Only One Transaction at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for James A. Frame & Son, for $31,000, the five-story American-basement dwelling 259 West Ninetieth Street, 18 by 100.

William Seeligsberg and J. Pangburn have sold for the estate of Ephraim Howe to a builder, for improvement, 228 West Fourth Street, 26.6 by 101, adjoining the corner of West Tenth Street, now occupied by an old dwelling.

Charles W. Clinton has sold to Mrs. Kate Schermerhorn the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 23 East Seventy-ninth Street, 18 by 102.2.

Janpole & Werner deny the report that they have sold their plot of twenty-six lots at First Avenue and One Hundredth to One Hundred and First Streets.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for E. J. Blauvelt to H. McHugh the dwelling 1,097 Arthur Avenue.

R. A. MacIntire reports that he has sold for J. J. O'Brien to Thomas D. Kelly the dwelling 2,161 Bathgate Avenue; also, to J. H. Surridge and Joseph H. Esterly the house 2,100 Tiebout Avenue.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

231 East Sixteenth Street, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary Marrin.....$16,187

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 172 feet east of Broadway, for twelve three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16.6 and 16 by 50; J. S. Heisler of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Edwin Wilbur, architect; cost, $180,000.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 494 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 87; C. Degener of 122 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 33.4 by 88.6; A. C. Tillot of 1,006 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; P. H. Lynch, architect; cost, $90,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 535.2 feet north of Cedar, Section 11, for a two-story frame stable, 28 by 26; Mary S. Armory, owner; Co-operative Building Plan Association, architect; cost, $1,100.

Alterations.

No. 26 West Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mary F. Bartlett, premises, owner; G. M. Malgrove, architect; cost, $900.

No. 490 to 500 Cherry Street, to a six-story brick factory; Crane Company, premises, owner; the Rustling Company, architects; cost, $650.

No. 56 West Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Fowler & Parker of 35 William Street, owners; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 102 Park Place, to a four-story brick warehouse; F. E. Johnson of 10 West Twenty-third Street, owner; G. E. Stanfield, architect; cost, $150.

No. 923 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; A. D. Pell of 929 Fifth Avenue, owner; James Bronson, architect; cost, $400.

No. 491 Amsterdam Avenue, to a one-story brick store; W. E. Cushman, premises, lessee; W. M. Romsee, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, 784, 25.8x99.9; Morris Heimerdinger and wife to Edward E. Corey 1

AVENUE A, 1,442, e s, 25.1x98; Albert Oppenheimer to Herman Oppenheimer 1

AVENUE A, e s, 25.8 ft n of 66th St, 19.4 x80; Herman Wronkow and wife to Laura E. Smith 1

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 94th St, 146.5 x100 x irregular; John O. Baker and wife to Le Grand K. Pettit 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 467, w s, 22.1x 100; Patrick McMorrow to Minnie N. Goodwin 1

CHURCH ST, e s, 218 ft n of the prolongation of new street, being the s e corner lot of Alonzo Howell, 50x100; John W. and Sarah Cryan to John Harper 1

CROTONA AV, widened, e s, 150 ft n of 180th St, 25x102, correction deed; Marcellus B. McArthur to Frederick Pirk and another 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 75 ft n of 180th St, 25x102; Frederick Pirk and others to John May and wife 5,000

COLUMBIA ST, 125, w s, 24x100; Mendel Joachim to Morris F. Joachim 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 251.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 23x120.2; Andrew Silinski to James A. Glover 1

FOREST AV, e s, part of Lot 61, map of the Village of Kingsbridge, 50x170; Charles W. Nash and wife to Charles E. Mersereau 6,000

GOERCK ST, 113, w s, 17.11x50; Gustav F. Tausig to Samuel B. Agres 1

GREENWICH ST, 622, w s, 20x90.8x20x 89.6; Anna Smith to Stephen McCormick and another 1

JEROME AV, n w s, 517.6 ft s w of 190th St, 112.11x90x70.11x irregular; Louis Brandt and another to Elphalet C. Smith 100

JEROME AV, n w s, 517.6 ft s w of 190th St, 112.11x90x70.11 x irregular; James J. Corbett and wife to Louis Brandt and another 100

LYON ST, s w corner of Fox St, 92x51.7x 62.2x99.8; Henry Stein to Henry Benjamin 1

LOT BEGINS 328 ft n of Jennings St and 298.6 ft w of Bristow St, runs s 100 x e 23.4 x n 100 x w 23.4 to beginning; Rowland W. Thomas and others to William H. Bell, Jr., and Jacob M. Nash 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x100; William H. Willis, referee, to Mayer S. Bernheimer 20,300

MADISON AV, s e corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; August Oppenheimer and wife to Thomas Graham 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, at entire of block between 115th and 116th Sts, runs e 45.5 x s 99.6 to avenue x n 45.2; the New York Investment and Improvement Company to Albert W. Mott 100

NEW ST, 42 and 44, w s; James W. Golden to the Mutual Real Estate Company 1

PARK AV, n e corner of 119th St, 75x75; Laura E. Smith to Herman Wronkow 100

ROBERTSON PLACE, s e s, Lot 235, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 33.4x100; Mary Blanth to Katharine Horton 1

RUTGERS PLACE, n s, 130.6 w Clinton St, 26x110; Morris Goldstein and wife to David Ravitch and another 1

RUTGERS PLACE, n s, 104.4 ft w of Clinton St, 26x110; Pauline Simon to David Ravitch and another 28,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 40.11 ft s of 149th St, 20.5x109.10x20x105.6; Ernst Marx to Nathan Company to Margaret P. Herman 100

SUFFOLK ST, 170, s s, 25x100; Albert Hinz and another, executors, to Betty Gluck 26,250

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 166th St, 143.11x10x165.2x91; Romaine Brown and wife to Arthur W. Mead and others 1

2D AV, s e corner of 95th St, 28x75; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another 30,000

3D AV, e s, 60 ft s of 38th St, 15.10x irregular x87.11x84; Lewis G. Reed to James W. Golden 1

8TH AV, 2,899 and 2,901, w s, 49.11x100; Hugo F. Hoefler and wife to Francis M. Marks 60,000

11TH AV, n w corner of 59th St, 25.11x100; Blanche M. Schulte to Anna C. Muller, 1-9 part 1

11TH AV, n w corner of 59th St, 25.11x100; Mary C. A. Schulte to Anna C. Muller, 1-9 part 1

13TH ST, 118 West, 20.10x103.3; George H. Coutts and wife to Ellen Archbold 18,000

19TH ST, 206 West, 15.6x92; Daniel Callahan to Mary White 9,500

55TH ST, 157 East, 20x100.5; Edwin H. Peck and others to Agnes R. Holahan 1

53TH ST, 137 East, 20x100.5; Kate A. Peck and others, executrix, executors, &c., to Edwin H. Peck and others 1

62D ST, n s, 142.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.8x100.5; Michael Reid to Lewis A. Cushman 1

38TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Frederic J. Middlebrook 3,500

71ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 20x102.2; Charles Forschner and wife to Agnes Hunt 18,500

77TH ST, 125 West, 20x107.2x20x106.9; Theodore Kilian and others to John L. Miller 1

79TH ST, 303 and 305 East, 55x irregular; August M. Bruggemann to Leo Mayer 1

82D ST, s s, 183 ft w of Park Av, 16x100; William Van W. Graham to August Oppenheimer 1

82D ST, s s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 18x100; William Van W. Graham to August Oppenheimer 1

84TH ST, 111 West, 40x102.2; James W. White and wife to Theodore Kilian and another 100

84TH ST, 275 West, 16x80.2; Gilmore Clark and wife to Phebe S. Peters 15,800

88TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.8; George H. Hart, referee, to Patrick S. Wingy 3,000

99TH ST, 300 ft w of Park Av, 100 to avenue x100.11; Myer Hellman and wife to August Oppenheimer 1

103D ST, s s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x 100.11; John Hayes and Julia L. Crylik 1

115TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 100.11; Jobst Hoffmann and wife to Martin Frank 10

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 150.11x150x98.3 to 26.8; James B. Ford and others, executors, to Albert W. Mott 77,000

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 150x 100.11; Benjamin B. Lescock and wife to John R. Ford 3,900

126TH ST, 223 East, 17x99.11; Josephine Dalton to Julia Noethen 14,850

132D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Ernest Wetterer to John L. Thomas 1

152D ST, 533 East, 25x100; Lena Seifert to Charles M. Kaeppel 1

133D ST, s s, 292.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Herman Wronkow and wife to Laura E. Smith 1

159TH ST, 662 and 664 East, 50x98; also 761 and 763 East 162d St, 50x100; Mary Muller to James A. Glover ..... Exchange

182D ST, s s, 127.6 ft w of Hughes Av, 23.1x111.1x22x105.1; Louis Eickwort and wife to James Nixon 1

183D ST, n s, 201 ft w of Grand Av, 17x78; Robert C. Wood to David C. Robertson 4,500

183D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 99.11; Lillie T. Yoran and another, executors and trustees, to the Deane Realty Company 3,041

183TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 99.11; the Deane Realty Company to Henry Doscher 100

Recorded Leases.

DEULOSKY, Dors, to Isaac Lipshitz; 173 East Broadway, 1 year $500

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND Trust Company, trustee, to Mollie Rind; 1,188 3d Av, 5 years 1,200

VETTER, Benedicta, to Ernest H. Moritz; 720 East 164th St, 5 years 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ARCHBOLD, Ellen, to George H. Coutts; 118 West 18th St, 1 year 15,000

BECKER, William J., to Friedrich Seibel; 91st St, n s, 90 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years 10,000

BELL, William H., Jr., and Jacob N. Nash to Rowland W. Thomas and Isaac L. Dunn; interior lot 328 ft n of Jennings St and 298.6 ft w of Bristow St, runs s 100x e 23.4x n 100x w 23.4, 3 years 4,000

BLAND, Mollie, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,188 3d Av, store lease, demand 1,177

BLUM Morris, to William C. Stuart and others, trustees, &c.; 100 East 74th St, 5 years 25,000

CUSHMAN, Lewis A., to Michael Reid; 62d St, s s, 142.6 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years. 11,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Joseph Ripley; Central Park West, s w corner of 98th St, 1 year 10,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to the German Savings Bank; Central Park West, s w corner of 98th St, 1 year 115,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to Louis A. Brown and another, trustees; Hughes Av, s w corner of Oak Tree Place, 3 years 2,500

EWING, Julia A., to Justus E. Ewing; 152 and 154 West 98th St, 3 years 5,000

FISCHELL, Harry, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Broome St, s e corner of Suffolk St, 5 years 55,000

FOSS, Charles A., to Charles H. Muller and another, trustees, &c.; Lafontaine Av, s s, 36.7 and 52.7 ft n of 180th St, 3 years (two mortgages) 6,000

FOSS, Charles A., to Sarah A. Hitchcock; Lafontaine Av, s e corner of 180th St, 3 years 2,500

GLASIER, Mary, to Samuel G. Dayton; Bay Av, n s, 60 ft e of North St, City Island, rerecorded, 1 year 300

GLUCK, Betty, to Eliza C. Farnham; 170 Suffolk St, 5 years 20,000

GLUCK, Betty, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 170 Suffolk St, installments. 4,250

GOLDEN, James W., to the Mutual Real Estate Company; Broadway, e s, 133.5 ft n of Grand St; also 474 Broadway, leasehold, and Canby St, w s, Lots 804 to 807, map of Bayard estate, 14th Ward, 5 years 62,500

GOLDEN, James W., to American Mortgage Company; 571 3d Av, 3 years 24,000

GRAHAM, Thomas, to August Oppenheimer; Madison Av, s e corner of 99th St, 1 year 75,000

GRAHAM, Thomas, to August Oppenheimer; Madison Av, s e corner of 99th St, 1 year 25,000

GUNDLING, Kate G., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 50, map of St. Raymond's Park, 24th Ward, 10 years 900

HOCHSTEIN, Albert, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 314 and 316 East 9th St, 5 years 25,000

HORNE, Louther S., to Harry S. Houpt; 165th St, s s, 85 ft e of Prospect Av, ½ year 1,000

HUNT, Agnes, executrix, &c., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2d Av, n e corner of 22d St; also 402 to 406 2d Av, and 301 and 303 East 22d St, 5 years. 50,000

HUNT, Agnes, to Charles and Margaretha Forsch; 71st St, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 2 months 15,500

INNET, Claudia S., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 40th St, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 1-3 years 13,000

KILLAN, Theodore and William, to James W. White; 111 West 84th St, 2 years. 9,000

KINSLEY, Margaret L., to Edward F. Ferdinand, guardian, &c.; 122d St, n s, 355 ft w of 2d Av, 4 years 7,000

KORTMAN, Bernard, to Mary Muller; 124th St, s s, 170.10 ft e of Columbus Av, extends to Manhattan St, 3 years. 3,300

LA PORTA, Francis J., to Henry F. Hoft and another; 155th Av, s w corner of White Plains Road; also Woodlawn Av, w s, 125 ft s of Scott Av, 5 years 5,500

LIVINGSTON, James, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 102d St, s s, 116 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 20,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 102d St, s s, 128 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 20,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 102d St, n s, 146 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 20,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 102d St, n s, 164 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 20,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 102d St, n s, 182 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 20,000

LIVINGSTON, James J., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; Central Park West, s w corner of 96d St, 3 years..... 250,000

MAY, John and Elizabeth, to Frederick Pirk and Charles Dumont, trustees; Whitlock s s, 75 ft n of 180th St, 3 years. 800

McCRACKEN, William, and others to Edwin Shuttleworth; 149th St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, due when permanent grade is placed 4,000

MOORHOUSE, Stephen, jr., and another to Anna Smith; 628 Greenwich St, 1 year. 1,000

MOTT, Albert W., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; Morningside Av, e s corner of 116th St, 1½ years 125,000

MOTT, Albert W., to Francis M. Marks; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, demand 5,000

MOTT, Albert W., to Francis M. Marks; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, demand 5,000

MOTT, Albert W., to Hugo F. Hoefler; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, 1½ years 20,000

MOTT, Albert W., to Hugo F. Hoefler; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, installments 10,000

MORAN, Dennie W., to Louis L. Browne and another, trustees; Buckhout St, n s, 100 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years 10,000

MYERS, Seymour, and Percy Rinn to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1,219 3d Av, 5 years 16,000

NEVILLS, Mary J., to Stephen H. Map; Fordham Road, widened, s s, 21.6 ft e of Grand Av, 3 years 600

O'CONOR, Roger, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 87th St, s s, 258 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 4,000

OPPENHEIM, Herman, to Nicholas C. and Lord G. Bennigs, executors, &c.; 1,442 Avenue A, 5 years 9,000

OPPENHEIM, Herman, to Fanny Bach; 1,442 Avenue A, 3 years 5,000

OPPENHEIM, Herman, to Felicias de Schenken; 1,442 Avenue A, 5 years 9,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to John O. Baker, Boulevard, s e corner of 94th St, demand 140,000

RAFFERTY, Mary E., to Sophia C. Sebastian; 1st St, n s, adjoining Lot 29, map of Adee estate; 1 year 500

RAVITCH, David and Joseph, to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees, &c., Rutgers Place, n s, 104.9 ft w of Clinton St, 5 years 34,500

RAVITCH, David and Joseph, to Walter F. Kingsland; Rutgers Place, n s, 130.6 ft w of Clinton Av, 5 years 34,500

ROLLMANN, John, to Newburgh Saving Bank; Columbus Av, 766 and 765, 3 years 45,000

ROBERTSON, David C., to Robert C. Wood; 183d St, n s, 201 ft w of Grand Av, one-half month 950

SCHIFF, Herman J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 248 and 250 East 77th St, 5 years 14,000

SCHMIDT, Rosine, otherwise Rosanna, to Elizabeth Berry; 150th St, s w s, 155 ft s e of Robbins Av, 3 years 2,000

SCOFIELD, Lydia A., to Asa Carpenter; Lots 350, 351, and 352, map of property of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island, 5 years 2,000

SMITH, Elphalet C., to Louis and John Brandt; Jerome Av, n w s, 517.5 ft s w of 190th St, runs s w 112x n w 90x n 71, to Fordham Road x e 49x e 77x e 53.8 to beginning, 1 year 45,000

SMITH, Elphalet C., to Louis and John Brandt; Jerome Av, n w s, 517.5 ft s w of 190th St, runs s w 112x n w 90x n 71 to Fordham Road x e 49x e 77x e 53.8 to beginning, 1 year 45,000

TOPLBERG, John, to David Henny; Lots 253 and 254, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward, demand 800

WALDRON, Alfred, to Jacob D. Butler; 100th St, n s, 90 ft e of Broadway, 2 months 1,400

WHELAN, Helena A., to Samuel L. Berrian; Heath Av, w s, 562 ft n of Boston Av, 5 years 2,250

WILDER, George W., to Edward C. Perkins, trustee, &c.; 322 West 103d St, 5 years 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLOCH, Emil, to Robert W. Stuart $13,086

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to Maria R. Higgins, in trust. 18,000

BROWN, Ronald K., and brother, executors, &c., to Rose T. Mosher order of court .....

COHN, Sigmund, to Richard and Amelia Seis 6,000

HANLON, Annie, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 4,100

HARFT, Charles, to Thomas J. Falls 3,500

PALEN, George, to Frederick Fowler ..... Nom.

PALMER, Mary A., to Esther R. Gilbert. Nom.

RIPLEY, Joseph, to Harris Solomon ..... Nom.

SCHWAB, Maggie, to the Park Mortgage Company 12,000

STANCLIFFE, Elisabeth J., to Ida L. Hardy 1,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Thomas and Grinnell Burk, trustees, &c. 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Maria R. Higgins, in trust, &c. 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Philip Osborn 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Philip Osborn 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE C, 183 to 187; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against Edward A. Hastings, owner; Baker & Fine, owners and contractors ..

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 225x100; Rosa Ellender against Isaac Landsberg, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors 800

KELLY ST, s s, 75 ft w of Wales Av, 75x 125; William L. Morton against Louis M. King and William E. Vaughan, owners and contractors 650

UNION AV, s w corner of 150th St, 75x70; W. McWhirter Company against Herman Wolff and Michael Ohlsling, owners and contractors 1,700

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, 66x150; Rosa Ellender against Vincent Bonagin, owner and contractor

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 70 ft s of 240th St, 14x105; Salvatore Grillo against Mary O'Connell, owner; Peter Spoonheimer & Son, contractors 15

3D AV, e s, 25 ft n of 174th St, 75x90; Rosa Ellender against Isaac Landsberg, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors. 462

3D AV, n e corner of 174th St, 90x100; Tony Altieri against Elias Feldman, owner and contractor 1,000

85TH ST, 345 and 347 West; John Davidson against William E. D. Stokes, owner; Collier-Weeks Company, contractors 525

116TH ST, 123 East; Bell Brothers against Rosaline Finkle, or Leopold Holzman, owner; Alexander J. Finkle, contractor ..

131ST ST, s s, 304 ft e of Lenox Av, 31x 99.11; George W. Martin & Co. against Charles Brown, owner and contractor.... 1,650

152D ST, 945 to 949 East; Weber & Anderson against Louis M. King, owner and contractor 124

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

JEROME AV, s w corner of Fordham Road, 112.11x90 and 70.11 to road x125; Louis and John Brandt, with Elliphalet C. Smith, 10 payments $43,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 102x 100; the Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against Dora Osborne and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. De W. Rogers.

GRAND ST, n s, 125 ft w of Wooster St, 25x 100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Henry M. Tostevin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

WILLIS AV, 145; Elisabeth Gifford against William Kaufman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Hall.

122D ST, 148 West; Henry C. Trumper against William B. Smith and others, executors, &c., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... 74½
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .40
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... 26¾
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $2.95
Cotton, middling..... .06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .05½
Sugar, granulated..... 5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime..... .35
Beef, family..... 11.00
Beef, hams..... 26.00
Tallow, prime..... .04⅝
Pork, mess..... 9.12½
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb..... .06¾
Lard, prime..... 5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 22.50
Butter, Western creamery..... 22

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring Wheat, 65@69c; No. 2 red, 71¾c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¾@33½c; No. 2 oats, 23¾c; No. 3 white, 24@24½c; No. 3 white, 23½@24½c; No. 2 rye 57½c; No. 3 barley, 39@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.10; Northwestern, $1.12½; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per bbl, $7.30@7.95; lard, per 100 lb, $5.50; short ribs, sides, loose, $5.05@5.35; dry-salted shoulders (boxed,) 6@6½c; short clear sides (boxed,) $5.15@5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars unchanged; clover, $4@7.50.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton futures was only moderate, with price changes too narrow to stimulate investment interest. The opening was steady at an advance of 1 to 2 points on firm cables and fair Southern buying, which in turn started a scurry of shorts to cover. The rise was soon supplanted by a slight net loss under foreign selling, rumored to be for protection of heavy purchases in spot cotton. From that time on to the middle of the afternoon the market ruled almost lifeless. Hester's weekly crop figures proved of bearish import, and during the latter part of the session liquidation figured conspicuously, forcing prices off point by point to the lowest level of the day. Near the close there was some covering, but the market was finally steady, with some months 2 points lower and others unchanged. Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, 5¾c, 1-16c lower; Savannah, 5¾c; Charleston firm, 5 9-16@5 13-16c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk, 6¼c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Memphis firm, 6c; Augusta, 6@5 1-16c; St. Louis, 6c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.96	5.97	5.96	5.94@5.96
October	6.01	6.02	5.99	5.99@6.01
November	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.03@6.04
December	6.13	6.13	6.09	6.10@6.11
January	6.19	6.19	6.14	6.14@6.15
February	6.20	6.20	6.15	6.15@6.16
March	6.24	6.25	6.20	6.21@6.22
April	6.27	6.28	6.24	6.24@6.25
May	6.31	6.31	6.27	6.27@6.28
June	...	...	...	6.30@6.31
July	6.35	6.35	6.32	6.32@6.33

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales. Receipts, 2,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling upland, 3 9-16d. Futures opened quiet at a partial 1-64d decline, and stayed quiet at ½@¾d net declines. Sales, 5,000 bales; American, 4,900. Sept.-Oct. delivery, 3 57-64d; Oct.-Nov. and Nov.-Dec., 3 29-64d; Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., 3 25-64d; March and April, 3 25-64d; April and May, 3 23-64d; May and June, 3 23-64d; June and July, 3 23-64d; July and August, 3 21-64d; September, 3 21-64d; September and October, 3 21-64d; October and November, 3 21-64d; November and December, 3 21-64d. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths moderate demand.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—There has been a busy, booming market for wool this week, and the actual sales have approximated early 70,000,000 pounds. The buying has been done mainly by the American Woolen Company and other large consumers, but there has been also a good representation of the smaller mills. The buying, too, has been for consumption, not on speculation, and prices are correspondingly firmer as the time of the London auctions next Tuesday draws near, but only dealers, but consumers look for no advance in prices, and it is the desire to anticipate this that has carried the sales to such an enormous figure this week. Another bull card is the published statement of the American Woolen Company that 90 per cent. of the output of its mills has been disposed of and the goods taken out of the market. Worsted manufacturers also report a roseate outlook for next Spring. In short, there hardly seems to be a weak place visible in the whole situation as far as wool is concerned. The sales for the week are 6,725,000 bales (pounds) and 985,000 bales foreign, a total of 9,222,000 bales for this week, against a total of 6,250,000 bales last week, and a total of 1,887,000 bales the corresponding week last year.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	72⅞	73¼	72⅝	72⅝
December	75 11-16	75⅞	75 9-16	75⅝
May	78 11-16	78 15-16	78 9-16	78⅝
Corn—				
September	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
December	...	...	...	35⅝
May	35	35¼	35	35¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	71¾	71¾	70	70½
December	70¾	70 15-16	70¼	70⅞
May	73 11-16	73¾	73½	73¾
Corn—				
September	31⅝	32¼	31¾	32⅛
December	28 3-16	28¾	28⅛	28⅝
May	29½	29¾	29⅜	29⅝
Oats—				
September	21¼	21¾	21 3-16	21⅜
December	20⅞	21⅛	20⅝	21¼
May	22¾	22 13-16	22½	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market, after opening ⅛c lower at New York, further declined ½c, cables being unsatisfactory, with Liverpool showing a decline of ¼d, from which it failed to recover. Then there was a decidedly firmer feeling, following indications of increased activity in cash grain. The receipts in the Northwest continued rather full, (quality poor,) however, and the upward movement in futures was neither sharp nor considerable; from the lowest to the highest prices there was an advance of ⅜c in the local market, and generally ⅝c in the Chicago market, with the improvement generally maintained quite well up to the close. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat in Boston, were as follows: No. 2 red, 74½c, spot; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 73¾c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 70½c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 76½c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81½c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—Close—Wheat in store, No. 1 Northern, September, 66¾c; December, 67¾@67¾c; May, 70¼c; old September, 69¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, old, 70¾c; new, 70c; No. 1 Northern, old, 69¾c; new, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, old, 68¾c; new, 66c.

DULUTH, Sept. 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70¼c; September, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68c; September, 68c; December, 68c; May, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c; No. 3 Spring, 62c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 71½@72c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾@69c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 57¾@58c. Barley—Lower; No. 2, 43@45c; sample, 40@43c.

CORN—Cash property here was quite strong, quoted at 33½c; No. 2, in elevator, 29c delivered, and 40c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 25½@26¼c; No. 2 oats, 26c; No. 3 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; track mixed, 25½@28c; track white, 27@33c; No. 2 white oats, 29c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65c, free on board, afloat, and No. 2 Western, 64c, spot; State rye, 59@60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 45@50c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.85@$4; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.30@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $15.50@$15.75, and arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.50. Corn Meal—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@76c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb,

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH G. TURNURE, plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in Section 5, in Block 1,306, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Third Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Powell Place, distant sixty feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly, parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Powell Place,) and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.

Dated August 31, 1899. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

178th St., (Powell Place.)

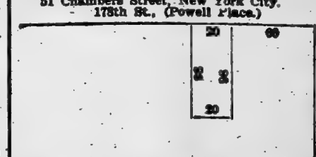

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxes, costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are sold is $3,674.42. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $80, besides interest.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

n1-8aw3wF&S&s23

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1218.—GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George E. Armstrong, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 14, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE FORZLY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Forzly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 28, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 16, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 16th day of October, 1899. Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.

ap15-law6m

GIBSER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE GIBSER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEENY, Atty. for Executor, 63 William Street, New York City. ap8-law6m

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Morgan & Marsh, 31 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1899. SOPHIE V. E. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & MEYER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 31 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy13-law6m

New York, Sept. 15, 1899.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. GRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated July 18, 1899, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Morris Heights, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (also called Powell Place, distant sixty feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly, parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Powell Place,) and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.

Dated August 31, 1899. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

178th St., (Powell Place.)

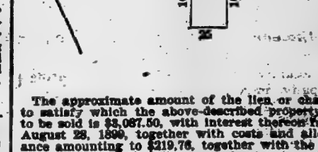

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,087.50, with interest thereon from August 28, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $219.78, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $524.46.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,500, with accrued interest thereon at five per cent. from July 6, 1899, payable in gold.

Dated August 30, 1899.

EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.

au21-2aw3wTh&S&s21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. GRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated July 18, 1899, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Morris Heights, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (also called Powell Place, distant sixty feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly, parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Powell Place,) and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.

Dated August 31, 1899. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

178th St., (Powell Place.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,282.16, with interest thereon from the 11th day of July, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $277.80, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $707.44, and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

au31-2aw2wTh&S&s21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PHILIP KLEEBERG against CLARENCE H. BROWN, MAURICE V. FREUND, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in Section 5, in Block 1,306, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Third Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five inches; thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, the easterly wall being a party wall.

The said premises being now known and designated by the Street Number 148 East 49th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and being the same premises conveyed to said Clarence H. Brown by Carrie Bendheim by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated August 30, 1899.

EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.

49th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,087.50, with interest thereon from August 28, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $219.78, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $524.46.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,500, with accrued interest thereon at five per cent. from July 6, 1899, payable in gold.

Dated August 30, 1899.

EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.

au21-2aw3wTh&S&s21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. GRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated July 18, 1899, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Morris Heights, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (also called Powell Place, distant sixty feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly, parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Powell Place,) and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.

Dated August 31, 1899. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

178th St., (Powell Place.)

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxes, costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are sold is $3,674.42. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $80, besides interest.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

n1-8aw3wF&S&s23

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 1218.—GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George E. Armstrong, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated September 14, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE FORZLY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Forzly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 28, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 16, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FENTON, MARGARET P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to the Friends Memorial Home, Samuel C. Anderson, John C. Milligan and Mary Milligan, Mary Smith, Grover, Lucinda P. Dorsheimer, Lucy M. Fitch, Henry C. Milligan, Francis Pringle Anderson, Robert Purdy Anderson, Thomas Pringle Anderson, Margaret Emily McKinley, Mary Latimer Hamilton, Emily C. Chandler, Mary J. Chandler, Harry Milligan Chandler, Natalie P. Nachtel, and Grace L. Stuart Patchen, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits left unadministered of Margaret P. Fenton, deceased, should not be granted to Clarence M. Fenton, a Director of the Lexington Memorial Home, who has made application for the same.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a [L. S.] Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAM J. AMEND, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au12-law6w5s.

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 15 Chambers Street in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 15 Chambers Street, New York.

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy22-law6m5s

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jerome B. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 19 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan. ap22-law6m5

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. AOKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-law6m5

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting

HOLAHAN MAZET WITNESS

Says He Would Still Put Through Ramapo Contract If He Could.

FOR CITY OWNERSHIP, HOWEVER

Angrily Turns Upon Mr. Moss and the Chairman—Convictions in the Fire Department.

The Mazet committee resumed its sessions yesterday with Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, as the chief witness. His appearance gave the spectators an opportunity to hear more about the inner workings of the Ramapo deal. Mr. Holahan added some spice to the proceedings, which, however, seemed dull in contrast with the lively tilts of the day before.

Edward Lauterbach, it was said, will be put on the stand when the committee resumes work Tuesday, and will be asked to clear up some matters brought out in the examination of Mr. Holahan. It is also probable Seth Low, who is returning home from the Peace Conference at The Hague, on the St. Louis, will be called to the stand at once to testify about the authorship of Section 471 of the charter, which has been so much discussed during the last few weeks. Mr. Low is said to have suggested, and even to have written, this section.

The first witness to take the stand was ex-Judge John F. Dillon, who wrote the opinion adverse to the Ramapo contract and sustaining Controller Coler in his position in the controversy. Judge Dillon said, when Mr. Moss asked him for his opinion as to the term of the Mayor of this city, that two years was long enough. Ex-Mayor F. W. Wurster of Brooklyn testified concerning the water supply of that borough. President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx said that he was in favor of municipal ownership of the water supply. He favored a greater extension of the borough system. He was opposed to the Ramapo scheme.

James W. Pryor of the City Club, who had in charge the investigation made by that club two years ago, was called to confirm the statements made in the report then prepared by the club on the waste of water in the pipes of this city. By saving the leakage from the pipes the water supply would be more than doubled at once, as New York wastes and consumes 110 gallons per capita, and needs less than forty gallons, August Hoebermann, a builder, testified as to the leakage of Croton water from the reservoir in Central Park.

TESTIMONY FROM FIREMEN.

Mr. Moss then took up the Fire Department, and called Secretary Augustus T. Docharty, who submitted a list of all cases in which members of the uniformed force had been convicted since Jan. 1, 1898. The counsel tabulated the figures, saying that the committee had no intention of attacking the department. It was believed, however, that politics is interfering with the efficiency of the force. He then took up the statement, and said that it showed that in the period named, from Jan. 1, 1898, up to the present, 100 members had been convicted of intoxication; there were 205 convictions for absence without leave; 81 convictions for neglect of duty; 41 convictions for violations of the rules, and that in all this period there were only eight dismissals from the force—two for absence without leave, two for violation of the rules, and one each for intoxication, insubordination, neglect of duty, and neglect of duty and intoxication.

A number of firemen were then called to sustain the figures given. Nearly all testified to having been convicted of intoxication, &c. Albert J. Steward, who was an engineer, but reduced from that rank, was asked why he had been reduced.

"That is something that nobody can find out," he replied. He said when Chief Croker took charge he made a rule allowing the men only two meals a day, but permitting them to go out for a sandwich in the middle of the day. One day he was held on duty, and could not go to dinner, so he walked up the street and got a sandwich, being gone about five minutes. Charges were preferred against him by Battalion Chief Fanning for being absent without leave and entering a liquor saloon.

Steward also said that he had been asked to contribute 1 per centum of his salary to the campaign fund. This demand was made upon him several times, he said, and every time by an officer of the uniformed force. He refused. This was just prior to election.

"Do you expect to have any trouble because of your testimony here to-day?"

"I have received four anonymous letters telling me that if I came here I would be broke."

"If any harm comes to you for this," said Mr. Moss, "the wrath of the people of this city will be visited upon the men who do it."

All the firemen were then excused. Chief Croker was present throughout their examination and sat in full view of the witnesses. Commissioner Scannell was also in the room for a short time.

MR. HOLAHAN ON RAMAPO.

Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, was the next witness. He took the stand with manifest perturbation. After taking the oath, he sat nervously tapping the floor with his feet and twisting his fingers about the arm of the chair. He seemed on the verge of an explosion, which soon came.

He said, in reply to questions, that his private secretary is his son, and that he gets $2,400 a year.

"Is he a stenographer?"

"The best in the State; he holds the record."

"That is a very pleasant fact," said Mr. Moss.

"Did you present the Ramapo contract to the board?"

"I did not. It was sent to me by the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Lauterbach sent to me the first draft of the contract. As he told you yesterday, he had been hounding me for a long time, well knowing that we wanted water, but nothing ever came of it, as he wanted what I thought too high a price—$85 a million. I suggested at last that he make a bid at $70. He did that, and I sent it to Mr. Whalen."

"Now, why did he come to you with this proposal instead of to Mr. Dalton?"

"There's nothing in the charter to prevent the President of the board from attending to these matters."

"Did the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall take action on this matter?"

"Why should they?" angrily retorted the witness. "It would be a great piece of impertinence if they did. I am a city official and responsible for my acts."

"Would you still put through the Ramapo contract if you could?"

"I would; yes, under existing circumstances."

"If so, you would rely largely upon what these men who first advised you have said, would you not?"

THE WITNESS GETS ANGRY.

"Now, don't you make speeches for me," said Mr. Holahan, and he thumped the railing of the Judges' bench and glared at Mr. Moss.

Mr. Mazet interposed, and Mr. Holahan turned upon him. "You must not let him do this," he said, his face flushed with rage.

"Mr. Holahan," said the Chairman, "you must act in an orderly manner. The committee will afford you all the protection you may need."

Mr. Moss's question was repeated, and Mr. Holahan said: "We will get on all right if Mr. Moss will only keep his temper." The audience laughed loud at this unintentional humor.

Mr. Holahan finally admitted he would still rely upon what the Ramapo people and the Board of Underwriters had told him.

"But I never saw such a scampering in my life as has been made by these people since the newspapers began to pound the Ramapo contract. [Laughter.] If I felt I was wrong, I would scamper, too." [Laughter.]

"How soon did you expect the Ramapo Company to be able to supply water?"

"In about five years."

"You know that they could go ahead under this contract?"

"Oh, I don't see why."

He testified he had made no investigation as to the ability of the Ramapo people to execute the contract. He did not think they were "fools enough to enter into a contract they could not carry out," or "fools enough to spend $100,000,000 and then try to sell their water."

When asked if he had consulted the Mayor, he replied that he had not, because the Mayor would have said: "If you don't know enough to do your duty, you'd better get out." [Laughter.] The Mayor would have the matter before him, Mr. Holahan said, when it came up in the Board of Public Improvements.

"He is a member of that board and has a vote, just as I have," said Mr. Holahan.

"How many times has the Mayor attended meetings of the board?" asked Mr. Moss.

"He has never been present at a meeting," replied Mr. Holahan, at which there was a great burst of laughter.

Did Mr. Carroll ever speak to you about the contract?"

"No, Sir. If he had, I would have told him it was none of his business."

DENIES UNDUE HASTE.

Mr. Holahan insisted there had not been any undue haste, and that the Ramapo contract should have been settled two weeks after it had been presented. This, he said, would have given time enough for discussion. He thought the contract very favorable to the city, and that the municipality could have made $140,000,000 out of it by simply putting in metres at the houses, and charging rates on the water.

"Would you recommend any such scheme?" said Mr. Moss.

"Oh, no; I'm only talking; [laughter] but it could be done."

Mr. Moss inquired if Mr. Holahan had noticed the contract said nothing about the pressure of water in this city, but only about 300 feet head somewhere, and that the company would, of course, have this head where it could get it cheapest.

Mr. Holahan said he did not discover this defect, and his attention was called to it by John H. Washburn, President of the Home Insurance Company. He did not know how it also escaped Mr. Whalen.

"It was what a lawyer and an engineer should have detected at once," said Mr. Moss. "I saw it at once."

"Simon Sterne saw it three weeks before you did," thundered Mr. Holahan.

"Well, there is no honor in it," said Mr. Moss. "We are now interested in the dishonor of it."

"There is no dishonor at all," said Mr. Holahan.

Mr. Holahan again became very angry. Throughout his testimony he had turned almost furiously upon Mr. Moss, and even upon Mr. Mazet.

"It's a pity," said Mr. Moss, "that we haven't a photographer present, Mr. Holahan."

"I wish I could have had one for you yesterday," Mr. Holahan retorted.

At the end of his testimony, Mr. Holahan said he would like to make a statement relative to municipal ownership. He said:

"There is no man in the city who is more in favor of municipal ownership than I, but the Controller tells us that we are $32,000,000 beyond the debt limit and more millions are to come. Now, if the Controller will tell me how we are to get the water needed under municipal ownership and not get into further financial troubles, I'll kick Ramapo out quicker than greased lightning."

MOSS REPLIES TO CROKER'S ATTACK

Says It Is the Cuttlefish Defense Again—His Explanation.

After the session of the Mazet committee yesterday Mr. Moss gave out the following statement, in reply to the statement given out by Richard Croker Thursday:

Schooley was a lawyer who had practiced for many years, and whose reputation I believed was good. I had a bowing acquaintance with him. One day he came into my office with a man whom he introduced as Joel Peterson, and asked me, as notary, to take his acknowledgment to a power of attorney.

Relying on his introduction, as I had a right to do, I complied. This was a number of years ago. A long time after, Schooley was arrested under an accusation of having stolen and negotiated a bond. It was charged that he had negotiated it under this power of attorney, and another power of attorney which had been acknowledged before another notary.

I was called as a witness for the State and testified to the facts before Judge Fitzgerald, the questions being put by an assistant of District Attorney Fellows. At that time I was counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, which was antagonizing Tammany, and the Judge and District Attorney were members of that organization. No comment or criticism whatever was made on my testimony or my act by those officials. Schooley being convicted, appealed, and the opinion just given out by Mr. Croker was written on that appeal, and necessarily without hearing me.

The remarks at the end of the opinion, concerning use of the notaries, were not applied to me, but to the other notary. Of course, the utter failure and the unwillingness of Mr. Van Wyck and Mr. Croker to denounce and smash the Ramapo contract are fully explained and atoned for by an attack on Mr. Moss. It is the cuttlefish defense again.

I am amazed at the stupidity of the men, who, when courteously given an opportunity to take a stand for municipal ownership of the water supply, throw that chance away, and think to fool the people by denouncing their interrogator.

Argument on Ramapo Injunctions.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, heard argument upon the two applications to continue injunctions granted restraining the Board of Public Improvements from entering into the proposed contract with the Ramapo Water Company. One of the injunctions was obtained by the Press Publishing Company, and the other by Charles E. Keator, a Brooklyn taxpayer. Justice Gildersleeve reserved decision.

PRESIDENT DIAZ HONORED.

Governor of Yucatan and His Friends Celebrate Independence.

Gen. Francisco Canton, Governor of Yucatan, and a party of his friends last night celebrated at their hotel, the Chelsea, in West Twenty-third Street, the anniversary of the independence of Mexico, and also the anniversary of the birth of President Diaz.

Mr. L. R. Canton, brother of the Governor and member of the party, is here to make contracts for the building and equipping of a railroad, of which he is President. He also has with him plans for a new theatre, to be built at Merida, at a cost of $300,000. He is also prepared to make contracts here for the building of piers and warehouses at Progreso, Yucatan.

Before leaving New York the Governor of Yucatan will likely close a contract for repaving and draining the entire City of Merida.

COMBINATION OF BOOTBLACKS.

Crusade Against the Giving of Free Shines in Shoe Stores.

A combination of bootblacks is the latest development of the present-day tendency toward union of similar interests. It is not exactly a trust, or yet a labor union, but partakes somewhat of the nature of both. On the whole, it appears to be more in the interest of the employing bootblacks than of their employes.

The organization is styled the United Bootblacks' Protective League of the State of New York, and its office is at 203 Grand Street. According to its letterheads it was organized Sept. 16, 1895, and incorporated a week later. Its existence, however, was not marked by any public effort to maintain prices and resist competition until Thursday evening, when a meeting was held, at which resolutions were adopted complaining of alleged abuses in the trade and appealing to the public for support.

The preamble to the resolution declares one of the league's avowed purposes is to obtain legislation in the interest of the craft. Such legislation is urgently needed, it is asserted, because the bootblacks' stands "are daily complaining of the failure of the business, the cause thereof being free and cheap shines." The resolutions condemn the proprietors of shoe stores and men's furnishing stores for giving free shines and the bootblack "peddlers" for charging less than the established rates. An appeal for the discontinuance of unfair competition and a threat to seek legal redress for the wrongs under which the members of the league suffer are contained in the next two resolutions.

From what could be learned yesterday the membership of the league consists principally of the proprietors of street and barbers' shop stands who have been the principal sufferers from the competition of free shines in shoe stores and cut-rate shines given by street urchins. The proprietors of the big stands in office buildings, some of whom have become wealthy in the business, are taking no part in the movement. Most of them have as much business as they can handle at the established rates.

The Long Branch Boats' Last Trips.

The ocean-route steamers Republic and Columbia will make their last trips of the season to the iron pier at Long Branch to-morrow, leaving Pier 10, East River, at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 3:30 P. M. Boats will leave Long Branch at noon, 1, 5, and 6 o'clock. The round trip fare is 50 cents.

One Dollar for Hyman Feltman.

THE TIMES has received $1 from "F. M. C." for Hyman Feltman, the messenger boy who left Bellevue Hospital before cured to care for his mother. The money has been delivered.

"Cold-catching" is always serious, but in its incipiency, it is always curable with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

DEFENDS PRIVATE CHARITIES.

Father Kinkead Replies to Controller Coler, Who Criticised the Plan of Giving Large Subsidies.

Controller Coler's recent report to the Board of Estimate on the subject of municipal subsidies to private charitable institutions has led the Rev. Thomas L. Kinkead, Supervisor of Catholic Charities, to make a long reply, in which he contends that the Controller, in some of his assumptions at least, is in error. Father Kinkead's letter is, in general terms, a defense of the work of the institutions under his care, and he quotes liberally from statistics to prove that his contentions are well founded.

The Controller, in his report, commented adversely on the New York system, and said that it had long been "freely criticised." Father Kinkead, however, disputes this assertion, saying:

"Public officials who have had long experience in charitable work have always declared that, under existing circumstances, the New York system of providing for the poor by contracting with private institutions is the best and cheapest system available. The last Constitutional Convention, after a thorough and exhaustive investigation of the whole subject, came to the same conclusion.

"It is stated in one of the reports addressed to you that the New York Foundling Asylum receives $340,000 and its salaries are $177,000. The report does not say, however, that $160,000 of that amount is paid out to poor respectable women who nurse over 1,200 of the foundlings in their own homes, and the money they receive goes chiefly for rent, and is thus handed back directly to the taxpayer."

Father Kinkead denies that public aid dries up the sources of private benevolence, as the Controller said, and to prove his assertion he gives these figures in reference to the fifty-eight Roman Catholic charitable institutions over which he has supervision: Revenue for 1899 from private sources, $1,715,585; from public sources, $1,822,150. The value of these institutions is $14,090,861, and adding the interest on the money invested, about $563,634, to the money contributed by private persons he finds that the preponderance is in favor of the private sources. In the matter of cost per capita, Father Kinkead contends that the private institutions do the same work more cheaply than the public institutions possibly can. He declares that especially in the care of foundlings is the private institutions superior to the public, as in this particular form of charity it is obvious that little ones can be better cared for by the religious orders than by hired public servants.

Commissioner Keller's Estimates.

Commissioner Keller of the Department of Public Charities yesterday filed the estimates for his department for next year. He asks for $454,000, a total of $274,500 more than he obtained this year. Most of the money is needed for repairs to city institutions.

TO REMOVE SNOW AND ICE.

Board of Estimate Lets the Contract—Appropriations Authorised.

At its meeting yesterday the Board of Estimate let the contract for the removal of snow and ice from the streets in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx to the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company at a price of 35 cents a cubic yard. The contractor last year was Bartholomew Dunn, a brother of Sheriff Dunn.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies asked for an appropriation of $500,000 for the erection of municipal buildings in the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens. These buildings, Mr. Kearny explained, if built would save the city money, for the interest charges would be lower than the rentals amount to at present. The request was laid over so that Mr. Kearny could obtain estimates on the probable cost of the buildings.

These appropriations were authorised: $167,000 for a new sewer in Brooklyn, $106,343 for a high-pressure water service in the Borough of the Bronx, $475,000 for the purchase of sites for four new police stations, $300,000 for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and $100,000 for the new Hamilton Fish Park.

The application of the King's Bridge Railway Company for a franchise was referred to the Controller and Corporation Counsel for a report on the amount to be charged for the franchise.

Against Crematory in Eighth Avenue.

A committee representing the Tammany Hall organisation of the Seventh Assembly District called upon President Murphy of the Board of Health yesterday and protested against the proposed establishment of a crematory at Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street by the Stephen Merritt Automobile and Cremation Company. James W. Boyle and Assistant District Attorney James D. McClelland presented the protest. President Murphy replied that he had already taken steps in the matter, and said that he would immediately send Sanitary Superintendent Roberts to visit the premises and make arrests if necessary.

Not to Rush Through Building Code.

There will be no rushing of the Building Code through the Council, according to Councilman McGarry, the Chairman of the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, to which the matter was referred. Mr. McGarry has called a meeting of the committee for next Monday, at which time dates for public hearings will be set. The committee purposes inviting not only the members of the commission which prepared the code and the opponents of the plan, but also those who had no opportunity to speak before the commission or the Aldermanic Committee.

ACCIDENTAL SHOT FATAL.

Cassessi, Mortally Wounded in Barber's Shop, Dies in Hospital.

Giuseppe Cassessi, twenty-two years of age, living at 491 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, was accidentally shot and killed last night while getting shaved in an Italian barber shop near his home.

Vincenzo de' Abroceni of 452 Carroll Street was examining a loaded revolver near the chair in which Cassessi was seated when the revolver was discharged and the ball entered Cassessi's abdomen. He died two hours later in the Seney Hospital, after making a statement that the shooting was purely accidental. Abroceni was held, however, to await the action or the Coroner.

Cut Chicago Telephone Wire.

John Mitchell of 221 West Sixty-seventh Street was held for examination by Magistrate Zeller, in the Morrisania Court yesterday, on the charge of malicious mischief. Foreman Thomas Nesbitt of the New York Telephone Company is the complainant. Mitchell was arrested Thursday night, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the Harlem River, by Policeman Jeremiah Noonan of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. Noonan caught Mitchell and confederates in the act of cutting the copper telephone wires at that point. They had taken out a section of a hundred feet or more from the main wire that connects New York and Chicago. One of the men got away and Mitchell ran to the Harlem River and jumped overboard. He was captured. The telephone company reported the total stoppage of communication for an hour and considerable annoyance for another hour at a great loss to the company.

Angry Depositors Vow Vengeance.

R. Paura, an Italian banker at 129 Mott Street, recently left the city, leaving a letter to his partner stating that as many laborers who had money deposited with him would shortly leave the city he would be unable to withstand the withdrawal of their money. It is said that he had about $40,000 deposited with him by Italian laborers. About 500 of his depositors gathered in front of the closed bank, swearing vengeance, and the police had difficulty in preventing them from damaging the place. Deputy Sheriff Carraher received another attachment yesterday against R. Paura & Co., in favor of George Roman, for $2,600, for money deposited in the bank on July 26.

More Aid for Puerto Rico.

The Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee yesterday authorized Secretary Corwine to ask for bids for furnishing large quantities of drugs, rice, and beans, to sail by the steamship Buford next Wednesday. The committee has received additional contributions to its funds from the Bishop of Puerto Rico, now in Washington; H. B. Hollins & Co., and the Treasurer of the New York Stock Exchange, making a total of $44,100.71.

HORGAN & SLATTERY SUIT

Senior Member Testifies as to the Firm's Affairs.

THE PRESENT CORPORATION

Wives of the Two Partners Own Most of the Stock—Refuses to Show Books Except on a Subpoena.

There was another hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings involving the firm of Horgan & Slattery, architects, yesterday in the office of Referee Stanley W. Dexter at 71 Broadway. Since the failure of the firm its members and their wives have formed a Horgan & Slattery corporation, and are now carrying on business, although both of the members have sought discharge from their debts contracted when they formed the copartnership. New claims were filed yesterday, and after an argument between the lawyers representing various interests, Alexander T. Mason of Daly, Hyde & Mason, was chosen unanimously Trustee, and the referee fixed his bond at $1,000.

Arthur J. Horgan, the senior member of the bankrupt firm, was called to the witness stand to continue his testimony. Referee Dexter asked him to produce the books of the Horgan & Slattery corporation, as he had promised at the last hearing, and the witness replied that on the advice of counsel and by the action of a majority of the stockholders he would not produce the books without a subpoena. The two members of the bankrupt firm, their wives, and a brother of one of the principals compose the stockholders in the corporation. One of the lawyers raised the point that the witness came to the hearing as a bankrupt and promised to bring the books, while as President of the corporation he voted against his own promise.

The referee finally ordered Mr. Horgan, as President of the corporation, to bring the books at the meeting on Thursday next, and the witness and his counsel promised to comply.

During the life of the first corporation Mr. Horgan said that his salary and that of Mr. Slattery were paid to them by their wives, but he could not remember the amounts. The present corporation, he said, started with a capital of $500, and he did not know where the $470 over the amount paid in by the three stockholders with one share each came from. He supposed that it had been borrowed.

It was stated, after the hearing, that the attorneys for the creditors will demand the closest investigation of the books of the corporation, and the attorney for the bankrupts intimated that he would resist this and endeavor to keep the contents of the corporate books from becoming public.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY RETURNS.

Mr. Gardiner Will Give Attention to the Elm Street Widening and to the Smoke Nuisance.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, after a six weeks' vacation at Lake Rideau, Ontario Province, Canada, returned to his office yesterday. Major Gardiner said:

"I wish to reiterate my former edict that the turnstile must go. That is the first matter which will receive my personal attention and be pushed to consummation. There is no reason why the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company should be permitted to inflict this private detective on a suffering public, and I shall stop it. Furthermore, I shall compel the company to return to the old custom of having a guard on the platform of every station, as I believe it is in the interests of the traveling public's safety to have them there.

"I think that the inquiry by the Grand Jury into the delay in the work of widening Elm Street is highly proper, and I shall give that matter my personal attention.

"Another matter which will not be slighted now that I have returned to my duties is the soft coal smoke nuisance. This must and shall be abated. It is an outrage that it should have been permitted to have existed as long as it has.

"I have not conversed at length with Mr. Osborne on the Molineux case, but I am quite sure that the prisoner will be placed on trial the latter part of October."

It was announced at the District Attorney's office yesterday that the Grand Jury had taken up the investigation into the cause of the delay in the completion of the Elm Street improvements, and that no further action would be taken until after the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday. The Grand Jury had before it for a witness John D. Cramer, Secretary of the Department of Highways. Mr. Cramer claimed that the delay was not the fault of any one connected with the Department of Highways or the Board of Public Improvements, but that the blame lay entirely with the Municipal Council, which body had failed to pass the appropriations necessary for the continuance of the work. Mr. Cramer informed the jurors that the Council had recently passed the necessary resolution, which, in turn, had to be passed upon by the Board of Aldermen, the next meeting of which would be on Tuesday, and that there was no question but that body would pass favorably upon the resolution.

WILL ABATE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Experiments with Soft Coal Said to Have Been Successful.

It is claimed that a process has been discovered by which the soft coal smoke nuisance can be abated. Since the enforcement of the ordinances against the burning of soft coal in thickly settled communities there has been a decrease of more than 3,000,000 tons annually in the consumption of this coal east of the Hudson River. This fact has been viewed with alarm by the coal-carrying roads, and they set about to find a way to obviate the smoke difficulty.

Experiments were made recently under the superintendence of Wiltsie F. Wolfe, Government expert for heating and ventilation at the Paris Exposition. These, it is said, were very successful.

"Yes," said Mr. Wolfe to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "there is such a process, and the experiments made thus far have been so satisfactory that a plant is being erected in Jersey City to demonstrate that soft coal can be burned with immunity and cause no smoke. I am not at liberty to state the methods employed, but very shortly public tests of the discovery will be made."

SMOKE A MENACE TO HEALTH.

A Legal Opinion Holds that the City Can Take Action.

The Merchants' Association yesterday laid before its counsel the result of the work of the special committee which on Thursday made a tour around the city on the United States Government tug Daniel S. Lamont for the purpose of noting the factories, buildings, tugs, and steamboats burning soft coal. Counsel for the Merchants' Association, James B. Dill, is absent in Chicago, but the matter was taken up by Frederick W. Garvin of Mr. Dill's firm of Dill, Bomeisler & Baldwin. Mr. Garvin has rendered an opinion for Mr. Dill in this matter, which reads in part as follows:

"We find on referring to Section 1,229 of the Greater New York Charter that the word 'nuisance' as used in that act 'shall be held to embrace public nuisance as known at common law or in equity jurisprudence; and it is further enacted that whatever is dangerous to human life or detrimental to life, and whatever renders the air or human food or drink unwholesome, are also severally in contemplation of this act, nuisances.'

"Taking into consideration the Sanitary Code as prepared by the Board of Health, together with the provisions of the Penal Code, we are of opinion that all of the parties referred to in your memorandum could be successfully prosecuted against for burning soft coal or for committing a public nuisance. The government of the bays and water highways is one that would come more particularly under the direction of the Federal officers, but we think they are in duty bound to work in harmony with the Board of Health."

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To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES (containing 16 pages) to-morrow, order it in advance to-day. Strictly a newsstand price—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.

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ATHLETES SAVE TWO LIVES.

Daring Rescue of Boys Who Had Fallen from the Palisades by the Brothers Bollerman.

All Weehawken was talking yesterday of the coolness and courage shown by William and Theodore Bollerman in rescuing two boys who had fallen from the Palisades and landed on a ledge ten feet below. The lads were George Heintzmann, five years old, of Union Hill, and Frank Clarkson, his cousin, six years old, whose home is in Jersey City. They went to Weehawken to see Mr. Heinzmann, who was superintending the erection of a building in Hamilton Avenue. They were cautioned not to go near the edge of the bluff, but were attracted by a bust of Alexander Hamilton, which marks the scene of his famous duel with Aaron Burr. The bust is mounted on a pedestal at the edge of the bluff. While the lads were looking at it the earth crumbled beneath their feet and they slid over the edge, landing on a ledge about three feet wide. This narrow margin saved them from a sheer fall of sixty feet. The boys, though badly frightened, had sense enough to huddle against the side of the cliff. Then they shouted for help. Their cries were heard by Heinzmann and the men working on the building, two of whom were the brothers Bollerman.

When the plight of the two boys was discovered one of the men suggested that he should go to a store and buy a rope. William Bollerman said there was not time for that. Luckily he and his brother are athletes. Looking about William saw a small tree growing on the bank directly above the ledge. Throwing himself down he locked his legs about the trunk of the tree and threw himself backward, hanging over the edge of the cliff.

Theodore Bollerman then crawled down his brother's body, locking his legs about him. Then he reached down and told the boy nearest to crawl along the ledge until he could reach him. This the lad did, and Theodore carefully lifted him up until William caught him. He was then raised until those on the bank could lift him to a place of safety. This method of action was repeated, and the other boy was soon standing beside his cousin. Then Theodore climbed up with the aid of his friends, and William was quickly hauled up also.

Those who were present at the rescue say it was one of the most daring athletic feats they ever witnessed. The Bollermans, however, made light of it. They said it was an athletic trick that any one could perform with a little practice.

LEGAL NOTES.

LAWYER AND CLIENT.—A few days after Policeman Joseph Cassidy was dismissed by the Police Commissioners, in May, 1895, he received a letter requesting him to call at Lawyer Louis J. Grant's office. He did so, and the result was that he signed an agreement under which Mr. Grant reserved to himself 35 per cent. of the back pay that might be recovered, in addition to the costs in proceedings for the policeman's reinstatement. The proceedings were successful, and in February, 1897, Mr. Grant drew $1,520.26, the accrued salary, of which Cassidy got $115. In proceedings to compel the attorney to return the moneys collected by him, Thomas F. Donnelly, as referee, reported Mr. Cassidy's contention that the agreement was obtained from him by fraud, and that he had no knowledge of its contents at the time he signed it, was unfounded. Justice Beekman yesterday denied an application to compel Mr. Grant to return this money, saying that the rights of the parties ought not to be determined in that manner, but should be settled "in an action where a trial can be had under conditions with respect to the development of the proof and the weighing of the evidence much more satisfactory than those which exist on a motion such as we have here." Mr. Cassidy contended that assuming there was such a contract, it was unconscionable in its terms, unfair and oppressive. "It cannot be said," Justice Beekman says, "that the contract upon its face was unconscionable, large though the percentage was which the respondent was to have if successful in the litigation. If the proceedings had been carried forward with dispatch the amount which would have been received under the agreement would not have much exceeded the value of his services as testified to by the experts on that subject. But the petitioner contends that the delay which took place was due to the failure of the respondent to bring the certiorari proceedings to a hearing, and that this inaction on his part was deliberate and part of a plan conceived by him at the outset for the purpose of augmenting the amount he would ultimately be entitled to on the basis of the agreement. The latter maintained that the delay was due to failure on the part of the petitioner to supply the money necessary for printing the papers according to his agreement."

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DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY REFUSED.—Amelia A. Meyers and George H. Meyers, husband and wife, comprising the firm of Meyers Brothers, applied to the United States District Court upon separate voluntary petitions, filed last February, to be discharged in bankruptcy. The firm failed in November, 1896, and nothing was paid after the failure upon the merchandise debts, which amounted to about $55,000. The business was conducted under the exclusive management of Abraham Meyers, an insolvent, as general manager. Judge Brown denied the application, holding that from the testimony it appeared that there was such a reasonable inference that there were firm assets, so as to require opportunity to be given to creditors to collect them through a firm trustee in bankruptcy, that the separate applications by members of the firm for individual discharges must be denied. The Court held that where there were absolutely no firm assets, separate proceedings might be filed, and a discharge of each partner separately might possibly be had, because the firm debts are several as well as joint. But where, as in this case, there were firm assets, they must be duly administered in bankruptcy in a single proceeding, and the right to a discharge was an incident to that single proceeding and to the administration of all the assets, whether firm or individual.

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QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE AND CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—Patrick Butler recovered judgment for $3,000 in his action against the New York and Queens County Railroad Company, to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by him while in the company's employ. It appeared on the trial that Butler's foreman directed him to select a car for the purpose of transporting certain ties on it, and that while he, whose duty it was to accompany the car selected by him, was seated upon a corner of the car, which was being pushed to a switch by a motor car coupled to it, the brake shoes with which the flat car was fitted suddenly fell off. The car, in consequence of this was derailed and Butler's leg, which was hanging over the end of the flat car, was crushed between it and the motor car. The Second Appellate Division unanimously affirmed the judgment on appeal, holding that, upon the evidence, the questions of the company's negligence and of the plaintiff's contributory negligence were for the jury.

Our Fall Stock

Our Policy

is to make our Boys' and Children's dep't the brightest spot in the store, and we confirm it by the peerless display this season.

Exceptional values in School Suits, at $3.50, $4, $4.50 & $5.

Quite a stir in Top-Coats: Everything worth having is here—$8, $10, $12, $14, $15 and up to $28.

Custom Dep't is making a strong bid for your trade.

Have you heard of our Ladies' Dep't?

Throughout this entire Autumn stock good taste reigns and studious application towards perfecting the important little points is evidenced in the tailoring of every garment.

Men's Suits from newest fabrics—in quiet tones or in bright mixtures—$15 to $35.

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Fall Underwear, $1.00 & up.
Fancy Shirts, $1.00 to $2.50.
Autumn Scarfs, 50c. to $3.50.
Dent's & Fowne's Imported Gloves.
Mackintoshes, $10 to $40.
The best of $3 Hats. All shapes.

An Imported Fall Derby, $4.

Special attention to post orders.

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Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

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NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

500 "Just Right" Men's Overcoats.

Five hundred of them in all. Just right for the chilly nights and mornings. All are English Coverts. Twenty different shades. Sizes from 34 to 44. Cut correctly, excellently made, all with strapped seams. Decide quickly, for they're doomed to go at just half their real worth. Saturday, second floor—and instead of $10 each 5.00

A Saturday Candy Sale.

The Candy Counter has been moved to the centre of the store, to the left as you enter. A thousand pounds of toothsome sweets will go from there Saturday.

500 pounds of assorted Nut and Fruit Chocolates and 500 pounds of assorted Bon-Bons and Chocolates will be reduced for the day from 39c. to, per pound, 19c

EHRICH BROS., 6th Ave. and 23d St.

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KOSTER & BIAL'S.
ENTIRELY REJUVENATED.
New Management. Robert Biel Syndicate.
OPENS TO-NIGHT
ADA COLLEY, THE TALK OF MUSICAL EUROPE.
ALEXANDRA DAGMAR, CAMILLA URSO, ED. LAURI, BROS. DE COURCEY, BURTON'S LEAPERS, MLLE. FLORIZEL, and A Host of Big Acts, including JOHN W. RANSONE AS ADMIRAL DEWEY, A BRILLIANT ARRAY OF TALENT, WORTHY OF AMERICA'S ONLY REAL MUSIC HALL. To-morrow, Superlative Sunday Concert.

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AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
The greatest play of the year, and the most beautiful Theatre in New York. Greeted with wild enthusiasm by an immense audience.
THE GHETTO
MATINEE TO-DAY.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 44th, 45th Sts. One adm. to all. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Extra Mat. on (3) Dewey days. In Theatre, 6th Big Month, Great Golden Spectacle, The Man in the Moon; Sam Bernard and 500 people. In the Aerial Magnolia Grove, covered roof, 150 Star Performers; Kitty Loftus, Maggie Cline, &c.
SPECIAL Monday Eve. next. Am. Début of Marguerite CORNILLE

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. ...Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. BEGINS AT 8 SHARP. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER.....

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinée To-day, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:10. Mat. To-day at 2. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA

Herald Square Theatre. 35th St. & B'way. Opens To-night Promptly at 8. Charles Frohman presents
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.
"A Successful Laugh-Loosener."—Evg. World.

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HAMMERSTEIN'S—MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
VICTORIA THEATRE | Rogers Bros. in Wall Street

SEPT 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Autumn and Holiday Books—Classified Lists.

Three weeks from to-day, on Oct. 7, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will appear as a special thirty-two page number. An exhaustive series of lists of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices will be printed, with an introductory essay on the kinds of books one likes to read and ought to read in the longer evenings now at hand. Interviews will be printed with all the leading publishers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago concerning the books of the season.

The enlarged size of the paper will permit the printing, in addition to these features, of a mass of material pertaining to books and art considerably greater than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen page number. It is believed that this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will mark an advance on all previous special numbers—alike in the variety and quality of the reading matter, and in the recognition it will receive from publishers and booksellers throughout the country. The edition will be not less than 100,000 copies.

Oct. 7 will mark the completion of three years since THE SATURDAY REVIEW embarked upon its voyage of discovery in the pleasant waters of literature and art.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Mr. Frederick Palmer is putting the finishing touches to a [illegible] book, the publication of which [illegible] Oct. 1. It is to be called "George Dewey, Admiral: Impressions of the Admiral and the Olympia on Her Homeward Progress from Manila." Mr. Palmer has had exceptional opportunities for observing the Admiral, having followed the Olympia from port to port over Southern Europe. The volume will contain several intimate conversations with Dewey, in which the latter, while deprecating any attempt to get him into politics in this country, frankly admits, with a charming touch of egotism, that he believes he would have made a pretty good Governor General of the Philippines. There have been several Admirals, Dewey recalls, who have made first rate Governors General.

Mr. Rossiter Johnson's "The Hero of Manila," which D. Appleton & Co. are publishing, besides presenting pictures drawn from Dewey's early youth, will also have half-tone reproductions of photographs of the arch in Madison Square, the sword to be presented by the Nation, the Dewey medal, and the shield which is presented to the flagship by the people of Olympia, Washington.

Still another Dewey book is promised by Harper & Brothers on next Tuesday. This is "Admiral George Dewey," by John Barrett. Mr. Barrett after serving as United States Minister to Siam had an eventful career as war correspondent at Manila, from May, 1898, to March, 1899. He has a personal acquaintance with the Admiral, and has had the privilege of using material that is believed to be beyond the reach of many biographers. A particular feature of the book deals with Dewey as a diplomatist, and throws new light on the German episode in Manila Bay.

A rather important book for theatre lovers is promised in early October by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is called "The Stage as a Career." The author, P. G. Hubert, Jr., is a relative of Daniel Frohman, the well-known theatrical manager. Mr. Hubert has collected from various sources, chiefly through the means of correspondence, a mass of material containing the pros and cons of a theatrical career. Thus we are to read what the greatest actors and actresses in the world have to say concerning their chosen profession, from every point of view that has ever appealed to them. The book will contain many important letters in full, and in other cases will be presented faithful transcriptions of conversations had between the author and theatre people.

Joel Chandler Harris has written an introduction for "Bandanna Ballads," by Howard Weeden. This volume, which will shortly be brought out by the Doubleday & McClure Company, includes "Shadows on the Wall," by the same author, which separately has already passed through several editions. The drawings and verses in the "Bandanna Ballads" are by Miss Weeden, and deal with the old-time darky. Mr. Harris says in his introduction that this is the best portrayal of the old-fashioned negro ever put forth. "By the side of it," he adds, "the Uncle Remus stuff is but a flimsy dream."

To-day is the anniversary of the battle of Harlem Heights, fought in 1776—Washington's first victory in the field, and a victory of no little importance at that time in its influence on his soldiers and on the public, oppressed as they were by the disaster of a few weeks before on Long Island. It is only a few years since the true story of the engagement, fought near the present site of Columbia University, became known. It was then told with admirable clearness and fullness by Prof. Henry P. Johnston in his volume entitled "The Battle of Harlem Heights." Each year the anniversary of the battle is duly observed in the upper part of the island, and notably at the Roger Morris house, where Washington had his headquarters. It is to be hoped that these observances may in time arouse a public spirit which shall lead to the erection of a fitting memorial to Col. Knowlton, who fell in this fight and who lies buried somewhere near St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street—but exactly where no man knows.

People who have been charmed by Maurice Hewlett's "Forest Lovers" and "Earth Work of the Tuscany," will be glad to learn that his "Little Novels of Italy" is shortly to come from the press of The Macmillan Company. The first "little novel" in the book is entitled "The Madonna of the Peach Tree," which has been so eagerly awaited, not only here but in London. Mr. Hewlett's work, although in beautiful limpid English, is readily translatable, and we understand that a Milan publisher is negotiating to bring out an Italian rendering of "Little Novels of Italy." It is a fact not generally known that Marion Crawford's novels are [illegible] read in Italy, [illegible] Italian rendering [illegible]

HORACE BUSHNELL.

Dr. Theodore T. Munger's Biography of the Great Theologian.*

"The Congregational system," says Dr. Theodore T. Munger, in his "Horace Bushnell," "was made for fellowship and spiritual freedom, not for guarding a dogmatic faith. However it may have been used for enforcing a formal orthodoxy, it was not constructed for that purpose." Disagreement on this point has embittered every one of the myriad differences of opinion in which the ministers of the system have plunged, and will cause other differences for many a year, and yet the Congregational is the most interesting of all the Christian denominations existing in New England, for it has dwelled longest in the land, and its molding touch has been laid upon all the others. "Those of different apprehensions in religious concernments," who "did transplant themselves" and their royal charter "into the midst of the natives of Providence Plantations," felt it and were defiantly tolerant; the immigrant Catholic of the second generation feels it, and becomes a shade or two stricter, and the Rationalist vehemently asserts that its mark is not upon him, even while he devises plans conceived in the true Edwards spirit for forcing his form of unbelief upon believers. Of all Congregationalist centres of thought, Yale is the most interesting, and among the later sons of Yale no name is more conspicuous than Bushnell's.

He was the typical New Englander, not self-made, but earning the means whereby he might submit himself to be made by Yale, the son of a father with Arminian views, and of an Episcopalian mother, yet growing up in a Congregationalist church because there was no other; master of two trades, wool carding and cloth dressing, and farming; essaying in three professions before he discovered his proper place. Entering Yale at twenty-one years of age, studying hard, leading his class in athletics and founding the Beethoven Society, he tried teaching school and declared that he would "rather lay stone wall any time"; he served on the staff of The New York Journal of Commerce for ten months, and found it "a terrible life"; he studied law for a year, intending to go West, possibly into political life, but accepted a Yale tutorship, still working at law, and then, suddenly penetrated by the spirit of one of those Yale revivals which make college life a mere waiting on miracles, he was converted and entered the theological school. Never was a conversion more unselfish, never one less like a conversion as it is fancied by those free-thinkers who assert that the Calvinist is a Christian through fear. He himself was happy in a negative state, "nursing arrant doubts," he said, but he could not bear the spectacle of his own students' indifference, the result of their loyalty to him. He let the doubts lie, saying: "I am glad I have a heart as well as a head. My heart wants the Father, my heart wants the Son, my heart wants the Holy Ghost—and one just as much as the other. My heart says the Bible has a Trinity for me, and I mean to hold by my heart. I am glad a man can do it when there is no other mooring, and so I answer my own question, What shall I do?"

With his pupils he left two rules that ought to govern every man: "Be perfectly honest in forming all your opinions and principles of action." "Never swerve in conduct from your honest convictions." He clinched this advice by saying: "If between them both you go over Niagara, go!"

In 1833 he was ordained pastor of the North Church at Hartford, after six Sundays of preaching to a congregation divided into an Old School and a New School party, and in the same year he married Mary Apthorpe. Thirty-six years later he prefaced his "The Reform Against Nature" with a dedication, in which he said: "If I have done anything well, she has been the more really in it that she did not know it, and the more willingly also that having her part in it known has not occurred to her; compelling me thus to honor not less, but more, the covert glory of the womanly nature; even as I obtain a distincter and more wondering apprehension of the divine meanings, and moistenings, and countless unbought ministries it contributes to this otherwise very dry world."

Strange to say, this did not conciliate the female suffragists against whom his book was written, and they even held it to prove that his wife was by his own confession more worthy of the ballot than he. A more humorous man would have seen the inference, but Bushnell was always in lively earnest. He was in earnest when early in his pastorate he preached on the mobbing of Garrison, and said that the principal dangers to the country were "slavery, infidelity, Romanism, and the current of our political tendencies"; and he was in the deepest earnest when he preached a sermon on "Every Man's Life a Plan of God," a discourse which left an impression on the whole [illegible]

alumni address at [illegible] in which he [illegible] Theodore Parker, [illegible] ground of theology [illegible].

His "Christian Purpose" was published after his return from a European journey undertaken for his health's sake. It argued:

That the child is to grow up a Christian, and never know himself as being otherwise. In other words, the aim, effort, and expectation should be, not, as is commonly assumed, that the child is to grow up in sin, to be converted after he comes to a mature age; but that he is to open on the world as one that is spiritually renewed, not remembering the time when he went through a polemical experience, but assuming rather to have loved what is good from his earliest years. (Page 10.)

The disturbance created by this book was serious, but less than that which followed the publication of "God in Christ," written after a personal spiritual experience, "a change into faith," he said. Pamphlets and newspaper articles and sermons poured upon him, but he was very little moved. There was talk of a trial, but those working for it managed to involve themselves in some technical entanglements, and barred their way to a prosecution. From this time forth the publication of a book meant attacks from his friends in the rear and eager cheers from the Unitarians, but he refused to regard himself as one of them, interpreting the doctrine of the Trinity, but not denying it.

Dr. Munger's method in describing this long warfare is to dwell on the Christian charity invariably shown by Bushnell, to explain theological points when necessary, and to show the growth of the man through thought and work, into a condition in which his varied knowledge seemed fused, rather than gathered in a heap, like the knowledge of most men. "Beautifully and profoundly Christlike," Prof. Phelps called him. "Let it be no detraction from his magnitude that my father was largest and most ideal to those who knew him in the nearness of family life and love," says his daughter. "If I have had any Gospel to preach during the last thirty-five years, it is because he led me into the light and joy of it," says Dr. Washington Gladden.

"In 'The Growth of Law,' says Dr. Munger, "he anticipated Maine and other writers on human society in making it an evolution upon a moral basis and having a moral end. There was at the time little or no science to uphold him; there was as yet no theory of the world nor of progress, except one resting on the will of God or on human effort. That he should have struck out one that science afterward elaborated from countless data, and put under it the theological purpose which science has reluctantly accorded, is remarkable."

Such was the man who became a formal Christian for the sake of the boys who worshipped him. To a stranger who once asked his help in a struggle against implacability, he wrote:

To tear yourself from yourself, to double yourself up and thrust yourself under your heels, and make a general smash of yourself, and be all the more truly yourself for this mauling and self-annihilation—this is the work before you, and a mighty work it is.

It was the work that he accomplished in himself. He gave up all—tastes, a congenial profession, honest ambition—for his boys. He lost himself to find himself. One need not be of his faith; one may have no more than a cool historical interest in it, but his sacrifice and his reward make the most salutary lesson for the Laodicean, the sharpest of spurs for the lagging, and encourage the faintest heart.

MR. DAYTON FINDS THE POEM HE SOUGHT.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In response to my query in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of last week, Mr. James H. Gilbert, son of the late Justice Gilbert of Brooklyn, now residing at Atlanta, Ga., has sent me a copy of Chief Justice Bleckley's verses "In the Matter of Rest," which I inclose, thinking that you might like to publish them. This prompt reply from such a far-off point is strong evidence that THE NEW YORK TIMES and its admirable SATURDAY REVIEW have a most extensive circulation, upon which I beg to offer you my sincere congratulations.

CHARLES W. DAYTON.

New York, Sept. 13, 1899.

IN THE MATTER OF REST.

Rest for hand and brow and breast,
For fingers, heart, and brain
Rest and peace! A long release
From labor and from pain;
Pain of doubt, fatigue, despair—
Pain of darkness everywhere,
And seeking light in vain!

Peace and rest! Are they the best
For mortals here below?
Is soft repose from work and woes
A bliss for men to know?
Bliss of time is bliss of toil:
No bliss but this, from sun and soil
Does God permit to grow.

The following letter, which has been received by the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, gives some interesting facts connected with the writing of this poem:

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Referring to the Hon. Charles W. Dayton's inquiry as to the poem "Rest," let me say it was written by Judge Bleckley. Judge John W. Akin, in a paper entitled "The Poet Bleckley," read before the twelfth annual session of the Georgia Bar Association in At-

[illegible]

Atlanta, Ga., June 10, 1899.

The letter gives timely assurance to the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, with perhaps here about its [illegible] for any further investigation, as will no doubt [illegible] of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, although the quest sent by our correspondent is not the one she desires was in search of.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In my childhood I found the following poem, "Rest," which was given to me by a former Georgian, and although the name of the author is not given, I believe it is the piece that the Hon. Charles W. Dayton is desirous of finding:

Rest isn't quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of self to its sphere.

'Tis the brook's motion,
Clear without strife,
Flowing to ocean,
After its life.

'Tis loving and serving
The highest and best;
'Tis onward, unswerving,
And that is true rest.

ANNIE S. CARMAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1899.

AN APPEAL TO "THE LADY FROM PHILADELPHIA"—WITH APOLOGIES TO MR. BOK.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

My childhood was nurtured on a monthly magazine called Our Young Folks, published in Boston, and in it I read the dear, queer "Peterkin Papers," by Lucretia P. Hale. The Peterkin family were always falling into mental difficulties, when the little boys would draw on their rubber boots, and, accompanied by Agamemnon John and Elizabeth Eliza, repair to "the lady from Philadelphia" for sympathy and counsel. She always understood, and she always told them exactly what they ought to do, and they always went straight home and did it. Once Elizabeth Eliza had a new piano, and the men who brought it in and set it up left it standing with the keyboard against the wall. But it happened that it stood across a window, so that Elizabeth Eliza could go out on the piazza and there sit and play through the open window. This did very well through the warm months, but when cold weather came the Peterkins were at a loss as to what should be done. They thought about it awhile, and then went to the lady from Philadelphia. "Turn the piano around," said she, and the Peterkins went joyfully home and did it.

Now I find that in my maturer years I myself have a "lady from Philadelphia." It is THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. There I take my mental difficulties, precisely as the Peterkins took theirs to that wise and patient friend. And at the present writing the question which I have come to ask is this: Why must we write "Dutchess" instead of "Duchess" County? What does that "t" really mean? Who named the county, and when, and why? If I, for instance, should utterly refuse to put in the "t," what hope have I of making a successful defense of my position? Does any one ever dare to leave it out? Is it true that putting in the "t" makes the name refer to the fact that the county was first settled by the Dutch? I have no doubt that my difficulty will seem to some one well informed in the matter whose eye falls on this letter as simple as that of Elizabeth Eliza's piano, and that is the reason why I have come to "the lady from Philadelphia."

The most delightful thing to me in THE TIMES, I believe, is Mrs. Sherwood's letter. It gives me a new respect and awe for the power of language when I reflect how it serves to convey a vivid idea of such a gracious personality. And I get a great deal of amusement in skimming over the letters of lesser folk. Often I feel a distinct gain in having read one. There was one on Henry Kingsley's novels, from M. E. H., which gave me a pleasant desire and determination to read "Ravenshoe" as soon as I possibly can. Another, from Millie W. Carpenter, points out the likeness between George Eliot's "Grandcourt" and Henry James's "Osmond"—a likeness exceedingly real and interesting. Some one else gets almost excited over the dreadfulness he finds in "What Maisie Knew." I wonder if it is not a little too much to say that it is evident "in every line," but I shall not attempt to defend a book which never seemed to me to have any sufficient excuse for being.

Let me tell you something I heard the other day in our village. The groceryman stood in his door, with his paper in his hand, and read out the news of the death of Robert Ingersoll. Listening stood a man who might represent our American "Man with the Hoe"—a man whom you may hire almost any day to saw your wood or make your garden or do any odd jobs. Perhaps one full minute he pondered upon the news. Then he spoke in a quotation from Matthew 11: "For they are dead who sought the young child's

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

1899

THE FRENCH IN ITALY.

Imbert de Saint-Amand's Volume on Louis Napoleon's War.*

The emotional instincts may be those to be cultivated, and M. Imbert de Saint-Amand begins in his recital of the war between France and Italy and the incidents which led up to it in this way: "Our misfortunes occupy our minds too much, we do not think enough about our glories. Hypnotized by the memory of our disasters, we lose sight of triumphs, the record of which is, nevertheless, pre-eminently adapted to fortify the military sentiment, which is the hope and consolation of France. We dwell too much on Sedan and Metz, not long enough on Sebastopol, Magenta, and Solferino."

France—poor France. The opinions of a civilized world, that upholds justice, will look askance at the part glory bears in her history as a nation, and we see nothing that can be good in the hectoring spirit of armed men, who trample under foot the dearest rights of man. Nevertheless, the sense of duty was paramount in France, when her soldiers were in line. "The utility of the Italian war may be disputed," writes M. de Saint-Amand, "but the heroism of those who took part in it is beyond question."

The author of "France and Italy" has been the eyewitness of France in her moments of joy and despair, and he writes:

No two wars could be more unlike than those of 1870 and 1859. The one was as long and lamentable as the other was swift and joyous. Alas! it was but too brilliant. A few wholesome reverses would have averted that overweening self-confidence which was afterward one of the principal causes of the disasters of France. Had she experienced defeats as well as victories in Italy, she would have been compelled to recognize that her effective forces by land and sea were not such as to admit of her playing that preponderating rôle to which she aspired throughout the world, and she would not have opposed the Emperor when he desired to model our military institutions on those of Prussia. The reminiscences of the Italian war were too flattering to the national vanity. People got in the way of looking only at the bright side of military matters, the reverse of the medal was neglected, and it was through the prism of victories of 1859 that the men of 1870 contemplated a disproportionate struggle. Alas! we have paid dear for our illusions! But how seductive they were! How they made our hearts beat! France delighted in her glory like a pretty woman in her mirror. She convinced herself that she was the superlatively great nation, as Paris was the capital of capitals. Had one ventured then to hint that our country was not absolutely invincible, he would have been scouted as an alarmist and a coward. Now, cruel experience has proved the fragility of much that was then admired for its splendor. But the memory of those days of enthusiasm and apotheosis has still a charm. Old men like to recall their youth, and in Winter we dream of the radiance of Spring.

The war of Italy, not less important in itself than in its consequences, has inaugurated a new era. It has produced profound modifications in the diplomatic situation and in international law. It has stated problems which are still unsolved, and from the triple standpoint of politics, religion, and society it remains the object of numerous controversies. We must congratulate ourselves, however, that it has left no trace of animosity between Austria and France. Nothing separates the two nations, and if they reflect on their veritable interests, they will recognise that both are necessary to European equilibrium. The France of 1859 saluted the heroism of the Austrian army, and it may be affirmed today that there is not a single Frenchman who does not desire the prosperity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the maintenance of its integrity. The Emperor Francis Joseph, once our brave and chivalrous adversary, is as much respected by Frenchmen as by his own subjects.

That was a clap of thunder coming from a clear sky, when on New Year's Day, 1859, Louis Napoleon said to Baron Hübner, the Austrian Ambassador in Paris: "I regret that our relations with your Government may not be so good as they have been, but I beg you to say to the Emperor that my personal sentiments have not changed."

There was one item of news positive, and considered as "symptomatic of some approaching trouble between France and Austria," and it was "the betrothal of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel."

Prince Napoleon, as the eager bridegroom, hurried on to Italy, and on the 30th of January the marriage was celebrated at Turin with all due pomp and ceremony. The Princess Clotilde, when she set foot in Marseilles, Feb. 2, 1859, would be sixteen on the coming 2d of March.

The next day, when Clotilde came to Paris, there appeared a brochure with the title "The Emperor Napoleon III. and Italy." It was a clever pamphlet, pacific in appearance, bellicose in reality. The business of freeing Italy could only be accomplished by the means of foreign intervention. M. de Saint-Amand dissects this:

Napoleon III. sometimes governed against his own Government. He had not said a single word to Count Walewski, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning the brochure which he was preparing quite seriously with the Vicomte de La Guéronnière, and which was, in fact, absolutely opposed to the official policy pursued at the Quai d'Orsay.

Three days after the appearance of the pamphlet came Napoleon III.'s speech [illegible] was a thunderbolt which [illegible] system of peace" could only be enforced "when great national interests" were not disturbed. The wind-up breathed war: "'I shall remain immovable in the path of right, of justice, and of national honor, and my Government will not permit itself either to be persuaded or intimidated, because my policy will never be either provocative or pusillanimous.' No one knew whether the sovereign desired peace or war."

The Emperor took good care to conceal his ulterior designs, and prudently avoided any too direct thrust at public opinion which, in France as elsewhere, Piedmont excepted, was strongly opposed to war. Hence it was possible for some weeks longer to believe that ideas of peace and conciliation would finally prevail.

It was the carnival, and the author of "France and Italy," as a picturesque historian, with musical proclivities, tells us of the programmes of Strauss as he led the orchestras at balls, masquerades, and banquets. The Tuileries were all aglow with illuminations. In Paris Lent is a lively season, but the astute M. Thiers was not carried away by all these festivities, for he wrote "The Emperor has a fixed idea to bring about war while talking peace."

Cavour came to Paris. It was Holy Week, and Paris may have meditated on the words of Jesus Christ: "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword."

The crisis was near. The storm was about to burst—the rumblings of it were audible. It was the ultimatum business which brought it on. It was thrown at Austria. It was in the usual style. Austria was to say "yes or no" about keeping her footing in Piedmont, Sardinia, or elsewhere. On the 23d of April the Moniteur announced where the various commands were to be placed and named their leaders—Magnan, de Castellane, Pélissier, Baraguey d'Hilliers, MacMahon, Canrobert, even Prince Napoleon.

The same day this happened there reached the Tuileries an official request from the Sardinian Government for the support, already assured, of France. In the evening M. Berlioz gave a concert at the Opéra Comique. Fragments from his fine work, the "Damnation of Faust," were successfully executed. The audience was scanty. As the musical chronicler of the Illustration said: "Political events begin to give the public terrible distractions; flutes, hautboys, sopranos, and tenors, who can listen to you when the voice of cannon serves as your accompaniment?"

Holy Week, which had opened with hopes of peace, was closing amid warlike preoccupations. The precepts of the Gospel had not been attended to. Three Catholic nations were about to cut each other's throats in spite of the great saying: Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will!

On Easter Sunday, April 24, all the pious ones sang alleluia in the churches, and yet the dogs of war were to be unslipped. Would Austria dare to cross the Tessin? Well, she did, and went over the Tessin April 20, and the war began.

M. de Saint-Amand describes the many battles, as the actions at Montebello, Palestro, Turbigo, Magenta, Melegnano, and Solferino, the latter the wind-up of the war.

Napoleon III. had gained one of the greatest victories of modern times. He had directed all the operations, and, paying bravely with his person, had exposed himself, in the midst of the action, on the different heights visible from Solferino. In the gallery of Versailles a large canvas by Yvon represents him on Mount Fénile, surrounded by his staff, at the moment when he is sending the voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard against the tower which dominates the village from which the battle takes its name. Victor all along the line, he gave orders for his troops to bivouac on the conquered positions and take at last a well-earned repose. Then, going to Cavriana, he established his headquarters in the very house where the Austrian Emperor had had his throughout the day. To the honors and tumult of war succeeded profound tranquillity and the silence of death.

This is a description of the battlefield:

At daybreak on the 25th of June a lamentable spectacle displayed itself before the eyes of the victorious army. Two days before, from the summit of these now dismal and bloody hills, the Austrians had beheld smiling fields, a plain filled with superb harvests, fine trees, vineyards loaded with grapes. Now all was crushed, trampled, sacked. Nothing was in sight but trees torn up by the roots, rows of mulberries leveled to the ground, farms, outhouses, inclosures riddled with balls; the soil kneaded by the feet of horses and the wheels of gun carriages. How many harvests and peaceful hearths had their ruined barrels, their destroyed houses and valleys! Heaps of dead behind intrenchments, on the battlefield where the fighting had been especially heavy, the plateau of Monte-lung where the Piedmontese and Austrians had furiously disputed; Solferino and the Woods, where the First French Army Corps had fought with such violence; the mansion of the Cypresses, which, in spite of all its cloven ramparts, had come forward, dropped in smoking for all the trouble which it would cause us. The Cemetery of Solferino, now especially provocative of melancholy reflections. Why do not men, in their frightful struggles, respect at least the graves of the eternal asylum? Why do the rage of war disturb the repose of graves?

It is worth bearing in mind that at that [illegible] there was around a round about [illegible] Lieutenant of Gendarmerie [illegible] Lord & Taylor Building, was a very [illegible] battle.

From [illegible] the Austrian Emperor from such danger as long-range guns can inflict:

A battery of the French Imperial Guard, led by Lieut. Col. de Percin-Gallois, on the crest of the last hill taken, opened fire on the flying columns with its long-range guns. In his "Souvenirs et Impressions" the Duke de Magenta writes: "In the midst of the general confusion, I who were seeking to get a position for their Generals, Frossard, Forey, and myself, who were to be sent on in pursuit of the bravely contested battle-field, was believed to be recognized. At this moment Napoleon III. came up at a gallop, close to the Bridge of Solferino, to reconnoitre the effects produced by his personal fire, received by his unfortunate adversary, and certainly it was a curious sight to see the Emperor, surrounded by the guard of honor, [illegible] The act of generosity called for by all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Items

"stop my vitals" if it is not a prime one.

With Anthony's neck in the noose, by the aid of Mr. Snark, a criminal lawyer of the time, Anthony Dare is disentangled from the rope, and speeds out of London on a sorrel mare. In a brief episode, Bab tells of her marriage to Anthony. His political opinions having been changed, Dare became in time "the celebrated Duke of B., a man of conspicuous talents and princely virtues; a perfect father, a devoted husband, wise councilor, and the faithful servant of a country that once condemned him to be hanged."

There is a semblance to Polly Cuipurse in Bab, and it may be that the license of speech of the ladies (?) of the time of the comedies of Sir John Vanbrugh, is some little exaggerated, maybe overemphasized. The smartness, the vim, the rush of the story must be extolled. Lady Barbara is as bold as she is reckless, silly, too, at times, but quick as lightning in devising a plan and in the carrying of it out. She is a queer character, and with a stamp of originality, and Anthony Dare is quite her match. Certain peculiarities about this fiction, taking you out of the beaten track, render "Lady Barbarity" one of those rare romances that leave an impress on you.

An Elaborated Romance.

Merits has "Both Great and Small," and particularly its well-bred manner is to be conceded. Without too marked eccentricities, all the personages in the romance, and they are many, have their individuality. There is but one heroine in it, and she is Beatrice Felsted. Her father is a rector, a kind-hearted gentleman, who wastes his life in making translations of Tacitus. Beatrice has for brother Archie, who has a taste for art. For neighbors the Felsteds have the Earl of Chesterton's family, and when the story begins it is young Chesterton who rules over Russley in his father's place, for the old Earl is dead. Chesterton is in bad health and without fixity of purpose. What he wants is a sphere of action. He ought to have something or somebody to spur him on. Beatrice is a singularly honest young woman, and with an abundance of will power. Chesterton, who is languid, struck by Beatrice's beauty and her independence, feels half inclined to fall in love with her. But she will have nothing to do with him. A match-making aunt of the girl tries her best to have Chesterton marry Beatrice. The girl suspects her aunt's schemes and for a while engenders a dislike for the young Earl.

A great deal of the romance is devoted to Mr. James Burgrave, Chesterton's cousin. Burgrave has distinguished himself as a soldier in India and Africa. He is cool and courageous, and with a literary talent he does not suspect. To his misfortune he meets Mrs. Lesbia Ambrose, a handsome and wealthy widow. She invigles Burgrave, makes love to him, and he marries her. He throws up his commission and is wretched. Lesbia has many lovers, and Burgrave in disgust leaves her. He suspects even the legitimacy of his child. Beatrice is in London, and Burgrave is fascinated by the innocence of the girl. If he were not married! But he is an honest man. At last he discovers that it is Chesterton who loves Beatrice. The languid Lord does interest himself in the topics of the day, particularly in regard to the labor question. It is Beatrice who has twitted him because he was without any incentive for action. Chesterton when addressing a meeting of workingmen is badly hurt, having been mauled by a gang of irate roughs. Then Beatrice relents, and finds more in her suitor than she had expected, and finally, of course, discovers that she has loved him for ever so long, and so they are married. Lesbia, having lost her child, is in an agony of grief, and in a state of momentary contrition Burgrave returns to Lesbia, and some kind of a peace is patched up. How long this condition would have lasted the author does not tell, because he drowns Mrs. and Mr. Burgrave. "Both Great and Small" shows marked literary ability, otherwise its 400 pages would make it troublesome reading.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, AUTHOR OF "RICHARD CARVEL."

Now that "Richard Carvel" has passed through sixteen editions, aggregating 180,000 copies, since the 1st of June, a little over three months, and is making rapid strides toward the completion of its second century, Americans are beginning to recover from their astonishment at the rapidity with which the Book has won its way to popular favor and are seeking information concerning their brilliant young fellow countryman who almost at a single bound has become one of the foremost figures in the world of contemporary letters. Winston Churchill, author of this story of life in the American colonies and in London during the time of the Revolution, whose fourth quarterly is only twenty-seven years old, having been born in St. Louis, Nov. 10, 1871, is a Congressman from his native city. He entered upon his new career with all the ardor and natural ambition of a happy, healthy and well-endowed youth, and before long the whole tenor of his life was changed. In his early years he had been studious, almost bookish in his tastes, but now he became greatly interested in athletics and outdoor life, particularly horseback riding and rowing. He organized the first eight-oared crew at Annapolis, and was himself its Captain for two years. Fencing was also one of his favorite amusements, and the knowledge of the use of the foils which he acquired while a cadet he put to excellent use in "Richard Carvel." In fact the strong outdoor atmosphere which pervades the pages of that book is a representation of Mr Churchill's own love of life in the open air, and all the pastimes and sports to which such a life gives an impetus.

This marked change in Winston Churchill's personal taste and habits was not the only or the most important one which occurred while he was taking the course at the Naval Academy, for long before the day of his graduation from that institution he began to suspect that literature would claim him for her own and that the pen would prove to him a far more agreeable means of subsistence than the sword. This suspicion became a conviction three months after he assumed the duties of his first commission—to the cruiser San Francisco, then at New York—and he resigned from the navy. After a brief connection with The Army and Navy Journal, during which time his first story, "Mr. Keegan's Elopement," was submitted for publication and accepted by The Century Magazine, Mr. Churchill went to Irvington-on-the-Hudson to live and became managing editor of The Cosmopolitan Magazine. The arduous duties devolving upon him in his new position, however, left him no leisure for original composition, and at the end of a few months he bade good-bye to the editorial sanctum and resolved that henceforth his pen should be true and unshackled and he himself at liberty to develop his own ideas along original lines.

Mr. Churchill's first book, "The Celebrity," was begun the following Winter, (1897-8) while he was still living in Irvington, but he was unable to complete it before the time previously set for the publication of a Metropolitan issue, at the desire of which he had arranged [illegible] So he called on April 15, 1898, [illegible] his uncompleted manuscript in the hands of a friend and promising to forward the remainder of the story after his arrival at [illegible]. [illegible] was safely [illegible] to the Metropolitan Company, who were so much pleased with the opening chapters of the story that they [illegible] the remainder of the manuscript [illegible] [illegible] reached him, but he complied immediately with the wishes of his publishers and went to work upon his story afresh. Six weeks later the new ending was forwarded to New York, whither Mr. Churchill himself followed it some two months afterward, when he learned with dismay that his manuscript had gone astray and that the publishers were still waiting for his copy.

In the meantime he had evolved the general outlines of the story of "Richard Carvel," and had begun to read history diligently and to gather the materials for his now famous American historical novel. Absorbed in what proved to be a fascinating occupation, and doubtless wearied with the ill-fortune attending "The Celebrity," he laid that manuscript aside until the following Summer, which was spent at Lake George. Here he took the story in hand again, rewrote it twice, and gave it the comedy form in which it finally made its appearance. By this time he had made considerable progress with "Richard Carvel," and the first fifty pages of that story were forwarded with "The Celebrity," and both stories promptly received the warm indorsement of the publishers. "The Celebrity" was published at once, and won its way to public favor almost immediately. Meanwhile the young author went on slowly and carefully with his historical studies and his preparatory work for the completion of "Richard Carvel." Following is his own description of the way he prepared himself for his task:

By visiting all the places concerned in the story, and by reading biographies, histories, memoirs, letters, old newspapers—in fact, everything which could give me an insight into the life of those days, or into the character of people like John Paul Jones and Charles Fox, whom I desired to introduce. Of course I read a great deal too much, a great many books gave me no direct help, and added nothing to what I had already learned; but I have no doubt that all this reading counted in the way of letting me into the spirit and the atmosphere of the age and the ideas and the customs [illegible] and the modes of life and thought of those days. Of course I took voluminous notes, and had no end of trouble to keep them arranged so that I could find them, in spite of the effort I made to keep notes on costumes in one column, manners and customs in another, [illegible] words and tones of expression in another, [illegible] in another character in another, history in another, and so on.

Mr. Churchill is an extraordinary taskmaster and conscientious writer, and he made every effort to have the historical details of his story in accordance with the facts. This imposed a great deal of drudgery upon him, but he bore it cheerfully, and did not spend [illegible] in the [illegible]. The task is no [illegible] the many [illegible] before he was satisfied with it and allowed it to [illegible] his publishers, to think of the pleasure and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...HE COAST...

...Robert Jewett and Henry Hudson... The Famous Discovery of Our Bays...

Little did the Captain of the Half Moon, as on a mild September day, sailing up the coast, he saw off the coast and in the Monmouth Highlands ashore, imagine what a pleasure ground he was discovering for the jaded millions of mankind in the year 1909; nor did the Indian chiefs of that fertile and delightfully situated shore, (if there is such a word,) excited by their wonder, anxiety, and fear, ever dream what that little Dutch brigantine brought to them. They deemed it a sea monster, first a fish and then a bird, and when the little craft spread her wings and began to move northward they believed that they saw the floating house of their great Manitou, who had come to visit them from his home beyond the waters.

Steadily, before the fresh southerly breeze, the little vessel moved on, coming nearer and nearer to the shore, until she passed the northern extremity of Sandy Hook—that sandy spit putting out, as if for a lighthouse foundation—into what is now one of the most crowded bays in the world. The Indians gathered on the Navesink Highlands to see her pass, until at last she became stationary at a point somewhat distant from the shore, where she remained until evening, causing the alarmed natives during the shadows of the night to pass those fearful hours with curiosity unsatisfied. This mysterious object was the first vessel to enter the Lower Bay of New York or the adjacent waters. She was of Dutch build, with a burden of forty to eighty tons, modeled after the ancient style of high deck, carrying a rig somewhat similar to that of the modern brigantine. She was one of the vessels of the Dutch East India Company, and her name, the Half Moon, was printed on her stern in Dutch, while above it floated a broad pennant, orange and blue. She was commanded by Henry Hudson, an Englishman, hired for the purpose, and her "under-schipper," or supercargo, was one Robert Jewett, also an Englishman, to whose lucid and delightfully businesslike logbook we owe our first sketch of Barnegat Bay and the Navesink Highlands.

"This is a very good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see," writes Robert Jewett in 1609, and the same may be said of it to-day. Jewett's account book found the same latitude, 40 degrees and "seven fathoms deep," which to-day meets the Sandy Hook Lighthouse measure. He saw "three great rivers," probably the Narrows, Staten Island Sound, and Rockaway Inlet, but he returns to his prepossession, "The land is very bold and high and pleasant to fall in withal," referring to the Navesink Highlands. The Indians came on board and brought "green tobacco," which they gave for beads and knives; they dressed in "deerskins loose," and they "desire clothes and are very civil," says Jewett.

This was the first time that the Indians of this region ever saw the faces of Europeans, and the friendly relations were maintained for several days, but soon treachery and traffic did their deadly work, and a fight ensued, and one Englishman was killed. He lies buried at Port Campel, the first white person buried on these historic shores, by name John Coleman. "Soon twenty canoes full of armed Indians surrounded and beset them," but the sturdy little Dutchmen defied them. Then they bought their oysters, which even then were declared good. The Shrewsbury oyster has an aristocratic past and is fully as famous to-day as it was then. Hudson shot his "falcon" or small cannon into the canoe fleet and soon dispersed them, afterward sailing up that noble river which he discovered, but was never to see but once, and which is almost the only grand piece of American scenery which is named after the right man.

This first voyage of the Half Moon is as decisive a historical event as was that of the Mayflower in its way, and we to-day who enjoy the rare beauty and the supreme luxury of the Summer homes along the wonderfully healthy coast of New Jersey from Sandy Hook to Sea Bright, to Navesink, Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Sea Girt, Point Pleasant and Bety Head, can but wish to signalize every Summer of "health and refreshing experience of pleasure" with recollections historical and legendary of this first view of the famous spit, known as Sandy Hook, which pushes out into the broad ocean as if to defend the coast of Monmouth County "where the broad ocean leans against the land" rather too affectionately at times, with memories of the Half Moon, the first visitor who discovered, and whose supercargo told of the Highlands of Navesink, of the Raritan Bay, and of those curious estuaries, the Shrewsbury and the Navesink Rivers.

It is a fascinating climate, not foggy or enervating like Newport, which is almost too much of a "down pillow" for sleepy heads, but is at once gentle and refreshing, like a sweet-tempered woman, who does not flatter, but who consoles. It is a generous hostess, this coast. It feeds its guests with every fish and marine production which is eatable, with every bird that loves the neighborhood of the salt sea wave; it nourishes the flower and the fruits which make July and August and September the crowning jubilee of the year to the man of taste and to the gourmet. It enjoys a breeze from the Raritan, which makes men brave and women beautiful; no one can be malarial or dyspeptic or ill-tempered who breathes its health-giving salt perfume. It is as if the palace of the mermaids was down below Monmouth Beach; as if those industrious, long-haired girls spent their cool, sequestered days in concocting a superior clam soup for the benefit of mankind. Instead of serving it up in bowls, they toss it with

[illegible]

Historically, this is the most intensely interesting of counties, this Monmouth County. Even the Indians were very romantic, and most cultivated of Indians, claiming to be a part of the famous Lenni Lenapes, and the small and peaceable bands of the Raritan tribe, who occupied the country between the Shrewsbury and the Navesink Rivers, were found to be "very handsome, resembling the Jewish race, living in houses, and paying visits." They lived in the country during the Winter, but came to the seashore during the Summer, thus showing a civilized idea of life closely followed by their possible descendants, who come to Sea Bright or go to Newport after a Winter in town. They were supposed by Gabriel Thomas of London, who wrote the book about them in 1696, to be a part of the lost ten tribes of Israel.

This part of the land now included in this charming Summer resort was then known to the early English travelers as "the Paradise of an Ethiopian Emperor," for its luxurious things, such as corn, clams, oysters, and fish. To keep up the legend, old Moon of the "Saratoga Lake fried potatoes" fame has a famous eating house at Oceanic, which furnishes forth those dainties to the road such as the Raritan King once gave to Beauchamp Plantagenet, Esq., in 1589. Although they fought the Dutch, these Indians were always friendly to the English, and they found a good friend in Philip Cartaret, Esq., who insisted that all the property acquired from them should be paid for in money.

To be sure, Lewis Morris bought a large tract, much of which is now Entontown, for a barrel of cider, but it was doubtless very good cider. It could not be bought for that just now. Sir Edmund Andros was another Governor who gave the Indians fair payment. He is described as coming from New York in a sloop "with his Council and my lady Andros and nine or ten gentlewomen, my wife for one, to Elizabethtown, where they were met by the deputies of Navesink.

In fact, all the populous and now infinitely rich and gay neighborhood was called indefinitely "Navesink and Shrewsbury" all through the Dutch and English proprietary period. Shrewsbury was a township fourteen miles long by thirteen wide. It was first settled by emigrants from Connecticut, and in 1682 several thousands of acres were under cultivation, and Lewis Morris of Barbados, the brother of Richard Morris of New York, and uncle of the subsequent Governor, who made such good cider, had iron works and other improvements at this important point at that early date.

I have before me one of those delightfully quaint books published in 1844 called "Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey," which has colored engravings to ornament it. One shows the death of the gallant Gen. Rahl, who fell in 1776 at the victory at Trenton, which deserves to be preserved. Gen. Washington on horseback is waving his hand in a perfunctory manner to the poor wounded gentleman who stands in full uniform before him with the blood neatly running down like two watchchains from his watch pocket, as if that timepiece had bled. A few redcoats are lying, indeed, dead around the General's horse's feet, but none of the group shows the slightest agitation in face or gesture. The white horse of the General alone has life or motion, but two aides who support the wounded officer, and a house beyond, point to the idea that this must be the moment depicted when, after being wounded, he is being assisted to the house in which he soon expired. The next print shows the death of Gen. Mercer, Gen. Washington's very dear friend, at the battle of Princeton, in which he lies on the ground pierced by three "Britishers" in violent red. These prints are, indeed, miracles of that stiff and yet careful drawing of the early period of American book illustration now passed away.

The place to go now for history is to the graveyard, and in that at Shrewsbury Village such names as "Remembrance Lippincott, Mordecai Lincoln," ancestors of Abe Lincoln of blessed memory, are found there. And a flag which floats on the breeze shows where was hanged the brave Captain, Joshua Huddy, the Nathan Hale of New Jersey, who met his death with such firmness that he made his will with the cord around his neck. Valuable books are these historical collections, a veracious chronicle, which makes but small mention, however, of Long Branch, a popular watering place, which, in 1844, was reached by "daily stages from Philadelphia and by occasional steamboats from New York."

What a contrast to that surging crowd which now four times a day pours out its thousands at the iron pier, that the poor, half-suffocating citizens may breathe this most refreshing air! Yet now the sea line, broken by the fearful storms of 1892, recalls the historic record that in 1782 a slide of land occurred at Greenland Bank, the highest point of the Highlands, from a loose quicksand and the undermining of the contiguous sea. Indeed, the Long Branchers dwell dangerously on "the verge of the sounding surge, where the dark, rolling wave is near with its bank of foam." Some of us can remember walking across a cornfield to our baths at Long Branch where now is the sea-eaten coast, with the ruins of beautiful villas toppling into the treacherous sea. It is sad to lose the most beautiful beach ever seen, once the evening drive of all the

[illegible]

filling in with sand, sand, and other debris the land behind the Shrewsbury River and making more desirable lots on the handsomest estates in the country, Eatontown. And here in this same we are confronted with two memories. Was it indeed Run Some, because here the British ran away from the Americans? Or was it Run Some, because the Americans gave of that scandal to the Indians, who in their artless dialect called the white man by the name of his dear, familiar brawlers, to whom rum was always precious? Nobody knows, but both opinions prevail. Certainly now, with its magnificent villas, its peerless lawns, its condemnable landscape gardening, its flowers, and its air of high tone, it is the handsomest thing in the world. Far finer than Bellevue Avenue, more luxurious even is Sea Bright, with its dreamy atmosphere, with the tranquil, still water of the river; its broad avenue, red with Jersey clay, a picture of tranquillity and luxury.

All this country, indeed, reminds us of the Italian lakes. Beyond the slightly defined shore rolls and leaps the broad ocean, most peerless of sights, as a tornado from the West Indies causes it to come rolling in and tosses the tenth wave above the Monmouth Pier. It is delicious. When twenty thousand intelligent people go down every Summer to enjoy this perfect thing, why have I staid away so long? Why have I not always been here?

Society is very smart at Sea Bright, Monmouth Beach, and Navesink, with well-known names, which enrich society and build beautiful homes. A golf club, of course, prevails in every parish. Very pretty and gay is the Monmouth Beach settlement, with its delightful clubhouse. The Sea Bright colony, though gay, has no love of notoriety, and does not furnish much pabulum for the reporter. But I know of nothing more hospitable, more elegant, than these interiors; nothing more "spick and span" than the turnouts. It is an immensely opulent neighborhood—and could not now be bought for a barrel of cider by any means.

Mrs. Shippen, whose cottage stands almost dangerously near the broken coast, has always contributed much to the intellectual and literary pleasures of the coast society. Here every Wednesday the ladies assemble with their knitting to hear Mrs. Ward, with her beautiful elocution, read from "some favored volume the papers of her choice and add to the thought of the author the music of her voice." And sometimes a straggling reader comes along from the outside and "spells" her, as the boys say. I notice that certain papers from THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW are frequently chosen, (that celebrated paper is a favorite here, as all good things are.) Mrs. Ward on her charming veranda has also French readings on Tuesdays. Thus she contributes much to this society, which she has helped to form, for she was brought up in the historical Bingham House, now the last of the great storied houses of this famous quarter bought, by her father with three hundred acres of land fifty years ago for $10,000. It is now worth many millions, and is the property of her brother, Dr. Errick Parmely. Here Dr. Parmely brought up his three beautiful daughters—famous girls they were—Mrs. Rossiter, Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Frederick Billings, called the "morning star" by George William Curtis. Handsomely does Mrs. Ward with her hospitality requite all that she owes to this generous soil.

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, the most famous woman of her day in female education, having taught 2,000 of the best girls in the world, is spending the healthful, prosperous evening of her days at Navesink on a splendid estate of one hundred and sixty acres, which affords villa sites for her sons and daughter, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons. Mrs. Reed has just made a tour of China with her distinguished son-in-law, Mr. Parsons, and her house is filled with the most delightful embroideries and golden dragons—spoils of the famous Land of the Dragons. She founded in 1898 a Monmouth County Historical Society, which was sadly needed, as the beautiful old furniture of which the houses are full was rapidly being chopped up for firewood and the old American china sold for trash. With her energy, zeal, and good sense she will save all there is left.

Mr. Frederic Kernochan has a superb place at the highest of all possible highlands, where he commands a splendid view. Mr. and Mrs. Haslett McKim, at Locust Point, inhabit the beautiful house made dear to all his friends by the former occupancy of Howard Potter, whose name is cherished by all who love goodness, urbanity and generous citizenship. Long Branch is rich in memories. The Presidential mansions where Grant lived and where Garfield died are always pointed out to new-comers, as are the old houses of famous rich men and editors, Childs of Philadelphia, Pullman of Chicago, and Horace Porter of New York and Paris.

Sea Bright's felicitous name was the gift of Mrs. Shippen to that central division of all this land of luxury, which may be likened to the body, as it were, of a soft-shell crab, (to keep up the local color) while Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, on the one side, Navesink and Red Bank on the other, are its tentacles—no, it is not fair to call Red Bank, prosperous city, a tentacle. It is the Paris of all this country where we go to spend our money. It is redolent of fancy shops and is hated of husbands—but what bargains one can get there! And what fruit rolls in from the rich surrounding farms! What Jersey peaches and watermelons! What a perfume of plenty surrounds the market place of Red Bank!

"That loveliest thing which man has made," the sail, (according to Ruskin,) covers the waters. They "go like wind-wafted leaves o'er the desolate sea" and steal up these wooded shores and rivers. Indeed, at sunset "the hour is nigh" when "Beauty shy" awaits her cavalier:

> The smooth, soft air, with pulselike waves,
> Thus murmuring through the hidden caves,
> Whose streams of brightening purple rush
> Fired with a new and livelier blush.
> See how yon beam of seaming white
> Is braided out of seven-hued light;
> Yet, in these lucid globes, no ray
> By any chance shall break astray.
> Hark! How the rolling surge of sound,
> Arches and spirals circling round—
> While music it is heaven to hear,
> Wakes the hushed spirit through thine ear.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The only noteworthy English novel of the week is Mr. Pett Ridge's "A Son of the State." Perhaps it has been published for more than a week, but in the present intense humid heat of London complete certainty as to dates or anything else is out of the question. At any rate "A Son of the State" is a capital story. It deals with the fortunes of a London street waif, who is admirably drawn, and is twice as natural as is the genuine waif. That is to say, while Mr. Ridge gives us a faithful study of his hero, so far as the boy's essential characteristics are concerned, he spares us the revolting features of the street boy. Therein he is entirely right. When Mr. Bret Harte paints his delightful miners he does not force upon us the knowledge that the said miners are physically an extremely dirty company of workmen, who wash their red flannel shirts not oftener than once a week, and who habitually chew tobacco. A novelist need not tell all that he knows. He should be sworn to tell the truth, but not the whole truth. M. Zola thinks differently. He always tells the whole truth, and thereby makes his books at times far from attractive.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett is to write a big book on Florence, and we are told that it is intended to be a companion to Mr. Crawford's "Ave Roma." Unless Mr. Hewlett undergoes a sudden deterioration, his book will be a great deal better than Mr. Crawford's book. Not that the latter is not, in the main, an admirable description of Rome. When I first looked at it I was quite enthusiastic, for I fancied that Mr. Crawford had for once suppressed his political and religious prejudices and had written of Rome without caring what the Vatican party might say of his work. But a more careful reading showed me the same blind hatred of the Italian Kingdom and all its works that the author has so often shown in his novels. Now Mr. Hewlett, who knows Italy quite as well as does Mr. Crawford—for he is essentially a poet, and as such he can see an Italy that Mr. Crawford never can—will write a book on Florence which in all probability will not hold the Italian Government responsible for the Florentine mosquitoes or the heat of the Summer.

Mr. Leon Decle's "Trooper" is selling well in translation, thanks partly to the Dreyfus affair. Mr. Decle is an Englishman as well as a Frenchman. That is to say, he is a naturalised British subject, and he writes English as perfectly as he writes French. He was for some time a member of the staff of The Pall Mall Gazette, and no one who read his clever articles would have dreamed that he was a Frenchman for the greater part of his life. He is also an African explorer, which is a sort of third nationality, for the successful African explorer becomes different in a marked degree from other men. His story of the life of a French "trooper" ought to be read with pleasure at Berlin, for it shows in the plainest way the imbecility of the average French officer. People have wondered, since the Dreyfus exposures, how it ever became possible for the General Staff to consist of men who are either fools or knaves. Mr. Decle unconsciously, or rather unintentionally, solves the mystery. The General Staff simply represents the average French officer. What the fate of an army led by such men will be in case of war, it is easy to foresee. The rank and file will accuse their officers of betraying them, and we shall have Sedan over again. The French officers in the time of the Second Empire were, as the event proved, painfully incapable, with perhaps the exception of Bazaine, who, like Dreyfus, was accused of treason and thrown to the wolves. But surely in the worst days of the empire no such story as that which Mr. Decle has to tell could have been truthfully written.

I saw it announced the other day that Mr. Kipling will publish a long novel in the Autumn. I am not in the least in Mr. Kipling's confidence, but judging from the universally known fact that the doctors have forbidden him to do any work whatever for some time to come, I doubt very much the story. Of course he may have had a long novel ready for publication before he was taken ill, but if so it is strange that no one knew of the fact until the other day.

Mr. Andrew Lang remarks that if he were to keep a literary menagerie, among its animals would be Macbeth Bagnet, Marianne Dashwood, and Anne Elliot. This ought to delight the ghost of Jane Austen, if she is where she can read Mr. Lang's always charming writings. But what would the latter be equivalent to in terms of Mr. Lang, especially if they were to find that, instead of being a real flesh and blood man, he is merely a syndicate? Of course Mr. Lang is entitled to his choice of heroines, but is he really sure that he would like to spend a Sunday with Elizabeth Bennet? She was undoubtedly an admirable person in her way, but would she not prove a little tiresome as the chief lady of a literary menagerie?

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. ... 1900.

BARGAIN HUNTING IN THE FUTURE.

Every once in a while is heard the wail of a discouraged collector who laments the passing of a time when bargains in old books could be "picked up." The new priceless gems of Americana which Brinley and Henry Stevens secured for a few pence are spoken of in envious accents, while on going back to an earlier period, we are told of a golden age when quarto Caxtons were sold for ten shillings, folios going for a guinea apiece. In that day, too, a first folio Shakespeare could readily be obtained for a ten-pound note, while such books as Denton's "New York," Smith's "History of Virginia," "The New England Primer," if sold at all, were thrust upon unwilling buyers at prices ranging from sixpence to a crown. "No," cries the would-be collector, "I was born too late; these are bargainless days and inexhaustible must be the purse of him who would buy books!"

Foolish man, thou art either blind, ignorant, or lazy. We affirm, and will prove, that we are living in the midst of plenty, that at no other time and in no other place (always excepting London) could such bargains be secured as to-day in New York. You smile sadly, you are incredulous, but, faint-hearted one, do you know that a very little while since a well-known Brooklyn collector bought one of the rarest of Hawthorne's books—"The Universal History"—both volumes complete, for 25 cents? This bargain was found in a New York book store. Another man secured for a few dollars a remarkably interesting engraving by Amos Doolittle. It was intended as a memorial to officers killed at the beginning of the Revolution and is easily worth $200. But it was bought in a furniture auction room on Fifth Avenue a very little while since for a modest sum.

Within two years a volume of the "Massachusetts Laws" has been sold for $3 at auction in Boston. At the end were bound some additional laws of later date. One of these was imperfect, and the cataloguer, thinking it part of the volume as originally published, said in the sale catalogue, "imperfect at end." The buyer sent the book to England (after removing the one imperfect law) and it sold at Sotheby's for the substantial price of £27! Did not "Outcroppings," a volume containing Bret Harte's earliest printed efforts, sell for between $20 and $30 in a recent auction? But the collector who had owned it paid only a few cents for it. A well-known autograph dealer bought a large quantity of Madison papers at a Philadelphia auction—his outlay for the whole being less than $1,000. Within sixty days he received an offer of $7,500 for them. Like a sensible man he accepted it.

In an up-town book store may be seen half a dozen original water colors by William Blake. They are valued in the hundreds, but all were picked up in one of New York's largest art auction rooms for about $10 each. The magnificent series of New York Revolutionary broadsides now in the possession of Mr. John D. Crimmins, originally formed by Gerard Bancker, were picked up at ridiculously low prices. The photographic fac similes of some have been published and sold for a higher price than the originals cost.

But there is a wider range for the bargain hunter than to look for articles of established value. He must not lose sight of the fact that there is a to-morrow, that what he slightingly passed by to-day may in a few years become precious. To buy with an eye to the future requires more than knowledge of present values. To him ambitious to anticipate the future there must attach a keenness of judgment, a faultlessness of taste, a contempt for ridicule, and a matchless patience, which few men possess. He must be a born collector in the truest sense of the word. Such a man was Brinley, such a man was Frederickson, and such a man was the late T. J. McKee.

Possibly the likeliest lines for "finds" to-day are items relating to the Revolution, handsome specimens of American bookbindings executed before 1830, and books illustrated with copper plates by American engravers. There are scores of ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

1899

"OOM PAUL'S PEOPLE."

A Recent Dweller Among Them Writes an Informing Book.*

It is not for us to enter into the merits of the contention now raging between the English and the Boers, only praying that wiser counsels may prevail and that some kind of a compromise be made. Mr. Howard C. Hillegas, in "Oom Paul's People," is the warmest advocate Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger has yet found. We need not enter into the description of South Africa, nor the settlement at the Cape, but we present what the author believes to be the distinctions as to population, and that south of the Zambesi is almost as large as the population of the City of Philadelphia. As to individuals, there are three classes: "First, those who are only waiting for the time when they will be able to leave the country—the Uitlanders; second, those who hope that time may speedily come—the native-born whites; and, third, those who have no hope at all—the negroes."

Half the population being Boer, or of Dutch descent, the remainder consists of other Afrikanders and the Uitlanders. It is an unfortunate country, split up by racial hatreds—the Boers and Dutch considering the Uitlanders as their mutual enemies, and "the Cape Colonists, unfriendly to the Natalians," yet united to a great extent in opposing the Dutch and Boers, while all are the common enemy of the black race.

A thousand miles from the Cape of Good Hope are the mines of the Randt. Further north lie those open countries Mashonaland and Matabeleland. "The Orange Free State, which, with the Transvaal, form the only non-English States in South Africa," lies in the plain or veldt district.

As an uncomfortable neighbor, not inclined to assimilate with the English element, certainly subjected to rough treatment at times, the Boer took early to his oxen and wagons and treked until he came to the Transvaal. It was his misfortune to have put out his cattle to graze precisely where Nature had stored her treasures—gold and diamonds.

This circumstance has been both fortunate and unfortunate for the Boer people. It has laid them open to the attacks of covetous nations, which have not been conducive to a restful existence, but it has made their country what it is to-day—the source from which all the other South African States draw their means of support. The Transvaal is the main wheel in the South African machinery. Whenever the Transvaal is disturbed, Cape Colony, Natal, and the Orange Free State are similarly affected, because they are dependent upon the Boer country for almost their breath of life. When the Transvaal flourishes, South Africa flourishes, and when the Transvaal suffers then the rest of the country is in dire straits.

Before the diamond and gold mines were discovered South Africa was practically a cipher in the commercial world. The country exported nothing, because it produced no more than was needed for home consumption, and it could import nothing because it was too poor to pay for imported goods. The discovery of the diamond mines twenty-five years ago caused the country to be in a flourishing condition for several years, but the formation of the De Beers syndicate ended it by monopolizing the industry, and consequently starving the individual miners.

What is the Witeraterstrand has been before thoroughly written up. "It is a strip of gold-bearing soil, running almost a hundred miles east and west through the Transvaal." The actual working of this auriferous belt began some twelve years ago, and then the face of the country was changed. Johannesburg sprang into existence, where there are to-day 100,000 souls, and, as the author expresses it, "so long as the gold supply continues to appear inexhaustible and mines continue to pay dividends from 1 to 150 per cent., so long will the Transvaal remain supreme in the commerce and finance of South Africa."

Mr. Hillegas follows the early movements of the Boers from their first settlement at the Cape up to to-day. He gives all the wrangles between them and various English officials. One most important episode is recorded which still remains as the crux of the situation. It happened when Burgers was President, and Sir Theophilus Shepstone was what the author designates "as a minor officer at Natal, * * * with almost unlimited powers," but representing all the same the British Government. At that time the Boers had all they could do to hold their own against the natives. Secocoeni had defeated the Boers. Then Sir Theophilus Shepstone came to the front.

He called upon President Burgers and stated to him that his mission was to annex the country to England, and gave as his reasons for such a proceeding the excuse that the combined colonies of the British races desired it.

Burgers pointed out to Shepstone that the native races had not harmed the English colonies, and that a new Constitution, modeled after that of Germany, with a federal British power of the central government, was the only way to keep the country from ruin. The moral [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

character; that his mean telling odds were taken from real life. He would select if he had leave, place Mac amid whole surroundings; bring him into contact with other men and women with whom he had been acquainted. As he was perfectly sure of what they had done under such and such circumstances, it was not difficult to decide what they would do in others.

It has been claimed that the hero of another successful novel—"The Hendrikus Peter Stirling"—had for his model a very distinguished man, then high in office.

When these portraits are drawn in a kindly and genial manner, no protests are called forth; but this is not always the case.

When Mr. Henry James published "The Bostonians," he was said to have caricatured one of the most esteemed philanthropists of Boston, in the character of Miss Birdseye. Her friends condemned this as a violation of good taste; as the lady's peculiarities of manner, voice, and figure are so described that no one who knew the original could fail to recognise the caricature; even the minute resemblance of names suggested it.

The model for the leading character in Mr. James's "Washington Square" was also well known. Mrs. Burnett depicted her young son in "Little Lord Fauntleroy," so dear to all readers.

One cannot always compare the character too closely with the original the author had in mind. Though it has been disclaimed, we cannot but believe that Margaret Fuller gave hints to Hawthorne for the creation of Zenobia in the "Blithedale Romance." She was the most noted literary woman of the time with whom we know Hawthorne was acquainted. She was interested in the Brook Farm experiment, as Hawthorne was; and her tragic death by drowning, all convey the idea. He speaks of her in his "American Notes," and Brook Farm and her presence there were undoubtedly drawn upon for the novel.

The late Alphonse Daudet's notebook was constantly in use, wherever he might be. It is said that once, after a rather dramatic and sentimental scene with his wife, he remarked: "This seems, my dear, like a chapter out of a novel." "It is more likely, Alphonse," she replied, "to form a chapter that will slip into a novel."

It has been asserted that the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Norton sat for the picture of George Meredith's brilliant "Diana of the Crossways", though this, too, has been denied partially by the author.

Thackeray candidly said that he invented his characters out of scraps, heel taps, and odds and ends of characters "as other authors did"; therefore the originals have been often recognised.

Mr. Wagg, the novelist in "Vanity Fair," was intended for Theodore Hook, the humorist and novelist, whose death had occurred a few years before the book appeared. Helen, in "Pendennis," was meant for Thackeray's mother, though he said she "was a thousand times better than the portrait."

Blanche Amory, Foker, Miss Fotheringay, and Jack Costigan had living models, as Thackeray's letters reveal. Pendennis and his experiences were as much Thackeray himself as David Copperfield was Dickens.

Bellew, the elocutionist, father of Kyrle Bellew, stood for the picture of the Rev. Charles Honeyman, the fashionable preacher in "The Newcomes." He who "bore the grand old name of gentleman" so truly—Col. Newcome was Thackeray's stepfather—Major Carmichael Smyth, Mrs. Ritchie has erected to his memory a memorial brass in the Scottish Episcopal Church in Ayr, Scotland, where Major Smyth is buried. It bears this inscription:

"Adsum."

"And, lo, he whose heart was that of a little child had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of the Master." (Newcomes. Vol. III., Chapter 26.)

Charles Dickens, who describes almost tangible human beings, did not attempt to even semi-veil his models for them. He drew freely upon his friends as well as his own family in picturing their peculiarities, and in several instances roused anger and estranged friends.

The foibles of his father are shown in Mr. Wilkins Micawber, while Mrs. Micawber and Mrs. Nickleby have some of the traits of his mother, the former possessing her cheerfulness and devotion to her

In "Little Dorrit" he delineated the character of Mary Hogarth, a young sister-in-law. She was a great favorite with Dickens, who mourned her early death. Dickens said that a woman with whom he became very intimate, who, while employed in a London warehouse, began unconsciously to ape her Mrs. Flashby, when she took him in.

The prototype of Mr. Pecksniff in "Martin Chuzzlewit" was thought to be Mr. Robert Peel; while others selected Samuel Carter Hall, as there was a likeness to both. Mrs. Bardell had her archetype—as did her counsel, Sergt. Buzfuz; he was thought to represent Sergt. Bompas, a London lawyer of the day. The presiding Judge at that famous trial—Mr. Justice Stareleigh—was intended as a caricature of Sir Stephen Gaselee—a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

In "Bleak House" there is a large gallery of real pictures. Inspector Field of the London police could not seriously resent the kindly portrayal of himself as Mr. Inspector Bucket. That intellectual giant, with an irascible temper—Walter Savage Landor—was declared at once to be depicted in Lawrence Boythorn. Miss Martineau voluntarily assumed the cap of Mrs. Jellyby, and scolded Dickens for his hits at "blue-stockingism."

If the original of Esther Summerson was Miss Sophia Iselin, author of a volume of poems just published, we should like to have known better so lovable a character. All was fish that came into Dickens's literary net; so a real murderess—Mrs. Manning, who with her husband was sentenced for the murder of O'Connor, about the time the book was written—was the original of Mlle. Hortense.

It was believed that his Majesty, King George IV., "the first gentleman in Europe," suggested Mr. Turveydrop and his deportment. In Harold Skimpole the resemblance to Leigh Hunt, as to external mannerisms and peculiarities, was immediately noticed. This was pronounced ungenerous by the poet's friends, and deeply wounded that amiable but weak man. Mr. Dickens acknowledged that he had "yielded to the temptation of too often making the character speak like his old friend," but declared that he never thought that the original, whom he admired, and whose brilliant and engaging vivacity he had reproduced, would ever have been charged with the imaginary selfish and unprincipled vices with which he endowed the fictitious character.

The originals of the Cheeryble brothers, the Wellers, and many others have been pointed out, for Dickens drew from life.

As every schoolboy knows, the original of the hero of the most wide-read piece of fiction—Robinson Crusoe—was Alexander Selkirk. In 1712 Capt. Rogers published his journal of a voyage around the world. On the island of Juan Fernandez they found Alexander Selkirk, who had been on the island alone for four years and four months. The reading of this journal by Defoe undoubtedly inspired the conception of Robinson Crusoe. His mode of life, dress, incidents that occurred, &c., are made use of by Defoe.

M. R. SILSBY.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1890.

Literary Coincidences.

In that van which Mr. Andrew Lang pushes, entitled by him "The Sign of the Ship," in Longman's Magazine, what a medley of wares he exhibits, and all so alluringly displayed! Here you have cricket, with nice discussions as to the merits of the Australians and Cambridge bowlers or batters, and a word about the Parliament of Women, who "have had a lovely time." There is sharp satire in the employment of the adjective "lovely," for if the ladies present at that feminine conclave were eager for anything it was to be considered as serious.

Mr. Andrew Lang delights in magic and likes to present the most astounding tales (generally hearsay) of Indian jugglers. Here is the story of the Hindu trickster who takes a ring of Lord Lytton's when the performance is going on "in an open space before his house." The ring, to all appearances, is thrown into a well. Then the ring is found in Lord Lytton's dispatch box, and the key of that box is attached to a chain Lord Lytton wears. Then Mr. Lang tells of the magic of crystals and crystal gazing. Strange is it, this universal diffusion of the crystal-gazing nonsense, and the late Cap-

[illegible] more to Mexico, or to the commission on the contested land cases. [illegible] What a happy circumstance, with that unfortunate world! It was easy to believe all that is written about his unconscious self in a positively new country.

Recurring to the housekeeping and furnishing, of some other writer a great deal is never discussingly free from the thing that he is now explaining himself. If he is a violent-making he others to condemn what the observation he has almost down on the page to [illegible] the realms of [illegible] passages he had fashioned long before. If of his analytical mind he will surely find many paradoxes of his own (in his memory at least) which are almost identical, save that he has changed a few words.—It is only the man who is mentally arrogant who believes that before him there never were plots or ideas.

To the honest, conscientious man, who gives the pen the literary coincidences are turning up innocently.

Calhoun Letters Now in the New York Public Library.

In the Bulletin of the New York Public Library for August is to be found copies of several letters printed from the original manuscript of John C. Calhoun and addressed to S. L. Gouverneur. These letters were presented to the New York Public Library by Mr. John L. Cadwalader. From the collection the following letters are of historical interest:

Abbeville, 10th June, 1835.

My Dear Sir, I have read with much interest your letter of the 1st of May, and I concur with you in almost every particular in the views, which you have taken of your State politicks. I trust, however, that you will not think of retiring at your next election. I should consider such a determination as unfortunate both on your account and the State. The reformation of New York, which I deem so important to the Union, must be the work of young men. The more advanced in age have been so corrupted, under the former order of things, that I expect no good from them. Among the young, I know of no one better calculated to lead in giving a new character to the State, than yourself. It is the sphere for you; and one in which you will not only acquire an elevated standing in the State, but will have the conscious satisfaction of having acted an useful part. I deeply appreciate the motives, which impel in a different direction; but I do trust our venerable and excellent friend will be able to pass through his difficulties with the rising prosperity of the country towards which he has so largely contributed by his enlightened administration. With the present prosperous condition of the country, I trust that a correspondent rise in real estates will follow, and that he may be enabled to bring such portions of his estate into market at a fair price, as will free him from difficulty, after Congress has rendered to him what is strictly due to him. At all events, I trust, that you will not find a continuance of your Legislative career as incompatable with that degree of attention to your private affairs, which under any circumstances may be necessary. In a political point of view, I do believe, that now is your time, both for the state and nation. Among other things, I do trust, that your state will not rest satisfied with giving to the people of New York, that control, which they ought to have in the choice of a President; but that your Legislature will follow up the subject and by new resolutions be felt on this great subject over the whole Union. She is now on this point placed in a situation, in which her interest and duty strictly coincide. I do firmly believe, that an amendment of the Constitution, as to the mode of choosing the President is indispensable. The present mode will end in deep corruption. Let the people have the power directly; let the vote be by districts; and, if there be no choice, let the two highest candidates be sent back to the people, and all will be well. To effect this great object your Legislature can do much, if put in action; and I know of no one better calculated to put it in action, than yourself, who so well understands the present dangerous defects.

I have met with a hearty welcome everywhere on my return, which has gratified me, not as a matter for vanity, but as affording evidence of the popularity of the principles which have governed me in public life. A few days since business took me to Augusta, where, contrary to my expectations, I was no less kindly received, than on this side of the river. I find a strong disposition to support the measures of the administration so long as it acts on the policy of Mr. Monroe's; but, if I am not mistaken, Mr. Adams will find at the next election that the people have too much sense to confirm the dangerous precedent, which he and Mr. Clay have created. I find not one who does not consider the example as dangerous, or who will be willing to see it confirmed by the people by electing Mr. Adams.

I will return to Pendleton in a few days, where I will be stationary through the Summer and be happy to hear from you. With sincere respect I am, &c., &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Saml. L. Gouverneur.

Calhoun's antagonism to Gen. Jackson is shown in a letter of some ten years later:

Fort Hill, 24 May, 1835.

My Dear Sir, I have just heard from a respectable source, that a book is now writing at Washington under the auspices of Genl. Jackson and to be published when he retires, on the subject of the Seminole affair; in which an attack will be made both on Mr. Monroe's character & my own, and in which the affidavit of John Rhea is to form a prominent part. I deem it important to apprise you of the fact, that it is believed at Washington, that such a work is in progress.

I had no doubt that any effort that baseness & ingenuity can devise will be resorted to induce you by them who believe that all are venal & base like themselves to abandon the defense of Mr. Mon-

Washington, 8th May, 1844.

My Dear [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW cannot undertake to supply in this department information which is trivial or a part of the common stock of knowledge. Readers would do well first to consult the familiar books of reference that are to be seen in any library. The information which THE SATURDAY REVIEW prefers and is always willing, if possible to give or obtain for its readers is that which may still elude them after they have made their own researches.

C. H. Burr, Hartford, Conn.: "Can you advise me where I can procure an English translation of Murger's 'Scenes from Life in Bohemia?'"

The most recent American edition is the one published at 50 cents, in 1891, by the Gould Publishing House, New York, under the title of "Scenes from the Life of Bohemia."

James H. Olney, Catskill, N. Y.: "Byron Kirkliff, I notice, is searching for a poem called 'Honesty Is the Best Policy,' beginning:

"An honest woodman's cottage stood
Just by the margin of a wood.

In Olney's 'School Reader' (now out of print) it may be found. That is the only place where I ever saw it. If Mr. Kirkliff wants the poem badly I could make him a copy."

L. E. Lunt of Newburyport, Mass., writes that the poem appeared in John Pierpont's "Young Reader."

"J. C. M." New York City: "If Waldemar Schreyer, 1,130 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, desires information regarding Betsey Ross he should address John Quincy Adams, Secretary of the Betsy Ross and Betsey Ross Memorial Association, 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn."

E. E. Treffry, assistant editor of Self-Culture, Akron, Ohio, writes that the August issue of Self-Culture contains a full account of Betsey Ross. William Abbatt, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City, writes that Mr. Schreyer will find what he desires in Addie Guthrie Weaver's "Story of Our Flag, Colonial and National, with a Historical Sketch of the Quakeress Betsey Ross." Published in Chicago by the authoress, in 1898. $1.

"G." New York City: "Please give the names and addresses of some dealers in old magazines."

A. S. Clark, 174 Fulton Street; Isaac Mendoza, 17 Ann Street; H. Williams, 25 East Tenth Street. All second-hand booksellers deal more or less in back numbers of magazines.

"L. A." Brooklyn: "Are there any recent books about Eugene Field?"

Mention may be made of "The Eugene Field Book: Verses, Stories, and Letters, for School Reading," edited by M. E. Burt and M. B. Cable, with an introduction by G. W. Cable, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898, 60 cents; "The Eugene Field I Knew," Scribner's, 1898, $1.25, and "Eugene Field in His Home," by Mrs. L. C. Below. E. P. Dutton & Co., 1898.

T. Finch, Jersey City, N. J.: "What is Miss Wilkins's 'New England Prophet'—a novel? Where can I find it?"

It is a short story, and may be found in "Silence, and Other Stories," Harper & Brothers, 1898, $1.25.

"A. E. G." New York City: "Do you know any book by D'Annunzio which has been translated besides the inclosed list? 'The Child of Pleasure,' (Il Piacere;) 'The Intruder,' (L'Innocente;) 'The Triumph of Death,' (Il Trionfo della Morte;) 'The Maidens of the Rocks,' (Le Vergini della Rocce,) issued in 1897-8 by Geo. H. Richmond & Son, New York. 'Episcopo & Co.,' (Stone & Co., 1898;) 'San Pantaleone,' (short story in 'Stories by Italian Authors,') Scribner's, 1896. The books which have not been translated out of the Italian in English are, beginning with a volume of poems, 'Primo Vere,' which was published in 1881, when D'Annunzio was but seventeen years old, are as follows: 'Primo Vere,' 1881, poem; 'Canto Novo,' 1882, poem; 'Intermezzo di Rime,' 1883, poem; 'Terra Vergine,' 1883, story; 'Il Libro delle Vergini,' story; 'San Pantaleone,' story; 'L'Isotteo,' 1886, verse; 'La Chimera,' 1888, verse; 'Poemo Paradisiaco,' 1891; 'Elegie Romane,' 1892, novel; 'Odi Navali,' 1893; 'Il Sogno di una Mattini di Primavera,' and 'La Citta Norta,' two plays, in 1898; 'Il Fuoco,' novel, not yet published; 'La Grazia,' novel, not yet published; 'L'Annunziazione,' novel, not yet published; 'Il Donatore,' novel, not yet published; 'Il Trionfo della Vita,' novel, not yet published."

To this list of D'Annunzio's works we can make no additions. "The Virgins of the Rocks," translated by Agatha Hughes, was recently published by Heinneman, London, at 6s. The succeeding parts of the trilogy, "La Grazia" and "L'Annunziazione," are soon, it is announced, to appear from the same publishing house.

"E. E. W." Chicago, Ill.: "On reading 'Richard Carvel' it struck me that John Paul's age was rather indefinitely given. On Page 196 I find that he was just turned one and twenty. On Page 309 the author says the Captain was but twenty-one; on Page 306 (in the year 1779) he was 'a Captain at three and twenty,' and on Page 469 (in the year 1778) he is referred to as 'this strange young man of eight and twenty.'"

Samuel F. Mellen, New York City: "Can you tell me where a book on the insane characters of Shakespeare can be obtained? It was written by Dr. A. O. Kellogg, who was a physician in the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., between the years 1871 and 1884."

This is "Shakespeare's Delineations of Insanity, Imbecility, and Suicide," by Dr. A. O. Kellogg. "Assistant physician State Lunatic Asylum, Utica," and was published in New York in 1864. The essays first appeared in the American Journal of Insanity between 1859 and 1864. The book can be seen at the Lenox Library. Our correspondent, we fear, will have to advertise for a copy.

"M. A. B." Brooklyn: "Can you give me the name of the author of a novel called 'Queechy?'"

It was written by Miss Susan Warner, ("Elizabeth Wetherell,") 1810-85, author of "The Wide, Wide World," and many other novels and tales, a number of them written in collaboration with her sister, Anna Bartlett Warner. "Queechy," the first published in 1852, and was translated the same year in London. It passed through many American and English editions, and was translated into French, German, and Dutch. See Allibone's "Dictionary of the Queechy" and Kibler's "Bookworm" to-day for a fuller account.

"E. I. F." Englewood, N. J.: "Will you kindly let me know where I can get a copy of Markham's 'Man with the Hoe,' or if possible will you print it in THE REVIEW? May I also trouble you for the correct pronunciation of 'Richard Carvel' and 'Aylwin?'"

Markham's poem being covered by copyright, we must refer our correspondent to the book in which it appears, published by the Doubleday & McClure Company of New York. "Carvel" is pronounced as if it were spelled C-a-r-v-e-l-l, and "Aylwin" is pronounced as if it were I-e-l-e-w-i-n.

Miss Laura Henderson, 345 West Twenty-first Street: "The name of the book asked for by 'J. W.,' 100 Broadway, is 'Christian Vellacott, Journalist,' (also called 'The Slave of the Lamp,') a story of Jesuitism, Royalism, and Republicanism, by 'Henry Seton Merriman,' (Hugh S. Scott.")

John Edmund Willoughby, Kingston, N. Y.: "The 'Ode Upon a Pair of Slippers Found Upon an Egyptian Mummy,' asked for by 'F.,' is by Sir Edwin Arnold."

"E. M. W." Canandaigua, N. Y.: "Please inform 'A. P. S.,' White Plains, N. Y., that the following quotation,

Good-bye, good-bye, our hearts and hands,
Our lips in honest Saxon phrases
Cry God be with him till he stands,
His feet amid his English daisies,

is from O. W. Holmes's 'Farewell Ode,' addressed to Charles Mackay, the occasion being the latter's departure for England after a visit to this country many years ago. I have given the lines as they first appeared. They were subsequently altered, and, in my opinion, weakened."

G. C. Stewart, Germantown, Penn.: "Pray give the English (American-English) pronunciation of Dreyfus, also the French pronunciation."

The name Dreyfus is pronounced in French Drayfuse; in German, Drifoos; in English it is Dryfuse.

"G. T. A." Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Your correspondent, B. Macgregor, 130 West One Hundredth Street, New York, asks about 'In Texas, Down by the Rio Grande,' and 'Lasca.' The former is a line of the poem 'Lasca,' which is given in 'Current Literature,' November, 1888, and credited to Frank Desprez."

Lawrence Hyde, Bayonne, N. J.: "Kindly print in the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW the first canto of a poem entitled 'The British Prison Ship,' and whom it was written by."

The poem was written by Philip Freneau, the "Revolutionary Poet." He edited a paper in New Jersey and published a volume of his poems. At the Lenox Library our correspondent will be able to see the entire poem, but copies are probably in any New Jersey public library.

"L. S." Andover, Mass.: "The author of the poem concerning which C. W. Mullis inquires is Thomas Moore. It may be found in any edition of the 'Irish Melodies,' in the pianoforte editions of Moore and Stevenson, and in Alfred Percival Graves's 'The Irish Song Book,' published in New York by P. J. Kennedy. It is sung to the air 'Casadh an Tsugain,' the last two verses forming the refrain."

A reader in Madison, N. J., informs us that the poem beginning "The Pilgrim Fathers—Where are they?" may be found in George B. Cheever's "The Poets of America," where it is credited to Pierpont.

Appeals to Readers.

Will readers who make replies to these appeals kindly address their communications to those who make the appeals, and thus oblige a busy editor?

Edward Jay Allen, Braddock Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Who is the author of the following quotations:

Brown-haired Autumn, silent maid,
That in her hood of haze
Sat pensive on the far blue hills
And watched with dreamy eyes the fading year.

Earth's grandest epic ends in 'Here he lies,'
And 'Dust to dust'—concludes her noblest song.

Miss Gertrude Sheahan, 424 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City: "Who is the author of the poem that begins as follows:

When you hear a cruel word,
Like the cold wind biting through,
Stop the voice of evil slander
By demanding, Is it true?"

Miss I. E. Lord, Bryn Mawr, Penn.: "Can you help to the first line the correct rendering and the author of the following:

A glory never sung
Aloft on sky or mountain walls
Are God's great pictures hung."

Miss Remise Elliott, 129 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, New York City: "Can you tell me where I can find a poem entitled 'Life,' the author, whose name I do not know, is a woman. The poem consists of between twenty-five and thirty lines, each line being taken from a different author."

Joshua W. Crosby, 182 West Twelfth Street, New York City: "Can you or any of your readers inform me who wrote the following, and where it can be found:

There's not a number of us croop
Into this world, to eat and sleep;
And know no reason way we're born
But only to consume the corn.
Devour the cattle, fowl, and fish,
And leave behind us nasty dish;
The crows and asses do the same,
Unlucky birds of baleful name;
Ravens or crows might fill our places,
And swallow worm or carcasses.
Then if these two should wish when they die,
We not taught to better and to lie.
There's nothing better will be said
Than that they've eat up all their bread,
Drunk up their drink and gone to bed."

Wanted and to Exchange.

Terms, prices, &c., to correspondents with the writers of these notices, not with THE REVIEW.

Helen Pearson, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada: "I would like to exchange a set of Dickens, complete, in fifteen green and gold volumes, for a set of Thackeray, in any edition. Address Miss Helen Pearson, 'Rosemount,' Hamilton, Ontario, Canada."

"Arkansaw Bear," and "Prisoners of Hope." The books need not be new, but must be complete."

Frederic C. Penfield, Manhattan Club, Madison Square, New York City: "I wish to procure a well-preserved copy of 'Brainard's Remains,' a volume of poems dealing with Connecticut life, and largely with scenes and traditions of the Connecticut River. It was published in the earlier half of the century, either at Hartford or New London."

"Henry Clay, New York," must send his name and full address before his communication is printed in this column.

Hamilton Anderson, 5 Warren Place, Brooklyn: "Is there any value attached to a perfect copy of the first issue of The New York Sun, published Sept. 3, 1833? I have such a copy."

M. J. Conwell, 9 West Fourteenth Street, New York City: "I have a complete set of The Chap Book, bound in nine volumes, mostly uncut, which I should be willing to dispose of at a reasonable figure. Also some rare posters. I should like to hear from any one having early editions of Thoreau's 'Week,' or any Thoreauiana in any form whatsoever, especially Channing's 'Life of Thoreau.' Am also interested in Emersoniana."

B. F. Raid, 1,593 Broadway, N. Y.: "I would like to meet or correspond with those who believe Francis Bacon wrote the Shakespeare works."

F. C. Norton, Bristol, Conn.: "I have a new set of the 'Library of the World's Best Literature,' which I would sell at a reasonable figure. I might also exchange it for other books."

Francis Bup, Room 41, 114 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.: "I wish to exchange or sell a copy of 'The Birds of North America,' issued under the auspices of The Natural Science Association of America. Imperial quarto. Contains 119 colored plates, illustrating all our birds in their natural colors, including a full descriptive text of all the species."

L. B. Thomas, 6 Aspen Ridge, Elmira, N. Y.: "I offer the first editions, in good condition, of Morris's 'Sigurd the Volsung,' London, 1877; 'The Odyssey of Homer,' 1887; 'The Water of the Wondrous Isles,' 1897; also 'Don Quixote,' in English, with Doré's plates, in half calf; Knight's 'Old England's Worthies,' with many plates, and his 'Gallery of Portraits,' with memoirs, Orr's edition, 168 fine steel plates, three volumes, blue cloth, gilt edges; Crabbe's 'Historical and Biographical Dictionary,' London, 1833, two volumes, half cloth, with 800 vignette portraits on steel; and the following heraldic collection for $25: 'The British Armorial,' by Papworth and Morrant, London, 1874, all English coats of arms, in new half red morocco; Rev. Charles Boutell's 'Heraldry, Historical and Popular,' London, 1863, and one set of Phillimore's 'Pedigree Forms for Recording One's Genealogy and Heraldry.' I want a copy of De La Motte Fouqué's 'Violina,' in English, and 'Tales of the American Landlord,' in two volumes, published in Philadelphia between 1830 and 1840."

Mrs. F. W. Mather, Binghamton, N. Y.: "Will be glad to obtain, by loan or purchase, the 'Autobiography of Miss Catharine Sedgwick.'"

E. B. Hill, 432 Fourth Avenue, Detroit, Mich.: "Subscription edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's works, library binding, twenty-two volumes, new; would exchange for large paper edition of Thoreau's works—Thoreau's 'Autumn,' first edition; 'Spring,' 'Summer,' or 'Thoughts,' first editions; 'The Maine Woods,' first edition; for 1867 edition of 'A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers.'"

Origin of the Name Flushing.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the review of the Rev. Mr. Waller's History of Flushing, in the issue of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 9, the writer quotes the author as saying the English settlers found the name Vlissingen, or Flushing, already given to the place before their arrival. The following extract from Miss Flint's "Early Long Island," Page 178, furnishes a more probable origin of the name:

"Flushing, although in undisputed Dutch territory, was first settled in 1645 by a band of English settlers, who had fled from England. They came hither from Lynn on the representation of the Dutch agents of New Nederlandt. They called their possession Vlissingen, the name passing by easy transition from that of the Zealand town, through Vlissingh, to Flushing. This was doubtless the place from which they emigrated.

This view finds confirmation in the fact that just east of this grant was a settlement, also by the English, called "Middelburgh, in fond remembrance of the capital of Zealand, where many of the English Separatists had found a welcome." Ditto, Page 208, at foot note.) "Thither (Middelburgh) in 1631, went Robert Browne and a part of his congregation when fleeing from the wrath of the Ecclesiastical Commission" in England.

It will be remarked in connection with this matter that the Pilgrims named their street of residence at Plymouth Leiden Street, after the place of their residence in Holland. It would seem, therefore, as if there be any truth in the statement that Flushing has been named after Flushing, Holland, Flushing must have been the place from which the Dutch settlers came. Perhaps some reader of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW can throw light on this question.

Brooklyn, Sept. 11, 1899.

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error in the SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 9? In an editorial article giving a list of books for girls' reading you quote Thackeray as saying: "Novels are secrets."

They are, many of them. I have seen novels which it was impossible to get into without the aid of a dark lantern and a set of burglar's jimmies. But my impression is that Thackeray wrote: "Novels are sweets." [Unquestionably he did.—ED.] I so rarely catch my favorite REVIEW tripping that I trust I may be pardoned for a shrill jubilation, piccolowise, over even so small an error as a misprint.

There have been signs of my developing into a calmly mournful young Huts, but since "Cynic" has called upon the mountains to fall upon him, and "Montblanc" (but surely the lady's pseudonym should have been "Blancmange") has taken him at his word, I find all my gayety of tone returning. I shall remain, therefore, always your faithful admirer, a mere PICCOLO.

Brooklyn, Sept. 11, 1899.

"Hasty, Inglorious Westcotts."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Since "David Harum's" capture of the American reading public, every publisher in the country has received manuscripts accompanied by the authors' claims of superiority to Mr. Westcott's work. The situation has a pathos as well as a humor, of its own. How many cases of suppressed genius these manuscripts represent we shall never know, but it must be confessed that sympathy with the mute, inglorious Westcotts will be checked if a recent Chicago novel, which the publishers boastfully compare with "David Harum" is to be taken as a fair example. Whether or not the book in question was written before "David Harum" is obviously a matter of little consequence, but as a reader of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, I cannot refrain from expressing my pleasure that you have given the would-be David such liberal free advertisement in the humorous predictions of the shrewd publishers, whose direct encouragement of the real David stands in welcome contrast to the virulence of the attack upon him in Century. Yet these are but straws in the wind, and we, who have faith in the genius of Mr. Westcott, will there-

A READER OF "DAVID HARUM."

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1899.

[illegible]

[illegible] they would have been crowded, and [illegible] the men to prizes and gallery openings [illegible] another art display. The throngs of people [illegible] town who satisfy all the desires in [illegible] line, and linger through the picture-shops, and who are in evidence everywhere, would be naturally attracted by good art displays, and many of them would probably become purchasers. The London art dealers understand this "off season" business, and there is always a period of activity in the London art shops and stores just before and after the Christmas holidays, when so many of the leisure classes visit or go to the metropolis from the country for shopping and theatre going. New York is more crowded with strangers in September than at any other time of the year, and yet art dealers and artists anxious to dispose of their wares make seemingly little or no attempt to cater to this condition of things.

Some misapprehension has been caused by a carelessly worded sentence in this column a fortnight ago and which gave, at first glance, the impression that the late Giovanni Turini was the sculptor of the much criticised statue of Bolivar, formerly in Central Park. Signor Turini did execute a statue of Bolivar under orders from the Venezuelan Government to replace the original statue of the same hero, and which has been such an eye-sore in the Park for many years. His statue was not passed favorably upon by the Allied Arts Society, but it is understood has been recently accepted by the city. It is an imposing work, modeled on the ideas of the conventional Roman school, and was illustrated and described in the Sunday Times Illustrated Supplement about two years ago. It is said that the late Signor Turini had not received his full pay from the Venezuelan Government for this statue, that he had filed a claim against that Government for the amount due, and that worry over the delayed payment had affected his health and rendered him an easy prey to the disease that killed him. He was a man of the true artistic temperament, and consequently very sensitive and easily affected by adverse circumstances.

The fatal rule of three seems to have worked in regard to the sculptors who have been giving their talents and energy to the molding of figures and reliefs on the Dewey arch at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Following the deaths of Sculptors Buberl and Turini, both from apoplexy, has come the seizure with the same disease of a third sculptor. He, however, is, fortunately, recovering. It was certainly a remarkable coincidence that three fellow-artists engaged in the same labor of love and patriotism should have been stricken with the same disease within a fortnight's time.

Over 350,000 visitors have already been admitted to the third International Art Exhibition in Venice, Italy. The display contains specimens of contemporary art from all over the world, selected by a committee of patronage, among whose members are Walter Crane, H. Herkimer, Sir E. J. Poynter, W. Q. Orchardson, and Alma Tadema. The exhibition owes its origin to Ricardo Selvatico, formerly a Mayor of Venice, whose object was to stimulate among the Venetians the purpose of making Venice once more a home of art. The exhibition is under the control of the Municipal Council, which out of the admission receipts pays not only its maintenance, but also all charges of exhibitors.

The international contest for the Phoebe Hearst Architectural plans for the University of California has closed. The prize has been awarded to E. Benard of Paris. M. Benard's plans involve the removal of every building on the university grounds and the virtual creation of a new city. Provision is made for every conceivable department of learning from a theatre to a gymnasium, and the cost of carrying out the plans will, of course, be many millions. Ninety-eight architects submitted designs, which were submitted, in turn, on Sept. 30, 1898, to a jury at Antwerp. Fifty-four plans were rejected after the first examination, and only twenty-one designs remained as eligible after the second trial. Eleven plans survived the third examination, and these were brought to San Francisco, and from these Benard's design was chosen. The value of the first prize, which he won, is $10,000. The other prize winners are Americans, although graduates of the Beaux Arts. Howells, Stokes, and Hornbostel of New York won the second prize of $4,000. Despardelles and Stephen Codman of Boston the third prize of $3,000, Howard and Cauldwell of New York the fourth of $2,000, and Lord, Hewlett, and Hull of New York the fifth of $1,000.

M. Benard, whose plans for the new State University have received the first prize, was born at Goderville, France, in 1844. He is a diplomat of the Beaux Arts and the holder of the Grand Prix de Rome, and has been prominently identified with some of the greatest architectural works of France. In making his designs, M. Benard utilized to the best advantage the grounds as they are; that is, he preserved the contour of the property as much as possible. The jury considered this a decidedly favorable point, as the excavations proposed in some of the plans would have [illegible] up by the athletic field and gymnasium. At the foot of the hillside runs the entrance, and the dormitories to the [illegible] are on the [illegible] side, and the dining [illegible] up by the athletic field and gymnasium. At the foot of the hillside runs the entrance, and the dormitories to the [illegible] are on the [illegible] side, and the dining [illegible] and west in the military department. These buildings are so located that crowds may come to and from the athletic contests without going [illegible] the main grounds.

Up on the rising ground toward Grizzly Peak are located the natural history group—the departments of zoology, botany, and similar branches. A museum of zoology is included in the group. The observatory is located at the top of Grizzly Peak and is a prominent feature of the plans.

Down in the park, where the hothouses now stand, the architect has placed a number of small dwellings, presumably for the use of members of the Faculty. At the other extreme of the grounds, remote from all other buildings, is the infirmary. The dormitories are situated on the hillside and the clubhouses are west of the athletic field.

It was the spacious opening court and the general laying out of the plan that won it favor with the jury. The arrangement of the buildings on the hill was not considered quite perfection or in any comparison with the lower groups, but the excellence of the latter overbalanced whatever deficiencies there were in the rest of the general plan and prompted the jury to award M. Benard's designs the first prize.

Howells, Stokes & Hornbostel, whose designs won second place, worked on an entirely different idea from M. Benard. They gave prominence to the dormitory features of their plans, giving these buildings so much space that the educational departments were sadly crowded. The classical buildings are placed on the plateau at the foot of the hill. The athletic section is practically placed the same as in the Benard plan, although they have treated it in the amphitheatre form. The arrangement of the grounds provides for two main entrances; one from University Avenue, and the other from Telegraph Avenue, the main thoroughfare leading from Oakland. Mr. Howells of this firm is the son of William Dean Howells, the novelist.

Despardelles & Codman, who came third in the contest, went outside of the limits of the university territory. They planned a university on a scale of grandeur. Great tracts of land on both sides of the present site are taken in and covered with buildings of gigantic proportions. The fault the jurors found with these designs was that in carrying out a very artistic idea the architects divided the university by a wide public boulevard, extending in a semi-circle from the end of University Avenue to Telegraph Avenue. This practically cut in twain the groups of buildings.

Collectors of antique glass will have to exercise a good deal more care in the future in their purchases of pieces which the dealers claim to be Roman. It has always been supposed that, however many and various the pitfalls which beset the unwary who buy other classes of antiques, it is impossible to be swindled with regard to Pompeian glass, on account of the impracticability of reproducing the iridiscent patina that comes from age. Mr. Tiffany can do something like it, of course, but he has never produced anything that either in size or shape bears any resemblance to antique work. It turns out now that ingenious manufacturers of sham antiquities in Italy have discovered a process for imitating the result of centuries of burial underground, and that they are exporting large quantities of glass, apparently of the finest quality of old Roman production, to the United States.

It is rather curious that so few artists in America seem aware of the possibilities of the silver-point. The old masters, notably Raphael and Leonardo, made frequent use of this medium, seeming to prefer it for many purposes to the pencil. About six years ago Charles Sainton, son of Mme. Sainton-Dolby, astonished the art world of London by an exhibition of about 100 silver-point drawings of extraordinary delicacy and charm. Every picture was sold before the collection had been on view two days. The Prince of Wales, Lord Leighton, G. F. Watts, and other well-known men secured examples, and Mr. Sainton was regarded for a time as the discoverer or rediscoverer of a wonderful art. Two of his silver-points were bought by a dealer and sent to this city. They were shown to a number of well-known picture buyers, but nobody cared for them enough to buy them. They were sent back to London and sold for a great deal more than the prices asked in New York. Mr. Sainton held another exhibition some time ago, and scored an even more pronounced success. He has recently, however, been obliged to give up working with the silver-point owing to the tax upon his eyesight. But surely it cannot be because the work is tiring to the eyes that American artists fight shy of it. The reason is more likely to be the impossibility of correction once the line has been made. Painters and illustrators here

Magazine Editors at the Mercies of Writers Jealous of Fame and Their Unfortunate Things

To the New-York Tribune Literary Review:

Every little while [illegible] some one writes a humorous article on the subject of the low estimate, or the false ideas, of the unrecognized generality of magazine editors, and at somewhat longer intervals the latter rejoins in a self-vindicating strain, emphasizing the difficulties of their position and trying to demonstrate the fact that their hearts are in the right places. The experience of the last fifteen years teaches us that these attacks and rejoinders are subject to some tidal law that governs in things literary, and are in no sense the result of temporary or exceptional conditions. There is no last word to be said on the subject. The conflict is irrepressible, and will last as long as men differ in their literary tastes. But at the same time the discussion may be softened somewhat by a few charitable considerations.

In the first place, it is a mistake to be forever grinding out motives for the magazine editor. In spite of all that has been said of the unworthy considerations that lead him to reject articles, the dominant reason for that rejection in almost all cases is that the editor simply does not like the article and does not think its publication would be good for the magazine. The notes accompanying returned manuscripts are merely courteous circumlocutions to express this fact. The writer does not like to think so. Naturally enough he grasps at anything to account for the rejection on more complimentary grounds. He cannot fairly face the fact that the editor does not like his work. He prefers to think that there is something sinister in the editor's motives. He lifts darkly at literary rings and deliberate conspiracies to exclude new writers, at a blind and narrow adherence to tradition.

It is human nature, and we can scarcely blame him. There is nothing under the sun so irritating as to find one's own manuscripts in the morning mail. In certain circumstances it makes a man's blood boil as from a personal insult. He may have studied the pages of that magazine for years, and, after applying every possible test to his own article, proved to himself that it is better than three-fourths of what is published in it. He may have heard the magazine criticised on all sides for its stupid uniformity, and he may know scores of subscribers who have dropped it for that reason. It is inconceivable that his own article should have met with fair play. There is a clique of old hands and the editor is their henchman. Everything that is new and original is ipso facto inadmissible. He would like to meet that editor and tell him what he thinks of him. That's the truth of it. But since that cannot be done he will punish him by sending in no more articles and in the meanwhile make a name for himself by writing for other magazines. When his name is made, that editor may come sneaking around with offers, and then—well, no matter—that is the contributor's dearest day dream.

Now I, for one, from what I have seen of editors, know that there is not the slightest foundation for these charges on the part of the self-consolatory contributor. Your editor is almost pathetically on the lookout for the new man. He would give his eye teeth to find him. He is forever making experiments with him. What is amazing to me is the patient but sanguine expectancy that marks his attitude toward literary aspirants. With half of his experience your heart would be turned to gall; you would expect nothing good from any new quarter; you would think of the race of men as a tin of biscuits, hopelessly identical in stamp, shape, and taste. No man has a right to blame an editor for what he publishes until he sees what he has daily to reject. I venture to say that if the most bitterly maligned of editors was to place on exhibition the manuscripts which he had rejected he would be hailed as one of the noblest benefactors of his race, a very dike and breakwater against a sea of slush. Why is this service to society never recognised? Why do we never hear praise for this, the negative side of editorial work? Not a day passes in which the editor does not reject things that the public is better off without. He is society's rampart against the huge host of the superfluous and crude. He should be upheld in rejecting. He should be cheered in his task. He should be encouraged to reject far more than he does. He should be sustained if he went so far as to publish only two or three articles in his magazine or even to withhold the magazine altogether for some months and merely send a circular to subscribers saying: "Owing to the dearth of literary material of sufficient merit to warrant its appearance in our magazine, the October number will not be issued."

Any one who has seen the inside of editorial offices knows that the blame for the dullness and uniformity with which magazines are charged rests on the contributors alone. The plain fact is that there is a lack of literary talent. The goods are not produced. The market is free and open enough. As to the publication of articles by men whose names are known in prefer-

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Revised to 1899.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,
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Going West.

The Rockies and Pacific Thereof.

Richard Harding Davis

ence to those contributed by obscure persons, I should like to ask why this is any evidence of unfairness? As between two articles of equal merit, why not choose the one whose writer is well known? Suppose they are both supremely stupid. One has the advantage of a name, and that, at least, is something. Are we to presume that the obscure writer's article is always the better of the two? As a matter of fact, the obscure writers are forever imitating the writers who are not obscure; so that the choice lies between two things of the same sort, of which one is nameless.

It is true that our magazines are rather dull reading and that they are terribly undeviating in what they put forth month after month. Tradition may play too large a part in their management. But I do not believe that the present character of our magazine literature is to be attributed to the policy of the editors. The blame for it belongs with the writers and with the popular taste. There is a greater degree of dull uniformity in the articles that are rejected than in those which are published. Nine-tenths of the former are rejected, not because they conform too little, but because they conform too much. The average new writer is always an imitator. Just as soon as a man makes a hit hundreds of others try to catch his manner, and the editor's desk is flooded with faithful little copies of their literary sires.

And then the popular taste! It demands common-place! It is not in the least athirst for distinctiveness. It likes what it is used to. The spread of education increases the number, not only of the well-educated, but of the half-educated it must be remembered. The number of those who read critically may be greater absolutely than it was thirty years ago, but in proportion to the total number of readers it is smaller. Education has extended cultivation rather than intensified it, and the great commercial rewards of literature are to be found among those who, artistically speaking, must be classed as semi-barbarous. Commonplace has a wider and more lucrative field than ever before. This is a fact that governs the production as well as the publication of literary work.

What wonder is it, then, that, under this pressure of demand, editors publish what is dull and uniform and should have so little diversity of choice in the mass of material that is submitted to them? C. M. F.

New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

Magazines Not Eleemosynary Institutions.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Poor "X."! Vacation, reinvigorating and exalting, is over. With a bound the happy scribe rushes into his sanctum sanctorum expecting to find there the fruit of his Spring toil—a pile of coin-producing checks. Melancholy greeting! In place of the anticipated harvest he finds its unfertilized seed. There lie his manuscripts returned and rejected. Disappointing? Of course it is, and we extend our sympathy to their crestfallen author. But when he forthwith plunges his pen into the dregs of his ink bottle and draws therefrom inky crud which he proceeds to throw at the "magnates," monopolists, trust editors, and genius-annihilators of magazinedom, we must cry "Halt!"

Come, "X.," sink into the well-worn recesses of your desk chair. Turn up your lamp. Bask in its refulgent glow. Have a pipe! Certainly. And let us discuss the situation dispassionately, with mind unjaundiced.

For the benefit of those who have not read "X.'s" letter, be it said that "X." asserts that the magazine of to-day has no room for the productions of the unknown contributor. He is of opinion that, however clever, witty, or wise the stories, verses, and articles of the gifted volunteer may be, they are returned. He charges that the magazines of to-day are running into ruts; their columns are open to the few only; that the stranger within the gates hearing his first frolic is being treated indifferently and unjustly.

"X." is one of a class of well-meaning persons whom Kipling has hit the nail on the head. The Henry Johnstons in the South of state fair fame, the Bricktops of the Bowery, the Jack Hamlins of the West, are all men smarting in dungeons. Surprised that literary substance is lacking in their fine native gems cut at the right time and by the right hand, with a full knowledge of the commercial mart. The editorial reading is superficial. They ignore the novice here! We are ruled by Conventional Absurdity.

Is this true? On the contrary, it seems to me that literary merit is the one thing that the editors of our magazines are looking for. They are willing to pay for it. They are willing to pay well for it. They are willing to pay more than well for it. They are willing to pay more than well for it. They are willing to pay more than

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1899 1899

STATE HISTORY.

Muster Rolls and Other Papers in State Historian Hastings's Report.*

The State Historian, Mr. Hugh Hastings, in his third annual report, presents material which is both novel and interesting. In the last report were given the muster rolls from 1664 to 1760. In the present volume are to be found the remaining rolls from 1760 to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Hastings states that for the decade prior to 1775 "the number of muster rolls is surprisingly and disappointingly small." The reason may be that "the uncertainty of the times deterred patriots from allying themselves with the military forces of his Gracious Majesty George III.," and another reason may be that Gov. Tryon shipped many of these muster rolls to England in 1775.

Among the numerous documents printed are the public paper of Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, with a compilation of the records of the cavalry, artillery, and engineer regiments during the war of the rebellion. Mr. Hugh Hastings, with the experience he has gained, urges that a better system of keeping military records should be adopted. He writes:

> Any person who carefully peruses the official records of the rebellion will explore the absence of many essential details and the presence of many needless errors, that were perhaps unavoidable because of the inexperience, pressure of official responsibilities and lack of military training of the officers who were charged with the keeping and filing of records of a regiment. Nor are these deficiencies confined solely to officers of volunteers. A number of instances can be cited where the reports of graduates of West Point, trained and educated soldiers, were returned because of incompleteness in essential details that any officer of six months' experience in the field would have remedied. The most lamentable cases, however, are those where regiments were cut to pieces in action, and no official reports were filed. The commanding officer may have been killed, the next in command may have been inefficient or careless, and the brigade commander prejudiced against the organization or its commandant. Then, again, the official records are conspicuously deficient in the matter of the work of detached commands. This criticism applies particularly to the cavalry arm of the service. Up to the action at Kelly's Ford our cavalry was regarded as fit only to protect trains, to scout in small bodies, and to guard the flanks of army corps or the army itself. Commanding officers failed to acquire the habit of making reports; for the last three years of the war this indifference continued, to the marked detriment of an arm of the service that eventually became one of the greatest in the history of the civilized world.

Having carefully gone over the ground, the State Historian sent communications to eighty-six regular army officers on the active and retired list, special attention being given to general officers who commanded large bodies of troops during the war of the rebellion. Mr. Hastings proposed "that attached to every regiment shall be a commissioned officer who shall be known as the recorder of the regiment; who shall be under the general authority of the Adjutant General of the army; whose work shall be separate and distinct from that of the Adjutant of the General; who shall be a non-combatant." His duty would be to formulate succinct reports.

The replies received by Mr. Hastings were of various opinions. The non-combatant officer was considered objectionable. Some of the answers commended the propositions entertained. Summing up the general character of the letters received Mr. Hastings writes:

> It will be observed that among the older officers, those who saw active field service during the war, who commanded large bodies of troops, and who understand the difficulties that stand in the way of looking after organization routine matters during an active campaign of fighting, the general proposition for the creation of the office of recorder is either unqualifiedly indorsed or accepted with certain modifications. On the other hand, the younger officers, who came into the service toward the close of the war as subalterns, or who never served with a great army, disapprove the suggestion or condemn it absolutely.

One particular case during the war of the rebellion Mr. Hugh Hastings cites where the important part taken by a brigade during the action near Bermuda Hundred, Va., (June 24, 1864,) Col. Edgar M. Cullen of the Ninety-sixth New York commanding, was entirely omitted.

Searchers after curious historical data of the past can find all they want in the report, derived from the Colonial archives of New York, between 1675 and 1677. Here is a petition of "Isaakus Fabritius, schoolmaster, praying forgiveness for having married a single woman." In 1673 N. Bayard of Fort William Hendrik writes to M. Governeur: "Herewith are sent to you trips by Colve one major called Pieter, one young yager woman, and one man and a woman, being all four in number, who have no apparent distemper only that Pieter is something dark of sight. After the receipt of these be pleased to order each of them at Virginia." In payment for the captives Bayard desires wares to be shipped.

Private citizens's business in 1675 comes out. At this day the Dutch are wanting in Mr. Thomas Delavall's [illegible] and [illegible] Dutch [illegible] new in person, the other remaining to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I.—NEW YORK.

"Parson Kelly: An Historical Story," by A. E. W. Mason, author of "The Courtship of Morrice Buckler," and Andrew Lang, will be ready Sept. 22 from Longmans, Green & Co.'s. The frontispiece is by Gordon Browne.

An important study of the attitude of workingmen toward capital, of employe toward employer, will shortly be presented in a volume by David Lubin, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish. The title of the work has not yet been decided on. Mr. Lubin, it will be recalled, is well known through his theory of bounties on exportations. In his forthcoming book he shows how workingmen, discussing without the interference of union leaders the problems of the day, may eliminate Socialistic tendencies and come to a final attitude of mind, the base of which is rather upon religious than political grounds.

Miss Clara Morris, whose volume of short stories at Brentano's has gone into its second edition, has prepared a volume of tales about children which the Century Company will shortly publish. The book will be called, from the initial story, "My Little Jim Crow."

Charles Dana Gibson's series of drawings, "The Education of Mr. Pipp," will be published this Fall by R. H. Russell, both in popular edition and in the édition de luxe. The volume will be uniform with "Drawings by C. D. Gibson; "Pictures of People," and "Sketches and Cartoons."

The Frederick A. Stokes Company has in preparation a new volume of travel by H. Cayley Webster entitled, "Through New Guinea and Other Cannibal Countries." Among the author's many remarkable experiences is the story of his personal acquaintance with the notorious Ingova, one of the most hated head hunters in the South Seas, who has over 2,000 skulls of victims. The facts concerning the untimely end of the Webster expedition, owing to the wreck off the New Ireland coast, and of Webster's rescue by an English man-of-war, are set forth in this volume, which is fully illustrated from photographs, maps, and diagrams.

"The Kingdom of a Heart," by Effie Adelaide Rowlands, is in press at George Routledge & Sons'.

Here are a few hitherto unpublished authentic facts concerning Mrs. Voynich, a dramatization of whose novel, "The Gadfly," is to be produced at a New York theatre: Ethel Lilian Voynich (née Boole) is the daughter of the late George Boole, Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Cork, and author of the well-known "Laws of Thought." She was born some thirty-five years ago in Ireland, and was educated in London. Her husband is a native of Lithuania, in Russian Poland. In 1887 he was sent to Siberia for political reasons. He escaped in 1890, and went to London, where he met Miss Boole. Before her marriage, Miss Boole spent several years on the Continent, three of them devoted to music in the Hofschule at Berlin. Since her marriage with Mr. Voynich her home has been principally in London, where Mr. Voynich is occupied as an expert in fifteenth century books. "The Gadfly," which is her first published book, is now in its nineteenth edition. The author has in preparation a new novel of contemporary Polish life.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will have ready in a short time a new book by Emma Marshall called "A Good-Hearted Girl; or, a Present-Day Heroine." The book is fully illustrated. The same firm has also "Mabel's Princo Wonderful; or, a Trip to Storyland," a fairy story by W. E. Cule, illustrated in black and white.

Charlotte M. Yonge's new story this year, which Thomas Whittaker is publishing, is entitled "The Herd Boy and His Hermit." The tale is historical in its setting.

The Fleming H. Revell Company is publishing this week "Searchlight on Christian Science," a symposium of seven chapters by different authorities treating the subject from as many different views, showing "The History," "The Theology," "The Philosophy," "The Inherent Difficulties and Absurdities," "The Expansion of the Growth," and "The Precursors of This, the Latest Craze."

A collection has been made of drawings by C. W. Allers, a famous German artist, which R. H. Russell is publishing. The portfolio contains forty-three drawings, being the lithographic reproductions from the original pictures, which are on stone.

A new edition with portraits or representative essays is in press at G. P. Putnam's Sons. These essays, which are complete and unabridged, include Charles Lamb's "Imperfect Sympathies," John Morley's "On Popular Culture," James Russell Lowell's "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners," and William E. Gladstone's "Kin Beyond Sea."

"The Development of the English Novel," by Wilbur L. Cross, is being published by The Macmillan Company. It is the author's aim to point out the first appearance of new elements in the progress of fiction, and to explain the phenomena of reversion and survival.

A volume of "Child Verse," by the Rev. John B. Tabb, has been secured by Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston, who are the publishers of Father Tabb's "Lyrics" and "Poems," the last volume of which was originally published by Copeland & Day.

The results of Mr. Alfred Maudslay's seven visits to Central America is being published in parts of the "Biologia Centrali-Americana." This is a very expensive work, and intended principally for scientists. The popular results of Mr. Maudslay's work in Central America are shortly to be presented in a volume entitled "[illegible]." The volume will be illustrated by [illegible] plans, and photographs.

"Old Trails on the Niagara Frontier," is the title of a forthcoming volume by Frank H. Severance, editor of The Illustrated Buffalo Express. It consists of a number of studies of periods in the history of the Niagara region, which this author regards as typical.

The death has been recorded in London of Mr. Edmund Routledge. He was not the founder of the house of publishers bearing his name. The firm was founded by his father, George Routledge. His son was the compiler of a date-book of daily events, and a book of quotations from Shakespeare, which contained some interesting notes as to their sources and parallels. He was engaged on a dictionary of popular quotations at the time of his death.

"Queen Elizabeth," by the Right Hon. and the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, Lord Bishop of London, will shortly appear from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. This is a reprint of the letter-press of the volume on "Queen Elizabeth" in the English Historical Series, recently issued with numerous illustrations by Messrs. Goupil & Co. of London. The new volume includes a portrait in photogravure.

Henry Arthur Jones's new play, in four acts, entitled "Carnac Sahib," is being published by The Macmillan Company.

The October installment of the Robert Louis Stevenson letters in Scribner's will tell how the author came very near losing his life by shipwreck in 1888. The story of the voyage of the yacht Casco among the Southern Pacific islands is also related.

The Fleming H. Revell Company is publishing "The Best Short Poems of the Nineteenth Century," edited by William S. Lord, and "Into His Likeness; or, Gospel Glimpses into the Life of Christ," by the well-known Scotch preacher, the Rev. G. H. C. MacGregor.

Arthur Silva White, author of "The Development of Africa," has written the description of a trip through the Libyan Desert to the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon, which the Frederick A. Stokes Company is shortly to publish. The book will be called "From Sphinx to Oracle," and will contain fifty-six illustrations from photographs by the author, with a frontispiece by R. Talbot Kelly. There will also be two valuable maps in color.

Mrs. Effie Adelaide Rowland's "They Laugh that Win," has just gone into a second edition at George Routledge's Sons'. It is the tale of a lost memory, and is not unlike Hugh Conway's "Called Back," as the blank in the heroine's memory covers the whole period of her courtship and marriage.

Among gift books announced by Brentano's is the compilation by Volney Streamer called "In Friendship's Name, and What Makes a Friend?" being a volume of definitions and opinions collected from various sources.

Dr. Howard Lilienthal of this city has just completed his work on "Imperative Surgery for the General Practitioner, the Specialist, and the Recent Graduate," which The Macmillan Company is to publish.

"Animal Jokes," by Mary Baker Baker, is a collection of comic drawings which R. H. Russell has in preparation.

Mrs. Fiske's reproduction of "Becky Sharp" and Henry Holt & Co.'s publication of Vicar Thompson's memoir of the great lexicographer Liddell, in the same week, make the following anecdote timely: Liddell and Thackeray both went to the Charterhouse school, where Liddell sometimes did Thackeray's Latin exercises for him. Though one went to Oxford and the other to Cambridge, they remained lifelong friends. It was Mrs. Liddell who, when "Vanity Fair" was appearing asked Thackeray to let Dobbin marry Amelia, and he answered, "He shall, and when he has got her he will not find her worth having."

Blanche McManus has illustrated an édition de luxe of "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" for M. F. Mansfield and A. Wessels. Twenty-four drawings in color set off the text of Lewis Carroll's little masterpieces.

A new volume by Robert Herrick entitled "Love's Dilemma" is being published by Herbert S. Stone & Co. The same firm also presents "D'Arcy of the Guards," by Louis Evan Shipman, and "The Fatal Gift of Beauty," by Elizabeth Robbins.

Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau" is now in its eighth edition. Two impressions have been called for in three weeks at Henry Holt & Co.

Volume I. of the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," edited by Prof. L. H. Bailey, is almost ready for publication at the Macmillan Company. The work will be profusely illustrated. Volume II. will be ready in June, 1900, and Volume III. in December, 1900. There is no doubt that this is the largest and most important horticultural work ever attempted in North America. A novel feature of this production will be a description of the horticultural status of each State, Territory, and Province, with maps. Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico will be found among the rest.

"One of the Best," a new novel by Seymour Hicks, founded on the Adelphi drama by Seymour Hicks and George Edwards, is being published by George Routledge & Sons. The plot is laid on lines that resemble the Dreyfus case, the hero, a gallant young officer, being wrongfully accused of selling information to the enemy. He is tried by a court-martial and condemned. The Colonel's daughter, who alone knows [illegible] is also related. [illegible] Publishing Company [illegible] Life and Letters of Edwin Booth and William Winter," which will be published in two volumes. The work will be edited by Mr. Winter, and will contain a number of portraits. It is expected that the publication will be completed by the end of the year.

"Recollections of Mr Algernon West," with illustrations, is promised at an early date by Harper & Brothers. The book, which is of the same character as "Collections and Recollections," is by a gentleman who was for many years private secretary to Mr. Gladstone and afterward Chairman of the Inland Revenue Board.

"Virgil as a Magician" is the title of a work that Mr. C. G. Leland has been engaged on for some time for Elliot Stock, the London publisher. The material is drawn from many folk-tales and legends that are to be met with in certain parts of Italy. Mr. Leland has collected these, edited them, and has furnished them with an introduction and explanatory notes.

Edwin Milton Royle has written for The October Scribner an article on the modern vaudeville. The same number will also contain another of the O'Connor Irish-American stories by Maynardier Browne, entitled "The Royal Intent."

D. Appleton & Co. are publishing this week "Oom Paul's People," by Howard C. Hillegas; "The King's Mirror," by Anthony Hope; "A Bitter Heritage," by J. Blundelle-Burton, and "Mammon & Co.," by the author of "Dodo." The last two books were held over from last week.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Messrs. Brown & Co. have in press a little volume containing two of Emerson's early writings "The Character of Socrates" and "The Present State of Ethical Philosophy," accompanied by a new critical essay by Dr. Edward Everett Hale presenting Emerson the whole man, considering his private and domestic character as much as the aspect visible to the public. "A Kipling Primer," by Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles, and "Birds of the Poets," compiled by Miss Lucy F. Sanderson, will be published by the same firm. The "Primer" is a guide to Mr. Kipling's works, and will include a biography, bibliographies of first editions and articles on the author, a species of literature and literacy growing rapidly within the last few months for reasons perfectly visible to Americans, although possibly not seen by the victim; and, lastly, a complete alphabetical index to the plots and subjects of the author's compositions in prose and verse. It is to be hoped that this last item will be more accurate than the Boston Public Library Catalogue, in which "The Light That Failed" is classified as "Indian." Miss Sanderson's book would perhaps have found ten readers ten years ago, for it is a collection of poems on birds, gleaned from many fields, but to-day any "bird book" is valuable to a publisher. So much for the influence of the milliners and flower and ribbon importers, skillfully brought to bear on customers! From the discovery that there was "no money in feathers" came the Audubon societies, and from them the demand for books about birds. Mrs. Miller's charming sketches and Mr. Torrey's tales of rambles through groves and virgin forests would have been of small avail unaided by the strong hand of trade and the inability of the average American to exist without belonging to a "society" of some kind.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard have brought out the latest adaptation of the old-fashioned album, a pretty quarto called "Annals of My College Life," designed and illustrated by Miss Frances Freiot Gilbert. It is to be written by its owner, and fanciful headings indicate the classification of events and the names of persons. Keeping a diary is a task too arduous for the modern girl, but this book can be filled at leisure from rough notes.

The preface to Oliver Optic's last book, "An Undivided Union," is signed by his publishers and states that they have sold more than two million copies of his books. As they number 108 volumes, as some were published forty years ago, and as Mr. Adams was so well advertised by his first publishers, Messrs. Brown, Bazin & Co., as to have a wide reputation, when, after their failure, he placed his books in the hands of their friend Mr. Lee, this seems like an understatement. Undoubtedly, even as it stands, it is discouraging to authors striving to produce juvenile literature fit to become classic, but they may well console themselves with the reflection that it is positively infuriating to the men and women who write about vicious boys and men and attain to no such vast circulation. Mr. Adams had a high moral standard, and, although his books never strengthened any child love of literature, they never perverted any child's morals or manners, and this cannot be said of the works of some of his assailants. Some mathematician should ascertain the comparative harm arising from bad syntax and rhetoric combined with good morals, and by morality in irreproachable language. The firm refers with some pathos to Mr. Adams's faithfulness to them through prosperity and adversity, and the long association is a pleasant novelty in days when successful authors are tempted to place their names on the lists of five or six publishers, regardless of the truth that the greatest risk is taken by the first one introducing them to readers, and that they are under moral obligation to allow him to profit by their success.

Mr. Stratemeyer is the writer of the greater part of "An Undivided Union," but he worked from notes and plans left by Mr. Adams.

SCRIBNERS' NEW BOOKS

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TWO RARE BOOKS MR. VANDERBILT OWNED.

The newspapers that chronicled the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt gave little space to descriptions of his library, though they told of his great love for books. Nevertheless Mr. Vanderbilt's collection should be classed among the precious things he died possessed of. The real bibliographical importance of the library is not known, but most collectors have long been aware that it contained many books of great rarity and value, among them a perfect and superb copy of the "Bay Psalm Book," the first book printed in the United States, and a fine copy of Eliot's Indian Bible of 1685. The latter was once in the possession of the famous theologian Jonathan Edwards, who was missionary to the Stockbridge Indians from 1751 to 1757 and President of the College of New Jersey in 1757-8. Later the Bible was owned by George Brinley, and when the third part of his collection was sold in New York in 1881 it was No. 5,684 in the catalogue and was purchased for Mr. Vanderbilt for $350. Its present value is, of course, much more.

Mr. Vanderbilt's "Bay Psalm Book" is one of the four perfect copies that are known, only six others being in existence, all of them imperfect. Of the other perfect copies the Lenox Library has one, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, England, another, and the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I., the third. The Brown copy of this metrical version of the Psalms, which Stephen Day printed in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640, is perhaps the most important of the four, as it once belonged to the Rev. Richard Mather, one of the compilers, but the Vanderbilt copy ranks second among the four. At one time it was in the New England Library of the Rev. Thomas Prince, pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, and the first American to collect books. There it should have remained, for Prince left his library to the church, but the careless, not to say dishonest, trustees, who allowed a number of Prince's best books to pass into other hands, made an exchange with Edward A. Crowninshield of Boston, and the "Bay Psalm Book" came to Henry Stevens after Crowninshield's death.

The book was then in the original vellum binding. Stevens offered it to the British Museum for £150, but after a stupid delay on the part of the keeper of the printed books Stevens withdrew the book and had Francis Bedford bind it in dark brown crushed levant morocco. In 1868 he took it to the United States and sold it to the more appreciative Brinley for 150 guineas. At the first Brinley sale, in 1879, the book, No. 847 in the catalogue, was secured for Mr. Vanderbilt for $1,200—about one-third of its present value. As Stevens remarked in 1886 in his "Recollections of James Lenox," the British Museum still lacks the first book printed in New England. In 1899 it is still among the books it would like to have. But it might have had it forty years ago for £150. Now the same volume could not be secured for $4,000.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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SETH LOW ON RAMAPO JOB

Denies Charter Was Manipulated in Interest of the Company.

SECTION 471 IS RESTRICTIVE

Columbia's President Says a Great Stride Forward in the Interest of Peace Was Made at The Hague.

President Seth Low of Columbia University reached home yesterday on his return from the International Peace Conference at The Hague. He came on the St. Louis. His trip abroad, he said, benefited his health very much, despite the labors and anxieties at the conference. When asked about the fruits of the congress convened by the rescript of the Czar, Mr Low said:

"I should say, generally, that it has been a great stride forward in the interest of peace. Hereafter nations must find it more difficult to wage war and more easy to preserve peace with one another.

"The feeling that peace should be securer has long been in the air, but it could not be put into a positive principle that all nations would recognize and respect.

"Electricity is in the air, but it cannot be utilized until we have a motor. It was so with the general feelings and sentiments that favored and made for peace. The conference has supplied what may be called the peace motor. It has consolidated this sentiment, and made it a power for harmony and tranquillity.

"The most fruitful achievement of the conference at The Hague has been, I think, the triumph of the principle of arbitration. Here we have for the first time the machinery for adjusting international differences that have heretofore plunged nations into war. Prior to this conference if two nations wanted arbitration in any dispute the machinery of arbitration would have had to be created; now these differences may be submitted easily and readily, and the causes of irritation removed. I consider the acceptance of the principle of arbitration therefore as a great advance in civilization.

"The conference itself was a notable achievement. It marked the beginning of a new era of better feeling and better understanding among nations. All the American delegates were gratified by their courteous reception. We were listened to with the closest attention and were accorded the highest consideration. One feature of the conference impressed itself deeply upon me. For the first time in the world America and Asia stood on equal terms with Europe in the field of diplomacy."

He said the convention drafted at the conference had been forwarded to President McKinley, together with the report of the American delegates. The President will probably, he said, submit it to Congress as soon as it convenes.

As to the Dreyfus affair, Mr. Low said that he found that all Europe outside of France was unanimously of the opinion that the court-martial had not proved Dreyfus guilty.

CHARTER AND RAMAPO GRAB.

Mr. Low said he had received a subpoena from the Mazet committee soon after he reached his home. It summoned him to appear before the committee Tuesday. He said that, as the subpoena did not indicate what he would be examined upon, he had prepared a statement relative to certain sections of the Greater New York charter bearing upon the question of water supply, which had been discussed before the committee and in the press. The statement follows:

"I had the general charge of the chapter in the Greater New York Charter relating to the Board of Public Improvements, for the reason that the crude suggestion of such a board originated with me. On the other hand, no chapter of the charter received more careful attention from the Committee on Draft, as a whole, for the reason that, as the charter developed, it became necessary to adapt this chapter very carefully to the general scheme.

"While this work was in progress my friend, Alfred T. White, recently Commissioner of City Works of the City of Brooklyn, called my attention to the transportation corporations law, (Chapter 566 of the Laws of 1890,) as amended on Page 2,155 of the Laws of 1892, providing for the incorporation of water works corporations, and by Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1894, and also to the act to limit and define the powers of the Ramapo Water Company, (Chapter 985 of the Laws of 1895. Mr. White pointed out that in his opinion great injury might be done to the city under the operation of these laws, unless the charter of Greater New York was carefully drawn from the point of view of this legislation.

"The law of 1892 is important only as providing for water works corporations and giving them certain powers. Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1894, on the other hand, amends this law very importantly. It makes Section 81 of the transportation corporations law read so that the 'Board of Trustees of any incorporated village and the Water Commissioners or other board of officials performing the duties of Water Commissioners and having charge of the water supplies of any city of this State, shall have the power to contract, in the name and behalf of the municipal corporation of which they are officers, for the term of one year or more, for the delivery by such company to the town, village, or city of water through hydrants or otherwise, for the extinguishment of fires and for sanitary or other public purposes, and the amount of such contract agreed to be paid shall be annually raised as a part of the expenses of such town, village, or city * * *; and any such contract entered into by any Town Board or by the Board of Trustees of any village or by Water Commissioners or other board performing the duties of Water Commissioners and having charge of the water supply of any city, shall be valid and binding upon such town, village or city; but no such contract shall be made for a longer period than ten years nor for a sum exceeding in the aggregate 2½ mills for every dollar of the taxable property of such town, village, or city per annum, except upon the petition of a majority of the taxable inhabitants,' &c.

DANGER IN TWO LAWS.

"The section from which I have quoted is too long to be given at length in such a statement, but the gist of it, for the purposes of this statement, is contained in the quotation already made. The point to notice is that here was a general law of the State, authorizing the Commissioner of Water Supply, to be created by the charter, to make such a contract, within the limits of time and amount designated, on his own individual responsibility.

"The Ramapo Water act, (Chapter 985 of the Laws of 1895,) in its first section, authorizes the Ramapo Water Company to acquire 'such lands and waters along the watershed of the Ramapo and along such other watersheds and their tributaries as may be suitable for the purposes of accumulating and storing the waters thereof,' &c. Section 3 of the same act reads: 'Said corporation may contract with any corporation in this State, public or private, to furnish water for any of the purposes in this act mentioned, and every corporation in this State is hereby authorized to enter into such contracts with said corporation for any length of time that may be deemed advisable.'

"The point to notice in this law is, first of all, that the Ramapo Water Company is authorized to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, not only such lands and waters along the watershed of the Ramapo, but also along such other watersheds and their tributaries as may be suitable for the purposes of accumulating and storing the waters thereof,' &c. The Ramapo Water Company is also specifically given the right to enter into contract with any city of the State.

"In other words, by this legislation, lying altogether outside of the city charter, the City of New York appeared to be threatened with two dangers. On the one hand, by a general law of the State, the Commissioner of Water Supply, if such an office should be created, would be authorized on his individual judgment to bind the city by such a contract for at least a term of ten years, under such conditions that the city would be obliged to supply the money to comply with the terms of the contract. On the other hand, the Ramapo Water Company was given such broad powers as to the condemnation of water in any watershed of the State as to make it uncertain whether the city would find free sources of supply available when it wished to extend its water works as a public improvement.

SECTIONS 491, 484, AND 485.

"This being the two-fold danger, the Charter Commission met it in the following way: By Sections 484 and 485 of the Greater New York Charter, the City of New York is given authority to condemn 'lands under water, the water of any lake, pond, or stream, all water rights or privileges, and any or all easements and hereditaments, corporeal or incorporeal, and every estate, interest, and right, legal and equitable, any lands or water, or any privilege or easement thereunder including terms for years and liens thereon by way of judgment, mortgages, or otherwise, and also all claims for damage to such real estate.' These sections make the city master of the situation so far as legislation can, in the sense that no private water company can corner the city into making a contract with it on its own terms by pointing out that it owns some water sheds that the city wants.

"Now we come to Section 471 of the charter, which must be read in connection with Section 1618 of the same act. Section 471 is entitled, 'A restriction on the power to contract.' If this section is read in the light of the foregoing explanation, it will be seen that it was the intention of the Charter Commission to make it impossible for the Commissioner of Water Supply to enter into contract with any private company under Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1894.

"It will be observed that Section 471 gives no power to the Commissioner of Water Supply to make a contract, but it limits his power, first, by providing for the assent of the Board of Public Improvements, and, second, by stating that 'it shall not be lawful for the said City of New York, or for any department thereof, to make any contract touching or concerning the public water supply, and especially the increase thereof, with any person or corporation whatsoever, save in accordance with the provisions and requirements of this act, which said provisions and requirements are hereby declared to establish the exclusive rule for the making of such contracts.'

"In order to make assurance doubly sure Section 1,618 was inserted into the charter, which reads as follows: 'This act, or any section or provision thereof, shall not be deemed to be repealed or amended by any act of the Legislature, unless it be so expressly stated or the legislative intention to that effect is unmistakable.'

POWER TO CONTRACT RESTRICTED.

"In other words, the intention of Section 471 as prepared by the Charter Commission was, as its title indicates, to restrict the power to contract, which appeared to inhere in the Commissioner of Water Supply by virtue of Section 230 of the Laws of 1894, while Section 1,618 was intended to prevent any modification of the charter conditions by general legislation not specifically intended to modify them

"Of course I am not a lawyer, and these sections were not drawn by me personally. My recollection is that they were drafted by Judge Dillon after a study of the laws to which Mr. White had called my attention If Section 474 of the charter is compared with Section 471, it will be seen how differently the charter is worded when it was the intention of the commission to confer a definite power to contract. Section 474 reads: 'The Commissioner of Water Supply is authorized on behalf of the City of New York, with the preliminary consent of the Board of Public Improvements and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to contract from time to time with the City of Yonkers,' &c. This is a modification of a section of the old consolidation act of the City of New York.

"When read in contrast with Section 471, it seems to me clear that Section 474, instead of being permissive, is altogether restrictive, as the Charter Commission intended it to be. I am also clear in my own mind that the restrictions established by this section are two in number. The Commissioner of Water Supply, in order to be authorized to enter into any contract for the increase of the water supply of the city, must have, first, the assent of the Board of Public Improvements, and, second, he must comply with all the provisions and requirements of the Greater New York charter relating to the making of contracts.

"This statement, I think, will dispose finally of the idea to which I am told certain currency has been given, that either Gen. Tracy or Mr. Dutcher manipulated the charter in the interest of the Ramapo Water Company. The fact is just the reverse, that the Charter Commission endeavored to make it impossible for the city to be imposed upon by that company, or any other, unless the authorities of the city, acting in the most deliberate manner, should prove false to their trust."

"In saying this I ought to add that I do not even know what contract has been proposed with the Ramapo Water Company, so that I am not in a position at the present time to have any opinion on the merits of the question. I would like to point out, however, that the people to be held responsible for what is done under the charter are not those who drafted that document, but those to whom the people of the city have committed the care of the city's interest

EX-MAYOR GILROY ON THE CHARTER

Says Section 471 Was Framed for the Protection of the City.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy, who returned yesterday on the St. Louis, was met at Quarantine by a number of friends. Mr. Gilroy, who was a member of the Greater New York Charter Commission, said, in regard to Section 471 of the charter: "No one member of the commission is responsible for this section. It was framed by the vote of all. Had there been any design in passing the section in order to force a water contract on the city it was the wrong way to go about it.

"The Consolidation act, as it was, gave the power for making the contract to one man, and Section 471 was framed for the protection of the city. It takes the power from one man, and to secure a contract others have to pass on the proposition. I believe the city has all the water it needs."

LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Nat Goodwin in an Awkward Position —Edna May's £3,600 Necklace—Victor Cavendish's Ventures.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16—Nat Goodwin is in an angry state of mind. He received a cable from Charles Frohman refusing to free him from his American tour. Levenston and Lorillard also refuse to allow him to withdraw from the contract he signed, and say they will hold him financially responsible. They are people to keep their word. It looks like a good thing for Mr. Levenston, who will probably make Goodwin pay for his rashness, and at the same time have a theatre, for which he is already negotiating with Mrs. Potter. It is not impossible that when the necessary money has been secured "The Masserenes" may be produced at the theatre.

Edna May is the envy of a greater portion of the feminine part of the theatrical profession here. A great admirer of hers, Victor Cavendish, presented to her a diamond necklace which cost £3,600.

Mr. Cavendish has something of a reputation as an explorer and sportsman. Since his return from his last expedition he purchased the lease of the Garrick Theatre. He financed "Little Miss Nobody," and lost £17,000. He also sank £3,000 in "L'Amour Mouille." His losses do not seem to have disturbed his equanimity or shaken his bank account.

The American theatrical invasion still harrows some members of the Actors' Association. Even some papers consider it approaching indecency that one American, Charles Frohman, should control five theatres in London.

RAID ON TRACTION STOCKS

Metropolitan's Net Decline 12 and Manhattan's 5 3-4 Points.

MANY OTHERS DRAGGED DOWN

Raiders Anticipate Bank Statement Favorable to Higher Money Rates—Small Speculators Wiped Out.

Anticipating a bank statement which would make a showing favorable to higher money rates and exhibit bank resources as having shrunk during the week a professional clique attack was planned for yesterday on the local traction stocks. When the manipulative scheme was sprung—in the last hour of Stock Exchange trading—all conditions favored its success. The aims of the raiders were fully attained, and with the traction stocks, Metropolitan Street Railway and Manhattan, there was a shrinkage in many other values.

The net decline in Metropolitan was 12, the closing quotation being 194, against 206 on Friday, and in Manhattan 5⅝, 108¼, against 114, ex dividend. Third Avenue Railroad lost in sympathy 1⅝, closing at 184⅞, against 186½. The attack was attributed to the combination of operators who within a week have hammered Brooklyn Rapid Transit down from 107½ to 86⅝. This stock was let alone yesterday and closed at 88, an advance of ⅜.

Incidental to their operations in the interest of the shorts were "ticker" rumors without number and many bulletins. The rumors predicted all sorts of interference with the plans and prosperity of Manhattan and Metropolitan through the Ford Franchise act, and otherwise.

The raid on the principal traction stocks was in full operation by 11:15 o'clock, and the quotations ran down wedge fashion. In the three-quarters of an hour 28,000 shares of Manhattan and 24,000 shares of Metropolitan were shaken out through liquidation, reaching of stop orders, and the exercise of protective caution by commission houses whose customers had failed to strengthen their margins. In all about 35,000 shares of Manhattan and 25,000 of Metropolitan were sold, with a shrinkage, on the estimate of net decline in quotations, of $2,760,000 in Manhattan's market standing and $4,800,000 in that of Metropolitan.

On a full day's market the results would have been of greater consequence. Owing to the short duration of the raid and the impossibility in the majority of cases of mending matters, speculators at the "tickers" were just as excited and helpless as their agents on the floor of the Exchange, and in many instances were compelled to be resigned to the confiscating of their interests.

It was estimated that if 20 per cent. of the margin accounts in Manhattan and Metropolitan were saved it was lucky, as in the one case all unprotected 5 per cent. margins were wiped out, and in the other all 10 per cent. margins, with 15 per cent. margins so threatened as to justify sales, as at one time Metropolitan touched 184, and at the close of the market bear sentiment was fostered for to-morrow by predictions of sensational money rates and developments from an analysis of the bank statement.

The slump in Manhattan and Metropolitan dragged down a score of active stocks from 1 to nearly 4 points. The declines of 2 points and more were: American Steel and Wire, 2⅝, at 51½; Steel Hoop, 2¾, at 40¼; American Tobacco, 2⅝, at 124¼; Chicago Great Western preferred A, 2½, at 80; same, debenture, 2, at 93; Colorado Fuel, 2¾, at 58½; Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, 3¼, at 95; Sault Ste. Marie, 3⅜, at 64½; Air Brake, 2, at 158; People's Gas, 2⅝, at 111¼; Reading first preferred, 2⅝, at 58¾, and Wheeling and Lake Erie second preferred, 2¼, at 28. In the flurry a few stocks held firm or scored small gains, among them Cotton Oil, American Ice, Steel and Wire, Atchison common, Canadian Pacific, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Indianapolis and Louisville, Chicago Terminal, "Big Four," Colorado and Southern, Consolidated Gas, Continental Tobacco, General Electric, Great Northern preferred, Hocking Coal and Iron, Hocking Valley, Iowa Central preferred, Laclede Gas, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Lead, Starch, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Bag and Paper, United States Flour and Milling, Leather, and Wabash preferred.

Small-fry speculators were wiped out yesterday, and many operators of more importance suffered. It is not likely that highly magnified accounts will be popular in commission houses until another bull market season comes around.

LIPTON'S FIRM PROSECUTED.

Charged with Using Fruit Unfit for Consumption.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Considerable space is given in the newspapers to the prosecution of W. S. Carmichael, Secretary of Lipton's, Limited, for having in his possession at Lipton's depot in Bermondsey strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, and black currants intended for preparation for sale, alleged to be unfit for consumption.

Eminent counsel were engaged on both sides. It is not the first case of the kind against Sir Thomas Lipton's firm.

RANCH COMPANY ORGANIZED.

Swift and Company of Chicago Admit That Negotiations Are in Progress.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 16.—E. F. Swift, the Chicago packer, was in Kansas City this morning for a short time, and it is reported that his visit was in connection with the organization of a big ranch company, which will have its headquarters at Kansas City.

The company will be incorporated under the laws of Missouri, so the report says, by Charles Coffin, head cattle buyer of the Swift Packing Company; George Thal of this city, and Frank Tomlinson, a wealthy Kansas cattleman.

The company, it is reported, has purchased the O'Keefe ranch, near Dawson, which contains 180,000 acres and owns the famous "Fish" brand of cattle. The purchase price is said to have been in the neighborhood of $175,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Gustavus F. Swift, head of the firm of Swift & Co., when seen at his residence, 4,848 Ellis Avenue, to-night said: "Yes, the story in the main is true. Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the O'Keefe ranch, but just how far they have progressed I am unable to say. Mr. Coffin and some others may be interested, but just how much I cannot say."

COWBOYS HOLD UP STREET CARS.

Montana Bill and Others Start Out to Have Fun in Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 16.—A dozen cowboys, under the leadership of Montana Bill, a Western character of some fame, undertook to show Omaha a hot time to-day. After they had delivered a train load of cattle at the stock yards they began to charge motor cars, rushing in double columns at them and compelling the motormen to stop. They drew revolvers and, although they did not fire, their wild appearance and loud yelling created a panic.

Finally Montana Bill's horse pitched him into an open car and the leader was arrested.

New Yorker's most perfect outings are the popular Day Line trips. Good Music.—Adv.

WHEAT AT $100 PER POUND.

An Indiana Experimenting Farmer Produces a Seed of Six Times Ordinary Propagating Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., Sept. 16.—Undoubtedly the most valuable piece of wheat raised in the United States this year was that raised here by E. P. McCaslin, a scientific farmer and experimenter.

One thousand dollars for a few handfuls of wheat seems a prodigious price, yet that is the valuation of this wheat, if, indeed, it can be valued at all. One-half interest in the total yield of it, which was less than eleven pounds, sold for $500. This amount was paid by a wealthy Tennesseean from Tullahoma, after a personal inspection of the wheat while growing, under an agreement to furnish additional capital sufficient to raise the wheat on a large scale.

Mr. McCaslin received many handsome offers for the entire crop, including one of $1,000 cash, but he refused to sell at any price.

This remarkable wheat is an accidental hybrid, being a cross between the Genessee Giant and the Fultz. Its great practical value in wheat raising may be easily comprehended when it is known that one-sixth of the amount of seed wheat usually used will raise as much wheat as other varieties.

While growing, this wheat attracted the widest attention. Agricultural men from all parts of the State and from other States as well came to see it.

SUPPORTED BY THE RICH.

An Aristocratic Tramp Eats Only at the Houses of Millionaires—His Hosts Along the Hudson.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, Sept. 16.—The most aristocratic tramp in the United States holds a first mortgage on the route from Garrisons to Rhinecliff, along the Hudson River. For more than a score of years Henry Madison, known to every school boy and girl between these places as "Buttons," has journeyed along the river and levied tribute on the kitchens of the millionaires whose homes crown the hilltops of the Highlands.

Madison is extremely jealous of other tramps, and refuses to associate with them. This exclusiveness has nearly cost him his life on more than one occasion when "knights of the road" have taken umbrage at his high-toned ways. Only the personal intervention of a well-known millionaire prevented a gang of Albany hoboes from cutting "Buttons's" career short one Summer.

It is more than a score of years since Madison made his first appearance at Garrisons. Nobody knew whence he came, and he has not since given any inkling as to his past history. He hung around the railroad station for several days picking up a meal whenever and wherever he could. Then he begged his way across the ferry to West Point, but a Police Sergeant captured him at the landing, and, like an undesirable emigrant, the boat that took him over had to give him a free ride back. It was then that he decided that the rich should support him, and they have done so ever since.

The Sloans then, as now, occupied one of the finest country seats along the Hudson, and "Buttons" made his first call on the ex-President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. He got a good breakfast, and went for dinner at the house of Hamilton Fish, ex-Secretary of State under President Grant. John M. Gouverneur on the hill opposite, and to him "Buttons" applied for supper. Three square meals in one day were too much for his tight-fitting garments, so he ambled down to the village that night, and on his way every button on his clothes had burst off, and Sheriff John P. Donohue christened the tramp "Buttons." Since that time Madison has used safety pins, so that when he feasts extravagantly, he just lets them out a bit and feels comfortable.

"Buttons" soon discovered that a change of boarding houses was not only conducive to good digestion, but it made his greeting more agreeable not to call so often at the same house. This is why he started North and made the acquaintance of Charles de Rham, Jr., and Capt. Henry Metcalf at Cold Spring, where he usually dined. His next meal would be with C. H. Van Amburgh, and his supper was sure to be supplied by E. Brockway, the brick manufacturer of Fishkill Landing. After a good night's sleep he resumes his travels, and before entering New Hamburg calls on Reginald W. Rives and W. R. Sands. At New Hamburg "Buttons" invariably has meals at Mrs. Colgate's, Mrs. Banks's, Mrs. Gerard's, and the Densiows'.

It is between Poughkeepsie and Rhinecliff, however, that "Buttons" feasts on the fat of the land. He calls at the McPhersons', the Winslow estate, the Roosevelts', the Rymphs', the Livingstons', and is sure to stay at least one day around the kitchen of Levi P. Morton's house at Rhinecliff. "Buttons" never forgets to make a social call upon Jacob Ruppert, at Staatsburg, and on more than one occasion he has done justice to the Vanderbilt larder at Hyde Park.

It is at Rhinebeck, however, that "Buttons" feels most at home. There the Astor homestead is wide open all the year round, and "Buttons" stays near the kitchen for a week before he starts on his return trip. Winter and Summer, "Buttons" makes his calls with the regularity of a pendulum, and he has the proud distinction of eating at more millionaires' houses than anybody else in the country.

TRAIN KILLS A MAN AND BOY.

Empire State Express Wrecks a Wagon at Stuyvesant Landing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—The Empire State Express struck a wagon in which was seated Martin Coons, aged forty-three years, and his nephew, Maynard Coons, aged sixteen, at Stuyvesant Landing to-night, killing both.

They resided in Stuyvesant and the elder is survived by a widow.

NEGRO WAITERS TO ORGANIZE.

Will Meet in Chicago Wednesday to Form a National Association.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The colored head waiters of the country will hold a National convention here next Wednesday.

It will be the first of its kind, the avowed purpose being to improve the service of waiting.

Colored waiters have been advocating the formation of a National association for several years, because of the fact that colored waiters were losing employment in quarters where they were formerly regarded as indispensable.

CHICAGO RAISING TAX VALUES.

Telephone Company's Schedule Increased Over $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Board of Review closed a record-breaking week by raising the schedule of the Chicago Telephone Company $2,112,000.

After raising the packing houses schedules $4,300,000, the members of the Review Board still thirsted for increases and selected the Telephone Company as the next victim.

The companies' schedules for city and country towns footed $1,088,000. The tax men raised this total to $3,800,000.

SCARCITY OF GLASS WORKERS.

Indiana Concerns Have a Shortage of Skilled Laborers.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Sept. 16.—There are only workmen enough to operate 2,100 of the 2,700 pots at the window glass works here. There has been a scarcity of skilled laborers all Summer, with sharp competition between the trust and the independent companies to secure men.

As many of the independent concerns will begin operation in advance of the trust, affording longer employment, the trust factories will be compelled to run at less than full capacity. The rapid growth of the window glass industry is responsible in a measure for this state of affairs. The restrictions of the union, particularly in keeping foreign mechanics out of employment, have also had much to do in producing the shortage of help.

SCHLEY'S NEW ASSIGNMENT

Said to be Plan to Give Sampson More Desirable Station.

HIS WISHES NOT CONSULTED

The Usual Practice Was Not Followed —Explanations for Giving Schley an Unimportant Command.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The announcement that Admiral Schley was to command the South Atlantic Squadron was preceded and accompanied by a number of explanations to the effect that no slight to the Admiral was intended, and that the South Atlantic was a highly desirable station, all things considered. These explanations were made before anybody had criticized the appointment, or had even had an opportunity to do so.

A long time ago, when it was intended to reorganize the European Squadron, Admiral Schley applied for sea duty, with a preference for that station. The project was afterward dropped. The command of the North Atlantic Squadron was then disposed of.

The reason now given for the failure to reorganize the European Squadron is that, as the Philippine rebellion has not yet been put down, it is inadvisable to change any of the present stations. It is said, however, that the European Squadron may be re-established within a few months. If so, either Admiral Sampson or Admiral Remey will command it. By that time Schley will be in the South Atlantic Ocean, and the Marylanders in town are openly and bitterly saying that the delay in reorganizing the squadron has been for the purpose of keeping Schley out of it.

As soon as he is out of the way in his new command, they predict it will be found that the Philippine trouble presents no obstacle to the formation of a European Squadron.

The South Atlantic Squadron has heretofore been the least important of all, and most naval officers would prefer to serve in any other part of the world. The squadron will now have to be increased to make it commensurate with its commander's rank, as the station is regarded as so insignificant that in the past the commander has usually been a Captain and the squadron has been made up of two or three small cruisers. The present commander is an Admiral, because, in accordance with the usages of the service, Admiral Howison had to receive a command as a flag officer before his retirement, and as he was returning from Europe and Africa, he was placed in command of the South Atlantic Squadron on his way back for that purpose.

It is customary to consult officers of this rank when assigning them to duty. The wishes of Admiral Sampson and Admiral Farquhar were consulted in accordance with this practice. Admiral Schley's wishes have not yet been consulted, but now that his assignment has been announced, it is possible that they will be. Then if the Admiral says he does not wish the assignment, it is to be presumed that he will not be forced to accept it. In that case he will not get any sea duty. It is unlikely that he will act in the matter, his policy ever since the battle of Santiago having been to take no personal part in the controversy which has been raging about him. He has made no criticism of his superiors.

It is known that he does not want to go to the South Atlantic, but it is not believed that he will protest against the assignment. He cannot, of course, decline it, but if he were on the same footing with the authorities as the other Admirals, his wishes in the matter would be consulted and respected.

The squadron is to be enlarged by the addition of the Cincinnati and the Marblehead. The Montgomery and the Wilmington are now at the station, and the Detroit is on the way. Including the flagship there will therefore be six vessels in the squadron, and it will be the most imposing fleet that has visited the station. The Navy Department claims that the possibility of insurrections in South America makes the station important, and that, in addition to this, there is likelihood of war in South Africa, which is within the limits of the station.

PASSENGERS FOR NEW YORK.

St. Paul Bringing G. J. Gould and Other Well-Known People.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The St. Paul left Southampton for New York to-day crowded. The boat train was of enormous length, and there was a scene of considerable confusion at Waterloo Station before it started.

George J. Gould and his family went to Southampton last night, and so evaded those in search for them this morning. Other passengers were Baron Alcott, Surrogate Varnum and Mrs. Varnum, Gen. and Mrs. McCoskry Butt, J. J. Van Alen, and Mrs. Dwight Shepard.

DR. STEIN'S DISCOVERY.

London Authority Says Electricity Was Tried on the Blind Before.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Speaking of Dr. Stein's alleged discovery, George Boyle, one of the head officials of the British and Foreign Blind Association, said:

"I have heard before of means for restoring sight by electricity. I could show you stacks of cuttings from American newspapers describing inventions for restoring the sight by electricity. That they are all valueless I know from some of our blind. A sightless person can be made temporarily to see more light by electricity. Blows on the eyes have the same effect."

Mr. Boyle was not criticising Dr. Stein, for not enough is known of the latter's invention to permit criticism.

ELIZABETH'S NEW CHURCH.

Took Thirteen Years to Build, Cost $400,000, and Is Free from Debt.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 16.—Arrangements have been completed for the dedication of the new Church of St. Patrick, in this city, which is one of the finest edifices in this State, and cost $400,000. It has taken thirteen years to build the church, and there is not a dollar of debt on the structure, as the work was paid for as the building progressed.

The structure is of Maine granite, and its twin spires tower far above everything else in this city. The dedication ceremonies, which will be held the first Sunday in October, will be elaborate and impressive. During the Spanish-American war the largest United States flag here floated from the tops of the lofty spires until the close of the war.

Canadians Invited to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 16.—The invitations to the Ministers of the Crown to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the Chicago Public Building reached here to-day. Sir Wilfrid Laurier received his at Quebec. Solicitor General Fitzpatrick, who is not a member of the Cabinet, has also been invited.

To Get Evans' Cream Ale on draught be particular to see that EVANS' is specified on bill o' fare.—Adv.

WRECKS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Seven Fishermen Drowned—Schooners Driven Ashore—New York Steamers Report Damage.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 16.—Excessive damage was done along the coast by Thursday night's storm. Seven more fishermen are reported to have been drowned. Scores of schooners and other craft were driven ashore, and a number of wharves were demolished.

The steamer Regulus from New York had her coal and cargo shifted and almost sank. She lost two lifeboats.

The steamer Alaska, from New York for Tilt Cove, had her decks swept and her main steam pipe broken.

MILK PRODUCERS WANT MORE.

Refuse to Make Contracts with the New York Condensed Milk Company at Last Year's Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 16.—By a vote of 160 to 15 the Milk Producers' Association to-day again refused to sign the contract for milk for the next six months which is offered them by the New York Condensed Milk Company. For a number of years past there has been dissatisfaction when the prices for milk were made public and contracts signed, but the farmers have invariably affixed their names to the contracts. At first it was only a few small dairymen who objected, but each year as they saw greater reductions the number increased. About two years ago an association was formed, which was joined by nearly all the producers. Last year there was a general objection to signing, but as several of the largest producers made contracts no concerted movement was made.

Last Tuesday was the regular day for signing contracts for the coming six months. The producers held a meeting, and appointed a committee of eight to go to the factory and examine the contracts and prices offered. The association agreed to abide by their decision. They found the prices about the same as for the same period last year, except for October and November, for which the price was 10 cents per hundred pounds more. The committee asked for the same price for the remaining months. This the company refused to grant. It made a difference of about 8 cents per forty-quart can or 2 mills per quart.

Of the 240 farmers who bring milk to the Brewster factory only 40 signed. Nearly all of these own small dairies and do not belong to the association. A committee consisting of Warren S. Paddock and Daniel Kent, two of the largest dairymen, was appointed to go to New York and confer with Isaac Millbank of the Condensed Milk Company. He refused to change the price, and told them another chance would be given them to-day to sign contracts, as he would have the books opened.

Another meeting was called for this morning, and nearly every member was present. There was a discussion of the question which lasted nearly two hours, and by a large majority the producers again refused to sign the contract. Secretary Horton of the association says the producers will not give in. The company threatens to close down the factory, but the dairymen laugh at the idea. They contend that New York City will probably take the property by condemnation proceedings, as the factory is located on the Croton River, and, if the building is closed, it will reduce the value of the plant so materially that the damages would be very small. If it is running at that time, the company would probably be awarded a large sum.

The producers of Wassaic and Millerton held meetings to-day, and it is understood also refused to sign at the prices offered.

LORD FRANCIS LEAVES WIFE.

Latter Was Formerly May Yohe—Hope's Family Opposed to Her.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Lord Francis Pelham Clinton Hope, has separated from his wife, formerly May Yohe.

His brother, the Duke of Newcastle, and other members of his family, never relaxed their efforts to secure this result.

LONDON CONSULATE IS BUSY.

But the American Embassy There Is Almost Completely Deserted.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Business at the United States Consulate is improving. Invoices are more numerous and valuable than for some time. The business year ends the last day of this month. How it will compare with other years will not be known accurately for two months, but it is expected that the business will have exceeded that of 1898.

Consul General Osborne is looking ill. He took thirteen baths at Aix les Bains, and says if he had taken the complete course his position would be vacant. He does not expect to visit the United States until next year. He sees no chance of Mr. McKinley's defeat, and thinks when "fighting Generals" reach Manila the war will be prosecuted so vigorously that it will be finished in January. He entertains no doubt of W. J. Bryan's nomination.

The United States Embassy officials find time hangs heavily on their hands. Ambassador Choate is visiting the Bradley Martins at their place in Inverness-shire, Henry White is in Germany and Col. Sumner at the German military manoeuvres. Commander Colwell flits between London and Brighton.

The dullness may be imagined when it is said the embassy had only one caller of importance this week, namely, Senator Jones.

WESTERN CATTLE FOR MAINE.

Scheme to Stock the Abandoned Farms in That State.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., Sept. 16.—An attempt on a large scale is soon to be made to stock the abandoned farms of Maine with cattle from the West. The promoters of the scheme claim that cattle raising can be made to pay largely in the State. Because the cattle would be near to a good shipping point, and that the "run-down" farms of Maine could be in that way redeemed. It is understood that leading business men in Boston and New York are interested, and that an option has been obtained from the State on a tract of 38,000 acres for the central or experimental station.

The promoters are to furnish farmers with all the steers they can fatten for the market, the profits derived from the sales to be divided after the State has received a percentage. Cheap transportation is a feature likely to enter into the scheme, and it is said that the four railroads operating in Maine are to furnish some backing. The number of abandoned farms in Maine grows with each year.

The New American Army Revolver.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The new revolver introduced into the American Army is regarded by British experts as the most effective extant.

Poland Mineral Spring Water. Recommended for purity and medicinal power. —Adv.

TRANSVAAL REPLY MAY MEAN WAR

Hostilities Are Now Regarded as More Than Probable.

GEN. SIR G. S. WHITE SAILS

He and Departing Troops Enthusiastically Cheered.

Arrangements for Dispatch of 10,000 More Soldiers Completed—Famous English War Correspondents on Their Way to South Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Mark Hanna, like many Americans before him, said just before his departure that in home politics there would always be two widely divided parties, if not more, in England. But so far as foreign politics are concerned the nation is like one man. This is proved by the "volte face" of some ultra-radical journals in the last few days.

The press and people are now practically unanimous in their manner of regarding the Transvaal situation. The popular cry is "Kruger must be taught a lesson." Even so popular a man as the Right Hon. John Morley was almost unable to obtain a hearing at Manchester last night. He was hooted and groaned at by an immense assemblage, although at the outset of his speech he informed the audience that he was a "Lancashire lad," born and bred. The attitude of the audience is accounted for not by what he said so much as by what he was expected to say. Here, for instance, is the pith of his speech:

"The Government—and I entirely agree with it so far as my agreement is worth anything—says what we have to do is to insist upon the franchise being granted, a vote being granted to the Outlander in the Transvaal republic after five years' residence. Very well, I agree. But now the thing is not ended. Let us see where we are. We are now in this position, that the Transvaal, in my judgment, cannot withdraw the offer of the five years' franchise."

Before Mr. Morley began speaking the Transvaal had done this very thing, and this country to-day seems satisfied that there will be war. Though the reply of the Boer Government to Mr. Chamberlain's last dispatch has not yet been received, it is known that it contains the withdrawal of the five years' franchise and the substitution of a seven years' franchise; that equality of rights regarding the language to be used in the Volksraad is repudiated, and that the proposal relating to arbitration is agreed on.

In Cape Colony and among the Outlanders in South Africa this reply is regarded as tantamount to war. The same opinion is generally entertained here, and the placards of all the evening newspapers announce a black outlook. Meanwhile the Government is engaged in the most active preparations for war. Over a thousand officers and non-commissioned officers sailed to-day for Natal on the steamship Gaul. Arrangements for sending 10,000 troops are practically completed, and the War Office is engaged in preparing for dispatch a much larger force. The army is enthusiastic, and only too eager for an opportunity to wipe out the disgrace of Majuba Hill.

Johannesburg is almost depopulated, so far as the wealthy residents are concerned, and the Outlanders who remain are in no enviable frame of mind. All the well-known English war correspondents have sailed for South Africa.

A very few days should decide the question of peace or war. T. B. F.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM NEXT.

Mr. Chamberlain Now Has the Transvaal's Reply—Boers May Not Wait for Action by Britain.

PRETORIA, Sept. 16.—The reply of the Transvaal

will probably rest to-night with Great Britain's Colonial Secretary.

Out of all the numerous channels through which South African news reaches London, not one gives the faintest hope that the Boer reply will be favorable, the majority taking the view that war is extremely probable.

Unless South Africa is peopled with false prophets, the Boers have either evaded or defied what practically amounted to an ultimatum from the British Cabinet. From the tenor of their recent communications to Mr. Chamberlain they could scarcely be expected to do otherwise. However, as frequently pointed out, this presumed action upon the part of the Boers does not make war a certainty, though it does place the British Cabinet in a position where it must take steps so aggressive that war or utter, ignominious submission will be the only alternatives remaining to the Transvaal.

This new phase of the crisis also gravely increases the probability that the Boers will take time and diplomacy by the forelock and raid Natal, confiscate the mines, arrest the Outlanders for high treason, and otherwise resent, while the British transports are in midocean, what they believe is an attempt to rob them of their independence.

If the course of diplomacy is not shortened the British Cabinet will meet again, and formulate specific demands far more sweeping than the recent ones. These will be transmitted to President Krüger in the shape of an ultimatum.

As the members of the Cabinet are scattered throughout the country, it is improbable that a Council could be gathered till Monday night at the earliest, and there is every reason to believe the British Government will exhibit no undue haste in forcing President Krüger's hand, for it is palpably more important to have 15,000 reinforcements on the scene of action than gain the gratitude of the importunate Outlanders, who for weeks have been crying for immediate aggressive action. The logic of such a policy must be equally patent to President Krüger. It is hardly conceivable that he will await the arrival of the British reinforcements before taking the initiative. If he displays such hesitation he will strengthen the belief that at the very last moment he intends to back down, an impression which has many supporters among the ultra-conservatively inclined.

President Krüger's rumored refusal of the latest franchise demands has lost him many friends in England, and the pro-Boer party has shrunk to small dimensions.

The reported formal alliance between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State has also done much to alienate the feeling of those Englishmen inclined to sympathize with the Transvaal, though it is scarcely believed the Orange Free State will take an active part in hostilities, more likely confining itself to passive, unrecognized assistance, as in the war of 1880.

Estimates of the strength of the Boers widely diverge. John Morley referred to them as able to put an army of 50,000 men in the field, while the War Office officials seem to think that 25,000 is all they could muster. As a matter of fact, their strength entirely depends upon the assistance they receive from the Orange Free State and the natives, which it is impossible to gauge.

Pretoria advices, emanating from a Boer source, say the reply is uncompromising, and that preparation for a stanch resistance is proceeding continuously.

Another Pretoria special says the situation is now regarded as all but hopeless unless Great Britain retreats from her position. The dispatch adds:

"The Governments of the two republics consider the Transvaal should refuse to concede anything further, and it is believed the Boers will have the support of all the Afrikanders throughout South Africa."

The Boer representatives here and on the Continent reiterate that the British Government is allowing itself to be influenced by those wanting British dominion over the whole of South Africa, and that conviction of the truth of this is so firmly rooted in the minds of the burghers that it is impossible to hope that they will accept the constantly proffered friendly advice regarding settling the matter on Great Britain's present terms.

The present atmosphere of war has enormously stimulated army recruiting. Crowds of young men surround the offices, and large batches take the Queen's shilling every day.

The war correspondents of the leading London papers started for South Africa today, including Messrs. Melton, Prior, Steevens, and other well-known newspaper men.

TROOPS LOUDLY CHEERED.

Scenes of Great Enthusiasm When Soldiers Leave London and Southampton—Gen. White Sails.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The First Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, 900 strong, and detachments of the Army Service Corps and Ordnance Corps sailed on the steamer Gaul at 2 P. M to-day from Southampton en route to Natal amid great enthusiasm. The men appeared to be in splendid condition and openly anxious for fighting. The Fusiliers went direct from Aldershot, but many of the officers of that regiment and numbers of special service officers started from London, receiving at Waterloo Station an enthusiastic send-off from the large crowd present. The porters cried, "All aboard for Pretoria," which was taken up by the crowd uproariously.

Gen. Sir George Stewart White, V. C., former Quartermaster General, who is going to command the troops in Natal, sailed with his staff on the Tantallon Castle from Plymouth. He left London subsequent to the main body of the officers.

Though Gen. White tried to keep private the hour of his departure from London, a large crowd was present and gave him an ovation.

Capt. Sir Edward Chichester, who commanded the British cruiser Immortalité at Manila, is among the officers accompanying Gen. White. He is going to Cape Town to command the second-class cruiser Doris, flagship of Admiral Harris. Capt. Chichester said to a reporter:

"This is my first march. It is difficult to say which way events will turn. My work is among the hewers of wood and drawers of water. I am to hustle between Cape Town and Delagoa Bay, the prospective seat of war, in the Doris, with provisions and equipment for the men.

"I look back with vast pleasure at my old American comrades, now off on a different scene of action. I am sorry I cannot see the reception to Admiral Dewey, or join in welcoming such a typical navy man. Admiral Dewey is off to peace, while I fear I am off into the thick of war. The scenes have changed, that is all. Good-bye."

The crowd cheered lustily as the train pulled out, and pressed round the cars in order to get a handshake with Gen. White, whose selection to command the troops in Natal meets with universal approval, as does also the announcement that in the event of war Gen. Sir Redvers Buller will take supreme command in South Africa. Both are men of great experience, bravery, and forcefulness.

The departure of the troops from Southampton was marked by such scenes as have not occurred in England for many years. The wives, daughters, sweethearts, and friends crowded around the Northumberland Fusiliers, or, as they are better known, the "Fighting Fifth," on the stations and at the docks, crying, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and cheering. Most of the Special Service officers wore civilian clothes, but as many of them were well known, they were quickly recognized and received ovations. The "Fighting Fifth" nearly all wore the Khartoum medal.

The Royal Munster Regiment has arrived at Cape Town.

WAR DECLARATION NOT NEEDED.

Great Britain May Only Declare Convention of London Annulled.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Speculation regarding the events that would immediately precede and follow hostilities with the Transvaal continues to occupy public attention. It appears that no declaration of war is necessary. The process, according to good authority, would be a proclamation by the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, stating that the Convention of London is annulled, and that Queen Victoria has resumed the government of the country known as the South African Republic. The General commanding the British expeditionary force would then be instructed to occupy the Transvaal and hold it until a fresh Government is established.

When the country is pacified a commission, doubtless including all classes of the inhabitants of the Transvaal, would be appointed to draft a new Constitution.

DEARTH OF NAVY MACHINISTS.

British Admiralty Requires Five Hundred More Artificers to Man Vessels.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The British Admiralty is experiencing the same difficulty as was encountered by the United States Navy Department last year in finding good machinists for ships at smaller salaries than paid by the mercantile marine. The British Navy lacks 500 men of the number of these artificers (as they are called here) required to man vessels.

To remedy this serious defect it is proposed to divide the country into five marine engineering recruiting districts, each with an Admiralty agent, who will be a civilian engineer in touch with the shipping centres and receiving a substantial salary and so much for each recruit. The system has just been put in operation at Liverpool and Sunderland, with signs of success.

"Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."

The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HERBERT SPENCER PROTESTS.

Says It Is Sad to See the English Government Backing Aggressors.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—At the Manchester peace meeting last night the Right Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney, P. C., Liberal, formerly Chairman of the Committees of the House of Commons, read a letter received from Herbert Spencer, protesting against the idea that the national honor would be enhanced by attacking a weak nation, lamenting that age and ill-health prevent him from aiding the peace movement; declaring it undeniable that the Jameson raid was an attempt to usurp the Transvaal, and asserting that what the Outlanders' bullets failed to do they now hoped to do by votes. Continuing, the letter read: "It is sad to see our Government backing those whose avowed policy is expansion, which, less politely expressed, means aggression, and for which there is a still less polite word, which is readily guessed."

No Anglo-Portuguese Convention.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Inquiry at the Portuguese Legation here to-day elicited a denial of the report that Great Britain and Portugal are about to sign a convention by which the latter leases to the former certain territory and stations in Portuguese East Africa.

BRITISH FAVOR THE COLUMBIA.

International Race Excites Little Interest in London—People Think Lipton Seeks Advertising.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Shamrock is not permitted to sink into obscurity. According to the New York correspondents of London papers she is growing more of a favorite at every trial. The question of her success or failure is little debated as yet, but there is no wavering in the general opinion here that the Columbia will win.

Joseph Lyons, owner of one of the principal restaurants in London, and a great friend of Sir Thomas Lipton's, sailed on the St. Paul.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A straw showing the idiosyncrasies of British sentiment was evidenced by the biograph pictures of the international yacht race at the Palace Music Hall this week. The Columbia received generous applause, while the Shamrock merely got a few feeble claps.

The audience was composed chiefly of those taking keen interest in sports of all kinds, and the only deduction to be drawn is that the general run of the British public are inclined to believe Sir Thomas Lipton is more anxious for self-advertisement than for the national honor. This idea, of course, is often mentioned in print.

Such striking apathy in connection with an international race is without precedent. Perhaps the trend of sentiment may change when the contest actually takes place.

COLUMBIA AND DEFENDER SAIL.

The Big Sloops Leave Echo Bay for Bristol for Repairs.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Columbia and Defender left their moorings in Echo Bay at 4:30 this afternoon under sail for Bristol. Mr. Iselin was not aboard. The Columbia, when she arrives at Bristol, will receive a new set of sails, to be used in the international races with Shamrock. The Defender will have some small repairs made and the two sloops will return to Echo Bay on Tuesday.

Mr. Iselin and Woodbury Kane conducted a number of races for children to-day, the principal one of which was won by Mr. Iselin's twelve-year-old son, who sailed his own boat, the knockabout Hope. Mr. Iselin and his friends will go to Bristol to-morrow on the Columbia's tender, St. Michaels.

ANTI-TRUST TOBACCO FIRM.

New Company Formed in Louisville with $300,000 Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—A new anti-trust tobacco manufacturing firm has been formed in Louisville, and a big plant will be in operation within a few weeks. About $300,000 will be invested. E. Rice of Greenville and his son, Owen Rice, together with Henry A. Vaughan of Louisville, will compose the firm, which will be known as Rice & Vaughan. Plug smoking and twist tobacco will be made, as well as a line of embossed plugs.

Mr. Vaughan was until yesterday Secretary of the Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company. He tendered his resignation several days ago, but it was not accepted and did not go into effect until yesterday. He has been connected with the Weissinger Tobacco Company for twenty years. He is thoroughly familiar with the tobacco manufacturing business, and is prominent in the trade. E. Rice has been a manufacturer of tobacco in Greenville since 1886. He will remove to Louisville, and will bring in the new concern his trade and established brands.

Owen Rice is also an experienced tobacco man, and will be an active member of the firm.

It is understood from what little is known of the firm's policy that it will become one of the strongest concerns outside of the big tobacco trust.

Louisville Shoe Men Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—Isaac Mendel and Henry Flexner, formerly doing business in shoes and boots under the firm name of Rosenburg, Flexner & Mendel, to-day filed petitions in bankruptcy. The liabilities are unsecured claims to the amount of $157,207.42. The assets are household goods to the extent of $125, owned by Mr. Mendel and household goods to the amount of $100, owned by Mr. Flexner. Most of the money due is on notes, and the greater part of it is owed in Louisville. The largest Louisville creditors are: American National Bank, two notes, aggregating $1,500; Bank of Louisville, two notes, aggregating $1,000; German Security Bank, note, $1,000; Samuel Grabfelder, note, $1,000; Louisville Trust Company, executors of the estate of E. Oberdorfer, deceased, note, $10,549.43; Third National Bank, various notes, aggregating $19,581.20.

An Escaped Convict Rearrested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—An accomplished swindler, shrewd confidence man, and a fugitive from justice for years, the Rev. Dr. G. T. Howard, was captured today by Post Office Inspectors Baird and Gould at Jackson Mich. A telegram to the Post Office officials received late this afternoon announced Howard's arrest and conveyed the information that the Inspectors would take him by the first train to Columbus, Ohio, to serve the unexpired term of his sentence to the Ohio Penitentiary. Howard escaped from the penitentiary about two years ago, after having served less than three years of a nine years' sentence for using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Henry Miller as Sydney Carton in "The Only Way."

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

Dickens's Romance of the French Revolution Dramatized—Opening of the Koster & Bial Music Hall.

Henry Miller began an engagement at the Herald Square Theatre last night, presenting a drama in four acts and a prologue, founded on Charles Dickens's famous story of the French Revolution called "A Tale of Two Cities." The title of the play is "The Only Way," and its author is Freeman Wills, a brother of the celebrated dramatist who wrote "Charles I," and other plays for Henry Irving. Mr. Wills's piece has had a long run in London, and its English success is likely to be equaled here, because it tells its story clearly and develops some stirring and pathetic scenes, and its pictorial side is uncommonly interesting. It has been handsomely mounted and is well acted.

Of course, the playwright has taken many liberties with the book in his not unsuccessful attempt to give its full theatrical value to Sydney Carton's heroic self-sacrifice, and many of its best-remembered personages have disappeared in the stage version. Jerry Cruncher, his "resurrection" business, and his "flopping" wife; good Miss Pross and the spy; the mender of roads who was afterward a woodsawyer, and malevolent Mme. Defarge are not visible. In place of the influence of the Defarge woman, so essential to the development of the plot of the novel, a newer and more baleful male Defarge exerts his influence against the unfortunate Darnay.

In the prologue, which is based on Dr. Manette's written story of his wrongs at the hands of Darnay's relatives, the hated St. Evremondes, the murder, under pretense of a duel, of a young Defarge who has tried to save his sister's honor, is depicted. Dr. Manette attends the dying youth and, refusing to hold his peace about what he has seen, is hurried to the Bastille on a lettre de cachet.

The scene is then transferred to England on the day of roystering Sydney Carton's triumphant advocacy of the cause of his rival in love, Charles Darnay, on trial for his life on a charge of treason. Carton's hopeless passion for Lucie Manette and his secret assistance to Darnay's suit for her hand are exhibited. Darnay is enticed to France on the eve of the Terror by Defarge, and there is again put on trial for his life and condemned, in spite of Carton.

The last act shows the condemned royalists in the Conciergerie and Carton's substitution of himself for Darnay, whom he so greatly resembles. The pseudo-Darnay leaves the prison for the guillotine accompanied by Mimi, a poor girl who has hopelessly loved him, and who takes the place of the little sempstress in the novel.

Mr. Miller's portrayal of Carton is notable for skill of composition and breadth and force in the execution. He denotes clearly the forlornness and recklessness of the man, and the sense of impending danger that is with him from first to last, and gives ample effect to the passion and the pathos of his situation.

In the forcible passages, such as the appeal to the mob for Darnay's life, as well as in the delicately expressed scenes of parting with Lucie and Mimi, he is equally successful; and the portrayal will long be remembered as one of his best achievements.

Margaret Anglin sounded the note of pathos so surely in the rôle of Mimi (a purely theatrical creation) as to give the part genuine artistic value, while Edward J. Morgan made the dual rôle of Defarge (the victim and the avenger) splendidly effective in both of its phases.

The veteran, J. H. Stoddart, was of great service to the harmony of the representation as Jarvis Lorry, the aged, crusty, tender-hearted bachelor, while D. H. Harkins as Dr. Manette (particularly in the scenes of Lucie's betrothal) and Bryon Douglass as both the wicked St. Evremonde and the good one were thoroughly efficient.

The distribution included many other actors, and the performance was all capable and well ordered, while the wild scene of the tribunal of the Terror was the most effective picture of its kind ever presented on our stage.

MAY STOP "THE GADFLY."

Mrs. Voynich's Lawyer Said She Might Proceed Against Mr. Robson.

In regard to the report that Mrs. E. L. Voynich will institute legal proceedings to prevent Stuart Robson from presenting her play, "The Gadfly," at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow night, the attorney for Mrs. Voynich yesterday made the following statement:

"Mrs. Voynich does not intend to have a production, for which she is held responsible by the pubic, presented in a garbled form and entirely different from the way she wrote it. From the reports that have come from Providence, that is what Mr. Robson has been doing. I hope that an amicable agreement will be reached, as my client wishes, if possible, to avoid having recourse to law, but no positive statement that such will be the case can be made before Monday, when Mr. Robson will be in the city.

"When Mrs. Voynich let Mr. Robson have her dramatization of the novel, it was with the express understanding that there should be no change whatever."

Representatives of Stuart Robson said yesterday that all difficulties which have existed between Mrs. Voynich and Mr. Robson as to the interference on the part of the former in preventing the production of "The Gadfly" to-morrow night, at Wallack's Theatre, seem to have been overcome and that Mr. Robson is emphatic in stating that there will not be any injunction. Mr. Robson further said that Mrs. Voynich was not in Providence to see the first performance of the play and she has attended but few of the rehearsals. The lines that Marie Burroughs objected to have been eliminated, and in consequence of this she has decided to remain in the cast.

HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE.

Opening of Koster & Bial's Under the New Management.

If a full house, a hearty reception to the vaudeville performers, and some associates of a bit higher grade than those customarily seen in such performances, and a liberal patronage of the café on an opening night can presage success, then Koster & Bial's Music Hall, under its new manager, Robert Blei, has achieved it. It would hardly have been possible to have crowded a hundred more people into the auditorium than were there last night, for every seat in the brilliantly lighted and handsomely decorated house was taken, and the roomy lobbies on both the main and mezzanine floors had a fringe of humanity. Handsomely costumed women in nearly all the boxes gave added warmth and color to the house, and the reopening was, in its way, a gala affair.

Generally speaking, the performance was far above the average, even at this house, where in the old days so many clever importations have made their appearance. Besides the bright particular stars of the evening, Ada Colley, the woman with the phenomenally high voice, and the impersonator, John W. Ransone, there were a dozen entertainers, most of whom had the merit, such, for instance, as Camilla Urso, the violinist, once the idol of the concert room, now aged considerably, but still skilled in the manipulation of the bow and able to draw sweet music from the violin. Particularly strong in acrobatic features was the opening card. A clever contortionist is Florizel, a girl who appeared as the opening feature of the long bill. Her performance, on an elevated glass platform, was daring, clever, and graceful, characteristics not always attendant on such exhibitions. Wilton and Lamartine had a new and difficult lot of tricks for the triple horizontal bars. Johnstone, Davenport, and Lorella in a knockabout act showed as clever tumblers, even though their comedy was silly to the verge of inanity, so it was probably a big hit in England. The Brothers De Courcey, rightly named herculean acrobats, performed astonishing feats of strength that were the greatest hit of the evening. Burton's leapers, an india rubber lot, completed what might be called the circus contingent.

Of the music hall lot, Alexandra Dagmar, billed as "the Danish beauty," was of a statuesque Junoesque sort, who recalled to very old stagers in style, dress, and action, as well as in voice, that Alice Dunning Lingard about whom the youngsters of a generation ago raved. Maud Nugent, with her coarse songs, should have sought the Bowery, and Madeline Marshall and Lizetta Darling were noisy in their attempts at singing, but more graceful as dancers. Ed Lauri, who is alleged to have been the principal comedian of the Gaiety companies, did a typical London music hall turn of the "he will oblige" order that never has been, and fortunately never will be, a success in this country. Mlle. Sanga, who can dance, was wrecked because the "Four Komedy Koons," who were to sing an accompaniment to her cake walk, got so badly out of tune that their efforts sounded more like the back yard concert of a cat colony, and so brought failure to the little woman's efforts.

Ada Colley seemed to make an unqualified success on her appearance. The crowd liked the thin but clear notes of that much-vaunted upper register that is "an octave higher than Patti's." The noise was a little one when those high notes were reached, but they were truer than many of those in her middle register, and sang much like the singing of a violin string when heard in a bit from the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana." That caught the crowd, which was breathless and attentive until they heard the thin little piping voice. Then they applauded and seemed nappy.

John W. Ransone, made up as Admiral Dewey, sang of the fight of Manila Bay in an almost interminable string of verses, which finally drifted into a lot of nonsense narrative that put the crowd in good humor and saved the day for the impersonator, who will probably cut his descriptive song of a half dozen of its verses before his appearance next week.

OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON
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Among the number are the following:
WEBER, WHEELOCK, CHICKERING, HOWARD, KNABE, EVERS & POND, STUYVESANT, STEINWAY, HAINES BROS., J. & C. FISCHER, COLBY, GRUNEBERG, BEULTS & LUDOLF SMITH & BARNES.
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Every Instrument fully warranted as represented. INSPECTION INVITED.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
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"WHIRLIGIG" AUCTION SALE.

Puerto Rican Sufferers Benefited by Hundreds of Dollars.

The auction sale of the boxes and seats for the first performance of "The Whirligig" and "The Girl from Martin's," at Weber & Field's Music Hall, was held yesterday afternoon, and from a financial standpoint was successful, the Puerto Rican sufferers being benefited to the extent of several hundred dollars.

Two hundred and fifty dollars was bid for a single box, which was purchased by Emanuel Friend, and again sold over for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, when he bought it in himself again for $100. Among the other buyers were Jesse Lewisohn, who purchased two boxes for $250 each, and in addition to these he secured a number of orchestra chairs at $15 apiece, intended for a theatre party which he will give on the first night of this production. William R. Hearst, Harry B. Smith, "Phil" Daly, Jr., Florence Ziegfeld, "Walt" McDougall, Robert Hilliard, and Julius Witmark were among the other buyers.

Miss Tyree Not Seriously Ill.

A report has gained circulation that Miss Bessie Tyree of the Lyceum Theatre stock company was seriously ill in this city suffering from nervous prostration. The report started because she did not appear with the company on Friday night at Bridgeport, Conn., in the first performance of "Trelawny of the Wells," in which she was to resume her rôle of Avonia Bonn. Miss Tyree's physician stated yesterday that while the actress was present in a sanitarium enjoying a thorough rest, she was not in a dangerous condition.

Germania Theatre to Open Sept. 28.

The Germania Theatre, under the management of Gustave Amberg, will inaugurate its season on Thursday evening, Sept. 28, when Waldenbruch's play "King Heinrich" will be presented by a company which Herr Amberg is bringing from Germany. This company is the one that presented the play in Berlin, Leipsic, and Dresden.

LORD YARMOUTH IN NEW YORK.

The Actor Earl Comes to Arrange Details—Is Not Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—The Earl of Yarmouth departed for New York this afternoon for a stay of four or five days, and during that time he will arrange details regarding his engagement and attend some of the rehearsals being held at the various theatres controlled by Charles Frohman. At the conclusion of this visit the Earl will return to Newport.

Regarding the report of the financial condition of the Earl, it can be stated that he has since his arrival here been well supplied with funds and received a check from England regularly every fortnight during his visit.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The friends of Lord Yarmouth hope he will accept Mr. Frohman's alleged offer and follow Lord Rosslyn's example. The latter first appeared in public at the St. James's Theatre under George Alexander; next he appeared in the Bankruptcy Court.

PROF. PARKER'S ORATORIO.

"Hora Novissima" Produced at Three Choirs Festival at Worcester.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Prof. Parker of Yale conducted his own oratorio, "Hora Novissima," at the Three Choirs Festival at Worcester this week. It was the subject of much curiosity and expectation, but, according to critics, the oratorio offered nothing remarkable except that its style and method belong to a more distant period than six years ago, when it was written.

The performance is described as moderately good so far as the choralists were concerned. The soloists were Albani, Ada Crossley, Edward Lloyd, and Plunket Greene. Prof. Parker said he had never had any work so excellently rendered as "Hora Novissima."

MODERN PALACE IN JAPAN.

Crown Prince to Build a Steel and Granite Structure—American Bid for Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—The son of the Mikado, the Crown Prince of Japan, is to have a royal palace built for him, in which he may set up an establishment commensurate with his imperial dignity.

Tokuma Katayama of Tokio, the architect, has been in this country three months to buy plans and specifications and to place the contract for the structural steel. Edward Shankland and Ralph Shankland have drawn up the plans and specifications for the structural steel, and Mr. Katayama is now in New York considering the bids of the makers of steel in order to place the contract.

Some thousand tons of steel are required at an approximate cost of $175,000. A ventilating plant has been designed for the proposed palace, at a contemplated cost of from $50,000 to $60,000. The palace will be built of Japanese granite, and will be as nearly earthquake-proof as possible.

The imperial Government has appropriated 2,000,000 yen for its construction. The foundations are now being laid, and it is estimated that the work will consume about three years at the rate of building in Japan. The palace will have a front of 385 feet and a depth of 280 feet, and is pure Renaissance in style.

THE MARVEX
(Registered.)

WILL BE SHOWN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, IN THE NEW SHADES FOR AUTUMN. . . . . .

Unexcelled for Fineness of Skins, Delicacy of Colors and Beauty of Finish.

Manufactured by Trefousse & Co., Exclusively for

B. Altman & Co.

(Glove Department Rear of Rotunda.)

TROUBLE ON ARIZONA BORDER.

Assistance of United States Government May Be Invoked for the Arrest of Mexican Refugees.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The attention of the State Department has been drawn to the situation on the frontier of Arizona, where Mexican and American troops are confronting each other, and trouble is threatened as the result of the killing of some Mexican soldiers by cowboys.

The Mexican Ambassador, who is at Manchester-by-the-Sea, has received a communication from his Government on the subject, and this was deemed of sufficient importance to warrant a presentation of the facts set out to-day to Acting Secretary Adee by Señor Santobanas, the resident member of the Mexican Legation.

Mr. Adee in turn has called upon the Governor of Arizona for a statement of the conditions on the border. In the border States extradition proceedings can take place directly between the Governors of the States without recourse to the State Departments of either the United States or Mexico.

In the present instance, some of the parties to the killing of the Mexican soldiers have escaped across the line into Arizona, and as serious resistance may be offered to the effort to secure their arrest and return, the assistance of the United States Government may be invoked.

STARVING SHE HOARDED MONEY

Search at the Brooklyn Hospital, Where Jane Dougherty Was Taken, Reveals Hidden Wealth.

With a roll of bills secreted about her person, Jane Dougherty, homeless and starving, was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mrs. Dougherty, who is seventy-six years old, occupied one room on the top floor of a tenement at 139 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. Of all the poor people of the neighborhood she seemed the poorest. The neighbors pitied and did what they could for her, and even the landlord of the tenement sympathized with the friendless and apparently destitute old woman.

He did not press her for her rent when she ran behind, but when month followed month and Jane continued to put him off, he finally lost patience.

"But I haven't a penny in the world," whined the old woman when she was requested to pay at least a part of the rent due.

That was on Thursday last. On Friday a constable with an execution in dispossess proceedings appeared, and the old woman's few household effects were put out on the sidewalk. In the scanty collection was a dilapidated old sofa. Mrs. Dougherty planted herself down on this sofa, and would not move from it. All day and all night she remained there, with her household goods beside her.

Yesterday afternoon one of the neighbors reported the old woman's plight to the police of the Classon Avenue Station. Capt. Baldwin went around to investigate. He found Mrs. Dougherty sitting on the soft, a most forlorn and pathetic-looking figure.

"You can't stay here in the street, my good woman," said the Captain, kindly. "Isn't there some place that you can go to?"

"If I only had a few dollars, I could get a place," wailed the old woman.

Capt. Baldwin saw that she was weak and ill, and he called an ambulance from the Homeopathic Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Pinkham found that Mrs. Dougherty was suffering from lack of nourishment.

Capt. Baldwin had the household effects carted around to the station house, where they were stored in the rear yard. He was talking with his men about getting together a little fund to help Mrs. Dougherty when there came a ring at the telephone.

"Homeo wants to talk to you, Cap," said the Sergeant at the desk.

"Hello, is this Capt. Baldwin?" came over the wire. "This is Pinkham. We've found $193 sewed in the lining of her dress. Better watch that old sofa of hers. She's awfully concerned about it. Guess it's stuffed with bank notes."

"Well, this beats me," remarked the Captain, as he ordered the old sofa put in a safer place. To-day the sofa will be searched to determine if there is any money in it.

DIED IN THE KLONDIKE.

Prof. E. K. Hill and His Son Perish of Scurvy.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 16.—Word reached here to-day that Prof. E. K. Hill, ex-President of the State University, died last January in a cabin in the White River country of Alaska. The intelligence was brought to this city by J. C. Cobham, an American prospector, who followed Hill's guidance in that country. Hill was accompanied by his son Clement, and the two were piloting a party of fifty up the Alsec. They built a rough house about 200 miles inland from Yakutat Bay.

During the Winter Prof. Hill became ill with scurvy and died Jan. 31. Clement Hill, also suffering from the same disease, and too weak to go out, lived until April 29 in the same room with the corpse of his father. Then a rescuing party found him. For three months the son had lived on a few articles of food, and when found was so weak that he could hardly speak.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:05 A. M.—37 Lispenard Street; Staten Island Dyeing Company; damage slight.

12:40 A. M.—347 West Thirty-eighth Street; Mary Killeen; damage, $10.

12:45 A. M.—East Eighteenth Street; public bath; damage, $25.

1:20 A. M.—134 West Twenty-fourth Street; A. H. Thomas, Wille & Co.; damage, $40,000.

3:10 A. M.—1,103 Third Avenue; a truck; unknown; damage slight.

6 A. M.—145 East Twenty-second Street; Max Levy; damage, $50.

12:15 P. M.—110 East Forty-sixth Street; Joseph Levy; damage slight.

1:05 P. M.—89 Baxter Street; Marie Gardallo; damage, $150.

5:30 P. M.—Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets; the city; damage slight.

6:35 P. M.—1,416 Lexington Avenue; A. Miller; damage slight.

7 P. M.—Main and Second Streets, Westchester; the Bronx Gas and Electric Company; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—105 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Adelbert Nichols and others; damage, $80,500.

7:50 P. M.—65 Broome Street; August Sutjens; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—219 East Twenty-fifth Street; Matthew Byrnes; damage, $80.

8:45 P. M.—96 Stanton Street; Kondt & Dichner; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 16.—The packing house of the Frye-Bruhn Company was destroyed by fire early this morning with all its contents. The total loss is estimated at $165,000, on which there is $9,000 insurance. The fire broke out at 2:30 A. M. in one of the smokehouses.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 16.—The St. Charles Hotel, an old and widely known hostelry of this city, was partly destroyed by fire to-day. The roof and fourth story of the building were burned. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars, but it is entirely covered by insurance. It is not known how the fire originated.

JEALOUSY, MURDER AND SUICIDE

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—Mary Berrigan, a fifteen-year-old girl, and Frank Goodrich, aged thirty-seven years, were both found lying dead in different rooms at the home of the latter's parents in Wethersfield this evening, the girl having been murdered by the man, who afterward committed suicide. It is said that the man had been paying attentions to the girl, and jealousy is believed to have caused the crime.

The girl lived with the family of Thomas Banning, and Goodrich, who was a produce peddler, lived with his parents. This afternoon he went to the Banning home and told the girl that his mother wished her to help her with the house work. She accompanied Goodrich to his home, and that was the last seen of her alive. Goodrich's father and mother were away from home when the tragedy occurred.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—J. M. Rimington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

BUCKINGHAM—J. Jeffrey Johnstone, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Thomas M. King, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, Baltimore, and ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed of Maine.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman C. H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Thomas G. Teagles, England, and S. A. Cheerkoff, Mankow, China.

GRAND—J. Craig Leidy, Washington.

HOLLAND—Frederick Oppenheimer, Paris, and D. T. Timayenis, Greek Consul General to Boston.

IMPERIAL—C. R. Jergeson, London; Judge P. Patterson, Duluth; C. T. Potter, Mexico; Judge William H. Chase, Philadelphia; R. I. Durant, London; Capt. B. A. Long, United States Navy, and Capt. William Norris, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—J. C. McCormick, Montreal; H. Arnold Thomas, Bristol, England; D. H. Britton, Paris, and Gonzales de Quesada, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—J. E. Bartow, Havana, and Lieut. Samuel Hoff, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—Frederic Mahondeau, Paris.

PARK AVENUE—George H. Perkins, Paris; Dr. C. Drehr, Berlin, Germany; Dr. Pedro de Obarro, Colombia, S. A.; Lieut. Commander H. P. Potter, United States Navy; James Mellors, Rotherham, England, and Walter Seymour, London.

PLAZA—Ex-Mayor and Mrs. W. L. Strong and P. Bradlee Strong.

SAVOY—Dr. A. A. Ingham, Little Falls.

STUYVESANT—C. C. Teall, Washington.

WALDORF—B. McGregor, London; J. F. Pigott, Montreal, and Lilward Powell, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Cohn Brothers, Bradford, Penn.; J. Cohn, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. B. Peck, linings and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. G. Jessup, dress goods and silks 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Florsheim Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; M. Strauss, hosiery, 77 Franklin Street; Hotel Rivers.

Fullerton, Sallie E., Pittsburg, Penn.; millinery; Westminster Hotel.

Fish, W. T., Salamanca, N. Y.; Mrs. L. Graves, millinery; 210 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Freeman's Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. Harry, piece goods; Grand Hotel.

Gush, C. B., Brookville, Penn.; jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Keelsbach & Bullis, Sherburne, N. Y.; Mrs. Latimer, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Neal, linens, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Pollock, Pettibone & Chapman, Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Pollock, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, cloaks, suits, and millinery, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Schopperle, V., Oil City, Penn.; jewelry; Astor House.

Tennis, Steinberg & Co., Smyrna, N. Y.; E. W. Steinberg, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Whitney, E. L., Sherburne, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Warmer, fresh southerly winds.

There are again some indications of a tropical storm in the Lesser Antilles, the centre of disturbance being apparently somewhere north of Trinidad. All interested parties have been advised to take necessary precautions against a possible increase in intensity. Further advices will be given to-day. Temperature conditions were reversed last night. The high temperatures are now east of the Mississippi, and the lower temperatures to the west. Maximum temperatures above 90 degrees were quite frequent in the Ohio Valley. Killing frost and freezing temperatures were reported yesterday morning in portions of New York and Western New England. There have been showers in the South Atlantic States, the upper lake region, and from the Lower Missouri Valley westward into Colorado and New Mexico. In the Pacific Coast and plateau region the weather has been fair, with higher temperatures, except on the coast. Showers are indicated for to-day in the South Atlantic States, the lake regions, Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys, in the West Gulf States, and southern portions of the East Gul

BRYAN DENOUNCES TRUSTS

Suggests Laws by States and Nation to Control Monopolies.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN REPLIES

Says Mr. Bryan Would Be Right If Monopolies Existed, but Asserts There Are None.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The conference on the uses and abuses of trusts closed its session here to-day in a blaze of oratory in which Col. W. J. Bryan and W. Bourke Cockran were the central figures. Mr. Cockran followed the noted Nebraskan, but disclaimed any intention of debating the conclusions of his immediate predecessor and declaring his complete concurrence in much that Mr. Bryan had said. The Westerner had delivered the speech of the day during the forenoon amid frequent interruptions of tumultuous applause. Mr. Foulke of Indiana, commenting on the speech, made assertions which Mr. Bryan desired further to discuss. He was requested to take the stage and complied, for the second time facing a wildly enthusiastic house.

At the conclusion Mr. Cockran arose and observed: "Just a few words." The spectators wanted more and refused to subside until he had taken the platform. He agreed with Mr. Bryan, but he wanted information.

The crowd which greeted Col. Bryan when the doors of Central Music Hall were thrown open amounted almost to a mob, so eager were they to enter. The place was jammed from pit to gallery with admirers of the Nebraskan. When he had concluded his speech 80 per cent. of the audience departed, leaving a few straggling spectators to listen to the remaining speakers.

It was reported that Mr. Bryan had a set of resolutions up his sleeve, presumably antagonistic to trusts as they now exist. But the Nebraskan denied this.

"I have none prepared," said he, "and I am not sure whether I shall prepare any for presentation."

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Gov. Stanley of Kansas, who acted as Chairman of the opening session. Wild applause greeted the Nebraskan. W. Bourke Cockran listened intently and frequently joined in the applause. Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"Within two years more trusts have been organized than in the previous history of the country, and the people now come face to face with this question: Is the trust a blessing or a curse? If a curse, what remedy can be applied to the curse?

"Monopoly in private hands is indefensible from any standpoint and intolerable. I do not divide monopolies. There can be no good monopoly in private hands until the Almighty sends us angels to preside over us.

"There may be one despot who is better than another despot, but there is no good despotism. The defense of the monopoly is always placed on the ground that if you will allow people to control the market and fix the price they will be good to the people who purchase of them.

THE TRUSTS AND MONEY.

"The entire defense of trusts rests upon a money argument. If the trust will sell an article for a dollar less than the article will cost under other conditions, then, in the opinion of some, that proves a trust to be a good thing. In the first place, I deny that under a monopoly the price will be reduced. In the second place, if under a monopoly the price is reduced, the objections to a monopoly from other standpoints far outweigh the financial advantage that the trust would bring.

"But I protest against settling every question upon the dollar argument.

"In the early years of Lincoln's Administration he sent a message to Congress warning his countrymen against the approach of anarchy. He said he saw in the attempt to put capital upon an equal footing with labor in the structure of government the approach of monarchy. Lincoln was right. Whenever you put capital upon an equal footing with labor, or above labor, in the structure of government, you are on the road to aid a Government that rests not upon reason, but upon force.

"Nothing is more important than that we shall in the beginning rightly understand the relation between money and man.

"Man is the creature of God, and money is the servant of man, and I protest against all theories that enthrone money and debase mankind.

"If you will go about over the country you will see where people have subscribed money to establish enterprises, and where those enterprises, having come under the control of the trusts, have been closed up and stand now as silent monuments to the wisdom of the trust system. In case of local strikes and fires, the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss.

MONOPOLIES SHOULD NOT BE.

"When a branch of industry is entirely in the hands of one great monopoly, so that every skilled man in that industry has to go to the one man for employment, then that one man will fix wages as he pleases, and the laboring men will then share the suffering of the man who sells the raw material.

"I want to warn you that when the monopoly has absolute control, brains will be at a discount. We have not had yet a taste of a complete trust. But when the trust has rid itself of all competitors, what is going to be the result? My friends, all you have to know is human nature. God made men selfish.

"On the farm we used to protect property from the hogs by putting rings in their noses. Why? So that while they were getting fat, they would not destroy more than they were worth.

"One of the great purposes of government is to put rings in the noses of hogs. If I were going to try to find the root of the monopoly evil, I would go back to the Bible for an explanation, and I would find it in the declaration that the love of money is the root of all evil. Falling prices, caused by a rising dollar and the high tariff, have concentrated the desire to secure the fruits of monopoly.

"Some have suggested that to put everything on the free list that trusts make would destroy the trusts. But I do not believe that you could destroy all trusts by putting all trust-made articles on the free list, because if an article can be produced in this country as cheaply as it can be produced abroad, then the trust could exist without the benefit of any tariff at all, although it could not extort so much.

STATES SHOULD LEGISLATE.

"We cannot destroy monopoly until we lay the axe at the root of the tree and make monopoly impossible by law. Discrimination by railroads has aided trusts. That can be remedied by laws which will place producers on an equal footing. But the remedy must be complete enough to prevent the organization of a monopoly. We differ more in remedy than we do in our opinion of the trust. Few people will defend the trust as a principle.

"As to the remedy: Both State and Nation should have concurrent remedies. In the first place, every State has or should have the right to create any private corporation which in the judgment of the people of the State is conducive to a welfare of the people of that State. I believe that we can safely intrust to the people of a State the settlement of a question which concerns them. If they create a corporation and it becomes destructive of their best interests, they can destroy that corporation, and we can safely trust them both to create and to annihilate, if conditions make annihilation necessary.

"In the second place, the State has or should have the right to prohibit any foreign corporation from doing business in the State, and it ought to have or has the right to impose such restrictions and limitations as the people of the State may think necessary upon any foreign corporation doing business in the State.

GOVERNMENT MUST AID.

"I believe, in addition to a State remedy, there must be a Federal remedy. Congress has or should have the power to place such restrictions and limitations, even to the point of prohibition, upon any corporation organized in one State that wants to do business outside of the State contrary to public good.

"I believe that these concurrent remedies will reach the difficulty; that the people of every State shall first decide whether they want to create a corporation; that they shall, secondly, decide whether they want any outside corporation to do business in the State, and, if so, upon what conditions; and, thirdly, that Congress shall exercise the right to place upon every corporation doing business outside of the State in which it is organized such limitations and restrictions as may be necessary for the protection of the public good."

Col. Bryan at this point read the famous circular letter advertising the incorporation laws of Delaware. He commented sarcastically on advantages set forth in the letter.

A person in the audience inquired: "Delaware and New Jersey are both Democratic States, are they not?" To which Mr. Bryan replied: "They were not in 1896."

He continued: "I have read this letter in order to show you that where a State can gain an advantage from the incorporation of these great aggregations of wealth, it is not safe to place the people of other States at the tender mercies of the people of such a State as may desire to secure its running expenses from the taxation of corporations organized to prey upon people outside.

AGAINST WATERED STOCKS.

"I am ready to adopt any method for the annihilation of trusts. One that I suggest is this: That Congress should pass a law providing that no corporation organized in any State should do business outside of the State in which it is organized until it receives from some power created by Congress a license authorizing it to do business outside of its own State. Now, if the corporation must come to this body created by Congress to secure permission to do business outside the State, then that license can be granted upon conditions which will, in the first place, prevent the watering of stock; in the second place, prevent monopoly in ayn branch of business, and, third, provide for publicity as to all of the transactions and business of the corporation.

"If this is unconstitutional and so declared by the Supreme Court, I am in favor of an amendment to the Constitution that will give to Congress power to destroy every trust in the country. In my judgment, when you take from monopoly the power to issue watered stock, you will go more than half the way toward destroying monopoly in the United States.

"You can provide for publicity, and that annually or at such other times the corporation shall make returns of its business and its earnings, and go another long step toward the destruction of the principle of monopoly.

"But I am not willing to stop there, and therefore, as a third condition, I suggest that no license shall be granted until the corporation shows that it has not had a monopoly and is not attempting a monopoly of any branch of industry or any article of merchandise, and then provide that if the law is violated the license can be revoked. I do not believe in the Government giving privileges to be exercised by a corporation without reserving the right to withdraw them when those privileges become hurtful to the people.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.

"My contention has been that we have been placing the dollar above the man; that we have been picking out favorites in government; we have been bestowing upon them special privileges, and every advantage we have given them has been given them to the detriment of other people. My contention is that there is a vicious principle running through the various policies which we have been pursuing, so that in our taxation we have been imposing upon the great struggling masses the burdens of government, while we have been voting the privileges to the people who will not pay their share of the expenses of the Government."

Every unjust tax law is an indirect form of larceny, the speaker asserted. An income tax, he believed, would remedy another great evil.

"I have no fear that any man, by his own brain or his own muscle, will be able to secure a fortune so great as to be a menace to the welfare of his fellow men.

"When God made man He placed a limit to his existence, so that if he was a bad man he could not do harm long, but when we made our man-made man, (the corporation) we raised the limit on his age.

"We did not give him a soul, and if he can avoid punishment in this world he need not worry about the hereafter.

"I want to protest against this doctrine that the trust is a natural outgrowth of natural laws. It is not true. The trust is the natural outgrowth of unnatural conditions created by man-made laws.

"Government under the four great principles of the Declaration of Independence is impossible under an industrial aristocracy.

RELATIONS OF LABOR.

"Some people have tried to separate the laboring man who works in the factory from the laboring man who works on the farm. I want to warn the laboring men in the factories that they cannot separate themselves from those who work on the farm without inviting their own destruction. I warn the laboring men in the factories that when they join with the monopolies to crush the farmer, as soon as the farmer is crushed, the laboring man will be crushed, and his ally will be destroyed, and in a test of endurance the farmer will stand it longer than the laboring man. The farmer was the first man on the scene when civilization began, and he will be the last one to disappear. You may drive the farmer down, so he cannot buy coal, but he can burn corn. But you drive the coal miner down so he cannot buy corn and he cannot eat coal.

"But, my friends, why should we try to see who could hold out the longest in suffering? Why try to see who can endure the most hardships and yet live? Why not try to see who can contribute most to the greatness and to the glory and to the prosperity of this Nation? Why, those who can contribute most should make this Government what the fathers intended it for.

"For 100 years this Nation has been the light of the world. For 100 years the best of all nations have looked to this Nation for hope and instruction. Let us settle these great questions that we have; let us teach the world the blessing of a Government that comes from the people, and let us show them how happy and how prosperous people can be. I believe the doctrine that God made all men of the same dust and did not make some to crawl on hands and knees and others to ride upon their backs. Let us show what can be done when we put into actual practice those great doctrines of human equality and of equal rights and make this Government what the fathers intended, so that we shall lead the world step by step on to higher grounds."

Facing a sea of wildly waving arms and a storm of cheers, the orator resumed his seat. Three-quarters of the audience had been attracted by the announcement of his appearance, apparently, for that proportion left when he had finished.

PATENTS WILL REMAIN.

James H. Raymond of Chicago then spoke on "Patents and Monopolies." He said, in part:

"Owing to the nature of the grant and the constitutional provision upon which it is based, I feel safe in saying that for the purpose of promoting progress in science, in art, and in our civilization the patent form of monopoly will remain until after the provision of our National Constitution, reserving the right of trial by jury, prohibiting the deprivation of property except by 'due process of law,' and prohibiting enactments by State Legislatures impairing the obligations of contracts shall have become worse than threadbare.

"The burden of the talk of the American laborer is as to how, possibly, his tools and his machines may be improved, how manual labor may be lessened, how the cost of production may be cheapened, how the product may be bettered—in short, how the dignity of labor may be increased by the continuous addition to the elements of intelligence, thought, experiment, and improvement, with resulting benefits, first to himself and to his family, and, second, to the now very rapidly increasing, shifting, and uncertain cash capital held by the bankers and the employers.

"That the encouragement of our patent laws and the monopolies thereunder have dignified and enriched daily toil ten thousand fold is way beyond any intelligent or honest disputation.

"What has brought it to pass that the workman, the artisan, the mechanic, or the engineer in our country begins his daily work with such thoughts and with such ambitions?

"The plain answer is the encouragement and the hope of reward, by way of a monopoly for the limited period or of a full and speedy compensation for parting with the monopoly in whole or in part, which the patent laws of the United States, in unequivocal terms, promise to its people. Any material interference with the carrying out of these promises, whether by Congress, by the courts, or by the community, will degrade labor, will widen the breach between capital and labor, will tend to destroy our mechanical and industrial supremacy, will tend largely, whatever the conditions of peace or war may be, to reverse the balance of trade between our Nation and other nations, and will work havoc in all our boasted institutions."

NO RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

At a meeting of the Resolutions Committee this noon it was decided that no resolutions should be adopted by the conference.

This conclusion was reached with a view of keeping politics out of the conference and in the interests of harmony.

Edward Rosewater of Omaha and ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire pleaded that the sentiment of the conference be voiced in some way, but even the resolution proposed by Keasbey of New Jersey, that the conference had been productive of good, had given a better understanding of the subject of trusts and combinations, was drowned in an affirmative chorus answering a motion to adjourn the committee sine die.

"It was resolved yesterday that the committee adopt no resolutions," explained Mr. Keasbey. "I spoke with Mr. Bryan after his address. He said that owing to the nature of the conference he had no resolutions to offer."

FOULKE AROUSES BRYAN.

The afternoon session opened with addresses by Attorney General T. S. Smith of Texas and James B. Dill, who had a hand in the framing of the New Jersey trust law.

A general discussion followed, which resulted in both Col. Bryan and Bourke Cockran taking the platform. W. D. Foulke of Indiana made a short speech, in which he declared he failed to see that the remedies proposed by Col. Bryan in the latter's speech during the morning session could result in the attainment of the object sought for. Col. Bryan, who was sitting in the back part of the hall, arose and, amid cheering, started to reply. Before he had uttered a dozen words, however, cries of "Take the platform" came from all parts of the hall, and he did so.

BRYAN EXPLAINS.

He said in part:

"I would not occupy the time again, but for the fact that the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Foulke, has referred to a plan which I suggested, and I am afraid that he does not fully understand. I would preserve to the people of the States all the rights they now have, and at the same time have Congress exercise a concurrent remedy to supplement the State remedy.

"When the Federal Government licenses a corporation to do business outside of the State in which it was organized, it merely permits it to do business in any State, under the conditions imposed by that State, in addition to the conditions imposed by the Federal Government. I would not take away from the people of the State any right now existing, but I would have the Federal Government and the State Government exercise the powers that may be necessary to annihilate the monopoly.

"I am not sure the remedy I propose is unconstitutional. I am not sure that the Constitution would prohibit such an act of Congress as I suggest. The Supreme Court in deciding the Knight case did not say that a broader law than the present one would be unconstitutional. It is true there are things in the decision which lead to that, but until that question is presented to the court you cannot say that the court has passed upon it. But, suppose the law is passed and is held unconstitutional, then we can amend the Constitution.

"The gentleman suggests that it is a difficult thing to get two-thirds of both houses and three-fourths of the States to favor amendment. That is true, it is a difficult thing, but if the people want to destroy the trusts you can get two-thirds of both houses and three-fourths of the States.

CORPORATIONS AND POLITICS.

"I believe when these questions are presented to the American people they will select and secure the best system. I don't believe it necessary for us to sit down quietly and permit a great aggregation of wealth to strangle every competitor. I don't believe that it is in accordance with our dignity or in accordance with the rights of the people to say, because a great corporation is organized, that therefore it should be permitted to go into the field of a new corporation and undersell it until it bankrupts it raising the money by higher prices somewhere else.

"Let me suggest one other thing that I believe will be a step in the right direction. The great trouble has been that while our platforms denounce corporations, corporations control the elections, and place under obligation to them the men who are elected to enforce the law.

"Let me propose a remedy—not a remedy, but a step, I think, in the right direction. Let the laws, State and National, make it a penal offense for any corporation to contribute to the campaign fund of any political party. Nebraska has such a law, passed two years ago. Tennessee has such a law, passed two years ago. Such a law was passed, or was introduced, in the State of New York, but so far it has not reached the stage of actual law in the State of New York. Now, I believe it is a step in the right direction.

"You remember the testimony taken before a Senate committee a few years ago, when the head of the Sugar Trust testified that the Sugar Trust made it its business to contribute to campaign funds; and when asked to which one it contributed replied that it depended upon circumstances.

"I don't mean to say that that remedy will be a complete one, but I believe that when you prevent a corporation from contributing to campaign funds that you take a step in the right direction toward better legislation and when the American people understand what the monopoly question means I believe that there will be no power, political, financial or otherwise, to prevent the people from taking possession of every branch of Government from President to the Supreme Court, and making the Government responsible to the people's will." [Cheers and applause.]

At the conclusion of Col. Bryan's address Bourke Cockran arose and started to speak from his seat in the hall, but, in response to cheering and calls to take the platform, he, too, complied, and spoke, in part, as follows:

COCKRAN SEEKS A MONOPOLY.

"Just one moment, while I express my complete concurrence in much that Mr. Bryan has said. If there be a monopoly that oppresses, I believe that there is no constitutional limitation, there is no provision of government, there is no power on earth against these people redressing a wrong when it becomes a wrong.

"The question to which I think the attention of this conference should be devoted is whether this one exists and where it is. Now, who is hurt and where? Where has this octopus got possession of somebody? On whom is it acting? Where is its lair? I am free to confess that when you call an aggregation of capital a combination, a hydra-headed monster, an octopus, it don't cast any light upon it that illumines my pathway. I can understand how the use of these phrases can have some effect, as nothing frightens people so much as incomprehensive noises. Let a noise be heard here now that none of us understand and we will all be going out of the window.

"Men can be put to intellectual and physical flight by the terrifying noises of sound. What is it that we hear? Are we doing pretty well? Well, we have had here representatives of labor organizations who have been telling us that wages are higher to-day than they ever have been. Certainly they do not seem to suffer. We are told that it is not the dollar that we want, but we want the man. Well, what is the purpose of the dollar, if not to improve the condition of the man?

"If you want competition, must not somebody succeed in it? Will you suppress the man because he excels another so far than he constitutes a monopoly? Are you going to place limits upon excellency?"

A Voice—We object to the railroads being used for the benefit of one set of fellows to the detriment of another. That is a monopoly.

COMPETITION MUST EXIST.

Mr. Cockran—I agree with you there. I would invoke the power of the Government for that purpose. Any industrial product which is the truth of human ingenuity and human skill in every instance in development and excels all others—it becomes a monopoly while that excellency lasts. When the excellency decays, opposition springs up.

"I venture to take Mr. Bryan himself as an illustration of the results of the freedom of competition. If you are going to destroy the freedom of competition and the excellency which it develops and the domination of that excellency in industry, why not do it in intellect? Are you going to curtail the efforts of the competent lawyer to aid the smaller lawyer struggling against a superior competitor and a doctor who hangs out his shingle?

"There has not been an evil given that has been attributed to monopoly here against which, if it existed, I would not be enlisted under the banner of those who would try to suppress it. If it be an evil thing—if you can show me evil upon it—I do not hesitate to adopt Mr. Bryan's remedy.

EVILS ARE FANCIFUL.

"If you point out to me, as Mr. Bryan did this morning, the fact that we have not seen the evils of this monopoly yet, why, then I say you are simply creating a fanciful picture; your excessive affection for your fellows has conjured up a grade of evils that exist only in your own brain. Like Don Quixote of old, you are constituting yourself a knight errant of political economy—not against the windmill, but enlisting the windmill on your side.

"If we realize for the moment that this is an age of improvement; that the conditions of men are growing better and better, we ought to hesitate a while before we change and take the side, maybe, for one of fanciful experiments.

"Now Mr. Morgan has called my attention to the relationship between employer and employe. Let me say one word about that. It is a grievious disappointment to me that this conference has wasted so much time over what I cannot help call fanciful conditions, over conditions as to whose existence we are not agreed, and turn their backs and leave absolutely without attention the greatest peril to civilization, with which civilized man must deal—I refer to the relation between employers and employes.

"I believe when the time comes that the employers realize to themselves that they are but captains of industry, that they are but part of the machinery of production; that they are but directing the energies of others, because by that direction the energy is greater, more plentiful, and brings larger rewards to each, that they will be glad to welcome the trades union as a means of free and simple interchange of opinion between their partners and themselves.

"Mr. Bryan has said that the prosperity of the people; or, in other words, the amount of wealth which they can create is a sordid question. A sordid question? Why, upon this the volume of production of everything intellectual and moral depends. Can the poet live in the sublime and beautiful as long as the food which supports him is not supplied by other hands? Must he not rely upon others for the pen and paper and other materials by which the evolutions of his genius are given circulation? Must not the philosopher who surveys the wide expanse of the heavens depend upon other hands for his telescopes and mathematical instruments and whose labor reinforces his discoveries? Can the physician spend days and nights at the bedside of pain, fighting death, if the food that supports him, the house that shelters him, the clothes that promote his comfort, and the medicines that reinforce his skill are not produced by the efforts of other men whom he has never seen? Who can live without his fellows? Who can raise his hands in a single act without contributing to this grand brotherhood of man, which I hope this conference will bring around to better conceptions of the relations which bind us together in this great work of life.

ANTI-TRUST RESOLUTIONS.

Great cheering greeted the conclusion of Mr. Cockran's speech. General discussion was then resumed. Ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire and William Wirt Howe of New Orleans read short papers. Soon afterward, on motion of Congressman John W. Gaines of Tennessee, the conference passed a vote of thanks to the Civic Federation for the courtesy shown the visiting delegates. A motion to adjourn sine die was then passed.

The anti-trust delegates to the conference took action to-day to make the anti-trust movement a National one. A meeting of prominent anti-trust delegates, including M. M. Lockwood, President of the American Anti-Trust League, Congressman Sutherland of Nebraska, John L. Tellett of Maryland, and others met this afternoon at the Sherman House immediately after the adjournment of the conference, and decided to hold a meeting of anti-trust delegates at the close of the conference, when strong anti-trust resolutions will be adopted and plans agreed upon looking toward making the anti-trust movement National in scope, and to make it the paramount issue in the forthcoming Presidential campaign.

Prominent anti-trust delegates declared the movement was in no sense a political one, but its importance overshadowed all else.

BEST & Co.
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children Dressed for School

At the "Children's Store" have the satisfaction of knowing that their clothes are correct in every detail; which is not always the case if they are bought where Children's things are a secondary consideration. And it is not expensive; for instance:

BOYS' DOUBLE BREASTED JACKET SUITS, made of strong, serviceable, all wool, fast color blue cheviot and stylish brown and grey mixtures, sizes 6 to 16 yrs., 5.00 to 8.50

BOYS' HEAVY COVERT OVERCOATS, 6 to 14 yrs., 8.75 to 11.50

BOYS' ALL WOOL FLANNEL WAISTS AND BLOUSES, selected colors, grey, brown, blue, etc., 4 to 12 yrs., 95c.

BOYS' SOFT FELT CRUSH HATS, all desirable colors, 1.00

GIRLS' DRESSES, fine blue serge, blouse waist, has red cloth front with embroidered design. Sailor collar, sleeves and belt trimmed with red braid; lined skirt, 4 to 14 yrs., 5.75 to 8.25

MOREEN PETTICOATS, new colors, changeable effects, light in weight and very durable, 20 to 36 inch length, 2.00 to 2.85

GIRLS' WOOL SHIRT WAISTS, new designs and colors, polka dot, plaids, stripes and plain materials, lined and unlined, 10 to 16 yrs., 3.00 to 4.50

60-62 West 23d St.

S. Baumann & Bro
FURNITURE CARPETS DRAPERIES & BEDDING
MONEY REFUNDED ON ALL UNSATISFACTORY PURCHASES.

MORRIS CHAIR, with cushions complete, in golden oak or mahogany finish, polished, from $5.00, reduced to $2.98

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
Formerly 1.50, now .98
Formerly 1.75, now 1.19
Formerly 2.69, now 1.98

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS.
Formerly $8, $9, $10 & $12, YOUR CHOICE AT 5.98.

NOTTINGHAM LACE BED SETS.
1 Spread and 2 Shams to match, complete, at 89c.

Extra large reed ARM CHAIR, with full roll, shellac finish, formerly $9.00, now $4.98

Special Sale of Carpets.
INGRAINS, large assortment 25c. | BRUSSELS, new designs, 35c. | AXMINSTERS, with borders, 59c. | MOQUETTES, with borders, 79c. | VELVETS, with borders, 80c.

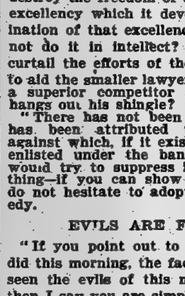

This SIDEBOARD in solid oak, golden finish, richly carved, bevel plate mirrors, regular price $15.00, now selling at . . $9.75

Ribbed Tapestry Portieres, in all colors, formerly $5.75, NOW 4.29

ORIENTAL PORTIERES, Turkish colorings, various designs, formerly $7.98, now 5.89.

COMFORTABLES, in all colors, well made.
Formerly 1.48, now . . .98
Formerly 2.00, now . . 1.29
Formerly 2.75, now . . 1.98

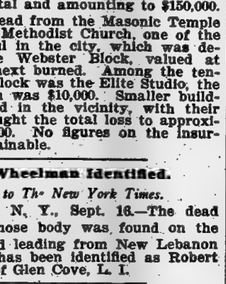

Our $16.00 DRESSER, with full swell front and large bevel plate mirror, in quartered golden oak or mahogany finish, this week . . . $10.50

To those of moderate means we invite an investigation of our charge account system.

229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245 SIXTH AVE., Bet. 15TH & 16TH STS., West Side of Avenue.

B. Altman & Co. MONDAY, SEPT. 18th.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

Having secured abroad, rare and costly FUR SKINS—Russian Sable, Silver Fox, etc.—are enabled to execute special orders for Fur Garments, Collarettes, Neck Pieces and Muffs, under the most favorable conditions.

Are also showing Imported Models in Fur Lined Garments, Seal, Persian Lamb and Broadtail Coats, Fur Lined Paletots, Evening Wraps, etc.

LADIES' CLOAK DEP'T.

First Fall Importations and Latest Designs in Long Garments, Capes, Paletots and Coats,

In the newest materials, adapted for Reception, Theatre or Promenade. (SECOND FLOOR.)

ART OBJECTS.—THIRD FLOOR.

Early shipments from Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Florence.

The latest conceptions in Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes, Marbles, Porcelains, Dutch Silver, Carved Ivories, Clocks, etc.

100 Clocks (French movements), with Candelabra Sets, ... $19.50

300 Pieces of Dutch Silver, and 100 Royal Worcester Porcelain Vases, ... } At ⅓ less than regular prices.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER

of the best Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, including Merino, All Wool, Silk and Wool, and All Silk.

Men's Silver Grey, English Merino Shirts and Drawers, Medium Weight, . . Each, $1.95

(Men's Department Left of Sixth Avenue Entrance.)

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.—THIRD FLOOR.

An extensive assortment of fabrics for Hangings, Furniture and Wall Coverings.

Portières, Table and Couch Covers.

Cretonnes and Printed Linen Taffetas.

Lace Curtains, Sash Curtains, Renaissance and Point Arabe Laces, Plain and Printed China Silks, Fringes, etc.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, $4.75, $6.50, $7.50

Renaissance Lace Curtains, . . 9.75, 12.50

1,000 Yards Embroidered Muslin, formerly 35c. per yard, at 24c

In addition, will offer on First Floor, rear of Rotunda,

2,000 Cushion Tops of Silk Damask, Tapestry, Printed Velvets, etc., 65c., 90c., $1.25

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

$500,000 FIRE IN LINCOLN, NEB.

City Public Library and Many Printing Establishments Burned.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 16.—Half a million dollars loss was caused by fire which broke out early to-day in the North Block, which was occupied entirely by printing firms. The Masonic Temple, the Methodist Church, and the Webster Block, together with several smaller buildings, were also burned.

The North Building, a three-story brick, was occupied by Jacob North, book and job printer, whose loss on building and stock amounted to $150,000; also by a branch of the Western Newspaper Union and the Nebraska Independent Printing Company.

The Masonic Temple, which stood across the alley, was a three-story brick structure with a high tower. The building was completely gutted. Besides the Masonic lodges, which lost everything, this building contained the City Public Library of 10,000 volumes, the Woodruff Printing Company, and The Evening Post, the losses being practically total and amounting to $150,000.

The fire spread from the Masonic Temple to St. Paul's Methodist Church, one of the most beautiful in the city, which was destroyed. The Webster Block, valued at $20,000, was next burned. Among the tenants of this block was the Elite Studio, the loss on which was $10,000. Smaller buildings destroyed in the vicinity, with their contents, brought the total loss to approximately $500,000. No figures on the insurance are obtainable.

Dead Wheelman Identified.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The dead wheelman, whose body was found on the mountain road leading from New Lebanon to Pittsfield, has been identified as Robert E. Mowbray of Glen Cove, L. I.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:43	Sun sets	6:06	Moon sets 3:20

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:21	Gov. Isl'd	5:48	H. Gate 7:44
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:46	Gov. Isl'd	6:10	H. Gate 8:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Evelyn, San Juan, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Trave, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Capri, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kersington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
	*2:30 P. M.	
Pretoria, St. Croix, &c.	*2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores &c	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Themis, Belize, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 22d inclusive for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 17.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 14.
Arona, Rotterdam, Sept. 2.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, Sept. 2.
Chesapeake, London, Aug. 30.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Cynthiana, Seattle, Aug. 30.
Delta Ricomera, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 12.
Mascomomo, Cardiff, Aug. 31.
Mohawk, London, Sept. 7.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, Sept. 11.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.
Burcesia, Glasgow, Sept. 7.
Inchmore, Gitraltar, Sept. 4.
Kilpatrick, Santiago, Sept. 12.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 7.
Tauric, Liverpool, Sept. 13.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Allegheny, Port Limon, Sept. 12.
Amagonsett, Para, Sept. 7.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
Georgian, London, Sept. 7.
Noordland, Antwerp, Sept. 9.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Sept. 9.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Aller, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.
Alps, Santa Martha, Sept. 13.
Hatasu, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Aurania, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 7.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Sept. 10.
Patricia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Saale, Bremen, Sept. 12.
William Storrs, Gibraltar, Sept. 7.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Alliance, Colon, Sept. 15.
Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 10.
Cufic, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 13.
Norge, Copenhagen, Sept. 6.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Port Cabello, &c., Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:15 A. M. 17th.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:15 A. M. 17th.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Tournier, Havre Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. East of Fire Island at 12:23 A. M. 17th.

SS King Gruffydd, (Br.,) Hebron, Progreso Sept. 8, with hemp, to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Sept. 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Sighted south of Fire Island at 9:19 P. M.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:36 A. M.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Pugh, Antwerp Sept. 3, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Gairloch, (Br.,) Craig, Joanna July 14; Pasarcean 18th, Samarang 24th, Perim Aug. 15, Port Said 22d, and Algiers 29th, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to Benham & Boyesen. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS George L. Colwell, Gaskill, Fernandina, 7 days, with lumber to the Yellow Pine Lumber Company.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Brigham, New Castle Aug. 30, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

SS Vedra, (Br.,) Prout, Shields Sept. 2, in ballast to the Columbia Oil Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark E. S. Powell, Wyott, Charleston, 10 days, with lumber to Eppinger & Russell; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 16, 9:30 P. M., south, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Havana, for Havana.
SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Henriette H., (Br.,) for Santander, &c.
SS Brna, (Ger.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Lauenburg, (Ger.,) for Fortune Island, &c.
SS Francois Arago, (Fr., cable,) for ——.
SS Citta di Palermo, (Ital.,) for New Orleans.
SS Knickerbocker, for New Orleans.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS City of Dundee, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk.
SS Leona, for Galveston.

Spoken.

Ship Dovesby Hall, (Br.,) Wickham, Dund

STANDS FOR DEWEY PARADE

Details Will Be Settled To-morrow and the Contracts Let.

PRICES FOR SEATS GO HIGHER

Gen. Miles Gives Orders for All Available Troops to Take Part—Programme Now Contemplated.

The arrival in this harbor yesterday of the North Atlantic Squadron is, with the exception of the half-finished arch at Madison Square and the grand stands going up on the route of the parade, the first visible sign of the approaching reception in honor of Admiral Dewey. In spite of this apparent dearth of results, however, the work is going on at a rapid rate, and gradually every detail is being cared for, and everything promises the most successful affair of the kind ever given in this country. One of the details, and one of the most important from the point of view of the public—the erection of stands—will be settled to-morrow, when the contracts will be let.

This question of stands has proved to be as worrying to the Committee on Plan and Scope as it has to the persons who hope to be able to get seats. Until the route of the land parade was settled it was impossible to locate the stands, and while the Committee on Stands held frequent meetings and made tentative plans for accommodating the recipients of tickets they were considerably delayed by the wavering of the Committee on Plan and Scope with regard to the route along which the parade will move.

The appropriation for the erection of stands was fixed at $30,000, and by the original estimates seats were to be provided for about 25,000 persons. Originally the committee purposed building seven stands, of which one was to be the reviewing stand, and another, of 1,500 capacity, was to be reserved for school children. Then the committee at its meeting on Friday decided to build nine stands with an increase in the seating capacity of 10,000. It was represented at first that the stands would cost at the rate of $1.50 a seat, inclusive of usher service and decorations, but now the Committee on Stands claims that builders are demanding more money on account of heavy building operations, and they point to the fact that the stand for the State Legislature, with a seating capacity of only 2,200, will cost $3,000. Where the extra money will come from the committee is at a loss to know unless the Municipal Assembly should authorize a bond issue of $25,000 on Tuesday. This measure requires a four-fifths majority vote, and it is a matter of considerable doubt if it can be passed.

MORE MONEY FOR STAND SEATS.

While the Dewey Committee is thus harassed in its efforts to provide seats for the city's guests and officials and the persons who may obtain tickets, the speculators and private parties who desire to erect stands are being hampered because the Park Department has been refusing to entertain propositions for the erection of stands on Park lands until the official committee makes known its selections. This delay has had the effect of raising the prices of seats in such stands as are already built or are contemplated, and one man who will have a number of stands said yesterday that the prices, instead of falling as the day of the celebration approaches, would have a tendency to advance.

At present tickets for stands north of Twenty-third Street are selling at from $5, the lowest figure, to $10 on a stand in front of a well-known Fifth Avenue restaurant. Windows along the route are being disposed of at rates that border on the fabulous, some of the larger, such as store fronts, renting for $300, while the smaller are bringing $50.

As the prices for seats on private stands increase, the number of applications for accommodations in the public stands grow larger, and the committee charged with the distribution of tickets is already swamped. Of course, the majority of those applying for large numbers of seats are Aldermen and Councilmen, who see in this way a chance to establish themselves better in the favor of their constituents.

One Councilman, whose name was not made public by Secretary Foster, asked for 300 seats, saying that that number would hardly be sufficient to supply those who had filed requests with him. Others with less claims upon the committee than members of the Municipal Assembly ask for from five to ten. The committee has decided that no one person will get more than two tickets, and every one asking for more will be refused no matter what his claim for recognition may be.

Ever since the reception was projected Mayor Van Wyck has been the recipient of letters from officials of other cities asking him when and how the representatives of these cities can meet Admiral Dewey here for the purpose of making presentations to him. To all of these the Mayor has sent letters stating that the reception is distinctively and solely a municipal affair, in which New York only is concerned, and explaining the impropriety of other cities breaking into the local arrangements.

ORDERS TO GEN. MERRITT.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army, has issued the following instructions to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, in regard to the participation of the regular forces in the demonstration:

"The Secretary of War desires all the available troops in New York Harbor and vicinity to take part in the parade incident to the reception of Admiral Dewey, United States Navy. To this end he desires (if it has not already been done) that you cause the committee having the reception in hand to be duly notified. You are authorized to make any expenditure necessary to carry this suggestion into effect."

Gen. Merritt has already informed Gen. Roe that he will probably be able to have 2000 men of the army in the parade, and Gen. Miles's order makes it possible to have even a larger number present.

Owing to the many changes made necessary in the programme for the two days' celebration, since it was originally outlined, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Warren W. Foster, yesterday said that the plan now contemplated is as follows:

On the morning of Friday, Sept. 29, Mayor Van Wyck will go down the bay to Tompkinsville on the steamer Sandy Hook, and will welcome Admiral Dewey in the name of the city. At 1 o'clock the Mayor will return to his boat, and the naval parade will move up the North River, the Olympia leading the way. The flagship is expected to reach a point off Grant's Tomb at 2 o'clock, and will anchor there while the ships in the parade pass in review. At 8 o'clock the night parade and illumination of craft in the two rivers will begin.

On Saturday, the day of the land parade, the Admiral will be taken to the City Hall, reaching that point at 9 o'clock, when the Mayor will present to him the gold loving cup, the official gift of the city. Immediately after the ceremony Admiral Dewey and the Mayor, in an open landau, drawn by four horses and escorted by Troop C of Brooklyn, will be driven to Claremont, where a breakfast will be served at 11:30 o'clock. The breakfast will occupy about an hour, and then the land parade will be begun.

In the parade Admiral Dewey will ride near the head, with the sailors and marines of the Olympia as his personal escort. Following the escort will come the sailors from the North Atlantic Squadron, the regular army, the National Guard of New York, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Ex-Confederate Veterans' Association, and the Association of Veterans of the Spanish-American war, in the order named. On the same evening the smoker for the sailors will take place in the Waldorf-Astoria.

It was announced by Secretary Foster yesterday that official invitations have been sent to Rear Admirals Schley and Miller, and also to the following officers who were with Dewey at Manila: Capts. Frank Wildes of the Boston, Asa Walker of the Concord, Dyer of the Baltimore, and Coghlan of the Raleigh, and Commander Wood of the Petrel.

The Governors who have thus far accepted the invitation to participate in the celebration are those of New Hampshire, Utah, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Georgia, and Rhode Island. Gov. Pingree of Michigan and Gov. Richards of Wyoming sent letters yesterday declining the invitations on account of pressure of official business.

WORK ON THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH

Five of the Figures of Naval Celebrities Now in Place—Crowds Watch the Modelers at Work.

Work on the Dewey triumphal arch—at least that part of it which is comparatively mechanical—has now progressed so far that the regular workmen were able to take their half holiday yesterday. Before noon, however, they had raised one of the four figures of naval heroes to its place on the entablature of the south side of the arch, had affixed the globes to several of the columns constituting the colonnade north of Twenty-fourth Street, and had begun the covering in with staff moldings of the closed portion of the west side of the arch.

There are now five of the figures of American naval celebrities out of the eight modeled in place. After the workmen had gone home yesterday afternoon another of the figures was brought over from Madison Square Garden, as was the upper half of one of the Tritons for J. Q. A. Ward's Victory and quadriga. The latter was only roughly blocked out, Mr. Biel, who is in charge of the modelers, having evidently come to the conclusion that it would be better to do all the remaining work on this immense group in situ.

The section of Triton and the sixth naval hero were allowed to remain on the sidewalk, covered by waterproof cloths. It is hardly necessary to say that the liveliest interest was taken in them by the populace, and a large crowd collected when the completed figure was being wheeled over on a hand truck. The work of the sculptors, lying on the trucks, presents a most grotesque appearance, and the spectators are never tired of making jokes about the rigidly extended limbs and the hands grasping swords which are, on account of the recumbent positions of the figures, stuck out at an angle of 45 degrees.

MODELERS WORK UNTIL DARK.

The corps of modelers could not be allowed to waste any of the valuable time which remains before Admiral Dewey returns, and continued at work yesterday until nightfall. The background for the quadriga on the top of the arch was completed yesterday, the most difficult portion of this work being the outline of the boat on which the figure of Victory is to stand.

The most interesting sight for the spectators was, however, the modelers working on the two great groups at the south side of the structure at the base of the piers. These groups, by Karl Bitter and Philip Martiny, respectively, are being executed almost entirely on the spot, only one figure having so far been brought over from the Garden, and the crowds have an opportunity to look at the whole process of the modeling of work in "staff," from the background of wood, bent iron rods, or whatever comes handy, to the completed surface in plaster.

Nearly the entire staff of expert modelers which was at work in the cellars of Madison Square Garden has now gone over to the arch, and work on the groups is being pushed with the greatest possible speed. The men will continue working to-day, and it is even now uncertain whether all the details of the arch can be completed in time for the arrival of the Admiral.

However, unless a succession of rainy days or some accident interferes, it is considered probable that there will be just enough time in which to finish the modeling. As far as the mechanically executed moldings—the Corinthian capitals, bases of pillars, and Greek fret cornices—are concerned, there is no doubt about their all being in place in a few days at the latest. They have all been made, and only await affixing to the backgrounds. The arch, therefore, will present a finished appearance, whatever happens.

ARCH'S UNFINISHED APPEARANCE.

Those who judge by appearances, knowing nothing of the construction of such objects, are astonished just now by the fact that the arch looks in a far less finished condition than it did a week ago. This is the result of the elaborate system of scaffolding which has been built up independently of the completed structure for the use of the modelers. Viewed either from the north or south, the arch now looks but a skeleton construction, and the dark cloths which are hung over part of the scaffolding to protect the modelers from the sun heightens the effect of incompleteness.

The finished portions of the colonnade are the subject of much admiring comment. The plain columns, double and quadruple, with pillars of pure Corinthian style surmounted by plain globes, present an appearance not only pleasing, but artistic in the extreme. The idea, of course, has been taken from the famous pillars at Venice, but the result is no less admirable because of that, and many who have seen this colonnade have already expressed the hope that if—as seems certain—money is found to perpetuate the arch, the colonnade will be included in the permanent design.

That either the city or private citizens by subscription will raise enough funds to reproduce the arch in marble or granite is hoped and expected by those who are in a position to judge from the parts already completed, and by the sculptors themselves. The latter will have performed a feat unparalleled in the history of sculpture—the construction of an arch as elaborate as that of Septimus Severus or Constantine in a few weeks.

Though on account of this extreme speed there will be minor faults in execution, these, as far as is known, will be few and comparatively unimportant, and can all be easily rectified. To destroy the result of so much skill and labor would, it is said by every one, be throwing away an opportunity for New York City to possess an adornment which would be regarded as one of the finest of its kind in the world.

THE STRIKE OF THE PLASTERERS.

Men at the Arch Said Hours Were Too Long and More Are Hired.

The only untoward incident thus far in the arrangements for the Dewey celebration was a strike among the plasterers working on the arch. This was kept a secret until Friday, when the Secretary of the committee of sculptors in charge of the work asked for more money, a part of the deficit being due to a strike among the plasterers.

It was learned yesterday that immediately after the inception of the work the plasterers went out because their hours of labor were too long, although the union scale for overtime had been offered to them. In order to finish the arch in time, it was necessary to work overtime, and on Sundays, yet the plasterers declined to move a hand unless they obtained a half holiday on Saturdays and a full holiday on Sundays. On Labor Day they did not work at all.

The failure of the arch seemed imminent, and the contractors were advised to yield to the men's demand. This necessitated the employment of more men at an expense of $600. Besides this, the helpers in the studios of the artists, who have given their time for nothing, turned in, and it is more to their efforts than to anything else that the arch is so near completion.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLEET HERE.

Boats Will Lie Off Tompkinsville Until the Dewey Celebration.

Admiral Sampson's fleet arrived yesterday from Philadelphia and anchored off Tompkinsville. The trip down the Delaware and up the Jersey coast was without incident. They weighed anchor at the foot of Chestnut Street at 5 o'clock Friday morning, and came along slowly, coming in by the Hook shortly before noon yesterday.

Admiral Sampson said the fleet would be where it is until the Dewey celebration. After that the vessels will go to the navy yard for repairs. The New York's electric bell and lighting systems require renewing, and her deck planking will also have to be renewed. The other vessels require minor repairs. The engines in some cases will have to be overhauled, but no extensive work is needed.

When told there was a report that he would take the New York outside the Hook to look for Admiral Dewey as the time approached for the arrival of the Olympia, Admiral Sampson replied jocularly: "Dewey doesn't need looking after. He can take care of himself. He knows his way home."

He said that he didn't think it probable that he would be ordered out to meet the Olympia. As for the purpose of dispatching carrier pigeons when Dewey arrives, that will be done from Tompkinsville when word is received that the Olympia is sighted. He received word yesterday that some birds would be sent to him for that purpose.

KITE DISPLAY ON NAVAL DAY.

Gilbert T. Woglom of this city has arranged to give a unique kite display from the roof of the Appraiser's Warehouse on the occasion of the Dewey naval parade. He will fly a number of kites and promises some novelties.

One of the ideas which he has worked out successfully is the display of a number of flags bearing letters, which can be arranged to spell out words and sentences. He has seventy-five such flags, each two feet square. Another idea of his is to attach forty-five flags in a festoon, one for each State and Territory, and one larger flag at the top for the National Government.

Mr. Woglom's kite exhibitions have attracted considerable notice on past occasions, especially at the dedication of the Washington Arch, and of the Grant Monument, in Brooklyn, when he contrived to break out a flag, suspended high in the air, at the instant of the unveiling.

Our Autumnal Season

opens to-morrow. We want more readers for our store news—more buyers for each of our various departments.

We have everything adapted for custom-made wear—the best in quality and always at moderate prices.

This season we open a new department in high-class work—Suitings at $25.00 and $28.00 to meet the wants of those who hitherto have purchased ready-to-wear garments rather than risk inferior custom work (so-called).

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

Subscriptions to Dewey Home Fund.

The following subscriptions to the National Dewey Home Fund, collected by Henry Newman, 628 Broadway, have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

A. M. Langfeld, Tenth and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia; Mark M. Schlesinger, 2 Wall Street, New York; Henry Clews, New York; Simon E. Hecht, Boston, Mass.; Edward Hillman, 112 State Street, Chicago; Edward H. Hawke, Jr., 25 West Sixty-ninth Street, New York; Leopold Bloom, 3,072 Michigan Avenue, Chicago; Walter C. Arnold, Auditorium Annex, Chicago; Adolph Schettel, 20 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York; Mrs. Adolph Schettel, 20 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York; Henry Goodman, 21 Maiden Lane, New York; H. I. Pitman, 18 Wall Street, New York; Emil Auerbach, 179 Pearl Street, New York; Alfred Seasongood, Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Arthur Long, Scranton, Penn.; E. P. Smith, 9 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York; C. Hirschhorn, 410 East Sixty-eighth Street, New York; William Brunner, 1,746 Broadway, New York; Jacob Bookman, 9 East Sixty-second Street, New York; Harold Oppenheimer, Kingston, N. Y.; Lewis H. Sondheim, Hotel Savoy, New York; Morris Getz, 1,717 Michigan Avenue, Chicago; William V. Brokaw, 826 Fifth Avenue, New York; H. Scheuer, 435 Broome Street, New York; Simon Scheuer, Newark, N. J.; Ralph Brown, 640 Madison Avenue, New York; Abe Cane, 53 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York; A. L. Brown, care of The Hub, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. J. Seasongood, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio; Evan E. Bernheimer, New York City; Kaskel Soloman, Pittsburg, Penn.; Murry Guggenheim, New York; Leon J. Bamburger, New York; Charles Kaufman, 623 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, $1 each. Total, $54.

Dewey Holidays in Wall Street.

The financial district will have its full share of holidays during the Dewey celebration, but little had been done in the way of arranging to close Exchanges for a day or half a day at the close of business yesterday. Collector Bidwell has, however, set an example in asking the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to close the Custom House on Sept. 30. No action has been taken by the Stock Exchange, although a request to the Governing Committee for a holiday has been talked about. The same conditions prevail at the Consolidated, Produce, and Coffee Exchanges. The members of the Cotton Exchange are circulating a petition to close Sept. 29 and 30. Many of the lower Wall Street brokers will take or make a holiday for the naval and land parades.

Fireworks Display in the Bronx.

The appropriation for Dewey fireworks in the Borough of the Bronx has been fixed at $1,500, a sum sufficient to provide a fine display. Councilman Hottenroth, who has the matter in charge, has selected the open space near the Heine fountain at Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, as the place for the exhibition, which will occur on the evening of the naval parade. The spot chosen is particularly good one for such an occasion, and is as central as any that could be found. There are few houses in the immediate vicinity, and the high ground will afford excellent places for thousands to enjoy the display.

Bronx Veterans to Parade.

The room of the North Side Board of Trade was the gathering place last evening of a large number of the veterans of the Spanish-American war, who reside in the Bronx. Frank J. Gleason presided. An invitation from Gen. Roe of the Dewey Committee, inviting the veterans to participate in the land parade was read and accepted. A committee was appointed to engage rooms for the association, which will be organized permanently into a veteran association at its next meeting.

Highlanders Coming from Toronto.

TORONTO, Sept. 16.—The Forty-eighth Highlanders has accepted the invitation of the Dewey Reception Committee to take part in the land parade at New York in honor of the return of America's great naval commander. Gen. Roe, Chairman of the commitee, has offered the regiment the use of the Seventh Regiment Armory. The Highlanders will leave here on the evening of the 29th, arriving in New York next morning. They will be in full uniform, carrying their arms, accoutrements, &c.

Georgia Horse Guards to Take Part.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 16.—The Governor's Horse Guards, the leading cavalry company of the State, having among its membership the carbine team which recently won the championship against all comers at the Sea Girt contest, has decided to go to New York and participate in the reception to Admiral Dewey. The company will have fifty men and carry its own horses in special cars.

Wolcott Going to Washington Fete.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Gov. Wolcott to-day sent a letter to Washington accepting an invitation to be present with his staff at the celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey's return in October. He sent at the same time a letter declining, with regret, the invitation of the New York committee to be present at the Dewey celebration there.

Dewey to be Mrs. McLean's Guest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Admiral Dewey, during his stay in Washington, will be the guest of Mrs. Washington McLean. Mrs. McLean is the mother of John R. McLean, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio. Admiral Dewey is a friend of the family of long standing.

OLYMPIA SAILOR BURIED.

TRIESTE, Sept. 16.—Gustav Lindholm, one of the crew of the United States cruiser Olympia, who died in a hospital here from consumption, was buried this morning with military honors.

H. M. Hossfeld, the United States Consul, and a number of Austrian navy and army officers followed the body, which was wrapped in an American flag, to the grave.

GIVE THE MEN BELOW A CHANCE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though I guess you are receiving showers of suggestions re Dewey parade, I venture to add one which you may think worth calling attention to. It is that a few of the Jackies, particularly the stokers, coal passers, and other of that ilk, of the other ships of Dewey's squadron engaged on that May morning, be invited to participate in the land parade.

There are many of them now home in the States, and surely, if necessary, their expenses can be paid.

How proud it will make the men, who did not see the light of day that morning, to feel the light in the brightness of their fellow-citizens' appreciation of their services as they pass along in the parade of the century.

It was timely and well done to call attention to and invite the Captains and other superior officers of the ships, but the masses, in my humble opinion, will give a rousing welcome to the men who were behind the guns and the silent heroes who nobly did their part of the work below, with no chance of being saved from a terrible death if a serious mishap had happened.

By all means have some of the "lower hundreds" as well as the "upper ten" of the navy in line.

I. N. C.

Westchester, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1899.

To Take Passengers for Naval Parade.

The new steamer Onteora of the Catskill Evening Line will take 600 persons over the route of the Dewey naval parade, and in the evening to witness the fireworks displays. The steamer City of Hudson will take a party of 500 for the parade.

BLUNDER IN DEWEY PARADE

Soldiers Say Procession Should Be Started Much Earlier.

WOULD CUT CLAREMONT FEAST

As Now Arranged Last of the Column Cannot Reach Disbanding Point Until After 8 o'Clock.

Military men who will take part in the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey on Sept. 30, and who viewed with many misgivings the multifarious changes in the route of that function, are now protesting against the late hour at which the column will move if present arrangements are carried out. These arrangements provide for the starting of the parade at 1 o'clock, and the complaint is made that, even under the most auspicious circumstances, the rear of the column will not have passed the reviewing stand until 8 o'clock, and that, with the time consumed in dismissing the paraders at Washington Arch, it will be nearly midnight before the weary marchers get a chance to partake of their dinner. The matter is giving great concern to the men who must walk in the procession, and an effort probably will be made at the next meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope to have the day's programme so altered as to hasten the hour for the movement of the parade, even if it be necessary to omit the breakfast at the Claremont.

According to the schedule, Admiral Dewey, with a cavalry escort, is to be driven in a carriage from the City Hall at the conclusion of the ceremonies there to the Claremont, a distance of seven miles. It is intended that the start will be made at about 10 o'clock, and that Claremont will be reached in time for the breakfast to begin at 11:30 o'clock. Those who are accustomed to driving over the city streets ridicule the suggestion as an utter impossibility, not only because of the roughness of the pavements in the lower section of the route, but also because of the enormous crowds which will doubtless gather to catch a sight of Admiral Dewey. Assuming, however, that the cavalcade reaches Claremont in time, it is pointed out that no matter how well served the breakfast may be, there will be so many persons who will desire to be presented to the Admiral that the start will be delayed anywhere from a half to a full hour.

WILL REACH ARCH IN TWO HOURS.

According to Gen. Roe's own figures, the head of the parade will reach the reviewing stand, at Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, in two hours after the start, providing nothing occurs to break the line. Gen. Roe is also authority for the statement that 7,000 men, marching in the company-front formation, which has been ordered, will pass a given point in one hour. Inasmuch as it is now estimated that there will be at least 24,000 men in the parade, it is evident that if the head reaches the reviewing stand at 3 o'clock the rear will not have passed until 8 o'clock. From the Dewey Arch to Washington Square is nearly a mile, which distance can hardly be covered in less than a half hour, when the delays incidental to the breaking up of a large body of men are taken into consideration. Then, having completed the line of march, it will be necessary for the paraders to return to their armories or quarters, and, although this will be done in most cases on elevated trains, further delay will certainly be occasioned by the congestion of traffic caused by the desire of the sightseers to get to their homes.

Gen. Roe had this in mind when, at the meeting of the Committee of Plan and Scope on Sept. 6 he urged that the breakfast be omitted and that the parade move up Broadway immediately after the presentation ceremonies at the City Hall. The Acting Chairman of the committee, President Guggenheimer, however, opposed this plan so strongly that it was abandoned. In favor of the breakfast it was urged that it would give the city's distinguished guests an opportunity of meeting the Admiral and would serve as a rendezvous for those who were to take part in the procession in a civic capacity. No thought was given to the welfare of the men in the ranks.

MARCH ON EMPTY STOMACHS.

An officer of the National Guard who declined to permit the use of his name said last night that the men who march may expect to do so on empty stomachs, for they will have no chance to eat from early morning till late at night. "The present plans entail a great deal of suffering on the marchers," this officer said.

"In the first place, they will have to assemble in their armories as early as 10 o'clock. Then they will go on trains to the rendezvous, where they will have to stand around for over two hours before the order to march is given. It will take at least two and a half or three hours for the head of the parade to get to the point of dismissal, and then will come the effort to get back to the armories.

"Traffic will be so congested that it will be almost a miracle if even the first of the marchers finally reach their armories before night. As for those in the rear, the visiting troops, their lot will be deplorable, for when they get to the Washington Arch it will be fully 8:30 o'clock, even if nothing occurs to delay the column. It seems as if the breakfast, which is really an unnecessary function, could well be omitted in the interest of the marchers."

"We are glad and proud to turn out in Dewey's honor," said one of the most active men in the Twenty-second Regiment, "but we kick on the needless waste of our time and the official shortsightedness that has planned to start a parade that will take five or six hours to pass a given point at 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Of course the rigements will be ordered out at or about 9 o'clock in the morning. Each regiment will have to march from its armory to some place near the starting point of the procession and wait there until the local politicians and the visiting statesmen have got through with their social pow-wow at Claremont. This breakfast cannot go on until Admiral Dewey reaches Claremont from the City Hall, and he won't get through the presentation ceremonies at the City Hall until 10 or 10:30 o'clock. It will be past noon before he reaches Claremont, and it is not likely that 250 persons are going to get through with a ceremonious breakfast inside of two hours.

"The parade is scheduled to start from Grant's Tomb at 1 o'clock, but unless the breakfast is cut out, or very much curtailed, the start cannot be made before 2 o'clock. Supposing the parade starts at 2 o'clock, it will be 9 o'clock at night before the last division passes the reviewing stand. Now, is it not ridiculous to consume a whole day's time and give the waiting people only three or four hours of daylight in which to see the parade?

CUT OUT THE BREAKFAST.

"What would I suggest? Well, say, I can tell you what all the National Guard boys are suggesting whenever they assemble in the armories, and that is, cut out the breakfast in which the great public can have no possible interest, and start the parade in the forenoon. The breakfast will be a bore to Dewey. He is a man of rare good sense and a friend of the people. He knows that all the people want to see him, and I have read in the papers that he has said that he wants to see and meet the people. He is the people's guest, and the people's hero, and yet the Committee of Arrangements is fixing it so that the people will have scarcely three hours of daylight to see him."

"Cut out the breakfast! That's the idea, and we all subscribe to it," said a couple of Seventh Regiment men last evening. "Of course we cannot come out and criticise orders, but there is not a National Guardsman who does not think a mistake is being made in starting the parade so late. As I understand the plan, we are to be kept waiting until 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and then start off on a parade that is certain to last well into the night. I won't say anything about the discomfort to the troops, although, should the day be very hot or very cold, there will be discomfort enough, but I am thinking of the hundreds of thousands of people who will be waiting from early in the forenoon to see Dewey and the great parade. In justice to the great public, this parade ought to be started as early as possible in the forenoon, so that the people can see it all by daylight, and so that they can see as much of Admiral Dewey as possible."

The foregoing utterances are but samples of the remarks that are heard wherever and whenever National Guardsmen indulge in the unrestrained expression of their opinions. The official orders for the Dewey parade have not yet been received at the regimental armories, but the general expectation is that the National Guardsmen will form near the starting point of the parade between 10 and 11 o'clock. The men must breakfast prior to 9 A. M., and they cannot expect another meal on that day until some time between 9 P. M. and midnight, unless each man takes a "bite" in his haversack.

Gen. George S. Batcheller of Saratoga, who is on his way to his post, at Cairo, Egypt, said: "I think it is a great mistake to have a programme so long that all who participate in it are tired out before the end is reached.

"The parade is all well enough, but there are too many outside incidents. It is useless for all to expect to see the parade, and it is more idle still for all to hope to see Admiral Dewey."

SOLDIERS' EXECUTION STAYED.

Gen. Otis Told Not to Shoot Damphoffer and Two Companions Before Reporting Facts in the Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Senator Foster of Washington called upon the President to-day in the interest of Corp. Damphoffer, who, the press dispatch from Manila says, has been sentenced to death, together with two other privates of the Sixteenth Infantry, for assaulting native women. Senator Foster was informed by the President that nothing concerning the cases had been received from Gen. Otis. He promised that when the papers arrived Senator Foster and the friends of the condemned men should have a full hearing.

Senator Foster went from the White House to the War Department. He saw Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who said that Gen. Otis would be cabled to-day not to carry the sentence into effect until after he had reported the facts in the case to the department.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 16.—Corp. George Damphoffer of Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, who was sentenced to death at Manila, was a resident of this city. His mother, who resides here, is prostrated at the news. Damphoffer bore an excellent reputation.

TWO TRANSPORTS SAIL FOR MANILA.

Belgian King and Relief Carry Soldiers, Surgeons, and Supplies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 16.—Two transports, the Belgian King, with troops, and the hospital ship Relief, with surgeons, members of the hospital corps, nurses, and medical supplies, sailed to-day for Manila. The troops on the Belgian King are seven companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry and a few recruits.

In addition to her regular staff, the Relief carries twenty women nurses and one hundred members of the hospital corps, notwithstanding that the local Inspectors of Steamships have condemned the vessel in so far as carrying passengers across the Pacific is concerned. The Relief will coal at Honolulu and again at Guam.

DEPRIVES THE ARMY OF A SOLDIER.

Chicago Woman Finds Her Husband Enlisted and Gets His Release.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Government has been cheated out of a soldier by Mrs. M. H. Barnett of Chicago, now on her way home from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., with her husband, who secretly enlisted in the Thirty-second Regiment, and would now be on his way to the Philippines had not his wife, through influential friends, secured his release by writing at the eleventh hour to President McKinley and Secretary of War Root.

Some two months ago Barnett left his home, not telling any one that he was going. For several days friends and the family were alarmed by the disappearance. Then word came that the man had joined the army.

Barnett is about thirty-three years old, and formerly owned a produce business. His wife had been quite prominent in society before her marriage.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS IN MEADVILLE.

Citizens Say There Are None and Recruits Were Not Intimidated.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Penn., was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sept. 9 stating that some recruiting officers had just returned to Pittsburg from Meadville, Penn., where a band of anti-imperialists prevented young men from joining the army under the threat of social and business ostracism after they returned from the Philippines. The story was pretty generally printed throughout the United States, and the prosperous and hitherto patriotic City of Meadville was, as a citizen writing yesterday to THE TIMES pointed out, grossly maligned by this ridiculous report.

Further investigation has shown that Meadville is quite as patriotic a place as cities of its size usually are, and that its anti-imperialists are, if anything, conspicuous by their absence from its corporate limits. In comment upon the dispatch sent out on Sept. 8 the local papers of Meadville say that the recruiting officers would have secured more recruits if they had made their presence in the place known. One local paper says that one of the recruiting officers spent his time nursing a sore foot, and that the other one spent his time in an out-of-the-way office.

Infantry Ordered to Manila.

ATLANTA, Sept. 16.—Gen. Royal T. Frank, commanding the Department of the Gulf, issued orders this afternoon for the Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, now at Fort McPherson, Ga., to proceed to San Francisco Sept. 20, preparatory to embarking for the Philippines.

CUBANS ACCUSE MR. ROOT.

Editors Say He Has Acted Like a "Prosecuting Attorney."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Arnanto and Cervantes, the editors of the former Havana newspaper El Reconcentrado, have sent a long letter to President McKinley in regard to Secretary Root's declaration that their paper was a vile one and deserved to be suppressed.

They beg that the President will direct that their case be tried in the courts of Havana or else that a tribunal be appointed to try them here.

The letter charges the Secretary with "overlapping his authority by practically usurping the functions of a public prosecuting attorney."

El Reconcentrado's Rivals Pleased.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—The morning papers to-day note with satisfaction the confirmation of the suspension of El Reconcentrado by Secretary Root.

Carnegie to Invest in Cuba.

SANTIAGO, Sept. 16.—It is reported that Andrew Carnegie intends to buy up railroad stock and open up extensive works in the manganese mining districts.

Kearsarge Sails for New York.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 16.—The first-class battleship Kearsarge left her pier at the shipyard to-day and will proceed direct to New York. There she will be put into dry dock and prepared for her official trial trip.

Lieut. Buckey at German Manoeuvres.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Among the officers accompanying Emperor William at the military manoeuvres is Lieut. Mervyn C. Buckey, United States Army, who, previous to going to Germany, completed a thorough inspection of the Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth arsenals and dockyards, in accordance with his special mission to investigate European ordnance and equipment. Lieut. Buckey, after completing his work in Germany, goes to Paris.

Navy Gives the Army a Transport.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Navy Department has transferred to the War Department the collier Cassius. She will be turned into a transport, and from her size will be able to carry a full regiment. She was formerly the German passenger steamer Raetia.

PASSENGERS ON THE ST. LOUIS.

Wayne MacVeagh Refuses to Discuss the Carter Case—Senator Pavey on the Dreyfus Trial.

The American Line steamship St. Louis arrived yesterday morning bringing 1,186 passengers, of whom 573 were first and second cabin passengers. Among her passengers were Wayne MacVeagh, Senator Frank Pavey and Miss Pavey, Judge and Mrs. P. Henry Dugro, Miss Dugro, Attorney General Monnett of Ohio, Judge and Mrs. E. W. Burke, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Coates. Excepting one stormy day the St. Louis had good weather.

Wayne MacVeagh, who is counsel for Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, has been touring in England, Scotland, and Germany with his wife and his daughter, Miss Margaretta C. MacVeagh. He refused to discuss the Carter case. He said: "I promised the Attorney General that I would not talk on the case until I had presented my oral argument." Mr. MacVeagh will go to Washington within a day or two.

Senator Pavey, who has been abroad for five weeks, said that he had spent most of the time in France, and while there he visited the scene of the Dreyfus trial at Rennes and saw the famous prisoner. "All intelligent Frenchmen," he said, "in my opinion, were in favor of the acquittal of the prisoner. Not that all are believers in his innocence, but they believe there was not sufficient evidence to convict. My sympathy was aroused for the prisoner."

Mr. Monnett was much disappointed that he could not get out to the Chicago conference, where he was on the programme as one of the speakers. Regarding the Standard Oil fight in Ohio, he said: "The Standard Oil Company in Ohio has until Oct. 1 to file a brief, and as soon as this is done I will urge that the case be proceeded with at once."

Harlem Landmark in Flames.

One of Harlem's landmarks was almost completely destroyed by fire and water at 7:30 o'clock last evening. The structure runs from 107 to 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and was occupied by A. S. Nichols as a factory for the manufacture of fire places and mantels. The origin of the fire is a mystery. It was in the stable of the establishment where the flames first broke out. The burned building contained a large quantity of valuable machinery and finished stock, which was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $60,000. The damage to the building was placed at $20,500. The building is one of the oldest in Harlem, it having been erected in 1837, by John Stephenson, the car builder.

Women Admitted to Washington Bar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The first women to be admitted to practice in the courts of this city as the result of a bar examination were favorably reported to-day by the examining board. They are Caroline Griesheimer and Delia Jackson.

Reporter in Shaw Case Arrested.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 16.—William H. Hay, one of the two reporters of The Philadelphia Times responsible for the publication of the alleged confession of murder by Eli Shaw, was arrested and held in $400 bail to-day on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife. His wife said in court that she left him a year ago because of his cruelty to her, and that to-day when she went to the house at which he is now living to secure some trinkets belonging to her, he grabbed her by the throat and threw her into the street by main force.

45 Miles on Horseback through Cuba

Miss Frances Drake writes:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 26, 1899.

Major Geo. C. Crager,
War Dept., Havana, Cuba.

Dear Major—I have just returned from a 45-mile spin on the new horse, and he rides like a rocking-chair; I tired out a Captain and two Lieutenants. This is a much rougher trip than I anticipated, but I can stand it provided you send me the case of **Johann Hoff's** Malt you have. I can't do without it. I carry a bottle of it in my saddle bag, and the officers have begged most of mine from me. Leave for Kingston to-morrow. Send box to Myrtle Bank Hotel. Yours, cordially,

Frances Drake

DR. R. D. FAIREX, of New Orleans, writes: "I find Johann Hoff's Malt Extract to act as a stimulant as well as a tonic. The patient gains flesh and strength from its administration."

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is the pioneer and standard—has been sold since 1847. Avoid substitutes.

YACHT RACES

The Seagoing Steamers

Grand Republic
General Slocum

(Under their owners' management, The Knickerbocker Steamboat Co.)

Will accompany the Yachts over the entire course each day.

Single Race Tickets, $3.00

Coupon Tickets, good for All Races, $7.50.

The Company positively guarantees only one-half their capacity will be carried, thus assuring absolute safety and comfort for their guests.

Brooklyn Marine Band of 30 pieces.

Lunch served by first-class caterer.

For further information and Tickets apply at the Company's offices, 71 Broadway, Room 512, New York, Telephone 4839 Cortlandt, or 195 Montague St., Brooklyn, Telephone 1142 Main. JAMES K. ATKINSON, G. P. A.

Ovington Bros. Co.
330 Fifth Ave.

On about the 1st of October we will move our branch supply store from 13 East 30th St. to 18 West 33d St. We are now offering our goods at the former place, 13 East 30th St., at very low prices. Fish,

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Men's and Boys' Clothing

by patronizing us and get good satisfaction, too. Our Fall Stock is now complete, and we can suit all tastes and purses. We mention a few good things, just to give you an idea of what we have in readiness for you.

Men's Fine English Top Coats, an assortment comprising some of the choicest styles in vogue for autumn wear in men's outer garments; the materials are high grade English whipcords and twill coatings, in the newest shades of London tan and modish brown, also the very late Oxford mixtures; the lighter shades are made with strapped seams and have the outside new "Pool" pocket; have Skinner's high grade satin sleeve linings and all the extras that go to make the top-notch stylish outer coat; could not be duplicated in New York for less than $15.00; here to-morrow at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of . . . **10.00**

Men's High Grade Worsted Suits, 25 handsome and exclusive styles of pretty and chic suits for men, made of through and through all worsted stock, in handsome patterns and stripes, checks of broken plaid effects, in the newest shades and colorings in vogue for autumn wear; made with either single or double breasted waistcoats, lined with high-cost Beatrice mohair serge and made by journeymen tailors; like suits would and unquestionably do command a price of $20.00 in most stores; ANNIVERSARY PRICE here **12.50**

Boys' 2-garment Double-Breasted Suits, for ages 6 to 16, Boys' Vestee Middy Suits, for ages 3 to 8; made of a pleasing line of all-woolen materials, in stylish, service-giving patterns that will not fade, constructed on the "iron strength" plan; double-breasted suits made with double seats and knees, have riveted buttons and all the extra stays; Vestee suits have deep sailor collars which are of contrasting cloth or trimmed with silk soutache, out and out $3.00 values, here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of . . . **1.95**

Boys' Finer 2-garment Suits, the world's standard "Ashland and Devonshire" mills make, in a choice array of natty and service-rendering patterns; are absolutely pure wool dyed in the yarn stuffs, no better clothes made for boys, worth $4.50 per suit, here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of (ages 6 to 16 yrs.) **2.95**

Small Boys' Suits, for boys aged 3 to 10, of standard materials and of stylish make. These suits come in either the new Sailor Blouse style, the Middy Vestee style, or the late Master Vest Suit style, also in kilt suits for boys aged 2 to 5, appointed with all the latest trimmings in silk embroidery, silk soutaches, with vests of self goods or fancy silk vestings; you could not duplicate these suits elsewhere for less than $5.00 and $6 00 apiece; here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of **3.45**

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Furniture

at all seasons if you buy it here, and during the continuance of this great ANNIVERSARY SALE you can save more money than ever, for we are offering tremendous bargains throughout the entire department, such as these for instance:

3-Piece Biscuit Tufted Mahogany Inlaid Suite, covered with a high grade of damask worth $4 per yard; has spring edge, best tempered steel springs, and is made by expert workmen; worth regularly $60; here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of **39.00**

Handsome High Top Office Desk of golden oak, full cabinet filled, highly polished and well made, with patented slides and drawers that do not bind. 3 sizes at following prices:

4 ft. 6 in.: worth $50; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **29.00**

5 ft., worth $60; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **35.00**

5 ft. 6 in., worth $70; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **39.00**

Solid Oak Quarter Sawed Sideboard, highly polished, has shaped top and a mirror of bevel French plate, stands over 6 feet high, and is hand carved; worth $40; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **21.50**

Oak Extension Table, round or square, will seat 12 8 people when extended, highly polished, easily worked, feet long, leg 5 in. in diameter; worth $22; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **11.75**

Pillow Head Couch, with spring edge all around, deep tufted, covered with Belgian velvet or velours; handsome, luxurious, comfortable; worth $20; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . . **11.75**

Improved Soft Black Hair Mattress, full 40-lb., made in one or two parts, covered with A. C. A. or sateen ticking, worth $18.00; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **10.00**

1 Inch Post Bow Foot Steel Bed, with brass top rails, balls and spindles, very heavy shell chill, any size, worth $8.75; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **5.50**

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Framed Pictures,

and decorate and beautify your homes at a small cost by taking advantage of this special quotation:

250 Artotype Engravings, colored by hand in water colors, fitted with handsome gilt frames, with matched metal corners and mats; all the popular subjects, size 25x30 inches, sold elsewhere as bargains at $3 each; here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of **1.50**

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Shoes

and secure style, comfort and good wearing qualities, too, as these low figures will prove:

Women's Hand Sewed Vici Kid Shoes, of extra quality, have extension soles, kid tips, and come in the lace or button style; regular $3.50 goods; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **2.20**

Women's Lace or Button Glace Kid Shoes, have turned soles and patent leather tips, worth $2.50 per pair; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **1.50**

Infants' Fine Kid Shoes, in tan, black and red, sizes 2 to 5, regular 75c. grade; ANNIVERSARY PRICE, per pair . . **50c**

Children's Fine Kid Shoes, Lace or Button styles, with hand turned soles and patent leather tips, sizes 4 to 8, regular $1.25 goods; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . **85c**

Also for Monday,

Women's New Cork Sole Hygienic Shoes, Lace or Button, in any style desired, and of the same grade of goods that other stores sell at $5 per pair, here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of . . **3.50**

We have these shoes on exhibition, cut from toe to heel, showing just what they are made of and how they are made. Come and see them. They will interest you. If you buy them and wear them you won't have occasion to again complain of wet or cold feet.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Infants' Wear

if you come here to-morrow. Our prices are always low and our goods all that could be desired, but for this ANNIVERSARY SALE we have made them lower than ever, if anything, as these quotations will serve to indicate:

Infants' Long Cloaks, made of Bedford cord, waist effect, with lapels over shoulder, trimmed with fancy silk braid, worth $3.50 each; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **1.95**

Infants' Long Bedford Cord Cloaks, made with cape, handsomely trimmed with fancy silk braid and ribbon, worth $4.25; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . **2.95**

Children's Crystal Silk Normandy Caps, in brown only, a choice of two different styles, trimmed with velvet to match, sizes 1 to 3 years, worth $2.50; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **95c**

Children's Outing Flannel Skirts, made with umbrella ruffle, edged with torchon, sizes 2 to 14 years, worth 65c.; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . . **39c**

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Second and Last Week of the Third Anniversary Sale

Will begin its career with an unbroken chain of broken records to its credit, and every person connected with the store realizes that if it is to equal the brilliant doings of the first six days offerings of the most remarkable sort will be none too strong.

Chance has favored us by placing several very important deals within our reach, as you will see further on. To these we add an array of bargains of our own creation almost as wonderful, making an altogether unparalleled list of special attractions to begin the week with.

A careful perusal of the following will therefore prove most profitable reading.

Millinery Opening.

Once every season we announce a formal Millinery Opening—and welcome news it is for the style lovers of New York—or were they not always *the* event of the year—the openings that outshined and overshadowed all the contemporaneous millinery exhibits?

THIS FALL THE OPENING TAKES PLACE

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

SEPTEMBER 18th to 20th.

It will be a stupendous showing—a commanding exhibit of new ideas in Fall Hats, embracing the masterpieces of Europe's foremost modistes as well as the clever productions of our own American artists. And you will find that America will have no cause to blush—since our home talent has succeeded in creating many most exquisite models which even the past masters of the art in France would be proud to acknowledge as their own.

As to prices—we shan't say much this time—our reputation for reasonably low prices on New York's best millinery is too well established to require it.

Untrimmed Millinery. In variety of selection, completeness of every branch and uniformly low prices, this part of our Millinery Store stands without a serious rival. Whatever shape, whatever color, if it's a good thing—new and desirable—we have it.

Children's Headwear will be a strong feature of the showing. More styles to choose from and at lower prices than at any other store in New York. In fact, as far as we can learn we have the only representative assortment of Children's Headwear in the city.

AS FEATHERS PROMISE TO BE ALL THE RAGE THIS FALL, we have prepared a very great stock of them—Birds, Wings, Quills, Aigrettes, Paradise, Fancy and Ostrich Feathers—all of which we offer at far lower prices than other stores.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Women's Muslin Underwear.

Women's Fine Muslin Drawers, finished with 3 clusters of tucks, wide hem and yoke band; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . . **20c**

Women's Heavy Muslin Drawers, with yoke band, tucks and full ruffle of deep embroidery, splendid value at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of **49c**

Women's Muslin Skirts, with dust ruffle, full umbrella flounce of tucked lawn, two insertions, ruffle and wide edge of Torchon lace; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . **98c**

Women's Fine Cambric Gowns, with Hubbard yoke of allover fine tucking; gown finished with dainty Hamburg embroidery, beading and pearl buttons; worth $1.25; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . **85c**

Women's Muslin Empire Gowns, with embroidered front and Torchon lace finish; worth 75c.; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . **49c**

Women's Taffeta Skirts; have double umbrella flounce with pinked edge, top and bottom, and velveteen binding; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **4.95**

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Wall Paper.

Good wall paper costs good money as a rule, and cheap wall decorations are really worse than none. Welcome should be the chance, therefore, to get superb and artistic wall papers at ANNIVERSARY PRICES—the lowest ever quoted even here.

Good Wall Paper, suitable for any room; ANNIVERSARY PRICE, per roll **4c**

A Line of Good Wall Paper, the kind for which exclusive dealers ask 10c. and 12½c a roll; ANNIVERSARY PRICE, per roll . **6c**

Dining Room and Hall Papers, in light and dark shades; exclusive stores ask up to 25c. per roll for these papers; here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of **9c**

Parlor, Hall, Library and Dining-Room Wall Papers, embossed in all the newest colorings and patterns; ANNIVERSARY PRICE, per roll **18c**

Rich Two-Tone Effects in Wall Papers, exquisitely designed; the kind for which exclusive stores charge 50c. and 75c. a roll; here at the ANNIVERSARY PRICE of **28c**

Patrons are requested to bring the measurements of their rooms, length, width, height and openings, in order to facilitate ordering.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Watches

and feel certain of getting a good, reliable timepiece if you buy it at The Big Store. If the goods are not as represented, you can exchange them or get your money back, whichever way you prefer.

Split Second Chronographs, 16 size, solid 14-karat gold case, gold cap start, stop and fly back beats 1-5 second, a fine 17-jewelled nickel movement, with breguet hairspring and expansion balance, never sold for less than $95.00; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **68.00**

Ladies' 14-karat Gold Filled Hunting Case Watches, the smallest American watch made; the case is warranted for twenty years, and is fitted with jewelled Hampden movement, warranted for one year; regular price, $12.50; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **8.75**

Watch Sets, beautifully enamelled in a variety of colors, with fine Swiss movement, chatelaine pin to match, complete in box and warranted for one year; regularly sold at $8.25 per set; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **6.25**

Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watches, with fancy engraved or engine turned cases, good Swiss movement; regular $3.25 goods; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **2.25**

Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watches, open face style, with plain polished cases; have 11 jewelled nickel movements; a perfect timekeeper, warranted for one year; regular $5.75 value; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **3.75**

Men's Solid Silverine Open Faced Watches, with engine turned cases, good American movements, warranted to keep good time; regular $4.75 value; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . . **2.95**

Men's Gold Filled Hunting Case Watches, with engine turned cases, fitted with 7-jewelled Waltham or Elgin movements, warranted for time and wear, regularly sold at $10.00; ANNIVERSARY PRICE **7.75**

Boys' Sterling Silver Hunting Case Watches, engine turned and fitted with Waltham jewelled movement, patent breguet hairspring, cut expansion balance, hardened and tempered in form, sold regularly at $7.25; ANNIVERSARY PRICE . **5.95**

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Groceries and Pure Foods

at all times by buying them at the Big Store. If you don't believe it, compare these prices with those quoted elsewhere. Better still, visit this mammoth model Grocery Store and you'll understand why we can sell so cheaply.

Hams: Hazel Ham and Bacon, specially nice, tender, mild cured, per lb. . . . **12½c**

Flour: Hazel or Siegel-Cooper Company's XXXX Minnesota Patent Flour, perfection of grain, made by the Hungarian roller process, per bbl., $4.65; ½ bbl, $2.60; bag **59c**

Teas: Early picking new season Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast or Gunpowder Tea, a choice selection, excellent cup quality and delicate bouquet, 5-lb. caddy, $2.00; 1 lb. **43c**

Coffees: Fresh roasted Golden Santos Coffee, first grade article at the price, bean, ground or pulverized, 5 lbs., 75c.; 1 lb. **16c**

Our favorite Mocha and Java Coffee, always of the same uniform high quality, lb., 26c.; 4 lbs. **1.00**

Canned Vegetables: 1899 packing Sugar Corn or Tomatoes, per doz., 80c.; per can . . **7c**

Asparagus, high grade, large, fully matured stalks, per can **28c**

Hazel Baking Powder: Makes delicious biscuits, cakes, &c.; light, flaky and easy to digest, per lb. **28c**

Fruits in Glass: N. Y. State Bartlett Pears, full qt. jars **18c**

Santa Clara Apricots, full qt. jars . . . **18c**

Black Raspberry Preserves, per jar . . . **18c**

Cereals: Instant Tapioca, a delicate and delicious dessert **9c**

Hazel Breakfast Food, the king of foods, makes you strong and healthy, per pkge. . . . **12c**

"Victor" Oats, 2-lb. pkg., newly made and packed, per pkg. **6c**

Spices: Watched by us from plantation to table, fresh ground Pepper or Mustard, lb. . . **17c**

Ammonia: Siegel-Cooper Co.'s Royal Ammonia, ½-gal. bottles, very strong, per bottle . . **17c**

Milford Soap: Unequalled for the laundry, 3-lb. bar. **14c**

Ten Thousand Dozens of Men's, Women's and Children's Winter Underwear

will go on sale Monday for the first time—a sale of such unprecedented proportions and importance that a few words explanatory cannot very well be omitted.

The Way Manufacturing Company

is known throughout English-speaking countries as the largest maker of good underwear in the world. Their output yearly reaches into the millions—hardly a store of any consequence anywhere that does not deal in Way's underwear.

We bought at half regular wholesale price the enormous quantity of 10,000 dozen of Way's underwear for spot cash, as we always buy. The whys and wherefores we cannot tell you for it's part of the bargain that we shall not. But the underwear will speak for itself. Hundreds and hundreds of cases, all first-class, spotless and without a blemish, and all now offered at prices that will enable other dealers to buy at this store for 25 per cent. less than they could usually buy in case lots at wholesale.

Women's Underwear.

Lot 1—This lot comprises a very superb array of **Women's Purest and Softest Australian Lamb's Wool Vests and Pants,** in natural and camel's hair colors, all sizes, values up to $1.50, and you can choose in this sale at **79c**

Lot 2—**Ladies' Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Vests and Pants,** made with a smooth strong seam and extra well finished, all sizes, worth fully $1.25; in this sale choice at **59c**

Lot 3—**Ladies' Extra Fine Ribbed Merino Fleece Lined Vests and Pants,** nicely silk trimmed, colors ecru and white, all sizes, fully worth 50c.; your choice at **25c**

Lot 4—**Ladies' Ribbed Merino Vests and Pants,** 60 per cent. wool, extra well made and trimmed, worth 75c. per garment, ANNIVERSARY PRICE, all sizes **39c**

On Men's Underwear.

Lot 5—**Men's Finest Cashmeres, Silk and Wool Mixed, and Worsted Underwear,** in brown, fawn, blue, natural and flesh colors, finished to perfection and worth at wholesale from $24 to $40 a dozen; we offer in all sizes during this sale at the wonderfully low price of . . **95c**

Lot 6—Comprises **Men's Finest and Purest Australian Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Underwear,** also **Choice Pure Wool Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers,** beautifully made and strongly finished, worth at wholesale from $12 to $18 a dozen, and during this sale you can have choice of all at **79c**

Lot 7—**Men's Softest and Warmest and Best Wearing Fleece Lined Garments,** silk trimmed and made as good as the very best 65c. underwear you could buy anywhere, in this sale very special at **39c**

Lot 8—**Men's Undershirts** only (no drawers in this lot) of Winter weight, ribbed and fleece lined and faced with satin, all sizes, fully worth 50c., in this sale very special at **25c**

Children's Underwear.

Lot 9—**Children's Winter Weight White and Natural Merino Vests, Pants and Drawers,** a splendid wearing quality, sizes 18 to 34, value fully 35c.; your choice at **15c**

Lot 10—**Children's Camel's Hair and Fleece Lined Ribbed Cotton Vests, Pants and Drawers,** extra well finished, all sizes, unequaled anywhere below 50c.; your choice at **25c**

Lot 11—**Children's Extra Fine Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Vests, Pants and Drawers,** very soft and extra well made.

Sizes 18, 20 and 22; price **25c**

Sizes 24, 26 and 28; price **35c**

Sizes 30, 32 and 34; price **45c**

Wines and Liquors

at these low prices. Remember we guarantee their purity and quality.

St. Julien, vintage 1893, a very fine California Claret, per case, 12 bots. **2.75**

"Old Friar" Brand Port and Sherry, a very excellent quality, per case, $2.75; per bot. . . **25c**

Safety Brand, superior quality Port and Sherry, a high grade wine, per case, $3.50; per bot. . **30c**

Nonfusel Malt Whiskey, made from Canada Malt and Barley, best quality, per bottle . . . **60c**

Friar Brand Sauterne, equal to imported, per case 12 bottles, $4.50; per bot. **40c**

Kiderlin Gin, finest imported, per gal. . . . **4.00**

Pennsylvania Rye, XX, fully matured, per gal. **1.85**

Maryland Rye Whiskey, 4 years old, per gal. . **2.35**

Monogram Rye, 6 years old, per gal. . . . **3.00**

California Port, Sherry, Sweet Catawba, Muscatel and Angelica, all very high grade wines, fine for medicinal purposes, per gal., according to vintage, $1.50, $1.25, $1.10 and **85c**

Zinfandel and Burgundy, a very fine quality Claret, per gal, $1 and **75c**

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Stylish Dress Goods for Fall!

If you purchase them at The Big Store while this great Anniversary Sale is going on. On Monday we will make an extensive showing of Black and Colored Dress Goods. Everything on view will be the very latest, and will have that crispy freshness peculiar to goods just opened. The following are some of the lines awaiting new owners: Zibelines, Homespuns, Cheviots, Scotch Tweeds, English Worsteds and Finettas at from 29c. to $1.48 per yard; Broadcloths, Venetians, Poplins, Crepons, Granites, Melanges, Bedford Cords, Henriettas and Serges at from 45c. to $2.75 per yard; Camel's Hair Novelties, Boucle Plaids and French and German Novelties at from 39c. to $2.75 per yard; Two-Faced Diagonals, Link Suitings and Golf Cloakings, in a splendid selection of styles, at from $1.45 to $3.25 per yard, and many other lines at prices that no other store in New York will match.

Black Goods. **50 Pieces of Black Jacquards,** 44 inches wide, all wool in neat floral designs, purchased from a well-known manufacturer, whose reputation is a guarantee as to their intrinsic worth; regularly sold at 75c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 39c

35 Pieces of Black Jacquards, 46 inches wide, all wool, numerous designs, very silky and effective, regularly sold at 85c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 48c

28 Pieces of Black Brocades, granite ground, 44 inches wide, all wool, a beautiful assortment of choice designs, never sold for less than 98c. a yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 58c

20 Pieces of Black Cheviot, all wool, rough and dressy in appearance, regularly sold at 69c. a yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 45c

35 Pieces of Black English Crepon, very rich and in the latest designs, large heavy blister, crisp and glossy, match it if you can at $1.50 per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 1.00

Colored Dress Goods. **15 Pieces of High Art Novelties,** two-toned effects, in blue, green, heliotrope, brown and other desirable shades; regularly sold at 75c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 39c

20 Pieces of Plaid Cheviot, all wool, autumn shades, in various designs; regularly sold at 75c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 45c

60 Pieces of Coating Serge, all wool, 48 in. wide, in Navy, Seal, Havana, Cardinal, Slate, Crimson, Army Blue, Pearl Gray and several other shades; regularly sold at 65c. a yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 45c

15 Pieces of Herringbone Homespun, all wool, in such choice colorings as Oxford, Steel, Brown, &c.; regularly sold at 65c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 49c

50 Pieces of Two-Toned Venetians, in an assorted range of shades, a popular fabric, unequalled at 65c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 49c

35 Pieces of Zibeline-Faced Plaid, 52 inches wide, artistic colorings, rich, showy goods, regularly sold at $1.25; ANNIVERSARY PRICE, per yard 69c

Half a Million Yds. of Linings

The story of this deal would take too long to tell, but it's the greatest quantity of dress linings we ever bought, the largest, no doubt, that any store ever bought, and that alone stamps the event as one of unusual importance.

Assortments—why there's no end. Nearsilk, Nubian black percalines, fancy skirtings, novelty waist linings, silk linings, linen black satin linings, imported and domestic moreens for underskirts, mercerized Italian cloths in all the new effects and in all the new high shades, genuine French haircloths in black, gray and white, from 16 to 30 inches wide, all linen canvas—in fact, every sort of lining known to the trade, you will find in this sale at prices that you will never find anywhere else.

Space will permit of but few representative items, but they will give you the keynote of the situation.

The well-known Ideal Waist Lining, in all sizes, long and short waisted, black, white or gray, ready for use, fitted and boned, collars and sleeves; you know the regular price. In this sale at, each 39c

The well-known 36-inch Moreen effects, fancy skirtings in 50 different styles, also Moreen Velours, in plain shades, a well-known 18c. article. In this sale 12½c

The well-advertised Nubian fast black Percalines, 36-inch wide, if not fast after using them one year we will give a new lining free; 12½c. is the standard price the world over. In this sale 6½c

Superb silk-finished Moreens, for underskirts, a really beautiful material, in black and many other desirable shades, unmatched anywhere for less than 50c. In this sale at 39c

The newest Lining on the market, looks like silk, but much wider and stronger—called "The Centilla Dress Lining," in many shades, regularly 25c. a yard. In this sale, per yard 18c

Dress Trimmings.

The Power of Price

again forcibly demonstrated in a great and most remarkable purchase of

Fifty-Six Thousand (56,000) Waist, Skirt and Millinery Garnitures,

representing a galaxy of the world's best and newest Dress Trimmings, unlike anything ever seen anywhere in America!

Solid spangled, spangled and jet, cut jet, silk, silk and chenille, delicate tints in ribbon and gold, ribbon and silver, all sorts of bead effects, made up into the latest and most bewitching effects in garnitures and appliques, such as bow knots, scrolls, birds, leaves, vines, butterflies, and a hundred other things to which the pen of no man can do full justice.

If ever the conventional phrase "must be seen to be appreciated" was properly employed in advertising, this is the occasion, for how could we, within the scope of a newspaper advertisement, even attempt to depict an assortment of 56,000 waist, skirt and millinery garnitures? It's simply impossible.

We bought these goods because we had the chance to acquire them at a price that was almost no price at all—and we offer them to you—the same way—divided into 3 monumental bargain lots at

10c., 18c. and 35c.

When we say that the values range from 50c. up to $2.50 you will think the statement exaggerated—but it is not. They are really and truly worth that much, and you'll say so, too, when you see them.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Black and Colored Silks

By visiting our Silk Department and convincing yourself that the Big Store is headquarters for all that is new and handsome in reliable black and colored silks. Our assortments are far larger at present than they have been in previous seasons, and although prices on silks are advancing, we can supply your wants at the most reasonable of prices, owing to the fact that we anticipated the advance in prices fully six months and placed orders in time to save ourselves and the public much money.

Black Silks. **80 Pieces Heavy, Lustrous, Soft Finish Dress Taffetas,** exactly 19½ inches wide, a quality that we stand behind in every instance, and highly recommend for wear; worth 75c. per yard; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 59c

50 Pieces of Black Satin Luxor, of an extremely fine quality, rich and soft in finish, and every yard warranted to give absolute satisfaction in wear, at the following special ANNIVERSARY PRICES:

21 inches wide, 98c. 23 inches wide, 1.25

25 Pieces of Black Satin Duchesse, made of a very fine quality of pure silk that we have no hesitancy in recommending to you for wear; three special numbers on sale to-morrow at these very special ANNIVERSARY PRICES, per yard, 79c., 98c. and 1.25

Remember that you take no chances in purchasing your Black Silks here, as we assume all responsibility.

Colored Silks. —To-morrow we will place on sale three great bargains in new and reliable up-to-date colored silks, as follows:

75 Pieces Fancy Ombre Stripe Taffetas, of a very superior quality, in a beautiful range of new colors, direct from the looms of one of America's greatest and most reliable manufacturers; secured by us at a saving of 50c. on the dollar, and offered to you in the same way, at the special ANNIVERSARY PRICE of, per yard 68c

Bear in mind that these are not old or shop-worn goods, but are brand new, handsome, desirable silks, made for the best retail trade of this country, and worth fully $1.25 per yard.

50 Pieces of Solid Color Corded Taffetas, in all the new autumn shades, including white and black; when we say all shades we mean 12 of the most desirable colors; silks that have never been offered before for less than 85c. per yard; here to-morrow at the special ANNIVERSARY PRICE of 69c

65 Pieces of All-Silk Satin Duchesse, in all the new street shades, including the new Pastel tints, a regular $1.00 per yard quality; here for Monday at the special ANNIVERSARY PRICE of 79c

We beg leave to announce the Fall opening of our Velvet and Velveteen Departments, with an exceedingly large and well selected stock, at our well known popular prices.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Women's Underskirts, Wrappers, &c.

Women's Knit Underskirts, in light blue, pink, and white stripes, with crocheted edge; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 19c

Women's Black Farmer's Sateen Skirts, with full umbrella flounce, edged with four rows of cording; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 65c

Women's Heavy Print Wrappers, Persian figures with fancy yoke and bretelles, full umbrella flounce around skirt; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 98c

Women's Wool Elderdown Bath Robes, in plain colors, with turn down collars, crocheted edge, ribbon finish, and cord and tassel at waist; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 2.25

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Corsets,

and get a good fit and satisfaction if you buy them at The Big Store. For to-morrow we offer very great value.

Z. Z. Modesca, long waisted, made of fine French coutil sateen striped, well boned; ANNIVERSARY PRICES, for white and drab, $1.95; for black 2.25

Also a dainty short **French Gored C. P. Corset,** made in pink, blue, white and black coutil; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 1.50

A lot of **Sonnette Corsets,** heavily boned, with 8 side steels and extra long waist, sizes 25 to 36; worth $1.50; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 75c

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON

Flags and Bunting

by buying them here. Of course you'll need a new flag for the Dewey celebration. This will interest you.

All-Wool Best Bunting Flags, size 5x8 feet, with double-sewed stars, reinforced in every seam, with heavy canvas heading; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 2.45

Fast-Colored Cotton Flags, fully guaranteed, size 32x48 inches, complete with nicely finished 6ft. staff and halyard and iron staff holder complete; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 50c

Pure Silk Flags, size 33x44 inches, with full complement of stars and stripes, with rich, deep colors, regular price $1.50; ANNIVERSARY PRICE 75c

Also Lanterns, Parasols and Flags, representing every variety and every nation, at ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL PRICES.

FIGHT AGAINST CARROLL

Defection of Mr. Schwab from Opposition Will Have No Effect.

PLOT TO DESTROY BALLOTS

Ex-Justice Koch Says There Was One, But Mr. Schwab Denies the Story —Both Sides Confident.

John F. Carroll will have opposition in his race for re-election as Tammany leader of the Twenty-ninth District, in spite of the defection from the opposition ranks of Abraham Schwab and two other election district Captains.

Ex-Police Justice Joseph Koch and those of his associates in the anti-Carroll movement who have remained faithful to it, yesterday denounced as false the report, which they declared emanated from the Democratic Club, that the fight had been called off and that there would be but one ticket at the primary. Mr. Koch declared that the fight was still on, and that it would be prosecuted more vigorously than ever, just to show Mr. Schwab and those who had abandoned the movement with him, that they would not be missed.

The Twenty-ninth is Richard Croker's district as well as Mr. Carroll's. "On Friday night," declared ex-Justice Koch yesterday, "a conference was held at the Savoy Hotel between Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Rollin M. Morgan, and the three deserters from our ranks, Schwab, Muldoon, and Duffy. At that conference a plot was hatched by which Carroll was to get possession of the ballots we had ordered printed and destroy them, so as to make good his prediction that there would be but one ticket at the primary.

"The plan was for Schwab to get the ballots from the printer and turn them over to Carroll. We discovered it in time, and sent down to the printer and had a new set of ballots printed, from which the names of the deserters were omitted.

"I don't know what the purpose of these men was in going over to the enemy. One thing is certain. They can deliver themselves, but they can't deliver our organization. If we can get out our full strength we will overturn the present regime in this district by a vote of 6 to 4."

At the Democratic Club last night, Mr. Schwab flatly denied the story that he had tried to get hold of the anti-Carroll ballots while he was still a member of the opposition committee. He also pronounced false the charge of his late associates that his reward for abandoning the fight was to be an appointment as a Commissioner of Assessment. "No promises have been made to me," he declared.

The anti-Carroll committee began a meeting at their headquarters in Tuxedo Hall on Friday night which lasted until yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. It was announced that every election district was represented by its Captain except those in which the three converts to Tammany had been serving. The three recalcitrant Captains were expelled by formal vote and their successors elected.

At the headquarters of the Koch organization last night three men were hard at work sending out anti-Carroll ballots for the primary. The claim was made there that the organization has 225 enrolled voters on its membership books, a full committee, and a full ticket, and that it expects to carry Tuesday's primary. These claims were laughed at at the Democratic Club, where it seemed to be the general belief that the opposition to Mr. Carroll would be trivial.

INJUNCTION BY SHEEHANITES.

O'Neill and McNiece Want Back Positions in County Clerk's Office.

The two Sheehan election district Captains in the Ninth District, who were removed from their positions in the County Clerk's office on Friday, yesterday secured an injunction from Justice Scott of the Supreme Court, restraining County Clerk Sohmer from filling their positions and requiring him to show cause on Sept. 22 why the injunction should not be made permanent and the plaintiffs reinstated.

O'Neill and McNiece alleged that they were removed by Deputy Clerk Fahrbach solely because of their loyalty to John C. Sheehan. They claimed the protection of the civil service law. Mr. Fahrbach declared yesterday that he removed the men for good cause and that they were not protected by the Civil Service act.

CAMPAIGN IN THE NINTH.

More Pequod Club Men Get Out—Business Men for Sheehan.

Three open-air demonstrations marked the practical wind-up of the Sheehan-Goodwin campaign in the Ninth District last night. No more meetings will be held, but the contending factions will devote the time

Ehrich Bros.

6th Ave. and 23d Street.

Unprecedented Furniture Selling.

"Before you build, sit down and count the cost." We counted well the cost of building, but we fell far short in the cost of living. There could be no better Furniture store than this. There are no better goods. We regret that some of you met with slight delays last week—that came in the cost of living. The experience of the past week has shown us many defects. They will be quickly remedied. Experience teaches many things. It is thus that we progress. This store is nothing if not progressive.

This Week Will Surpass the Last.

There is always a growing interest in events of this character. In natural sequence, this week must be greater than the last. Thanks to your overwhelming response, we are all the better prepared for what this week may bring. We shall aim to advance in the future as we have in the past; always assuring you that there can be

No Better Furniture. No Lower Prices.

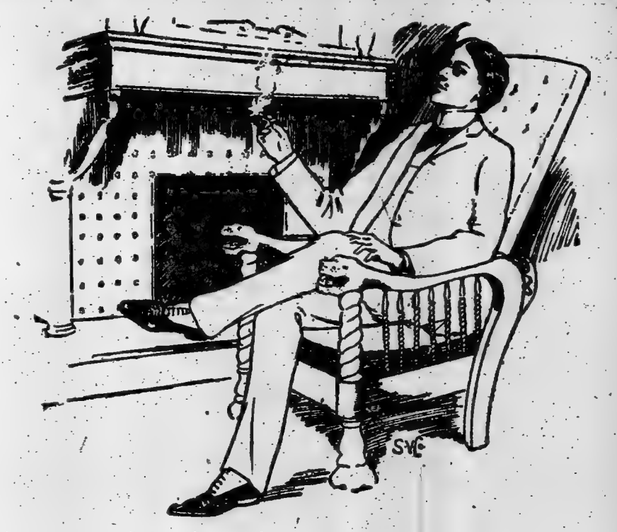

DRESSING CASE, golden oak, serpentine-shaped front, three large drawers, trimmed with neat brass handles, 42-inch base, fancy shaped French plate mirror, 24x30 in., special price 14.98

SIDEBOARD, golden oak, serpentine-shaped top, two small swelled drawers, one large linen drawer and double-door cupboard, fancy-shape top, with French plate beveled mirror, special price 13.98

COUCH, upholstered, with best springs and all hair, covered in various shades of figured velour and trimmed with heavy fringe, special price 12.75

FOLDING-BED, golden oak or mahogany finished, with woven wire spring attached, works easily and smoothly, special price 9.48

3-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, highly polished inlaid frame, upholstered, with best springs, and covered in plush or handsome figured silk damask, special price . . 15.98

5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, highly polished, mahogany finished, inlaid frame, upholstered in a thorough manner with best springs and covered in plush or handsome patterns of figured silk damask, special price 29.98

CHEVAL MIRROR, Golden Oak or Mahogany finished, 18 in. x40 in., French plate, beveled edge Mirror; special price 11.98

STANDING HAT RACK, Golden Oak or Mahogany finished; has mirror and 4 large double hooks; bottom has a utility box; special price 7.98

PARLOR TABLE, Golden Oak or Mahogany piano finished, with shelf; size of top 24 in. x 24 in.; special price 1.98

BENT WOOD CHAIR, Oak or Mahogany finished; strong cane seat; no more than 1 dozen sold to any one person; special price 1.15

PIANO STOOL, Mahogany finished, with neatly turned legs; special price . . . . . 95c.

The Sale of Beds and Bedding.

WHITE ENAMELED IRON BED with iron knobs, any size; special price 2.79

HEAVY WHITE ENAMELED IRON BED, with brass rails and extended footboard, heavy posts with brass knobs, any size; special price 5.98

WOVEN WIRE SPRING, hardwood frame, to fit any bed; special price 1.48

SOFT TOP EXCELSIOR MATTRESS to fit any size bed; special price for this sale . . 1.08

MIXED HAIR MATTRESS, good quality; covered in good fancy striped ticks, made up in one or two parts to fit any size bed; special price for this sale 6.98

Among Superior Silks A Showing Rich and Elegant.

Your liberal patronage has demonstrated three things in the Silk Store. First, the display is most complete. Then, the qualities are unsurpassed. Lastly, the prices are right. Indeed, the prices usual here are often more than merely "right." They're generally lower than you'd expect to pay for equal qualities.

4,500 yards PLAIN TAFFETA SILK, in all the leading evening and street colors, including white, also black. This is an exceptionally fine quality, very heavy, with brilliant lustre; same silk is retailed to-day at 80c.; Monday, per yard 59c

7,000 yards FANCY TAFFETA, in choice new fall combinations and latest designs, including stripes, check, polka dots and jacquard effects, fine heavy quality, should be $1.25; our price 69c

IMPORTED POPLIN, in both street and evening colors, all pure silk and wool. This material is specially adapted for the present style costume, having that soft clinging effect, with an exceedingly brilliant lustre; usually sold at $1.19; our price 88c

A special offering in High Class Evening NOVELTY SILKS, in light grounds with different colored flowers, very heavy and rich new designs; good value at $1.25; here Monday at 98c

Black Silks.

20-INCH IMPORTED BLACK TAFFETA SILK, good quality and very bright . 48c

27-INCH BLACK TAFFETA SILK, very heavy, high rustle and brilliant finish; this quality is sold elsewhere at $1.00; 26 piece will go on sale Monday at . 79c

BLACK SATIN LUXOR and SATIN DUCHESSE, fine quality and very heavy, fully 20 per cent. less than regular price . . . . . $1.19 and 88c

Velvets.

Fine silk-faced GERMAN VELVETS in 47 leading colors, close, fine pile and very silky finish; same sold elsewhere at $1.25; special Monday . . . 1.00

MIRRORED and PANNE VELVETS in both plain and Persian effects are the very latest novelties shown in Paris. You will find a very large assortment here in both kinds; prices range from . 1.50 to 3.25

Men's Silk Suspenders, 1,200 Pairs at 22c.

This is an unprecedented offer that came to us very unexpectedly. These are the handsomest colorings that we have ever offered—and we always have the best the market affords. Elastic and glove kid ends, finest quality royal nickel and gold-plated buckles, mostly with patent imperial quick cast-off. Usually sold from 39 to 50 cents. Choice now at, per pair . . . 22c

See Sixth avenue window display.

Autumn Millinery Opening. Daintiest Creations Here.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday will witness our first formal showing of Autumn Millinery. The best things that Paris could create are here as well as an elegant display from our own workrooms. There's a certain stylish attractiveness about these new hats that only trained minds and practical hands could give. Parisian beauties are reasonably priced, and our own range lower, though they're scarcely less effective. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—don't forget the days.

Laces.

We invite your special attention to our Fall Importation of Laces, which has just arrived. It is the largest and most complete as well as the best selected stock we have ever shown. Among the many novelties there are Real Renaissance Lace Robes in white and black; also Spangled Robes in black, white, and black and steel; Spangled Tunics with waist to match; Real Renaissance Allovers with bands and edges to match; Real Cluny and Guipure Bands and Edges; Real Applique Bands for Cloth Gowns, and other innumerable novelties, which you will find marked at remarkably low figures.

The following are a few of the bargains which we will sell for Monday only:

Real White RENAISSANCE LACE ROBES, value $50.00 . . . . . 29.98

Solid black SPANGLED NET, value $20.00 yard 7.98

Real RENAISSANCE LACE JACKETS, value $15.98 . . . . . 5.98

Black SPANGLED NET, value $5.00 yard 2.98

Real RENAISSANCE LACE DOYLIES, value 29c. each 10c

Advance Styles in Cloaks & Suits

Monday we will have on sale some of the Early Fall Styles in Cloaks, Suits and Furs. We are now very busy in this our Cloak and Suit Store. We want careful buyers to see what we are offering in this department.

For an introduction we will offer Monday a fine new all-wool VENETIAN CLOTH SUIT, in black and blue only. The jacket is finely tailored in every way, lined with fine black taffeta silk, skirt made with the new "Geisha" habit back, finest percaline lined. The price we give will be for Monday and Monday only. 10.50

Item No. 2 will be equally as good a bargain. Fine imported black CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, separate skirt, made with the new habit back, panel front with six rows of stitching fine silk waist band, finest percaline lining, velvet binding. Price for Monday and Monday only 5.00

Exceptional Dress Goods. A Most Unusual Showing.

Every land of Dress Goods fame is fairly represented. The liberal sprinkling of handsome plaids gives one the impression that "The Clans are Assembling." But the best German fabrics are also here—and the English and American. From lowest to highest price is a wide leap, but many intermediate figures make easy stepping stones.

LONG-HAIR CHEVIOTS, 40 inches wide, that should sell at 49c., at, per yard . . 29c

CHEVIOTS, 44 inches wide, in all colors and black, steam shrunk and sponged, per yard, 49c

HOMESPUNS, 60 inches wide, in fashionable grays and browns; 60c. would be fair; our price, per yard 45c

AUSTRALIAN WOOL CHEVIOTS in stylish gray and brown mixtures; often retailed at $1.00 per yard; our price, per yard . . 75c

DRAP D'ETES—Among the finest importations from France; this is a very unusual offer and prices are half and less; there will be quick selling, and we cannot soon duplicate the order; 69c, 79c, 89c and . . 98c

ROUGH PLAIDS in 150 new combinations, Cheviots, Camel's Hair and Zibeline, in most unique conceptions, 48c., 75c., 89c, 98c., $1.25 and . . . 1.68

PLAID BACK GOLF SUITINGS in over fifty combinations, 54, 56 and 58 inches wide; per yard, $1.25 to 2.68

This Sale of Carpets A Gratifying Success.

We can say scarcely less of the carpet sale than of that in the furniture store. Regular helpers have been twice reinforced, and still there is work enough for all. We cannot blame you for pressing us thus. This is a money-saving opportunity.

GOOD BRUSSELS, worsted surface, excellent assortment, made and laid during this sale, at, per yard . . . 49c

AXMINSTERS, that should be $1.10, at, per yard 69c

VELVETS, that should be $1.00, at, per yard 62c

INGRAINS, an unusually large showing, up from, per yard . . 19c

VERY SPECIAL—We will place on sale, for TO-MORROW and TUESDAY ONLY, a fine lot of regular $1.00 Brussels, in styles suitable for use in Parlor, Dining Room, Halls and Stairs, made, laid and lined, at, per yard 72c

Oilcloth and Linoleum.

During this sale we will lay, free of charge, all LINOLEUMS sold for more than 40 cents per yard, and all OILCLOTHS sold for more than 25 cents per yard. That's an item worth remembering:

Regular 75c. LINOLEUM, at . . 59c
Regular 65c. LINOLEUM, at . . 49c
Regular 55c. LINOLEUM, at . . 32c
Regular 45c. OILCLOTHS, at . . 35c
Regular 35c. OILCLOTHS, at . . 28c
Regular 25c. OILCLOTHS, at . . 15c

Untrimmed Hats.

The Untrimmed Hats are now upon the second floor. We are showing a complete assortment, to be worn with tailor-made gowns. Cycle and golf hats are here in numbers. Velvet and untrimmed French felt hats in all colors and shapes. Baby hats in all styles.

Additional Souvenirs.

We have decided to extend our souvenir offer to Monday and Tuesday. At 10 A. M. each day tickets will be given at the door. These can be exchanged upon the third floor as usual.

BERLIN'S IDEA OF DREYFUS

Disregard of Germany's Statement of His Innocence Resented.

DEALT WITH RUSSIA, SOME SAY

Prominent Papers Share in This View —Opinion as to Boycott of the Exposition Not Yet Formed.

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BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Though the Government has taken pains to preserve its equilibrium the result of the Dreyfus trial has tremendously shocked the German people, irrespective of creed and politics. The bitter insult implied by the total disregard upon the part of the Rennes court of the official Reichsanzeiger's declaration of Dreyfus's innocence is deeply felt here. Owing to the peculiar relations with France these sentiments have not found full vent in the press, and the Government organs have even done their best to smother them. But in conversation the real feelings of the people—indignation and almost contempt—are universally and freely expressed.

A small majority, composed of anti-Semites and some Agrarians and Conservatives, more or less approved of the sentence. The Hamburger Nachrichten, formerly Prince Bismarck's organ, made itself their mouthpiece, asserting repeatedly that the evidence against Dreyfus this time was no more than had previously been made public, and that Dreyfus had been convicted not for syping for Germany, but for Russia, citing a mass of alleged evidence in support of this assertion. When this was disputed and ridiculed by the bulk of the press, the paper said the information was derived from a source excluding all doubt of its authenticity and correctness, and was corroborated by several competent persons. This view was shared by a number of prominent papers, including the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, the Staatsburger Zeitung, and others. The correspondent here of The Associated Press has interviewed a prominent Foreign Office official, who said:

"The Government was not surprised at the conviction of Dreyfus. The Reichsanzeiger publication was largely for the purpose of depriving the world of the chance of saying Dreyfus had again been sentenced because Germany kept silent. We postponed the publication until the last moment, as we suspected it might hurt rather than benefit the accused.

"Regarding the assertions of the Hamburger Nachrichten, we think it quite likely the paper is making the statement on good authority. Many well-informed persons believed Dreyfus had Russia and not Germany to deal with.

"Concerning the talk of boycotting the Paris Exposition, it is not Germany's part to put herself in the foreground in such a movement. The official relations of France and Germany have not suffered in the least through the sentence. There is no intention upon the part of the Government to join in any direct unfriendly steps against France. The best proof that we do not mean to suspend preparations for the exposition is that the Chief Commissioner, Herr Richter, has just started for Paris."

This reported connection of Dreyfus with Russia is also common talk in diplomatic circles here, where it finds credence. It is also stated that evidence of this was produced at the secret session at Rennes, and M. Delcasse's hurried visit to St. Petersburg just before the court-martial is cited in support of this theory.

On the question of joining in a boycott, public opinion is very divided. The majority favors active participation in the exposition, while a number of leading and influential papers, like the Vossische Zeitung, Frankfurter Zeitung, and Tageblatt advocate abstention. It is reported that a few important firms and several commercial associations have declared their determination to abstain, but these so far are the exception and not the rule. Opinion seems to await the action of Germany's principal competitors in the commercial race, especially Great Britain and the United States, and will be guided thereby.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS'S PLANS.

France's Premier Says He Was About to Enter Paris—Deroulede Had 20,000 Men Ready.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—La Liberté publishes a report of an interview with Deputy Lagresse, who was received by the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, yesterday. The Premier, the Deputy says, declared that the Orleanists had a wonderful organization, and that the Duc d'Orleans had been on the point of entering Paris.

He also said that the Anti-Semitic and Patriotic Leagues at a sign from Déroulède could have put 20,000 men in the streets of Paris, and that the republic had escaped a coup de force by the narrowest margin.

M. MELINE FOR PREMIER.

Considered Probable that He Will Head the Next Cabinet.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—M. Méline, the former Premier, continues his agitation for the convocation of the French Chambers.

He has not yet obtained sufficient adhesions to effect his object, but the support obtained seems to point him out as likely to head the next Ministry.

GUERIN'S ALLIES RELEASED.

Forty-five Prisoners, Including Printers of Anti-Juif, Liberated.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The charges of complicity in the alleged conspiracy to bring about a change in the form of government will not be prosecuted in the cases of forty-five prisoners, including the printers of the Anti-Juif, who have already left Fort Chabrol, and the butchers who attempted to supply M. Guérin with provisions.

This leaves twenty-two prisoners to be dealt with, although the Senate, sitting as a High Court, may reinstitute proceedings against the above-mentioned forty-five persons.

BOYCOTT NOT PRACTICABLE.

Governments Cannot Withdraw—If Individuals Retire Competitors Will Get Their Space.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The indignation over the Dreyfus verdict seems to have somewhat subsided. This is doubtless due to the rumors of his probable pardon. In Belgium the Dreyfus excitement has resulted in the issuing of pictorial post cards bearing portraits of the prominent figures in the Rennes drama, and even reproductions of the handwriting of Dreyfus and Esterhazy.

While many individual decisions to boycott the Paris Exposition continue to be announced there is no sign of any official action on the part of any country. As The Spectator forcibly says:

"The trading classes implore the Governments to withdraw from the exhibition, which is impossible because it implies interference in the internal affairs of an independent State, and they also threaten to withdraw their own exhibits, which is futile, as their competitors will immediately accept the vacant places.

FARMERS' CLUB TAKES ACTION.

Pennsylvanians Decide Not to Send Wheat Samples to Paris.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Sept. 16.—The Solebury Farmers' Club, composed of representative agriculturists in the Eastern section of Pennsylvania, at its regular monthly meeting held at Carversville today decided not to send samples of wheat to the Paris Exposition, as it had decided to do at the request of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that it is the duty of every citizen of a county established to insure equal justice to all to express his condemnation of the sacrifice of that justice upon the altar of militarism evidenced in the conviction of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus and of any system of government by which the innocent can successfully be compelled to suffer to shield the guilty.

The club expressed the hope that their fellow-citizens would take similar action. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to the Department of Agriculture.

FRENCH SAVANTS IN ENGLAND.

DOVER, England, Sept. 16.—The President and about 300 members of the French Association for the Advancement of Science arrived here to-day from Boulogne-sur-Mer, on a visit to the British association.

Much has recently been published urging the British association to give the French association the cold shoulder, on account of the Dreyfus verdict, but the reception this morning showed that the British association does not sympathize with such methods. The French President kissed President Foster heartily, and the Mayor of Dover warmly welcomed the Mayor of Boulogne, who responded in cordial words. Many prominent scientists made congratulatory speeches.

The Frenchmen were entertained at luncheon and attended the meeting of the British association.

DREYFUS MEETING IN THIS CITY.

Sympathisers Pass Resolutions Condemning the Rennes Court.

Mandelbaum Hall, at Willett and Delancey Streets, was crowded last evening with residents of the east side, who had gathered to express their sympathy with Capt. Dreyfus. The meeting was called to order by Benjamin M. Goldberger, who introduced as the first speaker Congressman Thomas J. Bradley. Mr. Bradley said the same spirit which animated this country in proceeding to war against Spain, in order to right the wrongs which that country was inflicting on the people of Cuba, was now manifested in the universal condemnation of the action of the court-martial which imposed the unjust sentence upon Capt. Dreyfus. Among other speakers at the meeting were Assemblyman Leigh Sanders, Coroner Bausch, Alderman James Smith, and Samuel J. Foley. Resolutions condemning the Rennes court-martial and appealing to the civilized world in behalf of Capt. Dreyfus were passed.

DR. MENDES ON THE DREYFUS CASE.

The Minister Says It Shows the Failure of the French Republic.

At the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes spoke yesterday upon the "Lesson of the Dreyfus Case." He said, in part:

"It teaches us the failure of the republic as a form of government in France. There the republic has developed militarism as in old Rome. This militarism has crushed justice, has hurled truth to the ground, and now places its iron heel upon righteousness. It has taught us that all republics, from the first, the Jewish republic of Moses down to France, the youngest of any importance, have been failures; because a republic is an ideal form of government, but it requires ideal citizens. And men never will be ideal citizens until the fear or, more correctly, the reverence of God is in their hearts."

GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Emperor's Cavalry Charge Was a Fine Sight, but Experts Say in War It Would Mean Annihilation.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The army manoeuvres this year are regarded as a mediocre success, owing to various causes, chiefly unfavorable weather. During four days of the sham warfare in South Germany it rained in torrents. For one entire day the operations had to be suspended. The Emperor modified the plan of campaign accordingly. The roads, part of the time, were impassable and the condition of the troops was indescribable, though most of them found shelter and the commissariat acquitted itself excellently. The manoeuvres ended earlier than arranged, because of the intended visit of the Czar to Potsdam Thursday, which was subsequently abandoned. Thus Emperor William has his preparations for this important visit for nothing.

Aside from these untoward circumstances other features aroused serious criticism of the military value of these big manoeuvres, in which three army corps, numbering 90,000 men, participated. The troops marched well the infantry covering, in spite of the weather, being often kneedeep in mud, from twenty to forty kilometers daily. But some of the commanders made some egregious blunders. Gen. von Falkenhausen, commanding the Thirteenth Corps, got separated from the Fourteenth, and the plan of campaign had to be changed for the next morning.

The Emperor's dashing charge at the head of two cavalry divisions Wednesday was a fine sight, but all the experts present agreed that such a charge in actual war and under the same conditions would have led to the complete annihilation of the whole cavalry.

There was, however, the remarkable fact that the physical condition of the troops on both sides remained fine in spite of the weather. Only a few cases of serious illness were reported.

Experts assert that the new field artillery and automobiles were both found to be easily transportable. Automobiles, henceforth, will be regularly used in army transportation. Some automobiles made during the night and over unknown and unfavorable roads from fifty to seventy miles without breaking down.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the manoeuvres was that of the Fifteenth Corps, mainly recruited in Alsace, whose men fraternized sincerely with the men of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Corps, who were from other parts of the empire.

The reorganization of the artillery begins to go into effect Oct. 1. By the reorganization the number of field artillery regiments is increased from forty-eight to ninety-four, the effectives of the regiments being reduced, while the batteries are increased from 494 to 574. The expense is over 86,000,000 marks, with 12,000,000 marks annually in addition. The reorganization will be fully completed by 1901.

KAISER REMOVES OFFICIALS.

Objects to Their Connection with the Bund der Landwirthe.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The Prussian Government continues in a state of war with the Bund der Landwirthe. The Emperor has ordered all the officials who are members of the organization to be dropped from the Court list until further orders. His Majesty also intends to replace the majority of the high officials, notably the District Presidents, by men not in open sympathy with this organization, of thirty-five such Presidents thirteen being retired.

The tone of the Agrarian and Conservative press remains aggressive and abusive of the Cabinet, particularly of Prince Hohenlohe. The Kreuz-Zeitung, one of the most moderate of these, promises the Government a lot of trouble at the next legislative session.

A CHICAGOAN FOR PARLIAMENT.

Irish Party Offers a Sure Seat to T. F. Harvey, the Promoter.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—T. F. Harvey of Chicago, who made a fortune recently in the chewing-gum combination, has been staying in Ireland, where he was born. A section of the Irish Party has offered him one of their sure seats at the next election. Mr. Harvey will not make a decision until he returns from his forthcoming visit to America. He has been on intimate terms with the leaders of the various sections while in Ireland, and said to-day:

"I believe the prospects are good for a reunion of all the elements and once more presenting a practically solid Irish front against English Conservatism."

William O'Brien's newspaper, The Irish People, made its first appearance in Dublin this week. The self-described organ of reunited Ireland maintains that all the Irish forces must be recast and recreated to insure success.

Australia Asks for Confederation.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The first address praying for confederation arrived this week from South Australia. Others are expected soon. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, is expected to bring in the Federal Enabling bill early next session, which is the only step now required to fulfill the desire of the Australasians. The joint majority in favor of the Commonwealth bill in the colony is estimated at 200,000. Lord Jersey, it is rumored, will be the first Governor General and Sir George Turner the first Premier.

Floods Do Damage in Bavaria.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The recent terrific rainstorms in the whole eastern part of Southern Germany did great damage. The temperature dropped almost to the freezing point in many localities. Much snow fell in the Bavarian Alps and even in the valleys. The Isar rose suddenly. Munich was overflowed, and at the Sports Exposition, held on an island, most of the buildings were destroyed. The damage done in Bavaria and Silesia was very large.

Coal Mine Explosion in Prussia.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Nine men were suffocated as the result of an explosion which occurred in a coal mine at Redan, Prussia, to-day.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson Suggested as a Possible Successor to Lord Pauncefote.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Commenting upon the difficulty experienced in finding a successor as Ambassador at Washington to Lord Pauncefote, a weekly paper says it is more than likely that Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, K. C. B., Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since 1894, will receive the appointment to Washington as a reward for his long services in the Permanent Under Secretaryship.

Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, Knight Commander of the Bath and Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, is regarded as one of the ablest diplomatists of Great Britain. He is a son of the late Richard Sanderson, M. P., who married the Hon. Charlotte Sutton, daughter of Viscount Canterbury. Thomas Sanderson was educated at Eton, and after passing a competitive examination was appointed to a junior clerkship in the Foreign Office in 1859. In 1863-4 he was attached to a special mission to the King of Denmark under the nobleman who later became the Earl of Kimberley. He was private secretary to Sir A. H. Layard, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State in 1866, and to the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1867 and 1868. The experience gained in these offices gave him a thorough knowledge of affairs at home and abroad.

In 1871 Sir Thomas assisted the Hon. W. Stuart as protocolist of the Conference for Revision of the Articles of the Treaty of Paris relating to the Black Sea. In the same year he assisted Lord Tenterden as agent of the British Government at Geneva in the arbitration of the Alabama claims. From 1874 to 1878 he occupied the important and responsible post of private secretary to the Earl of Derby. From 1880 to 1885 he was private secretary to Earl Granville, and was appointed senior clerk of the Foreign Office in 1885. He was Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1889, and in 1894 he was appointed to his present position, Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was knighted in 1887.

DOMINICAN PAPER MONEY.

Government Will Not Carry Out Intention of Repudiating It—Jimenes May Be Elected at Once.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 16.—The Government's proclamation yesterday destroying the value of paper money created such violent opposition that the Ministers this afternoon proclaimed the acceptance of paper at the same rates as silver—namely, five to one dollar, American. This concession was made by Jimenes, who proposed repudiating paper money.

The Cabinet is discussing the feasibility of holding the Presidential election immediately, instead of in November as provided by the Constitution, and it will probably announce to-morrow that the election is to take place this month, as Jimenes is the only candidate.

The threatened riots have not taken place. All is now quiet here.

NEW NICARAGUAN GOVERNOR.

Dr. Bonilla to be Government Intendente of Coast Department.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Sept. 10.—Dr. F. G. Bonilla has arrived here from Greytown to replace the present Government Intendente of the Coast Department, Gen. Antonio Estrada. Gov. Bonilla has not yet taken up his official duties. The new Intendente has been President of the Supreme Court of the nation, and left that position to assist President Zelaya in carrying out his reform measures. The present policy of the Government is announced as guaranteeing protection to everybody in the Coast Department, and encouragement is promised to shippers and merchants.

President Zelaya has determined to put an end to the petty difficulties that have caused so much bad feeling between the foreign colony and the Government officials, and desires to give to the coast a modern and progressive administration. To that end Dr. Bonilla was selected as Governor, and it is understood that he has instructions to promote friendlier relations in the future.

THE QUEEN ON RITUALISM.

Delights Its Partisans by a Question She Asks About Incense.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Queen has been involved in the Church trouble. She is quoted as saying to a clergyman regarding the Archbishops' decision:

"Surely, if incense is illegal now it must have been so forty years ago. Why did they not discover it sooner?" This remark by the head of the Church delights the ritualists.

The President of the Board of Agriculture, Walter Long, is the latest victim of the Church dispute, his Liverpool constituents censuring him because he voted against the Church Discipline bill, whereby he gained a reputation as a defender of the ritualists. It is probable that he will resign soon, as another seat is vacant. The irony of this lies in the fact that Mr. Long has extremely Low Churchman and voted because he thought the bill weak from a legal point of view. But such an explanation is powerless against the "No Popery" cry of his constituents.

London "American Exchange" Fails.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A meeting of the creditors of Scott's American Exchange, which succeeded Low's, after the latter's failure, has revealed unsecured indebtedness to the amount of £3,039 and peculiar methods of business. The collapse of these agencies is a warning to Americans. Doubtless many bogus and other concerns will be started here in anticipation of the rush to Paris with less capital and cause for existence than characterized their predecessors.

Officers Must Wear Mustaches.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Secretary of War has issued a circular to the general officers saying he has noticed that a predominant fashion exists among young officers to shave the upper lip, and adding that this is much to be regretted. The result is that many unfertile lips are being coerced for mustaches. The regulation against shaving the upper lip has been little observed of recent years, and its revival is unpopular.

The Servian Treason Trial.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The treason trial now proceeding in Servia, in which nearly thirty members of the Radical Party are accused of conspiring to assist Knezevich to kill former King Milan, is disclosing a terrible picture of governmental corruption. No tenable evidence has yet been given against the Radicals, and evidently the trial is a mere pretext to destroy the Radical Party by imprisoning its chiefs. There is no doubt that but the interference of Russia and Austria, several of them would have been executed.

Lightning Destroys Jamaican Town.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 16.—Since the passage of the recent cyclone a continuous series of thunderstorms has been reported from the mountainous districts. News of the latest casualty is from Little London, in Manchester. It was completely destroyed by lightning, but with no fatalities.

The Emperor Decorates a Spaniard.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The Spanish Ambassador, Señor F. Mendez de Vigo, has been given the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle in recognition of his services in connection with Germany's acquisition of the Caroline Islands.

Baron von Washington Dies.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Baron Stephan von Washington, a descendant of the English branch of the Washingtons, whose mother was a Duchess of Oldenburg, died at Palermo this week.

Prince Henry at Kiao-Chau.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Kiao-Chau announces the arrival there yesterday of Prince Henry of Prussia and the German Chinese squadron.

Disastrous Fire at Callao.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 16.—A serious conflagration broke out at Callao to-day. Many buildings were destroyed and great losses sustained.

SUICIDE OF ARTHUR E. COBB.

Riding Master Thought to Have Been Jilted by Mrs. McKibbon.

BLAME ON MRS. A. R. SHELGRIM

Both Women Have Gone to Colorado with J. C. Osgood—Dead Man May Have Been a Nobleman's Son.

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The suicide of Arthur E. Cobb at the home of Mrs. Blanche McKibbon here some time on Thursday night was the talk of the town to-day, as he had been a familiar figure on the streets with Mrs. McKibbon. They were reported to have been lovers.

Coroner Banning of Mount Vernon took charge of the case, and had the body taken to Solomon Ireland's morgue, where he gave a burial permit. Coroner Banning requested the undertaker to embalm the body, and keep it a few days in case somebody might come to claim it.

The Coroner tried all day to trace Cobb's relatives, but he failed to gain a single clue beyond that furnished by a man of the name of Ashdean, who telephoned from the upper part of the county. Mr. Ashdean said that Cobb was an English nobleman's son. That is all the information the Coroner has been able to learn concerning Cobb's antecedents. Before Coroner Banning had a chance to ask any question his informant left the telephone.

The McKibbon home is about a mile west of the railroad station. Mrs. McKibbon leased it from John Luqueer last Spring for the season. Nobody seems to know anything about her here, but she always had plenty of money and moved in the best society. She and young Cobb were both this side of thirty.

Coroner Banning thinks Cobb killed himself over disappointment in love. Shortly after their settling here for the season, another couple came to the house. They were J. C. Osgood and Mrs. A. R. Shelgrim. The servants say they came from the West. Last Thursday the quartet went to New York, and all but Cobb started for Colorado Springs. Cobb seemed much disappointed when he got home in the evening.

Cobb told the housekeeper, Bridget Fitzpatrick, that he was ill. He went to his room, and later returned to the lower part of the house. The housekeeper says tears were streaming down his face, and for some time he could not speak. Finally he said: "Bridget, I've been deceived. I think I'll end it all. Blanche has deceived me and gone away with the people I detest."

He then went to the library, and after writing two notes, shot himself. One of the notes read as follows:

To the Press: This is for the public. It is not a foolish love affair. It is caused by a woman who calls herself Mrs. A. R. Shelgrim. She misrepresented herself to me, and by my riding and driving with her when she was learning I lost my position and also my reputation. She has this day enticed a very dear friend of mine away from her home and friends. She had to deceive her to get her away to Colorado with her. She alone is to blame for this trouble. ARTHUR E. COBB.

The other was to the Coroner, requesting him to "telegraph Mrs. McKibbon, care of J. C. Osgood, Denver, Col." The Coroner took possession of these letters and requested Undertaker Ireland to telegraph, which he did.

Cobb had been employed as an instructor in Durland's Riding Academy, New York, for several years up to about ten months ago. He had been the instructor while at Durland's of Mrs. McKibbon and her friend, Mrs. Shelgrim, who, it is understood, went West to marry Osgood, an alleged wealthy mine owner of Colorado.

Cobb then attached himself to the establishment of Mrs. Shelgrim after he left the academy. She had a place near Mamaroneck, and there was trouble between them that led Cobb to leave and take a position with Mrs. McKibbon. Cobb plainly showed his infatuation for his employer, and was much disturbed when Mrs. Shelgrim, his former employer, and Osgood came to Mrs. McKibbon's place on a visit.

Cobb was a favorite at the riding academy during the term of his service there, although he was very reticent, and even those who were intimate with him never learned the story of the man's past. Some of those with whom he came in contact believe that he has a wife in Boston, while others think he was a single man. He was a magnificent horseman, and is believed to have been an officer in an English cavalry regiment.

Mrs. McKibbon was visited by her mother during the Summer, the elder woman being known as Mrs. Bingham. It is said that Mrs. McKibbon's father was at one time a Judge in New Jersey. Both she and Mrs. Shelgrim were supposed to be widows.

To-night nobody had claimed the body of Cobb. Frederick Schington of this place, who knew the dead man well, said to-day that if Mrs. McKibbon or some other friend did not come forward and bury the body, he would have it done at his own expense.

MRS. McKIBBON'S NEW JERSEY HOME

Lived at Rutherford Until She Went to Rye with Cobb.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Sept. 16.—Mrs. McKibbon is well known here. She lived with her mother, Mrs. John F. Bingham, at 292 Carmita Avenue, until she hired the house at Rye, N. Y. Cobb was here during the Spring. He brought two horses and a pack of hounds when he came, and Mrs. McKibbon and her riding teacher were frequently seen together. They left together and went to Rye to live. Since then they have not visited Rutherford.

The Binghams have lived here for several years. Besides Mrs. Bingham and Mrs. McKibbon, the family consists of two daughters and a son younger than Mrs. McKibbon. When the family came here they said that Mr. Bingham was dead. They lived moderately.

Mr. Osgood Known in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 16.—Neither Mrs. Blanche McKibbon nor Mrs. A. Shelgrim is known here or at Colorado Springs. J. C. Osgood is President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. His intimate friends here can give no explanation for associating his name with the women.

OUTLOOK FOR APPLE CROP.

Big Demand in Europe for American Fruit—Lower Prices Expected.

The demand for American apples in Great Britain and other parts of Europe has been very large, and the exports during the past year were 1,217,767 barrels. They exceeded the exports of the previous year by 461,355 barrels. By far the greater part went to Great Britain, only 24,521 barrels having gone to Hamburg, and 58,710 to other European countries. This Fall there is a good demand for early varieties of American apples, especially in Glasgow, as Liverpool is being supplied to a great extent from the Continent.

The apple crop this year, it was said yesterday at the office of Charles Forster, a large receiver and exporter, will be hardly three-quarters of the average crop, the shortage being attributed by some to the severe Winter. Green apples will be plentiful, and, although prices are quite firm now, they are expected to come down in October and November, when the fruit is all gathered in and shipments become heavy. Red apples will not be plentiful and prices will be quite firm.

In this State speculators are paying farmers from 75 cents to $1.25 per barrel for apples under the trees. California growers get from 25 cents to 45 cents per box of fifty pounds, and it costs one cent a pound for freight to New York. No apples, however, have thus far been received from California, nearly all those grown there being Winter varieties. The Atlantic seaboard States and Canada contribute the great bulk of apples shipped to Europe.

The Venezuelan Commission.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, completed his review of the treaty of Munster. He strongly attacked the theory of overlordship of Spain, and showed the importance of considering the matter of spheres of influence. He urged that Venezuela had no title to Barima. Though it might have been offered by various Ministers as a concession, it really belonged to England.

A
Use Platt's Chlorides Freely About the house that has been closed during Summer.—Adv.

MAZET COMMITTEE PLANS.

Will Sift the Ramapo Deal to the Bottom, According to Mr. Moss.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet investigating committee, said yesterday that he considered the testimony brought out last week in reference to the Ramapo water scheme of great value.

"The testimony taken during the last few days," he said, "was of the highest significance, and is really the most utter condemnation of the management of the city's government that has ever transpired.

"The only point we have not yet developed is to show conclusively who is behind the gigantic scheme. I am not sure that the books of the Ramapo Company will enlighten us much, because the stock is in blocks and in blank; but I know that a man living in Brooklyn some time ago was asked to become the President of the Ramapo Company, and that afterward $50,000 in blank stock was sent to him through the mails. He refused the offer of the Presidency of the phantom water corporation and sent the stock back. That man will be placed on the stand soon, and then the people will understand how close we are getting to the leaders in the big stockjobbing plan. When we get to the centre I feel sure that we will find it a great deal narrower than some people think. The stockjobbing side of the thing is a new feature, and it has been demonstrated by the testimony of Holahan that the engineering part is an impossibility. I don't think Dalton got any of the stock, and Birdsall is in a most uncomfortable place. He says he never saw the contract, and both Dalton and Holahan have sworn that it was shown to him in the Corporation Counsel's office.

"Ramapo has been killed by our investigation, and now the men responsible for the scheme must be killed politically. The Mayor never stirred his hand in the matter, and doesn't intend to. Croker has committed Tammany instead of clearing the organization of complicity in the deal. McLaughlin's attitude was a surprise to me. I had expected that he would endeavor to gain advantage at the expense of Croker, but, although he had the opportunity, at the last moment he trimmed.

"The life of the committee has yet many weeks to run. It will not cease its labors until long after election day. The Ramapo job will be sifted to the bottom, and there are twenty other matters which will be disposed of before final adjournment."

MAZET DETECTIVES ARRESTED.

Two of the Committee's Men Mistaken for Thieves.

While attempting to get evidence on the east side, Edward J. Reardon and E. R. Booth, Mazet committee detectives, were arrested early yesterday morning by Policeman J. J. Devine and taken to the Eldridge Street Police Station. Sergt. McAdams released them. In the Essex Market Police Court, before Magistrate Olmsted, later, these two detectives and Superintendent Hammond and Herman Nestleberger, also Mazet detectives, were present. Samuel Lazarus, a private watchman in the neighborhood, mistook the detectives for thieves, and it was then that Policeman Devine arrested them.

Magistrate Olmsted fined a prisoner who was accused by the detectives $5, and it looked as if the case was disposed of. Detective Nell of the Eldridge Street Station asked the Magistrate if he would issue a warrant for the proprietor of the house at 51 Eldridge Street, where the arrest was made on complaint of the detectives.

"I want to charge him with keeping a disorderly house and use these men as my witnesses," said Nell.

"Oh, no, you don't," said Mr. Hammond. "We are not employed to do work for the police. If you want any evidence against that house go and collect it. You won't have to work very hard to get evidence against a dozen right near there."

Detective Nell insisted that the warrant should be issued, and that Reardon and Booth ought to be compelled to divulge their evidence. Magistrate Olmsted appointed next Wednesday afternoon for a private hearing in the case, when he will interrogate the two Mazet detectives as to the evidence they have.

Examining Ramapo Papers in Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—William M. Bruce of New York City, representing the Mazet investigating committee, is in the city to examine papers and certificates submitted by counsel during the hearings before the Attorney General on the application of William R. Hearst for permission to bring an action to annul the charter of the Ramapo Water Company of Brooklyn.

KEY WEST EPIDEMIC GROWS.

38 New Cases Reported—Quarantine Against Infected Cities.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 16.—Thirty-eight new cases of yellow fever were reported in the past twenty-four hours and one death. The increase is probably due to damp weather and frequent showers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 16.—The Board of Health to-day declared a quarantine against New Orleans, Key West, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, and Jackson, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever at the latter places.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 16.—The health authorities to-day quarantined against all infected cities and against all points where fever is reported to exist.

Yellow Fever Deaths in Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 16.—Two fatal cases of yellow fever, one of the victims being Mrs. Monsanto, wife of an agent of the Ballantine Brewery, have occurred here.

MANHATTAN'S NEW ORDER.

A "ukase" against whiskers, flowing or otherwise, and also against the bunchy cyclept "goatee," has been promulgated in a general order issued by Trainmaster Abraham L. Merritt of the Manhattan Elevated. Conductors and trainmen must hereafter refrain from cultivating the least suggestion of facial adornment, barring a healthy and symmetrical mustache, which is not included in the momentous ban.

Speculation was rife yesterday among the conductors as to the meaning of this order. The danger of Dundrearys and Galways becoming tangled up in the new electrical machinery soon to be installed in the system by the management, was thought to have given rise to the order.

The notice was first posted in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street station, where the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines find a terminus. As a partial atonement for these severe measures, General Manager Skitt has ordained that the title Captain must henceforth be applied to conductors on all the lines of the system. The traveling public need no longer be chary of their mode of respect, and it has been suggested that a regulation military salute be cultivated with which to greet the conductor as he swings back the gate.

NAMING RAILROAD CARS.

"The story runs," says The Railroad Gazette, "that Mr. Pullman used to give a gold coin to a lady of his family for the name of each Pullman car, it being her duty to name them all. Whether or not this is true we do not know, but all the world knows the results. They have made us familiar with the names of Scipio Africanus and Numa Pompilius. We have learned also the names of Aphrodite and Astarte. We are told that there are Pullman dining cars running under the names of Hepatitis and Gastritis, but these we have not seen. To the plain citizen of the Republic this is impressive, but inconvenient. Who is there among us who, having got out at a way station to stretch his legs for a minute, has not been covered with confusion when it became necessary for him to ask a porter where his car was? And who is there who has not been amazed and enlightened by the porter's pronunciation of the name? We remember, that once in traveling over the Kansas Pacific, we found a young Pullman conductor who spent his spare time reading the Greek Testament. He said that he was a theological student, but we suspected that he was "chucking a bluff." Later we have thought that perhaps he was preparing himself to master the nomenclature of his profession. We are not finding fault with the theory on which the Pullman cars have been named, but merely stating some matters of common observation. All of this is suggested by a note lately received from the Baltimore and Ohio people which informs us that it is their purpose to name their dining cars after well-known hotels, as, for instance, they will have the Waldorf, the Brunswick, the Manhattan, and the Imperial. This will be a comfort for the citizen, but the porter will mourn for Scipio Africanus."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Herman H. Hingslage.

Herman H. Hingslage died yesterday at his residence, 131 East Seventy-fourth Street, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was President of the Consumers' Brewing Company and a member of the Brewers' Board of Trade. For a number of years he was President of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein, whose festivals are held at Union Hill, N. J., and was its oldest ex-President. He was the oldest ex-Captain of the New York Schuetzen Corps, and was prominent in Masonic circles. Mr. Hingslage was a widower, his wife having died a number of years ago. He is survived by four children—John H. Hingslage, Mrs. Fred E. Wegener, Mrs. George H. Ficker, and Mrs. Henry Fiege—all of whom live in this city. Funeral services will be held at St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 81 Christopher Street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Robert Knight.

Robert Knight, a resident of Chicago for nearly fifty-eight years, died at his home there yesterday at the age of eighty-five years. Funeral services will be held to-day at the Chicago Avenue Church, and the interment will be at Graceland. Mr. Knight was born in Nottingham, England, Aug. 22, 1814. He settled in Chicago in 1841, and became a contractor and builder. Among the buildings constructed by him were the Illinois Central elevators A and B, the Air Line elevators, and the old Illinois Central stone station at the foot of Randolph Street. Mr. Knight was a member of the old Chicago Dramatic Lyceum stock company and the McVicker stock company. In 1855 and 1857 he supported Booth, taking the parts of Iago in "Othello" and Antonio in "The Merchant of Venice."

Nicholas Henry Joralemon.

Nicholas Henry Joralemon of East Orange, N. J., who was formerly in the twine business in this city, died on Friday, of paralysis, at his home, 110 Washington Street, East Orange. Mr. Joralemon was seventy-five years old. He was born in Belleville. After engaging in the wholesale grocery business in this city, he established, in 1850, the firm of Demarest & Joralemon, dealers in nets and twine. Mr. Joralemon retired in 1897, on the death of Mr. Demarest. His wife was Miss Sophronia Demarest, whom he married in 1848. His widow and four children survive him. The funeral will be held this afternoon, and burial will be in Rosedale Cemetery.

Sergt. John J. Joyce.

Sergt. John J. Joyce of the City Hall Police Station, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital of spinal meningitis. Sergt. Joyce had been a member of the police force for twenty-nine years. He was appointed on Sept. 22, 1870. He had not been in good health for some time and was forced to abandon his duties the latter part of August. He was a native of Ireland, and was fifty-two years old. He is survived by a widow and six children. One of his children died last Monday.

Obituary Notes.

CARL GERHARD, a manufacturer of fireworks, died at his home, 39 Lexington Avenue, Jersey City, on Friday from consumption. He was forty-nine years old. He is survived by a widow and three children.

CHARLES B. ALSTON, President of the C. B. Alston Hat Company, died on Friday night at his residence, 22 Tichenor Street, Newark. Mr. Alston was seventy-two years old and was one of Newark's pioneer citizens.

JACOB F. SCHOELLKOPF, one of the wealthiest and best-known citizens of Buffalo, died there yesterday, aged eighty years. He was interested in tanneries and flour mills, and at the time of his death was President of the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company.

MRS. JEDEDIAH VINCENT HUNTINGTON died on Thursday in St. Regis's Home, at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and the Boulevard. She was eighty-three years old, and was a widow. Her husband was the author of "Rosemary," "Lady Alice," and other novels. The funeral services will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HENRY FARMER, who was connected with a Newark newspaper, and who contributed to New York publications, died yesterday at his home, 80 Fourth Avenue, Newark, N. J., from pneumonia. He was prominent in Democratic circles and was a candidate for School Commissioner at the last election. A widow, one son, and four daughters survive him.

RUFUS W. PECKHAM, Jr., a lawyer, of this city died at the home of his father, Justice Rufus W. Peckham, at Altamont, N. Y., yesterday. He was in the thirtieth year of his age. Mr. Peckham's home in this city was at 201 West Fifty-fifth Street. He was married. His wife's maiden name was Harriet W. Corning. The funeral will take place to-morrow at the Albany Rural Cemetery Chapel at 12:15 o'clock.

Sudden Death of Dr. Meeker.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—Dr. George Meeker was found dead on the floor of his office, in the basement of his home, at 224 Mulberry Street, on Friday night by his housekeeper, Mrs. Pier. The physician, who was sixty-odd years old, had severe stomach trouble, and it is supposed that an acute attack stopped his heart. The body was taken to Mullin's Morgue, and the funeral will be held from there at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. Dr. Meeker was a member of Newark Lodge, No. 21, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The funeral will be conducted by the order.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Carl H. Schultz's Lithia Water.
Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsbad contain more lithium carbonate

THE RACING AT GRAVESEND

Close Finishes Rule in All the Contests of the Day.

IMP IS BEATEN BY PREVIOUS

Waring Wins for His New Owner—A Horse Falls and Is Shot in Front of the Grand Stand.

The racing at Gravesend yesterday was of the sort to be enjoyed, for the finishes were lively and well fought, and there was little in any of the events to suggest "queer" work. There was, however, an accident that jarred the nerves of the women in the grand stand. This was a fall in the Prospect Handicap, which resulted in a broken leg for Sakhrat, a fair colt owned by Demiel & Farrell. The colt was too badly injured to be taken from the track, and he was shot. The shooting had to be done in front of the grand stand, where the horse fell, and some of the women seemed greatly shocked by the scene.

The clubhouse stand was comfortably filled, especially with politicians, and among them were Richard Croker, William C. Whitney, John F. Carroll, Police Commissioner Sexton, Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, and Commissioner of Correction Francis J. Lantry. Messrs. Croker and Whitney had a long chat on the balcony of the clubhouse. Jockey O'Connor, who is under contract to the Bromley & Co. stable, was the day's victim of the Stewards. Nothing more definite than a statement to the effect that his license for the meeting had been suspended for reckless riding and disorderly conduct and that the case was referred to the Stewards of The Jockey Club for further consideration was given out. The Stewards also ordered that hereafter the entry of "Father Bill" Daly's filly Decimal be refused.

Two handicaps and a steeplechase were the main attractions on the programme, and all three were well worth a visit to see. The Occidental Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and an eighth, gave some of the people who have been claiming all sorts of things for the Suburban winner Imp an opportunity to see clearly just what the mare amounts to. It has been claimed for her that she is a better mare than Firenzi was, but she did not show it yesterday. She showed simply in the Occidental Handicap that she is a mare with a rare turn of speed for some distance when she is not asked to carry a fair lump of weight, but when asked to take up anything like fair stake weight, such as 129 or 130 pounds, she cannot carry her speed to the distance of more than seven furlongs.

She got away first yesterday, but King Barleycorn, who was allowed to run because the refusal of his entry by the Stewards does not apply to stakes and handicaps in which he was engaged previously, stuck to her and raced up with her from the start. The pair ran for seven furlongs away in front of their field, and then both were beaten. Charentus, Prince McClurg, and Previous came after them and once the latter got straightened out for home, the race was practically over. He was some distance behind when he started to overhaul the leaders, and Charentus had already taken the lead, but O'Connor kept driving him, and in a whipping finish with Charentus he got him up in time to win by a neck. Prince McClurg was third, a length behind Charentus, and Barleycorn and Imp were respectively fourth and fifth, both badly beaten.

Waring, who was purchased recently by F. M. Taylor, almost won himself out for his new owner in the Prospect Handicap, for there was the generous price of 10 to 1 against him, and his owner's winning bets, as well as the $1,800 of the purse for first money, made a neat sum. Flower of Gold and Mr. Jersey got away in front, and threatened to make a runaway race of the three-quarter-mile journey. Flower of Gold, however, could not last, and fell back beaten in making the run for home. Waring came on in the middle of the track with a fine burst of speed, and won in a romp by four lengths, while Mr. Jersey just lasted long enough to win second money by a head from Sadducee, who finished third. The favorite, Montanic, was left almost at the post, but came up with them later, and raced well, but Samaritan was left absolutely, and did not have a chance.

In the steeplechase, Van Ship was by far the best of the lot, and he was made a legitimate favorite. Trillion cut out most of the running, but on the last way around he dropped back and Van Ship, carrying 129 pounds, took up the lead and won handily, while Darrell and Mars Chan finished respectively first and second.

Sky Scraper led from start to finish in the fifth race. He was pursued closely by Dan Rice and F. D. Beard's Jefferson, but they were unable to get up in time. He won by a short head from Dan Rice and Jefferson. Smoke added another victory to his string by winning the sixth race.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. About three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:11.

1—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Amphion-Isis, 132 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1. (Taral)
2—Belle of Memphis, T. J. McHale's b. f., 4, 106, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Bullman)
3—Bendoran, W. B. Jennings's ch. c., 4, 140, even money.....(Spencer)

Lambent, 107, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Lady Madge, 107, 10 to 1, (Jenkins;) Claroba, 97, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Candle Black, 122, 15 to 1, (Odom;) Blue Devil, 115, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) St. Callatine, 115, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and Tinkler, 95, 300 to 1, (Black,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Left at the post.

Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. About two and one-half miles. Time—5:03 1-5.

1—Van Ship, J. W. Colt's ch. g., 6 years, by Isaac Murphy-Bandusia, 139 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Finnegan)
2—Darrell, H. Graham's br. h., 5, 142, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Graham)
3—Mars Chan, Mr. Chamblet's ch. g., aged, 7 to 1.....(Heider)

Trillion, 164, 7 to 2, (Black;) The Purser, 135, 25 to 1, (Raymond;) Sculptor, 139, 30 to 1, (Green,) and Naviculine, 135, 30 to 1, (Hector,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; fifteen lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Prospect Handicap of $2,500, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, or $20 if declared. To the winner $1,800, to the second $500, and to the third $200. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14.

1—Waring, F. M. Taylor's b. c., by Masetto-The Sweeper, 110 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Clawson)
2—Mr. Jersey, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., 108, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Sadducee, A. L. Aste's ch. g., 126, 6 to 1.....(Spencer)

Lieutenant Gibson, 123, 6 to 1, (Jenkins;) Hammock, 102, 20 to 1, (Evans;) Kilmarnock, 117, 7 to 1, (Odom;) Templar, 102, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Montanic, 114, 13 to 5, (Maher;) Motley, 105, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Flower of Gold, 106, 10 to 1, (Dupee;) Water King, 110, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) Elihu Conig, 113, 15 to 1, (Van Kuren;) King's Courier, 110, 20 to 1, (Hennessy,) and Plucky, 113, 20 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Sakhrat, 113, 15 to 1, (Callahan,) ran, but fell and broke his leg.

Won easily by four lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Occidental Handicap for two-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,500, added to a subscription of $30 each, or $15 if declared on the day preceding the race, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54 2-5.

1—Previous, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 4 years, by Meddler-Sunnyside, 122 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 109, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Clawson)
3—Prince McClurg, J. H. McAvoy & Co.'s br. c., 3, 118, 5 to 1.....(Odom)

King Barleycorn, 111, 4 to 1, (Keenan;) Imp, 129, 4 to 1, (Clay;) May Hempstead, 113, 3 to 1, (Spencer,) and Muskadine, 106, 8 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Skyscriper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 3 years, by Rey del Rey-Mortar, 90 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Odom)
2—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. c., 4, 106, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Jenkins)
3—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 96, 4 to 1.....(Blven)

Rare Perfume, 104, 2 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hurricane, 99, 15 to 1, (Dupee;) Clonsilla, 103, 7 to 1, (Wilson;) Hardly, 104, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Banished, 108, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) Deyo, 98, 20 to 1, (Cogswell;) Lucky Star, 108, 10 to 1, (Black,) and Holland, 97, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Smoke, W. Showalter's ch. f., by Order-Alfalfa, 104 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)
2—Kitchener, Sydney Paget's blk. c., 107, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Odom)
3—Belle of Orleans, J. J. McCafferty's b. f., 104, 8 to 1.....(Bullman)

Laureate, 102, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Jamaica, 94, 20 to 1, (Betley;) Peaceful, 107, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Dangerous Maid, 107, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Shoreham, 107, 12 to 1, (Wilson;) Erwin, 112, 8 to 1, (Dupee;) Prestidigitator, 112, 4 to 1, (Doggett;) Federalist, 102, 8 to 1, (Jenkins;) Decimal, 99, 30 to 1, (Black.) Jacobs, 108, 10 to 1, (Powers;) Rochester, 112, 40 to 1, (Hennessy;) Pyrrhus, 97, 20 to 1, (Callahan,) and Maurille, 105, 16 to 1, (Richards,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

PROVIDENCE HARNESS RACES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16.—The Grand Circuit races closed at Narragansett Park to-day with the best attendance and weather conditions of the week. The summary:

Free-for-all Trotting—Purse, $2,000.

The Abbot, b. g., by Chimes-Nettie King, by Mambrino King, (Geers).....1 1 1
Bingin, br. h., by May King-Young Miss, by Young Jim, (Titer).....2 2 2
Time—2:09¾; 2:09¼; 2:04¼.

2:21 Class, Pacing—Purse, $1,200.

Edward S., ch. g., by Hinder Wilkes, dam by Col. Hambrick, (Hudson).....1 1
Walter M., ch. g., (Miller).....3 2
Halo II., b. m., (Rood).....2 9
Mars Chan, b. g., (Bowen).....6 3
Rana, b. m., (Young).....4 5
Special Boy, b. g., (Cook).....7 4
Actuary, br. s., (Kelly).....5 6
Cola F., b. m., (Timothy).....10 7
Muriel Russell, b. m., (Dodge).....8 8
McNary's Hal, ro. g., (Carpenter).....9 dr
Time—2:12¼; 2:13.

2:27 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $1,200.

Lucille, b. m., by Senator N., dam unknown, (Rathbun).....1 1
Pirie, ch. m., (Bass).....2 4
Mattie Young, b. m., (Davis).....7 2
Hyita, ch. m., (Golden).....3 8
Princess, b. m., (Doble).....8 3
Mystic Maid, b. m., (Rowland).....4 9
Hunter Hill, b. g., (Dodge).....5 5
Blilie King, ch. g., (Rood).....6 6
Kavala, b. m., (Young).....9 7
Bettie Hamblin, b. m., (Geers).....Dis.
Time—2:10¼; 2:15¼.

2:04 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $2,000.

Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, dam unknown, (McHenry).....1 1 2 2 1
Frank Bogash, br. s., by Atlantic King, dam unknown, (Bogash).....5 2 1 1 2
Roan Wilkes, b. s., (Bass).....2 4 5 5 5
Lady of the Manor, ch. m., (White).....6 3 3 3 3
Rubenstein, b. s., (Johnson).....3 6 6 4 6
Chehalis, blk. s., (O'Neil).....4 5 4 6 4
Time—2:05½; 2:06¾; 2:04½; 2:07½; 2:07¼.

SLOAN LEADS IN ENGLAND.

Has the Best Percentage of Wins Among the Jockeys.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Though the papers put "Tod" Sloan fifth on the list of winning jockeys his average is far the best. Out of 212 mounts he had 79 wins. "Skeets" Martin had 27 wins out of 78 mounts, and L. Reiff 17 wins out of 50 mounts. "Morny" Cannon heads the English jockeys with 97 wins out of 334 mounts.

Martin is more of a favorite than Sloan among racing men. The sporting press never loses an opportunity for slurring Sloan. He grins and wins.

The alleged American syndicate has made no apparent impression on the ring, yet this is perhaps because the alleged syndicate is not overburdened with cash. Sloan rides Jiffy II. in the Cesarewitch race.

Martin Wins a Race in England.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—At to-day's racing of the Lingfield Park Club September meeting "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won the Burton Midweight Handicap on the Duke of Westminster's three-year-old bay colt Scimitar. Tod Sloan had the mount on Mr. L. Brassey's Palmira, and finished third. Eight horses ran one mile and a quarter. The Effingham Nursery Selling Handicap was won by Mr. T. Worton's Octavianus. Sloan rode Mr. T. Cannon's Moonfish, but was unplaced in a field of fourteen.

WILL OF MR. VANDERBILT.

Not to be Probated Until the Son Alfred Returns—Trust May Have Been Created.

The will of Cornelius Vanderbilt will not be filed for probate until Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the absent son, reaches home. That young man is now in China, and if he returns to New York with as little delay as possible, as is now expected, he will be here about the middle of October.

The decision to withhold the will from probate and from publicity was announced after a conference between William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, E. V. W. Rossiter, and Lawyer H. B. Anderson, in the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon.

Prior to this conference there was a belief on the part of close friends of the Vanderbilts that the will would be filed at the Surrogate's office on Monday or Tuesday of this week. The determination to hold the document back until Alfred Vanderbilt's return is significant, in view of the uncertainty which has existed with regard to Cornelius Vanderbilt's intentions relative to his son Cornelius, Jr. There has never been any intimation that young Cornelius would be disinherited, but there have been serious doubts as to whether he would receive the bulk of his father's estate, as the oldest living heir.

Although the estrangement between father and son, which was caused by the young man's refusing to postpone his marriage for a year or two at the request of his parents, was partly healed more than a year ago, the reconciliation is not known to have extended beyond the resumption of pleasant relations between the parents and their son. No person in the confidence of Cornelius Vanderbilt, not even Senator Depew, is free to say that young Cornelius was restored by his father to the full rights and benefits that naturally would have been his as the oldest son.

Senator Depew said yesterday afternoon: "Until Alfred Vanderbilt gets home, there will be absolutely no information given out concerning the contents of Cornelius Vanderbilt's will. The subject will not be discussed with the newspaper men, and, so far as the Vanderbilt family is concerned, the matter will be held in abeyance until Alfred's return, which will be about a month from now."

Senator Depew said that he was not at liberty to make any statements regarding the status of young Cornelius, either in the family or under the will. Persons who knew Cornelius Vanderbilt well, say that he was much pleased during the last two years of his life by the disposition manifested by his son Cornelius to go ahead and accomplish something on his own hook. The energy, originality, and inventive genius displayed by the young man made a favorable impression on the elder Vanderbilt as well as upon the young mechanical engineer's superiors in the New York Central Railroad offices.

There is a strong impression among the working force in the Grand Central Station that "young Cornel" is destined to be an influential factor in the management of the Vanderbilt properties. Although not a trained accountant, like his father, he is keen-witted and observing, and has taken pains to acquire a large amount of practical information with regard to the operation of a railroad. He has demonstrated his ability to build a locomotive, and he is as capable of running an engine as is the average locomotive engineer. Should the present Cornelius Vanderbilt succeed his father as the head of that branch of the family, he will naturally succeed his father in the various Boards of Directors in the Vanderbilt system of railroads.

Alfred Vanderbilt is just out of college, and has had no time as yet to devote himself to any business pursuit. Friends of Cornelius say that he (Cornelius) is the only one of the three sons competent at present to take up any part of his father's business affairs.

From no well-informed quarter is there any suggestion that Cornelius will get any smaller share of his father's estate than either one of his brothers and sisters. Old friends of the family, viewing the situation from a strictly business standpoint, say that it is not unlikely that the dead millionaire created a trust for the benefit of his widow and all of his children. This action might have been taken, it is asserted, without injustice to any one of the persons interested, inasmuch as either Cornelius or Alfred Vanderbilt would need several years of training before they would be deemed wholly competent to take the management of their father's vast interests in their own hands.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is now attached to the regular staff of the Chief Engineer of the New York Central. He served for more than a year in the motive power department, but when the veteran Superintendent, William Buchanan, retired the young mechanical engineer found it agreeable to make a change. Young Cornelius went to Newport yesterday to join his wife, who is ill.

Controller's Fee in Vanderbilt Will.

City Controller Coler will come in for a $10,000 fee when the State inheritance tax on Cornelius Vanderbilt's estate is paid. Assuming that the aggregate value of this estate is $100,000,000, and assuming also that nearly the whole of it will go to the testator's children, the State tax of 1 per cent. on direct inheritance will amount to about $1,000,000. A fee of 1 per cent. of this million dollars goes to the Controller of the City of New York under the provisions of Section 257, Chapter 908, of the laws of the State of New York, and this fee the law says "shall be in addition to the salaries and fees now allowed by law to said officer."

MR. VANDERBILT'S LAST CHARITY.

Sent a Newport Man Money to Pay Off a Mortgage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—One of the last acts of charity of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt came to light to-day. An old gentleman living in Newport, who was at one time among the wealthiest business men of the city, and who through misfortune alone had lost his wealth, was about to see his small cottage taken from him because his mortgage was to be foreclosed and he had not the means to meet the obligation.

A friend of the unfortunate man started a subscription paper to raise the amount necessary to meet the last payment of the mortgage. The gentleman with the subscription paper, having had business relations with the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, wrote to him, stating the circumstance, and requesting him to look over the subscription paper. The document was looked over and returned to the sender, and the very day Newport received the news of Mr. Vanderbilt's death a check was received for the beneficiary, which went a long way toward preventing the foreclosure of the mortgage.

Vanderbilts to Return to Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—It is said here that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will return to the Breakers on Tuesday and will remain for some time there. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will remain here until the latter part of the month, when they will return to New York for the Winter. All of the horses and carriages of W. K. Vanderbilt were shipped to New York to-day.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—Mrs. William Post entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Astor has closed her cottage, Beechwood.

Col. John Jacob Astor, who arrived from Rhinebeck to-day, joined Mrs. Astor at her mother's cottage.

Mrs. George S. Scott entertained at dinner this evening.

At noon Monday, when Miss Havemeyer is being united in marriage to Lieut. Commander Winslow, the bride will be entertaining at dinner 100 of the poor children of Newport at Odd Fellows' Hall.

The sloop yacht Defender arrived from New Rochelle Saturday, and picked up her former moorings, to the west of the Torpedo Station. Mr. Duncan returned for the wedding of his sister-in-law, Miss Havemeyer.

Mrs. George Collins has returned to her cottage, after an extended visit in Greenville, Canada.

This afternoon Prince Cantacusene was taken to the home of the Newport Clambake Club, on Easton's Point, and there enjoyed his first clambake. Before he left his home in Russia he was informed by a friend, who had visited this State, not to forget to try a clambake before he left Newport. Mrs. Potter Palmer gave the bake.

Mrs. Leroy King has rented her cottage in Bellevue Avenue, known as Berkeley, to Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., of New York for next season.

Mrs. Bull, wife of Dr. William T. Bull, sails for Europe on the Umbria next Wednesday.

Melville Bull is at West Island for a visit.

Many of the cottagers who went to New York to attend the funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt returned to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Freylinghuysen of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest at Pinard Cottage No. 5.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas have returned from Maine and are at their cottage on Rhode Island Avenue. They will go to Washington for the Winter in October.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a large dinner party this evening for Prince Cantacusene and Miss Grant. The guests, numbering thirty-six, sat at one large table.

The best-attended paper chase in which the cottagers have ever taken part was this afternoon, when over seventy horses crossed Jamestown Ferry. So crowded was the steamer that Lady Cunard and several others were left behind. The hunt began at the Wright Farm. G. P. Messerver and Mrs. Ladenburg, being the hares, were given a few minutes' start. The chase continued over the road to Conanicut Park, thence south by the West Shore to a pumping station. Mrs. Ladenburg rode a green hunter. Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, who was thrown during the chase, remounted and managed to finish first. Those mounted were Miss Taylor, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Stockton, Miss Fifi Potter, Miss Louise Potter, Miss Gwendolen Burden, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. George P. Eustis, Humphrey Owens, Vicomte Du Van Tois, Peter Gerry, Honore Palmer, Richard McCreery, W. A. M. Burden, and Dr. Bertram. Among those following in carriages were Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, W. F. Morgan, driving with Mrs. Burke-Roche; Austin Gray and Miss Swan, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., with Miss Lily Oelrichs; Mrs. J. J. Mason, with Miss Lurman; Henry Minot, with Miss Mason; the Misses Bullard, and a number of others. Cope Whitehouse followed on his wheel and kept well up with the hounds.

FINE ARTS AT THE PARIS FAIR.

Juries Who Are to Decide Upon the Works to be Accepted for Exhibition in the American Section.

John B. Cauldwell, Director of Fine Arts of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition, has issued his long-expected "Fine Arts Circular, No. 2," giving the names of the juries who are to decide upon the works to be accepted for exhibition in the American art section. The National Advisory Board, which will be consulted with reference to the general policy and administration of the Fine Arts Department, consists of the following:

Thomas Allen, Boston; J. W. Beatty, Director Carnegie Art Institute, Pittsburg; D. H. Burnham, Chicago, Ill., Director of Works at the World's Fair; Howard Russell Butler, President American Fine Arts Society, New York; Thomas B. Clarke, New York; Walter Cook, New York; J. Templeman Coolidge, Boston; J. H. Gest, Assistant Director Museum of Fine Arts, Cincinnati; C. L. Hutchinson, President Art Institute, Chicago; Halsey C. Ives, Director Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis; Samuel H. Kauffman, President Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, and Harrison S. Morris, Managing Director Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

The National Jury for Painting will convene Nov. 10 at the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. It will be composed of the following artists: Cecilia Beaux, Edwin H. Blashfield, J. G. Brown, William M. Chase, Ralph Clarkson, Frederick Dielman, Frank Duveneck, Winslow Homer, H. Bolton Jones, John La Farge, George W. Maynard, H. Siddons Mowbray, Edward Simmons, T. C. Steele, Edmund C. Tarbell, D. W. Tryon, Frederick P. Vinton, R. W. Vonnoh, J. Alden Weir, Charles H. Woodbury, and Edmund H. Wuerpel.

The Jury for Sculpture will consist of H. C. Adams, Charles Graefly, Lorado Taft, D. C. French, Bela Pratt, and J. Q. A. Ward.

There will also be three special juries as follows: For Illustrations and Drawings—Otto H. Bacher, B. West Clinedinst, A. B. Frost, Howard Pyle, William A. Rogers, and William T. Smedley; For Miniatures—William J. Baer, Laura C. Hills, and I. A. Joseph; For Etchings and Engravings—Frank French, Charles A. Platt, James D. Smillie, and Henry Wolf.

To relieve artists in the Western States from the expense of sending their exhibits to New York a preliminary jury will be organized, to meet at the Art Institute, Chicago, Oct. 20. Works selected by it will be sent to the National Committee for final adjudication.

Russia's Commercial Delegate Starts.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—A letter received to-day from St. Petersburg announced that Prince M. de Routskowsky of Russia has started for the United States to attend the sessions of the International Commercial Congress as official envoy of the Czar. The Prince comes by way of Berlin, and expects to reach the United States by the 1st of October. He will remain in Washington until the opening of the Congress in this city, Oct. 10.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing aves., Brooklyn.

Fall Millinery

Opening Monday.

GRAND OPENING —OF— INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR AND COATS

We take great pleasure in announcing the opening of our Fall and Winter lines of Infants' and Children's Caps and Coats, and we will be only too pleased to introduce and show them to you if you will kindly favor us with a call on Monday, Sept. 18.

$14.98—is the price of one Exquisite Bonnet, made of pale blue taffeta silk, trimmed with blue applique, chiffon ruffles and paradise aigrettes.

$15.49—is another handsome Bonnet, made of white taffeta tucked crown, chiffon ruches, embroidered with yellow silk, wide ribbon strings and paradise aigrettes.

$12.49—A Brown Silk Velvet Bonnet with Tam O'Shanter crown, large stiff poke, shirred facing of blue bengaline, double faced satin ribbon strings and bow.

Others too numerous to mention, but equally as elaborate, will be shown Monday.

$18.98—A Pale Blue Bengaline Silk Coat, trimmed with genuine beaver, has a deep circular collar, large reveres, and heavy silk lining.

$24.98—is a magnificent Green Velvet Coat, with large collars, trimmed with white silk applique, box plaited, back and gored fronts lined with pink taffeta silk.

Infants' Coats a specialty; prices ranging from $1.98 to $24.98.

RIBBONS.

The latest Paris Novelties in Persian and Cashmere effects, for Millinery, Dress Trimmings, and Stock Collars.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

is now replete with novelties in Embroidered Chiffons, all overs, in lace and mull, Tucked and Corded Taffetas, in all colors.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.

All the latest styles are represented at our counters, Collars, Collarettes, Boas, Tabots, in silk, chiffon, liberty silks and beaded effects.

Latest Fall Shades in KID GLOVES.

Fall importation of Ladies' 2-clasp (Victoria) Kid Gloves, in all the desirable shades; castor, gray, blue, green oak, tan, red, brown, black and white, 98c. a pair.

Ladies' 2-clasp "Pique" Kid Gloves, excellent quality, in tan, mode, brown, red, and black, 98c. a pair; value $1.50 a pair.

Ladies' 2-clasp Kid Gloves, good quality, in tan, beaver, red, oak, blue, green, black, white, gray and brown, regular value 98c.; at 79c. a pair.

Ladies' 2-clasp Castor Gloves in tan, brown and gray, 79c. a pair.

Opening Day Display of LADIES' FINE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Gowns made of Fine Cambric, Nainsook and Muslin, trimmed with lace, embroidery, insertions and ribbon, $1.25, $1.50, $1.79, $1.98 and upward.

Skirts made of Fine Muslin and Cambric, deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes, Cluny, Point de Paris and Duchess lace, also fine embroidery, $1.50, $1.79, $2.00, $2.29, $3.98 and upward.

Drawers made of extra quality of muslin and cambric, prettily trimmed with Valenciennes and Point de Paris lace and insertion. Others with fine embroidery, 69c., 79c., 98c., $1.25 and upward.

Skirt-Chemises made of fine lawn and cambric, round and square neck, trimmed with lace and embroidery, 59c., 79c., 98c., $1.98 and upward.

Also a large assortment of Embroidery and Irish Point Pillow Shams.

Ladies', Misses' and Children' SUIT AND CLOAK Department.

Grand display of New Fall and Winter Garments. Our reputation for keeping everything that is the best at the lowest possible prices will be on exhibition in our Cloak parlors on Monday.

Ladies' New Fall Suits, in all the latest styles and cloths, from $8.98 up to $49.00.

Ladies' New Fall and Winter Jackets, in all the jaunty and nobby shapes, from $3.98 up to $35.00.

Ladies' Cloth Capes; every aged lady has been considered in this collection; from $3.98 up to $40.00.

Ladies' Dress Skirts, beautiful styles, plain, figured, and plaids; from $1.98 up to $30.00.

Ladies' New Fall Waists, Flannel, Serge, Brilliantine, and Velvets; from 89c. up to $6.00.

Misses' and Children's Reefer Jackets, the warm school one and the chic, jaunty jacket for dress wear, sizes from 6 to 14 years, from $2.98 up to $13.00.

Misses' and Children's Dresses, all of the latest styles represented, 6 to 14 years, from $2.98 up to $10.00.

SILK WAISTS.

Beautiful colorings, dainty patterns, corded and tucked, from $3.98 up to $18.00.

BOYS' CLOTHING Fall Opening

Grand display of all the new and leading styles for Boys and Young Men! Our selections are larger than ever! We sell Fine Clothing at low prices.

ATTRACTIVE VALUES.

The best School Suits, in blue and mixtures, 4 to 16 years, all wool, at $1.98.

A select variety of most beautiful Dress Suits, at $2.98, $3.50.

Blue Dress Suits, quality, make and finish, worth $5.00, we offer at $3.50.

Suits with Vests, from 11 to 16 years, our special Leader, at $4.98.

Long Pants Suits, 14 to 20 years, 25 different styles; special at $5.95.

Vestee Suits for little boys 3 to 8 years, (3 pieces,) see window; at $2.98.

Sailor Blouse Suits, very fine materials and trimmings, 3 to 10 years, at $2.98.

Little Boys' Tan Covert and Blue Kersey Top Coats from 3 to 14 years.

Special advance sale in Chinchilla Reefers for boys 2 to 15 years.

Knee Pants and Flannel Waists for all ages; a special lot at 49c. each.

For Monday, Blue Astrakhan Reefers, with Sailor Collars, 2½ to 8 years, at $1.98.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT. THIRD FLOOR.

Special Money-Saving Items offered for Monday's Selling.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, full width, in new novelty and real lace effects, regularly worth $1.50, special 98c. per pair.

Extra fine quality Nottingham Lace Curtains, exact reproductions of Renaissance, Brussels, Irish Point, etc., all the newest designs, regular value $3.75, special $2.98 per pair.

Tapestry Portieres, 3 yards long, with heavy towel fringe top and bottom, regular $2.00; special, $1.30 pair.

Tapestry Portieres, small lots of a pattern in a great variety of colorings and designs; regular selling price, $4.50 to $6; special, $2.98 pair.

Figured Corduroys and Velvets, very serviceable for upholstering furniture; regular price, 59c. to 75c. per yard; special, 39c. yard.

Oriental Stripe Tapestry, 50 inches wide, for cozy corners or drapery, 25c. per yard.

Silk Face Tapestry for reupholstering furniture, value $1.75, special 98c. a yard.

Satin Damasks for reupholstering furniture, mantel, window or door drapery, these are all silk goods; regular price $6.75, special $2.98 a yard.

Special designs and estimates furnished for draperies or upholstery work of every description, first-class work guaranteed at lowest prices.

FLOWERS IN MULBERRY BEND.

Scramble for Black-Eyed Susans Given Away by the Moderation Society.

There was an interesting scramble for black-eyed Susans, recognized better by some observers as yellow daisies, in Mulberry Bend Park yesterday afternoon. There was a scramble also for other kinds of flowers, but somehow, perhaps because the black-eyed Susans came first, they were the most-sought-for flowers of those that were distributed.

The Moderation Society was responsible for the scramble and for a good deal of happiness among the five hundred children gathered in the park. Sylvanus Lyon, the Vice President of the society, to whom the pleasant duty of distributing the flowers is assigned, had a great time trying to be fair with the distribution, and at times his face looked as though his patience was giving out. Momentarily the smile crept back into his face, and it became manifest to the older heads who were enjoying the sight that every bouquet he gave away gave him as much satisfaction as it did the child whose hand grasped it.

The Mulberry Bend Park distribution of yesterday was the three hundred and eighty-eighth distribution by the society. Not only flowers have been distributed in the past, but in the Summer ice is distributed also, the object of the society being "the greatest good to the largest number for the least cost."

The flowers came from Islip, Millburn, N. J., Glen Cove, and other places near the city. They consisted, besides the black-eyed Susans, which were in the majority, of dahlias, bunches of pansies, nasturtiums, asters, and geraniums. There were three big boxes of them distributed.

FOUND IN AN INSANE WARD.

Missing Electrician Discovered in Wayne County Jail Demented.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Richard Droehem, an expert electrician and bridge designer, who suddenly disappeared from Philadelphia Aug. 24, leaving his wife, with whom he was about to start to Germany via New York, has just been located in the insane ward of the Wayne County Jail.

He had been arrested Sept. 6 for stealing small articles from a hotel, and when examined at the station showed signs of insanity. The physicians yesterday pronounced him insane.

Mrs. Droehem is in Germany, having taken the steamer immediately after her husband's disappearance, believing he had gone on ahead.

WEDDING OF MISS GRANT.

Russian Marriage Ceremony to Precede the Usual Service.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—On the evening of Sept. 24 the Russian marriage ceremony for the wedding of Prince Cantacusene of Russia and Miss Julia Dent Grant will take place, at Beaulieu, the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer. The ceremony will be witnessed by only the relatives, and will be very simple.

It will be performed by the Rev. Father Hotovitsky of New York, with two assistant Russian priests. This ceremony on the evening before the wedding at All Saints' Memorial Chapel is to carry out the religious custom of Russia.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY EXHIBIT READY.

MATTHEWS

EXHIBITION OF GARMENTS.

Latest Parisian and American Garment Display, Second Floor, Front.

Ladies and gentlemen are especially invited to visit our new and finest show rooms in America. Nothing has been left undone to make them complete in every detail.

OPENING OF MILLINERY, MONDAY, SEPT. 18. TUESDAY, SEPT. 19. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

A feature of the exhibition will be the extensive showing of imported Models, trained taste and expert knowledge having been utilized in making the selection one well in keeping with our reputation of all that is new, novel and beautiful in Millinery. But while Paris and London set the fashions, they are not alone in the creation of charming styles. An inspection of the beautiful productions of our own designers will reveal an originality and elegance that even Messrs. Pouyanne, Marescot, Soeurs of Paris might envy. And the most moderate prices prevail throughout the entire collection.

We lead as to style, finish and desirability. Always determined to serve at an advantage as to quality, price, and nothing is left undone to merit all we claim.

This has been a year of improvements in all of our many departments, to which we now invite your kind attention.

Custom Tailoring.

This department has been a success since its inception three years ago. This season as a Starter we will make for a limited time

Men's Suits to Order for $14.00.

We're confident you cannot duplicate any of these under $20.00 to $22.00; 25 different materials to select from in the newest, up-to-date checks, stripes, and mixtures and plain blues and blacks, in worsteds, cassimeres, thibets, and cheviots; they will be made in the best possible manner, by expert tailors; your choice of single or double-breasted sack or cutaway, for any size up to 44 chest or waist; remember, a $20.00 to $22.00 suit for $14.00.

Hats for Large Men.

Do you find it difficult in procuring a derby that is suitable and becoming in the present American styles? A. D. Matthews & Sons have made a line of hats which we believe are just the right proportion for large men; the prices are $1.98 and $2.50; regular $3.00 to $5.00 kinds.

Men's Fall Overcoats.

At $5.95, of all woolen Venetian Covert, in four shades of tan and Oxford; $8.00 value in these, at $5.95.

At $8.00, of an extra quality, all wool Covert, in the newest shades of tan and brown; also black clay diagonal; best satin sleeve lining, well worth $12.00; we sell them at $8.00.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.45 a Pair.

475 pairs of Women's Dongola and Vici Kid Lace and Button Shoes, are here for you to select from to-morrow. The toe shapes are the opera and full round, with patent leather tips, stout McKay sewed oak soles, turned, and very flexible—splendid wearing, comfortable, and stylish shoes, that will interest and please you.

The prices at which they sold for were $2.50, and splendid value at that price—sizes are broken, and if you can be fitted you can save more than a dollar on a pair. Early choosing is necessary, as there are only 470 pairs—on table Monday—at, a pair. $1.45

When you buy furniture, carpets and general housefurnishing goods you are buying things to live with and to use for a long time. Better go to the long-established and thoroughly reliable house of Cowperthwait & Sons, Chatham Square and Park Row. Here are nine stores full of everything you can possibly want. Best goods, lowest prices, largest stock, longest credit. Established 1807.

GOLFERS OUT IN FORCE

Thirty-seven Competitors in the Bogey Match at Morristown.

PRIZE WON BY J. A. BLAIR, JR.

His Gross Score Was 96, While the Lowest Was Made by James A. Tyng—Games on Other Links.

Thirty-seven golfers out of an entry list of fifty-four turned in scores yesterday for the bogey handicap competition on the Morris County golf links at Morristown, N. J., for the silver cup presented by Frederick B. Richardson. James A. Tyng, the club champion, signalized his return to his home links by making the lowest gross score, 89 strokes, but it was 3 above bogey, and Tyng finished 3 holes down to the inexorable bogey score. Ransom H. Thomas, Vice President of the United States Golf Association, was another contestant, and many Summer absentees were seen for the first time in several weeks on the links.

J. A. Blair, Jr., one of the youngest Morris County golfers, but who has been doing very creditable work, was the winner, turning in a card which gave him 2 holes up over bogey, while his gross score of 96 was one of the low ones of the day. Close to him came W. R. Thurston, 1 up over bogey, with a gross score of 94, while just 1 point beneath him was James A. Edwards, one of the new Morris County golfers, and who, for a long time, was considered the winner. Edwards tied with bogey, making the gross score of 93 strokes, which ranked next to Tyng's 89. He is President of the Columbia College Golf Club, and will probably appear on the team in the coming intercollegiate tournament. J. A. Blair, Jr., the winner, and Leland Garretson, another able competitor, are both going to Princeton this Fall, so the college element was very well represented.

The bogey score which was played against was 86 strokes, as follows:

Out	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	6—42
In	4	5	6	6	5	3	4	6	5—44
Total									86

While this is the same as the former bogey score, slight changes have been made at four of the holes. The second has been increased to four from three, and the seventeenth to six from five, while the seventh has been decreased to five from six, and the thirteenth to six from seven. This latter one is regarded as the most difficult. It is 545 yards from the tee, and its bogey figures were only equaled by Tyng and Edwards, while James E. Denton and J. M. Maynard succeeded in beating it by one point, each holing out in five strokes.

The tournament presented one decidedly novel feature, in that some of the poorer players were allowed two and even three strokes on some of the more difficult holes, marking a distinct departure from the old St. Andrew's system, which gives but one stroke a hole. For instance, a player handicapped at 13 strokes, received 12 strokes at the customary holes, and two on the thirteenth. This system has been adopted after a careful study of the past performances of the club members. The players and scores in the tournament were:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Bogey.
J. A. Blair, Jr.:			
Out 4 4 5 7 4 5 6 5 6—48			
In 4 5 6 7 5 4 5 9 5—50			
Total	96	10	†2
W. R. Thurston:			
Out 4 6 6 5 6 5 5 6—47			
In 4 6 6 7 4 6 4 6—47			
Total	94	8	†1
James A. Edwards:			
Out 5 4 4 6 7 5 6 6—47			
In 4 6 7 6 4 5 4 5 5—46			
Total	93	6	0
W. L. Thompson	94	5	*1
Archibald Forbes	103	13	*1
B. L. Chandler	106	15	*1
J. M. Chapman	105	18	*1
Henry P. Phippe	98	11	*1
Marmaduke Tilden	97	11	*2
J. M. Brinley	101	8	*2
Leland Garretson	98	8	*3
James A. Tyng	89	0	*3
E. T. Nichols	107	18	*3
J. G. Wilkis	106	11	*4
G. C. Smith	102	11	*4
C. F. Watson	97	5	*4
J. Insley Blair, Jr.	96	4	*4
W. Y. Marsh	95	5	*4
W. Alston Flagg	97	5	*4
James E. Denton	95	8	*4
J. S. Todd	110	17	*5
J. E. Brinley	112	11	*5
H. W. Ford	107	9	*5
Elbert S. Kip	109	17	*5
Oliver Adams	105	10	*5
Arthur Berry	111	18	*5
G. M. Maynard	98	6	*6
W. Fellowes Morgan	105	12	*6
G. J. Little	101	5	*6
Ransom H. Thomas	105	6	*8
S. H. Little	117	7	*7
C. B. Beckwith	105	9	*8
R. D. Foote	109	9	*8
C. W. Harkness	118	10	*9
George Willis	114	8	*9
R. Lyon	129	19	*10
Howard Cogbill	113	15	*11

*Up over bogey. †Down to bogey.

FROTHINGHAM WINS AT GOLF.

Defeats Cooke in Finals for President's Cup, 3 Up 2 to Play.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 1.—The Lenox golf tournament, which has been in progress all the week, closed to-day, with a very close and interesting match for the President's Cup, given by William D. Sloane. The first round of eighteen holes was played this morning, when Samuel Frothingham of the Lenox Club beat L. A. Laroque of Shinnecock 1 up at the sixth hole. Laroque was ill and gave up the game at this point.

George Cooke of Point Judith beat C. J. Trevelli of Oakley 2 up 1 to play. Trevelli was 1 up at the end of the first round and continued ahead the first part of the second round, but Cooke by a spurt of excellent golf won the last four holes.

In the finals of eighteen holes in the afternoon Frothingham beat Cooke 3 up 2 to play. Frothingham won the first hole in four, the next was halved; he won the third in four and the next three were halved. Cooke won the next in three, making the longest put of the day. This left Frothingham one up. The eighth was halved. Frothingham won the ninth by a fine put, so that at the end of the first round he was two up.

In starting off in the second round, Frothingham brassied into the grass, which cost him the hole. The eleventh was halved in four; the twelfth was won by Frothingham, as Cooke made a short approach and failed on an easy put. On the "heartbreaker," the thirteenth hole, Cooke drove into the ditch and lost one stroke, which cost him the hole, Frothingham winning it in six.

Frothingham was now 3 up, and it was thought the game was practically finished, but in driving for the fourteenth hole he got into the long grass and lost the hole. He won the fifteenth by a long put in four, making him 3 up.

At the sixteenth Frothingham drove into the bunker, Cooke drove short, both brassied poorly, and the hole was halved in five. These are the afternoon scores:

Frothingham—									
Out	4	4	4	6	5	5	4	4	4—40
In	6	4	5	5	6	6	4	5	. .—36
Cooke—									
Out	5	4	5	6	5	5	3	4	5—42
In	5	4	6	7	5	5	5	.	. .—37

In an approaching and putting contest 40 yards from the green over a net there were twenty entries. About half the players made it in 10 with 3 balls. In the play-off with one ball R. D. Lapham of the Lenox Club won in six strokes.

WEEBURN GOLF CLUB MATCHES.

Winners and Non-Winners of Prizes Play Handicaps.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—On the links of the Weeburn Golf Club this afternoon a thirty-six-hole competition was played for a prize presented by John F. Taylor. There were two classes—one for those who had won a prize this year and the other for those who had not. The results:

PRIZE WINNERS' CLASS.

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
W. L. Baldwin	177	10	167
George Jenkins	191	20	171
Wyatt Taylor	198	18	180
Fred Hecker	213	30	183
A. S. Pitt	204	20	184
M. R. Pitt	220	36	184
H. L. Williams	204	20	184
Hiram Dewing	239	54	185
L. C. Cisco Smith	261	60	201
Dr. J. H. White	242	36	206
H. H. Seely	269	60	209

NON-PRIZE WINNERS' CLASS.

C. H. Seely	180	10	170
J. M. Young	215	20	185
P. Jackson	225	40	185
A. G. Howes	217	30	187
F. D. Street	246	36	210
H. K. McClang	284	72	214

Yesterday an interesting team match was played between the men and women of Weeburn and the men and women of the Litchfield County Golf Club. The Weeburn men won by 33 to 6 and the women by 19 to 1. Following are the scores:

WEEBURN.		LITCHFIELD.	
C. H. Seely	5	F. N. Smith	0
W. L. Baldwin	7	A. Baldwin	0
H. L. Williams	0	F. Harrison	6
A. S. Pitt	1	W. H. Sanford	0
W. A. Helden	2	E. P. Roberts	0
Wyatt Taylor	18	S. P. Sniffin	0
Total	33	Total	6

WEEBURN.		LITCHFIELD.	
Miss Capen	0	Miss Denning	1
Miss G. Hecker	1	Miss Baldwin	0
Miss Robinson	1	Mrs. Harrison	0
Miss L. Hecker	12	Miss Graves	0
Miss Levitt	5	Miss Sandford	0
Total	19	Total	1

GOLF AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—The weekly handicap golf matches were played here this afternoon, and a good line of spectators followed the contestants. The results in the two classes for the cups were as follows:

	Gross.	H'd'c'p.	Net.
Class A, won by F. O. Beach	91	8	83
Class B, won by Ogden Mills, Jr.	104	20	84

Among those who played in the two classes were Fred P. Sands, Robert Phifer, Robert Sedgwick, Jr., W. Gammell, J. C. Livermore, J. J. Mason, W. Forbes Morgan, R. L. Gammell, H. R. Sedgwick, Austin Flint, Jr., H. P. Rogers, Paul D'Hauteville, W. S. K. Wetmore, and E. L. Winthrop, Jr.

HILLSIDE GOLFERS WIN.

Defeat the Morristown Men by a Score of 33 to 11.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 16.—The team of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club of this city defeated the Morristown Field Club team on the Hillside grounds this afternoon by a score of 33 to 11. The scores are as follows: Hillside—Glenney, 4; Wadsworth, 6; Reinhart, 9; Talmadge, 0; Baker, 5; Shepard, 0; Stockton, 9; Sangstaud, 6; total, 39. Morristown—Smith, 0; Thomas, 0; Holmes, 0; Ewing, 0; Duykinck, 0; Macy, 3; Palm, 0; Fielinghuy, 8; total, 11.

Another event was the scratch play for a silver cup offered by Josiah Browne, the one making the lowest score to keep the cup. The scores: W. L. Glenney, 79; Willard Wadsworth, 86; W. T. Kaufman, 90; H. R. Stockton, 96; F. C. Ard, 103; George Ryder, 107; E. J. Waring, 130; Forelnhart, 84; F. O. Talmadge, 88; J. W. Baker, 90; R. M. Shepard, 100; Henry Ryder, 104; L. H. Van Buren, 114.

Knickerbocker Golf Links Crowded.

A large number of players turned out yesterday in the handicap golf competition on the new Knickerbocker Field Club links at Flushing. S. W. Holmes, Jr., won the match in a net score of 74 strokes.

Eldridge Takes the Gould Cup.

Frederick L. Eldridge won the silver cup given by Edwin Gould to the members of the Ardsley Club, in the final round yesterday, beating Howard Page by three up and two to play. Besides this match there were two bogey handicap games and a putting contest for women.

Park Wins the Hunter Medal.

James Park won the golf championship of the Richmond County Country Club, S. I., yesterday in the fourth annual contest for the George Hunter gold medal. It was a lively competition, for the former holder, L. B. Stoddard, and the first winner of the medal, Albert E. Paterson, tied for second place, at ninety-one strokes for the eighteen holes, only one point below the winner.

Staten Island Golfers Win.

An interesting team match, with fifteen contestants on each side, was played yesterday on the links of the North Jersey Country Club at Paterson, between that club and the Staten Island Cricket Club. The system of scoring but one point for each game was adopted in the contest, and the Staten Islanders won by eight holes to five.

Albert Wins at Dyker Meadow.

The links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club rear Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, were formally opened for the Fall season yesterday with a members' handicap, which was won by A. R. Albert in the net score of 86 strokes, while L. Daniels gave him a close race, the latter coming in second at 87 strokes.

Golf on Marine and Field Links.

The Marine and Field Club links near Bath Beach presented the liveliest appearance of the season since the Summer vacation yesterday, and a large field of contestants turned out in the ball sweepstakes handicap. It was a close competition, for the victor C. R. La Rue, only got first place by one stroke, finishing in 79 strokes net, while Percy S. Dallett and S. R. Seaver tied for second honors at 80 strokes.

BROOKLYN BABY WANDERS OFF.

Mother Went to Sleep Thinking She Was Safe—Found Her Next Day.

When the Carr family of 52 Orange Street, in the Heights section of Brooklyn, retired on Friday night three-year-old Mamie, the youngest but one member of the household was nowhere about.

"Where's Mamie?" asked Mr. Carr of his wife.

"Oh, she's gone up stairs to sleep with Mrs. Selfridge again, I suppose," returned Mrs. Carr, going to bed with an easy conscience.

Just about that time a big policeman was unsuccessfully interrogating a very small girl whom he had found at the corner of Orange and Willow Streets.

"Name's Mamie, an' I'se losted," was all he could get out of the little one.

An hour later Mamie was crying herself to sleep in a crib in the shelter of the Children's Society, on Schermerhorn Street, while in the household on Orange Street all slept, happily ignorant of the baby's unhappy plight.

When Mrs. Selfridge, who boards with the Carr family, appeared at the breakfast table yesterday morning without Mamie Mrs. Carr became alarmed.

"Where's Mamie?" she asked, anxiously.

"Mamie? Why, I haven't seen her since early last evening," replied Mrs. Selfridge.

Then there was some excited hurrying and scurrying about in the household. Mrs. Carr started for the Fulton Street Police Station, near by, and on the way met a veracious small boy of the neighborhood, to whom she distractedly expressed her fears anent Mamie's having been kidnapped.

"Did you see any organ grinders around last night?" she asked.

"Yes'sm," returned the small boy, solemnly. "I seen one standin' in front of your house for two hours."

With her fears confirmed, Mrs. Carr rushed away to the station house.

"Hey, Murphy, how old was that kid you picked up last night?" asked the Sergeant of a patrolman, after Mrs. Carr had told her story.

"'Bout three, I guess," replied Murphy.

"That's she," said Mrs. Carr, somewhat illogically, considering the number of three-year-old children in the world.

Half an hour later, however, there was no longer any doubt about the matter, for little Mamie was in her high chair at home being stuffed with jellies and other good things. The child, it appears, found the front door of the house open and had gone out into the street and wandered away.

BROOKLYN SAILORS' ROW

Fun at the Annual Sports of the Second Naval Battalion.

CROWDS VIEW THE RACES

Manhattan Reserves Join in the Contests—Water Fete and Dance in the Evening.

The men of the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn officially bade farewell to the sea for the Summer of 1899 yesterday afternoon with their annual regatta, followed in the evening by a water fête and dance at their armory, Fifty-fifth Street and New York Bay. The pleasures of the day were joined in by a handsome delegation of sunburned tars of the First Naval Battalion from Manhattan, and a still larger gathering of the female friends and relatives of the sailors.

The regatta was held last year far away, off a strange coast, where the decorations were battleflags and the prizes to be won were bloodshed and death in the country's cause. The scenes of that occasion, in comparison with those of yesterday, presented a subtle contrast. To the practiced eye it could be seen that the contestants were amateur seamen no longer. The uniforms had not the creasy brightness and glitter as of yore; there was not the amateur roll and swagger in the gait of the militiamen and the tennis shoes and showy knife lanyards were missing. Instead, caps and jumpers were slightly the worse for wear, bare feet were in evidence among the coxswains of the racing gigs and cutters, and throughout the ranks grim experience had left its touch on every face.

Some of the brightness of the picture was gone, and yet the crowds gathered on the deck was larger than ever before. The crowd began to come long before 2 o'clock, the hour set for the regatta. They came in gayest Summer clothes, in keeping with the flags and pennants that fluttered from every corner of the armory and from every convenient point on the dock, and from the practice vessel Aileen, moored near-by. The mass of masts and oars and ropes and spars formed the setting of this picture of the sea.

The Fifth United States Artillery band from Governors Island furnished music on the pier, from one end to the other of which were arranged chairs for the spectators. There were over 1,000 enthusiasts on hand to see the fun.

The sailors for once were very much behind time, however. The Connecticut and New Jersey battalions, who were to have participated, were awaited in vain, and the First Battalion from Manhattan did not put in an appearance until nearly 3 o'clock. But the big family gathering did not mind, and while it waited there was a general reunion held.

There could not have been a more perfect afternoon for aquatic sports. A gloriously mellow September sun shone through a blush haze. A gentle breeze did no more than lift and sway the bunting that swung aloft on every hand.

Although this regatta was engineered in every detail by the petty officers and men, the officers of the Brooklyn battalion were all present with their families and lent a hand in the proceedings either by acting as judges or simply cheering.

It was after 3 o'clock when the first event of the day was called. This was a sailing cutter race at a mile and a half, and called for boats from Brooklyn, Manhattan, New Jersey, and Connecticut, but the salts from the latter States having become becalmed elsewhere there were left only the brothers from two boroughs to contest.

The First Battalion men were captained by the redoubtable Irving Zerega, and rigged out in rather seedy uniforms. Paul Buckner, a veteran, with no shoes on, handled the tiller for the Brooklyns. At 3:37 o'clock Capt. Frederick Leigh of the Governor's staff gave the word, a deafening report from a three-pounder stationed on the dock rang out, and they were off. The race was over a triangular course and promised well, but before the second buoy was reached the pintle of the Brooklyn boat carried away. Furthermore, Coxswain Buckner got his buoys mixed, and it was all over. The New York boat came in as she pleased.

The canoe sailing race over the same course brought out four starters—the Toreador, A. E. Paula of the New York Canoe Club; the Clover, M. M. Davis; King Olaf, J. F. Eastmond, and the Unqua, P. F. Hogan—the last three of the Brooklyn Canoe Club. Robert J. Wilkins, the judge, got them away in pretty fashion, and soon the Toreador was doing some fancy jockeying for the lead. King Olaf held third place until the reach home, when the Clover came up and exchanged places. The Toreador won cleverly in twenty-one minutes five seconds, with Unqua second. The latter's coxswain had fouled a buoy during the course, however, and the boat was disqualified, the Clover getting the place.

While this was going on seven perplexed "shellbacks" of the Second Naval Battalion were engaged in a terrific struggle in the water alongside the dock, each attempting to get an empty barrel somehow over a fifty-yard course for a prize. John P. Colgan of the First Division got over the distance first, with the barrel resting heavily on the back of his neck. J. L. Bassendon of the Second Division arrived second, in a waterlogged condition, by swimming on his back, with the barrel bearing down heavy on the pectoral bone. The other barrels arrived empty, but the swimmers were filled with salt water.

The four-oared gig race in a mile, with a turn, brought out only the First and Second Battalions. This was a close contest, and elicited the greatest enthusiasm of the day. The Brooklyn tars took a slight lead at the start, rowing about thirty-eight strokes, while the Manhattan Islanders, with a forty stroke, seemed to be satisfied. Before the first turn was reached the distance between the boats had been narrowed to practically nothing, and when they had turned and gotten stretched away for home, honors were even. They kept this up down the stretch, evoking tremendous enthusiasm on the pier. It was anybody's race to within twenty yards of the finishing line, when the First Battalion men made a spurt, and when the three-pounder on the dock thundered the finish, the New York men were a half a length to the good. The crowd gave three cheers for the victors.

The paddling canoe race, over a quarter-mile course, brought out the Alligator, Charles Eastmond; the Menemoasha, H. M. Dater, and the Eastern Star, J. R. McDivitt, all of the Brooklyn Canoe Club. The Alligator had an easy thing of it, leading all the way. The Eastern Star was able to beat out the Menemoasha for the place.

By this time the breeze of the afternoon had freshened up considerably, and the entries for the one-hundred-yard swim, for members of the Second Battalion, began to twindle. Only three hardy salts at last agreed to contest. They were O. D. Cooke of the Third Division, R. E. Leavitt of the First Division, and A. D. Stewart of the Third Division. After a very pretty spurt they finished in the order named.

The one-mile divisional cutter race was rowed almost in the dark, and was captured by the Second Division.

Then everybody gathered in the armory overlooking the sea and the dancing began, after the prizes had been presented to the victors by Commander R. P. Forshew of the Second Battalion.

DIED OF GRIEF FOR HIS WIFE.

Conrad Leibfried Survived Her Death Only One Day.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Conrad Leibfried, eighty-nine years old, died at his home here last night of grief over the loss of his wife, who died on Thursday. When Mr. Leibfried learned that his wife was dying he went to her bedside and told her he would soon follow. After his wife died Mr. Leibfried went about as usual, but he said he was only waiting to hear his last summons. After dinner last night he said he thought he would take a few minutes' rest, and, lying down on a lounge, was soon fast asleep. Later his daughter tried to arouse him but failed. When a doctor arrived he found Mr. Leibfried dead. Both bodies will be buried in one grave tomorrow.

MAY HAVE KILLED HIS BROTHER

Stone Thrown in Play Believed to Have Caused Boy's Death.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 16. — Frank Wade, thirteen years old, died at his home, 630 Third Avenue, and it is believed that his death was the result of an injury received while at play two weeks ago with a younger brother. The little fellow threw a stone, which accidentally hit his brother over the eye. The injury was not believed to be serious, but subsequently the boy showed signs of paralysis of the face. He was treated for this, and improved apparently.

He attended the public school in High Street yesterday, and while there complained of pains in the head. On going home he was treated by Dr. Keefe. He grew worse later, and when Dr. Keefe was recalled he found the boy was dead.

It is alleged that the examination since death has resulted in the discovery of a fracture of the skull, and on learning the circumstances of the injury Dr. Keefe declined to give a certificate of death.

COSTLY FIRE IN ROCHESTER.

Box Factory and Flouring Mills in Down Town District Destroyed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 16.—A fire which started in the boiler room of the Ira S. Disbrow box factory at 4 o'clock this afternoon destroyed that structure, together with the J. H Chase flouring mills, and damaged surrounding property. Two firemen were injured.

The burned buildings were situated in the heart of the down-town shop district, with numerous tall buildings on all sides. The flames spread rapidly, as the box factory was filled with dry lumber and other inflammable material, and fifteen minutes after the fire was discovered a general alarm was sounded. By this time the flames had spread to the Chase Flouring Mills.

The total loss will probably reach $100,000. The box factory was insured for $20,000, and there is $5,000 insurance on the stock. The Chase mills were valued at $15,000; insurance unknown. The loss to surrounding property may reach $5,000 all told.

Puerto Rican Relief Fund.

The National Bank of North America, the depository of the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reported yesterday subscriptions as follows:

Previously acknowledged, $44,109.73; Palisades, $15; Christ Church, Jordanville, N. Y., $18.70; J. B. & H. B. Sykes, through Thomas Hayes & Co., Clinton, N. Y., $2; Mrs. Aellare, $5; Mrs. Thomas Wood, $5; Mrs. Olive Champion, $1; E. B. Baker, $2; Hayes & Co., $5; treasurer of Stock Exchange Fund, through Merchants' Association, $1,283; Wolf Creek Church, Malta, Ohio, $4.25; Total, $44,709.68.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rothschild

IMPORTING and MANUFACTURING RETAILER.

BROOKLYN. NEW YORK. PARIS.

We beg to announce that on and after **Tuesday, September** the **Nineteenth,** we will be prepared to show the **correct Autumn Styles** in **Paris, London,** and **Our Own Designed** Trimmed Hats, etc., and a full and most magnificent assortment of high class **Novelties** in **Millinery Materials.**

We invite the ladies of Brooklyn and vicinity to an inspection of our efforts for the coming season, with the assurance that we feel confident that we merit the patronage of all wearers of good and correct Millinery as no other house in Brooklyn or Manhattan does.

J. ROTHSCHILD.

NEW YORK. PARIS.

Fulton St., corner Hoyt, BROOKLYN.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

The Leading Department Store of Brooklyn and One of the Largest Retail Establishments in the World.

A total area of over 400,000 square feet of shopping space—and still growing. Seventy distinct and separate departments, each a complete store n itself, brimful with the most attractive merchandise the world produces. With the exception of those articles on which the prices are restricted, we aim to sell everything for less than goods of equal merit can be bought anywhere else. Every device that adds to the comfort and convenience of visitors and lightens the labors of our empleyees has been introduced. In short, a model establishment, and the most interesting place to see in Brooklyn.

Interesting Fur Facts.

We are showing six new models of Broadtail and Sealskin Jackets that should be seen by every woman who contemplates getting a new fur coat this Fall or having an old one remodeled. They combine every feature that the fashion fixers have pronounced correct—for instance, the new long, open revers—the new sleeves and drop cuffs—the new plain round or pointed back, etc. We'll make you a new jacket or remodel your old one now, at prices which should induce you to leave your order at once—because later on, when the busy season sets in, charges will, of necessity, be much higher. Our collection of *Russian Sable, Real Chinchilla* and *Broadtail* skins contains without a doubt one of the best selected and handsomest assortment of these furs to be found in this country, and if you want an especially rich and beautiful garment we can furnish it for much less than anyone else.

Specials in Fur Neckwear.

Alaska sable (natural color) cluster Scarf with ten tails.....$5.95
Electric seal cluster Scarf, eight tails, $2.45
Mink Scarfs, cluster of eight wolverine tails.....$7.95
Alaska sable (natural color) Collarette, 10 ins. deep.....$13.95
Electric seal Collarette, 10 ins. deep, $4.45

Second floor.

A Furniture Offering That Is Full of Profitable Hints.

These items but suggest the host of other good values that prevail throughout our Furniture floor.—See the Furniture and compare it and our prices with those of any other store anywhere and you'll soon be convinced that it's decidedly to your advantage to come here for anything you may want in this line.

Parlor Suits of 3 pieces, mahogany finish inlaid frames, upholstered in satin damask.....$14, $24, $30, $45
Parlor Suits of 5 pieces, mahogany and mahogany finished inlaid frames, upholstered with spring edge and seat, covered in assorted colorings of plush and satin damask..$36, $52, $65, $75
Corner Chairs, mahogany finished frames, covered in silk tapestry and satin damask.....$2.98
Oak Sideboard, height 72 in., base 23x48 in., shaped top, with 17x30 in. bevel mirror, trimmed with cast brass handles.....$13.50
Oak Dining Chairs, box frame, cane seat.....$1.39
Oak Dining Chairs, high back, cane seat, 89c
Couch, high head, with spring edge, covered in assorted colors of velvet trimmed with double fringe.....$6.75
Morris Chairs of oak, polished arm, with reversible velvet cushion.....$4.65
Chiffoniers of oak, with 5 large drawers.....$4.00
Antique oak finish Bedroom Suit, 10 pieces, consisting of bed, bureau, washstand, table, chair, rocker, woven wire spring, hair mattress, and 2 pillows, $25.00
Oak Bureau with French bevel plate mirror, base with 2 small and 2 large drawers, trimmed with cast brass handles. $9.00

Bedding.

Mixed Hair Mattress, made up in A. C. A. ticking, 40 lbs., full size.....$6.90
300 Feather Pillows, made up in A. C. A. ticking, 22x28, 3 lbs., each.....$1.35

Fourth floor.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Standard quality, well made, at much less than the cost of the unmade material.

2 yards wide, 2½ yards long, ea.....32c
2¼ yards wide, 2½ yards long, ea.....34c
Heavy twilled muslin Pillow Cases, 45x 36 inches, ea.....9c

Main floor, left, rear.

22,000 Yards of Plain and Fancy Taffeta Silks at Less Than Cost of Production.

There are 12,000 yards of rich quality fancy Taffeta Silks in this collection. An immense variety of stylish patterns, including corded stripes, checks, plaids and embroidered effects in street and evening shades. They will be divided into two lots as follows:

7,000 yards of fancy Taffetas that we have been selling up to now at 88c., 98c., $1.10 and $1.25 a yard, go at.....59c
5,000 yards of fancy Taffetas that we have been selling up to now at $1.35, $1.48 and $1.98 a yard, go at.....98c

Plain Colored Taffetas.

In this lot are 10,000 yards of plain colored Taffeta Silks, of splendid quality, in seventy-five of the most desirable shades, including 3,000 yards of 20 inch imported Silk, in white, cream, black and all evening colors, with the rich soft finish and brilliant lustre characteristic of the best foreign silks—These silks have been selling up to now at 79c. and 85c. yd. They all go at.....55c

Main floor, New Building.

75c. to $1.25 Colored Dress Goods at 48c. Yd.

Unusual trade conditions have brought us an importer's stock of fine colored Dress Goods at a decisive reduction from the usual cost—and this offering gives you the full benefit of the saving. The collection consists of

46 in. Poplin Velour, handsome two tone, navy, brown and green mixtures.
46 in. Bayadere Coverts, satin stripe effects, stylish street mixtures in dark colorings.
46 in. Covert Suitings, correct Fall mixtures.
46 in Armure Coverts.
47 in. Vigoureux, plain and two tone mixtures.
45 in. Whipcord Suitings, two tone mixtures.

The prevailing prices for these goods are from 75c. to $1.25 yard—Take any of them at, per yard.....48c

New Building, main floor.

And Two Unusually Good Values in Black Dress Goods.

1,100 yards all-wool double warp Serges and Cheviots, full 50 inches wide, extra weight and finish—go at per yard.....49c

1,500 yds. 50 in. Camels' hair and Estamine Cheviots, the most wanted goods of the season—sponged and shrunk—go at per yd.....59c

Main aisle, rear.

Women's Velveteen Waists at $4.50.

Made of good quality velveteen in the most approved latest shirt waist style. They've a corded front, straight tucked back, dress waist sleeves and gilt buttons. The colors are brown, cardinal, Yale blue, lavender, green and black. These are excellent waists and decided bargains at.....$4.50

Second floor.

Pretty Sofa Pillows Particularly Cheap.

A small lot of 24x24 inch silk covered sofa Pillows with 4 inch ruffles, go at.....$1.85
Exceptional value is also offered in handsome Pillow Tops from.....29c. to 98c

Also, Uncovered Down Pillows at These Very Low Prices:

18x18 in.....35c | 22x22 in.....58c
20x20 in.....45c | 24x24 in.....69c
26x26 in.....85c

Art Embroidery Dept.—2d floor.

Again Unmatched Values in Upholsterings.

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets.

White Nottingham Lace Curtains, some of the finest reproductions of Renaissance, Irish Point and Tambour designs, all have the new buttonhole worked edge, full width and 3½ yds. long, assorted designs; our regular $2.24 to $3.25 grades, go at, per pair, $1.98
Our regular $3.50 to $5.00 grades, go at, per pair.....$2.98
Real Irish point lace Curtains, white, excellent designs on good net, well worked, just arrived from St. Gall, full width and 3½ yds. long, assorted designs, excellent values, at per pair, $3.79, $4.98, $5.98 and $7.50
Real renaissance lace Curtains, net centers, full widths and 3½ yds. long, excellent quality lace and put together by best French manufacturers, complete assortments to select from and never better values offered, assorted designs, 3 specials, at, per pair, $7.48, $13.48, $21.48
White Nottingham lace Bed Sets, full size spread and 2 shams, 3 designs, excellent reproductions of renaissance lace, per set.....$5.00

Draperies and Furniture Coverings.

Our stock of Tapestries in cotton, cotton and silk, all silk Damask, Brocatelles for draperies, long curtains and furniture coverings was never more complete. A visit will prove that money can be saved by those contemplating refurnishing.
50 in. square cotton Tapestries, suitable for table covers, cushions or chairs, each.....49c
50 in. Squares, in silk and cotton, ea., $1.19
50 in. Squares, in silk Damask, ea. $1.89
Value from $1.00 to $6.00 ea.
300 yds. figured Art Velvets, ½ yd. to 3½ yds. long, at half price.
2,000 yds. of 30 in. Gold Crepe go at, per yard.....8c

Table Covers.

6-4 Plain Velour Table Cover, fringed all around, embroidered on each corner, each.....$2.48
6-4 Cotton Tapestry Table Cover, fringed all around, assorted colors, ea....49c
8-4 Tapestry Table Cover, dining room table size, fringed all around, assorted colors, ea.....69c

Third floor.

Linen Opportunities That Will Repay Investigation.

If you'll investigate this offering and compare our prices with those of other stores—you'll understand why we're doing *the* linen business of Brooklyn.

All linen fringe Table Cloths, plain white, red and blue borders, 8-10 size, ea. 85c
Extra heavy all linen Cream Table Damask, 2 yards wide, good patterns, yd.....49c
Extra fine all linen Satin Damask Pattern Table Cloths, in handsome patterns, with Napkins to match:
2 yds. long. $1.50 | 3 yds. long. $2.25
2½ yds. long. $1.88 | 3½ yds. long. $2.63
⅝ (20x20 inches) Napkins to match, per doz.....$1.50
6-8 (22x22 inches) Napkins to match, per doz.....$1.99
¾ (24x24 inches) Napkins to match, per doz.....$2.35
Heavy Hemmed Huck Towels, 19x38 to 20x40 inches.....12½c
Fine quality pure linen plaid Glass Toweling, yd.....10c

Red, White & Blue Bunting.

U. S. standard red, white and blue wool Bunting, per yard.....16c

Main, left, rear.

Women's Gloves Exceptionally Low Priced at 64c. Pr.

Women's kid Gloves, in hooks and clasps, black, white, tans, modes and reds—mostly direct importations and intended for retailing at a much higher price—go at, per pair.....64c

Main, right.

THE SCORES AT CREEDMOOR

Sixty-five National Guardsmen Qualify as Marksmen.

COL. LADD IS SUCCESSFUL

The Judge Advocate Is One of the Thirteen Who Win Laurels at Pistol Practice.

About 150 riflemen were at Creedmoor yesterday to try for marksmen's scores. Weather conditions were unusually favorable. As a result sixty-five aspirants qualified as marksmen and twenty-five as experts. Col. W. W. Ladd, Judge Advocate of the National Guard of New York, was one of thirteen to qualify as marksman in the pistol practice.

Company F, Seventh Regiment, not Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, was the winner of the Adjutant General's match Friday. The scores of yesterday follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

Marksman's Class.

GENERAL STAFF.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Col. W. W. Ladd	4 4 2 2 4—16	4 4 3 4 0—15	—31

NINTH REGIMENT.

Hosp. Steward C. H. Lowe	4 0 4 4 4—16	5 4 2 0 5—16	—32

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. T. M. T. Raborg	4 4 4 3 3—18	3 2 2 3 5—15	—33

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Sergt. Major E. P. Fergerson	3 5 5 3 0—16	4 3 4 3 4—18	—34
Sergt. Major F. H. Guild	4 0 5 4 2—15	5 3 2 2 3—15	—30

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieut. M. M. O Sullivan	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 4 2 4—17	—33

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergt. N. Bruford	4 3 4 4 3—18	5 4 5 3 3—20	—38

FIRST BATTERY.

First Lieut. A. S. Hathaway	5 0 4 3 4—16	4 3 4 0 4—15	—31
Corp. O. Zschoge	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 3 4 3 3—17	—34

FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.

Priv. E. J. Carney	3 4 4 2 4—17	3 4 2 5 3—17	—34

SECOND SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. P. A. Brock	4 4 4 5 3—20	3 4 3 4 4—18	—38
Priv. F. L. Hardenbrook	2 5 2 4 3—16	4 4 0 4 4—16	—32
Priv. R. W. Stitt	4 3 3 5 4—19	5 3 2 3 5—18	—37

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Marksman's Class.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. J. G. Nesser	3 4 3 4 4—18	4 3 4 5 0—16	—34
Private R. N. Finck	3 3 4 4 5—19	4 4 4 4 4—20	—39
Private L. M. Hurd	3 0 5 4 3—15	3 3 4 5 0—15	—30
Private C. M. Meeks	5 3 3 0 4—15	3 4 3 5 0—15	—30
Private T. A. Snedeker	2 4 4 4 3—17	2 4 2 4 3—15	—32

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Private W. J. Bolger	3 4 4 2 3—16	4 0 3 4 4—15	—31
Private W. R. Bunce	4 4 3 2 2—17	4 3 2 2 3—15	—32
Private W. B. Carrick	0 4 5 3 4—16	2 4 4 3 3—16	—32
Private J. J. Coughlan	3 5 4 5 0—17	5 3 2 2 2—15	—32
Private F. Draxler	5 4 4 3 2—18	3 2 3 3 4—15	—33
Private J. J. Donnelly	4 3 2 3 4—16	3 2 3 4 3—15	—31
Private R. R. Kaufman	4 4 0 5 2—15	4 3 3 4 2—16	—31
Private G. A. Keller	4 4 5 4 3—20	2 3 4 3 4—16	—36
Private E. Martine	4 3 4 4 4—19	5 5 4 3 3—20	—39
Private D. J. Murphy	4 4 3 2 3—16	4 3 2 4 2—15	—31
Private H. G. Schroeder	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 4 4 5 0—16	—32
Private E. Zweig	4 3 2 4 5—18	4 4 3 3 3—17	—35

NINTH REGIMENT.

Private J. J. Hartney	5 4 4 3 5—21	3 2 3 4 3—15	—36
Private A. T. Ketchum	0 2 4 5 4—15	4 4 3 4 0—15	—30
Private G. Martine	5 3 3 3 3—17	3 4 0 5 4—16	—33
Private C. G. Matthews	2 4 4 4 3—17	4 4 5 4 5—22	—39

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Private J. Beyer	3 3 2 3 5—16	4 4 5 4 5—22	—38
Private M. Connelly	4 2 2 4 5—17	3 3 4 3 4—17	—34
Private F. Bruner	0 5 3 3 4—15	3 3 4 3 2—15	—30
Private L. Denecke	3 3 3 3 4—16	5 3 4 3 2—17	—33
Private J. Pitzpatrick	4 2 3 3 3—15	3 4 4 0 5—16	—30
Private M. J. Heffernan	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 4 2 3 3—15	—33
Private W. C. Heifrich	5 3 2 4 2—16	4 3 4 0 5—15	—31
Private G. Manocgin	4 3 3 3 3—16	3 4 4 4 4—19	—35
Private W. Murphy	4 5 4 3 0—16	4 2 3 3 4—16	—32
Private H. Ware	5 4 2 3 3—17	4 3 4 3 2—16	—33

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. V. H. Ford	2 5 3 4 3—17	3 3 4 4 2—16	—33
Private O. Helland	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 2 5 5 3—18	—35

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Private F. Haag	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 4 4 2 2—16	—33
Private C. L. Hill	3 3 4 4 2—16	3 3 4 4 4—18	—34

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Sergt. H. M. Grotta	0 4 4 4 4—16	4 4 0 4 4—16	—32
Private J. F. Dick	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 3 3 3 3—16	—33
Private G. F. Sutton	2 5 4 2 4—17	4 3 4 3 4—18	—35
Private L. A. Private L. A. Sweeney	4 4 5 3 3—19	4 3 4 4 3—18	—37

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Private A. H. Jocelyn	5 4 3 5 5—22	4 4 3 4 3—18	—40
Private J. R. Miller	2 4 3 3 4—16	4 4 3 4 2—17	—33
Private M. O. Richardson	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 4 0 4 4—16	—33

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Private C. R. Schroeder	3 3 2 4—15	2 3 4 3 4—16	—31

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Corp. S. B. Bard	4 5 4 3 4—20	5 3 3 0 4—15	—35
Private R. H. Adelmann	4 3 3 5 3—18	3 3 3 3 4—16	—34
Private F. J. Bang	4 3 3 4 0—15	3 4 4 2 4—17	—32
Private G. W. Bang	2 3 4 4 3—16	3 4 3 5 4—17	—33
Private G. E. Carhart	4 4 4 3—19	3 4 4 4 4—19	—38
Private A. Cohen	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 3 3 4 2—16	—34
Private W. H. Crosby	2 3 4 3 4—16	2 4 5 3 4—18	—34
Private J. W. Howell	4 4 3 2 4—17	3 2 4 5 2—16	—33

SQUADRON A.

Corp. G. D. W. Williamson	3 5 3 4 4—19	3 4 4 2 3—16	—35

Expert Class.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
First Lieut. H. E. Crall	5 4 4 5 4—22	3 5 3 4 4—19	—41
Private J. P. Felt	4 5 3 4 5—21	5 5 2 3 5—20	—41
Private J. K. Green	5 2 5 4 5—21	4 4 4 4 3—19	—40
Private E. B. Sanborn	4 4 4 5 5—21	3 4 5 4 3—19	—40

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Private C. R. Hoedt	5 5 4 4 3—21	2 4 4 4 4—19	—40

NINTH REGIMENT.

Bat. Q. M. Sergt. E. Japha	5 3 5 4 4—21	5 2 4 3 5—19	—40
Private E. W. Ingram	4 4 4 5 4—21	5 4 3 5 4—21	—42

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieut. M. J. Kerrigan	5 4 4 4 4—21	4 4 3 5 5—21	—42

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. R. H. Harding, Jr.	5 4 4 4 2—20	4 5 4 5 5—23	—43
Orderly Sergt. P. J. Farrell	5 2 4 5 4—22	5 3 4 2 5—19	—41

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Private E. Strohecker	5 4 4 5 4—22	3 4 4 5 3—19	—41

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. H. D. Hamilton	4 5 4 4 4—21	5 3 5 4 3—20	—41
Private W. F. Rollins	4 5 3 4 4—20	5 4 4 4 3—20	—40
Private W. W. Whitlock	3 5 4 4 5—21	4 5 4 4 4—21	—42

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Private H. Baldwin	5 4 4 4 3—20	4 3 4 5 4—20	—40

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. Major J. Nihill	4 4 5 5 3—21	4 5 4 3 5—21	—42

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut. R. Byars	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 5 3 4 4—20	—40
Corp. G. W. Corwin	5 5 4 4 2—20	5 4 4 4 5—22	—42

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Capt. J. F. Kiernan	5 5 4 4 4—22	3 5 3 4 4—19	—41
Sergt. A. V. Tooker	4 5 5 3 5—22	4 3 4 4 3—18	—40

SQUADRON A.

Capt. L. G. Reed	5 3 3 3 4—18	4 4 2 4 4—18	—36
Lieut. H. Barry	5 3 5 3 5—21	0 4 4 4 3—15	—36

TROOP C.

Private S. S. Barrett	4 4 4 5 4—21	3 5 4 3 0—15	—36

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Gun Capt. C. R. Carter	4 3 4 5 4—20	4 4 4 4 4—20	—40
Gun Capt. E. V. Stebbins	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 4 4 5—21	—43

JEFFRIES WAS UNSUCCESSFUL.

A Miserable Drawing Card in England and May Have Lost Money.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—J. J. Jeffries changed his mind about sailing on Thursday and left England yesterday on the Dominion liner New England.

Curley started for America on the same ship. When Curley heard the result of the McGovern-Palmer fight he said he expected McGovern would win, but not so easily.

No American champion has come here and attracted so little attention as Jeffries. He proved a miserable drawing card, and was fortunate if he made his expenses.

NEW YORK ATHLETES WIN.

Take Nearly All the Prizes at the Tournament of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 16.—The weather was all that could be desired for the sixteenth annual tournament of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union to-day at Rosedale. The Americans captured every event. Kraenzlein, Flanagan, Baxter, and Long, all of the New York Athletic Club, were the chief winners.

Two Canadian records were broken. The running high jump record of 6 feet 1 1-16 inch was broken by J. K. Baxter, he going 6 feet 2½ inches. In the running broad jump A. C. Kraenzlein, New York Athletic Club, broke the Canadian record of 23 feet 1 inch, he making 23 feet 6½ inches. The world's record of 24 feet 4¼ inches is held by Kraenzlein, and he tried to break it, but was unsuccessful. Fast time was made in all the events, and everything went off satisfactorily. The prizes were presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, held at the Queen's Hotel to-night.

John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club easily won the sixteen-pound hammer throwing event, he making 24 feet 3½ inches more than O'Rourke, who was second. Flanagan holds the Canadian record of 155 feet, and he tried to beat it, but could only make 154 1-5 feet. Results:

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., 44 feet 4¼ inches; second, H. Gill, Coldwater, L. C., 40 feet 8 inches; third, S. O'Rourke, L. V. A. A., 38 feet 8¼ inches.

100-Yard Run.—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, New York A. C.; second, F. L. Stephen, Halifax Wanderers; third, A. Newman, L. V. A. A. Time—0:10 2-5.

Pole High Leap.—Won by J. K. Baxter, New York A. C., 10 feet 8 inches; second, W. R. Knox, Orillia L. C., 10 feet 6 inches; third, A. Grey, Coldwater, 10 feet 2 inches.

Mile Run.—Won by John Bray, New York A. C.; second, Alex Grant, New York A. C.; third, G. W. Orton, New York A. C. Time—4:27 4-5.

Throwing Fifty-six-Pound Shot.—Won by J. Flanagan, New York A. C., 32 feet 3¾ inches; second, S. O'Rourke, L. V. A. A., 31 feet 7½ inches; third, R. Sheldon, New York A. C., 30 feet 2 inches.

220-Yard Run.—Won by M. W. Long, New York A. C.; second, F. S. Stephen, Halifax; third, H. E. Manvel, New York A. C. Time—0:22 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. K. Baxter, 6 feet 2½ inches; second, A. C. Kraenzlin, 5 feet 11½ inches; third, H. Gill, Coldwater, 5 feet 9½ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by John Flanagan, New York A. C., 154 feet 5 inches; second, S. O'Rourke, 130 feet 1½ inches; third, W. D. Heimen, New York A. C., 125 feet 7½ inches.

440-Yard Run.—Won by M. W. Long, New York A. C.; second R. Mackie, Toronto Y. M. C. A.; third, T. A. Orton, Athenaeum Club, Toronto, Time—0:52.

Running Broad Jump.—First, A. C. Kraenzlin, 23 feet 6½ inches; second, Dan Robinson, Toronto Police Athletic Association, 20 feet 3 inches; third, E. Harding, Toronto A. C., 18 feet 11½ inches.

120-Yard Hurdle Run.—First, A. C. Kraenzlin; second, J. K. Baxter; third, E. Harding. Time—0:17 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—First, H. E. Maple, New York A. C.; second, John Bray, New York A. C.; third, William Fister, The Grange, Ontario. Time—2:26 2-5.

NEW YORKS LOSE AT CRICKET.

The Philadelphians Take the Match with a Margin of 110 Runs.

The cricket game between New York and Philadelphia was concluded yesterday at Livingston, S. I., where the Quaker City representatives gained the victory by 110 runs. J. B. King had great control of the ball for the visitors, and with the exception of M. R. Cobb none of the metropolitan players could solve his delivery. Cobb, however, played well for 40, and remained at the wickets for an hour and a half before he was disposed of. J. B. King's trundling was the main feature of the match. He captured 7 wickets for 38 runs yesterday, which brought his total for the game to 13 for 89. The score was: Philadelphia—First innings, 181; second innings, 135. New York—First innings, 113; second innings, 93.

Sheriff Dunn's Present to Athletes.

Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn has presented to the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association a loving cup valued at $500. It is for the encouragement of Gaelic football, and the twenty affiliated clubs of the Irish Association will compete for it each year. It was designed by Dieges & Clust.

EDMONTON TRAIL SURVIVORS.

Sixty-seven Men Reach Wrangel, Seventy-five Are Still Out.

WRANGEL, Alaska, Sept. 10, via Seattle, Washington, Sept. 16.—The Stickeen River steamer Strathcona has arrived with sixty-seven survivors of the Edmonton trail. The majority of them are without means, and they will be shipped to Puget Sound at the expense of the United States Government. About fifty of them will go to Seattle to-morrow on the steamer Alki. Many are suffering from the effects of scurvy.

No new fatalities are reported by the latest arrivals. It is thought that at least seventy-five prospectors are still on the trail, and they will have to come down to Stickeen in small boats, as the low state of water will prevent the Strathcona from making another trip this year.

Among to-day's arrivals were the following: S. F. Parker and G. B. Parker, Bridgeton, N. J.; A. B. Rostrum, New York, and J. Holmes, W. Barnett, J. W. McClaren, L. R. Cole, and C. Deloria, all of Philadelphia.

Railroad Building Near Cook Inlet.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 16.—Alfred Day, representing a Philadelphia syndicate, is shipping men and material to Alaska, for the construction of the second railroad in that Territory. The road is to be fifteen miles long, and to be used in connection with the development of 25,000 acres of coal lands on Kachkemo Bay, Cook Inlet.

BEARD MUST STAY IN JAIL.

Cannot Leave Ludlow Street Prison to Try and Get Bail.

Daniel C. Beard who was Secretary of the Beard-Sanders Company, a chocolate manufacturing concern, until it became bankrupt a few months ago, and who was arrested on Aug. 14 last, in an action brough against him by John R. Sulzer to recover $3,500, the amount paid by him for thirteen shares of stock in the company, is still in jail. Sulzer alleged that Beard induced him to buy the stock by making false representations as to the financial standing of the corporation. Beard's bail was fixed at $3,000, which he has been unable to procure.

His lawyer applied to Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for permission to allow Sheriff Dunn to bring Beard from Ludlow Street Jail for a few hours, so that he may visit his bankers and some of his friends, with a view to getting bail. He said Beard had no idea of attempting to escape from the Sheriff, and that the Under Sheriff was perfectly ready to accommodate him if Justice Gildersleeve would only make an order permitting him to take Beard out.

Counsel for the Sheriff said he was perfectly satisfied to bring Beard to see his friends if the plaintiff would stipulate not to prosecute the Sheriff if Beard made his escape while outside the prison precincts. The plaintiff's attorney declined to give any such stipulation, but said he did not think Beard would try to escape.

Justice Gildersleeve said he was afraid he could do nothing, as the code provided that every prisoner should get an opportunity to give bail before he was committed to the prison. He said he did not see why the Sheriff could not take charge of him for a few hours while visiting his friends.

Counsel for the Sheriff said he would do nothing of the kind without the stipulation from the plaintiff. Justice Gildersleeve finally decided he could not grant the motion.

CRAMPS MAKE OVERTURES.

Offer Striking Anglesmiths Increased Pay, Which Is Refused.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Overtures have been made by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company to the blacksmiths who, with the machinists, struck about Sept. 1, because of the failure of the firm to answer their demand for a reduction in the working hours. Assistant Superintendent Schofield, acting for the Cramps, proposed to the anglesmiths that they separate from those known as the soldsmiths and the machinists, and upon resuming their places in the shops, the day workers would receive an increase of 25 cents a day, and the piece workers a general advance of 10 per cent.

The proposal was referred to the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths of America, and a committee of local union No. 104 was to-day sent to Mr. Schofield to inform him that the men would not return to work unless the demands of the machinists and other blacksmiths were acceded to. The committee said the men did not ask for more wages, but wanted the working day reduced from ten to nine hours.

A shining example in the Custom Tailoring World. Our style, fit and material, have made the name "ARNHEIM" what it is. We give present and future protection—a year's guarantee or money back!

Samples, Fashion Booklet, free.

ARNHEIM,

(Our Only Store),

Broadway & 9th Street.

RUNAWAY IN BROADWAY.

Lively Scramble at the Morton House to Get Out of the Horse's Way—Two Persons Injured.

A runaway horse caused much excitement at Broadway and Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon. Two persons were injured, and they so slightly that they were able to proceed to their homes without receiving medical attendance. They were John Caprano of 233 East Forty-sixth Street, a real estate dealer, and Jerome Radley, seven years old, of the same address. The horse was attached to a large wagon used for carrying paper boxes, and was driven by Fred Jacobs of 330 West Eleventh Street.

Jacobs was driving west on Fourteenth Street, when one of his reins broke. The horse, which is a large gray animal, took fright and started to run away. The driver left his seat and tried to grab his horse by the bridle, but failed.

When in front of Keith's Theatre the frightened horse turned on the sidewalk, pulling the wagon after him. On Saturday afternoons the thoroughfare at this neighborhood is crowded with women and children. Luckily for the crowds of shoppers, Policeman William H. Roberts of the Broadway Squad, on duty at Fourteenth Street and Broadway, saw the horse coming toward him and yelled as loud as he could for everybody to get out of the way.

Immediately there was rushing and pushing, and everybody managed to escape except Caprano and Radley. They were just turning the corner from Broadway, and in front of the Morton House, when the animal struck them, throwing them to the pavement. Both escaped being run over by the wagon.

When the horse attempted to pass him Roberts made a leap and caught the animal's bridle. He hung on and narrowly escaped receiving serious injuries by being crushed between the animal and the corner of the Morton House. Once around the corner, the horse took again to the street and ran into a north-bound cable car.

Policeman Birmingham, on duty at the Thirteenth Street crossing, had seen the horse dash into the car and, running toward him, caught hold of the bridle on the other side from Roberts. The animal had become badly scared by this time, and, making one desperate plunge, broke itself from the harness and, with the policemen still hanging to his bridle, started down Broadway. After a desperate struggle that resulted in a victory for the policemen, the horse was brought to a stop at Thirteenth Street.

DRIVER THROWN TO THE PAVEMENT

James Williams Hurt in Runaway Accident on Fifth Avenue.

A spirited horse attached to a light runabout ran away yesterday morning in Fifth Avenue starting near Eighty-fifth Street. At Seventy-sixth Street the horse slipped, and, falling, threw the driver, James Williams, sixty-four years old, of 867 Park Avenue, out of the vehicle and headlong to the pavement.

Williams lay motionless, and Policeman James P. O'Connor of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who witnessed the accident, thought he had been killed. He picked up the unconscious driver, and then sent in a hurry call to the Presbyterian Hospital for an ambulance. Mr. Moseley arrived and took Williams to the hospital. He was found to have a severe scalp wound, a concussion of the brain, and to be suffering from shock.

He recovered sufficiently to tell the physicians that he is employed by J. S. Ferguson, a livery stable proprietor of West Fifty-third Street, and that he had been exercising the horse. The horse's flanks were considerably lacerated where they came in contact with the pavement as the animal slid along.

The avenue was practically deserted, as the hour was early, and, save for a few bicyclists, the runaway had a clear course. One man on his bicycle turned out of Seventy-eighth Street into Fifth Avenue just as the runaway dashed by. He cleared it by a narrow margin, but his wheel wabbled so that he was unable to regain his balance, and he crashed into the curb. He escaped without serious injury.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of a controlling interest in the stock of a local fire insurance company.

W. B. Meikle, who has been Eastern manager of the Manchester Insurance Company of England, with headquarters at Calcutta, has been appointed London manager of the Western Assurance Company of Toronto.

The Newark fire insurance rate fight is showing no evidence of diminishing, despite the efforts now being made by some of the agents for a reorganization of the rate compact. An agent, who remained outside of the compact during its existence, said yesterday that he did not believe there was much prospect of a firmer rate market for at least one year. He said further that the general impression in Newark is that the agency quarrel, which preceded the present demoralization, is not likely to be settled in the immediate future, and that the best hope for a change in the prevailing conditions lies in the withdrawal of some of the companies from that territory.

The insurance on the property at 130 to 134 West Twenty-fourth Street, which was badly damaged by fire Friday night, was distributed as follows: On stock, machinery, and stones of H. A. Thomas & Wylie, Union of London, $12,500; Spring Garden, $7,200; Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,475; Aetna, $5,000; Phoenix of London, $4,750; Commercial Union, $4,400; North British and Mercantile, $4,000; Scottish Union and National, $3,600; Imperial, $3,550; Lancashire, $3,500; Transatlantic, $2,500; Law, Union and Crown, $2,500; Agricultural, $2,500; Thuringia American, $2,500; Sun, $2,500; Traders' of New York, $2,000; Manchester, $1,850; Providence-Washington, $1,750; Continental, $1,500; Connecticut, $1,500; Commonwealth, $1,475; Erie, $1,450; Atlas, $1,450; London Assurance, $1,250; Caledonian, $1,150; National of Hartford, $1,150; Westchester, $1,150; State of Pennsylvania, $1,000; Magdeburg, $1,000; Reading, $1,000; Caledonian American, $750; Virginia, $750; Merchants' of Providence, $750; Equitable of Providence, $750; British American of New York, $400, and Queen, $250. On stock of the Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company, Liverpool and London and Globe, $9,925; Commercial Union, $5,900; British American of New York, $1,600; Magdeburg, $1,500; Commonwealth, $1,425; Queen, $1,250; London Assurance, $1,250; American of Boston, $1,000; Mercantile, $1,000; Reading, $1,000; Traders' of New York, $1,000; Westchester, $950; Phoenix of London, $750; Union of London, $500; Delaware, $500; North British and Mercantile, $500, and Caledonian, $250. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

French Steamer Dunrae Founders.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The French steamer Dunrae, (formerly known as the Alesia,) Capt. Coste, which was last reported at Marseilles, Aug. 5, from New Orleans, has foundered off the Island of Elba, in the Mediterranean. Part of the crew was saved.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales

3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

Sept. 18. Sept. 19. Sept. 20.

Autumn Exhibit

The Millinery Opening

takes place Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th, 19th and 20th. Bloomingdales' long since established an enviable reputation for trimmed and untrimmed millinery, constantly showing the latest and newest effects and anticipating the most alert rivals. This year's showing relegates the best efforts of preceding seasons to honorable obscurity.

In Imported Hats we show the latest ideas of Paris, Berlin and London, while the designs of our own staff of deft and dexterous trimmers vie with their foreign competitors in beauty and elegance. The toques, bonnets, chapeaus and carriage hats, in variety of coloring, styles and materials, are exceptionally beautiful. Handsome black hats, beautiful shades of the Tourterelle, the becoming Precieuse, and the leading effects in Argent, are profusely displayed. Among other notable types, Madame Marchand sends us an effective creation in Reseda. In fact, Bloomingdales' opening of Fall Millinery means an authentic showing of Foreign and New York styles, excelling in novelty, quality and general excellence all that has preceded or is likely to follow it.

2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

The Fall Suits and Wraps.

Spangled Net Costumes promise to be a leading feature of the new season, and Bloomingdales' showing is worthy the attention of all connoisseurs of dress beauty.

Some have Peau de Soie bodice, made with yoke back and front of white net, neatly tucked. The revers and epaulets are of spangles. Entire sleeves are made of broad tail. The upper part of skirt is Peau de Soie, with flounced bottom of broad tail, and entire tunic spangled pointed drapery.

Gray Broadcloth is a fashionable dress fabric this season, and the superb examples shown here are priced in a manner to demonstrate our claim that we show the best in the land at prices unmistakably lower than any competing house.

Ladies' New Fall Tailored Suits.

We are better qualified to serve you than any store in New York. Our stock is replete with the newest and nattiest whims of foreign and home manufacture, all handsomely man tailored. Not a trashy garment in the department.

AT $24. Fly front, box or tight fitting Jacket of finest Camel's Hair, Cheviot, Broadcloth, or English Venetians, all shades. Skirt the newest shape, and entire suit lined with best quality Taffeta. A LOW PRICE, QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP CONSIDERED.

AT 8.98. Ladies' Suits, of all-wool Oxford and Gray Homespun, as well as Black and Navy Cheviot; the Jackets are fly front and scalloped around bottom, lined with a fine quality colored silk; skirt the new shape, stitched habit back, open front, percalins lined, velvet bound, beautifully man tailored, really worth double; a grand bargain.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

ORANGE TENNIS CLUB TOURNEY.

Paret and Miles Agree to Play Their Match Over Again.

The Fall tournament of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club was continued yesterday at South Orange, N. J., and an enthusiastic crowd watched the exciting struggle for the club championship. Paret beat Conway in the finals three sets to one, and then started in the challenge match for the club championship. Miles took the first set and pulled up from 5—1 to 5—4 on the second, but Paret took both second and third, only to lose the fourth by 6—1. The players then agreed to play the match over again Tuesday afternoon. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—J. F. Paret beat W. P. Conway, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0.

Challenge Round—J. P. Paret (challenger) against G. H. Miles, (holder,) 4—6, 6—4, 7—5, 1—6, (unfinished.)

Handicap Singles.—Second Round—L. R. Fay (owe half 15) beat C. F. Watson, Jr., (owe 15,) 6—1, 2—6, 7—5; T. S. Kingman (owe 15) beat F. B. Hague, (owe 15,) 6—4, 6—0; H. W. Hague (owe 15) beat W. Kyle, (owe half 15,) 8—0, 8—6.

Semi-final Round—T. S. Kingman (owe 15) beat L. R. Fay, (owe half 15,) 6—3, 6—4.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House,

THE WHITE SQUADRON,

Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M., UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE, IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND. MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.

Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene.

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 44th-45th Sts. TO-MORROW NIGHT. American Debut of the LYRIC VENUS, in the Colossal Burlesque THIS SUNDAY NIGHT IN THE AERIAL MAGNOLIA GROVE. MONDAY NIGHT—On the Rain-proof co'd roof, Monster Programme, including 8 MASCOTTES, MAGGIE CLINE, KITTY LOFTUS, HAWAIIAN QUEENS, Etc. Spec'l Mats. on (8) Dewey Days. Reg. Mat. Sat. MARGUERITE CORNILLE, THE MAN in the MOON. 100 People, including SAM BERNARD Superlative CONCERT.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evngs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE CHIC, CHEEKY, CHARMING COMEDY. IN RICHARD GOLDEN, MINNIE SELIGMAN, & Phenomenal Cast. PARADISE Adapted by LOUIS HARRISON & B. B. VALENTINE.

LION PALACE MUSIC HALL 110TH ST. AND WESTERN BOULEVARD. OPEN ALL WINTER. HIGH-CLASS CONCERTS. ADMISSION FREE.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM, 4th Av., 23d St., at 8:30. Daniel Frohman, manager. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2. "A play worthy the good name of the Lyceum."—Press. "Annie Russell's hit."—Evening World. CHARLES FROHMAN presents ANNIE RUSSELL In Jerome K. Jerome's Brilliant Comedy, MISS HOBBS. Box office open 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St., 8 sharp Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Matinées Wednesday & Sat. 2. Alexander Dumas' powerful and fascinating romance of "The Three Musketeers," admirably and newly adapted by Henry Hamilton. E. H. SOTHERN and Miss VIRGINIA HARNED, In the brilliantly successful play The King's Musketeer. The King's Musketeer. Box office open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. EVENINGS, 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15. TO-MORROW, MONDAY, EVENING, AT 8:15. FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW OPERA COMIQUE, CYRANO de BERGERAC. Music by Victor Herbert. Lyrics by Harry B. Smith. Book by Stuart Reed.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA—SEASON 1899-1900. The Subscription Department will reopen Monday, Sept. 18th, in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House. Address all communications to MAURICE GRAU OPERA CO., Subscription Dep't.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or balcony, 50c. 4th Week of the Great Melodramatic Success, A YOUNG WIFE 3 Matinées Dewey Week—Wed., Thurs., and Sat.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. 33d & B'way. Wed. & Sat. Last week of the Favorite, WILLIE COLLIER In His New Comedy, MR. SMOOTH. Sept. 25 W. A. Brady and J. R. Grismer present A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c. TO-NIGHT—SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

The Crowded 11th HaHaWk Casino's Greatest Success The Rounders! DEWEY WK Nxt Wk! 4 Xtra Mats! TO-NIGHT! 2d Concert! "Rice's Sun. Nights!"

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 15, 25, 50c. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE & GREATEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. DOLAN and LENNARR, CRESSY and DAYNE. 30 others. Cont. Perf. 15,25,50c. Ladies, Afts., 10c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mat. Jacob Litt.....Propr.

Alan Dale in The Journal: "If the public appreciates a good thing, it will go to see 'The Ghetto.'"

A Triumphant Success. THE GHETTO A Triumphant Success.

A GREAT PLAY; RECEIVED WITH UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

THE CRITICS COMMEND IT.

ALAN DALE in THE JOURNAL: "It is a relief to come across a strong, poetic, human play such as this—a romance, direct, forceful, and convincing."

THE HERAL

BABY INTERFERED WITH WILL.

Justice Smith Sets Aside Conveyance as Bequests Extended Beyond Two Lives in Being.

Justice Smith of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a decision setting aside the will of Ellen M. Murray, late of Brooklyn, and widow of Peter Murray. Mrs. Murray left an estate valued at about $500,000.

The action to set aside the will was brought a year ago by Mrs. Helen M. Ryan, a granddaughter of Mrs. Murray. The action was tried last April. The plaintiff claimed that the will was void upon the ground that the bequests extended "beyond two lives in being at creation thereof." Justice Smith has sustained this contention. He decides that the entire will and trusts are void, and that it is to be taken that Mrs. Murray died intestate.

Mrs. Murray was the mother-in-law of Sheriff Creamer of Kings County. The defect in the will was that, under its provisions, all the property was left to Mrs. Murray's four children, two of whom died before she did, whereupon she added two codicils. By the original she gave the property to her executors upon four separate trusts, to pay the proceeds, a fourth to each of the children during their lifetime, and upon their death to pay the proceeds to their children, until the youngest child should become of age, or until that child should die, in case it died before reaching the age of twenty-one years. When Mrs. Murray died that youngest child was not born, and under the statute, which provides that the power of alienation shall not be extended beyond the lives in being at the time of the death of the testator, this youngest child not being born at the time Mrs. Murray died, the will was held to be a violation of the law.

If the case is not appealed, the effect of the decision will only be that the parties named in the will will receive all their property now instead of the proceeds.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.05	.04
Andes	.13	.13
Belcher	.36	.35
Best & Belcher	.50	.48
Bullion	.06	.05
Caledonia	.66	.65
Challenge Con	.31	.30
Chollar	.43	.42
Confidence	.70	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	1.70	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.21	.19
Gould & Curry	.27	.27
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.03	.02
Justice	.08	.09
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.46	.46
Occidental Con	.24	.23
Ophir	1.15	1.05
Overman	.12	.12
Potosi	.53	.49
Savage	.29	.29
Sag Belcher	.03	.04
Sierra Nevada	.78	.74
Standard	2.85	2.90
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.42	.40
Utah Con	.13	.12
Yellow Jacket	.27	.27
Silver bars	.59	.59
Mexican dollars	48@49	48@49
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	20	20½	19½	19½
Alamo	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
Anaconda	49½	50½	49¾	50½
Argentum	25	29	25	28
Anchoria	70	75	70	74
Bankers	12½	13	12½	13
Battle	35¾	36½	35¾	36½
Blue Bell	14	15¾	13¾	16
Columbine	11½	18½	17½	18
Consolidated	17½	18	18½	19¾
Deacon	22½	22¾	22¾	23½
Elkton	115¼	115¾	115	115¾
El Paso	37	37½	37½	37¾
Findlay	16½	17	16	17½
Garfield	16¾	17½	17	17½
Gibson	25	29	25½	27½
Golden Fleece	26	30	27½	30
Golden King	97	98	96½	97
Gold Coin	215	250	215	250
Gould	34	38	33¼	33¾
Isabella	94½	95	95½	96
Independence	49	49½	48½	48¾
Jackpot	68	70	65	69
Moon Anchor	100	105	103	107
Matoa	36	40	35½	37
National	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Ophir	45	50	45	50
Pharmacist	5½	5¾	6½	5¾
Pinnacle	33	34	34¼	34½
Portland	220½	230	227	235
Raven	90	99	90	90
Rawlings	36	37	35	40
Rosa	35	37	35½	37
Sovereign	17¼	17¾	17½	17¾
Tornado	45	47	45	47
Union	34½	34¾	35¾	36
Vindicator	140	149	145	147
Work	31¼	31½	31¾	32

FINANCIAL.

LEATHER COMMON IS GOING UP TO 30.

U. S. Leather Common is the best and safest speculative proposition in the industrial list. Deals under way will make the stock worth 30 at least, with chances for much higher value. For information address TRUTHSEEKER, 1,242 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CAPITALISTS AND PROMOTERS DESIRING good investments should investigate the following patents and inventions, offered for sale at reasonable prices: Ahlin's squirrel trap, Bach's coin and bill holder and transporter, Daniel's non-gumable mucilage bottle, (Canadian patent only, for sale by The Coates Co., Uncasville, Conn.;) Reinisch's hose coupling, Rosier's improved shingling bracket and nut lock, Shoemaker's tonic cure for carbuncles and boils, Wahl's apparatus for drawing liquids, Nash's match box for lady cyclers, Lane's portable folding mirror stand and easel. We have hundreds of patents for sale. Persons desiring to purchase in any particular line should state requirements. We aid inventors to secure capital and assist capitalists in finding meritorious inventions. Copies of "Patent Record" sent to any one upon receipt of 10 cents. Address THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

TYPEWRITERS.

All makes, rented half price. Coupons apply on future purchase. Will SAVE YOU MONEY.

BAR-LOCK, 202 Broadway.

FREE.—Send to Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, New York, for the most PROFITABLY interesting little book on inventions ever written.

WANTED.—Loan, $3,000 to $4,000 by importer; valuable stock security. E. G. B., Times, Uptown.

PERSONAL.

HALEEL, THE ORIENTAL PALMIST,

Voice reader and astrologer; wonderful delineations; 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 876 Broadway, opposite Vanfine.

BOARDERS WANTED.

22D ST., 215 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined, well-kept, French boarding house; modern conveniences; Parisian cooking.

73D ST., 151 WEST.—Permanent parties can find desirable accommodations; high-class board; refined surroundings; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

22D ST., 152 WEST.—Second floor, front; heat, running water; ample closets; gentlemen only.

44TH ST., 109 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, with private bath; for gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with board; families or gentlemen; references.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway,
will give special attention to sales of household furniture and other personal effects on premises of owners. Our long experience and thorough knowledge of the business insures best results. Telephone 1755 Cortlandt.

STORAGE.

O'REILLY BROTHERS'

New York Storage Warehouse, 109 to 122 East 44th St., corner Lexington Av.; storing, packing, moving furniture; city or country. Tel., 6 of 36.

EXCURSIONS.

ADMIRAL DEWEY NAVAL PARADE.

THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEEL STEAMERS
CITY OF LOWELL And PLYMOUTH
Of the Norwich Line | Of the Fall River Line
Will participate in the Naval Parade and Review in honor of ADMIRAL DEWEY. Tickets, $5, either steamer; number limited; good only on Steamer for which sold.

The CITY OF LOWELL will depart from Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring Street, the PLYMOUTH from Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street, each at 11:30 A. M., returning to Piers before dark, to give those who so desire an opportunity of disembarking, and will leave again as soon as possible for a River and Harbor trip, thus giving passengers an opportunity of viewing the fireworks and illuminations. Returning, due at Piers about 9 o'clock.

Music on the LOWELL by Lauria's Celebrated Band; on the PLYMOUTH by the First Naval Battalion Band. Catering by the Company at regular prices.

Tickets now on sale at Wharf Ticket Offices, Telephone, Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt 4986; Pier 36, N. R., Spring 1961.

DEWEY PARADE.

Elegant New Steel Steamer
ONTEORA,
of the
CATSKILL EVENING LINE,
Will take part in the parade and also go out in the evening for the
ILLUMINATION AND FIREWORKS.
Boat's capacity, 1,500. Number of passengers strictly limited to 900.
Tickets—For parade, $5; for evening, $5.
Also
STEAMER CITY OF HUDSON.
Capacity, 1,200; number limited to 500.
Tickets for the parade, $3.
On sale at Company's Pier, foot of Christopher St., and by Thomas Cook & Son, 261 and 1,225 Broadway.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The New PLANT LINE Ocean Steamship
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
5,000 Tons. Twin Screws. Speed, 21 Miles.
SIGNOR MARCONI, the inventor of the Wireless Telegraphy System, has been engaged by The New York Herald to personally superintend the operation of his system in reporting the races from this ship. His messages will be received by the Mackay-Bennett ship, connected with the cable near Scotland Lightship, and transmitted to London in one minute. Consequently, La Grand Duchesse will be manoeuvred to view the yachts to the very best advantage.
Every Passenger Provided With a Seat and room to occupy it.
Band and Orchestra. Mareal, Caterer.
Ship leaves pier foot of Canal St., North River.
TICKETS, $5.00 EACH, are now on sale at Tyson's, news stands in all prominent hotels, McBride's, Rector St. and Broadway; Plant Line, 290 Broadway, (Tel. 1870 Franklin,) and Marine Journal, 17 State St., (Tel. 922 Broad,) Managers.

International Yacht Races.
COLUMBIA-SHAMROCK
THE FALL RIVER LINE STEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH will attend the Races. A strictly limited number of tickets will be sold at $5.00 each; first three races, $12.00. Music will be provided by the First Naval Battalion Band. Catering by the Company at regular prices. Tickets and Staterooms at Ticket Office, Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street; telephone, Cortlandt 4986; also at Cook's Offices, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St., and 1,225 Broadway, near 30th St., the latter office open until 10 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Open Until Oct. 1.
Special Rates for September.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION about the following hotels apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Hawkhurst, Litchfield, Conn.
The Waumbek, Jefferson White Mts., N. H.
Hotel Hunnewell, Netherwood, N. J.
Ye Lancashire Inn, Liberty, N. Y.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
THE KITTATINNY.
OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

THOMPSON'S HOTEL,
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
Select family hotel. 50 miles from New York City. High elevation. Open until October 15. Telephone. Send for illustrated circular.
EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Rev Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Stilpman, Rector.—Morning services at 11; evening prayer at 5 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. J. Jaffrey Johnstone, M. A., pastor of St. Johns Forest Hill Presbyterian Church, London, is expected to officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANO BARGAINS.

$650. English Colonial Upright, with candelabras and heavy gold-plated trimmings, Special Price.....$325.00
2 nearly new high grade Uprights, cost about $350, for.....$190.00
1 Good Upright, newly finished, value $250.00, for.....$135.00
4 Very fine Squares, each.....$60.00
9 Good parlor Organs.....$20.00 to $35.00
Cash or easy payments.

STERLING PIANO CO.,
536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Opp. Montauk Theatre.
Look for the name STERLING.

KRAKAUER PIANOS.

Used by leading artists everywhere. A large assortment of this POPULAR PIANO for cash or monthly payments. Prices moderate. Also to rent.
WAREROOMS, 113 E. 14TH ST.
Harlem Warerooms, 159-161 E. 126th St.

PIANOS TO RENT.
LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
BRIGGS PIANOS
AND OTHER LEADING MAKES.
Also bargains in second-hand pianos; cash or instalments; easy terms; tuning and repairing.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway (18th St.)

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AUTUMN ON THE HUDSON.
Private family can accommodate two or four adults for season, or all the year; large rooms; all improvements; spring water; one hour from city; 7 minutes' easy walk from station, S. A. M., Hillside Av., Nyack, N. Y.

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Typewriters Rented & Sold.: 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard [illegible] rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

COAL.—Best quality, Lehigh and Red Ash, at lowest cash rates. THOMAS STOKES YARDS, 22d St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av.

LIBRARY BOOKCASE, CABINET, MANTELpiece, pier glass, for sale. Apply at 125 West 58th St., third apartment, west.

EXCURSIONS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The fast deep-water steamer BLOCK ISLAND, regularly sailing between New London and Block Island, will attend each race between the COLUMBIA and SHAMROCK. Capacity 1,500 passengers; strictly limited to 600. Her spacious decks and limited number of passengers offer excellent opportunity to view the races.

This is one of the official boats of the New York Journal, and its representatives will accompany it to report the races, thus assuring it a fine position.

Price Five Dollars Each Race.

Tickets are now on sale at the Journal's Dewey Bureaus of Information, as follows: Journal's Main Office, 1267 Broadway; 250 West 125th Street, Hotel Bartholdi, Dime Savings Bank Building, 311 Washington Street, Brooklyn, or at 25 Union Square.
Telephone 3138-18th Street.

Iron Steamboat Co.
DEWEY'S WELCOME.

The magnificent steamers of this company will take part in the celebration of Dewey Day—the water parade, the night illumination and fireworks.
FARE—Day Demonstration, $2.00
Night " " 1.00

YACHT RACES.
COLUMBIA—SHAMROCK.

The Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company have sea-going licenses, and will accompany the yachts all through the contests.
Fare Each Race, $2.00.

EACH STEAMBOAT WILL BE LIMITED.

Tickets for steamboats to be operated by the Iron Steamboat Company can be had only at company's office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LAST TRIPS, TO-DAY!
BY THE FAMOUS STEAMERS
REPUBLIC and COLUMBIA
for
LONG BRANCH,
FROM PIER 10, EAST RIVER,
(between South Ferry and Wall Street), at 9:30, 10:30 A. M.; 2:30, 3:30 P. M. FROM LONG BRANCH at 12 M., 1:00, 5.00, 6:00 P. M.
Round Trip Fare, 50 Cents.
DEWEY DAY AND CUP RACES.
Tickets for "Republic" and "Columbia" for Naval Parade, $3.00 Day, $2.00 Night, $4.00 Day and Night, and for "Columbia" for American Cup Races, $3.00 each day, or $5.00 for all days, three or more, may now be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to W. F. RUSSELL, Mgr., 181 BROADWAY.
Phone, 211 Mad. Sq.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40.
Sundays 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St., (Battery,) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily, 7:00, and hourly 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 9:40 P. M. Week days only.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:20, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:40, 8:40, 10:00 P. M.; 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.
DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES, VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R.R., week days, leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS.

Dewey Naval Parade.
The most desirable craft from which to see the great naval display is the speedy
SCREW STEAMER GAMBRIDGE
OF BALTIMORE.
Passengers on this steamer are afforded the greatest opportunity available.
The hurricane deck offers an uninterrupted view, unsurpassed by any steamer attending.
Saloon deck splendidly fitted, and especially adapted for the comfort of ladies and children.
Refreshments furnished by first-class caterer.
DAY PARADE . . . $3.00
NIGHT PARADE . . $2.00
COMBINATION . . . $4.00
Number of passengers limited.
TICKETS FOR SALE at Pier 6, N. R., and J. P. STORR, 188 Broadway.
P. S.—This steamer is licensed to go outside, and will accompany the International Yacht Races.

FOR THE NAVAL PARADE
THE MAGNIFICENT IRON STEAMERS
CEPHEUS — CYGNUS
of the Iron Steamboat Co.'s Fleet
will leave foot of 91st st., East River, at 10 A. M.; foot of 31st St., East River, at 10:50 A. M.
Tickets $2
On sale at McBride's, 71 B'way; Tyson's (5th av. Hotel,) and Harlem Sav'g Bk. Bld'g, 124th st. & 3d av. (basement.)
SOUVENIR TO EACH PASSENGER.

FOR THE THIRD AND FOLLOWING
YACHT RACES
Take the Steamer CEPHEUS. | $2 per day
Ill'd History of the "America" cup to each passenger.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.'S
PALATIAL STEAMER
TAURUS
Accompanies all International Yacht Races. Capacity, 2,000. Tickets positively limited to 1,000 each race. Steamer leaves Pier 6, foot Rector St., at 9:30 A. M.
Reserved tickets, $3; at all principal ticket offices and leading hotels in the city and at pier. Refreshments.
Music by 7th Regt. Band.
SEBREE & CO., General Agents, 111 Broadway.

DEWEY DAY.
STEAMER GAY HEAD,
THREE DECKS—AMPLE SALOON.
CAPACITY 2,000—LIMITED TO 1,500.
Leaving foot West 20th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. Select party. Buffet luncheon by Cardani included in price of ticket. KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRA.
Tickets now selling at several leading clubs to members. A limited number to others at $5 each.
Tickets at Tyson's, McBride's, and at Miller's. Mail orders with check promptly filled. Address LESSEE OF STEAMER GAY HEAD, care City Club, 19 West 34th St.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains to-day leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning 9:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Direct trains to-day from Broadway Ferries via Brooklyn Union "L" R. R. leave Broadway Ferries 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, and half-hourly 9:04 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Passengers from New York via the Bridge will take Brooklyn Elevated trains to Gates Av.
FARE, 15 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St (by Annex)...5 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 9:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

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HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
72D ST. AND LEXINGTON AV., NEW YORK.
FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
(American plan only.)
WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
All apartments are arranged in suites, with private halls; are specially adapted to the comfort and convenience of families, at rates much lower than usually prevail in first-class houses.
If you wish the comfort of a private house, without the bother of help, make us a visit of inspection before locating for the Winter.
Extensive improvements are now in process of completion; a handsome sun parlor and palm roof have been added; also, spacious drawing and reception rooms; all extending from 72d to 73d St., making the hotel one of the most attractive and up to date houses in this city.
We have fully furnished apartments at all prices, from parlor, two bedrooms and bath, at $20 per week, to parlor, six rooms and bath, at $40 per week.
Dining room on top floor; cuisine and all restaurant appointments of high standard; board $10 per week for adults; children, $6.
RICHARD MEARS.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BOULEVARD, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

The Langham,
FIFTH AVE. and 52D ST., N. Y.
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.
A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE FIRST CLASS. Situated in the most select and desirable part of New York's greatest avenue. Apartments elegantly furnished. CUISINE UNEXCELLED. All arrangements for the comfort and satisfaction of guests as perfect as careful and experienced management can insure.
C. B. PUTTFARCKEN, Manager.

A SELECT CITY HOME FOR TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT GUESTS.
Hotel Bristol 5TH AVENUE AND 42D ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY.
CUISINE, APPOINTMENTS, AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.
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HOTEL EMPIRE,
Broadway and 63d Street West.
A modern Fireproof Hotel of the first class, conducted on the European Plan, for the accommodation of those who want the best at reasonable cost.
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7th Av. and 56th St., opposite Carnegie Hall; new, fireproof; all modern improvements; LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL. European plan. Restaurant unexcelled. Broadway car pass the door.
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THE FLORENCE,
4th Ave. and 18th St., Union Square.
Absolutely fireproof. Excellent cuisine. Apartments furnished or unfurnished.

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GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue for down-town office, 66 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

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WANTED—A few good voices for the chorus of the Society for Ethical Culture; must have some experience in sight reading. Mr. Sam Franko will examine applicants in evening, from 6 to 7, at his residence, 45 East 84th St.

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Established In 1859 **EASTMAN** 44,000 Students
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40 Years of Unprecedented Prosperity.
Over 2,000 graduates holding responsible positions in New York City alone—while every large city and almost every county in the United States has its share of the more than 44,000 successful business and professional men, accountants, and stenographers who began their career with an Eastman Course of training. Many students from foreign countries also testify to the inestimable value of the education given in these schools.
Students can enter any day or evening with equal advantage, as instruction is largely individual.
Write or call for beautiful free catalogue. Come and see us; or address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L.,
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The Packard Commercial School
COR. OF 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.
FORTY-SECOND YEAR.
STUDENTS MAY ENTER AT ANY TIME.
For new prospectus address
THE PACKARD SCHOOL,
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WALWORTH INSTITUTE,
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Founded 1871.
Direct preparation for business in a short time and at a moderate charge. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, etc., taught by specialists; individual instruction; separate ladies' department; day and evening sessions; graduates assisted to situations; students can begin now. Call or write for illustrated "Prospectus and Catalogue," giving terms and full information.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE.
143 TO 147 SOUTH 8TH ST., BROOKLYN.
Business, Stenography, Typewriting, Preparatory, Regents and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening Sessions. HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N.Y. University Law School. Sixty-fifth year opens Oct. 2nd, 1899. DAY CLASSES, (LL.B., after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B., after three years.) Daily sessions, 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition, $100. GRADUATE CLASSES, Fifteen courses. Five required for LL. M.
For Circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

INSTRUCTION.

CASWELL ACADEMY, HUNT'S POINT, Bronx Borough; (boys;) beautiful location on Sound; nearest boarding school to city; backward pupils advanced; home comforts; mother's care; $15 monthly.

MANHATTAN TRAINING SCHOOL, 78 WEST 46th St.; massage, electricity, gymnastics; great professional demand. Dr. SCHNEIDER, Superintendent.

MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 331 Madison Av.—Reopens Oct. 10th. Principal will be at classrooms from 9 to 11 A. M. after Sept. 15th, except Saturdays.

How to Get Strong,
Reduce corpulency, cure dyspepsia. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 E. 28th; entrance, $5; monthly dues, $2.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Home and Day School for Girls. College preparation, superior musical advantages. 607 Fifth Av.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, COMPOSITION, LITERature; by English lady; experienced teacher. Miss KAY, 306 West 22d St.

NEW METHOD OF TEACHING FRENCH; specimen mailed, 38c, (half price.) BERGER, 853 Broadway, New York. French lessons.

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The National Conservatory of Music of America
Founded by Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber.
128 East 17th St., New York.
The 15th Scholastic year began Sept. 5th.
ANNUAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.
SINGING—Sept. 18, (Monday,) from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 5 P. M. and 8 to 10 P. M.
PIANO AND ORGAN—Sept. 19, (Tuesday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M.
VIOLIN, VIOLA, 'CELLO, CONTRABASS, HARP AND ALL OTHER ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS—Sept. 20, (Wednesday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 4 P. M.
COMPOSITION—Sept. 21, (Thursday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M.
CHILDREN'S DAY—Sept. 23, (Saturday,) *PIANO AND VIOLIN*—9 A. M. to 12 M.
EMIL PAUR, Director.

CAROLINE MABEN,
Teacher of Piano, Harmony and Virgil Clavier.
Highest Certificate from the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conservatory, Berlin.
STUDIO, 905-906 CARNEGIE HALL.
TERMS, $50. TEN FULL HOUR LESSONS.

Lachmund Conservatory of Music,
15 teachers. 132 West 85th St., near Columbus Av.

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has resumed his singing lessons.
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LADY VIOLINIST GIVES LESSONS; THOROugh course; moderate terms. Apply VIOLINIST K., 242 East 116th St.

PIANO.—LADY INSTRUCTS AT PUPILS' RESIdence; 35 cents per lesson; best method. Address PIANIST, 1,242 Broadway.

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138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 26TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics. Optional Military Drill.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at the school.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

R. D. CORTINA,
ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES,
44 W. 34TH ST., N. Y.
All depts. under celebrated NATIVE SPECIALISTS. SPANISH, FRENCH—Fifth year of the FREE COURSES, by the infallible CORTINA METHOD, commencing Sept. 27, Wednesdays: Spanish 7 to 8, French 8 to 9; P. M. Apply at once.
Other classes in ALL LANGUAGES.
229-231 Ryerson St. and 143-149 S. 8th St., B'klyn.
52 East 23d St., N. Y.; 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 419 Main St., Orange, N. J. Send for particulars.

Irving School, (Boys,) Dr. L. D. Ray.
New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
Opening day postponed to Tuesday, Oct. 3d.
Gymnasium, 18x56. Playground, 200x225.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate grades.
Individual work under professional Teachers.
Thorough preparation.
Classes average eight.
Over sixty graduates fitted successfully for college since 1890.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
MADISON AVENUE AND 49TH STREET.
20th year begins Monday, Oct. 2d. All classes limited to 12 boys. Dr. White will be at school building daily to meet parents after Sept. 6th.
Preparatory School for Berkeley.
MISS MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL.
Ages, 5 to 9. Separate building upon opposite corner.

Collegiate School,
241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.,
REOPENS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2.
Mr. Mygall at schoolhouse daily,
9 to 12 and 4 to 6 o'clock.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL
417 Madison Avenue.
18TH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 28TH.
The Principal is now at the school daily.

REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS.
Only Brooklyn school giving complete day and evening courses. Fully equipped. Individual instruction. Preparation for one fee UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Term begins Oct. 2. Register now. W. W. Smith, B. A., Principal. Address HEFFLEY SCHOOL, 233 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.
Thorough work in all departments from Primary to College Preparatory. Little boys received in Kindergarten and Primary classes.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, October second.

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(J. H. MORSE,)
423 MADISON ST.
Reopens Oct. 2. Principal at school daily.

ST. DAVID'S HALL.—THOROUGH EDUCAtion; home influence; college preparation a specialty; indorsed by leading educators; extensive grounds. Rev. W. L. Evans, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

DR. SAVAGE'S GYMNASIUM,
308 WEST 59TH STREET.
Tenth Season opens Sept. 15th. Normal class and private instruction. Circulars.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
2,134 7TH AV., BETWEEN 126TH & 127TH STS.
Preparatory School for Girls. Primary classes and Kindergarten. Reopens Sept. 21st.
MAX F. GIOVANOLY, Ph. D.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
College preparatory and special courses. Out-of-door classes in physical training. 71 West 55th st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

IRVING INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Prepares for college or business. New gymnasium. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Principal.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 4. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

Montpelier Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Preparation for college. Special students in art, etc. Mrs. T. Tileston Greene. 3 West 84th St.

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BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

2 AND 3 STORY MODERN STONE HOUSES.

History in a Few Words.

SURROUNDINGS.

MODERN HOUSES, $8,000.
ACCESSIBILITY.
PURE AIR.
FINE SEWERAGE.
SCHOOLS.
CLUBS.
RESTRICTIONS.

LOW PRICES. $11,500.
HIGH GROUND.
GOOD WATER.
ELECTRICITY.
CHURCHES.
MARKETS.
SHADED STREETS.

Located on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Avenue, on the Lefferts Estate.

Two blocks from Prospect Park; 30 minutes from New York; trolley connection to ferries and all points of the city.

HOUSES.

STONE FRONTS.
SWELL FRONTS.
BOX STOOPS.
20x45x100.
HARDWOOD FINISH.
SALOON PARLOR.
FAIENCE MANTELS.
OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING.
LARGE CLOSETS.
DUMB WAITERS.
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DIFFERENT COLORS.
SQUARE FRONTS.
GRASS PLOTS.
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BEAMED CEILING.
FOYER HALL.
HARDWOOD MANTELS
TILED BATHROOM.
STOREROOMS.
FINEST HARDWARE.
BEAUTIFUL CHANDELIERS.

Twenty 2-story and four 3-story houses already sold.
For further particulars regarding terms, etc., apply to

W. A. A. BROWN, Owner.

Brooklyn Office: Cor. Midwood St. and Flatbush Ave.
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Brooklyn Offices open Sundays and Holidays all day. Evenings until 9.

AN INVESTMENT

Attracting the Greatest Public Attention Certainly Shows Merit.

KENWOOD, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN,

is just now in the public eye, presenting an exceptional opportunity for investment in high-class city lots. Rigidly restricted, schools, churches, street improvements, stone sidewalks. Every lot a gem. No grading, no filling.

THE SUPREME OPPORTUNITY

to buy lots in this great city lower than they can ever again be sold IS NOW.

We bought at a LOWER PRICE than anyone else, and are willing to divide the difference with you.

Take any of the BRIGHTON BEACH cars and get off at Locust Avenue, or the MARCY AVENUE cars, and get off at our office, No. 1645 OCEAN AVENUE.

Liberal Arrangements to Investigate Will Be Made with Out-of-Town Buyers.

We will pay RAILWAY and HOTEL EXPENSES of every purchaser of TWO or MORE LOTS in KENWOOD.

LOTS $275, UPWARDS.

Liberal discounts for cash in 30 days. Don't wait, choose now. Choice Lots half sold.

WILLIAM E. JOHNSON,
921-924 Park Row Building, New York.

Sea-Gate RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL PARK

NEW YORK HARBOR
Gate House and Office at Sea Gate,
TELEPHONE, 826 MAIN.

NORTON POINT LAND CO., 203 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRUSTEES:
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A carefully restricted, ocean residence park, under the administration of the Norton Point Land Company and the residents of the place; all improvements fully completed, including macadamized roads, sewerage, water, gas and electric lighting; community stable; gatehouse, bathhouse, etc., etc., exclusive surroundings; accessible to New York. Private boat service from Battery, N. Y.

Over $400,000 has been expended in land improvements in laying out and beautifying SEA-GATE. Over $250,000 invested by purchasers of land in homes and buildings. Recent sales will add a substantial increase over this during the Fall.

Villa plots 60x100 and over offered to desirable parties from $1,500 upward.

ADDRESS
NORTON POINT LAND COMPANY,
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LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE | LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Read. Think. Investigate.

HEMPSTEAD GARDENS.

Selected and purchased by the late Austin Corbin as the ideal spot for Homes on Long Island.

ACRE PLOTS,
CONTAINING
17 2-5 LOTS.
WITH GUARANTEE TITLE
$300 AND UPWARD

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS WITHOUT INTEREST OR A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR ALL CASH.

HEMPSTEAD GARDENS IS ONLY ONE HOUR'S RIDE FROM NEW YORK CITY HALL. TWO STATIONS ON PROPERTY.

COMMUTATION LESS THAN 20 CENTS PER DAY.

At this sale you can purchase property at such a low figure as to make it an absolutely safe investment; and, furthermore, any time in the future you may wish to convert it into cash you can readily do so, and at a handsome profit. No money invested at Hempstead Gardens will ever be tied up. Call or address for map and free tickets.

H. C. RATH & CO., Eleven John St., New York City.

MODERN HOUSES.

$500 CASH, $15 MONTHLY

And interest; cheaper and more convenient than Manhattan flats, built in most substantial manner.
Charles Place, Elmhurst, 9 rooms.....$4,200
19th St., Whitestone, 9 rooms.....3,200
Sanford Av., Flushing, 8 rooms.....3,600
Cypress Av., Flushing, 9 rooms.....4,400
Also Houses built to suit on some of the best located lots in Queens Borough. See these houses before buying elsewhere.
FALKINBURG, Builder, opposite Murray Hill Station, Flushing.

INGLESIDE HOMES, FLUSHING.

High-class homeseekers should see the special offerings at Ingleside before purchasing elsewhere. Houses now ready, from $2,950 up. All modern improvements. Small payments. Many were contracted for previous to the rise in material, and we can save you from 10 to 20 per cent. if you select now. Elegant lots, $300 up, including free life insurance, interest on payments, &c. Liberal building loans.

Call or write for free tickets or take 34th St. Ferry to Long Island City, thence by train or trolleys every few minutes to our carriages at Main St., Flushing.

Realty Trust 60 and 62 Liberty St.

ELMHURST, L. I.

12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.

COMMUTATION 6½c.—INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK, TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS.
NEIGHBORHOOD RESTRICTED, AND ITS CHARACTER ESTABLISHED.
HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER FROM PLANS. SEVERAL COMPLETED.

CORD MEYER & CO.,
Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William St., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE TO LEASE, FURNISHED or unfurnished; modern improvements; within five minutes of Park Hill, Putnam Road, and ten minutes of Ludlow, on Hudson R. R. Call or address OWNER, 45 Hamilton Av., cor. Morris St., Yonkers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BROOKLYN APARTMENTS TO LET.

AA RENT $60 AA
Handsomest up-to-date new Corner Apartments on the
PARK SLOPE

Eight rooms, exposed sanitary plumbing, large tiled bathroom, hot water supply, steam heat, passenger elevator, uniformed hall boys, latest improved gas ranges or coal ranges if desired, refrigerators, unusual amount of closets, private store rooms, bicycle rooms, servants' stairway, &c. Apply to Superintendent on premises, 820 President St., corner 7th Av.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WANTS A FURnished house in New York for four or six months or less; Murray Hill or between 49th and 59th Sts., east or west of 5th Av.; any one going to Europe or South for Winter would be a good [illegible] LINCOLN, Box 181 Times Office.

CLARKSON ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.

OVERLOOKING MELROSE PARK.

This Beautiful Outlook Unsurpassed by Any Location in City.

Convenient to several lines of trolleys and the elevated road; two blocks from Prospect Park. Houses, swell and octagon fronts, with box stoops; are finished throughout with all the latest known improvements. Hardwood trim, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms, hardwood mantels, foyer hall, with beamed ceiling, or saloon parlors. Our aim is to please the most artistic.
For further information apply to
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Open Sundays all day. Evenings until 9.

ONE HUNDRED ACRE TRACT.

Fine location, at a bargain. Operators and investors invited to investigate.
HENRY W. SHERRILL,
13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A PLOT of ground on Quay St., Brooklyn, about 32 city lots, with 700 feet of water front on the East River, convenient to 10th and 23d St. Ferries to New York City. GEORGE W. PALMER, 781 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

NUTLEY, N. J.—FOR RENT, HANDSOME cottage, just finished, at Franklin Station, Nutley; 10 rooms and tiled bathroom, gas, water, electric light; plumbing by day's work by owner; corner lot, 66x125; $35 per month. Photo. J. HAGGERTY, 101 West 55th St., New York City.

CALDWELL, N. J.—Fine house, 8½ acres ground; perfect residence for gentleman; must be sold at once; little money required. GEORGE G. BRADLEY, 43 Cedar St., N. Y.

EAST ORANGE.—Arlington Ave., North; all improvements; lot 100x208; $18,000. ALVA, P. O. Box 1,305.

SPORTING GOODS.

Shot Guns!

Fit for kings. A new invoice of Dalys opened yesterday. Some of them:

Special Diamond Daly.

Special Krupp steel barrels; automatic shell ejectors; handsome relief engraving gold inlaid selected Turkish stock.

Price $375.

The perfectly finished product of the gunmaker's art. Strong enough to resist any possible load; durable enough to become an heirloom, and withal a work of art. This gun is the equal, if not the superior of any gun made anywhere in the world, no matter what the price.

Diamond Daly.

20, 16 and 12 gauge; weighs 5¼ to 7¼ lbs.—some 6½ lbs., 12 gauge; Barnard Damascus or Krupp steel barrels; scroll engraving; automatic shell ejectors.

Price $275.

Nearly half of this importation was sold to men who know the Daly guns before they were off the ship. True gun lovers should at least look up these guns.

Parker Guns.

If you would rather have a pound more in your gun, and half its price in your pocket, here is a rare opportunity:

Lot		Price
No. 25—Parker Bros. Hammerless; laminated barrels, 10 gauge, 30 in., 9 lbs., shopworn.	List, 70	$38 00
No. 55—Parker Bros. Two Twist barrel guns, 10 gauge, 30 and 32 inch.	List, 60	30 00
No. 58—Parker Bros. 12 gauge, 28 inch, 7 lbs. Damascus barrel.	List, 80	50 00
No. 59—Parker Bros. 10 gauge, 32 inch, 9 lbs. Damascus.	List, 85	35 00
No. 60—Parker Bros. 10 gauge, 30 inch, 9 lbs. Damascus.	List, 85	32 00
No. 61—Parker Bros. 10 gauge, 30 inch, 10 lbs., Job, Damascus.	List, 85	45 00

Gun Clothing. The best a little lower priced than elsewhere; also greater variety.

Golf. Our sales of golf goods indicate that golf is more popular than ever; or maybe we are doing the golf business better than others.

Footballs and Punching Bags are finding favor again.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,

302-304 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOMECREST

THE SUPERB.

A Variety of Beautiful Houses Now Ready for the Buyer.

$3,350 and up, INCLUDING TWO LOTS.

Three-story houses complete with all modern improvements and equipped with first-class heating service. EVERY LOT A GRADED LAWN.

REMEMBER

THAT HOMECREST LEADS THEM ALL.
THAT There are only a few LOTS LEFT FOR $210.
THAT All houses built at Homecrest express taste and refinement.
THAT You can own one by paying a small deposit and the balance same as rent.
THAT You can take 12 YEARS TO PAY FOR IT.
THAT We are EXTENDING the line of HOMECREST continually.
THAT All improvements are free.
THAT Homecrest's views are superb.
THAT Nowhere else can you get such PERFECT RAILROAD ACCOMMODATIONS.
THAT We show our faith in Homecrest by erecting houses that cost from $3,000 to $10,000 each.
THAT The time from Park Row is 30 MINUTES.
THAT This property is carefully restricted.
THAT Homecrest has water, gas, police, fire and postal service.
THAT You should visit HOMECREST before buying elsewhere. It will pay you.

Take Smith Street Coney Island Car from Brooklyn Bridge, New York side, to Avenue U, Homecrest, (5c. fare;) or Kings County "L" R. R. (Brighton Beach Branch;) or Brighton Beach Trolley from Park Row to Avenue U, one of the most delightful rides in New York.

Ask the Conductor to Let You Off at Avenue U.

REPRESENTATIVES ON THE GROUND DAILY.

Send for illustrated pamphlet.

HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
34 and 36 Wall Street, New York.

GRAND SUCCESS!
THE OPENING WEEK SALES AT

YALE PARK,

Cor. Coney Island Avenue and Avenue R, King's Highway.

Nothing Like It in the Annals of Real Estate Selling in Borough of Brooklyn.

WE INVITED INSPECTION—People came, saw, and bought.
WE CHALLENGED COMPARISON—All visitors agreed that it was beautiful land, location unsurpassed, as fine as in the city.
WE DEFIED COMPETITION IN PRICES AND TERMS—All said with one accord, prices are lower, terms are better than we are offered elsewhere in South Brooklyn, the ideal suburb of Greater New York. Restrictions are right; no objectionable business; good neighbors.
DON'T WAIT, COME TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW.

A Few Lots To-Day for $225, Worth $300. Terms, $2.00 Down, $1.25 to $1.50 Per Week. No Interest. No Taxes. Money Refunded in Case of Death.

Five different lines pass the property on two sides. Take Smith Street (Coney Island car) at Park Row direct, or the Smith Street, De Kalb, and Franklin Avenue (Coney Island car) from any part of Brooklyn, or any car on these lines and transfer at Park Circle. The Twenty-third Street, Hamilton, and Fulton Ferries connect with this system at Broadway, Hamilton, and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for a single fare. Get off at Avenue R.

YALE LAND COMPANY,
OFFICES: 54 Potter Building, 38 Park Row, N. Y. And Cor. Coney Island Ave. and Avenue R, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE. | NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

YOU ARE INVITED

to come at our expense to inspect the choice lots which we are offering during September

AT ONE-THIRD REDUCTON

Your railroad fare will be refunded whether you buy or not.

There has never before been such an opportunity for purchasing this most desirable of suburban home sites. Hackensack offers more advantages than any other New Jersey town to the homeseeker, and these lots are in its very choicest section—on the long, graceful slope of Clinton Place, or on the crest of the beautiful Heights. Macadamized streets, solid stone sidewalks, shade trees, city water, and gas. All lots 50x140 or more.

ON THE HEIGHTS,

HACKENSACK.

Do you know what Hackensack offers the homeseeker, whether of moderate means or otherwise? The best schools and health record in the State; 72 daily trains; 35 minutes from New York; great natural and architectural beauty; an exceptionally desirable class of inhabitants; unexcelled athletic facilities, including boating and a $10,000 golf club. If you are a homeseeker we hope that you will at least call on us, and let us drive you over the property, for it is an offer not likely to be duplicated.
We are prepared to build you a home after your own plans.
On the Erie and Susquehanna Railroads. Send for handsomely illustrated booklet about this property. Please mention this paper.

HACKENSACK LAND CO.,
185 MAIN ST., HACKENSACK, N. J.

HUDSON RIVER TENNIS FINALS.

The Men's and the Women's Challenge Titles Pass by Default.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, Sept. 16.—The final match in the championship tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association was played on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club this afternoon. C. S. Batt of Sleepy Hollow defeated J. L. Robertson, Jr., of Park Hill in the struggle for the Washington Irving Challenge Cup. On the challenge rounds in both the men's and the women's events the titles passed by default. The scores:

Men's Championship Singles.—Final Round—C. S. Batt, Sleepy Hollow, beat J. L. Robertson, Jr., Park Hill, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.
Challenge Round—C. S. Batt, Sleepy Hollow, (challenger,) beat E. H. Thayer, Sleepy Hollow, (holder,) by default.
Women's Championship Singles.—Challenge Round—Miss Alice Ewings, Sleepy Hollow, (challenger,) beat Mrs. W. H. Pouch, Powelton, (holder,) by default.

MORAN BEATS TALLANDIER.

Wins Two Races and Loses One to the French Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—Moran is still the amateur champion of America, and possibly of France. He won two races from the French champion, Albert Tallandier, and lost one. The race took place at Charles River Park this afternoon. It was cold and the small number present could not work up enthusiasm enough to keep warm.

Moran and Tallandier were down on the card to ride three races—one-half mile, one-third mile, and one-quarter mile. The Frenchman won the first race by a few inches. The second race was changed to half-mile, with pace for the first lap. Moran won easily, as Tallandier sat up as he came into the stretch. He put in a protest, and claimed that he was crowded at the turn, but the referee would not allow it. When Moran came out for the third heat, Tallandier was missing. Moran also rode a mile unpaced.

The one-mile heat motor-paced race, professional, was won by Charles McCarty of St. Louis.

The twenty-mile motor-paced race started off well, Nat Butler took them the first mile in 1:43. Munroe led in the second lap of the third mile and held it until he bumped against the rear tire of his motor in the last lap of the fourth mile. He came down hard on the track and the race was stopped. After some delay the race was started again. Gibson dropped out, but Munroe was too badly used up to go far, and rode off the track at the end of the ninth mile. Butler rode on for about one miles and then stopped. The summaries:

Half-Mile, Amateur.—Won by Albert Tallandier, Paris; second, James F. Moran, Chelsea. Time—1:25 2-5.
Half-Mile Amateur, Paced.—Won by James Moran, Chelsea; second, Albert Tallandier, Paris. Time—1:03 3-5.
One-Mile Heat Race, Motor-Paced, Flying Start, Two in Three, Professional.—First heat—Won by Charles McCarty, St. Louis; second, Frank Butler, Cambridge; third, Watson Coleman, Springfield. Time—1:24 1-5. Second heat—Won by Charles McCarty; second, Watson Coleman; third, Frank Butler. Time—1:27.
Twenty-Mile Motor-Paced Race, (Distance Ridden Only Ten Miles.)—Nat Butler, Cambridge.

Englishman Makes a Running Record.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—At Rochdale to-day, H. Watkins broke the hour running record, covering 11 miles and 1,296 yards.

Answers to Correspondents.

M. D. S.—When two games are played, one a postponed game, the first one is the scheduled event.

I. R. and J. S.—The Brooklyns won every game played with the Clevelands. There were fourteen games.

A. J. Drexel's New Yacht.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Fifes have now got the big steam yacht for A. J. Drexel, designed by Watson, in the framing stage. It is said that it will equal any yacht afloat in speed and equipments.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Charles P. Clark Resigns Presidency of the New Haven Road—Ill Health Given as the Reason.

Charles P. Clark, for more than twelve years President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, informed the Board of Directors of that company yesterday that his health rendered it necessary for him to retire from the Presidency. No time was fixed for his resignation to take effect. The matter was referred to a committee to consider and recommend at a future meeting of the board what course should be pursued.

The meeting of the Directors was held in the New York, New Haven and Hartford offices in the Grand Central Station, and there were present, besides President Clark, the following members of the board: William D. Bishop, Henry C. Robinson, Joseph Park, William Rockefeller, Henry S. Lee, Leverett Brainerd, George MacCulloch Miller, John M. Hall, Charles F. Choate, Nathaniel Thayer, Royal C. Taft, Charles F. Brooker, Carlos French, George J. Brush, I. De Ver Warner, and Arthur D. Osborne. The only absentees were Chauncey M. Depew and J. Pierpont Morgan.

The statement was made that there was no lack of harmony between President Clark and the other members of the board. Mr. Clark was in the best of spirits and chatted genially with his fellow-Directors after the adjournment of the meeting. He declined to make any statement for publication regarding his resignation, and said that he could not tell when he would retire. President Clark said that he was feeling well at present, but his health had been poor, and he had been warned by his physicians that he must take the best of care of himself.

There was no disposition on the part of any of the other Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to discuss President Clark's resignation. According to several of these Directors, no one has as yet been considered as successor to Mr. Clark. It is expected that President Clark will remain at the head of the company until his successor is elected. Should he be obliged to discontinue active work before a successor is found, however, Vice President John M. Hall is regarded as competent to take up the reins of administration.

Charles P. Clark has the reputation of being one of the comparatively few railroad men in this country who has introduced original ideas. He has been exceedingly active and uniformly successful throughout his career. He is now sixty-three years old, having been born in Nashua, N. H., in 1836. His father, Peter Clark, was a noted lawyer, and at one time President of the old Troy and Greenfield Railroad. Mr. Clark's first important business venture was in the African coast trade as the owner of a small vessel which he had purchased with his early savings. As an illustration of his indomitable energy and his self-reliance, this story is told of him:

On the eve of the fourth voyage of his vessel Mr. Clark discovered that the Captain was drunk. There was no time to be lost. He at once bought a complete set of works on navigation, jumped aboard the vessel, and, having a good mate, assumed the duties of master. On his return from that voyage, which was successful, he purchased a larger vessel, and continued in the trade until the beginning of the war of the rebellion. He determined to give his services to his country, and, presenting himself for examination at the Charlestown Navy Yard, passed as master's mate. He was promoted rapidly, and soon he was in command of the Stormy Petrel on the blockade service. He served with honor throughout the war, and subsequently returned to Boston and entered the iron business. Within a few years he drifted into the railroad business.

Mr. Clark was appointed one of the Trustees of the old Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. He served in that capacity for several years, and acquired so much practical knowledge of the business that he was made General Manager. Soon afterward he resigned and went to Europe, where he made a thorough study of the science of railroading. Returning to this country, he became interested in the New York and New England Railroad, and served that corporation successively as General Manager, Vice President, President, receiver, and again as President. In the meantime he had attracted the favorable attention of the owners of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and served as Second Vice President of that company for a short time. In March, 1887, he was elected President of the Consolidated system.

President Clark was the first railroad man to undertake the quick delivery of Southern vegetables and other freight in New England, and he was also the pioneer of the fast newspaper trains from New York into New England. Personally, he is genial and popular, an entertaining conversationist, and stanch and generous in his friendships.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

Reorganization Effected—Myron T. Herrick Chairman of the Board.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 16.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad here to-day the following were elected as new members of the board: John Crosby Brown, New York; George Coppell, W. E. Connor, New York; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; Gen. George A. Garretson, H. P. McIntosh, Cleveland.

Myron T. Herrick was elected Chairman of the board and James Parmelee was elected Treasurer of the company.

The headquarters of the company have been established in this city.

MEXICAN RAILWAY CONTRACT.

New York Capitalists Negotiating for a Government Concession.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.—Charles Parr McKie, representing a syndicate of New York capitalists, is negotiating with the Mexican Government for the construction of the Chiapas Railway, which will be 274 miles long, including all its branches.

The road, which will run from San Geronimo, on the Tenuantepec Railway, to the Guatemala frontier, penetrates a very rich tropical country. It will cost $4,000,000 in gold.

LARK RACE ON THE SOUND.

The Mascot Won All Three Events for the Rudder Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 16.—The championship of the special "lark" class for a cup offered by The Rudder was decided over the triangular course of the Manhasset Bay Yach Club this afternoon. Mascot was the winner. There were three competitors—Marcot, Thomas Clapham; Old Squaw, S. F. Carstair; Uneeda, Samuel Jackson.

Two of the three races were sailed today, the other one having been decided last Saturday. Mascot won all three events. In the first race this afternoon Old Squaw crossed ahead of her competitors and was leading at the first mark by forty seconds. Mascot gained over a minute on Old Squaw in the last half of the race. The times at the turn were as follows: Mascot, 2:54:40; Old Squaw, 2:54:00; Uneeda, 2:56:15.

The second race was almost a repetition of the first, so far as the relative positions of the three yachts at different stages of the race were concerned, but a strong breeze came up and better time was made than in the first race. The summary of the first race follows:

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.
Mascot, Thomas Chapham	2:10:00	3:38:20
Old Squaw, S. F. Carstair	2:10:00	3:39:10
Uneeda, S. Jackson	2:10:00	3:41:45

The following is a summary of the second race:

Mascot	3:50:00	4:37:02
Old Squaw	3:50:00	4:39:25
Uneeda	3:50:00	4:44:15

Yachtsmen Have a Clambake.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 16.—A hundred Indian Harbor yachtsmen and their friends enjoyed a Rhode Island clambake under a tent near the clubhouse to-day. Commodore C. T. Wills, Vice Commodore Tyson, and Rear Commodore Hopper presided. In the bake were 20 bushels of soft clams, 200 pounds of lobsters, 125 pounds of sheepshead and bluefish, a barrel of sweet and white potatoes, 125 pounds of chicken, 50 pounds of tripe, a bushel of onions, and 300 ears of corn.

Mr. Carnegie's Yacht Breaks Down.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Andrew Carnegie's yacht Sea Breeze, with himself and several guests on board, broke down off the coast of Scotland several days ago. Distress signals were made, and the party was eventually taken off and landed by a fishing smack, but had to spend the night at the little town of Cromarty.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The New Yorks Are Easily Blanked by the St. Louis Team.

YOUNG'S PITCHING THE CAUSE

Only One Local Player Reaches Third Base—Manager Hoey Tries a New Pitcher for Two Innings.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	89	38	.701
Philadelphia	83	45	.648
Boston	70	50	.512
Baltimore	74	53	.583
St. Louis	74	59	.556
Cincinnati	73	59	.553
Chicago	67	64	.511
Pittsburg	62	68	.477
Louisville	60	70	.462
New York	53	74	.417
Washington	48	80	.375
Cleveland	19	118	.139

Results of League Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 6; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 9; Chicago, 7.
Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 0.
Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
Washington, 15; Cleveland, 10.

Game To-day.

New York vs. St. Louis at Weehawken.

The St. Louis baseball team, largely through the good pitching of Young, easily blanked the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Young was invincible throughout, and only one local player reached third base, and few got as far as second. The visitors' fielding was fast and clean, Childs, Wallace, and Cross doing the best work. The New Yorks, with the exception of O'Brien, in the first inning, fielded well. Gettig, who was selected to pitch for New York, did about as well as usual, which is not saying much. After the fifth inning, when he allowed the visitors three two-baggers, and the game was hopelessly lost, Manager Hoey gave Johnson, a young pitcher, a trial. He did well, not allowing a hit in the two innings that he pitched. The game was called on account of darkness.

The game scheduled between St. Louis and New York at the Polo Grounds on Monday will be played this afternoon on the grounds of the West New York Field Club, in Weehawken. The game will begin at 3 o'clock. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Donlin, cf.	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	Heldrick, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Foster, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Blake, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	1	2	2	5	0	Burkett, lf.	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	1	11	1	0	0	Schreck, 1b.	1	1	1	14	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	0	5	2	2	1	Cross, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1	3	0
Wrigley, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Wallace, ss.	0	0	3	0	3	3	0
Warner, c.	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	Childs, 2b.	0	0	1	4	6	1	0
Gettig, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	O'Connor, c.	0	0	3	0	1	0	1
Johnson, p.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	Young, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	0	4	21	15	4	1	Total	6	10	24	12	3	3	0

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
St. Louis	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Heidrick, Schreck, Cross, Wallace. Bases on balls—Off Gettig, 1; off Johnson, 2; off Young, 1. Struck out—By Gettig, 1; by Johnson, 1; by Young, 3. Stolen bases—Donlin, 2. Double play—Childs and Schreck. First base by errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 8. Hit by pitched ball—Warner. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

BROOKLYNS VANQUISH CHICAGOS.

When the Game Is Called Lange Pulls the Umpire's Ear.

The Chicagos acted in an unsportsmanlike manner after their defeat at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. The Brooklyns were in the lead when the seventh inning ended, and, as it was growing dark, Umpire Swartwood called the game. This ruling incensed the Chicago players, and they crowded around the umpire in a threatening manner. Lange pulled his ear. The game was long drawn out. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ryan, lf.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	Kelley, lf.	1	1	3	2	0	0	0
Curley, 2b.	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	Keeler, rf.	3	1	2	0	1	2	0
Cal'han, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	Jenn'gs, 1b.	0	1	5	1	1	0	0
Lange, cf.	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	And'son, cf.	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Everitt, 1b.	1	2	6	2	0	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	3	3	5	1	0
Mertes, rf.	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0	1	0
Bradley, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	Farrell, c.	2	1	6	1	1	1	0
Megoon, ss.	1	1	2	4	1	1	0	Yeager, ss.	1	0	1	3	3	0	0
Donohue, c.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Hughes, p.	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Chance, c.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	McJames, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0								
Total	7	10	21	14	3			Total	9	7	21	18	3		

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	2—7
Brooklyn	1	3	0	0	1	0	4	0	0—9

Three-base hits—Kelley, Keeler, Jennings, Andereson. Two-base hits—Magoon, Kelley. First base by errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 4. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by McJames, 1. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Yeager. Stolen bases—Mertes (3,) Bradley, Donohue, Keeler. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 4; off McJames, 1; off Taylor, 3. Double plays—Magoon, Callahan, and Everitt; Casey and Jennings. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1; by Taylor, 2. Wild pitches—Hughes, 3; Taylor, 2. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Attendance, 4,400.

Washington, 15; Cleveland, 10.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Errors by the Washingtons in the second inning, followed by hard hitting, allowed the Clevelands to take a big lead. After that the Washingtons settled down and by good batting won the game. Score:

Washington	1	0	4	0	1	0	5	0	4	—15
Cleveland	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—10

Base hits—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Washington, Fifield and McManus; Cleveland, Knepper and McAllister. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 5.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Two singles, a triple, a base on balls, and an error gave Baltimore four runs and a victory in the ninth inning to-day. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	—5
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	—6

Baseshits—Cincinnati 9; Baltimore, 12; Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Kehoe and Peits; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Dwyer.

Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Dillon's wild throw in the ninth inning allowed

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fair Amount of Business in Lots and High-Class Dwellings.

DEALINGS SHOW FEW FEATURES

Peculiar Deal on Central Park West—Latest Sales and Leases—Increased Number of Auction Offerings.

Sales of dwellings of the higher class and of several valuable parcels of vacant property have furnished only a moderate amount of business during what has been another featureless week. Many of the more active operators have deferred their return to the city to a later date than usual, and with another substantial interruption to business in the shape of the Dewey celebration and the yacht races only two weeks away, there is small prospect of any active dealing much before the middle of next month.

A peculiar condition of affairs has been brought to light by the filing of plans on Thursday for a new apartment house to be erected at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street. This is the property which was bought by William Durland several years ago as a site for a new riding academy, but which was bought in under foreclosure in 1897 by the American Deposit and Loan Company. Since that time it has not changed hands, although it has been the subject of periodical rumors. An official of the American Deposit and Loan Company is authority for the statement that the property has not yet been sold, while it is admitted that an agreement has been reached which may result in a sale. The same official claims absolute ignorance as to the identity of James H. Camac of Trenton, N. J., by whom the plans for an apartment house were filed.

More important among the week's dealings in vacant property were the sales of the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and of about six and one-half lots at the northeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The official records themselves furnished not the least interesting of the week's items in the transfer of the Tilden residence in Gramercy Park, in the taking of title by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to the Park Avenue and Madison Avenue car stable properties, and in the clearing up of the mystery as to who had bought the two block fronts on First Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-third Streets. The purchase of the latter properties by ex-Mayor Grant would seem to be a fair assurance that the ferry from Broadway, Brooklyn, to East Forty-second Street, Manhattan, will be a reality in the near future.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Sarah R. Hendrick the four-story dwelling 77 East Fifty-sixth Street.

The same firm has also leased for Secretary of War Elihu Root his residence in this city, fully furnished, to H. Walter Webb for occupancy this Fall.

It is reported that H. McK. Twombly has sold the plot, 50 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street, 350 feet west of Fifth Avenue, to Henry Seligman, who will erect a residence thereon.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for the Phipps estate 239 Madison Avenue, 25 by 100. The buyer will erect a new white-stone-front dwelling on the lot.

James A. Farley has sold, for $48,000, the new five-story American basement dwelling 522 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Herman Wronkow has bought the northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Park Avenue, old buildings, on a plot 75 by 72.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold through Watters Brothers of Brooklyn to Alexander Davidson the five-story apartment house 538 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100; also, through David Stewart, to Mrs. Annie V. S. Raynor, the three-story dwelling 513 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 18 by 50 by 100.

A. Carside has sold to Annie Wise the five-story tenement 288 Front Street, 22.11 by 74.4 by 24 by 74.3.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for Thornton Brothers to I. Hahan the dwelling 573 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

The Auction Room.

The passing of Sept. 15 witnesses a large increase in the number of legal sales, and the schedule for the coming week is of something like normal proportions. For Wednesday Auctioneer Ryan announces a trustee's sale of six lots—three at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and three on Audubon Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventieth Street. Another offering of vacant property that promises competition will be the adjourned foreclosure sale of a good-sized plot at the junction of Third and Franklin Avenues, down for Thursday. Another of John Pettit's properties, 102 and 104 Fulton Street, will also be sold under foreclosure on Thursday to satisfy a judgment amounting to $148,500.

On Sept. 25 Philip A. Smyth will conduct the sale of the two country estates in Yonkers known as The Oaks and Springside, belonging to the estate of Abijah Curtis. The property is situated on either side of North Broadway, not far from the centre of the city, and the rapidly increasing demand for desirable building sites in Yonkers augurs well for the success of the sale. There will be offered, in addition to the mansions The Oaks and Springside, several attractive lots and plots on Fairview and High Streets and Ridgeway Avenue, as well as dwellings on High Street, Warburton and Woodworth Avenues. The sale will begin at noon on The Oaks property.

There were recorded last week 214 mortgages for $2,861,346, of which 67, for $676,157, were at 5 per cent.; 93, for $740,180, were at more, and 54, for $1,445,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 213 mortgages, for $3,415,450, of which 82, for $1,361,902, were at 5 per cent.; 96, for $796,548, were at more, and 34, for $1,257,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.—By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 875 Brook Avenue, northwest side, 116.10 feet north of Third Avenue, 28.7 by 86.11 by 25.1 by 98.6, five-story brick flat with stores. Due on judgment, $1,928; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 877 Brook Avenue, northwest side, 145.5 feet north of Third Avenue, 25 by 98.6 by 24.9 by 98.4, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,950.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert Maxet, referee, Olive Avenue, south side, 50 feet east of Stanton Place, William's Bridge, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,416.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Gordon Battle, referee, 1,519 Madison Avenue, east side, 84.3 feet south of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 16.8 by 70, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,857.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sherman Evarts, referee, 552 West Forty-second Street, south side, 209 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 18 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store; also, Forty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, a strip having a frontage of one foot and extending southerly 75 feet to a point.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Kelly, referee, 10 Mount Morris Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20.11 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $46,673.

By William M. Ryan, voluntary partition sale, 1,225 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, north side, 100 feet east of Albany Avenue, 19.1 by 130, two-story brownstone-front dwelling; 97 Sanford Street, Brooklyn, east side, 232.3 feet south of Park Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 247 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25.1 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,736.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Weinstadter, referee, Lots 278 and 279, on the map of the Village of East Tremont, being on the northwest side of Catharine Street, 225 feet southwest of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 57 by 125 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $5,397.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 228 to 238 West Sixty-third Street, south side, 250 feet east of West End Avenue, 150 by 100.5, six five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,344; subject to other mortgages for $46,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 246 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 350 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,908.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.—By William M. Ryan, trustee's sale, Audubon Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, two lots, each 25 by 95, and one lot, 18.9 by 95; Audubon Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, three lots, each 25 by 95.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 625 and 627 Wales Avenue, west side, 112.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 111 by 59.7 by 78, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,802; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 1,069 to 1,073 Elsmere Place, north side, 75 feet west of Marmion Avenue, each 16.8 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $2,288.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, 138 West Eighty-first Street, south side, 287 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,816.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, 215 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,875.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 102 and 104 Fulton Street, south side, 99.9 feet east of Dutch Street, 49.8 by 80.4 by 50.2 by 80.1, leasehold, seven-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $148,555.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Harris, referee, Twelfth Avenue, east side, 99.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs south along Twelfth Avenue 88.6, by southeast 98.10 by south 19.10 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street by east 12.10 by north 99.11 by west 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,612.

By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 338 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 214 feet west of First Avenue, 23 by 92, four-story brick dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 63 and 65 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 130 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,650.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 207 East Twentieth Street, north side, 92 feet east of Third Avenue, 17.6 by 92, Hamilton Fish leasehold, four-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Cleland Milnor, referee, Third Avenue at its junction with Franklin Avenue, 56.6 on Third Avenue, 71 on Franklin Avenue, 31.2 on the southerly line, and 78 on the northerly line, two-story brick dwelling, with frame house adjoining; Third Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, 74.6 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,037.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, E. G. Whitaker, referee, 553 and 555 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 319.7 feet east of Broadway, each 18 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $13,195.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmond E. Wise, referee, 148 East Forty-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $3,307; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 509 to 513 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 16.10 by 79.9, three three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $9,140.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 285 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 525 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,816.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 150 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 18 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16 by 68, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,246; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Whitehead, referee, 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 304 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,891.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 60 feet west of Cedar Avenue, 20 by 98, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,475.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.—On the premises, at 3:30 P. M., by William M. Ryan, public auction sale, twenty lots at Columbia Terrace, Edgewater, N. J.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations.

No. 607 East Thirteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 88.6; Berlin & Cohen of 5 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Webster Avenue, northwest corner of Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, for a one-story frame office, 20 by 37; Charles A. Tier of Mount Vernon, owner; W. H. A. Horsfall, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 200 West Thirty-fourth Street, for a one-story iron and frame store, 14 by 28; Rosina H. McFarland, Cambridge, N. Y., owner; Edward Riordan, architect; cost, $600.

Seventy-second Street, north side, 94 feet east of Avenue A, for seven five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 86.8; John J. Houlahan of 99 Nassau Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $175,000.

One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, for five six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 86.6; Bernhard Galewski of 26 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $125,000.

No. 128 Second Street, for a six-story and basement brick and stone tenement; Julius Dreyfus of 324 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 112 Second Street, for a six-story and basement brick and stone tenement, 25 by 104.4; Julius Dreyfus, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

Avenue D, west side, 80 feet south of Eleventh Street, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 44; Richard Klagis, Unionport, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 84 and 86 Charles Street, for a six-story brick stone and terra cotta flat, 37.7 by 81; P. J. Herter, owner; P. Herter & Son, architect; cost, $50,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for three three-story brick and frame dwellings, 16.8 by 68; Howard Menn of 876 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $13,500.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for five three-story frame dwellings, 20 by 63; Martin Geiszler of 856 Eagle Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $22,500.

Bristow Street, east side, 25 feet north of Jennings Street, for five three-story frame dwellings, 20 by 61.6; Martin Geiszler, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $22,500.

Bristow Street, northeast corner of Jennings Street, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, 25 by 65; Martin Geiszler, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $8,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 45.6 feet north of Ninety-fifth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25.2 by 84.4; Gustave E. Bauhahn of 127 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 238 Second Street, for a six-story and basement brick and stone flat, with stores, 24.9 by 90.1; S. & H. Goodman, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 7 and 9 Lewis Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 23.6 by 81.7; Solomon & Heuber of 141 Norfolk Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $32,000.

Jennings Street, north side, 80 feet east of Bristow Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 61.6; Martin Geiszler, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $4,500.

Globe Place, south side, 26 feet east of Grace Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 15 by 28; Thomas Karney, owner; Rudolf Werner, architect; cost, $2,100.

Fulton Street, northwest corner of Becker Avenue, Wakefield, for a one-story frame stable and sheds, 75 by 100; James A. Varian, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for four five-story brick and stone flats, by 84; Henry Siedenburg of 72 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 384 Pleasant Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25.2 by 60; Emma E. and Hannah Johnson of 187 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owners; B. W. Burger, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 2,648 Broadway, for a one-story frame shed, 75 by 20; N. Reynal, White Plains, owner; cost, $200.

Nineteenth Street, south side, 14 feet east of Third Avenue, for two six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 30 by 79.8; Benedict A. Klein of 125 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $64,000.

No. 14 Cortlandt Street, for a nine-story brick and stone office building, 24.11 by 115.4; New York Telephone Company of 15 Dey Street, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $100,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 300 feet south of Travers Street, for a one-story frame trestle, 80 by 16; F. W. Schweirs, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 21 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick shop and store; H. A. Hutchins, owner; P. B. Brown, architect; cost, $150.

No. 797 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick flat; Henry Bremer, premises, owner; G. T. Young, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 467 and 469 Eleventh Avenue, to a three-story brick building; Oswald Budenbach, owner; J. Munckwitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, southeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue, to a two-story brick factory; A. Hupfel's Sons, premises, owner; J. Kastner & Son of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 415 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick factory; Edward Dart of 140 West Eightieth Street, owner and architect; cost, $200.

No. 812 Water Street, to a four-story brick and stone factory; estate of William Oothout, owner; C. S. Morrell, architect and builder; cost, $300.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; Louise Malnardy, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $800.

No. 138 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, to a three-story brick stable; F. H. Flagg of 109 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; W. F. Gorham, architect; cost, $550.

No. 81 Park Row and 27 North William Street, to a two-story brick hotel; Henry Hart, owner; J. C. Hankinson of 93 Watts Street, architect and builder; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, southwest corner of Eighth Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; estate of Ogden Goelet, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $4,000.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 96.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Catherine Connolly, owner; William E. Walsh, architect; cost, $250.

No. 155 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick stable; estate of E. J. Donnell, owner; Evans & Thomas, architects; cost, $150.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 16.

ALLEN ST, 9, w s, 25x87.6; Sarah Wolff to Rachel Hymes 1

ALLEN ST, 11, w s, 25 x ¼ block; Rachel Hyams to Sarah Wolff 1

BRIGGS AV, s e s, 195.4 ft n e of Travers St, 16.8x100; Mary A. Costello to Catharine E. Ryan 1

BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft n from land opposite King's Bridge Road House, runs n 75 x e 100 x n 25 x e 249 x s 125 x w 239 x n 25 x w 100; Alexander Davidson to David Stewart 100

EAGLE AV, s e corner of Cedar St, 100x100; Helen Patrick to Rudolph Weisaker. 1

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 100 ft n of 12th St, 28.4x155; Maria Schweickert to James T. Smith 4,500

ROAD FROM WILLIAM'S BRIDGE Station to Westchester Village, s s, 50.4 ft e of Washington Av, 50x100; Robert Mazet to William Carroll 3,650

ROAD FROM WILLIAM'S BRIDGE Station to Westchester Village, s s, 50.4 ft e of Washington Av, 50x100; Mary Gregson to William Carroll 1

WASHINGTON AV, s s, 50 ft e 174th St, 16.8x95; Annie M. Wilkens to Henry H. Wilkens 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x90; Albert B. Woythaler to George Blumenthal 1

WEST END AV, w s, 38 ft n of 98th St, 17x80; Rosalie Chesterman to Eleanor C. Huntington 17,150

2D ST, n s, w part of Lot 29, map of William Ades, 40x100; Julia Rafferty to Mary E. Rafferty 1

100TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, runs e 75 x s 201.10 to 99th St x w 25 x n 100.11 x w 50 x n 100; Dora Scheer to William Sugarman 1

118TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 41x100.11; Manhattan Improvement Company to Mary A. McNamee 1

134TH ST, s s, 346.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28.6x99.11; William J. Johnson to Bertha E. Andrews 4

137TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 87.6x100; William H. Taubert to John Immel 1

148TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Henry Weinecke to Nellie M. Kelleher 7,500

159TH ST, 538, West, 25x99.11; Leo M. Lehman to William Crawford 100

159TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 20x100; John H. Massaker to Harriett Massaker 670

183D ST, 596 East, 20x100; Ernest Wenigman to Catharine Madden 1

Recorded Leases.

BARTELS, William, to Pauline Kniss; 607 Southern Boulevard, 7 8-12 years.... $1,000

FERRITTI, Augustus, and others to John Bastone; 1st Av, 2,205, 3 years..... 1,920

NICHOLSON, Edward, to M. F. McCloskey; 8th Av, n e corner of 116th St, 3 years, 7½ months 3,600

STEERS, Henry, and another to William McGinniss; 662 11th Av, 5 years...$720 to $900

Recorded Mortgages.

BASTONE, John, to John F. Betz; 2,205 1st Av, demand $1,187

COSTELLO, Mary, to James Ryan; Briggs Av, s e s, 95.4 ft n e of Travers St, 1 year 500

FULLERTON, John, and another to Dollar Savings Bank; Brook Av, s e corner of 145th St, 1 year 7,000

GALLO, Joseph, to Andrew Mayer; Leggett Av, n e corner of Hewitt Place, demand. 1,000

GALLO, Joseph, to Anne C. O'Farrell; Leggett Av, n e corner of Hewitt Place, 6 months 2,000

GALLO, Joseph, to Theodore Wentz; Leggett Av, n e corner of Hewitt Place, demand 13,000

GUNNING, Ellen McK., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, e s, 27.4 ft s of 106th St, 3 years..... 20,000

HEDINGER, Theodore, to Arthur Blue; 15th St, n s, 530 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.. 2,000

HENNESSY, Mary, to Jane McMenomy, individually and as trustee; 1,466 and 1,470 Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,500

HOHN, Charles, to Baruch Kaufman; Vernon Av, n w corner of 166th St, 3 years.. 15,000

HUNTINGTON, Eleanor C., to James M. Varnum and another, trustees; West End Av, 783, 17x80, 3 years..... 16,000

IMMEL, John, to William H. Taubert; 137th St, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, demand 14,500

IMMEL, John, to William H. Taubert; 137th St, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, demand 34,500

KOSTER, Henry, to Beadleston & Woers; 255 Clinton St, demand..... 3,000

LASPERGES, Marie to Michael J. Egan; 137th St, s s, widened, 600 ft w of Home Av, extends to 138th St; also 137th St, s s, 900 ft w of Home Av, demand..... 1,200

LEHMAN, Leo M., to David Stewart; 538 West 159th St, installments..... 2,000

MARGOLIES, Edward, to Frederick M. Littlefield; 109th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, demand 3,500

McCLOSKEY, M. Frances, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 116th St, 261, n e corner of 8th Av, demand..... 6,000

McGUINNESS, William, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 662 11th Av, saloon lease, demand 1,500

SIMS, Caroline A. E., to Timothy R. Green; 3d Av, n w s, 77.5 ft n of 11th St, leasehold, 3 years..... 5,000

STAHL, Adam, to J. Frederick Boss; 93d St, 336 East, 5 years..... 11,000

SUGARMAN, William, to Dora Scheer and another; 100th St, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 10,000

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to Bradley & Currier Company; Riverside Drive, 76, e s; Riverside Drive, 75, e s; 80th St, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 6 months..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERNHEIM, Henry, to Meta Youngling. $100

BERNHEIM, Henry, to Meta Youngling. 100

GALATIAN, Sophia C., to Townsend Verity 500

WILLCOX, Frederick W., to Julia A. R. Willcox ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 102x102; Henry Woehr against Dora Osborne, owner; J. L. Osborne, contractor. $251

COLUMBIA ST, 87 to 91; Vermont Marble Company against John H. Ross, owner and contractor 34

GRAND ST, 415½ and 417; Vermont Marble Company against Rose & Fisher, owners and contractors..... 71

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Water St, 70x114; Schneider & Herter against Max Weinstein, owner; Syver O. Gronen, owner and contractor 800

PROSPECT AV, w s, 162 ft n from the corner of Prospect Av and Westchester Av, 100x150 to Westchester Av x100x125 to beginning; Edmund A. W. C. Hammond against George E. Fowler, owner and contractor 190

PROSPECT AV, w s, 75 ft n of 150th St, 200x95; W. C. Dickerson against Pelig Smith, owner and contractor 150

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 171st St, 150x221.6; Gustav H. Hamann against Charles H. Beer, owner and contractor... 245

18TH ST, 548 East; Daniel Mahoney against I. Victor Achard, owner and contractor 550

75TH ST, 422 and 424 East; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Adolph Wiedhopf, owner; Oscar Wiedhopf, contractor..... 104

75TH ST, 420 and 422 East; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Adolph Wiedhopf, owner and contractor; Michael McCarthy, owner and contractor..... 208

97TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of West End Av, 25x100; Louis Bossert & Son against Fred V. Osthoff, owner; Joseph J. Zimmermann Company, contractor 221

118TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 75x100.11; W. C. Dickerson against Louis Kurlandzik and Nathan Elikofsky, owners and contractors 85

147TH ST, 350 East; Joseph Bauer against John Madden, owner and contractor.... 42

159TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Union Granite Company against Philip J. and Berendina D. Dirksen, owners; Thomas Taylor contractor..... 157

183D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Aqueduct Av, 100x100; Rueth & Bartolicius against John H. Styles, Jr., owner and contractor 500

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 402 and 404; the German Savings Bank against Henry Corn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

CROSBY ST, 93; Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c., against Louisa C. Friedline and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. G. De Witt.

MORRIS AV, e s, 235.9 ft n of 184th St, 224.6x 120x224.6x238.5; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against William J. Hargrave, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

PRINCE ST, s e corner of Mott St, 28.6x120.7x 23x126; John Zimmermann against Bridget T. Murphy and others, (action to declare two deeds void, &c.;) attorney, J. J. Halligan.

WEST ST, 294 and 301; Houston St, s s, 75.9 ft w of Crosby St, 25x75.4, and Hudson St, s w corner of Great Kill Road, 88.9x71.10x87.10x 82.8; and other out-of-town property; Emma S. Richardson against Elizabeth S. Amsden and others, (partition;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

WEST ST, 197, s e corner, 29.9x78, to Caroline St; also 513 Madison Av; Mary E. Busy against James P. Foster and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.

3D AV, w s, 150 ft n of 173d St, 50x194.9x50x 119.10; John Kelly and another against Thomas D. Malcolm, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

12TH AV, n e corner of 134th St, 49.11x100; also, 134th St, n s, 100 ft e of 12th Av, 25x99.11; Hannah A. Higgins against James Rogers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hawkes & Flannery.

7TH ST, s s, 86 ft w of Avenue D, 90.11x99.10; David and Joseph Rawitch against Michael Hanlon, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, N. Altenikoff.

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x 100.11; George Mackenzie against Edgar Coles and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

109TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 50x100.11; the Metropolitan Improvement Company against Joseph N. Campbell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Westcott.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, CURTIS ESTATE.

In pursuance of a decision of the SURROGATE of WESTCHESTER COUNTY and by order of PETER J. ELTING, TRUSTEE of ESTATE of ABIJAH CURTIS, deceased, of

72 parcels of valuable improved and vacant real estate in the

CITY OF YONKERS.

"THE OAKS" AND "SPRINGSIDE."

TWO MAGNIFICENT HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEATS, WITH FINE MANSIONS, STABLES, BEAUTIFULLY LAID-OUT GROUNDS AND DELIGHTFUL RIVER VIEWS, LOCATED ON NORTH BROADWAY NEAR HIGH ST., 15 MINUTES' WALK FROM GETTY SQUARE.

ALSO FINE RESIDENCES ON

Warburton & Woodworth Aves. & High St.,

AND 64 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS AND LOTS ON

Fairview St., High St., Ridgeway Av., &c.,

on MONDAY, SEPT. 25,

commencing at 12 o'clock M. at "The Oaks," North Broadway, opposite High St., Yonkers.

TERMS 75% at 4%, etc.

Book-maps, handsomely illustrated, from

R. E. & A. J. PRIME, Attys., Yonkers;

BELLOWS & WARREN, R. E. Agents, Yonkers;

or PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r, 11 Pine St., N. Y.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer

will sell at auction,

MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1899,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ESTATE OF WM. TUCKER, Dec'd.

241 AND 243 WEST BROADWAY.

The valuable 6-story and cellar brick business buildings, in good order, containing an Otis elevator, steam heat, and steam power; size of lot, 37.8x100.

SAME DAY,

1375 FIRST AVE.,

Southwest corner 74th St.

4-story brick double flat, 4 rooms to each apartment, 2 stores, and 2 basement stores; well rented; size of lot, 23x60.

Further particulars with Auctioneer. Office, 66 Liberty St. (Telephone, 3943 Cortlandt.)

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 B'WAY.

For Sale—Broadway Property, about 14,000 sq. feet, suitable for improvement. Below Chambers St.

Fifth Ave.—Houses and Lots, below and opposite the Park.

Central Park West, Riverside Drive, and West End Ave.—Houses, Lots, and Apartment Houses.

Water Fronts—Several choice locations on North and East Rivers.

WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 B'WAY.

THREE LOTS, 75X100,

For sale on

FIFTH AVE,

BELOW 106TH ST.

Free from rock.

Apply to

GEO. R. READ,

10 WALL ST. (7442)

Good Houses Cheap in Price.

We are selling some unusually attractive houses on Edgecombe Avenue and 138th Street, opposite St. Nicholas Park, one block west of 8th Avenue, near 140th Street elevated station, 18 to 20 feet wide, newly decorated, tiled bathrooms, situated in restricted private house neighborhood on West Side. Prices, $14,000 to $18,500, $3,000 or more down, mortgage to suit. Full commission to brokers. Call at premises, 82 Edgecombe Avenue.

Further particulars of the Agents,

McVICKAR & COMPANY,

108th Street and Central Park West.

1368 B'way, near 37th St. 246 E. Houston St. 24 Nassau St.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.

1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.

HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

For Sale, the Four Best Houses on WEST END AVENUE,

Nos. 862, 864, 866, 868, between 102d and 103d Sts. All latest improvements. Plan of houses, materials, and workmanship perfect. Apply to your own broker, or to C. J. WILLIS, 89 Leonard St.

MUST BE SOLD—518 WEST 140TH ST.; NEW American basement dwelling; kitchen and dining room first floor; every convenience; asking $14,500; easy terms. 522 West 175th St., new 19-foot dwelling, $9,000; terms easy. 552 West 173d St., 4-story American basement at big bargain. DAVID STEWART, Amsterdam Av. and 153th St.

West 57th St., near 5th Ave.

For Sale, an attractive, handsomely furnished 25-foot house, with D. R. Extension. (7309)

GEO. R. READ,

751 5th Ave., at 58th St.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

COLONIAL HOUSES.—ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ground 50 feet front; sewered, curbed, and flagged, and macadamized; all assessments paid; restricted neighborhood; west of Jerome Av. and 184th St., Fordham Heights; prices $8,500 to $9,500; terms to suit. Apply A. P. KIRKLAND, 55 Liberty St.

300 WEST 97TH ST., NEAR WEST END AV. Four-story American basement dwelling; contains parlor, dining room, kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, bathroom, and six bedrooms; house is being thoroughly renovated; price $16,000; rent $1,000; easy terms.

E. C. SIMONSON, 46 Broadway.

A 4-STORY DWELLING, in vicinity of 5th Av. and 32d St., 25 feet wide, in best of order; immediate possession. Price $80,000.

OGDEN & CLARKSON,

7 Pine St. 127 5th Av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—On Washington Heights, north side of 162d St. and Amsterdam Av. 7 fine, 3-story and basement Indiana limestone front houses; easy terms; open for inspection Sundays; street paved and restricted. 521-535 West 162d St.

CHOICE CORNER PLOT, BRIGGS AV. AND Suburban St., with new up-to-date ten-room house; steam heat; hardwood; two baths; $10,000; easy terms. J. F. TOUSSAINT, 58 Reade St.

654 WEST END AV., NEAR 92D ST.

4½-story American basement dwelling; will be put in thorough order; price $22,000; easy terms; rent $1,500. E. C. SIMONSON, 146 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ,

751 5th Avenue, at 58th Street.

HEAD OFFICE, 10 Wall Street.

Begs to invite the special attention of purchasers to the following houses, which can be bought at reasonable prices;

53d St., close to Fifth Ave.

Elegant full-width mansion with extension to full depth of lot. Admirably lighted. Well arranged and finished in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupation.

E. 55th St

Horner's Furniture.

FALL EXHIBIT.

No such magnificent array of Furniture has ever been shown in America as that now presented in our Fall exhibit.

Nowhere can equal choice or equal values in fine Furniture be found.

Latest designs in Dining Room, Bedroom, Parlor, Drawing Room, Library and Hall Furniture.

Styles to suit every taste and prices to suit every purse, with the crowning satisfaction of knowing that whatever may be selected will be the very best in the market for the money.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK are cordially invited to examine our stock and plain-figure prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

MR. HANNA HOME AGAIN

Returns from a Sojourn Abroad, His Health Much Improved.

SECOND TERM FOR McKINLEY

Discredits a Vice Presidential Boom for Gov. Roosevelt—Back in the Political Harness.

United States Senator Marcus A. Hanna returned from Europe yesterday on the American liner St. Louis. He is greatly reduced in flesh, leaning heavily on a cane, and apparently is far from well. The Senator was seen by a reporter for THE TIMES at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening.

"I don't know much about the campaign in Ohio," he said. "I have seen several people from that State to-day, and I am going home on Monday. Then I shall get right into the harness, and if I can't get around on three legs (looking at his cane) why, I'll use four."

The Senator would express no opinion on the probable result in Ohio, and when the reporter told him that the Central Trades Councils of Cincinnati had eulogized John R. McLean and appealed to organized labor to support him, he said:

"I don't know of any labor that McLean employs in Ohio, except that on his newspaper. He is interested in some ventures in Washington, but his employes there do not vote in our State.

"I was very much pleased with my trip abroad," he added. "It was my first visit to Europe. I took the baths at Aix les Bains, and the treatment there reduced me twenty-five pounds. Except for rheumatism, I feel in good health and much improved."

"What about the report that while visiting the House of Commons you asked the price of votes, there, Senator?" the reporter asked him.

"A fake," he replied, "and not worthy of notice.

"I was very much pleased with England," he added. "The English have a Government as good for them as ours is for us. I went to all the points of interest and met many Americans. Ambassador Choate is very popular, and is the right man in the right place. I also saw Senators Lodge, Spooner, and Depew.

"Do I believe President McKinley will be renominated? Of course he will, and he will be re-elected without a doubt."

"Is there anything in the report that Vice President Hobart will decline a renomination on account of his ill-health?" the reporter asked.

"Not that I know of," Mr. Hanna replied. "Mr. Hobart was taken sick when he was with me in the South, and, of course, I have been advised of his condition.

"Have I heard of the possibility that Gov. Theodore Roosevelt would be given second place on the Republican ticket? No, I have not. I know that Senator Lodge materially aided in bringing about the appointment of Mr. Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. If the Senator has started a Vice Presidential boom for Col. Roosevelt, he has not said anything about it to me. So far as I know, Mr. Hobart will run again.

"About the report that I am to retire from business? Nothing in it. I have not given much attention to business the past three years, but I have no intention of actual retirement.

"The Administration is handling the Philippine matter all right, and the English people approve of it. In England I found many who expressed the hope of America's success in every undertaking. They believe we will soon settle the Philippine question. So do I. On the Continent the feeling is different, and I really believe that many people there would not regret to hear of reverses to the American arms.

"Yes, I suppose the Democrats will make the war in the Philippines an issue in the next Presidential campaign. But we have nothing to fear on that score. Nor will they gain anything by raising an anti-trust issue, because the Republicans are just as much opposed to the amassing of wealth in a manner to injure the public as are the Democrats. It makes no difference what is done about free silver; that is an old man of the sea.

"I am not at all alarmed about the outcome of the next Presidential campaign. I have enough confidence in the sound judgment of the American people to know that by no act of their own will they do anything to endanger the prosperous conditions existing.

"The United States is enjoying an era of great prosperity. The people realize that the Republican Party has kept its promises, and they have faith in the Administration.

"Capt. Dreyfus's trial was generally discussed abroad, and every American with whom I conversed expressed hearty sympathy for the prisoner. But it is no case for our interference. We can express sympathy, but we cannot take action. It is absurd to suppose that President McKinley or Congress will interfere. The affair is one which concerns France, and is purely her own business."

HALF HOLIDAY FOR CARPENTERS

Stop Work at Noon by Agreement—Higher Wages Demanded.

Some 10,000 carpenters and framers in Greater New York left their work at noon yesterday and went away to enjoy their first Saturday holiday. They did not wait to get their employers' consent, as they said fair and timely notice had been given.

About three weeks ago the various carpenters' organizations of the city, together with the stairbuilders and framers, agreed in sending a joint circular to the employers stating that on and after Saturday, Sept. 16, they would insist on having a Saturday half-holiday, and that on and after Monday, Sept. 18, they would insist on an increase of wages from $3.50 a day to $4 for an eight-hour day, or at the rate of 50 cents an hour. They were willing to forego a half day's pay on Saturday in return for the half holiday.

Most of the men as they left their work went to their headquarters, which had been established at Bohemian Hall, at 321 East Seventy-third Street, and reported what their employers had said in regard to the new regulation. The Secretary of the union's committee said late in the day that thus far 250 employers had signified their willingness to pay the new schedule of wages, and to grant the Saturday half holiday. Among them were L. O'Neill, Downing, O. F. Mackey, the Jacobs Artificial Molding Company, the East River Company, F. Downey, Flint & Co., the National Flooring Company, James McGibbon, the Norwalk Construction Company, John Doremus, the Metropolitan Construction Company, the Metropolitan Investment Company, and Malloy & Flannagan.

The men will report for work at their various jobs to-morrow, and wherever the employers refuse to agree to the new arrangement in prices and half holiday the men will strike.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday, Exhibition of

Imported Novelty Silks

Escurial Taffetas and Satins, Velour Panne, Taffetas Brilliant, Soyeux, Satin Liberty and Poplins

Also a large collection of New Fancy Silks, at 75c & 85c

And 1050 Yards Lyons Black Moire Faconne, at 98c

Former price $2.50 yd.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their large assortments of

Ladies' Costumes

In Renaissance Lace Spangled Net, Serges, Cheviots and Cloths, for Early Autumn Wear

And will offer to-morrow

Exceptional Values in

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Of Oxford Cheviots, Navy and Black Serges, with double-breasted tight fitting jacket and latest style skirt; coat and skirt lined with taffeta silks, at $24.50

Real value $32.00

Of Heavy-weight English Cheviot Serges, in black and blue, with box coat and double skirt, entire suit lined with taffeta silks, at $29.00

Real value $37.50

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow on their second floor

Ladies' Silk Waists

Of Black and Colored Taffetas, with straight cording and tucking, new models, at $4.95 & $6.50

Taffeta Silk Petticoats

Black and Colored, with Spanish flounce and two ruffles, at $4.95

In Black, Street and Evening Shades, with flounce of eight-inch plating and two ruffles, at $7.50

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, at 50c & 98c

Stern Brothers

Opening of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

3 Bales Antique Daghestans Persians and Shirvans, from $24.50 to $75.00

150 India, Persian and Turkish Carpets, from $65.00 to $200.00

Value $85.00 to $275.00

One Bale Persian Silk Rugs, from $125.00 to $250.00

Value $175.00 to $400.00

Handsome Antique Kirman Carpet, Size 13 ft. 6 ins. by 8 ft. 8 ins., at $400.00

Value $600.00

Stern Bros

Autumn Novelties in

Millinery Dep'ts

First Floor

Paradise Aigrettes, Fancy Feathers and Breasts, Rhinestone, Steel and Jet Ornaments

Special Values

Fancy Quills and Breasts, at 35c & 65c

Colored Pheasant and Black Breasts, at $1.88

Colored and Black Feather Hats, at $4.95 & $6.95

In addition the latest styles in

Ladies' Trimmed Walking Hats & Turbans

And a Special Offering of 500 Cloth and Velvet Turbans and Walking Hats, trimmed with Feathers and Wings, at $1.95 $2.75 $3.75

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

are now showing Exceptionally Large Importations in their

Lace Dep'ts

comprising exclusive patterns and styles in

Real Lace Robes

in Renaissance, Cluny, Point de Venise and Arabe, in ecru and black, with Waists and Sleeves

Spangled Robes

in Black and Combinations

Also

Laces

in Point de Venise, Nid d'Abeilles, Irish Point, Point de Flandre, Point Applique, Guipures, Valenciennes and Point de Paris

At very

Attractive Prices

West 23d St.

NEW SHIP FOR HAMBURG LINE.

A Cruising Steam Yacht to Carry 200 First-Class Passengers.

A cruising steam yacht will be the novel and next addition to the fleet of the Hamburg-American Line. The company has just placed an order for such a craft with the shipbuilding firm of Blohm & Voss of Hamburg. The success of cruises in Northern waters in the Summer season and in the Mediterranean in Winter has led to the company's decision to have a vessel specially constructed for such service.

The new boat will be built on the lines of a yacht and fitted as one. The designs call for a twin-screw craft, 400 feet long, and with accommodation for 200 first-class passengers. No second cabin or steerage passengers will be taken, and she will carry no mails or freight. She is to have a speed of sixteen knots, and will have the clipper bow familiar in steam yachts.

The arrangements and equipments of the staterooms will receive special consideration. They will all be outside, and large, light, well ventilated, and comfortable. Many of them will have private baths and toilet rooms attached. Only lower extension berths are to be provided in the staterooms. There are also to be some new features in the construction of the main dining saloon, drawing rooms, social hall, and smoking room.

The new boat, which is to be called the Princess Louise Victoria, will be ready for service in July next.

Vice President Hobart Better.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 16.—Vice President Hobart, who was confined to his bed with illness yesterday, passed a very restless night, but to-day he was reported to be much better. This afternoon Mr. Hobart and Private Secretary McHenry took a long ride. The Hobarts intended leaving Normanhurst to-day, but the illness of the Vice President prevented. They will not return to their home in Paterson until next Wednesday.

"Cold-catching" is always serious, but in its incipiency, it is always curable with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

FALL MILLINERY.

With the completion of our Imported lines we introduce this Autumn a magnificent collection of novelty and choiceness, the largest, in point of fact, we have yet displayed.

BONNETS, ROUND HATS AND TOQUES,

SELECT MODELS FROM LEADING PARIS MODISTES,

are fully represented. A desirable collection of Dress and Suit Hats has been produced in our own workrooms. Trimmings are equally representative.

FINE FRENCH FANCY FEATHERS,

BIRDS, FANCY BREASTS, WINGS, QUILLS,

AIGRETTES, OSTRICH GOODS, POMPONS, ETC.,

provide the amplest scope for stylish selection. In addition we offer

NEW FELT BRAIDS.

Felt and Beaver Strips and Manchons—Fancy Crowns and Embroideries — Ornaments, Pins, Buckles—Paillette Goods.

EVERYTHING

in Imported Millinery Novelties required in the making of this Season's Hats.

Large collection of UNTRIMMED HATS in dress shapes. Felt, Velvet, Chenille and a great variety of Novelty Effects.

CYCLE and GOLF HATS.

Our Fall Styles of Cycling and Golfing Hats are now ready and, as usual, surpass in variety and style any representation to be found.

Also Displayed

ON FIRST FLOOR

a choice assortment of simply trimmed

TURBANS and WALKING HATS,

suitable for immediate wear.

19th St. SIXTH AVENUE. 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

FALL OF AN ELEVATOR.—A passenger elevator of the Joseph H. Bauland Company, in Brooklyn, owing to a piece of bunting becoming entangled in its machinery, was caught in the elevator shaft at a point between the second and third floors of the building, thus imprisoning the passengers riding on the car. After the engineer in charge, who was a competent person, had made several unsuccessful attempts to remove the obstruction, the ropes which controlled the action of the elevator were slackened by his direction, while he was making an attempt to remove the bunting. The rope controlling the governing mechanism of the car was thrown from a pulley and the car fell to the bottom of the shaft, no control then existing over its action except such as was afforded by the safety cut-off, which lessened the force of the contact. Clara B. Savage, who was a passenger in the car and was injured by the fall, recovered judgment against the company on the verdict of a jury for $11,500. An affirmance of the judgment on defendant's appeal was unanimously directed by the Second Appellate Division. Justice Woodward, giving the opinion, held that the company was bound to use the very highest degree of care and skill in extricating the imprisoned passengers when the elevator was caught in the shaft, and that the evidence was sufficient to warrant the jury in finding that the defendant was guilty of negligence. The rule that an employe required to act in an emergency is not chargeable with an error of judgment was held not to apply to such a case, as the imprisoned passengers were in comparative safety while the car was caught. The verdict was held not to be excessive, it appearing that Miss Savage, a woman twenty-four years old, sustained permanent injuries to her spine and limbs, was confined to her bed for the greater part of the year, and suffered a serious disturbance of her nervous system.

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STATE TAX SALES.—Ferris J. Meigs brought an action in the Supreme Court, Franklin County, in 1898, to recover from the State Controller, James A. Roberts, the possession of about 600 acres of wild, uncultivated land, situated in that county, within the limits of the Forest Preserve. This land had been offered for sale at a Controller's tax sale in 1881, and was bid off for the amounts assessed against the entire tract. After the notice of redemption had been given, the bidder's certificate was transferred for a default of the purchaser in the payment of his bid to the State, under the Laws of 1881, which provide that in such a case the State shall be deemed to have purchased the entire plot liable to be sold for the purchase money mentioned in the certificate. The trial Judge dismissed the complaint, upon the ground that the action, being one against the State, could not be maintained. The Third Appellate Division has reversed the judgment, holding, by Presiding Justice Parker, that the law of 1893 in reference to the sale of wild lands was designed to enable a person claiming title to land conveyed to the State under a tax deed from the Controller, to attack the validity of the State's title in an action of ejectment, although such lands may be within the Forest Preserve, and that the State had not acquired title in this case. The defect in the State's title was held to be jurisdictional, and was not cured by Chapter 448 of the Laws of 1895, providing that conveyances executed by the Controller shall, after having been recorded for two years in the office of the Clerk of the county in which the land is situated, be conclusive evidence that the sales and all proceedings prior thereto were regular.

***

CIVIL SERVICE.—John Kelly, who was a veteran of the Fire Department of Long Island City, held the position of "boiler inspector" in February, 1898, when, after he had been transferred to the employ of the City of New York, under Section 342 of the Charter, which provides that such Inspectors "shall continue to discharge the duties heretofore devolved upon them, subject, however, to removal for cause, or when they are no longer needed," he was discharged, by resolution of the Police Board, which declared that the position was abolished because it was no longer necessary. Last April the Queens County Special Term of the Supreme Court granted a writ of mandamus directing Kelly's reinstatement. The Second Appellate Division has reversed that order, holding, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, that neither Chapter 577 of the Laws of 1892 nor Section 127 of the Greater New York charter operated to prevent the board from abolishing in good faith such position.

MARRIED BY MAGISTRATE POOLE

Wedding of Oscar Wentworth Rogers of Iowa and Mrs. Rosa Bryan.

Magistrate Poole changed his vocation for a few minutes yesterday afternoon, and tied a knot that was outside of legal tangles. The wedding was at the West Side Police Court, and the contracting parties were Oscar Wentworth Rogers, forty-nine years old, who lives at West Union, Ia., and Mrs. Rosa S. Wright Bryan, forty-eight years old, of 64 West Fifty-sixth Street.

The bridegroom bears a striking resemblance to James Whitcomb Riley, and was watched intently by spectators before his mission became known. After that he was the cynosure of all eyes.

The Magistrate ushered the couple into the private examination room and there performed the ceremony. The reason assigned for selecting Magistrate Poole is that he is said to be an intimate friend of the bridegroom, who is said to be an influential newspaper writer in Iowa.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WARM COLORS FOR COOL ROOMS.

In city houses, where sunlight rarely lingers, warm colors are a necessity. That is why mahogany, with its glowing reds, has become such a favorite.

We have made some particularly good Colonial specimens, including bandy-foot high-boys, with fine examples of Colonial ornamentation. Great beds, having a quaint, ancestral air; hand carved four-posters with testers.

Nothing could be more appropriate than our private patterns in Body Brussels Carpetings at $1.25 per yard for mahogany bedrooms. Some copies of Morris Chintz designs, others bellowered to match wall papers.

For the most correct furniture for all rooms at factory prices,

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 and 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

FLATHOUSE SET ABLAZE.

Lives of Brooklyn People Imperiled by Firebug's Work.

The lives of more than fifty persons were imperiled early yesterday by a firebug's work in a double four-story brick apartment house, at Reid and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn. Only for William Trainor, who has a saloon on the ground floor, there might have been serious results.

Trainor shut up his saloon later than usual yesterday morning, and it was nearly 2 A. M. when he started for his flat, on the second floor. In the hall he smelled smoke, and traced it to an unusued wooden air shaft on the second floor, where he found the side of the shaft smoldering. He aroused his wife and also the family of James Stuyvers, the agent for the house, who occupies a flat on the opposite side of the hall. All the other inmates were awakened, and they reached the street in safety.

Pending the arrival of firemen the fire was put out with buckets of water. Then an examination of the premises was made. On the stairs leading from the second to the third floor a pile of newspapers saturated with oil was found and another oil-saturated pile on the third floor in front of the kitchen door of Miss Myra Manly's flat.

SWAN POND TERROR CAPTURED.

Fugitive Alligator in Central Park Is Caught by Keepers.

In a cage in the corner of the elephant feed house in Central Park yesterday was a four-foot alligator, the erstwhile terror of the swan pond. No more will this alligator reach up from the depths of the pond, grab a succulent spring duck, and proceed to make a square meal. He will cease to appear at inopportune moments to become the foundation for sea-serpent stories, and thereby lessen the receipts of the swan boats. To-day, with all due care and precaution, he will be deposited in the iron-bound and barred tank with his kind.

The capture of this alligator, fully four feet long and large in girth, was due to Keepers William Snyder and Peter Shannon. Some months ago Superintendent Smith was startled by the sudden appearance in his office of several excited women, who vowed they had seen a sea serpent in the swan pond. From that day until yesterday the keepers have vigilantly watched the pond for some signs of the serpent. From time to time the alligator was seen, and as often were fruitless efforts made to capture him.

Large quantities of beef trust steaks, concealing a treacherous hook, were thrown to him in the hope that he would swallow both. But his appetite, educated up to tender ducks, could not be appeased with plebeian beef.

Yesterday morning the much-wanted animal was basking on the shore of the pond. Keeper Snyder procured a fifteen-foot pole, to the end of which he attached a running noose of copper wire. This noose he dropped before the all-unconscious alligator, and into the noose the 'gator poked his nose.

Keeper Snyder says the alligator is not one of the park animals, but was undoubtedly deposited in the pond by some one who had become tired of an undesirable pet.

Music at Abingdon Square Park.

There will be music at Abingdon Square Park by Rampone's Old Guard Band, to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

Prelude, "The Day of the Lord".....Kreutzer
Overture, Rossini's "Stabat Mater".....Mercadante
(The overture written in homage to the author)
Suite, "L'Arlésienne".....Bizet
Andante, from Symphony—C minor.....Beethoven
Soprano solo, "The Holy City".....Adams
Miss Kitty Rampone.
Nocturne, "Monastery Bells".....Lefebure-Wely
Descriptive fantaisie, "The Dying Poet".....Gottschalk
Mosaic—(a) "Gloria" from the Twelfth Mass..Mozart
(b) "The Chapel".....Kreutzer
(c) "Amaranthus".....Glider
Chorus, "Hallelujah" from the oratorio "The Messiah".....Handel
Finale, "Doxology."

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

SILKS.

The new soft weaves for the Autumn are now in evidence.

Superb Colorings.

First Importation of Lyons Fancy Silks, including Persian, Pompadour, Corded designs, Broche and many other quite new effects now on exhibition.

We invite the strongest kind of competition on the following popular numbers:

Rich Lustrous Black Satin Duchesse, 20 inch . . . . 68c. yard. | 24 inch, 95c. yard.

Bright Strong Reliable Black Taffeta, 20 inch . . . . 55c. yard. | 22 inch, 68c. yard.

20½ inch Black Peau de Soie, soft French finish, at . 95c. yard.

24 inch Imported Surah Brilliant Black at . . . . 58c. yard.

19 inch Black Armure, much under value at . . . 68c. yard.

A new shipment of that grand wearing, unbreakable Lining Taffeta, in all colors, at . . . . . 39c. yard.

RIBBONS.

National Ribbons and Silk Flags for Dewey Day.

TRI-COLOR RIBBON,

1 inch 7c. | 1¼ in. 9c. | 1½ in. 10c. | 2 in. 12c. | 2¼ in. 14c. | 2½ in. 19c. | 3½ in. 28c. yd.

FLAG RIBBON,

1 inch. 10c. | 1¼ inch. 15c. | 2 inch. 22c.

SILK FLAGS,

Inches, 5x 7 . . . 4c.; 6 for 20c. | Inches, 12x18 . . 12c.; 3 for 30c.
" 7x10 . . . 5c.; 6 " 25c. | " 16x24 . . 20c.; 3 for 50c.
" 10x15 . . . 9c.; 3 " 25c.

BLACK, SATIN BACK RIBBON VELVETS,

1 inch. 9 cts. | 1¼ inch. 12 cts. | 1½ inch. 15 cts. | 2 inch. 19 cts. | 2½ inch. 23 cts. yd.

J. J. Oestreicher,

Corner 28th Street and Sixth Avenue. "L" Station at Door.

Ladies' Suits to Order, $25.

Silk-lined throughout. A Very Special Offer.

New Venetians and Camel's Hair Cheviots of fine quality in Black, Navy Blue, Oxford, Fawn, Slate, and all the fashionable colors—to order at $25.

The New Models, now ready, show styles at all prices up to $75.

And whether you pay $25 or $75 you shall have an absolutely faultless fit and very extraordinary value.

J. J. Oestreicher,

Corner 28th Street and Sixth Avenue. "L" Station at Door.

WATERS PIANOS

Examine the new Waters Uprights and you will discover that a thoroughly first-class piano of wonderful tone qualities can be purchased at a very reasonable price, and if desired, on small monthly payments.

Send postal for catalogue, with reduced prices and terms, on our new

3-YEAR SYSTEM,

giving you three years' time without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

CARPETS!

New Fall Styles!

SPECIAL SALE OF INGRAINS in odd lengths (10 to 30 yards). from 25c. the yard.

Also plain, figured and inlaid LINOLEUMS From 1 to 6 yards wide.

LACE CURTAINS.

All the various grades.

Renaissance effects from $5.00 the pair.

Swiss Tambours from $3.50 the pair.

Arabian and Brussels at proportionately low prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

KILLED BY A FALLING BARREL.

James Smith, a Flour Merchant, Meets with a Fatal Accident.

James Smith, a flour merchant at 31 Moore Street, was killed yesterday afternoon at his store by a barrel of flour falling upon him while he was engaged with some of his men hoisting it to an upper floor. He had adjusted the tackle to the barrel, and stood under the hatchway hauling on the rope.

The barrel had reached the level of the second floor when the tackle slipped and the barrel fell, striking Mr. Smith a glancing blow on the forehead. He was thrown a distance of nearly ten feet, where he lay unconscious. A doctor who was called found Mr. Smith dead.

Mr. Smith was a native of Ireland, but came to this country when a boy. He secured employment as a porter in the store which he afterward owned and where he met his death. He had been in business for himself for about thirty-five years, and was a member of the Produce Exchange. He had returned recently from a trip with his wife to his native land. He lived at 19 Grove Street. He leaves three daughters and one son, George, a member of the police force.

NO SUMMER RUN OF FISH.

Scarcity of Bluefish and Mackerel Due to Cold Water.

"Fish have been scarce this Summer," remarked the manager of Eugene G. Blackford's stores in Fulton Market yesterday, "especially Spanish mackerel and bluefish. There has practically been no Summer run of them.

"To what cause is their scarcity attributed? Well, the ground swells that have prevailed during the past Summer, the cold water, and the east winds are in part responsible. This Summer has been altogether too cool, and the ocean water has not got warmed enough to tempt the fish here. Bluefish and mackerel follow the warm stream, and are found up in these regions only in the Summer. Where they are keeping themselves now no one seems to know, for they are not reported in large numbers, even down South. There will probably be a rush of them next Summer.

"Even cod and sea bass are comparatively scarce, the many strong east winds rendering fishing very difficult and also keeping the fish away. Cod are generally brought alive in tanks, and German carp, that come in large quantities from Long Island, have remarkable tenacity of life. They are brought here in boxes, and in about seven hours after being taken out of the water and packed up and brought here they are dumped into tanks. In half an hour they are wriggling about as lively as ever. Most of the sea bass that are received weigh from two to five pounds, but to-day we received three beauties that weighed between twenty-five and thirty pounds each.

"Lobsters are growing scarcer every year. Formerly many young lobsters were caught and that affected the production. But since the law prohibiting the catch and sale of small lobsters went into effect it has been strictly enforced by the Inspectors. But the demand has increased enormously, and the export of lobsters has increased. The demand is growing larger than the supply."

Church News and Notes.

At All Souls' Church, (Unitarian,) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, the Rev. Thomas P. Slicer will preach this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Rev. J. Jeffrey Johnstone, pastor of the Forest Hill Presbyterian Church of London, England, will preach at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church this morning and evening.

The Rev. Robert Bruce Smith has returned from his vacation, and will preach both morning and evening at the Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

John Van Schaick, Jr., will preach at the Church of Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Subject, "Jesus, the Saviour of the World."

"Religious Aspects of the Dreyfus Case" will be considered by the Rev. W. S. Crowe at the Church of Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, at the morning service to-day.

The Rev. Warren H. Nelson, who accepted the call to the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, will begin his pastoral duties to-day. Plans are now being drawn for the erection of a new edifice at a cost of $30,000.

In the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church the pastor, the Rev. John H. Elliott, will speak on "Obedience to Christ" and administer the Lord's Supper at this morning's service. In the evening he will have for his topic "Best Things Last."

The golden jubilee anniversary of the founding of the Catholic Parish at Huntington, L. I., will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, Huntington, to-day. The rector, the Rev. John C. York, formerly of Brooklyn, has had the preparations in charge.

Demonstrations of the power of spirit communication will be given at the Church of the Fraternity of Divine Communion, Bedford Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, this evening by the pastor, the Rev. Ira Moore Courlis. A musical programme will also be given.

Work will soon commence on the new St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. The new building will seat 800 persons, and will cost $45,000. It will be of brick, with stone and terra cotta trimmings. The present edifice will be used as a parish house.

The First Reformed Church, (Dutch,) Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn, which has been closed during the Summer months, undergoing repairs, will reopen to-day with the regular services. The rector, the Rev. Wilbur Ennis, will occupy the pulpit at both the morning and evening sessions.

Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach in the Bloomingdale Church, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, this morning at 11 o'clock. His subject will be "Cornelius Vanderbilt: Good and Faithful Servant." Evening theme: "Pulpit Professionalism and Empty Pews." Prelude: "The Persecution of Dreyfus."

The date set for the consecration of the new Church of the Holy Rosary, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, is Sunday, Dec. 10. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Wall, expects that the edifice will be entirely completed at that time, and the new altars, which are being imported from Italy, in position.

Memorial services for the late Miss Nancy Elliott, who was actively connected with the Five Points Mission for over thirty-five years, will be held in the mission building, 63 Park Street, to-day at 3 P. M. It is requested that all old scholars of the mission and friends of the deceased attend. The children's choir will render music appropriate to the occasion.

Mrs. Mary E. Teats, for several years an Evangelist in Woman's Christian Temperance Union work, will address the Sunday afternoon meeting of the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association. Her subject will be "The Gospel in Rescue and Prison Work." The meeting will be held at the association room, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, near Lenox Avenue, at 4:30 P. M.

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, which started as a mission seven years ago in a store at the corner of Fulton Street and Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, is now building a handsome edifice on Herkimer Street, near Saratoga Avenue, which, it is expected, will be ready for dedication in the latter part of November. The building is three stories high, and is being built in the Gothic style of architecture.

Sunday
September 17-1899

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-26

WHAT INTERESTS CHICAGO

Woman's Club Will Take Up the Study of the Drama.

OFFICERS BUY A "GOLD BRICK"

Railways Reduce Rates for Fall Festival—Salvation Army People Disturb the Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Study of the drama is to be entered into earnestly by the members of the Chicago Woman's Club this Winter. Some attention was directed to this subject by the literature class of the organization last year, but the programme just prepared calls for more practical and elaborate research and analysis. The course will open Oct. 8, when the leader of the class, Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, will deliver a lecture on "The Play as an Art Form." Then in succeeding lessons the topics will be: "Opening of the Period of Shakespeare's Mature Strength," discussion of Hamlet's character, "Othello," "King Lear," and "Macbeth." Next will come the serious comedies, "All's Well That Ends Well," "Measure for Measure," and "Troilus and Cressida." The concluding series will be the romances, "Cymbeline," "Winter's Tale," "Tempest," and "The Two Noble Kinsmen." The club's work virtually opens with the meeting of the directors next week, and the literary and sociological programme is to have its beginning at the assembling of all the members Oct. 4.

A precedent in the matter of cash contributions to celebrations affecting any particular locality was this week established by the railways centring in Chicago. Refusing to give $25,000 that was asked by the managers of the coming Fall Festival in this city, the traffic officials dealt a hard blow to the promoters of the fête, who had looked for a liberal compliance with their terms, but administered salve in the form of a one-rate fare for round trips from any points within a limited area. The original proposal made to the transportation companies was to give some cash and make a one and one-third fare. In choosing as they did the railway agents admitted that in direct results it would be the more expensive to themselves, but thought that in the long run they would profit by being able consistently to refuse donations to like affairs in other places. In other lines the subscriptions have been more encouraging, but the festival managers have had several minor setbacks. One of these is in the matter of arches. Last year the temporary structures erected for the peace jubilee were prone to topple over before mild winds and to maim unsuspecting passers-by. Now, bearing in mind that the men who managed the jubilee are prominent in the Fall Festival movement the city authorities have ordered that the arches be made substantial, and that the festival heads take the responsibility for any destruction that may befall. The fiat is to be obeyed, but the result is an unexpected increase in the appropriation for arches, and as the prospects of obtaining the funds needed for the festival as originally planned are slim, some other part of the celebration must suffer. Heads of all departments are clamoring for cash, and another factor of moment is the threatened strike of labor unions on the new Federal building, which may mar the cornerstone laying ceremony, an important function of the fete as projected. While not despairing of having a thoroughly brilliant and successful celebration, the managers feel that the lot of a fête promoter is not a happy one.

That august and precise organization, the Sanitary District Board, is exercised over having bought what is known to policemen and Justices of the Peace as a "gold brick." In this case the dissatisfaction is rather about the plating than the "brick" itself. The genesis of the perplexity was some months ago, when one of the deep thinkers of the board induced his brother Trustees to agree that in order to watch the progress of work on the drainage canal properly, it would be wise to purchase a boat upon which trips could be made at smaller expense than would be entailed in hiring expensive yachts and launches. A craft with a flat bottom—just the kind needed—and the romantic name of Juliet, was purchased for $3,000, not a bad bargain, some of the Trustees argued, as the original cost had been several hundred dollars more, and the Juliet had been in use only since "World's Fair" year. Capt. Dunham, dean of Chicago tugmen, was consulted, as an attorney would be, concerning the best means for making the boat serviceable, and he advised that it be turned over for repairs to James Davidson, dean of small dry dock men. This was done—and Mr. Davidson's bill has just come in and been unrolled. Previously, however, the Trustees and friends and public men had taken a coupie of junkets on the boat to points on the canal easily accessible by railroad at fares of from $1 to $5 a passenger. As the Juliet lies in harbor, her value to the board is a question that no one of the Trustees has brought up for debate. They have a bill from Shipbuilder Davidson for $8,145.56 for repairs. The bill will fold up like a roll of wall paper, and does not really take up so much room in the sanitary district offices as one would imagine on seeing it stretched to its full length. At any rate, the Trustees have intimated that any one who will pay for the repairs can have the boat for nothing, and perhaps keep the contents of the sideboard, which are not part of the fixtures included in the bill.

Lack of foresight on the part of authorities who had jurisdiction over the laying of water pipes in the southern part of the city a few years ago is costing the municipality $350,000. In the towns of Hyde Park, Lake, and Hegewisch, now all a part of Chicago, miles upon miles of water pipes which are nearer the surface than the pipes in other parts of the city, must be depressed. To cover the cost of this work $500,000 worth of water certificates were sold recently, and the $350,000 needed was appropriated from that. The necessity for the change has been demonstrated in the recent severe Winters, when the water pipes were continually freezing in the places named and entailing much hardship on residents. The expense of repairs is also large. The city expects to depress all the pipes without cutting off the supply of water from any houses for periods longer than eight hours.

Immunity from the enforcement of the compulsory education law and its workings in connection with the child labor law will become a difficult question in consequence of a decision reached by the Compulsory Education Committee of the Board of Education. A check has been put upon the issuance of permits to children under fourteen years of age to work in factories and other places where machinery is used, for the reason that it is believed to be an encouragement of violations of the child labor law of the State to do so. In many instances, notably the big department stores, the children employed are given the advantagle of a primary school education at their places of employment, and with these there is no disposition on the part of the department to interfere. An Inspector will visit such establishments, however, and see to it that the systems employed for the mental betterment of the child employes are adequate and properly conducted.

Mild defiance having been bidden Chief of Police Kipley by the Englewood branch of the Salvation Army, and his edict against noisy street gatherings ignored, it remained for the police this week to charge upon the squad of religionists holding a night meeting at Halsted and Sixty-third Streets, and for the men and women salvationists to show that they had godly courage. Lieut. Irene Bush, William Eggleston, and Joseph Storm were placed in a parol wagon and driven to a police station, while their comrades, holding aloft an American flag and singing all the while, followed on foot. The patrol wagon soon distanced this pursuit, but the policemen in it could not so easily escape being sung at. Down on their knees went the three prisoners, and all the distance they sang and prayed, while a crowd of bicyclists and fleet-footed boys, attracted by the unusual spectacle, followed. In spite of prayer, however, the religionists were fined next day. They were prevented also from meeting again at night. Chief Kipley says his order will not be enforced in any cases of outdoor assemblages, quiet or noisy save those at which lawlessness is advocated—unless neighbors complain. In the case of the Salvation Army in Englewood, he said, complaints were numerous.

R. B. P.

Injured Football Player Dies.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—Henry S. Ross, son of the Rev. A. Arnold Ross, of the First Universalist Church, this city, who was injured while practising football yesterday afternoon, died during the night. Ross was nineteen years old.

Priestley's
Cravenette
Estamenes
(Cheviot finish)

Will make an elegant, stylish and serviceable costume.

RAIN WILL NOT AFFECT THEM. A SHAKE, AND THEY ARE DRY.

"Cravenette" stamped on wrong side. "Priestley & Co." on selvedge.

Black and colors, at leading dry goods stores.

"STRANGE ANIMAL" DIED HARD

Raccoon That Had Been Bothering Policeman Shauer Escaped Bullets, but Was Not Club-proof.

For three nights Policeman Shauer of the East Fifty-first Street Station has noticed what he called "a very strange" animal playing in Fifty-eighth Street. He chased it on several occasions, but the animal displayed unusual sagacity, and the first glimpse of the policeman's shield was sufficient to send it scurrying under cover.

The policeman saw the mysterious beast cavorting about the corner of Third Avenue and East Fifty-eighth Street about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He was determined to either capture or kill it. He had mentioned the fact of seeing the thing to his brother policemen, and some of them were unkind enough to insinuate that some of the saloons in that vicinity kept open all night and possibly gave Shauer a drink or two for the privilege.

Shauer gave chase to the animal, and it ran into Fifty-eighth Street. About halfway down the block toward Lexington Avenue a tomcat engaged the stranger in battle. Shauer waited until he thought the "strange animal" was on top, and then he fired. He discovered a moment later that he had killed the cat and that the beast he was so anxious to catch had taken refuge in the areaway of a house.

He followed it, and, catching a glimpse of two fiery spots in the darkness, he fired two more shots. This brought Policemen McManus and Kilduff on a run to his aid, and windows began to go up all along the block, as anxious householders made inquiry about thieves, burglars, &c.

The two policemen quickly learned what it was all about, and they pumped their revolvers empty firing a fusillade, much after the manner of a Gatling gun. They had fired shots enough to exterminate a dozen animals when Kilduff suggested to Shauer that he go in and bring out the corpse. He went to do so, and disappeared into the darkness. The next moment there was a spitting and scratching, and Shauer quickly emerged, his hands torn and bleeding from contact with the beast.

At a citizen's suggestion, then, a long pole was obtained and a noose fashioned on the end, and then began an effort to lasso the animal. It was finally successful, and the troublesome creature was dragged forth, fighting to the last. It was placed in a bag, and with their nightsticks the policemen clubbed it to death, having failed to even scratch it with their guns.

The animal proved to be a raccoon of unusual size. It is believed to have been a pet in the neighborhood. Policeman Shauer was as pleased over his coup as if he had captured a desperate burglar.

NEW FRANCISCAN MONASTERY.

Cardinal Gibbons to Dedicate One at Washington To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Cardinal Gibbons will officiate to-morrow at the dedication of the new monastery of the Franciscan Fathers, which has been erected on ground adjoining the Catholic University. The services will begin at 10:30 A. M., with a Pontifical mass, at which Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, will be present. The usual consecration will then follow.

The arrangements are under the direction of the United Councils of the Knights of Columbus of this city. In the afternoon there will be solemn vespers at 4 o'clock, the Right Rev. Mgr. Martinelli bestowing the benediction. It is expected there will be 10,000 of the Knights in the parade from this city to the new monastery. Three thousand members of the order are expected at an early hour to-morrow morning from New York and Brooklyn. Christopher Columbus, whose memory is perpetuated by that order, was a member of the Third Order of St. Francis.

The monastery is built of brick and terra cotta. The chapel is built in the pure Byzantine style of the Hagia Sophia, in Constantinople. Its ground plan is the fivefold cross. At the head of the cross in the place of the main altar is situated the Holy Sepulchre. Stairways on both sides of it lead up to Calvary, which is situated at the exact height of that sacred place in Jerusalem. The transept contains altars at both ends, whence entrance is obtained to the grottoes. Under the Holy Sepulchre is a subterranean chapel of the Poor Souls, from which an underground passage after the style of the Roman catacombs leads to the Grotto of Nazareth, in the right transept, and to the Grotto of Bethlehem, in the left. Both of these grottoes are accessible from the upper church, through stairways in the transept. All these sanctuaries are reproduced in their actual size as found in the Holy Land.

The four chapel crosses are represented by four chapels, dedicated to the Blessed Sacrament, Our Lady of Angels, St. Francis, and St. Anthony.

A CONSCIENTIOUS CONVICT.

Safe Robber Returns After Visit to Klondike and Much Travel.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., says that Charles O. Summers, who was formerly a detective, an escaped convict, and a gold hunter of the Klondike, is again within prison walls in Mississippi. He journeyed all the way from Dawson City to New York, and from New York to Memphis, and Memphis to Jackson, Miss., to surrender himself as a safe robber.

Summers arrived in Memphis Thursday and called on Superintendent G. W. Agee of the Southern Express Company at his office. He said he was tired of "liberty that does not mean freedom." Even in the Klondike he had no peace of mind. He thought of going to China, but his conscience led him back to Mississippi. He turned over to Mr. Agee $1,500 in cash to cover the amount of his indebtedness to the Southern Express Company, even including the company's expense in pursuing him. He said that he would also reimburse the State of Mississippi for the expense of bringing him back from California, which he did promptly upon reaching Jackson.

In 1892 Summers was a detective, and in that capacity was employed by the Southern Express Company. Soon after, he returned to Chicago and divulged to "Tom" Murray, another detective, a plan he had conceived to rob the safe of the express company at Meridian. Both Summers and Murray resigned their positions and left Chicago for Meridian.

During the temporary absence of the night clerk and his force, in attendance upon a train a hundred feet distant, Summers entered the office and safe by means of false keys and abstracted a parcel containing $5,000. The money was handed to Murray, who left on a train for New Orleans, while Summers retired to his hotel. When the loss was discovered, Summers, who was known to be in the city, was summoned to aid in tracing the thieves, but in less than forty-eight hours Summers had been arrested, and confessed that he and Murray had committed the theft.

Murray was arrested and $4,100 of the money was recovered from his person. Both Summers and Murray pleaded guilty and were sentenced to five years each in the Mississippi State Prison, but Summers had not been in prison over ninety days when he effected his escape. After traveling in different places he finally went to the Klondike, but learning that detectives were on his trail, he disposed of his interests in Dawson City and returned to the United States. He arrived in New York City Sept. 10 direct from Dawson City, via San Francisco.

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all sizes, at,
WHOLESALE PRICES

$17.50 value $22.00
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White Enamelled Brass Trimmed Beds
all sizes—from
$2.75 to $15.00

BEDDING
MADE UNDER OUR SUPERVISION.

25-lb. Best Short Hair Mattress, size 3 feet, $4.75
40-lb. Best Short Hair Mattress, size 4 feet 6 in., 7.75
25-lb. Best South American Hair Mattress, size 3 feet, 9.00
40-lb. Best South American Hair Mattress, size 4 feet 6 inches, 14.75

Plain or fancy ticking. The 4 feet 6 inches size in one or two pieces, as desired.

Also SPECIAL OFFERINGS in ORIENTAL and CARPET RUGS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.

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Fancy Silks.

Satin Soutaché, Satin Gouaché, Faconné Broderie, Satin Comète, Regence.

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Empire Crêpes, Crêpe de Chine, Faconné Gouaché, Metéore Gouaché Broché.

Rich White Silks and Satins For Wedding Gowns.

Fancy Silks and Crêpes for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

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BROOKLYN INSTITUTE WORK.

Announcement of Lecturers and Special Courses for the Coming Season—New School of Pedagogy.

The annual announcement of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, outlining the work of all its departments for the season of 1899-1900, has been issued. It contains a complete prospectus of the institute's anniversary meetings, addresses, lectures, &c., and special features of work to be introduced during the coming season, which extends from Sept. 28 to June 2. During the thirty-six weeks of the season fifteen events of one kind or another will take place in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, at Fulton and Bond Streets.

A large number of special courses is offered in addition to the regular courses, and many eminent scholars have been secured to direct the work. Among these are Prof. A. J. Grout, Prof. Lucien M. Underwood, Prof. Edward R. Shaw, and Prof. Paul Munroe. In the schools and extension courses the fees charged will be moderate. The subject of the opening lecture is "The Larger Patriotism," to be delivered on Sept. 28 by Edward D. Mead, editor of The New England Magazine. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's birth will be celebrated some time during the Fall. Prof. Edward H. Griggs of Leland Stanford University will deliver the address, and music will be furnished by the Arion Singing Society and soloists. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale will speak on "Washington and the Constitution," at the celebration of the one hundred and sixty-seventh anniversary of George Washington's birth.

On May 31 the closing meeting of the season will be held, and the speakers will be the Rev. Andrew J. Lyman and the Rev. Lyman Abbott. Among the lecturers invited for the general series are William Dean Howells, F. Marion Crawford, Seth Low, Jacob N. Schurmann, George W. Cable, Thomas B. Reed, and President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University. Mr. Howells's subject will be "Heroes and Heroines of Fiction," and the date set for the lecture is Feb. 2. "Italian Home Life in the Middle Ages" will be Mr. Crawford's theme on Dec. 26. President Low will discuss "The Results of the International Peace Conference" on a date to be decided later. Mr. Schurmann's address, the time for which is also undecided, will deal with "The Duty of the United States to the Philippines." Jan. 17 is the time set for Mr. Cable's lecture, "Home Life in an Old New England Town." Some time in February President Hadley will speak on "Ideals in University Education." Ex-Speaker Reed's subject has not been announced, but he has been asked to deliver the address given under the auspices of the department of law.

The courses of lectures on "France, Paris, and the Paris Exposition" are special features of the season's programme. In the list of lecturers are Prof. Henry E. Northrop of the Polytechnic Institute, Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University, and Mrs. Richard Gottheil, officière de l'Académie Française. There are also courses of lectures on "The Spaniard and the American," "New England," "Christian Art as Representing the Life of Christ," "The Queen Anne Period in English Literature," and "Leading Characters in French History." The Graham Foundation lectures on "The Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God as Manifested in His Works" are put down for Jan. 14 and 28, Feb. 11 and 25. Exhibitions of art and science will be given at intervals.

Definite plans for the new School of Pedagogy have been approved by the Institute, the Teachers College of Columbia University, and the School of Pedagogy of New York University. Courses of instruction will be conducted in co-operation with the Teachers College.

Lehigh Valley Blocks Trolley Line.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Sept. 16.—The officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad have decided not to allow the Elizabeth and Westfield Street Railway Company (owned by the Riker syndicate) to lay tracks across the railroad switch at Aldene. Two engines, a construction train, and 100 men are on watch near the switch, and the trolley gangs are working about 300 feet from the crossing. The workmen of both companies show a disposition to be ugly, and if an attempt is made to cross the track there will be trouble.

GUNS FOR DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

Westchester County Farmer Threatens to Kill, but Is Outwitted.

KATONAH, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Four Westchester County Deputy Sheriffs had an interesting time this morning with John Owens, who opposed their presence on his farm near here with two shotguns. Owens's farm was recently condemned by the City of New York for watershed purposes, and it was sold at public auction to the highest bidder.

John Kennedy of Ridgefield, Conn., bought it in and wants to take possession and tear down some of the farm buildings. He was notified by Owens that the first man who stepped on the farm without his permission would be shot. Kennedy appealed to the Sheriff of Westchester County, and four Deputies were sent to protect the new owner.

When they arrived they found Owens on the front porch armed with two shotguns. He refused to permit them to set foot upon the farm and threatened to kill them if they insisted. They apparently agreed with him in the stand he had taken, and suggested that all adjourn to the house to talk over a way of preventing Kennedy from getting possession.

By this ruse they allayed his suspicions, and when they were all in the house Owens was surrounded and persuaded to surrender. No blood was shed and Owens is locked up.

WANTS DOG'S DEATH AVENGED.

Mrs. W. J. Murphy of Park Ridge Mourns the Loss of Victor.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Sept. 16.—Victor, the pride of Park Ridge, is no more, and the whole town has been publicly asked to avenge his untimely taking off. Victor was a sagacious dog, although not always discreet. Mrs. W. J. Murphy, who was proud to be his owner, has caused the following to be published in the local newspaper:

To the Editor:

Knowing your paper is devoted to all that is honest and upright, I ask it to help find the miscreant who poisoned our well-loved dog Victor. It was a dastardly act, as he suffered untold agony for three days before he died. Had our dog annoyed any one, and we not heeding their warning they had shot him, we could not complain; but to throw him poison was cowardly, and so beautiful a spot as Park Ridge would be well rid of such inhuman monsters.

We are not the only family who has suffered the loss of pets—it is a frequent occurrence. I trust you will ask all the law-abiding citizens of Park Ridge to help us find and punish the party who caused the death of our Victor, and by doing so you will have the lasting gratitude of

MRS. W. J. MURPHY.

That Victor had enemies is conceded. It is not known whether or not this was due to his barking late at night and letting the whole neighborhood know when certain young men said good night to their sweethearts or belated citizens got off the owl train from New York.

WANTS F. L. GIRARD'S PROPERTY.

Divorced Wife of Dead Actor Says She Never Received Papers in Suit.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—A peculiar petition was made to-day to Supreme Court Justice Keogh by the divorced wife of F. L. Girard, an actor, who died recently in Australia. She petitioned that the decree of divorce granted to her husband a year ago by Justice Dykeman be vacated, so that she and her seven-year-old child might share in whatever property was left.

The basis for the application is that the summons and complaint in the suit for divorce were not served upon the petitioner, but were by a mistake of the process server served upon an actress, Natalia Alcott, who lived with Mrs. Girard. Shortly after the divorce was granted, without any defense being entered, Girard left with a theatrical company for Australia, where he died. Mrs. Girard said that as far as she could remember she had never had any trouble with her husband and corresponded with him until his death.

Justice Keogh took the matter under advisement, and said he would like time to look up the process server who is said to have made such a poor service of legal papers.

Auburn Seminary Reopening.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Auburn Theological Seminary will reopen Sept. 20. The Rev. Dr. George B. Stewart, President-elect, will be inaugurated on the 22d. The Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton University, and other distinguished scholars will deliver addresses.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

We will sell, commencing Monday, September 18th, at the following special prices:

GLASS SETS.

Crystal glass sets, as illustrated, with Empire wreath border decoration, set consisting of—
12 Saucer Champagnes,
12 Clarets,
12 Wines, 60 pieces complete, $7.00
12 Cordials,
12 Tumblers,

DINNER SETS.

Many new patterns of dinner ware have been added to our dinner ware department, and advance importations are now being shown.

Haviland's finest Limoges china dinner sets in new and artistic flower decorations, with stippled clouded gold handles, are now being sold at $25.00

English porcelain dinner sets with brown border decoration, gold edges, formerly sold at $18.00; we are now closing this lot out at $12.00 for 127 pieces complete.

Several new patterns of English dinner ware have been added. We shall be pleased to show you.

CUT GLASS TUMBLERS.

A special purchase of one-half pint handsomely cut tumblers, new pattern (not the ordinary strawberry diamond and fan cutting), real value of which would be $5.00, we will sell at the special price of $3.00 per dozen.

CUT GLASS SUGAR AND CREAMER.

Artistic, handsomely and deeply cut sugar and creamer, ordinarily would sell at $5.00, special at this time, $3.75 set.

CUT GLASS SALAD BOWLS.

New pattern in heavy, richly cut salad bowls, which ordinarily would sell at $6.00, special at $3.25 each.

These bowls we consider better value than those ordinarily sold at this price.

VIENNA PLATES.

250 dozen Vienna plates, a direct importation, have just been received. The centres are in figure, flower, and cupid decorations, with clouded effect. The shoulder of plate is cream body with edge in lustre effect, two gold lines on edge, and raised gold on shoulder of plate. We will sell these at the special prices of,

Dessert size..... 75c. each.
Bread and butter size. 50c. each.

DEWEY SOUVENIR PLATE.

A souvenir both useful and ornamental is the Dewey Souvenir Plate, made in England of Coalport china, blue and white decoration, with a correct picture of Dewey in the centre, with appropriate border decoration. These plates have recently been sold at $2.25 each; special at this time at $1.65 each.

ODDMENTS IN DINNER WARE.

We are desirous of closing out several lines of fine Limoges china dinner ware, and in order to accomplish this end have reduced the prices in most instances one-half; in some the reduction is even more. There are several patterns and they are all pleasing.

VISITORS IN THE CITY.

To strangers as well as citizens a most cordial invitation is extended to visit our stores. No obligation to purchase will be incurred; and we are certain that a walk through our several departments will be most interesting.

50-54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

RABIES IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Special Agent Reports a Man, a Child, and Many Animals Dead.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Correspondence in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that rabies exists in the western part of the State. He gave instructions to have a special agent go into that section Aug. 4 to investigate the matter and to do such work as was necessary to suppress and stamp out the disease.

Reports from that official and from the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the division show that, in all, 1 man, 1 child, 15 cattle, 2 horses, 6 hogs, and a large number of dogs have died with supposed rabies, and five or six persons have been to the Pasteur Institute, in New York City, for treatment.

Standard Oil Gets Right of Way.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for a consideration of $500, has agreed to let the National Transit Company (the Standard Oil) run a pipe line through the insurance company's land in New Providence, for the purpose of conveying oil. The agreement was filed here to-day with the County Clerk.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

The Innumerable Cloths.

Heavier yarns used in the plain Fall fabrics. New Twills and Crepons. Slate, silver and dark gray, soft-toned browns, reddish violets, already settled in color control. Camel hair Plaids (big and bold), Homespuns and Camel hair Cheviots mark one extreme—the roughest. Scintillating Venetians, gold dusted novelties, bold or barely suggested stripes serve as foils for smooth, rich grounds. We have much originality that only Paris can think out, and every leading Home Mill counts us one of its biggest outlets. That is general interest—

Here is something specific—an extraordinary value in

46 AND 48 INCH FRENCH DRAP D'ETE, 59c.

Early to do this, for they are $1.00 to $1.25 goods by standards of to-day—extra fine in quality and straight from the looms. Fall colorings—cardinal and golf red, navy and royal blue, plum and Bordeaux, three new greens, browns and black. Bear in mind that these are all wool—from France—46 and 48 inches wide—and $1.00 to $1.25 stock by all canons of value.

THE BEST CLOAKS AND SUITS.

Instead of information we make

FOUR EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS

and fairly launch the Autumn season.

$24.75 TAILOR MADE SUIT—$19.75.

Fine all-wool Oxford materials (camel's hair finish); silk lined throughout, the passport to popularity; single breasted, tight-fitting and loose front effects, style's very own; correct habit back skirt.

VERY FINE CLOTH SKIRTS—$6.75.

Their cheviots and oxford mixtures were directly chosen for taste and exclusiveness. Have habit or inverted pleat back, with tailor finish sealing choiceness.

$14.75 TAILORED COATS—$10.50.

Pungent warnings of Winter have already been given—let these answer. Fine quality Kersey Cloth (several shades), and some handsome Oxfords; fly front and reefer effects; silk lining. Exacting tastes amply gratified.

GOLF CAPES—NEW LINES,
$5.00—$7.50—$12.00.

Went like wild fire while Summer lingered. One hundred more excellent shawls, elegant patterns; proper proportions. Values from $6.75 to $16.

OPENING SALE---IMPORTED WAISTS.

Showing just what Paris is wearing and featuring. Practical Waists, fascinating and unique; in fact, in form on every occasion.

Models from Paquin, Doucet and Worth, $25.00.
Models from Raudnitz, Beer and Poret, $15.00.
Tailor-made Glace Waists, all the new shades, $7.50.
Taffeta Shirts, black, white, ciel, violet, dahlia, $4.98.
Imported Flannel Waists, modelled on Paris Waists, $3.75.
French Flannel Waists, tucked and braided fronts, $1.98.

FALL UNDERWEAR.

Take an extraordinary large stock for granted, one that touches every line of approved merit (and only those).

The Stuttgarter Natural Wool Sanitary—Norfolk and New Brunswick Brand—Conradi & Freedman's German Underwear—Ypsilanti Ribbed—Jaros Hygienic—

will serve to illustrate. Belonging in the bargain class are these low-priced lots:

ONE LOT FOR MEN—75c.

Really a $1.00 line—superfine natural wool and camel hair Shirts and Drawers, excellent finish at every point.

ONE FOR WOMEN—59c.

Reliable, well-looking garments, such as 85c. generally buys—white and natural merino vests and pants, fall weight.

AND FOR CHILDREN—THESE:

Natural wool winter weight Shirts, Pantalets and Drawers—values from 35c. to 75c.—in sizes.

18 to 22	24 to 26	28 and 30	32 and 34
25c.	35c.	45c.	55c.

CUSHION TOPS A REIGNING FAD.

Passing events are caught and printed on them—things theatrical, caricatures, besides the more conventional pictures of landscape, flower and bird. Illustrations of prices, for front and back, are these three—23c.—39c.—45c.

EMBROIDERY SILKS, a natural sequel! Most complete lines of all shades, especially strong in scarce shades and right prices.

These will have a Busy Week.

Linen and Lace Renaissance Doilies, Round and Square,
6 x 6—12c.; 7 x 7—15c.; 9 x 9—29c. and 39c.

Linen and Lace Renaissance, Squares and Centre Pieces,
18 x 18—68c.; 20 x 20—79c. and 98c. Better at $1.48 to $1.98.

Hand-made, All-Lace and Linen Renaissance Scarfs,
20 x 54 and 20 x 20—neat designs, $2.78—should be $3.50.

SUITS YOUNG LADIES SHOULD WEAR.

Invaluable Tailor-made Suit! Visiting, shopping, at home, at school, where does its appropriateness cease? Forget to-day that we have a great stock replete with novelty. Think only of the two bargains whose merits we but poorly express.

Cheviots, Oxfords and Homespuns—coats short and full, with a satin lining, habit back skirt and such nicety of finish as only trained work gives; 12 to 18 years. These pretty suits are. $11.75

Venetians, Homespuns and Cheviots—coats cut short and full, or in box effect, of three-quarter fitting, or in square double-breasted shape. We have had them elegantly silk-lined throughout—both jacket and habit back or inverted plait skirt; and these fashionable gowns are marked $19.75

19th St.--SIXTH AVENUE--20th St.

At the Play and With the Players

PURE comedy is an article so rare and, one must add, so little understood in these days that the making of it has seemed almost a lost art. The Clown, emancipated from fairy pantomime and wearing the dress coat of contemporary life, but still unmistakably the Clown; the "comic opera" funny man with the red nose, the goggle eyes and the uncertain but nimble limbs; the vociferous protagonist of wild farce have represented a prevailing idea of comedy. The wheeze has been its accepted literary symbol.

A play like "The Tyranny of Tears," therefore, an example of pure comedy, correct in form, a true picture of manners, full of happy conceits in the text, buoyant and entertaining from first to last, yet never extravagant, comes upon us like the first breath of a cool southwester after a lifeless, humid day. That we should be indebted for such a fine work to the author of "Captain Swift" and "John a-Dreams," whose plays hitherto have frequently been marketable but never of the sort to inspire much faith in him, is the more gratifying. If Haddon Chambers, in an aspiring hour, can write "The Tyranny of Tears," what cannot Grundy and Carton, Jones and Raleigh, do if they set their minds to doing something worth while; what may we not expect of a few of our own accredited dramatists if, by chance, they should be awakened?

The posture of events in the beginning of Act I. of this comedy is a veracious transcript from real life. The literary man, the attractive amanuensis who understands him, the exacting wife who does not try to understand him—these three might be the active and central personages in a social tragedy; their relations might develop to a vulgar and pitiable climax. Mr. Chambers has conducted his "himbroglio," as Evans the butler calls it, to a happy conclusion without distorting the truth. His personages are all human, if not, as Colonel Armitage fears for his son-in-law, "too human."

In this "comedy of temperament" the several and assorted temperaments are all easily recognized as kin to temperaments we have had to contend with in real life. Mrs. Parbury is of a common type. Everybody knows her. Mr. Parbury is scarcely less exceptional. He is the writing man of this very hour. People who have complained that he is not "literary" know very little about the kind of men who write the popular books. The frowsy, eccentric, unkempt, posing "littérateur" belonged to another age. He survives now only in shady places. He still writes, to be sure, with pen and ink, scorning for obvious reasons dictation and the typewriter, but he writes in vain and will soon be extinct. Mr. Parbury, with his correct form as to dress and his modern manners, is exactly the thing, and Mr. John Drew is exactly Mr. Parbury.

Mr. Parbury, too, is just the kind of a man to permit himself to be victimized by the temperament of Mrs. Parbury. Indolence and a love of peace are the rocks upon which his domestic happiness is nearly split. But when he is fully awakened to the dangers of the situation his is the wit, the imagination, the eloquence, which save them both.

We like Mr. Parbury very much as the play goes on, and we are not left without grounds for sympathy with Mrs. Parbury. She has some reason for her latest hysterical outbreak. She ought to have understood her husband better, of course, but, after all, the presence of Hyacinth Woodward in the house, after that episode of the photograph, would not have been tolerated by a wife much more tolerant than this easy-going novelist's. Mrs. Parbury's method is sadly at fault, but her cause in this instance is just. For the element of danger lurks where Hyacinth Woodward is.

Miss Woodward is charming, though Parbury, being a novelist and professional student of human nature, with characteristic blindness to his social environment, has not yet noted the fact. If the spectator of this play fails to recognize the danger that Parbury might suddenly note the fact some day, the play has certainly missed its full effect upon him. Miss Woodward is imaginative, impulsive, vaguely ambitious, and discontented. She has, too, a small sense of her own power. Her inclinations are all for good, but, like Colonel Armitage and Parbury and the rest of them, she is but human. With all her conceit, her little banalities, her selfishness, and her bitterness, Miss Woodward is an interesting, even a fascinating, girl, and one hopes for an opportunity to know something of her life after that amazing marriage with a confirmed bachelor.

The progress of incidents keeps the spectator possessing the mind to appreciate true comedy closely attentive, with a smile ever hovering on his lips. There are few brilliant, quotable speeches, as the talk is all unaffected and designed as the natural expression of thought and feeling in the circumstances represented. But the author's touch is always light and graceful, and his text serves one of the best purposes of comedy in always suggesting more than is actually expressed.

In the matter of construction Mr. Chambers is not yet a master, fit to rank with Pinero, and clings to the worn-out plan of solo speeches to convey information of motive and character to the audience. The objection to such devices is that they endanger the illusion. Comedy of the type of "The Tyranny of Tears" should imitate life as closely as possible. But this, and the abruptness of Mr. Gunning's lovemaking, which lends a hint of the mockery of farce to the last act, may be overlooked in view of the originality, the wit, and satisfying humor of the work.

As the performance at the Empire Theatre is worthy of the play, the production must fairly be accounted the most notable event thus far of the new season. Mr. Drew is perfectly fitted. We have no other actor who could carry his rôle with so much dignity and grace, sound every note in its gamut so surely and easily, lending fervor where fervor is needed, bestowing upon its lightest scenes the buoyant spirit their representation requires. Among his associates Miss Conquest has won the largest share of praise for the charming dexterity of her portrayal of Hyacinth, in which humor and irony are relieved by a delicate but appreciable suggestion of the pathos in her forlorn situation. But neither Miss Irving as Mrs. Parbury nor Mr. Byron as Gunning is deficient in any quality required, while Mr. Lamb as the sympathetic butler contributes a veritable masterwork in miniature.

Wherefore the week which brought forth "The Tyranny of Tears" would be an unusually satisfying week in theatricals, even if it had not brought forth other dramatic works of uncommon merit. In thus classifying Mr. Langdon Mitchell's daring adaptation to the theatre of some part of "Vanity Fair," I know I shall offend many worthy folks who know their Thackeray well, and run counter to the opinion of still more who demand of the modern drama that it shall concern itself only with nursery and tea-table topics.

With the sufferings of the sensitive admirers of Thackeray I keenly sympathize, but they must bear in mind that this production of a play made from his masterwork will inevitably increase his vogue with the young generation, and may make "Vanity Fair" a rival of "David Harum" as a book of the present hour, and that, therefore, the beneficial influence of Mrs. Fiske's latest effort will be appreciable. They will not like the play, themselves, but they would be irritated by any dramatization of Thackeray, and really Mr. Mitchell's is much better than it might be.

As for the poor souls who object to the piece on moral grounds, there is no consolation for them except in "Miss Hobbs." "Becky Sharp" treats of certain truths with which all forms of artistic expression have dealt and will deal so long as art shall survive. I heard a lady complain, the other night, that the scenes with Lord Steyne were "worse" than anything in "Zaza." From her point of view she was not to be disputed. But fair discussions of artistic subjects are not made from her point of view. Most of the current printed denunciation of certain plays as immoral is merely malicious. Still, I am not defending "Becky Sharp" or moral grounds.

Mr. Mitchell's play rises splendidly to the theatrical situation suggested by Thackeray's account of Rawdon's sudden return to his home from the select but grimy establishment of Mr. Moss. The division of the piece, described as its third act, and comprising its third and fourth episodes, is filled with varied dramatic incident, and has the substantial merit of cumulative effect. The remainder is not nearly so effective, but it contains a few serviceable dramatic scenes and lends opportunity for fine pictorial display.

The literary quality of "Becky Sharp" may not be above reproach, but its little trivialities will not annoy the "general public," while its employment of passages taken directly from the novel is usually felicitous. The confirmed Thackerayite will writhe all through, of course. The distorted apparitions of his beloved Amelia, of dear old Dob, and Jos, and handsome Osborne will shock him. The placing of little Rawdon at Eton instead of Charterhouse will strike him as a needless emendation. But he is not expected to find enjoyment in the play. Let him see "The Tyranny of Tears" if he must go to the theatre, and then stay at home with his books.

I fancy that the applause of the multitude will keep "Becky Sharp" afloat for a long term. When its dramatic action flags there are always motion and bustle in the picture. The dresses and uniforms are worth seeing. The theatric and pictorial representation of the historic ball of the Duchess of Richmond at Brussels, in which "all went merry as a marriage bell" until the French cannon were heard—

But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell!
Did ye not hear it? No! 't was but the wind,
Or the car rattling o'er the stony street—

will be much talked of. The infantile mind will grasp its meaning and people who never heard of "Childe Harold" will begin to ask for Byron's Poems at the book counters of the department stores. For what we receive let us be thankful.

Of course there is a hint of humbug in it all. Art with a capital A will not be advanced a step by "Becky Sharp," while the new and dubious Fiske "cult," supported by its droll crowd of "lit'ry" nincompoops, each with an unacted play in his or her pocket, does not inspire awe. But facts are facts, and Mrs. Fiske has "hit a winner" this time in spite of her "cult."

Her portrayal of Rebecca will exactly satisfy nobody's ideal of the character. Since her face has grown plump it seems to have lost much of its former facile expressiveness. An incessant pursing of the lips is not illuminative "business." Her speech is, frequently indistinct and always monotonous. Her habit of directing her voice to the back scene seems to have become confirmed. Above all, in her finest gowns, she does not look the siren, and Becky was a siren. As Mrs. Fiske descends the stairs in the Brussels episode, surrounded by Princes and Commanders, the spectator merely doubts.

Yet there is force, eloquence, pathos, and irony in this portrayal. Its power to hold one's attention closely in the really dramatic scenes of the play is not to be questioned. The plausible explanation to Rawdon in Act I., the affectation of sweet innocence in the scene of pleading with Miss Crawley in the same act, when the old spinster is in one of her sentimental moods, and every passage in Act III. have the right effect. Talent of a high order is revealed in these episodes, and the critical spectator, under its influence, forgets the deficiencies which in other scenes are so plainly apparent.

To Mr. Barrymore, also, Mr. Mitchell's piece gives a good opportunity. His portrayal of that amusing and very human blackguard, Rawdon, is forceful and picturesque, and adds much to the popular enjoyment of the show. Of course, the rôle presents no difficulties to the actor. But the discretion of his acting is particularly gratifying. To such pieces of acting as Mr. Tyrone Power's grimly picturesque embodiment of that old demon, Steyne, and Mr. R. V. Ferguson's liquorish and boisterous Sir Pitt the multitude is always sure to take kindly.

Mr. Sothern has slowly grown into the romantic drama. His beginnings were not in romance. When he was acting the stuttering English officer in "One of Our Girls," who thought of him as d'Artagnan? "An Enemy to the King" was his stepping stone, and his d'Artagnan has been greatly improved in one short season. He acted at Daly's the other night with more freedom and grace, a larger variety of expression, and a clearer utterance than were to be found in his portrayal at first. He is really as spirited and eloquent a Gascon as we are likely to see for a long while, and so much better in every respect than his competitor of last season that comparison of them would be a waste of words.

"The King's Musketeer," too, though the comparatively few sincere admirers of "Les Trois Mousquetaires" in the original may resent the liberties it takes with the subject, and its few theatrical trivialties, is a better play than Grundy's "Musketeers," which failed to dismally last season in spite of the fine acting of Blanche Bates. Its interest is sustained until the last scene, and its employment of device is ingenious. The performance is all competent and harmonious, and the recurrence of the play has been eagerly welcomed by crowds of playgoers.

In the circumstances what more is there to say of the occupancy of Daly's by Mr. Daniel Frohman? Beyond the stern fact of the mutability of things there is no cause for regret. Just a year ago this "home of the higher drama" was occupied by "A Runaway Girl." D'Artagnan's Gasconade seems almost as "high" as "O, Listen to the Band." The strong individuality and artistic taste of Augustin Daly have departed, but the manager who produced "Lady Bountiful," "The Benefit of the Doubt," "Sweet Lavender," "The Princess and the Butterfly," and "Trelawny" will not go far astray in managing this theatre.

Of Virginia Harned's acting in the rôle of the she-devil, Miladi, not much need be said, surely. She has had more than her share of adventuresses and abandoned women to portray, though this is the deadliest of the lot. She carries the part, which is not altogether a good part, with her accustomed facility, but it cannot be said that she invests it with any new significance or that her assumption of it is likely to be remembered long. In the terrific encounter with d'Artagnan she acts with more tact than force.

But, as a matter of fact, Miss Harned has outgrown such rôles. In Lady Ursula her uncommon talent and personal charm were first exerted at their best, and her finest work, in the future, will doubtless be in rôles in which sentiment and pathos are blended with humor.

"The Ghetto" must be dismissed this week with a few words. It turns out to be a declamatory drama of a very old pattern, in which romance suffers by subjection to rhetoric. The love of the Jew for his father's Christian handmaiden is felt to be too much a matter of words. It reminds one of "Leah," with the races reversed, in its plot, and especially in its "comic relief," most of which is hopelessly inane.

There is a scene in Act I., however, in which two old men bicker over a marriage portion, that has the true quality. This is capitally acted by Emmett Corrigan and Sidney Herbert. Mr. Herbert is uncommonly impressive all through the play as a crafty and bigoted old Jew, whose son is the apple of his eye. A Christian servant girl, a rôle whose technical requirements somewhat overweight Grace Filkins, is on hand to "make a dumpling of him," but not quite in the manner of Praline in another and less sombre current play. Joseph Haworth has the principal character, and he acts it with better effect than he has lent to any other rôle for a long while.

Mr. Litt, the new manager of the spacious Broadway Theatre, offers this serious drama to sober-minded playgoers handsomely appointed and in a house newly decorated and resplendent. Cheerfulness in the auditorium will perhaps atone for some of the needless gloom on the stage. But Mr. Litt, as I understand him, is not a gloomy man, and there are pippins and cheese to come in the Broadway's bill of fare.

From a strictly critical point of view "The Ghetto" is not much of a play. It is not tragedy, though it affects some of the poetic symbolism of tragedy; it is clearly not comedy, though it has one good comic scene; it is not melodrama. Whatever it may have been in Dutch, in English it is not literature. It is slow moving and wordy, and its story is not very interesting. It throws no new light on Jewish character, while its implied moral is neither very clear nor very valuable if one reads it rightly.

But some say the piece will draw because of its name, (it ought not to be confounded with Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto," but it inevitably will be,) and its purely superficial semblance of novelty. It can do no harm, and may safely be commended as a perfectly wholesome entertainment.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

Stuart Robson in "The Gadfly," and Opening of the Two Vaudeville Theatres.

In spite of rumors of conflict with the author, it seems that Stuart Robson will present his dramatic version of "The Gadfly," which he tried in Providence last week, at Wallack's to-morrow night. The fact has gone on record that Mrs. E. L. Voynich, author of the novel on which the play is founded, disclaims all responsibility for the play, which she declares has been tinkered by a gentleman named Rose. Mr. Edward Rose is a playwright and stage manager, resident in Boston, who must not be confounded with the English playwright and critic of the same name.

"The Gadfly" as a novel is powerful and absorbingly interesting. And it contains no attack on the Catholic Church or on religion beyond its representation of the employment by the Austrian powers in Italy of a spy in the guise of a priest, making political information through the confessional. Its portrait of the penitent Montanelli devoting his life to good works could give offense to nobody.

Mr. Robson describes his play as a "liberal adaptation" of the novel. It is in four acts. The first, comprised in one scene, a public square in Pisa, presents a theatrical equivalent for the incidents narrated in the first part of the novel. Arthur Burton now believes that his sweetheart, Gemma, has betrayed the secret society to which they both belong. In order to shield her he assumes the guilt himself. She does not understand the situation, and, believing him a traitor, repudiates him. The progress of the plot and the points at which it diverges from the novel are thus set forth:

Fourteen years elapse between the first and second act, when Burton appears again on the scene, now known as Rivarez, the "Gadfly." In the study of Dr. Riccardo of the City of Florence he meets a number of conspirators still plotting for the overthrow of the Government, among them Gemma. Rivarez is now a man of exceptionable type. As a youth he was gentle and delicate, as well as devout. All his ideals are shattered, his religion vanishes, he undergoes years of physical suffering and torture, reappearing, his body maimed and seared, his mind calloused, his tongue steeped in irony and bitterness, and his heart vengeful toward those who were instrumental in bringing about the change. He joins the conspirators, never losing an opportunity to wound the girl of his early love, although his affection for her has not diminished.

His father, Montanelli, has become a Cardinal, revered and loved, without selfishness or ambition, ever remorseful for his one sin. The "Gadfly" uses his sting at every opportunity to torture the heart of Montanelli, never revealing his own identity.

Rivarez's plottings finally place him in prison, Gemma, who in the meantime has discovered his identity, never wavering in her loyalty. Condemned to death, the "Gadfly" has an interview with the Cardinal, in which he tells him he is Arthur Burton. Thus father and son meet, and it is in the Cardinal's power to permit the escape of Rivarez, but the "Gadfly" offers to the priest the privilege of renouncing his religion and going out into the world with him an atheist or condemning the son whom he loves tenderly to death. The priest prefers to sacrifice the son rather than his religion, and the last act ends with the shooting of the "Gadfly" by the soldiers, the Cardinal losing his reason.

The novel uses as its text the violation of the confessional, while the play makes it appear that Arthur Burton prefers the odium of guilt to the betrayal of his sweetheart. Again the gypsy girl Zita in the play, although entertaining a passionate love for the "Gadfly," leaves him because there is no answering emotion from him. In the play she leaves him in passion, and like a revengeful woman, betrays his identity to the soldiers.

It will be seen that Mr. Robson is undertaking a strange task for a comic actor. Marie Burroughs will be Gemma and Ernest Hastings the Cardinal. There are thirty speaking parts. Mr. Rose has staged the play, and it is promised that the scenic effects will be very handsome.

Another theatrical incident of to-morrow night will be the reappearance in Mr. Hammerstein's Victoria, which they opened so successfully late last season, of the Rogers Brothers and their company of singers, dancers, and comedians. They have a new burlesque, or variety farce, written for them by that skillful concocter of such things, Mr. John J. McNally, called "The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street." The use of the names of the comedians in the title of their play suggests the old farces in which Buckstone and William Warren used to act. We may be quite sure, however, although Mr. McNally is something of an old-timer, that his new farce will be found brand-new and up-to-date.

Its songs were written by Richard Carle, with music by Maurice Levi. The action is supposed to pass at Manhattan Beach, in a Wall Street office, and at the Hollywood Hotel, Long Branch. The Rogers Brothers have failed in the "show business," it seems, and are talking of going back to peddling with their cart and little donkey. Otto Winne, a promoter, overhears their talk, and fancies they are the owners of the mine called the Little Donkey. Hence these tears.

Ada Lewis as a female detective, and Lee Harrison as a male of the same species, Georgia Caine in a protean rôle, Maude Raymond, Louise Gunning, Ross Snow, John Parr, and John G. Sparks are in the company organized by Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger to support the droll but unintelligible stars. The piece has been successfully performed in Philadelphia.

Later in the week, on Thursday night, Messrs. Weber and Fields will open their vaudeville theatre on Broadway with two new burlesques of the pattern they have made familiar in the last three years. The company has been enlarged, and Miss Lillian Russell is one of its new members. She will be prominent in both of the new pieces—"The Whirligig" and "The Girl from Martin's." These burlesques were written by Harry B. Smith and Edgar Smith, and John Stromberg has composed the music. Striking new songs for Miss Russell are promised.

But Miss Russell will not be the "whole show" by any means, and the two managers will be seen again in Teutonic guise, Weber as an inventor and Fields as a real estate speculator. Peter Dailey will be the prosperous proprietor of a Parisian hotel, and the chorus girls his waitresses, chambermaids, and "bell boys." They will manage to make matters lively for the proprietor and his guests, among whom will be Warfield, no longer a poverty-stricken Hebrew, but a man of opulence, although he may not look it. Warfield and Miss Russell will have some amusing scenes, with Weber and Fields as assistants.

Charles Ross, John T. Kelly, Bessie Clayton, Frankie Bailey, and many other favorite members of the company will have parts, and among the new recruits will be the Nichols Sisters, Pearl Andrews, Ilma Pratt, and two daughters of Bessie Bonehill. The house has been entirely redecorated and refitted.

SOME NEW STAGE DRESSES

Costumes Worn in "Miss Hobbs," "The Tyranny of Tears," and "Becky Sharp."

It is well that the women in the audiences which make the acquaintance of Miss Henrietta Hobbs, at the Lyceum Theatre, do not have time to become intimately acquainted with that up-to-date young woman's gowns. If they did, there would be no further need of climaxes to reveal the true inwardness of her character. The very first gown would tell the whole tale of womanly weakness for pretty, dainty things, with love, matrimony, and all the rest of the ordinary every-day romances that fall to the lot of the average woman in their train, and Miss Hobbs would be revealed in her true character in the first act.

Mr. Jerome, in writing the play, has dallied with that much played upon weakness, the woman, the mirror, and the straight hat, to bring out Miss Hobbs's feminine proclivities, but that does not count one iota in comparison with the true character of the woman which Miss Annie Russell has woven into the Miss Hobbs wardrobe. There is the outward and visible clear cut form of the gowns which shows Miss Hobbs the new woman, but above and below and all around that is in the fine hand work, in the numerous stitchings, in the daintiness of the materials in the fine little tucks and ruffles and shirrings, and the real lace which is the real woman of it.

Any frowsy old body might look in a mirror. That's a trick that has come down from the days when Mother Eve's ladies lacked a bit of yellow goldenrod and a brilliant cardinal flower in her hair, picked the roundest and rosiest apple from the tree of knowledge of good and evil and then sat herself complacently down by a brook to smile at her fair image in the water, while she enjoyed her luncheon and revelled in the sweetness of nature around her, conscious that she was the most beautiful part of it all.

But hats and gowns! Well, that's a different matter entirely. Mother Eve never dreamed of such things, and it is only the sweetest and best of her civilized great, great, and many great granddaughters who show their fine souls in the genuineness and fineness and daintiness of their gowns just as the architects of old worked out great thoughts and high ideals in the genuineness of their work.

That brings us back to Miss Hobbs's first gown. It is the one in which she is introduced to Kingsear Major, and any one man might be forgiven for taking a bet to make love to such a pretty girl in such a pretty gown.

It is a white poplin street gown, clear cut in every way, the skirt fitting snugly over the hips and in the back. The wearer looks as trim as the tightly rolled white silk parasol with the white handle that she carries in her hand. The skirt is "cut in three," there is a simulated pointed overdess in front outlined with a piping of blue cloth, and the shaped, ruffle-like effect of the other parts of the "three" is also made apparent by the pipings of blue. There is a stitched effect at an opening at the side of the front, but the real opening is at the back, where a straight band up the centre of the plain back gives a fit tailor finish, while little seams radiating from this band horizontally just below the waist take in every bit of fullness and make the pretty round curves desired.

That is the skirt, and there is less of the tailor and more of the woman in the bodice, though it is entirely in keeping. There is an effect of a sailor collar in the back made by a frill of heavy Irish lace, which comes around over the tops of the sleeves—the only ruffles there—and the tapels which scallop down either side forming the piped edges of the double-breasted front of the gown, which has big pearl buttons on either side.

That double-breasted front is cut in a little point at the neck, piped with the blue, and below there is a three-cornered piece of heavy embroidery in white showing a bit of blue in it, and above the opening fits in the little blue bow, which belongs to the blue stock. Blue cloth? Not a bit of it, but soft blue grass linen, which makes the daintiest kind of a finish. The flaring cuffs to the sleeves are edged with the blue cloth.

There is a trim little white kid belt, with little white tabs across it, and white stockings under beige cloth shoes, which have the effect of white without ugly unobtrusiveness. And the hat is as it should be, the crown of the whole costume. It is all of white taffeta silk, made in what may be called a variation of the Tam o' Shanter shape, but made every bit of it, and stitched with black crown and wide rim in close stitchings until it is no longer taffeta silk, but has a millinery character all its own. Around the brim under the soft crown is a big, broad bow of black velvet, while under the rim at the back are rosettes of chiffon, edged with bands of the taffeta, stitched like the hat. White gloves finish the costume.

Miss Hobbs at home wears a little house gown of pale blue crêpe de chine, automobile crêpe rather, which is all brought into shape with tucks, the fullness of the waist, the sleeves, and even the ruffles is tucked into shape instead of being ruffled. This is shaped at the top in scallops, and above it the body of the skirt shows three rows of open work with a little lace stitch set in. There is more of this open work at the top of the sleeves and in the cuff, which falls over the hand with a little ruching of chiffon beneath.

There is a sailor collar effect here of white coming over the shoulders and scalloping down to the waist line on either side of the vest of pale blue mousseline de soie, on which is appliqued patterns of yellow lace. There is a transparent collar of the blue to this gown, and one chic feature which gives character to the whole thing is a scarf—it may be more appropriately called that than anything else—of black velvet which passes under the collar at the back, passes beneath at the upper part of the waist, and falls loosely at either side of the soft vest. Its fringed ends reaching to the waist line. A little white silk with fringed ends forms the belts. There are black patent leather shoes with this gown worn with black open work silk stockings.

The maid's costume which Miss Hobbs wears when Kingsear Major comes lovemaking cannot be classed among fine gowns, but there is none prettier or more becoming in the play. It is a little pink plaid gingham gown with a shaped ruffle on the skirt topped with bias bands. A little waist with box plaits in the back and fine tucks forming the yoke and giving the fullness below, a little tucked box plait down the centre of the front and others ornamenting the tops of the sleeves. Then there is the little dotted Swiss apron with lace insertion running lengthwise and ribbon run in, a little lace handkerchief in the pocket, and a plain little cap of real Valenciennes lace with a pink bow.

But perhaps it is that suit in which Miss Hobbs goes yachting in a fog which appeals most strongly to the out-door woman of to-day. It is a nobby suit, but it makes the women in the audience pull themselves together in terror when Miss Hobbs starts to cooking chops in it, and does not even turn up the skirt and pin it around back of her. It would be better to soil even the pretty white silk drop skirt under it than that beautiful white wool skirt. Then the scent of the cooking chops—which to be sure does not reach as far as the audience—every woman knows who has cooked even in a chafing dish will cling to an unbecoming way to the woolen if it is exposed.

The white taffeta silk waist to the gown is a solid mass of stitching, sleeves and all, with three stitched collars strapped together across the front and fastening with brass buttons, while the box plait down the waist is fastened in the same way. There is character given to the waist by the pipings of black at the edges of the collars, and beneath that just a tiny edge of pale blue chiffon. The stock is of red Persian silk with long ends which tuck into the front of the bodice.

The wool skirt has three broad stitched bands of the white silk simulating skirts, around it, and one up the centre of the front. The back is perfectly plain. The hat is as attractive as the others, and made on the same lines. It is of stitched blue silk with pipings of blue felt at intervals, the crown and rim stiffened only by the stitching, and on the front a little at the side is a big becoming "chou" of black velvet.

Miss Hobbs has come into her own as a true woman in the last act, and this her gown interprets. It is the softest, daintiest, and most womanly of all. The ground is pale pink silk, over that pink chiffon, and over that a soft lacelike silk-figured net. It is all softness and daintiness from the transparent pink collar with its pearl fringe which goes around the throat to the pink satin slippers with big rosettes of chiffon and the pink silk stockings.

The bodice of the gown is a mass of hand work. The woman on the stage to-day has the comfortable consciousness that, so far as her gowns go, at least, she is the real thing. She can give points in her gowns to the women of fashion. The bodice of Miss Hobbs's pretty little pink evening gown has over the silk and over the chiffon the soft-figured all-over pattern lace, a mass of the tiniest hand-made ruffles. Above these are ruffles of the lace with an edge, a heavier lace is set into the bodice in insertions, and it is finished with two big bows, one at the waist and one at the shoulder, of pink and pale yellow satin ribbon.

The skirt is in panels of the all-over lace, each panel edged with the heavier lace, and the ruffles around the lower edge of the skirt are strapped with pink satin ribbon. The belt is a little band of silk with lace and brilliants, which match the brilliants on the soft collar and in the hair; there is a string of pearls around the throat above the collar, and the gloves are pink, white, or the mastic shade, as the evening's fancy dictates. Miss Russell shows Miss Hobbs to be a young woman of taste, and all her gowns show the value of home talent, for they were made in New York.

IN "THE TYRANNY OF TEARS."

The woman who likes to know the kind of gowns that appeal to the fancy of the masculine part of the community should go and gaze with attention at the simple little gowns worn by Ida Conquest as Hyacinth Woodward, the competent and attractive secretary of the unfortunate Mr. Parbury in "The Tyranny of Tears." It is a strange thing, but nine men out of ten will beam with pleasure and satisfaction and express unqualified admiration of gowns like that.

It is not difficult, perhaps, to understand the reason. From time immemorial the gently feminine, womanly, and domestic character has appealed to man as ideal. He may give a good deal of his time and attention to the vivacious and entertaining individual who doesn't care a rap for the domestic virtues, but in the end he is sure—pretty sure—to revert to the woman with the domestic virtues and live happy ever after. Even if he doesn't, she is the one he puts upon the pedestal as the personification of everything a woman ought to be and gives her a warm place in his thoughts.

That is why the simple little gowns of Hyacinth Woodward give him a thrill of genuine pleasure. They are perfectly plain; there is hardly a frill to one of them. That seems to give a simplicity to the feminine character that is comfortable. There are no complications, as there are in the average feminine gown. Any ordinary man could describe one in detail and not make a mistake in anything perhaps but the color. Then each fits like a glove, which is always a charm, and perhaps the man thinks they don't cost anything, they are so simple.

That, however, is where he makes a mistake. The four little gowns Miss Hyacinth wears in the not as many days she is to be seen at Mr. Parbury's house are not the usual gowns of the thirteenth daughter of a poverty-stricken parson. The gowns which come down successively through the family from mother to youngest daughter would be very different. They would be more elaborate; they would have to be covered with frills and tucks to cover up the piecing. There would be a plaid front to a plain skirt, a guimpe of white muslin or lace set in at the neck where there was not enough of either the plain or the plaid to go around, and while the result would not be so charmingly simple and effective it would represent a great deal of feminine ingenuity and management. Oh, no! Miss Hyacinth Woodward's gowns were cut out of whole cloth, and if the thirteenth daughter sends any money home out of her salary to the family in the poverty-stricken parsonage she is better paid than the secretaries of most literary gentlemen.

But then it is evident that the celebrated Mr. Parbury is not a literary gentleman of ordinary conditions. His wife's gowns show that. Mrs. Parbury is a very charming little lady, and her gowns are very much like herself. They are made without a consideration of time or money. Mrs. Parbury is a spoiled child who has never had a consideration for anything but herself. She is not the ideal type of woman; she is only the type that the man loves and marries, and then, perhaps, the trouble begins. Mrs. Parbury loves all sorts of fripperies and frills on her gowns; she loves all sorts of pretty, soft, rich materials, and certainly even the pretty secretary representing the ideal womanliness in her gowns would be glad to exchange with her.

It goes to show to what a pitch of desperation the literary gentleman has been wrought that he can allow that pretty woman who appears to him in the most fascinating of wraps to leave him without a word. Imagine the prettiest of black lace over pink in a wrap, tight-fitting, with long lace sleeves, a hood that fits smoothly over the back of the head, and then frills upon frills of the soft pink around a pretty face. That wrap would bewitch another woman or engender her everlasting dislike and despair. It is uncommonly pretty, and John Drew shows Mr. Parbury a hard-hearted man not to succumb to it.

Then there is that pretty pale-blue gown in the first act, some sheer striped white material over the pale blue, and that little touch of color the daring modistes have been giving lately, heliotrope in chiffon or tulle draped on the blue bodice. There is the evening gown of heavy white lace, décolletée, with the long lace sleeves and scroll work of sable around the skirt and down one side of the bodice. There is the gown of heavy soft blue silk, with its modish fringe, and the little white cloth tailor gown with its softening lace ruffles at the throat.

Truly, there are gowns and gowns, and it is hard for a woman to pick out anything that she would call ideal. Surely, if George Gunning, cynic, falls in love at first sight with the simply gowned secretary his love has not been put to the test of the devoted Mr. Parbury, who loves his pretty wife with her elaborate gowns that cost a mint of money; loves her because of them or in spite of them, or just possibly for the woman herself without a thought of gowns. Gowns are important, but there are other things. It is not well to build too much upon even the gowns men consider ideal.

MRS. FISKE'S COSTUMES.

It was fortunate for Becky Sharp that she lived in a time when gowns were made in such a pretty style. It is rather fortunate, too, for any one who undertakes to represent the vivacious and estimable Rebecca. The ringlets of the early part of the eighteenth century are to be looked upon somewhat askance at this latter end. They are altogether too sentimental. They agree with some of the sentimental things that Miss Rebecca used to say at times in a high-flown manner, but they do not at all represent the cleverness of the young woman's character and they can be done away with. But the gowns remain, and they certainly were very pretty, as gowns go in the history of the world. They are chosen for Becky Sharp, as she is appearing at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, with regard to the woman who is to wear them and the colors are most satisfactory.

The first color gown in it appears in the play is a little simple, dove-colored gown, an appropriate color to illustrate the outward harmlessness of Miss Rebecca as she first starts out to make her way in the world and as a cover to the serpentine wisdom contained in her small body. It is a plain little gown, with full, plain skirt, the fullness all in the back, plain, tight-fitting, short-waisted bodice, with full puffed sleeves, a little white at neck and wrists, and the gray fichu, which is put on after the outer wrap is removed in the house. And, above all, there is that sleeveless outer wrap, that is without a doubt a pelisse. The word pelisse conveys a rather uncertain meaning nowadays, but it has a delightfully old-time sound, and, if the dictionaries know anything about it, it may be anything in the way of an outer garment. That is the only gown in which Rebecca appears on the stage in her character of a meek maiden.

There is a great contrast between the little gray gown and the gorgeous green satin ball gown which Rebecca wears in the second act. The front is cut in one piece, with court train, the petticoat effect in front being embroidered with flowers in white silk, outlined with paillettes of silver, and a vine in silver embroidery, with silver fringe, finishes the lower edge. The same vine, with a solid band of silver on each side, outlines the front and passes around the train. There is a high collar of silver and gold lace, a little silver gauze belt, and a broad shaped band of the silver above it.

The train is lined with pale blue, with scattered paillettes of the silver, and there is a note of blue in the incidentals of the costume. There are strings of blue beads under the arm, the necklace is of pearl and turquois pendants, and the little round hat of spangled gauze has a band of turquois and pearls over black velvet, which matches the black aigrette, and there is a big turquois ornament on a band which rests in the centre of the forehead, while the little green satin bag with its silver trimmings has a pale blue cord.

One of Becky's most attractive gowns is the one she wears for a morning gown, of brocade and quilted silk of deep old rose, with a ruffled petticoat.

In her next gown she blossoms out again wonderfully. It is a gorgeous gown, white brocaded silk with flowers embroidered upon it in silver paillettes and a gauze tulle ruching around the bottom set with big pink roses and their foliage. There is more of the soft fluffiness around the décolletage, and the lace sleeves must have proved most seductive to Becky's admirers; just straight pieces of lace gathered in at the top, then fastening around the wrist with a snug little band, and the two edges, which fall open at the side, exposing the round white arms, finished with tiny pink roses. There is a little silver belt and a pearl necklace, and a hat of silver gauze and pearls with three standing white feathers.

The longer Becky Sharp lives in the play the more shabby the yellow corded silk gown she wears in the last act will be. It is hard to make a fresh gown look old, even though one tears the lace a little. That is a pretty gown, the relic of Becky's better days. The folds of black velvet with bows at intervals running lengthwise of the skirt, the black flounce, and black lace around the neck and elbow sleeves are attractive. There's a double gray mantle with this—perhaps it is a pelisse too—and surely the bonnet Becky Crawley trimmed herself. It is of black felt with bows of quaint plaid ribbon in yellow brown, of a style that must have been worn in those early days; long strings that tie, and a bright blue feather that isn't the finest kind of an ostrich tip. It is a nice little bonnet, but Becky would not have worn it in better days. Poor Becky!

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"Miss Hobbs" continues.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Why Smith Left Home" still continues to crowd teh theatre nightly.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Louis Harrison and B. B. Valentine's "In Paradise" is evidently popular at the Bijou.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Andrew Mack, in "The Last of the Rohans," is maintaining his record for big business. The play has only three more weeks to run.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—This house will reopen for the season Monday, Sept. 25, on which occasion "The Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company" will begin its second year in "In Mizzoura."

JERSEY CITY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Manager Charles Frohman will present all this week the English comedy, "A Little Ray of Sunshine." William Elton and the London players will be seen in the cast.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Julia Marlowe in "Colinette" will be the attraction the coming week. Miss Marlowe's supporting company this season includes John Blair, William Harcourt, Charles Harbury, Annie Clarke, and J. H. Gilmour.

GARRICK THEATRE.—A fortnight will finish Mrs. Leslie Carter with "Zaza," after which she will visit the principal cities, and continue "Zaza" in this country until the beginning of April, when she will sail to London to appear in the play there at the Garrick Theatre, beginning April 16.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Willie Collier has but one week more at the Manhattan in "Mr. Smooth." This play keeps large audiences in laughing mood throughout the performance. "A Stranger in a Strange Land," which William A. Brady and Joseph R. Grismer produce Sept. 25, is an American comedy with a distinctively American cast.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow night "A Young Wife" enters on the fourth week of its run, where Mr. Tillotson's drama is being received with unusual marks of approval by large and decidedly enthusiastic audiences. It is drawing so well that Manager Rosenquest has decided to extend its run beyond the time originally contracted for.

CRITERION THEATRE.—"The Girl from Maxim's," as played by Charles Frohman's comedy company, has won much favor, and is nightly entertaining audiences that test the capacity of the theatre. The fourth week of the engagement will begin to-morrow night.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—A feature of the concerts of the Banda Rossa, the Italian band, which will begin an eight days' engagement at the Madison Square Garden Sunday night, Sept. 24, will be great variety in the arrangement of the programmes. Certain nights will be devoted to French, German, and Italian music, and there will be a special night of Wagner music.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"We-Uns of Tennessee," which was produced at this theatre last Spring, will be revived as a special Dewey week attraction for seven performances and two matinées, beginning Monday, Sept. 25. This drama is expected to constitute an especially appropriate attraction for Dewey week, as the development of the plot involves the exciting military operations that occurred during the Spring of 1898.

EDEN MUSEE.—The daily attendance at the Musée is larger

Women Here and There—
Their Frills and Fancies

"Oh, dear," groaned the star of one of the most popular plays that has opened this season as she twisted her hair into position in her dressing room just before the opening of the matinée performance one day last week. "My hair simply will not act right, and this is the day when all the women come to criticise."

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The one thing a woman will always do for herself, if she has a dozen maids, is to dress her hair. She can give it a becoming twist herself as no one else can do it for her.

***

"It was several years ago," said the woman at the typewriter, "and I was young, but I knew my work. I had been very anxious to get a position in a certain law office, because the head of the firm was an old friend of my father, and it would not be quite like going among strangers to be there. There was a vacancy. I applied for the position and obtained it. My first day's work was along the regular lines of routine work in a law office, and it was not until toward night that I was called into my employer's private office to take dictation. He dictated clearly and distinctly. I took the notes easily, copied them on the machine, and was told that the work was satisfactory when I took it in.

"There had been only one thing that I noticed particularly while I was taking the dictation. My employer seemed to be in the first stages of the grip, to judge by the frequent 'snifs' that he gave.

"'Poor man,' I thought to myself; 'I am afraid he is going to be ill.'

"In his private office I had noticed a placard bearing the words, 'No Smoking,' but I had not given it thought until the next morning when I went again to take dictation, and there I saw an addendum to the sign. It read: 'No Perfuming,' and was in the handwriting of my employer. It was aimed at a weakness of mine, I knew, and that had been undoubtedly the cause of the grip symptoms. I did not say anything, but I took the hint to heart, and I can say that I never offended again in the same way."

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The Woman's Exchange, at Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, had what it considered a red letter day last week. On one and the same day it sold a quaint and expensive necklace as a wedding present for Julia Dent Grant and received an order for a pair of chenille curtains for the Dewey celebration which will cost several hundred dollars.

***

The elevator men in a big down-town business building are having trouble, and it is all because of some new elevators that have been put in. These elevators are entirely up to date in every way, all iron ornamental work, and, alas, mirrors. It is the mirrors that cause the trouble. They are situated on the two sides of the elevator exactly in the centre of the two walls, and now the elevator is always crowded, for the first thing a man or boy does when he enters it, whether he is big or little, handsome or otherwise, is to stand exactly in the middle of the car to see if his tie is straight, his hair in proper condition, and his general appearance that of a proper man. "Heaven help us," says Thackeray in "Vanity Fair," "the girls have only to turn the tables and say of one of their own sex: 'She is as vain as a man,' and they will have perfect reason."

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Lady Minto, the wife of the Viceroy of Canada, is an enthusiastic cyclist, wears a short bicycle skirt, which is much safer than the all-around outing skirts too long for the wheel. Lady Minto rides the chainless bicycle.

***

A woman reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, apropos of a recent story in these columns, says that if a piece of oilcloth is placed in front of the bed occupied by a sleepwalker, the chill produced by the cloth as it comes in contact with the feet will awaken the sleeper who steps upon it and prevent serious accidents. A scientific man says that there is a scientific remedy for the weakness, but that must be told with detail later.

***

The up-to-date man is so familiar with the cuisine, thanks perhaps to the convenient chafing dish as well as his predelictions for good things to eat and drink, that it is from him come the wails concerning certain things housewifely in the yacht scene in "Miss Hobbs," at the Lyceum. He remarks upon what every woman has also noticed, that there is no coffee in that coffee mill of which Annie Russell turns the crank with more or less earnestness. Every one knows who knows coffee that when the bean is put into the mill the very first turn of the handle produces a certain comfortable, crunching sound, very pleasant to the ears as a forerunner of good things to come. But the light, frivolous sound that the coffee mill makes under Miss Hobbs's inexperienced hands foretells dire failure as to coffee. It is also a reflection upon the yachtsmanship of Kingsearle Major, for no experienced yachtsman, no matter if he was in love, would undertake to make coffee from anything ground in that way. In fact, he couldn't, for there would be no coffee powder in the little drawer beneath. But perhaps it is just as well to use the whole bean for this particular coffeemaking, for that is not a modern French-drip coffee pot on the yacht Good Chance.

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The woman writer is a great trial to the man illustrator of her stories. It is all very well to illustrate a story for a man. He doesn't care a rap, often, about the details of the gowns his heroines wear in the pictures if they only have the general effect that is desired and the women themselves look as pretty as his pen picture has made them. But it is not so with the woman writer.

"Good gracious," says a man who illustrated a number of stories for a popular woman writer; "I did not know but the work would send me to the insane asylum or that I should have to go as a dressmaker's apprentice before I could complete it. That woman wanted every fold of the gowns to hang just so. She was particular about the tie of the bow her women wore at the neck and she would have the hair dressed in just such style. I thought I knew before that an artist's education needed to be comprehensive and included a good many things not mentioned in works of art, but it looked to me for a time as if the only thing for me was to be born again and to be born a wearer of petticoats."

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That is all very well from the artist's side of the story, but the average woman reader can't help wishing that the illustrator would more often pay a little more attention to the expressed idea of the writer. Pictures are a doubtful addition to a good story anyway. They upset the preconceived ideas of the reader, and when they do not agree with the story as it is told even in small details, they divorce themselves from it entirely. A recent story in a weekly periodical tells of a little girl with "a pink ribbon that limply adorned her waist." The pictures of the pretty child are most attractive, but there is not a sign of a ribbon at her waist, and her little frock hangs loose from the shoulders. It takes a good imagination in such cases to make the picture child and the story child seem one.

***

There were a number of small women gathered in an up-town street the other day around a doll carriage in which a doll was sitting. The doll evidently was wearing some of the garments belonging to her new Fall wardrobe, which attracted the admiring group of her mother's friends. One of them had knelt down beside the carriage and was examining the little dress with care.

"Ain't it awful pretty?" she exclaimed in tones of great admiration and womanly appreciation, "did you bought it ready made?"

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When anything is lost in the sand on the beach, kind friends and officious helpers of the owner proceed to dig it out of sight and lose it forever as fast as possible. Occasionally some one is found who is wise and helpful. The some one of this story was a woman who assisted at the resurrection of a valuable ring lost on a beach this Summer. Every one had begun to dig as they should, according to all past precedents, but before it was too late the wise woman appeared.

"If you will stop digging I think you can find it," she said, "but sit perfectly still and don't move. Now I will draw a circle around you."

With her parasol she drew a line around the party, where the ring had been lost, making it large enough to take in the ring, even if it had fallen at some distance. In the mean time the people in the circle were sitting perfectly quiet, rather expecting that the next thing would be mysterious incantations. But there was nothing of the kind.

"Now send up to the house," said the woman, "and get a shovel and a sieve."

That was done, and the sand inside the circle was carefully shoveled up and put into the sieve and sifted outside the circle, and it was only a short time before the ring was found.

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The "match" story that was told as people were giving reminiscences after the ring had been found was of another ring lost by an Eastern business man. It was a valuable ring, and he hunted high and low for it, but without success. He had been wearing it, and it was gone, and he did not know when or how. He had had every conceivable place searched, and he had finally given up the ring as lost. That night the janitor of the building in which the business man had his office heard a strange story from his wife, and saw a wonderful find that she had made.

It was a beautiful ring, and she had come by it in a regular Arabian Night's fashion. She had gone to the grocery to buy corn for dinner, had picked out several good ears, brought them home, and a short time before dinner sat down to husk them when the ring dropped out.

"Well, if that isn't queer," said the janitor. "That is Mr. Blank's ring, and he has had me overhauling everything in his office to-day to find it, and now you have come across it in the corn."

***

With all the advertisements of educational institutions in the papers at this time of the year, there is one class of people who can find nothing that meets their needs. This is because they do not wish institutions of learning, but to be able to get something educational that will just fit their requirements, a course that will give a finish to the common school education they have already received. There are a number of girls in business offices down town who are anxious to find a competent instructor of this kind, and who would prove the brightest and most ambitious pupils. They want to have their grammar brushed up a little, perhaps, not to have to parse long complex sentences, or learn dry rules, but to be told where they make errors that denote a lack of culture, to be taught why a certain word is better to use at one time than another, to get a little insight into good literature and know what good literature is, to read a little history, maybe—in fact, to get an educational polish and to be led into the straight and narrow path which leads through that pleasant country of increasing knowledge to the land of general information.

The requirements in a teacher for such a class of girls would be numerous. She must have an enthusiasm for her work, be a born teacher, and possess the education and general cultivation required. The stereotyped teacher would be utterly useless, and her teaching would be without result, and the last state of her pupils would be worse than the first, for they would be discouraged, and come to believe that the work they had undertaken was impossible, and give it up forever. But if there was such an enthusiastic teacher who would make her terms reasonable, she would find a class of girls ready for her, and a delightful and satisfying work before her.

***

It is queer how the traditions of the sexes are getting all mixed up these end of the century days. There was that handsome tea service in Mr. Parbury's study in "The Tyranny of Tears," where tea had been ordered by the literary man's affectionate but sensitive wife. A pretty service, silver, china, and all, but was it the stupidity of the servants? They were models in everything else, but certainly that service was too far to the front, and down came the curtain and upset it all. Then it rose again to show Mr. John Drew alone at the back of the stage exhibiting not a bit of concern, as calm as any star should be in receiving an ovation. It is not only the woman now who is mistress of herself, though china fall, but Mr. John Drew master of himself when the silver service falls.

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Any little atmosphere of Puritanism that ever hung around is getting sadly stifled as the years go by. Down at one of the beaches last Sunday a comfortable-looking, eminently respectable, middle-aged matron, leaving the bathhouse with a bundle which bore all the evidence of a bathing suit just out of the water, stopped to say to a friend:

"No, I can't stay any longer. You see I have to get home in time for Sunday school."

***

There is a genuine relic of Charles Dickens up town for the woman who is fond of souvenirs. It is a beautiful silk waistcoat, embroidered with silver, which has an authentic history, besides having much of its chronology written on the underside of the flap to one of the pockets. It costs only $15, with all its credentials, which is $5 more than is asked for a silk gauze shawl which may have belonged to Mrs. Dickens. This, however, makes no pretensions to any virtues except age and beauty, and being quite different from anything in the way of shawls made now, and with a bright red and blue border, it is entitled to those two claims for quality. It is pretty for many things, but age does not count if it has not associations, and the relic hunter will be willing to pay $5 more to have the genuine vest that Dickens once wore.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The cool weather makes it seem late for the shirt waist, but it is too comfortable to be given up for some time to come. There is the best kind of a little ironing board on the market for ironing the sleeves. It is shaped like nothing so much as a bicycle saddle, the broad end to go into the gathers at the top of the sleeves and the point for the gathers below the cuff.

***

The smart girl, who saves her money by making up at home small accessories which cost so much, is devoted to her sewing machine just now. The sashes or scarfs for the neck, ribbon, or silk hemmed at the sides are stitched through lengthwise with row after row of stitching, and they present then that smart appearance without a frill or bit of fringe at the end that nothing else will give. Then a little belt stitched in the same way, not new, perhaps, as it has been worn as an accessory to gowns, and made of the same material for a good while, but there is nothing more attractive, and it is not bulky and does not make the waist look large.

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A pretty bow of velvet for the hair is more chic and has more style if a piping of white satin or silk is stitched on the edge. A velvet ribbon an inch and a half wide, with a piped edge, is very attractive.

***

The great dragon flies or darning needles for the hair, larger than life and much more brilliant with their blue and green gauze wings, should be used for Summer rather than Winter decorations. It is their duty as well as their pleasure in life to feed upon mosquitoes. A wide knowledge of natural history does not usually come within the range of the fashion writer, but commonsense would make it seem that nature would give mosquitoes the knowledge of the appearance of their natural enemies. Hence why not use these beautiful mosquito-loving insects for ornaments and also to serve the purpose of the scarecrow in the grain field to frighten away their natural prey and keep their wearers from being victimized?

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No more daring exhibition of black and white has been seen in trimmings than in the heavy passementeries this Fall. There are not occasionally black threads in the white, or white in the black, or edges of one for the other, but the pattern shows the black and the white, each combined in large patches.

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It would not seem that there were women enough in the world to wear or think of wearing all the beautiful and expensive machine-made laces now to be seen. Those exhibited are many of them not yet in the country in bulk. They are samples from which the orders are given, and the laces sent on from France. Germany presses France closely in her lacemaking. She has French patterns and makes her laces with a less fine finish, perhaps, but with the advantage for the great multitude of the unrich that they are less expensive and so more popular. With all the wonderful variety of patterns to be found, there is still a great cry among the modistes anxious for original effects for something different.

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There are many stylish "all-over" laces with round dots half an inch in diameter and with small conventional figures that are to be made up in original ways this Winter, the cream lace over white silk for waists. Many laces have patterns in chiffon set into net in black and in white. There are the appliqued and embroidered net and one not in the trade could scarcely begin to name them all. There are variations in so many ways of so many laces that it is difficult to tell other from which, and names used in the trade make only a necessary distinction and are beyond the grasp of the multitude.

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Cloth is getting its innings in more ways than one. It not only ornaments silk gowns now, but all the variations seem to have been used in the silks. It is used on hats more than ever before. White cloth forms the sole trimming on some long-haired silky felts with the exception of the feather, and it forms a part of the decoration on others.

***

A handsome black cloth gown is simply but effectively trimmed with bands of black satin stitched with white. A black taffeta gown that an artist up town is having made for Fall outdoor wear, and which will later make a handsome house gown, is to be trimmed with black cloth stitched with white.

***

Some of the prettiest hats for common wear not of the style of rough rider or similar felt hats, which have become somewhat wearisome even when they are not distinctly unbecoming, are the soft hats, small and turbanlike, made of folds of corded or stitched soft felt. These come in different colors, and with a velvet foundation cost $2.50, and all felt, $2.25.

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The thinnest of gauze is made into long-neck scarfs and edged with heavy silk fringe.

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Heavy linen lace is most attractive for edging table linen. In table squares and teacloths there is a simple hemstitched line of drawn work at the hem, and an edge of the lace around. Doilies for platters come oval, edged with the lace, and elaborate centre pieces are chiefly lace, with a small centre of fine plain linen, the lace cutting into it in fanciful designs. The elaborate drawnwork designs show elaborate floral patterns in colors of silk.

***

"Have you ever thought," says the housekeeper, "in putting up preserves to heat the covers of the jars. Put them on something on top of the stove until they are hot. They will not cool the jar your are sealing up then, and there is greater surety of the preserve keeping satisfactorily."

NEW MAIL POUCH CATCHER.

Invented by Hiram J. Brown, a Long Island Station Agent.

A new mail-pouch catcher has been invented and patented by Hiram J. Brown, the station agent of the Long Island Railroad at Queens. The contrivance is for taking and delivering mail bags at stations where trains do not stop.

The arrangement consists of a wire, fastened at one end to a post near enough to the track to admit of a hook attached to the arm on the mail cars falling over it. The wire then runs away from the track at an angle, and draws the hook to which the pouch is attached away from the car, leaving the pouch suspended on the wire. At the same time a similar hook catches the pouch, suspended on a post, and takes it aboard the train.

An exhibition of the workings of the new patent was given yesterday at Queens for the benefit of Government officials. It was very satisfactory and was witnessed by a large number of railroad officials.

Commissariat Goes to Washington.

Father Godfrey, O. F. M., who has been Provincial of the Commissariat of the Holy Land for some years and located in the Commissariat in Ninety-fifth Street, near Columbus Avenue, will leave this city and transfer the Commissariat to Washington. His provincial house will hereafter be the new College of the Holy Land, on Mount St. Sepulchre. This new college and Commissariat will be opened to-day, when fully 3,000 visitors are expected. Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Martinelli will be present at the dedication. The work of the Commissariat is the securing of American young men to go to Jerusalem and Syria and serve at the shrines and the schools there. Franciscans are in charge of the Roman Catholic work in the entire Holy Land, and as English-speaking visitors increase, the demand increases for English and American priests and brothers. The province of this Commissariat is quite independent of other Franciscan provinces in this country.

Gospel Tent Services.

At the Gospel Tent "Glad Tidings," the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur will preach at the service this afternoon. The speakers at the evening meetings during the week will be: To-morrow, the Rev. Robert Wood, who is one of the English Commissioners to the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Washington; Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn; Wednesday, Mr. Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; Thursday, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and Friday, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city.

A. Jaeckel & Co.

FURRIERS,

Respectfully invite an inspection of their fully assorted stock of

FINE FURS:

Exclusive styles and designs in Broadtail Coats, Seal Garments.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES.

Collarettes, Neckpieces, Fancy Furs of all descriptions, together with a rare collection of

Hudson Bay and Russian Sables, Silver Fox, etc.

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AEOLIANS

At Reduced Prices

WE WILL offer during the coming week a large assortment of Aeolians at reduced prices. These instruments have all been in use, having been returned to us in exchange for higher-priced styles. They have been remodeled and refinished, so that in a majority of instances they can not be distinguished from entirely new instruments. They are guaranteed to be *perfect* mechanically and musically.

The cost of the Aeolian causes many of its appreciators to deny themselves the constant source of pleasure which comes with the possession of an Aeolian. It deters others from investigating it.

This sale affords an excellent opportunity to obtain a first-class Aeolian at a greatly reduced price.

It will continue for one week only.

Among the instruments offered are:

	Regular Price	Special Price		Regular Price	Special Price
Orchestrelles	$1500	$1100	Aeolian Style 1250	$300	$200
Grands	750	550	Aeolian Style 1150	300	175
Aeriol Pianos	750	500	Aeolian Style 1050	275	150
Chippendale	600	400	Aeolian Cabinet	75	50
Aeolian Style 1500	500	350	Princess	75	50

We also have several pianos of well-known makes, taken in exchange for Aeolians, which we will sell at reduced prices. A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed from the above figures, or the instruments will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

18 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET

The Aeolian requires no technical knowledge on the part of the player. It is practically a home orchestra which every member of the family can play, making accessible at any time the masterpieces of the great composers, the popular airs of the day, and both song and dance music.

Dr. E. H. Turpin, Principal of London College, writes:

"The Aeolian may be a practical store or library of good music, it may be a source of educational pleasure, and it may serve as an effective exponent of music under all the conditions in which music is a solace or a delight."

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FALL MILLINERY

Sept. 19th and 20th,

Tuesday and Wednesday.

WHAT TO PUT ON THE WALLS

Elegance in Designs and Plain Colors for Eastern People.

POPULAR PAPER IN TWO TONES

Denim, Chintz, and Fabric Effects—Flowers in Natural Colors for Bedrooms—Individuality in Taste.

"Do New York women have individuality in taste in their selection of wall papers?" some one asked the head man in a big paper house up town the other day.

"Individuality?" repeated the man, "I should think they did. They have so much individuality that they are constantly looking for papers that never were made. A woman came in here the other day, for instance, and wanted a paper with a 'ragged robin' pattern. Now I have heard of ragged sailors, but never of ragged robins, and we didn't have anything of either kind in wall papers. People have so much individuality sometimes it is difficult to get at just what they want.

"But there is no reason why every one should not be suited in papers, for there was never anything in the way of wall coverings more beautiful, more durable, or in greater variety. There is not such a decided change in the styles of paper each year as there is in women's gowns and dress goods; they change gradually. There had not been any material change in them for a long time until up to ten years ago, when there was a radical improvement. They are really artistic now, for New York people and people in the East generally demand artistic papers. There is a call here for refined patterns and a more quiet elegance than in the West, where the demand is for more pronounced designs.

"Everything this year is in two-toned papers, and the result is very satisfactory. It is quiet and restful, and yet not monotonous. There are increasing cloth effects in papers. There is a cartridge paper, crêpe fibre that has the crêpe effect, denim, many chintz patterns, and a fabric effect in different two-toned papers. These, besides the many beautiful chints patterns which are used so much for bedroom papers, and which are also to be found in the genuine chintzes for hangings to match.

"The burlaps and buckrams in all the soft, artistic shades of red, green, blues, and browns and other colors have a constant sale. They cost 40 cents a yard, but they will last a lifetime and can be painted over on the walls if desired and in different colors. Some burlaps have a metal thread running through them. The reds and greens are the shades that are most used around here, and the other shades outside of New York, Pennsylvania, and west of Chicago.

"The plain soft colors similar to those in the burlaps and buckrams are to be found in the cartridge papers, but though the former are newer and much liked, they will never take the place of the popular cartridge paper. It is neat, it is cheap, it gives a good background for pictures, and it is always in good taste. People with good ideas of decoration select papers usually that have no pronounced designs.

"The crêpe fibre cartridge is used often with a wide floral frieze. A rich green paper, with a deep frieze of red poppies is effective. It makes a handsome dining room paper. The crepe fibre is used largely for dadoes and for filling in cornices.

"The floral designs are used almost entirely for bedrooms, and you will find nowadays that every flower is well drawn in a fine paper, and in the natural color of the flower. A woman may be willing to wear green or black roses on her bonnet, but she won't have green chrysanthemums on her wall paper. She came to that conclusion three or four years ago, or the paper makers decided that as she had good taste in most things she would like wall paper better if it was truly artistic, and now there are no botanical monstrosities to be found in the house of a woman who sees to the papering of her own rooms.

The American Beauty rose is now found on wall paper, as well as red and yellow poppies, pink and yellow chrysanthemums, and the wood violet is popular in wall paper. An attractive paper in the violets has a crown frieze. There are stripes of green on the paper some three inches wide, separated by ten or a dozen inches of white and here and there clusters of big wood violets. The green and deep violet combine charmingly and the frieze is made of bows of green like the stripe in the paper with the violets, and the bows are arranged at intervals so that the two ends fall like a crown on each two stripes of the green in the paper.

The chintze stripe is always attractive for bedrooms. The ribbon paper is also pretty for the same purpose, the narrow stripes in two tones of some soft color having the subdued effect that is liked for sleeping rooms.

"The pressed papers, with their raised patterns, are among the richest papers made, and range in price from $2.50 to $3. In deep tones of red and green they are handsome for libraries, dining rooms, and halls, and in delicate tints are used for parlors. Around New York they are used largely without a frieze, though there are handsome ones to match, but the richness of the paper makes it unnecessary. Western people, however, use the frieze largely. The same two tones of a color come in these pressed papers as in others. Some of the handsome papers of this kind are made in imitation of leather. They are rich, and deep in tones.

"A durable bathroom paper comes in the pressed patterns, in imitation tiles in white, with a raised pattern on each tile. This paper can be cleaned, varnished as often as required, and though it may turn yellow in time, it is practically indestructible. It can be changed, however, if there is a desire to refurbish the bathroom without the expense incurred by replacing tiles, and this paper never springs as tiles are said to do from the effect of the extremes of heat and cold, steam and dampness.

"The rich Japanese papers in heavy colors, with deep bronze and gold, are used for halls, and more particularly for vestibules. They are genuine Japanese papers, and come extra wide, three feet. They are $15 a roll, but a Japanese roll of twelve yards is equal to three American rolls, and the paper is strong and well made and practically imperishable.

"Plain two-toned papers, with Louis XIV. designs in either the shades of dark red or dark green, are used for dining rooms and halls. A small conventional design in a fabric effect, with the two shades of the color hardly noticeable, is a paper that looks well on the wall. Medium shades are more in demand than those of more pronounced tones. A conventional Empire design that comes in a striped paper, with soft shades of green and terra cotta, is an attractive dining room paper, and another Empire design, with a white ground and festoons of flowers, makes a room design which, with a room done up in white, is light, cheerful, and particularly attractive. The denim effect is to be found in a pretty paper of soft shades of green and terra cotta, in stripes, with an Empire design."

There is no difficulty in getting good designs for wall paper nowadays. The market is flooded with them. A few years ago wall paper designing was recommended as a good occupation for young women with a taste for artistic drawing and coloring, as the demand was greater than the supply. That is not the case now. Large paper manufacturers suggest their own designs, and find plenty of competent designers to do the work.

HARLEM ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th St., West, bet. Lenox and 7th Aves.

Fall Opening of Millinery

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Themes and Topics

In the Musical World

"DIE GOETTERDAEMMERUNG," the dusk of the gods. This should be written over the gates of that mausoleum of genius, Baireuth. Its days are numbered and its shadows are falling dark and dim. The harvest of the self-sufficiency, cheap imitations of the master mind, and patent humbuggery of the system which prevails in the temple of the pure art, this is in the golden yellow of its ripeness, and the name of the reaper is Death. Wagner, thou Parsifal in art compared to these, thou didst never conceive of the arrant trickery which would come when thou wert in thy grave and thy spouse sat in the seat of the mighty.

"Siegfried, du wonniges Kind!" This will not do, either. No one can be sane who calls Siegfried a "wonniges Kind." Siegfried is a pert and primping inpostor. Even the people of the tribe of England cannot stand him, and to them, indeed, is mediocrity so dear that they are wont to call it genius when it is born at home. This little worm of nature, strutting through the crapulous crepuscle of Baireuth like a wind-blown firefly through a Summer haze, crepitant with his cackling proclamations of his own magnificence, is the last straw on the back of that patient and foolish old camel, the public. The real gods have crossed the rainbow into Walhalla and there is left on the stage nothing but this penny diminutive of a fading Loge, with his flaring sham of a mother to applaud him.

For he sits on the breast of Baireuth like an indigestion. He it is who is consulted when there are doubts, as there are often, as to the true and only method of the dear papa. And the white-haired relict of von Bülow and Wagner, this daughter of the grandest poseur of the century, sits enthroned in her dowager chair of state and nods her queenly approval. If Spiritualism were really true, the ghost of Richard Wagner would rap on the walls of Wahnfried till the echoes rang through the salons where his poetic thought is wrested from its purpose.

The journals of Europe teem with condemnation of the present methods at Baireuth. Old women sit in the conductor's chair and drum the music of the great dramas to a lingering death. They temporize and extemporize till there is not a vestige left of the tempi which were of old known in the sacred temple. Third and fourth rate singers, haled from the purlieus of the European stage and lifted into a fleeting glory by the nod of the sanctified widow of the master, strut their brief hour on the boards on which Winklemann and Scaria and Materna made immortal names for themselves, and then go away to swindle other publics because of their possession of the invaluable indorsement of the Baireuth Government. The old shopworn scenery gapes at the seams and the colors turn as those of the gods when the apples of Freia fail them. The costumes reek with the dust of time. The orchestra is heavy with the sleep of the lotos-eating tempi now fashionable in all Germany. What is the use of being in a hurry? Play all things marked "Lebhaft" with "Nicht schnell" in your mind. Thus shall we come gently to the close of it all and shall sip our beer in peace. One Fischer, for example, is actually praised for playing the "Parsifal" music so slowly that he seemed to linger over each phrase in loving adoration as if loath to leave it. Even the acute critic of The Pall Mall Gazette lauds him for this long-drawn agony of worship. Heaven save the mark! Let us hereafter perform the "Ride of the Valkyrs" as a largo in order that we may show how much we enjoy it.

We had some experience of this sort of density last season, when the weary Mr. Schalk, a reverential conductor of the Wagner music dramas, if ever there was one, led us into the sweet wilderness of sounds at a pace which threatened to let us out at the other side some time before daybreak. It was not a melting version of the "Tristan" vorspiel that he gave us. Yet he was doing only what all the conductors in Germany are doing at the present time, and they get their authority for it from the doddering old woman and the sputtering young man of Baireuth.

And the other cities of the Fatherland are helping the antique daughter of Liszt to foist her son on the European public. Munich and Frankfort each produced the infant's stupid opera, "Der Barenheuter," within ten days. No one who has heard the "work" can find any merit in it to deserve so high a fate. And now it is even rumored that it may be done at Baireuth itself. From Brobdingnag to Lilliput! But think of the shamelessness of it all. And think, if possible, of the state of mind of persons who permit themselves to be denuded of their worldly possessions to so much as the extent of a shilling for the sake of aiding this canny old woman and her chuckling babe to cheat the whole round world.

At Baireuth alone can "Parsifal" be heard, and it is this which is the most influential factor in the continued life of the place as a resort for lovers of art. It would appear to be almost justifiable if some unconscionable pirate of an American manager should lay violent hands on the score and produce the work here. Then the occupation of the weird witch and the wise son would be gone indeed. Perhaps this would not be a fatality to the Wagnerian art. The works of that master are better performed even now in Munich than they are in Baireuth, and the sacred shrine at which the Wagnerites worship never saw such a performance of "Tristan und Isolde" as that in which the de Reszkes, Lehmann, Brema, and Van Rooy appeared together last season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

But because the public dearly loves to be humbugged it will be long ere the mysteries of Baireuth go out of existence. The widow may die, but the son will live, and at present there does not seem to be any prospect that he will be able to make a living out of his own operas. Therefore he will probably have to go on with the travesties on those of his great father. Sic itur ad canes!

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The Fall season of music festivals is about to begin, and that suggests some consideration of the artistic value of these affairs. As a rule this is not high. The concerts are given to publics not accustomed to a steady diet of good music, as is the case with a great city where there are concerts all the Winter, and for this reason it is necessary for the conductors not to be too ambitious, lest they frighten their public away. For there is nothing which so alarms the rustic music lover as the thought that he may be brought face to face with several concerts of really serious import.

The communities in which the music festival flourishes are composed of persons who seldom hear anything in the shape of serious music and who go to the festival concerts largely for the purpose of hearing and still more of seeing some of the eminent artists about whom they have read from time to time. Curiosity is quite as important a factor in the success of the provincial music festival as it is in that of the Metropolitan Opera House. To see Marcella Sembrich and her jewels the average country woman will ride miles over a railroad which ought to be laid in Tophet and sit in a crowded and insufferably hot hall without her dinner.

When she has seen Sembrich and taken in the details of her gown and her diamonds she is ready to hear the prima donna sing. And she does not wish to hear her sing Mozart, though she can sing that as no other living singer can. What the country woman desires is to be astounded by the agility of her execution and by the peal of some wonderful high note. And, no matter how Sembrich sings, the country woman will probably be disappointed, because she will not be able to tell the difference between this art and that of some such singer as Ellen Beach Yaw. But she can say that she has seen the famous Polish prima donna who gets any number of thousands of dollars a night at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. And that is something to live for.

It is frequently said that these rustic music festivals are beneficent things for art because they afford opportunities which would otherwise be denied to the bucolic mind to become acquainted with the masterpieces of music. But the trouble is that they do not. To hear a symphony by Beethoven once is to have a mere nodding acquaintance with it. And the nod is often the precursor of sleep. But to be really intimate with such a work one must hear it more than once, and one must also be accustomed to listening to high-class music. For when the person who feeds his soul for three hundred and sixty days in the year on the music of the vaudevilles and the estimable marches of Mr. Sousa comes on the other five into the presence of works by Mozart and the prophets, to say nothing of the psychological tempests of Tschaikowski and the introspective mentality of Brahms, he is as one seeing through a glass darkly.

The truth about the music festival in communities in which good music, like Christmas, comes only once a year, is that it is a commercial enterprise and nothing else. A list of prominent artists is arranged, and then the passionate press agent begins to make known to the uninformed the wonders of their careers and the peculiarities of their personalities. With the air of men who are engaged in evangelical labor the members of the festival committee go about and talk of the wondrous artistic treat which they are preparing for the people of the town and how the cause of good music is to be benefited thereby. The crowds come from far and near and the tickets are sold at a good figure. If the committee has done its work craftily there is a profit. It must be admitted that there is too often a deficit. But that is because the committee is not clever. And such an outcome always enables the society which gives the festival to claim that its labors are purely disinterested and for the glory of musical art.

The public of the festival town goes to the show and listens with such patience as it can command to the serious works which the committee has put on the programme in order to make good its claims that this is really a festival of music and not simply one of musicians. But it is the famous artists from some other place that the audience wishes to hear, and if they sang and played "rag time" perhaps in many instances they would give more pleasure. Even if the community takes the music festival seriously it cannot be greatly benefited by it, for it is not possible to starve for fifty-one weeks in the year and to feast the other week without exceedingly bad results.

Is it not, however, better that these festival cities should have this yearly feast than to go without music altogether? Not at all. It would be much better for such towns, confessing their inability to support an orchestra or even a chorus, to encourage such local performers as could be found to form a chamber-music organization and play the works of the masters to them. This could be done in almost every one of these towns, and the benefits to musical art would be a thousand-fold greater than those to be obtained by having a musical orgy once a year. If a string quartet could not be organized in the town, no doubt a vocal one could, and the singing of the best part songs would do more to cultivate a real taste for music than the exploitation of a foreign prima donna once in the year. It would be hard to find a town in which any musical performance at all was possible even once a year and not find in it a pianist and a violinist who could play the best works in the repertory of their instruments. Lacking all these, the town would better import a good teacher of vocal sight reading.

But concerts by local pianists and violinists do not "pay" the local manager, and that is why they are not undertaken. The grand hullabaloo of the annual festival is the thing which makes the country music society happy and the excitement of the occasion is what delights the rustic community. But it is not a thing of joy for the pure art of music. The people who are interested in this festival business have now reduced it to a system. There is a regular festival circuit in the East and another in the West. The list of artists at the several festivals in each circuit is the same. The solo numbers are the same. Even the gowns of the women singers are the same. The orchestra goes on the road with the rest of the company. The only local element is the chorus. The whole thing is a money-making scheme pure and simple, and the claims of art are naturally thrust into the background. Cities like New York and Boston, in which there is a real and permanent love for good music, do not have music festivals. The last attempt at one in this city revealed the fact that it was not possible to do anything in a so-called festival that was not done in the common order of things at the regular concerts of the musical season. Cities which have a real and large musical life do not need musical festivals. Nothing is to be gained by crowding into one series of concerts the sort of musical performances which large cities are in the habit of hearing throughout the regular musical season. Not long ago The Chicago Times-Herald, speaking out of the fullness of a deep conviction, said:

"Until a community can learn to estimate music on its own account, and not with reference to certain favored names, will any genuine musical atmosphere be created. At present there is scarcely any limit to the hollow pretense and affectation in the musical field. Hundreds, whose only desire is to follow a fashionable fad, copy the airs and manners of musical connoisseurs and assume an interest in the classic music forms which they are far from feeling. Severe music of the classic and scientific school they neither understand nor enjoy, and yet, with an affectation which is most absurd, they refuse to indorse any other. Greater honesty and a more catholic spirit could not fail, therefore, to broaden any musical field in a most desirable manner. There is plenty of good music by the best composers which will serve to inspire and educate those who have not advanced to the point of appreciating abstract forms and the more elaborate symphonies and music dramas, and such music deserves encouragement."

Now, this is wise talk, and while it applies to the cities in which the worship of operatic artists is carried to a sickening height of hysteria, it applies with still more pertinence to those communities in which the annual musical festival reveals to the people a few artists, upon whom they lavish such worship as of old was accorded to the heroes and demigods of the Greek and Roman world.

W. J. HENDERSON.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Vladimir De Pachmann is expected to arrive in New York on the 19th or 20th inst. He will remain here a few days and then go to the Worcester Festival, where he will make his re-appearance on the 27th of this month. He will play Chopin's F. minor Concerto. In the middle of October he will begin a protracted tour throughout the country, beginning in New York City.

Miss Clara Butt, England's favorite contralto, will make her first New York appearance, under the direction of N. Vert of London and Henry Wolfson of New York, at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Nov. 12.

The cast of "Die Meistersinger," which will be given for the first time in English in America by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre on Monday, Oct. 2, has been arranged as follows:

Hans Sachs	William Mertens
Pogner	E. N. Knight
Beckmesser	Homer Lind
Kothner	Harry Luckstone
Walther	Barron Berthald
David	Harry Davies
Watchman	Perry Walling
Eva	Ivonne de Treville
Magdalene	Marie Mattfeld

During the series of performances Mr. O. P. Regneas will alternate as Hans Sachs, Mr. H. L. Butler as Pogner, Mr. Joseph F. Sheehan as Walther, and Miss Cecile Hardy as Eva. The sale of subscription seats for the third season of opera in English will open at the box-office of the theatre Thursday, Sept. 21, at 9 o'clock.

"Dewey's Fight Told in Music" is the epigrammatic way in which Prof. Fanciulli describes the principal number of the grand Dewey concert to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening, Oct. 1. In addition to this there will be several novel features, a complete concert by the famous band of the heroic Seventy-first Regiment, and several great soloists. Several boxes at the Opera House will be decorated in honor of the hero of Manila, and an invitation will be extended to Admiral Dewey and the members of the Reception Committee.

Manager Charles L. Young received a cable from London yesterday stating that Mme. Emma Nevada, who will sing under his direction at the Metropolitan Opera House in November, has been commanded to sing before Queen Victoria prior to her departure for this country.

Francis Wilson's annual engagement begins at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night. His appearance in "Cyrano de Bergerac" will virtually open the light opera season in New York. Six weeks of careful rehearsals, in conjunction with a week's performance out of town, warrants promise of a smooth and even representation. In the matter of complete scenic displays, satisfactory costume pictures and incidental accessories, Mr. Wilson long ago established a high standard which he will undoubtedly maintain in his latest enterprise. Although the opera is in three acts, the original story is closely followed. The material changes are the entrance of Cyrano in the first act in the guise of a countryman, a combination of the battle and balcony scenes in the last act, and the throwing over of Christian for Cyrano by Roxane at the conclusion. In all the out-of-town reports, Victor Herbert's music has been specially commended.

The programme for to-night of the Kaltenborn Concerts at St. Nicholas Garden is as follows:

Soloists { Mr. R. K. Colville, baritone. / Mr. Frans Kaltenborn, violin.

Festival March ..... H. K. Hadley of N. Y.
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Rustic Suite (new) ..... W. W. Lowitz of N. Y.
Violin solo, Romanze, (request) ..... Hollander
Mr. Kaltenborn.
Andante, 5th Symphony ..... Beethoven
Slavic March ..... Tschaikowsky
Prelude und Liebestod "Tristan und Isolde," Wagner
Recitative and Aria, Infelice, "Ernani," ..... Verdi
Mr. Colville.
Virgin's Prayer ..... Massenet
Scherzo (Miss Around the Trap) ..... Koehler
Allegretto, 8th Symphony ..... Beethoven
Overture, "Jubel," ..... Weber
Ride of the Valkyrie, "Die Walkurie" ..... Wagner

A series of Sunday night concerts at Carnegie Hall, beginning Nov. 5, have been inaugurated by Manager Victor Thrane. The well-known conductor, Franz Kaltenborn, will direct an orchestra of sixty men, the majority of whom have been selected from the membership of the late Paur Symphony Orchestra, which was under the management of Mr. Thrane last year. Undoubtedly the most important feature of these concerts will be that such eminent artists as Petschnikoff, Hambourg, Saville, Ruegger, Jackson, Voigt, Bloodgood, Preston, Hamlin, &c., will appear as soloists.

THE MAINE MUSIC FESTIVAL.

An Interesting Series of Concerts to be Given Next Month.

The Maine Music Festival in Portland Oct. 2-4, and in Bangor Oct. 5-7, inclusive, will this season have the most elaborate scheme ever attempted by William R. Chapman, director in chief. For three nights and two matinées in each city such music as has not before been even tried in Maine will be heard, and it is expected that the size of the audiences will be equal to the occasion.

The opening night of the festival will be a brilliant occasion. It is expected that the number of people both from within and without Maine will be large, while the festival patrons will be present in force to give the opening concert the interesting phase of intimacy between artists and people so dear to the heart of the true musician. This will be a popular programme, so-called—one made up of numbers which will be calculated to appeal to people of all tastes.

The main number of the opening night will be the whole of Rossini's Stabat Mater, with Charlotte Maconda as the star, and Mme. Coleman, Miss Bridewell, Mr. Pollock, and Gwilym Miles for assisting artists. Besides these, there will be the full chorus and the orchestra of seventy pieces.

The first matinée, on the afternoon of the second day of the festival, Friday, Oct. 6, will be an opera and symphony concert, one of the features of which will be the appearance of the great pianist, Richard Burmeister, for the first time in Maine. He will be heard with the orchestra in the Liszt concerto "Patnetique," which he has himself arranged for orchestra and piano, and alone in "Senta's Ballad" from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," the Chopin "Prelude and Nocturne," and a Liszt "Hungarian Rhapsody."

The second night, Friday, will be given to oratorio, with Handel's immortal "The Messiah" as the main number. Mme. Maconda will again be heard in this grand work, together with Miss Cushing, Mr. Pepper, and Julian Walker, a new figure at the festival.

The second matinée will be the Maine Day, with State composers and their music for the features. These, together with the chorus and the Maine Symphony Orchestra, will make up a concert which will be one of the best of the whole festival.

Saturday night will be Sembrich night, the début in Maine of the most brilliant singer of the time. Besides the appearance of Mme. Sembrich, Burmeister and the other artists will be heard, and the concert will be the crowning effort of the whole concert season.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

The Chicago publication, Music, regrets the tendency toward horse play which manifests itself in the presentation of comic operas with even so excellent an organization as the Castle Square Company. It appears that American audiences incline to humor (?) rather than wit, and Mr. Philip Hall of Boston has invented a delicious word anent this subject. It is guffoon. Guffoon is the man who laughs at the jokes of the buffoon. Are we a Nation of guffoons? The subject is open for discussion.

"The clamor for so-called 'popular music,'" says Theodore Thomas, "makes it impossible to present a good programme without the support of this 'influential minority,' and yet a person who clamors for 'popular music' does not know that he only means familiar music; that Beethoven's symphonies would soon become as popular to him as the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' if he only heard them as often, and that it is only his unfamiliarity with the great classic masterpieces which prevents his enjoyment of them."

William Shakspear, the English voice teacher, will come to this country for a short visit, during which it is his intention to give lessons. Mme. Marchesi also had this idea, but her friends wisely discouraged her in carrying out the plan. The husband of Mme. Schumann-Heink has also established what may be called a school of vocal expression, and doubtless the husbands and wives of a few more celebrities will join the procession heading westward, allured by the great American dollar.

Mr. Grau will be in Cincinnati Nov. 9, 10, and 11, with a Saturday matinée, making four performances in all. The répertoire has not yet been selected. The Gilmore Band, which Mme. Gilmore has just equipped and sent out, is due in the same city Oct. 29. The Paris and New Orleans French Opera Company has an option on Springer Hall for the week of Dec. 4, and, besides, there are the "Pops," which begin on Sunday, Nov. 19, and the regular alternate week concerts of the Symphony Society, beginning the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 17. Sousa appears March 17, and besides these there are ten concerts and lectures booked for the Young Men's Christian Association benefits, and the State Convention of the Welsh singers—the Eisteddfod—on Dec. 31 and Jan. 1. In addition to those named there are many concerts and engagements in the interests of local church and literary societies.

Mr. Theodor Bohlmann and Mr. Pier Adolfo Tirindelli of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music faculty have in contemplation a series of international historical recitals, to be given during the Winter in Recital Hall of the conservatory. Works of the following composers and those of countries named, whose compositions are little heard here, will be taken up: Handel and Bach, Hayden, and Mozart, Sonatas of Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Scandinavian, French, Italian, Russian, and American composers.

The ladies of Portland, Me., will give a reception to Mme. Sembrich when she goes there for the music festival.

Kansas City is to have three performances of Italian opera by Maurice Grau's Metropolitan Grand Opera Company of New York at Convention Hall on Oct. 30 and 31. Calvé, Sembrich, De Lussan, the De Reszke brothers, Salignac, Plançon, Dippel, Campanari, and others will be in the casts.

The Music Commission, which recently purchased the big organ in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, at a cost to the city of $1,000, has made a discovery. It has discovered that it has a musical elephant on its hands, and that a place must be found in which to stable it. Mr. O'Shea, who is the big boss of the Music Commission, wants to place the organ in Berkeley Temple, but to this proposition there is vigorous opposition.

Since the organ was purchased by the city an appropriation of $1,000 has been received and expended for repairs, but it was not enough. More money must be had for additional repairs and removal, and it may yet be necessary to erect a municipal temple of harmony around the municipal organ. The owners of Mechanics' Hall want the place that it occupies, and have notified the Music Commission that the organ must be moved at once.

Dr. Karl Muck, reported to be engaged as one of Mr. Grau's conductors, was born Oct. 22, 1859, at Darmstadt, the son of a Bavarian ministerial counselor. He studied at the Universities of Heidelberg and Leipsic. In 1880 he received the title Dr. Phil. That same year, having studied in the Leipsic Conservatory, he made his first appearance as a pianist in the Gewandhaus. Soon after that he was opera conductor at Salzburg, and then at Bruenn and Graz. In 1886 he was first conductor at Prague, and in 1892, after he had appeared in Berlin as conductor of Neumann's traveling opera company, he settled in that city as conductor at the Royal Opera House.

At a convention in Detroit last month of the Tri-State Band Association 800 brass band musicians marched and played together with imposing effect. One of the local papers said: "The potency of rhythm or rather that which in music is essentially muscular, was forcibly illustrated at this point, because while there was absolutely no organized order among the thousands of people lining the avenue, the swing of the march music, besides governing the steps of the marchers, swayed the inclination of the spectators and prevented anything like a panic."

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

London may possibly have a short season of Italian opera at theatre prices during the coming season. "Of course," says the London Truth, "the very glib writers and talkers who expect a Jean de Reszke season at theatrical prices will be disappointed." "The bulk of the singers will come from Italy, a field of vocal art which for the last few years has been practically left untouched at Covent Garden," says the same paper, giving the names of Giulia Ravogli, Giulia Valda, Ancona and Vignas as samples of what Italy furnishes now.

A cycle of all the dramatic works of the Czechish composer, Friedrich Smetana, is to be given at the National Theatre, Prague, during the coming season. "The Bartered Bride" (1866) is one of the best known. Smetana also wrote "The Brandenberger in Bohemia," (1866,) "Dalibor," (1868,) "Two Widows," (1874,) "The Kiss," (1876,) and "The Secret," (1878.) The composer was Capellmeister of the National Theatre, Prague, from 1866 to 1874, when, owing to deafness, he was compelled to resign.

Among the works to be performed in Berlin this season, under Nikisch, by the Philharmonic Orchestra the following have been selected: Beethoven symphonies, "Eroica," F major, D major, C major; one symphony each by Haydn, Mozart, Schumann, and Mendelssohn; Brahms's Variations on the St. Anthony choral; in memory of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Dittersdorf a symphony of that old composer will be played; Liszt's "Faust" symphony, Tschaikowsky's "Hamlet," César Franck's D minor symphony, and a work by Alexander Ritter. The opening concert is announced for Oct. 9, Teresa Carreno soloist.

Brass bands are said to flourish tremendously in the provinces of England, especially in Yorkshire and Lancashire. They are usually organized by workmen, who engage and pay a conductor, and attend rehearsals regularly. The employers, glad to encourage so harmless a form of amusement, contribute toward the cost of the band instruments, which belong, as a rule, to the association, and not to individual players. The bands also go in a good deal for prize competitions, the prizes coming partly from the pockets of the employers and partly from the gate money at the open contests.

Mixed feelings will be excited by the announcement of the auction sale on the 19th inst. of the surplus dresses and costumes of fifteen Covent Garden operas. "Il Trovatore," "Lucia," and similar works we can, perhaps, spare without a pang; but the mise en scène for "Don Giovanni" and "The Magic Flute" is, it is hoped, only to be disposed of in order to make way for better and model material, ordered during Mr. Maurice Grau's recent visit to the Mozart Festival at Munich. The "Lohengrin" stock is for sale, so that London will no longer enjoy the laughable spectacle of the swan ("dat old goose," as Costa called it) sailing away from, instead of toward, King Henry's encampment on the Schelt, while the chorus express their surprise by turning their backs on the bird. Siegfried's dragon, that marvelous mythological beast, whose teeth invariably drop out on the approach of the hero, is, unfortunately, not for sale; but the dresses and costumes are catalogued of "Carmen," "Tannhäuser," "Orfeo," "Les Huguenots," "Aida," "Traviata," "Faust," "Le Prophète," "Romeo et Juliette," and "Die Meistersinger." Some of these operas, perhaps, are played out, but others, it is hoped, are only to be redressed."

We have heard from time to time a good deal about M. Paderewski's new Polish opera; but it seems that even now the date of its production is doubtful. The following, at any rate, is a portion of a letter written from the great pianist's house at Morges, Switzerland: "There is no truth in the report that M. Paderewski's opera comes out next month. Nothing is finally settled, and will not be for some time."

Mascagni on a tour through Germany this Autumn will be accompanied by perhaps the youngest member of any existing high-class orchestra, namely, his son, a boy of nine, who plays second violin. Mascagni, by the way, is said to have accepted the libretto of an opera entitled "The Trio of Venice," the chief characters in which are Alfred de Musset, Dr. Pagello, and George Sand.

Rosa Chalia is singing in the City of Mexico, where she has achieved a great popular success, and even, according to one paper, has made an impression on President Diaz.

A remarkable performance of "Déjanire" by MM. Saint-Saëns and Gallet, has just been given in the open air area of Béziers, in the South of France. Saint-Saëns, always at his ease in the congenial meridional atmosphere, was present, and the effect of the great choral and instrumental pieces was superb. The general performance showed a vast improvement on the original production at Béziers, which can claim the credit of having the work composed specially in its honor.

Dr. E. Prieger, in Bonn, has sent to the Goethe Exhibition at Dusseldorf a very valuable autograph document by Ludwig van Beethoven. This manuscript consists of eighty-four folio sheets, on which the celebrated composer wrote down the original score for Goethe's "Egmont."

MRS. CRAIGIE SCORES WAGNER.

A Novelist of the Ordinary Type Proves that He Was Not Great.

Nothing is so easy as to be a critic of a certain sort. All that is necessary is the simple determination to damn everything that is dear to the thinking world. In this way one of most ordinary talent can get himself talked of in all the circles where otherwise his name would be unknown. In the beginning of the history of Richard Wagner all the critics except a few of uncommon discernment fell upon him with the axe and the club. The judgment of artistic men has writ them all down asses. But now that Wagner doth bestride the world like a huge Colossus, there has arisen a new race of critics, who endeavor to show that the early dispraisers were the real wise men of the East. If these persons wrote with knowledge, with judgment, with discernment, with anything like critical honesty, they might easily make out a case against Wagner.

The master of Baireuth was not faultless any more than Shakespeare. Yet he had genius, and the world is determined to enjoy the products of it. But there are some to whom his writings are incomprehensible, and there are others who purposely throttle their own impressions in order that they may write something which will attract attention. One of the latest of these is Mrs. Craigie, the novelist, better known as John Oliver Hobbes. Mrs. Craigie is an amateur musician. She has risen to the height of playing the triple concerto of Bach with Mlle. Janotha and Lady Randolph Churchill. These three graces of complacency are mightily satisfied with themselves, and the British public, which loves mediocrity in its heart of hearts, admires them immensely. Mrs. Craigie has been in Baireuth, and now, like Rosalind in the forest of Arden, she is exclaiming, "The more fool I." She has written some letters to The London Times to prove that Wagner was not an artist, not a master, not a composer, not a philosopher, not much of anything, and this is a specimen of the way in which she goes about it:

Wagner was not a philosopher, he was not genial, he did not care for humanity; he says himself that he composed "Tristan" because he did not know the meaning of love; he was an artist who learnt by observation and sensation—never through emotion and experience. His pessimism repulsed Schopenhauer himself, who preferred Mozart and Rossini before the ferocious gloom of his disciple's music-dramas. Religion—or the sentiment left by a forsaken one—makes up the subtleties of human thought and action—the difference between men and the beasts. Admitting that some particular man possesses no religion and no standards of right and wrong, he has to come, nevertheless, into contact with those who have one or the others. This must affect him and his destiny; he cannot walk unopposed through life. If he cannot feel the reasonableness of the Divine law, he has to submit to its power. This fundamental principle is not even touched on in the Ring. It is no more Pagan in tone than Parsifal is Christian in tone. The latter is devotional for a theatrical work, but most theatrical as a devotional work. We have some fine melancholy music and some strains which one gladly recognises—from the devout masters. If it is not sensational it is still moody, but it has much which appeals to minds of the highest refinement and goodness. But the story? It is as far from Catholicism as it is from Malory.

We have a false kind of sinner contrasted with a falser kind of saint, whose name—"the pure innocent fool"—has a strong sound of the tongue in the cheek. The scene in which Kundry, dressed as the repentant Magdalen, washes the feet of Parsifal (made up as a cheap lithograph of our Lord) and wipes them with her wig, is worse than painful. It jars, not because it shows irreverence—this would be a wrong accusation—but because it betrays such a complete ignorance of Christian feeling, whether Catholic, Protestant, mediæval, or modern. Wagner approached the legend of the San Grail just as he approached the legend of the Ring—without love. He was not pious, nor, on the other hand, impious. He was deeply interested. He took them both, as we say, "seriously." But tragedy and religion are beyond "seriousness." They demand quite another spirit—that is simplicity. Wagner was too clever to knowing Goethe was as Olympia that he ignored all machines; Wagner thought so much about the machines that he forgot they were made, after all, for the gods.

The mind displayed in his treatment of the Ring is that of an unhappy animal who comes he knows not whence, goes he knows not whither, and feels only through his nervous system. Wotan, the Jove among Wagner's divinities, is, at best, a symbol of the degenerate millionaire of modern fiction. The grandiose music assigned him accentuates, by its inappropriateness, the vulgarity of his desires; the rolls of thunder and the red lights which call attention from time to time to his supernatural state of mind remind one of the superb intentional absurdities in Aristophanes. When Valhalla is consumed, one can see for a moment believes that the calamity matters in the least—nor, indeed, that there is any calamity at all.

The collapse of Wotan is the collapse of a pantomime king; one waits for the harlequinade. With such a conception of omnipotence no intellect could present in any art the tremendous issues between God and man. Wagner did not believe in omnipotence; he found disillusions, meanness, insufficiency everywhere; he tortured himself and tortured others by a phenomenal egoism in point of view; discontent, perpetual unrest, physical anguish, unappeasable longings for everything that is not and never will be—these are in his work from beginning to end. His phrases are rarely finished; lovely at the start they finish usually by vindictive interruptions. Impulse, caprice, and fantasy were his masters, and the early influence of a theatrical atmosphere gave him that initial love of effect and artifice as opposed to the love of life and sincerity which is always peculiarly disastrous to an artistic temperament.

Whether he treats of the Nibelung's Ring or the San Grail, Siegfried, the man of action, or Parsifal, the man of action and ideals, he cannot get rid of the Jarley instinct. Characters, plot, pathos, fitness, and form are sacrificed to sensationalism. Parsifal shoots a swan. Siegfried follows a singing bird, both meet, as a result of these accidents, a woman. Parsifal encounters Kundry, a symbol or diagram of the feminine soul which would be kind and must be evil. Siegfried is led to Brunnhilde, who is the type of that aggressive, selfish virtue which works disaster unmitigated, and finally perishes itself in a culminating series of catastrophes. Parsifal, having conquered temptation, and so learned sympathy with weakness, develops into an abominable caricature of Christ. Siegfried, not tempted but overcome by sorceries, becomes the average good fellow with much muscle and no memory. Both young men have charm and vigor until they come into contact with the other sex. Wagnerian heroines (with the exception of Eva) work for good only when they remain a purely spiritual influence—as in the cases of Elisabeth in "Tannhäuser" and Senta in "The Flying Dutchman." It may be that Wagner was an unconscious though mordant satirist. Of all his operas, there is but one which shows the universal spirit—and this is his comedy—"The Mastersingers." There we get the discipline of life with much of its humor, much of its irony, sorrow, and beauty. The scenes are often out of proportion and too long, but, as a whole, the work is a masterpiece, whether we take the richness and spontaneity of the music or the merits of the piece merely as a piece.

Nothing in the world is easier than to write in this way. The most cursory examination of the screed shows it to be nothing more than a string of unsupported assertions. Wagner knew nothing of love, yet he wrote "Tannhäuser" and "Tristan." Wagner knew nothing of humanity, yet he created Hans Sachs and Beckmesser, and Senta and Elisabeth. The breakdown of Wotan is the collapse of a pantomime king. No doubt the narrative of Waltraute is a comic recitation. But it really is not worth while to consider seriously the prattle of this amiable lady. It probably gives her much pleasure, and it will not hurt Wagner.

THREE ENGLISH FESTIVALS.

Dates and Programmes for the Famous Autumn Concerts.

Autumnal concerts this year in England will be held as follows:

WORCESTER.

September 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

Sunday, (Sept. 10,) at 3:30—Special opening service in the Cathedral. Anthems: "When Israel Out of Egypt Came" and "Hear My Prayer," Mendelssohn.

Tuesday—Morning: "Elijah," Mendelssohn.

Evening: *"A Harvest Song," C. Lee Williams; "Die Vatergruft," Peter Cornelius; "Creation," Haydn.

Wednesday—Morning: *New orchestral piece, (composed expressly for the festival,) S. Coleridge-Taylor; "German Requiem," Brahms; *"The Light of Life," (Lux Christi,) Elgar; "Te Deum," Dvorak.

Evening (in the Public Hall): Miscellaneous concert, with Wagner selection.

Thursday—Morning: *"Hora Novissima," Horatio W. Parker: "Stabat Mater," Palestrina; Symphony in A, (No. 7,) Beethoven; "Last Judgment," Spohr.

Evening: "God's Time Is the Best," Bach; *"Blest Pair of Sirens," Hubert Parry; "Hymn of Praise," Mendelssohn.

Friday—Morning: "Messiah," Handel.

Evening: Closing service in the Cathedral.

Principal Vocalists.—Mmes. Albani, Esther Palliser, Amy Sherwin, Marie Brema, Ada Crossley, and Muriel Foster; Messrs. Edward Lloyd, William Green, Andrew Black, Charles Phillips, and Plunket Greene.

Organists—Mr. A. H. Brewer and Mr. G. R. Sinclair.

Conductor—Mr. Ivor Atkins.

NORWICH.

Oct. 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Tuesday (Oct. 3)—Evening: "Faust," Berlioz.

Wednesday—Morning: B minor symphony, Schubert; (a) "Stabat Mater," (b) "Lauda alla virgine," (c) "Te Deum," Verdi; "Hymn of Praise," Mendelssohn.

Evening: "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saëns.

Thursday—Morning: *Meditation, (Lux Christi,) Elgar; "The Passion of Christ," (first performance in England,) Perosi; *"A Song of Darkness and Light," Hubert Parry; Symphony No. 6, ("Pathetique," Tschaikowsky.

Evening: *New Cycle of Songs, (composed expressly for the festival and sung by Miss Clara Butt,) Elgar; *Symphonic Suite, (composed expressly for the festival,) Edward German; *"Ode to the Passions," F. H. Cowen; *"The Dream of Endymion," (composed expressly for and sung by Mr. Ben Davies,) F. H. Cowen.

Friday—Morning: "Messiah," Handel.

Evening: *"Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," (the overture composed expressly for the occasion,) S. Coleridge-Taylor; Wagner selection.

Principal Vocalists—Mesdames Albani, Ethel Wood, Marie Brema, and Clara Butt; Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ben Davies, Andrew Black, and David Bispham.

Organist—Dr. Bunnett. Choirmaster—Dr. Hill. Conductor—Mr. Alberto Randegger.

SHEFFIELD.

Oct. 11, 12, and 13.

Wednesday (Oct. 11) — Morning: "Messiah," Handel.

Evening: *"King Olaf," Elgar; miscellaneous selection.

Thursday—Morning: "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saëns; miscellaneous selection.

Evening: "The Golden Legend," Sullivan; the Choral Symphony, Beethoven.

Friday—Morning: *"King Saul," Hubert Parry.

Evening: Wagner selection; "Hymn of Praise," Mendelssohn.

Principal Vocalists—Mesdames Ella Russell, Marie Brema, Lilian Coomber, Alice Esty, Jessie King, and Clara Butt; Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ben Davies, William Green, Andrew Black, Charles Knowles, and David Bispham.

Solo Pianoforte—Mr. Frederick Dawson.

Chorus Master—Dr. Henry Coward.

Conductor—Mr. August Manus.

*Conducted by the composer.

Verdi as a Story-Teller.

They are still telling stories about Verdi, as though a new opera by him were in rehearsal and he in need of a press agent. Here is one sent on from Rome to a London paper: "Verdi has left Montecatini, whither he went ostensibly for a cure, but as he hates medicine, has little faith in doctors, and has perfect health, one must suspect that it was simply for a change. Every evening after dinner he sat down to a game of cards, which was played, strangely enough, on the very table at which he composed the fourth act of 'Othello,' and on which he ruled hotel paper for his composition, his supply of music paper being exhausted. The other evening during his game Verdi, being in an unusually expansive mood, told several anecdotes. The conversation had been on the length of musicians' lives. 'It was in 1862,' he began, 'when one evening Rossini was playing cards with the whole-heartedness of a boy. It was one of those gay and happy evenings that only a medieval poet could describe. In the midst of the mirth Meyerbeer entered. Rossini suddenly fell back on the sofa and began to groan in the most dismal manner, holding his hand to his side. "What is it—what is it?" cried all. Meyerbeer most concerned of any. "Ah, Maestro," groaned Rossini, "I have really one foot in the tomb, and the other nearly there; I have only a few more breaths of life left, and then you will see me no more!" This lasted, Rossini every moment more lackadaisical, until Meyerbeer left, when he sprang up with a laugh and took up his cards again. "Why this comedy, Maestro?" But no explanation was needed, as it was generally supposed that Meyerbeer would not have been broken-hearted at the removal of his rival.'"

But this is an old broken-winded tale. The orignal version tells of Rossini and Meyerb

The Social Season In Town and Country.

All social plans are now based upon the carnival week which New York is to have from Sept. 23 to possibly Oct. 5 or 6, and which will include the three days of the Dewey celebration and the two, three, or possibly four days of the America's Cup races. While the latter would by and of themselves bring even men of leisure to town, they might not ordinarily be sufficient to induce the feminine members of the gay world to leave the Autumn resorts and their suburban country homes, but following, as they will this year, the series of celebrations in honor of Admiral Dewey, the double attraction is too great to be resisted. So it comes to pass that hundreds of New York City houses which would ordinarily remain closed and unoccupied save by servants or caretakers for two months yet to come, are now being prepared and put in order for at least a week's occupancy by their owners and guests. There are many house owners who had sufficient forethought to secure quarters for carnival week at the fashionable hotels, and these will not open their houses, but many more who have tried to secure these quarters at this late date have been unsuccessful and will perforce have to undergo the trouble and expense of opening their own residences.

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The city is already filled with visitors from out of town and with the advance guard of New Yorkers who have returned to town in advance of the carnival week to do the theatres, shop, and take part in the revival of the year's activities. The unexpectedly cool weather, which has been almost too cool at the mountains and the beaches, has also brought a large part of New York's permanent Winter population into town at least a fortnight earlier than usual, and all these causes have combined to crowd the streets and all places of public resort and public conveyance.

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While New Yorkers have good reason to anticipate much pleasure in the parades and celebrations of carnival week they must anticipate considerable discomfort also from crowding, dust, and noise, and possibly from heat. It is now six years since New York has seen any great celebration of the kind, and while the pleasant incidents of the Columbian celebration of 1893 still dwell in memory, one recalls also some disagreeable details which the presence of enormous crowds always brings. Speculation in seats and windows from which to witness the parade on Saturday, Sept. 30, and the naval parade of Friday, Sept. 29, is already rampant, and thousands of men, women, and children are wrestling with the problem to-day of how they can see these events and whether they can afford the prices asked for any possible point of vantage. The Fifth Avenue hotels will provide their members with stands from which to view the land parade, but it is not likely that many guests can be accommodated on these.

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There seems to be general misapprehension regarding the number of races that Columbia must win to retain the cup or Shamrock to capture it. The deed of gift stipulates that the cup shall be awarded to the winner of two out of three races—not three out of five, as is generally thought. It is also thought that the races will follow on successive days. They will be sailed on alternate days, and possibly, if either contestant requests an extra day, on every third day while accidents of any kind may make a longer interval between them. It is well hat people who come to New York with only limited time at their disposal should know this beforehand so that they can plan accordingly. The great public demand is for accommodations to see the first race, and it now looks as if every person in New York at the time who can get a day off will go on the first race day on some kind of craft to witness the contest. So the race promises to be a remarkable aquatic spectacle as well as a sporting event. The yacht club steamboats, as was said in this column a day or two ago, are the most popular with the society element, and those who are not invited on the fleet of steam yachts which will accompany the racing boats, will almost certainly be found on the New York or Atlantic Club boats. Few of the larger steam yachts have gone out of commission, as usual at this time of the year, and will all carry parties to the races. It is difficult to see where the fleet that will go down the bay laden with spectators can find room even in the Atlantic Ocean without crowding the yachts.

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The death of Cornelius Vanderbilt was the sensation of the week in the social world. Although he was known to be an ill man, he had seemed so much better of late that it was generally thought, except by those who were close to him, that his life might be prolonged for some years, and so the news of his sudden death came as a shock, and especially at Newport, where he had been more in evidence this Summer than at any other time since his illness. It is unnecessary to repeat this morning the story of his last hours and of his funeral, or to reiterate the universal expression of regret and sympathy that the death of so good a man, and one who used his wealth so wisely and well, elicited.

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There have been many predictions concerning the coming social season, and the untoward events of the past ten days do not augur well for a gay Winter. Society in this city has contracted to a small set of very wealthy people, many of whom have intermarried. In some points of view the "exclusives" of New York are not unlike the circle of royalty of Europe. The courts of England, Germany, and Russia are almost constantly in mourning, and every one nearly is a cousin of the other. This has prevented many brilliant court functions in England, especially where the Queen, since the death of the Prince Consort, being of somewhat a lugubrious turn of mind, is only too content to insist upon court mourning to its full limit.

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The death of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt will have a marked effect on the New York season. The Vanderbilts have been so prominent socially of late years that the withdrawal of the family from society is little short of a calamity. Death has not been sparing of them, and in the past eight years the family has several times withdrawn from the gayeties of the season on account of it. Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Miss Twombly, and the youngest Miss Shepard all have died within a few years and the Vanderbilts being a united and devoted family, clinging to what is termed "old-fashioned" ideas of mourning, have on each of these occasions gone into mourning for the accustomed period. The début of Miss Lila Sloane was postponed on account of the death of her grandmother and two of Mrs. Shepard's daughters married before they had made their formal bow to society. The Vanderbilt absence from society will have its effect, and in no wise can the season be as brilliant as expected. The Vanderbilts had just emerged from a period of mourning, and their entertaining did much for the season last Winter and absolutely saved Newport. This and the Winter after it would have been all the more a factor, as there were several débuts to be made, all of which, of course, will be postponed.

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The departure of Mrs. Astor for Europe at this time of the year has also seemed to portend that she will not take any part in the gayeties in town this season, and that her hospitable residence will be closed. The fatigues of a season in New York are more arduous than those in Newport, and although the weather would be more favorable for bearing them, yet is very doubtful that Mrs. Astor, finding herself restored to her normal health, would care to take up society. It is more probable that Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will join her a little later, and that the Winter will be passed at some place like the Engadine, where it is gay and interesting enough, and at the same time where the climate is such as to prove of itself a tonic. Mrs. Astor is so identified with society and its leadership here that her absence will be widely felt. She and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry are now about the only fashionable matrons who, as leaders in the exclusive set, have not forgotten the visiting lists of other days. At Mrs. Astor's annual reception the older New York, the praises of which have been sung so recently by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, has its chance to meet the newer element. Mrs. Astor is one of the few grandes dames who has maintained her position through more than one generation. With the exception of the late Mrs. August Belmont, Sr., there has been and there will be no other woman who can succeed her as a leader. It is only to be hoped that if Mrs. Astor remains abroad this year, she will return next season and remain the Winter in New York. The locality of the spa she will first visit is problematical, and Homburg is more or less dull at the present time, as the season is over and half the hotels are closed. But there are many places where one can take the waters on the Continent and also in England, and the sea voyage is alone very resting.

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There have been some predictions as to the débutantes, and for these coming-outs society must look forward as the saving of the season. Miss Marion Fish just now seems to have no intention of making her début. Miss Iselin and Miss Burden will, however, be two very handsome and charming buds for whom large dances will be surely given, and the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells also promises the début of Miss Wells, who is now a very beautiful young girl. Mr. Henry Sloane will not bring out his daughter for another year, but there will be quite a number of the Southampton set, and the dancing classes will have their usual array of buds.

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That restlessness which many suppose to be an American characteristic is spreading all over the world. The numerous watering places abroad have short seasons of from two to six weeks—seldom longer—and people go from one to the other with such rapidity that it is almost impossible to keep track of them. It is true that these "people" are all of the Anglo-Saxon race. The French and the other nations settle down to a plage or a ville d'eau, and there they remain until it is time to go to the château and the hunting season begins. Some one has remarked that all the saints in heaven have settled on the French coast, and Paris society is much scattered from St. Malo and St. Marguerite and numerous other Brittany watering places to those in Normandy and Picardy. Belgium has Ostend, and this year it is one of the smartest Summer cities on the Continent. "A stroll along the Digue between the bathing hour and dejeuner," writes an Englishwoman, "brought me a few days ago face to face with Mrs. Arthur Wilson and Mrs. Mackay, both surrounded by troops of friends. A beauty of another type than that which one meets in England and America is Hero, whose gowns are the despair of all the feminine visitors and Emilienne d'Alencon, with whom time would seem to have stood still. For amusement there are the Cercle Privé and the other casinos for play in this little Monte Carlo, the Tir aux Pigeons, the concerts, the bathing, and the usual golf. It is very mixed is this Ostend, and it gives you the impression of being quite naughty, but it is extremely jolly for all that."

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The season at Homburg died hard with, as has been already stated, quite a carnival of farewells. Everybody seemed to think that departures should be celebrated, and there were "farewell" dinners and "farewell" suppers and "farewell" dances in plenty. Each royalty had a separate little farewell, and half the season seemed to be made up in "bidding good-bye and going." Almost at the very end there was a concert at the Kursaal to bid farewell to Empress Frederick, who was to have come on one day for that occasion, and who could not arrive and was not present at all. However, Miss Tracy sang "Good-bye, Summer, Good-bye" with much effect, and the Baroness von Reibnitz gave "Wohin." Among the audience were Mr. Diodat Thompson, who has been quite a figure at Homburg; the Drexels, Mrs. Heyward Cutting, and the Baron and Baroness de Vriere. As a writer comments, "There are a great many very nice Americans at Homburg, and they are certainly doing much to make the place amusing, there not being a great deal to do except to take the waters internally and externally, play tennis and the drives in the Taunus hills."

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Perhaps one of the most beautiful of all these "Auf Wiedersehen" dinners was given by the Duke George of Leuchtenburg to twenty guests in the Japanese pavilion of the Hotel Russie. Among his guests were the Baroness de Vriere, who was Miss Cutting; Mrs. Arthur Paget, who had been from watering place to watering place, and who wore black, with pearls; Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, the latter in pale blue, with a big black picture hat; Mr. and Mme. Sholto Douglas—Mr. Sholto Douglas is a German despite his Scotch name—the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the Count and Countess Alexander Munster. The Anthony Drexels left Homburg on Aug. 30, and a large party went to the station and bade them farewell.

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Switzerland and the mountains and Scotland are now the sojourning places of society abroad. Dieppe has closed its season, and that at Trouville is over. The Engadine is always popular Summer and Winter, and the Americans have been there in quite large numbers. Mrs. John Mackay went from Marienbad to Ostend, and Lady Randolph Churchill has left Aix. Mrs. Goelet has gone back to England from Carlsbad. Last news from the Henry Whites stated that they were still in the Vosges Mountains, and that Mrs. White was greatly improved in health. Mrs. Griswold Grey and Mrs. Ingraham and Mrs. Bacon are all due in Paris for a short stay at the end of September, when there is a sort of informal season there.

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Baden Baden has also broken up for the season, which was extremely short. The Henri Ridgeways have left and the polo is over. Mr. Louis Jay has gone to his shooting preserves in Hungary. Mrs. Ansel left for Dinard, and Mr. and Mrs. John Davis for Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Friedlander gave a farewell cotillion, which was attended by society in force. The favors were of the usual kind and very handsome, among them being scent bottles, silver mounted; canes and shepherds' crooks, and bouquets. The custom of walking with long stemmed roses as sticks has not yet reached Baden Baden, it being a special fad at Homburg.

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Lucerne seems to keep the pace. Mrs. Frank Witherbee was one of the last dinner givers, and she had the American Minister and twenty-five others at the Schweizerhof. The George Goulds have been wheeling around Switzerland, making Zurich their headquarters and coming over to Lucerne. The Princess Strozzi and the Princess Lynar, both well known to Americans, are entertaining a great deal, and Mr. and Mrs. Leishman have had several large house parties. Miss Ethel Davies and her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, and the Prince Ruspoli have also been among the visitors, and last but not least, Miss Loie Fuller has been dancing at the theatre.

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In England the Doncaster races are over and the Inverness meeting begins. This latter is only English in its people, as the locale is Scottish. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have asked a large house party for this week, and they will not only entertain, but will go over with their guests to the county ball. This festivity is one of the smartest of the Autumn season, and it was at it two years ago that Mrs. Bradley Martin astonished all the United Kingdom by her gorgeous display of diamonds. Among others who will be at this affair are the Dhuleep Singhs, the Princess Henry of Pless, the Prince and Princess Adolphus of Teck, Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. McCorquodale, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Mrs. Hwfa Williams, and, in fact, Dukes and Duchesses and nobility and gentry galore.

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It is as yet uncertain whether Lord Lonsdale will after all honor the United States with his presence at the cup races. He was to have been the special representative of the Royal Squadron, but he has been "commanded" to go to Germany as the special guest of the Emperor William during the German Autumn manoeuvres at Stuttgart. The rest of the party who were to come over will travel in small groups. The Wilsons remain in the United States for two months, and Miss Muriel Wilson will be, after all, at the Horse Show. Lord William Beresford and Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, are to sail this week, unless they again change their plans. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, has been all Summer at Harrowgate, which has suddenly become the most fashionable watering place in England. The waters themselves are said to be very nasty, but the massage and attendance at the baths are excellent.

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Already plans are being made for the Autumn and Winter hunting season. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have again taken Sysonby Lodge, Melton Mowbray, and Mr. James Van Alen has another season at Coventry House, near by. Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane will be at Market Harbrough, and the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt and Sir Bache and Lady Cunard will also be in Leicester for a part of the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Luis Onativia will be in Warwickshire.

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The coming of age of Lord Dalhousie last week has a special interest for Americans. Nearly every one in New York will remember his beautiful mother, Lady Dalhousie, and his father, who were in this country on several occasions, and last in 1886. Lady Dalhousie died in November, 1887, and her husband survived her only one day. Mr. Charles Maule Ramsey, who is with his nephew in Forfarshire, married Miss Martha Garrison, the daughter of Mr. William R. Garrison of this city. Mrs. Ramsey is acting as chaperone to the house party at Brechin Castle. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey have been the guardians of Lord Dalhousie, and last week they gave up everything to him. He has an enormous estate in Scotland, and Invermark, which is his, is one of the finest forests in the north. Brechin Castle is a huge house, near Montrose and Arborath, where he has a great quantity of building land. Lord Dalhousie is a very handsome young fellow, and is one of the English catches.

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Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling were near Dunrobin on one of the Carnegie places, and they have had Miss Catlin of Morristown for a guest. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have been entertaining at Dunrobin this Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Kipling have not gone out anywhere, and, from a Scottish authority, it is said that he is mending very slowly.

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The appointment of Capt. Arthur Packingham to be secretary to Lord Brassey at Queensland is also interesting to old New Yorkers who knew his mother, who was the beautiful Miss Elizabeth Clark, the daughter of Mr. William Clark, a merchant of other days. Mrs. Packingham made one of the first very successful foreign matches. For a number of years she and her husband and sons have lived on their large Irish estate, coming to London for a short season at their town house, on Park Lane. Capt. Arthur Packingham married Miss Cooper, who was the beauty of a London season.

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An engagement again of interest is that of Miss Susan Baring and Sir James Reid, the Queen's physician in ordinary. Miss Baring is a sister of Lord Revelstoke and of Mr. Cecil Baring, who now makes his residence in this city. She has been a maid of honor to the Queen, and will, of course, besides an India shawl, get a dowry from her imperial mistress.

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There is much mourning all over Europe among the older set at the change of venue, so to speak, of American and English society in respect to Winter. Nice has gone entirely out of fashion, and is dull and dreary, and, although the Butler Duncans and Mrs. Leslie Cotton did much for Cannes last year, it has degenerated into a huge caravanseral of fortuitously congregated classes—at least, that is the formidable classification given it by an English writer in an editorial opinion on this subject. All Old World watering places, according to him, have three stages. At first the watering place is a fashionable retreat; then it is a fashionable rendezvous; then it is an overgrown resort, which is either a tomb of respectable dullness or a chaos of international vulgarity. Four places are cited—Brighton, Cannes, Nice, and Monte Carlo. Three, according to this opinion, have gone the pace, and the fate of Monte Carlo is in the balance. And of this the writer sings its swan song in the following minor key: "When the gambling rooms of M. Blanc were yet in their first youth and the Hotel de Paris was unmenaced by rivals, the place was simple, almost ascetic, compared with what it is now, but nearly all the habitués appeared to be, and the larger proportion were, ladies and gentlemen. There may have been in the air, naively continues this Briton, "a certain suspicion of dissoluteness, but there was a sense in the air also of good breeding and quiet. The luxuries of the place have increased tenfold; its virtues and vices are probably the same, but the fastidious quiet is gone, and among the figures that surround the tables, among the railway carriages, populate the hotels, and move, starring and being stared at, through the gardens, though doubtless there are to be found some of the most distinguished persons of Europe, these are lost in the heterogeneous crowd of the unwashed, the overdressed, and the underbred." But this has been also somewhat the fate of Saratoga, and now dear old Narragansett Pier is going the same way. The question is, Will it be also that of Newport? The only hope for that city of palaces by the sea is the keeping out of big hotels. Otherwise, even their large landed interests will not keep society in any resort where the crowd can rush in.

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Through Mr. Nugent Robinson, who has recently returned from St. Petersburg, comes news of Prince Xavier Lubecki, who was so prominent a figure in New York and Newport society and became so popular here during a year's stay some four years ago. Mr. Robinson met Prince Lubecki in the famous "Ours" Restaurant, in St. Petersburg, and found him as much interested in America as ever and eager to hear of all his friends here. The Prince has inherited a goodly fortune, and is living quietly on his estates, near Warsaw.

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Already is suburban life about Philadelphia beginning its Autumn season, and people are returning from their Summer outings. The first large entertainment of the Autumn was given on Thursday, when Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt gave a lawn party in honor of Rear Admiral Sampson and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron. It was a brilliant gathering of people and brought together not only the smart set, but also men well known in business and commercial life. Cheswold, the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. Cassatt, never looked more attractive. Tea was served on the lawn and music played during the afternoon. Mrs. Cassatt received in the large drawing room. On her right was Admiral Sampson and on her left Capt. Sigsbee.

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Devon Inn seems to be becoming a popular resort for New Yorkers. Last Spring the George Goulds were there for some time, and this Autumn Mrs. Gouverneur Ogden and her son, Mr. David Ogden, were there. Mrs. Ogden, who was Miss Evans of Philadelphia, has a number of relatives who have country places about Devon Inn, and during her stay she received much attention and many beautiful entertainments were given in her honor. She is now in New York in her Tenth Street house.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Crawford, daughter of Mr. Henry Crawford of Chicago, and Mr. Hayden James Bates of New York.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—September is half over but there are still many of the cottagers remaining at their villas who will be found here this time next month. During the week many entertainments were given in honor of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant, while dinners and luncheons followed in rapid succession. In time past September found the majority of the Newport cottagers at Lenox or in the mountains, but this year they have for the most part remained here.

Many new faces were noted among the cottage colony this season, and a number came here with the one idea that they would set Newport on fire. They have expended large sums of money in entertaining and are now thinking the problem over, and striking a balance of receipts and expenditures. If they have summed up correctly they will probably find that they did not reach the social goal they hoped, and like others before them, returned home with the thanks of the tradespeople and the recollection of having entertained without hoped-for social returns. It is time that wealthy people who have social ambitions studied social conditions before they came to Newport. A study of the lists of the guests at the principal entertainments during the season tells the story of who is who in Newport. The cottagers who have had their troubles have been fortunate in not reading of these in the press. It was not because the newspaper correspondents were ignorant of the facts, but simply because they were looking for news and not scandal. New York will probably see this Winter several members of the Newport colony in the divorce courts as a result of the season here.

If ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt has no intention of turning the massive structure on the cliffs into a hotel or fashionable apartment house he makes no denial of the reports which have for the past few weeks been in circulation among the cottage colony to that effect. The cottagers were never so worked up over a scheme here before. Newporters believe Mr. Lippitt's structure is to be a hotel or apartment house.

The most expensive entertainment of the season was the ball at the Golf Club given by W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., in August. The most lavish entertainer was Henry Walters, who owns the steam yacht Narada. Mrs. Astor's dinners have been the most notable of the season, and then came in order those of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. For the most original entertainment the ribbons can be awarded to Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs for her automobile parade; to Mrs. Fish for the manner in which she surprised those who thought they would surprise her, and to Mrs. Burke-Roche for the parlor billiard room, and lawn entertainment at the Elms last week.

The family which expended the largest sums for entertaining during the season was undoubtedly the Cornelius Vanderbilts, while Henry Walters comes in a good second, and the Clarence Dolans third.

On Monday the wedding of Miss Dora Havemeyer and Lieut. Commander Winslow, United States Navy, will take place at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, on Bellevue Avenue. There are to be fifty guests present, and on account of the bride's family's mourning, the event will be a quiet as well as a small one. The bridesmaid is to be Miss Lily Oelrichs, cousin of the bride, while the best man is to be Mr. Winslow of Boston, a cousin of the groom. Following the marriage ceremony a wedding breakfast will be served by Berger for fifty guests and a Hungarian band will play for the reception, which will follow. This concluded, the couple will start on a short honeymoon, and then the groom will report to Admiral Sampson for duty in connection with the Dewey celebration. The gifts for the bride are very numerous and beautiful. The wedding over at Friedheim, Mrs. Havemeyer will close her cottage and with her family go to her Mainoah (N. J.) home for a month. Then Mrs. Havemeyer will sail for her birthplace, Vienna, for a two years' stay. Next Summer the Havemeyer villa will be occupied by the Havemeyer sons and daughters and their families.

Prince Cantacuzene is having a delightful time in Newport, and Miss Grant and himself are deluged with cards for various entertainments in their honor. The Prince has become quite a favorite among the cottagers. The presents at Beaulieu are arriving continually, and already one large room is filled with costly gifts from the friends of the bride-elect from all parts of the world, including those from the Czar of Russia, President and Mrs. McKinley, ex-Secretary of War Alger, and from the cottagers. The wedding, on Sept. 25, will be a family affair. After the ceremony the reception will be largely attended. After this reception the Prince and his bride will leave for New York on the Wickford boat, for a short stay at the Waldorf. The Prince and his American bride will go to the Cantacuzene castle at Odessa, Russia, where they will reside, and where the bride's mother may pass a part of the coming Winter. During the week a dinner-dance was given by Mrs. Potter Palmer in honor of the Prince and Miss Grant, and Mrs. N. D. Clapp gave a similar affair in honor of the young couple. Mrs. French, Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, and other cottagers entertained at a dinner in their honor. Tonight Mrs. Palmer will again give them a dinner.

The titled foreigners who passed the season here will probably not return to Newport for another season, and will advise their friends with castles that they cannot locate in Europe to keep away from this resort in the future. Newport was "short" of young men during the early part of the season. This fact became known through the press. The foreigners were good customers for news and received here in large numbers. One morning during August at Bailey's Beach there were no less than fourteen "castle owners" in bathing. Some of the cottagers sent to their friends in the cities to come, and they responded. The effort of two well-known women to keep the foreign noblemen on the outside worked well, and yet there were certain young women who never seemed happy until they had one of these "castle owners" at their side, whether driving or dining. Only one of these foreigners entertained. In fact, they expended nothing but for their lodgings, laundry, and their breakfast. The rest was supplied by the liberal entertaining women cottagers.

The cottagers are delighted at the decision of the Treasury Department in restoring Newport as a port of immediate transportation for foreign goods. Heretofore articles purchased abroad and consigned to the cottagers here were first shipped to New York or Boston, where the articles were examined and the duty paid. This procedure was the cause of great delays and inconvenience. Under the new arrangement articles shipped from Europe will come direct here, where the examinations will occur and where the duty will be paid.

The decision of the Earl of Yarmouth to adopt the stage professionally, announced during the week, did not cause any surprise here, as it has been repeatedly predicted in THE NEW YORK TIMES. During the week the cottagers enjoyed two remarkable concerts at the Casino theatre by distinguished artists. On Monday afternoon Armand Lecomte, the Italian baritone, who has had a remarkable season here singing at the various cottages, gave a recital, and the following evening Princess Adolphe de Wrede was heard in a song recital, singing delightfully in English, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, and Russian. The Princess proved that all the compliments which have been published were not in the least overdrawn. She is an accomplished artiste, as New Yorkers will hear for themselves this Winter.

The death of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is a sad blow to Newport in many ways and caused profound sorrow from one end of the city to the other. His position in Newport was too well known to need comment. Mr. Vanderbilt did for Newport what a citizen would do for a city he was born in. He was always ready to aid the people and the place. His purse was ever open to the needy. While others talked Mr. Vanderbilt acted. Mr. Vanderbilt maintained from year to year here many funds for the poor, and his many acts of kindness were never known. Some of the beneficiaries even were in ignorance as to the identity of their kind yet silent friend. The Breakers, where so many entertainments have occurred, and where so many persons were given aid, is a splendid monument to the man whom every man, woman, and child here mourns.

Newport during the week has not been dull. For the week the social record shows there have been three dinner dances, twenty-seven dinners, and thirty-eight luncheons. This is a record for the second week in September. Of course this amount of entertaining may be principally attributed to Prince Cantacuzene's presence here. The dinner dances were given by Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, and Mr. Dechamps. The two first mentioned affairs were in honor of the Prince and Miss Grant, and both were delightful affairs, while the one given by Mr. Dechamps was also enjoyable. It was given by that gentleman to repay some of the many courtesies bestowed upon him by the cottagers during his Newport visit. Newport will be gay for two weeks yet to come.

THE BERKSHIRES.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 16.—The Horse Show next week will be an interesting and novel event and one that will in a measure take the place of some of the usual outdoor events which have been omitted this year. It will be held on next Friday, Sept. 22, and at Highlawn Farm, which was recently purchased from the estate of the late Elizur Smith by William D. Sloane. This place is particularly adapted for such an event, as there are an excellent half-mile track and ample room for spectators. There are so many fine horses in Lenox that a creditable exhibition can be given in all classes. Many of the young women drive four-in-hands and tandems, and they will take great interest in the show. Miss Kate Cary drives both four-in-hand and tandem, and has some of the finest horses in the country. Miss Marion Haven drives a four-in-hand. Miss Evelyn Sloane is an excellent driver of fours, as also are several others of the young women. There are many fine saddle horses in Lenox. Capt. Barnes and his daughters ride, as do John E. Parsons and the Misses Parsons, and they will undoubtedly show their fine saddle horses. Giraud Foster has some excellent horses. Miss Charlotte Barnes is another of the young women whips who is coming to the front as a driver of fours. The cottagers will all have their four-in-hands on exhibition, including the Stokeses, the Havens, the Jesups, and many others. There is so much interest evinced in the Horse Show that it will be made an annual event if the success of the first one seems to warrant it.

The golf tournament, which has occupied the entire week, has been one of the most successful the club has ever held. Over sixty players were present from the various clubs invited to send representatives. The weather was generally favorable and the golf links were the centre of social life throughout the week. The ladies served tea in the clubhouse every afternoon, at which time there was always a large gathering of the cottagers and their guests. The club feels well satisfied with the success of its first invitation tournament, especially from a social standpoint.

The cottagers were much shocked and grieved to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, whom most of them knew personally, and whose relationship to Mrs. William Douglass Sloane and to Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney made his death especially felt here. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were in Newport at the time of Mr. Vanderbilt's death, having gone down only the previous day. Mr. Sloane was in New York at the time, and Mrs. Sloane went down on Tuesday. William C. Whitney was also in New York on Tuesday, and remained through the week. Mr. Vanderbilt had the Bacon cottage here in 1895 and entertained a great deal during the Summer.

Count Starzynski of Russia made his first visit to Lenox this week. He came from Newport, intending to make a very brief visit, but enjoyed himself so well that he remained longer than he at first intended. He visited the golf links nearly every day, and was a prominent figure at the afternoon teas at the clubhouse. He will remain in this country for some time, visiting various parts of the country before returning to Russia. Baron and Baroness Fava arrived at the Curtis House this week, and will remain for some time. Count Romano is with them.

Mr. and Mrs. David W. Bishop have been receiving many congratulations this week on the engagement of their eldest son, Cortlandt Field Bishop, and Miss Amy Bend. Miss Bend was in Lenox early in the season as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane. David W. Bishop, Jr., gave a stag dinner Monday evening at the Bishop cottage No. 2, which is unoccupied this season. Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis gave a dinner of a dozen covers on Tuesday for her guest, Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens have gone to the Virginia Hot Springs for the remainder of this month. During their absence their new house on Main Street will be put in readiness for them, and they will occupy it during the month of October. John Pierrepont, the Misses Pierrepont, and Miss Benson of Brooklyn have arrived here for the Autumn.

Miss Furniss gave a large luncheon party on Wednesday at Edgecombe, at which many of the guests in town for golf week were present. Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams gave a dinner Monday evening. Among the guests were Miss Mary Carey, Mr. John E. Parsons, Miss Parsons, and Mr. S. Howland Robbin. Gov Wolcott of Massachusetts, who was the guest of Lieut. Gov. Crane of Dalton over Sunday, paid a short visit to Lenox. He and Mr. S. Walcott were driven through the town by Mr. Crane. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, who have been spending some months in Europe, have returned. They arrived in Lenox late this week, and will remain at Ventfort Hall for the Autumn season. Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup are also expected in Lenox soon to be at their country place, Belvoir Terrace. Mr. Charles Astor Bristed and family arrived in Lenox this week. They have the Rackeman cottage, as their place, Lakeside, is leased this season to Walter G. Ladd.

As the season at Williamstown draws to a close, people are putting all that is possible into the last few days, and many entertainments have been given at the various cottages. Williams College opens for the Fall term on the 22d, and after next week the Summer life of the town will be about over. Outdoor sports have been in great favor here all during the past season, and tennis has been very popular. One reason for this is the contest for the two prize cups given by Mrs. N. H. Sabin, known as the Thornwood Cups. The winners of the first tournament were Miss Harriet Sabin and Wendell P. Blagden, and the runners-up were Miss Eggleston and Hillyer Eggleston, the contest being a very close one. Mrs. N. H. Sabin gave a dinner on Saturday, her guests including President and Mrs. Franklin Carter, Chief Justice and Mrs. Knott, and Dr. and Mrs. John Denison.

Mrs. Fabens gave a large afternoon reception on Wednesday, at which there was a large attendance of the Summer colony and their guests. Among those present were Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Miss Van Schoonhoven, Mrs. W. H. Doughty, Mrs. Burdette, and Mrs. Warren. A large progressive euchre party took place on Friday evening in the parlors of the Greylock, where there were nine tables. Mrs. Henry Whitin of Brooklyn won the first prize for ladies and William H. Gregg of St. Louis the prize for men. Mrs. J. Condon of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. Winslow of Boston captured the second prizes. Miss Marion Stoddard was the winner of the ladies' handicap golf tournament. Miss Harriet Sabin was tied with her for first place, but Miss Stoddard won in the play-off. Miss Lily Wiltshire of Cincinnati is the guest of Mrs. James W. Bullock. Some recent New York arrivals at the hotels are Mr. and Mrs. H. Grant, Jr., Mr. E. R. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brittin, the Rev. Addison Ballard; also Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Schenck of Brooklyn.

The anniversary meeting of the Laurel Hill Association, at Stockbridge, which is the pioneer of village improvement societies, was held on Wednesday. The weather being favorable, the exercises were held on Laurel Hill, and there was a large attendance. The principal address was made by the Hon. Edward Everett Hale, and other speakers were John E. Parsons and Albert Stickney of New York and Sherman S. Rogers of Boston. The ladies served refreshments. It was one of the most delightful meetings in the society's history in recent years. B. F. Gilmore of Black Rock, Conn., accompanied by a party, arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, on Monday with a coach and tandem. They are doing the Berkshires, and drive on north.

At the annual meeting of the Stockbridge Golf Club the three vacancies in the Board of Directors were filled by the election of Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Dr. H. C. Haven, and Alexander V. Sedgwick. Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick and Miss Elizabeth Rodman were made associate members. A woman's tournament will be held next week. It is now expected that the parade through Ice Glen will take place on Monday evening if arrangements can be made for it in season. This is one of the annual events, and is a very pretty and picturesque affair, as the paraders will all be in fancy costumes. Col. James P. Dwight is very ill at the house of the Rev. Dr. Field, and much anxiety is felt about his condition.

Mrs. S. N. Walker and family returned on Saturday to their home, on Staten Island, after having spent the Summer at E. G. Laird's. Some of the recent New York arrivals at the Inn are Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Haskell, F. R. Gourgas, Mrs. Fred Busk, and A. F. Stetson.

SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 16.—The season here is practically at an end. There are few festivities to record, and entertaining has come to a standstill. The cottagers are still here. The exodus for the mountains has been remarkably small in comparison with other years, and very few have departed for good. Dr. and Mrs. M. Allen Starr were about the only notable departures of the week. Their cottage has been closed for the season. The Meadow Club is sparsely filled at present. Edward W. Southworth, who spent June and July at the clubhouse and moved to the Maidstone Inn, Easthampton, for the month of August, is among the guests. He will probably remain here for some time. Robert Olyphant, one of the original founders of the Summer community, who has been spending the season at Casenovia, N. Y., arrived at the clubhouse to-day for a short stay. Another deserter from the place was Benjamin A. Gould, who returned during the week, having spent the Summer abroad.

The only dance of the week was that given by Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin at her residence on Shinnecock Hills on Thursday evening. It was a very enjoyable affair. The guests for the most part were young people. The music was furnished by a Hungarian orchestra. This was the first notable entertainment at Mrs. Claflin's new cottage, which has been building for some time past and was only recently completed.

Miss Bertha Munde gave a card party for young people on Tuesday evening. The guests were forty in number, and included Stewart Waller, Miss May E. Sands, Miss Louisa Gulliver, Henry F. Godfrey, E. Drexel Godfrey, Miss Mabel Sard, W. S. Coffin, Miss Ellis, H. H. Boyesen, Miss Helen V. C. Morris, T. Markoe Robertson, Miss Fanny Howland, Miss Ethel Kercham, Miss Barker, the Misses Hollins, James W. Barney, Asabel Barney, S. S. Boardman, W. Hoffman, Miss Edith Clark, Roderick Terry, Jr., Miss Eunice Terry, and Miss Crocker. The remarkable success which has attended the game of baseball between the Summer residents and the village merchants during the early part of last month was responsible for a return game, which took place yesterday. It was a ludicrous affair from start to finish, but nevertheless thoroughly enjoyable. Some of the cottagers who participated in the game were Henry G. Trevor, Edward Van Ingen, George C. Clark, Jr., Dr. Albert H. Ely, De Lancey Nicoll, Joseph Larocque, Jr., Nathan H. Lord, and Stephen Peabody. The proceeds went to the Virginia Day Nursery. The patronesses were Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Mrs. Edmund Coffin, Jr., and Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts.

The polo field adjoining the meadow Club has been the scene of unwonted activity during the past few weeks. Peter F. Collier and one or two other members of the horsey element have taken under their tutelage several of the less experienced members of the community, endeavoring to initiate them into the mysteries of polo. The result has been quite interesting to the numerous spectators, as it was a somewhat unusual sight to behold a score or more of heated amateur horsemen charging violently at everything but the ball itself. Polo here, as was predicted at the beginning of the season, has been anything but an unqualified success. The interest taken in it has been comparatively meagre. The only games played were mere practice games, which were undeniably dull. Any enthusiasm that might have been aroused over horses was due to the Horse Association, an organization entirely distinct from the management of the polo field. The unexpected success of the horse show was due unreservedly to Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas and his fellow

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TWENTY-SIX PAGES

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

One of the most radical suggestions as to the trusts is that made by Mr. COCKRAN at Chicago, that corporations shall be subjected to full publicity.

The requirements suggested by Mr. COCKRAN are substantially as follows: Each corporation shall submit to a public officer at the start and at stated intervals a statement of its property and of its operations since the last report. Each holder of a single share of stock shall have the legal right to know about the affairs of the corporation and to examine the books. These are the requirements of the law at present in nearly all the States. They are evaded. Mr. COCKRAN thinks that they could be enforced by stricter inspection and by severer penalties. He would extend the powers of the Bank and Insurance Departments of the State Governments, and he would make the violation of the law a felony to be punished by imprisonment of the officers, including the Directors. This penalty he would apply especially in the case of officers violating the law requiring that the services of public corporations, such as transportation lines, shall be rendered on equal terms to all.

These suggestions are radical. In some respects they seem to us ill-considered. But they rest on a reasonable basis, the right of the community to publicity as to the use made of the privileges granted to corporations and the obligation of those receiving the privileges to submit to this publicity. There are degrees of this right and obligation. They are clearer and more important in the case of franchises like those of the common carrier, the bank, and the insurance company. But they exist in some degree in the case of every corporation to which the law grants limited liability for its stockholders, a peculiar and valuable privilege involving a proportionate responsibility. We have not the faith that Mr. COCKRAN has in punitive legislation, for we do not believe that it would have the firm and effective support of public opinion essential to its enforcement. Nor are we sure that mere inspection by public officials can be depended on. The motive for thoroughness and impartiality is not strong enough, and our civil service must be entirely reformed before the requisite integrity, fidelity, and efficiency can be had. But the right of every stockholder to full knowledge of the affairs of every corporation should be carefully guarded, and all possible means for its enforcement should be provided. In cases where the law justly requires service on equal terms, the fullest publicity as to all terms granted is to be assured by the law. In publicity is undoubtedly the resource of the community against abuses, and if abuses can be prevented, the tremendous benefits of corporations are not to be disputed.

"EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES."

Nothing could possibly be more stupefying, as a sequel to the verdict condemning DREYFUS, on the part of the court-martial at Rennes, than the petition of the members of the majority pleading "extenuating circumstances" and recommending to mercy.

Because what does, or can, such a petition mean? If DREYFUS did what they solemnly found that he did, he is a scoundrel of the very deepest dye. That he is alive at all is a stretch of clemency which is mawkish and maudlin. Is there any greater crime in a mere citizen of any country than to sell the military secrets of that country to a foreign, doubtless a rival and expectantly a hostile, country, expressly in order that the foreign country may have an easier task in defeating it in the event of war? Any casual citizen, caught at this dirtiness, even in time of peace, would deserve to be hanged, and in a country in which the fear of invasion was so imminent and constant as it is in France, without doubt would be hanged. But what, then, should be said respecting an officer of the army, a citizen peculiarly pledged and solemnly sworn to the defense of his country, who should sell her secrets to a foreign power? How can there be any "extenuating circumstances" about his case?

Obviously there can be none. If DREYFUS had done what the first court-martial found him guilty of doing, what the second court-martial has again found him guilty of doing, hanging would have been too good for him. The shameful public degradation, the long and awful torture of Devil's Island, all these things were not even punishment, they were exhibitions of weak clemency, if the victim of them had sold his country for foreign money. Such a wretch should be taken out and shot to death in public as an example. And all the people would say Amen. Particularly would all officers worthy of the name say Amen, all officers of the service which he had betrayed and dishonored.

Then what do these French officers mean who have found him guilty by petitioning for his pardon, by pretending that he has been punished enough already? The thing is palpable nonsense. Either the man is innocent, in which case the whole General Staff and the whole French Army should humbly apologize to him, and should bend their efforts to have him completely restored to his rank, as the only and ever so inadequate amend which could be done him, or he is guilty. And in this latter case, we repeat, the only thing to be done with such a wretch is to put him publicly and shamefully to death. And yet the men who have been compelled to find him guilty find themselves compelled to ask for his pardon. That is to say, the poor creatures, having perjured themselves and betrayed justice in the interest of "the honor of the army," and having condemned an innocent man, now seek to undo their own work, so far as it can be undone without going back on "the gang," or the original conspirators, and recommend to mercy a man who, on their showing and their verdict, is entitled to no mercy. The thing is contradictory, self-stultifying, impossible. And yet it is to such terrible straits that "the honor of the French Army" has been reduced.

IT WILL WORK BOTH WAYS.

In opening the Export Exposition at Philadelphia Gov. STONE explained to our guests from foreign lands and to the admiring natives that the reason why we could sell "our goods in every country on the globe" was that we "sell a better article for less money than any other country." The statement is a little stiff. Undoubtedly we owe what foreign trade we have to this fact, and the trade is growing pretty rapidly, but it does not amount to so very much yet. There are smaller countries than ours that do more. We have a fine future before us, but we have got to fight for it, and we are not yet in a condition to brag without qualification. Besides, the foreigners who hear one of our statesmen asserting so flatly that we can sell in their markets cheaper than they can themselves, naturally wonder why we build a tariff fence to keep them out of our markets, where we certainly ought to be able to sell cheaper than we can in foreign ones.

Gov. STONE'S glowing picture is not without its shadow. He is worried about our "shipping facilities." We are "paying $180,000,000 a year to foreign ship owners." If this cannot be changed "Congress should by subsidies or otherwise make it an inducement to capital to embark in this enterprise." But if we can sell a better article of every other kind at lower price, why can we not sell to our merchants freight at a lower cost? Is the ingenuity of our mechanics equal to making for the world engines and cars and equipment of all sorts for land transportation, and does it fall down before the task of building the things of the same general character for transportation on water? And since we ask the world to buy of us because we can sell as good things for less price, why should we not be guided by the same motive in buying ships or the service of ships? We do not take money out of the Treasury to enable the farmer to raise his wheat cheaper for foreign use; why should we take it out to enable our shipowners to make a profit in carrying that wheat?

The fact is that the rule explained by Gov. STONE as to our foreign trade applies perfectly to our shipping. What foreign trade we have we have got in competition with the world. Under the same competition we shall get the carrying trade. Take off the ban from ship buying, compel the builders to do their work better and cheaper than any one else, and they will win.

PERPETUATING THE ARCH.

The proposal of a sculptor to "perpetuate" the Dewey Arch, as it was published a day or two ago, must have horrified a considerable number of enlightened citizens. It must particularly have pained the proposer's fellow-sculptors, because the report described him as the "Secretary of the National Sculpture Society," which we believe he is not, though he used to be, and thus seems to give the sanction of that body to his proposal.

The proposal is "to perpetuate the arch" by establishing it at Seventy-second Street, apparently at the entrance to the Park from Eighth Avenue, but possibly well within the Park. At any rate, the author suggests the devastation of the whole of Central Park below this point in order to make a suitably grandiose approach to the arch, a nice, straight, broad avenue, we suppose, bordered with trophies and things, what they call in Berlin a "Siegesallée," gradually rising to the site of the arch by terraces and so on, with "a reproduction of the Dewey Arch in stone and bronze" at the end of the pleasing vista. The cost the proposer estimates at two millions.

Of course, this is a guess, but call it three, call it four. For certain millions we can undoubtedly lay waste an eighth part or so of the Park which is our municipal pride in order to gain a view of what the confectioners call a "pièce montée." For that is all that the Dewey Arch is. The time being short, the sculptors and their architects decided that the best thing to do was to reproduce a classical structure massive enough to wear lightly and like a flower a great burden of decoration, and to decorate it accordingly. If it had been a question of a permanent monument the procedure would have been very different, and very much more difficult. The architects would have endeavored to do something expressive and representative of the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century, not of the Roman Empire toward the end of the first. The sculptors would have put much more care and pains into their work than was possible with the time allotted to them. If this sculptor is satisfied to have his work perpetuated just as it is we are quite confident he is the only one. As we have said before, the Dewey Arch promises to be a great success for its temporary and provisional purpose, and to vindicate the competency of our associated sculptors to produce works worthy of a more durable material, but the notion of perpetuating these comparative crudities is not quite sane.

Still less is it sane to propose to vandalize the Central Park for the purpose of perpetuating these crudities. And the very worst and doubtless to the sculptors the most painful reflection is that by this proposal one of their number puts them in a false position. Especially by the erroneous attribution to him of a place which would make him the official organ of the associated sculptors he is made to represent them in a false and injurious light. It would seem that instead of being public-spirited citizens coming forward as a guild to help signalise and decorate a great public celebration, they are simply so many trades unionists in search of a job. That interpretation would deprive their gallant action of all its grace and all its bloom. There will be, however, no need for them to take any corporate action when it is once understood that the individual and sporadic Vandal who desires to have two millions spent in spoiling the Park and "perpetuating the Dewey Arch" represents absolutely nobody but himself.

WHY HAVE A CORNERSTONE?

Unless the organized labor men of Chicago can have their way, and compel the provision of a cornerstone for the new Post Office Building that has been cut by union labor men, it begins to look as if the proposed festivities to accompany that ceremony would have to be abandoned.

A union cornerstone layer has been provided. The President, who did not have a card, has been elected to honorary membership in the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union, and may lay a cornerstone, or assent to some more capable artisan's laying of it, without interrupting the ceremonies or provoking a breach of the peace. Mr. GUBBINS has informed the President of his qualification to perform this service.

But the stone. That has been cut, or is being cut, by men without a card. There is no question of their ability to cut a cornerstone, but indifference among the Maine stonecutters about cards, or ignorance of the necessity of their possession to constitute a competent cornerstone cutter, has provoked irritation in Chicago. It may result in the breaking up of a celebration in that city.

Why not go without the stone? It is not really needed. The card that the President holds to show that he can properly lay a cornerstone could be put where the cornerstone is proposed to be inserted without vitally affecting the structure or endangering the life of Postmaster GORDON and his successors. By way of explanation and to avoid an inconvenient hiatus, the President might substitute brick for stone.

"COMING TO THE CITY."

The way in which the large cities, like powerful magnets, attract human particles from all over the land is an old story, and New York, as the greatest of these centres of attraction, is bound to draw the greatest number. The force is exerted most effectually on those that are the most lightly attached, and the young men—the young women, too, for that matter—feel its subtle and potent influence most readily. There are very few men of affairs or in the professions in the city who do not almost daily receive from the sons of their acquaintances urgent requests for information or for aid that may start the applicants on the successful career that they fondly believe awaits them here. Probably four-fifths, certainly a very large proportion of the replies to these requests, are discouraging, but they and their authors continue to come.

The prospect from afar is so tempting. The instances of success stand out so clearly and strongly, and the great mass of failures is so dimly seen or is so completely obscured by the warm glow of hope and confidence. The current reading of the day swarms with stories of the great fortunes or the more fascinating great names attained by boys of humble origin and no helpful connection. Opening at random a little book of anecdotes about the old town of Litchfield, Conn., we find this remark, attributed to COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON: "I have every reason to remember the Shepaug Valley, for when a young man I trudged through it as a pack-peddler. Every dog in all that region barked at me." And the country lads, who know what the life of the wandering peddler is among the hills and valleys of New England, think that there is nothing impossible in a land where such a start may have so brilliant a finish. In modern times and in a country where there are no artificial barriers of class, or none that cannot be surmounted, every youngster enlisting in the great struggle of life is tempted to feel that he carries in his knapsack the baton of a Field Marshal.

And he has a right to feel this. Success and wealth and honor may be had in our land in large measure and with little regard to the accident of birth or of what are called "early advantages." But it must be borne in mind that they must be won. They are not mere lottery prizes. The baton of the Field Marshal has to be fought for and comes to and abides with him only who has proved his ability to wield it. Success and wealth, whether honorable or dishonorable, however achieved and however used, are in the great body of cases the reward of ability, of intelligence, of skill, of effort proportioned to what is gained. Undoubtedly the greatest rewards are to be had in the city, but the cost is also greater, the competition is keener, the struggle is far harder, especially at the beginning. One pack-peddler becomes a multi-millionaire, one railway brakeman becomes the President of a great system. But the chance for any aspirant so beginning is but one in millions. It comes only to him whose capacity is rare in the same ratio.

The essential fact for the young man whose heart is set on coming to the city is, therefore, that he must have force of mind and character equal to the severe competition he is to undertake. Another fact intimately connected with this is that the first test of his possession of this force must be met at his own home, in the surroundings where he is reared. If he cannot there prove that he has it in some measure he is not likely to have it at all or not in sufficient force. Failure on the farm, in the village, in the smaller town, is very, very rarely followed by success in the city. For the great mass of young men the opportunities in the smaller places are more plentiful and promising than in the cities, because they are better suited to the average ability, and if the highest prizes cannot be won there it must be remembered that the highest prizes are not many and are not for the many. In any case it is at home that the first and most searching trial must be made. If that trial gives no proof of unusual strength, if it brings out no sign of superior brains, energy, persistence, courage, relative failure in the city is practically sure. For men of only ordinary equipment and gifts existence in the city is harder and the cost is heavier, and failure is often disastrous. It would be well if the young men who are attracted afar off by the charm of the city's possibilities would frankly and firmly decide their course by the use they have made of the opportunities immediately surrounding them. If they did that many would remain at home, and it would be better for all concerned.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Frenchman, who probably voices the sentiments of a large majority of his countrymen, angrily asks if regard for personal rights is so unvarying and so perfect in lands of English speech that the inhabitants thereof have good reason to raise their hands in holy horror at a single disregard of such rights in France. "Admitting," says he, "that DREYFUS is innocent and that he has been sacrificed to the real or imagined interests of the army or the nation, does that justify you in exclaiming over our unparalleled wickedness? Are legal decisions always righteous in England and America, and was never a man or woman in either the victim of wrong or oppression?" At first thought these are hard questions and tend to a diminution of volubility, but second thought deprives them of all, or nearly all, of their pertinence. The civilized world is not denouncing France because a few criminals deceived her into making a great mistake, but because she sticks to the mistake after its enormity has been conclusively demonstrated and identifies her "honor" with the maintenance of a false position. Injustice enough and to spare is committed in every country, and no more of it, perhaps, in modern France than anywhere else, but what shocks us far from too good people is the French contention that known injustice need not necessarily be redressed and that there may be reasons why a man of proved innocence should stay in jail. There is nothing that we do not do here; there are several things that we do not defend or excuse, and that makes an enormous difference. The difference of hypocrisy, the Frenchman would probably say, and he would be utterly wrong in saying it, which is another count in the indictment against him.

—Croquet, "as modernly played," to use the picturesque words of one of its most eminent practitioners, is undoubtedly a game of many and high merits, and just why the very mention of it is sufficient to make the average worldling smile with a contempt not the more kind because it tries to be tolerant is a question not easy to answer. As between golf and croquet, any disinterested observer—that is, any observer who, without the help of experience in either, should try to compare them—would almost inevitably declare that croquet "had more to it" than golf, gave more opportunity for the display of intelligence and skill, developed more directly the joys of battle, and in a dozen other ways was the better game. Yet the earlier importation hasn't two friends where the later has a thousand, and even the two are always on the defensive and live angrily protesting lives of identification with Sunday schools and spinsterhood. It is with a hope of escaping from this painful position, presumably, that what was until recently the National Croquet Association has turned its name into "the National Roque Association," and is now imploring the world to call the game, "as modernly played," roque instead of croquet. The favor asked is not a large one, and perhaps it will be granted, but the chances are against it. Croquet is the Dreyfus of sports, preordained to injustice, and for it all the earth is an expanded France. Disdain is the most permanent of misfortunes, for to be the object of it is, after a fashion, to deserve it, and there is no question that croquet, either as modernly or as hitherto played, has somehow or other made itself a target for that humorous variety of disdain on which the waves of a whole ocean of argument produce no appreciable effect.

—Among the most notable, and not least important, effects of the American occupation, La Lucha of Havana ranks the fact that it is now common to see Cuban women of the upper classes walking or driving in the streets of the city unattended by a male protector. This was a thing unknown before the beginning of the present year, for under Spanish rule these women lived lives of almost cloistered seclusion. La Lucha gives two explanations, at least superficially, to some degree incompatible, of the former absence of the strictly feminine element from public places—one being that the Cuban women rarely went out alone because of the ever-prevalent danger of insult as members of a despised and oppressed part of the island population, and the other that by instinct as well as training and custom they devoted themselves entirely to home, husband, and children. If the latter theory were true to the extent required to make it in itself adequate, difficulty would be experienced in understanding why the presence of the Americans has so soon led to a breaking of the ancient restrictions, and as for the danger of insult, that probably arose less from political prejudice than La Lucha, with its "Latin race" ideas, would be likely to admit. As a matter of fact, unattended women of peninsular birth traversed the streets of Havana little more frequently or safely than those native to the soil. Spanish and Cuban women alike were sequestered because the men had a Moorish strain in their minds, if not in their blood, and therefore were especially prone to confound respectability, as regards women, with invisibility. That the objects of this mistake submitted to it from necessity and not from inclination is made evident enough by the promptness with which they have taken advantage of an altered state of public opinion.

—A New Rochelle mastiff, by attacking and very seriously injuring a letter carrier, last week, has started anew discussion of the question whether dogs, holding the opinion, which even the most amiable of them do, that a stranger is necessarily an enemy, should not be at once and permanently banished from all the ordinary haunts of civilized men. The New Rochelle incident was a particularly striking example of the incompatibility of canine nature with human customs in urban conditions, for the postman is a frequent and welcome visitor in practically every modern home, and his right to safe arrival and departure is practically as good as that of the owner of the premises. Now, for some mysterious reason, many, perhaps a majority, of dogs have a special antipathy for postmen. The big dogs bite him whenever they get a chance, and the little ones bark at him always. This comes near to being unendurable, and the Government, recognising that fact, gives the carrier permission to withhold his services from people who keep dogs reasonably suspected of ferocity—a discretionary power intrusted to him in no other circumstances whatever. In the case under consideration the carrier was a new man, and he entered the dangerous yard entirely unwarned. Obviously the owner of the mastiff has incurred a heavy responsibility—the heavier because the dog had given several previous demonstrations of its inability to discriminate between human rights and canine prejudices. The animal should have been killed or condemned to close confinement long ago. Few would say that all dogs are either nuisances or perils to everybody except their personal acquaintances, and yet to say so is hardly an exaggeration of the truth.

—Here is a story we would hesitate to repeat except for the fact that its propriety and inoffensiveness are guaranteed—in the very way they need guaranteeing—by its appearance in The Boston Pilot. If it strikes that paper as funny and nothing else, then certainly it must be all right. A few Sundays ago, the tale runs, an exhorter who was addressing a crowd on the Common solemnly and impressively presented to them the alternative of "salvation or damnation—the King James Bible or the Douay Bible!" To the preacher's evidently intense discomfiture, his hearers instantly raised a shout of "Hooray for the Dewey Bible!" Considering the multiplicity of things to which the Admiral's name has been fastened of late, for good, bad, and indifferent reasons, and for no reason at all, this anecdote, despite its ingenuity, is not hard to accept as literally true. Its humor is beyond doubt, but—well, we wouldn't have published it, even for the sake of proving how little the patriotism of Boston has been affected by evil influences, if The Pilot hadn't printed it first.

—If, first, a Virginia Colonel attacks with a cane a man much smaller than himself, and, second, if the smaller man, using no implements except those supplied to him by nature, takes the Colonel's cane away and beats said Colonel over the head with it, and if, thirdly, the Colonel then draws a large revolver and fires at the smaller man, and if, fourthly, the Colonel's aim is so bad that he hits only a shop window—what, in those circumstances, is the social rank of the Colonel when he gets back to Virginia? The question is involved but very interesting, for it opens up a vast field of research, and involves innumerable theories of life, some of them decidedly ancient and others comparatively new.

—Advertising of a kind almost common in England, but extremely rare in other countries, is illustrated by a queer little effusion that appeared—at regular rates and in the conventional "Want" form—in a recent issue of The London Standard. Some serious-minded person had evidently decided that the editors, clergymen, and other professional givers of advice were not doing their full duty in the way of warning the world of its sins and consequent perils, and so he took the ever-hospitable advertising column as a means of showing his own desire, if not his own competency, to fill in the gap. "Will you allow me," he begins—which is rather funny, considering that the permission was a mere question of expense—"will you allow me to ask each of your readers, of every social status, whom I shall regard as a responsible twentieth century adult—no longer a child in leading strings—the honest, earnest question: Is it practicable for a State to be governed in the spirit, apparent, of modern civilization, without having any reliance on humbug, social, political, religious, judicial, or economic? By which I mean positive, conscious, organized, secret imposture, foisted upon the traditional habit, ignorance, subjective credulity, gagged silence, or purblind folly of individuals." We do not pretend to understand exactly that, despite the explanation of what he is driving at which the advertiser so kindly appends to his question, but he is interesting, even if his screed is only mystifying, for he starts one to pondering on the various objects for which various men will spend money and on the eagerness of people of a certain order to get what they imagine are views before the public. The friend who called our wondering attention to this advertisement suggests that its author is a well-known American, not native, whose discontent with the world and all that in it is breathes gustily from every page of one of our near neighbors. That theory, though attractive and in some ways plausible, we find it impossible to accept. The Standard's contributor has evidently never had his habits of thought influenced by any association, however reluctant and protesting, with "the States."

GENERAL NOTES.

Henceforth no one will be permitted to vote in Delaware who cannot read the Constitution of the State and write his name.

* * *

The Democrats of Iowa opened the Fall speaking campaign on Friday, Sept. 15. The Republicans will delay their formal opening until Oct. 7, but Gov. Shaw will make some speeches before that date.

* * *

An Admiral's salute of seventeen guns is to be fired by the battery of the Pennsylvania State Arsenal in Harrisburg on the day that Admiral Dewey lands in this country. Similar salutes will be fired at the same time at Wichita and Topeka, Kan.

* * *

Six thousand acres of land opposite St. Louis, Mo., that only a few years ago was a marshy body of water called Big Lake, was drained and reclaimed, and is now, according to The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the banner cornfield of America, with a hundred bushels to the acre ripening upon it.

* * *

The solution of the Franklin Fund puzzle is still perplexing the good Bostonians. The fund now amounts to $370,000, and it is proposed to erect with one-half of it a five-story structure on Washington Street, to be called the Benjamin Franklin Building, and to be used for lectures, concerts, &c. The other half of the fund, perhaps, will be expended for bath houses or gymnasiums.

* * *

The South Carolinian who has sent a public challenge to Esterhazy has thereby disfranchised himself and rendered himself liable to imprisonment in the State penitentiary in case of conviction. In South Carolina it is unlawful to fight a duel, send a challenge, or carry one for a friend. The law was passed in 1881, and the prescribed oath which persons take on assuming public office contains a clause denying that the person has fought a duel or sent or carried a challenge since that date.

JUSTICE FOR SCHLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in THE TIMES of Monday last entitled "Some Naval Reasons" exposed the fact that the same old cabal in the Navy Department, including the more or less genial Crowninshield, protégé of the more or less "Hon." Thomas C. Platt, has not relaxed its efforts (active ever since Schley won the fight at Santiago) to prevent the latter from receiving any recognition of the same, indicated pretty plainly by the refusal to give him any duty that can in any way contribute to his popularity.

Are these people so blind in their devotion to Sampson that they are ignorant of the fact that the country at large, unaffected by any bias, recognizes that the credit for the victory won over Cervera's fleet belongs to him who was not only in command of the victorious fleet, but whose ship received the severest fire of the enemy, and not to the other, (his temporary superior,) who, when the engagement began, was eleven miles distant, and who did not reach the scene of conflict until an hour after the victory had been won?

As an American citizen, outraged at the course of derogation, humiliation, and insult heaped upon Schley, not only publicly, but privately, by those connected with the Navy Department, I sincerely trust that (distasteful as such investigations are, because of the necessity for them) the Senate of the United States will next Winter take such action as will disclose the reasons actuating Schley's treatment.

I think I mistake the temper of the Senate if it does not endeavor to ascertain why Secretary Long, aided by the President, endeavored to inculpate the Senate, in legalizing the wrong against Schley, by its confirmation of the appointment of Sampson to a higher place on the naval list than his superior—Schley. I also hope that it will investigate the injustice perpetrated in appointing Sampson—a Captain only—to the supreme command of the United States naval forces in Cuban waters, when there were Admirals and Commodores his superiors. A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

New York, Sept. 14, 1899.

VERBOSITY OF MR. MOSS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was present at yesterday's session of the Mazet committee to hear what my friend, Mr. Harrison Van Duyne of the Newark Board of Works had to say about the contract which Newark entered into with the East Jersey Water Company ten years ago—a contract really remarkable in its advantage to the city, and one which it would be impossible to duplicate because of the competition of municipalities to obtain water supplies when proper sources of supply are so few. Incidentally, I was intensely interested in the other proceedings of the day, and your editorial, "What Do They Mean?" in this morning's TIMES, exactly expresses the impression which the proceedings made upon me. As a Republican, my sentiments were naturally favorable to Mr. Moss and the committee, but those impressions have been entirely reversed.

In the first place, the investigation as conducted is not an effort to secure facts, but is an opportunity for Moss to talk; he talks from the beginning of the session until its close; he hurls anathemas and epithets, makes statements and answers his own questions, and all of the witnesses found great difficulty in inserting statements in such interstices of Moss verbosity as accidentally appeared.

While the committee is unquestionably lax in protecting what should be its dignity, I came away from the meeting with the firm belief that it might be because they had become so stunned, overwhelmed, and suffocated by Moss's overflowing speech as to be incapable of recognizing an affront when received. I was brought to sympathize fully with Mayor Van Wyck's impatience over Moss's silliness.

Your editorial of this morning says that "Surely it is high time that he [Moss] discovered something worth following up." I think so, too, if there is anything to follow up. I have begun to wonder where the fire was that has generated such a suffocating smoke of public condemnation of an attempt on the part of the city to secure what it undoubtedly needs very much, and the willingness on the part of a duly incorporated company to supply that which the State has given it the right to supply. I do not say that I feel like championing either the Tammany officials or the Ramapo Water Company, but as a fair-minded man I am being led to believe that we are likely to find that a great mistake has been made and a great injustice is being done. It appears to me that the entire public clamor harks back to the opposition in the Board of Public Improvements of Commissioner Shea and the Controller, who at that time made statements which were assumed by the press to be correct, but which have since remained entirely unsupported, so far as I can find out.

The failure of Moss to put these two men on the witness stand with the idea of compelling them to substantiate the charges they have made against their fellow-members and against the water company would seem to indicate that the Mayor was right when he informed Moss yesterday that his course was unfair and entirely one-sided. I must say that as a Republican I also sympathize with the Mayor's assertion that Moss could not induce him to believe that Republicans of such sterling worth and recognized standing in their communities as Silas B. Dutcher, ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy, and ex-Governor and ex-Vice President of the United States Levi P. Morton would associate themselves, either actively or passively, with what Mr. Moss has imaginatively denominated a "stock-jobbing swindle," or "an attempt to defraud the public" by exploiting worthless stocks and bonds.

I sincerely hope that your able paper will keep its watchful eye on the proceedings of these so-called investigators, with a mind open to the thought which I have expressed above and which occurred to me yesterday when listening to the proceedings. Your editorial impressed me to-day as being the first indication of a probable change of attitude on the part of the press of your great city. E. W. H.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 15, 1899.

THE OPPOSITION TO TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not the least interesting features of the presents public discussion of "trusts" (meaning thereby business consolidations) as a problem in modern economics are the various rational and irrational shades of opposition with which the subject is treated. It seems to me that there are many fallacies in the popular conception of the topic. No one will deny that several enterprises in recent history and several monopolies in ancient history have committed great injustices. Many of these organizations have attempted to take the public by the throat in such a manner as to cause their own undoing. Undoubtedly many of these enterprises have merited an evil reputation which at present militates against all corporate interests which savor of consolidation. It makes little difference whether the concern is maintained by a board of managers holding the constituent properties in trust for the shareholders, or whether it is managed by a board elected by shareholders who have transferred their properties to one central company outright. The public, however, should realize that, in spite of all partisan opposition to the contrary notwithstanding, the consolidation of to-day and the ancient monopoly or more recent trusts and pools are by no means organized with the same methods or with similar intent in their management. The modern consolidations, I believe, are organized and managed with due regard to the errors in policy which have wrecked several poorly contrived and badly managed concerns. They are organized and maintained with more reference to intelligent public opinion, without which permanent success cannot be assured. Politicians can flaunt the bogey word "Trusts" before superficial and prejudiced voters and prey on their credulity with some degree of success, but inflammatory opposition for the politician's purpose can no more prevent the development of a natural tendency working progressively under a universal law than the combined power of Wall Street could prevent the operation of Gresham's law of financial ebb and flow.

Well-directed antagonism will assist to clear away popular misconception, locate the weaknesses of the method, and lead to measures for controlling it as a strong factor for the greatest good to the largest number and as a large element in social and industrial progress. If it is an unmitigated evil, we can trust the people, who are never blind to truth very long, to apply the remedy. If as a large and important portion of our financiers, investors, and manufacturers contend, it is a fundamentally correct and safe method, which in some of its connections has been abused through ignorance or shortsightedness in the past, governmental regulation will follow and will check the bad tendencies to a reasonable extent. The people have instituted a commission to regulate their inter-State commerce and a certain reformation of abuses has been accomplished. State and National regulation of banking and insurance has certainly controlled those great economic interests to the public's advantage and safety. The same treatment can be applied to any other forces of vital importance to people and Government.

Assuming that the consolidation principle is correct and safe, properly applied and directed, if its adoption continues in England and other European countries, as I believe it promises well to do, the United States, bidding for the world's trade, cannot afford to discourage the continuation of the method here. The Government cannot reasonably crush the corporations to which the various States have given legal right to an existence. Nor will a more enlightened public sentiment which will result from trial of the method and a thorough understanding of all the relations of the object be inclined to intrust the Government of all or many of the States in the hands of those who would prevent these enterprises from continuing to transact business. I predict that capital and labor will listen to the various intelligent arguments that all aggressive and radical movements challenge, note the practical results, and finally decide that, while it is not possible to reform human nature, nor prevent the law of survival of the fittest in its various forms of expression, this important economic principle serves the greater number. Of the two elements so deeply concerned, the benefits of opposition will accrue as much to capital, which is both alert and timid, and which fully realizes the force of public opinion and universal laws, as it will to labor, which is constantly aiming to secure its just or largest share of the earth's products through the instrumentality of combined force. E. C. M.

New York, Sept. 15, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Artist.

If a woman can bake good bread she has as much right to the word artist as a woman who paints a bad sunset.—Atchison Globe.

Overdoing It.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "is so skyaht foh fear dey's gwinter hide dah lights under a bushel dat dey lets 'em git blowed clean out in de fust strong wind dat comes along."—Washington Star.

Principal Productions.

"Sammy Snaggs," said the teacher, "you may tell the class what are the chief products of New Jersey."

"Mosquitoes and trusts, ma'am."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

His Infirmity.

Gentleman—You can't work on account of paralysis! Nonsense, you look as strong as I do.

Tramp—Well, ye see, boss, it's paralysis of de will dat I'm troubled wit.—Brooklyn Life.

Regrettable Failure.

"Snip the tailor has failed! That hits me pretty hard," said Jarley.

"Why, were you interested in Snip's place?" queried Perkins.

"Very much. I owe him $500. I'm afraid the receiver will make me pay up."—Harper's Bazar.

THE MEN WITHOUT THE HOE.

"If ye have tears, prepare to shed them now!"
—Shakespeare.

Hath no man, Edwin Markham, answered thee?
I waited for my elders, whom the Muse
Hath publicly acknowledged as her sons;
But they were silent. Therefore, irate words
From one, who in obscurity hateth sham,
Shalt thou be asked to hear.
For lack of thought,
Brother, a lachrymose sonorousness
Of rotund rhetoric is inadequate
To make atonement. Hell, eternity,
Plato, the Pleiades, the firmament,
The ox, the seraphim, and the Lord God—
Be awful words wherewith the hysteric Muse
May conjure, and frighten intellectual babes.
Howbeit the truth, though dumb, nor taught to weep
With antic grace, wring hands, tear unkempt locks,
Magniloquently attitudinize,
And wail a pliteous, windlike, watery wail,
Is mistress of a direr sorcery.

If thou have tears to shed in urns of verse—
And seekest some occasion pitiful
To start their rhythmic drip, in testimony
Against the mighty and the fortunate—
Thou need'st invoke no magic painter's brush
To set before thee in nightmare hideousness
The brutal squalor of unfinished man,
And ask: "Is this the Thing the Lord God made?"
If so he verily lurk yet in some waste
Untrodden of human man, (whate'er thou sing,)
This monstrous menace to the universe—
Survivor from a geologic age
Forgotten—is no type degenerate.
Surely the Kings and Judges of the world
Iniquitous, and authors of all woe,
Wrought not his jaw, his brow, his brain, his back!
Theirs not this handiwork, whose ever else
The illustrious glory, or the shame, thereof:—
God but half made him: Man unmade him not!

Come, Child of Poesie, dismount, dismount!
Thy academic Pegasus bestrides
The twin peaks snowy of Parnassus old;
Thence leaps foolhardily, and puts his trust
In wings Icarian. Lo! methinks he darts
In skyward flight athwart the "intense inane"!
Dismount, dismount! and ride the Ass of fact,
Brother, throughout the cities of our land;
And thou shalt see thy freeborn fellowmen
(Which have no hoe, yea, nor a barren field,
To render fruitful with their stubborn toil,)
Idle, by day sitting in public squares,
To sun their foulness cynically. These
Had never manly self-respect? Come, friend,
If thou have lust for pious diatribe,
And ford yon stream of putrid alley-filth
Wherein the future voters wade and grin.
If thou wilt teach thy Ass of fact to climb
The stairs of tenements, meseems the stench
And grime, where swarm the human vermin, might,
Dear Brother, inspire prophetic virulence!
And hast thou quite forgotten, as we crossed
That populous street, the half-starved, wizened lad
Who cried in piping, broken tone his wares
Of distilled malice and obscenity,
Knowing the reputable citizen
Is drawn (as flies to sewage) by strong scent
Of suicide, seduction, murder, rape?
These, these, friend Markham, be for good or ill
Our social victims. Lechery and glutted greed
Build hospitals, reformatories, asylums, jails;
Yea, churches stand in stony rectitude
To consecrate ill-gotten gains to God;
And Christian charity begins at home,
By covering a multitude of sins—
Successful—therefore easily forgiven.

Friend Markham, hast thou taken modest look
At the great matrimonial mart, where maids
Chaste, beautiful, high-spirited, and wise,
Are fashionably exposed for speedy sale?
And hast not then felt pity in thy soul
For such as trade in less expensive charms,
On whom the officers of civic law
Levy their tax of pleasure, or of gold?

Hast thou, friend Markham, seen in august place,
Victim of patriotic policies:
The Man whose public thoughts are not his own—
The vane that turneth to the party breeze—
Humanitarian warrior, in the name
Of liberty, vanquisher and butcherer—
Who loveth whitewash and a holy lie—
Whose ears be rooted to the ground?
Alas!
Thou need'st no foreign onions of fine Art
To make thine eyes shed plentiful salt tears.
Wherefore, Child of the Muse, I counsel thee
Dismount, dismount, thy spirited Pegasus;
Bestride, instead, the vulgar Ass of fact,
And thou shalt enter then—no conqueror
In lands of academic Lotos-dreams—
But who knows if the millions may not hail
Thee, Markham, Saviour of Society!

WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMMENT ON DREYFUS CASE

OUR DEBT TO FRANCE OF TO-DAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although by no means fond of addressing myself to the daily papers, I would ask to reply through the columns of THE TIMES to a statement of Robert J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, in your issue of to-day, that Americans are so deeply indebted to France and to the French that they should feel themselves debarred the right to express the horror and indignation which they in common with the whole civilized world feel of the deliberate wrong and the shameless dishonesty of the recent verdict given at Rennes.

Simply and emphatically the France of to-day is not the France of the past any more than the unprincipled and odious men who compose the General Staff of her army are comparable to the gallant soldiers of that time in her history. Americans owe nothing, absolutely nothing, to France or the French of to-day, unless it be contempt for their ill-concealed insolence during our recent war with Spain; and yet a deeper and heavier debt of resentment for the effort to injure us during our civil war.

Americans—North and South alike—owe the French no more gratitude for the endeavor to plant on the soil of Mexico a royal Government than did the wretched Maximilian and his broken-hearted wife. I say again, France of to-day is not the France of our Colonial days any more than are the French Generals who dictated the shameful verdict against Capt. Dreyfus the old-time "gentlemen of France."

France of those days was our friend. Americans hold a grateful memory of her aid in their struggle for independence, but to-day France is a dishonored nation. We may hope to see her rise from her present shame; but in commonest self-respect, in grateful memory of Lafayette's day, and not least in sympathy for those few of her own people who are fighting against overwhelming influences for truth and justice, we are bound in every way in our power to express our loathing and to rebuke and shame the France of to-day. K. D. L.

Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 13, 1899.

FRANCE AND CAPT. DREYFUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No fact has ever excited as much interest and sympathy as the history of Capt. Dreyfus. Especially since the return from Devil's Island have its phases been followed by all the world with passionate interest, and his recondemnation has been received with astounded indignation. But although in respect to the fact itself sentiment appears to be unanimous, the superadded individual ideas and impressions seem to be singularly different. Feeling is one thing and judgment is another. It is impossible to judge soundly and justly of contemporary facts under the impression of violent emotions, especially since the drama is surrounded by such mysterious and complicated circumstances. It is necessary to wait.

Dreyfus could not fail to be condemned by a military tribunal, in spite of proof and favorable witnesses, in spite of everything; he had to be. Somebody is a criminal. Since it is not he, who is it? The logic of evil always requires a greater evil to cover up a previous fault. If there be a conspiracy—and everything points that way—so many persons, interests, and responsibilities are involved, and such terrible consequences must follow, that, once entered upon it, the criminal is irrevocably committed. He must either uncover his secret or hide it by shrinking from no crime. In this lies the history of Dreyfus. He is not sentenced because he is a Jew, but because, being a military man, his position, and, possibly, his known firmness of character placed him in circumstances where it became necessary to get rid of him. If he could not be corrupted he must be killed morally, and, if possible, physically.

The anti-Semite movement is only an apparent reason. It is based on a sentiment manufactured for the needs of another cause as a means of agitation for the stirring-up of disorders which shall mislead intelligence, befog conscience, and withdraw attention from the real point at issue. The Jews cannot possibly forget that France has been first in her recognition and proclamation of their civic rights as equal to those of all their fellow-citizens in a Constitution which is a model to-day after years. These traditions of justice and generosity are not lost; the fraternal feeling toward them on the part of the better class of the French people persists. Light will be let into the case. This is demanded, not by the honor merely of a man, or even of a nation, but by the universal conscience, by every head that thinks and heart that feels.

In the name of justice let us not be unjust. A party, some military men, even the whole army, are not France. Dreyfus has found friends and defenders who have given proof of their quality, and who will not forsake him. The country is undergoing a painful crisis, a more fearful one, perhaps, than a war would be, because the causes are indefinite and the danger omnipresent. But a tempest is followed by a calm; out of the evil whose effects we deplore, happy and unforeseen results will often arise which neither effort nor battle could have produced. Such is the grand lesson of history and life.

When Admiral Coligny, chief of the Protestants, fell under the assassins' daggers in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he exclaimed: "I believe in God, right, and justice. I do not believe in force. The handiwork of man is but for a time." The protest was proud and powerful. Time has shown that the words bore truth.

JOHN HARTMAN.

New York, Sept. 13, 1899.

DEFENDS THE DREYFUS VERDICT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The hue and cry raised all over this globe against France and the majority of Frenchmen on account of Dreyfus's sentence compels me to take up the cudgel in behalf of that much-maligned nation. Apparently a great wrong was done Dreyfus, but in their eagerness to condemn the Judges sitting on that trial the most cool-headed forgot that there was a "secret dossier" in the case, and, at the time of public resumption of the trial, every reporter in the court telegraphed to his or her employer that the coolness of Col. Jouaust and his fellow-Judges toward Dreyfus was very marked.

Evidently there must have been something very damaging to the prisoner in that "secret dossier," and, although the present French Minister of War and President Loubet himself were much in favor of publicity in this trial, reasons of State and probably also the security of the republic forbade the publication of it. Thanks to the fairness of THE NEW YORK TIMES, I have been able to point out discrepancies in Dreyfus's answers, which I did on the 9th ult. and 2d inst.

Extenuating circumstances are very rare, it is true, in cases of treason, but, as we have successively seen the Government of Germany, the one of Austria, the one of Russia, and even the one of Italy, appear in this case, allow me to mention only two where extenuating circumstances could have happened—Germany and Russia. The first one having wrested Alsace, the native country of Dreyfus, from France, found it subservient to its purposes to conciliate the Jewish population rather than the Roman Catholic one, the Jew making, as a rule, a good, quiet citizen, while the Catholics, who were chiefly led by their priests, were entirely opposed to Protestant rulers. Upper Alsace, especially, has many towns or villages inhabited entirely by Hebrews; hence the question put to Dreyfus the first day of his trial may give some clue to that hypothesis. The latter one (Russia) being a close friend of France, Dreyfus may have inadvertently revealed some things, forgetting that in Europe the friendship of two armed countries exists only diplomatically. A soldier, however, should never forget such a thing.

This talk of boycott is all bosh. Men, as a rule, will not cut off their noses to spite their faces, and this would assuredly be the case; besides that France is not anti-Semitic, because over 107 years ago it gave to the Jews of all classes full recognition, and such men as Crémieux, Foulds, Goudchaux, Halévy, and others are evidences of the liberality of the French nation. France has had Hebrews in its Governmental Cabinets, and to-day many of the forty Immortals (Académie) are Jews, while every walk of life has some of their coreligionists as leaders, while in England hardly fifty years ago the Baronet Sir Lionel de Rothschild was eleven years a member of Parliament before he was allowed to take his seat on account of his religion, and in Germany even the Jew did not get his rights before 1871. In the year 1833 France came nearly to blows with Switzerland on account of the refusal of the latter to give a French Jew the same privileges it accorded to other French residents. V. HAGEMANN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1899.

Religion Out of Dreyfus Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "Dreyfus and the Jews," conveys a timely and well-meant warning or advice to those of my co-religionists who would resent the recent extraordinary action of France in convicting Dreyfus, the Jew, by making demonstrations as Jews. The question has assumed an entirely different phase. It has resolved itself into one of justice and humanity, and should be treated as such. If Dreyfus is a traitor he deserves to be punished, and Jews would not wish to shield him, but as he has been declared innocent by a world's tribunal, a tribunal which has heard and weighed the same evidence upon which the five opera bouffe Judges convicted him of treason, with extenuating circumstances, the case has become a world-historic event, and should no longer be considered from a religious standpoint. That this is the view entertained by a majority of those whose opinions are given in the public press is evident from a perusal of the correspondence on the subject appearing in to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES and other journals, where men from every walk of life express their abhorrence of the great crime without regard to the religion of the victim, and I trust that Hebrews also in their treatment of the case will leave the question of religion as far as possible in the background. L. B.

New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

LESSON FROM KING GEORGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Prof. John Fiske's admirable history of "The American Revolution," which was published in 1891, the following passages occur, and seem to bear directly upon one of the burning questions of the day. It is hardly necessary to add that Prof. Fiske is recognized as one of the best and strongest thinkers and writers of the time, or to ask why we should not profit by the "instructive example" of the English King's "short-sighted folly."

"American tradition rightly lays the chief blame for the troubles which brought on the Revolutionary war to George III."

"One of the first acts of his reign had been to throw away Cuba and the Philippine Islands, which Pitt had just conquered from Spain, while at the same time, by leaving Prussia in the lurch before the seven years' war had fairly closed, he converted the great Frederick from one of England's warmest friends into one of her bitterest enemies."

"So while George III. lost the fairest portion of the British Empire, it was the sturdy Americans who, fighting the battle of freedom at once for the Old World and for the New, ended by overwhelming his paltry schemes for present aggrandizement in hopeless ruin, leaving him for posterity to contemplate as one of the most instructive examples of short-sighted folly that modern history affords." E.

New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

DREYFUS AND CORCORAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the discussion of the Dreyfus case, it seems to have been overlooked that the whole shameful incident is the natural fruit of militarism such as we now have beginning here.

The same arbitrary imprisonment, the same disregard of law and of the principles of evidence is perpetrated at Coeur d'Alene, and Paul Corcoran was convicted by the same spirit that convicted Dreyfus.

The main difference is that we have no Emil Zola here to force it upon the attention of a stupid people, who even now suffer, and justly suffer, at home for their ignorance and contempt of human rights in Cuba and in the Philippines.

BOLTON HALL.

New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

NOT ALL OF FRANCE UNJUST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it just to condemn a nation for the crimes of a few individuals? It is true that five of the seven Judges, together with the Commissary selected by the French Government, willfully and knowingly sentenced an innocent man to a punishment worse than death, and a number of its Generals perjured themselves to assist in bringing about this result. It would naturally be supposed that these Judges and the Commissary were selected for their capacity—their intelligence, integrity, and other qualities that help to constitute a competent court of justice. Instead of displaying the expected qualities, six out of the eight officials perjured themselves in order to maintain the honor of the army of France.

How wonderful are the ways of Providence! Less than thirty years since we all commiserated with Alsace and Lorraine; their citizens should have lost their fatherland; it seemed at that time to be a misfortune from which they never could recover except by some fortunate stroke of war—such as France making an alliance with Russia and then overturning Germany, and thus restoring the lost provinces to la belle France. What a curse it seemed to the lost provinces at the time! Why had the Creator so oppressed them? What crimes had they specially committed that they should be so afflicted? Does it not appear now that it was a blessing in disguise? Is it likely that Alsace and Lorraine now wish to be a part of France?

Returning to my subject, I would suggest that more than likely it is only among the army officers where this rottenness and corruption abounds. Three-fourths of them (I do accept the average shown in the Dreyfus case) are perjurers, forgers, and murderers; the others, together with the great majority of the population of France, are most likely the equal in character to the inhabitants of other countries. It is true we had a right to expect better things from the great European republic. Don't let us condemn the entire people for the crime of the minority, but, rather, should we give her another chance. She is down in the mud now; so low, that it will take a long time to rise again. Don't let us kick her while down! AMERICAN.

New York, Sept. 13, 1899.

Ancnt "Dreyfus 'Guilty,'" Ernest H. Crosby's Poem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to express deeply grateful thanks for the publication of these large-minded lines, and thus convey to the gifted poet (who has so admirably epitomized in tuneful verse the thoughts, feelings, and present emotions of probably thousands of people) the humble meed of praise and gratitude from one reader, who perhaps voices the sentiments of a countless multitude.

Although nice critics might find some technical faults in Mr. Crosby's poem, no true critic will deny that it has the ring, the power, the fine imagination, lying at the basis of all real poetry. In the crushing sarcasm of the opening lines it reminds one of Byron's great "Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte," wherein the poet uses a similar strain of irony with telling effect. I would not here imply that there is conscious or unconscious imitation of Byron, for there is absolutely none.

I trust I do not adopt too familiar a tone, when I say, "Ernest, give us some more." A. B.

New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of this morning publishes the eloquent plea of Mr. Robert J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, for gratitude to France and against the "shameful treatment" we are now, in common with all civilization, bestowing upon that miserable people. Mr. Thompson's memory must be very narrow, if he gives France all moral credit for her joining the United States in their Revolution. He makes a mistake that illustrates the range of his knowledge of the causes that moved France to do anything to injure England. It can do no harm to recall a few instances of the affectionate care of France for this Nation.

Are we to forget that France initiated a European alliance against us during our civil war, that was throttled by the British Government? Nor will we ignore the fact that no press in Europe was more vindictive toward the United States when we opened war on Spain; and, moreover, that France stood ready to join an alliance against the United States at that time, which was throttled by the British Government. And what about Mexico, where France, taking advantage of our "exhausted" condition, placed an Emperor, and then, when Uncle Sam raised his little finger in warning, sneaked off, leaving the poor devil to face 12,000,000 enemies without an army?

What has been the glory of France in the last century? Napoleon at Moscow or at Waterloo? The coup by which the wretched Louis Napoleon was permitted to make himself Emperor over the "grand nation"? Or was it Sedan or perhaps Metz, surrendering an army of 175,000 soldiers, of whom not more than one-third appeared anywhere save on the list? Or was it the sneaking flight out of Mexico, under the orders of this Government? Was it the Dreyfus verdict of 1894? Possibly the rotten Panama Canal business, which was about as glorious as the late Dreyfus verdict, and for the same reason—corruption in high places.

The man who, for the sake of gathering shekels for a "cause," be it ever so holy, will set himself against the tenderest conscience of the whole civilized world, has made a mistake in getting born into a world where the inhabitants have hearts and sympathy for the persecuted, with detestation for such conduct as to-day characterizes France. ALFRED F. SEARS.

New York, Sept. 13, 1899.

GREAT BOOM IN STEEL ON

Abnormal Demand Throughout the World for the Product.

MILLS WORKING OVERTIME

Steady Increase in Price Which Manufacturers Deny Is Due to Combinations — Contractors Suffer.

A boom in the steel industry which has fairly reached the sensational point is under way in this country. This boom has developed in consequence of an abnormal demand for iron and steel throughout the world. Although all of the hundred or more steel mills in the United States are working overtime, they are apparently unable to keep up with the demand for their product, and some of them are several months behind in filling their orders. Railroad corporations which ordered thousands of tons of steel rails early in the present year are still waiting for deliveries; the building of bridges planned in certain localities has been deferred for want of steel, and architects and builders on every hand are complaining that their interests are suffering because of the dilatoriness of the mills in supplying structural steel.

This urgent and widespread demand for steel has been accompanied by a steady increase in price—an increase which began slowly, but of late has assumed a brisk and radical form. Manufacturers of steel are now ostensibly taking orders only for delivery far in the future. Purchasers who want quick deliveries can gain an advantage only by outbidding other buyers, and it is to the incessant scrambling for quick deliveries that the present high prices of steel are chiefly attributed. The production of steel in this country for 1899 promises to exceed the production in 1898 by fully 25 per cent., and the production in 1898 was uncommonly large.

Steel makers and dealers are in the habit of roughly estimating that about three-fourths of the pig iron produced in this country is converted into steel. The records for 1898 come very near justifying this basis of estimate. There were produced in the United States last year 11,773,934 tons of pig iron and 8,932,857 tons of steel of all kinds. This output of steel included 6,009,017 tons of Bessemer steel and 2,230,292 tons of open-hearth steel. An increase of all kinds of steel was shown over 1897 amounting to 1,775,900 tons, or more than 24 per cent. In steel structural shapes the increase in 1898 over 1897 was 118,407 tons, or more than 20 per cent.; in plates and sheets the increase was 241,015 tons, or almost 20 per cent., and in Bessemer steel rails the increase was 332,182 tons, or more than 20 per cent.

OUTPUT OF PIG IRON.

Below is a table showing the number of pig iron furnaces in operation in this country each month this year up to Sept. 1, together with the gross weekly output of each furnace:

	Furnaces.	Gross Capacity Per Week.
Jan. 1	200	243,516
February	195	237,639
March	192	228,196
April	205	245,746
May	217	250,095
June	220	254,062
July	237	268,363
August	244	267,672

At the rate of production indicated by the foregoing table the gross output of pig iron in this country for 1899 will amount to about 14,000,000 tons. Estimating three-fourths of this tonnage as steel gives an output of steel for the current year of 10,500,000 tons. Experts in the iron and steel industry, however, say that the proportion of steel to iron will be much greater this year than ever before. The multiplication of electric railways and the modern method of building large business structures have increased the demand for steel enormously.

The annual report of the production of iron ore, prepared by John Birkinbine of Philadelphia for the United States Geological Survey shows that in the year ended Dec. 31, 1898, the production of iron ore in this country amounted to 19,278,369 long tons. This was 1,760,023 long tons, or, 10 per cent., in excess of the previous maximum of 17,518,046 long tons produced in 1897. The product of 1898 was the largest quantity of iron ore mined in any country in one year, being more than 1,250,000 tons in excess of the large total recorded for Great Britain in 1880. The greater proportion of the iron-ore product of this country last year came from the Lake Superior region, which turned out 13,779,309 long tons, as against 12,205,522 long tons in 1897. It is from this section that the steel iron largely comes. A feature of 1898 was the consolidation of a number of the largest producing mines, most of which were brought or leased by important consuming interests. The increased demand for iron ore which developed last year caused practically the entire output of the Lake Superior region for 1899 to be purchased very soon after the prices were fixed by the Bessemer Ore Association. The portion of the 1899 output not immediately sold has commanded in the market higher prices than the ores under contract.

EFFECT OF THE WAR PERIOD.

For four or five years prior to the present boom the entire world had been economizing in the use of steel. In this country during the period of the hard times the use of structural steel was reduced to a minimum, and the railroad companies did not buy a pound of steel that they did not actually need. The steel mills were obliged to cut down the wages of their operatives, and many of the mills shut down entirely. With the revival of business and the gradual spread of prosperity there came a steadily increasing demand for steel. About this time, just as orders were beginning to accumulate at the principal steel mills, the war with Spain occurred. Urgent work for the United States Government necessitated the putting aside of the private orders for the time being, and inasmuch as individual and corporate customers were constantly increasing, the inability of the mills to fill orders caused an aggravating condition of affairs. Hurry orders for railroad and structural steel had to be temporarily pigeonholed, and construction work of all descriptions was delayed.

With the close of the war, the urgent need of the Government for steel ceased, and the mills turned their attention to the business demands of the country. It soon became evident that almost every industrial interest in the United States was stirring and in immediate need of steel. All of the railroads wanted new rails and new bridges at once; a demand for steel cars sprang up, and from all parts of the country came orders for girders, beams, and plates for the steel construction in large buildings. Thus started the steel boom. Old mills were reopened, and each steel manufacturing concern was worked to its full capacity. The demand for pig iron exceeded the capacity of the furnaces, and ramshackle furnaces that had been idle for years were started up by the pig-iron makers in order to supply the needs of the steel mills. Starting as they did on the threshold of this steel boom, away behind in their orders, the steel mills, according to report, have not been able to catch up with their urgent orders, much less keep pace with the demand of the country for steel.

There are about 100 steel mills in the United States, large and small, but the bulk of the steel manufacturing is done by a few large concerns. The principal ones are the Carnegie Steel Company, the Federal Steel Company, which owns and operates the Illinois Steel Company's works and the Lorain Steel Works; the Cambria Steel Company, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Pennsylvania Steel Company, the National Steel Company, which owns twenty or thirty mills; the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, the Maryland Steel Company, American Steel and Wire Company, and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. Within the past few months capitalists have had under consideration various propositions to build new steel mills, but the fact that it will cost about 60 per cent. more to build a steel mill now than it would have cost one year ago has prevented such projects from attaining any visible vitality.

ABOUT THE RISE IN PRICES.

The men who control the big steel companies deny that the advance in prices is due to combinations or agreements on their part. They assert that the upward movement in the steel market is entirely due to the extraordinary demand for raw and finished steel products. Consumers, they declare, are wholly responsible for the bidding up of the prices. Within the past year the prices of first-class steel rails have ranged from $18 to $36 per ton, and steel billets have been quoted at from $16 to $41. The following table shows the market quotations for steel rails and for billets at the end of the first week of this month as compared with one month previous and one year ago:

	Sept. 9, 1899.	Aug. 9, 1899.	Sept. 9, 1898.
Steel rails, heavy	$35.00@$36.00	$33.00	$18.00
Steel billets, Pittsburg	38.00	30.00	16.00
Steel billets, Philadelphia	41.00	34.50	18.00

Girder rails are now selling at about $38 a ton. Only a few weeks ago leading men in the steel industry expressed the belief that $26 for steel rails and about $25 for steel billets would be a satisfactory basis for 1900. It has since become apparent that these figures were much too low. There is a well authenticated report that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company has contracted for 40,000 tons of steel rails for 1900 delivery at $29 per ton, and that the Rock Island Road has ordered 20,000 tons at the same price. Some of the Western steel manufacturing concerns are asking as high as $47 per ton for steel rails for next year's delivery. It is estimated that of the 1899 orders for steel rails fully 500,000 tons will have to go over into next year's delivery. Some of these delayed orders will be ready for delivery by December, but as that is too late in the season for the laying of rails the mills will be obliged to carry them over until next Spring. According to expert authority, orders for pig iron aggregating more than 200,000 tons will have to be carried over into 1900 for delivery.

Some doubts have been manifested regarding the permanency of this boom, and inquiry elicits the fact that a number of railroad corporations are holding back orders for steel rails and bridge steel in the expectation that there will be a considerable drop in prices after Jan. 1. In certain quarters, in spite of denials, there are still lurking suspicions that the big steel concerns are responsible for the prevailing high prices, and that selfish interests have conspired to produce an abnormal condition in the iron and steel industry. In denouncing this view of the situation officers of the steel companies, big and little, declare that it is at variance with actual conditions. Great stress is put upon the statement that there is no considerable amount of steel in store in this country, and yet all of the steel mills are working up to their fullest capacity. It is the talk of the trade that premiums ranging from 50 cents to $1.50 a ton above the market price are offered for immediate deliveries of pig iron and steel, and that there is very little "spot" steel in sight. The American Pig Iron Warrant Association, of which George W. Hall is President, acts as a sort of custodian of surplus steel, issuing its warrants therefor. A few months ago this association had 287,000 tons of steel in store, but its most recent reports show only about 30,000 tons on hand.

It is a peculiar phase of the steel situation that billets which cost less to make than car rails are quoted at from $2 to $5 per ton more than the rails. Owing to the constantly increasing uses of steel and the multiplication of its manufactured products the billets have a market entirely their own, governed, in the main, by different conditions from those which govern the market for car rails. Leading authorities in the steel industry declare that the present prices of steel billets are practically forced prices. Although the continued advance in the price of pig iron causes an eagerness to contract for steel billets for 1900 delivery, comparatively little has been done in that direction. Some very large sales of Southern irons have already been made for delivery during the first half of 1900. These sales led to advance sales being made at from $15.50 up to $16 per ton for No. 2 foundry. The large steel manufacturing companies have been buyers, but there is a general belief that they have not been able to get all that they require. Predictions have been made that Bessemer pig will go to $28 and $30 a ton.

THE FOREIGN DEMAND.

But little steel has recently been sold by the Pittsburg mills for 1900 delivery, for the reason that these mills are already so far behind in their deliveries that they do not want to make the situation any worse. There has recently been a strong and urgent demand for steel slabs in the Pittsburg market. There has been a spasmodic foreign demand for American steel and pig iron since last January. In June 1,500 tons of pig iron were exported to Germany, in one lot, at full domestic prices. In 1898 the exports of steel ingots, billets, blooms, and slabs from this country amounted to $1,008,360 in value. This fact recalls significantly the statement made by Andrew Carnegie in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 1, 1898, viz.: "I am satisfied that the increased wants of the world for steel are to be supplied by the United States." Mr. Carnegie at that time predicted that American steel would be much cheaper than the steel made in any other country. He said: "So many have conspired to reduce the cost of steel in the United States—not the least being transportation to seaboard—that I am convinced that we alone can meet the requirements of the world in the future for steel."

The Carnegie Company early in the year put the foundation at Homestead a new forging plant for making car axles and steel freight cars.

Important causes that have contributed to the persistent advance in the price of steel in the increase in the cost of iron, the increase in the cost of labor, the increase in cost of transportation, and the increase in the cost of fuel. Nearly all of the steel mills have found it expedient to advance the rates of wages paid to all classes of operatives. These advances range from 5 to 15 per cent., and although in most instances the wages were increased voluntarily, it is a matter of general comment that labor troubles were averted by such increases.

About three months ago the anthracite furnaces in Eastern Pennsylvania were notified of an increase in the price of anthracite furnace coal of 20 cents a ton and almost simultaneously an announcement was sent out from Chicago that there would be an advance of 15 cents in the freight rates on Southern iron. Owners of steel mills recognized that there were at least two important factors in the altered trade situation. One was the advance in the price of raw material and the other was the increased cost of production due to higher wages. It is customary to fix the labor cost on the raw material and finished products in the early Summer for the entire year. When this item of cost was found to be increased this year, the manufacturers, in the face of the great demand for steel, put the added cost on the selling price. In consequence of the increased cost of steel and the increased cost of labor it is calculated that at least 20 per cent. is added to the cost of putting up buildings in which considerable quantities of steel are used.

Fears have been expressed by contractors and builders that the abnormal conditions in the iron and steel industry will check building operations and will cause a dull Winter season in the granular field. New York architects have asserted privately that important building orders have been held in abeyance in consequence of the high price of steel, together with the increased cost of other materials and of labor. Capitalists who contemplated building say that there is too much risk in making contracts at present prices and in face of the prevailing uncertainty regarding the delivery of steel.

CONTRACTOR BEARS THE BURDEN.

Richard Deeves, the builder and contractor, expressed himself as follows: "Men who improve real estate for investment are averse to paying the ruling prices for steel and iron. They cannot see their way clear to getting an adequate return on their investment. Prices of building materials are very high. There is no question that the demand for steel and iron throughout this country is far greater than has been known in many years. This country is now sending a large amount of iron in different shapes to foreign countries. I do not think, however, that the increased cost of steel is wholly warranted by the price paid for the crude material and for labor, although both have been advanced. The mills are making the large profits, while the heavy burden falls on the middle men who are the contractors. In my own business the execution of large contracts has been delayed two months or more owing to my inability to get the steel on time.

"This great advance in the price of steel is bound to affect building operations in this city seriously because—in consequence of increased taxation—the margin of net revenue realized on improved real estate is so small that owners of unimproved property do not feel justified in paying any advance on former prices for building. Skilled and unskilled labor in my business now commands on an average 40 cents a day more than it did a year ago, and the price of steel is about 50 per cent. higher than it was last Fall."

Men who are influential in the direction of some of the largest steel concerns in this country say that this boom in steel has not yet reached its full growth, but that it will expand and develop throughout next year, and possibly thereafter. It is predicted that the production of steel in 1900 will exceed that of 1899 by not less than 25 per cent., and that the exports of steel and its manufactured products will increase to large proportions within the next two years.

On Wednesday, Sept. 6, the Bessemer Pig Iron Association in Pittsburg fixed the price of pig iron for next year at $22 a ton in the valleys, which will be equivalent to $28.25 per ton in Pittsburg. The price had been quoted at $21 in the valleys.

The inability of the steel mills to fill orders promptly has retarded considerable construction work of importance in this city. The remodeling of the first story of the Grand Central Station was to have been begun early in July, but the lack of the necessary steel has prevented anything being done as yet. Within the past week the contractors have been encouraged to look for a partial delivery within a short time. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has been unable to get the heavy rails which were ordered to replace the present rails in Broadway, Columbus and Lexington Avenues, and the work in installing the electric motive power on those lines may, in consequence, have to go over until next Spring. The Third Avenue Street Railroad Company has been fortunate in getting the steel and iron needed for the work of reconstruction in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Sir William Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway is interested, with a number of English and Canadian capitalists, in the Dominion and Steel Company, which has recently purchased extensive iron mines in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The most valuable iron deposits are on Bell Island, in Conception Bay, and the leading men in the company believe that a vast iron and steel industry is about to be developed in Canada. Elias Rogers of Toronto says: "The iron deposit on Bell Island is of peculiar formation, and different from anything I have ever seen. The ore can be taken out more cheaply than in any other mine I know of. It is in the form of segregated cubes, which can be detached by the use of a crowbar, one man being able to pry off tons at a time."

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN BROOKLYN.

Addresses Gathering of War Veterans and Sons' Association—Would Decline Vice Presidential Nomination.

Gov. Roosevelt was the guest of honor at a military concert given in Prospect Park yesterday by the Brooklyn War Veterans and Sons' Association, commemorative of the anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

The Governor reached the city early yesterday morning, after four days of speech-making up the State. He drove directly to the Union League Club, where he took breakfast with Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Assemblyman Gherardi Davis, and James R. Sheffield. The rest of the morning he spent in disposing of a mass of accumulated mail which was brought to him by Secretary William J. Youngs.

Shortly after noon the Governor drove across the bridge. He was met on the Brooklyn side by Park Commissioner George V. Brower and a committee from the Veterans and Sons. As the party entered the park, a salute was fired by the Third Battery. In firing this salute, John H. Miller, aged twenty-three, of 499 Dean Street, Brooklyn, had his left hand blown off and was otherwise painfully injured by the premature discharge of one of the guns.

By the time the Governor reached the music stand, a crowd of 5,000 people had gathered there. Many women and little girls were in the throng, and the bright colors of their costumes, set against the grass of the park, made a remarkably pretty picture. In the midst of the assemblage were fifty little schoolgirls dressed in white and bearing flags, while near them were ranged a party of boys from the St. John's Orphan Home, in military costumes. When the Governor appeared on the stand all rose and cheered and waved flags and hats and handkerchiefs.

The Governor was introduced by Commissioner Brower. His speech was brief. He paid a tribute to the veterans, preached the need of practical patriotism, courage, devotion to duty, and enthusiasm for one's work, and concluded by declaring that: "We must never let this Nation shrink from doing its duty, whatever that may be, to which he is called as one of the great nations of the earth." One thing, he declared, was the duty "of seeing to the establishment of order and justice in the tropic islands of the seas." This sentiment was warmly applauded.

After his speech the Governor waited to hear the Forty-seventh Regiment Band render the "Charge of the Rough Riders at San Juan Hill," with an anvil chorus. Then he hurried away, followed by the cheers of the crowd, to the Flatbush Avenue Station, where he took a train for Oyster Bay.

Frederick W. Holls, Secretary of the American delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague, will be Gov. Roosevelt's guest at his Oyster Bay home today. On Tuesday the Governor will speak at the Suffolk County Fair, at Riverhead, L. I. On Thursday he will go up the State again, to deliver an address at Cooperstown. He will speak at Utica Friday. From there he will go to Ohio, where he is to open the State campaign on Saturday. By a long jump, he will reach Baltimore in time to make a speech on Monday, Sept. 25. He will speak again in Maryland, and will then return to New York in time for the Dewey reception. Asked yesterday what were his plans for the Dewey ceremony, the Governor said that he would be in the hands of Gen. Roe and the Reception Committee. He will return to Albany for the Winter as soon after Oct. 1 as he can accomplish the removal of his family from Oyster Bay to the Executive Mansion.

While Gov. Roosevelt still declines to discuss the reports connecting his name with the Vice Presidential nomination, this authoritative statement was made in his behalf yesterday:

The Governor is for the old ticket over again. He is heartily in favor of the renomination of Vice President Hobart, and even if Mr. Hobart should decline to run again, he has absolutely no Vice Presidential aspirations. The office would not be congenial to his tastes, and he so much prefers his present place that he would rather be Governor for two years longer than to be Vice President for four years.

BATTLE OF HARLEM HEIGHTS.

Salute at the Jumel Mansion Ushers in the 123d Anniversary.

A National salute of twenty-one guns fired from the grounds in front of the historic Jumel Mansion yesterday at sunrise ushered in the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the battle of Harlem Heights. The Jumel Mansion, between One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-first Streets, was Washington's headquarters at the time of the battle. Here he was the guest of Mme. Jumel.

He had but shortly before crossed over to New York from Long Island, and had scarcely made it his headquarters when the British under Howe moved from Bloomingdale Heights to attack him. Five thousand troops were engaged on each side, and the conflict raged fiercely all day long. The British were finally compelled to fall back. Two American officers—Col. Knowlton and Major Leitch—fell in the struggle. The action greatly inspired the American patriots who had found that they were able to cope successfully with the British and Hessian troops, which were the flower of Howe's command.

The Jumel Mansion is now the property of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, who fired the salute, assisted by his two sons. A reception was given in the afternoon by Mrs. Earle to the Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MOVED THE HIPPOPOTAMI.

Owing to the Cold the Animals Went Eagerly to Winter Quarters.

The almost phenomenally cold weather of last week caused apprehension to the officials of the Central Park menagerie. It is usually considered safe for most of the animals to inhabit their Summer quarters until about the first of October, and during the last week of September arrangements are made for the transfer of the hippopotami and other large beasts to their Winter homes.

It became apparent last Thursday that unless the animals were moved at once many of them would fall victims to the climate. It was therefore determined to move the hippopotami without any of the customary preparations. The largest of them, Caliph, evidently was suffering from the cold, and the others huddled together in their cages in the most forlorn manner.

It almost seemed as though the animals knew the necessity for their change of habitation and welcomed the order to move. They behaved in the most amiable possible way, and gave the keepers no trouble at all. A gangway was constructed from the Summer to the Winter cage, and along it were arranged loaves and other dainties to tempt the hippopotami along. But they needed no tempting, still less the prodding with poles and persuading with ropes that have always been necessary before. The keepers stared amazed.

Caliph walked down the gangway, sniffing contentedly, and after him followed Iris and Miss Murphy. The whole business was accomplished in about ten minutes, and the keepers had got over what they look forward to as their most difficult job of the season without an effort.

The hippopotami were in their usual condition of placid contentment yesterday, and had apparently not been injured by the two or three cold nights which preceded the move.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE TRIAL OF THE FRENCH CONSPIRATORS.—To-morrow will begin in Paris, by the High Court of Justice specially convened by President Loubet, the trial of the alleged Royalist and Nationalist plotters against the French Government. Among them are Paul Déroulède, M. de Monicourt, described as courier of the Duc d'Orléans; M. André Buffet, Director of the Political Bureau of the Duc d'Orléans; M. Georges Thiebaud, writer; M. Jules Guérin, Delegate General of the Anti-Semitic League, now in a state of rebellion against the law; M. Poujol de Fréchencourt, of the staff of the Gazette de France; M. le Comte de Chevilly, steward of the estates of the Duc d'Orléans; M. le Comte de Sabran-Pontèves, editor of the Clarion de la Villette; M. de Godefroy, advocate and President of the Jeunesse Royaliste Club; M. le Menuet, Secretary General of the League of Patriots; Abbé Vial, released on his own recognizances; the Comte de Saluces, the Baron de Vaux, and M. Marcel Habert, Deputy for Rombouillet. The additional conspirators are the butchers, tripemen, and meat porters of the Villette slaughter houses, M. Baillère, who escaped with Rochefort, Grousset, Jounde, and others from Noumea, and minor people connected with National Anti-Semitic, and Royalist clubs and newspapers. Of course, M. Guérin and his friends who have shut themselves up in the house in Rue de Chambrol are not likely to make their appearance yet a while. The charges against the conspirators are as follows:

"First.—Being concerned in a plot having for its object either to overturn or to change the Government, or to excite citizens or inhabitants to take arms against constituted authority, the said plot having been followed by acts committed or begun with a view to their execution. Second.—An attempt of which the aim was either to destroy or to change the Government, or to excite citizens or inhabitants to take up arms against constituted authority, the said attempt having been made manifest by acts of execution or endeavors which were only suspended or failed in their effect through circumstances independent of the wills of their authors. These crimes come under clauses of the Penal Code and of that of criminal investigation. Third.—In so far as concerns Guérin and his companions they are to be proceeded against for rebellion in armed union and attempted assassination. The rebellion to be imputed to Guérin and his companions and the attempted act of assassination committed by him are connected with the plot, and were undertaken with a view to insure imunity for the crimes specified. They lie, therefore, with other collateral facts established within the jurisdiction of the High Court, if the same has been called to decide on the conspiracy and on the attempts against the security of the State.

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M. ZOLA'S NEW TRIAL AT VERSAILLES.—Emile Zola, the novelist, and M. Perreux, the responsible manager of L'Aurore, will be tried on the charge of criminal libel at the Versailles Assizes Nov. 23. This trial is the result of a successful appeal made by M. Zola from a judgment rendered against him by default a year ago last Spring. The new summons is issued in the name of Gen. de Luxer, President of the court-martial which acquitted Esterhazy of the charge of treason brought against him by M. Mathieu Dreyfus, and by the six other judges. It will be recalled that these officers had originally appointed counsel to watch the case on their behalf in the trial of MM. Zola and Perreux for the alleged libel contained in a sent

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These two facts operating together have opened to the United States riches undreamed of until very recently.

The present management of the

BOSTON LITTLE CIRCLE ZINC CO.

were among the first to note the converging lines of increase in the demand and decrease in the old world's sources of supply, and being practical zinc men, with a thorough knowledge of the American zinc fields, they were enabled in advance of the general public knowledge to combine under their control some of the very best properties in the whole Missouri-Kansas zinc district.

These properties are to-day owned by the Boston Little Circle Zinc Co. in fee simple, and **without encumbrance of any description.** They comprise mines which are pronounced by the highest zinc authorities among the most valuable mining properties in the world. These original holdings of the company have further been nearly doubled in extent by the purchase of additional mines and mining lands in the same district, and also by the purchase in July last of the famous Chase mine at Galena, Kansas, one of the richest zinc mines in that district.

From the date of its incorporation, the **Boston Little Circle Zinc Company** has been a conspicuous success. Through the foresight and shrewdness of its directors, it possesses properties not exceeded in value by anything in the zinc fields of the United States. From its original holdings it has been earning 20 per cent. on its entire capital stock, enabling it to pay one per cent. monthly dividends and to accumulate surplus at the rate of $80,000 per annum, in addition to the dividends paid. The surplus has been reinvested in the acquisition of new properties and the extension of development on all. A letter just received from the President of the company from Joplin states that he has just contracted for a new 100-ton concentrating mill, to be erected on the Chasé mine, also another 100-ton concentrating mill adjoining the Nugget. Further, that the new mill on the Oronogo mine would be in operation about September 11th (this mill was started on the 11th, and is now actively at work.)

We are also enabled to state that from the earnings of the Chase mine there will be paid on October 1st, 1899, an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. on the capital stock of the Boston Little Circle Zinc Company, in addition to the regular one per cent. monthly dividend. This puts the stock upon an 18 per cent. basis of cash monthly dividends.

We believe there is no sounder, safer or more substantial investment before the American public to-day. The actual earnings, the dividends paid and the surplus accumulating by this company make its stock worth as an actual investment more than double its present selling price, and we believe that those who purchase at the present figure of

$11.00 PER SHARE

will not only receive a large return, but secure a corresponding enhancement in the cash market value of their holdings.

We recommend investors who desire such a security to carefully and thoroughly investigate this opportunity.

The advance in price of this stock to $12.50 per share, which goes into effect Oct. 1st, is more than justified by the condition of the company and its properties; and as soon as the stock is listed (the preliminaries for which are now nearly completed) there is no question that the market price will be greatly in excess of this figure.

The par value is $10.00 per share, full paid and non-assessable.

Dividends are payable monthly; the September dividend will be paid October 1st to all stockholders of record.

The company's prospectus is well worthy the attention of every investor; send for it, to the Company's Fiscal Agents,

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New York, September 14th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899, there has been declared a regular dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Preferred stock, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Common stock of this Company, payable October 21st at the Company's office in New York City.
The Transfer books will close at three P. M. on the 2d day of October, and reopen for transfers, ex dividend, on the thirteenth day of October following.
FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, September 14th, 1899.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company,
New York, Sept. 14th, 1899.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND $1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Agricultural Chemical Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred capital stock be declared and paid to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, October 2nd. Transfer books will close on Monday, September 25th, and reopen Thursday, October 5th. JAS. M. GIFFORD, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ PER CENT. on the common stock of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago for the quarter ending Sept. 30 next, payable Oct. 1. Books close Sept. 19 and open Oct. 3.
WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

LIQUID AIR.

I hereby give notice that I have not transferred any inventions nor assigned any patents on any inventions of mine connected with liquid air excepting the State right for Rhode Island on one application for a patent not yet granted.

The Liquid Air, Power & Automobile Co. of Boston owns the exclusive rights to the use of all my liquid air inventions, with the one exception noted.

(Signed)

GEORGE CODE.

Boston, Sept. 13, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Pres't. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Pres't.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Wm. L. Strong, James J. Hill, Wm. F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, Edward N. Gibbs, M. C. D. Borden, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Wm. L. Strong, Edward Uhl, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, H. Walter Webb, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
A very large majority of the above described bonds having been deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pursuant to the notice heretofore published, the undersigned Committee, acting for said bondholders, have extended the time during which the remaining bonds may be deposited to and including Sept. 30, 1899. After Sept. 30 no bonds will be received for deposit except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

THE BASIN GOLD AND COPPER MINING CO.

OWNERS OF

THE FAMOUS "HOPE" MINE,

(which produced $700,000 previous to the destruction of its working plant by fire,) and fourteen contiguous mining claims, all located in Montana.

OFFICERS.

President, Hon. R. B. SMITH, (present Governor of Montana).....Helena, Mont.
Vice Pres. and General Manager, Hon. M. L. HEWETT.....Butte, Mont.
Secretary, CHARLES B. LOWENSON.....Butte, Mont.
Treasurer, Hon. T. E. COLLINS, (present Treasurer of Montana).....Helena, Mont.

DIRECTORS. Hon. R. B. SMITH, Governor of Montana. Hon. A. E. SPRIGGS, Lieutenant Governor of Montana. Hon. T. E. COLLINS, State Treasurer of Montana. Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER, U. S. Senator from Montana. Hon. H. L. FRANK, former Mayor of Butte, Mont.

Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway, New York, Transfer Agents and Registrars.

Below are printed some of the shipments from the "Hope" before the fire closed the mine:

Lot No.	Date.	Weight.	Weight.	Value Per Ton.	Total Value.
		JUNE.			
6 to 17	1st to 26th	489,670	458,372	$65 00	$14,879 96
		JULY.			
18 to 31	3d to 30th	613,640	481,883	70 00	16,993 79
		AUGUST.			
32 to 45	1st to 31st	530,834	498,994	20 00	5,188 45
		SEPTEMBER.			
46 to 55	1st to 30th	485,397	460,384	308 00	70,984 46
		OCTOBER.			
56 to 68	9th to 31st	491,402	466,208	159 00	37,166 36
		NOVEMBER.			
64 to 72	6th to 30th	533,851	511,255	92 00	23,631 07
		DECEMBER.			
73 to 80	5th to 30th	473,335	453,850	130 00	29,323 50

The Hope mine, producing gold and copper, is one of the celebrated mines of Montana. It was opened and worked by people of Helena, Montana, who operated it with great success, taking out over $700,000 during 1894-95-96. In 1896 a disastrous fire, in which eleven lives were lost, destroyed the shafts, shafthouses, and working plant, and flooded the mine with water. This misfortune, combined with the simultaneous failure of a Helena banking institution, so crippled the then owners that they were unable to continue operations.

Experts agree that this property will soon equal the famous Anaconda, Parrot, Boston and Montana, Butte and Boston, and other immensely rich properties.

Only a small fraction of the great mineral wealth of the "Hope" mine has been uncovered. The best experts agree that it will become one of the greatest dividend payers in a district renowned for its enormously rich properties. Senator Carter of Montana says of the Hope mine: "I have no doubt that it will prove to be one of the greatest producers in Montana. The vein grows wider and stronger, and the ore increases in value with every foot of depth."

No facility is now lacking to raise the thousands of tons of ore in actual sight to the surface, and there is every equipment necessary to the successful operation of the mine, with the exception of a new concentrator, which will have to be built to replace the old one. For the purpose of raising the capital necessary for this a limited amount of the company's stock is offered for subscription at

$1.50 PER SHARE,

par value, $5.00. Subscriptions should be sent in at once, as the right is reserved to raise the price without notice. Maps, prospectuses, photographs, etc., are on file at the office of the undersigned.

The stock of the Basin Gold & Copper Mining Co. represents one of the soundest and most profitable investments before the public to-day. The "Hope" mine is not a prospect, but one of the rich mines in a celebrated mining district. The purchaser of the stock at the present price will secure the benefit of the advance in value which is certain to take place in the near future, and is assured of increasing dividends, as the great mining territory of the Hope is uncovered, and development work on the other mining claims, all of which have been subjected to exhaustive expert reports, is opening up. Subscriptions will be received by

E. R. HOLDEN & CO., Fiscal Agents,
Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St., New York.
MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,
50 Water St., Boston, Mass.
FREDERICK PAXSON & CO.,
119 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

12% to 48%

Per annum on money invested in addition to the rapid increase in value is what stock in

Colorado Gold Mines Pays.

THESE ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS.

They have done so for years and will continue to do so for years to come. New Mines and dividend payers are springing into prominence every month. Stock that was a year ago selling at

ONE CENT
per share is to-day selling at from
10 TO 25 CENTS.
Stocks that were a year ago selling at
10 CENTS PER SHARE
are to-day selling at from
40 TO 50 CENTS,
and many of which are paying regular monthly dividends
AT FROM 12% TO 48% PER ANNUM
on money invested. One stock in particular that was six months ago selling at
10 CENTS
is to-day selling
AT 40 CENTS
and
PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS,
the price of which will be advanced on the 20th
TO 50 CENTS.
Write for full information and prospectus. Address

PRENTICE INVESTMENT CO.,
44 BROAD ST., N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.

Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.
Uptown Offices, 1,182 Broadway, near 26th St.

PLAYING THE SHORT SIDE
of the stock market requires as much intelligence as does playing the long. If you have followed our advice during the past week you are
MONEY AHEAD,
and if you want to know what to do with your present holdings at the opening Monday, mail us your check for $15, to cover TWO WEEKS' SERVICE.
TO CODE HOLDERS:
"NEUTER."
"NEUTER."
"NEUTER."
A two-cent postage stamp will
GET YOUR NAME
on our mailing list. Send your address to-day.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.
NO. 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ADVANCES SECURED
ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN USE AND IN STORAGE, SALARIES, &C.
D. D. ANDERSON, 177-179 BROADWAY.

I WANT TO HEAR

From a few active Wall St. traders who would appreciate use of private office, direct telephone connections to floor of Consolidated Exchange, and services of their own floor broker.
I can positively save you one-eighth commission on half of your trades—in 20, 50 or 100 share lots. Address: BROKER, P. O. Box, 827, NEW YORK CITY.

SAFEST WAY TO SPECULATE
in stocks. Wheat letter free on application. Handsome customers' office. AUSTIN R. MYRES, 60 Broadway.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@59¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 59c. Mexican dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .27, 1,000 Challenge at .80, 1,000 Comstock at .05, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 300 Deadwood at .85@.90, 100 Elkton at 1.10, 400 Isabella at .95@.96, 2,000 Leadville at .11, 3,000 Pharmacist at .06, 1,000 Sierra Nevada at .77@.78, and 100 Standard at 2.90.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Industrial Exchange yesterday were as follows:

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S. Co.	11.50	Gold Coin, Gilpin.	.10
Morencl Cop. pf.	1.77½	Gar. Con.	.17
Rocky Mountain.	.01	Golden Fleece.	.27
Alamo	.10½	Jefferson	.04
Anaconda	.50	Mollie Gibson	.26
Anchoria	.70	Mount Rosa	.35
Clifton Cop. M. Co.	3.25	Portland	2.25
Cr. Ck. Con.	.18	Sentinel	.002
Copper Rock	.00¾	Union Gold	.33
Elkton	1.15	Work	.32
Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	2.15	Rosario Honduras	5.00

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 16, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1899.	1898.	P. C.
New York	$900,548,971	$696,328,670	+29.3
Boston	110,455,005	79,490,848	+39.0
Philadelphia	71,187,034	54,745,058	+30.0
Baltimore	14,886,077	13,476,327	+10.5
Chicago	104,883,249	87,815,599	+19.4
St. Louis	27,819,062	24,780,195	+12.3
New Orleans	5,595,798	4,368,196	+28.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,235,375,196	$960,997,803	+28.6
Other cities, 5 days	175,276,974	155,147,692	+13.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,410,652,170	$1,116,145,495	+26.4
All cities, 1 day	291,247,693	239,662,428	+21.5
Total, all cities, for week	$1,701,899,863	$1,355,807,918	+25.5

Complete returns for the week ended Sept. 9 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, an increase of 27.2 per cent., with the same week in 1897 a gain of 22.7 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 76.7 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898, was 23.9 per cent., as compared with 1897, 18.9 per cent., and with 1896, 49.1 per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$284,254,431
Gold reserve	256,262,974
Net silver	3,688,309
United States notes in the Treasury	17,111,803
Treasury notes of 1890	882,726
Total receipts this day	1,277,522
Total receipts this month	23,956,907
Total receipts this year	121,989,339
Total expenditures this day	1,475,000
Total expenditures this month	22,583,000
Total expenditures this year	124,666,402
Deposits in National banks	90,826,214
Silver bullion	746,758
National bank notes received for redemption	270,965
Government receipts from internal revenue	625,256
Customs	638,901
Miscellaneous	12,384

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street presented last week the spectacle of declining prices in the face of general prosperity. Reports from all sections could hardly have been better. Increases of nearly 30 per cent. in bank clearings reflected the active employment of money in business. Such employment is, of course, profitable. It must contribute to the general welfare. With increasing demands the price of money naturally advances. That is a commodity which never stands still and which in times like the present displays new life. Large industrial movements invariably affect stocks. A hardening rate for money is hardly an affliction to the general borrower, for easy money attends dull business, and only when capital is nimble enough to turn itself over rapidly is business buoyant. In the stock market, where the legal rate is not usual, the advance works differently. It cramps speculation, provokes discrimination in bank loans, and shakes out the weak. This has happened time and again, and there is nothing new or surprising in it.

Analysis of last week's business need not be more than cursory to show that it bothered no substantial interests. Bear vigor asserted itself in spots. A raid is infectious, and when one stock is under sharp attack the ground becomes disturbed all around. That the general list was affected so little makes clear its strength. Quick absorption at practical declines of securities whose value is established point where large interests lie. The number of holders of good securities may have been lessened somewhat last week, but such transfers as occurred provided beyond doubt a firmer lodgement for such securities than they formerly enjoyed.

Fear of tight money started the operations for a decline. Contractions of bank loans early in the week worked against securities which have led in speculation. The lenient policy which banks exercise toward borrowers when money is plentiful changes under stress of a shrinking surplus reserve. Safety is of course always a prime consideration in bank loans, but in times like the present scrutiny of collateral becomes close and exacting. Speculative specialties go overboard in the first squally weather. Inability of borrowers to get advances such as were formerly allowed acts at once upon speculative holders. That makes the basis for a raid. Accounts lightly margined suffer. Attention having been thus directed to a weak spot, a selling movement is easily induced. When traders think the bow-wows are in sight, as many thought last week in a few of the specialties, some large accounts are apt to be uncovered and the entire market glides off.

Allusion heretofore to the course of St. Paul has been made because of the prominence of that stock and the apparently senseless downward movement in it. The net loss for the week is not great. Why there should have been any loss is explainable not by surface indications that traders saw a chance to depress the market for a favorite more than by the willingness of large holders to let the stock off in order that they might increase their possessions in it. The decision of the St. Paul Directors to pay only the regular dividend met with general approval. Most of the talk which might lead observers of the market to suppose otherwise amounted to merely froth. The Directors of that property have had experience which serves them to good purpose at this time. Not many years since St. Paul paid no dividends on its common stock. As recently as 1892 the dividend amounted to only 2 per cent., and after its payment a surplus of $67,000 remained in its treasury. Payment of 4 per cent. in the ensuing two years left the company with a deficit of $400,000 by the beginning of 1895. The dividend rate in 1895 was decreased to 2 per cent. It advanced again to 4 per cent. in 1896, and since that year has remained at 5 per cent.

The experience of paying dividends at the cost of a deficit not only taught the Directors the folly of letting their money all go into the pockets of stockholders but it was otherwise of benefit. Practically it changed the policy of the company in relation to the out-go of earnings. The last annual report shows the result in this respect in a considerable list of bonds acquired for the company treasury out of earnings. In other years interest on these bonds had been a distinct charge against the property. Their retirement by lessening charges increased net earnings and made easy the conversion of other high interest bearing bonds into general mortgages at a low rate of interest, thus effecting a further saving for the property. President Miller and his associates have let it be distinctly understood that the company will continue to retire its own obligations as rapidly as possible. In quarters which are supposed to be well informed in relation to this property it is believed that the bulk of the obligations to mature within the next ten or fifteen years will be absorbed by purchase in open market by the company itself. Although St. Paul is classed as a Granger road it has a territory that is quite populous and it depends less on grain movements than does any other road in that class. Predictions may be heard and arguments are plentiful to show that with its opportunities for development the property may with the continuance of its present policy be lifted out of the list of speculative stocks within the next few years and take its place with properties formerly speculative, but which now are closely held by investment interests. With this prospect in view, it may well be believed that the eager purchase of St. Paul at last week's declines pointed to the accumulation of that stock in the hands of strong holders.

Rates for money last week worked no general hardship, nor does there seem to be danger that the general market will suffer seriously from that cause. The average person who buys stocks rarely pays less than 6 per cent. to brokers with whom he places his margins. Thus a 6 per cent. rate can hardly affect him. It was quite comfortable for the brokers to be able to enter the market and borrow money for 2 per cent. and charge their customers 6. In times of light business many brokerage houses are believed to have made more money on interest charged to customers than from commissions. It is manifestly impossible for brokers to charge customers in excess of 6 per cent. when money rules no higher in the open market. Thus much of the complaint heard in the last week about high money has come from brokers rather than from those for whose account stocks are carried. When money works higher than 6 per cent., brokers charge their customers the legal rate and a commission equal to the excess over the legal rate. In this case also the broker has little chance to scalp much interest for himself. Talk about the hardship of tight money when the legal rate rules may thus be dismissed as prompted by the self-interest of persons whose opinion ought to weigh little.

Apart from the attitude of brokers toward the money situation, there are matters to be considered. It would be manifestly better to obtain liberal loans from the banks than from outside quarters. The fact that money may be had is not as comforting as it would be if it were known that the usual sources of supply could be relied on to furnish it. It seems most desirable that the situation of the banks should be eased in every possible way. A depletion of bank funds is usual at this time of year. Reserves always decline when money is needed for the movement of crops. Conditions that now prevail are not exceptional in so far as they relate to a lessened supply of money at this point by reason of shipments to the West and South. In other years the surplus reserve has declined below the 25 per cent. limit. It reached $16,500,000 below the limit as recently as 1893. Causes which induced that depletion of funds are not likely to recur. They were hardly preventable at that time. Causes which account in part for the present depletion are preventable. It is plainly within the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to stop an important drain upon the banks. Probably no vital interests are yet at stake, and for that reason he may not feel impelled to do anything in the way of relief. Nevertheless, if he were to show a disposition to help the banks by permitting them to hold internal revenue tax funds as deposits instead of turning them into the Sub-Treasury, such action would be highly appreciated. It might indeed avert trouble in the stock market, involving undeserved losses to holders of good securities.

The issue of the weekly bank statement yesterday furnished the signal for a sharp raid on the securities which had been under attack. Usually the statement appears at about 11:45 o'clock. By a stroke of bear luck it came out yesterday at 11:30 o'clock, thus giving the raiders an extra fifteen minutes to put into their work of havoc. There was no reason for surprise in anything which the statement brought out. A sharp decrease in the surplus had been anticipated in these columns, and the information upon which this expectation was based was in possession of many of the leading houses in the financial district on Friday. Decrease in loans to the amount of $7,854,400, and in deposits to the amount of $15,055,700, would have acted favorably under ordinary circumstances. The exceptional loss of cash amounting to $5,060,600 in specie and $886,800 in legal tenders, resulted in a decrease in reserve of $2,183,475, leaving a surplus above the 25 per cent. requirement of $275,450. Of the 63 banks in the Clearing House, 32 have more than the required 25 per cent. of reserves and 31 have less; 2 have more than 30 per cent. and 2 have under 20 per cent. In the preceding week 35 banks had more than 25 per cent. and 28 had less.

The banks may be expected in the coming week to do everything within their power to prevent further reduction of the surplus. It stands low enough, however, to emphasize the importance of relief from the Treasury Department. The hope prevails that Secretary Gage will not be unmindful of the interests of the financial community in this respect. There will be some help for the banks to-morrow, when the anticipated interest on the 4 per cent. Government bonds, due Oct. 1, will be payable. It is estimated that 75 per cent. of the $5,600,000 to be paid upon this account will be deposited in the banks in this city. Should further assistance be required from the Treasury Department, Secretary Gage will, no doubt, be promptly advised of the fact by bankers.

Reports from mercantile agencies and other advices from all sections indicate that the good business reported early in the month is improving. There is nothing in the commercial or trade situation to warrant apprehension in any quarter. The railroads are making magnificent returns of earnings, and all signs point in the right direction.

SATURDAY.

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 16	387,253
To date this year	127,579,081
Corresponding date last year	74,491,018

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 16	$588,000
To date this year	$678,541,470
Corresponding date last year	$802,750,690

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent., Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Hocking Valley	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Iowa Central pf.	1
Consolidated Gas	1	Laclede Gas	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Nat. Starch	1½
General Electric	½	U. S. Flour M.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & Fdy. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry	12
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire.	2¾	Missouri Pacific	3½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	⅞
Am. Tin Plate	2¾	Nat. Biscuit	2
Am. Tobacco	2¾	Nat. Steel	1
Anaconda Copper	1	Nat. Steel pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	N. J. Central	1½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Cent. Pac. as paid.	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi. Gt. Western	½	Norfolk & West	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	2½	Pacific Coast	¾
Chi. G. W., deb.	2	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¾	Penn. Railroad	⅞
Chicago & N. W.	1	Peo. Gas, Chicago	2¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Pressed S. Car	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2¾	Reading	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	2¾
Delaware & Hudson	1	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	1½	Republic Steel	¾
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Evans. & T. H.	½	Rio Grande & W. pf.	2
Evans. & T. H. pf.	3½	St. L. S. Western	½
Federal Steel	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Federal Steel pf.	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Glucose Sugar	1	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Hocking Valley pf.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Int. Paper	1½	Third Avenue	1½
Int. Paper pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Wheel. & Lake Erie	¾
Manhattan Con.	⅝	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L. g.	1	Peo. & East. inc.	3
O. R. R. & Nav. 1st	1½		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1½	L., Ev. & St. L.	3
Standard R. & T. inc.	1½		

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

During the two short hours of business yesterday the bears were in their element and managed to depress nearly every stock against which they undertook to direct a crusade. Metropolitan, which had been substantially strong and consistent for some time, suffered more severely than any of the other stocks, and at the close of the day's business, on a trading of about 23,000 shares, suffered the radical, and, to many, quite unexpected decline of 12 points. At one time, indeed, the quotation had been depressed to 191½, as against the closing figure of 206 for the day previous, but on a sharp rally the price advanced to 194, at which it closed.

Manhattan, trading in which has for the last week been more active than in Metropolitan, also suffered under bear pressure, but not nearly to the same degree. Practically, 30,000 shares of this stock changed hands, the quotation falling from 114—the final figure for the day previous—to 108, and closing at 108¼, a loss of 5¾ points.

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The marked fall in these two stocks was due to a combination of circumstances. One of these was the none too favorable general condition of the market; another—and this the prime one—to the faculty of Wall Street to discount, if not at times to overdiscount, the effect of influences whose shadows cast before, and which threaten to work to the prejudice and detriment of the stocks concerned. Once this discounting is begun in a weak or semi-panicky market, clever leadership on the part of the bears only remains to bring about a condition of affairs approaching to demoralization.

The timidity of the supporting interests in Metropolitan and Manhattan yesterday can best be judged when it is stated that this influence, which worked the stocks so appreciably down, was none other than the Ford franchise law, which has been used for stalking purposes before now. The joint legislative committee which is to investigate the value of the local traction corporations is understood to be about to commence its sessions, and a statement was put out from one of its members that in his opinion each company should pay at least $1,000,000 additional taxes under the law.

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The result was that both stocks declined as if the holders had never before heard of the Ford law; incidentally, numerous stop orders were reached, and, incidentally again, the bears, who probably had been planning the campaign for some little time, took in a rich harvest of profits, while numerous speculative accounts were forced to liquidate.

The movement was easily the feature of the day's market.

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More Than Held Its Own.

The inconsistency, though Wall Street has little regard for consistency, of the whole thing becomes the more apparent in view of the developments in respect to Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which has been under such severe depression these last few days. That stock, no less than Metropolitan and Manhattan, comes under the provisions of the Ford law, and will suffer, if there is to be any suffering, proportionately. Yet in dealings which totaled over 72,000 shares the stock was not in the least affected by the Ford law rumors, and, even despite of further more or less active bear campaigning, managed not only to hold its own, but to close three-eighths of a point stronger than on Friday.

Perhaps, however, this strength was sustained by reason of a report that during the week 100,000 shares of the stock had been bought by the Metropolitan interests and taken from the Street, with the object in view, it was said, of effecting ultimately a consolidation of all the traction interests of Greater New York. Insiders of the Brooklyn company, it was declared, were not averse to letting some of their holdings go, even at the present prices, in order to bring about this combination. Another report was to the effect that Metropolitan interests had some time ago offered to take a considerable amount of stock, perhaps a controlling interest, of the Brooklyn concern at 90 when it was at par—an offer, it is reported, that was declined. The Metropolitan interests, it was said, combined to bear the price down to lower than the desired figure, in order to carry out their purpose.

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Discussing the report of Metropolitan buying, a gentlemen prominently connected with Brooklyn Rapid Transit said: "We have had an intimation in the last few days that there has been buying for the interests mentioned, and we should not be surprised if it proves to be the case, for our property is certainly worth more than the present figures.

"Those people who affect to be surprised at the present decline in Brooklyn stocks apparently forget that Metropolitan fell over 70 points in six months for no appreciable reason. All we care to say is that the value of Brooklyn Rapid Transit is there to-day as much as it was two months ago; and it was there then. Time will show that. The bears have had the strike and close money to help them in their campaign, but I think it will be found the force of the fight is spent at last. Then it will be found that the same crowd who have been bearing us down will be buoying us up. It's a question not of value but of speculation.

"Brooklyn is growing, our system is growing, and so are our earnings. That is the situation, tears or no bears."

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Still Under Depression.

The other Flower stocks were again under depression yesterday. People's Gas, on sales of about 17,000 shares, fell as low as 109⅝, though later it rallied, closing at 111¼. This, however, was more than two points above the closing quotation of the previous day. Federal Steel—over 10,000 shares changed hands—fell off a full point both on common and on preferred, while International Paper common continued on the descending scale to 27⅞, where it closed for the day, a loss of 1¼ points. Rock Island lost another point and a quarter on sales of 10,000 shares, closing at 113½.

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The Vagaries of the Market.

One of the surprises of the day was the disappointing showing made by the coal roads—roads that are making money if any roads are. Delaware and Hudson fell off a point, Lackawanna fell 1½ points, Reading scored a loss of one-half point on common, one-half point on second preferred, and 2⅝ points on first preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie lost five-eighths on its common and 2¼ on preferred. These declines can be accounted for, not on any rational basis, but simply and solely because the market at times chooses to ignore favorable figures, just as at times it chooses to ignore unfavorable figures.

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Heavy Dealing in St. Paul.

The movement following upon the action of the St. Paul Directors in regard to the common stock dividend continued to make itself manifest yesterday, as it had done on Friday and for a short time Thursday afternoon. The result was that the St. Paul stock suffered a further decline of 1⅜ points, going to 128⅜ on sales of 25,810 shares. A week ago the closing quotation was 134½—or more than 5 points above the present figures. Some dealers on the Street profess to see consolation in the decline in the knowledge, or belief, that, on the sales, the stock has gone into stronger hands. It is said there has been more or less Rockefeller buying on the recent decline.

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How the Industrials Went.

In the Industrials, Sugar, Tobacco, and Colorado Fuel and Iron were all active, though each showed a decline. Anything but favorable reports were again heard in respect to the sugar war, and as a result American Sugar receded to 147⅛ on sales of 19,510, a loss of a full point and a half. American Tobacco fared even worse, falling to 124¼ for final figures. This represented a loss of 2¾ points, with sales of 12,920 shares. Fuel and Iron declined for exactly the same loss, 2¾ points, on sales of 8,610 shares. Both in the case of Tobacco and of Fuel and Iron there was no reason why there should have been a decline, other than that the bears were active and it suited the whim of the market that it should be so.

MANUFACTURERS ARE ACTIVE.

Men interested in the brass castings trade, who have been meeting in secret in this city during the past week, seeking to bring about a consolidation of the principal brass castings industries of the country, speak very hopefully of the conditions in manufacturing lines and of the outlook for the future. A Director of a Boston company said:

"There has been a marked increase in the business of the manufactories of the country within the past six or eight months. Prices are good, but, good as they are, there is every likelihood that they will go higher. The general public has no idea how rapidly orders have accumulated with the manufacturers.

"Wages are better in all the large manufacturing establishments in the New England district from which I come, and particularly where trusts, so called, have been formed. This may seem a funny thing to some people, but it is a truth none the less. These consolidated concerns are getting considerably better prices than they did as separate, competing companies, and as a result can afford to pay higher wages.

"Iron and steel, of course, are away up at the top of the mast, and so many advance orders have been taken by the iron and steel men that they are already assured of busy and good times for a year to come."

MORTGAGES BEING LIFTED.

No better sign of the times, no surer proof of the fact that prosperity is substantial and real, could be had than this succinct statement of Mr. James Murdock, a banker and capitalist of Lafayette, Ind.:

"We have not for many years had as good times as we are now having in Indiana and throughout the West.

"Crops are good, manufactories are active, workingmen are busy, wages are high, and money is plentiful.

"Our farmers have made, and are making, so much money that as a result more mortgages have been lifted in the last year than, I firmly believe, in the ten years preceding."

RAILROADS KEPT BUSY.

Further evidence of the prosperity which the railroads of the country are enjoying, in common with other enterprises, is furnished by Mr. Norman B. Ream of Chicago, recently elected a Director of the Pullman Palace Car Company. Mr. Ream says:

"The railroads were never busier than they are now. The difficulty is to get enough cars to attend to the traffic. From all parts of the country comes the same story—too few cars to handle the rapidly expanding business of the roads.

"As for the general situation, it could not be much better. The fact that the railroads are so busy is indication that there must be pretty general prosperity elsewhere."

ILLINOIS CENTRAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, whose financial tables are in another column, is, as usual, a full exhibit of the condition of this important system and its operations to June 30 last on a total mileage of 4,626, including the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley. One item of interest is a comparison with the preceding fiscal year, as follows:

		Per Cent.
Gross receipts from traffic increased	$796,870.22	or 2.92
Expenses of operation increased	840,225.15	or 4.84
Taxes increased	66,560.45	or 5.15
Income from traffic decreased	109,021.38	or 1.27
Net receipts from sale of lands decreased	25,885.64	or 43.65
Income from investments, and miscellaneous profits increased	370,504.47	or 17.02
Excess of income over expenses of operation and taxes increased	234,787.45	or 2.15
The sum available for fixed charges and dividends increased	271,990.70	or 2.30
Total fixed charges and rent increased	291,040.69	or 4.48
The amount available after deducting fixed charges decreased	19,949.99	or .38
The sum appropriated from income for betterments increased	616,040.00	or 77.93
Surplus dividend fund has been augmented by	43,961.74	or 4.57

Of Illinois Central's grain carrying operations the report says:

The States traversed by the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroads, and those west of them, produce the exportable surplus of grain grown in the United States. Every point on these railroads is nearer by rail to New Orleans than to New York, excepting only Chicago, which is precisely 912 miles distant from each of those ports. While the Illinois Central does not directly reach Minneapolis, the centre of the flour milling, it has close connections with that city, which is also nearer by rail to New Orleans than to New York.

Of the 2,715,981 tons of grain, flour, and other mill products carried by the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroads during the year ended June 30, 1899, less than one-fifth (543,841 tons) were exported through New Orleans to European and other ports.

Under these circumstances, it is reasonable to expect that the export of breadstuffs through New Orleans will increase largely, and the company has therefore contracted for 500 additional grain cars, of a capacity of 40 tons each, for delivery in season to carry the large crops now being harvested.

Although the corn crop of 1898 was of such notoriously poor quality, no complaint has been received of any damage from heating having occured in the 19,670,336 bushels which were delivered by the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroads for export through New Orleans.

In the item of capital account detail is given to the issue of $10,000,000 capital stock authorized in 1896, but little subscribed for then owing to depression in business. The company was carrying the floating debt incurred in the purchase of the securities of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern and of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Companies, of which debt $7,000,000 was payable in gold on Feb. 1, 1896. A contract was made by which the company sold at par so much of $2,500,000 of the new capital as was not taken by stockholders of record, and gave an option on the remaining $7,500,000 at the same price in consideration of being granted a credit, at not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum interest, for such sums up to $10,000,000 as it might from time to time require pending the reorganization of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern and the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads, and the sale of the securities to be issued in respect to them. This credit was availed of to the full, and the average rate of interest paid on the floating debt has throughout been less than 4 per cent. per annum.

The sale of the 3½ per cent. bonds, secured by mortgages on the Louisville Division and on the St. Louis Division, was, as is usual in such cases, of a part, ($10,000,000), firm, with options to the buyers to take the remainder on or before Aug. 1, 1899. Late in the fiscal year now under report the company was able, with the proceeds of so many of the bonds taken on option as it was then able to deliver, to pay off all of its floating debt, the last of it having been paid on June 30, 1899. Since that date the option on the $7,500,000 of new capital stock has been availed of, thus making the amount outstanding at the closing of the books on Aug. 1, 1899, $60,000,000. The sum of $1,500,000 has been reserved to pay the dividend due Sept. 1, 1899, on the full amount of stock.

The total outlay for betterments and additions to the property usually charged to capital has been $2,937,382.82. Of this there was paid from earnings the cost of all the betterments made during the year to the Illinois Central Railroad, as originally constructed, amounting in the aggregate to $1,475,040. Of the remaining $1,462,342.82, representing betterments to the various leased lines, $677,902.23 was charged to the Louisville Division Land and $784,536.58 to capital. The betterments on the Illinois Central Railroad, thus paid for from income, include, among other things, the building of twenty-two miles of second main track and eleven miles of side tracks, the elevation of the St. Charles air line, and the purchase of 1,500 additional new freight cars.

ONTARIO AND WESTERN'S YEAR.

The financial summaries from the annual report of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company are presented elsewhere. In the report President Thomas P. Fowler says:

In the last annual report a good deal of space was devoted to a review of the question of rates on anthracite coal, and an effort was made to show that such rates are reasonable and could not, in justice to the transportation companies, be reduced. Since the date of that report, it became necessary to protect, so far as possible, the interests of the company in that branch of its traffic. The Scranton Coal Company having purchased from the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company one of the largest and most valuable available tracts of anthracite coal in the vicinity of Scranton, Penn., it became possible for the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company to secure the transportation of the output of that company. In connection with that transaction, the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company issued its 5 per cent. notes extending over a period of years, to the amount of $2,500,000, secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the Scranton Coal Company, and further loaned $1,475,000, which are secured by a second mortgage on the coal property and the transportation of the entire tonnage from the property was tied up to the railway company by contract. To obtain the required funds, $1,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds were sold during the year, and $500,000 were borrowed, as appears in the accounts of the company. The contract with the Scranton Coal Company promised to prove profitable to the railway company, and the coal company will ultimately not only take care of all obligations assumed in connection with the purchase, but provide a large and valuable tonnage to the railway at remunerative rates for many years to come.

The anthracite coal situation within the year under consideration assumed a shape which made decisive action on the part of your board imperative. Some of the perplexing problems presented still exist, and until finally settled can be disposed of, it is questionable whether the termination of the voting trust, through the payment of a small dividend, can safely be considered or acted on. The officers and Directors of the company are desirous of co-operating with other coal-carrying companies, in such measures as are clearly essential for the proper protection of the anthracite traffic and rates, but they believe that the company must be placed in a situation sufficiently strong to enable it to fully protect its own position and proper place among the other anthracite-carrying railways.

The policy of the company, the report says, this fiscal year will be to include in operating expenses every expenditure, save only the cost of such extensions as may hereafter be made of the main line or branches, or such actual additions to the motive power and equipment as increase the earning capacity of the company or produce new revenues therefor.

The line to Scranton was opened July 1, 1890, and since that date the anthracite tonnage increased from 811,485 tons to 1,991,987 tons, and the revenue from coal from $782,218 to $1,923,502. The gross earnings for the year increased 11.03 per cent., working expenses increased 5.47 per cent., net earnings increased 23.63 per cent. The earnings of the company from the transportation of coal were $1,923,503, an increase of 15.44 per cent. The ratio of working expenses has been steadily reduced from 76.55 per cent. in 1890 to 65.25 per cent. in 1899. The improvements which are being made from year to year in road and equipment will further reduce cost of transportation.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The Chicago and local wheat markets last week were stagnant and firm until yesterday's post-market curb, where distinct weakness appeared and quotations sagged about 3-16c. The wheat market was upheld by a decided bull flurry in September corn, which was aggressively strong, and made a net advance during the week of 1½c on Chicago and a shade under 1c here. The wheat market, in the opinion of conservative dealers, is ready for a sharp advance, but has lacked stimulating influences. Deterrent factors during the week have been large receipts at primary points and Argentine shipments, with uncertainty as to crop statistics. The harvest last year was over 675,000,000 bushels. Now statisticians and experts are figuring how much we can count on over 500,000,000 bushels. On this there is wide divergence of opinion and figures. Authorities of repute stand firm for 515,000,000 bushels, but here comes Snow with an assertion that the Government crop estimates were based on an unfair estimation of acreage, and he increases the yield to 530,000,000 bushels. Accepting this as fact, there is a shortage for 1899, as against 1898, of 145,000,000 bushels. On this basis it is argued that wheat is cheap, while Argentina's crop is yet beyond the limits of calculation as to its importance. Snow puts the corn yield at 2,215,000,000 bushels—more than a shade of the three-billion estimate. The trend of the week in regard to breadstuffs showed lack of faith in a hostile outcome of the Transvaal situation. Cables were dull against a steady and satisfactory export demand. A reported French harvest shortage of 24,000,000 bushels of wheat, necessitating the importing within the next six months of 4,000,000 bushels, swayed the market unappreciably.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and New York markets during the past week is shown in the following tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Wheat—	Sept. 9.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 12.
September	70⅝	70⅝	70⅞
December	71 3-16	71⅛	71⅛
Corn—			
September	31 5-16	31½	31
December	28 7-16	28⅝	28⅜
Wheat—	Sept. 13.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 15. Sept. 16.
September	71⅛	71⅝	70½ 71¼
December	71⅝	70⅞	70⅝ 70 11-16
Corn—			
September	31⅝	31⅞	32¼ 32 13-16
December	28⅝	29⅛	29⅝ 28¾

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Wheat—	Sept. 9.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 12.
September	73 3-16	73¼	73½
December	76 1-16	76	76½
Corn—			
September	37½	37⅝	37⅝
December	35 3-16	35¼	35⅜
Wheat—	Sept. 13.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 15. Sept. 16.
September	73⅛	73¼	73¼ 73¼
December	76⅛	75⅞	75½ 75 13-16
Corn—			
September	37⅝	38	38¼ 38⅝
December	35½	35½	35⅞ 36

At Chicago September wheat in the week made a net advance of ¾c. and December declined ⅛c. Here September declined 1-16c. and December ¼c. The advances in maize were: Chicago—September, 1½c.; December, 5-16c., and New York—September, ⅞c., and December, 13-16c. On the local post market curb yesterday December wheat ran down to 75¾c. and privileges, December, were 75⅞c. to 75¼c., and calls, 76 13-16c. The range of December wheat at Chicago yesterday was 70½c. to 71⅝c., and of December corn, 28¾c. to 28⅞c.

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In their grain letter of yesterday, McIntyre & Wardwell said:

WHEAT.—Compared with the closing quotations of Saturday last, September wheat is ⅛c higher, December ⅛c higher, and May unchanged. During the week the extremes on December, the active option, have been but 1⅜c apart. This range of prices evidences how evenly balanced have been the features for and against the market. Compared with yesterday, there is a small gain, which is best ascribed to the improvement in English cables and the strength exhibited in Northwestern markets, where the wheat is most appearing. Bradstreet's week's exports were 4,538,000 bushels, with but 300,000 bushels from Pacific ports. Since July 1 last the exports to date are 5,545,000 bushels in excess of the same period in 1898. World's shipments are estimated at 6,750,000 bushels, the Danube contributing but 24,000 bushels and Australia 372,000 bushels. Car lots in Minneapolis and Duluth this week were 6,918 cars, against 5,416 last week and 7,203 last year. Rains in the Northwest will interfere with thrashing operations. A cold wave appears to be coming from British Columbia, and frosts are an early probability. Compared with last year, December wheat in Liverpool is 5½d per quarter higher, 94c per bushel. December in New York is 8¾c higher, and in Chicago about the same parity. Minneapolis stocks will decrease about 200,000 bushels on the week's business, but expectation is for a liberal increase in the visible supply. Much wheat moving into Minneapolis is moving out to Chicago, where the September deal is very interesting and prices changeable. Indications are that the final report of the Government will show less acres of wheat harvested than the 43,750,000 acres on which estimates have been based. We have never been far out of the way in approximating official figures in the past, and we think we have a good understanding of the probabilities this year.

CORN.—The interest is most in Chicago, where the September deal is covered and settlements are in order. On attempts to cover some short sales the September price advanced to 33c. As we said yesterday, there appears to be an effort to bring corn into Chicago for delivery. The posting of 650 cars reported to-day and 1,000 expected Monday, checked the buying, and brought a fractional decline.

Discussing crops and stocks, The Wall Street Journal said last evening:

The action of the Directors of St. Paul and Rock Island in not advancing the dividend rate or making any extra distribution out of the large profits of the last year, shows that the leading spirits in those companies look for less prosperous times in the coming year. The reason for this opinion is not hard to find. There is a marked shortage in the crop of wheat. Estimates made by the traffic managers put the volume of wheat which will be handled by the roads materially below the figures of the previous year. It is often said that wheat forms only a small part of the total tonnage of the great Western lines. This is true in a sense, yet whoever will analyze the returns of the great Western roads will find very sensible results of large or small crops of wheat. Furthermore, this means depreciation in the buying power of the country, to be reflected in westbound tonnage. The expenses of the roads cannot fail to undergo an important increase on account of the advance in all sorts of supplies. It is probable that the ratio of operating expense on most Western lines will be higher in the year ending next June than in the year just closed, in spite of increased equipment and notwithstanding a larger train load. The same reasoning will apply to Southern roads as a result of the smaller crop of cotton. Good general business will maintain earnings for a time, but there is already beginning to be some falling off in the percentage of increase, and this tendency is likely to increase by the end of October.

LONDON BROKERS MAY FAIL.

Firms Dealing in Western Australian Securities in Trouble.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—No failures have yet been announced on the Stock Exchange, but various firms dealing in Western Australian securities are reported to be in difficulties. The checks of eight or nine members of the Clearing House were returned yesterday evening by the banks at the close of yesterday's liquidation. In some cases they have been helped over, but several failures are predicted.

Among them, according to The Evening News, is a member "who, having, as he thought, put his house in order, went to America to see the yacht race."

NO FURTHER TREASURY AID.

Mr. Vanderlip Says Money Market Will Work Tighter, but the Banks Must Look Out for Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip witnessed Frederick Warde's presentation of "Romeo and Juliet" to-night, but between the acts he found time to discuss other affairs. In the course of a conversation he said:

"Money is close in New York, and I think it will work tighter. The Government will not do anything further to help the situation. The banks must look out for themselves. You know the Treasury has decided to anticipate the payment of the October interest. This will amount to $5,500,000; not much, but enough to help things a little. Half of this will go to New York.

"The Treasury cannot do anything more, unless it deposits more of the internal revenue receipts in the banks. This is not likely to be done, as the amount now is larger than it has ever been. Last year we deposited something like $90,000,000 of the receipts from the bond sale, and now there is about $80,000,000 in the hands of the banks.

"The Treasury Department has not been asked to take any steps toward relieving the situation, though individual banks have asked for more deposits. The decision to anticipate the October interest was taken without solicitation."

Mr. Vanderlip said he hoped Congress would enact legislation putting the country on a gold basis. He believed it would be likely to do so. He did not agree with the view that the adoption of the gold standard in so many words is unnecessary. "It is not so long ago," he said, "that we had hard work to keep from going on a silver basis, and I believe the best plan is to pass a law which will keep the country on a gold basis if both houses of Congress repeal the law and the President approves it.

"I believe silver is practically dead. I was through the West last Summer, and upon my return I said silver was dead. A great many papers criticised that opinion, but, nevertheless, in the strongholds of silver the present prosperity on a gold basis has shaken the belief in the silver theories. I do not say silver will not be in the Democratic platform, but I do not think it will be the issue."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $198,199,258; balances, $7,100,475; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $565,657.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅝; demand, $4.86; cables, $4.86⅛@$4.86¼. Commercial bills were $4.82@$4.83.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅞ less 1-16 and 5.19¾ less 1-16@5.20; reichsmarks, 94 3-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$2 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@35c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little trading was done yesterday in the market for outside securities, and changes in prices were neither numerous nor important. Attention seemed to be directed to the Stock Exchange market, leaving the outside market almost entirely neglected. A good deal of doubt was felt as to the course the market would take during the coming week, and this feeling that the best policy to pursue was to wait, naturally led to an almost lifeless market.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was the only active issue. It was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares, and followed a somewhat irregular course. The opening sale was made at 90⅝, and from that figure the stock declined to 90, a sale of 500 shares being made at the bottom price of the day. It rallied to 91, and closed at 90⅝ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point. The selling of Amalgamated Copper yesterday, as on Friday, seemed forced. The stock was stronger yesterday than it was on the previous day, for with no heavier selling than occurred yesterday the stock lost over 2 points on Friday, whereas yesterday it closed with a slight net gain.

ST. LOUIS subscriptions were traded in yesterday to the extent of about $100,000. The reported sales were made at 139 and 139¾, and at the close 138¾ was bid, a substantial advance over Friday's closing bid. The United Railways of St. Louis stocks continue very inactive. The bid on the preferred stock was advanced yesterday from 90 to 90½, but the stock is held much above this figure.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, so far as reported, was not traded in at all, but the stock suffered a decline, due rather to the general condition of the market than to any special cause. It was offered at 20¼, and at the close the best bid for the issues was 19⅜.

ELECTRIC BOAT common lost 2 points, closing at 18 bid, against 20 bid on Friday. This and other similar declines seemed due merely to unwillingness to take stock at the close of a week that had been more less unfavorable, and when conditions seem to point to little improvement for the beginning of the coming week.

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE sold at 83 and at 82, and at the close it was offered at 81½, with 81 bid.

WOOLEN GOODS common sold at 26½. The preferred stock closed at 83⅝ bid, a net gain of seven-eighths of 1 point. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	32¾	33¼
New Amsterdam pf	58¼	58½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	100½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	35⅝	36
American Agricultural Chemical pf	81	82
American Wool Goods	26	27
American Wool Goods pf	83⅞	84½
American Writing Paper 5s	87	90
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19	19½
Distilling Company of America pf		59½
Electric Axle, Light & Power		6¼
Electric Boat	18	22
Electric Boat pf		47
Havana Commercial	29½	30
Havana Commercial pf	68	69½
International Pump	23¾	25
International Pump pf	70	72
National Gramophone	81	81½
National Salt	45	46
National Salt pf	74	77
National Tube	46⅝	47
National Tube pf., ex div	90	101
Otis Elevator pf	97½	97¾
Otis Elevator	34¾	35
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	105
Royal Baking Powder pf	100½	101
Rubber Goods Mfg	31	32
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	86	86½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	120	122
Sloss-Sheffield	33	33½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	75	80
Standard Oil Trust	463	465
Standard Oil of New Jersey	461	463
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar		⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	90⅜	91½
American Air Power	45	55
Arizona Lead	7¼	7⅝
Asphalt Company of America	18½	18⅝
British Columbia Copper	11	11⅜
Chicago & Alton subs	110	112
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	97	101
Electric Vehicle pf	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	28	29½
General Carriage	84	86
Illinois Transportation	4⅝	4¾
*Marken Copper	10⅝	11½
Mexican 5s	100½	100⅝
New England Transportation	8¼	9
New York Gas & Electric 4s	94½	95
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102	105
New York Transportation	19¾	20¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23⅝	24½
St. Louis subs	138¾	139¼
St. Louis common, when issued	81	83
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90¼	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94⅜	95½
Tennessee Copper	17	17⅝
Trust Company of America	250	251
*Union Copper	30	
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	29

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue		233
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	52
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	88	88½
Buffalo Street Railway con	102	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	105	
Chicago Union Traction	108	109
Chicago Union Traction pf	35	35½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	63	64
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	14¼	14¼
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	67	68
Eighth Avenue Railroad	112	113
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	40	41
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	118½	120
Hudson River Telephone	80	88
Lorillard Company pf	110	110
Standard Coupler	116½	117½
Trenton Potteries	35	40
Trenton Potteries pf	5	8
Union Typewriter	42	55
Union Typewriter 1st pf	32	38
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118
Worthington Pump pf	120	122

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
120	Am. Steel & W.	53½	54½	51½	51½
7,640	Am. Sugar Ref.	149	149½	145⅞	147
620	Am. Tobacco	128⅝	127½	124¼	124¾
20	At., T. & S. F.	20½	20½	20½	20½
1,580	At., T. & S.F. pf.	62⅝	63½	61⅞	61⅞
40,380	Brook. R. T.	88¼	89½	87½	87⅝
10	Ches. & Ohio	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
3,490	Chi., Bur. & Q.	131⅝	131⅝	130	130½
30	Chi. Gt. West.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
5,970	Chi., M. & St. P.	129½	129⅝	127⅜	128
1,280	Chi., R. I. & P.	114⅝	115⅛	113	113
10	Col. Fuel	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
360	Cont. Tobacco	44	45⅜	42⅝	42⅝
1,070	Federal Steel	55⅞	56⅞	54⅜	55
550	Louis. & Nash.	79½	79⅝	78½	78½
7,210	Manhattan	113⅜	114½	108¼	108¾
200	Met. St. Ry.	200	200	200	200
490	Mo. Pacific	45¼	45¼	44⅜	44⅝
20	N. Y. Central	136½	136½	136⅛	136⅛
10	N. Y. O. & W.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
140	Nor. Pacific	53¾	53¾	52⅞	52⅞
2,090	People's Gas	113⅝	113⅝	109⅝	109⅝
400	Reading	22	22	22	22
100	Reading 1st pf.	59½	59½	59	59⅜
50	Repub. Steel	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
40	Southern Pacific	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36½
10	Southern Ry. pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½
90	Tenn. C. & I.	118¾	118¾	116½	117
320	Union Pacific	44⅝	45	44⅛	44⅛
80	Union Pac. pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅝	76½
380	U. S. Leather	12¼	12½	11⅞	11⅞
40	U. S. Leath. pf.	76¼	76¾	76	76

74,750

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Am. Gas 5s	101	101	101	101
15,000	At., T. & S.F. adj.	86¼	86¼	86⅛	86¼

$20,000

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—American securities were fairly steady, but business was restricted. The closing was dull, with little doing.

Consols for money, 104⅝; consols for the account, 104⅞; Canadian, 95⅝; Erie, 13⅝; Erie first preferred, 38; Illinois Central, 117; Union Pacific preferred, 79; St. Paul, 133½; New York Central, 140; Pennsylvania, 67⅜; Reading, 11¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 77½; Atchison, 21½; Louisville, 81⅝; Grand Trunk, 3⅛; Anaconda, 11⅜.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 59⅝.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, £58,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.60; Mad

$9,160,370. The imports of specie were $476,586, and the exports $779,493.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $2,183,475. The banks now hold $275,450 in excess of legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Decrease.
Loans	$747,646,300	$739,791,900	$7,854,400
Deposits	834,439,100	819,393,400	15,053,700
Circulation	14,967,000	14,825,700	*158,700
Legal tenders	49,985,500	49,098,700	886,800
Specie	161,083,200	156,022,600	5,060,600
Reserve	211,068,700	205,121,300	5,947,400
Reserve required	208,609,775	204,845,850	3,763,925
Surplus	2,458,925	275,450	2,183,475

*Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,630,375	$22,244,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	29,263,075	25,968,775	52,173,525
Jan. 21	34,993,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,282,025	35,609,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,525	32,437,050	51,633,225
Feb. 18	34,397,825	29,648,450	55,969,950
Feb. 25	33,334,900	32,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,536,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	23,060,100	48,743,975
March 25	18,537,425	23,393,450	48,895,750
April 1	35,498,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,324,175	44,546,775	48,917,525
May 6	25,351,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,758,800	46,616,100
June 3	42,770,600	52,239,825	45,906,750
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,208,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,350	41,384,575
July 8	13,345,300	53,345,300	43,361,350
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	48,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,885,000	41,092,125
August 12	4,395,375	38,382,725	39,111,850
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 9	2,458,925	7,076,775	26,683,525
Sept. 16	275,450	4,240,400	19,895,175

Imports Specie Port of New York Sept. 9 to 15 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	$270
Pretoria	St. Thomas	355
Havana	Havana	143,000
American Silver Coin—		
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	23
Pretoria	St. Thomas	90
Havana	Havana	4,000
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Arkadia	San Juan	1,712
Havana	Havana	267,000
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Daggy	Gonaives	800
Arkadia	San Juan	88
Andes	Jeremie	691
Erna	St. Marc	1,175
Alene	Greytown	960
Carib	Puerto Plata	500
Gold Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	1,747
La Gascogne	Havre	4,614
Chalene	Greytown	750
Alene	Carthagena	515
Prins Willem III	Paramaribo	811
Menominee	London	7,560
Silver Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	14,124
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	10,560
La Gascogne	Havre	1,915
Menominee	London	6,780
Silver Ore—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	6,546
Total		$476,586

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Sept. 11 to 16 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
Sept. 11	Wm. der Grosse.	London, S. B.	$302,365
Sept. 11	Caribbee	Demarara, S. C. (Mex.)	200
Sept. 12	Irrawaddy	Port of Spain, S. C. (Mex.)	490
Sept. 12	New York	London, S. B.	266,990
Sept. 13	Finance	Colon, S. B. (S. A.)	8,825
Sept. 13	Columbia	London, S. B.	52,905
Sept. 15	Umbria	London, S. B.	143,800
Sept. 15	Erna	Matthewtown, S. C. (U. S.)	22
Sept. 15	Erna	Matthewtown, S. C. (U. S.)	50
Sept. 15	Alene	Kingston, S. C. (S. A.)	478
Sept. 15	Cametense	Manaos, S. C. (Peru)	4,700
Total			$780,526

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept. 8	Carib	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	$3,642
Sept. 8	Carib	Santo Domingo, G. C., (Span.)	475
Total			$784,643

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	614	614	614
4th week August	$76,450	$70,313	$47,307
1st week Sept	47,043	47,308	
From Jan. 1	1,415,072	1,193,562	
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week August	49,803	46,822	
1st week Sept	30,254	32,352	28,161
From Jan. 1	1,051,358	978,951	
GEORGIA RAILROAD—			
Mileage	307	307	307
1st week Sept	27,619	22,294	30,691
From Jan. 1	1,036,599	979,436	
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,963	4,862	4,370
1st week Sept	675,649	633,620	495,828
From July 1	5,673,344	4,953,486	4,164,749
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
2d week Sept	117,457	104,008	113,579
From July 1	1,264,800	1,060,156	1,081,005
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for the quarter ended June 30—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$754,335	$630,649	$123,686
Oper. expenses	492,504	350,992	141,512
Net earnings	261,831	279,657	*17,826
Other income	2,995	4,433	*1,438
Total income	264,826	284,090	*19,264
Charges	186,989	174,240	12,249
Balance	77,837	109,850	*32,013
Dividends	75,900	75,900	
Surplus	1,937	33,950	*32,013

*Decrease.

* CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for July—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$340,326	$294,845	$303,294
Oper. expenses	203,418	197,180	210,674
Net earnings	136,908	97,464	92,620
COLORADO MIDLAND for July—			
Gross earnings	141,911	140,339	153,332
Oper. expenses	118,555	115,802	116,273
Net earnings	33,356	24,537	37,059
GEORGIA & ALABAMA for July—			
Gross earnings	94,245	94,871	82,627
Oper. expenses	70,289	73,769	66,747
Net earnings	23,959	21,102	15,880
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings:			
Passenger	5,409,538	5,103,312	4,214,461
Freight	19,251,344	15,918,729	15,162,019
Mail, exp., &c.	3,453,808	3,295,279	2,734,458
Total gross	28,114,690	27,317,820	22,110,938
Operating expenses:			
Maint. way	4,283,497	4,255,225	3,594,051
Maint. equip	3,195,987	3,132,720	2,712,978
Transportation	10,723,848	9,975,112	8,376,914
Taxes	1,358,980	1,292,413	1,051,941
Total op. exp	19,562,262	18,655,470	15,735,884
Net earnings	8,552,428	8,662,350	6,375,054
Per cent. of exp. to earnings	69.58	68.29	71.16
Other income:			
Interest, &c	2,547,688	2,177,064	2,110,756
Land office	33,420	59,305	53,440
Total income	11,133,506	10,898,719	8,539,280
Charges:			
Interest	2,902,465	2,993,545	3,189,972
Rent, &c	8,187,080	7,887,871	5,345,725
Total charges	11,089,545	10,861,516	8,535,697
Surplus	43,961	37,203	3,553
INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for July—			
Gross earnings	76,791	59,594	54,935
Op. expenses	52,126	41,861	44,047
Net earnings	24,665	17,733	10,888
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings:			
Passengers	709,266	641,678	633,659
Freight	3,462,138	3,060,280	3,075,505
Mail and express	111,078	122,771	121,659
Miscellaneous	63,680	59,902	58,580
Total gross	4,346,163	3,914,635	3,894,403
Operating expenses:			
Maint. way	511,532	553,489	546,017
Maint. equip	513,578	469,753	457,718
Transportation	1,677,703	1,544,816	1,531,201
General	133,047	120,718	120,924
Total op. expenses	2,835,861	2,688,777	2,655,860
Taxes	134,525	124,637	124,637
Total expenses	2,970,110	2,801,642	2,780,497
Net	1,376,052	1,112,992	1,113,906
Interest, rentals, and charges	689,688	710,532	
Surplus	686,364	402,460	
Per cent. expenses to earnings	68.42	71.57	71.40
Other income	167,919	86,746	82,900
Total income	1,543,973	1,199,739	1,196,706
Interest and rent	857,607	797,278	796,796
Surplus	686,366	402,461	399,910
KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	678,623	694,479	725,312
Op. expenses	616,916	619,618	549,832
Net earnings	62,707	74,861	175,480
Other income	6,321	7,385	17,582
Total income	69,028	82,246	193,042
Fixed charges	72,474	171,332	392,805
Deficit	3,446	89,086	199,763
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for July—			
Gross	330,550	293,544	270,540
Op. expenses	155,223	150,183	162,783
Net	135,327	107,361	107,777

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

Banks.	*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.	P.ct. Reserv
Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$2,000,000	$1,880,600	$15,120,000	$3,320,000	$867,000	$15,470,000		$15,470,000	27.1
Bk. Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	2,266,000	18,109,000	3,391,000	1,659,000	20,077,000		20,077,000	25.1
Merchants' National	2,000,000	1,057,600	13,864,900	2,979,100	1,337,900	16,379,200		16,379,200	26.3
Mechanics' National	2,001,600	2,001,600	11,655,000	1,980,000	802,000	11,437,000		11,437,000	24.3
Bank of America	1,500,000	2,786,700	27,076,800	4,222,800	1,666,700	23,988,200		23,988,200	24.6
Phenix National	1,000,000	222,500	4,840,000	996,000	190,000	4,794,000		4,794,000	24.7
National City	1,000,000	4,748,900	55,973,500	23,604,800	3,287,300	106,924,400		106,924,400	25.2
Chemical National	300,000	6,516,200	24,930,500	5,136,300	2,346,300	25,936,000		25,936,000	29.0
Merchants' Ex. Nat.	600,000	183,300	4,915,200	935,600	400,600	5,470,100		5,470,100	24.4
Gallatin National	1,000,000	1,715,000	8,425,400	1,198,000	611,800	7,042,100		7,042,100	25.7
Nat. B. & Drovers'	300,000	72,600	1,179,200	347,700	69,000	1,436,800		1,436,800	29.0
Mech. & Traders'	400,000	114,100	1,968,000	253,000	138,000	2,020,000		2,020,000	19.4
Greenwich	200,000	169,300	1,945,400	101,200	195,500	969,500		969,500	30.0
Leath. Mfrs.' Nat.	600,000	481,400	3,889,300	726,400	191,200	3,621,000		3,621,000	25.3
Seventh National	300,000	164,200	3,181,800	526,900	318,500	4,028,600		4,028,600	21.0
Bk. State of N. Y.	1,200,000	514,300	4,167,800	327,200	332,700	3,400,100		3,400,100	19.4
American Ex. Nat.	5,000,000	2,584,200	26,563,000	2,360,000	2,619,000	19,928,000		19,928,000	25.0
Nat Bk. Commerce	5,000,000	3,432,900	28,998,200	1,783,600	3,571,600	20,776,700		20,776,700	25.8
National Broadway	1,000,000	1,561,000	9,814,400	1,270,900	157,600	6,303,900		6,303,900	23.0
Mercantile National	1,000,000	1,010,900	12,454,600	2,622,300	757,600	13,456,400		13,456,400	25.1
Pacific	422,700	487,300	3,002,100	447,100	364,900	3,333,100		3,333,100	24.4
Nat. Bk. of Republic	1,500,000	876,100	21,053,900	5,234,100	747,400	23,573,900		23,573,900	25.4
Chatham National	450,000	862,100	4,230,000	837,000	900,000	6,068,800		6,068,800	25.0
People's	200,000	290,400	2,316,600	375,800	173,800	2,741,700		2,741,700	20.1
Nat. Bk. of N. A.	1,000,000	530,500	11,404,300	2,241,700	601,200	12,525,100		12,525,100	22.7
Hanover National	1,000,000	2,521,500	37,650,500	9,883,200	1,938,300	46,802,000		46,802,000	25.1
Irving National	500,000	369,500	4,403,000	674,000	474,400	4,687,000		4,687,000	24.5
National Citizens'	600,000	386,200	2,889,000	584,200	112,700	2,933,100		2,931,700	23.9
Nassau	500,000	265,200	3,696,300	406,600	230,000	2,931,700		2,931,700	21.5
Market & Ful. Nat.	900,000	963,100	6,581,600	942,100	588,500	6,785,700		6,785,700	22.6
Nat. Shoe & Leather	1,000,000	155,000	3,996,100	890,400	263,800	4,617,900		4,617,900	25.0
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	1,738,900	15,595,800	2,842,800	1,185,000	17,060,300		17,060,300	22.8
Continental Nat.	1,000,000	603,000	5,327,400	1,334,200	277,400	6,367,000		6,367,000	25.8
Oriental	300,000	400,400	2,029,400	120,000	250,000	1,862,000		1,862,000	20.4
Imp. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	5,648,200	25,598,000	5,425,000	1,254,000	26,049,000		26,049,000	25.6
National Park	2,000,000	3,202,200	14,926,000	12,505,000	1,307,000	54,436,000		54,436,000	25.4
East River Nat.	250,000	149,900	1,317,200	325,100	125,500	1,412,900		1,412,900	31.9
Fourth National	3,000,000	2,046,100	23,046,100	5,789,400	1,093,300	25,278,700		25,278,700	27.2
Central National	1,000,000	485,100	9,775,000	2,501,400	783,000	13,697,000		13,697,000	24.6
Second National	300,000	735,200	7,508,000	1,706,000	449,000	8,749,000		8,749,000	25.3
Ninth National	750,000	166,600	3,031,500	386,000	221,400	3,020,000		3,020,000	20.1
First National	500,000	7,707,600	37,545,400	7,264,300	649,600	35,606,300		35,606,300	22.2
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	63,700	2,393,300	221,800	549,700	2,731,200		2,731,200	28.2
Bowery Bank	250,000	664,400	4,434,200	449,800	449,800	3,567,000		3,567,000	24.8
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	407,300	3,386,300	633,200	316,500	3,974,500		3,974,500	23.9
German-American	750,000	306,600	3,349,400	500,000	265,400	3,208,300		3,208,300	23.4
Chase National	1,000,000	1,412,500	33,227,300	6,938,300	4,802,900	44,456,400		44,456,400	26.4
Fifth Avenue	100,000	1,175,000	8,288,200	1,884,600	575,100	10,553,100		10,553,100	25.8
German Exchange	200,000	551,200	2,482,400	237,600	414,000	3,098,500		3,098,500	21.0
Germania Bank	200,000	757,200	3,205,300	575,700	481,800	4,797,400		4,797,400	22.0
Lincoln National	300,000	788,700	10,608,000	2,480,000	611,300	12,430,500		12,430,500	24.9
Garfield National	200,000	920,500	6,406,600	1,509,200	463,500	7,594,600		7,594,600	25.2
Fifth National	200,000	329,200	2,289,400	545,400	129,000	2,515,000		2,515,000	26.8
Bk. of the Metropolis	300,000	674,100	5,337,100	1,434,400	217,900	6,145,600		6,145,600	26.9
West Side	200,000	380,200	2,698,000	405,000	369,000	3,080,000		3,080,000	25.1
Seaboard National	500,000	923,500	10,223,000	2,200,000	855,000	12,233,000		12,233,000	24.8
Western National	2,100,000	1,096,800	31,791,300	8,196,900	981,700	37,727,000		37,727,000	24.3
First National, Bkn.	300,000	507,500	5,237,000	419,000	884,100	4,797,000		4,797,000	27.1
National Union	1,200,000	1,205,700	15,247,900	3,516,800	366,300	16,159,900		16,159,900	24.0
Liberty National	500,000	407,200	4,169,700	968,200	250,800	5,192,100		5,192,100	23.3
N. Y. Produce Ex.	1,600,000	341,100	3,803,500	548,500	373,000	3,367,900		3,367,900	27.4
Bk. of N. Amsterdam	250,000	344,900	3,419,000	757,900	188,600	3,823,300		3,823,300	25.5
Astor National	350,000	163,000	3,502,400	701,000	197,500	3,741,000		3,741,000	24.0
	$47,500,000	$62,957,600	Total, National Bks.						
	11,422,700	14,425,300	Total State Banks.						
	$58,922,700	$77,382,600	Total	$739,791,900	$156,022,600	49,098,700		$819,383,400	25.0

*As per official reports—44 National Banks, June 30, 1899; 19 State banks, June 14, 1899.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$988,228.00	$22,230.00	$86,418	$133,933.00	.....	$1,107,033.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,408,580.91	56,855.17	70,852	245,699.56	.....	1,637,360.20
Gansevoort	200,000	663,943.88	17,180.90	46,723	20,283.37	$88,496.00	715,261.81
Hamilton	200,000	1,274,200.00	61,300.00	107,000	128,900.00	.....	1,426,600.00
Hide and Leath.	500,000	2,425,700.00	158,900.00	218,500	121,183.00	.....	1,847,700.00
Home	100,000	597,632.78	57,306.90	40,195	52,413.29	727.48	621,522.67
Mutual	200,000	1,157,323.46	31,446.81	115,397	282,407.41	168,877.15	1,426,011.48
Riverside	100,000	883,381.83	17,439.00	48,981	61,401.05	.....	882,072.79
State	100,000	2,273,000.00	150,000.00	75,000	82,000.00	138,000.00	2,557,000.00
12th Ward	200,000	1,220,000.00	20,200.00	140,000	133,400.00	49,800.00	1,723,500.00
Union Square	200,000	2,433,250.35	51,328.94	146,793	249,538.58	.....	2,743,935.55
19th Ward	100,000	917,692.00	27,074.00	166,487	233,559.00	155,000.00	1,447,474.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,113,560.00	14,802.00	92,639	109,281.00	100,000.00	1,244,694.00
Broadway	100,000	1,445,696.59	17,191.74	108,884	163,915.17	.....	1,541,814.40
Eighth Ward	100,000	319,800.00	5,000.00	32,500	42,900.00	5,000.00	295,600.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	645,100.00	31,100.00	23,500	48,200.00	32,000.00	612,500.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	2,336,300.00	249,000.00	272,900	513,900.00	.....	2,812,700.00
Mech. & Trad's.	100,000	948,504.95	23,300.00	51,500	84,507.00	35,148.02	913,069.31
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,896,000.00	144,000.00	244,000	483,000.00	42,000.00	4,015,000.00
National City	300,000	2,694,000.00	137,000.00	239,000	402,000.00	18,000.00	3,014,060.00
North Side	100,000	639,783.18	13,528.90	52,680	43,726.13	30,051.00	640,330.94
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,145,000.00	110,000.00	7,000	269,600.00	23,500.00	1,291,100.00
Union	100,000	332,545.00	6,882.00	13,765	26,386.00	42,000.00	270,306.00
Wallabout	100,000	575,000.00	11,400.00	41,400	91,200.00	130,400.00	712,800.00
17th Ward	100,000	471,946.00	10,252.00	30,959	54,765.00	20,577.00	419,206.00
26th Ward	100,000	531,005.00	9,632.00	21,376	60,061.00	1,753.00	528,398.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	458,850.00	17,052.00	25,826	149,850.00	675.00	587,900.00
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	654,898.00	23,368.00	28,666	167,393.00	.....	701,370.00
Hoboken.							
First Nat.	110,000	1,772,800.00	110,000.00	16,900	144,500.00	175,100.00	1,714,000.00
Second Nat.	125,000	885,066.00	54,441.00	39,175	55,221.00	39,643.00	924,886.00
Jersey City.							
First Nat.	400,000	4,843,300.00	216,800.00	295,400	381,800.00	427,100.00	5,582,700.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,108,080.00	83,000.00	61,590	138,097.00	40,530.00	1,749,721.00
Second Nat.	250,000	1,339,600.00	53,900.00	38,100	216,200.00	.....	1,125,400.00
Third Nat.	200,000	875,222.58	24,563.14	72,409	94,448.14	37,803.09	819,684.40

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET CROSSTOWN for the quarter ended June 30—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$88,322	$83,049	$5,273
Oper. expenses	52,061	49,060	3,001
Net earnings	36,261	33,989	2,272
Other income	250	250	.....
Total income	36,511	34,239	2,272
Charges	14,093	13,926	167
Net income	22,418	20,313	2,105

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL & PITTSBURG for August—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	110,967	101,513	9,454
Oper. expenses	75,257	74,549	697
Net earnings	35,710	26,953	8,757

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for the month of July—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	872,013	752,805	807,918
Op. expenses	681,578	631,348	612,544
Net	190,435	121,457	194,374

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	...	Knick. 1. pf.	74	77
3s, r., 1918	108½	109	Lac. G. pf	97	99
3s, c., 1918	108½	109	L. E. & W.	19	20¼
3s, 1918 sm.	108	109	L. E. & W. pf.	79	80
4s, r., 1907	111¼	111¾	Lon. Shore	202	...
4s, c., 1907	113	114	Long Island	60	70
4s, r., 1925	130	130¾	Long Island	60	...
4s, c., 1925	130	130¾	Mah. C. R.	150	...
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½	M. C. R. pf.	105	...
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112¼	Man. Beach.	11	20
D. C. 3-65s	117	...	Md. Coal pf.	65	75
Adams. Exp.	115	120	M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	64	68
Alb. & Susq.	195	175	Mich. Cent.	110	115
Am. Cot. pf.	145	...	M. & St. L.	73	74
A. C. O. pf.	93½	94½	M. & St. L. pf.	95	97
Am. D. Tel.	...	37½	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	24	26
Am. Exp.	147	153	Mor. & Es.	182½	185
Am. Linseed	5½	8½	Nat. Bis. pf.	...	101½
A. M. Co. pf.	66¾	68	Nat. Lead	30	31
Am. Sp. Mfg.	6¼	...	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	65
A. S. M. pf.	...	30¾	N. St. 2d pf.	16	20
A. S. R. pf.	117¾	119½	New C. Coal	37	40
Am. T. & C.	98	101	N. Y. & St.L. 1st pf.	65	75
A. T. pf.	80¼	82	N. Y. C. & St.L. 2d pf.	32	35½
Am. Tob. pf.	143	147	Norfolk So.	75	...
Ann Arbor.	17	18	Ont. Mining	7⅝	8¼
Ann Arb. pf.	39	40	O. R. R. & N.	42	47
B. & O. S. W. pf.	83½	9	O. R. R. & N. pf.	76	78
B. & L. E.	106½	106¾	P. C. 1st pf.	84	90
B. Un. Gas.	137	142	P. C. 2d pf.	64½	66½
Bruns. City.	15	17	Penn. Coal.	370	...
B. R. & P.	34	38	P. D. & E.	2¼	2½
B. R. & P. pf.	78	...	Peo. & East.	4	5
B. C. R. & N.	102	...	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	95	97
Cap. Tract.	...	94¾	P. Ft. W. & C.	189½	...
Chi. C. Tr.	...	50	P. & W. pf.	11	13
C. & E. Ill.	125	130	Quicksilver	2	3
pf.	9	10	Quicksil'r pf.	...	10
C. C. C. & L.	205	210	R. W. & O.	130	...
C. & N. W. pf.	138	139	St. J. & G. I.	4½	5½
C. T. & T.	12	13	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	50
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	98	99	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69	72
C. I. & W.	9	10½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35¾	37
C. I. & W. pf.	36	44	St. P. & D.	58	65
Cleve. & P.	189½	...	St. P. & D. pf.	100	101½
C. C. & I. D.	2	2½	St. P. & O.	119	122
C. F. & I. pf.	117	122	St. P. & O. pf.	170	190
Col. Midland.	6½	7⅞	Sil. bull. cfs.	59	59¾
Col. Mid. pf.	22	24	Sixth Av.	200	...
Com. Cable.	179	...	T. P. L. T.	11¼	11⅞
Consol. Coal.	50	56	T. & O. C.	15	20
Consol. Ice.	36	40	T. & O. C. pf.	30	...
Con. Ice pf.	...	87	T. C. R. T.	63	65¾
D. & R. G.	21½	22¼	Un. B. & P. pf.	81¼	82
D. M. & Ft.	...	20	U. S. Express	50	55
D. pf.	100	120	U. S. R. pf.	115	118
D. S. S. & A.	4½	6	U. & B. R.	167	...
D. S. S. & A. pf.	13¾	15½	Wabash	7⅝	7¾
Elgin.	40	...	Wag. P. Car.	192	193
Erie	13¾	14	W. F. Exp.	132	136
Erie 2d pf.	16	18	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	55	58
E. T. & T.	107	...	Wis. C. w. i.	17	17½
Ft. W. & R.	24	26	Wis. C. pf., w. issued.	56	57
G.	26	28			
Glucose pf.	...	108			
Homestake	72	75			
Ill. C.	102	15			
Int. Silver	13	13¼			
Iowa Cent.	13	...			
Joliet & Chi.	185	...	

With the Sportsmen Afield and Afloat

Save for the devotees of golf and for the men who find pleasure in shooting, it is between seasons for sport-loving people. Wheeling is ever with us until the snow comes, just as is golf. But rowing men have housed their boats, athletes have abandoned the track and field, yachtsmen have finished their racing for the year, tennis is about at an end—wholly so as to important tournaments—and it is a bit too early for the distinctive sports of the cold season. With the week the football players will get to work in earnest preparing for the big Fall games, and when Dewey receptions are at an end and the international yacht races have been sailed interest will centre in the work and then the contests of the college lads who will do battle on the gridironed field. Unfortunately for New Yorkers, none of the big games of the year will be played here, as the college lads will confine their battles to their own grounds at the seats of the colleges they represent.

But New York will at no time be a Sahara for the man or woman who loves sport. The local athletic clubs will provide a very good article of football, if the plans now under way do not miscarry. Several of them have excellent material in their membership for football of the liveliest. Among them are men who have won more or less enduring fame while battling as members of college teams, and have not yet forgotten their cunning at the game. Many of them are ready to try their hand at the sport again, and if the plan for an amateur football league goes through there should be some excellent sport. The New York Athletic, Knickerbocker, Crescent, Orange, and Staten Island Clubs can all furnish good teams; and while the inter-club contests will not arouse the same general interest that games between college elevens do, the sport will be about as good and the games as cleverly played. The rivalry between the teams would be none the less intense so far as the personnel goes.

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Society is slowly getting back to town, and when it has deserted mountain and shore some of its especial fads, in the way of sports, will be revived. With the yacht races out of the way as matters of interest, those who love cross-country riding will have a chance for indulgence in that sport, as the masters of several of the hunts on Long Island and other near-by places are preparing for lively runs, which will be continued as long as the ground will afford safe footing for the horses. The list of good riders is being constantly added to as the fondness for the saddle horse grows, so that the chances are that there will be larger fields than ever before at the meets on Long Island, in New Jersey, and in Westchester County. Our friend, the horse, which was for a time deserted in the craze for the wheel, and later for the automobile, will be to the fore again this Winter, for the masters at the riding schools are already receiving applications for their services during the Winter, and clubs have already booked dates for their music rides and games on horseback. Rough-riding has taken hold on young men of spirit who have been a bit carried away by the stories of what the Rough Riders did in the Cuban campaign. It is exhilarating and exciting sport, and, for a good rider, one at which he can show at the best before his friends of the feminine gender. Women like to throw bouquets at the man who knows how to handle a high-spirited horse in a lively mêlée, or even at some of the less exciting sports of the ring and the riding school. If promises go for anything there is to be more of this sort of thing this Winter than there has ever before been in the vicinity of New York.

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So many of the prominent families of New York will be in mourning this Winter that the usual number of routs and dances and balls will be materially lessened, and the younger members of these families will be well put to it to find a way to kill time in ways that are permitted to those in mourning. Badminton in-door tennis, and bowling are generally reserved for the Lenten season. But before that season comes there are many long weeks when the golf links may not be reached. Society has looked kindly on skating since the opening of the St. Nicholas rink, and its managers anticipate the liveliest season since the rink was thrown open to the public. Already there is talk of a still further reservation of days for the use of the members of the association, and setting aside of certain afternoons and evenings to skating clubs formed on the plan of many of the bowling clubs. Hockey proved a very taking sport last season, both to the men who participated in the games and to those who were but onlookers, and there is a certainty of an even more exciting season than that of a year ago by the clubs forming the Hockey League. In Brooklyn, as here, the season developed some experts at the sport and incidentally some very fine skaters, and created a love for this very healthful, as well as very graceful sport. A well-dressed and graceful woman on skates is about as near to a symphony of motion as anything one can think of, and the clever young woman knows that if she can skate well she is sure of directing admiration in her direction Naturally, therefore, she approves of the ice as a place for her exercise during the Winter, and with her cordial aporoval skating has naturally taken a prominent place in Winter recreations.

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Attempts to revive cross-country running among the athletes has not met with much success. Americans do not take so kindly to it as do the English, where there are "harrier" clubs in every place of any importance. We seem to take more kindly to indoor athletics, and for the various sorts of sport in this category there is a lively season ahead. Basketball will have a lot of followers this Winter among the younger portion of the athletes, while the veterans and those who are still spry at the sprinting game will have all they want of their favorite sport. Clubs are arranging for indoor meets, in which they will find sharp competitors for popular approval among the regimental athletic organizations, all of which are preparing for a lively season. Rifle practice in the armories promises to be even more general than it was last Winter, and this sort of sport will engage the attention of several thousand young men during the Winter.

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Bowling alley proprietors hail the coming of Winter with joy. Alleys have been renewed all about town, and already the signs stare one in the face announcing that "early engagements must be made by clubs desiring the use of this alley this Winter." Inter-club tourneys here and in Brooklyn are already being talked about and the experts have begun quiet practice preparatory to matches already outlined and details of which will be worked out during the coming month. Inter-club matches at billiards and pool are already talked of in the clubs by the devotees of those games and that there will be plenty of sport of this sort is a certainty. Already there has been a proposition made to one of the leading room keepers of the city to institute an amateur tournament at billiards, but these have proved such doubtful successes in the past that it is doubtful if another can be brought about this Winter in spite of the success attending that of a year ago at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and which unfortunately ended in a squabble between two of the players.

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Boxing, wrestling, and fencing will all attract more than usual attention this Winter at the athletic clubs whose members have found that the exercise demanded by any of the three is amply rewarded by the benefits accruing. While the true amateurs at these sports rarely get before the public the devotees give some very interesting impromptu exhibitions on the clubroom floor that keep the interest in them of the liveliest. Club exhibitions in which they will play an important part are on the cards at all of the clubs where there is a quiet indulgence between members at "the manly art of self-defense," and boxing of a better and faster sort than can be seen at the public exhibitions will be a feature of the Winter's smokers.

So when golf links are deserted because of the cold and snow, when the Columbia and the Shamrock have sought Winter quarters and when hunting has been abandoned, there will be plenty in the way of amateur sport for the lover of that sort of thing. In fact, the general belief seems to be that the Fall and Winter will be the liveliest New York has had for many seasons, and with variety enough to suit every taste.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The Nassau Boat Club, one of the oldest organizations on the Harlem River, has enjoyed unusual success and prosperity during the present season. The membership has increased to within one or two of the limit, and the club's crews have won six out of the eight events in which they were entered. The last victory won by the club was in the Metropolitan Rowing Club's regatta last week when they captured the open four-oared gig event. Much credit for the season's success is given to Jack Smith, who is in charge of the club's boats, and who has built the four-oared gig that has been rowed to victory in two junior events, one intermediate, one senior, and two open events. In fact the boat has not been beaten.

Capt. Hjertberg of the Union Boat Club is busily engaged organizing a football team. The club has won three races this season, and its membership has jumped from 60 to 140.

Frank Ruddoch, the Harlem boat builder, is building two new single cedar shells for Harvard. He expects to build an eight-oared shell for the Varsity eight in the coming Winter.

Mulcahy and Kafka of the Dauntless Rowing Club will row under the colors of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club next season.

The last regatta of the season on the Harlem River will be that of the Harlem Rowing Club, on Saturday, Oct. 7.

The Nassau Boat Club has secured Winter quarters at 160 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

William K. McKiever of the Wyanoke Boat Club is interested in organizing a bowling league among the Harlem River clubs for the purpose of holding a tournament.

Once again the same old story is going the rounds that the New York Central Railroad Company requires the land along the Harlem River between Lexington and Park Avenues, and that they will force the boat-houses that now compose "Scullers Row" to move elsewhere. This has opened the discussion as to where a suitable spot can be found to locate the houses, for there is no doubt that they will have to move sooner or later. Some favor the old idea of securing a site along the Speedway and placing the boathouses on permanent foundations instead of scows. Others are against the Speedway site for the reason that it is out of the way of traffic and too far up the river.

It is said that the First Bohemian Boat Club will make an effort to get its old champion senior eight-oared shell crew together again next Spring for the purpose of entering it in the races which will decide the crew that is to be sent to the international championship races at Paris in 1900.

HOUNDS READY FOR THE CHASE.

Hunt Clubs of Long Island and New Jersey Prepare for the Coming Sport.

Already the sharp cries of the foxhounds are heard on Long Island, but they are a trifle in advance of the regular season, which opens in October. And besides, they are the cries of a pack that is foreign to Long Island. They are the hounds that P. F. Collier runs with the Monmouth County Hunt, which has taken upon itself to make life miserable for Reynard of Monmouth County, N. J. At the same time it furnishes exciting sport for the New Jersey huntsmen.

P. F. Collier, the Master of Hounds of the club, has had the pack at Southampton, L. I., for the past couple of weeks, and has already had several runs with them. On Tuesday there will be a run from Art Village, and on Thursday a drag, with the "throw-off" at the Southampton Monument. Tuesday of next week will be devoted to hunting wild foxes in the Shinnecock Hills. They abound in the thick brush there, so that lively sport may be expected.

When the season proper opens, early next month, the Long Island devotees of the sport will return with renewed interest, for many of the Meadow Brook hunting set have purchased new mounts, and preparations are being made for many runs. Up to date no cards for runs at any of the organized hunts have been issued, but they will, it is expected, be out by the last week of the present month. In addition to the regular set at Meadow Brook this year, there will probably be some new mounts at the meets, for since the Richmond County pack has been sold, the Staten Island hunters will be divided among the New Jersey, Long Island, and Westchester hunts, and a large number of them will probably follow the Meadow Brook pack.

The latter pack was taken out for an exercise run yesterday by Ralph N. Ellis, but none of the members of the club were mounted. In Westchester, Eugene Reynal will have the Westchester pack in condition to run by next month, and the Essex County Hunt Club, in New Jersey, will also have a full pack in the kennels when the season opens. Mr. Collier will have his hands full with two packs, for he will run with the Monmouth County hounds as well as with the pack of the newly organized Orange County Hunt Club.

MAY LOSE AMERICAN JOCKEYS.

Demand in England for Good Riders May Take Many Favorites from the Metropolitan Tracks.

So well have the American jockeys who have been riding in England made out that it is probable there will be a great demand next season for some of the boys who are riding on the metropolitan tracks now.

"Willie" Sims was a failure on the other side, but Sims has been a failure here too, and gets a mount only occasionally now. "Tod" Sloan became popular the first season he was in England, and his riding this season has also been excellent. Lester Reiff, another American boy, who is little more than a child, has been riding so successfully and brilliantly that he, too, is in much demand, while "Skeets" Martin, who went over only a few months ago, rarely misses landing a winner or a placed horse every day he rides.

Next year there will probably be more of the few good riders we have left on the metropolitan circuit, sent to England. "Danny" Maher, who was recently released from his contract at $10,000 a year by ex-Corporation Counsel Clark, because of the Bannigar case in the Suburban, has been engaged by Pierre Lorillard, and will in all probability go to England for at least a part of next season. Mr. Lorillard, after a long absence from the American turf, tried his hand at racing in this country again this season, but his experience has not been an encouraging one, and it is rumored that he will do most of his racing abroad again next year. Arrangements have already been made to ship some of his yearlings to England, and if he decides to take his entire stable there, Maher will go with him. Maher is held by many to be Sloan's equal in the saddle, and on several occasions last year he outrode Sloan when they got together in the same races. Thus another boy who can ride well when he tries, and when he does not allow his temper to get the best of him, will depart, and there will be a dearth of good jockeis here.

Some of the good ones, including McCue, Turner, and Mitchell, have been placed under the ban, and may never be able to ride again, and unless others mend their ways at once, they may meet the same fate before the season comes to a close. Taral, than whom there is not a better finisher on the turf, when some of his old-time fire is rekindled, seems to have about outlived his usefulness. "Winnie" O'Connor is a fair rider, but he, like some of the other good boys, occasionally gets a "swelled head" and loses races by trying to make grand stand finishes. Bullman is unsteady and blunders, as do a lot of the lesser lights, who cannot be depended upon to ride well at all times. Odom, O'Leary, and Clawson will be about the only ones left upon whom any dependence may be placed. The best of these, Odom, who is a capable and careful boy, may be added to the list of those in England, if William C. Whitney, to whom he is under contract, takes a notion to race some of his good horses on the other side.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Westbrook Club Has the Big Local Event This Week.

AN INVITATION TOURNAMENT

Women Golfers Hold Championship Meeting Next Month at Philadelphia —Tuxedo's New Course Popular.

Golfing activity will be renewed on local links with its customary vigor during the coming week. The first big tournament of the Fall season will be held this week, the popular Westbrook Club of Islip, L. I., having the honor to open the season of three and four day events. The Westbrook event will be, as it was last year, an invitation tournament, and as the links and locality are popular with golfers, a good entry list may be expected.

The tournament will open next Wednesday with a thirty-six-hole qualifying round, the first sixteen players to compete on following days for the Westbrook Cup, while the second sixteen will play for the Consolation Trophy. A special eighteen-hole handicap match will be played Friday, and the final rounds for the two cups will occur on Saturday.

Harry Hollins, who has distinguished himself in past years at the Westbrook tournament, as it is his home links, will be one of the sure and most dangerous competitors.

A list of some of the more important local events for the week is as follows:

Sept. 20—Women's competition for short course cup, Morris County Golf Club; Women's competition, Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island.

Sept. 20-23—Invitation tournament, Westbrook Golf Club, Islip, L. I.

Sept. 23—Members' handicap, Morris County Golf Club; Governor's Cup, Oakland Club, Bayside, L. I.; team match, Oakland vs. Englewood, at Englewood; handicap contests at Dyker Meadow, Marine and Field, Crescent Athletic, St. Andrew's, Staten Island, Harbor Hill, and Baltusrol.

The Morris County golfers, at Morristown, N. J., are showing their loyalty to their club by an early return from various Summer resorts, and the usual Wednesday and Saturday matches present about the same appearance in regard to the number of competitors as early in the season. Miss Hurlbut, one of the younger of the fair golfers, has been furnishing the surprise of the Fall season by winning both the Short Course and Long Course Cup competitions. She is now a scratch competitor, and has proved herself the equal of such well-known players as Mrs. William Shippen and Miss Kip.

An event of more than usual importance for the Morris County links will be the second international team contest between the United States and Canada. Last year the match was played at Toronto, but this season Morris County will be the scene of the conflict, and the date will be Saturday, Oct. 7. The committee of the United States Golf Association is now at work in picking the team to represent this country.

The women golfers of America are already beginning to look forward with enthusiasm to the annual women's championship tournament, which will be held from Oct. 10 to 14 on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club. The committee in charge of this grand National event consists of George D. Fowle, S. Heide Morris, Bernard A. Wood, E. K. Bispham, E. H. Johnson, and William M. McCawley. Besides the championship trophy, a special cup will be given for a tournament in which only fall for the championship ranks may compete. There will also be a mixed foursome match and driving and putting competitions. The good work by some of the Chicago women in their recent Western championship contests practically insures the appearance of some strong Western talent for the leading golf honors.

Lovers of golf in Providence, R. I., and its vicinity have had an unusually lively season, and the two clubs that have been dividing the honors—the Agawam Hunt and the Wannamoisett Golf—have both arranged a long list of fixtures for the Fall months. Judging from the large number of competitions for women, the fair sex of Rhode Island is not far behind Morristown, Philadelphia, and other places that have gained a deserved fame for the enthusiasm of its women players. The week beginning Oct. 21 will be the big one at Wannamoisett, for the club's annual championship contests will hold the attention of all. J. Herbert Foster has presented the men's championship cup, and his wife gives the women's trophy. Each is to be won three times before it becomes the permanent property of the victor.

As the Wannamoisett Club was only organized last Spring its first championship events are naturally attracting considerable interest, and nearly every member will start in the contest. Sixteen different competitions have been arranged by the committee for September, October, and November. The Greens Committee consists of Walter D. Brownell, Frederick S. Phillips, Russell W. Knight, and George F. Hall.

The limit of youthful golf ability has evidently not yet been reached, for a report from Boston gives the information that the hamlet of Edgartown possesses a two-year-old prodigy, who can make the sixth hole of the course in 48 strokes, and do other equally surprising things on the links. Dana Boone is the name of this future young champion, and as he is the greens keeper's son, it will be seen that he comes deservedly by his golfing talent. What a miniature set of golf clubs this two-year-old player is the admiration of all the members. Cornelius B. Van Brunt, one of the officers of the Crescent Athletic Club's golf department, thought that he was almost unique in the possession of a seven-year-old daughter who has acquired local fame on the Bay Ridge links, but now he will have to dip his colors to this Boston prodigy, who can play a hole in 48 strokes.

The young element in golf, that has gone to the front on so many occasions this year, showed up conspicuously in the recent championship tournament of the Western Golf Association at Chicago. D. R. Forgan, a well-seasoned Scotch player, and one of the big golfers in the West, won the championship, but his opponent in the final round was an eighteen-year-old lad, W. E. Egan, who learned the game about two years ago on the Chicago links. The young fellow put up a strong game and was beaten by 6 holes and 5 to play in a well-fought thirty-six-hole match. S. D. Bowers, who formerly was a prominent figure on local links, but now is a resident of Cincinnati, was in the tournament and took fifth place in a special handicap event, being allowed nine strokes handicap. Phelps B. Hoyt of the Glenview Club, Chicago, won the match.

The Boston golfers, who use the public course in Franklin Park, have arranged to hold a more pretentious public tournament than ever before, and if successful, it will be the best public golf contest ever given in the United States. The tournament is to continue for five days, from Oct. 16 to 20, inclusive, and all golfers, whether members of other clubs or not, are eligible to enter. This is a more liberal policy than has been observed on our own Van Cortlandt Park links, where former tournaments have been limited to one day. Besides the medal and match play contests, there will be a mixed foursome match, and on the last day a cup has been offered for a handicap competition among all the newspaper men in Boston who care to compete.

With clubs at Lenox, Stockbridge, Great Barrington, and other Berkshire resorts, it is not surprising that the residents of North Adams should desire a clubhouse and links of their own. A new club has recently been organized there, with Col. John Bracewell as President, William B. Arnold, Vice President, and E. S. Wilkinson, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. Over seventy-five members are already on the list, and the links are to be greatly improved before next Spring.

Not far from North Adams is another golf club that has been adding golfing fame to Williamstown, already celebrated as one of New England's popular college settlements. The Taconic Golf Club of that place has been in existence about three years, and its nine-hole course now ranks as one of the choicest in the western part of New England. W. K. Doughty of Troy, N. Y., who owns the thirty-five acres upon which the Taconic links are laid out, is President of the club. The course is about 2,000 yards in circuit, and possesses many sporty features. The club team has been very active in matches this season, and its members have won victories on most of the neighboring links.

A popular out-of-town tournament this coming week will be the first open event of the Mount Anthony Golf Club of Bennington Centre, Vt. The contest will begin next Tuesday morning and continue through Thursday. The Mount Anthony Cup will be the chief trophy, and the consolation class will play for the Walloomsac Inn Cup.

The recent opening of the new eighteen-hole course of the Tuxedo Golf Club marked one of the important features in local golf circles for this month. The course will be well used now by members and visiting golfers before the club's big tournament later in the season. This Tuxedo event will be one of the big golf tournaments in the Metropolitan district. In former years the Tuxedo games have always called forth an army of good golfers. The club gave no big event last year, as the officers preferred to wait until the complete eighteen holes were ready for use.

The members of the Staten Island Cricket Team, who played there a week ago, came away filled with praiseworthy comments on the new course. All of the artificial bunkers are sunken traps, the earthen mounds looming up like miniature forts having been completely eliminated in the new course. The putting greens are particularly large, the tenth one being one acre in area. About six of the eighteen holes can be reached by a cleek or driving iron. The par score for the links would probably be as follows, although the bogey figures will be somewhat higher:

Out	4 4 3 4 4 5 3 4 3—34
In	4 4 3 5 4 3 4 4 4—34
Total	68

Several team matches will be played by the Tuxedo members this Fall, and the old-time activity will be thoroughly renewed.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL ELEVEN.

Prospects of a Winning Team—Candidates Now in Training at Margaretville Under Coach Sanford.

The football outlook for Columbia University is encouraging this year, and it is expected that the team will furnish some good football for local enthusiasts this Fall. The graduates and undergraduates were never more enthusiastic. Manager Mitchell says that about $4,000 has already been raised by the graduates, and he expects that $7,000 will be secured, which amount will be necessary to develop a good team. In Coach G. F. Sanford, Yale, '91, the university has secured a thorough football general. He is at present at Margaretville, N. Y., where thirty-six men are preparing for the team. His reports to Manager Mitchell are very encouraging. He has established a training table and has the men so far advanced in their work that every afternoon a short game is played between the 'Varsity and scrub team. The 'Varsity team that Coach Sanford has selected will be as heavy as any college team in the country. The men will average over 175 pounds. The ends are Gilchrist and Spaulding. Gilchrist weighs 175 pounds and made quite a reputation at Bucknell. He is in the Law School. Spaulding is two pounds heavier, and formerly played on the University of California team. The tackles are Smythe and Knapp, each weighing about 185 pounds. Smythe was a member of the freshman crew this year. Erving and Van Wart, the guards, weigh 210 and 222 pounds, respectively. Bruce, 215 pounds, plays at centre. The half backs are Simons, 172 pounds, and Van Hoeveberg, 160 pounds. A. Jones, 170 pounds, also plays full back. Jones played with the University of Georgia team two years ago, and Quarterback Wilson formerly played with Wesleyan.

The scrub team, as made up at present, is as follows: Ends, Cary and Putnam; tackles, Benjamin and S. Prince; guards, Bryan and Benjamin; centre, Gilbert; half backs, Wolff and Jones; full back, Gardiner. The daily routine as arranged by Coach Sanford is for the men to arise at 7 o'clock in the morning. After breakfast light exercise is indulged in. From 10:30 to 12 the men practice tackling, falling on the ball, and running. Dinner is served at 1 o'clock, and at 4:30 the men again get into harness and go through some sharp practice until 6 o'clock, during which time the two teams play a short half, lining up as in a regular game. All the men are in bed by 10 o'clock.

The team will return to New York on Sept. 24, and will make its headquarters at the Grinnell mansion in Washington Heights. This place was secured because it is close to Manhattan Field, where the team will go through its daily practice and play all home games. The day before leaving for New York Coach Sanford will pit the team against the Walton (N. Y.) team. The first home game will be with Princeton at Manhattan Field on Oct. 14.

Manager Mitchell, in speaking of the team, said that Coach Sanford has good material to work on and was well satisfied with the progress made thus far. He said that from now on every effort would be made to develop a formidable team. It may take a season or two to do this, but he predicts that Columbia will soon take her place among the other colleges in this branch of sport.

The schedule of games to be played during the season is as follows:

Sept. 30—Rutgers at New Brunswick, N. J.
Oct. 7—Union at Union.
Oct. 14—Princeton at Manhattan Field.
Oct. 18—New York University at Manhattan Field.
Oct. 21—All-California at Manhattan Field.
Oct. 28—Amherst at Manhattan Field.
Nov. 2—Stevens Institute at Hoboken.
Nov. 7—Cornell at Manhattan Field.
Nov. 11—West Point at West Point.
Nov. 18—Dartmouth at Manhattan Field.
Nov. 25—Annapolis at Annapolis.
Nov. 30—Carlisle Indians at Manhattan Field.

POLO GAMES DECLARED OFF.

Principally because Harry Payne Whitney, the son-in-law of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and W. C. Eustis, the son of the late Ambassador to France, will be unable to play with the Meadow Brook polo team, of which they were members, the polo championship games which were to have been played on the parade grounds in Prospect Park Brooklyn, to-morrow, Tuesday, and Saturday, will not be held on the scheduled dates, and it is possible that the full set of games may be declared off. If the Meadow Brook team went into the field it would have to find substitutes for Mr. Whitney and Mr. Eustis, and it is not likely that the club would care to impair its team's chances by sending substitutes of less skill, and not well prepared to take their places on the team.

The withdrawal of the Myopia Hunt Club's team at the last moment leaves only Westchester and Meadow Brook to play for the Championship Cup. H. L. Herbert, the Chairman of the Polo Association, said yesterday that the Westchester and Meadow Brook teams might play next Saturday. There will be no game to-morrow, however.

STAR POINTER MAY BE RETIRED.

It is probable that W. J. White's great pacer, Star Pointer, 1:59¼, will not again face the starter this year, and it may be that he will have to be retired to the stud. He was examined by a veterinarian after he was beaten by Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, at the Empire City track in the big free-for-all $4,000 pacing stake, and was declared to have injured himself. The stallion was at once put on the cars and sent to Mr. White's Two-Minute Farm, near Cleveland, Ohio, where it was at first supposed that he would soon recover. Instead, he seems to have grown worse, and on Thursday a dispatch to a well-known horseman in this city announced that all of his legs were in bad condition. He is so badly injured that he may never again be raced. If he comes out all right, only careful nursing will accomplish it. He would, however, be a valuable addition to the stud. It is believed by some of the Western horsemen that while in the stud last Spring he injured his shoulder muscles, and that his present poor condition is due to that.

DAYLIGHT FOR STEEPLECHASERS

No better evidence of the wisdom of the Brooklyn Jockey Club in arranging its steeplechase event early in the day's programme could be forthcoming than the accident on Thursday which resulted in the death of Jockey Cornelius Sprague of Long Branch. The rule was made so that sufficient light might be had for the riders to take off their horses properly for the jumps. When there is too much shadow a rider has to take chances in "rising" his horse at the proper distance from the jump, and it is very often a matter of guesswork, and quite hazardous. By having the jumping races early there is less chance of accident.

An Up-to-Date Lesson in Geography.

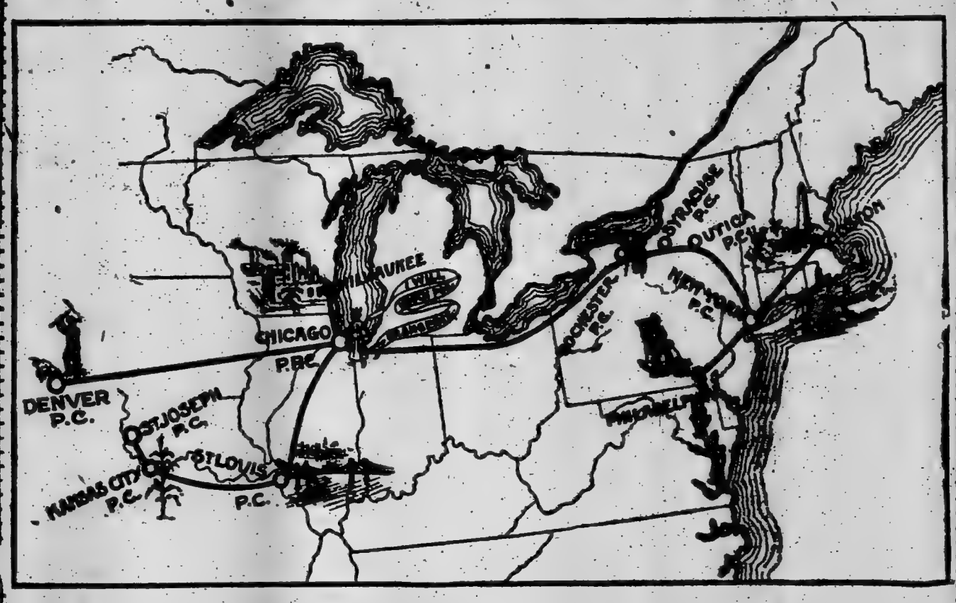

Question—"What does 'P. C.' stand for?"
Answer—"Painless City."
Q.—"Which are the 'P. C.'s'?"
A.—"Chicago, New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joe and Denver."
Q.—"Why are they called 'P. C.'s'?"
A.—"Because they have learned about 'Orangeine,' which cures all pains, aches and many diseases."
Q.—"How did they learn about 'Orangeine'?"
A.—"The good 'Orangeine' company of Chicago sent word to them about it and paid the newspapers to print the good news."
Q.—"Won't the papers print such good news without being paid?"
A.—"No. They only print bad news without being paid."
Q.—"Is Philadelphia a 'P. C.'?"
A.—"Not yet. Philadelphia has been asleep since the Centennial and has not learned about 'Orangeine.'"
Q.—"Will she never wake up?"
A.—"Yes, when she learns about 'Orangeine, the great reviver.'"
Q.—"Is Boston a 'P. C.'?"
A.—"Not yet, but soon will be. It is always so progressive."
Q.—"Why is Chicago 'P. P. C.'?"
A.—"She is the 'Parent' of 'Painless Cities' because 'Orangeine' was first introduced there."
Q.—"Is Milwaukee a 'P. C.'?"
A.—"No. She still suffers from 'the beer which made her famous.'"
Q.—"What is 'Orangeine'?"
A.—"A skilful physician's prescription of remedies delicately balanced by many years of test and practice to stop pain, restore nerves, stomach and liver. It thus cures all the every-day ills—such as Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, 'Grip,' 'Woman's Pains,' Hay Fever, Bilious and Nervous Disturbances."
Q.—"Why don't every city become a 'P. C.'?"
A.—"They will very soon, as the 'Painless City' people are telling others about it, and many good people like Lady Stanley and Mr. Charles Frohman are sending 'Orangeine' to their friends everywhere."

The Chicago Times-Herald, says of "Orangeine": "Operating all the year through as a safe and immediate relief from pain, and an ever active corrective for bilious and nervous disorders, it meets the seasonable epidemics of Grip and Hay Fever with an accuracy of cure that has never been heretofore discovered. In the light of actual results, every dealer and every physician should discover for himself and proclaim far and wide the distinctive merits of 'Orangeine' and its great usefulness to humanity."

"Orangeine" is sold by druggists in 10 and 25 cent packages. If your druggist does not keep it remit to us for trial package with instructive literature. *It is worth your while to acquaint yourself with "Orangeine."* Orangeine Chemical Co., 15 Michigan Av., Chicago.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS

Century Runs in Increasing Number Scheduled by Different Clubs.

INTEREST IN BRAKES REVIVED

Harlem Wheelmen Secure the $1,000 Trophy for Winning the Largest Number of Open Races.

This is the season of the year when cycling is really a pleasure. The cool and bracing air of the country brings out thousands of cyclists even on week days, while on Sundays the roads are alive with cyclists from early in the day until late at night. A noticeable thing last Sunday was the way machines were decorated with goldenrod. Nine out of every ten returning from a ride in the country had great bunches of resh goldenrod tied to the handle bars. Above Westchester in a large field which was literally covered with the golden bloom there were at one time during the day nearly 200 cyclists, and before dark very little of the goldenrod could be seen. From now on until the cold winds arrive cycling will be more popular than ever.

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The fact that this is the time long trips can be indulged in without becoming overheated has made regularly organized century runs very popular. All the larger clubs are organising runs. The Firemen's Cycle Club event last Sunday brought out a surprisingly large number of cyclists, including many women, and nearly every one that started completed the run. It has become more of a fad than ever to own a lot of country medals, such as are awarded to survivors of a hundred-mile run, and these are worn conspicuously on every occasion. It is not an unusual sight to see a rider with his breast covered with medals and bars received in century runs.

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What is making century runs so popular among the rank and file of cyclists is the fact that these runs are no longer a race. An itinerary is so arranged that the average rider can take part without being compelled to scorch all the way. There are generally four or five divisions, and in each a certain pace is maintained. The slow division, the first to start, goes at a pace of about eight miles ah hour with frequent rests. To take part in the fast division, which is started about three hours later, the pace is fast, so that all divisions finish nearly at the same time.

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There are several big runs planned for the near future, one of which, the Dewey century run, will be conducted by the Century Wheelmen of New York. In this run survivors' medals, bearing a medallion portrait of Admiral Dewey, will be awarded. The run will be from New York to College Point and return, via Seaford. The South Brooklyn Wheelmen will hold a run, open to all, on Oct. 8. The Union League Wheelmen have a century run scheduled for next Sunday. There promises to be a large entry list for this run, as it has been sanctioned by the Century Road Club of America and Associated Cycling Clubs of New York.

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The Excelsior Wheelmen of New York will hold a run to Lynbrook, L. I., to-day, and all unattached riders are invited to take part. The start will be made at 11 A. M. from 199 Seventh Street. The Madison Wheelmen will hold a moonlight run, starting at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The run will be to Fort Hamilton and Bergen Point, returning by way of the Hudson County Boulevard.

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A. E.—It is a law in most of the States, and observed in all, that parties meeting on the road shall turn to the right in passing.

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"Nothing of late years," says The Bicycling World, "has done so much to revive interest in the brake as the free wheel and coaster and brake devices that are now in use. As long as the average rider was able to retard his speed by the simple operation of back-pedaling he was apt to disdain brakes. But once this resource was taken from him, the brake question assumed a different aspect. The coaster and brake device, whereby back-pedaling applies the brake, is certain to put new life into the movement.

With it a brake of some kind is absolutely essential. Where and how it shall be applied, whether the attempt shall be made to completely control the movement of the machine or merely do so in an emergency, these are the questions that are, or shortly be, up for settlement.

The question as to the proper point for the application of the braking power is an interesting one. The ingenious argument put forward by some that as the hub has been given a sufficiently strong position for the application of the power to drive the machine it is surely strong enough to become the point of application of the retarding force, is this argument on the face of it apparently ridiculously simple and logical, and on careful consideration would also be correct, were it not for the fact that the conditions under which the power of transmission and that of retardation are applied are entirely different.

The driving power may be very suddenly put into action, while the momentum of the machine is at its fullest, and its force is not dependent on the strength of the rider's leg, but on the friction set up between the braking surfaces in contra action to the momentum transmitted through the wheel to the point of application. That is to say, it would be very easy, given a back-pedal brake with a good friction surface, to transmit infinitely more power to the hub of a cycle through the wheel than could possibly be transmitted by the power of the rider through the pedals and chain.

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As the racing season has ended at Manhattan Beach and Ambrose Park, the thousand dollar Twentieth Century Trophy goes to the Harlem Wheelmen. The competition, which began last May, was between clubs in the metropolitan district, and the conditions were that the club whose riders scored the most points in open races should receive the cup. Frank Kraemer really won the trophy for the Harlem Wheelmen, he getting first place in nearly every contest that he entered.

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Following is the weekly road report issued by the League of American Wheelmen for the information of the cycling public:

Manhattan and Bronx—Central Park Drives are poor, many of them being repaired; Riverside Drive roadways poor, being repaired also; cross drains have been laid on the cycle path, leaving bad ditches and wash-outs, the riding is poor; Seventh Avenue, north of One Hundred and Tenth Street, is fair; Lawrence Street, as Amsterdam Avenue, is impassable; Eighth Avenue, from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, fair to good; Jerome, Sedgwick, Bailey, Alexander, and Willis Avenues, all fair; also St. Ann's, Webster, and Courtlandt Avenues fair; One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, from the bridge to Third Avenue, is dangerous; White Plains Avenue is being repaired at Wakefield and William's Bridge; roads of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers, fair; roads of Westfield, N. J., all good; New Brunswick, N. J., macadam roads fine, earth roads good, sidepaths fine; Tappan, N. Y., roads sandy; roads of Goshen, N. Y., good; Fort Montgomery roads, fair; Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., is now open to Hastings, is level, in first-class condition, and affords a fine view of the Hudson River and the Palisades.

Long Island—The macadam roads of Long Island are free of dust, the country roads are hard and first-class, and sidepaths and cycle paths are excellent all over the island; the South Shore (Merrick Road) is fine; sidepath between Amityville and Babylon is now finished; Islip to Patchogue, excellent; Patchogue to Moriches, excellent; the roads over the Shinnecock Hills are fair, a sidepath is under construction; the Bridgehampton and Easthampton path and Eastport and Riverhead paths, fine; Westhampton-Riverhead path is good; Patchogue-Port Jefferson path is fine; the North Shore roads and paths are fine to Huntington, poor to Northport, fair to Smithtown, and good to Port Jefferson; Port Jefferson to Wading River, fair to poor; Wading River to Riverhead, fair; Riverhead to Greenport and Orient, fine; Shelter Island, good.

FOREIGN CRICKETERS SAIL.

Prince Ranjitsinhji and His Team Leave England for America.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Prince Ranjitsinhji, the Indian cricketer, accompanied by the cricket team with which he is to make a trip to the United States, sailed this afternoon on the Cunard liner Etruria, for New York.

The Etruria is not due to reach New York until next Saturday, so a rearrangement of the schedule adopted by the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia was made necessary, and the game with the twenty-two "colts," which was to begin on that day, has been postponed until the following Monday. The schedule as it now stands is:

Sept. 25, 26, 27.—Vs twenty-two "Colts" of Philadelphia, at the grounds of the Belmont C. C., Elmwood.
Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 2.—Vs Gentlemen of Philadelphia, at the grounds of the Merion C. C., Haverford.
Oct. 3, 4.—Vs. All-New York, at the grounds of the Staten Island C C., Livingston, S. I.
Oct. 6, 7, 9.—Vs. Gentlemen of Philadelphia, at the grounds of the Germantown C. C., at Manheim.

It is hardly likely that any other games will be played, although the cricketers of Baltimore, Chicago, and Toronto have applied for dates.

The team which will represent the "colts" of Philadelphia has been selected. It is as follows:

William E. Goodman, Jr., S. G. Climenson, and G. M. Wolf of Philadelphia; F. C. Sharpless, C. C. Morris, W. S. Hinchman, L. W. De Motte, Arthur Haines, and W. H. Saven of Marion; T. C. Jordon, W. P. Seymour, A. W. Jones, George R. White, F. A. Greene, W. W. Justice, W. P. O'Neil, and W. L. Freeland of the Germantown Cricket Club; S. W. Mifflin and C. H. Howson of Radnor, H. P. Statzell of Belmont, and C. J. Allen of Moorestown, with F. L. Altemus as Captain.

"'INTERNATIONAL' YACHTING."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your able editorial of Aug. 9, ult., under the foregoing heading, with much satisfaction. As one of the oldest readers of your valuable journal, starting with its first issue, I would like to say a few words in response to your remarks on the now retired skipper, "Hank" Haff. I will, therefore, confine myself chiefly to the race between the Volunteer and the Thistle, and the few incidentals which naturally flow therefrom.

The advent of the Scottish yacht in our waters, about evelen years ago, created as much excitement then as the Shamrock does to-day, perhaps more. Her extraordinary speed was heralded months before her arrival here. Our English residents were in great glee, and not a man from the "Land o' Cakes," naturalized or not, could be found who wasn't "cocksure" that the bonnie boat would return to the Clyde with the "Queen's Cup" securely stowed away in her locker. Indeed, if the truth must be told, our own people began to have serious doubts of our ability to hold the cup. In those days the New York Yacht Club was not as strong as it is now. At times it had to seek outside help. In this it was fortunate. That prince of patriotic yachtsmen, Gen. Paine

EXCURSION BOAT FAMINE

Unprecedented Demand Due to Dewey Celebration and Yacht Races.

FANCY PRICES FOR ALL CRAFT

Speculators Holding Most of the Boats for Cup Races, but Man with a Dollar Will Probably Not Get Left.

The dates for the Dewey celebration and the international yacht races coming so close together have created the greatest demand for excursion boats ever experienced in this harbor, as, for that matter, in the entire country. The demand sprung up months ago, when the plans for both great events were in embryo, and has increased by leaps and bounds until there is now not a craft of any kind to be had, although offers of three times the usual price have been made. This is the first time this ever occurred in New York.

The office of the local Steamboat Inspectors is inundated with applications for permits to carry passengers on the days of the naval parade and yacht races. There are applications for vessels of every class—river, Sound, and coast steamers, barges, freighters, tugs, and yachts. The owner of everything that floats is anxious to press it into service. There will be craft here from as far distant as Maine and Florida. All the large first-class boats want to carry extra passengers, and many boats that never carried passengers want to carry them now. So keen is the demand that many vessels have been rechartered two or three times over at fancy figures.

As far back as last April speculators with a keen eye to business foresaw the boat famine, and going on the Maritime Exchange quietly secured options on desirable boats. As the occurrence of the races and of the Dewey celebration became certainties the demand grew apace, until by the middle of July practically every available excursion steamer of any pretensions had either been chartered or was being held back by its owner or agents for fancy prices. Then attention was turned to other cities, and the harbor craft in Boston and Philadelphia were snapped up in turn, until within the past month those desiring to witness the cup races or to take part in the great water pageant in Dewey's honor have had to seek out the best to be found in the smaller and usually undesirable harbor craft or allow their plans to lapse altogether.

A well-known water front man who has taken a hand in steamboat speculation for every international yacht race for many years said yesterday: "Although several steamship companies have announced their intention to put on big steamers capable of carrying several thousand passengers each, it has made no difference whatever in the prices demanded and paid for smaller craft. As an instance of the extraordinary demand for vessels, I will cite a vessel with a carrying capacity of 1,000 passengers, which was chartered for the races three months ago for $900 a day. A week later she was rechartered at an advance of $300, and last week was once more disposed of for an extra $300, making her present price $1,500 a day. There is now absolutely nothing in sight in the way of excursion craft.

"As far as the yacht races are concerned, however, the scarcity of excursion craft cannot be considered as indicating the crowds that will be in attendance, for the big majority of the excursion boats are now held by speculators, who have yet to figure on their profits. It is a fact that in every previous international yacht race there have been many speculators woefully disappointed in the number of passengers carried, and some men who ran steamers engaged at fancy prices failed to get their money back. While everything seems to indicate that more people will witness the race between Columbia and Shamrock than any similar contest of the past, I predict that the enthusiast with a dollar to spend for a ticket will have no trouble in getting down to some of the races, if not that of the first day."

But with Dewey Day it is different. It was admitted on all sides among maritime men that the number of people on the water on Dewey Day will exceed the spectators of the yacht races by many thousands. Although it is just as difficult to get water transportation for one event as the other, it is pointed out that the number of craft capable of carrying passengers out to sea and keeping within sight of the racing yachts represents only about one-fourth of the bottoms permitted to navigate the bay as far as Staten Island, where the Olympia's heroes will be welcomed. And yet towboats scarcely larger than launches are being sought for far and wide for the latter occasion, and are practically unobtainable. It is said, too, that there is less speculation in the craft for Dewey Day than for the yacht races, and the greatest demand is for tugboats and other craft capable of carrying from 50 to 100 passengers, which are being taken by private parties.

To give an idea of the activity in the demand for boats for Dewey Day may be cited the case of the tug Ferguson. This vessel, carrying fifty passengers, was held by her owners at $250 per day. Four bidders were anxious to secure her, and each was so insistent that the owners decided to put the bids in a hat in the form of sealed proposals. When the bids were opened, the vessel went to W. F. Walker, a Wall Street man, at $325 a day.

The steamer Favorite, a small vessel belonging to the Excelsior Steamboat Company, was chartered three months ago for Dewey Day at $250. A few days later the owners approached the lessee with an offer of $100 for release, which was refused. The vessel could not be secured to-day for $500.

The Mutual Towboat Company several weeks ago refused $250 a day for the towboat Haddon, carrying 100 passengers. The vessel was a few days later chartered for $375 for one day. A few days ago the same company chartered the tug Mutual, carrying 50 passengers, for $275 a day, or more than the original offer for the Haddon, a boat twice the size.

A vessel capable of going outside the harbor with 1,000 passengers can get $1,200 a day, but there are no such steamers left. The Iron Steamboat Company is asking $2,000 a day for one of their vessels. A man in Philadelphia with a steamer carrying 800 passengers yesterday asked $5,000 for the yacht races and half the receipts in addition. His offer has not been accepted, but probably will be.

One of the last steamboats that could be chartered in New York for Dewey day and the yacht races was yesterday chartered by the Starin Transportation Company to the Amateur Photographers' Association.

Under the steamboat laws all vessels must obtain a special license from the local Inspectors for carrying extra passengers. To do this they must undergo a thorough inspection and a license is issued. Capt. Peter C. Petrie, Chief Steamboat Inspector, said yesterday: "No boat will be allowed to carry passengers that should not, neither will any boat be allowed to carry more passengers than she should. Skippers will not be allowed to assume risks which their greed might inspire. The inspection of these craft is imposing a vast amount of extra work upon this office, but we are doing everything we can to attend to all applications."

The following steamers are the principal vessels licensed by the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors to carry passengers in this harbor with the number of passengers allowed by law: Joanna, 900; Mutual, 60; Harlem River, 50; Jack Jewett, 30; Sarah A. Jenks, 300; Alberta M., 100; Fulton Market, 300; William Fletcher, 200; George Star, 200; Angler, 900; James F. Brett, 125; Rosedale, 1,200; Shady Side, 700; Mary Patten, 800; Chrystenah, 1,000; Idlewild, 1,000; Newburg, 400; Favorite, 900; Dolphin, 600; Wanderer, 840; Sea Bird, 900; New Brunswick, 1,000; Emeline, 884; Sandy Hook, 2,150; John E. Moore, 200; Monmouth, 2,150; St. Johns, 1,800; Albertina, 1,000; Glen Island, 2,000; Sam Sloan, 1,400; Black Bird, 600, Grand Republic, 3,700; Gen. Slocum, 2,500; Perseus, 1,800; Pegasus, 1,800; Sirius, 1,100; Cygnus, 1,800; Pleasure Bay, 700; Chancellor, 1,000; Elberon, 620; Matteawan, 1,280; Howard Carroll, 1,400; Tourist, 500; Idlewild, 100; Cepheus, 1,800; Cetus, 1,800; Little Silver, 280; Guide, 350; Falcon, 160; Erastus Corning, 240; Taurus, 2,000; Robert Haddon, 100; Bay Queen, 900; Tolchester, 1,600; Neptune, 200; Northport, 250; Pioneer, 225; Ella, 125; Shinnecock, 800; Aurora, 500; Florence, 400; Hazel Kirk, 300; Elaine, 700; John Sylvester, 1,000; Ridgeway Park, 375; Valley Girl, 1,000; John Lennox, 1,000; Mohawk, 1,280; Belle Horton, 600; Magenta, 600; Glen, 1,200; Montauk, 465; Victor, 500; John H. Starin, 850; J. G. Emmons, 250; Fidelity, 200; Nassau, 600.

This fleet alone has a combined capacity of nearly 70,000, and to it must be added a great number of vessels from other cities and hundreds of small craft yet to be licensed, and innumerable yachts which should bring the total up to more than 100,000 persons.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Seventh Regiment is happy in having won the rifle contest for the State match at Creedmoor this year, and the Twelfth Regiment men, who had won the two previous contests, and had hoped to win the last, are correspondingly unhappy. It was a very close match, however, the Seventh winning by only 3 points, and the Twelfth men are consoling themselves that their splendid record of 1,051 points made in 1897, and also their record of 1,023 points made in 1896, still remain unbroken.

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In the competitions, which have now extended over a period of twenty-seven years, the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments have each won the contest seven times, the Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiments and the Twentieth Separate Company have each won three times, and the Fourteenth and Forty-ninth Regiments and the Thirty-fifth Battalions once each.

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The contest began at the opening of Creedmoor in 1873, and from that year up to 1892 the ranges were 200 and 500 yards. In 1892 the 300 and 600 yard ranges were added. From 1873 until 1875 bull's-eyes counted 4, centres 3, and outers 2, the division of the target being square. From 1876 the targets were changed so that the divisions were circular, and later elliptical, and the value of shots counts as follows: Bull's-eyes, 5; centres, 4; inners, 3, and outers, 2. From 1873 until 1875 the highest possible score was 480 points, and from 1876 to 1885 it was 600 points. From 1892 until the present time the highest possible score has been 1,200 points.

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Lieut. Col. John I. Holly, Quartermaster on the staff of Major Gen. Roe, upon whom the work of housing the troops coming to this city to take part in the Dewey parade has devolved, has assigned visiting organizations to quarters as follows:

Second Regiment of New York, to Twenty-second Regiment Armory; Fourth Regiment of Maryland, to Forty-seventh Regiment Armory; Fifth Regiment of Maryland, to Lenox Lyceum; Fourth Battalion, Third Brigade, New York, to Twenty-second Regiment Armory; Sixth Battery, New York, Erie Terminal; Ninth Pennsylvania, to Twelfth Regiment Armory; First Battalion Light Infantry of Washington, D. C., to Twelfth Regiment Armory; First Regiment, New York, to First Battery Armory; First Battalion, Fourth Brigade, New York, to Seventy-first Regiment Armory; Second Battalion, Fourth Brigade, New York, to Ninth Regiment Armory; Third Battalion, Fourth Brigade, New York, to Ninth Regiment Armory; Fourth Brigade Headquarters, to Seventy-first Regiment Armory; Fourth Signal Corps, New York, to Dickel's Riding Academy; Sixty-fifth Regiment, New York, to Seventy-first Regiment Armory; Seventy-fourth Regiment, New York, to Ninth Regiment Armory, and Florida State troops, four companies, to West Side Lyceum.

The subsistence of the troops is in the hands of Lieut. Col. Guilford Hurry, Commissary on the staff of Gen. Roe, which is a sufficient guarantee that the rations will not be lacking either in quality or quantity.

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Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment has appointed Assistant Surgeon C. J. Colles Regimental Surgeon, with rank of Major, in place of Surgeon Daniel M. Stimson, resigned.

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Lieut. Joseph Cipollari of Company B, Eighth Regiment, will, it is understood, succeed to the Captaincy in place of Edwards, elected Major a few days since.

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The Second Naval Battalion has organized a football team, which will play its first game with a team from the First Battalion about the middle of next month. The Second Battalion intends to make quite a feature of sports this Winter, and is organizing a hockey team, as well as a baseball nine and a team of basketball players.

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Major Bridgman of Squadron A has called a meeting of the members at the armory to-morrow night, for the election of new members and other business.

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In the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City, Col. Smith expects to have close on to 800 men in the Dewey parade.

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Companies A and B, Thirteenth Regiment, will hold elections to-morrow night. Company A will fill a vacancy for Captain, the candidate being Lieut. J. W. Stewart. Company B has a vacancy for First Lieutenant, the candidate for the position being Second Lieut. A. T. Johnson. Lieut. Col. Russell has requested the detail of Capt. J. Barker, who was formerly a Captain in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.

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Company F of the Forty-seventh Regiment will have to hold another election for Captain, as First Lieut. M. B. Andelfinger, who was recently elected Captain, will not be allowed to assume the office. This is due to the fact that the board appointed to pass upon his qualifications has decided against him. Unless the Lieutenant resigns from the Guard, it is understood that he will be ordered before a State Board.

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Commissary James M. Cronin of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has been elected Captain of Company C. Dr. R. M. Daly, who served in the volunteer regiment, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon on the staff of Col. Duffy. Capt. Reville of Company D, who has just been elected Captain, is a very popular officer and is considered just the man to raise the company to a high standard.

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Col. Clayton of the Fourteenth Regiment has ordered a drill of that command at the armory next Wednesday. Former Capt. J. A. Anderson of the Thirteenth Regiment is to be appointed Commissary on the staff of Col. Clayton, and Lieut. A. E. Steers is to be assigned to duty as Inspector of small arms practice.

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Lieut. C. W. Kayser of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, has been elected Captain. He has been connected with the Twenty-third since March, 1884, and during the Spanish War served as a Captain in the Two Hundred and First Volunteers.

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Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, has unanimously elected Sergt. J. F. Jenkins Second Lieutenant. He is an old member of the company and has an excellent record. Company F, Capt. Wells, has appointed a committee to nominate a candidate for First Lieutenant.

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Company A of the Ninth Regiment will hold an election for a Second Lieutenant to-morrow night. The company held an election last Monday, but as neither of the three candidates received a sufficient number of votes to elect a second election is necessary.

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Chaplain Roderick Terry of the Twelfth Regiment, who has been connected with the regiment since March, 1889, has resigned. Another resignation received is that of Capt. A. V. Z. Post of Company H. Former Battalion Adjt. F. C. Turner, who resigned a short time since, has enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Regiment of United States Volunteers, in which Lieut. Col. Leonard, formerly of the Twelfth, is serving.

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Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade has appointed Major Putnam Bradlee Strong to the position of Inspector on his staff. This office the General has kept vacant for some time, as he desired to appoint the Major to it in recognition of his gallant service at Manila.

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Major Frederick J. J. Wood, Surgeon, Forty-seventh Regiment, has been chosen as one of the delegates to represent the State in the meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons to be held in Kansas City Sept. 27.

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The First Signal Corps will resume mounted drills at the Central Park Riding Academy next Thursday evening. Corps. Kean and Patterson have been promoted to Sergeants, and Privates La Porte and Gray to Corporals. Arrangements are being made for the entertainment of the out-of-town signalmen who may visit New York to participate in the Dewey parade.

ELM STREET WORK DELAYED

Thoroughfare Will Remain in Dangerous Condition Until Spring.

CITY COUNCIL RESPONSIBLE

That Body Long Refused Further Improvement on Street—Department of Highways Was Powerless.

Elm Street, about which so much has been written and said during the last few years, and the widening of which was deemed a grave public necessity in order to relieve the congestion on Broadway, will remain in its present unsightly condition for at least seven or eight months. It may stay just as it is, save for additions to its present heterogeneous collection of refuse, for an even longer time than this.

It will be recalled that the work of opening this street and widening it into a great thoroughfare that would afford a good outlet for the vast and rapidly accumulating traffic of the lower portion of the city, was generally considered of imperative urgency. The matter was talked of and written of until the former administration took it in hand and decided upon widening the street. This work was begun in the Autumn of 1897. The pavements were torn up, the earth that was once under the pavement was thrown out and left in ugly heaps, debris was allowed to accumulate in piles along the thoroughfare, and houses that jutted too far into the prospective rival of Broadway were ruthlessly shorn off to the required extent. The street now looks like a piece of pie from which a big segment has been cut with a very dull knife. It has a ragged and unkempt appearance. At one end, indeed, it can hardly be said to be open at all. The rest of the street is so open that it is dangerous to walk or drive through it. They are digging a big sewer through it now. At the lower end owners of vans and drays station these vehicles in the middle of the thoroughfare. A little further on the push carts occupy a good part of the thoroughfare. Furthermore, there are piles of lumber, loose boards, and all manner of debris. It is used as a sort of convenient dumping ground for residents on or near the street.

As for using the street as a driveway, this has not occurred to anybody. A dray could not make the trip between the two ends of the highway, which are separated by a mile or so of loose earth, stones, lumber, rubbish, empty carts, and refuse. Besides these obstacles, the street is full of ruts several feet deep, and the openings of the new sewer that is now being laid stand six or seven feet above the surface. Such a sight is common in the Borough of the Bronx, where New York is acquiring new territory all the time and giving it the advantage of "benevolent assimilation," but it is rare in one of the oldest parts of the old city.

The cut off portion of the street on its east side presents some curious aspects. Houses have been cleft in two and the scars have not yet healed. The wreck of the Tombs still juts out into the street, looking like the ruined bastion of an old fort. Those of the other houses that have been cut in two and built up again to meet new conditions have, in the main, a flat and unsightly appearance. Some have been temporarily bricked or sheathed up and stand there waiting for the street itself to assume a condition that will justify some decoration on their part. As things now stand the ugliness of the houses and the hideousness of the street are in perfect keeping.

The twelve-story building at the corner of Elm and Leonard Streets, which was erected after the street had been opened, was built in conformity to the new surface lines, and its sidewalks are five or six feet above the middle of the thoroughfare. In walking down Leonard Street past the Tombs, if one stays on the sidewalk, it is necessary to climb the steps of this building and go down another set of steps and so descend to the street again.

At the Department of Highways it was said that the present condition of the street is entirely due to delays in the City Council. The street could not be graded and paved, it was said, without the authorization of the Council, and that body refused once, and failed once, to give this authorization. It was said at the department that last February a resolution was introduced in the Council to have the Department authorized to go ahead with the further improvement of the street. The resolution was lost. On July 25 another resolution was introduced, only to be left over with unfinished business. On the same day a number of resolutions referring to the paving and sewering of Elm Street, were taken up, and, according to the office of the City Clerk, all were passed except the resolutions authorizing the grading and paving of the street. But for this delay, says the Department of Highways, the street could have been graded and asphalted by this time.

Among the resolutions passed by the Council on July 25, were some relating to the sewering of the street. These were vetoed by the Mayor, but the Corporation Counsel decided that it was not necessary to have the authorization of the Council for that work, and the Department of Sewers has gone ahead with the improvement. Commissioner James Kane said that the contracts for the new sewers are all let, and that the work will be completed in six weeks.

The completion of the sewering of the street will not advance it as a driveway. It will rather make it less inviting, and considerably more dangerous, until the grading and pavement are finished. The pipes will stand considerably above the present low surface, and will be unsightly impediments to traffic.

It will soon be too late to put down asphalt, and this fact will necessarily retard the work until next Spring. The Department of Highways has declared that it is not possible to complete the work this year. It can, however, go ahead and level the street up to its final grade, and make it suitable for traffic in good weather.

There is already much discussion about the difficulty of removing the sewer now being laid in Elm Street, when the Rapid Transit tunnel is dug through that highway. It is not thought, however, that this sewer will present any greater difficulty than that presented by the big sewers and mains that will have to be removed all along the route of the subway.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

Results of the Work Done by the Society in August.

The work of the United Hebrew Charities for the month of August is thus summarized, the statistics being taken from the reports of the various committees and from the books of the society:

The total number of applications received and dealt with during the month was 2,374, representing about 7,913 individuals. Of these, in the bureau of relief 324 persons applied for the first time, and the cases which had been previously investigated numbered 1,258.

Relief was refused for sufficient causes in 483 cases. Regular monthly allowances were given to 277 cases not included in the number of applications here given.

Eighty-three persons were supplied with transportation to different parts of this country and Europe.

Eleven hundred and eighty-three garments, 99 pairs of shoes, and 95 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed; 51 nights' lodging and 158 meals were furnished to homeless men and women. There were 30 free interments, and five bundles of clothing consisting of 100 pieces were distributed to mothers and infants; 396 house and 224 office calls were attended to by physicians, and 684 visits were paid by the nurses to 61 cases; 61 persons were supplied with nourishing food; 117 bottles of liquor were distributed and 12 bottles of cod-liver oil. There were 19 orders for surgical appliances, and 408 prescriptions were compounded.

In the employment bureau there was a total registry of 792 applications. Work was found for 247 and 62 refused work.

Three hundred and twenty-five failed to call again after being registered.

The cash receipts for the month were $7,461.07.

The disbursements in the various departments of relief were $9,876.41.

Festival of Carey Benefit Association.

The mutual benefit association formed by the employes of the Carey Printing Company will hold a Summer night festival at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, on Saturday evening, Sept. 23. A vaudeville show and a fireworks display will be among the attractions at the festival.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap. Nothing else known to science as good for the skin.

BROOKLYN.

Special offer of Candy at 15c. lb., not charged or sent.

The Broadest Guarantee Given by Any Retail House in the World, and What it Means.

This is the Guarantee:

We guarantee the price of everything we sell to be as low or lower than the same article or pattern can be bought anywhere else. If in a day, a week or a month later you find the same thing lower elsewhere, make a claim upon us and it will be allowed at once.

And This Is What It Means:

It means that in these days of exaggerations and shallowisms we stand between you and the puffing of misrepresentations. Why? Because we positively guarantee that the prices you pay us for any goods shall always be as low or lower than those you pay anywhere else.

It means that in the mad scramble for business, when artificial and imitative effects are used to crowd out the substantial and genuine, in attempts to undersell us, we gladly make good to pay you any difference. How? For instance, if we sell you an article to-day for one dollar and to-morrow it is cut to one cent by any one else, we will gladly refund you the 99 cents.

It means, in other words, that our system of guarantee always protects you, and renders it absolutely impossible for you to buy anywhere at lower prices than ours.

It means that you can buy of us, with perfect confidence, anything you fancy without the trouble of shopping about. Because if, at a future time, you happen to see the article elsewhere for less than you paid us, you're only to report it to get the difference.

It means that every one of our customers has something really tangible to protect every purchase made in this store.

What protection to you is the oft told statement, "We sell goods cheaper than any one else?" That doesn't make the assertion a fact. It doesn't protect you if some one else, a month later, offers the same goods fifty per cent. less. It doesn't protect you if you find, in a month, the merchandise is not as it was represented or you expected it to be. It isn't wise to buy an article that's merely said to be cheap when a comparison in the best markets will prove it to be dear.

It's always the survival of the fittest, the good, honest merchandise is sure to come to the top, while the make-believe just as surely will reach the bottom. But the unfortunate fact for the public is that some, who compare only with the eye rather than article to article, suffer loss in the process. Our method of giving you exactly what is represented always protects you in the goods, and our guarantee of price absolutely protects you in what you pay for them. Aren't facts worth careful reflection?

NOW AN INCOMPARABLE OFFER IN SILKS.

69c. for Regular 1.00 New Corded Taffetas.

History repeats itself. Our great selling of Silks last year became memorable in the trade and centred all eyes on our Silk store, but what we did then is going to be outdone this season. And here's an offer that will interest every woman in this great city. But, best of all for you, our Silk business is merely the index finger to the whole store. Silks are naturally interesting to every one. The fabrics themselves invite noticing and fondling and treasuring, and in calling attention to them now we call attention through them to every department in the store, every one of which has momentous prices to-morrow for your benefit.

These 1.00 Silks at 69c. are the very highest grade of Striped Corded Taffetas, the very newest, and never before seen in Brooklyn. New conceptions in color combinations, extremely pretty for waists and dresses, alluring at any price, but you'll find them irresistible at 69c. The following items form an interesting framework around our central offer:

BLACK SILKS.

Black Reversible Peau De Soie, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00.

Black Satin Duchesse, 1.00, 1.19, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50.

Black Taffetas, 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.

Special Black Dress Taffetas, warranted to wear, 1.00 per yard.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

Our stocks of New Weaves in Foreign and Domestic Plain Silks are now complete, comprising Glace Merveilleux, Peau De Soie, Poplins, Mousseline Taffetas, Satin Duquesne, Duchesse, Satin Crepe De Chine, Pallet De Soie, &c., prices ranging from 89c. to 1.75.

NEW VELVETS.

All reports from PARIS indicate a great revival of the Velvet fashion for millinery—dress trimming and costumes. Our Velvets at 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and 3.00 are now complete, and every desirable color is represented—black, too, of course.

Fresh Arrivals in Fall Shirt Waists.

Those in search of the first new things in becoming Waists are sure to find satisfaction among these hundreds of correct styles. Velvets, Silks, Flannels and Brilliantines, all at special price inducements for to-morrow and the week.

AT $4.98, INSTEAD OF $6.75 AND $7.50.—350 assorted Silk Waists, made of extra fine Taffetas; black in 3 styles, one wide pleat, feather stitching down front, tucked back; the others yoke and sleeves tucked; also stylish striped Silk Waists, bias front tucked and black satin tucked yoke; all dress waist sleeve.

AT $4.98.—A choice assortment of Velveteen Waists in 3 styles, tucked and hemstitched front, biased tucked and plain piece front in green, garnet, royal blue, violet and black.

AT 98c., INSTEAD OF $1.65.—All wool Flannel Waists, in black, cardinal and navy, yoke front and back, tucked front; dress waist sleeve.

AT $1.79, $1.98, $2.59.—Finer qualities, plain and braided effects.

AT $1.98.—Black Brilliantine Waists, trimmed with 8 rows of fancy silk braid, shirt waist sleeves.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Suits

9.98, 16.25 and 22.50, instead of 14.00 to 39.00

One hundred and fifty Women's Tailor Made Suits, finished after our usual standard of excellence, in style, workmanship and fit. Choice of materials, such as Cheviots, Broadcloths, Homespuns, Vicunas, &c. Among the colors are blue, gray, tan, castor and black. The variety includes reefer jacket, top coat and tight-fitting waist; sizes assorted from 34 to 42.

The majority of these suits are lined with taffeta silk and made to sell from $14.00 to $39.00. For Monday the collection will be divided into three lots and offered at the following very low price, $9.98 $16.25 and $22.50.

$3.90, INSTEAD OF $5.75 FOR SEPARATE SKIRTS.
Gray Homespun Cheviot, the finest grade, tight fitting "Habit" back, opening in front, lined with percaline and finished velvet, 150 of them, all at $3.90 each.

What of 39c. for Umbrellas?

Sixteen Hundred for Men, Women and Children.

An opportunity for every member of the family. And if there were a dozen in the family, the cost of umbrellas for all would be about the usual price of one good ordinary umbrella. These have steel rods, paragon frames, nicely covered with different kinds of Cotton Glorias and silk mixed materials, sizes 22, 24 and 26 inches; various kinds of handles. No cases, it is true, but what of that when the price is less than half the ordinary? Quite an opportunity to get three to a family—father, mother and children. Not sent C. O. D.—In Rear of Store.

Winter Underwear at Half.

Here's an offer that seems hardly possible, especially when you consider the goods, the newest seasonable things, and that prices are going up instead of down. Such offers will be hard to find a month from now.—Section C, Extreme Rear.

At 19c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's extra heavy shaped ribbed cotton Vests, self fronts, pearl buttons and trimmed with silk high neck, long and short sleeves with French band, Drawers to match. Sizes 4 to 6.

AT 19c. and 29c. INSTEAD OF 25c. to 60c.—Children's extra quality white and natural merino Shirts, self fronts and pearl buttons, high neck, long sleeves, Pantaletts and Drawers to match, 16 to 24, 19c.; 26 to 34, 29c. each.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Women's white cotton and wool Vests, self fronts, long and short sleeves, also Drawers to match. Sizes, 28 to 38.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Men's extra heavy natural merino Shirts, self fronts, pearl buttons and long sleeves, Drawers with suspender tapes to match. Sizes, shirts 34 to 48; drawers 30 to 44.

Something New in Art Embroideries.

Novelties in Bureau Scarfs, Doilies, Tea Cloths, etc.

Here's something that cannot fail to attract the interest of every lover of the beautiful. Embroideries that have never been shown before, consisting of Doilies, Centre Pieces, Trays, Scarfs and Tea Cloths, beautifully made with two rows of double hemstitching and delicate colored embroideries of bow knots and forget-me-nots, garlands of forget-me-nots and other flowers, and at prices that have never been duplicated at twice the amount; but what of their price when you consider their novelty? Here's a brief list:

At 19c. to 39c., Doilies, 9 and 12 inches.
At 59c. to 75c., Centre Pieces, 16 and 20 inches.
At 75c. to 85c., Trays, 18x26 inches.
At 85c. to $1.10, Scarfs, 18x28 inches.
At $1.25 to $1.49, Scarfs, 18x54 inches.
At $1.19 to $1.39, Tea Cloths, 32x32 inches.

Sewing Machines Again.

Our Sewing Machines have been so much appreciated that the past week we could only book orders for future delivery. Since then we were able to get out from the factory a small quantity of the "Drop Head" machines, which we place on sale Monday at the extraordinary price of $14.98 each. The name of our machine is the "Looser," which means perfection, or the name wouldn't be there. Every machine is guaranteed for five years. Lessons given by a competent teacher at your home. The earlier comers get the machines which are ready to deliver; for others we can book orders for future delivery only.

David Harum and Richard Carvel Given Away

Your choice of one of these books with a year's subscription to "The Bookman" at the regular subscription price, 2.00. Why do we make such an astonishing premium offer? Because the circulation of this, the best literary journal in America, will stimulate the sale of good books in our new book store soon to be opened. Every book-lover knows "The Bookman." If you buy it by the month it will cost 3.00 a year. We will mail it to you every month for twelve months and give you either of the above books for 2.00. If you want to keep abreast of the latest literary news, gossip or reviews in the world of letters, in New York, London or Paris, take advantage of this offer. The September number of "The Bookman" begins a new volume, but your subscription can begin with the October number if desired. We reserve the privilege of withdrawing this offer without notice.

Second Week of our Autumn Sale of Blankets, Comfortables & Household Linens.

This has been the most successful sale of Housekeepers' Supplies in the history of this store, and will continue to-morrow and this week to afford the most unusual offers for the alert housekeeper ever known. We haven't thought of profit, indeed giving you merchandise at prices less than the cost to manufacture. Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Table Cloths, Towels and Towellings, Flannels, Muslins and White Goods—a magnetic force of quality and goodness, all at incomparable prices. Seize the opportunity early to-morrow; we've too much goodness for detail; you'll not be disappointed.

Good News for Men.

19.50 for a 27.50 Made to Order Frock Coat and Vest.

And just at the opening of the season when such a coat and vest will be the most serviceable and fashionable. Double breasted and tailored in the very latest fashion, fine quality black vicuna, the correct fabric for this style of coat, lined throughout with silk and finished in the most aristocratic manner. Had we not had foresight enough to give orders for this cloth before the advance in the price of woolens we would have to ask you about 50% more for such a suit.

Men's Shirts, Pajamas and Night Shirts.

One of the best offers of the year, too good for any man who cares about making money to overlook.—Section B, Rear.

AT 29 CENTS.—
Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, with pure linen bosoms and splendid muslin; the 50c. shirts of most stores.

AT 39 CENTS.—
Our regular 50c. Unlaundered Shirt, men's and boys', sizes 12 to 18 inches; equal to most of the 65c. shirts sold.

AT 35 CENTS.—
A splendid lot of fancy trimmed Night Shirts for men; usually 45c.

AT 59 CENTS.—
Men's fancy Madras Pajamas; reduced from $1.00.

25c. FOR BOYS' 50c. WINDSORS.—
All silk fancy plaid and stripe Windsors; the regular 50c. quality; for Monday 25c.

3.35 for Men's 5.00 Mackintoshes.

A 25.00 Mackintosh cannot be any more rainproof than these 5.00 ones, because these are not the ordinary 5.00 kinds; well shaped and nicely made of a splendid tan cotton covert cloth. We offer them to-morrow at 3.35 each.

7.65 and 9.95 for 10.50 and 15.00 Iron and Brass Bedsteads.

White Iron and Brass Trimmed Bedsteads, with woven wire springs attached, two patterns, full size only—

10.50 Iron and Brass Bedstead, 7.65. 15.00 Iron and Brass Bedstead, 9.95.

Extraordinary Brass Bed Offer.

In the face of rapidly advancing prices in all metal goods, we give you two very opportune offers on Brass Beds to-morrow. These beds are exceptionally heavy and handsomely made. Both have high head ends, one a straight foot end, the other a gracefully curved foot end, very artistic and chaste design throughout, heavy brass tubing, and finished with the very best lacquer.

The one with straight foot end, 33.50. The one with curved foot end, 39.50.

These beds are really worth twice as much if sold in the regular way.

Oak Chiffonieres for a Little.

At 8.75 INSTEAD OF 11.50.—Oak Chiffonieres, 34 inches wide, containing 4 large, 2 small drawers and a closet; top has shaped French plate bevelled mirror.

AT 11.50 INSTEAD OF 14.50.—Oak Chiffonieres, 34 inches wide, serpentine front, containing 5 large drawers, oval French plate bevelled mirror.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh south to west winds

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,504. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1899.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash corn, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The Boers have finished their reply to England's last note. They practically repudiate suzerainty, insist on a seven-year franchise, and refuse to place English on an equal footing with Dutch in the Volksraad. It is believed in London that this will lead to an early declaration of hostilities. The London press comments on the note, saying the last hope of peace is gone. The Cabinet will meet on Wednesday or Thursday to consider the next step. The Dreyfus demonstration in London yesterday was quiet and orderly. The meeting passed resolutions of sympathy with Mme. Dreyfus and appealing to the French Government to release and rehabilitate Dreyfus. Police in Paris prevented the smuggling of provisions into the house of Guerin, the anti-Semite. Austria has removed Col. Schneider, the Military Attaché at Paris. Lord Curzon telegraphs that recent rains have bettered the crop prospects in parts of India. The Supreme Court of Panama has granted leave of absence to all subaltern judicial employes. Their salaries are over eighteen months in arrears.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A Lackawanna train carrying New York Sunday papers ran from New York to Buffalo yesterday in seven hours and twenty-three minutes

The British Admiralty has prepared a war map of St. John's, N. F., as a preliminary to fortifying the town. The work of preparing for forts may begin next Spring.

Mr. Bryan starts to-day on a two weeks' political campaign in Nebraska. The Republican leaders will confer this week at Omaha.

Thomas B. Reed, upon retiring from politics and taking up his residence in New York, has written an open letter to his old constituents of the First Maine District thanking them for their unquestioning support for the past twenty-three years.

Richard Croker at the Democratic Club last night gave out an interview, in which he made an aggressive attack on Frank Moss, counsel of the Mazet Investigating committee, charging him with corruption in office, and as being the tool of Senator Platt.

White miners yesterday shot and killed seven negroes at Carterville, Ill. Gov. Tanner has sent troops, but the Sheriff asks for more. The Governor says the act was premeditated murder and that he will send the entire National Guard if necessary.

Page 2.

The new battleship Kearsarge arrived here yesterday after a satisfactory trip from Newport News.

J. C. Osgood reached Denver yesterday, but it could not be learned if Mrs. McKibbon and Mrs. Shelgrim are with him.

The Monastery and College of the Holy Land, a Franciscan institution for training young priests for missionary service in the Holy Land, was dedicated in Washington yesterday with imposing ceremonies.

Page 3.

Three of the largest hotels at Hammel's Station, Rockaway, were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning.

The Lucania, which arrived off Fire Island Saturday evening, was greatly delayed by a storm and hurricane of unusual violence and by green hands in her fireroom.

Page 4.

Sir Thomas Lipton entertained some friends aboard the Erin yesterday.

J. P. Jacobson of New Haven won the fifty-mile open amateur race yesterday at Vailsburg, N. J., making a new record.

The Columbia is at Bristol, R. I., to get her steel mast. It is possible she may be brought to New York before the races.

Page 7.

Congressman Daniel Ermentrout died yesterday at his home, in Reading, Penn.

Charles A. Pillsbury, the Minncapolis flour mill operator, died of heart disease at that city yesterday

Lieut. W. S. Overton, who was wounded in action in the Philippines while leading Battery G, Third Artillery, reached his home in Whitestone last night on furlough.

The ceremony of exhuming the remains of Gen Antonio Maceo and Francisco Gomez, son of Gen. Gomez, took place at Bejucal yesterday. The bodies will be placed in a mausoleum.

Perry Belmont arrived in London yesterday and denied that he had made any statement such as is attributed to him in an alleged interview sent out from London Sept. 6. He says he cannot support Bryan and the Chicago platform on account of differences of opinion on the currency question.

Page 10.

An attempt to boom Tammany Hall in the Central Federated Union yesterday was cried down by the anti-Tammanyites.

The leading manufacturers of clear Havana cigars in this country have completed arrangements for a consolidation of their interests on a fifteen-million-dollar basis.

Gen. Sickles and Chief of Police Devery said yesterday that something should be done to start the Dewey land parade earlier than intended acco ding to present arrangements. They believe the breakfast at Claremont should not be crowded into Saturday's programme.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 5.

BIG PURCHASE OF COAL LAND.

Federal Steel Company Buys 15,000 Acres in Fayette County, Penn., to Fight the Carnegie Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 17.—Fifteen thousand acres of good coal land in Fayette County were purchased last week by agents representing the Federal Steel Company, and it is said the Chicago concern is now about to wage war against the Carnegie Steel Company. Heretofore the Federal Company has found it advisable not to fight Carnegie, because it had to buy considerable coke from the Frick Coke Company, which is practically composed of the same capitalists as the Carnegie Company. The coke is of an exceptionally good quality, and the Frick people said they had the only coal from which it could be made.

Agents of the Chicago concern went back into the mountains of Fayette County, tapped a vein of supposed inferior coal there and after hauling wagon loads of it some miles, shipped it to Chicago, where it was found it would make coke equal to that of the Frick or Connellsville product. The options on the coal lands which were taken were closed and nearly $2,000,000 was distributed among farmers in "Old Flatt." A railroad to connect the coal lands with the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio lines will be built, and with its own coke the Chicago company will put itself in a position where it can fight the Carnegie concern without running the risk of having the coke supply shut off.

Illinois Free Employment Bureaus.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 17.—Since the opening of the free employment bureaus in Chicago six weeks ago, 9,556 persons have applied for employment; and of this number work for 3,992 has been secured. During the same time 6,058 people have endeavored to employ labor through the office, and 3,076 of the applications have been filled.

BOERS SEND THEIR REPLY TO ENGLAND

Agree to Arbitrate, but Repudiate Suzerainty.

ADHERE TO 7-YEAR FRANCHISE

Refuse to Use the English Language in the Volksraad.

British Press Says War Is Certain—Orange Free State May Aid the Boers—Cabinet Will Consider Next Step.

PRETORIA, Sept. 17.—The reply of the Government of the South African Republic to the latest dispatch, date 1 Sept. 12, of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, after acknowledging the receipt of the British note, proceeds, in part, as follows:

"The Government deeply regrets the withdrawal, as the Government understands it, of the invitation contained in the British dispatch of Aug. 23 and the substitution, in place thereof, of an entirely new proposal.

"The proposals, now fallen through, contained in the Transvaal dispatches of Aug. 19 and Aug. 21, were elicited from this Government by suggestions made by the British diplomatic agent in Pretoria (Mr. Conyngham Greene) to the Transvaal State Secretary, (Mr. F. W. Reitz,) suggestions which this Government acted upon in good faith, and after specially ascertaining whether they would be likely to prove acceptable to the British Government.

"This Government had by no means an intention to raise again needlessly the question of its political status, but acted with the sole object of endeavoring by the aid of the local British agent to put an end to the strained condition of affairs.

"This was done in the shape of a proposal which this Government deems, both as regards its spirit and form, to be so worded as, relying upon intimations to this Government, would satisfy her Majesty's Government.

"This Government saw a difficulty as to the acceptance of those proposals by the people and Legislature of the Transvaal and also contemplated possible dangers connected therewith, but risked making them, on account of a sincere desire to secure peace and because assured by Mr. Chamberlain that such proposals would not be deemed a refusal of his proposals, but would be settled on their merits.

"As regards the joint commission, the Transvaal adheres to the acceptance of the invitation thereunto given by her Majesty's Government, and cannot understand why such commission, which before was deemed necessary to explain the complicated details of the seven years' law, should now be deemed unnecessary, and why it should now, without such inquiry, be thought possible to declare this law inadequate.

"Further, there must be a misapprehension if it be assumed that this Government was prepared to lay proposals for a five years' franchise and a quarter representation of the new population before the Volksraad for unconditional acceptance.

"As to the language, this Government never made any offer such as is referred to, considering, as it did, such a measure both unnecessary and undesirable.

"The proposed conference, as distinct from the joint commission of inquiry, this Government is likewise not unwilling to enter upon; but the difficulty is that an acceptance thereof is made dependent upon the acceptance, on the side of the Transvaal, of precedent conditions which this Government does not feel at liberty to submit to the Volksraad; and, moreover, the subjects to be discussed at the conference remain undefined.

"This Government ardently desires and gladly accepts arbitration, as its firm intention is to adhere to the terms of the London Convention of 1884."

The dispatch concludes by trusting that the British Government, on reconsideration, may not deem it fit to make more onerous or new proposals, but will "adhere to Great Britain's proposal for a joint commission of inquiry, as previously explained by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Imperial Parliament."

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's latest note is said to cover nine pages. It is eminently of the "negative and inconclusive" character which Mr. Chamberlain declared would compel the Imperial Government to consider the situation afresh.

It practically repudiates suzerainty, reverts to the seven years' franchise, and declines to give equality to the Dutch and English languages in the Volksraad.

In short, it is politely negative and defiant. The full text may not be available for a day or two, but it will not change the aspect of affairs. The Cabinet will probably meet on Wednesday or Thursday to consider the next step.

HOSTILITIES ARE IMMINENT.

London Papers Say the Reply Is Unsatisfactory and All Hope of Peace Has Vanished.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—All the dispatches from South Africa this morning talk of the imminence of hostilities and the preparations for them. In Johannesburg it seems to be taken for granted that the Orange Free State has approved President Krüger's note and promised active assistance in the event of war.

An official telegram posted at Volksrust says that the Transvaal, with the assent of the Orange Free State, repudiates British suzerainty and adheres to the seven years franchise.

At Cape Town it is reported that Mr. Hofmeyr, the Afrikander leader, sent a communication to President Steyn of the Orange Free State, entreating him to do his utmost to preserve peace, but that he received in answer the words "Too late."

All military men agree that it is out of the question to begin hostile operations before the middle of next month, no rain having fallen and the veldt being still bare.

In commenting on the reply of the Transvaal, The Morning Post says: "The Boers mean to fight. Shat is the plain English of it."

The Standard says: "The Transvaal note is unsatisfactory and, indeed, a dangerous composition. It might be going too far to say that the last hope of peace has vanished or that diplomacy has said its final word, but it is idle to deny that the rulers of the Transvaal have brought their country very close to the brink of a disaster which the British Government has done its best to avert."

The Daily Mail says: "President Krüger's defiance has terminated a long period of unrest and uncertainty in South Africa; for, whatever may be the issue of the present situation, one thing is certain: That dualism in South Africa will end forever."

The Daily Chronicle says: "We regret that the Boers, by rejecting a fair offer made in fair language, have taken a line giving fresh point to the argument of their enemies that President Krüger is a shifty and impracticable politician, fit only to be spoken to across a line of bayonets."

These extracts fairly represent press opinions in London. All the papers characterize the attempt to represent Mr. Conyngham Greene as suggesting the Transvaal's former proposals as mere shifty prevarication.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Morning Post, in his summary of the Transvaal reply, says the Transvaal repudiates suzerainty and the right of interference, and denies that either State Attorney Smuts or the Government offered a five years' franchise otherwise than on Mr. Conyngham Greene's assurance that the Imperial Government would withdraw its claim of a right to interfere in the Transvaal's internal affairs. The correspondent adds:

"The reply anticipates a final alternative of a British note by saying that further suggestions on the lines indicated are vain."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Afrikander Bund circles profess to have information that President McKinley has intervened between Great Britain and the Transvaal."

"Sir Alfred Milner, (British High Commissioner,) in reply to a correspondent who had requested information regarding the position of British subjects in the Orange Free State in the event of hostilities, has replied that he is unaware of anything in the relations between the Imperial Government and the Orange Free State which would justify hostile action on the latter's part, and expressed the opinion that it would be equally contrary to international law to order out British subjects against the Queen's soldiers or to utilize them in such a manner as to set free a corresponding number of burghers for service against her Majesty's troops.

"This is a most opportune pronouncement, as the Orange Free State purposes commanding British subjects to guard the Basutoland border."

BOERS ENROLL VOLUNTEERS.

Riots Follow Call for Enlistment—Charles Town Residents Alarmed by Signalling.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—It is supposed that the next move contemplated by the Transvaal is an appeal to the powers, begging them to recommend arbitration on the lines of the Conference at The Hague.

A dispatch from Charles Town says the wildest rumors are current there and that great alarm is felt owing to the unprotected state of the town, especially as Boer signalling is plainly visible on the adjacent mountains.

There was a serious disturbance in the market square of Johannesburg on Saturday afternoon. A meet ing called by a labor agitator named Bain, to condemn the British policy and to enroll volunteers to fight for the Boers, led to serious fights with the police, lasting a couple of hours. Many persons were injured, among them the recently notorious Dr. Matthews, who laid a charge against a mounted policeman. An immense crowd, singing "Rule Britannia" accompanied him to the police office.

ALGER WILL WITHDRAW.

Positive Assertion by a Close Friend that He Will Quit the Michigan Senatorial Race To-day.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Detroit, Mich., says:

"That Gen. Russell A. Alger has decided to withdraw from the Senatorial race there is now no doubt. Formal announcement of his retirement, it is predicted, will be made this week, probably to-morrow.

"One of his closest political friends said to-night that no mistake would be made if positive language was used in the publication of this assertion. Gen. Alger himself absolutely refused to affirm or deny the story, but he did say he would have something ready for the public to-morrow or later."

DREYFUS MEETING IS ORDERLY.

London Demonstration Deprecates Boycotting and Passes Resolutions of Sympathy.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Although the weather to-day was beautiful, the much-talked of demonstration in Hyde Park, London, against the verdict of the Rennes court-martial recondemning Capt. Dreyfus on a charge of treason proved a spiritless affair. A few thousands collected around the seven platforms, but they were mainly boys, servant girls, and idlers. Very few Jews or foreigners were in evidence. The large force of police in attendance had nothing to do, as a demonstration could not possibly have been more orderly.

The speakers were in no way influential. Most of the interest centred around the platform where Mr. Hatzfield, a relative of Dreyfus, delivered an address.

The speakers deprecated boycotting a whole nation "for the sake of five Judges and a scoundrel."

The various platforms resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with Mme. Dreyfus, and abhorrence for the Generals who figured at the trial, tendering congratulations to M. Emile Zola, Lieut. Col. Picquart, Maitre Labori, Maitre Demange, and others, and appealing to France to release and rehabilitate Dreyfus before it should be too late. These were carried with the greatest enthusiasm.

Various flags were displayed, including the Stars and Stripes and the tricolor of France. A French lady was removed for continually crying "Vive l'armée," and a man was ejected for shouting "Vive Mercier."

CHICAGO MEETING PROTESTS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Two thousand residents of Chicago assembled at Metropolitan Hall, Jefferson and O'Brien Streets, this afternoon, and protested against the verdict of the court-martial in the Dreyfus case. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Western Star Order, and there were present prominent Jews from all sections of the city. Nearly one-half of the large audience was composed of women.

The promoters of the gathering originally planned to have a set of resolutions adopted expressing indignation at the treatment accorded Hebrews by the French Government, but this idea was abandoned upon advice of Judge Philip Stein and others, who insisted that the action would have more effect coming from American citizens than Jews, who might be considered prejudiced.

It was finally decided to have the Chairman of the meeting appoint a committee to co-operate with the persons who are planning a Dreyfus indignation gathering at Central Music Hall next Sunday. A. Findling, Grand Master of the Independent Western Star Order, presided, and representatives of thirty-two branch lodges of the society were in attendance.

SUPPLIES FOR GUERIN STOPPED.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Last night the police surprised an attempt to provision M. Jules Guerin and his anti-Semite companions at the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League in the Rue de Chabrol. Four revolver shots were fired, it is unknown by whom, and two arrests were made to-day in connection with the incident.

Both the arrested persons were liberated this evening. They declare that some of their party were shot and wounded by the police.

Austria Removes Paris Attache.

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—The Official Army Gazette announces the removal from the Austro-Hungarian Military Attachéship in Paris and Brussels of Col. F. Schneider, whose alleged letter incriminating Capt. Dreyfus, though distinctly repudiated by him as a forgery, was one of the principal weapons of the prosecution during the Rennes trial.

President Loubet in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—President Loubet has returned to Paris.

Reduced Fares to Philadelphia, via Royal Blue Line.

For the National Export Exposition, which opens at Philadelphia on September 14th and continues until November 30th, the ROYAL BLUE LINE will sell excursion tickets from New York at rate of $4.00 for the round trip, which includes admission to the Exposition. These tickets will be on sale from the opening of the Exposition and will be good for return until December 4th, inclusive. Stations in New York, Central Railroad of New Jersey, are foot of Liberty st. and Cortlandt st., North River.—Adv.

HOT CAMPAIGN IN NEBRASKA.

Bryan to Start To-day on a Two Weeks' Tour of the State—Republicans to Confer at Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Sept. 17.—This week will be important in the political affairs of Nebraska, and the probabilities are that the campaign which begins here to-morrow will have considerable bearing on National politics.

W. J. Bryan and a number of his friends start on a two weeks' tour of the State in the morning. Mr. Bryan plans to make two speeches daily. The whole State will be covered, and the dates have been advertised broadly. The silver leaders believe they will stir up a great deal of enthusiasm in the State. At the end of two weeks Mr. Bryan will go South and East, and will return to Nebraska and spend the last fortnight of the campaign here. His efforts in the State are being supplemented by W. H. Harvey and other prominent Democrats. Champ Clark of Missouri will accompany Mr. Bryan on a part of the trip through Nebraska.

The Republicans also will become active in the Nebraska campaign this week. Their State Convention will be held Thursday, and the day before some of the big leaders of the party from home and abroad will meet in conference in Omaha to map out a line of campaign work and start what promises to be a very warm fight while it lasts. Senator John M. Thurston and Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn will be among those present at the conference.

The fight in the State will become from house to house. A poll of the State is being arranged by both sides.

BAILEY WILL HELP GOEBEL.

Will Make Speeches So that Bryan May Carry Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 17.—Congressman J. W. Bailey of Texas is in Lexington to see after his farm full of trotters, and he was asked to-day what he intended to do in the Kentucky campaign.

"I shall return here in October, I think, and make a few speeches for the State ticket headed by Senator Goebel. I am in favor of Democrats sticking together at this time, so that Mr. Bryan can have a solid Democracy behind him next year. He ought by all means to carry Kentucky, and I shall work for that end."

DEAF-MUTE BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Man They Were Robbing Also Deaf and Dumb, but Not His Young Son.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—At 1 o'clock this morning the young son of John Filsinger, a deaf-mute, living at 473 Sherman Street, discovered burglars below his bedroom. He went downstairs and saw two men trying to break into his father's safe with a jimmy. The boy got a hatchet and crept up behind the burglars, intending to kill them, but lost heart and retreated to the next room. There he made an outcry expecting that the men would run, but they kept steadily at work on the safe. Young Filsinger went up stairs and aroused his father, telling him in the sign language what was happening.

As the Filsingers entered the room the burglars turned and saw them and ran for the window, communicating with each other by signs. Filsinger saw that the burglars were deaf-mutes like himself and was so surprised that he forgot to chase them. He notified the police, and this afternoon Henry Brayen and John Weber, both deaf and dumb, were arrested. They confessed.

FISHING PLANT IN FLAMES.

Loss to American Company's Big Establishment at Promised Land May Exceed $500,000—Steamers Saved.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., Sept. 17.—The plant of the American Fisheries' Company at Promised Land was destroyed by fire to-night. The fire broke out about 8 o'clock, and the entire plant was reduced to ashes within a couple of hours. There was no means of fighting the flames. The buildings were saturated with oil, and the fire could be seen for many miles. Eight buildings in all were destroyed. The fire reached its height when a thousand barrels of oil ready for shipping ignited. An effort had been made to save some of the barrels, but the heat was so intense that the work had to be abandoned. There was on hand about 1,000 tons of fish and scrap, and this burned also.

It is said the machinery in the plant cost the company half a million dollars. This together with the oil will be the principal loss. What the total loss amounts to is not known. It will probably not exceed $600,000, as the buildings themselves were not very valuable. The wharves were burned, but the menhaden steamers were gotten out in safety. The company has plants in the South and also in the East, so that the interruption to their business will not be great. The steamers bringing in the menhaden will be ordered to report at one of the other plants.

MONTREAL BUILDING WRECKED.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 17.—At 8 o'clock this evening the southeast corner of the Queen's Hall Block, in which was located W. H. Scroggie's retail dry goods store, fell in. The building fell gradually, and warning was given to the people on the street at that time, so that no one was injured.

The building was an imposing one, occupying a whole square fronting on St. Catherine Street, between University and Victoria Streets, and was four stories in height. On the upper floor, adjoining the Scroggie establishment, is situated the Queen's Theatre. The break extended the width of two stores from the corner, and as far back as the entrance to the theatre, which itself was not damaged. Wright's "What Happened to Jones" company was to open an engagement in the house to-morrow evening, which date must of necessity be canceled.

The loss is placed at $25,000 on the building and $30,000 on the Scroggie stocks.

Monongahela Reaches Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 17.—The United States training ship Monongahela arrived from Annapolis this morning, with Lieut. Commander Winslow of the training station in charge. The arrival of the vessel was the cause of the cries "there she blows" by the apprentices who were watching for the Monongahela's arrival. A draft of about 200 apprentices will be sent on board from the station shortly, and a cruise in West Indian waters will be made.

The Eucalyptus Tree in Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—Many persons outside the island claiming to be experienced in the cultivation of the eucalyptus tree have written Gen. Brooke and the various Military Governors asking for positions in connection with the eucalyptus experiments and offering to expel malaria. It is not likely that the services of any of these will be accepted, owing to the fact that there are Cubans on the ground here who some years ago were engaged in similar work, and have frequently urged another trial of the trees.

Yaqui Rebels Torture a Chief.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Sept. 17.—Private advices from Sonora show that Chief Totabiate of the Yaquis, who remained loyal to the Mexican Government, was seized by the rebels and cruelly tortured, being stripped, slashed with knives, and his body shockingly mutilated, while the Yaquis danced about him taunting him and crying out: "Take your peace. Now you are punished for siding with the Mexican Government."

Premier Laurier to Visit Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 17.—Premier Laurier goes to Chicago on the 7th of October and will return here on the 12th.

Poland M'neral Spring Water.

Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Adv.

WHITE MEN KILL NEGROES

Miners' Troubles at Carterville Lead to the Shooting of Seven.

THE GOVERNOR SENDS TROOPS

Tanner Says the Act Was Prearranged and Premeditated Murder—Sheriff Asks for More Soldiers.

CARTERVILLE, Ill., Sept. 17.—Carterville was the scene of a bloody riot about noon to-day, in which six negroes were instantly killed and one fatally wounded, while two others received slight wounds.

Trouble has been brewing since the militia was recalled by Gov. Tanner last Monday. The white miners of this place have refused to allow the negro miners to come into town, always meeting them and ordering them back. To-day, however, thirteen negroes, all armed, marched into town, going to the Illinois Central station, where they exchanged a few words with the white miners there. Then, according to report, the negroes pulled their pistols and opened fire on the whites, who at once returned the fire. A running fight was kept up.

The negroes scattered, some being closely followed by the whites up the main street, while the remainder fled down the railroad track. Here the execution was done, all who went through the town escaping. After the fight was over four dead bodies were picked up and another mortally wounded. They were taken to the City Hall, where the wounded man was attended to and an inquest held over the dead ones.

Two more dead negroes were found late to-night near the Brush mines.

The killed are the Rev. T. J. Floyd, Huse Bradley, John Black, Henry Branum, Jim Hayes, and one unidentified. Sim Cummins, the wounded negro, is reported to-night as dead.

Trouble has existed here off and on for over a year, but no fatalities occurred until June 30, when a passenger train on the Illinois Central Railroad was fired into and one negro woman killed. These negroes were on their way to the mines, having come from Pana. A short time afterward a pitched battle ensued between the union and non-union forces during which time the dwellings occupied by the non-union negroes were burned. Several arrests were made and the accused are in jail at Marion awaiting trial on the charge of murder.

Superintendent Donnelly of the Brush mines, where the negroes reside, reports that the negroes are worked into a frenzy and that, while he is doing all in his power to hold them in check, he is afraid that he cannot do so much longer.

Company C, Fourth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, arrived here to-night, and will endeavor to preserve order. Forty miners from the Herrick Mines are reported to have left that place for this city armed with Krag Jorgensen rifles, and determined to assist the white miners here.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Murphysborough, Ill., says:

"One of the dead negroes at Cartersville is a preacher; the others are laborers. One of the negroes when first shot started to run. He was shot again and fell. One of the white men then ran up and shot him through the head with a rifle. The shooting took place immediately in front of Mayor Zimmerman's house, and in full view of several ladies seated on the porch.

"Before the noise of the first shots had died away the streets began to fill with excited armed men. After the crowd of negroes had been killed and scattered, it was the evident intention of the infuriated miners to go to Greenville where the big non-union negro camp is located, and finish the work. All afternoon an angry crowd of men patroled the streets. Later the projected trip to Greenville was apparently called off."

GOVERNOR SAYS RIOTS MUST STOP.

Asserts He Will Send the Entire National Guard If Necessary.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 17.—Gov. Tanner has ordered two companies of the Fourth Regiment, under command of Col. Bennett, to Carterville. He received a telegram this afternoon from Samuel Brush, manager of the St. Louis and Big Muddy Coal Company, at Carterville, that five of a crowd of his negro miners, who had gathered at the station, preparatory to leaving, had been killed, a mob having fired upon them. Later advices reported seven killed and a number wounded. The Governor gave out the following statement to-night:

"I received a message from Capt. Brush stating that the mob had attacked and killed the negro miners while waiting at the Illinois Central Station for a train; that the Sheriff would be unable to control the situation and was powerless to arrest the parties, and asking me to order troops to Carterville.

"In response to this message, knowing something of the condition of that place, and without waiting to hear from the Sheriff or others in authority, I immediately ordered Lieut. Lowden of Company C of Carbondale to proceed at once to Carterville, procuring a special train if necessary, and when reaching Carterville to suppress the riot, protect life and property, and report to the Sheriff of Williamson County for orders, in the event that the Sheriff was on the ground.

"I also ordered Capt. Hersh of Newton to proceed with his company by the quickest route to Carterville. At the same time I ordered Col. Bennett of the Fourth Regiment, who lives at Greenville, to proceed to Carterville at once and take charge of the troops. I also directed the commanding officer of Company F of Mount Vernon to prepare and be in readiness to leave on short notice.

"Later I received a message from Capt. Brush, stating that later reports showed that seven of his men were killed and two injured, and that a large armed mob of men was between Carterville and his mine, and that one company was not sufficient.

"It would seem that these negro miners were waiting at the station for the train, probably expecting to leave the place temporarily or finally. It seems to be, from the brief facts reported and the further fact that no one was killed except the negroes, that it was a prearranged, preconcerted, premeditated murder. If I am right in this conclusion, the people of Carterville, and especially of Williamson County, should use every means possible, and that vigorously, to bring these parties guilty of this wholesale murder to speedy justice, and in their efforts to do so I promise the co-operation of the State, the whole National Guard, if necessary, to bring about the arrest and conviction of these parties and the restoration of peace and good order in the county, and so I advised the Sheriff of Williamson County this afternoon by wire.

"This is a blot on the fair name of the Commonwealth of Illinois, and will be a disgrace to the community of Williamson County unless quick and vigorous action is taken by the county authorities. The good and law-abiding citizens of Williamson County should rise to the situation and support the law officers in restoring peace and order and in the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

"I hope that the Newton company will reach Carterville before morning and before any conflict occurs, but I do not believe and shall not believe until it happens that the strikers will attack the National Guard or attempt to oppose it in doing its duty."

Late to-night Gov. Tanner received the following telegram from Sheriff Gray:

Carterville, Sept. 17.

Gov. Tanner, Springfield:

Company C has reported to me. The situation is critical. There are many armed men in Carterville and in the vicinity of the Brush mine. The military company is not sufficient to disperse the mob.

JOE GRAY, Sheriff.

Gov. Tanner sent the following telegram to Lieut. Lowden, commanding Company F, Mount Vernon, at Carterville: "Do not hazard the life of your men against great odds. You are a soldier and the commanding officer. As such do your duty. You are on guard and must be the judge as to the conditions, and the responsibility rests on you. I have ordered the Mount Vernon company, Company F, to report there to Col. Bennett."

Gov. Tanner also telegraphed Sheriff Gray as follows: "I have ordered Companies B and C of Newton. You shall have all the force necessary to enforce the law and bring the guilty parties to justice."

He also telegraphed Lieut. Lowden of Company F, Mount Vernon, to leave by the quickest route, and report with his company to Sheriff Gray at Carterville.

VENEZUELA REBELS ACTIVE.

Take Possession of Maracay and Are Still Advancing—Foreign Representatives Ask for Warships.

CARACAS, Sept. 17.—The insurgent commander, Gen. Cipriano Castro, has taken possession of Maracay, and is still advancing.

The United States, British, and French representatives have asked their respective Governments to send warships to protect their interests.

President Andrade arrived here to-day.

THOMAS B. REED'S FAREWELL.

In an Open Letter He Thanks His Old Constituents of the First Maine District for Their Support.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 17.—The Press will print to-morrow morning the following from Thomas B. Reed:

To the Republicans of the First Maine District:

While I am naturally reluctant to obtrude myself again upon public attention even here at home, I am sure no one would expect me to leave the First Maine District after so long a service without some words expressing to you my appreciation of your friendship and my gratitude for your generous treatment. Words alone are quite inadequate, and I must appeal to your memories. During three and twenty years of political life, not always peaceful, you have never questioned a single public act of mine. Other men have had to look after their districts. My district has looked after me. This, in the place where I was born, where you know my shortcomings as well as I do myself, gives me a right to be proud of my relations with you. No honors are ever quite like those which come from home.

It would not be just for me to withhold my thanks from those Democrats who have so often given me their votes. This friendship I can acknowledge with all propriety even in a letter to Republicans, for both they and you know that I have never trimmed a sail to catch the passing breeze or ever flown a doubtful flag.

Office as a "ribbon to stick in your coat" is worth nobody's consideration. Office as opportunity is worth all consideration.

That opportunity you have given me untrammeled in the fullest and amplest measure, and I return you sincerest thanks. If I have deserved any praise it belongs of right to you.

Whatever may happen, I am sure that the First Maine District will always be true to the principles of liberty, self-government, and the rights of man.

THOMAS B. REED.

Portland, Me., Sept. 16, 1899.

PROMISED $23,000 FOR WIFE.

A Boston Crank Got the Wife at the Price, but When He Tried to Pay Her in "Stage" Money Was Arrested.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 17.—Edwin A. Walkup, who claimed to have inherited a large estate from his uncle in the Philippines, was arrested to-night and locked up as being a suspicious character. Walkup, who is forty-eight, but who looks to be over sixty, acknowledged to the officers that he promised to pay $23,000 to the girl he married last April, provided she would marry him. A policeman to-night was called from the street by a brother of the girl, who said there was a man in the house who owed his sister money; that although he had a bagful with him he refused to part with any of it, and he further believed the man should not be allowed to go at large. The man was taken to the station and with him the bag, which was found to contain a package of what purported to be hundred-dollar bills, aggregating $23,000. The paper was stamped with the denomination on both sides, and was more in the nature of advertising bills than counterfeit money, still it looked enough at first glance like genuine money to cause a person to look twice.

Walkup claimed that he had a right to be in the house, as the young woman was his wife. The latter admitted her marriage to Walkup, and said he had promised her $20,000 within fifteen days of their marriage, but he had never paid it. The couple have not lived together of late, and Walkup has made his headquarters at the Salvation Army barracks in Boston. Asked where he obtained the money, Walkup said he got it of George Parker of Quincy, who had settled his uncle's estate, and if the money was counterfeit he did not know it. He then produced one of the registration blanks upon which Massachusetts wills are made. The reference to Massachusetts was crossed off, and in place thereof were the words "Iloilo, Philippines," and the document purported to be the will of Joel Wells of that place.

The police were nonplused, and conceding it to be the most curious case they had ever been called upon to handle, they decided to hold Walkup as a suspicious character.

FAST TIME TO BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept 17.—With a newspaper train carrying the New York Sunday papers, consisting of three baggage cars and a locomotive, the Lackawanna Railroad today beat all records between New York and Buffalo for a trip, covering the 410 miles in the actual running time of seven hours and twenty-three minutes.

Parts of this distance on the level stretches west of Binghamton were covered at a speed of over eighty miles an hour, and on that part of the line east of Stroudsburg, where the train climbs the mountains, seventy-seven miles an hour was maintained on various occasions.

On the train were the heads of the Circulating Departments of the various papers with a large corps of assistants, General Passenger Agent Lee, Trainmaster Joseph Sickles, and W. B. Hunter, advertising agent of the Lackawanna Railroad. The train pulled into the Buffalo station at 11:25 A. M.

TO OPERATE ON YOUNG DURYEA.

Elaborate preparations were making yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital for an operation to be performed to-day upon Walter A. Duryea, son of Edward E. Duryea, who was injured on Aug. 7 while diving in shallow water at Oyster Bay. Duryea dived into three feet of water and struck head on against the sandy bottom, breaking his back and causing complete paralysis. He was conscious, but unable to move any of his limbs.

He showed continued improvement from day to day, and it was decided yesterday after a consultation that Duryea had recovered sufficiently to bear the operation, and plans were at once put under way. The operation will take place at 3 o'clock in the Sims operating theatre connected with the hospital. Dr. Robert Abbe and Dr. Charles McBurney will conduct it.

The operation will take about twenty minutes. An incision will be made down to the spinal column in the neighborhood of the fifth and sixth vertebrae, where the fracture occurred, and the parts pressing on the spinal chord will be removed.

Dr. Creery, who has had charge of the case since Duryea came into the hospital, said last night about the operation: "As it is a case which lacks precedent, I cannot make any prediction as to the success of the operation. I can only say that there is a chance of saving the young man's life, and it is to be attempted.

"An X-ray photograph, 6 by 9 inches, taken a few days ago, and the best which has been secured so far, shows the spinal column broken and the parts pressing against the spinal column. We will not be working in the dark."

To do the Hudson right, take Day Line steamers. Fastest and Finest. Music.—Adv.

CROKER SAYS MOSS GOT ILLEGAL FEES

Accuses Mazet Counsel of Corruption in Office.

GIVES RECORDS OF CASES

Declares Mr. Moss Reinstated Patrolman Convicted of Crime.

Tammany Chief Attacks Clarke, and Announces that Neither He Nor the Organization Upholds the Ramapo Job.

Richard Croker has began an aggressive attack on Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet committee. At the Democratic Club last night, the Tammany chief announced that he had determined to "show up" Mr. Moss's record. The first step in that direction was taken when Mr. Croker, while before the committee last week, produced the record of a case in which Mr. Moss had, as notary, certified to the signature of a man he had never seen before.

In an interview which he gave out last night Mr. Croker followed this up with the records of cases of alleged improper conduct by Mr. Moss while a Police Commissioner, charging him with exacting fees in police cases while President of the board, and with reinstating a patrolman who had been convicted of extortion and blackmail. Incidentally he attacked also John Proctor Clarke, associate counsel, and Robert Mazet, Chairman, of the committee.

Mr. Croker further declared that he did not stand for the Ramapo job, and that the organization did not stand for it.

The attack on the Investigating Committee's inquisitor had evidently been carefully planned, but the immediate provocation was Mr. Moss's published statement that the Tammany leader had come to the committee room last week surrounded by toughs and thugs, and that he (Mr. Moss) was in danger of personal violence while conducting his examination.

SAYS HE SHOULD BE TRIED.

Referring

vote, and the present board has now no power to remove him on this old charge.

TELLS MOSS TO GO ON THE STAND.

"Moss might better investigate this Lynch case. Let him go on the stand and under oath tell his 'reasons' for reinstating Lynch, and how far those reasons enabled him to purchase and pay for the real estate which he acquired just after he left the board. As I said before, Moss is a Chinese lawyer, and a bad one at that.

"Since this Mazet inquiry began, Moss, who had apparently forgotten his part in Lynch's reinstatement, sent a subpoena to the Police Board, demanding a transcript of the record of Patrolman Lynch's trial for extortion, his dismissal, and subsequent reinstatement. This transcript was made out and sent to Moss to be used before the committee. But when Moss discovered that Lynch had been reinstated by himself [Moss] that ended it. The record was never used. The Lynch case was never heard of, and the Mazet inquiry was never addressed to the question of why Lynch, the extortioner, was reinstated."

Mr. Croker's attention was called to Mr. Moss's statement that he gave the Tammany leader, Mayor Van Wyck, Hugh McLaughlin, and other men of influence in the city administration a chance to denounce the Ramapo job, but that they had refused it.

"Nobody knows more about that Ramapo deal," said Mr. Croker, "than Frank Moss and his associate, John Proctor Clarke, who is helping Mr. Mos to make a report of the Mazet committee's doings to Platt's law firm—Tracy, Boardman & Platt. I will not make my report to that firm, a firm which has extorted millions of dollars from the city and from the State for various purposes. I will make it to the people instead. Everybody knows that this firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt has had a monopoly of all legislative business at Albany for many years, and that few, if any, persons could secure the passage of a bill unless this firm were paid a retaining fee. This man Moss has owned body and soul by Platt and his law firm. Everybody knows that.

PLATT AND THE RAMAPO BILL.

"Tracy, Boardman & Platt put the Ramapo bill through the Legislature. It never could have passed the Assembly and Senate of 1895 had not Platt ordered it passed.

Very soon after the bill became a law Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Platt's candidate for Mayor in 1897, became President of the Ramapo Company.

"I have repeatedly said, since returning from my vacation, that I knew nothing about the Ramapo business until I came back to the city. I do not stand for it, and the Tammany Hall organization does not stand for it.

"Now, as to this man John Proctor Clarke. Before the Mazet committee the other day, he had the assurance to state that he knew nothing about the Ramapo deal until August last, when he read about it while in the Adirondacks. What nonsense! Mr. Clarke was Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of New York, stationed at Albany, during the legislative session of 1895. The Ramapo Water bill passed during that session.

"It was Clarke's duty to watch every bit of legislation affecting the City of New York. If he knew nothing about the passage of that bill he certainly was grossly incompetent, and ought to have been removed from office, or else he deliberately stuffed his ears with cotton so as not to hear what was going on. If, on the other hand, he did know about the Ramapo bill, and told the Mazet committee that he did not—well, a very severe punishment is fixed by statute for witnesses who give testimony of that character."

THE ATTACK ON MR. CLARKE.

"You stated upon the witness stand that Mr. Clarke had 'grabbed off' an extraordinary number of reference cases in this county, though he is a Republican and the administration has been Democratic?"

"Yes, and here is an official record of some of them," said Mr. Croker, producing a typewritten document, which was, in part, as follows:

Justice Francis M. Scott commenced sitting at Special Term, in Parts I. and II., on April 18, 1898, since which time he has sat in those terms thirteen weeks including the week ended Sept. 16, 1899. During that time he appointed John Proctor Clarke referee in twenty-eight matters, as follows: Gardiner vs. Grant, People vs. Madison Square Bank, Lentilhon vs. Merritt, Leake vs. Union Trust Company, matter of Moynagh, Mitchell vs. Pritchard, Deane vs. Harlan, matter of Rochman, (two cases,) Rothschild vs. Collin, United States Trust Company vs. Chandler (three cases,) Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Creagh, Burnes vs. Cooper, Braun vs Herbert, Lyman vs. Congress Club, Leake vs. Union Trust Company, Weimann vs. Weimann, Sanderson vs. Bolsen, Terry vs. Robinson, Schmidt vs. Conlig, Thomson vs. Knox, in re F. Krober Clock Company, Rosenthal vs. Cornell, Shaw vs. Floyd, Manhattan Trust Company vs. American Publishers' Corporation.

The document further showed, as Mr. Croker pointed out, that Robert Mazet had been appointed referee in one case, William N. Cohen, ex-Republican Justice of the Supreme Court, in another; Henry W. Taft, Republican, in another, and Thomas Allison, Republican, an ex-Justice of the Court of General Sessions, in two.

"That shows," Mr. Croker contended, "how foolish is the charge that Democratic administrations have been awarding reference cases solely to supporters of the administration. It also shows that Mr. Clarke has been quite as greedy as Mr. Moss."

CALLS MAZET HIS DUMMY.

"If Mr. Moss is really sincere," resumed Mr. Croker, "and if he wants to aid legislation by making an honest inquiry into the affairs of the City of New York, let him put his dummy, Mazet, on the stand, and under oath, compel him to reveal who was behind the Astoria Gas steal at the last session, and whether Tracy, Boardman & Platt were not to get a fee in the matter of $500,000. Let Moss also ask Mazet who was behind the bill to refund city assessments last year, a bill which was passed in the Assembly but was killed in the Senate, and which, had it become a law, would have cost the people millions of dollars. Also let Mr. Moss ask Mazet whether the so-called State Constabulary bill, which Democrats defeated, was not introduced to benefit the Platt bond company and compel a long list of State officers to go to the Platt company for their bonds.

"Testimony of that kind will be far more interesting than Moss's issuance of daily bulletins as to what he proposes to do, and then does not do."

In answer to a question as to why the city had never secured the rapid transit it demanded, Mr. Croker said:

"The stumbling block to rapid transit is the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt. The present administration is doing all it can to give the city rapid transit, but Platt and his law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, which has already been paid fees amounting to $132,000 for doing nothing by the Rapid Transit Board, control the present Rapid Transit Commission, and are holding things up for their own selfish purposes. Until Platt's hold on the Rapid Transit Commission is loosened I am not hopeful of the solution of that problem. Tammany Hall believes in and is fighting for municipal ownership of all franchises, railroads, water, and gas, and will continue to fight for them so long as the organization exists."

SAYS PLATT IS THE PARTY.

"As a mater of fact, Platt and the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt practically constitute the Republican Party of the State of New York.

"The Mazet committee, which is nothing but a sub-firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, is trying to demoralize the Fire Department, which everybody admits is the finest body of men in the world, by summoning them to testify before the Platt committee. Everybody knows that Fire Commissioner Scannell has broken up the political gang that was created in the department by Platt's man Quigg during the Strong administration. Quigg is out for revenge, and is using Moss and Mazet to get it."

After giving out this interview Mr. Croekr announced that there would be more of the same kind of matter. He is having Mr. Moss's record searched, and he expects to give the result of his investigations to the public from time to time.

RAINES LAW AND REVENGE.

Mr. Harburger Says Platt Passed Bill to Punish Mayor Strong.

In an address to the Albemarle Association, at 104 Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon, Assemblyman Julius Harburger, who was an Excise Commissioner under Mayor Strong, denounced as false the statement made before the Mazet committee by Frank H. Platt that he (Mr. Platt) helped pass the Raines law in order to take from Tammany the power to blackmail saloon keepers.

"At the time the Raines bill was passed," said Mr. Harburger, "the Excise Board was composed of appointees of Mayor Strong, and if the Raines law had not been enacted the Commissioners had nearly two more years to serve. The bill was not passed to punish Tammany Hall, as Mr. Platt states, but it was passed in a spirit of revenge against the Strong administration.

"The board refused to appoint the office Republicans dictated by Senator Platt. He wanted some ten appointments which were not granted. I venture to say most positively that if these ten positions had been given at the time and Commissioner Murray had acted with the Platt Republicans in giving them some patronage, we would not have a Raines law to-day; but when the Raines law was forced through special provisions were made so that the sons of Platt and Raines should get all the bonding business from the liquor dealers throughout the State."

FIGHTS AT THE PRIMARIES.

Two Republican Contests—Interest for Tammany Centres in Sheehan-Goodwin and Hopper-Welde Struggles.

Although tickets in opposition to those put out by the regular party organizations will be voted in a number of districts at the annual primary to-morrow, there are but four districts in which there is prospect of change in the leadership as the result of the day's balloting. Two of these are Democratic contests and two Republican.

In the Twentieth District the triangular fight between Capt. F. Nolan Goddard, Richard M. Lush, and James L. Stewart for the Republican leadership is close. Stewart's defeat, however, is considered certain. In the Twenty-seventh District John Sabine Smith is contesting the leadership with James W. Perry, with some chance of succeeding. Aside from these two contests, the Republican organization does not expect appreciable opposition to its ticket anywhere.

The two serious Democratic contests are those in the Ninth and Thirty-first Districts. Opposition tickets will be run in the Twenty-ninth, the Thirteenth, the Seventh, the Third, and possibly one or two other districts, but the recognized Tammany delegates are considered certain of election in all of them. It is in the Ninth and the Thirty-first that the interest of to-morrow will centre for Tammany.

Richard Croker has a special interest in the Goodwin-Sheehan fight in the Ninth. He has thrown all the influence of the organization in favor of Councilman Frank J. Goodwin's candidacy for the leadership. If Sheehan wins in spite of this, it will be recognized as a defeat for Mr. Croker and a defeat for Tammany. In any event, the result of the contest will be keenly watched as affording the first real test of the virtue of the new primary law as a means of opposing the will of a party dictator.

Both sides claim the victory in the Ninth District. City Court Clerk Thomas F. Smith, speaking for the Goodwin faction last night, said that they were absolutely confident of winning at to-morrow's primary. A meeting of the election district Captains was held at the Goodwin headquarters yesterday afternoon, at which reports indicating a winning vote were submitted. Mr. Smith was at the Democratic Club last night in consultation with Mr. Croker.

At the Pequod Club last night, Senator Munzinger, representing John C. Sheehan, predicted that the Sheehan ticket would command a big majority. Senator Munzinger denied the stories of wholesale resignations from the Pequod Club and the General Committee. In the past three months, he declared, there have been but twenty-two resignations, while 300 new members have been added. The names of fifty-one who were said to have joined on Saturday were given.

"Goodwin and Smith have been telling the people that Richard Croker is behind them, and that he would furnish all the money they could use in the district," said Senator Munzinger.

Both the Goodwin and Sheehan factions will hold open-air meetings in Eighth and Tenth Avenues to-night by way of winding up the campaign.

Meetings of the election district Captains of the opposing Hopper and Welde forces in the Thirty-first District will be held this evening at their respective headquarters, the Hopper men meeting at the Carondelet and the Welde workers at the Sagamore Club. There will then be a final political stocktaking. The leaders of both factions professed confidence yesterday though they declined to give figures.

The fight on Leader Charles Welde in this district is by many regarded as a fight on Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's law partner, who is Mr Welde's backer. To that extent only is it a fight against Mr. Croker. Isaac A. Hopper, who is leading the opposition, has had the support of the Harlem, Carondelet, Osceola, and Otis Democratic Clubs and of the Sklower, Devan, and Krebs Associations. Thomas B. Smith has been in charge of his campaign, which has been conducted with great aggressiveness. It is admitted at the Democratic Club that Mr. Hopper stands an excellent chance for capturing the leadership.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

Republican Machine Opponents Want Him to Stop Public Employes from Taking Part in Primaries.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—Leaders of the opposition to the Republican organization in this city to-day sent several telegrams to Gov. Rocsevelt asking him to enforce the White civil service law, and compel employes of the Public Buildings Department to desist from taking an active part in the primaries.

The claim is made that Superintendent Bender is allowing the men to take part in the fight. Mr. Bender said to-night that every man employed was doing his full complement of work and that politics were not interfering.

LABOR PARTY IN 1900.

Independent Organization May Take Part in Presidential Campaign.

William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union was one of the delegates to the recent convention of the Workingmen's State Federation. He was asked yesterday whether the federation had made any provision to go into State independent labor political action. He replied:

"The convention indorsed the action taken in New York in organizing the Independent Labor Party. It will meet again next September, and may decide to take part in the Presidential campaign. The labor party in New York is already organized, and it would take only a couple of weeks to organize the county districts."

Labor Nominations in Kings.

The Independent Labor Party in Kings County has made the following nominations: For Sheriff—Henry A. Goulden; for Register—Bartley G. Wright; for County Clerk—George McVey; for District Attorney—Ezra A. Tuttle; for Justices of the Municipal Courts—William F. Cornell, Charles Frederick Adams, James F. Quigley, and Louis A. Alkrug. The Brooklyn Central Labor Union yesterday received a committee from the Independent Labor Party, which asked for an indorsement of the platform of the party. The request was granted.

THE SALT TRUST ENLARGING.

Purchase of Kansas Salt Company's Plant at Hutchinson, Kan.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 17.—The Salt Trust, backed by the Goulds, has purchased the Kansas Salt Company's business at Hutchinson. Thomas S. Krutz is President and George J. Gould is Vice President of the new company.

The Kansas Salt Company employed 400 men. It refused to sell to the trust six months ago, but the trust bought another plant and mined and produced salt and put it on board cars below the cost of production. This forced the Kansas company to yield.

BARK FORTUNATA WRECKED.

Stranded on Coast of Uruguay and Nine of Her Crew Drowned.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 17.—The Italian bark Fortunata is ashore near Maldonado, Uruguay.

Nine of her crew were drowned, and she is a total wreck, her cargo washing ashore along the coast. She sailed from New York in June for Buenos Ayres.

German Steamer Wittekind Ashore.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 17.—The German steamer Wittekind, from Bremen Aug. 21, is ashore near here, in a critical position. Her passengers and mails have been landed.

Steamer Oak Branch Stranded.

SUEZ, Sept. 17.—The British steamer Omrah, Capt. Ruthven, from Sydney, N. S. W., for London, arrived here to-day. She passed the British steamer Oak Branch ashore at Falseraggharib, and reports that the stranded vessel wants assistance to enable her to lighten. The Oak Branch sailed from Baltimore Aug. 31 for Vladivostock.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Watches.
Our special named 14 kt. gold American watches are exceptional values. The Ladies' size cost $18.00. For Gentlemen, $38.00. Many others from $25.00 to $100.00.
We have just imported some unique designs in Geneva Enameled Chatelaine watches.
A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

J. C. OSGOOD REACHES DENVER.

Not Known If Mrs. McKibbon and Mrs. Shelgrim Are with Him—What Friends Say.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 17.—J. Cleveland Osgood, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, some of his friends say, reached Denver to-day, but whether he was accompanied by Mrs. McKibbon and Mrs. Shelgrim could not be learned. Neither could Mr. Osgood be located. At the Denver Club and the Brown Palace Hotel, where he usually stays when in the city, it was said he had not been there of late.

It is understood Mr. Osgood was met by friends, who advised him to say nothing for publication in regard to the suicide of Arthur E. Cobb at the home of Mrs. McKibbon in Rye, N. Y., or his own connection with the two women whom Cobb mentioned in letters which he left.

Mr. Osgood bears the reputation here of being a steady business man, little given to the society of women or the gayeties of life. Of late he has not spent much of his time here, as Eastern business of the Colorado Fuel Company required his presence a great deal in New York City. While away from home, however, according to men who were much in his company, Mr. Osgood did not doff his sober habits.

"I have been with Mr. Osgood in New York frequently," said Henry B. Wolcott, "and we usually staid at the same hotel. Knowing what I do of him, I cannot understand this story of his reported connection with the suicide. This thing is entirely unlike Mr. Osgood, who is a close, careful business man, with no inclination to run around. I think a mistake has been made."

Charles E. Osgood, a brother of J. C. Osgood and acting cashier of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, also discredits the report from New York.

TO BURY ARTHUR COBB'S BODY.

Mrs. McKibbon Informed by Telegraph of His Suicide.

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The body of Arthur E. Cobb, who shot himself here on Friday morning, will be buried to-morrow morning by Undertaker Solomon Ireland. The employes of Durland's will pay for the coffin and grave. This is dependent upon the body not being claimed by any of the relatives or friends of the dead man. The Coroner is through with the case, he says, as he does not think there is any reason for minute investigation.

One of the employes at Mrs. McKibbon's place, where Cobb had been staying all Summer, received a telegram from Mrs. McKibbon to-day, announcing that she would arrive in Denver to-day. Apparently she had not heard of Cobb's suicide and made no mention of him. A telegram was sent to her at Denver, telling her of Cobb's death. The housekeeper at the McKibbon house has been informed by Mrs. McKibbon's mother that the revolver with which Cobb killed himself belonged to her, and that it was to be secured and kept for her. Nothing has been heard from Cobb's wife. She is said to live in or near Boston. An effort is being made to locate her.

MAY SUCCEED MR. CALHOUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Gen. Clark Carr of Galesburg, Ill., formerly Minister to Denmark, is in Washington. It was rumored to-night that he would be the successor of Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Calhoun, who intends to practice law in Chicago.

Gen. Carr said, in response to an inquiry, that he was not a candidate for the post, and that he had heard nothing to lead him to believe that his name was under consideration.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF ADOBE HUT.

Falling Structure Killed a Family of Eight Near Mora, N. M.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Sept. 17.—An adobe house, five miles from Mora, N. M., collapsed last night, killing Manuel Cordova and his wife and six children. It had been raining in that vicinity for several days, and the dirt roof of the house having become saturated, fell on the inmates, crushing them.

Only one member of the family, a boy of ten years, escaped, he being outside the house when the accident occurred.

ARCTIC TRAVEL RECORD BROKEN

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 17.—A. J. Stone, corresponding member of the Zoological and Ethnological Museum of Natural History and New York Zoological Society, in studying the geographical distribution of animals, has just finished one of the most remarkable trips in the history of the North American continent.

For two years he has traveled about the Arctic circle in quest of mammals and information regarding various tribes of natives that inhabit that section, often without companions save a solitary native and team of dogs. During five months of last Winter he covered 3,000 miles of Arctic coast and mountain travel entirely above the Arctic circle.

This performance breaks all records of previous arctic land travels. The best previous effort was that of McClintock, who traveled 700 miles in 145 days. In both his quest for information and search for rare mammals, Stone was very successful.

Leaving here in July, 1897, Stone went up Stickeen River into the Laird River country. While there his native guides deserted him and he was left alone in the midst of devilish Hell Gate Indians, who endeavored to steal his outfit. They finally attacked him, and he nearly killed one of them. An exhibition at rifle practice subdued them and they finally left. Stone stopped on his way down the Mackenzie River to traverse a large area of the Rockies in the vicinity of the arctic circle.

From Fort McPherson, the Hudson Bay Company's most northern trading post, he again crossed the Rockies, and went down the delta of the Mackenzie River, and traveled west along the arctic coast to Hershall Island. Later he explored the Mackenzie delta thoroughly, thence reaching the Yukon by way of the Porcupine River.

MAURUS JOKAI MARRIED.

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—The Hungarian novelist, Maurus Jokai, now in his seventy-fifth year, was married yesterday at Budapest to the Hungarian actress Arabella Grossnagy, a girl of eighteen.

The first wife of Jokai, the most productive and genial of Hungarian novelists, was Rosa Laborfalvi, the greatest of Hungarian tragediennes, whom he married in 1848, the year when he proclaimed the famous "Twelve Points of Pesth." In 1849 he followed the Hungarian Government to Debrecsin, where he edited the Abendblätter, and he was present at the capitulation of Villago, Aug. 28. To escape being made prisoner, he resolved on suicide, but was hindered by the fortunate arrival of his wife from Pesth. She had converted all her jewels into gold, and the pair found their way on foot through the Russian Army, reaching a safe hiding place in the Wood of Bukk, and at last got to Pesth in safety.

The Pope Ignores the Dreyfus Case.

ROME, Sept. 17.—The long-expected Papal encyclical addressed to France, which has just issued from the Vatican, ignores the Dreyfus case. It is merely an elaborate theological lecture, urging upon the Bishops that their zeal should be accompanied by discretion, rectitude, and purity, and forbidding priests to read pamphlets and papers emanating from "overzealous surpliced politicians."

Lock-Out in Dundee Mills.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Sept. 17.—A lock-out will begin to-morrow at fifty Dundee mills, throwing 35,000 men out of employment.

Accident to Drivers in Central Park.

In the East Drive of Central Park last night, two light wagons, one driven by E. J. Singleton of Broadway and Fifty-third Street, and the other by David Newburger, a lawyer of 6 Edgecombe Avenue, were in a smash-up. Mr. Newburger was thrown out and sustained a slight cut on the head.

THE KEARSARGE COMES IN

New Warship Makes the Trip from Newport News Without a Hitch.

GETTING IN SHAPE FOR TRIAL

She Will Go Into Dry Dock To-day and Leave for Boston Wednesday—Little More to be Done on Her.

The new first-class battleship Kearsarge, the most formidable war vessel yet built for the United States Navy, arrived here yesterday afternoon and anchored off Tompkinsville, near the flagship New York. She left Newport News at 2 P. M. on Saturday, and a great crowd witnessed her departure. She was not pushed on her way here, averaging 13½ knots. She is manned by a crew of 250 men from the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, under command of General Superintendent Walter A. Post. The United States Government had as representatives aboard Capt. William F. Folger, who will command the Kearsarge when she goes into commission; Capt. Colby M. Chester, who is to have command of the Kearsarge's sister ship, the Kentucky; Lieut. Commander F. A. Merriam, Navigator J. H. Sears, Lieut. Pryor, and Lieut. Price of the Engineer Department. As the Kearsarge is not in commission she fired no salute as she anchored alongside the North Atlantic Squadron, and no salute was fired in her honor.

The new battleship will proceed to the navy yard early this morning, and go into dry dock. She has been a year out of dock, and it is believed that a good deal of undergrowth will be found on her. Naval Constructor Bowles will have charge of her while she is in dry dock. She will remain in the navy yard until Wednesday, when she will go to Boston. On Sept. 25, with the Board of Inspection on her, she will make her trial trip over the Cape Ann course.

She must make 16 knots an hour for four hours or pay a penalty. She will receive a premium for every quarter of a knot above 16 knots, and will lose proportionately for every quarter of a knot below 16 knots. There is not a man aboard of her who does not believe she will easily make the 16 knots. After the trial trip she will return to Newport News to be finished. Then, if the Board of Inspection's report is favorable officers and crew will be assigned to her and she will join the squadron now here.

It was said yesterday that the Kearsarge might not take part in the Dewey naval parade, and many expressions of regret were heard in consequence. The matter is in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. The general opinion was, however, that the Government, as soon as its attention was called to the matter would include the new battleship in the vessels that will honor the homecoming of the hero of Manila, Admiral Dewey himself, it was said, would undoubtedly be greatly pleased to see the Kearsarge in line on that occasion.

The new battleship presented a fine appearance yesterday and won hearty words of praise from all who were allowed to inspect her. She is almost finished now. All she needs is a little fitting up. All her armament is on board except fourteen five-inch rapid-fire guns of the secondary battery, seven for each side. The mounts for these are in place, besides these guns she has four thirteen-inch guns, two in the after and two in the forward superimposed turrets, four eight-inch guns mounted in pairs, two in the after and two in the forward turrets, and twenty six-inch guns. She has also a lot of machine guns.

She came from Newport News under natural draught. The engines were under charge of Ernest Bachman, Chief Engineer of the shipbuilding company. Her double turrets were tested and found to work smoothly, turning 180 degrees in thirty-three seconds. Each turret is worked by electricity, and can be managed by one man. The four guns in each turret can be turned and fired simultaneously. Each one can be lowered or raised independently of the others. Each turret weighs 700 tons.

The vessel at present has a displacement of about 12,000, and on the trial trip will have a displacement of 11,525 on a draught of twenty-three feet six inches. When loaded with stores, coal, &c., her displacement will be 12,500. Her two bower anchors weigh 18,880 pounds each. She is expected to develop 11,000 horse power in her two main engines. She has four submerged torpedo tubes, two on each side. In the other battleships the torpedo tubes are exposed to the fire of an enemy.

"There is nothing like her in the navy," said an officer yesterday. "She is far and away ahead of them all in military merits. The four guns in each turret concentrated upon one point and fired together can sink any vessel afloat. All of the men on her think she will exceed all expectations. The naval principle on which she is constructed seems excellent, but of course nothing can be said positively until the turret guns are fired."

"There has not been a hitch in the working of the Kearsarge," said General Superintendent Post. "Besides Chief Engineer Bachman there were five Assistant Engineers on the trip here. I am highly pleased with the vessel's performance so far. She has done more than was expected. She is so near completion that if war were declared Capt. Folger could have her under commission in three weeks. Considering that they have just been built, the turning of the turrets 180 degrees in thirty-three seconds is very remarkable. These turrets weigh more than the turrets on any other of our battleships."

The Kearsarge has a fine upper deck, where drills and other exercises will be held. The vessel is steered by steam and by hydraulic and hand power. It is expected that she will be all ready for her crew in December, and will go into commission in January. Except for her five-inch guns, she looked ready yesterday to join the fleet. On the upper deck are four big cranes worked by electricity.

The Kearsarge is superior to the battleship Indiana in that she has two masts instead of one and works almost everything by electricity. She has 800 electric horse power distributed among 55 motors. Her dynamos are below the water line and are run by steam. She is 1,000 tons larger than the Indiana and a knot faster. At present her complement of men is fixed at 520, but it will probably be increased to 550. After she reaches Boston she will make two or three preliminary runs before she makes her trial trip. In every respect she is well equipped, and a close inspection of her fills the visitor with admiration.

A great crowd went to Tompkinsville yesterday to see the North Atlantic Squadron and the new battleship. As the sea was very choppy few ventured out in small boats, but many steam launches and yachts hovered around the big war vessels. Quite a trade was done on the piers at St. George by persons with marine glasses, who charged 5 cents for a look through them at the squadron. A large number of the men on the various war vessels were granted shore leave. The New York was visited by about 200 persons. She was open for inspection from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Kawanauakoa to See the Races.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Prince David Kawanauakoa, a cousin of ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, arrived in Washington to-day from Honolulu. His visit to Washington is purely personal, and has no connection with the politics of the Islands. He will visit the ex-Queen, who is now a resident of Washington, and will go on to New York to the yacht races early in October.

Fatal Row Over a Suit of Clothes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—As the result of a dispute over a suit of clothes to-day, Martin Walgren, a bookkeeper, was killed, and Theodore Walgren and George Clark slightly wounded by Fred W. Fisher, a tailor. Fisher used a knife, and claims he acted in self-defense.

Many Fever Cases in Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 17.—The physicians have made no reports to-day, but a great many cases of yellow fever are known to have occurred in the past twenty-four hours, and one death.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
200 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES: MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY: HAMILTON, ONT.

Fall Styles NOW READY.
Young's Hats
SIX STORES:
189 Broadway. DERBYS, $3 & $4.
260 Broadway.
605 Broadway. SILK HATS, $5 & $6.
1,197 Broadway.
1,361 Broadway.
371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, ALPINES, $3 & $3.50.

MINERS DESERT CAPE NOME.

Forced by the Coming Arctic Winter to Take Shelter in St. Michael—All with Pockets Full of Dust.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 17.—Cold weather and absolute lack of fuel are causing an immense exodus of gold hunters from Cape Nome. Many of these men have been taking as high as a hundred dollars per day from their beach or creek claims. They have held on until nipping frosts appeared with stinging reminders that an arctic Winter is at hand. With pockets full of dust they have therefore departed for St. Michael and Dutch Harbor to pass the Winter. Early Spring will find them again at Nome prepared to work their claims on a greater scale than ever. Some of them are coming on the last steamers from St. Michael to winter in the States.

A month ago there were nearly 7,000 persons at Nome, two-thirds of whom were living in tents. Late arrivals believe that not over a thousand can exist there this Winter owing to scarcity of fuel. Coal is unobtainable, no wood grows there, and the little driftwood obtainable has nearly all been consumed. A time will probably come at Nome this Winter when wood will be almost worth its weight in gold. Rodney Dodge of New York, just arrived, says there are several extinct volcanoes in the hills beyond Cape Nome. Miners believe that Cape Nome gold deposits were thrown up by these volcanoes, and later carried to the seashore by glacial action. Nearly $2,000,000 in gold has been washed out of Nome beach claims to date.

SCHOONER AVON FOUNDERED.

Sunken Vessel Discovered Off Prince Edward Island—Crew Missing.

MALPEQUI, P. E. I., Sept. 17.—While a number of fishermen were about four miles off the coast yesterday, they discovered the topmast of the schooner Avon of Chatham, N. B., in fourteen fathoms of water. The boom and a quantity of rope were seen floating near the scene of the accident some few days ago.

It is thought that all of the crew were drowned, the vessel having foundered while at anchor during the storm.

ENGLAND TO FORTIFY ST. JOHN'S.

War Map of the Newfoundland Town Sent to the Colonial Office.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 17.—The British Admiralty has prepared a war map of St. John's and the vicinity as a preliminary to fortifying the town. One copy, which is a most complete topographical presentation of the city and its environs, with every road situated within a radius of twenty miles, has been forwarded to the British Colonial Office.

It is understood that the work of preparing for forts and a garrison will begin next Spring.

MAYOR JONES ON REVOLVERS.

Predicts that Toledo Policemen Will Soon Lay Them Aside.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 17.—Mayor Jones in his annual message to the City Council to-morrow night will advocate municipal ownership, free baths, and on the subject of police says:

"I am of the opinion that the time is not far distant when it will be a progressive sign to have the Police Department lay aside revolvers. Careful students of this question of police service are divided in opinion to-day as to the wisdom of the retention of these murderous weapons much longer even by our Police Department.

"Personally I am ready to go on record that I would be perfectly willing to patrol any district of the City of Toledo at any hour of day or night without a club or revolver, depending solely on the love and patriotism of the people behind me for protection, and I would undertake to present a cleaner record for my beat at the end of the year than could be shown by a colleague, who placed his trust in the power of a club and gun."

Three Bicycle Records Broken.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 17.—Everett Andrews of this city to-day broke the National standard 100-mile road bicycle record, the standard 50-mile State record, and also the State 100-mile record. He lowered the National standard 100-mile record by three minutes. It was formerly held by Mock of New York, who made it in 4 hours 44 minutes. The standard State record of fifty miles, which was held by Evans of New Brunswick, was smashed by 11 minutes, and the State record for 100 miles he broke by 20 minutes, making the run in 4 hours and 19 minutes.

Dewey's Chinamen.

From The Tacoma (Washington) News.

Shall the Chinese members of Dewey's crew be permitted to leave the Olympia and take part in the great fête New York is planning in honor of the hero of Manila Bay? No good citizen will ever openly advocate the violation of law, but there is many a good citizen who would secretly rejoice if the New York Collector of Customs could find a loophole that would permit the Chinese members of Dewey's crew to land and participate in the reception ceremonies. The legal grounds for such action would not be too curiously examined. At any rate, it is to be hoped some way can be devised by which the country can be saved from the ungracious role of refusing to accord due honor to every man who served with credit under Dewey on the memorable first day of May, 1898.

Democrats Named for Governor.

From The Albany Journal.

The Democrats of the First District of Chautauqua in convention indorsed Senator William F. Mackey of Buffalo for Governor in 1900, "hearing with great delight" of his "probable candidacy." John R. Stanchfield of Elmira is also in the field. At the Chemung County Convention S. S. Taylor, who was in charge of the Stanchfield boom last year, said in the course of a speech that Chemung intended to present Stanchfield's name to the State Convention next year.

Big Whale Washed Ashore.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

A large whale was washed ashore on the east end of Santa Rosa Island on Friday, Sept. 8. It was still alive when found, but expired shortly afterward. Capt. Currin of the Santa Rosa stated that the whale was of a kind that he had never seen before. The monster was sixty feet in length.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Charles Johnson, Bradford, England; F. P. Duane, Chicago; Admiral Frederick Rodgers, United States Navy.

BUCKINGHAM—Henry H. Vasce, Pittsburg; Dr. E. Divers, Tokio, Japan; E. W. Tilden, Kobe, Japan.

EMPIRE—Mrs. Joslin S. Reynolds, Las Vegas, New Mexico; B. P. Moore, Alaska.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. T. W. Jones, United States Army; Prince de Craiz-Solre and Prince de Craiz, Belgium; H. R. Calder, Australia; Col. W. R. Nelson, Kansas City; E. Gibson, London; John ——, Wildenbout, Holland; Dr. Alla, Paris; Congressman J. A. Tawney, Minnesota; Juan de Dios de Ona, Paris; S. Kuniasawa, Tokio, Japan.

HOLLAND—R. M. Bird, London; F. A. Winston, Chicago; J. W. Walton, London; Jas Blade, Chicago; E. W. Young, Liverpool; Capt. A. Graves, London; Irwin Laughlin, Edinburgh.

MANHATTAN—E. P. Hatch, M. P., London; James Cooper, Montreal; E. T. Oakley, Mexico; Walter Melga, Montreal; Julius Brainard, Chicago; Edward Gurney, Toronto; Capt. Kenneth R. Campbell, London.

NETHERLAND—P. W. R. King, Toronto; Manuel E. Gurnes, City of Mexico; J. H. Waddle, Pittsburg.

PLAZA—Francisco Duas, Manuel Rodrigues, and P. Gurnez, City of Mexico; J. H. Waddle, Denver; Col. L. D. Tyson, Knoxville.

WALDORF—Prince David Kawanauakoa, Hawaii; Count A. Dzieduszky, Hungary; Alfred F. Kadger, London; F. W. Dunn, Paris; Robert Charles E. Gordon, Chicago; D. McCreary, London; E. W. Nash, Omaha; W. J. Collins, London; H. A. Barnes, London; Charles Anday, London.

NEW FRANCISCAN COLLEGE

Dedicated in Washington with Imposing Ceremonies.

FOR TRAINING MISSIONARIES

Young Priests Will Be Prepared for Service in the Holy Land—Description of the Edifice.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—One of the most remarkable religious institutions in the country, the Monastery and College of the Holy Land, established by the Franciscan Friars of the Holy Land, was dedicated today with imposing ceremonies, in which Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Martinelli, Bishop Blenk of Puerto Rico, Mgr. Stephan, head of Indian missions in this country; Mgr. Sbaretti, auditor of the Papal Delegation in Washington, and many other prominent figures of the Catholic Church participated. During the afternoon a flag raising gave a National and patriotic phase to this extensive undertaking. The institution is situated near the Catholic University, on an eminence commanding a view of the beautiful university grounds.

A special branch of the Franciscan order for centuries has devoted its entire attention to the preservation and protection of the tomb of the Saviour, the stable of Bethlehem, and other sacred relics of the life of Christ. As many Americans are joining the pilgrimages to the holy relics it has been deemed advisable to establish in this country a college which will prepare those who will carry forward the work of preservation. To this end a commissariat of the Holy Land for the United States was located in New York in 1880, and out of this has grown the magnificent structure dedicated to-day, with its subterranean reproductions of the stable at Bethlehem, the home of the Holy Family at Nazareth, the holy sepulchre, and other monuments of Palestine.

These have been executed under the direction of the foremost ecclesiastical architect of Rome, Signor Lianori, who visited Bethlehem, Nazareth, and other sacred spots, making measurements and taking note of stone and structure, in order to make a faithful counterpart of the precious relics. The work has proceeded with the special favor of the Pope. One of the grottoes, representing the inner and outer sepulchre of Christ, has a piece of the actual stone of the sepulchre brought from Palestine by special dispensation.

At another of the subterranean shrines the remains of St. Benignas will be deposited. They are being brought here by one of the friars of the order, and will find a final resting place in a glass catafaique, after the manner adopted in Europe to permit the observation of holy relics. The reproduction of the stable at Bethlehem is perfect in every detail, with the small stone manger in which the Christ Child was born and the defacement which modern vandalism has wrought. In the reproduction of the holy sepulchre both the outer sepulchre, where the angel sat, and the inner sepulchre, from which the angel rolled back the stone, are shown. The inner tomb shows the great marble slab placed there to keep the Turks from desecrating the tomb, and the slab bears even the irregular crack of the original.

The main work of the friars is carried on in the monastery, a spacious building separated from the shrines and chapel, and

HURRICANE IN HER PATH

Big Liner Lucania Held at Bay in Midocean.

SCARE AMONG THE PASSENGERS

Green Hands in the Fireroom Also Delayed the Steamship, Making Her a Day Late.

The Cunard steamship Lucania, from Liverpool, which arrived off Fire Island at 9:45 o'clock Saturday evening, about twenty-four hours late, reached her dock early yesterday morning, and with a hard luck story of the gloomiest description. The vessel was nearly thirty hours behind her best record time from Queenstown, and finished the slowest passage made by her since she was put in commission. The primary cause of the Lucania's tardy trip was the marine firemen's strike at Liverpool, which compelled the company to man the furnaces of the great steamer with boys and inexperienced men picked up at random on the water fronts of the English city. These weaklings were utterly unable to keep up anything like a full head of steam, thereby practically crippling the vessel.

To add to her ill luck, the Lucania on Thursday last encountered what Capt. McKay and his officers agree was the most violent hurricane ever met with by them on the Atlantic Ocean. At about noon, on the day in question, according to Capt. McKay, a fresh breeze suddenly sprang up from the southwest veering to south-southwest. The barometer took a startling slump, and the big vessel was put in shape to meet a gale, but none of her officers expected such a storm as followed. The wind continued to strengthen until 8 o'clock, when it assumed hurricane force, ripping up a tremendous sea. The water deluged the decks, and swept sixty chairs from the promenade deck, which, owing to its great height from the water line, was never before reached by any considerable volume of water. The terrific force of the wind lifted the scud in such quantities as to produce a cloud resembling a fog bank, through which it was impossible to see a ship's length ahead. The vessel was promptly hove to, and for three hours was held at bay by the wind and sea. The immense vessel rolled and pitched to such an extent that the passengers had to hold on to their chairs for dear life. Various articles were being flung from one side to the other of staterooms and saloons. Nearly all the passengers were seasick, and some were almost panic stricken until the officers went among them reassuring the more timid ones. Down below in the fireroom nearly half the green hands were deathly sick.

The hurricane lasted until 8 o'clock, subsiding into a heavy gale, which, however, moderated by midnight. The Lucania weathered the seas handsomely, all things considered, and neither vessel nor passengers were injured. The day's run to Friday noon was but 331 knots. The day's runs for the voyage were 426, 417, 443, 427, 331, 458, and 220 to Sandy Hook Lightship, with a total time consumed of 6 days 19 hours 19 minutes, an unusually poor exhibition for the vessel holding the record for transatlantic passages.

Chief Engineer Foulds said yesterday that it was only by the greatest exertions on the part of the engineers that even this speed was made. He said that practically none of the regular firemen was on board, owing to the strike, but instead he had gathered together 167 men and boys and put them to work at the fires. These men did the best they could, but few had had any experience and could not keep up the fires. Time and again during the voyage the engineers had to turn to and clean fires in the furnaces. Had they not done this the vessel would at times have practically come to a stop. As it was the Lucania had 1,000 tons of coal in her bunkers when she arrived, which could not be put on the fires by the emergency men. Chief Engineer Foulds said the Liverpool firemen were demanding an advance of £4 10s. a month to £6 a month, which latter was as much as some under engineers were getting, and would never be paid.

The Lucania's ill luck attended her right up to her pier, where it was found on her arrival that the baggage handlers had gone on strike. These men, who are engaged by the agents here, demanded an increase from 45 to 60 cents an hour. Port Captain Watson was forced to turn to sailors and waiters in order to handle the passengers' baggage on the pier. This caused a great deal of delay, which was felt most keenly in the Emigration Bureau. Although the vessel arrived early in the morning, the 666 steerage passengers did not get to the Barge Office until after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Lucania brought 317 saloon and 353 second-cabin passengers, a total of 1,398, the greatest ever brought by this vessel. The handling by amateurs of the immense amount of baggage caused great delay and congestion.

Among the Lucania's passengers were Princes Leopold and Reginald de Croy of Belgium, and Miss Marguerite Cornille, a pretty English music hall singer and actress, who will be seen here in "The Man in the Moon" at the New York Theatre.

On board the Lucania were also William and Robert J. Gibson, two prominent yachtsmen of Belfast, who, it is said, will be guests of Sir Thomas Lipton on board the Erin during the coming international yacht races.

CHURCH INTEREST WAS LAX.

In the September issue of the parish paper, the Rev. Father William Everett Johnson, the rector of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, on West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, called to the attention of his congregation the fact that their pastor's salary had not been paid for the months of June, July, and August.

"Let it be understood," he said, "that I am not uttering this in the way of complaint. It is just as much my fault as it is yours. I am making the confession for us all. This failure is not due to any poverty on the part of the parish, as the books for last year plainly show."

H. M. Benton of 1,597 Boston Road, Treasurer of the church, said last night: "There is no ill-feeling between the vestrymen and the Rev. Mr. Johnson. I believe the pastor's letter was written for the sole purpose of reviving flagging interest in church affairs. During his two months' absence at a retreat in Colorado, the congregation allowed their interest in the church to cool, and he found this condition of things when he returned. It is a fact that the church has sufficient funds, and the reason the pastor's salary was held back was to meet the interest on a mortgage. I wrote the Rev. Mr. Johnson about the matter, and he seemed to be perfectly satisfied."

UNDERTAKERS FIGHT FOR BODIES

"Philip Volezer, you are charged with disorderly conduct in insisting on taking Mrs. Aster's body and refusing to leave the house when ordered to do so by the officer. What have you to say?" asked Magistrate Mayo yesterday morning of a prisoner before him.

The prisoner was the manager of an undertaker's establishment, and had gone, with fifty other undertakers, to claim the body of Mrs. Laura Aster, who was murdered Saturday in her house at 128 East Tenth Street by Alexander Weiser, who then committed suicide.

Policeman Edward F. Kealy, who had made the arrest, said the undertakers had come in twos and threes and by the half dozens and squabbled over the bodies. "It was the most disgraceful sight you ever saw, your Honor," continued Kealy. "There must have been at least fifty undertakers who wanted either the murdered woman or the suicide. They acted like wolves and vultures.

"They came in softly and looked pious, as undertakers act at a funeral, but they soon began quarrelling and snarling over the bodies. Each one claimed to have been authorized by some one or other to take a body or both bodies, but they could not produce any orders. They swore at each other and shook their fists, and several times it looked as though they were going to have a free fight. I'd drive out a dozen of them and then another crowd would come in and go through the same performance. This prisoner was one of them, and when he refused to leave I placed him under arrest."

Volzer showed the Magistrate an order purporting to have been signed by Henry Fligner, the brother of the murdered woman, authorizing him to take charge of the body. Then he added: "Of course, I wanted the body."

"You were guilty of disorderly conduct," said the Magistrate. "You should have gone to the proper authorities to get redress." Then he fined Volzer $3. Kealy said the bodies had been removed to the Morgue by order of Deputy Coroner Doulin.

A NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Organization of Eight Clubs Was Formed in Chicago Yesterday—New York Is Represented.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—A new baseball league, whose circuit will include cities in both the National and Western Leagues and which will be known as the American Association of Baseball Clubs, was formed here to-day at a meeting of baseball men and lovers of the National game.

The circuit, as decided on to-day, will include the following cities: St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Chicago in the West, and Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington in the East.

Those present at the meeting were the following: Chris Von Der Ahe, George Shafer, and Al Spinks, representing St. Louis, and a reputed agent of a brewing company of that city, which is supposed to be interested in the new league; H. D. Quinn, formerly of the American Association Club, and Alderman Havenor, representing Milwaukee; A. C. Anson and his son-in-law, W. H. Clough, representing Chicago; Assemblyman Beckley, representing New York; Frank Hough, sporting editor of The Philadelphia Enquirer, representing Philadelphia; M. Scanlan, representing Washington. The names of the representatives of Detroit and Baltimore were not given out.

Tom Loftus of the Grand Rapids team of the Western League was in consultation with the new league representatives during the day, but was not present at the meeting.

"Ted" Sullivan, the veteran baseball manager, was also present at the meeting.

A. C. Anson was offered the Presidency of the new league, but he refused to accept, and H. D. Quinn of Milwaukee was elected Temporary President. Other temporary officers were elected as follows: Vice President—M. D. Scanlan; Treasurer—George Shaefer; Secretary—Frank Hough; Directors—Chris Von Der Ahe, M. D. Scanlan, Frank Beckley, and C. S. Havenor.

The platform of the new league was announced as follows: "Honest competition, no syndicate baseball, no reserve rule, to respect all contracts, and popular prices."

The surprise of the conference was the avowal of the promoters to invade Western League territory. All of the gentlemen present disclaimed any intention of going to war with the minor league, but they strongly intimated that it was war to the finish with the National organization.

By abolishing the reserve rule the new league thinks it will get a hold on the best baseball talent in the country, and by catering to the public with lower prices, is certain to get the masses. The promoters also argue that the evils engendered by forcing syndicate ball upon the public are too patent to be overlooked.

FOREIGN TRADE IN AUGUST.

Commerce for That Month Was Larger Than Ever Before—Growth in Various Commodities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The foreign commerce of the United States in the month of August, 1899, is the largest in the history of that month. The exports are nearly 25 per cent. higher than those of August of the phenomenal year 1898, and 33 per cent. higher than the average of August in the years 1894, 1895, and 1896, while for the eight months of the calendar year ending with August they are the highest in our history. The total exports for the eight months ending with August, 1899, were $792,595,332, against $778,632,207 in the year 1898, $641,979,330 in 1897, and $602,298,472 in the great export year of 1892.

The importations for August also show a marked increase, being $66,718,737, against $49,677,349 in August last year and $39,844,605 in August of 1897. While the details of the August importations are not at hand, the details of the July imports which have recently been completed indicate that the growth in importation is largely in the class of materials used by manufacturers and in tropical foodstuffs. In the seven months ending with July the importation of raw fibres for use in manufacturing amounted to $13,260,530, against $10,382,021 in the corresponding months of 1898 and $9,032,983 in the corresponding months of 1897. Rubber importations in the seven months of 1899 are $21,190,323, against $15,554,792 in the corresponding months of 1898 and $11,652,936 in the corresponding months of 1897. Imports of raw silk for use in manufacturing amounted in the seven months of 1899 to $20,381,197, against $15,227,308 in the corresponding seven months of 1898 and $12,380,340 in the corresponding months of 1897. Imported hides and skins in the months ending with July, 1899, were $27,591,356, against $24,583,062 in the corresponding months of 1898 and $20,466,402 in the corresponding months of 1897.

In tropical foodstuffs the increase is also apparent. The imports of fruits and nuts in the seven months of 1899 were $10,989,623, against $7,749,278 in the corresponding months of 1898 and $9,014,118 in the corresponding months of 1897; cocoa, $3,548,146 in the seven months ending with July, 1899, against $2,816,970 in 1898 and $1,754,732 in 1897, while of sugar the imports of the seven months of 1899 were $67,777,398, against $48,973,690 in the corresponding months of last year.

The growth in exports is in both agricultural products and manufactures. The August exportation of breadstuffs was $25,590,352 in 1899, against $19,909,329 in August of 1898, $25,513,491 in August of 1897, and $14,618,733 in August, 1896. Of provisions the exportation of August, 1899, was $15,584,755, against $13,489,098 in August, 1898, $12,400,586 in August, 1897, and $10,489,152 in August, 1896. Mineral oils also show an increase, being for August, 1899, $5,565,000 against $5,010,507 in August, 1898, $5,691,276 in August, 1897, and $5,618,276 in August, 1896.

Taking the four great articles which are named in the advance statement of exports of domestic products, breadstuffs, provisions mineral oils, and cotton, the total for the month of August was $53,925,488, against $44,558,510 in August of last year, $48,305,066 in August, 1897, and $36,631,485 in August, 1896.

The following table shows the exportations in the eight months ending with August, 1899, compared with the similar period of corresponding years since 1890:

Year.	Total Exports.	Year.	Total Exports.
1890	$503,040,366	1895	$499,357,403
1891	554,738,885	1896	590,930,792
1892	602,298,472	1897	641,697,330
1893	531,195,408	1898	778,632,207
1894	517,819,601	1899	792,595,332

NEW HAVEN ROAD CHANGES.

It Is Said the Vanderbilt Interests Will Soon Control.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 17.—The matter of choosing a successor to President Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road is now in the hands of the Standing Committee, consisting of President Clark, Vice President John M. Hall, William Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, George J. Brush of New Haven, Henry C. Robinson of Hartford, Charles F. Choate of Boston, and W. D. Bishop of Bridgeport.

The appointment of a successor will be a satisfactory one to both President Clark and the New York interests. There is now no friction between what have been styled the Clark and the Vanderbilt party in the Directorate, and there will be no difficulty, it is said, in choosing the man for the place. This may be the present Vice President of the road, Judge John M. Hall, or it may be General Manager Chamberlain, or one of numerous railroad men, among whom are President C. S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific, who was at one time Vice President of the New Haven Road, and would like to return as its President; President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston and Maine, or a man more closely interested in the New York Central than either of these.

A prominent stockholder of the road in this city is authority for the statement that Mr. Clark's withdrawal means the absorption of the New Haven Road by the Vanderbilt system, and that developments in the Directorate in the near future will prove this beyond a doubt.

Cornelius Vanderbilt owned upward of a million dollars of the stock of the road, and the repassing of this great interest into the Vanderbilt family means, it is said here, a closer relation between the Vanderbilt system and the New Haven property. However true this may be, it is certain that interesting developments are looked forward to here in the immediate future by New Haven Road stockholders, and sweeping changes in the make-up of the Directors would not surprise anybody.

It is believed here that the day of New England control of the New Haven Road will pass away with Mr. Clark's retirement, and that that control will certainly go to New York.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ROCKAWAY HOTELS BURNED.

Early Morning Fire Destroys Three Buildings at Hammel's Station—Loss Estimated at $75,000.

Three of the largest hotels at Hammel's Station, Rockaway, were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The flames were kept from adjoining cottages and buildings by hard work on the part of the firemen, who were hampered by a lack of water pressure.

The fire was the largest Rockaway has had in a number of years. For a time it looked as if it would spread and rival in extent the fire which a few years ago swept away almost all the Seaside section of the beach. Fortunately the wind was not blowing high, and what there was of it was blowing in a direction which did not force the fire into the adjoining buildings.

The fire started as nearly as can be ascertained, in or near the kitchen of the Phillips Pavilion. The flames were first noticed by a policeman about 8 o'clock, and were then raging in the kitchen and the section of the hotel immediately adjoining. An alarm was turned in and the entire fire-fighting force of the beach was called to the scene.

The flames had gotten a firm hold on the hotel by the time the firemen reached the scene and within a few minutes they had spread to the Grobe Mertens and Mansch Hotels adjoining. The firemen made a hard fight to save the two hotels, which caught fire from Phillips's, but were unable to do so. Chief Dashby, when he saw that the three big frame structures were doomed, concentrated all his force upon the near-by cottages and other buildings. He also summoned the firemen from Far Rockaway, who responded and aided in holding the flames to the three hotels.

The water pressure was poor and this hampered the firemen greatly. Had there been sufficient pressure, the flames might have been, it is claimed, mastered before they had gotten into the two hotels which caught fire from the pavilion.

St. Mary's Home was close to the fire, and when it was seen that the flames might reach the building the children were marched out. They had been aroused soon after the fire broke out and were held in readiness to leave. The firemen kept the building from catching and later the children returned to their beds.

The season being over, there were but few persons in the hotels, and those who were there escaped without trouble. In her fright Mrs. Phillips forgot her jewelry and it was lost. She says it was worth $1,400.

Soon after the fire broke out George Lambert, a fireman, was working on the roof of Phillips's Pavilion and fell from it to the ground. His right arm was broken and he was severely injured internally. Charles Frey, another fireman, fell from the same roof and got a bad scalp wound, a bad gash in the left side, and had one of his ankles badly sprained.

The fire burned out quickly, and in less than two hours after the flames broke out they were dying out and the danger was over. The fire burned over an area of about two acres. It is estimated the loss is about $75,000.

The Holland estate owned the Phillips Pavilion. The loss on this is said to be $10,000. Louis Phillips, the lessee, owned the furniture and everything in the building. He estimates his loss at about $10,000. Grobe Merten's loss is estimated by him at $25,000. Fifteen thousand of this is on the building and the remainder on the contents.

Mrs. P. Smith, owner of Mansch's Hotel, lost about $25,000 on building and contents. The insurance is said to have been in the neighborhood of $80,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

TENNIS AT TRAVERS ISLAND.

Semi-Finals Reached in the Singles of the N. Y. A. C. Tournament.

The lawn tennis players of the New York Athletic Club, who have been struggling through the early rounds of the annual Fall handicap tournament during the past week, reached the semi-finals in their play yesterday afternoon on the club courts at Travers Island. In addition to the singles, play was started yesterday in the doubles, and there was an abundance of exciting sport furnished in both events. The doubles really provided the star match of the day.

Though being heavily handicapped, A. G. Keane and A. E. Freshman defeated J. S. Wood and W. L. May. The former pair were very steady throughout the contest. Their team work was excellent and they were successful in holding the net during the greater part of the match. Time after time Wood and May lobbed high over their opponents' heads in the hope of driving them to the base line, but Freshman seldom missed a chance to "kill" the ball, which he did most effectively.

In the singles the old-time Trinity College expert and now club champion Rowland H. Mallory romped through his matches in easy fashion. He is playing under the heaviest handicap, minus 10 points, yet he is always equal to the odds against him. His play shows an all-around game most evenly developed, and he is strong both at the net and on the base line. The tournament will continue through the week, and is expected to wind up with the final matches next Saturday, as part of the athletic field day. The complete scores follow:

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—J. H. Bell, plus 20, beat A. G. Keane, plus 10, 72—63; A. C. Hamlin, scratch, beat J. Moller, plus 25, 72—64; R. H. Mallory, minus 10, beat J. L. McCammon, plus 20, 72—58; R. Hickox, scratch, beat P. Halpin, plus 25, 72—68; A. E. Freshman, scratch, beat W. L. May, plus 25, 72—59; R. H. Goffe, Jr., plus 25, beat A. F. Cox, plus 25, by default; C. M. Relyea, scratch, beat W. Burke, plus 25, 72—65; C. Lyon, plus 25, beat M. T. Cowperthwaite, plus 15, 72—67; W. Lyon, plus 20, beat E. K. Brown, plus 25, by default.

First Round—J. H. Bell, plus 20, beat A. C. Hamlin, scratch, 72—60; R. H. Mallory, minus 10, beat R. Hickox, scratch, 72—65; A. E. Freshman, scratch, beat R. H. Goffe, Jr., plus 25, 72—63; C. Lyon, plus 25, beat C. M. Relyea, scratch, 72—70; W. Lyon, plus 20, beat R. Radcliffe, plus 25, 72—62; W. W. Mallory, plus 15, beat P. C. Wilmarth, plus 25, 72—55; E. Bloss, plus 25, beat J. J. Meoder, plus 25, by default; H. N. Rawlins, plus 10, beat J. S. Wood, plus 25, 72—55.

Second Round—R. H. Mallory, minus 10, beat J. H. Bell, plus 20, 72—56; H. N. Rawling, plus 10, beat E. Bloss, plus 25, 72—59.

Handicap Doubles.—First Round—J. H. Bell and M. T. Cowperthwaite, plus 18, beat P. Halpin and A. E. Ranney, plus 23, 72—63; J. L. McCammon and P. G. Wilmarth, plus 23, beat R. Hickox and C. M. Relyea, scratch, 72—65; A. G. Keane and A. E. Freshman, plus 5, beat J. Wood and W. L. May, plus 25, 72—63.

FEARS WE MAY ABSORB MEXICO.

A Chihuahua Journal Bemoans the Influx of American Ideas.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 17.—The new Clerical organ, La Luz of Chihuahua, raises the usual cry of the Conservative Party, predicting the absorption of the country by the United States and the danger to Mexico as so many Mexicans have become Americanized in all their ideas and are the worst foes the fatherland has.

Bursting into eloquence, La Luz says: "The Aztec eagle writhes wounded at the foot of the symbolic cactus; in vain does it endeavor with fluttering of its wings to frighten away the plague of disgusting insects which surround it. In the White House is heard the prophetic croaking of the vulture with its ensanguined eyes fastened on its victims. It only awaits the stinging of the insects to fall upon its prey and wound it. The insects are the Yaquis, Protestants, Yankeeized Mexicans, and Chinese."

And it appears that the most of all La Luz fears the Yankeeized Mexicans.

It continues: "With bitterness in their hearts and insults written on their forehead they are ready to strike at the heart of La Patria."

Kills a Man in Self-Defense.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Ernest Wesie was shot and instantly killed this morning by William Volker, a farmer living at Pletcher's Corners, three miles east of this city. Wesie, who was a tough character, attempted to strike Volker with an iron bar. The killing was purely an act of self-defense, and the authorities refused to hold Volker when he gave himself up.

Man and Wife Killed at Crossing.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 17.—Charles Holmes and wife, colored, of Jordantown, were killed by a West Jersey Railroad train at the Browning Road crossing, near Collinwood to-night. They were in a wagon, which was demolished, and the horse was killed.

Aged Woman Killed by Train.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 17.—Mrs. Nancy Fields, an aged and wealthy lady, living at Brookside, this county, attempted to crawl under some cars which blocked a crossing to-day, when an engine backed up against them. She was crushed to death.

On Exhibition
AT
BOTH STORES.

Absolutely the finest and largest variety of New Fall Cloths ever exhibited.
Exclusive Designs, Handsome Patterns.
Suits to order from $20
Top-Coats " " $18
Trousers " " $5.
Workmanship Unexcelled, Fit Guaranteed.
Nicoll.
771 Broadway, 145-147 Bowery.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...5:44	Sun sets...6:04	Moon sets...4:37		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...6:14	Gov. Isl'd...6:39	H. Gate...7:04		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...6:38	Gov. Isl'd...8:35	H. Gate...9:00		

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Evelyn, San Juan, &c...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Trave, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Capri, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kersington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
	*2:30 P. M.	
Pretoria, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prinz Wilhelm III., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores &c	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Themis, Belize, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 24 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 18.

Avona, Rotterdam, Sept. 2.
Bellarden, St. Lucia, Sept. 11.
Chesapeake, London, Aug. 30.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Cynthiana, Stettin, Aug. 30.
Delke Rickmers, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 12.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 7.
Inchmore, Gibraltar, Sept. 4.
Kilpatrick, Santiago, Sept. 13.
Masconomo, Cardiff, Aug. 31.
Mohawk, London, Sept. 7.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 7.
Tauric, Liverpool, Sept. 8.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Allegheny, Port Limon, Sept. 12.
Amagonense, Para, Sept. 7.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
Georgian, London, Sept. 7.
Noordland, Antwerp, Sept. 9.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Sept. 9.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Aller, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.
Alps, Santa Martha, Sept. 13.
Hataso, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Aurania, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 7.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Sept. 10.
Patricia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Saale, Bremen, Sept. 12.
William Storrs, Gibraltar, Sept. 7.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Alliance, Colon, Sept. 15.
Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 10.
Cufic, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 18.
Norge, Copenhagen, Sept. 6.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

American, London, Sept. 11.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 16.
Europe, London, Sept. 11.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 16.

Arrived.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS La Bretagne, (Br.,) Alix, Havre Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.
SS Safordina, (Br.,) Crisp, Sourabaya, &c., July 11, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.
SS Waesland, (Belg.,) Ehoff, Philadelphia Sept. 16, with mdse. and passengers in transit for Liverpool to International Navigation Co.
SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.
SS Cienfuegos, (Span.,) Smith, Manzanillo, &c., Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.
SS Hamilton, Dale, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.
SS American, (Dutch,) Burra, Bremerhaven Sept. 3, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, Avonmouth Sept. 6, in ballast to F. Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.
SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Sept. 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:21 P. M. 16th.
SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello, &c., Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 A. M.
SS Hisenstein, (Ger.,) Hamer, Cienfuegos, &c., Aug. 29, with mdse. to W. R. Ockstroh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.
SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Shabot, Havre Sept. 2 and Pauillac 5th, with mdse. to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.
U. S. battleship Kearsarge, Newport News. Anchored off Tompkinsville at 5 P. M.
SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Mider, Port Antonio, &c., Sept. 11, with fruit to United Fruit Co.—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.
SS Chester, (Dutch,) Kjulfs, Amsterdam Sept. 1, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Tropic, (Br.,) Barber, London Aug. 31 and Hampton Roads Sept. 16, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.
WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 17, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Barcelona, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Newport News.
SS Seminole, for Charleston, &c.
SS Queen Christina, (Br.,) for Shanghai.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 17.—The lights in Gedney Channel are burning to-night.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—SS European, (Br.,) Capt. Wallace, sld. from London for New York to-day.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York, arr. at Havre at 7 P. M. to-day.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:50 A. M. to-day.
SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from Bremen for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.
BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE

Macy's 44th Autumn.

There'll be a characteristic celebration of the event. It was planned broadly and will be executed liberally. The decorations—Bargains. The souvenirs—Bargains. Instead of devoting money and time to spectacular effects that gratify the eye, we've applied ourselves to the eminently original and common sense task of marshalling out a host of irresistible values. The items quoted are scarcely suggestive of the serried attractions. Every department is involved in the stupendous movement.
The worker and earner—the plodder and frugal—the thrifty poor and the prudent rich are personally and supremely interested in this unrivalled, eclipsing demonstration.

$1.00 Glace Kid Gloves at 64c.

Nearly three thousand pairs fine Glace Kid Gloves, two clasp and four button styles, one or three rows narrow embroidery on backs, black, tan, red, brown and green; regular $1.00 quality, at 64c.

48c. for New Dress Goods That Cost from 75c. to $1.25 to Import.

A restive, indeterminate importer wanted his money out of as choice a line of 1899-1900 Fabrics as we've seen. We secured the goods—all of them. He got back his money—a PART of it. Result:—Prodigious values for you. The lot contains about five thousand yards, including Covert, Vigoureux and Whipcord Suitings—gray, brown, blue, green, olive and other autumnal shades and mixtures. Good, sensible stuffs—every yard imported this season at a cost of from 75c to $1.25 the yard, which is less than they could be imported for now; choice as long as they hold out. 48c

Top-Lofty Dress Goods.

Colored Dress Goods.
Exclusive styles in Silk Tile Stripes, Zibeline Camel's Hair, Checked Boucle Camel's Hair in Zibeline Effects, Plain, Lace striped and Corded Venetians, Camel's Hair Plaids. Golf Plaid Suitings and Cloakings, and all the delicate pastel tints in Broadcloth.

Black Dress Goods.
Exclusive styles in Velvet and Chenille Effects, Crystalline Venetians, Camel's Hair Zibelines, Bedford Cords, Irish Poplins, Striped Velours, French and English Crepons, English Cheviots, Worsteds, Diagonals and scores of other seasonable weaves.

Prices Range from $1.49 to $3.49.

China Souvenirs of Dewey's Return.

The China Department is radiant with emblems of the American Admiral and his achievements. Our own townspeople as well as visitors will want souvenirs of the soul stirring celebration. That is why we have devoted our China Decorating organization to the production of a series of Dewey Souvenir Plates. They are works of art—rich, realistic, remembrancers. Besides a "living" likeness of the naval hero the Plates are adorned with the Olympia and other boats that will inspire the historian's pen. Prices are regulated by the character of the embellishments. They range as follows:—
49c., 69c., 87c., 99c., $1.23, $1.49 and $1.87.

Souvenir Plates of the Shamrock and Columbia, exceedingly handsome, 99c.

Souvenir Plates of Longfellow, Whittier Holmes and Bryant, 47c.

Copyrighted Bronzelike Busts of Dewey.

These Busts are finished in bronze. We have them in three sizes—28 in., $5.47—16 in., $1.33—12 in., 69c.

Wedgwood Style Vases and Medallions.

These Vases and Medallions were made at our Rudolstadt Art Pottery. They closely imitate the universally admired Wedgwood goods. Washington, Lincoln, Franklin and other illustrious subjects. The Medallions are 37c.; Vases, 97c., $1.97 and $2.47.

Women's Tailored Suits.

"Tailored" expresses their appearance. Neat, dressy. Not ornate; not tawdry. Not severe; not prim. Simple elegance; simple grace. Stylish, too. That's the salient, dominant element. New York knack created them. "Tone" is as valuable to a Tailored Suit as it is to a lute. We look to all the details of fit and finish. That's necessary. Botchers and bunglers abound in local tailordom as well as artists.

Women's Tailored Suits, made of homespun cheviot, smart fly-front coat, stitched seams, lined throughout with black taffeta silk; saddle habit back skirt, lined with percaline, $8.98.

Women's Tailored Suits, made of very fine cheviot, the new modelled reefer coat and the popular habit skirt—both lined throughout with good quality black taffeta silk, $18.74.

Women's Tailored Suits, made of men's high grade suitings, fitted and reefer coats, habit skirts—both lined throughout with colored taffeta silk. They show all the finish and elegance, and fit with all the grace and accuracy, and will wear with all the strength and satisfaction of custom made Suits, $33.34.

Hat Trimmings.

They are something more than mere gewgaws. The artist makers have caught inspiration from the daintiest colors and forms of nature. Butterflies, birds, berries, blooms—beauty in scores of effects has been borrowed from meadow, mountain and forest to enrich your knock-about Autumn Hat. Slenderest of slender prices.

Natural Spanish Coque Feathers, they droop gracefully. The colors are iridescent—changing and shimmering tinges of purple, gold, red and green, worth 35c.; our price, 24c.

Autumn Foliage, made of velvet, in a variety of shades. Exact copies of the kind that quivers beneath the influence of crystal dew and splendid sunshine, worth 75c.; our price, 56c.

Silk and Chenille Butterflies—airy, beautiful. Ethereal novelties that give a touch of summer charm to the Hats of the period.

Small size, worth 50c.; our price, 39c.
Large size, worth 95c.; our price, 78c.

Natural Grebe Breasts, silvery, soft, glossy, lustrous, gently burnished, with dapples of golden brown, worth 90c.; our price, 67c.

Capes and Jackets.

We gathered Capes and Jackets industriously. We gathered them when the sun shone. No ant ever labored more aggressively for future needs.
The result transcends competition. The beauty, elegance and economy of the stock control and color the advertising. That's why it is clear, jubilant, electrical. Did the fancy of woman with limited income ever conceive richer possibilities?

Women's Capes, made of excellent quality K

The Wanamaker Store

Typical Wanamaker Store News

Every Word and Figure Below Is of Importance

THIS is all legitimate and typical news. It treats chiefly of new goods at their legitimate and regular prices, as we judge such things. It is not the season for sensational reductions.

The manifest and genuine advantages and economies that are shown below, are, therefore, tenfold significant of power. They come, not because of the season, but in spite of it. We have great respect for the glittering bargain, and are strenuous in our pursuit of it in your interest, but the *real test of a store lies in its regular prices*, after all.

There is now no waning season nor multifold disaster to cloud the issue. Superior values at this time in Fall goods are the direct result of superior methods and command. So test us.

We have never carried such stocks since the beginning of our dry-goods business. We have never had more to show you of goods that can be found nowhere else. We have never had more that is beautiful, new, original, worthy and exclusive within our doors. And we have never offered so much for so little.

We might add that we have never had such large daily audiences. But that's to be expected when there is so much to see in a store so easily reached.

Here's a Sensational Bicycle Item.

This news will make a stir in wheeling circles. There's a touch of solemnity in it, too, for it marks "Finis" to the story of the greatest wheel ever built,—the Humber.

Choose Any Model in a Humber Bicycle at $25
(Built to sell at $100, $102 and $106).

Choose Any Continental Bicycle at $18
(Built to sell at $50, lately selling at $25 and $26.50).

Eighteen Thousand White Aprons

The main aisle will be found avalanched with white lawn. You will have a new idea of 18,000 as a quantity when you see it, for it will not nearly hold all these goods.

Big as the quantity is it will not last long,—these drifts of white lawn will melt swiftly in the sunshine of your favor. For never were such good aprons so cheap.

Many, many, many styles, alike in only one thing,—they are all made from a fine grade of sheer white lawn. Beyond that, infinite in variety. Some are very plain, some are highly elaborate in trimming. Some are dainty enough for ornament, some are honest work-a-day aprons with a serious purpose. Five different divisions of cheapness:—

Regular 25c. Aprons, 15c. Regular 35c. Aprons, 18c. Regular 40c. Aprons, 20c.
Regular 50c. Aprons, 25c. Regular 75c. Aprons, 35c.

Women's Knit Fall Underwear

Timely for you to think of. We thought of them and ordered them half a year ago. There fore, fabrics and trimmings were made, and cut, and finished according to our own design. That makes them do ubly Wanamaker's, and *that* makes them reliable.

Cotton, Silk, Silk Mixtures, Wool, and Merino, the best of them all, made into comfortable, good-looking, long-wearing garments that ought to command bigger prices than these—and generally do command them:

50c.—Ribbed cotton vests and drawers; medium or heavy weight; drawers have French band; side buttons.
75c.—Ribbed merino vests; low neck, short or no sleeves. High neck, short sleeves; 85c; with long sleeves, $1.
85c.—Swiss ribbed wool vests, white; low neck, short or no sleeves. High neck, short sleeves, $1; with long sleeves, $1.25.
$12—Silk ribbed vests; necks hand-crocheted in four styles.
$1.50—Merino Union suits, white or silver gray; buttoned across chest; medium weight in white.
$3—Silk-and-wool combination suits, cream colored; low neck, no sleeves; closed fronts. High neck, short sleeves, $5.75; with long sleeves, $6.25.
$8.50—All-silk Swiss ribbed combination suits; heavy weight; high neck; long sleeves; cream or black.
Broadway.

The New Black Dress Goods

This is only a branch of our dress goods stock, but it's one of the most important of all, and we treat it with the care and attention that it deserves. In twenty-two years of providing you with dress fabrics, we have never had so much in black to show you.

There are more than one thousand styles in that one color, for you to choose among. We show them in the Tenth St.-Fourth Ave. corner of the main floor, under a clear, pure north light that is merciless in its disclosure of faults. Nothing but a good, rich smooth black will endure this test. We have nothing else.

There is no longer attached to black an exclusive significance of mourning. Madame Fashion has long since recognized its richness and effectiveness, and it holds a high place in her favor this season. The new weaves include some magnificent effects obtained through the introduction of chenille, spangles and cut jet. The whole stock is one worth examining with care.

The New Costumes and Wraps

Among these are two hundred new Golf and Tourists' Capes, chiefly from Berlin designers. Made from Scotch rugs of the finest, in soft but brilliant plaids, and in quiet, plain colors. Many new details of arrangement and trimming are shown, but the novelty of the patterns and colors will strike you most forcibly and favorably. They are astonishingly cheap for such obviously high-class garments. $17 to $35.

Some new Evening Wraps and Opera Capes, also, —exquisite things. Chiefly in cloths, trimmed with lace and fur. They must be seen—words won't describe them. $34 to $100.

Some new Tailor-made suits from Paris have just come in. You will get a wholly new standard of judgment on elaboration of detail, by looking these over.

New Tailored Suits from American makers are arrivals of every day. $10 to $75. When you come in, ask to be shown the suits at $22.50, if only as an object lesson in superior suit-value-for-price.

No Better Clothing Than Ours

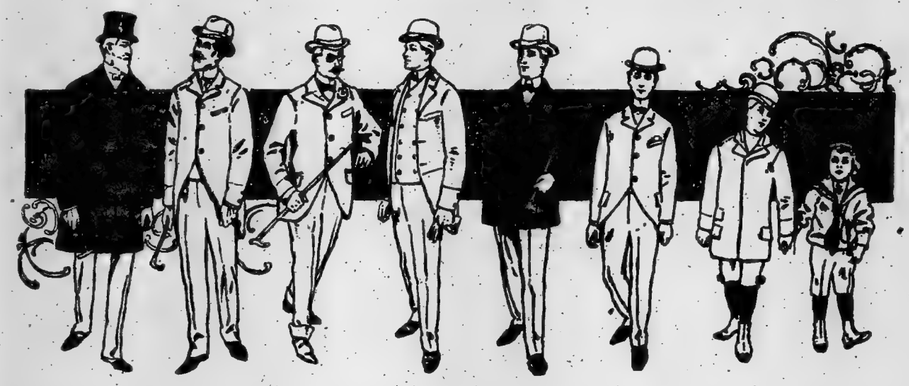

We say, without the possibility of intelligent contradiction, that there is *no better clothing made than that made for us.* We have been studying cloth and tailoring for more than twenty-five years, and we know whereof we speak.

We do more than merely clothe men and boys. We *dress* them. Fit and style are matters of policy with us, and high quality is a principle. Nevertheless, this is also true,—Quality for quality, we sell clothing cheaper than any house we know.

Let this list give you what it can of suggestion, then *come in and see.* The stocks are magnificently complete. If you wish a hint of the exceptional, accept these:—

The Men's light Evening Oversack, at $30.
The Men's Oxford-mixed Worsted Overcoat, silk lined, silk faced, hand finished, $15.
The entire line of Sack-coat Suits at $15.

And any one of these:—

MEN'S CLOTHING
Cutaway Frock-Coat Suits—Our own styles. $20 for suits of Oxford mixed cheviots, silk lined. Tailors charge $35 for them. $22.50 for Oxford cheviots, English cutaway; double-breasted vests. And all manner of newest style cheviots, Vicunas and worsteds at moderate prices. $12 for coats and vests of all-wool black diagonal cloths.

Sack-Coat Suits—$15 for neat striped worsteds, that would be fairly priced at $18. $18 for pin-striped gray worsted, made to last three seasons. $25 and $25 for neat striped worsteds, in newest styles. Many fancy cheviots.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests—$20 for coat and double-breasted vest of best black Thibet cloth, serge lined; button-holes faced with silk. Silk-lined throughout for $25. $35 for coat and vest of fine black English Vicuna; silk lined and faced to button-holes; tailors charge $50.

Striped Worsted Trousers—An exhaustive assortment at $5 each, the kind usually sold for $3.50, at least. A very good grade as low as $3. And exceptional values up to $8.

Fall Overcoats—Black or Oxford mixed cheviots, unfinished worsteds, covert cloths, worsteds and Vicunas all new styles and the right weight for Fall. $10 to $30 each.

BOYS' CLOTHING
Fall Overcoats—All-wool covert cloth; well made and stylish; $3 and $3.50.

Sailor Suits—$4 each; all-wool navy blue cheviots; trimmed with silk soutache; extra pair of trousers; 3 to 12 yrs. $5 to $9 each; blue serge; trimmed elaborately.

Middy Suits—Navy blue and fancy cheviots; tastefully trimmed some with silk vests; $3.50 to $10.

Knee-Trouser Suits—$3.85 and $5 each; double-breasted jacket suits in fancy cheviots; extra trousers, $5 each; "Wanamaker Specials," all-wool fancy cheviots double breasted; double warp linings; buttons extra stayed; double seat and knees; seams sewed double with silk throughout. And fancy cheviots and worsteds, $6 to $12.

Knee Trousers—All-wool fancy cheviots; silk sewed; 65c., 85c. and $1.15.

YOUTHS' CLOTHING
Long-Trouser Suits—From the first long trousers up to 20 yrs.—the best and most fashionable styles. The "Wanamaker" sack-coat suit with double-breasted vest, $8.50 to $12. Other qualities up to $20. For lads, or men of small stature.

Current clothing advertising rattles with superlatives of which the favorite is "lowest" as applied to prices. No store in the world can use clothing superlatives with better right than we, but our favorite is "highest" as applied to qualities.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

THE COLUMBIA AT BRISTOL.

Goes for Her Steel Mast, Which Will Be Stepped About Tuesday—May Come to New York.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 17.—The Columbia came here this afternoon under forestaysail, in a good southwest breeze. Her tender, the St. Michael's, preceded her. The plan is to step the Columbia's new steel mast about next Tuesday, after which the yacht will go to Newport, or possibly New York, and give the mast a thorough trial, returning here for a general cleaning and overhauling before her races with the Shamrock.

QUIET DAY ON THE SHAMROCK.

Sir Thomas Lipton Entertains Some Friends on the Erin.

The Shamrock and her fleet of attendant craft swung at their moorings yesterday, and but for the two sailors who were detailed as anchor watch there was no life on the green-hulled yacht that has crossed the ocean in search of the America's Cup. Sir Thomas Lipton entertained Commodore Frederick T. Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club and three British yachtsmen, one of whom is a member of Parliament, on board the Erin during the afternoon. Commodore Adams sailed back to Sea Gate in the Sachem, and the three Englishmen returned to the city by the last boat from Sandy Hook.

During the afternoon Sir Thomas consented to talk about the scheme that is under consideration relative to keeping the course clear during the races. "The details of the scheme," he said, "are in the hands of the New York Yacht Club and its committee. I do not know exactly what they are, but I feel confident that some method will be evolved whereby we will be assured of a clear course. I do not expect any interference at all, for we all want the races to come off without any hitch."

"Has a change of course from Sandy Hook to Newport been suggested?" was asked.

"I believe Newport has been mentioned as a good place to sail the races, providing one or the other of the boats is interfered with, but I hope it will not come to that, for, as I have said before, I want to either win or lose the cup over the same ground that others have tried. However, I will leave the matter wholly to the New York Yacht Club, and whatever it does will be right from my point of view. I think that with the assistance of Collector Bidwell, the Treasury Department, your police, and the auxiliary fleet of the New York Yacht Club the excursion boats can be kept away."

The aluminium gaff that collapsed Wednesday, and was repaired by the N. Robins Company, at Erie Basin, was received on board the barge Ulster late Saturday night, and will probably be used in the trial spin of the yacht to-day.

Sir Thomas stated that the Shamrock would go in dry dock at the Erie Basin on the 28th if a berth could be had for the yacht on that date. "I would prefer, personally," he said, "to have the yard open to the public and let them see the lines of the Shamrock. I will not object to having her hauled out in the same dock as the Columbia."

WOMEN IN CENTURY RUNS.

Miss Yatman's Attempt to Ride 700 Miles in 84 Hours—Her Rivals' Big Records.

On the smooth macadam roads of Long Island a little woman on a bicycle flitted hither and thither all day yesterday bent on accomplishing a task which the average woman, or the average man, for that matter, would no more undertake than she or he would attempt to fly. The little woman on the wheel was Miss Jane C. Yatman of Brooklyn, whose century riding feats this season have won her fame in the cycling world. The task which she has set for herself this time is that of riding 700 miles in eighty-four hours or less. Paced by several male riders of speed and endurance, Miss Yatman started at 7 o'clock on Saturday night from the Bedford Rest, Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on her long ride. She hopes to finish the ride at the same place either late to-morrow night or early on Wednesday morning.

When the plucky young woman started she had plenty of company besides her pacemakers, the Century Road Club starting out at the same time on a moonlight century run. Miss Yatman is doing most of her riding on the fine triangular course from Valley Stream, along the Merrick Turnpike to Freeport, to Hempstead, and back to Valley Stream through Lynbrook. This course has been measured, and West's Hotel, at Valley Stream, has been made the wheeling headquarters.

Miss Yatman's present ride is the outcome of an interesting rivalry for century riding honors between herself and Mrs. Jane Lindsay and Mrs. Irene Brush, also of Brooklyn. Mrs. Brush set a mark for her rivals by riding 400 miles in forty-eight hours. A few weeks later Miss Yatman eclipsed this performance by riding 500 miles in fifty-eight hours. But this record didn't stand, for soon afterward Mrs. Lindsay broke it by riding 600 miles in seventy-two hours. And now Miss Yatman is bent upon regaining her lost laurels by pedaling 700 miles in eighty-four hours. If Miss Yatman succeeds, even this record may be broken by Mrs. Brush, who is preparing herself for a still longer ride. Mrs. Brush, about two weeks from now, will attempt to ride 1,000 miles in five days, doing the first 600 miles in sixty hours, then after a rest of twelve hours, riding the remaining 400 miles in forty hours.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Affect	112	Manvilla	107
Killashandra	112	Smoke	107
Oneck Queen	112	Cleora	107
Lady of the Vale	107	Orthia	107
Oread	107	Beautiful	97

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages. One mile and a sixteenth.

Cambrian	114	The Rose	108
Rush	114	Colonel Roosevelt	106
Merry Prince	111		

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

Salmagundi	108	First Whip	102
Bombshell	108	Edith Mac	101
Lingerie	107	Eileen Daly	99
Vesuvian	106	Fleeting Moments	99
Easter Lily	105	Mountain Mist	99
Kindred	104	Kamara	99
Corinthian	104	King Bramble	97
Hop Brook	104	Specific	97
Eavesdropper	104	Cracker	97
Liebe	103	Golden Sceptre	97
Kipling	102	Lanza	94
Celeritas	102	Allair	94

FOURTH RACE.—The Monarch Stakes, for three-year-olds; One mile and a sixteenth.

Prince McClurg	120	Martimas	110
Sky Scraper	118	Spiritueile	113
McLeod of Dare	116	Lady Lindsay	108

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Candleblack	114	Mariti	101
Harry Crawford	114	Chiralilla	101
Doctor Eichberg	107	Chappaqua	95
Cock Robin	104	General Mart Gary	95
The Roman	104	Domineer	95
Belle of Memphis	101	Hardee Pardee	95
Forget Not	101	Mal	92
Hurly Burly	101	Klondyke Queen	92

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

L'Alouette	117	Tremargo	100
The Star of Bethlehem	108	Jinks	99
Sweet Caporal	107	Tinge	98
Howard	106	Sky Scraper	95
Ben Hadad	106	Lindula	95
Dave S.	103	Judge Wardell	94
Sensational	108	Souchon	94
Satin Slipper	102	Rose O'Lee	92
Maggie Doyle	102	Hanlon	88
		Tabouret	88

AN INDIAN OUTBREAK FEARED.

Uintahs Have Left Their Utah Reservation and Entered Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 17.—News has reached Gov. Thomas that a band of Uintah Indians has left the reservation in Utah without permission to hunt in Colorado, in violation of the State game laws.

It is feared the Uintahs will be joined by the Ouravs and Uncompaghres, and later will take vengeance on the settlers for the killing of three of their tribe in a battle with game wardens two years ago. The Governor has appealed to Washington for United States troops.

A Railway Dispute Settled.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 17.—The trouble between the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Westfield and Elizabeth Electric Railroad appears to be over. The steam road objected to the electric road putting its rails across the steam road at Aldene. Obstacles were placed in the way of the construction, and to-day it was expected engines would patrol the crossing, but none did, and the obstacles previously placed were removed and the work was begun.

NEWS OF THE GOLF WORLD.

Tournament at Westbrook Club—Women at Ardsley to Play—Columbia and Princeton.

Golfers in local circles will have the greater part of their attention this week directed toward the Westbrook Golf Club links near Islip, L. I., where the annual tournament will begin Wednesday morning and continue through Saturday. The links have always been popular and a portion of the course passes over the old Pierre Lorillard racing track, where Iroquois and other speedy thoroughbreds were trained. The property is now owned by W. Bayard Cutting, who is President of the club, and the golf course will show several good improvements over last year. As this will be the first big local tournament of the Fall season an excellent array of contestants is sure to be seen, including Amateur Champion Herbert Harriman, Harry Hollins, Walter J. Travis, and other masters of the game.

Activity on the links will begin in earnest this week, and Westbrook will not possess a complete monopoly of the sport by any means. The women of the Ardsley Club will begin to-day one of their interesting annual competitions, being the Fall medal and match play handicap tournament. Nearly thirty entries have been received, and many of the fair contestants will make use of the event to put themselves in good practice for the coming women's championship contest at Philadelphia next month. Miss Carol Eidlitz, who won third championship honors last year; Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, the Ardsley champion; Mrs. John T. Terry, Miss C. L. Clarkson, who won the putting match last Saturday; Mrs. H. L. R. Edgar, Miss Lillian Brooks, Miss Ethel Gould, Miss Grace Fraser, and Miss Grace Williamson will be among the starters in the Ardsley games to-day.

At Morristown, the energetic women of the Morris County Club are making active preparations for the big championship, also. On Wednesday the eighth competition for the short-course cup will be played, and there will be the largest field out since the Summer vacation. On Saturday the first mixed foursome tournament will be held, and nearly twenty couples have already entered. The return of the Summer sojourners to Morristown and Madison has had its effect not only upon golf but upon the social life, and the clubhouse is beginning to resume its customary appearance of genial activity. Mr. H. McK. Twombly paid his first visit to the links last Saturday since early in the season.

James A. Edwards, who has been doing excellent work on the Morris County links this Summer, is President of the Columbia University Golf Association, and is preparing to institute a lively golf campaign among the students this season. Columbia, he believes, has a better opportunity to make a respectable showing in the coming intercollegiate tournament next month than ever before, and he thinks a strong team can be picked to enter for the team championship, now held by Harvard.

W. H. Dixon, Jr., is Captain of the Columbia team. He is a well-known Rockaway Hunt Club golfer, and when in practice can be depended on to put up a good game. W. L. Gunther, from the Cutler School, and J. G. Bates, from Pomfret, are two able additions to the team, and with the improvement of some of the older players, there is no doubt that a team can be chosen to carry the blue and white colors in a creditable manner in the college event at Garden City.

Princeton will surely show up well this season. John Stuart, one of the old-time golfers, still remains and is Captain of the team, while Chester Griswold, Jr., last year's Captain, was graduated in June, but will return to take a post-graduate course. His winning of the Lenox Cup last week proves that he is playing a strong game, and he will be a valuable member of the Princeton team; J. A. Blair, Jr., the young golfer who won the Richardson Cup at Morris County last week, is one of the new Princeton additions, and with him from the Morris County Club will go Leland Garretson and Percy Pyne, second. Candidates for the team will probably be asked to present themselves on the club links this week.

BICYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

J. P. Jacobson of New Haven Wins the Fifty-Mile Open Amateur Race, Making a New Record.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Six thousand persons at the Vailsburg board track waited until nightfall to see five cyclers finish in the fifty-mile open amateur race to-day. They were the survivors of a group of twenty starters who lined up for the pistol. The time of the winner—J. P. Jacobson of New Haven—was 2:19, breaking the amateur record.

Among the entries were Arthur Ross, the winner of the Irvington-Millburn road race; Al Gurney, winner of the first Australian pursuit race; Fred Krebs of Wyoming, winner of the twenty-five-mile road race of the Associated Cycling Clubs; H. E. Bleecker, winner of the race and time prize on the Cycle Path Labor Day, and Jacobson, who carried off the honors at Berkeley Oval last month.

Jacobson took the lead from the start and made the pace for the first two miles. It was while going on the third mile that the first spill occurred, at the far embankment. The bunch was coming around for the stretch, when one of the leaders went wide, and in an instant a dozen riders crashed into him, and wheels and men went down in a hepp. Most of the riders mounted again and kept on.

The first five miles were covered in 12:11. Arthur Ross was then in the lead. He was soon overhauled by Jacobson, however, who led the others a merry chase before he gave way to fresh pace. Before the ten miles were covered John King, who had been riding at a cracking pace, regained a lap he lost on account of the accident.

Again, as the riders were passing the grand stand, another spill occurred. Five of the men went down this time, with Ross among the number. He was quickly provided with a new mount and went on. Jacobson finished the ten miles first, in 24:38.

At this stage of the race there were eleven who had withstood the hot run, and had not been seriously interfered with by accident. Up to the fifteen miles there were alternate spurts by ambitious racers, but one after another they dropped back to let Jacobson take the commanding position. Again at the end of the fifteen miles he was the best of the bunch, and covered the distance in 37:32.

A third accident at the seventeenth mile reduced the number of riders. King fell with the others, and was carried off the track. There were then nine left in the running. Hunter of Newark flashed over the line first at the twenty miles in 51:10. Then Jacobson took the lead again. He kept in the van for three miles, with Hunter scorching close behind. The twenty-five miles were covered in 1:04:51. The time for the thirty miles was 1:19, the honors for first over going again to Jacobson.

It was at a stage of the race when training began to tell. Hunter gave up the struggle at the end of thirty-two miles. His trainer afterward said that he had strained his muscles in the terrific pace. There were then but five riders left in the struggle—Jacobson, Sam Wheeler of Danbury, Conn.; F. K. Knapp of Orange, Bleecker of Brooklyn, and Al Gurney. The last three riders were one lap behind Jacobson and Wheeler, who had never faltered in the race. The thirty-five miles were covered in 1:32:21.

Jacobson made the forty miles in 1:48:47, with Wheeler but a length away. The others were close up. When the time came for the sprint in the last mile the five riders went out in a burst of speed, not one faltering. Jacobson crossed the line not more than a wheel's length ahead of Wheeler, with the other three close up. It was a brilliant display on the part of Jacobson, as well as the others.

The professional two-mile handicap, the other feature on the day's card, furnished plenty of excitement for the crowds. The heats were half-mile sprints. "Bob" Walthour's work in the race was especially brilliant, and his win in the final was well received. The quarter-mile novice was won by Samuel Matthews.

Last Championship Cricket Game.

But one more game remains to be played in the championship series of the Metropolitan Cricket League, for the match which Team A of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will play against Staten Island next Saturday will conclude the schedule. Should the Knickerbockers be defeated they will be tied with Team B of their own organization for first place and an extra contest would then have to be arranged to decide the question. The contest for the individual prizes for batting and bowling will also be decided by the game next Saturday. C. P. Burditch at present leads the batting averages.

W. & J. Sloane

desire to call particular attention to their most carefully selected assortment of

Unique Pieces in
Antique and Ornamental Furniture,
Especially desirable for the
Salon, Dining Room and Library of Richly Appointed City Houses.

They also offer a choice variety of individual pieces at moderate cost, but attractively characteristic in design and finish.

Broadway & 19th Street.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Nathan Straus Met His Old Opponent, Dr. Gill, and Honors Are Now Even Between Them.

The Speedway was the scene of an unusually large and representative gathering of horsemen and horsedesh yesterday; in fact, it was a record-breaking day as far as the numbers of vehicles and the crowds were concerned. The weather was ideal for driving, and the roadbed, which was watered constantly, was in prime condition for fast brushes, and there were many of them. Improvements are being made along the Speedway constantly, and one of them, which added greatly to yesterday's crowd, was the opening of a broad flight of steps at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, built by the Park Department. The steps, 180 in number, lead from Amsterdam Avenue down to the Speedway plaza just north of High Bridge, and from early morning until late yesterday afternoon they were in constant use.

An excellent view of what is known as the stretch is obtained from the plaza, and it is here that the majority of the brushes start and finish. It was at this point that Nathan Straus, driving Cobwebs, met his old opponent, Dr. Gill, driving Captain Jack, yesterday morning. They were among the first of the frequenters of the Speedway to arrive, and they had no sooner exchanged courtesies than a brush was proposed. Both horses, which were hitched to light road wagons, were fresh and in excellent condition. The road was comparatively clear, and at the word "Go!" given by an onlooker, both horses started off at a clip that surprised other and more timid drivers. For several minutes the horses ran neck and neck, and then Cobwebs began to draw ahead. Up to this time neither horse had been touched with the whip or urged by its driver. Dr. Gill, seeing that he was losing ground, gave Captain Jack a slight tap with the whip and a loose rein. This acted like magic upon the horse, who made a wonderful spurt, and inside of a minute had picked up and passed Cobwebs. Word had been passed along the road, and it went quicker than the horses, for the road was cleared for them and everybody was trying to keep up with the pair to witness the finish. Captain Jack's spurt was too much for Cobwebs, however, and Mr. Straus, seeing that he was beaten, gracefully withdrew, and both horses were walked back to the stretch.

Here another brush was proposed by Mr. Straus and accepted by Dr. Gill. This time, however, Mr. Straus turned the reins over to his driver. Once more the horses were started, and for half the length of the stretch it was again neck and neck. Cobwebs, however, seemed to be running in better form than in the previous heat, while Captain Jack's gait was unsteady. Soon Cobwebs began to gain, and before the finish was reached was several yards ahead of Captain Jack. Honors are now even between the two horses, and a lively final is expected during this week.

Another lively and interesting brush was between A. J. Leonard, driving the bay mare Lilly, and A. E. Crawford, driving a black gelding. Both horses were hooked to bicycle-wheeled road wagons. They started off just north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and went down the hill at a whirlwind gait. Lilly's pace was steady, while that of her opponent was very uneven. Lilly was rapidly drawing ahead, when the gelding made a remarkable burst of speed, and passed and left the mare far behind. The crowd had grown very enthusiastic and applauded the gelding as it passed.

Later in the day Nathan Straus had another brush with one of the best-known horses on the road, Robert J., which has a record of 2:01¼. Robert J. was driven by his owner, Mr. Tewkesbury, and Mr. Straus was driving Cobwebs. For a few moments Cobwebs held his opponent, but Robert J. was too fast for him and soon left him behind.

Among other well-known drivers and frequenters of the Speedway out yesterday were J. A. Megargee, driving Lady Walker; A. E. Thompson, behind Watch Eye; S. B. Clark, driving his fast and handsome team, composed of Elmo Maid and Lady Cheltingham; Samuel E. Nevins, driving his team of gray mares, Louise and Baby Bunting; the Superintendent of the Speedway, John Quinn, behind his black horse, Lutie; G. W. Price, driving the black gelding, General Sherman; T. C. Cockrell, driving Honor Bright; George B. Brown, behind Dexter K.; Isaac A. Hopper, driving Lucie; Charles C. Schildwachter, with his mare Nancy; J. Luhs, behind the fast road horse, Prince Caffrey; Charles Thompson, driving Fearnaught, Jr., better known to the frequenters of the Speedway as Silver Dollar, because of a white spot about as big as a silver dollar on the horse's back; John B. Barry, driving Sixteen; Patrick Ryan, behind his team, composed of Bromanus and Molly; Peter Esler, driving the well-known pacer, Noble; Fred Sackett, driving his brown horse, Count.

A fast team that is expected on the Speedway during the week is composed of Sam T. and Jack Miller, owned by Charles Chipman of Germantown, Penn. They will try the speed of some of the favorites, and, judging by their record, will give them a pretty lively race.

NEW WEST SIDE ATHLETIC CLUB.

Good-Sized Crowd Present at the Monthly Members' Games.

The monthly members' games of the New West Side Athletic Club yesterday brought out a crowd of 400 spectators to the club grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street. The one-mile steeplechase proved the best race of the day. William McLaughlin, the scratch man, came within two feet of beating C. Helberg, who had 100 yards handicap. J. Malone was third. Helberg won in 5:18 4-5.

The seventy-yard dash, handicap, was also won by Helberg, who had 8 feet handicap, with J. Donohue, 9 feet, second, and A. Anderson, 13 feet, third. Time—0:07 3-5. A foot separated the three men as they reached the tape.

J. Malone, with 32 yards handicap, won the 880-yard run in 2:09 4-5. M. Cregan, 27 yards, was second, and G. Arnold, scratch, was third.

The 220-yard run was won by J. Dover, 13 yards handicap, in a walk-over. A. Peterson, 7 yards, was second, and J. Donohue, scratch, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

A. Peterson won the pole vault, clearing 8 feet. His handicap was 2 feet 6 inches. J. J. Burke won the contest in putting the twelve-pound shot, covering 44 feet.

John Malone now leads in points for the season, with 21 points. George Arnold is second, with 22 points, and John Dover third with 18 points. At the next meeting, the second week in October, the club championship will be decided, and it looks now as if John Malone will carry off the prize.

YALE'S FOOTBALL MEN ARRIVE.

Candidates for Positions on the Eleven Gather at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 17.—Many Yale football eleven candidates arrived in the city to-night for the preliminary practice to-morrow afternoon on Yale Field. Several of the leading candidates have been in the city for days getting into physical condition by doing gymnasium work.

Capt. McBride will arrive early to-morrow, and will call his thirty men together before noon in anticipation of the active work on Yale Field. It is not yet known definitely whom Capt. McBride has chosen for head coach of the eleven, but it is said on the very best authority that the choice has fallen on ex-Capt. James Otis Rodgers, who Captained the eleven in 1897.

The feeling that Mr. Rodgers will be head coach gives very general satisfaction among local Yale graduates.

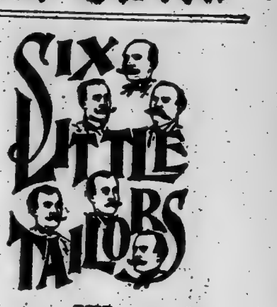

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overcomes all these faults. You keep your seat no matter how rough the road, and it does away with all jolting and lessens the fatigue on long-distance runs. Get a Cushion Frame if you want to ride luxuriously and keep your seat.

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ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

The New York Team Makes a Poor Showing at Weehawken Against the St. Louis Players.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	89	38	.701
Philadelphia	83	48	.634
Boston	79	50	.612
Baltimore	74	53	.583
St. Louis	75	59	.560
Cincinnati	73	59	.553
Chicago	67	64	.511
Pittsburg	62	68	.477
Louisville	60	70	.462
New York	53	75	.414
Washington	48	80	.375
Cleveland	10	118	.129

Games To-day.

Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Washington.

The New York team never was anything but a poor second in yesterday's ball game in Weehawken. The St. Louis players started off with five runs and added more tallies so rapidly that so far as a contest was concerned interest in the game reached a low ebb before four innings had been played. Those who enjoy heavy batting, however, were entertained by the lusty stick work of the Missourians. They batted Carrick hard and often, forcing him to retire in the sixth inning. Garonl then took up the pitching task, and no more scoring was done by the visitors.

Tebeau's men made five triples and two doubles, two of the triples, one of the doubles, and two singles being made in one inning. Sutthoff, a new pitcher, was effective throughout for the St. Louis team. He gave six bases on balls, but the New Yorks were not able to turn this liberality to advantage because of their scarcity of base hits.

There was some high-class fielding, particularly by St. Louis. Wallace had a busy day of it at short stop, and acquitted himself in a creditable manner, one of his stops of a fast grounder being of the sensational order. Wilson's slow fielding in right field and at first base was of considerable assistance to the victors. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donlin, cf.	2	4	1	1	0	0	0
Heidrick, rf.	3	2	1	1	1	0	0
Burkett, lf.	1	3	2	2	0	1	0
Scheck, 1b.	2	3	1	5	0	0	0
Cross, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	1	0
Wallace, ss.	2	3	2	2	3	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	0	1	5	0	0
O'Connor, c.	2	3	3	5	0	0	0
Sutthoff, p.	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	14	20	27	16	9	3	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
Foster, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	6	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	1	2	4	3	0
Wil'n, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	2	1	1	0
Wrigley, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Warner, c.	1	3	5	4	0	0	0
Carrick, p.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Garonl, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4	10	24	11	12	3	

St. Louis	5	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	.	—14
New York	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	— 4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 8. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, O'Brien, Donlin, Heidrick. Three-base hits—Donlin, Heidrick, Scheck, Wallace, Sutthoff. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New York, 10. First base on balls—Off Sutthoff, 6; off Carrick, 4. Struck out—By Sutthoff, 3; by Carrick, 4. Stolen bases—Scheck, Wallace. Double plays—Davis, Gleason, and Doyle; Heidrick and Scheck. Passed balls—O'Connor, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

NATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Will Open in Cincinnati To-day and Continue All Week.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 17.—Under the auspices of the Lawn Tennis Association of this city, a National open tennis tournament will begin here to-morrow morning, and continue all week. Prizes aggregating $700 are offered in the five events, including gentlemen's singles, ladies' singles, gentlemen's doubles, ladies' doubles, and mixed doubles.

The leading players of the country are here for the week, and some of them have been in practice the past week.

MR. VANDERBILT'S EXAMPLE

Pulpit Dwells Upon His Public Spirit and Philanthropy.

IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH

Lesson of the Good Citizen—Mr. G. W. Vanderbilt Present—Memorial Services at Newport.

Several clergymen in this city and Brooklyn yesterday in the course of their sermons referred to the late Cornelius Vanderbilt in terms of eulogy.

At St. Bartholomew's Church there was a large congregation. The funeral of Mr. Vanderbilt last week brought the church into much publicity, and many of the strangers in the city for the Dewey celebration and other purposes were drawn there out of sheer curiosity and also to listen to whatever might be said about the dead financier and philanthropist.

The only member of the family present was Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, who was accompanied by his wife.

The assistant rector, the Rev. Leslie E. Learned, preached on immortality. "The man with a competence," he said, "who desires that his family shall be benefited by his example rises above the mere gratification of ephemeral desires. He is not petty in his citizenship. He does not criticise in a petty spirit the Chief Executive or his Congress, but so lives as to win respect for himself and add to the good repute of himself and family. What one man shall do so shall another."

In the Bloomingdale Reformed Church the rector, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, took for his text Matthew xxv., 21: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." He said, in part:

"Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is now in his grave, and it may not be inappropriate to pause a moment to say a kind word over the inanimate dust of him who, departing, left behind him so many warm and grateful friends. He was a type of our best citizenship, a sincere and devoted Christian. When all the rich men of America shall stretch out to the struggling masses of humanity the kindly hand of the late Mr. Vanderbilt they will do what shot and shell cannot do, what armies with bayonets cannot do—stop the quarrel between labor and capital. It may be well for every rich man of this city to ask himself, 'When I pass on shall I be thus kindly remembered?' Remember that the blessings God has bestowed upon you He intended to be blessings to others. What God gives you He gives you for the good of mankind. Would you be thus remembered as though your life belonged to the race."

"The Gospel of a Great Life as Illustrated by Cornelius Vanderbilt" was the theme of the Rev. Daniel H. Overton, pastor of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Overton said, in part:

"The study of the great lives of any period or country is the study of that period or country. Prominent among the great lives of this city has been, I believe, the life of Cornelius Vanderbilt. His life has been a new and living gospel in the world. Produced by the Gospel of Christ, it in turn has produced a gospel for Christ and for Christianity and for Christian manhood in the world. His highest glory was not that he was a railroad king, but that he was one of the Princes of the King of Truth.

"Prominent among the graces of his life was that of liberality. He gave much to many good causes, and was apparently a faithful steward of immense wealth.

"God grant that those who hear his name may exemplify his virtues and carry on his work, and may we all learn lessons from the gospel of his life."

EULOGIES ON MR. VANDERBILT.

Newport Ministers Speak of His Life and Charitable Acts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 17.—During the services at the First Presbyterian Church, the pastor, the Rev. George Whitfield Mead, formerly of New York, devoted his entire sermon to the great loss the country at large, and especially Newport, has recently sustained through the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

During the sermon the pastor referred to the life and the many charitable deeds of Mr. Vanderbilt and his most recent act of charity here in saving the home of a highly respected Newporter and former business man. The pastor then spoke of the esteem in which the deceased was held by the people of the First Presbyterian Church, to the completion of which he had contributed, and closed by asking the congregation to unite in a prayer for the departed great and good man.

At St. George's Church, the Rev. Montgomery Rich, the rector, spoke on the great life and work of Mr. Vanderbilt, by whose death, he said, Newport was a great loser, as its greatest benefactor passed away when Mr. Vanderbilt died.

The vestry of Trinity Church will meet to-morrow evening to take action on Mr. Vanderbilt's death.

PULPIT UPHOLDS DREYFUS.

Dr. Peters and Other Clergymen Condemn the Verdict and Mourn the Position of France.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, in the prelude to his sermon last evening, said:

"Pardoning Capt. Dreyfus will not right the great wrong. The stain of dishonor must not rest on an innocent man. If the Court of Cassation allows the infamous verdict to stand it will proclaim to all the world that the once powerful watchwords, Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality, are dead. In the eyes of the world Dreyfus is vindicated. The sentence pronounced by the subservient tools of a shamelessly corrupt military system does not brand Dreyfus a traitor in the eyes of the world. He was condemned, the innocent for the guilty on the General Staff, and he was condemned solely because he was a Jew.

"The verdict against Dreyfus may be a seeming victory for the military party, but if France further humiliates this innocent man for others' faults, she will arouse a tide of indignation that will prove fatal to her commerce, if not disastrous to the republic."

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe, pastor of the Church of the Eternal Hope, 142 West Eighty-first Street, took as his subject at his morning sermon "The Religious Aspects of the Dreyfus Case." Dr. Crowe said, in part:

"The great matter in which the whole civilized world has vital interest is that a modern nation, a so-called republic, is in the thrall of militarism, and that this particular militarism is not simply a tyrant force, but a corrupt political machine. The supreme concern is that men without conscience rule the French Army, and that the army rules the people.

"It is a pitiable case when a novelist and a lawyer and an editor must furnish the bulk of the moral stamina for an entire nation, and when they must take their lives in their hands and go as martyrs, to demand simply that an accused man be honestly tried according to law and evidence.

"Religious persecution in France to-day is exactly what religious persecution everywhere has always been—a mixture of politics and superstition, a combination of villainy and ignorance. Scheming hypocrites, who care for no religion, supply the villainy. The devout and thoughtless masses provide the superstition. Ignorant honesty is the tool of shrewd criminality."

In the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, the pastor, drew some lessons from recent French history. He said, in part:

"France is reaping a harvest to-day which any nation must surely reap which will sow the seed which France has sown in the past. Therefore the question of tremendous importance is the question as to how far we are sowing the very seed which brought this terrible fruition to the fair land over the sea. The Bible makes more of the responsibility of a nation as a nation than we are wont to recognize in our time. As you study the Scriptures you will realize that a sort of national personality protrudes itself. The movement through the centuries becomes a movement of a people whose career is much like that of an individual. Now, I believe we need in our own land a new infusion of this sense of our solidarity as a people. We must find the lessons from France such as to give us earnest pause, such as to burden us with solicitude for our own beloved Nation's life.

"It was twelve years ago this Summer that I went one Sunday morning in the City of Paris to the famous Catholic Gallican Church, in the Rue d'Arras, where Père Hyacinthe preached to his loyal people. His sermon was taken from the first chapter of the book of the prophet Jeremiah, beginning at the words of the fifth verse: 'I ordained thee to be a prophet unto the nations.' Père Hyacinthe announced that the spirit of prophecy was upon him, and that he had a message for France. He said France was watched with more uneasiness by her neighbors than any other European nation. Europe is uneasy because France is unstable. To-day she is a republic; yesterday she was an empire; to-morrow she will be—no man knows what. The end of the Church's labor must not be wealth and temporal power. A nation's luxury has ever been the precursor of that nation's fall. One great climax in the sermon was reached in the utterance: The horrors of the French Revolution began in the splendors of Versailles.' How like prophecy indeed do those words of the great French preacher appear to-day."

IN THE GOSPEL TENT.

Cool Temperature Remedied by Palms —Dr. MacArthur's Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur preached yesterday at the Gospel Tent "Glad Tidings," Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway. The congregation quite filled the tent and listened to a discourse on Christian living. Many of the clergymen on the platform were from out of town. The leader, the Rev. Hartwell Pratt, called attention to the cool weather which prevailed last week, and which affected the attendance somewhat. He said the temperature, so far as the tent was concerned, had been remedied by the purchase of a number of palm trees, which were in the tent yesterday. No one, he said, ever heard of it being cool under a palm tree, and he hoped to hear no further complaints.

After the usual service of praise Dr. MacArthur arose to preach. Frequently during the sermon cries of "Amen," and "Bless the Lord" were heard. He took his text from Isaiah xl., 31: "But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary, and they shall walk and not faint."

Dr. MacArthur said this was a favorite text of his from which he had preached many time in many countries. Speaking of the Christian ideal of service toward God he said: "God never puts a premium upon laziness. True, the Christian will wait upon the Lord, but he must remember that God will never do what we can do for ourselves. The farmer must plant his seed. They wait upon God best who work the most and trust in God the most."

The service yesterday opened the fourteenth week of the tent meetings. Services will be held every night this week except Saturday. The speakers will be: To-night, the Rev. Robert Wood of England; Tuesday, the Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D.; Wednesday, the Rev. Robert E. Speer of Northfield; Thursday, the Rev. J. F. Carson of Brooklyn, and Friday, the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D.

THE CHURCH'S FIRST DUTY.

Dr. Loring W. Batten Talks About Preaching the Gospel.

The Rev. Dr. Loring W. Batten, in his sermon yesterday at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, dwelt at some length upon the dangers confronting the "institutional Church." The subject of his sermon was "Preaching the Gospel the Church's first duty." His text was from St. Mark xiii., 10, "And the Gospel must first be preached unto all nations."

Dr. Batten said that the Church has caught the spirit of the age as far as its rush and turmoil were concerned. "The parishes," said he, "which are deemed most successful are those in which the method of seeking quick results is most conspicuous. The questions which are asked about a parish are such as these, How many thousand communicants has it? How long does one have to stay on the waiting list to get a pew? How long before the service does one have to stand in line to get a seat? How many thousands of dollars are spent annually in the parish itself? How many guilds, &c., are in active operation. And of a clergyman it is asked whether he is a worker."

In speaking of the effect of these methods Dr. Batten said: "If one were to ask the various churches to state in a word the one thing they were trying to accomplish, I think many would find it hard to answer."

Dr. Batten urged as the remedy for this state of affairs the necessity for more preaching of the Gospel, with the indifference concerning the results which the early Apostles had. This indifference to results, he said, was a conspicuous element in Christ's ministry.

"The Gospel," he said, "for the preaching of which, and for that alone, the Church exists, is to be preached in every activity to which the Church puts her hand. If she has any agency through which this Gospel cannot be preached it should be cut off."

BAPTIZED IN FAITH CURE.

Converts of Mount Zion Sanctuary Immersed in Chilly Waters.

Several hundred persons witnessed the baptism in the chilly waters of the bay of three converts to faith cure and Christianity at the Mount Zion Sanctuary, Greenville, N. J., yesterday afternoon.

The baptism took place on the little beach adjoining the sanctuary at the foot of Chapel Avenue immediately after the regular devotional and testimony services. It was one of the events of a ten days' series of meetings now being held in connection with the annual convocation of disciples of the Church of the First Born, and the celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of Mount Zion Sanctuary. The church was packed to the doors at the special services yesterday, and many enthusiastic testimonies of cures through faith were given by those present. So far no notable cases of recovery through faith as a result of the present convocation have been reported. Every afternoon this week, however, the afflicted will be anointed and prayers offered for their recovery at the sanctuary. The pastors expect unusual cures to follow.

About fifty delegates to the convocation from all over the United States had arrived yesterday. Many more are expected later. Special services will be held morning, afternoon, and night all this week.

Strangers' Sunday Service.

Under the name of the Strangers' Sunday Service, the remnant of the old Church of the Strangers which did not move to Fifty-seventh Street began yesterday as an independent religious organization. They have called the Rev. Naboth Osborne, recently ordained, and he began his work yesterday. The service is held each Sunday evening in the Twelfth Street Reformed Presbyterian Church, near Sixth Avenue, but a place of worship of their own is looked forward to. The membership numbers about 100 and is steadily growing.

New Church at Westport, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 17.—Fully 3,000 persons yesterday afternoon witnessed the imposing ceremonies with which the cornerstone of the new church edifice of the Church of the Assumption of Westport was laid. The Right Rev. Bishop Tierney of Hartford officiated, assisted by twenty-five priests from adjoining towns. The sermon was by the Rev. P. McLeon of Milford. The new structure will be of granite, and will cost in the neighborhood of $75,000.

Catholic Young Men's Union.

There is a total membership of 50,000 in the Catholic Young Men's National Union, whose twenty-fifth annual convention will open in Newark, N. J., to-morrow morning. It is expected to be the most successful and most largely attended session of the union ever held. The union was organized in Newark, and Mgr. Doane of that diocese was its first President. Bishops McQuaid of Buffalo and Wigger of Newark are expected to be present at the convention's opening session. The Rev. William T. McGuire of the Church of the Visitation, Brooklyn, is the present President of the union. Father McGuire has declined to be a candidate for re-election, and the Rev. B. M. Hogan of Rahway, N. J., may be elected to succeed him.

Evening Schools to Open Oct. 2.

The regular evening schools for juniors and seniors will be open for registration to-day. The hours of registration are from 7 to 9:30 o'clock P. M. The applicants for admission to senior schools must be over sixteen years and the subjects taught are reading, composition, arithmetic, bookkeeping, penmanship, phonography, sewing, drawing, and cooking. Junior pupils must be between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years. In the junior schools are taught reading, history, spelling and definitions, arithmetic, penmanship, bookkeeping, and geography. Regular sessions will begin on Oct. 2.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 7-16
Sugar granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	26.00
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06⅝
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Flour, straights, $2.80@$3.20; bakers', $2.20@$2.60; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3.10@$3.35; Spring straights, $3.10; Spring patents, $3.40@$3.70; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@69c; No. 2 red, 71½c; No. 2 corn, 32¾c; No. 2 yellow, 32¾c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23c; No. 2 white, 24½@25c; No. 3 white, 23½@24½c; No. 2 rye, 57@57½c; No. 2 barley, 38@45c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.10; Northwestern, $1.12; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per bbl, $7.80@$9; lard, per 100 lb, $5.10@$5.27½; short ribs, sides (loose,) $5.05@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders (boxed,) 4@4½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, 5.83c; granulated, 5.31c; clover, $9@$7.50.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures had all the characteristics of a stupid, half-holiday affair. Neither side manifested any desire to adopt aggressive methods, preferring rather to close up the more straggling outstanding obligations in anticipation of a quiet half-holiday and Sunday. In this disposition they were aided by an almost total absence of influential feature in the way of news. The Liverpool cables, public and private, reflected uneventful markets abroad; the Southern information pointed to no significant changes in the crop condition, state of sentiment generally, or crop movement. The close was quiet and steady with prices net unchanged to 2 points lower. Spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, middling upland quoted 6¾c. Sales were 1,061 bales, mostly for export, direct shipment. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	.....	.....	.....	5.94@5.96
October	5.97	5.99	5.97	5.98@5.99
November	6.03	6.03	6.02	6.02@6.03
December	6.10	6.10	6.08	6.09@6.10
January	6.15	6.15	6.13	6.14@6.15
February	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.17@6.18
March	6.22	6.22	6.19	6.21@6.22
April	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24@6.25
May	6.28	6.29	6.27	6.29@6.28
June	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30@6.31
July	..	..	..	6.32@6.33

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	75¾	75⅞	75¼	75½
December	76¼	76¾	76 1-16	76½
May	79 3-16	79¾	79⅛	79⅝
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	36¾
December	36	36	35	36
May	..	..	..	35¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71¼	71 3-16	70⅜	71⅛
December	71¾	71⅝	70 11-16	70⅝
May	74⅜	74 5-16	73½	73⅞
Corn—				
September	32½	32	32⅛	32⅜
December	27⅛	28 15 16	28⅛	28⅜
May	29 13-16	29¾	29⅜	29⅝
Oats—				
September	21¾	22	21 9-16	21⅝
December	21½	21¾	21½	21½
May	22⅞	23	22⅝	22¾

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market for wheat was rather disappointing Saturday, although prices advanced a little. The disappointment consisted largely in the attention developed by outsiders and respecting the export business, following Friday's more active overture. The market, however, opened ⅛@¼c higher, following an advance of ¾d at Liverpool and a very fair average of the rest of the foreign markets, with some pretty loud talk about a September corner at Chicago. Later our market became very dull, with transactions confined exclusively to local traders, but was finally steady at a net improvement of ⅛c. No. 2 red, 73½c, elevator, and 74⅜c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 73¾c, free on board, afloat. On the curb December ranged frod 75 13-16 to 76¼c, closing at 75½c bid.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 16.—Close—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, September, 66⅞c; December, 67½c; May, 69⅞c. On track: No. 1 hard, 71@69½c; No. 1 Northern, 70@67½c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾@65¾c.

DULUTH, Sept. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67⅞c; September, 67⅞c; December, 67¾c; May, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅝c; No. 3 Spring, 61½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 71@72½c; No. 2 Northern, 68½@69½c. Rye—No. 1, 53c. Barley—No. 2, 45¼c; sample, 40½@43¾c.

CORN—No. 2 white corn, 8¾c over Chicago September; No. 3 corn, old, 4c over Chicago September.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 26½@26¾c; No. 3 oats, 26c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; track, mixed, 26½@28c; track, white, 27@32c; No. 2 white, clips, 29c. On the curb December ranged from 26c to 26¾c, and closed at 26c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65c, free on board, afloat, and No. 2 Western, 64c, spot; State rye, 59@59c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 45@60c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.85@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.55@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $18.75, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@76c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.25; sacks, 20 to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75; sacks, spot, $15.75@$16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$18, latter white; fine, $15@$15.25; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $15.50, bulk; oil meal, $25@$28.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 16.—Flour strong; first patents, $3.85@$3.95; second patents, $3.65@$3.75; first clears, $2.80@$2.90; second clears, $2.30@$2.85. Bran, $10.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$16. BEEF HAMS—$25.50@$26.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 150 lb, 6¼c; 160 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7½c; 10 lb, 6¾@7c; 12 lb, 5⅞c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c; Western greens, 8¾@8¾c; Western S. P., 5¼c; city greens, 6¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c asked; country, 4¼c. LARD—$5.65; city lard, $5.25; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; city, 4¾c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c bid; city lard stearine, 6¾@7c.

COFFEE.—Shorts snapped up several extensive lines of coffee offered by local longs and a few of the more rabid bears around the opening, and for a time speculation showed encouraging activity. But subsequent events proved less interesting, trading having dropped off precipitously and fluctuations tapering down to a mere nothing. Officially, the market opened steady in tone at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points. At the closing the feeling was quiet, with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.10@4.15
October	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.10@4.15
November	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.15@4.20
December	4.40	4.45	4.40	4.35@4.40
January	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.40@4.45
February	..	..	..	4.50@4.55
March	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
April	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.60@4.65
May	..	..	..	4.65@4.70
June	..	..	..	4.70@4.80
July	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80@4.85
August	..	..	..	4.85@4.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 5$800; receipts, 43,000 bags; stock, 1,171,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged; sales, 5,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular and unchanged; at 12 M., unchanged; sales, 6,000 bags. January, 31.50; February, 31.75; March, 32.00; April, 32.25; May, 32.50; June, 32.75; July, 33.00; August, 33.25; September, 31.00; October, $1.00; November, 31.25; December, 31.25. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7, 6$325; exchange, 7 23-32; receipts, 18,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags; stock, 361,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $19.50; steel rails, $33; pig iron warrants, $17; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $32.75; Exchange, lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.55.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.65, and in bulk, $6.15; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.50, and in bulk, $6.10; refined cases, New York, $9.90; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10.50; deodorized, $11. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 2½@26c; off Summer yellow, 25c; butter grades, 29@30c; prime white, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American, raw, 44@45c; American, boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 90c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.25@$4.50; spirits of turpentine, 49½@50c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.25@$1.27½; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50@$1.55; H, $1.60@$1.65; I, $1.70@$1.75; K, $1.85@$1.90; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.90; W. G., $3.25; W. W., $3.45 @$3.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 16.—Turpentine, nothing doing. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 16.—Spirits of turpentine, 47c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 16.—Spirits of turpentine, firm, 45½c. Resin, 90c and 95c. Crude turpentine, $1.80, $2.50, and $2.50. Tar, $1.30.

LIVE STOCK.—Veals at $6@$8.65, no choice here; grassers and fed, $3.50@4.37½; city dressed veals, 10@13c per lb. Sheep—$3.50@4.75; lambs, $4.62½@$5.50. Hogs—$4.90@$5.10.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Sept. 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Warne vs. Smith.
2—Springer vs. Hagemann.
3—Colliery Engineer Co. vs. Peale.
4—Dick vs. Hawthorne.
5—In re Steiner.
6—Duysters vs. Garfield Water Co.
7—Jakab vs. Brdelyl.
8—Illingham vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Assn.
9—Davis vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

Cases noticed.

11—U. S. vs. Walsh.
12—Springer vs. Hagemann.
13—Gebest vs. Dunne & Brisy.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Trax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kiraly vs. Tompkins.
2—Wolf vs. Mandham.
3—Lange vs. Goodwin.
4—In re Lancaster.
5—Excelsior Savings Bank vs. Freise.
6—Gullick vs. Freise.
7—Fraser vs. Simmons.
8—Burnett vs. Simmons.
9—Brown vs. Williams.
10—In re Vieu.
11—Hamel vs. Du Hamel.
12—People ex rel. Pomeroy vs. Board of Health.
13—Lake vs. Corliss Steam Engine Co.
14—In re Woodward.
15—Mitchell vs. Friedmann.
16—In re Just.
17—Busey vs. Foster.
18—In re Boseman.
19—Berlin Machine Works vs. A. F. Engelhardt Co.
20—Boyle vs. Schraml.
21—In re Keller.
22—Martin vs. Martin.
23—Hughes vs. Harlem.
24—Behrens vs. Behrens.
25—Schmirer vs. Schmirer.
26—In re Shepard.
27—In re N. Y. Sandy Hook Pilots' Charitable Fund.
28—Howell vs. Jayne.
29—In re Stephenson.
30—Ives vs. Samuels.
31—Sheehy vs. Clausen.
32—McEntyre vs. Tuckner.
33—McBride vs. Meade.
34—Ackerson vs. Hoboken Ferry Co.
35—Fisher vs. Sidlits.
36—Protlef vs. Fish.
37—People ex rel. Palmieri vs. Hagen.
38—Cutolo vs. Cutolo.
39—Regan vs. Tyler.
40—Saalfield vs. Cutting.
41—Birkmire vs. Schopper.
42—Nat. Broadway Bk vs. Bennett Mfg. Co.
43—Trilsbee Assn. vs. Elsner.
44—Hubbard vs. Barnett.
45—Andre vs. Andre.
46—Paul vs. Morton.
47—Mooney vs. Bagnhla.
48—Athal vs. Litman.
49—Li Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Mason.
50—Newman vs. Polan.
51—Jones vs. Reilly.
52—Matter of Ward.
53—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Perlstein.
54—O'Brien vs. Desmond.
55—Sparks vs. Belfeld.
56—Flagg vs. Parks.
57—Matter of Craven.
58—Briganti vs. Rinaldo.
59—Weimann vs. Walmann.
60—Brundage vs. Brundage.
61—People, &c., vs. Mutual Ben. Life Assn.
62—Watkins vs. Watkins.
63—Seeman vs. Walters.
64—People ex rel. Walsh vs. Police Board.
65—Rubenstein vs. Fruin-Bambrick Con. Co.
66—Hassinger vs. Wittner.
67—Caplin vs. McWilliam.
68—Dorsey vs. Rinaldo.
69—Breck vs. Reed.
70—Matter of McManus.
71—Beale vs. Sutherland.
72—Lederer vs. Creamer.
73—Klausner vs. Hagemann.
74—Panzella vs. Panzella.
75—Schmarer vs. Schnurer.
76—Karrick vs. Unna.
77—Rutman vs. Rutman.
78—People ex rel. Cunning vs. York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M.

Leopoldine Anders,	Herman I. Foss,
Emily Jackson, et al.	Dorcas T. Osborn,
Mary Howell,	Mary Doyle.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—John O'Connell.
2—William Rousell, Caesar Celia.
3—Lewis Weltman.
4—Michael Stillman.
5—Harry Whipley.
6—John O'Brien, Patrick McKinney, William Smith.
7—Joseph Hilsien.
8—Daniel Flynn.
9—Edward Fitzgerald, Henry Butler.
10—James McShane.
11—George Blake.
12—Arthur Le Due.
13—Paul Roehl.
14—Daniel Cunningham, William Rehfus, Joseph Mullins, James Moran.
15—Bernard Hanley.

Pleadings.

1—Robert Barnes.
2—John Sheehan.
3—William Hayes.
4—William Newcombe.
5—Olando Hackett.
6—George A. Carpenter.
7—Mamie Gallagher.
8—William B. Youngs, Charles N. Youngs, David L. Youngs.
9—Henry A. Birnbaum.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—PART II.—Goff, Recorder.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Harry Pye.
2—George Cook.
3—Dominick De Angelo.
4—Frederick Williams.
5—Philip McDermott.
6—Charles Finlock.
7—Joseph W. Wilson.
8—Emil Rialtis.
9—Adam Lewicky.
10—William Flaherty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.

The State Bank vs. Schoenberg—Frank D. Arthur, (two cases.)

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.

Joseph Bushanan, assault; Perry Norris, grand larceny; Edward Black, burglary; John McGuire, assault; John Tally, burglary; Mary King, grand larceny.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Rebecca R. Thornton, Annie M. Meyer, Charles Mail, Abigail S. Robinson, John B. Wade, David A. Hawkins, George Fitzgerald, Caroline Weis, Mary C. Bradley, Robert Porterfield, Herman F. Siemers, Margaretha Gimmler, Mary Hardcastle, Eliza Grotzan, Janethe S. Vernon, Charles J. Speth, Annie B. Chichester, Emma Hart, and Bernard Peters. The accounting in the estate of Thomas C. Burrows and Margaretha D. Clifford. The estate of Henry Siedenberg, John M. Ward. (Sept. 23,) and Julia Schoeneman.

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AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE.

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United States Marshal's auctioneers, sell this day, at 10:30 o'clock, at 94 Bowery, the entire plant of B. Wolf, bankrupt, consisting of 20 fine machines, desks, children's and infants' wear, remnants, embroideries, muslins, &c. Order CHARLES BROWNOLD, Esq., Trustee.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A few good voices for the chorus of the Society for Ethical Culture; must have some experience in sight reading. Mr. Sam Franko will examine applicants in evening, from 6 to 7, at his residence, 45 East 84th St.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 375 Brook Avenue, northwest side, 126.10 feet north of Third Avenue, 28.7 by 80.11 by 35.1 by 98.6, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,825; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 377 Brook Avenue, northwest side, 148.5 feet north of Third Avenue, 25 by 98.6 by 24.9 by 98.4, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $1,950.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert Maxsz, referee, Olive Avenue, south side, 50 feet east of Stanton Place, William's Bridge, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,416.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Gordon Battle, referee, 1,519 Madison Avenue, east side, 34.8 feet south of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 16.1 by 70, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,857.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sherman Evarts, referee, 552 West Forty-second Street, south side, 209 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 18 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with store; also, 549 West Forty-second Street, south side, 109 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, a strip having a frontage of one foot and extending southerly to a point.

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MR. MOSS'S CLAIMS.

Mr. FRANK MOSS has issued a statement of what he claims that his committee has accomplished in the Ramapo matter. He thinks that the public do not make enough of it. He will allow us to say that he makes altogether too much of it.

It is not easy to see what he has brought out that was not already known. Certainly it is not a discovery that the contract with the Ramapo Company was an outrage on the city; that the resources of the company were imaginary; that it could not do what it undertook to do, except with the money it was to get from the city; that the city did not really need the services of the company, and could, with good management, secure all the water it requires at a much lower cost per million gallons, and own the plant by which it is got; or that the company was a device for impartially bleeding the city and the investors.

Mr. Moss is very proud of the fact that he has made the Mayor and Mr. CROKER come on the stand, and that when he had given them a chance to say that they condemned the contract, they only insulted him and the committee, and thus incurred public indignation. Really that does not seem much to be proud of. No one doubted that these two gentlemen were more or less mixed up with the scheme. One is the Tammany Mayor, the other is the boss of Tammany. One is a member of the Board of Public Improvements to which the contract was submitted in the first instance, the other can at any time secure whatever action he wishes from that board or any other in the city. The Tammany members who voted for the scheme and those that voted afterward against it unquestionably obeyed the ordinary conventions of politics, and it is absurd for either the Mayor or the boss to pretend that he did not know anything about their action or the subject of it. Of course, they denied all connection with and knowledge of the matter. Did Mr. Moss suppose that they would not? Of course, also, they were insolent and insulting to him and to the committee. That is their custom toward men who are opposed to them, and of whom they are not afraid. Plainly they are not afraid of Mr. Moss. Why? They make no secret of the reason. They say that he dares not bring out the truth and the whole truth.

Well, either he dares not or he cannot. Yet that is his plain duty. He has great resources. He has at his disposal all the authority of the State; he has plenty of money; he has detectives; he has all the clues that are naturally furnished to an investigator with such powers; he has a long experience in this kind of work; he ought to have the aid of the Republican boss, and of all the men prominent in the party who have been connected with the Ramapo Company—Mr. LAUTERBACH, Mr. DUTCHER, the firm of TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT—who can clear their own skirts only by exposing the others, if others there are, who have been engineering this miserable job. And all his efforts at exposure have been ludicrously futile. The sneers that the Mayor and CROKER fling at him are, to say the least, not unplausible. He takes them not only with patience, but with a strange air of self-complacency, as if he thought that it was quite enough to secure the downfall of Tammany if he can induce its representatives to make a display of bad manners at the expense of his dignity and the dignity of the Legislature. It is not enough. It is shamefully too little.

If Mr. Moss stops where he is now, he will leave the community divided between the opinion that he cannot get at the truth and the conclusion that he dares not. Either one is discreditable to him, to his committee, and to his party.

THE DRIFT IN CUBA.

Every day's association of the United States with Cuba strengthens the tendency toward annexation. Self-respect demands of us that we shall live up faithfully to our declaration that we disclaim "any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof." In undertaking, however, to accomplish "the pacification thereof," conditions have arisen that might have been foreseen when we formally declared it to be our intention "to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

It is becoming embarrassing to many reflecting Cubans, patriotic men who enjoy the confidence of their countrymen, to consider the early withdrawal of the friendly political and commercial support of the United States. Some of them are not sure that the departure of the remaining United States military forces, the yielding up to Cubans of the entire civil direction and administration, would be followed by peace at home and security against future disturbance. Increasing numbers of them are willingly admitting that with the most patriotic of intentions Cubans could not, in nine months of control, have brought about the degree of improvement shown in a reformed and effective Postal Service, free from espionage; the freedom from brigandage on the highways and in public offices that had been the custom, generally acquiesced in, for hundreds of years; and the opportunity to cultivate land and prosecute trade without the interference of greedy busybodies indifferent to anything except the "rake-off" to be extorted from helpless victims.

ADOLFO MUNOZ, a Cuban of prominence, and the Marquis DE APEZTEGUIA, a conservative who is regarded as one of the ablest men on the island, are quoted in the appendix to the report of Special Cuban Commissioner ROBERT P. PORTER as indicating other reasons for the choice by Cubans of that annexation that our brief occupation of the island has been making necessary from two points of view—that of Cuba, desiring a continuance of serenity, security, prosperity, and of the United States, solicitous for all of these things for Cuba because it is our inclination and to our material interest that they should not only remain, but steadily increase.

The suggestions of Mr. MUNOZ make for annexation. He does not say so, but there is no escape from that conclusion if his argument is adopted. He looks for a new tariff for Cuba, new financial laws to develop commercial relations between Cuba and the United States, beneficial to both countries; free trade between the island and the States, "on the same footing with Puerto Rico." He sees and admits that Cuba alone could not enjoy high credit, public or private; could not build or maintain a respectable navy, could not safely attempt to get along without "a close connection with the United States which will afford the immediate protection of the American Government."

The manifest tendency of Cuba, not to say "manifest destiny," is almost irresistibly toward annexation. Mr. MUNOZ and the Marquis DE APEZTEGUIA do not prove it by saying so; it is because it is evident now and bound to grow stronger, and appeal more strongly to Cuban self-interest as well as pride, that they are constrained to admit it. We cannot check it unless we adopt a course directly opposite to that dictated by good-will and common sense. Every advantage that Cuba now enjoys or may enjoy through our protection and good counsel will make her people more reluctant to permanent separation from the United States. The more we do for Cuba, the greater will be the improbability that the people of the island will refuse to join with us for their benefit and ours.

THE FINDING OF CERVERA.

Mr. HENRY CABOT LODGE, very close upon the suspension of hostilities between the United States and Spain, began the publication of a history of that brief conflict. It was published first on the installment plan and afterward as a book. As an example of good printing, spirited illustration, and lively writing it is calculated to attract the eye and afford satisfaction to those who are not averse to a certain amount of glorification of ourselves.

Mr. LODGE presumably had access to every official scrap of information that could be of use in the preparation of his history. His official position is one that commands respect from Government officers who might be cautious in revealing everything concerning the operations of the army and the navy to one less familiar with the restraints observed by those services. We are led to fear, from the discovery of some passages not altered in the book from the objectionable form in which they were presented in magazine form, that Mr. LODGE failed to take advantage of his opportunities of access to official sources of information, and that by entirely neglecting to consult the Chief Signal Officer of the army he has missed the chance to explain some phases of an interesting controversy, that might have been avoided, at the same time that he has deprived the narrative of a degree of accuracy that, in justice to a valuable branch of the service and to the readers of his book, it should have possessed.

The reader of Mr. LODGE'S account of the discovery of CERVERA'S squadron in Santiago will get the impression that the discovery was made by "the press," and that the instructions of Secretary LONG to Rear Admiral SAMPSON, and the advice of the latter to Commodore SCHLEY, beginning on May 19 and continuing, were based upon information derived from the representatives of newspapers afloat and ashore. Whatever doubt the Navy Department entertained on May 19, 1898, that CERVERA and his cruisers were in Santiago, there is no doubt now, nor can Secretary LONG or the President or Mr. LODGE have any reason for encouraging doubt, that the Washington authorities were officially informed of that fact before they learned it from the newspapers

Col. JAMES ALLEN, United States Signal Service Corps, operating at Key West, made arrangements, long before the emergency arose that fully justified them, to obtain confidential information from Cuba. The inference is plainly to be drawn from this admission, made by Col. ALLEN in his report, that there were agents of the United States in Cuba, that they understood Spanish as well as telegraphy, and that they had access to telegraph instruments. On the morning of May 19 CERVERA arrived in Santiago, and on the same morning Col. ALLEN "at once" informed Brig. Gen. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer, at Washington. By that officer it was at once communicated to the President and to Secretary LONG.

It does not excuse Mr. LODGE'S failure to credit this service when it was rendered to explain that Secretary LONG may have doubted its accuracy, that he may have communicated his information with his doubts to Rear Admiral SAMPSON, and through him to Commodore SCHLEY at Cienfuegos. We know now, as Col. ALLEN reported he knew on May 19, that CERVERA and his ships were in Santiago Harbor; that the information was corroborated on the same day by the announcement that CERVERA had hastily wired Madrid of his arrival. And we know that it was not until the following morning that the Secretary of the Navy and the President were so convinced of the entire reliability of the report, subsequently fully established, that effective orders were given to take advantage of the information. But there can be no doubt that more immediate acceptance of the truth of Col. ALLEN'S report would have removed doubts from the mind of Rear Admiral SAMPSON and kept him from giving instructions to Commodore SCHLEY that justified that officer in lingering at Cienfuegos when he might have proceeded more speedily toward Santiago.

We do not for a moment imagine that Mr. LODGE has knowingly neglected or intentionally discredited this important service, which is only one of many instances that might be quoted to show how thoroughly the Signal Service was organized for efficient aid to the army and navy in the war with Spain. The help given by our Cuban agents was hazardous. It has been well paid. It has brought no honor, and it can bring none, to those who made it possible for the Secretary of the Navy to know, promptly after the event, of the arrival of CERVERA and his dreaded cruisers. When his attention is directed to the manifest defect of his history, we have no doubt that he will do himself the credit of amending it with cheerful apologies to Gen. GREELY, Col. ALLEN, and our allies in the Spanish telegraph offices.

THE MINORITY LEADER.

There will be 162 Democrats in the next House of Representatives. Among them will be JOSEPH W. BAILEY of Texas, who was elected by the Democratic minority in the Fifty-fifth Congress to be its leader. Mr. BAILEY is a young man, a studious, serious, honest, candid, ambitious man, decent in his apparel, attentive to his duties as a public man, having a profound respect for the Constitution, addicted to wearing an evening tie before breakfast and refusing to wear one with a swallow-tailed coat in the evening. His lack of tact, possibly arising from an entirely natural tendency to take himself too seriously, and to forget that a minority leader may appear to be too serious about himself and not flippant enough about his opponent, put him out of favor with his party. Then his party was convinced by the ridicule of Mr. BAILEY into accepting the opposition estimate of him. That was not creditable to the minority, and it was not agreeable to the feelings of the minority leader. Of the 162 Democrats Mr. BAILEY certainly will not be a candidate for the "honorary" Speakership.

Three Democrats are very earnest candidates. They are JOHN H. BANKHEAD of Alabama, DAVID A. DE ARMOND of Missouri, and JAMES D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. BANKHEAD is favored by his State delegation, and he is preferred by BAILEY. Although he has been a member of the House for years, either because of indifference or the competition of men obviously better qualified by taste and training than he may have considered himself to be, he has been kept back. His respectability as a lawyer, his high personal character, even with the support of Mr. BAILEY, will not turn the scale a feather's weight, however, and will not help him with those who learn that it is his opinion, not apologized for, that the Chicago platform is a handicap to the Democratic Party.

Mr. DE ARMOND is regarded by many Democrats as a wonder of legal learning and Jeffersonian statesmanship. He has no prejudice against evening dress. He has a strong prejudice, or something that resembles it, against the District of Columbia; also against the civil service encroachments upon the spoils system. After a rather doleful fashion he is eloquent, but he takes himself rather more seriously than BAILEY. He is as rank a partisan, in his way, as Col. D. B. HENDERSON is in his, but HENDERSON is a genial partisan, while geniality is a word that would never be needed to describe the candidate from Missouri. His prominence in the House has been gained almost exclusively as a maker of long, carefully prepared speeches, usually tinged with sarcasm, and he is not at all known as a master of debate or as a tactician.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee is not a good speaker, he is a rather feeble debater, he has no brilliant mastery of parliamentary foils, he does not make long speeches, he sometimes appears to be a perfunctory partisan, but it is a question whether he is not a more promising candidate for the minority leadership than either of the other men who desire to occupy Mr. BAILEY'S shoes. There is no Democrat in the House so familiar as he or so "handy" with the rules, practice, and precedents of the House. He is not irresistibly genial nor a "mixer," but he knows the House better, and is better known by it, than either of the other two candidates who will oppose him. If his opponents enjoy a larger measure of the confidence of his fellows than he, they will possibly be obliged to prove their title to it by more definite complaint against him than that of "smoothness," a complaint that may be due to envy and suspicion.

In all probability either DE ARMOND or RICHARDSON will be the caucus candidate of the Democrats for Speaker. With either, the Democrats will have a free-silver and Bryan leader. Under the leadership of DE ARMOND, if the personality of the leader is communicated to the membership of the minority, that section of the House may acquire a gloomy Bourbonism, an ascetic severity, a silvery, unchanging hardness that it cannot look to equal under the leadership of BANKHEAD. If development and change are not to be prohibited to the Democratic Party, and the party is to turn a sharp corner, when it gets around it RICHARDSON will certainly be well up among the most alert of the runners.

M'LEAN FOR PRESIDENT!

"An Ohio man," who has recently visited the Buckeye State, and who has apparently returned to it, and who has also become alarmed at the political conditions that he has discovered there, has written a dispatch from Columbus to The New York Tribune to suggest the great probability and danger of the election in that State in November of JOHN R. MCLEAN as Governor. If that should happen, through the sullen disposition of FORAKER, KURTZ, MCKISSON, and other opponents of HANNA, and "ultimately" of President MCKINLEY, the correspondent of The Tribune suggests that the success of MCLEAN will lead to the abandonment of BRYAN as a candidate for President by the Democrats and will justify grave doubt about the renomination and re-election of MCKINLEY.

All depends, according to this correspondent of The Tribune, upon "a speedy and successful conclusion" of the war in the Philippines. If Mr. MCLEAN'S election is to be assured by the failure of the Administration to close the war in the Philippines by a complete triumph over AGUINALDO'S forces before the November election, the Democrats might as well begin to think of throwing over BRYAN and nominating MCLEAN, and the Republicans would do well to think of a candidate who could more reasonably be expected to carry Ohio and other Republican and doubtful States in 1900 than Mr. MCKINLEY.

The Tribune dispatch is calculated to make the McLean Democrats more hopeful than they have been. If it provokes Republican wonder and doubt, and even indignation on the part of FORAKER, KURTZ, "COXEY," and others who are suspected by The Tribune correspondent of complicity in a conspiracy to destroy MCKINLEY'S chances and the chances of BRYAN, and to assure the success of MCLEAN as an anti-trust and anti-monopoly candidate we shall not be surprised.

But there are Bryan men in Ohio. They compelled the extraordinary language of the platform which MCLEAN did not approve. Are they "in" this scheme to "down" BRYAN and to nominate MCLEAN as a more available figure? We do not know. We doubt it. As the gloomy prediction must stand or fall, however, upon the event of a complete victory in the Philippines before the close of October, we shall not have long to bear our suspense. The Philippines campaign cannot begin before November, probably will not be fully resumed until December is well advanced. So that if the information we obtain from an eminent Republican source, entitled to credit, be correct, we may expect to hear, before Christmas, of the squelching of BRYAN, the substitution of MCLEAN as the Democratic idol, and of the beginning of an active search for a Republican candidate who will appeal to the patriotic Ohioan, in 1900, with better prospects of winning, if nominated, than could be expected with a ticket headed by WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

If Rear Admiral SCHLEY shall be ordered to command the South Atlantic Station, which he did not ask for, and some other Rear Admiral who has not made any request for it shall be given the European Station, which SCHLEY has expressed a desire to command, we have no doubt that he will obey orders. We also have no sort of doubt that the country will have an opinion of the action of the Navy Department that we should be powerless to control, if we were inclined to discourage it. If there is a moral in the determination to withhold honor from Rear Admiral SCHLEY, it would appear to be to stick to a victory when it has been promptly claimed, even if you did not happen to be in it when it was won, if you have the Bureau of Navigation to back you up.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Somebody who, to judge from the printing on his envelope—and we have nothing else to go by—studied navigation and the vocabulary of the sea in a hardware store, has taken the trouble to clip from THE TIMES its account of the Oceanic's maiden voyage, to mark thereon certain changes which he deems desirable, and to send the result of his generous labor to this office for our enlightenment and reformation. Now, we like to have folks do things like this. It shows that they read THE TIMES with care, are surprised as well as grieved when it makes a mistake, and desire to assist it in the attainment of such accuracy as is compatible with a terrestrial existence. But though we can receive correction, and even reproof, when it is deserved with gratitude which if not exactly joyful, is at least sincere, when a man in the hardware business assumes to teach us sailor language the impulse to show impatience is almost too strong to be resisted. This particular man wants us to say "statute miles" instead of "knots" in expressing distance at sea, and he asserts that the phrase "knots per hour" means no more than unqualified "knots," and is therefore a mark of criminal ignorance. As "knot," by universal usage—except, perhaps, in hardware stores—always means a nautical mile of 6,080 feet, and never means a statute mile of 5,280 feet, we sternly refuse to make the suggested substitution, and as for the mere suspicion of tautology that adheres to "knots per hour," we shall never allow that to interfere with convenience or habit. Come to think of it, there is one semi (or less) nautical authority for translating "knots" as statute miles. The owners and Captains of tugboats and river and Sound steamers sometimes do it, partly because they don't know any better and partly because it gives an exaggerated idea of the speed of their vessel. We do not care to imitate them.

—Well developed as is New York's appetite for strangers, and remarkable as are its powers of quick and easy assimilation, the present outlook threatens the city with a serious attack of indigestion. There is, indeed, no likelihood that anybody who comes here for the Dewey celebration or the yacht races will have worse than a little inconvenience in getting enough to eat and comfortable lodgings. It would take more than 1,000,000 visitors, and more than 2,000,000 for that matter, to exhaust New York's resources in those lines, and thoughts of hunger and cold need not worry the folks whose eyes are now turned in this direction, and certainly are not troubling the resident metropolitans. Whatever woes and annoyances may be in store for our guests and for ourselves will be due to the inelasticity of our transportation facilities. The railways converging here are able to handle enormous multitudes daily, and our interior lines, surface and elevated, are equally potent, but in the case of them all the normal traffic approaches so closely to the maximum capacity of the roads that any large and sudden demand for extra transportation leads to confusion and delay. There is sure to be a lot of both at September's end and October's beginning, and this is the one feature of the situation that is not conducive to general satisfaction—that creates, to be frank, a good deal of apprehension and an inclination to wish that the glorious days to come were well over. These emotions are confined to New Yorkers, and perhaps to the portion of them that is obliged to go about its business even when the rest of the world keeps holiday. Crowds and delays are a part of the fun for the festival visitor, and the resident of permanent or temporary leisure, but for people who must get somewhere on time, no matter what is going on, the impending probability of passing many an impatient ten minutes in stalled cars is not a pleasant one.

—In an editorial article of characteristic vehemence, The Memphis Commercial Appeal charges that the present appearance of yellow fever in the South is the direct result of criminal negligence on the part of the War Department. It credits the military authorities with accomplishing wonders in the way of protecting Havana from the disease that was once its constant scourge, and insists that the infection of any Southern city would have been impossible if the department, instead of landing the returned troops in that part of the country, had sent them to Northern ports, and there subjected them to a short period of quarantine. "But," declares The Commercial Appeal, "Secretary ALGER took no steps whatever to conform with the regulations prescribed by civilized sanitation." There is some justification for talk of this sort, but we doubt very much if the ever-convenient name of ALGER will carry the indictment through. It is true that by bringing North all the soldiers who served in Cuba, one chance of infecting the South would have been removed, but others than those over whom the War Department has authority have been constantly traveling back and forth between the island and the United States, and the fever may well have entered, not by one, but by a dozen gates. The ex-Secretary could, indeed, have been more regardful of "the precautions prescribed by civilized sanitation," but the cities of the South also have failed to do quite all they could in that direction. Yellow fever can work no serious harm in a town that is kept scrupulously, or even moderately clean and looks well after its sewers and its water. The quarantine system is a poor thing at best, and it will disappear, because it will be unnecessary, when the uncleanliness that called it into being is no more. Meanwhile, don't put the responsibility for quite everything on the unhappy ALGER.

GENERAL NOTES.

A couple in Parkersburg, West Va., are just now enjoying their third honeymoon, their previous marital experiences having been diversified by two divorces, all within eight years.

* * *

The total number of deaths in Boston last year was 10,886, a decrease of 268 from the previous year, and the death rate was the lowest on record in the city.

* * *

The Society of the Army of the Potomac is to hold its thirtieth annual reunion in Pittsburg, Penn., Oct. 11 and 12, and arrangements already made there insure it the heartiest welcome.

* * *

The Baptist ministers of Chicago at a recent meeting warmly favored a plan proposed by Dr. H. L. Willett of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago that each of the churches have a second head, whose duty it shall be to serve as instructor in Bible study.

* * *

Gov. Johnston of Alabama has granted a parole to a negro imprisoned on conviction of stealing chickens, but on the condition that he shall not steal, buy, or eat a chicken or any portion thereof for the next twelve months. The negro thinks the conditions "pow'rful hard."

* * *

Ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee is to start Oct. 1 on another lecturing tour of the United States in the expectation of delivering 150 lectures. His theme is "Love, Laughter, and Song," and he says he is now happy, in better health than ever, and "won't even think of politics."

* * *

The Oneida Historical Society has about completed arrangements for the unveiling in Utica on Friday afternoon next of the monument to Horatio Seymour, presented to it by Dr. George L. Miller of Omaha, Neb. The monument consists of a bronze bust upon a Missouri graystone base. Dr. Miller will present the monument, President Thomas R. Proctor of the society will accept it, and Gov. Roosevelt will deliver an address.

OBJECTS TO PRIZEFIGHTING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Tuesday last 8,000 men assembled to witness a prizefight, and this not far away in some Western State where the Indians still roam and some of the ancient savage instincts may be supposed to have sway, but here in the heart of our civilization, in the Empire State, almost within the limits of the metropolis of the Western world. This brutal spectacle was witnessed with satisfaction by a crowd that represented every class of our citizens, even those who claim to be most refined, and who consider themselves entitled to be called "gentlemen" in the highest meaning of the word. Many persons of standing in other countries were also present, including the gallant Irishman who has come here to win from us, if possible, the great trophy of the yachtsman's success. He, like many another in the throng, has the reputation of being kind hearted, yet not one voice was raised to rebuke the cruel spectacle, and the unanimous regret of all those present was that the "sport" ended so abruptly, and that the tortures of the antagonists were not more prolonged.

Not long ago, when the match between Corbett and Fitzsimmons was proposed, every friend of humanity rejoiced at the difficulty with which a place was found where the contest could take place. Texas and Louisiana alike disdained to give permission for the enactment of such a scene within their borders, and it was only in remote and half-reclaimed Nevada, where the Utes and the Apaches still practice their hideous rites, that the "champions" and their friends were made welcome. Then we were proud of the fact that there was so little sympathy with such ruffianly encounters in the more populous portions of our land; but only a few months had elapsed when a prizefight took place at Coney Island at the very gateway of our magnificent city, and the winner of the Carson City "mill" went down in the ring, a disabled man.

It is, of course, understood that all these "sparring matches" are "with gloves," and this is supposed to make them quite harmless and pleasant, so that no one need object, but, as a matter of fact, the cruelty of the battle is but little diminished by this pretense at softness. In the description of the "match" on Tuesday we read that after Palmer had been knocked down, he staggered to his feet, "his knees were shaking, and there was a dull look in his eyes," and that when he had been again knocked down, McGovern struck blow after blow, finally landing "one terrific left-hander in the pit of his stomach, followed by a right-hand smash on the jaw," after which "Palmer writhed in pain and turned over on his side. He struggled vainly to get off the floor, but could not raise himself, even with his hands." No one present seems to have deplored this spectacle, and the victor, in discussing the affair after it was all over, said, "I caught him good and hard with my left hand under the heart, and this had a tendency to weaken him." The statement of an intention to inflict an injury that might have been fatal met with no rebuke.

This is not a pleasant story for any one of sympathetic sensibilities to peruse, but all this is spread out in the papers for our boys to read to the stimulating of every brutal instinct, for our girls to read with danger of perverting their tender natures, and for our young mothers to read, with who can tell what dreadful effects on their children. The twentieth century is at hand a century wherein the gentle influences of womanhood may have more power and we shall see better things. Certain it is that the people of the future will look back with horror on the barbarities and brutalities of the nineteenth century, and one of the most astonishing of these will be the prizefight as patronized by men who called themselves civilized.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.
New York, Sept. 14, 1899.

NOISY TRAINS ON PARK AVENUE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read repeatedly of late, and mostly referring to it in a somewhat sneering way, of an anti-noise society started by some well-meaning friends of tortured humanity in Chicago, I think. The object in view seems to be such a praiseworthy one that I cannot refrain from tendering its promoters my heartiest wishes, hoping that they may be as successful in their crusade against unnecessary noises as their laudable cause deserves.

If any such anti-noise society were to be started in New York, I could point out to its founders a nuisance in the line of noises of such tremendous proportion that it might stagger the less resolute and the less courageous ones of its numbers, while for those who really wish to do some good to many of their suffering fellow-men it might serve as an impetus to the exertion of all the strength of mind and pluck they might possess.

I refer to a noise nuisance which makes a part of Park Avenue and its surroundings almost uninhabitable except by such persons as can live and sleep in hermetically closed rooms, leaving with the torturing noise also the principal necessity of life and well being—pure air—outside. How is it possible that in a civilized and would-be self-governed city a nuisance like the running of fast trains in an open cut through the best part of one of the finest avenues can be tolerated goes beyond my understanding. Yet such is the case; night and day train after train thunders through this cut, making a roaring hissing, unendurable noise and shaking the very buildings facing the avenue and the near-by streets.

That this nuisance should be tolerated is the more surprising as it could be quite easily abolished. It would simply be necessary to close the cut—that is, to roof it over in the same manner as is done when the cross streets run over it. This would effectively shut off the noise and would on the other hand cause very little hardship to the travelers on the road, because one continuous tunnel of a mile or two cannot be much worse than the everlasting running in and out of the short tunnels formed by the arches of the cross, or transom, streets, while the smoke and steam could be drawn off through a few high towers or funnels erected along the road and provided with revolving fans or other means to blow the noxious gases high into the air.

Of course this would entail a little expense to the poor and much tormented corporation operating the road, and as mostly all such corporations are managed by human profit-calculating machines, it will be a difficult matter to get the consent of the gentlemen in question to embark in an improvement which would only benefit a few thousands of nondescript members of humanity without adding to the dividend-earning qualities of the road. But still an attempt to gain the much-to-be-desired end should be made and an anti-noise society would here have a splendid field of operation, and, if successful, would deserve the thanks of many. F. C. THEO. KRUGER.
New York, Sept. 15, 1899.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Boers detest civilization. This is my opinion of them, after a residence in South Africa of eighteen years. A new situation is absolutely required. Boer poison is permeating the entire South African system. Boer rule must go, for they have not the ability to carry out reforms. Their pernicious influence has too long retarded progress and every true South African's wish of a United South Africa. England must assert her power. The American people would not have been so patient as England. The American flag would have long ago floated over Pretoria. I speak from keen personal observation, as one who has had unusual opportunities of studying the Boer character and the South African situation, not theoretically, but practically and on the spot. The cry for justice now long raised by the Outlander population is far from being wholly the capitalistic element. The educated workingman and the capitalist are a unit on this question. The Boers have done nothing for the advancement of South Africa. It is the height of absurdity to call them farmers or compare them to the Americans at the time of Washington. As a matter of fact, Boer farms are the saddest sights in South Africa. Imagine a farm of 30,000 acres with only one or two acres crudely cultivated, just enough for his own use.

The Boer has no ambition. The Cape Government instituted some years ago an irrigation commission to visit Boer farms to try to persuade the farmers to go in for building dams for the conservation of water on the pound-for-pound principle. It was an utter failure.

No, Sir! The march of civilization is responsible for the Transvaal crisis. Nor has the rising generation of the Boer any more ambition than his father. The black Zulu, or Basuto, of South Africa is his compeer in many respects. I never heard of the Boer being engaged in any handicraft, but, Sir, at Lovedale institution, in the Eastern Province, the black man is manufacturing fine furniture which favorably competes with the imported. Money has poured in upon the Transvaal. They have become rich without any expenditure of brains or energy. Johannesburg ought to be the healthiest city in the world, and under Boer sanitary laws the death rate reaches 59 per 1,000.

The Outlanders pay a big sanitary tax—in fact, the unjust taxation would be a revelation to Americans. Mr. Gladstone's noble act of magnanimity has fallen on barren ground. How would you, Sir, like to have a bit of dirty white rag thrown year after year into your face, to be told "Your flag is white"? If you had seen your beloved flag trampled under foot as I have, you would think it high time to have a "flag-raising." Not suzerainty only, but annexation must be the cry or England must get out of South Africa, a country for whose good she has so grandly and unceasingly toiled, a country which at best has been an incubus to the mother country, a country stained with the lifeblood of British heroes in the noble endeavor to shed the light of civilization. The American people, I trust, will not be misled. We Englishmen stood by you during the Spanish war, and blood is thicker than water. As our esteemed Governor says, "You must treat a man on his merits as a man." Apply this to the Boer, and I do not fear your verdict. You, Sir, appealing as your paper does to the enlightened classes, will shed an impartial light upon the matter. Should war result, England will go into the struggle with clean hands and backed by the whole British Empire. The Boer must go, civilization demands it. The Anglo-Saxon race will accomplish it.

E. LACEY FINNINGLEY.
New York, Sept. 31, 1899.

The Feeling Against France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been some expression of late in your paper of the thought that because France has been an ally and a friend to us in times past we should not therefore condemn her in this crisis. It seems to me there is a better and a truer point of view. Should France have shown herself unfriendly to us as she did last year such remarks would be generous and pertinent but on the present occasion a crime against humanity has aroused a feeling in which is no personal or national element and which is therefore more likely to be just. The best nations, the best individuals in those nations, are those who feel most strongly; and the best Frenchmen even feel the same indignation, mingled—because it is their country—with grief and shame.

We have done a good deal for Cuba, but should it be possible in the future that we as a nation should gloss over crime, forgery, and perjury in high places, and make an innocent man a scapegoat for such sins, well, indeed, would it speak for the enlightenment and character of the Cuban people if just such a storm of indignation were aroused. And there would be no ingratitude to us in its expression. In such an improbable hypothesis, if other nations by influence or force or measures of punishment, should try to bring us to a sense of decency and honor, every loyal American would wish them success. A READER.
Fisher's Island, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1899.

Methods at Apprentices' Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been taking out books from the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Library for more than twenty years, and have never been bothered as your correspondent complains of. For his benefit and that of many other members let me state my method of avoiding it. Once a year I take out the large catalogue. From this I make a list of 200 or 300 books wanted, with their titles, authors, and shelf numbers. When I go to the library I add to it any new books I want from the list pasted on the bulletin. Having now my own catalogue, I make out a card containing two dozen books, which is returned to me each time. All of this requires only a little trouble and one Sunday afternoon a year. Some of the methods of the library may be a little chestnutty, but when one considers what a great privilege it is, and that it doesn't cost one cent, "I press my hand to my lips (and pen) and am awed into silence." There are two sterling old sayings which read, "Some people would kick if they were to go in swimming," and "Librarians help those who help themselves." GEORGE H. WINCH.
New York, Sept. 15, 1899.

Street Car Manners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"End-seat hogs" on the open cars and "back-platform loafers" on the closed cars are certainly the most disagreeable things on the street cars. Z. Y.
New York, Sept. 13, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Disadvantage of Knowledge.

Knowledge is bother. Teach a servant to "know his place" and he will want to leave it.—New Orleans Picayune.

Clearly Defined.

"What is gross negligence?"
"It is any oversight for which somebody else is to blame."—Chicago Record.

Effect of Opulence.

When a man gets beyond wondering where his next meal is coming from, he fails to wondering who his ancestors were.—Detroit Journal.

Not Persuaded.

Bill—Do you believe that riches have wings?
Jill—Can't say; they never seem to fly my way.—Yonkers Statesman.

Conceded Fitness.

"This 'Gates Ajar' design is a handsome one," said the tombstone man.
"It is just what I want," said the widow. "He never shut a door in all our married life without being told."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE KING OF THE RIVER.

M. O. Lownsdale in Portland Oregonian.

The ramping of waves o'er the glinting bar,
The champing of bits in the leaping tide;
The crool of the sea as, in wild devoir,
He drools o'er the lip of his river bride,
Call in the white heroes—call in—call on—
Call in spectral forms, in resplendent guise;
And up the foam-rift, till his quest be won,
The glittering king of the river plies.

The fast-running tide sweeps the phantom schools,
In scurrying lilt, thro' the river's port.
They glide into deep, opalescent pools,
Where militant knights, holding regal court,
Snatch life from the loveliness they behold;
And racing away from the hoarse searies,
On Love's fretful pilgrimage, lo! the bold
Impetuous king of the river flies.

He leads a fair queen up the vine-clad runs,
Thro' canyons, o'er shallows, 'mid elk-weed dank,
Where bear idly wallow, 'neath languid suns,
And flitting mergansers, from oziers rank,
Fling stridulous shrieks to the ech'ing firs,
Past crag and past scaur, ever on he flies;
Dim, perilous sluice-ways, thro' riven spurs,
The silver-mailed king of the stream defies.

In vain all the lures of the rustic churl;
In vain will the sweets of the morn beguile;
A myriad midges unheeded whirl
And dip to the wave in enticing wile,
When drowsily day, o'er the brawling bars
And ripples, reels faint and forsakes the skies.
Then Dian may see and the argent stars
The radiant king of the river rise.

Then sibilant larches, august of mien,
Breathe tremulant welcome, as west winds blow;
Breathe welcome and warning to king and queen—
"Beware, river lovers, of the firefly's glow!"
The ruffle of brake, where the shy deer clings,
As herons and low-swooping eagles rise,
The fish-hawk aloft, flapping sun-lit wings,
The vigilant king of the river spies.

He loiters where amnian sprites wage war
And, rioting wild over velvet meads,
Spring forth at new gorges and shout afar,
"All hail, Rainbow King! Rainbow Queen, Love speeds!"
But upward, still upward, the phantom holds;
And onward, still onward, with eager eyes,
Until his fair vision of love unfolds,
The siren-led king of the river flies.

Just out of the swirl of the veering stream,
In niches encaverned 'neath moss-fringed shelves,
Like gossamer floating in idle dream,
In weirdest haunt hewn by the river-elves,
A castle of crystal, whose turrets old
And battlements rugged like outworks rise,
In vesture of brilliants, of azure and gold,
The indolent king of the river lies.

He rides at his ease, while his lang'rous mate
Swings heavily down to the pool's low marge;
And faint from their far run, in listless state,
They dream o'er that desperate passion-charge.
White pines and red maples swoon low—swoon wide—
To veil the blue cheek and the Naiad eyes
So witchingly limned in the restless tide,
These palpitant chiefs of the river prize.

A dainty creation of gentle art
O'er royalty wantonly spreads her charms,
An iridal gleam! A mad thrill! A start!
He surges away, flashing dull alarms,
And strains at the rein like a wheeling steed.
Contemptuous, grim, with defiant eyes,
For Telephus's arm, Atalanta's speed,
The shimmering king of the river sighs.

He flaunts from the pool like a flying lance—
He spurns the rude steel in his armored guard—
A plunge! a wild reel! to his queen a glance!
A sweep of the net! and he stains the sward,
For goals may be won, yet Love glides away.
Sweet queen, hearken not to his life's same sighs!
A gurgle! a quiver! Alas the day!
The masterful king of the river dies.

SUFFERING IN PUERTO RICO

Hurricane Deprived Lower Classes of All Means of Livelihood.

MANY PEONS ARE STARVING

Relief Supplies Sent by the Panther Were Greatly Damaged, and Distribution of Balance Is Poor.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Sept. 11.—The recent hurricane, which so completely devastated Puerto Rico, was but the last, though perhaps the greatest, of the many misfortunes that have befallen the island.

Not so many years ago Puerto Ricans enjoyed a high state of prosperity; but following Spanish misrule and oppression came the heavy war tax, the long period of uncertainty before the Hispano-American war, and then the American military occupation. Under these conditions business in the island had virtually come to a standstill, and, unable to export or to import, the merchants of Puerto Rico had been patiently waiting for the United States to give them relief.

Such were the conditions when, on Aug. 8, the great storm brought thousands face to face with starvation. Possibly Americans do not clearly understand that there are, generally speaking, two classes of people in Puerto Rico. About 5 per cent. are educated, thinking folk, who own land and are the employers of the great laboring class which constitutes the 95 per cent. of the population. This latter class, the peons, has always been in a state bordering on absolute poverty. The peons live in small huts along the rivers and on the hillsides, or wherever there is a bit of waste land, and they live on the little money they earn, subsisting upon the fruit which grows so abundantly everywhere.

The great storm affected the two classes very differently. The first class has seen its buildings wrecked, its machinery ruined, and its ripening crops destroyed; but the great loss of life occurred in the second class, and it is there that starvation threatens. The planters are unable to furnish work to the peons, and the fruit upon which they had so much depended for food is destroyed. Relief supplies are at best only temporary, and difficulties of transportation have prevented the distribution of relief except at the most central points.

Under these conditions there is only one thing for the peons to do. As fast as they exhaust the supply of green fruit saved from the storm and use up all the edible roots and tubers that grow in the mountains, they pack up their belongings and come into the city. Here they overcrowd the houses of the poor, sleep by hundreds in the City Hall and other public buildings, and on doorsteps, in the parks, and wherever they can find room.

As matter of fact people are starving to death almost every day in the city of Ponce, and while this sad state of affairs exists, there is a failure to afford the commercial relief which is the only true and lasting relief. Unless a permanent government is established, unless the status of the island is determined, unless the policy to be followed here in the future is soon outlined, existing conditions will be aggravated, and it will soon be necessary to feed the whole population through relief agents.

The distribution of relief is in the hands of the Quartermaster's Department of the army. In each city the Alcalde appoints a committee which issues printed slips to be filled in with the names of destitute persons. Canvassers—in some cases committees of ladies—visit the city wards and issue these slips, which, in turn, are exchanged for rations at the depots of supply.

Great difficulties are encountered in transporting the supplies to the inland towns, largely due to the disappearance of the bridges.

More than this, when the Panther arrived in the Harbor of Ponce, the sea was rough and there was a very heavy rain, yet, for some reason, the work of putting off the supplies was not postponed, and, I am reliably informed, much of the cargo dropped into the bay instead of reaching the lighters. Then again, what reached the lighters was tossed upon the waves in the rain for thirty-six hours. The tarpaulins only partly protected the supplies, and 50 per cent. of what was finally landed was damaged by water. Tons of rice and oatmeal have since been thrown into the ocean or given away to be fed to chickens or pigs.

By a strange irony of fate the boxes of fancy straw hats and untrimmed theatre bonnets came through safely.

The island as a whole has been very fortunate in avoiding an epidemic. There is more sickness than is usual among the peons, but this can be easily explained. The city hospitals here are overcrowded, and the temporary hospital has more patients than it can properly accommodate. Of 110 cases in the latter institution, 58 are reported as having anaemia.

A VOLUNTEER PUNISHED.

Wrote Gen. Otis and Was Discharged and Imprisoned—Gov. Bushnell Appeals to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 17.—Through Gov. Bushnell, the punishment, wholly contrary to the spirit of American institutions, inflicted on Lawrence Hoon of Belle Centre, a town twenty-five miles north of here, and now a private in the Fourth United States Volunteers in Manila, is up before President McKinley for action.

The treatment accorded Hoon has aroused a wave of indignation all over the State. His offense, for which he has been dishonorably discharged and sentenced to one year in Bilibid prison, consisted in his addressing a letter to Commander in Chief Otis asking him for permission to try an examination for a Lieutenant's commission.

Hoon did not know that according to the military code in force in Manila it was a crime for a private to address the commanding General without the permission of some intermediate officer.

Hoon's father is dying and the disgrace of his son, whose crime, he says, was ambition to serve his country well, has affected him seriously.

Gov. Bushnell, who has written President McKinley, expressed himself to-night in the most vigorous language about the matter.

THE PHILIPPINE RAILWAY.

Road Destroyed and Abandoned by the Filipinos Is Restored and in Daily Use by the Army.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FERNANDO, Isle of Luzon, Aug. 2.—The insurgents as they were driven back by the indomitable advance of our troops from Manila took with them all rolling stock of the railway whose northern terminus is at Dangupan—120 miles on the Golf de Linagayen—the only railroad in the Philippines—that is, they left only engines and cars which were supposed to be so broken as to be useless, but they did not realize how quickly the American soldier would repair and utilize them and be able to run them over broken and crooked rails, and at a speed that awed the natives along the road. Nor did they figure on the rebuilding of heavy masonry bridges which they had destroyed.

Regular trains now run daily from Manila to San Fernando—our advanced northern post—and are an immense and valuable, indeed, indispensable, help in bringing up supplies to the troops along the line and at this point.

Leaving Manila at 9 o'clock A. M., we pass over the country so hotly contested during the advance of our troops; the evidences of the severe fighting are everywhere, and the entire ground is covered with line after line of rifle pits, flanked with natural obstacles of bamboo thickets and water courses crossing everywhere.

In possession of more determined defenders, or against less courageous and reckless troops than our men have shown themselves, other results might have been anticipated. The rifle pits are not makeshifts, but are well and scientifically constructed and strategically planned, carefully built, and riveted with bamboo or sand bags. But when our soldiers came, firing and yelling like hands of Comanche Indians, and boldly charged the works, it is not surprising to know that the Tagals fled to the next line in rear. And so our advance was made.

While our losses were serious, the number of the enemy killed was very much greater. This was due to several causes. They did not shoot with accuracy then, though they are bettering their marksmanship, and our system of getting an enfilading fire in flanking them, and as they hurriedly abandoned a line of intrenchments, left them in the open.

The country near the railway is, or rather was, under a high state of cultivation; immense rice and sugar fields greet the eye on all sides. This is especially so around this town, where evidences of wealth are yet existing in the ruins of the residences which were destroyed by fire by the retreating Filipinos. Almost all of the best houses were thus burned down, including the great cathedral and surrounding buildings of stone, probably church property, and the people, rich and poor, driven forth from their homes and forced within the lines.

The cathedral was a large and imposing structure of stone and brick, stained glass windows, and larger than many of our more important churches in the cities.

Fernando is in Maccabee territory, and these people have always been hostile to the Tagals, but not strong enough nor sufficiently well armed to resist the aggressions of the latter.

The troops are all comfortably quartered in the numerous nipa huts, which were found abandoned. As these huts, built of bamboo, with nipa roofs, are raised some four feet above the ground, they afford excellent shelter, far better than tentage, raised above the dampness of the ground, while the open space beneath the hut allows access of air and some sunlight. The surrounding bamboo trees, growing as high as sixty feet, and over present banana trees with their great, large leaves, and the other tropical growth, give a luxuriant setting to the houses, which, however, is quickly forgotten in entering these shacks, for within is seen that all have to "rough it"—officers as well as men. All are limited to the barest necessities—a bamboo cot, without blanket or mattress, but one's bones will get used even to its unyielding bottom when he comes in from thirty-six hours of outpost duty, tired and wet through.

Since the occupation by the United States troops, the Maccabee natives daily flock into the town with little stores, which meet ready sales. They include chickens, eggs, pineapples, and cocoanuts. The war has been a bonanza to those poor people; probably many who never handled money before find themselves in possession of silver and even gold dollars.

The acres of magnificent sugar cane growing all around the town and going to waste for want of care, abandoned, nolens volens, by the owners, and the neglected rice fields present a vivid result of war's desolation, and, from what we learn, many planters would gladly return to his fields if allowed to leave the enemy's lines, where they are held for ransom. Upon their return they will doubtless be amazed and pleased to find the stone warehouses which they left filled with sugar locked and the vast earthen crocks filled with sugar undisturbed, while the country lanes are overrun with hogs and their increase.

The mounted officers of the army all ride the small native ponies, which can be mounted without use of the stirrup and will stand hard service with a five-pound ration of rice and grass if they can get it. The American-bred horses of the cavalry look well, but have not had very much hard service scouting as yet, and their endurance in this climate is to be tested. The Quartermaster's mules stood the long ocean voyage well and look in fine condition, but the reliance for army transportation is principally upon the cariboo or water buffalo, which are slow but sure.

MEDALS FOR BRAVERY PRESENTED.

Men of the Seventeenth Regulars Publicly Decorated in Manila.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Aug. 3.—The Seventeenth Regiment of United States Infantry, or that portion of it which could be spared from duty at the outposts, was paraded yesterday afternoon on the Plaza Santo Fernando to witness the official presentation of the medals of honor awarded by Congress for distinguished bravery in battle.

Medals were awarded to the following: Sergt. Ulysses L. Buzzard, Sergt. Bruno Wende, Artificer Thomas I. Graves, and Private George Burg, all of Company C, Seventeenth Infantry.

The regimental line having been formed, Major Gen. MacArthur, accompanied by his staff, and Brig. Gen. Wheaton and staff arrived on the ground. The soldiers named, with the exception of Artificer Graves, who was sick with malarial fever and unable to be present, were ordered to the front and centre of the line. The order of the War Department awarding these medals for gallantry in battle at El Caney, Cuba, on July 1, 1898, was read.

The commanding officer of the regiment, Col. I. W. Powell, then advanced and attached the medal on the breast of each soldier, the band playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." The crowd of spectators on the plaza, including natives and Chinese, stood with uncovered heads as the National air was played. The ceremonies were closed by the compliment of a marching review tendered to Gen. MacArthur.

THE MANILA DEATH SENTENCES.

Will Not Be Executed Until Reviewed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Secretary of War, in response to numerous requests, cabled Gen. Otis regarding the two men of the Sixteenth Infantry, who, according to the press dispatches, had been condemned to death in the Philippines.

A reply was received to-night. It said that there was a third soldier now about to be tried in connection with the same case, and that when the court-martial was concluded the papers would be forwarded to the department.

The two men sentenced are Corp. Damhoffer and Private Conine of the Sixteenth Infantry. Senator Foster of Washington and many others petitioned the Secretary of War to intervene and prevent the summary execution of the sentence. It does not appear, however, that the case, which involves assaults on native women, is one in which the sentence can be executed without first being reviewed by the department.

The papers cannot reach Washington in less than thirty days. The name of the third soldier involved has not yet been made public.

HOME FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Lieut. Overton, Who Was Wounded in Action, Reaches Whitestone.

Lieut. Winfield Scott Overton, who was wounded in the knee in the Philippines while leading Battery G, Third Artillery, in action, reached his home in Whitestone last night. Lieut. Overton is now on furlough. He was appointed an alternate to West Point, and entered the academy as his regular failed. He was graduated in 1897, and appointed Second Lieutenant of Battery G, Third Artillery.

While in the Philippines he was in command of the battery most of the time, the First Lieutenant being on detailed duty, and the Captain being engaged in duty at headquarters. He was wounded while leading an advance, and has been promoted to a First Lieutenancy for bravery on the field. He is to report when his leave expires to the Seventh Artillery.

The wound was caused by a brass-covered Remington bullet. The bullet entered two inches above the knee, and, missing the bone, passed through, and emerged two inches higher up. A man was detailed to take him back, and as they were leaving the field the man aiding the Lieutenant was himself wounded. The Lieutenant lay for an hour on the field before being taken up.

A gold-mounted sword has been purchased by subscription in Whitestone, and some day next week will be presented to the young soldier as coming from his fellow-townsmen. The presentation will be made by ex-Congressman Covert. Lieut. Overton's father, who is a newspaper man, was formerly a Police Judge in Whitestone.

RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS.

None Will Be Left at Manila When the Iowa Troops Leave.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The War Department to-day received the following cablegram from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Sept. 17.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Nevada cavalry booked for transport Ohio, which was detained because sent for wrecked Morgan City troops. Will probably leave Manila 24th inst. Iowas leave on Wednesday, when Tennessees arrive from South and sail at soon as papers completed. This will finish shipment of all volunteers and discharged men from regular establishment.

CRUISER BOMBARDS FORTS.

The Charleston Does Heavy Firing with Little or No Injury.

MANILA, Sept. 17.—The United States protected cruiser Charleston began a heavy bombardment of the forts on Subig Bay on Thursday. Little or no injury was done. The monitor Monterey and the gunboat Concord are returning to Subig Bay to continue the bombardment.

Pontoons for Manila.

The engineers at Willets Point worked hard all day yesterday getting out pontoons. These are to be sent to Manila. The order to ship them came on Saturday, and the men were set to work at once. They were taken down to the dock, and to-day will be put on a lighter and sent to Jersey City, where they will be loaded on flat cars. A detail of twenty-four men and three noncommissioned officers will accompany them to San Francisco.

MACEO'S REMAINS EXHUMED.

Thousands of Cubans Journeyed to Bejucal to Witness the Ceremony.—Will Be Placed in Mausoleum.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—The ceremony of exhuming the remains of Gen. Antonio Maceo and Francisco Gomez, son of Gen. Maximo Gomez, took place at Bejucal to-day in the presence of a large concourse. Two thousand persons went by special trains from Havana and as many more attended from the surrounding districts. Gov. Gen. Brooke was represented by Adjt. Gen. Richards. The exhumation was followed by addresses. Gens. Gomez, Pedro Betancourt, and Ruis Rivera, assisted by a committee composed of Adjt. Gen. Richards and others, carried the remains to a temporary shrine. The permanent mausoleum will be begun immediately.

The speakers expressed the opinion that Maceo was the greatest man whom the revolution had produced.

Gen. Rivera said: "In the presence of the sad remains of these Titan warriors my grief overwhelms me. Maceo afforded an example of true patriotism to all lovers of Cuba. His poor body lies before us, but his spirit is in the air, urging Cubans to imitate him in their readiness to die for their country. His remains will lie in a temporary abode until independence has been obtained as a permanent memorial. Let the Cubans strive to obtain that for which Maceo fought and died."

Gen. Lacret said: "Maceo died the death of a hero, and his memory will live among us forever, with that of his friend Francisco Gomez."

Gen. Gomez spoke briefly, declaring that he was overwhelmed by the kindness of those who were participating in the sad ceremony and that nothing remained for him to add to what had been said by Gens. Lacret and Rivera in memory of his beloved son.

PROSPECTS FOR CUBAN FIELDS.

Encouraging Reports from Santa Clara and Matanzas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The War Department made public to-day the abstract of a report from Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding the Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara. Gen. Wilson gives a large amount of statistical information regarding the provinces and their products, which will be of interest to Americans intending to do business in the island.

He says that the social conditions have been much ameliorated since the American occupation, but that there are still a large number of destitute to be cared for, and there is a great need for roads. These will facilitate communication between the important towns, and allow the freer movement of staple products, such as sugar and tobacco, which is now almost interdicted by the lack of anything except the poorest sort of pack trails. He says that railroad building will be cheaper than making wider roads, and recommends one to connect Sancti Spiritus with Pacetas. He says that this road could be built for $10,000 a mile, a distance of forty miles. He says that there are other roads which are very much needed, and there is also necessity for a bridge over the River Danuji, one of the largest rivers in the island, which is navigable between Rodas and the Bay of Cienfuegos.

He says by far the most important product in Santa Clara is sugar, of which the provinces furnished in 1888 42 per cent. of the total exports from the island. The Provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas together furnished in 1898 91 per cent. of the total sugar production of Cuba. The war left in operation forty-one sugar centrals and twenty-one others not in operation, but in working order. About eighty-seven were destroyed.

The crop of tobacco in Matanzas this year amounted to 85,000 bales. Gen. Wilson says the revival of agriculture has progressed rapidly in spite of discouraging circumstances. The people are greatly in need of draught animals, while pigs, sheep, and fowl have entirely disappeared. The native mules and horses at present are the best adapted to local use, owing to the very bad condition of the roads, but when this is improved he says the American horses will be in demand. Coffee culture has been almost abandoned for a number of years. Considerable interest is now being taken in its revival. The value of sugar land ranges from $3 to $60 an acre, but the foreign investors will be at a disadvantage as compared with the native in the examination of titles until responsible companies are established to look up deeds and grants.

CUBANS NOT YET PREPARED.

Havana Journal Urges Continuance of the Provisional Government.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—The Epoca of Havana, an annexation paper, says:

"As a part is co-existent with the whole, the completing and confirming of Cuba for the Cubans may be compassed within the older expression, America for Americans. He must be, indeed, the victim of an illusion who supposes that a nation traditionally as conservative as the United States in all its international relations would have risked and fought a great war, assuming gratuitously the responsibility of driving 200,000 Spanish soldiers out of Cuba, and yet afterward consent to the establishment at its own doors of an enlarged edition of the Republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

"Provisional Governments are bad, but in this case the end justifies the means. Cubans are daily becoming more convinced that before a final decision is made there should be a further period of intervention in order to allow passions to cool and the political atmosphere to clear. The various proposals put forward by as many political leaders ought to be studied and carefully weighed. Let Cubans publicly repeat those expressions of distrust which they are ever ready to exchange in private. Let those who have climbed to the top of the political fence to get a better view of what is going on come down and enter the arena, and take their proper places in the programme."

PERRY BELMONT IN LONDON.

Arrived Yesterday and Denies the Interview of Sept. 6—Is Opposed to Bryan and Free Silver.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Perry Belmont arrived in London this evening from Paris, not having been in England since July or having seen a reporter while in Europe.

What purported to be an interview with him, sent from London to the United States on Sept. 6, was the result of an imposition on the part of some one who, from what appear to have been interested motives, represented himself to a reporter at Euston Station, London, as being Mr. Belmont, and expressed the views with regard to American politics as cabled.

Mr. Belmont this evening authorized the statement that he has had no occasion to change the views expressed on June 17, on the eve of his sailing for Europe and that he consistently holds to his already published opinions in regard to the financial doctrines of William Jennings Bryan and the Chicago platform, which he will continue to oppose. Mr. Bryan's views in regard to the currency are such that Mr. Belmont could not support him.

Mr. and Mrs. Belmont will sail for the United States next Wednesday on the White Star steamer Teutonic.

COLOMBIA OWES SALARIES.

Judicial Employes Have Had No Pay for Over Eighteen Months.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 17.—The Supreme Court of Panama has granted leave of absence to all subaltern employes belonging to the judicial administration, their salaries now being over eighteen months in arrears.

This step seems calculated to force the Government to liquidate. The military officials continue to receive their salaries punctually each month.

Rains Benefit Indian Crops.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Lord Curson of Kedleston, Vicerdy of India, telegraphed Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, yesterday that a fairly general rain had materially improved crop prospects in Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore, Bombay, and the Deccan, but that prospects in the central provinces are gloomy, while more rain is urgently needed in the northwest provinces for Winter sowings. The dispatch also says that prices are rising steadily.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

ARRESTING OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE IN THE RUE DE CHAMBRIL.—All but the more rabid journals of the anti-Semitic press in Paris now contain humorous notes concerning the besieged Guerin and his followers in "Fort Chambrol." Various plans are now being suggested for his painless annihilation or his undignified exit from the premises. One scheme is proposed to open the sewer that leads into the "fort," ignite a quantity of sulphur in the orifice, and set an electric fan in motion with the idea of sending the sulphurous fumes into the anti-Semitic stronghold.

The starvation scheme has lost credit with the authorities, for it has been discovered that in some mysterious way the besieged are being supplied with provisions. At first it was thought that the nuns who occupy a convent a short distance from the "fort" were sending the Guerinists meat, bread, and wine by a subterranean way. It was discovered that the nunnery was receiving rather large supplies of provisions from butchers and other tradespeople in the neighborhood. The police requested an explanation, and a butcher's boy was even arrested and examined. A plausible explanation being forthcoming, the police surveillance of the convent was withdrawn.

It is the general opinion that as soon as the High Court, which is to try the plotters against the Government, is convened, drastic measures will be undertaken by the police to secure the arrest of the outlaws, and that without imperilling the lives of any member of the attacking party. The new plan, it is said, provides for a branch pipe from the water main in the street being connected with a high pressure hydraulic engine which would send the water gushing from the sinks and closets through all Guerin's rooms. By this method the besieged would be compelled to leave their fort, unless they wanted to be drowned in an artificially produced imitation of the Deluge.

One paper that has formerly given serious attention to the welfare of the besieged points out that it would be impossible for them to seek salvation in an ark like Noah and his family, for such a construction, or anything that could be utilized like it does not exist within the "fort." Another paper adds that the moment that it shall be ascertained that Guerin and his faithful men have perched themselves upon imitation Ararats in the shape of tables and bookcases, a chance should be given to the foreign cameras fiends that they may take across the Channel certain mementos of the great affair.

THE SUGAR QUESTION IN ITALY.—It is not generally known that prior to ten years ago not an ounce of sugar was manufactured in Italy. Nevertheless, with the explanation of "protection for home industries," the Government placed a heavy tax upon the imported articus. Unrefined sugar brought to the frontier cost about 30f. a quintal, (about 250 pounds.) On entering the country it was charged 88f. a quintal. Thus a kilo of sugar (about 2½ pounds) which originally cost about 3 cents was raised to the value of 25 cents. After being refined the price of the sugar, including the local tax, to the consumer is about 30 cents for 2½ pounds.

Quite recently Italian farmers have discovered that beetroot grows finely in Central and Southern Italy. This beetroot makes excellent sugar. In 1898 there were twelve plantations cultivating beetroot for sugar manufacture. It is expected that the output for this year will be 280,000 quintals.

In order to encourage the home manufacture of beetroot sugar some countries have placed bounties at the disposal of the growers. Italy has recently passed a law which imposes a heavy tax on domestic sugar.

Italian agricultural experts have estimated that with proper encouragement all the sugar consumed in the peninsula can in a few years be produced at home. The average amount consumed ranges from 800,000 to 900,000 quintals a year. This yields a duty to the Government of from 70,000,000 lire ($14,000,000) to 79,000,000 lire, which promised to be rapidly reduced on account of the home-grown beetroot sugar.

The Government organs, in explanation of the new tax on domestic sugar, state that if domestic sugar is not taxed it will soon be sufficient for the needs of the people, and importation would cease. Consequently the duty on imported sugar would be removed. Hence, argue the Government journals, without duty, foreign sugar will be so cheap as to compete with our own, so it is much better to maintain the latter within certain limits.

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THE NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.—According to the latest mail advices from London, Gen. Sir George White, V. C., has been appointed to succeed Sir Thomas Biddulph as Governor of Gibraltar. Like Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, Sir George White may be said to have been "discovered in service."

Sir George was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1835, and was educated at Sandhurst. He joined the Twenty-seventh Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in 1853, and went with the regiment to India, serving on the northwest frontier during the time of the mutiny. He was made Captain in 1863, and then went over to the Gordon Highlanders. With this corps he fought throughout the Afghan war, being at the battle of Charasiab, the occupation of Cabul, with the expedition to Maidan; he was also present at the investment of Sharpur, the capture of Takti Shah, and took part in the memorable march for the relief of Candahar.

Sir George won the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Charasiab, Oct. 6, 1879. Concerning this episode Lord Roberts writes in his book, "Forty-one Years in India": "At the first streak of dawn on the 7th I started, leaving Macpherson to come on with the heavy baggage as quickly as he could. I marched by the Sang-i-Nawishta defile, where Major White met me and explained his part in the victory of the previous day. From my inspection of the ground, I had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that much of the success which attended the operations on this side was due to White's military instincts, and, at one supreme moment, his extreme personal gallantry. It afforded me, therefore, very great pleasure to recommend this officer for the Victoria Cross, an honor of which more than one incident in his subsequent career proved him to be well worthy."

At the battle of Candahar, on Sept. 1, 1880, Major White, in leading the final charge under a heavy fire from the Afghans, who held a strong position and were supported by two heavy guns, rode straight for the guns and captured them.

At the end of the Afghan hostilities Major White acted for a while as Military Secretary to the Viceroy. In 1884-5 he was transferred to Egypt, and took part in the first Nile relief expedition. The next year he returned to India, and proceeded to Burmah, and was in command during the insurrection at and capture of Mandalay. This campaign brought him the thanks of the Queen, knighthood, and a commission as Major General. In 1891 he conducted an expedition for the protection of the inhabitants of the Zhob Valley. In 1898 he was appointed Commander in Chief in India, in succession to Lord Roberts.

His connection with the campaign of two years ago on the Indian northwest frontier caused his name to figure prominently in the cable dispatches of that period. About eighteen months ago he went to London and was nominated Quartermaster General in place of Sir Evelyn Wood, but could not take up the active duties of the office until about a year ago, owing to a serious accident in India, his leg having been fractured in three places by a fall from a horse.

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AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY RAPIDLY APPROACHING AN AGREEMENT.—The Emperor of Austria-Hungary has just returned to Vienna from a sojourn in Hungary. There he gave a long audience to M. Szell, the new Hungarian Premier; the latter also held a long conference with Count Goluchowski.

Simultaneously with the Emperor's arrival in Vienna official communiqués began to appear in the journals of that city and in those of Budapest, in which it was stated that the way was now open between the two parts of the dual empire for a permanent agreement in regard to the Ausgleich, which has distracted the country for over two years.

It is understood that the Hungarians have carried their point with the Emperor and the Austrian Cabinet. This is an unswerving adherence to the Ausgleich of 1867. It is expected that during the present week the Austrian Ministry and the Parliamentary parties will come to an understanding on the lines suggested by Emperor Francis Joseph.

The era of good feeling that has at last been established between the two parts of the empire is said, in a measure, to be due to the efforts of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir presumptive, who at the Bohemian manoeuvres was for the first time intrusted with the command, of an army corps. According to both the Hungarian and Austrian press the heir presumptive has achieved considerable popularity in that part of Austria which is most distracted by the strife of the nationalities. Great stress is laid upon his unaffected affability and kindliness, of which the press of almost every party recount some touching instances. These characteristics, it is said, have won the hearts of both races.

Emperor Francis Joseph will attend in person the coming cavalry manoeuvres in Kis Ber, Hungary. These, besides arousing a great deal of enthusiasm in Austria as well as in Hungary, are to be of especial importance, as for the first time foreign attachés, besides those of the allied powers, have been invited to be present.

WINSLOW-HAVEMEYER WEDDING

The Ceremony Takes Place at Noon To-day at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 17.—At noon to-morrow the wedding of Miss Dora Havemeyer, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, to Lieut. Commander C. McR. Winslow of the United States Navy will occur at the home of the bride's mother in Bellevue Avenue, and as the family of the bride is still in mourning, the affair will be a very quiet one, at which only relatives and intimate friends will be present.

The Rev. Father Meenan of St. Mary's Church here, assisted by the Rev. Father O'Farrell of the Church of the Holy Innocents, New York, will perform the ceremony at the cottage, as the Bishop of this diocese refused to grant a dispensation for a wedding in St. Mary's Church, where the bride and her family attend. During the afternoon the couple will leave for New York.

LITTAUER-MANICE WEDDING.

Ceremony Will Be Performed in New Haven This Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 17.—The marriage of Miss Kate Manice and William Littauer of New York will be quietly solemnized in Trinity Episcopal Church to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Baker. Only the immediate members of the family will be present. Miss Manice is the niece of Judge A. Heaton Robertson, Corporation Counsel of this city, and is now staying with her grandmother, Mrs. J. B. Robertson, on Temple Street, in this city.

Mr. Littauer is a brother of Congressman Littauer, and inherited a comfortable fortune from his father. He is a graduate of Harvard, '96, and a member of the City, Larchmont Yacht, and New York Athletic Clubs. Mr. Littauer is well known in club sports, and is the owner of several race horses. He returned from Europe on the St. Paul two weeks ago. Miss Manice is a niece of William De Forest Manice of this city, and is noted as a clever whip. She has been spending the Summer at Narragansett Pier.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 17.—Departures for New York include J. B. Eustis, Foxhall Keene, F. P. Garretson, and Whitney Warren.

James J. Van Alen, who sailed on the St. Paul from Southampton Saturday, will come to Newport for a short visit upon his arrival in New York.

The Casino concert and the grillrooms were very much missed features in the cottage life of Newport to-day.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs concluded her Newport season to-day, and returned to New York.

The steam yacht Narada sailed for New York to-day with Henry Walters on board, and will return Tuesday, when he will give a large dinner in honor of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant.

Dr. Walter Gray Crump of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, who were thrown from their carriage in New York last Spring by an electric car running into their trap, are to spend the Winter here in the hope of recovering their shattered health.

Mr. Franklin, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, has returned to New York.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Robertson Honey of New York is the guest of his father, Col. S. R. Honey.

Gen. Lloyd Warren has returned from New York.

Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant and a large party of guests were entertained this morning at Gooseberry Island by Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a dinner at Pinard cottage No. 5 this evening.

It is understood W. Starr Miller will build his cottage during the coming Winter on land opposite the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

The cottage of Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells is being prepared for the family's occupancy during the latter part of the week, when they will arrive from Europe to remain in Newport for a month.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman entertained at dinner this evening at Gooseberry Island in honor of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Dent Grant. The other guests were Miss French, Miss Barger, Beekman Winthrop, Reginald Tower, G. P. Messervy, Miss Nettie Taylor, Miss Goddard, Potter Palmer, Jr., Honore Palmer, Walter Andrews, Miss Edith Clapp, Miss Edith Gray, Miss Virginia Gammell, W. M. Woodward, Joseph Minot, and Mr. and Mrs. Beekman.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater has returned from Europe, and is visiting her sister, Miss Gammell. She expects shortly to occupy her cottage on the Cliffs, and remain here until late this Fall.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Greaves—Snyder.

Arthur Greaves and Miss Lilian Leale Snyder of Carson City, Nev., were married yesterday by the Rev. Alfred E. Myers of the Marble Collegiate Church. Miss Snyder was formerly a newspaper writer, but left journalism to cultivate her musical talents. She has been studying in Paris for three years and has just returned. Mr. Greaves for twelve years has been connected with leading newspapers in this city.

Cushing—Newton.

WILMINGTON, Vt., Sept. 17.—The marriage of Miss Elisabeth Newton, daughter of John C. Newton of Holyoke, to Dr. Harry Alonzo Cushing, Lecturer in History at Columbia University, took place at Maplehurst, the bride's Summer home, yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Estabrook of Wilmington. The bride was attended by her aunt, Mrs. William Penn McCann of New Rochelle, N. Y., as matron of honor, and Miss Grace E. Webber of Holyoke as maid of honor. The best man was Dr. Daniel D. Pease of New York, and the ushers were Albert H. Walker and Dwight Whitney Morrow of New York. Dr. and Mrs. Cushing will live at 106 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, New York.

GUARD AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

Inspectors Will Be on All Mississippi Railway Trains.

JACKSON, Miss. Sept. 17.—Surgeon G. M. Magruder of the Marine Hospital Service, after consultation with the State Board of Health, has arranged a plan of train inspection over four of the principal railroads in Mississippi.

All passenger trains over the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, and the Queen and Crescent systems in the future will carry inspectors under the immediate supervision of the Marine Hospital Service, and no person from any point infected with yellow fever will be allowed to disembark unless bound for the North. The boundary prescribed in the regulations is the Kentucky State lines.

Passengers from points between New Orleans and Hazelhurst will be required to show their certificates when en route to other points in the State. Similar regulations apply to the other roads. The inspection goes into effect at once.

Sunday Concert at Koster & Bial's.

The first Sunday night concert at Koster & Bial's, under the management of Mr. Biel, was a success. Ada Colley again scored a hit last night. She received a curtain call after responding to two encores. Mlle. Dagmar also repeated her success of the opening night. John W. Ransone, Ed Lauri, Marshall and Darling, and M. De Villiers were among those who contributed to the success of the concert.

Cathedral of Mexico Illuminated.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 17.—The national independence celebrations went off with unusual eclat. The magnificent illumination of the Cathedral of Mexico by electricity was the cause of general admiration, and the great building could be seen for thirty miles away, like a vast mound of blazing light in the centre of the Valley of Mexico. The wife of President Diaz is somewhat improved in health, but was unable to take part in the celebrations.

CHARLES A. PILLSBURY DEAD.

The Western Miller Succumbed to Heart Disease on Minneapolis Yesterday—His Successful Career.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 17.—Charles A. Pillsbury, the well-known miller, died in this city this afternoon at 5 o'clock of heart trouble. On account of poor health Mr. Pillsbury went to Europe Dec. 1, 1898, and returned the middle of June. While abroad he consulted with eminent physicians in London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, and returned to New York apparently much improved. The physicians agreed that he was suffering from heart trouble, caused by an enlargement of the stomach, which in turn was due to overwork and insufficient physical exercise. After reaching home, he grew gradually stronger, and seemed to be in a fair way to totally recover his health.

A week ago he took a trip to Southern Minnesota, but on his return he suffered from nausea. It was not until Saturday morning that dangerous symptoms developed. He then felt so ill that he concluded not to go to his office, although since his return from his European trip he has been devoting but about two hours a day to business. He remained at home nearly all day Saturday. In the evening he played cards with his wife and passed the evening cheerfully and happily.

During Saturday night he complained of great pain, and physicians were summoned. They remained with him through the night and to-day until a short time before Mr. Pillsbury died. He was conscious to the end and talked to his wife and friends who were in the room.

Charles Alfred Pillsbury was born in 1842 at Warner, N. H., the son of George A. Pillsbury. He attended school in Warner until he was twelve years old, when his father moved to Concord, N. H. The son continued his schooling at that place for four years, and, after being graduated at the end of that time, attended the academy at New London, N. H., to prepare himself for college. The means of the family were so slender that the boy often sold newspapers in the streets to help pay for his books and lessons.

In 1859 he entered Dartmouth College, and during the four years that he remained there taught school at intervals in order to secure enough money to pay his college expenses. After being graduated from college he went to Montreal, where he obtained a position as clerk in a general produce commission store. He obtained a small interest in the business after a few months, but at the end of three years sold out and decided to try his fortune in the West. His uncle, John S. Pillsbury, who afterward became Governor of Minnesota, had just removed to Minneapolis, and the young man followed him there. Soon after his arrival he made his first venture in the milling business, buying an interest for the sum of $10,000 in what was known as the Frazee & Murphy mill. This concern was regarded as a doomed business. It had a capacity of about 200 barrels a day, but was not paying its way, and Mr. Pillsbury was regarded as making a very foolish investment.

The after history of Charles A. Pillsbury is the history of what enterprise, hard work, and brains combined can do. The management of the mill, which was owned by Wells Gardner and George Crocker jointly with Mr. Pillsbury, was intrusted almost entirely to the latter. The first thing he did was to discover why the quality of the product was not satisfactory. He found that the reason lay in the treatment of the grain, and thereupon secured another $10,000, which he used to purchase purifiers. Other mill owners declared again that Mr. Pillsbury was a particularly foolish young man, but the results of his enterprise spoke louder than the critics, and at the end of a year he had succeeded in making a fifty-barrel concern pay a profit of $6,000. This sum was used in the purchase of a second mill.

In 1875 Mr. Pillsbury's father, his uncle, and his brother, F. C. Pillsbury, joined the firm, and a third mill was secured. In 1880 the erection of the great "A" mill, now the largest in the world, was begun. The following year fire destroyed three of the old mills, but this catastrophe only allowed to interfere in Mr. Pillsbury's progress toward commercial supremacy, and the mills were re-erected with every improvement invented to that date and with largely increased capacity. In 1889 the vast interests of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. were sold to an English syndicate, which also acquired the Washburn mills Charles A. Pillsbury

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURP'US, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 220 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
1 Nassau St. New York.
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
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Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
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JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
BANKERS,
45 and 47 Wall St., N.Y. 89 State St., Boston.
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Specialists in Investment Securities and monthly dividend paying Zinc Stocks.
Four % interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight.
We do not buy or sell stocks on a margin. Accounts of investors solicited.
Write for List of Desirable Investments.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
1,000 bushels and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin. WHEAT
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Branch Office, 621 Broadway.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF
PANAMA RAILROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1899.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 7th day of September, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, the following one hundred and twenty-nine (129) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Rail Road Company, viz.:

605	960	1326	1818	2322	2865
616	961	1340	1854	2333	2666
624	981	1344	1869	2364	2675
632	991	1371	1872	2396	2683
667	1006	1426	1897	2416	2691
672	1022	1476	1934	2439	2727
716	1025	1529	1967	2453	2728
748	1040	1539	1986	2479	2755
754	1047	1563	1997	2495	2767
755	1062	1578	2003	2535	2785
767	1070	1584	2029	2551	2809
772	1126	1588	2059	2559	2822
789	1134	1605	2119	2562	2839
794	1150	1618	2151	2572	2850
837	1151	1657	2173	2585	2858
844	1176	1658	2184	2614	2881
874	1224	1698	2227	2617	2898
887	1280	1714	2245	2619	2899
914	1301	1723	2253	2648	2945
917	1302	1743	2281	2655	2958
939	1317	1786	2282	2662	2963
957	1319	1808			

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, at par on the 1st day of November, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Rail Road Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated October 20, 1860.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., NEW YORK,
Offer, at 112 and Interest,
$300,000 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock,
Preferred as to Dividends and Assets,
OF THE
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY.

OF THE $1,000,000 OF PREFERRED STOCK AUTHORIZED ONLY $600,000 IS AT PRESENT ISSUED, THE BALANCE BEING HELD IN THE TREASURY OF THE COMPANY, AND ONLY ISSUABLE FOR CASH AT PAR, OR FOR PROPERTY PURCHASED TO THE VALUE OF $400,000.

Actual tangible assets are valued at over $2,500,000.00
Earnings for 1898, as reported by Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co. 372,187.71
The Company reports earnings for first SIX MONTHS OF 1899 ..... 289,967.84

Of the $600,000 Preferred Stock, $300,000 has been sold, and we offer the balance, $300,000, AT 112 AND INTEREST FROM JULY 15, at which price it should net 6¼ % income.

COPIES OF PROSPECTUS, GIVING PARTICULARS, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

REORGANIZATION OF KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO. AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds $30,000,000
To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.
Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative $20,000,000
Common Stock $30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds $18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent. 3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company 9,000,000
Total $30,000,000

Preferred Stock:
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds $5,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock 3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, stock 2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements 4,437,500
Total issue $20,000,000

Common Stock:
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above $24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent. 1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements 4,812,500
Total issue $30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the reorganization agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositories:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Co., Chicago,

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, FOR WHICH NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN USUAL FORM WILL BE ISSUED.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositories or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago), Committee.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 317 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo RR. Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due 1922.

In view of the contemplated reorganization or readjustment of the affairs of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company, of whose system your line forms a most important part, and in order to protect your interests, the undersigned have consented to represent the bondholders, and therefore request you to deposit your bonds with the City Trust Company of New York, which will issue its negotiable certificates therefor under a Bondholders' Protective Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the City Trust Company or at our office.

It is important that the bonds should be deposited at once in order that such measures can be promptly taken as may insure the rights of the bondholders.

Simon Borg & Company
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
September 11, 1899.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 7% Land Grant Bonds.
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1899.
Philadelphia, September 15, 1899.
THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.
GENERAL OFFICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT WITH THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO., THE ABOVE BONDS WILL AT MATURITY, OCTOBER 1, 1899, BE PURCHASED ON PRESENTATION AT THIS OFFICE.

COUPONS ON SAID BONDS WILL BE PAID, AS HERETOFORE, AT THE OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER AND CO., NEW YORK CITY.
ROBT. B. SMITH, TREASURER.

WANTED—INVESTMENTS BROKERS OR men who will sell dividend stock. T. C., Box 94, 1,242 Broadway.

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Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

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J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
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32 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, leads money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

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CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
ST. PAUL BUILDING.
220 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

OFFICERS:
JOHN B. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson P. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Thos. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kilnae,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard
	W. Seward Webb.

North American Trust Company
160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.
Fiscal Agent for the State of Washington.
OFFICERS.
Alvah Trowbridge ..... President
Heman Dowd ..... Vice-President
S. L. Conklin ..... Secretary
F. G. Prest ..... Assistant Secretary
DIRECTORS.

Alvah Trowbridge,	Luis Suarez Calbon,
John G. Carlisle,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Charlton T. Lewis,	Roland R. Conklin,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	Wager Swayne,
James B. Dill,	James S. Kuhn,
Hugh Kelly,	Arnold Marcus,
C. W. Drake,	S. L. Conklin,
	Heman Dowd.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS Datde September 3d 1880.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1880, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-two 35-100 dollars, ($51,122.25.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on September 23d, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

LEWIS A. MAY,
Member { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange.
ALEXANDER McELWEE,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
EUGENE F. ENSLEN,
Cashier Jefferson County Savings Bank.
LEWIS A. MAY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 and 33 Broadway, New York.
(Occupying entire first floor of the Mack Building.)
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS COFFEE
Bought and sold for cash or on margins of 2 to 10 per cent.
COMMISSION, 1-16.
Send for our "HIGH AND LOW PRICES," a comprehensive publication showing the highest and lowest prices of Stocks, Grain, and Cotton each day for the past year. Mailed free on request.
WRITE FOR OUR VALUABLE MARKET LETTER, issued daily and sent free.
On Monday we will issue a Special Letter entitled
"Liquidation—Selling Short—What Next?"
All speculators should write or wire for it.
HIGHEST BANK REFERENCES AND FINANCIAL RATING.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company,
30 Broad Street.
New York, September 14th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899, there has been declared a regular dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Preferred stock, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Common stock of this Company, payable October 21st at the Company's office in New York City.

The Transfer books will close at three P. M. on the 2d day of October, and reopen for transfers, ex dividend, on the thirteenth day of October following.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice-President.

Western Union Telegraph Company,
NEW YORK, September 15th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 134.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 16th day of October next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September, inst.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held Wednesday, the 11th day of October next, and of the dividend above referred to, said transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of September 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of October 12th, 1899. M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 15, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on its PREFERRED stock and a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) on its COMMON stock, clear of taxes, both payable in cash on and after September 20th, 1899, to the shareholders of record on the books of the Company's Agent in New York at 3 P. M. on September 15th, 1899. The transfer books will close on the 15th and open on the 25th instant.

Checks will be mailed on the 25th instant to shareholders who have filed permanent orders.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
New York, September 14, 1899.

A dividend of Two Dollars and a Quarter ($2.25) per share on the Common Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Fiscal Agency of the company, Messrs. Cayler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after October 2nd, 1899, to the holders of the Common Stock of record at the close of business September 20th, 1899. The Common stock transfer books will close for that purpose at the close of business on September 20th and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 3, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
United Shoe Machinery Co.,
Boston, Sept. 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend was declared of 1¾% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock, payable Oct. 14, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 19th.

The transfer books will be closed from 2 P. M. Sept. 19 to 10 A. M. Oct. 24.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Cleveland, Sept. 14, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

American Car & Foundry Co.
St. Louis, September 2, 1899.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 3

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾% on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared payable on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 46 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1899. Transfer books will close Tuesday, Oct. 10, and reopen Friday, Nov. 3.
FRED. H. EATON, 1st Vice President.

Electric Vehicle Company.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common Stock, payable Oct. 15 to Common Stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Wednesday, September 20th, 1899.

The transfer books will close on Wednesday, Sept. 20th, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, Oct. 5, 1899.
ROBERT McA. LLOYD, Secretary.
Dated September 13, 1899.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
September 13th, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, ($1 per share,) payable October 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York,
8th Av. and 44th St.
Sept. 15th, 1899.

A regular dividend of 30 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent. (both free of tax) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable October 2d, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from noon of September 21st until October 2d, 1899. FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.
New Haven, Conn., September 18th, 1899.

The stock transfer books of this company will be closed at the close of business on the 20th inst. and remain closed to and including the 30th inst., for purposes of dividend payable on the latter date. By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM L. SQUIRE, Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ PER CENT. on the common stock of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago for the quarter ending Sept. 30 next, payable Oct. 1. Books close Sept. 19 and open Oct. 2.
WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting, or of the special meeting of stockholders to be held on October 9th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 30th, 1899.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 22, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 5, 1899, at 10 A. M.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1899

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

If it were certain that the perversities manifested in last week's stock market had worked themselves out, the widely heralded Fall boom in securities might begin at once. Conditions certainly seem ripe for it. With general business bowling along at a pace beyond all foreshadowings and the earnings of securities multiplying dividend winners in all quarters, a lagging stock market is an anomaly. The steadiness of the general list satisfies holders that it is in no danger, but there are better things than gathering in desirable stocks at concessions. One of them is the spectacle of quotations well above purchase prices.

Hope of material improvement in prices is universally cherished. It is only a question when the procession will start. Predictions abound as to the scope and extent of the new movement. Market reports made not long ago chronicled dealings in 215 stocks. Since that number is not likely to be much increased, estimates deal with material in hand instead of venturing upon a wider field. The opinion prevails that the advance in prices for the last year has not discounted business improvement. Specialties developed to the neglect of properties deserving of higher prices. This applies particularly to low-quoted railroad and industrial issues. As to the general list, recent depression has prepared it for a vigorous bull movement.

Tight money is no longer feared. Recent alarms disclosed sources of supply that had heretofore been unobtrusive and unconsidered. The banks ought to improve their conditions, and they will seek to do so by means calculated to put no embargo on either the financial or the mercantile community. Money at the legal rate is surely not tight. Causes aside, that rate is a good sign. It means business activity. Increase of merchandise to be handled requires the use of more money than usual, and advancing prices have the same effect. When the demands of general business take cheap call money out of the market, compensation may confidently be expected in improved prices for securities, based on earnings and profits.

As to causes that now affect the banks, a remedy may be easily found if the Treasury Department so wishes. Its application need be only temporary, for when crop loans return from the West and South and foreign trade conditions bring gold, as they promise shortly to do, the banks will have money enough for every purpose.

RAILROADS AND COAL.

Reports of railroad activity and prosperity continue to come in from many quarters. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear Mr. George E. Merchant, General Superintendent of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, add his testimony to that given by many other railroad men, all bearing out the good times records. Mr. Merchant says:

"My experience has been that the railroad business is exceptionally good, and railroad men all over the country tell me the same thing. We are now operating a line through to Pittsburg, and our business has thereby been increased.

"We are a coal-carrying road, and inasmuch as the demand for bituminous coal has been extraordinarily heavy, we have been kept uncommonly busy. Coal rates are stiffening, and they probably will go higher. The outlook for coal and in the coal districts is certainly very reassuring.

"We are suffering at present from a shortage of cars, due to the increased demand put upon us.

"Railroad rates hold firm, and not unlikely they will go higher. Certainly they will not go lower."

FACTS THAT TALK.

Striking proof of the activity in the iron trade is given by C. H. Smyth of Clinton, N. Y., whose establishment, the Franklin Iron Manufacturing Company, after being closed since 1892, has just been started up by Mark A. Hanna & Co. of Cleveland, to whom it has been leased. Mr. Smyth says:

"Our works were shut down in 1892, and I can frankly say that I never expected to see the furnaces lighted again. But the good times came upon the country; they struck the iron and steel trade industries, and such an impetus was given that works that have been idle for years are now either in full blast or are being put into working order.

"The outlook for iron was never more hopeful, and, as I am a firm believer in the old saying that 'Iron is King,' I believe the country will see a long period of prosperity. My experience has been that when iron moves up everything else moves with it. In my opinion, the future will show that, in this respect, at least, history repeats itself.

***

"I have talked with a great number of iron and steel men, and they all tell me the same story—large orders sufficient to carry them well on into next year, and at good prices. The demand has never been so great, and in many cases it will be simply impossible to fill orders on time.

"The lessees of our plant took hold about two weeks ago, and, as I understand it, they already have a large batch of orders ahead.

***

"As for the general business situation, it seems to me we could not wish for much better. Everywhere there is continued activity, labor is prosperous and well employed, and money is comparatively easy. What is more, all the indications point to a continuation of the good times."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@9 per cent., closing on Saturday at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £332,661 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 51.25, became 52.15 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3½ per cent. The Bank of France lost 4,800,000f gold and gained 6,700,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾ for sixty days, $4.86 for demand, $4.86¾@$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21½ less 1-16 for long and 5.19¾ less 1-16@5.20 for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 95@95 1-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par @5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 1.75@2 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 35c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—50c discount.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Sept. 14, 1899	£35,612,767	------
Sept. 15, 1898	34,650,808	------
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Sept. 14, 1899	76,895,118	£47,630,606
Sept. 15, 1898	74,852,418	49,614,820
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Sept. 14, 1899	26,983,000	13,960,000
Sept. 15, 1898	27,974,000	14,410,000
RUSSIA.		
Sept. 14, 1899	93,653,000	5,218,000
Sept. 15, 1898	106,588,000	4,218,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Sept. 14, 1899	36,675,000	12,682,000
Sept. 15, 1898	35,222,000	12,595,000
SPAIN.		
Sept. 14, 1899	13,073,000	15,600,000
Sept. 15, 1898	10,656,000	5,484,000
ITALY.		
Sept. 14, 1899	15,543,000	1,885,000
Sept. 15, 1898	14,778,000	2,195,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Sept. 14, 1899	2,741,000	5,964,000
Sept. 15, 1898	4,814,000	6,780,000
BELGIUM.		
Sept. 14, 1899	2,997,000	1,485,000
Sept. 15, 1898	2,877,000	1,439,000
Total for week	£304,172,885	£101,877,606
Total preceding week	304,785,015	102,421,540
Corresponding date last year	311,912,226	96,735,820

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 15, 1899	$9,160,370
Week ended Sept. 16, 1898	8,629,352
From Jan. 1, 1899	353,149,021
From Jan. 1, 1898	306,110,941

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 12, 1899	$8,528,387
Week ended Sept. 13, 1898	8,666,204
From Jan. 1, 1899	314,980,170
From Jan. 1, 1898	334,240,095

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 15, 1899	$427,334
Week ended Sept. 16, 1898	2,226,616
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,675,471
From Jan. 1, 1898	77,286,336

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 15, 1899	$4,167
Week ended Sept. 16, 1898	585,807
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,871,809
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,650,950

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 15, 1899	$423,167
Week ended Sept. 16, 1898	$1,540,809
From Jan. 1, 1899	67,635,338

**

EXCURSIONS.

THE FAMOUS STEAMERS

Republic and Columbia

FOR

Dewey Day and Yacht Races

Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Wall Street) at 11 A. M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, are steam heated, and equipped with excellent restaurants. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets $3.00 for Day Parade, $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.

FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES the COLUMBIA

will leave Pier 10 E. R. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course. The boat needs no recommendation for seaworthiness or speed. She is well known and popular, and provided with every comfort. Restaurant service will be complete. Number of passengers limited. Tickets, $3.00 each day, or $9.00 all days, whether three or more. Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to

W. F. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY. Phone, 211 Madison Square.

COOK'S TOURS

COOK'S TOURS

Dewey Celebration

AND THE

Yacht Races

Union Ticket Offices for all the Best Steamers attending the Dewey Celebration Naval Parade and the International Yacht Races. Staterooms reserved, tickets, and all information.

Choice of Ten Steamers

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 Broadway, corner Warren.
1225 Broadway, corner Thirtieth.

DEWEY DAY.

STEAMER GAY HEAD.

THREE DECKS—AMPLE SALOON. CAPACITY 2,000—LIMITED TO 1,500.

Leaving foot West 20th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. Select party. Buffet luncheon by Cardani included in price of ticket. KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRA.

Tickets now selling at several leading clubs to members. A limited number to others at $5 each.

Tickets at Tyson's, 5th av. and 31st st.; at Miller's. Mail orders with check promptly filled. Address LESSEE OF STEAMER GAY HEAD, care City Club, 19 West 34th St.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:40, 8:40, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:40 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

DEWEY CELEBRATION.

DEWEY PARADE

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 107TH ST.

UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW

of River and Drive for both Parades and illumination. Rooms and Balconies to let, with use of roof. Accommodation for families, use of toilets; facilities for luncheon.

REFERENCES REQUIRED.

Particulars on premises or of owner,

CHARLES BUEK,
109 WEST 42D STREET.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per Rented & : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. Sold. : S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL DESIRED IN THE County of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and CHARLES WEHRHANE, as Trustees of the trust created by the third clause of the will of Julius Haligarten, deceased, for the benefit of Matilda Haligarten and remaindermen, and the Central Trust Company of New York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPHINE REYNOLDS, James L. Reynolds, Charles L. Regenhard and Mary Regenhard, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiffs, Anna S. Finck and William Carl, as receiver for the benefit of said Anna S. Finck of the rents, issues, and profits of 1,196 and 1,198 Park Avenue, in the City of New York, (Manhattan Borough,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Josephine Reynolds, James L. Reynolds, Charles L. Regenhard and Mary Regenhard, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiffs, Anna S. Finck and William Carl, as receiver for the benefit of said Anna S. Finck of the rents, issues, and profits of 1,196 and 1,198 Park Avenue, in the City of New York, (Manhattan Borough,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Charles L. Regenhard:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of August, 1899, and on the said day filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the County Court House, in the County of New York. The verified complaint in the said action was duly filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 8th day of July, 1899.

Dated August 26, 1899.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL DESIRED IN THE County of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE REYNOLDS, James L. Reynolds, Charles L. Regenhard, and Mary Regenhard, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Anna S. Finck, and William Carl, as receiver for the benefit of said Anna S. Finck of the rents, issues, and profits of 1,196 and 1,198 Park Avenue, in the City of New York, (Manhattan Borough,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of August, 1899, and on the said day filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the County Court House, in the County of New York. The verified complaint in the said action was duly filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 8th day of July, 1899.

Dated August 26, 1899.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

STORAGE.

O'REILLY BROTHERS'

New York Storage Warehouse, 109 to 123 East 44th St., corner Lexington Av.; storing, packing, moving furniture; city or country. Tel., 8 of 38.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1awdmM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy3-1awdmM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MABEL F. BARNES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,344.

To the creditors of Mabel F. Barnes of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester, State of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Mabel F. Barnes was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REUBEN GREEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,416.

To the creditors of Reuben Green, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Reuben Green was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Sept. 13th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC GREENBERG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Greenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Sept. 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORITZ KANDEL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moritz Kandel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 31, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Sept. 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID L. KATZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David L. Katz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 29, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Sept. 16, 1899.

NO. 1,171.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH FISHMAN, MORES KATZ, and ABRAHAM KAUFMAN, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Fishman, Mores Katz, and Abraham Kaufman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH LEVY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,420.

To the creditors of Joseph Levy of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM L. LOWENTHAL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,366.

To the creditors of Abraham L. Lowenthal of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham L. Lowenthal was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL PISKO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,437.

To the creditors of Emanuel Pisko, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Emanuel Pisko was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 13th, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF CORNELIA S. ROBINSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of August, 1899, the said Cornelia S. Robinson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 16, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF MORRIS ROBINSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of May, 1899, the said Morris Robinson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 25th day of September, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REUBEN GREEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,416.

To the creditors of Reuben Green, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Reuben Green was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Sept. 13th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC GREENBERG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Greenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Sept. 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORITZ KANDEL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moritz Kandel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 31, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Sept. 16, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID L. KATZ, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David L. Katz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 29, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

New York, Sept. 16, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue, seventy-four feet one inch to the line of land belonging to the heirs of John Arduce; thence in an easterly direction along said line to a point thereon, distant eighty-eight feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; thence easterly and parallel with said Street, two feet four inches; and thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue, eighty-eight feet seven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street Number 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, September 15, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 31 and 61 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $6,207, with interest thereon from November 30, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $276.92, with interest from December 12, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $263.16 and interest.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALBERT ERDMAN, plaintiff, against FELIX PHILLIPS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Columbus Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Columbus Avenue twenty-five feet and two inches to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1899.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

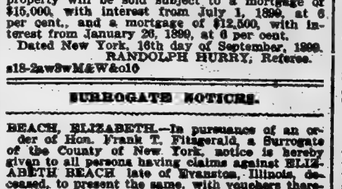

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,789.46, with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $253.67, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $200 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $15,000, with interest from July 1, 1899, at 6 per cent., and a mortgage of $12,500, with interest from January 26, 1899, at 6 per cent.

Dated New York, 16th day of September, 1899.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.

s18-2aw5wM&W&o10

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49 No. 31 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE RAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 31 Chambers St., N. Y. jy10-1aw6mM

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my26-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 877 BROOK AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court.—County of New York. FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against ALICE M. HOLLAND et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx and City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue, distant one hundred and forty-five and thirty-six one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue with the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight and fifty one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of the Port Morris Branch Railroad at a point one hundred and thirty-six and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly along said railroad twenty-four and seventy-four one-hundredths feet more or less; thence easterly at right angles to Brook Avenue ninety-eight and thirty-three one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-two and forty-one one-hundredths feet more or less to an angle; thence southwesterly and along the northwesterly line of Brook Avenue two and ninety-six one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 25, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 877 Brook Avenue:

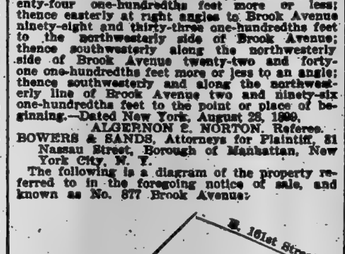

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,750.62, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $177.00. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $16,765.33.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NO. 875 BROOK AVENUE.—NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against PETTY, BOULARD AND WALKER REALTY COMPANY et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment:

All that certain lot of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue, distant one hundred and sixteen and eighty one-hundredths feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue with the northwesterly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly part of the distance through a party wall eighty-six and ninety one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of the Port Morris Branch Railroad at a point one hundred and eleven and eighty-one one-hundredths feet northerly from the northerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly along said easterly side of said railroad twenty-four and seven one-hundredths feet; thence easterly and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight and fifty one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Brook Avenue twenty-eight and fifty-six one-hundredths feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 875 Brook Avenue:

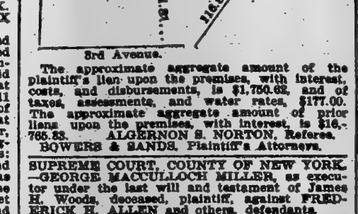

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,539.96, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $336.86, with interest from the 28th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $801.66 and interest.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 875 Brook Avenue:

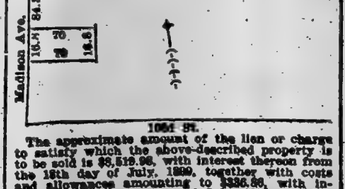

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,750.62, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $177.00. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $16,765.33.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, as executor under the last will and testament of James H. Woods, deceased, plaintiff, against FREDERICK R. ALLEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, distant eighty-four (84) feet three (3) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with said easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue sixteen feet eight inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street seventy feet to the easterly side or line of Madison Avenue; and thence northerly along the same sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 1,519 Madison Avenue:

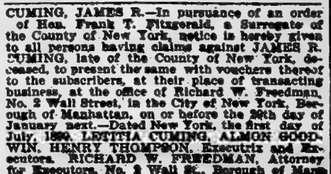

105th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,539.96, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $801.66 and interest.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.

au28-2aw5wM&Th&o18

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 24th, 1897, the undersigned, as receiver of the property of Marcus Jenkins, a judgment debtor, will sell at public auction on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, through Philip A.

START THE PARADE EARLY

Gen. Sickles Says Dewey Committee Should Reconsider Its Plans.

TOO MUCH ON THE PROGRAMME

Would Postpone Breakfast Until Monday—Chief Devery Thinks Present Arrangements Impossible.

Opposition to the plan of starting the Dewey land parade so late in the day that it will be well along into the night before the military bodies can disband is growing, and it is now certain that steps will be taken to induce the Committee on Plan and Scope to make a change in the programme. Those who will take a leading part in making the land parade what it ought to be are strongly opposed to the delay in starting it, caused chiefly by the arrangement to give a breakfast in honor of Admiral Dewey at Claremont. This feature of the programme, it is claimed, will cause the parade to begin so late that but little more than half of it will be by daylight, and all to allow a few persons to be presented to Admiral Dewey at the breakfast.

The present plan is to have a committee, headed by the Mayor, meet Admiral Dewey Sept. 30 and escort him to the City Hall, where the gold loving cup is to be presented. Then, leaving the City Hall at about 10 o'clock, to drive in carriages to the Claremont for the breakfast, which is to occur at 11:30 o'clock. This puts the starting of the parade off until 1 o'clock, at the earliest possible moment, and it is argued by those who have conducted similar parades in New York that this means it will not finish passing the reviewing stand, at Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, until after 8 o'clock.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who has acted as Marshal in many of the greatest parades in New York, is strongly opposed to the breakfast being placed on the programme where it will so seriously conflict with the parade. Gen. Sickles is a member of the Land Parade Committee, and is regarded as an authority on such affairs. He said yesterday:

"I think a great mistake has been made in this business. I think the results of this mistake will be so serious that the Committee on Plan and Scope should reconsider its action in placing the land parade at so great a disadvantage. I have such faith in the judgment of this committee as to believe it will make a correction. The complaints which the military men have made through THE NEW YORK TIMES are based upon good grounds.

WOULD POSTPONE THE BREAKFAST.

"The breakfast which has been planned for that day should be postponed until the following Monday, by all means. Nothing should be allowed to thus conflict with so important a feature of the reception to Admiral Dewey as the land parade will be. There will be troops here from various States. They will come a long distance, and it will be manifestly unfair to force them to be under command all day and half the night besides.

"The breakfast is a mere trifle compared with the land parade, and it should give way. Let it be arranged for Monday. If it were in Europe, Sunday would be the day for the breakfast, but the American people are somewhat conscientious about their way of observing the Sabbath, so it would not be wise to have the breakfast on that day. Monday is the day for it unless it can be sandwiched in on a more suitable occasion. Saturday ought to be given up entirely to the land parade.

"Another suggestion I would make would be to start the parade down town and let it go up town through the city. Nearly all of the big parades in New York have been from the Battery, or some convenient place down town. Let me recall my experience in conducting the greatest parade that has ever been held in New York. I refer to the procession on the occasion of the burial of Gen. Grant.

"I was in charge of that parade. There were 50,000 men in line, and I knew I had to start them early in the day to get the parade through the town by a proper hour in the evening. I lined them up in the park and adjacent streets around the Battery, and started them up town at about 9 o'clock in the morning, the idea being that they should go as far on Riverside Drive as was possible before the day was over. We finished in good time, and the parade was not broken up at all.

"It was in midsummer, and the marchers were older men, for the most part, than those who will take part in the Dewey parade. For these reasons perhaps it will be easier for the Dewey parade to accomplish what has been laid out for it to do than it would be for the older men on that occasion. Still, I would warn the Committee on Plan and Scope not to expect to rush these men through on such a schedule as has been arranged.

"There can be no doubt that, according to the present plan, there has not been sufficient time allowed for the parade in daylight. Not enough time has been allowed for halts, for the little unexpected delays which always befall an affair of this kind. Let the breakfast be postponed until Monday, and this will allow the parade to start at 11:30 o'clock."

TOO MUCH, SAYS DEVERY.

William S. Devery, Chief of Police, who has often marched with the police force, has advised the Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey parade that it cannot carry out successfully its programme of the march as now arranged. The Chief did this at a meeting of the committee Saturday, which he was asked to attend for the purpose of giving his views on the practicability of the adopted plans. When asked about the matter yesterday, Chief Devery said:

"The committee called me before it to discuss the plans for the land parade, and I was asked what I thought about the route and other arrangements connected with the march. I had thought all along that the committee was overreaching its powers a little, and I said so. I told it that its proposed plan—to present the loving cup at the City Hall, then have Admiral Dewey escorted by a cavalcade to Claremont; then have an elaborate breakfast there, at which there would be presentations, speeches, and so on, and still expect to start the parade on time, at 1 o'clock, and get it done within a reasonable time—was utterly impossible.

"The committee is forgetting, apparently, that this big parade, surrounded as it will be by hundreds of thousands of people who will hang like a cloud about it from beginning to end, will have to be made in an overcrowded city, still more crowded by a million or so visitors; that the streets are narrow and generally crowded in ordinary times, and that, on this occasion, all of the crowd will be congested about the line of march.

"In such circumstances it is hardly fair to expect that things will move smoothly, and allowance should be made for unavoidable delays and interruptions. Instead of making liberal allowance, it appears to me that the committee is trying to put in as many things as possible, and is thus adding to the very great natural difficulties to be overcome.

CUP PRESENTATION AT CLAREMONT.

"I went before the committee with some suggestions of my own. The first was this: Give up the presentation of the loving cup at the City Hall, and have it take place at the breakfast at Claremont. This would take out two hours, that could well be devoted to getting the parade started earlier. This would admit of the Admiral being taken directly from the Olympia and up the Hudson to Claremont, where the breakfast could be had at any hour agreed upon. The time thus saved, could be put into the parade, and enable it to start from Grant's Tomb early enough to allow everybody to see it by daylight.

"The committee did not take to this suggestion a bit. It was strongly in favor of the presentation of the cup at the City Hall. Then I suggested another modification of the programme that would save a couple of hours, which I thought could be advantageously given to the parade itself. It was that, as soon as the presentation of the loving cup was over, to go directly to Claremont in the quickest way, and abandon the cavalcade escort and the long march through the streets up to the Tomb.

"The committee thinks that this carriage drive can be done in about an hour or an hour and a half, but it is very much mistaken. There will be several hundred thousand people around City Hall on Saturday morning, to catch a glimpse of Dewey. It will take some time to clear a passage through them, and still longer to force a way with a considerable escort through the crowded streets for more than nine miles. This will take up at least two hours, and very probably more than that. I suggested that, as soon as the presentation of the cup is over, the Mayor escort the Admiral to Ninth Avenue, where a special train could be waiting, and take him directly up to Claremont. This could be done in about thirty minutes, and we would save nearly two hours.

MARCHING LONG INTO THE NIGHT.

"But the committee would not abandon the escort, and the cavalcade, and the long drive. It is apparently wedded to this part of the programme, and will endeavor to carry it out. If it does, there are almost sure to be long delays and vexatious interruptions, with the result that the parade will be marching long into the night, with people from the country waiting around in the streets, the troops marching for hours on empty stomachs, and a whole lot of dissatisfaction everywhere.

"I have had some experience in marching men. I have had out 5,000 of the police force, marching over about the same distance as the Dewey parade will cover, that is seven miles, and I can estimate pretty closely how long it will take to finish this parade. It takes one hour for these 5,000 police to pass a given point, and they step more lively than the military will step after its march of seven miles. With 30,000 to 35,000 men in line, it will, therefore, take about six hours for them to pass the reviewing stand. This means that if the head of the column reaches the reviewing stand at Twenty-fourth Street by 3 o'clock, it will still be passing at 9 at night.

"But there are a number of things to be allowed for. First, the parade will, in all human probability be delayed somewhat at the start. It may not get to moving before 2 o'clock. This would mean that it could not reach the stand before 4, and that it would still be passing at 10 at night. Then, again, it will be found the line will not fall in with the precision counted upon. This will be impossible in the crowded streets, and thus an additional delay may, on this account, be expected. Again, it will not march the seven miles in as short a time, probably, as the managers of the parade expect.

"After allowance is made for all these things, it does not seem possible for the parade to be finished, under the present programme, until late in the night. And I believe that the people of New York, and all those who come here for the purpose, will want to see Dewey and the troops by daylight. I do not see how they can carry out the present plan without serious and annoying delays.

POLICE WILL DO THEIR BEST.

"Of course I will do my best to have the streets clear, and expect to do so. There will be no delay due to the police arrangements. There will be no delay, either, due to the pace that we shall set the troops. I shall see to it that a lively marching step is set for them, and that it is kept up. I shall have a pace set that will put the head of the column at Twenty-fourth Street inside of two hours, if there are no interruptions to the march. We have generally allowed two and a half hours for the marching time of the police parade, but we wasted some little time in order to dress ranks. The parade may do a little better, but I hardly think so. I should allow three hours for the march, although it can be done in an hour and a half.

"I hope the committee will so perfect its arrangements that there will be no chance for delays or for throwing the parade into the night. It would be a grave mistake, which can be easily avoided now."

Capt. Albertson, who was in charge of Police Headquarters yesterday, took about the same view as Chief Devery, although he did not know at the time what the Chief had said. He said the police parade consumed at least two and a half hours in the march itself, and lasted, from the starting to the disbanding, from 1 to 5 o'clock. He thought that this was quick work, with trained men in small numbers. The difficulties would be greatly multiplied, he said, with 35,000 men, who are not accustomed to marching together, and he did not think they could possibly pass the stand, if they started from Claremont at 1 o'clock, before 9 or 10 at night. He thought that Gen. Roe had calculated upon conditions that will not exist on the day that Dewey visits the city.

"I do not wish to appear as criticising the committee in charge of the matter," he said, "but it seems to me that it is not allowing sufficient time for the parade. There must be delays and interruptions, and they should be allowed for. If I were arranging it, I should start the parade from Claremont by 12 o'clock, at the latest. Even then, with good marching, the entire line would not pass the reviewing stand before 8 o'clock at night."

BROOKLYN GUARDSMEN COMPLAIN.

The dissatisfaction among military men in Manhattan over the late hour at which the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey is to be started is shared by the National Guardsmen of Brooklyn. Indeed, the militiamen over the river feel that they have even more cause for complaint in the matter than their fellow-Guardsmen in Manhattan.

The Brooklyn regiments which are to take part in the parade will have to leave their armories at 9 o'clock or earlier to reach Claremont in time for the formation of the column. This will mean that the Brooklyn Guardsmen will have to breakfast at 8 o'clock. If they do not get back to their armories until midnight or thereabouts, as seems probable from the present arrangements, the militiamen will have put in about sixteen hours on their feet without a chance to eat anything.

"The idea of this Claremont breakfast makes me tired, as I don't doubt it will Admiral Dewey," said a Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment last night. "Why should the paraders and the many thousands of spectators along the line, who will be awaiting the appearance of the column, be obliged to stand around for hours so that a few dignitaries may have the Admiral to themselves for that time. For my part I can't see why this breakfast could not be cut out without in any way spoiling the success of the celebration. I would be willing to bet money that the Admiral himself will be glad when it's over."

One of the Brooklyn regiments, the Thirteenth, does not propose to go hungry on the day of the parade. Claremont breakfast or no Claremont breakfast. A caterer has been engaged to meet the regiment at Claremont with a wagon load of boiled eggs, ham sandwiches, coffee, and the like. "I haven't heard any kicking in our regiment," said Capt. Ashley of the Thirteenth. "But we don't propose to take any chances of going hungry."

BUSY SUNDAY AT THE DEWEY ARCH.

Crowds Watch Modellers at Work on the Big Groups on the South Side.

The corps of modelers engaged on the Dewey triumphal arch were compelled to forego their Sunday day of rest yesterday, and were busy from early in the morning until nightfall. The carpenters and plasterers, however, were not required to work. Their parts of the task are nearly completed, and there will be little for them to do until the modelers have completed their work, and all the groups, single figures, and bas reliefs are in position.

Nearly all the modelers yesterday were concentrated on the two immense groups on the south side of the arch at the bases of the piers. These are being found more difficult to execute than the single figures of naval heroes and bas reliefs, owing to the fact that they are a combination of separate figures and details in very high relief. Only sections of the groups could be executed at Madison Square Garden, and it would—in the opinion of the head modeler—have been simpler to do the whole work in situ.

Greater crowds than on recent week days assembled to watch the modelers at work. Indeed, so large was the number of persons who stood around the arch that a special detail of police from the West Thirtieth Street Station was ordered out to keep the sidewalks clear, and a pathway for cars, vehicles, and bicycles. As it was, it was remarkable that no accidents were reported, as the people became absorbed in watching the work on the arch regardless of their own safety.

WANTS DEWEY'S OFFICERS HERE.

Gen. Butterfield Telegraphs the President Urging Action.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Gen. Butterfield has renewed his letter of July 15 to the Secretary of the Navy, repeating the request earnestly approved by Mayor Van Wyck, that all the commanders of Admiral Dewey's ships in the actions at Manila who are now in this country should be present and participate in the honors and in the reception to Admiral Dewey when he arrives.

Secretary Long replied to Gen. Butterfield's original letter, to the effect that this request will be granted if the exigencies of the service would permit. Gen. Butterfield has telegraphed President McKinley urging that this request be complied with.

Moving Picture of Admiral Dewey.

Admiral Dewey and the sailors on the Olympia had their pictures taken with the biograph during battalion drill at Villefranche. The manipulator of the machine accomplished his task only after the greatest strategy, as Admiral Dewey has been the target for camera's ever since his return to the domain of camera fiends.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

A pointer.

We are trying to run our stores to suit you because you support them.

If you have any complaint to make, bring it along—we'll thank you and then satisfy you.

Clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BIG HAVANA CIGAR TRUST

Leading Manufacturers to Organize a $15,000,000 Company.

NO PLANTS WILL BE CLOSED

Consumers Will Not Have to Pay More for Their Smokes—Effect of the Late War on the Trade.

The leading manufacturers of clear Havana cigars in this country have completed the arrangements for a consolidation of their interests. A "trust" is to be organized under the name of the United States and Havana Cigar Company, with a capital of $5,000,000 in preferred and $10,000,000 in common stock. A meeting for the election of Directors will be held within a few days, and on or before Oct. 1 the incorporation papers will be filed at Trenton, N. J.

About fifteen companies and firms will become members of the new organization at the outset. The principal ones which have signified their intention of joining the combination are the E. H. Gato Cigar Company and Seidenberg & Co. of this city, Eugene Vallens of Chicago, Hernsheim Brothers & Co. of New Orleans, Lopes Trujillo of Key West, and Maurara & Co., Julius Ellinger & Co., Pendas & Alvares, Questa Ray, Garcia & Brothers, and S. Rodrigues, all of Tampa. The principal officers of the new concern will be: President—Isidor Hernsheim; Vice President—Eduardo H. Gato; Managing Director—Eugene Vallens. The offices of the company will be in this city.

Eduardo H. Gato talked freely yesterday of the purposes of the combination and its probable effect upon the cigar trade. "This will not be in any sense a speculative company," he said. "The stock, both preferred and common, will be absorbed by the members of the combination, and none of it will be offered for speculative dealings. As the Board of Directors has not yet been elected perhaps I should not venture to discuss the policy of the company, but I can say that, so far as I have heard, there is no probability that any of the plants operated by the members will be closed. Cigars are somewhat different from other products that have been brought under the control of combinations, owing to the fact that every smoker of good cigars has his favorite brand. Our idea is to continue all the existing plants under the supervision of their respective owners, and to continue to produce all the popular brands of clear Havana cigars.

"The combination will produce no effect upon the smoker except possibly to enable him to obtain his favorite cigar more easily than at present. Our salesmen, instead of carrying the goods of only one manufacturer, will be prepared to sell any of the goods made at the several plants, and this may result in placing a large variety of the best grades of cigars in the stocks of the retailers. There will be no advance in price to the consumer, while at the same time the manufacturers hope to make their business more profitable by buying their stock in vastly larger quantities as well as by effecting numerous economies in the selling and shipment of goods and in other departments of the business.

"The concerns which have agreed to enter the combination manufacture about 180,000,000 clear Havana cigars yearly. This is a large percentage of the production of this class of goods in the United States. A few manufacturers will remain outside the company, but their production is so small that their competition will not be felt, most of them being cigarmakers who work at the trade themselves and perhaps employ a few assistants. The new company will have no difficulty in controlling the trade, but the consumer will have no occasion to oppose the arrangement, which will be rather to his advantage than otherwise."

Mr. Gato, in reply to a question as to the effect of the Spanish-American war upon the Havana cigar trade, said:

"In the end the effect promises to be beneficial, although for a time it was disastrous to the business. The 1899 crop of tobacco in Cuba is large and of excellent quality. This is the first good crop in three years. For a time the supply of tobacco was shortened on account of the Cuban revolution against Spain, and last year, when the war was in progress, it was cut off altogether. From now on there promises to be a plentiful supply of Cuban tobacco, and the production of clear Havana cigars in this country is likely to increase.

"There has been no increase in the competition of cigar manufacturers in Cuba. Many Cuban cigarmakers have returned to the island since the war, simply because they desired to live there now that Cuba is free from Spanish rule, but others have come here to take their places, and the manufacturers in this country experience no difficulty in obtaining help.

"The new tariff is also advantageous to the cigar manufacturers. Formerly all tobacco which contained any percentage whatever that could be classified as wrappers was dutiable as wrapper tobacco, while now at least 15 per cent. of the tobacco in a package must be wrapper tobacco in order to bring it under that classification. This has resulted in a great reduction of the duties on importations, which is just beginning to be manifested now that we are again in receipt of large invoices from Cuba."

SUICIDE OF A PASSENGER.

Man Who Registered "Bishop" Shot Himself in a Stateroom.

A few minutes before the steamboat Richard Peck left her dock at Providence, R. I., on Saturday afternoon, a tall and middle-aged man bought a ticket for New York and engaged a stateroom from the purser, Edward Smith. The stranger, when asked for his name, hesitated for a second and then answered, "Put down Bishop," remarking at the same time that he was tired and would go right to bed. Nothing further was seen of the passenger on the voyage.

The Richard Peck arrived here early yesterday morning, and later on, while the ticket collector, Joseph McGirk, was making his rounds he found that the stateroom engaged by the man giving the name of Bishop had not been vacated. As the door was locked McGirr secured a pass key and opened it. Then the occupant was discovered dying in his berth. He had shot himself in the right side of the head with a revolver which was lying on the floor. The apartment was filled with powder smoke, and that led McGirr to suspect that the shooting had occurred but a few minutes before he opened the stateroom.

An ambulance was called, and Dr. McWhorter hurried the wounded man to the Hudson Street Hospital. The stranger lived but a few minutes. There was nothing found on the body which would give the slightest clue to his identity. He had no papers, money, or jewelry. The suicide was about fifty years of age, 6 feet in height, and had blue eyes, gray hair, and mustache. He wore a black diagonal suit, brown stockings, and laced shoes. The employes on the boat advanced the theory that the suicide was a gambler who had "gone broke" at the Providence races.

Special Sale of
Blankets & Comforters,
Commencing
Monday, Sept. 18th.

White Blankets,
For Single Beds,
$1.65 to $12.50 per pair.
For Double Beds,
$2.50 to $13.50 per pair.
For Extra Size Beds,
$12.50 to $23.00 per pair.

600 Cotton Comforters,
full size, fine quality,
$1.35 each.
value $2.00.

500 Down Comforters,
full size,
$3.95 each,
value $5.00.

Included in this sale, we will offer:

300 Pairs All Wool White Blankets,
full size,
$5.00 per pair,
value $6.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

TWO BOYS AND MAN DROWNED.

Lost Their Lives in Different Parts of the City Yesterday.

Grover Post, the fifteen-year-old son of Capt. Post, owner of the ice barge Topsy, now lying off the pier at the foot of West Forty-sixth Street, accidentally fell into the river yesterday morning and was drowned. The body was recovered. At the time of the accident the boy's father and mother were absent. It is supposed the boy lost his life while trying to cross from one boat to another.

Daniel Conroy, nine years old, of 314 East Thirty-third Street, was drowned in the afternoon while playing at the foot of East Thirty-third Street. He and a number of boys were amusing themselves clambering from the dock to a tug which was tied up there. Conroy tried to jump across the space between the pier and the tug and fell in. He sank and never reappeared. His body was not recovered.

Peter Daily, forty-eight years old, of 437 Eleventh Avenue, while fishing from a scow at the foot of West Thirty-ninth Street, fell overboard. He was dragged out of the river unconscious, and while in an ambulance on the way to Roosevelt Hospital died.

LEFT CHILD IN HIRED ROOM.

New Way to Compass Abandonment Tried by a Woman.

A woman, perhaps thirty years old, decently dressed and well appearing, who neglected to give her name, called upon Mrs. Jessie Blasco, who keeps a boarding-house at 203 West Twenty-second Street, early on Saturday evening and engaged a furnished room. She told Mrs. Blasco that she had been living in Seventeenth Street and that she worked in a confectioner's store. As she was earning but $5 a week, she said, she could not hire an expensive room. There was only one room in the house that was vacant at the time, a large room on the second floor, but Mrs. Blasco though that a small room on the top floor would be vacated by Sunday and that she might have the larger room for the night.

The new lodger had no baggage with her, her sole effects being a small paper parcel. She paid Mrs. Blasco $1 for her lodging and told her that she would see about taking the other room the next day. Mrs. Blasco gave her a night key.

Nothing more was seen or thought of the new lodger until about noon yesterday, when two elderly ladies occupying rooms on one of the upper floors heard the cries of a baby. They made an investigation and found the door of the new-comer's room ajar, while on the bed lay a baby crying lustily. On pushing the door of the apartment open the room was found to be deserted, save for the child.

The matter was reported to Mrs. Blasco, who realized that she had been imposed upon by her new roomer, who had fled in the early hours of the morning after having left the little one, a girl baby one month old, behind. The certainty that it was a case of abandonment was apparent from the fact that the departing guest left behind her the latch key she had received the night before, having placed it on a chair in the room. Not a scrap of paper or a single other article did she leave which might help to lead to her identification and apprehension. Mrs. Blasco is positive that she did not have the baby with her when she hired the room, and she must therefore have gone out afterward and have let herself in with the key unknown to any other tenants in the house.

The abandoned child was taken by Mrs. Blasco to the West Twentieth Street Police Station and was then sent to Bellevue Hospital. The baby has light brown hair and blue eyes. The woman was about five feet in height and wore a black skirt and cape and a black straw hat trimmed with black ribbon. She had dark hair and was of dark complexion.

FOUND HIS WIFE DEAD.

Husband and Children of Mrs. Ryan Held as Witnesses.

Mrs. Annie Ryan, thirty-four years old, the wife of Timothy Ryan, an employe of the Weehawken Ferry, on the New Jersey side, and living at 518 West Fiftieth Street, was found dead about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her body was lying on the floor of her flat, and there was a cut in the back of her head. Her husband, who was held by the police pending a Coroner's investigation, says that he was sleeping on a sofa in the front room of their flat and when he awoke his wife was dead on the floor of an adjoining room.

Mr. Ryan called the janitress of the house, telling her that he could not arouse his wife. The janitress saw at once that the woman was dead, and the husband notified the police. The body was removed to the Morgue, and the husband and two of his four children were held as witnesses. There is little suspicion of any foul play. It is known by the women in the tenement house where the family lived that the woman had been suffering from heart trouble. Several days ago she told one of the women in the flat that she had been married thirteen years and that her husband had always treated her well.

Memorial Service for Miss Elliott.

Memorial services were held yesterday in the Five Points Mission for Miss Nancy Elliott, who was for over thirty-five years connected with the work of this religious and philanthropic institution. Miss Elliott died on Sept. 7, at Warwick, N. Y., where she had gone to recuperate from her arduous work at the mission. The service of yesterday afternoon was attended by the children whom Miss Elliott instructed and cared for, and they sang her favorite songs and in general took a great interest in the services. Both the Superintendent of the mission, the Rev. A. K. Sanford, and Mrs. H. B Skidmore, the first Trustee, made eulogistic remarks regarding the work and life of Miss Elliott.

Wherever women dress well,
"Priestley"
Black Dress Goods
are known and worn.
Makers' name on selvedge.
At leading dry goods stores.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
TRADE MARK.
A Mosaic of Novelties For Autumn Wedding Gifts.
Our floors have been transformed.—From the Palace of Coolness they have changed to a wondrous mosaic, composed of novelties.
"—— *great and small*
And something odd about them all."
Old Dutch and German designs that might have come from a burgomaster's house or a feudal castle of the Middle Ages. Indian seats and stands, picturesque as a Chinese landscape. Gay little modern tea-tables—charming mixtures of various styles; chairs whose carvings tell mythological tales. Cabinets—Used as accents, they double the value of a room's charm.
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION

Friends of Mayor Van Wyck Undertake to Boom Tammany Hall.

ACTION ON THE BUILDING CODE

Secretary Will Ask for a Hearing Before the Municipal Assembly—The Patternmakers' Strike.

Friends of Mayor Van Wyck undertook to boom Tammany Hall in the Central Federated Union yesterday, but the anti-Tammanyites said it was rather late in the day to do so, as the elections are only six weeks distant. Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union made a report of how he and Delegate McNulty of the street cleaners had called on the Mayor and asked him to see that the street cleaners should not be forced to work over eight hours a day.

"The Mayor," continued Mr. Kelly, "told us to reduce our complaint to writing, because he was anxious to do justice to workingmen. We called again with our complaints written down, and we also stated that while the law prescribed that street cleaners should get $720 a year, they were only paid between $650 and $680.

"To this his Honor replied he understood that the reduction in wages had been made by the predecessor of the present Street Cleaning Commissioner, and we told him that was the reason Col. Waring had been fired out. The Mayor then said he would like to enforce the eight-hour law, but he could not compel the Commissioners to do so and could not discharge them. However, he would ask the Commissioners to base their estimates for the coming year on the eight-hour law. The Mayor received us very courteously, and was evidently anxious to do justice to organized labor."

Here Delegate Winston of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers jumped up in indignation and said: "The Mayor's action is very peculiar. For the past two years he has done absolutely nothing for organized labor, although he has been giving us lots of taffy, and now, when the Independent Labor Party has been organized and the elections are near, he suddenly becomes anxious for our welfare."

"He has done nothing for the workingmen since he became Mayor, and as for the street cleaners they are all Tammany nominees, anyhow, and every one knows that none of them could have gotten a job in the Street Cleaning Department without a Tammany pull. So if they think that Tammany is going to win this year you will find them all voting the Tammany ticket. This is a move to boom Tammany. It is a little bit late for the Mayor and Tammany to come around shoveling out taffy six weeks before election. We will give Mr. Van Wyck what he is entitled to."

Many delegates applauded the expression of these sentiments, but Delegate Kelly again rose to champion the Mayor and denied he had intended to boom Tammany. He declared that he had never seen a more straightforward man than Mayor Van Wyck, but many of the delegates evidently did not agree with him, for they made the hall resound with loud "haw-haws."

Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Reform Commission, appeared before the Central Federated Union and asked it to protest against the proposed new Building Code. He said that it would affect all the building trades, and was just as much of a fraudulent scheme as the Ramapo job. "Instead of letting the citizens study the measure," he said, "it was jammed through the Board of Aldermen in one week. It has serious defects, and I have come here to ask you to appoint a committee to protest against it."

The meeting referred the matter to its Committee on Municipal Legislation, and directed the Secretary to ask for a hearing on the subject before the Municipal Assembly.

A communication was received from the Iron Molders' Conference Board in reply to a request that that union either order its members to go on a sympathetic strike to help the pattern makers or withdraw from the Central Federated Union. The board said the molders always had helped unions in trouble and would always do so, but they would not withdraw.

Delegate Pallas of the pattern makers asked whether the molders could not be directed to refrain from handling "scab" patterns, and when the Chair said that no man ought to handle scab materials, he moved that the molders be ordered to stop handling scab materials or stand suspended. Chairman Prince put the motion, and it passed almost unanimously.

The Strike of the Carpenters.

A Strike Committee of the joint carpenters' unions, it was said, will be in session to-day at 321 East Seventy-third Street, to receive reports from buildings on which strikes may be ordered. It was reported yesterday that thirty more employers had consented to sign the new agreement with the unions to pay the new schedule of wages at 50 cents an hour and to guarantee an eight-hour workday and a half holiday on Saturday.

Seized with Cramps While Bathing.

Otto Pendel, twenty-two years of age, of 1,023 Avenue A went in swimming in the fresh-water pond at Sunnyside, Queens Borough, yesterday afternoon. While in the water he was seized with cramps and sank before aid could reach him. The body was not recovered.

Two Killed by a West Shore Train.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 17.—This afternoon William Heenan of New York City and Edward Brown of Glasco were killed by a West Shore train at Mount Marion. A wheel of their wagon got caught just as the train came along.

Dress Goods News. | *Dress Goods News.*

O'Neill's.

Black Dress Goods!

The opening of the Fall Black Goods season finds us better prepared to cater to the wants of the women of fashion than ever before. Our collection is attracting more than usual attention this season. It includes the newest and most desirable weaves for Mourning, as well as an immense variety for general wear, also a splendid variety of high class novelties by the best makers of Europe.

In the Plain Goods Sections

we are showing among the popular plain materials Melrose Cloths, Whipcords, Crystalines, Corkscrew Cloths, Venetians, Broadcloths, Diagonals, Soleils, Prunella Cloths, Popiins, Armures, Rayetines, Granites, Henriettas, Reps and Cords.

The Big Cheviot Sections

are filled with a wide range of extremely desirable fabrics; only those by reliable makers are shown. Some of the most attractive grades are priced at 45c., 59c., 69c., 89c., 1.00, 1.25 and so on up to 2.25 yard.

In the Zibeline Sections

we are showing a magnificent variety of these very fashionable goods. The important grades are priced as follows:
98c., 1.10, 1.25, 1.45 and 1.65 yard.

The Crepon Sections

contain all that is new and novel in these desirable fabrics, both in silk and wool and mohair and wool. The prices this season are very attractive—79c., 1.00, 1.25, 1.45, 1.85, up to 4.98 yard.

To-day 1.00 Value for 59c.

We offer to-day a special lot of 54-inch Black Camel's Hair Homespun, thoroughly sponged and shrunk; usual price would be 1.00 yard; to-day . . . . . 59c.

Special Values in Colored Dress Goods will be offered each day during the week.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street

NOT MADE BY A TRUST

For Short-Smokes.

Home again! Friends and Cupid Bouquet Little Cigars everywhere.

We brought out this little cigar because we believed that old smokers would appreciate a really good short-smoke. We were right.

CUPID BOUQUET LITTLE CIGARS

10 IN A TIN BOX 10c.
AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

D. H. McALPIN & CO
NEW YORK

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQUARE CO.
A year Monday, Oct. 2, Wagner's "DIE MEISTERSINGER," first time in English. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Box office open Thursday, Sept. 21, for subscribers only.
MONDAY, SEPT. 25, SPECIAL DEWEY WEEK ATTRACTION.
"WE-UNS OF TENNESSEE."

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 44th-45th Sts. 6th BIG MONTH.
THE MAN in the MOON, including the Lyric Venus Marguerite CORNILLE
TO-NIGHT in the AERIAL GROVE. Roof covered and Comfortable. Immense Variety 8:30 to midnight.
SPECIAL MATS. DEWEY DAYS. Reg. Mat. Sat.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, Evgs. 8:15. Mats 33 & B'way. Wed. & Sat.
WILLIE COLLIER in MR. SMOOTH.
LAST 8 TIMES.
Next Monday, the new American Comedy, A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. To-night at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:00.
FRANCIS WILSON
In a New Opera Comique,
CYRANO de BERGERAC.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
The chic, cheeky, Charming Comedy, IN PARADISE
Richard Golden, Minnie Seligman, & Great Cast.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
ROYAL BURLESQUERS.
"A FEMALE POLITICIAN."

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinee Saturday.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES BEGIN SEPT. 27.
JOHN DREW in The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'g, 8:10. Matinee Saturday.
Last 2 weeks. Charles Frohman Presents
MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA
Matinee Wed., Sept. 27, instead of Sept. 30.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S Orchestral 25c. Concerts 50c.
Tues., BEETHOVEN SYMPHONY PASTORALE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK. in his new play, THE LAST OF THE ROHANS
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Thos. E. Shea. In the Great Naval Play, WARS-MAN.
Sat. Night Only—Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House,
THE WHITE SQUADRON,
Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M.,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE,
IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.
Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Chas. Frohman Presents Enormous Double Triumph
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY.
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.
"A Successful Laugh-Loosener."—Eve. World.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
Mr. Charles Frohman will begin his fourth season at this theatre on
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25,
with
JAMES K. HACKETT,
under the direction of Daniel Frohman, in Anthony Hope's Greatest Romance,
RUPERT of HENTZAU.
Sale of seats begins Thursday, 9 A. M.

GARDEN THEATRE
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN
Has the honor to announce
The reappearance of
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
For a limited engagement, on
NOVEMBER 20th,
In
CYRANO deBERGERAC

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinees Thursday and Sat., 2.
.....Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. BEGINS AT 8 SHARP. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED
in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER.....

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
TO-NIGHT
STUART ROBSON
In an Adequate Production of
THE GADFLY.
The Story of a Human Soul Destroyed.
Miss Marie Burroughs and a Cast of 35 People.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE
15, 25, 50c.
& GREATEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. DOLAN and LENHARR CRESSY and DAYNE.
30 others. Cont. Perf. 15.25.50c. Ladies, Afts., 10c.

Broadway Theatre, 41st St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 16..	3,532,116
Same week last year.....	2,405,752
Stocks to date this year....	127,579,081
Corresponding date last year.	74,491,018
Bonds for the week.....	$10,699,800
Same week last year.....	$15,289,360
Bonds to date this year....	$678,541,470
Corresponding date last year.	$602,750,690

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 5@5½; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4⅞@5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf.	1½	U. S. Leather	1½
Hocking Valley	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	3	K. C., F. S. & G.	1½
Am. Linseed	1	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. Steel. & Wire.	5¼	Manhattan	7⅛
Am. S. & W. pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	10½
Am. Sug. Ref.	5⅜	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Tobacco	2⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3⅜
Am. Tin Plate	1	Missouri Pacific	3½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Anaconda Copper	1	Mobile & Ohio	2⅝
Balt. & Ohio	2	Nat. Steel	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	Nat. Biscuit	2
B'klyn R. T.	10½	Nat. Lead	1⅞
Brunswick City	2½	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Can. Pacific	2⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Central Pacific	1½	N. Y. Central	2⅛
Ches. & Ohio	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Chi. Con. Traction	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
Chi., R. & Q.	1½	pf.	2⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	3½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
Chi. Gt. West.	1½	Norf. & West.	1⅜
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	3½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	3½	Northern Pacific	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	5⅝	Nor. Pac. pf.	1⅛
Chi. & N. W.	2⅞	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	4
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	5	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	3½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	7½
Cleve., L. & W.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	4	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	8¼	Reading 1st pf.	4½
Col. & South. 1st pf.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	2
Col. & South. 2d pf.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel	2
Col. Mid. pf.	2½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	3
Col. & H. C. & I.	2⅜	Rio Grande W. pf.	1½
Cont. Tobacco	2⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Consol. Gas. Co.	2½	St. L. & S. W.	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1½
Denver & R. G. pf.	1	St. Paul & Duluth	6
Des M. & Ft. D.	3	St. P. & Omaha	2
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	3½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	3½	Stand. R. & T.	1½
Federal Steel	5⅜	Tenn. C. & I.	6½
Federal Steel pf.	2½	Texas Pacific	1½
Ft. W. & R. G.	1	Un. Bag & Paper	1
Glucose Sug. R.	2½	Union Pacific	1⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	3
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
Int. Paper	4½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	3½
Iowa Central pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more:

Bonds Advanced.

Ev. & T. H. gen.	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1¼
Kent. City 4s	1	Ore. R. R. & N. 1st.	1½
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1		

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	2½	Louis., E. & St. L. con. 5s	1
B'klyn El. 1st 5s	1½	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1½
B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1	Mo. Pac. Tr. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Norf. & W. con. 6s	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1½	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Chi. I. & L. ref. 6s	6	Peo. & East. inc.	9
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	2½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s	2	St. Paul City Ry. Cbe 5s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	3
Den. & R. G. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	3½
Det., M. & M. l. g.	3	T. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	3	T. C. & I., De E. 6s	1½
Erie 1st prior 4s	1	Union Pac. 4s	1
Erie gen. lien	1	Wabash, Deb. B	1½
Flint & P. M. con. 6s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st. t. r.	1½

OUR LONDON CABLE.

WAR RISKS BEING RECKONED

Scarcity of Gold Following Hostilities in the Transvaal Would Have Disastrous Consequences — Real Cause of the Agitation Against the Boers the Chartered Company Fiasco—Indian Famine Still Possible.

Cable Correspondence,
Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Our money market anxiously begins to reckon up war risks. All last week we were hoping against hope that peace might be maintained. As I write that hope has almost been abandoned, and rates for money are therefore tightening wholly irrespective of business demands. These, indeed, are very moderate for the home account. Our discount market would have little occupation did it depend on the domestic supply of bills, for that does not now amount to 25 per cent. of the total value of paper handled.

This is one great source of anxiety for our credit institutions. Not so many years ago quite 70 per cent. of the bills of exchange current here were of English origin; now it is quite the other way. Not only do British banks and discount houses buy foreign bills in large amounts, but French, German, Russian, Dutch, and Japanese banks possess important London branches engaged in placing daily a large volume of bills on our market. During your export season each American mail also brings heavy consignments of your mercantile paper. It is therefore of the utmost importance that no hitch should arise to prevent our credit establishments from being able to regularly handle this stream of remittances. Dear money must produce this hitch, and I fear a war must force our market sharply up.

Some days last week the discount rate slipped below 3½ per cent. On Friday and yesterday brokers quoted 3⅝ per cent. for ninety day bills, and for foreign bills of four months, 3¾ per cent. Greater dearness is expected this week, although money till to-morrow was offering yesterday afternoon at 1 per cent. To-morrow a call amounting to £1,000,000 is payable on the Japanese loan. All along short advances have remained easy at 2 to 2½ or 2¾ per cent. Even last Friday Stock Exchange payments merely drove quotations on call money to 3 per cent. for an hour or two. Indeed, most bankers had loans repaid because speculative accounts have been much reduced through the dread of war. But cheapness of this kind means nothing more than the desire to keep credits at elbow, so to say.

Tested by the cash gold held in our banks, we are in no position to stand pressure for one day. Including their balances at the Bank of England, they probably do not hold 6 per cent. of their liabilities to depositors in gold, as an able correspondent points out in to-day's Investors' Review. But it is just their capacity to pay gold that may soon be put to the proof. The Transvaal is the principal source of our gold supply; almost the only present source, since the Indian Government purposes to buy the output of the Indian mines, and Australian production is taken partly by the United States. War in South Africa would not only stop supplies from the Rand mines for a time, but subject the Bank of England to a drain of sovereigns for the Cape. Already a million has gone thither, exclusive of small consignments from Australia. Were the Rand product, now over £1,000,000 a month, stopped, a gold pinch would therefore be upon us almost immediately, and I am unable to sketch the trouble that would follow.

Why, then, go to war? In my opinion because Cecil Rhodes's chartered company is nearly played out. It has spent £7,000,000, and has little to show for the money save a huge territory almost completely unproductive. The vaunted Rhodesian gold mines produced little more than £200,000 gross gold in the last twelve months, and the output in August fell to 3,179 ounces. Labor cannot be had, as the Matabeles refuse to enter the mines, and as the expenditure of the chartered company exceeds its income by nearly £500,000 a year, on its own admission. Better fight, with the chance of annexing the Transvaal, than allow the fiasco to reach its natural and inevitable conclusion.

The prospect thus opened, I confess, fills me with apprehension. Our credit system is so delicately poised, so absolutely dependent upon our command over the supplies of gold at the moment they are required, that the stoppage of such supplies at any point is calculated to disarrange the whole machine.

In their anxiety our bankers are already discussing the probabilities of New York taking gold from London this Autumn, and the advance in your rates for money is not calculated to allay these fears. Our position is much weaker in the face of this contingency than it was a year ago. Then we had an abundance of your securities, for which a market could be found on the Continent as well as in America; now we have only a few. How, then, are we to avert gold demands or find the means to meet them by sales of stock? There is not much we can sell unless you buy our home securities, which I should not advise you to do, for they are all precious dear.

Altogether, so much do I dread the economic consequences of a war that I still cling to the hope that peace may be kept. But it is a vanishing hope.

The story that all danger of a famine in India has been averted is untrue. The rain came too late to save the principal crops. A. J. W.

Outside Securities.

Last week's market was an irregular one, and, as a whole, the prices were inclined to decline from the figures of the close of the previous week. On Monday, and for one or two days thereafter, the advance in the money rates, which affected the inside market, had an indirect bearing upon outside securities and tended both to decrease the amount of the transactions and to affect prices unfavorably. That the conditions prevailing then were of more than momentary importance very few believed. Naturally enough, however, the advance in money rates was looked upon with a certain amount of apprehension and led to some selling of stocks and to the withdrawal from the market of a certain number of buying orders. The unfavorable conditions with which the week began came in the nature of an impediment to the advance and the increase in activity that had been so confidently predicted for some time. As the week progressed there was some slight improvement, but on Friday and again on Saturday early market conditions were repeated. In one or two prominent stocks a certain amount of liquidation was forced, which led to further declines. Observers of the market were not inclined to look with as much confidence upon the immediate future of the market as they were a short time ago; yet nowhere was it felt that the temporary set-back to this advancement would be of very long duration.

Weakness, however, was by no means general. Not only did a certain number of stocks hold firmly to the closing figures of the previous week, but there were also in several stocks advances of importance. Liquidation, that in some stocks was the principal cause of declines, seemed to have little effect upon other issues, and in one notable instance—that of National Tube common—the closing price for the week showed an advance over the previous Saturday's close, notwithstanding that there was considerable selling of this issue. There were other cases also where securities that are looked upon with confidence ended the week with no loss, where indeed advances were not recorded. But even among the more or less speculative stocks—stocks the value of which has not yet been fully demonstrated to the public—advances were not lacking. Al-

Continued on Page 7.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 16, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Sept. 16. Bid.	Closing Sat. Sept. 16. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Fm Last Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 16, 3,532,116.	Amount Capt'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Sept. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 16, '99.
118⅝ February 28.	109¾ January 16.	115	120		Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	SA	116	116	115	115	113	100
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	17½	18	— ⅜	American Car & Foundry Company	20,000,000				15⅞	18⅝	17⅛	15½	...	4,100
69¾ September 7.	43⅝ June 16.	63½	68	— ¼	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	20,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	Q	63½	67	63½	63⅝	...	5,100
65 August 23.	25⅞ March 6.	45½	46	— ¼	American Cotton Oil	30,227,100	July 1, '99.	1	A	44	44¼	41	41	39¾	7,700
95 May 9.	88¾ January 6.	94½	...	...	American Cotton Oil preferred	16,196,900	June 1, '99.	3	SA	93½	95⅞	93½	93½	86	700
52½ March 3.	32 January 3.	37¼	...	...	American District Telegraph	3,500,000	May 15, '99.	1	SA	35	35	35	35	40	100
140 August 29.	125 June 15.	137	138	...	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	SA	135	137⅜	135	135¼	132½	100
41¾ September 5.	23 September 8.	28¾	29¼	— ⅝	American Ice Company	100,000,000				29¾	30	29¾	30¼	...	6,100
66 September 11.	32 September 12.	62	67	...	American Ice Company preferred	100,000,000				66	66	66	66	...	200
15¾ July 22.	6⅝ June 20.	9½	9¾	...	American Linseed Company	15,000,000				10	10¼	10	10	...	2,000
57¾ August 16.	44⅝ June 16.	50	53	+ 1½	American Linseed Company preferred	12,000,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	50¾	53	50¾	53	...	2,000
27½ January 24.	14⅜ September 5.	15½	18	+ ¾	American Malting Company	14,000,000				17	18	16	16	22½	2,100
87⅛ January 26.	61 July 26.	66½	68	...	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	Q	66¾	67	66¾	66¾	68⅛	1,000
39 April 20.	25 July 6.	27½	29	...	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	July 1, '99.	2	Q	40	40	38	38	...	5,200
94⅛ April 20.	80 May 31.	89½	90¼	— ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	July 1, '99.	2½	Q	89½	91⅛	89½	90	...	6,700
44 September 14.	24 May 24.	35¾	40⅜	+ 4	American Steel Hoop	10,120,000				37½	44	37½	38¾	21	21,100
98⅜ September 14.	70 May 16.	93	95⅞	+ 4	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	Q	93½	98⅜	93½	95⅞	85	3,400
72 May 4.	43 February 8.	50	51½	— 5½	American Steel & Wire	50,000,000				50½	51½	50½	51½	55	3,400
104⅜ March 13.	85¼ February 8.	97	97⅞	— 1½	American Steel & Wire preferred	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	Q	96½	98⅞	97	97⅞	95	2,600
152 March 30.	122¾ February 4.	147¾	148	— 5¾	American Sugar Refining Company	36,000,000				153½	153½	147¾	147¾	122¾	14,000
138 March 30.	110 January 16.	117⅞	119¾	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,000,000				118¾	119¾	118¾	119¾	113	3,000
106 April 15.	92¼ March 2.	98	102	...	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	101	103	98	103	98	2,000
63⅜ April 4.	32 May 24.	39	40¼	— 1	American Tin Plate Company	30,000,000				40¼	43	39¾	40	...	6,200
30¼ February 8.	21 June 1.	22½	23	...	American Tin Plate Company preferred	14,000,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	Q	22½	23	22	23	...	1,000
229½ April 5.	98¼ June 21.	125	126	— 3⅜	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	3	Q	127½	131⅛	125	126¼	111⅝	18,000
150 March 6.	112 January 4.	142	147	— 1½	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	3	Q	145½	149⅝	142	145	120	4,000
70 April 28.	42¼ March 22.	54	54½	— 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 4, '98.	$1.25	SA	52	55⅝	51	51	...	17,000
45¾ May 23.	31 May 8.	36	40	— ½	Ann Arbor	6,000,000				38	40	38	38	16	300
24⅞ February 22.	11 May 9.	20¾	22¾	— 3½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	262,500,000				21¾	23¾	20¾	22¾	15⅝	39,000
69¾ August 24.	50¾ January 7.	66	69¾	— 3¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,100,000	July 20, '99.	1½	Q	68½	69¾	68½	69¾	65½	1,700
61¼ April 12.	45¾ June 22.	51	52	— 3	Baltimore & Ohio	52,000,000				52	52	51	51	...	1,400
79½ January 27.	67⅛ June 21.	71¾	73	— 1⅜	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	28,000,000				73½	73½	70	70	...	1,000
5⅜ April 12.	1⅝ June 22.	2¾	3	— ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf.	20,000,000				3	3	2¾	2¾	...	1,000
137 April 15.	123 January 3.	126	130½	— 3½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	70,000,000				129½	130½	126	126	...	1,000
148 March 17.	125 June 5.	127	140	...	Brooklyn Union Gas	21,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	SA	142	142	137½	137½	125	1,000
20⅞ August 14.	7¼ May 5.	15	17	— 3½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000				16	16	15	15	7	1,000
80 September 6.	50 May 5.	70	...	...	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	SA	70½	70½	70½	70½	70	100
71 January 3.	50¾ June 3.	69	69¾	— 1½	Canada Southern	25,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	69	69¾	69	69¾	65	1,000
94¾ May 17.	63⅝ March 15.	93½	93¾	— 1½	Canada Pacific	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '99.	2½	SA	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	87	1,000
29⅜ August 21.	15¾ May 8.	25	25¼	— 3½	Central of New Jersey	9,000,000				25	25¼	25	25¼	24	1,000
21⅜ February 2.	10⅝ May 8.	17	18	— 1½	Central Pacific	58,000,000				17	18	17	18	15	1,000
43⅝ February 16.	30⅜ January 4.	39	39¾	— 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio	25,000,000				39	39¾	39	39¾	30	1,000
125 February 16.	110¾ January 4.	120	125	— 1½	Chicago & Alton	25,000,000	June 15, '99.	1½	Q	125	125	125	125	110	1,000
115 September 7.	111 January 4.	113	114	— 1½	Chicago & Alton preferred	25,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	Q	113	114	113	114	111	1,000
125 September 7.	111 January 4.	125	125	— 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	25,000,000				125	125	125	125	111	1,000
125 September 7.	111 January 4.	125	125	— 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	25,000,000				125	125	125	125	111	1,000
125 September 7.	111 January 4.	125	125	— 1½	Chicago & Great Western	25,000,000				125	125	125	125	111	1,000
125 September 7.	111 January 4.	125	125	— 1½	Chicago & Great Western preferred

STOCKS

Option	Lowest	Highest	Sales	Par	Last Dividend	Week	Range since January 1, 1900	Range for Previous Year (1899)
							Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 16, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 16. $10,699,800

	Week Ending Sept. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	103⅞	103⅞	6½
Ann Arbor 4s	95½	95½	94⅝	94⅝	45
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102½	102½	102	102⅜	237
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	88¼	88½	88⅜	88½	506½
Austin & Northwest 1st	96	96¼	96	96⅛	47
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96	96	95½	96	274
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100	100½	99⅝	100	370
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	3
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	25
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	85	85	84	84	9
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. coll. tr. 5s	117½	117⅞	117½	117⅞	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108½	108¾	108½	108¾	1
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	97	97½	96½	96⅝	108
Central Georgia 1st incomes	40	40	39¼	40	32
Central of Georgia 2d incomes	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	3
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	3
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, coupon	120	120	120	120	16
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	99½	100	99⅝	100	11
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95¾	96	95¼	95⅝	180
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st 4s	104	104	104	104	1
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	118½	118½	118	118	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 5s	114	114	113	113	23
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	27
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	5
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116¾	116¾	116½	116½	4
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 6s	108	108	108	108	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	5
Chi., M. & St. P., Lacrosse & Davenport 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Chi., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	120½	120½	120⅛	120⅛	7
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	122	122	120	120	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s	174½	174½	173½	173½	11
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	145	145	145	145	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	110	110	110	110	3
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	112	112	112	112	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	72
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha cons. 6s	138	138	136	138	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	96½	96¼	96	96	8
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	95	95	92	93	26
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Cleveland & Pittsburg sinking fund 4½s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. 5s	95¾	97	95¾	97	51
Colorado Midland 2-4s	64¾	65¾	64¾	65	208
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	72	72	72	72	5
Colorado Southern 4s	86	86	85	85½	80½
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4
Denver & Rio Grande consol 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	27
Detroit City Gas 5s	100¼	100¼	99	100	13
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land grant	19	19	18	18	29
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st con. 5s	119	119	117	117	11
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	124	124	124	124	5
Erie prior lien 4s	91½	91½	91	91	53
Erie general lien 4s	72½	72½	71	71½	64
Erie 1st consol. 7s	141½	141½	141½	141½	3
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	105¾	107½	105¾	107	132
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	124½	125¼	124½	125	5
Flint & Pere Marquette 1st con. 5s	106	106	105	105	5
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103	103¾	103	103¾	42
Green Bay & Western deb., B	6	6½	5½	6	63
Hocking Valley 4½s	101½	101½	101	101	40
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	88	88¼	86	88	21
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	102	103	102	102¾	45
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	3
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	72	72	71	71¾	261
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	78	78	78	78	2
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	2
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5s	96	96	96	96	4
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	110	110¼	110	110½	3
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	130½	130½	130¼	130¼	9
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	114	114	114	114	11
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	109½	109½	109½	109½	6
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 1st 7s	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	6
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	110½	111	110½	111	5
Long Dock 6s	142	142	142	142	1
Long Island general mortgage 4s	93	93	90	90	4
Louis., Ev. & St. L. consol. 5s, tr. r	60	60	60	60	2
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	100¼	100¼	97½	97½	30
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	99½	100	99½	99¾	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	108½	108½	108½	108½	8
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s, c	120½	120½	120	120½	4
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	96½	96½	96	96	25
Mexican Central consol. 4s	74	78	74	77¾	21
Mexican Central 1st income	26¾	28¼	25½	27½	1,432
Mexican Central 2d income	15¾	15¾	13	14½	806
Mexican International consol. 4s	86½	86½	85¾	86½	68
Mexican National 1st 6s	100	100	100	100	2
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	140	140	140	140	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¼	116½	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	97½	97½	97	97¼	19
Minneapolis Street Railway 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	20
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	107	107	105¾	105¾	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	94¼	94¾	93¾	93¾	122
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	71¾	71¾	70	71	247
Missouri, Kansas & Texas cert. 5s	93	93	93	93	11
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	95	96	95	95½	97
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118	118½	118	118½	23
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	96¼	96¾	97	97¼	47
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	116	116	116	116	2
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	80¾	87½	80¾	87½	15
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	141½	141½	141½	141½	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	130	130	130	130	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 2d 6s	101	101	101	101	5
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st 6s	103¼	103½	103¼	103	5
New York Central general mortgage 3½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	99½	100	99½	99½	20
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	99½	100	99½	100	11
New York Central extended 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s con. deb. certs	102	102	102	102	9
N. Y., Lack & West. construction mtge	123	123	123	123	3
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104¼	104¼	104	104¼	9
New York, Sus. & Western 1st refdg. 5s	110	111	110	111	2
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	97	98	97	97	36
Norfolk & Western consol. 6s	134	135¼	134	134½	120
Northern Ohio 1st 6s	102	102	102	102	10
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	35
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103	103¾	103	103¾	113
Northern Pacific prior lien 6s, registered	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	1
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	118	118	118	118	10
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103¼	103	103¼	103¾	71
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	4
Oregon Short Line 6s	123	123	123	123	3
Oregon Short Line consolidated 6s	114	115	113¾	113¾	14
Oregon Short Line Income A	103	103	74	74	5
Oregon Short Line Income B	70¾	70¾	70	70¾	110
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104	104¾	104	104¾	28
Peoria & Eastern 1st	85	85	85½	85½	15
Peoria & Eastern income	37	38	37	37	18
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	117½	117½	115¾	115¾	4
Pittsburg & Western 1st 6s, tr. rects	82	82½	82	82	5
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	140	140	140	140	13
Reading general 4s	87½	87¾	86¾	87¾	203
Rio Grande Western 4s	87	87	86	86	14
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	100	100	98	98	7
St. Louis & Iron Mountain Gen. 5s	110¾	111¾	110¾	111	53
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	119	119	119	119	20
St. Louis & San Fran. of Ch. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 6s	119	119	119	119	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	70	70	70	70	1
St. Paul City Railway Chicago cert. 5s	111	111	111	111	10
St. Paul & Duluth 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4s	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	17
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Montana ext. 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 5s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass	70	70	70	70	1
Sabine Div. & Ext.	70	70	70	70	1
Sav., Fla. & West. 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Sav., Fla. & West. 2d 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf 5s	70	70	70	70	1
Spokane Falls & Northern 6s	100	100	100	100	1

BONDS.	Week Ending Sept. 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	114	114½	114	114¼	47
Southern Railway 5s	100½	100¾	100	100¼	45
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	85¼	84	83½	84	5
Standard Rope & Twine income	22¼	22⅝	20½	20½	114
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	119	119	119	119	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	109	109	108	108	20
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¼	103⅝	103⅝	103½	36
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	115¾	115¾	114¾	115	64
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	10
Union Pacific new 4s	105	105	104	104½	895½
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Wabash 1st 5s	115½	116	115½	115⅝	23
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext	109	109	109	109	1
Wabash 2d 5s	100	100⅝	99¼	100½	29
Wabash debenture, Series A	78	78	76	76	5
Wabash debenture, Series B	57	57	55½	56	194
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 5s	69½	70	69	70	85
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113¼	113¼	113	113	7
West Shore gtd. 4s	113¼	113¼	113	113	51
West Shore gtd 4s, reg	112	112	112	112	12½
Western Union deb. 7s, '75, registered	103¼	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	5
Western Union col. tr. 5s	115	115	115	115	10
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	105½	106½	106½	106½	1
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	77	77	77	77	19
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	93¾	94	93½	93⅝	125

Total sales.....$10,634,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 16, 1899.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	111½	111¾	111¾	111½	4¼
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113⅝	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	15½
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130½	130½	130½	130½	6
United States 5s, registered	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
United States 5s, coupon	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	14¼
United States 3s, coupon, small	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	4

Total sales.....$44,300

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 16, 1899.

Virginia Funded Debt, 2-3s of 1991	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	32

Total sales.....$21,000
Grand total.....$10,699,800
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 8	101½	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	111⅝	Sept. 13
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	113⅛	Sept. 15
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅝	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130½	July 3d
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 3	128	Feb. 20	130½	Sept. 11
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 5	111¼	Aug. 2	112	Sept. 7
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111¾	Aug. 21	111¾	Aug. 31
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	103½	May 21	102¾	Feb. 22	103⅝	Sept. 15
United States 3s, 10-30, 1918, small	102½	July 11	100½	Jan. 5	103⅝	Sept. 15
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	103⅝	Sept. 15

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. currency 6s, 1890	102½	Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s	118	Nov. 30	

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	109½	Aug. 31	109⅝	Sept. 1
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	109½	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 6s, small	106½	Feb. 27	102½	Feb. 27	102½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106	June 20	96¼	Jan. 13	97	July 13
Tennessee settlement 3s	93	June 30	86¾	Jan. 13	90	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	93	Jan. 20	93	Jan. 20	93	Aug. 30
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	8	July 13
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87⅝	Sept. 1	82½	Jan. 6	87⅛	Sept. 16

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30	
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 28	

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 16th day of September, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$210,804,536.42		
Gold bullion	129,708,297.52		
		$340,307,982.94	
Outstanding gold certificates	$108,263,419.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	24,200,580.00		
		84,044,839.00	
Standard silver dollars			$256,263,093.94
Outstanding silver certificates	$408,886,594.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,656,562.00		
		400,291,032.00	
Silver bullion			2,699,332.62
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,544,510.00		146,172.62
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	32,359,770.00		
		23,815,260.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		23,815,260.00	
United States notes		$346,691,032.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$19,850,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,650,000.00		
		16,720,000.00	
			17,111,032.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$999,720.00		
National bank notes	4,168,209.00		
Fractional silver coin	8,196,284.00		
Fractional currency	32.40		
Minor coin	178,168.04		
Deposits in National banks	30,228,214.21		
Bonds and interest paid	254,510.87		
		$89,499,687.52	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund			
Outstanding checks and drafts	$9,456,027.00		
Disbursing officers' balances	5,370,082.89		
Post Office Department account	2,774,653.29		
Miscellaneous items	4,878,117.87		
	2,001,706.50		
		24,479,587.55	
			4,999,681.54
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$384,690,801.09

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$288,901.10	($18,838,281.62)	$40,970,566.15
Internal revenue	697,297.61	12,402,128.17	44,427,227.62
Miscellaneous	12,324.61	284,178.17	1,250,331.12
Total receipts	$1,377,523.21	$32,309,587.96	$231,999,329.43

DISBURSEMENTS.

Civil and miscellaneous	$2,000.00	$ 770,000.00	$ 24,677,251.12
War	200,000.00	1,000,000.00	11,000,000.00
Navy	200,000.00	1,000,000.00	11,000,000.00
Indians			6,000,000.00
Pensions	400,000.00	12,000,000.00	141,000,000.00
Interest	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Total disbursements	$804,000.00	$14,772,000.00	$193,679,251.12
Balance			$38,320,078.31
Receipts from Pacific roads			
Gold			
Interest accounts			
Sinking fund			
Net gold balance			
Net silver balance			
Net balance			
Gold reserve			
Net balance			
Gold reserve			
Net balance			
Gold reserve

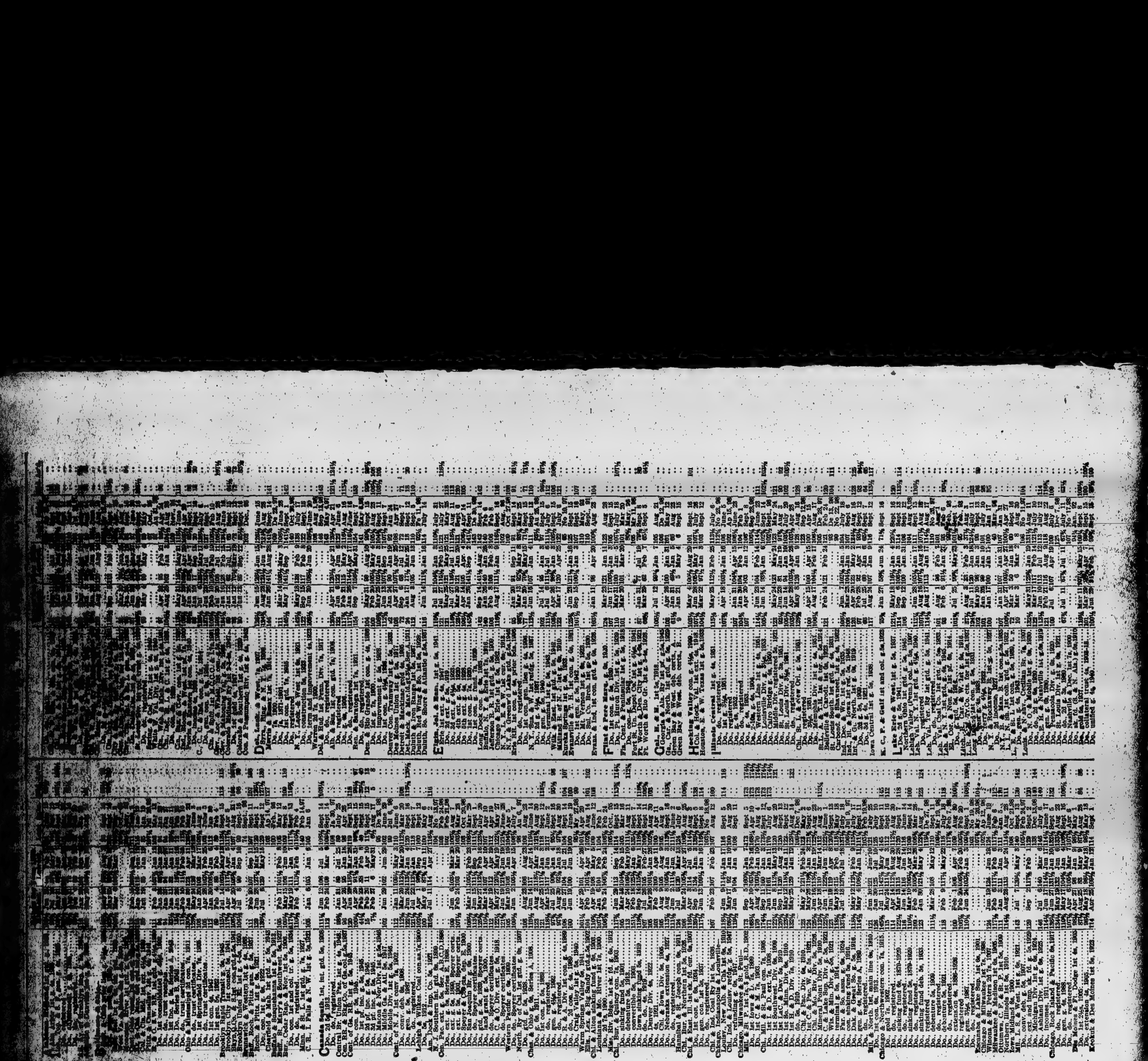

	Range for Year 1899.				Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
	Highest.		Lowest.					
Do., Penn. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	114½	Aug 23	111	Jan 5	114½	Aug 23	112¾	114¾
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	110	Feb 24	108	Jan 11	109½	July 26	..	109½
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	106¾	Aug 22	103¾	Aug 22	106¾	Aug 22	..	105½
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	110¾	Jul 27	106¾	Feb 8	106¾	Aug 8	..	..
South & North a. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	109½	May 1	106½	Jun 7	106½	Aug 8	105	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	99	Sep 15	91	Jan 10	99	Sept 15	95¼	100
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	100	Mr 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & L. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103	Fe 15, 98	..	..
Louis. & Jef. Bridge gtd. g. 4s, 1945	96½	Jul 19	94	Sep 5	94	Sept 5	93	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112¾	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	106½	Sept 14	109	110
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121¾	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	119	Aug 22	..	122
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102¾	Apr 1	100¾	May 1	102	Sept 8	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	116¾	Jan 4	120¼	Sept 16	120	121
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¾	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	123	Sept 8	122¾	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	126¼	July 20	124	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	127¼	Jul 31	124	Mar 2	127¾	July 31	124	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	78¾	Aug 16	68¾	Jan 4	77¾	Sept 14	75	78
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	29¾	Sep 13	16¼	Apr 3	27½	Sept 16	27¾	28¼
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	14¾	Sept 16	13¾	14¼
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	89¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	86½	Sept 16	86	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	100	Sep 12	100	Sep 12	100	Sept 12	102	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A. 1927	..	....	..	....	15	Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Je 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	116½	Sep 11	110½	Jan 18	116½	Sept 11	..	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 5s, 1949	100	Aug 21	97	Sep 6	97½	Sept 16	97½	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121	July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128	De 12, 98	..	..
Minn. Street Ry 1st con. 5s, 1919	110½	Sep 11	110½	Sep 11	110¾	Sept 11	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107	Aug 14	103½	Feb 4	107	Aug 14	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	95¾	Sept 14	93¾	94¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	73¾	Aug 28	65¾	May 9	71	Sept 15	70¼	71
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	99¾	Sep 7	82	Jan 19	95	Sept 15	93	95
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	95	Aug 21	86	Jan 19	89	Sept 9	90	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 6	78	Sept 15	..	79
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	95½	Sep	2	87	Jan 21	95½	Sept 2	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	107¾	Jul	13	101¼	Jan 3	105¾	Sept 14	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr	28	108¾	Jan 9	118½	Sept 13	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	111	May	17	114	May	1	116	Sept 16	..	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	102	Aug	29	94½	Jan 3	97¼	Sept 16	..	97¾
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98¾	Jul	26	88	Jan 3	93¾	Sept 14	..	95¾
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	106	Aug 8	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr	20	111¼	Jan	17	111¼	July 10	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	108¾	May	23	105¾	Feb	6	108	July 24	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1955	107¾	Jan	10	105	May	26	105½	July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr	6	103¾	Jan	16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	114¾	Jul	14	105	Jan	3	113	Sept 15	113	113½
Do., gen con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan	31	110	Jan	3	111½	July 5	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	120¾	May	9	125	Jan	9	129	Aug	28	129	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May	23	117	Feb	21	121¾	June	30	..	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	99	Aug	28	82¼	Jan	4	87¾	Sept	14	85½	87
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼	Jul	25	106	Jan	4	106	Sept	6	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	94	Apr. 98	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb	14	130	Sep	11	130	Sept	11	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	101	Sep	12	101	Sep	12	101	Sept	12	101	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108½	Sep	7	105¼	Apr	22	108	Sept	8	106¾	108¼
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al. 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar. 98	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar	22	115	Mar	22	115	Mar	22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	106¾	Aug. 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¾	Jan	31	113¾	Aug	19	113	Sept	5	112	113
Do., do., registered	117¾	Jan	30	112	Jun	27	112	June	27	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¾	Jan	30	107½	Apr	28	109	Aug	7	106¾	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jan	28	113¼	Jan	28	113¼	Jan	28	106¾	..
Do., reg. debenture 6s of 1880-1904	..	....	..	....	108½	Feb 21,98	106¾	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May	3	103¾	Jun	28	103¾	June	28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104½	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107¾	Feb	2	101¾	Sep	9	106¾	Sept	12	..	..
Do., registered	102¾	Aug	1	102¾	Aug	1	102¾	Aug	1	101	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¾	Jun	12	110¼	Jan	12	110¼	Sept	15	110½	..
Do., registered	112¾	Apr	14	111¾	Feb	17	112¾	Apr	14	..	..
Michigan Cen. coll. trust g. 3½s,1998	100	Jan	28	98	Jan	3	100	Aug	21	96½	100
Do., do., registered	100	May	25	97¼	Mar	15	100	May	25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May	25	99¼	Jan	4	99¾	Sept	15	99¾	100
Do., registered	103	Jan	28	98	Jan	5	100	Sept	15	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jun	29	110¼	Jan	3	113	Sept	14	113	114
Do., registered	115¾	Jun	15	109¾	Jan	4	112	Sept	13	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	112	Aug	31	112	Aug	31	112	Aug	31	110	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jun 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 25,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	103	Jan	12	103¾	Jun	14	104	Sept	16	104	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan	27	103	May	10	104	Aug	28	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May	7,97	103	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan	18	125¼	Apr	12	129½	Sept	11	..	130
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan. 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr	18	112	Apr	13	112	Apr	13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107	Au 18, 98	109	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar. 98	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	128	Jun	16	128	Jun	16	128	July	14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—											
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	122	Jun	13	122	Jun	13	123	June	12	119	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May	4	103¾	Jul	8	103¾	Sept	11	..	..
Do., do., registered	106¾	Feb	20	103¾	Aug	25	103¾	Aug	25	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¾	Mar	20	114¼	Jun	20	115	July	16	..	..
Do., do., registered	116¾	Jan	5	114¾	Sep	14	114¾	Sept	14	114¼	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112¾	May	5	106	Jan	3	109¾	Sept	16	..	..
Do., do., registered	111	Apr	27	103	Jan	6	111	Apr	27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	..	....	..	....	106¾	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121	Oct 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112¾	Apr	27	109	May	1	110¾	Aug	30	110	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May	6	103	May	6	103	May	9	104	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	121	Fe 25, 98	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¼	Jne 21,98	123	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	123¾	Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	108	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	109	Aug	28	105¾	Apr	3	108	Sept	5	..	..
Do. do., registered	106¼	Jul	19	106¼	Apr	19	106¾	July	25	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	101	Apr	21	173	Jan	6	185¾	Sept	14	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	185	Aug	23	172	Jan	19	185	Aug	26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	123	Aug	16	123	Aug	16	123	Aug	16	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	123¼	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun	30	117¾	Jul	6	117¾	July	6	117¾	..
Do. 1st 6s, 1905	114	May	11	112	Jul	29	113	July	29	113	..
N. Y. Ont. & We. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¾	May	26	108	Jan	4	108¾	May	27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106¾	Aug	5	103	Apr	12	104½	Sept	16	104	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr	11	114½	Jan	3	115¾	Apr	13	..	..
Do., registered	113	Jul	20	112	Jul	20	112	July	20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¾	May	15	121¼	May	15	131¼	May	15	130	..
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul	28	132	Jul	28	135	July	24	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien g. 4s, 1997	109¾	Jan	14	101¾	Jan	5	105¾	Sept	15	103¼	103½
Do. registered	104¾	May	12	102	Jul	14	103¾	Sept	16	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan	21	66¼	May	9	69¾	Sept	16	68¾	69¾
Do., do., registered	69¾	Jun	17	65¼	May	18	65¾	June	17	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May	5	90	Jan	27	95	May	11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	119	Apr	21	112	Jan	6	119	Sept	15	116¼	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jan	29	107½	May	1	108¾	Sept	16	..	..
Norfolk & West. R'y. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun	19	130	Feb	7	135	June	19	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	130	Aug	24	130	Aug	24	130	Aug	24	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117¼	Au 22, 98	..	..
Col. Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1952	..	....	..	....	108	Fe 28, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	101	Apr	22	96¾	Jan	16	101	Sept	12	101	..
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96¾	Aug	28	85¾	Jan	7	94¼	Sept	15	94¾	94¾
Ohio & L. Chesa. 1st con. 6s, 1939	..	....	..	....	..	Apr. 98	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	..	Apr. 98	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	102¾	Se 26, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	95	De 19, 97	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	88	Feb	7	85	May	24	73	Sept	8	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st extn. fund g. 4s, 1909	115	Sep	16	100	Feb	16	115	Sept	16	114½	115¾
Ore. R. & N. Co. con. g. 5s, 1946	108	May	31	100¾	Jan	6	107¾	Sept	12	107¾	108¾
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	129¾	Jul	19	124	Jan	3	129¾	Sept	12	129	129
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	118	Jan 97	..	..
Do. g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	110	Mr 27,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	117¾	Jun	1	108	Jan	7	113¾	Sept	12	112	114
Do., exchange, 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Aug	31	95	Jan	4	107¾	Sept	12	107	108
Do., non-cum. inc. B and cot. trust	80	Sep	6	65¼	Jan	6	78¾	Sept	12	78	80
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	May	19	103	Jul	26	104¾	Sept	14	103¼	..
Panama 1st. (d. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	107½	Dec. 99	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May	23	114¼	Feb	15	116¾	Aug	24	..	..
Do., do., registered	115¾	Mar	6	115¾	Mar	6	115¾	May	8	..	..
Do., do., 2d gtd. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	Nc 11,98	..	..
Do. do., 3d gtd. g. 3½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	102	Nc 11,98	..	..
Pen. R.R. Co. 1st Tenn. ext. 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	115¾	Au 21,98	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. g. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	112	Au 31,98	..	..
Phila. Bal. & Wash. 1st g. 6s, 1944	131	Feb	20	130	Jan	19	130	Aug	12	129¾	..
Do., Spruce Harbor Div. 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	110	Oct 98	..	..
Do., do., exp. Trust Co. certificates	109¾	Aug	31	89¾	Apr	8	97¾	Sept	15	97	..
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	90	Jan 98	..	..
Do., do., exp. Trust Co. ctfs. for 3d g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	70	Jan 98	..	..
Phila. & Reading gen. g. 6s, 1910	118¾	Jan	3	116¾	Jan	3	118¾	Sept	15	118	..
Do., do., registered	118¾	Jan	3	116¾	Jan	3	118¾	Sept	15	118	..
Do., 1st pref. income g. 5s, 1958	80	Jan	3	70	Jan	3	80	Sept	15	80	..
Do., 2d pref. income g. 5s, 1958	58	Jan	3	45	Jan	3	58	Sept	15	58	..
Do., 3d pref. income g. 5s, 1958	30	Jan	3	25	Jan	3	30	Sept	15	30	..
Do., 4th pref. income g. 5s, 1958	20	Jan	3	15	Jan	3	20	Sept	15	20	..
Do., gen. mtge. g. 4s, 1958	78¾	Jan	3	68¾	Jan	3	78¾	Sept	15	78	..
Do., do., registered	78¾	Jan	3	68¾	Jan	3	78¾	Sept	15	78	..
Do., Phila. & Erie gen. g. 4s, 1940	98	Jan	3	90	Jan	3	98	Sept	15	98	..
Do., do., registered	98	Jan	3	90	Jan	3	98	Sept	15	98	..
Do., Newt. Bdge. & Byberry 1st g. 5s, 1942	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Sch. Nav. 1st con. g. 5s, 1958	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Sch. & Lehigh 1st g. 5s, 1958	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Leh. & Hud. R. 1st g. 5s, 1938	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Leh. & Sus. 1st g. 6s, 1938	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Leh. & Wilk. 1st g. 5s, 1938	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Col. 1st g. 5s, 1937	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 1st g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 2d g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 3d g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 4th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 5th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 6th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 7th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 8th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 9th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 10th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 11th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 12th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 13th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 14th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 15th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 16th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 17th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 18th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 19th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 20th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 21st g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 22nd g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 23rd g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 24th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 25th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 26th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 27th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 28th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 29th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 30th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 31st g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 32nd g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 33rd g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 34th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 35th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 36th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 37th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 38th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 39th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 40th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 41st g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 42nd g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 43rd g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 44th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 45th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 46th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 47th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 48th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 49th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 50th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 51st g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 52nd g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 53rd g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 54th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 55th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 56th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 57th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 58th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 59th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 60th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 61st g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 62nd g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 63rd g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	..
Do., Read. & Pot. 64th g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3	110	Jan	3

[illegible]

CALENDAR FOR THIS WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 16.

Chicago gas.
Books open.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Pittsburgh Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United States Cotton Company—Books close.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Books close.

Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Columbus (Ohio) Gas Light and Heat Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Pullman Palace Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Books close.
Welsbach Light Company—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Sept. 20.

Electric Vehicle Company—Books close for dividend on common stock.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Union Ferry Company—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.
United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company—Books close.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Books close.

Thursday, Sept. 21.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Friday, Sept. 22.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—Annual meeting.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Southern Railway—Books open.

Saturday, Sept. 23.

Oregon Short Line Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Pullman Palace Car Company—Books close.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $2,183,475. The banks now hold $2,276,450 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $7,554,400, a decrease in specie of $5,080,900, a decrease in legal tenders of $896,800, a decrease in deposits of $15,600,700, and a decrease in circulation of $158,700. The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 16, '99.	Sept. 9, '99.	Sept. 17, '98.
Reserve held	$321,022,900	$323,106,375	$224,599,500
Legal requirements	318,746,450	317,222,675	224,599,500
Surplus reserve	$2,276,450	$5,883,700	

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 1	$12,384,675	$2,464,175	$1,172,150
Jan. 8	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
Jan. 15	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
Jan. 22	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
Jan. 29	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
Feb. 5	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
Feb. 12	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
Feb. 19	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
Feb. 25	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
March 4	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
March 11	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
March 18	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
March 25	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
April 1	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
April 8	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
April 15	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
April 22	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
April 29	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
May 6	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
May 13	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
May 20	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
May 27	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
June 3	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
June 10	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
June 17	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
June 24	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
July 1	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
July 8	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
July 15	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
July 22	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
July 29	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
August 5	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
August 12	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
August 19	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
August 26	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
Sept. 2	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
Sept. 9	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150
Sept. 16	21,988,075	1,774,250	1,172,150

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$21,988,075
1898	1,774,250
1897	1,172,150
1896	10,424,375
1895	24,805,250
1894	1,906,200
1893	10,901,700
1892	4,206,400
1891	4,724,700
1890	1,906,200

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, decrease, 3,764,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 2,107,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 4,358,000 pesetas.

Banks, Trust Companies and Bankers.
Railroad Stocks.
Railroad Bonds.
Miscellaneous Stocks.
Miscellaneous Bonds.
Industrial and Miscellaneous.
Gas Companies.
Ferry Companies.
Trust Companies, &c.
Insurance Companies.

Banks, Trust Companies and Bankers.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	250	
American Exchange	170	175
Atlantic	210	220
Bank of the Metropolis	300	
Bank of the Republic	115	
Bank of the State of New York	105	
Battery Park National	115	
Broadway	230	
Brooklyn	230	
Brooklyn City	180	
Brooklyn Trust Co.	1000	
Bryan, Quinn & Co.	115	
Butchers' & Drovers'	115	
Central	115	
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	110	
Central Park, N. & E. Riv.	115	
Chase National	115	
Chatham	200	
Chelsea Exchange	105	
Chemical	1000	
Chemical Bank Note Co.	100	
Chicago Union Traction pf.	90	95
Chicago Union Traction 2d pf.	30	35
Cleveland Electric Ill. stock	100	
Coney Island & Brook. stock	100	
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 6s	115	
Consolidated Gas Co.	195	
Consolidated Gas Co. 6s	115	
Columbia (Ohio) stock	1094	
Columbia Crosstown 1st 6s	105	
Columbian	150	
Commercial	150	
Commonwealth	100	
Continental	100	
Corn Exchange	150	
Corn Exchange Bank Note Co.	100	
Cosmopolitan	100	
Crescent City Gas Co. (La.)	100	
Crescent City Gas Co. (La.) 6s	100	
Cuban-American	100	
Cuban-American pf.	100	
Cuban-American 6s	100	
Cuban Trust Co.	100	
Cuban Trust Co. pf.	100	
Denver Gas & Water pf.	100	
Denver Gas & Water 1st 6s	100	
Detroit City Gas Co.	100	
Detroit City Gas Co. 6s	100	
Detroit Gas Co.	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 6s	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1933	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1924	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1918	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1911	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1906	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1901	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1896	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1891	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1886	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1881	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1876	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1871	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1866	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1861	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1856	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1851	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1846	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1841	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1836	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1831	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1826	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1821	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1816	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1811	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1806	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1801	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1796	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1791	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1786	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1781	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1776	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1771	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1766	100	
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Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 1641	100	
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Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 636	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 631	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 626	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 621	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 616	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 611	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 606	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 601	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 596	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 591	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 586	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 581	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 576	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 571	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 566	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 561	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 556	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 551	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 546	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 541	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 536	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 531	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 526	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 521	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 516	100	
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Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 501	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, 496	100	
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Detroit Gas Co. 5s, -95	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, -96	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, -97	100	
Detroit Gas Co. 5s, -98	100	
Detroit

Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 1.

together the showing presented by the market could not be considered at all discouraging. It is not probable that present monetary conditions will be long extended, and, with the return of money-market ease, it is more than likely that the often predicted improvement will begin to be realized.

In very few issues was trading during the past week of large extent. A more or less general disposition was shown to await further developments, and the result of this policy was a more or less lifeless market, with only here and there a stock that was made prominent by heavy trading. National Tube common was probably the most active issue during the past week. Many thousand shares of this issue changed hands at advancing prices. All the stock that was offered was well taken, and the buying was much more scattered than the selling. The stock that came upon the market was said to have been sold by a very few of the manufacturers, who received stock in payment for their plants. The preferred stock was not less strong than the common, but it was traded in to a much less extent. During the week the Directors declared the first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., and this considerably increased the stock's strength. At the end of the week the stock was quoted ex-dividend at 99 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. Brokers supposed to be acting for inside interests were the principal buyers of National Tube. It was said that these interests were taking practically all the stock offered in the market, and this was taken as a strong argument in favor of the stock.

Late in the week much attention was drawn to Amalgamated Copper. Much had been expected of this stock, and its recent decline, due probably to the absence of news in regard to the expected dividend, led to a feeling of disappointment among not a few of the holders of the stock. Moreover, there appeared to be a certain amount of forced liquidation in the stock, and this really seemed the chief cause of the very sharp decline that occurred in the stock on Friday. On that day the stock sold down to 90⅝ and lost over 2 points net. On Saturday there was a further decline to 90, at which figure 500 shares of the stock changed hands, but this was followed by a rally that brought the stock to 91, the final sale of that day. The closing bid for the stock was 90¾, which showed a net loss for the week of 4 points. Nothing was heard during the week in regard to the dividend on Amalgamated Copper—nothing, at all events, beyond the repetition of rumors that this dividend is to be paid very shortly. The same reports were heard many weeks before, and in these new rumors there was nothing of a corroborative nature. The reports were not, therefore, received with much confidence, and apparently had no effect in checking the decline. News of the dividend will be anxiously looked for, and it would seem that this news will be necessary in order to give to Amalgamated Copper the firmness which it had showed for a long time prior to the recent decline.

Another copper stock—Union Copper—was also prominent in the week's trading. Attention was drawn to it by reports of efforts to secure large blocks of the stock, for which it was said that prices much above current quotations were offered. There were two sales of fairly large blocks during the week. One lot of 1,700 shares sold at 31¼, and on Friday there were sales of 5,000 shares at prices ranging from 35 to 36. During the week a report was issued by the President of the company stating that the company had an almost unlimited supply of ore, which promised most satisfactory returns on the company's stock. Unfavorable rumors were also heard, but official denial was had of these, and they had no influence upon the stock.

None of the electric stocks was either very active or very strong. Such news as was had in regard to these issues was entirely favorable, but it was practically confined to the announcement that the third quarterly dividend had been declared on Electric Vehicle common. It was stated at the time that a report will very shortly be issued giving full account of the earnings of the Electric Vehicle Company, and this report is looked forward to with much interest. It is said that the statement will show that the amount required to pay the dividend just declared is a relatively small part of what the company has already earned. Of the common Consolidated Gas Trust Company stock the only one that attracted much attention. It, as well as the [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SEPT

1899

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Members New York Stock Exchange,
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Daily Market Letter on Application.
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Walter C. Taylor & Co.

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Bonds and Investments,
5 and 7 Wall Street.
Telephone 3280 Cortlandt.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atlanta & West Point	2%	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Aug. 26	Sept. 5
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 4
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 1	Oct. 3
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Oct. 25	Sept. 25	Oct. 25
Chicago & Alton com.	$2.25	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Chicago & East. Illinois pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 2	Sept. 13	Sept. 18
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	2½	Oct. 21	Oct. 2	Oct. 13
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	3½	Oct. 21	Oct. 2	Oct. 13
Chi. & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 6	Sept. 21	Sept. 25
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Sept. 23	Oct. 9
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 20	Sept. 30	Oct. 5
Evansville & Terre Haute	2	Oct. 10	Sept. 26	Oct. 20
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	2½	Oct. 16	Sept. 29	Oct. 16
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	.....	.....
Southwest Pennsylvania	5	Oct. —	.....	.....
United N. J. R. R. & C. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 10	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Rio Grande & W. (stock dividend)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 15	.....
Southern pf.	1	Oct. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 22
Sunbury & Lewiston (semi-annual)	4	Oct. 2	.....	.....
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 9	Oct. 11
West Va. Cent. & Pittsburg	½	Oct. 7	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago City Ry. (quarter)	3	Sept. 30	Sept. 15	Sept. 21
Philadelphia Traction	4	Oct. 2	.....	.....
West End St. (Boston)	3½	Oct. 2	Sept. 18	Oct. 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

Manufacturers, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 25	Oct. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amer. Agricultural Chem. pf.	3	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Am. Car & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 3
Am. Pipe Mfg. (quarter)	3	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Am. Sugar Ref. (quarter)	3	Oct. 2	Sept. 11	Oct. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 11	Oct. 3
Am. Waltham Watch (extra)	16 2-3	Oct. 12	.....	.....
Arizona Mineral Land	5	Sept. 28	Sept. 25	Sept. 28
Boston-Aurora Zinc Min. (monthly)	2-3	Sept. 25	Sept. 14	Sept. 25
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$20	Sept. 29	.....	.....
Chi. Junc. Ry. & U. Stock Yds. pf.	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
Col. (Ohio) Gas, Light & Heat	1½	Oct. 10	Sept. 19	Oct. 11
Col. (Ohio) Gas, Light & Heat pf.	3	Oct. 10	Sept. 19	Oct. 11
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Continental Tobacco pf.	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Electric Vehicle (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 5
Federal Steel pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. —	.....	.....
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	Sept. 25
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	Sept. 25
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Knick. Ice (Chi.) common (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	.....	.....
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype pf. (extra)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Montana Ore Purchasing (extra)	$1	Sept. 27	Sept. 16	Sept. 27
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 16	Oct. 4
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 2
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 18	Oct. 16
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	1½	Sept. 20	Aug. 19	Sept. 22
Standard Gas Light Co. (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	.....	.....
Standard Oil, N. J., (quarter)	5	Sept. 15	Aug. 16	Sept. 18
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Union Ferry (quarter)	¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Union Ferry (extra)	1	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
United Shoe Machinery (quarter)	2	Oct. 14	Sept. 19	Oct. 2
United Shoe Machin. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 14	Sept. 19	Oct. 2
United States Oil (quarter)	50c	Oct. 2	Sept. 18	Oct. 2
United States Oil (extra)	50c	Oct. 2	Sept. 18	Oct. 2
United States Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
United Gas Imp't (quarter)	2	Oct. 14	.....	.....
Welsbach Light (quarter)	50c	Sept. 19	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Western Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 16	Sept. 20	Oct. 12
Westingh'se El. & Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 23	Oct. 3

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sept. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Annual
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	Aug. 30	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Annual
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Aug. 31	Sept. 25	Sept. 25	Annual
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Special
Chicago Terminal Transfer	.....	.....	Oct. 11	Annual
Great Northern	Sept. 27	Oct. 18	Oct. 12	Annual
Hocking Valley	Sept. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Louisville & Nashville	Sept. 22	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
New York Central	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	Sept. 27	Special
N. Y. & East River Ferry	Sept. 18	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Annual
Northern Pacific	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
Oregon Short Line	Sept. 28	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual
Pacific Coast	Sept. 15	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual
Rio Grande Southern	Oct. 6	Oct. 20	Oct. 16	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
St. Louis Stock Yards	.....	Oct. 2	.....	.....
Union Ferry Company	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Union Pacific Railroad Company	Sept. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 9	Special
Union Pacific Railroad Company	Sept. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Union Traction Co. (Philadelphia)	Aug. 30	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Annual
Wabash	Sept. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

September 7, 1899.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$3,135,058.22
Due from banks	280,051.80
Cash and reserve	968,543.60
	$4,383,653.62

LIABILITIES:

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	102,513.20
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	3,736,140.42
	$4,383,653.62

B. F. DENNISSON, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

PENN NATIONAL BANK

of Philadelphia.

September 7, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans, Discounts and Investments	$4,128,697.91
Due from Banks	171,208.98
Cash and Reserve	1,078,958.52
	$5,378,865.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000.00
Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits (net)	804,166.72
Circulation	43,950.00
Deposits	4,230,748.69
	$5,378,865.41

S. S. SHARP, President.
H. G. CLIFTON, Cashier.

The Corn Exchange Bank,

William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,030,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch,	Astor Place Bank,
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank,	Queens' County Bank,
72d St. & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$1,500,000
Surplus	1,400,000
Deposits	25,000,000

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NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; cooler to-night.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,505. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19. 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c; cash cotton, 6¾c.

FOREIGN.—Both Boers and Britons are preparing to fight, and the situation is very grave. Transvaal artillery is being moved into position to command Laing's Nek, while in England the greatest activity prevails in the Foreign, War, and Colonial Offices. There is no doubt that the firm stand taken by President Krüger has the approval of the Volksraad and of the people. Trouble is brewing in Venezuela from the spread of the revolution under Gen. Castro, and United States Minister Loomis left Washington hurriedly for New York, where he will take the first steamer for Caracas. In the meantime the Detroit is due at La Guayra, where she will look after American interests. The Government troops have reoccupied Puerto Cabello, and are massing there, apparently for another battle with the insurgents. The argument in the Venezuelan Boundary Court was continued by Sir Richard Webster, who claimed that the Dutch owned all the disputed ground in 1714. The plague has reached Assumption, the capital city of Paraguay. The German Emperor has gone to Sweden. The President of Peru assured the American emissary that he would name a Commissioner to the Buffalo Exposition, and would see that a good exhibit was sent there from his country. Secret mobilization documents were stolen from the strong box of a German brigade, and are now believed to be in France. The Czar has signed a decree that when the Siberian Railway is completed in 1901 all important ports will be closed to any but Russian ships.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The appraisement of the estate of Roswell P. Flower shows that his personal property is valued at $3,661,234.12. There are few so-called Flower stocks.

A collision occurred at Port Jervis between a passenger train and yard train on the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad. Three persons were injured.

Controller Coler, in a speech before the Manufacturers' Association of New York, last night spoke of the Ramapo water deal and hinted that other scandals of a similar character might be dug up by his department.

Page 2.

Gen. Alger's letter announcing that he has decided not to be a candidate for the United States Senate was given out by himself for publication.

Gov. Lowndes and other prominent Maryland Republicans called upon the President to protest against the recent assignment of Admiral Schley.

The primary elections of both the principal political parties will be held to-day. There are bitter contests on the Democratic side in the Ninth and Thirty-first Districts.

The State Civil Service Commission has resolved to extend the operations of the civil service law to the employes of eleven counties, including New York and Kings.

The Republican Club last night voted to accept the proposition of the Astor estate for the erection of a handsome six-story clubhouse at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee it was decided that Chicago shall be the working centre of the latter during the campaign in preparation for the Presidential election.

Page 3.

Arrangements for the National reception to Admiral Dewey in Washington, Oct. 2 and 3, are being rapidly completed.

Gov. Roosevelt has issued a proclamation setting apart Sept. 29 and 30 as holidays to be observed throughout the State as days of general thanksgiving in honor of the return of Admiral Dewey.

The programme for the last day of the Dewey reception was altered yesterday, so that instead of being driven to Claremont in a carriage, the Admiral will make the journey from the foot of Warren Street in a steamer.

Page 4.

The new battleship Kearsarge was dry docked at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday.

The Cuban National League, with the Cuban National Party, will issue a proclamation to-day calling on all Cubans to work together for independence.

The Chinese Government has entered a protest against the order of Gen. Otis, excluding Chinese from the Philippines, and asks that the order be revoked.

Parts of the fifth and sixth vertebrae which were pressing on Walter E. Duryea's spinal cord were successfully removed by surgeons at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday.

More than six thousand persons yesterday visited the Oceanic, the magnificent new steamship of the White Star Line. The proceeds, about $3,000, will go to the hospitals of this city.

Page 5.

Anthony Farrell, actor and theatrical manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy and taken the pauper's oath. His liabilities are $15,636.

Page 7.

Three hundred delegates were present at the convention of the Master Brewers' Association, which opened yesterday in Terrace Garden.

Thomas M. Croft, racing secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, is dead. He passed away on Saturday at his home in Brooklyn.

Forest fires are extending with great rapidity in the lower Adirondacks and are now beyond control. Parts of Warren and Hamilton Counties are being devastated.

Miss Dora Havemeyer, the youngest daughter of Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, was married yesterday to Lieut. Commander Winslow of the navy at Mrs. Havemeyer's villa, at Newport. The floral decorations were elaborate.

Page 8.

A new and apparently larger and heavier mainsail was bent on the Columbia at Bristol yesterday.

The Brooklyn and Chicago baseball nines played an eight-inning tie game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The winners at the Gravesend race track yesterday were: Leora, Rush, Kamara, MacLeod of Dare, The Roman, and Judge Wardell. Richard Croker bought two fillies.

The Shamrock sailed the full thirty-knot racing course yesterday in 3 hours and 39 minutes. Her performance proves that she is a dangerous opponent in a breeze beyond twelve or fourteen knots.

Page 11.

A break in the Forest Port feeder of the Erie Canal may delay navigation on part of the canal for two weeks.

The First National Bank of Penn Yan, N. Y., has suspended. It is believed that it will be reorganized and pay depositors in full.

The National City Bank will not close the contract for the purchase of the old Custom House from the United States Government until possession is given in 1902.

Page 14.

Resolutions of regret at the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt were passed by the Governors of the Newport Casino.

The case of Alderman John S. Roddy, who is charged with bribery, came up yesterday in the Harlem Police Court.

Superintendent Jasper is ready to put into operation a plan to remedy the crowding out of pupils from the public schools.

There was a stock market yesterday of unusual volume, as the dealings were in over a million shares. There were net declines in 135 stocks of from 10¼ points to one-eighth of a point.

Much curiosity is manifested as to the disposition of the estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Senator Depew and counselors of the family decline to discuss any of the rumors or theories now in circulation.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 5.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

You can see Grant's Tomb and New York's best side from the Day Line Steamers. Music.—Adv.

BOERS AND BRITONS PREPARE TO FIGHT

Transvaal Artillery Being Massed to Command Laing's Nek.

BRITISH WAR OFFICE ACTIVE

A Lively Interchange of Dispatches Between Officials.

English Commander in Chief Returns to London—Boers to Confiscate the Gold Mines—British War Risks Rise.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The special dispatches from South Africa confirm the report that the Boers are massing artillery in positions commanding Laing's Nek. Small Boer detachments occupy positions above Buffalo River.

The members of the Afrikander Bund in Cape Town intend to convene the Bund in Congress to consider the situation.

A Bloemfontein paper reports the dismissal of several Englishmen from the Bloemfontein police force because of their refusal to promise to serve on the Commando.

Mr. Chamberlain came to London from Birmingham yesterday afternoon and spent the evening at the Colonial Office. While there he received a dispatch from Lord Salisbury, who is at Hatfield House, and sent a special messenger to the Premier.

There has been a lively interchange of dispatches between the Foreign, War, and Colonial Offices, but no summons has yet been issued for a Cabinet Council.

Long dispatches were sent last evening to the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and to the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner. Gen. Lord Garnet Wolseley, Field-Marshal and Commander in Chief, returned to London yesterday and immediately repaired to the War Office, where he remained busily employed the greater part of the day.

The Daily Chronicle points out this morning that "the Orange Free State would probably better serve the Transvaal by remaining neutral than by active assistance, because the easiest route for marching troops to Johannesburg and Pretoria lies between Orange River and Vaal River."

The Cape Town correspondent of the paper says:

"It is reported here that Conyngham Greene (British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria) fears that an attempt will be made to dynamite the British Agency."

The second edition of The Times yesterday contained a dispatch from Johannesburg, which says:

"There is, I am informed, some early coup in contemplation. The quantities of compressed forage, forwarded in the direction of the Natal border indicate some move on the part of the troops in that quarter. The Government is buying horses freely to-day."

THE TRANSVAAL STANDS FIRM.

PRETORIA, Sept. 18.—The Transvaal State Secretary, F. W. Reitz, in the course of an interview to-day, declared that the Government, the Volksraad, and the people were unanimous regarding the attitude which the Transvaal had assumed and that there was no foundation whatever for the reports of differences.

Mr. Reitz also asserted that the Transvaal's decision was arrived at in conjunction with the Orange Free State.

THE QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

Authority for the Statement that Englishmen Want Franchise Without Renouncing Allegiance to Great Britain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some few days ago a letter appeared in your correspondence column over the signature of "George W. Van Siclen," in which the writer made the assertion "that England demands naturalization and the franchise for the Uitlanders in the Transvaal without their forswearing allegiance to their respective Governments." I notice this gentleman has sent a copy of his letter to most of the newspapers in this city, which also print letters of protest against such a false statement being disseminated through the press.

George W. Van Siclen was challenged by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES to give his authority for his declaration. He has not seen fit to answer. May it be asking too much of THE NEW YORK TIMES to state authoritatively if his assertion has any foundation except in his own imagination? It seems to me only fair in the present grave crisis that your readers should know the truth in this matter. E. S.

New York, Sept. 17, 1899.

George W. Van Siclen, who is a lawyer at 141 Broadway, when asked as to his authority for the statement as quoted in the letter given above, said:

"First, let me say that the request is nothing but reasonable, and I am glad to have an opportunity to give my authority. I have not seen the challenge to which the writer refers, or I should have accepted it promptly.

"My authority for the statement contained in my letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that England demands naturalization and the franchise for the Uitlanders, without their forswearing their allegiance to their respective countries, is no less respectable a source of information than the Government publication of the South African Republic, corresponding to what we call the British Blue Book. It is the Green Book of the Government at Pretoria, giving a transcript of the stenographic notes of the famous conference at Bloemfontein between President Krüger and the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner. The book is No. 4 of 1899.

"It will be seen by referring to it that President Krüger, after being pressed by the High Commissioner of Great Britain, Sir Alfred Milner, offered a form of oath of allegiance for naturalization. This form of oath included a renunciation of allegiance to the Prince or State to which the candidate formerly owed allegiance.

"The High Commissioner objected to this form of oath, and also objected to the length of time which the President demanded, on behalf of the Boers, before conferring the full citizenship. The outcome of the negotiations was that Sir Alfred Milner proposed a form of oath which he himself reported as follows:

"'The franchise be granted to all persons who have resided in the State for five years who declare their intention of residing there permanently, and who took an oath to obey the laws, defend the independence of the State, and fulfill all the obligations of citizenship.'

"It will be remembered by those who have followed closely the course of negotiations between England and the Transvaal that Mr. Chamberlain, as was reported, said that this was equivalent to a renunciation of former allegiance to any other State; but it will be noted that all reference to such renunciation is carefully omitted from the form of oath that was acceptable to the High Commissioner of Great Britain.

"Sir Alfred Milner speaks of this proposed form as a slight modification that he had demanded. This declaration has led many into believing that the British demands are very slight, and referred merely to a five years' residence instead of nine.

"To show that my statement is correct, I may further quote from an interview with President Krüger, reported in the recent book by Howard C. Hillegas, 'Oom Paul's People,' page 148. President Krüger says, in speaking of this very subject:

"'Every man, be he Englishman, Chinaman, or Eskimo, can become a naturalized citizen of our country, and have all the privileges of a burgher, in nine years. If we should have a war, a foreigner can become a citizen in a minute if he will fight with our army. The difficulty with the Englishmen here is that they want to be burghers, and at the same time retain their English citizenship.'

"The same statement has been repeated over and over again by officials of the South African Republic, and is repeated in the official publications, as I have shown. It is my opinion that the English intend to disregard this consideration, and force matters with a high hand. I believe it is their intention to abrogate the convention of 1884 and declare the convention of 1881 revived. They will do this because the convention of 1884 has not one word about suzerainty, while the convention of 1881 has that word."

ENGLAND'S BAD POSITION.

A Combined Attack by Orange Free State and Transvaal Might Force a Retreat to Durban.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a communication from a military correspondent who, discussing the effect of the Free State throwing its lot in with the Transvaal, says:

"In the event of war this will greatly increase our difficulties and will lengthen the duration of the campaign, but the work will be accomplished and the Union Jack will float over consolidated South Africa between the Zambesi and the Cape.

"The principal danger which besets the British position is a sudden outbreak of hostilities enabling the Boers to score a few minor successes, which would bring down upon us every Dutchman in South Africa, and, probably, the statement that the Boers are sending compressed forage to the Natal border seems to signify that they will not wait for new grass, but are preparing an immediate advance.

"For this we certainly are not yet prepared. It is doubtful if the few troops and volunteers now in Natal could even maintain the defensive. The Cape frontier, from Mafeking to Kimberly, including the diamond fields, is practically defenseless, and a combined attack by the Orange Free State and the Transvaal might result in disaster and the retreat of our forces toward Durban, leaving the border towns in the hands of the enemy. Small wonder is it that these towns are armed. The movement of British troops into Natal has not begun a moment too soon."

TEXT OF BOER REPLY ISSUED.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The text of President Krüger's reply was issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, this afternoon, but it adds nothing to the importance of the summary cabled yesterday evening. The language in many places is taken to indicate a firm, unyielding position. The reply, however, concludes:

"If her Majesty's Government is willing and feels able to make this decision, a joint commission, as at first proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, would put an end to the present state of tension. Race hatred would decrease and die out and the prosperity and welfare of the South African Republic and the whole of South Africa will be developed and furthered and fraternization between the different nationalities will increase."

OLIVE SCHREINER'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Olive Schreiner (Mrs. Cronwright) contributes an eloquent cable letter on the situation to the Manchester Guardian. She says:

"Let England clearly understand what war in South Africa means. The largest empire the world has ever seen will hurl its full force against a small State and about 30,000 men, including lads of sixteen and old men of sixty, without a standing army or organized commissariat. The entire little people will have to resolve itself into an army of their wives and daughters, who will prepare the bread and meat the farmers will put in their saddlebags when they go to meet the enemy. To-day the women of the Transvaal are demanding guns, that they may take their part in the last stand.

"We may crush the little people, with the aid of Australians and Canadians, since the British Isles seem unable to crush them alone. We may take their land and lower the little flag of his independence, so dear to the Boer, but we shall have placed a stain upon our own that centuries will not wash out. Only the international speculator who, through persistent misrepresentations and by means of the press, has wrought this evil will gain, and fill his already overloaded pockets with South African gold."

PRINCE OF WALES GIVES COLORS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Prince of Wales, in presenting new colors to the Gordon Highlanders at Brackley, Scotland, to-day, referred to the capture of Dargai Heights, in the northern part of Afghanistan, by these troops, as a memorable and splendid achievement. Then, amid great enthusiasm, the Prince said:

"I trust it will be your part to carry these colors to victory."

The Duke of York and the Duke of Connaught were also present.

ENGLAND NOT IN A HURRY.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The evening papers all indicate the seriousness of the crisis, but The St. James's Gazette says:

"It need not be imagined that anything will be done on our side in a hurry. The Cabinet has first to reconsider, and, secondly, to formulate fresh proposals. Therefore, those commentators on the crisis who assume that fighting will immediately commence are obviously a little previous.

"Of course, it is quite possible the Boers may begin hostilities, in which case our troops will have to defend British territory. But unless the Boers take the offensive the negotiations will be prolonged until the reinforcements now on their way to South Africa reach their destination."

NO ASSISTANCE FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—It is learned authoritatively that the German Government has emphatically informed President Krüger to expect no assistance in the event of war with Great Britain.

The German Consuls in the Transvaal have been instructed to inform Germans who volunteer their help that they will be aiding President Krüger at their own risk.

UNITED STATES CONSUL CONFERS.

Was Asked to Bloemfontein to Discuss American Intervention.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The United States Consul at Cape Town has gone to Bloemfontein, at the request of the Government of the Orange Free State, to confer regarding the crisis. The Orange Free State Executive is anxious to secure American intervention.

"Boer spies infest all the border towns. Two thousand troops will be dispatched to Kimberley within a week. Five hundred started to-night, and others will go forward to-morrow."

TO CONFISCATE THE GOLD MINES.

Volksraad Readopts the Old Law Permitting it in Case of War.

PRETORIA, Sept. 18.—The Volksraad to-day readopted the mining article in the gold law, eliminated last year, empowering the Government to confiscate the claims and mines belonging to people convicted of treason or conspiracy against the State, and empowering the Government to order that the mines be worked, and, if this instruction is disregarded, to work them through its own agents.

The readopted article comes into force immediately.

British War Risks Rise.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—War risks on consignments to the Transvaal were quoted at a premium of 50 per cent. yesterday, and all the markets were very sensitive and excited.

LAWYER PLEADS FOR LIBERTY.

W. E. Dean of Fishkill, Committed to the Insane Hospital, Argues for a Habeas Corpus Writ.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 18.—William E. Dean, a prominent member of the Dutchess County bar, whose home is at Fishkill, was to-day committed to the Hudson River State Hospital, at Poughkeepsie. When he reached that city he refused to enter the hospital conveyance, appeared before Judge Barnard, and pleaded his own case for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted and will be argued to-morrow. In the meantime he went to Fishkill, paroled in the custody of Under Sheriff Darragh.

Dean has been prominent for some years. He belongs to a family all of whom are well known. A brother is Justice of the Peace and editor of The Fishkill Times, while his father is Treasurer of the Fishkill Savings Institution. For some days he has been laboring under a strong mental excitement.

There was a bitter strife at the recent vote on incorporation at Fishkill, and he was a strong adherent of the movement. He swore in his vote, saying he owned property. Later he was brought up on supplementary proceedings, and is said to have made some statements which conflicted with the sworn statement made when he voted. The case was taken before the Grand Jury last week, but no indictment was found. Dean had also been paying most assiduous attentions to a young woman of New York City, who, it is said, recently had a misunderstanding with him.

The mental strain to which he was subjected evidently caused his mind to weaken. He imagined his best friends were against him and declared he was going to move out of town. Sunday he acted in rather a boisterous manner, and it was thought that a short term of treatment might be beneficial. Accordingly, an examination was yesterday made by Drs. White and Conklin of Fishkill, who declared him insane.

This morning an attendant came from the asylum at Matteawan, where he met Dean. Chief Weed of that place invited Dean to take a trip to Poughkeepsie with him, introducing the attendant as a friend. He accepted and went along. Weed left them and Dean accompanied the supposed friend to Washington Street, Poughkeepsie, where the vehicle was in waiting. There he made a halt, refused to go any further, and went to the office of Fred Ackerman, who accompanied him to Judge Barnard's court. He then made an appeal to the Judge, before whom he had often appeared in cases. He declared he was sane, and asked for a habeas corpus and another examination. Judge Barnard granted the order and appointed Drs. Sadlier and Pancher to examine him.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER'S ESTATE.

The Entire Personal Property Is Valued at $3,661,234.12—Embraces Few "Flower" Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The personal estate of Roswell P. Flower, according to the report of Appraiser Richard H. Huntington, filed in the office of the Surrogate of this county, aggregates in value $3,661,234.12.

When the will was offered for probate the personal property was estimated at $6,500,000. While the stocks and bonds were appraised at their market value on May 12, the day Mr. Flower died, there has been no marked depreciation for the reason that most of the securities were of the gilt-edged kind and non-fluctuating.

The schedule shows that Mr. Flower was not the holder, personally, of much of the so-called Flower stocks. He had 1,027 shares of New York Air Brake, 1,100 shares Federal Steel preferred, and 1,000 shares Federal Steel common, 2,815 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1,000 shares International Paper preferred, and 1 share International Paper common.

COLLISION AT PORT JERVIS.

New York Saloon Keeper and Two Others Were Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Southbound passenger train No. 1 on the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad collided with a yard train here this morning.

John H. Grote of 212 Greenwich Street, New York, had two ribs broken, and W. A. Elliott was bruised on the head and shoulders. Engineer Thomas Darby escaped by leaping from the engine, but sustained a fracture of the nose and bruises. Traffic was delayed for five hours.

John H. Grote is a saloon keeper at 212 Greenwich Street. His wife is an invalid, and is stopping at Monticello for the benefit of her health. Grote has been going up to Monticello every Saturday, spending Sunday with his wife, and leaving there for New York early on Monday morning. A dispatch was received by his children at noon yesterday, stating that he was in the hospital at Port Jervis.

A GEM 2,000 YEARS OLD.

Boston Gets Famous Cameo "Cupid and Psyche" and Twelve Others.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—The Marlborough gems and jewelry, including the Marlborough cameos, purchased by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at the request of the late Henry L. Pierce, have arrived, and have been placed on exhibition. There are thirteen of them here, with six more to come. Among those received is the famous cameo entitled "The Marriage of Cupid and Psyche," for which $19,000 was paid. It was well known throughout the civilized world before the Christian era began. For twenty centuries it has been in the greatest art galleries of Europe.

Students of art and mythology are familiar, through engravings, with the design of this particular cameo. It humorously represents the wedding procession of Cupid and Psyche. In form it is an oval, measuring 1 7-16 by 1¾ inches. The relief is in flesh color upon a background of black. The name of the designer, Triphen, is cut in the cameo.

The Marlborough jewels for years were considered of almost priceless value by the family till necessity made their sale imperative. They were sold to David Brownlow of Batterson Park, Bedfordshire, in 1874 for $175,000, and have been buried from sight until the present sale at Christie's, in London.

GERMAN ARTIST'S SON INSANE.

Richard Droehmer of Berlin a Prisoner in Wayne County Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 18.—In the Wayne County jail, in Lyons, Richard Droehmer, son of President Droehmer of the Academy of Fine Arts of Berlin, Germany, is confined. He is a graduate of the Berlin High School of Technology, a talented musician, a vocalist of unusual ability, a linguist, and has traveled all over the world.

Droehmer arrived in Lyons on Sept. 7 and was arrested on the complaint of Mr. Fuss, proprietor of the Iroquois Hotel, on the charge of stealing a bottle of wine and a box of cigars. His satchel contained articles stolen from drawing room and sleeping cars. The prisoner has been examined and found insane by local physicians. He was well dressed when he was locked up, but has torn his clothes into shreds. Droehmer came to America in 1892, and visited the World's Fair, afterward securing employment as a draughtsman. He has worked for the Carnegie Company, the General Electric Company, and the Westinghouse Company in this capacity.

The prisoner is being held, awaiting instructions from Philadelphia officials, who are in communication with his family.

Enormous Insurance Payments.

Since the date of the financial statement embodied in the report of the Insurance Department of its examination of the Association's affairs the Mutual Reserve has paid in death claims One and one-half Millions of Dollars. This Company has paid Forty Millions of Dollars to members during the eighteen years since its organization.—Adv.

COLER ON CITY SCANDALS

Hints His Department May Dig Up Others Similar to Ramapo Job.

WOULD HAVE MORE PUBLICITY

Fees in Condemnation Proceedings Outrageous, He Says—Goes Into the Water Grab Again.

Controller Coler, in a speech before the Manufacturers' Association of New York, at its headquarters in Montague Street, Brooklyn, last night, spoke of the Ramapo water deal and hinted that other scandals of a similar character might be dug up by the Finance Department. The occasion was the first Fall meeting of the association, and the Controller was present by invitation.

Mr. Coler characterized the fees that were paid for the condemnation of property for municipal purposes as outrageous. As a case in point, he told of an instance of recent occurrence, wherein a block of property was condemned for $40,000, and the fees amounted to $20,000. The Controller called the attention of the association to this as a sample of the abuses practiced in the City Government, and urged the organization to use its influence against such practices.

"There is not enough publicity in the affairs of the city," said Mr. Coler. "The idea that a contract like the Ramapo water deal could be drawn up and all but passed is simply appalling. Perhaps I should not tell all I know about the Ramapo business. I just received a note signed by Robert Maxet asking me to call around and tell him all I can about it to-morrow.

"To say that the news of the contract was to me astounding is to put it but mildly. Commissioner Shea came to me and said the Commissioner of Water Supply had a report to make. I not only found that he had a report on water, but that he had a contract drawn up by the Corporation Counsel all ready for signature, and he said that he had the votes in case. There was a little disturbance at the board meeting, and we succeeded in killing it at that time. Injunctions have been secured, and are still pending, and I hope that they will kill it effectively.

"As the contract now stands, no engineer of any prominence was ever consulted regarding it. A few men drove over the Ramapo region, came back to New York, and the favorable report was prepared. One of the best engineers of the country, Mr. Fteley, is in the employ of the city, but he was never consulted.

"Mr. Fteley has told me that for $7,000,000 the city can procure 100,000,000 gallons of water a day by going to the Ten Mile River territory. My idea is that whatever money is spent by the city should be spent in the direction of Lake Champlain or Lake Ontario, so that when the system is finally completed we shall have connection with this unlimited supply. Some day that has got to come.

"Something about the contract itself. The entire receipts of the New York Water Department are about $4,500,000 a year. There is a contract which binds the city to pay $5,000,000 a year and to deliver water at the upper limits of New York. It would cost the city another million dollars to make connection with this company's reservoirs. It is my opinion that the company never intended to complete the system to meet our water mains. If for any reason they failed, they could simply lie down on their contract and the city of New York would have to settle in the end."

At the conclusion of Controller Coler's address resolutions were adopted recommending that Section 471 of the Greater New York Charter be repealed or so amended as to throw around the making of water contracts the safeguards contained in Sections 413 and 419. Controller Coler was also commended for his stand on the Ramapo matter.

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Edward Lauterbach to Testify To-day —Moss Replies to Croker.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet investigating committee, said yesterday that Mr. Edward Lauterbach would be placed on the stand to-day, and that both Croker and Carroll will be recalled in the near future. Asked if he would soon call the man who received the offer of the Presidency of the Ramapo Water Company and afterward sent $50,000 in blank stock of the company, Mr. Moss answered that he expected to do so at the proper time. He added that he did not think the list of the present stockholders of the Ramapo Company would be disclosed by the books, but he remarked:

"When we get them the people will wonder why the list was not given out before."

Regarding the charges made against him by Mr. Croker, Mr. Moss said:

"It is hardly worth while replying to a man who is suffering from paresis and imagines me to be a Chinese lawyer. But as Croker's utterances have found their way into the public prints it is perhaps proper that I should correct the statements made.

"As to the case of Policeman Lynch, said to have been dismissed for extortion, I do not recall it, and until I look it up I cannot make answer further than to say I was never a party to any wrongdoing. Concerning the case of the boy, Jake Beresheim, arrested for murder in 1897, Recorder Goff assigned me to defend the prisoner. I defended the accused to the best of my ability, and not for the fee which the law allowed me. The result of the trial was a disagreement, the jury standing 8 to 4 in the prisoner's favor. I spent the fee in the expenses of specialists and private detectives, and should the lad, now in the House of Refuge, be put on trial again, I would have to defend him without a cent. I did not hurry the District Attorney to trial, nor did I use my position as a Police Commissioner to frighten the police witnesses."

MAZET MAY VISIT YONKERS.

Reported Investigation of Irregularities in the Police Department.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—It is said here by politicians who usually know what they are talking about that the alleged irregularities in the Police Department, referred to by Mayor Sutherland last week, in a message to the Police Commissioners, may be investigated by the Mazet Committee. It was expected the investigation would be held by the Police Commissioners, and they may act as well as the Assembly Committee.

It is said here that the resolution under which the Mazet Committee is acting does not limit its work to New York, and that a sitting of the committee will be held here.

MINISTER WHIPPED IN PRISON.

Howard, Recaptured by the Government, Punished with a Paddle.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 18.—This morning, at the Ohio Penitentiary, the Rev. G. G. B. Howard, who has taught college students the principles of logic, who has ministered to large and fashionable congregations in several large cities, was compelled to bend over a box while a lusty guard vigorously applied a hickory paddle.

Howard was returned Sunday night to the penitentiary, from which he escaped Sept. 12, 1894. He was captured at Horton, Mich., where he was pastor of the leading congregation of that village. Howard had little to say when brought into the prison court this morning.

The pastor of the now shepherdless flocks in Illinois and Michigan was taken into the ante-room, where he was made to bend over a bench while the paddle, in the hands of a stout guard, was laid on his anatomy in a manner not calculated to inspire pulpit oratory.

Howard lost all of the good time he had gained, about 400 days, and was taken to the "Idle House" to await assignment to one of the contracts. He will be given one of the hardest tasks in the prison.

TO CLOSE RUSSIAN PORTS.

Czar's Ukase Decrees that Only Russian Ships May Enter After Canal and Siberian Road Are Finished.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Copenhagen:

"Emperor Nicholas has signed a ukase decreeing that when the Middle Europe Canal and the Siberian Railway are completed, in 1901, all important Russian ports on the Pacific, Baltic, and the Black Sea shall be closed forever to any but Russian ships."

GERMAN ARMY SECRETS STOLEN

Strong Box of Brigade at Wurtzberg Forced and Mobilization Documents Were Taken—Now in France.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The strong box of the Second Artillery Brigade at Wurtzberg was forced in the absence of the regimental staff at the manoeuvres, and the secret mobilization documents were stolen.

"A deserter named Schloesser is suspected. He is believed to have escaped to France."

NEGRO ZOUAVES INSPIRE FEAR.

Officials of Warrenton, Va., Believe that Visiting Company May Create Trouble About Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Butler Zouaves, a colored military organization of Washington, are going to Warrenton, Va., on Sept. 22 to participat in a celebration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

There are two white men and one colored man in jail in Warrenton for assault. John R. Spillman, Mayor of Warrenton, and County Judge C. W. White are afraid that the appearance of the negro zouaves will lead to trouble in view of this, and have protested to Gov. Tyler against allowing the zouaves to bring their guns with them. Finding this protest unheeded, Mayor Spillman has telegraphed the Governor for permission to arm 100 men in his town for the anticipated trouble.

The zouaves, who have been organized since 1865, and are named for Gen. Butler, are very angry. At first the Captain, W. T. Thompson, declared that they would carry their guns. He said that the weapons would not harm a fly, as they were the "old-style Harper's Ferry muzzle-loading musketry" and they never carried any ammunition. They have decided, however, not to take these prehistoric weapons with them, and have issued an indignant protest to the world, in which they declare that the Mayor is unnecessarily alarmed, as their guns are "only relics of 1776."

GEN. ALGER HAS WITHDRAWN.

Publishes His Letter, in Which He Announces that He Will Not Be a Candidate for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—Gen. Russell A. Alger and Gov. Hazen S. Pingree have come to the parting of the ways, and the famous alliance is now a thing of the past. Mr. Alger's formal withdrawal from the Senatorial race, despite the protests of the State Executive, shows that he has cut loose from the Pingree machine and is unwilling to take part in its fight on the McKinley Administration. Gov. Pingree is left without a candidate to boom in opposition to McMillan, and all his work has gone for naught. It is doubtful if he can make any showing against the Senator, and his plans to defeat McMillan for re-election are of no avail. Although pressed to talk, Mr. Alger refused absolutely to be interviewed, declaring that the following letter explained everything:

The Waldorf-Astoria,
New York, Sept. 8, 1899.

My Dear Mr. Judson:

After careful consideration I have decided not to be a candidate for the United States Senate. My reasons for this determination are personal and of a business nature.

I fully appreciate and thank you and my many other friends for offered support, and hope to be able in the future to show my gratitude for all that has been done for me by the people of our States. I am, my dear Sir, sincerely yours. R. A. ALGER.

Hon. William Judson, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Those familiar with the recent history of the party in this State recall the fact that this is the second letter that Gen. Alger has written during the present decade withdrawing his name from consideration as a Senatorial candidate. The first one was called out by a popular movement that promised to gain great strength in 1894, the year in which were chosen the legislators who elected Mr. McMillan for a second term.

One of his supporters said to-day: "I foresaw from the first that there would have to be a break between Alger and Pingree. It had all gone too far for such a break in their relations to be made without withdrawing from the fight."

Gov. Pingree will not discuss any other prospective opponent of McMillan, nor will he say what he thinks are the "business and personal reasons" for Alger's withdrawal.

TO BUILD A HOTEL IN BANGKOK.

The King of Siam Gave W. J. Palmer Land for the Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 18.—Wallace J. Palmer, a former resident of this city, has been assisted in a hotel enterprise by the King of Siam. Mr. Palmer, after a seven years' absence, is visiting his old home here, and will leave in three weeks to carry out the plans he has made with the King at Bangkok. Mr. Palmer has been an extensive traveler in the Far East, and a few years ago he visited in Siam. The country attracted him, and he decided to stay there.

Mr. Palmer at one time conducted a large hotel in Florida and thought Siam would be a good place for another. He opened one on a small scale. The American patronage was large, and he prospered. Among visitors to his hotel was the King, who grew to like the place so well that he made Mr. Palmer his chief caterer. The friendship existing between Mr. Palmer and the King finally developed into a big business enterprise.

The King has given to Mr. Palmer a large plot of land in the heart of Bangkok on which to erect a large hotel. Mr. Palmer on his return to Siam will commence work on the structure, which is to cost $200,000. Land is very expensive in Bangkok, and Mr. Palmer says the King has made a very generous gift in the site for the hotel.

COVINGTON WOMAN A SUICIDE.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Despondent because she was the victim of disease, Mrs. Samuel Martin leaped from a third-story window of her home in Covington. She fell on the pavement and received injuries which resulted in her death shortly afterward. Her husband owns an express line which operates between Cincinnati and Covington.

Mrs. Martin for two or three days had been acting strangely. Sunday her physician told her that she had Bright's disease and heart disease and that she could not possibly live more than two weeks. She was to have been taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital Monday afternoon to receive special treatment. She preferred to remain at home, and dreaded going to the hospital. Sunday afternoon she picked up a knife and was about to cut her throat with it when members of the family prevented her. Mrs. Martin leaves three children, two little girls and a boy.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power. —Adv.

FRANCE PROSECUTES ROYALIST PLOTTERS

The Senate as a High Court Hears Conspiracy Charges.

TRIAL MAY END IN A FIASCO

It is Said Ministry Will Fall if Prosecution Fails.

De Freycinet Is Looked Upon as the Head of the Next Cabinet—The Case Excites Little Interest in Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The High Court proceedings against the royalist conspirators for attempting to change the form of government were commenced to-day in the Senate, and they are almost certain to end in a fiasco for the Government. No serious charge is alleged against the accused.

The Parisians are not in the least excited, in fact, are not even interested in the proceedings.

It is believed that the Ministry will fall if the prosecution collapses. The outlook is very uncertain and the radicals are preparing to leave what is feared will prove a sinking ship.

Conjecture is already rife as to the composition of the next Cabinet. De Freycinet, who continues to maintain an attitude of studious reserve, is looked upon as the likely maker of the next Ministry. The Presidential crisis, for the first time since Loubet's election, has become a contingency which must be taken into account. ROWLAND STRONG.

CHARGES READ TO SENATORS.

**Bernard, Government Prosecutor, Accuses Guerin, Deroul

ermine, against which white background the red and blue ribbons of his decorations pinned on his breast showed up brightly. The two substitutes with him wore scarlet gowns trimmed with black and having no ermine.

M. Bernard immediately began to read the indictment in a monotonous tone.

The indictment commenced by reciting the facts of the arrest of MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert and said the inquiry had showed the existence of a conspiracy to change the form of government, to which the disorders of last February, it was added, were due, and in which MM. Déroulède, Marcel-Habert, and some members of the League of Patriots, M. Guerin and some members of the Anti-Semitic League, M. Du Buc and some members of the Anti-Semitic Youth, MM. Buffet, Godefroy and Chevilly, and members of the royalist party were inculpated.

All the societies mentioned, since 1898, it was pointed out, had abandoned electoral action for revolutionary action, and the League of Patriots openly pursued the object of overthrowing the Constitutional Government. MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert seeking to attain their ends by the union of rioters and troops in the streets. The Anti-Semitic League, it was also claimed, has joined the insurrectional organization wherewith are associated the Nationalists', Royalists', and Imperialists' League, and the Anti-Semitic Youth has as a mission the propaganda in the provinces of the revolutionary movement.

H. Du Buc, it was further charged, is the link between the Anti-Semite and Patriot Leagues.

The indictment then gave a few particulars of the provincial organization. Referring to the Royalist League it said it was worthy of attention because though the idea of a monarchic restoration appeared inconceivable, it had played a preponderant rôle in the recent events, its leader being the Duke of Orleans himself, and its managers his accredited representatives.

All the leagues, it was asserted, seek to change the form of government by street risings.

MONEY TO ORGANIZE.

A letter from the Duke of Orleans to his representative, M. Buffet, written from Marienbad, in July, 1896, instructing him to commence a royalist organization, was read and then other secret instructions, in which it was stipulated that the sum to be spent was not to exceed 300,000 francs. The mention of this figure evoked laughter from the Senators and others present.

"Three hundred thousand francs would be cheap," was a remark heard from the press gallery.

M. Failleres tapped for silence and M. Bernard continued to review the royalist agitation at the end of 1898, showing that M. Buffet, Oct. 24 and Oct. 26, telegraphed in code to the Duke of Orleans, who was then in Bohemia, to come to the frontier, Oct. 25, being the date of the Anti-Semitic and royalist d'sturbance on the Place de la Concorde. On Dec. 12 there was further disorder, a mob marching on the Cherche Midi prison, crying "Vive le Duc d'Orleans!" The police stopped the mob, but M. Chevilly wired to the Duke of Orleans: "Success d'estime; 2,000 demonstrations; police stopped them, but will recommence."

The royalist outing, it appears, aroused the jealousy of the other parties, and M. Buffet wired to the Duke of Orleans that he feared the Bonapartists were also contemplating action.

The indictment proceeded with a recapitulation of the royalist manoeuvres, and declared the royalists led and paid a mob to insult President Loubet on the day of his election.

Letters seized at the residence of M. Chevilly showed that the funds were becoming exhausted by February, 1899, and promises of money, mostly from ladies, were found in the correspondence.

CONSPIRACY CONTINUES.

The culminatory point of the royalist conspiracy was reached Feb. 23, when M. Déroulède made his notorious attempt, on the Place de la Nation, to induce a brigade of infantry to march on the Elysée Palace. Everything, it seems, was prepared to carry out the royalist plan that day, but M. Déroulède's failure spoiled all, and the Duke of Orleans, who was awaiting at Brussels the signal to come to Paris, received instead a telegram from M. Buffet, saying:

"Useless to come. Send you further news to-morrow."

The Duke of Orleans then wanted to go further away, and the fact that the royalists wished to carry out their conspiracy, if possible, was shown in a telegram which M. Buffet sent him, begging him to remain, "as the Government did not know what to do with M. Déroulède."

Continuing, the indictment then explained that the conspiracy was not abandoned with the failure of Feb. 23, but that the machinations continued in secret and public meetings were continually held.

MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert in July, at St. Cloud, and in the Théâtre de la République, Paris, outlined the plans still existing for the overthrow of the Parliamentary régime by a mob uprising, aided by several chiefs of the army and troops on whom they could count.

The indictment evoked frequent outbursts of derisive laughter and ironical comment at the expense of the royalists, especially on the reading of the various telegrams exchanged and the failure of the plots.

At the conclusion of the reading of the indictment M. Bernard and his colleagues left the Senate and M. Failleres ordered the Senators to sit behind closed doors.

They then discussed whether they were competent to sit as a high court and try the case.

On the resumption of the public sitting M. Failleres announced that the Senate had decided, by a vote of 234 against 32, to allow prisoners to be represented by counsel during the preliminary inquiry, but that the question of the competency of the Senate to sit as a high court to try the charges had been adjourned until after the conclusion of the preliminary inquiry.

This is believed to be tantamount to an adjournment of the hight court for several weeks at least. Most of the Senators were present when the announcement was made, but there were few persons in the public and press galleries.

The general comment in the Senate lobbies was that the indictment displayed the ridiculous, but still criminal, character of the royalist intrigues to overthrow the republic.

WHEREABOUTS OF ORLEANS.

Several papers to-day revived the rumor that the Duke of Orleans is shut up with M. Guerin in Fort Chabrol, the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League, which has been besieged since Aug. 12. No definite statement was made to this effect, and the papers merely hinted that it might be true, basing their belief on the statement that the Duke of Orleans has not been heard from for over a month. The same rumor, on a previous occasion, was utterly discredited. Since then several persons have entered Fort Chabrol and have not seen the Duke.

As a matter of fact, the Duke of Orleans has been heard of several times. The Duc de Luynes, one of his intimate friends, said Aug. 30, that the Duke of Orleans was in Austria. The silence of the royalist pretender at this stage is not surprising, and is not taken to be any ground for supposing him to be with Guerin.

The most rigorous precautions were taken for the safety of the Senate building this afternoon. It was cordoned by police, who were stationed every few yards, while every gate leading to the Luxembourg Palace was guarded by a detachment of Municipal Guards. Nobody was allowed to enter the courtyard or even remain in the precincts of the palace without a card of entry. Consequently only a small crowd witnessed the arrival of the Senators, who alighted from their carriages and entered the palace without demonstration of any sort, except the raising of hats by a few of the spectators.

The ticket holders, after crossing the main courtyard, had to traverse the dark entrance hall, passing between a double row of stacked rifles, behind which, barely distinguishable in the gloom, were silent figures, a strong detachment of the Municipal Guards in their blue uniforms decorated with red cord.

The ushers on the staircases repeatedly examined the tickets.

The public and press galleries were crowded. The former were chiefly occupied by ladies. The Senators' seats were well filled. Many came especially from the country, where they had been taking a rest, to attend to-day's session. Therefore it was decided that the usual evening dress could be dispensed with, and all the Senators were in morning attire.

The magnificently ornate Senate Chamber, with its fine mural sculpture, richly gilt, and decorated walls and beautiful frescoes, had undergone practically no change. Only the President's tribune had been removed and replaced by a platform, upon which, behind a long, gilded mahogany table, were placed red velvet arm chairs for President Failleres and Procurator General Bernard and his two substitutes.

WHERE THE DUKE OF ORLEANS IS.

Reported in Belgium Saturday and Recently in London.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18.—The Reforme says that the Duke of Orleans left Brussels on Saturday last for Rumes, in Harnaut, Belgium on the French frontier.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—It is asserted on good authority that the Duke of Orleans was seen in London quite recently.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

John G. Johnson Made Executive Officer of the Committee.

HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO

Leaders Adopt a "Harmony" Call Asking All Democrats to Act in Unison—Appeal to Kentuckians.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—John G. Johnson of Peabody, Kan., to-day was made the executive officer of the Democratic National Committee. He will take charge of the active work of the Ways and Means and Press Committees, and within two weeks will come to Chicago to open up headquarters. Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, will arrive in New York Oct. 6, and two days later he will meet Mr. Johnson, either in Chicago or St. Louis.

Mr. Johnson's selection as the executive officer of the National Committee under Chairman Jones is considered a triumph for the members of the committee who have been working toward harmony in the party.

Mr. Johnson was placed on all the committees by ex-Gov. Stone, Vice Chairman of the General Committee. He is one of Senator Jones's most intimate friends, and he stands as the representative of all the factions and classes in the party.

To emphasize the fact they want all Democrats to "get together" next year, the National Committeemen adopted a "harmony" call, as follows:

"The National Committee of the Democratic Party, in session at Chicago to consider the work of party organization, preparatory to the campaign of 1900, sends greeting to the Democracy of the Nation, with the assurance that the prospect of Democratic success next year grows brighter every day, and we have every reason for confidence as to the outcome.

"The great need now is party unity and thorough organization. The committee appeals therefore to our party friends in all the States, and especially in the States where elections are to be held this year, to put aside all local differences wherever they exist and support the regular party tickets earnestly and enthusiastically, keeping always in view the great struggle of next year and remembering that in unity there is strength and in division weakness.

"Especially do we appeal to the Kentucky Democracy to give loyal support to the regular ticket in that State, headed by Mr. Goebel, and thereby make sure a Democratic victory in the State, and the return of Senator Blackburn to the Senate of the United States."

Mr. Johnson is one of the few men on the National Committee who never held public office. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and for a time lived in Peoria County, Ill. In 1877 he moved to Kansas. He is the oldest member in point of continuous service on the State Democratic Committee. Just prior to the Chicago Convention of 1896 he was selected as the Kansas member of the National Committee.

The Executive Committee, Ways and Means Committee, and Press Committee of the Democratic National Committee were in session all day. Secretary Charles A. Walsh was made a member ex officio of all the committees and Secretary of each. Nothing but organization work was discussed in the committees.

It was determined to spread the ways and means system of collecting funds over more States. Samuel B. Cook, general manager of that committee, made his report, and although the details were not made public, it was learned that the committee has in the neighborhood of $100,000 pledged and about $20,000 on hand.

The nearest approach to friction came in the Executive Committee, when George Fred Williams was asked why the Massachusetts Democrats were to select delegates to the Democratic Convention next Thursday, months before the National Convention will be called. It is said Mr. Williams admitted that John R. McLean had some ground for charging that the Massachusetts Democrats had taken snap judgment, but insisted that the Bryan Democrats feared that the anti-Eryan men might get the delegation away from them if the election of delegates was put off until next year.

Mr. Williams, just before leaving for home, said that the Republicans had passed a law which provided that only two political conventions could be held in one year by any one party, and if a convention were held next year to elect National delegates the Democrats would not be able to hold the other two necessary nomination conventions.

The Executive Committee adopted resolutions indorsing the carnival at Dallas, and most of the committeemen who were in the city yesterday will attend. Half the gate receipts of the carnival are to go to the committee's campaign fund.

SCHLEY'S FRIENDS PROTEST.

Prominent Maryland Republicans Call Upon the President About His Recent Assignment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Gov. Lowndes, Senator Wellington, Mayor Malster of Baltimore, and Gen. Felix Agnus called upon the President to-day, and formally protested against the assignment of Rear Admiral Schley to command the South Atlantic Station, on the ground that it was not commensurate with his dignity and the service he had rendered during the Spanish-American war. The protest was made voluntarily, and without Admiral Schley's knowledge.

The President listened attentively to what the Maryland Republican leaders had to say, but gave no indication of what he would do. The delegation were with him about half an hour.

Admiral Schley arrived in the city from New York this afternoon, and to-morrow will call upon the President to pay his respects and to announce his readiness to accept the command of the South Atlantic Squadron, or any other duty to which the President may assign him.

"I am a sailor," said Admiral Schley to-night, "and will obey orders."

At the Navy Department it was stated to-day that no order had yet been issued to Admiral Schley to command the South Atlantic Squadron, but he had been advised to hold himself in readiness to perform that duty. It was expected, it was said, that if the assignment was distasteful to him, or if he regarded it as beneath his dignity, he would so inform the department, and it was not at all likely he would be forced to accept it. It also was stated at the Navy Department that if Admiral Schley would not accept the assignment, there was nothing left to give him, as there were no ships available to form a European squadron and no shore command fitting for his rank.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Investigating Heretical Tendencies in Some of Its Teachers.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Indications point to a report in the Evangelical Alliance against certain Bible teachings of alleged heretical tendencies.

The Rev. C. L. Work, Chairman of the committee having the matter in hand, will probably make his formal report at the next meeting of the Alliance, the third Monday in October. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alliance to-day, Dr. Work said that the result of the investigation thus far went to show that there had been a good deal of dissatisfaction evinced by persons who had intended sending their children to the university; that he knew of one family that came to Cincinnati in order that their two children might attend the university, but that on account of the Bible teachings of some of the Faculty these children were sent to Delaware.

Dr. Work is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and has commenced an agitation among the clergy against alleged skepticism in certain branches of teaching at the University.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE LAW

The Commission to Extend Operations to Eleven Counties.

INCLUDE NEW YORK AND KINGS

Those in Office Oct. 1 Will Keep Their Positions, and Will Come Under Law Forbidding Removal Without Cause.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—The State Civil Service Commission has resolved to extend the operations of the State civil service law to the employes of the county departments of Albany, Erie, Kings, Monroe, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Queens, Rensselaer, Westchester, and Richmond Counties. In making this application of the civil service law to these additional employes the commission brings within the operations of civil service examinations the subordinates under the County Judge, Surrogate, District Attorney, Sheriff, County Treasurer, and Coroners, in all of the eleven counties, and of the following special county officers in New York, Kings, Westchester, and Oneida Counties:

In New York Special Surrogates and Register of Deeds, in Kings County Register of Deeds, in Westchester County Register of Deeds, and in Oneida County Special Surrogate.

Silas W. Burt, the Democratic member of the State Civil Service Commission, said last night that, in bringing certain counties of the State under the civil service regulations, the commission was merely carrying out the provision of the White act, requiring it to make, "from time to time, rules for the classification of the offices, places, and employments in such other civil divisions of the State, except cities, as, after due inquiry by the commission, shall be found practicable, and for appointments and promotions therein and examinations therefor." The only reason this had not been done before, Mr. Burt said, was because the commission had so much work crowded upon it in putting the new law into operation in the cities that it had not had the time to attend to the county administrations.

"The constitution requires," said Mr. Burt, "that 'appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness,'" but the White law was the first that provided for applying the civil service rules to any civil divisions except cities. Its aim is to make the rules apply eventually to the entire public service, even to that of the villages, but that extension, of course, must be gradual.

"In pursuit of that policy of gradual extension, we have brought under the law all the counties that had 100,000 population by the last census, and also Richmond, because it is in New York City. Just how many places will be affected by this order we cannot tell until we get the reports from the county officials for which we have asked. These reports will give the number of employes in every county office, their salaries, the length and character of their services, and such other data as will enable us to classify them.

"These rosters of county employes are to cover all those in office on Oct. 1. The men in office at that time will not have to stand examinations to hold their places, and they will immediately come under the protection of the law forbidding removals except for cause and after hearing. All appointments to county offices in the competitive class after Oct. 1, will be on examination only. Of course, we expect that the party in power in each county affected will lose no time in getting as many as possible of their adherents into office between now and October, but that can't be helped."

The county places to be brought under the civil service regulations will be directly under the jurisdiction of the State Civil Service Commission, a majority of whom are Republicans. The City Commission will have nothing to do with them.

CITY CLUB FAVORS FUSION.

Will Repudiate Independent Action of the Citizens' Union and Upholds Mr. Mazet.

It is expected that the Council of the City Club will, at an early date, adopt resolutions repudiating the action of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union in deciding to make separate nominations and calling on the independent voters who constituted the Union in 1897 to reorganize or disband the committee.

The Council was expected to take this action at a meeting held at the City Club last evening, but on account of a death in the family of Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the club, the meeting was formal merely. It is understood, however, that there was a private conference of its members and of several other men of prominence who were formerly active in the Citizens' Union down town during the afternoon at which this course practically was decided on.

The leaders of the City Club, it appears, believe that the Citizens' Union has fallen into the hands of extremists who do not fairly represent the independent vote. These alleged extremists are held responsible for the Bacon State ticket last year and for the refusal to unite with the Republicans against Tammany this Fall, both of which performances, it is claimed, did not meet the approval of the body of independents who fought under the Citizens' Union banner in 1897.

The leaders of the movement to repudiate the Central City Committee's course are understood also to take the position that Assemblyman Mazet deserves the support of the independent vote because of his position at the head of the committee, which, they claim, is doing valuable public service in exposing Tammany maladministration.

CITIZENS' UNION NOMINATIONS.

Executive Committee to Select Candidate in Mazet's Place.

The Citizens' Union Executive Committee of the Nineteenth District, which last week rejected the proposition of the Republican organization for the indorsement of Assemblyman Mazet's candidacy, will meet at the Sherman Square Hotel to-morrow evening to consider the selection of candidates for the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen. Perez M. Stewart is the favorite for Assemblyman and Jacob Mack is spoken of for Alderman.

In case either of these should decline to run, other possibilities are Francis W. Aymar, John C. Clarke, and Percival Knauth.

Forming a Franchise Tax Bureau.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners has begun the work of creating a franchise tax bureau for the enforcement of the Ford franchise tax law, which goes into effect Oct. 1. M. M. Francis, formerly expert accountant of the State Excise Department, has been appointed by the board to prepare a list of the corporations holding public franchises which will be taxable under the new law.

The Charges Against Mr. Hutson.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt has notified County Treasurer Hutson of Chautauqua County, against whom charges of malfeasance in office have been preferred, to appear before him within eight days after the service of summons.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

YATES COUNTY—Frank Collin, Democrat; Frank Viele, Prohibitionist.
STEUBEN COUNTY—Charles O. Cotton, Democrat, First District.
WYOMING COUNTY—George E. Goodall, Prohibitionist.
ONTARIO COUNTY—J. H. Ray, Democrat.
SCHUYLER COUNTY—James W. Arnold, Prohibitionist.

PRIMARY CAMPAIGN ENDS

The Indications Point to a Heavy Vote To-day.

BITTER FIGHTS IN DISTRICTS

Croker's Power May Be Broken in the Ninth by Sheehan—The Contest in the Thirty-first.

The primary elections for both of the principal political parties will be held between the hours of 2 and 9 o'clock P. M. to-day. As was the case last year, the elections will be under the control of the Bureau of Elections, though the law was considerably amended by the last Legislature. At to-day's election the members of the assembly district committees of both organizations will be chosen, and in several districts, especially on the Democratic side, the election is of importance, inasmuch as a possible change in the party leadership is involved.

In view of these contests, the indications are favorable to a heavy vote. Even in districts where these fights are conceded to be of only a personal nature, so much energy has been infused into the campaign that to-day's election promises to prove that members of the organizations are by no means apathetic.

The polls will, as stated, remain open from 2 to 9 P. M., and the elections will be under the direction of the Inspectors and poll clerks who will serve at the general election in November. For the sake of expedition in handling the vote, separate polling places will be maintained by the two principal parties. By the recently enacted amendment to the primary law, two contiguous election districts are merged into one primary district, the Republicans of both election districts voting at one polling place, the Democrats at the other. In Assembly districts where there is an odd election district, the polling place is used by both parties.

As soon as the polls are closed the ballots will be counted and the returns made in the same manner as pertains at a general election. Inasmuch as there will be only two tickets in one district, with one exception, the counting of the vote will be a simple matter, and the result in every Assembly district will, in all probability, be known within an hour and a half after the closing of the polls. The returns will be sent to Police Headquarters, where a force of 100 clerks has been detailed to tabulate and compute the results. Policemen will be sent to every polling place, and violators of the law will be treated as they are in any election.

Gen. T. F. Rodenbough yesterday sent to all primary election officers a printed circular containing an excerpt from the primary election law prescribing their duties. This law provides for the stationing at the polls of watchers and prescribes penalties for interference with them. In many districts, especially in the Ninth and Thirty-first, where the contests are bitter, the Good Government clubs will have watchers.

WATCHING THE NINTH.

Interest of the Democratic Club Centres in John C. Sheehan's Fight Against Croker's Power.

The campaign in the Ninth Assembly District, the fiercest one that district ever witnessed, came to an end last night, with both factions confident as to the result. The Goodwin men claimed that they would poll at least twice as many votes as the Sheehanites, and the latter made similar claims, and both declared their willingness to back their opinions with money.

If there be a virtue in getting in the last word, the Goodwin faction profited most by the final day of the campaign, for they held two truck meetings, one at Twenty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue and another at Twenty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. Mr. Goodwin spoke at both meetings, and he confidently assured his hearers that when he became leader the stream of public patronage so long shut off from the Ninth District would again flow through it, and that those who were faithful would be swept on it into fat jobs with little work and good pay.

Patronage has been the watchword of the campaign for Mr. Goodwin, and it has apparently proved to be a lodestone of singular power, for his meetings last night were admitted to be the best attended in the history of the fight. Those who did not attend the meetings were reminded of the primary election by a peripatetic truck, bearing a transparency labeled, "Stand by the organization and vote for Frank J. Goodwin." An asthmatic fife and a dyspeptic drum furnished an accompaniment which made less for music than it did for vote getting, which, after all, was its purpose.

Thomas G. Smith, Mr. Croker's secretary, in forecasting the result of the election, claimed everything in sight, even Mr. Sheehan's own election district. "We will have a majority of at least 800 and possibly 1,000," Mr. Smith said.

Mr. Sheehan remained at the Pequod Club all the evening and advised with his district Captains, all of whom brought favorable reports of the work of the campaign. Senator Louis Munzinger, Mr. Sheehan's manager, however, was absent, and when he was asked for, it was said that he was "doing one or two of the negro districts." No explanation was given of the significance of the term "doing a district," but every one agreed that when the Senator was through the district would be "well done and brown."

Mr. Sheehan had confidence to throw away. "We are helped by the tactics of our enemies," Mr. Sheehan said. "They have used coercion in the meanest ways, but we have met them at every turn and their efforts are undoing them.

"I have learned from good authority tonight that George H. Laporte and "Bob" McGee are going to bring boatloads of men over from Jersey City and vote them for Goodwin. These outsiders are to be paid by a man named Walsh at a saloon in the Seventh District. We will watch them, however, and the first man caught will be severely dealt with."

At the Democratic Club last night it was by no means the general opinion that the Croker, or Goodwin, faction would win. Mr. Croker would not discuss the matter beyond saying that he had nothing to do with district fights. Other leaders, however, were deeply concerned over the outcome of the strife and several of them said that it was not so much a question of whether or not Goodwin would be beaten as it was of Mr. Sheehan's majority.

MR. STILLINGS'S FIGHT.

Concedes Nothing to McAvoy Faction in Twenty-third District.

The struggle for the Democratic leadership of the Twenty-third Assembly District was at its height last night. William E. Stillings has been the leader for seven years. Last year he defeated Thomas F. McAvoy by a vote of two to one, but the McAvoy faction looms up this year as belligerent as ever. There has been a very decided increase in the enrollment of the district this year, and the Stillings faction claims to have brought it about. The Captains of Mr. Stillings held a meeting last night at their headquarters, 322 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and they would not concede the McAvoys the slightest gain over their record of last year. There was also an enthusiastic meeting of the Stillings faction at Bavaria Hall, Manhattan Street.

The McAvoys did not meet anywhere last night, but they held a parade through the district and showed the enemy some of their strength. Their headquarters are at the Marcy Club, in One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

CONTEST OF REPUBLICANS.

F. Norton Goddard the Favorite in the Twentieth District.

There was much activity last night at the respective headquarters of the three candidates for the Republican leadership in the Twentieth District. Claims of victory in to-day's primary were put forth at each, but in the matter of crowds and enthusiasm the advantage was all with Capt. F. Norton Goddard, who has been making a somewhat remarkable race all on his own account.

At the East Side Republican Club, Capt. Goddard's headquarters, a "smoker" was in progress all the evening. The room was filled and the crowd overflowed on the sidewalk. Capt. Goddard was there, and he expressed confidence that his ticket would win. There are about 1,500 voters enrolled in the district, and it is expected that some 1,200 votes will be polled at the primary. Of these Capt. Goddard expects to get a safe majority. He does not think either of his opponents will get over 300 votes.

Richard M. Lush, who is the County Committee's candidate for leader, and James L. Stewart, who has been turned down by the County Committee, had meetings of their workers, and they both declared that they would win. The general belief, however, was that Capt. Goddard's chances were the brightest.

PREDICT VICTORY FOR WELDE.

Tammany Committee Hears Reports of Captains in the Thirty-first.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-first Assembly District met last night, on the eve of the primary elections, and discussed the situation created in that district by the independent candidacy of Isaac A. Hopper. All of the election district Captains made reports of the enrollment and probable vote, as the result of a thorough canvass of the assembly district. The Captains made out an overwhelming victory for Charles Welde, the organization nominee. Only two Captains conceded that Hopper would win in their districts. The result of the canvass showed that Welde should receive 2,248 and Hopper 1,054 votes.

Vernon M. Davis, Chairman of the committee, presided, and made two speeches. He said that the Captains' reports gave assurance of the complete victory of the organization.

"Those who, at the last hour, seek to get the reward of your effort," he said, "should be put down emphatically at the polls to-morrow. Those who seek to gain political advantages by an appeal to religious prejudices will receive to-morrow the stamp of your condemnation."

The following resolution was adopted by the committee:

Whereas, Certain anonymous communications have recently been circulated throughout the Thirty-first Assembly District of the City of New York, the intent of which was to inject religion into the political movements in said district; and

Whereas, We, the members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-first Assembly District are stringently opposed to any movement which tends to link politics and religion in any manner; and

Whereas, The past actions of the Hon. Charles Welde have clearly demonstrated to all the fact that he is unbiased and unprejudiced in matters of religion; therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the candidacy of Mr. Welde for the leadership of the Thirty-first Assembly District, and disapprove of the cowardly and unprincipled attempt of his enemies to deceive the voters of this district.

DENIAL OF ISAAC A. HOPPER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a candidate for membership in the Executive Committee of the Democratic organization of this city from this, the Thirty-first Assembly District. The campaign which winds up with the voting to-morrow has been earnestly and vigorously carried on by both sides. Much to my regret, some malicious person has circulated postal cards endeavoring to bring religious prejudices into the contest. This act was naturally much deprecated by myself and friends. An attempt to put the stigma of this act has been tried to be placed upon me personally in a letter issued and signed by my opposing candidate this morning.

I was born and have always lived in this section, and feel that my reputation and standing are sufficient refutation of the charge, but, as the attack is so cowardly and unmanly, I wish to emphatically deny through your columns any direct or indirect participation in the letter made against me.

I am inclined to believe that the same mind that instigated this contemptible act was also guilty of the suggestion that called out so many jury notices to the resident voters of this district during the past two months.

I hope that you will give this letter some space, in the spirit of fair play and justice.

ISAAC A. HOPPER.

New York, Sept. 1d, 1899.

JOHN F. CARROLL SAFE.

Reported Collapse of the Opposition in the Twenty-ninth District.

Ex-Police Justice Joseph Koch, who has been making a fight against the leadership of John F. Carroll and Roilin M. Morgan in the Twenty-ninth District, called his workers together last night at Tuxedo Hall and gave them final instructions for to-day's balloting. An anti-Carroll ticket has been mailed to every enrolled voter in the district, and preparations have been made to have the polls manned by watchers.

In spite of ex-Justice Koch's declaration that he hoped to win the fight against Carroll, the belief seemed to be strong in the district yesterday that the anti-Carroll vote would be extremely light. The movement, which was understood to have the financial backing of John D. Crimmins and William F. and John C. Sheehan, and which at one time looked formidable, has apparently gone to pieces in the past few days, and at the Democratic Club last night it was said that the Tammany leaders had ceased to pay any attention to it.

REPUBLICAN CLUB TO MOVE.

Members Accept Astor Estate's Proposition for a Home at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

The Republican Club, at a meeting last evening presided over by Senator Depew, voted unanimously to accept the proposition of the Astor estate for the erection of a handsome new six-story clubhouse at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. The proposition was as follows:

The Astor estate will lease to the club the lot of land on Fifth Avenue, 31 feet from the southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, 41 feet front, with a depth of 100 feet, on a sixty-year lease—that is, twenty years with two renewals—on a valuation of $5,000 per front foot, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, a valuation to be made at the end of each twenty years, on which valuation the rate of interest must be paid, never less than the present rate of 4 per cent.

The club is to erect its own building, to cost, say, $75,000 to $80,000, on which Col. Astor will take a first mortgage of 50 per cent. at the rate of 5 per cent., the club to raise the other 50 per cent. of the cost of the building, which would be a second mortgage at the same rate of interest. The taxes on the ground and building are to be paid by the club. At the end of sixty years the building is to revert to the Astor estate.

After this offer had been accepted, President Depew led off with a subscription of $5,000 of the proposed debenture bonds. Louis Stern and P. C. Costello followed with similar subscriptions, and others were added in lesser amounts, making a total of $15,000 raised before the meeting adjourned. It is understood that the entire $55,000 which the club proposes to raise has practically been assured.

The cost of running the club will be increased by the change from $19,000 a year to about $33,000, and it is expected that the income will be raised from about $19,000 a year to about $37,500, by the taking in of new members and increasing the yearly dues from $25 to $40. It is hoped to have the new clubhouse completed by next May.

SENATOR HANNA SEES COL. DICK.

Senator Marcus A. Hanna conferred yesterday with Col. Charles Dick, Chairman of the Ohio Republican Committee, and who is accounted Senator Hanna's confidential representative in political matters. Col. Dick left for Washington last night, and expects to see President McKinley to-day, and to rejoin Senator Hanna in Cleveland to-morrow.

The reports in political circles are that Senator Hanna's advices from Ohio are anything but favorable, and it is said the Senator has decided to make a chair stumping tour of the State after the manner of the late Oliver P. Morton of Indiana.

MR. REED BEGINS HIS LAW WORK

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed of the House of Representatives, who yesterday began active practice as a member of the law firm of Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, is temporarily at the Cambridge, where he has a handsome suite of rooms on the fifth floor. His family will join him to-day. Mr. Reed expects to secure a desirable house soon.

Mr. Reed was in an amiable mood when a TIMES reporter called last evening, and his first words after greeting his visitor were:

"Now, you must not quote me."

Mr. Reed declined to give his impressions of his first day in the legal harness in New York.

Secretary Gage Starts for Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary and Mrs. Gage left Washington to-day for Arizona, by way of Chicago. While in Arizona the Secretary will make a trip to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. They will return in time to meet the President and party in Chicago on Oct. 9.

Fall Styles NOW READY.

Young's Hats

SIX STORES:
199 Broadway.
209 Broadway.
605 Broadway.
1,197 Broadway.
1,361 Broadway.
371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DERBYS, $3 & $4.
SILK HATS, $5 & $6.
ALPINES, $3 & $3.50.

Brokaw Bros. Clothing.

The distinctiveness, which for forty-three years has characterised the Brokaw Clothing is even more strongly in evidence to-day.

You will find it in the Autumn Suits and Top Coats. Plain cloths, subdued patterns, dressy styles, and that nicety of fit and finish which have always made the Brokaw Clothing exclusive.

Astor Place, Fourth Avenue. Lafayette Place.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; cooler to-night.

During the last twenty-four hours rains have been general east of the Mississippi River, except in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, while fair weather has prevailed throughout the West. There were no high temperatures, except in Arizona and extreme Southern California. From the West Gulf States northeastward throughout Ohio the mercury has fallen from 10 to 16 degrees. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather has continued, with little change in temperature.

The high pressure area, which covers the West, will dominate the conditions for the next two or three days, and comparatively low temperatures may therefore be expected during that time through out the East. Rain is indicated generally to-day in the lower lake region and Atlantic States, probably continuing to-morrow in the Atlantic States. For to-morrow generally fair weather is indicated, with the exception above noted.

The winds on the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh southerly, shifting to westerly to-morrow, while on the South Atlantic Coast they will be mostly variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.— 1898.	TIMES. 1899.	1898.
3 A. M.	68	59	60
6 A. M.	66	58	61
9 A. M.	67	68	68
12 M.	78	71	73
3 P. M.	85	72	76
6 P. M.	82	69	73
9 P. M.	75	67	70
12 P. M.	72	66	69

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69
Weather Bureau	65
Corresponding date 1898	76
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 72 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 58 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 3 A. M. was 81 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 86 per cent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

5:15 A. M.—607 Third Avenue, Moses Lipner; damage slight.

1 P. M.—25 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Joseph Atlons; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—129 Goerck Street, Benjamin Atell; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—At Ripley, Chautauqua County, early this morning, two dwellings occupied by G. S. Seeley and his hired man, and large barns, with their contents, were burned. Loss, $15,000; partly insured.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

If you have indigestion cure it by using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It can't resist the power of this remedy. Neither can

Constipation, Dyspepsia or Nervousness.

See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

TWO-TIER TEATABLES,

Mahogany . . . $7.00

45 West 23d Street.

Choice Oriental Pearls

all sizes, of the extremely fine quality now so much desired but so difficult to obtain

264 FIFTH AVENUE

Howard & Co.

DO YOU KNOW

Uneeda Biscuit

An Old Nurse for Children.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PRICE THREE CENTS—ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

NEW LAWS TO GOVERN ATHLETES

The members of the Metropolitan District of the Amateur Athletic Union held their annual meeting last night at the Astor House. A resolution was adopted which is designed to prevent men from organizations in the union entering for special events as members of other organizations. It is designed to prevent the larger clubs from introducing outside talent as their own in special events sanctioned by the union.

Another resolution requires members to register promptly and does not permit change of registry within any one season except by special permit of the Registration Committee. These resolutions will be presented to the union at its November meeting for approval and adoption. The following were elected as delegates to the union: F. W Rubian, J. E. Sullivan, J. T. Dooling, Bartow S

CHANGES IN DEWEY PLANS

Admiral Will Go to Clarement by Boat After City Hall Exercises.

CHIEF DEVERY SUGGESTED IT

Will Save an Hour, He Says—Contracts for Stands Awarded—Not Known What Roosevelt Will Do.

The programme for the last day of the Dewey reception was altered yesterday, so that instead of being driven to Claremont in a carriage, Admiral Dewey will make the journey in a steamer. This change was made by the Sub-Committee on Reception at the suggestion of Chief of Police Devery, who insisted that if the first plan were carried out the arrival at Claremont would be delayed until noon, and that thereby the start of the land parade could not take place until more than an hour after the scheduled time, which is 1 o'clock. The change, according to Chief Devery, entails a saving of at least an hour, as he estimated that the drive to Claremont would take two hours, while the trip by steamer can be made in less than an hour.

When the committee, of which St. Clair McKelway is the Vice Chairman, met it was not intended to take up the question of shortening the time to Claremont or doing anything else to hasten the southward movement of the column. Chief Devery, however, asked to be permitted to make a statement, and when he was asked to do so he proved in conclusive fashion that by existing arrangements the marchers would be tramping down Fifth Avenue until long after dark. The Chief made a suggestion that the loving cup presentation be transferred to the breakfast, but the committee declined to consider this proposition, inasmuch as the affair is so distinctively an official one that the presentation could only be made at the City Hall. Then Mr. Devery advised the use of a steamer to convey the Admiral and the official party, which will number 400 persons, to the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street pier. After a long discussion the Chief's suggestion was adopted.

PLAN AS NOW ARRANGED.

As now arranged, the programme for Sept. 30 is as follows: Admiral Dewey will land at the Battery at 9 A. M. and will be met by a committee of fifteen members of the Reception Committee, who will escort him to the City Hall, where the loving cup will be presented to him. This ceremony, it is estimated, will occupy about half an hour, so that it will be over by 10 o'clock. After the presentation the Admiral will be driven to the foot of Warren Street, where a steamer will await his coming, and, with the city's guests who will participate in the breakfast, will go up the river, reaching Claremont before 11 o'clock, so that the breakfast may begin at 11:15. There will be no speechmaking at the breakfast, and no one will be presented to the Admiral during or after the meal, so that, in the opinion of the committee, everything will be in readiness for the start of the parade at 1 o'clock.

The Sub-Committee on Reception made other changes in the programme. One of these was that when the Mayor's boat, the Sandy Hook, goes down the bay on Sept. 29 only the Mayor, President Guggenheimer of the Council, and President Woods of the Board of Aldermen would go aboard the Olympia. It was also decided that the Sandy Hook should carry the women friends of the members of the Mayor's party, which will include the visiting Governors and other distinguished guests to the number of about 400. In order that suitable accommodations might be made for these guests of the city, it was decided that the entire reviewing stand should be reserved for them, and that no applications for tickets thereto should receive consideration.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the visiting Governors and other distinguished guests should have for their conveyances a place in the parade from Claremont to the reviewing stand. A copy of it was ordered sent to Gen. Roe. Gen. Roe believes the Governors who come with troops will prefer to ride at the head of their State representatives. While he has had no official communications on the subject, he believes this is the course Gov. Roosevelt will pursue. The committee is at a loss, however, to know what Gov. Roosevelt intends to do. The Governor has not formally accepted the invitation of the Mayor, and unless word is received from him to-day Secretary Foster will write him asking whether he will participate in the celebration as the city's guest or independently.

Orders were received on Saturday at the headquarters of the Naval Militia that the men hold themselves in readiness for duty Sept. 28, 29, and 30. A guard of honor to attend the Governor on the Monmouth was asked for. These orders signify that the Governor will not be with the other Governors of States on the Mayor's boat, and also that he purposes visiting the Admiral on Thursday, the day before the city's reception begins. This, a member of the Executive Committee said yesterday, would be uncourteous to the Mayor, as the Admiral has accepted the reception from the city and not the State.

CONTRACTS FOR CITY STANDS.

The Committee on Stands yesterday awarded contracts for the erection of the two stands at the City Hall and the reviewing stands at Madison Square, and made provisional contracts for the other five stands for which plans have been prepared. The total cost of the nine stands, under the contract, will be $40,330. That does not include the cost of the necessary attendants, the bunting decorations, or the architects' fee of 5 per cent. to Horgan & Slattery, the designers.

Seven bidders sent in estimates for the work of building the stands. The Preston Construction Company of Philadelphia did not bid for the Madison Square stands, but its total for all the other stands was $1,800 less than that of the next lowest bidder. The bid was thrown out because Mr. Preston is not a resident.

As the matter now stands the committee has awarded to John T. Brady the two stands at the City Hall for $3,866, and the reviewing stand at the Worth Monument for $5,304. To Mahoney Brothers they awarded the two stands in Fifty-ninth Street for $12,000, and the children's stands at Seventy-second Street for $3,488. To Ryan & McFarren, who are building the State stand, were awarded the stand on the north side of Madison Square, for $2,350; on the south side of the Square, for $5,950, and at Riverside Drive for $7,392.

The incidental expenses to the stands will be at least $2,500 more, making an expenditure of about $43,000, with an appropriation of only $30,000, and there are yet two stands demanded. At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day an effort will be made to pass the resolution authorizing a bond issue of $25,000 for the purpose of creating an additional fund for the celebration. In all probability the amount will be increased to $50,000. The Council, which will meet to-morrow, will also probably take affirmative action on the resolution. If this latter sum is authorized part of it will be expended in building a stand for the Municipal Assembly on Fifty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, with a capacity of 10,000 seats, and another one at Seventy-second Street for the Grand Army of the Republic.

President Guggenheimer, Chairman of the Refreshment Committee, has selected this menu for the smoker for the sailors at the Waldorf-Astoria on the night of Sept. 30: Oysters, bachanel style; bouchées cromastie, with peas; cold ham: corned beef; lobster salad; potato salad; herring salad; biscuit tortoni; tutti frutti; café parfait; chestnut plombière; Nesselrode pudding; biscuit glacé; biscuit Bellevue; coffee, cakes, beer, whisky, apollinaris, cigars, and tobacco.

Declinations of invitations to take part in the reception have been received from Govs. Smith of Montana and Jones of Arkansas, Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota has accepted. Gen. Roe yesterday received word that the Fourth Ohio Infantry would be in the parade. There will be no grand marshal, Gen. Roe said, but instead one of the general officers would be in command.

The Citizens' Association of Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton is raising a popular subscription to defray the expenses of a celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey. A flagpole will be erected, and a large flag set free as the Olympia goes through the Narrows, and there will be a fireworks display on that evening.

DELAY IN STARTING PARADE.

More Protests Against Having This Feature of the Celebration Wait on the Claremont Feast.

Despite the action of the Dewey committee yesterday in deciding to take the Admiral by boat up the river to Claremont for the breakfast, it is still the contention of those who have the parade in hand that this will not save enough time to get the column started in season to complete the march before night. Whether the land parade is to be the success it ought to be, or whether it is to be started so late that it will wind up before it is half over in a torchlight procession is the question that is giving those who are responsible for its conduct much uneasiness.

The fixing of the hour for the parade to start at 1 o'clock, done to allow time for the presentation of the loving cup to Admiral Dewey at the City Hall in the forenoon and the breakfast at Claremont, has called forth many protests. Gen. Roe showed the Committee on Plan and Scope how impossible it would be to start a parade with 35,000 men in line at 1 o'clock and march the distance from Claremont to the Washington Arch without continuing it well into the night. He said it will be after 8 o'clock before the rear end of the parade passes the reviewing stand, even if the column starts promptly on schedule time.

Such a condition Gen. Roe argued would be deplorable, for in the land parade centres the greatest interest. He urged the Committee on Plan and Scope to omit the breakfast at Claremont so that the parade could start early in the day. The reply to his protest was, "Too late now; we have closed a contract for the breakfast." Upon this ground the Committee on Land Parade was overridden by the Committee on Plan and Scope.

GEN. ROE NOT PLEASED.

"I have said all I can say," said Gen. Roe yesterday, "and I said it direct to the Committee on Plan and Scope. They overruled me, and I suppose there is nothing to do now but to take chances with the parade. It is my opinion the parade is going to be shoved far into the night, which will, of course, be a deplorable hindrance to the successful culmination of the most important part of the Dewey demonstration.

"I very much fear that not enough reckoning has been done for the delays that creep in upon all such movements as this. I believe there will be delays on the water when the committee goes to receive Admiral Dewey—delays which nobody calculates upon now—and that the crowds around the streets will retard the approach after landing to the City Hall.

"These delays befall every procession of this kind. I hope they may be avoided in this instance, but who can say they will be? There will be great difficulty in bringing Admiral Dewey from the water's edge to the City Hall. The crowds will break around and there are not enough policemen to keep the way clear.

"The breakfast should never have been thrust in the way of the land parade. Even if it should be ended, as has been planned, in time to start the parade at 1 o'clock, that hour is entirely too late. I have always been in favor of having the parade go uptown direct from the ceremonies at the City Hall, and not come down town from Claremont. Too much time is lost in such a movement.

"But it is perhaps too late for suggestions now. All these objections have been set aside, and all we can hope for is that the City Hall ceremonies and the breakfast will be carried along on schedule and that we can leave Claremont with the head of the parade on the hour. Will we be able to do this, or will we not? Let us see."

BAD MISTAKE, SAYS GEN. SWAYNE.

Gen. Wager Swayne, who is a member of the Dewey Committee, also deplores the lateness of the hour fixed for the starting of the land parade.

"It is apparent to any man who has ever had experience in conducting parades or marches," he said, "that the Dewey land parade ought not to be put off until the middle of the day or anywhere near that time. It ought to be started early in the forenoon. It is equally plain to everybody that the breakfast ought to be omitted from that day's programme. A serious mistake has been made."

Lieut. Col. Guilford Hurry, who had much to do with the directing of troops at Camp Black, and who has figured in all the great parades in New York, is in hearty concurrence with the position of the military men concerning the starting of the parade. The special work that has been laid out for Col. Hurry in the Dewey demonstrations is that of Special Commissary. He said:

"Gen. Roe is the one to do the talking for the military men. What he has said is exactly in line with what I would say. He has gone over the ground thoroughly before the Committee on Plan and Scope. The breakfast is a serious hindrance. It ought to be omitted.

"I was greatly pleased with the suggestion made by Gen. Sickles in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, that the breakfast be postponed until the following Monday. It certainly ought to be cut out of the programme for Saturday. The Dewey land parade ought to start at 9 o'clock, if it could, and certainly not later than 10 o'clock.

WILL MAKE THE DAY A FAILURE.

Judge Martin T. McMahon, who was Grand Marshal of the Columbian military parade in 1892, characterized the present plan for the parade as a grave mistake, and one which, if carried out, will make the day a failure. "There is one of two things to be done," he said. "Either give up the parade altogether for that day or else give up the thought of entertaining Admiral Dewey at a breakfast. Let the breakfast take place any other time. It is wrong to sacrifice the success of the land parade, which belongs peculiarly to the people, to the breakfast, in which but a few can participate.

"A good example to follow is afforded by the Columbian military parade. There were 60,000 troops in line on that occasion, and they started from the Battery at 10 o'clock sharp. There was absolutely no delay at the start, and the police worked heroically to clear the line of march of the thousands who would have barred the way. Yet in spite of the precautions which had been taken it was all we wanted to do to march the troops in front of the reviewing stand at Madison Square at 12 o'clock, the time scheduled.

"Now the Dewey parade will be hampered by delays and have a much further distance to travel than did the troops on this occasion. All of which means that the parade cannot possibly reach Washington Square until along toward midnight."

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner said the plan to carry out the proposed programme of the parade was ridiculous. "Leaving the breakfast out of the question," he said, "the parade ought to be started as early as 11 o'clock. The committee should have figured on twice the time they have in order to bear out their schedule.

"If the troops should march constantly and without interruption they could not complete the route as at present laid down. From my experience in the Washington Centennial celebration I know frequent delays will be unavoidable. If the committee hopes to end the parade before midnight the present plans must be changed."

A MENACE TO HEALTH.

Gen. Ferdinand Earle declared the plans of the committee as at present outlined would be a positive menace to the health not only of the troops, but also to the thousands who will view the parade. "In case the day should be cold or stormy, the danger to women and children especially would be very great," he said.

"People will be crowding the streets as early as 7 o'clock in the morning, and will be forced to stand throughout the day and long into the night, unless some change is made in the programme. The strain on the troops must also be considered. There will be men from New Jersey and Connecticut who, I believe, will have made all plans to return to their homes the same day of the parade. This will be absolutely impossible if the breakfast is given. The breakfast must be held later, say on Sunday.

"Another matter concerning which there has been much discussion is the disposal of the Old Guard. Many of its members are at an age when the long march would be to them an impossibility. It has been suggested that they act as a guard of honor at the reviewing stand. This seems to me to be a happy and just disposition of the Old Guard. On Memorial Day occasions this is the post they always fill, and why not on the day of the Dewey parade?"

Col. Bertram T. Clayton of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn advised that the breakfast be given up by all means. "The parade will end in failure unless this is done," he said. "The hardships to the men who will be in line can be imagined when I say that I shall start with my men from Brooklyn at 9 o'clock in the morning, and we expect to be on the move, or at least standing, until well along in the evening at least. If there is any delay in the start the parade will be an ordeal which few of the men would want to repeat."

Rear Admiral Philip, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, declined to discuss the matter of a change in programme in view of the fact that he is a member of the Plan and Scope Committee. From one who heard his sentiments at the last meeting of the committee, however, it was learned that Admiral Philip favored the plan suggested by Gen. Roe, which was to start the parade from the City Hall.

B. Altman & Co.

AUTUMN IMPORTATIONS OF THE

FASSO CORSET

ARE NOW BEING SHOWN, INCLUSIVE OF RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STRAIGHT FRONT, DESIGNED EXPRESSLY TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PREVAILING FASHIONS.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

HIGH PRICES FOR STAND SEATS.

Those on Fifth Avenue Command from $5 to $20—Slump in Central Park West—Many Want Permits.

Some neat fortunes will be made out of the Dewey celebration by persons who are lucky enough to own buildings or lots along the route of the land parade. All these lucky holders of real estate have, from present indications, nothing else to do than to erect stands in front of their properties that shall meet the requirements of the building law, and the public, with its dollars, will do the rest.

The demand for seats to view the parade has been phenomenal, and there is on foot an effort to make the supply equal to it. Residents here have been flooded with letters from friends living in all parts of the country asking them to pre-empt seats for them on some of the stands that are to be erected. It was learned yesterday from owners of stands along the route, especially on Fifth Avenue, that in most instances where they have been asked for seats for these out-of-town visitors, who will not arrive until the 27th, the amount per seat enclosed has been from $5 to $10.

It would be useless to try to get a seat on any of the stands on Fifth Avenue for less than $5, and in most cases the prices range from $10 to $20 for single seats on stands and from $100 to $500 for a window. It is a remarkable fact that the seats and windows are selling readily at these prices, and in many cases all the seats have been sold on stands that are as yet erected only on paper.

The action of the Municipal Assembly last week in passing an order allowing owners of property along the route to erect stands as far out as the curb line, under the direction of the Building Department, has solved what promised to be a vexing problem. Until this resolution was passed it was feared that there would not be accommodations enough for the thousands who will want to view the procession.

This resolution of the Municipal Assembly has also had the effect of bringing down prices of seats on streets other than Fifth Avenue, and has been the cause of much unhappiness on the part of speculators who had rented lots along the route and who expected to establish something of a monopoly. Yesterday saw the first reduction in the prices of seats on stands, especially along Central Park West, where the rates tumbled from $3 and $5 a seat to $1 and $2.

MANY APPLY FOR STAND PERMITS.

Applications for permission to erect stands began to pour in on the Building Department yesterday, and up to the present time sixty of these have been granted. At the time of the parade in connection with the dedication of the tomb of Gen. Grant, 200 applications were approved by the Building Department, and there was at one existence no such order as the present one of the Council. Mr. Brady expects the applications for the Dewey celebration will far exceed those received on the former occasion, and he said many of the intending builders had held off until the route was definitely decided upon.

Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Board will to-day make assignments of space on lands controlled by the board except for the Central Park side of Fifty-ninth Street. The board will exact a deposit of 5 cents per square foot for the space occupied to insure the removal of the stands, and it will also exact a bond to insure it against all othe risks.

Builders must submit their plans to the Building Department and get the necessary permit, and so as not to incumber the parks for too long a period, work will not be permitted on the stands until Sept. 26, and all structures must be removed before Oct. 5. One condition to be strictly imposed is the prohibition of all advertising matter, and all stands must be decorated with the National colors. Trucks and wagons without horses will also be allowed to occupy street corners under permits from the Mayor.

Probably the two largest individual enterprises in the stand and window line are those of A. J. Murphy, who has rented Sherry's old place in Thirty-seventh Street, and the Dewey Renting Bureau, of which Alfred Chasseaud is manager, which has rented Delmonico's former establishment at Twenty-sixth Street. On each of the grand stands to be erected in front of these properties single seats are selling at $20 each, and the windows rent from $150 to $500 each.

The Delmonico stand has slightly the better of it, as it is near the reviewing stand, but from its position at the crest of Murray Hill the Sherry stand will give its patrons a fine view up Fifth Avenue for their $20. There will be a caterer in attendance at each of these places, and Mr. Chasseaud intends also to use the building as a sort of lodging house, and will put in about 1,000 cots for the use of those who will be unable to obtain other accommodations. From present indications cots will be a luxury.

SEATS GO LIKE HOT CAKES.

Another stand will be erected at Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, opposite Delmonico's. There are to be about 200 seats on this stand, and its owner was selling them off like hot cakes yesterday for $10 each. A little further up, in front of the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, a man stood selling seats on an imaginary stand for $5 each. He had 150 seats to dispose of, and before night there were but a dozen left. He was sorry he had disposed of his seats so cheaply, when he heard that his neighbors were getting twice as much a seat, but as he could figure $600 profit for a day's work he decided to be satisfied.

Although the Waldorf-Astoria has a multitude of windows from which its patrons will view the parade to advantage, it will erect a stand along its Fifth Avenue front, from which guests who have windows facing the other streets will be able to see the parade. A large stand has been erected on the ground surrounding the Stewart mansion, lately occupied by the Manhattan Club, and seats there will be sold at from $5 to $10 each. The windows are not in the market.

Further up the street, in front of the old reservoir, Contractor Lentilhon has erected a stand which will net him a small fortune. His were the first seats in the market, and at $5 each they were quickly bought up. A number of private boxes, at $50 each, were also quickly sold, and the private box scheme has been worked on other stands. Where the seats are $5 each, a so-called private box, which means six seats inclosed in a low fence, rent, for $50; where the seats are $10 each the same kind of a private box brings from $75 to $100.

There are some persons who are not at all glad that the parade is going to pass in front of their properties. In many instances, where the commercial spirit has not been strong enough to bring out the erection of a stand, and where there were no friends to be accommodated, house owners are facing the necessity of having to board up the fronts of their houses to keep the crowds from damaging property.

On many places along Fifth Avenue carpenters were at work yesterday erecting board fences to protect the stoops and stone work. One carpenter, who has already boarded up many of these places, and who has orders to board up a number of others, said it would cost from $50 to $75 to make a sixteen-foot fence and stoop line safe from danger.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL STANDS.

The following list is selected from among the permits issued by the Building Department yesterday as the location of the principal stands:

East side of Fifth Avenue, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets—Cornelius O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.
58 Central Park West—Catharine McIntosh.
Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-second Street—Daniel Callahan.
Riverside Drive, southeast corner of Seventy-third Street—John S. Sutphin.
Riverside Drive, southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street—Arthur Jacobs.
Nos. 527 and 529 Fifth Avenue—Paran Stevens estate.
Nos. 402 and 404 Fifth Avenue—Goelet estate.
No. 617 Fifth Avenue—Democratic Club.
Nos. 520 to 528 Fifth Avenue—Louis Sherry.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, northwest corner—Brick Presbyterian Church.
Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Fiftieth Street—Buckingham Hotel.
Riverside Drive, southeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street—W. A. B. Totten.
Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street—Stewart House.
Riverside Drive and Ninety-fifth Street—Samuel M. Schaefer.
Nos. 538 and 540 Fifth Avenue—J. C. Hoagland.
Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-sixth Street—E. J. Horsman.
Riverside Drive, southeast corner Eighty-ninth Street—T. M. Hall.
Riverside Drive and Eighty-fourth Street—Moses Ottinger.
Fifth Avenue, west side, Fortieth to Forty-second Street—Lentilhon.
Broadway, southeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street—George Ehret.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street—Knickerbocker Club.
No. 234 Fifth Avenue—Margaret C. Bonnell.
Nos. 487 and 489 Fifth Avenue—Pottier & Stymus Company.
No. 88 Fifth Avenue—T. P. Okkers.
Riverside Drive, east side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street—Society of New York Hospital.
Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street—Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.
No. 2 West Thirty-fifth Street—New York Club.
No. 235 Fifth Avenue—Henry L. Goodwin.

Commissioner Brady received a communication from the Fire Department requesting that in issuing permits particular attention be taken to restrict stand builders from encroaching on fire hydrants, asking that a space of ten feet on either side of the hydrant be left clear to the centre of the street.

THE ARCH WILL BE READY IN TIME.

Much Work to be Done, but Carl Biel Is Not Worried About It.

There is still a good deal of work to be done on the Dewey Triumphal Arch, but both the foreman for the contractors and Carl Biel, in charge of the modelers, declare there is not the slightest doubt that everything will be finished in plenty of time for the arrival of the Admiral. To an outsider the structure appears to be less far advanced than it really is.

As a matter of fact, when the four groups at the bases of the pillars are finished by the modelers, and the sections of the crowning Victory and quadriga fitted on the foundation now being constructed, all that remains will be comparatively mechanical, and a question merely of the number of hands employed. Nearly all the sections for Mr. Ward's group have now been carried to the arch from the sculptors' studio in Madison Square Garden, and yesterday the modelers began working the "staff" on the boat on which the figure of Victory is to stand.

Good progress is also being made on the allegorical groups at the south side of the arch. As many modelers are working on them as can be crowded on the platforms, and the large figures are well on the way to completion. The plasterers yesterday nearly finished the placing of the Greek fret molding for the lower cornice of the entablature in position.

They will probably begin to-day the nailing of the plain sheets of "staff" for the undecorated portions of the arch. When this simple work is done the public will perhaps feel more certain that the structure will be ready in time for the land parade. Almost all the mechanically executed ornamental moldings—capitals and shafts of columns, panels for the roof of the arch and various sorts of cornices—are now lying in the fenced inclosure round the structure, while the remaining portions of the colonnade have also been carried to the same place.

The work of covering in the bases of the pillars of the colonnade to the north of the arch was also begun yesterday. This work was left till after the pillars, capitals, and globes were all in place, because the bases are liable to become damaged and dirty by contact with traffic. The colonnade already presents a beautiful appearance, and is viewed with the greatest admiration by the crowds who collect in the neighborhood of the arch.

There will be no chance that the threatened strike of plasterers will interfere with the completion of the arch. The Superintendent of the work for Jeans & Taylor, the contractors, said yesterday that the men would be paid what they demanded. "We have got to do it," he said. "We contracted to finish the work in time for the arrival of Admiral Dewey, and we are going to do it. Whether there will be any profit in the job is another matter. It doesn't look now as though there would be any profit for any one in it."

MAY LEAD THE 71ST REGIMENT.

Courts to be Asked to Reinstate Major Smith Before Dewey Comes.

Major Clinton H. Smith will command the Seventy-first Regiment in the Dewey parade if the movement set on foot by his friends in the regiment is successful. The courts will be asked to reinstate the man who was the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment during the war, and who is now under suspension.

When it first became officially known that the regiment would take part in the Dewey parade a number of officers of the organization friendly to Major Smith conferred. They were anxious the regiment should march with some one at its head who had been with them in Cuba. The resignation of Major Frank Keck made it impossible to call upon him, and attention was turned to Major Smith, who, although under suspension, is still the senior field officer.

The result of the conference was an urgent request to Major Smith that he endeavor to be with his regiment on Dewey Day. It was pointed out that as his suspension by Gen. Roe was not the result of a charge he should appeal to the courts for an order compelling immediate reinstatement.

Major Smith at first expressed reluctance at taking such a step, but being informed that it was the wish of a majority of the officers of the regiment, he yielded. Col. Alexander Bacon will ask a Justice of the Supreme Court for an order calling upon Major Gen. Roe to show cause why his order of suspension should not be annulled.

THE RECEPTION IN WASHINGTON.

Arrangements for the Parade and the Dinner to Admiral Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Arrangements for the National reception to Admiral Dewey in this city, Oct. 2 and 3, are being rapidly completed. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the marshal of the parade, has announced the selection of Adjt. Gen. Corbin as his chief of staff, and Major John A. Johnson, Assistant Adjutant General, as chief aide de camp. The parade will consist of about 20,000 men, representing military and naval, civic, patriotic, labor, and other organizations.

The escort which will accompany Admiral Dewey to the Capitol at noon on Oct. 3, where will be presented to him by Secretary Long the sword voted by Congress, will be mounted, and consist of the visiting Governors of the States and their staffs, representatives of the army, the navy, and executive branches of the Government, and prominent citizens of the capital.

Partial arrangements have been made at the White House for the dinner which President McKinley will give to Admiral Dewey. It will be held on the evening of Oct. 3 at 8 o'clock in the state dining room, and the number of guests will be limited to fifty, and will consist of prominent officers of the navy and army and high officials of the Government. A few invitations have already gone out. They are not specially engraved, and simply extend the President's invitation to be present. No members of the Diplomatic Corps will be present.

After the Elevated Road Again.

Nine Inspectors were assigned yesterday by President Murphy of the Health Department to inspect the stations of the elevated road in Manhattan and the Bronx. President Murphy says this is in anticipation of the immense crowds that will have to use the lines during the Dewey celebration. The structure will also be inspected, and if any flaw is discovered President Murphy says he will instantly stop the trains until the defect is removed. He will have an Inspector at every elevated station during the Dewey celebration, who will report at once the smallest defect in the service.

Spanish War Veterans to Parade.

A number of officers and men of the Manhattan Regiment, which is composed of several organizations of Spanish war veterans, met last night in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to complete arrangements for joining in the parade on Dewey Day. About 1,500 men of the Manhattan Regiment, under Col. John Jacob Astor, and 1,000 men of the Brooklyn Regiment, under command of Col. Hubbel, are expected to take part in the parade.

DEWEY AND THE GERMANS

New and Intimate Account of the von Diederichs Episode.

SHOTS AT THE GERMAN LAUNCH

A Gun Aimed to Hit—Dewey's Treatment of War Correspondents—Extracts from John Barrett's New Book.*

A Dewey book appears from the press of Harper & Brothers to-day. This is "Admiral George Dewey; A Sketch of the Man," by John Barrett. It is a volume of episodes gathered at first, second, or third hand. Some of the episodes are new; some are treated in a new fashion. All are more or less interesting, whether reviving half-faded memories or throwing fresh light upon seemingly trivial incidents. As a character study, the book should satisfy hero worshippers. At the same time, more moderate admirers of the hero of Manila Bay need have no fear that good taste has been violated.

Mr. Barrett was United States Minister to Siam from 1894 till 1898. He was special war correspondent with Admiral Dewey at Manila from May, 1898, until March, 1899. Although most of the matter published is new and freshly taken from a notebook the author carefully kept at Manila, some selections have appeared over Mr. Barrett's name in Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly and in addresses and interviews that have been presented from time to time in the daily papers. "I shall," writes Mr. Barrett at the threshhold of his theme, "faithfully strive to touch upon those phases of his life and labors, especially at Manila, which are of interest to all who wish to learn more than is generally told and known of this great man as he appeared under the trying conditions which brought him his highest fame and greatest responsibilities."

The "German incident" falls conspicuously within this definition. Says Mr. Barrett:

"My conclusion in regard to Dewey's experience with von Diederichs is this: It proved beyond quibble or doubt that he is a great diplomatist and statesman as well as naval commander. He accomplished what is a desideratum of true diplomacy—the achievement of the object or purpose without entailing counter responsibilities or developing conditions more serious than those originally involved.

"Admiral Dewey was undoubtedly moved more than once to speak in the plainest terms to representatives of Admiral von Diederichs, but there was so much moral force and logic of position in what he said that the German commander could not possibly take offense.

"Then the Admiral knew, as others about him did, that the Germans in the Far East, and probably a good part of the German people, did not really appreciate what was going on at Manila, and were not in sympathy with this naval demonstration.

NOTE.—The famous interview which Admiral Dewey had with the Flag Lieutenant of Vice Admiral von Diederichs is added here as told to me by one of the officers of the Olympia who heard the conversation. I did not incorporate it in the main text, because I have only received at the last moment his permission to use it:

"'The German Flag Lieutenant came to see the Admiral shortly after the Irene incident at Subig Bay. The Admiral was not, therefore, feeling in very good mood. Some of the Olympia's officers happened to be sitting under the after skylight, and overheard what passed. As soon as the German officer was shown into the presence of the Admiral, the latter began to discuss the situation. The Admiral has a way of working himself up to a state of great earnestness as he talks on a question. Commencing in a subdued tone, he gradually became querulous and then emphatic as he spoke of the activity of the Germans. Growing more earnest, his voice took a higher pitch until he complained in vigorous terms of what had been done:

"'"If the German Government has decided to make war on the United States, or has any intention of making war, and has so informed your Admiral, it is his duty to let me know."

"'Hesitating a moment, he added:

"'"But, whether he intends to fight or not, I am ready."

"'Then, having given vent to his suppressed feelings, he quieted down like a calm after a storm. The German officer made some hurried apologies and hastened away, remarking to one of the officers of the Olympia, "Mein Gott! Mein Gott! What is the matter with your Admiral to-day?"'"

* * * * * * * *

"The question has often been asked: 'Why did the Admiral suggest to the Navy Department the imperative need of being reinforced by one or two battleships, such as the Oregon and Iowa?' Without violating any state secrets, I can say that the Admiral wanted them for the plain and simple reason that he wished to be prepared in the event of Germany or any other European power becoming complicated with America in the settlement of the Philippine question. All those who were intimately associated with him heard him express many times the opinion that the Government should send him at least one, and, if practicable, two, of our best battleships, because it was impossible to foretell what might happen. The attitude of the Germans in Manila Bay had been a surprise, he argued, and there might be still greater surprises in store. At that time the fleets of Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and Japan were stronger than ours. Considering the tremendous responsibilities that we had assumed in the Philippines, larger and better vessels were needed for our naval force. In the same way that the Admiral prepared for every other contingency, he wished to be ready for this one. There was no doubt in his mind that if the Monterey and Monadnock had arrived at Manila when he most wanted them, there would never have been any German demonstration."

* * * * * * * *

"Possibly the incident that aroused at the moment the most excitement on the Olympia, and throughout the American fleet, during the unpleasantness with the Germans, was the unfortunate effort of a steam launch from the German Admiral's flagship to come to the Olympia after dark. * * *

"One evening, when the relations with the Germans were most strained, a launch was discovered by the lookout, about half-past seven, coming directly toward the Olympia. He called out 'Boat ahoy!' No answer came. He repeated. Again no answer came. This shouting had attracted the attention of the Admiral and Capt. Lamberton. The Admiral jumped up, went to the side of the deck, peered out into the darkness, and called to the officer on the deck:

"'Why don't you fire? Fire, and don't stop!'

"There rang out the report of the six-pounder, but the launch kept coming. Then the Admiral ordered with an angry tone:

"'Fire again, and fire to hit!'

"The searchlight of the Olympia was turned full on the bold intruder and displayed a boat flying the German colors. The second shot was well aimed. It struck the water within three feet of the launch and splashed water all over it. It had the necessary effect. The boat stopped. A launch which had been sent out to meet it then escorted it to the Olympia. Up the ladder walked one of Admiral von Diederichs's staff officers, in full uniform, and shaking with excitement, or fear. On his way to the Olympia he had said to Ensign Butler who had been sent to meet him:

"'Why do you fire upon me? This is a launch from the German Admiral's flagship, flying the German colors, and I am a German officer. Why should you fire? You could see the flag in the light.' Butler discreetly made no reply, leaving that for the Admiral as soon as he should see the German visitor.

"When the German officer was escorted to the presence of Admiral Dewey, the latter lost no time in telling him in plain terms what he thought of this exploit. According to my notebook, as the incident was related to me the next day by one of the officers present, the Admiral said:

"'Do you appreciate what you have done? Do you know that such an act on your part is against all the rules of war, and might even have been the cause of serious trouble between your country and mine? Suppose that shot had killed you and sunk your launch, the effect might have been to have brought on misunderstandings and a conflict. It would have been very easy for a Spanish boat, meaning in harm to have put up a German flag and sunk the Olympia if we did not stop it in time. There is no excuse for such carelessness. You should understand the rules of war in a matter of this kind. Please present my compliments to your Admiral, and ask him to direct his officers to be more careful in the future.'"

Nevertheless the author adds that there was little doubt of the good intention of the German Admiral or officer in this affair, "but the ignorance it displayed of the rules of war may help to explain much of the general activity of the German squadron in a blockaded harbor."

The Subig Bay affair began in this way: A Filipino officer informed the Admiral that the German ship Irene had interfered with the free movements of the Filipinos in Subig Bay and were rescuing a Spanish garrison on Isle de Grande. Everybody knows what happened when Dewey sent the Raleigh and the Concord to "remonstrate" with the Irene, but everybody does not know what the German officers thought of the sudden appearance of the two American vessels. This Mr. Barrett relates.

"Later, one of the officers of the Irene told me in Hongkong that they actually thought that the Raleigh and Concord intended to give them battle, but they put out to sea, knowing that their superior speed would enable them to get away. When they saw that they were not pursued they made a circuit and came around to Manila, rejoining their squadron. He added that this incident was not forgotten, and while none of the under officers of the German ships knew the reason for their activity, they always bore this affair in mind as tangible evidence that there was a limit to the Admiral's patience."

It appears that Admiral Dewey maintained most excellent relations with the newspaper correspondents. He often accomplished things by tactful firmness where drastic measures would have aroused animosity against him without bringing about the desired end.

"One incident which I particularly remember will illustrate his methods as well as his high motives. Something had happened which was fairly pregnant with sensational possibilities. It was assuredly teeming with news. It concerned, as such items usually did for a considerable period, the German squadron's movements. All the correspondents prepared vivid but even then accurate descriptions. Brumby referred so important a subject to the Admiral. Quoting again from notes made at the moment, I find that the Admiral said:

"'If you gentlemen wish, you can send these telegrams just as you have written them, but I hope you will not. If you forward your dispatches at this time, when our people are excited to the fever point, your news may be the influence that will inspire them to demand action on the part of the Government that would not only seriously embarrass it at Washington, but one right here, and might lead to further complications and war. Now if you will let the matter alone and leave it to me I will settle it all right, we will save great excitement at home, and avoid all chances of war. Do just as you think best.'

"It is needless to add that there was no further argument.

"Here the Admiral's one noble desire to serve his country to the best of his ability, even to the extent of removing causes of irritation that in their development might have brought him greater laurels, was uppermost in his mind, and impelled him to use arguments which in his accurate knowledge of human nature he recognized would keep every newspaper man from disregarding his wishes."

Mr. Barrett's book is adequately illustrated, and, besides relating the incidents in the career of Admiral Dewey which led up to the Manila Bay engagement, gives particulars concerning the hero's early life and formative influences. One chapter in the book is devoted to Dr. Julius Yemans Dewey, the father of Admiral Dewey.

*ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY: A SKETCH OF THE MAN. By John Barrett. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

SEPT. 29 AND 30 HOLIDAYS.

Gov. Roosevelt Issues a Proclamation Setting Two Days Apart as Days of General Thanksgiving.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day issued a proclamation setting apart Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29 and 30, as holidays to be observed throughout the State as days of general thanksgiving in honor of the return of Admiral George Dewey to the United States. The proclamation is as follows:

State of New York,
Executive Chamber.

PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation of a public holiday in honor of the return of Admiral Dewey to the United States.

Whereas, by Chapter 714 of the Laws of 1899 provision was made by the Legislature "for the due and appropriate participation by the State in the celebration to be given in the City of New York in honor of the return of Admiral George Dewey to the United States," and

Whereas, Friday, Sept. 29, and Saturday, Sept. 30, have been set apart by the proper authority as the date for such celebration; and,

Whereas, The National Guard of this State and citizens from different parts of the State are anxious to participate in said celebration; now,

Therefore, In pursuance of the power in me invested by Section 24 of Chapter 667 of the Laws of 1892, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, being "An act relating to the construction of the statutes and constituting Chapter 1 of the General Laws," I do appoint and set apart Friday, Sept. 29, and

The Wanamaker Store

Useful Hints of Rugs

A TIMELY topic. Not one home in ten, where this is read, will proclaim itself uninterested.

You cannot think of rugs without *first* thinking of the Orient. This has been so ever since the Crusaders learned from their Eastern foes the superiority of rugs over rushes as floor coverings. We shall have plenty to say of Oriental rugs later;—just now we'll confine ourselves to the less expensive, but no less durable and handsome sorts. And unless you have looked over our stock in full, you can have no idea how many sorts there are of these, nor how good they may be made, nor how much excellence and effectiveness they can give for a little money.

Our collection of medium-priced rugs is the largest in America. We can't catalogue it here in full, of course, but these hints will be of use to you.

Smyrna Rugs

Among the most popular of all. The name is Oriental in sound, the patterns largely of Oriental effect, but the rugs are made in America,—especially in Philadelphia. There are several grades of these, but we carry only that which we know from twenty years' experience will give satisfaction. One of the strong points is the variety in these rugs; another is their cheapness and serviceability. Sizes run from 18x36 in., at $1.25, to 12x18 ft., at $80. There are some twenty sizes between, and some fifty patterns in each size.

Japanese Rugs

These are excellent reproductions of the best Oriental goods, at about a quarter of the price. They wear well. It takes a close examination to distinguish the difference between copy and original. We are making a third reduction on the present stock of Japanese rugs, to make room for new goods. The occasion is important. Sizes from 26x45 inches, to 12x15 feet. Fifteen or more intermediate sizes. Prices, $1 to $14.

Domestic Squares

Woven in one piece and in two grades,—heavy and medium. Cheap, but handsome, serviceable and enduring. Eight or nine sizes between 2½x3 yds. and 4x5 yds. Prices from $5.25 for the first ($6.75 for heavy weight), to $14 and $18 for the last.

Wilton and Brussels Rugs

Comparatively new, but strong in favor. Woven like a carpet, in breadths, and sewn into shape, but without the "mitre" at the corners that you are accustomed to seeing. Very strong, heavy handsome rugs. Twenty-five patterns. Three sizes, 8x3 ft., 10x6 ft., 9x12 ft. Prices $22.50 to $35.

English Prestwick Squares

Also called the "Florentines." An extra heavy solidly woven rug, of high artistic merit and great decorative effect. The colorings are "æsthetic," and the patterns varied and beautiful. Sizes, 8x9½ ft. to 9½x15 ft. Prices, $14.75 to $26.50.

Wilton and Axminster Rugs

These rugs range in sizes from 18x36 in. to 3x6 ft. A very large assortment of these popular and reliable goods awaits your approval. Prices range from $1.35 to $8.50.

Kurrachee Rugs

Sounds Oriental, but made in Massachusetts. They are machine-made imitations of the good "old-fashioned" hand-made rugs of fifty years ago. Substantial things, that wear quite as well as the rugs they copy. Sizes in regular stock run from 3x3 ft., at $4.50, to 4x7 ft., at $11.25. Any desired size can be made to order.

English Squares

Woven in one piece, very substantial and highly decorative. They wear like sheet-iron. Seven sizes, from 7x9½ ft., at $13.75, to 12½x15 ft., at $36.50.

Men's Custom Tailoring

We do the clothing business thoroughly. If you prefer your suits made to measure, we are prepared to satisfy you in that regard, as in others.

There are certain principles in the tailoring business, which, put together, make satisfaction complete. Here are the most important of them, and a side-light on our attention to them:—

FIRST—RELIABILITY OF MATERIALS.

We have no cloths in this store that we do not positively guarantee to be *actually* all wool. The "all wool" of common phrase (accepted and used by many responsible houses, too), which contains a percentage of cotton, has no place with us.

SECOND—WIDE RANGE OF CHOICE.

Our collection of Fall suitings is a very large one. It comprises all the desirable styles from the English, German and American mills, with an excellent showing of highly exclusive patterns. Whatever you want will be found here, if it is made.

THIRD—ACCURACY AND EXCELLENCE OF FIT.

We give not only clothes that fit you, but clothes that give distinction and "style."

FOURTH—GOOD TAILORING AND FINISH.

This, as a matter of course. We have been making clothes for a quarter of a century, and we are harder to please than you will be.

Test our claims for advantage in one of these special offers, for example:

A single or double-breasted sack-coat suit from a large choice of fancy cheviots, cassimeres, and worsteds, the grade of cloth and tailoring for which most people are contented to pay $40 and $45, for *Thirty Dollars*.

Trousers from a splendid line of worsteds and cheviots, at $3.50. $10 is the usual price.

Hand-Painted Lamps at Two-thirds Prices

These are on the main floor as well as in the basement to-day. Their exceptional beauty entitles them to that distinction. Reception and banquet lamps with elegant hand-painted decorations, globes to match, new goods and perfect, at these values and prices:

$15 Lamps at $10
$10 Lamps at $6
$5 Lamps at $3.75

Laundry Soap

Fresh, large cakes without corners. Soap that utterly destroys dirt—and dirt only. Hands and clothes are safe from injury. For efficient and quick laundering. A box containing 100 cakes for $2.

Basement.

Rogers' Knives Very Cheap

They are of the finest quality of steel and have the best silver plating. Regularly $3.50 a dozen, and never sold for less. Here are over 200 dozen at only $2.50 a dozen just because there's a little roughness or a trifling spot somewhere on them. Hardly noticeable, but it makes the knives a dollar a dozen cheaper. Medium and dessert sizes. Bright or satin finish.

Flags—Ready For Dewey

Everything American must show its colors now. Small need to add that our display of banners—silk and bunting flags of every size—is to a flag the best possible quality-for-price.

Flag poles, holders, accessories.

Basement.

Autumn Plaid Dress Goods

They seem destined for even greater favor than ever before, judging from our own unusual selling. We certainly have a larger assortment, comprising more attractive styles, than shown in any previous season. The favorites for women's dresses are the rough-surfaced goods, while the smoother sorts are preferred for children's wear. There is less of the old-time Tartan plaids in these designs—more study given to new color combination and wholly original patterns.

Mohair Boucle Homespun Plaids, at $2.
Camel's-hair Cloth Plaids, at $2.
Camel's-hair Foule Plaids, $1.50, $1.75, $2.
Cloth Plaids, $1.10, $1.25, $1.75.
Boucle Foule Plaids, $1.35, $1.50.
Zebeline Plaids, $1, $1.25.
Mohair Figured Plaids, $1.50.
Mohair Bourette Cheviot Plaid, $1.25.
Foule Plaids, $1. Cashmere Plaids, 75c.
Silk-and-wool Taffeta Plaids, 75c., 85c.

Then there's a decided bargain in these goods, too: Silk-and-wool velour plaids, in combinations of rich dark colors, a quality that never sold for less than 85c. yard. Took all the manufacturer owned at our own price. So they're 55c. instead.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Flannelettes Prettier and Cheaper Than Ever Before

And never was there so varied an assortment as this—92 styles, in all. Delicate pinks and blues in checks and stripes, fancy bouretted stripes and plaids on light and dark colorings, and numerous dark checks and plaids particularly desirable for home-gowns. Good values throughout the entire stock. Thus:—

7c. a yard for the regular 9c. quality.
8c. a yard for the regular 10c. quality.
10c. a yard for the regular 12½c. quality.

Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE KEARSARGE IN DRY DOCK.

Big Battleship Handled at the Navy Yard Without a Mishap.

The new first-class battleship Kearsarge was dry docked at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, to be put in shape for her official trial trip off Cape Ann. The Kearsarge reached this port from Newport News Sunday afternoon and passed up to the navy yard yesterday morning.

As soon as the battleship reached the navy yard the work of getting her into Dry Dock No. 3, the biggest dock at the yard, was begun. Naval Constructor Bowles superintended the docking of the Kearsarge. The vessel entered the dock under her own steam, and was placed on the blocks without the slightest mishap.

After the water had been pumped out of the dock the bottom of the ship, as was expected, was found to be completely covered with barnacles. The Kearsarge had been in the water for more than a year at Newport News.

After the battleship has been thoroughly cleaned she will go to the Cape Ann course for her trial trip. A board of Inspectors with Rear Admiral Rogers as Chairman, arrived at the navy yard yesterday, and will accompany the battleship on her trial trip.

The converted yacht Scorpion will leave the navy yard to-morrow for Gloucester, where, with the aid of tugs, she will arrange the course for the trial trip. The Scorpion will attend the Kearsarge during the trial.

There were many visitors at the yard yesterday, attracted there by the presence of the Kearsarge. The big warship excited a great deal of admiration.

NEW BATTLESHIP PLANS.

Vessels Will Combine Speed with Defensive Strength.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Naval Engineers have projected plans for the new battleships which, if adopted, will provide an entirely novel type for the navy. The purpose is to have these ships combine in themselves the good qualities of battleships and armored cruisers. The aim will be to have the highest possible speed for such ships, in this case, twenty knots per hour.

This will be attained by the use of triple screws, two small side screws for use in ordinary cruising and a big central screw to add to the propelling force in case high speed is needed. The ships would be of 14,000 or 15,000 tons' displacement, and, with seven inches of the latest armor, would be almost as strong in defense as a regular battleship. The coal capacity would be about 2,000 tons, sufficient at ordinary cruising speed to carry the ship 10,000 or 15,000 miles.

Georgia Companies to be Disbanded.

ATLANTA, Sept. 18.—At a meeting of the Military Advisory Board, recently appointed by Gov. Candler, to consider the recommendations made in the report of the Adjutant General, the board advised the disbandment of twenty-nine military companies belonging to the National Guard of the State. The cause of the dismissal of the commands was failure to stand the examination of the Inspector General. Some of the companies were placed on sixty days' probation, after which they must undergo another examination. Seventeen of the companies are negro organizations. The rest are composed of white men.

Miss Craven to Christen the Craven.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Miss Amy Craven, granddaughter of Capt. T. A. M. Craven, has been named as sponsor for the torpedo boat Craven, which is to be launched at the Bath Iron Works next Saturday. Capt. Craven was in command of the Tecumseh when she was blown up by a torpedo, and lost his life while running the New Orleans forts with Farragut because he insisted upon the pilot preceding him in the effort to escape from the conning tower.

Capt. Vandeusen Ordered to England.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Capt. George W. Vandeusen, First United States Artillery, has been ordered to London, England, to inspect the manufacture and packing of guns, carriages, equipment, and ammunition pertaining to mountain batteries recently purchased. Upon the completion of this duty he is to proceed to Manila for duty in charge of these guns.

Rejected Volunteer Kills Himself.

VANCOUVER, Washington, Sept. 18.—J. N. Waldron, an enlisted man of Company E, Thirty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, committed suicide at the Hotel Columbia yesterday by taking poison. Waldron failed to pass the physical examination, and would have received his discharge to-day.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Dolphin has arrived at Boston.

The Solace has arrived at Yokohama on her way from Manila to San Francisco.

The Badger has gone to sea from San Francisco with naval militia aboard.

The Monongahela has arrived at Newport.

The Standish has sailed from Newport for New York.

TO PREVENT NET FISHING.

Protective League of Fishermen to Ask for Legislation.

At the meeting of the Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen held last evening at 106 West Thirty-first Street a committee was appointed to draft a bill to be presented to the State Legislature having for its object the prevention of net fishing in the waters of Greater New York. The bill will also provide that the league's own Deputy Wardens shall be appointed to protect the waters and see that the provisions of the bill, if made a law, are enforced.

The bill will be signed by 20,000 fishermen and will go to Albany in the shape of a reel made of linen.

ARMORY SITE FOR THE 69TH.

Board Approves the Selection at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

The Armory Board held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday morning and approved the selection of a site for the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory in the block bounded by Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets and Fourth and Lexington Avenues.

The site was chosen by Col. Edward Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and approved by Major Gen. Roe. A committee consisting of Commissioner Kearny and Gen. McLeer was appointed at the last meeting of the board to report on the site.

Figures were presented at the meeting yesterday showing that the area of the block was 83,000 square feet; the value of the land $616,000, which with condemnation proceedings would be increased to about $1,000,000. The value of the buildings on the land is placed at $500,000.

It was recommended that 100 feet fronting on Fourth Avenue, which includes a flat house running back in the form of an "L" in Twenty-fifth Street, be left out and not condemned. This suggestion was adopted, and the site which it was decided to take is 295 feet in Twenty-fifth Street, 325 in Twenty-sixth Street, with a frontage in Lexington Avenue of 200 feet.

The property which it was determined to leave out is assessed at $174,000, and is probably worth $200,000. The armory will have an area of 72,000 square feet, which is larger than the area of most of the other armories, which vary from 50,000 square feet upward.

The matter of getting the armory for the Sixty-ninth Regiment has been under discussion for seven years and this is the fourth site selected. The first was at Seventh Street and Second Avenue, the second at the site of the present armory, and the third at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

CHINA ENTERS A PROTEST

Demands a Rescision of Gen. Otis's Exclusion Order.

PRESENTS HER ARGUMENTS

Says the Order Violates International Law and Is Contrary to the President's Policy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Imperial Chinese Government, through its Minister here, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, has lodged with the State Department an emphatic protest against the military order of Gen. Otis excluding Chinese from the Philippines. Neither the State Department nor the Chinese Legation will give any information concerning the protest, but from entirely reliable quarters it is learned that it insists that Gen. Otis's action is contrary to international law, in violation of existing treaties, and in complete disregard of the friendly relations which have been so long maintained between the two countries.

Minister Wu called at the State Department last Friday, and it is believed he submitted the protest in person at that time.

The matter was promptly brought to the attention of the President, as the protest was of such a character as to give the subject an international aspect considerably beyond the purely military questions involved. It is said that China points out that she has welcomed the recent advent of the United States into the affairs of the Far East, and has hoped that this step would prove a further bond and would extend the relations between the two countries, particularly in their neighboring possessions.

Furthermore, it is understood that among the specific points of protest submitted by the Chinese Government is one to the effect that such an order is a departure from the announced purpose of the President of the United States to maintain the present status of affairs in the Philippines until Congress had determined a permanent condition.

The military phases of the question have been referred to Secretary Root. Owing to his familiarity with international law, he probably will consider the subject broadly, both in its international, as well as its military aspects.

Gen. Otis's order was issued some time ago, without direction from Washington, and apparently as a military necessity, although the Chinese protest urges that there is no such military necessity, but on the contrary, that the Chinese have rendered valuable military assistance.

The order is signed by Gen. Otis, as Military Governor of the Philippines, and by Brig. Gen. Charles A. Whitaker, as Collector of Customs, having supervision of Chinese affairs. It says:

"The laws of the United States which prohibit the entrance of Chinese, will be inforced here."

The decree then excepts such Chinese as have previously lived in the Philippines, and who hold certificates showing this fact. It also excepts Chinese officials, travelers, &c., excepted under the treaty between the United States and China.

Provision is made for registering the Chinese in the Philippines, and their deportation to China in case of failure to register. As very few Chinese, other than those now in the Philippines, come within the exceptions, the effect of the decree is to make the exclusion practically absolute.

Gen. Otis made a report to the War Department on April 1 last on the execution of the decree. He said only Chinese in good health, who previously resided in the Philippines were permitted to land at Manila, Cebu, or Iloilo—the only three open ports in the archipelago.

He also explained the methods of registering, fees, &c.

It is understood that the Chinese Government regards the outcome of this protest with much apprehension. It is pointed out that the Chinese have been long established in the Philippines, and that a considerable branch of the industry of the islands is conducted by them and that this complete termination of a long-established communication between China and the Philippines injures these people both personally and materially.

The Chinese protest is said to be couched in most dignified and courteous terms, but to be so pointed that no doubt is left as to the deep umbrage the Chinese Government feels over this order of Gen. Otis.

CHASE BRITISH STEAMERS.

American Gunboat Suspects the Yuen-Sang Is a Filibuster—Warship Stops Another Vessel.

HONGKONG, Sept. 18.—The American gunboat Pampango has chased the British steamer Yuen-Sang from Manila to Hongkong. The gunboat sighted the steamer during the night of Sept. 13, about thirty miles off the north coast of the Island of Luzon, and suspected that she was a filibuster.

The Pampango fired three shots, which the Yuen-Sang disregarded until the third shell exploded near her. She then stopped and the commander of the gunboat boarded the Yuen-Sang, found he had made a mistake, and apologized.

An American gunboat, name unknown, followed the British steamer Diamte, bound from Manila to Hongkong. The warship sighted the steamer near Subig Bay during the night of Sept. 16 and whistled signals to stop. The signals were disregarded and the gunboat ran alongside the Diamte, getting so close that her guns tore away the Diamte's outrigging. Her passengers were thrown into a panic. The gunboat, on learning the identity of the steamer, sheered off.

PHILIPPINE DEATH RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—In a cablegram to-day, Gen. Otis announced the following deaths since last report: Nephritis, acute, Sept. 9—James M. Leach, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry; Sept. 13, James J. Higgins, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry. Pneumonia—Sept. 3, William B. Goldthwaite, recruit, Twenty-third Infantry; Sept. 8, Henry Beck, Company A, Nineteenth Infantry. Homicide—Shot by a comrade; Sept. 10, Charles F. Wilson, Company C, Fourth Cavalry. Typhoid fever—Sept. 12, Corp. Matthew Kelleher, Company L, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. A. W. Hayes, Company B, Ninth Infantry. Dysentery, chronic—Quartermaster Sergt. James Harrington, Company A, Fourteenth Infantry; Sept. 13, Sergt. Martin Miller, Company E, First Artillery; Corp. Conley Ingle, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry; Sept. 14, William T. Henry, Company D, Fourth Infantry; Sept. 16, George Sieler, cook, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry. Fever, remittent malarial—Sept. 12, Otto Johnson, Company F, Fourteenth Infantry; Sept. 13, Henry L. McMallon, Company K, Twelfth Infantry; Meningitis, cerebral—Sept. 14, Frank Sell, Company B, Fourteenth Infantry. Diarrhoea, sub-acute—Sept. 15, Philip Morris, Company L, Fourth Infantry.

SPANISH PRISONERS MUST REMAIN.

Otis Will Not Allow Spanish Ships to Enter for Them.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Hongkong says advices from Manila announce that Aguinaldo is willing to release all sick and civilian Spanish prisoners, but, it is added, Major Gen. Otis refuses to allow Spanish vessels to proceed to Filipino ports to receive them.

TO SAVE THE HOOKER.

Government Will Expend $81,000 Mexican on the Cable Ship.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The War Department has decided to have the cable ship Hooker, which is on a reef at Corregidor Island, saved. The cost of repairing the ship so that she can be taken to Cavite will be $57,000 Mexican, and to remove her cargo $24,000 Mexican. It is estimated that she is worth over $200,000.

The value of the cargo, which is to be saved is above $100,000, and consists principally of cable for the use of the Signal Corps in the Philippines, together with other telegraphic and Signal Corps supplies.

NAVY AIDS THE ARMY.

Officials Believe Bombardment of Forts Was Ordered by Otis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Admiral Watson has not yet reported to the Navy Department upon the reported bombardment of the forts in Subig Bay by the Charleston yesterday, so the officials are not informed as to the purpose of the demonstration. Gen. Otis recently was informed by cable that he could have the fullest cooperation of the navy in any movement, and it is thought at the Navy Department that in execution of this promise Admiral Watson is initiating the new campaign.

Subig Bay is the site of a projected naval station. The Spaniards discovered that it afforded advantages for such a purpose over Manila Bay and especially over Cavite. They spent nearly $1,000,000 upon the place before the war, and it was one of the plans of Admiral Montojo, the Spanish commander, to make his stand against Dewey at Subig instead of at Cavite.

Philippine Receipts for July.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The War Department made the statement to-day that the total receipts of the Philippine Islands for the month of July were $782,845.55, divided as follows: Customs receipts at Manila, $391,147; customs receipts at Iloilo, $22,111; customs receipts at Cebu, $31,043. To this should be added internal revenue receipts to the amount of $106,226. The remaining receipts consist of Provost Court fines, water rents, market and slaughter house receipts, &c.

Gen. Wood Entertains Lieut. Brooks.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 18.—Gen. Leonard Wood, the Military Governor, yesterday entertained at dinner at his private residence Lieut. Brooks, in honor of his recent appointment as a Major of Volunteers. Many officers were present. It is expected that Lieut. Brooks will shortly leave for the Philippines.

Enlistments to Date, 6,685.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The number of enlistments to date is 6,685. The Thirty-ninth leads, with 981, and the Thirty-eighth with 926 men.

CUBAN ORPHAN FUND GROWING.

The Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund report the following contributions to Sept. 12:

Previously reported, $21,900; George Coppell, $100; J. L. Wilkie, $50; D. O. Mills, $500; First Pennsylvania Red Cross Auxiliary of Pittsburg, $1,000; Ellen Collins, $40; Susan Tuckerman, $20; Dumont Clarke, $20; Geirichs & Co., $300; John E. Parsons, $100; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 26 of Sewickley, Penn., $67.86; anonymously, $5; anonymously, $10; Mrs. F. F. Marbury, $5; Jonathan Thorne, $100; J. W. Gates, $100; W. C. Sheldon & Co., $150; Mrs. James Timpson, $25; Howard Van Sinderen, $5; Howard Mansfield, $10; Abram S. Hewitt, $50; Catlin & Co., $25; Dana Mansfield, $1; A. M. Sherwood, $50; A. G. Agnew, $25; Anson Phelps Stokes, $100; David Willcox, $25; Elizabeth A. Ryder, $15; Fanny R. M. Hitchcock, $20; William Gammell, $100; Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, $25; B. Dangerfield, Jr., $52.73; Charles W. Eliot, Ladies' Auxiliary, $25; Mrs. J. W. Minturn, Ladies' Auxiliary, $25; Mary di Cesnola, Ladies' Auxiliary, $5; John S. Kennedy, Ladies' Auxiliary, $250; Mrs. J. W. Elsefer, Ladies' Auxiliary, $22.54; Anna C. Maxwell, Ladies' Auxiliary, $5; Mrs. James Pinchot, Ladies' Auxiliary, $100; Rosalie Franke, Ladies' Auxiliary, $37; A. V. S., through Mrs. W. Cowdin, Ladies' Auxiliary, $50; Elihu Root, $250; Henry Thompson, $5; The Outlook Company, $10; John Brown Gerrish, $100; J. Frederic Kernochan, $10; Mrs. Mary Gulson, $5; Josephine T. Graef, $10; Erlanger & Brothers, $10; August Belmont & Co., $25; W. T. S., 10 cents; J. Howard Sweetzer, $10; William H. Potter, $100; Grenville B. Winthrop, $10; Henry Chauncey, $5; Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Penn., Red Cross Sub-Auxiliary No. 5, $159. Total, $26,221.23.

There have also been contributed $350 worth of clothing and supplies from Pittsburg, Penn.; $50 worth of iron pipes and windmill fittings from Joseph E. Gallagher, 80 John Street, and one Remington typewriter from Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.

RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICO.

Boston Has $26,000 for Sufferers—Supplies to Leave Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Secretary of War was informed to-day that the Puerto Rican Relief Committee of Boston, of which Mayor Quincy is Chairman, has raised $26,000 for the benefit of the sufferers, and that additional contributions are expected.

The Commissary Department will receive 850 tons of contributed provisions for Puerto Rico this week, and will purchase enough to make 1,000 tons to ship on the transport leaving Wednesday.

Puerto Rican Relief Fund.

The National Bank of North America, the depository for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reported yesterday these contributions:

Previously acknowledged, $45,759.75; August Borth, Borth, Wis., $11; Herman Zoehrlaut Leather Company, (through Merchants' Association, Milwaukee, Wis.,) $25; through Mayor of Jersey City, N. J., $2.50; J. A. Waterman, Gorham, Mo., $5; W. H. Andrews, Oberlin, Kan., $6.65; First National Bank, Mattoon, Ill., $5; H. C. Robbins, Creston, Ill., $1; City of Detroit, Mich., (through Secretary of War,) $708; Charles F. Cooley, Hartford, Conn., (through Merchants' Association,) $10; total, $46,533.90.

ARTHUR E. COBB BURIED.

Was the Son of an English Hotel Keeper—Married in Boston.

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The body of Arthur E. Cobb, who shot and killed himself on Friday at Mrs. McKibbon's house here, was buried this morning in Greenwood Cemetery. Undertaker Solomon Ireland buried the body in a grave paid for by the employes of Durland's Riding Academy, where Cobb had once been employed. Only the undertaker and his assistants accompanied the body to the grave.

A correspondent writes from Connecticut to THE NEW YORK TIMES to correct statements regarding the antecedents of Arthur E. Cobb. The correspondent says that he and Cobb were born in the same neighborhood in England, and had been intimate friends in this country seven years. He places no faith in the stories that Cobb had ever represented himself to be the son of a nobleman, or to have been a member of the British Guards.

"Arthur E. Cobb," the correspondent continues, "was born on High Street, Winchester, England, about thirty years ago. He was the son of a hotel keeper of that city. The hotel, I believe, after his father's death, was sold and removed to make room for improvements. With his share of the estate Cobb came to this country about eight years ago and started in business in Boston, where he was married. Not succeeding in Boston, he came to New York. His wife was living in Boston with her mother the last I heard of her. I have not seen her in three years, but am under the impression that they were separated. I do not think Cobb has any relatives in this country at all. He had a sister living in England four years ago."

STATEMENT FROM J. C. OSGOOD.

Believes Cobb Was Insane—Denver Man Recently Got a Divorce.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 18.—J. C. Osgood, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, to-day gave to the press the following statement relative to his connection with Arthur B. Cobb, who committed suicide at the home of Mrs. McKibbon in Rye, N. Y.:

"I scarcely knew Mr. Cobb. I may have met him three or four times, but never really had any acquaintance with him. It is only charitable to suppose that the man was insane when he committed suicide, and that his letter and accusations were the imaginings of an insane mind.

"The ladies whose names he has brought into unenviable notoriety were simply kind employers whom he served in his capacity as riding master. His innuendoes against one of them resulted undoubtedly from his discharge for good cause. Their friends have been confirmed in the opinion as to his insanity by learning recently that on several occasions he threatened to kill them.

"It would be a useless task to attempt to deny the stories, lies, and general misstatements which sensational papers will publish in relation to every one connected with the unfortunate affair."

It became known here to-day that a divorce was granted Mr. Osgood by the County Court in this city on July 26 last. Mr. Osgood charged his wife, Irene Osgood, with desertion, and on that ground the decree was obtained. It appeared from the evidence submitted to the court that Mrs. Osgood preferred to live in England rather than in Colorado, and refused to join her husband in Denver. All the facts in the case had been suppressed until to-day.

YACHT FOR ISAAC STERN.

The Virginia Will Be Launched at Bath, Me., To-day.

BATH, Me., Sept. 18.—The palatial steel steam yacht Virginia, constructed by the Bath Iron Works for Isaac Stern, of Stern Brothers, New York, will be launched from the iron works shipyard to-morrow just before noon. Miss Stern, daughter of the owner, will christen the craft.

The boilers and engines will be placed on board the yacht shortly after the launching, and she will be ready to enter commission next January.

ALL PRAISE THE OCEANIC

Six Thousand Admiring Visitors Throng the Magnificent Liner.

THE PROCEEDS FOR HOSPITALS

Artistic and Elaborate Decorations and Carving—Vast Space and Comfortable Steerage Quarters—Striking Features.

More than 6,000 persons yesterday took advantage of the opportunity of inspecting the biggest steamship in the world, and paid 50 cents to charity, the only condition of the White Star Line for the privilege of going aboard and through the new Oceanic. Thus something over $3,000 was raised, which will be given to the hospitals of New York. Since the Oceanic arrived on Wednesday, there have been some ten thousand persons aboard of her. While at Belfast, where she was built, it was estimated that 16,000 persons inspected her, and at Liverpool about 9,000.

There was but one opinion yesterday about the new liner—that she is one of the finest, as well as the biggest of transatlantic vessels. The only dissatisfaction expressed was at the inability of those who had paid their 50 cents each to look at the engines. So much has been written in the newspapers about the wonderful mechanical devices and the perfection of the machinery on the Oceanic, that very naturally curiosity to look at these was general, and corresponding disappointment when the stewards declared that they were not on view.

The rest of the ship, with the exception of some of the cabin suites, was open to inspection, and the visitors wandered at will from deck to deck and from stem to stern. The greatest surprise was expressed when the quarters for steerage passengers were examined. These are so much more commodious and comfortable than in any other Atlantic liner that the remark of one visitor that "the steerage on this ship is better than the saloon was a few years ago," seemed hardly an exaggeration.

The one feature of the vessel about which little has been written since her arrival here, the artistic and elaborate nature of the decorations of the cabin passengers' quarters, was also much commented upon. There has been no attempt in the case of the Oceanic, as in some of the recent German and Cunard Line ships, to secure greater height in the saloon and smoking room than in the other White Star liners. But the utmost ingenuity has been employed in adapting the schemes of decoration to the low ceilinged rooms, with most happy results. In the main saloon bright color has been confined entirely to the great central skylight dome, which is decorated with polychrome allegorical paintings on a gold background in the style introduced by William Morris. The colors of these are almost as bright as in an old illuminated manuscript, and the effect, in contrast with the low tones of the rest of the saloon, is most pleasing.

Without question the most remarkable feature of the decorations is the wood carving. This is of a quality seldom produced in modern times, and is equal in parts to the work of Grinling Gibbons and the famous old Flemish carvings. That in the saloon is gilded, the most elaborate work framing the portholes. There is also a fine panel over what seems at first a fireplace, but is really an alcove for a small organ. The companionway to the saloon is paneled in carved oak in its natural colors, and this is also richly carved. But it is in the smoking room that the finest work is to be seen. Four paintings by E. Ingram Taylor are surrounded by frames in the old Dutch style, while in the corners of the room are single figures in dark wood which are as boldly yet delicately executed as anything to be seen in the Cluny Museum. The windows of this room are of stained glass in light colors, with pleasing designs of mermaids, while the glass in the dome represents various species of birds. Even the door-handles and plates are beautifully designed and executed in ormolu.

The writing room is another beautiful apartment. The contrast between the light oak panels of the walls and the green furniture is just marked enough to be pleasing, and the background of the walls is relieved by some excellent reproductions of old French clocks, candelabra, and other objects.

Altogether the universal opinion of the visitors to the Oceanic yesterday was that the vessel is as much a credit to the designers of the decorations as to the builders.

OPERATION ON MR. DURYEA.

Parts of the Fifth and Sixth Vertebrae, Which Were Pressing on His Spinal Cord, Removed.

A rare surgical operation was successfully performed yesterday afternoon in Roosevelt Hospital, consisting in the removal of portions of two vertebrae from the spine of a living patient. The operation was made more difficult by the fact that the portions removed had been broken away from the spinal column and were bearing directly upon the spinal cord. Surgeons have rarely penetrated the mysterious precincts of this thread of life successfully, and never at all until the battle with death has become a hand-to-hand affair.

The patient operated on yesterday was Walter E. Duryea, of Glen Cove, L. I. He is thirty years old, and was bathing with friends at Oyster Bay on Aug. 7, when, in making a dive into shallow water, his head struck on a sand bottom. He was picked up conscious, but completely paralyzed from the chin down. He has laid ever since in Roosevelt Hospital on a water bed, with a splint carried for the purpose of supporting the back and neck.

An X-ray photograph showed that portions of the fifth and sixth vertebrae of the spinal column had been shattered, and the fragments were pressing down upon the spinal cord. The surgeons waited for the patient to gather sufficient strength to withstand an operation. The young man himself was impatient for the ordeal, which, no matter what the result, would carry him under the shadow of death. He begged that the day be not too long postponed. His family were willing to take the chance. Yesterday was the day, 3 o'clock the hour.

The operation was performed in the private room of the patient, who endured it without the aid of ether and without a groan. The details of the operation—another triumph of surgery—were withheld by the surgeons. After all was over an official statement was all the information given. The statement had been written out and submitted to the family of the patient for approval before being given to the press. It is as follows:

"By the use of the X-ray apparatus the doctors found that the fifth vertebra was fractured, and they removed the posterior parts of the fifth and sixth vertebrae, which were pressing on the spinal cord, thus removing the pressure that had produced some of the symptoms. The original damage to the cord was so great that it is impossible to say how much benefit will follow the operation, but some at least is hoped for.

"The removal of the fractured bone and other portions pressing on the spinal cord was successfully accomplished, the patient bearing the operation with great fortitude. While Mr. Duryea's condition was such as to render it expedient that the operation be done under cocaine, every preparation was made for the administration of ether. Dr. Thomas L. Bennett, the anæsthetizer of the hospital, being on hand for that purpose.

"There were present Drs. Robert Abbé, Robert S. Weir, and Arthur L. Fisk, Surgeons and Drs. Pearce, Bailey, and Edward D. Fisher, neurologists, who have been in consultation since Mr. Duryea's injury. Dr. Abbé told the family of Mr. Duryea that in this class of cases, material improvement did not begin under two or three weeks from the time of the operation."

Dr. Abbé wielded the knife, and the only relative of the patient present was a cousin, Louis Duryea. Although the surgeons and hospital authorities would give absolutely no other details, the various young physicians and others gathered about awaiting the results of the operation received the impression that the triumph of the surgeons in this particular case is destined to be an empty victory.

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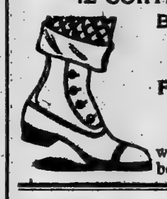

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BIRMINGHAM ROADS SOLD.

Dummy Passenger and Freight Lines Change Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 18.—Deeds passed to-day transferring the steam dummy passenger line of the Highland Avenue and Belt Railroad Company to the Birmingham Railroad and Electric Company, and the freight belt line of the vendors to the Birmingham Belt Railroad Company, a recently chartered corporation. The revenue stamps indicate a consideration of $100,000 in the first case and $50,000 in the second.

The Belt property is the more valuable, and the consideration would have been larger but for the fact that the ownership did not materially change in the transfer. The property was recently bought at receivers' sale by Elmer E. Whittaker, of New York, for $176,000.

ACTIVITY IN IRON TRADE.

Great Increase in the Alabama-Tennessee Field Product.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 18.—The reports of the Southern Iron Company for the first eight months of the year show shipments of 1,026,796 tons of pig iron from the Alabama-Tennessee field to Sept. 1, an increase over last year of 187,454 tons. Cast-iron pipe shipments were 115,115 tons. Export iron shipments, of which the Birmingham district furnishes

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Francis Wilson's New Operetta at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

'CYRANO" SET TO LIGHT MUSIC

The Rogers Brothers in a New Vaudeville at the Victoria—The Zangwill Play in Washington.

A numerous and friendly audience welcomed Mr. Francis Wilson last night at the Knickerbocker Theatre when he reappeared for the purpose of making his annual essay to amuse and interest the New York public with a new conceit. Mr. Wilson is plainly a believer in novelty, and whenever he comes to visit us he brings us something new. When we do not like it, he gives us his inimitable Caddy. If the applause and the general air of joy which were in the theatre last night were foundations for a prophecy, it will be some time before we again hear what the dickey birds say. It was an evening of congratulations, and Mr. Wilson was called before the curtain with the warmest enthusiasm, and made the inevitable speech, which, unlike the cat, is neither harmless nor necessary. There were new faces in the company which assisted Mr. Wilson in his labors, but the countenance of the contented Miss Glaser was not missing. She, too, received evidence that her work in the past has not been without admirers.

The vehicle which Mr. Wilson employed for the display of his abilities last evening is not altogether easy to classify. Some persons will, no doubt, call it a comic opera, and in the sweeping recklessness of their nomenclature they will probably come pretty near to being correct. The work is a version of the famous dramatic poem of Edmond Rostand, "Cyrano de Bergerac," made known to this public by the wonderfully fine performance of Mr. Richard Mansfield. Whether either Mr. Mansfield or M. Rostand would recognize his creation in the unique play which Mr. Wilson presented last night is a matter which will not receive much serious consideration from the playgoing public. If the thing amuses, that is all that will be asked of it.

That the poem would be changed for the purposes of this musical work was a foregone conclusion. The chief changes are made in the third act. The balcony scene is in this act, and so is the battle scene, with Roxane acting as Commissary General. The fight is made comic, and at the end Cyrano comes out in his true colors as a hero, and the audience is left with the impression that he and Roxane will be married, and that Christian will drop out of sight. The first act is much the same in its general movement as that of the play, while the second is more comprehensive than the original. What the habitual playgoer will desire to know, however, is whether there is any attempt on the part of Mr. Wilson to take himself as a serious insead of a comic actor, for it would be deemed a calamity should he miss his calling so late in his career.

Those who heard the speech which he made at the end of the second act must have felt that he aspired to do something more serious than he had ever done before, and it seems from the accounts which reached this city from Montreal that such was originally the case. But the Canadian public was not willing to take Mr. Wilson as seriously as he was willing to take himself, and the performance of last night gave evidence of a plentiful use of the tack hammer and the saw since the first presentation of the opera. The Cyrano of the musical piece is a thing of shreds and patches. He barely hangs together. Indeed, at times he actually falls apart. For it is difficult to imagine that the poetic, fervent, even passionate man whom Mr. Wilson endeavored to portray in his more ambitious moments could be the same plain and ordinary operetta comedian as he presented when he was in sore need of a laugh to enliven the occasionally dull proceedings.

It cannot be said that Mr. Wilson spoke the poetic lines of his part badly. He even made an illusion of speaking them well, but that was because of the presence of the element of surprise that this old friend of the low-comedy world should speak them as acceptably as he did. But the accents of tender passion do not fit well on this actor's lips, and the tones of pathos are not in the gamut of his expression. His Cyrano commanded sympathy last night more because of the earnestness of the attempt than by reason of the conviction of the achievement. It ought to be added that the composer has made too large a demand on the slender resources of Mr. Wilson's vocal equipment.

Miss Glaser's task was a comparatively easy one, and she accomplished it with comfort to herself and without material inconvenience to the audience. She, too, was much overweighted with the vocal requirements of her rôle. In fact, the only member of the company who was able to sing the music was our old friend, John Brand, who showed the results of long training in a good school. The operetta was beautifully mounted and the performance was smooth.

The libretto of the new work, which is the result of the combined labors of Harry B. Smith and Stuart Reed, is barely passable, but the music by Victor Herbert is delightful. There is plenty of good tunes, and there is much of the daintiest and most picturesque instrumentation that has been heard in operetta since the palmy days of Sir Arthur Sullivan. There are half a dozen numbers which ought to become popular, and of these the chief are the song composed by Cyrano to Roxane and the chorus of the Gascony cadets. So far as the solo numbers went, one had to guess what most of them would sound like if they were well sung, but the ensembles were excellently given, and the work of the orchestra was entirely commendable.

Cyrano de Bergerac	Francis Wilson
Christian de Neuvillette	Charles H. Bowers
Ragueneau	Peter Lang
Captain Castel-Jaloux	John E. Brand
Count de Guiche	Robert Broderick
Montfleury	A. M. Holbrook
A Friar	A. M. Holbrook
The Captain of the Musketeers	Joseph M. Ratliff
Roxane	Lulu Glaser
Lise	Josephine Knapp
Duenna	Josephine Intropidi
An actress	Bessie Howard
An actor	F. S. Heck

ROGERS BROS. IN WALL STREET."

The Dutch Comedians in a Merry Lot of Nonsense at the Victoria.

From the first appearance of the Rogers Brothers as propellers of a couple of warships in a fireworks spectacle at Manhattan Beach until the final curtain drove people to the street, Hammerstein's Victoria rang with laughter last evening. Always funny, the pair of dialect comedians were never more so than in McNally's latest skit in three acts, which he calls "Rogers Brothers in Wall Street," and which might have been called most anything else with equal propriety. True, there was some sort of a story about a mine called "The Little Don Key" and a donkey that the Rogers Brothers, as a couple of peddlers, owned and sold to a promoter. He thought he was buying a mine; they that they were selling a modest beast of burden. This was the excuse for the title, and ownership of mine and mule was the thread on which hung what little there was of a story.

But plot wasn't needed, nor was it desired. All that was needed was music and dancing and pictures to fill in the intervals while the Rogers brothers went behind the scenes to change their costumes and give their lungs and legs needed rest. There were Ada Lewis, first as an amateur newspaper detective of the "yellow journal" sort and then as the tough girl from the Bowery that first brought her newspaper and theatrical fame; John G. Sparks, as an impossible Irishman; Louise Gunning, who warbled old Scotch songs daintily and prettily; Maude Raymond, who sang the inevitable "coon" songs, and several other rather attractive females who could both dance and sing, to serve as fillers-in. But the Rogers brothers had all the "fat" and furnished all the fun.

McNally had provided them with some of this, but they interlarded a lot that was plainly of home manufacture, homely, sometimes coarse, but generally good, wholesome fun that one could not help laughing at. They were right up to date in their conversations and parodies of popular songs, and one of the funniest things of all was the reading of a hodge-podge of nonsense from the tapes of a couple of silent stock tickers that stood in the corners of an alleged broker's office, in which the second act passed. It was in this scene that the pair got the trust fever, one of them going in for a pickle trust, while the other was in favor of a corner on smoke, so that every one who wished to make a fire would have to come to them to get the smoke for it.

It was in this act, too, that their definition of a trust was promulgated in their peculiarly tangled and irresistibly funny dialect. "A trust," explained one to the other, "is where a lot of men who can't trust one another get together and then ask everybody else to come in and trust them." And all the brokers in the house roared and applauded, and thought it was the funniest explanation that ever happened.

Mayor Van Wyck, John Carroll, Justice Truax, Richard Croker, and a half dozen of the lesser satellites of Tammany Hall occupied a couple of stage boxes and laughed uproariously when one of the Rogers's read from the tape: "It's a dull day in the city; Richard Croker hasn't been accused of anything," and the crowd laughed, applauded, and cheered also. The party of Gotham's rulers were subjected to a lot of good-natured chaffing from the stage, for in one of the conversations one Rogers advised the other to get out of Wall Street and into politics as a contractor on the Horgan and Slattery plan, and the crowd roared when the other said that there couldn't be anything in a projected scheme, because Tammany had not touched it yet. Ramapo water came in for a shot, and the Rogerses sang "We will pay for ale and porter, but will never pay for water," while the rest of the words were lost in the applause and laughter.

It was jolly fun all through the three hours the play lasted. There were gorgeous costumes, some catchy songs, good dancing, and showy marches and evolutions, particularly in the finale to the second act, a potpourri of all the coon songs, cake walk tunes, and Sousa marches, with "Way down upon the Suwanee River" as a vocal background, and "Oh, Listen to the Band," from "The Runaway Girl" as a final chorus. The scenery was all that could be asked for, the final set by Physioc, representing the grounds at Hollywood, being particularly worthy of commendation. The whole thing was a hit, and will probably run as long as the management of the house cares to keep it on the stage of the pretty theatre.

Leo Schwartz	Gus Rogers
Fritz Weiss	Max Rogers
Terrence Rafferty	John G. Sparks
Otto Winne	Ross Snow
Regi Maitwell	John Parr
Stillman Hunt	Lee Harrison
Mike Scrapwell	Peter Curley
Georgette Jollier	Georgia Caine
Letta Winne	Maude Raymond
Lotta Hintz	Ada Lewis
Patrice Rafferty	Louise Gunning
Carrie Rafferty	Jeanette Bageard
Florence Rafferty	Carolyn Elberts
Blanche Winters	Edith St. Clair

"CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO."

Zangwill's Play Is Presented Before an Enthusiastic House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Israel Zangwill's dramatization of his book, "The Children of the Ghetto," was produced to-night before an enthusiastic audience in the National Theatre. The enthusiasm broke forth at every possible point, and sometimes interrupted sentences. There were curtain calls after each act, the whole company being called out each time, except after the second act, when the call was for Blanche Bates and Frank Worthing.

Mr. Zangwill and James A. Herne, who staged the piece, were each called out after the fourth and last act. Both made speeches. Zangwill's was brief and humorous and returned thanks to the Liebler Company, to Mr. Herne, and to the company. He described Mr. Herne as "a great actor, a good man, and a stage manager who does not curse."

The scene is laid in the Jewish settlement in East London, about the middle of this century. Many of the incidents and personages in Mr. Zangwill's book are employed in the play. The four acts are entitled, respectively: The Letter of the Law, The Spirit of Love, The Letter and the Spirit, and Love and the Law. The scene of Act I. is the sitting room of Milly Phillips. It is here that Sam Levine, the commercial traveler, puts the engagement ring he has bought for Leah, Milly's sister, on the finger of Hannah Jacobs, repeating an old form of words, in a jocular mood, and discovers that by the strict Jewish law he has married her. Rabbi Shemuel, her father, is sent for, and the ancient ceremony of Jewish rabbinical divorce is performed. The scene introduces, besides the characters named, Melchitsedek Pinchas, the poet; Esther and Moses Anseli.

In Act II. the scene is the lounging room of the People's Club, on the eve of the Purim ball. Here Hannah meets David Brandon, just returned from the Cape, and they are mutually attracted. Hannah is compelled to tell David of her unintentional marriage to Levine. More types of the Ghetto are introduced, and the play of humor is particularly felicitous.

In Act III. the scene shifts to Rabbi Shemuel's house. The good old rabbi has discovered that David is a cohen of the Tribe of Aaron, and refuses, in adherence to the letter of rabbinical law, to sanction his daughter's marriage to a priest. A priest cannot wed a divorced woman. Hannah refuses to recognize the old law. David denounces it as bigotry and superstition. Shemuel raises his voice to God, and asks what sin he has committed that his child should be so punished.

David—Don't blame God! It's your own foolish bigotry. Is it not enough that your daughter does not ask to marry a Christian? Be thankful, old man, and put away all this antiquated superstition. We are living in the nineteenth century.

"Reb" Shemuel—God lives in all centuries. His law is eternal, unchangeable. Is it to be obeyed only when it is easy? Come, thank God for your youth and strength, and do not blaspheme because you cannot have all the desire of your heart or the inclination of your eyes.

David pleads for concealment of the fact that he is a cohen. Hannah refuses such a marriage, and appeals from the letter to the spirit of the law. Her father is obdurate. David threatens to appeal to the chief rabbi.

"Reb" Shemuel—It is the law. You are a priest.

David—A priest in the nineteenth century—when the temple has been destroyed these two thousand years!

"Reb" Shemuel—It will be rebuilt. We must be ready.

David—Oh, yes, I'll be ready. Ha! ha! ha! A priest, holy unto the Lord. A priest up-to-date, too holy to marry your daughter. So the first sacrifice the priest is called on to make is the sacrifice of your own daughter. But I won't, Reb Shemuel, mark my words. Not till she offers her own throat to the knife. If she and I are parted, on you, and you alone, the guilt shall rest. You will have to perform the sacrifice.

"Reb" Shemuel—What God wishes me to do, I will do. What is it to that which our ancestors suffered for the glory of God's name?

David—Yes, but it seems you suffer by proxy.

This situation is wrought up to a climax by Hannah deciding to do other than abide by her father's interpretation of the law and David's departure.

The fourth act scene is the market place of the Ghetto, in front of "Reb" Shemuel's house, reflecting the activity of the Jews in trade in Petticoat Lane in London. The act opens a half-hour before sunset on Passover eve. The first part is given up to the presentation of the commercial side of the Ghetto, showing preparations for the celebration of the Passover. This scene is so arranged as to give the audience a view of the interior of a room in "Reb" Shemuel's house, and the synagogue over which he presides as rabbi.

The prayer-singers in the synagogue are heard in their supplications. Through the window of "Reb" Shemuel's house Hannah is seen giving mechanical touches to the picturesque Passover table, with its candles, strange dishes, and snow-white cover.

David approaches the window and raps, calling Hannah. She responds, but refuses to admit him. David pleads with her to elope with him to America, where they will be unknown. Hannah promises to flee with him.

Hannah will not consent to deceive a rabbi as to their status under the Talmud, and insists on a civil ceremony. Their interview is interrupted by a procession of agitators led by Simeon Wolf, which halts in front of the synagogue. Pinchas, the poet, makes an Anarchistic speech, in the midst of which "Reb" Shemuel appears at the door of the synagogue, silences him, and makes a powerful appeal to the religious instincts of the people.

As "Reb" Shemuel pleads for observance of the sanctity of the Passover Hannah stands in the doorway of her home, entranced by his imposing presence and the power of his eloquence. She again breaks down and pleads for more time. David agrees to wait for her till 7 o'clock. The train for the steamer for America leaves London at 8 o'clock. But in the end she resolves not to elope with David just as the clock strikes 7. As the door of the synagogue closes David appears and sees Hannah through the window remove her hat and jacket and join her parents. He fears she will not join him. He rattles the door as a signal to Hannah. It attracts Mrs. Jacobs's attention. She tells Hannah to bolt the door. Hannah fears to approach it. David throws a pebble against the window. Hannah goes to the window. David is there. "Are you coming?" he asks. Hannah cannot desert her parents or disobey the laws of her religion. She tells him he must go alone. He pleads that her refusal will break his heart. She replies that hers is already broken. She slowly closes the shutters as she looks on his face for the last time. David falls to the ground, crying: "I am shut out! I am shut out!"

"Reb" Shemuel	Wilton Lackaye
David Brandon	Frank Worthing
Melchitsedek Pinchas	William Norris
Moses Ansell	Adolphe Lestiax
Simeon Wolf	Claude Brooke
Guedalyah	Gus Frankel
Michael Birnbaum	Emil Hoch
Ephraim Phillips	Frank Cornell
Sam Levine	Fred Lotto
Sugarman	Charles Stanley
Shosshi Shmendrik	Richard Carle
Mrs. Jacobs	Louise Muldener
Malka	Ada Dwyer
Milly Phillips	Laura Almosnino
Leah	Rosabel Morrison
Mrs. Belcovitch	Mathilde Cottrelly
Becky	Ada Curry
W'dow Finkelstein	Sadie Stringham
Esther Ansell	Mabel Taliaferro
Hannah Jacobs	Blanche Bates

Theatres and Music Halls.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—There was a large audience present last night to see Thomas E. Shea in his melodramatic play, "Man-o'-War's-man." The revival was given in a most satisfactory manner.

CASINO.—The beginning of the eleventh week of "The Rounders" was marked last evening by the return to the cast of Miss Marie George, who has been enjoying a vacation. Miss George introduced a new and characteristic dance.

EDEN MUSEE.—The attractions at the Musée this week are especially interesting. The cinematograph has a new series of mysterious views, and the Neapolitan Orchestra rendered a concert assisted by vocal and instrumental artists.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Julia Marlowe in "Colinette" made her first appearance at this house last night and scored a great success. J. H. Gilmour, as the King, Charles Harbury as the Duc de Bouvray, Rivecourt, John Blair as M. d'Alberede, commander of the King's police, and Dodson Mitchell as General Colliere gave Miss Marlowe excellent support in the interpretation of the piece.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—A programme composed of many interesting specialties was given yesterday, the leading features being Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne in the rural comedy entitled "Grasping an Opportunity," James F. Dolan and Ida Lenharr in a farce, "A High-Toned Burglar"; James Richmond Glenroy, Maginel-Mullini trio, Johnson and Murphy, and Newhouse and Woodworth.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The bill this week includes the Royal Burlesquers, a strong organization which has in the olio Emma Weston, Tenley and Simonds, Cassell and Arnold, eccentric comedy sketch artists; Minnie Rinehart, who sings colored melodies, and Charles Falk, with the assistance of a biograph, in illustrated songs. The performance concludes with a farce entitled "A Female Politician."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A capital bill of vaudeville is offered this week, the comedy features including Canfield and Carlton in a skit entitled "The Hoodoo," and Wilmer Vincent and company in a skit without a name. The other specialties are Snyder and Buckley in a musical act, Lani and Vina, acrobatic singers; Matthews and Harris, and Ward and Curren.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Camille D'Arville made her début in vaudeville here yesterday, and unquestionably scored a success. Her songs were admirably selected, and thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience. Other features on the bill were Charles Leonard Fletcher and Dorothy Neville in a clever travesty, Jerome and Alexis, Fox and Foxie, Quigley brothers, Lewis and Blakely, and the Althea twin sisters.

NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN.—The selection of songs rendered by Miss Kitty Loftus, the English serio-comic singer recently, has largely enhanced the work of this young woman, and is more in line with American tastes, gaining for her nightly much applause. Following her on the bill are Maggie Cline, Beaumont sisters, Blocksom and Burns, the Hawaiian Queen, and the eight mascottes, a group of hilarity dancers.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—"Bill" Anthony, who is commonly known as the "Hero of the Maine," and who was to have entered upon a two weeks' engagement yesterday, failed to put in an appearance and in consequence a large audience was disappointed. The matter was explained to the visitors, who took it good-naturedly. The remainder of the bill was rife with novelties for the curio hall part, and in the theatre an excellent double variety company appeared.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The management of this house offers a programme of diversified specialties, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Royle, who commence their second week's engagement with a new farce by Mr. Royle entitled "The Highball Family"; Marie, a clever juggler; Ching Ling Foo and his troupe, Bogert and O'Brien, Miss Anna Mortland and Charles Murray in a sketch called "The Honeymoon," the trio Onllow, Crane brothers, Max Eugene, Forrester and Floyd, and many others.

MISS GOLDEN HOME FROM EUROPE.

The Prima Donna Attracted Attention Abroad by Her Abilities.

Miss Grace Golden returned from Europe on Saturday last to rejoin the Castle Square Opera Company. Miss Golden has been studying in Paris with M. Koenig of the Grand Opéra, directing especial attention to the rôles of Juliet, Marguerite, Mignon, and Senta. During the past season she has sung in concert, attracting the notice of M. Mounet Sully, the noted French tragedian, who selected her as his assistant in an entertainment given under the auspices of the Danish Legation. Miss Golden will make her reappearance at the American Theatre on Oct. 9 as Juliet in a week's engagement of "Romeo and Juliet."

The young prima donna is completely restored to health, and expressed herself as delighted to return to America, her old associates, and her audiences.

INJUNCTION SERVED ON THE STAGE.

Miss Hall Refused to Take the Papers Until Through Singing.

Pauline Hall was served with an injunction while singing at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last evening. The injunction was obtained by Edwin D. Miner on the ground that Miss Hall had broken a contract with him which called for her appearance at Miner's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre during the present week. The injunction will be argued before Judge Truax, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, this morning.

Miss Hall had just sung one verse of a song, when a man in the orchestra ran down the aisle, and, vaulting the railing, endeavored to reach over the footlights and touch Miss Hall with a package of papers. Miss Hall avoided him, and the papers fell on the stage. For a moment there was considerable commotion, and the process server, Nathaniel Cohen, employed by Howe & Hummel, was escorted out by the ushers. Miss Hall continued her solo, and was recalled three times. The last time she picked up the papers and left the stage. Mr. Hurtig then announced that, although an injunction had been served, Miss Hall would appear this evening. Miss Hall claims that she canceled the engagement with Mr. Miner.

THEATRICAL MAN A BANKRUPT.

Anthony Farrell, Actor and Manager, Takes the Pauper's Oath.

Anthony Farrell, actor and theatrical manager, residing at 311 East Fourteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,636 and no assets except clothing valued at $40, which is exempt. Mr. Farrell took the pauper's oath that he could not raise the money to pay the court fees, and stated that relatives have agreed to pay the lawyer in the case.

Mr. Farrell's liabilities are principally for printing, salaries, and royalties, and were incurred from 1892 to 1897.

Among the creditors for printing and lithographing are W. J. Morgan & Co., Cleveland, $5,000; Charles Jordan & Co., Chicago, $1,000; Grossman & Stafford, Philadelphia, $1,000; Central Show Printing Company, New York, $2,000. He owes $2,753 to twenty-four actors and actresses for salaries, among them being T. J. Meads, Baltimore, $900; Charles A. Callahan, $350; H. J. Kennedy, $49; I. D. Smith, $150; W. J. Cahill, $103; Jack" McGrath, $80; Minnie Ernst, $60; W. A. Shanley and wife, $140. Mrs. C. R. Gardner of Noroton, Conn., has a claim against him for $2,700 for royalties, which is disputed.

"The Dairy Farm" in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—"The Dairy Farm," a new play by Eleanor Merron, the actress, was produced to-night at the Chestnut Street Theatre. The play deals with farm life in Ulster County, New York, half a century ago. The love of a village squire's niece for the nephew of a miserly, revengeful neighbor and their marriage against the squire's wishes form the basis of the play. One of the leading parts is played by the author.

"THE GADFLY" AS A PLAY

Stuart Robson Acts Rivarez at Wallack's Theatre.

NO DISTURBANCE ENSUES

The Play Is a Crude Melodrama—Mrs. Voynich Explains Her Relation to It and to Mr. Robson.

A curious exhibition was given at Wallack's Theatre last evening when a comic actor and humorist of great renown, whose very voice and gait have been helping to drive dull care away for a whole generation, presented himself in a distressingly serious, not to say tragic, rôle.

Mr. Stuart Robson's first performance here of the crude melodrama which Mr. Edward Rose has made, with the lack of respect for masterworks, real or otherwise, which the "adapter" of tradition invariably has shown, out of materials in "The Gadfly," was watched with respectful attention by a large audience, which exhibited no signs of fatigue from first to last. There were two or three bursts of spontaneous and sincere applause, which was very different from the usual perfunctory sort of thing. Everybody waited for the end and staid afterward to hear and applaud the comedian's short and tasteful speech.

He alluded politely to the differences that have arisen between himself and the author of the novel on which his play was based, and declared that the play made by the novelist was quite hopeless, which few who know much about plays written by novelists will doubt. Of himself in tragic guise Mr. Robson remarked that he had not so much been trying to act as to suppress the personal peculiarities so long associated with his acting. He inferred that if he could do that and act too, he would gain new renown as a tragedian. But for his part, he preferred his own line of business, and he announced that he would soon produce a new comedy by Augustus Thomas.

So, it seems, we need look no further for an explanation of Mr. Robson's curious experiment. He desired to show people that his acting was not all a matter of personal peculiarity. Of course, nobody who is competent to judge of acting ever thought it was. He carried his arduous part last night with obvious deficiencies but with the skill, tact, and resource of an actor who knows the technical requirements of his art thoroughly. His personal authority and his keen sense of effect saved the most dangerous passages from becoming ridiculous.

As the emotional young dreamer and lover of Act I., though the most careful employment of the tricks of "make-up" were not sufficient to enable him to look the part, his acting was full of really splendid negative merits. A novice, studying the art of acting, could learn much of value to him from watching such a performance. In the later episodes, as the seared and blighted Rivarez, cynic, lampooner, and conspirator, his task was easier in its pictorial quality, though nobody who has read "The Gadfly" would be satisfied with even the externals of Mr. Robson's portrayal.

He lacks, obviously, the quality as well as the volume of voice required; his play of features could not by any stretching of courtesy be called sufficient. Yet in the lighter passages of irony and banter his demeanor and expression were frequently effective, and where his absolute failure of resource was most apparent, as in the wildly extravagant scene with Gemma the playwright has concocted out of hints in various parts of the novel, and in the desperate culminating episode with the Cardinal he was still obviously an artist with a keen understanding of his work.

To the habitual playgoer fond of novelties, therefore, the night was not without its compensations. It is something to be able to boast that one has seen Stuart Robson in a positively tragic part. Yet Mr. Robson's best friends and most cordial admirers will hope that his promised change of bill will be speedy and radical.

The play is just what might have been expected. It confuses the finer motives of the novel, sets probability at naught, and defies consistency. Yet it puts to rather effective theatrical use many of Mrs. Voynich's ideas. When he gets through with it, doubtless Mr. Robson can sell it to some melodramatic actor. Further critical consideration of it, in the present circumstances, is not required.

"The Gadfly" is handsomely and expensively mounted, and a large number of persons are employed in the representation. Few of them are very competent. They recite their parts with scarcely an exception. Miss Burroughs, however, acts the heroine's thankless rôle very well, and a gentleman with the historic theatrical name of Hallam carries his small part with refreshing intelligence. Mr. Hastings as the Cardinal, too, though he lacks the needful distinction of speech and manner, and is always a stiff and ponderous actor, moderates his woe and keeps within the picture.

Rivarez	Stuart Robson
Monsignore Montanelli	Ernest Hastings
James Burton	Homer Granville
Caesare Martini	Walter Hodges
Professor Fabritzi	Clifford Leigh
Galli	Frank F. Moore
Doctor Ricardo	O. B. Hall
Grassini	Walton Townsend
Sacioni	Joseph Redman
Michele	Aubrey Beattie
Marconi	Hudson Liston
Gigno	Fred Ulmer
Sandra	Joseph Winter
Colonel Ferrari	W. B. Downing
Captain Betoni	Charles W. Lane
Sergeant of Carbineers	F. H. Angus
Basttista	Florence Hanson
Zita	Gertrude Perry
Katie	Edna Hickey
Gemma Warren	Marie Burroughs

Mrs. Voynich Explains Her Position.

Contrary to the rumors that the performance of Mr. Robson's curious play would be enjoined, it proceeded without interruption. The author of the novel on which the play is founded sent to this office yesterday the following statement of her attitude toward Mr. Robson and his business enterprise:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I ask the favor of a little of your space for the inclosed, and also for an explanation which I am anxious to give to those persons who do me the honor to take an interest in my play, "The Gadfly."

Some unscrupulous person has been circulating a report that the differences between myself and Mr. Stuart Robson have arisen in consequence of my objecting to the deletion of certain passages in my play which, it was feared, would offend religious feeling. I have not until now contradicted either this or any other of the false statements which have been made about my affairs. Imaginary "interviews" with me, containing scraps overheard from private conversations, have appeared in the press, and I therefore take this opportunity to say that the present letter is my first and last statement about this matter.

Last Winter I entered into a contract with Mr. Robson for the production in this country of my play, which I had written some time before. By my special desire the contract contained a clause forbidding any omission, insertion, or alteration in the text without my consent. I knew nothing of the American stage, but was assured that I should find Mr. Robson both a man who would fulfill his contracts and an actor capable of handling a tragedy "with dignity and respect." At his urgent request I came from Europe in the Summer to attend the rehearsals and also to make some technical changes which his London representative had told me were required. On my arrival his New York representatives demanded that I should so revise the play as radically to alter not only form and action, but the motives, conduct, and feelings of the characters, and especially that I should introduce a "ginger" into the "love" scenes. Although I was most willing to meet Mr. Robson's wishes in any way which would not involve a loss of self-respect, I positively refused to do anything which would in my opinion cheapen and degrade the play. From that moment began a series of attempts to compel my consent. I was threatened with legal proceedings and refused admission to the rehearsals. It was only by the aid of my solicitors, and not until four days before the opening in Providence that I discovered what play Mr. Robson had been rehearsing and announcing to the public as mine. It is not my play at all, but an adaptation from my novel, so much distorted as to be hardly recognizable.

I cannot allow my name to be associated with an illiterate melodrama, nor can I accept royalties for it, or in any way condone Mr. Robson's conduct. But he has, I understand, incurred much expense in preparations, and I have no desire to injure him, notwithstanding the wrong which he has done to me. Nor do I wish to be drawn into a lawsuit. I have therefore reluctantly consented to allow the production of the adaptation, demanding only a public statement of the truth, the announcement of the play in future as an unauthorized adaptation, and such damages as the solicitors consider just. The inclosed is a copy of the statement signed by Mr. Robson; though an inadequate reparation, it is the only one possible, and I must be content with it.

E. L. VOYNICH.

The inclosure referred to is as follows:

"The play 'The Gadfly,' which I am about to produce, is not the play written by Mrs. Voynich, which I contracted with her to produce, and which she came to this country to aid in the production of, but is an adaptation from Mrs. Voynich's novel of the same name, prepared at my request by Edward E. Rose, without her consent, but I have since obtained her consent to the production of such adaptation.

"STUART ROBSON.

"Sept. 18, 1899."

MARIE DRESSLER OUT OF THE CAST.

Her Place in "The Man in the Moon" Taken by Lottie Medley.

A disagreement between George W. Lederer and Miss Marie Dressler over her appearance in the skit "Romeo and Juliet," which Mr. Lederer was compelled to cut out very often during the past two weeks in the performance of "The Man in the Moon," at the New York Theatre, because the actress did not feel disposed to go through the part caused the management last Saturday to inform Miss Dressler her services would no longer be required. Her rôle in the other part of the performance has been taken by Miss Lottie Medley, who made a very favorable impression at her first appearance last night. Miss Medley will continue to act in Miss Dressler's place until the termination of the piece, when she will become identified with the new burlesque.

The début of Miss Marguerite Cornille, who arrived Sunday on the Lucania, which was to have taken place last evening, was postponed until to-morrow, as the actress was suffering from nervousness due to the stormy voyage she experienced.

THE EARL OF YARMOUTH SIGNS.

Contracts with Mr. Frohman for a Year—To Appear Next Month.

The Earl of Yarmouth, who came to this city from Newport to confer with Charles Frohman regarding his engagement, finally concluded arrangements with Mr. Frohman yesterday. A contract was entered into for a year at a salary which is said to be rather high for an amateur who is about to plunge into professional theatricals permanently. The Earl will make his first appearance in R. C. Carton's play "Wheels Within Wheels" when it is presented at the Madison Square Theatre early in October.

When seen yesterday the Earl said his object in going on the professional stage was not for any pecuniary purpose, but simply because he was ambitious to become a competent actor. To gain this point he was willing to begin at the bottom of the ladder.

"MY INNOCENT BOY" PRODUCED.

Otis Harlan Appears in a New Play at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 18.—Otis Harlan and his company presented here to-night his new play, "My Innocent Boy," by George R. Sims. It was the first time the play has been produced in this country, and its reception was very gratifying to Mr. Harlan. The company will make a two weeks' tour and will open at the Garrick, in New York, the first week in October.

Mr. Harlan was repeatedly encored, and was called out at the end of the first and second acts. Florence Robinson and Florence Lillian Wyckes, who took the parts respectively of Aunt Eliza and Hypatia, her niece, were also compelled to acknowledge the plaudits of the audience. Joseph Allen as Commodore Smith had a congenial part. Among the others in the cast were Frank Doane, Bert Young, Ada Deaves, and Helen Tuessart.

"A Stranger in a Strange Land."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—The new Anglo-American farcical comedy, "A Stranger in a Strange Land," by Sidney Wilmer and Walter Vincent, had its first presentation at Nixon & Zimmerman's Academy of Music to-night under the direction of W. A. Brady and Joseph R. Grismer. The house was crowded and the play was received favorably. The story revolves about the adventures of an American Indian in the land of John Bull, and the situations are novel and funny. The cast includes Cyril Scott, M. A. Kennedy, Walter Hale, James T. Galloway, Walter Clifford, Maud White, Katherine Mulkins, Kate Lester, George Osborne, Jane Corcoran, and Angela McCaull. The play goes from here to the Manhattan Theatre, New York.

THREATENS TO CLOSE DOCKS.

President Hill Says He Will Do So if Seattle Water-front Is Divided.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 18.—A bitter dispute is in progress between President Hill of the Great Northern Railroad and President Mellen of the Northern Pacific over terminal facilities in Seattle.

Mr. Hill, in an interview to-day, threatened to abandon the elevators and docks on the north side of the city, which cost nearly a million dollars, and to go elsewhere if the city allowed the Northern Pacific to close up the water front in the central position where fifteen blocks were secretly purchased last Spring and Summer by Mr. Mellen.

This property lies midway between Mr. Hill's elevators and wharfs, and, according to him, Mr. Mellen is in a position to cut his property in two. Mr. Hill's agents here are trying through public meetings to prevent the vacation of the street.

$1,000 FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Chickasaw Lawmakers Propose to Raise the Fee to That Sum.

PERRY, O. T. Sept. 18.—A telephone message from Tishomingo, I. T., states that the Chickasaw lawmakers are at work in earnest, and that something of a sensation was sprung in the House by the introduction of a bill proposing to raise the price of Chickasaw marriage licenses from $50 to $1,000. Such a bill was before the Legislature last Winter and was defeated, but the bill proposed to raise the license to $500, instead of $1,000.

On account of the Daws Commission's refusal to enroll intermarried citizens unless married under the Chickasaw laws, many couples have secured Chickasaw licenses and have been remarried under the Chickasaw law, so that both husband and wife might be enrolled as citizens and entitled to allotment, instead of the citizen by blood only. So many marriages of this sort have been made within the past few weeks that some of the legislators will endeavor to raise the license to $1,000 and shut off these intermarried citizens not married under the Chickasaw law from their share in the allotment of lands.

45 Miles on Horseback through Cuba

Miss Frances Drake writes:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 26, 1899.

Major Geo. C. Crager,
War Dept., Havana, Cuba.

Dear Major—I have just returned from a 45-mile spin on the new horse, and he rides like a rocking-chair; I tired out a Captain and two Lieutenants. This is a much rougher trip than I anticipated, but I can stand it provided you send me the case of **Johann Hoff's** Malt you have. I can't do without it. I carry a bottle of it in my saddle bag, and the officers have begged most of mine from me. Leave for Kingston to-morrow. Send box to Myrtle Bank Hotel. Yours, cordially,

Frances Drake

DR. R. D. FAIREX, of New Orleans, writes: "I find Johann Hoff's Malt Extract to act as a stimulant as well as a tonic. The patient gains flesh and strength from its administration."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.

One thing is to be remembered by all sensible men as to the excitement that swept over Wall Street yesterday. It was due wholly to speculation and was confined almost wholly to speculators.

There is nothing in the condition of the general business of the country or in the condition of its financial institutions to warrant any disturbance whatever. There is not even in the condition of the properties chiefly affected by the fall of prices on the Exchange anything to warrant such a violent and sudden drop. No one supposes for an instant that these properties have lost in value or in earning capacity since Saturday night the amount indicated by the fall in the quotations of their shares. Any prudent investor who would have bought them last week for the return that he thought he could get from them would not hesitate to buy them to-day for the same reason. The men who are excited about them and tumbled over each other to sell them yesterday are mostly men who have bet heavily—or heavily in proportion to their means—that the prices would not fall, and have borrowed the money to bet with.

Of course, there are elements in the general situation that would tend to make sound-minded and conservative men prudent in the risks they take just at present. The bank reserves have been drawn down pretty low by the demands of the other sections of the country for money, as is very apt to be the case at this season. The possibility of war between England and the Transvaal has made the London market nervous, and, as was explained by our financial dispatches yesterday morning, the nervousness is not without reason, because the stock of gold, on which the operations of London so closely depend, is short. There has been in our own country a good deal of rather reckless speculation in connection with the formation of industrial and trading combinations, some of which have been greatly overcapitalized. But these things have not come upon us suddenly and without warning, nor have the really influential financiers failed to take note of their approach and to make all reasonable preparation for them. Keeping these facts in mind, there is no occasion for sensible men to worry over the excitement in Wall Street.

JOHN MORLEY ON THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. JOHN MORLEY'S speech at Arbroath, like Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON'S open letter to Lord SALISBURY, upon which we have already commented, is one of the utterances which are worth reproducing, and worth pondering, they are so far above the plane of political discussion which seeks a cheap or temporary party advantage. Mr. HARRISON is a private citizen. Mr. MORLEY is a member of Parliament, and has been a Cabinet Minister. But he has this in common with the unofficial remonstrant, that he looks through

All human dealings in a learned spirit.

He is an example and an admirable example of the "scholar in politics." And one of the chief advantages of scholarship in politics is that the man who really possesses it has a measure and a standard not otherwise to be attained. He is able to view present and pressing and even burning questions as if they were remote and impersonal. He is able to keep his head when less instructed men begin to lose their heads. And if he have sense as well as learning he is able to forecast the judgment of time and of the world, to anticipate the verdict of the future. All men recognize afterward that such men were in the right at the time, and that their counsel should have been taken at the time. No Englishman now denies that BURKE, preëminently the scholar in politics of a century and a quarter ago, was in the right when he urged "conciliation with America" and begged of Parliament not to press disputable and irritating claims, nor to urge its right to employ irritating powers. Everybody knows now that it would have been better for England to have taken his advice than to submit to the perverse obstinacy of a pig-headed monarch. And when Mr. CHAMBERLAIN flaunts the red rag of "suzerainty" or of "paramountcy" in the face of the "bull-god" of Pretoria the biographer of BURKE is within his rights in calling him to account. He is trying to render the same service to his country that BURKE tried to render at the outbreak of the American war.

The main point, perhaps, of Mr. MORLEY'S interesting speech is that apart from the illegality and apart from the iniquity of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S procedures, they are in the highest degree unstatesmanlike. "Sir," said BURKE once, upon the Irish question, "it is proper to inform you that our measures must be healing." Even if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S procedures in relation to the Transvaal could be defended upon grounds of ethics or of public law, they would remain indefensible upon the score of politics. Nothing could be more impolitic in the larger sense in which politics becomes statesmanship than needlessly to irritate a people whose good-will is of the very highest national and "imperial" importance. Because, unless the Boers are absolutely to be exterminated there must be a modus vivendi established which will enable them and the British to live together in tranquillity. The alternative of extermination is really spoken of as practicable by some of the more truculent of the British jingoes. A Scottish "Conservative" paper said, a day or two only before Mr. MORLEY addressed his Scottish constituency, "We believe that excision and cauterization only will effect a permanent cure." But apart from the revolting savagery of such a proposition concerning a people whose chief fault is that they are in the possession of a country coveted by British adventurers, and by a proverbially soulless but also enormously powerful British chartered corporation, extermination would be difficult, expensive, and tedious. In fact, the two races must continue to live side by side, and the practical question is whether a war which every Boer in the Transvaal believes to be, upon the part of the invader, a wicked war, which many Englishmen of light and leading agree with him in so believing, and which will arouse and prolong the resentment of every man of Dutch or Huguenot descent in South Africa as long as such descendants remain, shall nevertheless be ruthlessly waged.

There is really but one side to this question, even from the point of view of British "imperial interests." The "Pax Britannica" must prevail in South Africa as it now prevails in North Africa, in Canada, in India, in Australia. It cannot prevail as long as large communities of brave and pious men, of European race, believe that they have been wronged and outraged. It behooves all Englishmen who are able to see and judge with calmness to take their part with Mr. MORLEY and Mr. HARRISON to avert from their country the injury as well as the disgrace with which it is threatened, to see to it that the bitter British gibe shall not be justified which sets forth that the British Government is degenerating into "government by the Stock Exchange."

THE CITIZENS' UNION.

It should be an encouraging sign for the members of the Citizens' Union that the Republican organs have resumed their attacks upon the organization. The only danger the Union has lately incurred was the possibility that it might yield to the delusive propositions of Mr. QUIGG and Mr. PLATT with regard to a combination by agreement. That is now pretty well disposed of. The action in the Nineteenth District has shown that there can be no combination that would be profitable to the peculiar schemes of the Republican machine. Mr. PLATT ought to begin to realize that it is true, as was said of him by Mr. CORNELIUS N. BLISS in the old days when he and Mr. BLISS had fallen out and the truth came by its own, that Mr. PLATT'S character is such that honest men cannot work with him. Mr. BLISS put it even stronger, but the milder statement will serve to explain the present situation, so far as the Citizens' Union is concerned.

The essential principle of the Citizens' Union is that in all its work it will regard the interests and rights of the city above the interests of any National party to which its members may belong. Necessarily it must require of any candidate to which it pledges its support honest adherence to that principle. But it is next to impossible that the candidates of the Republican machine, or any candidates that it would support, would give such a pledge or keep it if they did. The case of Mr. MAZET is in point. He was asked plainly whether, in the case of a bill giving public franchises to a private corporation, contrary to the principle adopted by the Citizens' Union, the bill having been made a caucus measure by the Republican Party, he would disobey the caucus mandate and oppose the bill, and with a frankness that does him credit he replied in effect that he would feel bound by the action of the caucus. Obviously, he cannot be a candidate of the Union.

The Republicans make a great deal of their hostility to Tammany. They insist that they are entitled to the support of all the anti-Tammany voters in the city. But in the matter of putting the interests of their party above the rights and interests of the city, they are just as bad as Tammany. Until they are ready to stand upon the platform of the Citizens' Union in this vital matter, they cannot expect to be able to make any terms with it. It is not a question of expediency, it is a question of principle, and as the principle is one of prime and lasting importance, it must be fought out to the end.

CROKER VERSUS MOSS.

Mr. CROKER continues his savage attacks on the counsel of the Mazet committee. It does not advance his own reputation in the community particularly, and if Mr. Moss were in private station the attacks probably would not do him much harm. If he had a clear conscience, he could, under those circumstances, afford to ignore them. At present he cannot.

Mr. Moss is engaged in investigating offenses against the city. He is more prominent in the work than the committee by whom he is employed. To all practical intents he is the committee. It is a grave matter for him to have his good faith denied. The charges made against him by Mr. CROKER are of a nature to destroy confidence in him. Those relating to his legal practice are not so significant, and even those as to his conduct in the Police Commission may be explained. But what he must dispose of, and dispose of completely, is the charge that he is sparing the men of his own party in this investigation and devoting all his energies to discrediting the men of Mr. CROKER'S party.

It will not do merely to deny this charge. It will not do simply to argue about it. It must be disproved by action. Up to the present moment it is unfortunately too well sustained by appearances. Mr. Moss has not shown that any one in the Democratic Party was directly concerned in the inception of the Ramapo scheme, or in promoting it in the Legislature, or at any stage of its strange career until the contract was presented to the city authorities. On the other hand, it is perfectly well known to Mr. Moss, as it is to his committee, that the prominent persons connected with the scheme have been not only Republicans, but very near the boss of the Republican Party in this city and State. Has he tried to get at all the truth as to these men? Clearly not. He has treated them with the utmost tenderness. He has reserved all his fierceness for the men of the opposite camp. Whenever a trail leading to the Platt contingent has become—we will not say hot, but—a little warm, he has dropped it.

Mr. Moss can disarm Mr. CROKER by dealing as severely with one set of men in this business as with the other. Will he do it?

ALGER RESTS.

A few weeks ago the country at large was inexpressibly gratified by the resignation of Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER from the Cabinet. Even so insensitive a man as Gen. ALGER must have been impressed with the unanimity with which his withdrawal from public life was applauded.

We are sure that few persons, however thoroughly convinced of his unfitness for the office to which the President had inscrutably invited him, cherished any desire to think of him otherwise than gratefully for his tardy compliance with the demands of outraged public opinion and judgment. And all lingering bitterness may well be effaced by the announcement that Mr. ALGER has abandoned any intention of breaking into public life again as a Senator of the United States from the State of Michigan.

Mr. ALGER'S resignation as Secretary of War was occasion for National satisfaction. It was reluctant, because Mr. ALGER enjoys official prominence, even if he entirely lacks fitness for it. His abandonment of the Senatorial fight in Michigan is not made in deference to public opinion out of that State, but to the discovery that Senator MCMILLAN is too strong in the affections of the politicians of his party to be beaten by Gen. ALGER and Gov. PINGREE combined. The decision of the ex-Secretary to decline a combat with MCMILLAN was made on the very day appointed for a conference of Pingree and Alger partisans.

All this may have been foreseen at Washington, when Mr. ALGER was informed that he could render his party the greatest service by retiring from office. The War Department is in better hands than it was, "the Administration lives," and Michigan will revive while Mr. ALGER leaves the firing line and seeks that complete rest that his delicate health requires and that a grateful people will never begrudge or disturb.

WATTERSON'S WARNING.

Mr. HENRY WATTERSON has been for so many years so prominent and so influential a figure in the Democratic Party, has been so accustomed to giving the step to those who marched to the polls inspired by his formulation of Democratic principles and purposes, that the latest appeal made by him to his former brethren in political faith ought to exert something of the old influence that his utterances were wont to produce among Democrats.

We say "former brethren" advisedly, bearing in mind that Mr. WATTERSON, who has in part prepared Democratic platforms upon which his party was victorious, is now a reluctant private in the ranks in Kentucky, trying to keep step with the Goebel faction, and making a very unmilitary failure of it, having no heart in the campaign, evidently caring little for candidate and less for platform, and everything for that organization with which, on acceptance of his advice, the party may yet deserve to achieve victories not absolutely beyond Mr. WATTERSON'S prophetic vision.

There is no loss of the old Watterson vigor in the warning that "extremism and vociferation are by no means evidences of self-confidence." It is with superb contempt that he brushes boisterous noise and buncombe thunder aside as "signs of moral cowardice." What is most needed by the Democratic Party is patience, discretion, moderation. It will not do to set up the Chicago platform as an infallible document that must be sacred for all time. He does not find that there is any such reverence for the platforms of 1876, 1884, or 1892—all of which were sufficiently Democratic effectively to unite the Democratic Party. Nor will it do for Democrats to rely upon a fight against trusts. Shout as loud as Democrats may, he asserts, and as we have recently suggested, "the Republicans can cry as loud and as long against the trusts as we can. And they will, too."

It is not upon domestic issues, in Mr. WATTERSON'S opinion, that the Democrats may hope to win, nor by setting themselves up against the war in the Philippines "and to go on a wild-goose chase after such phantoms as 'imperialism.'" He believes that "we have done expanded," as another eminent Democrat has admitted, and he would make the best and the most of it. Recalling the fatal Democratic declaration, in 1864, that the war for the Union was a failure, and the crushing defeat of MCCLELLAN that followed, he appeals to Democrats to insist that the Philippine war shall be prosecuted with vigor. Out of his store of platform ideas he suggests this outline:

> Give us a statesman in the White House. Give us a soldier in the Philippines. No more beef scandals. No more Eagan scandals. No more Carter scandals. No more suppression of information which the people have a right to know. No more lollypops of piety and patriotism. But a vigorous, manly policy until the majesty of the Republic is established, and then a wise policy of Democratic government on Jeffersonian lines at home and abroad.

Mr. WATTERSON is quite out of patience with the idea of abandoning our newly acquired possessions. To reject expansion seems to him antagonistic to JEFFERSON and JACKSON, both "apostles of National expansion." And he cannot see why, fifty, sixty, or eighty years of time should make any difference in the soundness of an idea that to him seems like an indication of manifest destiny.

Can the Democrats ignore this stimulating advice? Can they unite in support of the ideas and purposes urged by Mr. WATTERSON with so much vigor as to reveal the hope with which he utters them? Or will they prefer to take the chance of rejecting his advice and accepting the alternative that he offers with the confidence of an inspired prophet?

> No party ever threw itself across the pathway of its country's greatness and glory and lived to tell the tale, and no party ever can, or will, or ought.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the queer little "apologia pro vita sua" which ex-Speaker REED has addressed to the Republicans of the First Maine District, he uses a nautical metaphor sure to pass uncriticised by the average landsman—indeed, it has done so unnumbered thousands of times already—but likely to excite uneasy questionings in a region where old sailors with lots of leisure on their hands are as plenty as they are in the vicinity of Portland. "I have never," wrote Mr. REED, "trimmed a sail to catch the passing breeze or ever flown a doubtful flag." That is pleasing to the ear, and nobody will deny, or even doubt, the claim to courage and honesty it was intended to express, but does it really, to a person practically familiar with flag flying and sail trimming, make any such claim? To justify his figure, Mr. REED would have to demonstrate that all who fly doubtful flags or trim their sails to catch the passing breeze are poor creatures, or wicked ones, as the case may be. The facts are against him. In every navy it always has been, and still is, considered a perfectly legitimate, if not particularly commendable, stratagem to facilitate approach to an enemy by hoisting his own or a neutral flag, and this form of deception was practiced, it will be remembered, by one of our commanders no longer ago than last year without exciting any official reprehension and very little of other kinds. As for the trimming of sails, the Captain with any sails to trim who didn't do it constantly and skilfully, and with most careful regard for the direction of every breeze that passed, would be unfit to navigate anything more important than an ox cart. If Mr. REED will study into the origin of the word "trimmer," in the derogatory sense, he will discover that it has no reference to the handling of sails. The essay written on the subject long ago by Lord HALIFAX, a notable and proudly self-confessed "Trimmer," would be sure to interest him.

—No incident of the victory won by Admiral DEWEY in Manila Bay has been the subject of more frequent or excited discussion than the breakfast which intervened between the first and the second attack on the Spanish fleet. That famous meal seems threatened with eclipse as a provoker of debate by another Dewey breakfast, planned on this side of the world and originally intended to be as peaceful as the first one was warlike. It's a great pity that the Claremont function has already led to a conflict little less fierce than that which raged before and after its predecessor, but perhaps it couldn't be avoided, perhaps it is the Admiral's fate that whenever public attention is called to his mutinal confessions of likeness to ordinary humanity, there shall immediately be heard the sound of battle. Support for such a theory is at hand in lamentably large quantities, and if the managers of the coming festivities are wise they will at once decide to drop the breakfast from their programme. Several other good reasons for adopting this course have been presented in the local columns of this paper and elsewhere, but this one will surely have the desired effect. It is absurd for mortals to struggle with destiny—absurd, that is, except when the struggle provides material for tragedy. And we gravely doubt if the Claremont breakfast can bring forth anything better than a particularly tiresome farce.

—It is our sad duty to record that certain remarks recently made in this column on the subject of public and private schools are condemned by The Indianapolis News as wrong in theory and unsupported by fact. Our grief is much assuaged, however, by the circumstance that The News solemnly states, as sufficient excuse for the private school's existence, that it supplies the demand for specialized education, and as solemnly admits that "the public schools, so far as they provide the elementary instruction requisite in all walks of life, should be for rich and poor alike." This is very comforting, since we took especial pains to exclude from the field of our criticism every private school that serves an end which the public schools do not and should not strive to attain, and explicitly limited the task of the public schools exactly as does The News. This being the case, we are at an utter loss to know wherein lies the difference of opinion between ourselves and our antagonist. He says, in effect, "You are wrong, because what you say is obviously correct," and surely there is no cause for worriment in a statement like that. Perhaps The News will now give us its views in regard to the very large number of private schools that cannot honestly, and as a matter of fact do not, lay claim to differentiation from the public schools in any respect except the superior wealth and refinement of their pupils; perhaps it will discuss the effect on the number and quality of the public schools that would be produced by the awakening once more of a keen personal interest in them on the part of the parents who at present do nothing more than pay a reluctant tax for their support. Really these things would be more profitable than the use of ingenuity and space in trying to confuse THE TIMES by throwing at it its own arguments.

—If there is nothing more in the offense of Private LAWRENCE HOOH than appears in the brief dispatches from Manila—that is, if he has been condemned to dishonorable discharge and a year's imprisonment for addressing an eminently proper and commendable request to Gen. OTIS directly instead of through the regularly appointed channels, then President MCKINLEY may well intervene in the man's behalf. If, at the same time, the President takes occasion to inform Gen. OTIS, in the most delicate terms, that, while the niceties of military routine are excellent things in their way and place, but that slight violations of it, if made with good intention and through ignorance, should be dealt with more leniently, why, that will be well, too, and it may lead to such an alteration in the General's methods of work and discipline as will at once free him from a lot of adverse criticism and render him more useful to the country. But while Private HOOH'S case, as now defined, suggests the instant exercise of Executive leniency, the cases of the men who have been convicted—with justice, it may safely be assumed—of heinous crimes against the native population stand on an entirely different footing, and loudly call for a display of the swiftest and sternest severity. The American soldier from whom the honor of Filipino women is not safe is a traitor to his country as well as an ordinary criminal, and his immediate execution in the most ignominious way that can be devised will serve National ends no less than moral ones.

—What is an "end-seat hog"? One of our correspondents uses the term, apparently, to signify the man who seats himself at the right-hand side of an open street car and maintains his position when others enter the car. Is that necessarily a sign of hoggishness? Of course the later comers are inconvenienced by his procedure, but would they not be as much troubled if he moved over for them then, and afterward had to crowd his way out past their knees? It's first come, first go, as a general rule.

PERRY BELMONT MISQUOTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Upon my return to New York, following an absence of a fortnight, my attention was called to the publication of an alleged interview of my brother, the Hon. Perry Belmont, purporting to have been given by him to a reporter on Sept. 6 in London, on the eve of a professed departure for the United States, and in which he was quoted as saying that "the country is sick of the jellyfish imperialism of President McKinley," and that, "with Mr. William J. Bryan's middle-of-the-road policy, it is difficult to prophesy anything but a sweeping majority for Mr. Bryan next election."

The extravagant expressions used were so contrary to his customary conservatism and so at variance with his independence and the consistency of his political views—moreover, he was not sailing, according to my best information—that I cabled to him asking whether the interview was genuine. His reply confirms your positive denial by cable this morning. He authorizes me in this cable to say that he has not seen any reporters since his departure from America, and he declares that he has nothing to add to or change in the views expressed on the eve of his sailing for Europe June 17, which were then used by The Associated Press, and in which interview he affirmed that:

> If such a severe test should be made as a choice between the Constitution and the Philippines, Democrats would, in my opinion, let the Philippines go. But no such test is likely or necessary. If Congress is not to assemble before the usual time, there will not be National politics during the next six months for those outside the Administration circle. The management of our new Islands, including taxation and expenditure, is now treated at Washington as purely an executive affair. The President should satisfactorily punish Aguinaldo and his followers for their assault early last February on our army at Manila. When that has been accomplished, and Congress has assembled, there will be real problems growing out of expansion that will press for solution."

So much has been published and said in our name of late wholly foreign to our own political creed and that of our father, whose opinions in his day Democrats respected and refer to to-day in unmistakable terms of approval, and which we profess to hold and alone to represent, that I take this occasion to repudiate for both of us once and for all any affiliation with the demagogy and Populism which are now having to rule and did rule our party in 1896.

AUGUST BELMONT.

New York, Sept. 18, 1899.

COSTLY TO DIE IN PARIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Unsafe to Die in Paris," you publish the letter of a correspondent, who says that when he was in France he was "disgusted on hearing that if any stranger died in Paris the landlord had a claim therefrom for damages to the property."

I not only heard this, but unexpectedly found it to be true when I was in Paris. At the same hotel with me was an American gentleman, accompanied by his father, the latter being in feeble health. One night the father suddenly died from a heart attack. There was nothing contagious or infectious about the case. Nevertheless the officials, who came in their uniforms, accompanied by secretaries, insisted on fumigation, for which a large sum was demanded and paid. Then came the undertakers, and you should have seen their bill! It was nearly a yard long, with about a hundred items. Of course, there is so much red tape in France and so many Government monopolies and taxes that it greatly adds to the expense. But then, to cap the climax, came the outrageous and exorbitant demands of the landlord, who insisted on being paid for new furniture, new carpet, new wallpaper, as well as a solatium for his excitement and distress and the possible injury to his business, which was nil. The consequence was that my friend had to pay over $1,000 before he was allowed to leave the country with the corpse of his father.

So you see that it is a rather expensive business to be found dead in France, and, although it is said that good Americans expect to go to Paris when they die, it would be much better for their heirs if they "shuffle off the mortal coil" here rather than on the other side of the water.

GILBERT RAY HAWES.

New York, Sept. 16, 1899.

THE SEVENTH AVENUE CAR LINE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Seventh Avenue division of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad was chartered to run from Central Park to Park Place and Broadway. Nevertheless, the company has not run its cars below Canal Street for years, but it gave transfers over the Eighth Avenue line. Recently these transfers have been discontinued, which forces the public, in order to avoid paying two fares, to either walk to Canal Street or take transfers on the Fourteenth, Twenty-third, or Thirty-fourth Street lines and then walk to their destination, or to patronize a Sixth or Eighth Avenue car and walk from avenue to avenue.

During pleasant weather such walks may not be altogether opposed by those who are strong and vigorous, and not in a hurry, but nevertheless it is a public outrage which ought not to be tolerated by the municipal authorities. The accommodations on this avenue are bad enough under the most favorable circumstances. The cars are old, dirty, and ramshackle, of the primitive type, and run at a snail pace only about every ten or fifteen minutes. The company, however, claims to run under six minutes headway, but it would claim the whole solar system if it had the chance, and collect tolls on applicants to the gates of St. Peter for an admission into the Kingdom of Heaven.

This whole avenue is in a condition of innocuous desuetude for the want of modern transportation. Sixth and Eighth Avenues, with their electrical cars, have been fattening off of Seventh Avenue through failure of the Metropolitan Company to keep its promise to furnish an electrical through line of cars. It is now more than two years since this promise was made and the property owners signed the Metropolitan's papers giving the privilege of changing its motive power. Yet not a single movement has been made toward it.

This avenue is wider than either Sixth or Eighth Avenue, and, being located in the midst of a dense population, possesses all the natural advantages for a desirable business thoroughfare. Furthermore, property has not attained a value beyond the realm of speculation. Besides, extensive improvements are being made at Twenty-first Street, Thirty-seventh Street, and Fifty-fifth Street, and others contemplated, but the railroad and pavement are a standing menace to the investor.

The charter for this railroad was formed upon the city in 1804 by the Legislature through fraud and corruption over the Governor's veto; its provisions are practically unlimited. This franchise to-day is worth at a minimum $10,000,000. Therefore, if the company is violating its charter agreement by not running cars below Canal Street there should be no compunction on the part of officials in bringing an action to recover. But if, on the other hand, the company's title remains good, the gift of this vast interest by the city should appeal to the consciences of the management and force the company to adopt fair play and common decency by giving the property owners and residents tributary to the avenue an electrical line of cars from Fifty-ninth Street to Park Place without further delay.

The line that is wanted is on Seventh Avenue, through Greenwich Avenue, down Sixth Avenue, Carmine and Varick Streets, along Canal to West Broadway, and thence Park Place to Broadway. Such a line would make as good a paying investment as any of the other lines now owned by the company.

This matter should be of interest to the Aldermen of the Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts, particularly if they are looking for re-election. However, it will be necessary for them to show some interest in this matter before they ask for votes, otherwise not one of the present members will be able to command a Seventh Avenue vote. The people are tired of being misrepresented by dummies, who take no interest in their affairs, and whose words before election are worthless after they are elected.

PROPERTY OWNER.

New York, Sept. 14, 1899.

MORLEY ON THE TRANSVAAL.

Extracts from John Morley's Speech at Arbroath, Scotland, Sept. 5.

From The London Standard, Sept. 6.

* * * "I am told that I am going beyond my duty or even my rights in addressing you; that the situation is so critical that nothing but silence is the proper attitude for anybody who addresses a British audience. Yes, but two must play at silence, ['Hear, hear!'] and when the air is filled with the clamor of those who ought to be steadying public opinion instead of inciting it to new impatience and new excitement, I think, after all, that the very humblest of members of Parliament may be considered free to address his constituents; nay, I would say more, not only free, but this is one of the moments when it is his bounden duty ['Hear, hear!' and cheers] and his highest responsibility to examine with those who sent him to Parliament what the conditions are in which the country now finds itself ['Hear, hear!' and cheers.] I am quite alive to my responsibilities. I do not put them any higher than this, that I happen to be the member for the Montrose Burghs, ['Hear, hear!' and cheers,] and I submit to you that it is one's duty, when one sees the fiend of war sailing slowly upon his black expanded wings across our horizon, to tell his constituents what he thinks of such a situation, ['Hear, hear!' and cheers,] because you all know, the moment the first shot is fired, whether by accident or by design, then all the origins, the first contentions, are forgotten; the whole business is involved in passion and prejudice and the thirst for mastery, and truth and justice are overwhelmed in what the poet describes as the floods and whirlwinds of tempestuous fire." I want us first to consider what is the situation. I want us to consider it before the newsboys are shouting in the streets cries of 'Brilliant victory and enormous slaughter.' ['Hear, hear!'] I want us to consider not—as some of our instructors in the press and elsewhere do—in the humor of the rabid dog, but as responsible and rational citizens of the most powerful State in the world. ['Hear, hear!' and cheers.] * * *

"Now, suppose you have a war, and suppose that you are successful in that war. As Swift said a good many years ago, 'I have never heard that ten men armed to the teeth were not a match for a man in his shirt.' [Laughter.] I assume military success. In order that you may set the two policies side by side, in order that you may judge, suppose you have—as was rather ominously foreshadowed by an important man a month ago—torn up the connection that settles our relations to the South African Republic, and suppose you have incorporated the Transvaal as a British province, what will you have done? You will, in the process, have divided the Dutch and the English in the Cape Colony. What has been the supreme care both of South African statesmen and British statesmen? Their supreme care has been to unite those two sections—an object in which great progress has been made. [Cheers.] Suppose, therefore, that the ten armed men crumple up the man in the shirt. That is the first thing in that process. You will have sown the seeds of division between the Dutch and the English in Cape Colony. Second, you will have turned the Orange Free State—which is now very good friends with us—into an enemy. Thirdly, by the conflict between the two races of the whites, the English and the Dutch—the British and the Dutch [laughter and cheers]—you will have—indeed, some say you already have—stirred up a spirit of restlessness among the native population of South Africa; and, considering their vast superiority in numbers and the horrors of war between the white races and these Kafirs, you cannot exaggerate the mischief of such a proceeding as that. These are the three things.

THE OUTCOME OF WAR.

"What will you do then? You have won your battle. You will set up, you will make the Transvaal Republic a Crown colony; and for a long time after your war it will have to be held by force, and everywhere in the circumscription or district outside the Rand, where the gold is, you will set up a sort of loyalist Ulster. Everywhere outside of that you will find your Government and your authority saturated with the spirit of disaffection. * * * My maxim would be this in these difficulties, perplexities—that they are difficulties I am the last to deny or to underrate—my watchword all through is 'Patience, patience, patience.' ['Hear! Hear!' and cheers.] We were told the other day that the sands in the hour glass were running down. [Cheers.] I would not have an hour glass yet. ['Hear! Hear!' laughter, and cheers.] I would have the good, steady, old-fashioned, eight-day clock. [Cheers and laughter.] If they have not got one at the Colonial Office there is one at the Foreign Office. [Loud cheers and laughter.] All their remonstrances with the Turk were done by the eight-day clock. [Cheers.] I do not believe in going into negotiations and sitting down at a table with a sand-glass here and loaded revolvers strewed all about the table. [Laughter and cheers.] * * *

"How did the Government of the South African Republic behave at that moment—after the Jameson raid? I was turning over an old Blue Book—only, after all, three years old—the other day, and this is the kind of language which was used about the conduct of the South African Republic at that moment. This is what Sir Hercules Robinson, who was then the High Commissioner, said of the conduct of the Government of the South African Republic then: 'I take this early opportunity of testifying in the strongest manner to the moderation and forbearance—the great moderation and forbearance—of the Government of the South African Republic, under exceptionally trying circumstances.' That was only three years ago. Well, then the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, wrote this: 'President Krüger's magnanimity, if he were to hand over the prisoners, would be very highly appreciated by me.' In another passage he says, writing to President Krüger: 'I, myself, have always felt confidence in your magnanimity and your honor. You may rest confident that I will strictly uphold all the obligations of the London convention of 1884.' Considering the feeling that has been raised against the Government of the South African Republic, I venture to recall that to you, and I venture to say this: that in this difficult moment—difficult for these Dutchmen as well as for us—I should like, when I think of all that has been said about magnanimity and forbearance, to pay them back in their own coin. [Cheers.] * * *

SUZERAINTY AND PARAMOUNTCY.

"And this brings me to the word suzerainty, of which I am sure you have heard perhaps enough. It is said we have a suzerainty over the South African Republic. Sir Alfred Milner said there is nothing in this controversy as to whether we have a suzerainty or not—nothing material. It is an etymological point, not a political point. My own view of suzerainty is that it is a word which nobody, of course, can define, but it has got a flavor of sovereignty in it, and yet it is not sovereignty; and that the Boers hate the word, because it has got that flavor in it, and the war party in the Cape and in other places like the word, because they hope to impart into it something or another which may enable them under a mask of sovereignty to do things which, I think, they had better not do. Though it is only a matter of a word, many of you must know that some of the bloodiest and most obstinate struggles in the history of mankind have been struggles about words. Blood has been shed, tracts of the surface of the globe have been laid waste, fierce and unquenchable hates between race and race have been kindled by quarrels about words, even about diphthongs. Therefore, do not let us believe that, because, as the High Commissioner says, it is a mere matter of a word, that it is not a very dangerous point. Will you listen—extracts are very disagreeable at a large meeting of this kind—to the words of the Lord Chief Justice of England, when he was trying the raiders in the Summer of 1896? Now, this is what he said: These raiders—recollect what they were tried for. They were tried for making a war from within the Queen's dominions upon the dominions of a friendly State. ['Hear, hear!' and cheers.] Now what did the Lord Chief Justice say? 'The position of the South African Republic is determined by the two conventions of 1881 and 1884. The result is that under these conventions the Queen's Government recognizes the complete independence and autonomy of the South African Republic, subject only to the restrictions of the convention of 1884, to the effect that the South African Republic should have no power to come into any treaties without this country's consent.' As regards one or two minor States, as to the Orange Free State, that is the definition of the highest authority you can have of the status of the South African Republic. * * * What can the Colonial Secretary mean by talking of the relation between a paramount and a subordinate State? Let us get out of international law. What language can be more needless, irritating, and provocative or more inconsistent with the language used by all his predecessors, and by nobody more clearly and emphatically than by himself, than the language he is now beginning to use?

"What did Mr. Chamberlain say in 1896? 'As regards the internal affairs of the republic, I may observe that, independently of the rights of intervention, or particularly matters arising out of the convention of 1884, Great Britain is justified in the interests of South Africa as a whole'—quite true—'as well as the peace and stability of the South African Republic.' Justified in what? 'In tendering this friendly counsel as regards the new comers, who are mostly British subjects.' Friendly counsel? Sending 50,000 troops? There is something more there than friendly counsel. I submit to you that language of this kind expressly excludes all claim as a paramount power to insist by force upon any reforms which are not fairly reserved by the convention. The only claim is the right of friendly counsel in the state of the South African Republic, and not the sovereign right of a paramount power. * * * I dread catch-words. Let us deal with the catch-word. What do you mean by paramountcy? Do you mean that Great Britain is free to dictate to the South African Republic—I do not say to argue about negotiations—what her franchise shall be, to insist on having our own way about her judiciary, about her municipal government, and all the rest of the attributes of a stable community? Is that what you mean? If you do mean that it leads to a very remarkable conclusion, and it is this—that Great Britain is not paramount in a single one of her self-governing colonies, because in not one of these great self-governing colonies, in Australia, in South Africa, would any British statesman dream of going and saying, 'I represent the paramount power, and I tell you that your franchise shall be so and so, and your municipal franchise so and so, and your jury law and your press law.' You would have the empire shattered in a month. [Hear, hear, and cheers.]

RELATIONS OF BRITISH AND DUTCH.

"The British and the Dutch have got to live together in South Africa. Fuse them. Do not say to one race, 'You are to be at the top, and the other shall be at the bottom.' No. Let there be fusion, not paramountcy. Are you going to fight them for paramountcy, when you know, apart from its guilt, it can only lead to new burdens and new responsibilities and new difficulties? * * * A war of that kind will not be a war with honor, it will be a war with deep dishonor, [Hear, hear, and cheers,] and what a mockery will such a war make of all the professions that have been made, emphatically and in capital letters, within the last few months especially, upon behalf of peace! What a farce—what a hypocritical farce—to send your important representatives to The Hague to try whether something cannot be done to introduce better principles into the relations between States! What a farce, what an example for this country, which has hitherto vaunted and boasted—and justly boasted—that it is in the front of great moral, pacific, and progressive causes! What an example for us to set to the armed camps and the scheming Chancelleries of Continental Europe! What a shadow cast upon the reign of the Queen! Yes, empire they say—empire. Yes, but we do not want a pirate empire. [Cheers.] Let us be sure, to borrow Mr. Chamberlain's figure, that when the sand runs low in the little hour-glass, which is the measure of the life of a man, we, at all events, shall be able to think that we have been in his constituency stanch and true to those principles of good faith and national honor and solidity and sober judgment which have won for Britain her true glory and her most abiding renown, and in this wanton mischief, and in this grievous discredit which some are now trying to inflict upon her name and forces, neither part nor lot shall be yours or mine." [Loud cheers.]

NUGGETS.

Dunned with a Purpose.

Debtor—Don't be so anxious to collect this bill. I'm not going to run away.

Creditor—But I am.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

With Emphasis.

Yeast—What is that blue streak in the air?

Crimsonbeak—Oh, that's the Colonel talking to the man in the gas office over the wireless telegraph.—Yonkers Statesman.

High Standard.

Son—I hope, Governor, that when I attain to your years, I'll know more than you do.

Father—I'll go you one better, my dear boy, and hope that when you reach my age you'll know as much as you think you know now.—Boston Courier.

The Caddie's Faux Pas.

"You can't imagine how shocked I was to discover that my caddie smoked cigarettes!"

"The little rascal!"

"Yes, the Scotch almost invariably smoke a pipe, you know."—Detroit Journal.

Taking No Chances.

"Come, please accommodate me. I'll give you my word that you shall be paid back in full within a week. You know I'm as honest as the day is long, don't you?"

"Well, yes, I've heard you were, but the days are growing short very fast now."—Chicago Times-Herald.

HE MERELY DIDN'T THINK.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Used to let his poor old mother go and
carry in the wood,
She was just a packhorse fer him, but he
never understood;
Never thought of bringin' water from the
spring down by the lane
Or of helpin' her to gether in the clos' before the rain.
Let her keep a-waitin' on him, though her
back was achin' so—
'Twasn't 'cause he didn't love her—he just
didn't think, you know.

Then he went away and married—left her
livin' there alone—
'Course his wife she didn't want her—she
had people of her own—
And he carried in the kindlin' and he built
the fires, too,
And, to tell the truth, I dunno what there
was he didn't do—
Had to hustle now, I tell you! Got to
thinkin', too, at last
That he might of been a little mite more
thoughtful in the past.

After while the weary mother put her burdens all away,
And we went and heard the preacher praise
the poor old soul one day,
And I stood and looked down at her when
they pushed the lid aside—
Poor old hands! I didn't wonder that her
boy set there

TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA

Minister Loomis Leaves Washington Hurriedly for His Post.

SITUATION IS NOW CRITICAL

The Revolution Is Growing—Cruiser Detroit Due at La Guayra—A Battle Impending.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department to-day from San Juan, Puerto Rico, states that the Detroit sailed from that place Saturday for La Guayra, Venezuela. She should arrive at that port to-day, according to the calculations of the naval officers.

United States Minister Loomis is hurrying his departure from Washington because of the gravity of the situation in Venezuela. He left to-day for New York, and will take the first steamer from that city for Venezuela, which will be not later than Saturday next. The Minister regards the situation as critical if the newspaper reports of the insurgent successes are accurate.

The town of Maracay, where the revolutionists were reported to be Saturday, is only about eighty miles distant from Caracas, the capital.

No orders have been issued to the Nashville, now at Gibara, Cuba, to proceed to Venezuela, but it is probable that she will be needed soon at Puerto Cabello, which is reported here to have fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

Government Troops Concentrating.

CARACAS, Sept. 18.—The Government troops have reoccupied Puerto Cabello and are concentrating there and at La Victoria.

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, continuing his argument on behalf of Great Britain, dwelt upon the alliance between the Dutch and the Indians.

Describing the colony as it was in 1714, at the time of the Treaty of Utrecht, he claimed that the Dutch then owned all that is now contended for by Great Britain, and argued that the acts of Spanish interference during the eighteenth century had been without effect.

Describing the colony in 1814, he asserted that, at the time of the transfer to England, all the territory and all the rivers owned by the Dutch passed from the Netherlands to England.

Sir Richard criticised the report of M. Mallet-Prevost, Secretary of the commission and one of the counsel for Venezuela, upon the maps that have been laid before the tribunal, and then commenced to sketch the British period of occupation.

He will conclude his argument to-morrow.

PERU WILL PARTICIPATE.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 18.—President Romana to-day received R. R. Neill, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, and William E. Curtis. The latter presented an invitation to the Peruvian Government to be represented at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901. The President promised that Peru would participate, and said that a formal acceptance of the invitation would be promptly forwarded through the usual diplomatic channels. He intimated that Senhor Aspillaga, President of the Technical Institute and former Minister of Finance, would be appointed Peruvian Commissioner to the exposition.

President Romana takes an active interest in the undertaking, and will give his personal attention to securing an appropriate exhibit of the resources and industries of Peru.

It is learned from a reliable authority that Gen. Caceres, former President of Peru, who had threatened to attempt to overthrow the Peruvian Government at the first opportunity, is now inclined to abandon his revolutionary projects, and will soon issue a manifesto to that effect.

DREYFUS TO LIVE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—It is reported that Maître Labori and Mme. Dreyfus visited Folkestone, five miles from Dover, Saturday, and engaged apartments, where Mme. Dreyfus and her children will dwell in the event of her husband's pardon.

M. Labori is reported to have been much affected by the kindly expressions toward himself and Capt. Dreyfus while at Folkestone.

Methodists Condemn Dreyfus Verdict.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Resolutions condemning the Dreyfus verdict, which were introduced at the last meeting of the Methodist Ministers' Conference of Chicago, were passed at the meeting to-day without opposition. The resolutions declare that "the whole world is crying for justice at the hands of the French nation toward Dreyfus."

French Masons Condemn Anti-Semites.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The French Freemasons, composing the Assembly of 1899, of the Order of the Grand Orient declaring adopted a resolution to-day in the name the anti-Semite movement criminal and odious, and pleading with the French Government for support against "clerical, militarist, imperial, and monarchist conspiracies."

German Attaché Remains in Paris.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The National Zeitung denies that Germany contemplates withdrawing her military attaché from Paris, and says: "The good relations between the French and German Governments have undergone no change on account of the Dreyfus case."

PLAGUE REACHES PARAGUAY.

It Breaks Out at Assumption, the Capital City.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 18.—The bubonic plague has broken out at Assumption, (Asuncion,) capital of Paraguay.

The City of Assumption or Asuncion is on the Paraguay River, about 650 miles north of Buenos Ayres, with which it is connected by railway. Its population is about 30,000.

The Plague at Hongkong.

HONGKONG, Sept. 18.—Twenty deaths from the bubonic plague took place here last week. Eighteen new cases have been officially reported.

More Plague Cases Near Delagoa Bay.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 18.—Fresh cases of the bubonic plague have occurred at Magude, a small place near here.

Panama Without Law Courts.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 18.—The Panama Star and Herald, commenting on the leave of absence granted to court officials, says: "The Government, under the circumstances, will possibly experience difficulty in securing substitutes. Thus Panama from to-day will be practically without law courts." A dispatch from Anapoima says President Sanclemente is in excellent health.

Yaquis Put Mexicans to Flight.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Sept. 18.—Twenty-five Mexican cowboys were attacked in Sonora by the Sonora mounted Yaquis, who opened fire on them and then swooped down and drove horses and cattle guarded by the Mexicans away. Seeing themselves outnumbered, the Mexicans put spurs to their horses and ran away, but one vaquero, a young man of great courage, remained and fought the whole body of Yaquis, killing many of them. He was finally shot, and it is said his body was horribly mutilated.

The Kaiser Leaves for Sweden.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Emperor William has gone to Sweden.

Health Notice! Use Platt's Chlorides for household disinfection. Sold by druggists.—Adv.

NEWFOUNDLAND HURRICANE.

Sixteen Added to the Death List from Thursday's Storm—Schooners Angler, Lily May, and Daisy Lost.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 18.—Reports received to-day add sixteen lives to the death roll resulting from Thursday's hurricane.

The schooner Angler went down in Placentia Bay with five men, the schooner Lily May was driven ashore on Mistaken Point with the loss of seven men.

The schooner Daisy lost one man overboard, and subsequently had a boat capsized, drowning three.

SHIP GEORGE STETSON BURNED.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The ship George Stetson of Bath, Me., Capt. Patten, from Portland, Oregon, June 17, for Taku, China, has been burned at Loo Choo. No lives were lost.

The George Stetson was built at Bath, Me., in 1880, registered 1,845 tons, and was owned by Arthur Sewall & Co.

BOAT'S CREW REPORTED LOST.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A boat containing the Captain and eleven men from the French steamer Dunrae, reported on Saturday to have foundered off the Island of Elba, in the Mediterranean, is believed to have sunk with all on board.

The Dunrae, which was formerly the Alesia, was commanded by Capt. Coste, and was last reported at Marseilles on Aug. 5, from New Orleans. Part of the crew were saved, according to the first dispatch.

KAWANANAKOA ON HAWAII.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Prince David Kawananakoa of Hawaii says that the Hawaiians are very anxious to know what sort of Government they are to have.

"The Dole Government," he said, "is running along in its own peculiar fashion, doing the best it can, but there will be great relief when its régime is over. If we are to be put in the territorial category, it will be better to send us a Governor from the United States, who has never been mixed up in any of the local controversies, than to take a resident of the islands, who would be satisfactory to only a portion of the inhabitants."

MAY BE NO FESTIVAL.

Instructions to Chicago Committees to Suspend Preparations Until Labor Trouble Is Settled.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The difficulties between labor unions and the Committee on Arrangements of the Chicago Fall Festival reached a climax to-day, when instructions were issued from festival headquarters suspending all preparations for the celebration.

A letter was sent by Chairman Truax to the various Chairmen of committees advising them to stop the further payment of funds until it is definitely known whether the labor unions will carry out their announced intention of declaring a strike on the Federal building and on the festival arches unless the cornerstone to be used in the Federal building is discarded and one cut by union labor substituted.

MR. McKINLEY'S HISTORIC GAVEL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—G. W. Baird, Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Building, to-day presented to President McKinley a gavel of historic interest. It was presumed that the President might use it on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new public building at Chicago on Oct. 9, but the President will have no need to use it. Secretary Gage will preside and he may wield it.

The gavel was made from ironwood from the timbers of the old Spanish fort at Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, where the first fight between the United States forces and those of Spain occurred on Spanish soil. In the fight there Dr. Gibbs and several marines were killed. Near this point the first Masonic lodge ever held in Cuba met. The gavel was made by Gardiner C. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Vulcan.

Laborers on Chicago Schools Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Hodcarriers and laborers have quit work on all School Board buildings. Eleven schoolhouses are affected. The work of repairing and relining the boilers for heating the schools was being carried on by a mixed force of union and non-union men. This morning the union men refused to resume work unless the non-union men took out working cards in the union. This practically stops work on the heating plants, and may necessitate closing the schools in question unless speedily adjusted.

TO RETAIN ITS NATURAL GAS.

Special to The New York Times.

MARION, Ind., Sept. 18.—Arthur A. Brady of Muncie filed four suits in the Circuit Court here to-day to preserve to Indiana the benefits of natural gas and to prevent it being piped to other States, which, it is thought, will settle the question of whether or not the State's wealth can be taken in such a manner outside its limits. The Indiana Natural Gas Oil Company, better known as the Chicago Pipe Line Company, is made defendant in each suit. The Manufacturers' Gas Oil Company, an association of manufacturers of the gas belt, is the plaintiff.

The manufacturers met last Winter and organized, but for some months nothing more was heard of the organization. Attorneys have been at work preparing papers, however, and the result of their labors is the filing of the four suits.

The first suit is filed under a general law passed in 1889 prohibiting the piping of gas from the State. This law was once held to be unconstitutional. The second suit is brought under a section passed in 1891 which prohibits the transportation of natural gas in pipes with a pressure of more than 400 pounds to the square inch. The third is filed under a law which prohibits transportation of gas in pipes above rock pressure which will average about 165 pounds. The fourth comes under a law that prohibits the use of artificial appliances for increasing the flow of gas through pipes.

The plaintiff shows that since the discovery of gas there have been located in Madison, Delaware, and Grant Counties 260 corporations, with a combined capital stock of $17,334,500, all of which are dependent on gas for fuel. It is shown that previous to 1898 the total assessed valuation for the three counties is $26,53,000, while in 1898 the valuation was 66,888,610, an increase of 153 per cent., while at the same time the increased valuation in the whole State was but 55 per cent.

The plaintiff asks that the defendants be perpetually enjoined and restrained from piping or transporting through pipes any natural gas out of the State.

SAW MANY DIE IN KLONDIKE.

James Holm of Philadelphia Tells a Terrible Tale of Suffering.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 18.—James Holm of Philadelphia, spokesman for seventy-five men who arrived to-day from the Edmonton trail, says:

"We have been living on the Canadian and American Governments for five months. We were stranded at Mud Bay. We had two days' food left when the Cascasia Company of Glenora heard of our condition, and provisioned us until the Hudson Bay Company, under charter from the Government of Canada, transported us to the coast.

"The list of those whom I helped to bury or saw die myself is as follows: P. Hoffman of New York, drowned in Great Slave Lake, July 1898; Canute Nelson, starved to death, has wife and family in Chicago; J. McNeely, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., found dead December, 1898; Peter Rimmsen, a Swede, of New York, accidentally shot through the head last November in my tent; Valentine Wendler of New York, strayed from his partner, Charles Helmuth of Brooklyn. We found him and buried him. R. P. Ford of Mill Village, Penn., carried 100 pounds on his back for 800 miles and then dropped dead.

"We found three Londoners in Shack dead from the scurvy in February, 1898. I forget their names. A man named Refuse of Nova Scotia died from scurvy in French Creek. A man named Dimmick of Halifax was buried on Hay Mountain by us. We saw James Butler of London, England, drown in Cranberry Rapids. A young fellow named Wells, with a Colorado party, died from scurvy at Telegraph Creek. We saw Hubert Sauvagi of Montreal drown in July, 1898, and another unknown man from Paterson, N. J.

DORA HAVEMEYER MARRIED

Lieut. Commander Winslow of the Navy the Bridegroom.

CEREMONY AT NEWPORT VILLA

Elaborate Floral Decorations and an Extensive Musical Programme—Dinner for 100 Children.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.—At noon to-day the wedding of Miss Dora Havemeyer, youngest daughter of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, and Lieut. Commander Cameron McR. Winslow of the United States Navy was celebrated at the residence of the bride's mother, on Bellevue Avenue, which was handsomely decorated throughout for the occasion. In view of the fact that the family of the bride is in mourning, but few of the cottage colony were bidden to the ceremonies.

It will be recalled that Mrs. Havemeyer, the mother of the bride, endeavored to have Bishop Harkins grant a dispensation for the marriage to be performed in St. Mary's Church, but as the bridegroom was a Protestant, the Bishop refused the request. The ceremony therefore took place at the Havemeyer villa, known as Friedheim. The ceremony to-day was performed by the Rev. Father Meenan, pastor of St. Mary's Church of this city, assisted by the Rev. Father O'Farrell, pastor of the Church of the Holy Innocents, in New York. All told, there were about fifty persons present.

The wedding march was rendered by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which came from Boston for the occasion. The presents were numerous as well as handsome.

The best man was Charles G. Winslow of Boston, a cousin of the bridegroom, and the bridesmaid was Miss Lily Oelrichs, a cousin of the bride and this season's belle of the débutante group.

The bride wore a skirt of white silk, made quite simple, but richly embroidered with orange blossoms. The flounces of the skirt were finely pleated with chiffon. The corsage was of the same material, with a small V-shaped yoke, and was filled in with tucked chiffon, with elbow sleeves filled in with pleated chiffon to match the bottom of the skirt. The corsage was fastened on the left side, and was worn with real orange blossoms, which were used also to hold the veil in place. They were sent to the bride by a friend in the South.

Miss Havemeyer carried bridal roses, and her traveling dress was a tight-fitting gray tailor-made gown. Miss Oelrichs, the bridesmaid, was attired in white chiffon trimmed with flowers. Her waist was crêpe de chine trimmed with lace and chiffon. A hat was worn of white tulle trimmed with white roses and she carried pink roses. She made one of the handsomest bridesmaids the cottagers have seen for a long time.

The marriage ceremony took place in the Octagon saloon. This room is in the centre of the house and faces the main entrance. It was decorated entirely in white flowers, and was a bower of heavy garlands, which reached from the centre of the ceiling to the side walls, and were artistically looped above the heavy lace curtains. They were caught up and tied with broad white satin ribbons. Other heavy garlands of white roses dropped down between the curtains and the gold-framed Louis Philippe mirrors, of which there were six, reaching from floor to ceiling. A number of vases, ingeniously hidden by green, were placed at each intersection of the festooning and filled with water, in which were placed huge loose bunches of beautiful roses and lilies of the valley.

Directly opposite the wide main door was arranged a miniature chapel of Gothic design, which was covered entirely with asparagus vine and maidenhair fern for a groundwork, over which were strewn white roses, lily of the valley, stephanotis, and the beautiful and rare flower the Star of Bethlehem. These flowers were all arranged in bunches and sprays in small bottles filled with water, which were hidden in the green.

In this chapel was arranged an altar, with all its church appointments. This also was decorated with chaste white flowers. Suspended right over the bridal couple was a large cluster of rare white orchids. The fireplace and a large mirror above it were decorated with palms and foliage plants, and on the mantel were two large vases of bamboo and other tall grasses and white roses. To dim the light from the windows large screens of ivy and asparagus were used at each side of this chapel.

The "Gray parlor," adjoining the centre room, was banked and massed with groups of large palms, ferns, and foliage plants, and out of this group arose an immense tree four feet high, formed of hundreds of American Beauty roses. The mirrors and chandeliers were festooned with the light, feathery asparagus fern.

The dining room was decorated in a very unique manner, the two corners diagonally opposite were arranged in masses of beautiful plants and ferns in artistic groups, out of which arose orange trees covered with fruit. The mantel and mirror were festooned with grape vines, from which hung huge bunches of grapes of different colors. Branches of miniature apples and various other fruits hanging from their boughs decorated the mantel.

The bridal table was one solid bed of growing lilies of the valley, with thousands of blossoms from the centre of which stood out the solid gold family epergne, filled with beautiful roses. Dainty garlands of stephanotis reached from the epergne to the candelabra. A number of small tables in the "Red room" were decorated with baskets of American Beauty roses artistically arranged with handles of broad satin ribbon of the same color.

The smoking room was decorated in bachelor style with large bunches of white daisies and red roses. The hall was banked on either side of the steps leading up to the main floor with an immense number of palms. Extending across the hall was a screen of white lattice work, the centre leaves of which opened. This was garlanded and festooned most artistically with large bunches of white roses and lilies of the valley tied with bows of white satin ribbon, as were the two handsome candelabra, and the Cupids on top of these held each a vase of white roses and lilies of the valley, tied also with satin ribbon.

After the wedding breakfast the bridal couple left for New York, and after a few days there the bridegroom will report for duty to Admiral Sampson, on the flagship New York, of which he is the Flag Lieutenant.

When the couple were leaving Friedheim a shower of rice and old slippers followed them. The carriage which took them to the Wickford boat was decorated with white satin ribbons.

While the wedding was in progress, 100 children were being entertained and dined at Odd Fellows' Hall. The caterer had carte blanche to provide for the little ones, and as a result there are fivescore youngsters in town to-night who are filled to repletion with good viands. At the conclusion of the meal each child was presented with an American flag. During the afternoon a vaudeville entertainment was provided for them.

Before the ceremony the Boston Symphony Orchestra rendered a "Lohengrin" selection, concluding with the bridal chorus as the wedding march, with orchestra and organ. During the marriage ceremony "Sanctus," from Gounod's "St. Cecilia Mass," was given by the orchestra presided over by Prof. J. Hazard Wilson, who was director of the musical portion of the ceremony. Following the ceremony the musical programme was as follows:

Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," "Star-Spangled Banner," orchestra and organ; "Wedding March," J. Hazard Wilson; Bizet, selections from "Carmen"; gavotte: Offenbach, Overture Orpheus; Gounod, selection, "Romeo and Juliet"; Schubert, serenade; Strauss, selection, "Fatinitza"; Moscowski, serenade; Delibes, intermezzo from "Naila"; Mendelssohn, "Spring Song"; Sullivan, "Graceful Dance"; Chopin, polonaise.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., F. S. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Gray, Miss Stillman, Clement Cleveland, Jr., the Misses Gilbert, Mrs. Hugo Fritsch, Mrs. James B. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mayer, the Misses La Farge, Stuyvesant Leroy, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. H. C. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Miss Blatchford, Julian Potter, the Misses Potter, Miss Anna Sands, Miss De Barrill, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, C. M. Oelrichs, Jr., and many relatives of the groom.

Cameron—Turnure.

The first fashionable wedding in town of the season soon to open in New York was celebrated yesterday, and although the invitations to it were not general, owing to the bride being in mourning, it excited a large amount of interest and attention. It was that of Duncan Elwen Cameron, eldest son of Sir Roderick Cameron, and Miss Mary Turnure, younger daughter of the late Lawrence Turnure, who died in May last. The engagement of the young couple was rumored several times last Winter, only to be denied, and was formally announced during the Summer. The bride has been in the deepest mourning for her father, and hence only immediate relatives and a few intimate friends were invited to the ceremony. There were no wedding attendants, and no reception followed, although a breakfast was served to the bridal couple and party. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, rector emeritus of St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her second brother, George Evans Turnure, her eldest brother, Lawrence Turnure, being abroad with his wife. Roderick McLean Cameron, who recently returned to New York from Australia, and a younger brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The large parlors of the Turnure residence, 417 Fifth Avenue, were prettily decorated with plants and flowers. After the breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron left on their bridal tour. They will go first to Vancouver and from there to Japan, traveling slowly and reaching Paris next May for the exposition. Miss Turnure wore a very simple gown, and looked remarkably well.

Among those present were Sir Roderick Cameron, Miss Daisy, Miss Kitty, and Miss Isabel Cameron, sisters of the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, his brother-in-law and sister; Major and Mrs. Mallery, brother-in-law and sister of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. George Evans Turnure, her brother and sister-in-law, and Messrs. Percy and Redfield Turnure, brothers; Mrs. David Turnure, Miss Mary Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. William Schall, and a few other friends. Mrs. Cameron inherited from her father a goodly fortune. With her sister, Mrs. Mallery, formerly Miss Jeanne Turnure, she was noted for some years in New York society for her fine carriage and devotion to outdoor sports.

Stonehill—Loucheim.

The marriage of Miss Aline Loucheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Loucheim of 229 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Arthur I. Stonehill, took place at the home of the bride's parents at noon yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El. Only members of the families were present. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Stonehill left for a four weeks' tour.

Chinn—Ferguson.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 18.—Phil T. Chinn, youngest son of Col. Jack Chinn, and Miss Elsie A. Ferguson, only daughter of Starter James B. Ferguson, were quietly married yesterday afternoon unknown to their friends, and at 6 o'clock they left for Chicago, where they will spend two weeks.

ADIRONDACK FOREST FIRES.

Now Beyond Control—Parts of Warren and Hamilton Counties Being Devastated—Houses Burned.

SARATOGA, Sept. 18.—Forest fires are extending with terrible rapidity in the lower Adirondacks, and have got beyond control of the fire fighters.

Portions of Warren and Hamilton Counties are being devastated.

At Tupper Lake, the situation is alarming, and the people in that section are discouraged and worn out from continually fighting fire. The air is heavy and oppressive with smoke.

CARTHAGE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Forest fires are raging within the vicinity around Benson's Mines and Newton Falls, fifteen miles from here, on the edge of the Adirondacks. Four dwellings at Benson's Mines have been destroyed and the flames threaten the plant of the Magnetic Ore Company. The company has been forced to shut down its plant, which recently started up after being idle for years. The employes are fighting the fires. Much pulp wood has been destroyed.

The Fire Department from this village has been at work for hours in the burning district. The loss at present is many thousands of dollars.

MASTER BREWERS IN SESSION.

Three Hundred Delegates at the Convention in Terrace Garden.

The eleventh annual convention of the United States Master Brewers' Association opened yesterday at 2 o'clock in Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street. About three hundred members were present. President Guggenheimer delivered an address of welcome on the part of the city. The freedom of the city has been extended to the delegates. Mr. Guggenheimer told the brewers that their industry has grown to be one of the recognized branches of the industries of this country. The proceedings of the convention will be held in the German language. The delegates will go to West Point to-day on an iron steamboat, under the auspices of the American Malting Company. The annual banquet will be held in Terrace Garden to-morrow evening. The evening meeting was of a social character.

LABOR UNIONS COMBINE.

Central Organizations with 300,000 Members in One Body.

The conference of representatives of central trade and labor organizations of the city held another session last evening, at 64 East Fourth Street. The conference decided to amalgamate the central labor organizations into one vast central body representing all those organizations and their constituent unions, which are said to have altogether about 300,000 members.

The grand central body is made up of the representatives of the following central organizations:

Central Federated Union of Manhattan and the Bronx—Ernest Bohm; District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor—Michael Fitzgerald; District Assembly No. 253, Manhattan—T. Finn; Board of Walking Delegates of Manhattan—Richard Pattison; Building Trades Council of Manhattan—J. McGill; Bohemian Central Labor Union—F. Steyskal; Brooklyn Central Labor Union—M. J. Flaherty; District Assembly No. 220 of Brooklyn—Thomas O'Reilly, and District Assembly No. 75 of Brooklyn—James Pines.

Delegate Parker of District Assembly No. 253 remarked that the amalgamation would put a stop to much friction among labor organizations. If they were to combine politically as well, he added, they would sweep the city.

DEATH OF THOMAS M. CROFT.

Racing Secretary of the Brighton Beach Association Passes Away.

Thomas M. Croft, the racing secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, who died at his home in Brooklyn last Saturday of heart disease, was one of the most widely known men in the country in his line of business. He was about fifty-two years old. In the days of opera at the Academy of Music, in this city, Croft was associated with Col. Mapleson as Treasurer. He served in that capacity for several seasons, and through his alertness, urbanity, and accommodating spirit he became very popular. One of the stanch friends made by him at that time was D. D. Withers, an admirer of opera and of horses.

Mr. Withers was the moving spirit in the Monmouth Park Association, and as Capt. Coster, the Secretary of that association, had also taken a liking to Croft, the latter was induced to accept the post of Assistant Secretary at Monmouth Park. He filled that place for several years with such acceptability that he became in course of time Mr. Withers's right hand man. In the performance of his duties he came into contact with every horseman of consequence in this country, and his sterling qualities won him a great many friends. Mr. Croft rendered effective assistance to Mr. Withers in the building and the operation of the new Monmouth Park. When the racing on that noted track ceased a few years ago Croft retired to a small farm in that locality, and for a while enjoyed the rôle of gentleman farmer. He was appointed racing secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association about a year ago, soon after the death of Secretary Charles V. Sass. The Brighton Beach racing programme for the season just closed was made up by Mr. Croft.

Throughout his career as a turfman Mr. Croft kept up his interest in musical matters, and retained his extensive acquaintance among members of that profession. Campanini, Nicolini, Adelina Patti, and other famous starers were warm friends of his. He received from time to time some valuable pieces of jewelry as testimonials of Patti's friendship, and the wealthy subscribers to the old-time operatic seasons at the Academy of Music frequently remembered him in a substantial way. Mr. Croft is survived by a widow.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Autumn matrimonial season opened yesterday at Newport and in New York with two weddings, those of Lieut. Winslow and Miss Dora Havemeyer at Newport, and of Mr. Duncan Cameron and Miss Mary Turnure in town, both of which excited an unusual amount of interest and attention. The story of Lieut. Winslow and Miss Havemeyer's wedding is told in the Newport telegraphic news, and that of Mr. Cameron and Miss Turnure in another column.

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It was a coincidence that both these events should, in consequence of the brides being in mourning for their fathers, have been celebrated very quietly and in the presence of only immediate relatives and friends. The father of the Newport bride, the late Theodore Havemeyer, died a year and a half ago, while the death of Lawrence Turnure, father of the New York bride, occurred only last May. Both brides have inherited goodly fortunes, and both bridegrooms are comparatively poor in this world's goods. Lieut. Winslow has the capital of a long and good naval record and of high reputation for personal bravery gained by his exploit in cutting the cable off Cienfuegos under a hot fire in last year's Spanish-American war, while Mr. Cameron has also the capital of popularity and the liking and esteem of a host of friends. So the first of the procession of Autumn brides and bridegrooms were congratulated with true sincerity yesterday, not only by the fortunate few bidden to their nuptials, but by the members of New York society in general.

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The marriage of Miss Turnure leaves only two members of her immediate family unmarried, her brothers Percy and Redfield. Her eldest brother, Lawrence, who married Miss Romaine Stone, is obliged to reside abroad with his wife on account of ill-health. Her second brother, George E. Turnure, who married Miss Lanier, has succeeded to the headship of the banking firm in which his father, in turn, succeeded the late Moses Taylor. The bride of yesterday was at one time, with her sister, Mrs. Mallery, then Miss Jeanne Turnure, almost as well known in London society as that of New York. Both young women are of the English type, very tall, as was their father, and distingué in appearance. Mrs. Mallery was at one time reported to be engaged to Prince Dhuleep Singh, who married Lady Anne Coventry in London last year, and Mrs. Cameron's suitors have been numerous.

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Mrs. Winslow, formerly Miss Dora Havemeyer, is the youngest and the last of the daughters of the late Theodore Havemeyer to be married. She is only eighteen, and has never been in society. Her husband, Lieut. Winslow, is her senior by over twenty years. She resembles her next elder sister, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, formerly Miss Marie E. Havemeyer, being tall and slight and a brunette. She has exceedingly charming manners and a very refined and dainty personality. Her wedding was a beautiful affair, and was conducted with all the hospitality and care and attention to details for which her mother, Mrs. Havemeyer, is so noted. The ceremony took place in the large circular room in the Havemeyer villa, Friedheim, on Bellevue Avenue. All the windows and doors were hung with white curtains, looped back with white satin ribbon. From the middle of the ceiling large heavy garlands of laurel depended, which were looped up to the top of the wall at intervals, and again fell to the floor. The effect of the green between the white curtains was very striking. The bride's gown was a very beautiful one of heavy corded silk, brocaded, and was trimmed with rare lace. Her trousseau was the most elaborate and the handsomest of that of any bride of recent years. Among her gifts were a set of tablecloths and of linen sheets, both trimmed with exquisite lace. Her presents were remarkably rich in quality. Among these were a fine small silver and diamond sunburst from her mother, a set of silver meat dishes from her sister Mrs. Tiffany, a remarkably beautiful table service from her brothers and sisters, and a rare old fan from Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

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The Trave, which sails to-day for Southampton and Bremen, has booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burke, H. F. Lewis, and N. A. Colburn. On the St. Louis, which sails to-morrow for Southampton, there are booked, among others, R. M. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. H. McLean and two daughters, Frederick Stone, and the Hon. Ethelbert Watts, Vice Consul General at Cairo. The Majestic, which also sails to-morrow, has booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. Duncan C. Chapin, H. Davis, Miss Curtis, A. W. Evarts, W. D. Falconer, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Miss Mary and Miss Valerie Hadden, the Hon. Justice Kennedy, G. H. Ledlie, George M. Lvon, Andrew B. McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Powell, J. W. Osborne, Julian W. Robbins, W. Russell, Jr., William C. Stuart, D. T. Timagenis, Greek Consul; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Tremaine, and the Hon. W. W. Vivian. Mrs. Hadden and her daughters are sailing in consequence of the death of Mrs. Hadden's mother, Mrs. Edward Burkhardt, which took place in Paris on Sept. 14.

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The marriage yesterday at New Haven of William Littauer and Miss Kate Manice, the first news of which was given in THE TIMES yesterday morning, was rather a surprise to many friends of the young couple, as they have been engaged for a number of years, and there was no talk last Summer of any immediate marriage. Mr. Littauer is a brother of Mrs. Oscar L. Richard of this city, and is well known in the hunting clubs, as he is quite a horseman and whip. Miss Manice is also a noted amateur whip. She spent last Summer, as usual, with her mother at Narragansett Pier, and there was a report in circulation there on Saturday that her marriage to Mr. Littauer had taken place last week. Mr. Littauer is a man of independent means, and Miss Manice has also a goodly income of her own. She is a cousin of William D. Manice, who married Miss Remsen, and of Mrs. Newbold Edgar and Mrs. Henry Alexander.

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The avenue and the fashionable restaurants are beginning to have a familiar appearance. There were quite a number of people in town for the day yesterday. The Waldorf Palm Garden was crowded at the luncheon hour. At the Holland House were Rene and Ernest La Montagne, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was expected yesterday, and her house on Fifth Avenue was thrown open. She will remain in town several days.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould passed the first days of September in Paris, after a delightful Summer in Switzerland. They arrived in London and were at the Carlton a few days before they were booked to sail from Southampton on the St. Paul. Their booking will bring them here by to-morrow or Thursday. On the same ship is J. J. Van Alen, who comes on a short trip, and Mr. and Mrs. McCoskry Butt, who have been in England and on the Continent.

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The Adirondack camps are beginning to be deserted. Mr. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton arrived at Ellerslie on Saturday last from their camp on Lake Saranac. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are due at their White Plains house this week, after passing several weeks in the mountains.

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The town at present has certainly a full complement of Princes. At the Waldorf there is Prince David Kawanakoa of Honolulu, while at the Fifth Avenue there are the Princes de Croy of Belgium and de Craig-Sobre. Both the Craig-Sobres and the de Croys are a very old Belgian family and have some estates. The Honolulu Prince is a near relative of the late Queen Kapiolani. The arrival of the dark Prince "Ranjin," the cricket player, who is due shortly, and that of the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene next week from Newport on their wedding tour will complete the list of titled foreigners.

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Mr. and Mrs. Macgrane Coxe were in Paris at the beginning of the month. They were to take a trip through Touraine before they returned to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer and Mrs. Wesley Watson were at the Hotel Ritz at the same date, coming from Brussels. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant were also in Paris at the same date.

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The departure of the Prince of Wales from Marienbad some three weeks ago ended the season there, and his leaving was followed by the vanishing of society, which will not return there for another year. A correspondent writing of the scene at the Waldemuhle restaurant on the last day of his stay mentions among other people Mrs. John Mackay, who was seated on the veranda with her bright little black toy spits, Gipsy; Mrs. Moore, who had come over from Carlsbad, the widow of Mr. "Plus" Moore; Mr. and Mrs. Willie Duer, who had a party of four and who were near the Prince's table, and Mr. Fisher, who will shortly sail with his two charming stepdaughters, the Misses Agnes and Sashine Blackington, for this country.

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At Lucerne there have been races, and there were many boxes taken by the visiting Americans. Among others who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Miss Ethel Davies, Mrs. Leishman, the wife of the United States Minister, and the Baron and Baroness Hesse-Wartegg. Mrs. Watson of Boston has been the guest of Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

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Dinard is always gay, and each mail brings some little gossip from there. Mme. de la Charette, who was Miss Polk, gave a large garden party at Basse Motte; Mrs. Hughes Hallett and the Pell-Haggertys are still entertaining. All the fashionables have returned to Deauville, and at the last golf contests were Mr. and Mrs. Munrow, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Ridgeway, and Marquise de Galliffet.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.—At the adjourned annual meeting of the Newport Reading Room, these officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Edward M. Neill; Secretary—Roland King; Treasurer—James A. Swan. Pembroke Jones and Winthrop Rutherfurd were elected stockholders.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will close Belvoir about Sept. 26 and return to New York for the Dewey celebration. Shortly afterward they go to Europe to spend the Winter, and next Spring they will return to Newport.

The Right Rev. Bishop Chatard of Indianapolis is registered at the Aquinack.

Mrs. Mason Renshaw Jones has rented her villa at Harrison and Halidon Avenues, known as Lawnfield, to Dr. William Barton Hopkins of Philadelphia for next season.

The wedding of Marie Ellene Barnard, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Allyn Mather Barnard of San Francisco, to Frank Russak of New York, will take place to-morrow evening at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Squires.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will conclude their Newport season to-morrow and depart on the yacht Nourmahal for Rhinebeck.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown will take a party of guests to New York on the steam yacht Ballymena for the Dewey celebration.

It is now reported that Sir Thomas Lipton has set Friday next as the time for his visit to Newport.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., returned to New York to-day, and in a week Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will return to the city for the Winter.

Mrs. Astor has arranged to return to her New York house the last of November.

Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan gave a large dinner party at Stone Villa. Later there was informal dancing.

Mrs. Admiral Baldwin gave a dinner of six

SHAMROCK'S FAST TIME

Sails the Full Thirty-Knot Racing Course in 3 Hours 39 Minutes.

WIND BLOWS AT 14 KNOTS

Sir Thomas Is Elated by the Splendid Manner in Which the Cup Challenger Carries Herself.

The first trial of the Shamrock over the full thirty-knot course over which the contests between the Columbia and the Irish aspirant for international yachting honors will be sailed next month was made yesterday under the influence of a breeze that, starting at eight knots, gradually increased until it swept the waters at a fourteen-knot clip.

Her performance proved conclusively that in a breeze beyond twelve or fourteen knots she would prove a dangerous opponent for the pride of the New York Yacht Club, and the more powerful the wind the greater will be the chance of victory for Sir Thomas's flier.

The sky was blue and the surface of the sea was ruffled by scarcely a ripple during the early morning when the Shamrock, with jib and staysail in stops, passed out from her mooring inside Sandy Hook in tow of the tug James A. Lawrence. Shortly after the vessel was under way the sailors manned the halyards of the mainsail and the big expanse of canvas was peaked up properly before the yacht passed the bell buoy on the tail of the Hook.

When outside the bar the club topsail was sent aloft, the jib broken out, and a baby jibtopsail set. The towline was then cast off and she stood out for Scotland Lightship. Signals were set from the Erin, from the bridge of which Sir Thomas Lipton watched the Shamrock, to sail the full course, fifteen nautical miles to windward and return.

The preparatory signal was made from the Erin at 11:40, and a few minutes later the Lawrence steamed away to windward with a log trailing from an outrigger on her port quarter. At 11:45 a scream from the whistle of the Erin, and the Shamrock, which had been hovering about the leeward side of the imaginary line, started across, her starboard rail to windward and her crew curled up snugly like so many canvas sandbags under her weather rail.

She carried the same handsomely carved cross-cut mainsail, a staysail, jib, baby jibtopsail, and a new club topsail that, although smaller than the one under which she made her first time trial, was still a formidable expanse of duck.

Eleven minutes after the start the wind had increased to eight knots and the Shamrock glided through the water at a pace that gladdened the hearts of her owner and admirers on board the big white steamer that followed in her wake. At 11:57 her helm was put down and her boom was shifted to starboard, making a pretty picture as she buried her lee rail in the green water that bubbled along her side and was lost astern in a line of foamy wake.

She was again sent about at 12:45 and held the starboard tack until 1:25, when the helm was once more put down and she filled away toward the Long Island shore. At 2:10 she luffed around the tug Lawrence, which was "hove to" at a distance of fifteen knots from the lightship, her elapsed time between the two points being 2 hours 25 minutes. Her spinnaker pole was quickly lowered to port and the big sail set flying, as is the custom on board the Shamrock, and she began the journey home at a good ten-knot gait, taking in her headsails and setting her balloon canvas after she had squared away toward the lightship.

When she had logged two knots on her homeward way the wind shifted more to the southward. The spinnaker was at once taken in, the sheets trimmed a trifle, and the rest of the journey was a broad reach. She covered the remaining thirteen knots to the home mark in fifty-eight minutes, the breeze being at the rate of fourteen knots. The racer crossed the finish line in grand style at 3:24, having covered the entire distance in 3 hours 39 minutes elapsed time, and the run home in 1 hour 14 minutes.

The spin to-day, it is said, will be over the triangular course, ten miles to a leg.

As the afternoon wore on the soldiers at the proving grounds at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, began practicing, and as the Shamrock completed the run a report from one of the guns mounted there was wafted over the waters. The projectile dropped in the water about six miles north of the yacht. This is the only foundation for the scare heads in some evening papers stating that the shot struck dangerously near the yacht. The Shamrock was within 200 yards of the Scotland Lightship at the time.

After the race Sir Thomas and all on board the Erin expressed themselves as greatly pleased with each succeeding performance of the Shamrock, and Sir Thomas said that he was still confident of capturing the cup and taking it home in the cabin of the Erin.

COLUMBIA HAS A NEW SAIL.

A Heavier and Larger Main Sheet Bent on the Yacht Yesterday.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 18.—A new mainsail was bent on the Columbia to-day, which apparently is much larger than any used previously. From appearances the new sail is of a different quality than that of the sails formerly used on the big boat, and also is considerably heavier. It is thought that the canvas is that ordered from Lawrence (Mass.) manufacturers some time ago.

Among those who inspected the Columbia to-day were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who came over from Newport on their sloop yacht, the Queen Mab. They had luncheon on the tender St. Michaels, and the early part of the afternoon was spent in looking over the Columbia.

Thirty-Footers Run Aground.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.—The thirty-footers were reduced in number to-day to three, and before the week is over it is very probable that the racing season will end. The race for sweepstakes to-day was over the Dyer's Island course, and while off Taylor's Point the Carolina ran ashore, and the Vaquero III. followed her example. The Carolina was soon off, and she managed to haul off the Vaquero III. Neither boat was injured. The other boat which entered the race was the Asahi, which won.

HARVARD FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

Forty Candidates for the Eleven on the Field Yesterday.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 18.—The principal candidates for the Harvard football team reported for practice forty strong on Soldiers' Field this afternoon. College will not open for over a week, yet the number of candidates was surprisingly large for this date.

The practice was to have been of the lightest character anyway, but on account of the heat it was made very short. A dog trot around the gridiron, passing and falling on the ball, and a little kicking made up this afternoon's work. Head Coach Benjamin H. Dibblee, Capt. Burden, and W. A. Boal, all of last year's eleven, had charge of this work, while B. G. Waters, '94, stood by to get a first look at the heavy line material, the development of which will depend largely upon him.

The first line-up will probably be on Thursday of this week. Although the regular training table will not be started until college opens, the entire squad has begun strict training, and most of the men will take their meals at the 'Varsity caterer's establishment.

PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL MEN.

Capt. Edwards Instructs Candidates—Baseball Election.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 18.—All the morning trains brought in crowds of students. The campus and streets were full of college youths this afternoon. The latest reports estimate the number of students in the freshman class at 360.

Capt. Edwards issued a call to-day for all the university and seminary students of football ability to report for practice at the 'Varsity field to-morrow. This afternoon Capt. Edwards and Trainer Christie gave several of the new candidates light practice on the gridiron and instructed them in the principles of the game. Edwards says the heavy men, for at least two weeks, will take short cross-country runs to get off surplus weight. All the old players have returned, and after the meeting of the candidates to-morrow regular practice will begin on Wednesday.

Thomas W. Cloney, manager of the 'Varsity baseball nine, announced to-night that Arthur Hillebrand, ex-Captain of the football team, has been elected Captain of the baseball nine, to succeed Frederick W. Kafer, resigned. Hillebrand is one of the best all-round men in athletics that Princeton has ever had. He has for three years played on the football team. He has been the regular pitcher on the baseball nine for three years. His election meets with the approval of students and alumni.

FOOTBALL AT YALE.

No Practice Until Wednesday—Rodgers May Be Head Coach.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 18.—Despite the statement that the Yale football management would to-night announce the name of the head coach for the football eleven, Capt. McBride and Manager Rockefeller did not make any announcement. It was practically admitted that the head coach had been chosen, but the management said that the appointment would not be made public at present. It is understood on the very best authority that James Otis Rodgers is the choice of the Captain and his advisers, though there may be a delay in his getting to New Haven to work with the eleven.

Capt. McBride announced to the candidates for the eleven who have arrived that owing to details to be completed there will be no practice until Wednesday, when ex-Capt. Thorne, Frank Murphy, Frank Butterworth, William T. Bull, and one or two other coachers will be in New Haven. They will remain for ten days. With them will also be George Cutten, last year's centre rush, who, although he lives in the city, cannot play this year, owing to his duties as pastor of a church. The coaches will remain in the city for a week or two if possible.

Raymond McGee, who was counted on for a candidate at tackle in the position made vacant by the graduation of Capt. Chamberlain, will be unable to play. While in the water a few days ago at his home, in New Jersey, he had the ill-luck to have his knee thrown out of joint. Dudley, the little half back, who was so badly injured in the Princeton game last year, and as a consequence underwent an operation, is also laid aside, as his shoulder will not permit him to play.

Trainer Robinson, who will have charge of the players physically, said to-night that if they will come to the work in good health and sound of limb he feels confident that there will be few accidents, and none of them serious, under his care.

As to reported changes in the football schedule of Yale so as to permit a game with Columbia and Brown Universities, Manager Rockefeller said he was not in a position to make any announcement as yet.

WOMEN PLAY GOLF AT ARDSLEY

Miss Clarkson Wins First Place—Mrs. Cochrane's Fine Record.

Fourteen women golfers of the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry, started in the annual handicap tournament yesterday for a special silver cup given by the club. Six scores, however, were placed in the scorekeeper's hands at the close of the day, the other contestants withdrawing. One of the six, Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, made the lowest gross figure, 105 strokes, but the handicap allowance gave Miss Cornelia Clarkson first place with a net score of 95. Mrs. Cochrane is the club champion, and she is likely to be among the Ardsley representatives at the women's championship tournament in Philadelphia next month.

Miss Eunice Terry, although the only scatch competitor, while Mrs. Cochrane received one stroke, took 114 strokes for the course. The former began well, but two or three bad holes in the second half added a few strokes to her score that might have been saved. The first eight contestants were to qualify to continue the event to-day at match play. Two match play rounds will be played to-day. The scores, with handicaps in the opening rounds, were:

Miss Cornelia Clarkson—		Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Out	6 7 6 4 8 8 5 10 8—62			
In	8 7 3 6 6 6 6 7 7—56			
Total		118	23	95
Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane—				
Out	4 4 5 5 9 8 5 7 5—52			
In	6 5 4 7 6 6 6 6 7—53			
Total		105	1	104
Miss May Barron—				
Out	10 7 6 4 7 9 6 6 6—61			
In	7 4 3 6 5 10 7 7 8—57			
Total		118	9	109
Miss Eunice Terry—				
Out	5 7 6 5 7 7 5 6 6—54			
In	5 7 3 8 7 5 8 7 7—60			
Total		114	0	114
Miss Lilian Brooks		124	8	116
Miss Ethel Gould		160	30	130

M. M. SINGER A GOLF CHAMPION.

Wins First Place in the North New Jersey League Tournament.

Mortimer M. Singer of the Lawrence Harbor Country Club and also one of the prominent members of the Larchmont Golf Club has won the championship of the North New Jersey Golf League. In the final round, played on the Deal Beach links, Singer beat Jasper Lynch of the Lakewood Club by 2 up and 1 to play. It was a spirited contest, the cards being:

M. M. Singer—	
Out	4 5 6 3 6 6 5 4 4—43
In	5 6 6 4 5 6 5 4 ..—41
Total, 17 holes	84
Jasper Lynch—	
Out	5 5 5 4 6 7 5 5 4—46
In	6 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 ..—40
Total, 17 holes	86

The Tuxedo Golf Club added another victory to its credit on Saturday by defeating the Powelton Club of Newburg in a team match with eleven on a side. The game was played on the new Tuxedo links, the home golfers scoring eight points to three for the visitors.

The Elizabethtown golf team beat the Forest Hill golfers of Newark in a team match played last Saturday on the Forest Hill links by 19 holes to 7.

MONTCLAIR WINS A GOLF MATCH.

Defeats the Litchfield Team by a Score of 28 Holes to 0.

Montclair defeated the Litchfield golf team yesterday by the high score of 28 holes to 0. The contest was played on the new links of the Montclair Golf Club, Montclair, N. J., and was more one-sided than had been expected, in view of the fact that it was the rubber game, each club having won a match during the Summer. Allan Kennedy, who made the best score for the home team, established the new record of 85 strokes for the course. The teams and scores were:

MONTCLAIR.	Holes.	LITCHFIELD.	Holes.
T. T. Reid	5	A. Baldwin	0
Allan Kennedy	10	F. N. Smith	0
Paul Wilcox	3	W. H. Sanford	0
S. H. Harris	4	E. P. Roberts	0
F. M. Harrison	6	M. R. Griffen	0
Total	28	Total	0

After the team match, Kennedy and Reid played a four-ball game with Baldwin and Smith, and the former pair won by 6 up and 5 to play.

WOMEN AT THE TENNIS NETS.

Staten Island Ladies' Club Revives Its Fall Tournament.

The once-famous Fall lawn tennis tournament of the Staten Island Ladies' Club was revived yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston. This year's meeting becomes important because of the reappearance of Miss Bessie Moore, the former champion of America, who has been out of competition for two seasons. The scores:

Ladies' Single, Preliminary Round—Miss Bessie Moore of Brooklyn beat Miss Margaret Johnson of Staten Island, 6—1, 7—9, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—Miss E. N. Souther of Orange beat Miss D. Kobbé of Staten Island, 2—6, 15—13, 8—6.

Mixed Doubles, First Round—Miss Bessie Moore and J. P. Paret beat Miss E. Edwards and J. D. Ogilby, 6—3, 6—3.

TENNIS AT CINCINNATI.

Women Play Singles in the National Open Tournament.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The National open tennis tournament, under the management of the Cincinnati Lawn Tennis Association, was well attended to-day. There are 125 entries contesting for $700 in prizes in the events that will run all the week. The playing of Misses Closterman and Doherty was the feature. Results:

Ladies' Singles.—Miss Doherty beat Miss Hunt, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Banks beat Miss Rawson, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Steever beat Miss Leaman, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Atkinson beat Miss Field, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Parker beat Miss Rawson, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Champlin beat Miss Harris, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Closterman beat Miss Banning, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Parker beat Miss Champlin, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round—Miss Banks beat Miss Steever, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Closterman beat Miss Doherty, 6—1, 6—3.

Finals.—Miss Closterman beat Miss Doherty, 9—7, 4—6, 6—2.

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

MacLeod of Dare, an Outsider, Wins the Monarch Stakes.

CLOSE FINISH IN THE FIFTH

The Roman, Candle Black, and Chappaqua Heads Apart at the End—Mr. Croker Buys Two Fillies.

There was the air of the sales ring in the paddock at Gravesend yesterday, for sales were frequent, and among the purchasers of two of the horses sold was Richard Croker. From John E. Madden he purchased the two-year-old filly Calea, the full sister to Jean Bereaud, by His Highness Carrie C. Mr. Madden purchased the filly at private sale about ten days ago from David Gideon, and was not anxious to part with her. He concluded eventually to let her go to the Tammany chieftain at a price he would not make public. Mr. Croker also bought from David Gideon the two-year-old filly Neda. Barney Schrieber, the Western turfman, bought from Pat Dunne Bannockburn and Fly-by-Night.

The Monarch Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth, was the only stake race on the card. Most of the events were spoiled by heavy withdrawals, especially those races in which the fields were originally very light.

In the Monarch Stakes the fast Western filly Spirituelle was selected by the talent as the choice, but Martimas was generously backed by those who had heard of a fast trial by him. MacLeod of Dare and Prince McClurg were the despised ones of the field, but the first named of these two was so evidently the best once the field was in motion that there could scarcely be any doubt of the result. Martimas was off in front and took the rail, but the Western filly would not let him get away from her, and before the first turn was reached she ran up with him, and the pair ran almost locked to the back stretch. Then Spencer took Spirituelle up to the front, and showed the way by about a neck, while MacLeod of Dare trailed along easily about a length behind. Once the stretch was reached Martimas had enough, and he dropped back, gradually, while Spirituelle was being driven out by Spencer. She was evidently a bit short of work, for when MacLeod of Dare came after her, he passed her easily and won by a length.

A finish such as that between The Roman, Candle Black, and Chappaqua, in the fifth race, is well worth traveling some distance to witness. During the early part of the race it looked as if the 100 to 1 shot, Domineer, would make a runaway race of it, but he came back to the field after seven furlongs had been covered, and Candle Black took up the lead. Into the stretch he showed the way, with both The Roman and Chappaqua lapped on his saddle girths. O'Leary made a desperate effort to get his mount clear of them, but he could not shake them off, and the finish resolved itself into a fine drive down the end. Just at the final jump The Roman got his head in front, while Candle Black was the same distance in front of Chappaqua.

The first race, a five-furlong dash for two-year-old fillies, proved to be an easy thing for J. J. McCafferty's filly Cleora. For the first half mile it looked as if Affect would outrun Cleora, for she started off like a streak of lightning, and opened up a gap of several lengths. Then Bullman got the favorite together, and she quickly overtook Cleora. Once she got to Affect's saddle girths, it was all over, for she came away easily in the final furlong and won as she pleased by a length.

A handicap for all ages at a mile and a sixteenth had originally a field of five, but three were scratched, leaving only Rush and Cambrian to contend. The latter was at no time dangerous to Rush, for he won easily by the length's advantage he had maintained all through.

If there was a scarcity of material in the first two races there was more than enough for the third, fifth, and sixth events. A field of sixteen faced the flag in the third race, a five and a half furlong selling dash for maiden two-year-olds. They were about as poor a collection as has been gotten together in a long time, and Kamara, a 20 to 1 shot, who had in his previous races shown to much better advantage than any of the others, went to the front at the start and was never afterward headed. He won easily by three lengths from Vesuvian.

Judge Wardell's friends, and they were legion in the last race, were not worried much after a furlong had been run, for, although Sky Scraper cut out a merry pace for a furlong, she came back to Judge Wardell then, and the latter went to the front. He remained there to the end, winning in a drive by a length from Sky Scraper.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies which have not won $2,500. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third; weights 7 pounds below the scale. Five furlongs. Time—1:00 4-5.

1—Cleora, J. J. McCafferty's b. f., by Florist-Jennie, 107 pounds, 11 to 20 and out.....(Bullman)
2—Affect, Marcus Daly's b. f., 112, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Oneck Queen, Oneck Stable's b. f., 112, 6 to 1.....(Maher)
4—Orthia, Sydney Paget's ch. f., 107, 15 to 1.....(Odom)

Won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. Purse $800, added to a suscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 1-5.

1—Rush, T. C. McDowell's b. f., 3 years, by Wadsworth-Rena d'Or, 114 pounds, 1 to 2.....(Spencer)
2—Cambrian, W. H. Laudeman's ch. c., 3, 114, 8 to 5.....(Odom)

Won easily by a length.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.

1—Kamara, J. P. Martin's br. f., by Candlemas-Balaklava, 99 pounds, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Boland)
2—Vesuvian, W. B. Jennings's b. c., 106, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Corinthian, Arthur White's ch. c., 104, 4 to 1.....(Odom)

King Bramble, 97, 4 to 1, (Wilson;) Bombshell, 108, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Cracker, 97, 30 to 1, (Absher;) Lanza, 94, 50 to 1, (Cogswell;) Lingerie, 107, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Fleeting Moments, 99, 10 to 1, (Jenkins;) Eileen Day, 99, 100 to 1, (Brennan;) Hop Brook, 104, 50 to 1, (McDermott;) Golden Sceptre, 94, 40 to 1, (Romanelli;) Eavesdropper, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Specific, 97, 30 to 1, (C. Williams;) Mountain Mist, 99, 20 to 1, (Moody,) and Baxter Lily, 105, 20 to 1, (Bullman,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Monarch Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse $1,500, added to a subscription of $50 each, or $20 forfeit, of which $300 to the second and $200 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 2-5.

1—MacLeod of Dare, Eastin & Larable's b. c., by Candlemas-Julia L., 116 pounds, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Spirituelle, T. C. McDowell's ch. c., 116, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)
3—Martimas, W. Hendrie's ch. c., 116, 2 to 1.....(Taral)
4—Prince McClurg, J. H. McAvoy & Co.'s br. c., 126, 6 to 1.....(Odom)

Won handily by a length; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $600 in 1899. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Weights 10 pounds below the scale. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—The Roman, T. H. Ryan's br. h., 5 years, by Brutus-Beauty, 104 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Bullman)
2—Candle Black, W. H. Clark's b. c., 4, 104, 5 to 2 and 1 to 10.....(O'Leary)
3—Chappaqua, Oneck Stable's b. c., 3, 95, 10 to 1.....(Wilson)

Gen. Mart Gary, 95, 5 to 1, (Odom;) Belle of Memphis, 103, 5 to 1, (Jenkins;) Hurly Burly, 101, 5 to 2, (Clawson;) Domineer, 95, 100 to 1, (Cogswell;) Klondyke Queen, 92, 100 to 1, (Moody,) and Cock Robin, 104, 40 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. About six furlongs. Time—1:11.

1—Judge Wardell, G. W. Graydon's b. f., 4 years, by Himyar-Rokee, 94 pounds, 7 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Wilson)
2—Sky Scraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 3, 96, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Jenkins)
3—The Star of Bethlehem, H. Gibson, Jr.'s, ch. g., 4, 108, 10 to 1.....(Doggett)

Dave S., 103, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) L'Alouette, 110, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Jenks, 99, 7 to 2, (Odom;) Tabouret, 88, 25 to 1, (Ryan;) Tinge, 98, 6 to 1, (Dupee;) Lindula, 95, 300 to 1, (Boland;) Howard S., 106, 30 to 1, (Bullman;) Sensational, 93, 300 to 1, (Brennan;) Sweet Caporal, 107, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Hanlon, 88, 100 to 1, (Buen;) Maggie Doyle, 102, 300 to 1, (Bercher,) and *Tremargo, 96, 100 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The King's Highway Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ben Eder	160	Life Guard	132
Merlin	132		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won since Aug. 26; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Blueaway	110	Forget Me Not	108
Dan Rice	108	Dayo	108
Estaca	106	Jefferson	98
Cronzilla	106	Piccolo	96
Martil	103	Battle Cry	96

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $750, to carry 110 pounds; penalties. Five and a half furlongs.

Kilmarnock	117	Reynolds	110
Montanic	114	Goldone	110
Big Gun	114	Rockton	110
Hammock	110	Post Haste	110
Ross Clark	110	Pincher	110
Reminder	110	Precursor	110
Angle	110	Mac Flecknoe	110
Standing	110	All Gold	110

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Breeze Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

King Barleycorn	121	Alpen	101
Hardy Pardee	111	Hurricane	101
Toluca	103		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. About three-quarters of a mile.

McMeekin	129	King Bramble	104
Montanic	120	Hammock	103
Reynolds	110	Motley	102
Boundlee	109	Herbert	102
Benalder	108	Peaceful	100
Maidstone	100	Rochester	97

SIXTH RACE.—For mares of all ages which have not won $1,000 in 1899; special weights. About three-quarters of a mile.

Dogilda	120	Acushla	114
Lambent	120	Mai	114
Jinks	114	Monadour	114
Florence Clarke	114	Smoke	100
Lady Lindsey	114		

Cobwebs the Speedway Champion.

Nathan Straus takes great pride in the performances of his speedy trotter, Cobwebs, whose claim to the championship on the road has been defended in many brushes recently. The report that Cobwebs was beaten in a race on the Speedway on Sunday by the ex-champion pacer, Robert J., driven by his owner, Lewis G. Tewksbury, was not wholly justified. Robert J. was the victor by about two lengths in a preliminary warming-up dash, but Cobwebs soon afterward wiped out the defeat in a hard drive in which Robert J. was fairly vanquished. Prior to these trials of speed, which were the most severe Cobwebs has yet experienced, Mr. Straus's trotter defeated Dr. Gill's Captain Jack. The three contests were among the best that have been seen on the Speedway this season.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Brooklyns and Chicagos Play an Eight-Inning Tie Game—Kennedy Weakens at the End.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	89	38	.701
Philadelphia	83	49	.629
Boston	80	51	.611
Baltimore	75	53	.586
St. Louis	75	59	.560
Cincinnati	73	60	.549
Chicago	67	64	.511
Pittsburg	63	69	.477
Louisville	61	70	.466
New York	53	75	.414
Washington	49	81	.377
Cleveland	20	119	.144

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 10.
Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 5, (first game.)
Boston, 11; Pittsburg, 4, (second game.)
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 4, (first game.)
Washington, 8; Cleveland, 5, (second game.)
Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Louisville, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

Games To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Washington.

The Brooklyns and Chicagos played an eight-inning tie game at Washington Park yesterday, darkness ending the sport. The Brooklyns secured what appeared to be a winning lead, which they held up to the seventh inning. Kennedy until that stage pitched a steady game, Lange, the Chicago's big centre fielder, being about the only visiting player that could solve his pitching. Then came a break in his work. To help matters along for the visitors, Dahlen made a bad throw. The inning netted the Chicagos four runs, cutting the Brooklyns' lead down to one run. Manager Hanlon would not send Kennedy in to pitch in the seventh inning. Dunn took his place. The four hits made off him and a base on balls, with a wild throw by McGuire, gave the Chicagos three runs and the lead. It was growing dark when Brooklyn took its eighth turn with a lead of two runs to overcome. Dunn made a hit and Kelley followed with a three-bagger. Keeler hit a long fly to Ryan, and Kelley ran home with the tieing run. The next two batters went out and the game was called. Jennings, who replaced Daly at second base, did good work both in fielding and batting. For Chicago, Lange played a fine all-around game.

It was at first announced that the game would be played off this afternoon after the regularly scheduled contest for to-day. This was changed later, as Manager Hanlon does not want to work the team too hard. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf	3	2	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Jennings, 2b	2	3	0	2	0
Anderson, 1b	1	1	8	1	0
Jones, cf	1	1	2	1	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	2	4	2
McGuire, c	0	3	8	2	1
Dahlen, ss	0	0	5	7	1
Kennedy, p	1	0	0	1	1
Dunn, p	1	1	0	0	0
Total	10	13	24	18	5

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	1	0	4	0	0
Curley, 2b	2	0	0	1	1
Lange, cf	4	5	3	0	0
Everitt, 1b	1	1	9	2	0
Mertes, rf	2	2	0	0	1
Bradley, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Magoon, ss	0	2	3	4	0
Chance, c	0	1	2	1	0
Griffith, p	0	0	1	0	1
Total	10	11	24	16	3

Brooklyn	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	—10
Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	—10

Three-base hits—Casey, McGuire, Chance, and Kelley. Sacrifice hits—Keeler and Magoon. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 6; off Griffith, 1; off Dunn, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Griffith, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 9. Stolen bases—Jennings, Casey, McGuire, Lange, Mertes, Bradley, and Magoon. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings and Casey. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Connolly. Attendance, 2,000.

Bostons Win and Lose.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Boston and Pittsburg broke even to-day, Lewis had the first game well in hand up to the ninth inning, when he became unsteady, and allowed Pittsburg to score four runs and win the game. In the second game Boston drove Hoffer from the box in the second inning, and Chesbro, who succeeded him, was almost as easy. Willis kept Pittsburg's hits well scattered. The second game was called in the eighth inning on account of darkness. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Boston	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	—5
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	—7

Base hits—Boston, 7; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Sullivan; Pittsburg, Gray and Schriver.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	7	1	2	0	1	0	..—		—11
Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	—4

Base hits—Boston, 12; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Boston, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Pittsburg, Hoffer, Chesbro, and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

Louisville, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Philippi's pitching was a puzzle to the heavy-hitting Philadelphias to-day, and the game resulted in a victory for Louisville. Bernhard pitched well, but was hit at opportune times. Score:

Louisville	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Louisville, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Philippi and Steelman; Philadelphia, Bernhard and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Smith.

Baltimore, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Until the eighth inning of to-day's game Frisk, with good support, had the Baltimores shut out. Three singles and a brace of errors tied the score. In the ninth two singles and a force hit gave Baltimore the game. Score:

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Baltimore, 7; Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Frisk and Peitz; Baltimore, McGinnity and Fultz. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

Clevelands Win a Game.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Cleveland won the first game to-day in the tenth inning, when Dowd scored on a single by Hemphill, it being their first victory since Aug. 26. Cleveland started well in the second game, but stupid playing in the seventh inning allowed Washington to win the game, which was called in the eighth inning on account of darkness.

FIRST GAME.

Washington	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—5

Base hits—Washington, 12; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Washington, McGee and Kittridge; Cleveland, Harper and Sugden.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	1	2	0	0	0	2	3	..—		—8
Cleveland	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		—5

Base hits—Washington, 12; Cleveland, 13. Errors—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Washington, Dineen and McManus; Cleveland, Hughey and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

RYAN WHIPS FRANK CRAIG.

Badly Punishes the Man Who Did So Well in England.

"Tommy" Ryan, the Syracuse middleweight pugilist, gave Frank Craig, the "Harlem Coffee Cooler," a terrible drubbing before 7,000 persons at the Coney Island Sporting Club last night. Craig recently returned from England, where he had made a reputation and much money in the past three years.

Craig knocked Ryan down in the second round, but never afterward did he hold the upper hand. In the ninth round he went down five times to avoid punishment. His face was battered out of all shape when he came up for the tenth round and Referee Siler stopped the bout.

The Bridge Cycle Path Project.

The Joint Cycle Clubs' Committee, which is working to get a cycle path over the Brooklyn Bridge, held a meeting yesterday in the L. A. W. rooms in Nassau Street. Bridge Engineer Martin claims that the project is an impossibility. The meeting passed a resolution requesting all cyclists interested in the proposed path to meet at the L. A. W. rooms at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 25 to arrange for a public mass-me

ON LIQUID AND OTHER AIR

Exceptions Taken to the Prospectus of a New Company.

OFFICERS DEFEND ITS CLAIMS

Much Talk of "Mysterious Forces"—First Automobile with the New Motor Promised in Three Weeks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was drawn recently to the advertisements of the Liquid Air Power and Automobile Company of Boston, and in response to a letter addressed to the company, I promptly received a prospectus and a letter from the "Department of Finance," with a typewritten signature, stating that, the former issue of stock having been all subscribed, an advance will be made shortly to $4 a share.

The prospectus is headed with the motto, "And the last shall be first." It begins with glowing words upon steam and electricity, which are destined to become effete before this "newly discovered force"—the "greatest force ever wrested from nature." We are told that liquid air is "a scientific fact," which leads one to infer that facts are of different kinds, scientific and otherwise. The company is not satisfied with a pressure of over twelve thousand pounds to the square inch, but this is vastly increased by the "superheating process."

Perhaps the most wonderful of all the great and exclusive possessions of the company is the process for manufacturing liquid air "at a figure far less than half that claimed by any other method. * * * revealing the mystery of liquid air as the foundation of an immense business, to become in all probability the most profitable ever known to the world." Just think of it! Gold from sea water was elusive, but without comparison to the "mystery" of liquid air.

Reading carefully the description of the processes, we learn that the liquid air makes itself. To be sure there must be a "plant," which may be and probably will be an expensive one to the investors; but "the sole expense is the interest on the money invested in the plant and the wages of the workmen." Beyond this "there is practically no expense, the atmosphere being the only material to be worked upon, and that itself in our apparatus used over again, thus still further reducing the cost of production."

In other words, liquid air is produced by this company at the cost of interest and wages alone—the source of power is the air itself, which, being subjected to the magic influence of a plant, operating without fuel or steam or electricity or other known agency, forthwith proceeds to liquefy! Shade of the immortal Keely! Not even the harmonic-vibration motor deserves the laurels, bravely won in its day, in the presence of this later "mystery" of liquid air.

It is difficult to take the prospectus of the company seriously. It may be that this company does possess valuable patents, possibly some of the promised applications and economies of liquid air are actually achieved and demonstrated. But the general tone of the prospectus is not favorable to this view. Perhaps the persons responsible for it are inspired to enthusiasm by contemplation of the possibilities which are so glowingly set forth. Whatever may be the truth, if the company is organized in good faith and deserves the confidence of the public, it is unfortunate that the prospectus is of a character to arouse grave doubts.

It is impossible to learn from that document how much the company has done toward the realization of the many enumerated commercial applications of liquid air. There is not a single clear statement of fact, not a figure as to costs or economy to indicate accomplished results. All seems to be in the air—but not in the way the company intends.

The prospective investor in liquid air enterprises should not be misled by extravagant promises from irresponsible promoters. Liquid air contains only as much energy as is put into it by the compressing engine. No power is created in the operation of compression. Liquid air is not an original source of energy—it is merely a medium of transfer or transmission of power, which is generated at the cost of fuel under a boiler.

The investing public has a right to much more information than is conveyed in the general statements of the prospectus. There is no "mystery" about liquid air. It is absurd to pretend that there is any "newly discovered force" in it. It is impossible that it will yield as much available power as the engine which produces it.

Doubtless liquid air will find some useful applications, but they are not likely to develop so rapidly in practice as the prospectus would lead one to suppose. There are difficulties to be overcome which are not fully met by ingenious diagrams on paper. In this, as in other matters involving the transfer and utilization of energy, while the practicable economy of any engine cannot always be exactly calculated in advance, it is possible in every case, to fix an absolute limit which cannot be exceeded. If it were otherwise, perpetual motion might some day be realized. This is perhaps one of the "scientific facts" referred to above, but it seems to have been ignored in the prospectus before me. The language of science may be skillfully used to deceive the credulous public.

ROMYN HITCHCOCK.

New York, Sept. 7, 1899.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—When the above communication was shown the officers of the Liquid Air Power and Automobile Company, at their Boston office, by a representative of THE TIMES, reluctance was at first shown to enter upon what they termed "a newspaper controversy;" but finally a reply was made to the questions of the correspondent which indicates that the company has full faith in the practicability of its processes and their adaptability to machinery, and in the impregnability of its patent rights.

Within three weeks the first liquid air automobile is to make its appearance upon Boston streets, unless the mechanics fail to keep their promises, and this, the claim is, will be the first public exhibition of the application of liquid air as a motive power. There are mechanical problems involved which had baffled ingenuity until the skill and inventive powers of men connected with this company were combined and the result, it is claimed, was attained. In the office there is a working model of the running gear of the company's automobile, showing an ingenious contrivance for expanding and contracting the gear, so that the speed may be decreased and the power increased at will, for hill-climbing purposes, without an increase of the horse power.

The company's claims are, besides the one above mentioned, that it manufactures liquid air for one cent a gallon; that it liquefies 100 per cent. of the air which it compresses, whereas other methods have allowed for a loss of 75 per cent., and produces in one pound of liquid air the equivalent of twenty pounds of storage battery.

The superheating, which is claimed increases the pressure about 37 pounds for each heat unit, produces the instantaneous availability of the full power, or of any degree desired.

The great cheapness claimed in the cost of production is attributed, first, to the entire liquefaction of the compressed air, and, secondly, to the utilization of all the dynamic forces of air.

As to the expense, said the official with whom THE TIMES's representative talked: "Our raw material, the air, costs us nothing. Our only expense, then, besides the interest on the money invested in the plant and the wages of the workmen, is for fuel. We never claimed to operate a plant without fuel."

In reference to its patents, the Liquid Air Power and Automobile Company is a bit reticent—for business reasons, it is explained. "But," said the official, "it will be found that we are amply secured by patents in this country, and have applications pending abroad. Our rivals can, if they search the Patent Office records, find the patents under which we are working and which we have bought outright, but we do not propose to point them out for the benefit of competitors or would-be competitors."

The parts of the first automobile are being constructed in different places, and the assembling will be done at the factory, at the corner of Albany Street and Massachusetts Avenue, in Cambridge. This factory was purchased at a cost of $100,000, and is being filled with machinery, costing $50,000. It will contain two compressors of a new and improved design, each of one hundred horse-power.

There is no claim that liquid air is an original source of energy; it is secondary as much as electricity is secondary. The company officials do not controvert the assertion made by the writer to THE TIMES, that "it is impossible that it will yield as much available power as the engine which produces it," but by harnessing the three dynamic forces resultant from the production of liquid air it is possible, they say, to get a greater power than is given out by the engine.

They also claim to be satisfied that all the "difficulties to be overcome" have been solved by their experts; but they laugh at the suggestion of perpetual motion. They claim nothing, they assert, but what has been already demonstrated scientifically in three different fields of investigation.

The sanguine air pervading the office in Boston is unmistakable, and the desire is expressed that any skeptic should call and be convinced of the truth of any and all claims made.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

A plan for the reorganization of the Newark fire insurance rating compact will be submitted to the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department at its regular monthly meeting, to be held in Philadelphia to-day.

A private cable dispatch received in this city yesterday states positively that the Swiss Reinsurance Company of Zurich, whose Vice President, Dr. Simon, was recently in this country, has decided not to enter the United States.

Forty-five members of the Cincinnati Fire Underwriters' Association have issued to their companies a signed resolution protesting against a dispatch published in a business journal and attacking the alleged favoritism of Secretary Harding of the association "in his method of making rates." The resolution also declares that the members have "full confidence in the integrity and impartiality of Secretary Harding.

The insurance on the property of A. S. Nichols at 103 to 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, which was nearly destroyed by fire Saturday night, was distributed as follows: On Building—Hanover, $3,000; Traders' of New York, $3,000; German-American, $2,500; British America, $2,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $2,000; Continental, $2,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $2,000; Agricultural, $2,000; Palatine, $1,500; Lancashire, $1,500; Hartford, $1,500; Germania, $1,500; Greenwich, $1,500; Magdeburg, $1,500. On Stock—German-American, $1,787.50; Hartford, $1,787.50; Traders' of New York, $1,787.50; Hanover, $1,787.50; Continental, $1,787.50; British America, $1,650; Phenix of Brooklyn, $1,-237.50; Liverpool and London and Globe, $1,237.50; Agricultural, $1,237.50; Palatine, $825; Magdeburg, $825; Lancashire, $825; Greenwich, $825; Germania, $750. On Machinery—New York Underwriters', $1,650; Agricultural, $262.50; Phenix of Brooklyn, $262.50; Liverpool and London and Globe, $262.50; Hartford, $212.50. The brokers, Gordon, Roberts & Co., will care for the interests of the assured in the adjustment of the loss.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Edward Bok, proprietor of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—K. Morrison, Glasgow.

BUCKINGHAM—Prof. J. M. Baldwin, Princeton.

CAMBRIDGE—W. F. Hitt, Washington; J. M. Bullock, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—James Stewart, Glasgow; D. K. Symington, Scotland.

GRAND—W. Turner, Liverpool; Capt. J. MacNutt, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—The Rev. A. Stratton, Albany; Frank E. Nichols, Honolulu.

HOFFMAN—John Yuille, Glasgow; D. A. Hedderwick, Glasgow; F. B. Fortesque, Glasgow; J. Hirsch, Antwerp.

HOLLAND—Sir William Kennedy, London; the Hon. W. Vivian, England; W. A. Martin, England; F. R. Stevens, Washington; Capt. Standon and J. W. Gray, London; Cowley Lambert, London.

IMPERIAL—S. Harrison Wagner, New Haven; Stuart Robson, New York.

MANHATTAN—William Strong Post, Hartford; D. P. Garnsey, Honduras; Jay Morton, Chicago; J. B. Ingalls, Boston; the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, London; ex-Mayor J. A. Roche, Chicago.

MAJESTIC—Henrich Schnewind, Germany; Dr. Couze, Berlin.

NETHERLAND—Major J. M. Grant, St. John, N. B.; Marcus Daly, Montana.

PARK AVENUE—C. C. Stollmeyer, Trinidad.

PLAZA—D. Lonsdale Wilson, London.

SAVOY—Dr. C. Hoepfner, Frankfort-on-Maine; Sidney Rosenfeld, London; M. de Asbiroz, Washington.

STURTEVANT—Thomas Guest, Manchester, England.

WALDORF—Capt. A. G. Tate, R. N., London; ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; W. J. Hope-Johnston, England; J. Kormura, Japan; A. N. Spice, Sheffield, England; H. M. Duncan, London; A. Blashki, Sydney, Australia; Hewitt Bolce, Kingston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bullard, W. H., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. H. Bullard, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Blotchky Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; A. G. Blotchky, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; C. E. Bell, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Braman, C. L., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. L. Braman, notions, fancy, and furnishing goods; 87 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Woods, wash goods and linings; F. E. Rick, trimmings; A. J. Ferguson, groceries; T. F. Bennon, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics; 2 Walker Street.

Cook, L. W., Altoona, Penn.; housefurnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Coffin, C. W., Bangor, Me.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Dewald, George, & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; R. W. Dewald, notions and fancy goods; T. M. Lloyd, dress goods and silks; Hotel Cadillac.

Dozier, S., Norfolk, Va.; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, laces; W. S. Parker, cloaks and suits; G. H. Milliken, white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. B. Peck, domestics, silks, black goods, and linings; 2 Walker Street.

Drewey, Hughes, & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions, fancy goods; 43 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Euwers's, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; W. D. Euwers, cloaks, suits, furnishing goods; Hotel Rivers.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. G. Jesson, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street.

Frank, G. W., Kearney, Neb.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. Weatherhead, prints; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. P. Fox, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Fisher, M. D., & Sons, Spencer, N. Y.; M. L. Fisher, dry goods; H. H. Fisher, notions; Hotel Albert.

Grief, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; M. Grief, woolens; Hoffman House.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Kissinger, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Cadillac.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; M. Harmon, domestics, woolens, and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Galphin, B. F., Atlanta, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; C. A. Hengerer, carpets; G. Hengerer, furniture; 377 Broadway.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. E. Green, rugs; 45 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co.; Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Vanzwoll, flowers and feathers; 98 Spring Street; Holland House.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; S. Mayer, clothing; 406 Broadway; Gerard House.

Kaufman, J., Butler, Penn.; dry goods, notions, and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kilmer, M. S., Carthage, N. Y.; millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Katz Brothers, Honesdale, Penn.; S. Katz, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

May, D., Richmond, Va.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Machines, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; R. H. Booth, furnishing goods; J. H. Mahoney, ladies' and infants' wear; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. Schnauffer, linens and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. C. Mitchell, dry goods; 57 White Street.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. D. Williams, stationery and books; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Raymond, Mrs. I., Waverly, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Bristol.

Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. B. Rosenbaum, notions and white goods; 34 Thomas Street.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rosenbaum, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 533 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. D. Adams, bags and burlaps; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Root & McBride Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Fargo, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Morton, hosiery and underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, ribbons and ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Ruben, furnishing goods; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stafford, velvets; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Specker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Rhoads, domestics, dress goods, and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Samuels, S., Newbury, N. Y.; dry goods and notions; St. Cloud Hotel.

MUTUAL RESERVE REPORT

Supt. Payn Sends Result of Examination to Attorney General.

THE ASSOCIATION SOLVENT

President Burnham Ascribes General Character of Report to Opposition to Assessment Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Superintendent of Insurance Payn to-day, under Section 207 of the insurance law, reported the result of his examination of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York to the Attorney General as of May 16, 1899. That date constitutes such a fiscal period in its transactions as is represented by audited or completed call No. 103 upon its membership for funds with which to meet death losses and expenses.

The figures in the appended report of Chief Examiner Isaac Vanderpool place the reserve fund at $3,007,580.68; invested and other assets, not including mortuary and dues resources, $3,293,067.19; net amount of unpaid death claims, $2,122,541.41, and total liabilities, $2,317,560.37. Mortuary receipts are stated as amounting to $5,568,732.74 and mortuary disbursements, including expenses thereon, $5,865,267.74.

Mr. Vanderpool further reports that "this gives the association a balance of funds on the above basis of $975,507.22, as against $1,531,981.34 on a similar basis Dec. 31, 1897, or a decrease since then of $556,474.12.

"I have not included in the amount of outstanding claims the sum of $88,500 of claims under policies which, by the records of the association, are shown to have been lapsed for non-payment of assessments prior to the death of the insured. Suits have been brought upon the greater portion of these."

Superintendent Payn states that a study of Mr. Vanderpool's report compels him to state that "the result of the examination shows that the association is solvent."

"Any assessment insurance corporation," Mr. Payn proceeds, "owing death claims 'exceeding its assets,' and so being actually insolvent, but desiring to avoid statutory insolvency, merely has to issue an unlimited number of special or extra assessments, and as long as they are 'in process of collection' insolvency cannot be declared to exist. The law is that so long as the combined amount of the assets of the corporation and of its assessments or calls in process of collection exceeds the amount of 'matured death claims or other obligations due and unpaid' the corporation is solvent.

"The Superintendent of Insurance cannot be held responsible for the conduct of corporations of this class unless adequate and sufficient powers to protect the interests of their policy holders are definitely given him in the law. As the law now exists he is without such powers."

The examiner states "that the association's sworn statement to the Insurance Department for the year ended Dec. 31, 1896, showed it to have 118,449 policies in force, covering $225,026,061 of insurance. From the examination just closed it is ascertained, as stated, that its policies in force number 76,592, or a falling off of 41,857 since the beginning of 1897, with an accompanying loss of $130,970,090 of insurance since then, being a decrease of 35 per cent. in number of policies and 40 per cent. in amount of insurance in force."

Superintendent Payn severely criticises the position taken by the association in the receipt of bond statements in payment of premiums since the last examination. He also calls attention to "a failure on the part of the association to state conspicuously in its policies that the right was reserved to increase rates at any time, when necessary." He adds:

"In the examiner's data presented with his report, although not referred to in the report itself, I find the record of a transaction the propriety of which I question. It consists in placing a so-called contingent fund at the disposal of the President of the association, to be used by him in his sole discretion for the purpose of meeting certain expenses incident to the association's affairs.

"As shown by its official minutes the Board of Directors of the association has evidenced an appreciation of the irregularity of such payments to the President and apparently attempted to rectify the same.

"The examination of policy or premium registers and of applications for policies has shown irregularities and inequalities. In fact it may be stated that the premium rate schedule of this association is based on inequalities.

"This examination of the policy registers has also disclosed the fact that the sworn schedules furnished by the association's officers, as of Dec. 31, 1898, purporting to show the number of policies and the amount of insurance in force and the months in which the association's liability would cease, were incorrect in that they did not show the correct ages of the insured nor the correct dates at which the insurers' liability would cease, and did show $173,000 of insurance in force for which policies were never signed."

"At a hearing held before me at the Insurance Department, the officers of the association and their counsel reviewed in detail the examiner's report, for the purpose of requesting certain modifications to it. It was claimed that references should have been made by the examiner to the fact that this examination was primarily at the request of the officers of the association, and secondly because of certain allegations made against its officers and its management by certain discharged officers and employes.

"The examination was contemplated by this department before the request was made by the officers of the association. The allegations referred to did not cause the examination to be made. I had determined upon same prior to the filing of any charges.

Charles W. Camp, Secretary of the Mutual Reserve, issued a circular to the members last night by order of the Executive Committee of the association, which comments upon the report, in part, as follows:

"The Superintendent criticises the management for allowing to members of the fifteen-year class credit for matured bond statements on account of dues and assessments. He holds that these members should have been compelled to pay the assessments in cash or lose their insurance. If the management has erred technically in this matter—which it unequivocally denies, its action having been based on the advice of able counsel—it has discharged the contracts in their spirit and relieved the members holding them to the utmost possible extent of the burden of necessary cost.

"The Superintendent is an avowed opponent of the system of insurance under which the association operates. He takes occasion in this report to condemn the State law regulating that system. That law has been one of the most serious embarrassments the management has had in placing the business upon the basis of sound life insurance principles. The examination of a department hostile to the system has revealed but minor matters for criticism. The management has reduced the expenses during the present year nearly $300,000."

Frederick A. Burnham, President of the association, when seen last night declared that the general character of Superintendent Payn's report was due to his bitter opposition to the assessment plan of insurance. Mr. Burnham continued:

"The Superintendent was compelled to declare the association solvent, because it possesses a clear surplus of $1,000,000, and if he had made a correct and accurate report this surplus would have been two and a half times that figure.

"The decrease in business was caused by the lapses among the fifteen-year class. The association is better off without any of that business, which was assumed by the old Harper management at inadequate rates.

"The association is in better condition financially than ever before in its history."

Clerk Cuts His Wrists to Die.

Thomas Kibbele, a clerk, forty-four years old, of 144 East Eighty-fourth Street, tried to kill himself yesterday at the Putnam House by cutting gashes in his wrists and neck. He was discovered by a watchman in time to stop the bleeding and to save his life. A letter which he wrote to his employer, Charles Knight of 156 Fifth Avenue, and which the police found in his pocket, hints at some indiscretions. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the prison ward.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:45	Sun sets...6:03	Moon rises.. ....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:04	Gov. Isl'd...7:29	H. Gate....9:25
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:26	Gov. Isl'd...7:53	H. Gate....9:46

CREMO

SEE THAT CREMO IS ON EVERY CIGAR

Acker, Merrall & Condit
NEW YORK

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Evelyn, San Juan, &c..	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Trave, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Capri, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Homer, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kersington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	1:00 P. M. *12:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores, &c	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Themis, Cape Gracias, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 24 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 19.

Allegheny, Port Limon, Sept. 12.
Amazonense, Para, Sept. 7.
Avona, Rotterdam, Sept. 2.
Bellarden, St. Lucia, Sept. 11.
Chesapeake, London, Aug. 30.
Cynthiana, Stettin, Aug. 30.
Deike Rickmers, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
Inchmore, Gibraltar, Sept. 4.
Noordland, Antwerp, Sept. 9.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Sept. 9.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Aller, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.
Alps, Santa Martha, Sept. 13.
Hataso, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Aurania, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 7.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Sept. 10.
Patricia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Saale, Bremen, Sept. 12.
William Storrs, Gibraltar, Sept. 7.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Alliance, Colon, Sept. 15.
Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 10.
Cuba, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 12.
Norge, Copenhagen, Sept. 6.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

American, London, Sept. 11.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 16.
Europe, London, Sept. 11.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 16.

Arrived.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Quinton, Santos Aug. 25 and St. Lucia Sept. 10, to Busk & Jevons. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:44 A. M. 19th.

SS Guyandotte, Page, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Comus, (Nor.,) Andersen, Belize, &c., Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Masconomo, (Br.,) Mann, Bristol Aug. 25 and Cardiff 29th, in ballast and passengers to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 A. M.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Bodie, Baltimore Sept. 16, with mdse. in transit to Funch, Edye & Co. Will finish loading for China.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to F. C. Foster.

SS El Dorado, Patten, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Sept. 14 and Charleston 15th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Tubb London Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:05 P. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool Sept. 8, with mdse. and one passenger to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:32 P. M.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, London Sept. 7, with mdse. to Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, Kingston &c., Sept. 9, with fruit and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

U. S. transport Buford, Martens, Cienfuegos Sept. 10 and Havana 13th, with passengers and soldiers to U. S. Quartermaster's Department.

U. S. transport Kilpatrick, Rogers, San Juan Sept. 10 and Santiago 18th, with passengers and soldiers, employes, &c., to U. S. Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 9:43 A. M.

SS Alsenborn, Gillingham, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Agapanthus, (Br.,) Davies, Shields Sept. 1 and Hampton Roads 17th, in ballast to Horton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam Sept. 6 and Boulogne 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. South of Fire Island at 9:26 P. M.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 18, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Waesland, (Belg.,) (from Philadelphia,) for Liverpool.

SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS King Gruffydd, (Br.,) for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

ELECTRIC BUOY LIGHTED.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the electric buoys in Gedney Channel, New York Lower Bay, have been relighted, the necessary repairs thereto having been made.

LIBBY ISLANDS LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Oct. 1, 1899, the characteristic of the fog signal (a 10-inch steam whistle) at this station, on the S. W. end of the southwesterly of the Libby Islands, entrance to Machias Bay, will be changed to sound blasts of 2 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 13 seconds, thus: Blasts, 2 seconds; silent interval, 13 seconds; blast, 2 seconds; silent interval, 13 seconds.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 20, No. 7, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 11, 16, and 17.

HAWK CHANNEL LIGHTS—INSIDE FLORIDA REEFS.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Oct. 1, 1899, the following-named lights will be established:

Ten and Chickens Shoal Beacon Light.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, 31 feet above the water, on a square, red, pyramidal structure covered with horizontal slats, having "H. and C." in white on each side of the base, on 4 piles in 16 feet of water on the southerly side of Hen and Chickens Shoal, near its shoalest part, and on the northerly side of Hawk Channel. Conch Reef Beacon "E." E. N. E. ½ E.; Crocker Reef Beacon "D." S. E. ¼ E.; Alligator Reef Lighthouse, S. W. ½ S.

East Turtle Shoal Beacon Light.—A fixed white lens lantern light, 31 feet above the water, on a square, black, pyramidal structure, covered with horizontal slats, having "E. T." in white on each side of the base, on 4 piles in 11½ feet of water on the northerly side of East Turtle Shoal, southerly side of Hawk Channel. Duck Key, W. point, N. by E. ¼ E.; Coffins Patches Beacon, S. W. by S.; Sombrero Key Lighthouse, S. W. by W. 1-16 W.; Grassy Key, S. W. end, N. W. ¼ W.

East Washerwoman Shoal Beacon Light.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, 30 feet above the water, on a square, black, pyramidal structure, covered with horizontal slats, having "E. W." in white on each side of the base, on 4 piles in 8½ feet of water, on the northerly side of East Washerwoman Shoal, southerly side of Hawk Channel. Coffins Patches Beacon, E. N. E. ¾ E.; Sombrero Key Lighthouse, S. W. ½ S.; Pigeon Key, N. W. by W. ¾ W.

Four-Foot Shoal Beacon Light.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, 31 feet above the water, on a square, black, pyramidal structure, covered with horizontal slats, having "D. H." in white on each side of the base, on 4 piles in 8½ feet of water, on the northerly side of Four-Foot Shoal, (Delaware Breakwater Range Beacon,) southerly side of Hawk Channel. Loggerhead Key, N. W. end, N. E. ¼ E.; American Shoal Lighthouse, S. E. ¾ E.; Eastern Sambo Beacon "A." S. W. ¾ W.; Key West Lighthouse, W. ½ S.

Bearings are magnetic. All lights are referred to mean high water; depths to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 146, Nos. 868, 869, 870, and 871, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1896," Pages 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

Miscellaneous.

SS Waesland, (Belg.,) of the Red Star Line, which put in here Sunday for repairs to boilers, having left Philadelphia on Saturday for Liverpool, resumed her voyage yesterday morning.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, from New York via Cherbourg for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagois, from New York for Naples, &c., passed Gibraltar Sept. 12.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New York for Oran, passed Gibraltar Sept. 12.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Sept. 16.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 9 P. M. yesterday.

SS Handel, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, (from Santos,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Sept. 16.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New York Sept. 16.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York via St. Michael's, arr. at Gibraltar at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Naples and Genoa.

SS Isis, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 12, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices (202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.
New York Telephone, 4214 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 288 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

WM. COSSITT CONE & CO.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
BANKERS.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
EXECUTE COMMISSION ORDERS
PURCHASE OR SALE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.
Call or write for Special Reports & Market Letter.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
85 WALL STREET.

FRACTIONAL LOTS.
Exclusive and well-equipped office for
LADY CUSTOMERS.
We offer the best possible facilities for quick and profitable trading.
A. B. FOOTE & CO.,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
487 BROADWAY, N. Y.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

G. M. Carnochan & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
International Silver Company
COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCKS.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
No. 120 Broadway, New York.

To Holders of Collateral Trust Non-Cumulative Series A Income Bonds OF THE Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.:

Union Pacific Railroad Company desiring to acquire a majority of the Collateral Trust Non-Cumulative Series A Five Per Cent. Income Bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, offers to holders of such bonds to exchange the same for its own First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, bond for bond, interest to be adjusted as accrued to September 1, 1899.

This is not to constitute a standing offer, but it is intended this offer shall cease without further notification as soon as sufficient bonds have been exchanged for the purposes of Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of the Oregon Short Line Five Per Cent. Income Bonds, Series A, desiring to avail of this offer will promptly tender their bonds for exchange either to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, or Union Pacific Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

Dated September 1, 1899.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATHERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary.
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

N. Y. CENTRAL
WILL SELL AT 175
and later on go higher than Lake Shore stock. Information mailed free. Address
RELIABLE, 1,242 Broadway.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
E. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. H. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
60 shs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.
50 shs. Holland Trust Co.
20 shs. Holland Building Association.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
8 shs. Hurst Electrotype Co.
500 shs. Anglo-American Canaigre Co. (Hypd.)
3,000 shs. Chicala Water Co., Iowa (Hypd.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 Michigan Peninsula Car Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
30 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
200 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
6 shs. The Tingue Manf. Co.
35 shs. Ninth Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Panama Star & Herald.
5 shs. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
27 shs. State Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$5,000 National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1917.
5 shs. German Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
5 shs. German Am. R. E. Title Guar. Co.
28 shs. North American Trust Co.
47 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
30 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
$15,000 Citizens' Gas Co. (Bridgeport, Conn.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1935.
12 shs. Citizens' Ins. Co.
50 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$20,000 N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1941.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
300 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
2 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
25 shs. National Society Co.
5 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.
19 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
8 shs. 4th National Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, September 19, at 12:30 P.M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each (25 shares with privilege.)
20 shares Wells-Fargo Express, $100 each.
1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
Warehouse Receipts for 167 bales Sumatra Tobacco, 31 bales Havana Tobacco, and 120 cases Domestic Tobacco (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL, . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN N. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. I. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	GEORGE BLUMENTHAL
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER
JOEL F. FREEMAN,	FRANK JAY GOULD.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 62 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.
Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.
Uptown Offices, 1,182 Broadway, near 28th St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.
A majority of the above-mentioned Bonds having now been deposited with the undersigned, notice is hereby given that further deposits may be made with the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, until SEPTEMBER 25, 1899, after which date a penalty of $10.00 per Bond will be incurred.
The Committee undertakes to act ONLY for depositing bondholders.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, September 8, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.
Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.
The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 101 to 250, inclusive.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By George Sherman, Vice President.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

FOR SALE.—Preferred stock in corporation doing good business, paying 5% interest; capital guaranteed by trust company. Address B C., Box 141 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New York, September 12th, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 6, 1899. Transfer books will close on Thursday, September 21, and reopen on Friday, September 29, 1899.
S. C. HOWE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, September 14th, 1899.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., September 13, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 14, 1899, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon September 29, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon September 29, 1899, and reopened October 16, 1899.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.,
New York, September 1c, 1899.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business Monday, October 16th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 28th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on September 28th, and will be opened on October 17th.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
New York, September 14, 1899.
A dividend of Two Dollars and Quarter ($2.25) per share on the Common Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Fiscal Agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after October 2nd, 1899, to the holders of the Common Stock of record at the close of business September 20th, 1899. The Common stock transfer books will close for that purpose at the close of business on September 20th and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 3, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 6th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid in the Company's office, 32 Nassau Street, on the 2d of October, 1899. Books close at the Office of The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, Transfer Agents, 27 Pine Street, New York, September 28th, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Monday, October 9th, at 10 A. M.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Oct. 1st, 1899. Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Sept. 25th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, Oct. 2d 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Sept. 30, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ PER CENT. on the common stock of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago for the quarter ending Sept. 30 next, payable Oct. 1. Books close Sept. 19 and open Oct. 3.
WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the company, and the order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the company, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of electing Directors and for transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 2, 1899.

New York and East River Ferry Company.
New York, Sept. 15th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 5th, 1899, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 18th, 3 P. M. to Oct. 6th, 10 A. M.
ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE will be held Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 M. in the Board Rooms, No. 38 and 40 New St., New York, to elect Directors for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may legally come before them.
GEO. D. HEDIAN, Secretary.
Sept. 18, 1899.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, September 13, 1899. Secretary.

Thirty-fourth Street Cross-Town Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Forty-second St. & Grand St. Ferry Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

North & East River Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Fulton Street Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, September 14th, 1899.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., September 13, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 14, 1899, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon September 29, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon September 29, 1899, and reopened October 16, 1899.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.,
New York, September 1c, 1899.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business Monday, October 16th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 28th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on September 28th, and will be opened on October 17th.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
New York, September 14, 1899.
A dividend of Two Dollars and Quarter ($2.25) per share on the Common Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Fiscal Agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after October 2nd, 1899, to the holders of the Common Stock of record at the close of business September 20th, 1899. The Common stock transfer books will close for that purpose at the close of business on September 20th and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, October 2, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 6th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid in the Company's office, 32 Nassau Street, on the 2d of October, 1899. Books close at the Office of The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, Transfer Agents, 27 Pine Street, New York, September 28th, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Monday, October 9th, at 10 A. M.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Oct. 1st, 1899. Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Sept. 25th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, Oct. 2d 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Sept. 30, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ PER CENT. on the common stock of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago for the quarter ending Sept. 30 next, payable Oct. 1. Books close Sept. 19 and open Oct. 3.
WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.
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The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the company, and the order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the company, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of electing Directors and for transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 2, 1899.

New York and East River Ferry Company.
New York, Sept. 15th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 5th, 1899, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 18th, 3 P. M. to Oct. 6th, 10 A. M.
ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE will be held Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 M. in the Board Rooms, No. 38 and 40 New St., New York, to elect Directors for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may legally come before them.
GEO. D. HEDIAN, Secretary.
Sept. 18, 1899.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, September 13, 1899. Secretary.

Thirty-fourth Street Cross-Town Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Forty-second St. & Grand St. Ferry Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

North & East River Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Fulton Street Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks under pressure.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 18	1,099,287
To date this year	128,678,368
Corresponding date last year	74,899,147

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 18	$2,268,200
To date this year	$680,809,670
Corresponding date last year	$604,738,890

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 6@10 per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop..... ¾ | Chi., M. & St. P. pf.. ½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	1	Kan. City, P. & G.	1
Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Knick. Ice, Chi.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Knick. Ice pf.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	2	Lake Erie & W.	1½
Am. Express	5	L. E. & W. pf.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. S. & R. pf.	2	M. W. S. El. of C. pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. S. & W. pf.	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Am. S. R. pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Mo. Kan. & Texas	⅞
Am. Tin P. pf.	4	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Steel H. pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1¾	Nat. Biscuit	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Nat. Lead	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	Nat. Steel	1
B'klyn Rapid Transit.	1⅞	Nat. Steel pf.	1
B'klyn Union Gas	6	N. J. Central	⅞
Brunswick City	2⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	4
B., L. & P. pf.	10⅜	N. Y. Central	⅞
Canada South	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Cent. Pacific	⅝	Norfolk & West	½
Chi. Cons. Tract.	3	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	8¼	Northern Pacific	1
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	½	Pacific Coast	2¼
Chi. G. W. deb.	1⅞	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. T. pf.	½	Pullman Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Reading	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Republic Steel	½
Consol. Gas	2	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Den. & R. G.	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Erie	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Third Avenue	4½
Federal Steel	1½	Twin City R. T.	3½
Federal Steel pf.	1½	Union B. & P.	1½
General Electric	2½	Union B. & P. pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	2½	Union Pacific	⅝
Great North. pf.	2½	U. S. Flour Milling	2½
Hocking Valley	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Hocking Val. pf.	⅝	Wis. Cent., w. iss.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	1½
Int. Paper pf.	2½		
Iowa Central	½		
Iowa Cent. pf.	1½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 1

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1

covered at the finish. Union Traction, which opened at 32, advanced ¾ of a point, dropped to 31½, and closed at 33¼. Metropolitan preferred took a reverse, declining from 68¼ to 64½, closing at 65.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	36¼
Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co.	78
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	128
National Biscuit Company common	44¾
National Biscuit Company preferred	99
Chicago Brewing and Malting Company pf.	95¾
Chicago Brewing and Malting Company	12½
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Company	3
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	18
Chicago Packing and Provision Company	12
Chicago Packing and Provision Company pf.	50
North Chicago Street Railroad	239½
West Chicago Street Railroad	119
South Side Elevated Railroad	98
Lake Street Elevated	17¾
Lake Street Elevated Trust Certificates	15
Street's West Stable Car Line	30

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	9¼
American Linseed preferred	50
American Tin Plate common	38
American Tin Plate preferred	85¼
National Biscuit Company common	44¾
National Biscuit Company preferred	99
National Carbon common	110
National Carbon preferred	83
National Steel common	50¾
National Steel preferred	96
Diamond Match	128
West Chicago Street Railroad	119½
Chicago Union Traction	30¾
Chicago Union Traction preferred	81½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following the dull irregular market of last week, the market for outside securities yesterday showed weakness that was more marked than any movement that has recently occurred in the curb market. Only in two or three stocks was trading active, but in these, as well as in many less active issues, the day's transactions brought about substantial declines. The market was weakest during the morning, and later recovered some of its early losses. The market, however, closed irregular and in some cases the final figures were the lowest for the day. The weakness of the market at the opening led to the withdrawal of many buying orders, and little support was given. Amalgamated Copper was particularly weak, and the decline in this issue affected unfavorably the rest of the market. Liquidation was by no means heavy, but just at present the market is very sensitive to unfavorable influences, and yesterday there was sufficient selling pressure to lead to numerous declines.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, the most prominent issue in yesterday's trading, opened at 90½, a fractional recession from Saturday's closing bid, and from this figure it sold down to 88⅝. It rallied later to 89, but at the close the best bid for the stock was 88⅝, which showed a net loss of 2¼ points. Several thousand shares of Amalgamated Copper changed hands during the day, and it was probably the most active issue in the list. Much of the selling of the stock was attributed to Boston, where copper stocks have been suffering a good deal of late. Feeling in that city on the copper stocks seems much less bullish than it was a short time ago, and for some days the influence of the Boston market on Amalgamated Copper and the copper stocks generally has been very unfavorable.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS suffered net losses in both issues of stock and in the bonds. The common stock, following the general course of the market, sold down to 31½. It rallied to 31¾, fell back to 31½, and just before the close recovered to 32, closing at 32 bid, a net loss of seven-eighths of 1 point. The stock was fairly active, but the amount of this issue in the market seems still quite small. After selling down to 31½, it recovered very easily to 32, though no such sharp reaction occurred in the rest of the list, and the increased bids were met by only a few hundred shares. The preferred stock lost about 1 point, and the bonds lost 1 point. The latter sold early in the day at 101, and then declined to 99¼, closing at 99 bid. About $50,000 of the bonds were traded in. The sharp recovery that occurred just before the close in New Amsterdam Gas common seemed in keeping with the generally firm tone which this issue has shown recently. The stock seems to be fairly well distributed and to be strongly held, and the present holders are apparently willing to await the developments which are to bring about a change in the local gas situation. That present conditions cannot be long continued seems certain, and the strength of the New Amsterdam Gas issues is attributable to the confidence the holders of those issues feel in the New Amsterdam Gas Company's receiving favorable terms when a compromise is reached.

RUBBER GOODS common sold below 30 and recovered to 30⅝. The last sale of the day was made at 30, and the stock lost 1 point net. A more severe loss was suffered by the preferred stock, which sold down to 83 and closed at 82½ bid, a net loss of 8½ points. Rubber Goods was the most active of the industrial stocks, but the dealing in it was by no means large.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred ended the day with a net gain. It sold at 101, and closed at 100¾ bid, against 100½ on Saturday.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam	32	32
New Amsterdam pf.	57	58
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	99½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	35	36
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	60	61
American Wool Goods	26	27
American Wool Goods pf.	83⅞	85
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Distilling Company of America	18⅝	19¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	55	57
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5½	6¼
Electric Boat	19	23
Electric Boat pf.		47
Havana Commercial	27½	28⅝
Havana Commercial pf.	67½	68
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf.	70	72
National Gramophone	81	83
National Salt	42	45
National Salt pf.	72	76
National Tube	45	47
National Tube pf., ex div.	90	101
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf.		97½
Pittsburg Coal subs.	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100¾	101
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	82½	83½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	120	122
Sloss-Sheffield	33	33½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	75	80
Standard Oil Trust	464	468
Standard Oil of New Jersey	459	461
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf.	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	88⅝	89½
American Air Power	40	45
Arizona Lead	7½	7¾
Asphalt Company of America	17½	18
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
Chicago & Alton subs	110	112
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	98	100
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	1½
Flemington Coal & Coke	27½	28½
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4	4½
*Markeen Copper	10⅝	11¾
Mexican 5s	100¼	100
New England Transportation	7½	8½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91½	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	18½	19
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22⅝	23½
St. Louis subs	137	139
St. Louis common	34	34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90½	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94⅜	95½
Tennessee Copper	17	17¾
Trust Company of America	250	251
*Union Copper	30	
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	29

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue		255
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	113	115
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	90
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97¼
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26½	
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	87	87½
North Jersey Street Railway 6s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	103½	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	37	39
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	8½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	46
Denver Gas 5s	89	92
Empire, Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	60	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	45	50
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	280	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	82	84
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	95	96
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana		45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	124	
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		80
Western Gas	102	104
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36½	38
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	97¾	98½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	61
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	46	47
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	20½	21
American Typefounders	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	20	
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf.	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf.	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	60	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	98	99
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	116½	117½
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	32	33
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
Worthington Pump pf.	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
2,690	Am. Steel & W.	49½	50	47½	50
30	A. Steel & W. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
50	Am. Tin Plate	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
980	Am. Tobacco	123¾	123¾	120	123
170	A., T. & S. F.	20¼	20¼	20	20
4,970	A., T. & S. F. pf.	61	62¼	60⅝	62¼
50,700	Brook. R. T.	86	87	79	80½
2,300	Ches. & Ohio	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
10,710	Chi., R. I. & P.	130¼	130¼	125⅝	126¾
40	Chi. Gt. West.	14	14	14	14
12,950	C., M. & St. P.	127¾	127¾	125¾	127
4,500	C., R. I. & Pac.	111	112¾	111	112¾
50	Col. Fuel	55¾	55¾	55	55
1,130	Col. Tobacco	42¾	43	41	42
4,810	Federal Steel	72¾	73½	71½	72½
780	Fed. Steel pf.	78	78½	76½	77⅝
2,470	Louis. & Nash.	77	78½	76⅝	77¾
5,630	Manhattan	107⅝	108¾	105¾	107⅞
90	Mexican Cent.	14½	14½	14½	14½
35	Mo., K. & T. pf.	38	38	37¾	37¾
1,330	Mo. Pacific	43¾	44⅛	43¾	44
500	N. Y. Central	134¾	136	134	135¾
380	N. Y., Ont. & W.	25	25¼	24⅝	25
100	Norfolk & West.	23½	23½	22¾	23½
60	Nor. American	12½	12½	12¼	12¾
780	Nor. Pacific	51⅝	52½	51	52¼
50	No. Pac. pf.	74½	74¾	74¼	74⅝
200	Pacific Mail	40¾	41	40	41
2,780	People's Gas	109¼	111	108½	110¾
60	Reading	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21¾
1,180	Reading 1st pf.	56⅜	57⅛	55⅜	57
600	So. Pacific	35	35⅞	34⅝	35⅞
20	South. Railway	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
460	So. Railway pf.	49¼	51¼	49¼	51½
510	Tenn. C. & I.	114	115	112	114¾
20	Texas Pacific	18	18	18	18
1,400	Union Pacific	43½	44	42½	44
200	U. Pacific pf.	75½	76	75⅝	76
380	U. S. Leather	11⅝	12¾	11⅝	12¾
140	U. S. Leath pf.	74⅝	74⅝	72⅜	74⅝
60	U. S. Rubber	48	48	47⅝	47⅝
120	Wabash pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
20	Western Union	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜

114,410

BONDS.

$13,000	Am. Gas 5s	101	101	99¼	99¼

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in September showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$4,121
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	19,835
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	3,244
Denver & Rio Grande	66,600
Hocking Valley	24,562
Iowa Central	3,948
Lake Erie & Western	6,145
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	28,345
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2,870
Rio Grande Western	19,000
St. Paul	65,220
Toledo & Ohio Central	9,703
Wheeling & Lake Erie	4,157
Cleveland, Canton & Southern	3,587
Total increase fourteen roads	$231,337
Increase previously reported	13,479
Total increase fifteen roads	$244,816
Decrease:	
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,248
Total increase	$241,568

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.05
Alpha Con.	.05	.05
Andes	.13	.13
Belcher	.35	.36
Best & Belcher	.51	.50
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.66	.66
Challenge Con.	.24	.81
Chollar	.43	.43
Confidence	.72	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.21	.21
Gould & Curry	.28	.27
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.08	.08
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.48	.46
Occidental Con.	.24	.24
Ophir	1.15	1.15
Overman	.12	.12
Potosi	.54	.53
Savage	.30	.29
Sag Belcher	.04	.03
Sierra Nevada	.78	.78
Standard	2.95	2.85
Syndicate	.30	.07
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con.	.43	.42
Utah Con.	.12	.13
Yellow Jacket	.28	.27
Silver bars	68⅞	.69
Mexican dollars	48@48½	48@48½
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
	Monday.		Saturday.	
Acacia	21	21¾	20	20¾
Alamo	10	10½	10½	10¾
Anaconda	50	52	49½	50½
Argentum	27	30	25	29
Anchoria	70	73	70	75
Bankers	13	13½	12½	13
Battle	36	36¼	35¾	36½
Blue Bell	15	16	14	16½
Columbine	16½	18¼	17½	18½
Consolidated	17	17¾	17	18
Damon	22¾	23	22½	22¾
Elkton	116	116½	115¾	115¾
El Paso	34½	36	37	37¾
Findlay	16⅞	17	16¾	17
Garfield	16¾	17¾	16⅜	17½
Gibson	29	29	28	29
Golden Fleece	26	29½	26	30
Golden King	95	98	97	98
Gold Coin	215	250	215	250
Gould	34¼	34½	33¾	34
Isabella	94½	94½	94½	95
Independence	48¾	49	49	49½
Jackpot	69	70	68	70
Moon Anchor	100½	104	100	105
Matoa	35	37	36	40
National	16¼	16⅜	10⅝	16⅜
Ophir	45	50	45	50
Pharmacist	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅝
Pinnacle	32½	33⅞	33	34
Portland	224½	225	225½	230
Raven	59	60	59	60
Rawlings	34	35	36	37
Ross	35	37	35	37
Sovereign	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
Tornado	46	47	45	47
Union	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝
Vindicator	140	149	140	149
Work	32¼	32½	31½	31½

A London Broker Fails.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The failure of James David Barry is announced to-day. It is said that the account of Mr. Barry included heavy commitments of Canadian Pacifics, American railroads, West Australians, and Kafirs. On the Stock Exchange his liabilities are estimated at $50,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 18, 1899.

Closing. Asked.	Closing. Bid.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¾	17⅜	610	Am. Car & Foundry	17¾	17¾	17	17¼	–1
65⅜	64½	585	Am. Car & Found. pf.	64⅝	64⅝	64	64	–1½
39¾	40¼	910	American Ice	39⅝	40	39	40	–½
42¾	43	2,080	American Cotton Oil	42⅝	43¼	41¾	42⅝	–1¼
49¾	50	320	Am. Linseed pf	50	50	50	50	–2
153	210	100	American Express	147	147	147	147	–5
15¾	16	100	American Malting Co.	16	16	16	16	
67	68	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	66	66¾	66	66¾	–¼
38	38¼	2,425	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38	38¾	38¼	38¾	–1¼
87½	88¼	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89¾	89¾	87⅞	88	–2
50	50¼	24,705	American Steel & Wire	50	50¼	45¾	50¼	–1¾
96	96¼	1,710	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96¼	95½	96¼	–¾
144¾	145	58,410	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	145	146¼	142¾	145	–2¾
116	118	800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117½	117¾	117	117	–1½
97	100	45	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	99	99	98	98½	
38¼	39	1,445	American Tin Plate	39	39	37¼	38¼	–1¾
86¾	87¼	390	Am. Tin Plate pf.	86¼	86¼	85	85	–4
125	125¾	49,480	American Tobacco	121½	122	119¾	123	–1¼
143	147	10	American Tobacco pf.	145¼	145¼	145¼	145½	
40	42	3,000	Am. Steel & Hoop	38½	42	38½	41	+2¾
84	85	1,500	Am. Steel & Hoop pf.	84½	84½	83¾	84	–1⅞
39½	40	200	Ann Arbor pf.	39½	39¾	39	39	
20¼	20¾	4,750	At., T. & S. F.	20¼	20¾	19⅝	20¼	–⅜
62¼	62¾	63,115	At., T. & S. F. pf.	61½	62¾	60¾	62¾	+2¾
52⅛	52⅜	6,770	Anaconda Copper	53½	53¾	51½	52¾	–1⅝
50	50	3,140	Baltimore & Ohio	50¼	50¼	49	49¾	–1½
70	70¼	3,120	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70⅝	70¾	69¼	70	–1
80	80¼	192,351	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	87	87	78¾	80½	–7⅛
136	139	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	137	137	137	137	–6
		100	Brunswick City	14	14	14	14	–2⅝
78		100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	–10
51¾	52	675	Canada Southern	52	52	51¾	51¾	–1¼
55½	56	1,200	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¼	–¾
26⅞	26¾	2,240	Chesapeake & Ohio	26½	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	–⅜
45	46	500	Chicago Con. Traction	45	46	45	46	–5
130	130¾	34,370	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	129¼	130¼	123¼	130	–¾
83	90	210	Chi. Gt. West.	85	85	83½	83½	–2¾
38	40	6,040	Chicago Great West.	14¾	14¾	13¾	14½	–⅜
78	80	1,250	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	79	80	78	79½	–⅜
38	40	1,500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40⅝	40⅞	38	40¾	–⅝
90	92	400	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	91	92	90	91⅝	–1⅝
9¼	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	–¼
126⅞	127	58,618	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	127½	127½	125⅞	126⅝	–1¾
	173¼	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	179	179	179	179	+3
168⅜	171¼	2,030	Chicago & Northw.	168	168¼	167	167¼	–1¼
112¼	112¾	20,060	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112	112⅝	110½	112½	–⅜
12	15	250	Chicago Term. Trans.	11	12	11	12	–1
42	43	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42½	42¾	40¼	42	–1½
54⅜	55	1,810	C., C., C. & St. L.	55	55¼	54⅜	54⅜	–1⅝
97	98¼	320	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	–¾
57⅜	57½	17,685	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	55	57¼	54¾	57½	–1
22	23	334	Colorado Midland pf.	22	22½	22	22½	
4¾	4¾	850	Colorado Southern		4¾	4¾	4¾	
43	45¾	400	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43	43	43	43¼	–¾
17	18	310	Col. & H. C. & I.	17½	17¾	17¼	17⅝	–⅜
186	187	2,145	Consolidated Gas	186	188	181	186	–2
42¾	42⅞	10,905	Continental Tobacco	43	43	40¼	42⅜	–⅝
92¼	92⅝	2,690	Continental Tobac. pf.	94	94	90½	92	–2¾
121	121⅜	2,150	Delaware & Hudson	121⅝	121⅝	120½	121½	–⅞
179¾	180	3,650	Del., Lack. & West.	179½	180⅝	179	179¾	+¾
21⅝	21½	2,300	Denver & Rio Grande.	21⅝	21½	20⅝	21¼	–1
74½	74⅝	1,953	Denver & R. G. pf.	74½	74⅝	74	74⅜	–⅜
13½	14¼	390	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	–¾
13½	13⅝	100	Erie	13½	13½	13¼	13¾	–¼
36½	36¾	800	Erie 1st pf.	36½	36¼	36	36	–1
43½	45	200	Evans. & T. H.	43½	43¼	43¼	43½	–1½
96	96	40	Evans. & T. H. pf.	96	96	96	96	
53½	53¾	39,244	Federal Steel	53½	53¾	51¼	53⅝	–1⅝
77	77¼	11,335	Federal Steel pf.	78	78	75¾	77¼	–1½
119½	120	550	General Electric	120½	120½	119¾	120	–2½
59¼	59⅝	1,717	Glucose Sugar Ref.	62	62	58	59⅜	–2½
161	162½	1,300	Great Northern pf.	162	162	161	161	–2½
32½	33¼	100	Hocking Valley	33	33	33	33	–2½
61⅞	62	1,125	Hocking Valley pf.	62	62	61	61⅝	–⅝
113	113¼	3,030	Illinois Central	112½	112⅝	112	112⅝	–⅝
27	28	1,980	International Paper	27½	27⅝	26½	27½	
73	73½	2,070	Internat. Paper pf.	75	75	72½	73	–2½
12⅞	13	800	Iowa Central	13	13	12⅝	13	–⅞
54½	55	545	Iowa Central pf.	55	55	54¼	54½	–1½
9	9	725	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	8	8	7	8	–1
94½	96	100	Knickerbocker Ice	43	43	43	43	–1½
37½	38	100	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	74	74	74	74	–1
66¼	66¾	150	Laclede Gas	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¼	
19	20	150	Lake Erie & West.	19	19	19	19	–1½
78½	79	3,100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	79	79½	79	79	–½
76⅝	77	13,400	Louisville & Nashville.	77½	78	76⅝	77⅝	–⅜
105½	106	79,615	Manhattan Con	107½	108¾	105	107⅞	–⅝
63	65	200	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	64	64	64	64	–1
191¼	191¾	32,865	Met. Street Railway	190	193¼	187½	191¼	–2½
14⅝	14¾	3,500	Mexican Central	14⅝	14¾	14¼	14⅝	–⅜
5¼	5¾	150	Mexican National ctfs.	5¼	5¾	5	5¼	–¾
71½	72¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	72	72	72	72	–2
93	97	25	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	95½	95¼	95½	95½	
23	25	300	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	24	24	23	23	–2
63½	65	400	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	64⅝	64¾	64	64	–½
12½	12⅝	650	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	12¾	12⅛	12½	–2
38¾	38¾	9,305	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38	38¾	37	38	–2
43¾	44	18,285	Missouri Pacific	44¼	44⅜	42⅞	43¾	–⅞
44	44¼	500	Mobile & Ohio	44	44¼	43¼	43¼	–⅞
182½	185	40	Morris & Essex	182	182	182	182	
44	44½	550	National Biscuit Co.	45	45	44	44½	–½
28¼	28⅝	1,250	National Lead Co.	30	30	28¾	28

SHOT FOR SHIELDING A WOMAN.

Georgia Merchant Lost His Life by Refusing Husband Admittance.

WAYCROSS, Ga., Sept. 18.—George W. Bennett, a prominent merchant at Nicholls, was shot there last night by W. A. McCray. McCray was abusing his wife, who sought protection at Bennett's residence. McCray went with his rifle and demanded to see his wife. Being refused admittance he fired into the house. Silas Thomas, Bennett's clerk, returned the fire. McCray continued shooting, one shot striking Bennett in the side. Death followed in twenty minutes.

McCray was bound over to the Superior Court and Sheriff Tanner of Coffee County brought him here and placed him in jail.

Bennett was the son of the Rev. Richard Bennett, late of Ware County.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN FARNHAM.

Business Section Destroyed—Loss May Reach $250,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—A special dispatch from Farnham says that almost the entire business section of that village was destroyed by a fire which broke out in Louis Schwert's barn shortly after 3 o'clock this morning. A conservative estimate places the loss at between $200,000 and $250,000.

Among the buildings destroyed were the Erie Preserving Company's canning factory, the National Hotel, the Caul House, Brinkman's department store, Schwert's hardware place, and between fifteen and twenty dwellings.

National Municipal League.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The Executive Committee of the National Municipal League has accepted the invitation of the Ohio State Board of Commerce and the Columbus Board of Trade to hold the next meeting of the league in Columbus on Nov. 15, 16, and 17.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Central Park West Deal Said to be Closed—Other Dealings and Auction Room Sales.

The deal involving the sale of a plot of six lots at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street by the American Deposit and Loan Company is said to have been closed yesterday. The transaction involves a loan of $300,000, and the buyers will erect a seven-story apartment house on the plot in accordance with plans filed last week by James H. Camac of Trenton, N. J., who acted as their representative.

The purchaser of the Phipps residence, 239 Madison Avenue, is James W. Golden. Mr. Golden frequently represents Martin & Brother in their real estate operations.

Greene & Taylor have sold to a client, for $47,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 926 Madison Avenue, 22 by 100.

Adelson & Stone have sold 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. report that they have sold 135 Eldridge Street.

C. Gunther Miller has sold the dwelling at 783 West End Avenue for Miss R. Chesterman, to Mrs. E. C. Huntington, at about $20,000.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for James Livingston the house at 253 West One Hundred and Second Street, 18 by 80 by 100.

Yesterday's records contain the transfer by William R. Willcox to William F. Havemeyer of 69 Wall Street, 89 Beaver Street, and a parcel on the north side of Beaver Street, 152.3 feet east of Hanover Street, 31.3 by 33.11 and irregular. Mr. Havemeyer bought these properties about a year ago, taking title in the name of Mr. Willcox, who now transfers them to him.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Thomas C. Smith, 875 Brook Avenue, 28.7 by 86.2; 25.1 by 98.6, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederic J. Middlebrook. $17,637

By William M. Ryan, 877 Brook Avenue, 25 by 98.6 by 24.9 by 98.4, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederic J. Middlebrook. 17,337

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., 752 West Forty-second Street, 18 by 58.9, five-story brick tenement, with store; also, Forty-second Street, south side, 109 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, a strip having a frontage of one foot and extending southerly 75 feet to a point; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John F. Cockerill..... 15,100

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Kelly, referee, 10 Mount Morris Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20.11 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $46,673.

By William M. Ryan, voluntary partition sale, 1,225 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, north side, 100 feet east of Albany Avenue, 19.1 by 130, two-story brownstone-front dwelling; 97 Sanford Street, Brooklyn, east side, 232.3 feet south of Park Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 247 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25.1 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,725.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, Lots 278 and 279, on the map of the Village of East Tremont, being on the northwest side of Catharine Street, 225 feet southwest of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 37 by 125 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $3,397.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 228 to 238 West Sixty-third Street, south side, 250 feet east of West End Avenue, 150 by 100.5, six five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $9,344; subject to other mortgages for $46,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 246 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,908

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Buildings and Alterations.

Nos. 161 and 163 Monroe Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 40.5 by 86.6; Rebecca Meryash of 96 Monroe Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 165 and 167 Monroe Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 26.6 by 87.4; Rebecca Meryash of 96 Monroe Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, southeast corner of Eden Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mary Baron, premises, owner; Rudolf werner, architect; cost, $400.

No. 315 West Street and 524 Washington Street, to a one-story brick warehouse, 50 by 212; D. Willis James of 40 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; J. Branson of 45 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to a one-story frame dwelling; M. O'Connell of 2,075 Arthur Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Sept. 18.

ALLEN ST, 11, w s, 25x½ block; Sarah Wolff to Libbie Wolff.....
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 106th St, 25.1x89.8x28.2x82.6; Herman Wiebke to Henry Stutelberg and wife.....
BOSTON AV, 970, e s, 26.10x105.9x25x96; Joseph Hagell to Frank Koch.....
CATHARINE ST, 87, s s, 68.6 ft e of Cherry St, 36.6x74x36.6x71.8; Louis J. Levy to August M. Bruggemann.....
ELDRIDGE ST, 135, w s, 25x100; Max Goetz to Jennie Wanderer.....
ELLIOTT PL, e s, 200 ft n of Elizabeth St, 100x125; Catharine S. Foettgen to Henry Haffen.....
FRONT ST, 205, 20x72.6; the William P. Howell Company to Rosalie de N. Moran.....
HAMILTON TERRACE, 30, w s, 16x100; Gustavus L. Lawrence to George F. Moore.....
JACKSON AV, w s, 318.11 ft s of 165th St, 30.5x75; William Oram and wife to Joseph Glass.....
MAIN ST, w s, 125 ft n of Bowne St, 25x129 to East Chester Bay x20x140; Donald Mackay, executor and trustee, to John Engel.....
MAIN ST, w s, 75 ft n of Bowne St, 50x140 to East Chester Bay x50x190; Donald Mackay, executor and trustee, to Henry Roth.....
MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, 20x94; Ethelbert Wilson to Carrie I. Shotwell.....
MORRIS AV, w s, 70 ft s of 161st St, 20x94; Carrie I. Shotwell to M. D. Howard..
PART of Lot 18, map of Fairmount, 25x43 6; Fairmount Av, s s, part of Lot 18, same map, 25x105; Robert M. Lockwood to Marian E. Havell.....
PLOT at centre line between 110th and 111th Sts, 175 ft e of 2d Av, runs s 20.1 to Roosevelt Lane x n w —x e—; Patrick McGrath and wife to Myer Heliman.....
ROGERS PLACE, s s, 175.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 75x90; David Master to Clara E. Mapes.....
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 82x100; George W. Arthur to George O. Tompkins.....
TINTON AV, 1,224, e s, 22x100; William H. Wright to Rosa Resler.....
WALL ST, 60, 38.7x irregular; Beaver St, 39.10x42.6x18.2x40.10; Beaver St, n s, 152.3 ft e of Hanover St, 31.3x33.11x28.7x 21.3; William R. Willcox to William F. Havemeyer.....
WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 180th St, David R. Daly, referee, to Margaret J. Graham.....
WEST END AV, n w corner of 84th St, 30x40x irregular; Charles Buek to Julius J. Lyons.....
2D AV, s e corner of 224 St, 25.2x90; Francis J. Schmuck to Julia F. Henes.....
3D AV, e s, 125 ft n of Spring Place, 25x102.6x23.6x100.6; Annie T. Pouder to George W. Pouder and another.....
3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 32d St, 24.8x85; Theophilus C. Benson to Nora McNamara.....
3D AV, 519, e s, 18.2x60; Elizabeth Murphy to Norah McNamara.....
7TH AV, n w corner of 26th St, 24.9x88.11; Charles Edwards and another to Lucy Edwards.....
10TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x92.3; Fannie I. Stuyvesant to Emma Hatch..
10TH ST, s s, 222.3 ft e of University Place, 26.8x92.3; James T. Fitzpatrick to Samuel Hahn.....
21ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; David Thompson, referee, to Don A. Gaylord.....
21ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Don A. Gaylord to Henrietta Oswald.....
27TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Henrietta C. Oswald to Don A. Gaylord
56TH ST, 77 East, 17x67.1; Sarah R. Hendrick to Mary T. Rennard.....
63D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; William E. Keller and wife to Ellen Wilson.....
70TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft of West End Av, 18.6x100.5; Annette Shannon to James Hebron and another.....
76TH ST, 232 East, 25x102.2; Sarah Cohn to Karl M. Walach and another.....
76TH ST, 232 East, 25x102.2; Moses K. Wallach to Sarah Cohn.....
82D ST, 236 East, 25.5x102.2; John McLaughlin to Friedrich W. and Marie Kolbe.....
88TH ST, 315 West, 20x100.5; James Carlew and wife to Hattie Mendelson.....
91ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.8; Josephine T. Greene to Jacob E. Jetter.....
97TH ST, n s, 412 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Joachim A. A. Schawe and wife to Valentine Borst and wife.....
101ST ST, 5 West, 38x100.11; Walworth Ward and wife to Seaboard Realty Company.....
106TH ST, s s, 170.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11; William H. Hamilton to Elizabeth A. Shewell.....
111TH ST, 156 East, 18.9x100.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Margret Cahill..
120TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 37x100.11; Solomon Weill to Albert Wadley..
138TH ST, n w corner of Rider Av, 25x100; Elizabeth A. Shewell to William H. Hamilton.....
142D ST, 542 West, 17x99.11; William J. Nicklas to Francis Brickelmaier.....
158TH ST, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Abe Solomon and another to Elias Rothstein.....
163D ST, s w corner of Mortis Av, 225x115; Mary Day to Thomas W. Wallace..

Recorded Leases.

DUNNE, Thomas, to William E. Cameron; Tremont Av, n w corner of Bathgate Av, 10 years.....
FINCK, Louisa A., to Jacob Diner; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 126th St, 5 years.....
HAHN, George, to Abram Abrahams; 2d Av, 5 8-12 years.....
PITZIPIO, Adrienne, to Anthony J. Thomas; 29 West 50th St, 3 years.....
PLEINES, Henrietta, and another to John Deaker; 39 West 59th St, 5 years.....
SONN, Hyman, and others to Gus F. Schusling; 104th St, s w corner of Columbus Av, 8½ years.....
THYM, George W., to Emil Elsass; 653 Columbus Av, s e corner of 92d St, 5 7-12 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

ASHE, Walter, to Ellenville Savings Bank; 159 East 86th St, 2 years.....
BRISNIHAN, Ellen, and others to Empire City Savings Bank; White Plains Road, or 3d St, s e s, 64.9 ft s of 5th Av, 1 year.....
BROOKER, William E., to Henrietta M. Carter; Bathgate Av, e s, 186 ft s of 179th St, 3 years.....
BRUGGEMANN, August M., to the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; 83 Catharine St, 5 years.....
CAHILL, Margaret, to Patrick Farrell; 156 East 111th St, 3 years.....
CHISLING, Max, to John H. Burt; 2,119 Madison Av, 1 year.....
COHN, Sarah, to Henry Bischoff, Jr., trustee, &c; 76th St, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years.....
DANEWITZ, Charles and Elise, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,064 Avenue A, 1 year.....
DEAKEN, John, to Conrad Stein; 539 West 59th St, saloon lease, demand.....
DONNELLY, Louise M., to Patrick Lilly; 121st St, n s, 81 ft e of Pleasant Av, 5 years.....
ENGEL, John, to Donald Mackay, executor, &c.; Main St, w s, 125 ft n of Bowne St, 3 years.....
FASULO, Frank, to John Palmieri; Lot 47, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest, 3 years.....
FRANK, Hattie, to Louis P. Neumann; 2,224 1st Av, 3 years.....
FRESHER, Anton, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 31st St, s s, 245 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.....
GAYLORD, Don A., to Ernest H. Herb; 445 West 21st St, 5 years.....
GAYLORD, Don A., to American Mortgage Company; 436 West 27th St, 1 year
GAYLORD, Don A., to Harry Ferguson; 21st St, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year.
GLASS, Joseph, to Jacob Cohen, trustee; Jackson Av, w s, 318.11 ft s of 165th St, ½ month.....
GLASS, Joseph, to James M. Wentz; Jackson Av, w s, 318.10 ft s of 165th St, demand.....
GOELL, Jacob, and Max Krakower to Hyman Adelstein and Abram Avrutine; Cannon St, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 1 year.....
GOELL, Jacob, and Max Krakower to Sigmund Ashner; Cannon St, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years.....
GOODMAN, Urry, to Emilie J. Murray; 233 and 235 East 4th St, ½ year.....
HAMILTON, William H., to Leopold Gusthal 138th St, n w corner of Rider Av, 9 months.....
HATCH, Emma, to American Mortgage Company; 210 East 10th St, 3 years.....
HOWARD, Michael D., to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; Morris Av, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, demand.....
HOWARD, Michael D. and Pasqualine, to Carrie I. Shotwell; 857 Morris Av, 2 years.....
HOWARD, Michael D. and Pasqualine, to Margaretha Forschner; 857 Morris Av, 5 years.....
HUGHES, Lillie and Louis W., to Thomas O'Connor; 189th St, n s, 125 ft w of Valentine Av, 5 years.....
JETTER, Edward, to Henry Bachemeister, guardian, &c.; 91st St, s s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years.....
KOLBE, Friedrich W. and Maria, to John McLaughlin; 236 East 82d St, installments.....
KRAKOWER, Max, and Jacob Goell to Henry Krakower; Cannon St, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, demand.....
LITTLE, Herbert W., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Cambreling Av, e s, 200 ft n of Jacob, or 185th St, 3 years.....
MENDELSON, Hattie, to James Carlew; 315 West 88th St, 5 years.....
MORSE, Maximilian, to Matilda B. Brown; 116th St, s s, 210 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years.....
NAUGLE, George W. D. and Martha A. C., to John C. Martin; Decatur Av, w s, 108.6 ft n of Travers St, 1 year.....
PETTY, Mary, to Jacob Shipsey and others, executors, &c.; 4,225 3d Av, 3 years.
RESLER, Rosie, to William H. Wright; 1,224 Tinton Av, 4 years.....
ROBERTSON, John, and William Gammie to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 118th St, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years.....
ROBERTSON, John, and William Gammie to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 118th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years.....
SAYLORD, Don A., to American Mortgage Company; 436 West 27th St, 1 year
SAYLORD, Don A., to Harry Ferguson; 21st St, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year.
SCHAEFFNER, Elizabeth, to Marie Eichler; Southern Westchester Turnpike Road, s w corner of road leading to Gouverneur M. Wilkins Place, 1 year.....
SCHLUSING, Gustav F., to Jacob Ruppert; Columbus Av, s w corner of 104th St, saloon lease, demand.....
SCHMIDT, Henry and Hartmann, to Frederick Schuck; 115th St, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year.....
STOCK, Lewis, to Mary Dunne; Decatur Av, e s, 125 ft n of 195th St, 5 years.....
STONE, Max and Rosetta, to George R. Smith; ½ part of 195 and 197 Canal St, 5 years.....
STUTELBERG, Henry and Mary, to Herman Wiebke and another; Amsterdam Av, e s, 50 ft s of 106th St, 2 years.....
THALMANN, Hermann, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Charles St, n s, Lot 22, map No. 3, property of William W. Gilbert, 9th Ward, 5 years.....
THOMAS, Stephen G., and George A. Macdonald to William B. Ewing; Eagle Av, n e corner of 161st St, 1 month.....
THOMPSON, Ellen, to Cornelia P. Lowell; 432 West 49th St, 2 years.....
THOMSEN, Carl and Marie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11th Av, w s, 75 ft s of 179th St, 3 years.....
WALKER, Frederick H., to New York Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 146th St, ½ year.....
WALLACE, Thomas W., to Mary Day; Morris Av, s w corner of 163d St, 3 years.....
WANDERER, Jennie, to Krezensia Baumann; 135 Eldridge St, 2 years.....
WANDERER, Jennie, to Eliza C. Farnham; 135 Eldridge St, 5 years.....
WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to Alfred Ericson; 169th St, s w corner of Stebbins Av, installments.....
WOODWARD, Marie H. and Henry E., to the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; Madison Av, w s, 108.5 ft s of 49th St, 5 years.....

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRENNAN, John J., to Jacob Ruppert.....
COHN, Sigmund, to Rosa Gundall.....
FATMAN, Aaron, to Solomon A. Fatman.
GREACEN, Thomas E., executor, &c., to Emily Edmonton.....
KLANG, Magdalena, to John A. Klang....
KLANG, Magdalena, to John A. Klang....
KLANG, Magdalena, to John A. Klang....
MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S. and others, executors, &c., to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees.....
MURPHY, Ida M., to Emily Edmunton..
STERN, Edwin F., individually, and as trustee, to Grace K. Moore.....
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Enoch L. Fancher; John McCann and another, executors &c.....
VOLLMER, Peter, to Mary Hamilton.....
WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane.

Mechanics' Liens.

DEVOE ST, s s, extends from Ogden to Nelson Av x100; H. C. Deacon & Son against Osborne Smith, owner; Charles E. Reed, owner and contractor.....
JACKSON ST, 68 and 70, and 693 and 695 Water St; Jacob N. Prudovsky against Syver O. Gronen, owner and contractor.
LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 36 ft s of 180th St, 128x100; James Gowdy against Charles A. Fess, owner; Diedrick Sacharleson, contractor.....
NORTHERN TERRACE, s s, corner of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 75x100; Santo Ajello against Mary A. Mulligan, owner; John J. Kennedy, contractor.....
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 100x100; Patrick O. Conlon against Abram Abelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors.....
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; John W. Rapp against George Walton and another, owners; John Cotter, contractor.....
89TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Rufus Darrow against James J. Sullivan, owner and contractor.....
112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100; Hoagland & Robinson against Elbert D. Howes, Jr., owner and contractor.....
129TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Robert Smith against Charles Tange, owner and contractor.....
137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100; the New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against William R. Kitchen, owner; Archie Kitchen, contractor.
147TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; James J. Owen against John Madden, owner and contractor.....
163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Paperine Plaster Company against John H. Styles, Jr., as contractor.....

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

124TH ST, 142 West; Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Slone with Albert M. Ohayon, 8 payments.....
137TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 87.6x100; William H. Taubert with John Immel, 14 payments.....

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

NORWOOD AV, w s, 300 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 25x100; James Hanson on Kate Mccoy's account.....
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, extends from 139th to 140th St, 200.1x102.9; Manhattan Improvement Company on Mary A. McNanee to E. Doctor, (four orders).....

Lis Pendens.

ELTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 155th St, 30x100; John M. Bowers, trustee, &c., against Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, F. J. Middlebrook.
FOREST AV, w s, 137.6 ft s of 150th St, 18.9x87.6; Empire City Savings Bank against John J. Erlerly, (amandeed foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.
MAIN ST, w s, 345.10 ft n of 173d St, x—; Department of Buildings against Frank H. Phillips, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
PARK AV, e s, 350.1 ft s of 174th St, 50x290.1 to Washington Av x50x290.1; American Mortgage Company against Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.
WALES AV, w s, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x127.6x29.11x111.1; Victor Gerhards against Michael Chisling and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 7-16
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	26.00
Tallow, prime	.04½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Pork, mess	9.25
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western, creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Flour, steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68½@70c; No. 2 red, 70¼@71⅝c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 2 yellow, 32¾@32⅞c; No. 2 oats, 22¼@22½c; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 23½@24¼c; No. 1 rye, 57⅞c; No. 2 barley, 35½@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11½; Northwest, $1.12½; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.30@$8; lard, per 100 lb, $5.15@$5.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@5.35; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@5.65. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, $5.75@$7.25.

COTTON.—Not much headway was made in either direction so far as values were concerned on the Cotton Exchange. After a quiet start at a decline of 1 to 2 points, the market showed more or less irregularity, but rallied later in the forenoon, and for the rest of the day exhibited a generally healthy undertone, closing steady at a net gain of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, 6⅞c; Savannah, 7¼c; Charleston, 6 15-16c; Wilmington, 6¾c; Norfolk, 6½c; Baltimore, 6¼c; New Orleans, 5 15-16c; Augusta, 6 1-16c, 1-16c higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.96	6.02	5.95	5.96@5.98
October	6.01	6.07	6.00	6.05@6.06
November	6.08	6.13	6.06	6.12@6.13
December	6.13	6.19	6.11	6.17@6.18
January	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.20@6.22
February	6.15	6.25	6.13	6.24@6.25
March	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.27@6.28
April	6.26	6.31	6 23	6.30@6.31
May	6.28	6.33	6.27	6.33@6.34
June	6.31	6.35	6.29	6.36@6.37

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Spot cotton in buyers' favor; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales; middling upland, 3 17-32d. Futures opened barely steady; unchanged, and closed steady; net unchanged to ½-64d advance. December-January, 3.24b; January-February, 3.24½; February-March, 3.24½@; March-April, 3.25b; April-May, 3.25½b; May-June, 3.26b; June-July, 3.27s; July-August, 3.27½s; September, 3.29½s; September-October, 3.27½b; October-November, 3.26b; November-December, 3.24@3.25. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady. Cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73⅝	73¾	72⅝	72½
December	75 15-16	76⅛	75 5-16	75¼
May	78 15-16	79 1-16	78¼	78½
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	38½
December	..	..	..	35½
May	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	71¼	71⅞	70½	70⅝
December	71	71 3-16	70 5-16	70⅝
May	73⅝	74	73 3-16	73¼
Corn—				
September	32⅜	33⅛	32⅜	—⅝
December	28⅞	28 15-16	28⅜	28⅝
May	29⅜	29 13-16	29⅜	29⅝
Oats—				
September	21⅜	22	21 11-16	21⅞
December	21½	21½	21 5-16	21⅜
May	22 15-16	23	22⅜	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for wheat opened about ½c lower, the first sales showing 75 15-16c for December, after which the price worked up to 76½c, the latter being the closing figure of Saturday; the improvement was based on better cables. Liverpool closing at ½c net advance. Later the market began to waver. Advices from Chicago were disturbing, in view of recent claims to the effect that a big crop movement was on foot, involving leading concerns. Touching this point, however, nothing tangible could be learned. Selling became more active. Early predictions pointed to a decrease of about 2,000,000 bushels in the visible supply. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis were as follows: No 2 red, 73¾c, spot; new No. 1 Northern Duluth, 78½c, to arrive; new Northern Duluth, No. 2, 75¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern New York, 76c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—Close: Wheat in store, No. 1 Northern, September, 66¾c; December, 67¼c; May, 69¾c; old September, 69c; on track, No. 1 hard, 70¾@69¾c; No. 1 Northern, 69¼@67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68¼@64¾c.

DULUTH, Sept. 18.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 70¼c; September, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67¾c; September, 67¾c; December, 67¾c; May, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼c; No. 3 Spring, 61¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Northern, 71¼@72c; No. 2 Northern, 69@69¼c. Rye, No. 1, 57¼@57¾c. Barley, No. 2, 45¼@46c; sample, 39@45c.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 33½c elevator, 39c delivered, and 33¾c free on board afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 26¾c; No. 3, 26¼c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28c; track mixed, 26½@28c; track white, 27¼@33c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65c free on board afloat; No. 2 Western, 64c spot; State, 59@60c cost, insurance, and freight New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@48c cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo; malting, 45@50c delivered in New York.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—55@60c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $18.75 to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30 as to brand. Buckwheat—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@75c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75; sacks, spot, $15.75@$16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$18, latter white; fine, $15@$15.25; middling, $16@$18; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $15.50 bulk; oil meal, $26@$26.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—Flour—Firmer; first patents, $3.75@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clear, $2.50@$2.60. Bran, $10@$10.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$16. BEEF HAMS—$25.50@$26.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180-lb, 6¼c; 160-lb, 6¾@6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7½c; 16-lb, 6¾@7c, 12-lb, 5¾@6c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9½@10c; Western, greens, 9¾@9¾c; Western, S. P., 9¼c; city, greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾@4¾c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.65; city lard, $5.25; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4½c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c, bid; city lard stearine, 6¾@7c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 42s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 28s 9d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white, 52s; American, finest colored, 53s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 96s; good, 72s. Tallow—Prime city, 24s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, October, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 37s. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Linseed oil, 23s.

COFFEE.—Little of interest occurred in the market for coffee futures to-day. The entire scope of fluctuations did not exceed five points, while total transactions did not amount to 7,250 bags. The market opened steady precisely where it left off Saturday, and was finally steady in tone, with prices net unchanged to five points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	....	4.10@4.15
October	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.10@4.15
November	....	....	....	4.15@4.20
December	4.40	4.45	4.40	4.40@4.45
January	....	....	....	4.45@4.50
February	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.50@4.60
March	4.60	4.65	4.60	4.60@4.65
April	....	....	....	4.60@4.70
May	....	....	....	4.65@4.75
June	....	....	....	4.70@4.80
July	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80@4.85
August	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos coffee market steady; good average Santos, 5$800; receipts, 40,000 bags; stock, 1,158,000 bags. Hamburg coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 3,000 bags. Havre coffee market opened barely steady unchanged to ¼f higher at 12 M., unchanged at 3 P. M., irregular, unchanged to ¼f lower; closed at net unchanged prices; total sales, 19,000 bags. January, 31.50; February, 31.75; March, 32.00; April, 32.25; May, 32.50; June, 32.75; July, 33.00; August, 33.25; September, 31.00; October, 31.00; November, 31.25; December, 31.25. Rio coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 6¢250; exchange, 7 11-16d; receipts, 14,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 16,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 5,000 bags; stock, 352,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses, 3⅝c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $19.50; steel rails, $32; pig iron warrants, $17; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $32.55; Exchange, lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.55.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels $8.85, and in bulk $6.15; Philadelphia, barrels $8.50 and in bulk $6.10; refined, cases, New York, $9.90; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10.50; deodorized, $11. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25½@26c; off Summer yellow, 25c; butter grades, 27@30c; prime white, 28@

EXCURSIONS.

THE FAMOUS STEAMERS

Republic and Columbia

FOR

Dewey Day and Yacht Races

Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Wall Street) at 11 A. M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, are steam heated, and equipped with excellent restaurant. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets $3.00 for Day Parade. $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.

FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES the COLUMBIA

will leave Pier 10 E. R. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course. The boat needs no recommendation for seagoing work or speed. She is well known and popular, and provided with every comfort. Restaurant service. Limited Number of passengers limited. Tickets, $3.00 each day, or $9.00 all days, whether three or more. Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application.

W. F. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY. Phone, 211 Madison Square.

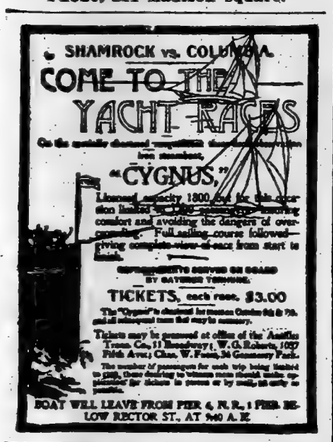

DEWEY PARADE.

Elegant New Steel Steamer

ONTEORA,

of the

CATSKILL EVENING LINE,

Will take part in the parade and also go out in the evening for the

ILLUMINATION AND FIREWORKS.

Boat's capacity, 1,500. Number of passengers strictly limited to 600.

Tickets—For parade, $5; for evening, $5.

Also

STEAMER CITY OF HUDSON.

Capacity, 1,200; number limited to 500. Tickets for the parade, $3.

On sale at Company's Pier, foot of Christopher St., and by Thomas Cook & Son, 261 and 1,225 Broadway.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "

Returning rise in New York 5:00 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:20, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 6:50, 7:40, 8:40, 10:05 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:40 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—As a chambermaid, hotel in the city; references; wages, $20 to $25 monthly. J. C. R., 1,616 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid; good sewer; best city reference. McGibney's, 820 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By experienced cook in private family or big flat; wages, $25, $30. 215 East 56th St., basement.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman, colored, out by day; housecleaning; best of reference. Malcolm, 212 East 44th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework in small family. ...anie Nolan, care Mrs. Mulgrove, 1,848 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl, lately landed, to do general housework in small private family. Ericsson, 321 East 26th St.

HOUSEWORK.—City or country; good reference. 146 East 43d St., top floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By nurse, to take care of invalid, insane, or feeble-minded. Miss Finnegan, 65 Scholes St., Brooklyn.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; curtains, cushions, and also repairing dresses, finishing, and alteration. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

SEWING, &C.—By educated German to do upstairs work and plain sewing; country preferred. J. L. H., 92 East 14th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young woman possessing tact and business ability wishes responsible office position; stenographer, typewriter, and bookkeeper; first-class references. Box 536, Equitable Building.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Curtains in all its branches; in private house; go out by the day. Thiercal, 70 West 14th St.

WOMAN WISHES SOME OFFICES TO CLEAN. 638 2d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; first-class references. Weldon, 73 West 90th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a married German; two children; would prefer to take full charge of gentleman's country place; greenhouse preferred; 18 years' experience; best references as to character and ability. Gardener, Box 318, Yonkers, N. Y.

Valets.

VALET.—By young Frenchman, 28 years old, as valet for gentleman; to stay in New York or travel; don't speak English; good references. 116 West 29th St., ground floor.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 8th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 907 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Two good girls, (Swedes,) one as cook and the other as laundress and chambermaid. None but those having the best of references may call at 913 West End Avenue on Monday or Tuesday morning from 9 to 11.

WANTED—German girl for light chamberwork and sewing, in small family; references. Krakauer, apartment, 70 East 68th St.; between 9 and 2.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Man about 30 as a clerk in established real estate office for office and outside work; must be resident of this borough. Address, giving name of last employer, H. W., Box 175 Times Office.

WANTED—German gardener who understands his business; single man; can board on the place, wages $45 per month. Call at Mr. F. Mangold's, Irvington, N. Y.

WANTED—Tool hands, first-class machinists, and boilermakers; 9 hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

: 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

COAL.—Best quality, Lehigh and Red Ash, at lowest cash rates. THOMAS STOKES YARDS, 324 St. and 10th Av., 24th St. and 9th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

THE KITTATINNY.

OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER 6. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE

OF

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE

OF

LANDS and TENEMENTS

within that part of the City of New York known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

FOR

UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

WHEREAS, Section 1,029 of the "Greater New York Charter" authorises the Comptroller, in his discretion, to postpone any sale for unpaid taxes and assessments; and

WHEREAS, Many persons desire, and have applied for, a postponement of the sale for unpaid assessments advertised to be held on Wednesday, September 6, 1899; now, therefore, in order to afford all such persons the opportunity to pay the assessments upon their property so advertised to be sold, and thereby avoid the additional expense of redemption of the property if sold, the said sale is hereby ordered to be postponed until Monday, the 4th day of December, 1899, to be held at the same time and place, to wit: at the Court House, City Hall Park, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, September 5, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ANNIE MULVIHILL, plaintiff, against JOHN W. DECKER, Wilhelmina Hierhagen, Mary Kuhn, Annie Becker, Helen Becker, Lizzie Chiardo, (formerly Becker); Jennie Becker, Ella Becker, Bertha Regal, Hedwig Brosig, Hermann Struppeck, Marie Struppeck, John P. Luciganie, otherwise called John Schwenn, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Julius Schwenn, deceased; M. Sophie Lucignanie or Schwenn, wife of said John P. Lucignanie or Schwenn; Henry J. Schumacker, as receiver of rents, issues, and profits, appointed by an order of the Supreme Court, New York County, dated July 20, 1898, in an action in said court in which Julius Schwenn was plaintiff and Wilhelmina Hierhagen and others were defendants; John Doe, and Richard Roe, whose true names are unknown to the plaintiff, and all other heirs at law of Alfred Schwenn, late of the City of New York, deceased, who are unknown and whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Edward M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated on the 15th day of September, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on September 15th, 1899.—Dated September 15th, 1899.

ERNEST HALL, Atty. for Plaintiff, 64 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Manhattan, New York City. a19-1aw7wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—EMIL SPITZER, plaintiff, against HENRY CHARBONNIER and "JOHN DOE, said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants. Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Henry Charbonnier and "John Doe, said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au22-1aw8wTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF EMIL F. CORSARI, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of August, 1899, the said Emil F. Corsari was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City, on the 2d day of October, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 18, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF HENRY HOFHEIMER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of August, 1899, the said Henry Hofheimer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City, on the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 18, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST W. KLEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of August W. Klein of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said August W. Klein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER BICKART and SALOMON LEDERER, individually as copartners under the firm name of S. LEDERER & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 1,462.

To the creditors of Meyer Bickart and Salomon Lederer, individually as copartners under the firm name of S. Lederer & Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Meyer Bickart and Salomon Lederer were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 18th, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF JEREMIAH J. WRIGHT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, 1899, the said Jeremiah J. Wright was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City, on the 3d day of October, 1899, at 11:45 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 18, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALBERT GOETTMANN, as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against SOPHIE D. BOTTOMLEY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment designated, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment named, and therein described as follows:

Being a leasehold of the premises known as No. 266 West Forty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City and County of New York, made by William Waldorf Astor to Adelina P. Benham for twenty years from May 1st, 1891, with a certain renewal covenant for a further term of twenty years from May 1st, 1911, by indenture of lease dated April 21st, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 10th, 1891, in Liber 4 of Conveyances (Section 4) at Page 494, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street, between the Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, being part of a certain lot known and designated as a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor by the number four hundred and ninety-one, (491,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixteen feet and eight inches east from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-fifth Street by the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; running from thence southwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westwardly and parallel with West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches, thence northwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue to the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street, one hundred feet and five inches, and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less, subject, nevertheless, to the covenant against nuisances and character of building in said lease contained, said property being situated in Section 4, block number 1,016 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being the same leasehold premises conveyed by the said Adelina P. Benham to the defendant herein, Sophie D. Bottomley, by an instrument of assignment dated March 1, 1894, and recorded in said Register's office on March 6th, 1894, in Liber 31 of Conveyances, (Section 4,) at Page 150.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff. FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

West Forty-fifth Street.

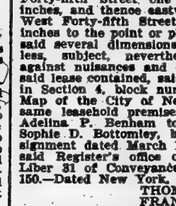

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,418 22-100, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $241 45-100. In the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel First.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of West Broadway, (formerly South Fifth Avenue and Laurens Street,) in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and being located in Block 516 in Section 3 on the land map of the said borough, and bounded, described, and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West Broadway, distant one hundred and twenty feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Prince Street with the westerly side of said West Broadway, and running thence westerly and parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet to said West Broadway; and thence southerly along said West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances more or less. Also being the same premises now commonly known as Number four hundred and fifty-six (456) West Broadway.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, being located in Block 586, Section 2, on the land map of the said borough, commencing at a point on the southerly line of Leroy Street, (formerly Burton Street,) distant two hundred and forty-three feet and nine inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Leroy Street and Bleecker Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Bleecker Street eighty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Leroy Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Bleecker Street, eighty feet to Leroy Street; and thence along Leroy Street in an easterly direction eighteen feet nine inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises now known as Number twenty-six (26) Leroy Street.—Dated New York, September 16, 1899.

FRANCIS C. CANTINE, Referee.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.

A. L. HENTHORN, Attorney for Defendants Caroline Hadden et al., 38 Park Row, New York City.

H. MELVILLE WALKER, Attorney for Defendants Emma A. Reed et al., 280 Broadway, New York City.

SAYERS & GILLESPIE, Attorneys for Louie Belle Leaycraft et al., 56 Pine Street, New York City.

The following are the diagrams of the properties described in the foregoing notice:

FIRST PARCEL.

Houston Street.

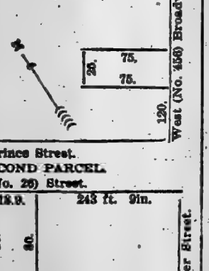

Prince Street.

SECOND PARCEL.

Leroy (No. 26) Street.

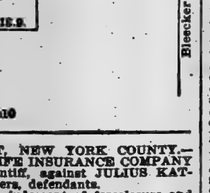

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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against JULIUS KATZENBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the southerly line of West Broadway, (formerly South Fifth Avenue,) in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded, described, and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West Broadway, distant one hundred and twenty feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Prince Street with the westerly side of said West Broadway, and running thence westerly and parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet to said West Broadway; and thence southerly along said West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances more or less. Also being the same premises now commonly known as Number four hundred and fifty-six (456) West Broadway.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, being located in Block 586, Section 2, on the land map of the said borough, commencing at a point on the southerly line of Leroy Street, (formerly Burton Street,) distant two hundred and forty-three feet and nine inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Leroy Street and Bleecker Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Bleecker Street eighty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Leroy Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Bleecker Street, eighty feet to Leroy Street; and thence along Leroy Street in an easterly direction eighteen feet nine inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises now known as Number twenty-six (26) Leroy Street.—Dated New York, September 16, 1899.

FRANCIS C. CANTINE, Referee.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.

A. L. HENTHORN, Attorney for Defendants Caroline Hadden et al., 38 Park Row, New York City.

H. MELVILLE WALKER, Attorney for Defendants Emma A. Reed et al., 280 Broadway, New York City.

SAYERS & GILLESPIE, Attorneys for Louie Belle Leaycraft et al., 56 Pine Street, New York City.

The following are the diagrams of the properties described in the foregoing notice:

FIRST PARCEL.

Houston Street.

Prince Street.

SECOND PARCEL.

Leroy (No. 26) Street.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against JULIUS KATZENBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the southerly line of West Broadway, (formerly South Fifth Avenue,) in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded, described, and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West Broadway, distant one hundred and twenty feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Prince Street with the westerly side of said West Broadway, and running thence westerly and parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet to said West Broadway; and thence southerly along said West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances more or less. Also being the same premises now commonly known as Number four hundred and fifty-six (456) West Broadway.

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FRANCIS C. CANTINE, Referee.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.

A. L. HENTHORN, Attorney for Defendants Caroline Hadden et al., 38 Park Row, New York City.

H. MELVILLE WALKER, Attorney for Defendants Emma A. Reed et al., 280 Broadway, New York City.

SAYERS & GILLESPIE, Attorneys for Louie Belle Leaycraft et al., 56 Pine Street, New York City.

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Houston Street.

Prince Street.

SECOND PARCEL.

Leroy (No. 26) Street.

au18-2aw2wTu&Fu10

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against JULIUS KATZENBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the southerly line of West Broadway, (formerly South Fifth Avenue and Laurens Street,) in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded, described, and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West Broadway, distant one hundred and twenty feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Prince Street with the westerly side of said West Broadway, and running thence westerly and parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet to said West Broadway; and thence southerly along said West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances more or less. Also being the same premises now commonly known as Number four hundred and fifty-six (456) West Broadway.

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FRANCIS C. CANTINE, Referee.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.

A. L. HENTHORN, Attorney for Defendants Caroline Hadden et al., 38 Park Row, New York City.

H. MELVILLE WALKER, Attorney for Defendants Emma A. Reed et al., 280 Broadway, New York City.

SAYERS & GILLESPIE, Attorneys for Louie Belle Leaycraft et al., 56 Pine Street, New York City.

The following are the diagrams of the properties described in the foregoing notice:

FIRST PARCEL.

Houston Street.

Prince Street.

SECOND PARCEL.

Leroy (No. 26) Street.

au18-2aw2wTu&Fu10

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jel7-1aw6mTu

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Pastuns & Cohen, No. 25 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD BIDDERMANN, Executors. PASTUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 25 Nassau Street, New York City. mh21-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1899. HARRY MERZ, Executor. ROYAL A. GARDNER, Atty. for Executor, 297 Broadway. ap4-1aw6mTu

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. Y. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24 day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap18-1aw6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, in the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-1aw6mTu

HOWELL, WILLIAM E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin Howell, Amelia Garson, Charles Howell, Catherine B. Howell, Henriette Olive Trowbridge, Edward B. Henderson, Gerald H. Gray, Frederick Gray, and Elizabeth Gray, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM E. HOWELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edwin Howell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William E. Howell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited and are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in default of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, [L. S.] ness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au15-1awTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said William H. Van Tassel, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 56, at No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, August 18, 1899.

WILLIAM J. FRYER, Assignee.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Assignee, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the

ANOTHER SLUMP IN STOCKS

Demoralized at the Opening the Market Rallied at Noon.

A MILLION SHARES DEALT IN

Net Declines in 135 Stocks of from 10½ Points to One-eighth of a Point —The Money Situation.

There was a stock market yesterday of unusual volume, the dealings being in over a million shares. At the start it was swamped by selling orders, and the brokers whose customers ordered them to sell at the market offered them down to low points to tempt bidders, who were deterred by the condition of the money market, or, being in the confidence of the bear clique, knew at what point of the Dutch auction it was their opportunity to come into profitable dealing through shrinkage of values.

In the flurry some important declines occurred, but the market rallied at noon, and, to use the words of a prominent dealer, "we sat up and were able to take a little gruel." The day's transactions had to do with 155 stocks. Of these 135 declined net from 10½ points, in the case of Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg preferred, to one-eighth of a point. The aggregate net decline of the 135 stocks was 170⅝, or more than a point and a quarter each.

Fourteen stocks represented dealings of over 700,000 shares. Brooklyn Rapid Transit led with 200,000 shares. The others were American Steel, 25,000 shares; Sugar 60,000, Atchison preferred 64,000, Burlington 36,000, St. Paul 61,000, Rock Island 20,000, Colorado Fuel and Iron 19,000, Federal Steel 36,000, Manhattan 80,000, Metropolitan 35,000, People's Gas 24,000, Southern Pacific 31,000, and Union Pacific 22,000.

At the opening of the Stock Exchange the excitement incidental to liquidation was intense and resulted in demoralization for nearly an hour. The public gallery of the Exchange was crowded, and at the barriers were hundreds of clerks and messengers to deliver or take instructions, orders, and information for commission houses and their clients. The quiet citizen had no business in this neighborhood, as the din was deafening, and those who dashed to and fro had time neither to be polite nor avoid jostling.

In the commission houses appeared with the usual speculators that class of financiers which is always in evidence, when a bear raid is prospering, to look out for bargains. Many blocks of stock thus went into the possession of investors. The net declines of over 1½ points were:

American Car and Foundry, 1⅝, at 64; American Express, 5, at 147; Linseed Oil, 2, at 50; Smelters preferred, 2, at 88; Sugar, 2⅛, at 145; Tin Plate, 1⅞, at 38¾; same, preferred, 3, at 85; Anaconda, 1¾, at 52¼; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 7⅞, at 80⅝; Brooklyn Union Gas, 5, at 137; Brunswick, 2⅜, at 14; Chicago Traction, 3, at 46; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 9½, at 83½; Great Western debentures, 1⅝, at 91½; Consolidated Gas, 2, at 198; Continental Tobacco preferred, 2⅜, at 92; General Electric, 2½, at 120; Glucose, 2¼, at 59¾; Great Northern preferred, 2⅞, at 161; Hocking Valley, at 33; International Paper preferred, 2½, at 73; Metropolitan, 2½, at 191½; Minneapolis and St. Louis, 2, at 72; Sault Ste. Marie, 2, at 23; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 2, at 38; Air Brake, 4, at 154; Pacific Coast, 2¼, at 46¾; Pressed Steel Car, 2½, at 55½; Third Avenue, 4¾, at 180; Twin City, 3¾, at 62, and United States Flour Milling, 2¾, at 55. Manhattan's net loss was three-eighths of a point, at 107⅞. It opened at 108½, and its low point was 105. The greatest advance was in New York Central, seven-eighths of a point, at 136⅝, after touching 133½.

Rumor was busy at the outset in regard to measures to be taken to relieve the money situation. The call loan rate the day was 5 to 10 per cent., with the time-loan rates unchanged. Call money closed, after large transactions at 6 per cent., at 8 to 10 per cent.

One rumor was to the effect that on Sunday bank officials met at the Buckingham Hotel and agreed not to call loans. This was promptly stamped as a canard by such authorities as President James Stillman of the National City Bank, William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee; President Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank, and A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank.

On the contrary, there was a great disturbance of loans yesterday, and many banks called and readjusted them with, in some instances, enormous scaling down in the case of mixed collateral, necessitating large additions to offers of blocks of stocks for advances. The only partial measure of relief decided on was an arrangement by several banks to increase circulation by deposits of bonds with the United States Treasurer.

The general opinion among bankers was that there is no acute situation to deal with. It can be stated on authority that the holding of a meeting by either the Clearing House Association or the Clearing House Committee to discuss or relieve the money situation has not been a subject of conference among the members. At the Sub-Treasury preparations were made to deal with the payment of the October interest on the coupon and registered 4 per cent. bonds of 1907.

Bankers as a rule regarded the liquidation of last week and yesterday as relieving the situation, and said much of the money sent West is almost due back here, so that any drain for cotton crop purposes will be offset. The transfers to the South at the Sub-Treasury yesterday on this account were $75,000. In the decline of sterling exchange to $4.85½, demand, some saw an approach to gold imports. Authorities on the subject said that special transactions made by houses, who practically make their own exchange, apart, imports would not pay until the decline approaches $4.82.

At the close of the Stock Exchange brokers said the main current of the selling movement was staid shortly after noon, and that the sales in the first two hours of trading aggregated 550,000 shares. As London sold about 50,000 Americans here during the five hours of dealings, it was argued that in such circumstances the market should be considered as having rallied.

FLED WITH CHILD AND MONEY.

Story of a Frenchwoman Detained at the Barge Office.

Mme. Eleanor Girard and her six-year-old son, Emil Louis, arrived here in the first cabin of the French Line steamship La Bretagne on Sunday. They were required to go to the Barge Office and were detained pending inquiry, because of information received through the French Ambassador and Consul General. Mme. Girard is twenty-three years old. She is a vivacious little woman of comely appearance and attractively gowned. She told the officials that her husband is a merchant at Luray, France. They quarreled a week ago Friday and he had struck her. She packed up her goods, and taking 1,200 francs, sailed for New York. She would never live with her husband again, she said.

The husband, it appears, reported the matter to the French authorities, who communicated with the Ambassador, and he in turn reported the case to the immigration officials here. The officials could not refuse admission to the woman because she had left her husband, but they detained her with a view of determining whether she was in a position to care for herself. A Boston man appeared at the Barge Office yesterday and said that Mme. Girard had been a schoolmate of his wife's and that they would be responsible for her. Pending inquiry as to her Boston friends Mme. Girard is held. She was booked on the steamer as Mme. Louise Mauret.

Kaiser Wilhelm Makes a New Record.

The New York agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company yesterday received a cablegram saying the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived at Cherbourg at 11:26 P. M., making the passage from New York in 5 days 17 hours and 56 minutes, and beating her previous record eastward to that port by about three hours. Her average speed was 22.44 knots. She cleared the bar at Sandy Hook at 12:30 P. M. Sept. 12, and her daily runs were 499, 504, 517, 536, 530, and 518 knots, making the total distance 3,104 knots.

Cooper Union Museum Open.

The Cooper Union Free Museum for the Arts of Decoration will be reopened to-day. The hours are from 9:30 A. M. to 5 P. M., and it is open every day except Sunday and Monday, without tickets.

Some men object to loose baggy overcoats as giving so much room between the man and the garment that it permits the wind to whistle inquiries up the gap.

It doesn't, but what if it does? The big sort are the fashionable sort.

Oh! bother Fashion.

Very good we have the other kind; have all good kinds—Fall light weights and Fall medium weights; grays of various shades, browns, blacks; smooth cloths and rough; $15 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

PART OF A BODY FOUND.

The Remains of a Woman Recovered at Coney Island.

The lower part of the body of an unidentified woman was found yesterday afternoon floating in the water at the foot of Kensington Walk, Coney Island.

The remains were found by Frank Walsh and Charles Crane. They were removed to the Flatbush Morgue and were viewed by Coroner Havron, who said that the body had been in the water a very long time, and that it had probably been mutilated by coming in contact with boats.

CARPENTERS RETURN TO WORK.

Most of the Employers Meet the New Demands of Their Men.

A long list of names of contractors and employing carpenters and framers was posted up yesterday in Bohemian Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street. They were the names of those employers who had agreed to the new terms of the joint Carpenters' Unions for 50 cents an hour as wages, for an eight-hour day, and a Saturday half-holiday. There was a mass meeting in the morning, and though the place was filled, most of the thousands of men who had threatened to strike if the new demands were not granted were at work, and their employers, it was reported, had decided to come to terms.

In the afternoon the Secretary announced seventy-five more employers had signed the agreement, and that about 7,500 men had gone back to work during the day under the new agreement. The employers who are still holding out, said the Secretary, were small men who employed from three to six carpenters each.

The employing cabinetmakers held a secret meeting in the evening, and later a member said that none of the employers had yielded to the men's demands for increased pay and a Saturday half holiday, and that the large employing carpenters had also decided to stand out against the men. A meeting of employing carpenters, he said, is to be held to-morrow evening to take action on the unions' demands, and the employing cabinetmakers will co-operate with them.

LEGAL NOTES.

REMOVAL OF A VETERAN FROM A POLICE FORCE.—Hiram H. Miller, an honorably discharged soldier, who served in the Union Army in the war of the rebellion, and was appointed a police officer in the City of Ithaca in October, 1896, was notified by Mayor Elmendorf of that city last April of charges made against him of moral and physical incompetency to fulfill his duties, of neglecting his duties as a police officer, and of being intoxicated while on duty. On the hearing, two days subsequently, Miller made a preliminary objection that neither time nor place, when, or where he was guilty of misconduct or neglect of duty was specified in the notice. The Third Appellate Division, on writ of certiorari, has reversed the proceeding dismissing Miller. Justice Herrick, giving the opinion, said: "While these trials or hearings upon such charges must necessarily be somewhat summary in their nature, and are not conducted with the same precision and exactitude as trials upon indictments for crime, and the same strict rules of evidence will not be applied as in trials before jurors, yet as the proceedings are quasi criminal in their nature, the valuable rights of the accused official at stake, as well as the good name, fame, property, or person in courts of justice should in substance be observed in these proceedings. The person accused should be sufficiently apprised of the charges against him to be enabled to prepare his defense. Not only should the charge be definite as to its character, but where it consists in an act done or omitted to be done, the time and place of such act or omission to act should be stated with sufficient certainty to enable the party charged to be prepared to meet it."

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Mortgaged premises in Syracuse, owned by Thomas R. O'Neill, were rented by him to Bryan Morris, under a lease requiring monthly payments of $25 at the end of each month. The premises were sold on Nov. 25, 1898, in foreclosure, by the Sheriff, but the sale had not been confirmed and the purchaser had not taken possession under the Sheriff's deed, which was delivered to him on Nov. 29, 1898. Morris went into possession under the lease and continued in possession during the month of November. The County Court of Onondaga County has reversed the judgment of the Municipal Court of the City of Syracuse, giving judgment in favor of O'Neill in his suit against Morris for rent for the month of November to the 25th, the day when the premises were purchased by the mortgagee. Justice Ross of the County Court held there was no eviction, and the tenant remained liable to the mortgagor for the rent. The landlord could not, however, recover rent of the tenant for so much of the month as had elapsed prior to the sale, first, because Section 2,720 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relative to apportionment, forbids a severance of the cause of action for the month's rent, and, second, because if the sale terminated the possession, the landlord had violated the conditions of the lease.

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JUDGMENT DEBTOR IMPRISONED UPON A BODY EXECUTION.—Robert McCrea and Fletcher Murray were arrested in June, 1898, in Clinton County, N. Y., upon executions issued against their person in a suit by Henry Hoyle, and were held in custody until the following October. Then McCrea, upon representing that his wife was very sick, obtained permission from Mr. Hoyle, the judgment creditor, to visit her upon condition that he would return to the jail limits on the same day. He never returned to the jail limits, and insisted that such permission by Hoyle was not only a discharge from imprisonment but also operated to satisfy the judgment. An order denying a motion to cancel and discharge of record the judgment has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Herrick, that the judgment debtor was estopped from asserting his release from imprisonment under such circumstances as a satisfaction of the judgment, and that under the Code of Civil Procedure, as now in force, the discharge from imprisonment of a person held under a body execution in no event operates as a satisfaction of the judgment on which the execution was issued, except during the continuance of the imprisonment.

Death of Once Wealthy Merchant.

John W. Carroll died yesterday at the Hudson Street Hospital from an attack of epilepsy. He was born in Ireland sixty-six years ago, and had been at one time a wealthy linen merchant. During the last three or four years of his life he drifted around the Bowery and made his headquarters at the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. This institution assumed charge of the body, and it was buried by friends.

Men's Custom-made Shirts.

100 dozen,—stiff bosom Shirts, Made by expert shirt tailors, of the finest quality Percale, Madapollam, Madras and French Penang.

Odd patterns, including many exclusive designs,—conventional figures and stripes,—all sizes,

$1.25 and $1.75;
Formerly $2.75 and $3.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AFFAIRS OF THE SCHOOLS

Supt. Jasper Making Places for Crowded-Out Children.

OPENING OF EVENING CLASSES

A Number Are Now in Operation—Figures of the Attendance in Brooklyn Schools.

It was a busier day than usual in the building of the Board of Education, on Grand Street, yesterday. From early in the morning until late in the afternoon Principals from the various public schools in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx came with reports giving the name, address, and school grade of every child refused admission, and also the vacancies by grade in their respective schools.

The first of these reports was handed in on Thursday last, and the last of them, it is expected, will be in to-day. Superintendent Jasper will then put into operation a plan to remedy the crowding out of pupils from the public schools. He will instruct the truancy officers to call upon the parents of every child who has been denied admission to a public school, and to inform them of the nearest school building where there is a vacant seat in the proper grade. He hopes in this way to fill into vacant seats of schools in less thickly inhabited districts the crowded-out children of the tenement sections of the city. In all of the congested districts he will establish part-time classes for children under eight years of age.

Assistant Superintendent Farrell said yesterday that the Committee on Kindergartens, of which he is a member, had nearly finished the work of arranging the various classes. The number of kindergarten children now in the public schools is about 5,000. The great majority of them are between five and six years of age.

An evening school for girls and women is now open at Public School 49, 237 East Thirty-seventh Street. Registration began last evening. Miss Ellie A. Conklin is Principal. The hours are from 7:15 to 9:15 P. M. Pupils fourteen years of age and over are admitted. In the sewing classes cutting and all branches of dressmaking are taught. Foreigners are taught English.

The other evening schools for women and girls, which began work last evening, are situated at 116 Henry Street, 203 Rivington Street, 29 King Street, 239 East Houston Street, 335 West Forty-seventh Street, 344 East Fourteenth Street, Mulberry and Bayard Streets, 225 West Twenty-fourth Street, 176 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 226 East Fifty-seventh Street, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Courtlandt Avenue, 186 Seventh Street, and Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

The evening schools for men and boys, opened last evening, are situated at 30 Vandewater Street, Chrystie and Hester Streets, 212 West Thirteenth Street, Stanton and Sheriff Streets, 330 Fifth Street, 357 West Thirty-fifth Street, 8 Clark Street, 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 225 East Twenty-third Street, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 317 West Fifty-second Street, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Courtlandt Avenue, 220 East Sixty-third Street, First Avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets; 42 First Street, and 210 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. Besides these there are the New York, East Side, and Harlem Evening High Schools for men and the Evening High School for women.

In the new school at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue nine teachers were at work yesterday, and to-day the number will be increased to nineteen. In the school at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue fifteen grammar and ten primary classes are in operation.

The School Board at its meeting to-morrow will provide necessary teachers for vacant classrooms. It may also elect a secretary to fill the vacancy caused by Arthur McMullin's appointment as Assistant Superintendent. The salary is $5,000 a year.

The returns filed in the office of the Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn show that there were more than 150,000 children admitted to the public schools of the borough during the first week of the school year. The returns are not all in yet, three schools failing to respond and one school being closed. The total registration of the others is 143,924, as against a complete enrollment of 142,076 last year. Taking the figures of last year only as a basis, the returns from the missing schools should swell the total to something over 151,000, a gain of nearly 10,000 in the register this year over that of last year.

Without counting the four missing schools in the calculation, 2,901 children were refused admission to the schools this year, as against 2,267 in 1898.

Brooklyn Teachers Sue for Salary.

The legal fight of the Brooklyn school teachers to recover their pay under the supplementary pay rolls for September to December, 1898, was begun yesterday by the service of papers on the city authorities in the suits brought by Associate Superintendents John H. Haaren and Edward B. Swallow and James J. McCabe, principal of School No. 23. Besides these suits about 300 others are ready. In all 3,450 people are concerned and the amount to be sued for aggregates about $265,000.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGES.

Mayor Dissatisfied with Progress of the Preliminary Work.

When Mayor Van Wyck first came into office he declared that one of the principal features of his administration would be the beginning of the erection of additional bridges between Manhattan Island and the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. After much delay he succeeded in getting the Board of Public Improvements to order these bridges, and after further delay he secured the consent of the Municipal Assembly to the authorization of bonds for $100,000 for making the soundings and surveys and doing the preliminary work. That he has not been satisfied with the progress made so far was evidenced yesterday when he sent a letter to Bridge Commissioner Shea, in which, after reciting the facts as stated above, he said:

"I request that you will prepare and present to me a report showing the progress that has been made in carrying forward the work contemplated by these resolutions of the Board of Public Improvements, and explaining why so long a time has elapsed since the work was authorized without any apparent results."

Bridge Commissioner Shea at once sent a brief reply, in which he agreed to make immediately the report the Mayor asked for.

Exhibition & Sale of Rare Antique Oriental Rugs.

A collection of the finest specimens of our vast stock are on exhibition—each piece marked at an attractive price, affording the visiting public the opportunity to see, if not to purchase, fine Rugs—in many cases at less than cost of importation.

3rd Floor.

Lord & Taylor
Broadway & 20th St.

Parties of engineers from the Bridge Department have been at work for several months surveying sites for the approaches to these bridges and making soundings, and while their work is well advanced it is far from completion. Mr. Shea declined to talk on this subject yesterday, but he intimated that the Mayor would probably be satisfied when the report reaches him.

SEEK TUNNEL FRANCHISES.

Joint Municipal Assembly Committee Grants Hearings to Companies.

Hearings were held yesterday by the Joint Committee on Railroads of the Council and Board of Aldermen on two applications for franchises for tunnels under both the East and North Rivers. In both cases the committee reserved decision.

The applicant for the East River tunnel was the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company, which seeks to use the projected Ann Street tunnel route for Park Row and Ann Street, under the East River to Adams and Willoughby Streets, Brooklyn. No one appeared against the project and only two representatives of the company spoke for it.

The Manhattan and Jersey City Railway Company, the applicant for the North River tunnel franchise, was represented by E. C. Moore, the President of the company. Mr. Moore merely pointed out the demand for such a tunnel and explained the projected route, which, in a general way, starts at Dey and West Streets, in this city, and extends under the North River to Jersey City. No one opposed the application.

AGAINST SOFT COAL NUISANCE.

Health Board Warns Big Companies in Queens—Merchants Act.

Nine Inspectors from the Board of Health visited the Long Island City section of the Borough of Queens yesterday, and made a thorough canvass for users of soft coal. The section has been considered almost as bad as Pittsburg, owing to the number of big factories using the objectionable coal. The Inspectors notified each of the places they found using soft coal to abate the nuisance within five days or stand the consequences.

Among those notified were the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, Standard Oil Company, Yellow Pine Lumber Company, Queens County Oil Company, Warren Chemical Company, Wetherspoon Plaster Company, Daly Boiler Works, Lawson Valentine Varnish Works, East River Gas Company, New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company, Long Island City Electric Light and Power Company, Sohmer Piano Company, and Hygeia Ice Company.

The Merchants' Association, through its Secretary, is pushing a prosecution of the violators of the soft coal law vigorously. Secretary Corwine yesterday called on the Mayor and the Presidents of the Health and Police Boards regarding the matter. All the city officials seen have assured the association of their assistance.

Examinations in Police Department.

The Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday received notice from the Civil Service Board that examinations to determine eligibility of candidates for Deputy Chief will be held Sept. 25, and that examinations of candidates for Inspectorships will be held Sept. 28. The board directed Chief Devery to issue notice that all Inspectors who wish to take the examination for the Deputy Chiefship must file applications by Friday, the 22d, and all Captains who want to become Inspectors must file by Sept. 25.

SHOT A GIRL IN REVENGE.

Michael Ducsney Declared that Rosie Regina Jilted Him.

Michael Ducsney, recently employed at Havemeyer's sugar refinery in Brooklyn, yesterday morning shot and killed Rosie Regina, a girl who he claimed had jilted him. He called at her room at 27 Second Street, about 2 o'clock in the morning, and begged her to live with him again. She grew tired of his pleadings and pushed him out into the hall. Before she closed her door he fired at her with a revolver, which he had bought several weeks ago for the purpose of killing her. The ball lodged in her right lung and the girl died within a few minutes.

Ducsney, who lives at 56 Columbia Street, was arrested by Gustave Kruse, a soldier of Battery B, Fifth Artillery, United States Army, who was passing the house at the time of the tragedy. The prisoner did not seem to realise the gravity of his crime. He told the police that he has been in this country only a short time. Soon after he arrived here and secured work he met Rosie. He fell in love with her at first sight. She got $300 away from him, he claims, and after he had lost his position on her account, she left him. They had been living in Brooklyn, and she moved to First Street. Ducsney followed her there, and she moved to the Second Street house, where she was killed. He called there several times to see her, but she would not give him any satisfaction. He told her he would kill her, but she was not afraid of him. He also told August Weir, a butcher at 27 Second Avenue, that he intended to kill the girl and showed Weir the revolver he had purchased for that purpose.

He was arraigned yesterday morning in the Yorkville Court and held for the examination of the Coroner. The artillery soldier was detained as a witness. He said that he was out on a pass from Fort Wadsworth, which expired yesterday and that he would get into trouble for being absent after the time allowed him on the pass.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PRICE THREE CENTS—ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

If we please you, tell others; if we don't, tell us.

Our Custom Dep't is not a make-believe.

It partakes of the enterprise and vim that prevail throughout our business, and is prepared to do business on business principles; not a common thing, by the way, in the tailoring line.

Sack Suits, $30 to $45.
Frock Suits, $35 to $55.
Dress Suits, $60.
Overcoats, $35 to $60.
Trousers, $10 to $15.
Ladies' Tailor-made Suits—made by Men tailors—13th St. only.
Special in Boys' School Suits, $3.50, $4 & $5.
Strangers in the city are welcome.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Loss of Appetite.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens the stomach and creates a good appetite for food.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

WILL OF MR. VANDERBILT.

Report that the Share of Young Cornelius Vanderbilt Will Revert to the Estate at His Death.

The disposition of Cornelius Vanderbilt's vast estate continues to be a matter of widespread curiosity and speculation. Although the lips of the members and counselors of the Vanderbilt family are apparently sealed for a month in consequence of their determination not to make the contents of the will public until Alfred Vanderbilt's return from China, gossip goes on as though some of the provisions of the will were already known outside the family circle.

From a mysterious source was evolved the plausible theory yesterday that the magnificent residences owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt in this city and in Newport had been left to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, together with all of their contents, for use during her lifetime, and with an income of $500,000 per annum to maintain them. The postponement of the filing of the will for probate is explained by some of the gossips on the theory that Alfred Vanderbilt, the absent son, is named as one of the executors as well as one of the principal beneficiaries of the will.

Much interest is taken in the prospective outcome of the fortunes of young Cornelius Vanderbilt. One report in circulation yesterday was that while he was to receive as large a share of his father's fortune as any one of his brothers and sisters, his share was made revertible to the general estate at his death.

Young Mr. Vanderbilt, who is now in Newport with his wife, has a copy of the will, and persons who know him well say that he is satisfied with its provisions. These same persons say, furthermore, that Cornelius would resent any restriction calculated to prevent his disposing of his inheritance as he might see fit. It would be a question with him of protecting the rights of his own children.

The original will is in the custody of Henry B. Anderson, the family lawyer. But two copies have been made, it is said. Mrs. Vanderbilt has one and her son Cornelius the other.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew declined to discuss or comment upon any of the rumors relating to Cornelius Vanderbilt's will.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.—It is believed here that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is well provided for in his father's will. His mother sent for him to-day, and he left immediately for New York. He appears to be working perfectly harmoniously with his mother in carrying out the plans of the family.

THE INHERITANCE TAX.

Mr. Coler Thinks Figures Quoted on Estate Are Exaggerated.

The fee which Controller Coler will receive for collecting the State collateral inheritance tax on the legacies to be paid by the estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt will not, according to Mr. Coler, amount to nearly the sum mentioned in certain newspapers. As yet the Controller is not aware of the bequests upon which this tax must be paid, but he is of the opinion that they will not yield a great deal of money either to him or to the State. The Controller, by law, receives 1 per cent. on the amount received by the State as a fee for collecting it in New York County.

"When one considers," Mr. Coler said yesterday, "that last year I received in all a little over $17,000 as fees for collecting this tax, it seems fair to presume that I will not get rich on what the Vanderbilt estate yields."

RESOLUTIONS AT NEWPORT.

Casino Governors Record Their Regret at Mr. Vanderbilt's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.—At a meeting to-day of the Governors of the Newport Casino the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt the Newport Casino has suffered the loss of a President whose interest in its affairs was continually and wisely manifested, and whose attention to the duties of his office was unwearying.

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Governors experience a sense of personal loss in the severance of a long association with one whose high sense of duty, amiability of character, and unvarying courtesy of manner have caused them to entertain for him enduring respect and affection, and they desire to record this just tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and transmitted to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

THE CASE OF ALDERMAN RODDY.

Magistrate Hears Vlachof, Who Accuses Him of Bribery.

The case of Alderman John S. Roddy, who is charged with bribery, was yesterday before Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Police Court. The complainant against the Alderman, Joseph Vlachof, was heard, and then the Magistrate postponed the case until Friday, requesting both sides to submit briefs.

Vlachof testified that he wanted to run a flower stand at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and he asked Alderman Roddy to get him a permit. The Alderman, he said, demanded a fee of $200. He refused to pay, and went to Alderman McCall, who wrote Mr. Roddy a note, which the complainant carried and which Mr. Roddy tore up.

Eventually Vlachof secured a permit and erected his stand without the assistance of Roddy. He claims that he sent Roddy several rubber plants as a peace offering and that they were accepted. Roddy, however, still demanded the $200, he says, and finally had his permit revoked and his stand carted away by the Bureau of Incumbrances because he would not pay it. Vlachof's testimony was corroborated by a friend and by a boy who worked for him during the brief existence of the flower stand.

Alderman Roddy's lawyer moved for a dismissal of the charge of bribery, on the ground that if there was any charge at all it should be extortion. The Magistrate declined to dismiss the charge of bribery then, but took the matter under consideration.

Women's Tailor Made Suits! | *Women's Tailor Made Suits!*

O'Neill's.

An Important Sale of

Women's Tailor-made Suits!

We place on sale this morning a special purchase of Three Hundred Suits. They came to us from one of the leading makers of New York, and are all this seasons styles—Fly Front and Tight-Fitting effects. The materials are Homespun, Cheviots and Fancy Novelties.

We have divided them into four lots and offer them at these extraordinary prices:

Lot No. 1 Comprising Suits worth up to 15.00 **9.98**
Lot No. 2 Comprising Suits worth up to 23.00 **15.00**
Lot No. 3 Comprising Suits worth up to 30.00 **18.00**
Lot No. 4 Comprising Suits worth up to 40.00 **25.00**

At this time when materials are so scarce prices like these will be appreciated—Early Customers will secure best choice.

Sixth Avenue 20th to 21st Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DRAWING-ROOM CHAIRS.

"No one," says a writer, "with any proper regard for his great-grandmother would put a Sheraton or Chippendale chair in a place of common use." The drawing-room is the place for them. 'Oriental rugs, tapestries, stamped leathers go well with them; even Vernis Martin will agree.

But easy chairs, offering blandishments to detain you, must also be about. To add a bit of sprightliness, scores of quaint specimens besides await you here at factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Mangin's Boat Upset and Casson Had Gone Swimming.

Patrick Mangin, a boatman, living at 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, was drowned in the Harlem River last evening off One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. His body was not recovered. He was fifty years old. A scow upset his rowboat.

Thomas Casson, fifty years old, a fireman on the steamship Lucania, went swimming at the company's pier, 51 North River, last evening, and was seized with cramps. He was unconscious when taken from the water. For an hour his fellow-firemen worked over him, but he died despite their efforts.

ARREST OF A PUBLISHER.

Abraham P. T. Elder Charged with Cheating Through the Mails.

Abraham P. T. Elder, manager of the British-American Publishing Company, at 17 West Forty-second Street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshals McAviney and Krum, on a warrant issued by the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, charging him with using the mails for a scheme to defraud. He waived examination, and in default of $5,000 bail, was committed to Ludlow Street Jail, to await the arrival of extradition papers from Illinois.

According to the statement of Post Office Inspector Farrell of Chicago, who came to this city with Inspector Mayer, the prisoner advertised for agents all over the country to sell his books. He secured deposits from agents for books, instructing them to sell them at double the price.

Elder had started business in this city, and had well-furnished rooms, where he employed a dozen or more typewriters in answering his army of correspondents, anxious to secure work as agents. He has served a term of eighteen months in Joliet Prison for an offense similar to that with which he is now charged.

CREMATION IN CITY LIMITS.

Health Board Enjoins Eighth Avenue Project—The Company Persists.

The recent announcement that the Stephen Merritt A. B. C. Company proposed to operate a crematory in the building at Nineteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, which is now being renovated for their occupancy, has aroused intense opposition in the neighborhood. The result has been that numerous petitions have been sent to the Board of Health, asking that the company be prevented from cremating bodies in the building, and President Murphy of the Health Board has officially notified the company that it will not be allowed to operate such an establishment within the city limits, no matter what system of cremation is employed.

Col. Murphy says that sentiment has nothing to do with his notice of prohibition, but that he is guided by the law, the Sanitary Code expressly prohibiting any such business being carried on in the city.

At the offices of the company yesterday it was stated that the company proposes to cremate by liquid air, combined with electricity and certain gases. Superintendent Prentice said that the residents of the neighborhood would never be aware of the fact that a crematory was being operated in the building after operations are commenced. Asked as to the opposition of the Board of Health, Mr. Prentice stated that no difficulty was expected, as the system was absolutely beyond criticism and objection and that the Health Board could not interfere with them, as they had asked nothing of the board.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House,
THE WHITE SQUADRON,
Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M.,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE,
IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.
Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.
...Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED
in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER.....

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way at 40th St.
Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES BEGIN SEPT. 27.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVS. CASTLE SQ. OPR. CO.
...d year Monday, Oct. 2, Wagner's
"DIE MEISTERSINGER." first time in English. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Box office open Thursday, Sept. 21, for subscribers only Monday, Sept. 25. | Special Dewey Week Attraction. WE-UNS OF TENNESSEE.

Every Evg. & Wed. & Sat. Mats.
PAULINE HALL,
Canfield & Carlton, Wilmer Vincent Co. & 20 Europ. & Amer. Stars.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 44th-45th Sts. 6th BIG MONTH.
THE MAN IN THE MOON. Wednesday Evening. Sept. 20, positive Début of Marguerite CORNILLE
TO-NIGHT in the AERIAL GROVE, Roof covered and Comfortable. Immense Variety 8:30 to midnight.
SPECIAL MATS. DEWEY DAYS. Reg. Mat. Sat.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

14th St THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
4th Week of the Great Melodramatic Success, A YOUNG WIFE

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE | JULIA MARLOWE in COLINETTE. Ev. 8:15 Sat. Mat. 2:15.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Continuous Show. Theatre, 2 Co's.

Baseball, Polo Grds., To-day, 3:30 P. M. ST. LOUIS VS. NEW YORK. ADM., 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON
In a New Opera Comique,
CYRANO de BERGERAC.
**Matinee Wed., Sept. 27th, instead Sept. 20th.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK. In his new play, THE LAST OF THE ROHANS
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
The chic, cheeky, Charming Comedy, IN PARADISE
Richard Golden, Minnie Seligman, & Great Cast.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mat.
Greatest Play of the Year. THE GHETTO

KOSTER & BIAL'S Matinées Wed. & Sat.
ADA COLLEY. | RANSOME, CAMILLA URSO, Bros. de Courcey, Burton's Leapers, | DAGMAR, ED. LAURI, Mlle. Florisel, & Other Big Acts.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA.
—TO-NIGHT AT 8:20.—
The Rogers Bros. IN Wall Street.

5TH AVE THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and cooler.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,506. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks recovering.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅞c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¼c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Reported that President Kruger's agent asks the intervention of three powers in the Transvaal crisis. In the meantime England is proceeding very deliberately, except that she is hurrying troops as rapidly as possible to Africa. A Cabinet council has been called for Friday. The Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg had a narrow escape in a railway collision in Scotland. The London papers say that New York is in a state of frenzied excitement over the approaching yacht races. Thatcher, who worked the unclaimed-sums-in-Chancery game on Americans, has been arrested. Jockeys Sloan and "Skeets" Martin each rode two horses to victory at the Birmingham September meeting yesterday. The States General were convened yesterday by the Queen of Holland, who referred to the work of the Peace Conference, and said she had reason to hope that the powers would sign the treaties drawn up. All the foreign Consuls at Santo Domingo have joined in a protest against the papermoney decrees of the Dominican Government. There is a strong movement in favor of overthrowing the Constitution and for an immediate Presidential election. The cruiser New Orleans arrived off Santo Domingo yesterday. Haiti's finances show marked improvement, and the current budget is $4,500,000, against $8,000,000 in previous years. The political crisis is said to have passed, and amnesty will be granted to all those recently arrested in connection with the Fouchard conspiracy. Gen. Harrison began the final argument for Venezuela before the Boundary Arbitration Commission.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Clyde Line steamship Cherokee, from Jacksonville, Fla., for Boston, with forty passengers, has gone ashore on Naushon Island and lies in a dangerous position.

President Tucker of Dartmouth College announced yesterday the receipt of $300,000, the gift of Edward Tuck of New York as a memorial to his father, Amos Tuck.

The steamship Cherokee of the Clyde Line went ashore on Naushon Island in a fog, and five of her passengers were taken off by the revenue cutter Dexter.

Walter B. Atterbury yesterday accused Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn of holding up ballots mailed as first-class matter to voters in the Seventeenth Assembly District.

Page 2.

When the fact was announced at Temple Emanu-El yesterday that Dreyfus had been pardoned, the pent-up feelings of the congregation passed all bounds, cheer following cheer.

Edward M. Shepard, in an address before the National Civic Club last night, declared that in his opinion the Democratic Party should make the questions of our foreign policy and treatment of trusts paramount issues in the Presidential campaign.

Page 3.

Frank Pugh, a grandson of the late John Stevenson, the car builder, committed suicide Monday night near his home, in New Rochelle.

It is probable a concerted effort will be made at the meeting on Friday of the Plan and Scope Committee in charge of the reception to Admiral Dewey to cut out of the programme on Sept. 30 the breakfast at Claremont immediately before the land parade.

The annual fair of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County is proving interesting. In a running race yesterday four horses fell. Mammoth hogs and vegetables attract much attention.

Page 4.

The Mazet committee yesterday resumed its investigations into the Ramapo water contract.

The cup challenger Shamrock was tested yesterday over a triangular course. She showed to excellent advantage on the various points of the wind.

Page 5.

At the third annual meeting of the League of American Municipalities at Syracuse yesterday, Mayor Jones delivered an address on "The New Patriotism."

Word was received yesterday that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the second son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is in Japan, has abandoned his trip around the world and is on his way home.

William Rockefeller was yesterday elected a Director of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to succeed the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. W. K. Vanderbilt succeeds his brother as President of the New York and Harlem Road.

Secretary Root received a cablegram from Gen. Otis stating that the Filipinos have offered to release the American prisoners they hold. They also ask for a conference. Gen. Otis granted the request. Lieut. Col. Miley, Inspector General of Volunteers, died at Manila from cerebral meningitis. Private L. F. Hoon, said to have been sentenced for writing to Gen. Otis, was really sentenced for forging the names of some of his comrades to the petition.

Page 8.

Miss Jane Yatman had ridden 675 miles on her bicycle up to 9:50 o'clock last night since Saturday evening at 6:45. This breaks all records made by women.

Admiral Schley called on the President and told him that he had no complaint to make concerning his new assignment

Page 9.

Ben Eder, Clonsilla, Rockton, Alpen, Motley, and Mal won the races at the Gravesend track yesterday.

Kid McCoy gradually pounded Steve O'Donnell into insensibility in six rounds last night at the Broadway Athletic Club.

The St. Louis baseball nine defeated the New Yorks on the Polo Grounds yesterday, and at Washington Park the Chicagos beat the Brooklyns.

Page 14.

Meetings of the Trustees of the College of the City of New York and of the Normal College were held yesterday.

The steam yacht Kanawha yesterday distanced the fast harbor steamer Monmouth in an exciting race in from Atlantic Highlands.

Charles P. Daly, ex-Chief Justice of the old Court of Common Pleas, died suddenly yesterday at his Summer home, in North Haven, L. I.

Corporation Counsel Whalen's letter to the Rapid Transit Commissioners making suggestions for changes in the form of contract will be presented to the board tomorrow.

The State Commerce Commission held a hearing yesterday in this city regarding Erie Canal improvements. Charles E. Wheeler advocated better terminal facilities.

The Committee on Affairs of Boroughs of the Council will give a hearing on the new building code next week. Richard Watson Gilder wants the tenement regulations amended.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

ERIE COUNTY QUARANTINED.

State Commission of Agriculture Guards Against Rabies.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The State Commissioner of Agriculture to-day placed Erie County in its entirety where the disease known as rabies has been rampant for some time under quarantine. In the notice the Commissioner warns all persons to seclude in or on the premises where they are kept all dogs and other domestic animals that are susceptible to said disease and that have in any way been exposed thereto within the county of Erie. Such animals must be kept in an inclosure for a space of sixty days.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Adv.

If You Like Cream Ale
on draught make sure that EVANS'S is specified on bill of fare and avoid disappointment.—Adv.

HEAVY VOTE POLLED IN PRIMARY FIGHTS

John C. Sheehan Defeats Frank J. Goodwin, Mr. Croker's Man.

ISAAC A. HOPPER VICTORIOUS

Overturns Charles Welde in the Thirty-first District.

McAvoy Wins from Stillings—Capt. Goddard Carries His District—Regulars Win in Other Boroughs.

In the general primary election, held yesterday, under the new primary law, John C. Sheehan defeated Frank J. Goodwin, Richard Croker's candidate for the Tammany leadership of the Ninth District. Thomas F. McAvoy won the leadership of the Twenty-third District from William E. Stillings, Isaac A. Hopper overturned Charles Welde as leader in the Thirty-first District, and in the Twentieth District Capt. F. Norton Goddard captured the Republican leadership from James L. Stewart. With these exceptions there will be no changes in the County Committees of the two parties as a result of the balloting.

In Brooklyn the regular Democratic and Republican organizations were victorious in every one of the districts. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Michael J. Dady, however, had their hands full in their districts. In Queens, ex-Mayor Gleason was unsuccessful in his fight to wrest the leadership from John Madden. There were no contests in the Democratic ranks in Richmond. The regular Republican ticket put forward by Hugh McRoberts appears to have won out.

In addition to the close Ninth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first District contests in Manhattan and the Bronx, there were opposition Tammany tickets in seven other districts. Ex-Assemblyman William H. Walker, who conducted a contest for the leadership of the Third District on a platform of "Tammany without Croker," polled 200 votes to 1,500 for the ticket headed by Patrick J. Ryder, the present leader.

Edward F. Brennan's opposition to James W. Boyle's leadership in the Seventh District was unsuccessful, as had been expected, but it developed surprising strength, his vote being 615 to 1,500 for the regular ticket.

In the Tenth District, the opposition to County Clerk William Sohmer, led by Louis Hanneman and William Ficke, mustered less than 50 votes against about 650 for the Sohmer ticket.

While Peter J. Dobling holds his place as leader of the Thirteenth District, the opposition, led by John J. O'Brien, proved more formidable than had been expected. The vote there was 518 for Dooling and 249 for O'Brien. O'Brien received 8 votes in Dooling's own election district, and in O'Brien's home district the vote was: Dooling 19, O'Brien 18. In spite of the failure of their fight, the O'Brienites set off fireworks during the evening, and O'Brien announced his intention to have a street parade on Saturday night to show that the fight for a change of leaders is not over.

LITTLE OPPOSITION TO CARROLL.

The fight instituted against John F. Carroll as leader in the Twenty-ninth District dwindled to slender proportions when the ballots came to be counted and only 130 were found for the anti-Carroll ticket, with ex-Police Justice Joseph Koch at its head. In the ex-Justice's own district, his ticket got but two votes to nine for the regular Tammany ticket.

The contest in the Thirty-third District resulted in the expected victory for Nicholas J. Hayes, the present leader, his ticket receiving 1,458 votes to 372 for that headed by James Collins.

August Mocbus was again victorious in the Thirty-fourth district, his ticket receiving 1,242 votes to 541 for that led by Anthony McOwen.

Besides the warm fight in the Twentieth District, there were minor Republican contests in the Fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, and annexed districts. In the Fourth, Leader Patrick J. O'Brien's ticket got 436 votes to 187 for the opposition led by John P. Denny and Joseph Levenson. James W. Perry, the present leader of the Twenty-seventh, carried the day against John Sabine Smith, by a vote of 802 to 416.

The opposition to Alexander T. Mason in the Twenty-ninth cast less than 100 votes. There was a sharp fight in the Thirty-second against Isaac Newman's leadership. Samuel J. Rosenthal leading. The result was: Newman, 374; Rosenthal, 191. In the Annexed District, the fight between J. N. Stewart and ex-Judge Richard M. Arnold, the present leader, was so close that, up to midnight, the result was uncertain, with the chances apparently favoring Stewart.

MUCH INTEREST IN PRIMARIES.

It was the second time in this city that the enrolled voters of the Democratic and Republican Parties had participated in a general primary held under the same legal safeguards that surround a general election. In many ways the test of the new law was more thorough than was afforded last year.

In the first primary held under the new act, on Sept. 28, 1898, there were but two Republican and no Democratic contests. The interest was slight and the vote in most districts trivial. In yesterday's balloting, there were opposing Democratic tickets in ten districts and opposing Republican tickets in five. As a result of the stubborn nature of some of these contests, interest in the primary was widespread and, except in the uncontested districts, a heavy vote was polled.

The polls opened at 2 o'clock P. M., and closed at 9, instead of remaining open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., as last year. Thirty vacancies among the election officers were reported to the Bureau of Elections, and they were promptly filled. Where there were close contests the voting went on rapidly from the first, but elsewhere most of it was done in the last three hours, from 6 to 9 o'clock. In the contested Democratic districts, the long bluish-tinted ballots, 8½ by 28 inches, filled up the boxes so fast that the Inspectors had to call for extra ones. The pink Republican ballots were just half the length of the Democratic blankets, and proved less cumbrous.

Several cases arising from the primary law appeared in the courts during the day.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW DECISION.

Electors in the Army Last Year Not Entitled to Enrollment.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the applications made on behalf of Peter A. Walsh and James Cuming, Jr., for writs of mandamus requiring the Police Board to cause their names to be enrolled as electors in the election districts in which they respectively reside, so as to enable them to vote at yesterday's primary election.

It was conceded these electors were not enrolled at the preceding election, but it was claimed on their behalf that they were entitled to be enrolled for the primary election, because they were in the army in 1898 and voted under the provisions of Chapter 674 of the laws of that year.

Justice Truax said that if that fact brought them within any of the exceptions mentioned in Chapter 473 of the Laws of 1899, they were entitled to be enrolled, but if they were not within one of these exceptions, they were not entitled to enrollment. He came to the conclusion that the last Legislature failed to make provision for the enrollment of those who were absent in the army last year.

SHEEHAN'S FOLLOWERS HAPPY.

Richard Croker's Picture in the Pequod Club Turned to the Wall—Victory by Small Majority.

The Pequod Club, the headquarters of John C. Sheehan and those other Tammany men in the Ninth Assembly District who are opposed to Richard Croker, was the scene at midnight of a joyous demonstration, for Sheehan achieved a victory by a narrow margin over his opponent for the leadership, Councilman Frank J. Goodwin. Owing to the inexperience of the election officers, it was impossible to get definite figures on the result. According to Goodwin's figures, based on the reports made by the Inspectors, Sheehan's majority was 64, and from reports made to Sheehan the latter claimed a majority of from 125 to 150.

When it became apparent as the totals from the various election districts came to the Pequod Club that Sheehan had succeeded, the friends of the leader became frenzied with joy. They had expected a "walk-over," but they found great consolation in the fact that they had been victorious, even by a small majority, and a "miss" in this case was as good as a mile.

Cheer after cheer went up for Sheehan and Tammany Hall, and there were groans a-plenty for Croker and his local representatives. Finally, in an outburst of enthusiasm, one of Sheehan's loyal friends rushed to the entry, where there hung, side by side, portraits of Sheehan and Croker, and turned the latter's counterfeit presentment to the wall.

This act was clamorously applauded, and one man, whose stentorian voice could be heard above the din, yelled out, "That's where we'll keep it!" The sentiment was echoed over and over again, and there was a note in the cries that boded ill to Crokerism in the Ninth District.

BOGUS SHEEHAN BALLOTS.

Early in the afternoon it was discovered that ballots, purporting to be the regular Sheehan ballot, had been distributed at all the polling places. These ballots, which Mr. Sheehan pronounced to be bogus, were headed by the name of Mr. Sheehan and four candidates on his ticket, while the remainder of it was made up of the members of Goodwin's General Committee. As the election officers were all named by Goodwin, it would have been an easy matter for the latter to have carried the day, except for the discovery.

News of the attempt to capture the district by the old trick was carried to Mr. Sheehan, who hastened to the various polling places and demanded that the genuine Sheehan ballots be handed to voters. At first the Inspectors refused to receive the genuine ballots, and insisted that the first lot had come from Police Headquarters, and that therefore they were official. As a matter of fact the Police Department has nothing whatever to do with the distribution of ballots for primary elections to the election officers, as the law provides that this must be done by the interested parties themselves.

Mr. Sheehan and his supporters raised such a row that the Inspectors finally gave in, and the regular Sheehan ticket began to make its appearance. In many districts, however, the Inspectors handed out to a voter the Goodwin ballot and two copies of the bogus ballot, in the hope that the voter would imagine one of the two tickets headed by Sheehan would find its way into the ballot box. Sheehan's watchers, however, were on the alert, and they managed to keep their partisans in line, though, despite their efforts, between 124 and 144 of the bogus ballots were cast.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Sheehan made a statement in which he said that Thomas F. Smith, Richard Croker's secretary, Chief Clerk of the City Court, and one of Goodwin's lieutenants, had protested against the use of the regular Sheehan ballots. Mr. Goodwin, according to Mr. Sheehan's statement, admitted during the day that the bogus ballot had been issued from his headquarters. In reply to this statement, Mr. Smith denied Mr. Sheehan's charge and declared that the trick was put up by Sheehan in an effort to get himself elected by sacrificing the balance of his committee in case the vote was close.

BATTLES NEAR POLLING PLACES.

During the late afternoon there were numerous battles near the polling places, though no one was seriously hurt. In most of these cases words were the only weapons used, and in one of these Senator Munzinger and Mr. Smith were the principals.

These two rivals met in front of a polling place and exchanged compliments until a policeman ordered them off the sidewalk, as he did not want to make any arrests. No blows were struck, and both men went about their business without further ado, much to the disgust of the crowd that had assembled to watch their encounter.

Several arrests were made during the day for illegal voting. In all these cases the complainants were Goodwin men, who claimed that the voters lived in other districts. Two of these cases, however, proved to be errors, and in the Third the charge was not pressed.

About 9 o'clock the headquarters of both factions began to fill up with men who were eager to learn the result of the fiercest campaign ever fought in the district. The returns came in slowly, and it was not until nearly midnight that the figures were complete. The only thing that both sides agreed upon was that such bogus ballots as were cast should be counted for Goodwin, as the majority of the names on them were those of men who would vote for him for member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall.

The figures given out at the Pequod Club were: Sheehan, 1,241; Goodwin, 981; bogus, 144. At the Goodwin headquarters these figures were given out: Sheehan, 1,263; Goodwin, 1,066; bogus, 126. Thus, according to the Sheehan men, Sheehan had a majority of 260 on straight ballots and of 116 counting the bogus tickets for Goodwin, while Goodwin's supporters acknowledged their leader's defeat by a majority of 197 on straight tickets and of 71 counting the bogus tickets for Goodwin. There was some talk of a contest, but this was dropped about midnight, when Mr. Goodwin acknowledged his defeat.

According to the returns made by the Inspectors after their first count, Mr. Goodwin lost his election district, the Third, by a vote of 30 to 16. Mr. Sheehan carried his district, the Sixth, by a vote of 43 to 26, and Senator Munzinger, Mr. Sheehan's First Lieutenant, won out by a vote of 67 to 22. The total enrollment in the entire Assembly district was 3,701. The vote was about 2,400.

WHAT SHEEHAN HAD TO SAY.

After the returns were all in Mr. Sheehan was asked what he would do about the statement that he will not be admitted to Tammany Hall.

"There are many statements," he replied, "reported to come from Mr. Croker which he does not make. Three months ago Thomas F. Smith sent information to my house, made an appointment with me, in fact, to give me orders from Croker, which would have accomplished my defeat. Now, who lied? From what we know about Smith we believe that Smith lied.

"All the power of the organization was brought to bear against us, and few people can realize what that power is. Goodwin and Smith have had everything in their favor in this district. They had Croker's support and money.

"Only last Monday night they had detectives going around the district notifying the saloon keepers that if they did not work against us they would be driven out of business. They brought repeaters into the district from New Jersey and the Bowery and elsewhere. They tried in every way to vote fraudulently. The people in the district stood up against all manner of intimidation."

When asked if he would bring any charges of fraud, Mr. Sheehan said he would, but declined to say what the nature of the charges would be. He said they would be laid before the Grand Jury, especially regarding the manner in which the Inspectors worked. He claims the Inspectors handed the voters the opposition ballots and refused to allow them to vote his ticket.

Mr. Sheehan says he will not attack Mr. Croker, and that he will remain loyal to

Continued on Page 7

GIVES $300,000 TO DARTMOUTH.

Edward Tuck, the Donor, Provides that It Shall Be Used for Instruction Solely.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 19.—The exercises of Dartmouth Night, held this evening in the Old Chapel, closed with the announcement by President Tucker of the transfer during the day of securities to the value of $300,000 to the Trustees. Edward Tuck of the class of '62 gave this sum as a memorial to his father, Amos Tuck, of the class of '35, and a Trustee of the college from 1857 to 1868.

The only conditions attaching to this gift are that it shall be held as a separate fund, bearing the name the Amos Tuck Endowment Fund; that the securities in which it is given shall not be changed during the lifetime of the donor without his consent, and that the annual income ($12,000 at present) shall be applied exclusively to the purposes of instruction. The fund is not to be used for buildings. This gift enables the college to keep pace in its internal development with its external growth.

While in Paris last Spring President Tucker was the guest of Mr. Tuck. During this visit Mr. Tuck made known his purpose and had several conferences with the President in regard to the enlargement and increased efficiency of the college curriculum. He gave permission to advise with the Trustees in regard to the use of the fund, on condition that no publicity should be given until the securities were actually transferred. Plans for carrying the purpose of the donor into effect will soon be made public.

Edward Tuck, the donor of this fund, is a native of Exeter, N. H., and a graduate of Phillips Academy, 1858. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1862. Soon after leaving college he entered the diplomatic service, and was for the year 1865-6 United States Vice Consul in Paris.

His promotion in the diplomatic service was so rapid as to attract the attention of Mr. John Monroe of the firm of John Monroe & Co., bankers, in New York. Mr. Tuck was persuaded to leave the service and enter the employ of that firm, in which he became a partner in 1871. After a most successful career, he retired from active business in 1881. Mr. Tuck is now a Director in the Chase National Bank of New York, and is directly interested in various railway and industrial enterprises in this country. He resides in New York and in Paris.

Amos Tuck, whose name the fund bears, was one of the strong men of the great anti-slavery period. He was one of the organizers of the anti-slavery party in New Hampshire, and served in Congress from 1847 to 1851.

CHARGE AGAINST W. G. HUNTER.

United States Minister Accused by Merchants of Neglecting His Duties and with Corruption.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—The American merchants in Guatemala and Honduras have nearly all signed a round robin, addressed to Secretary of State Hay, urging upon him the immediate recall of Minister W. Godfrey Hunter.

The next steamer to this city from Central American ports will, according to authoritative sources of information, bring the round robin, which is now being printed, it having already been circulated in the countries named and in Nicaragua and Salvador, and signed by nearly every American merchant and agent in the quartet of Central American republics.

The charge against Mr. Hunter is not only neglect of duty, but corruption. It is alleged that he is so entangled in private schemes with officials of the countries named as to be utterly unable to give unprejudiced attention, still less to take proper official action, regarding complaints made to him by his fellow-countrymen, and that he is, therefore, unfit to represent American interests.

The Pears case in Spanish Honduras, the Richards case in Guatemala, and the case of Contractor May of the Guatemala Northern Railway are cited as specific instances of Mr. Hunter's failure to perform his duty, and his immediate removal is urged as a necessity.

PLUMBERS TO BE INDEPENDENT.

Jobbers and Makers of Supplies Decide to Sell to Non-Union Men.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—The attempt of the National Association of Master Plumbers to prevent non-members from getting supplies is likely to be futile in view of action taken at the recent meetings of jobbers and manufacturers of such supplies.

The Central Supply Association, which controls the territory of the Central West, adopted resolutions, which have been concurred in by the Jobbers and Manufacturers' Association, which covers the territory east of the Alleghanies, and it is believed that the San Francisco association, which has the Pacific Coast territory, will concur.

After reciting the action of the National Association of Master Plumbers at their convention, held in New Orleans, to the effect that in the future they will purchase their supplies from those who sell only to members of the National Association of Master Plumbers and manufacturers and jobbers in accord therewith, the resolutions provide that the members of the Central Supply Association will not become parties to the plan as required by the New Orleans resolution, and while they are willing to maintain the principles of the National Association of Master Plumbers, as outlined at the time of its organization, they recognize the right of every legitimate manufacturer and jobber of plumbing supplies to secure the material necessary to do business.

ALABAMA TAX VALUES GROW.

Increase of $3,000,000 Over Last Year in Jefferson County.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 19.—The tax valuations of Jefferson County, in which is Birmingham, have been increased over last year about $3,000,000, making the total valuation for the year $38,000,000.

The gross increase in valuations as made by the Board of Revenue in adjusting assessments was $5,000,000. Of this $1,500,000 was on Birmingham City property and $3,000,000 on corporation property.

This increase will be scaled down to a net increase of $3,000,000 over last year, as a good deal of property was assessed by the owners at low figures in anticipation of the raise to be made by the Board of Revenue.

TO ABOLISH RAILWAY PASSES.

Six of the Principal Systems Favor Doing Away with Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—A committee representing the six largest railway systems in the country met here to-day, and decided to recommend at a general meeting of officers of all the roads west of Chicago, to be held in St. Louis Oct. 10, an entire abolition of passes and all forms of free transportation.

The only exception to this radical action is made in the case of employes traveling on business for their respective companies.

Not only is the pass according to this plan to be a thing of the past in the territory west of Chicago, but it is to be eradicated in all parts of the United States.

The committee has been working on the question for five or six months, and the action taken to-day was the result of careful consideration. The order will affect 800,000 men.

It is estimated that out of the entire number of railroad employes 200,000 are given annual passes over lines with which they are not directly associated.

The proposed movement will add millions of dollars to the treasuries of the transportation companies.

Visitors to the city should enjoy the Hudson River Day Line trips. Good music. Grand scenery.—Adv.

CLYDE LINER GOES ASHORE

Revenue Cutter Takes Five Passengers from the Cherokee.

STRUCK NAUSHON ISLAND

Heavy Fog Veiled the Coast—Belief that She Will Be Saved If Weather Favors.

PASQUE ISLAND, Mass., Sept. 19.—The Clyde Line steamship Cherokee, Capt. McKee, bound from Jacksonville, Fla., for Boston, with six passengers and a large cargo of miscellaneous freight, went ashore on the southeast end of Naushon Island, in Vineyard Sound, shortly after noon to-day. There was a dense fog at the time.

A large hole was made in the forward part of the hull, and the No. 2 hold is full of water. The full extent of the damage cannot be ascertained until the vessel is floated. Her after compartments remain free from water, owing to the tight bulkheads, and her engines remain in good working order.

The vessel is nearly on an even keel, heading eastward, and rests in an easy position.

The passengers, who showed no fright whatever, at first declined to be taken off by the tugs that went to the steamer's assistance, but later, with the exception of one lady, they were induced to go on board the revenue cutter Dexter, which landed them at New Bedford.

The passengers were Dr. Ladd and his wife, Mr. Decock and his son, and Miss Mary Hooper, all of Boston, and Mrs. M. Pendleton of Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. McKee says that he sighted Gay Head upon entering Vineyard Sound, but immediately after a dense fog shut in, and a few hours later the ship struck the rocks. The place where the Cherokee now lies is very near the spot where the steamer City of Columbus stranded fourteen years ago. The Cherokee was running slowly when she struck.

Capt. McKee at once wired the Clyde Line agents in New York and Boston, who dispatched assistance to the unfortunate steamer.

The tug Taurus, towing a lighter, left Boston for Naushon this afternoon, and was followed a few hours later by the tug Pallas and another lighter.

When the revenue cutter Dexter left the Cherokee at 6 o'clock to-night she was making water so freely that it was thought best not to attempt to pull her off in her present condition, but with the arrival of powerful pumps and other wrecking appliances it is believed she can be saved if the weather continues favorable.

The Cherokee is one of the largest ships of the Clyde Line. She has been running regularly to Boston since June, and prior to that had made several trips to that port. She was built by William Cramp & Sons at Philadelphia in 1886, is constructed of iron, has four bulkheads, and her general dimensions are as follows:

Length, 269 feet; breadth of beam, 43 feet; depth of hold, 20.6 feet; net tonnage, 1,967; gross, 2,557.

Capt. McKee, the commander of the Cherokee, is one of the oldest skippers in the Clyde Line service. Those who know him declare that he is a careful and skilful navigator, and they believe that the causes leading up to the disaster will exonerate him from blame.

At the office of the Clyde Line here it was said that a dispatch had been received saying that the Cherokee was ashore at Naushon Island, but giving no particulars. The Cherokee, in command of Capt. McKee, sailed from Charleston on Sept. 16, where she had called on her route from Jacksonville for Boston.

Naushon Island, where the Cherokee is ashore, is the property of J. Malcolm Forbes of Milton, the widely known horse owner.

ANOTHER CLYDE BOAT STRANDED.

City of Jacksonville Ashore Near Portsmouth, N. C.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Sept. 19.—The steamer City of Jacksonville of Jacksonville, Fla., is stranded on the beach six miles south of Portsmouth, N. C. A heavy sea is rolling and southeast winds are prevailing. The crew was saved.

The City of Jacksonville belongs to the Clyde Company of New York. She is commanded by Capt. F. W. Lund, Jr., of Jacksonville. Her run in the Summer is as an excursion boat between Boston and Nahant, and in the Winter she plies on the St. James River between Jacksonville and Sanford. She is a side-wheeler of about 500 tons.

WANTS FARMERS TO KEEP BOOKS.

Mr. Merriam Says It Would Greatly Increase Value of the Census.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Director of the Census Merriam is a strenuous advocate of regular business methods among those following unorganized avocations—especially farmers and producers.

"If everybody would keep an accurate acount of income and expenditures," he said to-day, "the work of gathering census statistics would be lessened more than one-half, and their value and accuracy more than doubled, if it is permissible to say that accuracy can be doubled. If the 22,000 newspapers in the United States would take up the subject of bookkeeping among the farmers now, while harvesting and marketing are in progress and the census is pending, and advocate making a record of the acreage, quantity, and value of all crops and products, I think the resulting benefit would be immeasurable."

D. B. ROBINSON ILL IN CHICAGO.

Railroad Man Had a Nervous Collapse, but Is Now Improving.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—D. B. Robinson, President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, and one of the best-known railroad men in the West, is ill at the Auditorium Hotel.

He was stricken a few days ago, but no word of his serious condition was made public.

Mr. Robinson's son said to-night, concerning his father's illness: "Father was attacked a few days ago and suffered a sort of nervous collapse. There is no truth in the report that he had heart failure and that his condition was particularly dangerous.

"I think he is doing very well now, and will be able to be removed within two or three days."

MINE FIRED BY INCENDIARIES.

Dayton Coal and Iron Company Officials Suspect Strikers.

DAYTON, Tenn., Sept. 19.—Some unknown persons set fire to the property of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company at 1 o'clock this morning, burning down the power house, coal bunkers, and other property. The damage will be very heavy, as the mines are flooded with water, the pumps having been destroyed.

The miners there have been on a strike, and the company officials believe this has some connection with the fires.

Reduced Fares to Philadelphia, via Royal Blue Line.
For the National Export Exposition, which opens at Philadelphia on September 14th and continues until November 30th, the ROYAL BLUE LINE will sell excursion tickets from New York at rate of $4.00 for the round trip, which includes admission to the Exposition. These tickets will be on sale from the opening of the Exposition and will be good for return until December 4th, inclusive. Stations in New York, Central Railroad of New Jersey, are foot of Liberty Street and South Ferry.—Adv.

FEVER SPREADS IN KEY WEST.

Marine Hospital Staff Nevertheless Successful in Confining the Epidemic to the Island.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The yellow fever situation at Key West is regarded as grave. Since the first case was reported about three weeks ago, the epidemic has been steadily growing, until to-day there are almost 400 cases.

New cases are appearing at the rate of about thirty a day, but the mortality is low. Fifty-four cases and two deaths were reported for Sunday and Monday. Attendant Hall, one of the Marine Hospital Staff, developed the disease last night and he has been isolated. As Key West is situated below the frost line, the epidemic will have to run its course. The Marine Hospital Service has been directing its efforts to confining the epidemic to the island, and has been rewarded with signal success.

Only one infected person is known to have escaped, and he was discovered at Miami and isolated. He has since recovered. The suspected persons at Port Tampa were placed in a detention camp which Assistant Surgeon Trotter to-day reported would be closed on Wednesday, as all had been under observation for ten days.

Only known immunes are allowed to leave Key West direct, and then on certificates. Others who desire to leave must first go to the detention camp at Dry Tortugas. The treatment of the cases in Key West is entirely under the supervision of the Florida State Board of Health. The Marine Hospital Service is simply enforcing quarantine regulations with a view to preventing the spread of the disease.

One new case of fever was reported to the Surgeon General from New Orleans today. The same report stated that freight from New Orleans was undisturbed, except in Texas, which would not permit such freight to pass through the State.

Surgeon Carter, who is in charge there, says there are few unnecessary restrictions. He will meet Dr. Sanders of the State Board of Health of Alabama to-day to make arrangements for simplifying the train inspection service.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 19.—Thirty-one new cases of yellow fever were reported in the last twenty-four hours and one death.

WOMAN LEAPS FROM A TRAIN.

It Was Moving at High Speed and She Was Over Seventy-five Years Old, but She Was Entirely Unhurt.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Abigail Connors, a woman past seventy-five years of age, last night jumped from a passenger train on the New York Central Railroad which was moving at a high rate of speed, and, strange to say, was not hurt. Mrs. Connor resides at Moore's Mills, on the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad. She had been visiting some friends in New York, and was on her way home. She was to change cars at Dutchess Junction, but when the train reached that station she was absorbed in thought, and as the trainmen called out the station she did not move.

The train was over a quarter of a mile from the depot and was going at a fast pace when the woman happened to look out and saw the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut train standing on the switch. Then it came to her mind that she wanted to get off the train. Hastily picking up her bundles, before the passengers in the car realized what she was doing she made her way to the platform and leaped off.

Some people near the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut train saw her leap, and made their way to her side. The Central train was also stopped and a trainman went back expecting to find her seriously injured, but before any one had reached her Mrs. Connors arose, carefully brushed her dress, and picked up her bundles. She was asked if she did not need the services of a physician, but replied that she was not hurt in any way, and resumed her journey on the Dutchess road none the worse for her experience.

$13,000,000 DEAL REPORTED.

Story that the Vanderbilts Have Bought Pacific Railway Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The Evening Bulletin publishes a story to-day to the effect that the entire Crocker interests, 340,000 shares of the stock of the Southern and Central Pacific Railway, have been sold to Morris Speyer of New York, who is supposed to be acting for the Vanderbilts. Mr. Speyer was here a short time ago, and it was said at that time that he was at work on some big and mysterious deal.

Certain railroad officers profess to take great stock in the story of the reported sale, which, if consummated, must have involved at least $13,000,000.

BIG SAWMILL BURNED.

$200,000 Plant and Lumber Yards at Castorland Destroyed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—A fire at Castorland this morning destroyed T. B. Bassellin's big sawmill, the immense lumber yard in connection therewith, and the office of the plant. The loss will reach $200,000, and is partly covered by insurance.

The fire broke out about 1:45 A. M., and ten minutes after the alarm was given the entire plant was a mass of flames. All the available fire-fighting force that could be mustered was a bucket brigade. The fire apparatus from Carthage arrived about three hours after the fire broke out, and did good service in saving adjoining buildings.

Mr. Basselin states that he will in all probability rebuild. Nearly 200 men are thrown out of employment by the destruction of the big plant, which was the leading enterprise of the village.

IRON PLANTS TO RESUME.

American Steel and Wire Company Buys Crown Point Property.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, Sept. 19.—Two industral events are exciting much interest in the northern part of this State. One is the determination of the management of the Benson mines to start working them again, and the second is the announcement of the purchase and intention of reoperating the Crown Point Iron Company's plant and Witherbee, Sherman & Co.'s mines by the American Steel and Wire Company.

The Benson Mines are also known as the Magnetic Iron Ore Plant. The rise in the price of steel has decided the managers to resume operations. The ore, when mined, will be sent to Pittsburg for smelting. Fifty men are already at work putting the old machinery in working order and in adding new machinery where needed.

The Crown Point Iron Company's plant, purchased by the American Steel and Wire Company, through their attorney, F. H. Patterson, consists of 20,000 acres of land twenty-seven miles of railroad, two furnace stacks, and some tenement property at Crown Point. The purchase from Witherbee, Sherman & Co. includes their mines and some property at Port Henry and Mineville, Essex County. The opening of these plants will give employment to more than 1,500 men.

The Bessemer Iron Ore, (42 per cent. pure iron,) which will be mined here, will be shipped to the plant of Washburn, Moen & Co. at Worcester, Mass., for smelting.

Schooner Sudie Wayman Stranded.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 19.—The schooner Sudie Wayman, lumber laden, from Norfolk to Atlantic City, went ashore in a fog here at 12:30 P. M. to-day. The Captain and crew were taken off by the life-saving crew. The vessel will be a total loss. The Sudie Wayman was built in 1871 at St. Michael's Maryland, registered thirty-seven tons, and hailed from Baltimore.

No Excess Fare to Cincinnati.
A fast limited train every day along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley by the New York Central.—Adv.

DREYFUS PARDONED AND PROBABLY FREE

It Is Reported that He Is With His Family.

NO EXCITEMENT IN PARIS

News Created Less Interest Than Result of a Big Race.

APPEAL IS WITHDRAWN

**But Case to Continue Before Cour de Cassation—Said to be Probable that Dreyfus Will

from illegalities in order to keep the prison door closed on the victim.

The Aurore, the leading organ of the Dreyfusard body, will to-morrow (Wednesday) publish an article in this sense by Francis de Pressensé, who from the first was a leader in the Revision movement. The article is headed, "Pardon—And What Afterward?" The writer says:

"If the President, by pardoning Dreyfus, wished to spare France the ineffaceable shame of a judicial crime, this exercise of his prerogative called mercy, so far from impairing the necessary work of justice, will only prepare and facilitate it. For we must speak straight out."

"If it were imagined that impunity for criminals could be purchased by pardoning an innocent man; if it were thought that the friends of law would barter amnesty to the scoundrels who perpetrated those crimes for the bruised body of the man from whom they have torn out the soul, then we throw from us this degrading and deceitful offer. Dreyfus would be the first to reject as an infamy such traffic with his honor.

"No. The pardoning of Dreyfus can only be the natural, legitimate, and spontaneous action by which the representatives of the civil power refuse to associate themselves with the obstinate iniquity committed by the military Judges. It is the Government of republican France repudiating with horror any part in this denial of justice. As for us, we shall pursue with increased ardor the task of public salvation to which we have devoted ourselves. There have been crimes and offenses committed in obscurity by a gang of conspirators with Mercier at its head. We are going to pursue more energetically than ever the work of obtaining their chastisement."

THE DREYFUSARDS' CAMPAIGN.

M. de Pressense goes on to declare that, when the Generals have been punished the Dreyfusards will continue the campaign "until courts-martial have been abolished and iron and fire have been carried into the sores of the Diplomatic Corps and society."

The article clearly outlines the militant attitude of the Dreyfusards, and shows that France will not be allowed to rest quietly, even though Dreyfus be set at liberty. The campaign for his release has given the Socialist Party a weapon of which they will avail themselves to the utmost; and Dreyfusism will be extended more and more into Socialistic agitation. Moreover, the Zola trial and Mme. Henry's prosecution of Joseph Reinach for defaming the memory of her husband will shortly come on; and they will be used by both sides as levers again to excite public feeling.

Pardoning Dreyfus, therefore, only closes one act of the drama; and France will probably again find herself in the throes of party passion before the Paris Exposition opens its doors next May."

Among the Dreyfusard organs, the Socialist Droits de l'Homme says:

"Our task remains the same after as before the liberation of Dreyfus, to continue the campaign against all those who are responsible for the lamentable affair, and unmask the forgers, traitors, and false witnesses, even though they may be covered with glittering decorations."

The Journal des Débats repeats the report that Mme. Dreyfus has taken a villa at Folkestone, near Dover, England. This report has been denied, but many believe Dreyfus will go to England on his release.

Treason Trial Will Be a Long One.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—It is expected that the work of the High Court's Investigating Committee, appointed to inquire into the charges of conspiring to change the form of Government brought against M. Déroulède and others, will take from four to six weeks. When this task is completed the High Court (Senate) will reconvene. It is expected its sessions will take up a month.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S APPEAL.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—President Loubet visited the site of the exposition of 1900 to-day.

He urged the Directors of the works to exert themselves to the utmost in order to show to the world in 1900 that France is still a "strong, laborious, united nation, whose generous soul is filled with the sense of her mission of progress and peace, and that she has not been affected by fleeting quarrels."

COMMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Evening News declares that there is now no need to boycott the Paris Exposition.

Truth, Henry Labouchère's paper, protesting against a universal condemnation of France on account of the Dreyfus affair, says:

"I believe there are many Americans with whom the innocence of Mrs. Florence Maybrick is an article of faith. The lady, in the meantime, is enjoying the hospitality of an English prison as a convicted murderess. Nevertheless, the American journals, although by no means reticent in the expression of their opinions, do not denounce the English bench and English justice as a disgrace to civilization, the English people as lost to all sense of right, and Liverpool, where she was sentenced, as an accursed city."

Mr. Blumenthal's Meeting.

The mass meeting to have been held Saturday night to protest against the verdict of the Rennes court-martial may be turned into a celebration now that Capt. Dreyfus has been pardoned. Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal, Chairman of the committee having the meeting in charge, said last night he could not tell what action will be taken in regard to it until he consults with the other members of the committee.

Offer $200,000 for Book by Dreyfus.

Immediately on receipt of the news that Capt. Dreyfus had been pardoned, the Siegel-Cooper Company of this city sent a cablegram, of which the following is a translation:

Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, Rennes, France:

We will pay you 1,000,000f. for manuscript your side of the case, to be published in book form. Answer.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO., New York.

CHEERS AT TEMPLE EMANU-EL.

News of Capt. Dreyfus's Pardon Received Just After the Rev. Dr. Gottheil Had Prayed for It.

For the first time in its history yesterday, Temple Emanu-El rang with the plaudits of excited worshippers. The Dreyfus case was responsible for the extraordinary occurrence, the pent-up feelings of the congregation passing all bounds when the Rev. Dr. Gottheil announced that President Loubet had pardoned the unfortunate Captain.

The occasion was the celebration of the Feast of Tabernacles, and the synagogue was crowded. Dr. Gottheil had delivered a sermon fitting the occasion, and in his peroration he referred to the case of Capt. Dreyfus.

"In this season of happiness," he said, "there is one family whose sorrow calls for our sympathy. It is not for them to obey the Divine command to be happy and rejoice, for the father and husband rests under a ban made more terrible because it is unjust. I refer to the family of Capt. Dreyfus.

"Yet there comes to us a glimmer of hope that a pardon will come to him and there are rumors of tardy justice to be done. I pray God that it will be so, and I predict that not only will the pardon be granted, but that Alfred Dreyfus will yet be completely vindicated."

There was a flutter of surprise in the congregation when, just as Dr. Gottheil was about to intone the benediction, the Rev. Dr. Silverman arose, and, asking the elder rabbi to pardon the interruption, handed him a telegram. In a moment Dr. Gottheil's face was aglow with pleasure. There were tears in his eyes and his voice shook with emotion as he turned to the wondering worshippers and announced the fact of Dreyfus's pardon. "You see," he said, and he smiled in an effort to hide his emotion, "our prayers have been answered and a part of my prediction has already come true."

The next moment the congregation was on its feet cheering wildly. Women wept and strong men wondered what it was that had suddenly dimmed their vision. Cheer followed cheer, and though the clergymen looked surprised, they did nothing to restrain the feelings of the worshippers.

When quiet had been restored Dr. Gottheil prayed for the further rehabilitation of the unfortunate Captain. He paid a glowing tribute to the press of America, which, he said, without exception had stood for the right, adding "as it always does." Dr. Gottheil also prayed for the vindication of France's honor as well as the vindication of the honor of Capt. Dreyfus.

At the conclusion of the service, Drs. Gottheil and Silverman and President James Seligman and Vice President H. Moses of the synagogue held a meeting in the Council room, the result of which was the sending of the following cablegram addressed to Capt. Dreyfus at Rennes:

"The congregation of Temple Emanu-El rejoices in the victory which you as an innocent man have achieved, and prays for your speedy and complete vindication.

"JAMES SELIGMAN, President."

On Saturday next the Rev. Dr. Silverman will preach in the synagogue on "The Power of Innocence," with special reference to the Dreyfus affair. He will also pay a tribute to the memory of M. Scheurer-Kestner, one of Dreyfus's first adherents.

GUERIN HAS SURRENDERED.

Keeps Promise to Do So Made at a Midnight Conference—His Companions Go Free.

PARIS, Sept. 20—4:30 A. M.—After a conference at midnight with his brother and M. Millevouye, M. Guerin promised to surrender at 4 o'clock this morning.

Precisely at the hour appointed a Captain of the Municipal Guards rapped at the door of "Fort Chabrol." There was a moment of expectation, and then the door opened.

M. Guerin calmly presented himself, meekly surrendered, and was driven to the police depot in an open cab, seated beside the Captain of the guards. His companions were allowed to go free.

Thus the six weeks' siege ended in sublimely ridiculous style.

The night was well chosen by the Government, as the excitement over the capture of the fort would inevitably divert attention from the pardon extended to Dreyfus. The plan was to attack the building and arrest Guerin and his band. The Government had given him until 4 o'clock this morning to surrender, and had a regular army to assault the fort if he refused.

Troops, Municipal Guards, mounted and on foot, and policemen to the number of nearly 1,000, were dispatched to cordon all the streets within the radius of a quarter of a mile of "Fort Chabrol." The neighborhood presented a picturesque scene. In each street leading to the house were, first, a swarm of policemen, then a double row of mounted Municipal Guards, then a cordon of police, then a double hedge of infantry, and again within twenty yards of the fort, another row of infantry, while, in a semicircle, in front of the fort, was ranged a row of Municipal Guards.

One would have imagined that a general assault upon a forfeited camp was about to take place. The cordon was exceedingly strict. At 2:40 A. M. a Colonel and two Majors of the Republican Guard arrived at the scene in a cab. At 3 A. M. M. Guerin's brother, with M. Chanteloube, whose consumptive son was inside the fort, arrived. Both were much excited.

Then, successively, came M. Lepine, Prefect of Police; M. Ocehefert, Chief of the Secret Police, and other high police officials. These were soon followed by a Colonel of the Fire Brigade, and detachments of mounted and foot Republican Guards.

Twenty cabs and 200 military engineers were held in readiness at the barracks near by, and there were ambulances within easy distance.

At 3:30 A. M. Gen. Dalstein, who had charge of the troops, arrived on foot, and the troops presented arms and opened out to allow him to pass through.

The attack was to be made soon after 4 o'clock. The policemen were to be used first; and then if a desperate resistance were made by Guerin and the others the soldiers were to be summoned.

Even up to 4 A. M. the troops continued to arrive. Mounted Republican Guards were drawn up in the Rue des Messageries. Numerous carriages with detectives were stationed in the Rue de Chabrol. Four fire ladders, a steam fire engine, and a complete fire brigade were in the Rue d'Hauteville.

At 4:10 A. M. the officer in charge of the troops gave the word of command, and the soldiers, who were wrapped in heavy blue overcoats, turned back across the knees in marching fashion, fixed bayonets, the steel glittering beneath the flickering light if the street lamps.

At 4 A. M. MM. Millevoye and Lasies issued from the fort with M. Guerin. M. Cochefert advanced and arrested the agitator and led him to the carriage. The horses went at full gallop along the Boulevard de Magenta to the Police Depot, where Guerin was locked up.

In the meantime Guerin's companions, who had been waiting under the porch, advanced to surrender, but the police told them they were free.

The strange spectacle presented by these extraordinary military and police measures drew a large crowd of well-dressed Parisians, who stood about on the sidewalks and walked up and down the roadways, laughing and chatting. The cafés in the streets all around were wide open and doing a roaring trade. The greatest animation prevailed. While the crowd was awaiting the expected assault on the fort, people kept riding up in open vehicles, until a line of more than a hundred was drawn up near by.

The Government had decided to flood the fort if Guerin had refused to surrender, and had a couple of hundred firemen with steam pumps, fire escapes, and miles of hose. All the buildings around were filled with police and Municipal Guards. Guerin's house is lower than the surrounding edifices, and firemen were placed on upper stories of the latter, overlooking the fort, prepared to turn on the water as soon as the signal should be given, while below, in the street, the engines were snorting, as the firemen fed the furnaces and kept steam at top pressure.

Infantry officers, with their gold-laced kepis showing beneath the hoods of their capotes, and officers of the Municipal Guard, in dark-blue uniforms, crossed with thick red cord, and wearing brass helmets and flowing red plumes, paced up and down during the hours of waiting, glancing up at the windows of the "fort," from which in the dim light of the early morning could be distinguished a black flag, hoisted from the second floors by Guerin, and a white sheet hanging down with the device in black lettering "Vive l'Armée" and "A Bas les Traitres."

When M. Guerin's companions separated they took coaches and were driven off. M. Chanteloube joined his parents.

Then the troops departed, followed by the Municipal Guards and the police, except a few who remained in the Rue de Chabrol ti keep order. An immense crowd lingered to the end to watch the proceedings, and then dispersed with little or no disturbance.

CHICAGO'S FESTIVAL TO GO ON.

Labor Union to Resume Fight Afterward—The Cornerstone to be Cut and Dressed by Union Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—At the demand of union labor, Chairman Truax of the Fall Festival Committee resigned to-day. The demand was made when a general strike of union men was ordered on the Post Office. Then the General Committee refused to accept the resignation and pledged $25,000 from their own pockets to make up a deficit in the funds.

In the meanwhile, however, the unionists had received assurances from the Federal Committee that the cornerstone would be cut and dressed by union men in order that there might be no delay when President McKinley comes. As the labor people consider this a moral victory, and feel that they can compel the discharge of all non-union men on the new Post Office, the leaders declare that they will not try to antagonize the success of the Fall Festival, which is really a thing apart from the cornerstone laying.

After the festival is over union labor proposes to get after Contractor Pierce and compel him to unionise the whole working force on the building. In the meanwhile the Festival Committee will try to make the fête a success, in spite of the brief period in which it has to work.

SAY HE EMBEZZLED $11,000.

Michigan Bank Clerk Arrested and Believed to Have Confessed.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19.—Fred E. Harvey, correspondence clerk of the Preston National Bank of this city, was arrested to-night charged with embezzling about $11,000 of the bank's funds. The embezzlements were accomplished, it is alleged, by his making fictitious drafts on other banks and then cashing them.

By a system of clever false debits they were kept concealed until a short time ago, when the cashier discovered a slight mistake. It was traced and the embezzlements were gradually revealed.

It is said that Harvey has admitted his guilt to President Hays. The money is supposed to have been lost in a business institution Harvey was interested in. He is a man of good habits, so dissipation is not believed to have caused his downfall.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

SCHEURER-KESTNER DEAD

The First Frenchman to Demonstrate Dreyfus's Innocence.

HOW HE MOVED ZOLA TO ACT

The Means by Which It Became Possible for Him to Establish the Guilt of Esterhazy.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—M. Scheurer-Kestner, the former Vice President of the Senate, and champion of Dreyfus, is dead.

There is much remark here on the strange coincidence of the death of M. Scheurer-Kestner, the first champion of Dreyfus, and to whom Dreyfus will virtually owe his freedom, on the very day the Cabinet decides on a pardon.

The Paris cable dispatch marks the passing of the first formidable advocate of the innocence of Capt. Dreyfus. Without him it is doubtful whether Emile Zola would have espoused the cause, which, in a sort of reductio ad absurdum fashion, is at length working out truth and justice.

It was M. Scheurer-Kestner who imparted to M. Zola the facts of the illegal conviction of Dreyfus, and who aroused the phlegmatic novelist to an enthusiasm which found expression in four memorable letters, one of which, "J'Accuse," published in L'Aurore of Jan. 13, 1898, fell like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky upon the devoted heads of the conspirators of the General Staff.

A month ago M. Scheurer-Kestner lay slowly dying in his hotel at 8 Rue Pierre Charron, Paris. He was told that he had not long to live. Dictating for a few moments every day he laboriously and patiently prepared his deposition on the cause célèbre, which was later read to the court-martial in Rennes. His fervent and repeated prayer was that he might live to see the stain of a monstrous judicial error obliterated from the face of the republic. He lived to learn that the military judges had ignored, as Gen. Billot ignored two years ago, his proofs of Esterhazy's guilt, and had bowed before the vanity of Mercier, of de Boisdeffre, of Roget, of Gonse. Whether this mortifying information hastened his end is not known.

A FAMOUS CHEMIST.

In 1897 Auguste Scheurer-Kestner was a Vice President of the French Senate. He was a little past the prime of life, having been born in 1833. A scientist by profession, he had adopted politics through a desire to improve the condition of the laboring classes. His chosen science was chemistry. On that subject he was considered an authority. The books he wrote were always received with respect, and often with enthusiasm. He was President of the Chemical Society of Paris, and a correspondent besides of some of the most famous scientific societies of Europe.

During the declining days of the Third Empire M. Scheurer-Kestner, by his radical political views, drew upon himself the displeasure of the Government. The Ministry of the Interior had viewed askance his founding of a workingman's co-operative society in 1865, and was two years later somewhat drastic measures were taken against him. He was imprisoned for four months, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 2,000 francs. He was proscribed as a "dangerous man" by the advisers of Napoleon III. His prosecution, however, brought to him many supporters. Then came the downfall of the empire and the re-establishment of the republic. M. Scheurer-Kestner became a respected power in republican politics. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1871, and four years later was made a Senator. He directed the political columns of La République Française from 1879 till 1884. He became one of the Secretaries of the Senate, and was later chosen a Vice President of that body. Like M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, and many others, he suffered political defeat for his advocacy of Dreyfus's innocence. He came up for re-election to the Presidency Jan. 13, 1898, and was defeated.

As has been shown, in 1897 M. Scheurer-Kestner had reached the acme of his political and professional career. Even his political antagonists had learned to respect him. His immediate supporters regarded him with an admiration akin to reverence. He was wealthy, a Protestant, and an Alsacian. He looked forward to passing the remainder of his days in tranquillity. Already he had felt the touch of the disease that was to carry him off. But there was still something more for him to do.

FIRST INTEREST IN DREYFUS.

In the Summer of 1897 M. Scheurer-Kestner visited his old home, in Alsace Mulhouse, which was also the home of Capt. Dreyfus. At every hand he met with stern denunciations of the court-martial that had sent Dreyfus to a living grave; from every [illegible] he heard sincere avowals of belief in the innocence of the condemned. To him Dreyfus was personally unknown. The Senator had no reason to doubt that the court-martial of 1894 had justly convicted a traitor. But the protestations of the people of Mulhouse overwhelmed him. He began to doubt. He recalled that much mystery had surrounded the proceedings of the court-martial. He remembered that the prisoner had never ceased to proclaim his innocence.

M. Scheurer-Kestner returned to Paris in September. The doubt had become a certainty. He was convinced that Dreyfus had been unjustly condemned. Nothing could turn him to the contrary belief but absolute proof of the man's treason. He called on his old friend Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, and asked for this proof. Gen. Billot shielded himself behind his address made in the Chamber two years before, in which he had proclaimed that the Dreyfus case was chose jugée. He refused to discuss the subject.

The Senator turned to other Cabinet Ministers, to his friends in the Senate, and in the Chamber. The Ministers declined to be interrogated. The Senators shrugged their shoulders and advised him of the folly of his undertaking. They predicted his absolute political ruin if he allied himself with the still small band of Dreyfusards. He was deaf to their remonstrance. He was defeated, but not discouraged, and his conviction of the justness of his cause grew with the rebuffs he encountered. All this time he had nothing but his own unsupported belief and the unsupported belief of the friends of the prisoner to inspire him in the task he had undertaken. He had not a scrap of evidence. At length it all came to him.

PROOF OF ESTERHAZY'S GUILT.

Early in June, 1897, Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart became aware that a plot was being hatched in the War Office to ruin him. He hastened from Tunis and consulted his lawyer, Maitre Leblois, in Paris. Picquart placed a sealed packet in the lawyer's hands, which was only to be opened if Picquart met with sudden death. This packet contained the letters that had been exchanged between Picquart, when Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, and his superior, Gen. Gonse, together with proofs that Commandant Walsin-Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau. Picquart considered that his life was in danger. He deemed himself therefore justified in making these revelations to Maitre Leblois. He had waited a year for the General Staff to take some action against Esterhazy. Even now he would not betray his professional secrecy by making public declarations. Having intrusted the matter to Leblois he went back to Tunis.

Maitre Leblois was a close friend of M. Scheurer-Kestner. For weeks he listened in silence to the tireless declarations of the Senator, who, handicapped by the chose jugée, had exhausted every means in his power to gain the truth. When the lawyer could stand it no longer he dropped a hint of this truth. The Senator eagerly seized the hint and employed trusted secret agents, who secured some of Esterhazy's letters and exact information concerning the career of the real traitor. The Senator was undecided as to how he could bring the matter before the Government without revealing the source of his original information, when he received a visit from a man who at once opened the way. This man was M. de Castro, Esterhazy's stock broker.

It seems that toward the end of October, 1897, de Castro had purchased a copy of a Paris paper containing a fac simile of the bordereau. He at once recognized his client's handwriting. He compared it with letters that he had received from Esterhazy. He talked about his discovery among his friends, who told Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of Alfred. At the request of Mathieu, de Castro took the letters to M. Scheurer-Kestner Nov. 7, 1897. M. Scheurer-Kestner took these letters, and then he went into his private office and came back saying: "Here are some letters which are probably by the same hand and from the same source." De Castro recognized at once in them the handwriting of Commandant Esterhazy.

That very morning Mathieu Dreyfus had called on the Senator to enlist the latter's interest. M. Scheurer-Kestner said simply: "I can tell you nothing, except to say, hope. My information is confidential."

M. Dreyfus answered: "But if I can give you the name, the very name your investigations indicate, what then?"

M. Scheurer-Kestner replied: "In that case I should consider myself free to say yes to you."

M. Mathieu Dreyfus named Esterhazy.

THE CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

M. Scheurer-Kestner at once visited the Minister of War and laid before him proofs of Esterhazy's guilt. Gen. Billot again invoked the principle of the chose jugée.

On Nov. 14, 1897, M. Scheurer-Kestner addressed a letter to Le Temps, in which he described his interview with Gen. Billot, withholding, however, Esterhazy's name.

On the following day Mathieu Dreyfus in an open letter to the Minister of War publicly and formally accused Esterhazy of being the real author of the bordereau. This was done on the advice of Scheurer-Kestner as a last resort to force the hand of the Government. But ere this another actor had appeared on the scene. This was Emile Zola.

In October M. Zola had put the finishing touches to his new novel, "Paris." His restless spirit became at once concentrated on the subject of the hour. Finally the belief forced itself upon him that if Dreyfus were not actually innocent, he at least had been illegally condemned. He imparted to M. Scheurer-Kestner his belief and added: "But if Dreyfus is not guilty, who is the traitor?"

"I know," replied the Senator. "Some day I will tell you." After de Castro's visit he told him.

The famous novelist at once enrolled himself in the cause of truth and justice. His tremendous, tireless energy, his nervous force and litterary powers he placed at the disposal of the Alsacian.

Zola began his campaign by a quiet defense of the action of M. Scheurer-Kestner, in which not a word was said about the Dreyfus case. This was in a letter which appeared in Le Figaro. Then he boldly announced his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus in a letter addressed to France. "Can you not see that the reason for the fury of the attack on M. Scheurer-Kestner," he wrote, "lies in the fact that he belongs to a generation which believed in freedom and insisted on having it?"

Again, he spoke of the Senator in his letter, "J'Accuse": "I imagine the depression which must have taken place in the soul of M. Scheurer-Kestner, and I believe that he will end by experiencing remorse for not having acted in a revolutionary manner on the day of the interpellation in the Senate by loosening the entire packet so as to throw everything down. He has been the grand honest man, the man of his loyal life; he thought that truth itself would suffice, especially when it appeared to him as clear as broad daylight. What good would it have been to disturb everything, since the sun was about to shine? And it is for this confident serenity that he has been so cruelly punished."

THE SENATOR'S PHYSIOGNOMY.

M. Scheurer-Kestner was not a handsome man. The upper part of his face, however, was finely molded. His beard, which had been white for several years, he wore trimmed to a point. A huge, drooping, sandy-gray mustache concealed a pair of firm thin lips. His forehead was broad and well rounded. He was somewhat bald on the crown, while his hair, over and behind his ears, he wore cut close. His eyes were deep brown, and their glance was searching and penetrating. He was a good orator, and spoke easily and with few gestures, in a clear, well-modulated voice. He had few of the characteristics of the every-day Frenchman. His reserve force was always evident, yet always under complete control. He walked with slightly drooping shoulders.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The newspapers here comment upon the death of Schuerer-Kestner, comparing its dramatic features with the deaths of Nelson and Wolfe at the moment of victory.

PARDONED MURDERESS WEDS.

The Witness Who Secured Mrs. Mary Brooks's Conviction Is Now Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Mary Brooks, the first woman ever received at Jackson State Prison, was married to-day to D. H. Stuart, who was the complaining witness against her, and who was largely responsible for her conviction, in March, 1885.

Mr. Brooks, a wealthy farmer, died suddenly under suspicious circumstances. His wife was arrested the following day on complaint of Mr. Stuart, and a special Grand Jury was summoned to investigate.

After a session of six weeks an indictment for the murder was returned against Mrs. Brooks.

The woman was defended by John Vanarman, then leading criminal lawyer of the State, who, for effect, took arsenic tablets during his plea to the jury, the act being considered one of the most daring ever attempted by an attorney in behalf of his client.

Mrs. Brooks was convicted after a short trial, the evidence being conclusive that she had poisoned her husband by arsenic given in his food. Stuart, the complaining witness, headed a petition for her pardon, which was secured when the woman had served thirteen years.

DOUBLE MURDER IN KENTUCKY.

Town Marshal Shoots a Man and Is Himself Killed by a Shot from Some Mysterious Source.

Special to The New York Times.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Sept. 19.—A sensational double murder was committed last evening at Stamping Ground, in Scott County. Tom Southworth, aged fifty-one years, and his son Luther, aged twenty years, came to Georgetown yesterday morning to attend a political meeting. It was County Court day at Georgetown, and a great deal of drinking was done.

Mr. Southworth evidently imbibed too freely, and as he was passing through Stamping Ground on the way to his home, which is in Owen County, he was very boisterous. The Marshal of the town, Charley Duke, heard him, and ordered him to be quiet, at the same time stopping his horse and telling him to get out of his buggy.

This Southworth refused to do, and Marshal Duke attempted to make him get out. It seems that Southworth drew his pistol, and at that instant the Marshal opened fire and shot four times. One shot took effect in Southworth's right side and another just behind the right ear. Then there was silence and then another shot, and the Marshal fell dead.

The Coroner called in the witnesses, and the first who testified was young Southworth. He was very much grieved over the killing, and gave vent to the most heartrending moans. When questioned by the Coroner, he answered that he was holding his horse, and knew only that there was shooting, but he did not know who was doing it.

The elder Southworth's pistol was not fired, and there were five empty cartridge shells extracted from the Marshal's pistol. It is the general belief that there was a third person shooting. Marshal Duke was shot just under the heart.

Stamping Ground is very much excited over the affair, and great excitement prevails. Mr. Southworth was a married man and leaves a wife and six children, four boys and two girls. His widow is dangerously ill, and this affair may hasten her death. The Coroner's verdict was that Mr. Southworth came to his death by two balls fired from a pistol by Marshal Duke, and that Duke's death was caused by a ball entering below his heart, fired by an unknown person.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

"Be Strong in the Battle of Life."
Happy is he who is prepared by perfect health, to win life's battle. Health comes only with absolutely pure blood. Over 90 per cent. of humanity have taints, or humors in the blood, which should be removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best specific for both sexes and all ages.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

POLITICAL ISSUES OF 1900

Edward M. Shepard Discourses on the Duty of Democrats.

SHOULD OPPOSE IMPERIALISM

Party Ought to Decide the Pressing Questions of Foreign Policy and the Treatment of Trusts.

Edward M. Shepard, in an address before the National Civic Club, at 144 Montague Street, Brooklyn, last evening on "The Duty of Democrats to Their Party," declared his belief that the Democracy should take up as its dominating campaign issue a persistent hostility to imperialism and militarism.

"It is nearly a year since the Peace Conference assembled at Paris," said Mr. Shepard. "American politics for the present, and in all probability for the campaign of 1900, date from that conference. The United States was then victor over a traditionally weak, incompetent, and demoralized enemy. Whether mistakenly or not, the war was, in the minds of Americans—and honestly—a war of help to a feeble but brave people against foreign domination. It was solemnly declared by our Government to be a war without thought, to use the President's striking oppression, of 'criminal aggression.' Its inspiration was the same sentiment which welcomed Kossuth, the Hungarian liberator, to America; which made Simon Bolliver the hero of American reading books, and which was represented by legislative and party resolutions innumerable of sympathy with Ireland against England as an alien ruler.

"It was true that all of our enemies and some of our friends in Europe declared with a sort of cynicism that our motives were nothing better than the old lust of dominion; that it was neither more nor less than the almighty dollar of which the Americans were in search. Down to the time that the protocol for the Paris Conference was signed that accusation was absolutely false. The war had been neither Republican nor Democratic. It was, we believe, an American war waged because the supreme American motive in politics was the love of liberty. Since that time we have witnessed a tremendous change. The Spanish war is completely ended, and we are in the midst of another war vastly more bloody and costly, a war which, whether it be right or wrong, everybody knows to be waged for subjugation and not for liberty—a war of which everybody knows that it does not command the unanimous or substantially unanimous support of the American people, but is a war of, for, and by the Republican Party and of, for, and by the President.

"The President is the best modern example of 'l'ami de tout le monde,'—everybody's friend. And to all these newly-made dear friends the President showed that, merciful, kindly, Godfearing man that he was, he was against the Spanish war, but was forced by a bloodthirsty Congress; that he did not want the Philippines and abhorred criminal aggression, but that Dewey's victory had forced him; that he, too, was a disciple of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln, but that public sentiment which he formed on his Western trip had forced him; that he regretted all these wrong things, but if wrong things must be done, how much better that they should be done by a righteous man, rather than that the righteous man should lose his popularity or place—how much better that our war against liberty in the Philippines should be waged by a peace-loving President who hated what he was doing!

"Well, some of the clergymen and professors were captured by the skillful and flattering sophistry of the President, and have accepted the sanctimonious plea that the Philippine policy was not a matter of choice but of necessity; that after Dewey's victory had happened to take place at Manila our obligations to civilisation did not permit us to do otherwise than as we have since done.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"After the Peace Conference our true policy, like our duty, was plain. The United States should have said to the Filipinos, as it could have said without expense or risk: 'We shall protect you from foreign interference, with your control of your own country. One of your ports, that of Manila, is largely European and American, with large commercial rights and interests. The Spanish power to which we have succeeded was there complete; it is we, and not you, who are now in its possession. As to Manila, we have both obligations and rights. We need a coaling station and naval port in the China Seas. We propose that we retain Manila for this purpose. It shall be a free port. Continue the admirable plan of government and policy with which you have begun. It will be time enough for us to consider interference with you or your affairs or your government when you shall fail in your international obligations, or, at least, shall fail, as Spain failed in Cuba, to preserve order.'

"Had this been said and done, we should have been to the Filipinos liberators. We should have continued to have their confidence and even their affection. We should have had the Asiatic port deemed to be necessary for the protection of our commerce. We should, without doubt, have had from the Filipinos any trade advantages which we could have deemed it fit to ask.

"The opportunity was let go. The truly Mohammedan sentimentality about planting the religion of Jesus in the Philippines by bloody violations of its fundamental proposition, united with the greed of business interests, seeing, as they thought, an advantage in utilizing the Filipino cheap labor and playing upon the one motive of the coming election which is dominant with our amiable President, induced him to treat the Filipinos with contempt when their own affairs were to be determined; to plunge our country into a more costly and perhaps a more disastrous war than any foreign war which it has known. And the inexorable cruelty of the situation, so far as we are concerned, lies in this: That the war is one in which the disasters to our country in the event of its military success are, in the opinion of many and, I believe, most of its wise and patriotic men, greater than the disasters or failure.

"We must and shall, no doubt, be loyal to our flag; but we surely cannot forget the practically unanimous opinion of the modern statesmen and thinkers of England that much of her tremendous growth in power and moral influence, and, above all, in the rights and prosperity of her people, would not have come if the policy of George III. in dealing with the American colonies had succeeded. It was Chatham and Burke who were right, not the greedy and stupid interests that sought to subjugate our forefathers.

"We shall without doubt win victories, and victories will here and there bring temporary conquests. With or without such conquests, the question of our treatment of the Philippines involves now, and beyond any human doubt will involve in 1900, the whole programme of military imperialism.

"The censorship by which Gen. Otis, with the approval of the President, sought to conceal from the American people the progress of its own business, the whole episode of Secretary Alger, the American subsidy to the Sultan of Sulu, which he uses to help maintain his system of slavery and polygamy, the great increase of our standing army, the continuance of war taxes—any one of these might well make a great issue; but they are all incidents and corollaries of the scheme of a military empire.

"I have declared on a previous occasion, and I now repeat, that I believe the Democratic Party should take up as its dominating issue a persistent hostility to imperialism and militarism.

SOME OTHER ISSUES.

"But there are other issues. There is the issue of trusts and monopolies. The Republican Party is to-day, and, to whatever cant it may resort in 1900, it will then inevitably be on the side of monopolies. I shall not say that Democrats of the West and South as well as Democrats of the East have lost interest in the silver question. It may be that their interest is only sleeping. But I do say, and without the possibility of contradiction, that the mass of Democrats, West, South, and East, desires to-day that the only timely and, for the present, the only pressing and practical questions, namely those of our foreign policy and of our treatment of trusts, shall be decided, and that, for the present, the futile effort to decide the silver question by Democratic action shall wait.

"The Democracy should in 1900 give a distinct pledge that its Administration from 1901 to 1905 will maintain the existing currency situation, that it will be hostile neither to the gold standard nor to the silver standard, and that it will not thwart whatever discussion of the currency question the limits of popular interest permit."

Referring to the coming elections in Kings County Mr. Shepard said that the presiding genius of the Republican Party and his associates were talking with great respect and kindness of independents and Mugwumps, and the like. He added that this was a most inopportune time for such procedure.

"Our last experience of Republican supremacy in this county," said he, "was the Wurster administration, with its betrayal of reform, and with all the scandals which made it the disgrace under which it went out of power. No, the Democratic organization in Kings County will have to be worse, and the party of Mr. Platt, Mr. Quigg, and Mr. Michael J. Dady will have to be vastly better before Democrats are called upon to range themselves under the banner of these gentlemen."

Platt Calls Croker's Talk "Silly."

Senator Thomas C. Platt returned to the city yesterday after a week in the Adirondacks, and he is again established at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the Winter. The Senator said he had enjoyed his trip into the woods. He declined to talk politics and said he had not read the attack on him contained in the interview Richard Croker gave out on Sunday. When its substance was repeated to him, he merely remarked that it was "silly."

ALBANY PRIMARY CONTESTS.

D. Cady Herrick the Democratic Winner and William Barnes the Republican.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 19.—The primaries of both parties were hotly contested here to-day.

The fiercest fight was in the Democratic Party. Ex-Assemblyman John Bowe, a candidate for Mayor against Thomas J. Van Alystine, the present incumbent, made an aggressive fight against D. Cady Herrick and the Democratic organization, carrying seven out of the nineteen wards. This leaves Mr. Herrick in full control.

The fight against William Barnes, Jr., in the Republican Party, was a signal failure, the opposition failing to carry a single ward. This insures the nomination of John Dewitt Peltz for Mayor by the Republicans.

Lewis County Nominations.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The Lewis County Republican Convention to-day made the following nominations: For member of the Assembly—John L. Smith; Sheriff—George E. Curtis; District Attorney—Edward J. Boshart; Superintendent of the Poor—Lyman W. Brown.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and cooler.

A moderate depression covers the lower lake region, Middle and South Atlantic States, with its centre in North Carolina, while from the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region westward high pressure is general. There have been rains over the entire district from the Gulf States northeastward, except in New England, while fair weather has prevailed elsewhere. Temperatures have generally been below the normal east of the Rocky Mountains, except along the Atlantic Coast. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather has continued, with comparatively high temperatures, except in California.

Rain is indicated to-day in the Atlantic States, continuing to-morrow in Eastern New England and southward along the coast. It will be cooler to-day in the Atlantic States, and somewhat warmer in the extreme Northwest. There will be no marked temperature changes for several days. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be variable, becoming fresh northwesterly to-night or to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1898.
8 A. M.	69	65	69
6 A. M.	66	64	67
9 A. M.	71	69	71
12 M.	78	75	77
4 P. M.	82	72	78
6 P. M.	79	71	75
9 P. M.	71	70	72
12 P. M.	68	69	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1898	72
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 76 degrees at 1:50 P. M., and the minimum 68 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity

MAY CUT OUT BREAKFAST

Three Dewey Committee Members Opposed to Delaying Parade.

GEN. ROE TO MAKE A PROTEST

Supported by Gen. Carroll and Mr. Holahan—Present Plan Causes Slump in Demand for Stand Seats.

At the meeting on Friday of the Plan and Scope Committee in charge of the reception to Admiral Dewey, it is probable that a concerted effort will be made to abandon the project of giving a breakfast at Claremont immediately before the land parade on Sept. 30. At least three members of the committee are opposed to the breakfast, on the ground that it will tend to prolong the parade to a late hour, and Gen. Roe, who has opposed the plan from the start, has received assurances that any objection he may make will receive strong support.

Gen. Roe said yesterday that up to date he is almost sure that there will be 32,100 men in the parade. By his calculations, the line of march from One Hundred and Twenty-second Street to the reviewing stand, at Twenty-fourth Street, is seven miles long. The troops, under advantageous conditions, he said, would move at the rate of three miles an hour Starting promptly at 1 o'clock, this would bring the head of the column to the reviewing stand at 3:20 o'clock. With an unobstructed route, and with trained men leading, Gen. Roe said, it would be possible for the column to pass a given point at the rate of 7,000 men an hour, but he looks for delays, incident to deviations from a straight line, and the lack of training of the National Guardsmen, which will reduce this number to between 5,000 and 6,000 men passing a given point in an hour. From this cause, he expects that the rear of the column will not reach the Dewey arch until 9:50 o'clock. From the Dewey arch to Washington Square will require twenty minutes additional. Thus the parade will not be over until after 10 o'clock.

When asked what remedy he would propose, Gen. Roe replied that the only feasible one that he could suggest, if the breakfast plan were adhered to, would be to hurry the breakfast, so that the start of the parade could be made at 12:15. Gen. Roe realizes that after the ceremonies at the City Hall it will be necessary to consume considerable time in going to Claremont, and he knows that it will be almost impossible to begin the breakfast at 11:15 and finish it in an hour. He also knows that there will be opposition to curtailing the time for the breakfast, so in case his proposition is frowned upon he will move either to abandon the breakfast or postpone it until Sunday.

FAVORS BREAKFAST ON SUNDAY.

Gen. Howard Carroll, when spoken to about the length of time the land parade would consume, said some plan must be devised to curtail the day's programme. "Something will be done at the meeting on Friday," Gen. Carroll said, "which will tend to solve this problem, even if it be necessary to cut out or postpone some part of the ceremonies. It isn't feasible to make the cup presentation at breakfast, and the only suggestion I can make is that the breakfast be postponed until Sunday. This would, in my opinion, be a much better plan, as it will give the authorities an opportunity to bring the reception to a close on the day the Admiral starts for Washington. A breakfast at Claremont and a drive through the Park, I believe, would be a very pleasant wind-up to the celebration."

Maurice F. Holahan, another member of the Plan and Scope Committee, said he thought it would be unwise to hold the breakfast, if it would necessitate the marching of the troops after dark, when no one could see them. He had always opposed the plan, he said, and he thought that its postponement would be advisable. The people in the stands along the route, he said, deserved consideration. If they had to wait all day for the parade and then view it by gaslight half their pleasure would be taken away.

President Guggenheimer, the acting Chairman of the committee, disclaims the credit of being the foremost advocate of the breakfast project. "I am only carrying out the wishes of Gen. Butterfield, the Chairman of the Executive Committee," Mr. Guggenheimer said. "Gen. Butterfield had quite set his heart on having a breakfast. If it is desired to drop the breakfast I shall not be disappointed. In fact it will relieve my committee, that on refreshments, of a large amount of worry."

Gen. Francis V. Greene suggested it might be well to present the loving cup to Admiral Dewey on board the Olympia, and that the Mayor might journey thither for the occasion, and then accompany the Admiral in his carriage at the head of the procession. "I am quite sure, however, Gen. Roe knows what is best," said Gen. Greene. "I am sure that even if the parade starts on schedule time, which is unlikely, it will not be ended until long after dark."

Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment said he indorsed the stand taken by Gen. Roe in every particular. "It is going to be a long day for the participants in the exercises," he said, "and I am sorry for the persons who have bought seats on the stands."

Gen. A. S. Webb said: "I am heartily in favor of doing away with the Claremont breakfast. By all means let the parade start earlier. Give the parade sufficient time, and do not prolong it until after dark, just to suit the convenience of our City Fathers. From my experience, the hardest problem to get around will be the proper handling of the troops who have passed the reviewing stand."

STAND OWNERS FOR A CHANGE.

The plain evidence that the parade cannot be seen in its entirety, and presumably not even in good part during the day if present plans are carried out, has caused a slump in sales on the various stands along the route. One of the owners of a large stand on Fifth Avenue said yesterday that he has been asked by nearly every applicant for seats whether it will be possible to see any considerable part of the parade during the day, and the expression of opinion by military men in yesterday's TIMES caused several persons to abandon the options they held on seats.

"The great expense that we are under," said the stand owner, "makes it necessary for us to ask large prices for seats. The public is willing to pay well to see the Admiral and the parade, but I have found out to my sorrow several times today that they do not purpose giving up $20 to see a marching midnight host.

"As a particularly interested party, my views as to the advisability of changing the programme may not be of any account, but if they will change it and make it possible for me to guarantee a daylight parade to my patrons and intending patrons, I will give them a breakfast equal in every way to the one that they get on the day of the parade."

That there is a belief that some persons will take chances on seeing enough of the parade to repay them was evidenced by the number of applications for permits to erect stands filed yesterday with the Building Department and the Department of Parks. Secretary Willis Holly said more than 100 applications for space had been filed, but the list would not be given out until the allotments had been made, and the applicants examined as to responsibility.

The following additional permits to erect stands for both parades were granted by the Building Department:

Charlotte Wethersby, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.
Winfield Peillen, 13 to 16 Central Park West.
Dunlop & Co., 178 and 180 Fifth Avenue.
Reform Club, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street.
Paran Stevens estate, 409 Fifth Avenue.
Peter Doelger, 339 West One Hundredth Street.
Knickerbocker Apartment, 247 Fifth Avenue.
Barton & Rice Company, 328 Fifth Avenue.
Frank Work, Central Park West and Sixty-third Street.
Jacob Rothschild, Central Park West, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets.
Charles Bimberg, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.
International Silver Company, 208 Fifth Avenue.
St. Luke's Hospital Corporation, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.
Erie Railroad Company, 185 Fifth Avenue.
Criterion Club, 516 Fifth Avenue.
Gen. Bryce, 298 Fifth Avenue:
Charles E. Appleby, 204 and 206 West Fifty-ninth Street.
J. J. and W. W. Astor estates, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street to Thirty-fourth Street.
Bowling Green Building Company, 11 Broadway.
F. B. Tallmah, Riverside Drive, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.
Savoy Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.
Washington Building Company, 1 Broadway.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS.

Will Be the City's Guest at the Celebration—To Watch Dewey's Ship Come Into Port.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday sent to Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Dewey Committee, the following acceptance of the official invitation to the celebration:

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt presents his compliments and thanks to the Mayor of the City of New York for his kind invitation, as Chairman of the Municipal Committee, to be present at the naval parade and reception, military parade and review, in honor of Admiral Dewey, Sept. 29 and 30, which he accepts with great pleasure.

It was learned that the Governor, whose prospective movements on Sept. 28, the day of the Olympia's arrival in port, have given the city authorities considerable concern, contemplates doing nothing more desperate than witnessing from the Naval Militia vessel New Hampshire off Tompkinsville the arrival of Dewey's famous ship. The Governor has accepted the invitation of Capt. Miller of the State Naval Militia to take luncheon with the officers of the First Battalion on board the New Hampshire, and will remain on board the vessel all day. A detail of fifty men of the First Battalion has been made up to act as a guard of honor to the Governor on that day, and on the 29th, when the latter, with his staff, will participate in the water parade on the steamer Monmouth.

A Naval Militia officer in a position to know said yesterday the evident fear of the city authorities that the Governor intended to steal some of their thunder by making an official call on Admiral Dewey on the 28th, immediately after the latter's arrival, was entirely groundless. It is the general opinion among naval men that the passing through the Narrows of the famous warship and her greeting by the fleet under Rear Admiral Sampson, already anchored off Tompkinsville, will furnish a spectacle fully as stirring as the parade on the following day. Gov. Roosevelt shares in this belief and has availed himself of the privilege of a front seat, so to speak, on board the New Hampshire from which to witness it.

Declinations of invitations have been received by the Dewey Committee from Secretary Long, Gov. Lowndes of Maryland, ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, and Gov. Rogers of Washington. Rear Admiral J. N. Miller has accepted the invitation, and Gov. Foster of Louisiana has written that he will be represented by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court and part of the Governor's staff.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Copies of the official programme were on exhibition yesterday at the City Hall. On the title page is a medallion of Admiral Dewey embossed, and on the second cover is the seal of the city, with the signatures of Mayor Van Wyck and his private secretary, Alfred M. Downes. Above the seal signal flags in colors spell out "Remember the Maine."

Other pages show the Olympia under full steam, the names of the Mayor's committee, photographs of Grant's Tomb, Liberty Island, Farragut Statue, the Governor's Room, City Hall, and a print in colors of the naval parade at the dedication of Grant's Tomb. There is also a brief history of the Manila Bay engagement and of the inception of the Dewey celebration ceremonies.

There is a hitch in the arrangements for the participation of the public school children in the Dewey parade celebration. There are to be two stands for these children, one at Seventy-second Street and the other at the City Hall. It is calculated that from 2,500 to 3,000 children will be accommodated at each stand. At a recent meeting of a committee, consisting of President Little of the Board of Education, School Commissioner O'Brien, and President Robertson of the Brooklyn Board of Education, the last named declared the Brooklyn children ought to have a part of the Seventy-second Street stand, the fair proportion being 1,500 seats to Manhattan and the Bronx, Brooklyn, and 500 to the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens. Seats in the City Hall stand, he maintained, ought to be divided up in the same proportion.

Objection is raised to President Robertson's plan, however, on the ground that it would be wrong to march the school children from Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens Boroughs so far up town as Seventy-second Street in so crowded a condition. It is suggested, therefore, that the best plan would be to give the City Hall stand to the Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens children and the Seventy-second Street stand to the Bronx and Manhattan children. But in opposition to this plan, it is said, it will prevent the children of all the boroughs except Manhattan and the Bronx from seeing the parade. To further complicate matters money has not yet been appropriated for the necessary expenses of training and preparing the school children for their part in the celebration.

President Murphy of the Health Board has issued orders to Sanitary Superintendent Roberts to the effect that parents of the children who are to form the letters to Dewey's name in one of the grand stands should be warned as to the advisability of properly clothing the children. It is expected the little ones will be dressed in Summer fabrics, and President Murphy thinks especial attention should be paid to their underclothing.

The Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association's committee for arranging a banquet to the Olympia's pharmacist has nominated a general committee to consider the matter, which will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the College of Pharmacy.

GREAT PROGRESS ON THE ARCH

Philip Martiny's Group, "The Call to Arms," All Ready at His Studio—Mural Painters' Work.

The modelers, plasterers, carpenters, and other workmen employed on the Dewey triumphal arch made more visible progress yesterday than on any previous day since the wooden framework of the structure was completed. It is not to be inferred that the men worked any harder or that more hands were employed.

Every man working on the arch has been doing his level best ever since he began, while it would be a physical impossibility for more men to be crowded upon the scaffolding and platforms. But nearly all the work executed away from the arch has now been completed and carried to Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, so that all that is done from now on will be apparent to the crowds who throng around the wooden inclosure.

For instance, modelers are working hard on three of the four groups which will fill the whole spaces from the tops of the bases of the great piers to the lower entablatures. The space where the fourth group will stand, fronting the southeast pier, has not been touched. Many of those who have been watching the work have wondered how the modelers will possibly manage to execute this group in time for the unveiling of the arch.

The explanation is a simple one. Philip Martiny, the designer of the group, which is "The Call to Arms," declined to avail himself of the services of the modelers in the Madison Square Garden, and has had the whole group executed in his studio at his own expense, thereby materially lightening the work which the enlargers at the Garden had to do Mr. Martiny's group will probably be carried to the arch to-day, and can be set up in a few hours.

Of the other groups, those on the south side of the arch—Karl Bitter's "Battle" and C. H. Niehaus's "Return of the Victors"—are the furthest advanced toward completion. The one on the northwest, "Peace," by Daniel C. French, has been modeled in a good many of its parts at the Garden, and will not take long to finish in situ. Yesterday the winged figures surmounting Mr. Bitter's and Mr. Niehaus's groups were begun. These figures are in comparatively low relief, and will reach almost up to the entablature, thus filling up the backgrounds and preventing a patchworked appearance.

J. Q. A. Ward's figure of Victory, which will crown and be the most conspicuous single figure on the arch, was also brought over yesterday, in two sections, from Madison Square Garden. The figures of tritons and the horses drawing the boat on which the central figure is to stand are nearly all in position, and there is nothing to prevent the big figure also being placed in position to-day.

The poles for the columns and trophy decorations, designed by the mural painters, have been erected, and this portion of the adornment of the city will be pushed forward quickly. The figure of Victory for the middle of each block between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Streets, and the more elaborate figures for the two corners of Thirty-fourth Street, have been executed, as have the staff moldings and pedestals.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Received by Col. Brewerton and Presented to Public School No. 43.

At Public School No. 43 yesterday morning, Col. G. Douglas Brewerton read to the pupils a letter from Admiral Dewey. The letter was then presented by him to the school as a lasting memento of the Admiral. It is postmarked Trieste, and was written in response to a communication from Col. Brewerton describing the last Dewey Day celebration.

Col. Brewerton participated in the exercises of No. 43, and after their close wrote the Admiral outlining the programme and telling of the interest of the pupils in the celebration and their desire to be the recipients of some memento of the hero of Manila. He inclosed an original poem and said if the Admiral would honor him with a reply the letter should be framed and hung upon the walls of the school as a continual reminder of that school's Dewey Day celebration and an incentive to patriotic ambition not only to children now living but to those who would attend the school in the future.

To this the Admiral replied as follows:

Flagship Olympia,
At Sea, June 29, 1899.

Col. G. Douglas Brewerton, New York:

Dear Sir: I thank you very much for your interesting letter and for the inclosed poem composed by yourself, and read on May 1 at Public School No. 43, New York City.

It is a source of pride and pleasure to me to feel that I have made so many friends among my country men and women, who have given their talent and time to elaborate my work and that of the squadron under my command at Manila.

Hoping to have the pleasure of thanking you in person, I am very cordially,

GEORGE DEWEY.

DEWEY ELECTRICIANS QUIT WORK.

Were Working on the Bridge Sign—Contractor Promises No Delay.

The twelve electricians who have been at work on the big illuminated "Welcome, Dewey," sign on the bridge struck yesterday as a result of an alleged grievance against their employer, William H. Boyes, who has the contract for the work. But one letter of the big sign had been completed when the electricians quit.

The trouble, it is said, was due to the fact that Mr. Boyes desired the expulsion from Union No. 3 of a man whom he deemed unfit to be a member of it. The union refused to uphold Mr. Boyes, and he in turn refused to recognize the union, with the result that his men quit work.

Mr. Boyes assured Superintendent Martin of the bridge that there would be no delay in the work, as he had plenty of men to take the places of the strikers. Under his contract he must complete the sign by next Monday, when it is to be tested.

HOW DEWEY'S SHIP WAS NAMED.

Ex-Senator Squire Selected "Olympia" as a Compromise.

The name Olympia was given Admiral Dewey's flagship as a compromise. Ex-United States Senator Squire of Washington told how it happened at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"When I was in the Senate," he said, "Benjamin F. Tracy, then Secretary of the Navy, sent for me. I called on him, and he said: 'Senator, we have a new cruiser and we want to name it after one of the cities in your State. Will you make the selection?'

"I thanked Mr. Tracy and said: 'Mr. Secretary, you have given me a very delicate task. I live in Tacoma. If I say Tacoma, the people of Seattle, a larger municipality, will be sore. Spokane might do, but she is a rival of both Tacoma and Seattle. I'll tell you what I will do. Olympia is a nice little place, and the people there will appreciate the compliment. Then, too, neither Tacoma, Seattle, nor Spokane can find any fault. Call the new cruiser Olympia.'

"'All right, Senator,' replied Mr. Tracy. 'Olympia it shall be.' And that is how the famous warship came to be named."

Dewey Days in Financial District.

Gov. Roosevelt's proclamation, which makes Sept. 29 and 30 public holidays, settled all doubt as to the observance of the Dewey days in the financial district. The Custom House will be open Sept. 29, but Secretary Gage has acquiesced in Collector Bidwell's recommendation that it be closed on Saturday. It will, however, furnish facilities for entries and clearances of vessels from 9 to 10 A. M. Sept. 30. Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan said yesterday he had sent a communication to Washington in regard to closing the Sub-Treasury on the Dewey days. He had no doubt that the precedent of observing State holidays would be followed. All the Exchanges and banks will close from Thursday, Sept. 28, to Monday, Oct. 2.

Police on the Lookout for "Crooks."

Chief McClusky has issued instructions to Central Office detectives to look out from now until after the Dewey celebration for all classes of "crooks," who it is expected will flock to New York in anticipation of reaping a harvest among the crowds. All the approaches to the city are now under the eyes of the most experienced men, and the "crooks" will be arrested as fast as found. Two of them fell into the dragnet Monday night at Forty-third Street and Broadway. They are known to the police as "Jim" Coleman, who is wanted in Chicago, and "Ben" Haynes. Magistrate Cornell yesterday remanded them to the Tombs.

Post Office Open on Dewey Days.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday it would be impossible to close the Post Office on Friday and Saturday of next week, the days set apart for the Dewey reception. With Sunday following, the congestion of mail matter would be so great that the Post Office would be swamped. The holidays will, however, be observed as far as possible, and it is probable the Postmaster General will grant the request of the Postmaster that the General Post Office and all sub-stations be closed at noon on the 29th and 30th, with one or two collections to be made in the mornings.

Rush Service on Elevated Road.

The Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company held its weekly meeting yesterday. As to the operations of the road on the Dewey days, it was said the utmost resources of the system would be taxed for the accommodation of the public, and that rush service might be given with one minute headway day and night. It was not expected President Murphy's action in assigning Health Inspectors to the various stations would interfere with the operations of the road.

PLAN INSTEAD OF THE PARADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been an absence, in so far as my reading of the daily papers is concerned, of any consideration by those in charge of the preparations for the coming reception to Admiral Dewey of the possibility (and, in the opinion of those who know him, not by any means a remote one) that he may, upon being made acquainted with the extremely lengthy and necessarily tiresome programme laid out for him, (a pretty severe one for a younger and stronger man,) acquaint the committee in charge with his inability to meet, not only the physical demands but the great nervous strain as well that will be involved in the entire day's ordeal, which, it has been stated, he very much dreads.

The proceedings of the day could be very much simplified, with infinitely less hardship not only to the hero himself, but as well to the thousands who will constitute the procession as at present arranged, and, too, to the countless throngs of spectators, by the lessening of the time they will otherwise be obliged to spend, if, instead of the proposed hippodroming of the Admiral up and down the town, the troops and others participating were to be drawn up in line upon either side of the streets at the curb of a route extending from the Battery to Claremont, and through which double lines the Admiral, with a brilliant and extensive escort of cavalry, would be driven. If desired, a divergence could be made at the City Hall for the cup presentation, and upon the arrival of the cavalcade and Dewey at Claremont (which could be effected by this arrangement by 1 or 2 o'clock) the breakfast could be partaken of.

By this arrangement the long and tedious march, preceded by the equally tiresome wait, (which, should it be either a hot or a wet day, will be severe on all,) would be avoided; the route would be much lengthened, affording opportunity for many thousands more to see the hero of Manila Bay, which, after all, is that which the people want to do, and every man in the lines of troops along the route would have a far better view of Dewey than he would obtain in marching past the proposed reviewing stand at Madison Square, which, under the present proposed arrangement, Dewey will very likely have vacated, for it will be dark long ere the last man in the procession can have passed.

As soon as Dewey has passed along the line as I propose, the troops and others, left behind, can be at once dismissed; and finally, instead of hours of waiting, followed by a march of six miles, to say nothing of the going to the place of assignment, the day will be a comparatively easy one.

On the other hand, it may be said that the people want to see the military and other bodies, and, too, that the latter want to be seen, for doubtless there will be many, as there always are, who, to judge from appearances, seem to feel that without their presence the entire proceedings would be a flat failure. There are, too, many who would not, under any circumstances lose the opportunity of exhibiting themselves to more or less select coteries of relatives, friends, and other admirers to whom their importance is only second to that of the real centre of attraction.

From the Battery to Claremont is about eight miles, or 42,240 feet, of one line—a double one being therefore 84,480 feet. Allowing to each man in line on either side of that route three feet of linear space it will be found that 28,160 men will be sufficient to line the entire distance—a number about that, 30,000—which it is stated will participate in the event. Bands would play as the escorting cavalcade and the Admiral passed.

By the above arrangement it is believed that the day could be made one of real pleasure and comparative comfort to both participating troops, &c., and to the multitudes of spectators, for the entire proceedings need not consume more than half the time that will be, with weariness and discomfort to all concerned, if the present announced programme is carried out.

NON-COMMITTEEMAN.
New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

ALL WANT TO SEE DEWEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of your correspondent in to-day's TIMES, under the title of "Let Dewey Be Seen," touches a point in connection with next week's monster celebration which the Committee on Reception by its action yesterday, doing away with the Admiral's drive to Claremont and taking him by boat, seems to have carelessly overlooked or willfully ignored. It is all very well to urge, as Chief Devery urged, that the military parade would be delayed by such a drive, followed by the breakfast, but the omission of the breakfast or its suspension until the next day or Monday, does not seem to have received any consideration at the hands of the committee.

The plans for Saturday call for altogether too much celebration. The programme is too elaborate, and cannot be carried out at all satisfactorily, in the opinion of good judges. Why not dispense with the breakfast at that time and begin the ceremonies of the day a little earlier than at present proposed.

This would permit the Admiral's drive from City Hall to Claremont, and secure the dispatching of the head of the parade before noon. It would also probably double the number of persons who would be in a position to say that they had seen the chief figure of the demonstration. Moreover, a great many persons who would see Dewey in the morning would be content with this privilege, and would make no attempt to witness the parade (which is a subordinate feature) in the afternoon, thus enabling others not so fortunate or so disposed to take their places.

It is calculated that fully 1,000,000 visitors will be in the city during the celebration, and if the line of march were entirely given up to this host not all of them would be able to see the Admiral if the present plans for his exhibition are carried out.

NON-COMMITTEEMAN.
New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

WARDEN HAGAN ACCUSED.

Lawyer John Palmieri applied to Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday for a mandamus to compel Warden Hagan of the Tombs Prison to permit him to see Nicola Tocci, a prisoner indicted for murder. Palmieri said that Tocci retained him several months ago, that when Tocci was called upon to plead before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions Former Assistant District Attorney O'Hare appeared as his counsel, that Tocci said he had not retained O'Hare, and that thereupon O'Hare's name was stricken from the record as Tocci's counsel. Palmieri also alleged that Warden Hagan had deprived him and other lawyers of cases because they did not give a consideration to be allowed to become counsel for prisoners.

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier said that Palmieri's assertion about Warden Hagan was ridiculous. He submitted affidavits from Warden Hagan and Lawyer O'Hare to the effect that Tocci had retained the latter. Justice Truax suggested that Mr. Le Barbier and Lawyer Palmieri should go to the Tombs and see Tocci. They did so. In half an hour they returned to court. Mr. Le Barbier said Tocci satisfied him that he desired to retain Palmieri. Justice Truax then granted Palmieri the mandamus asked for by him. Warden Hagan could not be seen yesterday regarding the matter.

FRANK PUGH A SUICIDE.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Frank Pugh, a grandson of the late John Stephenson, the well-known car builder, was found dead this morning. A bullet hole in his right temple and a revolver clasped in his right hand indicated the cause of death. The body was found in the Stephenson flats, a stretch of meadow and woodland near Larchmont Manor. It was first seen by the motorman of the first trolley car from Larchmont to this city. The body was cold, and it was evident that the fatal shot had been fired several hours before. The police of New Rochelle were notified and an officer was sent out to take charge of the body.

It was recognized as that of Pugh. He was thirty-five years of age, and very popular here. He was well known, and when here lived well. He owned several good horses, and was supposed to be earning good wages in a New York glassware house, but he recently lost his position, it is said here, and was despondent. From a note which was found in one of his pockets it is supposed he was financially embarrassed, as he asks his uncle, Stewart Stephenson, to care for Mrs. Pugh until the insurance policies on his life are paid.

Pugh was seen driving about New Rochelle yesterday. He was then in apparent good spirits. He had been in New Rochelle and Larchmont most of the Summer. Mrs. Pugh, who is his second wife, is said to be stopping at 301 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Manhattan. Coroner Banning of Mount Vernon examined the body. He said it was apparently a plain case of suicide. In the pockets of the clothing the Coroner found $1.32. The note asking Mr. Stephenson to look after Mrs. Pugh was found, and also one to Undertaker Davis, requesting him to take charge of the body and bury it under the direction of the family. There was nothing about the body disclosing any cause for suicide. The two notes indicate that the suicide was planned and that he intended to die, but nothing in the text indicates the cause.

Daniel W. Pugh of Rochester, father of the young man, arrived here this afternoon. He was on a visit to friends in Brooklyn when he learned of his son's act, and came here at once. He was overcome when he saw the body, and had to be taken to Mr. Stephenson's house. Mr. Pugh is wealthy, and it is said gave his son a good start in life, but the young man ran through all of the money. The body will be taken to New York to-morrow, and will be buried in Greenwood.

The body was identified to-day as that of a man who on Saturday last tried to drown himself in a brook on the Stephenson property. He was seen by two boys, and they went to his aid. He was floundering in fifteen feet of water, and the boys aided him in getting out.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Final Shipment

of foreign fabrics has been received, and they are ready for selling this morning. The assortment is rounded out by these special selections of single suitings (no duplicates.)

If past records are any criterion these goods will depart quickly—and at moderate prices.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

HEAVY VOTE POLLED IN PRIMARY FIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

Democracy and a stanch supporter of Bryan, "as every Democrat should be."

"In the coming election," he added, "we will give a greater majority for Tammany than ever, just to show that hypocrites and liars are not appreciated in this district."

PEQUOD CLUB MEMBERS ASSAULTED.

Chief Devery's Brother and a Detective Sergeant Raise a Row.

Roundsman Thomas Devery, brother of Chief of Police Devery, and Detective Sergt. "Denny" Grady went into the Pequod Club about 1:30 o'clock this morning and called for Mr. Sheehan. He was not in the house at the time, and Roundsman Devery, in citizens' clothes, struck Peter Corcoran, a member of the club, who ordered the two men to get out.

They are not members, but they made their way up stairs and set upon William Hillman, another member. Hillman resisted, and a fight followed. Several members participated, and Devery's face was cut.

An officer was called from the corner, and Roundsman Devery ordered him out of the club. "I'm your superior officer," he said, and the officer did not arrest him. Other policemen were then called, and the two men were finally taken out, but not locked up.

The members of the club who were assaulted claim they will prosecute both Devery and Grady. The impression among the members of the club is that the men came into the club to assault Mr. Sheehan. He was told of the affair after they had been ejected and he said that it was the greatest political outrage he ever heard of in New York.

MR. CROKER HAS LITTLE TO SAY.

Hears News of Sheehan's Victory from Thomas F. Smith.

The Democratic leaders received the news philosophically. Thomas F. Smith came up from his district, the Democratic Club, to report to Mr. Croker personally the result of the fight with John C. Sheehan.

"We made a good fight," said Mr. Smith, "and were only beaten by 76 votes."

Mr. Croker was asked if he had anything to say about the results of the primaries, especially the contest in Sheehan's district.

"I can only repeat what I have repeatedly said before," he replied. "I never interfere in a district fight. I never have done so and I never will."

When the news came in from his own district, the Twenty-ninth, showing that the ticket with John F. Carroll's name on had won easily, he laconically remarked: "That's good."

John F. Carroll declined to express any opinion about the results of the primaries.

McAVOY DEFEATS STILLINGS.

Ex-Police Inspector Wins in the Twenty-third by 523 Votes.

In the Tammany contest in the Twenty-third Assembly District ex-Police Inspector Thomas F. McAvoy defeated William E. Stillings, the old leader of the district, by 523 votes, not including a majority conceded to him in the Ninth and Twenty-seventh Election Districts, which were not heard from last night.

In all of the thirty-five election districts in the Twenty-third District there was a decided falling off in favor of McAvoy. The total vote was: McAvoy, 1,703, and Stillings, 1,180. Mr. Stillings was seen immediately after he was notified of his defeat at the Minqua Club, his headquarters, and he said that his politics were unshaken, and that he remained steadfast to Tammany.

It was said last night in the district that John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, backed Mr. McAvoy, and that his supporters spent considerable money to bring about their victory. Some of those at the head of the McAvoy ticket are George Ackerman, Charles Mason, George Coleman, Michael Ford, George Grossman, J. H. Larkin, M. D.; H. F. Harris, M. M. Minton, and Thomas Quinn.

HOPPER WINS IN THE 31ST.

Gets 371 Votes Over Welde, with a Safe District to Hear From.

Isaac A. Hopper defeated Charles Welde for the Tammany leadership in the Thirty-first Assembly District last night by 371 votes, with one election district, conceded to Hopper, not counted in the total.

Mr. Hopper was very much delighted with his victory, and paraded around the district for a couple of hours in a coach followed by several hundred supporters bearing lanterns and torches. After the parade he was entertained at the Harlem Democratic Club with a supper.

The Welde faction was not in evidence in the districts after 11 o'clock in the evening, and by midnight its headquarters at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Park Avenue were practically deserted. The total vote in the district was: Hopper, 1,575; Welde, 1,204.

VICTORY FOR CAPT. GODDARD.

Wins the Three-Cornered Fight in the Twentieth with 519 Votes.

In spite of the animated three-cornered campaign for the Republican leadership that had been conducted in the Twentieth District by Capt. F. Norton Goddard, Richard M. Lush and James L. Stewart, only 1,042 votes were polled out of a total enrollment of 1,500. Of these, Capt. Goddard received 519, Lush 271, and Stewart 252.

The result was not a surprise to the district or to the Republican leaders outside of it. Although Mr. Lush started into the campaign with the backing of the County Committee, it soon was apparent that Capt. Goddard's liberal and aggressive methods of campaigning would prove irresistible, and it became merely a matter of how much his majority would be.

Capt. Goddard was at his headquarters, the East Side Republican Club, 217 East Thirty-fourth Street, when the news of his success was received. The clubrooms were thronged with his enthusiastic constituents, who insisted on his making a speech, which he did. He declared that his triumph was a victory for clean politics, and proclaimed his purpose to keep up the fight for Republican principles in the district until it was wrested from the control of Tammany.

After the speechmaking the Goddard men paraded through the district, passing on their route the deserted headquarters of his two defeated rivals.

REGULARS WIN IN BROOKLYN.

The Republican Machine Leaders, However, Had Their Hands Full in Two of the Districts.

The regular Democratic and Republican organizations were victorious in every one of the districts in Kings County in yesterday's primaries. There were contests in many districts, but with the exception of two the fights against the machine leaders did not develop formidable strength.

The Republican machine leaders, however, had their hands full. In the two districts in which they were most anxious to win out in decisive fashion they were obliged to put forth every effort to retain control. These districts were those in which live Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Michael J. Dady.

The Dady-Appleton fight in the First Assembly District excited the most interest on the Republican side. The independent element in the party throughout the borough is opposed to Dady as Chairman of the County Executive Committee, and Appleton received much encouragement from outside sources in his efforts to down Dady in his own district.

Appleton and his followers made the strongest kind of a fight to carry the primaries and showed strength which surprised the Dady faction. The exact result of the contest could not be determined early this morning, but it was generally conceded that Dady had won out by a narrow margin. His victory, however, appeared to be only a partial one, for while it seemed he had elected his delegates to the County Committee, Appleton, it appeared, had elected a majority of the delegates to the Assembly Convention.

In the Twelfth Assembly District, which embraces the Twenty-second Ward, the home of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the opposition to him developed unexpected strength in view of the fact that Mr. Woodruff and William A. Prendergast, who started the fight against the Lieutenant Governor, had patched up their differences. The Woodruff forces won the day, but it was claimed early this morning that the opposition had been victorious in ten districts out of twenty-two.

Another contest of importance on the Republican side was that between Assistant Postmaster Taylor and Naval Officer Sharkey in the Sixteenth Assembly District. Taylor represents the anti-machine element in the district and was backed in the fight by Postmaster Wilson. The regular organization was behind Sharkey. The contest in this district was a bitter one, but the Sharkey forces proved too strong for their opponents and carried the day.

The principal fights on the Democratic side were in the Second and Twenty-first Assembly Districts. The contest in the former was a fierce affair. Councilman Martin Conly engaging in a determined effort to wrest the leadership from ex-Congressman John J. Clancy. It was conceded, however, that the Clancy forces had won.

In the Twenty-first Assembly District Assistant Corporation Counsel Maguire, the regular organization leader, was opposed by a fusion of independent Democratic factions, led by Louis L. Happ. The opposition failed to develop sufficient strength to overthrow Maguire.

GLEASON LOSES IN QUEENS.

Madden Sure of Seven of the Thirteen Members of the Committee.

The Democratic primaries in Queens Borough were lively, and a heavy vote was polled. The Republican primaries did not develop any excitement, as there was but one ticket in the field. The opposition to Leader John Madden of the Democrats, which was led by ex-Mayor Gleason in Long Island City and in the rest of the borough by County Clerk Sutphin, caused the Democrats of all shades to get out and vote.

Madden won the contest, and while there will be opposition to him in the Central Committee, he will hold it by a safe majority. All the returns had not been received up to a late hour last night, but Long Island City and Flushing were practically complete in the count, and as Madden had those by big majorities, he had seven of the thirteen members of the committee.

The vote in Long Island City was: For the Madden ticket, 2,131; for the Gleason ticket, 983; Madden's majority, 1,148. In Flushing the Mara, or regular, ticket received 975 and the Clair, or opposition, ticket 505, giving the regulars 470 majority. The Cronin, or regular, Madden ticket in Far Rockaway is said to have about 500 majority. The Sutphin ticket in Jamaica, Mr. Sutphin's home locality, is said to be elected by a small majority. Both sides claimed Newtown up to a late hour, but the Madden ticket appeared to be safe there, although it was claimed some of the returns were incorrect.

By winning in Long Island City Mr. Madden obtains five delegates. Flushing gives him two more, a majority.

Frank Ehret, the son of the brewer, made his first entry into politics yesterday in the Fifteenth District of the Second Ward of Queens. He ran as a candidate for delegate to the Judiciary Convention of the Gleason ticket. He was snowed under.

In the Twenty-first District of the First Ward there were 168 voters at the primaries and 176 ballots in the box. Eight were drawn out and thrown out. Mr. Gleason claims the paper used for his ballots was different from that used for the Madden ticket. He claims his was glossed, while the regulars had a dull paper. He threatens suits.

ACCUSES POSTMASTER WILSON.

Walter B. Atterbury Claims Ballots Mailed to Voters in His District Were Held Up.

Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee, caused something of a sensation in publicly accusing the Brooklyn postal authorities of holding up mail addressed by him to voters in the Seventeenth Assembly District. Atterbury is the Republican leader of the district in question. Postmaster Wilson is one of the leaders of the opposition to the Atterbury-Dady-Woodruff combination in the county organization.

Atterbury, in a statement given out by him, said on Monday he caused to be mailed in the New York Post Office to every one of the enrolled Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District a ballot and an appeal to cast it at the primary election yesterday. The letters, which numbered 4,000, he said, were sent as first-class matter, and were mailed in the morning.

The letters, Mr. Atterbury claimed, were sent over to Brooklyn before 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, but did not reach Station B, at Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue, until that night. They were delayed, he asserted, in the Brooklyn Post Office and also in the delivery from the branch station, so that none was delivered until yesterday morning and many not even then.

"I have made this statement," said Mr. Atterbury, "because this is not the first time that mail matter affecting political contests has been delayed in Brooklyn during the past eighteen months. It is a very serious matter that in a political contest in which the Postmaster of Brooklyn is engaged ballots

The Wanamaker Store

Art Wares From the Orient

A MAIN aisle showing to-day of the queer, quaint, oddly beautiful, weirdly artistic productions of the East. Hundreds and hundreds of those articles in which the hand-work of the patient Oriental, guided by the inherited dexterity of centuries, defies the attempts of the machine-made West to copy or to imitate.

Visitors to the city in search of souvenirs, will find a bewildering choice. Bric-a-brac hunters will find good hunting. Bargain seekers will seek with profit. For this collection is large, choice, rare and *cheapened*.

Much of it is the selection of our Orientalist, who visits Japan, China, India, Ceylon and all the corners of the purple East. These pieces have served their turn as exhibits, and take their place as merchandise. As merchandise, they suffer a mercantile fate,—to have their prices cut for clearance.

Vases, bronzes, carvings, potteries; articles in lacquer-work, cloissonne and antimony. Some of ornament, some of utility, much of both in combination.

50c. articles for 25c. and 35c.
$1 articles for 50c. and 75c.
$5 articles for $2.50 and $3.50
75c. articles for 35c. and 50c.
$2.50 articles for $1.25 and $1.75
$20 articles for $10 and $15

and upwards, at the same proportionate reductions.

Further Successes in Shoes

We are making shoe history. This is the latest chapter, and it's an important one.

Men's Shoes of *enameled kidskin;* notice that. Made of a very fine, soft, tough kidskin, varnished with an elastic and enduring enamel. Softer than patent or enamel leather; better looking than plain kidskin. Welted soles, flexible, durable, comfortable. Two new shapes,—$5 a pair.

Women's Shoes with turned soles; that is, with single soles sewed to the uppers without the stiffening welt. Immensely comfortable, and wonderful in fit,—they fit like gloves. We guarantee the stitching not to rip,—a new pair if it does. Three shapes,—$3.50 a pair.

The above on the main floor. The following on the fifth floor:—

Men's patent leather laced shoes; full English or bull-dog toes, at $2.35 a pair. These are $3.50 shoes. Small stock. You'll have to be prompt.

Women's black kidskin boots, patent leather tips. Ordinarily $3.50, for $2.35 a pair.

Boys' Shoes, 2,000 pairs, six good kinds for dress or play. Box calf, wax calf, enamel or patent leather. $1.50 a pair.

The Favored Fall Dress Goods Much interest centres nowadays in and about this Rotunda of ours. Shelves and counters in the vicinage are crowded with new dress stuffs. Newcomers are daily arriving, and they are all leaders of their classes, just as this store is a leader in their showing. So the audiences at the dress goods display increase daily, and learn the latest decrees of fashion makers, and see fabrics in patterns to be seen nowhere else in New York. Among the recent arrivals are some of the heaiver Fall stuffs:

Homespun Cheviots, 85c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Homespun Chevron Cheviot, $1.
Bourette Homespun Cheviot, $1.25.
Homespun Tweeds, 75c., $1, $1.25.
Two-toned Diagonal Cheviot, $1.
Chevron Zebeline, $1.25. Zebeline, $1.50.
Camel's-hair Cheviot, $1.25.
Camel's-hair Striped Cheviot, $1.50.
Mohair Brocade Striped Cheviot, $1.75.
Fancy Mixed Zebeline, $2.75.
Fancy Mixed Cheviot, $1.75.
Camel's-hair, $1.25, $2.50.
Tenth street.

Among the Costumes There's a fairy story about a mirror that made beautiful everything it reflected. That's what our ready-to-wear costumes do to the changing fashions. Not only every correct style, but every correct style made beautiful. Graceful, elaborate long coats, natty jackets, short or medium, and every phase of the tailor-made suit known to New York or Paris. The ne plus ultra of elegance. $10 upward.

Golf Capes Hundreds of them and you ought to know about every one. Almost as many styles as garments, and every style an aristocrat. Paris and Berlin sent most of them; made of heavy Scotch rugs, double-faced cheviot and plaid-back German stuffs of the Montagnac order. Broad, cosy; in every size and color. Fringed, hooded, with buttons, with revers,—no end to the variety. From $17 to $35 each.
Second floor, Broadway.

Abbott's Illustrated History Abraham Lincoln possessed a most remarkable knowledge of historical events. It is said that to Abbott's famous histories he attributed his first interest in and accumulation of that knowledge. Authoritative records of the doings in other countries, of remote ages, are entertainingly set down in these volumes so that they must appeal strongly to any student of history—particularly to the young.

There are thirty-two volumes in all, each with numerous maps and engravings, and may be bought separately at 25c. each. Bindings of neat colored cloth. These titles:

Founders of Empires, 6 vols.—Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes, Alexander, Genghis Khan, Peter the Great.
Heroes of Roman History, 5 vols.—Romulus, Hannibal, Pyrrhus, Julius Caesar, Nero.
Earlier British Kings and Queens, 5 vols.—Alfred, William the Conqueror, Richard I., Richard II., Margaret of Anjou.
Later British Kings and Queens, 5 vols.—Richard III., Mary Queen of Scots, Elizabeth, Charles I., Charles II.
Queens and Heroines, 5 vols.—Cleopatra, Maria Antoinette, Josephine, Hortense, Madame Roland.
Rulers of Later Times, 6 vols.—King Philip, Hernando Cortes, Henry IV., Louis XIV., Joseph Bonaparte, Louis Philippe.
The Book Store, Ninth street.

Sale of Dinner Sets Continued We print below only a partial list—just enough to give a hint of the most varied assortment and the money-saving opportunities here presented. Whether a dinner set at $5 or one at $250 be your choice, be assured that you've paid at least a full third less than present market values:

$5—Porcelain; 100 pieces; underglaze decorations; value, $7.
$6.50—Porcelain; 100 pieces; underglaze decorations; with soup tureen; value, $9.
$10—Porcelain; 101 pieces; floral decorations; all pieces gilt; value, $15.
$13.50—Austrian china; 102 pieces; floral decorations; all handles gilded; value, $20.
$15—American porcelain; 114 pieces; new shapes; beautifully decorated in flowers and gold; value, $20.
$22.50—French china; 100 pieces; flower decorations; gold handles, reduced from $35.
$30—Haviland china; 120 pieces; floral decorations; gilt handles; reduced from $40.
$40—Haviland china; 125 pieces; floral decorations; handles gilded; reduced from $60.

A Novelty in Men's Colored Shirts Our own, sold only at Wanamaker's—that's sufficient assurance of value. New,—the materials from which they are made left Paris three weeks ago. Bosoms of fine pique-colored stripes woven in plaits; bodies of French "jacquard" materials, silky, soft and comfortable. Cuffs, white or like the bosoms,—the first plaited cuffs shown in America. Buttonholes sewed in colors.

$2.50 a Shirt

Men's White Shirts, One Dollar We say this in good faith;—in quality and fit, in workmanship few $1.50 shirts can equal and none excel the shirts we are selling for

$1 Each

Many styles; all Troy laundered; made of Williamsville "A1" muslin; bosoms of 4-ply 1900 linen; buttonholes hand-made throughout. Sizes, 13½ to 18; five lengths of sleeves.

Men's Five-Ply Collars, 12½c. The kind that have won high favor. Linen on both sides, firm and shapely; in every best style, the new high turn-down sort included. Twenty-five cents you would expect to pay—and that would not flatter them. Our price—

12½c. Each

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Half Hose This showing is no happy chance; but the result of careful planning. That's why we can promise a series of its kind. Ten styles of fancy half hose, made of fine French cashmere, in patterns and colors *new right now.* Finished, as the best French hosiery always is, exactly. Here's the story:

$1.25 pair—Varied novel color combinations on light or dark grounds.
$1.50 pair—Light, medium or dark effects on brand new designs, stripes and plaids.
Broadway.

Turkish Bath Cabinets Cleansing, invigorating, restoring, salutary Turkish baths in your own home. Cabinets of kiln-dried woods that will not warp, with everlasting, rubber-coated, germ-proof, odorless, non-absorbent linings. Alcohol stoves packed in asbestos—to be regulated at pleasure. The cabinets can be folded into a space of six inches. Made to last a lifetime. Prices: No. 1, $9.75; No. 2, $6.75; No. 3, $4.75. Efficient face-steaming attachments, $1.50.
Basement.

Turkish Bath Mats Doubled faced or reversible bath mats. Soft, heavy, absorbent. Floral patterns in blue and white, pink and white, and red and white, with "Bath Mat" woven across the centre. Decorative and serviceable. 23x41 in.; the usual price is 50c. These—

35c. Each.
Fourth avenue.

Austrian China Separate Pieces Remarkably Cheap All these are decorated in very pretty designs of flowers and gold; new and perfect, but priced at about half their values:

Comb and Brush Trays, 26c.; were 50c.
Sugars and Creams, 18c. pair; were 25c.
Individual Butters, 20c., doz.; were 35c.
Bread and Butter Plates, 10c. each; worth 20c.
Cups and Saucers, 10c. each; worth 25c.

Chamber Toilet Sets—A Bargain They are in new, desirable shapes, and in elegant decorations, but, unfortunately, not many of a kind. There's no other reason for these price-reductions excepting our desire to close out small lots without further delay.

$3.50—9 pieces; no slop jar; filled-in flower decorations and gilt; worth $5.
$5—12 pieces; with covered slop jar; hexagon shape; underglaze decorations; worth $7.
$9—12 pieces; with covered slop jar; shaded grounds and heavily gilded; 2 colors; reduced from $14.
$10—12 pieces; with covered slop jar; dark green ground with centre flower decorations; heavily gilded; reduced from $16.
Basement.

Spachtel Scarfs and Shams A motive upon which to act promptly. For a little while, long, new, fresh scarfs and shams, artistic in design, delicate in finish. More kinds of pretty patterns than ever. Scarfs, 18x54 in., shams, 32 in. square. One dollar would not flatter them. Price,

50c. a Piece
Broadway.

Guerlain Toilet Goods Superior goods, at prices a trifle higher than those asked for other sorts. That's eminently proper, as they're all of higher grade. Their circle of friends has widened greatly since our introduction of them here, and the small additional cost is ungrudgingly paid. There are 36 odors, essences, sachets and soaps.
Tenth street.

Agate Kitchen Ware The popularity of this selling is like a rolling snowball — increasing as it goes. And that's because, in the face of the fact that they're best agate, from a leading manufacturer; we make this great concession to imperfections in their polish,—faintest imperfections on the outside, where they do do harm. We frankly call them "Seconds" and sell them at

Half Prices

COFFEE POTS—2 qts., 25c.; 3 qts., 29c.; 4 qts., 35c.; 5 qts., 39c.
TEA KETTLES—4 qts., 44c.; 5 qts., 53c.; 7 qts., 59c.; 8 qts., 65c.
ROUND HAM BOILERS—12 qts., 40c.; 16 qts., 48c.; 18 qts., 55c.; 24 qts., 68c.
COOKING POTS—12 qts., 62c.; 18 qts., 75c.
SAUCEPANS—4 qts., 25c.; 6 qts., 30c.
WATER PAILS—10 qts., 44c.; 12 qts., 58c.; 15 qts., 63c.
PUDDING PANS—1 qt., 8c.; 1½ qts., 9c.; 2 qts., 11c., up to 6 qts., 17c.
MILK PANS—2 qts., 9c.; 3 qts., 11c.; 4 qts., 14c., up to 8 qts., 18c.
Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW YORKERS LOSE SUIT.

About $3,000,000 Involved in Judgment of Ohio Railway Case.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Judge C. C. Williams of the Chancery Court, in a decision to-day, held that attachment may be made on property of the stockholders of a company to enforce the statutory liability. The decision was rendered in overruling a motion by B. A. Hough and Henry W. Putnam, brokers of New York, who sought to dissolve an attachment suit brought against them by the Dayton Manufacturing Company, on the ground that they are non-residents of Ohio and statutory liability is not a proper claim to be collected by attachment.

The motion grew out of a suit brought by the Dayton Company against the old Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking Railroad Company to collect a claim of $900,000. Hough and Putnam held stock of the railroad company to the amount of $450,000. The property of Hough and Putnam attached consists of coal lands valued at about $1,000,000 and money to the amount of $250,000 in possession of the Peter Schwartz Brewing Company of Hamilton, Ohio.

The decision of Judge Williams affects New York parties holding about $3,000,000 of the stock of the old Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking Railroad Company.

CARNEGIE EXHIBITION JURY.

American and Foreign Artists to Make Selections and Awards.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 19.—John W. Beatty, Director of the Fine Arts Department of the Carnegie Institute, announced to-day the jury of artists chosen to accept pictures and award medals for this year's Carnegie exhibition.

The names are Jean Francois Raffaelli, Paris; Frank Brangwyn, London; Edwin Blashfield, New York; William M. Chase, New York; Wilton Lockwood, Boston; John J. Enneking, Boston; Thomas Eakins, Philadelphia; Robert W. Vonnoh, Rockland Lake, N. Y.; Charles H. Davis, Mystic, Conn., and Frederick W. Freer, Dalton, Ill.

This jury will meet here on Oct. 12 as guests of the institute. The jury was selected according to the plan adopted three years ago, of having all intending exhibitors cast a ballot, no more than three artists residing in any one American city to be voted for. The exhibition opens Nov. 4.

TWENTY RODE ON FIVE TICKETS.

Remarkable Discovery of a Railway Conductor in Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 19.—Just before the Santa Fé train reached Wichita to-day the conductor noticed a movement under some seats occupied by five Spaniards ticketed from Chicago to Galveston.

Upon removing a pile of coats, blankets, and rugs, he found a woman. Further investigation disclosed five women and ten children. They could speak no English. After a brief parley, the matter was arranged, and the party resumed its journey. It is said that the twenty left Chicago with only five tickets.

Chinese Cricket.

From The London Globe.

The Chinese at Wei-hai-Wei have invented a new kind of cricket. There are no wickets, and the only thing the bowler aims at is the legs of the batsman. If the bowler succeeds in hitting the batsman's shin the smiter is not l. b. w., but clean bowled. In a few years they will all be provided with wooden stumps.

AN ARCTIC VOYAGER'S TALE

E. B. Baldwin, Who Was with Wellman's Expedition, in the City.

DISCOVERIES IN THE NORTH

Returned Explorer Tells of Encounters with Walruses and Polar Bears —Benefits to Science.

Evelyn B. Baldwin of the United States Weather Bureau, and who was a member of the Wellman arctic expedition, is a guest at the Everett House. He reached Tromsoe, Norway, Aug. 17 and this city on the Anchor Line steamship Furnessia Monday night.

Mr. Baldwin went with the expedition as meteorologist, having previously accompanied Lieut. Peary in 1898 and 1894. Mr. Baldwin says the most striking and important observation, if his contention is true, is that the electrical energy or force which produces the aurora borealis may one day be utilized by science as a power-producing agent. Mr. Baldwin said:

"The expedition outfitted at Tromsø in Norway the steamship Frithjof being supplied with all the necessary equipment. We sailed thence in June last year for Archangel, where the pack of dogs which was brought by Trontheim from Siberia was taken on board. Thence we sailed northward through the ice and reached Northbrook Island July 27. This is the headquarters of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition in 1898-97. We then steamed eastward along the south coast in open water as far as Cape Tegetthof, at the southeast coast of Hall Island. Here it was that the Austria-Hungarian explorer, Julius Pazer, first set foot on land on the newly discovered archipelago twenty-five years ago. We reached that point July 30.

"We established our headquarters at this point. On Aug. 3 the Frithjof departed, leaving the expedition of four Americans and five Norwegian sailors to shift for themselves. The Americans of the party were Walter Wellman, Quirof Harlan, Dr. Edward Hofmann, and myself. The five Norwegian sailors had had considerable experience.

"Two days after the departure of the Frithjof for Norway I was placed in charge of an advance party to set out for the establishment of an outpost, from which advances to the northward were to be made. Wellman was to follow later with the main party. Three Norwegian sailors were assigned to me with the necessary equipment. There were eighty-three dogs in the pack, and I took about one-half of them with me.

"From the very start our little advance party encountered fields of ice which seemed impassable. We were imperilled by the breaking up of this ice, caused by the gales. The ice broke off in huge blocks from four to five feet thick. We fell into the water and into crevasses, and many times narrowly escaped death by drowning. So soon as a man was pulled from the water he would immediately take off his clothes and wring them as dry as possible, so as to prevent them freezing on his body. We struggled from point to point, averaging about a mile a day, every moment imperilling the lives of one of us.

"At length a point near Cape Heller was reached, a favorite feeding ground for walrus. The dogs and supplies were taken across a heretofore untraversed glacier, which was about twenty-two miles wide. We arrived at Cape Heller on Sept. 21, forty-six days after leaving headquarters, and about five miles from that point.

"We had made up our mind to fix an outpost at least as far north as Kane Island, but the lateness of the season now forbade further advance. The first thing we did was to set about getting our Winter's supply of walrus food. Bentzen and Bjorvig, two Norwegian sailors, and myself, made the first attempt in a small boat, such as the Lapianders use in protected waters. The boat is a frail affair, and for a time we were unsuccessful. Then of a sudden five great heads, with gleaming tusks, emerged from the water and ranged about the boat. One of the largest of the walruses came toward us. We all thought that our last day had come. I aimed my rifle and shot, and fortunately struck a vital spot, and he was killed. We would not have gone out in the boat had it not been so late that we could not wait for them to come on to the ice.

"We succeeded in getting our walrus catch. The walruses had to be cut into small bits quickly before the meat should became hard by freezing.

"We then erected our hut, which was 22 feet in length and 6 feet in width, and covered over with walrus hide. Our ridgepole was a stick which had drifted into the sound and all the way from Siberia in some way. We erected a stockade around the hut 6 feet high and 6 feet wide, made of blocks of ice and snow, cemented together by sea water, which froze and made it one solid wall. This we named Fort McKinley.

"We went back to our quarters, the Harmsworth House, reaching there Oct. 30, just in time to avoid the worst blizzard that the expedition encountered. Here the party settled down to Winter work, making ready for the advance in the Spring.

Mr. Baldwin then told many stories of adventure. Mr. Wellman came near being the victim of a big polar bear. In speaking of this Mr. Baldwin said:

"Mr. Wellman and myself were walking along one day when a tremendously large and fierce bear sprang toward Mr. Wellman, who had gotten some distance from me. I leveled my rifle and shot the bear just as it was about to spring on him." Forty-seven bears were secured.

The weather in Franz Josef Land, Mr. Baldwin said, was very hard on the men, giving them catarrhal troubles, rheumatism, and neuralgia. The changes in the thermometer were very great. One day it would be 30 degrees below zero and the next day 25 degrees above zero.

"On Feb. 18 Wellman, with three Norwegians, set out for Fort McKinley," said Mr. Baldwin. "They returned on Feb. 22. I did not go, having been afflicted with the rheumatism, as I would only retard the advance. The expedition was ten days in reaching Fort McKinley. When it reached there Bjorvig was seen with tears in his eyes. He said that Bentzen had died. These two had been left in charge of the outpost. Shortly after our departure from Fort McKinley, Bjorvig said that Bentzen had been taken ill and lingered until Jan. 2, when he died. According to a promise made to each other, Bjorvig slept near the body. The next day Bentzen was buried. A week later Wellman set out on a trip northward to Crown Prince Rudolph Land. On March 19 Wellman had an accident in which he strained the muscles of one of his legs. Three days later the breaking of the ice and an accident in which the instruments and some of the dogs were lost prevented further progress. This was in 81.45 north latitude. Wellman, however, located some islands lying in a northerly direction, and which were unknown before. Wellman was placed on a sledge and brought back to headquarters."

Mr. Baldwin declares that the expedition was successful in that it penetrated hitherto unknown regions in the southeast part of Wilczek Land, and discovered a new island to the northeastward of Wilczek Land in 64 degrees east latitude. This was named Graham-Bell Land. A thorough exploration of this land was made, the party going on the top of ice 900 feet high. Looking to the eastward from this point no other land could be seen, and it was discovered that this was the most eastern portion of Franz Josef Land.

Mr. Baldwin told of the arrival of the Norwegian sealer Capella from Greenland. Mr. Baldwin said that the Capella had a narrow escape from being crushed in the ice. The party embarked on the Capella July 27. On Aug. 11 the Italian expedition under Prince Luigi in the Stella Polare was met in latitude 80.20 in the British Channel. On this date there was open water as far as could be seen to the northward through the telescope. Mr. Baldwin said that Prince Luigi received them hospitably. The Capella reached Tromsoe Aug. 17, and Mr. Baldwin sailed thence for England.

A PAUPER HANGS HIMSELF.

Joseph Moore of Newark Commits Suicide in the Almshouse.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Joseph Moore of Newark, Wayne County, aged ninety-eight years, who for the past four years has been an inmate of the County Almshouse, committed suicide by hanging himself in his room last night. For some days Moore has threatened to take his own life, as he claimed he was only a burden on the world.

Yesterday in some manner he secured a piece of manila rope and fastened one end on a hook in his room he placed a chair under it and seating himself on the chair adjusted the fatal noose. When all was ready he kicked out the chair, but owing to the sort distance to the floor he was obliged to double his feet in under him to complete the deed. His death was caused by slow strangulation. Coroner York was notified and cut the man down, deeming an inquest unnecessary.

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Prominent Witnesses Testify About the Ramapo Water Grab.

COLER SAYS CITY CAN BUILD

President Low on the Charter—Edward Lauterbach Insinuates as to the Ability of Counsel Moss.

The Mazet committee resumed yesterday its investigation into the methods of administering the government of New York City. It was expected that it would take up the subject of rapid transit, but Mr. Moss turned his attention to the Ramapo Company, and devoted four hours to the examination of witnesses as to the attempt to get the city to enter into a contract with the company to supply water for forty years. The witnesses examined were Controller Coler, Seth Low, Commissioner John L. Shea, Edward Lauterbach, Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Company, and J. James R. Croes, the engineer who made the examination of the Ramapo watershed for the Controller.

Controller Coler was the first witness. Counsel Moss explained to him that he would be questioned concerning the statements made by Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, when on the stand a few days ago, to the effect that the Controller's opposition to the Ramapo deal was merely a bid for notoriety.

Mr. Coler waived the opportunity of denying the charge that he was merely bidding for notoriety, and said: "Mr. Shea and I went to see Mr. Holahan just before the contract was laid before the board. He produced the contract and started in with one of his stump speeches about the alarming need of water. I asked that he delay the matter for a while at least. He said: 'No, Sir; I am going to put it through to-day. I am not going to delay it a minute.'"

Mr. Coler said that he had not heard of the contract until a day or two before the meeting of the board, at which it was presented for approval. "Is the city able to build its own water plant?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I don't think there is any question about the ability of the city to provide its own water supply." He added that, with the exception of Mr. Birdsall, none of the city's engineers had been consulted about the scheme.

PRESIDENT LOW'S TESTIMONY.

President Low of Columbia University was asked about the purpose and scope of Section 471 of the Greater New York charter. He said that his attention was drawn to the Ramapo Water Company while he was at work on this part of the charter, and he saw that the city's interests were fully protected. He then explained the section, as he did in his interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday. He did not think that the charter, in any section, gave the Water Commissioner the authority to make contracts without permission from the Board of Public Improvements, or through legislative enactment.

As to the Mayor being made a member of the Board of Public Improvements, Mr. Low said:

"It was the intention of the framers of the charter, as it was their expectation, that the Mayor would attend the meetings of the board, so that he might be the better look after the interests of the city. I have no criticism to make, however, upon the failure of the Mayor to attend its sessions."

Mr. Mazet asked Mr. Low for his view as to a bicameral municipal Legislature.

"At the time of the drafting of the charter," said Mr. Low, "I was in favor of a single municipal legislative body. I am still in favor of a unicameral system; but I think it should be elected by a system of proportionate representation. Tammany won in the last election, and it would have a majority in the Municipal Assembly, but the Republican vote was two-fifths of the total, and some way should be found by which this large minority might have a proportionate representation in that body."

Mr. Low expressed the opinion, in reply to a question by Committeeman Fallows, that the heads of the city departments should be appointed, instead of elected, as they should be in complete harmony with the rest of the administration. He suggested that the Mayor should have the power of removal at all times, and not for six months only.

Commissioner of Bridges Shea testified that he had requested the postponement of the consideration of the Ramapo contract, and it was deferred from Aug. 9 to Aug. 16. He said that he was present with Controller Coler when Mr. Holahan said he would not delay the matter, but would put it through at once.

Mr. Croes testified the leakage in the pipes in this city is very great, and is increasing every year. He said the consumption of water increases at the rate of 5 per centum faster than the increase of population. This increase is due, he said, to leaks. As to the contract of the Ramapo Company, he did not think it possible to carry it out within three years.

MR. LAUTERBACH ANGRY.

At the close of Mr. Croes's testimony Mr. Lauterbach rose and began to ask him some questions. "We should rather have you speak from the witness stand," said Mr. Moss.

"I am not addressing you," said Mr. Lauterbach, "but the Chairman."

Mr. Mazet upheld Mr. Moss, and Mr. Lauterbach was called to the chair, which he took with much apparent displeasure.

Mr. Lauterbach showed bad temper from beginning to end of his long examination, and he lost no opportunity to make insinuations as to the ability of Mr. Moss as a lawyer, and as to the powers of the tribunal. At every third or fourth question he would start into a violent declamation about the remarkable manner in which the investigation is being conducted, and the one-sidedness of the inquiry.

He repeated over and over again that he could not advise any of his clients to appear before such a tribunal, where the witness would have no privilege of cross-examination, and where statements could be made reflecting upon his character, which he would have no chance of refuting. Chairman Mazet generally essayed to check the torrent of eloquence, but frequently failed to do so.

When asked about the list of stockholders Mr. Lauterbach said that he had been instructed by the officers of the Ramapo Company not to offer it to the committee. The instructions to retain the list had been given, he said, at a conference at the bedside of Charles A. La Mont, in Montclair, N. J. There were present at the conference, he said, Judge Truax, Mr. Dutcher, Mr. Nugent, the engineer; Mr. Jenks, and Mr. La Mont. Mr. La Mont is ill.

After some parrying had been Mr. Moss and Mr. Lauterbach, in the former's endeavor to ascertain what Mr. Lauterbach had advised his clients to do, Mr. Moss said: "You expressly said you would not take refuge behind the law, but would help the committee—"

"If your mind cannot grasp the discrimination, Mr. Moss—" began Mr. Lauterbach sarcastically.

"I am not here to grasp discriminations," said Mr. Moss.

THE ORIGINAL RAMAPO BILL.

Mr. Lauterbach testified that he had handed the original bill to incorporate the Ramapo Company to Assemblyman Nixon, who had introduced it at his request. Mr. Moss read a statement from Mr. Nixon to the effect that the original bill was harmless, but that the amendments introduced afterward made it dangerous, and he would not have introduced such a bill.

"If I had Mr. Nixon here," said Mr. Lauterbach, "I have no doubt he would withdraw any such statement, if he ever made it." He then said that the bill as introduced was "meaningless," and that the real essence of it was put in by the amendments, which he had had introduced by Assemblyman Cutler.

He said that when he was employed to draft such a bill he tried to have it cure all the ills that a corporation's flesh was heir to. He admitted that he knew that a representative of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt had gone to Albany to argue for the bill before the Governor, but that he had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Lauterbach at this point stopped to read a note that had been handed to him by his assistant. Mr. Moss protested against this, and said that the exchange of notes in this way was a breach of the proprieties, which no one understood better than Mr. Lauterbach.

Mr. Lauterbach tore up the note, muttering. "Shameful." Then, turning to the Chairman, he explained that it was a statement by his assistant that no such statement from Mr. Nixon had appeared in the hearing before the Attorney General, as Mr. Moss had said.

Mr. Moss asked if Mr. Lauterbach had not said in 1897 that he would rather see Tammany Hall elect a Mayor than to have a Mayor elected who was not identified with some political organization.

"I did," said Mr. Lauterbach, "and I repeat it." He asked for opportunity to make a statement of fifteen minutes, at the end of his testimony, in explanation of the view he had given expression to in 1897. It was passed over at the time, but the permission was granted later.

Mr. Moss asked if Mr. Lauterbach would not advise the Secretary and Treasurer, H. G. La Mont, to appear before the committee.

"No, Sir; I would not. My own experience on this stand is such that I would not advise any one to appear here except under subpoena. A witness is not protected, and such statements, for instance, as my statement about Tammany, are allowed to go unexplained, to the damage of the witness."

Mr. Lauterbach hastened to explain that he meant no reflection upon the committee, which is composed, he said, of men of the highest principles.

"The committee does not need any indorsement from you, Mr. Lauterbach, or any one else," said Mr. Mazet. "Mr. Moss, proceed with the examination."

STILL FAVORS THE CONTRACT.

Mr. Moss asked if Mr. Lauterbach still favored the contract with the Ramapo Company.

"Yes, Sir," replied Mr. Lauterbach. "And I wish to say that whether we get this contract or not, within five years the greater part of the electrical power used in this city will be furnished by the Ramapo Company. I am particularly interested in that end of the matter. As soon as the Ramapo bugaboo is out of the way, the people will recognize the necessity for more water and for an independent system."

At the close of his testimony Mr. Lauterbach received an opportunity to explain his pro-Tammany sentiments of 1897. He said that if the administration represents a political organization, as at present, all the acts of the officials would be charged to the party, but if the administration were elected by undefined, individual bodies, all criticism would be directed to the individuals that composed the administration.

Tammany, he said, was justly responsible for the matters brought out in the present investigation. He favored a Republican nomination, even in the face of certain defeat, in preference to any union with undefined bodies of citizens.

"We may be defeated twice, but we should succeed the third time, and then we would hold the city permanently." He added that his utterance had been made to look worse than it was by the insinuation of counsel that he had looked to Tammany to help through the Ramapo scheme. He had no such intention.

Mr. Moss asked Mr. Lauterbach again to have the Secretary of the Ramapo Company appear before the committee, saying it would be best for the company itself to clear up all the matter fully.

"I receive your advice," said Mr. Lauterbach, "gladly, and even with delight, and it shall receive the full consideration its maturity and wisdom deserve." (Laughter.)

President Silas B. Dutcher was again called, but would give no testimony in connection with the stockholders or the affairs of the company. He said he did not know where the Secretary was or where the stockbook or options or anything belonging to the company are kept. The engineer and the Secretary would have to be called to get at that information, and he would not tell how to get at them.

The committee will meet again this morning.

RAIN ANSWERED THE PRAYER.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The inhabitants of the town of Attica were of the opinion that the days of miracles were numbered, but they have changed their minds after what happened last night.

Attica, like all of the towns in Western New York, has suffered greatly from want of rain, and the wells and cisterns were dry, while the crops suffered.

Last night the Rev. John Wickes, pastor of the Presbyterian church, called a special prayer meeting, and, after assembling his congregation, offered an urgent prayer for rain. This prayer was taken up by a number of others, and all were very much in earnest. The meeting was dismissed at 9 o'clock, and as the congregation filed out they were greeted by a vivid flash of lightning, followed by a clap of thunder, and a heavy downpour of rain.

As there was not a cloud in the sky when they assembled none was expecting rain, and shelter was sought in the church. Pastor Wickes then proposed a thanksgiving service, which was acted upon, the congregation remaining in the church until the fury of the storm had abated.

Dreyfus, Toujours Dreyfus.

From London Truth.

The following letter has been addressed to me:

Travellers' Club.

Sir: Ever since I can remember I have read The Morning Post for the news, and The Times for its fashionable intelligence. For several years now, however, The Morning Post and The Times have filled their columns with facts and fictions connected with the Dreyfus case, and I am, therefore, entirely out of touch with home and foreign politics, and with the latest movements of the would-be aristocracy of the moment. As the daily papers no longer fulfill their allotted functions, might I suggest to the proprietor of Truth to issue a Daily Truth, for I am anxious to learn what has become of the "Eastern Question," which a year or two ago—before the Dreyfus case monopolised public attention—threatened to engulf Europe in a frightful war. Also, it would be interesting to hear what fresh developments have occurred in the "Chinese Question," which, during a Dreyfus interlude, became so acute. I imagine that the Chartered Company has paid the million-odd pounds which was demanded of it by the Transvaal Government as an indemnity for the deaths and damage caused by the Jameson raid; but the pressure of the Dreyfus case on the columns of the newspapers has apparently rendered it impossible to include that matter, so as yet I have not the information I require. It is now several years ago since the public were assured that Rhodesia was a veritable prize, rich in arable lands and pasturage overlaying a solid bed of gold and of other minerals. As I have invested, on the faith of these assurances, a small sum in Rhodesia, I should like to learn how far these prospects have been fulfilled; but unfortunately the pressure of the Dreyfus case has apparently compelled the editors of the daily papers to omit all information with regard to this from their columns.

* * * * * * *

The late Gen. Burgoyne occasionally told this story: "At a great dinner party in India the sun was so powerful that on a blind being moved accidentally for a few seconds the rays lighted upon the hostess and reduced her to ashes. Her husband having noticed the catastrophe called to a servant and directed him to sweep up his mistress and bring another bottle of claret."

In humble imitation of that Indian host, I exclaim: "Sweep up the Dreyfus case, and give us some news."

The Date Set.

"Miss Tommy, which month would you rather be married in, June or September?" asked young Mr. Friable.

"Mr. Friable, the answer to that question depends entirely on the time of the year when it is asked."

"How so?"

"If I were asked it in April or May, for example, I should reply that I preferred to be married in June, but if I were asked it in July or August, I should unhesitatingly declare in favor of September."

"Then, let's be married in September."

"Well, it seems a little sudden, Mr. Friable, but I know no reason why we should wait."—Harper's Bazar.

W. & J. Sloane

Our Autumn assortment of the splendid wearing

BIGELOW BRUSSELS AND WILTON CARPETINGS

Is exceptionally attractive and complete. These Carpets, which are carefully made under our personal supervision, are rich in design and color and are especially adapted for decorative purposes.

We are sole agents for Greater New York for these sterling goods.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SHAMROCK TESTED AGAIN

Sailed 24 5-8 Nautical Miles in 3 Hours 4 Minutes 15 Seconds.

OVER A TRIANGULAR COURSE

Cup Challenger, When Tried on Various Points of the Wind, Showed to Excellent Advantage.

With but eight working days left before the Shamrock is floated in dry dock at Erie Basin, Sir Thomas Lipton and his assistants gave the cup hunter a thorough test yesterday, and will repeat it each succeeding day when weather conditions favor a trial. The yacht was sailed over a triangular course for the first time, and, although she failed to impress the many spectators as to her ability to hold the Columbia under the weather conditions that prevailed, she certainly appeared fully as formidable as in any of her former trials, except, perhaps those of the first two days, when her magnificent showing in heavy weather was noted in THE TIMES.

She sailed a total distance of 24⅝ nautical miles, and covered the distance in 3 hours 4 minutes and 15 seconds. The first leg was practically a close reach of 10 knots, the second a broad reach, with balloon canvas set, of 10½ knots, and the final stretch a close reach of 4⅛ nautical miles in 23 minutes and 15 seconds.

The Shamrock, in tow of the Lawrence, began the journey toward the open sea at 10 o'clock.

A pull was given to the jib sheet and the yacht stood off and on until the launch was lowered from the Erin and Messrs. Fife, Pirrie, Connell, and Ratsey were put on board the racer. Sir Thomas announced from the bridge of the Erin that the Shamrock would be sent over a triangular course, the first leg ten miles south, southeast. At 11:36 the tug Lawrence was started to log the course and take up her position as a mark boat at the first turn. At the same time the preliminary signal, four short whistles from the Erin, sounded across the water. At 11:40 the siren shrieked again, announcing the start, and thirty seconds later the yacht crossed the imaginary line on the starboard tack. She held on until 11:45:10, when Capt. Hogarth, who was at the helm, shoved the long stick hard down, and the Shamrock came about smartly with her boom to starboard. The wind, which at the start was blowing at about seven knots, softened and was scarcely more than five knots when the Highland Light bore abeam. The two upper pockets on the leach of the mainsail were fitted with battens for the first time since the sail has been stretched, and she slipped over the long swell that came rolling in from the sea in beautiful style, although with no remarkable speed.

The Atlas Line steamship Alleghany passed the Shamrock, and her passengers saluted the Irish racer, while her siren sang a weird song of welcome, which was answered from the Erin. Both ensigns were dipped. Shortly before 1 o'clock two men were sent aloft to cut the lashings on the sprit and club of the topsail, and at 12:50 it was sent down on deck. It was replaced by a larger one, the operation consuming only twelve minutes, a wonderfully quick piece of work, even for sailors as smart as man a cup challenger. The Shamrock made a short leg on the starboard tack in order to weather the outer mark boat, which was riding nine and three-quarter knots south by east from the Scotland Lightship. An immense balloon club topsail replaced the baby that was lowered as the yacht eased away sheets around the mark boat at 1:18:30. At 2 o'clock a staysail was run up and the mainsail and balloon jib topsail trimmed in a couple of feet, the wind having hauled more easterly.

When within half a mile of the Sandy Hook Lightship the Shamrock's balloon jib topsail was lowered. She jibed around the old red hulk at 2:22:10 and broke out a jib and a large jib topsail for the close reach to the finish line, which she crossed at 2:44:15. The yacht's head sails were quickly lowered, and she was taken in tow by the Lawrence, which towed her into the mooring buoy in the horseshoe.

VANDERBILT'S SUCCESSORS

William Rockefeller Made a Director in New York Central.

HARLEM RAILROAD PRESIDENCY

W. K. Vanderbilt Succeeds His Brother in This Position—Young Cornelius Not Mentioned for a Place.

William Rockefeller was elected a Director of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Inasmuch as Mr. Rockefeller is one of the largest stockholders—if not the largest stockholder—of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, his election to the New York Central Directory is regarded as evidence that these two railroad interests are now in more complete harmony than they have been for several years past.

The meeting of the New York Central Board was attended by William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, H. McK. Twombly, S. R. Callaway, Charles C. Clarke, H. J. Hayden, Samuel D. Babcock, and George S. Bowdoin. Senator Depew, as Chairman of all of the Vanderbilt boards, presided. Besides filling the vacancy caused by Cornelius Vanderbilt's death, this board declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on New York Central stock, payable Oct. 16, and adopted a resolution providing that hereafter the stock books shall not be closed for the payment of dividends, as has been the custom for many years.

Following the meeting of the New York Central Directors there was a meeting of Railroad, at which William K. Vanderbilt was chosen President of the road in place of his dead brother, Cornelius, and H. McK. Twombly was elected a Director to succeed Cornelius Vanderbilt. The new post of Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Harlem Road was created, and Warren S. Crane was placed therein. Mr. Crane has been in the employ of the Harlem Road for several years.

The failure to place young Cornelius Vanderbilt in the Directorates of the New York Central and the Harlem Roads, in place of his father, was commented upon by persons familiar with the old time Vanderbilt policy of succession. There was a belief that if the present Cornelius was to succeed his father in the possession and management of the bulk of the vast estate held by that branch of the family, he would be given a place in the Boards of Directory, even if in consequence of his youth and inexperience he was not intrusted with official responsibility. The action taken yesterday, however, was indicative of the assumption by William K. Vanderbilt of general control of all of the Vanderbilt railroad interests. There is good ground for the assertion that this policy was favored and provided for by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The entry of William Rockefeller into the New York Central Directory has a deeper significance than appears on the surface. This fact, taken in connection with the retirement from the New York, New Haven and Hartford Presidency of Charles P. Clark, who in recent years has refused to be dominated by the Vanderbilt influence, means the elimination of antagonism between the New York Central and the New Haven and Hartford interests. It apparently disposes of the recent rumors that the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad were about to form a coalition to counteract the effect of the acquisition of the Boston and Albany Road by the New York Central. The present situation, furthermore, is corroborative of the statements made by THE NEW YORK TIMES, that events were so shaping that the influences controlling the New York Central would dominate not only in New England railroad affairs, but in the policy and management of the Pennsylvania Railroad system as well.

The successorship to Charles P. Clark as President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is scarcely a matter of doubt according to persons who are in a position to know what is likely to be done. Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who is a Director of the New Haven and Hartford Road, when asked yesterday who was likely to succeed President Clark replied in a matter of fact way: "Why, I suppose it will be the present Vice President, John M. Hall."

A person who may properly be described as a "New York Central insider," intimated yesterday that final action on the lease of the Boston and Albany by the New York Central, which was to have been taken at special meetings of the stockholders of the respective corporations, called for Sept. 27, would be deferred for a month or so. When the actual ownership of the Boston and Albany stock is disclosed it will be found that some important changes have occurred within the past few months. New York Central interests, it is averred, will be found to own or control a large majority of the Boston and Albany shares.

Opposition to the ratification of the published terms of the lease of the Boston and Albany to the New York Central is being stoutly waged by certain New England stockholders of the Boston and Albany. This opposition is, in fact, assuming the form of a political issue in Massachusetts.

ALFRED VANDERBILT COMING.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Second Son Has Abandoned His Trip Around the World—The Will Unopened.

Word was received in this city yesterday that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the second son—now living—of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is in Japan, has abandoned his trip around the world and is on his way back to New York by the most expeditious route. The public disclosure of the contents of the Vanderbilt will awaits his return.

Young Cornelius Vanderbilt came to this city from Newport to confer with his mother. The custodians of the Vanderbilt family secrets maintained their sphinxlike policy regarding the significance of this visit.

Although there is good reason to believe that Cornelius Vanderbilt made provision in his will for many of the institutions and individuals heretofore dependent on his bounty, a number of aged persons on Staten Island who have for years been supported by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt are anxious to know whether the allowance is to be continued. These anxious persons are either distant relatives of the Vanderbilt family or poor widows, and most of them are in the neighborhood of eighty years of age. A dispatch from New Dorp says: "It has been the custom of old Mr. Wardell, who was a clerk for Commodore Vanderbilt, and who has since been in the employ of the family, to visit quarterly those who received financial aid from Mr. Vanderbilt and pay them their respective allowances. It is not known whether Mr Vanderbilt made any provision to continue these charities after his death. If the allowances to these persons mentioned are cut off they will be without any means of support."

Until the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt is filed for probate no person outside of the immediate family and the lawyers is likely to know what its provisions are. A close friend of the family is authority for the assurance that no worthy dependent of Cornelius Vanderbilt will be allowed to suffer. "Mr. Vanderbilt was too careful and methodical a man," said this authority, "to forget any person whom he knew was wholly dependent upon his charity."

Victory for Oleomargarine Men.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 19.—An opinion handed down by the Supreme Court to-night holds that it is not in violation of the Michigan statutes to color oleomargarine with a perfectly harmless substance. The case was brought into court by State Dairy and Food Commissioner Grosvenor, who contended that the act entitled "An act entitled to prevent adulteration fraud, and deception in the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine" was broad enough to prevent coloring. The court's decision is a great victory for oleomargarine manufacturers.

Vice President Hobart at Home.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 19.—Vice President Garret A. Hobart arrived home this afternoon, reaching Carroll Hall, his home, at 5 o'clock. He was slightly fatigued, but none the worse for his trip. He will rest a few days, and then take up business affairs at his office until time to go to Washington. He was accompanied on the homeward trip by Mrs. Hobart, his son, Dr. Newton, and his private secretary.

AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

League Holds Its Third Annual Meeting at Syracuse—Mayor Jones on Patriotism.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The third annual convention of the League of American Municipalities opened here this morning at 11 o'clock at the Alhambra. Four hundred delegates were in attendance, and 400 more will arrive during the day. Mayor McGuire of Syracuse made the address of welcome to the city. Gov. Roosevelt, who was to have delivered the address of welcome to the State, telegraphed this morning that he could not be present. Former Mayor Samuel L. Black of Columbus, Ohio, President of the League, responded to the address of welcome. In his annual address President Black said:

"We are not here to lose ourselves in abstruse and abstract speculations. Our purpose is a sternly practical one. We deal with human life, we seek to prolong it, to suffer it to run its natural course unchecked and unhampered by disease. We aim to work this out by disposing of such severely practical questions as garbage disposal, water supply, civil service reform, saloon regulations, and similar measures.

"Since the last meeting of this league our people have been called upon to undertake, or at least to regulate, the government of cities in new countries, and in Havana, Santiago, Manila, and other cities of the East and West Indies our vigorous soldiers and administrators are enforcing the first principles of our municipal systems—cleanliness and order."

The convention adjourned soon after noon and reconvened at 2 o'clock. President Black made a change in the programme and introduced Mayor Jones of Toledo, who was to speak to-morrow, but who is compelled to leave to-night for Ohio to continue his campaign for the Governorship. All of the delegates were in their places when Mayor Jones began his address on "The New Patriotism; a Golden Rule Government." He said in part:

"As it stands to-day, it is simple candor to say the word patriotism is to most people a meaningless jingle, the one conception they have of the thing being associated with red fire, bunting, flags, firecrackers, and Fourth of July. The new patriotism; however, is the old patriotism. The flag, the Stars and Stripes, still represents the love of millions, but we have been so busy in the chase after wealth that any just conception of patriotism is well nigh lost in the hurly-burly of the scramble.

"We have reached the point where we are discovering that wild-beast ethics are not good enough upon which to base a permanent and enduring republic. The ethics of the wild beast, the survival of the strongest, shrewdest, and the meanest have been the inspiration of our materialistic lives during the last quarter of a century.

"This fact in our natural history has brought us to-day face to face with the inevitable result. We have a Nation in which a few are wealthy, a few are in what must be called comfortable circumstances, vast numbers are propertyless, and millions are in pauperism and crime. Certainly, no reasonable person will contend that this is the goal that we have been struggling for; that the inequalities that characterize our rich and poor represent the ideas that the founders of this Republic saw when they wrote that 'All men are created equal,' and the new patriotism is the love of the millions that is already planning for and opening the way to better things, to a condition of life under this Government, when every child born in it will have equal opportunity with every other child to live the best possible kind of life that he or she can live.

"The steps most likely to contribute to bringing about the better days and better times, for which we all long, are to my mind those things that will unify the people, that will serve to weld them together into one common mass, those things that will help them to understand the oneness, or solidarity of society, and the things that are the greatest hindrance to this sort of development are all those agencies that serve to separate the people into fragments, that keep alive the fires of hatred in their bosoms, and tend to make them hate rather than to love each other. All the agencies are the enemies of progress and liberty, and stand directly athwart the path of freedom. Chief among them and the one agency above all others that no patriot should seek to overcome in the municipality, the State, and the Nation, is partisan politics."

Following Mayor Jones, the Secretary and Treasurer made their annual reports, after which the question box was opened for the receipt of queries on subjects pertaining to municipal government.

The remainder of the afternoon session was given up to papers and discussions on the "Collection and Disposal of Garbage." J. J. Williams, Mayor of Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Gouden of New York, and Dr. William C. Woodward, Health Officer of Washington, D. C., read papers. This evening a reception was given by Mayor McGuire, the Town Council, and Citizens' Committee of one hundred to the visiting delegates at the Yates Hotel.

It is expected that to-morrow's session will result in lively debates on the question of municipal ownership of public industries.

COL. JAMES M. HEISKELL DYING.

Was a Prominent Member of the Southern Society—Sketch of His Career.

Col. James Monroe Heiskell, a great-grandson of President James Monroe, is dying of dropsy of the heart at his residence, 40 West Ninety-third Street. His illness is due to an odd accident which occurred several years ago in this city. In putting the gas out in his bedroom Col. Heiskell turned the jet partly on again after extinguishing the flame. Enough gas escaped to render him unconscious, and he was found almost asphyxiated about 3 A. M. the following morning. He never has been thoroughly well since then.

Col. Heiskell was born in Washington about fifty-five years ago, and was attending West Point Military Academy at the outbreak of the civil war. He resigned from the academy to become a private in the ranks of a Virginia regiment. He finally became Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Virginia Cavalry. Later he resigned this position to join the ranks of "Mosby's Partisans" as a private. In 1883 Col. Heiskell was a candidate for Mayor of Baltimore, but was defeated. Mayor William Pinkney Whyte appointed him Fire Marshal of Baltimore, after filling which office he came to New York, and at the time he was taken sick he was engaged in the manufacture and sale of a fire extinguisher, with an office at 22 Liberty Street. Col. Heiskell was a member of the Southern Society of New York, and has always been a favorite with the Southerners here.

TRIED TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Steel Rails Across Ties Near Helena, Mon., Seen Just in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 19.—Train wreckers who sought to ditch a through passenger train and probably cause heavy loss of life on the Great Northern Railway five miles from Helena were frustrated in their designs by the watchfulness of a freight engineer.

This morning the engineer of a northbound freight train, near a spot known to railroad men as Iron Siding, found steel rails across the ties and angle bars fastened to the track in such a manner as to wreck any engine that struck them. The obstruction was removed, and the proper officials notified. Had the train been southbound it would probably have been wrecked.

Yesterday afternoon it appears that an extra crew working on a gravel train in the locality demanded higher pay and were refused. It is believed that some of the men, angered at the refusal of the company to accede to their demands, sought revenge. Confidence is expressed by the authorities that the authors of the crime will be apprehended and brought to justice.

The report was current at first to-day that the work was that of hobos who had been put off the passenger train last night, but it appears upon investigation that no one was put off. Many believe the work was that of train robbers, although the officials are indisposed to accept this theory.

The Great Northern has offered $1,000 reward for the arrest of the criminals.

Young Duryea May Recover.

Walter A. Duryea, the son of the millionaire starch manufacturer of Glen Cove, L. I., who submitted to an operation at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon whereby portions of two broken vertebrae of the spinal column were removed and the spinal cord relieved of pressure, rested easily all day yesterday. Dr. Creevey of Roosevelt Hospital, in speaking of the case, said: "The operation thus far can be pronounced a success. In cases of this nature it is impossible to tell so soon after the operation what the result will be. The young man may recover, and perhaps may have control of many of the muscles, but I think it doubtful whether he will ever regain complete control of all his muscles."

WESTCHESTER'S GAY FAIR

Horse Racing, with Lively Betting, One of the Attractions.

FOUR HORSES FALL IN A RACE

Mammoth Hogs, Gigantic Pumpkins, Squashes, and Cabbages Excite the Wonder of City Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The annual fair of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County, which opened yesterday and will continue until the end of the week, has been held fourteen times, but, despite the experience taught by former shows, the vice of unpreparedness has not been overcome, so that even now the fair is only just issuing from the initial chaotic stage. In connection with the fair, and as a substitute for the usual horse show, which had to be abandoned, owing to the absence in the Philippines of Col. Leonard, one of the managers, are a series of trotting and running races, which will be held daily and which began to-day, when there were three events, two trotting and one running.

These races are supposed to be merely an incidental feature, but to-day they excited a good deal more interest than the displays of live stock, still life, &c., especially as betting was openly and freely indulged in. The running race brought out five horses. One of these fell, two others stumbled over the prostrate animal, and another slipped up while running around the course. A rider named John Trott was severely injured, and was removed to a hospital. Only one horse finished the distance—five-eighths of a mile.

From the point of view of the number and attractiveness of its exhibits, the fair is pronounced a great success. James Hopkins of North Castle, President of the society, and other officials declare that the display of fruit and vegetables is the largest and finest ever seen at the fair. In this section the mammoth varieties naturally predominate, and they come from various counties. The inevitable mammoth pumpkin is there, of course, and equally of course monopolizes the chief share of public attention. It weighs 125 pounds, and its happy possessor is Albert Sweet of Glens Falls, Warren County, in which county everything agricultural apparently is on a big scale, for thence also come the "mammoth" Chili squash, the weight of which is 100 pounds; the "mammoth" whale squash, which balances the scale at forty pounds, and the "mammoth" Saizer cabbage, which entered the lists at twenty-five pounds. These also belong to Mr. Sweet, who, be it noted, is himself very short of stature. Mr. Sweet observed deprecatingly that the twenty-five-pound cabbage was a very middling-sized vegetable.

"Saizer cabbages," he said, "often grow to 123 pounds!"

Potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, onions, beans, and every other kind of vegetable are to be seen in all varieties and all sizes. In the fruit division some twenty-ounce apples furnish the element of abnormal size, and indeed the delectable fruit upon which the blame of all human ills is laid makes up by far the most extensive exhibit, but there is a collection of juicy pears and luscious grapes.

In the live stock section are some remarkably fine cows and oxen, and among the porkers a couple of specimens that gladden the hearts of connoisseurs who examine them, and astonish the know-nothing town-bred visitors who behold them. There are a two-year-old Jersey red hog weighing 880 pounds, and a yearling Chester white sow which comes a good second with 850 pounds and does not appear to be inconvenienced in the slightest by her avoirdupois.

There is an interesting and noisy collection of poultry, and in this section is also a cat show. The felines are mostly of the common or garden variety. The flower exhibit is tastefully arranged, and the needlework section is attractive.

To-day was children's day at the fair. Several hundred youngsters appeared, whole schools coming. These seemed to find most amusement in the side shows, which on a small scale duplicated the Bowery at Coney Island. Thus the children were edified by the contemplation, among other things, of a crude picture hung outside one of the shows supposed to contain a "Wild Philippine family."

A picture outside another show represented a Cuban prisoner having his eyes burned out by a Spanish soldier. A little further on this degrading spectacle was witnessed: A live negro boy's head thrust through an aperture in a filthy sheet stretched upon a couple of uprights, formed a dodging target for rotten eggs. The visitors to the fair were invited to pay 5 cents for the privilege (?) of shying five eggs, and the inducement of a "good cigar" was offered to the person who smashed an egg on the hapless negro's cranium. A wild West snake charmer was on hand, and needless to say the gypsy and other fortune tellers were out in force.

On Saturday a baby show will be held, in which, it is understood, from 50 to 100 little ones will compete for substantial prizes.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AT RIVERHEAD.

Greeted by Rough Riders and Rode a Horse to the Fair.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 19.—Gov. Roosevelt was the chief attraction at the Suffolk County Fair this afternoon. When he arrived at the depot in President Baldwin's private car he was greeted by 1,500 persons. The train bearing the Governor left Oyster Bay at 10 o'clock, and reached Riverhead at 11:45. With the Governor were several officials of the Long Island Railroad. He was met by the Directors of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society.

Drawn up in line were the Suffolk County Rough Riders, an organization of horsemen organized recently. They were dressed in the regulation uniform of the Rough Riders. Col. M. C. Lewis was in command.

The committee offered the Governor his choice of riding in a carriage or mounting a horse. He chose the latter, and a mustang such as he rode in the army, fully equipped with a Colonel's outfit, was led forward. The Governor then mounted, and, escorted by the Rough Riders, started for the fair grounds. In the afternoon Gov. Roosevelt addressed 4,000 persons who were packed in and around the grand stand. He said the cattle exhibit had interested him greatly, because he had been in the cow business himself. He said that when he first went out West he had 10,000 head of cattle, but had to take condensed milk for breakfast. He then spoke at length upon the necessity of selecting good men to fill public office. The Grand Army men had turned out in force, and to them the Governor paid a tribute. The Governor left Riverhead shortly after 3 o'clock.

Andrew Watson Ludlow Dead.

Andrew Watson Ludlow, general Eastern Manager of the Moneyweight Scale Company, who lived in East Orange, N. J., died at Chicago yesterday, after an illness of a few days, at the residence of his father-in-law, William M. Ford. He went there on Thursday on business for his firm, and became ill with a fever the following day. His condition rapidly became worse, and he expired suddenly yesterday afternoon. He was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1862, and early developed a great aptitude for business. His devotion to his work was remarkable, and to his love for labor and his zeal is due his premature breaking down. He was a son of George W. Ludlow, formerly of Chicago, but now of Los Angeles, and a nephew of the Rev. James Ludlow, author of "The Fanisseries." He married Miss Anna Ford of Chicago, and the widow and a ten-year-old daughter survive him. The funeral will take place in Chicago on Thursday, his uncle conducting the ceremony.

Epidemic Controlled in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Surgeon Gen. Sternberg has received a dispatch from Havana saying that the yellow fever outbreak is fully under control. The number of cases in all the hospitals in Havana is nine soldiers and eleven civilians. There have been no new cases at Cabanas Garrison since the 9th.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

AID FOR CANCER HOME.

List of Contributions to Rose Hawthorne Lathrop's Institution.

St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, at 426 Cherry Street, which is in charge of Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:

Mrs. Amelia A. Fassit, $25; John B. Pidgeon, $1; Mrs. F. A. Moulton, $25; Miss L. Reynolds, $2.50; Miss Helen Weston, $16; Miss Bertha L. Leighton, $5; J. Warren Greene, $25; Anon., $15; Mrs. Kimball, $1; Miss Catherine Mallen, $5; Miss E. Maude Woodman, $3; Miss M. T. Carpenter, $22.50; Miss Marshall, $5; Miss Alice Boehme, $1; Mrs. Mina L. Murphy, $10; Mrs. M. A. Rohde, $8; A Friend, $1; Mrs. Alice A. Stearns, $25; Faith Cure, $10; Samuel A. Lusks, $25; Anon., $1; Edward Sallinger, $5; Mrs. Luberger, $10; E. J. Hayden, $25; Mrs. M. E. Miller, $2; F. Harper, $25; Christian Herald readers, $2; Mrs. E. J. Spaulding, $5; Mrs. F. A. Moulton, $25; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Harter, $50; Mrs. W. F. Jones, $60; J. M. A., $5; W. J. Field, $10; R. L. Taylor, $25; Mrs. A. L. Henderson, $15; F. Chandler, $5; Mrs. K. D. Frame, $1; Mrs. W. H. Holmes, $25; G. H. Kimball, $5; George D. Peatt, $5.

Mrs. Harriet Condit, 50 cents; N. Witherell, $50 William A. Reade, $50; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Williams, $25; Mrs. D. L. Kenyon, $5; George M. Savage, $5; the Rev. M. K. Merms, $5; George B. Forresten, $15; Mrs. Louis M. Frank, $10; Sol S. Japha, $5; T. J. Atkinson, $5; Mrs. Joel T. Simpson, $25; Mrs. C. A. Rudderow, $5; Mrs. S. B. Corey, $5; David C. Townsend, $10; the Hon. Charles P. Daly, $25; J. Warren Greene, $25; Mrs. J. Hazard, $5; Mrs. A. H. Southerland, $5; Mrs. M. E. Devine, $2; Mrs. Carrie M. Bettys, $1; John O'Connor, $1; "New York Lady," $5; "A Catholic," $5; Mrs. F. Bindewald, $5; Mme. de Luzzara-Verdi, $20; C. C. C., "Old Shoes," $150; Mrs. W. Augustus Roebling, $25; Mrs. Ida Starin, $10; Mrs. M. K. Benetey, $10; Mrs. Agnes Manning, $1; F. Harper, $20; Mrs. M. R. Greenleaf, $5; Mrs. E. Carll, $2; Mrs. Josephine E. Carpenter, $50; M. H. Douglass, $1; Mrs. Alice B. Williams $10; Miss I. L. Hill, $4; Mrs. Charlotte Goode, $2; Mrs. Arthur Meeker, $10; S. Florence, Massachusetts, $10; Mrs. Culver, 15 cents; D. M. Riordan, $25; Mrs. Alfred Walker, $2.

Mrs. F. A. Moulton, $25; Miss Annie E. Deignan, $10; Leonard M. Breen, $25; Miss Grace Adele Pierce, $8.40; R. H. Lathrop, $42.65; the Rev. Robert Barbour, $5; Ladies, calling, 50 cents; Mrs. Fannie M. Jerome, $5; Mrs. Kate McCrea, $10; the Rev. Arthur Wynne Shaw, $7.60; Mrs. Sarah M. Phipps, $25; Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, $10; A Friend, $3; Christian Herald Readers, $1; Miss Burke, 50 cents; David C. Townsend, $5; Miss Elizabeth Harper, $10; Anonymous, $1; Mrs. M. T. Hochstrasser, $25; Miss E. Beer, $3; Mrs. M. R. Greenleaf, $5; Miss Anne Shaw, $10; Miss Caroline Willis, $5; Mrs. F. A. Moulton, $25; Mr. Gallen, $2. Total, $1,466.30.

BREWERS' CONVENTION CLOSES.

Will Be Held Next Year at Buffalo—Oratory at Annual Banquet.

The eleventh annual convention of the Master Brewers was continued yesterday in Terrace Garden. It was decided to hold the next convention in Buffalo, N. Y., September, 1900. Henry J. Hack of New York was elected one of the Trustees of the association. Dr. Max Wellerstein of this city read a paper to the convention on the use of liquid air in the manufacture of beer. He said that one gallon of air will cool as much beer as eighty-five pounds of ice. A gallon of air, he said, can be made for one cent.

In the evening the brewers held their annual love feast. Covers were set for over 500, and there was not a vacant chair to be found at the long rows of tables in the large dining room. In the absence of President Randolph Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council, Congressman Sulzer responded to the toast "Greater New York." President Wurster told of the progress and aims of the United States Master Brewers' Association under his leadership. "The Brewing Industry" was discussed by Charles B. Schramm. Ex-Controller Fitch spoke to the toast "Our Guests," and "The Press" and "The Ladies" were the subjects of Carl Hauser and W. F. Heintz.

BISHOP TRAMPS INCOGNITO.

Very Rev. Leighton Coleman Walks Alone in Virginia Wilds.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 19.—Bishop Leighton Coleman of the Episcopal Diocese of Delaware returned to-day from his annual pedestrian tour in Virginia.

The Bishop tramped incognito, clad in heavy dark clothes, with big shoes, soft hat, wearing a linen "duster," and carrying a cane. He journeyed about 220 miles, or an average of 22 miles a day. His highest record was 32 miles in one day. The Bishop toured through the Blue Ridge Mountains, sleeping in taverns, farmhouses, and hotels.

He did not tramp on Sunday, neither did he attend church, as that would have aroused suspicion, but on Sunday he retired to a wood in the mountains, and, erecting a rude altar, said the Episcopal service.

The Bishop has been making these tours for about forty years, and on this trip he was recognized for the first time. As he was walking by a station in Virginia a little girl ran up to him and shouted "Hello, Bishop." He paid no attention to her, but remembered that she was in a congregation that he had addressed during the Summer.

Bishop Coleman learned from a mountaineer a cure for fits. The mountaineer confided to the Bishop that his son had been troubled with fits and he cured him by placing the boy's head against a tree and driving a nail in the tree just above the boy's head. Bishop Coleman has altogether tramped 8,000 miles in these tours.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:40	Sun sets...6:01	Moon rises..6:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:50	Gov. Isl'd...8:16	H. Gate...10:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:14	Gov. Isl'd...8:39	H. Gate...10:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Capri, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Homer, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kersington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	1:00 P. M. *2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Parana, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Augustin, Havana		4:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Rio de Janeiro, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tartar Prince, Azores &c	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Usk, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Themis, Cape Gracias, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 24 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 22; Shanghai, Aug. 25; Yokohama, Sept. 2, and Honolulu, Sept. 11, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 23.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Look for the name STERLING.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 20.

Aller, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.
Alps, Santa Martha, Sept. 13.
Chesapeake, London, Aug. 30.
Cynthiana, Stettin, Aug. 30.
Hatasu, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Hudson, New Orleans, Sept. 13.
Inchmore, Gibraltar, Sept. 4.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Sept. 18.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Aurania, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Sept. 18.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 7.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Sept. 10.
Patricia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Saale, Bremen, Sept. 12.
William Storrs, Gibraltar, Sept. 7.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Atlanca, Colon, Sept. 15.
Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 10.
Cufic, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Sept. 15.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 18.
Mae, San Juan, Sept. 16.
Norge, Copenhagen, Sept. 6.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

American, London, Sept. 11.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 16.
Europe, London, Sept. 11.
Handel, St. Lucia, Sept. 15.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 16.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 16.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 24.

Comal, Galveston, Sept. 17.
Hyantilis, Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Montezuma, Greenock, Sept. 12.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 13.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 14.

MONDAY, SEPT. 25.

Bovic, Liverpool, Sept. 15.
Montauk, Dunkirk, Sept. 11.
Orcadian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.

Arrived.

SS Alfred Dumois, (Nor.,) Trase, Port Antonio, Jam., 5½ ds., with fruit to American Fruit Co.—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Vera, (Br.,) Nicholson, Huelva Sept. 2 and St. Michael 7th, with copper ore to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Sud, Baker, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam Sept. 7 and Boulogne 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Quinton, Santos Aug. 25 and St. Lucia Sept. 10th, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 18th.

SS Avona, (Nor.,) Frostad, Rotterdam Sept. 1, in ballast to C. B. Richards & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Oneida, Stanley, Georgetown, S. C., Sept. 14 and Wilmington, N. C., 16th, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow Sept. 7 and Moville, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Amazonese, (Br.,) Hughes, Maranham, &c., Aug. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Edmund Keeler & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Mexico, McIntosh, Havana Sept. 16, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Croke, Grenada, &c., Aug. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla, &c., Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Styria, (Aust.,) Meyer, Trieste &c., Aug. 16, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Maltby, (Br.,) Chiswick, Sourabaya, &c., June 29, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Schleemich, Swinemunde Sept. 1 and Shields 3th, in ballast to Phillip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Delke Rickmers, (Ger.,) Bahle, Yokohama, &c., June 17, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Davidson, Rio Janeiro Aug. 26 and St. Lucia Sept. 12, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

Steam yacht Niagara, Shackford, Southampton Sept. 7, to Howard Gould

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Losewitz, Antwerp Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. South of Fire Island at 9:22 P. M.

Cable ste

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE FREEING OF DREYFUS.

The pardon of Capt. DREYFUS, though it cannot be regarded as doing justice, is an act of high expediency.

It is true that it is practically and logically a plain condemnation of the whole course of the military authorities in this case. If DREYFUS was guilty of the crime of which he was found guilty there was every reason why his punishment should have been more terrible than it has been and none whatever why he should be restored to freedom If he was not guilty then the action of the original court-martial and still more of the second was outrageous. The pardon stamps the two courts as guilty of crime more odious than was charged on DREYFUS.

It remains true that the pardon is an act of expediency of a high order. It proclaims the innocence of Capt. DREYFUS. It puts him in a position to pursue his rehabilitation by legal methods. It takes his case out of the military courts and leaves him to carry it before the civil courts whenever he thinks that he has the "new facts" that the interposition of the Court of Cassation requires. Above all, it relieves France of the odium of refusing even liberty to a victim of the acknowledged injustice of its military system. It substantially removes the cause for that strained state of foreign opinion that threatened serious consequences for the country. Especially it dissipates the heat of public dissension in France, and leaves the Government to deal more readily with the trying situation created by the session of the Senate for the trial of the royalist conspirators. And for the time being it diverts attention from the mischiefs that have been shown to abound in the army.

This is another instance of the remarkable swiftness with which the French for many years now have managed to avoid the consummation of a crisis that seemed to imperil the very existence of the republic. They are at bottom a very practical nation. Their ways are not our ways, and we often misjudge the forces that seem to be at work among them. It is easy to take their leaders more seriously than they take themselves, and certainly these leaders know their own people as no foreigner can pretend to. They have faced some very grave situations in the last three decades, and the republic has survived as no other form of government has since the crash of the old monarchy more than a century since. That it may continue to stand is the natural and hearty wish of the people of the United States.

MARCHING ON THE TRANSVAAL.

A London Tory paper suggests that fighting in the Transvaal is not so imminent as may appear, and that the British Government will "protract negotiations" until the arrival of reinforcements now on the way to South Africa. The suggestion that negotiations are to be protracted, without any expectation that they will come to anything, is cynical, not to say Mephistopheiean. It is a suggestion that negotiations shall be part of the strategical operations of the coming campaign, shall be, in fact, acts of war. It is not to be supposed that the Boers will acquiesce in this operation. They may not invade British territory, but they will certainly make more difficult the passage of their own territory, and their work of defense is likely to offset the British preparation.

Meanwhile, the reply of the republic to the British demand is in effect an appeal to the conscience of mankind. The appeal ought, we think, to be successful. The Boers have been accused of quibbling and pettifogging. It seems to us they show that the pettifogging and quibbling are on the British side. They accepted certain demands, with clear conditions attached and reserved. The conditions, they say, were the considerations and the only considerations for their acceding to the demands. To call the conditions quibbling, and to say that they must yield to the naked demands, without ifs or buts, is itself quibbling, and is the act of a pettifogger who is none the less a pettifogger that he is also a tyrant.

The fact is that every Boer in the Transvaal will enter upon the war, if war there is to be, firmly convinced of the justice of his cause, whereas we see that many Englishmen, and these not the worst, are far from being persuaded of the justice of the British cause. Every disinterested witness who knows the Transvaal is persuaded of the injustice of the British cause. The last witness to express horror of it is "Olive Schreiner," whose testimony will carry great weight with all readers of "The Story of a South African Farm." And yet we have to admit that some of the grievances of the Outlanders are real, even though by no means so intolerable as they pretend, and that the existing situation cannot last. But how long shall it last? That is in effect the question which The London Spectator asks in a criticism of Mr. JOHN MORLEY'S speech. We should say until the foreign population in the Transvaal became so numerous and important that by mere force of numbers and importance it should overflow the oligarchy of the Boers. That oligarchy now represents, say, half the adult males of the Transvaal, though we think more than half of those who have in good faith determined to make the Transvaal their home. When it represents a quarter only, or a fifth or a tenth, when it becomes a real "oligarchy," then the Transvaal Republic will have to go. That was what happened to the Mormons. Forty years ago we sent a military expedition against them, and the result was a miserable fiasco. When the country grew up to them, twenty years later, and the Gentiles plainly outnumbered them, not the Mormons, but Mormonism, had to go. That is what will happen in the Transvaal. But what infuriates the Boers is that men who have no real intention of settling and rearing families in the Transvaal demand votes and other privileges in the interest of the British South Africa Company, and the Boers believe that when these men have worked out the gold in the Rand and Anglicized or Briticized the Government, they will decamp, leaving their country a prey to the spoiler in the person of CECIL RHODES and the British South Africa Company. Who can blame the Boers for resisting such an attempt, "even to the shedding of blood"?

SEVERANCE OF MAINE.

Everybody may cordially hope that Mr. T. B. REED'S assurance that "the First Maine District will always be true to the principles of liberty, self-government, and the rights of man" will never cease to be true. The sentiment is noble. Maine will never disown it while the State retains its proud motto.

But Maine has not always acted as if the State was willing to accept individual interpretation of the application of the sentence quoted by Mr. REED in his letter of thanks to his former constituents. LUTHER SEVERANCE, the founder, we believe, of The Kennebec Journal, was a Representative in Congress at the time of the war with Mexico. He wrote a letter, which was published in a Washington newspaper on May 13, 1846, in which he justified Mexico for resisting Gen. TAYLOR. "The war," he wrote, "has not been commenced by Mexico, but by the President of the United States, without the authority of Congress and without any necessity."

With fourteen other Representatives, SEVERANCE of Maine voted against the declaration of war. Maine did not reelect him to the next Congress. JOSEPH VANCE of Ohio and COLUMBUS DELANO of the same State closed their Congressional careers with their votes against the declaration of war against Mexico, joining with SEVERANCE in applauding Mexican resistance to the United States.

TOM CORWIN, holding views similar to those expressed by SEVERANCE, at the beginning of a Senatorial career that seemed destined to be rounded out in the White House, opposed the Mexican war. He did not reach the White House, and he has been quoted as having pronounced his opposition to the prosecution of that war as the great mistake of his political life.

The first vote against the effort of the Administration to fulfill the obligations it has assumed through the war with Spain is yet to be cast. Condemnation of the use of force to maintain order in the Philippines, and to fit those islands for the enjoyment of freedom from Spanish rule, is yet to be made a test of party regularity or loyalty to the principles upon which the Government of the United States was founded, with some inconsistent slaveholders among the founders.

It is yet too early to look for instances like that of SEVERANCE of Maine. It is by no means certain that the Severances of 1900 will not be as popular as SEVERANCE of Maine was unpopular in 1847. The war may be over before the next Congressional elections are held. But we fancy that there will be few candidates, of either or any party, in the State of Maine, who will expect to win upon a record of having fought with AGUINALDO and against the United States, in order to demonstrate their approval of the sentiments attributed by Mr. REED to his former constituents. We do not get the impression that Mr. AMOS L. ALLEN, who hopes to succeed Mr. REED, is asking to be nominated as an opponent of the Philippine policy of the Administration.

THE EXPORT EXPOSITION.

That is a wonderful exhibition that has been going on for a week in Philadelphia. Like everything else that admirable community undertakes to do in a corporate way, it is admirably done. A huge and handsome building, which is none the less imposing because it is temporary, houses it, and by day or in the evening, when it blazes with electric lights, is almost equally impressive to the passer. Of the contents, the exhibits, we have as yet had no complete or critical account. But doubtless they are as interesting to the mind as the general view is impressive to the eye. We do not now learn for the first time that a collection of the things Philadelphia has to sell is a very impressive collection.

But the Philadelphia "Export Exposition." What a contradiction in terms! For a generation and more Philadelphia has been the most eager of American cities, at least Pennsylvania has been the most eager of American States, to plead the baby act, to assure Congress that its "infant industries" would be crushed if they were brought into competition with "the pauper labor of Europe," that "the home market" must be kept for them by a Chinese wall of protection.

And now it is the Philadelphia manufacturers who demand in effect that the wall shall be taken down, and that American industries shall be allowed to expand. The home market is no longer enough. The Governor of Pennsylvania observed at the opening of the show: "We are selling our goods in every country on the globe, for the reason, and the only reason, that we sell a better article for less money than any other country can sell."

Good for the Governor of Pennsylvania! Right he is! But then why should the American consumer be the only person to be deprived of the blessings of this ability on the part of Pennsylvania? On what pretense are the manufacturers still protected in "socking it" to him in point of prices, when they can compete abroad with their foreign rivals? Where does Dingleyism come in? Where McKinleyism?

The Governor abstained from dealing with these questions. So did the President, who sent a telegram eying "expansion" with some suspicion that it excluded McKinleyism. So it does. The two things do not go together. But the manufacturers who proclaim that they can compete with all the world and at the same time demand to be protected against all the world are riding two horses of unequal gait and pace. Either they must fall between them, or they must speedily elect to which they will stick. In view of the Philadelphian Export Exposition, there cannot be much doubt which that will be.

A MONTANA MENACE.

The people who vote in Montana are so apt to be intense in their moods and tenses before election and to insist so dogmatically upon extraordinary beliefs as the test of political fidelity that it is difficult to avoid a feeling of concern about a newly organized association that has cropped up in Anaconda, the qualification for membership in this club being total abstinence from the wearing of mustaches. A man with a mustache may join the "No Mustache Club" of Anaconda by patronizing a barber, who may tolerate and even cultivate any other facial adornment of hair, however extraordinary, favored by the candidate for this strange club.

As the originator of the "No Mustache Club" is an Alderman and Anaconda is a Democratic city, exercising an influence in Montana second only to that exerted by the Senator from Butte, there is some justifiable concern excited lest this new organization, reported to be growing with marvelous rapidity, shall extend to Butte, Billings, Helena, Missoula, and even into the Milk River Valley, and that its growth, marked everywhere by mounds of mustaches reaped from the faces of hardy citizens, shall be followed next Summer by the appearance in the Democratic National Convention of a delegation of Montana men without mustaches demanding that the affectation of hair on the upper lip of a man shall denounce him as no true Democrat.

As an issue, the non-wearing of mustaches may easily commend itself to Col. BRYAN, who has always cultivated the good opinion of barbers and his own approval by discouraging the growth of mustaches on his statesmanlike upper lip. But while he might employ his eloquence in denuding Democratic upper lips of mustaches, becoming or otherwise, he would be debarred from reproach of Mr. MCKINLEY as his opponent, for the President has shunned mustaches with a constancy that betokens conviction since long before Col. BRYAN discovered that it was one of the tests of Democracy to accept the theory of sixteen to one.

The Montana report does not reveal any latent purpose on the part of the "No Mustache Club" of Anaconda to favor the admission to membership of any but male persons without mustaches. That seems to be a mistake, a very grave error, if there is any political purpose behind the demand that the absence of mustaches from the face is to be regarded as an indication of superiority and orthodox Democracy. The Montana mind, however, will grasp the importance of the suggestion that if there is a political purpose to be uncovered by the universal sacrifice of mustaches, it would be advanced with greater rapidity and zeal by conferring its potential benefits upon those who would rather have the ballot than the mustaches they do not often have, as well as upon those who would rather give up their mustaches than the ballot they already have.

MR. BRYAN'S SEARCH FOR AN ISSUE.

Clearly Mr. BRYAN went to the Chicago conference to see what there was in it for his political future.

We are by no means inclined to blame him for so doing. He believes with emphasis and fervor that his political future is closely linked with the prosperity of the country, and even with its salvation. His only serious difficulty at present is that he is not quite sure what it is that he is to save it from. In 1896 he undertook to rescue it from the grasp of the goldbugs, but the country showed no wish to be saved, and has reposed contentedly ever since in the embraces from which he longed to free it. Will it be any more anxious to be saved from the trusts? That is obviously an important question for him, because the most gallant of knights errant cannot gain much glory from fighting for wholly indifferent victims of oppression.

On the whole, Mr. BRYAN'S observations at Chicago can hardly have been very inspiring to him. He was obliged at the start to take a stand far from heroic by declining to enter a joint debate with Mr. COCKRAN. That was depressing, for a champion who insists on doing his fighting all by himself runs a serious risk of appearing like a mountebank who prefers a show to a set-to. In the next place, the long and very sober discourse that he delivered contained nothing that had not already "been said and so well said" by those who had preceded him that it fell flat. Again, he was put at a disadvantage by the fact that the speakers whom he chose to regard as his opponents and the advocates of the capitalistic combinations made no bones of admitting that the trusts are exposed to abuses, that they ought to be closely watched, that they can be wisely restrained, and especially that they must be compelled to submit to the fullest publicity. Mr. COCKRAN'S plan for dealing with any evils that may develop from the trusts was so much more searching and drastic than the vague one suggested by Mr. BRYAN that in the eyes of even his own partisans the latter must have seemed tame and ineffectual.

Unquestionably Mr. BRYAN has a considerable following, who will continue to regard him as their champion, because he proclaims that he is in such emphatic language. It is the same following that he had in 1896 on the silver question, only much reduced. It is enough, so far as we can now see, to give him the Democratic nomination. It will cling to him no matter what cry he shall finally adopt. But it is doubtful if he thinks from his experience at Chicago that the anti-trust cry is to be the one that will really serve him. One thing especially must have been discouraging to him—the very calm and conservative attitude of the representatives of the organized labor of the country. They were there in force, and among them were several leaders that have shown marked ability in their own line, and who conducted themselves at Chicago so as to win the admiration and respect of all the more sober of the assembly. The general bearing of the labor representatives was one of attentive watchfulness. Two of their strongest men made very wise speeches, in which they practically declared that they were ready to offer to the trusts practical co-operation if they could be assured that the trusts would respect the rights and avail themselves of the great advantages of organized labor. And there is much reason to think that this will come about for the obvious reason that the combinations of capital can deal in their large operations more safely and effectually with organizations than with individuals. Mr. BRYAN cannot, then, count on the aid of the working men. They, like so many other obstinate Americans, feel that they can take care of themselves better than the professional savior of society can care for them.

The gift of $300,000 to Dartmouth College is announced. It comes from Mr. EDWARD TUCK, an alumnus of the college, as a memorial to his father, the Hon. AMOS TUCK. The method of the gift is as wise as its amount is generous. The income is to be devoted exclusively to instruction—that is, to the primary and essential purpose of the college. Any institution that is strong in this direction will surely find that whatever else is needed will be added unto it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Vigorous answer is made by The Coast Seamen's Journal of San Francisco, a paper that invariably shows knowledge and usually shows wisdom in its discussion of maritime subjects, to the explanation given by Mr. H. P. WHITMARSH, in the current Century, of the dangerously high speed maintained—to put the case well within the bounds of truth—sometimes by some Captains while passing through dense fog. Too often, Mr. WHITMARSH admits, a compromise is made between the ever-felt compulsion of the owners to make short passages and a heartfelt regard for the human freight carried. "Hours mean dollars in the steamship business," the writer says; "an hour better than a competitor may mean a fuller passenger list the next trip. So in many cases the fog and the law are ignored and the vessel is allowed to rush blindly through the veil of mist." And yet we also read: "The blame lies neither with the masters nor with the owners. The reason why Captains and owners take risks is because the ocean travelers, the people themselves, demand fast passages." To this The Coast Seamen's Journal replies that if the public ask the privilege of dining on both sides of the Atlantic in a single week it is because the public are assured by shipowners and their agents that this can be accomplished in safety, and such acquiescence as there is in the grotesque theory that increased speed in fogs means decreased peril is merely the deference of landsmen to those who certainly know the sea and who are supposed to put that knowledge at the landsman's service. "The public," declares the Western authority, "demand, first, that every possible care shall be taken of their lives and property, and, secondly, that they shall be transported with the utmost possible speed, and no plea in extenuation of accident arising from high speed can be considered tenable unless it is reconcilable with the primary condition in the case." This is sound doctrine.

—While recognizing gratefully the note of sympathy with apprehensions recently expressed in this column which sounded through the communication from "X" that was published yesterday, we confess to utter incredulity as to the likelihood that workaday New York would profit in the slightest degree from our giving to the expected multitudes the good advice suggested by our correspondent. The trouble is that the visitors about to descend upon the city will arrive here with well-settled notions as to what they want and how to get it. They know that for them the seeing of the sights ranks immeasurably, if not infinitely, far above the ordinary convenience that comes from observance of "rules of the road," and it would be quite hopeless to entreat them to move rapidly along one side of the street when their eyes commanded them to go to the other side and stand still. It's all right. New York is proud and happy to be the scene of the Admiral's triumph, and is more than willing to pay the price of the privilege. The number of people whom the overtaxing and disorganising of our facilities for transportation will seriously or really annoy is small compared with that of those to whom the chance to be part of a great crowd is no immaterial part of the celebration's attraction. New York will welcome her guests with sincerity, and, in some measure because it would be discourteous, and in more because it would be useless, she will not endeavor, except so far as it is absolutely necessary, to impose upon their wandering inclinations the customs by which she regulates and accelerates her own comings and goings. No doubt we shall all live through the festal days, and after they are over the memory of the crowding and delay will not count for much.

—Well-justified impatience is exhibited by The Boston Transcript because somebody there has used, in defense of the adoption of a certain regulation by the officials of the new South Station, the plea that the same regulation is enforced in the Grand Central Station of this city. "It is no argument in favor of the rule," says The Transcript, "to cite the custom in the Grand Central Station in New York, which is known to travelers as one of the most inconvenient and unpleasant railroad stations in the whole country." That statement errs on the side of moderation, so far as it errs at all, and not a New Yorker alive—except, possibly, a few who are paid to do so—will find any other fault with it. When our pretentiously named station was new it aroused a considerable amount of local pride. The building was rather ahead of its day, as regards both size and convenience, but that day passed long ago, and for many a humiliating year the ugly structure has been a cruel disgrace to the metropolis and its inhabitants. For some time past there have been promises that a thoroughgoing work of renovation would soon be undertaken, but no signs of improvement are yet visible to the traveling public, and the condition of the station has of late rapidly deteriorated, even from its former wretched state. At present the odors that permeate its waiting rooms would rise to high heaven if they weren't too heavy to rise at all, but they reach every would-be passenger, disgust him with plain hints of gross uncleanliness, and threaten him with typhoid and diphtheria if he lingers within their reach. Apparently the resolution to "do something" at some indefinitely distant date has been made the excuse for complete neglect in the intervening period. Truly, The Transcript is right in saying that the "Grand Central Station" is no model for Boston.

—Things are going very ill at Key West. The daily reports of from twenty to thirty new cases of yellow fever make the truth of that assertion more than evident—they put it beyond question. Recent experiences in Cuba have demonstrated that the stamping out of this disease is merely a matter of intelligent energy, and of this demonstration the natural corollary is that failure to stamp out the disease is clear proof that the intelligent energy is lacking. The conditions at Key West cannot possibly have been as bad as they were at Santiago and Havana, and yet from the latter cities the fever has been practically excluded all Summer long, while in the former it seems to spread almost unchecked. The remedy that suggests itself is to summon from Cuba one of our experienced and successful filth conquerors—Gen. WOOD or some lesser man—and give him the same power that has been so nobly and ably exercised in the island. Yellow fever, like the plague, is a thing of places, not of people. In absolute cleanliness there is absolute safety, and the continued presence of the malady anywhere is a disgrace far more than it is a misfortune. The news that Florida is now sending infection to Cuba should give a new turn to all we used to say about the Spaniards, and unless we take care the Spaniards will soon be talking of us in a most embarrassing manner.

—It is at once fortunate and fatal for the French Royalists that the ridiculous side of their plotting is so apparent—fortunate in that it will shield them from the natural consequences of treason, and fatal in that it will deprive them of an excuse even of dreaming of future success. People who adopt the manner of comic opera conspirators are safe enough, but it is not a dignified safety.

IN DEFENSE OF INGERSOLL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I have read THE TIMES for twenty years and seldom miss a day, the interruptions of Summer travel are such that I was not aware of your obituary on Ingersoll of July 22 until a marked copy reached me in a belated mail.

As a friend of the late orator and an admirer, I ask the privilege of replying.

Nothing is so unpopular as unorthodoxy. Jesus, and before him Socrates, had this experience. The former was crucified for attacking the religious beliefs of his people and his age. The latter drank poison at the behest of the constituted authorities, having been condemned for corrupting the youth of Athens by the advocacy of atheism. And yet history unanimously concedes that these two characters are the purest and best that the world has produced.

I do not wish to compare Ingersoll to the great prophets of antiquity. He was preeminently an iconoclast, a breaker of images. I merely wish to call attention to the fact that the best characters known to us were distinguished for vehemently opposing narrow religious beliefs.

The image of infant damnation can no longer be found upon the Christian shrines. The figure of an organic or personal deity is fast disappearing from our sanctuaries, being replaced by the more beautiful idea of divine unity. The departing personal God is dragging with it the effigy of a cosmical hell, for almost all enlightened Christians are ashamed of the doctrine of eternal punishment. They agree with St. Augustine and Thomas Aquinas that these doctrines cannot be reconciled with the reason.

I have often seen Ingersoll worship at the shrine of love. His life was an example of unfaltering devotion to those whom society has given us to love and to cherish.

The vital principle of Christianity, that which imparts to the religion its invincible strength, is the doctrine of love and of regeneration through repentance and moral improvement.

Ingersoll venerated these principles. He was a man of infinite and delicate sympathy, of scrupulous honesty, of modest and boundless generosity. He emulated Christ by hating narrowness in religion and by defying the powers that defend it. Is there an image which he has broken that has a right to exist? Is not Christianity stronger and better for his scathing criticisms, his irresistible mockery of its anachronisms and theological absurdities? Is not the world better because of the sweetness of his life and the course of his voice denouncing unworthy beliefs? Posterity will hear that voice loud and clear and will answer the question.

RAYMOND S. PERRIN.
233 Fifth Avenue, New York, Sept. 17, 1899.

THE DISPENSARY LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In looking over the paper this morning, I noticed an article as regards a new dispensary law, which I think is a very good law in that it will close up a number of drug stores which are now being run as dispensaries. If you will kindly permit me, I would like to make a few corrections in the prices of prescriptions as quoted by Dr. Knapp. He is evidently not very well posted on the prices of drugs and chemicals, and has made it appear as if druggist charge 25 to 40 cents for a prescription which costs him but one-half cent. I have been an assistant druggist to two dispensaries for several years, and speak from personal experience.

Mixture of rhubarb and soda, when made according to the U. S. P., contains fluid ext. rhubarb, which costs $1.75 a pound, and fluid ext. ipecac, which costs $9 a pound. Take the quantities required by the U. S. P. and no druggist can put it up for less than 1½ cents an ounce. The average prescription calls for two ounces, which would cost 3 cents. This leaves out the labor. Bismuth—the formula of most prescriptions containing this article calls as follows: Bismuth sub-nit., dr. ii; opii deod., dr. i; mixt. crets. q. s., oz. ii.

To put this mixture up, bismuth, which is referred to, costs $1.40 a pound, which contains but 5,760 grains, each drachm containing 60 grains makes the cost of the bismuth alone 3 cents. The other ingredients are not very cheap, providing standard preparations are used, as Squibb's deodorized tincture of opium, which costs $1.40 for 500 grains, a little over a pound. I do not think a druggist could put this up at a cost of less than 5 cents. A formula of an "ordinary" cough mixture, as referred to by Dr. Knapp, is as follows: Amon. muriato, dr. i; creasote, min. x; vin ipecac, dr. ii; syr. wild cherry, q. s., oz. ii. Or another: Ammon. mur., dr. ii; syr. ipecac., dr. iii; syr. squilla, aa; syr. tolu, q. s., oz. ii.

I am sure each of these prescriptions would cost at least 5 cents. Ammonia muriato, Squibb's, which is the kind used in our dispensary, costs 30 cents, not 20 cents, a pound. There are sixteen ounces to the pound, but not 480 grains to each of these ounces; there are but 437½ grains.

Paregoric, I will admit, is cheap, but, as stated before, ipecac is one of our most expensive roots, costing $3 to $4 a pound in the raw condition, and in the form of the fluid extract, made by Parke, Davis & Co., is worth $9 a pound. To show you a type of a few more so-called cheap prescriptions, I will quote the following articles used in these two dispensaries: Liquid peptinoids, at 75c. pt., 2 oz., 9⅜c.; liquid peptinoids and creasote at $1 pt., 2 oz., 12½c.; Armour's red bone marrow, at $1.25 pt., 2 oz. 15⅝c. Also a regular mixture: Quinine sulph., dr. i; fld. ext. licorice, oz. i; syr., q. s. oz. ii. The cost of quinine is 40c. for 437½ grains; 60 grains, about 6c.; the fld ext. licorice costs 5c. This prescription would cost 11c. Another one of our formulas is: Sodium brom., ammon. brom., potass: brom., aa. g. clx; fld. ext. ergot, Squibb's, min. clx; aquæ, q. s., oz. ii. This prescription would cost a druggist about 10c. I could quote two dozen more formulas, all of which cost from 5 to 12c. for two ounces, but I fear space will not permit. I hope you will give this article your attention and thereby justify the thousands of druggists of this city.

R. L.
New York, Sept. 14, 1899.

Plea for English Prescriptions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the "New Dispensary Law" in your issue of to-day, and at the cost to dealer of many of the drugs that go into most of the prescriptions, what must be the profit on the same at most of the other drug stores? I am the father of a large family, and have paid for a great many prescriptions, and never paid less than 35 cents for any of them. If the doctors would write in English the quantity and give directions how to prepare, most of the prescriptions that cost us now 40 cents could be had very much less, and the doctor would have a chance to get pay for his service when the parents were on their feet again.

W. J. C.
New York, Sept. 14, 1899.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day under the heading of "American Tact in the Philippines" you reprint an article from "Civis Americanus," and then proceed to enlarge thereon, ending by a wholesale condemnation of the American officers in those far-off islands, the supposed culprits in the picture in Collier's Weekly. May I ask whether either "Civis" or yourself have been in the Philippines or in any way understand whereof you write? I doubt it strongly, or you could not have written as you have done.

Perhaps you will allow one who is not a soldier to say a word in defense of those boys of ours who are attempting to carry out this task thrust upon our Nation. Having made a lengthy visit in Luzon only last January and February, I feel that I may speak with authority. It was my custom to drive daily and almost all day in every direction in and around Manila, even into and among the insurgents, as the fighting had not then commenced. In my wanderings I think I entered every church and mortuary chapel within the district and also at Cavite. What did I find? Wherever the building had been reserved for sacred purposes it was treated as such a structure should be. Let us begin at the great cathedral within the walls of the old city. It is a stately structure, some 300 feet long by 150 wide, with the usual chapel always to be found in Spanish churches erected in its centre. It was crowded with soldiers, that were camping all over the holy structure, sleeping on the floors and steps, even on the altar itself, while some small monkeys were enjoying the spot where of old the jeweled monstrance flashed in the sunlight which flooded downward from the dome above. The floor was slimy with filth, while the air was too horrible to long endure—the whole structure was desecrated, but by whom—our men? Not at all; these were Spaniards. This was their great church, and they had made it filthy as only the Latin race knows how to do. I was horrified, and disposed to blame our authorities for such a use of the church until I discovered that long ere we had entered Manila the Spaniards had used this and most of the other churches for prisons for the insurgents and others.

The desecration had occurred then, and not by our men. When the city surrendered all of our Spanish prisoners were sheltered in the old town, for their own safety. We were forced to use all the buildings of all sorts, but even so, except where such desecration had already occurred, the churches were not so used, and stood, when I saw them, as they should stand, clean and free for religious service. This held true with every sacred edifice around the city. Those not in sacred use had long since undergone, from both Spaniards and insurgents, all the desecration possible. All the cemeteries save that of Pacco were rifled, and through their mortuary chapels battle after battle had raged, but, be it said to the credit of our soldiers, these places of the dead and these chapels were held sacred by them.

In that of San Paloc I saw numbers of natives using the chapel in the most abominable manner, but the view from the door showed the white tents of our boys stretching off in the distance, while not a soldier of ours placed a desecrating foot upon "God's acre." The scene in Collier's paper probably represents some church long since desecrated by its own people, a building that had not held within its walls for a long time any who had treated it even with such consideration as the officers in the picture. These churches are often the only solid structure in the town, and afford the only protection for our men, but I venture to assert that even so, in all the islands not one has been desecrated by our men. If you have ever been in the Pantheon in Paris you will recollect the condition of affairs within its walls, and it is a well known fact, as I have seen all over the world, that once the "Host" is removed and the priests desert the structure the Latin races have absolutely no hesitation in using that structure for any and all purposes. It is dreadful that this is so, but place the blame where it belongs. In Cavite there are six or seven churches. All save one have been so desecrated, and not one by our men. These churches stand empty and ruined to-day, and the people use them as they desire. The cathedral is the saddest of ruins. Even the dead have been rooted up and thrown out, and oh! the vile dirt! I went into every church, and there was not an American soldier in any of them, save where I would meet one gazing in wide-eyed wonder at such a scene. There must be horrors enough in war, but do not make the task of our men all the more dreary to them by such misjudgment again.

In the matter of those men just now condemned to death for outrages upon native women, be very sure the acts were "outrages" before those soldiers are sent to their long homes. I strongly doubt whether the act in question was an outrage. I am far from excusing such an act, but judge those women and men by their code of morality and not ours, and you will not execute those soldiers. From what I have seen I could not but think that within another fifteen or twenty years the "vexed question" of those islands would solve itself by a generation that will call America "home."

M. M. S.
Newport, Sept. 16, 1899.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that if England makes war on the Transvaal she not only will accomplish nothing she could not attain by peaceful measures, but will hurt herself in the eyes of mankind, and will create race animosities that will live for generations, and will always be a source of weakness to her African empire. Also, it is a possibility never to be overlooked that a prolonged war, engrossing her attention there may open the way to serious complications with Russia or other powers that will end in the disruption of her colonial empire everywhere.

Let her not forget that circumstance is on her side. Universal usage has made it an unwritten law of nations, and not only so but manifest equity as between man and man that no man nor any people can claim a monopoly of any portion of the earth's surface, nor of the natural bounties which it contains and which were created as the common heritage of man, and that, therefore, any man has the natural right to emigrate to any locality, and there to abstract from any portion of the earth to which he can acquire just title the bounties locked up therein.

There are certain limitations to this, it is true, but the principle both as to this and as to the right of a majority in any country to rule has been so long recognized and practiced upon that it cannot be gainsaid nor long prevented.

Great Britain has not only a population vastly in excess both of the Boers and of their mother country, Holland, but is a colonizing country that has the wealth to permit its roving sons to gratify their spirit of adventure and their inclination to seek fortune in other lands. Add to this the temptation that diamonds and gold hold out, and it will not be many years before the sons of Great Britain, established in the Transvaal, will exceed the Boers in population. This condition cannot last long before government control will pass into the hands of the majority, and the British settlers will, through the same, be able to secure all their rights.

The use of the English language in the Volksraad at the present time is neither just nor practicable. The Boers are disposed to concede now, substantially, all that can reasonably and justly be asked. Let Britain then, without raising the question of suzerainty or sovereignty, take the Boers at their word, and accept their offers in good faith. It is invidious to doubt that word, and both impolitic and unjust to dispute it, until that word has been violated. If Britain, in controversy with the United States, should receive the assurance of its Administration that the right demanded would be granted, she would not demand "guarantees." (It would be an invasion of our sovereignty,) nor undertake to dictate the terms of the act of Congress to carry that assurance into effect. She would accept the assurance and await the outcome.

And if Britain now, in accepting what the Boers offer, shall secure less than she believes of right she should have, she will have taken a long, long step toward securing all by the surest and most effective means known to man—the voluntary act of a people.

The Boers will be gratified, pleased, happy. A feeling of kinship and comradeship will be at once established. Let her receive what is granted with equal sign of gratification and good-will. With continued English settlement in the land of the Boers, she can in a few years appropriately and reasonably ask for more, and with increasing willingness and good-will will obtain it. Pursuing this wise and humane policy, the end of all is plain to be seen. She will finally have an African empire founded in strength, loyalty, and love.

THEODORE D. KELLOGG.
New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

Street Car Manners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning street car manners, I have been reading the editorials and letters which were published in your paper daily for the past two or three years, and can say that I was perfectly well satisfied with them until this morning, when I read the letter signed "Z. Y." who writes: "That persons holding the end seats of open cars are hogs, and the back platform standers of closed cars are loafers."

It seems to me that he or she makes the assertion without respecting any one.

If he or she would ride either up or down town early in the morning, or about 6 in the evening, they could easily see that the seats of open cars are generally crowded, and the closed cars are also full, so that people are compelled to stand on the rear platform; that he or she does not seem to consider. In conclusion, I wish to say that I hope in the future Z. Y. will please think a little longer before making such strong assertions.

J. NEWMAN
New York, Sept. 18, 1899.

Scotch Verdict for Dreyfus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your valuable journal for over forty years, will you permit me to remark anent the Dreyfus court-martial: What a blessing to France and the French people had there been in vogue in that country the Scotch verdict, relieving all from embarrassment, of "Not proven."

JOHN C. FRYER.
New York, Sept. 18, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Ahead of His School Book.

"Anyway," said little Johnny, "the way they keep changin' things nowadays, I know more about joggafy than the joggafy itself."—Indianapolis Journal.

Another Anniversary.

"Harry, just two years ago to-day—"
"What! is this our marriage anniversary?"
"No; two years ago to-day you bought me a Winter coat."—Chicago Record.

Ready Answer.

"Papa, what is the meaning of the word 'candelabra?'" asked Sammy Snaggs, who was doing his "home work."
"That's easy, Sammy," replied Mr. Snaggs. "The word explains itself. A candy laborer is a workman in a candy factory."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

No Quarter.

"My friend," said the caller, "on behalf of our society I am soliciting twenty-five-cent subscriptions to enable us to wage war on the cigarette evil, and I felt sure we could rely on you in the battle to the death."
"Yes, I'll give no quarter," replied the business man, promptly. "Good day, Sir."—Philadelphia Record.

THE OLYMPIA.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

With her funnels pouring curling smoke-wreaths back,
With her engines quivering, shivering, night and day,
With her helm put upon the homeward track—
The roaring ocean leaps to her in spray!
With her turrets looming solemn in the sun,
With her broadsides sweeping through the rolling deep,
She, the sister of the light and heavy gun,
Feels the impulse of her great propeller's sweep!

With her courses set toward the shores that wait,
Like an avatar of war she plows her way,
With her batteries stern and grim, that have sung their awful hymn
In the mighty oratory of the fray—
She is speeding with a halo round her name,
She is reeling off the knots for joy to be
The engine of a wonder and a flame
In the mighty thunder-battle of the sea.

She is moving like a gray mist 'neath the stars,
She is rushing through the sunlight and the gleam,
She is bringing from the victory and the scars
A light that leaps along the new-world dream;
She is laden with the glory of her deed,
With the power that flailed the foeman to a wreck,
And a waiting people cry to her "God-speed,
For the great Admiral treads her quarter-deck!"

She has left the serried shadows of her strife,
She has echoed to the Old World's loud huzza;
She has rounded—for the glory of her life—
To the course that brings her homeward—ship of awe!
She is rumbling with the tremor of her screws,
She is followed by a thousand uttered prayers,
She is foremost as a feature of the news,
And the sea is sweet before her where she fares!

A wraith of steel and iron, of strength and skill,
A fortress for the men behind the guns,
She brings a man of action and of will—
The foremost of our great sea-fighting sons!
She shall watch the mighty beacons flare and fret,
As she looms within the harbor, firm and trim—
She shall know a Nation's heart cannot forget,
As its trumpets welcome her and welcome him!

KRUEGER SEEKING FOR INTERVENTION

Reported that His Agent Has Approached Three of the Powers.

GREAT BRITAIN SEEKS DELAY

Call Issued for a Cabinet Council on Friday.

Great Deliberation Marks Action on Present Crises—Movement of Troops Pushed Rapidly—Warships Ordered to Cape Town.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The lull in the crisis gives opportunity for the continuance of unofficial negotiations. The Government of the Netherlands is privately exerting its influence in favor of a pacific solution, and it is understood that President Krüger, through Dr. Leyds, the Plenipotentiary of the South African Republic to the European Governments, has unofficially approached three powers with a view to their intervention.

According to a dispatch from Rome President Krüger has wired King Humbert, invoking the intervention of Italy.

From Cape Town comes a report that the Government of the Colony contemplates introducing a motion in the Cape House of Assembly urging the Transvaal to accept the demands of Great Britain.

Sir Alfred Milner has addressed further inquiries to President Steyn of the Orange Free State. Whatever the official attitude of the Orange Free State may be, the temper of its burghers, judging from numerous meetings held in Bloemfontein and elsewhere, is to assist the Transvaal actively.

The Free State Commandants in Pretoria are discussing the position with the Transvaal Commandant General, and the meeting of the Free State Volksraad to-morrow (Thursday) will have an important influence on the situation.

A curious rumor is spreading in the lower ranks of the army that Great Britain will be involved with Afghanistan as well as the Transvaal.

CABINET COUNCIL CALLED.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Summonses were issued late this afternoon for a Cabinet Council, which, it is understood, will be held Friday. This is regarded as the result of the visit of the Premier, Lord Salisbury, to London, whence he came this afternoon, remaining at the Foreign Office from 4:30 P. M. to 6:30 P. M. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was present in the building at the same time, and as a private doorway connects the offices, it is presumed that the summonses were the result of their joint deliberation.

The lack of all excitement in official circles bears evidence of the deliberate manner in which the highest officials are handling the crisis. Nor is it by any means certain that the Cabinet Council will adopt extreme measures, in spite of the uncompromising nature of the Boer reply. This deliberation on the part of the Government is interpreted not only in London but in other European capitals as a desire on the part of Great Britain to gain time while the transports are hurrying to Cape Colony.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, commenting on this to-day, says:

"The present calm is only meant to deceive the Boers. When England feels equal to the task of facing the Boers this peaceful tone will give way to a blatant cry for war."

Even rumors of a movement of the Boers across the Natal border apparently fail to excite the military authorities here, who profess at least not to fear such a contingency for the present.

ANOTHER TRANSVAAL NOTE?

LONDON, Sept. 19.—There is an unverified Cape Town rumor to-day that the Boers have delivered another message to the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, more conciliatory than yesterday's reply. The rumor, however, fails to obtain much credence, and is not taken as in any way mitigating the seriousness of the crisis.

The Outlander press sees nothing but war ahead and urges the Outlanders to leave immediately.

The London press is now inclined to take the view that the recent action on the part of the Boers does not make war a certainty, though it does place the British Cabinet in a position where it must take steps so aggressive that war or utter ignominious submission will be the only alternatives remaining to the Transvaal, and is by no means so persistent in urging the Government to move hastily, except in the matter of hurrying troops to the probable scene of action. The Pall Mall Gazette prints a dispatch from Cape Town which says:

"The general impression is that the Boers will at once take the initiative, and an attack is expected at any hour."

CONFERENCE MAY YET BE HELD.

PRETORIA, Sept. 19.—The reply of the Government to the latest British note is variously commented upon, but the Pretoria Press, printed in English and Dutch, and other papers profess to believe that a joint commission will yet be held, and that there is still a possibility of an understanding being reached.

The Volksteln declares that in the event of war Holland will send an ambulance corps to the Transvaal.

The Volksraad, as a matter of urgency, to-day referred the new draft of the law providing for the confiscation of the property of persons found guilty of treason and lèse majesté to a special committee for consideration and report.

At the request of President Krüger the Chamber then went into secret session.

THE BOERS ARE INDIGNANT.

Scout the Idea of a New Convention with Disarmament.

LONDON Sept. 20.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says that a consignment of 1,600,000 cartridges was sent from Pretoria to Bloemfontein last Thursday. A special dispatch from Pretoria says:

"The reports received here through official sources, that Great Britain contemplates proposing a new convention, with disarmament, though discredited officially, have created the greatest indignation. The burghers say they would rather die than be thus reduced to the status of white Kafirs. Members of the Government declare that if this report be a real reflex of England's intentions nothing will avert war."

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The movement of troops proceeds. The Royal West Sussex Regiment left to-day for Malta, where it will replace the First Border Regiment, which goes by the same steamer to Natal.

The steamer Jelunga will take 500 troops bound for Natal to-morrow, and she will embark a rifle brigade at the Island of Crete for the Cape.

According to a dispatch from Durban, Natal, the Premier of the colony says that the alarm of the people of Natal at the unprotected conditions of the border towns is quite unwarranted and that all efforts to incite the Zulus have failed.

BOERS BUY POISON FOR STREAMS.

Transvaal Troops Now Control Two Lines of Railway There.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, telegraphs that the military authorities there have received warning from Johannesburg that the Boers have purchased considerable quantities of cyanide of potassium for the purpose of poisoning the streams in the Transvaal likely to be used by British troops.

Other special dispatches report various details of preparations for war on both sides. Both troops now control both the Beira and Newcastle Railways, where they enter Transvaal territory.

British Warships Ordered to the Cape.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—It is announced this evening that the British first-class protected cruisers Terrible and Powerful have both been ordered to the Cape. They have reliefs on board capable of forming a naval brigade of a thousand men.

RUSSIA WANTS BRITISH TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Thomas E. Heenan, United States Consul at Odessa, in a report to the State Department says:

"The Russian Government has for some time past been endeavoring to induce Great Britain to permit the entrance of Russian cattle, hogs, and animal produce of various kinds.

"Under the auspices of the South Russian Society for the Exportation of Cattle and Animal Products, and at the instigation of the Minister of Finance, a committee of English experts will visit Russia on or about the 10th of September next for the purpose of examining various veterinary establishments, and also the numerous stock farms throughout Southern Russia. The committee will consist of Mr. Kearley, M. P., Mr. Lambert, M. P., and Prof. Cope, Chief of the Veterinary Service of England. This committee will arrive at Moscow, and, after visiting the veterinary establishments in Northern Russia, will be taken south to Kharkof, thence to Nicolaiev, thence to Rostoff-on-Don, and the Northern Caucasus. A special car has been placed at the disposal of the committee, and the sum of 3,000 rubles has been granted by the Russian Government to cover the expenses of the trip.

"It is desired, in the first place, that the visitors should see for themselves the condition of the veterinary establishments and also that Russian cattle, hogs, &c., are free from contagious disease. After having looked the ground over, the committee will be in a position to advise the Russian Government what measures, if any, might be taken which would allow Russian cattle to enter British ports under the most favorable circumstances.

"Russia has been engaged for some time in trying to promote this trade by subsidizing steamers having cold-storage room and by aiding, at various shipping points, in the establishment of slaughtering houses, packing houses, and houses for smoking hams, sides, and boulders of pork. The plan also includes the shipment of dairy products."

ADMIRAL MONTOJO ON TRIAL.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The trial of Admiral Montojo, formerly chief in command of Spain's naval forces in the Philippines, who surrendered to Admiral Dewey after the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the battle of Cavite, began here to-day.

The prosecution demanded a sentence of imprisonment for life, with dismissal from the service.

The defense will be presented to-morrow.

ROYALTY IN RAILWAY COLLISION

PERTH, Scotland, Sept. 19.—Prince and Princess Hohenlohe-Langenburg narrowly escaped death while going to Balmoral to visit Queen Victoria to-day. Their train collided with another train at this station. The royal saloon carriage was half telescoped. As the Prince and Princess occupied the rear end of the car they suffered only a severe shaking, and proceeded to Balmoral. No one was seriously injured.

Ernest William Frederic Charles Maximilian, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, married Princess Alexandra Louise Olga Victoria, third daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, April 20, 1896. His father is the Governor General of Alsace-Lorraine.

To Boom the Italian Riviera.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "At a conference held here to-day, (Tuesday,) attended by English and Belgian capitalists, several diplomatists, and a half dozen men whose names are household words in Europe, it was decided to promote a gigantic scheme to improve and finance the Italian Riviera and to make San Remo the centre of attraction, thus boycotting the French Riviera."

MARIE BARNA MARRIED.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19.—The marriage of Marie Ellene Barnard, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Allyn Mather Barnard of San Francisco, Cal., and granddaughter of Timothy Frederick Barnard, for many years Judge of the Supreme Court, Monroe County, N. Y., to Frank Russak of New York took place this evening at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Squire.

Under the name of "Marie Barna" Miss Barnard is well known in grand opera. She achieved success in Europe and America in leading rôles, especially of the Wagner operas. She now retires from the stage, and in so doing relinquishes her engagement for the Baireuth Festival this Summer and in German cities the coming Winter. She is very popular in Newport, where she is widely known, musically and socially.

Frank Russak, son of the late Benjamin Russak and senior member of the firm of Russak Brothers, bankers and brokers, is a graduate of the New York University, and also followed a course of study at Harvard. He is a member of the Lotos, Harvard, and New York Athletic Clubs, is a Director of the Mount Morris Bank and of the Legal Aid Society, and is well known in amateur musical and dramatic circles.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Edward C. Dubois, Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. The Rev. George W. Cutter of the Channing Unitarian Church of Newport delivered an address and the benediction.

The best man was Jacob Russak of New York, and the bridesmaid was Miss Marion Louise Collins of Boston. The ushers were Messrs. Paul Du Chaillu and Michael Morton of New York and Irving P. Irons of Newport and Providence.

The cottage was a garden of flowers in blue and white, the bride's colors. The altar was a canopy of white tulle and blue India silk, massed with flowers, behind which were hidden tiny blue and white electric lights in garlands, meeting at the centre of the arch in an effective lovers' knot.

The bridal party, led by the ushers, following whom were Judge Dubois and the Rev. Dr. Cutter, entered at 6 o'clock to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" played on an organ by Alfred G. Langley, a personal friend of the bridal couple, with orchestral accompaniment by Mullaly's Casino Orchestra.

The bride was attired in a gown of white satin faille covered with mousseline de soie and pointe d'aiguille lace, richly embroidered in pearls. She carried a bouquet of forget-me-nots and had a small wreath of these flowers in her hair. The only ornament she wore was a superb diamond collar, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Collins, the bridesmaid, wore blue mousseline de soie, embroidered in forget-me-nots over blue taffeta silk. Mrs. J. C. Shainwald of Chicago, the sister of the bride, wore a blue and white Louis Quinze taffeta silk, trimmed with Point Duchesse lace.

After the ceremony, dinner was served in a beautifully decorated and illuminated tent on the lawn, and the festivities were continued until about midnight, when the New York guests departed by a special train.

After a tour of a couple of weeks Mr. and Mrs. Russak will go to their home, at 19 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York.

The gifts were handsome and very numerous.

Among the invited guests coming from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Providence, and elsewhere were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dewey Barnard, Senator and Mrs. A. F. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Chester F. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vinton, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Shainwald, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Russak, Mrs. J. L. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Myrick Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Dubois, Mr. and Mrs. William Morton Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine P. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Irving P. Irons, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Edds, Count von Holstein, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. de Frece, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. L. Davis, Chancellor and Mrs. H. W. MacCracken, Baroness von Reibnitz, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, Dr. Hubbard W. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Percival S. Menken, the Misses Lyle, Miss Dorothy Cley, Mr. Wallace McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Shainwald, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Julius I. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. L. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Colman, Mortimer Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Canda, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hecht, George D. M. Pelxotto, Miss Florence Collins, Miss Meriel Dimick, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Timothy Barnard.

ALL THE CONSULS PROTEST

Joint Action in Santo Domingo Against Paper Money Decrees.

NEW CONSTITUTION DEMANDED

Strong Movement for an Immediate Presidential Election—Cruiser New Orleans Arrives.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 19.—At a meeting of all the foreign Consuls, held yesterday in this city, a joint protest was drawn up against the action of the Government in destroying the value of the paper currency. This action was rendered necessary by the contradictory decrees issued on successive days.

The signatories say that their Governments will not permit their subjects to be losers on account of Dominican domestic troubles. The protest was formally delivered to-day after the arrival of the United States cruiser New Orleans.

Last evening there was a popular demonstration against the "interference of foreigners." To-day the streets of the city have been carefully patrolled, and there have been no disturbances.

The last decree on the subject of the currency announced an intention to make Mexican silver, instead of American, the official coin, contrary to the wish of Gen. Jimenes.

There is a strong movement in favor of overthrowing the Constitution and making immediate arrangements for the Presidential election.

HAITI'S FINANCES IMPROVE.

Current Budget Is $4,500,000, Against $8,000,000 in Previous Years—Political Crisis Has Passed.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 12.—Mail advices from Haiti up to Sept. 6 say that while the commercial and financial crisis remains acute, and is, in fact, at its height, the new Minister of Finance, M. Herard Roy, has succeeded in effecting notable reductions in the expenditures of the republic which must make for better conditions.

The budget, which has just been placed on the table of the Chamber of Deputies, amounts to the comparatively small sum of $4,500,000, whereas up to now it was found impossible to reduce the expenses of administration to less than $8,000,000. This is taken as an inuication that the turning point in Haiti's financial troubles has been reached, and that the possibilities for the future are brightening. Meanwhile the recent political crisis has quite disappeared and the administration under President Sam remains firmly seated.

The Government has announced its intention to grant a general amnesty to all those who were recently arrested in connection with the Fouchard conspiracy. Fouchard himself will not be excluded, but he will be deported and constitutionally exiled from the country. It is said that a war steamer will be "placed at his disposal" to convey him to St. Thomas, Jamaica, or to any other point within reasonable distance to which he may care to retire.

The rapid progress of the construction of the new railroad between Port-au-Prince and Cape Haitien is attracting attention. The first section of the road out of Cape Haitien was completed and opened for traffic a week or two ago. As soon as this railway is finished, another line to connect the capital with the southern towns will be commenced by the same company. These lines will tap great tracts of agricultural country now practically useless.

CHINESE EMPRESS DOWAGER ILL.

Li Hung Chang Recalled to His Former Authority.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—The report comes by the steamer Empress of India that the Empress Dowager of China is said to be seriously ill

Li Hung Chang has been recalled to power.

THE STATES GENERAL CONVENED

Holland's Queen Hopes Peace Conference Treaties Will Be Signed.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19.—The States General were convened to-day by Queen Wilhelmina, who in the speech from the throne referred to the great work of the Peace Conference.

Her Majesty said she had reason to hope that all the conferring powers would sign the treaties drawn up at the conference.

GEN. HARRISON'S ARGUMENT.

Begins Final Speech for Venezuela Before Boundary Commission.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, concluded his argument in behalf of Great Britain to-day.

He said that the conclusion of the agreement of 1850 led to the development of the territory which the proceedings of Venezuela had arrested, and urged that no portion of the territory ought to be handed to Venezuela, as the decision was to proceed on the ground of right and not of compromise or concession.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison then began the final speech for Venezuela. He said Venezuela demanded that her interests be decided on the ground of strict right and urged that Spain, until interrupted by the Dutch, peacefully colonized the coast of Guiana, and always intended to return there. Spain, Mr. Harrison pointed out, had obtained a title to Guiana and could only lose it by cession, abandonment, or prescription arising against her.

THE DETROIT AT LA GUAYRA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The cruiser Detroit has reported her arrival at La Guayra, Venezuela, where she was sent to look after American interests in connection with the uprising in that republic. Commander Hemphill gave no information on the state of affairs, but it is understood that there is no disturbance in the immediate vicinity of La Guayra.

As reports have appeared that desperate fighting was in progress at Puerto Cabello the Detroit may make a trip to that port, which is next in importance to La Guayra.

The Navy Department stands ready to send another ship to Venezuela should the State Department so request.

Claim Agent Thatcher Arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—George W. Thatcher, the real estate and claim agent of Dayton, Ohio, and Grand Rapids, Mich., who is charged with fraud in the United States, and who attempted to commit suicide by taking a large dose of chloral Aug. 27, owing to the attempts of many Americans to get back the money which they had given him for the purpose of securing unclaimed sums in Chancery, has been arrested.

The Danube Still Rising.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 19.—The Danube is rising rapidly everywhere, and the work of preventing an overflow of the river is being hurried. Below Komorn, thirty-eight miles from here, forty square miles of country have been flooded by the bursting of a dam.

3,000 Lost in Japanese Typhoon.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—Over 3,000 persons are dead and missing as a result of the recent typhoon in Japan, according to advices brought to-day by the steamer Empress of India, from the Orient. Much damage to shipping is reported.

Grant Allen's Condition Improves.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Grant Allen, the author, who has been in ill-health for some time past, is now slightly easier. The nature of his illness is still undefined.

Peruvian Minister to Chile Dead.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 19.—The Peruvian Minister to Chile, Dr. M. F. Benavides, is dead.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The advance guard of the fashionables who are to be in town during carnival week is arriving daily, and the more popular restaurants up-town are now meeting places at the luncheon and dinner hour for many well-known people who have not been seen in town since last June. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Miss Pomeroy are all in town. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke-Jones, who are to entertain many guests on the Walters steam yacht Narada on the Dewey naval parade day and at the cup races, have come down from Newport to open their city house and to arrange for their parties. Invitations for the naval parade and the cup races have also been sent out for the Corsair by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, for Kanawha by Mr. John F. Duncan, for Vergania by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Benedict, for Oneida by Mr. E. C. Benedict, by Mr. John Nicholas Brown for Ballymena, and by numerous other owners of steam yachts. New York Harbor will witness the largest fleet of steam yachts on the day of the naval parade that it has ever seen, and this fleet will carry the members of the New York society world.

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There have been a number of little happenings of late in the suburbs which have amused and interested numberless people. Mrs. Charles C. Worthington gave a musicale at her Summer residence at Irvington-on-the-Hudson on Monday afternoon last. The Kaltenborn String Quartet rendered a delightful programme, including selections from Mendelssohn, Grieg, Saro, Boccherini, and Tschaikowsky. Mrs. Worthington has been entertaining a series of house parties. She will spend a fortnight next month at Mr. Worthington's game preserve in New Jersey near the Delaware Water Gap.

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Charles Richard Tjader, a young Dane, who has been a resident of New York for some months, and Miss Margaret Brinkerhoff Thorne were married yesterday at Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y., by the Rev. Henry M. Cobb. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Samuel B. Thorne, who owns a beautiful country estate near Millbrook. Her mother was Miss Phoebe Van Schoenhoven, and she is a cousin of Mr. Oakleigh Thorne. The colony of well-known people who have Summer and Autumn homes at Millbrook were all present at the wedding and reception which followed, and the little village of Millbrook was en fête. The social atmosphere and life of Millbrook, which is one of the prettiest of little mountain resorts, closely resembles that of an English country town, and a wedding in one of the Thorne, Wing, or other leading families who have large country places there is celebrated not only by the family immediately interested and their friends, but by all the villagers and the servants as well.

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Joseph Lindon Smith of Boston and Miss Corinna Haven Putnam, a daughter of Mr. George Haven Putnam, and whose mother, who died a few years ago, was Miss Rebecca Shepard, were married on Monday at the country place of the bride's father, Bonnie Haven, near Rye, N. Y., by the Rev. John P. Peters. This wedding, like that of Mr. Tjader and Miss Thorne at Millbrook yesterday, was an event which interested all the countryside around Rye.

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The Majestic, due to-day, has among her other passengers Mrs. Arthur Wilson of Tranby Croft, England, the hostess of the celebrated Tranby Croft card party some years ago which marked an epoch in the history of English society; her son Mr. Kenneth Wilson, and her daughter Miss Muriel Wilson. Mrs. Wilson and her son and daughter, after a few days' stay in this city, will probably go to Newport for a visit, to return here again for carnival week. Miss Wilson is sure to have much attention here. She is a beautiful girl, and is said to be one of the best equestriennes and feminine whips in England. Miss Wilson was very young at the time of the baccarat scandal, but her testimony was thought at one time in the trial important enough to be introduced.

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Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and the Baron Aliotti are said to be on the St. Paul, due here on Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Gould will entertain a party of guests on the Atalanta during carnival week. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould, who arrived here yesterday morning on their steam yacht Niagara, also expect to entertain a number of friends on that boat during the carnival week.

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The Oceanic, which sails this morning for Southampton and Liverpool, has booked among other passengers James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who goes over for a two months' visit to his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander, in Paris, and to bring back Mrs. Alexander, who has been abroad during the Summer. Others booked to sail on the Oceanic are Montgomery Gibbs, Andrew B. McCreery, Dr. Horace Phillips, Dr. Carlyle Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McLean, Henry Schiff, D. T. Timayenis, Greek Consul; Julian W. Robbins, and the Hon. W. W. Vivian.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will leave Newport on Sept. 28, and, after a stay here of a week, will sail for England to remain some time. They are to visit the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, at Blenheim. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt, will probably return to Newport on Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Valiant. Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor left Newport yesterday on the Nourmahal and steamed to Rhinebeck, where they will remain until carnival week, when they will come to town for ten days.

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The death of Judge Charles P. Daly was not unexpected. Several times this Summer it was rumored he was very ill at his Sag Harbor home. Judge Daly married Miss Maria Lydig, who died some years ago. She was a sister of Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. John R. Brady, and Mrs. John Staples, and Mr. David Lydig. Mrs. Daly and her father and mother lived in the old Lydig homestead, on Laight Street, which was only abandoned as a residence years after St. John's Square, on which it fronted, passed out of existence. It was a landmark in that part of the city. The death of Judge Daly throws a large family connection into mourning.

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Miss Van Wart has been entertaining a succession of house parties at the country seat she has taken near Windsor for the Winter months. She will give a cotillion toward the end of October, and in November she will have a large ball. This month she is giving an entertainment to about 250 children from the East End, who will have luncheon and tea in the park. Last week she had a green dinner, when all decorations, menu, and dresses were in various shades of that tint.

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The Braemar gathering held at Balmoral was a great success. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, however, did not attend, as the day was chilly, with showers. The games were played in a meadow near the castle, and a large marquee in the shape of a Scottish baronial structure was erected on one side for the Queen and the royal personages. The Queen, the Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Duchess of York were in the royal procession. The gowns were very handsome. Miss Gladys Wilson wore a deep salmon-pink skirt and coat and a large white hat, with sea gull's wings. Miss Enid Wilson wore mauve. The Duchess of York was in blue velvet, with a blue velvet toque, trimmed in steel.

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At the Doncaster races Lily Duchess of Marlborough was in silver gray, with a big black hat and pink roses; Mrs. George Keppel was in blue serge, and Mrs. Arthur Wilson was in black. The races were quite a success with the Yorkshire and northern circuit society, although they have not been as fashionable of late years as they were once. Lily Duchess of Marlborough is expected to come to this country for the cup races, but her decision and that of her husband, Lord William Beresford, had not been determined last week.

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The building operations of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have received a check. Negotiations were opened for Wharncliffe House, in Curzon Street, but the widow of Lord Wharncliffe refused to sell the house, as she said she intended to reside there during her natural life. Wharncliffe House, or rather its site, would have given to the new ducal palace quite an additional space.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Henry Stuyvesant and Miss Kate Sprouils. Mr. Stuyvesant is a widower, a son of the late Nicholas Stuyvesant, and the uncle of Messrs. Howard, Richard, and Mayhew Wainwright. Among other reported engagements is that of Miss Rita Morris, the daughter of Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, and Stephen Bonsal, the writer. Mr. Bonsal comes from Baltimore, and is the brother of Mrs. Meredith Jenkins and Mrs. Walter Brooks of that city. He is a widower, his first wife having been a Miss Hayden of Ohio, who died a few years ago. A European engagement reported is that of a Miss Pauline Joran, who is from this city and a violinist and singer, and the Baron de Bush of Preshaw, Hampshire.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 19.—Henry Walters this evening gave a dinner on board his yacht, the Narada, in honor of Prince Cantacusene and his fiancée, Miss Grant. The yacht was brilliantly illuminated with electric lights.

During the dinner the Hungarian band played for the guests, some twenty-six in number. Ices were served in the imperial colors of Russia, and every feature of the entertainment was faithfully carried out in detail to represent the flags of that country and the United States. The table decorations consisted of these flags entwined. The entire deck was handsomely decorated with Autumn flowers, sheaves of wheat, and Fall foliage.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. P. D. French, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Elsie French, Miss Lily Delricks, Miss Johnson, Miss Madeline, Miss Edith Clapp, H. Roger Winthrop, Prince Michael Cantacusene, Humphrey Owens, F. W. Andrews, Jr., M. M. Shoemaker, James V. Parker, Prince Henri de Croy, and George Dechamps.

Immediately after the festivities Mr. Walters sailed for New York for a brief business trip.

If present plans are carried through, when the cottagers return from New York next season they will find a large ballroom pavilion, such as they were seeking this season, near the water at the Second Beach. A dancing room will be erected and a large dining hall.

In conjunction with this new enterprise, an automobile with a carrying capacity of fifty persons will be especially constructed for the place, to convey the guests to and from their cottages.

Col. and Mrs. J. J. Astor left for their place at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson to-day on the Nourmahal.

Lispenard Stewart has returned from his hunting trip in Canada.

Col. George R. Fearing has rented his villa, on Narragansett Avenue, to John Nicholas Brown for the coming season.

The Newport Clambake Club will have its next bake on Saturday.

Mrs. R. I. Gammell entertained at dinner this evening, and a number of small dinners were given among the cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer have returned to Boston for the Winter.

C. L. B. Robinson has gone to New York for a brief stay.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson have returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will close their cottage Monday and go to their Statsburg place.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland closed their Pinard cottage last evening, and have returned to their country home at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson.

Mrs. George Kidd and Miss Kidd will conclude their Newport season next Wednesday, and will probably pass the Winter in Europe.

The Baron and Baroness Von Hengel-Müller are visiting here.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons entertained at dinner this evening, and Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained at luncheon this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan will close Stone Villa to-morrow and return to Philadelphia for the Fall and Winter.

It is generally understood that the Board of Governors of the Newport Casino will have the west side of the grill rooms increased in size, and add another floor to the horseshoe piazza, thus joining the upper floors of the Casino throughout.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Sartoris, the Misses Sartoris, and Capt. Algernon Sartoris, are expected here during the week for the wedding of Prince Cantacusene and Miss Grant.

Miss Jackson of New York is the guest of Mrs. Baldwin, wife of the Admiral, at Snug Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter of New York are visiting Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer at Friedheim. Mrs. Havemeyer will shortly close her cottage and go to her country place on Long Island for a month, and then sail for Europe on an extended visit.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt has not forgotten the messenger and news boys of Newport, and she has informed Miss Amelia Tanner that the annual Thanksgiving dinner will be given to the boys. She has asked Miss Tanner and the King's Daughters, of which Mrs. Vanderbilt is a prominent member, to go ahead with the arrangements. There will be no speechmaking, but one of the local clergymen will ask a blessing and recite a prayer. A vaudeville entertainment will be provided for the lads, and the ladies of the King's Daughters will attend to the wants of the boys.

A lively paper chase was enjoyed by the cottagers at Jamestown this afternoon. Miss Fifi Potter and Humphreys Owens of the British Embassy went as the hares and the hunt, a fine run from the start at the Brown Farm, on the west shore, to Beaver Tail, and thence back to a finish at Jamestown Pike, by the east shore. Although the number of carriages was large, the occupants were prevented from witnessing the chase by the dense fog. Mrs. Ladenburg and Miss Louise Potter were the first in of the lady riders. Among those mounted were Miss Marion Fish, Miss Taylor, Miss Stockton, Miss Wetmore, Robert L. Gerry, Honoré Palmer, W. A. M. Burden, George P. Messervey, and a number of others. Among those in carriages were Mrs. R. Fowler, Miss Fowler, Miss Burden, Miss Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Miss Gray, Austin Gray, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Swan, Miss J. D. Mason, Miss Lurman, the Misses Bullard, and a number of others.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Oakes A. Ames.

Oakes A. Ames, a member of the well-known Ames family and a brother of the late ex-Gov. Oliver Ames, died of heart failure at his home, at North Easton, Mass., yesterday. Mr. Ames was President of the Ames Corporation, and was one of the wealthiest men in that section. He was seventy years old and was the eldest son of Oakes Ames of Pacific Railroad fame, and the last male member of the family. He was born in North Easton and was the head of the extensive shovel works bearing his name. He never sought any important elective office. Mr. Ames's family consists of two sons, Hobart and Winthrop, and two daughters, Mrs. Richard H. Harte of Philadelphia and Miss Katharine.

John Sutherland.

John Sutherland, one of the oldest printers in this city, died yesterday at his home, 154 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, at the age of eighty-nine years. He had been in the employ of Harper Brothers, and was actively at work until within two years of his death. It is said of Mr. Sutherland that he was never known to sit down at his case, and to the last he maintained his reputation. He was born in Rockland County, N. Y., and first worked for Harper Brothers in 1864. He was a stanch Baptist, and in politics an outspoken Republican. He leaves two daughters. The funeral was held yesterday, the Rev. William C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church officiating.

William Smith.

William Smith, member of the firm of William Smith & Co., manufacturers of watch chains, 11 Maiden Lane, died Monday at his home, in Providence, R. I. His death was due to a complication of diseases. Mr. Smith remained most of the time at the firm's factory, in Providence, and seldom came to the New York office. He was a native of Providence, and was in his fiftieth year. Mr. Smith succeeded his father in the watch chain business. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. His wife was Miss Nellie P. Bowers of Providence, who, with four daughters and one son, survives him. The funeral will be held at Providence on Thursday.

Peter Stewart.

Peter Stewart, seventy-six years old, formerly well known in the shipbuilding and sailmaking trade at Oswego, N. Y., died on Monday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William H. MacDermott, 200 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, after a six months' illness. Heart trouble was the cause of death. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to this country when nine years old. After mastering his trade he went to Oswego and embarked in business for himself. The venture was successful, and in 1873 he retired and returned to this city, settling in the old Ninth Ward. He leaves a wife, Abbie Stewart, and three children. Funeral services will be held this evening from the residence of his daughter. Burial will be in Woodlawn.

Lawrence Gardner.

Lawrence Gardner, Democratic National Committeeman for the District of Columbia, died yesterday in Washington. His death was due to dropsy, the result of kidney troubles from which he had suffered for three years.

He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1847. His parents came to this country four years later. His father for a number of years kept one of the most popular art galleries in Washington, and the son worked at the business for some time, but later engaged in several business enterprises, of which the chief was an endowment insurance society. He was well-known to Democratic politicians, being Secretary of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and for several campaigns Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. He was a man of excellent executive ability, and took a leading part in nearly all public functions in Washington.

He leaves a wife and two adopted daughters.

Charles E. Hartwell.

Charles E. Hartwell, a member of the Produce Exchange, connected with the firm of Henry W. Peabody & Co., died yesterday of Bright's disease in the Brooklyn Hospital. Mr. Hartwell was born thirty-seven years ago in Campden, Gloucestershire, England. He came to America twelve years ago, and secured a position with Peabody & Co. He was employed for a time in the firm's Boston office, but for several years had held a high position in the New York house. He was unmarried. The body is held awaiting instructions from relatives in England.

John Kashow.

John Kashow died in his home at Mill Neck, near Oyster Bay, L. I., yesterday. He was eighty-two years old. Mr. Kashow served on the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for nine years. He was a strong Republican until the Greeley campaign, when he joined the Democratic Party. He served two terms as Supervisor of Oyster Bay as a Democrat, and was elected as a Democratic member of the State Legislature. He was a Royal Arch Mason. He leaves two children.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL FRANKLIN, former Sheriff of Delaware County, died yesterday at Delhi, N. Y. His death immediately followed a surgical operation for the removal of an internal growth.

CONRAD MUNTZENBERGER, a pioneer brewer of Southern Wisconsin, died yesterday at his home in Kenosha. He was a politician of State and National repute, a traveler, and one of the survivors of the French Army who fought under Louis Philippe in his European campaign.

JACOB S. DAVIDSON, wholesale dealer in shirtwaists at 133 Wooster Street, died on Monday of cholera morbus at his home, 66 East Ninety-fourth Street. He was born in Germany in 1844, and was for years a prominent merchant of Savannah, Ga. Mr. Davidson is survived by a widow and three sons.

The Rev. Father W. J. BURKE of the Locust Gap Roman Catholic Church, died yesterday at the parsonage, at Shamokin, Penn., of heart failure. He was a graduate of St. Vincent's College, Allegheny City, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1880. He served various parishes, and in 1892 was assigned to Locust Gap.

LAZARUS BAUER, a retired clothing dealer, died on Sunday of paralysis at his residence, 25 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. He was sixty-one years old. Mr. Bauer was a native of

MESSAGE FROM FILIPINOS

Offer to Release the American Prisoners They Hold.

ALSO ASK FOR A CONFERENCE

Request Granted by Gen. Otis—Aguinaldo's Name Not Mentioned in the Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Secretary Root to-day received a cablegram from Gen. Otis that seemed to indicate a weakening on the part of the insurgents in Luzon. It contained a proffer to deliver the American prisoners who have been for so many months in the hands of the insurgents, and also sought permission to parley with Gen. Otis.

This cablegram was at once taken by Secretary Root to the Cabinet meeting, and formed the main topic for discussion at the beginning of the session. However, upon reading the message carefully, its apparent importance seemed to diminish. Secretary Root himself did not regard the matter as of importance at this time. He recalled frequent efforts on the part of the insurgents in the past to gain time at critical moments by opening negotiations, ostensibly with the object of making peace, and he was not sure that this last offer was not something of the same kind. However, the Secretary was of the opinion that it would fail to afford the insurgents any advantage. Gen. Otis would receive any messenger, and listen to him and make answer to his proposals, but this would not restrain the military operations in the slightest degree, and the American arms would lose no ground, no matter how the negotiations turned out.

There is a possibility also that the insurgents may have become disheartened at the renewed and intense activity in the direction of reinforcing Gen. Otis, and have concluded in view of the great force gathering to open the campaign in the dry season that further resistance would be useless.

It is pointed out as a noticeable fact that Aguinaldo's name does not appear in Gen. Otis's dispatch, and, though this may not be of great significance, still among some of the army officers it is surmised that there are serious dissensions among the insurgents, and that perhaps some of the discordant elements are acting on their own responsibility.

While no names are mentioned in the dispatch, it is inferred that, included in the list of American prisoners to whom the negotiations relate, is Lieut. Gillmore and the fifteen men of the Yorktown, who were captured by the insurgents on the east coast of Luzon; Major Rockefeller, who was captured beyond the American lines one night shortly after his arrival in the Philippines, and about half a dozen private soldiers who have been reported as missing.

The text of Gen. Otis's dispatch, so far as made public, is as follows:

Manila, Sept. 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:

MacArthur reports from Angeles visit of two insurgent officers with request for permission to send into our lines American prisoners, and to send to Manila prominent insurgent general officer for conference. The requested interview granted, and insurgent officers at Angeles return north this morning with information. OTIS.

Lieut. James Clarkson Gillmore was on board the Yorktown when she was sent to Baler on April 12. The purpose of the expedition was to rescue and bring away a force of eighty-five Spaniards, which was surrounded there by 400 insurgents. In attempting to carry out this purpose Lieut. Gillmore and fourteen others were ambushed and taken prisoners by a party of natives armed with Mauser rifles, and, although Admiral Dewey made every effort to negotiate for their exchange, he was unable even to communicate with the insurgent leaders.

News of the capture was received in Washington six days after it occurred, in a dispatch from the Admiral to Secretary Long. As it was the first time any Americans had been taken, unusual interest was excited throughout the country. Until recently the fate of the missing sailors remained uncertain, and it could not be ascertained for months whether they had been killed by their captors or not.

Lieut. Gillmore is well known in Washington, having been stationed there for some time with his wife and family. He was born in Philadelphia on July 10, 1854, and entered the Naval Academy in 1871. Four years later he was graduated as a midshipman and detailed to the Hartford, then the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. After serving from 1875 to 1879 on the Monongahela on the Asiatic Station, he became an Ensign, reaching the grade of Junior Lieutenant eight years later and becoming a Lieutenant in 1891.

At the outbreak of the Spanish war Lieut. Gillmore was connected with the Coast Survey. Throughout the war he served under Capt. Sigsbee on the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, and on Jan. 14 last he was ordered to Manila, where he was assigned by Admiral Dewey to the Yorktown.

The other men reported as lost with Gillmore were William Walton, Chief Quartermaster; John Ellsworth, coxswain; Lyman P. Edwards, landsman; John Dillon, landsman; Paul Vandoit, sailmaker's mate; Charles A. Morissey, landsman; Ora B. McDonald, seaman; Silvio Brisolese, seaman; Albert J. Peterson, apprentice, third class; Orrison W. Woodbury, seaman; Denzell G. A. Venville, apprentice, second class; Fred Anderson, landsman, and Edward J. Nygard, gunner's mate, third class.

LIEUT. COL. MILEY DEAD.

Inspector General of Volunteers Succumbs to Fever at Manila—Services in the Cuban Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Lieut. Col. John D. Miley, Inspector General of Volunteers, died to-day at Manila. The information reached the War Department in a cablegram from Gen. Otis. His death was due to cerebral meningitis, attendant on typhoid fever.

Col. Miley's rank in the regular army was First Lieutenant, Second Artillery. He came back from the campaign in Cuba a victim of the Cuban fever, and, although he appeared to be in sound physical condition when he volunteered to go to Manila, it is surmised that the seeds of the disease lingering in his system finally caused his death.

Lieut. Col. John D. Miley, United States Volunteers, was born in Illinois, and entered the Military Academy July 1, 1883. Upon being graduated in 1887, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, and attached to the Fifth Artillery. He served at Fort Schuyler until Oct. 15 of the same year, when he was transferred to the Fourth Artillery, then stationed at Fort Adams, R. I. Before the year was ended he was transferred back to the Fifth Artillery. In 1894 he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, which commission he held at the opening of the Spanish-American war. Lieut. Miley attended while stationed at Governors Island the evening lectures at the Columbia Law School, and afterward received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The beginning of the Spanish war found him acting as an aide de camp on the staff of Gen. Shafter, with the rank of First Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry. During the hurry and bustle at Tampa incident to the embarkation of the Fifth Army Corps, he rose to the occasion in conspicuous style. By his sound judgment and tireless energy he made himself indispensable to his chief. In Cuba his capacity for work was enormous, and he seemed to be ubiquitous. He was brave to a fault. At the Bloody Angle on July 1 he displayed splendid coolness, and by example rallied more than one wavering company.

Lieut. Miley was named by Gen. Shafter as one of the Commissioners to negotiate terms for the capitulation of Santiago, the others being Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Lawton. Later he was sent into the interior at the head of two cavalry troops to receive the surrender of the Spanish garrison. He discharged this delicate duty with his usual consummate tact and Gen. Shafter placed such confidence in his ability that he recommended him for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers after the close of the campaign.

After the close of the Cuban campaign Col. Miley desired to go out to the Philippines, and was ordered to report to Gen. Otis, who made him Inspector General on his staff, and Collector of the Port of Manila. In the latter capacity he did splendid service.

Col. Miley found time to write a book on the Cuban campaign, which was admirable in its treatment of events, but which did not contain a single allusion to his own distinguished services.

SMALLPOX ATTACKS TROOPS.

Thirty-first Regiment at San Francisco Has Five Cases and Eleven Suspects—Moved to an Island.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 19.—The Thirty-first Regiment, United States Infantry, known as the "President's Own" and composed of men from Ohio, Tennessee, and Clay County, Ky., is to-night encamped on Angel Island, just inside Golden Gate, at the Federal Quarantine Station. The regiment was removed from Presidio this afternoon on account of the spread of smallpox among the men.

Five cases are in the pesthouse and eleven other suspects are confined at the detention camp. Two of the cases, Privates J. N. White and Robert Leaming, are known to be malignant smallpox. The doctors are almost as certain concerning Privates Solomon Mullens, Robert Ray, and William Tombough.

Those at the detention hospital are Privates Ernest Jackson, Herbert Lyons, Marion Munsuy, John Kennedy, William A. Burke, Charles Melvin, and Robert Stemmers, all of Company M; Carl Garrison, Company B; Ralph Noble, Company C; Harlan Ballinger, Company B, and Joseph I. Upchurch, Company I.

THE REPORTED DESECRATIONS.

Complaints Did Not Come Through Official Church Channels—No Authoritative Complaint.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—President McKinley recently received a protest against the alleged desecration of Catholic Church property in the Philippines, submitted by an organization called the Metropolitan Truth Society. In considering the matter, the Government officials understood that this protest had some authoritative status, but it appears on inquiry that it does not come through the responsible official channels of the Church and is the individual representation of private parties.

The regular Church authorities have taken no action relative to the Philippines, as this has never been submitted to their jurisdiction. Moreover, they have observed with satisfaction that the Archbishop of Manila, who continues to exercise chief authority in the Philippines, has co-operated with the military administration, one of the latest evidences of this co-operation being the issuance of a decree including the Catholic Church holidays among those to be observed in the public schools.

Under such circumstances, there has been no disposition to make an issue with the military authorities, and the reported desecrations have been treated as the work of lawless individuals, having no countenance with the commanding officers. In case of an authoritative protest, it would be doubtless made through the Archbishop of Manila or through the Apostolic Delegate. No reports of desecrations have ever come from these sources.

BISHOP WIGGER'S COMMENTS.

He Denounces the Reported Acts of Soldiers in Manila.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—The rumored desecration of Catholic places of worship by American soldiers in the Philippines brought forth some curt remarks from Bishop Wigger, who addressed to-day the delegates to the National Convention of the National Union of Catholic Young Men's Societies. The Bishop, after stating that the rumors to which he referred had their origin in reports published in newspapers, and in letters received from soldiers in the Philippines, said:

"I trust they are merely rumors without foundation in fact. If there is truth in these reports, some action should be taken and something done. This convention ought to pass a resolution asking the Government to inquire into this matter, and if it be found that these outrages were committed on the Catholics of Manila and their churches, the guilty ones ought to be called forth.

"If American soldiers have defaced churches which we hold in reverence; if they have despoiled sacred vestments and carried off sacred vessels, justice ought to be done in their swift and adequate punishment. We must protest against such outrages if they exist."

PRIVATE HOON A FORGER.

He Was Not Sentenced for Writing to Gen. Otis, but for Forging Names of Comrades to the Petition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department regarding Private Lawrence F. Hoon of the Fourth Infantry, who was the subject of a letter from Gov. Bushnell to President McKinley, protesting against the sentence of the court-martial at Manila. Gen. Otis says that the petition presented by Hoon had the forged names of several members of his company attached to it, and it was for this that he was convicted.

The following is Gen. Otis's dispatch:

Manila, Sept. 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Private Hoon, Company K, Fourth Infantry, sentenced by court-martial sitting at Imus to dishonorable discharge and confinement at Manila prison one year. Sentence approved by Gen. Lawton and being executed. April 17th Hoon sent direct to me a paper purporting to be a petition asking for commission. Paper was referred to commanding officer, Fourth Infantry, without remark. Result, trial on charge of violation of Article LXII. of War, under which specification laid as follows:

In that Private Lawrence F. Hoon, Company K, Fourth Infantry, did write and send to Major Gen. E. S. Otis, United States Volunteers, Military Governor of the Philippine Islands, a paper purporting to be a petition in words and figures as follows:

"Camp Laloma, April 17, 1899.

"Gen. Otis—Honored Sir: We, the undersigned, do hereby, in behalf of the company, present to you for promotion, under Presidential appointment, Private Lawrence F. Hoon, Company K, Fourth United States Infantry. For integrity and bravery and good moral character he is unsurpassed in the Fourth Regiment. He has a college education and Senatorial ancestors, his grandfather, Judge William Lawrence, being ex-Controller of the United States Treasury. Private Hoon left his regiment in the trenches and joined the Twenty-second Regiment, F Company, because they were to the front. He left without gun or belt and stood in the lines until a man fell. He took his outfit and fought with them to Malolos. He turned in the outfit to Sergt. Tropper, Company F, the Twenty-second, and returned to his company. He has been to the front in all the skirmishes of K Company, and has seen three times more service in the Philippines than any man in the regiment. Hoping you will allow him an examination, we thus submit the petition. Yours,

"Sergt. J. Moore, Corp. Mark Baldwin, Corp. Bannon, Corp. Chandler, Privates H. Gosh, C. Beall.

"We could secure the signatures of the entire company, but consider this sufficient, and thus avoid publicity. Yours truly,

Hoon, "Sergt. MOORE,

"Company K, Fourth Infantry."

Knowing that he, the said Lawrence F. Hoon, Company K, Fourth Infantry, had feloniously and maliciously written the names of Sergt. J. Moore, Corp. Mark Baldwin, Corp. Bannon, Corp. Chandler, Privates H. Gosh and C. Beall to the petition with the intent of deceiving the said Gen. Otis, and thereby trying to secure his (Otis's) aid in obtaining a commission as Second Lieutenant in the United States Army. This in camp at Laloma Church, near Manila, P. I., on the 17th day of April, 1899. Proceedings of trial forwarded to Washington Aug. 17. OTIS.

THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

Their Transfer to Ships to be Under Direction of Americans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The War Department has approved the action of Gen. Otis in refusing to allow Spanish ships to go to ports controlled by the insurgents to take away Spanish prisoners. These ships, however, will be allowed to proceed to such ports under the escort of vessels of the United States. The transfer of the Spanish prisoners to the ships will be under the direction and control of United States officers.

The War Department will allow no communication between Aguinaldo or his agents and the Spaniards who may go to bring away the Spanish prisoners.

GUNBOAT BEATS OFF FILIPINOS.

Ensign Davidson, Commanding the Paragua, Commended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Watson, dated Manila, Sept. 19:

"Davidson, in Paragua, had sharp engagement on the 14th at San Fabian, Lingayen Gulf, with about 300 insurgents heavily intrenched at a distance of from 1,100 to 700 yards. The insurgents fled. Their fire was weak and ineffective. On the Paragua there were no casualties. The senior officer commends Davidson highly."

The Paragua is one of the little gunboats turned over to the army by Admiral Watson, and Davidson, the commander, is a young ensign. The scene of the battle was on the north coast of Luzon, off the port which forms the northern terminus of the railroad.

Transports Arrive at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Gen. Otis has informed the War Department of the arrival at Manila of the transport Ohio with the men from the wrecked transport Morgan City. She left two sick men at Nagasaki. The City of Sydney also reached Manila to-day. There were no deaths in the course of the voyage, but one man deserted at Nagasaki.

Commissioners Start for Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Mr. Denby has cabled the State Department that he sailed to-day from Manila for San Francisco, with Mrs. Denby, his son and daughter, and Prof. Worcester of the Philippine Commission, expecting to arrive in the United States about Oct. 23.

7,441 Volunteers Now Recruited.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The enlistments for the new regiments yesterday were 756, making a total of 7,441. Returns for the colored regiments are coming in, the Forty-eighth having 94 and the Forty-ninth 50 men.

CUBAN TROCHA TO BE A RELIC.

Governor General Brooke Exempts It in His Order Confiscating Spanish Defenses.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—Governor General Brooke has issued an order permitting municipalities to pull down and dispose of all temporary Spanish fortifications, returning to the owners such material as was confiscated by the Spanish for governmental purposes.

This order was issued as the result of numerous applications received from many parts of the island for the return of private property unjustly held, and also from municipalities desiring to utilize land occupied by blockhouses and similar defenses.

Gen. Brooke's order exempts the military railroad and trocha extending from Moron to Jucaro on account of the extraordinary completeness of this work, suggesting that future generations of Cubans will be pleased to study a relic of the style of warfare of their forefathers.

Much pleasure is expressed by the Cubans at Gen. Brooke's action in exempting the trocha.

Cubans Attack Spanish Diners.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—A mob of Cubans attempted yesterday to molest ten Spaniards at Regla, a suburb of Havana. The Spaniards had arranged a dinner, which was just commencing when the attack was made.

The mob had the impression that the dinner was being given for political purposes. The police intervened and managed to save the banqueters, who said they were bakers and that the dinner, instead of being given, as the Cubans thought, in a political spirit, was intended to celebrate the success of the recent strike.

Bandit Submits to the Authorities.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—Felix Martell, a bandit well known in the Guanajay district, has surrendered after having vainly asked pardon of the local authorities. To all his appeals the Mayor of Guanajay replied that he must stand his trial in the regular way. The people of the locality are much gratified at Martell's collapse, as it virtually puts an end to brigandage in that neighborhood.

HAWAIIAN REGISTRY TO CEASE.

To Prevent Indiscriminate Admission of Foreign-Built Ships.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The following order has been issued by the President:

"In the exercise of the power conferred upon him by the joint resolution of Congress, approved by the President on July 7, 1898, entitled 'Joint Resolution to Provide for Annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States,' the President of the United States hereby directs that the issue of registers to vessels by the authorities of Hawaii, entitling such vessels to all the rights and privileges of Hawaiian vessels in the ports of nations or upon the high seas, shall hereafter cease."

The purpose of this action is supposed to be the prevention of indiscriminate admission to Hawaiian registry of foreign-built ships, which will later on become entitled to United States registers.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY ACCEPTS.

Calls on the President and Notifies Him that He Has No Complaint to Make About His New Station.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley will succeed Rear Admiral Howison in command of the South Atlantic station. He has no protest to make against the assignment which the Navy Department selected for him. As a sailor, he will obey orders without a murmur. He called upon the President this afternoon and told him that he had no complaint to make, that he would cheerfully assume the duties of any post selected by the authority which it had been his pride to serve for forty-three years.

Rear Admiral Schley was very reticent when he left the White House after his interview with the President, and except to say that he always obeyed orders, would make no statement as to the interview and offered no comment upon the assignment to the command of the South Atlantic station.

To the Rear Admiral's friends the President has said that he regards the station as of great importance, especially at this time, in view of the situation in South Africa and the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the South American countries. Far from regarding the assignment as a slight, the President told Admiral Schley's friends he regarded it as a mark of distinction. Besides, he said it was the only way to gratify the Admiral's desire for sea service.

The Asiatic Squadron is under command of Rear Admiral Watson, and Rear Admiral Farquhar, who is Admiral Schley's senior, has been selected for the command of the North Atlantic Squadron when Rear Admiral Sampson leaves it, after the Dewey reception in New York. The only other squadron commensurate with the dignity of a flag officer of Rear Admiral Schley's rank therefore is the South Atlantic.

It is probable, in view of the importance attached to the station at this time, that some additional ships will be assigned to the squadron, which now consists only of the flagship Chicago, the Wilmington, and the Machias.

John Peirce to Build Portsmouth Dock

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Navy Department has awarded the contract for building the Portsmouth Dock, one of the largest structure of its kind, to John Peirce of New York at $1,089,000.

PLANS FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Gen. Davis Suggests Improvement of the Villages and Towns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The War Department has received a copy of a circular issued by Gen. Davis through Adjt. Gen. Hall, to the inhabitants of Puerto Rico, indicating how they might profit in some ways through the recent hurricane. Gen. Davis says there is now an opportunity afforded to beautify the villages and improve their sanitary condition.

It is recommended that every town be divided into three zones, in which the buildings should be in the first case of brick and stone; in the second either these materials or wood may be used in substantial structures, and in the third case the materials may be lighter, with thatches or bark roofs and sidings. The proper regulations for the limitation for the number of inhabitants to be permitted on each lot and other rules are laid down in the circular.

PUERTO RICAN RELIEF WORK.

The Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee will ship on the transport Buford to-day for San Juan 350,000 pounds of rice and 350,000 pounds of beans.

The National Bank of North America, the depository for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reported yesterday the following contributions:

Elisabeth W. Floyd, New York, $5; citizens of Odell, Ill., $14; Charles J. Ferris, jr., New York, $50; Long & Koch, Newark, N. J., $5; through The New York Observer, $1; citizens of Greenwood County, S. C., $5; through Secretary of War, Lee M. Bates, M. D., St. Matthews, S. C., $1; previously acknowledged, $43,588.98. Total, $44,611.98.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Miss Lulu Glaser Forced to Speak Her Lines in "Cyrano."

HER THROAT IN BAD CONDITION

Consented to Appear Last Night, as Her Understudy Is Not Up in the Part—Speedy Recovery Looked For.

While Miss Lulu Glaser sang the rôle of Roxane, in the first performance of the opera "Cyrano de Bergerac," at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Monday night, few persons in the audience were aware that she was suffering greatly from a bad sore throat. At the conclusion of the performance she was completely exhausted, and was taken to the Manhattan Hotel, accompanied by her mother, and placed under the attention of her physician.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon word was sent to Manager Ariel Barney that it would be almost impossible for Miss Glaser, in her condition, to assume the rôle in the performance last night. Telegrams were immediately sent to John McGhie, the director of the orchestra, and Francis Wilson, who was at his home, in New Rochelle, to come to Mr. Barney's office, in the Knickerbocker Theatre Building, to consider the situation.

The management was in an unfortunate predicament, as Miss Glaser's understudy is not as yet well enough up in the part to go through the performance satisfactorily. It was finally decided to visit Miss Glaser and persuade her to make her appearance. After discussing the situation Miss Glaser decided to play, but without singing, and last night she went through the entire performance speaking her lines.

Manager Barnie said last night Miss Glaser's condition was due to a relaxation of the vocal cords. By the time this evening's performance is given he hopes she will be able to sing the rôle and that her voice will be fully restored.

MISS YVONNE DE TREVILLE'S TRIP.

The Prima Donna Sang and Was Well Received in London.

Miss Yvonne de Treville, the prima donna, recently returned from Europe, where she went shortly after the close of her engagement in this city last season, with the Castle Square Opera Company. While abroad she sang with much success at the Wagner concert at Queen's Hall, and as a result was engaged for another appearance, when she met with a most cordial reception. She was unable to accept engagements to remain abroad because of her arrangement to appear this season with Mr. Savage's company.

Miss de Treville's first appearance at the American Theatre will be as Eva in the performance of "Die Meistersinger" on Oct. 2, followed by "Romeo and Juliet," "Tannhaeuser" and other important operas. She spent the latter part of the Summer in Switzerland with her mother studying Wagner rôles, which she is to sing this Winter. She also spent some little time in Paris, where she ordered costumes for the new rôles she is to assume.

"IN PARADISE" MAY GO TO LONDON.

Successful Piece Badly Wanted There to Succeed "The Ghetto."

The absolute failure which the Potter and Bellew production of "The Ghetto" at the Comedy Theatre in London has proved prompted the management of this house to cable an inquiry to George W. Lederer as to what his terms for the immediate transference of his present attraction, "The Founders," to London would be. Mr. Lederer not being at all anxious to send the play across the water at this particular time, cabled a prohibitive figure. The Levenston-Lorillard Syndicate wired back that his terms could not be entertained, but at the same time asked Mr. Lederer to recommend some successful attraction now being presented in New York which he thought could be secured. To this request Mr. Lederer replied that the entire company and play of "In Paradise" could be secured, at the same time stating terms. Up to a late hour last night Mr. Lederer had received no further communication from London. He, however said he thought it was very likely that the play with the entire cast would soon be seen in London at the Comedy Theatre.

MISS LOFTUS NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Actress Says She Is Only Suffering from a Slight Cold.

The report published yesterday that Miss Cissie Loftus was seriously ill at the Vendome Hotel, suffering from a severe cold, was greatly exaggerated. It was ascertained last evening that her cold is not of an alarming character, and that she expects to be out and about again in a day or two and to take up the study of her lines in the rôle of Roxane in Richard Mansfield's production of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Miss Loftus prides herself upon being a rapid learner of her lines, and anticipates that she will be fully prepared to fill the rôle when the performance is given in Boston early next month.

MISS DRESSLER'S NEW ENGAGEMENT

Miss Marie Dressler, directly after she had severed her connection with "The Man in the Moon" company at the New York Theatre, signed a contract with Mr. Proctor to appear in the theatres on his circuit.

She will make her first appearance at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre Oct. 9, when she will be seen in an entirely new specialty which she is preparing.

Miss Ritchie Off to Europe Again.

Miss Adele Ritchie, who on her return from Europe recently said her visit was solely for the purpose of ascertaining whether she was to play the leading female rôle in Edwin Knowles's production of "The Three Little Lambs," and who subsequently announced that she had been engaged for that part, has gone across the Atlantic again, and Miss Margaret Lemon will act in her stead.

Eugene O'Rourke Too Ill to Act.

Eugene O'Rourke, the comedian, is ill in a Philadelphia hospital. He was scheduled to appear at the Novelty Theatre, Brooklyn, on last Monday afternoon, but sent a telegram announcing his illness.

KILLED A PURSUING SHERIFF.

SALINAS, Cal., Sept. 19.—Sheriff H. F. Farley of Monterey County was shot and killed last night by George Caesar, whom he was trying to arrest for arson.

Caesar, while drinking, threatened to shoot four peace officers and burn up the town. Shortly afterward a barn and a house were discovered on fire, and the Sheriff, with ex-District Attorney Seabel, went in search of Caesar, who had run home and armed himself with a shotgun.

As the Sheriff entered the house, Caesar shot the officer through the forehead. Farley died soon afterward. Caesar escaped, but the whole town was aroused, and after an hour's search the murderer was found hiding in a cellar and placed under arrest.

Cramps' Joiners May Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The ship joiners employed at the Cramps' shipyard held a meeting to-night and decided to strike to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock unless the Cramps accede to their demands presented several days ago, which ask for a nine-hour workday at 30 cents an hour. There are several hundred joiners employed at the yards. The machinists and blacksmiths who struck recently at the yards are still out, but it is believed that there will be an early settlement with these employes. The patternmakers, who presented grievances yesterday to the company, expect an answer on Thursday.

Christian Science Denounced.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—At the annual meeting and shore dinner of the Westchester Medical Society to-day a paper entitled "Christian Science Before the Law" was read by W. A. Purrington of New York. It was followed by a discussion in which the hundred lawyers, clergymen, and physicians present took part. The questions raised were: Is Christian Science scientific, is it Christianlike, and is it legal? The unanimous opinion was that it was not scientific, not Christianlike, and illegal where a charge is made.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Avenue and 23d Street.

Fine Autumn Millinery.

The First Ehrich Showing.

Yesterday will go down in store annals as one of Millinery triumph. Never before have we made a showing more deserving of great attention. Never before has your response been so gratifying and enthusiastic. We are pleased to have succeeded in pleasing you. We found it not an easy task to outdo the exhibitions of years past, but Paris helped us admirably, and our own designers never have created more cleverly. Wednesday and Thursday the formal opening continues.

In the Upholstery Store; a Most Attractive Sale.

Curtains, Portieres, Upholstering and Rugs—all at unusual prices. But we needn't have mentioned price. This is a place of more than price attraction—and these prices speak for themselves.

750 pairs IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, white and ivory, exclusive designs, novelty effects, rich applique, best quality bobbinett; sale prices,

3.98, 4.50, 4.98, 5.75, 6.98 and 7.98.

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, highest class of lace needlework; value $7.50 to $20.00 and upward per pair,

5.98, 7.98, 9.98, 12.98 and 15.98.

2,000 Pairs NOTTINGHAM and SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS, reproductions of High Grade Laces, new reliable buttonhole worked edge (over 50 styles), 98c, 1.35, 1.48, 1.75, 1.98 up to 5.00.

IRISH POINT LACE BED SETS, 5.75, 7.98, 9.48, 11.75.

RENAISSANCE LACE BED SETS, 12.98, 17.98, 24.50, 23.74

IRISH POINT VESTIBULE LACE,

12 inch	18 inch	24 inch	30 inch
49c	63c	83c	95c

Portieres,

Surpassing all previous showing in elegance, design and colorings.

All reversible, in satin grounds, rep grounds and rich Armure weaves; large variety Oriental novelties; prices now, special,

2.98, 3.98, 4.98, 5.98 and 7.48.

New MANTEL LAMBREQUINS and PIANO SCARFS, made up in rich Velour and Satin Brocade, all with rich fringes, each,

3.98, 4.98, 5.98

FRENCH VELOUR TABLE COVERS, Special, 1¼ yds. square, 3.35

LARGE VARIETY OTHER STYLES LOW PRICES.

300 Sofa and Cozy Corner CUSHIONS, value $1.75 to $3.00, 98c. & 1.97

Opening of entirely new line fine FURNITURE COVERINGS in Tapestry Top Satin Damasks, Brocades and Velvets, per yd, 59c. to 7.50

Our Rug Store.

Hamadan, Shirvan and Daghestan RUGS, value $9.00 to $12.00, 6.58 to 9.50

Antique Gumje and Carabagh RUGS, value $10.50 to $15.00, 8.50 to 12.00

Antique Mossoul and Kazak RUGS, value $17.00 to $24.00, 13.50 to 19.00

DOMESTIC SMYRNA RUGS, best quality, all wool:

12x9 ft.	10.6x7.6	9x6 ft.	7x4 ft.
31.98	22.24	14.43	6.98
	6x3 ft.	5x2.6.	
	4.25	2.88	

MONARCHICAL GRADE, almost equal to the highest grade:

2.6x5 ft.	3x6 ft.	4x7 ft.	6x9 ft.
1.79	2.59	4.35	8.89
	7.6x10.6	9x12 ft.	
	13.98	18.75	

Fine WILTON CARPET RUGS, with rich centres and borders; special sale price, 9x12 ft, 26.98

AXMINSTER RUGS, copies of Oriental antique carpets; special sale price, 12x9 ft, 21.48

Real Bagdad PORTIERES, rich colorings, heavy embroidery, 2.50, 3.48, 3.98, 4.48 each.

Attention is directed to our ability in furnishing cozy corner drapery work, slip covers, shades and awnings. Estimates furnished on short notice.

Men's Overcoats Just Half Price.

BOX TOP COATS of Covert cloth, twenty different shades. All with strapped seams and finely tailored. Lined throughout with fine Italian lining. Intended to retail at $10.00. Strictly fashion's latest whim. Here while they last . . . 5.00

Men's Store, Main Floor, 23d St., Entrance.

Umbrellas Reduced

It's well to prepare for a rainy day. Here's a chance in a double sense. You can get the umbrella and have money left to lay aside.

26-inch Union Taffeta Silk, a very choice assortment of handles, including fancy Dresdens, buffalo horn, silver trimmed, pearl hooks and princess handles; reduced from $2.48 to 1.69

1.25 Gloves at 75c.

Imported Glace KID GLOVES, with four large pearl buttons and embroidered backs. Every desirable shade and black and white. Instead of 1.25 the price will be to-morrow, ... 75c

Carpets

GOOD BRUSSELS, worsted surface, excellent assortment, made, laid, during this sale, at, per yard, 49c

VELVETS, that should be $1.10, at per yard, ... 69c

INGRAINS, an unusually large showing, up from, per yard . 19c

Regular 35c. OILCLOTHS, at, per yard 25c

Regular 55c. LINOLEUMS, at, per yard 39c

During this sale we will lay, free of charge, all LINOLEUMS sold for more than 40 cents per yard, and all OILCLOTHS sold for more than 25 cents per yard. That is an item worth remembering.

STANDARD OIL'S DEFENSE.

Makes a Long Answer to the Petition of the Attorney General of Nebraska for Its Expulsion.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 19.—The Standard Oil Company to-day filed a spirited answer to the petition of the Attorney General which urged the expulsion of the company from the State under the anti-trust law of 1897. It denies that it is a trust, asserting that the trust feature was abolished in 1892.

The original petition signed by the Attorney General charges the corporation with the violation of a criminal statute of the State, defining a trust and providing means for the suppression of the same and making the violation of the statute a misdemeanor. Answering that allegation, the oil company claims it has not committed a misdemeanor until it has been convicted of the misdemeanor under said provision of said statute, and a judgment of a competent court has been duly entered establishing such conviction and thereby adjudging the forfeiture of defendant's right to carry on business in the State of Nebraska. The defendant further claims that no such action has ever been brought against it.

The defendant alleges in conclusion that the act of the Legislature of April 15, 1897, in passing the aforesaid "anti-trust" statute, is illegal because it violates the State Constitutional provisions by "depriving persons of liberty and property without due process of law, violates the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, compels persons in a criminal case to give evidence against themselves; it has the effect to injure persons on their lands, goods, persons, and reputations, and does not provide a remedy therefor by due course of law; it is ex post facto and impairs the obligations of contracts; it takes and damages for public use the property of citizens of said State and of the United States without just compensation therefor in that the penalty to be suffered by the defendant is disproportionate to the nature of the offense charged against it."

THE PROPOSED CORSET TRUST.

Manufacturers Not Sanguine of Success in Forming Such a Concern.

Conflicting rumors regarding the formation of a corset trust, which have been circulated at intervals for some months past, were revived yesterday, when a statement was circulated that the American Corset Company was about to be incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of $30,000,000.

Thomas F. Somers of the corset manufacturing and selling firm of Birdsey, Somers & Co., when seen yesterday afternoon, said that, as a matter of fact, there had been no definite arrangement thus far. The deal, Mr. Somers says, will be consummated before Oct. 1 or else it will fall through.

According to Mr. Somers, the trust, if organized, will have a capital of $30,000,000—$10,000,000 in bonds, $10,000,000 in preferred stock, and $10,000,000 in common stock. The promoters are James Milton Gill of Boston and Frederick Wright of Springfield, who are supported by parties whose names cannot be disclosed at present. Options, he said, have been secured on eighteen concerns, as follows: American Lady Corset Company, Bortree Corset Company, Birdsey, Somers & Co., Coronet Corset Company, Chicago Corset Company, Globe Corset Company, I. Newman & Sons, James Bowers & Co., Jackson Corset Company, Langdon, Batchelder & Co., Michigan Corset Company, Olmsted, Quabog Corset Company, Reliance Corset Company, Strouse, Adler & Co., Warner Brothers Company, Worcester Corset Company, Bay State Corset Company, and the R. & G. Corset Company. In regard to his own concern, he said the option was for cash.

Other members of the corset trade made conflicting statements about the proposed trust. At the store of Strouse, Adler & Co. all connection with the plan was emphatically denied. A representative of Langdon, Batchelder & Co. said that he thought the trust was doomed to fail through, but refused to say whether the firm had granted any option on its business. The head of another one of the largest corset concerns in the country said that an option was held on his concern, but that the trust, as far as he knew, was no nearer formation that it was six months ago.

LEATHER TRUST TO ORGANIZE.

Officers of American Hide and Leather Company to be Chosen To-day.

The permanent organization of the American Hide and Leather Company will be effected to-day at 40 Wall Street. This Board of Directors will be elected: Thomas C. Hammond, H. Kirke White, E. C. Cottle, J. F. Ramsdell, C. H. Buswell, Charles W. Tidd, H. W. Wadleigh, William Becker, A. W. Downing, Albert Bernard, Thomas J. Ryan, Thomas Kernan, John K. Murdock, Henry Seligman, Frederick Strauss, George A. Hill, C. A. De Gersdorff, James Skinner, Thomas W. Hall, W. N. Eisendrath, E. L. White, Theodore S. Haight, F. L. Roenitz, Matthew Robson, Aaron Hecht, E. E. Elms, and James B. Wead. The board will elect officers as soon as it organizes.

The properties comprehended in the merger which constitutes the American Hide and Leather Company were taken over in detail yesterday. There was no hitch in the transactions.

MISS YATMAN BROKE RECORDS.

Had Ridden 675 Miles on Her Bicycle Up to 9:50 o'Clock Last Night Since Saturday Evening at 6:45.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., Sept. 19.—Miss Jane Yatman, who is breaking all records for women in century road riding, reached her hotel here shortly after 9:50 o'clock to-night, having then ridden 675 miles. She then began a somewhat longer rest than usual, pending the start upon the last twenty-five miles of her race.

The rest, however, is primarily intended to put her into as good condition as possible, so that if at the end of the 700 miles she decides to go on and make 800, she may be in condition to do so. She figures to finish the seventh hundred at 3 o'clock in the morning. She is being paced during the seventh hundred by Charles Mock, Charles Scott, and W. Wildmann. She is in fair condition, and is looking better than might be expected of a woman who has been riding almost continuously since Saturday night.

She is to-night five hours under the best previous record for women. She has established new records for every hundred from the first. Mrs. Lindsley held the best six-hundred-mile record before. Mrs. Lindsley's best was 600 miles in seventy-two hours. Miss Yatman completed her sixth hundred in 68½ hours. In July last Miss Yatman wheeled 500 miles in 58 hours 50 seconds. Her 500 miles in the present endurance trial was done in 55 hours 52 minutes. Her time in this run for each 100 miles has

THE RACING AT GRAVESEND

Toluca Made a Bad Showing in the Seabreeze Stakes.

IT WAS WON BY ALPEN

Ben Eder Won a Farcical Hurdle Race, and Clonsilla, Rockton, Motley, and Mai Also Won.

Such an experience as the Brooklyn Jockey Club had with a hurdle stake race yesterday was enough to discourage the management and make it decide to do away with jumping races forever. For a stake with $800 added but three horses started, and none of these went the route, a mile and three-quarters, better than would a lot of absolutely untrained horses turned loose on the track. Merlin refused nearly every jump, and had to be fairly lifted over each in succession, finally bolting through and carrying away a portion of a fence. Life Guard went down at the fourth jump, but was remounted and ridden over the course for third money. Ben Eder, who won by about a half mile, jumped so poorly that any half fit and properly schooled horse would have beaten him a furlong over the course. Altogether, the thing was rather a farce than a race, and if that is the best the owners of "leppers" can do, managers of race tracks will be justified in withdrawing support to owners of horses of this class.

The only other stake race on the card yesterday was the Seabreeze, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth. This, too, had but three starters. Toluca was a 4 to 5 favorite for the race, but she was manifestly unfit, running in anything but a free fashion and with a short, choppy stride wholly unlike that she has when she is herself. She was a bad last in the field of three at the finish, a shameful exhibition for which Mr. Whitney would be amply justified in sharply overhauling his trainer, "Sam" Hildreth. Poor a horse as Alpen is, he was able to win. Of course, the trainer of Toluca blamed the jockey for the failure of his horse, but, as she began to lose ground after the first eighth—run in 0:13—it would seem that the trouble was with the condition of the filly.

Jefferson was touted about as a good thing for the second race, and the entire Brooklyn contingent backed him as if they had a certainty this time. The stable boy Brien who rode Jefferson essayed to make a runaway race of it. But at the end of seven furlongs Clonsilla took the lead from him, and thereafter had things pretty much her own way, winning handily at the end by a length and a half from Jefferson, who barely beat Dan Rice out for the place. Maher rode the winner with good judgment.

Rockton, favorite of the bunch that ran in the third race, a five and a half furlong dash for two-year-olds, won as he pleased. Hammock and Kilmarnock both made an effort to dispute his right to the first honors, but neither was good enough to bother him any to speak of, and Spencer had a decidedly easy time of it getting the favorite home in front.

After the failure of Toluca in the stake race there was another trial for a bunch of two-year-olds in a handicap at six furlongs. Montanic was a hot favorite, but did not finish in the money, the race going to "Billy" Lakeland's filly Motley, which has heretofore proved so much of a failure that the bookies laid 12 to 1 against her and her stable companion, Peaceful. Reynolds, who was heavily played, made a lively bid for the money, and flattered his backers by leading up to the last sixteenth post. There Motley caught and passed him, and won cleverly by a length and a half from Reynolds. Montanic, the favorite, was a poor sixth at the finish, about the place he held all through the race.

People who were "on" over Clawson's ride on Toluca in the fourth race were pacified after the last one, if they happened to back his mount. Mai, in that scramble, at six furlongs. Clawson rode her very cleverly and snatched victory from Lambent by a good ride in the last few score yards of the distance. Maher tried hard to do the trick in the same distance with Monadour, but his mount was not quite up to it. Lady Lindsay, favorite in the betting, and who raced with Lambent until well into the stretch, cut it badly in the last sixteenth of a mile and was fourth at the finish.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—The Kings Highway Hurdle Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $40 each, or only $10 if declared by 2 P. M. the day before the race, of which $150 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. Time—3:05.

1—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. g., 6 years, by Fonso-Workmate, 169 pounds, 2 to 9 and out.....(Finnigan)
2—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., by Magnetizer-Merry Nelly, 4, 132, 15 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Burgess)
3—Lifeguard, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., by Linden-Bonnie Lizzie, 3, 133, 5 to 1.....(Veitch)

Merlin refused several times, but finally got around in time to land second money. Lifeguard fell at the third hurdle, but was remounted and finished third.

Ben Eder won by a mile, with Merlin about half that distance in front of Lifeguard.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won since Aug. 26; selling. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Clonsilla, Goughacres Stable's ch. f., 4 years, by Enthusiast-Maid of Athens, $500, 106 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 6, 98, 3 to 1 and even.....(Brien)
3—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. c., 4, 106, 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Piccolo, 3, 97, 8 to 1, (Dupee;) Estado, 5, 106, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Bettie Gray, 3, 94, 20 to 1, (H. Evans;) Mariti, 4, 103, 40 to 1, (Wilson;) Forget Not, 4, 104, 40 to 1, (Bullman;) Blueaway, 4, 110, 3 to 1, (Keenan,) and Devo, 4, 103, 15 to 1, (Jenkins,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $750, to carry 110 pounds. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.

1—Rockton, S. Sanford & Son's b. c., by Meddler-Brown Princess, 110 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Hammock, P. J. Dwyer's blk. c., 110, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Kilmarnock, J. E. Madden's br. c., 117, 4 to 1.....(Odom)

Standing, 110, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) All Gold, 110, 5 to 1, (Jenkins,) Goldone, 110, 60 to 1, (Bullman;) Post Haste, 110, 40 to 1, (Clawson;) Ross Clark, 110, 20 to 1, (Hennessey;) Big Gun, 114, 40 to 1, (Doggett;) Mac Flecknoe, 110, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Pincher, 110, 200 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished as named.

Rockton, favorite of the bunch that ran in the third race, a five and a half furlong dash for two-year-olds, won as he pleased. Hammock and Kilmarnock both made an effort to dispute his right to the first honors, but neither was good enough to bother him any to speak of, and Spencer had a decidedly easy time of it getting the favorite home in front.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. One mile and a half.

The Bachelor	126	Laverock	112
Semper Ego	118	Star of Bethlehem	110
Latson	113	Speers	95

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Erwin	112	Belle of Orleans	104
Goldone	107	Oread	104
Kitchener	107	Dunblane	103
Mynheer	107	Bold Knight	102
Shoreham	107	Ceylon	101
Lingerie	107	Matt Simpson	97
Boundlee	105	Fluke	94

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens of all ages, to carry 110 pounds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Desperado	110	Stain	107
James Tod	110	Trail	107
Bangor	110	Locochee	107
Royal Sterling	110	George Le Bar	107
Pins	107	Gar Avon	107
Jonah	107	General Shafter	107

AMERICAN JOCKEYS WIN.

Sloan and "Skeets" Martin Each Ride Two Horses to Victory.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—At the first day's racing of the Birmingham September meeting to-day the Avon Selling Nursery Plate was won by J. A. Miller's Doleful, ridden by "Tod" Sloan. Twelve horses ran five furlongs straight. The betting was 4 to 1 against Doleful.

The Hindlip Plate was won by D. Seymour's Squire Jack. Sloan rode J. A. Miller's Birpham and finished second. Eight horses ran one mile and five furlongs.

The Estates Selling Plate was won by Fair Penitent, ridden by Sloan. Ten horses ran six furlongs straight.

A maiden plate was won by R. W. B. Jardine's three-year-old chestnut colt Menteith. Lord William Beresford's Violence, ridden by Sloan, was second. Four horses ran one mile.

At the Pontefract Autumn meeting to-day "Skeets" Martin won the Leeds Handicap Plate on Mr. Colley's bay filly Hoylake. Six horses ran five furlongs.

Martin also finished first on Mr. Colley's three-year-old bay filly Palmira in the race for the West Riding Autumn Handicap Plate. Six horses ran one mile and a half.

Kentucky Horse Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 19.—The entire list of thoroughbred horses owned by Edward Corrigan in Kentucky was shipped to-night to California. This shipment closes out Col. Corrigan's breeding interests in this State, he recently having sold Riley and a lot of his valuable brood mares to Applegate & McMeekin.

Henry Miller left here this morning in charge of a carload of thoroughbred yearlings going to E. D. Morgan, William Lakeland, and Arthur White of New York. All save those going to Mr. White were bred at Dr. E. M. Norwood's farm.

MISS SHELDON WINS AT GOLF.

Beats Miss Rowland in the Fairfield County Club's Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 19.—Play for the Secretary's Cup at the Fairfield County Golf Club began yesterday and concluded to-day. It was a handicap medal competition for the ladies.

On Monday medal play began, in which eight qualified. They were Mrs. J. W. Montieth, Miss K. Rowland, Miss J. Sheldon, Mrs. E. N. Norton, Miss Wurster, Miss Adams, Miss N Hoyt, and Miss L. Willard. In the match play off eighteen holes Mrs. Monteith beat Miss Willard, 1 up. Miss Rowland beat Miss Hoyt, 1 up. Miss J. Sheldon beat Miss Wurster, 6 up and 5 to play. Mrs. Norton beat Miss Adams, 8 up and 7 to play.

In the semi-finals to-day Miss Rowland beat Mrs. Monteith, 3 up and 2 to play, and Miss Sheldon beat Mrs. Norton, 2 up.

The final nine holes were between Miss Sheldon and Miss Rowland, the former winning by 2 up. These two ladies are the scratch players of the club.

DEATHS STOP POLO GAMES.

Harry P. Whitney and the Eustis Brothers Unable to Play.

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, announced yesterday that the championship games scheduled for this week will not be played this year. The recent deaths of Cornelius Vanderbilt and ex-Ambassador James B. Eustis have taken Harry Payne Whitney and the Eustis brothers from the polo field for the balance of the season. Harry Payne Whitney and W. C. Eustis were to have played on the Meadow Brook team in the final championship contest on Saturday, and although strong efforts have been made to fill their places, it has been found impossible to do so. Meadow Brook, therefore, cannot defend her title to the William Waldorf Astor championship cup, which the Hempstead men have held for the last two years. A nice point for the Polo Association is now raised, and that is, who will take charge of the cup for the coming year?

The entries for the Somerset Country Club polo games to be played next week at Bernardsville, N. J., closed yesterday, and the drawings were made.

Tennis at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—The tennis tournament to-day was characterized by brilliant and rapid plays. Summary:

Ladies singles:
Miss Banks defeated Miss Doherty, 7—5, 6—1.
Miss McAteer defeated Miss Natalie Jordan, 6—2, 6—1.

Ladies doubles:
Miss Atkinson and Miss McAteer defeated Miss Anna Harries and Miss Natalie Jordan, 6—2, 6—1.

Men's singles:
John Hammond defeated Starbuck Smith, 7—5, 6—3.
Stanley M. Ramsey defeated Truxton Emerson, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.
William Hunt defeated Fred Fabel, 6—2, 6—2.
Ernest Diehl defeated Robert Neff, 6—1, 9—7.
Sutphin defeated Halsey, 6—1, 6—1.
Kellogg defeated Wagner, 6—4, 6—1.
Decamp defeated Fenley 6—0, 6—4.
Gregory defeated Holterhoff, 7—5, 6—4.

Orange Tennis Tourney Won by Paret.

The championship singles in the Orange Lawn Tennis Club's Fall tournament were finished yesterday afternoon, J. P. Paret winning the club championship. This victory gives Paret two "legs" on the cup, as he won the trophy in 1896. Yesterday's score:

Championship Singles.—Challenge Round—J. P. Paret (challenger) beat G. H. Miles, (holder,) 6—4, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE NOT WON.

Master Carpenters and Cabinetmakers Determined to Resist.

Notwithstanding the boasts of the carpenters that they are winning all along the line in their demands for 50 cents an hour, an eight-hour workday, and a Saturday half-holiday, their efforts seem likely to be prolonged into a long fight. The employing cabinetmakers, at a meeting held on Monday evening, decided not to make any concessions, and the Master Carpenters' Association, at a secret meeting held a few days previous, had also decided not to yield, but rather shut down their shops for a time. The Building Trades League, it was reported yesterday, indorsed the decisions of both those organizations, and decided to support them should the strikes of the carpenters and cabinetmakers be extended to other trades.

President John L. Hamilton of the Master Carpenters' Association, when spoken to yesterday about the demands of the carpenters' unions, said they were so exorbitant and sweeping that he could not see how they could be granted. If the unions had treated the employers fairly, he continued, and had given them even three months' notice, a good many of the individual members of the Master Carpenters might have granted the demands, even if the association itself had refused to do so. In regard to the lists of employers which the unions had given out as having granted the demands, Mr. Hamilton remarked that many of them were small contractors, and some others had temporary contracts on account of the Dewey celebration, and were compelled to pay the advance demanded or lose their contracts. He had himself had investigated the reports about employers yielding, and had found many of them to be without foundation. Still he could not tell whether the association might not modify its decision.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

St. Louis Nine Defeats New York Men by a Score of 13 to 2.

LOCALS' PITCHERS INEFFECTIVE

Manager Hoey Tries Two New Outfielders, and Both Show Excellent Form—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	89	39	.695
Philadelphia	83	49	.629
Boston	81	51	.614
Baltimore	75	58	.564
St. Louis	76	60	.559
Cincinnati	73	60	.549
Chicago	68	64	.515
Pittsburg	63	70	.474
Louisville	61	70	.466
New York	53	78	.411
Washington	49	81	.377
Cleveland	20	110	.144

Results of League Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 13; New York, 2.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 9; Pittsburg, 5.
The games in Philadelphia and Baltimore were postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Louisville in Washington.

The New York baseball nine did some experimenting at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but this does not account for the easy manner in which St. Louis won the game, as the two new players tried in the outfield did not help the visitors any. It was the poor pitching of Seymour and Doheny that gave the visitors nearly all their runs.

Fleming and Woodruff were the new men tried. Fleming, who played in centre field, was with the Providence Club until recently. He seems to understand the game and is fast. He stopped one run at the plate by a fast throw after recovering a base hit. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Blake, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Van H'n, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
Heidr'k, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	O'Brien, 2b.	1	1	4	3	0
Burkett, lf.	2	1	2	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	1	3	4	0
Shreck, 1b.	1	3	11	1	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	3	10	0	0
Cross, 3b.	2	3	1	1	0	Woodruf, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	3	3	0	Fleming, cf.	0	0	1	2	0
Childs, 2b.	1	1	0	4	0	Wrigley, 3b.	0	0	0	4	1
O'Connor, c.	3	1	2	0	0	Warner, c.	0	0	2	1	1
Sudhoff, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Seymour, p.	0	0	1	1	0
						Doheny, p.	0	0	1	0	1
Total	13	15	24	12	0	Total	2	8	24	15	3

St. Louis	1	1	3	0	0	7	1	0	—13
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Three-base hits—Blake, Cross. Two-base hit—Childs. Sacrifice hits—Blake, Shreck. Base on balls—Off Sudhoff, 3; off Seymour, 3; off Doheny, 5. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 1; by Doheny, 1. First base by errors—St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; New York, 8. Stolen bases—O'Connor, Van Haltren. Double plays—Childs, Wallace, and Shreck; Davis and Doyle; O'Brien and Doyle, (2.) Hit by pitched ball—O'Connor, Davis. Umpire—Mr. Manassau.

CHICAGOS BEAT THE BROOKLYNS.

Callahan's Pitching and Mertes's Batting Won the Victory.

The Brooklyns were beaten at Washington Park yesterday afternoon through the splendid pitching of Callahan and the timely batting of Mertes. The home team is handicapped at present, Dahlen and Daly being unable to play. Beck, late of the Toledo Club, played at second base. His fielding was good, but he seems to be a weak batter. Hughes did not allow the visitors many hits. Mertes made three of these, including a home run and a triple, bringing three runs to Chicago. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	Keeley, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Curley, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	4	1	0
Lange, cf.	0	0	4	0	0	Jennings, ss.	0	0	3	2	1
Everitt, 1b.	1	0	13	0	0	Jones, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Mertes, rf.	2	3	2	0	0	And'son, 1b.	0	1	13	2	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Magoon, ss.	0	1	2	4	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Donohue, c.	0	0	5	0	0	Beck, 2b.	0	0	1	5	0
Callahan, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Hughes, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4	6	27	11	0	Total	0	2	27	16	1

Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Home run—Mertes. Three-base hit—Mertes. Two-base hit—Hughes. First base by errors—Chicago 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By Hughes, 1; by Callahan, 4. Sacrifice hits—Magoon, Donohue, and Keeler. Stolen bases—Callahan and Keeley. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Callahan, 3. Double plays—Keeler and Farrell; Anderson and Jennings. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1; by Callahan, 1. Wild pitch—Hughes. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Connolly.

Boston 9; Pittsburg, 5.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Boston batted Leever, the Pittsburg's pitcher, at will to-day and won easily. Meekin pitched a remarkably steady game, giving no bases on balls and retiring five men on strikes. Score:

Boston	0	0	2	3	1	0	2	1	0	—9
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	—5

Base hits—Boston, 14; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Boston, Meekin and Sullivan; Pittsburg, Leever and Schriver. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

McCOY KNOCKS OUT O'DONNELL

The Big Man Gradually Pounded Into Insensibility in Six Rounds—Had No Show from Start to Finish.

If many more such brutal exhibitions are given in New York as that which was seen last night in the arena of the Broadway Athletic Club when Kid McCoy knocked out Steve O'Donnell of Australia in the sixth round there will probably be a protest from indignant citizens as there was once before when the ministers of Harlem tried to have boxing at the Lenox Athletic Club stopped.

The bout last night was to have been one of twenty rounds, but it should not have gone more than three rounds, for at the end of the third round it was apparent to every one that O'Donnell was completely at the mercy of McCoy.

The two men were the strongest contrasts that could have been brought together in the ring. McCoy is boyish in appearance, curly-haired, white-skinned, and as lithe as a panther, weighing about 160 pounds, while O'Donnell is a giant in stature, closely-cropped, battle-scarred, but withal light on his feet for such a big man. He towered a full head above his opponent, and looked, before the fight began, big enough to annihilate McCoy. But O'Donnell's advantages were outweighed by McCoy's skill, for the latter is a past master at the game of boxing, and the spectators saw McCoy beat his big opponent at will and into insensibility after he had cut him badly about the face, and probably broken his right jaw.

Although he was outpointed from the start, and it was evident that only a chance blow could win the fight for him, O'Donnell was not in fear of McCoy, for he sailed in whenever an opportunity presented itself, and took blows in order to get a chance to land one.

In the opening round McCoy started off by landing his left on O'Donnell's face, and then he beat a rapid tattoo on his head and shoulders that reddened O'Donnell, and showed at once that he would be beaten. O'Donnell did not land a clean blow in this round, but in the second he sent a couple of light ones to McCoy's face. In order to land he had to take a severe beating around the face and body, but he had gained confidence by his experience, and in the third round he sought to rush in and take a chance to end the fight quickly. McCoy landed a hard left-hand blow with the back of his glove on O'Donnell's jaw and nose during this round and sent him reeling across the ring to the ropes. O'Donnell was groggy, but he bore up under the punishment.

McCoy began to pound him in the wind in the fourth round, and then the bout became a brutal affair. O'Donnell, by a lucky swing, landed his left hard on the jaw and staggered McCoy for an instant, but the latter came back, and the pair were in a clinch on the ropes when the gong sounded.

O'Donnell was bruised and bleeding when McCoy got through with him in the fifth round, but he was game and went on for the sixth. Then McCoy swung hard on the nose with his left in this round, and O'Donnell became groggy. It was time for Referee Johnny White to stop the bout, but he allowed the men to go on, until, after 2 minutes and 48 seconds of the round, McCoy, with several right and left-hand swings on the jaw knocked his man out.

YALE'S NEW ARRANGEMENT.

To Put Four Elevens in the Practice Field and Promote the Men Into the Best as They Improve.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 19.—It was announced to-night that the Yale football management will make a radical departure in the methods of developing an eleven. In years past it has been customary to have a so-called university eleven and a scrub eleven, known as the "College side," to give the leading candidates or university eleven practice. The men on either side have been changed as their playing warranted. The plan this year is to run four elevens every day. This means that forty-four players will get into the game daily. This will permit the men to play an entire half or even an entire game daily. Heretofore it has been impossible to give the great majority of players early in the season more than a few minutes' individual playing.

By the new plan a system of promotion or gradation will be tried with the players. The leading candidates who made more or less favorable records last year and previously will be sent into the games to-morrow as first and second elevens, and as more players arrive in town and the less experienced or untried material comes for practice the other two elevens will be tried. As a player shows skill he will be promoted from the fourth eleven upward.

Manager Percy Rockefeller of the Yale Football Association to-night announced the officials of the championship games with Princeton and Harvard. Paul Dashiel, the well-known football authority and former Annapolis coach, will act as umpire in both games. The referee for the game with Harvard at Cambridge Saturday, Nov. 18, will be ex-Capt. McClung of Lehigh. For the game with Princeton, to be played in New Haven Saturday, Nov. 25, the referee will be ex-Capt. Wrightington of Harvard.

James Robinson, the old Princeton trainer, has arrived in New Haven to take charge of Yale's football candidates for the season now opening.

He said he was more eager than any Yale player to win this year, "because he had some old scores to pay off." He declined to explain this remark.

No practice work was done by the Yale men to-day. The number of candidates here was increased by the arrival of half a dozen more, and by to-morrow it is expected all of the most promising players will be on hand. Robinson takes charge of his men to-morrow.

CORNELL TEAM HARD AT WORK.

Practicing for a Game with Colgate University Eleven.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Members of the Cornell University football team, which has been quartered at Tuller House here since Saturday last, indulged in lively practice this afternoon, preparatory to a game with Colgate University to be played here Saturday of this week.

Capt. Starbuck now has twenty-three men registered, while two or three others are expected to come on from Ithaca to-morrow. The members of last year's 'Varsity team who have reported for the work are Duvall and Cross, ends; G. Young, quarter back, and Capt. Starbuck, full back. Guards Reed and Lueder, with Tackles Sweetland and Wyvell and Half Back Whiting will not be candidates this Fall. Dorner, the 'Varsity centre, has also failed to report here. It is being rumored that he will not enter the play this year.

As the result of the graduation and loss of many old men Cornell will have nearly the whole line to make over with the exception of the ends. Coaches Bannard and Lewis, the latter secured from Harvard to assist during the practice at Richfield, are working with Caldwell, Tappen, and Warner, all heavy men. Warner is a new man, and happens to be a brother to Cornell's famous coach, Walbridge, formerly of Lafayette, is a candidate for left half back.

In to-day's practice the men were lined up as follows: Duvall, left end; Porter, left tackle; Warner, left guard; Pierson and Tappan, right guard; Young, right tackle; Cross, right end; Walbridge, left half back; Morrison, right half back; G. Young, quarter back; Starbuck, full back.

PRINCETON TURNS TO FOOTBALL.

First Practice of the Season Shows Many Promising Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The first practice of the football candidates was given to-day on the old gridiron. Capt. Edwards and Trainer Christie called all the aspirants for the eleven together and gave them a short hour's practice at falling on the ball, punting, and a general explanation of the pigskin rules.

One of the noticeable features of the practice was the appearance on the field of Fred Smith, one of this season's coaches. Smith came in at noon to-day, and after a handshake with Edwards, Christie, and other football men, went down to the field to size up the new material.

He says that many of the new men give promise of developing into excellent football tossers. Most of the entering candidates are heavyweights, but a number of them show marked ability for becoming valuable men for the eleven. The candidates who showed up best to-day were McClave, Coe, Robinson, G. Poe, Losey, Dwight, and Newton.

A MARRIED WOMAN'S PLIGHT.

Divorce Obtained Just Before Her Second Marriage Set Aside.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Collette Bradley of Sing Sing, formerly Mrs. Platt B. Towner of Nyack, who married Dr. Bradley after securing an absolute divorce from Mr. Towner several months ago, is now in a peculiar predicament, as Judge Hirschberg of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in an action brought by Mr. Towner setting aside the divorce obtained by the woman before her second marriage.

When the divorce proceedings were begun the wife's counsel failed to serve a copy of the complaint upon Mr. Towner. Mr. Towner did not appear in court, and his wife was granted a divorce by default. Judge Hirschberg now sets aside this divorce for the reason that Mr. Towner was not served with a copy of the complaint.

Eugene H. Breintnall Bailed in $2,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—Eugene H. Breintnall of 86 Ninth Avenue, who shot and killed his wife last Wednesday while examining a gun, was arrested to-day by Constable Weimer of the County Prosecutor's office. Four constables from the Sheriff's office had watched the house in Ninth Avenue all night. The prisoner was released on $2,000 bail, his father going on the bond.

Double Murder in Mississippi.

MACON, Miss., Sept. 19.—Paul Johnston, a merchant and Director of the Bank of Macon, and Edward Tripplett, a negro, who was riding with him, were shot and killed by unknown persons while en route from Macon to Singleton, Miss., to-day.

The murders evidently were not committed for the purpose of robbery, as money was found on the persons of the dead men. There is no clue to the murderers.

Clerk Sentenced for Mail Robbery.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Christian Wagner, a postal clerk employed in a substation here, pleaded guilty in the United States court to-day to the charge of robbing the mails and was sentenced to one and a half years in Auburn Prison.

Justice Smith Succeeds Follett.

ALBANY, Sept. 19.—Gov. Roosevelt has designated Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira as an Associate Justice of the Fourth Appellate Division in place of the late Justice David L. Follett. Five years remain to be served of the unexpired term.

BOARDERS WANTED.

57TH ST., 139 EAST.—Second floor, large and medium rooms; good table; few table guests accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

20 WEST 43D ST.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms, together or separately; second floor.

384 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL Depot.—Comfortable furnished rooms; every convenience; terms reasonable.

DURING DEWEY PARADE AND BOAT Races—Elegant parlor floor and second story front; few doors Waldorf; highest references given and required. Columbia, 1,269 Broadway.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with board; families or gentlemen; references.

EXCURSIONS.

THE FAMOUS STEAMERS
Republic and Columbia
FOR
Dewey Day and Yacht Races

Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Wall Street) at 11 A. M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, are steam heated, and equipped with excellent restaurants. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets $3.00 for Day Parade, $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.

FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES the COLUMBIA will leave Pier 10 E. R. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course. No boat needs no recommendation for seagoing work or speed. She is well known and popular, and provided with every comfort. Restaurant service will be complete. Tickets, $3.00 each day or $5.00 all days, whether three or more. CAPACITY, 3,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 1,500.

Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to W. F. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY. Phone, 211 Madison Square.

DEWEY DAY.
SEAGOING THREE-DECK STEAMER.
STEAMER GAY HEAD.
Chartered by Atlantic Yacht Club for Races.
Leaves UP TOWN, foot West 20th St., N. R.,
For NAVAL PARADE.....10:30 A. M.
For ILLUMINATION and FIREWORKS..7 P. M.
Luncheon by CARDANI.
KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRA.
Day Tickets now selling at leading clubs.
Limited remainder.....$5 each
Including Buffet Luncheon.
Evening Tickets.....$5 each
Tyson's, McBride's, Miller's, Thomas Cook's Son, or by mail. Lesses Gay Head, when check inclosed, 19 West 24th St., care City Club.

COOK'S TOURS
Dewey Celebration and the Yacht Races.
Union Ticket Offices for all the Best Steamers attending the Dewey Celebration Naval Parade and the International Yacht Races. Staterooms reserved, tickets, and all information. Choice of 20 steamers.
Tickets to all American and European Resorts, as usual.
THOS. COOK & SON.
Down town, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren. Up town, 1225 Broadway, cor. Thirtieth. Up-town Office open until 10 P. M. until further notice.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:40, 8:40, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:40 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

DEWEY CELEBRATION.

ROOMS FOR DEWEY DAYS.
ONLY SURE WAY TO SECURE THEM.
Hotels are filled, other accommodations are being rapidly taken. There is no time for correspondence.
Good rooms accommodating two rent for $5 a day and up in centre of city, and $2 a day up on Fifth Avenue. Rooms must be taken for at least Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights.
Send us as much money as you wish to spend for accommodations through either Adams, American, United States, National, or Wells-Fargo & Co.'s Express, with an order to pay the money over to us in exchange for a receipt for a room, and we will buy for you the best that is vacant.
We also secure seats on the stands for the Military Parade. Seats sell from $2 apiece up. No desirable seats for Military Parade for less than $5.
SELECTED ROOMS AND BOARD AGENCY.
Oliver Sumner Teall, Pres. Henry E. Thomas, Tr.
Open Evenings. 1,554 Broadway, near 48th St.

DEWEY DAY.—To let, 2 verandas overlooking the whole of N. Y. Bay; house on Bay St., Stapleton; splendid opportunity; private party preferred. Apply J. A., 284 Bay St., Stapleton, S. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with any other work; not long in the country; can get good reference; no cards. 320 East 66th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman; any kind of work by the day; good reference. 332 East 47th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER and COMPANION.—By a refined and capable young woman as housekeeper and companion, who has lost her position through death; highest references. Miss D., Box 74, 1,242 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKERS.—By two sisters to do housework in a private family. 268 West 47th St., second bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do lady's, gentlemen's, or family washing; best references. 15 Prospect Place, East 41st St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By elderly nurse, to one or two children; invaluable to mother, who can give better attention; handy with needle; best city reference, personal and written, for many years' services. 131 East 64th St., former employer.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID—HOUSEWORKER.—By a French couple; wife very good seamstress and chambermaid; husband understands general housework and education of children; good references; speak no English. 116 West 26th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young woman possessing tact and business ability wishes responsible office position; stenographer, typewriter, and bookkeeper; first-class references. Box 536, Equitable Building.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Curtains in all its branches; in private house; go out by the day. Thiercal, 70 West 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—Colored; two years' reference. E. B., 338 West 38th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—English; 29; single; good references. L. A., Box 323, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; first-class references. Weldon, 73 West 90th St.

**Gardeners.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.,
120 Broadway, New York City.
TO THE HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL TRUST NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME B BONDS OF OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY:
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of the income B bonds of this Company for preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company at the rate of ten shares ($1,000 par value) of such preferred stock for each $1,000 of Income B bonds.
Holders of Income B bonds of this Company desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to make the exchange must deposit their bonds, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before October 7, 1899.
The Income B bonds so deposited must bear all coupons subsequent to the coupon of October 1st, 1898, which coupon may be detached and retained by the holder for collection at maturity.
Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited bonds in the event that the issue of such preferred stock shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.
Dated September 15, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

To Holders of the Preferred Stock of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.
Holders of the preferred stock of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., who are dissatisfied with the non-payment by the company of the accumulated dividends due on their stock are requested to communicate with the undersigned.
L. L. BENEDICT & CO.,
46 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

FINANCIAL.

ZINC Showings.

BOSTON LITTLE CIRCLE ZINC CO.

A brief review of the operations of the

since its organization shows:

That its zinc properties, developed and undeveloped, have nearly doubled in extent and more than doubled in their estimated value at the time they were acquired. Its latest acquisition alone, the famous Chase mine, at Galena, Kansas, adds over $50,000 annually to its earnings.

That these properties are held by the Company, free and clear from all encumbrances, and among the most reliable and continuous producers in the whole zinc district.

That its net income has increased from $13,700 to nearly $22,000 per month. From this net income have been paid cash monthly dividends of one per cent. to all its shareholders, and October 1st an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. will be paid.

That its surplus accumulates at the rate of over $80,000 per annum, which surplus is devoted to further development work and the purchase of additional paying zinc lands, thus constantly increasing its resources.

That its royalties derived from its leased zinc mines alone suffice to pay handsome dividends on its entire capital stock.

That two new 100-ton concentrating mills have just been contracted for by the company, and the new mill on the Oronogo mine is now in active operation, making in all ten one-hundred-ton mills at work on the company's properties.

That the intrinsic value of the stock of this company has thus been materially increased since its organization; and we believe there is no sounder, safer, or more substantial investment before the American public to-day.

Its advantages as an investment include its very low capitalization as compared with its large earnings, the great extent of its properties, with large opportunity for expansion by development and equal division of its profits, as there is no preferred stock, all stockholders receiving alike the benefits of its dividends.

We recommend to investors desiring such a security a careful and thorough investigation of this opportunity. The actual earnings, the dividends paid, and the surplus accumulating by this company make its stock worth as an actual investment more than double its present selling price, and we believe that these who purchase at the present figure of

$11.00 PER SHARE

will not only receive large returns, but secure a corresponding enhancement in the cash market value of their holdings.

The advance in price of this stock to $12.50 per share, which goes into effect Oct. 1st, is more than justified by the above showing; and as soon as the stock is listed (the preliminaries for which are now nearly completed) there is no question that the market price will be greatly in excess of this figure.

The par value is $10.00 per share, full paid and non-assessable.

Dividends are payable monthly; the September dividend of one per cent., with the one-half per cent. extra dividend, will be paid October 1st to all stockholders of record.

Applications for stock should be addressed to the Fiscal Agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
Bankers,
89 State St., Boston.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Address either office for the company's prospectus which is well worth the attention of every investor.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
60 shs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.
50 shs. Holland Trust Co.
20 shs. Holland Building Association.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
8 shs. Hurst Electrotype Co.
500 shs. Anglo-American Canaigre Co. (Hypd.)
3,000 shs. Chicala Water Co., Iowa (Hypd.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 Michigan Peninsula Car Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
30 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
200 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
35 shs. Ninth Nat'l Bank.
90 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Panama Star & Herald.
5 shs. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
27 shs. State Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$5,000 National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1917.
5 shs. German Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
5 shs. German-Am. R. E. Title Guar. Co.
28 shs. North American Trust Co.
47 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
30 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
$15,000 Citizens' Gas Co. (Bridgeport, Conn.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1935.
12 shs. Citizens' Ins. Co.
50 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$20,000 N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1941.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
300 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
2 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
26 shs. National Surety Co.
5 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.
19 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
8 shs. 4th National Bank.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.
Exchange of Shares.
OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
120 Broadway, New York.
TO THE HOLDERS OF PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred and common capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of shares of its increased preferred and common stock for shares of the preferred and common stock, respectively, of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.
The basis of exchange of the increased preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share, together with the payment to depositors of preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, at the time of the delivery of Union Pacific preferred stock in exchange therefor, of the sum of One Dollar per share in equalization and adjustment of dividends.
The basis of exchange of the increased common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for the common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share.
Holders of the preferred and common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company desiring to avail of this offer must, on or before October 7, 1899, deposit their shares duly endorsed for transfer and witnessed or proved, and stamped as required by the United States Internal Revenue law, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred or common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, as the case may be, on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited shares of stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company in the event that the issue of the new preferred and common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.
Dated September 15th, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 7% Land Grant Bonds.
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1899.
Philadelphia, September 15, 1899.
THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.
GENERAL OFFICE.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT WITH THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO., THE ABOVE BONDS WILL AT MATURITY, OCTOBER 1, 1899, BE PURCHASED ON PRESENTATION AT THIS OFFICE.
COUPONS ON SAID BONDS WILL BE PAID, AS HERETOFORE, AT THE OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER AND CO., NEW YORK CITY.
ROBT. W. SMITH, TREASURER.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 16 Wall St

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Datde September 2d 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 2d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-two 25-100 dollars, ($51,122.25.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on September 22d, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Evansville, Ind., Sept. 13, 1899.
A dividend of five per cent. has been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable one-half October 16, 1899, and one-half April 16, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of the books September 29, 1899.
The transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New York at three o'clock P. M., September 29, 1899, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., October 16, 1899.
A dividend of two per cent. has been declared upon the common stock of this Company, payable October 19, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of the books September 26, 1899.
The transfer books for the common stock will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New York at three o'clock P. M., September 26, 1899, and reopened October 20, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
GILBERT S. WRIGHT, Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office,
New York, September 19th, 1899.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at the office of the company, on the 2d day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 23d day of September, 1899.
The closing of the transfer books for this and subsequent dividends that may be declared is dispensed with until further notice.

A further resolution was adopted at the same meeting of the Board providing for a distribution, on October 2d, 1899, of $2,500,000 of the Company's surplus, at the rate of $12.50 per share, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on the 23d day of September, 1899.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 19, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 28th inst.
The closing of the transfer books for this and subsequent dividends that may be declared is dispensed with until further notice.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Company,
71 Broadway, New York, Sept. 19th, 1899.
A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Smelting & Refining Company has been declared, payable on Tuesday, October 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record of September 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed at twelve o'clock M. September 30th, 1899, and reopened October 11th, 1899.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.
THOMAS B. ADAMS, Assistant Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.,
New York, September 15, 1899.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business Monday, October 16th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 28th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on September 28th, and will be opened on October 17th.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
United Shoe Machinery Co.,
Boston, Sept. 14, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend was declared of 1¼% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock and 2½ (50 cents per share) on the common stock, payable Oct. 14, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 19th.
The transfer books will be closed from 2 P. M. Sept. 19 to 10 A. M. Oct. 2d.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New York, September 12th, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 6, 1899. Transfer books will close on Thursday, September 21, and reopen on Friday, September 29, 1899.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

New York Office, 27 William St.
Sept. 13th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana will be closed on September 23d, at noon, and reopened October 2d. Interest checks will be mailed on September 30th.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Ass't Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Face Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Face Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Evansville, Ind., September 13, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, at Evansville, Indiana, at ten o'clock A. M., October 16, 1899, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
GILBERT S. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, September 18, 1899.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.
To all Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898:
Notice is hereby given that, ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 20, 1899, holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company dated December 15, 1898, may receive the new securities and cash to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Reorganization Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Depositary, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or the LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, its London Agency, as hereinafter stated.
Each holder must deliver to the Depositary all Reorganization Certificates held by him for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by the Depositary. Not more than 100 schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities and cash in exchange will be ready for delivery on the following day.
The new Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each. The new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Non-interest-bearing scrip exchangeable in round amounts for the new securities will be issued for fractional amounts of new Bonds and Shares. Holders entitled to fractions of Bonds or Shares may either sell the fractions to the undersigned or may purchase from the undersigned such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire Bond or an entire Share.
Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or express at their expense.
September 19, 1899.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.
To the Holders of
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio and Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
B. & O. S. W. Railroad First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "A,";
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "B";
B. & O. S. W. Railway Preferred Stock;
B. & O. S. W. Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
Cincinnati & Baltimore R. R. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds;
Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds:
Referring to our previous advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, notice is hereby given that deposits of the above securities will be received upon the terms stated in said advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, only up to OCTOBER 4, 1899, after which date no further deposits of any of said bonds or stock will be received, except at the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms as they may fix in each instance.
Dated September 19, 1899.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recovering.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 19	743,622
To date this year	120,421,990
Corresponding date last year	75,386,401

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 19	$2,472,500
To date this year	$683,282,170
Corresponding date last year	$606,580,390

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 5@8 per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	½	General Electric	1
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Glucose Sugar	1¼
Am. Ice	1	Great Nor. pf.	3
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Hocking Valley	1
Am. Express	3	Hocking Val. pf.	1½
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	1½	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1½	Iowa Central pf.	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	K. C., P. & G.	½
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Manhattan Beach	⅛
Am. Tobacco	1⅛	Manhattan Cons.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	¾	Met. Street Ry.	3½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Anaconda Copper	¾	Mo. Pacific	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Nat. Biscuit	½
Brunswick City	¾	Nat. Steel	1
Canada South	¾	Nat. Steel pf.	2
Central Pacific	1½	N. J. Central	2½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Norfolk & West	⅝
Chi. Cons. Tract	2	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	5⅜	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi. Gt. West	½	Northern Pacific	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	2	Pacific Coast	3½
Chi. G. W. deb.	2¾	P., C. & St. L.	2½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Pressed S. Car pf.	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	2½	Pullman Car	⅝
Chi. Term. T. pf.	2¾	Reading	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2¾	Reading 2d pf.	2
Col Fuel & Iron	1½	Republic Iron & S.	½
Col. South. 1st pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F.	½
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Continental Tob.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	5½
Cont. Tob. pf.	2	Texas & Pacific	½
Delaware & Hud.	2	Union Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	7¼	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	U. S. Flour Milling	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Detroit City Gas	½	Wheel. & Lake Erie	¾
Erie 1st pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Wis. Cent. pf., w. is.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Ref.	1	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	⅛
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	N. Y. & N. E.	⅛
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Third Avenue	3½
M. & St. L.	½	U. S. Flour pf.	3

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

F. & P. M. con. 5s	1	O. R. R. & N. con. 4s	1¼
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1¼
Mobile & Ohio 1st, Mcnt. Division	1	Ore. S. L., Inc. B	2⅜

Bonds Declined.

San A. & A. P. 4s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 1st	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Speculators aiming at further demoralization on the Stock Exchange were yesterday as industrious as has been their recent rule, but they accomplished much less. Many indications of inherent strength were disclosed in the market, for not only was raiding ineffective, but where most pressure seemed to be put against quotations there was more than resistance shown, even a determined tendency toward rallies.

Pronounced strength showed in some parts of the market, and there were instances, indeed, of actual buoyancy. Notably this was clear in the anthracite coal list. Of a sudden, and without anything like manipulative assistance being evident, rapid moves upward were made by Jersey Central, Delaware and Hudson, the Reading issues, and Lackawanna—the latter rising 10 points, while the others gained 2 or 3 points apiece. Some of them touched higher prices than they have reached in recent years. No news was current to explain this exceptional advance, though the influence of it was felt throughout the whole market. Bear manipulators worked vigorously to offset the movement. Stocks seemed to be sold freely for the short account. But the character of the buying, as amply disclosed, did not tend to encourage free and easy bear commitments. Of course, Wall Street gossips make much of new tales of coal trust combinations, but it is safe to declare that there will be no official statement of any such accomplishment. In the nature of things commercial, industrial, and political, such announcement would be impracticable, even if there were ample basis for all the reports Wall Street yesterday listened to.

What accounts satisfactorily for buoyancy in anthracite coal shares is the extraordinary improvement under way in anthracite trade conditions. Not only will more coal be mined and sold this year than in any year of past trade history, but it is likely soon to be found that substantial advances will be made in prices. Moreover, though not much publicity has attended the move, there are new methods obtaining whose effect is to give larger yield of net profit to the producers. The middleman burden, if not to be eliminated, is being much reduced. Just on the basis of improving earnings the coal stocks are entitled to improve marketwise.

As it is with the anthracite coal stocks, so it will be found in most of the rest of the market. Thus, stocks which represent good properties well managed have warrant for improvement in the fact that their earnings are growing largely. Better basis for Wall Street confidence could not be.

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Firm money market rates continue. Call loans were yesterday for a time above the legal rate, but the bulk of the day's business was not above the 6 per cent. figure. Meanwhile, acommodation on time can be readily obtained though at rates somewhat above those recently prevailing. The fact that bankers of most consequence continue ready to make time loans in large volume is ample evidence of the fact that there is not a dearth of funds—that a money corner is not at all threatening. It ought not to take long to make clear to every business interest that financial accommodation can be depended upon and that legitimate undertakings will not be handicapped for lack of monetary machinery.

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Foreign advices were yesterday more reassuring, many Wall Street banking houses receiving cable dispatches from London indicating the belief abroad that a Transvaal war, after all, is not to darken the situation.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The strength of the anthracite coal stocks was one of the significant features of yesterday's market. Aided by the somewhat easier money conditions, the better advices from abroad, and the news of increased coal production with better prices, the stocks early in the day took an upward boom, and though they did not all retain the high figures which were at one time or another reached during the day, each of them at the close of the day's dealings showed substantial and gratifying gains over the closing figures of the preceding day.

Lackawanna shares were most conspicuous in the rising market, an advance of an even 11 points at one time being quoted—due not alone to the generally better and bettering anthracite conditions, but as well to reports that some developments of substantial benefit to the property might be forthcoming in a very short time. In trading involving about 22,000 shares the stock at one time went to 191¼, the highest figure for the day. The close was at 187, a gain from the preceding day of 7¼ points.

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News that the Delaware and Hudson would be materially aided by its new connection with the Uister and Delaware, giving it increased tonnage, helped along the upward movement in that stock, which at one time showed a gain of nearly 4 full points, and finally closed 2 points above Monday's figures. Reading showed consistent improvement also, gaining a point on common, 1¾ points on first preferred, and 2 points on second preferred. The Central of New Jersey had some peculiar ups and downs during the day, at one time rising to 121¼, at another declining to 116½, and finally closing at 119½, a gain over the last day of 2½ points.

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Bituminous Stocks Also Active.

The bituminous coal stocks were also active during the day, due to the excellent reports which continue to come from the bituminous fields. Hocking Valley scored a gain of 1 point for common and 1¾ for preferred. Wheeling and Lake Erie rose three-quarters of a point on its common and over 2 points for preferred. In the Hocking Valley stock the total dealing was 1,700 shares, while in Wheeling and Lake Erie nearly 10,000 shares changed hands.

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Dealing in the Traction Stocks.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, as has been the case for several days past, continued to engage a very considerable share of attention yesterday, more than 130,000 shares changing hands before the conclusion of the day's transactions. Industrious as the bears apparently were in this, as in certain other stocks, their efforts were of very little avail, for the Street seemed to have recovered its assurance, and there was no particular desire manifested to sell at a loss. At one time the Brooklyn stock, which opened up 1 point, had scored the substantial gain of 4⅝ points, but it suffered in the general decline toward the close of the market and fell to 80, the low figure of the day, and one-eighth point below the quotation of the preceding day.

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Both Metropolitan and Manhattan were more fortunate, the former especially so. Whether it was because of covering by the shorts, and, later, of the declaration of the 1¾ per cent. dividend, Metropolitan, after rising three-quarters of a point and then breaking a couple of points, rose again until at one time it had gone as high as 198, which was over 6 points better than the closing of Monday. The final figure for the day was 194¾, a gain of 3¼ points, with dealings totaling about 15,000 shares.

Manhattan, in which some 40,000 shares were traded, opened five-eighths higher, and after not a little fluctuation, in which the quotations ranged from 107¾ to 110½, closed at 108⅞, a gain of 1 point.

And all this, though the sittings of the committee on the Ford Franchise bill hearing are nearer than ever.

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Tennessee Coal Soars Again.

After several days of comparative quiet, Tennessee Coal and Iron yesterday took another one of its upward journeys, and before it had lost momentum and force the figure, in transactions of 19,000 shares, had gone as high as 122½, and even the final decline on the market did not depress the price below 121—a gain for the day of 5½ points. The advance of $1 per ton on pig iron made by the company may have been a factor in the rise, while it is also said in some quarters that the advance may be taken as indicating the endeavor of a new short interest to cover. Heavy individual shorts, it may be recalled, are said

American securities opened better in response to better overnight prices from New York, and were well maintained throughout. The closing tone was firm.

Consols for money, 104⅛; for the account, 104⅝; Canadian Pacific, 94½; Erie, 13¾; Erie first preferred, 36⅞; Illinois Central, 115⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; St. Paul, 131⅝; New York Central, 139⅜; Pennsylvania, 67⅛; Reading, 10⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 77¼; Atchison, 21; Louisville, 80⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 10½.

Money, 1¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛@3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £77,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 133; Madrid, 23.35; Lisbon, 41.50; Rome, 7.35.

Bar silver steady at 27 1-16d per ounce.

Spanish fours closed at 60¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Prices opened flat on the Bourse to-day, and there were continued sales of mine shares on London account. The other departments were little affected. Later, when it became known that the Cabinet had decided to pardon Dreyfus, a better feeling prevailed, and the recovery was accentuated by rumors, emanating from London, that the Transvaal Government had handed in a second and more conciliatory message to the British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria, and also that pressure from the Orange Free State Government was causing the Transvaal to weaken. The market closed firm. International securities were strong, rentes leading. Spanish fours were in strong demand. Rio Tintos advanced, and Kafirs closed above the lowest quotations of the day. Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 42½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 27c. for checks. Spanish fours, 61.32½.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—On the Boerse to-day prices were quiet and weak generally, on unfavorable news. Towards the end, however, there was a good recovery in consequence of the firmness of international securities. Exchange on London 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 19.—Prices were quiet and hesitating on the Boerse to-day. International securities were in good demand, and this had a favorable effect. Americans were easier.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—On the Boerse to-day prices were easier, but recovered toward the close.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The course of the market for outside securities yesterday was in marked contrast with that of Monday. Conditions were practically reversed, and some of the stocks that were particularly weak on the previous day led the market in strength and tended to bring about general improvement. Amalgamated Copper was the centre of interest and made a large net gain, and the strength of this stock was a most favorable factor, especially at the close. Few of the day's net gains were large, but they were numerous enough to show that the belief is current that the downward movement that showed on Monday is not likely to be continued. Many observers of the market are of the opinion that the immediate future of the market is likely to be marked by irregularity, but that further sharp declines affecting the general list of stocks are not likely to occur. Confidence in the future of the market is generally expressed, and this confidence was not lessened by the events in yesterday's market.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, details of the trading in which will be found in another column, was probably the most active issue in yesterday's trading, and at the close showed a net gain of 1⅞ points.

NEW YORK ELECTRIC VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION was made prominent by an early decline, followed by a sharp reaction which carried the stock over a range of 2 points. It sold down to 17¾, and for some time remained under 18, but trading in the stock at these figures was not heavy. There was not much of the stock in the market, and the execution of a few buying orders caused a sharp rally, which was made more marked by some buying for the short account. The stock became more active as the price advanced, and it closed active and strong. New York Transportation sold up to 19¾, which was the last sale of the day. The closing bid was 19½, which showed a net gain of 1¼ points.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION did not share in the strength shown by New York Transportation. This stock was traded in to the extent of only 300 or 400 shares, all of which changed hands at 4, the lowest figure at which Illinois Transportation has sold. The second installment of $5 a share is due next month, and this fact is having an unfavorable influence on the stock.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION made a slight net gain, closing at 7¾ bid, against 7½ on Monday.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common made a net gain of one-half of 1 point, closing at 32½ bid. The stock was firmly bid for all day, but little stock was brought out. The preferred stock was very dull. The bonds showed some improvement, and several lots sold at par. At the close, however, they were offered at this figure.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at par. It is said that much of the stock that has recently come upon the market has gone into the strongest hands, thus much improving the technical position of the stock.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam	32½	33
New Amsterdam pf.	57	58
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	100

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	35	36
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	50	51
American Wool Goods	26	...
American Wool Goods pf.	82	84
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Distilling Company of America	18⅞	19¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	56½	...
Electric Axle Light & Power	5	5½
Electric Boat	23	24
Electric Boat pf.	47	47
Havana Commercial	27½	28⅝
Havana Commercial pf.	67½	69
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf.	71	73
National Gramophone	81	83
National Salt	42	43½
National Salt pf.	75	76
National Tube	43½	46½
National Tube pf., ex div.	98	99
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf.	95	98
Pittsburg Coal subs.	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100½	101½
Rubber Goods	30	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	83	84
Sicss-Sheffield subs	120	122
Sloss-Sheffield	33	34
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	78	80
Standard Oil Trust	463	465
Standard Oil of New Jersey	460	463
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf.	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	...	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	90½	90⅝
American Air Power	40	45
Arizona Land	7⅛	7⅜
Asphalt Company of America	17½	18
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11½
Chicago & Alton subs.	110	112
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	97	102
Electric Vehicle pf.	110	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅝	1⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	27½	28½
General Carriage	33	37
Illinois Transportation	4	4½
*Markeen Copper	10⅝	11⅜
Mexican 5s	100	100⅜
New England Transportation	7⅝	8½
New York Gas & Electric 6s	91½	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	19½	19⅞
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22½	23¼
St. Louis subs.	128½	130
St. Louis common, when issued	30	34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	96½
Tennessee Copper	18	18½
Trust Company of America	250	255
*Union Copper	20	...
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	29

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	...	109
Buffalo Street Railway com.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	196	...
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108½
Columbus (Ohio) com. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	...
Kings County Elevated 4s, guaranty	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	75	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26½	...
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	86	90
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	37	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	13
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	103½	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	8½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	88½
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	20½	21⅜
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	48
Denver Gas 5s	89	92
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	170	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	...	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	82	84
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	...	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	93	95
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	134	...
Standard G-s 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	...	80
Western Gas	102	104
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36	38
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	97¼	98½
Brooklyn Ferry (new)	58	...
Hobcken Ferry con. 5s	93	93¼
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	46	47
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	20⅛	20½
American Typefounding	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	...	20
Barney & Smith bonds	103	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf.	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf.	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	60	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	99
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	116½	117½
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	32	33
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
Worthington Pump pf.	109	115

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—While rates in the money market are showing only slight changes, there certainly is manifested an easier feeling, and the opinion is growing that the situation will work easier from this time forward. Money is still firm, but the firmness is causing no apprehension, especially as borrowers have now become well accustomed to the higher rates and are looking forward to a change for the better in the near future. Loans between the banks were marked up to 4 per cent. today at the Clearing House, and New York funds held at from par to 10c discount. Money on call ranged at from 4 to 5 per cent., mostly 4½@5 per cent. Time money was obtainable readily at 5 per cent. for four months on dividend-paying collateral. On mixed collateral rates ranged up to 6 per cent. Year money was 4@4½ per cent. Business paper was quoted at 5@5½ per cent. The choicest factory paper found buyers as low as 4½ per cent.

It was a quiet day in the stock market, with the feeling, however, generally good and with prices, as a rule, all showing gains over Monday. The copper shares were fairly active and strong. Arcadian, despite the bearish reports regarding it, advanced a point, on limited transactions, to 55. Isle Royale sold at 44 and 44½. Parrot was up to 45¾. Butte sold at 63¾, Montana sold at 335 and 335½, and United States Mining went to 32 again.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Adventure	7⅛	7⅜	Old Dominion	31	32
Allouez	6⅛	6½	Osceola	84	85
Arcadian	54	55	Parrot	46	...
Arnold	1½	12	Pioneer	2⅞	3
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Quincy	152	155
Atlantic	27	28	Rhode Island	6½	7
Baltic	25½	27½	Santa Fé	12½	13⅛
B. & Cr. C.	30	35	Santa Ysabel	12	13
Bos. & Mon.	335	337	Shoe	36¼	36⅜
Cal. & Hec.	775	785	Tamarack	210	211
Centennial	33½	33⅝	Utah Cons.	37½	38
Franklin	17½	18½	Washington, 2 1-16		2¼
Humboldt	2½	3	White Knob	12	15
Isle Royale	43	45	Winona	9	10
Mohawk	21	22¼	Wolverine	44¼	45
Old Colony	9	9½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	263	264	Fitchburg pf. 121½
Bost. & Low.	240	245	N. Y. & N. E. 6s
Bost. & Me.	199	200	N. Y. & N. E. 5s
Bost. & Pr.	303	...	Nor. & W. E. 7s
Bost. Elev.	107½	109	Wes. End
Cent. Mass.	16	18	
Cent. M. pf.	66	...	

Fitchburg pf.	121½	...	
N. Y. & N. E. 6s	112	...	
N. Y. & N. E. 5s	...	...	
Nor. & W. E. 7s	116¼	...	
Wes. End	93¼	93¾	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	355	360	
Chi. S. Y.	142	147	
Dom. Coal	51½	52	
Dom. C. pf.	117	118	
Erie Tel.	106½	...	
Lamson St.	37	...	
Mex. Tele.	5⅝	5⅞	
N. Eng. T.	...	155	
U. S. Oil	45¼	45⅞	
Westinghouse Electric	47	49	
Westinghouse Elect. pf.	...	70	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Match recovered today from 123½ to 130¼ at the close. Metropolitan preferred advanced two points from 65 at the opening. The bonds brought 95¼@95½; the certificates sold for 20 at the close, a gain of a point. Union Traction ranged from 83 to 83⅛ at the close. Biscuit got back to 45½, closing at 45. It opened at 44⅞ and sold to 44½. Other changes were small.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33	Chi. C. & D. Co.	75
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co. pf.	75	Diamond Match Co. pf.	129
Illinois Biscuit Co. com.	45	National Biscuit Co. pf.	97⅜
National Biscuit Co. pf.	118	Brewing & Malting Co.	2
Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	12	Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	34
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	18	Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30	North Chicago Street Railroad	239½
West Chicago Street Railroad	120	South Side Elevated Railroad	98
Lake Street Elevated	17½	Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	15¼
Street's West Stable Car Line	20		

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com.	9⅝	Chi. R. I. & P.	97
American Linseed pf.	50⅜	C., I. & L.	9⅞
American Spirits com.	40	C., I. & L. pf.	42
American Tin Plate pf.	86¼	C. M. & St. P.	177½
National Biscuit com.	45	C. & N. W.	204
National Biscuit pf.	97⅝	C. & N. W. pf.	211
National Carbon com.	21	C., St. P., M. & O.	88
National Carbon pf.	87½	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	161
National Steel com.	51¾	C., R. I. & P.	97
National Steel pf.	87	C., St. L. & P.	95
Diamond Match	128¾	C., St. L. & P. pf.	97
West Chicago Street Railroad	120½	C. & W. I.	10
Chicago Union Traction	31½	Cleve. & P.	189¼
Chicago Union Traction pf.	82¾	Cleve. & P. pf.	2
		C. C. & I.	2
		C. C. & I. pf.	119
		Col. Mid.	6½
		Consol. Coal	50
		Consol. Ice	40½
		Con. Ice pf.	43
		Del. & H.	100
		Del., L. & W.	177½
		Del., L. & W. pf.	183¼
		D. & R. G.	42
		D. & R. G. pf.	88
		Erie	13¾
		Erie 1st pf.	36½
		Evans. & T. H.	...
		Federal Steel	54
		Federal Steel pf.	77¾
		General Electric	120
		Glucose Sugar Ref.	103¾
		Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	108
		Great Northern pf.	161
		Hocking Valley	33
		Hocking Valley pf.	62
		Illinois Central	113½
		International Paper	28
		International Paper pf.	73¼
		Iowa Central	13⅝
		Iowa Central pf.	54¾
		K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	8
		Knickerbocker Ice	43¼
		Laclede Gas	65⅝
		Lake Erie & West. pf.	79
		Louisville & Nashville	78
		Manhattan Beach	12
		Manhattan Con.	108¼
		Met. Street Railway	192
		Mexican Central	14¼
		Mexican National ctfs.	5⅝
		Minn. & St. Louis	71½
		Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	96
		Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	23
		Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38¾
		Missouri Pacific	44⅞
		Mobile & Ohio	44⅞
		National Biscuit Co.	44¼
		National Lead Co.	29
		Nat. Lead Co. pf.	110
		Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2⅝
		National Steel	51
		National Steel pf.	97¾
		New Jersey Central	117
		New York Air Brake	153¾
		New York Central	138½
		N., N. H. & H.	215¼
		N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	13½
		N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	67½
		N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33
		N. Y., Ont. & West	25¼
		Norfolk Southern	75
		Norfolk & Western	23¾
		Norfolk & West. pf.	68¾
		North American	12⅝
		Northern Pacific	52
		Northern Pacific pf.	74⅞
		Oregon R. & Nav.	44
		Pacific Coast	47½
		Pacific Coast 2d pf.	65
		Pacific Mail	40¼
		Pennsylvania R. R.	131¼
		People's Gas, Chicago	111
		Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¼
		P., C., C. & St. L.	72⅞
		Pressed Steel Car	56
		Pressed Steel Car pf.	88
		Pull. Pal. Car Co.	164¼
		Reading	21
		Reading 1st pf.	57
		Reading 2d pf.	31⅝
		Republic Iron & Steel	28
		Rep. I. & S. pf.	72
		St. L. & S. F.	5¼
		St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	11
		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42
		St. Louis & S. F.	11⅜
		St. Louis Southw.	14¼
		St. Louis Southw. pf.	34
		St. Paul & Omaha	118
		Southern Pacific	35½
		Southern Railway	12
		Southern Railway pf.	51¼
		Standard Gas & T.	6¾
		Tenn. Coal & Iron	117¼
		Texas Pacific	18⅝
		Texas Pacific Land Tr.	11⅛
		Third Avenue	180
		Union Bag & Paper	80
		Union Bag & Paper pf.	80¼
		Union Pacific	44¼
		Union Pacific pf.	76⅝
		U. S. Flour Milling	56
		U. S. Flour Milling pf.	75
		United States Express	50
		United States Leather	12¼
		U. S. Leather pf.	75
		United States Rubber	48
		Wabash	7⅛
		Wabash pf.	21½
		Western Union Tel.	89
		Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅝
		Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	28
		Wis. Cent. pf. w. iss.	54½
Sales	743,622		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	17⅜	1,540	Am. Car & Foundry	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
64½	65	265	Am. Car & Found. pf.	64½	64⅝	64½	64½	+ ⅛
40¾	41	1,100	American Ice	40	41	40	41	+ 1
43½	44	300	American Cotton Oil	43	43	43	43⅛	+ ⅜
92	94½	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	.....
9¾	10⅛	40	American Linseed	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛	.....
49¾	50⅜	780	Am. Linseed pf.	50	50½	50	50	.....
148	152	100	American Express	150	150	150	150	+ 3
66⅜	67	300	Am. Malting Co. pf.	67⅛	67⅜	67	67	+ ⅛
38⅜	38⅝	2,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37	39	37	38⅝	+ 1⅝
88½	89	2,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88	89½	88	89½	+ 1⅛
51	51¼	9,760	American Steel & Wire	51	51⅝	50	51⅜	+ ⅛
97	97½	1,200	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96¼	97½	96¼	97	+ ⅛
144	144⅛	27,910	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	145⅜	146⅝	143¾	144	— ⅞
39½	40	2,780	American Tin Plate	40	40	38⅝	39⅜	+ 1⅝
86	86½	910	Am. Tin Plate pf.	87	87	86	86	+ ⅛
124½	124⅝	32,540	American Tobacco	123¼	125	122⅝	124⅝	+ 1⅝
41½	41⅝	2,460	Am. Steel & Hoop	41	42½	41	41⅜	+ ⅛
85¼	85⅝	858	Am. Steel & Hoop pf.	84⅞	85⅝	84⅞	85⅛	+ 1⅛
52⅛	52⅜	2,585	Anaconda Copper	52	53½	51½	53	+ ⅞
20⅛	20⅜	1,850	At., T. & S. F.	20¼	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
62⅛	62⅝	28,505	At., T. & S. F. pf.	62¼	63⅞	62	62½	+ ⅛
49⅞	50	5,895	Baltimore & Ohio	50¾	50⅞	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
70½	71	2,150	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70⅜	71½	70	70⅝	+ ⅛
80	80½	137,885	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	81	84½	80	80	— ⅜
136	139	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	138	138	138	138	+ 1
...	...	1,025	Brunswick City	14⅜	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
52	53	900	Canada Southern	52	52½	52	52¼	+ ⅛
56⅜	56⅝	700	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	+ ⅛
27	27½	1,705	Chesapeake & Ohio	26¾	27⅜	26¾	27	+ ⅛
47	50	875	Chicago Con. Traction	47	48	47	48	+ 2
129⅜	129¾	28,270	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130	131	129¾	129¾	+ ⅜
92	93	600	Chicago & East. Ill.	87	92½	87	92¼	+ 6¾
126	130	115	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	129	129	129	129	— 3½
14⅝	14½	5,100	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
79½	80½	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	79	81½	79	81¼	+ 2
39½	40	700	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40	40	39	39⅝	— ⅜
93	94	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	93	94	93	94	+ 2⅜
127¼	127½	28,030	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	127¼	127⅞	127	127	+ ⅛
167	167⅜	645	Chicago & Northw.	168½	168½	167	167⅜	+ 1½
113	113⅜	9,515	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	113	113⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅛
13	14	1,200	Chi. Term. Trans.	13	14½	13	14½	+ 2½
43	44	1,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	43	44⅞	43	44⅜	+ 2⅜
55¼	55	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	+ 1⅛
98	99	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	100	98	100	+ 2⅜
58	58¼	13,560	Colorado Fuel & Iron	58	59¾	57	58¾	+ 1¼
22	22½	510	Colorado Midland pf.	22½	22½	...	22½	.....
4⅞	4½	2,400	Colorado Southern	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4½	.....
43½	44	300	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43½	44	43½	44	+ ⅜
15	16	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
17½	17¾	1,000	Col. & H. C. & I.	17½	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
186	186	713	Consolidated Gas	186	186	186	186	.....
42¾	44⅜	6,265	Continental Tobacco	42¾	44⅜	42¾	43¼	+ ⅜
93	95	2,520	Continental Tobac. pf.	93	95	93	94	+ 2
122⅜	125¼	10,250	Delaware & Hudson	122¾	125¼	122⅝	123¼	+ 2
180	182	22,080	Del., Lack. & West.	180	191½	179¾	187	+ 7½
21⅞	22⅜	1,500	Denver & Rio Grande	21⅞	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ 1½
74½	75¾	1,225	Denver & R. G. pf.	74½	75¾	74½	75¾	+ 1⅝
15	15	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15	15	15	15	— 3
90¼	90¼	529	Detroit City Gas	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
133½	133⅝	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	133½	133⅝	133½	133⅝	+ ¼
13¼	13¾	20	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
36½	37⅜	1,320	Erie 1st pf.	36½	37⅜	36½	37⅜	+ 1⅜
43¼	43⅝	286	Evans. & T. H.	43¼	43½	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
54	55⅛	13,120	Federal Steel	54	55⅛	52½	53¼	+ ⅛
77¼	78⅜	4,000	Federal Steel pf.	77¼	79	77¼	78	+ ⅛
120	121	400	General Electric	120	121	119¾	121	+ 1
101¾	102	925	Glucose Sugar Ref.	101¾	103¾	101	101	+ 1¼
108	108	30	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	108	108	108	108	.....
161	164	1,600	Great Northern pf.	161	164	161	164	+ ⅜
33	34	330	Hocking Valley	33	34	33	34	+ 1
62	63¼	1,232	Hocking Valley pf.	62	63¼	62	63	+ 1½
113⅜	113¾	2,300	Illinois Central	113⅜	113¾	112⅝	113¾	+ ⅛
28	28½	830	International Paper	28	28½	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
73¼	74⅞	550	International Paper pf.	73¼	74⅞	73¼	73¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	100	Iowa Central	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	300	Iowa Central pf.	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	+ ⅛
8	8⅜	720	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
43¼	43½	25	Knickerbocker Ice	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅜
65⅜	65⅝	500	Laclede Gas	65⅜	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝	— ¼
79	79	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
78	79	7,470	Louisville & Nashville	78	79	77⅝	78¼	+ ⅞
12	12	400	Manhattan Beach	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Office Building on Madison Avenue Near Fifty-ninth Street—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Collins & Collins the four-story 25-foot dwelling 645 Madison Avenue, 70 feet north of Fifty-ninth Street. The buyer will erect an eight-story fire-proof office building on the lot.

Mrs. Rosina Vollhart has sold to John W. Cornish, for $45,000 cash, the plot of sixteen lots, including the block front on the north side of Tremont Avenue, between Prospect and Marmion Avenues, 225 by 190.

Adelson & Slone have bought from the Peyton estate and others, for improvement, 323 and 325 Bleecker Street, adjoining the corner of Christopher Street, 41 feet front and irregular.

Irons & Todd denied yesterday the report that they are the buyers of the plot of six lots at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street. "We were negotiating for the property," said one of the firm, "but we have no contract for its purchase, and do not expect to get one."

Weil & Mayer have bought from various owners 313 to 321 East Twelfth Street, three-story brick dwellings, each 20 by 103.3.

McVickar & Co. have been appointed agents for the new building which is being erected at the northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar Street by the St. Lawrence Realty Company. The senior member of the firm is a Director in the International Banking and Trust Company, which will occupy the first floor.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

10 Mount Morris Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20.11 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Julia E. Cameron $40,000

1,225 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, 19.1 by 130, two-story brownstone-front dwelling; voluntary partition sale, to Hugo Scholler 4,650

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

247 West Sixtieth Street, 25.1 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Jacob Lawson 8,525

Lots 278 and 279, on the map of the village of East Tremont, being on the northwest side of Catharine Street, 225 feet southwest of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 57 by 125 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling, with store; foreclosure sale, to Martin Geiszler 4,250

By Thomas C. Smith.

228 to 238 West Sixty-third Street, 150 by 100.5, six five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to George W. Arthur 52,035

By Herbert A. Sherman.

243 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Lanier, as trustee 11,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, trustee's sale, Audubon Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, two lots, each 25 by 95, and one lot, 180 by 95; Audubon Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, three lots, each 25 by 95.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 685 and 687 Wales Avenue, west side, 112.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 111 by 59.7 by 78, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,302; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 1,069 to 1,073 Elsmere Place, north side, 75 feet west of Marmion Avenue, each 16.8 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $2,288.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Myron H. Openhein, referee, 136 West Eighty-first Street, south side, 387 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,816.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, 215 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,875.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Brook Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 80; S. B. Ogden & Co., contractors; cost, $35,000.

Eighteenth Avenue, south side, 165 feet west of Fifth Street, Wakefield, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 42; Ida M. Keller of 551 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; S. A. Dennis of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 384 to 390 East Tenth Street, for four six-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 76.7; J. and W. Bachrach of 60 Liberty Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, southwest corner of Trafalgar Place, for a one-and-a-half-story frame shop, 18 by 16; Frank McCone of 1,416 Vyse Avenue, owner; A. C. McCone, architect; cost, $250.

Forest Avenue, east side, 308.4 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for two three-story frame flats, 20 by 63; Charles Mersereau of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Trinity Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 353.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for a three-story frame flat, 20 by 63; Charles Mersereau, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 60 Cedar Street, to a five-story brick store and office building; Charles A. Gould, owner; John Downey of 410 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect and builder; cost, $1,000.

No. 322 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Mary Bierstadt, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $20.

No. 40 Second Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Thomas Bothmann of 40 Second Avenue, owner; Henry Regelman, architect; cost, $700.

No. 574 Fifth Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick studio building; J. W. Nash of Washington, D. C., owner; Hugh Getty, architect and builder; cost, $250.

No. 186 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Frank J. Hayes of 57 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner; G. F. Pelhan, architect; cost, $150.

No. 1,181 Forest Avenue, to a two-story brick and frame dwelling; William L. Hopwood, premises, owner; Gustav Schwarz, architect; cost, $250.

No. 11 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. L. H. Moore of 11 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $3,500.

No. 1,682 Park Avenue, to a brick tenement and store; Caroline Adler of 1,682 Park Avenue, owner; Frederick Ebeling, architect; cost, $300.

Market Street, northwest corner of Henry Street, to a stone church; Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land, owner; G. E. Apel, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, southeast corner of Cauldwell Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Mrs. Mary Frerck, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 19.

BEAVER ST, 26, s s, 22.1x56.3x23.4x53.6; Edward E. McCall, referee, to C. L. Peters 430,000

COLUMBUS AV, 469, 25.2x100; Samuel R. Betts, individually and as executor, and others to Fanny B. Johnson 37,000

COLUMBUS AV, 483, 25.2x100; Samuel R. Betts, individually and as executor, and others to Fanny B. Johnson 37,000

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, 214 ft s of 169th St, 126.6x193x120x222.5; William Endemann to Katharina Endemann 1

FULTON AV, 1,393, 32.10x96.6x42.10x94; Leopold Hutter to Eugene M. Bowman .. 1

LEWIS ST, 35, 25x75; Helen Eichler to Samuel Eichler 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,604, w s, 16.7x75; Julius Bonner to Julius Levy 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,604, w s, 16.7x75; Julius Levy to Esther Bonner 1

LOTS 135 and 136, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Josephine B. Rezzano 1

LOT 338, map of Section B, Vyse estate; John Quigley to Charles Johnson 3,000

LOTS 380 and 381, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to John A. Fager and another 100

LOTS 392 and 393, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to John Galm and another .. 100

MADISON AV, 1,539, 16.8x70; Lena Davis to William S. Kane 1

ORCHARD ST, 49, 25.3x88.2x25x88.3; Amelia F. Dunbar to Leopold Kaufmann. 1

PIKE ST, 68, 25.5x62.4x25.6x61.6; Max S. A. Wilson to Amalie Cohn 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 87.8 ft s of 169th St, 25x151.1; Ernest B. Wintersmith to the New York Building Loan Banking Company 3,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 122.1 ft n of 171st St, 16.8x102.11x16.9x102; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Fannie Levinstein 7,500

WEST END AV, s e corner of 80th St, 60 x125; Thomas Allison, referee, to Hugh N. Allwood 64,000

WILKINS PLACE, e s, 156.6 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Gaspare Vaccaro and wife to John D. Kellaher 1,400

WOODY CREST AV, w s, 50 ft n of 167th St, 11.9x11.7x2.11; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, to Nelson Smith, Jr 200

6TH ST, n s, 120.11 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x 99.10; Leopold Kaufman to Jonas Weil and another 18,000

33D ST, 41 East, 22x98.9; Emma B. Carver to George A. Plimpton 100

40TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 23x98.9; James Fitzgerald to Ede Levinson and another 1

42D ST, n s, 162.10 ft e of Broadway, 25x100.5; Central Av, s e corner of Croton Av, 183x158x177x153.8; Jerome Av, e s, 114.10 ft n of High Bridge St, 81.10x125x88x125; Catharine De Lacy to Peter De Lacy 25,000

56TH ST, 732 West, 25x100.5; Augustin H. H. Goelet and wife to Emil Carman 1

62D ST, 148 West, 25x100.5; Benjamin F. Eccles to Alice J. Swinnerton 1

66TH ST, 229 to 237 West, 125x100.5; Samuel R. Betts, executor, &c., and others to Samuel R. Betts 80,000

72D ST, n s, 98.9 ft e of Avenue A, 175x 102.2; Timothy Donovan and wife to John J. Houlahan 1

78TH ST, 153 East, 12.6x102.2; Emma J. Woolley to Charles L. E. de Gaugue 1

78TH ST, 153 East, 12.6x102.2; James V. S. Woolley and others to Charles L. E. de Gaugue 8,750

79TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Amalie Cohn to Max S. A. Wilson 1

80TH ST, 73 East, 20x82.2; Peter Hotze to Mitchell B. Bernstein 1

90TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; George and John Schreiner to George J. Moser 100

98TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.5; Frieda Hart to Fannie D. Tysen .. 1

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 25x85; Warren E. Dennis to Marietta B. Bellows 1

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 25x85; Marietta B. Bellows to Christian Petersen 1

169TH ST, s w corner of Stebbins Av, 18x80; Alfred Ericson to Ernest B. Wintersmith 1

174TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Washington Av, 25x100; Philip Stellwagen to Julius Grossman 1

174TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Washington Av, 25x100; Julius Grossman and wife to Philip E. Stellwagen and another 1

209TH ST, centre line, 108.7 ft w dividing line between Block 7, map of Samuel Thomson, and land of Isaac Dyckman, 147x125; Christian Petersen to Marietta B. Bellows 1

Recorded Leases.

DEMUTH, Frank, and another to Peter McEvoy; 19th St, 235 West. 3 9-12 years. 720 to 780

KRAPP, Theresa, to Patrick Kelly; West End Av, 191. 5 years 576

LOEW, Edward V., to M. E. Cariey; 10th Av, 831, n w corner of 55th St. 4 8-12 years 1,350

PITTELLI, Frank, to Anastasia De Filippo; 71st St, 311 East. 9 4-12 years 1,560

PIERI, Romualo, to Emilio Spina, as President Col. Roosevelt Political Republican Club of Third Assembly District; Macdougal St, 100, 7-12 year 77

THE CENTRAL SPAR VEREIN, New York City, to William Buess; 95th St, 312 to 316 East. 20 years 2,700

TOWNSEND, Ralph, to Henry Schaefer; Amsterdam Av, 834. 5 years 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLWOOD, Hugh, to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; West End Av, s e corner of 80th St, 1 year 200,000

BAUM, David and Rebecca, and others, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 234 Delancey St, 5 years 10,000

BERNSTEIN, Mitchell R., to Peter Hotze; 73 East 80th St, 5 years 24,000

BLUMENTHAL, George, to Abraham Rosenberg; Washington Av, new line, n w corner of 173d St, demand 3,500

BOWMAN, Eugene M., to Leopold Hutter; 1,393 Fulton Av, ½ year 1,000

BOPP, T. Harrison, to Harlem Savings Bank; 1831 St, n s, 225 ft w of Webster Av; also, Ford St, n s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 1 year 5,000

BRODBECK, Johanna and John, to George Wlidung; 418 East 10th St, 2 years 1,500

CAHILL, William, to Franklin Savings Bank; 8th Av, n w corner 52d St, 5 years 40,000

CAHILL, William, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 8th Av, n w corner of 52d St, being 871 8th Av and 301 West 52d St, demand 24,000

CARLEY, Michael E., to F. Ballantine & Sons; 831 10th Av, saloon lease, demand 3,000

CUNNINGHAM, Mary B., to Lillie L. Coster; 257 East 99th St, 3 years 600

DE GAUGUE, Charles L. E., to James V. S. Woolley; 153 East 78th St, 3½ years 2,000

DEDERICK, Henry S., Jr., to Leon Malraison; Eagle Av, w s, 25 ft n of 161st St, demand 2,500

DONOGHUE, John, to James Barrett; Southern Boulevard, (133d St.,) s w corner of Willis Av, 3 years 5,000

EDWARDS, Mary J., to James J. Phelan, trustee; Mott Av, e s, 96.2 ft s of 149th St, widened, 5 years 6,000

FAGER, John A. and Amanda D., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 380 and 381, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 700

FITZSIMMONS, Terrence, to Lembeck & Betz Brewing Company; Amsterdam Av, 1,947, saloon lease, demand 2,000

GAULT, Carrie, to Harry S. Houpt; 95th St, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, demand 1,000

HILLEBERT, James E., to Daniel C. Moynihan; Teronto Av, e s, 229.2 ft n of 177th St, 2 months 1,500

HOULAHAN, John J., to Timothy Donovan; 72d St, n s, 98.9 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 43,000

HUBBELL, Marvin D., to Ella W. Mills, executrix, and an other, executor, &c.; 236 West 136th St, 5 years 10,250

JOHNSON, Charles, to Julia Quigley; Lot 338, map of Section B, Vyse estate, 23d Ward, 5 years 1,000

JESSUP, Louis E., to the American Mortgage Company; Intervale Av, n w s, 655.6 ft n e of 167th St, 3 years 3,000

JUNGK, Heinrick, to Bowery Savings Bank; 81st St, n s, 256.6 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 11,500

KARPAS, Gottlieb M., and others to Frederic N. Goddard; Commerce St, s e corner of Bedford St, ¼ year 4,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 49 Orchard St, 1 month

KELLY, Thomas, to John J. O'Brien; 2,161 Bathgate Av, installments 1,460

LARSEN, Carl H. and Minna, to United States Savings Bank; Tinton Av, w s, 120.2 ft n of Strong Av, 1 year 3,000

LEVENSON, Ede, and Abe Miller, to Walter N. Haligarten; 40th St, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 8,500

LEVENSON, Ede, and Abe Miller, to Eliza E. L. Stephens; 40th St, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 1,500

LEVINSTEIN, Fannie, to Felix Levy and another; Webster Av, e s, 122 ft n of 171st St, installments 1,500

McFARLAND, George H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 37 West 90th St, 3 years 15,000

McEVOY, Peter, to Jacob Ruppert; 235 West 19th St, demand 2,336

MILLER, Charles E. and wife to Catharine H. Martin; 9th Av, n e corner of 204th St, 1 year 2,500

MULLAND, Mary F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 232 East 22d St, 3 years 1,000

PETERSON, Charles, to James H. McCullagh; Cauldwell Av, w s, 175 ft s of 156th St, ½ year 800

PETERSON, Christian, to Star Co-operative Building & Loan Association; 148th St, s s, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 3 years. 2,500

REED, Mary E., and others, trustees, &c., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 242 West 27th St; also interior lot, begins 212.2 ft e of 8th Av, and 98.9 ft s of 27th St, runs n 88x e 24.10x s 99.5x w 24.10, secures advances 7,000

RELPH, Henrietta to Mary Rowe; Flower St, n w corner of 2d Av; Elizabeth St, s s, 125 ft e of Elliott Av, extends to Old Boston Road, 3 years 3,000

REZZANO, Josephine B., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 135 and 136, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year 800

ROSENBLATT, Samuel and Simon M., to Seaman's Bank for Savings; 248 South St, extending to Water St, 5 years 40,000

SANTACROCE, Phila, to James C. Forbes; Morris Park Av, n s, 1,159.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 1 year 500

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; 8th Av, s w corner of 112th St, 1 year 5,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; 8th Av, w s, 50.8 ft s of 112th St, 1 year 5,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; 112th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 2,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; 112th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 5,000

SNYDER, Charles B. J., to Harriet H. Wilcox; St. James St, n s, 100 ft from w s of Davidson Av, extends to Grand Av, 5 years 10,500

WALKER, Frederick H., to New York Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 145th St, 3 years 85,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Pauline (Schwaab) Kienen 3,500

BELL, Enoch R., to Charles M. Levy 2,000

DUDENSING, Richard, to Carl Fischer 2,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to James M. Wentz 10,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to James M. Wentz 17,500

GRECO, Stefano, to Clarine E. Burby 750

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Moses Weinman 17,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Theo. Poss 1,500

LURCH, Lena, executrix, &c., to John C. Barr 1,800

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow, assigns two mortgages 100

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Hudson City Savings Institution. 7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Hudson City Savings Institution. 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York 30,000

UHLMANN, Frederick, to Henry D. McCord 4,500

WINSLOW, Edward, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 100

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 27.1x100; Orrin D. Person against Kaufman & Glass, owners and contractors 1,962

PEARL ST, 399 and 401; the Berger Manufacturing Company against James Trainor, owner; Maurice Quinlan, contractor. 61

169TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Henry N. Benson, owner and contractor 158

116TH ST, 123 East; Atlantic Terra Cotta Company against Rosaline Finkle and Leopold Holzman, owners; Alexander Finkle, contractor 569

129TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 100; Orrin D. Person against Charles Tange, owner and contractor; Amelia Tange, contractor 1,156

129TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Charles Winkel against Charles Tange, owner and contractor 60

160TH ST, s s, 96 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Heil Brothers against Margaret Radican, owner; Louis G. Leyrer, contractor 130

163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; E. Kretschner & Sons against J. H. Styles, Jr., owner and contractor 522

163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Overbaugh & Camp against John H. Styles, Jr., owner; Edward Styles, contractor 708

165TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x161; Charles Lehman against Daniel J. Murphy, owner and contractor 285

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 165th St, 27.11 x100; Fannie L. Strouse against John E. Darragh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Darlington & Jenkins.

BAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 150x130; John Oehler and another against William Oram and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) Attorney, W. S. Katzenstein.

14TH ST, s w s, 155 ft n w of Prospect Av, 50x 114, two actions; Albert W. Gifford against Sarah H. Chase and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Harris & Corwin.

106TH ST, 415 East; the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against William Seitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Wainwright.

111TH ST, 120 and 122 West; Basile Sabb against Emilie S. De Hierapolis and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

125TH ST, 319 West; Eliza Mulrein against Charles Weisbecker, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorney, E. J. McGanney.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5 7-16
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	26.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@69c; No. 2 red, 71c. No. 2 corn, 33½@34c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33½@34c; No. 2 oats, 22⅞@22½c; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 23@24½c; No. 2 rye, 57½c; No. 2 barley, 38½@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12; Northwestern, $1.13; prime timothy seed, $2.35@2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.40@8; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½@5.32½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; clover, $5.75@$7.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton futures today did not compare favorably with some trade records, but showed some improvement over that of the past few days. Sentiment was bullishly impressed soon after the opening by private crop information, manifestations of firmness in the English market and reports that the movement at interior towns was falling away rapidly. The opening was quiet and firm at last night's prices to an advance of 4 points, this being about the lowest level of the day. Though there were occasional periods of realizing in the late session the undercurrent of sentiment was strongly bullish up to the close, with the market finally firm at a net gain of 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton in Southern markets, (middling quoted,) was reported by special dispatches as follows: Savannah, 5¾c; Wilmington, 6¼c; Norfolk, 6¼c; Baltimore, 6½c; Memphis, 6c; Augusta, 6 1-16@ 6¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.99	5.99	5.99	6.02@6.04
October	6.02	6.07	6.02	6.06@6.07
November	6.07	6.12	6.07	6.11@6.12
December	6.12	6.18	6.12	6.18@
January	6.18	6.24	6.18	6.23@6.24
February	6.24	6.25	6.24	6.26@6.28
March	6.26	6.31	6.26	6.30@6.31
April	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.33@6.35
May	6.34	6.38	6.32	6.37@6.38
June	6.38	6.41	6.36	6.40@6.41
July	6.42	6.42	6.39	6.43@6.44
August	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.45@6.46

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.—Spot cotton quiet and firm; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 3 17-32d. Futures opened quiet and unchanged and closed barely steady at 1½@1 2-64d net advance. December-January, 3 25½@; January-February, 3 25½@; February-March, 3.26@; March-April, 3.26½@; April-May, 3.27@; May-June, 3.28@; June-July, 3.28⅛@; July-August, 3.29@; September, 3.31@; September-October, 3.29@; October-November, 3.27½@; November-December, 3.26@. Manchester—Yarns, moderate demand; cloths dull.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The wool trade here has been brisk in spots this week, several houses have put out big lines of wool, which have been snapped up by the manufacturers. The larger operations have been in territory wools, which have sold on the scoured basis of 50@52c for fine medium and fine. Fleece wools are quiet, but the market holds firm. Australian wools are well cleaned up, and what lots held here are held firm in the absence of sales. The following are the quotations for leading descriptions: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X and above, 29@30c; XX and XX and above, 31@32c; delaine, 33@33½c; No. 1 combing, 33@33½c; No. 2 combing, 31@32c. Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., X Michigan, 30@25½c; No. 1 Michigan combing, 31@32c; No. 2 Michigan combing, 29@30c; No. 1 Illinois combing, 31@32c; No. 2 Illinois combing, 29@30c; X New York, New Hampshire and Vermont, 23@24c; No. 1 New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 28@30c; delaine Michigan, 31@32c. Unwashed medium, &c.: Kentucky and Indiana quarter blood combing, 23@24c; Missouri quarter blood combing, 21@22c; braid combing, 19@20c; Lake and Georgia, 21@22c. Territory wools: Montana and Dakota fine medium and fine, 16@18c; scoured, 50@52c; staple, 55@57c; Utah, Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 16@18c; scoured, 50c; staple, 53@55c; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 16@17c; scoured, 50@52c; medium, 17@18c; scoured, 45@46c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	72⅝	73	72⅝	73
December	75⅝	75¾	75 3-16	75¾
May	78⅝	78⅞	78½	78⅞
Corn—				
September				38⅞
December	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅝
May	35½	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70⅝	70⅝	70¼	70⅝
December	70½	70⅝	70 3-16	70⅝
May	73½	73⅝	73⅛	73½
Corn—				
September	32⅞	34½	32⅞	34⅜
December	28⅞	29 5-16	28⅝	29¼
May	29⅞	30 3-16	29¾	30⅛
Oats—				
September	21 13-16	22¼	21¾	22
December	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅝
May	22½	23 5-16	22⅜	23¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The course of the wheat market was variable within a narrow range (½c) and the volume of business was not large, although showing some improvement on the transactions of yesterday. The local market opened ⅛c higher, and then eased off under large receipts and quite active selling for Chicago account, with cables unsatisfactory and foreigners, while taking no active part, making some operations on the short side of the market. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 74¾c spot; new No. 1 Northern Duluth, 78½c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern Duluth, 76c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern New York, 78¼c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81¼c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—Close: Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, 66½c; December, 67¼c; May, 69⅝c; on track: No. 1 hard, 69¾@68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾@66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾@ 64¼c.

DULUTH, Sept. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70½c; September, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68c; September, 69c; December, 68c; October, 68c; May, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c; ...o. 3 Spring, 62c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 71¾@72c; No. 2 Northern, 68@69c. Rye firm; No. 1, 57¼c. Barley firm; No. 2, 45½c; sample, 41@46c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 38¾c, elevator; 39¼c, delivered, and 40c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 27@27½c; No. 3 oats, 26½c; No. 2 white, 28¾c; No. 3 white, 28c; track mixed, 26¼@28c; track white, 27½@33c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 64½c, spot; State rye, 59@60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 45@50c, delivered, New York.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN, 55@60c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@ $4; Winter straights, $3.30@3.40; Winter patents, $3.55@3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $18.75, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow 90@95c; coarse, 75@77c. FEED—Spring bran bulk, $15@$15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $15.75; middlings, spot, $15.75@$16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17.50, latter white; fine, $15@ $15.25; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $15.50, bulk; oil meal, $26@$26.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clear, $2.50@$2.60. Bran, $10@$10.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$16. BEEF HAMS—$25.50@$26.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6½c; 180-lb, 6¼c; 160-lb, 6¾@6⅝c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 160-lb, 7@7¼c; 140-lb, 6¾@7c; 12-lb, 5⅞@6c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c; Western, greens, 8¾@8¾c; Western S. P., 9¼c; city greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾@ 5c. LARD—$5.65; city, lard, $5.30; refined lard South America, $5.65; Continent, $6; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 5c; Western, 5@5⅛c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard, stearine, 7⅞c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.—Beef—Extra India mess, strong, 63s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Firm; prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 43s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 28s 9d. Bacon—Steady; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 72s. Cheese—American finest, white, 52s; American finest, colored, 53s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 24s 9d; Australian, in London, 25s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 37s 6d. Rosin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6¾d. Linseed Oil—23s.

COFFEE.—The short interest on the Coffee Exchange was somewhat disconcerted in the morning by evidences of a bullish turn in sentiment abroad, and a more confident attitude of local longs. Covering was soon a leading feature of speculation, the settlement of these commitments reaching as far ahead as August, 1900. The market on the call was steady at unchanged prices. An advance of 5 points was soon recorded, and the market held steady to firm pretty much throughout the rest of the session. But while showing much healthier symptoms, the market did not develop speculative energy to speak of. The market at the close was steady in tone, with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September				4.10@4.15
October	4.15	4.15	4.10	4.10@4.15
November	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.15@4.20
December	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.40@4.45
January	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.45@4.50
February				4.55@4.60
March	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65@4.70
April				4.65@4.75
May				4.70@4.80
June				4.75@4.85
July	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85@4.90
August	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos coffee market steady; good average Santos, 5$800; receipts, 44,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 1,168,000 bags. Hamburg, coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net ½ pfennig higher; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre, coffee market opened irregular; unchanged to ¼ higher; at 12 M., ¼f higher; at

SUMMER RESORTS.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—CHARLES LANIER, as Trustee, for Mary L. Schenck, Plaintiff, against BERNHARD ROSENSTOCK, Daniel Seymour, Joseph C. Baldwin, and Arthur Hill, as executors of the last will and testament of George R. Lansing, deceased; Nash Friedman, and "Mary" Friedman, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the defendant Nash Friedman,) Charles Goldberg, Morris Levy, Daniel Bermes, Elizabeth A. Williams, Theodore W. Bayard, Charles Vogt, Jr., Frank H. Vogt, Arthur G. Vogt, Eugene Vogt, Inman Brothers' Construction Company, The National City Bank of Brooklyn, Highland National Bank of Newburgh, Louis Blumgart, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 15th day of June, 1899.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office Address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Nash Friedman and "Mary" Friedman, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the defendant Nash Friedman:)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order made by Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the same day.

Dated August 22d, 1899.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au25-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN M. PENDLETON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM S. PENDLETON, defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated July 7th, 1899.

JOHN A. GROW, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY J. HUMPHREYS, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANCES SCHLINGER, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1899, I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Sons, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City, Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September 9, 1891," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number ninety-three, (93,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, distant, along the same, one hundred and forty-five (145) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Lebanon Street with the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, (which point is also forty-five (45) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Elmwood Place, as laid down on said map, with said westerly side of Clinton Avenue;) running thence westerly, at right angles, and parallel so, to said Clinton Avenue, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with said Clinton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly again at right angles, or nearly so, to said Clinton Avenue, and being part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Clinton Avenue; and thence southerly, along said westerly side of Clinton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject nevertheless to the covenant against nuisances and as to character of buildings contained in the deed recorded in the office of said Register, in Block Series of Conveyances, Section 11, Liber 4, Page 50, so far as it affects said premises.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.
GREENE & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM H. BURKHARDT, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 18th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Sons, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City, Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September 9, 1891," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number ninety-three, (93,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, distant, along the same, one hundred and forty-five (145) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Lebanon Street with the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, (which point is also forty-five (45) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Elmwood Place, as laid down on said map, with said westerly side of Clinton Avenue;) running thence westerly, at right angles, and parallel so, to said Clinton Avenue, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with said Clinton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly again at right angles, or nearly so, to said Clinton Avenue, and being part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Clinton Avenue; and thence southerly, along said westerly side of Clinton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject nevertheless to the covenant against nuisances and as to character of buildings contained in the deed recorded in the office of said Register, in Block Series of Conveyances, Section 11, Liber 4, Page 50, so far as it affects said premises.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.
GREENE & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Lebanon St.

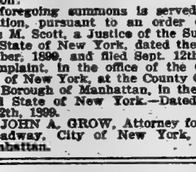

Elmwood Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,653.32, with interest thereon from 13th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $226.83, with interest from 18th day of September, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $200 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALBERT EPDMAN, plaintiff, against FELIX PHILLIPS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Columbus Avenue twenty-five feet and two inches to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1899.
RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.
ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

91st Street.

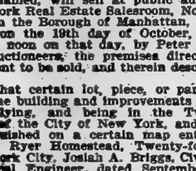

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $10,551.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $548.20, with interest from September 8, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff, is $814.51 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA D. BLISS, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. McKEOWN, (formerly Catharine E. Moore,) and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Prince Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sullivan Street and the northerly line of Prince Street; thence northerly and parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches to the northerly side of Prince Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Prince Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises as were conveyed by Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Eugene H. Westerfeld by deed dated March 24, 1894, and recorded March 27, 1894, in Section 2, Liber 27 of Conveyances, Page 222, Register's office, New York County, and being also known by the street number 177 Prince Street.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.
WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City.

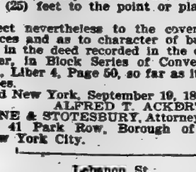

Prince Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-six thousand seven hundred ninety-eight and 05-100 dollars with interest thereon from 20th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred eighty and 02-100 dollars, with interest from July 20, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is five hundred eighty-one and 58-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.
s6-2aw3wW&F&s27

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—SUSAN E. HOYT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. FFENCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the southerly side of Eighty-first Street (now Columbus Avenue) one hundred and eighty-seven feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighty-first Street and Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-first Street nineteen feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-first Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the parties of the first part (Edward Purcell and wife) of, in, and to the land lying in front of said premises to the middle of said Eighty-first Street.—Dated New York, the 28th day of August, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is No. 136 West 81st Street.

West 81st Street.

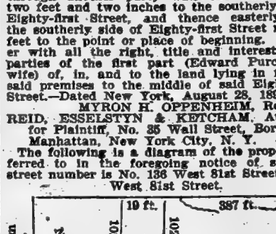

West 80th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $26,441.71, with interest thereon from the 18th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $874.22, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,081.17 and interest.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,377.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HENRY J. HUMPHREYS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry J. Humphreys, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 19, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 25, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 20, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDRIK O. JOHANNESEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Fredrik O. Johannesen of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Fredrik O. Johannesen was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, 44 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 18, 1899.

NO. 1,473.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGO LAHNSTEIN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Hugo Lahnstein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Hugo Lahnstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 19, 1899.

NO. 1,475.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KATHARINE POLLATSCHEK, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Katharine Pollatschek, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Katharine Pollatschek was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 19, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. TINKER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,466.

To the creditors of Charles A. Tinker of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Charles A. Tinker was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 20, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BEALE and WILLIAM M. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of August, 1899.
GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.
HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., Executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEFT and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 206 Broadway, N. Y. C.

RAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. HANCHETT & ISAAC, DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-1aw6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-1aw6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-1aw6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 39 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HARN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-1aw6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR.,
JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-1aw6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 235 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899. Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 235 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-1aw6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next. Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.

JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK,
SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK,
Executors.
JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-1aw6mW

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY CARTER, assigned to Frank L. Zabriskie for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of the above-named Henry Carter, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, the Presiding Justice of the New York Supreme Court, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 22d day of August, 1899.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
PRYOR & TRUAX, Attorneys for Assignee, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au23-1aw6mW

TO THE CREDITORS OF AND PERSONS having claims against the Metropolitan Building Company:

Take notice that by virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, dated the fourteenth day of August, 1899, and of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, you are required to present to the Receivers below named and make proof of your respective claims against the Metropolitan Building Company, an insolvent corporation, within two months from the date of said first-named order; and if you fail to do so you may be barred from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation.

Claims must be in writing, and may be presented to Henry Fuster, Receiver, at his office, No. 259 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., or to Edward H. Fallows, Receiver, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated August 22, 1899.
HENRY FUSTER,
EDWARD H. FALLOWS, } Receivers.
au25-1aw6mW

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of HASTINGS CARD AND PAPER COMPANY, assigned to John W. Axford, for benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John W. Axford, Assignee of above-named Hastings Card and Paper Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Judge of the said Supreme Court, this fifth day of September, 1899.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
GEORGE M. BROOKS, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. s5-law6mW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK to all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the New York Supreme Court, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Manhattan Borough, on the 8th day of November, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Herman G. Lever, sole surviving partner of the above-named Samuel T. Skidmore, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed, Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 12th day of September, 1899.

[Seal:] WM. SOEMER, Clerk.
ISAAC N. MILLER, Att'y for Assignee, 293 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. s20-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated August 10th, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLOTTE M. DIOSSY, GEORGE S. DIOSSY, and ROBERT D. DIOSSY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of The Diossy Law Book Company, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said firm, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Chas. Coleman Miller, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 5th day of November, 1899.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.
WILLIAM H. POWELL, Assignee.
CHAS. COLEMAN MILLER, Attorney for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, New York City. au22-1aw6mW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TRADE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supre

PUBLIC SCHOOL MATTERS

Meetings of the Trustees of the City and Normal Colleges.

MORE STUDENTS THIS TERM

Property for the New City College Will Be Condemned Unless Owners Accept Offers Decided On.

Meetings of the Trustees of the College of the City of New York and of the Normal College were held yesterday afternoon in the Board of Education Building. The City College opened for the new term on Monday with 1,732 pupils in their seats. The majority of these, about 1,000, were in the four upper classes.

Since President Webb assumed charge of the college the attendance of seniors has increased 300 per cent. and of juniors from 47 to 195 per cent. The need of a larger college building grows each year more pressing. There are 2,053 names on the roll call. Under ordinary circumstances from 15 to 20 per cent. of the total number would not report, but President Webb said yesterday that this year's proportion of absentees would be much smaller than usual.

The Normal College opened last Thursday with an attendance of 2,650 pupils, which is 150 more than last year's attendance. There will be two additional teachers this year—one transferred from the post of Secretary and Librarian to a class of pedagogy and history and the other appointed to a class in literature.

At the meeting of the City College Trustees a report was read from Deputy Controller Daly, in reply to a request from the Executive Committee of the college Trustees, stating that the bonds issued for the new City College property amounted to $601,250, the proceeds from their sale amounted to $610,406.51, and there was a balance of $25,103.21.

Vernon M. Davis, who presided, said, in its efforts to secure a suitable site for the City College on Convent Avenue, the Executive Committee had met with great obstacles. Certain owners having rights to property there had demanded from $91,000 to $93,000 for it. This sum was so unreasonable that their offer could not be accepted, and it was decided the best way to secure the property in dispute would be by condemnation proceedings. It was further decided, however, to make the owners fair and reasonable offers, and to allow them a reasonable time to accept or refuse these offers.

Trustee Dresser then moved that $10,000 be offered E. K. James for his rights in property at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; that $25,000 be offered George W. Martin and James H. Fancher for rights to property at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; that $5,000 be offered Walter D. Starr for rights to property at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; that $30,000 be offered Sophia Stewart for her rights to property at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Convent Avenue, and that a reasonable sum be offered for the rights of Edward J. King at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Oct. 2 is the limit set for replies to these offers. Chairman Davis said the prices named had been fixed after consultation with the Corporation Counsel's expert.

Trustee Adams acted as Chairman of the meeting of the Normal College Trustees. The offer of Helen H. Watts, on behalf of the descendants of William Wood, to give $1,000 to the Normal College, the interest to be devoted to the purchase of a gold medal annually for the scholar showing the most progress in French, was accepted.

The report of the Executive Committee, asking $175,000 for expenses this year, was adopted. This is the sum asked last year. On motion of President Hunter, it was decided to include the training department pupils in those who are to take part in the Dewey parade.

The Central Board will meet on Sept. 27. The most important matter to come up before it will be the budget for this year. The board for the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx will meet this afternoon.

Evening School No. 70 Open.

Evening School No. 70, located at 207 East Seventy-fifth Street, has opened for the registration of students. The subjects to be taught are bookkeeping, phonography, drawing, penmanship, arithmetic, and English grammar. There will also be classes in which foreigners can learn English. The school is for men and boys over sixteen years of age.

THE RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT.

Mr. Whalen's Letter Suggesting Changes Is Nearly Ready—Wants Commission's Counsel Dismissed.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has almost completed his letter to the Rapid Transit Commissioners making suggestions for changes in the form of contract, and this letter Mr. Whalen said yesterday will be presented to the commission, which will meet to-morrow.

It is likely that Mr. Whalen will at the same time suggest that the Rapid Transit Commissioners dismiss their special counsel, Albert B. Boardman, of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, and E. M. Shepard, of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden. The Corporation Counsel is of the opinion that the city's Law Department can attend to all the law business of the city, including that connected with the building of the rapid transit system, and he regards the employment of the separate counsel as an unnecessary expense. This is also the opinion of the Mayor, who on every occasion on which the Rapid Transit Commissioners have asked for money to pay their counsel has stated in no vague terms his opposition to such an expenditure.

Under the Rapid Transit act the Commissioners have power to employ their own counsel, and although this is a matter over which Mr. Whalen has no jurisdiction it is likely that his opinion and desires, especially at a time when the administration and the commission are nearly in harmony, will have considerable weight with the Commissioners. It is said that while Mr. Whalen will seek to have all special counsel dismissed, he will yield to pressure and permit one of them to be retained. If any one goes, it was said yesterday, it will be Mr. Boardman, against whose firm Tammany Hall has many grievances. Since the creation of the commission, in 1891, its counsel fees have amounted to over $200,000.

NEW BUILDING CODE HEARING.

Council Will Listen to Complaints Next Week—R. W. Gilder Wants Tenement Regulations Amended.

The Committee on Affairs of Boroughs of the Council, to which was referred the new building code, will give a hearing on it next week, notice of which will be made public later. At this and subsequent hearings Councilman McGarry, the Chairman of the committee, says every person who objects to any part of the code will have ample opportunity to present objections.

President Guggenheimer says he will not be content unless the code is thoroughly discussed. "I know that there is a great deal of opposition to hasty action on this matter," Mr. Guggenheimer said, "for I have received hundreds of letters asking for further hearings from architects and other interested persons. If I can have my way, the committee will have the members of the commission which framed the code present to reply to any objections that may be presented."

Richard Watson Gilder, who is a member of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, said last night he hoped something can be done to amend the tenement regulations in the new building code. "It is very fortunate," he said, "that the 'jamming through' of so vitally unfortunate a series of regulations as that contained in the new building code has been thwarted. On such legislation as this the health and general safety of our people depend.

"I fear tenement house conditions may be very unfortunately influenced by the new definition. Under this definition there seems to be opportunity for dangerous and damaging evasions. In actual practice it would be difficult to point out just where any serious harm is done by the affliction of the tenement-house building regulations to so-called apartment houses. People living in the latter are entitled, for instance, to light and air as well as the ordinary tenement-house population, and as a matter of fact, there is a tendency in the better class of houses to run down into an inferior and more crowded domicile. Under the new definition it would not take long before a way were found of changing tenement houses to apartment houses, for the purpose of evading wise and proper restrictions.

"It was earnestly hoped that the new code would work an advance in tenement-house construction, and public assurance was given that suggestions made in this direction had been adopted. But I fail to find these suggestions embodied in the code. It is gratifying to see that the press of the city has taken hold of this matter. If our officials betray the trust reposed in them, the public is sure to be well informed of the betrayal."

Mr. Gilder thinks too much discretion is left by the proposed code to the Commissioners of Buildings. "This spirit seems to pervade the entire code," he added. "Many of the provisions and regulations are limited by the discretionary power lodged in the Commissioners. Of course, if we were always to have competent Commissioners this would not be so bad, but if we are to have incompetent Commissioners, too much discretionary power is dangerous."

Big Sale of City Bonds.

Controller Coler yesterday advertised a sale of $7,269,107.32 of city bonds, bearing 3½ per cent. interest and payable in gold in thirty years, to take place on Oct. 3. These bonds are for the following purposes: Hall of Records, $1,950,000; street and park opening, $1,849,107.32; dock improvements, $1,000,000; Croton watershed protection, $400,000; new aqueduct, $1,500,000, and purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, $570,000.

Board of Aldermen Adjourns.

The Board of Aldermen was to have held a stated meeting yesterday, but as a quorum was not present President Woods adjourned the meeting until next Tuesday. Most of the members of the board were in attendance upon the primary elections. The Council will meet this afternoon.

LEGAL NOTES.

DIVORCED MOTHER TO SEE HER CHILDREN.—William S. Douglass, pending his suit for absolute divorce from his wife, Elizabeth S. Douglass, made an agreement with her that she should see their two children at stated intervals. When the divorce was awarded him this permission to see the children was not embodied in the decree. The mother, who had meantime married a Mr. Oakes, with whom it was charged she had had unlawful relations, recently made application to the Supreme Court to have the decree modified so as to provide that she might visit her children. Justice Stover yesterday gave a decision in favor of the mother. The father having allowed the mother to see the children before the decree, Justice Stover says he ought not to object to her seeing them now. "If, as claimed," he said, "it was after the decree the agreement was made, the plaintiff knew then the conditions as well as now, and if the children were not injured by such society then, I see no reason why they will be now. The primary concern of the court is the welfare of the children, and the plaintiff having with full knowledge of the conditions agreed with the defendant that she might see the children, ought to be held to his stipulation. It is true the defendant has forfeited her rights as a wife, but unless the children are to be injuriously affected, the natural desire of the mother to see and enjoy the society of her children, even although under restrictions, can, it seems to me, be gratified. Of course, were I satisfied that the children would be in any way injured, I should not exercise the power to permit the mother to visit them, but there are many circumstances connected with this case which lead me to believe that the children will not be in any way injured by visits from their mother under such restrictions as have been heretofore had."

TRAVELER INJURED BY DETACHED TELEPHONE WIRE.—In an action brought by Mary E. Fitch to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by her through the alleged negligence of the Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company, it appeared on the trial that a falling tree, uprooted during a severe windstorm, dragged one of the company's wires, which extended across a public highway, about midway between the villages of Oxford and Norwich, in Chenango County, from the pole to which it was fastened, and held it at such a height above the highway that it was not dangerous to passers-by. On the next morning an employe of the Overseer of Highways attached the wire to another tree, leaving it suspended about ten feet above the highway. On the morning of the third day thereafter there was considerable wind, and the wire, having from some unexplained cause become dislodged from the tree to which it was attached, came in contact with the top of a carriage in which the plaintiff was riding. This resulted in the carriage being overturned, and the plaintiff being injured. It also appeared that the wire in question at no time touched the ground, so as to break the circuit and apprise the company of its condition, and that the company was not aware of such condition until at or about the time of the happening of the accident. Judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff for $600, has been reversed on appeal to the Third Appellate Division, that tribunal holding that as the company could not reasonably have anticipated the happening of the accident in question, it was under no obligation to adopt a system of supervision to guard against it, and that under the circumstances the defendant was not chargeable with negligence. Justice Merwin dissented.

Reception to Zionist Delegates.

A popular reception in honor of the American delegates to the third Zionist Congress, recently held at Basel, Switzerland, will be tendered by the New York Zionists' Federation at Cooper Union Hall next Sunday evening. Dr. J. I. Bluestone, President of the New York Federation, will preside. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell of the Temple Emanu-El, Prof. Richard Gotthell of Columbia University, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise of the Madison Avenue Temple, Prof. N. Solis-Cohen of the University of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Pereira Mendes of the Portuguese Synagogue, and the Hon. N. Taylor Phillips.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

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To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

While standing in front of one of our stores, our shoe-buyer recently counted forty-one men passers by—eleven of whom had bunions and a look of resigned misery.

Only convention prevented his telling them of our famous bunion shoe—not a pretty name, or a specially pretty shoe; but comfortable to the most tender feet; $3.50.

But a peep at our windows will tell you that we have all good kinds of shoes for man or boy.

What about Fall overcoats? $15 to $32.

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Liberty Satin Cloth and Broadcloth in new Cameo tints.

Ice-Cloth Crystaline, —plain, or with accompanying fabric embroidered with small steel beads, in accordance with the latest mode for corsage or trimming.

Black Satin Cloth with Vesting dots of Red, Blue and Gray.

Venetian Cloth, with satin ribbon stripes,—in new shades of Automobile Red, Light Gray, Biscuit, Tan, Navy and Brown.

Ladies' Tailoring material, —new Cloth patterns.

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Our clothes look well to-day, to-morrow, and all season—the cheapest in the end.

Men's Autumn Suits, $15 to $35.

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White Yachting Shirts, $1.50.
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An Imported Derby, $4.

Custom Tailoring, too.

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BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

CHARLES P. DALY DEAD

Ex-Chief Justice of Court of Common Pleas Expires Suddenly.

INCIDENTS OF HIS CAREER

Beginning Life as a Mechanic's Apprentice, He Occupied the Bench 42 Years—Famous Decisions.

A distinguished, respected, and useful personality in New York life was removed yesterday in the death of Charles P. Daly, ex-Chief Justice of the old Court of Common Pleas, which occurred at his Summer home, in North Haven, near Sag Harbor, L. I. Ex-Judge Daly's death was unexpected, although he was in his eighty-fourth year. Apparently in comfortable health on Monday, he was stricken with apoplexy at 9 o'clock that evening and died at 2 A. M. yesterday morning.

Since the death of his wife about four years ago ex-Judge Daly had failed perceptibly in his physical powers, although his mental vigor remained unimpaired. As was his custom, he had spent the Summer at North Haven, in the companionship of old friends. He went out driving last Sunday, and again on Monday. When he returned to his house late Monday afternoon he remarked that he felt very well, and appeared to be in his normal condition.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock ex-Justice Daly was observed by a member of the household to be lying apparently unconscious in a reclining chair. He made no reply when spoken to, and medical aid was summoned. Dr. J. Richard Taylor, for many years Justice Daly's attending physician, was by his side within a few minutes, but the aged jurist was beyond the reach of the physician's skill. He was carried to his bed, where he remained unconscious until his death. The only persons at his bedside were Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Father Mahon of the Roman Catholic Church at Sag Harbor, and the family housekeeper.

News of ex-Justice Daly's death was sent as soon as possible to Henry R. Hoyt of this city, the dead man's law partner, and husband of his only niece. Mr. Hoyt left for North Haven yesterday noon to take charge of the funeral arrangements.

Many earnest expressions of regret and sorrow were heard as the intelligence of the death of this distinguished citizen spread throughout this city yesterday.

A native of New York City, Charles Patrick Daly was born Oct. 31, 1816. His parents had emigrated from Ireland in 1814. The elder Daly died while Charles was a boy of tender years, and the lad thus bereaved was obliged to leave school and set about earning his own living. Two of his schoolmates at that time were John McCloskey, afterward Cardinal, and James T. Brady, the famous advocate. Young Daly went to Savannah, Ga., where he found a situation as a clerk. Overwork and bad treatment soon aroused a spirit of discontent within him, and he shipped as a sailor before the mast.

HIS CAREER AS A SAILOR.

During his three years' career as a sailor, Charles P. Daly visited many distant parts of the world and developed the love of geographical research which was to play so important a part in his subsequent life. He was present at the siege and capture of Algiers in 1830. Upon his return to New York young Daly apprenticed himself in a mechanical trade. While he devoted his best efforts to the service of his master in the working hours, he turned his attention in the evenings to the improvement of his mind. He joined a literary society and soon developed into an earnest and eloquent debater. When his indentures expired, he accepted a previously proffered offer to enter the law office of his friend, William Sculle, as a student.

Young Daly's first yearly salary as a law student was $150. He slept in the office, studied hard, and made rapid progress. At that time the court rules required a student to study seven years before admission to the bar, but young Daly labored so diligently that after three years Mr. Rowley, the senior member of the firm, convinced that he was fully competent to practice, moved before Chief Justice Nelson that the seven-year-old rule be relaxed and that the young lawyer be admitted to practice. This motion was granted in 1839. Soon afterward Mr. Daly formed a law partnership with Mr. McElrath, who was subsequently associated with Horace Greeley in The New York Tribune. His ability, sound knowledge of the law, and eloquence as an advocate speedily brought Mr. Daly into notice as a practitioner. After four years of practice he was elected, in 1843, to the State Legislature, and while serving his term he was offered the Democratic nomination for Congress, which he declined, saying that he preferred his profession to politics.

In 1844 the term of Judge Inglis of the Court of Common Pleas expired. These Judges were at that time appointed by the Governor, and although Judge Inglis was a candidate for reappointment, Gov. Bouck appointed Daly on the recommendation of ex-Gov. Marcy. That position he held for forty-two years. In 1846 an amendment to the State Constitution made the office elective, and Judge Daly was with little opposition elected to succeed himself. He was re-elected four times, being chosen in 1858 to succeed Judge Ingraham as Chief Justice of the court.

HATED BY TWEED RING.

Judge Daly's upright and fearless course on the bench made him obnoxious to the Tweed ring, and in 1871, when his term was about to expire, the Tweed politicians bestirred themselves energetically to defeat his renomination. They openly avowed that they had no use for such a Judge. About that time, however, THE NEW YORK TIMES printed its crushing exposure of Tweed and his corrupt followers. The ring was broken up, and then happened what, up to that period, had never been known before. Judge Daly was nominated to succeed himself for a term of fourteen years, not only by all factions of the Democracy, but by the Republicans, and every vote cast in the City of New York for the judiciary that year was cast for Charles P. Daly.

In 1885 Chief Justice Daly was retired from the bench under the constitutional age limit. His retirement was marked by a general meeting of the members of the New York bar, held Dec. 30, 1885, presided over by ex-President Chester A. Arthur, at which elaborate resolutions expressing respect and friendship for the retiring Justice were adopted. On the evening of the same day Justice Daly was the honored guest at a banquet in Delmonico's, where his hosts were all of the Judges of the courts of New York City and County.

During his long service on the bench Judge Daly rendered many important decisions and interpreted principles of law which have since become recognized as standard authority in this and other States. One of the most notable cases tried before him was that of the seven prisoners indicted for complicity in the Macready riots at the Astor Place Theatre in May, 1849. Judge Daly, although the youngest of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, was chosen to take the place of the Recorder on this occasion. According to the custom of that day, two Aldermen, one a Democrat and one a Whig, were designated to sit with the Judge, and they had equal authority and could overrule him. Judge Daly, being a Democrat, the friends of the accused, relying on his acting with the Democratic Alderman, felt sure that the prisoners would be acquitted. They soon, however, had reason to change their estimate of the man, who was sitting as a Judge pure and simple, and not as a politician. As the trial proceeded, a decision was called for on a certain point, and Judge Daly, anxious to discover the leaning of the Whig, appealed to him on the question at issue. With the Whig Alderman's answer was sealed the doom of the rioters, so far as the court was concerned. The Whig said: "Judge, I have been watching you since this trial began. You understand your duty and mean to do right. Don't ask me any questions. Try the case fairly in the interests of justice, and I will stand by you to the end."

In this memorable case it became necessary to interpret for the first time in this State the law against rioting. A popular sentiment prevailed that no man ought to be punished for participating in a riot in this Republic. Judge Daly, in his charge to the jury, pronounced this doctrine monstrous. A rioter, he declared, was a despot, and despotism must be kept down at all hazards. Judge Daly interpreted the law strongly against riot, and his interpretation has held good ever since.

A STANCH UNION DEMOCRAT.

Justice Daly's usefulness as a citizen was not confined to his great services on the bench. When the war of the rebellion began he was a Union Democrat, and he spoke eloquently in public in defense of the integrity of the Union. He was frequently in consultation with President Lincoln and members of his Cabinet, who often sought his legal advice, and generally acted upon it. A few evenings after the seizure of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners to England, Judge Daly was dining with Chief Justice Chase, when the question of the right to take these two men from a British vessel was discussed. The popular feeling was strongly against giving the rebel ambassadors up on the demand of England. Judge Daly was asked by Chief Justice Chase for his opinion, and he said: "I think we shall have to surrender them. Their seizure would be perfectly justifiable under the English law, but not under our own. I think that our cases are against us." Secretary Seward agreed with Judge Daly's view, and surrendered Mason and Slidell.

Besides winning fame as a lawyer and a Judge, Charles P. Daly became widely known as a scientist and a man of letters. He was an intimate acquaintance of Lord Brougham and Baron von Humboldt. In a letter to his friend Chevalier Bunsen, Baron von Humboldt wrote of Judge Daly: "Few men have left upon me such an impression of high intelligence on subjects of universal interest, and in the judgment of apparently opposite directions of character among the nations that inhabit the ever-narrowing Atlantic basin."

For more than thirty-four years Justice Daly was President of the American Geographical Society, and the annual addresses he delivered before that society rank among the valuable contributions to geographical literature. Judge Daly was a great lover of books, and he had a library of more than 12,000 volumes. He wrote and published several books, his principal works being "A History of Naturalization and of its Laws in Different Countries," "The Judicial Tribunals of New York from 1623 to 1846," "The Origin and History of Institutions for the Promotion of Useful Arts by Industrial Exhibitions," "The First Settlement of the Jews in North America," "When Was the Drama Introduced in America?" "What We Knew of Maps and Map Making Before the Time of Mercator," "The Nature, Extent, and History of the Surrogates Court in New York State," and "Comparisons Between Ancient and Modern Banking Systems." Judge Daly visited Europe several times, and was an honorary member of nearly all of the foreign geographical societies. In 1860 Columbia College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

In 1856 Judge Daly was married to Maria Lydig, a member of an old and respected New York family. Mrs. Daly died about four years ago. Since his retirement from the bench Judge Daly had been the senior member of the law firm of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, but he engaged in very little court practice. He was of a sociable disposition, and was a member of many clubs, including the Century, Union, Authors', Players, and City. He belonged to nearly all of the scientific and educational associations in this city.

Ex-Justice Daly is believed to have left a large estate. His town house at 84 Clinton Place is a commodious and handsomely furnished mansion, and his Summer villa was one of the notable places in North Haven. He was one of the first of the prominent men to establish his Summer home at North Haven, and it was largely due to his efforts that the place became a Summer resort.

Ex-Justice Daly's remains will be shipped from Sag Harbor to-morrow and brought to Manhattan. No arrangements for the funeral were made known at Sag Harbor.

Boy Prisoner's Daring Escape.

Toney Dessino, a fourteen-year-old Italian boy living at 32 Thompson Street, was sentenced yesterday morning to the Catholic Protectorate for stealing a pie. While he was being held in the Gerry society room in the Criminal Courts Building he crawled over the iron bars of a window in the room, jumped thirty-five feet to the pavement in his bare feet, and was off like a deer. The police are looking for him.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Clergymen Who Were Opposed to Dr. Briggs Will Take Action.

An echo of last Spring's controversy in the Episcopal Church of this diocese over the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs is likely to be heard at the Diocesan Convention next Wednesday. On the day preceding the convention the clergymen who opposed the ordination of Dr. Briggs will hold a meeting at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Van Winkle, rector of St. Clement's Church, at 25 West Ninth Street, for the purpose of deciding upon a plan of action.

It is understood that as a protest against the action of the Standing Committee of the diocese in approving the credentials of Dr. Briggs the following opposition ticket will be put in the field at the convention:

Clerical members—The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey, the Rev. Dr. R. F. Crary.
Lay members—George MacCulloch Miller, George Zabriskie, William Bispham, and Capt. A. T. Mahan.

Of the men whose names are on this ticket only the Rev. Dr. Dix and Messrs. Miller and Zabriskie are members of the present Standing Committee, and it is said that all of them were opposed to the ordination of Dr. Briggs. The members of the committee to whose re-election opposition is expected on account of their attitude in the Briggs case are the Rev. Dr. Octavius Appleton, rector of St. George's Church, Newburg; the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris, rector of St. Mary's Church, Scarborough, and Secretary of the diocese; the Rev. Dr. J. Shaw Shipman, rector of Christ Church, New York; S. Nicholson Kane of St. James's Parish, Hyde Park, and Herman C. von Post of St. Mary's, Manhattanville.

KANAWHA BEATS MONMOUTH.

The Yacht Proves Too Much for the Harbor Flier in a Close Race.

The craft which has this season coveted the laurels held by the fleet steamers Monmouth and Sandy Hook of the Long Branch service is the new steam yacht Kanawha, built by the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. of Morris Heights. This fast steam yacht, the property of John P. Duncan, beat the Monmouth a month or more ago, and yesterday morning she tried conclusions with her again.

The Monmouth left her pier at Atlantic Highlands at 8 A. M. yesterday with 200 passengers. The Kanawha lay out a distance ready for a brush. She got under way as the Monmouth came out from her pier, and then commenced the race. At the Southwest Spit the Kanawha began to draw ahead. The yacht was soon a length in the lead, and by the time they reached the bell buoy at the inner end of the Swash Channel she was three lengths ahead. The men in her engine room, it is said, had been promised a substantial reward should the yacht win, and were encouraged by liberal draughts of stimulants. Then the steam pipe of the Kanawha got out of order, and the yacht slowed down a bit.

The Monmouth began to forge ahead. There was great excitement then aboard both craft. Those on the yacht were holding their breath, while the engineers were gettings things to rights. It was a matter of only a few moments. The pipe was fixed and the yacht was in the race again.

The Kanawha soon overhauled her antagonist, and passing Quarantine she was two lengths ahead. Still on up the upper bay they came, everything afloat giving them a wide berth. Off the Battery there was a slowing down, and the yacht swung around so as to land her party. She was four or five lengths ahead then. The Monmouth made the run from her pier at Atlantic Highlands to Pier 8 North River on the trip yesterday morning in 57 minutes.

Of course there was no time taken and no starting or finishing line, but it was interesting to note that the Monmouth made a speed of 18.157 knots.

Answer to a Correspondent.

A READER.—There is an ordinance forbidding the shaking of rugs and carpets in back yards. In Section 119 of the Sanitary Code of the Board of Health occurs the following: "No mat, carpet, or cloth shall be shaken or beaten, nor any cloth, yarn, garment or material, or substance, be scoured, cleaned or hung * * * in any street or public place, or where it or particles therefrom, or set in motion thereby, will pass into any such street or public place or into any occupied premises."

The last clause of the ordinance applies to the shaking of carpets in back yards.

"Cold-catching" is always serious, but in its incipiency, it is always curable with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Merino Underwear Dep't.

Children's Underwear.

Fine quality English Merino Vests and Drawers. Medium and heavy weight for Fall and Winter,

85 cents each.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WHITE MAHOGANY.

Do you know it, with its aristocratic air, its soft, golden tints, its liking for delicate tones? Our designs are—

For those who want the keynote simplicity,—plainly but highly polished with tasteful colored lines.

For those who want moderate richness, artistically inlaid in soft browns and greens and set in panels, the markings of the wood made to form delightful designs.

For those who want it as beautiful as art can make it, it is exquisitely carved and delicately inlaid in a beautiful Louis XV. suite.

Just the right colorings to set them off in Axminster Carpetings at 85 cts. a yd. (value $1.25.)

Birch and maple too, are at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Sale of Furniture! | Sale of Furniture!

O'Neill's.

A Sale of

Dining Room Furniture!

(THIRD FLOOR.)

We place on sale to-day a special lot of Extension Tables, Sideboards and Chairs, all reliable goods from the best manufacturers. A glance at the prices will tell you they are unusually cheap—cheaper than you could purchase them for in any other store in New York.

Extension Tables.

Golden Oak, 44-inch Square Top, heavy frame, handsome fluted legs, highly polished,

☞ Regular value 13.00.

Special 9.75

Sideboards.

A carload of them just in, all Golden Oak, in the new Fall designs, all high grade in material, finish, and construction. Regular price would be $20.00, $25.00, and $30.00. Special,

16.98, 18.75 and 19.98

Dining Chairs.

A large lot of Golden Oak Chairs, full size, box seats, elegant designs and beautifully polished.

☞ Regular price 3.00.

Special 1.98

We also offer in connection with this sale a large lot of Fancy Rockers.

All new designs in Golden Oak, Mahogany, Birch, and Flemish.

☞ Regular value 4.00.

Special 2.75

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

☞ All Cash Purchases delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City (except bicycles and sewing machines.)

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Men's Medium Weight Shirts and Drawers, Camel's Hair, Natural & White, at $1.00 per Garment.

Regular Value, $1.50.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

ERIE CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

State Commerce Commission Listens to Plans for Aiding Navigation Through the State.

The State Commerce Commission held a meeting yesterday, when a hearing was given to Charles E. Wheeler of the Cleveland Steel Canalboat Company. This company was formed five years ago, and has taken an extremely important share of the Erie Canal trade. The company was the first to enter the field with steel boats, employing four steamers and fifteen consorts.

Mr. Wheeler expressed himself to the commission as decidedly opposed to the schemes suggested of late for improving the Erie Canal by widening the locks, advocating rather the completion of the improvements already begun by the State under the nine-million-dollar act. He also advocated the establishment, either by the State or city, of better terminal facilities in New York. He said that his firm was at present forced continually to refuse high-class traffic for the reason that there is not a single shed pier in this city where high-class goods can be landed, canalboats being forced to put up with open piers. Even these were scarce.

The proposal submitted by Mr. Wheeler was to build pontoons in the shape of great dry docks, to be used in transporting Erie Canal boats on the lake, thus saving the extra expense of breaking bulk at Buffalo when shipments are made over the canal in either direction. These pontoons are planned to be built of steel and to be capable of taking on board six ordinary canalboats. The pontoon is to be propelled by its own steam. It was explained that by thus taking the ordinary canalboats safely over the lake it would be possible to reach Cleveland with the Erie Canal boats and successfully compete with the railroads. As six trunk lines centre in Cleveland, it is a much better point from which to secure differential rates than Buffalo.

It was incidentally brought out that, with the building of such pontoons, the steel canalboat, which is an experiment begun on the Erie Canal only a few years ago, would go out of existence. The superiority of the steel boat over that of wood is its ability to navigate the lake after leaving the canal. But whereas the steel structure costs $8,000, the wooden boat of the same tonnage costs but $2,000. The use of the pontoons would make the wooden canalboat as serviceable as that of steel.

The commission will report upon the proposal on Nov. 1. A meeting of the commission will be held to-day, when representatives of the International Elevator Company will be heard.

WANT TO DRIVE PATROL WAGONS

Union Drivers Object to Policemen Handling the Reins.

Several organizations of drivers, it was reported yesterday, intend petitioning the Police Commissioners to employ their members as drivers of patrol wagons. They claim that the policemen who are employed as drivers cannot perform the patrol duties for which they are employed, and that it is not fair to the unions that the policemen should be allowed to do work which belongs to regular teamsters.

The Liberty Dawn Association lately made a similar complaint, and was told by the Police Commissioners that they could not employ members of the drivers' union without securing a change in the civil service regulations.

Killed Going Home from a Funeral.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Robert Bennett of Short Track, near Nunda, was struck while driving across the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tracks at Moscow last evening by the express and almost instantly killed. Bennett had been attending a funeral and was on his way home. He stopped at the crossing to let a freight train pass and then drove upon the tracks in front in the express.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House,
THE WHITE SQUADRON,
Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M.,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE,
IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.
Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 15, 25, 50c. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE & GREATEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. DOLAN and LENHARR. CRESSY and DAYNE.
30 others. Cont. Perf. 15,25,50c. Ladies, Afts., 10c.
SEPT. 25 Peerless IDA FULLER in FIRE her DANCES.

THE NEW YORK, THE MAN IN THE MOON. B'way, 44th-45th Sts. 6th BIG MONTH. To-Night POSITIVE DEBUT OF MARGUERITE Cornille
TO-NIGHT in the AERIAL GROVE. Roof covered and Comfortable. Immense Variety 8:30 to midnight.
SPECIAL MATS. DEWEY DAYS. Reg. Mat. Sat.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVS. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3rd year Monday, Oct. 2, Wagner's "DIE MEISTERSINGER," first time in English. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Box office open Thursday, Sept. 21, for subscribers only. Monday, Sept. 25, Special Dewey Week Attraction. WE-UNS OF TENNESSEE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Matinées Wed. & Sat.
AOA COLLEY. RANSONE. CAMILLA URSO, Bros. de Courcey, Burton's Leapers, ED. LAURI, Mlle. Florizel, & Other Big Acts.
TO-DAY, MATINEE 50c.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.
....Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER.....

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way
Evgs. 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES BEGIN SEPT. 27.
JOHN DREW in The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Ev'g. 8:10. Matinée Saturday.
Last 2 weeks. Charles Frohman Presents
MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA
Matinée Wed., Sept. 27, instead of Sept. 30.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric. B'way & 44th St.
EV'GS, 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY.
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way.
Matinées To-day and Saturday.
Evenings, 8:30. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.
Matinées, 2:15.
"A Successful Laugh-Loosener."—Evg. World.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON
In a New Opera Comique,
CYRANO de BERGERAC.
Matinee Wed., Sept. 27th, instead Sat., Sept. 30th.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. EVGS. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY.
WILLIE COLLIER In MR. SMOOTH. LAST 6 TIMES.
Next Monday, the new American Farcical Comedy, A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c.
THURSDAY, GRAND WAGNER PROGRAMME.

DEWEY PARADE.—Reservoir Grand Stand, 5th Av., 40th to 42d St.; reserved seats, $5; boxes, $50. On sale at Tyson's, 377 Av. Hotels; Gilsey, Waldorf-Astoria. Telephone, 682-18. Miller's, 120 Bro

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cooler.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,507. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks erratic.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c.; cash cotton, 6 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—England is straining every nerve to move her troops to South Africa. She is unprepared for war, and her condition is said to be like that of the United States just before the blockade of Havana. The preparations of the Boers are said to be complete. A London paper says that President Krüger has cabled an appeal to the Queen to prevent bloodshed. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, in addressing his constituents, said England cannot claim sovereignty, nor can the Transvaal claim independence; both sides have made statements which cannot be maintained by either. Beerbohm Tree's new play, "King John," was successfully presented in London. Perry Belmont and a number of other prominent Americans and Englishmen sailed for New York on the Teutonic yesterday. An anchor and buoy marked "Andrée Polar Expedition" was found on King Charles Island, north of Sweden. The commander of the Detroit reports that the situation in Venezuela is very critical; he sailed for Puerto Cabello, where, it is believed, a decisive battle is impending between the rebels under Gen. Castro and the Government troops. The Lorraine, a new French liner, 580 feet long, was successfully launched at St. Nazaire, France. At the trial in Belgrade of Knezevic, who attempted to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia, the prisoner formally exculpated the Radical leaders who were accused with him.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Yesterday in a bank at Palatine, near Chicago, Walter Lawton attacked the cashier, F. J. Filbert, with a tack hammer, mortally injuring him. In the attempt to capture the assailant he was shot in the abdomen, and may die. The motive was revenge.

Page 2.

John C. Sheehan's friends assert they have proof that Chief Devery's brother and Detective Grady openly boasted they would "do up" the Ninth's leader just before they invaded the Pequod Club and started the fight yesterday morning.

Page 3.

It was decided yesterday to postpone the breakfast at Claremont in honor of Admiral Dewey until Monday, Oct. 2, if it is not entirely abandoned, so that the land parade on Sept. 30 may start at 11 o'clock instead of 1 o'clock.

Page 4.

The Mazet committee again took up the Ramapo contract yesterday, although it made short excursions into the general field of administrative work.

Page 5.

The Anti-Trust Conference projected by Gov. Sayers of Texas opened its meeting in St. Louis yesterday.

Four girls who drank birch beer in Hoboken on Monday night were made seriously ill. One of them has been unconscious ever since.

Page 8.

The New Yorks defeated the Pittsburg baseball nine at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Brooklyns were beaten by the St. Louis team at Washington Park.

Rear Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick watched the Shamrock sail yesterday. They were guests of Sir Thomas Lipton on board the Erin, which followed the yacht.

There is great interest among golf enthusiasts in the Westbrook tourney, which began near Islip, L. I., yesterday. R. C. Watson won the lowest score medal, with Harry B. Hollins second.

Miss Yatman finished her bicycle ride of 700 miles early yesterday morning. She covered the distance in 81 hours and 5 minutes, breaking the woman's record for each century. Although much exhausted at the finish, she quickly rallied.

Page 9.

Oneck Queen won the Willow Stakes, Bold Knight and Mynheer ran a dead heat, and Jinks, Cathedral, Semper Ego, and Locochee won the other races at the Gravesend track yesterday.

Page 10.

Judgment for $21,147 was entered yesterday against Ellis H. Roberts in favor of his sister, Jane L. Brooks, on the report of Referee Daniel P. Ingraham.

Blanche Bourbon, wife of Emmanuel Bourbon, who is said to be related to the royal Bourbons of France, has been sued by New Orleans merchants for $22,061.

Page 11.

The sum of $1,270,000 from Cuba was delivered at the Sub-Treasury yesterday under an escort of soldiers.

An important purchase of water-front property, said to be on behalf of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was announced in Brooklyn yesterday.

Gen. Shafter has notified transport companies that thousands of men at St. Michael have money and must get away at once. Major Ray reports the Cape Nome gold fields as wonderfully rich.

Page 14.

The telephone figured largely in the capture of an alleged burglar at Bath Beach yesterday.

The new battleship Kearsarge will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard this morning for Boston. Her official trial will take place over the Cape Ann course on Monday.

A report from the Board of Borough Superintendents was read at the meeting of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday, recommending changes in the system of licensing teachers.

Eli Bernays, testifying before the State Commerce Commission on the subject of grain elevator charges at this port, says such are reasonable and that the city's export trade has actually increased.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
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Court Calendars.—Page 9.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

STATUE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

I. W. & B. Bernheim Present the Monument to Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 20.—At a called meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners, held in the Columbia Building at noon to-day, an offer made by I. W. and Bernard Bernheim to place a statue of Thomas Jefferson in one of Louisville's parks, preferably Central Park, was accepted.

The statue will be of bronze, nine feet in height, standing on a bronze pedestal, also nine feet high, which will rest upon a subbase of American granite six feet high, the whole work being twenty-four feet in height and costing, when completed, $50,000.

The sculptor is Moses Ezekiel, who is a Virginian by birth, although for more than a quarter of a century he has resided in Rome. Among the best specimens of his art are the bust of Washington, in the Cincinnati Art Museum, the statue of Columbus at Chicago, the eleven marble statues in the niches of the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, the bust of James E. Murdoch in the Public Library of Cincinnati, the monument to religious liberty in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and the bust of Cardinal Hohenlohe.

WIFE REBELS AT CURFEW PLAN.

Seeks Divorce from the Husband Who Sent Her to Bed at 8.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 20.—Because, as she says, her husband, Albert Evers, made her go to bed at 8 o'clock each evening and refused to allow her to go to church, Mrs. Maude B. Evers, a school teacher, has filed a bill in the Superior Court asking that she be divorced and decreed a share of her husband's property. The value of this she estimates at $20,000.

He always insisted, she declares, that she should retire at 8 o'clock in the evening, and, furthermore, refused to allow her to receive callers. When she expressed a desire to go to church, she says, he swore at her and compelled her to go to bed.

ENGLAND IS NOT READY TO FIGHT.

Forces at Arsenals and Dockyards Straining Every Nerve.

BOERS' PREPARATIONS MADE

Little Doubt That Orange Free State Will Join Transvaal.

Its Volksraad to Meet To-day—Martial Law May Be Proclaimed by the Boers at Once.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Despite all outward show of calm, Great Britain is in practically the same condition to-day as was the United States a few weeks before the opening of the war with Spain. Beneath the crust of diplomatic reserve the military officials are working night and day, preparing for the signal to begin hostilities, whether that comes or not.

England does not intend to be caught napping any more than the Transvaal. While Lord Salisbury remains quiet at home in Hatfield House, Mr. Chamberlain is buried in work at the Colonial Office, and double forces at the Royal Arsenal and dock yards are straining every nerve to equip and transport troops to the Cape.

It may be set down for certain that Great Britain will do nothing to precipitate matters and the Colonial Office is far from admitting that the case is hopeless. The report that Great Britain had demanded the dismantlement of the forts at Johannesburg, together with a material reduction in the armament of the burghers, the Colonial Office to-day would neither confirm nor deny, although it is much doubted.

Meanwhile the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, who returned this morning from Dublin, has held long conferences with Gen. Lord Garnet Wolseley, Field Marshal, and Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Adjutant General to the Forces, and the activity at headquarters is reflected in the Contract, Supply, and Transport Departments.

At Woolwich activity increases daily, especially in the Ordnance Department, where Maxim guns, Lyddite shells, balloon equipments, gas reservoirs, wagons for limelight apparatus, water-carts, ambulances, army wagons, and other paraphernalia of modern warfare are being hurried forward.

While rumors of the reassembling of Parliament are current, it is recalled that in the Afghan war, in 1878, Great Britain declared war first and then assembled Parliament.

This evening the Marquis of Lansdowne issued a strict order to the staff of the War Office warning all subordinates to refrain from giving the press any information without the authority of their superiors and calling attention to previous breaches of duty in this respect, which, the order says, "will be no longer tolerated."

Advices from Cape Town this evening are to the effect that the Afrikanders declare that the Transvaal will not yield further, and that if the imperial Government does not recede from its present position war is inevitable. The South African News supports the contention of the Transvaal that the convention of 1884 abolished the suzerainty.

According to other advices, the burghers are rapidly going into laager, while the exodus from Johannesburg yesterday reached 1,000 persons. The Stock Exchange at Johannesburg has resolved to close the moment martial law is proclaimed, but all current contracts will be carried out until the proclamation suspending all business. In the meantime the merchants are erecting barricades in front of their shop windows.

At Pretoria the interest seems to be centred in the meeting of the Orange Free State Volksraad to-morrow, (Thursday,) which, it is hoped, may somehow suggest a modus vivendi that would save the situation.

On the other hand, advices from Bloemfontein announce the arrival there of a large number of members of the Raad, adding that the result of to-morrow's sitting is already agreed upon, as the Orange Free State will throw in its lot with the Transvaal, all the Free State burghers being fully armed and ready to start at a moment's notice.

A special dispatch from Johannesburg says that 450 persons left by one train to-day.

THE TRANSVAAL IS READY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The Boer preparations are as complete as the Government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time.

"It is understood that the dispatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer officers are urging the Government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by a successful military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

MR. KRUEGER TO THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"President Krüger has cabled a strong personal appeal to the Queen, beseeching her to intervene to prevent bloodshed. It is about a column in length and is an attempt to awaken the consciences of the English. He is said to have addressed the monarch as "Dear Queen."

VERNON-HARCOURT FOR PEACE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Right Hon. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Liberal member of Parliament for West Monmouthshire and former leader of the Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons, in the course of an address to his constituents this evening, in New Tredegar, said he could not read the persistent attempts of the war press to aggravate the Transvaal situation without indignation and reprobation.

"Great Britain," said the speaker, "cannot claim general sovereignty in the Transvaal, when she has only partial suzerainty, and President Krüger cannot claim for the Transvaal the position of an international sovereign State. Both sides, therefore, have made allegations which cannot be maintained by either."

Sir William declared that there was no casus belli, and expressed the hope that a shameful catastrophe might be averted.

ENGLISHMEN BELLIGERENT.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Several warlike speeches were made yesterday by members of the House of Commons.

William Hayes Fisher, a Junior Lord of the Treasury and formerly Secretary of Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Government leader, now representing Fulham in the Conservative interest, in the course of an address last evening at Kenilworth, said:

"The sands have already run through the glass for President Krüger. We must have enough troops in Africa when the ultimatum is presented to insure the achievement of our objects. Then, perhaps, the Boers will listen to reason and not enter upon an unequal contest, nor invite us to inflict a crushing defeat and to take their cherished country from them."

George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War and Member of Parliament for Dover, addressing his constituents last evening, likened himself in official knowledge to a full bottle, but said he must not allow the contents to escape. He declared that the Government's duty was plain, and that Ministers would not shirk their responsibility.

Sir Walter Peace, Agent General for Natal, addressing the Australian mining officials at Earl's Court, London, also referred to the probability of war. He said he hoped peace was still possible, but that if war came he prayed that the sword might never be sheathed until Great Britain had gone to the root of the evil which had caused the present difficulties.

THE FREE STATE'S ATTITUDE.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 21.—It is reported here that Sir Alfred Milner has wired a courteous message to President Steyn, assuring him that the northward march of the British troops is not meant as a menace to the Orange Free State, and requesting to be informed regarding the latter's attitude.

Sir Alfred Milner's dispatch to President Steyn adds that the British and Transvaal Governments are still hopeful of a friendly settlement. Should this hope be disappointed, Sir Alfred says he looks to the Orange Free State to preserve strict neutrality and to prevent military intervention by any of its citizens.

"I am prepared to give formal assurance," continues the High Commissioner, "that in such case the integrity of the Orange Free State will be respected under all conditions. So far as her Majesty's Government is aware there is absolutely no cause to justify any disturbance of the friendly relations between Great Britain and the Orange Free State. Her Majesty's Government is animated by the most friendly sentiments toward the Orange Free State, and there is no truth in any suggestion that her Majesty's Government desires to impair the independence of that republic."

President Steyn, under the same date, (Sept. 19,) replies as follows:

"The Government of the Orange Free State shares her Majesty's Government's hopefulness of a friendly settlement, and does not even now see that force is the only solution. Looking to the state of apprehension in South Africa, the Orange Free State Government regrets the dispatch of troops, but will do all it can to allay excitement.

"If the course pursued, following upon other military preparations on their borders, should, as is not improbable, be regarded by the burghers as a menace to the Orange Free State and cause a strong feeling of mistrust, and should unwished for developments arise therefrom, the responsibility will not rest with my Government. I will submit your Excellency's telegram to the Volksraad early."

He also says his Government would view with deep regret any disturbances of those friendly relations which had always existed between Great Britain and the Orange Free State.

Reliable information has been received here that a large command of Free State burghers has been concentrating near Boshof, on the Kimberley border. Two hundred burghers were dispatched to that point from Bloemfontein during the past week. If the Free State joins the Transvaal, the first battle is likely to be fought at Boshof.

The Cape Cabinet has determined to prolong the session of the Assembly indefinitely, so that it may be sitting when hostilities begin.

THE BOERS' PLAN OF ACTION.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The second edition of The Morning Post contains a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated Sept. 19, saying:

"I have never known the situation to be graver. The Boers only await two days' rain on the Veldt before beginning hostilities. They are determined on war and consider they can expect nothing else after the last dispatch, and are prepared to face the consequences."

The correspondent then describes in detail the Boers' elaborate border preparations, which appear more thorough and formidable than heretofore believed. He says the Orange Free State officers at Pretoria have devised a combined plan of action, which, he adds, includes seizing Majuba, Laing's Nek, and Newcastle, Natal, the moment the ultimatum arrives.

BELGIANS TO AID THE BOERS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Pretoria says that at a meeting of Belgians there a corps was enthusiastically formed to help the Boers in case of war.

Secretary of State Reitz is quoted as saying that in case of war the aliens could remain in the Transvaal provided they guaranteed their good behavior.

The presence of the Orange Free State officers at Pretoria is confirmed. Numerous Field Cornets are at the Boer capital.

PORTUGAL MAY BE INVOLVED.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The correspondent of The Morning Post at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, asserts that the Portuguese officials at Risanio-Garcia have arrested some Boer officials on the charge of constructing a laager in Portuguese territory.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 20.—The arrest of Boer officials by the Portuguese is regarded as likely to create serious complications.

RUMOR OF ANOTHER DISPATCH.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The second edition of The Times prints a dispatch from Johannesburg, dated yesterday, saying:

"Outwardly, Johannesburg is quiet. The prevailing feeling, however, is one of intense uneasiness, owing to the possibility of martial law being proclaimed at any moment. It probably will be proclaimed at the end of the week. It is said that when this is done the Government will insist on all persons unfavorable to the Boers leaving within forty-eight hours."

The same correspondent says that a person having access to the inner circles at Pretoria tells him that a further dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, was handed to the Transvaal Government Sept. 18, demanding the dismantlement of the Boer forts, the reduction of the armament by 75 per cent., and that nothing be said regarding this. The Boers are greatly perturbed and are keeping the matter secret until they have decided on a plan of action.

The same rumor was current in London yesterday, but nothing has been ascertained tending to confirm it, and, in spite of The Times correspondent's reiteration, it is looked upon as improbable.

TRANSVAAL TO INCREASE DUTIES.

Some American Goods Said to be Not Properly Packed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Consul General James G. Stowe, at Cape Town, reports that the Government of the South African Republic is taking action toward an increase of duties on such articles as blankets, boots and shoes, leather, harness, hats and caps, paraffine oil, &c. The increase is from 7½ per cent. ad valorem to 10 per cent. The suspension of duties on goods caused a scarcity of revenue.

In dealing with the subject of trade openings in South Africa, he says that American doors and sashes are not properly packed or crated, and the railroads refuse to carry them except at owner's risk. "As the United States," he adds, "exports the bulk of doors and sashes, the makers should be very careful in packing."

Manchester Troops Reach Natal.

DURBAN, Natal, Sept. 20.—The First Battalion of the Manchester Regiment has arrived here on the steamer Goth and immediately proceeded to Pietermaritzburg. The crowds present cheered the troops, who responded.

Canadians Want to Volunteer.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 20.—Col. Hughes of Lindsay has undertaken to raise a regiment of Canadians for service in the Transvaal should war break out. In a letter to The Press he says the Hon. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, has promised to raise a proportionate number of men from among his fellow-countrymen in Quebec. The Twelfth York Rangers, raised in the neighborhood of Toronto, have already asked to be sent to South Africa.

Outlanders Want War at Once.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—It is reported that the Outlander Council, as the result of meetings held at Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg, has decided to address a communication to the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, urging the imperial Government to break off negotiations with the Transvaal. The reasons for this action are that "the severe distress prevailing may compel the remaining Outlanders to accept any compromise offered, that loyal British subjects are becoming discontented, and that great unrest exists among the natives."

ITALY TELLS KRUEGER TO YIELD

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A special dispatch from Rome says that the Italian Government in reply to Mr. Krüger's request for intervention, has advised him to yield.

Boer Women to Appeal to the Queen.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 20.—The Bund of Women is preparing a peace appeal to Queen Victoria.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY TO ACT.

Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen said yesterday that the Holland Society at its next meeting, Oct. 10, would certainly take up the question of the trouble between Great Britain and the Transvaal and would adopt resolutions of sympathy with the Boers. An appeal in behalf of the Boers is to be drawn up by ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck, Tunis G. Bergen, President of the Holland Society, and himself. This will be submitted to the society at its October meeting for action, and the society will probably decide to issue the appeal to the public.

"The members of the Holland Society," said Judge Van Hoesen, "regard Great Britain's treatment of the Boers as outrageous. The citizens of Dutch descent are not alone in this belief. The majority of all the people think the same way. The German here are just as much in favor of the Boers as the Dutch are. The Irish also are heartily in sympathy with the Boers. In fact, every man who sides with the weak against the oppressor is of the same way of thinking. It is only a plain case of Great Britain robbing the people of the Transvaal. The Boer land has gold in it and the English want that gold. That is all there is to it. It is on a par with Great Britain's attempt to rob Venezuela. She would have succeeded in that attempt except for Cleveland. It is likely, if he were now President, he would take some action in the present case."

C. W. Van Siclen of the Holland Society recently circulated a petition to be presented to President McKinley, praying him to extend an offer of mediation by the United States. Treasurer Theodore M. Banta received a few days ago a cable dispatch from the General Dutch Alliance of Dordrecht, Holland, stating that the people of Holland would appreciate a public meeting in New York expressing sympathy for the Boers.

WED ONLY TO SPITE RIVALS.

Mrs. Hardy, in Her Divorce Suit, Says She Was Discarded the Day After Her Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—A novel theory of marriage is disclosed in the suit for divorce which Mrs. Florence L. Hardy has brought against her husband, George M. Hardy.

Five years ago Hardy was a candidate among several others for her hand. They were married in Baltimore and rode down together to the station to take the train for Washington.

When they alighted, according to her statement, Hardy told her that they must part. To her astonished demand for an explanation he replied that he did not want a wife, but that he could not bear the thought of her marrying any one else. He had therefore proposed marriage to her with a view to keeping the other aspirants from winning the prize.

He tried to make her see the advantages of this scheme, but she would not, and finally he lost patience and left her to paddle it out as best she could.

He never returned.

Hardy's scheme for freezing out the other candidates was successful for five years, for Mrs. Hardy had to wait before she could sue for absolute divorce on the ground of desertion.

BIG HOTEL FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Pennsylvania Railroad to-day closed a deal with a syndicate headed by William G. Huey, Select Councilman of Philadelphia, for the purchase of an extensive ocean front tract of land, on which a million-dollar hotel structure is to be erected within a short time. Negotiations have been pending for a long time, the property being held at $250,000 six months ago. To-day $380,000 was paid. The land has a frontage of 1,350 feet on the strand and extends 600 feet deep. Fifty thousand dollars will be expended in beautifying the grounds alone.

The tract is located in Chelsea, the prettiest suburb of the city, where three large hotels were erected last year. It covers four entire squares, and the hotel, of fireproof construction, will be located in the centre. Abutting on the grounds a new station will be erected as a terminal for the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will put on a special train service between here and New York and Philadelphia.

WALTER B. DURYEA STRONGER.

Walter B. Duryea, who submitted to a surgical operation at Roosevelt Hospital Monday for a broken back, was much improved this morning. He is much stronger than at any time since the operation, and his hope of recovery continues to brighten.

Mr. Duryea is the son of E. E. Duryea, the starch manufacturer, of Glen Cove, L. I.

A GIFT FROM SPAIN'S QUEEN.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 20.—The Queen Regent of Spain has presented the Spanish Casino at Tampa 600 books for its library for public use. The books arrived last Sunday on the Havana steamer.

They were sent as a mark of the Queen's appreciation of the kindly manner in which the Spanish population of that city was treated during the recent war.

HEAVY RAIN ON LONG ISLAND.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Sept. 20.—The very heavy rainstorm of last night caused considerable damage in this place and vicinity. The dams on the grounds of the Long Island Country Club were carried away and three fine fishing ponds emptied. Nets have been spread above and below the breaks in the dams to save the fish if possible. Travel on the road between Moriches and West Hampton is suspended.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 20.—The Suffolk County Fair was spoiled last night by the rain, which greatly damaged the track, the exhibits, and the grounds. No trotting can take place to-day, and unless the track dries fast, the races may have to go over until Saturday and perhaps until Monday.

SCHLEY WANTS THE BROOKLYN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Admiral Schley wants to have his old flagship, the Brooklyn, on which he fought and won the battle of Santiago Bay, as the flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, which he is to command. He is reported to have asked the President for this favor.

This does not mean that the Chicago, which is now the flagship of the squadron, will be taken from it. The probability is that if the Administration sees fit to grant Schley's request both vessels will be in the squadron.

There is no great need of a strong squadron in the North Atlantic, and as the Administration has defended Schley's assignment to the South Atlantic on the ground that it is likely to become a highly important station, it will be only consistent to increase that squadron by adding one or two ships from the North Atlantic. If this is done Schley wants the Brooklyn to be one of them.

There are now eleven vessels regularly attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, and in the South Atlantic, which the Navy Department thinks is so soon to become important, there are only three—the Chicago, Wilmington, and Montgomery.

Each side of the Hudson is picturesque. From the Day Line one sees both sides.—Adv.

WHALEN ON RAPID TRANSIT

Makes Suggestions to President Orr Regarding Contracts.

SEEKS TO PROTECT THE CITY

Would Have Means for Carrying Packages and Wishes an Engineer Appointed as Supervisor.

Corporation Counsel Whalen last night made public a letter which he has sent to Alexander E. Orr, the President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, suggesting modifications which Mr. Whalen desires to have made in the form of the contract for the construction of the rapid transit system. This letter will be considered at a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission which will be held this afternoon.

In beginning his letter Mr. Whalen explains his delay in approving the contract, which has been before him for over a year, by saying that "while the draftsman of the contract attempted to obviate the constitutional objection arising from the excess of the debt of the city over the limit prohibited by the Constitution, in my opinion he did not do so, and the contract as drafted was objectionable in the situation of the city's finances then existing."

"However, at the present time," he says, "fortunately the situation is entirely changed, and the city is now in a position, as I have stated, to undertake this work."

Mr. Whalen then alludes to his interview with George L. Rives of the commission and Edward M. Shepard, the commission's counsel. Of the objections which he pointed out in this interview, Mr. Whalen says, he regards some as of great importance, while others, though advisable, are not of so vital a nature" as to justify him in withholding his approval from a contract in other respects desirable.

The first thing, Mr. Whalen says, which presented itself to his mind after an examination of the law and of the proposed contract was that the city itself, through the law department, should have charge of all condemnation proceedings for the acquirement of property needed in the construction of the road. In suggesting that such a provision should be incorporated in the contract, Mr. Whalen says that condemnation proceedings can be conducted much more economically by his department than by the employment of outside counsel.

THE WHOLE QUESTION CHANGED.

Since the original Rapid Transit act was passed, Mr. Whalen says, the question of transportation of passengers and freight in cities has entirely changed its aspect.

"At the time of the passage of the act in question," he says, "and for a long time afterward, the only problem was supposed to be in such a case as this, the provision of a method for the speedy transportation of passengers alone; but it is now apparent that a railroad such as the one now in contemplation should, if possible, provide some means for the transportation of light parcels and packages, and especially, what is far more important, provide the space necessary for the installation of electric wires for lighting and telephone purposes, and to some extent for gas and sewer pipes.

"The result of such a construction as this would be not only that the public would derive the fullest benefit from the method of speedy transportation, but that the city itself would obtain a much more valuable property, not only in the mere financial sense of value, but also in the convenience it would afford for the laying of gas and water pipes without disturbance of the street surface.

"In view of the fact that the liability to be imposed upon the city will be an immense one, the Corporation Counsel suggests that the city should be represented upon the work by a supervising engineer, who could at all times advise the municipal authorities as to the progress and conduct of the work by the contractor. This suggestion, he says, does not imply any reflection upon the engineer employed by the commission, but the absence of such a supervising officer might expose the city authorities to criticism for a want of sufficient care and judgment in view of the magnitude of the undertaking. This suggestion, he says, contemplates the employment of a man of eminent rank to be selected by the Board of Estimate or such other body as may be deemed advisable.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD.

Mr. Whalen makes several suggestions as to the construction of the road. The first is that the road be begun at the upper, rather than at the lower end of the city. This suggestion if carried out, he says, "would mean that the property in the upper part of the city, which is now almost inaccessible, and whose values are difficult to estimate, would be largely increased in value, all of which would necessarily result in great benefit to the city by increasing the margin of taxable property and thereby benefiting all the other boroughs alike by lowering the tax rate."

He also believes that the present terminus of the road, at the City Hall, should be changed to the Battery or South Ferry. This would not only be giving material help to the Borough of Richmond, he says, but also to a large portion of the Borough of Brooklyn, and would largely increase the convenience, pleasure, and comfort of the residents of those boroughs and persons doing business in the lower part of the Borough of Manhattan.

Mr. Whalen again calls attention to the necessity of inserting in the contract a provision referring especially to the labor law as amended by Chapter 587 of the laws of this year. He also suggests that the specifications should be made clear to prevent misunderstanding during the progress of the work.

Further legislation may be necessary, Mr. Whalen says, to make the rapid transit law comply with some of the suggestions he makes, but he does not believe that any of them would necessitate long delay in beginning the work. The arrangements for the transmission of light packages, he says, would not alter the size or form of the tunnel, though it might affect the character of the rolling stock. Again, he says, while the commission has no right to construct conduits for electric wires, there is no reason why, if it is practicable, space should not be provided in which such conduits may be placed.

AN OFFER TO HELP.

In conclusion Mr. Whalen says:

"In connection with the suggestions I have made above, I desire to give you my assurance that I will in every way give such aid as is possible to this department for the accomplishment of the great work which has now become possible, to the end that by co-operation we may accomplish the result which the people now desire, and expect, but which up to the present time has not been realized.

"And rather than see the building of this great work delayed I would be willing to put aside some of the suggestions which I have mentioned, as, after all, the most important object to be attained at this time is the actual commencement of the work.

"I think, however, before the contract is finally approved by me as to form it would be well for you to consider the suggestions which I have made in the foregoing letter. I will be glad at any time to confer with you in relation thereto, and will devote all my efforts to assist you in the prompt commencement of the work.

"I believe that it is possible with a little diligence to advertise for bids in the month of October."

AMERICAN WILL TEACH SPANISH

Stands Higher than a Spaniard in Competition in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—America has triumphed over Spain again, and in her own sphere. In the contest for positions as teachers of Spanish in the High Schools, Percy B. Burnet, American, won first place, vanquishing Fernando Stady Jiminez, Castilian, Spanish Consul in this city.

The contest was a close one, and both passed very high in the examination, which was held Sept. 9, and they will be given positions next Monday when instructions in Spanish begin. But Mr. Burnet will be rewarded by being assigned to two classes, in the South and West Division Schools, while Mr. Staud has only one in the North Division.

CHARGES AGAINST DR. HUNTER.

Mrs. Hunter Says If Any Are Made, American Railway Owners in Guatemala Preferred Them.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 20.—Mrs. W. Godfrey Hunter, wife of the American Minister to Guatemala, accompanied by her son, W. D. Hunter, Jr., arrived in Louisville at noon to-day from Guatemala City on a visit to her home in Kentucky. Mrs. Hunter's arrival at this time is interesting by reason of the fact that no longer ago than this morning telegrams from New Orleans appeared in the daily papers to the effect that American citizens in Guatemala had filed charges with the State Department against Dr. Hunter.

"I will say," said Mrs. Hunter, "that I am confident there can be no reasonable grounds for complaining of the administration of affairs in Guatemala as conducted by Dr. Hunter. I suspect, if there have been complaints, they come from the managers of the Guatemala Northern Railway Company, who are all Americans.

"The foundation of the whole thing lies in the fact that, when the present President of Guatemala came into power he found his country in debt $50,000,000. Much of this was owed to Americans, Germans, and Englishmen. The President is a progressive man, and he is making every effort to raise money to pay off this enormous amount of claims, but, so far, he has been able to accomplish but little in the task of discharging the national obligations.

"Besides, it is unreasonable to expect that all the American claims would be paid before the British or German creditors are considered."

A POST OFFICE NAMED OTIS.

Is in New York—Wise Conducts the Ino Office in Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Monroe County, New York, admires Gen. Otis in spite of the attacks upon him. A Post Office has just been named after him in the county. Helen L. Hoy is the Postmistress.

In Alabama there is a Post Office called Ino. Hill Wise has been placed in charge.

DIVIDEND OF 93 PER CENT.

Georgia Cotton Mill Thus Breaks the World's Record.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20.—The Crown Cotton Mills at Dalton, Ga., at the annual meeting of the stockholders to-day, will declare a dividend of 93 per cent.—83 per cent. in stock and 10 per cent. in cash. This beats the world's record in cotton mills dividends.

The company will at once build another one-hundred-thousand-dollar cotton mill at Dalton. Last year the company declared a dividend of 43 per cent.

IRON GOES UP TO $19.50 A TON.

Not a Day's Supply on Hand at Any of the Southern Furnaces.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 20.—Pig iron has advanced to $19.50 per ton, and is about to verify the prediction of a twenty-dollar advance by Oct. 1.

Southern furnaces recently have declined orders for large lots of No. 2 foundry for delivery next year at $17.90, and 5,000 tons of gray forge, the lowest grade of iron, were sold by one concern at $16. There is not a day's supply at any of the furnaces, and the iron is being loaded and shipped away still warm from the blast.

Trussville furnace, which is preparing to go in blast, has sold its product for a year. The rapid advance is due more to the inability of furnaces to supply orders than to anything else.

MAYOR WARNS OFF NEGROES.

Will Not Allow an Emancipation Celebration in Warrenton.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—It is probable that President Lincoln's preliminary emancipation proclamation will not be celebrated on its anniversary, Sept. 22, in the town of Warrenton, Va.

The Mayor of that town has protested against the appearance of negroes from Washington in Warrenton, and has announced his intention of arming the whites in order to prepare for trouble.

Prominent negroes in this city and Virginia think it advisable to give up the celebration of the anniversary altogether, and Magnus L. Robinson, President of the National Emancipation Association, issued a circular to-day asking the negroes of Virginia not to go to Warrenton. He says that the Washington and Virginia colored organizations have visited Warrenton before without causing any trouble, but he thinks that the public utterances of the Mayor will tend to provoke trouble if any colored people visit the town.

FANTASTIC ICE GLEN PARADE.

Massachusetts People Honor an Odd Custom That Amuses Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 20.—More than one hundred people took part to-night in the annual torchlight parade through Ice Glen. The procession formed at the park at 8:30 and, headed by the Stockbridge Band, marched down the street to the entrance of the Glen, which is a rocky ravine, where ice remains throughout the year.

The parade was led by Peyton Van Rensselaer, who was costumed as an Eastern King. Others in the procession were dressed as gypsies, nuns, queens, goddesses, and other fantastic characters. Most of the young women were masked. After the parade the participants danced on the village green around a large bonfire.

Many of the cottagers and their guests drove down from Lenox to see this unique performance. It was the largest and most successful for some years.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP WEST.

He Will Go, Even If the Chicago Trouble Is Not Settled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The arrangements for the President's Western trip are being perfected. The President will go West even if the difficulties in connection with the Chicago celebration are not adjusted. He will be in Galesburg, Ill., on Oct. 7, and at St. Paul to receive the Minnesota volunteers returning from the Philippines on the 12th.

From the 8th to the 11th he will be in Chicago unless the celebration there, which is set for the 10th, is abandoned.

There are a number of other engagements in contemplation. The invitation to attend the reunion of the Blue and Gray at Evansville, Ind., between the 10th and the 13th cannot be accepted because it will conflict with the Minneapolis and St. Paul engagement. A committee consisting of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Representative Perkins, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Youmans, and J. V. Mahoney of Sioux City, Iowa, were at the White House to-day and urged the President to go to Sioux City after his visit to St. Paul. It is probable that the President's itinerary can be adjusted to accept this invitation.

Carter Harrison to Run for Governor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The Times-Herald to-morrow will say that Mayor Harrison will run for Governor of Illinois next year. His decision was supposed to remain a secret until later in the season. The Mayor himself gave the news to William J. Bryan last Saturday. Mr. Bryan was so eager to express his satisfaction to three or four Illinois Democrats that he imparted the information.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Adv.

BANK CASHIER ATTACKED

Walter Lawton Assaults F. J. Filbert at Palatine, Near Chicago.

HE USES A TACK HAMMER

Assailant Is in Custody, Badly Wounded, and May Die—Victim Is Close to Death—Motive Was Revenge.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Frederick J. Filbert, the aged cashier of the Palatine Bank in Palatine, Ill., twenty-six miles north of Chicago, is lying close to death as the result of an attack made upon him to-day by a young man who gives the name of Walter Lawton.

The latter, who is unknown to anybody in Palatine, and apparently of good education, is in the county jail suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen which will probably prove fatal. Henry Plaggo, seventy years old, a farmer, whose intervention at a critical moment prevented the outright murder of the cashier, is at his home, west

THE PEQUOD CLUB ROW

Sheehan's Friends Sure He Was in Personal Danger.

DEVERY'S AND GRADY'S BOASTS

Threatened to "Do Up" the Ninth's Leader—May Imprison Bogus Ballot Ringleaders.

Details of the bitter fight in the Ninth Assembly District, in which John C. Sheehan won out against Crokerism as represented by Councilman Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith, Chief Clerk of the City Court, are coming to light. Many of these happened far into yesterday morning, and show that not only was a determined effort made to beat Sheehan at the polls, but that an effort was made to give him a physical beating afterward.

Mr. Sheehan was in his office as usual yesterday, jubilant over the result of the contest. In speaking of it he said that it was a fight against Richard Croker, and had been won on these lines. That it was such a fight he bases on the statement of Smith that he (Smith) had been ordered to make the fight against Sheehan by Croker himself in spite of the boss's oft-repeated assertions that he had not and would not interfere with district fights. Mr. Sheehan goes further in his statement against Crokerism, and asserted yesterday that if certain persons had stood by him and had made the fights originally planned in all the districts, the Croker faction could have won in but five.

"I have no uneasiness about being recognized as the district leader," said Mr. Sheehan yesterday, "and Mr. Croker's statement that it rests with the Executive Committee to pass upon the question is sadly at variance with the law. The citizens of the district are the sole judges of the question of leadership, and the law makes their choice the leader in spite of any Executive Committee or anything else. So much for that. As to my future course in the organization, I can say only that I am first a member of Tammany Hall, and what contests will go on within the organization is a matter that cannot be determined now. But this much is certain—I do not purpose to let the flagrant violations of the primary election law go unnoticed, and the originators of the bogus ballot bearing my name at the head and having the names of the Goodwin committee to follow will be punished. This matter is to be pursued to the bitter end, and we will land the ringleaders in jail if it is possible. As I understand the law, the making of that false ballot was a crime, and we are going to fasten it where it belongs.

BALLOTS CAUSED CONFUSION.

"Just how far this scheme of the Goodwin people would have been successful I am unable to state, but I fortunately discovered the fraud an hour after the polls were opened. My Captains brought the ballots to the polling places only to be told that Police Headquarters had already sent the ballots. When I got to the polling place at 219 Ninth Avenue, where William Glennon, Chief Devery's brother-in-law, was an inspector, I was told that a resolution had been adopted not to accept any other than the alleged Police Headquarters ballots; but they afterward rescinded their resolution. In the polling places, however, three ballots were given to each voter, and this caused much confusion.

The mention of Chief Devery's name moved Mr. Sheehan to say that this contest had brought out the finest lot of ingrates it had ever been his fortune to meet.

"I stuck to Devery when I was on the Police Board," said Mr. Sheehan, "and got the Lexow committee hot after me for doing so, but Devery belonged in my district, and I thought he was a square fellow, so I stood up for him. All the power that he could bring to bear was exerted against me in this fight, and of the other ingrates the world knows as well as I."

Mr. Sheehan's supporters stick to their assertion that the row in the Pequod Club yesterday morning, which was started by Devery's brother Andrew, a Roundsman on the force, and "Dennie" Grady, who has the post of Detective Sergeant in the department, was started for the purpose of assaulting Mr. Sheehan, and they claim to have proof that Grady and Devery boasted in Hirsch's saloon, at 218 Eighth Avenue, that they would "do up" Sheehan or some of his followers.

Andrew Devery was the first permanent Roundsman made after the law creating such a post went into effect, and Grady's tour of duty seldom takes him away from the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, where he can be seen lounging every night within a stone's throw of the Chief's residence, and where he is often joined by the Chief himself. When Grady is not "on post" at this corner he is in the office of the Chief, and is known as the latter's right-hand man. No one has yet been able to find out what he does as a Detective Sergeant, unless part of the rules comprehend the lounging of such officers on saloon corners.

DEVERY DARED A POLICEMAN.

Although Mr Sheehan was not in the main clubroom when Devery and Grady forced their way in, he saw enough of the row from the room above to understand its purpose. He said yesterday that the two policemen were drunk, and when asked if he would prosecute them, he said he thought not, for if they had come looking for trouble they had found all they were looking for. He heard Devery dare a policeman who came in to lay hands on him, and the policeman desisted. Mr. Sheehan also saw Grady try to pull a revolver, and said that had he succeeded the results might have been serious.

Chief Devery has not been backward in his expressions of sympathy with the Goodwin faction. A week ago, when the Goodwinites had their parade, the Chief of Police let off enough fireworks in front of his house, in Twenty-eighth Street, when the procession passed it, to have done credit to a dozen celebrations. It is not likely, therefore, that he will discipline any one connected with the Pequod Club row, especially when one is his brother and the other his henchman. Chief Devery said yesterday that the conduct of his policemen had not been brought officially to his notice, and therefore he would take no action in the matter.

The Goodwin faction was doing little talking yesterday. Mr. Smith said that the result had been obtained by Sheehan's money, which was freely used in the district, while he and the Goodwinites used no such methods. Smith said that he and his followers would support any Tammany Hall ticket put up in the district at the coming election. Mr. Sheehan was not impressed by this statement from his former Secretary. He said he rather inclined to the theory that his opponents would do quite the contrary when by such an action they could claim that the ticket had been cut by the Sheehan supporters.

MADDEN AHEAD IN QUEENS.

Regular Democrats Have a Majority of Two in Committee.

The regular Democrats will again control the Queens County Central Committee as a result of Tuesday's primaries, but there will be opposition in the committee. Mr. Madden carried the First Ward of the borough, electing himself and his four colleagues to the committee. He also carried Flushing, which has two delegates, and the Fifth Ward, the Rockaway section, which has one delegate. County Clerk Sutphin of Queens, who leads the opposition in the Fourth Ward, Jamaica, carried the ward, and there will be two members of the committee who are openly opposed to Mr. Madden and the present management of the Democratic Party in the borough.

The situation in the Second Ward is mixed and the three delegates elected from it may be classed as independent. There the O'Brien ticket is elected. The committee therefore consists of eight Madden men, two Sutphin men, and three independents, giving Mr. Madden a clear majority of two over a combination of the Sutphin and O'Brien men.

POLITICS IN BROOKLYN.

Commissioner Shea Ahead for the Shrievalty Nomination—Republicans May Drop Dady.

The primaries over, the work of slate-making was begun by Brooklyn politicians of both parties yesterday. The one apparently sure thing in the way of nominations visible on the Democratic side is the candidacy of Bridge Commissioner Shea for the Shrievalty. All indications point to his nomination for the office. He is the choice of Mr. McLaughlin, and as yet no opposition to his selection has developed.

The Democratic slate as now made up by the knowing ones is as follows: For Sheriff, John L. Shea; for Register, either Henry F. Haggerty, the present incumbent, Deputy Fire Commissioner James Tully, or William Walton; for County Clerk, William P. Wuest, who now holds the place, or John W. Weber; for County Treasurer, John W. Kimball, to be renominated; for District Attorney, John F. Clarke.

It is thought to be very probable, however, that a man drawn from the Shepard Democracy will be named for one of these offices, very likely that of County Treasurer.

The greatest surprise of the Democratic primaries was sprung yesterday when it was learned that Coroner Burger had been beaten out for the leadership of the Sixteenth Assembly District by James S. Regan. The regular organization, however, is not affected by the result, as it had no interest at stake in the fight.

The Republican county ticket, it is believed, will be definitely decided upon, so far as the leaders are concerned, before the week is out. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said yesterday he expected that the ticket would be prepared by to-morrow.

A conference of the Executive Committee of the Kings County General Committee of the regular Republican organization in Brooklyn was held last night at the home of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, in Eighth Avenue. It was for the purpose of harmonizing the several factions opposed to the regular organization. The meeting was secret, but it was learned that it is proposed to drop Michael J. Dady from the Chairmanship of the committee and substitute Alexander Robb. Mr. Dady has agreed to this because it will be in the interest of harmony.

There will be a conference to-day at Mr. Woodruff's house between the members of the County Executive Committee and representatives of the Low Republicans as to the county ticket.

District Attorney Steele will very probably be named to succeed himself, and ex-Congressman Howe is being talked of for Register. Jacob Neu and ex-Senator Reynolds appear to be equal possibilities for the Shrievalty. George S. Richards, the Low leader of the Twenty-third Ward, is also mentioned for this office, and Henry P. Mayette for County Clerk.

WANT MR. YOUNGS TO KEEP OUT.

Nassau Republicans Object to His Interfering in County Politics.

The members of the Nassau County Republican Committee, at a meeting held at Mineola yesterday, prepared a stumbling block which they propose to place in the path of William J. Youngs, private secretary of Gov. Roosevelt. Mr. Youngs is a resident of Oyster Bay, but the greater part of his time is spent outside the county. Notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Youngs takes considerable interest in the politics of Nassau County. At present he is credited with a desire to influence the nominations for Assemblyman and School Commissioner, which will be made next month.

Some of the members of the committee object to this action of Mr. Youngs. At the instance of Dr. Fred A. Wright of Glen Cove the committee passed a resolution censuring non-residents of the county who interfered in the politics of the county, and asserting the right of the committee to manage its own affairs. A copy of the resolution is to be forwarded to Mr. Youngs.

DEMOCRATS HAVE AN OUTING.

Twentieth District Men, However, Mourn Croker's Absence.

About 2,000 men, members of the Tammany Central Association, which is the Democratic organization of the Twentieth Assembly District, with their friends, attended the annual outing of the association yesterday at Witzel's Point View Hotel, College Point. Richard Croker and some of the other big men in Tammany Hall had promised to attend, but Mr. Croker was not on the steamer Mohawk when she pulled out into the East River from the foot of East Thirty-first Street, nor was he on the grounds later in the day. There were, however, any number of his satellites in the party. There were baseball games, foot races, and greased-pig chases, and to wind up the athletic end of the programme two stiff glove contests in the open air. Some of those who attended were:

Commissioner of Highways James P. Keating, leader of the district; Judge Daniel F. Martin, ex-Police Justice Patrick Divver, ex-Alderman Hugh T. Farrell, John Fitzpatrick, John Martin, President of the Board of Aldermen Thomas F. Woods, Judge James M. Fitzsimons, ex-Alderman Jacob C. Wund, Frank P. Young, Police Captain John J. Delaney, ex-Police Captain John Docherty, John Simpson, ex-Alderman William Clancy, Assemblyman Cornelius F. Collins, Peter Seery, John Boyle, ex-Assemblyman John Corrigan, ex-Assistant District Attorney Stephen J. O'Hare, Thomas F. Murphy, George Scannell, James McCaffrey, James Anthony, Thomas Duffy, Charles Harvey, Peter J. Dooling, David Stern, John Cuddy, Register Isaac Fromme, Councilman John Murphy, Charles McKeon, ex-Alderman Thomas Campbell, Patrick Craig, John Kenny, Jeremiah Collins, and Gilbert Higgins.

Breakfast was served when the party reached the grove, and toward evening there was a big dinner. Then there were speeches by Commissioner Keating and Stephen J. O'Hare, and when they had been delivered the start was made for home. A parade through the district, the line of march of which was brilliant with fireworks, followed the arrival of the party in the city.

CITIZENS' UNION MEN MEET.

Hold a Discussion in the Nineteenth, and Three Members Bolt.

Eighteen of the twenty-six members comprising the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union in the Nineteenth Assembly District were in session last night from 8 to 12 o'clock at the Sherman Square Hotel, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-first Street. Joseph M. Price presided in the absence of Chairman William Scott.

The session was secret, but it was learned that the entire time was taken up with a discussion as to whether candidates for Alderman and Assemblyman from that district should be put in the field. Three members bolted the meeting, and no decision was reached.

Independent Labor Party Plans.

A meeting of the County Committee of the Independent Labor Party was held last night in the rooms of the Social Reform Club, 45 University Place, for the purpose of naming a date for nominating county officers. It was decided to recommend to the general meeting to be held to-night in Clarendon Hall, that the County Convention be held on Tuesday, Oct. 3, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to fix a date for the convention for nominating Assemblymen. The Chairmen of the different Assembly districts reported that headquarters for the party had been opened in most of the districts, and preparations were in progress for a vigorous campaign.

Hopper Followers in Joyful Parade.

The victorious Hopperites of Harlem last night held a parade and jubilee in honor of their defeat of the old Tammany leader, Charles Welde, in that section. The supporters of Mr. Isaac A. Hopper formed a line and marched practically all over Harlem. President Albert Crabtree of the Carondelet Democratic Club headed the line, followed by a large delegation from the club. The Otis Democratic Club, the Phillip Skowler Association, the Harlem Troopers, and the Harlem Democratic Club were also represented in the line.

No Opposition to Quigg.

The new Republican County Committee will meet next Monday evening for the purpose of organization. There will be no opposition, it is said, to the selection of ex-Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg as President, and George R. Manchester as Secretary. It developed yesterday, after the official count of the ballots in the Republican primary election in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, that Assemblyman Frank Bulkley, who is not in favor with the organization, had carried three of the election districts. Bulkley announced that he would become an independent candidate for the Assembly.

Camden Republicans Nominate.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Republican County Convention to-day nominated the county ticket for the November elections. The nominees are Herbert W. Johnson, for Senator; Frank F. Patterson, Jr., William J. Bradley, and Ephram T. Gill, for Assemblymen, and John Wesley Sell for Sheriff.

Erie County Names Delegates.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Republican Assembly District Conventions were held in Erie County to-day to select delegates to the Judicial Convention of the Eighth District on Oct. 2. As a result the county will send fourteen delegates instructed to vote for the nomination of Daniel J. Kenefick, Truman C. White, and Warren B. Hooker as Justices of the Supreme Court. The organization candidates are now assured of twenty delegates and the nomination.

Albany's Mayor Renominated.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—Mayor Thomas Jefferson Van Alstyne of this city was renominated for another term by the Democrats at the City Convention held here to-day. His opponent was John Bowe. The nomination was made unanimous.

Democrats Nominate Republicans.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Democratic County Convention held to-day at Greenwich nominated Edgar Hull, Republican, for County Judge, over Fred L. Baker, Democrat, by a vote of 47 to 36. Edwin Temple, Republican, was nominated for County Treasurer. Some feeling was manifest when the convention broke up because the Democrats nominated only Republicans. Thomas A. Paterson of Whitehall was nominated for member of the Assembly.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS MEET.

A Heated Contest Expected in the Convention—Nomination for Supreme Judge to be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 20.—At noon to-morrow the Republican State Convention will convene in Omaha. Senator John M. Thurston, Senator M. L. Hayward, and other prominent Republicans are to-night in session to devise plans for carrying on a vigorous campaign to oppose Bryan in Nebraska. A heated contest is certain.

The first arrivals of delegates to the convention came in on the morning trains. Among the more active politicians is E. C. Calkins of Kearney, who is securing the enthusiastic support of the Buffalo County delegates for Supreme Judge. He is accompanied by John T. Mallalie and Henry C. Andrews of Kearney, and the party at once opened headquarters at the Millard Hotel.

Judge Kincaid, the Republican opponent of Judge Neville in the Congressional race in the Sixth District, is also in the city, and R. B. Schneider of Fremont, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and P. O. Hedlund of Lincoln, were among the arrivals. Only a Supreme Judge is to be selected, but of greater importance is the plan to carry on a campaign in opposition to the allied silver fusion in the State. A statement on this subject will be arranged by the convention to-morrow. To-night there are a dozen candidates for the single nomination in sight, which promises a hot fight.

While each candidate reckons on the support of the delegations from his immediate locality, the general disposition is to declare in favor of selecting the man who appears most available after the convention meets, and who is qualified to wage the aggressive campaign that the entire party demands. Hundreds of delegates have consequently avoided committing themselves to the interest of any candidate, and no one can be said to have much apparent advantage.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

Troubled by Withdrawal of Bruce and Slattery, but Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Will Head the Ticket.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The refusal of the two men who headed last year's Democratic ticket, Augustin B. Bruce of Lawrence, and Edward J. Slattery of South Framingham, to run again this year, created a sensation at the preliminary gathering of the Democrats for the State Convention which will be held here to-morrow. Mr. Bruce announced his intention to withdraw late this afternoon, and Mr. Slattery followed soon after. For a few hours there was considerable commotion among the two or three hundred delegates at the Parker House.

Early this evening it was announced that Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of this city, had consented to head the ticket, but there was quite a contest for second place, with no candidate agreed upon at a late hour. There seemed, however, to be a general sentiment in favor of John E. Mack of North Adams, and his supporters from the western part of the State worked hard all the evening in his behalf.

Enough of the platform was known this evening to show that it will indorse William Jennings Bryan for President, the Chicago platform, including the free coinage of silver, and will be against trusts, while it will denounce imperialism and expansion.

One of the resolutions for the platform submitted to the committee and subsequently killed was that offered by Mr. Harry C. Jaquith of Wellesley, denouncing Aguinaldo as a traitor and repudiating his statement that he had the sympathy of the Democratic Party. The resolution also demanded that the Philippines be given territorial government, subject to the inhabitants taking the oath of allegiance. It was said late to-night that Mr. Jaquith would offer his resolution to the convention.

Another resolution was offered to the committee demanding that the State purchase the Boston and Albany Railroad. It is said that this will be favorably acted upon and incorporated into the platform.

IDAHO REPUBLICANS RETURN.

Left the Party to Vote for Silver, but Now Desert the Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Senator Heitfeld of Idaho said to-day that about half the Silver Republicans who bolted the regular ticket in 1896 have returned to their old allegiance. They are as strong for free silver as ever, but cannot stomach the Democratic attitude on expansion.

"At least," added the Senator, "that is the excuse they give, but I believe they are getting tired of being the tail of the Democratic dog. I think they will keep right on coming in."

Sadler Wins Nevada Governorship.

CARSON, Nev., Sept. 20.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the Governorship contest, by which Sadler wins the case by 60 plurality. This is an increase of 40 votes over the original count.

PLUMBING TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date there appears a news item under the caption "Plumbers to be Independent," which may not be properly understood, as the general impression is that the plumber is always tolerably independent—of criticism or otherwise. The character of the independence indicated, or rather the application of the term, involves not the general body of master plumbers of the country of which the National association is the representative, but of the respectable minority who, while fully competent to carry on the plumbing business in accordance with the enlightened views on sanitary progress now prevailing, and who having complied with the laws and ordinances governing the practice of the trade in the different towns and cities of the country, yet refuse to be coerced into membership in the National association.

Since 1884 there has been in existence an understanding or agreement between the manufacturers and jobbers on the one hand and the National Association of Master Plumbers on the other that sales of plumbing and sanitary goods should only be made by the former through a master plumber regularly engaged in industry of plumbing. This agreement extended the privilege alike to the associated plumber and to the plumber who was on the outside—and was tolerably well lived up to by the wholesale portion of the trade. This agreement was known by the term Baltimore resolution because of its being approved at the annual convention of the trade held in the City of Baltimore in 1884, and it remained in force until the present year.

At the annual convention of the National association, held in New Orleans in March last, an additional restriction was placed on the manufacturers and jobbers by a resolution then passed—that sales of plumbing material could only be made to members of the National Association of Master Plumbers after Sept. 1 of the present year. That would mean that every master plumber in the country should either enter the National association or get out of business, as he could not otherwise buy goods. Then, as to entering the association, if he happened to be obnoxious to four or five plumbers in the organization, he would be black-balled, and then nothing would remain for him but to give up the plumbing business.

Before the eventful 1st of September had come, however, The Sanitary Plumber, the leading American organ of the plumbing trade, raised the standard of revolt against such a high-handed attempt at crushing out the independent plumber, and the two leading organizations of manufacturers and jobbers of plumbing material, those in the East and the central supply in the West, promptly followed suit, and at their respective meetings, held Sept. 12, in New York and Milwaukee, passed resolutions repudiating the New Orleans resolution and declaring their intention of selling plumbing goods to every respectable licensed master plumber in the country who complies with the laws and ordinances affecting plumbing in his city or State and who can pay for them.

This is the whole case in a nutshell. The National association has done much during its existence to advance the cause of sanitary plumbing, but has materially injured its prestige by the attempt to crowd to the wall the respectable master plumber who prefers to carry on his business without membership in the National association.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

SUE TO STOP TRUST FORMING.

All Indiana Window Glass Companies Are Made Defendants.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 20.—Suits were brought in Indiana courts to-day against all Indiana window glass companies enjoining them from transferring their plants to the newly organized seventeen-million-dollar trust which has, by contract at least, absorbed them.

The suits are brought by President Burns of the Window Glass Workers' National Association in behalf of that organization. Every effort will be made by the workers to prevent the manufacturers from completing their trust, though its organization has been perfected.

The petitioners also ask for receivers for the Indiana plants and the forfeiture of Indiana charters on the grounds of violation of Indiana charter and Indiana anti-trust laws.

REGULATORS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Negroes Whipped and Killed by a Lawless Gang at Merigold.

Special to The New York Times.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 20.—Mail advices from the town of Merigold, Bolivar County, dated Sept. 18, tell of a reign of terror inaugurated by a band of so-called regulators. Already several negroes have been killed, others whipped, and still others were driven from the neighborhood. Serious trouble was expected between the Sheriff with a posse of citizens and the outlaws, who have taken refuge in the swamps. The citizens threaten to take the law into their own hands and exterminate the gang.

The trouble originated between a negro, Thomas, and the leader of the outlaws, a white man named Robertson, over money matters. Robertson first killed Thomas and then, gathering a number of the toughest characters in the county, started out on a bloody career, visiting the homes of negro citizens, whipping men, women, and children, and killing horses, sheep, and cattle.

The second victim was an aged and inoffensive old negro, whom the gang met in the road and riddled with bullets. A mile further on the body of another man was discovered, in the roadway, and all along their route there was evidence of their reckless disregard of life and property.

The Sheriff is supposed to be in pursuit of them.

THE ALASKAN EARTHQUAKE.

Most Terrible in the History of That Region—An Island Sinks.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Sept. 20.—The earthquake which occurred along the Alaska Peninsula and the southwest coast between Juneau and Cook's Inlet was the most terrible and far-reaching in Alaska's history since the days of the Russian occupation. Darkness and tremendous atmospheric and tidal disturbances accompanied it.

The shocks began Sunday, Sept. 3, and occurred at intervals for a week thereafter, each day registering a number of eruptions and disturbances. They were felt as far south as Juneau. The first was recorded at 7 A. M., the second at 2 P. M., and the last at 6 in the evening. Between these were slight shocks which could be observed by every one.

Several houses were damaged. At Yakutat Bay and Kyak the greatest destruction was wrought, and an island at the entrance to the bay was seen to sink beneath the waves, and now thirty feet of water rolls over it. The waves mounted to a great height, and the Indian inhabitants of the Village of Yakutat took to the hills, screaming with fright.

One of the smaller mountains of the coast range, 175 miles north of Yakutat, tumbled into the sea during the earthquake.

Ex-Congressman Taylor Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Ex-Congressman Joseph D. Taylor died here to-day. Joseph Danner Taylor was born in Ohio Nov. 7, 1830. After teaching school for some years, he was admitted to the bar in 1859. He served in the war as Judge Advocate. He was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, and for the Fifty-second he received 16,993 votes, against 11,783 for his Democratic opponent.

Seven Newark Pulpits Vacant.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Rev. M. Sherman, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will leave at the end of the present month and assume charge of St. Agnes's Church, in New York. This makes seven pulpits in this city vacant. The others are Grace Episcopal Church, the Park Presbyterian, the North Reformed, the First Congregational, the South Baptist, and Christ Reformed Churches.

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DREYFUS LEAVES PRISON

Arrived in Bordeaux Yesterday on His Way to Nice.

RELEASED DURING THE NIGHT

Taken to a Train for Nantes at 3 o'Clock in the Morning—Mme. Dreyfus Left at Noon.

BORDEAUX, France, Sept. 20.—The Petite Gironde says that three travelers arrived here to-day on the train from Nantes, one of whom was recognised as former Capt. Dreyfus.

They went to a hotel, intimating their intention to proceed by the Nice express.

NANTES, Sept. 20.—Dreyfus arrived here this morning from Rennes, accompanied by his brother, M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the Chief of the Secret Police, M. Viguier, and one policeman. The party traveled as ordinary passengers. The train reached the station at 8:17 o'clock A. M.

The Dreyfus brothers alighted on the platform first, followed by M. Viguier, who inquired if they could have a private room. A waiter replying in the affirmative, the brothers entered a room and ordered two glasses of milk, while M. Viguier and the policeman remained outside in the public bar.

Inquiry was then made concerning the Bordeaux train, which, they were informed, left at 8:58 o'clock A. M. All four then entered a first-class compartment, in which there were already other passengers. It was intended, by thus refraining from any attempt to secure privacy, to avoid exciting curiosity, and this, apparently, succeeded. M. Viguier and the policeman only went as far as the first stop, Vertou, whence they returned to Nantes to catch the 12:13 o'clock P. M. express for Paris, leaving the brothers to continue their journey alone. It is believed the Dreyfuses alighted at an intermediate station to take a fresh start in an unknown direction.

DREYFUS COMING TO AMERICA?

A Quantity of Luggage for Mme. Dreyfus, Marked for This Country, Reaches Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Times publishes the following from Liverpool:

"A quantity of luggage has arrived here from Havre and Folkestone addressed to Mme. Dreyfus, and rooms have also been taken at a local hotel. The luggage is marked for New York, and it is supposed that Dreyfus is going to America."

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Dreyfus is so ill that he can live only a few months. The Government has promised to watch over and protect him, and has recommended that he live on the Riviera. It is not unlikely that he will accept the villa offered him during the trial by the Prince of Monte Carlo."

MAX REGIS EMULATES GUERIN.

Police Ignore Him in His Fortress in Algiers and He Stirs Up Anti-Jew Riot—Nine Persons Injured.

ALGIERS, Sept. 21.—Max Regis, ex-Mayor of Algiers, and a notorious Jew baiter, who returned here recently, haunted by the idea that the Government intended to arrest him and envious of the notoriety of Jules Guerin, shut himself up for four days with a party of adherents in a villa labeled "Anti-Juif," just outside the town. He laid in a stock of provisions for a siege.

Yesterday, apparently annoyed at the absence of any move on the part of the police, he issued forth and entered the town, stirring up anti-Jewish demonstrations, during which the windows of several shops owned by Jews were smashed.

The Jews responded by firing revolvers, and the mob raised the cry "Death to the Jews!"

The riots continued throughout the evening, and finally the troops charged with drawn swords and dispersed the rioters.

Regis regained the villa and barricaded it. During the affrays nine persons were stabbed or shot, among them three police agents and two inoffensive citizens. It is reported that some Jews were among the wounded.

The rioting was renewed after midnight in the Jewish quarter, where there were collisions between the anti-Semities and the police.

Several persons were injured and the police made six arrests.

DEPARTURE IS UNNOTICED.

All Rennes Sleeps When Dreyfus Leaves the City.

RENNES, France, Sept. 20.—Capt. Alfred Dreyfus at 3 o'clock this morning left the prison here, in which he had been confined since his return from the Isle du Diable, and proceeded to Vern, where he took a train bound for Nantes. His departure was completely unnoticed.

M. Viguier, the Chief of the Secret Service, and the Prefect, M. Duresault, arrived at the prison after midnight, bringing the order of the Minister of War for the release of Dreyfus. The latter walked from the prison to the Boulevard Laenne, where he entered a waiting carriage and was driven to the Vern Station, outside the town. Mathieu Dreyfus met him at the train and accompanied him to Nantes.

While this turn in the Dreyfus drama was taking place all Rennes slept, and the departure of the famous prisoner of Devil's Island was no more noticed than that of an ordinary traveler.

The carriage which was in waiting was the same vehicle which took Dreyfus to his prison when he returned from Devil's Island. Dreyfus got in opposite the house where Maitre Labori had staid previous to the time he was wounded, and alighted about 500 yards from the station and walked in, regardless of the drizzling rain. The Nantes train came in just as he arrived. Alfred and Mathieu Dreyfus quickly took their seats and the train went out of Rennes bearing Dreyfus away, a free man.

A small crowd of people had waited around the prison until midnight, expecting the release of Dreyfus, but it then dispersed, thinking it was too late for Dreyfus to leave.

Mme. Dreyfus left Rennes at noon, accompanied by her father and friends.

COURT CLERK DISCHARGED.

Lost Position for Giving Information Against Dreyfus—Major Hartmann Is Promoted.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—M. Menard, Clerk of the Court of Cassation, has been dismissed after thirty-one years' service for giving M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, former Chief of the Civil Section of that court, information hurtful to Dreyfus, which fact transpired during the revision inquiry.

Major Hartmann of the artillery, who gave testimony favorable to Dreyfus at the Rennes court-martial, has been promoted to be Assistant Manager of the army gun factory at Puteaux.

POLICE EXAMINE GUERIN.

Is Questioned to Fix His Identity—High Court in Secret Session.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—On his arrival at the prison M. Guerin, the President of the Anti-Semite League, after having surrendered to the police this morning, was subjected to a brief examination for the purpose of establishing his identity, the President of the High Court being present.

The High Court to-day continued its secret examination of the documents in the conspiracy cases.

DREYFUS FIGHTS FOR HONOR.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Aurore will to-morrow publish the following declaration from former Capt. Dreyfus:

"The Government of the Republic has given me my liberty, but liberty is nothing to me without honor. From to-day I shall continue to seek reparation for the frightful judicial error of which I remain the victim.

"I wish France to know by a definitive judgment that I am innocent. My heart will only be at rest when there remains not a single Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime perpetrated by another."

Protected Deer Destroy Crops.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The deer of Deer Park, this county, are devouring the apples and crops of the farmers near by, but the citizens are powerless, as the animals are protected by law.

MAN KILLED BY A HORSE.

Vicious Animal Attacked Harry Faux in a Stable at Vineland.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 20.—Harry Faux, thirty years old, died to-night as a result of being trampled by a horse. He entered the animal's stall during the afternoon. The horse pinned him against the side of the stall and struck at him with his fore feet.

Faux screamed for help. Several of the men of the livery stable in which the affair occurred hurried to his aid, but the horse had knocked him down and trampled upon him before they arrived. His rescuers had difficulty in getting him out of the stall, as the enraged horse kicked at them. Faux's skull was badly crushed. He did not regain consciousness.

Long Tramp of Two Homesick Boys.

George Keegan, fourteen years old, and William Martin, fifteen years old, walked into the Pelham Bay Sub-Station last night and told Sergt. Cahill that they had walked to this city from Southwick, Mass. The boys said that they went to work on a farm at that place, but did not like the work, and had run away. They complained of being tired and hungry, and after Sergt. Cahill had given them supper the boys were turned over to the Gerry Society. The boys told the Sergeant that they were New York boys, and had been sent out to Southwick by a young man who was a student here to work on the farm. They could not give any names or addresses.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cooler.

The barometer continues low in the Atlantic States, and the centre of disturbance has moved northward to the Maine coast. There have been general rains over the area covered by the depression, heavy in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. In the interior moderately high pressure has been the rule, accompanied by generally clear weather. Temperatures have fallen somewhat in the East and South, and risen in the West.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather continues with a marked fall in temperature on the north coast and high temperature in the interior. Generally fair weather is indicated Thursday and Friday, except rain in Northern New England and showers on the South Atlantic Coast. It will be cooler to-day in the Atlantic States and warmer in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. It will be warmer to-morrow in the upper lake region and Lower Ohio Valley, and cooler in the extreme Northwest. On the Atlantic Coast fresh west to north winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	59	63	66
6 A. M.	56	63	64
9 A. M.	60	68	75
12 M.	65	75	79
4 P. M.	67	77	79
6 P. M.	65	73	75
9 P. M.	61	69	70
12 P. M.	55	68	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows: Printing House Square.....72½
Weather Bureau.....69
Corresponding date 1898.....62
Corresponding date for last twenty years....65

The maximum temperature yesterday was 77 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 61 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 88 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 84 per cent.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Senator Frank M. Higgins, Olean.

ASTOR—M. A. Wilkinson, London; Capt. J. N. Patton, United States Army; F. A. Jones, London.

BUCKINGHAM—The Rev. Richard Tjader, Stockholm.

FIFTH AVENUE—Henry Peck, London; P. Carl Doom, Johannesburg, South Africa; J. E. Young, London; Capt. H. F. Brooke, Bermuda; Gov. Elisha Dyer, Rhode Island.

GILSEY—E. S. Mackin, Monterey, Mexico.

GRAND—Assistant Surgeon George L. Cobb, United States Army.

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HOFFMAN—Thomas Cooper, Kidderminster, England.

HOLLAND—M. McDonald, London; P. Jackson, Liverpool.

MANHATTAN—A. Scherintzeff, Russia; W. H. Dudley Ward, London; William Boyd, London.

MURRAY HILL—W. H. Barrett, Paris; John Fisher, Scotland.

NETHERLAND—Cope Whitehouse, Newport.

PARK AVENUE—William C. Dreher, Berlin; Lieut. Col. T. H. Higbee, United States Marines.

SAVOY—V. Banas, Havana; J. R. De Lamar, Paris.

STURTEVANT—C. Lambert, Liverpool; Benjamin Starr, New London; ex-State Treasurer L. J. Fitzgerald, Cortland, N. Y.

WALDORF—Clarkson Potter, Paris; C. de Halpert, Rome; Charles G. Hands, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Adams Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Myers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Adams, G. B., & Co., Olean, N. Y.; J. H. Broderce, dry goods; Hotel Empire.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery and gloves; S. P. Schen, ladies' tailoring; 2 Walker Street.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Bush & Bull, Easton, Penn.; J. V. Bull, notions, fancy, and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; G. C. Taylor, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Cory & North, Conneautville, Penn.; J. W. Cory, dry goods; Lafayette Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.

Chambiln, W. W., Leesberg, Va.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Day Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. L. Adrien, boys' clothing; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Finch, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Clark, upholstery goods, 104 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Fr

WILL START PARADE EARLY

Members of Dewey Committee Decide to Postpone Breakfast.

ADMIRAL HERE ANOTHER DAY

Washington Committee Will Not Come for Him Until Oct. 2—The G. A. R. Men Decline to March.

In view of the fact that public opinion is adverse to the project of giving a breakfast in honor of Admiral Dewey previous to the land parade, it has been decided to postpone that function until the following Monday morning, if, indeed, it is not entirely abandoned. This decision is the almost unanimous sense of the members of the Committee on Plan and Scope, but it was brought about yesterday principally through the joint action of the Committees on Land Parade and Reception, after a long conference, determined to advocate either the abandonment of the breakfast or that it be given on the boat which will carry Admiral Dewey and the official party from the lower part of the city to Claremont.

A letter from Gen. Nelson A. Miles served to give the committee a chance to postpone the breakfast, and entails upon it the duty of caring for Admiral Dewey for another day. Gen. Miles wrote as follows:

Headquarters of the Army, Washington.
Mr. St. Clair McKelway, Acting Chairman Reception Committee, Office of Mayor, New York City:

My Dear Sir: Referring to your letter of Sept. 15, I presume that the Admiral will wish to rest on Sunday, and as the committee from Washington does not expect to arrive until about noon Monday, the 23 of October, are we right in assuming that the Admiral will be the guest of the city, as far as accommodations are concerned, until his departure Monday noon? Yours very truly, NELSON A. MILES,
Major General, United States Army.

This letter was read at a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Reception, which was held in the Governor's Room in the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The members of the committee, who had felt the breakfast would unnecessarily delay the start of the parade, resolved to confer at once with the Committee on Land Parade, which was in session in Gen. Roe's office in the Stewart Building. The latter committee was unanimously of the opinion that the parade should start not later than 11 o'clock, and when the Reception Committee's delegation called it was decided to have a special committee consisting of William Berri, St. Clair McKelway, Herman Ridder, Gen. Roe, and Gen. Sickles wait upon President Guggenheimer, the acting Chairman of the Committee on Plan and Scope, and insist upon a change in the plans.

CHANGE IN PLANS DECIDED ON.

Mr. Guggenheimer has always been anxious to facilitate the early ending of the parade, but he has also been desirous of carrying out the wishes of the Chairman of the committee, Gen. Butterfield. When the special committee called upon him Gen. Sickles exclaimed at the outset of the conference: "There is no use of trying to move a column of 30,000 over the route of march selected, after a start at 1 o'clock. The parade wouldn't be over until long after sundown, and it is imperative that something must give way."

"Precedents show that such a parade can take place," Mr. Guggenheimer put in. Gen. Butterfield had written him a long letter to this effect, and he was only acting on the suggestion of the Chairman of the Committee on Plan and Scope.

"Well, I've had as much experience as any one in moving large bodies of men," Gen. Sickles insisted, "and I say it cannot be done."

Mr. Guggenheimer suggested that the breakfast could be arranged so as not to conflict with the other plans, but Gen. Sickles contended that 1 o'clock was not the proper hour for starting the parade.

"Well, we can't bring the Admiral here and starve him to death," Mr. Guggenheimer observed.

"He won't starve," replied Gen. Sickles. "He is a sensible man, who will see the necessity of putting up with some discomfort. We are all anxious to honor him."

"The people must be considered, too," said Mr. Ridder. "The 2,000,000 persons who will gather to watch the parade must be thought of. We can't keep them standing or sitting till midnight."

Gen. Sickles got in the last word when he said, "Eleven o'clock is the very latest hour at which this parade should begin." After that remark it was decided to recommend that the ceremonies at the City Hall begin at 9 o'clock; that at their conclusion the Admiral and the official party should go to Claremont on a boat, to be provided by the Committee on Naval Parade, and on which a buffet lunch will be served; that the parade begin at 11 o'clock, and that the breakfast be given on Monday morning.

This suggestion will doubtless be adopted, as President Guggenheimer, Gen. Roe, Gen. Carroll, and Maurice F. Holahan, four of the most active members of the Plan and Scope Committee, are committed to it.

G. A. R. MEN DECLINE TO MARCH.

The Grand Army of the Republic has declined to march in the parade, because in arranging the formation Gen. Roe placed that organization in the rear of the National Guard, instead of giving it the right of the line. The Grand Army men have objected time and again to the plan of Gen. Roe, but the Committee on Land Parade has turned a deaf ear to their protests. The refusal of the Grand Army of the Republic to participate was conveyed in a letter written to Gen. Roe by Joseph W. Kay, the Department Commander, of which the following is a part:

On consultation with Gen. Albert D. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, as also with the executive officers of the same in the several boroughs of New York, I am constrained to inform you that the place you intend to assign them rear of the column is not one they could be expected to accept. In all of our history, from the war of Independence to the present day, those who have fought the battles of our country have been conspicuously honored on all occasions of ceremony. Moreover, the details regarding the position in the line of the Grand Army of the Republic were perfected by you without consultation with the constituted authorities of the Grand Army of the Republic, who, in courtesy, should have been communicated with beforehand.

As the suggestions made you in connection with the Dewey parade by the Commander in Chief regarding the position in line of the Grand Army of the Republic on that occasion do not meet your approval, it is not possible to accept the invitation you were authorized to extend. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic are now verging on old age. The head of the column will not probably start until 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The position assigned the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic renders it impossible for them to move for more than five hours after the head of the column has started. It is very unlikely that they could pass the reviewing stand until after nightfall, and it is certain that their physical condition should not be exposed to the strain. The spirit is willing, as in the days of 1861-5, but the flesh is weak. Their request for such civic guard of honor at the head of the column having been refused by you, both in whole and in part, there remains nothing to be done by me but to decline the invitation.

In their own time and in their own way the Grand Army of the Republic, as the representatives of the veterans of the civil war, will render the homage that they feel to their comrade and great Admiral, George Dewey.

It was said by a member of the Committee on Land Parade that the route was clearly too long for men of advanced age and not used to marching, and he declared positively that while the committee regretted exceedingly the decision of the Grand Army of the Republic, the formation would not be changed. It was also pointed out that during the recent Grand Army of the Republic parade in Philadelphia three men died in the ranks from exhaustion, and that similar fatalities might be expected if the veterans marched the entire distance of the route of the coming parade.

GEN. ROE TO LEAD THE PARADE.

Gen. Roe, it was announced, would be in command of the entire parade. Behind him and his staff will come the troops in the following order:

Sousa's Band.
Sailors of the Olympia.
Dewey and the Mayor in a carriage.
Admiral Sampson and the officers of the fleet in eight open carriages.
Sailors of the fleet.
Forces of the regular army, under Gen. Merritt.
N. G. N. Y., under Gov. Roosevelt.
Toronto Highlanders, (if they come.)
Naval Militia, N. Y.
National Guard of other States assigned to place in the line in the order in which the States were admitted to the Union.
G. A. R., (if they decide to parade.)
Ex-Confederates.
Veterans of the Spanish-American war.

The demand for seats on the city stands has already so far outstripped the supply that the committee on the distribution of seats believes the public should be notified of the impossibility of meeting it. Said Secretary Warren W. Foster:

"I see no possible way of granting all these applications. Obviously the reviewing stand must be reserved for such drafts as may be made by our distinguished guests and their ladies, the press, and the committee of 400 and their ladies, and the army and navy's representatives, and their wives or families, who must also be cared for on these stands. The city owes obligations, not to say a debt of gratitude, to those artists' societies which so promptly volunteered their time and services in the construction of the magnificent arch, and when the requirements of these and kindred bodies are met the capacity of the reviewing stand will have been exhausted.

"As for the other stands, they must receive the members of the various committees and organizations of various kinds, which will naturally expect some recognition. After all these come applications from citizens generally, which have been received and recorded by the committee, and, as is very well known, the demand far exceeded the supply some days ago."

NO OUTSIDE PRESENTATIONS.

President Guggenheimer yesterday received communications from Mayor Harrison of Chicago and Mayor Ashbridge of Philadelphia, informing him that those cities desired to make presentations to Admiral Dewey and asking that a time and place be set apart during the Admiral's stay in this city when such presentations could take place. In his replies to Mayor Ashbridge and Mayor Harrison, Mr. Guggenheimer said:

"I beg to say that the arrangements for the reception of Admiral Dewey have all been completed, and that they do not include the presentation of any addresses while the Admiral is the guest of the city, except the one to be made by the Mayor of the City of New York, and these plans cannot be changed. The same reply, in effect, has been sent to other cities."

The Council yesterday adopted a resolution, which passed the Aldermen last week, authorizing the issue of $25,000 in bonds for the Dewey committee, the money to be expended in providing a stand for the Municipal Assembly and in meeting deficiencies in other accounts. This money will become available after the next meeting of the Board of Estimate.

The Reception Committee at its meeting yesterday decided to appoint a sub-committee of six members to wait upon Admiral Dewey on the day he lands and to entertain him during his stay.

Govs. Sayers of Texas and Davies of California have declined invitations to take part in the reception, and acceptances have been received from Mrs. C. V. Gridley, the widow of Capt. Gridley, who commanded the Olympia during the battle of Manila Bay, and Capt. Entwistle, the fleet engineer of Dewey's squadron.

BIG ARCH NEARING COMPLETION.

Scaffolding Removed from the Pillars of the Colonnade to the North.

The scaffolding was removed from the pillars of the colonnade to the north of the Dewey triumphal arch yesterday, and for the first time the public was able to appreciate the full effect of the design. The universal opinion was expressed that the groups of pillars, with their Corinthian capitals and the globes surmounting them, produce an effect of great beauty, and double the decorative value and impressiveness of the arch itself.

The figures and groups which will front the end columns at the two corners of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street have all been brought over from Madison Square Garden, but have not yet been raised on the pedestals. The group for the west side of the street is finished, but the other was carried to Fifth Avenue in a roughly blocked out condition, and modelers were working on it all day yesterday. So large was the crowd that surrounded them that it was found necessary to fence off an inclosure around the colonnade columns.

On the arch itself work is proceeding with great rapidity. The great group of Victory supported by tritons and horses which crowns the structure is now well on the way to completion. Most of the supporting figures, with the boat on which the central figure will stand, and the horses, have been finished. The figure of Victory —winged and holding out a laurel wreath— was hoisted in two sections to the top of the arch yesterday, but was not placed in position. That will probably be done today.

Besides the many modelers at work on the top of the arch, as many as can be crowded upon the platforms further down are engaged on the large groups for the bases of the piers. Karl Bitter's group "Battle," and C. H. Niehaus's "Return of the Victors," both on the south side of the arch, will probably be finished by tomorrow. "Peace," by Daniel C. French, on the north side, will not take much longer to complete, while "Call to Arms," by Philip Martiny, can be placed in position in a few hours.

With these exceptions the work remaining to be done consists only of placing a few bas-reliefs and moldings in position, the nailing of the plain "staff" surface to the undecorated portions of the structure, and the finishing of the whole by plasterers. Mr. Bitter saw no reason why the arch should not be completed before next Thursday. The mechanics yesterday finished nailing up the decorated squares for the roof of the arch where it is pierced, and they started putting the bas-reliefs on the west side into position.

Work on the scheme of decoration produced by the Society of Mural Painters was continued yesterday, but at present little has been done beyond the erection of the poles between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Streets, which will serve as foundations for the columns of various heights.

MORE PERMITS ISSUED FOR STANDS.

Many Basket Parties on the Day of the Parade—Seats Selling Well.

At the Department of Buildings yesterday the clerks were kept busy attending to the applications for permits to build stands for the land and naval parades. Permits were granted during the day for the following:

Estate of W. H. Inman, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.
Fischer estate, 178 and 180 Fifth Avenue.
Engineers' Club, 372 to 382 Fifth Avenue.
Helen M. Gould, 579 Fifth Avenue.
W. H. Webb, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
E. H. Van Ingen, 160 and 162 Fifth Avenue.
T. W. Myers, Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue.
W. W. Astor, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.
Mrs. Leah Lumley, 535 Fifth Avenue.
H. A. Hutchings, 566 and 568 Fifth Avenue.
E. D. P. Livingston, 127 Fifth Avenue.
Beadle estate, 134 Fifth Avenue.
J. Lewinson, 185 Fifth Avenue.
W. P. Dixon, 510 Fifth Avenue.
Edgar Van Winkle, 426 Fifth Avenue.
Benjamin Altman, 369 and 371 Fifth Avenue.
Mathias Rock, Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.
Wool Exchange, 260 and 266 West Broadway.
P. H. Dugro, Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street.
Schuman & Kaufman, Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street.
Second Christian Scientist Church, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street.
James V. Contl, 26 Roosevelt Street.
George Noakes, Riverside Drive, north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.
F. D. Tyson, Riverside Drive and Ninety-fifth Street.

One of the stand speculators said he expected the rush for seats would begin before daybreak on the day of the land parade, and not a few of the enterprising ones would undoubtedly camp out overnight in the stands to be sure of good seats. The question of feeding these thousands who will occupy the stands throughout the day, the speculators said, was not one with which stand owners as a rule were going to attempt to deal.

"People will solve that problem by bringing food with them," he said. "The stands will be undoubtedly scenes of big basket parties. There will be no room for vendors to move around and sell their wares. Those who neglect to take along with them supplies for the day will either go hungry or be compelled to give up their seats, which they will never do, you may be sure.

"The demand for seats is all we could desire at this early date, knowing that the sale will not really commence until next week."

Carpenters began work yesterday afternoon on the stand in front of the City Hall. The foreman in charge said work would be prosecuted night and day until the stand was completed.

DEWEY PICTURES OF ALL KINDS.

Work of the "Artist" Governed by Locality in Which He Lives.

In connection with the Dewey reception nothing is more bewildering than the variety of portraits to be seen of the hero. A small army of local decorators and sign painters have temporarily abandoned their regular work to indulge in lightning sketches of Dewey. They are painted while the customer waits or on very short notice.

For some unknown reason these "artists" of the hour are working upon lines which seem to be governed by the portion of the city in which their "studios" are situated. The Dewey "artist" of the lower east side is engaged in painting the Admiral in the character of a deep-sea pirate. His eyes flash with battle fire and his breast sticks out as though he were going around with an immense pillow buttoned inside of his coat.

This piratical conception of the Admiral extends up to about Twenty-fifth Street on the east side, and some specimens are to be found scattered for sale on the lower west side. The Dewey most popular in the French section is a happy combination between Dreyfus and "Pedlar" Palmer, but having not the slightest resemblance to the Admiral.

The Dewey of the Tenderloin is naturally enough presented by the "artists" in that locality in an intensely dramatic form. He is either posing after the fashion of Perry at the battle of Lake Erie or else he is gazing far away, with melancholy, dark rings under his eyes.

The Dewey of the residential districts on either side of the Park is not done in house paint. He is presented in water colors or handsome photogravures, and he continues to run along in this fashionable style until the district north of the Park is reached. Here he is to be seen again done in red, white, and blue, of heroic size, and is sold for from $1 up.

THE WEAK AND AILING
quickly regain strength when dieted upon
LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF BEEF, the strongest and cheapest because most concentrated; 16 cups of strengthening, sustaining beef tea in a 2-oz. jar.
Note—Every jar guaranteed and Signed in blue.
Liebig

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S SHARE.

Plan for a Parade Disapproved—May Have Three Stands.

Just before the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx closed its meeting yesterday afternoon Commissioner Van Hoesen asked President Little what progress had been made in the plans for having the public school children take part in the Dewey parade.

"The matter is not in as satisfactory a shape as we wish it," said President Little. "We suggested to the committee that they have a third day's parade, when we would promise to turn out 50,000 school children between the ages of eleven and fourteen years, at one-third the cost of the one parade. We argued that Admiral Dewey would appreciate this tribute to him of the school children more than he would the paraphernalia of the soldiers' parade, although we knew how much he was entitled to the latter honor.

"The Admiral is accustomed to military displays, but the parade of school children would without doubt be a pleasing novelty to him. The committee unanimously adopted our suggestion, but when the matter came before the Plan and Scope Committee they disapproved of the plan, saying that, in their opinion, a third day's parade was too much.

"It has, however, been arranged to have two stands for the school children—one at Seventy-second Street and the other at the City Hall. These stands are supposed to seat each 2,500 persons, but we believe we can seat 3,000 school children on each stand. The German singing societies have decided to carry out their exercises on the water, and they will not, therefore, sing at the City Hall. In their place we shall have the children sing. The children at the City Hall stand will have a fine opportunity to see Admiral Dewey. We are trying to get a third stand, so that we can let 5,000 or 6,000 more school children see the parade. If we succeed in getting it 10,000 or 11,000 school children will take part in the celebration. Those who have been so far selected were chosen according to their voices. The others to be selected will be chosen according to merit."

FIRES FROM DEWEY ILLUMINATIONS.

Underwriters Will Probably Adopt Precautionary Regulations.

At a meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday the fire hazard involved in the contemplated electrical illumination along the water front during the Dewey celebration was discussed at some length. The use of colored fire was also considered.

While underwriters do not believe there will be many chances taken which would be likely to cause an extensive conflagration, there is some alarm as to the danger from improper installation and defective insulation of electrical apparatus to be used for purposes of display. The introduction of electric lights even under the simplest forms in dwellings and stores requires care and supervision, and the hurried and temporary arrangements which will be made for the celebration are dreaded.

The insurance companies have already received from brokers and the general public large numbers of applications for permission to illuminate city property. At the meeting of the board the whole matter of illumination was referred to a committee of ten underwriters, with instructions to report to the members at a special meeting to be held at noon to-day.

A restricted form of permit providing for due care, and perhaps demanding that watchmen and buckets filled with water be kept on the wharves to safeguard property will probably be adopted. Many wharf owners, it is said, would welcome a reason for foregoing any illumination whatever. This is especially true in cases where the wharves are stored with cotton or any other fibre.

It is also likely that the use of colored fires along the water front will be regulated by the issuance of a uniform permit requiring such fires to be burned only on a metal plate or base.

NEW JERSEY NAVAL MILITIA ANGRY.

Decision Not to Use the Portsmouth Considered an Insult.

The Naval Militia of New Jersey were indignant yesterday when Commander Washington Irving received notice from Gen. Howard Carroll that the Portsmouth would not be assigned to a place in the naval parade at the reception to be given to Admiral Dewey.

"Gen. Carroll came to me several weeks ago," said Commander Irving, "and asked me if it would not be possible to secure the Portsmouth for the naval parade. Permission was secured from the Navy Department and arrangements were made accordingly. Now these arrangements are nullified, and will have to be abandoned."

Commander Irving expressed no opinion as to the change, but other members of the Naval Militia denounced the order as an insult to the State and particularly to the Naval Militia.

BANQUET TO DEWEY'S PHARMACIST.

Will Be Held Probably Sept. 29, and Is to be an Elaborate Affair.

Pharmacist Alrik Hammar of the flagship Olympia and the hospital stewards of Admiral Sampson's fleet will be dined during the Dewey celebration by their professional brethren of New York. A meeting of the General Committee nominated under the auspices of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association to arrange the banquet, was held last night at the College of Pharmacy. On the General Committee were representatives of the retail pharmacists, wholesale druggists, and proprietary medicine manufacturers.

It was decided to make the entertainment an elaborate affair. The dinner will probably be held Friday evening, Sept. 29, and will be either at Delmonico's or Sherry's. It is expected that 350 pharmacists will attend.

The officers of the General Committee are: Reuben R. Smith, Chairman; Thomas J. Keenan, Secretary, and Charles S. Erb, Treasurer. A Committee on Arrangement to complete the details of the banquet was appointed from the General Committee. Its members are Dr. W. C. Alpers, Dr. George C. Diekman, Felix Hirseman, Dr. F. P. Tuthill, Dr. A. H. Brundage, George E. Schweinfurth, C. G. Stone, Dr. H. Schweezer, T. J. Keenan, Reuben R. Smith, and Charles S. Erb.

WASHINGTON'S DEWEY PLANS.

It Is Believed the Committee Will Decide on Two Parades.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Acting upon the recommendation of Gen. Miles, the Committee of Arrangements having in charge the National demonstration to Admiral Dewey in this city will probably make a change in the programme so as to have a civic parade on the night of Oct. 2, when the Admiral arrives, and a military parade the following day, when Secretary Long presents the sword purchased by Congress to the hero of Manila. It has been the intention of the committee to have a joint civic and military parade on Oct. 2 through Pennsylvania Avenue.

Gen. Miles suggested that this will be dangerous. The streets will be crowded, and the danger arising from several troops of mounted cavalry and civilians on raw untrained horses, subjected to the continual discharge of fireworks, the glare of red and other colored lights, and the explosion of countless bombs, will be considerable.

Another reason given by Gen. Miles for not having the troops ordered out at night, is that it would create a precedent. Under the existing conditions even the President of the United States is not entitled to a night parade of Federal troops in his honor.

The committee will probably act favorably on the suggestions of Gen. Miles and determine upon two parades.

It is proposed that after the left of the line passes around the peace monument at Capitol Hill, the thousands of people along the line of march shall fall in behind and follow the procession in review by the President and the Admiral. This feature would enable every person in the city to pay his respects to the Admiral.

DEWEY AND THE GERMANS.

Mr. Perkins Says Democrats in Iowa Are Using the Manila Incident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—According to Representative Perkins of Iowa, the trouble between Admirals Dewey and Diederichs at Manila is a campaign issue in his State this Fall, and the Democrats are taking the Diederichs end of it.

He says that the Democrats are trying to win the German vote by a judicious use of the treatment of Germany at Manila. He does not think this issue is a success, and says that the Germans will vote the Republican ticket on account of the silver question.

WOULD GIVE UP THE PARADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent in this morning's issue signing himself "Non-Hippodrome" has struck the right note in regard to the parade in honor of Admiral Dewey.

The people want to see Dewey, want a chance to cheer him and applaud him for what he has done, not to see our National Guard march, for, worthy as we know they are, we can see them at other times, and really have had too many of these all-day parades.

What greater honor could a city give a hero than to drive him, properly escorted, through two lines of soldiers drawn up at "present arms" for eight miles? Let them come right up Broadway and through the now historic arch at Washington Square, and straight up Fifth Avenue and over the route as now laid out to Claremont, where they can then indulge in the twelve-dollar-a-plate breakfast, and, at the usual Claremont prices no one will overeat, and the Admiral can escape when he is tired. Have some pity on the man, and not ask him to stand eight hours reviewing a parade! Why should we make him work so?

You have succeeded in having the wretched line of march changed back to its proper place; see if you cannot do something now about the parade itself.

J. H. SKINNER.

New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

Holidays Hard on the Poor Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The promoters of the Dewey festival and the well-to-do people generally do not realize how it will affect some of their poorer neighbors. My husband is employed by a New York firm. He earns $1.50 per day. The $9 he brings home on Saturdays is just enough to keep going a comfortable though plain home. Next week, owing to the holidays, he will only be able to earn $6. He does not want the two days at home, and with small wages there is no money to spare for holiday making; even a car fare has to be considered. At the beginning of the month came Labor Day. Surely one day would have been enough now. The enforced holidays of this month will leave us minus $4.50 from a possible earning of $39—nearly the price of a ton of coal. A POOR MAN'S WIFE.

New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

CANADIAN HELD FOR MURDER.

Student at University of Pennsylvania Charged with a Homicide in a Quarrel Over a Woman.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 20.—Montyles A. Cole of Sherbrooke, Canada, was to-day indicted by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree in the killing of William A. Montague on May 17 last.

Cole, who, it is said, is of a prominent Canadian family, was a dental student at the University of Pennsylvania, and Montague was an iron broker at Wyoming, Del. They were both paying attention to a woman named Edna Wilson of this city, and had quarreled over her. Cole, seeing Montague come out of a saloon here with the woman on the night of May 17, struck him a blow with a baseball bat. The man died five days later without having regained consciousness.

The Wilson woman was arrested as a witness, and she and Cole have since the murder occupied cells in the New Castle County Jail. Cole will be arraigned tomorrow.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST OFFICERS.

Criticised at Dinner of the Old Regiment Veterans.

At the seventh annual dinner of the veterans of the old Seventy-first Regiment, better known as the Vosburgh Veterans of the Seventy-first Regiment, which was held last night at Shearson's Roof Garden Restaurant, 143 Liberty Street, there was a sharp criticism of the officers of the Seventy-first during the Cuban campaign by Comrade J. H. Sleaman, who was called upon to answer the toast to the second Colonel of the old regiment, Col. H. P. Martin, who was not present, having sent his regrets on account of illness.

In eulogizing Col Martin as an officer and a leader, Mr. Sleaman said that the Colonel was always with his regiment, in battle or out of it, and he added that he "could not say that of Downs, Smith, or the Senior Major of the Seventy-first in the Cuban campaign, as Martin did not get behind any stone wall or tree."

Among those present were Col. Henry F. Liebenau in the chair, G. K. Ackerman, Sergt. George W. Wyckoff, J. T. McLane, Daniel Keyes, and Charles Kensel. Letters of regret were read from President McKinley, Gov. Roosevelt, Mayor Van Wyck, Gen. Butterfield, and Col. Martin.

WANTED THE COW ARRESTED.

Henry Jarvis Leads the Offending Animal Two Miles.

The next time a cow walks on the lawn in front of the residence of Henry Jarvis he will have the owner arrested, instead of leading the cow by the horns to the Westchester Station House, a distance of two miles. Mr. Jarvis, who is a salesman in a down-town dry goods house, but lives on Tenth Street, near Avenue B, UnDeport, has as a neighbor a Mrs. Divver, who owns a number of cows, one of which is named "Bess."

"Bess" has a habit of walking over Jarvis's lawn, tearing the grass out by the roots. Mr. Jarvis complained to Mrs. Divver. Last night the cow made another visit to the lawn, and started in by tearing down an iron fence. Mr. Jarvis thought it was about time that this sort of thing stopped, and, catching the cow by a horn, he started to take her to the Westchester Police Station.

When the station house was reached he walked the cow up before Sergt. Ward and told the latter of the damage which the animal had done to his lawn. Sergt. Ward asked Mr. Jarvis why he had not put the animal in the city pound, which is situated near his residence, instead of leading the cow two miles.

Policeman O'Hara took charge of the cow and turned it over to the City Pound Keeper.

Washington Woman Lost Her Hotel.

Mrs. Marie Fitting, a well-dressed woman from Washington, walked into the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and told the police that she was lost. She said that she was stopping at a hotel here, but did not know where it was. Later in the evening a man who said he was Herman Werner of 62 Greenwich Street, called at the station house and took her away. He said that she and her two children, a girl of fifteen and a boy of seventeen, had come on from Washington and were stopping at a hotel at the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PRICE THREE CENTS—ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

THE MARVEX GLOVE.
(Registered)
NEW SHADES FOR AUTUMN.
Unexcelled for Fineness of Skin, Delicacy of Color and Beauty of Finish.
Manufactured by Trefousse & Co., exclusively for
B. Altman & Co.

FINAL CARTER HEARING SET.

Wayne MacVeagh Has It Arranged for Wednesday Next.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for Capt. Carter, called at the Department of Justice to-day and arranged with the Attorney General for a final hearing of the case on Wednesday next. So far as known no other counsel will be present at the hearing, the Judge Advocate General having signified his willingness to submit the matter on his recently filed brief.

THE ALTON FILES A MORTGAGE.

Incumbrance for $40,000,000 Recorded in Sangamon County, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company filed today with the Recorder of Deeds of Sangamon County, a mortgage to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago covering all its lines of railroads, stations, terminal holdings, equipment, &c., to secure $40,000,000 of fifty-year 3 per cent. gold bonds issued Oct. 1, 1899, and due Oct. 1, 1949, and also to secure the issue of additional bonds of $10,000,000, to be used for the purpose of building additional road and extentions not to exceed in cost $20,000 per mile, and for bonds not exceeding $5,000,000 for future betterment of the road to be contracted for after Jan. 1, 1900.

The two last-named issues, however, are only to be made if authorized by a vote of a two-thirds interest of the outstanding preferred and common stock of the road.

There was also filed a deed of conveyance executed Sept. 1, 1899, by which the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company conveys to the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company the lines of railroad from Bloomington to Godfrey, 150 miles; from Roodhouse, Ill., to Louisiana, Mo., 36 miles, and another line running 7 miles out of Godfrey, heretofore leased by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago to the Chicago and Alton.

AN OHIO RAILROAD SOLD.

A Division of the Detroit and Lima Northern Brings $1,100,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Charles N. Haskell and W. B. Strang of New York today purchased the St. Mary's Division of the Detroit and Lima Northern, paying $1,100,000 for it. The sale was made by the receiver of the road, and was brought up in the United States court for approval. It is understood that the sale will be confirmed.

By the terms of the contract the purchasers pay $400,000 in Detroit and Lima Northern bonds and $700,000 in liens. The road is eighty-four miles long and occupies the most fertile section of Ohio. It extends from St. Mary's to Peoria.

The court to-day was asked also to allow the Lima Northern to spend $300,000 for rolling stock and track improvements.

TWO YACHTS IN COLLISION.

Choctaw and Nomad Come Together—Other Boats Narrowly Escape.

During yesterday morning's storm there was considerable excitement among the yacht owners at Whitestone. Several of the boats dragged their anchors and a number had a very narrow escape. There was one collision.

The big sloop Choctaw, owned by George D. Watt, dragged her anchor in the blow which accompanied the rain, and while her crew slept unconscious of the danger she drifted within sixty feet of the rocks. Then she collided with the smaller sloop Nomad, owned by A. C. Cooper.

The Nomad had three anchors down, and when the crew of the Choctaw rushed on deck they found the anchors of the Nomad were sufficient to hold both vessels. The riggings of the two boats came in contact and were badly torn. The launch of a steam yacht went to her aid and hauled her into safe anchorage. To-day the crew of the Choctaw repaired the damage on the Nomad.

The schooner yacht Coronet drifted to within a short distance of the rocks at Whitestone Point, but her crew managed to get a sail up, and by fine sailing rounded the point, and put in on the Westchester shore, which was not exposed to the wind. The sloop Nellie drifted out into the steamer channel, but was brought back by a tug.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:47	Sun sets...5:59	Moon rises...6:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:37	Gov. Isl'd...9:01	H. Gate...10:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:00	Gov. Isl'd...9:25	H. Gate...11:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bremen, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Rio de Janeiro, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tartar Prince, Azores &c	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Usk, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Copri, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Homer, La Plata	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Parana, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Colcrado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Themis, Cape Gracias, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Curityba, Matanzas	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	7:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Sancho	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 24 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 21.

Aurania, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Sept. 13.
Hatteo, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 7.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Sept. 10.
Patricia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Saale, Bremen, Sept. 12.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Alliance, Colon, Sept. 15.
Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 10
City of Macon, Savannah, Sept. 19.
Cuba, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Sept. 15.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 13.
Mac, San Juan, Sept. 16.
Norge, Copenhagen, Sept. 6.
Seneca, Havana, Sept. 18.
Yang Tse, Gibraltar, Sept. 9

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.
Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Macy's Autumn Millinery.

The display is attracting many visitors. It represents the greatest effort we have ever made in that direction. The result pleases you. That's gratifying to us. Millinery beauty, novelty and economy await you at Macy's.

FURNITURE—In Annex.

The department abounds in superlative values. We print a few of them. Every article is worth a third more than we charge.

Gilt Reception Chairs, fancy back and rush seats, $1.99.
Reception Chairs, handsome inlaid mahogany finished, upholstered in remnants of high-grade satin damask, $3.99.
Gilt Corner Chairs, fancy back and rush seats, $3.99.
Solid Oak Dining Table, 36x42 top, heavy turned legs, extends to 6 feet, $3.99.
Solid Oak Dining Ch

The Wanamaker Store.

Old Glory in Jewels

IN a case, in the Rotunda, is on exhibition the most costly flag ever made. It is composed wholly of gems,—the stripes in rubies and diamonds, the stars, large diamonds in a field of sapphires.

The gem-flag is a greeting from the Jewelry Store, and is worthy close examination.

There are used in the making of the flag 7,614 perfect and flawless stones. The aggregate value of these, at the present market, is $104,416.83. The diamond that forms the knob of the staff is a wonderful gem, a sparkling blue-white stone, absolutely perfect in water, shape and cutting, and valued at $10,000.

Just a store feature to help amuse and interest the visitor. We don't expect to sell it.

Returning to more practical matters, the every-day flags of silk and bunting for the Dewey Days, are on sale in the basement, together with all their accessories and concomitants in patriotic decoration.

Reliable goods only, priced fairly; which means as little as possible for the qualities represented.

Some New Little-Priced Fall Dress Goods Copies of the more expensive fabrics, and wonderfully good imitations, too. Of course, there's a difference in weight, finish and quality, when examined closely, but off a few feet they'd bother an expert to distinguish them from the superior sorts. An excellent collection of them, from which are selected just these few:—

Camel's-hair Cheviot Plaids, 65c. yd.
Camel's-hair Check Cheviot, 45c. yd.
Camel's-hair Homespun Suiting, 45c. yd.
Bourette Cheviot Suiting, 45c. yd.
All-wool Granites, 63c., 75c., 85c. yd.
Two-toned Chevron Cheviot, 75c. yd.
Sharkskin Suiting, 75c. yd.
Plaid Homespun, 45c. yd. Check Cheviot, 45c. yd.
Homespun Suiting, 50c. Covert Cloths, 75c.
Two-toned Cheviot, 75c. Paquin Serge, 75c.

Tenth street.

Women's Jackets and Wraps A cosmopolitan gathering, the representative styles of two continents. Every garment the composition of an authority in design, and every garment a masterpiece. Long, elaborate, graceful carriage robes, the new, trim, handsome, "automobile" cloaks, three-quarter and full length, and every sort of jacket, short or long. Jaunty box coats, fashionable walking jackets, and the *chic*, short English "Clubman" coats, that are destined to be popular.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Black Taffeta Waists With character distinct, newest designs. Rich, crisp black taffeta corded, plaited, hemstitched. Wearing quality, without superior—fit and finish with few counterparts. Like these:

$3—Round yoke back and front of fine cording; fine cords running from yoke to waist; detachable collar; flare cuffs.
$5.50—Full front, with rows of silk embroidery and fine plaits; cord'd yoke back; collar and flare cuffs also embroidered.
$6.50—Rich taffeta; full front; bolero effect of cording and hemstitching; back corded.
$10—First quality taffeta; row of cording running around entire body and top of sleeves; round yoke back and front; with rows of fancy braid; detachable collar and flare cuffs braid-trimmed.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dewey Day Handkerchiefs To express patriotism now, to be retained always as souvenirs of Dewey Day. All silk, well finished:

Men's Handkerchiefs—In two styles. Large, clear portrait of the Admiral, with wreaths and banners; red and white striped border, with Union Jack in the corners. 45c. each. And plain white silk, with flag and inscription embroidered in colors. 50c. each.
Women's Handkerchiefs—Plain white, with accurate miniatures of Dewey. 25c. each.

Soft Collars To wear over stocks, — the dainty linen folds that mark the toilet finished. Embroidered, lace-trimmed or hemstitched, fresh and pretty. A large assortment at—you will wonder—

25c. Each

Broadway.

Flags, Decorations and Patriotic Toys Immense flags, tiny flags, and the sizes between. The Flag, the Union Jack, the Admiral's Flag and Dewey Flags. Best silk, best bunting and lowest prices-for-quality. Large, well-colored portraits of Dewey on canvas or muslin. Lanterns of every brilliant sort. And these that no child will want to miss:

DOLLS FOR 25c. EACH
Admiral Dewey in full insignia.
Soldiers. Sailors. The Band.
Men Behind the Guns.
20c.—Rough Riders.
TOY SOLDIERS, 25c. TO $4 A BOX
Cavalry. Infantry. Artillery. Rough Riders.
BRONZE MEDALS, 10c. AND 25c.
Bust of Dewey wreathed in laurel.

Basement.

Boxed Writing Paper and Envelopes Two exceptionally good kinds that are priced extremely low. One is already popular. The other will be surely.

The first is Club Vellum. Three shapes. Cream shade. Smooth finish. The paper, 10c. a pound; the envelopes, 15c. a hundred. We're selling large quantities of this quality every day.
The other—Dewey Blue—is a really high-grade, elegant paper, prettily boxed. 25c. for 24 sheets and 24 envelopes.

Broadway.

The Continental Bicycle, $18 Ever since its first appearance, the handsome Continental has stood for everything that was desirable and reliable in a medium priced bicycle. It was the Continental at its original price that started the decline of bicycle prices to a fairer level. It has always been the greatest bicycle value for the least money that science, experience, time and money could make it.

Fifteen thousand people are riding the Continental bicycle to-day, and every one of them is satisfied or we should have heard to the contrary.

But good as it is, the Continental is not proof against trade conditions. Its price has been cut to

Eighteen Dollars

At that figure it is the emphatic climax to a season that has abounded in startling values.

Men's and women's models; all sizes.

Basement.

Boys' Clothing—Just Sailor Suits The little fellows will all want new suits for the big celebration. Sailor suits preferred, too, you may be sure. Well, there's a gathering here that embraces the best of every good kind. Numerous exclusive styles, and one sort of particular interest. It's an exact copy of the uniform of Uncle Sam's sailors, and it cannot be found anywhere else in New York. 3 to 12 years, $7.50 to $10.

$8.50—Sailor suits in army blue and Havana brown; serge trimmed; 12 rows white silk soutache; white serge shields; silk anchors and crown on shield and sleeves; black silk ties.
$9—Navy blue serge; khaki velvet collar and velvet shield; gold anchors and stars; stylish and new.
$9—Light blue, navy blue and tan cheviots; extra silk collars and shields; silk embroidery on shields; silk ties.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Ingrain Carpets Skill in producing new loom effects has been advancing step by step. Only the last step here. Patterns that show new life and original designs—in Agra carpets, especially. Solid colors in 15 to 20 rich, enduring shades. Brussels patterns in neat small figures. Exclusively the higher grades—and see these prices:

Rajah and Agra qualities, 80c. a yard.
Heavy Extra Super, all wool, 65c. a yard.

And these recent reductions—an aftermath of the big sale:

Agra qualities, were 80c.; now 60c. yard.
All-wool Extra Super, were 65c.; now 50c. yard.

Third floor.

Folding Beds and Sofa Couches A demonstrator in daily attendance on the fourth floor, to show the workings and advantages of our superior folding beds and couches. The assortment comprise beds at $35 up to $125; the sofa couches, $40 to $55.

Fourth floor.

Japanese Fire Screens Artistic Oriental goods of various kinds at wonderfully little prices have been crowding to the foreground during the past few weeks. Now it's fire screens:

2-fold bamboo frames, with prettily decorated fabrics, are 50c., instead of $1.
2, 3, and 4-fold sorts, with numerous effective designs, at 75c., instead of $1.25 and $1.50.

Main Aisle.

The Housefurnishings The best compliment paid this sale is the quiet, steady, increasing hold it has upon the public. It is no longer treated as unusual; it is merely accepted, like good weather. And its patrons won't let it sleep a day. These favorites always demanded:—

A Step Ladder—not a cheap step ladder—there'd be no credit in selling that at this price or under it. A strong 5-foot ladder that stands firmly and doesn't splinter. Bucket-rest attached. 50c.
Fairbank's Laundry Soap, in fresh, clean cakes, cornerless, harmless, efficient. Box containing 100 cakes, for $2.
And Agate Kitchen Ware; you would pronounce it best at a glance. And it is best, except for slight imperfections in outside polish—outside only. Therefore, however, Half Prices.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

The Bridge Building Combine.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch.

The consolidation known as the American Bridge Company has been completed, with twenty-eight of the thirty-one bridge-building concerns of the country included. The friends of the consolidation deny that it is a trust, but argue that the combination was made on a basis of net profits for the purpose of securing working capital and saving interest on deferred payments for material. In other words, the enterprise has been financed by taking the bankers into partnership to the extent of $9,000,000 worth of the total of $67,000,000 capital issued. This $9,000,000 in cash is made a fund to enable the consolidation to pay cash for all material, the banks taking the stock in preference to carrying the paper of the individual firms or corporations.

This plan should enable the bridge builders to earn larger dividends without any advance in the price of contracts, but it remains to be seen whether they will be content with the saving of interest, or whether complete control of the business will tempt them to increase direct profits for the benefit of their banker friends. Pittsburg is largely interested in bridge building and is in a position to profit on either end of the proposition.

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

The Ramapo Grab and Asphalt Paving Inquired Into.

LIKENS MOSS TO AN ASSASSIN

Water Company's Counsel a Cool Witness—Engineer Birdsall Silent About Contract's Benefit.

The Mazet committee again took up its investigation of the Ramapo water project yesterday, although it made short excursions into the general field of administrative work. It availed itself of the presence of certain witnesses to inquire into asphalt paving contracts and the purchase of material by the Dock Department, but devoted most of the day to Ramapo.

H. C. M. Ingraham, counsel for the Ramapo Water Company, made the most interesting contribution to the testimony brought out during the day. He was a very cool witness, and did not lose his temper. His particular addition to the Ramapo testimony was that he disagreed entirely with Edward Lauterbach as to the contract sent to Corporation Counsel Whalen. Mr. Lauterbach had testified it was Mr. Ingraham's draft that was acted on, but Mr. Ingraham said yesterday that it was not his draft of the contract, but Mr. Lauterbach's.

Mr. Lauterbach thought Mr. Ingraham's form of the contract less favorable to the company than his own, and Mr. Ingraham thought his own contract better than Mr. Lauterbach's. He called attention to the differences in the two forms of the contract.

Mr. Ingraham said he knew nothing about the Secretary, the Treasurer, the stock book, the options, or anything else. He had learned more about these matters, he said, from what he had heard from witnesses than he knew before. He did not know if the company really owned anything—land or water; but he supposed that it had paid for the water represented on its maps.

"Is the company still endeavoring, is it now taking steps to make a contract with the city?" was one of the pointed questions of Mr. Moss.

"No further steps since the injunction suits," was the answer. "We believe that a contract with the city could be made which would be mutually beneficial, and we know that the matter is now before the Board of Public Improvements. That is all."

Mr. Moss inquired for the address of Engineer Nostrand of the Ramapo Company, but Mr. Ingraham would not give it.

"Produce the engineer," said Mr. Moss.

"He isn't in my pocket. He isn't where I can produce him. To introduce any of my friends here to Mr. Moss would be like introducing them to an assassin," said the witness.

Otis H. Cutler, who was Chairman of the Committee of Internal Affairs in the Assembly when the amendments to the Ramapo bill were introduced, was called and examined. He said the amendments were introduced by Edward Lauterbach. He took no interest in the bill, he said, and did not think at the time that it gave the Ramapo Company any more power than could be obtained under the existing law.

Edward Einstein, formerly Lock Commissioner, in reply to Mr. Moss, swore that when he left office, on Dec. 31, 1897, Pier 1 North River was in good condition as far as he knew. Mr. Moss read from The City Record a resolution of the succeeding Dock Board, passed on Jan. 18, 1898, for the repairing, painting, &c., of the pier at a cost of $17,500.

Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works in the Strong administration, testified the Ramapo project had been proposed to him when he was Commissioner by an attorney representing that company. The lawyer argued that the city could not get an additional water supply except from the Ramapo.

"The information was startling, and I told the gentleman so, and at once began to investigate. The result of my inquiries was that I decided there was no chance of a shortage for many a year to come. The day he made his proposition we had 30,000,000,000 gallons on storage. The Cornell dam was then being built, and I figured it out before him that in 1902, when it would be ready, we would have 72,000,000,000 gallons. We waste 100,000,000 gallons daily by leakage. I refused to entertain the proposition."

Gen. Collis said that under the Strong administration the cost of asphalt had been reduced 60 per cent., or a total saving to the city of more than $900,000.

"What do you think is the great cause of water waste?" asked Mr. Hoffman.

"Bad plumbing. Every house in use a year has water dripping everywhere. And if the pressure were doubled south of Canal Street, every piece of plumbing ten years old in that region would burst."

George B. Hammond, who is in charge of serving the subpoenas for the committee, swore that he had a number of men looking for Engineer Nostrand and Secretary La Mont of the Ramapo Company for the last two weeks, but could not find them.

William C. Trull testified he is one of the counsel of the Ramapo Company. He said while Mr. Whalen had an office near his own, the Corporation Counsel did not occupy his office. He had been associated with Mr. Whalen twice in law cases.

Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Water Department was recalled. He said the Esopus water shed could supply 200,000,000 gallons of water daily. He testified there would be no difficulty in building reservoirs to contain 50,000,000,000 gallons at altitudes above 420 feet. This would give all the pressure needed. In five years, he said, this city will need 250,000,000 gallons a day, and must get its additional supply from the Ramapo water shed.

"Do you know about underground leakage?"

"Yes; I know it is not so."

"There is no leakage?"

"Yes; but it isn't 50, or 25, or 10 per cent. It is not more than 5 per cent."

"In your opinion," asked Mr. Moss, "do you think a contract such as the Ramapo Water Company's would be a benefit to the city?"

"I refuse to answer," said Mr. Birdsall.

"Why?"

"Simply because I am not called upon to answer."

"You mean you are not under obligation to answer it?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, Sir."

"Then I'll not ask you another question. You have answered my question."

Mr. Birdsall denied he had ever said the Ramapo water supply was not needed, although he admitted that he had told Gen. Collis it was not needed, meaning, he said, "at that time."

R. T. Rokeby, President of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, testified he had got contracts from the Dock Department for laying asphalt in front of the Cunard and other piers. His company had also obtained the contract for removing the snow this Winter.

Edward P. North, Chief Engineer under Gen. Collis, testified that the average cost of asphalt was $1.82, and that he considered $2.25 the "outside figure" for this paving by the square yard.

Arthur J. Horgan of Horgan & Slattery, city architects, testified as to the orders given to the official architectural firm for new buildings, structures, and repairs. William H. Burke, Secretary of the Dock Board, testified as to the leases of docks.

Charles F. Murphy, Dock Commissioner, was the last witness. He said the contract for paving in front of the Cunard pier had been given to the Uvalde Asphalt Company in order to break up the combination of other asphalt companies. The contract was for $3 a square yard, and was given without competitive bidding of any kind. Mr. Murphy said the only reason the asphalt had been put down was that the Cunard Line had requested it. Certain facts were brought out in regard to the contract given to the same company to pave in front of the Wilson Line pier. The Uvalde Company had recently received contracts amounting to $116,000 for asphalt paving at $3 a square yard, he said.

Mr. Murphy also said his department had bought cement from John P. Kane at $2 a barrel, when the price was $1.92 or $1.94 a barrel. This latter price was offered when bids were afterward called for.

While leaving the stand Mr. Rokeby declared he had been summoned to the court-room and detained there for days "listening to this Ramapo matter." Mr. Moss, at the close of the day's session, said:

"I knew that Mr. Rokeby is a gentleman of uncertain temper, and I took care to inform him when he would be wanted. His statement that he had been in court six or seven times is not true, and if it comes to a question of veracity between Rokeby and other witnesses I have my individual opinion."

The committee will meet again at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Committeeman Francis Wilcox said yesterday that the committee will investigate the administration of the Kings County offices in a few days.

Dalton Asked for a Water Report.

Evidence that the Ramapo job is by no means a dead issue was given yesterday, when the Board of Public Improvements adopted a resolution reminding Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply that he had neglected to prepare a report on the existing defects in the city's water supply which have been charged by the Ramapo Water Company. By a resolution adopted April 19 last the Commissioner of Water Supply was instructed to prepare such a report, and yesterday's resolution was a reiteration of the first one. Both were fathered by President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, who doubts the veracity of the water company's claims and who is one of the bitterest opponents of the Ramapo contract.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC CURRENT.

Clerk Shocked to Death While Turning on Incandescent Light.

Herman Neilson, a nineteen-year-old grocery clerk, employed by Herman Timmerman at 9 Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, was instantly killed yesterday by electricity while attempting to turn on an incandescent light in the store where he worked. Experts from the company supplying the electricity which lights the store gave it as their opinion that a heavily charged wire had in some way crossed the feed wire to the lamp.

When Neilson touched the button the current was so powerful that it penetrated the fixture about the lamp and killed him. His right arm and right foot were badly burned. His body was removed to his home, in Williamsburg.

HOP TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

A complimentary hop will be given next Saturday evening at the Castleton Hotel, Staten Island, to the officers of the squadron now lying off Tompkinsville.

Manager George H. Avery of the hotel yesterday made the announcement in a Staten Island newspaper, that persons who failed to subscribe to a benefit hop given his musicians last Saturday evening will "make themselves conspicuous by remaining away from the complimentary hop." Mr. Avery is angered because a number of the regular attendants failed to subscribe to a hop marking the closing of the Summer season, which he gave as a benefit to his musicians.

It is said that there is a movement on foot by those who failed to subscribe to the benefit hop to have the complimentary hop to the officers of the squadron boycotted by Staten Island social leaders. Mr. Avery seems confident, however, that he can pull the complimentary hop off successfully, assisted by his friends and those who did subscribe.

STRIKING CARPENTERS CONFER.

The Master Carpenters' Association Affirms Its Decision Not to Yield.

At the request of the union carpenters the Master Carpenters' Association yesterday appointed a committee of seven to confer with a similar committee of the unions in regard to the demands of the unions for an increase of wages and a Saturday half-holiday. The conference was held in the Building Trades Club, and the following were the employers' committee: Edwin Outwater, William A. Hall, D. Mitchell, R. M. Chrystie, T. J. Duffy, John H. Carl, and John H. Hamilton.

The employers informed the unions' committee that the association could not accede to the men's demands, as the condition of the trade did not warrant it, and called the attention of the men to the losses and sufferings that they would endure by a prolonged strike. The members of the unions' committee said that they had no authority to make a settlement with the employers except on the basis of the demands, but would report back to their unions. An adjournment was then taken until Friday afternoon.

The Master Carpenters' Association then held a meeting, at which the employes of 70 per cent. of all the carpenters were present. The meeting reaffirmed the decision taken at the previous session, not to yield to the men.

Secretary Herrman of the Master Carpenters' Association said that a good feeling prevails between the employers and the men, but that the former cannot afford to surrender. They have not tried to get new men in the places of the strikers, and they do not believe it will be necessary, because the old men will be sure to return to their senses.

John N. Schafer, an employer who does not belong to the association, told his men that he would grant their demands for the present, but would return to the old conditions should the association ultimately not yield.

OCEANIC SAILS HOMEWARD.

New White Star Liner Receives an Ovation at Her Departure.

The White Star Line steamship Oceanic began her homeward trip yesterday, sailing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the tide had been running flood for two hours. This is not the season when the transatlantic steamers carry large numbers of passengers to Europe, the tide of travel being this way, but the new wonder in marine craft carried 560 passengers, of whom 185 were in the first cabin and 100 in the second cabin.

The big steamer took out rather more cargo than she brought in and was drawing 27 feet forward and 29 feet aft when she drew out from her pier. Ten thousand persons visited her while in port.

She began her first eastward voyage with almost as much of an ovation as she received when she arrived a week before. A large crowd gathered at the Battery at 4 o'clock, and at about twenty minutes after the hour the Oceanic passed down the river.

The top of the Bowling Green Building, in which are the offices of the line, was fringed with people and the company's house flag, a red ground with a white star was dipped as the liner passed. The salute was seen aboard and duly acknowledged.

Chief Engineer Sewall said just before the Oceanic sailed that some twenty of his green fireroom crew had deserted in this port, but their places had been filled with seasoned hands, and as those who had come over with him had now the benefit of a trip's experience, he expected that the vessel would have no difficulty in reaching Liverpool on time.

The company's steamer Majestic, which was due yesterday, did not reach port, nor did the Cunard Line steamship Aurania. Their delay was attributed to the same cause as the Lucania's and the Oceanic's, to the green fireroom crews to which they have been compelled to resort in consequence of the strike in England.

TRENTON RESERVOIR FINISHED.

Its Completion Celebrated by a Street Parade and Speeches.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 20.—The completion of Trenton's new reservoir was celebrated to-day with a street parade and a programme of speechmaking. The parade included the Police and Fire Departments of the city, and the county officials.

About 5,000 persons were gathered at the reservoir when the pumps were started and the filling of the basin begun. Speeches were made by Mayor Briggs, ex-Mayor Sickel, ex-Judge William M. Lanning, and President Katzenbach of the Common Council.

The reservoir has been two years in course of construction. It has a capacity of 110,000,000 gallons of water, and its cost, including the amount paid for the site, is $450,000.

A Rival Tailors' Union.

There is war between the independent tailors, who are holding a convention at 114 Cannon Street, and the United Workers of America. The independents are forming a National union and are preparing a union label in opposition to that of the United Garment Workers. The latter, it was reported yesterday, have warned the manufacturers not to recognize the independents.

The First Methodist Church.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The cornerstone of a new Methodist Protestant Church, at Union Chapel, Harford County, was laid Sunday, Sept. 17, by Mount Ararat Lodge of Masons. The Rev. F. T. Tagg, D. D., preached the sermon. Union Chapel Church is situated in a beautiful grove near Wilna Post Office, five miles from Belair. The building was erected in 1821, nearly eighty years ago. The old Wilna Church became the property of the Associate Methodists, whose motto was "A church without a Bishop, in a country without a King," and their title "The Methodist Protestant Church." The first General Conference of the Methodist Protestants was held in 1828, and the members of Union Chapel, adhering to their doctrines and customs, opened their doors to the new denomination, and it became the first of the churches of that faith which are now spread broadcast over the country. In Harford County, therefore, was the cradle in which was nursed the infant church, which made the first stand for popular Church government.

45 Miles on Horseback through Cuba

Miss Frances Drake writes:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 26, 1899.

Major Geo. C. Crager,
War Dept., Havana, Cuba.

Dear Major—I have just returned from a 45-mile spin on the new horse, and he rides like a rocking-chair; I tired out a Captain and two Lieutenants. This is a much rougher trip than I anticipated, but I can stand it provided you send me the case of **Johann Hoff's** Malt you have. I can't do without it. I carry a bottle of it in my saddle bag, and the officers have begged most of mine from me. Leave for Kingston to-morrow. Send box to Myrtle Bank Hotel. Yours, cordially,

Frances Drake

DR. R. D. FAIREX, of New Orleans, writes: "I find **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract** to act as a stimulant as well as a tonic. The patient gains flesh and strength from its administration."

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is the pioneer and standard—has been sold since 1847. Avoid substitutes.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Marguerite Cornille Scores a Hit in "The Man in the Moon."

MR. HAMMERSTEIN TO BUILD

Expects to Have Completed by Next Spring a House Which He Will Devote to Opera Exclusively.

Much had been said about Marguerite Cornille, Manager Lederer's latest importation, described on the programme as the "Lyric Venus," and who made her first American appearance at the New York Theatre last night during the second act of "The Man in the Moon," when she was presented as one of the chief features of the burlesque. Mlle. Cornille came up to all of the preliminary reports which had been made about her, and, like French music hall singers, her voice is well placed and flexible with less shrillness than is usually born of the café chantants.

Her enunciation is distinct and her airs and graces perfect. She sang four songs of the conventional music hall type, the first one being "Chic, Chic, Chic," which made her popular at once.

When she seated herself at the piano and accompanied herself to the next song, "Ma Chanteuse," sung with a delightfully French accent and charming manner, she drew storms of applause from the large audience. "I Do Not Understand" and "La Marche des Boulottes" completed her répertoire.

"KING JOHN" A SUCCESS.

Produced by Beerbohm Tree in London Before an Enthusiastic Audience —Play Well Mounted.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—At Her Majesty's Theatre this evening Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the actor-manager, produced "King John" before a brilliant and crowded audience, including Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Gen. Lord Garnet Wolseley, Field Marshal; Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliament, and a host of persons prominent in literature and art.

The play was superbly mounted, presenting a series of very beautiful stage pictures, including a tableau of the granting of Magna Charta.

The performance was received with every mark of enthusiasm, the chief honors falling to Mr. Tree as the King, Miss Julia Neilson as Constance, and Lewis Waller as the bastard Philip.

At the close Mr. Tree, who was vigorously cheered on appearing before the curtain, made a brief speech in acknowledgment of the reception given to the production.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN'S NEW HOUSE.

Gets His Discharge in Bankruptcy and Will Go on with His Plans.

Oscar Hammerstein, who filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court on April 10, was yesterday discharged as a bankrupt by Judge Brown, on motion of his attorney, Edwin B. Root. The motion was not opposed. Mr. Hammerstein was not present when the discharge was granted. The application for Mr. Hammerstein's discharge was made on the report of Peter B. Olney, referee, and has been pending for some time, one creditor having opposed it. When the application was filed the schedules showed liabilities of $142,486.

Mr. Hammerstein said last night that as he had received his discharge in bankruptcy he proposes to take up and complete the negotiations which were in progress at the time his petition was filed for the construction of a new theatre. Contracts have been signed, and Mr. Hammerstein hopes to have his new house completed before next Spring, making in all six theatres he has constructed in this city.

Mr. Hammerstein said the site had been selected, but he would not give its location. Close friends say, however, the new theatre will be built next to his present house, the Victoria. It will be a building entirely different from any he has constructed, and will be devoted exclusively to grand opera, on the plan of the Castle Square Opera Company, which has been his idea for many years.

MR. AND MRS. KENDAL COMING.

Among the passengers on the White Star liner Teutonic, which is due to arrive here on Wednesday next, are Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. They will go direct to Philadelphia and on Oct. 9 will open their American tour at the Chestnut Street Theatre.

This year the Kendals will depart from their usual custom of appearing in a repertoire of plays, and will depend wholly upon Hendine and Wood's new comedy, "The Elder Miss Blossom." The supporting company will be the same as appeared in the comedy during the London engagement.

From Philadelphia the attraction will be taken to Boston for two weeks, after which Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will begin their season at the Knickerbocker Theatre, in this city, for an extended run.

Miss Nita Allen Married.

Miss Nita Allen, who went to England in the Spring with Broadhurst Brothers' attraction "Why Smith Left Home," has returned to this city. During her stay abroad she went to Paris, where she was married to Charles H. Hibbard. She has retired from the stage. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard will take up their permanent residence in this city.

Frohman Gets "Hearts Are Trumps."

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Mr. Charles Frohman has purchased the American rights of the new Drury Lane drama "Hearts Are Trumps."

A Large Family.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The wife of William Swartwood, an engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, gave birth on Sunday, Sept. 17, to her twenty-fifth child. Of the twenty-five children two are dead. Twins were born thrice to the couple. Swartwood is fifty years of age and his wife forty-three. The last child born is a son, and the parents are as proud of it as though it was their first-born.

RUNAWAY IN SIXTH AVENUE.

Two Persons Injured in the Flight of a Frantic Horse.

There was much excitement in Sixth Avenue between Thirty-fourth and Twenty-second Streets yesterday, caused by a runaway horse. The street at the time was crowded with shoppers. The shouts of the people, combined with the clanging of street car gongs and clattering of horses getting out of the way, added to the general alarm.

The horse was unattached, but had on harness. It was going at a frightful speed at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, when Margaret Brown, thirty-two years of age, of 318 West Twenty-ninth Street, attempted to cross, going west. The horse knocked her against an elevated railroad pillar. She was picked up unconscious and was taken to the New York Hospital. Her condition is said to be extremely serious.

At Twenty-seventh Street John Dolks, said by the police to live at 42 West Twenty-eighth Street, was knocked down. He received several contusions and abrasions, but refused medical assistance and went home.

A couple of laborers, at Twenty-second Street, succeeded in stopping the animal, which was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. Later a man called for the horse, and said it belonged to Herman Mauder of 14 Second Avenue.

WANTED HIS WIFE ARRESTED.

Unrehearsed Domestic Drama in the Tenderloin Prompted by Jealousy.

An interesting domestic drama was enacted in the Tenderloin last night. About 8:30 o'clock a woman, fashionably attired and wearing considerable jewelry, entered the restaurant at the Delavan, at Broadway and Fortieth Street. She was Rose Bittner, wife of one of the proprietors, John Bittner. Approaching a table at which her husband and a woman were seated, she said in a determined tone:

"John, I want you to leave that woman at once. I will stand your neglect no longer."

Bittner walked to the street, followed by his wife, the latter overtaking him on Thirty-fourth Street. There Bittner called Policeman Beck and said:

"I want you to arrest this woman. She is my wife and persists in annoying me at my place of business."

After some talk the two proceeded to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in a cab and there Bittner told Sergt. Daly he wanted his wife locked up.

"If I am locked up, John, you will regret it," said the wife.

"Well, you must stop annoying me," rejoined the husband. "You will ruin my business. Don't I give you plenty of money, good clothes, jewelry, and a handsome home?"

"Yes, John, you do," replied Mrs. Bittner, who was weeping bitterly. "But there is something a good woman values more than all these. An honest wife to be happy wants the love and companionship of her husband. Those I do not get. For weeks at a time I do not see you. You neglect me for other women, and I cannot stand it any longer. My child and myself should be uppermost in your thoughts."

Bittner denied the wife's charges, and declared the woman he was talking to was almost an utter stranger, and was accompanied by her husband. "I love my wife," he said, "but she is extremely jealous. That is the whole of it."

Mrs. Bittner declared she would institute proceedings against her husband to-day.

Sergt. Daly gave the couple some wholesome advice. The husband finally withdrew his charge and with his wife drove off in a cab.

PREMIER LAURIER ON ALASKA.

Says Canada Will Maintain Her Attitude in the Boundary Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 20.—At Middlesex County fair, at Strathroy, yesterday, Premier Laurier said:

"There is one question, the Alaskan boundary, which has proved a stumbling block to the success of the Joint High Commission. We have, therefore, stood by our rights, and it is because we have stood by our rights that we have not obtained the success which we might have expected, but gentlemen, there is no one, I am sure, in this audience who will regret it, or would express any regret upon it.

"We have done our best, and if we have done nothing else, we have stood by the dignity, the honor, and the rights of Canada. We want to be on the very best terms with our neighbors to the south, we want to trade with them. But if they will not trade with us our hearts will not be broken by the fact. We can live without them, we can prosper without them, though I make no secret that there are many things upon which I, for one, would be glad to have better relations with them.

"But if the price is to be paid by the sacrifice of Canadian honor, we will have none of that price, and we will continue to do as we are doing now, paddle our own canoe.

"We want to have the very best relations with our neighbors, but while that is so our aim is above all things, Canada first, Canada last, and Canada always."

FLEEING BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Neighbors Chased Men Who Stole from Mr. Hearld's Apartments.

Two burglars were caught looting an apartment at 757 Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon, and were arrested after a chase by neighbors. They gave their names to the police as Frederick Summers, twenty-three years old, who refused his address, and William Kline, thirty-seven, of 471 West Forty-ninth Street.

Michael Foley and Martin Wagner, who live at the number where the burglary was attempted, were standing in front of the house yesterday afternoon when the two burglars went in. The strangers walked into the hallway and went upstairs. Foley and Wagner wondered who they were, but thought they might have business with some of their neighbors.

A few moments afterward they heard a crash upstairs. They ran up to their own apartments on the third floor. These had not been entered. Then they ran down to the second floor, where John Hearld has an apartment.

The two strangers emerged, carrying a bundle of articles they had picked up inside. When they saw Foley and Wagner they ran down the stairs and into Fiftieth Street and across to Sixth Avenue, the two men after them. They threw away their plunder. Policeman Casey was in Sixth Avenue, and headed off the two men, and with the other men's help captured them. They were taken to the station house and locked up. In the bundle they threw away were two watches, tableware, and a pocketbook containing a small sum of money.

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Manila Guns in Vermont.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The two Manila guns which have been loaned to the State of Vermont by the Ordnance Department arrived at Montpelier Monday evening, Sept. 18, in time to be mounted and take part in Dewey's home coming. They were taken from the sunken Castilla, the second ship in size in the Spanish squadron. The guns are six-inch bore, length 17 feet 4 inches, combined weight 21,000 pounds. In making the journey from San Francisco they traversed five roads—Union Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago and Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk, and Central Vermont. The freight bill, which the State will pay, is $759.34. Gov. Smith has instructed Quartermaster Gen. W. H. Gilmore to prepare mounts for the guns on the State House grounds.

MASON TALKS ON THE WAR

Says He Is Ashamed of His Country for Fighting Filipinos.

FOR EXPANSION BY PURCHASE

Says American Flag Will Come Down in Cuba—Asserts Filipinos Should Be Treated as Cubans Are.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—In an interview to-day, Senator Mason of Illinois said:

"On the floor of the Senate I shall continue my opposition to the war upon the Filipinos. I would sooner resign my seat than treat a dog the way we are treating those people. I am ashamed of my country.

"'People make a great mistake," he continued, "when they say that I am against expansion. I am not. But expansion by purchase or other honorable means is one thing; expansion by force is another. I do not believe that there was any necessity for this war upon the Filipinos. I believe that if we had adopted a resolution in Congress assuring those people, as we assured the Cubans, that we had no selfish designs upon them, we never would have met with any opposition in the Philippines. The fact is, that we have given the Filipinos every reason to distrust us, and they are fighting for their own liberty.

"Talk about hauling down our flag," continued the Senator, "will not our flag come down in Cuba? Certainly it will if we are true to our promises. And the day that it comes down will be the brightest day in our history, because it will show that we are a great, unselfish Nation, devoted to the eternal principles of right and honesty. If the Cubans want to be annexed later, that is another question. Why cannot we deal with the Filipinos in the same way?"

THE PHILIPPINE CATHOLICS.

Cardinal Gibbons Talks to the President About the Situation—Probably Discussed Church Desecrations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Cardinal Gibbons had half an hour's conference with the President to-day. He was accompanied by Father Stafford of this city. Further than to admit that the conversation related to the situation in the Philippines, Cardinal Gibbons declined to make any statement.

It is known that the Cardinal came by appointment. A few of the Catholic clergy have been very much exercised by the reports of the desecration of church property in the Philippines by our soldiers, and it is presumed that this, together with other subjects relating to the Catholic Church in the Philippines, were discussed.

GEN. OTIS A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

His Name Appears in a "List of American Converts."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reported desecration of a Catholic church in the Philippines, the responsibility for which has not yet been fixed upon any particular American officer, would seem to attach blame to Gen. Otis, commanding the American forces.

It is perhaps not generally known that Otis is himself a member of the Roman Catholic Church. At least, I find in a book called "Catholic and Protestant Countries Compared," written by the Rev. Alfred Young of the Paulist Fathers, and published several years ago, a list of "American Converts from Protestantism," in which appears the name of "Col. E. S. Otis, United States Army." W. M. C.

New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

CHURCH DESECRATION DENOUNCED.

Catholic Convention Condemns Reported Sacrilege in Philippines.

NEWARK, Sept. 20.—At the Convention of the National Union of Catholic Young Men's Societies to-day a set of resolutions was adopted deprecating the reported desecration of Roman Catholic churches in the Philippines and demanding that, if upon proper investigation it is found that American soldiers have been guilty of sacrilege, they shall be punished, and that the necessary measures to prevent the further despoiling of churches be taken. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to President McKinley.

The Rev. Father Chidwick, Chaplain of the Maine, delivered an address on the progress of the last quarter of the present century. The following officers were elected: President—Dr. S. H. Wall, New York; First Vice President—The Rev. D. H. Bogan, Rahway, N. J.; Second Vice President—J. M. Higgins, Richmond, Va.; Secretary and Treasurer—E. P. Gallagher, Philadelphia. The convention next year will be held in Brooklyn.

MOROS MAY FIGHT FILIPINOS.

They Are Unfriendly and Disturbances Are Likely to Occur.

MANILA, Sept. 20.—Cable reports from Iloilo concerning the results of Gen. Bates's second trip among the southern islands indicate that only about 400 rebels at Zamboanga refuse to recognize American authority. Pending the outcome on the Island of Luzon the city is practically deserted.

The rebels are in camp, four miles in the country. The Moros and Filipinos are unfriendly, and disturbances between them are liable to occur.

Jolo is quiet, and the natives continue friendly.

TYPHOON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Otis Says 8.2 Inches of Rain Have Fallen in Two Days.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The War Department has received the following dispatch:

Manila, Sept. 20.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Typhoon prevailing. Rainfall forty-eight hours, eight and two-tenths inches. Last twenty-four hours, six and three-tenths. Delay shipment of volunteers. Iowas probably sail to-morrow; Tennessees detained south by storm. OTIS.

Recruits for Philippine Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The enrollment of recruits for the volunteer army progresses steadily. Yesterday 584 men were secured, making the total to date 7,951. The greatest progress has been made by the Thirty-eighth Regiment, which has enlisted 1,125 men. The Thirty-ninth Regiment comes next, with 1,089 men. The two colored regiments are making fairly good headway. The Forty-eighth, at Fort Thomas, has 177 men, and the Forty-ninth, at Jefferson Barracks, has 81 men.

Three Spanish Ships for the Navy.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 20.—Among the passengers of the Empress of India, which has arrived from the Orient, were T. H. De Witt Veeder, who has been working with Lieut. Hobson raising and repairing Spanish vessels destroyed by Admiral Dewey. Mr. Veeder says but three of the vessels now at Hongkong will be of any use to the United States—the Don Juan de Austria, Isla of Cuba, and Isla de Luzon.

Will Land All Troops by Christmas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Root received information to-day which gives assurance that enough ships can be secured to land all the troops in Manila by Christmas.

Major Allen to Go to Manila.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Major H. T. Allen, the United States Military Attaché here, has received a cable message granting his request to join in the Philippine campaign.

THE STRIKE IN HAVANA.

12,000 Men Are Now Out and Number May Grow—Cartmen Strike on Account of Police Oppression.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—The strike has assumed serious proportions. It is now estimated that there are 12,000 striking masons, painters, carpenters, cartmen, and laundry workers, and if, as is threatened, the hackmen, stevedores, and cigarmakers strike within the next few days, there will be another 4,000.

The cartmen went out to-day, thereby seriously crippling the wholesale business houses. They give as a reason for their action the unfair treatment they have been receiving at the hands of the police, a majority being Spaniards.

Many reliable business men say that this strike of the cartmen is the only legitimate strike. It is asserted that the police shamefully abuse their authority over the cartmen, endeavoring to get them to talk back, so as to have a pretext to take them to Vivac, the Tombs of Havana, and to accuse them next day of insulting the police.

Gen. Rafael Cardenas, Chief of Police, and Mayor Perfecto Lacoste deny that the police are guilty of oppressive conduct; but the mere fact that the cartmen went out on this ground alone seems to indicate that there is more truth than fiction in the statement of their grievance.

The strike of the laundry workers is also a serious matter, owing to the large amount of clothing that requires regular washing in a tropical climate.

Considering the large number of men now out of employment it is remarkable that there are no disorders. Strikers and employers are apparently equally apathetic.

CUBAN INTEREST REPUDIATED.

Spanish Cabinet Decides that It Must Be Paid by the Island—Economies in the Budget Urged.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—The Cabinet met in Council to-day and discussed at great length the necessity of making all possible economies in the budget in order to satisfy public opinion and meet the needs of the country. Each Minister was urged to report what further curtailment was possible in his department.

It was decided that the interest on the Cuban bonds should be paid by the Government of that island and not by Spain.

GEN. WOOD ENDS HIS TOUR.

Says the Cubans Have Made Little Progress Since the War.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 20.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, concluded his tour of inspection on Monday.

He says his trip from Puerto Principe was made overland, with a view to the inspection of the country. He adds that very little progress has been made by the inhabitants of that region since the war, although the peasants are quite willing to work when work is procurable.

Order Regulating Cuban Holidays.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Gov. Gen. Brooke has issued a circular order directing that the only legal holidays, so far as business documents are concerned, shall be New Year's Day, Christmas, Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Sunday.

This order was found necessary owing to the large number of saints' days and the frequent attempts to defraud in business transactions by documents signed on those days.

The Havana Sewage Concession.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Mayor Lacoste said to-day that the question of the Dady concession regarding Havana sewage would be discussed by the Municipal Council to-morrow, but would probably not be settled then.

Puerto Rican Relief Fund.

The National Bank of North America, the depository for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reported yesterday the following subscriptions:

Previously acknowledged, $46,611.90; Cuban Relief Committee, Potsdam, N. Y., $30.51; citizens of Chicago, (additional,) $1,500; cash, Pittsfield, Ill., $2; citizens of Columbus, Ohio, through Adjutant General, $171; C. R. Cipperly, Mayville, N. Y., $5. Total, $48,340.41.

Puerto Rico Charity Statistics.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 20.—The Board of Charities' tabulated statistics show that out of a population of 916,894 there are 291,089 indigent and 11,858 sick. The number of deaths as a result of the recent hurricane was 2,619.

Army Officers Must Face the Camera.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Root has sent out circulars requesting photographs of every commissioned officer of the army to file with the efficiency records in the War Department. These photographs are to be all of one size, mounted, and to have the name of the officer, his rank, and the date upon which the photograph was taken inscribed upon the back.

A Sword for Capt. Chadwick.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., Sept. 20.—Oct. 10 has been designated as Chadwick Day at this place, on which occasion a $1,000 sword will be presented to Capt. Chadwick of the cruiser New York by the people of his native town. Gov. Atkinson will make the presentation speech. Admiral Sampson is expected to be present.

Five Retired Officers to Get No Pay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Five of the officers of the United States Marine Corps, on the retired list, will receive no pay during the coming year, under a decision just rendered by the Controller of the Treasury. The five were retired after the naval estimates had been submitted to Congress, and it is held that no appropriation is available from which the officers can be paid.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Alliance has arrived at Funchal.

The Essex has arrived at Gibraltar.

The Badger has sailed from Santa Barbara for a cruise.

The Scorpion has left the Brooklyn yard for Gibraltar.

CHEAP LABOR FOR HAWAII.

Large Number of Japanese Are Being Brought to the Islands.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 20.—Not content with the importation through Minister Ramon of a small army of Italian field workers, the planters of Hawaii are now arranging for a wholesale importation of contract labor from Japan. When the Empress of India sailed from Yokohama on the 7th inst. their agents had 9,310 laborers, and these, with the women who are to accompany them to the Islands, mean a total emigration from Japan of upward of 10,500.

The large demand for cheap labor results from the recent heavy investments of American capital in Hawaii, but the present emigration is viewed with alarm in Japan, the Government promising stringent restrictions for the next session of the Diet.

Title to Hawaiian Lands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the local Hawaiian officials are without power to transfer title to public lands in Hawaii pending legislation by Congress.

CAPT. BISSELL EXAMINED.

Again Attributes His Financial Condition to His Wife's Extravagance.

Capt. Eugene B. N. Bissell, Jr., son of E. Bissell, an auctioneer, was yesterday examined in supplementary proceedings before Judge Fitzsimons, in the City Court, to see if he is able to pay a dry goods bill contracted with a Sixth Avenue firm by his former wife. The hearing was adjourned to give counsel for the firm time to see whether the appointment of a receiver will be requested.

Mr. Bissell is thirty-one years of age, and in 1888 was married to Mary V. Gale. She inherited $50,000 shortly afterward. Mr. Bissell subsequently secured a divorce from her. Mr. Bissell says that he withdrew from his father's firm on account of his wife's extravagance. He claims that she spent all of the $50,000 she inherited, except $15,000, which is in trust. She claims that he spent it.

He served as a Captain in the war with Spain, and has now obtained a Captaincy in the Forty-fourth United States Volunteers, which is going to the Philippines.

ITALIAN ANNIVERSARY PARADE

Entrance of Garibaldi into Rome Celebrated by the Societies.

The United Italian Societies of New York celebrated by a parade and festival yesterday the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of Garibaldi's troops into Rome. The members of the several societies assembled in Washington Square and decorated the statue of Garibaldi. A parade then moved up Fifth Avenue, headed by Coroner Antonio Zucca. About 2,000 men were in line. They were reviewed at the Columbus Circle by Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador; Chevalier C. Branchi, the Italian Consul General; Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, and Richard Croker.

The line was disbanded at Columbus Circle, and the Italians proceeded to Harlem River Park, where a festival was opened by an address from Coroner Zucca. The demonstration was not as large as it has been in former years. The veterans in the Italian societies say that the younger generation is losing interest in the deeds of their forefathers, and that the Garibaldi celebration in this city will soon be only a memory.

ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE

Governors and Attorneys General Meet in St. Louis.

ELEVEN STATES REPRESENTED

Republicans in Attendance Resent the Attempt to Introduce Expansion and Free Silver Issues and Withdraw.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20.—Promptly at 11 o'clock Attorney General Crow of Missouri called to order in the ladies' ordinary of the Planters' Hotel the Anti-Trust Conference originated by Gov. Sayers of Texas. Gov. Lon V. Stephens of Missouri nominated Gov. J. D. Sayers of Texas as Permanent Chairman and he was unanimously chosen. Paul B. Moore, Private Secretary of Gov. Stephens, was chosen Secretary of the conference.

Gov. Sayers, on assuming the chair, read a lengthy address, setting forth his views on the question of trusts. He said in part:

OBJECTS OF THE MEETING.

No motive prompted my action in suggesting this conference other than the desire to induce, if possible, concert of action among such Governors and Attorneys General of all the States that might aid in an effort to suppress an evil which has become gigantic in proportions, and which, in the opinion of a very large number of good and patriotic citizens of the Republic, threatens the most serious and disastrous consequences to the country.

It is true that in some sections money is plentiful, trade active, speculation rife, and that certain products have largely and rapidly increased in selling value. This prosperity, however, is born in a great measure, of war, and is largely attributable to the enormous expenditures that have been and are now being made by the general Government for special purposes, and in particular localities, and so long as war shall continue, this unusual activity will be maintained. Considering the situation conservatively, impartially, and with the assistance of an intelligent experience, it cannot be reasonably expected that the present prosperity will long survive the settlement of our foreign difficulties and the restoration of peace.

Next to the war itself and to the incidents directly connected with it, the wonderful revolution that has occurred in business life is calculated to arouse the gravest anxiety in all thoughtful minds. For the past quarter of a century we have heard much of trust formation, and notes of alarm have been sounded again and again, to warn the people of the danger that threatened them in that direction. But during the past two years that which was previously but a shadow on the horizon has become a dark and portentous cloud, and on every side and from every quarter are heard warnings of imminent danger that should no longer pass unheeded.

LAWS SHOULD BE MADE.

Every combination and association of any magnitude in this country under the name or guise of a trust, almost without exception, owes its existence to a governmental grant of privilege, exemption, and power. The fact that the trust almost universally owes its very life to the creative power of public authority, makes it the imperative duty of government to protect the people against any abuse or misuse of its opportunities to the detriment of the general welfare. This, in my opinion, is a complete answer to any objection that might be urged against governmental interference to restrain and, if needs be, to entirely destroy the trust power whenever it shall become hurtful or perilous.

There must be co-operation between both Governments, general and local, each working earnestly and sincerely within its own sphere.

In the speaker's opinion both Governments may be rightfully held responsible for the existence of the trust, and the subject was indisputably within the domain of Federal legislation.

Gov. Stephens followed Gov. Sayers in an address in which he told of what had been done in Missouri to fight the trusts.

Gov. Stephens then caused somewhat of a sensation among the Republican State officials present by denouncing the National Administration and its war policy and declaring that trusts and imperialism go hand in hand.

Speeches in opposition to his views were made during the afternoon and to-night. Govs. Shaw of Iowa and Thomas of Colorado, and Attorney General Taylor of Indiana, took part in the to-night.

The roll call showed these States represented, as follows:

Michigan—Gov. Pingree and Attorney General Oren.
Missouri—Gov. Stephens and Attorney General Crow.
Texas—Gov. Sayers and Attorney General Smith.
Arkansas—Gov. Jones and Attorney General Davis.
Tennessee—Gov. McMillin.
Iowa—Gov. Shaw.
Colorado—Gov. Thomas and Attorney General Campbell.
Indiana—Attorney General Taylor.
Montana—Attorney General Nolan.
Mississippi—Monroe McClurg, Democratic candidate for Attorney General.
Washington—Insurance Commissioner C. G. Heifner.

A motion was carried providing for the selection of committees on order of business and resolutions. There was some opposition to the appointment of a committee on resolutions by Attorney General Taylor of Indiana and several other Republicans present, their contention being that this was no place to adopt resolutions.

The Committee on Order of Business was selected as follows: Govs. Jones, Thomas, Shaw, and Pingree, and Attorneys General Nolan, Taylor, and McClurg.

Committee on Resolutions—Govs. Stephens and McMillin, and Attorneys General Davis, Campbell, Oren, Nolan, Smith, and McClurg.

A recess was then taken until 3 P. M.

Upon resumption of the sitting the attendance was undiminished. A telegram from Gov. McLaurin of Mississippi said that business necessitated his absence, but that any action tending to the eradication of trusts and combines would receive his support.

The Committee on Rules and Order reported and the report was adopted, recommending the following order of business:

Reception of reports of committees, reception and discussion of motions and resolutions, and that Cushing's Manual shall govern the proceedings of the conference.

Attorney General Smith of Texas presented some resolutions favoring legislation that would do away with trusts and combinations. They were referred to committee.

ARRAIGNS THE OIL TRUST.

Gov. C. S. Thomas of Colorado was the first to address the conference in the afternoon. He prefaced his remarks by saying emphatically that he did not agree with the expressions voiced by Govs. Stephens and Sayers at the morning session. He contended that the consolidation of business combinations in a few hands was injurious to the people as a whole. He assumed that the question of the threatening character of those gigantic combinations portended evil for the people and said it was time to call a halt.

He argued that concurrent action between the States and the National Government was necessary to control the operations of the so-called trusts.

He concluded his remarks with a vigorous attack upon the Standard Oil Company, exemplifying his onslaught by the recital of a number of specific cases coming under his observation wherein the oil company made enormous profits on its product in Colorado and adjacent States to the detriment of the consumer. He said the company avoided taxation on its property and business in Colorado and paid dividends in New York.

Public opinion, he said, governs this country, and when it is finally awakened to the evil of the trusts, then public opinion is going to have its way. He hoped the trust question would be kept out of the domain of partisan politics, and that it would be considered from the lofty standpoint of American citizenship. If this question, he said, is not met properly the result will not only be a menace to the people of this, but the next generation.

Gov. Leslie Shaw of Iowa then took the floor, and, as it seemed to many, facetiously derided the remarks of Gov. Stephens at the morning session. Before delving into his subject he paused, and made a motion that the Governors of Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas be appointed to draft and formulate a bill such as, in their opinion, may safely and advantageously be passed by the Legislatures of the several States, and which will, in their opinion, as far as possible, remedy the evil so universally acknowledged. The motion was tabled. Gov. Shaw said in part:

GOV. SHAW'S SPEECH.

I regret that the call for this conference did not include all that is in the mind of him who issued it. It was evidently the purpose to make it not only an anti-trust conference, but an anti-expansion and a free-trade and free-silver convention. I say evidently the purpose from the tone of the remarks of the Chairman and from the speech of the Governor of Missouri. Had this been done it is quite possible a larger attendance would have been secured, for certainly it would have then embraced subjects upon which there are greater differences of opinion than upon the question of trusts alone.

I was interested and diverted by the address of the Governor of Missouri. Interested, for he stated that his State had triumphantly exterminated the octopus. I was diverted as he told of the downfall of Rome caused from evils such as now confront us. I was made to regret that in the expansion policy of old Rome she did not acquire some territory as productive of statesmen as the Louisiana Purchase, and which might then have produced a Governor of sufficient foresight, a Legislature of sufficient wisdom, an Attorney General of sufficient courage, and a Supreme Court of sufficient erudition and fairness to have successfully coped with multi-millionaires and bankers, which is was claimed infested the empire to the great damage of the common people.

I prefer a formulated bill, such as I may safely submit to the General Assembly of my State, rather than resolutions. I think I am politician enough to draft a set of resolutions so drastic that, if heeded, all trusts and combinations would immediately take their departure from the Commonwealth of which I have the honor to be Chief Executive; but I am not so confident that I am statesman enough to draft a bill which will compel their everlasting exit providing they are determined to stay. If the committee, when appointed, shall draft a bill which seems to me comprehensive and effective, I will very gladly recommend it; for I desire here and now to say that I have no sympathy with any combination of capital which results in monopoly.

ASKS FOR A LAW.

I desire that the Governor of Missouri shall serve upon this committee for the reason that he reports the statutes of his State adequate to meet the demands of the hour; and I hope, if he shall consider it essential to this end, that he incorporate the law recently approved by him, which, if I may trust the verbal testimony of citizens of his State, permitted the competing lines of street railways in this city to combine. And I desire that the Governor of Tennessee may serve on this committee, for in private conversation he advised me, with evident pride, I thought, that very extensive deposits of phosphate had been discovered in his State from which great fortunes are now being made, and he reported that many of the producers of phosphate had been thereby driven from the market. I desire him to incroporate in the bill, if he shall deem it advisable, such provisions as will prohibit capitalists of Tennessee from monopolizing the phosphate business.

It will be necessary to draft the proposed bill with great accuracy, and, like the Kentucky hunter, so aim it as to hit if it be a deer and miss if it be a calf.

The remedy suggested by implication in the two speeches of the forenoon session would, in my opinion, effectually break the back of every trust in the United States. It would accomplish this much in the same way that a fire in a wheat field temporarily destroys Canada thistles, but I have learned from observation that these pests will spring up again as soon as conditions are favorable to the growth of another crop of wheat. I had hoped that this conference would evolve some method of effectively dealing with the evil without resorting to prairie fire so soon upon the heels of the last.

If a bill shall be formulated, I shall give it most careful consideration, and if I consider it feasible, recommend its adoption in my State.

GOV. JONES REPLIES.

Gov. Daniel W. Jones of Arkansas, being called on, arose, and in vigorous terms scored Gov. Shaw for his facetiousness, saying that this was no time and place for remarks not tending to a furtherance of the business before the conference. He then made a speech against "the monsters" termed trusts. He said he had felt their power among his people. In his opinion, the trusts should be annihilated. He said, in part:

I protest against anything like partisan politics in this discussion. No man who loves his country can furnish any defense of these trusts. I cannot see how any man who loves his country and the blessings of liberty, could make any defense of the trusts, and still more, why any man should indulge in anything like irony and sarcasm. I would as soon laugh over the grave of my friend, as soon make merriment in the house of mourning.

These gentlemen come here to confer as to what can be done for our country. I can add nothing to what the Governor of Texas said this morning, nor a word to those uttered by the Governor of Colorado. I can see but one result, because when the money of the country combines to reduce the price of labor and put up the price of products of the combination, I cannot see why there should be any difference of opinion. But beyond that, deeper and broader, is the destruction of the manhood of this country, because it is proposed to make machines of men. When it is proposed to reduce men to penury and want, it is time to acknowledge the condition of affairs.

This is no time for levity. It is a time for serious consideration.

I have not come to the conclusion that the American people have created a civilization which they cannot control, and the man who so contends does not know what he is talking about. If we have built up corporations through the instrumentality of our advanced civilization, and if they have become destructive of our form of government, it is time to shear them of power, even to destroying them.

I came here to consult with you gentlemen as to what is best. I propose to go as far as I can, not only in regulating, but in absolutely annihilating these trusts.

Gov. Jones was followed by Attorney General Edward C. Crow of Missouri, who spoke to the question from the viewpoint of a lawyer. He favored the enacting of a law in every State so that when trusts are organized the equality of the law shall prevail.

W. L. Taylor, Attorney General of Indiana, followed. He said, in part:

PROSPERITY IN SPITE OF TRUSTS.

I do not join in the sentiment that the General Government and the States cannot control combinations of capital. Such a sentiment is a reflection on the ability of the American people for self-government. There is abundant virtue in the people to elect legislators who will enact ample laws to regulate or destroy trusts.

The American judiciary can be relied upon to faithfully construe legislation along constitutional lines.

We are here by invitation to devise such laws and to suggest such legislation as will control or prevent the combinations of capital to the detriment of the people, and that will preserve to the people the benefits of competition.

We are not here to advocate expansion or anti-expansion, protection or free trade, the gold standard or the issue of 16 to 1.

This country of ours is not on the decline. The prophets of evil are false prophets—they are yellow with the political malaria of the swamps—they need the clear, invigorating air of the mountains. The people are not in the swamps to-day. Never in the history of this country has prosperity been so general or so extensive. This has come, not from trusts, but in spite of trusts—not from combinations of capital, but in spite of such combinations.

I am against the trusts because trusts destroy the opportunity for individual effort and enterprise. The domestic corporation is coaxed or driven from the field of competition. All these evils can be and should be remedied by legislation.

WANTS UNIFORM LAWS.

Attorney General Oren of Michigan, being called on, devoted the main part of his address to exemplifying Michigan's methods for controlling corporations. He severely criticised New Jersey and Delaware for their lax incorporation laws. Uniform laws, in his opinion, should be enacted by the States to control corporations.

Attorney General Smith of Texas then took the floor and gave a recital of his experience in handling trusts in the Lone Star State. He had heard it said in certain quarters that it was the purpose of the originators of this conference to give to it a political complexion. This statement he refuted in vigorous terms. It was the conception of the originators that this conference should be entirely informal, simply for the purpose of discussing a remedy for controlling "the trust evil." He urged the enactment of uniform laws by the States to this end. The conference then adjourned to 8:30 o'clock P. M.

PINGREE TALKS.

At the evening session Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan delivered an address, which was closely listened to and frequently applauded. He spoke in part as follows:

The Chicago trust conference was of great value because it separated the chaff from the wheat. It did much to clarify the subject. It was of educational value. But its principal benefit, to my mind, was the revelations it gave us of the position which the advocates of the trust, or, rather, the trusts themselves, would take.

The trust is a monstrous commercial deformity. It overthrows all the laws of political economy by the crushing force of immense resources. It has no conscience. In dealing with the trust, therefore, let us face real conditions. The evils of the trust are many. It raises prices arbitrarily. The quality of the product is poorer. It shuts up factories and throws employes out of employment under the guise of economy. It drives the small manufacturer and merchant out of business. It compels the grower and producer of material, the farmer, to sell at its own arbitrary prices. It puts watered securities on the market, and prices go up and wages go down in order to pay interest and dividends on excessive capitalization.

It treats man as an industrial slave and thus saps the strength of our Democracy and citizenship. It corrupts politicians, Legislatures, municipal councils, public officers, the press, and even the courts. The remedy is what we are now seeking. The Chicago Trust Conference did much to bring us nearer to a remedy.

FEDERAL LAW NECESSARY.

The trust can be abolished by law. Public sentiment will compel it. What form, therefore, shall that law take?

It is complained that if a State enacts a prohibitive law, the trusts immediately flee to another State. Selfishness, therefore, compels a State to be good to the trust in order to secure for its people the benefit of employment by the trust.

Therefore, in the absence of a uniform State law, a Federal law is necessary. It should be a drastic law. I have no sympathy with the sentiment for regulation. That is the remedy of the trusts. It would result in their regulating themselves as they saw fit. Their attorneys and newspapers urge it. Therefore, it is open to suspicion.

The only way to cure the evil is to stamp it out effectively. A Federal law will do it. It is a disease, and the surgeon's knife is the only remedy.

Prevent the monopoly, and the trust will die a natural death. Federal law, if honestly framed, will do this. To my mind, the only question really before us is the machinery of such a law. It should make monopoly and excessive centralization of capital impossible. Whether it should do that by confining a corporation to one kind of business or limiting the size of its investment, or otherwise, is one of the problems to be solved.

There should be public examination to prevent fraud. The expense account should be open to inspection to discover the bribery fund. Inhuman methods of destroying competition, like those used by the Oil Trust, by lowering prices and raising them when the competitor is forced out of business, should be made impossible. Further discussion, thought, and study of the question, I am satisfied, will enable Congressmen, if they are honest and loyal to the people, to frame a law to destroy the trust.

Our first duty, I think, is to direct all our energies toward making such a law possible, and to accomplish its enactment.

At the close of Gov. Pingree's remarks the Committee on Resolutions, which had been in session during the evening, asked for more time, and the conference adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the committee will be ready to report.

CELESTIALS IN THE CITY COURT

Queer Business Ways of the Chinese Come Out in an Examination in Supplementary Proceedings.

That the business ways of the Chinese are peculiar, not to say complicated, Lawyer Mark Alter is free to maintain, after his experience as counsel for Louis Chen in the City Court yesterday. Louis Chen recently obtained judgment in the court for $443 for money loaned to Seu Bing. The latter formerly kept a laundry in Charlton Street, which it is alleged he sold to a fellow-Celestial, Yong Fook, for the sum of $300. It is claimed by Louis Chen that this sale was fraudulent, and was made for the purpose of evading payment of the just claim of the judgment creditor.

Yong Fook was examined yesterday on an order in supplementary proceedings obtained from Judge Fitzsimons on Monday for the purpose of finding out whether or not he had any money in his possession belonging to Seu Bing. Other witnesses summoned for a similar purpose were Yong Chang Sand and the keeper of the Joss House, on Mott Street.

The usually unattractive court was filled with deeply interested Mongolians, and presented a singularly picturesque appearance. It seemed as though half of Chinatown had turned out in gala attire to witness the proceedings, which were very amusing to all except the puzzled Caucasian Judge and lawyer, and many dozen pairs of slanting eyes twinkled with merriment at the embarrassment of the white men, professedly versed in all the niceties of the law.

Yong Fook brought an interpreter with him, and Lawyer Alter came similarly provided. Yong Fook admitted that he purchased the laundry, but declared that the vendor was one Seu Fong, and that he had had no transactions with Seu Bing at all. He said the price paid was $290, half of which he gave to Seu Fong and half to the keeper of the Joss House in Mott Street.

Mr. Alter and the Judge wanted to know why $130 was paid to the keeper of the Joss House.

Yong Fong looked astonished, and the Celestials in the audience chuckled and conversed with much volubility. The tenor of their remarks, according to an "American" interpreter, whose knowledge of China and Chinese extends to a visit to the Chinese Theatre in Doyers Street and indulgence in a chop suey dinner, was, "They don't know everythin' down in Judee."

After a good deal of questioning and explanation it transpired that handing to the Joss House keeper half the purchase money in any business transaction of the magnitude of the sale of a laundry was an invariable custom dictated by the most elementary principles of Celestial business integrity.

It seems that one-half of the price agreed upon is disbursed directly to the vendor. The other half is placed in the custody of the keeper of the Joss House. Then a notice is posted on the door of the establishment sold announcing the sale, the name of the purchaser, and the fact that half of the purchase money has been deposited at the Joss House, where all persons having just claims against the vendor may procure a settlement on presentation of proof thereof within thirty days from the posting of the notice. Should any balance remain it is turned over to the vendor at the expiration of the delay mentioned.

Hearing of the case will be resumed when the other witnesses wanted can be secured.

FELL FOUR STORIES, WAS VEXED.

Josie Gafoney Declared that Her Tumble Just "Jarred Her Teeth."

With most people a fall from a fourth-story window would be a matter for the consideration of the Coroner. Eighteen-year-old Josie Gafoney of 116 Navy Street, Brooklyn, experienced such a tumble yesterday, however, and suffered nothing but annoyance over the incident.

Josie was engaged in hanging out the family washing when she lost her balance and plunged down into the yard. The tenants whose windows she passed in her descent hurried down to the yard to pick up her crushed and mangled body. When they reached the yard Josie was just rising to her feet. She looked vexed.

"It's a wonder you people wouldn't mind your own business," she ejaculated, after spitting out a mouthful of clothespins.

Some one had called an ambulance, and when the surgeon arrived he found Josie rearranging her hair in front of a mirror upstairs.

"Where are you hurt?" asked the surgeon, somewhat surprised.

"Hurt? I ain't hurt; I only jarred my teeth," returned Josie impatiently.

Mark Twain Will Stay in London.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) who a short time ago, wrote Manager Bave of the Princeton Inn to reserve him a suite of rooms for the Winter season, has canceled the arrangement, and will spend the Winter in London. The news is received here with much regret, as it was hoped that the humorist would give a series of lectures to the University students. His presence in town would also have added to the already large representation of literary men now here. No explanation is given why he changed his mind.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Avenue and 23d Street.

The Last Day of This Millinery Opening.

Autumn leaves and golden rod enhance the beauty of the millinery store. Thus nature's fall emblems are exhibited side by side with ours, and lovers of the beautiful find it difficult to discriminate in point of attractiveness. The work of nimble fingers and trained minds quite equals the dainty sprays and colorings of mother earth and the elements. To-day the formal opening ends, but this millinery store is always a most attractive place.

Again the Unusual in Men's Top Coats.

This lot consists of excellent Covert Cloth Overcoats, silk lined throughout. "All that you have on hand," is the way we talked to the manufacturer and it brought the price a-tumbling down. The cloth was imported. It has been made up in most stylish form. All seams strapped. $12 would be reasonable. Our price, 5.99
Men's Store, 23d St. Entrance.

News of Shoe Selling. Savings from a Fourth to Half.

We never offer savings in little prices alone. Excellent quality is a guarantee that goes with every pair of Ehrich Shoes. Various reasons prompt this sale. Some lots are broken in sizes. Some were bought at unusually low prices. But in every case good quality is here. These hints of mid-week bargains:

Children's Dongola patent tip button BOOTS, spring heel, sizes 7 to 11, splendid wearing shoes 98c

Misses' fine Dongola spring heel button SHOES, patent tip, sizes 11½ to 2, worth $2.00, special . . 1.48

Boys' satin calf, English cap toe, lace SHOES, sizes 13 to 5½ . 1.19

Boys' Tan and Black Satin Calf Lace Spring Heel SHOES, sizes 9 to 13½, worth $1.25; special . 79c

Women's Tan, Russet, high and low cut OXFORD TIES and LACE SHOES, worth $1.75; special 98c

Women's Black Dongola Kid Button and Lace SHOES, heels and spring heels, worth $2.00; special . . . 1.19

Women's Finest Hand-Sewed, Turn, Patent Leather Button SHOES, Louis XIV. heels, regular price $7.00; special . . 4.95

Women's Mannish shape Button or Lace SHOES, patent leather, vici kid, enamel, tan, Russia and box calf, kid and patent-leather tips, new fall shapes, every pair worth $5.00; special . . 2.98

Women's Tan, Chocolate, Kid and Black Vici Button and Lace SHOES, kid and silk vesting tops, actual value $2.50; special 1.39

TRAIN COLLISION KILLS FOUR.

Fireman Burned to Death—Conductor's Watch Was Thirteen Minutes Slow—Four Injured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 20.—A passenger train, north bound, on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, collided with a freight train fifteen miles southeast of this city this morning.

Four were killed and four others injured.

The dead are: B. F. Redyck, engineer of the freight train; Charles Rider, fireman of the passenger train; W. Harelson, freight brakeman; unknown man, burned beyond recognition.

The injured are: Fred W. Loker, passenger train engineer, leg crushed, throat cut, and body badly scalded; he will die. L. F. Halleck, postal clerk, head bruised and cut; Fred A. Smith, express messenger, head bruised and hands and arms scalded; J. W. Haislett, freight fireman, head cut and legs bruised.

Fireman Rider was buried beneath the baggage mail car and burned to death, the car and its contents of mail and baggage being entirely consumed.

The trains met at a sharp curve. The freight train, which was running at a high rate of speed, was ordered to wait for the passenger train on reaching Swope Park. Freight Conductor Brownell's watch was thirteen minutes slow, as it was proved later.

The engineer of the passenger train saw the other train only two or three seconds before the crash. Neither crew had time to jump.

ENGINEER KILLED IN A WRECK.

Baltimore and Ohio Express Derailed Near Parkersburg, West Va.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Sept. 20.—About 1 o'clock this morning Engine No. 1,066, attached to the New York and St. Louis day express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, left the track near Petroleum, twenty miles east of here, and plunged over a twenty-foot embankment.

The engine, postal car, two baggage cars, and two coaches were derailed and badly damaged.

Engineer William Meyers, one of the oldest and best known men on the road, was instantly killed, and Fireman Robert Campbell was thrown twenty-five feet and slightly bruised. Postal Clerks Denseth, Nelson, and Nutter were all slightly injured, as were Express Messengers Black and Hartsell, Baggage Master Keller, and Brakeman Warnick.

The sleepers did not leave the track, and passengers in them hardly felt the impact. A special train from here was sent to the scene, and the passengers were forwarded to their destinations this evening. The cause of the accident is not known.

Engineer Meyers's body was taken to Grafton, West Va., to-night for burial.

Fell Off a Train and Was Killed.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 20.—Trainmen of a westbound Northern Pacific train shortly after midnight reported a man missing. To-day, near Clear Lake, his body was found terribly mangled. The deceased was Benjamin Woamer, one of a party of twenty-six from Michigan going West. He is said

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

OUR ADVANCING FOREIGN TRADE.

The statistics of our foreign trade which the bureau has just issued are even more encouraging than those that had preceded them. The total exports for the month of August are 25 per cent. higher than for the same month last year, when they were the highest known, and they are 33 per cent. higher than the average in the same month for the three years 1894-5-6. For the first eight months of the calendar year they are the highest in the history of the country. At the same time the imports have increased in nearly the same ratio, showing that we are no longer taking pay for what we sell in our own securities, that we have long ago ceased paying our debts with our exports. The imports for August were nearly $67,000,000. This is an increase on last year of 30 per cent. and on the year before of almost 70 per cent. It is a wholesome fact.

One feature of our imports is particularly interesting. It is the steady advance in the amount of raw materials of manufactures that we are bringing in. This is clearly shown in the table which we have made up from the figures of the bureau, giving the imports for the first seven months of each of the last three years.

IMPORTS FOR SEVEN MONTHS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Raw fibres	$13,200,530	$10,382,321	$9,032,983
Rubber	21,190,323	15,554,792	11,652,936
Raw silk	20,381,197	15,227,303	12,380,160
Hides and skins	27,591,356	24,583,092	20,460,402
Total	$82,423,406	$65,747,508	$53,582,483

It will be seen that in the last two years we have increased the imports of these absolutely raw materials by nearly 60 per cent. This indicates a rapid and considerable advance in the demand for the products made from these materials for home consumption. Probably there has also been an increased capacity to export in some directions, especially in the products of hides and skins. It will be interesting to watch the record in this regard when the figures are made up. In the meantime we can accept with satisfaction the evidence of improvement in the purchasing power of our own people.

We add, for purposes of general comparison, a little table showing the total exports for the eight months of the calendar year for the past five years:

Year.	Total exports.
1895	$499,387,403
1896	590,930,702
1897	641,997,330
1898	778,632,207
1899	792,595,332

There is only one class to whom this showing is likely to prove depressing—those who are posing as saviors of the land from the hastening ills that are sure to overwhelm it if we do not place the reins of government in their hands.

THE RELEASE OF DREYFUS.

It is all very well to declare that, now that DREYFUS has been let out of jail, all is forgotten and forgiven. But it is not and can not be so. The French civil court of last resort has vindicated itself. But the French civil courts of inferior jurisdiction have frightfully stultified themselves in the trials of ZOLA, and the military courts of France have still more frightfully stultified themselves in the two trials of DREYFUS. The second trial has turned out to be the very extreme of self-stultification. Because, after they had found DREYFUS guilty of one of the basest and most despicable crimes that a man can commit, the crime of betraying his country for hire, instead of condemning him to the death which, if he had been guilty, he would richly have merited, the officers and gentlemen of the French Army sentence him to ten years' imprisonment, and then turn round and ask that he be relieved even from that inadequate penalty. They can have no excuse except that they did not believe their own verdict, that the French Army was a band of professional perjurers on the moral level of the Sicilian Mafia.

Perhaps the most discouraging fact of the whole business is the "tranquillity" with which the news of the release is received. Nobody "demonstrates." Nobody does anything. To be sure, the precautions against a breach of the peace were very extensive and complete, as in France they always are and often have need to be. But the same journals and publicists who two months ago were crying out for the blood of DREYFUS seem to look upon his release, which is their condemnation, quite as a matter of course, and do not venture to criticise the Government on account of its mawkish leniency. The question which must arise in the mind of a foreign observer is the question whether there can be any real honesty, any attachment to justice as justice, in such a country.

If there be such a sentiment, and it has any efficacy, it will exhibit itself in the form of a demand that the procedures under which these mockeries of justice have been practicable and practiced shall be amended. A criminal trial in the French sense is an "inquisition" in the Spanish sense. A man accused is already near to be punished. The Anglo-Saxon presumption of his innocence is reversed into a presumption of his guilt. It is this unjust procedure in ordinary cases that has made possible these frightful miscarriages of justice in a case in which France itself has been on trial. And France has been frightfully humiliated before the world. Every intelligent and patriotic Frenchman ought to bend his efforts to amending this condition of things, to erecting the safeguards of innocence that exist in other civilized countries, to insisting that the rules of evidence that are elsewhere the chief of those safeguards shall be applied, to insisting that the light of publicity shall shine into every tribunal in which a Frenchman is put in danger of his life or his liberty. If this is done, the Dreyfus case may prove to have been worth even the frightful price that Capt. DREYFUS has had to pay.

LATIN-AMERICAN DISTRUST.

It is perfectly evident that President MCKINLEY, in sketching out his annual message to Congress, ought not to omit to provide a paragraph somewhere to counteract the distrust of our intentions that is being cultivated by the anti-imperialist press in those South American republics that have in large part adopted Constitutions resembling our own and have for many years entertained a feeling of fellow-republicanism toward the United States.

Not that the President should regard too seriously the vagaries that are being offered to the South American people as representing the settled purpose of the United States. Time will soon convince our South American neighbors that we have not acquired such an appetite for new territory by what we have recently fed on as to lead us to formulate a programme of new acquisitions, not to be complete until we have gobbled up the South American mainland and all the West Indian islands upon which we have not yet laid our imperial hands.

As it is in the nature of news, however, though scarcely fit to print because of its absurdity, we venture to demonstrate the foolishness and improbability, not to say impossibility, of a scheme of conquest and appropriation by the United States that is being fed as fact to the readers of newspapers in several South American capitals. This broad scheme that we are represented as having adopted contemplates the acquisition in 1900 of St. Thomas, Jamaica, Haiti, and Santo Domingo. In 1910 we are to have Martinique, Santa Lucia, Panama, and Central America. By 1912 Mexico is to be swallowed up. Five years later our boundaries are to include Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Before 1929 Chile, Peru, and Bolivia are to be a part of the American empire. By 1940 the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil are to be enmeshed and appropriated.

It looks like a pretty big job. Even an exaggerated South American concern for our military prowess on land and sea should have moments of calmness when it might appear to be rather a big and expensive task to be performed in forty years. Still, there is no denying that the United States are being represented, even in Rio de Janeiro, and in newspapers edited by commercial rivals who speak our own language, as cherishing designs not only upon trade that is diligently sought by England, France, Germany, and Italy, but also of comprehensive expansion.

If the President cares to use his opportunity to relieve any South American distress that may have been caused by this effort to represent us as a rapacious devourer of nations, he can easily do so by making it plain that we have no longer need for St. Thomas, that we have doubts about the desirability of making any effort to gain Jamaica and its burdens, and that we have problems enough on our hands without loading ourselves in 1900 with those of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

By permitting the first part of the prediction to be unfulfilled, the unduly excited and apprehensive Latin-Americans may regain their former composure, save their suspicions and alarms for use in strictly domestic revolutions, and perhaps permit themselves to be regarded, as we are sure they have been and are now regarded by the United States, as republics in whose freedom, tranquillity, and prosperity we shall rejoice, and in a measure participate.

DEWEY'S CHINESE.

Just after the battle in Manila Bay between the fleets of the United States and Spain Commodore DEWEY made several reports, and with a generosity of appreciation that is one of his noblest qualities he commended, without suggestion from anybody at Washington, his officers and men who had distinguished themselves and the officers and men of the revenue cutter McCulloch for the courageous and efficient manner in which they had supported him.

Further than that, he sent to the Navy Department a special report, in most earnest language, urging upon the Government of the United States the propriety and decency of extending to the Chinese servants on the Olympia and other vessels of the Asiatic squadron an assurance, in a practical way, of our grateful appreciation of their services. These Chinese, Commodore DEWEY told the Navy Department, had rendered most efficient service and behaved in a most exemplary manner. "It appears to me," he added, "that men who have battled for our country should not be excluded from it. These Chinese showed such courage and energy in the face of the enemy that they are certainly worthy of the treatment accorded citizens of other countries who have not exposed their lives for the country in which they seek citizenship."

Admiral DEWEY is bringing back with him, on the Olympia, some of these Chinese servants. Under the law, unless they can prove a right to re-enter by producing certificates to show it, they cannot be permitted to land, to parade with the other heroes of the Olympia's crew, and they may not be discharged without incurring the risk of deportation as offenders against a law that cannot be amended soon enough to remove the ban against them.

It was out of a grateful heart that DEWEY declared that he was "decidedly in favor of recognition of these brave and useful Chinese in such a way as shall admit them to the United States in case they desire to enter it and become citizens of it." The people who are to crowd our streets to see Admiral DEWEY and the men of the Olympia who helped to add to the glory of the navy, to overcome an enemy and to make DEWEY an Admiral, will know, if this little handful of Chinese are not seen, that his enjoyment and theirs are impaired by what will seem to be an unjust and cruel exclusion.

Surely there is some way by which the Government can protect itself against the charge of ingratitude and enable those Chinese who fought with DEWEY for us to share in the celebration in DEWEY'S honor. Under strict interpretation of law it may be impossible. But these men have already won a claim to be accepted as citizens, and won it without expectation of reward. It will be a disheartening thing if the law shall be stretched to keep them out of a festival in which they have won a place by brave conduct. To force their deportation would be a shame.

THE LAND PARADE.

When there are two parties to any public question, of which one produces its reasons fully and fairly, and seems to show that they are irresistible, and the other conceals its reasons, whatever they may be, the conclusion is inevitable that the party of the first part is in the right. If the party of the second part has anything to say for itself, decidedly it ought to say that thing.

This is the case between the faction that desires to keep the Dewey parade waiting, for an hour, two hours, three hours, whatever it may be, till Admiral DEWEY has enjoyed the golden chance to grasp the humblest Tammany Alderman or tipstaff by his horny hand, and the other faction of the committee, which does not regard this as among the greatest of the privileges enjoyed by a hero returning and victorious. This latter faction, as we call it for the sake of being more than fair, has from the first been represented by Gen. ROE. Gen. ROE has from the first shown a single desire for the success of the parade. There is an element of self-interest in this, because Gen. ROE, as the immediate commander of the New York State troops, and the officer most directly responsible for the successful conduct of the parade, has his own credit at stake. But the success of the parade is really a public object of the first magnitude. It concerns the comfort and convenience of all the marching troops. It concerns also the comfort and convenience of all the people who are to sit and see them march past. It is not a private object, or so far only a private object as it is still more a public object. And everybody who has had any experience in the handling of parades is with Gen. ROE in this matter. All these people agree that it would be a combined cruelty and absurdity to delay the procession which will either contain or be regarded by practically the whole population of Greater New York, in order to enable a certain number of Tammany officials to make that acquaintance with the Admiral which the Admiral has discovered no yearning, nor is likely to discover any yearning, to make with them, and which, if he could not get along without making it, he might make on some subsequent occasion, when he would not be keeping two or three millions of his fellow-citizens waiting in discomfort.

On the other hand, the "arguments" for delaying the procession for an official breakfast are, so far as we have been able to gather them, first, that it was the last wish of Gen. BUTTERFIELD that there should be an official breakfast, and secondly, that the contract for the breakfast had already been closed. There is no validity in either. Gen. BUTTERFIELD is not dead, but living, and advancing, as everybody should be glad to know, toward recovery. And he is a man of altogether too much good sense to insist upon anything that would incommode the whole body of his fellow-citizens. And if the contract has been closed, the best thing to do is either to postpone the breakfast that will delay the procession and bore the population, or else to pay the contractor "liquidated damages."

Naturally those egregious members of our egregious Municipal Assembly who voted $150,000 for the celebration would in such a case ask where they were to come in. Let them come in where they like, short of spoiling all the fun for everybody else. Let every one of them have six seats on the public stand, with a bottle, or even a magnum, alongside of him. Let him wear a rosette as big as a cabbage. Let him do anything except get in the way of a great popular demonstration. When he does that it is time to remind him that this celebration is not a celebration of him, but of Admiral DEWEY.

There is no reason to doubt that, at to-morrow's meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee, these views will prevail, just as, at a previous meeting, the obviously sensible and public view prevailed, in respect to the route of the procession, over views obviously senseless and obviously private. In fact, yesterday's meetings of the sub-committees seem clearly to indicate that the full committee will come to a sensible conclusion.

ONE FRAUDULENT WIDOW.

An effort was made during the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to secure the passage of a resolution to condemn the Commissioner of Pensions for his management of the Pension Bureau, which has not been conducted in a manner to meet with the unqualified approval of some pension claim agents. Having attempted to indict Commissioner EVANS on a large number of counts, which were nothing more nor less than specific charges of having compiled with laws he was sworn to obey, the accusers of the Commissioner added the accusation that he was treating soldiers' widows with a cruelty uncalled for and unwarrantable.

As we have shown, Commissioner EVANS promptly made it plain that he had really been more considerate of the sensibilities of soldiers' widows than was former Commissioner TANNER, his most prominent, malignant, and industrious assailant. But as illustrating the necessity for continuing to exercise some sort of surveillance over widows as pensioners or as applicants, the case of MARY P. VAUGHN, just decided, and decided against the widow by Assistant Secretary DAVIS, who never loses an opportunity to make a "popular" decision and on the "liberal" side, is worthy of notice.

This widow, according to her own representation, was pensioned up to Jan. 4, 1870, when she remarried. Her pension ceased, but it was continued to her minor children. In 1890 she asked to be restored to the pension list, claiming that her marriage to her second husband was void because at the time it was made he had a wife living from whom he had not been divorced.

An investigation was made by the Pension Bureau. It was found that a decree of annulment of the second marriage had been obtained through fraud, the husband not having been served with notice, the application for restoration to the pension roll having been filed while the application for annulment of the second marriage was pending, while evidence was procured to show that the second husband had not been married before his marriage to Mrs. VAUGHN, that he had lived with her several years before they were married, and left her because of her disreputable conduct after marriage.

The application of this widow to be restored was rejected, although she insisted, through her representative, that the Government should be prohibited from going behind the decree of annulment of her second marriage. This outcome of persistent inquisitiveness on the part of the Pension Bureau undoubtedly is offensive to those champions of similar widows who care only for the fees to be derived from favorable adjudication of cases. It is preposterous, however, in the light of this case, resulting in the removal from the pension roll of a flagrant violator of the law, to maintain that the Pension Bureau shall be prohibited from thoroughly investigating pension applications, without discrimination because of the sex of the applicant.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some—indeed, much—light on the present highly unsatisfactory condition of affairs at Key West was to be obtained from certain sentences in the statement sent out from Washington yesterday, giving details of the situation as seen by the Federal health officials. "As Key West is situated below the frost line," to quote the most remarkable of these sentences first, "the epidemic will have to run its course." Half a hundred exclamation marks would not begin to express the amazement which that confession is calculated to produce, and as more of them would give a too unconventional appearance to this paragraph, none at all of them shall be used. But just think of it: "As Key West is below the frost line, the epidemic will have to run its course." In other words, there is nothing to do except to let the disease fasten upon thirty or forty victims a day until the entire population of the place has been rendered "immune" either by death or recovery—a process that may well continue indefinitely, just as it did in the cities of Cuba under Spanish rule. Can one imagine the present Governor of Santiago, which is also "below the frost line," talking about letting "the epidemic run its course"? Then on the same authority we are informed that "the Marine Hospital Service has been directing its efforts to confining the epidemic to the island, and has been rewarded with signal success," and again that "the Marine Hospital Service is simply enforcing quarantine regulations with a view to preventing the spread of the disease." Of course we know that the National officers have not in Florida the free hand and limitless power they have in Cuba, and that the idiosyncrasies, and even the imbecilities, of State officials cannot be ignored; but for all that there is the fine old familiar flavor of Sternbergism, of fossilized departmentalism, about these outgivings from Washington, and, as we said before, they go far toward explaining why Santiago and Havana report practically complete victory over yellow fever, while Key West remains a centre of infection endangering half a continent.

—"Fort Chabrol" has fallen, after a siege of four days more than five weeks, and thus is given another proof—as conclusive, though, of course, not as momentous, as the pardon of Dreyfus—that French ways are not our ways. Had M. GUERIN fortified a house in London or New York, and from its windows breathed threats and defiance at the duly authorized representatives of law and order sent to arrest him for overt acts of high treason, the investment of his flimsy citadel might, just possibly, have lasted half an hour. A man or two in the attacking party might—again just possibly—have been killed, but the policeman or militiaman who showed the slightest hesitation to risk that peril would have been somewhat severely treated, both by his superior officers and by public opinion, and the immediately subsequent yanking out into the open of M. GUERIN would have been only the more vigorous and rapid. But the French Government preferred to treat with this fantastic rascal as if he had been an army with banners. Instead of beating him over the head for the insolent and ruffianly rioter he is, it accorded to him "belligerent rights" and proceeded to conduct against him military operations, very elaborate, very expensive—and very safe. There is nothing to say in criticism of the results finally achieved, and beyond doubt the affair is one that concerns the rest of the world in no degree whatever, but it is so interesting, so enlightening, that it naturally is receiving a lot of attentive study from foreigners. We would not go so far as to assert that in this instance the French method was intrinsically bad; that it would have been better to shoot M. GUERIN offhand. That is a matter of opinion, of racial instincts. If his Government thinks its dignity was compatible with delay, and is content with its present victory, other folks have no need to complain. It won't be illegal, however, for them to laugh a little.

—Many people must have noticed, and more read, in this and other newspapers, that certain residents in Fifth Avenue, as preparation for the coming festivities, have decorated their houses, not with flags and triumphal wreaths, but with fences of new boards, tall, strong, and infinitely ugly. The spectacle is one that offends the mind and grieves the heart no less than it displeases the eye. The cautious persons who have thus defended the sanctity of their doorsteps from the multitudinous feet of next week's sightseers are undoubtedly well within their legal rights; indeed, it is not difficult to sympathize with the apprehensions they feel for the safety of their carven balustrades and with their disinclination to have themselves and their friends subjected to the crowding of the ever-inconsiderate mob. None the less is it a somewhat terrible thing they are doing, because, for fear of probable inconvenience and the possible loss of a little money's worth, they are willfully marring the appearance of the avenue and exposing themselves to inevitable charges of lack of patriotism and generosity. Not only are the wooden bulwarks most unbeautiful, but they will materially detract from the effectiveness of the decorations elsewhere put up at public or private expense. We are inclined to believe that the better the new fences serve their intended purposes of exclusion, the worse will they serve the real interests of the men at whose order they have been constructed. There is a profit that is dire deprivation, a seclusion the reverse of safe.

—As we prophesied would be the case, the nautical sharps of Maine have been prompt to find fault with ex-Speaker REED'S proud assertion—"I have never trimmed a sail to catch the passing breeze or flown a doubtful flag." Even as far from the coast as Lewiston they knew that there was something wrong with the metaphors, though they didn't know just what it was. At any rate, The Lewiston Journal didn't, for that paper not only calls failure to trim sails "bad seamanship," but it adds: "And it has been known to be bad politics, for men must give and take, yield here and there in non-essentials and not insist that everything is essential." That is dreadfully platitudinous, and wholly irrelevant to everything except a common misapprehension in its reference to the other half of Mr. REED'S claim: "A man may never fly a doubtful flag and yet send some of his goods by other ships. Individuality co-ordinated with organization is as essential to the integrity of party life as to the development of Government and society." The Journal, too, should take a course in naval customs, and it should stand more firmly in the position that he who trims no sails, whether afloat or ashore, has little reason to be proud of his neglect.

—One of our correspondents has endeavored to defend druggists from the charge of extortion so frequently made against them by asserting that the material in an ordinary 40 or 50 cent prescription is worth, not 3 or 4 cents, as somebody recently said, but 10 or 12 cents. Well, the difference is appreciable, but we hardly feel that it justifies any very great change of opinion, and are not at all overwhelmed when we follow his advice and "think of the labor." In these days of prepared tablets of almost everything, the "labor" of putting up a prescription is often infinitesimal. But the druggist's prices never are.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is lawful to kill eagles in Connecticut at any time of the year, the law prohibiting it having been repealed two years or so ago.

* * *

Five generations of one family attended the services in the Methodist Church in Bloomingsburg, Ohio, on a recent Sunday. They were all in the female line.

* * *

A fruit grower in Mendocino County, Cal., shipped 69,683 pounds of Bartlett pears, which were raised on four and one-half acres of ground, and he received $3 per ton for them, under a contract made early in the season.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Andrew H. Burke of North Dakota, now Inspector of United States Surveyors General and District Land Offices, was a New York waif, and when a child was sent West to a good home in Indiana by the Children's Aid Society. In the same party of children was Gov. John G. Brady of Alaska.

* * *

"The boys who fought at home," being members of the First Pennsylvania Reserves, who were engaged on Little Roundtop during the battle in July, 1863, held a reunion at Gettysburg on Monday, Sept. 11. The homes of many of these soldiers were in plain view from the spot where they fought.

* * *

Judge H. H. Trimble, now of Keokuk, Iowa, delivered an address before the Indiana Association the other day, in which he claimed that Indiana was "the mother of the New West," and to Iowa alone has contributed three United States Senators and a large number of Congressmen, Supreme Judges, and legislators.

* * *

Edwin Markham, author of the "Man with the Hoe," came East under a leave of absence of one year as Principal of Tompkins School, the experimental school of the California University, at Oakland, and already have numerous aspirants for his seat as teacher appeared, claiming that he is not likely ever to return, "having outgrown the school."

MEANING OF TRANSVAAL OATH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In thanking THE NEW YORK TIMES for taking the trouble to get Mr. George W. Van Siclen's authority for his statement "that England demands naturalization and the franchise for the Uitlanders in the Transvaal without their forswearing allegiance to their respective Governments," I wish also to convey my appreciation of the gentlemanly manner in which he has given it, also to withdraw any imputation conveyed in my letter of Sept. 17, that his statement was false.

The question seems to hang upon the words in the oath proposed by Sir Alfred Milner, "defend the independence of the State and fulfill all the obligations of citizenship." This may or may not be equivalent to a renunciation of former allegiance to any other State from a legal point of view; it is inferred without being specified. The man to whom such an oath is more than a mere empty form, one who understands the solemn significance of swearing "to defend the independence of the State," does so with the knowledge that if occasion arises he must take up arms and fight in the cause of his adopted country against all comers, even his native land. When a man says, This is my property, he states a fact of actual possession, and it is unnecessary for him to say at the same time that any person taking it from him by main force is a thief.

Though an Englishman, were I naturalized in the Transvaal under the above oath I would feel like defending my adopted country, even against England, the more so as the Boers are fighting hard to keep that freedom which appeals strongly to every English and American heart. My sympathies are with the rightful owners of the Transvaal, and most of my fellow-countrymen who are not blinded to justice by mercenary motives I believe are the same in feeling with me that, though we would fight till the last ditch for England perchance, whether in a right or wrong cause, we would much rather war with justice on our side, our soldiers fall in the cause of honor and righteousness, and not as instruments of oppression and agents of a few grasping capitalists who care not how many human lives are sacrificed upon the altar of their idol mammon, nor how they stain with dishonor the flag under which countless millions march along the road of freedom and progressive civilization.

New York, Sept. 19, 1899. E. S.

STREET CAR ETIQUETTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps enough has been said about the manners of street car conductors, but I should like to add, with your permission, that perhaps the conductors model their manners after those of some of the passengers. I do not wish to be understood as advocating the cause of the conductors. I have been in many of the leading cities of the United States, and I have never seen such insolence and brutality on the part of conductors nor such rudeness and selfishness on the part of passengers anywhere else.

A stout woman was getting on a Fourth Avenue car one day. She moved as quickly as she could, but evidently not fast enough to suit the conductor. "Get in, there!" he snarled. Another time, I was hurrying to catch a train. Just as I was going to get into a Fourth Avenue car—as expeditiously as possible—the conductor called out, in a rough tone, "Step lively, there, forward!" I stepped lively into a car behind, which just then came up. More than a year ago a Christopher Street Ferry car was about to turn from West Street down to the ferry building, when the conductor stopped the car and said to an old man, who looked like a country clergyman, and a young girl, probably a granddaughter, "Here's where you get out." I noticed the grin of amusement on the conductor's face as he looked after the pair, and, turning around, I saw them walking under the broiling July sun to the ferry. "Why did the conductor tell them to get out?" I asked a well-dressed man. "He ought to be reported." "It wouldn't do any good," the man answered. "Such things happen every day. It is an outrage, but it wouldn't do any good to complain, and the conductors know it." Circumstances made it impossible for me to report the case, or I should certainly have done so.

Now, for the passengers. On a Broadway car I heard a young woman, who might have been mistaken for a lady, positively insult a conductor because he offered her five pennies in change. I have heard men of the better class on several of the lines abusive to the conductors because transfers were not given them the minute they were asked for. On the Eighth Avenue line I saw a well-dressed man push a plainly dressed girl with a bundle into a car, saying, as he did so, "Get in!" On the Fourth Avenue line men—I will not call them gentlemen—puff their cigar smoke into the faces of ladies. One morning I was on a car of that line, when a young man got in, took a seat next to me, in the second seat front, and began to smoke. I do not object to the odor of a good cigar and I did not wish to curtail the young man's morning smoke, but that particular cigar was awful. It reminded me of the North Carolina tobacco leaves and juniper berries soaked in West India rum that our old aunts used to poultice her rheumatic joints with. And the wind took the smoke right into my face. So, after a few puffs, I said, distinctly, "Gentlemen, I believe, do not smoke when seated next to ladies in the street cars." He gave me a prolonged stare of astonishment; then he decided he was a gentleman.

I had a peculiar experience one afternoon coming from the Aquarium. I took the wrong car. The conductor told me of my mistake civilly enough when I paid my fare, and shouted in tones that nearly made me jump off the seat that when I changed I must take a west-bound car. On entering his car, he motioned me to the only vacant place. I found myself between a man who smelled strong of whisky and a shabbily dressed young man who began to hum. After a block the latter took a small comb from his pocket and began to comb his mustache. Wishing to see that he was doing all he could to assist and improve nature, he examined his upper lip in a circular mirror about two and a half inches in diameter. He twisted the ends of his mustache into curls, stroked the centre, (humming all the while,) and at length satisfied, put comb and glass into a pocket somewhere over his ribs, giving me a dig in the chest with his squared elbow at the same time. He did not apologize. He looked at me in surprise and as if he wished to ask what I got into his way for. I said, pleasantly, in a low tone, "Why not comb your hair now? It needs it." I don't know why a fellow like that should blush, but his face was red all the while he remained in the car, and he stopped humming.

Too much cannot be said against the filthy habit of expectorating in street cars and on sidewalks. Paper handkerchiefs should be distributed at some of the street corners and a public officer appointed to teach disgusting, filth-and-disease-spreading creatures how to use them. S. A. M.

New York, Sept. 18, 1899.

CURRENCY REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Bankers' Association in its late convention resolved unanimously as follows:

"The bankers of the United States most earnestly recommend that the Congress of the United States at its next session enact a law to more firmly and unequivocally establish the gold standard in this country by providing that the gold dollar, which, under existing law, is the unit of value, shall be the standard and measure of all values of the United States; that all the obligations of the Government and all paper money, including circulating notes of the National banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that the legal tender notes of the United States when paid into the Treasury shall not be reissued except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount of gold coin."

On reading the above in THE TIMES of the 8th inst., the question arose, Would such a law cover the United States bonds now payable in "coin"? It seemed to me that it would; then why not say so? Harper's Weekly last week suggests that such a clause should be added that will remove all doubt upon that point, and thus make all bonds now payable by their terms in "coin" payable in gold of the present standard of unit value. I cordially concur in the suggestion, and earnestly submit to the next Congress the policy, and even the necessity, of such a law, if our currency problem is ever to be solved. Let the sound-money Democrats unite with the Republicans on such a measure, leaving the silver Democrats to fight and vote for the free coinage of silver at the 16 to 1 ratio to their hearts' content and the annihilation of the Chicago platform Democracy.

This will be one of the great issues in the next campaign, and by thus uniting with the Republicans the sound-money Democrats will gain one point and lose nothing in regard to the other issues. If such a law were enacted it would eliminate one perplexing and disturbing problem from our National politics. It is humiliating that Congress has not done this before our currency became such a muddle and disgrace to the country. Every dollar of our currency should be as sound and current the world over as a Bank of England note, and every other obligation as strong and unequivocal in its terms as language can make it. Then, and not till then, may we boast that "our currency is as good as the best."

JOHN S. WOODS.

Matteawan, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1899.

RAMAPO AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have watched with considerable interest the trend of opinion of the public press with relation to the Ramapo Water Company and the so-called investigation of said company by the Mazet committee, and as one outside of politics and looking upon this matter from the standpoint of a simple advocate of a pure water supply, in the interest of health and cleanliness, it seems to me that there has been much of a mountain created from a very diminutive molehill.

That the insufficient water supply of both Manhattan and Brooklyn has been commented upon and discussed in the public press for at least seven years past, is a fact, and that not occasionally, but almost continuously from month to month. No one, who finds his bathtub each morning filling with a light-brown solution, with which he is to make himself clean, (?) to say nothing of what must be filtered and boiled before it is fit for either cooking or drinking, doubts that our water supply is inadequate; is it, then, a crime to offer to the city that which it undoubtedly needs?

The question would seem to narrow itself down to this: Has the Ramapo Water Company something to sell which the city needs? Is its price a fair one? Can it deliver what it contracts for in the time specified? And if these questions are answered in the affirmative, the further question arises, Can the city authorities do all that the Ramapo Water Company can, for the same expenditure on the part of the city? In other words, the Mazet methods seem to be producing results too nearly resembling the solution we now have, in lieu of potable water. Each effort to increase but answers to defile, and, that which would reveal more often makes obscure.

L. H. L.

Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1899.

A Temporary Misunderstanding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That was a queer incident yesterday at the trial of the Royalists in Paris. When M. La Marzelle began to speak, President Faillieres said, "I cannot hear you," and shortly after said again, "I cannot hear you." Is it to be wondered then that M. La Marzelle raised his voice very loud? Then what does M. Faillieres do but rap him down with his gavel.

That's the way with some people, they won't be pleased. First you speak too low, and then you speak too loud. For my part, I think M. Faillieres did not want to hear M. La Marzelle. It may be that he thought it was contrary to the rules to let him speak. And now that I think over it, perhaps this is the real and exact meaning of his words.

N. H. B.

New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

Opposed to Whipping Criminals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The disgraceful scene, as described in your issue of this date, which is alleged to have occurred in the Ohio Penitentiary was an outrage on decency, and an outrage on that respect which all men should have for each other, even for a criminal. Such acts decrease respect for all men, no matter whether criminal or respectable. No woman would regard such treatment of one of her own sex, no matter how criminal, other than with indignation. It is reserved for men to lower themselves below the level of women in the matter of self-respect.

Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1899. W. C. B.

Boxing or Prizefighting?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What are you doing with regard to prizefighting? In the recent Craig-Ryan prizefight (alias "boxing contest") the reports of the various newspapers make mention that the face of one of the contestants was "battered out of all shape," and "punched and jabbed to pieces."" Individually, I am not opposed to boxing contests, but believe that the law should not be violated. If there is a law which prohibits prizefighting, why should these so-called "boxing contests" be allowed to go on ad libitum?

JOHN S. SKELTON.

New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

THE TIMES'S SUNDAY ISSUE.

From School, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the first of the leading New York dailies to recognize that the daily paper, though encyclopedic in its functions, is not intended to compete with the magazines. It has withdrawn the publication of its weekly issue of an illustrated Sunday supplement, one of the most perfect forms of illustrated daily journalism that has been published in New York or elsewhere, and reduced the price of its Sunday edition from 5 to 3 cents. If this example is followed generally by the press, it will result in a standard of quality rather than quantity in the New York daily press that will be of credit to them, as setting a standard for the journals of the country.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has announced that its Sunday supplement, which has been a regular feature for some time, and was a handsome, finely illustrated publication, will be discontinued. The idea seems to be that what the public really wants in its newspaper is a newspaper and not a magazine, or even a weekly folio, and the guess is probably pretty near the truth.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle Telegraph.

THE TIMES announces a new departure in journalism. It is going to make its Sunday issue a newspaper instead of a freak magazine. Should the other papers follow suit a big reduction can be made in the expenses of the Street Cleaning Department.

From The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

The special Sunday features of the newspapers of the principal cities have come to be a veritable nightmare, and competition has caused the Sunday editions to be so bulky that newsdealers find difficulty in distributing them. If THE TIMES meets with any reasonable success in its new departure there will be a sudden drop in Sunday journalism and a return to ordinary size and to the publication of the news matter which the inflated Sunday sheet now rejects.

From The Churchman, Sept. 16.

If the Sunday paper be an unavoidable evil in the present state of the popular mind, we should surely, with Thomas à Kempis, "choose always to have less rather than more," and so we welcome the experiment that is about to be tried by THE NEW YORK TIMES of issuing a Sunday newspaper with "all the news that's fit to print" and no more, and we trust that it may succeed in replacing in many households that strange agglomeration of cheap picture paper, notes of society as seen through the keyhole, and extracts from the criminal calendar, with a pretense at religion that is itself an insult, sprinkled like stale holy water over the weltering mass.

NUGGETS.

A Feminine Plaint.

Wife—You are so different!
Husband—How, my love?
Wife—Well, you are so indifferent!—Detroit Journal.

Dimly Prominent.

"Flossie, who is this Krüger the newspapers talk about so much?"
"I can't think; maybe he was one of our Vice Presidents."—Chicago Record.

Misunderstanding.

Pugilist Fitzbiffery (disgustedly)—Say, Mike, dis yacht-visitin' bizniz is a regular fake. I came aboard dis yacht ter see de "spars," an' now I find out dat dey hain't no one goin' ter "spar."—Judge.

Drought Shows It.

During the past few weeks the Naugatuck River has left its bed and board, and it has demonstrated the truth of Charles Dudley Warner's theory that water greatly improves the appearance of a river.—Waterbury (Conn.) Republican.

A Dilemma.

Aunt Clara—Why, Nellie, what's the matter? You look worried?
Nellie—Oh, auntie; I don't know what to do. Jack says he'll take to drink if I don't marry him, and Tom says he'll stop drinking if I become his wife.—Chicago News.

A WARNING TO BOYS.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The small boy stole his neighbor's grapes.
His sin
Did not impress him overmuch.
A grin
O'erspread his freckled little face
As he
Broke bunches off and gobbled them
In glee.
He ate, and ate, and ate, and ate, and ate,
And ate,
And all the time his wicked joy
Was great.
He did not think how wrong it was
To swipe
His neighbor's grapes before they were
Half ripe!
But oh! before the clock struck twelve
That night,
That wicked boy was pale as chalk
With fright.
He realized at last how very great
A sin
It is to steal, though it be but
A pin.
For awful gripes his stomach filled
With woe,
And he ejaculated: "Oh!
Oh! Oh!"
The moral is—now heed it, boys!—
"Don't swipe
Your neighbor's grapes—at least until
They're ripe."

SITUATION IN VENEZUELA

Commander Hemphill of the Detroit Reports It Critical.

DECISIVE BATTLE IMPENDING

Gen. Castro, the Rebel Leader, Has Developed Unexpected Strength—Detroit Goes to Puerto Cabello.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from Commander Hemphill of the Detroit. A few words are missing:

U. S. S. Detroit, La Guayra, Sept. 20.

Secretary of the Navy:

About four thousand men, (insurgents,) now principally in the vicinity of Valencia, recently occupied Puerto Cabello unopposed; later evacuated position. The Venezuelan forces took possession * * * principal American interests Red D Line. Red D Line's steamer leaves to-day from La Guayra for Puerto Cabello, fear possible injury in event of fight. * * * With the advice of American Chargé d'Affaires I shall proceed at once to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to protect American interests. I shall return. * * * I have arranged to keep in communication with Minister.

HEMPHILL.

The officials here are expecting decisive results in the Venezuela conflict at any moment, for the Government and revolutionary forces are close together. Puerto Cabello, which Commander Hemphill reports as taken by 4,000 insurgents, and then vacated, is only three hours from Valencia, one of the chief cities, and the latter is only seven hours from Caracas, the capital.

Gen. Castro, the rebel leader, apparently has developed unexpected resources, as the operations of the last few days have shown that he has a large and well disciplined army.

It is said that the British-Venezuelan arbitration decision, which is likely to be announced at Paris within the next ten days, will not be affected by any political changes which may occur in Venezuela, as the decision would be binding on any government, present or future, which may be in existence when the award is made.

Gen. Harrison Speaks for Venezuela.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission to-day ex-President Benjamin Harrison continued his argument in behalf of Venezuela, declaring that both sides admitted there was a common, coterminous boundary between Guiana and Venezuela, and that any idea of a space in which Great Britain could advance was alien to the views of her Ministers and to those expressed in the diplomatic correspondence, to the use of which Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, had protested, that the aggressive surveyor, Sir Robert Schomburgk, had advanced their English boundaries, and that Lord Salisbury and Sir Richard Webster had advanced them further. Continuing, Mr. Harrison said that if Barima Point was left in other hands than those of Venezuela a dangerous situation would be created, both for Venezuela and Great Britain.

A NEW FRENCH LINER.

The Lorraine, 580 Feet Long, Successfully Launched in France.

ST. NAZAIRE, France, Sept. 20.—The new steamship Lorraine of the Compagnie Général Transatlantique, which, with a new sister ship, is intended for service between France and the United States during the exposition year, was launched this afternoon amid a great demonstration at Canhoet Yard.

She is 580 feet long, the largest liner ever built in France.

TRIAL OF MILAN'S ASSAILANT.

Knezevic Formally Exculpates the Leaders Accused with Him.

BELGRADE, Sept. 20.—The trial of Gjura Knezevic, the Bosnian who attempted to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia last July, and of the influential radical leaders charged with being accomplices in the attack, developed to-day a sensational incident.

Standing before the Bible and the crucifix, Knezevic formally withdrew all accusations of complicity. He said:

"I charged these prisoners with complicity in order to save myself. I swear now that these men are absolutely innocent.

"I fired on Milan out of personal revenge, because I thought he was the cause of my failing to find employment. I have now freed my soul. It is for your judges to decide."

A RELIC OF ANDREE FOUND.

Anchor and Buoy Picked Up on the Coast of King Charles Island.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 20.—The Aftonbladet to-day received a telegram from the master of the Norwegian cutter Martha Larsask saying that he had found, Sept. 9, on the north coast of King Charles Island an anchor and a buoy marked "Andrée Polar Expedition."

King Charles Land is due north of the most northern point of the Scandinavian peninsula, in 79 degree north, 26 east. July 11, 1897, Prof. S. A. Andrée, with two companions, Strindberg and Fraenkel, ascended in a balloon from Dane's Island, of the Spitzbergen group, in latitude 79 degrees 43 minutes. It was Andrée's object to reach the North Pole in this way. The balloon when last seen was going in a north-north-easterly direction. The first news that reached civilization from the aeronaut after the ascent came by a carrier pigeon, of which Andrés had several. On Sept. 12, 1897, one of these birds flew on board the Norwegian whaling ship Falken, bearing the following message:

"Andrée Polar Expedition.

"To the Aftonbladet, Stockholm:

"July 13, 12:30 noon, latitude 82.02 north, longitude 12.05 east; good voyage toward east, 10 degrees south. All well aboard. This is the fourth message sent by pigeon.

"ANDREE."

For the last two years reports have been received from the north concerning the alleged whereabouts of the adventurers. It was said that the balloon had been seen in Finland, in Alaska, in British Columbia, and finally tidings came that Andrée and his companions had made a descent in Siberia, where they were alive and well. None of these reports has been confirmed.

Andrée took with him a number of hollow metallic buoys, each having at the top of a spring staff a small Norwegian flag. It was the intention of the aeronaut to drop one of these at each parallel of latitude crossed.

Japan and the Pacific Cable Scheme.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 8.—It is reported that a bill is preparing for the coming session of the Diet to grant a subsidy to a cable scheme involving the laying of a line across the Pacific to Japan and the Philippines, the promise being made that rates will thereby be reduced to one-half those now being paid.

New Mountain Range in Abyssinia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—The Russian Abyssinian expedition has discovered a new range of mountains between 8°30 degrees and 6 degrees north latitude and in 36°30 degrees east longitude. By permission of the Czar the mountains have been named Nicholas II. range.

Emperor William in Sweden.

MALMOE, Sweden, Sept. 20.—Emperor William landed here this morning. The Crown Prince of Sweden and a number of dignitaries received his Majesty, and the party proceeded to the Snogeholm estate, where the Emperor will remain until Friday.

Hundreds Killed by Earthquake.

SMYRNA, Asia Minor, Sept. 20.—There was a disastrous earthquake this morning at Aidin, a town on the Mender, eighty-one miles southeast of this place. Hundreds of persons were killed in the Valley of Menderes.

Peace in San Salvador.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The State Department to-day received a cable message from United States Consul Jenkins, at San Salvador, saying briefly that the state of siege has been removed, and that peace prevails in the land.

REOPENING OF PRINCETON.

President Patton Says ex-President Cleveland Will Lecture on Public Life.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—Princeton University entered to-day upon its one hundred and fifty-third year. All week one of the largest freshman classes in the history of the institution has been hard at work on the entrance examinations. Every train has brought scores of old students, and this afternoon when President Patton formally opened the college in Marquand Chapel every seat was filled. The opening exercises were brief and to the point. President Patton invoked the divine blessing on the university in an earnest prayer. He then addressed the students, speaking feelingly of his sense of personal loss in the death of Henry M. Alexander and of the great loss to the university of its third oldest Trustee.

He expressed his pleasure at the choice of Dr. S. R. Winans to the Deanship of the university in place of the late James Ormsbee Murray. Dr. Patton spoke at length of some of the important changes that have been made in the university curriculum this year. He announced that the sum of $100,000 was lying idle, which as soon as a suitable man is found, will be used to found a chair in politics or political science. Dr. Patton also said:

"The donor of the new dormitory, Stafford Little, in June sent us a check for $10,000 to be devoted to the purpose of a lectureship, and this lectureship will be in the main on themes connected with public life. I am happy to say that with very considerable effort we have succeeded in prevailing upon the ex-President of the United States, Mr. Cleveland, to deliver a few lectures during the current academic year on some phases of public life. Just what, I do not know, and it is not necessary to announce the topic in any more specific form now."

College Year at Rutgers Opens.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 20.—The one hundred and thirty-fourth year of Rutgers College began this morning. The freshman class numbers 65. Dr. Scott, President of the college ended a "rush" by seizing the freshman banner and tucking it under his coat.

CONGREGATIONALISTS MEET.

First International Council Held in the United States Opened in Boston Yesterday.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The first International Congregational Council to be held in the United States and the second in the world began its session in Tremont Temple at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The first International Council of Congregationalism was held in London, July, 1891.

The delegates have been arriving from most distant points for several weeks, and large delegations arrived yesterday and to-day. The Temple is decorated throughout by the intertwining of the colors of the United States and the Union Jack of Great Britain.

The full number of possible delegates is 600, and it is anticipated that more than two-thirds will be in attendance by to-morrow. About 30 of the delegates are women, and it is the first National or International Congregational Council of which women have been members. Three of them are assigned to addresses bearing on woman's religious and missionary work.

The Council was called to order by S. B. Capen of Boston, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, who delivered an address of welcome.

The report of the American Secretary, the Rev. H. A. Hazen of Boston, was then presented.

This evening there were addresses of welcome by Gov. Wolcott and Mayor Quincy. The President of the Council, James Burrill Angell, President of the University of Michigan, also delivered an address. He spoke of the exercise of religious belief by the early settlers of the country, the progress and broadening of methods and manner of worship up to the present, and the success of Congregational missionaries in their fields of work.

VANDERBILT TOMB GUARDED.

Many Visitors at Mausoleum Since the Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

There is always an unusual number of visitors daily to the Vanderbilt mausoleum in the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp, Staten Island, after a Vanderbilt funeral, and for this reason it has been the custom to keep a more strict guard over the tomb. At all times, both day and night, a watchman is supposed to be on duty at the mausoleum.

When the body of Cornelius Vanderbilt was laid at rest, a few days ago, two big vanloads of flowers were placed about the mausoleum. The watchmen guarding the tomb have strict orders to prevent visitors from disturbing the flowers which may be within their reach.

The cemetery authorities say that there has been no material increase in the guard over the tomb since Cornelius Vanderbilt's body was placed in it, and that only the usual precautions are being taken to guard the mausoleum.

TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGERS.

Prominent Americans and Englishmen on the Teutonic.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Teutonic sailed to-day from Liverpool with a full list of passengers. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Sir H. Burdett, Bancroft Davis, Dr. Webster Fox, the Rev. Leignton Parks, the Hon. Stephen Rice, Col. Brooke Rowle, the Hon. Charles Russell, the son of Lord Russell of Killowen; the Rev. Leonard Storrs, Mrs. Bowdoin, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Webster, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Johnston.

Mr. Johnston is the man who bought the Britannia from the Prince of Wales and thought he was buying a steam yacht. When he discovered his mistake he sold the vacht to Hooley. How the Prince recovered possession of the vessel is not generally known.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., and the Griffith family were also passengers. The Griffiths took the highest-priced cabin on the ship.

The Czar and Czarina Leave Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20.—Emperor Nicholas and the Empress brought their visit to an end to-day, and this evening embarked on the imperial yacht Pole Star, bound for Kiel.

Argentina Attacks Foreign Capital.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The correspondent of The Times at Buenos Ayres says: "The financial programme of the Argentine Government, as revealed in Congress, means protection to the people and industries of Argentina at the expense of the foreign capital invested in the country."

German Liners' Pool Extended.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The pooling arrangements between the companies owning the German Atlantic liners, says a dispatch to The Standard from Hamburg, have been prolonged for three years.

Bacillus of Dysentery Discovered.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Sept. 18.—Dr. Kitasito has discovered the bacillus of dysentery, and has already performed some remarkable cures by inoculation.

Slow in Opening the Campaign.

From The Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Record, Sept. 18.

Both the Republican and Democratic State Committees are slow in getting the campaign actively started. Shortly after the tickets were nominated the leaders of both parties were loudly proclaiming that campaign work would begin at once, and that it would be kept up without cessation until election day. The Democrats announced that clubs would be organized in every county and a great corps of eloquent speakers be sent out to arouse the voters. As yet no movement has been made in that direction, and not a campaign club has been organized. The respective Chairmen have not even sent forth the regulation address to the voters. And a good many people are beginning to ask "What's the matter?"

Rely Upon Platt's Chlorides
for all household disinfecting purposes.—Adv.

TALKED CITY OWNERSHIP

Public Utilities Discussed by Municipalities League at Syracuse.

ROBERT P. PORTER'S VIEWS

Relation of Municipal and Private Charities the Subject of the Morning Session.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—To-day's session of the League of American Municipalities was devoted chiefly to a discussion of the merits of city ownership of public utilities.

At the afternoon meeting Mayor Henry B. Johnson of Denver, Col., took strong ground in favor of municipal ownership of public service industries.

He contended that, as the legal right was admitted, the question was purely one of practical business expediency and economy. He said that the latter-day "Captain Kidd" robbed his fellow-men by peddling to them the necessities of life at ten times their cost. Yet, when such men were reminded of this fact, and the people were shown that they should furnish these things to themselves at something like their true value, the men who urged these charges were termed "Anarchists, Socialists, and destroyers of vested rights."

Mr. Johnson said that they might call all the names they could, but the people were awakening to the fact that there were some things that they could do for themselves and that they intended to do them. He said that this was the day of combines and trusts, and that the combine had come to stay.

It could not be legislated out of existence, but it could and must be controlled. It could be controlled partly by prohibiting the issuance of watered stock. He thought that cities, by studying the lesson taught by the trust, would see how immense savings were made and how the cost of production could be made less and less.

ROBERT P. PORTER'S PAPER.

Robert P. Porter, former Director of the United States Census, was unable to be present personally as he expected, but sent a paper which was read.

In this paper, among other things, Mr. Porter prophesied that the State Constitutional limitation of debt, which stopped the debt creating mania during the seventies and early eighties, would again come in to hold in check the latter-day movements toward socialism and paternalism until practical men in municipal affairs were enabled to fully examine not only the many complex questions involved in municipal ownership of all public utilities, but also to realize the stupendous change such absorption of private enterprise would bring about in the fundamental principle of the Government of the Republic.

Mr. Porter sa— that an effort was now on foot fraught with great danger to American municipalities to remove all Constitutional and legislative restriction on municipal indebtedness when the municipalities wished to purchase the so-called revenue-producing properties.

Mr. Porter thought that should full swing be given municipal ownership experiments the American taxpayer would simply invite financial catastrophe. Mr. Porter dwelt upon his investigations both at home and abroad on municipal ownership. Referring to the gas works of England he argued that the result in the cost of management and of the product to the consumer was by no means favorable to municipal ownership.

He thought it doubtful if the advocates of municipal operation of street railway traffic could point to an instance where the service was better or cheaper or on more intelligent principles abroad than in the United States.

Moreover, Mr. Porter thought that if American labor would be contented with the foreign scale of wages even lower carfares would be practical in America. Instead of petty railway budgets as abroad, showing so much profit to the municipality, the American city could point to increased real estate values and millions added to the tax rolls largely the result of distributing the population of our cities beyond the boundaries far into the country districts.

DANGER OF SOCIALISM.

The new phases of municipal administration in its most ambitious form aim to deal with every question that directly or indirectly affects the life of the people. Carried to the extent it had been in some British cities, it was, in fact, municipal socialism. There was such a thing as carrying Government interference too far and the danger in such experiments was that one step led to another. From municipal ownership we could go to municipal socialism and from municipal socialism the distance was not far to State socialism.

At the night session, which was held in the Municipal Chamber of the City Hall, the reading of papers was resumed.

LOSS TO THE COMMUNITY.

M. A. Gemunder, former Director of Public Improvements in Columbus, Ohio, considered municipal ownership unwise. He thought our Democratic form of government while excellent in securing to the members of the community their just rights, a flat failure when it entered the mercantile arena.

The removing of industries from channels where the penalty for bad management was extinction and placing them where there was practically no penalty was a loss to the community. He ventured the statement that there was no public executive present who did not believe that if he were permitted to conduct the city's business as he did his private business he could give the city a more efficient service at a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. in outlay. In order that a community be well served at private hands, he recommended that no franchise be granted or contract awarded that failed to provide for the filing at stated intervals of a certified statement with the proper official of the municipality giving all data needed for drawing correct ideas of the cost of the service. Then, in his opinion, the public would be best served by enlisting the skill and economy that accompanied private management.

ANARCHY THE RESULT.

Under the title of "Fallacies of Municipal Ownership" M. J. Francisco of Rutland, Vt., argued against such ownership.

All such industries as were being considered by the convention would be in charge of incompetent political tools, and there could be no accountability, no economy, and the city would become an instrument of oppression which would eventually result in anarchy. The fear of such an army of officeholders caused conservative men to dread the paternal tendency of municipalities, and they knew that there was reason for caution.

The contention that corruption and frauds of the present day caused by the acts of private corporations would be stopped by municipal ownership was a fallacy. Would it not be certain that such officials when handling the millions involved when the city owned the plant would supply themselves with funds at the city's expense. The remedy for the various evils was to elect men of integrity who would protect the citizens not only against the corporations, but also the bosses and political thieves. In conclusion, he dwelt upon the wonders created by private corporations, which, he claimed, had made America what it is, the greatest Nation of the globe.

MORNING SESSION'S WORK.

This morning's session was taken up with papers and a discussion on municipal charity delivered by Homer Folks, Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association.

He believed that a city should not grant appropriations to private societies, but there should always be the friendliest cooperation between municipal and private charities.

The city charities needed the aid and public support of the private agencies and the private charities could only be most useful when they work in accord with public agencies.

Every opportunity that came to a public institution of enlisting the interest of a new group or a larger number of citizens should be availed of, to the end that the needs of those institutions becoming better understood, adequate appropriations might be made and the work of faithful public officials receive due recognition.

The subject of the special assessment system for public improvements was discussed by Mayor J. A. Johnson of Fargo, N. D., and Mayor John B. Weakly, Jr., of Florence, Ala.

Mayor Johnson, reviewing the laws authorizing such assessments in various countries, instanced the fact that Congress had recognized the principle of special improvements by enacting laws for the District of Columbia, permitting the levying of special taxes for such improvements, and compelling property owners benefited to pay the expense.

Of the forty-five States in the Union, forty States and one Territory had laws permitting the levying of special assessments to pay for local or special improvements. Six of these States have Constitutional provisions authorizing the levying of special assessments. Of the remaining States two recognize the principle to the extent of the police power of the State. Some difference existed as to the method of procedure among so many States, but the main principle of special assessments was recognized in them all.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The following committees were appointed:

On Resolutions.—Mayor Flower of New Orleans, Mayor Conrad Diehl of Buffalo, Mayor Henry V. Johnson of Denver, Councilman Ely Hantry of Columbus, and Councilman Herbert Brigs of Terre Haute.

Auditing Committee.—Mayor Young of Akron, Mayor George R. Perry of Grand Rapids, and Councilman Carl Youngs of Poughkeepsie.

The Syracuse Fire Department gave an exhibition in honor of the visiting delegates at the close of the afternoon session. The session will be resumed in the morning, when Mayor John MacVicar of Des Moines will read a paper in favor of municipal ownership, and the negative will be treated by Allen Ripley Foote.

Mayor McGuire has placed the municipal chamber of the City Hall at the disposal of the convention for the remaining sessions.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Gannon—Donnelly.

Miss Mary Ellen Donnelly and J. Walter Gannon, son of F. S. Gannon of the Southern Railroad, were married yesterday by the Rev. Dr. O'Brien of Boston in All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The ceremony was performed at noon and the wedding breakfast was served at the future home of the couple, 185 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The bride and groom left immediately after the breakfast for a trip through the South.

Griffin—Clark.

Percy Griffin and Mary Elisabeth Clark were married yesterday at Onteora, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles L. Pardee of St. Andrew's Church, Orange, N. J., and the Rev. Walton W. Battershall of St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y. Mr. Griffin's home is in Orange, N. J. He is well known in this city, where he has an office, as the architect of Homewood, L. I., and as the successful competitor for the design of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Arch at Richmond, Va.

Happy—Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 20.—Miss Lillian Emily Clark, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Clark of New York, was married this afternoon to William Girard Happy of New York at Kathmore, the Summer home of the Clarks, at Sound Beach.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. D. C. Eggleston of the First Congregational Church of Sound Beach. The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Grace Danzig of New York, and two bridesmaids, Miss Jennie I. Aitken of Brooklyn and Miss Addie Le Coste of New York.

Stedman—McEwan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—Miss Agnes Lander McEwan, daughter of Walter McEwan, and Charles Sumner Stedman of Albany were married at noon to-day at the home of the bride's parents, Lauderdale, on the Loudon Road. The Rev. Elwin F. Hallenbeck officiated.

A MARRIAGE OF ARTISTS.

Miss Bessie Potter Quietly Wedded to R. W. Vonnoh.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Chicago art and literary circles were surprised to-day by the announcement contained in a letter from New York that Bessie Potter, the able young sculptress of this city has been married to Robert William Vonnoh, the portrait painter, at his home, Rockland Lake, N. Y. The wedding was witnessed by only a few friends of the contracting parties.

Miss Potter is a pupil of Torado Taft, and her special work is the making of statuettes. Her figures of young women, girls, and little folk are regarded as especially good. Robert W. Vonnoh was born in Connecticut. He was a pupil of Boulanger and Lefebre in Paris, where in 1898 his work received honorable mention. Several medals also fell to his lot in the Paris Exhibition, held the same year, and at the World's Fair of 1893 his pictures were rewarded.

SATAN'S KINGDOM.

Wild Spot in Connecticut Made Safer for Railroad Trains.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The Central New England Road removed about 600 tons of dangerous rocks in Satan's Kingdom Sunday. This section is about two miles this side of New Hartford, and it is very wild. There is just room enough for the tracks of the Central New England and the Northampton roads and the Farmington River, and the bed of the river is filled with rocks. It is the wildest spot on the line. About two months ago a trackman discovered a boulder on the track that had become dislodged from the overhanging cliffs. If the trackman had not been attending to his business there would have been a terrible accident.

The frost has caused masses of the rock to become dislodged, and there were gaps of six inches in some of the places. Sunday the Central New England Road had a gang of 100 men working at the place to remove all the rock that was liable to fall. During the week holes were drilled for dynamite. The most agile men scaled the cliff and barred out all the pieces that were loose enough. They clambered over the cliff in all directions, held by ropes let down from above, and some who were 125 feet below them watching the work had the shivers. The rocks that had been loosened and could not be removed with bars were rent asunder by dynamite. The largest rock that came down weighed about 100 tons, and its length was twenty-five feet. When this stone came down the noise could be heard a mile away. The tracks had been taken up and old rails put down for the day, as it was necessary to remove the rock as fast as it came down. Some of the large pieces broke the rails.

Satan's Kingdom is now safe from any of the overhanging rocks, as all the rocks that were in any degree dangerous were removed. It is the first time that rocks have been removed from a cliff along the road since the road was built.

BOOKS BY OR ABOUT BURNS.

A Washingtonian Who Has Made a Large Collection.

From The Washington Star.

Mr. William R. Smith, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, lately made a trip to Scotland, where he succeeded in securing valuable additions to his collection of Burnsiana, and where he visited Mr. Andrew Carnegie at his home at Skibo Castle. While abroad he presented to the Mitchell Library at Glasgow about 1,000 volumes and pamphlets, mostly American editions. In exchange for these the Mitchell Library gave Mr. Smith at least 100 volumes, including thirteen editions of Burns's works, for his collection.

He bought about 75 volumes, so that his collection of 2,000 volumes of Burnsiana is now enlarged and the number is nearly 2,200.

While Mr. Smith's valuable Burnsiana will go to the Pittsburg Library, he has about 1,000 volumes, mostly rare works on horticulture, which he proposes to give to the public library of this city "when he has no more use for them." The additions to his collection of Burnsiana made in Scotland are nearly all of books that are "out of the market," and exceedingly difficult to get.

Mr. Smith spent several days at Skibo Castle, Ambassador and Mrs. Choate being Mr. Carnegie's guests at the same time. He talked with the crofters on the place, of whom there are some 200, and found them to be greatly pleased with their American landlord, who is doing much to improve their condition. Mr. Smith drove twenty-one miles in a direct line without going off Mr. Carnegie's place, and was surprised at the splendid timber and fertile soil there. It is an ideal place for a Summer home, having the advantages of a bracing climate, magnificent scenery, and everything that is supposed to make life worth living.

Mr. Carnegie expressed great interest in the building of a large public library for this city, and was pleased that so fine a site as that afforded by Mount Vernon Square had been selected for the building for which he has donated the construction fund.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another detachment of the advance guard of fashionables who purpose spending carnival week in the city came to town yesterday and there were several luncheons and dinners given at the Waldorf, Sherry's, and Delmonico's. The avenue was an interesting sight yesterday with crowds of country visitors promenading and watching with keen interest the building of stands and the boarding up of brownstone railings and stoops, in preparation for the parade of Dewey day. The owners of almost all the handsomer houses on the avenue and along the remainder of the route over which the parade will pass have almost without exception had their railings and stoops boarded up, or have given orders for this to be done. The expense of this one day's protection of property from the multitude, could it be estimated, would form a not inconsiderable item in the cost of the celebration.

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The demand for invitations on the better-known steam yachts for the days of the naval parade and the cup races is great, and the owners of these yachts are receiving all sorts of hints and suggestions looking to invitations from people of their acquaintance. The fair wife of a noted yachtsman, whose swift and beautifully appointed steamer is the envy of his fellow-yachtsmen, was detained in conversation yesterday at the Waldorf by a young society man. "How charming your yacht must be, Mrs. M.," he said. "I hear that one feels no motion on her at all, and what a vantage point you will have from which to see the naval parade and the cup races. I wonder how I shall see them."

"Why don't you hire a tug?" replied Mrs. M.; "I am told they can be had for a thousand dollars a day, and one is much more independent when one controls one's own boat, you know." The young man moved off in search of another yachtowner.

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September of the present year of grace bids fair to become a record month in social annals for the number of new engagements it has brought. There were announced yesterday, following the announcement of the engagements of Mr. Stephen Bonsal and Miss Rita Morris and of Mr. Henry Stuyvesant and Miss Kate Sprouls on Tuesday, the engagements of Mr. W. Wilson Drake and Miss Edith Mills, of Mr. William A. W. Stewart and Miss De Forest, and of Mr. Edward Delafield and Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley.

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All these engagements are of wide interest, and, although in each case they have been anticipated, their formal announcement will fill the respective mails of the fortunate young men and the happy young girls with notes and letters of congratulation for days to come. By a coincidence all the fiancés of yesterday, as well as Mr. Bonsal, are graduates of Princeton University. Messrs. Stewart and Drake were graduates of Princeton in the Class of '97, Mr. Delafield in the Class of '99, the last two, while Mr. Bonsal was a graduate of the Class of '81 or '82.

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The engagement of Mr. Delafield and Miss Beasley is peculiarly a Princeton engagement, as the fair young fiancée has been living at Princeton with her aunt, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, formerly Miss Margaretta Stockton, during the last few Summers, and there met Mr. Delafield during his college course. It is to be regretted, in one way, that Miss Beasley's engagement has come before she became known in New York society, as she would have surely been a reigning belle and beauty. She was to have made her début two years ago, but was prevented first by the mourning of her aunt for Mr. Percy R. Pyne, Sr., and later by her own mourning for her grandfather, the late Robert F. Stockton. Miss Beasley will probably be seen at the Assembly balls this Winter, as her aunt, Mrs. Pyne, is one of the Matriarchs. She is a tall and extremely pretty girl, dark in coloring, and inherits the rarely delicate beauty of her mother, who was Miss Mary Stockton, and who died when she was a little girl. Her father was the late Mercer Beasley, and she is consequently a granddaughter of the late Judge Beasley of Trenton. Mr. Delafield is a son of Mr. Maturin Delafield. His mother was Miss Livingston, and his brother, Mr. Maturin Delafield, Jr., married Miss Lettice Sands last year. The marriage of Mr. Delafield and Miss Beasley will unite two old Revolutionary New York and New Jersey families, and the engagement is therefore of special interest to the lovers of genealogy, whose numbers have been so much increased since the development of the Revolutionary society craze.

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Mr. W. Wilson Drake, who is engaged to Miss Edith Mills, is a son of Mr. Benjamin Drake of 137 West Eighteenth Street. Miss Mills is a daughter of the late Abraham Mills. Her mother was Miss Townsend, a sister of the late Mrs. Lawrence McKeever, and of Mrs. R. Bowne Lawrence. Miss Mills is therefore a first cousin of Miss Anita Lawrence, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mrs. Philip Thompson, and Mr. Townsend McKeever.

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Mr. William A. W. Stewart, who is engaged to Miss De Forest, is a grandson of Mr. John S. Stewart and a nephew of Mr. "Jack" Stewart, so well known in hunting circles. He lives with his brother at 27 East Thirty-eighth Street. His father, the late William A. W. Stewart, was lost at sea with the late Cornelius Lee on his yawl in the blizzard of 1888. Miss De Forest is the daughter of Mr. Robert W. De Forest. Her mother was Miss Emily Johnson, a daughter of the late John Taylor Johnson, and she is a niece, through her mother, of Mrs. Mali, Mrs. Coe, and Mr. Herbert Johnson, who married Miss Noel.

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These engagements, following the several which have been announced of late in this column, will insure a number of Winter and Spring weddings, which may offset the general dullness that is anticipated in the social world owing to the mourning of so many prominent families. October will bring an unusual number of weddings, among the first of which will be those of Mr. Henry Wise Miller and Miss Alice Duer, of Mr. Francis Livingston Pell and Miss Ellen Van Buren Morris, daughter of Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris; and of Mr. Henry Wells and Miss Laura Jay. Mr. Pell and Miss Morris's wedding will be celebrated in Calvary Church on the afternoon of Monday, Oct. 9.

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The Southampton season dies hard, but is now almost over. Mrs. Charles Phelps will give a "hen" card party, which, as the name implies, is for women only, at her Southampton cottage this evening. The great diversion of Southampton continues to be the hunts, which, under the management of Mr. Peter F. Collier, are both successful and enjoyable. Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor will give a hunt breakfast at their place, Meadow Mere, on Saturday. Among the departures from Southampton on Monday will be Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. Richard Hunt, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Harriman, at Sandy Mount.

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The will of the late Mr. E. Ray Thompson of Troy, who was recently drowned at Etretat, France, was admitted to probate in Troy on Tuesday. The estate, mostly personal, is valued at about $200,000. Mr. Thompson bequeathed $5,000 to the Troy Orphan Asylum and a like amount to the Child's Hospital, at Albany. He left the charge to his sister, Mary E. Lane, to distribute his watches, jewelry, books, pictures, and ornaments among his relatives and intimate friends. To his nieces, Mary T. and Caroline T. Lane, he left $10,000 each. The rest of his estate is divided equally among his sister, Mary E. Lane, and his brothers, John L., William A., George S., Robert H., James L., and Walter Thompson. George S. and Robert H. Thompson are the executors of the estate. Mr Thompson, who for many years had resided abroad, was well known in the American colony in Paris.

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Several of the guests in this city who are to attend the wedding of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Dent Grant at Newport on Monday left town yesterday for the fashionable resort. It was reported yesterday that Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, who is to be one of the ushers at the wedding, had broken his leg, but Mr. Whitehouse has announced his intention of attending the wedding and serving as an usher as he originally planned. An usher on crutches will be a novel feature of a bridal procession.

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Among recent arrivals from the other side are Mr. Hugh C. Kelly, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and Mr. A. Haselwood Lory, a prominent young English yachtsman. Both young men came over as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould on the latter's steam yacht Niagara, and with Mr. and Mrs. Gould will remain on board the yacht until after the cup races.

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Among the passengers who arrived on the Allen from Mediterranean ports yesterday were Prof. W. Baldwin, Jared G. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Bartow, Dr. Titus M. Coan, Prof. C. M. Mead, Charles S. French, and the Hon. E. R. Stanton. On the Fuerst Bismarck, which sails to-day for Southampton and Cherbourg, there are booked, among other passengers, Count Gesycke, Justice George S. Batcheller, Mrs. and Miss Batcheller, C. S. Catlin, A. A. Lawrence, E. T. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Ellery C. Young, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richard Tjader, formerly Miss Thorne, who were married at Millbrook on Monday. The Noorland, from Antwerp, brought among others yesterday Mrs. Arthur Biddle and family, Wheeler Peckham, William F. Stone, and Miss Townsend.

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Among the many athletic sports indulged in by Newport's smart set during the Summer, fencing has held a prominent place. During the Fall it promises to be even more popular. Among those who are most interested in fencing and who are members of Miss Baldwin's class, are Miss Lucy Morgan, who handles the foil with excellent skill. She may be seen pleasant mornings dressed in a smart fencing costume of cadet blue practicing with her teacher. Miss Greta Pomeroy is another enthusiast, and fences with the ease and grace of a professional. Miss Fifi Potter and Miss Virginia Gammell are among others who have taken to fencing.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer will close Friedheim on the 25th inst.

Mrs. Louis Q. Jones entertained at luncheon to-day, the table decorations being scarlet.

Mrs. Robert Garrett entertained at luncheon.

It is definitely stated that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her family will sail for Europe in the coming month.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, accompanied by her guest, Miss Pomeroy, has gone to New York for a few days.

Mrs. Morris is visiting her sister, Mrs. William H. Mayer.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones this afternoon entertained a number of the cottagers at the home of the Newport Clambake Club.

Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, and Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Commodore and Mrs. E. D. Morgan and family will close their cottage here the latter part of the month and go to their Long Island home.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will close their cottage Sunday and return to New York for the Winter.

The last race for the thirty-footers this season will occur next Saturday.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs arrived from New York to-day for a few days' stay with her sister, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

John H. Glover has rented his villa, Belvoir, in Beacon Hill Road, to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for the season of 1900.

Herman B. Duryea has gone to New York for a few days.

A. Lanfear Norrie, who accompanied Lispenard Stewart on his recent hunting trip through Canadian woods, is being congratulated by his friends at the Reading Room and at the cottages for bagging the big deer which he brought down.

The season at Bailey's Beach practically ended to-day, although the bathhouses will be in use until the 1st of October.

Gordon McKay has returned from Niagara Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall closed their cottage and went to New York this evening.

MRS. U. S. GRANT IN NEWPORT.

She Has No Objection to Her Grand-Daughter's Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 20.—This evening Mrs. U. S. Grant, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, at Magnolia, Mass., arrived, accompanied by Mrs. Sartoris, the Misses Sartoris, and Capt. Algernon Sartoris. The party was met at the Wickford Landing by Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and driven to Beaulieu, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, where they dined with Prince Cantacuzene, Miss Grant, and the family of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer. Later they were driven to their suite at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, mother of Miss Julia Dent Grant, who will wed Prince Michael Cantacuzene here next week, has ended the gossip and reports which have been going the round to the effect that the bride's grandmother, Mrs. U. S. Grant, was opposed to the marriage. She has not cared to speak on this rumor, but in view of the report again coming to the surface she to-day branded it as untruthful.

On Saturday evening next Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a dinner to the bridal party at her cottage.

Chicago Wheat Corners.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Every year Chicago swe

SAMPSON SEES SHAMROCK

The Admiral and Capt. Chadwick Guests of Sir Thomas.

A SAIL FOR THEIR BENEFIT

Cup Challenger Takes an Exhibition Spin in Half a Gale—Faster on the Starboard Tack.

With her green topsides glistening in the sunlight and her swelling sails pulling with the weight of many tons, Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger Shamrock sailed an exhibition yesterday afternoon for the special benefit of Rear Admiral Sampson, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, and Capt. Chadwick of the cruiser New York, both of whom had expressed the desire to see the Irish yacht under canvas. They watched the performance from the bridge of Sir Thomas's steam yacht Erin and afterward expressed themselves as being greatly pleased both with their afternoon with the Irish Knight and with the bonnie boat that has voyaged so far in quest of the America's Cup.

Sir Thomas sailed up the bay on the Erin for his guests, and after the spin again steamed up to Tompkinsville and put them on the cruiser shortly after 6 o'clock.

During Tuesday night a severe gale swept the ocean in the vicinity of Sandy Hook. The weather was so bad that anchors were made ready on the Shamrock in event of the mooring dragging and her topmast was housed. Sir Thomas and his guests arrived at the Hook shortly after 2 o'clock and lunched on board the Erin. In the meantime the topmast had been sent up, and a new mainsail was bent. The cloths of the mainsail were parallel with the leach, running from head to foot, and appeared to be still larger at the head than the cross-cut sail. The most noticeable vessel among the fleet of visitors was Harrison B. Moore's sailer Marietta, on board of which were the owner, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club; ex-Commodore Edward M. Brown, and Col. H. B. Moore, Jr. Other yachts in the fleet were the Varuna, Armorica, and Sultana. The police boat Patrol also steamed out with a throng of young women on her upper deck, and, making a circuit around the Shamrock, saluted the yacht and raced back again toward the city.

It was 3 o'clock before the Shamrock cast off from her mooring and under mainsail and jib started to sail out to the lightship. After passing the tail of the Hook, her staysail, which was up in stops, was broken out, No. 2 jibtopsail was set flying and a working gaff topsail surmounted the big mainsail. The westerly gale of Tuesday night had left an ugly, choppy sea outside the bar and the Shamrock, with her attendant fleet, wallowed and dived about in a fashion that was anything but pleasant from a landsman's point of view.

The Shamrock was scarcely making headway in the light air that prevailed and at the middle of Gedney's Channel Capt. Hogarth signaled to the tug Lawrence, which passed a hawser aboard, and quickly towed the yacht into open water. The working topsail was sent down on deck and a big clubtopsail sent aloft in its place.

At 4:12 she drove past the Scotland Lightship with sheets lifted a little on the starboard tack and reached away to the southward under the influence of a nine and a half-knot breeze from west half-south, that kept increasing in weight every minute. She went about at 4:24:04, heading north by east half east, her rail awash, a smother of foam under her bow, with sheets started about two points and the wind playing merrily on her weather rigging, each shroud of which was as taut as a violin string. She appeared to move faster on this tack, for the reason that she was not bucking into the choppy seas, but the time taken proved the contrary.

It was no sentimaker that cut those sails," said Capt. Fountain of the newspaper tug, as the beautiful yacht flew past, every sail swelling to its utmost limit and tugging away at their sheets with immense power. She passed the Scotland Lightship on the way in at 4:31:15, and lowering her staysail stood toward the east end of Gedney's Channel, where at 4:39 she luffed up in the wind and was taken in tow by the Lawrence, arriving at her mooring buoy at 5:15. When the Shamrock turned back for Scotland Lightship, Highland lighthouse bore due west, making the distance traveled about two and a half nautical miles. This distance was sailed in twelve minutes and four seconds. Coming back she sailed the same distance in thirteen minutes and fifteen seconds. In both reaches she had the wind abeam and the difference in times cannot be accounted for, except that she sails faster on the starboard tack than on the port tack, a condition that is noticeable in many craft, but was not looked for in a yacht that will carry the hopes of a great nation in an international race.

When the yacht was doing her best work the wind was blowing at the rate of a little more than ten knots. She appeared to be perfectly balanced and sailed steadily and well. The Shamrock will make another trial to-day, and the weather indications are that there will be a good southeasterly gale, conditions that Sir Thomas said he earnestly wished for.

Capt. Hogarth, sailing master of the Shamrock, consented to talk a little last night as to the feeling among the crew of the yacht regarding her chances of victory against the Columbia.

"We are all perfectly pleased with the performances of the Shamrock," he said. "She has done fully as well as any of us expected in her trials here, everything is in perfect order, and but for the fact that her bottom is very foul, we are ready to race at any time.

"The Shamrock's work here compares favorably with her showing on the other side. From the easy way we beat the Britannia, and that, I may say, without half trying, we expected a great deal from her naturally. That we are not disappointed proves our confidence in Shamrock. When we haul out and polish up that underbody it will make a big difference in her speed, especially in the light breezes such as we have experienced during the past week. We have made several examinations of the underbody of the yacht, and she is very foul, indeed. You know that the difference is more perceptible in light weather than in a blow, and that is the reason that the boat can't drift fast, as one of your reporters puts it. Just wait, my boy, until we polish up that underbody and then we will surprise some people."

TO KEEP THE COURSE CLEAR.

Capt. Robley D. Evans Will Command a Fleet of Torpedo Boats, Revenue Cutters, and Yachts.

With the near approach of the international yacht races, the problem of keeping the fleet of excursion steamers in bounds becomes one of the principal themes of discussion. Varied and wonderful are the plans that have from time to time been offered to Commodore S. Nicholson Kane and his associates of the Regatta Committee.

"The best plan thus far presented was devised by Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan," said a member of the club in the Madison Avenue house last night. "It was he who requested the Treasury Department assign an officer in charge for the purpose of canceling the license of any vessel that insists on interfering with either of the competing boats."

The Commodore requested immediate action and yesterday a conference was held in Washington between President McKinley, Secretary of War Root, and Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen for the purpose of outlining some definite policy in regard to policing the course. The result of the conference was that not only will the revenue boats patrol the course, but that the command of the fleet of guard boats will be intrusted to Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States Navy, with Lieut. Commander John Frémont, Supervisor of the Port, as his assistant.

"Fighting Bob's" fleet will consist of five torpedo boats, four revenue cutters, and as many fast steam yachts enrolled in the New York Yacht Club as are necessary to keep the excursion boats at a respectful distance.

"The question as to jurisdiction over vessels beyond the three-mile limit was brought up in the clubhouse last night, and an officer of the club quoted Commander Frémont as saying that the Government undoubtedly had jurisdiction in the matter. 'We have no jurisdiction over the water beyond that distance,' said Mr. Frémont, 'but we certainly have over every boat that flies the Stars and Stripes, no matter if she is in the middle of the broad Atlantic, and, what is more to the point, we intend to use it, too. There will be no crowding during these races, no matter what has occurred in the past.'

A meeting will be held in a few days, at which the New York yachtsmen will confer with Capt Evans and Commander Frémont relative to the number of steam yachts that will be impressed in the service as auxiliaries.

NAVY YARD ELECTRICAL PLANT.

Chief Engineer Smith Replies to Criticism of the Consideration of the Bids and Awards.

The contract recently let by the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department for the construction and installation of a complete electric power plant, buildings, boilers, engines, generators, cranes, and motors for operating the new machine shops to be built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard is causing considerable comment and adverse criticism among electrical manufacturers and contractors.

Allegations have been made reflecting upon the good faith of the department in the matter of the consideration of the bids and awards. Chief among these is the claim that the specifications for this contract were drawn to cover a class of apparatus on which but one concern or its licensees can bid. The apparatus called for, it is alleged, is of a special form of alternating current that thus far has been used only in cases where the power has to be transmitted over a long distance, such, for instance, as from Niagara Falls to Buffalo. Such conditions, it is pointed out, do not exist in this case, and the alternating current is not at all adapted to the requirements of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Critics of the bureau allege that there is evidence that in issuing the specifications it was not intended that this plant should come into general competition, and to bear out this contention assert that in the first place the bids were advertised for under the heading of "Cranes," whereas the power plant, as specified, has only for a very small proportion of its duty the operation of six cranes.

But one concern, the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, manufactures the special line of apparatus called for, it is said, and particular attention is called by the critics of the bureau to the fact that the specifications call for a power plant to cost $175,000, while there has just been purchased for the Brooklyn Navy Yard a costly power plant which would be well able to supply the demands of this new machine shop.

Chief Engineer John A. B. Smith, who is at the head of the engineers' department at the navy yard, when seen yesterday, said: "The Bureau of Steam Engineering at Washington has charge of all the details of the letting of contracts for the new machine shop being constructed here. The only matter I have been consulted about relative to the equipment of the new buildings was that of tools.

"The only official information I have regarding the proposed power plant is contained in a copy of the specifications. I know there has been considerable adverse criticism directed toward the department concerning the letting of the contract to the Westinghouse people, however, and from conversations with officers from Washington I have learned some things unofficially concerning the proposals and bids. I am led to believe that the bureau has gone about the letting of the contract very carefully.

"In the first place Lieut. J. K. Robeson was sent to different navy yards and power plants throughout the country in relation to the power employed and made his report to Washington. When the bids for this particular work were called for the usual board of three engineer officers was formed to consider proposals. While the alternating system of electrical power transmission is not absolutely necessary it was decided that this is the coming method, and it was desired to have the new machine shop absolutely up to date in every particular.

"At least two concerns, the Westinghouse Company and the General Electric Company, bid for the installation of this system. There was such a howl raised by the concern manufacturing the direct-acting apparatus when the examining board recommended the acceptance of the Westinghouse bids, however, that Engineer in Chief Melville relieved the first board and appointed another, headed by Chief Engineer A. B. Willits, considered one of the ablest engineering experts in the navy. This second board also recommended the acceptance of the Westinghouse bid for an alternating system. Thus six competent engineers considered the matter before the contracts were awarded.

"The assertion that the bids for the plant were advertised for under the heading of 'Cranes' is not true. The proposal is headed 'Proposal for a Power Plant at the Navy Yard, New York.' In the body of the proposal is a sub-heading reading 'Class 2. Cranes.' As a matter of fact, the contract for the cranes to be used was let to the Niles Tool Company, the Morgan Engineering Company, and another concern. The electrical pumps and condensers will be furnished by Blake, Wheeler & Co.

"All these machines were advertised for to be operated by the direct-current system of transmission. Their operation by the alternating current will be made possible by the application of 'rotary controllers.' The boilers are to be the Babcock and Wilcox make, which are in general use in the navy, so that, after all, I do not see that the proposal was all in favor of the Westinghouse people.

"I have heard the theory advanced that an ex-Lieutenant who resigned from the navy some months ago to accept an offer from the Westinghouse people had used his eloquence to advantage in Washington. I suppose he did his best for his employers, but the fact that six engineers of undoubted ability passed upon the bids named indicates that the Government is getting nothing but the best available apparatus. The charge that the specifications were arranged so as to favor one particular bidder does not seem at all probable to me.

"The further charge that the electrical power plant now being installed by the Department of Yards and Docks at the navy yard could be so enlarged as to answer all the purposes of the new machine shops must have been made by some one unfamiliar with the system pursued at navy yards. The Department of Yards and Docks is entirely separate from the Steam Engineering Department, keeping separate accounts and rendering separate returns. The two could not combine without altering the entire system of naval maintenance."

TEN EYCK WINS FROM BRENNAN.

Rough Water Accounts for the Slow Time, 23:17, Made by the Oarsman.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 20.—The single scull race between James A. Ten Eyck of Worcester, Mass., and John Brennan of Halifax, for $200 a side, was rowed this afternoon on Bedford Basin in a heavy wind and rain storm. Ten Eyck won by a length. Time, 23.17. The slow time was caused by the water being very rough.

The men got away together and rowed abreast for a quarter of a mile. Brennan rowed thirty-one and Ten Eyck thirty-four strokes to the minute. At the half mile Ten Eyck was leading by a half length. The American maintained the lead to the turning buoy, and, getting round quicker than his opponent, had an advantage of four lengths when Brennan squared for home.

Ten Eyck kept this lead till three-quarters of a mile from the finish, where the water was comparatively calm. Brennan then began to gain, and, rowing very fast, cut down Ten Eyck's lead to one boat length when the finish line was reached.

When the men were called to the line at the start, the Halifax man objected to the water. The referee overruled the objection and ordered the start. Ten Eyck claimed the right to turn any buoy, but the referee decided against him and ordered each man to turn his own buoy.

Ten Eyck will row again on Saturday with Lynch, the Nova Scotia champion.

MISS DAY'S GIFT.

The Scythian's Owner Donates $1,000 to the Warlow Athletic Club.

Miss Susan De Forest Day of this city, owner of the steam yacht Scythian, has made a donation of $1,000 to the Warlow Athletic Club of Whitestone, L. I. The money is to be used for the furnishing of a new gymnasium, now being built for the club.

The clubhouse, which will be one of the handsomest structures in Whitestone, is the gift of Charles H. Senff of the American Sugar Refining Company, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and Capt. I. J. Merritt of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company.

Oliver Slander Suit Dismissed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 20.—The suit for damages for alleged slander brought by Charles Oliver, a well-known Democratic politician and county detective, against Henry L. Janeway, a wall paper manufacturer, came up in court to-day, and was dismissed. It had been repeatedly adjourned at the request of the plaintiff. The suit grew out of the suicide of Harry Janeway Weston, a grandson of Mr. Janeway and a student at Rutgers. Mr. Janeway rebuked his grandson for an alleged intimacy with a young girl, upon representations said to have been made to him by Mr. Oliver. Young Weston took the lecture to heart and shot himself. It afterward turned out that the young man had been guiltless. Mr. Janeway blamed Mr. Oliver, and because Mr. Janeway is alleged to have called the latter a murderer the detective had him arrested for slander.

WESTBROOK GOLF TOURNEY

R. C. Watson Won Lowest Score Medal, with Hollins Second.

NOTED PLAYERS ON THE LINKS

It Is a Competition of Champions and the Interest of All Enthusiasts Centres in the Contest.

Noted golfers among the thirty-three starters yesterday in the opening round of the Westbrook Golf Club tournament, near Islip, L. I., stamped that event at once as one of unusual excellence, and the games which will be continued throughout the week are sure to be full of interest. When such masters of the game come together as Herbert M. Harriman, the amateur champion; Harry B. Hollins, James F. Curtis, the Harvard man, who held the intercollegiate championship a year ago; James A. Tyng, who now has the championship of both Morris County and Baltusrol on his escutcheon; G. G. Hubbard, and George C. Clarke, Jr., of Harvard, and R. C. Watson, Jr., there is sure to be lively work.

The contest was a thirty-six-hole medal play round, the first sixteen to qualify for the Westbrook Cup and the second sixteen for the Consolation Cup, while a gold medal was the prize for the competitor making the lowest score. R. C. Watson, Jr., one of the Westbrook talent, and who has long been known as one of the strongest of the younger set, captured the trophy in a total of 171 strokes for the thirty-six holes.

Harry B. Hollins, the Cutler School lad, who is one of the giants in the golf world, made a game fight in the afternoon to capture the medal, and made the excellent score of eighty-three strokes, but his morning record was ten strokes higher, and that killed his chances. He finished second, five strokes behind Watson. Hollins won the gold medal in the Westbrook qualifying round in 1897 and 1898. The winning standard was improved by thirteen strokes.

Third on the list came the amateur champion H. M. Harriman, with 178. He played a round with James A. Tyng, and the pair was followed by a string of enthusiastic spectators. James F. Curtis stood next to the champion, and was closely followed by his Harvard companion, George C. Clark, Jr., whose 86 in the morning was the low score, but an unfortunate 95 later in the day caused the gold medal to fade away from Clark's gaze. Charles Hitchcock, Jr., the lad who won the Point Judith Cup; W. L. Gunther of Columbia, G. G. Hubbard and C. Tiffany Richardson, also Harvard men, and J. Insley Blair, Jr., a Princeton graduate, were among the "youths" who ranked well in the Westbrook Cup qualifying set. The scores of the first four, all of whose cards were under 180, are given in full:

R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook—
Out .....5 4 6 4 5 7 5 5 7—43
In .....6 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5—41— 89
Out .....5 4 6 3 4 6 5 4 5—42
In .....5 4 4 3 4 5 4 5 6—40— 82
Total.....171

Harry B. Hollins, Westbrook—
Out .....6 4 5 5 5 5 6—44
In .....5 4 6 3 5 4 7 7 8—49— 93
Out .....7 4 5 3 5 5 4 5 5—43
In .....5 4 3 3 5 4 5 7 4—40— 83
Total.....176

Herbert M. Harriman, Meadow Brook—
Out .....7 4 6 4 6 6 4 4 5—46
In .....5 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 3—44— 90
Out .....6 4 5 4 5 5 4 3 5—41
In .....6 6 5 3 5 6 6 5 5—47— 88
Total.....178

James F. Curtis, Oakley—
Out .....6 5 5 5 5 3 8—47
In .....6 5 6 3 4 4 4 3 6—41— 88
Out .....6 5 5 5 6 5 4 5 6—47
In .....5 5 7 3 5 4 5 5 5—44— 91
Total.....179

G. C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock...	86	95	181
C. Hitchcock, Jr., Point Judith..	94	89	183
C. T. Richardson, Lakewood....	92	91	183
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook.....	93	91	184
J. P. Knapp, Belmont.....	90	97	187
J. A. Tyng, Morris County.....	91	96	187
G. G. Hubbard, Oakley.....	95	93	188
L. Livingston, Jr., Westbrook....	96	95	191
J. L. Blair, Jr., Morris County..	99	92	191
G. E. Watson, Westbrook.....	89	104	193
C. F. Watson, Essex County....	102	92	194
W. Wood, Westbrook.....	103	96	199

Only thirteen qualified for the Consolation Cup, as follows, the others withdrawing:

	Out.	In.	Total.
A. Holmes, Morristown Field.....	98	103	201
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook.....	105	101	206
O. W. Bird, Meadow Brook.....	111	100	211
J. M. Knapp, Westbrook.....	106	106	211
P. R. Fuller, Westbrook.....	103	111	214
L. R. Fuller, Westbrook.....	109	106	215
H. Tappin, Westbrook.....	108	107	215
R. F. Mathew, Staten Island.....	112	109	221
H. D. Wood, Jr., Westbrook.....	114	107	221
T. C. Ennever, Montclair.....	117	106	223
Dr. Burdette O'Connor, Staten Island.....	113	110	223
C. W. Yulee, Point Judith.....	122	124	246
J. M. Carrie, Staten Island.....	120	132	252

F. H. Bohler, Philadelphia; F. B. Pratt, Nassau Country; E. K. Beddall, Apawamis, and H. R. Duval withdrew after one round. The drawings for the first match play round in each event this morning are:

Westbrook Cup.—Livingston and G. E. Watson; Blair and C. F. Watson; Hollins, Jr., and Tyng; Gunther and Richardson; Harriman and Clark, Jr.; J. P. Knapp and Hubbard; Hitchcock, Jr., and Wood; R. C. Watson, Jr., and Curtis.

Consolation Cup.—Yulee and Wood, Jr.; J. M. Knapp, bye; Mathew and Ennever; Bird, bye; L. R. Fuller and Holmes; Carrere, bye; E. S. Knapp and O'Connor; H. Tapph. and P. R. Fuller.

WOMEN ON THE LINKS.

Mrs. Shippen Wins the Honors at the Morris County Club.

Twelve women of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., turned in scores yesterday in the eighth handicap competition for the Short-Course Cup. The players and scores were, that of Mrs. Shippen's being given in full:

Mrs. William Shippen—
Out .....6 5 6 6 6 4 6 6 9—54
In .....6 4 4 6 7 4 4 7 5—47
Total.....101

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Mrs. A. O. Dean.....	122	16	106
Mrs. Oliver Adams.....	117	10	107
Miss Kip.....	108	0	108
Miss Swords.....	112	3	109
Miss Alice Day.....	114	5	109
Miss Marion Swords.....	130	20	110
Miss March.....	127	16	111
Miss Howell.....	130	15	115
Miss Gertrude Hoy.....	135	20	115
Miss Marie G. Bryce.....	121	0	121
Miss C. G. Willis.....	121	0	121

Mrs. Cochrane Again Wins at Golf.

Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane won her semi-final round yesterday at the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry, for the handicap golf cup. She defeated Miss May Barron by 6 up and 5 to play. Miss Cornelia Clarkson drew a bye, and she will meet Mrs. Cochrane to-day in the final match, the latter allowing Miss Clarkson 16 strokes handicap.

KENTUCKY STAKES ENTRIES.

Transylvania and Tennessee Attract Trotters and Pacers.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 20.—Secretary Wilson announces to-night the entries to the Transylvania and the Tennessee Pacing Stakes and the purses to be trotted for at the October meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association.

The Transylvania, the ten-thousand dollar stake, has Peter the Great, 2:07¼; Lord Vincent, 2:06¾; Sarah S., 2:09¾; Surpol, 2:10; Charlie Herr, 2:10; Kingmond, 2:10¾; Royal Baron, 2:10¾; Bonnatella, 2:10¾; Hallie Rockett, 2:11; Tudor Chimes, 2:13¾; Success, 2:12¾; Wynema, 2:13¾, and Ellert.

For starters, the Tennessee Stake Pace, $4,000, has Hal B., 2:04½; The Maid, 2:05½; Sally Toler, 2:06¾; Will Tranby, 2:06¾; Eyelet, 2:07; Dariel, 2:04; Nicol B., 2:08¼; Colbert, 2:08¼; Birch Twig, 2:08¾; Fairview, 2:09¼; Atlantic King, 2:09¾; Bell Boy, 2:09½, and Little Thorn.

Says Pedlar Palmer Was Overweight.

W. B. Grey, manager of the Westchester Club, where Terry McGovern, the prize-fighter, defeated Pedlar Palmer, yesterday gave out a statement to the effect that Palmer was over weight three or four pounds. He holds that McGovern had the right to claim Palmer's forfeit of $1,000, but he did not do so. To support his argument that the affair was not a fiasco, Mr. Grey says that Palmer was not only over weight, but that he was frightened. Mr. Grey denies the charge that he gave a worthless $10,000 check, and refers to Al Smith to substantiate his statement.

Courtly Lord Kitchener.

From The London Chronicle.

The Queen was greatly interested with Lord Kitchener when he was in England, and asked him in the course of a private interview if what she had heard of him was true—that he did not care for any woman. He replied that it was true, with one exception. The Queen asked for the name of the exception, and was much amused when the Sirdar replied "Your Majesty."

BOHEMIANS BLAME INGERSOLL.

The Brotherhood Attempts to Reduce Number of Suicides Among the Agnostics of the Nation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The Tribune to-day says: A plan by which it is sought to revolutionize the social customs of Bohemians in the United States has been undertaken among the 100,000 of that race in Chicago by the Bohemian Brotherhood of America. The brotherhood, which is a secret organization and represents a variety of religious beliefs, makes the bold declaration that the prevalence of Ingersoll agnosticism among Bohemians has resulted in suicides in such numbers as almost to threaten the extermination of their race.

Necessity for action is emphasized by the brotherhood in a circular sent throughout the country calling on Bohemians to cooperate in altering the unwholesome mental attitude of their countrymen. To the appeal for co-operation in the work of preventing suicides are appended statistics going to show that one-third of the deaths among Bohemians are by suicide.

Mr. Zdrubok, who is editor of the Svornost, a Bohemian daily newspaper, and who is mentioned in the circular as encouraging suicide, declares that the societies prohibit religious belief among their members, and that the works of Ingersoll are used as texts in the orders. He said: "We preach and practice agnosticism, and I think the brotherhood has a difficult task in hand in attempting to effect the so-called reform."

Other officials of the Bohemian societies make no effort to deny the statements made by the brotherhood.

CUNARD DOCKMEN STRIKE.

Union Longshoremen Want to Compel Reinstatement of Discharged Man.

The union longshoremen on the Cunard dock struck yesterday to compel the reinstatement of one of their number who had been discharged for smashing the jaw of a fellow-workman. The company employs two sets of men, a gang of regulars who get $15 a week, and union men to do extra work, and these are paid at the rate of 40 cents an hour. A union man engaged himself as a regular at $15 a week on Tuesday, and when remonstrated with by a union man, returned an answer which provoked a fight, and the new regular got a tremendous blow on the jaw.

The union man was promptly discharged, and soon after a committee from the union waited on the stevedore and insisted on his reinstating the discharged man. The stevedore refused and was given time until yesterday, and when he still refused, the union men went out on a strike.

Their places were promptly filled by Italians, and several policemen were sent to protect them. The regulars who load the freight remained at work, and the Italians were set to work on loading coal. More Italians will be hired to-day, so as to enable the Lucania to sail on time on Saturday.

FELL FROM A BRIDGE TRAIN.

Caught Between Guard Rail and a Car and Severely Injured.

In attempting to board a moving car on the Brooklyn Bridge shortly after 7 o'clock last night, Edward T. Hovey of 875 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, was severely injured by falling between the guard rail and the car.

The accident occurred at the Manhattan end of the bridge. The train was promptly stopped and Hovey was pulled out in an unconscious condition and bleeding in several places.

His back was found to be badly injured and his face and hands scratched. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where his injuries were said to be serious.

GYPSIES HELD FOR ROBBERY.

Seven of a Band Near Plattsburg Arrested After a Hard Fight.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 20.—A band of gypsies has been encamped near Halsey's Corners, on the Beekmantown Turnpike, about two miles from here, for several days. The male members of the band drank freely to-day, interfered with passers-by, and finally began to stop wagons.

Chief of Police Butler of this place, accompanied by Policemen Donah and Connors, proceeded to the scene of the disturbance, where, after a rough scrimmage, in which two of the gypsies were knocked insensible, they arrested seven of them and lodged them in Plattsburg jail.

They will be held for the Grand Jury on a charge of highway robbery.

DALTON'S POLICE CHIEF SHOT.

Posse of 125 Is Pursuing the Murderers with Bloodhounds.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—John L. Hanna, Chief of Police of Dalton, Ga., was shot and killed to-day by three "moonshiners" whom he was trying to arrest.

A posse of 125 men was immediately organized and has started in chase of the murderers.

A special train carrying a party of detectives, accompanied by bloodhounds, has left Chattanooga for Dalton to aid in the pursuit.

SON SHE THOUGHT DEAD ALIVE.

Mrs. Hendricks Had Ordered His Funeral, but He Came Home.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 20.—To-day as Mrs. Frederick Hendricks and some of her relatives were arranging for the funeral of her son, Augustus, who, it was reported, had died at Rochester on Monday last, the son walked into the Hendricks residence alive and well.

Hendricks had been away from home for some time, and it was not known where he was living. When the report of the death of Augustus Hendricks reached them, the mother concluded that it must be her son of that name, and an undertaker was sent to Rochester to bring back the remains for burial.

Meanwhile, the son, who had been working in Syracuse, decided to make one of his periodical visits home, and arrived in time to interfere with the funeral arrangements.

GERMANS AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Herr Julius Van der Zypen, a commercial councilor at Cologne, Germany, who recently declined to accept an invitation to attend the International Commercial Congress, which opens Oct. 10, in connection with the National Export Exposition, has reconsidered his decision. A letter has been received from him announcing his intention of participating in the congress.

Herr Zypen had been opposed to the gathering on account of what he considered American injustice to Germany in commercial matters. He also advised the German Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations against sending delegates.

Baron Thielmann of Berlin, Imperial Secretary of the Treasury and former Ambassador to the United States, in a letter to the officials of the exposition, expresses himself as favoring the congress:

"I by no means share the opinion of a part of German commercial circles that participation in the congress would be injulous to the interests of the commerce of our country. However, on account of the short time which remains before the opening of the congress I do not see the possibility of exercising any influence in the matter of the sending of delegates, especially as the various organizations are free to decide for themselves."

Twelve German commercial organizations have decided to participate in the congress.

Cherokee's Engine Room Flooded.

PASQUE ISLAND, Mass., Sept. 20.—The Clyde liner Cherokee, which went ashore in Vineyard Sound, is still on the rocks. The Island of Martha's Vineyard and the long arm of Gay Head protected her in a great measure from the fury of the southeast gale that prevailed to-day and from the great seas which came rolling in from the open ocean.

She pounded considerably, nevertheless, and to-night her engine room is flooded. As the wind shifted to the north and northwest during the afternoon, the sea became calmer, and to-night there is every reason to believe that the vessel will be ultimately saved.

The weather to-night has cleared completely, and it is expected that the wreckers will begin work early in the morning.

Ship Emily Reed Puts In Leaking.

SINGAPORE, Sept. 20.—The American ship Emily Reed, Capt. Nichols, from New York May 20 for Hongkong, put in here to-day, leaking at the rate of four inches an hour. She will be surveyed.

Steamship Argyll Towed Off.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The British steamer Argyll, Capt. Thompson, from Yokohama for New York, which, as before reported, dragged her anchors and drifted ashore at Hiogo on Aug. 28, has been towed off. She is not leaking.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The New Yorks Defeat the Pittsburgs in a Well-Played Game.

CARRICK'S EFFECTIVE WORK

Visitors Unable to Hit His Curves at Critical Moments—Wrigley Signs with Brooklyn.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	89	40	.690
Philadelphia	84	49	.632
Boston	81	51	.614
Baltimore	76	53	.589
St. Louis	77	59	.566
Cincinnati	73	61	.545
Chicago	68	64	.515
Louisville	63	70	.474
Pittsburg	63	71	.470
New York	54	76	.415
Washington	49	83	.371
Cleveland	20	120	.143

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Pittsburg, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Louisville, 4; Washington, 1. (First game.)
Louisville, 6; Washington, 4. (Second game.)
Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Boston-Chicago game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Louisville in Washington.

For the first time in several weeks the New Yorks gave an exhibition of real baseball yesterday, defeating the Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds in a most decisive manner. The team played brilliantly. The Pittsburgs were also at top-notch form, but their game was amateurish compared to that of the New Yorks. The locals were fast in fielding, and their work with the bat was effective. The new men who played in the outfield did all that was expected of them. Fleming had another chance to stop a run at the plate yesterday, and did it cleverly, making a fine throw from centre field. Carrick's pitching was in line with the fine work or the rest of the team. Van Haltren did some effective batting. Indeed, he did more toward winning the game than any other member of the team. He made four hits, scored two runs, and batted in two runs.

Wrigley, who was signed a few days ago, joined the Brooklyns yesterday without even notifying the local management. Wrigley was signed only after President Young had notified the New York Club that it had a right to sign Wrigley for the rest of the season, and that in the meantime the League would investigate the Syracuse Club's claim on the player. The case is one for the National Board of Arbitration to decide. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
B'mont, cf..0	1	2	1	0	
Will'ms, 3b..0	0	5	1	0	
Ely, ss.....0	0	1	4	0	
Dilion, 1b...0	0	11	0	0	
McCarthy, rf..0	2	1	0	0	
McCarthy, lf..0	1	1	0	0	
J. O'B'n, 2b..0	2	1	4	0	
Schriver, c..0	2	2	1	0	
Gray, p.....0	0	0	5	0	
Total 1	8	24	17	0	

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf..2	4	2	0	0	
T. O'B'n, 3b..1	3	0	2	0	
Davis, ss...0	0	3	7	1	
Doyle, 1b...0	2	13	0	0	
Wilson, rf...0	1	3	0	2	
Fl'm'g, cf...0	2	1	1	0	
Warner, c...1	0	2	2	0	
W'druff, rf..1	1	2	0	0	
Carrick, p...0	1	0	5	0	
Total 5	15	27	23	3	

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	—5

Two-base hits—T. O'Brien, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Carrick, McCarthy, Davis. Stolen bases—Ely, Carrick, 2; off Gray, 1. Struck out—By Gray, 2. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburg, 8. Double plays—Schriver and Williams; J. O'Brien, Ely, and Dillon. Wild pitch—Carrick. Passed ball—Warner. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

BROOKLYNS BEATEN AGAIN.

The St. Louis Nine Administers Another Defeat to the Leaders.

Brooklyn lost another game yesterday, being defeated by St. Louis at Washington Park by a score of 5 to 3. The Brooklyns led by two runs up to the seventh inning, when McJames weakened and the visitors batted out four runs. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donlin, cf...1	2	2	0	1	
Heidrick, rf..0	0	0	0	0	
Burkett, l...0	0	1	0	0	
Schreck, 1b..1	0	8	0	0	
Cross, 3b....2	3	1	2	0	
Wallace, ss..0	1	4	0	0	
Childs, 2b...0	1	0	3	0	
O'Connor, c..0	0	0	1	0	
Cuppy, p.....0	0	0	1	0	
Total.....5	10	24	8	1	

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf...2	2	2	0	0	
Keeler, rf...0	0	2	0	0	
Jennings, 1b..1	2	7	0	0	
Wrigley, ss..0	0	0	4	6	1
And'son, cf..0	2	2	0	0	
Casey, 3b....0	0	1	1	0	
McGuire, c...0	1	4	3	0	
Beck, 2b.....0	1	2	0	0	
McJames, p..0	1	0	2	0	
*Jones 0	1	0	0	0	
†Farrell 0	1	0	0	0	
Total.....3	12	24	12	1	

*Batted for Beck in eighth inning.
†Batted for McJames in eighth inning.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	—5
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Donlin, Wallace, Kelley, and McGuire. First base by errors—St.

RACING DAYS AT GRAVESEND

A Dead Heat Between Bold Knight and Mynheer.

ONECK QUEEN WON THE STAKE

Other Races Were Won by Jinks, Cathedral, Semper Ego, and Locochee.

Even with but two pronounced favorites successful, the crowd came home from the Gravesend track of the Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday in a pretty well-satisfied frame of mind, for all the winners were well backed, and 11 to 5 was the shortest price against any one of the winners. The card was such as to attract only the commonplace performers, and the heavy track, as a result of Tuesday night's shower, made many of the trainers strike out the horses they had entered the night before.

But one stake was on the card for decision; that, the Willow Stakes for two-year-old fillies at five and a half furlongs, a sort of contest that arouses very little interest, except among the half-crazed patrons of the betting ring, who want to gamble on six races a day, and don't care whether the things they bet on are race horses, "dogs," "lobsters," or automata. This class had the customary amount of fun, breathless excitement, anxiety, and disappointment, and were as well satisfied with the Willow Stakes as with any other race. Musette was made a hot favorite in the bunch of a half dozen that ran, but she never played any part in the contest, and finished just outside the money, Oneck Queen, Iroquois Belle, and Eileen Daly all beating her home in very clever style. Orthia was the leader of the bunch for a half mile. Then she quit under the whip, and Oneck Queen, taking command, won as she pleased by a couple of lengths from Iroquois Belle, who beat Eileen Daly for second money by a well-timed rush just at the finish, when the Daly filly was tiring badly in the heavy going

Semper Ego was made favorite for the four-horse race at a mile and a half, and won it all right, though Latson gave Semper Ego's backers a bad scare when he got to the front at the beginning of the last quarter of a mile of the distance, and appeared to be running easily, while Semper Ego was blundering and stumbling along like a very tired horse. Semper Ego either rallied just in time, or else Latson quit in providential season to enable the former to get home first, to the gratification of the frantic crowd that was backing him, and at the same time cursing O'Leary, who rode the winner, for keeping them guessing for so long a time as to whether he was going to win with Semper Ego. O'Leary certainly did take things exasperatingly easy, in the opinion of most of his backers.

The other races were even more commonplace than the two referred to, though Bold Knight and Mynheer created a ripple of excitement in the fifth race by running a dead heat and beating Dread, who was "pounded" as a good thing by all the followers of the Belmont Stable. Jinks, even favorite with Mantanza in the opening dash, made a runaway race of it and won as he pleased. Cathedral had a little harder fight of it before he was able to beat Lady Meddlesome by a head after a smart drive. The favorite, Rare Perfume, was a close third. O'Leary, who had won one race with a favorite, managed to get Locochee home in time to win the last race. He was also a favorite, but the heavy betting of this race was on Desperado. The best the last named could do was to run third, Golden Link lasting long enough to beat him for second honors.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. About six furlongs. Time—1:12 1-5.

1—Jinks, Sydney Paget's b. f., 5 years, by Albert-Hoodoo, 110 pounds, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5.. (Clawson)

2—Matanza, L. V. Bell's ch. f., 3, 106, 5 to 2 and even.....(Powers)

3—Miss Marion, B. Schreiber's b. f., 3, 106, 4 to 1.....(Bullman)

Barneystone, 4, 101, 7 to 1, (Dupee;) Sir Christopher, 4, 100, 20 to 1, (Bohanig;) J. J. Grey, aged, 109, 6 to 1, (Spencer,) and Maximo Gomez, 4, 116, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a similar distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52.

1—Cathedral, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., by Candlemas-Semper Paratus, $800, 104 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Bullman)

2—Lady Meddlesome, A. G. Blakely's b. f., 95, 9 to 5 and 8 to 5.....(Wilson)

3—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. c., 106, 6 to 5.....(O'Leary)

Diminutive, 98, 12 to 1, (Ryan;) Leo Planter, 104, 5 to 1, (Jenkins,) and Klondyke Queen, 98, 40 to 1, (R. Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a short head; three parts of a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Stakes, for fillies two years old. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, or $15 forfeit, to the winner, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10 1-5.

1—Oneck Queen, Oneck Stable's b. f., by Ben Strouse-Mary Letcher, 107 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)

2—Iroquois Belle, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., by Iroquois-Yorkville Belle, 90, 7 to 2 and even.....(Crostwaithe)

3—Eileen Daly, W. C. Daly's ch. f., by Albert-Ophelia, 104, 20 to 1.....(Bullman)

Orthia, 107, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Musette, 114, 6 to 5, (Spencer,) and Juggler, 90, 50 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse $1,250, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, the winner, of which $250 to the second and $150 to the third. One mile and a half. Time—2:40.

1—Semper Ego, R. Black's b. h., 6 years, by Logic-La Sylphide, 118 pounds, 11 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(O'Leary)

2—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s b. c., 113, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Littlefield)

3—Spurs, F. D. Beard's br. c., 3, 95, 5 to 1.....(Wilson)

4—The Star of Bethlehem, Hart Gibson, Jr.'s, ch. g., 4, 110, 5 to 2.....(Doggett)

Won in a drive by a length; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 4-5.

*Bold Knight, S. Levy's ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Coruna, $500, 103 pounds, 5 to 2 and even.....(Bullman)

*Mynheer, P. J. Regan's br. c., by Governor Foraker-Fraulein, $1,000, 107 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)

3—Dread, Perry Belmont's br. f., 104, 5 to 1.....(Sedley)

*Dead heat, money divided.

Dunblane, 104, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Erwin, 112, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Shoreham, 107, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Ceylon, 103, 15 to 1, (Jenkins;) Fluke, 94, 7 to 1, (Wilson;) Matt Simpson, 97, 200 to 1, (Brennan,) and Boundlee, 105, 5 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished as named.

Driving finish; a length between first two and third horses.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens of all ages. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Locochee, A. M. Hunter's ch. g., 3 years, by Locohatchee-Song, 107 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)

2—Gold Link, James Whitten's br. c., 110, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Bullman)

3—Desperado, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 3, 110, 5 to 2.....(Clawson)

Pins, 3, 107, 25 to 1, (Miles;) Jonah, aged, 112, 150 to 1, (Kane;) General Shafter, 3, 107, 10 to 1, (Boland;) Stain, 4, 107, 30 to 1, (Jenkins;) James Tod, 3, 110, 100 to 1, (Brennan;) George Le Bar, 4, 107 to 1, (P. McDermott;) Troil, 4, 109, 20 to 1, (Hennessey,) and Gar Avon, 4, 107, 15 to 1, (Van Keuren,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. About six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Isidor	116	Lambent	103
Blarneystone	116	Dominear	102
Lady Lindsey	109		

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase. Two miles.

Baby Bill	158	Tantris	142
Article	154	Darsall	141
Van Ship	150	Mars Chan	138
Teutore	143	Jack Dandy	135

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Prejudice	114	Allaire	94
Lady Massey	113	Belle of Lexington	94
Kamara	113	Jamaica	94
Dangerous Maid	109	Beautiful	94
Belle of Orleans	105	Olinda	94
Olea	105	Laureates	94
Beverage	99	Marian Lynch	94

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean View Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Rush	119	King Barleycorn	118

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Charentus	126	General Mart Gary	113
Arbucrow	116	Forget Not	109
Donald Bain	116	Klondyke Queen	102

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Waring	120	Hammock	109
Montanic	117	Jucama	108
Reynolds	115	Herbert	106
Reminder	115	Peaceful	103
Water King	112	Lanja	97
Brightness	111		

SLOAN RIDES TWO WINNERS.

Wins Twice at the Birmingham September Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—At the Birmingham September meeting to-day the Tuesday Selling Nursery Handicap, of 106 sovereigns, was won by Saint Beurre. "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, finished third in a field of eleven on Lady Mahon.

The Great Midland Handicap Plate of 400 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, was won by Mr. B. Gottschalk's Lexicon. Sloan finished second, on Lord William Beresford's Chinook.

The Atherton Selling Welter Handicap Plate, of 200 sovereigns, was won by Moonlit, with Sloan up. Course, one mile and a quarter. Sloan also finished first, on the Wedlock filly, in the race for the Solihull Nursery Plate of 108 sovereigns.

A YANKEE AMONG THE BOERS.

He Extols Their Marksmanship and Corrects Some Misapprehension Concerning the Ooms.

Minneapolis Letter to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Like a chapter from the "Arabian Nights" read the adventures of J. W. Young, a miller, of this city, who until a few years ago was a scout for the British Government and a prospector on his own account in the Transvaal country and in the land of the Zulus.

Mr. Young is a man of medium height, rather heavily built, and might possibly be taken for forty-five years of age. In reality he is much older than that, and during his lifetime he has had more than his share of adventures, especially in Africa, where he went from Maine, his native State, in 1875.

"If it comes to an actual conflict between the Boers and their allies and the Britons, the Britons will win, provided they do their fighting with artillery, at long range. If they attempt to whip the Boers with troops armed with rifles, they may possibly win in the long run, but they will lose so many men that the game will hardly be worth the candle."

Such is the opinion of Mr. Young, who is familiar with the African country and the people. Since his return from Africa a few years ago he has kept in touch with the affairs of the country, and is in constant correspondence with friends there.

"If England goes to war with President Krüger," continued Mr. Young, "she will find she has undertaken a mighty big contract, and while she will undoubtedly win in the end, the flower of her army will have fallen before the guns of the Boers, who will fight until the last man drops.

"The Boers are the finest marksmen in the world, and the poorest shot among them can double discount the so-called crack rifle shots of this country and England, and then turn around and do it all over again. It comes as natural for them to shoot as it does for a duck to take to the water.

"Like the Indians, the Boers are not brave in an open fight. Their strong point is in a skulking warfare and in long-range rifle shooting, and if forced into open fighting they can be easily whipped, for their courage is not of the kind that enables them to stand up to the rack, like Americans or Englishmen.

"It has been stated, I notice, that Lamb's Neck is the only place from which Great Britain can send troops into the Transvaal. This is a mistake. Great Britain can send any number of troops through the Orange Free State, and there could be no more effective protest than there could be if Minnesota were an independent country and Canada sent troops through into a country further south. There might be a protest, it is true, but that is all it would amount to."

Mr. Young, who has a fine collection of African curiosities, speaks the Zulu language to perfection, and tells hundreds of interesting stories regarding the people of that little-known country.

"In company with Charles Emerson, a Mainelte, like myself, and 'Long' Thompson of San Francisco, a forty-niner, by the way, I went to Africa in 1875 to prospect in the Transvaal and in Zululand," says Mr. Young. "Emerson had been there before, and was as much at home in that far-away country as he was in his native town.

"We traveled all over the Transvaal and Zululand until 1879, when the Zulus became hostile, and then we had to quit and go to Port Natal. Later I was in the employ of the British Government as a scout, and for a long time I was with the flying column commanded by Col. Wood, and afterward by Col. Russell, now Lord Baker Russell, with whom I remained, in company with Emerson and Long, until the end of the war.

"During the progress of the war I was constantly at the front, sometimes accompanied by the correspondent of The London Times, but more often alone, or with Emerson and Long as my companions. Many and many a time did we risk our lives and narrowly escape being captured by the Zulus in getting bits of news for The London Times's man or information which we knew the commander of the English forces would want.

"On one occasion, after we had been out on a scouting expedition for several days, we learned of a move contemplated by the Zulus which it was highly important Col. Russell should know. There was a strong force of the natives between the British forces and our little party, and how to reach the Colonel we were at a loss to know.

"We finally started for headquarters, and had proceeded but a short distance when we were ambushed and made prisoners. To this day I cannot understand why we were not killed at once.

"That night, while we were under a heavy guard, and the leading 'some' of the Zulus were discussing our case, Emerson arose from his place beside the camp fire and said a few words which I did not then understand, not at that time having learned the Zulu language.

"Emerson had hardly finished speaking when we were set at liberty. The greatest homage was paid us, and on the following day we were escorted with honors to within a few miles of Col. Russell's headquarters. The Zulus were at that time far more ignorant and superstitious than they are at the present day, and it was to this fact that we owed our lives.

"Emerson had simply told the natives as they sat discussing our case—and he talked to them in their own language—that he was really a Zulu whom the Great Spirit had made with a white skin in order that he might mingle with the white men and learn their secrets and their plots against the Zulus.

"Superstitious to a marked degree, and thinking there were no white men in the country who knew their language, the Zulus readily believed Emerson, and when he also told them that Long, who stood over seven feet in his stockings and was a magnificent specimen of manhood, was a sample of the white men that would be sent to crush them if any violence was done to our little party, the Zulus were terror-stricken and decided to release us.

"After we had been in Africa for a time Thompson and I learned the Zulu language and could speak it almost as well as could Emerson, who could talk it as well as could the natives. The Zulu language is the language of the whole of Africa, although, of course, it differs in various sections of the country, the same as the language differs slightly in various parts of Germany and in the Scandinavian countries.

"Many persons in this country—and well-informed persons, too—have an idea that the word 'oom,' as applied to President Krüger of the Transvaal, means uncle. This is an error, as the word is a Zulu word, meaning chief, or ruler. 'Oom Paul' simply means 'Chief Paul,' and nothing else.

"There are hundreds of 'ooms' among the Zulus, whose language has entered largely into the daily life of the Boers. The main ruler, when he wishes to confer a favor upon a subject, makes him an 'oom' of a certain territory, over which the new ruler has absolute sway, subject, of course, to the restrictions placed upon him by the main 'oom.'

"Then the minor 'oom' may wish to confer a favor upon one or more of his subjects. He gives him a sub-division of the territory over which he presides, and confers upon him the title of 'oom,' or chief; so you see, there are hundreds of 'ooms' in Zululand, and as President Krüger is the ruler of the South African Republic he is naturally 'Oom Paul,' that is, Chief Paul—no uncle about it.

"These Zulu 'ooms' are far more proud and haughty than the North American Indians, and, no matter how insignificant their domain or how few their subjects, will never condescend to talk with any but the chief 'oom' of the white men. They have no use for subordinates, and will see the head chief or none.

"I was present at the time of the surrender of 'Oom Amanzaai,' or Chief Doublewater, of the Zulus, at the close of the Zulu campaign. I was at a little stream, watering my horse after a long trekk, when five Zulus came up and demanded to see the main 'oom.' Naturally, I took them to Col. Russell, but with him they would have nothing to do.

"Sir Garnet Wolseley was the 'oom' they wanted to talk with, and no one else would do. So I trekked with the black-skinned beggars 200 miles through the wilderness to a point now known as Point Dunford, where the formal surrender was made. But don't you think for a minute that the Zulus would condescend to surrender to any one but 'Oom' Wolseley.

"Emerson, Long, and I were among the first white men to do any prospecting in the Zulu country. Many white men had been killed by the natives, and our friends never expected to see us come out alive when we departed into the forbidden land. To tell the truth, we were not more than half sure that we would come out alive.

"For many weeks we trekked through the Zulu country, prospecting here and there. One day, as we were traveling along, we were surrounded by a band of the natives, and in a short time Queen Marjorie appeared, seated upon the back of a bullock, and attended by a large number of her women.

"Well, I thought our time had come, especially as the Zulus began closing in on us, shaking their broad-bladed spears in a threatening manner. Emerson was the coolest man in our party. Instead of losing his head he took the bull by the horns, as it were, and that is the reason I am able to be here to-day.

"Advancing to the Queen, Emerson assisted her to alight from the bullock, and then dropped on his knees at her feet. He sang his little song, or spoke his little piece, if you will, and then arose and began conversing in the most familiar manner imaginable with the Queen, who was not a prize winner in a beauty show, by a long way.

"The flattery Emerson poured in upon the unsophisticated Marjorie was something awful, but the giddy Queen seemed to like it, for instead of being displeased she smiled very broadly, and even went so far as to pat Emerson upon the cheek.

"Emerson realized he had made an impression, and before the Queen departed on her royal bullock my Mainelte friend and partner had purchased with a string of beads that cost 10 cents the right to prospect in the country without molestation by the natives.

"To leave Queen Marjorie's country, which is on the far side of the Elephant River from the coast, we had to pass through the 'thipchy belt,' which at that time was one of the most dangerous places in the whole of Africa, and all on account of a small fly.

"These flies are insignificant looking little things, but to all domestic animals except the donkey their bite is more deadly than any disease known in the tropical countries is to human beings. Donkeys the flies will not molest, but it is next to impossible to get any other animal through the belt. Cattle especially are the victims of the flies.

"The moment an animal is bitten or stung by one of these flies it begins to show signs of distress, a huge black blister in the shape of a circle appears around the bite, and in a few hours, in most cases, the brute is a corpse, swollen beyond recognition almost. Once in a while the animal survives, but not often.

"This 'thipchy belt' is really two belts, about forty miles apart. We were naturally in a hurry to get out of the country, and so determined to pass through them, as it was but 150 miles to the coast that way, while to go around them meant a trip of more than 400 miles.

"When we started we had forty oxen. We penetrated the first 'thipchy belt' for a mile or so, and then came upon hundreds of dead animals, the herd of a venturesome herdsman who had attempted to cross the belt. Before morning all but eight of our oxen had been killed by the flies, so we turned around and trekked back again, arriving at our starting point with but five animals. Procuring new oxen, we took the four-hundred-mile trip, and in time reached our destination.

"Before we reached Pretoria I picked up a horse which Prince Louis Napoleon, that unfortunate young nobleman who was slain by the Zulus, had purchased for £500 before going to Africa. I never could learn how the animal passed out of the hands of his relatives, but that it did I can testify, for I paid $100 for him.

"The animal was a blooded racer, and when I learned about it I made up my mind to have some fun. The son of 'Oom Paul' Krüger I knew very well, and I also knew he was a lover of horses, having a number of fine racers. When we reached Pretoria I hunted up young Krüger and, after exchanging greetings, dared him to race with me.

"He was game to the backbone, and a contest was soon arranged. His horse was an excellent one, I must say, but mine was better, and in the presence of no fewer than 5,000 persons I beat him so badly that he purchased the horse I was riding.

"While in Pretoria I often went hunting with young Krüger, and it was on these trips I learned to recognize the superior marksmanship of the Boers. They hunt on horseback almost entirely, and when the game is sighted dash after it at full speed.

"When within, say, 1,000 yards of the quarry, they slide from their horses by throwing the left leg over the horse's head and jumping to the ground a few feet in advance of the animal, which immediately circles off to the left.

"The instant the Boer strikes the ground his rifle jumps to his shoulder and there comes a puff of smoke. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the bullet goes true to the mark, and the game falls.

"By this time the horse has completed a small circle and has returned to his master, who re-enters the saddle with the same easy grace that he left it, and once more the Boer sharpshooter is off like the wind.

"Africa, in my opinion, is the richest country in the world, and everything that can be produced in any other quarter of the globe can be produced there. In 100 years or less, under the proper government, Africa will more than discount the United States."

GEN. MacARTHUR.

Not Ready to be Interviewed Respecting the Philippines.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal prints the following letter from Gen. Arthur MacArthur:

Headquarters Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, San Fernando, P. I., Aug. 1, 1899.

Dear Mr. Nieman: The amiable purpose of The Journal, in my behalf, as set forth in your note of June 16, just read, is most highly appreciated, and in response to your inquiry in the premises, I would be glad to inform you as to the probability of my return to America, but as at present advised it is impossible to determine a date, even approximately.

Your attractive invitation to express views in respect to the present condition, people, and future prospects of these islands places me somewhat in the attitude of a professor who was requested by his neighbor at dinner to give him a brief history of the world while the duck was being carved, a proposition highly complimentary to the acquired knowledge of the gentleman, but made upon a rather narrow conception of the subject.

If it is my privilege to again return to the dear old State, I promise your Commissioner an interview at discretion, from which arrangement several advantages are likely to arise, not the least of which will be the possibility that in the meantime I may acquire some useful knowledge of the subject. Hurriedly, but very truly,

ARTHUR MACARTHUR.

THE BOOK OF MORMON.

The Original Manuscript Said to be in a Missouri Town.

From The St. Louis Republic.

RICHMOND, Mo., Sept. 15.—The original manuscript of Joseph Smith's "Book of Mormon," the Bible of the Mormon Church, is kept in a bank vault in this town. The Elders of the Mormon Church in Utah made different attempts in past years to get possession of it, but failed. Once they offered $100,000 in cash for the old and yellow manuscript, but its keeper, David Whitmer, one of the founders of the Church, refused the offer because he believed the Utah branch of the Church wished to get hold of the manuscript to insert into it by forgery a clause that would authorize and sanction the practice of polygamy. Last week two representatives of the Mormon Church of Utah were here making another attempt to buy the manuscript.

This original manuscript, written at the dictation of Joseph Smith, is now in the possession of George W. Schwelch of this town, a retired merchant, the grandson of David Whitmer, who was one of the three witnesses to the writing of the manuscript. The manuscript of the "Book of Mormon" contains 600 large sheets of linen paper the size of foolscap, written closely on both sides. The paper is yellowed with age, and the ink is faded to brown. The pages are bound together with strings of yarn. The manuscript contains 350,000 words. It was written in 1829.

Sheep on Reservations.

From The Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

Acting Land Commissioner Richards has rescinded the order prohibiting sheep from grazing on the Mount Tacoma Reserve. Mr. Richards has had some information from Washington which was a revelation to him. Heretofore the policy has apparently been pursued of securing information regarding Pacific Coast forestry reserves from Eastern faddists, who know about as much of the actual conditions here as Omar Khayyam knew about applied electricity. Thousands of settlers have been driven from their homes, school districts which have issued bonds and built school houses have been broken up, and the work of years of the settlers made worthless to satisfy the desires of theorists, who feared our streams, which are fed by mountain glaciers, would run dry if settlers were permitted to clear the land and occupy it for homes.

SPORTING GOODS.

GUNS.

Special Diamond Daly.

Because these guns are priced at $375 do not imagine they are not the equal of any gun in the world in every particular. You can pay from $500 to $750 for guns not so good.

We have lower priced guns:

At $15 a good sound double-barrel gun, genuine twist barrels, rebounding locks, plain as a pipe stem, all its goodness in the material.

Shattuck Hammerless, $25.—We have never yet seen quite its equal for the money. This week we are making a drive on them at $22.50.

At $6 a good substantial American breech-loading single-barrel gun.

Hand Loaded Shells.—Best there can be—a little more pains taken by our loader. No matter what your particular load—shell, shot, powder, wads—we give you *just* that and save you some money, too.

Machine Loaded Shells.—All the sorts there are.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,

302-304 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Borrow vs. Corbin.	21—Smith vs. Herman.
2—Brundage vs. Brundage.	22—Matter of Dick.
3—Frazier vs. Sturla.	23—Smith vs. Harman.
4—Same vs. Wachsmith.	24—Knapp vs. O'Neill.
5—Early vs. Early.	25—Caplin vs. McWilliams.
6—Weber vs. Fields.	26—Matter of Gallagher.
7—Lawrence Cement Co. vs. Malloy.	27—Hunt vs. Slayback.
8—Matter of Davery.	28—Ferber vs. Turner.
9—Welsh vs. Gwyar.	29—Marx vs. Hartly.
10—Wagner vs. Sullivan.	30—De Leeuw & Oppenheimer Printing Co. vs. Altman.
11—Poillon vs. Poillon.	31—Ackerson vs. Hoboken Ferry Co.
12—Hammond vs. Nat. Life Assn.	32—Seymour vs. Rieser.
13—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Murray.	33—Phillips vs. Phillips.
14—Marsh vs. Lohbauer.	34—People, &c., vs. Provident Fund Society.
15—Bannon vs. 3d Av. R. R.	35—People ex rel. Greene vs. Scully.
16—Seeman vs. Walters.	36—Testers vs. City Tr. Safe Dep., &c., Co.
17—Dudensing vs. Jones.	37—Neeley vs. Prensky.
18—Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Co. vs. same.	38—Durbrow vs. Valentine.
19—Tribune Assn. vs. Elsner & Mendelson Co.	39—Potter vs. Morning Journal Assn.
20—Hays vs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Edward Thomson, Yette Brown.	Hannah Butler.
Matilda R. Graves, Esther A. Perrine.	At 2 P. M. James J. McGrath.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Paul Ajas.	Pleadings.
2—Charles Coleman.	1—Richard Moore.
3—Mary Stewart.	2—John Williams.
4—Frank Kennedy.	3—Harry Silbiger, Harold Gillo.
5—Edward Fitzgerald, Henry Butler.	4—George Schanze.
6—August Austin.	5—John Richards.
7—Albert Cook.	6—Mary Bell, Mary Kelly.
8—Paul Rochl.	7—Ernest Lessner.
9—Arthur La Due.	8—John B. Harrington.
10—Charles Jacobs.	9—Edward A. Limbert.
11—Philip Laken.	10—John Doyle.
12—Samuel Light.	11—John Romeno.
	12—Charles Schenberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Gof, Recorder.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys, Blake and Blumenthal for the People.

1—George Cook.	6—Richard Jackson.
2—Lillian Maher.	7—Robert Banta.
3—Charles Demmo.	8—Adam Lewicky.
4—George A. Carpenter.	9—L. Salvani.
5—William Hart.	10—William Newcombe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.

Barth vs. Lane—Charles Putzel, Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Turner—George M. Van Hoesen.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Liberty Realty Company vs. Poillon—Henry W. Hardon. Mayer vs. Norman—Richard W. G. Welling, (two cases.)

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, Sam Brown, Wolf Gaul, Jessie Costello, Henry Johnson, John Sullivan, Henry Hubbell, John Tully, Arthur Brown.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, J.

The accounting in the estate of Robert Murrell, Adam Hudson, Michael Mcloughney, Johanna Schenck, Michael McGuire, Ewen Tyler, Emma Hart, and William P. Morrisey.

The administration in the estate of Julia Crowley.

The estate of Patrick Donegan, Edmund H. Walsh, David F. Beck, John Flynn, and Julia Schoenman.

The transfer tax in the estate of Elizabeth Shea, John S. Brooks, Henry C. Wells, Christian C. Stewart, Frederick Bolts, Emma Sloane, John Ward, Herman W. Orton, Louis Keune, Prudence R. Stewart, Anna Meyer, (formerly Thomas,) John J. Campbell, Thomas Schoepp, Catharine McKenna, William Junck, George S. Carnow, John McConvill, George H. Heath, Mary A. Quayle, Christine E. Henning, George England, James H. Davis, Isaac E. Hoagland, James P. Thompson, John Edmonson, Catharine Meehan, Rachael A. Phillips, Moses Bruckheimer, Mary O'Neill, and Matthias Sattler.

BOARDERS WANTED.

23D ST., 128-130 EAST.—Large parlor floor and other rooms; good table; table guests accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

ROOMS FOR DEWEY DAYS.
ONLY SURE WAY TO SECURE THEM.
Hotels are filled. There is no time for correspondence. Central rooms, $5 a day up, $3 a day up on outskirts. Rooms must be taken for Sept. 28, 29, 30.
Send through Adams, American, United States, National or Wells, Fargo Co.'s Express, with an order to pay the money over to us in exchange for a receipt for a room, and we will buy for you the best that is vacant. Seats for Military Parade sell from $3 up. No desirable seats less than $3.
Selected Rooms and Board Agency, HENRY E. THOMAS, Treas.
OLIVER SUMNER TEALL, Pres.
Open Evenings. 1,554 Broadway, near 46th St.

DEWEY CELEBRATION.

DEWEY PARADE.
CHOICE SEATS AND BOXES
LAND AND NAVAL PARADE.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.
BRENTANO'S,
31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

DEWEY PARADE. McBRIDE'S STAND.
5TH AVE. & 34TH ST. STEWART MANSION.
EQUIPPED WITH CHAIRS. THE FINEST STAND on the Route. Tickets, $5 & $10 each, on sale. McBRIDE'S Theatre Ticket Office, 71 B'way.

EXCURSIONS.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
Saturday, Sept. 23 & Sunday, Sept. 24.
The "Republic" and "Columbia" will make SIX TRIPS from Pier 10, East River, leaving at 9 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., running down to the Narrows, showing the fleet of warships, and then up the Hudson River to Grant's Tomb and return, giving
TWO HOURS ON THE HARBOR AND THE HUDSON.
Fare, 50 Cents.
THE FAMOUS STEAMERS
Republic and Columbia
FOR
Dewey Day and Yacht Races
Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Wall Street) at 11 A. M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, are steam heated, and equipped with excellent restaurants. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets $3.00 for Day Parade, $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.
FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES the COLUMBIA
will leave Pier 10 E. R. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course. The boat needs no recommendation for seagoing work or speed. She is well known and popular, and provided with every comfort. Restaurant service will be complete. Tickets, $3.00 each day, or $9.00 all days, whether three or more. CAPACITY, 3,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 1,500.
Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to W. F. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY. Phone, 211 Madison Square.

DEWEY NAVAL PARADE.
INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
The Winthrop line steamers "O. E. LEWIS" (twin screw) and "CITY OF QUINCY" (propeller) of Boston, under the direction of competent New York and Sandy Hook pilots, capacity 1,100, from Pier 3, East River.
These steamers are new, up to date, and have seagoing license. Tickets positively limited to two-thirds the capacity.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28—Trip to Sandy Hook to welcome ADMIRAL DEWEY and accompany the "OLYMPIA" to anchorage at Tompkinsville; leaving time to be announced; tickets $2.50.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29—Will take part in NAVAL PARADE, leaving at 10 A. M., giving time for trip around the war vessels before parade; tickets $3.
EVENING—TRIP around the harbor to witness fireworks display, illumination of naval fleet and Brooklyn Bridge; tickets $1.
Following SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY hourly harbor trips, giving an opportunity to view the war ships; tickets 25 cents.
Will attend the YACHT RACES each day; tickets $2. Tickets good on either steamer. Refreshments by first-class caterers.
Subscriptions strictly limited, and applications should be made at once. Tickets and further information at THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway; Tyson's Agencies, leading hotels; office Cahill Towing Line, 12 South St., and A. C. Nickersen's, 31 Broadway.

DEWEY PARADE.
Elegant New Steel Steamer
ONTEORA,
of the
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Will take part in the parade and also go out in the evening for an
ILLUMINATION AND FIREWORKS.
Boat's capacity, 1,500. Number of passengers strictly limited to 600.
Tickets—For parade, $5; for evening, $5.
Also
STEAMER CITY OF HUDSON.
Capacity, 1,200; number limited to 500.
Tickets for the parade, $3.
On sale at Company's Pier, foot of Christopher St., and by Thomas Cook & Son, 261 and 1,225 Broadway.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
The large three-deck ocean-going Excursion Steamers GRAND REPUBLIC and GENL. SLOCUM will leave each race day for the races from West 20th St., Battery Landing, and Bridge Dock, (Brooklyn,) accompanying the yachts over entire course. Company guarantees that only one-half licensed capacity will be carried.
Fare each race day $3.00, or Coupon tickets, good for five races, $7.50.
SUNDAY, OCT. 1ST, GRAND REPUBLIC and GENL. SLOCUM will make hourly trips from West 20th St. around warships, fare 25c.
For Yacht Race tickets and further information apply to office of company, 71 BROADWAY, Manhattan, Room 512, or 195 MONTAGUE ST., Brooklyn.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALATIAL IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
33 WALL STREET.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this fifth day of September, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and thirteen (113) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz., numbers:

133	481	985	1428	1985	2437	2784
135	507	1065	1429	2010	2480	2789
152	553	1066	1486	2028	2500	2806
164	577	1067	1635	2116	2505	2844
179	578	1088	1640	2118	2514	2876
193	579	1105	1656	2133	2548	2893
249	606	1165	1669	2138	2568	2894
322	611	1186	1746	2144	2637	2918
333	786	1191	1763	2185	2666	2919
334	802	1201	1789	2186	2697	2926
337	814	1295	1797	2263	2698	2952
391	815	1328	1835	2266	2705	
397	899	1338	1849	2273	2709	
411	927	1365	1863	2301	2712	
428	929	1375	1867	2303	2740	
432	959	1379	1933	2400	2767	
437	970	1417	1972	2405	2783	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
CHARLES E. MAHONY,
For WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of September, 1899.

FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, September 6, 1899.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

117	1326	1811	2112	2339	2595	2842	3156
145	1426	1820	2162	2348	2605	2888	3162
157	1465	1838	2185	2367	2622	2902	3195
162	1469	1842	2196	2372	2633	2935	3216
168	1496	1897	2230	2391	2635	2976	3226
201	1516	1906	2253	2423	2650	2989	3230
339	1575	1929	2258	2459	2698	3001	3242
346	1626	1989	2262	2463	2705	3005	3280
377	1706	2004	2275	2487	2727	3052	
385	1728	2014	2278	2501	2731	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2523	2742	3122	
424	1793	2081	2325	2551	2786	3124	
470	1775	2092	2334	2556	2792	3143	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad:

The Master having continued until October 3d, 1899, the hearing for proving up bonds and other claims in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.

Notice is hereby given that all General Mortgage bonds of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD will be proved up by us, with claim of priority to other liens, if deposited on or before Oct. 2, 1899, with the **NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,** 100 Broadway.

Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1899.
JOHN G. CARLISLE, 30 Broad St. New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN, 902 Provident Bldg., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH, 15 Broad St., New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

New York and East River Ferry Company,
New York, Sept. 15th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 5th, 1899, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 18th, 3 P. M. to Oct. 6th, 10 A. M.

ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Transfer Books will close September 19th, 1899. Transfer Books for Common Stock will reopen on October 12th; for Preferred Stock October 16th, 1899. D. P. GAMBLE, Secy. Cincinnati, September 10th, 1899.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, September 13, 1899. Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, August 29, 1899.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS (2.00) PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York City, on and after October 2d, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business September 9th, 1899.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close for the purposes of this dividend at the close of business on September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on October 11th, 1899, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the special or annual meeting of stockholders to be held October 9th and 10th, 1899, respectively.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, September 14th, 1899.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 3, due October 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, September 25th, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, September 23d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1899.

J. W. McNEAL, Treasurer,
the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, October 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) in Room 1, fourth floor of the Mills Building, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.

GEORGE H. EARL,
Secretary of the Company.
New York, September 20, 1899.

National Wall Paper Company,
416, 418, 420, 422 BROOME STREET.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on October 2nd, 1899.

Checks will be mailed from this office.

Transfer books will be closed on September 27th, 1899, and reopen on October 3rd, 1899.

GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

The New York Air Brake Company
66 Broadway, N. Y., Sept. 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's office in New York, on the 5th day of October, to stockholders of record, at the close of business on the 2d day of October.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. October 2d, and open at 10 A. M. October 6th.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at the Company's Office, 32 Nassau Street, on the 21 of October, 1899. Books close at the Office of The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, Transfer Agents, 27 Pine Street, New York, September 28th, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Monday, October 9th, at 10 A. M.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

International Paper Company,
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
September 12th, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. from net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Oct. 2d, 1899, to Preferred Stockholders of record of September 15th, 1899.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at noon on the 15th day of September, 1899, and reopen on the 3d day of October, 1899.

E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1899.
Dividend No. 30.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Oct. 10, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of Oct. 2, 1899. Transfer books will be closed Oct. 2, 1899, and reopened Oct. 11, 1899. By order of the Board of Directors.

M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

The Mercantile Trust Company.
No. 120 Broadway.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on October 2 proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on September 25 and reopened on October 2.

ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
New York, September 20, 1899.

Garfield National Bank,
23rd St. and Sixth Ave.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

Eighty-eighth (88th) Dividend.

THE DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, October 2, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN L. COLE, Cashier.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 8, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 20th October, 1899. Transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will close September 30th and reopen on the 21st October.

S. MIMS, Secretary.

The Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Company.
September 19th, 1899.

Coupon No. 2 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after October 2d, on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.

C. J. NOURSE, JR., Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 19th, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 14th. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 19th to October 14th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

American Hide and Leather Company.

The American Hide and Leather Company organized yesterday. These Directors were elected: Thomas C. Hammond, H. Kirke White, E. C. Cottle, J. F. Ramsdell, C. H. Buswell, Charles W. Tidd, H. W. Wadleigh, William Becker, A. W. Downing, Albert Bernard, Thomas J. Ryan, Thomas Kernan, John K. Murdock, Henry Seligman, Frederick Strauss, George A. Hill, C. A. De Gersdorff, James Skinner, Thomas W. Hall, W. N. Eisendrath, E. L. White, Theodore S. Haight, F. L. Roenitz, Matthew Robson, Aaron Hecht, E. E. Elms, and James B. Weed. The board elected officers as follows: President—Thomas W. Hall; First Vice President—W. N. Eisendrath; Second Vice President—E. L. White; Third Vice President—Theodore S. Haight; Treasurer—C. W. Tidd; Secretary—Charles A. Haskell; Executive Committee—Thomas W. Hall, W. N. Eisendrath, E. L. White, Theodore S. Haight, F. L. Roenitz, Matthew Robson, and Aaron Hecht.

Rumored Gold Importations.

On a published story that £100,000 was bought in the open market at London for New York, and that it appeared to be a special transaction, a rumor was started in Wall Street that the National City Bank had begun to import gold. President James Stillman said that the City had neither bought nor engaged gold, and that he knew of no such transaction as the one referred to. No gold importing house had news of such an engagement. Charles Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co. said that gold imports were out of the question, even as special transactions, with demand sterling at last evening's rate, $4.85¼ to $4.85½, while French gold might be imported without loss were the premium waived.

Mr. Morton in Guaranty Trust Co.

This cable message was received yesterday by the Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency:

"London papers announce that Levi P. Morton, senior partner of the banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. of New York, which will be succeeded on the 1st prox. by the Morton Trust Company of New York, has joined the New York Board and the committee of the London Branch of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 33 Lombard Street."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks erratic.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 20	947,531
To date this year	130,369,521
Corresponding date last year	75,781,027

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 20	$1,573,400
To date this year	$684,855,570
Corresponding date last year	$608,334,490

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 6@8 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

B'klyn Rapid Transit	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	6
D., L. & W.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	1½	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	St. Paul pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Minn. & St. L.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Illinois Central	1½
Am. Car & F. pf.	½	Int. Paper	⅝
Am. Ice	1½	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Kan. City, P. & G.	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅝	Long Island	5
Am. S. R. pf.	1⅝	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	Manhattan Con.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Steel H. pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	2	Mobile & Ohio	1
Canada South	½	Nat. Steel	1
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	Nat. Steel pf.	1½
Chi. Cons. Trac.	4	N. J. Central	½
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	N. Y., Ont. & West	⅞
Chi., R. Isl.	3½	Norfolk & West.	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	1	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf.	2½	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pacific Coast	2⅜
Chi. & N. W.	1⅝	Pacific Mail	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	P., C. C. & St. L.	2½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Consol. Gas	2	Reading	1
Continental Tob.	⅜	Reading 1st pf.	⅜
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Delaware & Hud.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	St. Paul & Duluth	4
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	Texas & Pacific	⅜
Federal Steel	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Federal Steel pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	1
General Electric	2	U. S. Flour	31
Glucose Sugar	1½	U. S. Flour pf.	25
Great North. pf.	3	Wells-Fargo Exp.	4
Hocking Valley	1		
Hocking Valley pf.	1½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	1	D. & R. G. con. 4½s.	1
B. R. & P. gen. 5s.	1	St. P., M. & M. 4s.	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	1	Mont. Ext. 4s.	2

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s.	1½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	2
Col. Fuel & I. 5s.	2	Mo. Pacific con.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	Ore. Short Line 6s.	1
Lac. Gas 1st.	1½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	2½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

During most of yesterday's security market tendencies were altogether free from sensationalism, though much pressure was kept upon quotations by the bear contingent, which lately has been making substantial profits; but there was less following than has been the rule. Thus, with liquidation disappearing, sales to depress prices were rather readily traceable to short accounts.

Much was heard of money market disturbance, of troubles close at hand, and of sacrifices which must perforce follow. But in banking circles no such gruesome views seem to prevail, or indeed to find even slight support. Those trained financiers who are at the head of New York banks, who are given to conservatism, and who, while not viewers of visions optimistically, are at the same time quite able to be independent of prejudices of the sort which speculative raiders seek to create. Never carried away by enthusiasm, they are equally irresponsive to scarecrow inventions. And so it is that following the straight lines of demand and supply as to the resources of the banks they control, their expressions are to be relied upon for independence, for fairness, and for conclusive judgment. And at this time they are making no statement which savors of pessimism.

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It is not at all impossible—it is not improbable—that before long, that soon, there will be gold coming this way from Europe in large volume. Cable dispatches yesterday announced preliminaries to just such transactions. Practically every Stock Exchange house with European connections had advices suggestive of substantial American gold importations. Let such a movement but begin, and we will have here enthusiasm a-plenty. Dolefulness will disappear forthwith. And current market valuations will rise superior to all those influences which have been discouraging.

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One of the noteworthy facts appearing in the market's recent course is strength shown by stocks which ordinarily might be expected even to lead in weak displays. Take Consolidated Gas of New York, for example. Its price is practically as high now as it was before local traction stocks fell 25 points or more, as high as it was before most of the rest of the market showed demoralizing tendencies. Many stocks having not a single disturbing element in their situation have fallen materially, while this stock has maintained firmness in the face of grave business drawbacks affecting its affairs. It is an official statement that even with its dividends during the last six months cut half in two there still are deficits instead of surpluses. Over and over again Wall Street is treated to sensational tales of local gas war settlement, but there are no settlements; rates representing continuing losses stay down at 50 and 60 cents per thousand, and within the last few days there have developed new demoralization factors in the situation. Under such circumstances it seems more than curious that while sterling stocks like those of New York Central, St. Paul, Pennsylvania, and other standard properties, drop largely, market values stay stiff for a stock which represents each successive day an increase in its actual net losses. And the condition is more remarkable in view of the fact that it is almost a matter of boastfulness upon the part of insiders in Wall Street that they have sold out stock they formerly owned.

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It is to be announced upon the authority of the gentleman himself that the bear operator and manipulator recently most active and aggressive upon the bear side has largely covered his short contracts, and is ready to join in what he himself calls a "moderate movement" toward improvement.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit monopolized practically one-third of the entire dealings on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and for a great part of the time was vigorously hammered by the bears. Yet, remarkable to say, the stock toward the end of the day, after some very erratic fluctuations, took on a tone of comparative strength and closed 2¾ points above the final figures of the preceding day, and this in the face of a generally declining market.

The stock opened more than 2 points up, then on heavy selling broke till it reached the low figure of 75½, after which it took a remarkable rally and finally closed at 82¾. The highest figure reached for the day was 83½.

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As on preceding days, the reports and rumors respecting the stock were many and varied. One statement was that a large loan made on the stock had been called in by a trust company, while another was that a holder of 50,000 shares for the long account had sold his stock privately to the short element at 80, having had it intimated to him that unless he yielded gracefully the quotation would be forced much lower. Reports of Vanderbilt buying were also heard. Of course these are only rumors, but in some quarters they are accepted with some little belief in their probability. In any event there was a rush to cover near the close of the day.

But, whatever the rumors, and how much or how little to be depended upon, the one fact is certain that the fluctuations of the stock and the uncertainty attendant upon its movements had a none too favorable effect upon the entire market. The opinion seems to be that with the mists cleared away from the Brooklyn stock, the general tone of the market will improve despite Transvaal scares and tight-money bugaboos.

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Manhattan and Metropolitan.

Manhattan and Metropolitan stocks, though traded in to a very much less extent, nevertheless fell upon stormy times and saw some peculiar and inexplicable fluctuations. Manhattan, for instance, went as high as 106¾, fell as low as 105⅞, and finally closed at 107¾, a loss from the preceding day of 1¼ points. There was no unfavorable news in respect to the property, and the only explanation for the decline is in the generally weak and uncertain condition of the market.

Metropolitan during the day ranged from 197 to 192, and closed at 195½, a gain for the day of three-quarters of a point. In this connection a statement was put out that the road had earned for the first nineteen days in September $91,000 more than in the same period last year.

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A Very Decided Drop.

In the course of yesterday's market the sensational feature was contributed by United States Flour and Milling Company's stock. On transactions of less than 1,500 shares the common stock broke 32 points, from 56 to 24, and the final price was 25. The preferred shares fell from 75 to 50, less than 1,000 shares being traded in. In recent Wall Street history this breaks most records. Yet in so far as investigation can show not a single disturbing element has come into the affairs of the Milling Company as a profit-making corporation. It seems that bear speculators took advantage of the temporary absence of Thomas F. McIntyre, who is recognized as the financial head of that property, and simply offered it down in a free-and-easy fashion so long as bids were not in evidence. After the close of business, when Mr. McIntyre returned, it was made clear that the performance represented only raiding processes upon the part of bear manipulators, and it is not improbable that we shall speedily see former higher prices re-established. On many accounts it looks as if the Milling Trust was to be one of the conspicuously active stocks in the market for some time to come. The death of C. A. Pillsbury may have precipitated a crisis in the affairs of some Northwestern interests in the trust, but New York insiders are apparently quite content with the situation.

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Decline in the Industrials.

The industrials had rather a hard time of it yesterday and were quite unable to withstand the downward tendency of the market. United States Leather common closed one-eighth below the previous day's quotation, and the preferred one-half point below. United States Rubber lost a full point. American Tobacco, more than 50,000 shares of which were traded in, lost ⅝; American Sugar, on dealings of something like 50,000 shares, declined an eighth on even point, and Glucose Sugar a point and a half.

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Grangers Show Weakness.

The Grangers, which on the preceding day had been only fairly responsive to the then improved condition of the market, were much more responsive to yesterday's weak tone, and, with the single exception of Southern Pacific, which on good London buying sold up three-eighths, fell anywhere from one-eighth of a point to nearly 2 points. Chicago, for unknown reasons, was a large seller of the stocks, and this undoubtedly aided in the decline. Chicago and Northwestern suffered most, declining 1⅜ points; Burlington, in dealings of nearly 30,000 shares, fell ⅝; St. Paul, a trifle more active, declined ½, while Rock Island's loss was ⅛ and Northern Pacific's ⅝ on the common and ½ on the preferred.

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August Earnings Are Big.

Tennessee Coal and Iron gave another pyrotechnical exhibition yesterday, though on a somewhat less limited scale than has been its wont. At one time it sold up to 122½, only to decline later to 116½. Its stay at that figure was but short, however, as the August report, which came in, showed the company's net surplus for that month to be $120,000, as compared with $4,000 last August. The quotation thereupon boomed again, the closing figure being 120½, which, however, was a loss for the day of ½ point.

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Steel and Iron Stocks.

Incidentally the general steel and iron stocks fared no better. Colorado Fuel and Iron fluctuated within a range of 4 points during the day, and closed ¾ below Tuesday's figures. Federal Steel, in dealings of 38,000 shares, lost ½ point on common and 1¼ on preferred, while American Steel and Wire common was one of the few exceptions of the day, and on sales of 125,000 shares advanced ⅛ point.

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Anthracite Stocks Vary.

The anthracite coal stocks, which on the preceding day had shown such marked strength, suffered with other strong stocks, and only Lackawanna was able to hold its own. Indeed, that stock, which had on Tuesday scored a total gain of 7¼ points, bettered its position by 1½ points, closing at 188½. Its high figure for the day was 190¾. Delaware and Hudson rose to 124½, but fell to 123, a loss from the previous day of ½ point; Jersey Central fell to the same extent, while Reading, which in its three stocks had previously scored substantial gains, lost 1 point on its common, ⅝ on first preferred, and 1¼ on second preferred. These falls occurred despite reports of advancing coal prices and larger demand.

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Decline After a Dividend.

American Smelting showed signs of weakness yesterday, though a dividend on the preferred stock had been declared less than twenty-four hours before. There was evidence of manipulation and endeavor to keep the price of the stock up, but the results were not satisfactory to those in charge of the movement. The common stock fell to 37, a decline of 1½ points, and the preferred to 87¾, a fall of 1⅝ points.

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Air Brake on the Rise.

One of the striking features of the day was the rise of 6 points made by New York Air Brake, though but 100 shares changed hands. A meeting of the Directors of the company was held during the day, when a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. was declared. It is said that more than twice this sum is being earned and that the company is in a very prosperous condition.

AN EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Those who have been counting on a rise in Northern Pacific were agreeably surprised and encouraged by the announcement that the talked-of extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock was almost certainly forthcoming.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The figures this day submitted to this board show that, from the revenues of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, this company, in addition to its fixed charges—4 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, 2 per cent. dividend on the common stock—paid out the sum of $2,176,619 for all additions and betterments to the existing lines of the company, and still had remaining from said revenues the sum of $1,033,282, to which should be added the surplus from the previous year of $387,703, in all $1,420,-986; and

"Whereas, The business prospects of the company for the present year, as reported by the President, are favorable, all of which seem to justify that consideration should be given to the question of a larger distribution upon the common stock of this company. Therefore, upon motion, it was

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to consider and report to this board as to the expediency of paying in February next, that being the time of the payment of the semi-annual dividend on the common stock, not only the semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent. on said stock, but also an extra dividend of 1 per cent. thereon."

TAKING OVER A NEW LINE.

Investors interested in Illinois Central read with interest and satisfaction a report yesterday from Des Moines, Iowa, that the Minneapolis and St. Louis Road will in a short time be formally turned over to the Illinois Central. The new deal will give the Illinois Central a Chicago-Minneapolis line, with entrance into the twin cities.

Holders of the stock of the road say that the deal will be of decided benefit to the railway.

THE CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

Reviewing current market movements, the Stock Exchange house of Price, McCormick & Co. wrote last night to clients as follows:

"There were more rumors flying about in the Street than at any time since last February, when the banks started to refuse to lend on the industrials. One prominent commission house was reputed to have sold 80,000 shares, a large portion of the selling being said to be forced owing to the refusal on the part of the banks to accept the collateral that was offered. In the general market the trading was not active, but in Brooklyn Rapid Transit the transactions were larger than at any time since the stock has been put on the Exchange. During the greater part of the day the pressure has been very heavy and caused a decline to 76¾, the lowest price reached since Mr. Flower's death. During the last half hour a cleverly arranged drive at the shorts was made, causing a very sharp rally, the close being close to the highest figures of the day. A reason given for the sharp recovery was that harmonious relations had been established between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and Mr.

sult having been a surplus of $617,073, against $24,620 last year. The old board was re-elected to-day, and A. J. Balfour was added to its membership.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23¼	23¾	Penn. Mfg...	28	28½
Choctaw	40¾	48	Phila. Trac..	96¾	97
El. St. Bat..	128	135	Union Trac..	40¾	40¾
El. St. B. pf.	130	140	U. Gas Imp.	164½	165
El. Co. of A.	17¾	18	Welsbach L.	49	49½
Lehigh Val..	25½	26	W. N. Y. &		
Marsden	13¾	14	Penn.	6½	6¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

At the opening of the market for outside securities yesterday, it looked as if the day's trading would be exceptionally active and that advances of importance would be recorded. Two or three stocks prominent in recent trading made sharp advances immediately after the opening, and were bid for with much seeming determination; other stocks followed to some extent the lead of the more active issues, and for a time were in good demand. It was not long, however, before the market relapsed into the dullness which has been usual of late, and during the rest of the day was irregular. Net changes for the day were not important, except in a few issues. In view of the conditions prevailing in the Stock Exchange market, the outside market may be said to be very steady, a condition which it owes chiefly to the fact that in this market the amount of business done on margin is very small.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was the most active stock and the one issue that recorded a large net gain. The upward movement in the stock started soon after the opening, and, after some irregularity the stock closed at the highest figure for the day. The final sale of the stock was made at 92½, and the closing bid was 92¼, a net gain of 1¾ points. The stock's strength was due to the belief that Tuesday's rumor in regard to a dividend on Amalgamated Copper, although premature, really indicated that the dividend will soon be declared. Houses with Boston connections, from which city the rumor of a dividend came, were among the buyers of Amalgamated Copper yesterday. Trading in the issue amounted to several thousand shares.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION started the day with much strength and opened well above the closing bid of the previous day. Bids for round lots of the stock were made without, however, calling out more than a few hundred shares. Later the bids for the stock declined even more sharply than they had advanced, and during the afternoon New York Transportation sold below Tuesday's closing bid. It rallied a little at the close, and ended the day unchanged at 19¼ bid. It is said that the company's earnings are growing very satisfactorily and in a manner that promises much for the future, when the number of vehicles in operation will be very much increased.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION seems weighed down by the approach of the date for payment of the second installment, and a certain amount of the stock is being sold seemingly by persons unable or unwilling to pay the second $5 shortly due on the stock. It declined yesterday to 3½, but rallied a little from this figure, the final sale being made at 3¾.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS remained strong, with little stock offered. All of the few sales of the common stock reported during the day were made above Tuesday's closing bid, but this issue closed unchanged at 32½ bid.

BAY STATE GAS was active to the extent of about 2,000 shares, much of which changed hands at 1⅞. The stock gained one-eighth of 1 point net, closing at 1¾ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	32½	33½
New Amsterdam pf.	56	58
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	100

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	34	35
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	80½	81
American Wool Goods	26½	27½
American Wool Goods pf.	82½	83½
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19½	20
Distilling Company of America pf.	56	59
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5	5½
Electric Boat	19	23
Electric Boat pf.		47
Havana Commercial	27½	28⅝
Havana Commercial pf.	61½	68
International Pump	22	25
International Pump pf.	70	72
National Gramophone	80	81
National Salt	42	43½
National Salt pf.	74	76
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf., ex div.	98	99
Otis Elevator	33½	34½
Otis Elevator pf.	95	98
Pittsburg Coal subs.	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div.	90	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29⅛	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	83½	84½
Sloss-Sheffield subs.	119½	121
Sloss-Sheffield	35	36
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	89	90
Standard Oil Trust	462	465
Standard Oil of New Jersey	460	463
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf.	73	76
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	92¼	93
American Air Power	39	45
Arizona Lead	7⅞	8
Asphalt Company of America	17⅞	18¼
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11¾
Chicago & Alton subs.	110	112
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle, ex div.	95	100
Electric Vehicle pf.	110	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¾	1⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	28½	29½
General Carriage	33	37
Illinois Transportation	3½	4
*Marsden Coper	10¾	11⅞
Mexican 5s	100	100¼
New England Transportation	8	9⅛
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	19½	20
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	23½
St. Louis subs.	138½	139
St. Louis common, when issued	30	34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¼	95½
Tennessee Copper	18	18⅞
Trust Company of America	250	255
*Union Copper	30	
Virginia Coal, Iron, & Coke	26	29

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	57	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103½	103
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26½	
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	99
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	37	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	103½	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	8½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed		106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark		
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	46
Denver Gas 5s	90	92
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	103
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas		45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28½	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	81	83
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	100
Ohio & Indiana		45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	93
St. Paul Gas stock	58	62
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, Mexican	130	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		80
Western Gas	102	104
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	100

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36	38
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	97¼	98½
Brooklyn Ferry (new)	58	
Hoboken Ferry com. 5s	96	96¾
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	113
Union Ferry	46	47
Union Ferry bonds	106	108

Industrials.

American Ginning	17	19½
American Typefounders	52	56
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith		20
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf.	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf.	99	101
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	116½	117½
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	29	30¾
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122
Worthington Pump pf.	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	114	116
Iron Steamboat	2	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE PLANS.

Committee Has Selected Three from the Twenty Designs—Award in Two or Three Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The committee headed by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, which was appointed to pass upon the merits of the designs and plans for the new Custom House in New York, to-day completed their examination of the twenty plans submitted.

All of the plans except three have been rejected, and these will be put into the hands of a force of computers to ascertain whether the buildings proposed can be constructed for the amount of the appropriation. It is also probable that the architects furnishing the three plans will be required to make certain modifications in the arrangement of the interior to meet the views of the department. A final award will probably not be made for at least two or three weeks.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN AUGUST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that for the month of August the receipts from all sources amounted to $24,420,980, an increase as compared with August of last year of $1,949,482. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $7,608,802; increase, $816,288.

Tobacco, $5,054,139; increase, $943,017.

Fermented liquors, $7,754,786; increase, $701,124.

Oleomargarine, $175,492; increase, $44,133.

Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $321,200; decrease, $968,045.

Miscellaneous, $3,511,468; increase, $412,958.

During the last two months the receipts were $2,157,285 in excess of the corresponding months in 1898.

BLAND-ALLISON ACT AFFIRMED.

Supreme Court of Michigan Decides Against Frederick A. Baker.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 20.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case instigated by Fred A. Baker, former Chairman of the silver State Central Committee, for the purpose of having the Supreme Court of this State pass upon the constitutionality of the Bland-Allison Legal-Tender act.

Baker refused to accept silver dollars tendered for the discharge of a mortgage, and the gist of his argument in the Supreme Court was that what the United States Supreme Court said in its opinion on this subject was not binding, being mere dictum.

In a unanimous opinion, written by Chief Justice Grant, the State Supreme Court now declares that the higher court's opinion clearly settled the question against Baker's contention.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in September showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$24,962
Chesapeake & Ohio	30,531
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	8,222
Flint & Pere Marquette	5,915
Kanawha & Michigan	727
St. Louis & San Francisco	40,122
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix	905
Toledo, Peoria & Western	5,490
Twin City Rapid Transit	1,359
Total increase 9 roads	$118,243
Increase previously reported	712,911
Total increase 42 roads	$831,154

The following showed decreases:

Pittsburg & Western	$10,435
Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City	9,578
Decrease previously reported	23,978
Total decrease 5 roads	$43,989
Net increase	$787,165

Albert H. Wiggin's New Position.

Albert H. Wiggin, one of the Vice Presidents of the National Park Bank, and formerly Vice President of the Eliot National Bank of Boston, has been elected Vice President of the Mount Morris Bank, in which a controlling interest is held by the Park.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week Sept.	$266,808	$236,277	$216,805
From July 1	2,666,023	2,472,447	2,397,718
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	537
2d week Sept.	$82,724	$74,492	$69,645
From July 1	860,310	744,399	739,093
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	657	657	655
2d week Sept.	$66,879	$60,964	$57,191
From Jan. 1	2,276,817	2,086,108	1,882,209
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week Sept.	$12,135	$11,408	$8,971
From July 1	127,427	116,447	117,734
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	336	336	365
24 week Sept.	$57,670	$68,105	$64,888
From July 1	731,313	687,038	665,449
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,385	1,282	1,162
2d week Sept.	$167,963	$127,845	$138,911
From July 1	1,579,443	1,364,850	1,383,210
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	192	192	192
1st week Sept.	$15,239	$14,334	
From July 1	161,108	145,580	
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Sept.	$25,226	$19,736	
From Jan. 1	691,832	659,612	
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Sept.	$36,700	$46,386	
From Jan. 1	443,808	481,475	
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Sept.	$59,903	$57,544	
From Jan. 1	1,705,398	1,498,714	
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for August—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$168,240	$52,246	
Operating ex.	46,563	47,479	
Net earnings	121,067	4,767	54,430
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Net earnings	795,314	518,578	351,567
Fixed charges	372,504	379,832	341,092
Surplus	422,810	138,746	10,475

CINCINNATI, NEWPORT & COVINGTON for August—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	70,114	63,952	$6,162
Op. expenses	24,383	28,312	*3,929
Net earnings	45,731	35,639	10,092
Charges	12,062	36,478	*24,416
Surplus	33,668	†539	34,507

*Decrease. †Deficit.

NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH for the fiscal year ended June 30—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	235,016	209,219	41,797
Op. expenses	168,911	138,277	32,634
Net earnings	32,104	72,941	9,163
Other income	3,283	3,359	*76
Total income	35,387	76,300	9,087
Charges	54,085	56,107	*2,022
Surplus	31,305	20,193	11,109

*Decrease.

PROSPECT PARK & CONEY ISLAND for the fiscal year ended June 30—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	97,756	111,477	*13,721
Op. expenses	113,203	108,718	4,551
Deficit	15,506	2,764	18,270
Other income	24,913	26,707	*1,794
Balance	9,407	29,471	*20,064
Charges	79,228	79,970	*74
Deficit	99,821	50,499	19,322

*Decrease.

UNION TRACTION COMPANY for the year ended June 30—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	12,036,206	10,860,542	10,381,015
Op. expenses	4,788,886	4,456,875	4,949,850
Net earnings	7,000,191	6,404,167	5,431,164
Other income	242,408	116,895	90,890
Total income	7,242,900	6,518,062	5,520,795
Taxes	991,101	894,787	913,389
Charges	5,634,725	5,595,704	5,489,340
Surplus	617,073	24,260	†881,984

†Deficit.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1899.

Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17¼	626	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅝
64	65	1,165	Am. Car & Found. pf.	64½	64½	64	64	— ½
39¾	40	1,125	American Ice	40¼	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
43	43¼	920	American Cotton Oil	43¼	43⅝	42¾	43	— ⅛
92	93	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
49¾	50¼	100	American Linseed pf.	50	50	50	50	.....
5	6	10	American Spirits	6	6	6	6	.....
15	16	50	American Malting Co.	16½	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
66¼	67	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	67	67	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
37½	38	785	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38⅜	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	— ⅛
87¾	88¼	2,644	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88¼	88¼	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
51½	51¾	13,000	American Steel & Wire	50¾	51¾	50	51¼	+ ⅛
96¼	96¾	800	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	97	97	96	96	— 1
142	143¼	58,335	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	144	145¾	140¾	143	— 1
97	100	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100	100	100	.....
33½	33¾	900	American Tin Plate	33¾	33¾	33	33	— ⅝
86	86¼	785	Am. Tin Plate pf.	86	86¾	86	86	.....
124	124⅝	52,940	American Tobacco	124¾	127	122	122	— ⅜
143	147	30	Am. Tobacco pf.	143	143	143	143	— 1½
40¾	41	2,400	Am. Steel & Hoop	42¾	42¾	40¾	40¾	— 1
84	85	1,550	Am. Steel & Hoop pf.	85¾	85¾	83	84	— 1½
20¾	20½	2,550	At., T. & S. F.	20⅞	20⅞	20	20⅛	— ⅛
62¾	62⅞	39,945	At., T. & S. F. pf.	62⅜	63⅛	61¾	62¼	— ⅜
53¼	53⅝	2,070	Anaconda Copper	53¾	54	52½	53	.....
50	51½	2,210	Baltimore & Ohio	50¼	49¾	49¾	50	.....
70¾	71	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ⅛
82¾	83	291,828	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	81	82¾	79½	82¾	+ 2⅜
136	130	262	Brooklyn Union Gas	136¾	136¾	136	136	— 2
51¾	52¼	100	Canada Southern	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
91½	92	600	Canadian Pacific	92¾	92¾	91¾	91¾	— 1½
26⅝	26⅞	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	27¼	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
44	45	400	Chicago Con. Traction	47¾	47¾	44	44	— 4
120	120¼	28,935	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130¾	130¾	128½	129	— ⅝
93¼	92	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	85½	93	93	93	— 2¼
143⅝	144½	4,620	Chicago Great West.	14¾	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
80	81	1,400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	79¾	80¾	78	80¾	— 1
40	40¼	800	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	40	40¾	39¾	40¾	+ ⅛
9¾	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
40	42	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	40½	40½	40	40	— 2½
126½	126⅝	32,840	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	127	127⅞	125⅞	126⅛	— ⅛
178	178½	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	179	179	179	179	.....
166½	167	1,800	Chicago & Northw.	167⅝	168	165	166	— 1⅝
203	210	50	Chicago & Northw. pf.	202	202	202	202	.....
112	112⅜	18,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112¼	113¼	110¾	112¼	— ⅛
54½	55	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	55¼	58	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
98	100	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97	97	97	97	.....
10	10¼	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
1⅞	2	500	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
57⅝	58	11,615	Colorado Fuel & Iron	58½	59½	56¼	58	— ⅛
20	22½	200	Colorado Midland pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
4¾	4½	200	Colorado Southern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
43¼	44	620	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	.....
15	16	195	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
17½	18	500	Col. & H. C. & I.	17¾	18	17½	17¾	— ⅛
184	185	1,400	Consolidated Gas	182	185	182¾	184	— 2
42¼	43	$11,490	Continental Tobacco	44	44¾	40¾	42¾	— ⅝
92½	93¼	2,750	Continental Tobac. pf.	94½	95	92¾	93	— 1
122¼	123	4,065	Delaware & Hudson	124	124½	122¼	123	— ½
183½	184½	9,643	Del., Lack. & West.	189	190¾	186	188½	+ 1½
21½	22	1,700	Denver & Rio Grande.	22	22¾	21½	21½	— ⅜
74⅞	75	1,000	Denver & R. G. pf.	75¾	76	74⅝	75	— ⅛
18½	18¾	400	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	18½	17½	16½	16½	+ 1¼
13½	15	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
13½	13¾	200	Erie	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
36½	36½	625	Erie 1st pf.	36½	36¾	36	36	— 1⅜
43¼	45	113	Evans. & T. H.	44	44	44	44	+ ½
52¾	53	28,030	Federal Steel	53½	54½	51	53	— ½
77	77¼	10,100	Federal Steel pf.	78¼	78¾	76¼	76½	— 1⅜
119	119½	660	General Electric	120	119	119	119	— 2
59¾	60	951	Glucose Sugar Ref.	60½	60½	59	59½	— 1½
160¾	162	420	Great Northern pf.	162	162	161	161	— 2
33	35	110	Hocking Valley	33	33	33	33	— 1
61	62	345	Hocking Valley pf.	62	62	61½	61½	— 1½
112½	113	1,150	Illinois Central	113½	113½	112	112	— 1½
27	28	1,050	International Paper	28½	28½	28¾	27	— ¾
73	74	1,000	Internat. Paper pf.	75	75	73	73	— ½
12¾	13	600	Iowa Central	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅝
53	56	250	Iowa Central pf.	55½	55½	55	55	.....
8	9	250	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	8½	8½	8	8	— ⅛
65	65½	385	Laclede Gas	65½	65¾	65¼	65¼	— ½
55	65	200	Long Island	60	60	60	60	— 5
74	73	9,950	Louisville & Nashville	73⅝	75¼	73⅝	73	— 1½
107¾	108	41,975	Manhattan Con.	105	109¾	106	107¾	— 1½
20	22	200	Met. Secur. Co. of Chi.	20½	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
195¼	195⅝	14,298	Met. Street Railway	194½	197	192	195½	+ ⅝
14¾	15	1,610	Mexican Central	14¾	15	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
5	5½	1,305	Mexican National ctfs.	5½	5½	5	5	— ⅛
71½	73	100	Minn. & St. Louis	72	72	72	72	+ ½
6¾	64	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	63	63	63	63	— 1
12¾	13	737	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	.....
39¼	39¾	2,125	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	39¾	39¾	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
44¼	44½	9,220	Missouri Pacific	44¼	44¾	43¾	44	— ½
43¼	44½	1,150	Mobile & Ohio	44¼	44¾	43¾	43¾	— 1
45⅜	48	200	Nash., Chat. & S. L.	45	45	45	45	.....
29	29¼	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	29	29	29	29	.....
2⅜	2⅝	200	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
50½	51	1,450	National Steel	52¼	52¾	50	51	— 1
94	95	570	Nat. Steel pf., ex div.	95¼	95¾	95	95	— 1¼
119¾	119½	2,700	New Jersey Central	120½	120¾	118¾	119	— ½
156	170	100	New York Air Brake	160	160	160	160	+6
134¾	135	7,150	New York Central	135¼	135¾	134¾	134¾	— ⅝
25¼	25⅝	7,825	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25¾	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
23¾	24	4,540	Norfolk & Western	24¼	24½	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
68¾	69	420	Norfolk & West. pf.	69	69	68¾	69	— ¼
12¼	12⅝	100	North American	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
52¼	52¼	6,470	Northern Pacific	52¼	52⅝	51¾	52¼	— ⅛
74¼	74¾	1,104	Northern Pacific pf.	74¾	75	74¼	74¼	— ⅝
46¼	47	900	Pacific Coast	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼	— ⅛
39¾	40	2,245	Pacific Mail	40¼	40¼	39¾	39¾	— 1¼
131¼	131¾	4,110	Pennsylvania R. R.	131¾	131¾	130¾	131¼	.....
104½	105¾	48,352	People's Gas, Chicago.	110¼	110¾	106	106¾	— 2¾
74¾	76	700	P., C., C. & St. L.	76	76	73	74¾	— 2½
56¼	56½	860	Pressed Steel Car	56¼	56½	55	56	+1
89½	89¾	435	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89½	89¾	89½	89¼	— ½
160	160	1,160	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	165¼	165¾	165¼	165¾	+ ½
21¾	21¾	600	Reading	21¾	21¾	21	21	— 1
56	56¾	9,810	Reading 1st pf.	56	58¾	57¾	58	1 — ⅝
31¾	31¾	200	Reading 2d pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	— 1¼
88	89	1,240	Republic Iron & Steel	89¼	89¾	88	89	— ⅛
14¼	15	1,300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	14¼	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
79¾	80

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street Lots Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

H. F. Schellhass has sold for John L. Cadwalader to M. L. & C. Ernst the plot of eight lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 260 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Joseph A. Farley has sold from the plans, for $47,000, the five-story American basement dwelling, 20 by 60 by 100, now building at 305 West One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Charles Buek has sold from the plans one of the row of eight American basement dwellings which he is building on the north side of Forty-ninth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues.

D. Kempner & Son have sold for John G. Jenny the two five-story brick flats 412 and 414 West Thirty-ninth Street; also, for Ernestina Bloomfield, the two five-story brick flats 28 and 30 West Sixty-fifth Street, each 25 by 100; also, for James Neil, the three-story brick dwelling 1,714 Madison Avenue, 17 by 70.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has sold to George F. Moore the dwelling 30 Hamilton Terrace, 16 by 100.

James Heffernan has sold the five-story brick flat 204 West Sixty-ninth Street, 18 by 100, taking in payment property at Dobbs Ferry.

By two deeds recorded yesterday the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company took title to the property 15 to 19 William Street, five-story buildings, on a plot 71.3 by 79.9 by 71.8 by 88.2. The Cutting estate in one deed conveys the parcel to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, by whom it is transferred to the company. The consideration is given at $300,000. Two mortgage on the property, with two years to run, for a total of $200,000 were also recorded in connection with the transfer.

Henry C. Hallenbeck took title yesterday to the eight-story building 64 and 66 East Eleventh Street, 42.5 by 94.9.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

685 and 687 Wales Avenue, 50 by 111 by 59.7 by 78, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to William H. Foss.... $16,016

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,069 to 1,073 Elsmere Place, each 16.8 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, to J. H. Oberly..... 8,525

138 West Eighty-first Street, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Henry Stern..... 26,000

215 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 16.8 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Winfield Thompson.. 4,625

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 102 and 104 Fulton Street, south side, 99.9 feet east of Dutch Street, 49.5 by 80.4 by 50.2 by 80.1, leasehold, seven-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $148,555.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Harris, referee, Twelfth Avenue, east side, 99.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs south along Twelfth Avenue 58.6, by southeast 98.10 by south 10.10 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street by east 12.10 by north 90.11 by west 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,612.

By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 338 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 214 feet west of First Avenue, 23 by 92, four-story brick dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 63 and 65 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 130 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,250.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 407 East Twentieth Street, north side, 92 feet east of Third Avenue, 17.6 by 92; Hamilton Fish leasehold, four-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Milnor, referee, Third Avenue at its junction with Franklin Avenue, 56.6 on Third Avenue, 70 on Franklin Avenue, 12.2 on the southerly line, and 78 on the northerly line, two-story brick dwelling, with frame house adjoining; Third Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, 74.6 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,037.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, E. G. Whitaker, referee, 553 and 555 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 319.7 feet east of Broadway, each 18 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $13,195.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmond E. Wise, referee, 148 East Forty-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $3,307; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Jerome Avenue, southwest corner of Fordham Road, for four four-story brick flats, with stores, 27.6 by 90 and 30.6 by 105; E. C. Smith of 248 West Sixteenth Street, owner; J. C. Kirby, architect; cost, $80,000.

Nos. 606 and 608 East Thirteenth Street, for two six-story brick flats, 25 by 88.6; W. Mayer of 36 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 397 East Eighth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 79.11; W. Mayer, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 122 and 124 Broome Street, for two six-story-and-basement brick flats, 25 by 71.9; J. and N. Bachrach of 60 Liberty Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 108 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for five three-story frame flats, 20 and 22 by 61; C. H. Schroeder of 1,005 Fairmount Place, owner; F. Jaeger of 717 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 80.8 feet east of Morningside Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 50 by 90; A. W. Mott of 309 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; W. O. Tait of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $75,000.

Ittner Place, north side, 210 feet west of Park Avenue, for five three-story frame flats, 20 by 61; Emil Fischer of 161 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; F. Jaeger of 717 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 511 to 515 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for a one-story brick shed, 75 by 100; George W. Plunkitt of 323 West Fifty-first Street, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, southeast corner of the Southern Boulevard, for a two-story brick hotel, 32.4 by 91.4 and 75; Paul Mayer of 251 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 56 by 95.11; James Cassidy of 1,879 Second Avenue, owner; L. F. J. Weiher, Jr., architect; cost, $125,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 219.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a three and six story brick flat, 46.3 by 86.6; A. G. Dearing of 62 Liberty Street, owner; M. L. Ungrich of 320 West Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $46,000.

No. 364 Third Avenue, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 24.8 by 104.8 and 97.8; Julius Dreyfus of 324 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 149 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a six-story brick tenement; F. C. Brush of 1,244 Broadway, owner; John Sexton, architect; cost, $150.

No. 2,591 Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; William Buhler, owner; G. H. Stranahan, architect; cost, $125.

Dock Street and New York Central Railroad, 575 feet northeast to Powell Place, to a one-story frame storage house; Gas and Engine Power Company, owner; J. E. Lowery, architect; cost, $300.

No. 238 East Twenty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; H. C. De Witt, owner; E. F. Mackusick of 233 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Stebbins Avenue, to a three-story frame stable, 19 by 60; A. Ericson, owner and architect; cost, $400.

Fleetwood Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a two-story frame stable; E. Stevens, premises, owner and architect; cost, $350.

No. 555 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; T. Preslin of 259 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,143 Park Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling and store; Charles Wanninger, premises, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $1,500.

METROPOLITAN'S BIG MORTGAGE.

Traction Company Borrows $950,000 from the Mutual Life.

Oren Root, Jr., as the representative of the Metropolitan Street Railway, mortgaged yesterday to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $950,000 the car stable properties at Park Avenue and Thirty-second Street and at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. The mortgage is made for a period of three years.

The car stables were occupied by the Metropolitan Company up to July 1 last under a lease from the New York and Harlem Railroad Company. Since that time negotiations for the purchase of the properties have been in progress, and resulted in their transfer to Mr. Root several days ago for an expressed consideration of $1,850,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 20.

CANNON ST, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Jacob Goell to Hinda Goell, one-half part..... 500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 56.6x100; Builders' Realty Company to James C. Murray, rerecorded. 50,000

CROTONA AV, 1,413, 25x76.8x23.11x86.7; Rowland W. Thomas and another to Minnie Nussbaum..... 100

DEY ST, 31, 24.8x98.2x25.6x68; Lena Davis to Ruth F. Field..... 1

GRANT, OR MOHEGAN, AV, n e corner of 177th St, proposed, 36x150; Peter Leckler to Henry Gromann..... 3,500

HOME ST, n s, 75 ft w of Fox St, 25x 64x27.4x75.2; the Henry Huber Company to Anna Sauer..... 3,800

LIVINGSTON PLACE, s, 17.2x84; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to Luther Kountze, executor, &c..... 15,100

LOT 84, map of Bensonia, 16x25; Westchester; James L. Parshall to William M. Bogart..... 40

LOT 84, map of Bensonia, 16x25, Westchester; William M. Bogart to Arris B. Henderson..... 1

LOTS 20, 21, and 22, map of heirs of M. P. Chrystie; Elizabeth A. Webb to Sarah L. Taylor..... 6,500

LOTS 55, 56, 57, 60, and 61, map of Section A, Vyse estate; William Allan to Katharine F. Hooke..... 7,500

MATILDA ST, w s, Lot 203, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; William D. Miller to Conrad Trede..... 1,250

PROSPECT AV, e s, 76.9 ft s of Jennings St, 44.9x205.4x211.10x91.4; William H. Birrell and wife to Frederick A. Strang. 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, at dividing line, Lots 129 and 130, map of Village of Mount Hope, 25x—; Heyer Butzel to John P. Schmenger..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft n of 187th St, 37.6x92.6x37x98; Thomas Phillips to Johanna A. Noonan..... 11,000

UNION AV, 1,230, 20x165.3; Eugene H. Hammond to Mary Brode..... 100

WILLIAM ST, 15 to 19, 71.3x79.9x71.8x 88.2; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company..... 300,000

WILLIAM ST, 15 to 19, 71.3x79.9x71.8x 88.2; James DeW. and Walter Cutting, individually and as executor, &c., to Juliet M. Hotchkiss..... 300,000

5D AV, e s, 50 ft n of 10th St, 25.1x110; Virginia Budelman to the Twelfth Ward Bank..... 1

9TH AV, 232, 24.8x100; Anna, Hermann, and Frederick Friend to Benedict A. Klein..... 1

9TH AV, 232, 24.8x100; Anna, Hermann, and Frederick Friend, executors, &c., to Benedict A. Klein..... 18,000

10TH ST, 319 East, 25x94.8; Emma Mayer to Margaret G. Byrne..... 22,000

11TH ST, 64 and 66 East, 42.5x94.9; Emil Bloch to Henry C. Hallenbeck..... 100

26TH ST, 325 East, 25x98.9; Henry T. R. Wolters and wife to Henry F. Wolters.. 1

45TH ST, n s, 340.4 ft e of Broadway, or 7th Av, 34.7x100.4; William E. Finn to William H. Stearns..... 1

51ST ST, 272 West, 25x142.10x25.x129.1, except interior lot 25x42.5; James G. Freaney to Joseph F. Mooney..... 8,750

56TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Lee S. Burridge to Thomas H. Hubbard. 20,000

72D ST, n s, 215 ft w of 3d Av, 20.5x102.2 x39.10x102.2; Hattie Rosenthal to Frederic E. Perham..... 1

90TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75.8; Anna D. B. Wertz to Morris and Johanna Moses..... 100

98TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Myer Heilman to Matthew Mulien..... 4,000

98TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Myer Heilman to Thomas Corkery..... 4,000

98TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Frederick Herrmann to Abraham Strauss

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x 99.11; William Jeffery to Jane Birrell... 1

123D ST, 414 and 416 East, 50x100.11; Jonas M. and Frederick A. Libbey to Lena Davis..... 30,000

151ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x99.11; Ralph O. Ives to the Cosmopolitan Realty Company..... —

Recorded Leases.

DUKE, Henry B., to Fred Michaels; 164 South St, store, &c., 5 years..... $600 to 900

FEIGEL, Morris, & Brother to Edward McGoldrick; 628 11th Av, store, &c., 5 years..... 700

NASSOIT, Henry, to William R. Eck; 2d 6th Av, 10 years..... —

SPIVACK, Joseph, to Sem Silberman; 20 Broome St, store, &c., 4 years..... 1,020

YOUNG, Charles, to Moses L. Peyser; 404 1st Av, store, &c., 3 years..... 1,140

Recorded Mortgages.

BACOT, Charles A., and others, to International Banking and Trust Company; 62 Dey St; 117 West 122d St, 331 Spring St, and 499 Washington St, ½ part of all, 2 years..... 20,000

CORKERY, Thomas, to Myer Heilman; 98th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.. 1,000

CROWIN, Edward, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 423 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 14,000

DAVIS, Lena, to George L. Rives, guardian, &c.; 414 East 123d St, 5 years..... 10,000

DAVIS, Lena, to George L. Rives, guardian, &c.; 416 East 123d St, 5 years..... 10,000

DEEN, Ann M., to Sidney S. Conger, executor, &c.; Lots 114 to 117, and 55 to 60, included in map of Commissioners of Appraisal of land in 12th Ward, 1 year.. 1,800

DOWD, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 18th St, s s, 97 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

DUFF, Mary, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 10th St, n s, 427.9 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years..... 15,000

DUFF, Mary, to Oliver G. Barton; 33 West 10th St, 2 years..... 1,000

FITZSIMMONS, Patrick, to Josephine Richards; 48th St, n s, 260 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

FRANKFIELD, Adolph, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 1,005 3d Av, 2 years. 10,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to Frances Marcus; 3d Av, s w corner of 82d St, leasehold, instalments..... 1,600

GOTTLIEB, Fannie and Leopold, and Oscar B. Lamline, executors, &c., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Columbus Av, e s, 75.6 ft n of 95th St, 1½ years..... 3,000

GROMANN, Henry, to Peter Leckler; Grant or Mohegan Av, n e corner of proposed 178th St, 1 year..... 1,500

HANLON, Michael C., to William C. Stuart and others, trustees, &c.; 254 and 256 7th St, 5 years..... 39,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to Walter Cutting; 15, 17, and 19 William St, 2 years..... 150,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to Walter Cutting, as trustee; 15, 17, and 19 William St, 2 years..... 50,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 222 9th Av, due..... 35,000

LIEBSKIND, Henie, to Simon Adler and another; 1st Av, n w corner of 105th St, 5 days..... 46,283

LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Mary W. Lillie; 2,039 1st Av, 3 years..... 20,000

MALONEY, Julia F., to Frederic D. Weekes; 415 East 117th St, 5 years..... 3,000

McCOOK, Rebecca, to Harlem Savings Bank; 119th St, s s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,000

McGARITY, James, to Mary Culligan, guardian, &c.; Madison Av, s e corner of Bathgate Place, 3 years..... 6,000

McKENNA, Jane A., to Charles F. Myers; 38th St, n s, 394.1 ft e of 8th Av; also 38th St, n s, 411.9 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year.. 4,000

MEEHAN, James F., to John F. Stevens; Prospect Av, s w corner of Dawson St, 27x189.9 to Union Av, 1½ months..... 10,000

METZGER, Henne and David, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 74th St, n s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 2½ years..... 25,000

MOSES, Morris, to City Trust Company of New York; 308 East 90th St, 3 years. 10,000

MOSES, Morris, to Anna D. B. Wertz; 303 East 90th St, 3 years..... 3,900

MULLEN, Matthew, to Myer Heilman; 98th St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.. 1,000

MURRAY, James C., to Citizens' Savings Bank; Central Park West, or 8th Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 1 year..... 75,000

NOLZE, Richard, to the Karsch Brewing Company; 35th St, 408 West, lease, demand..... 900

NOONAN, Johanna A., to Thomas Phillips; Southern Boulevard, w s, 225 ft n of 187th St, 5 years..... 2,250

NOONAN, Johanna and James E., to Peter Doelger; Southern Boulevard, w s, 225 ft n of 187th St, demand..... 3,300

NOSSER, August L., otherwise Louis, to Nicholas Taussig; 178 and 182 East 93d St, 1 year..... 3,500

PETERSON, Charles, to Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company; Cauldwell Av, w s, 193.10 ft s of 156th St, ¼ year..... 4,900

ROOT, Oren, Jr., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Park Av, n e corner of 32d St, runs n 197.6 to 33d St x425 to Lexington Av x s 147.8x— to 32d St x w 376.5 to beginning; also Madison Av, n w corner of 55th St, 204.4 to 56th St, x220, 3 years..... 950,000

SMITH, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 45 West 99th St, 5 years. 10,000

STAKE, Sarah, to Klara Simon; 11th St, n s, 150.6 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years.. 9,500

STEARNS, William H., to William E. Finn; 45th St, n s, 340.4 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 16,400

STEARNS, William H., to William E. Finn; 46th St, n s, 340.4 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 22,000

STRANG, Frederick A., to William H. Birrell; Prospect Av e s, 76.9 ft s of Jennings St, 1 year..... 7,000

STRAUSS, Abraham, to Lydia Blauvelt and Annie Demarest; 98th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 5,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

DAGE, Marie E., to Amelia Feshteler, rerecorded..... $2,100

DAVIS, Lena, to Ruth F. Field..... 5,500

GESCHEIDT, Albert F., guardian, &c., to Gustav A. Schindler..... 514

HIGGINS, Hannah A., to Hamilton Bank. 7,000

IVES, Ralph O., to the Cosmopolitan Realty Company..... 19,000

MONSON, Alonzo C., executor, &c., to Walter Cutting, trustee..... Nom.

RAY, Francis A., to John R. Smith..... 4,084

Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 50x100; B. Kreischer & Sons against Neufeld & Cohen, owners and contractors.... 238

BROADWAY, s e corner of 125th St, 100x 115; Richard E. Thibaut against John McSweeney, owner; H. A. Von Dietsch, contractor..... 150

CANNON ST, 86; Samuel Welin against Jacob Goell and Max Krakower, owners and contractors..... 550

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 50.6x100; Schnatz & Mascoth against James C. Murray, owner and contractor..... 494

COLUMBUS AV, 422; Orlando W. Norcross against Henrietta K. White, owner and contractor; Thomas R. White, contractor. 2,197

EAGLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 75x 100; Frederick Schmidt against Henry S. Dederick, Jr., owner and contractor..... 354

JACKSON AV, w s, 99 ft s of 156th St, 200x75; Frederick Schmidt against Willis R. Phillips, owner and contractor..... 745

KELLY ST, n e corner of Beach Av, 25x 100; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against John Baker, owner and contractor..... 88

MADISON ST, 380; Ike Miller and another against Malke Glass, owner; Abraham Glass, contractor..... 200

9TH ST, 685 to 689 East; the Rider Ericsson Engine Company against Jacob Sommer, owner and contractor..... 300

83D ST, s s, 220 ft e of Avenue B, 250x90; Henry F. Steers against Gustavus Knoche, owner and contractor..... 1,250

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100; Arsenio Pernetti & Co. against William F. Lennon, owner and contractor.... 1,414

107TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 25x100; Charles P. Twigg against Philip Brunner, owner and contractor; Louis Rossi, contractor..... 357

129TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100; Schnatz & Mascoth against Charles Tange, owner and contractor..... 1,145

131ST ST, s s, 304 ft e of Lenox Av, 51x 99.11; Jacob Haft against Charles Brown, owner; Charles H. Brown, contractor... 352

132D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 99.11x100; Frederick T. Camp against Ernest Wetterer, owner and contractor; S. E. Van Orden, contractor..... 300

134TH ST, 217 West; William M. Cochenour against Grace Colt, owner and contractor..... 180

163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; the City Fireproofing Company against John H. Styles, Jr., owner and contractor..... 406

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 99th St, 100.11 x100; August Oppenheimer, with Thomas Gordon, thirteen payments..... $75,000

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 97th St, 100.11x98.8x — to street x100 to beginning; the Armstrong & Bolton Company against James J. Wilson, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. R. Ham.

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 142.2 ft n of 162d St, if extended, 126.8x126.4x irregular; Marie Weddigen against Charles G. Hubert and another, (foreclosure of five mortgages;) attorney, M. H. Tully.

JACKSON AV, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 200x75; Frederick Schmidt against Willis R. Phillips, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attornty, J. Kearney.

UNION AV, s e corner of Freeman St, 40.3 ft to 169th St x e 72.11x100.3 to Freeman St x94.11 to beginning; Peter Arnot to Mary E. Stafford, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. W. Shepard.

7TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Benedict Fischer against Hester B. Pollock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Beals.

20T.T ST, 31 East; Theresa Zachmann against Lillie Wehrle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. E. Kelley.

42ND ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Robert I. Murray and another, trustees, against Charles Meier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. K. Murray.

99TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Abbie A. Bishop against Casper H. Bohlen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. S. & C. C. Lester.

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Louisa Kimberly against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, George B. and Edward Goldschmidt.

134TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Solomon A. Fatman against Sarah T. Greenwood, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

A. & N. MENKE.—The Sheriff did not sell out yesterday the effects of A. & J. Menke, cap manufacturers at 50 West Houston Street, having been restrained by an order from the United States District Court, on account of a creditor's petition in bankruptcy having been filed against the firm.

W. R. ROBINSON.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment against William R. Robinson, dealer in plumbers' supplies at 74 Peckman Street, for $201, in favor of the Standard Manufacturing Company, which was obtained on the ground that he keeps concealed to avoid service of summons. The Sheriff took possession. He was employed in this line for eight years and began business for himself on May 1, 1893, claiming $10,000 capital.

ABEL MARIA DA SILVA.—Abel Maria Da Silva, a merchant of Demerara, British Guiana, South America, confessed judgment in this city yesterday for $19,301, in favor of A. D. Straus & Co., commission merchants of this city, for balance due them for goods sold and delivered to him. From June 7, 1890, to Aug. 1, 1899, they sold him flour, pork, and other merchandise aggregating many thousands of dollars, and when the account was stated on Aug. 1 he owed the firm $16,070. Since then they have advanced and expended for his account $9,583, and he has paid thereon $6,500.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

COHN BROTHERS, KLEE & CO.—Melville A. Sheldon, Louis Cohn, Isaac J. Cohn, Moses J. Cohn, and Sigmund Klee, who have been partners trading under the firm names of Cohn Brothers, Klee & Co., the New York Musical Record Company and the Manhattan Railway Advertising Company, advertising agents at Park Place and Church Street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The firm liabilities are $125,684, all of which is unsecured, and assets $24,828, consisting of accounts due for advertising from twenty-four concerns, $24,800, and cash $19. Of the firm liabilities $113,809 is due to five banks on notes and $11,875 is due twenty-three other creditors, chiefly for advertising privileges. The principal creditors are the American Exchange National Bank, $41,439; Market and Fulton National Bank, $28,410; Chemical National Bank, $25,470; Columbia Bank, $13,866; New York National Exchange Bank, $7,273; George Kissam & Co., $1,983; Louis R. Adams, $1,200; George R. Read, $1,062; Western Advertising Company of St. Louis, $1,012. The individual liabilities of the several partners are: M. Sheldon, $19,472, of which $15,000 is to the Merchants' National Bank of Glens Falls, no assets; Louis Cohn, $12,480, of which $10,600 is to the Market and Fulton National Bank, assets $56 cash in bank; Isaac J. Cohn, $4,978 on notes, no assets; Moses J. Cohn, $700; no assets; Mr. Klee, $21,801, as indorser on notes, the largest amount being to the Chemical National Bank, $19,480; assets, a life insurance policy of $10,000. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, their attorneys, said that on Nov. 17 last a petition was filed against them in bankruptcy and a settlement was made with all the creditors, principally by an extension, and the petition was dismissed. Since then they find that they are unable to meet the payments as required by the extension. Business has been very dull and their largest contract, that with the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, has been taken away from them by legal proceedings. The business has been established ten years.

MEYER GOLDBERG.—Meyer Goldberg, clerk at 7 Division Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,926 and no assets. He was formerly in the millinery business on Division Street and failed in April, 1892.

LOUIS J. KOMAN.—Louis J. Koman of Hartsdale, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $4,110 and nominal assets $2,212 in accounts due him for work done.

HOWARD LOCKWOOD & Co.—Schedules of Howard Lockwood & Co. (corporation) printers of 520 West Broadway, show liabilities $75,202, of which $23,662 are secured, and nominal assets $34,166, consisting of cash on hand, $467; in bank, $4,751; notes, $4,008; plant, $20,000; debts due, $4,940.

AGAINST ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

Judgment for $21,147 Entered in Favor of His Sister, Mrs. Brooks.

Judgment for $21,147 was entered yesterday against Ellis H. Roberts in favor of his sister, Jane L. Brooks, on the report of Referee Daniel P. Ingraham. Mrs. Brooks, who is over seventy years old, brought suit against him to recover money which she had intrusted to him to invest for her in bonds.

The referee reported that on Nov. 6, 1895, she deposited $27,591 in the Franklin National Bank, of which Mr. Roberts was President, of which sum she delivered $32,256 to him in trust to invest for her, that he invested $13,056, leaving $19,200 due her, of which he repaid $1,500, and the balance, $17,700, he appropriated to his own use.

BLANCHE BOURBON SUED.

Merchants Claim $23,061 from a Member of a Noted Family.

Blanche Bourbon, wife of Emmanuel Bourbon, who is said to be related to the royal Bourbons of France, is defendant in an action initiated by the firm of Ermann & Cahn, sugar commission merchants of New Orleans, to recover $22,061 for money loaned and goods sold and delivered to her. M. and Mme. Bourbon are understood to be living in France, and when the case came up before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, he signed an order directing the summons and complaint to be served on her by publication. Meanwhile certain endowment policies on the life of Emmanuel Bourbon, taken in an insurance company of this city, which are held by his wife, and will shortly become due, have been attached.

It appears that the Bourbons owned a sugar plantation near New Orleans, which was in Mme. Bourbon's name. According to the complaint Ermann & Cahn between Feb. 28, 1896, and Feb. 15, 1897, loaned Blanche Bourbon $45,198, or which she gave them her note, payable on demand. She repaid $23,596, leaving $12,300 due. Besides this Ermann & Cahn claimed to have sold her, between Feb. 28, 1896, and Dec. 23 of the same year, goods to the value of $9,761, making the total amount due by her the $22,061, which it is now sought to recover.

M. and Mme. Bourbon disposed of their property in New Orleans some time ago and went to France. It was ascertained that Mme. Bourbon held endowment policies on her husband's life in a New York life insurance company, and that these will shortly mature, and action to prevent payment until the suit has been settled was promptly taken. In order to avert the question of non-residence in this State of the plaintiffs the claim was transferred to Louis Amberg of this city, in whose name the suit has been brought.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, granted discharges in bankruptcy yesterday to the following petitioners: Samuel C. Wolf and Jacob and Henry Kamsler, William B. Tremaine, John E. Cushman, Livingston Heyes, Benjamin R. Lobdell, George W. Floyd, William E. Webster, Maud A. Wilson, Anson D. Bramhall, Max Weingarten, Adelaide M. De Lavalette, Joseph Coar, Hirsh Neiman, Morris Jacobowsky, George Meyer, Peter H. Walsh and Margaret E. Field, James M. Phillips, Mandel Walk, William Leitz, Thomas F. Shields and John Dougherty, Benjamin Bernstein, Arthur Collins, Henry Vogel, Louis Goldsmith, John J. Von Doblen, Afrom Kwatt, Morris Schlesinger, Louis Rosenthal and M. Gordon, Hugh R. Healy, Robert A. Fowler, George W. Heller, and Milton Roblee.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDREWS, Herbert F.—O. Richter, trustee, &c..... $93
BERWIN, Auguste—Joseph Berry..... 103
BROWN, Mary—Maria A. Granie..... 81
BACHMANN, Rudolph—R. H. Luthin..... 152
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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... 75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 39½
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... 27¼
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $3.95
Cotton, middling..... .06 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .05½
Sugar, granulated..... .05 3-16
Molasses, O. K., prime..... .35
Beef, family..... 11.00
Beef, hams..... 20.00
Tallow, prime..... .04¾
Pork, mess..... 9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .06¾
Lard, prime..... 5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 22.50
Butter, Western, creamery..... 23

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Flour, steady. No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@68¾c; No. 2 red, 70¾@71¼c; No. 2 corn, 33¾@34½c; No. 2 yellow, 34@34½c; No. 2 oats, 22½@22¾c; No. 3 white, 23¾; No. 2 rye, 56½@57¼c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11½; Northwest, $1.11½@1.12½; prime timothy seed, $2.20@$2.25; mess pork, per barrel, $7.40@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½@$5.32½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.00@$5.35; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; clover, contract grade, $6@$6.50.

COTTON.—Bull supremacy asserted itself on the very opening and dominated the market practically up to the closing moments. Futures, it was discovered, had advanced 36@37½ points, while spot cotton had jumped to 3 19-32d for middling on heavy demand from Manchester and the Continent, latter having grown out of the bad crop news and small yield talk from this side. The close was firm at a net gain of 70@72 points. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LESLIE PELL-CLARKE, plaintiff, against ORLEANA R. E. PELL, Henrietta Pell-Clarke, wife of Leslie Pell-Clarke; Duncan C. Pell, and Annie Pell, his wife; H. Archibald Pell and Sarah Pell, his wife; A. Mercer Pell and Mary Pell, his wife; Clementina R. Le Roy and Edward A. Le Roy, her husband; Newbold Le Roy and Ada H. Le Roy, his wife; Archibald Le Roy, Otis Le Roy, Cornelia Miller and Andrew Miller, her husband; Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., and Catherine N. Le Roy, his wife; Lucinda Ely Street and William Street, her husband; Caroline Lee Post and Alfred S. Post, her husband; Clementina Le Roy and Herman Le Roy, her husband; Charles Morgan, Annie Pell, Clara Pell Townsend and Thomas G. Townsend, her husband; Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward Dexter Townsend, Annie Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Herbert C. Pell and Katherine Pell, his wife; Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Clarence C. Pell, Emily Pell Coster and Charles H. Coster, her husband; Emily Pell Coster, Jr., Helen Coster, Maud Coster, Charles H. Coster, Jr., Alfred Pell, Frances Pell, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Caroline E. Pell, Rodman C. Pell, Florence C. Waring, Howland Pell Haggerty and Mary Haggerty, his wife; Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., Francis S. Haggerty, William Howland Pell, Stephen H. Pell, Theodore R. Pell, Mary D. Pell, Lita Pell Wright, and Eben Wright, her husband; F. Livingston Pell, James Duane Pell, Walden Pell, 3d, Sophia G. Pell, Lita Pell Wright, Eben Wright, Melissa A. Pell and F. Livingston Pell, as trustees under the last will and testament of Walden Pell, 2d, deceased; Margaret B. Pell, George Augustus Campbell, Arthur Charles Hammersley, Howland Pell and Rodman C. Pell, as executors and trustees under the will of Mary Pell Haggerty; Charlotte Pell, Clara Morgan, wife of Charles Morgan; Antoinette G. Pell, Howland Pell Haggerty, Florence C. Waring; Adelaide Pell, wife of William Howland Pell, and Melissa A. Pell, individually, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
F. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Thomas G. Townsend, Clara Pell Townsend, Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward D. Townsend, Annie Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Rodman C. Pell, Antoinette G. Pell, Howland Pell Haggerty, Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., and Mary Haggerty:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1899, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of August, 1899. The verified amended complaint was duly filed with the said Clerk of the County of New York in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
F. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au11-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH, Henry Smith, (Mary) Smith, his wife, sued by the name "Mary," her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown, George Featherstone, (Ellen) Featherstone, his wife, sued by the name "Ellen," her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown; John A. Straley, Louis H. Hasbrouck, Nicholas Schioeder, composing the firm of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schioeder; Mary Bowring, Frederick Bowring, John Arundel, Sidney Davies, Terence McGuire, Sidney B. Armour, Philip D. Armour, Herman O. Armour, Kirkland B. Armour, Andrew W. Armour, Charles W. Armour, James J. Reid, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 25th, 1898.

The plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant, Mary E. Baker:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, August 23, 1899.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au24-1aw6wTh&o5

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York, Place of Trial.—JOHN G. HASBARD, plaintiff, against UNITED STATES OF MEXICO and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
F. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 317 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, United States of Mexico and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2nd day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899.—Dated August 3rd, 1899.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address No 317 Broadway, New York City.
au17-1aw6wTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,238.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—WALTER L. CHILDS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Walter L. Childs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 21st, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANCES J. TREADWELL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frances J. Treadwell, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.
New York, September 19, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ABRAHAMS, ISIDORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SAMUEL H. RICHMOND, Louis Richmond, Sarah Richmond, Barnett Levy, Samuel H. Marks, Solomon Davis, Abraham Cohen, and Henry H. Davis, as executors of the last will and testament of Rebecca Abrahams, deceased; Samuel Weiss, Simon Adler, Joseph Chanowitz, Morris Kaufman, Jule Chanowitz, Samuel Goldberg, Marks Gedouchig, Jacob Firschstein, Jacob Cohen, Fanny Chanowitz, Morris Weiss, Edward Weiss, Simon Broude, Levy Angrest, Samuel Siderowitz, Isaac Ockonasky, also called Isaac Goldstein, Barnett Feltenton, David Feltenton, Jacob Feltenton, Socher Feltenton, Sholom Feltenton, Chaie Kovnatzky, Hachnusath Orchim Association, Machsike Talmud Thora Society, Machsike Ieshiwais Etz Chaim Society, the North American Relief Association for the Relief of Indigent Jews at Palestine, Etta Forgotston and Nellie Barnett, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISIDORE ABRAHAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Barnett Levy, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City.
s21-1aw6wTh&n3

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&120

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN KING GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 820 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. EDMUND D. SCHWAB, Jr., JOHN SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York. au17-1aw6mTh&f15.

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next. Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBirney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next. Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor.

TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of April, 1899. MARGARET B. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSET, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY FITZGIBBON, James Burke, Church of the Sacred Heart, B. Thurmann, Robert W. Cromley, I. Newton Williams, Dr. Edmund Kelb, Thomas F. Myers, Charles A. Myers, Arthur Myers, Harry Myers, Frank Myers, Lawrence J. Myers, and to the creditors of Mary A. Myers, deceased, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be granted and entered herein, directing distribution of the surplus moneys arising on the foreclosure sale of the real estate known as 481 West 47th Street, among the persons entitled thereto, and why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

s14-1aw4wTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 905, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, as executor under the last will and testament of James H. Woods, deceased, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. ALLEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, distant eighty-four (84) feet three (3) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-second Street with said easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue sixteen feet eight inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street seventy feet to the easterly side or line of Madison Avenue; and thence northerly along the same sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 1,519 Madison Avenue:

104th St.

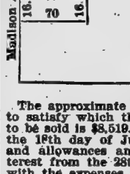

103d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,519.98, with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $336.86, with interest from the 28th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $607.56 and interest.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 21st day of September, at the same hour and place.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PHILIP KLEEBERG against CLARENCE H. BROWN, MAURICE V FREUND, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the twenty-first day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in Section 5, in Block 1,808, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westerly parallel with Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, the easterly wall being a party wall.

The said premises being now known and designated by the Street Number 148 East 49th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and being the same premises conveyed to said Clarence H. Brown by Carrie Beaubaim by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated August 30, 1899.

EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.
JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.

49th Street.

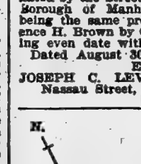

East Sixteenth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,207.50, with interest thereon from August 28, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $219.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $424.46.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,500, with accrued interest thereon at five per cent. from July 6, 1899, payable in gold.

Dated August 30, 1899.

EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.
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SEVENTEENTH STREET, NUMBER 388, NEW YORK.—Supreme Court. County of New York.—JEANNETTE SEWARD RIEFF, plaintiff, against ALICE M. ERNST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, and the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street between the First and Second Avenues, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet northwesterly from the First Avenue, and distant also two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southeasterly from Livingston Place; thence running southwesterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle of the block between Sixteenth Street and Seventeenth Street; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street twenty-three (23) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-three (23) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-two (92) feet in depth on each side, and being known by the number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) (formerly 171) East Seventeenth Street, the easterly and westerly walls being party walls.—Dated New York, August 30, 1899.

East Seventeenth Street.

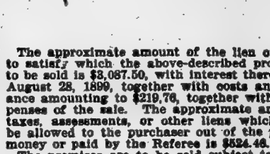

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.
HIRAM M. KIRK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall and again parallel with Madison Avenue sixteen feet eight inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street seventy feet to the easterly side or line of Madison Avenue; and thence northerly along the same sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street numbers 63 and 65 East 104th Street:

104th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,262.16, with interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.36, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $707.15 and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE E. PERKINS, plaintiff, against JOHN REINSCHMIDT et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City and County of New York, now Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant two hundred and thirty (230) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with the westerly side of Fourth Avenue as widened, running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, thence westerly and along the centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said William H. Moore by James Rogers and wife by deed of conveyance bearing date the second day of April, 1880, and delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously with said mortgage. Being the said mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration or purchase money mentioned and expressed in said deed advanced and paid by the party of the second part to said mortgagee.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street numbers 63 and 65 East 104th Street:

104th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,262.16, with interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.36, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $707.15 and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
s31-2aw3wTh&F&s2&s28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZABETH G. RENUEL, plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City and County of New York, now Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fox Street, distant three hundred and eighty-five feet and 7½ inches (385.7½) northwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Fox Street, and running thence easterly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly eighteen feet and seventy-five one-hundredths of a foot, (18.75 ft.;) thence westwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Fox Street, and thence southwardly and along the easterly side of Fox Street eighteen feet and 75-100ths of a foot (18.75 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F DOYLE, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as Number 1,650 Fox Street:

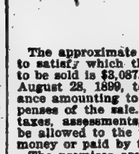

165th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of sixty-eight hundred and fourteen and 12-100 dollars, ($6,814.12,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty and 08-100 dollars, ($

AFFAIRS OF THE SCHOOLS

Mr. Maxwell's System of Licensing Teachers May Be Changed.

WOULD HAVE THREE CLASSES

Local Superintendents Say Present Plan Is Unnecessary—Commissioner Greenough Resigns.

There was a lively time at the adjourned meeting of the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday over a report from the Board of Borough Superintendents, recommending changes in the system of licensing teachers. The present plan is based upon the system recommended by City Superintendent Maxwell. It is opposed by the local Superintendents on the ground that it is unnecessary and puts a great amount of needless work upon them. The system consists of a temporary license to teach, a permanent license to teach, a teacher's license No. 2, given for special merit and entitling the holder to certain privileges; a head of department license, which entitles the holder to act as Assistant Principal, and a Principal's license.

The local Superintendents now wish to do away with license No. 2 and the license for heads of departments and to limit the number of licenses to three classes—a temporary license to teach, a permanent license to teach, and a Principal's license. City Superintendent Maxwell has set next Monday as the date for holding examinations for heads of department and No. 2 licenses.

The dispute was started by a resolution, offered by Commissioner Harrison, to suspend the by-law relating to these licenses until the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation should have time to act upon them. Commissioner Burlingham declared that this resolution was extraordinary. If the board wanted to suspend licenses why not suspend them all? When the vote was taken, after much discussion, it stood 12 in favor of suspending the by-law. Only one, Commissioner Burlingham, opposed it.

The resignation of William Greenough, one of the members of the Strong administration Board of Education, was received. He was appointed in 1897, and his term would have expired on Dec. 31 next. Impaired health was said to be the cause of his resignation.

Mayor Van Wyck notified the board of his appointment of Peter A. Shiel of William's Bridge as Inspector of Common Schools in the Thirty-fifth District. The term of office is for five years.

Superintendent Jasper made the following report in regard to the attendance of pupils of the elementary, high, and training schools: On June 30, 199,304; on Sept. 15, 218,279; average attendance for week ended Sept. 15, 202,326; number admitted on Sept. 11, 35,059; number admitted in week ended Sept. 15, 18,604; number of half-day and part time classes, 227; number of pupils on waiting list Sept. 15, at close of school, 2,193; number of teachers, including Principals, present, Sept. 15, 5,422; number of teachers, including Principals absent, Sept. 15, 180.

The following were nominated by the Board of Superintendents to take charge of the vocal and instrumental music at assembly, at an additional salary of $60 a year: Public School No. 96, Primary Department—Fannie M. Goodenough; Public School No. 166—Clara Brandeis; Public School No. 153—Carrie E. Uhlheim; Public School No. 69—Alice T. Shepard; Public School No. 9—H. Clara Martinez.

The following transfers of Principals were recommended: Emma A. Johnson, from Public School No. 86, primary department, to No. 159, primary department, and Susie Bussing, from Public School No. 150 to No. 167.

The following were nominated for teachers of kindergarten: School No. 79, Agnes Fisher; School No. 80, Mary L. Steele; No. 82, Eleanor M. Contencin; No. 101, Eloise C. Durell; No. 111, Adele A. Smith; No. 114, Minna Rochow; No. 137, Maude Fisher; No. 147, Susan S. W. Duncan; No. 153, Selina M. Brennan; No. 161, Jennie F. Grimes, and No. 167, Mary P. Burtsell.

The following assistant teachers were nominated from the eligible list:

School No. 1, male department, Hannah B. Marks; No. 5, primary department, Margaret C. Cummings; No. 12, Olga Koref and Josie Gillespie; No. 13, female department, Anna E. Ray; No. 20, female department, Caroline A. Finiel; No. 23, primary department, Ella F. Kelly; No. 27, male department, Marie G. Sheehan; No. 27, male department, Esther Lyon; No. 34, male department, Helen E. Wilson; No. 38, primary department, Estelle P. Mayer; No. 42, primary department, Cecilia A. Cohen, Blanche Weinman, and Anna F. O'Connor; No. 43, primary department, Margaret M. Coyle; No. 54, female department, Mary V. Green; No. 58, primary department, Alice L. Radford; No. 62, primary department, Jane A. Rea; No. 63, Katherine V. Shields and William D. Rainey; No. 68, female department, Helen Richards; No. 69, female department, Henrietta Robertson; No. 85, primary department, Ruth Bein; No. 89, male department, Doric F. Kauffman; No. 94, primary department, Henrietta L. W. Hooker; No. 97, Elizabeth McNabb; No. 98, Anna E. Bolton; No. 126, Minnie E. Hart; No. 130, Eudora D. Snyder and Helen M. Vreeland; No. 133, Etta E. Murphy; No. 135, Amy E. Singleton; No. 144, Sophronia W. Byrnes and Rachel Perlowitz; No. 147, Joseph Fitzgerald; No. 160, primary department, Stella Schonfeld; No. 144, Isabella B. Ritzer; No. 164, Rachel Goldschmidt, Miriam Eckstein, and Lillian E. Prior; No. 167, Bessie Pinder and Maud L. Schoonmaker.

Substitute teachers of kindergartens nominated: Gertrude B. Whitehead, Elizabeth T. H. Angell, Mary M. Connelly, Mabel Owen, Winifred Munckwitz, Eleanor M. Contencin.

Celia Francis was named Principal of School 150.

The following were nominated for service in the evening high schools:

Harlem—Edgar M. Barber, bookkeeping, transferred from the East Side Evening High School; Loring, Arnold, physics and applied mechanics, vice Hugo Neuman, resigned; Walter Timme, chemistry, vice Anton H. Schultze, resigned; Emil P. Wendler, chemistry.

East Side—Donald C. McLaren, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, vice Charles Denleth, Jr., resigned; David R. Runyon, bookkeeping, vice Edgar M. Barber, transferred to Harlem Evening High School.

Woman's Evening High School: Emilie M. Gambier, French; Frances B. Thomas, Latin, vice Elizabeth Mathews, declined.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. Shea Says War Department Regulations Have Caused Delay.

Bridge Commissioner Shea yesterday sent to the Mayor a report in regard to the delay in beginning work on the two projected bridges over the East River, one between Manhattan and the Borough of Brooklyn and one between Manhattan and Queens. Mr. Shea says that the War Department requires maps to be made showing all details, and that the preparation of these maps has delayed the work.

Preliminary examinations for the most available sites have been made, he says, but no definite location has yet been fixed. Mr. Shea defends his department against the Mayor's charge of tardiness by submitting a statement showing that four years were consumed in making the preliminary work on the new East River bridge.

TWELFTH WARD PARK BONDS.

Council Authorizes an Issue of $1,473,017.63 for Awards.

The Council yesterday adopted a resolution authorizing the Board of Estimate to issue $1,473,017.63 in municipal bonds for the payment of awards for the Twelfth Ward Park. Two other bond issues, those of $305,000, for the payment of debts incurred in completing the Speedway, and of $2,000,000 for repaving streets in all five boroughs, were defeated.

Councilman Francisco's ordinance requiring elevated railroad companies to construct a guard rail and lay a plank walk along their structures, under a penalty of $50 for each day of violation, was adopted, without reference to a committee. This is the first instance of rapid transit legislation in the Council since consolidation, every other measure having been sent to a committee before passage.

After a long deliberation the Fire Commissioner was authorized to expend $250 for decorations and music on the fireboats during the naval parade in honor of Admiral Dewey.

CITY MAY SAVE ON GAS BILLS.

Public Improvements Board Has a Plan for Subdivisions.

On the recommendation of Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, the Board of Public Improvements yesterday passed resolutions requesting the Municipal Assembly to authorize the subdivision of the city into sections, according to the lighting of the streets by the various gas companies.

Commissioner Kearny's communication stated that the New Amsterdam Gas Company lighted 3,400 street lamps at $12 per year each; the Standard Gas Company, 1,900 lamps at $12.90 each, and the Consolidated Gas Company, 14,402 lamps at $17 each. The board resolved to recommend the following divisions:

First—All streets and avenues where the New Amsterdam Gas Company has mains. Second—All streets and avenues where the Standard Gas Company has mains, but where the New Amsterdam Company has no mains. Third—All streets and avenues where the Consolidated Gas Company has mains, but where neither of the abovenamed companies has mains.

This plan makes the territories of the New Amsterdam and Standard Companies as large as possible, and, as they are the lowest bidders, the city would profit from the arrangement.

TELEPHONE WAR TAX.

Government Orders New York Telephone Company to Submit a Sworn Statement.

Collector of Internal Revenue Treat of the Second District, acting upon instructions from Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wilson at Washington, has requested the New York Telephone Company to furnish a sworn statement of the number of messages sent under the contract for 600 messages for $90 contracted between July 1, 1898, and May 1, 1899. This is to enforce the war tax of a cent a message, which the telephone company made strenuous efforts to evade. After all legal means were exhausted, the company appealed to Commissioner Wilson. The following ruling was returned to Collector Treat:

"You are advised that this office holds that on each of the messages sent under the 600 messages for $90 contract, a tax of 1 cent should be imposed, and you are directed to require the New York Telephone Company to furnish you with a sworn statement of messages sent under this form of contract and report the same to this office."

Soon after the war tax was levied the company reduced its toll of 10 cents for messages from 15 cents. This, it was alleged, was done to evade the law regarding war taxation. Later the price of private lines was reduced from $90 to $75 for 600 messages. This latter reduction also, it was claimed, was made to evade the war tax. If the subscriber to the private line sent less than 600 messages, however, the rate was necessarily brought under the war-tax ruling. It is on this point that the late ruling was made. It is estimated that the amount due the Government from the telephone company under the ruling is between $5,000 and $8,000.

LAWYERS CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Referee Reports that Witnesses Were Schooled in False Testimony.

Wilber McBride, who was appointed as referee by Justice Truax to inquire into the circumstances connected with the action brought in the Supreme Court by Harriet Nugent against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, states in his report, which was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, that the law firm of Oppenheim & Oppenheim was guilty of collusion, fraud, and conspiracy with the witnesses who testified at the trial of the suit in favor of the plaintiff.

The suit was brought to recover $10,000 damages from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company by Harriet Nugent, the mother and guardian ad litem of Harriet Nugent, a four-year-old child, who was run over by a horse car opposite 48 Madison Street, on May 5, 1896. It was claimed that her right leg was so injured that it had to be amputated at the knee. The trial resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $5,000. The company appealed to the Appellate Division, which affirmed the judgment, and a further appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, which has not yet been tried.

Referee McBride, in his report, says: "From the testimony produced before me and my observation of the respective witnesses, I am convinced that the allegations in the defendant's affidavits upon the pending motion to vacate the judgment are true in all material particulars, and that plaintiff's witnesses, Sadie McDonnell, Mary Langstaff, Ellen O'Reilly, and Margaret Fraser, all testified falsely before the jury as to material facts, and that the first two never saw the accident at all.

"I am further convinced that these witnesses were produced at the trial with full knowledge of their incapacity on the part of the plaintiff's attorneys, and that they had been coached and schooled in such false testimony by said attorneys."

Married at Father's Deathbed.

Miss Lydia Louise Freeman of 389 Summit Avenue, West Hoboken, and Edwin Schwartzenback were married on Monday night at the bedside of the bride's father, Charles Freeman, who was seriously ill. The attending physician had notified the family that Mr. Freeman could not recover. He called his wife and children and told his daughter that as she and Mr. Schwartzenback were to be married soon he would like to have the ceremony performed at once. The Rev. W. R. Ackert of the West Hoboken Reformed Church was summoned, and he performed the ceremony. An hour later Mr. Freeman died. He was fifty-seven years old. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

President Diaz Gets Leave of Absence.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 20.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies in joint session to-day, by a unanimous vote, granted to President Diaz twenty-one days' leave of absence to visit Chicago.

THE KEARSARGE TO SAIL.

New Battleship Will Leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Boston for Her Official Trial.

The new battleship Kearsarge will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard this morning for Boston. The vessel was taken out of dry dock yesterday, and is now in first-class trim for her official trial, which will take place over the Cape Ann course on Monday. To-morrow or Saturday a private test of the ship's powers will be made over the course by her builders. She will then be taken back to Boston, where she will take on the Government Board of Inspection for her official trial. The converted yacht Scorpion and several naval tugs will act as station boats on the course over which the trial is to be made.

The only adverse criticism yet passed upon the new battleship at the navy yard was expressed yesterday by Capt. Frank Wildes, who commanded the cruiser Boston in the battle of Manila Bay. He gave it as his opinion that not more than one of the big guns, either in the forward or aft set of turrets, could be fired at a time. The new superimposed turrets, containing two eight-inch guns above and two thirteen-inch guns below, he thought, were so arranged that the man firing one of the lower guns would have his eardrums torn by the discharge of one of the upper guns, the muzzle of which would be immediately above his head. Capt. Wildes, however, spoke in high praise of all other features of the new warship.

LEGAL NOTES.

FALL OF A PEDESTRIAN UPON AN EARTH SIDEWALK.—A judgment upon a verdict for $1,000 was awarded in Albany County in favor of Bridget Hogan in her suit against the City of Watervliet, for injuries she received from slipping and falling upon an earth sidewalk in that city. On this sidewalk, which was upon a much traveled street, were inequalities and depressions, so slight as not to obstruct the ordinary use of the walk by pedestrians, but sufficient to permit water to collect in them, which froze in the event of a sudden fall in temperature. The plaintiff, while passing along this sidewalk, fell upon ice which was formed in the depressions and was covered with snow. The Third Appellate Division, in reversing the judgment, held that the existence of these inequalities and depressions did not afford a sufficient basis for charging the city with negligence. "I do not think," Justice Herrick said, in giving the opinion of the Court, "that we can hold that permitting the existence of so-called dirt or earthen sidewalks constitutes negligence; nor do I think we can hold it negligence if such walks are not kept in such a condition that water will not remain upon them in any spot or place a sufficient length of time to freeze in case of a sudden change of temperature."

***

CREDITOR'S ACTION TO SET ASIDE CONVEYANCE.—John J. Rosselle, who had obtained a judgment against John J. Hanson in his lifetime, brought an action against Florence Klein and others in the Supreme Court, in Fulton County, under Section 7 of Chapter 417 of the Laws of 1897, providing that a creditor of a deceased insolvent debtor having a claim against his estate in an amount exceeding $100, may, without obtaining judgment upon his claim, maintain an action to set aside a conveyance or transfer made in fraud of the decedent's creditors. The complaint alleged the death of the insolvent, the existence of a claim against him of over $100 in favor of the plaintiff, a conveyance by the deceased debtor of all his property, for no consideration and with intent to defraud his creditors, and that he left no other property with which to pay his debts. On appeal by Frank H. Mills from judgment in favor of the plaintiff, the Third Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, which overruled a demurrer to the complaint, holding that this was a statement of all the facts necessary to constitute a cause of action under the statute cited.

***

ANTE-NUPTIAL AGREEMENT.—Valentine G. Foehner, who had an ante-nuptial contract with his wife, Maria Foehner, that if he should survive her he should have the absolute title to all the personal property left by her, brought an action after her death in Rochester, in May, 1898, to recover of the Rochester Savings Bank $1,567 and interest which had been deposited by Mrs. Foehner in her lifetime. She had left a will, and Charles M. Huber, her executor, was subsequently made a party defendant. The Fourth Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed a judgment of the Special Term dismissing the action, holding, by Presiding Justice Hardin, that the ante-nuptial agreement only operated to transfer to the husband the title to the residuum of the personal property left by the wife after her estate had been duly administered, and that the husband was not entitled to maintain the action, notwithstanding the fact that the time for the presentation of claims against the wife's estate had expired, and that the husband had paid the amount of such claims as had been presented.

Aid for Hyman Feltman.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $3 from Mrs. B. H. for Hyman Feltman, the messenger boy who left Bellevue Hospital before being cured, to aid in the support of his mother. The money was delivered. It will be many weeks before the boy will have recovered sufficiently to resume his work.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PRICE THREE CENTS—ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

CITY'S GRAIN COMMERCE

State Commission Gives a Hearing on Elevator Charges.

INCREASE IN EXPORT TRADE

Eli Bernays So Testifies and Says the Charges at This Port Are Reasonable.

There was a public hearing before the State Commission yesterday afternoon on the subject of grain elevator charges, it having been stated that the charges were excessive and had tended to deflect much of the grain trade from New York. The hearing was held in the board's rooms in the Produce Exchange. B. L. Fairchild was counsel for the commission, while W. L. Dykman appeared as counsel for the International Elevating Company, whose President, E. G. Burgess, was the first witness. The company, Mr. Burgess testified, was organized under the laws of New Jersey, in June, 1891, with a capital of $1,000,000, which was increased to $1,800,000 when the other companies were absorbed. These were the New York Floating Company, the Knapp Elevator Company, and Annan & Co.

In 1893 the Myrtle Company was taken in, and the following year the Atlantic Elevator Company was absorbed. The charges in 1891, he said, for elevating grain were were 1½ cents per bushel, but by rebates the price was now reduced to three-quarters of a cent, net. Under the charter of the company it was to charge only five-eighths of a cent per bushel, but the law was very vague, and so the company decided to make extra charges for moving services.

President Schieren asked the witness whether the law was violated in that respect, and the latter replied he did not think so. New York had twenty miles of water front. Besides the grain merchants of New York consented to pay the extra eighth of a cent, and they could abolish it whenever they saw fit. Mr. Burgess swore that the company never gave away a single share of stock to any one.

Mr. Fairchild asked the witness whether when Annan & Co. entered the combination it did not sell to the company a number of old boats for high prices. Among these was the Union, which was bought for $20,000, and which had not been used since 1882; the London, which was bought for $26,000, and was sold for $500, and the Eldridge, which was bought for $28,000 and was sold for $300.

A tilt between opposing counsel followed. Mr. Dykman for the company charging Mr. Fairchild with drawing unjust conclusions. Mr. Burgess added that great changes had been made in the handling of grain as the sizes of the steamers were increased. The money was paid for the company's good will as well. Formerly a floating elevator which threw 5,000 bushels of grain an hour was considered all right, but now elevators were required that could throw 15,000 bushels an hour, and large steamers would not allow slow-working elevators to approach them.

Eli Bernays, a member of the Produce Exchange, was the next witness, and declared that the service rendered by the International Elevating Company to the grain export trade of this city was excellent. The charges for handling the grain were quite reasonable, he said, and besides the elevating company made an inspection of grains that did not come within the range of inspection of the Produce Exchange. Inspection was so rigid that the company's certificates of inspection were now unquestioned by European receivers.

The witness said that the statements about New York running behind in the grain trade were not true. Not only had New York not lost any of the export trade, but that trade had considerably increased on account of the rigid inspection of grain by the Produce Exchange and the International Elevating Company, and in consequence of other facilities that are to be had in this port. European merchants preferred to have grain shipped from New York. It arrived more expeditiously and in better order than that sent from other ports.

Mr. Bernays was asked whether he was a stockholder in the International Elevating Company, and he replied in the negative. "When I could buy stock," he said, "I did not have the money, and now that I have the money, I cannot get the stock."

An adjournment was then taken until 11 o'clock this morning.

LIKES FLUSHING VERY WELL.

Mr. Bowne Had Not Been Out of the Town in 30 Years Until Yesterday.

Commissioner of Jurors Edward Knauer of Queens County is responsible for the introduction of a novelty into the life of Cornell Bowne, a well-to-do farmer of Flushing. Mr. Bowne was summoned yesterday to appear before the Commissioner and state his qualifications to serve as a juror.

The trip to Long Island City was the first time Mr. Bowne had been out of Flushing since the sixties, when he visited New York to see Barnum's circus. Although living within an hour's ride of the Brooklyn Bridge Mr. Bowne has never seen the structure.

Mr. Bowne has no desire to travel, believing it to be more to his advantage to remain at home and attend to his farm. He sends his sons to market with his produce.

Rev. Dr. Morrison Called to Oregon.

The Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Throop Avenue and Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, has received a call to become the rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Portland, Oregon. Dr. Morrison thinks favorably of the call, but has not come to a decision. He has been rector of St. Matthew's for nearly ten years.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

is the baking powder of general use, its sale exceeding that of all other cream of tartar baking powders combined.

No article could have obtained such wide and wonderful employment save through its own superlative merits.

Royal Baking Powder has not its counterpart at home or abroad. Its qualities, which make the bread more healthful and the cake of finer appearance and flavor, are peculiar to itself and are not constituent in any other leavening agent.

Royal is the foremost baking powder in all the world

Great efforts are made to sell low-priced baking powders, made from alum. Alum powders are dangerous to health, and their sale is totally forbidden in many cities.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

In our new Fall stock there is not even "standing room" for a man's shoe made according to any manufacturer's idea.

The models are our adaptations from the very best $10 and $15 custom shoes; they've a style, a swing, a solidity that will please every man.

Calfskin, patent leather, enamel leather and russet; $3.50 and $5—and we guarantee them in every detail.

If you don't want a Fall overcoat on your back, we've just the sort you'll be proud to carry on your arm; $15 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

"SOROSIS" SHOES.

Black or tan, boots and shoes,—made of light, medium and heavy weight leather,—from fine "Sorosis" kid to stout calf. Designs include a variety of models so diverse that every type of foot is represented,

$3.50 per pair.

THE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO DOUBLE ITS FORMER SIZE, IN ORDER TO AFFORD ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR THE COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF PURCHASERS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

American Hosiery Co.

Salesrooms, 108 and 110 Franklin St., N. Y.
Factories, New Britain, Conn.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan and Cotton, in all weights, Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits

NO BETTER IN THE WORLD

NEWS OF THIEVES OVER A WIRE.

Telephone Figures Largely in Capture of Alleged Bath Beach Burglar.

The telephone figured largely in the capture of an alleged burglar at Bath Beach early yesterday morning. Albert Kohler, bartender in Robert Mitchell's saloon, at Bath Avenue and Bay Nineteenth Street, discovered two burglars at work in the grocery store of Edward H. Molloughney, on the corner opposite.

He promptly rang up Police Headquarters on the telephone, and told Sergt. James Keenan, the operator on duty, of his discovery. Keenan in turn called up the Bath Beach Police Station, and Roundsman Langford and Patrolman Ballou hurried around to the grocery.

The burglars made off at their approach and the policemen gave chase. One man was captured. The prisoner described himself as John Casey, twenty-seven years old, of 13 Bowery, Manhattan. In the Coney Island Police Court he was remanded for a hearing. He denied he was one of the men who entered the grocery.

Molloughney's place appears to possess unusual attractions for burglars. It was entered by thieves on Monday night and about $200 worth of goods were carried off. Nothing was stolen yesterday.

DRIVER FRACTURES HIS SKULL.

Dies After Walking Two Hours with Bandaged Head.

Timothy Brayton, a truck driver, living at 84 Varick Street, fractured his skull yesterday morning, and walked and rode about with a bandage around his head for nearly two hours in a vain attempt to find his home.

Brayton was loading his truck with bales of sheeting on Pier 1, East River, yesterday morning about 10:30 o'clock, when he missed his footing and slipped from the pile of bales on the truck, striking on his head. An ambulance surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital bandaged Brayton's head, and then asked him if he was "all right." According to several men who were on the pier, Brayton was tottering on his feet but he answered: "Yes, I'm all right." The doctor then drove away.

William Smart, one of Brayton's fellow-workmen, then set out with the injured man to take him home. They boarded a Fulton Street car, but Brayton was incapable of saying where he lived. He rapidly grew worse, and finally began to vomit blood. The conductor of the car seeing this put the men off the car. With much difficulty Smart got the injured man back to Pier 1, and the ambulance was again called. He died soon after his arrival at the hospital.

TO FIGHT DR. BRIGGS.

New Publication Begins with This Apparent Object.

Church Defence, a new Episcopal monthly, issued its first number this morning. It is managed by William Wirt Mills, and is published from The Tribune Building, in this city.

The object of the new publication seems to be to carry on the fight against the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, who was ordained as a priest in the Episcopal Church May 14 of this year. An account of the ordination and the facts that preceded it is given under the heading "History of a Sacrilege." In its leading editorial article the periodical says:

"Church Defence comes to do its part in the battle with unbelief. The Gospel is first pure, then peaceable. There can be no peace between faith and unbelief, and when the arch-enemy of souls comes stalking in surplice and stole, the call to battle against error becomes more imperative. Now unbelief boldly demands admission to the priesthood, and a Bishop has been found to lay hands upon an avowed disciple of error, an impugner of God's Holy Word.

"This sacrilege was not committed thoughtlessly or unadvisedly, but in the face of serious and earnest protests. It was not an erratic incident, but it was a concerted assault upon the citadel of faith."

In another it is said:

"The Church has one Bible, Dr. Briggs has another, which is a mere collection of extracts from Holy Scripture."

O'Neill's.

Women's Fall Suits!

Three exceptional values from the largest and Best Stock of Tailor-made Suits in New York.

Black Cheviot Suits with Fly Front Walking Coat full lined with Black Taffeta, Habit Shape Skirt, percaline lined and bound with velveteen. **11.98**

Homespun Suits in Medium and Dark Oxford, Fly Front Jacket lined with Taffeta, Habit Shape Skirt lined with Percaline and bound with velveteen, **12.98**

Traveling Suits of Double face Coverts in Tan and Blue effects, new box shape, Reefer Jacket with Plaid Revers, skirt is the correct shape and finished with rows of stitching, **25.00**

A Complete Stock of Separate Dress Skirts in the newest shapes and materials at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

If we please you, tell others; If we don't, tell us.

Bicycle Suits—only a few—get a hurry-up price this morning—$3.50. They were $8, $10, $12 & $14.

These suits at the Chambers St. and 13th St. stores only.

Odds and ends of last year's fall and winter Business Suits, (at the 13th St. store), originally $20, $22 & $25, today $12.

Only 120 Suits, mostly 34, 35, 38, 40 and 42 breast-measure.

They won't last long.

Boys' School Suits: $3.50, $4 & $5. Closing out Boys' Furnishings at 13th St.—half price.

Unusual display of 500. Neck wear.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.

Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House,
THE WHITE SQUADRON,
Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M.,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE,
IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.
Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. ...Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8 sharp. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat. E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER.....

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinée at 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'g, 8:10. Matinée Saturday. Last 2 weeks. Charles Frohman Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA. Matinée Wed., Sept. 27, instead of Sept. 30.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME. "A Successful Laugh-Loosener."—Evg. World.

Garden Theatre. 27th St. and Madison Av. Opens Monday. Seats Ready. JAMES K. HACKETT. In Anthony Hope's Greatest Romance, RUPERT OF HENTZAU.

GARDEN THEATRE. MR. CHARLES FROHMAN Has the honor to announce The Reappearance of MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD For a Limited Engagement, NOVEMBER 20TH, IN CYRANO de BERGERAC.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. Formerly Lyric. B'way & 44th St. EVGS., 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. "A Great Hit."—Herald. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 44th-45th Sts. 6th BIG MONTH. THE MAN in the MOON, Including the Lyric | Venus, Marguerite CORNELLE. TO-NIGHT in the AERIAL GROVE, Roof covered and Comfortable. Immense Variety 8:20 to midnight. Dewey Mats. Wed. Sep. 27; Sat., Sep. 30, & Mon., Oct. 2.

ST. STEPHEN'S WINE CELLAR Under the CAFE BOULEVARD, 156 2d Avenue. OPENS TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT. The Famous Boulevard Gypsey Band.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON In a New Opera Comique, CYRANO de BERGERAC. Matinee Wed., Sept. 27th, instead Sat., Sept. 30th.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA—SEASON 1899—1900. The subscription department is NOW OPEN in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House. Address all communications to MAURICE GRAU OPERA CO., Subscription Dept.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FUN FAST & FURIOUS. Richard Golden, Minnie Seligman, & Star Cast. IN PARADISE

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. Matinée SATURDAY. THE GHETTO

HAMMERSTEIN'S, VICTORIA, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. The Rogers Bros. IN Wall Street.

5th Ave. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Special Wed. Mat. next week. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp. **Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL. 125th St. & 7th Av. Reed. Orch., 50c.; Bal., 25c. AND PAULINE HALL. 20 OTHERS.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. ROYAL BURLESQUERS. "A FEMALE POLITICIAN."

DEWEY PARADE.—Reservoir Grand Stand, 5th Av., 40th to 42d St.; reserved seats, $5; boxes, $50. On sale at Tyson's, (Fifth Av. Hotel); Gilsey, Waldorf-Astoria, Telephone, 682-18. Miller's, 120 Broadway; Rullman's 111 Broadway.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO. ROYLES, Bogert & O'Brien, Mortland & Murray.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. STUART ROBSON AS THE GADFLY.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE. NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Baseball, Polo Grds., To-day, 3:30 P. M. PITTSBURG VS. NEW YORK. ADM., 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES. Sept. 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M. OCEAN VIEW HANDICAP. FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS. Trains from New York leave Whitehall St. every 20 minutes; Park Row via Brooklyn Bridge every 10 minutes. Music by Lauder.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. and 3d Av. 15, 25, 50c. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE & GREATEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. DOLAN and LENHARR. CRESSY and DAYNE. 80 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Aft., 10c. SEPT. 25 Peerless IDA FULLER in her FIRE DANCES.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Matinées Wed. & Sat. ADA COLLEY. RANSONE, CAMILLA URSO, Bros. de Courcey, Burton's Leapers, DAGMAR, ED. LAURI, Mlle. Florizel, & Other Big Acts

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & SAT. WILLIE COLLIER in MR. SMOOTH. LAST 4 TIMES. Next Monday—Sale Begins To-day. A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S Orchestral 25c. Concerts 75c. TO-NIGHT, SPECIAL WAGNER PROGRAMME

AMERICAN 42d st., and 8th ave. SPECIAL DEWEY ATTRACTION. "WE-UNS OF TENNESSEE." OCT. 2, CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. WAGNER'S "DIE MEISTERSINGER." FIRST TIME IN ENGLISH, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Box Office Open.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

The Crowded Last 4 Wks! CASINO'S Greatest Success! The Rounders! "DEWEY WEEK," Next Week! 4 Xtra Mats.

Weber & Fields's Music Hall Reopens to-night with the New Burlesques, Whirl-i-gig & The Girl from Martin's.

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & S. 4th Week of the Great Melodramatic Success, A YOUNG WIFE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Thos. E. Shea in The Man-o-Wars-Man. Sat. Ngt. Only—Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde. Next week, KELLAR, the Magician.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK in "The Last of the Rohans." Prices, 25-50-75-$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15

HARLEM Op. House. JULIA MARLOWE in Colinette. Ev. 8:15. Sat. M't 2:15. Next Week—A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Continuous Show. Theatre, 2 Co's.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BOUQUETS OF BEAUTY FROM MANY GARDENS.

Our floors are veritable bouquets of the choicest flowers of furnishing art.

From the multifarious simple and inexpensive things for every room in the house, to the irresistible powdered gold and painted pieces exhaling the poetic fragrance of Marie Antoinette's time—the magnificent Renaissance and picturesque Flemish carvings—the little marvels of tables and seats worthy to grace the room of the Grand Mogul himself—from the finest patterns in all weaves of carpets to the handwoven rugs which are the crowning glory of weaving artists, there is nothing that will not delight you.

It is worth a long journey just to walk through our warerooms, but remember, when you want correct furniture at factory prices, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

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NEAR BROADWAY.

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INDIGESTION.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Reaches forms of indigestion that no other medicine seems to touch.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,508. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks improving.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, 75⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 39¼c.; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The Volksraad of the Orange Free State is in session to determine the attitude of that republic to the Transvaal. President Steyn made an address, in which he accused England of breach of faith in its dealings with the Boers, and said the Transvaal had been decoyed into making its proposal. The Parliament of Cape Colony passed resolutions of sympathy with the Transvaal, and ex-Premier Sprigg admitted in an interview that some of the Afrikanders would join the Boers in case of war. The British battleship London was launched at Portsmouth yesterday. Her displacement is 15,000 tons, and her armor belt is carried the entire length of the ship. The French and German members of the joint commission to define the Togoland boundary in Africa fought side by side against the natives. Gen. Harrison continued his argument before the Venezuelan Boundary Commission. Some of Andrée's friends at Stockholm suggest that the buoy recently found was cast out by the explorer after he passed the North Pole. The President of Peru has paroled the political prisoners at Lima.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

French, Belgian, and Dutch capitalists have formed a syndicate to build model flat houses in this city. The structures will be of three types—those for the very rich, the moderately wealthy, and the poor.

The Democratic State Convention at Boston yesterday named a ticket and adopted a platform condemning the Philippine war and favoring silver at 16 to 1. It also named delegates to the National Convention.

Gov. Lowndes of Maryland yesterday demanded the resignation of Senator Wellington as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. The Senator will comply, and says the ticket is beaten.

Page 2.

Martin Heermance, in tendering his resignation yesterday as Commissioner, denied absolutely that there exists friction in the State Tax Board.

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday announced the promotion of Charles Le Barbier to the rank of Assistant District Attorney at a salary of $7,500.

Nebraska Republicans, in convention yesterday, adopted a platform favoring legislation to control corporations engaged in inter-State business.

Guglielmo Marconi arrived in port yesterday. He intends to report the America's Cup races by means of wireless telegraphy. He will make experiments for the United States Government later.

Chairman Price of the Citizens' Union Committee of the Nineteenth Assembly District yesterday explained the resignation of three of its members at the meeting Wednesday night and denied there is any split.

Page 3.

There is a healthy minority in the Dewey Plan and Scope Committee which may endeavor to-day to prevent the postponement of the Claremont breakfast, but the wishes of the majority will doubtless prevail.

Page 4.

The winners at the Gravesend race track yesterday were Isidor, Rush, Arbaces, Olea, Van Ship, and Herbert.

The Columbia and Defender sailed an impromptu race yesterday. In a distance of 5⅝ miles the Columbia led by half a mile.

Herbert M. Harriman, the amateur golf champion of the United States, defeated Gardiner G. Hubbard in the Westbrook Club tournament yesterday near Islip, L. I.

The Shamrock did not leave her moorings yesterday. Sir Thomas entertained two Belgian Princes on the Erin. Two British yachts arrived in port, to be present at the cup races. The hour of starting the races for the America's Cup may be changed to two hours earlier than heretofore planned.

Page 5.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet committee, announced yesterday he had come to the end of his resources as regards the Ramapo matter.

Page 6.

Persons who say they have authentic information claim that equal shares of the property of Cornelius Vanderbilt were left to his five children.

The anti-trust conference adjourned yesterday after adopting resolutions offered by the committee recommending uniform legislation by all the States and the National Government. Only eight States were represented.

The Collector of Internal Revenue has decided, after investigation, that a large sum in war taxes is due the Government from the trunk lines leading out of New York, which have, the Collector alleges, violated a provision of the law.

Page 12.

More testimony was taken yesterday by the State Commerce Commission with a view of finding the causes leading to the decrease in the grain trade here.

President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission said yesterday after a meeting of the board that he thought the prospects for rapid transit very favorable.

Postmaster Van Cott has been notified by Washington officials that the letter and package boxes in Manhattan Borough are to be repainted an aluminium-bronze color.

At the hearing against Horgan & Slattery yesterday Referee Dexter placed Mr. Horgan in contempt of court for refusing to deliver the firm's ledger for examination by the creditors.

Benjamin W. Schwab, junior member of the firm of Oelrichs & Co., was instantly killed in Van Cortlandt Park yesterday while riding on horseback. His horse running away, and passing under a tree, Mr. Schwab's head struck the trunk with fatal effect.

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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
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A TURNERS GIRL DISAPPEARS.

Adopted Daughter of Dr. Gilette Leaves Home Mysteriously.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Dr. Gilette, a physician of Turners, Orange County, is in this city looking for his adopted daughter, who left under mysterious circumstances within the past week.

Ten years ago Dr. Gilette took a child from Superintendent Hithcock of this city for adoption, all of his own boys and girls having grown up. The foster daughter's name was Quilfort, an eight-year-old waif whose mother was dead and father dissolute. The doctor and his wife very quickly became attached to the little girl, who was extremely bright and pretty, and they brought her up as they had their own children.

For ten years she has attended school, and now at the age of eighteen she had acquired all the education that the village school of Turners can give to any one, and Dr. Gilette intended to send her to the New Paltz Normal School and after that to Vassar College.

The girl was to have gone to the Normal School this week, but on Monday night, without a word of explanation, she left her home. Tuesday morning Dr. Gilette found that she had walked six miles along the Erie tracks, and then stopped a train for New York, which she boarded. He followed to Jersey City and New York, searching everywhere for her, but with no success.

He came to Poughkeepsie in the hope of finding her with relatives, and to-day, in company with Officer McGowan, he continued his search, but with no better success than he had in New York.

He says he is absolutely at a loss to account for her action, and he knows of no one who would be concerned in the matter.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Adv.

THE FREE STATE'S VOLKSRAAD MEETS

Will Probably Decide to Cast Its Lot with the Transvaal.

PRESIDENT ACCUSES ENGLAND

Charges Breach of Faith and That Boers Were Decoyed.

Claims Krueger's Proposals Were Fair —Would Not Advise Him to Accept England's Demands— Nothing to Warrant War.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 21.—The Volksraad met to-day with a full attendance. President M. T. Steyn read a carefully prepared speech. After welcoming the burghers, he expressed regret that the relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal had become strained. Members, he said, were aware of the meeting of Sir Alfred Milner and President Krüger at Bloemfontein, when President Krüger made proposals which, although refused by the British High Commissioner, were unanimously considered throughout the Orange Free State to be exceedingly fair.

Proceeding to review the negotiations, President Steyn said the Transvaal had been decoyed by the British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria, Conyngham Greene, and he practically accused the Imperial Government of a breach of faith. He said he was disinclined to advise the Transvaal Government to accept the latest British demands. The present critical state of affairs could not be a matter of indifference to the Orange Free State, which was bound by treaty to afford assistance to the Transvaal, and he had, therefore, convened the Volksraad to decide what attitude should be taken.

"There is nothing," declared the President, "that warrants war or an attack upon the Transvaal. Such differences as exist can be solved by arbitration. War would be an insult to religion and civilization."

In conclusion President Steyn said he would take this opportunity of laying certain drafts of laws before the Volksraad for consideration, praying God to give the members strength to pass resolutions not only conducive to peace and prosperity, but also in the interest of their beloved State.

Immediately after the speech President Steyn asked the Volksraad to go into secret session, which was agreed to unanimously.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—While the precise result of the secret session of the Raad of the Orange Free State is not yet known here, President Steyn's speech at the opening of the session is regarded as an almost infallible indication of the attitude which the Free State will take. Commenting from this point of view, the London morning papers are all impressed with the added gravity of the situation, and murmurs are beginning to be heard regarding the dilatoriness of the Government in getting troops forward.

Military men are said to be impatient. They assert that everything is ready, and that they are only waiting for orders.

It is recognized that the attitude of the Orange Free State makes the original estimates, based upon Dutch neutrality, too small. Evidently a much larger force will be required.

The Government is confronted with something like a dilemma. The leader of the Opposition has publicly denounced the precipitancy of the Colonial Office in forcing on a conflict. Therefore Ministers are disinclined to convoke Parliament. If, on the other hand, so large an expenditure as the apparent attitude of the Orange Free State would involve should become necessary, the Government would be obliged to summon Parliament in order to get adequate supplies. It is understood that the money question accounts for the dribbling way in which the troops are being forwarded.

German military experts, realizing the seriousness of the campaign before Great Britain, are commenting with astonishment upon the fact that England is so behindhand in her preparations. In Berlin it is believed that Dr. Leyds is acting as President Krüger's evil genius and misleading him by reports that he is likely to get sympathy, if not assistance, from some of the European powers.

No member of the Cape Cabinet was present at the meeting of the Afrikander members of the Cape Parliament yesterday.

A dispatch from Pretoria announces that arms continue to be served to the burghers.

AFRIKANDERS' SYMPATHY.

Resolutions Passed Urging Proposed Commission—Krueger Replies that He Has Already Agreed.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 20, (delayed in transmission.)—At a meeting of the Afrikander members of Parliament to-day, Mr. Neethling presiding, the following telegram was dispatched to President Krüger:

"We, Afrikander members of Parliament, thoroughly sympathize with our Afrikander relatives in their troubles. While appreciating the concessions already made in the interests of peace, we beg to urge the expediency of doing the utmost, short of sacrificing independence, to avert the horrors of war.

"While agreeing that the joint inquiry proposed by Mr. Chamberlain cannot be asked as a matter of right, we believe such a commission will provide a way out of the difficulties which are fast approaching a crisis, with results which might prove fatal, not only to the Transvaal and our Free State brethren, but also to the Afrikander Party of Cape Colony. In the presence of immediate danger and the momentous issues awaiting the decision of your Honor, the Executive, and the Volksraad, even the risk of being misunderstood is of minor importance. We beg your Honor to lay these words, only dictated by a keen sense of our common interests and risks, privately before the Executive and Volksraad."

This message, which was signed by fifty-three members of Parliament, received the following reply from President Krüger:

"I wish you and other sympathizers will notice, as you have doubtless already seen by the reply of the Imperial Government, that we have, according to your desire, considered the matter and accepted the invitation to the joint commission. Why the acceptance was delayed is shown by the dispatches published. I wish to thank you and other friends once more, from my heart, for the manner in which you have aided our efforts for a pacific and satisfactory solution. Finally, I express the hope that your work and ours will not be fruitless."

The meeting also adopted a resolution to the effect that it had heard with satisfaction that the Executive of the Transvaal had accepted the invitation of the joint inquiry, and trusted the acceptance would render an outbreak of hostilities practically impossible.

ATTITUDE OF CAPE COLONY.

Ex-Premier Sprigg Admits Some Men Would Join the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 21.—Sir John Gordon Sprigg, leader of the Opposition in the Cape House of Assembly and former Premier and Treasurer of Cape Colony, in the course of an interview to-day, said:

"I have no doubt that a portion of the population of the colony would be actively anti-British in the event of a war with the Transvaal. I do not anticipate a rising, but some of the young and impulsive Afrikanders would probably show their sympathies by joining the Boer forces. In my judgment the proceedings at to-day's meeting of Afrikander members of the Cape Parliament were most injudicious. No mention was made of any sympathy with those who would suffer while fighting on the British side. It is impossible that those who are doing their best to uphold British authority should conceive anything in the nature of a retirement from the position adopted by the Imperial Government. Any such weakness would be fatal to the future maintenance of British authority in South Africa."

Referring to the speech of Sir William Vernon-Harcourt last evening in New Tredegar, England, Sir John said he considered it "ill-advised and injudicious, especially at the present juncture." In his opinion, Vernon-Harcourt's assertion that Great Britain could not claim general sovereignty in the Transvaal when she had only partial suzerainty would do more than anything else to encourage disaffection.

"I would remind the British public," said Sir John, "that Sir William Vernon-Harcourt was a member of the Government really responsible for all the political troubles in South Africa since 1881."

BOTH WAR PARTIES EXCITED.

Object to Afrikander Resolutions and Vernon-Harcourt's Speech.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The speech of Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the former Liberal leader, to his constituents at New Tredegar, last night, and the message of the Cape Town Afrikander members of Parliament to President Krüger have proved "red rags" to the "war-at-any-price" party.

The Cape papers declare that the action of the members of Parliament amounts almost to treason, and the same terms are applied to Sir William Vernon-Harcourt's remarks by the English anti-Boer papers.

Those who claim the situation has not yet passed the stage of pacific negotiations, see in President Krüger's answer to the Afrikanders a genuine desire to avoid hostilities. Nevertheless, preparations continue energetically on both sides. The Boers are laagering and British troops are reaching Kimberley and Ladysmith, their onward march being marked by ovations from the frightened inhabitants.

GEN. JOUBERT'S IDEA.

Thinks British Will Invade Transvaal by the Vanreinans Pass.

PRETORIA, Sept. 21.—Gen. Joubert, the Boer Commander in Chief, is quoted as saying in an interview:

"The situation is serious. Probably the heaviest fighting would occur on the Natal border. The British are likely to attempt to invade the Transvaal by way of the Vanreinans Pass."

Urgent messages are reaching the Raad from members, who are demanding authority for the Boers to mass at strategic points.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.—Major Gen. Hunter and his staff, with the Devonshire Regiment and a squadron of the Nineteenth Hussars, have sailed for the Cape.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—It is reported from Newcastle, Natal, that the Transvaal forces are encamped at Zandspruit and intend to raid Natal immediately after it is announced that Mr. Chamberlain's reply is not satisfactory.

The British Army Nursing Service sails from Southampton to-morrow, and Major Gen. French sails Saturday. He goes to Durban, Natal, to command the cavalry brigade.

Boers Claim to Have 52,000 Men.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The London edition of The Standard and Diggers' News of Johannesburg gave out a cable dispatch to-day purporting to be from Johannesburg, saying that the returns from the Field Cornets of the Transvaal and Orange Free State show that 52,000 burghers are ready to take the field at short notice.

No Message from Krueger to the Queen

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Reuter's Telegram Company announced this evening that no message had been received by Queen Victoria from President Krüger.

$2,000,000 Gold for Cape Colony.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is rumored here this morning that £400,000 in gold will be withdrawn from the Bank of England for the Cape.

ADMIRAL MONTOJO CONDEMNED.

Sentenced to Retirement Because He Surrendered to Dewey.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—Rear Admiral Montojo, who commanded the Spanish naval forces in the battle of Manila Bay, and who has been on trial before the Supreme Court, has been condemned to retirement without the right of promotion.

CRUDE PETROLEUM UP 3 CENTS.

Lower Stock of Visible Oil Given as a Reason for the Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Crude petroleum was advanced 3 cents more yesterday by the Standard Oil Company, the price of the Pennsylvania product reaching $1.45 and of the Indiana oil $1.01 a barrel.

Since a month ago the rise amounts to nearly 20 cents a barrel. The causes of the boom are to be found in the lower stock of visible oil, the scarcity of producing territory, and the falling off in "wild-cat" operations as a consequence of the advance of 12 per cent. in tubing and casing since the Tube Trust was formed.

Great excitement exists throughout the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana fields, in all of which considerable Chicago capital is interested.

Operators generally believe that the Standard will continue to boost the market until much higher figures are reached.

WESTERN ROAD'S BIG DEAL.

Pere Marquette System Files Articles That Indicate a Combination.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Times-Herald to-morrow will say:

The talk of the consolidation of the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad Company with the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western and the Chicago and West Michigan Railroads, which has been heard for some time, culminated in the filing at Lansing, Mich., to-day of articles of the Père Marquette Railroad Company.

While the new company only proposes, according to its articles of incorporation, to construct a broad-gauge road from Pentwater to Manistee, and is incorporated with a capital stock of only $1,400,000, there is nothing to prevent its amending its articles of association at any time so as to acquire the right and property of the three companies named.

Indeed this seems to be the intention of the incorporators, inasmuch as the officers are all interested in the roads in question. The incorporators are Sanford T. Crapo, Clark S. McMillan, Arthur Patriarch, H. C. Potter, Jr., Edwin Saunders, and James H. Simpson of Saginaw, Charles H. Heald, James F. Howard, Uriah W. Rogers, and Russell Wallace of Grand Rapids, and Frederick A. Nims of Muskegon.

LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES.

Elects Officers, Discusses Municipal Ownership, Attends a Cakewalk.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The League of American Municipalities to-day elected the following officers: President—Mayor Henry V. Johnson, Denver; First Vice President—Mayor J. A. Johnson, Fargo, N. D.; Second Vice President—Mayor Driscoll, New Haven, Conn.; Third Vice President—Mayor Flower, New Orleans, La.; Secretary—B. F. Gilkison; Treasurer—Mayor Charles Taylor, Bridgeport, Conn.

Charleston was selected as the place for holding the next convention.

The greater portion of the session was devoted to the discussion of the question of municipal ownership.

At the close of the afternoon session the convention adjourned until morning to permit the delegates to attend a cakewalk.

Evans' Celebrated Cream Ale can only be obtained in places that specify Evans' on bill of fare. Be cautious.—Adv.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS EXPLAIN.

Say They Will Seek No Party Aid at Their Chicago Conference, but Will Attack the President.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The Anti-Imperialist League this afternoon issued the following:

Unauthorized statements having been made as to the objects of the Anti-Imperialist Conference in Chicago Oct. 17, it should be said that there will be no attempt there at negotiation with any political party.

It is hoped that this conference may plan for a systematic effort to establish Anti-Imperialist leagues and committees throughout the country, with the intention of developing and crystallizing the opposition to the President's policy.

It is true that in doing this the Anti-Imperialists must denounce Mr. McKinley individually because he unlawfully initiated the slaughter in the Philippines by his declaration of war Dec. 21, 1898, at a time when the United States was solemnly bound to the protocol to preserve the status quo.

It simplifies our efforts that, because of this unpregnable fact, neither the country nor any political party in it is responsible for Mr. McKinley's war, or is in any way bound to support it. The Anti-Imperialists hope to arouse their fellow-citizens to the gravity of the issue, which has been forced upon the people, so that no candidate for the next Presidency can expect success unless he disavows the colonial and imperial acts which have actuated Mr. McKinley and his pernicious advisers.

ERVING WINSLOW,
Secretary Anti-Imperialist League.

A NORFOLK HOSPITAL BURNED.

Four of the Inmates Dead—Many Nurses and Firemen Injured—Property Loss Will Be $200,000.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 21.—The Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul was almost totally destroyed by fire between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. Four lives were lost, and the bodies were taken from the débris and removed to the City Morgue to-day for identification. They proved to be as follows:

Mrs. Margaret McEwen, seventy years of age, a woman of weak mind, who was in the hospital for safe keeping. She was identified by her earrings, the body being burned beyond recognition. Mrs. Elizabeth White, who had been at the hospital for a long time as a boarder. She was on the fourth floor, and the body had fallen through to the third. She was identified by the structure of her body. Cherry Boswell, a three-year-old child from Lewiston, N. C., who was there for treatment. Miss Pippen of North Carolina, who had just entered the hospital and was to have been operated upon to-day. The body was found in the ruins of the bed in which she slept. Miss Pippen was from Tarborough, N. C.

The injured are Fireman Thomas A. Barrett of the Queen Street Engine House, leg broken, right arm fractured in three places, and cut on forehead. He is still alive, but has not regained consciousness, and but little hope of his recovery is entertained. Fireman Robert A. Foster, driver, hurt about the head, but not seriously.

Miss Kate Dolan of Washington, D. C., one of the nurses of the institution, jumped from the third story to the first landing and was hurt about the neck, hands, and back. Miss Teresa Glass of Richmond, Va., also a nurse, is badly burned about one hand and foot, and slightly about the face.

The property loss, it is believed, will reach $200,000, with but little insurance. The policies covering the main building will not aggregate over $40,000. St. Vincent's Hospital was four stories high, exclusive of the basement. It was constructed of pressed brick, with stone trimmings, and was one of the best-equipped and most complete institutions of its kind in the South.

ANDREE AT THE POLE?

Some of His Friends at Stockholm Suggest That He Reached There.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21.—Dr. Ekholm, Prof. Nathorst, and Capt. Andrée believe that the buoy marked "Andrée Polar Expedition," found on Sept. 9 on the north coast of King Charles Island by the master of the Norwegian cutter Martha Larsask, is one of those which the aeronaut intended to throw out after the North Pole was passed.

THE PINGREE PLAN ABANDONED.

Detroit Will Not Purchase Street Railways Nor Have 3-Cent Fares.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21.—It is announced to-day on authority of Elliott G. Stevenson, member of the late Street Railway Commission appointed to purchase the street railways of Detroit for the city, that the entire Pingree plan of municipal ownership and three-cent fares is dead and permanently abandoned. Mr. Stevenson has just returned from a conference at New York with R. T. Wilson, principal owner of the roads; Tom L. Johnson, and others interested.

The reason given is that Mr. Wilson refused to tie up the property with another option, and that he also increased the price of the roads from approximately $15,000,000 cash to $17,000,000—the increase, it is claimed, being justified by the increase of net receipts under the five-cent rate of fare. This increase from a quarter fares, which is within the companies' franchise rights, was made just following the municipal ownership agitation of last Spring.

The three-cent fare issues being eliminated from the local political situation, it is regarded as altogether improbable that Gov. Pingree will consent to be a candidate for Mayor this Fall.

NO MORE "BEER PRIVILEGES."

South Carolina Dispensary Board So Discards a Heavy Load.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 21.—The Dispensary Board of Control has decided to do away with "beer privileges" after Nov. 1, and the beer drinkers, with those who have made large investments in the beer establishments, are protesting vehemently.

Some years ago the board, without authority in the dispensary law, permitted privileged persons to open beer depots, conduct them independently of the dispensary, and pay the dispensary a royalty of 15 cents a dozen bottles sold.

This meant free trade in beer, and the Prohibitionists have fought the scheme from the start. The change now is to take effect some time in advance of the meeting of the Legislature, when the anti-dispensary people and the Prohibitionists are going to make a vigorous fight against Senator Tillman's pet law.

At the last session a local option measure just missed passing by a few votes, and the dispensary advocates are worried. The beer privilege licenses were found then to be a very vulnerable point in the debate, and their annulment is to remove them from future discussion.

Cashier Filbert's Assailant Is Dead.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The man who, under the name "Walter Lawton," yesterday inflicted fatal injuries upon Frederick J. Filbert, the aged cashier of a private bank in Palatine, a town near here, died to-day. He received a gunshot wound in his struggle with Farmer Plaggo, who tried to rescue Filbert. The cashier is still unconscious.

Discontinuance of Boats on the Sandy Hook Route.

The Steamers of this Line will be discontinued after the trips of September 24th.

The travel to and from New York and the Sea Shore north of Long Branch will be accommodated by special trains.—Adv.

WILL BUILD MODEL FLATS

Foreign Capitalists to Invest Millions in New York.

THREE TYPES OF BUILDINGS

The Structures to Include Homes for the Richest People, the Moderately Wealthy, and the Poor.

Plans are maturing for the erection of flat houses on Manhattan Island by a syndicate comprised of French, Belgian, and Dutch capitalists. It was learned yesterday that a representative of this syndicate, which is said to have unlimited resources behind it, has been in the city for several weeks. Leading architects of New York and Paris have been for some time at work on plans for a series of flat houses of various classes, all of the buildings to be of a style never before attempted in New York. They will embody the best features of the French and American ideas in flats and tenements.

The efforts of the syndicate will be directed toward the erection of three different classes of houses. One will be for the wealthy class of tenants, a second for those of moderate means, and a third for the poorer people. It has been decided to begin with the type for the wealthy class, and the syndicate has already secured an option on an entire block of ground between Madison and Fifth Avenues in the neighborhood of One Hundredth Street, upon which—it was stated last night by J. Durham, the syndicate's representative in this country—a building costing in the neighborhood of $1,500,000 will be erected. It is said that ground will be broken within a few weeks. The building is expected to be completed by the latter part of next Spring. In the meantime options have been secured on several pieces of property in the neighborhood of Ninth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, where the syndicate proposes to begin during the Winter the construction of a gigantic flat house suitable for people of moderate means. These apartments will rent for from $35 to $75 per month.

This, it is said, will only mark the beginning of the operations in this city of the syndicate, which contemplates the expenditures of large capital in this particular field.

The syndicate was formed nearly a year ago and has been at work ever since perfecting its plans. Mr. J. Durham of Paris, when seen last night at the Hotel Manhattan by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, said:

"European capitalists have long been tempted by the inviting field offered in New York for investment in a style of dwelling embracing some of the Continental features. The principal feature wanting here is the interior courtyard, which, after all, is the salvation of the flat house. The beauty and sanitary value of the European courtyard have always been recognized by the American builder, but on account of the space necessary to be sacrificed the plan has not been adopted. The American capitalist who has been able to realize from 12 to 15 per cent. on his investment in flat houses built on the prevailing plan is naturally unwilling to adopt the European method, which would lower his profits. We will be satisfied with 2 or 3 per cent. at the beginning, and we believe that the superior beauty and convenience of our houses will insure from the instant approval of the average tenant.

"It is an experiment, of course, but we are willing to lay out several million dollars on the scheme at the start, and have every confidence of realizing handsomely.

"Our first building will be designed to compete with the highest class flats in the city, such as The Navarro and The Dakota, which, by the way, have court yards, but such in name only. Our scheme is to adapt the French idea to the American requirements. The building will occupy an entire block running through from Madison to Fifth Avenue.

"For various reasons I cannot divulge the exact location, but it will be in the neighborhood of One Hundredth Street. The ground is unincumbered by buildings. The building will have a frontage of 200 feet on each avenue, and 420 feet on each cross street. It will be built of light limestone and red brick, and the street frontages will be finished in the highest form of architectural art. The primary feature of the structure, however, will be the interior court yards. There will be two of these, each 100 feet square. One will be entered from Fifth Avenue and the other from Madison Avenue.

"These will be laid out in flower gardens, with fountains and statues, and furnished with rustic seats, &c., and will constitute small parks. The windows of the flats opening upon these courtyards will be fitted with balconies supported by pillars and columns in the highest form of art. By means of these yards every room in the various flats will be perfectly lighted, as the building will be limited to seven stories, in order to carry out this scheme. The structure will be absolutely fireproof, and the interior fittings will be on a scale of richness and completeness equal to the best class of flat houses in the city. All the modern conveniences will be installed. The rental for these flats will certainly not be any higher than those now charged for flats of the first class in New York, and we think can be made lower.

"The projected building for tenants moderately well provided with money will be on the same general plan, the only difference being in the interior furnishings and the extra conveniences. We will not use less than a half block for any building and all will be provided with one or more architecturally decorated courtyards. Furthermore, no building will be higher than seven stories, in order to give every tenant the advantage of the light from within as well as from the street. Later we will try the same scheme in the tenement districts. If one or all of these classes of buildings prove a success, the syndicate is prepared to construct a large number. The headquarters of the syndicate will probably remain in Paris, but branch offices will soon be opened in New York."

USE OF THE MAILS DENIED.

Ex-Slave Pension Concern Barred by Post Office Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—An exceptionally heartless swindle was hit hard to-day when the Post Office Department barred the mail of the "Ex-Slave Mutual Relief, Bounty, and Pension Association" from the mails. It was Pension Commissioner Evans who discovered this association and called the attention of the department to it.

The association sent circulars to the negroes who had once been slaves, telling them a bill to pension them was to be pushed through Congress, and soliciting subscriptions. Most of the ex-slaves are old and ignorant, and they were an easy prey.

CENSUS TAKERS ODD NEW TASKS.

Merriam's Subordinates Must Go Into Hawaiian and Alaskan Wilds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The discovery of gold in Alaska and the consequent influx of argonauts promise to give a picturesque side to the taking of the census of 1900 there.

The gold seekers have penetrated to what were considered almost inaccessible regions, and the enumerators will have to pursue them there. Director Merriam to-day received a letter from Mr. Dunn, who is in charge there, which indicates that the Alaskan census of 1900 will be a peculiar and picturesque task.

Many of the newly populated regions can be reached only by dog train. Some of them are snowbound altogether, and the life of a census enumerator will be varied and exciting.

The Hawaiian census is also under Director Merriam's supervision, so that he will have a task which never fell to the lot of any of his predecessors. Alatau T. Atkinson, who has charge of the Hawaiian census, is now in Washington. It was Mr. Atkinson who had charge of the census of 1896, under the Dole Government. It was the first thorough census ever taken there.

CHICAGO BEEF PRICES GO UP.

Highest Rate Since 1882 for Cattle on the Hoof, and There Is an Increasing Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Steaks are to cost Chicago people 2 or 3 cents a pound more, as a result of another increase in the price of beef.

Cattle on the hoof are selling at $6.90 a hundred pounds, which is the highest price reached since 1882. As an explanation of the continual increase in prices, the packers say the demand is greater by 100 per cent. than it ever was before. And, besides, just at present there is an enormous demand for beef from abroad, and the number of live cattle being exported will increase from 1,000 to 2,000 per week.

Just how long this demand will continue no one can say. Although the supply of live stock is up to the average of last year, many of the cattlemen believe the best cattle may increase in price until the high-water mark of 1882, which was $9.30 per 100 pounds, will have been reached.

In 1892 there were only 23,290,000 cattle other than milch cows in the United States. This number gradually increased until 1892 when there were 37,651,000. Since then the number of live cattle has decreased until in a recent report the Department of Agriculture at Washington placed the number of cattle now in the United States at only 28,000,000.

SUES INSURANCE DIRECTORS.

New Yorker Brings Test Case for Pool of 150 Policy Holders.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 21.—Samuel Root, Christopher Stroebel, and David Sprague, who in January, 1896, were Directors of the now defunct Connecticut Indemnity Association alias the Connecticut Life Insurance Company of Waterbury, were to-day served with papers in a suit brought by Alfred Ray of New York to recover $5,000 alleged damages. Mr. Ray alleges that by false representations and fraud he was induced to take out a $10,000 policy in the company.

The case is to be made a test case, and the local attorney who has the suit in hand states that more than 150 former policy holders in New York and vicinity whose policies aggregate $200,000 have formed a pool, and if this case should prove successful there will be an avalanche of suits instituted by aggrieved policy holders.

THEIR PLAN TO RAISE MONEY.

Cincinnati Saengerfest to Sell Numbered Tickets with Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The members of the Saengerfest Board acted upon a plan to lift the debt or deficiency of the Saengerfest at the meeting held Wednesday evening, when a committee to arrange preliminaries and to carry the scheme to a successful issue was appointed.

The plan is to give a series of concerts, to be participated in by the best of local and outside talent. Tickets at $1 for the series are to be sold to the number of 100,000, and each ticket will have a numbered coupon. At the close of the series one of these numbered tickets will entitle the holder to enter the Saengerfest building whomever he may choose. There will be, it is said, other prizes at each concert of the proposed series.

POLICEMAN'S DARING WORK.

John Apple, After a Long Chase, Stops Runaway on Webster Avenue.

After an exhibition of horsmanship that would have been creditable to one of the Czar's Cossacks, Roundsman John Apple of the Tremont mounted squad stopped a runaway in Webster Avenue last night. The team belongs to Steinhardt Brothers, liquor dealers, of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and William H. Hamilton was in charge. Hamilton stopped at Travers Street to deliver a case of goods, and while he was inside the house the team took fright at passing bicyclists and dashed down Webster Avenue.

Three blocks away Apple was standing beside his mount—a handsome bay gelding. The runaways came with such terrific speed that they were by him before he could fairly realise what was wrong. The avenue was thronged with bicyclists, and Apple saw their peril.

He spoke to his horse, and without stopping to mount from the stirrup, vaulted into the saddle as his horse galloped away. Then followed a race of a mile, or to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, where Apple came abreast of the runaways. He leaned over and caught the horse on the off side by the bridle, and drew him in with such force that the runaway reared and almost fell on its haunches. The horse recovered, however, and with a plunge jerked the plucky policeman clear out of his saddle.

Apple clung to the runaways like grim death. He gradually worked his way forward until he got a firm grip on the horse's nose with one hand, and holding the mane with the other managed to half choke the horse. In this way he took the wind out of the beast and stopped the team.

Apple's uniform was a wreck. He took the team back to the Tremont Station and turned them over to the driver. Several men and women on bicycles were almost run down, and two women in their anxiety to get out of danger fell off their wheels and were somewhat bruised. They would not give their names or accept medical assistance.

E. C. BENEDICT SUED.

Atwood Violet, the Banker's Tenant, Asks for $25,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 21.—A suit to recover $25,000 was instituted to-day by Atwood Violet against E. C. Benedict, the well-known banker of Greenwich. There are also cited as defendants the members of the firm of Robert Wellstood & Sons, real estate brokers, employed by Mr. Benedict.

In the complaint, Violet states that the Wellstoods were empowered to transact Benedict's real estate business. He then alleges that last October he decided to lease a residence in Greenwich. He instructed his wife to consult Benedict's agents with a view to renting one of the banker's places in Putnam Avenue. Mrs. Violet was told by the agents that the sanitary equipments of the house were in perfect order, and her attention called to the fact that Mr. Benedict's niece had previously lived there. On the strength of the agents' positive assurance as to the sanitary condition of the premises, Violet executed a lease of them for one year, the rental being $1,000.

It is alleged that offensive odors were noticed in the house, and were traced to improper sanitary equipments. Two of the Violet children were taken ill with scarlet fever. The expense of caring for each child was $350. Then Mrs. Violet was taken down with nervous prostration, and her treatment cost $800. All this Violet attributed to the unsanitary condition of the house, and he alleges fraud on the part of Benedict and his agents in leasing it.

The case is returnable to the Superior Court for Fairfield County the first week in October. No one in touch with the Benedict interests could be seen this afternoon.

Albion House of Refuge Managers Out.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Gov. Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of all the members of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge at Albion.

One meets tourists from all parts of the earth on the Day Line.

THE BAY STATE DEMOCRATS

Hold a Riotous Convention to Name a Ticket in Boston.

WANT SILVER AT 16 TO 1

Platform Condemns the Philippine War—Delegates to National Convention Instructed for Bryan.

GOVERNOR—Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Boston.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—John H. Mack, North Adams.
SECRETARY OF STATE—Harry Lloyd, Boston.
ATTORNEY GENERAL—John H. Morrison, Lowell.
AUDITOR—W. L. Ramsdell, Lynn.
TREASURER—Joseph J. Flynn, Lawrence.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The riotous scenes and the bitter fights between the two factions of the Democratic Party in this State that characterized and made famous the all-night session in Music Hall here in 1896 and that at Worcester the following year were renewed with even greater bitterness at the annual convention of the State Democracy in Mechanics' Hall to-day.

There was hardly a moment, after the speeches of the temporary and permanent presiding officers were concluded, when there were quiet and harmony in any degree. At times the entire delegations were upon their feet, the members standing on chairs or tables, shouting in the heat of passion some denunciatory remarks at the Chairman or the person who was endeavoring to speak upon the platform.

At times it seemed as if even the force of one hundred policemen in the hall would be of no avail, so impassioned were those upon the floor, and the climax came when, at the request of the Chairman, W. S. McNary, the Captain of the Police appeared upon the platform and placed his

man ruled that he had not stated a privilege question, and he gave way to Thomas J. Gargan.

There was a marked difference in the attitude of the delegates toward Mr. Gargan and their treatment of those who had preceded him.

There was almost silence while he was speaking, frequently broken by cheers and applause. In a neat speech of eulogy he nominated Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston as the candidate for Governor. His nomination was unanimously carried.

Arthur Withington of Newburyport placed in nomination for Lieutenant Governor John H. Mack of North Adams.

THE PLATFORM.

George Fred Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then read the platform, which was unanimously adopted.

To-day, as on every proper occasion since the Democratic National Convention of 1896, the Democrats of Massachusetts reaffirm and indorse in general, and in particular, the principles of the platform adopted by that convention. We pronounce that political code one written not for a year or for a single campaign, but for all time, being made up as it is of the fundamental principles of Democracy upon the acceptance and enforcement of which alone a free Government of, by, and for the people can be maintained. New conditions may and do compel additions to that platform, for conditions change, and the Chicago platform, like the Declaration of Independence, stands as a part of the fundamental code of Democratic government.

SILVER AT 16 TO 1.

Particularly do we reiterate our belief in the financial plank of the Chicago platform, and renew our demand for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Heavy and unexpected discoveries of gold, and of new processes for extracting that metal, together with the other supplies, have resulted, since 1896, in an increase in the volume of money estimate at $1,500,000,000 of the United States alone. The immediate revival of prices and trade accompanying this increase demonstrated the Democratic contention that the evils from which the Nation suffered so gravely in the five years prior to 1897 proceed from a contracted currency for which Republican financial legislation had provided no form of relief.

But the benefits of a rise in the price level under the gold standard are of necessity unequally and unjustly distributed. The farmers of the West and South, compelled to sell their products in the world's markets in competition with silver-using countries, are condemned to low prices for what they sell, while the rising scale of prices at home, partly due to the increased volume of money, and more to the intervention of the trusts, results in the exaction from them of higher prices for all they have to buy. The prosperity of New England rests upon the prosperity of her customers, and Massachusetts, leading the cause of the farmers of the West and South, advances her own industrial interests, and no system which decreases the income and increases the outgo of the farming community can afford a safe foundation for a sound commercial fabric.

We denounce unqualifiedly the purpose of the Republican Party to surrender to the banks the governmental function of issuing paper money and controlling its volume. Such action would create a trust in comparison with which all other monopolies would be trivial.

To-day our trust magnates are our bankers. They hold the bank stock, they sit on the Boards of Directors, they select the officials, and they will apply to their command over the supply of the Nation of money the same merciless and extortionate methods which they use in turning to their own profit their present monopolies.

CONDEMNS THE WAR.

To the war with Spain—a war rightly waged in the cause of humanity and which was forced upon an unwilling Republican Administration by the insistence of the Democrats in House and Senate—there has succeeded a war of criminal aggression in the Philippines. We hold that this war is wanton and needless. It is in violation of the principles of American constitutional liberty not only because it is prosecuted by the Administration without the Congressional action which the Constitution prescribes, but because it is a denial of that right of self-government which, from the day our forefathers faced the British at Concord Bridge, has been a cardinal precept of American political philosophy, until now William McKinley, with the applause and overt sympathy of the British Government, has discarded it; it is a wasteful war in all its material aspects, since by the incompetence and corruption which have attended its prosecution it has cost the Nation heavy in blood and treasure, while the notorious and scandalous misappropriation of moneys has resulted in an enormous deficit in the Federal Treasury.

We demand that of the Philippines as well as of the Cubans it shall be said to-day that they are and of right ought to be free and independent, and we hold that such a declaration, coupled with the expression of the purpose of the United States to protect the islands from the assaults of any foreign power, would speedily restore order, purge our National honor of the stain put upon it by injustice and bad faith, and advance American trade in the Far East.

IMPERIALISM AND MILITARISM.

Back of the gaudy trappings of imperialism lurks the less spectacular but more terrifying form of militarism. Against a great standing army the Democracy, both of State and Nation, has resolutely set its face, but in the reiterated demands for more and more troops to subdue the Filipinos may be detected the purpose to have ultimately more soldiers to employ at home. Already all free peoples of the world gaze in amazement at the facility with which monopolistic corporations in the United States are able to secure the aid of armed forces, both State and Federal, to crush their workingmen in time of labor dissensions.

The platform then denounces the conduct of the military authorities in the Coeur d'Alene coal district of Idaho, and continues:

In imperialism and militarism the great monopolistic corporations whose growth astounds and alarms the people discern twin agencies for their defense.

We pledge ourselves to give due trial to such remedies as may hasten the disintegration of trusts—for example, a compulsory system of publicity for all trust records and accounts; a Federal law prohibiting a monopoly from making more divergent prices for its products in different parts of the country than are warranted by differing freight rates, thus preventing underselling in one State to drive out competitors at the expense of the consumer in other States, where the monopoly is complete; and a more rigid enforcement of the law against railroad discriminations, pending the actual Government ownership and operation of all railroads, which this convention demands.

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts now possesses the right to purchase the Boston and Albany Railroad at a price virtually equivalent to the par value of the stock. The present owners of that property contemplate leasing it for ninety-nine years to one of the great railroad trusts of the Nation in consideration of a guaranteed rental exceeding 8 per cent. upon the capital. This lease will come before the Legislature for ratification, and if approved would in fact, if not in terms, sacrifice the option now possessed by the State.

Should the State decide to purchase the road, borrowing the necessary funds at 3 per cent., the difference between the amounts the road would have to earn to reimburse the Commonwealth and the sum which under the proposed lease it would have to exact from the people and shippers of the State in order to pay the proposed 8 per cent. on the existing stock to private persons would amount to more than $1,000,000 annually.

Therefore, we demand that the Legislature refuse its consent to the proposed lease and that immediate steps be taken for the exercise by the State of its right to purchase the road and for the determination of the best method by which the property thus acquired shall be managed.

The platform favors direct legislation, the initiative and referendum; the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people and the enforcement of an eight-hour workday; the abolition of the law granting a life tenure to members of the judiciary, and the public ownership and operation of street railways, water works, and other municipal business enterprises.

GREETINGS TO BRYAN.

We send to our gallant and indomitable leader, Col. William Jennings Bryan, our congratulations and our gratitude for the gallant fight which ever since the first enunciation of the principles of 1896 he has waged in their defense, and we pledge to him our unfaltering loyalty and our untiring co-operation in his political endeavors.

The report of the committee on the balance of the State ticket was then made, and the list of candidates above mentioned was unanimously adopted.

The committee appointed to select the delegates to the National Convention then made its report. The delegates at large are George Fred Williams, Col. A. C. Drinkwater William S. McNary, and Christopher T. Callahan.

A motion to adjourn was accepted, and the convention closed at 4:30.

Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke acted as temporary Chairman and William S. McNary as permanent Chairman of the convention.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS MEET.

At Their Convention They Favor Legislation to Control Corporations Doing Inter-State Business.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 21.—The Republican State Convention to-day was one of the most harmonious gatherings ever held by the party in this State. H. B. Reese of Lincoln was nominated for Supreme Court Judge, and E. G. McGilton of Omaha and William H. Ely of Ainsworth for Regents of the State University on the first ballot. Judge Reese has served six years on the Supreme bench, retiring six years ago to resume the practice of his profession.

Senator Thurston and several others made speeches, but the one which set the delegates and spectators wild was that of Chaplain Malley of the First Nebraska. His opening sentence started the pandemonium of cheering. He said he had never voted a Republican ticket in his life, but he intended this Fall to vote to uphold the Administration in the Philippines.

Major Kilian of the First Nebraska also made an earnest speech in behalf of upholding the National Administration in the Philippines.

The Committee on Resolutions reported and the resolutions were promptly adopted. After touching upon State matters, the planks on money, National policy, and trusts were as follows:

We heartily indorse the wise, conservative, and patriotic Administration of President McKinley and congratulate the President upon his success in dealing with the delicate and difficult problems arising from our war with Spain, and we place implicit confidence in his ability to cope with every issue that may present itself for solution in the future.

While we deplore the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, yet we recognize the duties and obligations imposed upon our Nation by the victory of our navy and the matchless valor of our arms, resulting in the treaty of Paris, which imposed upon the President the duty of maintaining the authority of the United States over the territory acquired thereby, and so long as there is one gun pointed at an American soldier, so long as there is an armed enemy assaulting our flag, so long must patriotic and loyal Americans uphold our President in effecting protection, tranquility, and peace to all who recognize our lawful occupation.

After paying a glowing tribute to the valor of the First Nebraska Volunteers in the Philippines, the platform deals with the money question as follows:

We adhere unequivocally to the gold standard and are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. Gold has been our standard since 1834, and is now the standard of every civilised and important country in the world.

After more than twenty years of harmful agitation and a campaign of extraordinary earnestness and full discussion the people of the United States, by a majority of more than 500,000, decided in favor of that standard. Our experience and present prosperity in the amplest and fullest measure demonstrate the wisdom of that decision.

On the question of trusts the resolutions declare:

We denounce the attempt now desperately being made to again array labor and capital in hostile camps. The Republican Party now, as always, opposes trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling production or fixing prices, but we also recognize that legitimate business interests fairly capitalized and honestly managed have built up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor at the highest wage, and have enabled us to successfully compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at dishonestly organized institutions which destroy legitimate enterprise and the opportunities of labor, and plunder the public.

We favor the creation by act of Congress of a bureau of supervision and control of corporations engaged in inter-State business with power similar to those exercised over National banks by the Controller of the Currency, enforcing such publicity and regulations as shall effectually prevent dishonest methods and practices, and generally, such legislation, State and National, as from time to time may be required for the correction of abuses.

A liberal pension policy is recommended, and the loyalty of the sound money Democrats commended.

After the convention adjourned the new State Central Committee met and organized by electing E. J. Haner of Lincoln as Chairman. Lincoln was selected as State headquarters.

POLITICS IN MARYLAND.

Senator Wellington to Resign from the Republican Committee and Says the Ticket Is Beaten.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Gov. Lowndes, who is a candidate for re-election on the Republican State ticket, to-day demanded the resignation of United States Senator George L. Wellington as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and it is understood that Senator Wellington will comply at once with the Governor's request.

This step is the outcome of the action of the State Central Committee yesterday in appointing committees on finance and on the conduct of the coming campaign, thus practically depriving the Chairman of the committee of most of his power and usefulness. Senator Wellington, who in the meeting voted in favor of the appointment of the committees in question, subsequently took a different view of the matter and gave out an interview, in which he attacked the Governor and his friends, accusing them of conspiring to deprive him of the powers of his position.

The interview with Senator Wellington which led up to the breach with Gov. Lowndes is as follows:

"I am a United States Senator from this State," said Mr. Wellington, "and the past and present Chairman of the State Central Committee, yet I was never consulted about these resolutions which were carried in the meeting yesterday. I knew nothing about them until they were presented and would not have supported them if Gov. Lowndes had not leaned over my chair and asked me to go to their rescue.

"The fact that they had not been submitted to me is proof positive that these committees had been designed to curtail my power as Chairman.

"Senator McComas and Mr. Mudd had designed to lick me, if possible, in the committee. They found that this was impossible, for I had three votes to their one, and then they tried to hedge me around with two resolutions which appeared to be innocent on their face. Gov. Lowndes entered into the combination against me, for what reason I do not know. He did not have the manliness to tell me that he was in the combination, though I have thought so for several days. I went to him a few nights ago and told him that if I were in any way distasteful to him I would withdraw with the greatest pleasure. He told me that I was entirely satisfactory to him. At the time he knew that he was against me and was assisting my enemies.

"They can send any one they like to me, but it will make no difference. My ultimatum is that they must rescind both of those resolutions, or I will retire from the committee. I will not turn a hand until they do this. No headquarters will be opened, and I am going to Cumberland this afternoon to wait until I hear from them.

"I think that the ticket is beaten, beyond any question. They have offended every Mugwump and absolutely ignored the colored voters. There is a day of reckoning coming which they will not like to meet."

The interview further charges Gov. Lowndes with having surrendered control of the party to John K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and asserts that United States Senator McComas is also controlled by the same influence.

Gov. Lowndes and Senator Wellington have been fast friends, the latter at one time having filled a position in the banking house of the Governor, in Cumberland, Md. Their political fortunes have been closely allied, and much of the credit for the conduct of the campaign which elected Gov. Lowndes four years ago has heretofore been accorded to Senator Wellington, who was at that time Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 21.—Senator Wellington arrived here from Baltimore to-night. He stated in an interview:

"The Gubernatorial candidate has behaved in such a manner as to make it impossible for me to have anything more to do with him personally or politically. I will, therefore, resign, and will do so to the committee in my own time and pleasure."

SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT.

Will Talk Only from the Trains on His Western Trip.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Secretary Charles F. Dick of the National Republican Committee arrived here from Washington to-day and went directly to the office of Senator Hanna, where he held a long conference with the latter in reference to the approaching campaign in Ohio. Col. Dick said that the opening Republican meeting at Akron next Saturday would undoubtedly be the greatest gathering of the kind in the history of the State.

Continuing, Col. Dick said that President McKinley would deliver no set speeches during his Western trip, but would in all probability occasionally make brief remarks from the rear platform of his car.

The Illinois Governorship.

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 21.—At a meeting of more than one hundred prominent Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District held here to-day, Congressman Walter Reeves declared himself a candidate for the office of Governor. The meeting was called to get an expression of the feeling throughout the district, and it was unanimous that Mr. Reeves will be supported as candidate for Governor.

Philadelphia Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 21.—The Democratic County Conventions were held here to-day and the following nominations were made: Sheriff—Joseph A. Reed; Coroner—Dr. D. G. J. Loughlin; City Commissioner—Thomas J. Ryan; Judges of the Common Pleas—Samuel W. Pennypacker and Henry J. McCarthy.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PRICE THREE CENTS—ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

FOR UNASSESSED JUSTICES

City Club Proposes an Effective Anti-Tammany Alliance.

INVITATION TO ALL PARTIES

Maset Committee Also Called Upon to Examine All Justices Now on the Bench.

The council of the City Club last night took action looking to united effort for the election this Fall of judicial candidates pledged not to pay assessments to any political party. Resolutions were adopted inviting a conference of all individuals and organizations in favor of unassessed Judges and calling on the Maset committee to summon all the Judges now on the bench as witnesses on the subject.

It is assumed that Tammany will not accept the invitation to join in the proposed movement, and that the Republican organization will. The City Club's action, therefore, is accepted as meaning an anti-Tammany alliance on the six candidates for judicial offices to be chosen at the coming election—two Justices of the Supreme Court, two Justices of the City Court, one Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and a Surrogate. This would mean practically a combination on the entire county ticket, which carries but one other officer, the Sheriff.

The resolutions as adopted at a full meeting of the council held at the clubhouse are as follows:

Resolved, That the council of the City Club reasserts its condemnation of the assessment of judicial candidates by political parties, and desires to bring those together who will join with the City Club in a practical movement to secure the choice of unassessed Judges of high character at the coming election.

Resolved, That the President of the club be requested to call an early meeting of the members of the club in conference with other organizations and individuals to consider the nomination of judicial candidates to be voted for in the coming election who shall be pledged against the payment of assessments to any political party.

Resolved, That we repeat our demand upon the Legislative Investigation Committee, now in session, that all Judges of courts in the City of New York be examined as witnesses upon the subject of the payment of political assessments by judicial candidates not later than the first week in October.

It was expected that the Council would make some declaration in favor of union against Tammany on Assembly and Aldermanic candidates also, and intimations had reached the public that it might specifically recommend the re-election of Assemblyman Mazet as a vindication of the work of the committee which bears his name. Secretary James W. Pryor said after the meeting, however, that the Council felt that the club, having early taken the lead in the agitation for reform in the matter of levying assessments on judicial candidates, was bound to carry on that work, and that in so doing it would have its hands full. The invitation to other organizations and individuals, it was explained, took in all parties and everybody. The labor party is expected to participate in it, along with the Bar Association and the Chamber of Commerce. The Citizens' Union Central City Committee has decided not to put up a county ticket of its own, and the expectation is that it will co-operate with the City Club on judicial nominations.

When the Mazet committee first began its investigation several ex-Justices were called to testify regarding the payment of assessments. Ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor told of having contributed $15,000 to the Tammany fund, and other Justices admitted the existence of the practice. The City Club at the time urged the continuance of that line of inquiry, but for some reason Mr. Moss dropped it, and has never taken it up again.

The Council of the City Club is composed of Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman; R. R. Bowker, Secretary; Everit Macy, James W. Pryor, George M. Cassatt, E. R. Gould, William C. Le Gendre, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, and Simon Sterne. Wheeler H. Peckham and Richard Watson Gilder are members ex officio.

CITIZENS' UNION OF THE 19TH.

Chairman Price Explains Resignation of Three Committeemen and Denies There Is a Split.

The publication of a story to the effect that there was a split among the committee of the Citizens' Union of the Nineteenth Assembly District has moved the Chairman, J. M. Price, to tell what really did take place at the protracted meeting of the organization in the Sherman Square Hotel on Wednesday night. At the meeting three of the committee resigned—A. H. Ely, John C. Clark, and Edward T. Devine. Mr. Price explained their action yesterday as follows:

"At the meeting a resolution was introduced which stated that it was inexpedient in view of the political situation in the Nineteenth Assembly District for the Citizens' Union to nominate candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman. This was lost and immediately after the vote the three members resigned.

"Now the facts are that Mr. Clark and Mr. Ely went on the committee with the understanding that if it decided to place candidates in the field, they would resign, while Mr. Devine went on with the expressed intention of favoring Mr. Mazet, whom he had supported on two other occasions, and he stated that if any other person than Mr. Mazet was nominated or indorsed he would leave the committee.

"These gentlemen were put on the committee because they had made the statement that we purposed to pack it, and to refute this statement they were also allowed to name ten members of the committee, eight of whom were elected, one was rejected, and one has not yet been reported on.

"As a matter of fact, it is quite possible that we will nominate candidates, if we can find suitable ones, and for this purpose we last night appointed a committee of five to see what could be done along these lines and to report at the meeting on next Tuesday night. There is no split in the committee. The fact is that this was a Republican scheme to force Mr. Mazet on us as a candidate, and, failing this, to get us to not nominate at all, and thus leave the field clear for them."

It is understood that the committee is experiencing considerable difficulty in finding men of the kind it wants as candidates who will undertake to make the race. The Republican leaders look for the organization of a separate independent movement, and they predict the bulk of the independent vote of the district will disregard the committee's action.

Homer Folks for the Assembly.

The Citizens' Union Committee of the Twenty-ninth District met last night at Tuxedo Hall and arranged to begin at once the circulation of petitions for the independent nomination of Homer Folks for the Assembly. The law requires 500 signatures, and the committee expects no trouble in securing that number. Candidates for Aldermen were also discussed, among the names mentioned being Cleveland A. Dunn, Frederick W. Longfellow, and Thomas J. Hallowell.

SHEEHAN GETS AFFIDAVITS.

Pushing the Case Against the Goodwin Election Inspectors—Sheehan to be "Frozen Out."

The friends of John C. Sheehan reported at the Pequod Club last night that the work of collecting affidavits against the Goodwin Election Inspectors, charged with violating the primary law on Tuesday, was going on rapidly. When the material has been collected, it then will be decided whether to lay it before the Grand Jury or to proceed in some more direct manner.

Senator Munsinger yesterday announced his intention of introducing at the next session of the Legislature a bill amending the primary law so as to prevent the putting out of such fraudulent tickets as those that caused so much trouble in the Ninth District. His idea is to require the filing of all lists of delegates with the Police Board thirty days in advance and the printing of an emblem on each ticket.

Speaking of John C. Sheehan's re-election at the Democratic Club last night, Richard Croker said that Mr. Sheehan simply kept his place as a district leader, and that he would be treated as he always has been. Referring to the story of his picture having been torn down and trampled on at the Pequod Club, Mr. Croker remarked: "It doesn't take much courage to do a thing like that."

In spite of Mr. Croker's protestation, it is well recognized among the other Democratic leaders that Mr. Sheehan is to be "frozen out" in the matter of patronage, and that beyond holding his seat in the Executive Committee he will have no part in the management of Tammany.

Mr. Sheehan was asked yesterday whether he expected to let the open hostility to him keep him away from the Executive Committee meetings. "No, Sir," he said, "I expect to be there at every one of them."

BRIBERY IN TAMMANY.

Mr. Sheehan's Charges and Defense of His Dismissed Followers.

The case of T. J. McNiece and Charles B. O'Neill, the two Sheehan election district Captains, who were dismissed from their places in the County Clerk's office last week, will come before Justice Scott of the Supreme Court to-day. The discharged men secured a temporary injunction, restraining County Clerk Bohmer from filling their places, and requiring him to show cause to-day why the injunction should not be made permanent and the petitioners reinstated.

John C. Sheehan wrote to George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, informing him that Deputy County Clerk Fahrbach had told McNiece and O'Neill that they were discharged for "political reasons" and asking him whether they were protected by the civil service law. In his reply, Mr. McAneny says that, "while positions in the county offices are not subject to the general provision of the civil service law requiring a statement of reasons and the affording of an opportunity for explanations in cases of removal, they are covered by those specific reasons of the law that inhibit removals for reasons of a political nature."

Mr. McAneny points out that the present civil service law provides that "Whoever being a public officer, or having, or claiming to have any authority or influence for, or affecting the nomination, public employment, confirmation, promotion, removal, or increase or decrease in salary of any public office, shall use or promise or threaten to use any such authority or influence directly or indirectly in order to coerce or persuade the vote or political action of any citizen, or the removal, discharge, or confirmation of any officer or public employe * * * shall be guilty of bribery, or of an attempt at bribery."

"There is no doubt in the world that McNiece and O'Neill were removed for political reasons," said Mr. Sheehan, "and under that law somebody has been guilty of bribery or attempted bribery. We propose to do the best we can to punish the guilty persons."

MARTIN HEERMANCE RESIGNS.

Denies Absolutely the Report of Friction Among State Tax Commissioners—Lester Stern to Succeed.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—Martin Heermance of Poughkeepsie has resigned as a member of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. He was appointed Jan. 20, 1896, by ex-Gov. Morton.

The appointment of his successor will be announced shortly by the Governor. The new incumbent will be Lester Stern of Dunkirk.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Martin Heermance, who has resigned as President of the State Tax Commission, said that he retired at the request of Gov. Roosevelt for what the latter termed "geographical reasons"; that is, the Governor wanted a representative of the western part of the State on the board. Mr. Heermance's term expired last Spring, and he simply held over until the other Commissioners became familiar with the routine of the commission.

Asked as to the truth of a story that there was a friction in the board over the manner in which franchise assessments were to be imposed on corporations, Mr. Heermance said that there was no friction whatever among the Commissioners. He said that it had been agreed to say nothing for publication about how the new law is to be enforced, until the report and recommendations of J. Newton Fiero have been given to the press. But he consented to say: "The aim of the plan is to enforce the law justly, regardless of the influence of corporations or demagogic clamor of individuals. Great care is being exercised in perfecting the plan so that the law will stand the test of the courts—a test to which it will doubtless be put."

MR. LE BARBIER PROMOTED.

Raised to the Rank of Full Assistant District Attorney.

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday announced the appointment of Charles Le Barbier as a full Assistant District Attorney in the place of James J. Grady, deceased, the appointment to take effect Oct. 1.

Mr. Le Barbier, whose appointment appeared to be very popular with the members of the staff and Judges, has been acting as Chief Deputy Assistant District Attorney, his salary being $5,500. He will now get $7,500. District Attorney Gardiner stated that no appointment would be made to fill Mr. Le Barbier's place because the Board of Apportionment had cut down his appropriation $11,000, and therefore there were no funds available with which to pay a Chief Deputy Assistant.

Gleason to Contest the Primary.

Ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason has decided to bring action in the Supreme Court to have the recent primary election held in Queens County set aside, upon the ground that it was not conducted in accordance with the provisions of the charter. It is claimed the election of delegates to the Assembly, Judicial, and Aldermanic Conventions should have been by wards and not by Assembly, Judicial, and Aldermanic Districts.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

Credentials of Chicago Platform Delegates Presented.

The credentials of delegates from the Chicago Platform Democracy were presented to the general conference of the Independent Labor Party last evening. Delegate McVey of the piano varnishers, who, with Joseph Barondess, was on the committee to invite the two factions of the Socialists to join the Independent Labor Party, reported that they had been courteously received by the General Executive Committee of the Volkszeitung faction, which promised to send a written answer. Mr. McVey knew that the answer would be a refusal.

When the committee called on the Vogt-de Leon faction, Delegate McVey continued, they were met with the most abusive language, and the faction said it would reply through the columns of its own organ.

"Were you surprised at that reception?" asked Chairman O'Brien.

"No, I was not," replied Mr. McVey, "but Barondess was shocked."

Delegate Issing said he had called at the headquarters of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, and had asked the members why they did not join the Independent Labor Party. They replied that they were waiting to be invited, and so Delegate Issing suggested that a committee be sent to that union, as it had 4,000 members, and would be a valuable acquisition to the party. The matter was referred to the Organization Committee.

It was decided to hold a County Convention of the party on Oct. 3, and the conference then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Brooklyn Silver Men to Have a Ticket

The Chicago Platform Democrats of Brooklyn held a meeting last night and decided to put candidates in the field for the coming election. They will attempt to consolidate with the labor party and other independent factions in Brooklyn.

GORMAN BOOM IN SIGHT.

Democrats Speculate as to the Meaning of Conferences in Which Croker and Murphy Take Part.

Ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Senator Murphy of this State is at the Hoffman House. Yesterday they dined together and conferred, it is said, on the coming Democratic campaign.

It has long been understood that Mr. Murphy was favorably inclined toward Mr. Gorman as the party's next Presidential candidate, and their meeting and conference here was regarded by many Democrats who heard of it as foreshadowing the early launching of a Gorman boom.

Ex-Senator Murphy has also been in consultation in the past few days with Richard Croker, and there is speculation among Democratic politicians as to whether he will be able to induce the Tammany chief to again change his views on Bryan's Presidential availability.

Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee was expected at the Hoffman last night from Chicago, where he has been in attendance on the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the Democratic National Committee, but up to a late hour he had not arrived.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Attorney General Decides a Law Point Regarding Philippine Soldiers' Rights in Coming Election.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—A few days ago Secretary of State John T. McDonough wrote to the Attorney General asking his opinion as to whether or not, "this country is in war, and if it was his duty, as Secretary of State, to carry out the provisions of Chapter 674 of the Laws of 1898, and the acts amendatory thereof, in order that the qualified electors of this State who are now engaged in the United States service in the Philippines may be enabled to vote at the coming general election."

In reply the Attorney General calls Secretary McDonough's attention to Chapter 674 in so far as the same is applicable to the question raised, which reads as follows:

Sec. 1.—Whenever, in time of war, any qualified elector of this State shall be in the actual military service of this State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, and by reason thereof absent from his election district, such absent elector shall be entitled to vote as fully as if he were present at his place of residence, in the manner hereafter provided.

"It is clearly your duty," says the Attorney General, "to immediately take such steps as may be necessary, in order that full effect may be given to the provisions of this law, as there can be no question of the right of the qualified electors now actually engaged in the military service of the United States in the war in the Philippines, in either the army or the navy, to vote at the coming election in the manner provided in this act. I understand that a sufficient appropriation exists for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this law at this time."

Assembly Nominations.

ONEIDA COUNTY—Louis M. Martin, Republican, Second District.

WARREN COUNTY—Allen M. Burdette, Prohibitionist.

GUGLIEMO MARCONI ARRIVES.

Intends to Report the America's Cup Races by Means of His System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Guglielmo Marconi of wireless telegraphy fame arrived here yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Aurania, and is stopping at the Hoffman House. Mr. Marconi intends to test his system during the yacht races by attempting to send ashore from a vessel following the boats particulars of the progress of the races. His visit to this country, however, is in the service of the United States Government, and a series of tests will be conducted under the auspices of the War and Navy Departments.

Mr. Marconi is accompanied by three assistants, C. Rucard, W. W. Bradfield, and J. Bowden, who have aided him in his experiments abroad.

Capt. George O. Squier of the Signal Service Corps, stationed on Governors Island, met Mr. Marconi at the Cunard Line pier. Mr. Marconi is a young man, tall, complexioned, and of nervous temperament. His pale face is adorned with a light mustache. He is of medium height and rather slender. At the pier he was considerably worked up over his baggage, it transpiring that a portion of his effects had by mistake been put aboard the company's Boston steamer. His presence aboard the Aurania excited a great deal of interest when his identity became known. He spoke English.

"I will begin my work here about Oct. 1," he said, "and I expect to leave before Christmas. How I discovered my system? Ah, that is a long story. What I have done is the result of study and of what others have done. The outlook for wireless telegraphy is bright. The system is being constantly perfected. We have already experimental stations—several of them in England—where the work is going on day and night. A most successful test of the system was given during the English naval manoeuvres some months ago. At that time messages were sent between the warships. There was no difficulty, and the test was held during a fog. Messages have been flashed eighty miles. My system has been adopted by the Italian Government to signal to fleets at sea."

AMERICAN TO WED A PRINCE?

Engagement of Miss Swift Reported in Chicago, Denied in Boston.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Times-Herald says: "Prince Alexis Karageorivich of Servia is a suitor for the hand of Miss Mabelle Swift, only child of Gustavus Swift of the house of Swift & Co., the big meat packers. While in Paris Miss Reed, the sister of Mrs. Paran Stevens, introduced the Prince and the heiress. The Prince's wooing resulted in Miss Swift's consent to an engagement pending the ratification of the match by her parents.

A radical objection by Mr. Swift, however, to ratifying the choice of his daughter's heart is the danger at some future time of her being proclaimed merely a morganatic wife in case of the elevation of Prince Alexis to the throne of Servia.

The American millionaire remembers the fate of Betsey Patterson, whose marriage to Jerome Bonaparte brought so much ill into her life. He therefore threatens to disinherit his daughter if she persists in her love for the Prince.

Miss Swift is about twenty-two years of age. With her cousin, Miss Adelaide Murphy of San Francisco, she was presented at Queen Victoria's Spring drawing room, and it is said was considered the handsomest young woman in that distinguished gathering. Prince Alexis is over forty.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—A prominent Boston family in close relationship with E. C. Swift of this city, brother of Gustavus Swift, the Chicago meat packer, and associated with him in business, made a denial to-night of the report that Miss Mabelle Swift is soon to wed Prince Alexis Karogeorgevich of Servia.

The story came from Chicago, where the reported engagement is believed from the whisperings of society.

The Swifts have been staying all Summer at their villa at Beverly. Thursday morning the family left for New York. Prince Karogeorgevich was with him. People have been wont to refer to him as the bridegroom-elect of Miss Swift, though no announcement of an engagement has been made.

Those who have met the foreign visitor comment favorably on his good looks and democratic ways. The other day, on the return of the Swifts from Boston, the Prince rode from the station to the Summer home of the family on the seat with the driver, as the interior of the vehicle was crowded. A rainstorm was in progress, and the Prince casually remarked, as he took his seat, that he was not sugar and would not melt.

PRISONER SENDS TO MR. CROKER.

John Ransom Arrested for Interfering with W. H. Van Tassel.

William H. Van Tassel, seventy years of age, living at 24 Waverley Place, yesterday afternoon attended a dinner of the Hoboken Turtle Club, near High Bridge. About 10 o'clock last night Mr. Van Tassel was leaning up against an elevated road pillar at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, when a flashily dressed young man came along and attempted to take charge of him.

As the young man ordered a cab Detective Van Buskirk of the Harlem Police Station happened along and asked him if he knew Mr. Van Tassel. He said he did, and became indignant at the interference of the detective. Mr. Van Tassel and the young man were both taken charge of by the detective and locked up.

The young man gave his name as John Ransom, thirty-eight years of age. He said he lives at the Hotel Majestic, but at the hotel it was said there was no guest of that name. Ransom sent a note to Richard Croker, but the messenger did not come back, and up to an early hour this morning the young man had not heard from Mr. Croker. Ransom was held for interfering with Mr. Van Tassel, and the latter, who had $1,000 on him, was held for intoxication.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CHEAP DOCK FOR ICE COMPANY.

Consolidated Pays $2,500 a Year at Wallabout Market, While Dock Adjoining Brings $12,000.

Merchants who do business in the Wallabout Market, in the Borough of Brooklyn, claim that the revenues from one of the public docks at that point have shrunk from $6,000 to $2,500 a year, principally through the action of the present Dock Board in leasing it to the Consolidated Ice Company. The records in Controller Coler's office show that for the year beginning Dec. 1, 1896, and ending Nov. 30, 1897, the City of Brooklyn received $6,106.84 for one of the two docks at Walabout Market, while the ice company pays only $2,500 for it at present.

For this shrinkage the only explanation offered by the Dock Board is that it has leased the dock known as No. 2 with the provision that if it should determine to reconstruct the dock, the lessee would have to get out. This improvement, Dock Commissioner Murphy said last night, has been decided upon, but the ice company has delayed moving until the end of its busy season.

At present, according to Mr. Murphy, the city gets $12,000 a year for Dock No. 1, adjoining the ice company's dock. When the dock improvement is completed, it is expected that a similar sum will be received for Dock No. 2. Mr. Murphy denied that John F. Carroll, supposed to be powerful in the Consolidated Ice Company, had anything to do with the low rental of the dock, and said that the company would be treated as any other lessee.

Mr. Carroll said last night that he had nothing to say in the controversy. He declined to discuss his connection with the ice company and said, as he has already said before the Maset committee, that any rumor connecting him with the company was not worth while talking about.

Council Hearing on the Building Code

The Council Committee on Affairs of Boroughs will give a hearing on the new Building Code in the Council chamber at 2 o'clock this afternoon. President Guggenheimer of the Council, who nominated the men who composed the commission which formulated the code, said yesterday that he had had assurances that the committee would hear every person who had a complaint to make against the code, and that all amendments offered by such persons would be considered. The committee is especially desirous of hearing arguments made by the architects who had no opportunity of appearing before the Board of Aldermen when the code was under consideration by that body.

Jersey City Church's 90th Anniversary

The ninetieth anniversary of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, was celebrated by the congregation last night with special services in the church, followed by a reception and supper. The church was founded in 1809, and was consecrated in 1836. In 1869 the interior was burned, and it was rebuilt in 1870. Since the church was founded it has had nine rectors, the first being the Rev. Edmund D. Barry, and the present rector the Rev. Archibald M. Judd.

E. B. Pearl Kills Himself.

E. B. Pearl, twenty-two years of age, committed suicide last night about 10 o'clock in his brother's flat, at 24 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. He was a clerk for his brother, Dyer Pearl, a broker, of 71 Broadway. The latter had retired last night when he heard a shot in his brother's room. He went in and found the young man had shot himself with a parlor rifle. The ball passed through his heart. He had been ill for some time and was despondent.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Francis Winslow, United States Navy.

ASTOR—Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon, United States Navy; Capt. J. S. Michael, Havana; W. Von der Heyede, England; James Miller, Edinburgh; T. B. Littledale, England; William Fink, Germany; W. P. Powell, Port au Prince.

BUCKINGHAM—Bishop Joseph D. Johnson, Los Angeles; George Wilkinson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England; Macdonald Mason, City of Mexico.

CAMBRIDGE—A. T. Burton, Liverpool.

ENDICOTT—Richard Hancock, Canton, China.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. William P. Kellogg, Louisiana; W. B. Fowler, London; A. R. Appach, England; R. R. Simpson, Edinburgh; J. A. Roxburgh, Glasgow; Joseph Lawrence, London; W. D. Ross, London; P. L. Stolz, Honolulu; R. W. Wren, General Manager of the Plant Railway

DEWEY RECEPTION PLANS

Committee Minority May Fight Against Postponing Breakfast.

GEN. ROE UPHELD BY G. A. R.

Welcome of the Army to the Admiral Will Be Extended by Gen. Merritt—Schley to be the City's Guest.

Despite the fact that a majority of the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee favor the postponement of the breakfast until Monday, Oct. 1, there is a healthy minority in the committee which may arise at to-day's meeting and endeavor to prevent any change being made in the programme as already outlined. The only objections which this minority has to the change are that it was the original intention to limit the celebration to two days, and that its prolongation would necessarily diminish the number of guests at the breakfast.

The Governors and others who have been bidden to the breakfast, one of the minority said yesterday, will not be willing to remain in the city over Sunday, and they will have to go away without a chance of meeting Admiral Dewey at a purely social function. The absence of some of these guests, it was said, will detract from the value of the breakfast, and the better plan would be rather to abandon it entirely than to delay it. There will, in all likelihood, be a warm discussion over the matter, though it is practically sure the plan of postponement agreed upon by the Committees on Reception and Land Parade will prevail.

Members of the Land Parade Committee said yesterday that while they regret the contention that has arisen with the officials of the Grand Army of the Republic, they could see no way to please the veterans without an absolute surrender by Gen. Roe, who has done everything possible to compromise the dispute. Gen. Roe himself was not in the city, but it was said in his office that he cannot recede from the position he has taken; that precedents have established the rule that in all parades armed troops take precedence over bodies of unarmed men, and that under no conditions will he agree to have the Grand Army of the Republic march at the head of the column.

G. A. R. MEN UPHOLD GEN. ROE.

One of the members of the committee, himself a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, said, much as he deplored the strife in regard to a place in the line, he could not help feeling that Gen. Roe was right. He declared that overofficiousness on the part of certain officials of the order was responsible for the dispute, and said that, as a rule, the Grand Army of the Republic men felt the same way. He felt the dispute should not deprive the Grand Army of the Republic from participation in the reception, and suggested that delegations from each post in the city, to the extent perhaps of 2,000 men, should be lined up alongside the curb on Fifth Avenue, north of the reviewing stand. "If this plan is not feasible," he added, "a part of the route, say along one of the fronts of Central Park, should be reserved for them, so they could assemble in a body and greet their comrade the Admiral as he rides past."

That there is a lack of harmony among the Grand Army officials themselves is apparent from a statement made by Henry H. Adams, who was appointed as Assistant Adjutant General to Major Gen. O. O. Howard, who was invited by Gen. Roe to command the Fourth Division, comprising the Grand Army of the Republic, ex-Confederates, and veterans of the Spanish-American War. Mr. Adams said that on Sept. 8 he notified the Chairman of the Grand Army of the Republic Relief Committees in the four counties embraced in the city that Gen. Roe had asked him to inform them that the Committee on Plan and Scope had authorized him to invite the Grand Army of the Republic to participate in the parade.

After sending several communications to Department Commander Kay, Mr. Adams said the latter called on him. Mr. Adams told Mr. Kay that Gen. Roe was willing to have the Grand Army of the Republic select such officers as it saw fit, and that Gen. Howard would not interfere with their plans. Together the two men called upon Gen. Roe who suggested that the Grand Army of the Republic could join the column at Fifty-ninth Street and leave it at Seventy-second Street. This was apparently satisfactory.

"Then pressure from above was brought to bear upon me," said Mr. Adams, "and I was induced to go to Gen. Roe and request that the Grand Army of the Republic be assigned to a place in the parade ahead of the line. This proposition was declined. Then I was requested to ask Gen. Roe to permit the Grand Army of the Republic to follow the regular troops and precede the National Guard. This, too, was refused. As a last resort, I was asked to obtain permission for a picked body of 300 Grand Army of the Republic men to act as a guard of honor to the Admiral. This was also refused.

"As a matter of fact there were no complaints until Commander in Chief Shaw came here and demanded that the Grand Army of the Republic lead the parade and that he be placed in command of it. I do not believe we will parade at all. Gen. Roe will either win or get out entirely. He is right in his contention about the order of precedence in a military parade."

EX-CONFEDERATES OUT OF IT.

The ex-Confederate veterans will not parade, inasmuch as it will not be possible at this late day to get a representation of sufficient size to make a good showing. In the fourth division, there will be, in case the Grand Army of the Republic does not participate, only the veterans of the Spanish-American war. Col. Reinold, who is Chairman of the committee of the organization, said yesterday that there will be a regiment of 1,800 from Manhattan, a regiment of 1,500 from Brooklyn, and detachments from New Jersey and the Astor Battery. Col. Reinold hopes that Col. John Jacob Astor will take command of the Manhattan regiment. Col. Hubbell of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment will be in command of the Brooklyn regiment.

The appropriation by the Municipal Assembly of $25,000 for the use of the Dewey Committee has not clarified the stand situation as much as was expected it would. The Committee on Stands has a deficit of $17,000, and out of the balance it must build a stand for the Municipal Assembly. This will prevent the erection of a stand for the Grand Army of the Republic, and also the desired enlargement of the stand for school children at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West. The Committee on Stands will meet to-day and dispose of the balance. Work began yesterday upon the platform in front of the City Hall, upon which the presentation to the Admiral of the gold loving cup will take place.

Randolph Guggenheimer yesterday received from Gen. Butterfield this letter from Admiral Dewey:

Flagship Olympia,
Gibraltar, Sept. 4, 1899.

Dear Gen. Butterfield: I have just received a copy of your letter to my brother Aug. 9, setting forth the arrangements made by the committee for receiving the members of my family, and sending them aboard the Olympia. These arrangements are entirely satisfactory to me, and I assure you will be so to my family. With renewed thanks for your thoughtfulness, very sincerely yours, GEORGE DEWEY.

MERRITT TO GREET DEWEY.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has telegraphed Major Gen. Merritt: "The Secretary of War instructs me to say that he desires you to meet Admiral Dewey on his arrival in New York and extend to him a welcome on behalf of the Army of the United States, and congratulate him on his distinguished service and safe return."

Mr. Guggenheimer has written W. Butler Duncan, commanding the First Battalion Naval Militia, asking that a guard of honor of twenty-five of the men who served on the Yankee be detailed to assist the Committee on Refreshments at the smoker to be given the Olympia sailors at the Waldorf on the evening of Sept. 30.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley has accepted the official invitation to take part in the reception, and has written to Secretary Foster as follows: "Rear Admiral Schley's compliments to the Mayor of the City of New York, and his thanks for the kind invitation to be present on the occasion of the Dewey reception and parade. It will give him much delight to be present and to participate in the city's honor to the peerless Dewey."

Mrs. C. V. Gridley, widow of Capt. Gridley of the Olympia, has also accepted the invitation. Lieut. M. W. Creagh of the Olympia has requested that seats for four members of his family be reserved. These will be provided, as well as an equal number for Capt. Coghlan, who commanded the Raleigh in the battle of Manila.

The National Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States has received from Admiral Dewey his acceptance of an invitation to a banquet to be given in this city during this Fall or the coming Winter. Gen. A. S. Webb, the Commander of the order, has appointed a committee, headed by Gen. Roe, to arrange for the banquet.

The Chinese members of the Olympia's crew, whose bravery in the battle of Manila brought forth the special commendation of Admiral Dewey, will be permitted to come ashore and participate in the land parade, notwithstanding the prohibitory terms of the Chinese exclusion law. Collector Bidwell has received this letter from the Treasury Department:

The department has received a letter dated the 16th inst. from Gen. Howard Carroll stating that there are in the crew of the Olympia three Chinese out of fifteen who are not enlisted at United States ports and who were brave and efficient at the battle of Manila, and requests that they be permitted to participate in the land parade with the other men of the Olympia.

You are instructed to permit the three Chinese referred to to participate in the land parade, after which they should be returned to the ship; and you are informed that such permission will not be considered a landing under the Chinese Exclusion act.

Credit for this recognition of the services of the Chinese is largely due to J. J. Rooney and J. V. Storey of the Custom House brokerage firm of Rooney & Spence, which does a large business with the Chinese of this city. The Chinese Vice Consul, L. Wing, has sent a letter to Mr. Storey thanking him for his efforts.

GRAND ARMY IN THE PARADE.

Gov. Roosevelt Says If Possible He Will Have Veterans Occupy the Foremost Position.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 21.—In the course of his address to-day at the Otsego County fair Gov. Roosevelt said:

"I know that the rest of you will not grudge my saying that I feel peculiarly honored at the presence here of men who in the times that tried men's souls, when the Nation called for heroism, were able to rise to the heroic need, and I am glad to see that their sons are keeping in the line of their fathers.

"Just to-day I transacted one piece of business that may be of interest to you of the Grand Army. I see by the press a statement that there had been some hitch in the arrangements of the parade to meet Dewey, and I telegraphed to the Major General commanding the National Guard of this State that the Grand Army is to have the right of position, or anything it wants in the parade.

"If I can bring it about, I am going to have the heroes of the great war occupy the foremost position."

VICTORY PLACED ON THE ARCH.

J. Q. A. Ward's Great Figure Now in Position at the Top—No Festoons on the Colonnade.

The great figure of Victory, by J. Q. A. Ward, President of the National Sculpture Society, was placed in position yesterday at the top of the Dewey Triumphal Arch. The addition of this figure to the arch alters the appearance of the structure in a remarkable degree. It increases the effect of height greatly, and brings the other lines of the design into harmony. The supporting groups of sea horses and tritons blowing horns are regarded by the other sculptors as among the most successful designs ever produced by Mr. Ward.

The last of the eight figures of naval heroes, which front the entablatures on the north and south, was brought over to the arch from Madison Square Garden late yesterday afternoon. It will be hoisted into position this morning. The corps of modelers worked hard all day yesterday on the groups at the north of the arch at the bases of the piers. The background in bas-relief was added to Karl Bitter's group, "Battle," and the other group, "Return of the Victors," by C. H. Niehaus, was nearly completed.

Above Mr. Bitter's design is a medallion shield, on which is a beautifully designed head of a fury.

It now looks doubtful whether the original plan to have the columns of the colonnade connected by festoons in "staff" will be carried out. The colonnade as it stands has proved so great an artistic success, and is regarded as so perfectly satisfactory by the sculptors, that it is not unlikely that Mr. Lamb's design will be modified to this extent. Mr. Bitter said yesterday that it was a question of time and money. The festoons might improve the appearance of the colonnade slightly, but possibly they might not, and as they were the least important part of the general plan, they would be left to the last.

There is little doubt, however, that the other modification that was recommended will be carried out. This is the fronting of the stand in Madison Square, the front of which reaches to the columns of the colonnade on that side, with decorative moldings in "staff," of similar design to those of the colonnade. This, it is expected, will minimize the bad effect the stand would have on the appearance of the sculptors' work.

Three out of the four groups which are to stand in front of the end pillars of the colonnade, at Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets, respectively, have now been brought from the studio in Madison Square Garden and are being finished by the modelers in the places where they are to stand. "The Army," by F. W. Ruckstuhl, and "The Navy," by George E. Bissell, are now nearly finished, and will probably be placed on the platforms at the bases of the columns to-day.

The work of erecting some of the columns of the colonnade to the south of the arch was left until the last, in order that traffic might not be obstructed for a longer period than was absolutely necessary. The workmen began putting up these columns yesterday. Everything is ready for them, and the scaffolding, which is much in the way of vehicles and pedestrians, may be removed to-morrow.

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY'S PLANS.

Elevated Trains Will Be Run as Closely as Safety Warrants.

A general statement of the plans of the officials in control of the Manhattan Railway traffic for public service on Sept. 29 and 30 was made yesterday. "The boarding up of the stations," one official said, "to prevent their use as stands from which to view any part of the celebrations is the least part of the scheme for efficiency and safety.

"We shall have the train service as perfect as may be possible, and have made arrangements to run safely 140 to 150 trains an hour below Fifty-third Street. The platforms will be manned by an additional number of station men and the force of inspectors will be doubled. There will be no stipulated schedule and the trains are to be run as closely as absolute safety warrants. We may beat the record of Oct. 12, 1892, during the Columbian celebration, when we carried without accident 1,080,000 passengers. Indications are that these figures will be surpassed.

"While we are doing all in our power in the interest of the public and to hold our record for immunity from accidents, a suggestion to the public may not be amiss. Discomfort may be created by congestion and this may greatly be diminished if our east side patrons avail themselves of the east side lines and the transfer system which will place them at the most important centres of interest, Forty-second Street, One Hundred and Sixth Street, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street."

THE POST OFFICE UNDECORATED.

Mr. Van Cott Can Get No Money from Washington for the Purpose.

Unless private initiative shall order it otherwise, the big Post Office building will be conspicuous by the absence of decorations during the Dewey celebration. It will be peculiarly so in that it will loom barely in what will be one of the most gayly and elaborately decked portions of the city. This will not be the fault of Postmaster Van Cott, however.

That official, it is understood, has twice written to the Post Office Department at Washington in an effort to obtain money for the purpose of suitably decorating the building, but in vain. He was informed that there was no fund available for decorations. The necessary appropriation would be but a small one, and the New York officials are surprised as well as chagrined that it was not promptly made in view of the National character and importance of the occasion.

The victories of the American Army and Navy during the war with Spain were patriotically celebrated by the Post Office employes, who made the interior of the building brilliant with flags and bunting. They do not, however, feel called upon to decorate the exterior of the building. "Why should we?" said several of the employes yesterday. "Our patriotism and sentiments of admiration for Dewey will not be less because we do not spend a week's salary in doing what it is the place of the Government to do."

No movement for raising a fund for decoration purposes by taxing the employes in the building has so far been made, and it is thought to be very doubtful whether any action in this direction will be taken.

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TAKE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRES.

The Board of Underwriters and Chief Croker Issue Orders.

At the special meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, held yesterday to adopt precautionary regulations against fire in the use of colored fires and the electrical illumination of piers and wharves during the Dewey celebration, the following resolutions and restricted form of permit were unanimously approved:

Whereas, Applications are being made to fire underwriters to grant privilege for the use of fireworks and for illuminations of different kinds on piers and wharves during the Dewey celebration, and

Whereas, All existing fire insurance contracts prohibit the use of fireworks, Greek fires, &c., unless provided for by agreement indorsed on the policy, and

Whereas, Any fire on a frame-covered pier is liable to cause a sweeping conflagration, and as all piers and frame buildings, whether illuminated or not, will be endangered by the fireworks that will be extensively used during the celebration, particularly along the water front, we hereby earnestly urge that extra watchmen be provided at all such places, and that additional precautions be used to see that fire extinguishing apparatus, fire pails, &c., are fully provided, and that all are in good working order; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend our members that all permits on policies of insurance, giving privilege for illuminations on piers and wharves, the following form be used in the interest of public safety; but that this privilege be not granted for any pier or wharf upon which there is any cotton, jute, or other vegetable fibre.

"Permission is hereby granted for additional electric installation, such installation and equipment to be in accordance with the rules of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, and also in accordance with the rules of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies of the City of New York, for Sept. 28, 29, and 30; and also for illuminations and for the use of the material known as 'colored fire,' such material to be fired only when placed on a bedding of sand or earth contained in safe receptacles, the firing of other fireworks being prohibited; provided casks filled with either fresh or salt water and three pails to each cask are placed not more than 50 feet apart on each story of above-mentioned pier and wharf property, and that not less than one watchman is provided for each 10,000 square feet of superficial floor area of each story, and that the hose and other fire extinguishing apparatus is in order for instant use during the said three days, and throughout the night of Sept. 30."

Fire Chief Croker issued orders to the firemen to have effect during the celebration. Leave of absence, except vacation leaves, are discontinued for the forty-eight hours commencing with 8 A. M. on the 29th. The members of the force are reminded that promptness and alertness are required for the extinguishing of any fires that may occur.

Company commanders are requested to see that all hydrants are kept clear to the middle of the street and for ten feet on either side. The line of march is set forth, and commanders are told that at the following intersecting streets policemen will assist in making a way clear in case any fire should occur which necessitated the crossing of the line: Tenth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-third, Forty-eighth, and Fifty-eighth Streets.

The force is informed that the Park Department employes will co-operate with the men. The Park Department employes will be placed near the stands, and will see to it that papers, &c., are removed, so that cigars and cigarettes will not ignite them.

DECIDE TO PLACE THE PORTSMOUTH

Committee Will Use New Jersey Naval Militia's Boat in the Parade.

Commander Washington Irving of the New Jersey Naval Militia was yesterday informed that the committee having charge of the naval parade in honor of Admiral Dewey had again changed its plan in regard to the Portsmouth and would assign that vessel to a place in the line. As a consequence, the preparations of the Naval Militia, which had been suspended on Wednesday, were resumed.

Commander Irving said he did not know exactly why the plan had been changed a second time, but other members of the militia said it was arranged to replace the Portsmouth by the New Hampshire, but that the latter vessel was found to be unseaworthy.

HOWISON TO GREET DEWEY.

Sampson's Ranking Officer May Be in New York to Take Command—News Displeases Navy Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch received to-day at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Howison is worrying the officials there.

Admiral Howison, entirely unconscious of the consternation his news will carry to those who have been asserting that he will not get to New York until after the reception to Admiral Dewey, announces in this message that he has left Barbados on the Chicago to-day for New York. This is the last thing that the friends of Admiral Sampson wanted. Everything has been arranged to have Sampson, in his capacity as the hero and victor of Santiago, greet his brother hero of Manila. Admiral Schley will be in New York at that time, but in no official capacity. He will be there simply because as an American citizen he has an inalienable right to stand on the sidewalk and see Dewey go by.

Nothing had occurred to mar the spectacle of one hero greeting another and welcoming him home until this disquieting news was received from Howison. Howison is Sampson's senior, and if he gets there before the celebration he will outrank that officer and take command. The Naval regulations require it. Howison is simply an old friend of Dewey and would like to be on hand when his friend has his triumph.

The Navy Department officials have pointed, whenever this danger was suggested, to Howison's itinerary, which calls for his arrival on Oct. 5, and have confidently proclaimed he will not get there before then, notwithstanding the fact that Howison has been ahead of his schedule right along. They are now busily engaged in figuring out that he cannot get to Tompkinsville in less than eight days, but others think he can do it easily in seven.

DEWEY'S COUSIN COMING HERE.

Lives in Idaho and Never Saw the Admiral—Hopes to Meet Him.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Col. W. H. Dewey of Idaho, a cousin of Admiral Dewey, arrived in Chicago to-day. Col. Dewey is on his way to New York to attend the celebration in honor of the naval hero.

"I have never seen Admiral Dewey," he said, "but I hope to meet him when he arrives. He is the son of one of my father's three brothers. I have lived in the West the greater part of my life, so that I had no opportunity to keep track of the family's relatives."

Col. Dewey fought in the Indian war under Gen. Crook and was twice wounded in the service. In 1852, he was shot in the breast, and on another occasion an arrow struck him in the face. He has large landed interests in Nampa, Idaho. He is engaged in building a railroad, a branch of the Oregon Short Line. The road will be 102 miles in length and will run from Nampa to Dewey, a town named for the Colonel.

Price of Bunting Goes Up.

Bunting has gone up. As the time for the decoration of dwellings and buildings approaches there are indications that the price will be raised further. The price has advanced 10 per cent., and it is thought by many dealers the price will rise to 15 per cent. over regular rates. This applies only to the variety known as woolen buntings. The cotton buntings have not advanced in price, as they can be turned out as fast as the demand increases.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Clearing House to Close.

W. A. Nash, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, yesterday issued a circular announcing that the Clearing House will be closed on Sept. 29 and 30. The weekly statement for next week must be handed in by 11 o'clock Thursday.

Dewey Home Fund Contributions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The amount of cash received to-day by Treasurer Roberts for the Dewey Home Fund is $708, making a total to date of $27,065. The number of subscribers is 29,624.

GREETING OF STEAM WHISTLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may safely be estimated that during the procession of the Olympia there will be upwards of 500 steam whistles of all sizes under continuous operation, in the range of which any cheering of the public, or singing of choral societies, will be entirely inaudible, so that any persons who are exercising their lungs in anticipation of contributing to the welcome may as well spare themselves the effort.

As the character of the public welcome is evidently nowadays to be gauged by the extent of steam whistling handled by a few enthusiasts, there is yet time, I suggest for the Reception Committee to prepare a Brobdingnaggian hooter, to be operated by the entire output of the Steam Supply Company. Such a device would effectually drown all other sounds for many miles, and make no doubt of the character of our welcome to Dewey.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

WHERE DEWEY LEAVES PARADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be glad to learn whether on the day of the land parade spectators below the arch at Twenty-fourth Street are to have the pleasure of seeing Admiral Dewey. I have seen it stated that after passing under the arch he would at once take his place on the reviewing stand.

This would be a great deprivation to the throngs between Madison and Washington Squares, and I trust the committee will arrange it otherwise. I am sure that if our peace and liberty loving hero were to have his choice he would prefer having begun his triumphal course at the monument to Grant, not to close it without an association of the day with Washington.

As this section of the city will probably see only half of the parade by daylight, the suggestion is all the more pertinent.

FAIR PLAY.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

[Admiral Dewey will leave the land parade at Twenty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, to enter the reviewing stand, and will not be seen below Twenty-fourth Street on that occasion.—Ed.]

FOR A DEMOCRATIC OBSERVANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Possibly it may be considered an impertinence for one outside of your State to criticise arrangements for the reception of Admiral Dewey, but as many Pennsylvanians hope to assist to honor his home-coming by their attendance, and because some regiments of our National Guard of Pennsylvania expect to march with the other thousands, we may properly ask that our, and their, convenience and comfort may to some extent be studied. The proposed "breakfast" will be attended by a few hundred people, while more thousands are packed on the streets enjoying (?) the discomforts of many hours' waiting.

The troops, fatigued from a long night's ride, and possibly in the hurlyburly not as well fed as some of the city's guests, wait long hours before moving and after passing in review find themselves miles away from their assigned quarters or uncomfortable home-going trains. They will be likely to remember the event not as a red-letter day, but as a most thresome excursion.

The great democratic city should insist upon a democratic observance of the culminating day of great events. Dewey belongs to the people, and a million or more should not risk discomfort and health, that the vanity of a few shall be tickled. Present the cup and transfer the Admiral to the reviewing stand at once. Cut out the snobbery and let the band play at 10:30.

S. B. BENNETT.
Pittston, Penn., Sept. 20, 1899.

Better Place for Late War Veterans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be more proper to have the Spanish-American war veterans follow behind the "regulars" in the Dewey parade? I should think a little more respect should be shown to the men who shouldered a gun during the war than the place in line to which they are assigned.

THOMAS L. MOORE.
New York, Sept. 21, 1899.

MISS MURIEL WILSON HERE.

Daughter of the Master of Tranby Croft as Charming as Rumor Has Painted Her.

A girlish figure clad in a long scarlet steamer cloak that reached to her feet appeared at the gangway of the White Star liner Majestic when that vessel tied up to her pier yesterday morning. The vivid color instantly attracted the attention of the crowd upon the pier, and friends and relatives turned their gaze momentarily from the eager, happy faces of those on board whom they were there to welcome, and concentrated it upon the wearer of the cloak. She hesitated a moment, mechanically brushed back with one hand a mass of wavy brown hair that fluttered over her temples from beneath a little straw hat with heliotrope trimming, raised her skirts daintily with her other hand, and descended the gang plank with as much stateliness as its steepness would permit of.

She was Miss Muriel Thetis Wilson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson of Tranby Croft, and reputed to be one of the most beautiful and accomplished as well as one of the most eccentric girls in British high society. Tranby Croft, the country seat of the Wilsons, is the place made famous by the baccarat scandal that occurred there some years ago, while the Prince of Wales was a guest.

Miss Wilson is beautiful, and is obviously conscious of the fact. Her face is small and oval, with no color to speak of, but a complexion so dark as to verge on olive. She has large, dark, lustrous, and very expressive eyes. Her mouth is small, as is also her nose, which is shapely. Her admirers are legion, and her engagement to several well-known members of the British aristocracy has at various times been reported and contradicted. At one time she was engaged to the Duke of Marlborough, who married Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. She was also said to be engaged to Lord Willoughby d'Ersby. At present she is understood to be fancy free. She has the reputation of being a clever amateur actress, a dashing horsewoman, and is noted among other things for the eccentricity of her costumes. This would seem to be borne out by the combination of the bright scarlet traveling cloak, with a kerchief of heliotrope lace, and white straw hat with the heliotrope trimmings.

Miss Wilson is accompanied by her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wilson; Evelyn Fitz Gerald, J. B. Millar, and the Hon. Cecil Browning. Mrs. Wilson also wore a bright red traveling cloak. The party was met and welcomed by Oscar Sanderson of the Wilson steamship line.

Miss Wilson appeared surprised that her coming should attract attention in this country.

"It is purely a pleasure trip," she said, in answer to a question. "We are here for the purpose of making a long tour in the United States. Our first visit will be to Newport, for which place we shall start this afternoon or early to-morrow morning. Of course we shall go to Niagara Falls. It is also our purpose to take in some of the scenery of the great West, and we probably shall go as far as Colorado. We, however, expect to arrange our plans so as to be in New York for the Dewey celebration. We should not care to miss that."

The party was driven to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Kills His Companion with a Blow.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—James Morton was killed at the Bristol County Fair this afternoon from a blow struck by a companion, James McCluskey, whom the police have arrested. James Collier has also been arrested in the case.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.
BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE

Macy's Autumn Millinery.

The display is attracting many visitors. It represents the greatest effort we have ever made in that direction. The result pleases you. That's gratifying to us. Millinery beauty, novelty and economy await you at Macy's.

Men's and Boys' Clothing Annex.

Men's Sack Suits, double-breasted vests, made of pure worsted, neat checks and stripes, lined with double-warped Italian cloth, beautifully tailored and finished. Made to fit.
$15.00 value; at $10.74

Men's Sack Suits, made of fine black and blue cheviot, lined with super quality mohair serge; carefully tailored, single and double breasted vests.
$16.50 value; at $13.74

Men's Sack Suits, made of finest worsteds and cheviots, double-breasted vests, workmanship, style and general tone equal to custom productions. They'll please the tasteful.
$30.00 value; at $21.88

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, make of very fine Clay weave diagonal, lined with satin—finished and trimmed in a way that makes the best judge think they are custom productions.
$15.00 value; at $12.49

Men's Prince Albert Coats and Vests, made of extra quality Oxford vicuna, lined and faced with pure dye silk, exceedingly stylish, swell, ultra, swagger, smart and what not.
$25.00 value; at $18.74

Men's Fall Overcoats, made of elegant black vicuna, lined and faced to the edges with all-silk merveilleux, good workmanship and thoroughly fashionable, regular and stout sizes.
$18.00 value; at $14.99

Boys' Long-Trouser Suits, made of choice blue cheviot, lined with high-grade Italian cloth, all seams sewed with strong silk, very dressy and serviceable.
$10.00 value; at $8.13

Boys' Three-Piece Suits, made of blue cheviot, double-breasted vests. There is tone and style to them—wear, also, sizes 10 to 16 years.
$8.00 value; at $6.24

Boys' Long-Trouser Suits, made of pretty all-wool cheviots, carefully and artistically tailored and trimmed, sizes 14 to 19 years.
$7.50 value; at $5.63

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, with extra trousers, made of all-wool checked, striped and plaided fabrics—wonderful for wear.
$5.00 value; at $3.74

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of all-wool blue serge trimmed with silk soutache braid—dressy and durable. Right for present wear.
$5.00 value; at $3.44

Here's Hat Economy.

Men's Derby Hats, finest fur felt, latest Fall shapes, band and binding of the best quality, Russia leather sweat band, black and russet, none better, $2.99.

Men's Derby and Alpine Hats, all the most fashionable styles and colors, fine trimmings. See them before deciding $2.49

Men's Derby and Alpine Hats, the same grades and styles will cost you $3.00 elsewhere; our price is only $1.88

Men's Golf and Bicycle Caps, a very extensive line to select from. We are informed that it is the biggest stock in town; 49c. to 99c

Men's $4.00 Shoes at $3.13.

$3.13 for Men's English Enameled Lace Shoes, calf lining, hand-sewed welts, double extension soles, English backstays, bull-dog toes.

$3.13 for Men's Box Calf Lace Shoes, calf lining, hand-sewed welts, double-extension soles, English last.

$3.13 for Men's American Calfskin Lace Shoes, calf lining, double soles, broad toes, hand-sewed welts—splendid shoes for letter carriers, policemen and firemen.

$3.13 for Men's Winter Russet Lace Shoes, hand-sewed welts, double extension soles, English backstay, bull-dog toes.

Men's Patent Leather Dress Shoes, kid tops, stylish lasts, hand-sewed welts, very special at . . $1.49

Boys' Winter Shoes.

Boys' Lace Shoes, made of fine American calfskin, kangaroo tops, bull-dog toes, extension soles, hand-sewed welts, all sizes and widths, 12 to 2, $2.19; 2½ to 5½ $2.49

Boys' "Solid Wear" College Shoes, made of satin calfskin, kangaroo tops, hand-sewed welts, London toes, sizes 12 to 2, $1.87, 2½ to 5½ . $1.99

Little Men's Dress Shoes, made of box and vici kidskin and patent leather, with kid tops, hand-sewed welts, spring heels, sizes 8 to 2, at $1.87

Little Men's School Shoes, made of box calf, vici and heavy dull-finished kid, stout soles, spring heels, sizes 8 to 2; at $1.38

Boys' and Youths' Shirts.

Boys' and Youths' Laundered White Shirts, made of Utica muslin, three-ply, 1700 count pure linen bosoms, full-felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar-button protector and tie-tape, worth 75c.; at 49c

Boys' and Youths' Fancy Dress Shirts, beautifully laundered, made in our own workrooms of best percales, all the newest designs and colorings, one pair detached cuffs, worth $1.25; our price 79c

Women's Silk Vests.

Women's Swiss Silk Vests, Richelieu ribbed, low neck, pink, sky, cream and black; sizes 4, 5 and 6, respectively $1.59, $1.69 and $1.79.

Children's Merino Vests.

Children's Natural Merino Vests, Pants and Drawers. The necks of the vests are silk stitched and trimmed with silk tape; size 22, at 19c; larger sizes at price-rises of five cents.

Flags for the Celebration.

The following Flags are made of standard quality all-wool bunting. The kind demanded by the United States Government. They are the best to buy—in the end the cheapest. Each Flag is securely bound and strongly reinforced at the corners. The colors are absolutely fast. Notice the sizes and prices. We sell Flags as we do everything else—cheaper than anyone else.

3 ft. x 5 ft., at	$1.29
4 ft. x 6 ft., at	$1.79
5 ft. x 8 ft., at	$2.69
6 ft. x 10 ft., at	$3.46
8 ft. x 12 ft., at	$4.74
8 ft. x 15 ft., at	$6.27
10 ft. x 18 ft., at	$8.84
16 ft. x 28 ft., at	$21.06
20 ft. x 30 ft., at	$28.08
20 ft. x 36 ft., at	$35.11

We have other Flags made of bunting—fair quality—but of course we cannot recommend them to wear like the standard goods. They are good value for the money we ask.

5 ft. x 8 ft., at	$1.74
6 ft. x 10 ft., at	$1.99

Cotton Bunting Flags, mounted on sticks, with spear heads.

12-inch x 18-inch, at	5c
16-inch x 24-inch, at	10c
24-inch x 36-inch, at	12c

Heavy Cotton Bunting Flags, bound, halyard and six-feet sticks.

24-inch x 36-inch, at	24c
32-inch x 48-inch, at	49c

Bunting Flags, mounted on sticks.

16-inch x 24-inch, at	10c
24-inch x 36-inch, at	12c

Silk Flags, extra quality, mounted on fine varnished sticks with spear heads, quoted elsewhere at 90c., our price 51c.

American Banners, complete with rods and cords, 24x36 in., 12c.

Dewey Banners, complete with rods and cords, very low at 19c.

Masses of Bunting.

Bunting—clouds of red, white and blue cotton, 3½c. by the piece; 4c. by the yard. Half wool, 9c. and 12c.; all wool standard quality. The only kind the U. S. Government will use 14c

Clearing Out Remnants of Dress Goods—19c. to 98c. for Qualities worth from 49c. to $1.98.

A royal chance for all who can use short lengths. The assortment includes colored and black fabrics—cheviots, homespuns, poplins, armures, whipcords, Bedford cords, storm serges, crepons, sateens, and the like. Regular prices ranged from 49c. to $1.98; choice now from 19c. to 98c.

Children's Coats.

Children's Reefers, made of smooth-faced cheviots, French backs, double-breasted styles, high-rolling collar, trimmed with mohair braid, blue, brown and red, sizes 4 to 14 years, $4.38.

Children's Coats, made of fine Kersey cloth, six-button box front, French back, notched velvet collar, tan and royal blue. Very dressy and serviceable, sizes 6 to 14 years, $7.19

Children's Reefers, made of beaver cloth, double-scalloped cape, large rolling collar, handsomely braided and stitched, black, brown and royal blue, sizes 6 to 14 years . . $8.44

Children's Dresses.

Children's School Dresses, one-piece styles, made of fancy plaids, effectively trimmed with plain contrasting colors, braid and buttons, full skirts, ages 4 to 14 years, $1.63.

Children's School Dresses, one-piece styles, made of fancy novelty materials, velvet yokes and cuffs, finished with fancy silk braid, full skirts, ages 4 to 14 years, our price . $2.28

Children's School Dresses, one-piece styles, made of hand ome camel's hair plaids, vest, collar and revers of plain colored velvet, gored skirt, ages 4 to 14 years, our price . $4.23

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, of excellent Venetian cloth, new style box coat, lined with satin-finished romain; demi-habit skirt, fastened on side, lined with percaline, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years . . . 12.99

Children's Hosiery.

Children's Hose, good cotton, fast black, double heels, double toes, worth double our price, which is 10c.

Boys' Cotton Hose, extra heavy quality, dyed in vats that give a changeless black, narrow and wide ribs, doubled at three vital points—knees, toes and heels, worth 25c; our price 18c.

Children's One-seam All-wool Cashmere Hose, plain black, and will stay plain. Will not rust or crock. Heels and toes are doubled, worth 35c; our price 19c.

Children's Cashmere Hose, heavy ribbed, doubled knees, toes and heels; worth 45c; our price 29c.

Chicago Murderer Pleads Guilty.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Richard Honeck, who recently murdered Walter Koeller, today pleaded guilty.

"Do you know you can be hanged on your plea?" asked the Judge, perplexed at the want of fear shown by the prisoner.

"I do," replied Honeck, "I am guilty."

Herman Hundhausen, implicated with Honeck, entered a plea of not guilty.

Lackawanna's Hoboken Offices.

The Lackawanna Railroad Company yesterday announced that it had abandoned its intention of erecting a two-story office building on its property at the Hoboken station. It will erect a big brick building on the same site. Until the new plans are fully decided the company will occupy offices in the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company's Building in Newark Street.

Fell as His Balloon Burst.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 21.—At the Clinton County Fair to-day Leo Stevens of New York City made a balloon ascension, but when he had reached a height of only 500 feet the balloon burst, and he was obliged to jump with his parachute to save his life.

He drifted about a quarter of mile east, and reached the ground on the shore of Lake Champlain uninjured.

Wanamaker's

Store Features

WANAMAKER'S never had more in it to see, whether you look about as a purchaser, or merely as a visitor. It's an interesting place for the latter; interesting and profitable for the former. Among the more recent additions to the store's attractions, intended simply as items of interest and amusement, are these:—

The Gem Flag;—the most costly flag ever made. Composed entirely of diamonds, rubies and sapphires. Market value of stones used, $104,416.83. On view in Rotunda.
The New Picture Gallery, fifth floor.
The New Music Rooms, fifth floor.
The Pin Machine, Notion Store, first floor.

Among the mercantile showings that are worth examining for their artistic or educational value, are these:

The Japanese and East Indian collection, main aisle and basement.
The Millinery Display, best productions of New York and Paris, second floor.
The Exclusive Importations of Costumes, Evening Wraps and Lingerie (shown in advance of the larger formal exhibition to be later announced).
The Art and Eric-a-Brac Collection, Art Room, basement.

Fall Weight Knit Underwear Men's Women's and Children's

Two interesting facts concerning this Underwear Store: The goods here offered are worthy qualities only. The prices asked are always extremely low—often below the market. This tells of the newest, best kinds of underclothing for present wear and up until the snow flies:—

FOR MEN
$1 each—Natural color or white merino shirts and drawers; the latter in two lengths of inseam; reinforced seats, nicely trimmed and finished throughout.
$1.50 each—Fine merino shirts and drawers; light blue, fawn, white or lavender tint; well finished and trimmed; full regular made and fashioned; sizes up to 44 shirts and 42 drawers.
$2.50 each—Natural ribbed shirts and drawers; a fine quality of wool; well made and finished.
FOR WOMEN
50c. each—A new ribbed cotton vest; high neck; long or short sleeves; drawers, with French band to match, in knee or ankle lengths; also plain white cotton vests and drawers.
$1 each—Vests of white merino; high neck; long or short sleeves; French band drawers, in knee or ankle lengths, to match; also plain white or natural colored merino vests and drawers.
$1.25 each—Genuine Swiss ribbed all-silk vests; white, pink, sky blue or black; also black; low neck; no sleeves. Short sleeves, $1.50 each. High neck, long sleeves, $2.
$2.50 each—Swiss ribbed silk mixed tights; white or fast black; knee or ankle lengths; open or closed. All-silk, $3.50 each.
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR
Complete lines of Bands, Wrappers, Sleeping Garments, Separate Garments, Combination Suits and Tights.
Vests, Pantalettes, Drawers of natural colored merino; Fall and Winter Weights; size 18, 30c.; another grade, white or natural color, 40c. for size 18; 3c. advance on each increasing size. Also a very fine quality of natural color pure wool; size 18, 45c.; 10c. advance on each increasing size.
White and silver gray ribbed cotton combination suits; buttoned across chest; sizes 2 to 6, with drop seats, 50c.; sizes 7, 8, 9, open flaps, 75c.
White or silver gray merino combination suits; buttoned across chest sizes 2 to 6, with drop seats, 75c.; sizes 7, 8, 9, open flaps, $1.
Broadway.

Some New Neckwear For Men

A tie that became popular at once in London—the "Kalos." We predict immediate favor for it here. Made of silk woven expressly for this style; with graduated neck-band, the ends 1⅝ in. wide. Plain colors and cluster stripes with black borders. Price, 75c., though exclusive furnishers would ask double.

Men's English Suspenders

Of cotton elastic, in various neatly-colored patterns. An excellent quality for 50c. The particular merit—one that many a man will fully appreciate—is in the never-wear-out ends. Soft, pliable, but practically indestructible calfskin, Japan-tanned. 50c. pair.
Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Black Silk Petticoats

Five dollars is the starting point in prices. That for a petticoat of good quality black silk, made with deep, corded umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle. $6.50 for one a little finer, then other advances of a dollar or less, up to $16. All are in the newest styles, and all are most fairly priced.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Corsets

Your fit exactly. We ensure that by putting at your service comfortable fitting rooms, capable attendants and model corsets of all descriptions. The Lillian—our exclusive imported corset—in her many graceful forms; and other makes, that last, that fit, that give ease, that are shapely. Peruse:

$1—R. & G.; of strong jean; short, medium and extra long waists; white, drab and black.
$1—Nemo; long waist; white, drab and black.
$1.25—L. R.; of strong jean; long waist; low bust; long over abdomen; spoon steel; white and drab.
$2.50—Nemo; self-reducing; white, drab and black.
$4—Lillian; real whalebone; bias cut; gored bust and hips; white and drab.
$5.25—Lillian; real whalebone; bias cut; short or extra long waist; white and black.
$5.50—Lillian; real whalebone; fine coutil; bias cut; trimmed top and bottom with lace and ribbon; white and drab. Same in black sateen, $6.50
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Neighborly Rivalry.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mr. Penn—Every time your wife gets a new gown my wife thinks she must have one.

Mr. Pitt—It is the same with my wife. They are clothes competitors.

CHANGE IN CUP RACE PLAN

Start Probably to be Two Hours Earlier to Avoid Steamers.

C. OLIVER ISELIN IS QUOTED

Shamrock Did Not Sail, and Sir Thomas Entertained Two Belgian Princes at Luncheon.

The possible interference of steamboats with the racing yachts in the Columbia-Shamrock contests was the all-absorbing topic of interest in the inner circles of the devotees of the sport in the New York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon. A rumor that came from Bristol that the hour of starting the races would be altered from 11 o'clock in the morning to a time two hours earlier was the first inkling that reached the Madison Avenue house. The authority quoted was C. Oliver Iselin, and the statement was made in conjunction with a review of the "mutual agreement" clause in the deed of gift.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, who will command the fleet of torpedo boats, revenue cutters, and speedy steam yachts, was seen last night regarding his plans or arrangements in keeping the course clear for the two yachts. He said that the details of the arrangements were not completed yet, but would be by the end of the week.

"You may be sure," he said, "that the public will be given an opportunity to see the races, every bit of them, but a method of keeping the steamboats to leeward and at a reasonable distance will be devised."

At the Madison Avenue home of the club ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, acknowledged that the Iselin interview was probably authentic, although he had no personal knowledge of the matter. He said that a meeting of the Committee on Challenge had been held in the offices of Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan during the afternoon. The result of their labors will not be known for a few days, Mr. Kane said.

The Shamrock swung at her moorings inside Handy Hook all yesterday, notwithstanding that there was a glorious breeze blowing from the northwest. During the thirty-five days that the emerald-hued yacht has been in American waters she has been given but eight practice spins, and only one of them over the full America's Cup course of thirty knots.

Commenting on this yesterday, a well-known yachtsman from Boston, who has journeyed to this city purposely to obtain a look at the cup hunter, said: "I can't see why they don't take advantage of every opportunity to try her out. Fife may know all about designing boats, and I have a high idea of his ability in that direction, but he is young in racing for the America's Cup, and I don't think he is giving Sir Thomas a fair run for the money he is spending so freely.

"Compare her work with that of the Columbia. Ollie Iselin has been on four successful cup defenders, and certainly, from the point of experience, he is qualified to judge pretty nearly what should be done. As a result, the Columbia is out every day; yes, sometimes twice a day, and every part of the yacht, from truck to keelson, is thoroughly tested. At the present time she is thoroughly tuned up, and the Shamrock is little better than she was before."

As soon as Mr. Fife announced that the yacht would not leave her moorings, Sir Thomas took the first few hours of recreation that he has allowed himself since his arrival in this country. He entertained the Princes Leopold and Reginald de Croy of Belgium, Mr. William Gibson, the most noted goldsmith of Great Britain; Mr. Young, a yachtsman from the Clyde; Dr. Mackay, Chevalier de Martino, and the representatives of the press at an informal luncheon on board the Erin. A concert in the smoking room rendered the afternoon thoroughly enjoyable, and Sir Thomas was in his merriest mood, despite the disappointment of seeing his racer lying idly at her moorings.

Sir Thomas stated that the Shamrock would go out to-day if the weather conditions made it possible.

Two magnificent steam yachts, flying the union jack of Old England, arrived in port yesterday morning. They are the Erl King, owned by A. J. Moxham of the Royal Yacht Squadron and the White Ladye, from whose taffrail floated the blue ensign of the Royal Naval Reserve. Both came across to view the races for the America's Cup. The Erl King is commanded by Capt. Derham, and carried her owner, Mr. A. J. Moxham, and a gay party on the voyage across the ocean. Mrs. Moxham and their children, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman and Miss Coleman of Louisville, Ky., were guests on board. The yacht, which had been cruising along the coast of Norway during the greater part of the Summer, left Cowes on Sept. 1, and made the voyage via the Azores and Bermuda. Mr. Moxham said that the yacht rode out a fierce cyclone about 500 miles to the eastward of the Azores. She dropped anchor off the New York Yacht Club station at Tompkinsville.

The White Ladye was formerly the property of Mrs. Langtry. She now flies the private signal of Mr. J. Lawson Johnson, who sent the yach over for use during the international races. Mr. Johnson did not make the voyage on the yacht, but is expected on the White Star liner Teutonic.

COLUMBIA AND DEFENDER RACE

Meet Between Bristol and Newport—The Columbia Leads by Half a Mile in Less Than Six Sailed.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 21.—The Columbia left for a sail down the bay this forenoon, going out under mainsail, jib, and clubtopsails. She sailed down toward Newport and on her way met the Defender coming up. Immediately the yachts started in for a brush, racing up the coast for a distance of 5½ miles. Although the Defender was pushed hard, she was a trifle over a half mile behind at the end of the run. The sailing was all to the windward. The rain caused a sudden termination of the race. The Columbia took off her headsails and stowed them, taking in her mainsail quickly to prepare for the tow in by the steamer St. Michael's.

The mainsail used to-day was not the same sail used yesterday or the day before, but another of the many big pieces of canvas which were put on her for a test of its fitness. There are thirty-six mainsails to choose from, and the Columbia's manager wishes to pick out the best for the big race. All these sails, it is estimated, are worth about $50,000. The canvas in use to-day was lighter than yesterday's, which has been taken apart at the Herreshoff sail loft.

There has been some misunderstanding about Columbia's mast. She did not put in here to-day so that the new steel mast could be stepped. She will continue to sail with the old steel mast, which broke and was repaired, until it is proved that a new spar is needed. The Columbia put in here rather to get the benefit of Nat Herreshoff's experience in tuning up. She will remain here until Monday and will go out every day, except to-morrow, when Mr. Iselin will run to Providence on the St. Michaels, and on Monday the boats will proceed to New Rochelle, and there the last work before the great race will be carried on.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 21.—Four men were killed and three seriously injured to-day in a rear-end collision of freight trains on a bridge on the Omaha Road, near Windom. An engine was pushing the first train, and the second was a double header, so that three engines were thrown into the river in a badly wrecked condition. One span of the bridge was demolished, and seventeen cars thrown into the river or along the tracks. These cars took fire and several were burned.

Engineer Rasmussen and Firemen Roberts and Stratton went down with their respective engines and were crushed and burned to death. John Roberts, who was in the caboose of the train on the bridge, met a like fate, while Engineers Tew and Yoemans and Fireman Merrill were more or less injured, the latter suffering a broken leg.

Conductor Williams, of the train which was struck, fled after the accident; after telling conflicting stories as to its cause. He was in the caboose with Roberts when the crash came.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Baltimores Win Two Games from the Clevelands—Another Double Victory for the Louisvilles.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	89	49	.645
Philadelphia	84	50	.627
Boston	81	51	.614
Baltimore	78	53	.595
St. Louis	77	59	.566
Cincinnati	74	61	.548
Chicago	68	64	.515
Louisville	65	70	.481
Pittsburg	63	71	.470
New York	54	70	.415
Washington	49	85	.366
Cleveland	30	122	.141

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Baltimore, 5; Cleveland, 4. (First game.)
Baltimore, 4; Cleveland, 1. (Second game.)
Louisville, 4; Washington, 3. (First game.)
Louisville, 6; Washington, 4. (Second game.)

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Louisville in Washington.

Clevelands Lose Two Games.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Baltimore won two games from the Clevelands to-day. Holmes's muff of an easy fly in the ninth inning of the first contest made two extra innings necessary. Two singles and a sacrifice allowed Baltimore to score the winning run in the eleventh inning. Harper was unsteady in the second game, while McGinnity was effective. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0—4
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1—5

Base hits—Cleveland, 12; Baltimore, 14. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Knepper and Sugden; Baltimore, Howell and Robinson.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Baltimore	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Base hits—Cleveland, 4; Baltimore, 6. Batteries—Baltimore, McGinnity and Smith; Cleveland, Harper and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

Two Victories for Louisville.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Louisvilles repeated yesterday's performance, winning two games. The second game was in doubt up to the sixth inning, when Flaherty made a three bagger, sending in three runs. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1—4

Base hits—Washington, 9; Louisville, 9. Errors—Washington, 4; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Washington, Evans and Kittridge; Louisville, Phillippi and Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2—4
Louisville	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0—6

Base hits—Washington, 8; Louisville, 8. Errors—Washington, 4; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Washington, Fifield and Powers; Louisville, Flaherty and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Dwyer and Brown.

Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Cincinnati won a close game to-day by timely batting. Score:

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—5
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—4

Baseblits—Cincinnati, 12; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz; Philadelphia, Donahue, Bernhard and Donahue. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

NEW YORKS TO HAVE WRIGLEY.

But at the End of the Season He Will Join the Brooklyns.

The New York Baseball Club yesterday received word from President Young of the National League that Wrigley, who joined the Brooklyns after signing a New York contract, belongs to New York for the rest of the season, and has so notified the Brooklyn Club. It appears, however, that President Young was not aware that Wrigley was under reservation with the Syracuse Club when he advised the New York Club to sign him. The Brooklyn Club paid for Wrigley's release, and under the rules has a right to his services.

It is likely that Wrigley will report in New York to-day, but eventually Wrigley will return to Brooklyn.

Baseball Games Postponed.

The games scheduled to be played at the Polo Grounds and in Brooklyn yesterday were postponed on account of wet grounds. Two games will be played at each park to-day. The Boston-Chicago game was also postponed.

FOOTBALL AT PRINCETON.

Men Are Separated Into Squads and Coached Individually.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 21.—The football squad has been augmented by many candidates for the eleven. After preliminary work the men are separated into squads, according to the positions they are striving to secure. Ballet to-day took the centres and guards in hand. The tussle between Booth and Losey was unusually interesting. Losey is a freshman who won much fame as centre on the Lawrenceville School team. He is of powerful physique, and weighs 208 pounds. While he lacks the experience and the skill which result from careful training, he yet proved himself no mean adversary for the veteran. Smith took charge of the quarter backs, and put them through a long and severe practice. Neither Hutchinson nor Duncan of last year's team has appeared, but both are expected soon. Meanwhile Smith is endeavoring to develop some new material. Wheeler donned his uniform to-day and began training.

The practice for half backs and full backs was mainly at catching, punting, and starting. Kelley had charge of these men. Hillebrand coached the ends and tackles, Beardsley, who played half back last year, is being tried at end.

West Point Football Dates Changed.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The presence in New York of the battalion of cadets on the occasion of the Dewey parade has necessitated a change in the date of the bootball game with Tufts College. It will now be Monday afternoon, Oct. 2. A game has also been scheduled with the Syracuse team for Nov. 18.

WOMEN AT THE TENNIS NETS.

Miss Moore and J. P. Paret Win in the Doubles on Staten Island.

The open lawn tennis tournament of the Staten Island Ladies' Club was continued yesterday on the courts of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston. The scores:

Ladies' Doubles.—First Round—Miss Kobbé and Miss Elizabeth Edwards beat Mrs. J. Craik and Miss Edyth Jones, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Margaret Johnson and Miss Sadie Coffin beat Miss Bessie Moore and Miss Marion Helmbold, 6—0, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. A. H. Voorhees and P. S. Hildreth beat Miss Daisy Kobbé and J. S. Ogilby, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5; Miss Adelaide Irving and Ralph Stilwell beat Miss Margaret Johnson and partner by default.

Semi-Final Round—Mrs. A. H. Voorhees and P. S. Hildreth beat Miss Adelaide Irving and Ralph Stilwell, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Bessie Moore and J. P. Paret beat Miss Sadie Coffin and Reginald Bonner, 6—4, 6—2.

CINCINNATI TENNIS MATCH.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 21.—To-day, for the first time, the sun shone on the contestants in the lawn tennis tournament, and it improved the playing and the attendance.

Ladies' Singles—Miss Atkinson of Brooklyn beat Miss Banks of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4.

Ladies' Doubles—Misses Atkinson and McAtoor beat Misses Closterman and Doherty, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

Men's Singles.—Ernest Diehl beat Burton Hollister, 8—6, 6—4; Dudley Sutphin beat John Hammond, 6—4, 7—5; T. R. Hardy beat A. L. Robinson, 6—3, 6—4; G. Vaughan beat Joseph Eaton, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3; Robert Mitchell beat R. C. Johns, 6—4, 7—5.

Men's Doubles—Halsey and Turner beat Mitchell and Sutphin, 6—2, 6—4; Hardy and Robinson beat Miller and Emerson, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6; Diehl and Kellogg beat Carrison and Finley, 6—4, 6—1; W. Hunt and G. De Camp beat J. Eaton and G. Vaughan, 6—2, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Banks and Mr. Hammond beat Miss Doherty and Mr. Holterhoff, 6—3, 9—7; Miss McAteer and Mr. De Camp beat Miss Steever and Mr. Halsey, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Doherty and Mr. Holterhoff beat Miss Leam and Mr. S. Smith, 8—6, 6—3.

Peter Jackson May Die of Pneumonia.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 21.—Peter Jackson, the pugilist, who has been giving a number of sparring exhibitions throughout the Northwest, has returned from Vancouver suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. He was ordered to the hospital, and it is feared he cannot recover.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HARRIMAN WINS AT GOLF

The Amateur Champion Defeats Hubbard by One Stroke.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE GAME

Hollins Vanquishes Tyng and Curtis Beats Watson in Closely Contested Matches—The Scores.

Herbert M. Harriman, the United States amateur golf champion, and Gardiner G. Hubbard, one of Harvard's crack golfers, furnished the biggest sensation yesterday in the second day's play of the Westbrook Club tournament, near Islip, L. I. The champion only escaped defeat by the narrowest margin, just winning on the home hole. Each man played grand golf, Harriman completing the course in 82 strokes, a score made only twice before in the tournament, while Hubbard had an 83. The scores were:

Herbert M. Harriman, Meadow Brook—
Out ..... 6 3 5 4 4 4 4 6 4 5—41
In ..... 6 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4—41
Total 82

G. G. Hubbard, Oakley, Mass.—
Out ..... 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 6—40
In ..... 6 5 4 3 5 6 4 4 6—43
Total 83

Harriman will meet the Point Judith Club lad, Charles Hitchcock, to-day. The latter created a genuine surprise by defeating James F. Curtis in the afternoon, and that, too, in face of the defeat that Curtis gave R. C. Watson, Jr., earlier in the day.

The three big matches of the morning, all of which attracted a respectable following of spectators, notwithstanding the wet grounds and the pouring rain, were between the amateur champion, Harriman, and the Harvard player, George C. Clark, Jr.; James A. Tyng and the young Westbrook crack, Harry B. Hollins, and R. C. Watson, Jr., the gold medal winner of the previous day, and James F. Curtis, the former intercollegiate champion from Harvard. While all were of interest, the last was decidedly the most exciting, and was won after a hard fight on each green by Curtis. It was a narrow victory. The medal winner had to admit defeat by one hole, although Watson led Curtis by one point in strokes. The totals were Cutis, 83; Watson, 87.

Tyng, the Morris County and Baltusrol champion, had to admit that his youthful opponent was superior. The cards were:

R. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook—
Out ..... 7 4 4 4 3 7 4 5 4 5—43
In ..... 6 5 3 4 4 4 5 5 3 5—39
Total 82

James A. Tyng, Morris County—
Out ..... 5 5 4 4 5 6 5 5 5 7—46
In ..... 5 4 4 5 5 6 6 5 5 4—43
Total 89

In the afternoon Hollins put C. Tiffany Richardson out of the race. The cards were:

H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook—
Out ..... 6 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5—42
In ..... 6 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4—37
Total, 17 holes 79

C. Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood—
Out ..... 6 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—44
In ..... 6 4 4 4 5 5 7 4 4—39
Total, 17 holes 83

The summary of the rounds is:

Westbrook Cup, First Match, Play Round.—Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook, beat J. E. Watson, Westbrook, 1 up; J. Insley Blair, Jr., Morris County, beat Charles F. Watson, Essex County, 5 up and 4 to play; H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook, beat James A. Tyng, Morris County, 4 up and 2 to play; C. Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood, beat W. L. Gunther, Westbrook, 2 up and 1 to play; H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook, beat George C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock, 4 up and 3 to play; G. G. Hubbard, Oakley, beat J. F. Knapp, Ellport, 3 up and 2 to play; Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Point Judith, beat William Wood, Westbrook, 3 up and 2 to play; James F. Curtis, Oakley, beat R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, 1 up.

Second Round.—Livingston beat Blair, 5 up and 4 to play; Hollins beat Richardson, 2 up and 1 to play; Harriman beat Hubbard, 1 up; Hitchcock beat Curtis, 6 up and 5 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Match, Play Round—H. D. Woods, Jr., Westbrook, beat C. W. Yulee, Point Judith, 4 up and 3 to play; T. C. Emmeuer, Montclair, beat R. F. Mathew, Harbor Hill, by default; L. R. Fuller, Westbrook, beat A. Holmes, Morristown Field, 7 up and 5 to play; E. S. Knapp, Westbrook, beat Dr. Burdette O'Connor, Staten Island, 5 up and 3 to play; Harold Tappin, Westbrook, beat F. R. Fuller, Westbrook, 6 up and 5 to play; J. M. Knapp, Westbrook; Oliver W. Bird, Meadow Brook, ne. J. M. Carrere, Staten Island, drew byes.

Second Round—J. M. Knapp beat Yulee by default; Bird beat Ennemer 4 up and 3 to play; Fuller beat Carrere 5 up and 4 to play; Tappin beat E. S. Knapp 1 up.

Besides the semi-final round in each event to-day, there will be an eighteen-hole handicap, which will have a large number of competitors.

TRANSPORT BUFORD DELAYED.

Soldier Brought from Cuba on Her Has Yellow Fever—Ship Again Disinfected and Sails To-day.

The extraordinary precautions taken by the Quarantine authorities with regard to vessels arriving from Cuba were the means of keeping out of this city a case of yellow fever which was brought to this port by the transport Buford last Monday. Incidentally, it caused the Buford, which was ready to sail on her return trip to Cuba yesterday, to be detained in her dock by the Quarantine authorities for disinfection. About seventy soldiers who had come aboard with their baggage were immediately transferred to Governors Island, and twenty civilian passengers who had embarked were sent back to their homes. Surgeon Richards of the transport, who attended the patient on the voyage north, complained of feeling sick yesterday, but his illness had nothing to do with the fever. The Buford came up from Cuba and Puerto Rico last Monday, and among her passengers were a number of discharged soldiers of the First United States Infantry, who have been stationed in an interior town which has been officially reported by the Washington authorities to Health Officer Doty as not being infected with fever. When the vessel arrived, however, Dr. Doty found two of the men slightly ill.

While the men had few, if any, symptoms of yellow fever, the health officer decided, as a matter of extra precaution, to hold them a few days for observation. The transport, according to custom, was detained until the completion of the five days' period had elapsed since her departure from Havana. On Tuesday, after a thorough disinfection, she was released.

"One of the men detained," said Dr. Doty last night, "has developed unmistakable symptoms of malaria. The other, Private C. Oswald, to-day showed many suspicious symptoms of yellow fever, and I have no doubt that before to-morrow morning the disease will be fully developed. Although the Buford had been disinfected, I decided as a matter of extreme precaution to have my men go over the work again.

"I telephoned the chief of the Quartermaster's Department, and found that the Buford was to sail this afternoon, and that some of the passengers were then on board. At my request the passengers were landed, and the disinfectors went over the transport again, paying particular care to that portion of the vessel where the sick man had been.

"I was told by the Quartermaster that Surgeon Richards of the transport was ill. I requested him to send the doctor to quarantine on the army tug which came for the disinfectors. I saw Dr. Richards at Quarantine this afternoon and permitted him to return to the city as his illness had nothing whatever to do with yellow fever.

"The Buford is not in any way infected. It has been a common occurrence since the transports have come into service to find a number of convalescents or others with temperatures above normal. These men are held and watched, but in nearly every case nothing comes of it. We have in this way saved some cases."

The disinfection of the Buford was finished yesterday afternoon, and she will sail this morning.

Unsatisfactory Experiment.

From The Chicago News.

"I wonder," said little Harry, "if men will ever live to be 500 or 600 years old!"

"No, I guess not," replied his five-year-old sister, who was studying her Sunday school lesson. "The Lord tried the experiment once and they got so bad that he just had to drown them."

Man and Wife Burned to Death.

STOUGHTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Buckley were burned to death in their home here to-night.

A MESSENGER BOY EXPANDS.

Answered Advertisements at First—Last Order for Ten Engines.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 21.—John Yober, a nine-year-old telegraph messenger in the little town of Newton, has become prominent in railroad circles. His business as messenger did not keep him fully employed, and, being full of energy and having the writing fever, he began about six months ago to answer newspaper advertisements. Soon his daily mail far exceeded that of any business man in town. Johnnie's ideas enlarged, and one day there came to Newton, consigned to "John Yober," a full-sized organ. It had been offered at a "bargain," but John's father sent it back. Then John Yober, the child's uncle, a hardware merchant, was astonished at being informed that there were fourteen dozen steel traps in the station for him. He had ordered none; no steel traps are used in that section. Investigation showed that they were intended for John Yober, the younger.

The boy a few days ago was noticed pegging away, seriously and earnestly, on the office typewriter. In due time the letter was received at the office of a big Northern establishment, famous locomotive engine builders, ordering ten narrow-gauge engines. The engine maker wrote Col. G. W. T. Harper, President of the road, that they could not make immediate delivery and awaited further instructions. They supposed "John Yober" was the President's secretary. The order, so far as the railroad was concerned, was canceled.

THE LENOX HORSE SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 21.—There is every indication to-night that the Lenox horse show to-morrow will be largely attended and a great success. The weather promises to be fair. The Executive Committee, consisting of G. Foster, Miss Kate Cary, John E. Alexandre, and H. P. Jaques, have the programme completed, and the seventeen classes all filled, and the ring at High Lawn Farm, where the show is to take place, has been carefully prepared for the occasion. The judges will be F. M. Ware of New York and C. S. Williams of Stonington, Conn.

In the morning the first item will be the judging of farm teams, ponies in harness, pairs for runabouts, single horses for runabouts, and saddle horses. In the afternoon there will be five four-in-hands judged, and seven tandems, as well as a lot of single roadsters and ladies' saddle horses, the latter having ten entries.

A novel feature of the show will be a ride and drive class, in which horses are to be driven and afterward ridden in the ring. There are a dozen entries in this class, and some of them were made by women. The largest class is the single horses for runabouts, in which there are thirty entries.

ENSIGN COLEMAN DEAD.

Succumbs in San Francisco to Self-Inflicted Wounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Ensign Noah T. Coleman of the battleship Iowa died to-day in a private hospital, as a result of a complication of troubles and a bullet wound inflicted by himself some time ago in an attempt at suicide. Young Coleman had been condemned to stand trial by court-martial for various offenses, and attempted suicide. The wound would not have caused death under ordinary circumstances, but his vitality was so weakened by worry that he could not survive.

Ensign Coleman came from one of the oldest and most respected families of New York. He entered the Naval Academy with the brightest prospects.

SOUTH THANKS THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Miss Nannie Randolph Heth, who was sponsor for the entire South at the Confederate reunion at Charleston last May, has given to the President, in a pretty frame, the resolutions adopted by the sponsors at the reunion.

There is a resolution thanking the President for the "gracious words uttered by him" at Atlanta last December in referring to the living and dead soldiers of the South. The resolutions are signed by Miss Heth and by the sponsors of the different States.

DEAD BY HER OWN HAND.

Mrs. Catherine Ketterer, Once Rich, Ends Life in Squalor.

John M. Zuller of 2,024 Lexington Avenue identified a dead woman found yesterday in a room in the flat house at 326 East Thirty-fourth Street as Mrs. Catherine Ketterer, widow of a Brooklyn jeweler, who died seven years ago. The identification was made at the Morgue. The janitor found the body. Apparently the woman had been dead for several days. She had rented the flat under the name of Mary E. McVicar. A vial which had contained carbolic acid was by her side.

Under the woman's pillow was a Bible, and in it a note addressed to Frederick Meade, asking God to forgive him and also to forgive her. The woman was lying on a cot, and that was all the furniture in the flat.

It was learned that she formerly lived at 355 East Eighty-second Street. About three months ago she sold her furniture, and told the landlady, Mrs. Kate Rooney, that her husband, to whom she had been married twenty-three years, had deserted her. She would not tell his name. She said thathe was a prominent member of Grace Church, and had been a broker in Wall Street. She realized $103 on her furniture, and said that when that was gone she would kill herself. The woman was about fifty years old. The police do not believe there was any foundation for the story she told Mrs. Rooney. It is thought the woman was insane.

A BURGLAR'S SECOND VISIT.

Mrs. Dillenberg Teaches Henry Loebstein a Lesson.

That a pitcher may be broken if it goes too often to the well is a proverb, but it took bitter experience to teach Henry Loebstein, twenty-eight years old, an amateur burglar, last night that one may rob the same house once too often. Mrs. Caroline Dillenberg, a widow, who lives in the three-story dwelling at 325 East Sixty-second Street, administered the lesson.

Mrs. Dillenberg reported to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Friday last that a burglar had entered her house Thursday night and stolen a gold watch and chain, two overcoats, and some other jewelry. The detectives assured Mrs. Dillenberg that they would "work on the case." They "worked," but no tidings of either burglar or botty were received.

About 11:55 o'clock last night Mrs. Dillenberg was awakened by strange sounds in her hallway. She called her son, and the latter ran out to investigate. He saw a man climbing up the ladder that leads to the scuttle and went in pursuit.

The burglar got to the roof and hid behind a chimney, but was found there by Dillenberg. A hand-to-hand battle ensued, and the burglar was fast overpowering Dillenberg when his mother appeared with a revolver. She stole up behind the burglar, and, pressing the revolver against his back, commanded him to stand still.

"I'll shoot if you move," she said. "You are the man who stole my watch. Now move, you scoundrel, and I'll fix you so you won't do any more stealing." All of this made a great amount of noise, and the neighbors were fast getting up to see what it was all about.

Bicycle Policeman Joseph F. Quinn took the burglar in charge and escorted him to the police station. When searched there the burglar admitted the pawn tickets found in his possession were for the stolen watch and other articles.

"I came once too often," he said, regretfully. "I was a lobster."

"You are a lobster," the Sergeant, dryly, "you ought to spell your name L-o-b-s-t-e-r instead of Loebstein."

A Georgia Professor Kills Himself.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Covington, Ga., says: "William A. Frans, Professor of English and Literature in Oxford College, killed himself Tuesday night at his home here. The weapon used was a pocket knife, Dr. Frans inflicting fifteen wounds on his neck and arms. He assumed the duties of his position only last Monday, coming here from Fayetteville, Mo. He was a native of Virginia, and the remains were taken to that State for interment."

Gov. Dyer a 32d Degree Mason.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction concluded its eighty-seventh annual meeting to-day. Elisha P. Dyer, Governor of Rhode Island, received the thirty-third degree at to-day's session.

W. & J. Sloane

For splendid wearing qualities, richness of color tones and attractiveness of design

SMITH'S WILTON VELVET
SAVONNERIE, AXMINSTER
AND MOQUETTE CARPETINGS

Enjoy a deserved popularity. Our display of these sterling goods has never been more varied and attractive.

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THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Rush Wins the Ocean View Handicap from King Barleycorn.

ARBACES TAKES THE HANDICAP

The Talent Have a Good Day, as Four Favorites Are First Past the Winning Post—Track Muddy.

There was nothing of surpassing interest in the day's racing at Gravesend yesterday—not even a hot finish over which one might enthuse. The heavy rain of the morning had left the track in a deplorable condition. Only two candidates—Rush and King Barleycorn—went for the Oceanview Handicap, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth, and as this was the only event on the card that was not an overnight event, there was a decided lack of quality presented. Rush went out in front the moment the flag went down and opened a lead of about two lengths before a furlong had been traversed. She held that advantage without much exertion until the head of the stretch was reached. Then King Barleycorn was sent up after her, but the effort to catch the leader was a fruitless one, and while King Barleycorn was being ridden out to the last ounce, Spencer kept Rush going easily, and won with her by a neck. She might have won by ten lengths if Spencer had cared to have it so.

A

MR. MOSS DROPS RAMAPO

Mazet Committee's Counsel Comes to the End of His Resources.

ATTACKS COMPANY'S OFFICERS

Corporation Counsel Whalen and Justice Truax Testify, but Give Little Information.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet investigating committee, announced yesterday he had come to the end of his resources as regards the Ramapo matter, and endeavored to put the onus on the officers of the company for his failure to bring out any new facts in connection with the scheme. So far in trying to bring out new phases of the plan from witnesses, Mr. Moss has relied entirely upon newspaper report as a basis for his questioning.

His acknowledgment that he had come to the end of his resources was made by Mr. Moss while Peter Elbert Nostrand, the engineer for the Ramapo Company, was on the stand. Mr. Nostrand had been subpoenaed to bring with him all the maps, papers, plans of aqueducts and reservoirs, as well as the options held by the company.

When Mr. Moss asked Mr. Nostrand for the options held by the company, the engineer said that while they were in his possession he had not brought them with him, and absolutely refused to speak about them or produce them unless he first obtained the consent of the Trustees of the company. Mr. Moss argued long but vainly, and finally turned to Mr. Dutcher, who was sitting near, and asked him to instruct the witness to produce the options and plans.

Mr. Dutcher answered blandly that he would not think of giving such an order without consultation with the Trustees, and Mr. Moss made his address to the committee. Just as he finished, Mr. Dutcher left the room hurriedly, and without the knowledge of Mr. Moss.

"You hear what I say?" said Mr. Moss, turning to where he supposed the Ramapo's President was sitting, but Mr. Dutcher had gone. Mr. Moss was surprised and angry, but when the President returned half an hour later he did not ask him the cause of his sudden exit, although he had hinted in his absence that he had gone to consult Mr. Lauterbach.

MR. MOSS'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Moss's address to the committee was in part as follows: "There may be some misapprehension in the minds of the community as to what we have been trying to do in this investigation of the Ramapo Water Company. We were careful at the outset to state the lines upon which we proposed to investigate the matter, and to those plans we have adhered.

"In my opinion there was only one line on which it was necessary to continue this investigation, viz., the discovery of the identity of those who may be interested in getting the City of New York to enter into this contract and of what was done by those gentlemen to induce the city officials to make that contract. We said at the beginning that we would endeavor to get those facts, but, that if we did not succeed in getting them, we would put the matter in such a shape that those facts would have to be produced or the people responsible for their non-production would upon their own testimony be convicted of having knowledge of matters upon which they did not like the light of day to shine. If these gentlemen do not produce the things for which we asked they will put themselves in a position where no city official dare make a contract with them.

"It has been fairly well demonstrated," Mr. Mazet put in, "that this company has no tangible property and that its assets consist almost entirely of surveys and options."

"That is so," Mr. Moss said, "and in the presence of Messrs. Dutcher and Nostrand, respectable men and men of repute, I will say that I leave it to them to see that it is their duty to make arrangements to produce the documents for which I have asked. If they do not do so, these gentlemen will never be able to get away from the natural inference that will follow."

MR. WHALEN TESTIFIES.

Corporation Counsel Whalen was the most notable witness before the committee yesterday, and as the maker of the proposed Ramapo contract Mr. Whalen stood for it and said that he thought it was a good thing. Mr. Whalen's principal stand on the Ramapo contract was that it was an option held by the city on water to be supplied by the Ramapo Company. He had approved the contract as to legal form and had nothing to do with the question of responsibility of the company or about its legal status.

"Suppose this contract were made and it should turn out that the company had no legal right to contract, do you suppose the city could recover from the bondsmen?" asked Mr. Moss.

"As all of the men in the company are good Republicans," said Mr. Whalen, "I suppose that they would go to your friend's bond company and it would be all right."

"Do you think that that is the proper answer for the law officer of the city to make?"

"Well, it's my answer," said the Corporation Counsel, lamely. "The contract as it left my office was a legal contract, and as it stands it is a mere option. Don't you think so?" he asked, suddenly, turning to Mr. Mazet. Mr. Mazet was not to be caught, and declined to go on the record.

Mr. Whalen thought the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would approve of the contract without question, as it was always looking out for the interests of the city and would be glad to get the chance of getting water without binding the city.

Mr. Moss asked the Corporation Counsel if condemnation proceedings would not have to be taken by the company to acquire a pipe line route.

"I don't think that private corporations condemn, as a rule," said Mr. Whalen.

"Aha!" cried Mr. Moss, triumphantly; "and for that reason you have delegated the city's powers to this corporation in the contract."

"That's a statement, not a question," said Mr. Whalen, uneasily.

"But it is a fact, is it not?"

"Well, the contract is not signed yet," said Mr. Whalen.

JUSTICE TRUAX A WITNESS.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court came in at this stage and he was asked to take the stand. He said he had not evaded service, and Mr. Moss denied that he had ever been authority for any such statement. Justice Truax said he was a stockholder in the company and had assisted Mr. Lauterbach as its counsel. He said that Mr. Ruesens and Mr. Dutcher were also stockholders.

"Have you ever talked with any one prominent in political life about this Ramapo Company?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes; I talked with Richard Croker about it."

"When was that?"

"On Oct. 17, 1897. It was at a private dinner given us by a friend. Mr. Croker asked me what this Ramapo Company was, and I said it was a good thing. That ended it."

"Did you talk to him again about it?"

"Yes," said the Justice, smiling at the recollection, "I attended a theatre several nights ago, and Mr. Croker and I occupied adjoining boxes. The Rogers Brothers sang a verse of a song which said, 'New York will pay for ale and porter, but it will not pay for water.' I leaned over to Mr. Croker and said that it would be better if it bought more water. He laughed."

"Do you know where the Secretary of the company lives?" "In Brooklyn."

"Could you find his house?" "I think so."

"Would you be willing to?" "I certainly would not."

"Why?" "Because I will not act as a messenger for this or any other committee. Why don't you ask me about the company; I know as much about it as anybody."

"We may in time," replied Mr. Moss.

Justice Truax wanted to explain some points about the contract, but Mr. Moss would not hear him. "I can tell you a great deal about the company if you want to know it," said the Justice. "Call on me any time you think you want the information," he said as he left the stand.

Mr. Nostrand refused to answer any material questions, as already stated, and was allowed to go. Mr. Dutcher also gave unimportant testimony. John Fox was called to the stand to say he knew nothing whatever about Ramapo, and that settled Ramapo for the session.

Alderman Sherman was then called to the stand to tell about the passage of the Building Code through the board. He passed the measure, which he said was conceived in crime and pased in crime. Lawrence Veiller, a member of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, was called to the stand to give his views on the code, and was still on the stand when the session came to an end.

At the opening of the session Mr. Moss read a partial list of contracts awarded by the Dock Board without public letting since Jan. 1, 1898.

The committee will meet again to-day.

MR. COLER SAYS GRAB IS NOT DEAD.

Sees New Effort to Pass Contract If Injunction Is Dissolved.

Concerning the testimony given before the Mazet committee yesterday, in relation to the Ramapo Water Company, Controller Coler gave out the following: "The testimony of to-day proves that the Ramapo job is not dead; that those who stood for it in the Board of Public Improvements still stand for it.

"If the injunction is dissolved, which I do not believe is possible, the people may rely that the passage of the contract will again be attempted, although the effort may be put off until after election day.

"Those who oppose it will fight to the end, relying on the support of the people, who must not be lulled into any fancied security, or allow their attention to be drawn away by vague and insincere promises in other directions."

DR. PARKHURST ON MAZET WORK.

The More the Republicans Prove the Blacker Their Record, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst arrived yesterday from Europe on the steamer Majestic. He wore a full beard, and has gained flesh. When asked his opinion of the Mazet committee and local politics, he said:

"What! Is the Mazet committee still alive? I thought that it would be dead by this time. I have read about the committee trying to find out who was in the Ramapo water scheme. I should think that this would give them a chance to call Mr. Platt. But perhaps they have a good reason for not calling him.

"The machine Republicans inaugurated the Mazet movement. I don't know how much the committee has developed, but the more that has been developed the blacker it makes it for the machine ring of the Republican Party.

"Through the connivance of the machine ring Tammany came into power. I defy any one to dispute this statement. The Republicans are now investigating the results of their own corruption. The more they prove against Tammany the blacker is their own record."

GUATEMALAN FINANCES BAD.

The Only Hope of the People Is the Rumored Purchase of the Northern Railroad by Huntington.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 21.—The financial situation in Guatemala is about as bad as possible. Indeed, the one hope of the commercial community and the Government is that the Huntington purchase of the Guatemala Northern Railroad will be consummated in the near future in order that a few millions can be put at once into circulation. Exchange is quoted at 800.

W. B. Scott, an American resident of Guatemala, who is here for medical treatment, said to-night that the late Barrios Administration had been almost criminally extravagant in its expenditures against a depleted treasury, and the threats of a revolution necessitated increased expenditures in enlarging the army. The result is that the Government is to-day practically bankrupt, hard money is very scarce and the ordinary sources of Governmental revenue are crippled. Imports have been light this past year and the revenues have suffered correspondingly.

The Government farms out the tobacco and rum monopolies. The licenses have been increased 25 per cent., working hardship on retailers. Other licenses have been made more costly, and the complaints of the merchants are constant and vigorous, added to which the Government employes and the army, which has not been paid for three months, are protesting with a vehemence that bodes no good. The coffee crop, second only to the rum and tobacco monopolies in commercial importance, has been marketed, so that it is not a promising asset.

The one bright ray is the prospect of the purchase of the Guatemala Northern by C. P. Huntington for about $2,000,000 cash, which would go into the treasury, while something like $8,000,000 would probably be expended by the purchaser in improvement and would circulate among the people. This is regarded as so probable that foreign houses holding acceptances against Guatemalan merchants have directed the banks in Guatemala to hold the transactions open for six months, it being the creditors' only chance of realizing anything like face value.

The banks agree to do so provided the debtors pay interest on the face value at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and 2½ per cent. for the accommodation, receiving in return the benefit of any decrease in the exchange rate in the next six months.

ALLIGATOR CAUGHT IN CELLAR.

Boy in Brooklyn Excites a Neighborhood by the Capture.

Excitement was created yesterday afternoon at McKibbin and Humboldt Streets, Brooklyn, by the finding of an alligator in the cellar of 172-174 McKibbin Street, by fifteen-year-old Coney Bock. His parents live at 175 McKibbin Street. The building is used as a factory.

The alligator, about eighteen inches long. While the lad was with others in the cellar they captured the reptile. The boy claims to have seen several other alligators, which escaped. The news of the finding of the alligator spread in the neighborhood and about 300 persons gathered on the sidewalk to see it.

A hunt for the other alligators the boy said he saw was started, but none was found.

DIAZ'S TRIP TO CHICAGO.

Mexico's President Has $100,000 and Twenty Days for His Outing.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 21.—President Diaz will make his trip to Chicago in palatial style. Besides having been granted twenty days' leave of absence in order that he may attend Chicago's festival, he has been awarded $100,000 out of the National Treasury to meet expenses incident to the journey.

There was not a word of dissent in either branch of the National Assembly.

Mrs. Porforio Diaz, wife of the President, will not be able to accompany her husband, being still under the care of her physicians and forbidden to take any exercise. It is a great disappointment both to her and to the President, as she has lived in the United States and speaks English well.

Three Killed at a Crossing.

ALBIA, Iowa, Sept. 21.—While Jasper Beebe, his son, a daughter, and two grandchildren were crossing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad tracks, four miles east of Albia, to-day, a passenger train crashed into the vehicle. Beebe, Mrs. Effie Johnson, his daughter, and George Beebe, his son, were killed, and Gertie Johnson, a grandchild, aged two years, is fatally injured and will die.

FACTS ABOUT COFFEE.

It Improves with Age, Like Wine, and Americans Like Theirs Weak.

From The London Standard.

It may surprise some people to learn, on the authority of a Consular report issued recently, that Brazil can claim to rank as the greatest coffee-producing country in the world. We generally associate coffee with the East, but at the present day the New World grows a far larger quantity than the Old. The plant is cultivated from Mexico to Brazil, including, of course, the West Indian Islands—in fact, over Dr. Wallace's neotropical region, excluding its southern and colder portion. In most parts the industry is increasing rapidly. Brazil alone produces more than 1,500,000,000 pounds of coffee per annum. It is, indeed, believed to have furnished in 1898 more than three-quarters of all the coffee raised in America, though that continent contributed 93 per cent. of the total quantity grown on the globe. So great, indeed, is the output, that there in danger of supply exceeding demand. The statistics of the trade are curious. The United States import largely—in fact, they are Brazil's principal customer; but they are by no means at the head of the list of consumers, the annual amount being just under ten pounds per head. But, as it happens, the principal coffee-drinking nations are small, and the Americans differ from them in liking their coffee weak.

The Dutch are the greatest consumers, twenty-three pounds a head being the allowance in Holland. Denmark is second, but with a long interval, and Belgium follows. The French seem to be losing the taste—is not the café giving place everywhere to the brasserie?—and stand low on the list, consuming only three and a quarter pounds per head. Germany beats them by a couple of pounds. We are nowhere, for in Great Britain the consumption is less than three-quarters of a pound a head. The majority of us know, neither how to buy it nor how to make it. According to the old saying, you must first get your berry, and then cook it, and the quality of the former varies greatly. The best of all is Mocha, grown in Yemen and other parts of Arabia, but not a little East Indian coffee sails under false colors, being shipped to Mocha and sent off as the genuine article. The true Mocha berry is small and dark yellow in color, the impostors are larger and much paler. But some of the Venezuelan varieties closely resemble Mocha, and so do certain of the best Brazil and the West Indies. This fact is indirectly shown by a table of average prices. It is not headed by Arabia, but by British Honduras, Cuba coming as a good second, Arabia third, with the Dutch East Indies close behind. Brazil, though so far ahead in quantity, and not without fine varieties, must produce a great amount of second-rate quality, seeing that she is at the end of the list. While the average price of Honduras coffee is 20 cents a pound, that of Brazil is only a little over 6 cents. But it is not enough to obtain a berry of fine quality; much remains to be done before a good cup of coffee can result. We are told that, as with the best wine, taste and aroma improve by keeping.

In a thoroughly dry atmosphere perfection is supposed to be reached in the eighth year. The berry, moreover, must be roasted to a turn; that is seldom done in England, for the retailer is generally the roaster, and the process means loss of weight, amounting to about one-tenth. Then after the grinding, which should be reserved to the last minute, comes the making of the coffee, a highly controversial question which we leave experts to settle. The results in this country, though better now than formerly, when the country hotel often produced only "a nankeen-colored fluid," are seldom quite satisfactory. Yet the drinking of coffee is no novelty in England. In London it had a slight start of tea, for the first coffee house was opened about the year 1652. For a time these resorts were very popular, to some extent anticipating the modern club. Of the more noted, some had a political, others a commercial, complexion. Stock jobbers went to Jonathan's, merchants to Dicke's and Lloyd's. Whigs gathered at St. James's, wits at Will's and Button's, the Jerusalem attracted by its news, and Don Saltero's by its curiosities. Coffee houses or taverns have sprung up in abundance of late years, but with philanthropic aims and for a very different class, while the café, on the Continental plan, for long was almost unknown to London, and can hardly yet be said to have secured a footing. Our climate and our habits are not favorable to it. The former we cannot change; but the latter might, perhaps, be modified.

Gov. Roosevelt Invited to Kansas.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Gov. Roosevelt writes to President Charles Scott of the Kansas Day Club, saying that he cannot attend the club's annual banquet. "I fear," says the Governor, "that it will be absolutely impossible for me to come to Topeka on the 29th of January next. The Legislature is in session at that time, and I have no business to leave the State if it can possibly be avoided. What I very much wish is that next Spring, as my regiment is to have its reunion in Oklahoma, we could get the Kansas men and the Nebraska men to hold their reunion there, too."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:48	Sun sets...5:58	Moon rises...7:55

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:24	Gov. Isl'd...9:50	H. Gate....11:48
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:47	Gov. Isl'd..10:14	H. Gate....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Themis, Cape Gracias, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Curityba, Matanzas		
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnesia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull		
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London		9:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg		7:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $24 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

$Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 22.

Alianca, Colon, Sept. 15.
Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 10.
City of Macon, Savannah, Sept. 19.
Cuba, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Sept. 15.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Mae, San Juan, Sept. 16.
Norge, Copenhagen, Sept. 6.
Seneca, Havana, Sept. 18.
Yang Tsze, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

American, London, Sept. 11.
A. R. Thorp, Curacao, Sept. 15.
British King, Antwerp, Sept. 9.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 16.
Europe, London, Sept. 11.
Handel, St. Lucia, Sept. 13.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 16.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 16.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 24.

Comal, Galveston, Sept. 17.
Hyantic, Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Montezuma, Greenock, Sept. 12.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 13.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 14.

MONDAY, SEPT. 25.

Bovic, Liverpool, Sept. 15.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 20.
Marquette, London, Sept. 14.
Montauk, Dunkirk, Sept. 14.
Orcadian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

Altai, Port Limon, Sept. 19.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Sept. 16.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 19.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 16.
Moranhense, Para, Sept. 15.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 12.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 12.
Wooloomooloo, Havre, Sept. 18.

Arrived.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Jersey City, Jersey City, with mdse. to Lamson Bros. & Co. Sailed from Quarantine at 8 A. M.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Gathemann, Bremen Sept. 10, with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:45 P. M.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Mirow, Bremen Sept. 12 and Southampton 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:55 A. M.

SS Gate City, Googins, Boston, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS Olinda, (Ger.,) Hansen, Baracoe, &c., Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:05 A. M.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg Sept. 10 and Boulogne 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Newport News, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Sept. 12 and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M. 20th.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Sept. 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Stapleton, Rio Janeiro, &c., Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Ponce, (new,) from Wilmington, Del., to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co.

SS Hatasu, (Br.,) Peters, Hamburg Sept. 5, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Hyanthes (Br.,) Grindro, Liverpool Sept. 10, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Vincenzo, (Ital.,) Rizzo, Philadelphia Sept. 19, with mdse. in transit to Phelps Bros. & Co. Will finish loading for Savona.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Larsen, Philadelphia Sept. 20, in ballast to L. W. & F. Armstrong.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 21, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate, clear.

Sailed.

SS American, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Chester, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Standard, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Bremen, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS St. Bernard, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
U. S. battleship Kearsage, for Boston.
SS Tagus, Prince, (Br.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) for Rio Janeiro.
SS Parana, (Br.,) for Buenos Ayres.
SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban license,) for Santiago, &c.
SS Chicago City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
U. S. transport Kilpatrick for ——.
SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Homer, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.
SS Chalmette, for New Orleans.

Spoken.

Ship Mashona, (Br.,) Jones, from Glasgow for New York, was spoken Sept. 19 in lat. 50, lon. 8.

Notice to Mariners.

NANTUCKET SHOALS LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Sept. 25, 1899, Light Vessel No. 66 will be temporarily withdrawn from her station, about 14½ miles S. W. by W. from Asia Rip, Phelps Bank, Nantucket Shoals, and the station will be marked by Relief Light Vessel No. 58. Relief Light Vessel No. 58 will show a fixed white reflector light at the head of each of her two masts, and during thick or foggy weather will sound a 12-inch steam whistle with the same characteristics as that on Light Vessel No. 66, viz., blasts of 5 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 25 seconds, thus: Blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 25 seconds; blast, 5 second; silent interval, 25 seconds. Relief Light Vessel No. 58 is a third-deck steam vessel, with a red hull, having "Relief" in large white letters on each side, and "58," also in white, on each bow; two masts, schooner rigged, no bowsprit, two black smoke-stacks abreast, and the steam whistle between the masts, and a red circular iron cagework day mark at each masthead. Light Vessel No. 66 will be replaced on her station, and Relief Light Vessel No. 58 will be withdrawn, within about ten days.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 42, No. 146, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 82.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New York via Cherbourg for Hamburg, arr. at Southampton at 2:40 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Indralema, (Br.,) Capt. Baker, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Perim to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Messaba, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. from London, for New York to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from Trieste, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Glanton, (Br.,) Capt. Herbert, sld. from Shields for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 1-10 P. M. to-day.

SS Finance, arr. at Colon at 9 A. M. yesterday.

SS Advance sld. from Colon for New York at 2 P. M. yesterday.

EXCURSIONS.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
Saturday, Sept. 23 & Sunday, Sept. 24.
The "Republic" and "Columbia" will make SIX TRIPS from Pier 10, East River, leaving at 9 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., running down to the Narrows, showing the fleet of warships, and then up the Hudson River to Grant's Tomb and return, giving
TWO HOURS ON THE HARBOR AND THE HUDSON.
Fare, 50 Cents.
THE FAMOUS STEAMERS
Republic and Columbia
FOR
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Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Wall Street) at 1 A. M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, are steam heated, and equipped with excellent restaurants. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets $3.00 for Day Parade, $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.
FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES the COLUMBIA
will leave Pier 10 E. R. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course. The boat needs no recommendation for seagoing work or speed. She is well known and popular, and provided with every comfort. Restaurant service will be complete. Tickets, $3.00 each day, or $9.00 all days, whether three or more. CAPACITY, 3,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 1,500.
Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to W. F. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY. Phone, 211 Madison Square.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
The large three-deck ocean-going Excursion Steamer GRAND REPUBLIC and GEN'L SLOCUM will leave each race day for the races from West 20th St., Battery Landing, and Bridge Dock, (Brooklyn,) accompanying the yachts over entire course. Company guarantees that only one-half licensed capacity will be carried.
Fare each race day $3.00, or Coupon tickets, good for five races, $7.50.
SUNDAY, OCT. 1ST, GRAND REPUBLIC and GEN'L SLOCUM will make hourly trips from West 20th St. around warships, fare 25c.
For Yacht Race tickets and further information apply to office of company, 71 BROADWAY, Manhattan, Room 512, or 195 MONTAGUE ST., Brooklyn.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.
Steamer Dolphin, formerly the Foster, will accompany yachts over entire course, leaving E. 31st St., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, and Battery landing. Engel's Military Band. Complete restaurant service. Tickets, (limited,) $3.00.

DEWEY PARADE.
Sept. 25—Landings as above, returning before dark. Tickets, $2.00.
Grand fireworks display and illuminations same evening, leaving E. 31st St. 7 P. M. Tickets, $1.00. Can be had at office, 525 W. 41st St. Telephone call 150-38th St.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
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From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY, BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 24th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:20, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:40, 8:40, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

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B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

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MAX F. GIOVANOLI, Ph. D

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE CURRENCY.

The caucus committee of the Republicans of the House of Representatives does not seem to share the feeling of the organ of Senator PLATT of this State that there is no need of currency legislation at the next session.

The Times-Herald of Chicago reports Mr. J. W. BABCOCK of Wisconsin, a member of the committee, as saying:

> The bill agreed upon by the committee and to be introduced at the next session is in my possession. It provides for a formal declaration is favor of the gold standard. If it becomes a law, the country will be avowedly and explicitly upon the gold basis. The Senate committee has not yet concurred, but there will be no practical difficulty between the committees of the two houses. The bill is likely to pass both houses.

Doubtless the bill contains more than is here indicated, but that a bill of even this character should be passed by Congress will be a sore trial to the do-nothing statesmen who insist that everything is for the best in the best of worlds so long as the Republican Party is in power.

They are wrong and the committee is right. The party ought to put the gold standard on a firmer basis by statutory enactment, by the provision of a reserve that cannot be invaded for other purposes, and by the adoption of the President's plan forbidding the reissue of notes once redeemed except for gold.

It ought to do this for the following reasons: It would place it beyond the power of the Executive, without the direct consent of Congress, to use anything but gold in redemption of United States obligations. It would establish the confidence of the country on solid ground and rob the next Presidential campaign of half the terrors such a struggle would otherwise awaken. It would honestly meet the reasonable expectations aroused by the pledges of the party. In a word, it is the dictate of honor and of common sense.

PROSPERITY BY WAR.

Gov. SAYERS of Texas is the boldest champion who has appeared in the field against the trusts and to defend the people whom he thinks to be their helpless victims. Taking it for granted that he is sincere in his beliefs and unselfish in his motives, it is worth while to examine the working of his mind and ascertain how far he is likely to prove a safe guide for the multitude whom he invites to follow him. This may be done with some accuracy in the light of his own statements before the conference of Governors and Attorneys General that he summoned to meet him at St. Louis.

The first question that suggests itself as to a man who seeks to direct public opinion in regard to evils which he thinks menace the very life of the country is: What is his knowledge of actual conditions and their causes? Gov. SAYERS sees that there are signs of great prosperity in the land. "In some sections," he says, "money is plentiful, trade active, speculation rife, and certain products have largely and rapidly increased in selling value." This does not seem to be a very sound basis for the inference that the country is threatened with immediate disaster. Our people know disaster when they see it, and it is not so long since they saw it that they have forgotten its horrid mien. Within three years they had a visit from it, and while it was with them they were not permitted to enjoy any of the cheerful things that Gov. SAYERS now notes even "in some sections." The Governor perceives the difficulty in which he is caught, and tries to escape from it. Having declared that prosperity exists only in "some sections" and as to "certain products," he proceeds to explain that this prosperity "is largely attributable to the enormous expenditures that have been and are now being made by the General Government for special purposes and in particular localities," and admits that "so long as war shall continue this unusual activity will be maintained." But the present limited prosperity will not "long survive the settlement of our foreign difficulties and the restoration of peace."

The Governor of Texas will pardon us if we say that this is nonsense, and that no man capable of it can decently ask to be trusted for an instant as an adviser with regard to the policy of the Government in business legislation. His assumption that prosperity is limited to certain sections and certain lines of production is totally against the facts, and there cannot be many men, even in Texas, who do not know it. His theory as to the cause of prosperity is absurd. Let us test it by a few plain facts.

We showed yesterday that in the last four years the exports of the United States to foreign lands for the first seven months of the year had advanced from $500,000,000 to nearly $800,000,000 in round numbers, an increase of 60 per cent. The increase for the last two years has been 23 per cent. Does the Governor of Texas wish us to believe that this is due to the war; that the United States Government has been buying this enormous amount of goods and shipping them to foreign parts? Can he explain in what way the war has had the slightest influence on this trade, except that the burden of taxation caused by the war has to some extent hindered it? Again, we showed yesterday that the imports of raw materials for manufacture have increased in two years 60 per cent. Is this due to the war? Has the War Department been buying so largely of silk goods that it takes $20,000,000 worth of raw silk to keep up with its demands, when $12,000,000 worth sufficed in 1897? And what are the war uses of rubber that require $21,000,000 in place of less than $12,000,000?

As a matter of cold fact, the prosperity of the country has in part been due precisely to that progress in organization in industry and trade which Gov. SAYERS denounces. It has been accompanied by some abuses that ought to be, and in time will be remedied, but in that process no man will lead who is so curiously blind as to facts and so hopelessly queer in his theories regarding them.

WHERE THE PINCH COMES.

Nothing could be more illustrative of the nature of the situation in the Transvaal than the cabled demand of the Outlanders that Great Britain shall commence hostilities at once. Everybody understands that Great Britain is waiting to strike only till she can make sure of striking with effect, that the prolongation of negotiations is nothing but a sham, a trick intended to amuse the simple Boer, until she can get a sufficient force on his borders to insure his immediate and crushing defeat, and to put him technically in the wrong if he attacks before she has completed her preparations to smash him. That fact "jumps to the eyes," as the French have it.

There is really no pretense on the part of the prevailing party in Great Britain of "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." What Great Britain wants is, by hook or by crook, to get possession of NABOTH'S vineyard, and she displays a perfect contempt for "the opinions of mankind" in the means she is employing. The condemnation of Great Britain in the Transvaal business is as general, outside her own borders, as of France, outside her own borders, in the Dreyfus matter. The London Times has become openly the organ and champion, not of the English people but of the British South Africa Company. In a leader the other day it said "the real issue" in the Transvaal is—what does the reader suppose? How to maintain or advance the reputation of the British Empire for honor and justice in its dealings with a smaller power? Not the least in the world. "The real issue is whether or not the supremacy of the Imperial Government in South Africa is to remain a reality." Nothing but "blood and iron" will have any effect upon an organ in that state of mind.

It seems that the Outlanders are not satisfied. Apparently they ought to be. The "Imperial Government" is helping them to Anglicize the Transvaal and swamp the Boers, by means which, according to the judgment of Englishmen of light and leading, are compounded of greed and perfidy. And yet the Outlanders are not satisfied, and implore Great Britain to go to war, not as soon as she is ready, but before she is ready. Why? The reason is obvious. "Business in the Transvaal is at a standstill." Those of them whose business demands peace, confidence, credit, are already ruined or on the verge of ruin. They have suffered from the apprehension of war almost all, except actual bloodshed, that they could suffer from the reality. They would prefer that the unscrupulous invasion that is to make them the masters of the Transvaal should begin at once that they might have a chance to repair their broken fortunes. "The destruction of the very subject-matter of the controversy," as President CLEVELAND once said, has been begun and is going on before a shot is fired. Meanwhile the Boer is tranquil. With a good gun, plenty of ammunition, and plenty of "biltong," he can face the future with the cheerful disregard of "financial panics" born of complete inexperience. Of course Great Britain cannot risk a premature invasion to satisfy the Outlanders. And of course their condition will go from bad to worse until the final triumph of the British arms. They will wail loudly, but they will find no considerable sympathy. They are themselves, as much as the Boers, mere pawns in the great game of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Mr. RHODES for "the supremacy of the Imperial Government in South Africa." They have come to grief in their efforts to deprive the Boers of the Transvaal, and the verdict of mankind will be that they are served quite right.

THE BUILDING CODE.

When the draft of the Building Code was published, we took occasion to say that the composition of the commission was unfortunate, in that it was such that no weight of authority could accompany its proposals. Since it was published there has been expressed a dissent from its proposals on the part of various classes of experts, each class speaking from its own respective point of view, which amounts, in sum, to a unanimous condemnation of the code by those best qualified to judge it. We do not include as experts the speculative builders or the speculative owners, because they are the classes of men who constitute the chief opposition to thoughtful planning, honest construction, and decently habitable dwellings for the great majority of the people of New York. Yet it is among precisely this class of "business men," whom it is difficult not to describe as public malefactors, that the business of "reforming" the Building Code seems to have fallen.

The objections to the work of the reformer and codifiers have been most fully formulated by the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society. The protest of the committee is a document which ought to carry weight with the Municipal Assembly, and which will certainly carry weight with all the experts. Our habitual readers know that our own quarrel with the recommendations of this committee has been that they are not radical enough. We are not aware of any reason why the standard of construction should not be as high in New York, and the insistence upon the primary conditions of wholesome and decent living as strict, as they respectively are in Paris, in Berlin, or Vienna. In fact, "individualism," as against civic supervision, is as rampant here as it is in the British Islands, and, in such matters as this, with equally lamentable results. The gradual cheapening of fireproof construction has been brought to such a pass that there would be little real hardship on owners and builders in requiring that all "associated dwellings," whether hotels, apartment houses, or tenement houses, should contain nothing combustible except the floors, if even the floors, the doors, and the windows. The increased duration of the investment, the economy of repairs, and the lowering of the rate of insurance would come very near to making such a requirement economical without justifying any advance in rentals. But the builders of tenement houses do not take long views. They take very short views. They build on a traditional plan, of the cheapest and flimsiest materials, that will pass muster, and in order to market their product at the earliest possible moment. And their influence seems to have dominated the Building Code Commission.

This is exactly the sort of influence which an association of reformers acting in the public interest ought to oppose, and might well take radical ground in opposing. But the very fact that the Charities Organization Society takes such cautious and moderate action ought to be accepted as a guarantee that what the society demands in the way of protection to tenants is the very minimum of what ought to be required. We do not mean to follow the report of the committee through its detail. It is very detailed, very minute, and a detailed review of it would merely bore inexperts, while experts will study it for themselves and draw their own conclusions. We believe that those conclusions will be upon the side of the protest. But there is one general consideration, which everybody can understand, and which the committee carries into detail. That is the enormous discretionary power lodged by the code as submitted with the Superintendent of Buildings. It is a power to grant dispensations, the same power which three centuries ago was construed as a power to sell indulgences. As such it would be interpreted and applied by a corrupt Superintendent or a Superintendent accessible to "pull." And indeed it is a power which a circumspect lawgiver would hesitate to intrust to an archangel. The committee seems to have shown abundant and superabundant reason why the Building Code should not be enacted in its present shape, or in anything like its present shape.

IS FRENCH RECIPROCITY MENACED?

According to a correspondent in Washington of The Iron Age evidence is accumulating at the capital that an attempt is to be made to prevent the ratification, in the coming session of the Senate, of the reciprocity treaty recently negotiated by the United States and France.

Under the terms of this convention it is understood that the United States will obtain reductions of duties of from 10 to 25 per cent., and the United States will reciprocally grant similar reductions of customs charges on French productions. The negotiators for the United States were governed in drafting the treaty by the limitations of the Dingley law and by the experience of former Commissioners in entering into similar agreements regarded to be for the mutual advantage of the contracting nations.

It would be a marvel of diplomatic excellence, wisdom, and international statesmanship that should escape criticism and opposition in the Senate. More important propositions than the Franco-American reciprocity treaty have been opposed there and have been defeated. But it does not occur to us that any treaty of this kind has ever been rejected on the grounds upon which the correspondent of The Iron Age bases his suggestion that this treaty is in danger.

The report is that Switzerland already has given notice to the Department of State that under the treaty of 1850, and their interpretation of the "favored nation" clause, Switzerland will expect to enjoy the lowest rates on Swiss products that are granted to like French products. This contention, it seems, is admitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon learning that Switzerland intended to take advantage of lower rates on their imports into the United States, but not to make to us the reciprocal concessions granted by France, we are informed that the State Department at once gave consideration to a proposition to have the Swiss treaty of 1850 denounced. But the promptest possible denunciation of the treaty, if the new French convention is to be agreed to, will give Switzerland this one-sided advantage for six months.

The only menace that we can discover, according to the information upon which this is predicated, is to come from the opposition of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, and perhaps other nations, which is threatened. The contention of these nations is reported to be that the "favored nation" clauses in our treaties with those nations prohibit us from making a reciprocity treaty in the advantages of which they may not participate. Bearing in mind the formal abandonment of that contention by Great Britain and Germany in the matter of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty of 1875, it seems to be incredible that a similar contention should be set up in opposition to ratification of the French treaty of reciprocity.

The mere fact that several nations in competition with France in our markets may be opposed to the ratification of the treaty cannot be regarded as indicating a probability of its rejection. Unless those nations have arguments of a very convincing character to offer to the Senate, through convinced Senators, their opposition is calculated to strengthen rather than impair the vote for ratification.

Two or three millions of people in and near this town will eat their breakfasts with better appetite on Sept. 29 for knowing that Admiral DEWEY is not to be obliged to consume that Claremont breakfast and two precious hours of daylight to gratify 500 selfishly thoughtless committeemen and to deprive "a whole cityful" of a chance to see a great procession. No arrangements made for the celebration have given such prodigious, universal satisfaction as this one disarrangement.

The revolt of SHEEHAN is undoubtedly disturbing to Mr. CROKER. He disclaims having done anything to suppress it, but it remains true that a fight waged openly against him personally, with the bitterest attacks upon his political and even his private character, cannot have left him indifferent, and defeat for the regulars by never so small a margin must be humiliating for him. But he is quite safe in assuming that his power will not be seriously shaken under the lead of a man like SHEEHAN. When Mr. CROKER falls, as sooner or later he will, it will be by a movement under the lead of one who represents the conscience, the intelligence, the decency and civic pride of the Democrats of the city. He has little really to fear from one who, in all that self-respecting men care for, is no better than himself.

The report that Capt. DREYFUS and his family are about to come to this country is not confirmed. It is extremely improbable that there is any foundation for it. The statement of DREYFUS in the Aurore yesterday is not consistent with an intention to leave France permanently or to resort to a distant land. He will undoubtedly make every effort to clear his name from the odium of the verdict rendered by the court-martial, and if his health and strength can be restored, we believe that he will succeed. It is true that in the report of the Secretary of War the "incident" is declared "closed," but it cannot be so regarded by the victim of what the pardon proclaims to be an awful injustice. If there is any excuse for pardoning DREYFUS at all, then he is an innocent and deeply wronged man, and it is an insult to France to suppose that his wrong cannot be righted.

Transvaal and the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does the President of the United States hesitate to offer intervention in the controversy between Great Britain and the South African Republic, now on the eve of hostilities? He has stated that he cannot interfere as long as the interests of the United States are not involved.

In this matter, as in our conflict with Spain, the question of humanity is to be considered, and the spirit of humanity is opposed to a useless, arbitrary, criminal war. Honor is not at stake, and the Zeitgeist, if acting on the principle of the "survival of the fittest" and the outrageous dogma that "might makes right" is a mockery of our boasted civilization, a "testimonium paupertatis" for our vaunted intellectual development. In what respect were the interests of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy involved, when the Ambassadors of those countries presented their joint note in Washington last year? As I stated in my letter of Sept. 8, it is time for President McKINLEY to voice the sentiment of the American people in the controversy, now in an acute state. We feel sympathy with Great Britain in her work of civilization; we likewise sympathize with the sturdy, simple, God-fearing little republic in far-off Africa. They should not engage in an uncalled-for, preventable war, and our President, in the name of humanity, should offer intervention to preserve peace. HENRY G. KOST.

New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Summed Up.

An Atchison man who lately returned from a fair in a neighboring town, said: "Nothing there and they charged for that."—Atchison Globe.

Balled.

Mrs. Bright—I think those new lorgnettes look particularly well.

Mr. Bright—Perhaps; but only people who don't look particularly well require them.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Might Be Worse.

"I'm happy every time I hear that piano going next door."

"Do you like that girl's horrid playing?"

"No, but I always think how we would suffer if it was a melodeon."—Detroit Free Press.

Sure of It.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Why, the greatest liar that ever lived was a woman!

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—It was nothing of the kind; it was a man.

"I say it was a woman, and her name was Anna Nias."—Yorkers Statesman.

The Working Basis.

First Lawyer—You are a cheat and a swindler.

Second Lawyer—You are a liar and a blackguard.

The Court (softly)—Come, gentlemen, let's get down to the disputed points of the case.—Philadelphia North American.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Lion roars, who on his sea-girt isle
Purrs ever gently at the Northern Bear
Or Transatlantic Eagle when they dare
To beard him in his den. What stirs his bile
And wakes his sleeping courage for the while?
Is it a rabbit or a reckless hare?
Such are his favorite foemen everywhere,
Witness the Irrawaddy and the Nile.

Bold Dutchmen, in whose veins the blood still flows
Of William, and whose daring calls to mind
The ancestral fame of your degenerate foes—
Long may you wave the standard of mankind,
And never be your Fatherland controlled
By bullies maddened with the thirst for gold!

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y.

TRUST CONFERENCE ENDS

Resolutions on Legislation Adopted at St. Louis.

RECOMMEND UNIFORM LAWS

Urge that All Corporations Be Compelled to Submit Reports—Eight States Only Represented.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—The conference of Governors and Attorneys General to discuss the trust question was late in assembling to-day. The members of the Committee on Resolutions toiled until after midnight trying to bring together the widely divergent views presented. When they finally came to a conclusion the matter was left in the hands of a sub-committee composed of Gov. Benton McMillin, Chairman, and Attorneys General Smith and Campbell to put into proper shape. At the time set for a resumption of the session of the conference the sub-committee was still at work formulating the resolutions, which were presented in the shape of recommendations.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, when Chairman Sayers called the conference to order, there was a very slim attendance of both delegates and visitors. He announced that the Committee on Resolutions would be ready to report at 11 o'clock, and the conference took a recess until that time.

At 11 o'clock the Committee on Resolutions asked for further time and the conference took a recess for another hour. On reassembling, Mr. McMillin presented the resolutions as adopted by the Committee on Resolutions. They are as follows:

> The Committee on Resolutions, to which was referred several resolutions and papers, in lieu of all of them, submits the following, with the recommendation that it be adopted by this conference:
>
> That we believe that the best present available remedies lie along the following lines:
>
> First—The enactment and enforcement both by the several States and the Nation of legislation that shall adequately and fully define as crimes any attempted monopolization or restraint of trade in any line of industrial activity, with provisions for adequate punishment both of the individual or the corporation that shall be found guilty thereof; punishment to the corporation to extent of its dissolution.
>
> Second—The enactment by each of the States of the Union of legislation for the adequate and proper control and regulation of corporations chartered by that State, and we recommend as efficacious a system of reports to and examination by State authority of the corporations organized under its laws, to the end that they be brought to a fair understanding of the laws under which they are created.
>
> Third—The enactment by each State of laws that will prevent the entrance of any foreign-created corporation into its limits for any other purpose than inter-State commerce, except on terms that will put the foreign-created corporation on a basis of equality with the domestic-created corporation of the State entered, and subject to the same laws, rules, and regulations of the State that it enters which are applicable to the domestic corporations of that State, and to this end we recommend legislation that would make it mandatory upon corporations seeking to engage in business outside the State of their creation that they procure licenses from the foreign State as a condition precedent to their entry into such State, such license to be granted on such terms and subject to such restrictions as will place the corporation subject to the same control, inspection, supervision, and regulation as the domestic corporation of that State, and subject to revocation if the conditions thereof are violated.
>
> Fourth—The enactment of State legislation declaring that a corporation created in one State to do business exclusively in other States than the one wherein it was created shall be prohibited from admission into any State. This proposition is supported by decisions of the Supreme Courts of several States, but we believe it should become a legislative enactment, uniform throughout the States.
>
> Fifth—That no corporation should be formed in whole or in part by another corporation.
>
> Sixth—That no corporation shall own or hold any stock in another corporation engaged in a similar or competitive business, and that no officer or Director of a corporation shall be the officer or Director or the owner of stock in another corporation engaged in a similar or competitive business, the object or result of which is to create a trust or monopoly.
>
> Seventh—Recognizing that trusts are usually composed of corporations, and that corporations are but creatures of the law, and can only exist in the place of their creation and cannot migrate to another sovereignty without the consent of that sovereignty, and that consent may be withheld when desired, we recommend as the sense of this conference that each State pass laws providing that no corporation which is a member of any pool or trust in that State or elsewhere can do business in that State.
>
> Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that all the capital stock of private corporations should be fully paid either, first, in lawful money, or, second, in property of the actual cash value of the amount of the capital stock; and that in all private corporations with a capital stock issued in excess of the amount actually paid up as above provided the shareholders shall be liable to the extent of twice the face value of the stock held by each.

Gov. McMillin, presenting the resolutions, said: "This is no assemblage to war on corporations or capital in any form. The object of these resolutions is not to crush corporations or destroy capital, but to regulate them. That is the whole object of this conference, and when that is obtained its whole duty will have been done."

Attorney General Davis of Arkansas made a few remarks in favor of the resolutions, in the course of which he deplored the fact that anything had come up during the conference to mar the harmony of its proceedings.

Chairman Sayers then put the question, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted by the representatives of the States remaining. Govs. Shaw of Iowa and Thomas of Colorado and Attorney General Taylor of Indiana, having gone home last evening, left only eight States represented.

The conference then adjourned sine die.

NEW FAIR WILL DECISION.

Mrs. Craven's Petition Barred by the Statute of Limitations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The first of the many petitions filed by Mrs. Nettie R. Craven in her renewed attack upon the estate of James G. Fair was denied by Superior Judge Troutt to-day.

It was the petition whereby the alleged contract wife of Senator Fair sought to set aside the decree of partial distribution to the children, made in open court on April 13, 1897. The decree in question disposed of the real estate, which was taken out of the probated will by Judge Slack's decision and is now under deliberation in the Supreme Court.

In deciding against Mrs. Craven's claim, Judge Troutt said it was unnecessary to file a written opinion, Mrs. Craven's petition being barred by the statute of limitations.

MR. VANDERBILT'S WILL.

The Children to Share the Property Equally, Report Says.

Persons who believe that they have inside information regarding the provisions of Cornelius Vanderbilt's will say that an equal share of the estate is left to each of the five children—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Alfred Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Gladys Vanderbilt. The management of the property, it is said, is vested in Trustees for a limited period, and William K. Vanderbilt is fully empowered to represent his dead brother's interests in all railroad matters. Alfred Vanderbilt has sailed from Yokohama, Japan, for San Francisco.

OPENING FOR ENLISTED MEN.

New Order That Makes Them Eligible to Second Lieutenancies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The War Department issued a general order to-day in regard to the examination of officers of the volunteer army, an important provision of which is that vacancies of Second Lieutenants are to be filled by promotion from the ranks of the regiments in which they occur. The order, which has been communicated to the commanding officers of all the volunteer regiments, says:

> Whenever an officer has been given a fair trial and fails to demonstrate his fitness to perform the duties of his rank he will be brought before a board of officers to be appointed by the General commanding a separate army or the military department in which his regiment may be serving, on the recommendation of the Colonel of the regiment. The board will examine into and report upon the qualifications of the officer to discharge the duties of his office, and its report will be forwarded with the recommendation of the commanding General, for the action of the President.
>
> Promotions in the volunteer regiments will be made within each regiment and by seniority. All vacancies of Second Lieutenants will be filled from the enlisted men of the regiment, on the recommendation of the commanding officer. It is suggested that you organize a class of noncommissioned officers in your regiment in which those eligible may receive the instruction that will fit them to perform the duties of commissioned officers.

CUBAN BONDS NOT OUR AFFAIR.

Assistant Secretary Adee Says the Incident Was Closed in Paris—Gen. Carlos Garcia's Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Assistant Secretary of State Adee said to-day with regard to the attitude of the Spanish Cabinet on the Cuban bond question that the matter had been settled in Paris by the American Commissioners, and that there could be no further controversy. It was, he said, a closed incident.

Gen. Carlos Garcia declared to-day that nothing had happened since the war which would produce so much commotion in Cuba. "The United States," he said, "has made it clear that it will not assume the debt, and Cuba will never pay a dollar of those bonds. The bondholders, who are principally Frenchmen, will have to look to Spain.

"At the time the Peace Commission was in session, the papers printed stories about my serious dealings concerning the Cuban bonds in Spain and France. It looks now as if there was some sort of understanding among the bondholders that Cuba could be made to pay the bonds.

"If the bondholders look to Cuba for payment, they will hold the United States as security, because the United States is now expending the revenues of the island in maintaining its military authority."

MACEO EXHUMATION TROUBLES.

Cuban Paper Insinuates that Young Gomez Was Killed by Revolutionists.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—Commenting upon the absence of the Secretaries of Government and Justice, Señors Capote and Lanuza, from the recent ceremonies connected with the exhumation at Bejucal of the remains of Antonio Maceo and Francisco Gomez, La Lucha says:

"They did not even send representatives, thus affording another illustration of the law that 'whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.'"

El Diario De La Marina says that the doctors who examined the remains of Francisco Gomez assert that he did not die from a bullet wound, but from wounds inflicted by a machete. The paper adds:

"It is a rather curious thing that those machete wounds were not mentioned at the time."

La Discusion remarks that the inference drawn by El Diario is a calumnious way of suggesting that the revolutionists killed young Gomez, and it tells El Diario that if the latter continues to follow "a breakneck course of slander and mischief-making, it will soon find itself in an abyss."

Striking Cartmen Make Threats.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—Senor Sagrario, the Spanish Consul General, and Mayor Lacoste have done all in their power to settle the cartmen's strike, and it was reported at a late hour this evening that they had succeeded. This, however, is erroneous.

The strikers say that a definite answer will be given at noon to-morrow, and that if the Mayor does not decide to take action in compliance with their request they will take steps that will astonish him. Senor Lacoste is very much annoyed at the present status of affairs.

GEN. OTIS HARDLY A CATHOLIC.

His Name May Have Been Confused with That of Col. E. A. Otis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

W. M. C. says: "It is perhaps not generally known that Otis himself is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. At least, I find in a book called 'Catholic and Protestant Countries Compared,' written by the Rev. Alfred Young of the Paulist Fathers, and published several years ago, a list of 'American converts from Protestantism,' in which appears the name of 'Col. E. S. Otis, United States Army.'"

I think there is a mistake here, and that either W. M. C. or Father Young has confused the names of Col. E. S. Otis, (now General,) and of the gallant officer, the late Col. E. A. Otis. I was personally acquainted with Col. Elmer A. Otis. He was a convert to the Catholic Church, and he was a fellow officer with Gen. Otis when both were Colonels. They were not relatives.

I feel certain that W. M. C. has misread a single letter, and I hazard making a correction without waiting to see the book mentioned, because, even if the book should give E. S., the probability would be for me that the book was mistaken. I think I am here as plausible as W. M. C.'s "at least," and that the burden of proof is shifted to the other side. Gen. Otis is hardly a Catholic. E.

New York, Sept. 21, 1899.

THE CHURCH DESECRATIONS.

A New Yorker Writes to the Secretary of War Urging Restoration.

Neal H. Ewing of this city has written a letter to the Secretary of War, protesting against the desecration of churches in the Philippines by United States troops, and urging the restoration of the articles said to have been taken from them, and the summary punishment of the offenders. In the course of the letter he says:

"The conduct of the Manilan war presents an aspect of astounding barbarity, in that individual members of the army have profaned Christian temples and stolen and bartered away the sacrificial vestments and sacred vessels. This is a matter that immediately concerns every Catholic of our own America. Is this to be a war on millions of American citizens, an assault and outrage on our tenderest feelings?

"These are our petitions: First, that the desecration and pillaging be instantly stopped. Second, that the offenders be swiftly punished. Third, that stolen articles of religion be diligently restored."

Mail Lost on the Morgan City.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Gen. Otis has informed the War Department that the six or eight days' mail sent by the transport Morgan City was lost in the wreck of the vessel.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin says that the War Department will be able to trace out all the official mail that was sent to the Philippines on the steamer, but there may be some difficulty in finding out what was sent in the way of private letters to soldiers in the Philippines.

Wounded in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A cablegram from Gen. Otis to the War Department states that Second Lieut. Harry S. Howland, Twenty-third Infantry, was severely wounded in the arm near El Pardo, Island of Cebu, Aug. 23. Private Charles Fisher, Company M, of the same regiment, received a severe wound in the forearm on Aug. 25.

Recruits for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The total enlistments for the twelve volunteer regiments last called out to date is 8,352 men, of whom 440 were secured yesterday. The enrollment for the colored regiments is 222 men for the Forty-eighth and 106 men for the Forty-ninth Infantry.

Government Charters Steamers.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers City of Rio Janeiro and City of Peking have been chartered by the Government, and the dates of departures of these two steamers between San Francisco and the Orient have been canceled until further notice.

PUERTO RICAN ELECTIONS.

Gen. Davis Prescribes Methods for Those in the Cities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The War Department has received copies of the general order issued by Gov. Gen. Davis of Puerto Rico, prescribing the manner in which municipal elections shall be held. The Australian ballot will be used, and the qualifications of a voter are that he must be a bona fide resident of the municipality, twenty-one years old, a taxpayer or else able to read or write, and a resident of the island for two years.

The order referred in particular to the election at Adjuntas, but the regulations probably will be of general application. The first election at Adjuntas was declared void by the Governor General.

New Cadets at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 21.—The following have passed examinations and been admitted as naval cadets: Ralston S. Holmes, New York; William P. Reid, Arizona; Harold R. Stark, Pennsylvania; O. T. Waring, New Jersey; R. S. Thompson, District of Columbia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Princeton has sailed for Pagoda, the anchorage at Amoy, with United States Minister Conger aboard.

The Machias has sailed from Port Royal, S. C., for Washington.

The Badger, with the naval militia aboard, has arrived at San Diego, Cal.

The North Atlantic Squadron is to be reinforced by the cruiser New Orleans, which is now on her way to Santo Domingo. Her place in the West Indies will be taken by the Nashville.

The Kearsarge Goes to Boston.

The new battleship Kearsarge left the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 8:30 A. M. yesterday for Boston. She passed out of Quarantine at 12:35. To-day her engines will be pushed harder, and to-morrow they will be put at the top notch. The Kearsarge will make several preliminary runs before her trial trip for the Government.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Collector Treat Says Trunk Lines Have Violated Law and Owe the Government Large Sums.

Collector of Internal Revenue Treat has decided that a large sum of money is due the United States Government in back war taxes from all but one of the trunk lines leading out of New York City. He decides, in effect, that all the railroad companies have violated the war revenue act by not placing a ten-cent revenue stamp on all bills of lading in Canadian and foreign shipments.

By the failure of the New York trunk lines to affix these stamps on such bills of lading, it is probable that the railroads have withheld from the United States Treasury nearly $50,000 in war taxes. Collector Treat says the amount cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy, for the reason that the bills of lading must be looked over in a regular accounting before any knowledge as to their numbers can be procured. The law bearing upon the subject is as follows:

> Bills of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, 10 cents.

A penalty of $50 for each violation of the law is provided, but pending investigation and adjustment this fine will not be enforced. Two months ago Collector Treat was informed that the railroads were ignoring this war tax; that instead of affixing the ten-cent stamp they were using only a one-cent stamp on foreign bills of lading. He at once ordered an investigation, and the Revenue Collectors made inquiry of the railroads. When Collector Treat was certain that the railroads had ignored the law he notified the department at Washington, and was instructed to take the matter up with the railroad companies. He notified the trunk lines that they must make an accounting, and pay the back taxes. The railroad companies claimed that the law was unconstitutional, and made known their intentions of refusing to pay the back taxes until the question should be settled definitely.

Collector Treat said yesterday concerning the differences of the department with the railways:

"There is undoubtedly a large sum due the Government. The attorneys for the railroads do not deny that they advised that the ten-cent stamp be not affixed on the ground of the alleged unconstitutionality of the law, which requires 'that stamps be placed upon bills of lading for goods transported from one State to another port or place out of the State.' The attorneys have requested the privilege of submitting an argument before the Internal Revenue Commission protesting against such an assessment. Meanwhile they have agreed to pay the ten-cent stamp tax on every export bill of lading until a decision can be reached."

It is thought that an amicable adjustment will be reached between the Government and the trunk lines.

PITTSBURG AND GULF SALE.

Victory of Stillwell and His Friends Means Coast to Coast Connections.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"Telegrams from Mr. Stillwell and other members of the Philadelphia committee announce that a majority of the Pittsburg and Gulf bonds have been deposited, insuring the carrying out of their organization plan. The Guardian Trust Company also received word that the Philadelphia plan would be declared operative, and preliminary steps taken to put it into effect.

"First in order is understood to be the calling in of the April coupons and the payment of the defaulted interest. Cash for this purpose has been provided by the committee. For the bonds, which have been deposited in pursuance of the Philadelphia plan, receipts have been issued to be exchanged later for certificates which will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. These in turn will be exchanged, after the plan has been carried through, for the new securities.

"It will probably take three or four months to transfer the property to the new management, as the affairs of the receivership must be cleaned up and the usual court formalities taken to bring about a judicial sale of the roads to the Reorganization Committee.

"The upset price will be that which is provided for by the Philadelphia committee and ratified by a majority of the bondholders.

"The victory of the Stillwell interests is said to presage extensions, alliances, and traffic agreements of far-reaching importance. The details of the plan which has been agreed on have been closely guarded, but there is believed to be ample ground for the prediction that it will give the Pittsburg and Gulf Road Atlantic and Pacific Coast connections as well as entrance into Chicago."

RAILROAD PROPERTY AT AUCTION

The Supreme Court has ordered the sale by public auction next week, under foreclosure proceedings, of the property of the South Brooklyn Railroad and Terminal Company. This is the result of an action brought by Jonathan K. Gapen, as trustee for $100,000 of promissory notes.

There is a first mortgage of $1,200,000 on the company's property, but the $100,000 worth of promissory notes take precedence. The upset price is $150,000. The property involved runs from a point west of Second Avenue, Brooklyn, to a point several hundred feet east of Eighth Avenue, and takes in what is known as the railroad cut. It also includes the rights and privileges of the company to build a railroad from its terminal to the boundary line between Kings and Queens Counties. According to the last State Railroad Commission report there was a deficit of $76,000 for the year ended June 8, 1898, and a total deficit of $682,000.

NEW COLUMBUS-CHICAGO LINE.

Purchase of the St. Mary's Division of Detroit and Lima Northern.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The purchase of the St. Mary's Division of the Detroit and Lima Northern Road by Charles N. Haskell and W. B. Strang means a new line from Columbus to Chicago.

Mr. Haskell, when approached on the subject to-day, refused to confirm or deny the statement, but it is known by railroad men that such a deal is in progress.

The new road will come in direct competition with the Pennsylvania. The line will tap the very best territory in Ohio and make excellent connections. It is eventually to run into Toledo and make connection with the proposed Detroit and Shore Line, owned by Haskell and Strang.

The Lima Northern by this deal has rid itself of a number of obligations, and a complete reorganization of the road is assured in the near future.

Senator Kean's Trolley Road Starts.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 21.—The new trolley road of United States Senator Kean began operation this morning in this city. The line is now two and a half miles long and runs between Broad Street and the Staten Island Ferry at Elizabethport. The first car to run over the road was decorated and carried Senator Kean, his brother, Julius Kean; Alderman Patterson, Superintendent Smith of the North Jersey Traction Company, Supervising Constructor Turner, and a party of invited guests.

R. E. Hamill Made a Railroad Attorney.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—Robert E. Hamill of the law firm of Palmer, Shutt, Hamill & Lester, of this city, of which former United States Senator Palmer is a member, has been appointed general attorney for the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, with headquarters in Cincinnati. The appointment is to take effect Oct. 1.

DREYFUS ENJOYS FREEDOM

Is at Carpentras at the Home of His Brother-in-Law.

SPEAKS LITTLE OF THE PAST

Looks Forward to a Quiet Life with His Children—His Physical Weakness Causes Solicitude.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail, who joined the Dreyfus party at Bordeaux and accompanied it to Carpentras, where the Captain now is, describes Dreyfus as "thoughtful, prematurely aged, with soft eyes, a smile like a woman's, and rather the appearance of a savant than a soldier." When told of the great wave of British sympathy in his behalf, Dreyfus wrung the correspondent's hand and showed the deepest emotion.

His health, the correspondent says, is far from satisfactory. He ate meat yesterday for the first time.

"It is against the doctor's orders," said M. Mathieu Dreyfus

"Ah," said the former Captain of artillery, "let me have a holiday to-day. I will be sedate and obedient again to-morrow. I am like a boy just now, and feel that I could run and jump about the green fields for very joy. Just think. I shall now be able to laugh and play with my children in the beautiful country."

After the meal, despite his brother's half-laughing protest, he smoked several cigars "to celebrate the holiday."

The sad note amid the rejoicings was the death of M. Scheurer-Kestner.

"I am grieved beyond words," said Dreyfus, "to think that I shall never be able to thank that noble heart."

One of his first acts on obtaining his freedom was to have a wreath sent to be placed on the coffin of his champion and friend.

At present he speaks little of past events. He says: "I have forgiven, but I cannot forget," and he intends to devote himself to proving his innocence. When that has been accomplished he will ask only to be allowed to spend the remainder of his days with his loved ones, far from the busy world.

The correspondent says: "His delight at everything on the journey was that of a man returning from the dead to the world he loved. The affection and solicitude of his brother was touching to see. His physical weakness causes the deepest apprehension to his friends. The journey was in the main uneventful, except for a few expressions of disappointment on the part of people who endeavored to get a glimpse of him."

CARPENTRAS, Department of Vaucluse, France, Sept. 21.—Former Capt. Dreyfus arrived here this morning and went to the home of M. Valabregue, his brother-in-law. Although the arrival of Capt. Dreyfus at the home of M. Valabregue, who has been established as a cloth merchant here for a quarter of a century, was soon known, no demonstration occurred.

Mme. Dreyfus is expected here to-night.

While Dreyfus's health does not permit of his receiving visitors, it is hoped the climate will restore his strength during the next few months, which he is expected to spend here.

Carpentras is situated sixteen miles northeast of Avignon, on the Auzon, in a fertile district at the foot of Mont Ventoux. It is surrounded by walls, flanked by towers, and has four gates. Outside the walls is a broad esplanade planted with trees. In 1313 Pope Clement V. fixed his residence there, and made it the seat of the Pontifical See. The present walls were built by Pope Innocent VI., fifty years after that event.

The principal public buildings are the cathedral, a Gothic edifice; a museum, the Porte d'Orange, the Palace of Justice, a Roman triumphal arch, the hospital, erected in 1751; the theatre, prisons, and a library containing 25,000 volumes, 6,000 medals, and various antiquities. The aqueduct, a massive structure which crosses the Valley of the Auzon by forty-eight arches, was finished in 1734. The population is about 10,000.

SAYS THE INCIDENT IS CLOSED.

Gen. de Galliffet Asserts Were It Necessary He Would Command the Army to Forget the Past.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Journal Officiel today publishes the decree granting a pardon to Capt. Dreyfus. In a report preceding the decree, the Marquis de Galliffet, Minister of War, points out that Dreyfus has already undergone five years' deportation, but that, as the law does not assimilate his deportation with five years' solitary confinement, the prisoner would have to undergo ten years' detention

The Minister also calls attention to the fact that the health of the prisoner is seriously compromised, and that he would not be able, without great danger, to undergo prolonged detention.

The report of the War Minister concludes thus: "The Government will not have met the wishes of the country, which desires pacification, if it does not hasten to efface all traces of the painful conflict. It belongs to you M. le President by an act of lofty humanity, to give the first pledge of the work of appeasement, which opinion demands and the good of the republic commands.

Gen de Galliffet has also addressed the following order to the corps commanders: "The incident is closed. The military Judges, enjoying the respect of all, have rendered their verdict with complete independence. We all, without harboring afterthought, bend to their decision. We shall in the same manner accept the action that a feeling of profound pity dictated to the President of the Republic. There can be no further question of reprisals of any kind. Hence, I repeat it, the incident is closed. I ask you and, if it were necessary, I should command you to forget the past in order that you can think solely of the future. With you and all my comrades I proclaim vive l'armée, which belongs to no party but to France alone.

"GALLIFFET."

The order will be read to the troops throughout the French Army.

Guerin Again at the Fort.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—M. Guerin, President of the Anti-Semitic League, who surrendered to the police yesterday morning, was taken this morning to Fort Chabrol, the headquarters of the league. The premises were searched by the police. M. Guerin looking on. A few Guerinites gathered and cheered their leader.

Martial Law in Algiers.

ALGIERS, Sept. 21.—In consequence of the anti-Semite disturbance here yesterday the Governor has established military patrols, practically amounting to the proclamation of martial law.

OFFERS DREYFUS A HOME.

Charles F. Jones Suggests Rest in Louisville, Ky.

Charles F Jones of this city sent a cablegram, and also a letter, to Capt. Dreyfus Sept. 19, offering him a home in Louisville, Ky., where he can live and recuperate. Speaking of the offer, Mr. Jones said yesterday:

"It is supposed that Capt. Dreyfus, after years of separation from his family, will desire a quiet residence, where he can regain his health. The City of Louisville is admirably adapted for that purpose. The property offered him is a large, well-built, three-story and basement family residence on Walnut Street, Louisville. If he cares to reside there, I will present him with the place."

FRENCHMEN AND DREYFUS.

A. A. Alling Says They Regard the Case as Closed.

Asa A. Alling of this city was among the passengers who returned from abroad yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Aurania. Mr. Alling said that he had spent several weeks in France and in England.

"My experience in France," said he, "was that the outside world were taking a deeper interest in the Dreyfus trial than were the French people. Other peoples are often spoken of as typical of philistinism and incapacity or refusal to see new light on a question affecting themselves; but my experience is that the average Frenchman in all ranks, from a waiter to a politician, is about as invulnerable to new lights or undesirable truths as the best of them. The mass of Frenchmen regard the Dreyfus affair as a sealed book, and resent any attempt to render it otherwise either as unnecessary, wearisome, or prejudicial to the public weal. Some glimmerings of the truth have dawned upon a small percentage, but the vast majority of Frenchmen, whatever may be the new phases of this affair, will hold to their present opinion with regard to Dreyfus's guilt.

"The Fort Chabrol incident was more to their taste. All Paris was immensely amused by that ridiculous episode. I went up there several times, and looked at the rue barrée, saw the black flag hanging from the window of the beleaguered domicile, and the regiment of soldiers and gendarmes on guard about the block. It gave the papers something to talk about and the people something to laugh about, and I see by to day's papers that the curtain has been finally rung down upon the farce.

"It hardly seems possible from the present condition of the exposition grounds—not to speak of other reasons more or less potent—that the Paris Exposition will be ready to open its doors on May 1, 1900. It would not be at all surprising to hear that it was adjourned, and I have noticed statements in the London papers to the effect that such adjournment would be advisable under the circumstances."

GEN. HARRISON'S ARGUMENT.

Expounds Venezuela's Claim Before Boundary Commission.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Continuing his argument in behalf of Venezuela before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, to-day, ex-President Benjamin Harrison said the issue of diplomatic correspondence showed that Great Britain had never claimed more than the Dutch had. He held that the legal and political departments of the British Foreign Office did not seem to agree, the latter taking its inspiration from the surveyor, Sir Robert Schomburgk, while Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, went further and claimed the extended Schomburgk line.

Continuing, Mr. Harrison said he proposed to show that the Dutch rights of 1814 were much smaller than those of any line now suggested by Great Britain, and that those lines were now extinct through the disputed territory. Any extension, he asserted, of the original lines could only be claimed through prescription or adverse holding, and at the rest of the country belonged to Venezuela.

The commission adjourned until Monday.

POLITICIANS PAROLED IN PERU

Prisoners Are Liberated at Lima by President de Romana.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 21.—By order of President de Romana, the political prisoners who arrived here yesterday from Cerro de Pasco have been liberated on parole.

The President's prudence, tact, and generosity increase his popularity. Last night the theatre was crowded with Italian and a few Peruvian families, and the President's appearance in his box was the signal for an ovation. It is thought that his conduct, coupled with the good sense of the people, will soon re-establish peace and order in Peru.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP LONDON.

Launched at Portsmouth Yesterday—Displacement, 15,000 Tons.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Sept. 21.—The British battleship London was launched successfully here to-day in the presence of large crowds of people. Her displacement is 15,000 tons. The main feature of her construction is the armor belt, which is carried the entire length of the ship, as advocated by Capt. Robley Evans, United States Navy, in articles against soft-ended battleships such as the Iowa.

The London was laid down at Portsmouth Dec. 7, 1898. She is a first-class battleship. Her length is 400 feet, her beam is 75 feet, and her draught is 26 feet 9 inches. She has an indicated horse power of 15,000. Her cost is estimated at about $1,000,000. Her armament will consist of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, eighteen 2-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, and eight smaller rapid-fire guns. She is supplied with two torpedo tubes. Her complement will be 755 men.

FRENCH AND GERMANS ALLIES.

Fight Side by Side Against Natives in Africa.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Governor of Dahomey cables that the Franco-German Commission which is deciding the Togoland boundary is being resisted by the natives. The commission had to fight several engagements, defeating the natives and inflicting considerable loss upon them, while losing only one native trooper. The French and Germans operated with the greatest cordiality, under the command of the French Commissioner.

Dahomey is a French protectorate lying between the Lagos hinterland on the east and Togoland on the west. In July, 1897, an agreement was made with Germany as to the delimitation of the French and German spheres in Dahomey and Togoland. By the Niger convention, drawn up by the Anglo-French Commission and signed at Paris June 15, 1898, the boundary line between the French territories and the Lagos hinterland was defined.

British Scientists Visit France.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, France, Sept. 21.—Prof. Michael Foster, President of the British Association, accompanied by the other officials and three hundred members, visited Boulogne to-day, reciprocating the recent visit to Dover, England, of the French Science Association. The visitors were entertained at breakfast by the officials of the French Science Association, and in the afternoon were given a banquet in the Town Hall by the Mayor and municipal officers.

The Czar and Czarina at Kiel.

KIEL, Sept. 21.—The Czar and Czarina arrived here at 9 A. M. to-day. As the Russian imperial yacht Polar Star entered the harbor, the men on board the German warships manned the decks. A large crowd of people witnessed the arrival of their Majesties.

New Cunard Liner Launched.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The new Cunard Line steamship Ivernia, for the Liverpool-Boston service, was launched in the Tyne this evening in the presence of 20,000 people. The steamer was christened by the Countess of Ravensworth.

An Ancient Church in Peru Burned.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 21.—A fire this evening almost destroyed the famous and beautiful Church of San Francisco, founded by Pizarro in 1535.

The Dundee Lock-out Ended.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Sept. 21.—The lock-out in the local jute manufactories ended this evening.

CHICAGO BOHEMIANS INCENSED.

Object to the Circulars Sent Out by the Brotherhood.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Tribune to-day says the Chicago Bohemians are incensed over the circulars sent out by the Bohemian Brotherhood of America, arraigning their societies on the charge of encouraging suicide. Prominent Bohemians say that the "brothers" will find trouble awaiting them if they come to Chicago to attempt their alleged reform.

There is said to be considerable mystery surrounding the identity of the brotherhood. The theory of many Bohemians is that the circular represents an attempt on the part of religious bodies to drive nonchurchgoing Bohemians back into the congregations they have deserted.

James Gordon Bennett's Barn Burned.

A large barn located on the property of James Gordon Bennett, at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Twelfth Avenue, was almost totally destroyed by fire last evening. The property is occupied by G. G. Howland. The total damage is placed at about $1,500. The origin of the fire, which started in the first floor, is unknown.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

"The Whirligig" Opens Weber & Fields's Music Hall.

NONSENSE OF THE OLD SORT

Lillian Russell Appears in Vaudeville —Travesties of Current Plays— Gossip of the Stage.

The popular music hall or parody theatre of Messrs. Weber & Fields was opened for the new season with the customary rites last night. The interior of the house has been vastly improved in various ways since the Spring, and the decorations are handsome and in keeping with the generally cheerful character of the entertainments that there prevail. The opening bill was a travesty of a current farce called "The Girl from Martin's." Messrs. Harry B. Smith and Edgar Smith (the Smiths being repeated, presumably, because they are not exactly of the same brand of Smiths) jotted down the words of these suitable trifles, while John Schomberg, as usual, composed the new music with which the night was filled after the cares of the day had imitated the Arabs of the poet.

It was much the same kind of a night as other first nights of these comic performers have been, with perhaps a trifle more boisterous expression to the enthusiasm of the audience because of the first appearance of Lillian Russell out of that comic opera of which she has been called Queen. But she was not quite the whole show, and the honors were shared by many others, including Joseph Weber, the prince of elocutionists and David Warfield, the king of geezers. The audience was of the customary size and quality. Every seat and box had been bought at a premium, and many well-known men were there.

Early in the evening the fun was a trifle slow. Once when Mr. Weber, referring to some "business" of the choristers, asked Mr. Fields: "What are they laughing at?" and got the reply: "It is better you don't know," the audience felt as bewildered as Mr. Weber was supposed to feel. Neither Weber nor Fields has much to do that is worth doing, or even a considerable wheeze.

But Miss Russell, as resplendent in face and dress as ever, and much livelier in action than she has often been, is well-placed as a Queen (always a Queen) of Bohemia, who fascinates Mr. Cohenski, who has made a vast fortune in the syndicate that introduced raisins in Matzos. Of course, this latter rôle falls to Warfield, and it gives him the best chance he has had since he joined this troupe.

Peter Dailey "scores," too, in his customary manner, and Ross has a taking naval song and a bit of a travesty of "Miss Hobbs," with Irene Perry in the Annie Russell rôle. Kelly is briefly amusing as an Italian bear trainer, with a brogue, and the comic patronime of George All as the bear is not overdone.

In the burlesque of "The Girl from Maxim's" Kelly is the idiotic young Duke with varnished hair, Warfield Dr. Fromage, (with a French accent,) Weber and Fields the ferocious duelists, and Lillian Russell the girl who is shut up in a folding bed and afterward "let down easily" by Mr. Dailey as the General, because "she is a lady."

People who have complained that the French farce at the Criterion has been too savagely expurgated may find comfort in the travesty of it, which is as pagan and reckless as possible. In the second scene, when "the girl" goes to a society function, she is shocked herself by the manners of the ladies.

Neither of Miss Russell's two songs, "The Queen of Bohemia" or "The Brunette Soubrette," is remarkable, but her treatment of them makes them tell. She will be a very great "card" for the house.

Dailey's new "coon" song, with the chorus in costume, "Say You Love Me, Sue," is scarcely as good as either "Lou" or "Dinah," but it was repeated half a dozen times. The Nichol sisters and little Miss Bonehill, (Hilbon on the bill,) and a dozen others do the work required of them acceptably.

TO ABANDON "THE GADFLY."

Stuart Robson Will Produce a Play by Augustus Thomas.

The overwhelming protest of Stuart Robson's friends and admirers has prompted him to abandon his efforts to make a successful production of his present attraction, "The Gadfly," and to-morrow night Mr. Robson will terminate the engagement at Wallack's Theatre which was originally scheduled for three weeks. He will rest for a fortnight, and then begin rehearsals for a new play by Augustus Thomas, which will be presented in the cities in which Mr. Robson and the company intended appearing with "The Gadfly."

This change at Wallack's will be taken advantage of by William H. Crane, who will present his new play by Brander Matthews and Bronson Howard, entitled "Peter Stuyvesant, the Governor of New Amsterdam," a week earlier than anticipated, making his first performance Oct. 2. Manager Charles Burnham has decided to close the house for one week.

FRANCIS WILSON'S NEW SCHEME.

"Cyrano de Bergerac" to be Made a Conventional Comic Opera.

After a conference yesterday between Manager Ariel Barney and Francis Wilson it was decided to thoroughly revise the opera "Cyrano de Bergerac," as far as the book is concerned, and make the production a comic opera in every sense. For this purpose J. Cheever Goodwin has been engaged. Victor Herbert will also make some changes in the score by withdrawing some of the numbers and writing others for the new lines which will be introduced from time to time. Next week the management will give a matinée on Wednesday instead of Saturday.

ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.

Castle Square Company's Notable Sale of Subscription Seats.

The sale of subscription seats for the Castle Square Opera Company's third season of opera in English began at the box office of the theatre yesterday. The volume of subscriptions greatly exceeds that of previous seasons and indications point to a record-breaking year in the history of the company.

The theatre lobby was opened to the public at an early hour yesterday morning, and at 9 o'clock the line in Eighth Avenue outside the lobby extended to Forty-first Street. In Forty-second Street there was also a line which reached well toward Broadway. The greatly augmented company and the extensive repertoire are undoubtedly responsible for the success attendant on the sale.

MANAGER ARONSON'S SUCCESS.

Secures Many Attractions for Bijou and New York Theatres.

Manager Rudolph Aronson of the Bijou Theatre, after an absence from this country of several months, returned yesterday on the North German liner Saale. During Mr. Aronson's stay abroad he secured a number of novelties for this and next season in the musical and dramatic line. The most important attraction he acquired was an operetta by Johann Strauss, entitled "Wiener Blut," which will be produced for the first time in Vienna next month. He has also secured the American rights for Carl Goldmark's opera comique, "Cricket on the Hearth," and two operettas by Carl M. Ziehrer. One of these operettas is called "Der Landstreicher." It is now being presented at the Englischer Garten, Vienna. Mr. Aronson's other musical attractions are "Der Schöner Rigo" and a work of Johann Strauss, Jr., entitled "Die Matze und Maus," an opera which was performed last season at the Theatre an der Wien.

Mr. Aronson has pending negotations for the appearance in this country of Herr Siegfried Wagner to conduct forty concerts in New York and the principal cities of the United States next Spring providing the orchestral part of the enterprise can be satisfactorily arranged.

For the Messrs. Sire Brothers, proprietors of the Bijou Theatre and lessees of the New York Theatre, he has secured, in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Dresden, Hamburg, and Amsterdam, the option of thirty-eight new specialty acts. When in Berlin Mr. Aronson also arranged with Joseph Weinberg to produce the opera "The Rainmakers of Syria" in the principal cities of Germany and Austria. The opera will remain intact with the exception of a change for the finale of the first act.

Mr. Aronson contemplates returning to Berlin and Vienna in the Spring for the purpose of establishing in those cities roof gardens similar to those in vogue in this city.

GERMAN ACTORS ARRIVE.

New Members of the Irving Place Theatre Company.

On the steamship Saale, which arrived from Bremen yesterday afternoon, were the new members of the Irving Place Theatre Stock Company, and many of the old members returning from their Summer vacations. Among the old players were Julius Strobl, Edmund Hanno, Miss Anna Braga, and Miss Ada Merito. Prominent among the new additions to the company are August Meyer-Eygen, formerly of the Landestheatre, Graz; Rudolph Klein-Rhoden, from the Royal Theatre, Munich; Gustav Olmar, from the Schiller Theatre, Berlin; Paul Faber, from the Court Theatre, Wiesbaden; George Baselt, from the Residence Theatre, Berlin; Karl Bender, from the Stadt Theatre, Bremen; Miss Jaroslava Roberts, from the Stadt Theatre, Cologne; Miss Martha Schiffel, from the Stadt Theatre, Breslau, and Miss Anna Leonardi, from the Royal Theatre, Strasbourg. Miss Frida Brandt and Miss Meta Buenger will also appear in prominent parts during the season.

The company went from the steamer directly to the Irving Place Theatre, where an informal reception was held. Rehearsals will begin immediately, and the season will be opened Saturday, Sept. 30. The theatre has been attractively redecorated, reds being the prevailing tone.

OFFERS FOR MR. ENGLANDER.

Asked to Write Operas, He May Return to London.

Ludwig Englander, the composer, who recently returned from Europe, hopes to make arrangements whereby he may be enabled to return to London next week. He has been asked to write a new opera for the London Gaiety Theatre by George Edwardes, the manager of the house, and he is also considering an offer to write the music for a new opera to be produced in Paris some time during the French Exposition.

Before accepting these offers Mr. Englander will have to arrange with George Ledgrer, with whom he is under contract to write the music for his new piece, which will follow the forthcoming new production of "The Man in the Moon, Jr."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Planning and preparing for the Dewey celebration and the America's Cup races tell the story of yesterday in the social world of New York and its suburbs. Matters at Newport were also very quiet, and even Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Grant were let alone for once since the arrival of the Prince. The heavy rain of the morning had its effect, and led to the postponement of several luncheons at the fashionable restaurants which were to have been given by women lately arrived in town from the country to friends in the suburbs, whom they asked to come into town for the day. Many familiar faces are now seen on the avenue and in the fashionable restaurants, and carnival week will be a sort of curtain raiser for the Winter season, almost two months in advance. In other words, there will be an unprecedentedly long wait between the lever de rideau and the play of the season proper.

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The Majestic brought in the most notable list, in some ways, of passengers of any of the arriving liners of late. Among those on her list, in addition to the Wilson party, were Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Barry, the Hon. Mrs. Barry, R. W. van Boskerck, the landscape painter; Mrs. Clarence Cary and her two sons, Guy Fairfax and Howard Potter Cary; Col. Sherman Crawford, W. R. Donaldson, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Gibert, Sr., Robert Goelet, Stewart Gordon, Dr. John F. Hill and Mrs. Hill. Mrs. Charles Hyde and Miss Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. King, W. J. Mackay, Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. John McGee, Henry McCarter, Alexander Murray and Miss Murray, the Baroness d'A. d'Orengiani, the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst and Mrs. Parkhurst, James T. Soutter, Miss E. Stevens, Miss Turnbull, Dr. Pooley, Mrs. Storrs Wells and her two daughters, Miss Stella and Miss Nathalie Wells, and Mrs. Wells's mother, Mrs. Raynor.

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The Saale, which arrived from Southampton yesterday, had on her list, among other passengers, Dr. F. Adams Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Erastus Corning of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Griffen, J. P. Howe, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Shearman.

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The story so widely published yesterday of a midnight escapade on Fifth Avenue, and whose hero is said to have given his name as Perry Tiffany, should be taken with a large grain of salt. The supposed Mr. Tiffany is described as a tall young athlete. Mr. Tiffany, although well built, is rather below medium height, and does not answer to the description given of him. It is either a case of some one masquerading under Mr. Tiffany's name or one of mixing two babies up.

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When Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch of Servia landed in New York a few weeks ago, and went almost immediately to Boston, it was suspected by a few New York men who had known him abroad that his visit here was in pursuit of some sentimental purpose, so that the news which comes from Chicago that he is paying court to Miss Mabel Swift, a daughter of Mr. E. C. Swift of that city, is not entirely a surprise to them. Miss Swift is at present at Pride's Crossing, Mass., with her mother, where the Prince has been staying. It is said that her father, who is very wealthy, declines to give his consent to her engagement to the Prince, whom she met in Paris last Winter, and whom she agreed to marry if her parents would consent. Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch is now about forty-five years old, a bachelor, and an extremely handsome man. He is a great-grandson of the famous Karageorgevitch, or "Black George," the liberator of Servia from the rule of the Turk in 1804. The present Prince Alexis has lived most of his life in Paris. He is considered a pretender to the throne of Servia, which is now occupied by Alexander, the successor of King Milan, and it is said that the Russian Government is very favorably disposed toward seating Prince Alexis in his place. Miss Swift, who is about twenty-two years of age, and a very pretty girl, was presented at the Drawing Room last Spring.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel are giving a large house party this week for Miss Minnie Fell and her fiancée, Mr. Cassatt. It will be the first reunion of the Drexel family since the beginning of the Summer season. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel will, of course, not be present, as they remain abroad for some time to come. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Miss Minnie Fell will be here for Carnival Week.

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Interest in golf still keeps up, and adds much to the social life in the suburbs. At present Islip, L. I., is holding a tournament, and within ten days similar events will be held at Ardsley, Tuxedo, and Lenox. The Tuxedo cottages are beginning to fill rapidly. Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, and Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., have been among those recently at the clubhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Tams will remain at Tuxedo until November before occupying their town house.

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Ardsley just at present is having a woman's tournament for a special cup, in which Mrs. A. D. Cochrane, Miss Clarkson, and Miss M. Barren are taking active part, and the season has begun valiantly at Morristown with a like event, in which Mrs. William Shippen came out victorious. These matches are followed by charming little teas at the respective clubhouses, and make delightful reunions for the people who have been away during the Summer at Southampton, Bar Harbor, and Newport.

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The cedar log hunting lodge which William Bayard Cutting has built on his Westbrook farm, on Long Island, is said to be a perfect reproduction of the log cabin of the early pioneer days. On the outside the logs are left in their natural state, and inside they are rough-hewn. The cabin has a ground floor with a large fireplace of rough stone. In the centre is a rough table, and benches are used instead of chairs. The walls are covered with hunting trophies. The sleeping apartments are partitioned off from the main room and furnished after the style of the early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting will pass October and November at the farm.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore are entertaining on their yacht, Marietta, which passed through the harbor yesterday. They will have a large party for the Dewey celebration, and also one for the cup races. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will entertain on the Sultana, and Miss Day has arranged to entertain on the Scythian. The Niagara has been put into dry dock to be repainted for the races. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould intend to entertain during that time very lavishly.

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Remsen Schenck, who died on Wednesday, was a member of the Stock Exchange for a number of years, and was associated with Charles C. Edey & Sons, the brokers, whose relative he was. Mr. Schenck was born in this city forty-nine years ago. For many years he lived in a handsome residence on upper Madison Avenue. He was a member of the Union Club and St. Nicholas Society. He leaves two sons, Reginald and Remsen. He was an uncle of the first Mrs. Louis Wilmerding, Mrs. Shepard of Paris, Mrs. Fred Wilmerding, and Frederick Schenck, who married Miss Bacon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21.—It has been definitely learned to-day that the structure which is now in course of erection by ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt on Ledge Road will be an apartment house, and this fact has caused a great satisfaction among the cottagers in that section of the cottage colony. Mr. Lippitt is hurrying the work so he can occupy one of the apartments this Fall or Winter. The place will be on the same lines as the Pinard cottage. It is stated that the place will accommodate about twenty families.

Mr. and Mrs. William Post expect to remain at their cottage until the end of October.

Work on the two-story stone structure for the Gooseberry Island Club, which stands opposite the island on the Newport side, has been started, the foundation for the structure having been completed.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Ballantyne closed their Newport season to-day and left for Madison, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan concluded their Newport visit this evening and returned to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, who have been the guests of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, have returned to New York.

Lady Bache Cunard to-day left for New York.

George R. Fearing, Jr., of Westwood, Mass., is registered at the Casino, and is the guest of Col. George R. Fearing.

The steam yacht Valiant arrived from New York to-day with W. K. Vanderbilt and W. S. Hoyt on board.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has sailed for San Francisco from Yokohama, Japan.

It is currently reported that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has changed her plans regarding a trip to Europe, and will spend the Fall and probably the Winter at The Breakers here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have set Oct. 7 as the day on which they will sail for Europe.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who intended to spend the Fall in San Francisco, has changed her plans and will sail for Europe Oct. 7. She will go to New York with Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for the Dewey celebration.

Miss Leary goes to New York Saturday, taking her guests, Miss Sylvia Green, daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green, and Miss Louise Leary, to her town house.

The House Committee of the Newport Golf Club is happy over the results of the season's labor, for the right side of the ledger of the club shows the season to have been the most prosperous in the history of the organization.

GRANT WEDDING DECORATIONS.

White Roses, Orchids, Stephanotis, and Lilies of the Valley.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 21.—To-morrow afternoon Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a tea for which many of the cottagers have been bidden to Beaulieu to see the many gifts to the bride of Prince Cantacuzene, which now nearly fill two rooms, and come from all parts of the world. All these gifts will be sent to the future home of the bride and bridegroom, in Odessa, during the week.

Florists to-day began the transformation of Beaulieu for the wedding reception on Monday. Thousands of orchids, roses, and lilies will be used. The bridal couple will receive under a canopy of white roses, stephanotis, and lilies of the valley. From the canopy will hang garlands of the same flowers. These garlands will be caught back in loops to the lace curtains in the bay window, and will then trail to the floor, thus surrounding the bridal couple with garlands of white roses, stephanotis, and lilies of the valley. A broad band of white roses interlaced with broad white ribbon will face the canopy. On each side of the canopy will be a column of white roses twelve feet high. Around these rose columns will be tied broad, white satin ribbons, brought over the heads of the bridal party, and holding a large lover's knot in pure white orchids.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant will receive in the reception room under a fan-shaped hood of American Beauty roses.

The bride's table, which will be spread in the dining room, will be a bed of lilies of the valley, stephanotis, and white roses. The feature of the floral decoration at the chapel will be a chime of wedding bells made entirely of white orchids suspended over the chancel and altar.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Leavitt Howe.

Mrs. Elizabeth Leavitt Howe, widow of Fisher Howe, died at the residence of her eldest son, Leavitt Howe, Princeton, N. J., on Wednesday. Mrs. Howe was the only daughter of the late David Leavitt, a merchant of this city. She was born at Bethlehem, Conn., July 4, 1815. She was brought to New York City when a child, and lived with her father in John Street. On Oct. 1, 1832, she was married to Fisher Howe, who was associated with her father in business. Mr. Howe lived in a house he built at 128 Willow Street, Brooklyn, which still stands as it was built. Mrs. Howe spent the remainder of her life there. She was very active in educational, charitable, and church work. Mr. Howe died on Nov. 7, 1871. Mrs. Howe printed last year for private circulation her recollections of old times in Brooklyn. She is survived by three sons and two daughters, who are married. The funeral services will be held at 128 Willow Street to-morrow at 2 P. M.

Charles Baasel.

Charles Baasel, a member of the firm of A. Haake & Bausel, ship chandlers, at 29 and 31 Rector Street, died yesterday morning at his home, 741 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. He was sixty-one years old and died of dropsy. He had been in business in this city for thirty-five years. He always attended to the wants of German and Austrian war vessels coming into this port, and was known for his kindness and charity to German and Austrian sailors stranded here. He was a member of the Maritime Exchange, the New York Liederkranz, and the Germania Club of Brooklyn. During his younger days he was a Captain in the German merchant marine service and ran from Germany to China. He leaves a wife and one son, Charles J. J. Baasel. The interment will take place to-morrow from his residence.

William Isleworth Quintard.

William Isleworth Quintard, son of the late E. A. Quintard, died on Wednesday in the Thousand Islands. He never fully recovered from an attack of pneumonia he had in the Spring, and his death was due to the effects of that illness. Mr. Quintard was a bond broker at 3 Broad Street. He was about thirty years old. His father, who was the President of the Citizens' Savings Bank, on the Bowery, died on June 26 last. Mr. Quintard married Miss Jane Duff Hayden, daughter of William B. Hayden of New York. His widow and one child survive him. He was a member of the Union League and St. Nicholas Clubs and of the St. Nicholas Society. He was formerly a member of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and of the American Yacht Club, and took an active interest in yachting.

Prof. Julius Edward Meyer.

Prof. Julius Edward Meyer died of acute pneumonia at his home, 144 Keap Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was born at Altenburg, Germany, Sept. 15, 1822. He was one of the first pupils of the Leipsic Conservatory. For seven years he played first violin in the Gewandhaus concerts. He became the intimate friend of Mendelssohn. When Mendelssohn died Prof. Meyer was chosen as one of the twelve scholars to carry the laurel wreaths which were laid on his coffin. Prof. Meyer remained in Leipsic eleven years and married Miss Emma Teeg. He came to America in 1852. Prof. Meyer was a naturalist, and his collection of butterflies was one of the finest in America. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and four daughters. Funeral services will be held to-morrow.

John Herga.

John Herga, the well-known distiller, business man, and philanthropist, died yesterday at Pekin, Ill. He was stricken two weeks ago with inflammation of the spinal column and never rallied. Although best known as a distiller, having with his brother George built the Star and the Crescent, and later the Globe, he was nevertheless very largely interested in other enterprises. He was born in Germany Oct. 27, 1830, and came to America in 1849. He has resided in Pekin since 1853. His wealth is estimated at $1,000,000.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN OLMSTEAD SMITH, a wealthy Rowayton oysterman, aged eighty-two years, died yesterday at Norwalk, Conn., after a long illness. He was a large European oyster exporter, and had lived in Rowayton for sixty years.

GERHARD H. PUPKE, seventy-two years of age, died Wednesday ast at his home, 1,925 Madison Avenue. He was born in Germany, and was at one time a prominent wool merchant in this city. He retired from business about fifteen years ago. A widow and three sons and three daughters survive him.

MRS KATHARINE DE FOREST, widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt De Forest, died suddenly yesterday of cerebral apoplexy at her residence, 22 West Thirty-fourth Street. Her husband was a nephew of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, and was for many years purchasing agent for the New York Central Railroad. He died in 1887. The funeral of Mrs. De Forest will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HENRY M. UNDERHILL of Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y., died suddenly on Wednesday morning while at the breakfast table, from an attack of heart disease. He was the son of Edward and Anne Underhill, and was born in England fifty years ago. For many years he was connected with the coffee and tea importing firm of Andrew Underhill & Co. of this city. He was a prominent Mason and a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, and in the Village of Tuckahoe he was Town Auditor and a member of the Board of Health. A widow, two sons, and one daughter survive him.

The Rev. JULIUS EHRHART, one of the oldest and best known men in the Lutheran denomination, died Tuesday at his home, in East Orange, N. J., from a complication of diseases, after an illness of several months. Mr. Ehrhart was born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1825, and was educated in the Lutheran Gymnasium, in Tübingen, and prepared for work in the missionary field in the University of Basel. He came to America as a missionary of the Church in 1851. In 1866 he was called as the pastor of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church of this city, where he served for thirty years, it being his boast that during that time he had never missed a regular meeting or service in the church. In January, 1896, he was made pastor emeritus of the church, and in August, 1897, he removed to East Orange, where he had since lived.

Maryland Clergyman Dies at Nyack.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Rev. Charles Hunsdon, a Methodist clergyman from Oxford, Md., who came to Nyack to attend the recent Christian Alliance Convention, was stricken with apoplexy and died last night at the Berachah Home, South Nyack. He was attended by a regular physician. He was seventy years old, and is survived by a widow, but no other relatives.

Funeral of Edward Dargon.

There will gather at 1 o'clock to-day, in St. James's Roman Catholic Church, in James Street, many of the surviving office holders under Tweed. Funeral services will be held in the church for Edward Dargon, who under Tweed was a power in lower New York. Dargon died on Wednesday at his home, 157 Cherry Street. He was born in County Carlo, Ireland, in 1831, and came to New York in 1847. He was made Superintendent of Street Cleaning for the lower part of the city in 1870, and held that place for two years. A widow survives him. Burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. | Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. | Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. | 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg | 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. | 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. | 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. | Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. | 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

G. M. Carnochan & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
International Silver Company
COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCKS.

FINANCIAL.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 BROAD STREET.
Estab. 1868. Tel. 2137 Cortlandt.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

To Holders of the Preferred Stock of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.
Holders of the preferred stock of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., who are dissatisfied with the non-payment by the company of the accumulated dividends due on their stock, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.
L. L. BENEDICT & CO.,
48 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To all Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898:

Notice is hereby given that, ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 20, 1899, holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company dated December 15, 1898, may receive the new securities and cash to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Reorganization Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Depositary, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or the LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, its London Agency, as hereinafter stated.

Each holder must deliver to the Depositary all Reorganization Certificates held by him for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by the Depositary. Not more than 100 schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities and cash in exchange will be ready for delivery on the following day.

The new Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each. The new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Non-interest-bearing scrip exchangeable in round amounts for the new securities will be issued for fractional amounts of new Bonds and Shares. Holders entitled to fractions of Bonds or Shares may either sell the fractions to the undersigned or may purchase from the undersigned such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire Bond or an entire Share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or express at their expense.

September 19, 1899.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To the Holders of
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio and Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
B. & O. S. W. Railroad First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "A";
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "B";
B. & O. S. W. Railway Preferred Stock;
B. & O. S. W. Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
Cincinnati & Baltimore R. R. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds;
Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds:

Referring to our previous advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, notice is hereby given that deposits of the above securities will be received upon the terms stated in said advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, only up to OCTOBER 4, 1899, after which date no further deposits of any of said bonds or stock will be received, except at the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms as they may fix in each instance.

Dated September 19, 1899.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON STOCK OF THE Central Pacific Railroad Co.

Referring to our notice of April 11th, 1899, holders of the above Stock are herewith notified that out of the total Capital Stock of $67,275,500, $66,960,300 have been deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated February 8, 1899.

Holders who have not yet deposited their stock may now deposit the same with any of the undersigned, on payment of $5 per share penalty, in addition to the assessment of $2 per share, but only up to and including October 3d, 1899.
SPEYER & CO., New York.
LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort-on-Main.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.
TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Readjustment Managers.
New York, September 21st, 1899.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 7% Land Grant Bonds.
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1899.
Philadelphia, September 15, 1899.

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.
GENERAL OFFICE.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT WITH THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO., THE ABOVE BONDS WILL AT MATURITY, OCTOBER 1, 1899, BE PURCHASED ON PRESENTATION AT THIS OFFICE.
COUPONS ON SAID BONDS WILL BE PAID, AS HERETOFORE, AT THE OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER AND CO., NEW YORK CITY.
ROBT. W. SMITH, TREASURER.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.
A majority of the above-mentioned Bonds having now been deposited with the undersigned, notice is hereby given that further deposits may be made with the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, until SEPTEMBER 25, 1899, after which date a penalty of $10.00 per Bond will be incurred.
The Committee undertakes to act ONLY for depositing bondholders.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 20 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, September 8, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
A very large majority of the above-described bonds having been deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pursuant to the notice heretofore published, the undersigned Committee, acting for said bondholders, have extended the time during which the remaining bonds may be deposited to and including Sept. 30, 1899. After Sept. 30 no bonds will be received for deposit except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel.

ASSISTANT LOAN CLERK, LARGEST BROKERAGE house, influencing good business, desires to change; prefers curb broker's position; salary, $18; best references of bankers. "M. J. C.," Box 193, New York Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf R. R. Co.
REORGANIZATION.
Philadelphia, Pa., September 21, 1899.
The plan for the reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co. and its terminal companies, dated Philadelphia, August 17, 1899, has this day been declared operative, more than a majority of the first mortgage bonds having been deposited under the plan, as well as other securities affected thereby. Copies of the plan and agreement can be had on application to any of the following depositaries, viz.:
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK of NEW YORK, N. Y.
GUARDIAN TRUST CO. of CHICAGO, ILL.
AMSTERDAMSCH TRUSTEE KANTOOR of AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.
COMMERZ AND DISCONTO BANK of BERLIN, GERMANY.
Messrs. KLEINWORT SONS & CO. of LONDON, ENGLAND.
The holders of the first mortgage bonds and stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co. and its terminal companies are hereby notified that in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization they are required to deposit their said bonds and certificates of stock with one of the depositaries above mentioned for which securities they will receive negotiable receipts of the depositary.
Application will promptly be made to have the said certificates of deposit duly listed upon the New York Stock Exchange, pending which further deposits will be received by any of said depositaries under the terms of said plan and agreement.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER, (New York.)
HERMAN SIELCKEN, (New York.)
WILLIAM EDENBORN, (Chicago.)
MAX PAM, (Chicago.)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.
JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Secretary.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE, 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON, Rookery Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
READ & PETTIT, 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Of Counsel for the Reorganization Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Pittsburgh, Penn., September 19, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) clear of taxes, upon the PREFERRED stock of this Company, out of the net earnings of the Company as found June 30th, 1899, payable in cash on and after Tuesday, October 10th, 1899, to the Preferred Stockholders, or their legal representatives, as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at 3 o'clock P. M. September 30th, 1899.
The transfer books will close September 30th, 1899, and open October 10th.
Checks for above dividend will be mailed upon October 10th to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., September 18, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 14, 1899, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon September 29, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon September 29, 1899, and reopened October 16, 1899.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds.
Coupon No. 3, due October 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, September 25th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, September 23d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1899.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
New York, September 14, 1899.
A dividend of Two Dollars and a Quarter ($2.25) per share on the Common Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Fiscal Agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after October 2nd, 1899, to the holders of the Common Stock of record at the close of business September 20th, 1899. The Common stock transfer books will close for that purpose at the close of business on September 20th and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 3, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
New York, Sept. 21, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent., upon the preferred capital stock of the General Chemical Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed from September 21st at 3 P. M. to October 3d at 10 A. M.
JAS. L. MORGAN, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
7 Wall St., New York, Sept. 20th, 1899.
Stock dividend No. 1 meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a monthly dividend of 1 per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the New York Zinc Company was declared out of the net profits of the company, payable Oct. 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Wall St., New York City. Stock transfer books will be closed on Sept. 21st, 1899, at 12 M., and remain closed until Oct. 4th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. C. WOLCOTT, Treasurer.

Otis Elevator Company.
71 Broadway, N. Y. City, Sept. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 PER SHARE upon the preferred stock of the company, payable at this office on and after Oct. 14, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 23, 1899. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business Sept. 23, 1899, and will be reopened at the opening of business Oct. 16, 1899.
LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 19, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 28th inst.
The closing of the transfer books for this and subsequent dividends that may be declared is dispensed with until further notice.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23rd St. and Sixth Ave.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
Eighty-eighth (88th) Dividend.
THE DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, October 2, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN L. COLE, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable October 2, 1899, to Stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M. on September 22. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., October 2.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, Sept. 21, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a quarterly dividend of 1¼% and an extra dividend of ½% were declared, payable Oct. 16 to stockholders of record 12 o'clock noon Oct. 2. Transfer books close 12 o'clock noon Oct. 2, and open Oct. 17.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

No. 11 Broadway, New York, Sept. 21st, 1899.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents per share November 1st to PREFERRED Stockholders of record September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALEXANDER G HACKSTAFF,
New York, September 13, 1899. Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

THE RUMOR OF GOLD IMPORTS.

Firms Say They Have Not Yet Engaged Any of the Metal, but Appear to Expect Such a Move.

No rumor of gold imports was confirmed yesterday, and while demand sterling was weak, the last quotation being $4.85¼, the possibility of engaging English gold for New York outside of a special transaction was not admitted by the houses generally recognized as gold importers. Concerns which in the past have been conspicuous in special transactions because of extraordinary business affiliations or advantages or by reason of their making their own exchange said that they had not engaged gold, while at any moment they might be advised to expect it. French gold might be imported without loss were the premium of 1 per mille waived, but Lazard Freres would not discuss a report that they had engaged or were about to engage a consignment. The report of Wednesday that in a special and exceptional transaction $500,000 in bar gold had been engaged in London for New York was not confirmed. The transaction was reported to have been negotiated by Brown, Shipley & Co. of London, but their correspondents, Brown Brothers & Co., had no knowledge of it.

Leopold Zimmerman of the Stock Exchange and exchange house of Zimmerman & Forshay said: "A sign of the near approach of gold imports is the appearance of cotton bills in fair and increasing quantity. I look to gold to come here shortly. French gold is within one-eighth of importing rate, and dealings for account of sterling might be had without loss in special transactions by houses with maturing balances. But I know of no gold engagement of any sort, and for general importing at a profit of English gold the rate now, $4.85¼, is prohibitive. A settlement of the Transvaal question would bring at once news of gold imports."

Sub-Treasury officials said yesterday that while they had no precise information on the subject they had reason to believe that the bulk of the $1,270,000 received on Wednesday from Cuba on account of Post Office and customs receipts would go into the local banks and be a factor in improving the Clearing House statement to-morrow. The Sub-Treasury transferred $100,000 to New Orleans yesterday for cotton crop moving, but there was no indication of a return of money sent to the West on harvest account. Of gold certificates $560,000 were received.

THE $500,000 GOLD IMPORT.

Regarded in London as a Fugitive Transaction of No Importance.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Regarding the £100,000 in bar gold purchased in the open market here yesterday for shipment to New York, Brown, Shipley & Co. said:

"There has been no drain yet. This is a fugitive transaction and not important. No one can ship gold at the Bank of England's present rate at a profit."

J. S. Morgan & Co. said: "The shipment is without influence. It was purely a transaction on gold picked up in the open market."

The assistant cashier of the Bank of England said: "We have notified New York that the transaction is in no way connected with us. At present there is no tendency to export gold to the United States, but it may come soon."

At to-day's meeting of the Bank of England Directors, the Governor, Samuel Stewart Gladstone, said he believed the new Indian currency would not have any great effect on Great Britain's gold supplies, adding that so long as Great Britain remained the creditor country there was no fear of her losing gold.

BILL TO MAKE GOLD STANDARD.

Congressman Babcock Says the Measure Will Pass Both Houses.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Congressman Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin, a member of the Republican caucus Finance Committee, which this Summer drew up a financial bill, said last night:

"The bill agreed upon by the committee and to be introduced at the next session is in my possession. It provides for a formal declaration in favor of the gold standard. If it becomes a law the country will be avowedly and explicitly upon the gold basis. The Senate committee has not yet concurred, but there will be no practical difficulty between the commitees of the two houses. The bill is likely to pass both houses."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Improving.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 21	702,744
To date this year	131,066,965
Corresponding date last year	76,483,771

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 21	$1,281,500
To date this year	$686,137,070
Corresponding date last year	$809,547,930

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@7 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Iowa Cent. pf	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1½	Manhattan Cons.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. Steel H. pf.	1½	Nat. Steel	1
At., T. & S. F.	½	N. J. Central	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	⅞
Anaconda Copper	3⅝	Norfolk & Western	1
Balt. & Ohio	1	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Northern Pacific	1
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	⅛	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Central Pacific	1½	Ore. R. R. & N.	1
Chi. Cons. Tract.	4½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	2
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	2
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	2½	Pullman Car	8½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	2½	Reading	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chicago & N. W.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Col. Mid. pf.	1¼	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Consol. Gas	3½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	2	Texas & Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	1½	Tex. Pac. L. Trust	½
Den. M. & Ft. D.	2	Union Pac.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Union Pac. pf.	⅝
Federal Steel	⅝	U. S. Flour pf.	1¼
Federal Steel pf.	1⅞	U. S. Leather	⅛
Glucose Sugar	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Hocking Valley	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Wagner P. Car	3
Illinois Central	1¼	Wells-Fargo Exp.	2
Int. Paper	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
Int. Paper pf.	1	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	1½
Int. Silver	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	¾	H. B. Claflin	1
Am. Tel. & Cable	1¼	Pressed S. Car	½
Am. Tobacco	¼	Silver bull. certs.	¼
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅛	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Colorado Midland	¾	Un. Bag & P. pf.	½

Net changes in bonds quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1½	Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1¼	Detroit City Gas 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Louis. & J. Bdg. 1st	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½
Ore. S. Line con. 5s	1½		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Of Wall Street developments yesterday those which most can count had to do with changes in the money-market situation. It was freely told all day long on the Stock Exchange that loan rates were likely to grow stiffer; but the measurement of facts essentially differed from the forecasts. The truth of conditions was that the banking world was much less nervous than professional Wall Street was proclaiming, and so at the end of the day it was found that there had come to pass none of the direful results which all the quidnuncs had been excitedly foreshadowing. And the situation is that there is small reason for nervousness over any of the threats which have been hippodromed. Money is not easy; but it will be. Money, more or less, is tight, but will not long be. Measured by any standard entitled to consideration the prospect is that users of funds will soon be commanding ample concessions. They who have been full of the preaching of money-market corners have been usually the foolers of borrowers.

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One development in yesterday's market had to do with the position of speculators of more or less power recently aggressive on the depression side. It is undoubtedly the fact that a number of such traders have "covered" and are ready now to swing over to the bull side "for a time." But sensible men, such men as make investments and have substantial reasons for taking a stand, will hardly be so influenced to an appreciable extent.

In the security market at present the influencing facts ought not to be who are the buyers or sellers, but what are the actual business facts. Those facts are easily enough ascertained. Not a single commercial or industrial interest has any record to present other than warrants confidence.

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And that operator on the Stock Exchange who recently has been most aggressive on the bear side is becoming—in his spoken sentiments—bullish.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

As had not seemed improbable after the transactions of the previous day, and especially in view of the plausible if not entirely tangible stories respecting the property, Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday not only engaged the lion's share of the attention of the Street, but led the way for the marked and hopeful improvement which manifested itself throughout the course of the entire market. Fortunately there were other things to help in the general betterment of the market tone and feeling, such as easier money at home, more hopeful financial advices from abroad, and less belligerent talk in respect to the situation in the Transvaal. As a result not all the combined efforts of the bears could beat the market down. For the first time in several days the depressors of prices and the wagers of a campaign of defamation against stocks, general and particular, were not only met on their own grounds, but were successfully beaten back. It is true they claim they were not fighting to their full strength, but the claim is specious.

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In any event, with but one or two exceptions, the various stocks were graced with plus signs at the conclusion of the day, representing gains. And, as has been said, the erstwhile bear-pounded, much-maligned Brooklyn Rapid Transit led the way, showing a gain for the day of no less than 4⅝ points, in transactions involving over 210,000 shares. In fact, at no particular time during the day did the stock show serious sign of recession, the lowest figure reached, 82, being but three-quarters of a point below the closing quotation of the preceding day. The high figure for the day was 88½; the closing, 87⅝.

Apart from the general influences at work to bring about this betterment, the conspicuous influence undoubtedly was the persistent report that the Metropolitan Company actually had obtained a controlling interest in the Brooklyn company. This story had been heard before, but never with such showing of sincerity. Another helpful factor was a report that the State Board of Assessors had decided, in respect to the Ford franchise tax law, that public franchises are to be taxed after Oct. 1 upon a valuation fixed—by capitalising the net income of the corporations which own them.

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In respect to the rumor of Metropolitan control of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, it was said that the buying for the Metropolitan Company had been done by I. & S. Wormser. The members of that firm refused to discuss the report.

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Manhattan and Metropolitan.

There was comparatively little dealing in Metropolitan, about 7,000 shares changing hands at prices that ranged within

train mile increased from $1.40078 to $1.44680, or 12.78 per cent.

The average passenger revenue per passenger-train mile increased from $0.82961 to $0.88972, or 7.24 per cent.

The average total revenue per passenger-train mile increased from $1.07891 to $1.13516, or 7 per cent.

Tons of freight carried one mile increased $113,456,247, while freight-car mileage decreased 16,500,597 miles, and freight-train mileage decreased 1,699,185 miles.

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The following is a consolidated statement of the business of the system for each fiscal year during the period since Jan. 1, 1890, when this company took over the property:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30.	Average Miles Operated.	Earnings Including Income from Other Sources.	Surplus.
1896. (Six Months.)	6,464.13	$13,658,899.80	$141,722.18
1897	6,899.28	30,875,729.19	87,034.40
1898	6,936.02	29,396,126.41	1,836,534.04
1899	7,032.62	40,762,933.47	4,187,997.36

AMALGAMATED'S DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company met yesterday and declared the first dividend on the stock of the company. By the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. Amalgamated Copper has been put upon a 6 per cent. basis, but in addition to this quarterly dividend the Directors declared an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., thus practically verifying the early statements that the first dividend would amount to 2 per cent. The announcement of the dividend comes as a relief to many holders of the stock, who, whether with reason or not, expected that the first dividend on Amalgamated Copper would have been declared some time ago.

On the curb the stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company was very strong yesterday. It opened well above the closing bid of Wednesday, and in spite of some violent fluctuations, remained well above that figure all day. News that the dividend had been declared, or at all events was assured, seemed to be had by some houses at a relatively early hour, and in the middle of the afternoon the stock jumped suddenly, and on sales of only a few hundred shares, from 93 to 96¼. The highest price reached during the morning was 94, and from this figure the stock reacted to 92⅞. The total of the day's trading in the stock was estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000 shares, but these figures were rather below than above the actual amount. Advances of as much as 1 point were made between sales, and during the time the stock was most active traders and brokers with buying orders competed with each other to get the little stock that was in sight. Brokers supposed to represent inside interests were the largest buyers of the stock. There is said to be some short interest in Amalgamated Copper, but little buying for the short account appeared yesterday.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase of $155,908 in Jersey Central's net earnings for August, making an increase of $328,499 since Jan. 1.

Output of bituminous coal of the George's Creek-Cumberland region and the West Virginia Central so far this year 337,811 tons greater than for the same period last year.

Surplus of $417,545 shown by New York, New Haven and Hartford for the quarter ended June 30, a decrease of $446,546 as compared with the like period in 1898.

Foreclosure sale of the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul and Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Roads, to take place probably early in November.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount. Increase in the Bank of Bengal's rate from 5 to 6 per cent.

Statement that application will soon be made to the Stock Exchange to list the shares of the recently organized Pittsburg Coal Company, the capital of which is $64,000,000, equally divided into common and preferred stock.

Increase of $4,051 in Flint and Pere Marquette's surplus net earnings for July, making an increase of $24,058 since Jan. 1.

Postponement of the meeting of Presidents of the trunk lines and Central Traffic Association until Tuesday next.

American Bridge Company, which will be organized next week with a capital of $67,500,000, said to include 90 per cent. of the production of the country.

Declaration of an extra dividend of ¾ per cent. on Anaconda Mining Company stock, in addition to the regular semi-annual payment of 1¼ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@7 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements; 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $240,837,914; balances, $8,377,572; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $565,415.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81⅞; demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼; cables, $4.85⅞@$4.86. Commercial bills were $4.81@$4.82.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.23⅛ less 1-16 and 5.20⅝; reichsmarks, 94 1-16@94¼ and 94⅞@91 15-16; guilders, 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—50c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$2 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@25@40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—American securities opened depressed on the lower overnight quotations from New York, and prices remained down, with next to nothing doing, the market being obedient to the lead of Wall Street. The final tone was quiet but steady.

Consols for money, 104½; for the account, 104⅝; Canadian Pacific, 95¾; Erie, 13½; Erie first preferred, 37½; Illinois Central, 115¾; Union Pacific preferred, 78⅝; St. Paul common, 130⅜; New York Central, 139; Pennsylvania, 67½; Reading, 11; Northern Pacific preferred, 76⅝; Atchison, 21½; Louisville, 80½; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 10⅝.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Gold to the amount of £90,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to the Cape. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 153.10; Madrid, 23.15; Lisbon, 41.40; Rome, 7.55.

Bar silver steady at 27d. per ounce.

Spanish fours closed at 60⅝.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day. Foreign securities were firm, and closed below the best figures of the day. Rentes and Spanish fours were favored, and Spanish railroads were in demand. Spanish fours closed at 62.20. Rio Tintos opened weak, but recovered. De Beers Mines were offered. Kafirs were weak on continued realizations, the result of the Cabinet Council to be held in London to-morrow being anxiously awaited. Three per cent. rentes, 100f., 87½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 27½c. for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, decreased, 2,825,000f.; treasury accounts current, increased, 26,525,000f.; gold in hand, increased, 1,050,000f.; bills discounted, increased, 7,075,000f.; silver in hand, increased, 175,000f.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Prices improved at the beginning of business on the Boerse to-day owing to an advance in coal shares in consequence of an expected rise in the price of coal. Later they relapsed, on a further decline in mine shares on Western Boerses. International securities continued firm, especially Spanish fours. Americans were maintained, and Canadian Pacifics were firm. Exchange on London 20 marks 46¼ pfennings for checks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 21.—On the Boerse to-day prices were generally firmer in the early portion of the session, and dealings were limited. Afterward they became easier on advices from Western Boerses. Spanish fours were strong, Americans were fairly firm, and locals were irregular.

Bank of Bengal's Discount Rate.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal has been raised from 5 to 6 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Dealings on the curb yesterday were limited to a few thousand shares, and thus the day was not much more active than has been the rule of late, but sharp advances in several prominent issues, which were most marked at the close, gave the day a record of more than usual interest. Recent events in the market for outside securities have added additional evidence to the truth of the statement that that market has shown strength even beyond what might have been expected. Here and there pressure has appeared, forcing quotations down, but in most cases the stocks affected have rallied easily, and of late the market has remained fairly steady, notwithstanding some unfavorable conditions.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was the most active issue. Details of the trading in this stock will be found in another column.

All the electric transportation stocks showed improvement yesterday. It is said that the earnings of all these companies will soon be much increased by the placing in operation of many more vehicles than are now in use, and recent reports of the earnings of the vehicles already in operation have, it is said, been of a most satisfactory character.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was the strongest of the transportation stocks. On light sales it advanced from 10½ to above 11, and closed at 21½ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. Friends of the company are predicting a much higher figure for the stock, and recent buying of the stock has been buying that is called good. The advance in the stock yesterday was very sharp, as there was little stock in the market, and buyers of the stock were obliged to bid much above the previous day's closing bid.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION, which was more active than New York Transportation, advanced to +¾, and closed at 1⅝ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. In this issue a fairly large amount of stock was met on the advance, but the strong closing of the market helped this issue, and it made a large net gain, notwithstanding the liquidation brought about by the advance in the stock.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was not active, but it shared the strength of the other issues to the extent of advancing from 8 to 8¾.

NATIONAL SALT made substantial net gains in both the common and preferred stocks. The trading in these issues was not large, but it sufficed to advance the common stock 2 points to 44, and the preferred stock 1 point to 75.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD subscriptions advanced sharply, and made a net gain of 3½ points.

Closing bids were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam	32	32½
New Amsterdam pf	56½	57½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98½	99½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	34½	36
American Agricultural Chemical pf	81	82
American Wool Goods	26½	27½
American Wool Goods pf	82¾	84
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19½	19⅝
Distilling Company of America pf	56	59
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5	6½
Electric Boat	20	23
Electric Boat pf	40	45
Havana Commercial	28	29
Havana Commercial pf	67½	68½
International Pump	23½	25
International Pump pf	51½	72
National Gramophone	30	31
National Salt	44	44⅞
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf., ex div	98	99
Otis Elevator	33¾	35⅞
Otis Elevator pf	96	99
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div	99¼	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29½	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	83½	84½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	123	125
Sloss-Sheffield	35	36
Sloss-Sheffield pf	78	80
Standard Oil Trust	466	469
Standard Oil of New Jersey	462½	465
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	96	96⅛
American Air Power	30	45
Arizona Lead	7⅝	8
Asphalt Company of America	17⅞	18¼
British Columbia Copper	10½	11⅝
Chicago & Alton subs	110	112
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle, ex div	94	98
Electric Vehicle pf	100	115
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	1⅝
Fuel Gas Coal & Coke	28½	29½
General Carriage	33	37
Illinois Transportation	4⅝	4¾
*Markeen Copper	10⅝	11¼
Mexican 5s	100	100¼
New England Transportation	8¾	9½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	21½	22
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23¾	23¼
St. Louis subs	133½	139
St. Louis common, when issued	30	34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95½
Tennessee Copper	16¾	17½
Trust Company of America	247	250
*Union Copper	30	35
Virginia Coal, Iron, & Coke	29	31

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue		235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock		102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	116
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	116
New Orleans Traction, (new)	28¼	
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	37	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 6s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	103½	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	8½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed		106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21½	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Denver Gas	45	46
Denver Gas 5s	89	92
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	66	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas		45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28¼	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	81	82
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana		45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Alton) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	62
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York pf	130	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s, with interest		80
Western Gas	102	104
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	86	88
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	97¼	98½
Brooklyn Ferry (new)	58	
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93¼
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	46	47
Union Ferry bds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	19	20
American Typefounders'	83	85
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	13
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf		58
Crampe' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116½	117½
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	30	50½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The recent heavy speculative liquidation has naturally lessened the demand for money for the time being, so that the situation is easier, even though current rates are not materially changed. At the Clearing House this morning the rate between banks was again 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at par. On call money still ranged from 4@5 per cent. Time money was quoted chiefly at 5 per cent.

The stock market dragged somewhat during the early dealings, and showed some weak spots. After a time, however, the speculation broadened and values generally developed strength. Arcadian was again singled out for attack, and under the pressure broke from 52½ to 48. Supporting orders later lifted the price of the stock to 52¾, and the advance came as easily as did the decline. Montana was off to 33⅞. Utah ranged from 36 to 37, Old Dominion held firm around 31, and Centennial was up a fraction. The announcement of the increased Anaconda dividend put that stock to 57. It was also a helpful force for the copper shares. The outside demand for Amalgamated up to 96 was regarded as a practical confirmation of the very general opinion that the latter's dividend is also agreed upon.

In the general list, Planters' Compress made a sharp rally to 45, Pullman was up on talk of a coming extra dividend, General Oil sold up to 24 once more, and United States was up again to 45½, closing at 45.

The closing generally was active and strong at these bid and asked prices:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7	7¾	Old Colony	8	8½
Allouez	5¾	6½	Old Dominion	32	
Arcadian	53¾	54	Osceola	84	
Arnold	11⅞	11½	Parrot	44½	
Ash Beds	1¾	2	Pioneer	2¾	3½
Atlantic	30	31	Quincy	153	155
Baltic	26½	27	Rhode Island	5½	6½
B. & C. C.	30	35	Santa Fé	12½	12¾
Bost. & M.	340	345	Santa Ysabel	12	12½
Butte & Bost.	63	66	Shoe	36½	37
Cal. & Hecla	780	790	Tamarack	220	225
Centennial	23¾	24	Utah Cons.	37⅝	38
Franklin	17½	17⅝	Washington	2	2½
Humboldt	2	3	White Knob	15	
Isle Royale	44	45	Winona	9	10
Mohawk	21½	23	Wolverine	41	42½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	262		Cent. Mass.	16	
Bost. & Low.	240	245	Cent. M. pf.	66	
Bost. & Me.	198	200	Fitchburg pf.	121	
Bost. & Pr.	303		West End	93¼	93⅝
Bost. Elev.	107	108			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	360	361	U. S. Oil	45	45¼
Dom. Coal	50½	51½	Westinghouse Electric	47	49
Dom. C. pf.	117	118	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	68	70
Erie Tel.	110				
Mex. Tele.	5⅞	5⅞			
N. Eng. Tel.		155			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Metropolitan preferred was again in demand to-day at 67@67¼. Biscuit common sold at 45½@46⅜, opening at the former and closing at 46⅛. Tin Plate preferred opened at 86, and, after selling off half a point, closed at 86¼. Union Traction advanced from 82½ at the start to 83½ at the close; the common stock advanced from 32¼ to 33½ at the finish. Settlement prices:

American Straw Board	34	Reading	21¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	75	Reading 1st pf	59¾
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	120	Reading 2d pf	33½
National Biscuit Company com	46¾	Republic Iron & Steel	28¾
National Biscuit Company pf	97½	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	73¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	14
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf	12	St. Louis & San Fran.	11¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	3⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	30½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf	18	St. Louis Southw	14
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	12	St. Louis Southw. pf	34
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf	30	St. Paul & Duluth	60½
North Chicago Street Railroad	239½	St. Paul & Duluth pf	101
West Chicago Street Railroad	119¾	Southern Pacific	36¾
South Side Elevated Railroad	98	Southern Railway	11¾
Lake Street Elevated	17	Southern Railway pf	52
Lake Street Elevated trust ctfs	15	Standard R. & T.	6¼
Street's W. S. C. Line	20	Tenn. Coal & Iron	122
REGULAR STOCKS.		Tenn. Coal & Iron pf	150
American Linseed com	9⅝	Texas Pacific	19¼
American Linseed pf	50½	Texas Pacific Land Tr	12¼
American Tin Plate com	30⅝	Third Avenue	178
American Tin Plate pf	85	Union Bag & Paper	30
National Biscuit Company com	46¼	Union Bag & Paper pf	79¼
National Biscuit Company pf	97½	Union Pacific	44¼
National Carbon com	20	Union Pacific pf	76¾
National Carbon pf	81½	U. S. Flour Milling	25
National Steel com	51½	U. S. Flour Milling pf	50
National Steel pf	94¾	United States Leather	12¼
Diamond Match	120	U. S. Leather pf	75¾
West Chicago Street Railroad	119½	United States Rubber	47¼
Chicago Union Traction	33	Wabash pf	21⅝
Chicago Union Traction pf	83½	Wagner Palace Car	195
		Wells-Fargo Express	133
		Western Union Tel	88
		Wheeling & Lake Erie	12
		Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	58
		Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	29¾
		Wis. Cent., when iss	16¼
		Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	55½

Sales..... 102,744

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Fractional improvement only resulted from to-day's trading. Operators were uncertain as to the permanency of the recovery in New York, and acted therefore in a hesitating way. Most stocks advanced fractionally, but Tide Water Steel rose 1, to 17, and Consolidated Lake Superior, 1½, to 19½. Cambria Steel was the active leader, but rose only ⅝, to 24¼, on transactions of over 12,000 shares.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	24½	24¾	Penn. Mfg.	29¾	29¾
Cheetaw	42½	43	Phila. Tract.	90½	97
El. Stge. B.	130	135	Unicn Trac	40¾	40¾
El. S. B. pf.	135	140	Un. Gas Imp.	164½	165
El. Co. of A.	18	18½	Welsbach Lt.	49	
Lehigh Val.	25⅝	25⅞	W. N. Y. & Penn.	6⅛	6⅜
Marsden	13¾	14			

OUTPUT OF CRIPPLE CREEK.

E. S. Kelley of Colorado Springs, who has been in New York several days in the interest of several gold mining schemes, says there was never such activity as at present in the Cripple Creek gold mine district. "It is estimated," said he, "that the output of the mines for that region of country for the present year will amount to fully $20,000,000, which is the highest mark that has yet been dreamed of by the promoters of the mines."

Mr. Kelley says the recent sale of Stratton's Independence Mines to a London syndicate for $10,000,000 is an evidence of the interest that is being taken in the mines of Cripple Creek. He says there has never been much New York capital invested in Cripple Creek, for the reason that in the cutset swindlers imposed upon Eastern capitalists with worthless stocks which had never been listed by the Colorado Springs Mining Exchange.

FIRE IN CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Fire to-day did $275,000 damage to buildings in the stock-yards district. There were 1,400 horses in the stables at the time the fire broke out, but none of them was injured.

The pavilion, where the fire originated, was a large stable with an amphitheatre where exhibitions of thoroughbreds and sales of fancy stock were held. It was valued at $150,000, and is a total loss, together with its contents, which amounted to $6,000. The Transit House, the largest hotel in the stockyards district, was damaged to the extent of $75,000. Other losses are as follows: The Dexter Park stables and contents, $23,000; barns occupied by Newgass & Son and Elder & Co., horse dealers, $18,000.

The Dexter Park Auction Stables and the stables surrounding it were not damaged, and sales will be continued to-morrow without interruption.

EXCISE COMMISSIONER WINS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The State Commissioner of Excise reports that the International Club of Buffalo has withdrawn its answer in proceedings recently instituted for the cancellation of the liquor tax certificate upon the ground that it was a fake club and illegally trafficked in liquor as such. It has stipulated that the certificate may be canceled in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

This is one of the largest clubs in the State, claiming a membership of upward of 5,000, and is one of the alleged sham clubs against which the State Commissioner recently instituted proceedings upon evidence secured by the Police Department of the city of Buffalo, under direction of Superintendent Bull.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 21, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	118	20	Adams Express	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	
39⅝	40	450	American Ice	40¼	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ⅝
64	65	150	Am. Car & Found. pf.	64	64¼	63¾	64¼	+ ¼
43½	44	350	American Cotton Oil	44	44	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
93	94½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	
9¼	9⅜	114	American Linseed	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
50½	50⅝	184	Am. Linseed pf	50	50	50	50	
15⅝	16⅛	370	Am. Malting Co	15½	16	15½	16	
65⅝	66⅞	180	Am. Malting Co. pf	66	66	66	66	— ⅜
38½	40	733	Am. Smelt. & Ref	37⅞	38	37½	38	+1½
86⅞	90	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	87⅝	89	86⅝	89	+1½
51⅛	51⅝	2,055	American Steel & Wire	51	52	50⅝	51⅝	+ ⅝
96½	97	1,390	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96¼	96¾	96¼	96⅝	+ ⅝
144½	144¾	36,880	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	142¾	145	141	144¼	+1½
117	118	150	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	117	117	117	117	
97	100	130	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
39	40	120	American Tin Plate	39	39	39¼	39	
85½	86	200	Am. Tin Plate pf	85¾	86½	85¾	86½	+ ⅛
123¾	123¾	49,570	American Tobacco	124½	126	121	123¾	—1
145	149	200	Am. Tobacco pf	145	145	145	145	
41½	41⅞	900	Am. Steel & Hoop	41	42	41	41¾	+1⅛
85	86⅝	510	Am. Steel & Hoop pf	85	85½	85	85⅝	+1⅛
20⅜	21	2,460	At., T. & S. F	20⅞	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	63¾	24,420	At., T. & S. F. pf	62⅜	63⅝	62¼	63⅝	+ ⅞
56⅝	57	11,692	Anaconda Copper	53¾	57½	53½	56⅞	+3⅝
51	51½	300	Baltimore & Ohio	51	51	51	51	+1
71¼	71⅝	653	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71	71¼	71	71¼	+1
87⅞	87½	200,612	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	83½	88½	82	87⅝	+4⅝
58	58¼	1,000	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	50½	55½	55½	58½	+1⅝
27¼	27¾	1,440	Chesapeake & Ohio	26¾	27⅝	26¾	27¼	+ ⅝
45	50	200	Chicago Con. Traction	48	48	48	48⅝	+4⅝
130¼	130½	26,902	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130½	130⅞	129¼	130⅝	+1⅝
90	90½	400	Chicago & East. Ill	91½	91½	90	90	+1
14¼	14⅜	3,850	Chicago Great West	14½	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
78⅜	80	1,150	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	80⅜	80⅞	78	80⅜	+ ⅝
40	41⅜	1,320	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	40⅜	41½	39½	41¼	+1⅛
89	91	500	Chi. Gr. West., deb	94¾	94¾	90	90	—4
12	12⅜	2,673	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10	12¼	10	12¼	+2¼
42	43	900	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	41	45¾	41	42¾	+2¾
127⅜	127⅞	21,575	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	127⅛	128	126¾	127⅝	+1½
167	167⅜	716	Chicago & Northw	167½	167½	166	166⅝	+ ⅝
200	208	25	Chi. & N. W. pf., ex d.	202	202	202	202	
113	113¼	8,350	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112½	113¾	112¼	113¾	+1½
55	56	200	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	55½	56	55½	56	+ ¾
58⅝	59	6,290	Colorado Fuel & Iron	58½	59	57¾	59	+1
7⅝	8	400	Colorado Midland	7	7	7	7¼	— ¾
23½	23⅞	200	Colorado Midland pf	23½	23¾	23	23¾	+1½
4⅛	4⅜	2,735	Colorado Southern	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
18	18½	400	Colorado Southern 1st	18½	18¾	17½	18⅝	+1⅝
180⅜	187	1,100	Consolidated Gas	185	187⅞	185	187⅝	+3½
42¼	43	5,430	Continental Tobacco	42½	43¼	41⅜	42⅝	— ⅛
92½	93¼	1,585	Continental Tobac. pf	93½	93⅜	91½	93⅛	+ ⅛
123½	124	500	Delaware & Hudson	123½	123⅜	123⅛	123½	+ ⅛
180⅜	190	4,300	Del., Lack. & West	190½	191	180⅞	190	+1½
21¾	21⅞	1,000	Denver & Rio Grande	21½	21⅝	21¼	21¼	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings at Private Contract Involve Small Parcels—Results in the Auction Room.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Charles P. and John T. Murphy the front and rear old buildings 314 East Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Barnett & Co. have sold for the Bradley & Currier Company the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling 536 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 17 by 100.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for Christopher Kelly to W. H. Saul the four-story brick single flat 1,838 Lexington Avenue, 20 by 73.10.

J. F. Shendon has sold for Simon Adler to a Mr. Goldstein, for $38,000, the two four-story double flats 1,472 and 1,474 Washington Avenue; also, for Adolph Offenberg, for $24,000, the five-story flat 1,321 Avenue A.

Smith & Stewart have leased for J. F. D. Lanier to Edward Tiffany Dyer the dwelling 52 East Thirty-fourth Street for a term of years.

Leitner & Marks have sold for the Philip Ebling estate twenty-seven lots fronting on One Hundred and One Hundred and First Streets, east of Second Avenue, to a client of Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of 32 West Fifty-sixth Street, for Mrs. Sheppard Knapp; 30 West Fifty-sixth Street, for James Lenox Banks to Henry Seligman, and 30 East Fifty-seventh Street.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for Mrs. Sarah J. Merritt 67 West Forty-fifth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

102 and 104 Fulton Street, 49.8 by 80.4 by 50.2 by 80.1, leasehold, seven-story iron-front building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Isaac J. Greenwood, executor..$75,000

By William Kennelly.

Twelfth Avenue, east side, 99.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs south along Twelfth Avenue 58.6, by southeast 98.10 by south 19.10 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street by east 12.10 by north 99.11 by west 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, James Rogers..... 17,800

By Herbert A. Sherman.

338 East Seventeenth Street, 24 by 92, four-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to Max Ernst 16,500

63 and 65 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100.11, two three-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth G. Turnure..... 10,500

207 East Twentieth Street, 17.6 by 92, Hamilton Fish leasehold, four-story brick tenement; executor's sale, to E. Sink..... 930

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Third Avenue, at its junction with Franklin Avenue, 36.6 on Third Avenue, 71 on Franklin Avenue, 31.2 on the southerly line, and 78 on the northerly line, two-story brick dwelling with frame house adjoining; foreclosure sale, to William Rankin 14,200

Third Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, 74.6 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Edward Reed Greenbaum..... 9,600

148 East Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Philip Kleeberg..... 20,138

553 and 555 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 18 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company 26,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

1,519 Madison Avenue, 16.8 by 70, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George M. Miller, executor.. 8,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 308 to 313 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 16.10 by 79.9, three three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $9,146

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 285 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 525 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,816.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 150 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 18 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16 by 68.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,246; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Whitehead, referee, 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 304 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,891.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 60 feet west of Cedar Avenue, 20 by 98, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,475.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cedar Place, south side, 25 feet east of Trinity Avenue, for three three-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 56; Ferdinand Hecht of 1,328 Franklin Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $10,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, east side, 86.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for ten three-story frame dwellings, 20 by 63; Ferdinand Hecht of 1,328 Franklin Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $20,000.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 87 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for fourteen three-story frame flats, 20 by 63; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $84,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Trinity Avenue, for three three-story frame flats, 16.8 by 56; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Cauldwell Avenue, for five three-story frame tenements, 20 by 63; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $30,000.

Trinity Avenue, west side, 86 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for ten three-story frame flats, 20 by 63; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $60,000.

Thirty-third Street, north side, 140 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, for a one-story brick stable, 24 by 16; New York Pottery Company, premises, owner; J. C. Hankinson, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 145 feet west of Elton Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story brick and stone church, 52 by 80.2; Polish Catholic Church premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $14,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Morris Avenue, for a one-story stone stable, 30 by 25; Thomas Cahill, premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $500.

Seventy-second Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.8 by 54.5 and 25.6 by 49; Egan & Hailey, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $79,000.

Nos. 84 and 86 Charles Street, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 37.7 by 25.3 and 85.1; P. J. Herter of 1,032 Lexington Avenue, owner; P. J. Herter & Son, architects; cost, $55,000.

No. 242 West Sixty-fifth Street, for a five-story brick stable and storage house, 25 by 95; Sarah Adams of 347 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $15,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 233 feet south of Pelham Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 56.8; D. Carrillo of 850 Pelham Avenue, owner; H. A. Kapp, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Trinity Avenue, for a three-story frame flat, 20 by 63; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,000.

Cedar Place, south side, 75 feet east of Trinity Avenue, for a three-story frame flat, 20 by 63; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, northwest corner of Trinity Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 20.4 by 65; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,021 Fifth Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; T. & M. Steinberg of 202 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owners; J. R. Turner, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 107 feet west of Willis Avenue, to a two-story frame and stone dwelling; Manhattan Railway Company, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $700.

Washington Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; M. Doyle, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 129 East Seventeenth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; G. V. Foster, owner; John Spence, architect; cost, $100.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Cedar Place, to a two-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; C. A. Lavelle of 772 Jackson Avenue, owner; J. H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $300.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 223 feet south of Pelham Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; D. Carrillo, owner; H. A. Kapp, architect; cost, $300.

No. 440 East Ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; F. Beinhauer of 312 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $500.

Seventy-third Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; S. M. Andrews, premises, owner; Sherwin & Croninshield of 36 Eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSFERS LAND.

Deed Is Filed Disposing of a Small Strip to the Cable Building.

The New York Stock Exchange Building Company filed a deed yesterday transferring to the Commercial Cable Building Company a triangular piece of land, described as being "within the land upon which the Commercial Cable Building is erected." Revenue stamps on the instrument indicate a consideration of about $5,000.

L. Napoleon Levy, one of the Directors of the Commercial Cable Building Company, said last evening that he knew of no recent negotiations between that corporation and the Stock Exchange. The deed in question, he added, undoubtedly marks the formal transfer of a small strip of land along the northerly side of the Commercial Cable property at its New Street end. The strip begins at a point on the New Street line, and runs easterly about thirty feet, where its width is not over a foot. The property was bought from the Stock Exchange when the rest of the Commercial Cable Building site was acquired, in 1895, but for some reason the recording of the deed was deferred until yesterday.

Big Building Operation in the Bronx.

Ferdinand Hecht submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for forty-eight three-story frame dwellings and flats, to be erected on Cedar Place, Cauldwell Avenue, Trinity Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. The architect, M. J. Garvin, estimates the total cost of the operation at $281,000.

New Polish Catholic Church.

Plans were filed yesterday for a one-and-a-half-story brick and stone church, to be erected by the Polish Catholic Church, on One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 145 feet west of Elton Avenue, at a cost of $14,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 21.

CARMINE ST, n s, 125 ft w of Bedford St, 25x80; Charles Goldstein to Max Cohen and another $1

CARMINE ST, n s, 125 ft w of Bedford St, 25x80; Max Cohen and another to Charles Goldstein 1

CARMINE ST, 59, s s, 25x80; William H. Williams to A. R. Parsons..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; August Oppenheimer to Max Danziger..... 1

CHURCH ST, 100 to 200, w s, 75x100; Samuel R. Betts, individually and as executor; and others, to Amy B. Porter 220,000

CRESCENT AV, n w corner of St. Joan Av, 25x87.5; John A. Walsh, referee, to The Herald Employes' Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 2,000

FOA, E. BARRETTO ST, e s, 348.2 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100; George Hocks and Adolph Conn to William Allen 9,500

FOX, 24, w s, 91.1 ft n of Home St, 25x67.3x26.2x65.7; William Reubel to Anna Baum..... 4,500

GOELICK ST, 1, 25x75; John Luhrs to August Buermann 1

GORDON ST, 36, 25x100; Mary A. Humphrey to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 13,500

GREENWICH ST, 68, w s, 25.1x100.5x25.3x100; Louis Laufer to Hannah Mendelsohn and another, one-quarter part.. 1

HENRY ST, 236, s s, 24.5x100x23.4x100; Edward Wilckens to Irving I. Kempner and another 1

JAY ST, 14, 25x87.6; Jay St.'s s, 75 ft w of Staple St, 0.10x80.2; Jay St, s s, 175 ft east of Bowne St, 0.6x88.8; Samuel R. Betts and others to Samuel R. Betts..... 50,000

LOT 136, second map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Louis Katz and another 1,400

MADISON AV, s w corner of 101st St, 25.11x95; Ferruccio A. Vivanti to Joseph Fox 1

MONROE ST, 16, s s, 25x19x25x46.10; Caroline P. Dunn to Jacob Goldstein.... 1

NEW ST, 18 and 20, and 20 and 22 Broad St, being a triangular place within land upon which the Commercial Cable Building is erected; the New York Stock Exchange Building Company to the Commercial Cable Building Company..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 75.1 ft n of 150th, or Fox St, 20x100; Peleg C. Smith to Mabel Meres 1

PROSPECT TERRACE, s w corner of 13th St, 25x100; Michael W. Devine to Joseph E. Butterworth 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 146th St, 25x125; William A. Hoe to Margaretha Struss 100

TINTON AV, 1,034, 17.9x76.2; Maggie and Isidore Adler to Agnes M. Sperl.. 6,000

WALTON AV, 555, 17.6x76.7x17.7x75.8; Thomas C. Holland to Sarah E. Holland. 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, Lots 62 to 65, map of building, 99.6x111.3x112.2x101.11; White Plains Road, Lots 113 to 118, map of building, 100.7x91.6 to Bartholdi Av, x100x101.11; Cedar Av, s w corner of Magenta Av, 230@130x irregular; Louis Esposito to William Duden..... 1

WILKINS PLACE, s e corner of Jennings St, 25x98.8x25.2x100; Charles W. Culver, referee, to George L. Moffatt..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 25.9 ft s of 166th St, 75x100; James A. McMillan to William S. Norton 1

12TH ST, 529 East, 25x163.3; Edward Wilckens to Irving Kempner and another 1

13TH ST, n s, 113 ft e of Avenue B, 25x100.3; Anna E. Haas and another, executors, to Zax K. Berlin and another.... 1

13TH ST, n s, 113 ft e of Avenue B, 25x100.3; John C. Haas and others to Zax K. Berlin and another 1

22D ST, 36 East, 23.2x98.9x26x98.9; Mayer S. Auerbach to William Prescott.... 1

22D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x93; Virginia R. Ernst to Emma M. Murray, one-half part 5,750

39TH ST, 414 West, 25x98.9; John G. Jenny to Ernestine Bloomfield 1

39TH ST, 412 West, 25x98.9; John G. Jenny to Ernestine Bloomfield..... 1

49TH ST, 320 East, 19.2x100.5; Abraham Eisenberg to Lottie Bednowitz..... 1

63D ST, e s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 150x100.5; John H. Rogan to George W. Arthur 5,000

63D ST, 161 West, 25x100.5; Lena Davis to Ruth F. Field 34,000

63TH ST, 30 and 32 West, 41.8x100.5; Ernestine Bloomfield to John G. Jenny.... 1

73D ST, 125 West, 25x102.2; Margaretha Struss and another to William A. Hoe.. 1

77TH ST, 241 East, 25x102.2; Kate C. Brennan to Michael Maier..... 1

80TH ST, n s, 310 ft w of Avenue A, 17.10x102.2; Jacob Goldfiam to Nicholas B. McSorley 10,500

107TH ST, 208 East, 21.10x100.11; Henry Pohalski to Minnie Mendlowitz..... 1

107TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75; also title to gore on w s, 26x0x25; Andrew Gray to Max Chisling..... 3,200

122D ST, s s, 169 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.6x100.10; Max Chisling to Samuel Levy 1

123D ST, 408 to 422 East, 201.6x100.11; Lena Davis to Jonas M. Libbey..... 1

127TH ST, 235 East, 16.8x99.11; Archibald McFee to William Mullen..... 1

129TH ST, 50 West, 18.4x99.11; Frederick V. Houston, executor, to Mary Welling.. 1

138TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 15x100; Alfred Dunkel to Herman von Wein, ½ part..... 1

237TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Oneida Av, 50x100; United States Trust Company, executors, to William J. Frey..... 900

Recorded Leases.

DE PEYSTER, Edwin, to Caleb M. Casey; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 110th St, 101x30.2x101x—, 10 years..... $600

HYMAN, Samuel, agent, to Franze Junge and another; 84th St, 177 East, 1 year.... 1,280

IMMEN, Lauer, to George Wellage; 4th Av, 477, s e corner of 32d St, 10 years.4,800 to 5,500

OAKLEY, Thomas C., and another, executors, to George Ridler; Columbus Av, 843, 3 years 1,680

SEIFERD, Louis, to John Winters; Park Av, 1,101, n e corner of 89th St, 10 years 1,400

SMITH, Philip M., to Margaret Gaffney; 2d Av, 381, n w corner of 22d St, 5 years 2,000

STETSON, Clara W., to Alfred De Pinna; 5th Av, 394, between 36th and 37th Sts, 10 years 10,000

WHITE, Charles F., to W. E. Cushman; Amsterdam Av, 691 and 693, 3 years.... 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

BARKER, Emma, to Isabella Clifford, trustee; 169th St, cr Arcularius Place, s s, 309.3 ft e of Gerard Av, 5 years.... $5,500

BAUM, Anna, to William Reubel; Fox St, w s, 91.1 ft n of Home St, 3 years..... 1,500

BERLIN, Zax K., and David I. Cohen to August Limbert, trustee, &c.; 607 East 13th St, 1 year 9,000

BERLIN, Zax K., and David J. Cohen to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 607 East 13th St, 1 year..... 2,500

BERRIAN, Emma, to Mary S. Barnard; 18 Sylvan Place, 5 years..... 2,000

BLOOMFIELD, Ernestine, to John G. Jenny; 414 West 39th St, 3 years..... 2,900

BLOOMFIELD, Ernestine, to John G. Jenny; 412 West 39th St, 3 years..... 2,900

BRECKENRIDGE, Ella J., to Carl Fischer; 65th St, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year 1,500

BURGESS, Mary, to William C. Barton; St. Ann's Av, e s, 502 ft s of 156th St, 1 year 750

BUSICK, Minnie, and others to trustees of the Congregation Shearith Israel; 257 West 123d St, 3 years..... 18,000

BUTTERWORTH, Joseph E., to William H. Payne; Prospect Terrace, s w corner of 13th St, 3 years..... 2,500

CHISLING, Max, to Andrew Gray; 107th St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av; also all title to gore lot in rear of above, 1 year.... 1,000

COYNE, Mary, to George Nattress; 4th Av, s w corner of 4th St, 14x205 to 3d Av, 3 years 6,500

COYNE, Mary, to Joseph Fettretch; 3d Av, n w corner of 4th St, Wakefield, demand 500

DANZIGER, Max, to August Oppenheimer; Central Park West, w s, 50.11 ft s of 96th St, 2 years..... 9,000

DILITSKY, Morris, and Saul Friedman to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 91st St, s s, 191.8 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year.... 14,500

DROGE, Henry W., to Grace D. Nicoll; Southern Boulevard, (133d St,) n e corner of Brook Av, 3 years..... 6,000

FERGUSON, Samuel L., to Mary A. McGown, executrix, &c.; 678 East 142d St, 3 years 4,500

FLATTNER, William H., and others to Edgar Logan; Lots 138 to 141, 233 to 236, and 243 to 249, map of Inwood, 12th Ward, 3 years..... 1,200

FREY, William J., to the United States Trust Company, executors, &c.; 237th St, n s, 175 ft e of Oneida Av, 1 year... 540

GOLDSTEIN, Charles, to Ella W. Mills, executrix, &c.; 68 Carmine St, 6 years.. 19,000

GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, to Josephine W. Johnson and others, trustees; 19 Monroe St, 5 years 15,000

GOLDSTEIN, Sarah, to District No. 1 of the Independent Order Benai Berith; 256 East 10th St, 3 years 24,000

GRADY, Michael, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 682 2d Av, 5 years... 5,000

GRAY, Mary L., to the American Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; Home St, s s, 278 ft e of Stebbins Av, extends to Intervale Av, installments... 8,000

HERB, Jacob, and William Seitz, Jr., to Hartman F. Gundrum; 90th St, n s, 289 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 21,000

HORNBLEIN, Anna, to Bernard Meyer; 331 Madison St, 3 years 1,500

HOOKS, Katharine P., to William Allan; Lots J and 61, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year 700

HOOKS, Katharine P., to William Allan; Lots 55, 56, and 57, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year 1,050

HYNE, William M., to Manuel Lopez; Broadway, s w corner of 99th St, ¼ year. 7,000

JUNGMANN, Henry A., to August Frentel; 171st St, n s, 89 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years..... 1,000

MARA, Michael, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 420 West 46th St, 1 year. 6,000

McGRANE, Thomas V., to the Northern Building, Savings, and Loan Association; propdsed new street, e s, 170 ft s of Orchard St, 5 years..... 2,250

McGRATH, Ann J., and Ann Morton to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 181st St, n s, 170 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years 6,500

MENDELSOHN, Hannah, and others, to Samuel Gans; 68 Greenwich St, 5 years.. 5,500

MENKOWITZ, Minnie, to Henry Pohalski; 208 East 107th St, installments..... 1,340

MERES, Mabel, to Donald B. Toucey; Prospect Av, w s, 75.1 ft n of 159th, or Fox, St, demand 75,000

MISET, David, Edwin, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; Manhattan St, n s, 65.3 ft w from the n s of 125th St, 5 years..... 14,000

MOFFATT, George L., to Noah C. Rogers; Wilkins Place, s e corner of Jennings St, ½ year..... 4,500

MURRAY, James C., to Builders' Realty Company; Central Park West, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 7 months 20,300

PERLSTEIN, Pine, to James Livingston; 61st St, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 12,500

PRESCOTT, William, to Mayer S. Auerbach; 22d St, s s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 40,000

PRESCOTT, William, to Mayer S. Auerbach; 36 East 22d St, s s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 30,000

RABAU, Isaac A., to William L. Flanagan, Managing Director; 2,009 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 2,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to American Mortgage Company; Courtlandt Av, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 1 year 20,000

STILWELL, Lizzie B., to James E. Redman; 30th St, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av; 43d St, s s, 416.8 ft w of 6th Av, and ½ part of 43d St, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

STRUSS, Margaretha, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 146th St, 3 years..... 20,000

THE JOHNSON CEMENT COATING Company to Howard R. Bayne, trustee; deed of trust of all property, assets, &c., secred for the manufacture of article known as the Johnson Cement Coating, secures bonds, 20 years 50,000

THE NEW ENGLAND CEMENT COATING Company to Howard R. Bayne, trustee; deed of trust of all property, assets, &c., secure for the manufacture of article known as the Johnson Cement Coating, secures bonds, 20 years... 50,000

VAN OLINDA, Charles, and another to Leo M. Klein and another; Wilkins Place, s e corner of Jennings St, ¼ year. 776

VOORHIS, John R., to the Broadway Savings Institution; 788 Greenwich St, 1 year 9,000

WARNER, John E. and Lauren A., to Dora Pipenbrink; 410 East 71st St; also 152 East 82d St, 1¼ years 1,600

WELLING, Mary, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 59 West 128th St, 2¼ years..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLUMENTHAL, Amelia, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another ..... Nom.

BUILDERS' REALTY COMPANY to New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company. Nom.

GORDON, Frank W., and John Gillingham to John F. Steeves..... $140

GORDON, Frank W., and John Gillingham to John F. Steeves..... 645

HATTERMAN, Charles F., to John Denner 1,419

LIVINGSTON, James, to Alexander Walker 12,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank.... 10,000

WALKER, Alexander, to James Livingston ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

CANNON ST, 86; Jackson & Ludzinsky against Krakower & Goell, owners and contractors $600

CANNON ST, 86; Rubin Grau against Henda Goell, owner; Krakower & Goell, owners and contractors..... 1,200

CANNON ST, 86; William H. Schmohl against Max Krakower and Jacob and Henda Goell, owners and contractors.... 517

CANNON ST, 86; Conroy Brothers against Henda Goell, owner; Krakower & Goell, contractors and owners 200

GRAND ST, 381; William W. Vaughan against Joseph H. Bennett, owner; I. N. Cohen and Ross Fisher, contractors.. 270

ROBBINS AV, s e corner of 147th St, 50x100; Edmund B. O'Connell against John Dale, owner; Herman Masche, contractor 50

SEVENTY-SECOND ST, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 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620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of THE WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, for leave to assume the corporate name "PLAZA REPUBLICAN CLUB".

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute, that an application will be made by The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District to a Special Term, Part L, of the Supreme Court, to be held and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, by petition setting forth the grounds thereof, verified by James Yereance, the President of said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, for an order authorizing said The West Side Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Plaza Republican Club, in place of its present name.—Dated New York, September 22, 1899.

THE WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
By JAMES YEREANCE, President.
ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for the West Side Republican Club etc., No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. s8-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUZE, MARGARET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Barleston Brown, Jr., Harry D. Brown, Walter J. Brown, Annie H. Brown, Daisy Brown, James S. Deas, Adele Huntaline, Fanny Deas, Alice English, and Portia Daniel E. Huger, Isabella M. H. Warley, Emma M. H. Frost, Edmund D. Huger, Charles L. Huger, Ruth D. Huger, Serena D. Murphy, Meta D. Huger, Albert S. Brown, and William E. Huger, being and next of kin of MARGARET AUZE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Meta D. Huger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Auze, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au25-1aw1wF

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Rastus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-1awdmF

CLIFFORD, MARY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James Joseph Clifford, Thomas Patrick Clifford, Clara Agatha Clifford, and Mary Ann Noelle, heirs and next of kin of MARY CLIFFORD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward Bell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary Clifford, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au25-1aw1wF

CRARY, CHARLES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thankful M. Jennings, Sandford A. Seamans, and Rial M. Denison, as executors of the last will and testament of Mary C. Seamans, deceased; Julia Buckland, Arabella B. Ferris, Helen B. Crary, as administratrix, &c., of Arabella Crary, deceased; Nellie C. Denison, Zada Crary, Emily C. Jamieson, Bessie Crary Myers, Charles Crary, Jr., Persingo, (now Whitlock,) Minnie F. Sandford, Hattie Parker Millington, Sarah J. Ogden, George W. Crary, William P. Crary, Lewis Ferguson, Gertrude W. Jennings, as executrix of the last will and testament of Charles B. Jennings, deceased; Lillian C. Barkley, Frederick Barkley, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Mary E. Crary, deceased; Florence M. McKie, (now Brash,) Catharine W. McKie, Helen L. C. Denison, Mabel McLaren, Edith S. Hall, Joanna Mathews, Gertrude Mathews, Sarah Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, Carrie Sargent, Charles Crary Corbett, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Mary E. Corbett, the mother of said minor Charles Crary Corbett, and the person with whom he resides; Charles Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Gertrude Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years, and Henry J. Hanson, the father of said minors Charles Hanson and Gertrude Hanson, and the person with whom they reside, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES CRARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elmer A. Darling and Isaac N. Mills, as testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s23-1aw5wF

CONLON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John F. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. au-1aw1wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY T. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eldridge G. Duvall, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA M. DUNDON, Executrix. ELDRIDGE G. DUVALL, Attorney for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap7-1aw6mF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1040 Second Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-1aw6mF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Prayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor. &c. PRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-1aw6mF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. a7-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against JULIUS KATZENBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Walker Street distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of West Broadway and Walker Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Walker Street sixty feet; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street and partly through a party wall one hundred and six feet; thence westerly and parallel with Walker Street sixty feet; and thence northerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street one hundred and six feet, to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Julius Katzenberg of, in, and to all that certain strip of land adjoining the above-described premises on the rear, being about 18 inches in depth and 60 feet in length, being known as the street Numbers 9, 11, and 13 Walker Street subject to a party wall agreement recorded in Liber 2,231 of Conveyances, Pages 113 and 116, respectively; together with all machinery on said premises belonging to the said Julius Katzenberg.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.
FULTON McMAHON, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Walker Street.

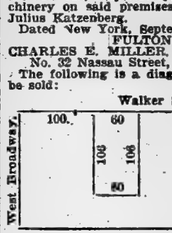

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $141,259.94, with interest thereon from the 25th day of August, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $400.12, with interest from the 6th day of September, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,886.24 and interest.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.
FULTON McMAHON, Referee.
se12-2awTu&F3w&oc6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE E. PERKINS, plaintiff, against JOHN REINSCHMIDT et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fox Street, distant three hundred and eighty-five feet and 72-100ths of a foot (385.72) northwardly from the northerly side of the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Fox Street, and running thence eastwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly eighteen feet and seventy-five one-hundredths of a foot, (18.75 ft.;) thence westwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Fox Street, and thence southwardly and along the easterly side of Fox Street eighteen feet and 75-100ths of a foot (18.75 ft.) to the point or place of beginning. —Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as Number 1,850 Fox Street:

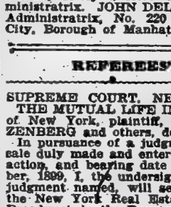

165th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of sixty-eight hundred and fourteen and 12-100 dollars, ($6,814.12,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty and 08-100 dollars, ($330.08,) and interest from the 26th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and forty-nine and 14-100 dollars ($349.14) and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
s7-2awTu&F2w&oc28

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALBERT GOETTMANN, as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against SOPHIE D. BOTTOMLEY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned in said judgment designated, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises located in said judgment named, and therein described as follows:

Being a leasehold of the premises known as No. 256 West Forty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City and County of New York, made by William Waldorf Astor to Adelaide P. Benham for twenty years from May 1st, 1891, with a certain renewal covenant for a further term of twenty years from May 1st, 1911, by indenture of lease dated April 21st, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 10th, 1891, in Liber 4 of Conveyances (Section 4) at Page 494, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of West Forty-fifth Street, between the Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, being part of a certain lot known and designated on a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor as the number four hundred and ninety-one, (491,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixteen feet and eight inches east from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-fifth Street by the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; running from thence southwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence westwardly and parallel with West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches, thence northwardly and parallel with Eighth Avenue to the southerly line of West Forty-fifth Street one hundred feet and five inches, and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less, subject, nevertheless, to the covenant against nuisances and character of building in said lease contained, said property being situated in Section 4, block number 1,016 on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being the same leasehold premises conveyed by the said Adelina P. Benham to the defendant herein, Sophie D. Bottomley, by an instrument of assignment dated March 1, 1894, and recorded in said Register's office on March 5th, 1894, in Liber 31 of Conveyances, (Section 4,) at Page 160.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

FRANCIS C. CANTINE, Referee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.

A. L. HENTERORN, Attorney for Defendants Caroline Hadden et al., 38 Park Row, New York City.

H. MELVILLE WALKER, Attorney for Defendants Emma A. Reed et al., 280 Broadway, New York City.

SAYERS & GILLESPIE, Attorneys for Louie Belle Leaycraft et al., 56 Pine Street, New York City.

The following are the diagrams of the properties described in the foregoing notice:

FIRST PARCEL.
Boston Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,418 23-100, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $241 45-100, with interest from September 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is $389 36-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.
FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.
s5-2awTu&F

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through a party wall, seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Ninety-nine (1599) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Hobbes Allen by deed dated May 26, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2123 of Conveyances, Page 497, on the 28th day of May, 1888.—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Madison Avenue.

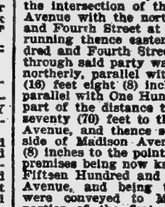

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,824.38, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $302.28, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $9.00 and interest.—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to October 4th, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 14th, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROSE T. MOSHER, plaintiff, against CHARLES F. DONNELLY and AGNES T. DONNELLY, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 13th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, being lots known and designated by the Numbers 120, 121, 122 on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to S. Cambreleng and others, situate at Fordham, in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, made by Rudolph Rose, Surveyor," dated May 12th, 1871, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Cambreleng Avenue at said down on said map distant one hundred and fifty-seven feet two inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Cambreleng Avenue and Union (now Pelham) Avenue, and running thence easterly and at right angles to the easterly side of Cambreleng Avenue and along the southerly boundary line of Lot Number 122 on said map, one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel, or nearly so, with the easterly side of Cambreleng Avenue and along the westerly boundary line of Lots Numbers 135, 136, and 137 on said map seventy-five feet; thence westerly at right angles to the easterly side of Cambreleng Avenue and along the northerly boundary line of Lot 119 on said map, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Cambreleng Avenue, and thence northerly along Cambreleng Avenue seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said Cambreleng Avenue being now known as Belmont Avenue. Being the same premises conveyed by deeds recorded in Liber 1936 of Conveyances, Page 215, and in Liber 1967 of Conveyances, Page 239.—Dated New York, September 15th, 1899. GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

ANDREW J. PROVOST, Attorney for Plaintiff, 7 Beekman St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Pelham (late Union) Ave.

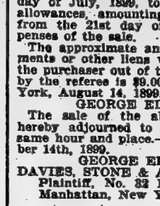

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,466.75, with interest thereon from the 15th day of September together with costs and allowances amounting to $175.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and forty-nine and 14-100 dollars ($349.14) and interest.—Dated New York, 15th day of September, 1899.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN G. HADDEN, Plaintiff, against CAROLINE HADDEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

First Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of West Broadway, (formerly South Fifth Avenue and Laurens Street,) in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and being located in Block 516 in Section 9 on the land map of the said borough, and bounded described, and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West Broadway, distant one hundred and twenty feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Prince Street with the westerly side of said West Broadway, and running thence westerly and parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet to said West Broadway; and thence southerly along said West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances more or less. Also being the same premises now commonly known as Number four hundred and fifty-six (456) West Broadway.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, being located in Block 595, Section 2, on the land map of the said borough, commencing at a point on the southerly line or side of Leroy Street, (formerly Burton Street,) distant two hundred and forty-eight feet and nine inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Leroy Street and Bleecker Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Bleecker Street eighty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Leroy Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Bleecker Street, eighty feet to Leroy Street; and thence along Leroy Street in an easterly direction eighteen feet nine inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises now known as Number twenty-six (26) Leroy Street.—Dated New York, September 16, 1899.

FRANCIS C. CANTINE, Referee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.

A. L. HENTERORN, Attorney for Defendants Caroline Hadden et al., 38 Park Row, New York City.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.
FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.

ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

West Forty-fifth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,418 23-100, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $241 45-100, with interest from September 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is $389 36-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff.
FRANK J. BURNES, Deputy.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN G. HADDEN, Plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. McKEOWN, (formerly Catharine E. Moore,) and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Prince Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sullivan Street and the northerly line of Prince Street; thence northerly and parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches to the northerly side of Prince Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Prince Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises as were conveyed by Mitchell Eyanger, referee, to Eugene T. Westerfield by deed dated March 24, 1894, and recorded March 27, 1894, in Section 2, Liber 27 of Conveyances, Page 222, Register's office, New York County, and being also known by the street number 177 Prince Street.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.
WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City.

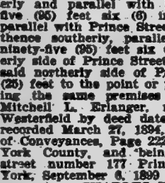

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-six thousand seven hundred ninety-eight and 05-100 dollars with interest thereon from 20th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred eighty and 02-100 dollars, with interest from July 20, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is five hundred eighty-one and 58-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHOLLE, JACOB.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Melville J. Scholle, Gustave Scholle, Albert H. Scholle, Florentine S. Sutro, Pauline S. Bier, Mildred Scholle, Robert Scholle, Adolph H. Scholle, Florence S. Sutro, Gertrude Scholle, Lionel Sutro, and Florentine S. Sutro, the executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Getta Scholle, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, United Relief Works of Society of Ethical Culture, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, San Francisco Hebrew Orphan Asylum, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the sixth day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Martin Herman, Melville J. Scholle, and Albert W. Scholle, as executors of the last will and testament of JACOB SCHOLLE, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioners, 20 Broad St., New York City.
au18-1aw6wF&s29

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Boston and New England Points,
VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE—For Fall River, Boston, and New England points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamers stop at New

A HORSEBACK RIDE FATAL.

Benjamin W. Schwab Instantly Killed in Van Cortlandt Park.

NECK BROKEN IN RUNAWAY

As His Frightened Mount Dashed by a Big Tree Mr. Schwab's Head Struck the Trunk.

Benjamin W. Schwab, junior member of the firm of Oelrichs & Co., agents for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, was instantly killed early yesterday morning while horseback riding in Van Cortlandt Park. The horse on which he was mounted ran away, and, running under a tree, the rider's face struck the trunk with terrific force, shattering the bones of the chin and breaking the neck.

Mr. Schwab, who lived with his mother and sisters on Morris Heights, was in the habit of taking a horseback ride every morning before going down town to business. He was last seen alive about 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning by George Staats, keeper of the old Van Cortlandt mill near the Van Cortlandt railroad station. Mr. Schwab cantered by on his spirited cob, going in the direction of the park parade grounds a half mile away and exchanged a pleasant greeting with Staats, with whom he was well acquainted. Twenty minutes later Staats and Policeman Reuben Harvey of the King's Bridge Station were standing together near the old mill when Mr. Schwab's riderless horse dashed by. A moment later "Jimmie" Burns, a golf caddy, who works in the park, ran up and said that Mr. Schwab's body was lying at the edge of the parade grounds. The boy said he was on his way across the park from his home in Riverdale when, in passing along the road near the parade ground, he heard the thud caused by a body striking a tree, and, glancing in the direction indicated by the sound, saw a man fall from a running horse. Staats and the policeman were guided by the boy to a giant tree at the edge of the parade ground, and near the trunk found the body of Mr. Schwab. The entire lower part of the face had been shattered. There was not a movement of the body, and it was evident that it was entirely lifeless. A spot on the trunk of the tree, stained with blood, showed the cause of death. An ambulance was at once summoned from Fordham Hospital. When it arrived the surgeon found that death had been instantaneous. The body was taken to the King's Bridge Police Station and later was claimed by the relatives. No one actualy saw the accident, but it is believed that the horse ran away, and in passing under the tree the rider's body swayed to one side and struck the trunk. Mr. Schwab was known by all the frequenters of Van Cortlandt Park as an expert rider and athlete.

Mr. Schwab was born in this city in 1867, and was a son of the late Gustav Schwab. The young man obtained his earlier education in a private school in Fifth Avenue, whence he went to Yale. While in the university he developed into a splendid athlete, being one of the best half-mile sprinters on the university team. He left the university in 1886 after studying only two years, and entered the office of Oelrichs & Co., of which firm his two brothers, Gustav H. and Herman C., were the leading members. Within a few years he was placed at the head of the mercantile department of the company, and in that capacity traveled extensively throughout Europe, South America, and Australia. On the death of Herman C. Schwab, in March, 1898, Benjamin Schwab became a member of the steamship firm. He never married, but continued to live with his mother and three sisters in the old family residence on Morris Heights. He has a brother, Prof. John Christopher Schwab, occupying a chair of Philosophy in Yale, and another brother, the Rev. Laurence H. Schwab is rector of the Church of the Intercession. Two younger brothers are in Sharon, Conn. Mr. Schwab was a member of the Produce and Maritime Exchanges, Century and Reform Clubs, and was a Trustee of the Children's Fold and the Sheltering Arms. He was at one time a member of Squadron A, but did not go to the war.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in St. James's Church, Fordham. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21.—B. W. Schwab, who was killed in Van Cortlandt Park, New York, this morning, was engaged to be married to Miss Maria Trumbull Dana, daughter of Mrs. James D. Dana, and sister of Prof. E. S. Dana of Yale, who lives here. The wedding was to have taken place this Fall.

DENIAL FROM WAYNE MacVEAGH

Corrects Misstatements About His Fee in the Carter Case.

The following letter has been written by ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh to The Associated Press:

"I beg to be permitted to correct, through The Associated Press, two new misstatements which I am sorry to find the enemies of Capt. Carter have invented and put in circulation in different newspapers during my absence in Europe. One is that he has paid me a retaining fee of $10,000, and the other is that he has agreed to pay me the additional sum of $50,000, or more, in case of his acquittal. I only desire to say that both these statements are sheer and absolute falsehoods, without a particle of foundation or excuse for either of them."

SUIT OF ARNHEIM DECIDED.

Katherine Arnheim Enjoined from Using Certain Firm Designations.

In the case of Marks Arnheim vs. Katherine Arnheim, argued at a special term of Part V. of the Supreme Court in May last, the Court has decided that the plaintiff alone is entitled to the use of the designations "Arnheim, Tailor," and "Arnheim, the Tailor," for business purposes.

The order of the Court, Justice Russell presiding, is that "the defendant, Katherine Arnheim, her agents, servants, and employes, be and each of them hereby is perpetually enjoined and restrained from in any manner using, employing, or displaying in or upon any papers, devices, sign or signs, notices, labels, circulars, catalogues, posters, stationery, or any advertising matter, in the tailoring and clothing business conducted by her at the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, or elsewhere, or in any connection with any tailoring or clothing business, the name or designation "Arnheim the Tailor," or "Arnheim, Tailor," or any combination or form thereof, or from using or employing the name "Arnheim" in the tailoring business, except in conjunction with and conjoined to the defendant's own proper Christian name."

The Court further orders that the defendant pay $178.70 costs. The attorneys for Mr. Arnheim were Weil, Wolf & Kramer.

MRS. H. A. BORROWE'S SUIT.

Fights the Renting of Austin Corbin's Big Game Preserve.

Mrs. Anna W. Corbin Borrowe, wife of Hallet Alsop Borrowe, and daughter of the late Austin Corbin, made application yesterday before Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, for an injunction restraining the executors of her father's estate from leasing a 25,000-acre game preserve in the mountains of New Hampshire. The executors of the estate are her mother, her brother-in-law, George S. Edgell, and Austin Corbin, Jr. They desire to lease the preserve which the late Austin Corbin established and stocked with elk, buffalo, bear, &c., to the Blue Mountain Forest Game Club.

Mrs. Borrowe inherited an interest in the preserve from her father, together with the executors of the estate, and she contends that it is not for the interest of the estate that the preserve should be leased. She holds that the expenses will be more than the rental derived from the hunting club. The executors contend that the preserve is now very expensive to keep up, and that all of the owners pay their share except Mrs. Borrowe.

William J. Kelley, who opposed the granting of the injunction, as the representative of the executors, claimed that Mrs. Borrowe is in the wrong court, as the Surrogate's Court has charge of the estate. Justice Truax reserved his decision.

HORGAN IS IN CONTEMPT.

Referee Acts When Slattery's Partner Refuses to Deliver the Ledger for Examination.

The third hearing against Horgan & Slattery, the bankrupt architects, was held yesterday in the offices of the referee in bankruptcy, Stanley W. Dexter, at 71 Broadway. At the last hearing the firm had been directed by Mr. Dexter to produce the books yesterday. Again yesterday the same fight was made to keep the books from the creditors, although they were produced. The decision before was as to the production of the books, but not concerning any examination. The referee gave a decision, however, that they must be examined as well as produced. Ex-Judge Van Hoesen, who appeared as the counsel for the corporation, made a vigorous protest, but was overruled.

After Arthur J. Horgan had taken the stand as the first witness the certificate of stock book was produced, and was finally given to the creditors for examination. It was found that the stock had been issued on Feb. 25, 1898, and had not been signed for until March 7. No explanation could be given for the fact. Mr. Horgan said he owed his wife about $2,000. When asked if he had given a note for the money, he replied:

"What good would a note be? We were in debt about $100,000, and my word was as good as any note."

When the ledger was produced another wrangle occurred as to the examination. Mr. Dexter ruled that the book could be examined by all creditors interested, but Judge Van Hoesen ordered the witness to refuse to deliver over the book. Mr. Horgan said: "Under advice of counsel, I refuse."

He was immediately placed in contempt by Referee Dexter, and was suspended as a witness pending a decision from the United States District Court. The matter will probably be brought before Judge Addison Brown in the United States District Court on next Tuesday for settlement.

When Mr. Horgan was suspended the other partner, Vincent J. Slattery, was called to the stand. He said that he had been a member of the firm for about seven years, and was an architect. He was asked what school he was graduated from, but was told not to answer by his counsel, Judge Van Hoesen, who exclaimed:

"All these lines of questioning are for scandalous purposes and to aid sensational papers, who wish to ruin the wives of these men as well as the men themselves."

Mr. Slattery said that he owed his wife about $1,000, which he had borrowed in the same way as his partner, Mr. Horgan. He did not give any note to secure her from losing the amount. He said that his salary in the present corporation was $7,500 per annum. Of this sum he had drawn the full amount, and had overdrawn about $5,000. The hearing was adjourned until Monday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock.

THE RAPID TRANSIT OUTLOOK.

Considered by the Commissioners Very Bright—Objection to Two of Mr. Whalen's Suggestions.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, said yesterday after a meeting of the board that he thought the prospects for rapid transit very favorable. The commission, which met in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, considered the letter of Corporation Counsel John Whalen and authorized George L. Rives, Edward M. Shepard, and Albert P. Boardman to draft a reply. Opposition was manifested to two of the Corporation Counsel's suggestions. Mr. Whalen desired that an "eminent engineer" representing the city should supervise the work of construction. The members of the commission contend that under the provisions of the law they are vested with complete powers of supervision.

The Corporation Counsel's proposition to reserve to the city the use of the subways does not meet with favor in the board for the reason that the subway privileges are regarded as an important and essential inducement to contractors to undertake the work. Edward M. Shepard of counsel to the commission said: "Some of the amendments that Mr. Whalen proposes, desirable as they may be, cannot under the law and the State Constitution be made at present without delaying the commencement of construction for probably two years. That I know Mr. Whalen does not desire or propose."

Controller Coler said last evening he regarded the situation as very favorable for rapid transit. He thought the commission would be able to act in harmony with the Corporation Counsel, although the members of the board did not concur in all of Mr. Whalen's suggestions. It is expected the reply to the Corporation Counsel's letter will be adopted at a meeting of the commission to be held this afternoon.

Father Kinkead Upholds Mr. Coler.

Father Thomas L. Kinkead, Supervisor of Catholic Charities, yesterday wrote a letter to Controller Coler, in which he upholds the plan of the Controller for reforming the abuses in public aid to private charitable institutions. Father Kinkead in his letter says: "I have no hesitation in saying your earnest effort to provide for the city's poor in a businesslike manner will, so far from injuring, actually benefit every well-conducted and needed charity—the only kind worthy of encouragement and support."

For Police Deputy Chief and Inspector

Applications were made yesterday to the Chief Clerk of the Police Board for the positions of Deputy Chief and Inspector, which are to be filled after examination. The only applicant for the position of Deputy Chief is William W. McLaughlin, now an Inspector and Acting Deputy Chief. The applicants for Inspector are Capts. James F. Kane, Anthony J. Allaire, Elbert O. Smith, and Thomas L. Druhane.

Natural History Museum Work Bids.

The Park Board yesterday opened bids for the new lecture hall of the Museum of Natural History. Only two bids were received. They were from F. Cockrill & Son, $108,900, and Thomas Dwyer, $138,380. The bids were referred to the Controller.

SALE OF CAR STABLES.

One of Cornelius Vanderbilt's Last Acts Was to Sign the Deed.

One of the last official acts of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, as President of the Harlem Railroad Company, was to sign a deed conveying the old Fourth Avenue car stables to a representative of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The deed included the Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue car depot also, and was delivered, and the title guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company in the sum of $1,350,000, on the day before Mr. Vanderbilt died.

The Fourth Avenue and Thirty-third Street property had been purchased by the Harlem Railroad Company at various times, but the greater portion of it had belonged to the company since 1851. The Metropolitan Company now holds, with title guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, four very valuable pieces of New York real estate. The other two, besides those mentioned above, are the depot comprising the block between Sixth and Seventh Avenues and Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, and the cable building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Houston Street.

F. P. Olcott's Gift to Albany Academy.

Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, has made an offer to endow the Albany Academy in which he was educated. On condition that the debt of the Academy, which amounts to about $18,000, shall be paid off, Mr. Olcott proposes to convey to that institution the real estate in Albany which was devised to him by his brother, the late John J. Olcott, and which is valued at $50,000. An effort will be made to raise the amount necessary to pay off the Academy's indebtedness among the members of the Alumni Association.

Trips by the Republic and Columbia.

The steamers Republic and Columbia will make six trips to-morrow and Saturday from Pier 10 East River over the course of the naval parade that will be followed when Dewey is received here. These trips will afford opportunity to see the warships at anchor.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PRICE THREE CENTS—ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

That you find polo boots here, ready-made, indicates the pace our shoe department sets.

Riding boots, golf boots, skating shoes, lace and button shoes in all the correct styles, for man or boy, of course.

English riding breeches absolutely perfect from the riding man's standpoint—$14.

Not a single old scarf in our stock, everything new. This week's novelty is the "Olympia."

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WILL REPAINT LETTER BOXES.

Mr. Van Cott Notified that the Color is to be Aluminium-Bronze.

Postmaster Van Cott was notified yesterday by the authorities in Washington that John T. Cupper will arrive here soon for the purpose of changing the color of all the letter and package boxes in Manhattan Borough from vermilion to aluminium bronze.

Just why the Post Office Department at Washington prefers the aluminium bronze to the "scarlet letter" box cannot be ascertained. The aluminium shade looks very fine for about six weeks, but in other cities where it has been introduced it is said that so many matches are scratched on the boxes that their appearance is ruined. The match leaves an ugly black mark. It is also said that the aluminium box is very attractive to schoolboys who are given to writing poetry and drawing pictures. The sun's rays are also attracted by these boxes when they are new, and, assisted by the snow and rain, soon make them a streaked copper color.

LEGAL NOTES.

SURREPTITIOUS USE OF ERIE CANAL WATERS.—Mary L. Beekman and Samuel Beekman dug a ditch across the towpath of the Erie Canal, in Montgomery County, and thence down the embankment to their own lands adjacent to the canal, and laid a two-inch pipe from the water in the canal for about sixteen feet, and then connected a one-inch pipe to the other and laid the latter in the ditch to their own lands, so as to cause the waters of the canal to flow through the pipe. They used the water thus obtained for irrigating and increasing the productiveness of their lands. Fred Jones stealthily put a basswood plug into the mouth of the pipe, in the canal, and the plug passed on to the connection between the two-inch and one-inch pipe, swelled, and stopped further flow of the water. The Beekmans failed in their efforts to clear out the pipe until they got a hint about the plug. Then, digging at the connection of the pipes, they found and removed it. They were awarded $200 damages in their suit against Jones in the Justice's court, but after appeal to the County Court the jury there gave them $100 damages. This verdict was set aside, and that decision has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Landon. The Court held that the canal, being owned by the State, the plaintiffs showed no right to the use of its waters. "Suppose A has a cow," Justice Landon said, "which B daily surreptitiously milks, and maliciously kills the cow. No one would claim that B has a cause of action against C for depriving him of the supply of milk he was enjoying. The Court does not lend its aid to a party who founds his cause of action upon his own illegal act."

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NOT CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE AS A MATTER OF LAW.—Mary Finn, a bright, intelligent girl, six years old, attempted to cross diagonally from the west to the east side of Water Street, in the City of Oswego, on which the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company maintained a steam railroad. It was near a street intersection, where no flagman was stationed. After she had reached the track, the westerly rail of which was but 2 feet 10 inches from the sidewalk which she had left, a bystander called her attention to a locomotive which was coming up quietly behind her, giving no signal of its approach, but which she might have seen had she looked. While she was attempting to retrace her steps the locomotive struck her. In her suit against the company to recover damages for the personal injuries she sustained, a non-suit was granted at the close of the plaintiff's case. An order thereafter made granting a new trial has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The Court held, by Justice Adams, that it couldn't be said, as a matter of law, that the plaintiff would not have availed herself of a proper signal of the approach of the locomotive, if one had been given, or that she was guilty of contributory negligence as a matter of law. It was also held that negligence on the part of the defendant might be predicated upon the failure of the company to furnish a flagman at the crossing.

***

INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE ON TRIAL FOR ASSAULT.—Barnard Flanigan was convicted in the County Court of Saratoga County of assault in the second degree. It was shown on his trial that, after charging his wife with infidelity, he threw her down and burned her across the legs and abdomen with a poker, which he had previously heated. The Third Appellate Division has reversed the judgment of conviction, because evidence given that on former occasions, entirely independent of and disconnected with the offense in question, and extending through a period of eight years, the husband had assaulted the wife for her alleged infidelity, was inadmissible upon the question of the husband's motive and intent on the occasion in question. Evidence given that other indictments had been found against the accused was also held to be inadmissible. Justice Herrick, giving the opinion, said the brutality and atrocity of the crime charged should not lead the court to overlook the plain violation of the rules of evidence in the case.

Policeman Accused of Killing a Man.

Patrolman Gustavus Van Deuzer of the Fulton Street Police Station, Brooklyn, was held by Magistrate Steers in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday for examination on the charge of having caused the death of John Chatterton of 55 Nassau Street in the Greater New York Hotel, 171 Washington Street, early on Wednesday morning. Chatterton went to the hotel with Doritta Duffy. She says the policeman, who was on vacation, insulted her, that Chatterton defended her, and was knocked down. The patrolman was released on furnishing $3,000 bail.

Suicide of a Canadian.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 21.—George Clevassa, forty-five years of age, formerly of Goderich, Ontario, hanged himself in a room he occupied in St. John's School, in Easton Avenue, this village, last night. He was formerly a bookkeeper in Molson's Bank, in Montreal, but lost his position some months ago and came to New York to try and obtain work. He failed, and for several weeks had been staying with Mr. Lyall, who conducts St. John's School. Crevassa suffered from nervousness and insomnia.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A GLINT OF GOLD.

The richest pieces on our drawing-floor are those in which gold plays a part. Not a leading part, however, as we never make the fatal mistake of using gold too lavishly.

Chairs and sofas of French shapes are covered almost to the edge of the frame with satin damask, leaving richly carved bits of the gold to show, like glittering inlays, against the silk. The contrast between the sumptuous yellow and the delicate damask tints, soft blues and creams, salmon-pinks and gray-greens, is charming.

A convenient and economical picking-ground for Autumn wedding-gifts, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

We are still selling

Men's Imported Regular Made Half Hose

in fancy colors, Blacks, Tans, Reds and Unbleached,

At 15c. Pair. Six pair for 85c.

Values up to 35c. per pair.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

DECREASE IN GRAIN TRADE

Big Profits of the Handlers of the Shipments Here.

NEW YORK DEALERS' CHARGES

Other Ports Offer Great Inducements, While Home Railroads Refuse to Reduce Their Rates.

The investigation by the State Commerce Commission into the causes of the alleged decrease of the grain trade at this port and of the alleged excessive charges for handling grain by the International Elevating Company was continued yesterday in the board rooms of the Produce Exchange. A. D. Pultz, head bookkeeper of the company, was questioned as to the expenses and earnings of the company since 1892, and about the rebates allowed by the company to the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company as compared with the rebates allowed to grain merchants.

The answers showed that the company was in an exceedingly prosperous condition, and Mr. Pultz, who was well provided with notes, began by giving the following statistics:

	Total Earnings.	Bushels of Grain Elevated.	Rebate to Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.	Rebates to Grain Merchants.
1893..	$497,228	.....	$11,250	$46,499
1894..	443,517	45,021,525	9,435	74,499
1895..	306,443	27,096,696	22,200	45,335
1896..	542,831	49,163,416	27,200	58,080
1897..	767,049	70,504,379	7,200	92,659
1898..	1,125,813	100,318,462	60,740	308,572
1899..	908,920	87,691,526	62,622	323,841

When asked whether the very small receipts of grain in 1895 had been caused by excessive elevating charges, witness and also President Burgess of the company said the causes were the shortage of the grain crop in the country. Lawyer Fairchild for the commission, in further questioning the witness as to the growth of the company's business since 1892 brought out the facts that on Jan. 15, 1892, the company paid dividends of $58,000 on a capitalization of $1,160,000. On Dec. 15, 1893, it paid semi-annual dividends of $42,900 on a capitalization of $1,340,000. In December, 1894, the dividends were $66,000 on a capitalization of $2,200,000. In December, 1896, the semi-annual dividends were $110,000 on the same capitalization. On June 15, 1897, the semi-annual dividends were $66,000. On Sept. 15, 1897, the dividends for the quarter were $44,000. On Dec. 15, 1897, the dividends were $88,000 on the capitalization of $2,200,000.

"That makes about 16 per cent. a year," remarked Mr. Fairchild, and Lawyer Dykman protested against the remark.

On March 15, 1898, continued witness, the dividends were $64,000; on June 15, 1898, they were $44,000; on Sept. 15, 1898, they were $88,000; on Dec. 15, 1898, they were $88,000; on March 15, 1899, they were $44,000, and on June 15 last $44,000. In figuring up the dividends paid since 1892, witness said the average did not exceed 8¼ per cent. on the capitalization, and in the last two years 12 per cent. The evidence also showed that the company was out of debt, having sold the bonds to members of the company under an agreement by which it could redeem them at its option at 110. The answers also showed that 69 members of the Produce Exchange held 12,500 shares, or a majority of the stock of the company, and it was conceded by the company's counsel that relatives of the members and some of the widows and orphans of deceased members held some 4,000 other shares.

After a recess Samuel Taylor, Jr., of the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell, grain commission merchants, took the stand and was asked about the low receipts of grain in 1895. He said that he did not recall the exact year, but there had been a small crop about that time. There was much competition with outports, and Argentina had a large surplus of grain which was sold for what could be obtained.

"Was there not a steady decrease in receipts of grain for several years before 1895, when low tide was reached?" asked Lawyer Fairchild.

Witness replied in the affirmative, and said there had been keen competition with outports. His firm preferred to do the grain business in New York, except when it was offered great inducements in other ports. Great inducements were, in fact, offered to New York merchants and to Western dealers by railroads to ship from other ports, as Norfolk, Newport News, and Boston. These railroads were the Fitchburg, the West Shore, and the Chesapeake and Ohio. Besides the differential rates, the railroads gave the merchants thirty days' free storage, free insurance, and other facilities. Witness enumerated several New York firms that had availed themselves of the inducements, and had had grain shipped from those ports and from Montreal. The New York merchants had appealed to the New York Central and other trunk lines and had shown that grain was carried cheaper to Montreal and Galveston, but they were told by the railroads that they could not afford to reduce rates.

Lawyer Dykman, for the International Elevating Company, then questioned Mr. Taylor as to the charges of the company for handling grain. He replied that they were cheap. His firm, he said, would not handle wheat under one-half a cent per bushel. Besides handling the grain, the company inspected it and gave certificates of inspection which were unquestioned in Europe.

William Riemenschneider of the firm of Pfarrius & Co., the next witness, also testified in favor of the company. His firm, he said, traded largely in oats, which were not graded sufficiently by the Produce Exchange. This grading was done by the International Elevating Company.

An adjournment was taken, subject to the call of the Chair, and Commissioner Shayne said that the commission would next take the railroads in hand.

BARRETT, FARNUM & CO. FAIL.

Chicago Firm Sold Heavily, Expecting a Break in Wheat.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The firm of Barrett, Farnum & Co., a wealthy and influential Board of Trade concern here, failed to-day.

The firm had sold heavily short during the past three days in the expectation that the New York stock panic would result in a break in wheat.

The shortage of the firm is variously estimated at from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of December option.

It was noticed yesterday that Barrett, Farnum & Co. were heavy buyers—the heaviest in the local pit, taking in about a million in an effort to cover. The price held firm with a strength that puzzled the theorists in view of the bearish tone of the news.

Again this morning brokers representing the firm were busy on the curb and in the pit, but all efforts proved of no avail.

The crash came at 11 o'clock, when the deals went into the Clearing House.

Barrett, Farnum & Co. in a hastily scrawled notice announced the inability of the firm to fulfill its contract.

Then the scene in the pit took on the colors of a panic. The December option had opened at 71⅞ to 71⅞ and the market slid quietly off under sales against calls to 71½. At this figure Barrett, Farnum & Co. renewed their efforts to cover. The price jumped fractionally to 73. Then came the announcement of the abrogation of the firm's contracts, and the scramble to get out from under. December declined to 71¾c without even an effort at recovery.

James Walker, manager of the concern, when seen, declared that he was as much surprised as any one at the suspension, and gave as his opinion that the firm would be able to resume business inasmuch as the subsiding of the panic had left wheat fluctuating narrowly.

"It is impossible to say just what the liabilities are," said Mr. Walker, "or the assets either, for that matter, but with wheat at the present figure I believe that the ship is not at the bottom yet, but just a little waterlogged."

The announcement of the failure at Chicago of the Board of Trade grain house of Barrett, Farnum & Co. caused a slight flurry in wheat at the New York Produce Exchange, as the concern was on the bear side of the market.

Wheat was strong and active on higher cables and small Northwest receipts, and the news of the failure gave a fillip to bear dealings which sent the December option up to 77¼c, the closing price on Wednesday being 76¾c.

Maize was not affected by the buoyancy of the wheat market, which was not sustained by the export business of about 400,000 bushels. As the day advanced the news that the Barrett, Farnum & Co. disaster only involved 500,000 bushels of wheat brought about a decline in quotations, and December closed at 76⅝, an advance, net, of half a cent. September closed at 73⅝c, a net advance of three-eighths of a cent.

The failure does not affect any house here. L. G. Quintin & Co. had relations with Barrett, Farnum & Co. only as correspondents—they had no intimate knowledge of the Chicago firm's affairs.

An attachement was obtained here yesterday against Barrett, Farnum & Co. for $2,662 in favor of Caleb H. Canby and others.

24 New Fever Cases at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 21.—Twenty-four new cases of yellow fever and two deaths is the record for the last twenty-four hours.

Train Inspection Against Fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Marine Hospital Service has been notified that owing to the fever situation in New Orleans, a train inspection service is to be instituted on all roads out of the city.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Pelican Assurance Company of New York has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in the State of California.

Chubb & Son have been appointed metropolitan agents of the burglary insurance department of the General Accident Assurance Corporation of Perth, Scotland.

The Chicago Liability Insurance Conference has elected the following officers and Executive Committee: President—C. H. Eldredge; Vice President—W. A. Alexander; Secretary and Treasurer—George D. Webb; Executive Committee—J. H. Nolan, G. A. Gilbert, and J. W. Prindeville.

A local fire insurance claim and adjusting firm has filed a proposition with the New York Fire Insurance Exchange which is designed to prevent certain brokers from returning a policy at the end of one month as not wanted, and obtaining a policy in another company to be returned in the same manner at the end of the next month, thus practically procuring free insurance.

The plan for the reorganization of the Newark fire insurance rating compact, which was prepared for submission to the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department at its monthly meeting in Philadelphia on Tuesday, was not acted upon, because of the advice of several prominent companies that the plan should first be introduced at the next meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has revoked the certificates of Morris Brown and Max Reinach. It has also authorized a ruling to the effect that an agent of an insurance company for territory situated outside of the jurisdiction of the Exchange must procure a broker's certificate in order to transact business with members of the Exchange. The Exchange manager has notified the committee that he will remove the names of all unlicensed brokers from the rating cabinets on Sept. 25.

The action of the New York Marine Underwriters in discontinuing the acceptance of burglary risks was taken in accordance with a letter sent to Superintendent Payn of the State Insurance Department by Attorney General Davies, in which the latter held that Lloyds concerns can only write that form of insurance which they accepted previous to October, 1892. As the Attorney General and the Superintendent are in agreement upon this question, fire underwriters now anticipate that the acceptance of fire risks by marine Lloyds associations will be interdicted.

On account of the death of Mrs. Robert S. McCreery, our stores will be closed until Saturday morning, Sep't 23d, 1899.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St. Twenty-third Street.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 19TH ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Prime Factors.

Quite true that goodness of cloth is an important factor in your Clothes, but it isn't everything—correct cutting and proper making are just as essential.

All of these factors are in all Clothes here—not in the prices, however.

Men's Autumn Suits, $15 to to $35.

Autumn Overcoats, $15 to $32.

Gray Mocha Gloves, $1.50.
Fownes Gloves, $1.50.
Yachting Jackets, $6.00.
Fall and Winter Underwear, $1.00 upwards.

An Imported Derby, $4.

Prompt attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

O'Neill's.

A Colossal Display of the New Untrimmed Hats

We are now showing the largest and best selected Stock of Untrimmed Hats ever seen in the city of New York—no other store shows such a variety. Everything that is correct in Shape and Color for Fall Wear is here—Hundreds of pretty styles in Dress Shapes and Velvet Toques as well as a superb assortment of the popular

Ready-to-Wear Outing Hats.

Elegant Novelties in Birds, Wings, Feathers, Flowers, Millinery, Ornaments and Ribbons.

LOWEST PRICES!

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

NOT MADE BY A TRUST

For Short-Smokes.

Here's to our Navy!
A nation's pride; a present glory and a fond memory.

It's not what we say about our little cigar, but what it is, that keeps bringing "smokers who know" back after them.

CUPID BOUQUET LITTLE CIGARS

10 IN A TIN BOX 10c.

AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS

D.H. McALPIN & CO NEW YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House, THE WHITE SQUADRON, Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M., UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE, IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND. MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY. Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 15, 25, 50c. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE & GREATEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. DOLAN and LENHARR, CRESSY and DAYNE. 30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Aftrs., 10c. SEPT. 25 Peerless IDA. FULLER in FIRE her DANCES.

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 44th-45th Sts. 6th BIG MONTH. THE MAN in the MOON, Including the Lyric Venus, Marguerite CORNILLE TO-NIGHT in the AERIAL GROVE. Roof covered and Comfortable. Immense Variety 8:30 to midnight. Dewey Mats. Wed. Sep. 27; Sat., Sep. 30, & Mon., Oc. 2.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St. at 8:30 Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. at 8 sharp Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in THE KING'S MUSKETEER.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'g, 8:10. Matinée Saturday. Last 2 weeks. Charles Frohman Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA. Matinée Wed., Sept. 27, instead of Sept. 30.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. "A Great Hit."—Herald. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric, B'way & 44th St. EVGS., 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME. "A Successful Laugh-Loosener."—Evg. World.

Garden Theatre, 27th St. and Madison Av. Opens Monday. Seats Ready. JAMES K. HACKETT In Anthony Hope's Greatest Romance, RUPERT OF HENTZAU.

AMERICAN 42d st., and 8th ave. SPECIAL DEWEY ATTRACTION, "WE—UNS OF TENNESSEE." OCT. 2, CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. WAGNER'S "DIE MEISTERSINGER," FIRST TIME IN ENGLISH. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Box Office Open.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Matinées Wed. & Sat. ADA RANSONE. COLLEY. CAMILLA URSO, Bros. de Courcey, Burton's Lasers, DAGMAR, ED. ESMONDE, Mlle. Florizel, & Other Big Acts

DEWEY PARADE—Reservoir Grand Stand, 8th Av., 40th to 42d St.; reserved seats, $5; boxes, $50. On sale at Tyson's, (Fifth Av. Hotel;) Gilsey, Waldorf-Astoria. Telephone, 682-18. Miller's, 120 Broadway; Rullman's 111 Broadway.

DEWEY PARADE—PLAZA GRAND STAND, 58th to 59th Sts., and 5th Ave. Seats, $5; boxes, $50; on sale at TYSON'S, FIFTH AVE. HOTEL, Gilsey, Waldorf-Astoria telephone 682-18. Miller's, 120 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON'S In a New Opera Comique, CYRANO de BERGERAC. **Matinee Wed., Sept. 27th, instead Sat., Sept. 30th.

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinée at 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, VICTORIA, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evgs 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinees. The Rogers Bros. IN Wall Street.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mat. Matinée SATURDAY. THE GHETTO

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. ROYAL BURLESQUERS. "A FEMALE POLITICIAN."

5th Av. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Special Wed. Mat. Next Week. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp. **Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO ROYLES, Bogert & O'Brien, Morland & Murray.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FUN FAST & FURIOUS. IN PARADISE

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. STUART ROBSON AS THE GADFLY.

WORLD IN

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; variable winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,509. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: FOURTEEN PAGES WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c.; cash cotton, 6¾c.

FOREIGN.—As a result of a British Cabinet Council yesterday another message was sent to the Boers. It is believed that the terms of the previous note are insisted upon, and that harsher measures are threatened in case of a refusal by the Transvaal. In the meantime preparations continue for sending a large army to South Africa. It is expected that at the last moment Cape Colony will declare itself an ally of the Transvaal. It is reported from India that Great Britain has concluded arrangements and will take possession of Delagoa Bay Nov. 1. President Krüger predicts a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. The commander of the Munich Military Academy has been removed because he prevented the cadets from cheering the Kaiser. Gen. Brault is dead; he was a strong friend of de Freycinet and became Chief of the General Staff of the French Army last year. There are twelve new cases of plague at Magude, near Delagoa Bay, and two deaths. By a decree of the Dominican Government, the primary elections are to be held Oct. 6-8. This is a revolutionary action, and sets aside the Constitution, but has been well received by the people. Jimenes has apparently no rival for the Presidency. The financial conditions are growing worse. The local legislative council of St. Kitts asked England to enter a reciprocity convention with the United States. The Government of Hawaii has appointed Judge A. S. Hartwell its unofficial representative at Washington. The Argentine Senate approved the plan of the Government to convert the currency at the ratio of 44 gold centavos to a paper dollar. The Muckross estate, including the Lakes of Killarney, is to be sold at auction Nov. 1.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Last night on the stage of the new Opera House, Chattanooga, Tenn., Julia Morrison shot and killed Frank Leiden.

Page 2.

The report that the Board of State Tax Commissioners had decided to tax franchises upon a valuation computed by capitalizing the net incomes of the corporations was pronounced baseless yesterday by Commissioner George M. Priest.

The Volkszeitung faction of the Socialist Labor Party has refused to join the Independent Labor Party in the coming campaign.

Chairman Price's statement of the reasons for the withdrawal of certain members from the Citizens' Union Committee of the Nineteenth District has provoked sharp replies from two of the withdrawing members.

Page 3.

The Plan and Scope Committee of the Dewey Executive Committee yesterday abandoned the project of giving the breakfast at Claremont, and administered a rebuke to Gov. Roosevelt by approving the action of Gen. Roe in declining to give the Grand Army of the Republic the right of the line in the parade.

Page 4.

The Mazet committee made a final attempt yesterday to get a glimpse of the stockbook and options of the Ramapo Water Company and failed.

Page 5.

A public hearing was given yesterday on the proposed new Building Code by the Committee on Borough Affairs of the Municipal Council. A strong attack on the code was made by Simon Sterne and the Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society.

Page 7.

The presents for the Cantacuzene-Grant wedding were placed on exhibition at Newport yesterday. An immense number of beautiful and valuable gifts were shown.

Page 8.

The Shamrock tried to sail over the ten-mile equilateral triangular course yesterday, but her bobstay stretched and the yacht put back.

Pinkerton and Police Headquarters detectives have arrested several alleged desperadoes and bank and Post Office robbers as being concerned in the holding up and robbing of employes of the Massachusetts Electric Company, at Portsmouth, R. I.

The Rapid Transit Commission yesterday replied at length to Corporation Counsel Whalen, who suggested changes in the form of contract for the construction of the proposed underground railway. The Corporation Counsel, after considering the reply, said that the city and the commission would undoubtedly act harmoniously.

Page 9.

Herbert M. Harriman and Louis Livingston, Jr., were the survivors yesterday in the semi-final rounds for the Westbrook Cup, near Islip, L. I.

The New York baseball nine was beaten twice yesterday by the Pittsburgs on the Polo Grounds. The Brooklyns shut out St. Louis at Washington Park.

Page 14.

Mrs. Frederick Bridgens, a cousin of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, committed suicide on Tuesday by jumping into a pond at Oyster Bay, L. I. She was despondent over the death of her husband.

Frederick F. Marquand has instituted a suit against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, asking for a mandamus to compel the production of its books for inspection. The system, Mr. Marquand alleges, is grossly mismanaged.

Mrs. McVicar, who was found dead in her flat on Thursday, with a bottle that had contained poison beside her, left a letter in which she charged that Frederick Mead, a rich merchant of this city, was responsible for her misfortunes. Mr. Mead denies this statement.

A $100,000 fire early yesterday morning destroyed nearly the entire block bounded by Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets and First Avenue and the East River, occupied by coal and lumber yards. An explosion of 600 pounds of dynamite was narrowly averted.

Mrs. Horace Chenery killed herself yesterday by leaping from the window of her room on the fourth floor of the Hotel Majestic. She had suicidal mania, as the result of a nervous affection, and when her nurse stepped from the room the sick woman seized the opportunity to kill herself.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 14.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

Struck by Express Train and Lives.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Arthur Gordon, an employe of the McNamara brickyard, was to-day struck by the fast south-bound Atlantic Express on the New York Central. The train was going at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and the result of the accident was a broken collar bone and a few bruises for Gordon. The train which struck him is one which went over the embankment into the river at Garrison over a year ago.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water known.—Adv.

Save Money. Buy Official Dewey Red Fires, Torches, and Flags at Nordlinger-Charlton Fireworks Co., 185 Franklin St.—Adv.

Hudson River Day Line, Finest, Fastest, roomiest, and cleanest steamers in the world. Music.—Adv.

ANOTHER MESSAGE SENT TO THE BOERS

Believed to Insist Upon Previous Terms and Threaten Others.

CAPE COLONY MAY REVOLT

Expected to Join the Transvaal at the Last Moment.

Further Arrests of Journalists and Outlanders Imminent in Johannesburg —Preparations for Sending Large Army to Africa Continue.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Government, it is understood, cabled Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa, yesterday afternoon, (Friday,) a message in accordance with the Cabinet's decision, as already outlined. It is said that the message also protests strongly against the accusation of bad faith on the part of Conyngham Greene.

In the meantime no active steps will be taken to send an army corps to South Africa, but preparations of a general kind will continue quietly for the dispatch of a large army under Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, should President Krüger decline to avail himself of the further opportunity now given for a compromise.

The Standard says it believes the Government has decided to convene Parliament next month.

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"It is asserted here that an understanding exists in Pretoria that the Cape Colony Government will, at the last moment, declare in favor of the Transvaal.

"It is reported that fresh arrests of journalists and Outlander leaders are imminent in Johannesburg."

DELAGOA BAY FOR ENGLAND?

ALLAHABAD, British India, Sept. 22.—The Pioneer to-day prints a dispatch saying negotiations have been concluded by Great Britain for taking possession of Delagoa Bay Nov. 1.

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

Reported that It Approved a Message to the Boers Insisting on Terms of England's Former Note.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Cabinet Council was held to-day, beginning at 12:30 P. M.

A large crowd assembled about Downing Street early in the day. The Cabinet Ministers were loudly cheered, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, receiving the lion's share of the applause.

Previous to the meeting of the Cabinet Lord Rothschild visited the First Lord of the Treasury, A. J. Balfour. The circumstance is unusual, and is said to be in connection with the money difficulties the Government is encountering regarding the prospective military campaign.

When the Cabinet went into session no new developments in the Transvaal situation had transpired. The dispatches from the Cape continued of a warlike tone and voiced the indignation of the British contingent against the Orange Free State and Afrikander attitudes.

The impression current here, though not based on anything tangible, was that, publicly, the Cabinet would only take steps tending to protract the negotiations, while secretly it would prepare the details of an aggressive campaign, perhaps deciding to convoke Parliament, though it was scarcely believed the latter determination would be announced immediately.

News from South Africa is eagerly awaited, as many think the Cabinet council will immediately be followed by a Boer raid.

The Cabinet meeting ended at 2:40 P. M. The Ministers were cheered as they came out of the Foreign Office. Nothing transpired regarding the action taken, though the general impression spread that a vigorous line had been adopted.

The Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen, immediately proceeded to the War Office.

Immediately after the Cabinet council the German Ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, visited the Premier, Lord Salisbury, and had a long conference with him. The fact that a similar visit followed immediately the previous Cabinet council leads some persons to attach significance to it, and to infer that Emperor William of Germany is taking an active part in Transvaal affairs. The official German press, however, has been so outspoken in telling President Krüger that he need not expect German aid that it is scarcely possible to attach credence to that inference. It is much more probable that the question of Delagoa Bay was discussed.

Many rumors are current regarding the result of the Cabinet council, all professing to be based on good sources. But these are vague and contradictory. One news agency announces that immediate and decisive action has not been decided upon. The following, which The Pall Mall Gazette publishes, is believed to be correct:

"The comparatively short duration of the council warrants the conclusion that nothing of supreme importance was decided at it, and such be believe to be the fact.

"Information in our possession is to the effect that it was an interim Cabinet, summoned to consider an interim dispatch. It is believed that this paper, which met with the unanimous approval of Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues, will be published as soon as received by the Boer Government, on Monday or at the latest on Tuesday."

According to The Pall Mall Gazette, the dispatch opens with an expression of regret at the unfavorable character of Secretary Reitz's last reply and proceeds with a very firm insistence upon the repudiation of the claim of the Transvaal to the status of a sovereign State, once more pointing out British readiness to settle at once the nature of the proposed arbitration tribunal, provided the other British conditions are promptly and unreservedly accepted, concluding with the intimation that the Imperial Government is now engaged in drawing up its own terms, and that the Transvaal may expect to hear from them very soon.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that another meeting of the Cabinet will take place next Thursday or Friday.

THE TRANSVAAL'S SIDE.

Green Book Gives Details of Preliminary Negotiations and Charges England with Bad Faith.

PRETORIA, Sept. 22.—A Green Book has been issued containing the report of State Attorney Smuts to the Government on the pourparlers between himself and the British Diplomatic Agent, Conyngham Greene, leading to the conditional five years' franchise proposal.

Mr. Smuts asserts that the proposal was the result of a private discussion and an arrangement that both Governments should informally decide about the offer and its acceptance before the offer should be formally submitted. He also contends that the exact draft of the offer was wired to the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, and that the Imperial Government sent a dispatch to Mr. Greene, which the latter interpreted as an acceptance of the offer.

Mr. Smuts says that had the Transvaal known any difficulty would be made about suzerainty, his Government would never have made the proposals, but would probably have immediately accepted the invitation to a joint commission of inquiry regarding the seven-year proposal.

He also denies that he promised Mr. Greene that the new members of the Raad would be allowed to speak English. All he said on this subject, he declares, was that the matter would easily settle itself, and he shows that, in the telegram to Sir Alfred Milner, no mention was made of this subject.

The Government denies that State Attorney Smuts has informed Conyngham Greene that further British mobilization will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

F. W. Reitz, the State Secretary, says that when martial law is proclaimed it will apply to the whole country. Mr. Reitz has replied to an application made by certain Outlanders to remain in Johannesburg in the event of war that all who desire may do so.

Commandant Gen. Joubert, replying to numerous requests on the part of journalists for permission to accompany the commands, said that applications were premature.

The New York Herald To-morrow (Sunday) will be a magnificent special Dewey number. No visitor to New York during the great celebration of next week can get along well without the Sunday HERALD'S great Dewey number, which will contain full details of the plans of the civic celebration, maps, and tables of the land and naval parades, when and where to go to see all that is to be seen, places of interest which out of town visitors will want to find. Price as usual.—Adv.

KRUEGER PREDICTS PEACE.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 22.—Writing to an intimate friend here, President Krüger says:

"Things are serious and will become graver, but a peaceful settlement will be attained."

In the Cape House of Assembly to-day, discussing the question of volunteers, W. P. Schreiner, the Premier, said he hoped some day to see a force established in which the English and the Dutch would unite for the defense of the colony and render it independent of imperial troops.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon published a special dispatch from Cape Town, which says it is stated that the Boers have given a guarantee to their sympathizers in the Orange Free State and Cape Colony that the Transvaal will not be the first to make war.

ACTION OF ORANGE FREE STATE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"I have the best authority for the statement that the Orange Free State Raad has unanimously resolved to assist the Transvaal against British aggression."

CHOATE AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, visited the Foreign Office to-day. It was understood that his visit was in relation to the Alaskan negotiations. In an interview Mr. Choate said:

"Of course, Lord Salisbury did not discuss the Transvaal crisis with me. I can say that the United States has made no representations of any kind regarding the Transvaal, and the same applies, so far as I know, to Germany. I hope there will be no war, but things are quite uncertain."

Mr. Choate returned to Scotland this evening.

NO IMPRESSMENT OF AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—No American citizen in the Transvaal Republic stands in danger of impressment into the Boer army, in the opinion of the State Department. Notwithstanding many appeals that have been received from private sources to protect our citizens from such impressment, it is not regarded as necessary to change in any manner the well-established policy in the department in dealing with such subjects.

It is possible for an American to lose his United States citizenship by long residence in the Transvaal by concentrating his business there, by failure to clearly establish his intention to return to the United States, and in other ways. In such cases the State Department cannot demand exemption, and it is conceivable that there are a number of individuals of this status in the Transvaal. But all actual American citizens will be fully protected and all of their exemptions will be upheld by the United States Government.

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—Believing that war between Great Britain and the Transvaal is imminent, most of the Russian newspapers make no attempt to conceal their sympathy with the Boers.

The Novoe Vremya raises the question of the maintenance of the Suez Canal as an international waterway if the whole of East Africa, from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope, is to be formed into a compact British colony.

The Novosti comments in bitter terms upon "England's grab policy," and warns her that the war would not be a triumphal march.

WAITING FREE STATE'S ACTION.

Executive Session of Its Volksraad May Last Into Next Week.

PRETORIA, Sept. 22.—President Krüger has been in telegraphic conference with President Steyn this afternoon regarding the situation, and the decision of the Raad of the Orange Free State is awaited with interest.

Large numbers of local Danes, Germans, Frenchmen, Hollanders, and Americans have offered their services to Commandant General Piet J. Joubert in the event of hostilities.

The elder burghers still fail to see the grounds of a casus belli, but if Mr. Chamberlain makes what they would characterize as "humiliating demands," such as, for instance, disarmament, war would be inevitable.

The Executive Council sat until 5 o'clock yesterday evening. A telegram containing President Steyn's reply to Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, was loudly cheered.

A large order for horses has been given in the Orange Free State. The Field Cornets say that in the event of mobilization 4,000 men will be available at Pretoria alone.

It is reported that an experiment at Zuurfontein with a locally manufactured dynamite gun resulted in the gun bursting, but no one was injured.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 22.—It is understood here that the secret session of the Raad of the Orange Free State will continue until the beginning of next week.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.—The remainder of the Nineteenth Hussars and the Cavalry Staff have sailed for the Cape.

The cost of transporting the Indian contingent to South Africa is estimated at £400,000.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 22.—The Berkshire Battalion, it is reported, will be moved tomorrow from King William's Town to the Orange Free State border, apparently in response to President Steyn's speech at the opening of the Raad yesterday.

Field Cornets Arrogant.

DURBAN, Natal, Sept. 22.—Refugees from Barberton complain bitterly of the arrogance of the Field Cornets. They say British boys of fifteen years are placed on the lists of the commandeering.

German Peace Society to Protest.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The German Peace Society, at its meeting in this city to-morrow, will adopt resolutions protesting against a war between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

Discontinuance of Boats on the Sandy Hook Route.
The Steamers of the Like will be discontinued after the trips of September 28th.
The travel to and from New York and the Sea Shore north of Long Branch will be accommodated by special trains.—Adv.

OHIO REPUBLICANS' CAMPAIGN.

Opens To-day with Bushnell Arrayed Against the Administration—Cabinet Members on the Stump.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The opening of the Republican campaign in Ohio to-morrow is being awaited with great interest here. The report that Gov. Bushnell has refused to attend excites no great surprise.

A straw which shows which way the wind blows was Gov. Bushnell's attitude in the case of Lawrence Hoon, an Ohio soldier in the Philippines. Hoon sent word to America that Gen. Otis had imprisoned him for a year for the trivial offense of writing a letter to the General. Gov. Bushnell at once recited the story in print, inferentially attacking the Administration for its treatment of a brave young Ohioan. He did not take the trouble to investigate the case, and when the Administration was forced by his attack to do so, Gen. Otis reported that the young man had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for the crime of forgery.

Gov. Bushnell's readiness to assail the Administration without waiting for an investigation indicated to politicians that his attitude in the Ohio campaign would not be friendly, and that anything which would embarrass the Administration might be expected from him.

The Administration is not pleased with the way things look in Ohio, and no effort will be spared to elect Nash. Some of the members of the President's Cabinet will stump the State, and there will be no lack of "spell-binders," chosen from the most prominent orators in the party.

ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK AT AKRON.

Will Make an Address at the Republican Campaign Opening.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt of New York will speak here to-morrow at the opening of the Ohio Republican campaign.

The survivors of the Eighth Ohio Regiment, which, under Col. Charles Dick, participated in the Santiago campaign, will be here to welcome Gov. Roosevelt and act as his escort in the parade. Delegations from all the larger cities in Northern and Central Ohio are expected, and present indications are that the attendance will be very large.

George K. Nash, the Republican candidate for Governor, also will make an address.

MRS. HUNT'S FAMILY TROUBLE.

Richard Howland Hunt Declared to Have Become Infatuated with Another Woman—His Wife's Story.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 22.—The principal subject of discussion in social circles here and at Garden City is the trouble in the family of Richard Howland Hunt, who lives in Garden City, just outside of this village. The family is well known here and in Garden City, and both Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are highly regarded.

Mrs. Hunt is still living at the house the family rented from the Garden City Company on the road between this place and Garden City. It is a pretty cottage, situated somewhat outside of the built-up portion of Garden City. She left it some time ago, but returned after her husband ceased to live in it. He is said to be living in Manhattan now.

The couple had been married a dozen years or more before the trouble, which Mrs. Hunt alleges caused a separation, began. They have three children.

Mrs. Hunt, in telling of her troubles, is reported to have said that up to the time she attained prominence through her work on behalf of the sick soldiers at Montauk a year ago she and her husband never had any dispute. While she was nursing the sick, both at Montauk and at the hospital which she managed later on at this place, she was almost entirely separated from her husband and family. She says that during this time her husband wrote to her almost daily, and the letters were such as a loving husband would write. She also says that when she returned she found that another had supplanted her in his affections, and that her husband when taxed with this did not deny the fact. She also claims that this woman was married, lived in Garden City, and had been a friend of hers.

Mrs. Hunt further told friends that she had no cause for divorce, and intimated that her husband was infatuated with the woman, but that there was nothing criminal upon which to base an action.

Mr. Hunt is said to be contributing to the support of his wife and children, but it is also reported that the support is provided through members of his family, who are said not to have broken off relations with Mrs. Hunt as a result of the trouble between her and her husband.

Mrs. Hunt refused to be seen this afternoon. When a call was made at the house a maid who opened the door stated that Mrs. Hunt was "not at home." She also said that she did not know when Mrs. Hunt would be in. She knew nothing about Mr. Hunt's movements or when he could be seen.

Friends of the family in Garden City say they do not think the case will get into the courts. They understand that arrangements are being made by which Mrs. Hunt and her children will receive an income, and there the matter is expected to end. Mr. Hunt's friends refuse to discuss the matter.

Richard Howland Hunt is the eldest son of the late Richard M. Hunt, the eminent architect, and is about thirty-six years old. His mother, who is living, was Miss Catherine Howland, a sister of Mr. Gardiner G. Howland, and of the late Mrs. Hamilton Hoppin. Mr. Hunt married in 1885 Miss Carley, the idest daughter of Mr. Francis D. Carley, formerly of Louisville, Ky., and the elder sister of Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr. Mrs. Hunt has always been considered a beautiful woman, and the young couple for some years were prominent in society. Mr. Hunt succeeded to his father's business at the latter's death, a few years ago, and has made an enviable record in his profession. He is a member of the Century, Tuxedo, Racquet, Players, and Meadow Brook Hunt Clubs.

STATUE OF COL. THOMAS CASS.

Unveiled at Boston Yesterday to Replace One Removed.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The new bronze statue of Col. Thomas Cass, commander of the old Ninth Massachusetts Infantry in the civil war, was unveiled in the Public Garden this afternoon under most appropriate conditions. The exercises were held about the statue, which stands in the southeast side of the garden, near the entrance to the subway.

The memorial is erected by the Society of the Ninth Regiment to the memory of their first Colonel, and at their solicitation Mayor Quincy presided at the exercises today. He said in his introductory remarks that no person could unfavorably criticise the statue, for the Paris Salon had awarded the sculptor, Richard E. Brooks, a gold medal of the third class for the excellence of the work.

The statue was unveiled by Mrs. Craig, a daughter of Col. Cass. The orator of the occasion was Col. Daniel G. McNamara of Roxbury, himself a member of the old Ninth.

The statue pedestal bears the words: "Thomas Cass, Colonel Ninth Massachusetts Infantry, United States Volunteers, fell at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862."

It is an incident of local interest that this statue replaces one—also of Col. Cass—erected here some years ago, although intended to mark the soldier's grave, which was so constantly criticised by artists that its removal was made necessary when a new memorial was in readiness.

Ex-Senator White Seriously Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The Post says that ex-Senator White is lying dangerously ill at the Palace Hotel, and that today he suffered a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. Senator White returned but a few days ago from a trip to the country, but he was so feeble that he was compelled to take to his bed. His condition to-day is such as to greatly alarm his friends.

Limited Train—No Excess Fare.
Every day in the year to St. Louis, by New York Central's fast Southwestern Limited.—Adv.

REAL MURDER ON A STAGE

Julia Morrison Kills Frank Leiden in a Chattanooga Theatre.

SAYS SHE WAS INSULTED

Actress and Stage Manager Had Often Quarreled—Assailant and Her Husband Are in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Miss Julia Morrison, leading woman of the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" company, shot and instantly killed Frank Leiden, the stage manager, on the stage of the new Opera House to-night in view of an audience of fully 2,000 people. She and her husband, J. H. James, were taken to jail.

Miss Morrison and Mr. Leiden had been quarrelling for some time, and she had threatened several times to leave the company. At rehearsal this afternoon they renewed their quarrel and Leiden, so she says, reprimanded her very severely before the entire company, whereupon she lost her temper and slapped his face.

It appears that they quarreled over the woman's alleged bad acting, Leiden accusing her of being an amateur. Leiden did nothing to resent the blow, but to-night, during the first act of the farce, she says, he made an insulting remark to her in a stage whisper.

She thereupon ran quickly to the wings, where she had placed a revolver, and returning faced Leiden, who was on the stage, and fired three times.

All the shots struck him in the head, and he fell, dying.

The audience was completely surprised, for it had heard nothing that passed between the pair except the playwright's words. At first it thought the scene was part of the play, but the sight of the blood caused a panic, and there was wild excitement.

Leiden was picked up by some members of the company, but he was dead.

A Coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict of the Coroner's jury was to the effect that the murder was premeditated and wholly unjustifiable.

The woman claims to be from New Orleans. James is held as the instigator of the crime.

HELD ON A STRANGE CHARGE.

Prisoner Said to Have Been Hired by One Now Dead to Kill Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLISH, Ind., Sept. 22.—The excitement over the news that Thomas Bauman had not committed suicide one year ago, but had hired another man to kill him and paid $500 for the service, culminated this afternoon in the arrest of Peter R. Boyle upon the charge indicated. He gave a bond of $2,500.

Boyle, who was formerly a newspaper man, but now a farmer, laughs at the charge. He admits that Bauman offered him the $500, but that it was offered to a half dozen men.

FRESHMEN WIN THE RUSH.

Drive Sophomores Away from the Cannon on Princeton's Campus.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 22.—The annual rush between the Freshman and Sophomore classes occurred to-night. The Freshmen formed in marching order early in the evening and paraded through the streets. They sang songs and cheered for their class and every one but the Sophomores. The latter also formed and marched about the village.

Great care was taken to keep the marching lines apart, and they paraded different streets. Both lines entered the university yards about the same time and marched upon the historic old cannon, which is half buried in the campus, the Sophomores to protect it, the Freshmen to endeavor to gain it and the different privileges which its capture allows by tradition.

The two classes met and a brief but hot struggle resulted. The Freshmen won, forcing the older classmen to retire. The Freshmen then continued their parade without opposition. Several students were hurt, but none seriously.

A FLAG FROM THE KAISER.

German Soldiers in Chicago to Receive One in Two Weeks.

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Arrangements are under way by the Old German Soldiers' societies of this city for the reception and dedication of a flag that will arrive in two weeks from the German Emperor. Representatives of the societies have called a special meeting to be held Sunday afternoon in Jung's Hall, on Randolph Street, when further plans will be made.

This will be the second flag sent to this country by the Kaiser, who praises the German-American soldiers. On one side of the flag will be the German eagle, with a German inscription, and on the other the American eagle. The first flag received from Germany was sent to the Chicago Grieger Verein twenty years ago, and since then it has passed in succession from one to another until every society in the city has had possession of it.

CHICAGO TO HAVE AUTO-CARS.

Berlin System Expected to Solve the Terminal Problem in That City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22.—The Siemes & Halske Company announces it will introduce the Berlin system of autocars in Chicago. These cars carry about twenty-five passengers, and can run on either street-car tracks or a paved roadway.

They will be operated by storage batteries, and it is claimed that they will solve the terminal problem in this city.

C. S. Knight, Vice President of the company, says the plant in Chicago will be enlarged for the construction of the busses and the work begun as soon as the great demand the firm now has for automobiles slackens.

"Bostonians" Chorus Girl Found Dead

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Grace Waggoner, a member of the chorus of the Bostonians, now singing at the Star Theatre, was found dead in bed this morning at the Lincoln Hotel.

Death was due to heart disease. Miss Waggoner was about nineteen years old and was from the West.

Boy Dragged by a Kite and Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Charles, the seven-year-old son of Andrew Lewis of Mount Morris, while flying a giant kite, was carried over the edge of a cliff, the top of his father's farmhouse, and a high stone wall by a fierce northern gale catching the kite just as it mounted to the end of the rope. He was seriously injured.

The New York Central Announces the following changes in Summer resort train service: Last trip of the Saratoga and Montreal Special at 9.40 A. M. to-day; connections for the North will hereafter be made by the Fast Mail leaving New York at 8:45 A. M. The Morning train for the Thousand Islands will make its last trip at 7:50 A. M. to-day; connections will hereafter be made by the Empire State Express, leaving New York at 8:30 A. M. The evening train for the Thousand Islands after this date will leave New York at 9:15 P. M.—Adv.

JERRY SIMPSON HOOTED OFF.

His Denunciation of the Philippine War Roused a Wichita Audience of Old Soldiers to Frenzy.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 22.—Because he called the war in the Philippines a failure and demanded that it be abandoned, former Congressman Jerry Simpson was hooted from the platform at an Old Soldiers' reunion here this afternoon.

The ex-Congressman had just reached the peroration of a speech in which he had scathingly denounced the policy of the McKinley Administration in the Philippines when an old soldier in the audience called him a traitor and demanded that he leave the platform. In a moment pandemonium reigned in the audience of 3,000 people gathered to hear the speech.

Simpson's adherents, who occupied the front seats, gathered around him, while a determined crowd of his opponents collected a few feet away. By this time two-thirds of the audience was on their feet, and from all parts of the house came cries of "Put him out!" "Kill the traitor!" and "Down with the Tagalo."

It looked for a moment as if the opposing forces would clash. The opportune arrival of the police prevented the threatened riot, however, and Simpson was allowed to leave the platform unmolested.

In that part of his speech he had been able to deliver Simpson had severely criticised Chester I. Long, his successful opponent in the last Congressional fight, for declaring from the same platform yesterday that he would vote men and money without limit if necessary to subdue the Filipinos. He was merely assisting in so voting, said Simpson, in continuing the war of oppression where Spain left it off.

"If this is treason or sedition," he said defiantly, "you had better arrest me, for I intend to continue to utter just such sentiments!"

LAMP BURNED HER TO DEATH.

Miss Gedney Had Gone to Comfort a Bereaved Parent Near Newburg When the Accident Happened.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Miss Telazel Gedney, a New York girl, was burned to death last night by the explosion of an oil lamp.

She had come to Hopewell Junction, near this place, to visit friends, and was particularly intimate with Mrs. Harpel, whose daughter Georgia died a short time ago.

Miss Gedney had been a childhood friend of the dead girl. They were both engaged to be married, and the age of each was twenty-three years.

The death of Miss Harpel had prostrated her mother, and it was to cheer her spirits that Miss Gedney went to spend the afternoon at the Harpel home yesterday.

In order to divert her hostess's mind from brooding over grief, the young girl suggested that they make some alterations in a dress that was being finished for Mrs. Harpel.

It was in going to the dark garret with a lamp to get this dress that the explosion occurred. The girl's screams attracted neighbors to the scene, who wrapped rugs about her in a vain effort to extinguish the flames.

She lingered four hours in agony, retaining consciousness, and died at about 8 o'clock in the evening. When the attending clergyman told her she must die she accepted it calmly, and expressed a wish to be with her dead girl friend.

Miss Gedney lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gedney, in a boarding house at 2,041 Seventh Avenue. The mother is prostrated with grief. The remains will be brought to this city for interment.

TRIED TO EXCISE HER TONGUE.

Act of a Port Chester Woman Who, Neighbors Said, Talked Too Much.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Jane Miller of Port Chester last evening attempted to cut out her tongue. It is thought her mind had been temporarily affected. Her husband is a fruit dealer, and she has been sickly for some years.

She was a great talker, and this caused the neighbors to talk. It is said that yesterday she had an argument with another woman which ended in her being told that she had too much tongue. This remark seemed to worry her and she spoke of it during the day.

Early in the evening Mrs. Miller went to her room, and, seating herself in front of a mirror, took a pair of shears and attempted to cut her tongue off. She only succeeded in making a deep gash in it, when the pain became excruciating and she called for help. A physician arrived soon afterward and dressed the wound.

Mrs. Miller is now being watched for fear she will do herself more injury.

FOUGHT A DUEL WITH SWORDS.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Sept. 22.—Hugh Thompson's photograph gallery was the scene of a duel with swords to-day. A handsome young woman was hired by Thompson as his assistant. Later a man in a state of great excitement entered the gallery. He said his name was Maguire and that he was the husband of the girl. Exactly how the fight started is uncertain, but hanging on the wall were two sabres, and in a moment Thompson and Maguire were engaged in deadly conflict.

The girl called for help, and as Arthur Rickard, a furniture man, rushed into the gallery he saw Thompson on the floor covered with blood, and Maguire apparently about to run the sword into Thompson's chest. Rickard pulled Maguire off and the latter fled. No arrests have been made. Thompson's injuries may prove fatal.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DISAGREE.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Amid convulsive sobs, Mrs. James J. Powers, wife of a contracting engineer at Central Park, L. I., to-day told Judge Barnard a story of alleged cruelty at the hands of her husband. Mr. Powers is seeking the custody of a baby sixteen months old, which is at present in the possession of his wife, and Mrs. Powers asks for a separation from her husband and the right to care for and maintain the child.

The couple have been married nine years and have five children living. In relation to one that is dead, Mrs. Powers told a pathetic story which dimmed the eyes of the courtroom listeners. She said that at the time of its death she lived with her husband in Peekskill. The baby was then seventeen months old and had been delicate from birth. The attending physician warned them that only by the greatest care could it be nursed back to health and strength. One day the child had five convulsions, and the mother testified that when her husband came home and she informed him of it, he accused her of giving it unfit food and making it sick. The mother sobbed loudly at the recollection of the incident. Continuing, she testified that the doctor told her if the child had another convulsion it would die, and that night she awakened her husband to tell him that she feared the baby was dying, and he told her to go away and not bother him.

Subsequently she sent the nurse to tell him that the baby was dead, and he entered the death chamber and tore the dead child from her arms and told her she had killed the boy. He refused to allow her to come near the body again. On the day of the funeral, Mrs. Powers said, her husband would not let her go to the grave, and abused her because the immortelles upon the coffin were not tied with ribbon. The case was adjourned until Oct. 2.

SUNDAY JOURNAL DEWEY NUMBER.

The Sunday Journal Great Dewey Number. Out to-morrow. Original portrait of Dewey, 22x28 inches, in five colors and gold frame, Free. Handsome Dewey Sections in halftone and color. Out to-morrow—Sunday.—Adv.

WOULD OVERTURN CROKER

Democrats Secretly Take Steps to Wage War on the Chief.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC

Will Be Issued After Another Meeting Next Week—Ex-Justice Daly in the Movement.

Some twenty Democrats of varying degrees of prominence met secretly at the Manhattan Hotel last night and took steps toward the formation of an Anti-Croker organization in this city. Among those who were present were ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, Roger A. Pryor, Jr., Dr. William R. Pryor, ex-Congressman Edward J. Dunphy, and Andrew A. McCormick, formerly manager of the Broadway Theatre.

Much secrecy was observed in the calling of the conference and no report of its proceedings was made public. The meeting, which was held in the assembly hall of the hotel, annex, lasted for two hours. When it was adjourned, the statement was made that another meeting will be held some night next week, when it is expected that the promoters of the movement will be able to report definite results.

After the next meeting, it is understood that an address to the public will be prepared and published, setting forth the aims and purposes of the movement. These are stated to be, in brief, the overthrow of Crokerism in Tammany Hall and the setting up of a representative, instead of the boss, system of party government. It is intended, it is said, to make it possible for men who believe in the principles of the National Democratic Party to be Democrats also in municipal affairs without loss of independence or self-respect.

The new anti-Croker movement has no connection, it is explained, with the Sheehan or any other district fights, which were personal matters purely. It is intended to be operated on a higher plane and with a broader field than were those local contests, though the co-operation of all the disaffected elements in the party will, it is understood, be welcomed.

The organizers of this latest attack on Mr. Croker's control, who prefer for the present to remain in the background, assert that they have the support of some of the ablest and most

THE CITIZENS' UNION SPLIT

Mr. Clark Charges Tammany Deal in the Nineteenth District.

REPLIES TO CHAIRMAN PRICE

Edward T. Devine, Another of the ex-Committeemen, Declares Pledges Have Been Violated.

Chairman Joseph M. Price's statement of the reasons for the withdrawal of certain members from the Citizens' Union Committee of the Nineteenth District on Wednesday night has provoked sharp replies from two of the withdrawing members. John C. Clark openly charged yesterday that one of the most active members of the present committee has arranged a deal with Tammany Hall and is endeavoring to effect one with the Labor Party. Edward T. Devine, another of the protestants, charged the committee with violation of its pledges.

"I was surprised to see in THE TIMES this morning," said Mr. Clark, "a statement from Mr. Price which accuses Mr. Ely, Mr. Devine, myself, and the other gentlemen who voted to make no nominations in the Nineteenth District of bad faith. I think I have ample reason for believing the sentiment among the voters of that district, who are independents in municipal affairs, is strongly against the attitude which has now been assumed by the Executive Committee.

"With the exception of Mr. Klein, Mr. Price, and Mr. Aymar, I was not acquainted with the names of any of the gentlemen who voted in favor of making nominations. There are members of the committee who were prominently connected with the Citizens' Union in 1897, such as John Frankenheimer, J. H. C. Nevins, George H. Putnam, Percival Knauth, Prof. J. B. Clarke, A. A. Whitman, the Rev. H. E. Cobb, and Dr. H. S. Houghton, who have not attended any meeting but sent a request to the committee that their votes be recorded against making nominations. This request was refused.

"Outside of the committee, a number of gentlemen, who live in the district, have stated to me their opinions, and about a dozen of these asked me to state their views and present their request to the Executive Committee, that no nominations be made by the Citizens' Union in the Nineteenth District this Fall. Among those who presented that request in writing are Dr. E. R. S. Gould, Treasurer of the entire Citizens' Union organization; the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Jacob W. Mack, James A. Punderford, C. J. Strong, George Flint Warren, Jr., and others.

"If Mr. Price wants another reason for my resignation in addition to my belief that the determination of the committee to make nominations is foolish, I will give it to him. The most active member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union in the Nineteenth District has been conferring with a member of Tammany Hall who controls, as I am told, the Tammany policy in the district, and he has secured an absolute pledge that Tammany Hall will support the Citizens' Union candidate. The same member of the committee is negotiating with the Labor Party in the hope that a combination can be engineered of Tammany Hall, the Labor Party, and the Citizens' Union.

"That is so at variance with the principles and practice of the union and so repugnant to my own idea of what is fair and right that I think I am entirely justified in resigning from a committee which is dominated by such an influence. I doubt if the action taken by the Executive Committee will result in anything except a most disastrous split in the organization and in ruining all hope of future influence."

Mr. Devine said: "I had not announced that I would resign if Mr. Mazet were not nominated. It is true, however, that I have been in favor of his nomination. The alternative of an alliance of the Citizens' Union with Tammany Hall for the purpose of securing Mr. Mazet's defeat has been a favorite scheme of the small number of persons who control the committee, but I cannot find that it is in favor with the large body of independent voters in the district.

"It has been stated that the present committee was named at a general meeting of the Citizens' Union voters. The notice of that meeting was sent to just twenty-eight persons, probably less than half of whom were present. I protested against this form of organization at the time, and accepted it only on the positive assurances by Mr. Klein, representing the Central City Committee, that this was only preliminary to the organization of a thoroughly representative committee, and that its action would be determined only after every means had been exhausted to ascertain what the independent voters of the district desired.

"I regarded the anti-Mazet resolutions adopted a week ago and the vote on Wednesday evening as an absolute violation of these pledges. I have favored the nomination of Mr. Mazet because he has greater opportunities to promote good measures at Albany than any other man, we could elect and because he has shown every disposition to utilize them. His relations with the Governor and the probable organization of the Assembly are such as would make his services in the cause of good government invaluable."

Arthur H. Ely, another of the withdrawing committeemen, said: "I do not feel at liberty to state what happened or what, if any, resolution was passed at the meeting. That should only be done by the authority of the committee. As to Mr. Price's opinion of my actions and the reasons for them, I do not deem it necessary to make any reply."

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

Volkszeitung Faction of Socialists Refuses to Join with It.

The Volkszeitung faction of the Socialist Labor Party has sent a reply to the invitation of the Independent Labor Party to join it in the coming campaign, and this reply is a refusal accompanied by a good deal of advice and a general invitation to all workingmen to enter the Socialist fold as the only place of refuge.

The Socialists see a gloomy outlook for the Independent Labor Party, and notice active Tammany politicians, who, for years, they say, have been trading in the votes of the working people, delivering ratification speeches at the labor party meetings.

The Socialists in referring to the past and present labor parties say: "The thorny path of labor is strewn with the corpses of these parties, and the Socialists have profited by their experience. We can see it now that as soon as the Judases in your party will show their hand the honest and clear-sighted will flock to the Socialist Labor Party as they have been doing in increased numbers since 1888, since the year that the Socialists once for all refused to enter into any questionable and entangling alliances, while the element which is there for spoils will flop back to the Democratic and Republican camps where they belong."

The admission of the delegates of the Chicago Platform Democracy to the general conference of the Independent Labor Party on Thursday evening has aroused the ire of the Social Democrats who joined that party some time ago. They calculated, it is said, on controlling the Independent Labor Party, but when they saw the silverites knocking at the door they were filled with alarm, as they fear to be swamped, and yesterday it was rumored that they intend to bolt from the party.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Independents and Regulars Meet and Agree Upon a Ticket.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee and representatives of the Independent Republicans of Kings County met in conference last night at the residence of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff for the purpose of selecting a county ticket to be recommended to the County Convention which meets this afternoon in Prospect Hall. The conference was in fulfillment of a promise made to the Independent Republicans two weeks ago that they would have a chance to name their choice of candidates before the convention met.

On the ticket which was finally agreed on, two of the candidates, Henry R. Mayette and Isaac H. Cary, were the choice of the Independents. Following is the ticket as agreed upon:

For District Attorney, to be renominated, Hiram R. Steele; for Sheriff, Municipal Justice Jacob Neu; for Register, ex-Congressman James R. Howe; for County Clerk, Henry R. Mayette; for County Treasurer, Isaac H. Cary.

This ticket will be presented to the convention by the following and will doubtless be named: Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Willis Ogden, Frank H. Field, William Berri, and William C. Bryant.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

James Shevlin Sees District Leaders—May Turn Down Haggerty.

James Shevlin, who is recognized as Hugh McLaughlin's right-hand man in Democratic politics in Brokolyn, returned from Saratoga yesterday. He spent the day at the Willoughby Street headquarters and discussed the make-up of the county ticket with a number of the Assembly district leaders. Mr. Shevlin said nothing definite had been decided upon as to the general make-up of the slate.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that Register Henry F. Haggerty is not to be renominated. The county leaders, it was said, had decided to turn Haggerty down, as the sentiment in the organization was opposed to his standing for another term. Senator McCarren, who has been supporting Haggerty's claims for a renomination, will, it is said, be placated by being allowed to name a man for one of the other county offices.

Gleason Fighting Primary Results.

Ex-Mayor Gleason, who was defeated at the primaries in Queens, is fighting the results, and yesterday through his counsel secured an order from Judge Moore in the County Court ordering the custodian of the primary records in New York to produce the ballot boxes, ballots, and all papers connected with the primaries. Gleason's complaint, upon which the order was issued, was that under the provisions of Chapter 473 of the laws of 1899 the committee caused a number of names to be printed upon the ballots that should not have been there. The order is made returnable on Monday.

Otsego Democratic Nominations.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Otsego County Democratic Convention placed in nomination at the County Convention here to-day, the following ticket:

Member of Assembly—Henry Clark of Plainfield; Sheriff—William Bronk of Oneonta; County Clerk—William M. Dietz of Gilbertsville; County Treasurer—Peter Seebes of Laurens; District Attorney—Charles G. Flaesch of Unadilla.

HOLLAND BOAT TRIALS.

Satisfactory Submarine Torpedo Practice at Greenport—A Great Increase in Speed Shown.

GREENPORT, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The submarine torpedo boat made a remarkably good showing during the practice run today. The trials were made over the course in Little Peconic Bay, which will be used for the Government tests to be held later. The vessel was recently overhauled, and during the run of to-day showed a considerable increase of speed. The new diving apparatus for operating the steering engines worked successfully, the boat getting under water and completely out of sight in quick time. Besides diving, running on the surface, and under water for a length of time, torpedo practice was indulged in.

The torpedo used was of the regulation Whitehead type and similar in design to those used on the smaller vessels of the United States Navy. Sufficient air was stored in the air chamber of the torpedo to give it a radius of action of about 500 yards. The trial was in sending the boat over a mile course submerged, at the end of which it came to the surface and the torpedo discharged from the tube, which is about five feet below the surface of the water. The run under the water was made in about ten minutes.

The torpedo was successfully discharged from the tube, but owing to what is thought to have been a disarrangement of some of the mechanism the torpedo, instead of taking a straight course, took a downward turn, and the volume of muddy water sent up showed that it struck the bottom about fifty feet from the bow of the boat.

After the torpedo had been discharged Mr. W. R. Eckert, consulting engineer for the Standard Electric Company of California and also for the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, which company built the battleship Oregon, the cruiser Olympia, and several of the fast torpedo boats, went on board to inspect the vessel, and also to examine the machinery while she was running under water. He said, when asked about the boat and its performance:

"I am very much pleased with the exhibition, and am convinced there is no trouble for the boat to do all that is claimed for it. I have been on the trial trips of many of the new vessels built for the Government, and would say I would rather be and feel safer in the Holland boat when under water than in the engine or fire rooms of any of the fast torpedo boats. I consider her absolutely safe."

MISS DAISY YOUNG DECLINES.

Reported to Have Broken Off Her Engagement to Walter Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The wedding arranged for next Monday evening at Grace Episcopal Church between Miss Daisy Young, the daugnter of Otto Young, and the well-known comedian, Walter Jones, has been declared off. Miss Young only recently returned from a two years' trip abroad, and as soon as she landed in New York annulled the engagement for reasons which are not stated.

Invitations to the ceremony which were sent out have been recalled, and Miss Young has retired to Lake Geneva.

AN EMBEZZLER CONVICTED.

J. L. Kitts Made Poor Investments of His Father's Estate.

MEDIA, Penn., Sept. 22.—John L. Kitts of this place, formerly receiving teller in the Delaware County National Bank, Chester, was convicted in the County Court here to-day of embezzlement.

He was appointed under his father's will as trustee for his sister, and was directed to pay her an income of $4,094. He complied with the contents of the will until June, 1896, when he informed his sister that he could not keep up the payments. A trust company was then appointed trustee, but Kitts had none of the estate left to turn over to the company, and he was arrested.

His defense was that he invested the money in property which subsequently depreciated, but he invested the money in his own name and not as trustee, which was held by the Court to be a violation of the law. He will be sentenced on Monday.

LABOR BODIES TO UNITE.

Conference on Amalgamation of New York Organizations.

The committee appointed by the conference of the Central Trade and Labor organizations of the Greater New York met last evening at 64 East Fourth Street to formulate a plan for the amalgamation of those bodies.

The delegates decided on two propositions, one the formation of a Central Executive Board to act as a Board of Arbitration in disputes between the central bodies and to settle grievances, and the other to recommend that the fusion of the central bodies take place in one year. The open unions, the committee recommends, should take charge of the economic and industrial affairs of organized labor, while the Knights of Labor are to devote themselves to the education of the masses.

Killed by a Thrashing Machine.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Sept. 22.—While thrashing in the town of Palatine to-day Willard Patten of Nelliston fell in such a manner that one of his legs was caught in the machinery and torn from his body. He died to-night.

If you have indigestion cure it by using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It can't resist the power of this remedy. Neither can

Constipation, Dyspepsia or Nervousness,

See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

FORAKER ON THE ISSUES

Ohio Senator Declares President's War Policy Is "Beneficent."

THE TRUSTS ARE BI-PARTISAN

They Grow Under Free Trade as Well as Under a Tariff, He Says, in a Speech at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Senator J. B. Foraker delivered an address here today at the emancipation celebration on the Butler County Fair Grounds. Among the features of his address were his declarations for expansion and an exhaustive argument on trusts. He said in part:

"We hear it said that the tariff is the mother of trusts and that they are the cause of all sorts of evils. We do have trusts, and some of them as bad as they are represented, but they are not the product of the tariff, and if they were, the tariff, with its attendant prosperity and trusts, is better than free trade and idleness, ruin, want, hunger, souphouses, and rags.

"That the tariff is not responsible for trusts is shown by the fact that while they have free trade in England, yet they also have more trusts in that country than in any other. They had their origin there, and there they have had their most complete development.

"But we should distinguish. Not all combinations of capital and business are trusts; not all of them have illegitimate purposes, and not all are attended with disadvantageous consequences. On the contrary, the great majority of business combinations are legitimate and beneficial. But whether they are of one kind or the other, they are not partisan in character. Trusts are not a Republican institution, enjoyed by Republicans alone, nor a Democratic institution, enjoyed by Democrats alone. But they are composed of Democrats and Republicans alike; men of both parties are engaged in them and interested in their promotion and their protection under the law. They are simply a feature of our modern business conditions, with respect to which party lines cannot be drawn.

BOTH SUPPORT AND CONDEMN.

"Accordingly, we find that not only men of all parties are in common engaged in great combinations of capital, but that men of all parties are alike engaged in the condemnation of such combinations.

"These trusts, while restricting competition, are yet the result of that same competition and the natural result of natural conditions. They first started in England, because we were pressing the manufacturers of that country with our competition in the markets of the world to such an extent that they were compelled to economize in every way possible to hold their own against us in the marts of trade. The same cause that led to the formation of trusts in England afterward led to them in America.

"By consolidation of capital, plants, and management, expenses of various kinds are eliminated, and it is made possible to continue the employment of our capital and the employment of our labor, and the development of our resources, and the multiplication of our wealth. By a resort to the economies that follow consolidation we are enabled to meet the prices of England, Germany, and the older countries of Europe.

"The consolidations mean loss of position and loss of employment to some classes and some individuals. So did the introduction of the sewing machine and other labor-saving devices that have been invented; but the fact remains that but for these consolidations thousands would lose occupations who are now employed in producing the surplus manufactures for which we find markets outside of our own country.

HELP TO OUR INDUSTRY.

"But for the advantages we acquire by these consolidations of capital and industries we could not be supplying, as we are to-day, locomotives to the railroads of England or building bridges in the Soudan for the British Army, in successful competition with the bridge builders of Great Britain. We could not be sending our myriads of products to South Africa, China, Japan, and Australia. We have come to the place where we must sell abroad or restrict production. To sell abroad we must compete; to compete, we must economize, and to economize, we must lower wages or combine. Lower wages we do not want and will not have, and therefore we accept the alternative and combine.

"And now, just when the necessity is upon us to find markets for our surplus products, the very best markets of all is opened by the annexation of Hawaii and the war with Spain. It is not in Europe, but in Asia, where we are to find relief.

"Five or six hundred millions of people, chiefly in China, are just now being introduced to our civilization. In the near future they will make heavy demands on the rest of the world. Russia, France, Germany, and England are striving for their share of this trade, and we owe it to the shops and farmers of this country to secure our fair share also. To neglect our opportunities would be stupid folly.

"Considerations of this character must not be overlooked when we consider the acquisition of the Philippine Islands. The wisdom of that acquisition will be in due time demonstrated, just as in every other case of annexation of territory.

THAT $20,000,000 TO SPAIN.

"It is true these islands are far distant from us, but they are nearby the great markets we must enter. It is true that we paid Spain $20,000,000 on account of them when we might have taken them by force, but that was only to reimburse her for money actually expended for the improvement of harbors and the construction of public buildings and other improvements which it would have been ungenerous, to say the least, for us to have deprived her of in her hour of helpless humiliation.

"It is true that these islands are inhabited by a heterogeneous population, speaking many different languages, and possessing varying degrees of capacity and possibility for civilized government, and that all, good and bad, are, according to the terms of the treaty, to pass under our jurisdiction, but it is not true that by their mere annexation they are to become citizens of the United States, participating in our Government, and competing with our labor.

"On the contrary, it is expressly provided in the treaty that the civil and political status of the inhabitants shall be determined by Congress, and this provision of the treaty is as much the supreme law of the United States as though it were set forth in the Constitution itself. For by the Constitution it is expressly provided, not that the Constitution alone shall be the supreme law of the land, but that the Constitution and the laws enacted in pursuance of the Constitution and all treaties made or to be made, not under the Constitution, but under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land.

OUR PURPOSE BENEFICENT.

"In other words, a treaty with a foreign power is, as to all matters with which it appropriately deals, an instrument of equal dignity with the Constitution, made so by the Constitution itself. The whole subject is, therefore, intrusted to the American Congress to be dealt with as it may see fit and the Congress can be safely trusted to so deal with it as to fully protect American interests, both at home and abroad. And not only can the Congress, the direct representative of the people, be trusted to do justice to ourselves, but also to the Filipinos.

"An unhappy war is now in progress. It is costing us many lives and many millions, but President McKinley has announced that he has no purpose in prosecuting it except only to restore order and prepare the way for the establishment in one time of such civil government as Congress may provide.

"When Congress convenes all can be heard, and I have no doubt that wise and just results will be reached. In the meantime, so long as the war continues, there can be but two sides to it, and only one is the American side. Where our flag and our soldiers are, there must stand the whole American people.

"When the end of the strife comes, if not sooner, it will be made manifest that our purposes are altogether beneficent. We do not want to oppress anybody or deprive anybody of self-government who is capable of it. On the contrary, to the fullest extent consistent with the maintenance of law and order and the discharge of our internal obligations, and as rapidly as possible, the Tagalos, the Vicolis, the Visayans, the Moros, the Negritos, and all the other peoples and tribes of that archipelago will be advanced in the enjoyment of freedom, liberty, independence, and self-government under the protection of the American flag."

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REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL BILL.

Mr. Henderson Purposes to Submit the New Measure to a Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A prominent Republican member of the next House of Representatives to-day informed a reporter of The Washington Post that it was the purpose of Gen. Henderson of Iowa, who will be the next Speaker, to submit the new Financial bill drafted by a special committee of Republicans to a Republican caucus soon after the House is organized, and have it considered in caucus before reference to any committee.

By this plan it is hoped to avoid any wrangle over the proper reference of the bill to committee and to secure speedy action on it in the House.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

It Is Believed Tanner Will Withdraw and Work for Hopkins.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 22.—There is no longer a doubt that Congressman Hopkins of Aurora, Ill., and Senator Cullom have had a disagreement and Hopkins has joined the Tanner faction. The breach was conceded by friends of Hopkins to-day, and Senator Cullom's advisers in politics here admitted it a week ago. It is an open secret here that if Gov. Tanner sees fit to withdraw from the Gubernatorial race Hopkins will be taken up by the Tanner crowd.

Hopkins finds himself in strange political company. Four years ago he was avowedly anti-machine. He was Tanner's opponent for Gubernatorial honors.

The coup by which he was brought into the Tanner fold is said to have been executed by Congressman Lorimer, between whom and Hopkins a strong political friendship has existed for two years.

The cause of the break between Cullom and Hopkins is said to have originated over Federal patronage, and to have been aggravated by some incidents of Hopkins's campaign for the Speakership.

It is believed Gov. Tanner will retire from the race and try to carry Hopkins through with a rush.

CASE OF MAJOR C. H. SMITH.

71st Regiment Officer Again Begins Proceedings for Reinstatement.

Major Clinton H. Smith has again begun proceedings in the civil courts looking to his reinstatement as senior Major of the Seventy-first Regiment. His attorney, Col. Alexander Bacon, yesterday obtained an order from Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, directing Major Gen. Roe and Gov. Roosevelt to show cause why Major Smith's case should not be reviewed and the Major reinstated.

Major Smith was relieved of duty after a long inquiry into the conduct of the regiment in Cuba. He has since tried in various ways to be reinstated, but has failed. Major Smith claims that his suspension from command is a punishment similar to an arrest under the One Hundred and Sixth Article of War and that it must cease under eight days unless charges and specifications are served.

MICHAEL MINDEN ARRESTED.

Accused of Causing a Disturbance in the Victoria Theatre.

Michael Minden, proprietor of the Minden House, William's Bridge, and the Minden Hotel, on the Coney Island Cycle Path, was arrested last night for causing a disturbance in the Victoria Theatre. He was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and released on bail.

Minden, with some friends, attended the performance of the Rogers Brothers. During the second act the men became boisterous and were ordered by an usher to keep quiet. They refused to do so, and one of the men, who it is thought was Minden, threw a glass on the stage.

The men were then ordered out of the theatre but Minden, it is said, became so noisy that Policeman Hough of the City Hall Station, detailed at the theatre, arrested him. Patrick Woods, a liquor dealer of 682 Ninth Avenue, furnished bonds for Minden's release. Minden denies he threw the glass on the stage.

NEW RAILROAD FOR CUBA.

Plan of a Big Syndicate to Gridiron the Island with One.

Within a very short time the construction of a railroad will probably be begun which will make every point of importance in Cuba easy of access. "We have the right of way, we have the concessions, and best of all, we have the money," said Gen. A. G. Greenwood, who has just returned from Cuba, yesterday at the Hotel Imperial.

"It is our purpose to have a main line through the island, and to do this we must build a road from Santa Clara to Santiago de Cuba, a distance of about 400 miles. Then we will build branches to the main line from every port on the north and south side of the island. This means the building of more than 850 miles of road at a cost of at least $25,000,000.

"London and Boston capitalists have financed the undertaking. The surveys have been made, and all that is necessary to permit of the commencement of the work of construction is the repeal of the Foraker resolution. This, we have every reason to believe, will be repealed in the early days of the coming session. We shall rush the work and give Cuba a railroad system that will prove of incalculable benefit in the development of her many resources.

"The Cuban bond question? That is a serious affair, and is very liable to involve Spain in another war. There are more than $500,000,000 worth of bonds, and they were issued by the Spanish Government. A few millions are held by wealthy Cubans, but the very large bulk of them are owned by Frenchmen and Germans. England has none of them.

"The United States is in no way responsible for them, and has disavowed all responsibility. So, too, have the Cubans. It is clearly an obligation that Spain must discharge. If she don't do it, France and Germany may seek to compel her to do so."

Mrs. Baxter's Suit for Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Susan Immens Baxter, a resident of Keyport, has filed a petition for divorce from her husband, Richard Bradford Baxter, Jr. Baxter is supposed to be in England. The couple were married in Brooklyn Oct. 4, 1883. In 1895 they moved to Elizabeth. Baxter remained with his wife one year from that time. He then went to England. Mrs. Baxter says her husband spent her fortune of $100,000.

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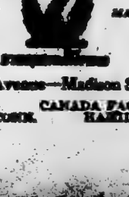
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NO FRANCHISE TAX PLAN

Reported Adoption of Net Income Valuation Pronounced False.

TO AFFECT THE STOCK MARKET

Commissioner Priest Gives His Opinion of the Origin of the Rumor—Chairman Odell's Denial.

State Tax Commissioner George M. Priest, who was in this city yesterday, pronounced the report that the board had decided to tax franchises upon a valuation computed by capitalizing the net incomes of the corporations a baseless fabrication. He expressed the opinion that the story was started to affect the stock market.

Mr. Priest was at Republican State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel when he was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"There is not a word of truth," he said, in response to questions, "in the assertion that the Board of State Tax Commissioners has fixed on the plan to base the valuation of franchises under the new law on net earnings. If any such plan has been settled on I do not know it, and I am inclined to think I would be informed if such action had been taken."

Mr. Priest was informed that the newspaper which gave currency to the story had given Lemuel E. Quigg as its authority, and said that Mr. Quigg had admitted being the source of information.

"Well," remarked Mr. Priest, "Mr. Quigg is a better authority on the origin of that rumor than I am. If he knows that, he knows more than I do. Or perchance he is a prophet.

"The truth of the matter is that the board has not adopted any plan for valuing franchises under the new act. I am inclined to to think that this story about net earnings was put out for a purpose, that it was a trick to 'rig' the stock market. Similar reports have been started apparently for that purpose, and I dare say others will be started before we finally fix on a plan that will be just to the corporations and will at the same time carry out the intent of the law. I will say this much, that I believe this is a matter in which the public is entitled to the earliest possible information, and just as soon as we have decided the question, I am in favor of giving publicity to the plan. I believe the other Commissioners agree with me in that position."

Mr. Priest was asked if the scheme of basing franchise assessments on net earnings had even been discussed by the board.

"Not that I know of," he said. "In fact, the matter is not yet out of the hands of the Attorney General's office. Mr. Fiero, who represents the Attorney General, has been at work studying the tax laws of this and other States with a view to devising a scheme of franchise assessment. When he completes his report and submits it to us, we will then get down to the decision of the details of the scheme.

"The corporations have a month in which to make their returns after the law becomes operative, on Nov. 1, and, as these reports probably will supply much of the data on which we will base our final decision, you can see how unlikely it is that we should already have settled on a scheme of assessment. Further, the retirement of Mr. Heermance leaves a vacancy in the board, and until Mr. Stearns, who, we understand, is to fill his seat, nothing will be determined finally."

Commissioner Priest said that he did not know ex-Justice Cohen, who was alleged to have provided the net income plan of valuation for the board. The Judge, he said, had never appeared before the Tax Commissioners or been in consultation with them.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee also denied the net-income-valuation-of-franchises story. "To my knowledge, there is nothing in it," he said. "At the dinner Judge Cohen, the Governor, Senator Platt, and myself had at the Holland House recently, when this plan is said to have been submitted, the subject of franchise taxation was never mentioned."

Gov. Roosevelt also has added his denial of the story to those of the State Tax Commissioners and of Chairman Odell. This leaves Lemuel E. Quigg, the President of the Republican County Committee, sole sponsor for the story.

Mr. Quigg said yesterday that he did not understand that the plan which he had given to the public as the Governor's own had actually been adopted. "But there has been a whole lot of talk," he said, "and that has been found to be the fairest and best plan of valuing franchises under the peculiar provision of the law which classes them as real estate." Mr. Quigg has never been friendly to the franchise tax law. He regarded its passage as a mistake, and would, the friends of the law believe, welcome its discrediting and repeal.

DATA FOR FRANCHISE TAX.

State Board Will Send Out a Complete Form of Questions at Its Next Meeting.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—The State Tax Commissioners will meet on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, at which time the Attorney General and J. Newton Fiero, special counsel to the board, will confer with the Commissioners upon a plan for submission to the Governor for enforcing the law. They will also order the sending out of a blank form to all corporations in the State holding public franchises.

These blanks, which are issued in compliance with the requirements of Section 43 of the Franchise Tax law, must be returned to the State Board within thirty days after receipt thereof showing a full description of their franchise and other information as the board may require.

Section 43, in addition to the above requirements, reads:

"The State Board of Tax Commissioners may, from time to time, require a further or supplemental report from any such person, copartnership, association, or corporation, containing information and data upon such matters as it may specify.

"Every report required by this section shall have annexed thereto the affidavit of the President, Vice President, Secretary, or Treasurer of the association or corporation, or one of the persons or one of the members of the copartnership making the same, to the effect that the statements contained therein are true. Such board may prepare blanks to be used in making the reports required by this section. Every person, copartnership, association, or corporation failing to make the report required by this section, or failing to make any special report required by the State Board of Tax Commissioners within a reasonable time specified by it, shall forfeit to the people of the State the sum of $100 for every such failure, and the additional sum of $10 for each day that such failure continues, and shall not be entitled to review the assessment by certiorari, as provided by Section 45 of this chapter."

Negro Burglar Shot to Death.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 22.—Robert Johnson, colored, died in the Chester Hospital to-day from gunshot wounds received early this morning while attempting to rob the house of Andrew Lobb at Concordville. Mr. Lobb was awakened by a noise outside his window, and seizing a gun went out and found Johnson. The latter started to run, whereupon Lobb fired and the entire charge of shot took effect in the negroe's back.

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DEMOCRAT REFUSES TO RUN

W. L. Ramsdell, Nominee of Massachusetts Convention, Declines.

NOMINATION IS A DISGRACE

Says He Cannot Run on a Ticket Made Up by Men Who Robbed the People of a Voice in Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—Walter L. Ramsdell of Lynn, whom the Democratic Convention yesterday nominated for Auditor, tried to decline during the convention, but was refused recognition by Chairman McNary. To-day he sent to the State Committee his formal declination, and in the course of his letter he makes some sharp remarks. Among them are these:

"While very grateful to those who selected my name for the convention and to the convention for selecting me, I am not sensible of any particular honor conferred thereby. On the contrary, as the nomination places me in more or less direct association with the authors of Thursday's wicked perversion of Democratic principles, I am compelled to regard it as a disgrace.

"The point to be gained this year in the State Committee's view was the election of a delegation to the next National Convention, which could be depended upon to support George Fred Williams in any plan that gentleman might formulate to secure to himself National recognition. It was no question as to the fidelity of the delegation to Bryan, the State Committee knowing that whoever were chosen by Democrats in this Commonwealth to go to Chicago would have to be Bryan men. It was for Williams and for Williams alone that a delegation was desired, and the State Committee determined to have such a delegation, by fair means or foul. The necessities of the same compelled the adoption of the latter, as the proceedings of the convention clearly show.

"I have sufficient admiration for well-executed strategy to appreciate the masterly manner in which this scheme to rob the people of a voice in public affairs was carried through, and I am lost in contemplation of the profound gulf which exists between the preaching of Democracy as embraced in the platform and its practice as exemplified by the State Committee and its cohorts in the convention."

Josiah Quincy, the Mayor of Boston, who is closely identified with the leading men of that section of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts who opposed the selection of delegates to the National Democratic Convention at the State Convention of the party here yesterday, gave out a statement to-day. Mayor Quincy said:

"The action of the convention in selecting a full list of delegates to the Democratic National Convention of next year in advance even of the issue by the National Committe of the call for such convention, I regard as a most irregular, improper, and un-Democratic proceeding. If I were the only Democrat in Massachusetts opposed to this proceeding I would still desire to go on record against it; the convention, however, clearly demonstrated that the sentiment in opposition to the course which the State Committee has succeeded in forcing upon the party is widespread.

"The opposition to the idea of depriving the Democratic voters in the several Congressional districts of the time-honored right to select their own delegates, was, at any rate, great enough to change very radically the slate which had been prepared for delegates to the National Convention, and to compel the acceptance, in order to carry through the programme at all, of many delegates who are known not to be the creatures of the present State body or its leader.

"I am still confident that if the Democrats of the State could be polled they would vote by a large majority against this departure from the usual course of procedure and this usurpation of the political power. Unfortunately the leadership of the element which controlled yesterday's convention has reduced the Democratic Party of this State to a condition of political indifference which makes it difficult to obtain a representative expression of opinion.

"My opposition to the un-Democratic action of the convention in respect to the choice of delegates will not affect my support of the State ticket, and I do not propose to be driven out of the Democratic Party by any one. With many of the declarations of the platform I am heartily in favor, and I would vote for any ticket that could be nominated to express my abhorrence of the miserable mess which the present Administration has made of the whole Philippine question."

MORE DYNAMITE IN CLEVELAND.

Another Big Consolidated Car Wrecked—No One Injured.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Another Big Consolidated street car was dynamited to-night. The explosion occurred on the Wade Park Line in a lonesome place near the city limits. The car was running rapidly toward the city, when a loud report was heard.

The explosion smashed the front wheel on one side. The car jumped the track, ran across the other track, and was stopped in the gutter of the street. There were only two passengers, and they both escaped injury. Nobody was seen about the place where the explosion occurred, and there is no clue to the perpetrators.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; variable winds.

In the last twenty-four hours there have been showers from the Lower Missouri Valley eastward into Northern Ohio, and also in the upper lake region and Eastern Florida; elsewhere the weather has been fair. Temperatures have fallen over the rain area, also the lower lake region and Northern Rocky Mountain region. They have changed but little over the remaining districts. In the Pacific Coast and plateau region fair weather has continued, with but slight changes in temperatures.

Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow, except showers to-day from Eastern Illinois eastward through the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, and also in Eastern Florida. It will be cooler to-day in the Upper Ohio Valley, and warmer in the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region. On the Atlantic Coast fresh south to west winds will prevail in the northern portion, and north to east winds in the southern portion.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	54	55	57
6 A. M.	55	59	56
9 A. M.	59	67	55
12 M.	65	65	68
4 P. M.	65	70	71
6 P. M.	64	68	68
9 P. M.	64	65	66
12 P. M.	65	62	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	63
Weather Bureau	63
Corresponding date 1898	59
Corresponding date for last twenty years	62

The maximum temperature yesterday was 71 degrees at 2:40 P. M. and the minimum 52 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 71 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 74 per cent.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The extensive coffee and spice mills of H. R. Droste & Co., on East Second Street, were damaged to the extent of over $80,000 to-night by fire.

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 22.—Carleton Building here and its contents were damaged by fire to-day. W. C. Hawker & Co., druggists, and S. L. Preble, photographer, suffered the greatest losses. The total loss is $20,000; partly covered by insurance.

SALEM, Oregon, Sept. 22.—The mill and warehouse of the Salem Flouring Mill Company was burned to-day. The estimated loss is $150,000. The insurance on the mill is estimated to be $65,000. The warehouse contained 135,000 bushels of wheat, only a small portion of which was injured. The fire was caused by an explosion in the dust room.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3 A. M.—Ninety-fourth Street and First Avenue; Henckt & Willenbrock and others; damage, $100,000.

6:30 P. M.—466 Southern Boulevard; owner unknown; damage, $100.

4 P. M.—2164 Second Avenue; Peter Pinvela; damage, $6.

Dewey Parade
HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Central Park West and 72d St.
PRIVATE BOXES
AND
SEATS
ON FIRST FLOOR BALCONY
For Sale at Hotel Office.
Telephone 170 Columbus.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. Roy Stone, Washington; Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy; W. M. Scott, England.

ASTOR—Melville Church, Washington; L. de No

NO FEAST AT CLAREMONT

Dewey Committee Takes Formal Action to Start Parade Early.

REBUKE FOR GOV. ROOSEVELT

Gen. Roe's Stand in the G. A. R. Matter Approved—Municipal Assembly Will Have a Stand of Its Own.

At yesterday's meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee the project of giving a breakfast at Claremont before the land parade starts was abandoned. In lieu of the discarded breakfast, a luncheon will be served on the boat which will carry Admiral Dewey and the city's guests from down town to the neighborhood of Grant's Tomb. Besides disposing of the breakfast, the committee administered a rebuke to Gov. Roosevelt by approving of the action of Major Gen. Roe in declining to give the Grand Army of the Republic the right of the line.

Previous to the meeting Gen. Roe received a telegram from Gov. Roosevelt instructing him to place the Grand Army at the head of the column, or to give them any place they might desire. Only a few minutes before the telegram reached him Gen. Roe had expressed his disbelief in the published reports of a statement made by Gov. Roosevelt at the Otsego County fair, in which the Governor said he had ordered Gen. Roe to give the Grand Army the place of honor in the column.

When the telegram arrived, Gen. Roe was chagrined, and he at once called on Mayor Van Wyck and showed him the Governor's message. Neither the General nor the Mayor would discuss the telegram, but when Gen. Roe left the City Hall he was apparently contented. President Guggenheimer, the Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee, who also saw the message, denounced the Governor's action as an impudent and unwarranted piece of interference with an affair which is entirely municipal in character.

When the Plan and Scope Committee met, the first business taken up was that of the settlement of the question of whether or not the breakfast would take place to the sacrifice of the pleasure of multitudes of spectators, and the discomfort of the marching column. In the discussion, the breakfast was apparently a friendless outcast, for no one defended it or spoke in favor of continuing it in the programme.

DEATH OF THE BREAKFAST.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, as spokesman for the special committee of the Committees on Land Parade and Reception, urged that the convenience of the spectators deserved as much consideration as did the desires of the committee to extend the courtesies of the city to the Admiral by a breakfast. Physically, he said, it was impossible to move 30,000 men over the route proposed and get the parade over before night sets in. Another serious difficulty, he said, was getting the spectators to their homes. A million people, he declared, would be trying to move homeward at one time, and if the parade was belated, great confusion and discomfort would result. It was obvious, Gen. Sickles said, that the column would have to pause to rest the troops, and this in itself would cause considerable delay. He suggested the breakfast be either eliminated altogether or that it be postponed until Monday.

After some desultory discussion, Col. John W. Vrooman moved to abandon the breakfast, but this plan found no great favor, and Maurice F. Holahan offered as an amendment a resolution that the Admiral, the visiting Governors, and other members of the official party be entertained at a luncheon on board the boat during the trip up the river, the boat to leave Warren Street at 10 o'clock sharp. This was unanimous agreed to.

When Gen. Roe arose to make the report for the Committee on Land Parade, he began by reading a letter of acceptance from the Colonel of the Highlanders Regiment of Toronto, which had been invited to take part in the parade. The acceptance of the invitation, he said, would insure a novel display, as this regiment is the only one in the New World which is uniformed and equipped like the Highland regiments in the British Army. Requests for places in the line had come from fifteen States, which combined would send 11,100 men. Of these States, one, New Jersey, will furnish 3,000 troops, for which the committee will be under no expense whatever.

The care of over 8,000 men would devolve on the committee, entailing an expense for two days of over $16,000. Inasmuch as the committee has only $12,500 at its disposal, Gen. Roe said there would be a deficiency. Besides this charge, the committee would have a deficit in its account for decorations, and the hiring of quarters for visiting troops would aggregate about $7,400, which he asked the Committee on Plan and Scope to provide for.

THE G. A. R. TROUBLE.

Having disposed of the routine business of his committee, Gen. Roe spoke of the declination of the Grand Army of the Republic to take part in the parade, and made a formal statement in writing, in which he said that in an interview between Department Commander Kay and himself he understood that his selection of Gen. O. O. Howard to command the unarmed organizations was satisfactory, and he told Mr. Kay that the Grand Army of the Republic would have the lead of its division.

There was no dissatisfaction expressed with this plan, and it was not until Commander in Chief Shaw called on him that he learned that there was any sentiment in favor of having the Grand Army lead the parade. When this proposition was formally made, Gen. Roe said he declined emphatically, and subsequently, when a suggestion was advanced that a picked body of 300 Grand Army men should lead the column, he also refused to consider it. After that the letter of declination came.

In concluding his statement Gen. Roe said:

"I have taken the position from the beginning that the day was emphatically a navy day. That Admiral Dewey and the sailors of the Olympia should be in the lead, with nothing whatever to detract. I was and am still in favor of not having a Marshal, but that is impracticable, as it is absolutely essential to have someone in command to control a column.

"I have taken this stand relative to the Grand Army, as I am thoroughly convinced I am right. I assume all responsibility. I do not ask the committee to approve my actions, but abide by what I have done. I have the honor to be a member of the Grand Army of the Republic—George Washington Post."

The telegram which had come from Gov. Roosevelt was not alluded to, but it was apparent that Gen. Roe had prepared his statement after the receipt of the telegram. Hardly had Gen. Roe resumed his seat when John P. Kane, at the suggestion of Mr. Guggenheimer, moved that the committee approve of all that Gen. Roe had done. This motion was carried unanimously.

DISCUSSION OVER DEFICIENCIES.

A long discussion over the question of stands and the disposition of the additional appropriation of $25,000 made by the Municipal Assembly was caused by the report of the Committee on Erection of Stands, of which John P. Kane is Chairman. Mr. Kane asked for and obtained the approval of the Plan and Scope Committee for the contracts he has already made. These contracts cover the expense of building nine stands, with a total capacity of 28,288 seats, at a cost of $40,710, although the allotment originally made for the purpose was only $30,000. The cost of decorations, architects' fees, and usher service is not included. Horgan & Slattery, the designers of the stands, will receive $2,750 for their work. All told, the Committee on Stands is $17,500 in debt, and its Chairman made a desperate effort yesterday to wipe out the debt and fulfill its obligations to the Municipal Assembly by taking the entire $25,000 appropriated last week.

The Municipal Assembly's resolution was for the purpose of giving more money for the entertainment of visiting troops, building a stand for the Assembly, and caring for deficiencies. Mr. Kane, however, thought the money could be used to make up his committee's deficiency and to build a stand for the Assembly. J. Little, the President of the Board of Education, asked for a big stand for school children, and Col. Vrooman wanted a stand for veterans, and Gen. Roe asked for $7,500 to cover his deficiency. After a long pow-wow the committee adopted a resolution giving $17,500 to the Committee on Stands to clear it of debt, and $7,500 to the Committee on Land Parade for a similar purpose. To the Municipal Assembly the consolation offered was the exclusive use of one of the stands already contracted for.

There was one man in the room who did not approve of the matter. That was Alderman John T. McCall, and, while he worked quietly, he worked to good effect, and within a few minutes he had Mayor Van Wyck thoroughly aroused. By that time the Committee on Plan and Scope had adjourned, but the Mayor sent messages by telephone to a number of them calling them together in an extra session.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY STAND.

When this meeting convened it was intimated to the members that they had not kept their word with the Municipal Assembly, which wanted a stand with 10,000 seats in it. It was further intimated that the letter of the resolution appropriating the $25,000 must be obeyed, and in consequence the plan adopted at the first meeting was rescinded, and the committee passed as a substitute a resolution giving $7,500 to the Committee on Land Parade and ordering the Stand Committee to build out of the balance a stand for the Municipal Assembly.

That left the Stand Committee with a deficiency of $17,500 still, and on motion of Mr. Holahan a resolution was adopted requesting the Assembly to make a further appropriation of $25,000 for the purpose of meeting deficiencies and erecting a stand for school children. It was said that assurances had been given that the extra amount would be granted.

The Committee on Stands met late in the afternoon and adopted a similar resolution. It also decided to spend in advance a part of the money to be appropriated for the purpose of enlarging the school stand at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West and building another stand for school children. A resolution was adopted fixing the size of the Municipal Assembly stand at not less than 10,000 seats. This will give each Alderman and Councilman 100 tickets and will leave 1,100 for distribution among the attaches of those two bodies.

C. H. Koster received the contract for decorating all stands with bunting at a cost of $2,050. The offer of the Health Department to provide an emergency and ambulance service was accepted, subject to approval by the Police Department, which will have fifty-one ambulances distributed along the route of the parade. Bids from detective agencies to supply ushers and ticket takers were opened, but no contract was awarded.

The Committee on Distribution of Tickets announced that owing to the enormous demand for tickets on the boats and public stands it would receive no more applications. All the boat tickets have been issued, and there are 1,000 applications on file for each seat in the stands.

The Victory float to be used in the naval parade is rapidly nearing completion in the Harlem River, at one end of the Madison Avenue Bridge.

ROOSEVELT CHANGES FRONT.

Says the G. A. R. Dispute Is One for the City Authorities to Settle—Statement from Gen. Shaw.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Regarding the dispute as to the position offered to the Grand Army of the Republic in the Dewey Day parade at New York, Gov. Roosevelt said this evening:

"I have telegraphed Gen Roe, that if the matter is one purely for the city authorities, and in which I have no power, then, of course, I withdraw my former telegram.

"I had understood that Gen. Roe was acting as Major General of the National Guard in the management of the parade, and in that event I, of course, had the power to direct that the right of the line be given to the veterans, and accordingly did it.

"If, however, as appears to be the case, it is a matter purely for the city officials, I, of course, have nothing to say, and no advice to give."

Gen. Albert D. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, yesterday issued a statement in which he says: "I made the request that the veterans be allowed to have the right of the line in the parade following the precedents of two States. First, in Chicago, at the Jubilee parade the veterans were accorded the right of line, and marched ahead of all armed troops; second, 'on the return of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, from the Philippine Islands, the Grand Army of the Republic had the right of line in Philadelphia, followed by the President and Governor and their staffs, then the National Guard and the Tenth Regiment. After passing over half the route the Grand Army halted, formed line, dressed back to the curb, and the whole line marched by.' This statement of facts was handed me by Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General of the State of Pennsylvania.

"In the light of these comparatively recent parades I could not but feel the Grand Army comrades of New York, representatives of the greatest State in the Union, which sent more men than any other State to preserve the Nation from ruin, were as richly entitled to head the line of the Dewey parade as were the comrades of Pennsylvania to lead a similar civic pageant in honor of our Spanish-American war heroes.

"The criticism made by my beloved comrade, Col. H. H. Adams, in reference to what he did and what he advised is not germaine to this controversy, in view of the fact that he holds no office in our Grand Army of the Republic, and had no delegated authority to speak in its behalf. It follows that the irresponsible chatter of comrades holding no official position in our order, and who cannot even remember the solemn obligation they have taken to obey their superior officers, is not to be taken as an expression worthy of consideration.

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to extend to Gov. Roosevelt, as the Commander in Chief of 350,000 veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, my warm congratulations on the just and patriotic stand he has taken in behalf of the aging veterans of the Nation in using his influence to have their just request granted that they lead the parade in the City of New York in honor of the great Admiral Dewey."

CLAREMONT PROPRIETOR'S LOSS.

Mr. Gushee Had Made Great Plans for the Dewey Breakfast.

The decision of the Dewey Committee on Plan and Scope yesterday to cut out the breakfast at Claremont, means a loss to Ralph A. Gushee, the proprietor of the resort. Mr. Gushee said last night that contracts for china, silver, food, decorations, materials for the stand on which the breakfast was to be served, and help had been signed, and work on them had progressed so far that it was too late to retract. He figures his loss at $5,000.

A $3,000 breakfast service of white china, decorated in glit and silver, was ordered for the occasion, and the makers told Mr. Gushee yesterday that it would be delivered to-day. On each piece is embiazoned the coat of arms of the City of New York, and above are the four stars of an Admiral. Mr. Gushee said that while this service could, of course, be used, it was the association in which it would have been held had Admiral Dewey tasted food therefrom which prompted him to make the outlay.

On the lawn at Claremont is already dumped the lumber with which the pavilion was to have been made. The lumber alone, Mr. Gushee said, cost $1,000. A grand stand for the naval parade, however, will be made with it. A small army of help has been engaged, and will be on hand regardless of the failure of the breakfast. For this Mr. Gushee must pay.

The menu was to have been an elaborate affair of nine pages, the cover of heavy paper bearing a picture of Admiral Dewey surrounded by emblems and caught up with streamers of red, white, and blue ribbon. The favors were to have been miniature projectiles, the bottom of bronze and the shell in gun metal. Special table linen had also been ordered, and the floral and other decorations were to have been on a lavish scale.

Mr. Gushee said he harbored only the kindliest feelings toward the committee, appreciating that the abandoning of the breakfast was the result of public opinion. He has received the contract for supplying the buffet luncheon on the boat which Admiral Dewey will take after the ceremonies at the City Hall.

A SCHLEY-SAMPSON PROBLEM.

Committeemen Not Equal to Task of Placing Them in the Parade—Mr. Croker Caretaker to Dewey.

A question of etiquette, involving the precedence of two Rear Admirals in the United States Navy, gave a sub-committee of the Reception Committee of the Dewey Executive Committee, a very bad half-hour yesterday. Although the members of this sub-committee are men who might be presumed to be well informed in social usages, they finally acknowledged that the question was too weighty for them, so they referred the matter to a third Rear Admiral for settlement.

This sub-committee is the only one connected with the Dewey celebration that does not transact its business in public. Its particular purpose is to select men to meet and look out for distinguished guests of the city, and every time its members get together they seal themselves up in one of the rooms in the City Hall and debate on their fingers or in whispers.

This committee met yesterday afternoon in the east wing of the Governor's room, and proceeded to apportion the city's guests among the members of the Reception Committee. First of all, the question was raised, "What shall we do with Dewey?" Now, some people might think that that was a poser, but it was not. Simultaneously the three members of the committee exclaimed, "Let us put Richard Croker at the head of the six men to look after the Admiral," and Mr. Croker was immediately written down as caretaker extraordinary to the hero of Manila. Then some one suggested ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo as a colleague of Mr. Croker, and he, too, was inscribed as one of the elect, and then St. Clair McKelway was added to the list. This information came through a "leak" in the committee, but before the rest of the list was disclosed, the leak was calked up. All this took a short quarter of an hour.

Then came the incident of the Rear Admirals. Of course these were Schley and Sampson, and the question was whether Schley should ride ahead of Sampson or the reverse, or whether it would be good form to have them in the same carriage or in two carriages drawn side by side. The members of the committee, as has been said, debated long and deeply over this matter. One was afraid that the two officers would not care to ride in the same carriage, owing to the dispute as to who won the battle of Santiago. Another feared that if Sampson's carriage preceded Schley's the former would get more cheers than the latter.

The third member of the committee, who knew that Schley is the senior and said so, thought that he was entitled to lead, but feared that the cheers for Schley would hurt Sampson's pride. All of them agreed that if the two Rear Admirals rode in separate carriages driven side by side, neither would know whether the greetings of the spectators were meant for him or the other man, so it was finally decided to write a letter to Rear Admiral Philip, asking him to aid the committee by his knowledge of naval etiquette.

DEVERY WANTS NO "CONFETTI."

Police Chief Will Instruct His Men to Arrest Anyone Throwing the Stuff in the Street.

Schall & Co of this city have placed a Dewey novelty on the market which they call red, white, and blue "confetti." It comes in bags and is designed to sell for five cents a bag. It consists of circular chopped red, white, and blue paper. In brief, it might be termed "patriotic snow." The idea is to shower the city during the Dewey land parade with "confetti."

It is a copyrighted novelty and the firm owning it has spent considerable money in chopping up enough, not only to shower New York and the adjoining towns on the day of the Dewey parade, but the stuff is being sold all over the country, and Mr. Schall said yesterday they have enough on hand to supply an unlimited call. Mr. Schall thinks he has placed a decided hit upon the market.

Chief of Police Devery is of a different opinion. A bag of "confetti" was shown to him yesterday and its intended mission in the coming Dewey celebration was explained. He took down the name of the manufacturer and then sent for his expert clerk on obscure ordinances. "Do you know," the Chief asked his Clerk, "of any ordinance by which we can get at these patriotic rainmakers?"

The clerk said that it would be impossible to get at them unless they peddled the stuff on the streets. If it is sold from stores, he said, the police can only interfere with those who throw it into the air. There is an ordinance which prevents the giving away of hand bills and the throwing of paper about the streets, but there is no way to stop the sale in stores of stuff intended to be thrown around.

"Well then," said the Chief, "all I can do is to instruct my men to arrest anybody seen throwing the stuff around. I am afraid though, that with handling the crowds on the day of the Dewey parade they will not be able to prevent this patriotic rain much if it gets a good hold on the small boy who is always looking for something on such occasions with which to annoy the police and the public."

CITY PUTTING ON HER GALA DRESS.

Preparations Being Made Everywhere to Decorate in Honor of Dewey.

A visitor to New York who—were such a thing possible—had not heard of the approaching return of and welcome to Admiral Dewey, could not fail, in whatever part of New York he chanced to be, to discover that preparations were being made for a public celebration of great importance. While comparatively few buildings have as yet been decorated, there is hardly a street in which there is not some display of flags and bunting, and every where store windows are filled with the materials for decorations, together with portraits of the Admiral.

It seems rather curious that the thoroughfare which at present shows more of a holiday aspect than any other is the Bowery. This is, however, to be accounted for by the fact that on Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and other main streets the displays will be of the most elaborate character, by no means confined to the various arrangements of the Stars and Stripes, which are about all that the Bowery shows at present.

Householders and storekeepers have not forgotten their melancholy experience at the time of the Columbian celebration in 1892, whene a severe rainstorm ruined all decorations of which the colors were not "warranted not to run"—and some that were. Material on which designs in the National colors are printed can now be obtained which will not be ruined by the first shower, but more gorgeous schemes of decoration are still at the mercy of the weather, and will not be put up until Tuesday or Wednesday.

The members of the Society of Mural Painters have been using all their powers of persuasion in order to induce householders and shopkeepers on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Streets, to confine their decorations to the plan submitted by the society. As far as is known at present this plan will not be departed from in any case, and on the blocks mentioned the decorations will consist of Oriental rugs or draperies hung from lower story windows, and festooned Stars and Stripes designs arranged at the height of the third floors.

In all the rest of the city the decorations can be as gorgeous as is desired, and individuality will not be discouraged. Though little is to be seen of them, it is known that most elaborate plans of ornamentation are general, and that Father Knickerbocker will wear a festal costume more brilliant than he has donned at any time before.

Down town and up town one can see preparations for what will be a magnificent display of illuminations going on. Many buildings will be completely outlined by electric incandescent lights, while "Welcome to Dewey" and other appropriate mottoes will shine everywhere.

Nearly all the big department stores have one or more windows filled with flags, bunting, draperies, Japanese lanterns, fairy lamps, and portraits of the returning hero in every conceivable material, and of all degrees of faithfulness to the original. It is noticeable that most of these portraits must have been prepared before the new and correct counterfeit presentment of the Admiral as he is now reached these shores.

VERMONT'S WELCOME TO DEWEY.

Plans Are Made for State Reception at Montpelier Oct. 12.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 22.—Extensive preparations are being made by the people of Vermont to welcome Admiral Dewey upon his return to the State. It is now expected that the parade in his honor will occur here Oct. 12.

It is planned to make the affair strictly a Vermont welcome, and, in consequence, many offers of foreign organizations to parade on that day, necessarily have been refused. The National Guard of the State has recently been reorganized, and will be called into camp at Montpelier at the time of the reception and parade.

The Marshal of the parade, Col. George W. Hooker of Brattleborough, has chosen his staff from the prominent men of the State.

THE DEWEY HOME FUND.

Committee Asks for More Funds to Make a Total of $50,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A final meeting of the Dewey National Home Fund Committee was held at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. An account of stock was taken and plans perfected for closing the subscriptions before the arrival in New York of Admiral Dewey. The committee, composed of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, Assistant Postmaster General Heath, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Actg. Gen. Corbin, and United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts, were all present. At the conclusion of the meeting the committee requested that the following be published:

"The Dewey National Home Fund Committee has received contributions from about 30,000 citizens, representing every State and Territory in the Union. These aggregate $27,065, exclusive of the contributions received this morning. The fund should be increased to at least $50,000 to enable the committee to purchase a home at the capital of the Nation which will be a credit to the givers and a pride to the hero of Manila Bay.

"Admiral Dewey has indicated to the committee a desire to make Washington his permanent home. Here, as the ranking officer of the United States Navy, he will spend the remainder of his life. The Admiral has indicated his grateful appreciation of the intention of the American people to present him a home, and he will accept it in the spirit in which it will be given.

"The committee must close the subscriptions before the end of next week, before the arrival of Admiral Dewey, and will be pleased to receive and acknowledge any contributions by the issuance of a souvenir receipt. A home will be purchased with whatever funds the committee may have at the end of next week. The time is now so short that the committee suggests that those who desire to make an immediate success of this work by making liberal contributions, indicate their wishes by telegraph to Ellis H. Roberts, United States Treasurer, Washington, D. C., who is Treasurer of the fund, and to remit by first mail."

LIFE-SIZE OIL PAINTING OF DEWEY.

Will Be Given to the Admiral by the New York Navigation Company.

A life size portrait in oil of Admiral George Dewey, painted by Col. Harry Carey, was on private exhibition yesterday in the offices of the New York Navigation Company, at 10 Wall Street. The portrait is of singular merit and fidelity and represents the hero of Manila Bay in a blue fatigue uniform and about to level a pair of marine glasses at an object on which his attention is fixed.

Col. Carey received a commission to go to the Philippines to paint the portrait, which is destined for the National Home to be established at Washington, D. C., from the New York Navigation Company, eight months ago, and the cost of the portrait is about $8,000. The Navigation Company appointed the following committee to present it to Admiral Dewey: Thomas Foley, Chairman; Major P. B. Strong, Capt. C. Arthur Coan, Thomas F. Grady, Asa Bird Gardiner, Timothy D. Sullivan, and Thomas P. Bradley.

The presentation may be made on the Olympia or at the City Hall. The committee, however, is desirous that the general public shall see the portrait, and is considering a plan to exhibit it at a hotel or public hall, or perhaps at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

WASHINGTON AWAITS DEWEY.

Has Perfected All Arrangements for Two Parades and the Presentation of the Nation's Sword.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Admiral Dewey is expected to arrive in Washington at 6:50 o'clock on the evening of Monday, Oct 2. An Admiral's salute will be fired at the station, and a troop of cavalry from Fort Myer will act as a body guard during the entire celebration.

From the station Admiral Dewey will be driven to the White House, where President McKinley and the Cabinet will be waiting. The party will then proceed to the reviewing stand at the Treasury Department, to witness the procession of civic organizations.

The next morning Admiral Dewey will be taken to the White House, again by the citizens' escort, and shortly afterward will start for the Capitol, as the leading figure of the military and naval parade. Here the celebration will culminate by the presentation, by Secretary Long, of the Nation's sword at the east front of the Capitol.

Tuesday night President McKinley will give a dinner at the White House. Covers for fifty persons will be laid.

While in Washington Admiral Dewey will stop at the home of Mrs. Washington McLean, at the corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street. Mrs. McLean, who is the mother of John R. McLean, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, is a friend whom Admiral Dewey has known for many years. She is preparing a carriage which will be used to take Admiral Dewey up Pennsylvania Avenue the night of his arrival and during his trips about the city next day. It will be drawn by four horses.

The decision to divide the great parade in honor of Admiral Dewey into a civic procession Monday night and a military and naval procession Tuesday morning has made it necessary to select an additional Marshal. Gen Miles has signified his preference to be at the head of the military and naval parade, with Major J. A. Johnston as his chief of staff. The procession Monday night will be headed by Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the District National Guards. Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman will be his chief aide.

The gunboats Machias and Marietta have both been ordered to Washington for the celebration and their crews will participate in the military and naval parade Tuesday.

Tiffany & Co. of New York have shipped to the Navy Department the 1,600 medals which were authorized by Congress for the officers and crews of the various vessels taking part in the fight at Manila. These were provided for at the same time that Admiral Dewey's sword was authorized, an appropriation of $10,000 being set aside for the work. The medals were designed by Daniel C. French, the sculptor. The one made for Admiral Dewey bears his name and the inscription "U. S. S. Olympia." It is probable that this medal will be pinned on the breast of Admiral Dewey when he receives his sword.

BIG ARCH NEARING COMPLETION

John Geilert's Bas-Relief in Position—Victory to Greet Dewey by Turning Her Back on Him.

At intervals the dark curtains which protect the modelers engaged on the Dewey triumphal arch are pulled aside, and the crowds which surround the structure are enabled to see how far the work has progressed. Late yesterday afternoon one of these brief glimpses was obtained of the group which fronts the northwest pier, and at another time Karl Bitter's group fronting the southeast pier was exposed.

Those who saw the groups were astonished to discover that while two or three days ago they had only been begun, they were yesterday almost completed. All the large figures had been finished, and there only remained portions of the backgrounds to be filled in. The plasterers yesterday began affixing the plain white surface to the wood above the large groups, and little space beneath the attic of the arch now remains uncovered by the staff.

There are, of course, no curtains to hide the modelers who are working on the top of the arch on J. Q. A. Ward's Victory and quadriga. The distance from the ground is too great for the crowds to understand much of what is being done, but the process of giving to Victory her wings was watched yesterday with great interest. The supporting figures of tritons and horses are now about half completed.

The figure of Victory faces south, and a few critics are saying that the sculptors must have obtained a false impression, when the arch was designed, of the arrangements for the reception of Admiral Dewey. He will, of courses, approach the city from the south, and the Victory, viewed in that light, faces the light way. But unfortunately the Admiral is not going to ride up Fifth Avenue, but down, and the spectacle will be presented of Victory greeting the victor by turning her back upon him.

One of the bas-reliefs for the sides of the arch was yesterday placed in position. It was John Geilert's "Progress of Civilization," on the west side. It is the most finished piece of work which will be used on the arch, the sculptor having modeled it with as much care as though he were producing a permanent bas-relief for reproduction in marble.

Some of the other sculptors said when they saw the amount of finish that was being placed on the work, that Mr. Gelert was making a mistake, and that the result would suffer by comparison with the roughly blocked-out figures and decorations which would be near it. This result is not, however, apparent, probably because there are few decorations on the sides of the structure.

Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth Street, was closed to traffic yesterday, and the side streets from the avenue to Broadway were closed not only to behicles but to pedestrians. The result was an indescribable crush of vehicles all day long at Twenty-third Street, and a number of narrow escapes from accidents.

A great many persons collected outside the barrier at Twenty-sixth Street, and watched the placing in position on the platforms at the bases of the columns of the colonnade the groups in staff. These groups consist of three figures each, the central ones being raised above the others, the effect being similar to Michael Angelo's tombs of the Medici.

The poles for the decorations on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Streets, designed by the Society of Mural Painters, were nearly all painted white yesterday. The work of placing the shields and figures on them will be begun on Monday.

List of Hotels and Boarding Houses.

The Merchants' Association has printed and is distributing a pamphlet containing a list of all the hotels and boarding houses in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. This list was made up by the Police Department, and was revised before it was turned over to the Merchants' Association. One hundred thousand copies of the book have been printed and are being mailed throughout the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

Dewey Accepts a Dinner Invitation.

Admiral Dewey has accepted an invitation from the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States to a banquet to be given him in this city some time during the Fall or Winter. The invitation was sent through the Navy Department and forwarded to the Admiral in Europe. He replied from his flagship on Sept. 8 accepting the invitation, but failing to fix the date on account of the uncertainty of his movements after his arrival here.

No Release of Prisoners on Holidays.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—In response to a query from Warden Johnston of Sing Sing Prison as to the release of prisoners on Sept. 29 and 30, legal holidays, the Attorney General has written an opinion which holds that prisoners must not be discharged on legal holidays. He also holds that days of thanksgiving appointed by the Governor are legal holidays.

Dewey's Old Teacher to Fire a Salute.

One of the men who will assist in firing Jersey City's salute as Admiral Dewey comes up the river the day of the naval parade will be the old Vermont schoolmaster who thrashed the hero of Manila when an impudent Vermont boy in a Montpelier schoolhouse. He is Major Z. K. Pangborn, who is a resident of Jersey City.

Capt. Coghlan Ordered to New York.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 22.—Capt. Coghlan, commandant of the Port Orchard Dry Dock, was to-day ordered East to attend the Dewey reception. He was in command of the Raleigh during the battle of Manila.

Stand for Brooklyn Firm's Employes.

J. H. Williams & Co. of Brooklyn are erecting a stand at Riverside Drive and Ninety-second Street, with a capacity of 600 persons, for the accommodation of their employes and the members of their families during the naval and military parades.

Closing of the Custom House.

Secretary Gage has, Collector Bidwell announced yesterday, sanctioned the closing of the New York Custom House next Friday and Saturday except as to the entry and clearance of vessels, for which the usual offices will be open one hour each day.

California to Fire a Dewey Salute.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 22.—Gov. Gage to-day issued orders to the Adjutant General to fire a salute of seventeen guns upon the arrival of Admiral Dewey in New York.

SOUTHERNERS TO PARTICIPATE.

Troops from Various Places Prepare to Aid in the Dewey Welcome.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—A special from Columbia, S. C., says: "The indications are that a full regiment will go from South Carolina to New York for the Dewey celebration. Assistant Adjt. Gen. Frost will be in command. Companies from the lower counties will be under the command of Major Henry Schachte of Charleston, and Col. J. C. Boyd will command the up-country battalion."

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 22.—Company K, First North Carolina State Guards, of Raleigh, decided to-night to go to New York for the Dewey parade. The company will go with Gov. Russell and staff on the morning of Sept. 26.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 22.—Adjt. Gen. William Henry, Col. E. N. Scudder, Judge Advocate General, and Lieuts. Jones and Bushman, members of the Governor's Staff, and the Walthall Guards of Meridian leave Sunday morning to represent the State of Mississippi at the celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey. The Walthall Guards will be under command of Capt. Martin with forty men in line.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 22.—The Floyd Rifles and Hussars of Macon are drilling each night preparatory to going to New York to attend the Dewey reception. Each company expects to take seventy-five men, including officers.

VICTORY SHOULD FACE NORTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Dewey arch promises to be a credit to the Sculpture Society and the city, but it seems to me a serious mistake has been made in erecting it with its crowning group facing south. All I have ever read or thought on the subject of crowning returning heroes has led me to believe the laurel wreath should be extended toward the coming hero, as if to place it on his head as soon as within reach. Dewey will come down Fifth Avenue, and will be in the position of chasing Victory, with the thought of capturing her wreath, while she will appear to be either trying to get away from him or offering the wreath to some other fellow, on the other side of the arch, before Dewey gets there.

It may be said that the group faces south because Dewey is to sit on the reviewing stand southeast of the arch, but even this cannot be truly artistic, as the figure is offering the wreath to some one over in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. If the group were to face north, it would appear to be giving Dewey a welcome on his approach, and if the reviewing stand were to be erected northeast of the arch, the figure would be in the act of holding the wreath almost directly over Dewey's head during all the ceremony of reviewing the parade, and would be a very striking picture for the paraders to see when approaching the reviewing stand to give their salutes.

It seems to me that an opportunity to make a wonderfully impressive scene has been lost, and when Dewey first sees the arch on his approach at the head of the parade, it must strike him as a very indefinite compliment.

The group on the southeast corner of the arch, at the base, also loses much of its force by looking at the backs of the paraders, instead of appearing to announce the coming of the head of the procession over the horizon. If any of your readers can explain the apparently incongruous arrangement of the arch and reviewing stand, I shall be pleased to see an explanation printed. LINCOLN KING.

New York, Sept. 21, 1899.

Take Dewey Below 23d Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Another—it seems to me—very important item has failed to attract the attention of the committee on Dewey's parade. It is said Admiral Dewey will not pass below Twenty-third Street. If so, how will the thousands that will throng Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-third Street to Washington Square, over one-half mile, ever get a peep at our greatest of heroes? Why not let the paraders halt a fewminutes when they have reached the reviewing stand? By that time most of them will not object to a little rest, while the Admiral is driven to Washington Square, escorted by his guard of honor. He can then return by Broadway and University Place and reach the reviewing stand in a short space of time, thus giving the whole line of march equal pleasures and rights.

5TH AVE, BELOW 23D ST.

New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

SOLDIER ACCUSED OF CRIME.

C. B. Britton Wanted in Chicago for Homicide and Arson in Connection with a Flathouse Fire.

Clarence B. Britton, twenty-eight years old, a United States soldier, is locked up in Police Headquarters here charged with homicide and arson. Britton is wanted by the Chicago authorities.

The Melrose apartment house was destroyed by fire in Chicago on Dec. 28, and one woman lost her life. Dr. Rosenkranz, the owner of the house, was suspected of having started the fire and was subsequently indicted and arrested for homicide and arson.

At the time of the fire Britton was employed in the house. He remained in Chicago until Aug. 19 last, when he enlisted in the United States Army. On Aug. 25 he was sent to Governors Island, and expected to be sent to the Philippine Islands soon.

The police of this city learned yesterday that Britton was on Governors Island and, knowing that he was wanted by the Chicago police, Detectives Manion and Farley of the Central Office were detailed to get the man. The prisoner was taken to Headquarters handcuffed to the detectives.

Britton denies that he committed the crime, and says that he made no effort to run away, but remained in Chicago until last August. He will be held to await extradition papers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22.—When the Melrose flats burned last December, Britton, who had been assistant engineer, but was discharged two weeks previously, was arrested on the charge of stealing from the tenants during the fire. There were suspicious circumstances connected with the fire, and when, only last month, the body of Annie Hansen was found in the débris, indictments were found against him and Dr. E. C. Rosenkranz, the owner, for criminal knowledge of the tragedy. Britton, who had been released, disappeared, and Rosenkranz was held for the Grand Jury in $25,000 bonds.

By the testimony of several witnesses it was proved that Rosenkranz had tampered with the gas pipes in his flats, and that the structure burst into flames in several places at the same time. There were quantities of paper and excelsior found stowed away in the walls.

Annie Hansen, who was a servant, was found dead, one hand clasping a Bible and the other a roll of bills, her life savings.

SEARCH FOR YOUNG KAUFMAN.

Letter from Chicago Gives the Family a New Clue to Work On.

The family and friends of Emanuel Kaufman of Atlanta, Ga., who disappeared from the Hotel Marlborough, in this city, on Sept. 11, are working energetically on another clue, which may lead to the discovery of the young man. This latest development in the strange case is the receipt of a letter addressed to Morton Stein, a lawyer of this city, and an intimate friend of the missing man.

The letter was received from Chicago, and is thought to have been written by young Kaufman or some one who knows of his recent movements. The letter was dated Monday from the Hotel McCoy, and the writer says he has been suffering from mental aberration, and does not remember beyond one day last week when he awoke in a hotel at Niagara Falls. His bill at the hotel was made out to the "Earl Carew," and he has been using that name ever since, although he has an idea that it does not belong to him.

He found at Niagara Falls that he had a railroad ticket to Chicago for "Earl Carew." He read in the papers of Kaufman's disappearance, and, seeing Morton Stein's name mentioned as a friend, he decided to write to Stein asking if he is the missing man. He sent a detailed description of himself, which tallies closely with that of Kaufman. He said he still had $14 left, but was unable to obtain sufficient funds to get to New York.

The police and private detectives of Chicago were at once asked by telegraph to find the writer of the letter and hold him. E. M. Kaufman, an elder brother, who has been directing the search from the Hotel Marlborough, left yesterday afternoon for Chicago. David Kaufman, the father, remained at the Hotel Marlborough.

Mr. Stein when seen last night said that while the letter addressed to him from Chicago gave a pretty accurate description of young Kaufman, other letters have been received which conflict with the dates mentioned by the writer in Chicago. A letter has been received from an Atlanta man who was positive he saw young Kaufman standing in the Broad Street Railway Station in Philadelphia on the day when "Earl Carew" says in his letter he awoke in a hotel in Niagara Falls. However, the Carew letter has given the family renewed hope. Albert Kaufman of Atlanta, an elder brother of the missing man, has broken down under the continued nervous strain imposed by the search for his brother, and is now on his way to this city for treatment.

SUICIDE OF ROBERT ADAMS.

Quarreled with the Husband of Thomas Nast's Daughter.

POINT PLEASANT N. J., Sept. 22.—The body of Robert Adams was taken from this place to-day to New York. Adams killed himself yesterday afternoon, and efforts were made to keep the circumstances a secret. Adams is said to have

The Wanamaker Store.

For the Interest of the Casual Visitor:

$104,416.83 worth of diamonds, sapphires and rubies. The Flag of Gems, on view in Rotunda.
The new Music Rooms, Fifth Floor.
The new Picture Gallery, Fifth Floor.
The Pin Machine in operation producing souvenir papers of pins;—Notion Store, first floor, and
The Art of the whole world's looms; the masterpieces of the whole world's costume and millinery designers; the best of the whole world's best in merchandise.

Continental Bicycles---$18

THE Continental is a bicycle with a history, and it is a history without a blot.

Seven years ago we attacked the bicycle business with this wheel. Normal prices then were from $125 to $150. We applied some Wanamaker principles to the business, and produced the Continental at a price forty to fifty per cent. under the regular market, for a thoroughly good, thoroughly handsome, stanch, swift and reliable wheel.

The whole force of this lay, not in the price, but in the goodness at the price. It was a crucial thing that the wheel should admit of no criticism;—that the purchaser who saved fifty or more dollars in the price, should lose nothing in quality. If he did, our whole plan would go awry.

Every one knows what followed. The Continental sold as never a wheel sold before. The high prices for bicycles were broken for good. They have been falling ever since, but with the Continental always leading the way. Nearly twenty thousand riders of the Continental to-day can testify that at none of its stages did it lose anything in goodness.

We offer now our entire remaining stock of Continentals,—the very latest models turned out under that name,—at

Eighteen Dollars Each

They are wheels built to sell at $50, to compete with the $65 grades.

It is the last page of the Continental's history, and one of which it has least reason to be proud. But it's good reading for you.

Men's models in 22, 24 and 26-inch frames. Women's in 20 and 22-inch frames. Black or maroon enamel.

Saturday Shoe Reading

Everything that you can expect it to be, as usual. Read first these items for *Fifth Floor* selling—abnormal shoe values, each of them:

Men's $2 Shoes for $1
Black satin oil leather and tan kidskin; solid, heavy soles; full wide and opera toes; 457 pairs. Some Congress shoes; all lengths; broad widths only.

Men's $3.50 Shoes for $2.35
Patent leather; laced, with welted soles; full round English toes, and all the earmarks of good shoemaking. 268 pairs.

Women's $3 Shoes for $1.65
Black kidskin; lace and button; stout welted and medium flexible sewed soles; pretty shapes; none less than $2.50 value; mostly staple lines with a size out here and there.

Boys' $2 Shoes for $1.25
Tan and black calfskin; spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½; with heels, sizes 11 to 2. Larger sizes, $1.50. Strong and good looking.

And these, on the Main Floor:

Women's Shoes, $3 a Pair
Twenty years of experience result in this assortment. Thirty styles in unlimited range of sizes. Every style new. Every value far ahead of price.

Men's Enamelled Kid Shoes, $5
Look as well as patent leather; feel as well as softest kidskin.

Men's Patent Leather Shoes, $3.90
Latest fashions; welted soles

Men's Insured Shoes, $3.50
Tan or black boarded calfskin; uppers guaranteed to last a year.

For Good Dressers: Men and Boys

Hints of Wanamaker clothing that you would disregard almost as much to your own loss as to ours. But they are not disregarded. These overcoat and suit items are not of the sort to be easily forgotten.

OVERCOATS

At $12—Of all-wool covert or black rough-faced cheviot; lined throughout with pure dye silk. $15 is a fair price according to the valuation of clothiers generally.

At $15—Of soft Oxford mixed Vicuna, serge lined; satin sleeve linings. Or an unfinished black worsted; silk lined and faced to edge; worth at least a half more.

At $20—Oxford mixed Vicunas, cheviots and covert cloths, silk lined throughout.

Some very stylish top coats at $22.50, $25, $30, $35.

SUITS

At $15—Double-breasted sack suits; silk faced to button-holes; of an Oxford mixed cheviot; stylish and serviceable.

At $15—Striped worsted sack suits; neat and most approved stripes and colorings; would be fairly priced at $18.

At $12 and $13.50—A line of fancy cheviot sack suits; single-breasted coats with double-breasted vests; desirable patterns all of them.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Equally important facts for the boys' mothers to consider:—

At $5—Of blue serge; neatly trimmed in silk soutache; silk designs on shields and sleeves, 3 to 12 years.

At $3.50—Blue cheviot sailor suits; nicely trimmed; 3 to 12 years.

At $3.85—Double-breasted jacket suits; all-wool navy blue cheviots; with extra trousers; 8 to 16 years; a good $5 value.

At $5—Of fancy all-wool cheviots; with extra trousers; silk sewed and extra well made; 8 to 16 years. At $5 complete.

At $8.50 to $15—Long-trouser suits with the popular single-breasted coats and double-breasted vests, are shown in unequaled variety of patterns.

Men of small stature can be fitted in this stock. Top-coats of all-wool covert cloth; small sizes, $3; large sizes, $3.50. Most clothing stores will ask you $5 for same quality.

At 65c.—Boys' odd knee trousers; of all-wool cheviots; sewed with silk; a regular $1 quality.

At $1—Blue all-wool cheviot knee trousers; excellent wear.

Gloves for Men, Women and Children The new Fall gloves,—new shades, new shapes, new stitching, in most varied assortment. Some for children of Mocha, in tans and grays, $1 a pair. Same for women, at $1 and $1.50. And a new Mocha glove for men, gray only, at $1. Also for men, fine pique walking gloves, in the new tan shades, at $1.

Tenth street.

Golf Capes More kinds than we can tell about. Always the highest comfort point and the highest point of Fashion. Soft, brilliant colorings in new, tasteful combinations; heavy Scotch rugs, or German "Montagnac" cloths, in novel, dashing styles. But this especially—care in the little things that go to make good tailoring.

Domestic, $5.50 to $15. Imported, $17 to $35.

Children's Trimmed Millinery. Paris in miniature. Copies from exclusive French models, in soft old-world colors. For old fashions are rejuvenated this season. Apple greens, soft rose, shell pink, Marechal Niel yellow, for instance; poques and picture hats. Of velvet prominently, trimmed with broad ribbons and *chic* short-turned plumes. Summary in one word—exquisite.

Second floor.

Flags and Patriotic Toys Flags. From the tiniest button-hole ornament to mammoth banners for street decoration. The Admiral's Flag, Dewey Flag, the Union Jack, and the Stars and Stripes. Best bunting and best silk at the lowest prices for their merits.

And these for Young America:

Dolls.—Admiral Dewey in full insignia, Soldiers, Sailors, The Band, Men Behind the Guns, 25c. each. Rough Riders, 20c.
Toy Soldiers.—Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, and Rough Riders, 25c. to $4 a box.
Bronze Medals, 10c. and 25c.

Basement.

All-'round Price Reductions on Pure Candies During the next ten days there will be sold at two-thirds their actual values, these popular candies:

Chocolate-covered Marshmallows,
Chocolate-covered Nougats,
Chocolate-covered Caramels,
Chocolate-covered Almonds,
And Assorted Chocolates.

Fairly priced at 30c., by our valuation, though elsewhere they sell for even higher prices, they are now offered at only 20c. a pound.

All 30c., 50c. and 60c. candies will, on request, be packed in a pretty souvenir box bearing engravings of the Admiral and his flagship; together with a souvenir candy spoon—a silver-washed trifle, but neat and well-executed,—without extra expense.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ALL QUIET IN SAMOA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The steamer Mariposa brings the following news from Apia, Samoa, dated Sept. 8:

The natives are at their homes and copra making has been in full swing, consequently business is brisk and copra is in plenty.

Major Mair, after investigating claims by Britishers for losses during the recent disturbances, amounting in all to about $85,000, left by the Moana. Ex-Vice King Tamasese has been married to a reputed daughter of Asi, one of Malietoa's right-hand men. The bride is really a daughter of Laulu, Asi's brother.

The news that Consul Maxse had been decorated and made a C. M. G. was received with satisfaction by Britishers here and by almost all the Americans.

It was quite natural that Germany would recognize Consul Rose's services, and the Germans are delighted that he should have also been decorated with the Order of the Red Eagle.

The United States collier Abarenda came in yesterday from Pago Pago Harbor with her coal on fire. The damage was only slight and will soon be overcome.

A British man-of-war arrived here on Aug. 31. The German Kormosan is also in the harbor with the Torch.

W. Cooper, who has just returned from a visit to Mataafa, reports that he has almost recovered from his recent illness.

A local firm has received from a London house notes for 20s. and other denominations for collection here. The notes are drawn on the Bank of Samoa, and are elaborately engraved with Samoan scenes.

There is no such concern as the Bank of Samoa, and the notes are fictitious. The ones received here are numbered as high as 1,600, and it is surmised that at least this number has been put into circulation. The notes are signed by a person who was here over a year ago, endeavoring to interest capital in a visionary coral scheme.

Diploma for Confederate Stamps.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 22.—The Southern Philatelic Association to-day awarded a diploma for the best collection of Confederate stamps in the world to H. E. Deats of Flemington, N. J.

PHILIPPINE ARMY PLANS

War Department Makes the Islands an Army Division.

TO CREATE FOUR DEPARTMENTS

Three Will Be Under Major Generals—There Will Be Enough Troops to Protect Non-Combatants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A plan is under consideration at the War Department to create an army division of the Philippines and divide it into departments on a basis similar to that in Cuba.

The idea is to create four departments in the Philippines, at least three of them to be commanded by Major Generals. The Philippines heretofore have been known as the Department of the Pacific. It is expected that one department of the proposed new division will consist of Gen. MacArthur's command north of Manila, another will be Gen. Lawton's command, south of Manila, and a third will be a new command to operate from Lingayen or Dagupen. The fourth department will probably consist of the troops in the islands south of Manila, which include the commands now at Iloilo, Cebu, and other points.

The scheme has not yet taken such definite form as to determine the commands of the division and departments. There is little doubt, however, that Lawton and MacArthur will remain where they now are, and probably the command in the islands south will be under a Brigadier General. Another officer will have to be selected for the department in the far northern part of the island at the terminus of the Dagupen Railroad.

The plan is to give each department commander all the troops that can be successfully operated and also insure sufficient garrisons for all points taken.

Protection to the peaceable tribes is one of the chief objects sought, as representations made to the War Department indicate that many of the inhabitants do not want to fight and if unmolested and relieved from fear of attack will assist in supporting the authority of the United States and make it impossible for the followers of Aguinaldo to subsist.

OTIS'S MEN OCCUPY CHURCHES.

Soldiers Are Now in Sixteen—Washington Officials Regard the Act as a Part of Warfare.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The War Department has received the following cablegram from Gen. Otis regarding the military use of church property in the Philippines:

"Referring to your cablegram of Sept. 18, sixteen churches in different localities are occupied by United States troops. Four only partially occupied and religious services not interfered with. Also three convents occupied. These three and ten of the sixteen churches formerly occupied by insurgents. Church property respected and protected by our troops."

The telegram was read and discussed in the Cabinet to-day. No orders will be sent to Gen. Otis on this topic, as it is regarded as a part of warfare to occupy churches.

DECLARES OTIS IS UNFIT.

A Correspondent Writes of the Occupation of Churches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gen. Otis cables to the War Department this amazing news: "Referring to your cablegram of Sept. 18, sixteen churches, different localities, occupied by United States troops. Four only partially occupied, and religious services not interfered with. Also three convents occupied. These three and ten of the sixteen churches formerly occupied by insurgents. Church property protected and respected by our troops."

So here we have some of the truth so persistently denied at last laid bare. Though the insurgent army can be bad, Otis by his own admission can be worse. As to the pillaging, what a logician to know that two particulars, negative and positive, do not disturb each other! He cannot deny the pillaging, so he tries to amuse our attention.

How conveniently Delphic is the cablegraphic style, as to general and particular, past and present time. Then as to the church occupations, Otis hides himself, as best he can, behind Aguinaldo. The convents and ten of the sixteen churches were "formerly occupied by insurgents." "I broke into the other six," we are justified in supplying.

I do not speak for Aguinaldo in this matter. I speak for the Catholics of our own America. Does Otis know the provisions of our treaty with Spain regarding property rights in the Philippines? Whether he does or not, his hand is raised to wound us deeply, and his continuance in the charge of the war is a wrong that we may petition against, asking the support of all our fellow-countrymen.

"Oh! but you are attacking the army!" That was the cry the army raised in France.

Our President: Your Otis is unfit; make the wires to Manila warm or you will bring a hot blush to Honor's brow.

LAYMAN E.

New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

INSURGENTS DITCH A TRAIN.

Fire on the Derailed Cars and Kill Two Americans—Six Men Put the Enemy to Flight.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—A party of insurgents ditched a railroad train a mile and a half south of Angeles this morning and then opened fire upon the derailed cars from a bamboo thicket close to the track, killing two Americans and wounding five others.

Lieut. Lowe and five orf his scouts, who were on the train, made a vigorous defense and caused the enemy to flee. Six dead rebels were afterward found in the thicket from which the rebel fire came.

Gen. Wheaton, with six companies, proceeded from Caluiet to the relief of the train, but his services were not needed.

AMERICAN PRISONERS STARVE.

Lieut. Commander Gilmore and Men of the Yorktown Suffer at the Hands of Filipinos.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—A naval officer on one of the ships at Cavite says in a private letter written to relatives here under date of Aug. 19, via Suez:

"I to-day made a trip to Manila purposely to see and interview a Spaniard who claims to have seen Lieut. Gilmore and his men. The Spaniard arrived in Manila on the 12th, coming through the outposts at San Fernando de la Pampanga. His name is Felipa Gaisa, and he is a planter by occupation. On the 1st of February last he was on his pitation when he was surrounded by a deputation of natives who made him a prisoner. He was forced to follow the movements made by the so-called Filipino republic, and tramp through mud and water and over mountains, in their wanderings.

"Two weeks before the arrival at Manila he saw at Bigan Lieut. Commander Gilmore and his fourteen fellow-prisoners. From his report it is judged that they have fared badly at the hands of their captors, and, although their courage was undaunted, they were in bad shape physically, in reality being half starved.

"Gilmore himself he said, was in better health than some of the others, being a man of strong physique and strong determination. The whole party was entirely destitute of clothes and all the necessities of life. The failure of the United States to ransom them as expected had so enraged the insurgents that their treatment which for some time had been most kind had since become the reverse.

"The members of the party, however, were not discouraged, and fully expected to return to their friends. Gaisa thought that with proper measures employed by the United States Government there would be no trouble in effecting the speedy release of Gilmore and the Yorktown's men."

CHINESE ASK ADMISSION.

Minister Requests that a Party Be Allowed to Enter the Philippines—Otis Asked to Explain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Chinese Minister called at the State Department to-day and held a long conference with Acting Secretary Hill respecting the admission into the Philippines of some Chinese. The case is an exceptional one, and it is said that the general question of the validity and propriety of Gen. Otis's extension of the Chinese exclusion laws to the Philippines was not an issue in the conference.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, happened to call at the time and was a participant in the discussion, giving the department the benefit of his views of the attitude that would be assumed by his committee and perhaps by Congress respecting such questions as might arise. There are some indications that the adoption of a more elastic policy in the matter of Chinese exclusion will be suggested to Gen. Otis, but nothing has yet been done in that direction.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the subject of Chinese exclusion in the Philippines was discussed at some length. It was decided to ask Gen. Otis for definite information as to what had been done, especially in respect to a particular complaint from the Chinese Minister to the effect that one shipload of Chinese had been stopped. Gen. Otis will be asked to give reasons for taking this action.

NO CHAPLAINS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Secretary Root Says Congress Made No Provision for Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Root's attention having been drawn to the fact that no Chaplains are being commissioned with the volunteer regiments, he has written a letter to the editor of a religious publication, who was disposed to complain, showing that Congress made no provision for them. Therefore the volunteer regiments are being sent out to the Philippines without Chaplains.

As to the regular regiments, the only authorized Chaplains are in the case of the colored regiments. There are a number of Chaplains not attached to specific regiments, and many of these have been sent to the Philippines.

OBJECTS TO NEGRO OFFICERS.

A Southerner Says Troops Will Not Obey Men of Their Own Color—Urges Enlistment of Filipinos.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOWING ROCK, N. C., Sept. 22.—Ogden E. Edwards, a resident of this place, has written to Secretary of War Root, attempting to point out the error of the Government in appointing negro company officers to command the two negro regiments now being raised. Mr. Edwards says:

"It is announced in the public press that two new negro regiments are to be raised and that the Captains and Lieutenants of these regiments are to be negroes.

"A greater political, social, and military mistake could hardly be committed by our Government than to send these regiments to the Philippines. They would be as much out of place there as they would be in New Orleans or in Charleston.

"We have already been sufficiently disgraced by the misconduct of a few of our troops serving in the Philippines. It is well known that negro troops do not respect and will not cheerfully obey officers of their own race. The good behavior of the negro regiments of regulars commanded by West Point officers is no criterion for the conduct of volunteer regiments whose company officers would be negroes selected by political influence.

"The Philippine Malay respects a white man; he does not respect and greatly dislikes a negro. By sending negro regiments to the Philippines we increase the dislike felt for Americans and render still more difficult our task of governing the Filipinos. And what do we gain to offset this loss? Is it more men that we need? We can get plenty of Filipinos to fight for us if we will pay them and feed them.

"By enlisting Filipinos in our service we gain their sympathy and that of their families. By giving company commands to educated Filipinos we should at once undermine Aguinaldo's influence and secure the assistance of the relatives of the officers thus employed. We have made a beginning by enlisting the Manila police from natives. Why not enlist a couple of native regiments? These men know the country, speak the language of the people, and could be invaluable did we once engage their pride and their pockets on our side.

"Eventually the cost of governing the Philippines must be paid from revenue raised in the country. It is wise therefore to begin to form our army for Philippine service from the Filipinos, paying them the lower wages current there, and not the high pay given to our troops. We can enlist all the men we want at $5 gold or $10 silver per month. A corresponding saving can be made in the rations by giving the Filipinos the cheap ration of rice they are accustomed to eat and not our expensive United States ration."

CAPT. CUMMISKEY'S POST.

Appointed on the Recommendation of Gov. Roosevelt.

On the recommendation of Gov. Roosevelt, Archibald F. Cummiskey of Sixth Avenue and Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, has been appointed a Captain in the Forty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, now recruiting at Farmington, Mass.

Capt. Cummiskey is an engineer and a graduate of Yale. He was one of the original members of Troop C of Brooklyn, and served with that organization in Puerto Rico.

Returned Volunteer Is a Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Lieut. George G. Jennings has been reappointed Postmaster at Clark, S. D. He was originally appointed under the Cleveland Administration, and last year volunteered and went to the Philippines, making provision for the office during his absence. He now returns and a new appointment being made necessary by the office becoming Presidential, he has been reappointed as a recognition of his army service.

Colored Regiments Are Growing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The enlistments yesterday were 547, making a total of 8,813. The colored regiments are growing, the Forty-eighth having 305 men and the Forty-ninth 127.

Marines Arrive at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Navy Department to-day received a cablegram from Admiral Watson announcing the arrival at Manila of the marines under Major Elliott. They will proceed at once to police Cavite and vicinity.

BUSINESS CONCERNS UNITE.

John W. Ealy Company and Bankers' Commercial League Are Merged.

The John W. Ealy Company and the Bankers' Commercial League of America have been merged into one concern, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey on Thursday, with the title of the National Mercantile Agency, with a capital of $500,000. The Ealy Company has for thirty years been established as a mercantile agency for the hardware and metal trades, and has connections extending all over the country. The Bankers' Commercial League of America is a recent institution, having been founded about two years ago. Its clientele comprises many banks and large corporations.

The incorporators of the National Mercantile Agency are John W. Ealy of this city and James B. Gordon of Boston, President and Vice President, respectively, of the old John W. Ealy Company; Willis T. Gridley of Syracuse, President of the Bankers' Commercial League of America, and John B. Green, counsel for the company. It is understood that several wealthy financiers are interested in the new concern. Who will be at the head of it and who the other officers will be could not be ascertained.

The National Mercantile Agency's main offices will be in this city, but branches will be opened in all the other large cities of the United States and Canada, where one or the other of the old concerns is not already represented, and also in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. The agency, it is said, proposes to issue the largest business reference book yet attempted.

PUERTO RICAN RELIEF WORK.

Bids for a Large Amount of Medical Supplies—Money from Baltimore.

The Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee has received and is tabulating bids for a large amount of medical supplies which were asked for by Major Hoff of the Board of Charities of Puerto Rico. There are over 200 items in the requisition.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Chairman of the committee, has received the following letter from William T. Malster, Mayor of Baltimore:

After loading the transport Wright with a cargo of provisions of a variety that, in the opinion of the committee was best suited to the wants of the sufferers, and paying all expenses connected therewith, we have a surplus of $1,008.25. I take pleasure in remitting the Treasurer's check to you for that amount, the same to be used as the commitee may direct.

The shipment of 350,000 pounds of beans and 350,000 pounds of rice, which was scheduled to go on the transport Buford, was by request of the War Department transferred to the Red D Line steamer Philadelphia, which will sail for San Juan to-day. The shipment is carried freight free.

The National Bank of North America, the depository for the relief fund, reports as follows:

Previously acknowledged, $46,340.41; T. R. Bliss, Providence, R. I., $20; C. L. Hubbard, Dayton, Ohio, $1; Soldiers' Aid Society, Conway, Mass., $21; Fidelity Bank, Altoona, Penn., $5; Lewisohn Brothers, through Merchants' Association, New York, $10; Mrs. Millie B. Comstock, Marion, Ind., $2; through the Merchants' Association, J. B. Porter, Waynetown, Ind., $1; Ohlwine, Schrieber & Co., Red Bud, Ill., $3. Total, $46,403.41.

HAVANA CARTMEN'S STRIKE OFF.

But the City Is Now Threatened with Another Great Labor Disturbance.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—The cartmen have agreed to return to work. The Mayor, Señor Perfecto Lacoste, has given them satisfactory guarantees respecting their future treatment at the hands of the police.

Gen. Rafael Cardenas, Chief of Police, is trying to effect a settlement of the strike of the masons. One contractor announces that, unless the strike is soon declared off, he will import Italian masons from the United States.

The General Committee of the workingmen's clubs has issued a manifesto calling for a general strike. The manifesto says that the Cubans conquered in the war for liberty and that the tyranny of capital over labor ought to cease, as an eight-hour day is a workingman's right.

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

If Duty Is Placed on Sugar She May Be Forced to Ask It.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—El Diario de la Marina says:

"Hawaii and the Philippines will soon be able to supply the American market with sugar. Cuba, as an independent Government, would not be able to compete with the sugar of those islands on account of the preferential duty.

"If the Louisiana and California beet growers succeed in having a duty placed on all imported sugar which duty would naturally be higher on the Cuban than the American sugar islands, Cuba would be forced to ask annexation in order to be placed on an equal footing with these States. This will be one way to compel Cuba to ask for annexation."

EXPORT TRADE OF HAVANA.

In August It Amounted to Over $2,000,000—United States Got More Than Half.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The War Department made public to-day a statement showing that the exports from the port of Havana for the month of August, 1899, usually considered the poorest month of the year, reached the sum of $2,170,294.

The United States alone took $1,342,360 worth of mercantile products, and, in addition, received $320,000 in gold coin. On this basis the export trade of Havana for the year would reach $26,045,528.

CUBAN RIOTERS RELEASED.

Men Who Attacked Spanish Bakers at Regla Set Free by Ludlow.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—The persons arrested under the orders of Gen. Ludlow for alleged participation in the recent attack on a party of Spanish bakers who were giving a dinner at Regla, a suburb of Havana, were released to-day. This resulted in a demonstration.

Some 6,000 people collected and listened to speeches of congratulation, the speakers laying stress upon the fact that "the American officials recognize the danger of establishing a precedent in this respect, pointing out the difficulty of convicting persons charged with committing outrages against Spaniards.

The Lucha, referring editorially to the incident, says:

"Cubans show the same characteristics as all other Latin races. In spite of the fact that the powerful American Nation has troops in the island, outrages are continually occurring. These would occur if the troops were not in the island. Disappointed agitators play upon the excitability of the people, fomenting the spirit of rebellion and encouraging bloodshed because of political differences. Such a system is removed but one step from the Reign of Terror."

Clubbed for Cheering for Spain.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—A Spaniard who went to-day to the docks to see his family off took a fan of the Spanish colors from his pocket, waved it, and gave a cheer for Spain. A policeman clubbed the man so severely that he had to be taken to a hospital, where it was said recovery was doubtful.

Puerto Rican Postage Rates Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Cabinet to day decided to reduce the rate of postage in Puerto Rico from 5 cents to 2 cents, allowing the same regulations to prevail as in Cuba.

MONONGAHELA UNSEAWORTHY.

Training Ship Will Be Taken to Brooklyn for Repairs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 22.—The United States training ship Monongahela, which arrived from the Naval Academy last Sunday, was found by the training station officers to be unseaworthy after an examination of her rudder post and bowsprit. The vessel was intended for use at the station here for the naval apprentices and a large draft of apprentices was to have been sent on board for a cruise in the West Indies.

The ship will be towed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard by the United States tug Standish and there put out of commission and repaired and sent back to the training station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Princeton has arrived at Amoy.

The Michigan has arrived at Harbor Springs.

The Leyden has sailed from New York for Gloucester to participate in the trial of the Kearsarge.

The Uncas has sailed from Delaware Breakwater for Port Royal.

CHICAGO WHEAT ADVANCES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—To-day's wheat market showed the effect of yesterday's failure of a leading bear firm. Relief from the heavy selling pressure from that source was a big factor in the advance of 1⅛c which marked the close in December. September closed 2c higher. Higher cables and a big export demand were influential in the advance.

One of the largest export houses in New York reported that general acceptances of offers of wheat to foreign points were greater than at any time since the Leiter deal. That many offers were still somewhat under the market was shown by export engagements of but 32 loads. Most of the statistical news was bearish, but it had little effect on the market.

Chicago Failure Caught Scalper Zorge

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Robert J. Zorge, a scalper in the wheat pit on the Board of Trade, ordered his trades closed this morning.

Through the failure of Barrett, Farnum & Co. Zorge was caught for about $4,500, the amount being sufficient to embarrass him. The result will be a failure for a comparatively small sum, and the chances are that a few days will find matters settled and Mr. Zorge again trading.

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Mr. Moss Makes a Final Attempt to Get at Ramapo Stockholders.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS GOING UP

August Hoebermann Declares Half of Them Are in Violation of Laws—New Code Denounced.

The Mazet committee made a final attempt yesterday to get a glimpse of the stock book and options of the Ramapo Water Company and failed. Engineer Nostrand and President Dutcher were put on the stand, but both were impenetrable. Mr. Moss questioned them in vain, and then turned, baffled, to another field of inquiry.

The only interest manifested was in the exhibition of some pictures taken by the builder, August Hoebermann, who explained them on the stand. Mr. Hoebermann said some of the buildings now being constructed are "Buddensiek buildings," exceedingly dangerous to the tenants, and that many others are improperly constructed. He pointed out many defects in buildings now being erected, and said these defects had not been remedied even after the attention of the Building Department had been called to them.

The investigation was opened with P. Elbert Nostrand, engineer of the Ramapo Company, on the stand. He had been served with a subpoena which ordered him to bring before the committee the maps, surveys, specifications, and other documents that President Dutcher had testified were in possession of the engineer. Mr. Nostrand, however, had none of these with him, and frankly told Mr. Moss that he did not bring them because he did not think it consistent with his conception of his duty to the company.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Company, was then called, and said he approved of the stand taken by his engineer. He said he had advised Mr. Nostrand to submit to any competent engineer whom the committee might send to his office the maps and plans of the company.

"I will not bring here or attempt to have brought here," he said, "documents in the possession of another person whom you could have subpoenaed as well as me."

"Who was that?" Mr. Moss asked.

"The Secretary. He was in the office for a week after you subpoenaed me, and you might have got him."

"Where is he now?"

"I don't know."

"The public believes," said Mr. Moss, "that stock has been given to some politicians and city officials, and if we do not succeed in getting that stock book here these gentlemen will have written their own record and will have put themselves under a cloud that will overshadow them all their lives.

"It has been said here, quietly to be sure, that I was an assassin of honesty. If that meant the old-fashioned honesty, such as I hope we were all possessed of, I should feel hurt; but if it means Ramapo honesty, I think I can stand it. It is plain now that if we had accepted that list under the conditions of secrecy we would be now under the same cloud as others."

Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, was called to finish his testimony begun on Thursday concerning the new building code in so far as it relates to tenement houses. He declared the new code a greater menace to the city than the Ramapo contract.

Mr. Veiller said that the composition of the Board of Fire Examiners explained why such extraordinary powers have been given to it by the new code. He said that William J. Fryer, one of the members, is the reputed draughtsman of the code, and that he represents the Architectural and Iron Manufacturers' Association. Cornelius O'Reilly, another member, he said, represents the Real Estate Owners' Association.

"If you send anybody to the office of the Architectural and Iron Manufacturers' Association," said Mr. Veiller, "you can get a circular, and in it you will find the name of T. J. Brady of the Building Code Commission, with the added information that he is a member of the commission and that all of these gentlemen have peculiar facilities for knowing the requirements, &c., of the law.

"Whenever an attempt has been made to get better building laws, Cornelius O'Reilly, William J. Fryer, and Samuel McMillan have appeared in active opposition to the effort."

Committeeman Hoffman asked if the Board of Examiners had not existed under the Strong administration. Mr. Veiller said it had, but that that administration had tried in vain to legislate it out of existence. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hoebermann testified that 50 per cent. of the buildings now in course of construction are in open violation of the building laws. He showed a photograph of the wreck of a building in Madison Street, in which he said some persons had been killed, and explained that the supporting beams had been inadequate. The same defect, as well as numerous others, he showed by photographs, occur in many buildings all over the city.

In some of them only wooden, instead of iron, beams were used. He said that the wooden beams were temporary, but that certain builders "with a pull" could keep them in longer than others, and that iron beams could not be substituted without losing some of their strength. They should be put in at the start.

"A Buddensiek building" is what Mr. Hoebermann called the building that is being constructed at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue. He said it is founded on crumbling rock and earth, just as the Buddensiek buildings were.

Solomon Rosenthal, a lawyer, was the last witness. He testified that he had bought some Ramapo stock five years ago. He refused to say how much stock he bought, or from whom he bought it. The only person he had talked to about it was "a friend of Gen. Tracy," whose name he could not recall.

Committeeman Hoffman asked him if any member of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt owned any Ramapo stock, and the witness said he did not know. He also said he did not know whether or not Senator Platt owned any of the stock.

The committee then adjourned until Monday. Chairman Mazet said that it will adjourn on Tuesday, on account of the Dewey celebration, until the following week. Next week it is the intention of the committee to take up the matter of judicial assessments.

ENGAGED TO A BRAHMIN.

A Chicago Girl to Marry a Wealthy Indian Merchant—First Recorded Instance of the Kind.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Anand A. Advani, a millionaire indigo merchant of India, who has been in Chicago for a week, to Miss Virginia Tyler Hudson, well known, especially in Louisville, as a newspaper writer. The marriage is to take place in either Germany or London next June. The engagement is the culmination of a three days' courtship in this city, and is the first known instance of a Brahamin seeking an American wife in this country.

Mr. Advani has been touring America and Canada for pleasure and came to Chicago a week ago. Miss Hudson will leave for Europe in a short time to complete her musical studies, according to the betrothal agreement.

The prospective groom is the oldest son of Ajeetsing Advani, a millionaire banker of Bombay and a liberal member of the Council of that city. His family has lived in the Hyderabad Presidency of Bombay for 600 years. He is a graduate of the Bombay University and speaks Sanskrit, Persian, Latin, English, and five native tongues.

He had business offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Bremen, and London, living in the latter city. His mother is in the social circle of which Lady Curson is the centre.

Miss Hudson is the daughter of the Rev. D. T. Hudson of Kentucky. She is a direct descendant of President Tyler.

London will be their future home.

Australian Actors in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Among the arrivals on the steamer Mariposa to-day were the members of the Maggie Moore-Roberts Theatrical Company, which is to make a tour of the world.

The company, headed by Miss Moore and Mr. Roberts, is the first Australian theatrical organization to arrive in this country. Miss Moore is well known in America.

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"I don't know; there's a spoiled cook."—Chicago Record.

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BUILDING CODE ATTACKED

Exciting Public Hearing Before a Municipal Council Committee.

CFFICIALS ACCUSED OF LYING

Code Declared to be Ineffectual Against Tenement Evils—Power Granted to Building Commissioner Condemned.

The Committee on Borough Affairs of the Municipal Council gave a public hearing yesterday in the Council Chamber on the proposed Building Code, which has already passed the Board of Aldermen and is about to come up for consideration in the other body of the Municipal Assembly. There were many arguments for and against the proposed code, the principal ones against it emanating from the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, which was represented by the Secretary, Lawrence Veiller, and the principal objections to the law likewise were directed against the clauses dealing with the construction of tenement houses. There were, however, other objections made—one by Simon Sterne, representing the City Club, in which he protested against the wide discretion given to the Commissioner of Buildings. The Social Reform Club was represented by Julius H. Cohen, and Philip Weinstein represented the plumbers.

Simon Sterne was the first speaker. He called the attention of the committee to twenty-five or thirty provisions of the code which he said were all practically nullified by the discretion given to the Building Commissioner to change them under certain conditions. The principal danger, he said, lay in the placing of this discretionary power with one man, no matter whether he used the power so given to him honestly or not. In answer to a question by one of the members of the committee, Mr. Sterne said that it was not necessary to infer that harm could only come through a dishonest Commissioner. With the wide discretion given to him, he said, there was no safeguard, and a Commissioner could not be held for violation of his duty, whereas if no such discretion were granted, and the provisions of the law so plainly stated that departure from them was made impossible, a Commissioner deviating from the law as laid down could be held for misdemeanor.

"If this discretion is to be allowed," said Mr. Sterne, "why have such a voluminous code or why have any? The whole matter could be put in five lines allowing buildings of all kinds to be constructed under the direction of the Building Commissioners, for that is what the law amounts to in its present form. The law is not properly framed, and nothing should be left to the discretion of the Commissioner except in such form as provided in Section 650 of the charter."

Mr. Sterne pointed out to the committee that under Section 647 of the charter the existing laws were wiped out and the Municipal Assembly was creating an entirely new set of laws governing the construction of buildings. "If this committee were considering only the passage of an ordinance," said Mr. Sterne, "and there was a question of the ordinance not being in conformity with the law, the matter could be easily taken care of, and I would not think it worth while to appear here. It would then be true, as has been contended, that anything not in conformity with the charter or the existing laws would fall of effect, but in this instance when the code is passed it is in force for what it does and also as the Legislature. It is a question of Constitutional law whether the Legislature of the State can so deputize its powers, but that does not concern us at this time. I should suggest, however, that in the exercise of such powers you make haste slowly."

Mr. Sterne also pointed out that no attempt had been made in the law to limit the height of buildings, except in the cases of apartment or tenement houses, and that the turning of the streets down town into canyons would still go on.

Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, livened matters up when he gave the lie to the Commissioners for a statement incorporated in their report, and when it came the turn of the friends of the code to speak, Commissioner William J. Fryer and Mr. Veiller had an interesting quarter of an hour, in which Mr. Fryer accused Mr. Veiller of making false statements. Mr. Veiller said that his committee had prepared a pamphlet embodying suggestions concerning the building of tenement houses, and that these suggestions had been indorsed by many prominent architects, builders, and also by Fire Chief Croker.

Mr. Veiller then read the following paragraph from the report of the commission:

> A committee representing the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, including Mr. Lawrence Veiller, Secretary, and Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Mr. I. N. Phelps Stokes, and Mr. Edward T. Devine, appeared before the commission on June 29 last, requesting that certain changes be incorporated in the new Building Code concerning tenement-house construction. The commission carefully considered the suggestions which had been printed by the Tenement House Committee, and were gratified to find that most of the suggested amendments were already embodied in the tentative code—in fact, that in some instances the commission had gone even further than the committee in their desire to improve tenement houses and render them more safe and sanitary.

"That statement," said Mr. Veiller, vehemently, "is an absolute lie. It is an official statement, or I should not characterize it so strongly. The truth is that not one of the eleven amendments suggested by us have been incorporated in the code. The preparation of that set of proposed amendments was not the work of sentimentalists. It was not the work of wealthy men trying to legislate for the poor, of whose wants they had no conception, but it was the work of trained men, men who have lived in the tenement house districts and know their needs, and their work was indorsed by the members of the Tenement House Commissions appointed by the Governor of this State in 1884 and 1894."

Mr. Veiller then read the propositions put forward by his committee, which called for shafts 6 feet wide, instead of 2 feet 6 inches, as under the proposed law. He pointed out how there would be no loss to the builder by such a law, and said that the present tenement house shaft was a culture tube in which disease was nurtured, and was one of the causes that forced the city to expend annually $25,000,000 in charities and filled the hospitals and dispensaries. He spoke also on the proposal to make the halls lighter by putting ground glass panels in doors leading to the halls, and protested against the clause allowing tenements to be built to the height of eight stories, provided the first two floors were made fireproof.

Commissioner Fryer, in answering Mr. Veiller, took the latter to task for making the statement that Fire Chief Croker had indorsed the committee's proposals. He said that the Chief had denied giving any indorsement. Mr. Veiller answered this by saying that the committee had a letter from the Secretary of the Fire Department in which he said the Chief had indorsed the proposals. He said he would send a copy of that letter to each of the committeemen. Chairman McGarry shut off further argument along this line by refusing to permit personalities to be made part of the arguments.

Philip Weinstein, Charles F. Wingate, Augustus Smith, and ex-Mayor Cooper also spoke against certain provisions of the code, and Richard Watson Gilder, the Rev. Thomas R. Sleicher, Edward T. Devine of the Charity Organization Society, and Miss Lillian Wald of the Nursery Settlement backed up the position taken by Mr. Veiller on the tenement-house question.

Commissioner Rollin M. Morgan, John F. O'Rourke, F. C. Moore, President of the Continental Insurance Company, and the representative of the Board of Fire Underwriters; John P. Lee, President of the Builders' League, and Charles Buck, President of the Joint Committee of Building Societies on the Code, spoke in favor of the proposed law. They all agreed that the law was neither perfect nor ideal, but thought it was the best one possible. They agreed that it would be best to pass the law first as it stood, and amend it afterward.

LIQUID AIR COMPANY.

Organized with Mr. Tripler as President and $10,000,000 Capital.

Wagner & Wagner, solicitors, 15 Wall Street, have just completed the organization of the Tripler Liquid Air Company, with a capitalization of $10,000,000. The company is organized for the purpose of acquiring all patents, patent rights, and processes for the manufacture and utilization of liquid air for any and all purposes as developed by Charles E. Tripler.

The officers of the company are: President—Charles E. Tripler; Vice President—Frank J. Cannon; Secretary—Philip K. Reynolds; Treasurer—H. A. Kirkham. The offices of the company are in the Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

BR'ER FOX'S MANY MOODS.

Valued as an Uncommon Pet and the Envy of Jealous Neighbors, Prosperity Spoils His Disposition.

When a week ago Albert Wayne received as a present from a relative up the State a fine young fox with a magnificent brush there was great rejoicing in the family, especially among the younger members thereof. A fox is an uncommon pet in New York private residences, even when these residences are as commodious as that of Mr. Wayne, which is situated in One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. Br'er fox's presence was calculated to make the neighbors jealous, and it did—for a time. Now the said neighbors for several blocks around grin and chuckle audibly whenever they encounter any member of the Wayne family.

When he arrived from the country the fox apparently possessed every virtuous qualification desirable if not essential in the pet of a refined and well-regulated household. The family was delighted. The servants smiled indulgently. The newcomer ignored the cat, but he resented the air of aggressiveness and suspicion of the fox terrier who attempted to investigate him, and showed fight with such fierceness that the dog concluded for the nonce to pursue his investigations no further. A family council was held, and it was unanimously voted to christen the fox Dewey. It was also decided to lodge him in the cellar, which is large and dry. The box in which he had traveled was accordingly taken down stairs and the animal was let loose.

He was as docile as could be. He made no attempt to run away, and even allowed the children to fondle him. He was thirsty, hungry, and tired. Water and meat were given to him. He bolted a pound of chuck steak and looked wistful. More was fetched and bolted. He still looked wistful. The children insisted that his advent should be properly feted, and that too much honor could not be paid to Dewey's namesake. They invested all their pocket money in chops and steaks and kidneys. The fox dispatched them in short order. When he had eaten enough for half a dozen healthy Great Danes and found that no more was in sight he curled himself up and took forty winks.

When he awoke he was a changed animal. He assaulted and nearly killed the cat. He refused to allow himself to be stroked or even approached. He turned up his nose at chops and steaks. Kidneys he would not even look at. A chicken was fetched. Dewey dispatched it in a twinkling. Thereafter he would eat nothing but chicken. When he failed to get it he set up such a howling that the family were glad to stuff him with chicken to keep him quiet. He proved a more expensive luxury than a team of horses, but the family bore with him on account of the neighbors.

On Wednesday night, however, the climax came. In some way the fox got out of the cellar and started to explore the house. It was in the dead of night, when the household was asleep. In two minutes he fell foul of the watchful terrier, and the shindy that ensued nearly frightened the family and servants into fits. Br'er fox retreated to the kitchen, and from the kitchen he refused to budge. All day Thursday he held the fort, and refused to be placated by chicken. He flew at everybody who tried to enter.

Mr. Wayne sought the authorities of the Central Park menagerie, and magnanimously offered them the fox for nothing if they would send for him. Keeper Peter Shannon, therefore, presented himself at the house yesterday morning. He wrapped towels around his hands and captured the recalcitrant pet. The fox is now making the lives of the other foxes in the menagerie a burden to them.

CITY CARE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

State Health Board Will Recommend Municipal Institutions.

The State Board of Health yesterday put itself formally on record as favoring the establishment by municipalities of institutions for the care of tuberculosis patients, and the board will recommend to the Legislature the enactment of a law putting into effect its scheme, which provides for institutions under municipal control and at municipal expense. The question of quarantine against tuberculosis was not considered.

Several members of the board met at the Hotel Imperial yesterday morning, but Dr. Doty, who is one of the members, had been detained at Quarantine by a case of yellow fever and was unable to be present. There was no quorum in his absence, and the other members decided to go to Quarantine. They were Daniel Lewis of New York, President; Dr. F. W. Smith of Syracuse, S. Case Jones of Rochester, State Engineer Bond, and Dr. B. T. Smelzer, Secretary. The meeting was held at Quarantine. Reports were received in reference to vaccination and the successful prosecution of the work by Boards of Health in schools and at homes, and then the board discussed the matter of the care of tuberculosis patients. The members were agreed on the proposition of municipal care, and Dr. Doty subsequently announced that resolutions were formulated looking to securing legislative action.

PRIVATE OSWALD DEAD.

Yellow Fever Patient Expires at Swinburne Island.

Private Oswald, who was taken from the transport Buford on her arrival from Cuba Monday to Swinburne Island suffering from what appeared to be yellow fever, died of that disease at the Quarantine Hospital at 9 o'clock last night. Dr. Doty had announced earlier in the day that his case was hopeless.

The Buford, whose sailing had been delayed, was thoroughly disinfected. The vessel was permitted to sail yesterday for San Juan and Santiago.

The three yellow fever convalescents who arrived from Key West some time ago on the Lampasas, will be released to-day or Monday, having fully recovered. Two other patients, one from the Buford and one from the Kilpatrick, are suffering from typhoid fever. They are improving. Of the three Lampasas passengers, S. Argoliozos was successfully treated with the serum. In the case of the others, Miss Anna and Miss Minnie Zimerbaum, whose cases were less serious, the serum was not used.

No New Cases in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—No new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day. This is thought to be due to the fact that the weather has turned very cool. The fact that two deaths occurred to-day is attributed to the change in the weather.

LIEUT. PEARY SENDS RECORDS.

Boxes Containing Data of the Greely Expedition Arrive.

The Red Cross Line steamship Silvia, which arrived yesterday from St. John's, Newfoundland, brought several pieces of cargo from Lieut. Peary, including one case containing the Greely expedition records, removed from Fort Conger last Spring by Lieut. Peary. There were four boxes, four barrels, and two casks in the lot, which arrived yesterday, and they had been forwarded from St. John's by Capt. Bartlett of Peary's steamer Windward.

They were addressed to the President of the Peary Arctic Club, care of the Chase National Bank. The President of the club is Morris K. Jesup, and its headquarters are the American Museum of Natural History.

The records are mostly of a scientific character, containing data relating to meteorological observation, temperatures, &c., as Gen. Greely brought back with him duplicate copes of all this data, which have been published. The interest attaching to the documents now brought back is in the fact that they are the originals. The boxes contain also private letters and papers of members of the Greely expedition, and these are to be returned to the survivors, or to the families of those to whom they belonged.

The box containing the records was sewed up in canvas and strapped with tin plate, and was inscribed: "Records United States International Polar Expedition, Lady Franklin Bay, 1881-83. From R. E. Peary, U. S. N."

The other barrels and casks contained skins of polar animals.

Secretary Bridgman of the Peary Arctic Club said yesterday that the boxes would probably not be opened for a week or so.

Hope Aroused.

Friend—I hear you've written a book?

Author—Good? If you've heard I've written one, some one must have talked about it.—Syracuse Herald.

MINISTERS DISCUSS WAR

Dr. Lyman Abbott at Boston Says Strife Must Continue.

SPEAKS OF THE PHILIPPINES

Tells Congregationalists He Believes America Will Redeem the Islands by Establishing Laws.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—To-day's session of the International Congregational Congress was devoted largely to papers and discussions on the war, and the new relations and responsibilities arising out of it. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott delivered an address on "International Relations and Responsibilities; or, the War Question." Among other things he said:

"In the international relations of the future, the kingdoms of the world will be one kingdom of God and of His Christ, rules by law and interpreted only by reason, enforced only by conscience, a kingdom of human liberty because of voluntary obedience to divine law. The Christian nations are responsible to hasten the coming of that day not only by promoting material development, commercial freedom, and international law, as interpreted by an international tribunal, but also by establishing by individual or united action, in barbaric and lawless communities, that law which is the foundation of civilization and the very basis of liberty and life."

He asked consideration of the two-fold question: "What will be the relations of the nations to each other in the kingdom of God, and what can we of the Anglo-Saxon race and the Christian faith do to hasten the establishment and perfection of those relations?" Continuing, he said:

"A first duty of a Christian people is to push forward this work of mere material improvement, which brings all nations into one another's vicinage. It is for us in America to advance such enterprises as the interoceanic canal, the transcontinental railway down the Pacific Coast from Oregon to Chile, rapid interoceanic communication between our Pacific Coast and the Far East, equaling in speed and convenience that already established between our Atlantic Coast and Europe. It is for England to advance the railway from Cairo to the Cape, with its branches to the west and east coasts of Africa, to open up with additional railways the still unpenetrated regions of India.

"It is for Russia, or Germany, or England, or America, or all combined, to penetrate China with new highways, making, by their swift communication, the terrible food famines and the still more terrible mind famines of that unexplored and inorganic empire impossible in the future. Let us have done with the idea that material progress is inimical to human welfare, that the opening of China and of Africa is to be looked on with suspicion because Russian, English, German, and American capitalists are taking part in it. To build railroads and steamship lines as profitable investment. These are the very beginning of international unity, because these annihilate distance and make every community neighbor to every other community.

"As we grow in civilization we grow in mutual interdependence. What is true of individuals is true of the community. The policy which would make each nation independent of all other nations tends to separation, isolation, self-service, national selfishness.

"The policy which makes each nation dependent on other nations, discourages war, promotes peace, develops brotherhood, binds nations together by that bond which, next to blood, is the strongest and most enduring of bonds—self-interest. For myself, I believe that America has long since passed beyond the need of artificial protection for its industries or any of them; that it is abundantly able to compete with any nation in the world's market without fear and without favor; that international competition would increase its energy, lessen the dangers from monopoly, if it did not counteract them altogether, and diversity its industry by promoting its commerce, and would enlarge and diffuse its wealth.

"The free interchange of industrial products tends to promote that international unity which the railroad, the steamboat, and the telegraph have made possible. And that England and America ought to stand together in insisting with firmness on what is called the open door—that is, on the principle that, while any nation may close its own ports to the rest of the world if it chooses to do so, it may not insist on the closure of the ports of any other people.

"All monopolies are bad. Commercial monopoly enforced by one people by the cannon of another people aught to be deemed intolerable. Civilization must find some other trial of right than war for the deciding of its controversies, some other method of contest under the sanction of international law than war to establish justice between nations, before the kingdoms of this world can become the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ.

"The conference at The Hague has proposed that every nation shall be ready to offer its services in conciliation for the settlement of international controversies, and may do so without impertinence, and that a permanent tribunal be created to which all nations may submit their controversies for final adjustment with only the conscience of Christendom interpreted by an enlightened public opinion to enforce the decision of the court.

"When all the kingdoms of the world recognize law as a substitute for war, and yield allegiance to conscience and reason as interpreted by an impartial tribunal and enforced by international public opinion, war will cease, and that time will be a necessary means for hastening the advent of that unity of all kingdoms in one kingdom, founded on law, enforced by reason and conscience, which will be the kingdom of God.

"Civilization is founded on law. Without law protecting persons and property there can be no civilization. And there can be no form of law without some form of force behind to compel obedience to it. This force may be moral, not physical. But where conscience and reason are wanting, and either despotism rules by the reddened sword or anarchy runs wild, the Christian must meet sword with sword and awaken conscience and reason through the wholesome fear of a stronger arm.

"The strong owe a duty to the weak, the rich to the poor, the wise to the ignorant. Armenia ought not to have been left to cry in vain to Europe for help. Americans have a right to be glad that Cuba cried not in vain to America.

"Whatever baser motives may mingle with nobler ones, whatever commercial greed, pride of conquest, political ambition, may corrupt human aspirations, the divine significance, the real meaning interpreted by its relations to the Kingdom of God, of the forward movement in Africa is the redemption of the Dark Continent and its preparation for Christian civilization by the establishment of law, enforced by the strong arm of a strong nation. This is also the meaning of the redemption of India and the so-called dismemberment of China, and I should be untrue to myself if I did not add my belief that this is the meaning of the American occupancy of the Philippines."

Dr. Abbott's address was discussed by A. J. Shepherd of London, the Rev. P. S. Moxom, D. D., of Springfield, and Dr. Nitgawa, the Japanese delegate, whose remarks were interpreted by the Rev. Otis Carey, a missionary of the American board in Japan. The Rev. Alexander Mackennall of Bowdon, England, then delivered an address on "The Christian Attitude Toward War, in the Light of Recent History."

He said, in part:

"One of the severest condemnations of war, as a method, emerges when we have frankly acknowledged the generous motives out of which it sometimes comes. War squanders and degrades the noble impulse which gave it being. If the impulse could go at once to its object—as when a father boxes a troublesome boy's ears, or a passer-by knocks down a scoundrel who is insulting a woman—there might be some justification for militarism in a civilized community. But this is just what never happens. months and years intervene between the honest indignation and the declaration of war, and a still longer period drags on until the end of the fighting.

"There will be no end to the liability of war until nations are Christian in the sense that many men and women are so; and in this sense there is not, and never has been, a Christian nation. But there are nations in which many are troubled about what they tolerate, and asking how war can be stayed. The Hague conference has brought us light—more than a gleam of light; it is like the dawning of the day. The original proposal has been rejected; humane suggestions were made only to be voted down; but the congress has ended more successfully than most of us could have dreamed. The hope of peace through arbitration is this: Civilized men and nations may believe they have made a mistake if impartial authorities tell them so. There have been some international arbitrations; in few of them has either side been satisfied with the award; in none have both sides been satisfied. Nevertheless, the awards have been accepted; wars have been prevented."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Contest Likely at Next Week's Episcopal Church Convention.

RIVAL TICKETS IN THE FIELD

Dissatisfied Element Favors a Change in the Standing Committee, but Denies Personal Feeling.

A careful canvass of the Protestant Episcopal Church situation leads to the conviction that at least a part of the ticket to be put forward by a dissatisfied element in the diocese for Standing Committee will win. The Rev. Dr. Christian of St. Mary's, the Rev. Dr. Townsend of All Angels', the Rev. Dr. Grant of the Ascension, the Rev. Mr. Harrower of West Brighton, and others deprecate the attempts to make out that a new ticket means a fight. The rector of St. Mary's said yesterday that nothing more is intended than a stand for principle and consistency, and the Rev. Dr. Townsend declared that there is no personal feeling in anything that may be done.

Bishop Potter is said to be much worried over the prospect. An unusual thing about the approaching convention is the fact that no preacher has been selected. To select one is the prerogative of the Bishop. None having been selected, it is supposed that Bishop Potter intends to preach the sermon himself. This would be quite within his province, but unusual. The sermon comes at the very beginning of the convention, next Wednesday morning, but, as it is followed immediately by a celebration of the holy communion, it is not expected that the Bishop will take this occasion to deliver the usual convention address, in which he may or may not refer to recent troubles.

The reasons which threaten a change are declared to be: First, the importance, as a spiritual and in a minor a governing body, which Bishop Potter attached to the committee in a communication which he wrote just after the Briggs ordination last Summer. It is said that if the Standing Committee is such a power its character has need to be carefully determined. Second, the men whom opposition leaders are bringing forward. At the head of the new names stands that of Capt. A. T. Mahan. Another strong man is the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown of St. Thomas's. A meeting is to be held next Tuesday at the house of the Rev. E. H. Van Winkle of St. Clement's Church to put into shape the ticket which will be offered to the present committee.

The convention opens at 10 o'clock next Wednesday morning in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. On Wednesday evening there is to be held in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, a public meeting, at which end of the century topics will be treated. The speakers will be the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks of Calvary, the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian of St. Mary's, and the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church.

The present Standing Committee of the diocese is the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris, the Rev. Dr. Octavius Applegate, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, and Messrs. S. Nicholson Kane, Herman C. Von Post, George Macculloch Miller, and George Zabriskie. At this time the feeling is that not all of the new men suggested by the High Church Committee should be put up. Those favored are said to be the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, and the Rev. Dr. R. F. Crary. The last named will be the candidate for the country, but may be replaced by a renomination of the Rev. Dr. Applegate. The Rev. Dr. Harris is practically certain to be left off the new ticket, and so is the Rev. Dr. Shipman, but the fourth city clerical member is undetermined. Prof. Richey of the General Seminary is under consideration, but a rector is much preferred to a college professor. There is talk of the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor. A well-informed man who is a delegate to the convention said yesterday:

"Episcopal conditions in this diocese are not much disturbed, and the putting up of an opposition ticket for Standing Committee is nothing unusual. There is no personal feeling against Bishop Potter. He is considered to have done his duty as he saw it. The attacks upon him in certain quarters, notably the new monthly, have little weight. He has run counter to the general sentiment, and suffers. But a man cannot always see ahead, even if he tries to do so. The religious tendency is toward orthodoxy and against the higher critics. This is true outside and inside of our communion."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Oct. 1.

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SUBJECT—Joy in God's House. Psalms, cxxii., 1-9.

GOLDEN TEXT—I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the House of the Lord.—Psalms, cxxii., 1.

During the last three months our attention was fixed upon God's dealings with His people to bring them out of bondage—the bondage because of sin. Hence those lessons presented to us a significant unfolding of the way by which the sinner is saved, and of the purpose for which he is saved. During the next three months, however, our attention will be fixed mainly upon God's dealings with those who have thus been delivered out of bondage. Our studies, therefore, will bring before us the experiences of the saved children of God, and the obligations resting upon them. They are the people in whom He dwells, as in His holy temple. He deals with them very much as He deals with those who are still in bondage, because they are not free from sin, but it is on a far higher plane.

In one word the great subject of our recent studies, was God's plan and purpose in the justification of the sinner—and of this, His plan and method of accomplishing the sanctification of the sinner. In its general features, this sanctification is set forth by the building of the Temple, but in the process of the spiritual building there are many experiences and obligations, which are now to be brought before us. I cannot more briefly, or more clearly, emphasize the relation of these two great subjects—Justification and Sanctification—than by repeating the parallelism between them to which I have before called attention:

JUSTIFICATION	SANCTIFICATION
is a finished work, being God's work for us.	is a progressive work, being God's work in us.
BY JUSTIFICATION	BY SANCTIFICATION
God glorifies us in heaven, because Christ died for us.	we glorify God on earth, because Christ lives in us.

"Christ is all in all."

"Ye are complete in Him."

The opening lesson of this course, therefore, has nothing to do with the offers of God's grace to the unbelieving. It rises above that, and speaks of a joy and gladness of heart, of which they are as ignorant as the blind man is of the color of the rainbow or the glory of the starry heavens. To see spiritual things, the spiritual eye must be opened, just as truly as the natural eye must be opened to appreciate the beautiful things of nature.

A friend of my youth entered West Point as a student. He thought that he was as physically perfect as most young men of his age, and had no difficulty in moving about in the ordinary duties of the place. But one day he saw a pair of spectacles lying on a table, and without any special purpose he put them on. They exactly suited his eyes, and then he learned that all his life he had been walking in a very narrow world. He had never seen the clouds floating over his head, and changing wonderfully in form and hue as they moved—nor the distant mountains with their haze of blue and purple. Then, when the sun went down and the western sky was full of glory, it was something of which he had never had the slightest conception. But when the stars came out and the heavens above him were resplendent with their light, his joy knew no bounds, and he wandered on, and on, far into the night, forgetful alike of home and food and sleep. He had often heard of what he then saw, but he had never had any real comprehension of anything that had been told him. Nothing could give him that but that hour of experience.

So it is with the sinner, and the things "which God hath prepared for those that love Him." To be appreciated, they must be "spiritually discerned." (First Corinthians, ii., 9-14.) But if those who "cannot see afar off," (Second Peter, i., 9,) are never told of the things revealed to those who have a clearer vision they will always be perfectly satisfied—as was my friend before he saw with their darkness and limitations.

THE LORD'S DAY SERVICES.

The author of this psalm—whether he was David upon his throne, or some humble, unknown Levite returned from Babylon—evidently had had his spiritual eyes opened, for it is clear that he is not speaking here simply of attendance upon the services of God in His house. The importance of this he fully recognized, but he is not now calling attention to it. There is urgent need, however, that an earnest word on this subject be said in passing, for without doubt the habitual attendance upon the services of the Lord's house, on the Lord's Day, and on such other occasions as are usually appointed, is not only a great privilege, but a bounden duty—and that, not merely for the professing Christian, but for the unbelieving as well. For experience and observation both testify that no one—whether he be rich or poor, learned or unlearned—can willfully neglect this privilege, or refuse to perform this service, without endangering both his eternal interests and his moral character.

The Lord's day and the Lord's service go hand in hand. They cannot be separated. They are independently of all faith in Christ. They are independently of all faith in Christ and fellowship in the Gospel, the divinely appointed conservators of public morals and general intelligence—the teachers of reverence, honesty, and charity. There is nothing known among men which will take their place in these respects alone. If they are—to any degree—in any community neglected in just that degree that community always sinks in character and in progress. And if one man may neglect God's house and turn away his foot from the Sabbath, doing his own pleasure on the Lord's day, (Isaiah lviii., 13-14,) then all men may. And if all, or even a large proportion, should, it requires no prophet to see that our boasted Christian society would soon become nothing more than a "civilized heathenism." Patriotism and an intelligent judgment, as well as religion, therefore demand from every man a reverent recognition and observance of the Lord's service on the Lord's day.

Our psalmist, however, rises to a higher plane of thought than this, and his psalm was not written to call attention to either a duty or a privilege. It is rather the exuberant outburst of feeling on the part of one who has actually seen "the King in His beauty." (Isaiah xxxiii., 17.) He "was glad" with an unusual gladness, "when they said, Let us go into the house of the Lord. Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem." (vv. 1-2.) Going "into the house of the Lord" was not simply the entering into a material structure, but it was a drawing near to God Himself in most blessed fellowship. For "the house of God," or the temple, was not a structure built as a place where the people should come together, as in our modern churches, for prayer and praise and instruction in the word of God. It was built simply and only for the purpose of holding "the Ark."

This was a box of wood, overlaid inside and out with gold. It was less than 4 feet long, and not much over 2 feet high and wide. (Exodus, xxv., 10.) In the "Most Holy Place" of the Tabernacle it was the only article of furniture. A pot of the manna on which the people fed through all their wilderness wanderings (Exodus, xvi., 34,) and the rod of Aaron which budded stood "before" or in front of it, (Numbers, xvii., 10,) and a copy of "the Book of the Law," prepared by Moses, was "put in the side," or alongside of it. (Deuteronomy, xxxi., 26.) But "there was nothing in the Ark, save the two tables of stone" (First Kings, viii., 9,) on which were written by the hand of God the Law which He gave to Moses on Mount Sinai. These "tables of stone" were called the "two tables of testimony." (Exodus, xxxi., 18,) and hence the Ark itself was called "the Ark of the Testimony," (Exodus, xxvi., 33,) or simply—as by the Psalmist—"the Testimony." (v., 4; Exodus, xvi., 34.)

THE "MERCY SEAT."

When the "Law of God" was placed within this Ark, it was there kept with all of its demands, hidden from the view of man and God by a cover "of pure gold" called "the Mercy Seat." (Exodus, xxv., 17-22.) On this "Mercy Seat" were two cherubims, and between the cherubims the Shekinah, or glory of God, was always manifested. It was His peculiar and special dwelling place. There alone could He ever be approached. And even there, He could be approached only once a year, and by but one man in all the camp—the High Priest—when he went in with the blood of the Atonement in his hand, to receive forgiveness for all the people.

God's abhorrence of sin was thus made very emphatic. It made His grace toward the sinner equally emphatic, for it declared that there was a way provided by which he could find acceptance and forgiveness. "The Ark," or "the Testimony," was thus the distinguishing feature of the Tabernacle. Everything else pointed to it, and was imperfect and unsatisfactory without it. It was thus the special and culminating type of the finished work of Jesus Christ, in meeting all of the demands of God's righteous law and opening the way by which the penitent sinner can find pardon and peace.

So when the Temple was built by Solomon, "the Ark," or "the Testimony," as in the Tabernacle, was its most distinguishing feature. For it was built not for the Temple, but the Temple for the Ark. The Temple, with all of its magnificence, was simply the casket which held the far more precious jewel. When the Ark was brought into the Most Holy Place, the staves, by which for several hundred years it had always been carried on the shoulders of the priests from place to place, were drawn out of their sockets. It had now found a resting place, and was no more to be removed. As soon as this was done, as soon as the Temple received the Ark, "the cloud filled the house of the Lord, so that the priests could not stand to minister because of the cloud, for the glory of the Lord had filled the house of the Lord." (First Kings, viii., 10, 11.)

Going "into the house of the Lord," as our Psalmist expresses it, (v. 1,) therefore, was no formal act of worship. It was an experience, not a performance. It was an entering into the same communion with God which unfallen Adam had enjoyed. More than that, it was a coming into the presence of God at His Mercy Seat, conscious that sin had been forgiven through the atoning sacrifice, and that righteousness had been obtained through One who had kept the Law perfectly and was "without sin." He stood there "accepted in the Beloved." (Eph., i., 6.) With such an experience, it is not strange that our Psalmist "was glad when they said, Let us go into the house of the Lord." It was the place of forgiveness and strength and joy in the Holy Ghost, it belongs to every true child of God.

A CITY OF FELLOWSHIP.

But as "the Ark" was the distinguishing feature of the Temple, so "the Temple" was the distinguishing feature of Jerusalem. It was the "the Holy City," (Isaiah iii., 1)—the type of the New Jerusalem of the redeemed, (Revelations, xxi., 2)—because in it God had His dwelling place. So, in the language of the Psalmist, "our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem," is but a repetition in another form of "let us go into the house of the Lord." The city was built upon a cluster of hills, whose heads rose up like a group of men holding converse with one another. In "the Temple and Its Services," by Dr. Edersheim, therefore, this song of gladness, which bursts forth from those holding fellowship with God is translated:

Still stand our feet
Within thy gates, Jerusalem!
Jerusalem, ah! thou are built
As a city joined companion like together.

It was a city of fellowship with brethren as well as with God—"a city that is compact together, whither the tribes go up—the tribes of the Lord." They are all animated with the same glad desire to draw near to God, for they go up "unto the Testimony of Israel"—to the Ark of the Testimony containing the Law covered by the Mercy Seat—"to give thanks unto the name of the Lord." (v. 4.) But how is it that any sinner can "give thanks," when standing in the very presence of God?

It is because "there are set thrones of judgment," and "the Lord, the righteous Judge," (Second Timothy, iv., 8,) is seated upon them. All the demands of His Law have been met by His own Son, and when any sinner comes before Him confessing his sins, he has "an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the righteous," (First John, ii., 1,) and for his sake God Himself is not only "faithful," but "just, to forgive us our sins." (First John, i., 9.)

With such an experience, growing out of such new and blessed relationships, every believer is filled, as the Psalmist was, with an earnest desire that all may enter into the same experiences and relationships. It is a condition of great "peace," not only "peace with God," (Romans v., 1,) but "the peace of God which passeth all understanding," (Philippians iv., 7,) a peace which the world cannot give and cannot take away. It is a condition to be prayed for. As the prophet, when he set before the captives in Babylon all that God had promised, added, "Thus saith the Lord, I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them." (Ezekiel xxxvi., 37.) So the Psalmist says:

Pray for the peace of Jerusalem.
They shall prosper that love thee.
Peace be within thy walls
And prosperity within thy palaces.
For my brethren and companions' sakes
I will now say, Peace be within thee;
Lor the sake of the house of the Lord our God
I will seek thy good. (v. v. 6-9. R. V.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How are the lessons of the next three months related to those of the last three?

In one word, what is the subject of each course, respectively, and how are justification and sanctification contrasted?

Of what does this opening lesson speak, and how is it illustrated and applied?

What is said of the author of this psalm and the purpose for which it was written?

What is said of the importance of the Lord's service on the Lord's day?

For what purpose was the Temple built, and what feeling does this psalm express?

What was "the Ark" in the Tabernacle, and why was it called "the Testimony"?

How was "the Ark" covered, and what is said of it?

What two things did "the Ark" thus make very emphatic, and of what was it the type?

What relation had "the Ark" to the Temple, and how was it shown?

What, therefore, is the meaning of going "into the house of the Lord," and why was it a place of gladness?

What was the distinguishing feature of Jerusalem, and what is said of its location?

How does the psalmist express that it was a city of fellowship with brethren, as well as with God?

Why can the sinner give thanks in the presence of God, and how does the psalmist declare it?

Why does the psalmist say, "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem"?

Pan-Presbyterian Council.

Many members of Presbyterian and Reformed churches of this city will attend the seventh Pan-Presbyterian Council, which will meet in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, next Wednesday and remain in session until Oct. 6. About 100 delegates are here from abroad, chiefly from Scotland. The President of the alliance, the Rev. Dr. John Marshall Lang, pastor of Barony Church, Glasgow, has been in this city for several days. The opening sermon of the Council will be preached by Prof. John De Witt of Princeton Theological Seminary, and on Wednesday evening a reception will be tendered the delegates by President McKinley at the White House. One of the addresses on mission work during the century will be given by the Rev. Dr. James Stewart, who was a friend of David Livingstone. Next Monday evening the Presbyterian Union of Philadelphia will tender the delegates a reception, and on Oct. 9 a reception to the foreign delegates will be tendered by the Presbyterian Union of this city.

Cornerstone Laying at Glen Cove.

The cornerstone of the new fifty-thousand-dollar St. Patrick's Church, at Glen Cove, L. I., will be laid to-morrow. The ceremony will begin at 3:30 P. M., Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn laying the stone. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Edward McCarthy of St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, pastor of the church, expects to have it ready for service in March, 1900. It will be of stone in the Gothic style of architecture, and will have a seating capacity of 700.

The Rev. H. P. Nichols's First Sermon.

The Rev. H. P. Nichols, the new rector of Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, has arrived in the city, and will immediately take charge of the work of the parish. He will preach his first sermon to-morrow morning.

Church News and Notes.

The annual retreat of the priests of the Catholic Diocese of Long Island will be held at Brentwood, beginning Monday next.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe, pastor of the Church of the Eternal Hope, West Eighty-first Street, will speak to-morrow morning on "Dewey's Place in American History."

Dr. M. H. Harris will speak in the Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow at 10 A. M., on "Mark Twain on the Jews."

The Rev. Dr. S. D. F. Salmond, Principal of the Free Church College, Aberdeen, Scotland, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to-morrow in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He is here to attend the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Washington.

The Rev. Henry Evertson C

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

WHERE WILL MR. BRYAN BRING UP?

When Mr. BRYAN started in political life it was as an uncompromising advocate of the doctrine of tariff for revenue only. That was natural, for at that time the doctrine of practical free trade was the one distinct principle of his party. He took it up, however, not as a proposition in economics or as a means of securing the needed revenue at the least cost to the taxpayer, but as an abstract dogma involving the equal rights of citizens, and he pushed it to great lengths. This was characteristic of the man, who is the most complete representative in our country and our time of the type of idealist with the politician blended which made the French Revolution. Had he not been ambitious he would probably have been the idealist pure and simple. The pulpit lost a great theologian when he went into politics.

Free trade did not prove popular. The time was not ripe for it. Nor was it of a nature to admit of the treatment for which Mr. BRYAN was best adapted. Its ground principle was enticing to him, but it did not lend itself to that fervid eloquence and impressive though vague emphasis which were nature's gifts to the young orator. He next turned to the question of the currency. Here he had a field finely suited to his talent. Money is something every one can feel strongly about and have very definite ideas on without clear thinking. It comes home to the business and the bosoms of men of every class, and most directly and powerfully appeals to those who have the least of it and have also the least knowledge of its real character and functions. We have always done Mr. BRYAN the justice of belief in his sincerity, so far as entire sincerity is consistent with his restless ambition. We have no doubt that he took himself in perfect seriousness as the champion of the common people against the money power in his crusade for cheap money. And he made a splendid fight. There is no disputing that. No one could have done better in such a cause. He was very earnest, untiring, generally dignified, and quite above the level of the men with whom he worked and whom he easily dominated. He failed because the real interests of the people were utterly against him and because American common sense is bound to have its way in a long canvass where the issues are thoroughly thrashed out.

Sincere as Mr. BRYAN was in his championship of cheap money, he is plainly getting ready to drop it as he dropped free trade when it no longer served his end, when it no longer appeared the means for that salvation of the people from themselves which it is his mission to bring about. He has now taken up the "trusts." This also is logical, for the ideas of oppression that underlay his advocacy of free trade and of cheap money can be used in this case too. But here again he shows that devotion to abstract theory and that unbending application of it without reference to conditions that have won for him the admiration and the rooted distrust of the people. The common sense of the average citizen rebels against such violent excitement over a matter that Mr. BRYAN admits can be dealt with by law whenever the majority get ready to take it up. He, however, is not content with the ordinary processes of legislation. They are too slow. He wishes, as a sort of modern Nero, that the trusts had but one head that he might destroy them at a blow. He wants to bring them at once under the sway of the central Government. He is ready to change the Constitution to get at them. In his haste he throws to the winds the most cherished and the most valued principles of his party, which has always been sternly opposed to increasing the powers of the central Government and has been steadfastly jealous of rash changes in the fundamental law.

Now if the trusts were really as bad as Mr. BRYAN thinks that they are—and that is not at all proved yet—it would be folly at this time to plunge into the radical and sweeping changes of the Constitution that he is ready to enter on. The Constitution has stood some tremendous tests. It is a better instrument for the government of a great and growing and changing Nation than any other that has ever been devised of its kind. It does not need tinkering, and will not readily admit of it. Surely a fundamental law that has carried us through the civil war with no changes except those that embodied the results attained will enable us to deal with any problem that the developing organization of our business may present. Mr. BRYAN'S mode of settling the questions arising from the trusts is in point of prudence and common sense, on a par with the traditional Chinese mode of roasting a pig in the ashes of the owner's home.

THE AFRIKANDERS.

Nobody need be surprised, nobody will be surprised, by the announcement that the Orange Free State has in effect cast in its lot with the South African Republic. No man of Dutch descent in South Africa, no Afrikander, has any reason to love the British. Every such man thinks he has good reason to hate them. But the avowed purpose of the chief organs of British opinion is to assert and make good "the supremacy of the Imperial Government in South Africa." The threat concerns the Dutch of the Orange Free State as well as the Dutch of the Transvaal. If the question is not so acute with them it is because it has been in the Transvaal and not in the Orange Free State that gold has been discovered, and it is to the Transvaal and not to the Orange Free State that has thereby been attracted that influx of the just, scrupulous, and considerate "Outlanders," carefully respectful of the rights of others, whom any discovery of gold attracts to the scene. But the purpose of establishing the suzerainty of Great Britain, whatever that may mean, or the even vaguer "paramounting," of Great Britain, extends to the one State as well as to the other. The map of South Africa will not be red as long as an Orange spot remains upon it.

And the spirit that is displayed by the chief organs of British opinion would stimulate to armed resistance any man in the world that was worthy of the name. For "suzerainty" and "paramounting" British journals have begun to substitute "sovereignty" and "supremacy." There is no warrant of law or treaty for this substitution, any more than there is any law or treaty, under a "suzerainty" expressly limited to a veto power over the foreign relations of the South African Republic, for an interference in the internal affairs of that republic.

How curiously the incandescent "arguments" of The London Times recall the arguments by which the courtiers of GEORGE III. vindicated the right to tax the American colonies. And what a sorry showing BURKE made of those arguments. FREDERIC HARRISON and JOHN MORLEY are playing now the part that BURKE and CHATHAM played a century and a quarter ago. History has amply vindicated BURKE and CHATHAM. We may be sure that it will equally vindicate HARRISON and MORLEY, and that the "pushful" Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will hereafter be put in the same category with Lord NORTH, the only one of the advocates of "coercion" in 1775 whose name is now extensively remembered. And there is something in this oppression of the Transvaal, of which The London Times has avowed itself to be the organ, and against which not even Lord SALISBURY seems to be able to struggle, meaner and more sordid than the oppression of the American colonies. The motive of that was a simple brute lust of power and desire to assert "sovereignty," which BURKE rebuked in lasting words. Superadded to this there is in the present instance a nasty flavor of stock jobbery and money making. The pretense that it is necessary for thirty millions of Britons to whip a hundred thousand Boers becomes at once ludicrous and shameful in view of the fact that the high-handed and unscrupulous behavior of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, which his chief has done nothing to restrain, has done more injury to British prestige than a completely victorious campaign against the Boers could repair. And about the complete victory it is evident that well-informed Britons, and especially well-informed British soldiers, are beginning to entertain grave doubts, and more than ever now that the Orange Free State has in effect joined the Transvaal.

As President KRUEGER said in his speech to the Volksraad, the trouble is that the Outlanders wish to become citizens of the Transvaal without ceasing to be British subjects and British emissaries. They have repeatedly refused to become citizens upon the terms upon which the native Boers hold that citizenship, including the rendering of military service.

It is very sad and very shameful. But we can officially and publicly do nothing about it. The correspondent who suggested that the President should offer our mediation forgot that the British contention is that Great Britain is a "suzerain" and the Transvaal a vassal, and that any offer to mediate or arbitrate would be an insult to Great Britain. All that we can do is to point out to England in an unofficial way that she is exposing herself, by her unreasonable and ever-enlarging demands, to the disrespect of mankind, that she is justifying the accusation of President KRUEGER that the Outlanders "refused the franchise and only wanted to have the country."

"THE MOST FAVORED NATION."

Further consideration of the report from Washington, to which we made allusion yesterday, of the determination of Switzerland to demand all the tariff concessions extended to France under the pending treaty between the United States and France, and of the purpose of Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and some other nations to demand equal or the same concessions, convinces us of the improbability of the report.

The "most favored nation" clause has found its way into most if not all of our treaties, but it is evident that our statesmen have not regarded it as justifying any such interpretation as that which Switzerland and the other nations are now reported as giving to it. Doubtless there is a popular misconception of it that assumes that what we give to Hawaii, or Canada, or France we must accord to every nation with which we have exchanged treaties, including the "favored nation" clause.

All through our diplomatic law and correspondence touching this matter runs the idea expressed by HENRY CLAY, that the rule is scarcely ever equal between two contracting parties, and that in trying to extend to a third party the favors enjoyed by one or two nations agreeing to the "most favored nation" clause, "it is not easy to distinguish between what was a voluntary grant and that which was a concession by one party for an equivalent granted by another." Peculiar considerations are to be weighed, of broad and general application, and Mr. LIVINGSTON, one of the most careful Secretaries of State, stated the contention of the United States, as it has been maintained in many controversies, when he said: "A covenant to give privileges granted to 'the most favored nation' only refers to gratuitous privileges and does not cover privileges granted on the condition of a reciprocal advantage."

Other nations may desire to follow the example of France and seek to enter into reciprocal treaties with the United States. But they will not proceed, we imagine, by "demand." Certainly not to demand that the schedules reciprocally exchanged by the United States and France shall be yielded to all nations with which we have exchanged "the most favored nation" clause. We so answered Mexico when that nation asked to be permitted under that clause to enjoy the benefits of the Hawaiian treaty of reciprocity. Only where favors granted are gratuitous may they be claimed by a third nation.

We doubt whether Switzerland's contention, that it will be entitled to enjoy the reciprocity rates of duty made in the French treaty, will be held, or that, if it should be held, it will produce any other result than the denunciation of that treaty. Other nations may follow the example of France and negotiate reciprocity treaties with us. We hope they will. As believers in the proposition that "ultimate free trade" is as desirable now as when it was favored by so eminent a protectionist as GARFIELD, we derive some comfort from the admission that we are overtaxed in the tariff and in observing the piecemeal nullification of excessive tariff legislation through the State Department.

When Mr. THOMAS B. REED, regarding with scorn as a masked humbug the efforts of his party to extend our chain of reciprocal engagements, was asked his opinion of the wisdom and desirability of the "arrangements," as they were called, he replied without a smile: "What is reciprocity?" He did not answer. But it did not take a very expert mind reader to determine that Mr. REED'S answer would have been "the first firm step toward free trade."

IGNORANCE OR WHAT?

Col. WILLIAM J. BRYAN, in his speech opening the Nebraska campaign, is reported by a friendly newspaper as having provoked a sympathetic audience to laughter and applause by declaring that after MCKINLEY'S election, "Things got so bad that many people thought I was elected." Stimulated, possibly, by that acclaim of the multitude that for him has so great a power to fascinate, he went on to declare that during the six months succeeding the election of MCKINLEY more banks and business houses failed than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Why did Col. BRYAN say this? Did he make this assertion about the number of failures during the first six months of 1897 because he believed it to be true, and that it was an important truth to be communicated to the 10,000 at O'Neill? What are the facts? The number of failures during the first six months following MCKINLEY'S election was 6,821. The number of failures in the corresponding period of 1896 was 8,002. This appears to make the number of failures in the six months referred to by Col. BRYAN 1,241 less than in the six months referred to by him as being so much better. We might as well add that the liabilities of those failing in the first six months of 1896 were $97,869,682, while the liabilities of the failures in the corresponding period in 1897 were $91,692,787.

A mere glance by Col. BRYAN at easily procured and trustworthy statistics would have made it impossible for him, if a truthful man, to make such a misrepresentation, and we do not believe that the 10,000 who heard him make this unfortunate speech at the beginning of the Nebraska campaign will think better of him for it. We are inclined to think that Col. BRYAN made his comparison ignorantly. Even an inspired leader cannot know everything.

The Nebraska opponents of Col. BRYAN have been supplied by him with a cudgel that should be used with energy and persistency. Col. BRYAN has been regarded as a man who intends to be fair. In order to be fair about statistics one must be acquainted with them. And when it is shown that the average liabilities in failures decreased from $14,992 in 1896 to $11,559 in 1897, and that it was $10,722 in 1898, it will be incumbent upon Col. BRYAN to admit that he did not know what he was talking about, or that, knowing, he stated what he knew to be not the truth.

The injunction suit against the County Clerk to prevent him filling the places of two Sheehan men who claim that they were discharged for political reasons may bring out facts on which criminal proceedings can be based. If the claim of the plaintiffs can be established, Mr. SOMMER has been guilty of bribery or attempt at bribery under the civil service law. It is not often possible to get evidence of the offense of using official patronage to influence political action, but the offense is very clearly defined by the law, and it is now as much opposed to law as it is to public morals. Perhaps in the quarrel between Mr. SHEEHAN and Mr. CROKER honest men may come by their due.

We are not specially proud of our powers of prediction, but now that Mr. MOSS has announced that he has come to the end of his rope in the investigation of the Ramapo matter we take the liberty of reminding him that that is what we warned our readers would happen long before he should bring out the complete truth. It would be highly interesting now to know who cut the rope.

The late JAMES B. EUSTIS, formerly Ambassador to France, was a convinced expansionist. When Gen. WOODFORD was about to go to Spain as Minister, he sought him out, as he had already sought out President MCKINLEY and President CLEVELAND, to tell them why he believed that Cuba should not only be taken from Spain, but made a part of the United States. "I told them," he said, "not only that Cuba should be annexed, but that the President under whose Administration this desirable result was accomplished would enjoy a fame not second to that of JEFFERSON, and would deserve it."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An interesting possibility is suggested by The Baltimore American, the paper which, with or without authority, has constituted itself the special champion of Admiral SCHLEY. It points out that among the places where the South Atlantic Squadron may soon have occasion to represent the power of the United States is Cape Town, and that on the way there it would not be at all inconvenient to call at a Spanish port. This has been done by none of our naval vessels since the recent war, and an interchange of courtesies between the two now friendly nations would be eminently in order. Admiral DEWEY sailed direct from Genoa to Gibraltar, so the rather delicate task is still to be performed, and The American is of the opinion that Admiral SCHLEY, who speaks Spanish fluently and has tact and address, is just the man to carry it through in the best possible manner. It insists, too, that to make our first official call on Spain really what it should be, the flagship of the commanding officer should be—the Brooklyn! That is, of course, the nub of The American's article, and equally of course the purpose of the writer is to support the Admiral's request for the addition of his former flagship, the one in which he fought so well at Santiago, to the squadron to which he has just been assigned. Admiral SCHLEY, sailing into a Spanish harbor on the Brooklyn, would indeed be a picturesque and significant spectacle, but we are not quite so sure as The American seems to be that its details would be altogether charming to Spanish eyes, or that it would hasten the welding together again of the theoretical bonds which not long ago united the United States and Spain.

—In the course of a recent trip across the Atlantic, made on the Holland-America steamer Werkendam, a member of The Engineering News staff noted, with an interest partly professional and partly personal, that though the vessel carried 636 passengers, her life-saving appliances consisted of only eight boats, three life rafts, and 318 cork "life preservers." This was a state of affairs so familiar to every observant ocean traveler that most of them ceased long ago to give it any thought, but it moved this particular traveler to disquieting reflections on what would happen in case collision with an iceberg, a derelict, or another vessel forced the Werkendam's passengers and crew to take to the boats, and while under the influence of the mental picture thus conjured up he took the trouble to compare the steamer's passenger list with the limitations imposed by her United States certificate of inspection. That document authorized her to carry 112 persons in the cabin and 128 in the steerage, 240 in all. When, subsequently, the attention of Supervising Inspector General DUMONT was called to the matter, he replied that he could do nothing concerning it. "The United States certificate," he wrote, "only covers the voyage from the United States to a foreign port, the United States inspection laws having no force on steamers bringing passengers to the United States." Engineering News is of the opinion that for our Government to safeguard the lives of its citizens while they are traveling eastward, and to take no precautions whatever when they are moving in the other direction, is hardly a full performance of its plain duty. The measure suggested, as justified by a proper regard for human life, is the passage of a law imposing a heavy fine on vessels which arrive at our ports crowded with passengers far beyond the limit imposed on the same vessels when outward bound.

—Five years ago some people who were discontented with the ordinary methods of running human affairs flocked off by themselves in the hills back of Tennessee City and undertook to prove that there is a better law of life than competition. They called their little town Ruskin. The colonists included representatives of many nations and most of the creeds, and even the vagaries like Spiritualism and "Christian Science" had followers there to make things the more variegated and interesting. Despite these diversities of opinion on religious and pseudo-religious matters, a common approval of communistic doctrines served as a sufficient bond of union, and the experimenters seem not only to have lived together peaceably enough, but they won the respect of their neighbors by their kindliness and industry. They built mills of various sorts, in addition to their agricultural work, and printed books and newspapers. Some of the members were men of repute as economists and sociologists, one of them being from the University of Chicago, and another, a landscape painter, securing a Government appointment as Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. Everything, to be brief, went well with Ruskin—everything, that is, except the inevitable contest between income and expenses. The tide of that battle, after a long period of more or less hopeful uncertainty, turned against the Ruskinites with obvious finality, and now the whole two hundred of them have abandoned their oasis and moved back into the competitive desert. Most of them have settled at Duke, Ga., where they are to try the value of their theories in a less uncompromising manner. Of course, the fate of Ruskin hasn't exactly demonstrated anything, and there isn't the slightest reason to suppose that it will prevent other folks of like minds from making the same experiment over and over again till the end of time. The failure only adds one more item to a long list of similar disasters.

—What has all the outward semblance of a real grievance is voiced with somewhat indignant sorrow by The Savannah News. "We have so far failed to see," it says, "any comments in the Northern papers upon the fact that the State of Georgia put herself to thousands of dollars of expense, ordered out the militia, and convened two special terms of court, in order to secure safety and justice to a negro charged with assault upon a white woman, and that in the end a jury of white men found the negro not guilty of the crime alleged and restored to him his liberty." All this was done in behalf of one HENRY DELEGAL, and it is a fact that though his arrest and the probability that he would receive an extremely short shrift were well exploited all over the country, little—so far as we have observed, nothing—has been said north of a once famous line about the man's acquittal. That, plainly enough, is not quite fair to Georgia or the South, but surely The News is not serious in its intimation that the silence has been the result of a conspiracy, tacit or other, entered into because of sectional prejudices. "Had HENRY DELEGAL been lynched," it asserts, "there would have gone up a howl from the Northern press and Georgia would have been excoriated for her 'lack of civilization'; but when several hundred white men drop their work and give their services and the State spends thousands of dollars for the purpose of securing justice for the negro, no comment whatever is made upon it." Which is measurably true and measurably sad, but the injustice, so far as it was not the result of mere carelessness, chiefly on the part of Southern correspondents and Southern newspapers, was due to the unalterable nature of journalism itself. The routine performance of duty, no matter how high or holy, never has received, and never will receive, anything like the attention from the press that is bestowed upon events either above or below the line of normal propriety. Complaint of this is made as often in the North as in the South, but there is absolutely no help for it while men are constructed on the present plan.

—Some too enterprising individual has made the reception of Admiral DEWEY the excuse for an effort to introduce here a foreign custom which, while not quite so bad as that other recent importation, the tipping habit, is still bad enough and should be nipped instantly in whatever may be serving it as bud. The usage we are now asked to adopt is that of throwing "confetti," so called, on festal occasions like the present, and little packages of tiny paper disks are already offered for sale on the New York streets. If they are bought and used in any quantities, the result will be the littering of the pavements with rubbish of a peculiarly troublesome and unsightly character. While the bits of paper were in the air they might win an admiring glance from the childish and thoughtless, but on the ground they would be nothing except an unmitigated nuisance. We have ordinances designed to protect such cleanliness of the streets as dear, good Tammany sees fit to give us. They should be enforced against this miserable scheme of fake "confetti" with promptness and severity.

"IT WILL WORK BOTH WAYS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the editorial page of my SUNDAY TIMES from the bottom up, as is my custom, attention was claimed by the sentence: "Take off the ban from ship buying, compel the builders to do their work better and cheaper than any one else, and they will win." The editorial was under the above-quoted heading.

Although there are many of THE TIMES'S editorials that agree with me perfectly, those on protection and free ships do not, and I would like to suggest that you mistake both the causes of our wonderful advances in the sale to foreigners of manufactured products, and of our present virtual withdrawal from the foreign, overseas, carrying trade. Is it not possible that our large sales of iron and steel products to foreigners are due more to the long-continued protection that such articles have received than to taking off the ban during Cleveland's Administration? For many years our manufacturers have been encouraged by a sure market, until now they stand pre-eminent.

It is well within the memory of many that until 1850 and for a short time thereafter we were pre-eminent as shipbuilders and ship sailers. The Cunarders could not equal the time of the Collins Line and American sailing vessels generally commanded higher freights, as American sailors commanded higher wages than those of any other nation. Ricardo saying in the House of Commons on May 15, 1848, "it was a singular circumstance that, although American vessels were the dearest built and dearest manned ships in the world, they had two-thirds of the whole trade between this country and the United States." This was undoubtedly due to the restrictive clauses in our navigation laws, which prohibited the importation of goods not the product of the nation owning the ship in which they were imported.

While the restrictive clauses were abrogated in 1849 through a mutual understanding between this country and Great Britain, the coasting trade was not opened by either country, though Great Britain has since opened hers. As a result we have the finest and largest coasting vessels of any country, although they compete with the lowest railroad freights in the world. Of the immense traffic through the "Soo," more than twice that through the Suez Canal, over 95 per cent. is carried by "vessels built in the United States and owned by a citizen or citizens thereof."

As J. S. Jeans said in his report to the British Iron Trade Association for 1884: "In that country [the United States] the shipping trade is divided into two branches—the vessels registered for oversea or foreign trade and those enrolled for home trade, including lake and river steamers. In the latter branch of the trade there has been a steady increase for a number of years; in the former there has been a steady decline. The one is protected; the other is free."

A conviction, which has been for some time growing, that to have excellence and cheapness in production the producer must be assured of a large and permanent demand draws us apart on the points above mentioned, and it does not seem to me that we will sell ship to foreigners, as we now sell locomotives and bridges, until we first sell them to ourselves in large quantities.

A CIVIL ENGINEER.

New York, Sept. 18, 1899.

TO AID THE BAKER FAMILY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last July, at the solicitation of colored friends interested in the family of Frazier B. Baker, the murdered Postmaster of Lake City, S. C., I consented to act as Treasurer of a fund to be raised for the assistance of the disabled widow and the education of her children. They were then living in Charleston, and it was proposed that the money contributed should be intrusted to a leading banker of reputation and judgment in that city for disbursement.

Hardly had the appeal been made when the scheme to bring the Baker family to Boston developed and was promptly executed under the lead of Miss Jewett. Believing such action injudicious and sensational, I was forced to protest and to refuse co-operation.

The net result of the various meetings and other methods of collection is $210, now on deposit in this city for Mrs. Baker's benefit. I hold, in addition, $88, the sum of donations sent to me. The disagreement of the parties assuming responsibility for bringing the family North, the consequent public distrust, and the final abandonment of the original purpose, have been made known through the columns of the daily press.

At present the condition of the Baker family is pitiable. Bewildered and unable to discriminate between the different counsels urged upon them, it was natural for them to remain passive in the hands of the overzealous friends who went to South Carolina for them. At this stage of the proceedings I am again asked to continue the suspended task, and have consented.

For excellent reasons, it does not seem advisable for the family to return to Charleston. It is also their preference to remain here, not as stipendiaries, but as workers. They desire to escape further publicity and to find immediate employment.

As the result of a consultation with Mrs. Baker and friends, it is proposed to raise a total sum of $1,200 to purchase a small house in the vicinity of Boston and secure a home. With that they are confident of earning their own living, sending the younger children to school and finding their proper place in the community.

In soliciting contributions for this object I feel humiliated, because what should be the bounden duty of the Government, whose official servant, in the discharge of his duty, was barbarously murdered, is left to private benevolence. If the assassins are beyond the reach of law, the protection and relief of the maimed and bereaved wife and children should at least be the Nation's responsibility.

In default of that, I earnestly appeal for aid to the extent named, pledging myself, in conjunction with other friends, to a careful use of the money contributed, with due publicity of receipts and expenditures. Remittances to the subjoined address will be promptly acknowledged.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Boston, Sept. 21, 1899.

NEW YORK STREET-CAR SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from "Property Owner" on "the Seventh Avenue car line" in to-day's issue is a truthful statement of a large grievance. In the first place, the charter of the Seventh Avenue line is very valuable, and if the present custodians do not take good care of it and give the people proper service, it is the duty of the city authorities to compel them to give such service. The Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines are crowded with traffic constantly increasing, and it would be first-class business judgment on the part of the Metropolitan Railroad Company to at once transform the Seventh Avenue line, which would then carry a very large local traffic, relieving the Sixth and Eighth Avenue roads. Any one can see at a glance the wretched condition of Seventh Avenue, both railroad and pavement, and what a very bad effect it must be having on property thereabout.

But the true remedy really lies in municipal ownership. Any one familiar with the large car lines of New York City understands that the present so-called "system" is really no system at all, but a hodge-podge of makeshifts adopted in the course of years, and each patched upon the other until we have streets blocked by useless and obsolete routes which ought to be abandoned, and other very desirable routes, chiefly across town, not yet in operation. If the city owned the railroads, would we have four tracks on the Bowery, on Fourth Avenue, or on Amsterdam Avenue? Would the Broadway line, the most important in the city, have to leave its proper route northward, turn sharply to the west at Fifty-third Street, and again turn at Ninth Avenue by right angle to the north, and, in fact, never get back on Broadway at all, simply because a rival company blocks it out.

No more one knows of this subject, the more impatient one becomes of the present intolerable situation. The remedy is a persistent and insistent demand on the part of the people that the city shall own the street railroads, and then rearrange the whole scheme, abandoning obsolete routes like the Church Street and the Bleecker Street Roads, which simply obstruct traffic and mar pavements, and complete or create crosstown routes from river to river, with transfers at all intersections. I know something of the history of our railroads, the granting of charters, &c., and I do not hesitate to say that a large proportion of the mileage in New York City was never legally or honestly acquired by the present owners or lessees, and should be confiscated by the city as the courts would confiscate any other stolen property.

"Property Owner" is quite right when he says "this matter should be of interest to the Aldermen of the Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts, particularly if they are looking for re-election," and I hope that the Citizens' Union, the labor, and other independent organizations in all these districts will see to it that some very pertinent questions are put to all candidates for Aldermen in these districts, and, further, to see to it that the underground electric conduits, which the street railroads have laid illegally in excess of their needs shall not be legalized and that the present Council is upheld in its objections to the sweeping ordinance Commissioner Kearny has had introduced giving him power under which he can complete the work of delivering our thoroughfares over to the street railroad companies.

THOMAS A. FULTON,
Secretary of the Citizens' Union.

New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

Plea for Dress Harmony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read with keen enjoyment your recent editorial on the subject of the fashion in vogue with certain young men of wearing the cuffs of their gloves turned up over the hand, it occurred to me that a suggestion in the line of consistency might be made to them through your columns which they would doubtless seize with avidity.

It is that these young men, who probably without exception wear their pantaloons turned up at the bottom, should wear the upper part of their socks turned down over the tops of their shoes, thus giving to their ankles the same négligé, not to say slovenly, appearance which their wrists enjoy. As there are probably fixed rules in these important matters, it might be well to suggest one, not necessarily mandatory, but permissive, that the extremities of the undergarments should be pulled down and turned back in a way to correspond with the rest of the outfit. Specimens of humanity thus arrayed would present a symphony in refined apparel in which there would be no discordant note and would contribute still more than they now do to the "hilarity of nations."

A LOVER OF HARMONY.

New York, Sept. 21, 1899.

KRUEGER ON CHAMBERLAIN.

The Boer President's Speech to the Volksraad Sept. 6.

PRETORIA, Sept. 7.—His Honor did not desire to say much: "Everybody," he said, "would contend that right is might. Let us, therefore," he continued, "look well into our affairs in order to see whether we are right. For that reason I have wished to look into matters, and refer to certain points, knowing that the Lord giveth where there is justice. There is no doubt about that, and even if the whole world were to war it is a fact that God will decide as to justice. For that reason I wish to enter into the whole matter. Probably," continued the President, "mistakes had been made by us here and there." To find that out he would quote facts. The Volksraad knew that in the dispatch of Mr. Chamberlain a passage appeared to the effect that he (the President) promised to the Royal Commission that foreigners would be treated equally with the burghers, and although between this record and what was actually said by him a slight difference existed which could be proved he would not do so now. His Honor, as well as the entire Executive Council, had treated foreigners equally with burghers, and he would refer to the whole matter, so that everybody might be convinced of this. "What are our burghers?" said the President. "They are burden carriers and soldiers of the country.

"At the time the Royal Commission sat here and the Convention of 1881 was drawn up we stood under a suzerainty, and what did we do then? We had treated foreigners equally with our burghers, but what did the foreigners do? They would not stand on an equal footing with our burghers because they argued 'we should then have to do commando service.' They then got themselves registered at the office of Mr. Hudson, the British Commissioner at that time. Therefore we were willing, but they would not. Where, then, did the injustice committed by us come in?" When afterward the gold fields were discovered foreigners came into the country under the Convention of 1884, and the President thought that as they wanted the franchise they wished to be treated equally with the burghers, and he had then called upon them for commando service. But they refused—they did not want to go on commando. He then caused these persons to be arrested because the Convention gave him an opening to do so, and had them brought before the court. But no, they remained obdurate. Then Lord Loch requested that British subjects should be placed on the same footing as subjects of the most favored nation, and referred to Portugal, whose subjects could not be commandered. The matter was laid before the Volksraad, and that body had said, "Let those people be, now that they do not want the franchise, and will not be on an equal footing with the burghers, and so the stipulation was made in the Convention that subjects of her Majesty will not have political rights, but that they could trade equally with the burghers."

The President wished to challenge any man to show that they were hindered in doing so, or that they have not been able to get the same rights as the burghers, but when they were commandered they refused. On a letter of Lord Loch, the then High Commissioner, the Volksraad adopted a resolution to the effect that those subjects should not be commandered. The franchise, however, was not wanted in order to be equal with the burghers. However, he had thought that not all would be like that, and, animated with a desire to treat them all in equal manner, he caused a notice to be published as to who were willing to do commando service; and a proposal was laid by him before the Volksraad, and approved of by that body, to the effect that those who went on commando, of whatever nationality, should obtain the franchise at once. This was done in the case of those who went on the Mapoch commando and in the case of those who went to Swaziland and had not even fought there, and of those who had been on the Blaauwuberg commando, the Houtboschberg commando, and at Majato and Massaua—in short, every one who had been on commando had obtained the franchise or been in the position to obtain the same. The subjects of her Majesty had then refused to register their names, and people of different nationalities had gone on commando, but there were only a few Englishmen among those who had obtained franchise. Mr. Chamberlain contended that his object was to get the franchise for her Majesty's subjects, but his Honor was of opinion that Mr. Chamberlain had never viewed the matter in the proper light, because the franchise was resolutely refused, and the cause of this was then thrown on the republic's shoulders.

Mr. Chamberlain would, the President was sure, never be able to make a point regarding the franchise on which this State had been at fault. The latest correspondence with Mr. Chamberlain, in which reference was made to the conference to be held at Cape Town, was now before the Raad. The President could not imagine any sensible being contending that the republic, so far as the franchise was concerned, had made a mistake. The subjects of her Majesty refused the franchise and only wanted to have the country. There was some discussion about suzerainty, but his Honor, so far as he was concerned, was of opinion that were Mr. Chamberlain this day to stand in face of God his conscience would tell him that no suzerainty over the republic existed. The President expressed the hope that the Volksraad would wait till Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the last dispatch from the republic had been received before taking any steps. In order to convince everybody, the President was prepared to send a commission to Cape Town. "Do not," he said, "allow this plan to be frustrated." Mr. Chamberlain had further spoken about schools. Schools were erected for the English children in which up to the fourth and fifth standards English was the medium of instruction, and the Government contributed the greatest part of the expenses. What more did they want? The President could not understand that more was or could be wanted of them.

The only thing to which the republic stuck was its independence. By way of comparison, his Honor said that his cloak had been asked and given, and also his coat, but now they wanted to touch his life, and it was impossible to cede that. His Honor hoped that Mr. Chamberlain would view the matter in the proper light; that the English subjects would not have the franchise, and that they would not be on an equal footing with the burghers of the republic. If the matter could be settled in such a manner that they could vote, and would not, for instance, be required to go on commando, they would probably be willing to take the franchise. This Government had offered the franchise after five years' residence, but they would not have it. They only wanted the country. His Honor expressed the hope that the Volksraad would await the reply of Mr. Chamberlain to the republic's last reply, and that if the invitation to a conference at Cape Town was accepted Mr. Chamberlain would be convinced and accede to their desires, as otherwise his Honor was at a loss to know what Mr. Chamberlain wanted. The President said that he also obtained his secret reports, and could not but deduce from them that in England probably a majority was in favor of justice.

Some of them there had spoken in favor of speculators, and about Majuba and Colley to be avenged, but if he, the President, viewed the matter in the proper light he was bound to say that England's action in that respect was a noble deed done to us. The annexation was an impious action, but when England saw that she had been misled no more troops were called out by Mr. Gladstone, but the country was returned to them.

"This will be a noble action," continued Mr. Krüger, "recorded in England's book of judgment. It was a righteous and honest action. The Lord will govern His own, and when we ponder on the history of our country and see in what manner the Lord has led us we shall also see that only the Lord will be our final arbitrator, for he has the hearts of Kings in His hands." Mr. Chamberlain stood on yonder side, his Honor on this side; they could not agree, but God would be the final arbitrator—He would in justice decide.

"We need have no doubt," continued the President, "that our sins and our misdoings are indeed many, and that we are being punished for them, but where God in the Bible punished the Israelites, we never read that He gave His people over to their enemies. Let us therefore not doubt."

The President again expressed the hope that the Volksraad would wait until a reply had been received from Mr. Chamberlain to the republic's last dispatch. A conference might then take place, as proposed by Mr. Chamberlain himself in his last dispatch, in order to devise plans to remove the present tension. "We should not forget," he added, "that the Lord has the hearts of the people as also the heart of Mr. Chamberlain in His hands. The Lord could change things and let right carry the day without bloodshed. We must leave matters in the hands of the Lord, but the Lord awaits the voice of the people. When Israel was under Pharaoh it was oppressed so long as the people's voice had not gone out to the Lord. When afterward in their anguish they called upon Him, the Lord said, 'The voice of the people has come to Me.'" This was sufficient proof that the Lord reigned, and for that reason he must say, "Brethren, fly unto the Lord, and the Lord will decide for us. He carries all hearts in His hands—those of the people of England and of all nations on the earth. Perhaps the people of England will rise to resist where Chamberlain acts wrongfully." The President hoped that Mr. Chamberlain's heart would turn, and that he would see justice.—Reuter.

NUGGETS.

A Pastor's Idea.

When asked, "What's a layman?" a pastor replied: "One who lays things upon his pastor which he himself ought to do."—Richmond Religious Herald.

Wrong Sort of Game.

"I don't like the sort of game our club played to-day," said the observant boarder.

"What sort of game did it play?"

"A winless game."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

His Appearance Didn't Belie Him.

"You wouldn't think from the looks of that old fellow that he is one of the ripest scholars in this town."

"It doesn't surprise me. He's the seediest looking man I've seen to-day."—Chicago Tribune.

The Voice of Inexperience.

"Why don't you think the automobile will supplant the bicycle?"

"Because you can't go out with an automobile when you ought to be at work and square it with your conscience by calling it exercise."—Chicago Post.

The Heated Term.

Mrs. A.—I declare it's scandalous the way these Englishmen drop their h's.

Mrs. Z.—Think so?

Mrs. A.—Yes. The other day George was taken ill from overheating. Well, what should that cockney coachman do but meet every caller at the door and tell them "The master is ill from over-eating"!—Chicago News.

CIDER-MAKING TIME.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

They are gathering the apples in the
orchard on the hill,
They are carrying the baskets to the humming cider mill;
The breeze is blowing sweetly and the
Autumn days are fair,
The happy farmer whistles as he works
away, out there,
And the smoke is curling upward as it used
to, long ago,
When the winds that made our noses rather
moist began to blow.

Down the crumpled leaves are dancing from
the branches overhead,
And the doves are softly cooing on the
weather-beaten shed;
The ground is strewn with pumpkins where
the corn is cut away,
And the slopes beyond the valley lie in
something soft and gray,
While a sort of dreamy music issues from
the humming mill
And the wind is blowing softly through the
orchard on the hill.

They are gathering the apples that the
winds have shaken down,
And the child is full of wonder who is
visiting from town!
Oh, an amber stream of something fit for
gods is flowing out,
While a daring yellow-jacket sips serenely
from the spout!
Ah, the mill is humming gayly as the
golden apples fall,
And the frugal farmer's busy grinding up
the worms and all.

THE DOMINICAN ELECTION

To be Held in October, Although Against the Constitution.

GEN. JIMENES HAS NO RIVAL

Financial Condition of the Republic Daily Growing Worse—Foreign Intervention May Follow.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 22.—A warship from Puerto Rico, with forty political exiles on board, arrived here to-day and aroused much enthusiasm among the populace.

The decree of the Government fixing Oct. 6 to Oct. 8 for the primary elections and providing for the meeting of the Electoral College during the last week of October, although a revolutionary action, and against the Constitution, has been well received. The Government's action was ratified by a popular demonstration, the crowds crying, "Down with the Constitution!" There was, apparently, no opposition to the decree. Officers will be elected for the full term, four years.

Jimenes is the only candidate for the Presidency of the republic.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 22.—Mail advices from Santo Domingo, dated Monday, represent the situation as daily growing more grave from both the domestic and foreign standpoints. This is due to the universal disappointment over the Government's handling of the financial crisis, which threatens to make matters worse, while the natives are becoming much excited.

Foreigners perceive further complications arising and continue to call upon their Consular representatives to invoke united international intervention as the only means left of averting a crisis that would dangerously involve and probably sacrifice foreign commercial and industrial interests.

It is now obvious that the Dominicans themselves are unable to handle the situation satisfactorily. The crisis began a week ago with the Government's demonetization of the paper currency, the effect being a practical pauperization of the people, who are now unable to purchase food.

KILLARNEY LAKES TO BE SOLD.

The Muckross Estate Will Be Offered at Auction Nov. 20.

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—It is announced that the Muckross estate, embracing the Lakes of Killarney, will be sold at auction Nov. 20.

NO CHEERS FOR THE KAISER.

Commander of Military Academy Removed for Preventing Them.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Col. von Langenmantel, Commander of the Munich Military Academy, has been removed from his post on the charge of having forbidden the cadets to cheer for Emperor William.

ST. KITTS WANTS RECIPROCITY.

Its Council Asks England for Convention with United States.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Sept. 22.—The Local Legislative Council of St. Kitts, one of the five Presidencies of the Leeward Islands, yesterday adopted a resolution asking the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to enter into a reciprocity convention with the United States on behalf of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, constituting the St. Kitts-Nevis Presidency.

THE ARGENTINE CURRENCY.

To be Converted at Ratio of 44 Gold Centavos to a Paper Dollar.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 22.—The Argentine Senate agreed to-day to the financial proposals of the Government, involving a conversion of the currency at the ratio of 44 gold centavos to a paper dollar and the formation of a reserve by means of various measures, including a 1 per cent. reduction in the salaries of all officials.

HAWAII TO SEND AN AGENT.

Judge Hartwell Chosen as Representative at Washington.

HONOLULU, Sept. 15, via San Francisco, Sept. 22.—Judge Alfred S. Hartwell has been chosen by the Government to represent the Territory of Hawaii unofficially in Washington during the coming Congress. The appointee will leave for his post in time for the opening of Congress in December.

President Dole stated that the action of the Hawaiian Government in sending a representative to Washington was not only with the knowledge, but with the hearty approval of President McKinley.

TELLS OF HAWAIIAN SLAVERY.

State Department Is Informed of Alleged Coolie Labor Abuses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—George D. Gear, an attorney of Honolulu, called at the State Department to-day to present a statement relative to the ill-treatment of coolie laborers in the Hawaiian Islands.

He asserts that the Supreme Court of Hawaii by its rulings is sustaining a system of slavery of the worst kind in the Islands, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and he asks that the Attorney General be required to declare whether or not the Constitution does cover the islands.

GEN. BRAULT DEAD.

Became Chief of the General Staff of the French Army Last Year.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Gen. Brault, who succeeded Gen. Renouard as Chief of the General Staff Nov. 4, 1898, is dead.

Gen. Brault, when stationed as Colonel in 1895 at Prytanée de la Flèche, first met M. de Freycinet. The latter became greatly attached to Brault and soon caused him to be made General of Brigade, and later confided to him the direction of his military cabinet, when he succeeded Gen. Ferron in 1888 as Minister of War.

Gen. Brault was sixty-three years of age and had a brilliant record. In the Mexican campaign he commanded a company of Algerian sharpshooters. He was decorated at the batile of Médellin, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor at Froeschwiller. He was made Chef de Bataillon in 1873. He remained for some time in Algeria and took part in the campaign of Tunis. Later he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and then chief in command at La Goulette. In 1883 he became Colonel. After the fall of the Cabinet of which M. de Freycinet was a member, Gen. Brault was made a General of Division and placed in command at Nancy. M. de Freycinet owed to Gen. Brault his knowledge of military affairs, which has enabled him, a civilian, on at least two occasions to fill the office of Minister of War with complete satisfaction to army circles.

Transatlantic Passengers.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 22.—The Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria, which is scheduled to sail from here to-day for New York, via Cherbourg, will have among her passengers Cyrus H. McCormick and Crosby S. Noyes, editor of The Washington Star. Among those passengers who will sail on the American liner New York, leaving this port to-morrow for New York, will be the London Agents General of the Australian Colonies, who are bound for the Philadelphia Commercial Congress.

Dutch Cotton Factory Burned.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 22.—The Terkuiles Cotton Manufactory, at Enschede, in Overyssel, has been almost destroyed by fire. Eight hundred men are thrown out of employment. The business of the concern was largely with the United States.

TO-MORROW'S TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION STRICTLY A NEWSPAPER —PRICE THREE CENTS.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer tomorrow, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

SAYS DREYFUS IS COMING.

J. H. S. Eteen, Just Returned from Rennes, Asserts Dreyfus Will Spend the Winter at San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 22.—J. H. S. Eteen of Shreveport, La., has arrived here from Rennes, France, where he has been visiting his sister. He brings information that Capt. Dreyfus and Mme. Dreyfus, together with Mme. Bertha Morre, Lieut. Max Hance-Morre, late of the French Army, and the Misses Ida and Emily Morre will come to San Antonio, and that Capt. Dreyfus will spend the Winter in this city for his health.

Eteen's sister is at Rennes, and is an intimate friend of Mrs. Dreyfus. Dr. G. Morre of this city, who is a son of Mme. Bertha Morre, confirms the story of his family's connection with Dreyfus.

Mme. Dreyfus and Mme. Morre are first cousins. He says that his mother, brother, and two sisters are now packing up their effects, preparatory to coming to America. They will make their home in San Antonio. He received a letter from his mother to-day to this effect. He says that he is not at liberty to divulge the information regarding the Dreyfus family, but says that Dreyfus will no doubt come to this city.

ZOLA WRITES OF DREYFUS.

Says Friends Will Continue the Fight —Declares Fair Should Not Open Until Honor Is Restored.

The New York Journal printed yesterday the following letter, cabled from Paris, from Emile Zola to Mme. Dreyfus:

Dear Madame: Your husband and those who defended him have been exposed to the vilest insults and even to bodily injury. For my part, there are organs belonging to the "gutter press," and men so tainted with moral dirt, that I have struck them from my life, from my memory. For me they are no more. I have driven them completely from my thoughts as if I never had already swallowed them.

It is such forgetfulness of atrocious insults that I recommend to the innocent man who has suffered the wrongs. He is so much apart, so far above them all, that they should not be able to reach him. May he come to life again under your care, and under the clear sunshine of universal sympathy shown for him.

Peace be to the martyr who has such need of repose, and around him now, in retreat, may there be nothing but love and caresses. As for us, Madame, we shall continue the fight. We shall to-morrow go on with the struggle for justice just as sternly as we pursued it yesterday. We shall exact rehabilitation of the innocent man less for the sake of him, who has already so much glory, than for France, which would assuredly be killed by this excess of infamy.

Our task will be the regeneration of France in the eyes of the universe, which will take place when the infamous judgment has been quashed. A great country cannot live without justice, and ours will remain in mourning just as long as the stain of insult is leveled at the highest jurisdiction and the violation of the most primitive rights shall remain.

The social fabric crumbles when the guarantee of law no longer exists; and there is in this violation of right, such an element of insolence and bravado so impudent that we cannot ignore it. We cannot bury a body secretly without showing our shame to our neighbors. The whole world has seen and heard, and it is before the whole world that reparation should take place. To desire a France without honor is criminal.

Without doubt foreigners will come to our exhibition. They will overflow Paris, just as numbers are attracted to a fair by the sound of music and flare of lamps; but should that satisfy our pride? Should we not value esteem as highly as the money of the outside world? We shall exhibit our science, our art, and our industry.

Should we dare to exhibit our justice one can imagine Devil's Island reconstructed and exhibited. For me the shame of it is intolerable. I do not understand how the exhibition can be opened unless France takes her rank again among the nations. When honor has been restored formally to the condemned man, honor will be restored to France—not before.

Allow me to say in conclusion, Madame, that you may depend on those who have restored to your husband his freedom to restore to him his honor. Not one of us will give up the fight. We know well that we fight for justice and for our country. The splendid brother of the condemned man will again set the example of courage, wisdom, and justice.

We have not been able all at once to restore your husband to you, freed from lying accusations. We ask yet a little patience, trusting that your children will not be much older before their name shall be legally purged of all blemish.

Poor children! I see them again in the arms of their father. I know with what jealous care, by what miracle of delicacy, you have kept them in complete ignorance. They believed their father away on a long journey, and when they became inquisitive at long absence, what could you tell them when his innocence was as yet only believed in by one or two—your heart must have broken.

But in these last few weeks, when his innocence was palpable to all, I could have wished that you had taken your two children by the hand and conducted them to the prison in Rennes, that they might have had forever in their minds the picture of their father's heroism. You could have told them all that he had unjustly suffered, what moral grandeur was his, with what tenderness they should love him, in order to make him forget iniquitous men with their little souls.

They would have benefited by this demonstration of manly virtue. It is not now too late. Some evening, under the lamp, and in the peace of family, their father can take them upon his knees and tell them the tragic history. It is necessary that they should know, in order that they may respect and adore him as he deserves. When he has spoken they will know that there is not in the world a greater hero-martyr whose suffering has so profoundly touched men's hearts. They will be proud of him, and will bear his name with glory as that the name of a very brave man, who has borne himself sublimely under the most frightful sufferings which fraud and cowardice could inflict.

The day will come when the son and daughter, not of the condemned man, but of his persecutors, will have cause to blush. Accept, Madame, my profoundest respect. EMILE ZOLA.

FRENCH CONSUL PROTECTS FLAG.

Official at Chicago Withdraws from the Fall Festival Parade.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—On account of the feeling which has been aroused by the Dryfus verdict, Henri Merou, French Consul in Chicago, has withdrawn the appointment of a President for the French part of the "All Nations' parade," which is to be a feature of the Fall festival here next month. M. Merou said he could not with proper respect for his country do anything which would give an opportunity for insult to be offered to the French flag, and for that reason the appointment was withdrawn.

Regis Leaves Algiers for Spain.

ALGIERS, Sept. 22.—Max Regis, the former Mayor of Algiers and a notorious Jew baiter, during the night left the villa just outside the town in which he and a party of adherents had been barricaded for some days, fearing arrest by the Government. He is said to have gone on board a boat bound for Spain. Eight of his companions were arrested.

Mme. Dreyfus Joins Her Husband.

CARPENTRAS, France, Sept. 22.—Mme. Dreyfus arrived here yesterday evening. A number of visitors called, but former Capt. Dreyfus refused to see any one until he meets his children, who are to arrive here to-morrow.

France Has German Army Plans.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—It is officially admitted that army mobilization plans stolen by Sergt. Schlosser, in Wuerzburg, Bavaria, have been sold to France. Schlosser is a fugitive from justice.

Twelve New Plague Cases at Magude.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 22.—Twelve new cases of what is believed to be bubonic plague have occurred at Magude, a small place near here. Two of the cases resulted fatally.

The Kaiser Refuses a Protectorate.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Emperor William has refused to accept the protectorate of the Bismarck Museum at Stendal, a town of Prussian Saxony.

Emperor's Gift to Flood Sufferers.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The Emperor and Empress have contributed 30,000 marks to the Red Cross Society for the relief of the sufferers by the recent floods in Bavaria.

Dinner to Venezuelan Arbitrators.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Sir Richard Henn Collins, Lord Justice of Appeal of the British High Court of Judicature, and one of the members of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, gave a dinner this evening to his associates in the tribunal and to the counsel. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Chief Justice Fuller and Mrs. Fuller were present.

Orders for 50 Freight Locomotives.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 22.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day ordered twenty more Vauclain compound consolidated freight locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works. An order for thirty was placed with the same convern earlier in the month. The fifty are to be delivered about the first of the year.

Chasing Negroes in Georgia.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Sept. 22.—Two unknown negroes are in a swamp near the southern end of the county. A posse with Winchester rifles, shotguns, and blood hounds are in pursuit. The negroes are charged with attacking a daughter of William Wofford, a prominent citizen of the county. If caught they will be lynched.

GRANT WEDDING PRESENTS

Rich and Varied Gifts for Prince Cantacuzene and His Bride.

DUKE VLADIMIR GIVES AN ICON

Rooms Full of Valuable Jewels, Articles of Silver and Fine Glass, Pearl and Gold Ornaments, &c.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22.—This afternoon the many handsome gifts for Prince Michel Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Dent Grant were shown at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, where the gifts were arranged in two of the large rooms on the second floor, carefully guarded by Detective Richards of the local force and several other officials in plain clothes.

During the afternoon tea was served.

The gifts were very numerous and came not only from the cottagers, but from all parts of the country. They were carefully marked, with the names of the donors, and were as follows:

The gift of the Grand Duke Vladimir is an icon, a sacred painting, adorned with gold and mounted with pearls and jewels.

The gifts of the Princess Cantacuzene, Countess Speransky, mother of the groom, are an enameled clock, a beautiful tiger-eyed carved owl, and a corsage ornament with a diamond and enamel bow.

The bridegroom's gifts to his bride are a large corsage ornament, which is a masterpiece of Lalique, in diamonds and enamel; a rope of pearls, with pendants; ornaments of diamonds and enamel to match the corsage piece, also the work of Lalique, and an immense cabuchon sapphire mounted in diamonds.

The gift of Gen. Frederick Grant, the bride's father, is a superb crescent of solitaire diamonds. The gift of the bride's mother, Mrs. Frederick Grant, consists of two dozen old Sèvres plates and a unique piece of old Vienna porcelain. The gift of Mrs. U. S. Grant, grandmother of the bride, is five large diamond sunbursts, also beautiful copies of the personal memoirs and the military history of Gen. U. S. Grant to Prince Cantacuzene, from Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, the brother of the bride, a silver tete-a-tete tea set for his sister and a coffee set in silver for Prince Cantacuzene.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer gave their niece a superb tiara of diamonds, a point lace dress, fan, and handkerchief, with monogram and crown wrought in the lace; service for afternoon tea of silver, with richly wrought arms and monogram in relief; to Prince Cantacuzene, a set for a writing desk specially designed of rich dark green leather, with finely chased monograms and mounts of silver; an after dinner coffee pot of exquisite workmanship, a set of old porcelain plates and compotes and Empire Sevres compotes, and covered dishes.

A magnificent service of silver made from special designs was the combined present of the family of the bride's mother; the large silver centrepiece being the gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Honore, grandparents of the bride; a pair of richly chased compotes came from A. C. Honore, a second pair from N. L. Honore, and a set of silver dessert plates to match from Honore Palmer. There were finger bowls of silver from Potter Palmer, Jr. For Prince Cantacuzene, there was a case of tantalus liqucur bottles from Honore Palmer, and a Winchester rifle from Potter Palmer, Jr.; for Miss Grant a traveling bag with silver fittings, from Lockwood Honore. Mrs. Sartoris sent a gold purse set in diamonds and turquois; the Misses Sartoris, a cameo jar, and Capt. Sartoris, a gold clock set on turquois.

Besides these were the gifts of friends, which were as follows:

From Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., large gold vase.
Alfred Vanderbilt, superb gold loving cup.
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., a gold jar.
Mrs. Astor, an old French miniature set in a fram of enamel and jewels.
Marshall Field, a purse with an immense diamond solitaire and jeweled top.
Mrs. Leland Stanford, a gold toilet set complete.
Mrs. George W. Childs, silver-mounted portfolio.
Mrs. John R. McLean, gold coffee set.
Mrs. Ludlow, large Dresden china dish.
Col. and Mrs. Hein, silver bonbon dishes.
Robert L. Gerry, gold heart-shaped jewel case.
Miss Ethel Bronson, white marble and gold bronze clock.
Miss French, silver-mounted mirror.
Mrs. C. L. Robinson, silver heart-shaped box.
Mr. and Mrs. Lars Andersen, gold tea caddy.
The Rev. Mr. Burnell, silver letter scales.
Mrs. Clarence Mackay, cut glass and silver rose vase.
Miss Ogden Jones, cut glass silver jar.
Mrs. Mackay Smith, silver lamp.
Miss Porter of Morristown, small Empire fan.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beekman, pair of candlesticks in silver.
Mrs. Kidd, sponge rack.
Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, fan.
Mrs. Arthur Tree, fan.
U. S. G. Smith, bronze seal.
Miss Stone, silver vase.
Mrs. L. Q. Jones, salad fork and spoon.
Elisha Dyer, gold jar.
Mrs. I. L. Kip, china jars.
Mrs. Leo Everett, books.
Mrs. Edward Parsons, box for paper on desk.
Mr. and Mrs. Swayne, tortoise shell and silver paper knife.
Rogers Winthrop, silver jar.
Miss Winthrop, gold spoon.
Mr. and Mrs. J. McCook, silver blotter.
E. Victor Leon, silver bonbon spoon.
Mr. and Mrs. George De Forest, gold jar.
James Woodward, silver jar.
Alfred McCay, silver jar.
Loyal Farragut, amethyst pin.
Miss Leary, gold French clock.
Miss Olive Van Rensselaer, embroidered doilies.
Miss Mabel McKinley, embroidered centrepiece.
G. Mathews, gold bonbon spoon.
Mrs. Audenried, silver wash-stand set.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, gold jar.
Miss Charlotte Pell, sword paper cutter.
Miss May Wilson, silver photograph frame.
John Sloane, gold bonbon spoon.
James Paul, silver bread dish.
Gen. Foraker, silver candlesticks.
Schuyler Schieffelin, china and silver jar.
Miss Dorsey, crown pin.
Hat pin, without card.
Miss Fernias, glit and turquois clock.
Mrs. J. Stickney, diamond belt pin.
R. McM. Gillespie, turquois hat pin.
Mrs. Brice, card case.
Miss Helen Brice, diamond watch.
Seymour Cromwell, fan.
Mrs. John H. Iselin, Jr., pair silver jars.
Mrs. Tillman, silver bonbon dish.
Mrs. Jacob John Hunker, gold frame.
Miss Madeline Knowlton, gold snuff box.
Mr. and Mrs. Hengelmuller, Tiffany glass and silver jar.
Mrs. Joseph Drexel, old lace.
Mrs. Thatcher Adams, silver tea caddy.
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Benedict, gold box and saucer.
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, gold cracker jar.
Miss Eevelyn Willing, silver cake plate.
Mrs. S. U. Benjamin, pair silver candlesticks.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Hoyt, old lace fan.
Miss Susie Hall, gold spoon.
W. V. S. Thorne, silver plate.
Francis Newton, pair china jars.
Mrs. J. S. Hoyt, gold frame.
S. R. Thayer, Tiffany glass jar.
Miss May P. Field, frames.
James Brand, cut glass and silver pitcher.
Mr. and Mrs. James Pembroke Jones, silver jar.
Mr. and Mrs. Kortright, silver dish.
Mrs. Newcomb, silver frame.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Schieffelin, silver frame.
Mrs. William Grosvenor, gold tea caddy.
Miss Stillman, coffee spoons.
Dr. De Costa, large silver bowl.
Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, gold dish.
M. M. Shoemaker, Rookwood jar.
Miss Ethel Phelps, silver frame.
Mr. Pennington, enamel dish.
Lothrop Randolph, jeweled purse.
Harry Day, silver clock.
Mrs. Catlin, two bonbon spoons.
Mrs. Carlisle P. Patterson, sugar and cream set.
E. S. Hosmer, tea box.
Mrs. Rhinelander, silver desk set.
Miss Edith Gray, silver blotter and photo frame.
Mrs. Frederick Pearson, silver coffee service.
Mrs. James P. Kernochan, silver slipper.
George Griswold, a kodak.
Mrs. Charles Robinson, gold penholder.
Oakley Rhinelander, a clock.
Phil Rhinelander, gold jar.
James Bolivany, spoon and fork.
Mrs. Trozlington Harvey, bronze plaque.
Mrs. Warren Delano, Jr., epingle.
Mrs. Woodward, silver vase.
Mrs. Allison Wright Post, card case.
Bernard Middleton Skinner, silver salt cellars.
Mrs. Addison Cammack, loving cup.
Worthington Whitehouse, loving cup.
George P. Messervy, painting.
Col. and Mrs. Larned, silver candlestick.
Miss Una Soley, liqueur bottle.
Miss Rénée Coudert, bonbon box.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, gold smelling bottle.
Mrs. John Dent, drawn linen doyiles.
Mrs. C. W. Bowen, silver chafing dish.
Miss Palmer, French clock.
Gen. and Mrs. C. L. Gillespie, grape scissors.
F. B. Tuttle, gold top inkstand.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Snowden, silver inkstand.
Mrs. Phil Livingston, belt.
Mrs. Sheldon, silver bonbon dish.
Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, papeterie, silver.
Mrs. Perkins, gold water carrier.
Mme. Wu, hand-painted fan. His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, embroidered shawl.
Miss Burden, miniature frame.
Mrs. Baldwin, lace hand-painted fan.
Miss R. S. Hoyt, collar pins.
Miss Johnson, vinaigrette.
Mrs. Emmett, pepper pot.
Mrs. Davies, old fan with enamel sticks.
Mrs. Berwind, pair gold candlesticks.
Miss Lewis, gold frame.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Tree, two bonbon spoons.
Miss Carrie McCormick, salad bowl.
Mrs. C. Werdenfeld, clock.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Those members of the gay world who have come in town during the past few days find the city, and especially the avenue, full of new interest, crowded as are the shops, theatres, restaurants, and streets, and busy as is every one with preparations for the Dewey parade of next week. A walk down the avenue from Central Park is now in itself an entertainment, and Madison Square and the adjacent streets were almost impassable during the noon hours yesterday with crowds looking at the building of the arch. It now looks as if every house and store on Fifth Avenue for its entire length would have a stand in front of it for day parade, and second-hand lumber will be a drug in the market for some time to come after the festivities are over.

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These present crowds and the noise and bustle which are already disturbing are only a mild foretaste of what is to come. It is difficult to see how New York can shelter its hundreds of thousands of visitors, and many house owners in the fashionable districts who had not intended opening their houses have been appealed to by out-of-town friends who cannot find any hotel or boarding-house accommodations, and who beg the privilege of being allowed to at least sleep in their untenanted mansions. A gentleman from a Southern city, who arrived here with his wife, two children, and a nurse, on a recent evening was unable to secure any accommodations until after midnight, and then only at a boarding house far over on the west side. As the night was warm, the nurse and the children sat or slept on benches in Bryant Park while the husband and wife pursued their weary quest for rooms in a cab.

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The Lucania, which sails for Liverpool to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Mrs. F. W. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Wyeth, John Wainwright, R. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cheeseman, Mrs. Willard Case, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Martin, Clarkson Potter, G. Peabody Russell, Dr. Frederick Sefton, the Rev. Joseph Chartrand, Bishop Chatard of Indianapolis, and Mr. James Boyle, United States Consul at Liverpool, and Mrs. Boyle. The Alier, which sails to-day for Mediterranean ports, has booked, among others, Mrs. Henry C. Baldwin, Mrs. R. M. Baldwin, Miss J. Cochran, and Mrs. W. H. Daniels.

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The engagement is announced of Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., and Miss Alice M. Wing, a daughter of the late Charles Tudor Wing. Dr. Nicoll is a cousin of Mr. Benjamin Nicoll, Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. Willoughby Weston, and Mrs. James Brown Lord.

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The house which Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have taken in East Sixty-ninth Street for the Winter is not that of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Fabbri, as was first announced, but the adjoining one of Mr. James A. Burden. Mr. James F. D. Lanier has leased for the Winter Mr. Edward Tiffany Dyer's house, 54 East Thirty-fourth Street.

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Who is Mr. S. H. Agnew of Washington? The question is asked by one of the London newspapers, whose editor has seen a unique round robin testimonial hanging in a London shop window. This testimonial was tendered by his fellow-passengers on board the American liner New York to Mr. S. H. Agnew of Washington, D. C., who sailed for London on Aug. 2 last. The testimonial dubs Mr. Agnew "the most popular passenger" in a saloon list of upward of 400, declares him the "best all-around fellow on board," and votes him "the thanks of his fellow-passengers for his uniform gentlemanliness and cheerfulness during the entire voyage." This testimonial is signed, among others, by George J. Gould, an English Bishop, a Roman Catholic priest, one Baptist and two Presbyterian ministers, and several well-known Englishmen and Americans.

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The wedding announcements of Mr. and Mrs. William Littauer, who were married at New Haven on Monday last, have been received. Mr. and Mrs. Littauer's cards bear the subscription "Hampton-Geneseo, New York." The young couple evidently intend taking up their residence in the Genesee Valley.

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Mr. Atwood Violett, who is suing Mr. E. C. Benedict for damages on account of alleged defective plumbing in a house rented of him at Greenwich, is from New Orleans and is a brother of Mrs. Charles Whelen of Philadelphia. Mr. Violett and his family came to New York to live about ten years ago, and they have had the misfortune of suffering very much from defective plumbing while residing in the suburbs. When they first came North they leased a house in Orange, and there lost a beautiful child from disease caused by sewer gas. This last Winter Mrs. Violett and her two children were ill with scarlet fever at their Greenwich house. Mrs. Violett is an Austrian, and was a great belle in New Orleans before her marriage.

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Mr. Albert Morris Bagby will continue his "Musical Mornings" this Winter and the first will be held in December. Mr. Bagby, however, has gone into the financial world, and has become connected with a Wall Street brokerage firm. This, however, will not interfere with his devotion to music. The Mornings have been for him a source of recreation and pleasure as well as of profit. They originated in having a few friends informally at his studio, and from that beginning have developed into a social institution. Mr. Bagby will also give a number of informal musicales at his apartments on Sunday afternoons. These were very delightful last Winter, and did much to fill in the gap of dull Sunday afternoons.

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The decision of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs to take a European tour this Winter instead of the customary trip to California will deprive New York of still another hostess. Although Mrs. Oelrichs has never entertained on a very large scale, she has given a number of dinners, and occasionally she has had some entertainment, such as a vaudeville, at which were assembled those who follow in the leadership of herself and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Mrs. Oelrichs sails with her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., on Oct. 7. Mr. Hermann Oelrichs will remain quite a time in California, as just now the Fair will case is on, and he is looking after the interests of his wife and his sister-in-law.

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The Count Galli, who died on Thursday at Dinard, was quite well known in New York society, although perhaps better in Philadelphia, where he was Consul for a number of years. He was quite a middle-aged man when he went to Philadelphia, and he married there Miss Roberts, who was very wealthy. They lived in a handsome house on Rittenhouse Square and entertained a great deal. The Robertses are an old Philadelphia family with an excellent position. The Gallis left Philadelphia about twelve years ago, and have lived ever since in France. They had a villa at Dinard, where they passed a greater part of the year.

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Lady Randolph Churchill has crossed the Channel, and is in her dear old England once more. All rumors of her engagement to young Cornwallis West have died out. Lady Randolph Churchill is again busy editing her Review, and after a few weeks in London she will go on the usual round of country house visits. She is always a welcome guest at Blenheim, and she will be there for a short term. The Marlboroughs will make use of the Duke's apartments in London for short visits to town, but they will be at Blenheim until the hunting season begins, when they go to Melton Mowbray to stop until the Christmas holidays.

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Lily Duchess of Marlborough and Lord William Beresford will sail after all next Wednesday for this country. They will remain for the cup races. The Duchess of Marlborough and Lord William Beresford will make several country house visits during their stay and they will be guests at Ringwood and at Tuxedo, where the Hewitts and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tams will, respectively, entertain them.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells have arrived at their cottage after having spent the season in Europe. They will remain here for a month.

Robert Sedgwick has returned from New York.

The tennis courts at the Casino and the two at Bailey's Beach were in continual use to-day from 11 until 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons entertained at dinner this evening.

The usual weekly dance will be held at the War College to-morrow afternoon.

Arthur Astor Carey has rented his villa on the northerly side of Narragansett Avenue, to F. B. Swayne of New York for next season.

C. L. B. Robinson, who was recently tendered a Commissionership on the Park Commission Board, has returned from New York and has accepted the office. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson intend to spend about ten months each year here at their cottage in Kay Street.

The last clambake of the season to be given by the Newport Clambake Club occurs to-morrow afternoon. A number of dinner parties are still to be given at the clubhouse.

Mrs. Perry Tiffany returned to New York to-day, concluding her Newport visit.

W. K. Vanderbilt returns to New York Sunday evening on the Valiant.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia are visiting at Stoneacre.

Mrs. Sartoris, owing to illness, will be unable to attend the Cantacuzene-Grant wedding. Capt. Algernon Sartoris, U. S. V., arrived to-day, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, U. S. A., has left Washington to attend the wedding.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will arrive from New York to-morrow.

At the present time over a hundred automobiles have been rented for next season. Several of the carriages have been sent away for the Winter to Southern resorts for those who used them this Summer.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S SUCCESS.

Rearranges His Programme to Keep "The Only Way" and "The Girl from Maxim's" Here.

The success of Henry Miller at the Herald Square Theatre in the romantic play, "The Only Way," and of the French farce "The Girl from Maxim's," at the Criterion Theatre makes it necessary for Charles Frohman to rearrange the dates of these attractions in order to keep both plays in this city, if possible. When the expiration of the present engagement at the Herald Square Theatre comes, and it is time for "The Children of the Ghetto" to take the stage, Mr. Miller and his play, "The Only Way," will be transferred to the Garden Theatre. "The Girl from Maxim's," when succeeded at the Criterion Theatre by Julia Marlowe with her new play, "The Courtship of Barbara Frietchie," will be transferred to the Garrick Theatre, providing William Gillette is not ready to present his dramatization of "Sherlock Holmes." In the event of Mr. Gillette being ready, "The Girl from Maxim's" will be sent to Boston and Chicago for a protracted run, returning to the Criterion Theatre after the Maude Adams engagement.

MUSICAL UNION ENJOINED.

Hyde & Behman's Director Fights Against His Suspension.

Justice Garretson, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining the Musical Protective Union from interfering with the business of William E. Slafer, musical director of Hyde & Behman's theatres in Brooklyn and Newark. The union suspended Bandmaster Slafer from his membership on the ground that he did not pay his men union wages.

Mr. Slafer alleges that he was not lawfully suspended; that he was not heard in respect to the charges, and was suspended in the absence of his counsel from the hearing. The order is returnable next Thursday.

"THE GADFLY" TO CONTINUE.

One More Week of the Play at Wallack's Theatre.

The announcement that Stuart Robson would close his engagement at Wallack's Theatre in "The Gadfly" to-night was incorrect. The play will be continued all of next week and will close on Saturday night, Sept. 30.

Mr. Robson will then take a vacation for a fortnight, during which time he will definitely decide what disposition will be made of the production. It is possible that he may revive the dramatization more in conformity with the ideas of the author of the book or abandon it entirely and take up a new comedy by Augustus Thomas which he has secured.

Floating Theatre Company.

TRENTON, Sept. 22.—The New York Floating Theatre Company was incorporated here to-day, with a capital stock of $100,000. The company is organized to do a general theatrical business. The incorporators are Osborn Congleton and John W. Avery of New York and Horace G. Thornton of Cranford, N. J.

Resemann Company Arrives.

The Resemann Company, an organization of German actors brought to this country by Manager Gustav Amberg, arrived yesterday on the steamship Oldenburg. They will make their first appearance Thursday night, Sept. 28, at the Germania Theatre in Ernst V. Wildenbruch's drama entitled "Koenig Heinrich."

LONDON THEATRICAL TALK.

Scarcity of Good New Plays—"King John" Will Not Run—Fernald's Japanese Piece.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Sept. 22.—All the theatrical managers are praying for the advent of a new dramatist or the production of a real and vital play by some one of the present school.

Both Beerbohm Tree and George Alexander offered Oscar Wilde a thousand pounds for a play written under a nom de plume, but Wilde refused.

"King John," at the Haymarket, is a spectacular production that will have a short life. It would not have been produced if Cora Urquhart Potter could have appeared again under Mr. Tree's management. She and he were both willing, but Mrs. Tree, it is declared, was of a different mind.

Chester Bailey Fernald's "The Moonlight Blossom," at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, is a sentumental stage love story of the ordinary type with Oriental surroundings. Mrs. Patrick Campbell, in her new rôle as dancer, introduces a dance which is supposed to be Japanese, and is very simple. Johnstone Forbes-Robertson as the relic keeper of a Japanese temple is picturesque and stately if not convincing. Eleanor Calhoun, of whom so much has been heard and so little seen, acts the part of a forward widow. The play is a combination of tragedy which approaches the mock heroic at times and comedy closely allied to farce.

"The Ghetto" will have its last performance at the Comedy Theatre to-night. The syndicate "behind" Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew has failed to secure a renewal of the lease, and the two actors have agreed to a tour of Dublin and the provinces in "Romeo and Juliet" under the syndicate's management.

Mouillot's "Floridor" will be produced at the Lyric Theatre Oct. 25. De Wolf Hopper and "El Capitan" will then remove to the Comedy Theatre.

A number of English girls sail on the New York for New York to-morrow to join the "Man in the Moon, Jr.," company. A Paris orchestra of seven pieces will sail on the same steamer to take part in the same piece.

The six hundredth performance of "The Belle of New York" will be given Oct. 9 with new "talent" from New York, and also several new songs. The piece shows no sign of failing popularity.

PARNELL MONUMENT FUND.

Lord Mayor of Dublin to Speak for It Here.

Edward O'Flaherty, Treasurer of the Parnell Memorial Committee, has received a reply from Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, Ireland, to the invitation recently sent him to visit this country in the interest of the Parnell Monument Fund.

The Lord Mayor will sail for America Oct. 11 on the steamer Majestic, accompanied by John E. Redmond, M. P. They will make several speeches in the interest of the Parnell Monument Fund.

FUNERAL OF CHARLES P. DALY.

Services at the Cathedral, Where Requiem Mass Was Celebrated.

Funeral services for Charles P. Daly, ex-Chief Justice of the old Court of Common Pleas, were held in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday forenoon, and a large number of the older residents of New York were in attendance. The black cloth-covered coffin rested on a simple catafalque at the head of the main aisle, and it was covered with flowers and vines, in which pansies and lilies of the valley predominated.

A requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle, pastor of the cathedral, and he was assisted by the Rev. Thomas F

REPLY ON RAPID TRANSIT

Board Says It Cannot Surrender Control of Construction.

LAW GOVERNS CONDEMNATIONS

Mr. Whalen, Fully Advised of the Commission's Position, Intimates that Further Delay Is Improbable.

After a brief discussion by the members of the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon, President Alexander E. Orr sent to Corporation Counsel John Whalen a reply to the suggestions made by that officer regarding the form of contract for the construction of the proposed underground railroad. This reply was drafted by Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman of counsel to the commission, and it was unanimously approved by the board, after a few slight changes.

The meeting was attended by Commissioners Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, George L. Rives, John H. Starin, and Woodbury Langdon; Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levey, Engineer William Barclay Parsons, and Lawyer Boardman. Following is the text of President Orr's letter, which was placed in the Corporation Counsel's hands at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday:

I have submitted your communication of the 20th inst. to the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, and after careful consideration the board has authorized me to make this reply. The board feels constrained at the outset to point out that, under the statute, it has neither the right nor the power to part with the control or any part of the control of the proposed rapid transit construction. The board is by law made primarily and solely responsible for such construction, and for the material terms of the proposed contract. The board, however, welcomes from you any suggestions which tend to the making of a better contract or the speeding of the great and paramount public work which the board is glad to learn the city is, in your opinion, "now in a position * * * to undertake." For convenience, I will deal with your specific suggestions in their order.

1. You suggest that there should be incorporated into the contract a provision giving to the Law Department of the city the charge of proceedings for condemnation of lands. The form of contract already provides that the entire rapid transit statute is to be deemed a part of the contract; and that statute (Sections 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and later sections,) definitely deals with this matter. Section 41 provides, with respect to real estate which may be needed, that the Rapid Transit Board "may direct the counsel to the corporation * * * of the said city to take legal proceedings to acquire the same for the said city; and the said counsel to the corporation * * * shall thereupon take proceedings as in this action provided." The board does not understand that the contractor can have any control over the mode of condemnation, or, indeed, concern with it, or that the contract with him should prescribe it. That matter is governed, and, we assume, must continue to be governed, by statute. The entire expenditure for lands is not likely to exceed $1,500,000; so that this, therefore, is only a detail, although an important one, of the contract.

TRANSPORTATION OF PROPERTY.

2. You suggest some provision "for the transportation of light parcels and packages." The rapid transit statute authorizes the use of the Rapid Transit Railroad for the transportation of property as well as of persons. In the view of the board the contract as drawn would permit the contractor, if the contractor should so desire, to use the railroad for such purpose. But to put this beyond doubt, the board will, upon your suggestion, add to the contract a provision that the contractor may so use the road, subject, however, to the limitation that the use of the railroad for transportation of property shall be strictly subject to its use, and, if necessary, its full use for the transportation of persons.

3. You suggest a provision of "space necessary for the installation of electric wires for lighting and telephone purposes and, to some extent, for gas and sewer pipes." This board has only power to provide for a railroad. It has no power to incur expense for any purpose not directly or incidentally necessary to a railroad. In the first plan of the board, which was rejected by the Appellate Division, the board did propose to construct adjacent to the tunnel then projected under Broadway a subway for pipes, wires, and the like. This was strictly necessary to the construction of the railroad because the vast system of pipes and wires under Broadway had to be removed and placed in some subway in order to permit the construction of the railroad. But that purpose would not require along the whole of the route now proposed the expense of the construction of a subway. The Rapid Transit Board, within the limits of its power and of the pecuniary means at its disposal, could not, therefore, lawfully enlarge the tunnel in order to hold pipes or wires. Moreover, such enlargement, even if the needful statutory powers were obtained and the board freed from its pecuniary limitations, would require the enlargement of the street area occupied. That would, under the Constitution and rapid transit statute, require that all of the proceedings heretofore taken should be taken over again up to and including the hearing before the Appellate Division. This proceeding, practically, would occupy about eighteen months, and, as experience has several times demonstrated, it would involve enormous labor and very large expense.

If rapid transit work is to begin promptly any modification of the general plan now proposed is impossible. In the view of the board the control and use of the tunnel should be with the contractor. There cannot be in a railroad tunnel a divided control without serious impairment of efficiency, and still worse, without serious impairment of safety. Our proposed contract gives the right to the city to put in the tunnel wires, conduits, and tubes for police, fire, and other municipal purposes. In the opinion of the board any contractor might reasonably insist, perhaps, upon the elimination of this provision, and at least that the number of appliances to be placed in the tunnel for such purposes should be limited by the contract, and that their construction, repair, and other care should be in the hands of the contractor. The board is considering a suitable modification of the contract to cover this point.

VALUE OF SUBWAY RIGHTS.

There seems to have been some misapprehension in the public mind as to the value of the subway privileges which could be utilized in the rapid transit tunnel as now planned. The tunnel, for reasons already stated, has been designed for railroad purposes, and without interference with such purposes no gas, sewer, or water pipes and no unlimited number of wires for heat, light, and power purposes could be placed in the tunnel. The board is, however, fully alive to the great value of suitable subways specially designed for such purposes, and in its report upon its first design made to the Common Council, dated May 9, 1895, the subject was discussed at very considerable length. Although for the reasons already stated the board cannot insert in the contract the provision you suggest for subways, it is willing to unite with the city authorities in application to the Legislature for power to construct such subways along the route of the rapid transit railroad, so that the city may not only have the ownership and enjoy the sole revenue of such galleries, but may also avail itself of the very material economy incident to their construction at the same time with the rapid transit road, and under the same direction and authority.

4. You propose that the city shall be represented upon the work by a supervising engineer, who can at all times advise the city authorities of the progress and conduct of the work. The board cannot legally or with any due regard to its own control of the work delegate to any engineer except its own any function of authoritative supervision. There can, in a work of this character, be no divided responsibility without serious risk of failure. It must not be forgotten that this board is the sole authority to which the law commits this work, and that the Mayor and Controller of the city are members of the board.

5. You suggest a provision that the construction of the road shall begin at the upper, rather than at the lower, end of the island. This is a matter of policy in the plan of the road and in the execution thereof. If construction were to begin at the comparatively uninhabited parts of the city north of the Harlem River the non-paying parts of the road would be first constructed. Up them the contractor might have to pay rental before the principal and down-town section should be constructed; and it is, to say the least, doubtful whether any contractor could be found to take the risk of constructing such part of the road until assured beyond doubt of the use of the highly paying section at the lower end.

NORTHERN END CONSTRUCTION.

But, beyond this, there are serious objections to the commencement of construction with the most northern section. The inhabitants of that part of the city would get but little convenience for such an arrangement. In order to reach the lower part of the city they would still have to change cars and bear additional expense. The difficulties and cost of construction below Fifty-ninth Street are increasing far more rapidly than they are in the northern part of the city. In particular the Fifth Avenue Street may now be built more cheaply than if the work were delayed until the paving of that street is finished. Economy demands, therefore, that construction begin at the Brooklyn Bridge. Again, if construction were to begin at the northern end of the island, but a small fraction of the people of the city would be helped until after its completion. The people of the Borough of Brooklyn and of a large part of Manhattan would not be helped at all. In the view of the board the railroad should be started so as, from the very beginning, to carry passengers to and from Brooklyn and to and from the lower part of the Borough of Manhattan. The importance of the rapid transit road to the people of Brooklyn and Queens is shown by their actual use of the existing elevated roads. The number of passengers carried annually to and from those boroughs is probably not less than 80,000,000.

6. You propose that the southern terminus of the road shall be changed from the City Hall to South Ferry. That cannot now be done without the adoption of a new general plan and without, therefore, most serious delay in the commencement of construction. Any change in the routes or general plan involves, as I have already pointed out, a completely new proceeding by the Rapid Transit Board, a new application to the municipal authorities, to the property owners, and to the Appellate Division. The Rapid Transit Board did propose a separate route and general plan for a railroad from the Brooklyn Bridge to South Ferry. That plan was rejected by the Park Board; and even if it had been approved by all the municipal authorities, it remained doubtful whether the Appellate Division, in view of its expressions about the expense of construction, would have approved the plan until after the completion of the main road from the Brooklyn Bridge north. The Rapid Transit Board is ready, as soon as the road now designed shall be actually started, to propose a railroad from a junction with it at the Brooklyn Bridge to South Ferry. The existing plans are so drawn as to make easy and convenient such inevitable extension of the road.

THE SPECIFICATIONS EXAMINED.

7. Your suggestion that "the specifications should be carefully examined, that any obscurity which may be found therein may be made clear to prevent any dispute or misunderstanding during the progress of the work," has already been carried out by the board. These specifications, after their preparation by the Chief Engineer of the board, were subjected to most careful professional scrutiny at the hands of Messrs. George S. Morrison, past President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and Howard A. Carson, Chief Engineer of the Boston Subway. Notwithstanding all of this care, the board would welcome any specific suggestion of obscurity. But until there shall be such specific suggestion the board believes that the specifications are amply clear to prevent dispute or misunderstanding.

8. You suggest a reference in the contract to the labor law, Chapter 567 of the laws of 1899. We shall insert the provisions required by that act, which, when the contract was drawn and submitted to you in April, 1898, had not been passed.

The board will at once prepare and submit to you the proposed form of contract, with the changes already indicated as having the approval of the board, and with such other changes as the board deems desirable; and the board sincerely trusts that you will then feel able to give the contract the approval as to form provided by statute, so that the contract may be advertised during the month of October, as you have suggested.

Corporation Counsel Whalen received this communication in a friendly spirit, and remarked that he did not think there was sufficient difference of opinion between the members of the commission and himself to cause any delay to rapid transit. "I desire above all things that the underground road shall be constructed as speedily as possible," said Mr. Whalen, "and I certainly am not disposed to interpose any obstacles. Most of the suggestions in my letter related to matters of detail which were simply submitted for consideration. I have no disposition to force my individual views on the commission. Of course, I am heartily in favor of beginning the work of construction at the upper end of the island. I think that the taxable property in that section of the city will be benefited, and I am sure that in more ways than one it would be the wisest policy to begin at the upper end of the tunnel and work down, building the railroad in sections. The people away up town are most in need of increased transportation facilities. Below Fifty-ninth Street the means of getting about are fairly satisfactory. At any rate, the people down town could wait for the completion of the underground road with less inconvenience than the people away up town."

The Corporation Counsel said that he would make an official reply to the Rapid Transit Commission's communication as soon as possible. "I am not prepared to say just what my reply will be," said Mr. Whalen, "but I have no hesitation in saying that we will be able to get together."

STEAMSHIP OFFICER ACCUSED.

W. A. Hynard of the Hudson Held on a Charge of Forgery.

William A. Hynard, second officer of the steamship Hudson of the Cromwell Line, was a prisoner before Magistrate Mott in the Centre Street Court yesterday charged with having forged and uttered a check for $127. The check was signed "Col. A. B. Jones," and was drawn on the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

It is claimed that the signature was intended to be that of Col. F. B. Jones of the Quartermaster's Department in the Army Building. The check had been cashed by A. B. Cochrane, a wholesale drug dealer of 23 Beaver Street, and was returned to him as being worthless.

Hynard told the Magistrate that he was employed as interpreter in the Quartermaster's Department in Puerto Rico, and that he was on a ten days' leave of absence, and had received the check for his services. He was held in $2,000 bail for examination.

At the Old Slip Police Station last night it was said that Hynard, or a man answering his description, was wanted there. The name he was being looked for under was Melville, and according to two storekeepers in that precinct he swindled them out of sums aggregating $280. The name of "T. J. Jones" was used on these occasions.

These alleged new victims are Frederick Fagan, a saloon keeper, at Broad and South Streets, from whom "Melville" got $100 on a worthless check in July last, and John Gatjen, a saloon keeper at Pearl and Whitehall Streets, whom he victimized out of $180 in the same manner.

It is believed that Hynard and Melville are one and the same man, as all the worthless checks are ones alleged to have been stolen from a check book of the Quartermaster's Department, in the Army Building.

Boat for Congo Presbyterian Mission.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 22.—The contract to build a boat for the Congo mission of the Southern Presbyterian Church was to-day awarded to the Trigg Company.

Ehrich Bros. Ehrich Bros.

6th Avenue and 23d Street.

Our New Store for Men Opens To-day. Most Excellent Clothing at Low Prices.

To-day we open the new Men's Clothing Store. It is situated at the 23d street entrance, and no prices for equal qualities will be lower than ours. All styles of good Clothing—and only good Clothing—are here. We will make all necessary alterations without extra charge. All clothing will be kept pressed and repaired absolutely free as long as it bears the Ehrich label. These items are only part, but they show the value trend for the opening sale.

To-day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., we will sell 800 pairs of Men's All-Wool Trousers, in fancy cheviots,

At One Dollar per Pair.

True value ranges up to $2.50. To be fair to all who come, we must limit the sale of these to ONE PAIR TO EACH CUSTOMER.

Men's Suits and Trousers.

600 MEN'S FINE SUITS, made of pure all-wool fall cheviots, cassimeres and tweeds, coats cut either single or double breasted, lined with extra heavy serge lining, made and finished equal to suits sold elsewhere at $8.00; introductory price. 5.00

1,000 MEN'S ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, WORSTEDS, AND TWEEDS, light and dark colors, lined with a fine Italian lining, coats cut either single or double breasted and perfectly tailored; easily recognized as $10 suits; introductory price. 7.50

350 Men's English Covert Top SPRING COATS, in 20 different shades, unexcelled in quality, designed by experienced cutters and guaranteed to fit perfectly; these garments were made to retail at $10.00; introductory price. 5.00

MEN'S FINE TROUSERS, made of nobby gray and brown plaids and stripes in the very newest styles, sewed with silk and made in a thoroughly substantial manner—trousers that are usually sold at $3.50—will be here at. . . 1.98

MEN'S TROUSERS, made of finest imported silk-mixed worsted and cassimeres, the nobbiest, choicest, and most exclusive line of trousers ever shown anywhere. Sewed with tested silk and double stayed in every seam, cut with the new style narrow leg, and equal to merchant tailor $5.00 trousers; introductory price. 2.98

500 Men's Exceptionally FINE SUITS, made of finest Imported English Worsteds and Cassimeres and some genuine Scotch Cheviots in plaids and checks; also the plain black and blue Washington Mills Cheviot—all the latest fall patterns and cut in the newest up-to-date style; coats and vests in either single or double breasted, unquestionably worth $15.00; our introductory price 9.80

500 Youths' LONG PANTS SUITS, ages 12 to 19 years, made of pure all-wool gray and brown over-plaids and cheviots, handsome, neat mixed cassimeres and dressy black and blue thibets, positively $8.00 values; introductory price 5.00

300 Big Boys' LONG PANTS—sizes 13 to 19 years—made of strictly all-wool materials in fancy stripes, checks and fancy mixtures; also the plain black; every pair good honest value at $3.00; Saturday's price 1.50

We have purchased an entire manufacturer's stock of Men's SPRING OVERCOATS; 1,000 Covert Top Coats, well made and satin lined throughout; that is, worth $12.50; will be sold at 5.99

We have 200 EXCELLENT SUITS for young men in sizes from 12 to 20 years, in fashionable checks and plaids; coats and vests cut either single or double breasted, lined with extra heavy Italian lining, worth $12.00; here to-morrow at 7.50

Boys' and Children's Clothing.

BOYS' STORE, SECOND FLOOR.

500 BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS, ages from 7 to 15 years, made in fine all-wool cheviot, cassimeres and tweeds, in fancy gray and brown plaids and mixtures, made extra strong, pants made with double knee and seats, riveted buttons, and every seam tapped, shown elsewhere for $3.00; our price 1.88

VESTEE AND SAILOR SUITS for boys from 3 to 8 years, in mixtures, plaids and checks, in light and dark colors, reduced from $3.50 to . . . 1.98

BOYS' FINE TWO-PIECE SUITS, in all the newest designs in checks, plaids, mixtures, also in plain black and blue cheviots, smooth cassimeres and imported rough effects, double seats and knees, taped seams, elegantly trimmed and tailored, worth $5.00, at . 2.98

Mother's Friend Shirt Waist.

We are offering the regular 79c. MOTHER'S FRIEND WAIST, in light and dark colors, neatly trimmed, with rows of tucks on front and box plaited back, for 39c

1,000 pair of ALL-WOOL KNEE PANTS, well made and trimmed in 50 different new fall patterns, which regularly sold at 50c., will be sold on Saturday at . . . 25c

BOY'S 3-PIECE SHORT TROUSER SUITS, a limited quantity of high quality suits, made of strictly all-woolen materials in new fall patterns. Neat effects in cassimeres and cheviots, made with a regular mannish vest, in sizes from 9 to 16 years, good values at $5.00; here to-morrow at 2.98

A very special lot of BOYS' SPRING TOP COATS, made of imported woolen coverts, in proper shades for spring and early fall wear, fashionably tailored; reduced from $5.00 to 2.98

BOYS' 2-GARMENT SUITS, made of imported English worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots, in all the new fall effects, perfectly cut and tailored, suitable for boys from 7 to 15 years, easily worth double; our price 3.98

VESTEE AND SAILOR SUITS for little fellows from 3 to 10 years; they are made of English worsteds and Scotch cheviots in colors of brown, blue, tan, royal blu and mixtures, in fact, in every desirable pattern manufactured, handsomely embroidered and perfectly tailored, suits worth up to $10.00; will be here to-morrow at . . . 5.00

100 MILITARY SUITS in the regulation blue or cadet cloth, trimmed with silk braid and U. S. brass buttons, sizes 3 to 10, sold everywhere at $6.00; here to-morrow at . . . 3.98

BIG HAUL OF DESPERADOES

Records of Men Arrested for a Rhode Island Robbery.

CAPTURE CAUSES EXCITEMENT

Pinkerton Men Say Their Prisoners Are Highwaymen and Bank Burglars —One Accused of Murder.

Two more desperadoes have been arrested by Pinkerton detectives and the police of this city on the charge of holding up, binding, assaulting, and robbing employes of the Massachusetts Electric Company, at Portsmouth, R. I., about midnight on July 30 last. The names of these men are John McAdams, alias "Massachusetts Joe," and James Kennard, alias James Murray, alias "Big Jim."

Kennard was captured first. Chief of Police Kaull and Detective Richards of Newport, R. I., arrived in this city on Monday last with requisition papers from the Governor of that State, charging Kennard and McAdams with participation in the Portsmouth hold-up. The following day, accompanied by Assistant Superintendent George S. Dougherty of the Pinkerton Agency and Detectives Holland, Gallagher, and Reap from Police Headquarters, they took up a clue that brought them face to face with Kennard, in Second Avenue, near First Street. They pounced upon him so suddenly that he had no chance to resist arrest. On Wednesday they took him to the District Attorney's office, where he admitted that he was known as James Murray, but protested that he was not the James Murray who was in Rhode Island at the time of the robbery and who was named in the requisition papers. He asked for an examination, and it was set down for Tuesday next.

The detectives then began their search for McAdams. They learned that he had been seen in Brooklyn, so Superintendent Dougherty and Detectives Gallagher and Reap visited the different localities in that borough where he was apt to be found. On Thursday morning they saw him in Hudson Avenue in company with two other alleged thieves. The three detectives drew their revolvers, held them at the heads of McAdams and his companions, and told them they were under arrest. McAdams expressed indignation at the summary methods of his captors.

The crestfallen men whose sensational arrest caused much excitement in the neighborhood, were marched to Police Headquarters in this borough, where one was recognized as John Cavanagh, an alleged New Jersey burglar. He had given his name as James Brown. The other man gave the name of Wyckoff. McAdams gave his own name.

On Cavanagh was found what purported to be a labor union card, identifying him as a member of an organization known as the American Mechanics. These cards, Superintendent Dougherty said yesterday, are freely used by burglars in country towns to hoodwink the public. McAdams is now held under arrest awaiting the return from Newport of Chief Kaull.

At Newport three other alleged jailbirds are locked up on the same charge. Their names are Arthur Vaughn, alias William Stanley, alias "St. Paul Tip"; Joseph Curran, alias "Troy Joe," and George Brown, alias "Milwaukee Kid." It is alleged that they have all been identified as being concerned in the Portsmouth robbery, and that two of them have expressed their intention of pleading guilty. Their arrest was effected by Superintendent Dougherty of the Pinkerton agency in Bridgeport, Conn., on Aug. 31 last. He was there on business in connection with the American Bankers' Association, and noticed Vaughn, Curran, Brown, and John Smith, alias "Sleepy John," on the streets. With the aid of the Bridgeport police and after a lot of pistol firing the three suspects were arrested. Superintendent Dougherty telephoned descriptions of them to Pinkerton's Boston office, and word came back that it was quite probable they were the Portsmouth robbers. A short time afterward witnesses positively identified all except Smith as being concerned in that crime. Vaughn, Curran, and Brown thereupon were extradited to Newport.

Vaughn is also known by the aliases of William Thornton and "Knight." He is a native of Louisiana, claims to be part Indian, and has a strain of negro blood. It is alleged that he has killed several men, including Patrolman Nicholas Hunt of St. Louis. It is said that in December, 1895, he was arrested in San Francisco for burglary, but escaped from the courtroom on the day of his trial. His alleged confederates were sentenced to forty years each in the St. Quentin Penitentiary. On Nov. 15, 1897, three masked men entered a St. Louis saloon, ordered all present to throw up their hands, and robbed the cash drawer. Just then Patrolman Hunt came in and tried to arrest the robbers. Vaughn, it is alleged, fired, killing Hunt. It is further asserted by the police that he has served four years in Walla Walla (Washington) Penitentiary for safe burglary, and that he was sentenced in December, 1896, to the New Castle (Del.) Penitentiary for five years, but with a confederate made his escape.

It is said that he will be returned to St. Louis to stand trial for Patrolman Hunt's murder. After he was locked up in the Newport jail it is said he got into communication with another alleged criminal known to the police as "Leadville Jimmy," and instructed him how to aid him in escaping. "Leadville Jimmy," however, was arrested, and Vaughn's letter was found on him.

"Big Jim" Kennard is said to have been a "pal" of John Tobin, alias George Howard, and John B. Ferguson, alleged to be burglars, arrested April 8, 1896, and sentenced to two and a half years in Blackwell's Island Penitentiary. It is alleged he has served a year in the New Jersey State prison for burglary.

Superintendent Dougherty said last evening that John McAdams is a bank vault and safe burglar, has taken part in many Post Office robberies, and has served time in the Central Prison, Toronto, Ontario. He and his "pals," it is said, use dynamite and nitro-glycerine to blow up safes. On Nov. 8, 1898, an attempt was made to blow open the safe of the Citizens' National Bank at Clinton, Conn., but the burglars were frightened away before they got any booty. The Pinkerton detectives found near the bank a bottle of medicine, which they learned had been sold to McAdams. On Aug. 14 last McAdams and "Leadville Jimmy" were arrested at the Battery, but were discharged, as no evidence was forthcoming against them.

George Brown is said to have been one of the highwaymen who held up five employes of the Fairmount Traction Company of Philadelphia on July 19 and robbed the company's safe, after blowing it open with nitro-glycerine. James Curran is said to be an expert bank robber.

ARREST OF A DIAMOND SETTER.

The disappearance of a diamond pendant from the store of Julius Wodisky, 57 Maiden Lane, led to the arrest of a diamond setter employed by him, named Israel Weisback, forty-five years old, who lives at 77 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. The pendant contained a number of diamonds and was valued at $1,200.

Five of the gems needed resetting, and the pendant was given to the managing clerk, Miss Elsie Bernstein, who handed it to Weisback for resetting. That was on Monday, and yesterday afternoon, when inquiry was made for the pendant, it had disappeared. Weisback claimed that he returned it to Miss Bernstein on Monday night, but his story was not believed, and he was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Court, and held for examination in $2,000 bail.

Detective Nugent informed the Magistrate that he had been looking up Weisback's record, and found that he had been accused of stealing from a jeweler named Max Freund, and had been tried, the jury failing to agree.

ALDERMAN RODDY'S CASE.

The case of Alderman John S. Roddy, who is charged with bribery by a Greek flower dealer, was before Magistrate Zeller again yesterday in the Harlem Court. After a short taking of testimony it was again adjourned until next Thursday.

Councilman Herman Sulzer testified that he asked Alderman Roddy to vote for a permit to the Greek flower dealer to erect a stand at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Roddy refused, because he said the Greek had insulted him.

One day Mr. Roddy was not in the Board of Aldermen and the Councilman had the permit passed. It was subsequently revoked when Mr. Roddy discovered that it had been passed over his head.

CINCINNATI TENNIS GAMES.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—The following are the results at the lawn tennis tournament to-day:

Ladies' Singles.—Miss McAteer of Pittsburg beat Miss Closterman of Cincinnati, 6–2, 8–6.
Men's Singles.—Sutphin of Cincinnati beat Gregory of Chicago, 7–5, 6–2; Hardy of Louisville beat Grinstead of Louisville, 6–1, 6–1; Emerson of Cincinnati beat Hardy of Louisville, 10–8, 6–3.
Men's Doubles.—Halsey and Turner beat Kellogg and Diehl, 7–5, 8–6, 12–10; Hollister and Emerson beat Hunt and De Camp, 4–6, 6–1, 6–3; Hollister and Emerson beat Hardy and Robinson, 6–5, 6–4; Hollister and Emerson beat Halsey and Turner, 2–6, 6–4, 6–3.
Mixed Doubles.—Miss Closterman and Mitchell beat Miss McAteer and De Camp, 6–4, 8–6; Miss Closterman and Mitchell beat Miss Banks and Hammond, 6–0, 6–2.
In the consolidated tourney Fenley beat Emerson, 2–6, 6–4, 6–3; Garrison beat Wright, 6–3, 6–4; Robinson beat Murray, 6–2, 6–1.

New Club of Canadians.

The Canadian Club of the City of New York, composed of the influential Canadians of this city, was organized Thursday night at the Empire Hotel, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. D. F. Cameron, formerly Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, was made President; William Gage, 55 Broadway, Vice President; C. Montgomery McGovern, Secretary, and Dr. Austin W. Hollis of St. Luke's Hospital, Treasurer. Among the Chairmen of the various committees was Mr. Craig F. Kitchener, cousin of Lord Kitchener. The clubhouse will be near Central Park, and will open within two weeks.

No Hope for Policeman O'Keefe.

Michael Farrelli, thirty-seven years of age, the saloon keeper who on Sept. 3 shot Policeman Patrick O'Keefe of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station at 2,348 Second Avenue, was again arraigned yesterday in the Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Zeller. Detectives Maher and Meehan told Magistrate Zeller that the remaining eye of Policeman O'Keefe was removed Thursday, that the wounded officer was steadily growing weaker, and there is no hope of his recovery. Farrelli was held to await the result of O'Keefe's injuries.

LENOX OPEN-AIR HORSE SHOW.

Large Attendance and 162 High-Class Entries Make It a Great Success—List of Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 22.—The Lenox cottagers had their initial horse show to-day at Highlawn Farm, and the affair was a great success, the weather conditions proving favorable. Between 3,000 and 4,000 people were present.

There were seventeen classes, all of which were filled, there being 162 entries.

The show was in charge of an Executive Committee, composed of Giraud Foster, Chairman; H. P. Jaques, Secretary and Treasurer; Miss Kate Cary and John E. Alexandre.

At 10:30 o'clock the judges, Francis M. Ware of New York and C. S. Williams of Stonington, Conn., entered the ring to begin their day's work.

Among those prsent were Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Cary, Mrs. Jaques, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Dixey, Lowell Blake, Samuel Frothingham, Miss Furnish, Mrs. Zimmerman, Mrs. William Gaston, Miss Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Stillman, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher, M. Adams, Henry H. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane, Baron and Baroness Fava of the Italian Legation, Baron von Mumm of the German Embassy, Duke Caracciolo, Count Roma, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis, J. Edward Davis, Miss Eloise Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Peyster, Capt. Lars Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. N. Bliss, Miss Amy Bend, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Manico, Miss Kittie Gandy, Harold Godwin, R. Goodman, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Greenleaf, Jack Greenleaf, Miss Marion Greenleaf, Peter Marié, Mrs. Belle Neilson, W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Louis H. Lapham, R. D. Lapham, Edward H. Litchfield, Major Mallary, George Mosle, Miss Mosle, John E. Parsons, the Misses Parsons, S. Howland Robbins, and Mr. and Mrs. August Schermerhorn.

The summary of awards is as follows:

CLASS 12.—Farm pairs driven to farm wagons—Won by John S. Barnes's chestnut geldings Jack and Dick; A. P. Stokes's bay mare Maud and Kate, second; H. P. and E. Jacques's bay geldings Jim and John, third; Clarke Brothers' Joker and Jerry, fourth.

CLASS 13.—Ponies in harness—Won by Helen L. Alexandre's brown gelding Sir Arthur, driven by Miss Alexandre; Charles Lanier's bay gelding Lord Lenox, driven by D. W. Bishop, Jr., second; Henry W. Munroe's chestnut mare Victoria, driven by Mrs. Munroe, third; Francis Jacques's skewbald mare Prince, fourth.

CLASS 10 A.—Small ponies—Won by J. Tuckerman Tower's bay mare Lottie, driven by Mrs. Tower; Miss Charlotte Cram's bay gelding Tommy, second; H. H. Cooke's bay mare Fatha, third; H. P. and E. Jacques's roan mare Sweetheart, fourth.

CLASS 13.—Horse and buggy, as let for hire—Won by S. W. Tillotson's roan mare Chillowee.

CLASS 2.—Pairs suitable for runabout or other light trap—Won by Charles Lanier's bay geldings Dewey and Sampson, driven by Miss Birelow; D. W. Bishop, Jr.'s, bay mare Sport and bay gelding Play, second; Miss Cary's gray gelding Croidhean and brown mare Lottie, third; C. de Heredia's bay geldings Winsted and Gentry, fourth.

CLASS 17.—Saddle horses—Won by John S. Barnes's chestnut gelding Leonidas; Charles Lanier's brown gelding Sport, ridden by D. W. Bishop, Jr., second; Walter Phelps Bliss's brown gelding Reuben, third; John I. Kane's brown gelding Cricket, fourth.

CLASS 8.—Lady's trap and horse; horse to count 60 per cent. and carriage and appointments 40 per cent.—Won by C. de Heredia's roan gelding Bully Boy, driven by Mrs. de Heredia; Charles Lanier's bay gelding Tommy, driven by Miss Bigelow, second; John Sloane's gray gelding Daylight, driven by Miss Evelyn Sloane, third; Miss Dow's chestnut gelding Chester, driven by Mrs. Cottonet, fourth.

CLASS 3.—Pair of roadsters—Won by P. S. Tillotson's unnamed brown mare and brown gelding; J. W. Burden's gray gelding Duffer and bay gelding Joe second; D. W. Bishop, Jr.'s, unnamed team third.

CLASS 7.—Tandems, horses only to count—Won by John S. Barnes's bay gelding Syren and chestnut gelding Pride; Miss Cary's gray mare Cimboe and bay mare Lottie second; Giraud Foster's brown gelding Lenox and gray gelding Bob Walton third; George F. Gillman's brown geldings, Winslow and Piccadilly, fourth.

CLASS 3.—Pair carriage horses—Won by John Sloane's chestnut geldings, Puerto Rico and Santiago; W. P. Bliss's bay gelding Martin and bay mare Martinette second; Charles Lanier's brown mares Mary and Martha third; Mrs. William H. Bradford's chestnut geldings Castor and Pollux fourth.

CLASS 9.—Ladies' city trap and pair; horses 60 per cent., carriage and appointments 40 per cent.—Won by George Gilman's chestnut gelding and Sly; Giraud Foster's unnamed team, driven by Mrs. Cottonet, second; J. Tuckerman Tower's bay gelding Billie Wilkes and bay mare Natwood Maid, driven by Mrs. Tower, third; John Sloane's Daylight and Darkness, driven by Miss Evelyn Sloane, fourth.

CLASS 9A.—Ladies' light trap and pair—Won by John S. Barnes's bay mare Syren and dun mare Circe, driven by Miss Charlotte Barnes; T. R. Stillman's bay geldings Kentucky and Martinet, driven by Miss Stillman, second; D. W. Bishop, Jr.'s, bay mare Sport and bay gelding Play, third; Miss Eloise Davis's bay geldings Boy and Bay, fourth.

CLASS K.—Pair of horses, with appropriate carriage, for hire—Won by S. W. Tillotson's brown geldings Duke and General.

CLASS 6.—Four-in-hands, horses only to count—Won by George F. Gilman's gray gelding War Eagle, brown gelding Piccadilly, bay gelding Milford, and brown gelding His Highness, driven by Mrs. Blakeley Hall; J. Tuckerman Tower's bay geldings, Mentor, Collins, Billie Wilkes, and the bay mare Natwood Maid, driven by Mrs. Tower, second; W. P. Bliss's chestnut mares Thumps and Bumps, gray mare Snapper, and chestnut gelding Small, driven by owner, third.

CLASS 14.—Roadsters—Won by John E. Alexandre's bay mare Maywood; A. V. Mahon's bay gelding Gus G., second; John McCormick's bay gelding, Hollywood, third; C. G. Hinckey's bay gelding Barney Wilkes, fourth.

CLASS 1.—Horses suitable for runabout or other light trap—Won by John Sloane's gray gelding Daylight; J. W. Burden's gray gelding Duffer, second; H. W. Munroe's bay mare Duchess, third; Miss Cary's gray gelding Croidhean, fourth.

CLASS 11.—Ride and drive horse, to be driven and afterward ridden in the ring—Won by S. Barnes's ch. g. Pride; H. P. Jaques's br. m. Magnie second, H. H. Pease's b. g. Robbin third, Miss Dow's ch. g. Chester, fourth.

CLASS 16.—Lady's saddle horse, if ridden by lady to count 25 per cent.—Won by T. E. Stillman's b. g. Kentucky; H. W. Munroe's ch. m. Kittie second, Miss Dow's Chester third, Miss Pearson's Blue Bonnet fourth.

CLASS 4.—Private bus and appointments; horses 50 per cent., bus and equipments 50 per cent.—Won by J. T. Tower's bay geldings Mentor and Collins, John Sloane's bay geldings Bob and Charlie second.

SHAMROCK'S SPIN A FAILURE.

Bobstay Stretched and Caused the Cup Hunter to Put Back—Tried Triangular Course.

Sir Thomas Lipton's cup hunter made an effort yesterday morning to cover the ten-mile equilateral triangular course, over which she will be compelled to sail against the Columbia. The spin proved a failure, owing to the fact that Designer Fife and others on board the Shamrock discovered that the bobstay had stretched to such an extent as to render it perilous to continue the trial.

The Shamrock covered, in all, a distance of 10¼ nautical miles, and for the first time since she has given an exhibition of her powers here she buried her lee rail under green water. The result was not flattering to Mr. Fife's creation, for when she does bury her rail the formation of the underbody of the yacht is such that she carries a wave under her lee quarter almost equal to that which rolls astern of a tugboat. This is a natural consequence of the full lines abaft the midship section, particularly noticeable in the Shamrock.

Owing to the fact that the firemen on the tender Lawrence had refused to work, the cup hunter was left without a tender to tow her out to the mark yesterday morning. The yacht started from her moorings at 11 o'clock, and, in half a gale that came in from southwest half west, she reached through Gedney's Channel to the open sea. The Erin did not accompany the yacht from her moorings in the Horseshoe, notwithstanding the fact that Col. Sharman Crawford, the official representative of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club; Hugh MacGilldowney, and Mr. Craig, the Executive Secretary of the club, were aboard.

The Shamrock made her start from the pilot station boat New York instead of from the Scotland Lightship, which heretofore has been the starting point. The tug Adelaide, which had been impressed into service in place of the Lawrence, started to log the first leg of the course shortly after 11 o'clock, and at 11:36:30 the Shamrock dashed across the imaginary line under baby jibtopsail and a small clubtopsail, in addition to her lower sails.

While on the wind her weather shrouds were held at a tension that was almost to the limit, while her lee shrouds sagged to and fro under the influence of the wind that sang a strident tune through her top hamper. She reached down along the Jersey coast five and three-fourths miles, and was timed from the press tug as covering the distance in 30 minutes 50 seconds. At this point Sir Thomas's special tug was disabled, and the racing craft jibed around her at 12:07:20 P. M. The yacht then eased sheets, and with boom broad off headed for the Scotland Lightship, four and a half nautical miles away. She passed the lightship at

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Pittsburgs Beat the New Yorks Twice on the Polo Grounds.

McGARR'S AMUSING DECISIONS

A Spectator Says the Second Contest Was Called Because the Umpire, Alone, Could Not See.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	90	40	.692
Philadelphia	86	51	.625
Boston	82	52	.612
Baltimore	78	53	.595
St. Louis	77	60	.562
Cincinnati	75	62	.547
Chicago	69	65	.515
Louisville	66	70	.485
Pittsburg	65	71	.478
New York	54	78	.409
Washington	49	86	.363
Cleveland	20	122	.141

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 11; New York, 2. (first game.)
Pittsburg, 4; New York, 2, (second game.
Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 0. (first game.)
Boston, 8; Chicago, 7, (second game.)
Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 2, (first game.)
Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 5, (second game.)
Louisville, 17; Washington, 4.

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Washington in Brooklyn.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.

The New Yorks played two games with the Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds yesterday and lost both. There were several ludicrous decisions by Umpire McGarr. The second game was called after five and a half innings had been played, not on account of darkness, as the sun was shining. A spectator on the open stand gave as the explanation of Umpire Manassau's action in calling the game that it was too dark, apparently, for Assistant McGarr to see whether a player was out or safe. Score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	V. Hal'n, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Will'ms, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	T. O'Brien,							
McC'rry, rf.	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	Bas. & 1b.	0	2	1	2	0		
Dillon, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	Davis, ss.	1	1	4	2	1		
Ely, ss.	0	3	3	1	6	0	0	Wil'n, 1b.	0	1	13	3	3		
McC'ar'y, lf.	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0		
T. O'B'n, 2b.	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	Fleming, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Hoffer, 2b.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Warner, c.	1	1	6	2	3		
Bowm'n, c.	1	2	6	1	0	0	0	Martin, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0		
Leever, p.	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	Woodruff, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
								Carrick, p.	0	0	0	4	1		
Total	11	18	27	12	3			*Doyle	0	0	0	0	0		
								Total	2	7	27	18	5		

*Doyle batted for Carrick in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	4—11
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2

Three-base hits—Woodruff, McCreery, McCarthy. Two-base hits—Williams, McCreery, Leever, 2. Stolen bases—McCarthy, T. O'Brien. Double play—Wilson and Gleason. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, McCarthy, Bowerman, Leever. Stolen bases—McCarthy, T. O'Brien. Bases on balls—Off Leever, 1; off Carrick, 5. Struck out—By Leever, 6; by Carrick, 1. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 5; New York, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 14; New York, 8. Passed ball—Warner. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Dwight McGarr.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Hal'n, lf.	0	1	1	0	0			Beaum't, cf.	1	1	1	1	0		
T. O'Brien,								Williams, 3b.	1	1	0	3	0		
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	1	1			McCr'y, rf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0			Dillon, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0			Ely, ss.	0	1	1	3	0		
Fleming, cf.	0	0	1	1	0			McC'ar'y, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Wilson, c.	0	0	3	1	0			J. O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	5	2	0		
Woodruff, rf.	1	0	0	0	0			Schriver, c.	0	0	3	2	0		
Garoni, p.	0	0	0	2	0			Hoffer, p.	0	0	0	1	2	1	
Total	0	3	15	11	1			Total	4	6	18	11	1		

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Pittsburg	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0—4

Two-base hit—Ely. Base on balls—Off Garoni, 1; off Hoffer, 2. Struck out—By Garoni, 2; by Hoffer, 3. First base by errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 3. Stolen bases—Woodruff, McCreery. Wild pitch—Garoni. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

BROOKLYNS BLANK ST. LOUIS MEN.

Win from the Westerners in the Fast Time of 1 Hour and 26 Minutes.

There was only one game played at Washington Park yesterday between St. Louis and Brooklyn. The first game was postponed on account of wet grounds. A great deal of time was spent in getting the field in condition for the one game, which was won by the Brooklyns in the fast time of one hour and twenty-six minutes, which is remarkable, considering the bad condition of the field. Dunn pitched an excellent game against the visitors, allowing but two hits and only one of the visiting players reached second base. Young was not hit hard, but the Brooklyns managed to make hits at the right time. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dolin, cf.	0	0	2	0	0			Kelley, lf.	1	1	7	0	0		
Reidrick, rf.	0	0	1	0	0			Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Burkett, lf.	0	0	4	0	0			Jennings, lb.	0	0	10	0	0		
Schreck, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0			Ander'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1			Farrell, c.	0	0	9	1	1		
Wallace, ss.	0	1	1	4	1			Carey, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0		
Childs, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0			Wrigley, ss.	1	1	3	3	0		
O'Connor, c.	0	1	1*	0	0			Beck, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0		
Young, p.	0	0	0	1	0			Dunn, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	0	2	24	12	3			Total	2	5	27	12	1		

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Three-base hit—Wrigley. Two-base hit—Beck. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Dunn, 2; off Young, 1. Double plays—Cross, Childs, and Schreck; Beck, Wrigley, and Jennings. Wild pitch—Young. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Connolly.

Philadelphias Win and Lose.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Philadelphia and Cincinnati played a double-header today and broke even. The second game was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0—6
Philadelphia	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 12; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Philadelphia, Bernhard and Douglass.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	2	0	1	2	0—5				
Philadelphia	4	0	0	3	1—8				

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Frisk and Peitz; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Two Games in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Indifferent playing lost the first game for Boston to-day. Nichols was hit hard in only two innings of the game, while Garvin was batted safely in every inning except the last. Chicago's batting rally in the sixth inning of the second game put them in the lead, but Boston won out by opportune hitting in the eighth. The second game was called at the end of the eighth on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1—3

Base hits—Boston, 13; Chicago, 9. Errors—Boston, 3. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Chicago, Garvin and Donohue.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	—8
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	—7

Base hits—Boston, 15; Chicago, 9. Errors—Boston, 3; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor, Donohue, and Chance; Boston, Willis and Sullivan. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

Louisville, 17; Washington, 4.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Louisville today won its fifth successive game from the Washingtons on the home grounds. The home team played in poor form. Magee was wild and Weyhing took his place at the beginning of the fourth inning. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—4
Louisville	1	3	1	4	2	3	4	0	2	.—17

Base hits—Washington, 11; Louisville, 18. Errors—Washington, 4; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Washington, Magee, Weyhing, and Powers; Louisville, Woods and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGuire.

Columbia's First Football Game.

Columbia University's football eleven will line up this afternoon against the strong eleven of Walton, at Margaretville, in the Catskill Mountains, where the candidates have been in training for some time. Some of the men have shown football ability of a high order in practice, and Capt. Simons and Coach Sanford are confident that the team will do good work. All the candidates are in excellent shape and will return to this city to-morrow.

HAMILTON OUTBOXES GARDNER.

The "Omaha Kid" Beaten Largely by Overconfidence in a Fiercely Fought Bout.

Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," and "Jack" Hamilton of Troy, N. Y., boxed twenty-five rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night, which, for fast, hard fighting, has not been equaled in the vicinity of New York for a long time. It had not the brutal aspect of the O'Donnell-McCoy bout a few nights ago, for it was not one-sided, but it was a long, hard fight at 122 pounds, and at its conclusion Hamilton, against whose chances 3 to 1 were laid, was declared the winner.

Gardner, who is matched to meet Dixon and then Terry McGovern, went out of his class to fight at 122 pounds, and he went into the ring with a pair of bad hands. He was, however, confident, and so were most of the 3,000 spectators, that he would win.

A fierce slugging match, which Referee "Johnny" White had to stop in the eighth round out of humanity, was won by "Chip" Morrison over "Jack" Dwyer. Then the principals in the main bout came on for battle. Gardner was beaten by overconfidence. The decision was a proper one on the fighting of both men. Gardner seemed to be a trifle weak in spite of his confident manner. Hamilton crouched low as Jeffries does, and Gardner several times, quick as a flash, darted in with a straight left-hand swing that landed on the jaw or ribs. Hamilton was aggressive, but he had to be careful because of Gardner's quick movements.

The thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth rounds were Gardner's, for he recovered his quickness, and rained blow after blow on Hamilton's face and body. Once—in the sixteenth round—Hamilton hit the Omaha boy a stiff left in the ear that sent him into a corner, and once he had him there Hamilton begun to pound him. In the seventeenth Hamilton twice forced Gardner to the ropes. Gardner's lips were cut when he went up for the next round, but he was clearly at his best in the nineteenth round, when a right and then a left hand swing sent Hamilton staggering. In the last three rounds both men went at it as hard as they knew how, and the punishment for both was severe.

PILOT BOY BEATS ALVES.

But Mr. Straus's Horse Gets the Worst of the Start.

There was a big turnout of riders and drivers on the Speedway yesterday to see the race between Nathan Straus's Alves, record 2:09½, and Pilot Boy, owned by Frank Work, which has a record of 2:09¼. When Mr. Straus appeared with Alves he was warmly greeted. The horse was hooked to a remarkably light road wagon with bicycle wheels. A few minutes later Pilot Boy appeared with a professional driver handling the ribbons. After two breaks the horses got away. Pilot Boy had the best of the start, and, although Alves did not lose any ground, he was unable to pick up his opponent. It was evident to all before a quarter had been run that Alves was beaten, but the general opinion was that if the start had been better the race would have been a very close one. After the race Mr. Straus said that he would have a final race with Pilot Boy in a few days. Among those who witnessed the race was Richard Croker, who was driving a brown mare hooked to a light road wagon; John Quinn, driving Lucie; Dr. Gill driving Captain Jack; J. W. Cornish, behind David B.; Capt. McKenna, driving Nomad; Col. Lawrence, behind a team of blacks; Hugh Riley, driving Commodore Porter; A. Kerker, behind Ateka; Fred Gerken, driving a brown mare; John Donnelly, driving Glenmere Boy; Mr. Tewksbury, behind Robert J.; A. J. Seymour, behind a team of bays, and E. C. Newcombe, driving Daisy Bell.

RIBBONS FOR ROAD HORSES.

Westchester Fair Managers Give Prizes to Owners of Trotters.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 22.—At least 10,000 visitors were attracted to the Westchester County Fair. In the contest for the prizes offered for road horses the result was as follows:

Blue ribbon, to C. C. Schildwachtor of 1,885 Park Avenue, New York; blue ribbon, to Frederick Van Wyck of White Plains; yellow ribbon, to Frank M. Campbell of Tarrytown.

Pair Road Horses—Blue ribbon, to Frank M. Campbell of Tarrytown; red ribbon, to W. D. Bruns of White Plains.

Farm Team—Blue ribbon, to T. Halle Faile; red ribbon, to Henry C. Hyatt; yellow ribbon, to Howard Willets, all of White Plains.

The attraction for to-morrow is the baby show, when valuable prizes will be awarded.

REIFF AND MARTIN WIN.

Each Lands a Plate Race at the Manchester Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—At the Manchester September meeting to-day, L. Reiff, the American jockey, won the Bury two-year-old selling plate of 300 sovereigns on Mr. H. Barnato's Swears. Star of Evening was second, and Vallotta finished third. Nine horses ran five furlongs.

The Durham Plate of 150 sovereigns was won by Lord William Beresford's three-year-old bay filly Violence, ridden by "Skeets" Martin. Tawthorn was second, and Thorney finished third. Three horses ran a mile and a half.

Gravesend Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap. Two miles, over eight hurdles.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Governor Griggs	149	Bob White
Marshall	146	Becky Rolfe
Hardy C.	146	James Tod
Emigre	138	Mr. Stoffel
Sculptor	134	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About six furlongs.

Jinks	109	Tinge	98
Goal Runner	109	High Jinks	96
Duke of Middleburg	107	Satin Slipper	93
Abuse	105	Souchon	92
Belle of Memphis	103	Twinkler	91
Belle of Troy	98	Dollie Weithoff	84

THIRD RACE.—The Algeria Stakes, for two-year-olds which have not won $1,000 up to the date of entry; weights seven pounds below the scale; penalties and allowances. Five furlongs.

Gulden	115	Mac Flecknoe	108
Shoreham	115	Idrim	108
Medrine	115	Templar	108
Sadducee	112	Hammock	108
Montanic	112	Kilmarnock	108
The Scotchman	108	Last Cord	108
Toddy	108	Cobourg	108
Rockton	106	Lady of the Vale	105

Gulden and Kilmarnock, J. E. Madden's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Second Special, for two-year-olds and upward; special weights; penalties. One mile and a half.

Imp	124	Thomas Cat	121
Ben Holladay	121	The Batchelor	118
Previous	121	Prince McClurg	110
Bangle	121		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at the meeting; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

The Star of Bethlehem	111	Hurricane	100
Maximo Gomez	106	Rare Perfume	97
Chappaqua	105	Impartial	97
Hardly	101	Sweet Caporal	92

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Fonzolee	115	Pincher	115
Kindred	115	Knightbanneret	115
Kilogram	115	Matt Simpson	115
Venuvian	115	Cracker	115
Angie	115	Vengeerie	112
Celeritas	115	Marion Lynch	112
MacFlecknoe	115	Mondoro	112
Kipling	115	Eileen Daly	112

Also eligible to start if any of the above scratch:

Salmagundi	115	First Whip	115
Dan Regan	115	Hopbrook	115

WOMEN'S TENNIS TOURNEY ENDS

Miss Moore Victorious in the Singles and Mixed Doubles.

The final day's play in the open lawn tennis tournament at the Staten Island Ladies' Club drew a large crowd to the grounds at Livingston yesterday afternoon to see the matches. In the singles, Miss Moore outclassed Miss Souther and won as she pleased, while in the mixed doubles the same was also the case, the ex-champion volleying very cleverly at the net. The scores:

Ladies' Singles.—Final Round—Miss Bessie Moore beat Miss E. N. Souther, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Bessie Moore and J. P. Paret beat Mrs. A. H. Voorhees and P. S. Hildreth, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.

Ladies' Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Daisy Kobbe and Miss Elizabeth Edwards beat Miss Margaret Johnson and Miss Sadie Coffin, 6—2, 5—7, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6

The Esperanza Beats the Asahi.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 22.—This afternoon the thirty-footers Esperanza, owned and sailed by H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., and the Asahi, owned and sailed by Lloyd Warren, were raced over the Jamestown course twice in a heavy breeze from the southwest. The wind was so strong at times that the mainsails were single reefed. The Esperanza won the race by 54 seconds.

FINE GOLF AT WESTBROOK

Harriman and Livingston the Survivors in the Semi-Finals.

HITCHCOCK'S ACCURATE PLAY

The Cutler School Boy Pressed the Champion Hard and Was Beaten by a Single Hole.

Herbert M. Harriman, the amateur champion, and Louis Livingston, Jr., were the survivors in the semi-final rounds yesterday for the Westbrook Cup, in the Westbrook Club's tournament, near Islip, L. I. Each of the matches was characterized by the same element of uncertainty and excitement that has been so marked ever since the contest began Wednesday morning. Livingston beat Harry Hollins by 2 holes, and Harriman just managed to beat young Charles Hitchcock, Jr., by a single hole. The schoolboy, Hitchcock, who practically carried everything before him last Summer on the Narragansett Pier links, plays a strong game, and holds on to his opponent to the last possible chance. The match was no easy thing for Harriman. The latter led by two holes at the end of the first nine, and took the next two, being 4 up at the eleventh hole. The young fellow did not flinch for an instant, and thereafter not only did he prevent Harriman from winning another hole, but he took three himself, the champion finding himself at the sixteenth hole only 1 up with 2 to play. It was any one's game now, but as the last two were halved, Harriman had the game by one hole. A most unusual event occurred at the home hole. Hitchcock, from his fourth shot, laid his ball within one foot of the hole, and Harriman had practically abandoned the match as a tie, but Hitchcock tied the put, and to the surprise of all missed it. He was evidently nervous for once, and hit the ball so weakly that it stopped at least two inches from the hole. The cards are:

Herbert M. Harriman, Meadow Brook—									
Out	5	5	4	3	5	6	3	4	6—41
In	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	6—44
Total									85
Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Point Judith—									
Out	5	4	4	3	5	6	5	5	7—44
In	6	5	4	4	4	5	5	6	4—43
Total									87

Louis Livingston's defeat of Harry Hollins was another of the big surprises. The latter is a Cutler School lad. Livingston was a Columbia students a year ago. He is the only member, besides Hollins, who has held the Westbrook Club championship, and his game yesterday was one of the grandest he has ever shown. He beat Hollins by two holes. The cards are:

Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook—									
Out	5	5	4	4	5	3	4	5	5—40
In	5	4	4	3	5	7	6	4	—38
Total, seventeen holes									83
H. B. Hollnis, Jr., Westbrook—									
Out	7	5	5	3	5	7	4	5	6—48
In	6	4	4	4	4	6	6	4	—38
Total, seventeen holes									86

A special handicap for a silver cup, given by John Gibbs, brought out twenty-four competitors, and G. E. Watson of the home club won the trophy. George C. Clark, Jr., the Harvard golfer, made the best gross score—88 strokes. The players and scores were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
G. E. Watson, Westbrook—			
Out	4 5 5 4 5 6 4 4 8—45		
In	7 4 4 4 5 6 5 5 7—48	93	10 83
T. C. Ennever, Montokair	106	18	85
W. Wood, Westbrook	98	11	87
O. W. Bird, Meadow Brook	105	18	87
Howard Maxwell, Nassau Country	98	11	87
G. H. Barnes, Crescent A. C.	91	3	88
G. C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock Hill	88	0	88
James A. Tyng, Morris County	89	0	89
James F. Curtis, Oakley	89	0	89
P. R. Fuller, Westbrook	107	18	89
C. T. Richardson, Lakewood	90	0	90
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook	96	6	90
J. E. Roosevelt, Westbrook	108	18	90
Fred O. Beach, Meadow Brook	97	7	90
J. R. Suydam, Westbrook	101	10	91
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	92	0	92
John M. Knapp, Westbrook	111	18	93
C. F. Watson, Essex County Country Club	102	8	94
A. Holmes, Morristown Field	107	11	96
S. A. Jennings, Westbrook	109	12	97
W. Bayard Cutting, Westbrook	117	18	99
Harold Tappin, Westbrook	112	8	104
J. B. Coles Tappan, Nassau Country Club	116	12	104
H. R. Duval, Jr., Westbrook	122	18	104

In the Consolation Cup semi-finals J. M. Knapp beat Oliver W. Bird by 3 up and 1 to play, and Harold Tappin beat L. R. Fuller 3 up and 2 to play.

Scrambled Out of It.

Dumleigh—Was that your mother with you last evening? By George, Tom, she doesn't look old enough.

Mildmay—That lady was my wife.

Dumleigh—Well, I thought you didn't look young enough to be her son.—Boston Transcript.

Their Turn Sometimes Comes.

It is probably true that love laughs at locksmiths, but any careful reader of the proceedings of the divorce courts cannot fail to observe that the locksmiths get a laughing inning later on.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Ability Recognized.

"Mighty smart feller," said the man with the broad-brimmed hat; "mighty smart."

"Did he get the best of that horse trade?"

"No. He didn't get the best of it. But he didn't get nigh as much the worst of it as I had figured he would."—Washington Star.

On the Road.

Tommy—Paw, why do they call them "variety" shows?

Mr. Figg—Because they are so monotonous.—Indianapolis Journal.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:49	Sun sets...5:56	Moon rises...8:20

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:11	Gov. Isl'd...10:39	H. Gate...

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:37	Gov. Isl'd...11:05	H. Gate...12:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Curityba, Matanzas		
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull		
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London		9:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg		7:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool		11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Mae, Ponce, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 24 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 28 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 26, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 23.

American, London, Sept. 11.
A. R. Thorp, Curacao, Sept. 15.
British King, Antwerp, Sept. 6.
Cuba, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 16.
Handel, St. Lucia, Sept. 15.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 12.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 16.
Navahoe, Brunswick, Sept. 20.
Niagara, Havana, Sept. 19.
Santiago, Nassau, Sept. 19.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 16.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 24.

Antilla, Nassau, Sept. 20.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 17.
Hyantlis, Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Sept. 21.
Kansas City, Savannah, Sept. 21.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Sept. 18.
Montezuma, Greenock, Sept. 12.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 13.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 14.

MONDAY, SEPT. 25.

Arcadian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.
Boris, Liverpool, Sept. 15.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 20.
Marquette, London, Sept. 14.
Montauk, Dunkirk, Sept. 11.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

Altai, Port Limon, Sept. 19.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Sept. 16.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 19.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 16.
Moramba, Para, Sept. 18.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 12.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 12.
Woolcomcoloo, Havre, Sept. 18.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 20.
Algiers, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 14.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 20.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 18.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Sept. 13.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 20.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Sept. 16.
British Princess, Newcastle, Sept. 16.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Sept. 17.
Plympton, Antwerp, Sept. 14.
Polarstejernen, Shields, Sept. 13.

Arrived.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Findlay, Sept. 11, with mdse. and one passenger to Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Savannah Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Allianca, Skillings, Colon Sept. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 A. M.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Young, Hull Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Anderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Mae, Hutchinson, San Juan Sept. 16, with mdse. to New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Inchmona, (Br.,) Ashby, Calcutta, &c., July 14, with mdse. to Horton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Nile, (Br.,) Morey, Progreso Sept. 14, with hemp to Thebaud Bros.—vessel to Edward Lesvernine. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Seneca, Decker, Campeachy, &c., Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 A. M.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Gathemann, Bremen Sept. 10, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members: N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON STOCK OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

Referring to our notice of April 11th, 1899, holders of the above Stock are herewith notified that out of the total Capital Stock of $67,275,500, $66,960,300 have been deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated February 8, 1899.

Holders who have not yet deposited their stock may now deposit the same with any of the undersigned, on payment of $5 per share penalty, in addition to the assessment of $2 per share, but only up to and including October 3d, 1899.

SPEYER & CO., New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.
LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort-on-Main.
TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Readjustment Managers.

New York, September 21st, 1899.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$8,000 North Wisconsin Ry. Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$8,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$5,000 Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & No. Western Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 Saint Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1919.
$1,500 Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Regst. Bds., 1928.
20 shs. Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co. pfd.
1 share Chic. & Eastern Illinois R. R. pfd.
$600 St. Louis Ore & Steel Co. Inc. Bds., 1917, January, 1898, coups.
100 shs. Rocker Silver Mining Co.
$4,000 United States 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1907.
50 shs. Holland Trust Co.
20 shs. Holland Building Asso.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
All his right, title, and interest as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Charles E. Sands in or to the contingent interest or estate which the said Charles E. Sands had on the 20th day of Dec., 1895, under the last will and testament of Samuel S. Sands, decd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
80 shs. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 Equitable Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1901.
$3,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Co., New River Div., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$10,000 Standard Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1930.
40 shs. Oriental Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
$6,000 Zanesville & Ohio River Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Atlantic Trust Co. Certfs.)
$30,000 Bond & Mortgage of Daniel Doody to Sophie G. Parker, dated Sept. 23d, 1898, at 6 p. c. interest on property in City of Brooklyn and Town of Flatbush, L. I. (Hypothecated.)
20 shs. Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, Limited.
12 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
14 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
7 shs. National Park Bank.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
23 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
5 shs. Astor National Bank.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.
Exchange of Shares.
OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
120 Broadway, New York.
TO THE HOLDERS OF PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred and common capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of shares of its increased preferred and common stock for shares of the preferred and common stock, respectively, of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.
The basis of exchange of the increased preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share, together with the payment to depositors of preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, at the time of the delivery of Union Pacific preferred stock in exchange therefor, of the sum of One Dollar per share in equalization and adjustment of dividends.
The basis of exchange of the increased common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for the common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share.
Holders of the preferred and common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company desiring to avail of this offer must, on or before October 7, 1899, deposit their shares duly endorsed for transfer and witnessed or proved, and stamped as required by the United States Internal Revenue law, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before October 7, 1899.
The Income B bonds so deposited must bear all coupons subsequent to the coupon of October 1st, 1899, which coupon may be detached and retained by the holder for collection at maturity.
Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred or common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, as the case may be, on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited shares of stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company in the event that the issue of the new preferred and common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.
Dated September 15th, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS.
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John D. Crimmins, Wm. R. Grace, Wm. H. Gelabrenen, Frank H. Platt, James Roosevelt, Eugene Kelly, George R. Sheldon, Ed. N. Gibbs, Edwin Warfield, Edward Eyre, Henry O. Havemeyer, Elverton R. Chapman, Peter Doelger, Chas. W. Morse, Charles Y. Fornes, Wm. Halls, Jr., Bernard M. Shanley, Frank R. Lawrence, James D. Layng, Hosmer B. Parsons, James Ross Curran.

OFFICE OF
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.,
120 Broadway, New York City.
TO THE HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL TRUST NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME B BONDS OF OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY:
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of the Income B bonds of this Company for preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company at the rate of ten shares ($1,000 par value) of such preferred stock for each $1,000 of Income B bonds.
Holders of Income B bonds of this Company desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to make the exchange must deposit their bonds, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before October 7, 1899.
The Income B bonds so deposited must bear all coupons subsequent to the coupon of October 1st, 1899, which coupon may be detached and retained by the holder for collection at maturity.
Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited bonds in the event that the issue of such preferred stock shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.
Dated September 15, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.
A majority of the above-mentioned Bonds having now been deposited with the undersigned, notice is hereby given that further deposits may be made with the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, until SEPTEMBER 25, 1899, after which date a penalty of $10.60 per Bond will be incurred.
The Committee undertakes to act ONLY for depositing bondholders.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECK, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, September 8, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office,
New York, September 19th, 1899.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at the office of the company, on the 2d day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 23d day of September, 1899.
The closing of the transfer books for this and subsequent dividends that may be declared is dispensed with until further notice.

A further resolution was adopted at the same meeting of the Board providing for a distribution, on October 2d, 1899, of $2,500,000 of the Company's surplus, at the rate of $12.50 per share, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on the 23d day of September, 1899.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, September 14th, 1899.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 3, due October 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, September 25th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, September 23d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1899.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.,
New York, September 1c, 1899.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business Monday, October 16th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 28th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on September 28th, and will be opened on October 17th.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Office of American Ice Company,
132 E. 23d St.,
New York, Sept. 21st, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable October 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2d, 1899.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. October 2d, 1899, until 10:00 A. M. October 16th, 1899.
Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.
J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 23d, 1899.
Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14th, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of the UTICA & BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due Sept. 30th, 1899, will be paid at this office on and after that date.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
New York, Sept. 21, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. upon the preferred capital stock of the General Chemical Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed from September 21st at 3 P. M. to October 3d at 10 A. M.
JAS. L. MORGAN, Jr., Treasurer.

American Car & Foundry Co.
St. Louis, September 2, 1899.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 2
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾% on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared payable on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1899. Transfer books will close Tuesday, Oct. 10, and reopen Friday, Nov. 3.
FRED. H. EATON, 1st Vice President.

The New York Air Brake Company
66 Broadway, N. Y., Sept. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's office in New York, on the 5th day of October, to stockholders of record, at the close of business on the 2d day of October.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. October 2d, and open at 10 A. M. October 6th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable October 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record twelve o'clock noon, September 30th, 1899. The transfer books will close twelve o'clock noon September 30th, and open October 11th.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at the Company's Office, 32 Nassau Street, on the 2d of October, 1899. Books close at the Office of The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, Transfer Agents, 27 Pine Street, New York, September 28th, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Monday, October 9th, at 10 A. M.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23rd St. and Sixth Ave.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
Eighty-eighth (88th) Dividend.
THE DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, October 2, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
September 18th, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, ($1 per share,) payable October 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 2d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 22d, 1899.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 8, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 20th October, 1899. Transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will close September 30th and reopen on the 21st October
S. MIMS, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Sept. 22d, 1899.
The coupons due October 1st, 1899, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y.
J. BOWRON, Treas.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Rutland Shirt Company of Troy; capital, $15,000. Directors—Daniel W. Coon, Mount Vernon; Orley C. Badger and Grace R. Palmer, Troy.

Hudson Gas Motor and Vehicle Manufacturing Company of Saratoga Springs; capital, $100,000. Directors—Ira B. Fryer, Ballston Spa; Joseph P. Brennan, W. S. Robertson, William P. Tarrant, and H. A. Reed, Saratoga Springs.

Waterport Manufacturing Company of Waterport, to manufacture and sell agricultural implements; capital, $15,000. Directors—Daniel D. Bromley, Warren T. Bromley, and Albert M. Ives, Waterport; George F. Lum, Albion; George R. Shepard and W. B. Bennett, Niagara Falls.

National Express Appointments.
General Manager Hutt of the National Express Company yesterday made the following appointments: E. E. De Noyelles, Superintendent of the New York City Division, and W. Van Valkenburg, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Division.

Buffalo Lawyer Charged with Perjury.
BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—Horace C. Van Denbergh, a well-known attorney in Buffalo, was arrested to-day. The arrest was made by virtue of requisition papers issued by Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts. Van Denbergh is charged with perjury in connection with an affidavit made use to the sale of some property. The prisoner waived identification, and will be taken to Boston Monday next.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 19th, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 14th. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 19th to October 14th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 22	758,851
To date this year	131,825,816
Corresponding date last year	76,740,075

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 22	$1,274,500
To date this year	$837,411,570
Corresponding date last year	$611,297,000

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 5@7 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	½	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. Malt. pf	1	Iowa Central	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref	1	Iowa Cent. pf	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf	½	Manhat. Con	1½
Am. Sugar Ref	2½	Met. St. Ry	2½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	2½
Am. Tob. pf	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
Ann Arbor pf	2	Nat. Biscuit	1½
B'klyn Rapid Tr	5	Nat. Steel	½
B'klyn Union Gas	6	Nat. Steel pf	½
Brunswick City	¾	N. J. Central	½
Buff., R. & P.	3	N. Y. Air Brake	11
C., A. & P. pf	15	N. Y. Central	¾
Canada South	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L	½
Chi., B. & Q	1¾	Norf. & West	½
Chi. Cons. Tract	¾	North. Pac. pf	½
Chi. & East. Ill	½	O. R. & N. pf	½
Chi. G. W. deb	1½	Pacific Coast	1
Chi., I. & L. pf	½	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi., M. & St. P	½	Penn. R. R	½
Chi. & N. W	1¼	People's Gas, Chi	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac	½	Pressed S. Car	1½
Col. South. 1st pf	½	Pullman Car	1½
Col. & H. C. & I	½	Republic Iron & S	½
Consol. Gas	3½	St. L. & S. W. pf	½
Cent. Tobacco	½	St. Paul & Omaha	5½
Cont. Tob. pf	1	Southern Pacific	½
Delaware & Hudson	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	Texas & Pacific	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	Un. Bag & Paper	1½
Erie Tel. & Tel	9	U. S. Flour M. pf	1½
Federal Steel	1¾	U. S. Leather	3½
Federal Steel pf	1	U. S. Leather pf	3½
General Electric	3	U. S. Rubber	1½
Glucose Sugar	1½	U. S. Rubber pf	1½
Glucose Sugar pf	3	Wabash pf	½
Great. North. pf	3½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1½
Illinois Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	½	Int. Paper	½
Anaconda Copper	2½	Int. Silver	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	Kanawha & Mich	1
Chi. & N. W. pf	1½	P. C., C. & St. L	½
Erie 2d pf	2½	U. S. Flour Milling	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Den. & R. G. Imp. 5s	1¼
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	2	Erie prior 4s	1
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	1	Mo. Pac. con	1
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1½	Peo. & East. inc	3
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¼
		Stand. R. & T. inc	1

Bonds Declined.

Central of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Lake Erie & W. 2d	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Prices very generally strengthened on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Few stocks failed to advance. Some scored substantial gains.

Yet not a single new element of consequence came into the situation; business affairs are just as they have been—encouraging. Wall Street's recent wry faces have been made wholly without warrant. Quotations depressed reflect the force of manipulation, of liquidation not based on the logic of business conditions. Adroit speculators have been able to create a scare and have profited thereby, though there seems to be reason for doubt that they are now quite sincere in their declarations that they were able to cover all their short contracts at bottom figures. One trader insists that he has made upward of $3,000,000 through the break in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, having sold around 120 and covered 40 points lower. This representation may have vanity in it, for industrious brokers identified with that particular short interest were most clamorous in selling Brooklyn shares when they were down close to 75 a couple of days ago; and signs which ordinarily represent facts suggest that there is now a larger short interest than at any recent time in stocks which have been most conspicuous in recent weakness.

It is one thing to make Wall Street profits on paper—quite a different thing, sometimes, to turn those paper profits into actual cash.

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In the banking world there seems to be a well-developed belief that stringent conditions are passing. It may be that here and there will be found stocks not received with much favor in collateral loans, but as to the great majority of securities in the Stock Exchange list it seems probable that we will have more liberal acceptance than recently has been the rule.

There are, moreover, likely to be showings in financial circles which will encourage confidence in the belief that funds will be available for all legitimate business needs; and hurtful interest rates are no longer apprehended.

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It is not unnoteworthy that European purchases of American stocks have been in evidence throughout recent declines here; and advices not only from London but from Berlin and Amsterdam suggest readiness upon the other side to take hold of standard American stocks on slight encouragement through money market conditions here.

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Local Traction Stocks.

Metropolitan and Manhattan bettered their position yesterday, as if in sympathy with the Brooklyn Traction Company, whose advance had a generally strengthening effect on the entire market. The return of Mr. George Gould from abroad is expected to bring to a head whatever development, if any, there may be in respect to the Manhattan property, trading in which yesterday carried the figures over the 30,000 mark and raised the final quotation to 110¾, a gain of 1¼ points. Metropolitan was not so active, only about 10,000 shares being dealt in, but the last figures for the day, 200, represented a gain of 3¾ points.

***

Quotation Forced Up.

Pool buying in Consolidated Gas at one time forced the figures from 185, the lowest for the day, to 193, though the close was 191—a gain for the day of 3½ points. The higher figures are to be credited to the Street's eccentricity. There has been no good news recently in respect to the property. On the contrary, with largely decreased dividends and no end of the gas war in sight, it is a known, practically an acknowledged, fact that a deficit, not a surplus, is the order of the day. But the building of houses upon foundations of sand has been heard of befors in Wall Street.

***

Omaha's Decided Boom.

One of the features of the day was the decided boom which came to Omaha. On dealings of but little over 800 shares the stock scored a gain of 5¼ points, closing at 124½. What buying there was was by inside interests, who claim that the road is in excellent condition. Talk of developments which may be of material benefit to the stockholders was heard during the day.

***

Railroads Continue to Advance.

The gain which had been made by the various railroads Thursday was continued yesterday. Conspicuous in these were Northwestern, which advanced at one time 4 points, closing 1½ points to the good; Great Northern preferred, which scored a gain of 3½ points, and Burlington, whose advance was 1½ points. The advance in Northwestern was due to inside buying, coupled with talks of increased earnings. The statement put out by President James J. Hill undoubtedly contributed materially to the rise in the Great Northern's stock; telling, as it did, of the better outlook for that road, due to proposed extensions and improvements. Talk of an extra dividend in respect to Burlington, aided, it is said, by a bull movement, contributed to the bettered condition of that property. All through the railroad stocks there was a demand, especially in the Grangers, for new long accounts.

***

Anaconda Goes Down.

The logic of the thing called for a rise in the quotations for Anaconda Copper yesterday. The Directors had on the previous day not only declared the regular 1¼ per cent. dividend but had added to it 75 cents. The stock, after the declaration of the increased dividend, had gone up very abruptly, and it was predicted that it would go still higher. Instead, thanks to London, which sold some 6,000 shares because disappointed that the increase in dividend was not greater, the stock fell off 2¾ points, closing at 54. Holders of the stock, however, point out that the quotation last Spring reached 70, and that the earning capacity of the property is greater than it ever has been. Therefore they predict higher prices.

***

Leather Goes Up.

United States Leather stocks, both common and preferred, were largely dealt in yesterday, and each of them scored a substantial rise—in the case of the common of 2⅝ points and of preferred 3⅝ points. Early in the day the talk was renewed of a plan of settlement of the accumulated dividend on the preferred stock. The Street had heard the story before, but when the buyers were in a less receptive mood. Yesterday they inclined the ear more freely, and, as a consequence, more than 50,000 shares of the stocks were dealt in, with the results as stated. It is said that the plan proposed for settlement will be made public in a few days.

***

Another Rise in Pullman.

The extraordinary rise of 8½ points in Pullman on Thursday was followed yesterday by a further rise of 1½ points on transactions of less than 700 shares. It is said that the rise is directly due to the understanding that there is to be a division of surpluses resulting from sales of certain property of the company which are shortly to be made.

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Tobacco Under Pressure.

American Tobacco common was under pressure the greater part of the day yesterday, the influence back of the movement being said to be the same as that which forced Brooklyn Rapid Transit down. In the early part of the day there was selling for short account, and the price went 2½ down. Later in the day inside interests began to buy and induced a rally, with the result that at the close of the day the quotation showed a decline of only three-quarters of a point.

BANKERS ARE HOPEFUL.

It is practically a unanimous opinion among bank Presidents that the bank statement to-day will be a favorable one and will show a much better position than last week.

One well-known bank President said: "I think the statement will be much better. The fear which has been expressed of a poor showing and of tight money has simply been fostered by gamblers in stocks. That is the long and the short of it."

President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank said: "My opinion is that the showing will be more favorable."

President Van Norden of the National Bank of North America said: "While it is difficult to make a forecast, it is possible that the statement will show an increase in the surplus reserve. Our bank this week received $600,000 in gold from Cuba which will not appear in the statement."

Vice President McGarrah of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank said: "I think there will be an improvement shown by the statement. I regard the situation as very hopeful and healthy. Liquidation has cleared the atmosphere, and there is plenty of money for sound and legitimate enterprises."

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The opinion of the Street—and signs are not wanting that in all probability it is a correct one—is that Brooklyn Rapid Transit may, at the present time at least, be considered out of the market as a disturbing factor. Evidences are not lacking that the stock, in stronger hands, will not so readily or so easily be depressed as it was in the early part of the week.

Yesterday, with the exception of a very few moments when traders selling carried the quotation down to 86⅛, the stock was consistently and decidedly strong. From this figure, the lowest of the day, the stock gradually advanced till the 90 mark was reached—a figure which seemed to give greater confidence to the buyers. From that time the gain was steady and sure, and the closing figure, 92⅝, represented a gain for the day, in dealings of over 110,000 shares, of an even 5 points.

The figures telling of the dealings in the stock do not, however, set out truly the actual transactions. As a matter of fact, there was comparatively little stock offered, the trading in many cases signifying nothing more nor less than the turning over of the same stock. All of which was taken as an evidence on the Street that the report of much of the stock having passed into strong hands who purpose to hold it was true.

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In reference to the voting trust in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, this official statement was issued: "The Brooklyn Rapid Transit voting trust expires Jan. 1, 1900, but may be dissolved before that time by consent of a majority of the Trustees. There is nothing in the agreement about the rights of the stockholders to have a voice in determining the expiration of the trust."

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were hampered by a further decline in mine shares on Western Boerses. American securities were firm.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—Spanish 4s closed today at 70.85. Gold was quoted at 22.97.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Improvement in the market for outside securities yesterday was not restricted to substantial advances in a limited number of issues. It was more strongly evidenced by a considerable broadening of the market, and a better inquiry for stocks. Periods during which the market lapsed into complete inactivity were fewer than on other days recently. The amount of the day's transactions was not very large, and some little irregularity showed in the market, but altogether a better feeling was shown, and confidence in the market that had been somewhat shaken was materially strengthened. Offerings of stocks were lighter than they were a few days since, and advances occurred in several issues without meeting with any marked pressure from the liquidation of weakly held stocks.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was again the stock that attracted the most interest. It was probably the most active issue, but its course was very irregular, and at the close it showed a substantial net loss. At the opening it was practically the only stock that attracted any attention at all. The feeling was more or less general that the stock would make another sharp advance, and the first offerings of the stock were very quickly taken. It was soon evident, however, that the official announcement of the first dividend on Amalgamated Copper was discounted to a large degree by the advance which occurred in the stock on Thursday. At the opening, sales were made simultaneously at 96½ and 96¾, the latter being the highest figure reached during the day. Profit taking and a certain amount of more or less manipulative selling brought about a sharp recession from these figures, and not long after the opening the stock changed hands at 95¾. It rallied again above 96, but in the afternoon the price fell off again and Amalgamated closed at 95¼ bid, against 96 bid on Thursday. Brokers representing inside interests were again buyers of the stock, and much of the stock sold seemed to come from traders.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS.—Vague rumors of a settlement of the gas war were heard again yesterday, and were followed by a sharp advance in New Amsterdam Gas. The effect on this stock was indirect and came through Consolidated Gas, the course of which is generally followed by the New Amsterdam issues. New facts were not advanced, and in yesterday's rumors nothing appeared to mark those reports as more trustworthy than were the earlier intimations of a settlement. Sufficient heed, however, was given to the reports to cause an advance of about 2 points in both the common and preferred stocks of the New Amsterdam Gas Company. The former sold up to 34 and closed at 33¾ bid, against 32 bid at the close on Thursday, and the preferred sold up to 58¾ and closed at 58¼ bid, a net gain of 1½ points. The inherent probability of an early settlement of the struggle that is being maintained by the several local gas companies seems the only explanation of the credence given to the many rumors that have from time to time been spread to the effect that a compromise had been reached. It is generally admitted that the gas companies may at any moment reach a solution of the present question, and thus the stocks responded to reports that a settlement is imminent. But, on the other hand, the fight may be continued for a long time to come, and the continuance of the gas war means necessarily a further impairment of the value of the stocks of the several gas companies engaged in the present competition.

RUBBER GOODS preferred yesterday afforded an example of the ease with which substantial stocks recover from depression of the kind which has occurred recently in the market for outside securities. This issue recently sold down to 83. Yesterday on the purchase of only a few hundred shares it advanced to 87, and, though it reacted late, ended the day with a net gain of 2 points at 85½ bid. The common stock was still under some pressure, and shared only fractionally the advance enjoyed by the preferred stock.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION continues to show much strength consequent upon a good demand and very light offerings of the stock. Some buying orders yesterday could be only partially filled, although placed at a figure substantially higher than the closing bid of the previous day. The stock which closed on Thursday at 21¼ bid sold yesterday up to 22¾, and very little stock was to be had below 22. Late in the day the stock was a little more freely offered, and it could be had at the close at 22½. The final bid for New York Transportation was 22, a net gain of seven-eighths of 1 point. The other electric transportation stock changed hands above Thursday's closing bids, but closed little changed.

AMERICAN COTTON.—A half lot of American Cotton sold at 50, being the first sales of this stock made on the curb. It was offered at the close at 55.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam	33¾	34⅛
New Amsterdam pf	58	59
New Amsterdam 6s, with interest	99	100

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	34½	36
American Agricultural Chemical pf	80½	81½
American Wool Goods	26¾	27¼
American Wool Goods pf	83	84
American Writing Paper 6s	87	91
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf	79	81
Distilling Company of America	19½	19⅞
Distilling Company of America pf	56	59
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5¼	5¾
Electric Boat	20	23
Electric Boat pf	40	45
Havana Commercial	28	29
Havana Commercial pf	67½	68½
International Pump	25	28
International Pump pf	71	72
National Gramophone	80	90
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf., ex div	99	100
Otis Elevator	33¾	35
Otis Elevator pf	98	99
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div	99	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg	30	32
Rubber Goods Mfg pf	85½	86½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	128	..
Sloss-Sheffield	36	38
Sloss-Sheffield pf	87	90
Standard Oil Trust	466	469
*Standard Oil of New Jersey	464	467
Union Steel & Chain	83	84
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	95¼	95⅝
American Air Power	41	45
American Cotton	..	55
Arizona Lead	⅞	8
Asphalt Company of America	17¾	18¼
British Columbia Copper	11	11¾
Chicago & Alton subs	110	111
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle, ex div	100	105
Electric Vehicle pf	100	115
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅝	1⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	30
General Carriage	30	..
Illinois Transportation	4¼	5
*Mankees Copper	10¾	11¾
Mexican 5s	100	100¼
New England Transportation	8¾	9
New York G. & E. Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	22	22½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	23½
St. Louis subs	138	139
St. Louis common, when issued	30	34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	80	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95½
Tennessee Copper	16½	17¼
Trust Company of America	248	253
*Union Copper	30	35
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	32

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & Wes. End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	105	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	112½	..
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	200	203
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	20½	..
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	99
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	37	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Rein sway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	103½	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	8½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½

	Bid.	Asked.
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	..	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	46
Denver Gas 5s	89	92
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	93	95
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	..	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	200	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	51	53
New England Gas & Coke	26¼	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	51	53
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	103½	105
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	..	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	62
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	130	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	..	80
Western Gas	103	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	35	37
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p c., with int	97¼	98½
Brooklyn Ferry (new)	58	..
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	21
American Typefounders	52	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	..	58
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf	99	101
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116½	117¾
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	27	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept.22.—The monetary situation is generally showing an easier feeling, although quoted rates are as yet without important change. At the Clearing House today, the rate for all loans between the banks was 4 per cent. and New York funds sold at par. Money on call ranged from 4 @5 per cent. Time money was quoted at 4½@5½ per cent.

The stock market, though well sustained all day, and though bringing sharp advances to several of the specialties, failed to meet the expectation of those who had looked for a boom in the copper shares, as a result of the Anaconda and Parrot dividend announcements. The trading lacked "snap" for much of the time, and was confined to a few of the leaders. Arcadian was still "under a cloud," and free selling of it pushed it off to 50, where it appeared to encounter supporting orders. At one time, 1 per cent. was bid to put it at 45 in sixty days. The attack on the stock seems to come largely from one source. Parrot reflected its dividend announcement by going to 50. Utah touched 39, Butte sold at 68, Copper Range touched 39¾, Centennial sold at 34, and United States Mining was in good demand all day and well sustained at from 31¾—its lowest point—up to 33.

In the general market a further advance in Erie Telephone to 113 on small transactions—another new high-record point—attracted much attention. A year ago to-day this stock was selling under 75, and its friends are now talking 150 for it before Jan. 1. Cochiti was bought freely by some of the best houses on the Street at from 18 to 18¾, and Central Oil held as firm as ever at and a fraction above 24.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7	7½	Old Colony	8	9
Allouez	5¾	..	Osceola	85	85½
Arcadian	50	50½	Parrot	49½	50
Arnold	11	11½	Pioneer	3	3½
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Quincy	155	157
Atlantic	29	30	Rhode Isl'd	5	6½
Baltic	26¾	26½	Santa Fe	12½	12¾
Bost. & C. C.	30	35	Santa Ysabel	12½	13
Bost. & Mon.	347½	350	Shoe	36	37
Butte & Bos.	66	68	Tamarack	222	225
Cal. & Hec.	790	790	Utah Con.	39	39½
Centennial	34½	35	Washington	2	2¾
Franklin	18	18½	White Knob	13	15
Humboldt	1¾	2¾	Winona	9	10
Isle Royale	43	44	Wolverine	42	42½
Mohawk	22	23			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	262	263	C. Mass. pf.	66	..
Bost. & Low.	240	245	Fitchburg pf.	121	..
Bost. & Me.	198	199	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. & Prov.	303	..	E. 6s	112	..
Bost. Rev.	107½	108	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. Gas 5s	104	..	E. 7s	116	..
Cent. Mass.	16	16½	West End	93½	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	362	364	Mex. Tel.	5¾	6
Chi. Sk. Yds.	141½	144	N. Eng. Tel.	..	155
Dom. Coal	51	51½	U. S. Oil	45¾	46¾
D. Coal pf.	116	117	West. Elec.	47	49
Erie Tel.	112	113	West. El. pf.	68	70
Lams. Store	36	37½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Biscuit preferred closed at 98, a loss of ¾ during the day. Union Traction preferred climbed to 84¼ from the 83½ opening, then dropped to 83, and closed at 83¾; the common stock ranged from 31¼ to 32¾. Metropolitan bonds were in demand at 95½. South Side Elevated opened and closed at par, but was off a point during the day. Chicago City Railway closed at 200, which was a point lower than the opening. Carbon preferred stopped at 83½, which represented a point's gain for the day.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	75
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	128½
National Biscuit Company common	46¾
National Biscuit Company pf	97¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	2
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf	12
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	3¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf	18
Chicago Lighting & Provision Company	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	239½
West Chicago Street Railroad	118¾
South Side Elevated Railroad	98
Lake Street Elevated	17½
Lake Street Elevate, t. ctfs.	15¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The market was active and strong to-day, although, as usual, the improvement in most cases was fractional. Commission houses reported a better demand for stocks. Consolidated Lake Superior advanced 1½, to 21½; Marsden, 1, to 15; Welsbach Light, 1, to 20; Pennsylvania Manufacturing, ⅞, to 225; Bethlehem Steel, 1, to 22½; Cambria Steel, ⅞, to 24⅞. The remainder of the list moved up ¼ to ⅝. The close was strong at about top figures.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	24½	24⅞	Penn. Mfg.	28⅞	29
Choctaw	4¾	5	Phila. Trac.	96⅝	96⅞
El. Stge. B.	134½	140	Union Trac.	40¾	40⅝
El. St. B. pf.	134½	140	U. G. & Imp.	164½	165
El. Co. of A.	18	18¾	Welsbach Lt.	19¾	20
Lehigh Va.	21½	22	W. N.Y.& P.	6¾	6⅞
Marsden	15	15½			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
240	Am. Steel & W.	51⅜	53	51⅜	52
19,130	Am. Sug. Ref.	145	147½	143⅞	147¼
1,980	Am. Tobacco	120¼	123⅞	120¼	122⅝
30	Am. T. & S. F. pf.	63	63⅞	62⅞	63
77,800	Brook. R. T.	87⅞	92¼	86¾	92¼
80	Cent. of N. J.	121	121	121	121
20	Ches. & Ohio	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
7,870	C., B. & Q.	130⅜	132⅝	130⅛	132¼
7,510	C., M. & St. P.	127⅞	129	127⅜	129⅜
2,010	C., R. I. & Pac.	113⅞	114⅜	113⅛	114⅜
600	Cont. Tobacco	42⅞	43⅜	42	43¼
1,620	Federal Steel	53⅞	55⅞	53⅜	55⅞
50	Federal Steel pf.	78½	79½	78½	79½
20	Int. Paper	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞
630	Louis. & Nash.	78⅞	79⅝	78⅜	79⅝
5,780	Manhattan	109⅜	..	109½	111
20	Met. Street Ry.	197	197	197	197
760	Mo. Pacific	45¾	47⅜	44½	45¾
30	N. Y. C. & W.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅝
260	Nor. Pacific	53⅜	54⅜	53	54½
80	Pacific Mail	40⅜	40½	40¼	40⅝
3,090	People's Gas	110¾	112⅝	109⅝	112¾
100	P., C. C. & St. L.	75	75	75	75
20	Reading	21⅞	22	21⅞	21⅞
690	Reading 1st pf.	59	59⅝	58½	59
20	Rep. Steel	28	28	28	28
2,240	Southern Pac.	37⅞	38½	37⅝	38¼
30	Southern Ry. pf.	52⅜	52½	52⅜	52½
730	Tenn. C. & I.	119½	120¼	116¼	120¾
450	Union Pacific	45	45⅞	44⅞	45⅞
30	Union Pac. pf.	77⅛	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞
1,910	U. S. Leather	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝
720	U. S. Leather pf.	76	79⅛	76	79⅛
30	West. Union	88	88	88	88
138,820					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$7,000	Am. Cas 5s	101	101	101	101

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	17¾	823	Am. Car & Foundry	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
64	65	145	Am. Car & Found. pf.	64½	64⅝	64	64½	+ ⅛
39	40	600	American Ice	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
43½	44	400	American Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44	+ ¼
93	94½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93	93	93	93	..
9¼	10	30	American Linseed	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
50½	51¼	140	Am. Linseed pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¾
149	152	160	American Express	150	150	150	150	..
16	18	200	American Malting Co.	16	16	16	16	..
67	68	210	Am. Malting Co. pf.	66	67	66	67	+1
39¾	39¼	350	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39½	39	38½	39	+1
89	89½	384	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	90	90	89½	90	..
51¾	52	7,475	American Steel & Wire	52	52¾	51¼	52	+ ½
96¾	97	500	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	97	97½	97	97¼	+ ⅝
146¾	147	47,990	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	145	147⅝	143¾	146⅞	+ 2⅝
118¼	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
97	100	58	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	99	99	98½	98½	..
39¾	40	610	American Tin Plate	39¼	40	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
86½	87	150	American Tin Plate pf.	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
122⅝	122¾	36,510	American Tobacco	123	123½	120½	122½	— ⅜
145	149	100	Am. Tobacco pf.	146	146	146	146	+1
43½	43¾	7,970	Am. Steel & Hoop	42	44	42	43½	+1⅝
85	85½	2,000	Am. Steel & Hoop pf.	85¼	85½	85	85½	+ ⅞
40	41½	320	Ann Arbor pf.	40½	41	40¾	41	+2
20⅞	21	3,570	At., T. & S. F.	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
63½	63⅝	21,820	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63	63¾	62½	63½	+ ⅝
54½	54¾	8,760	Anaconda Copper	55½	56¼	54	54	—2⅝
50⅝	50⅞	1,850	Baltimore & Ohio	51	51⅞	50½	50⅝	— ⅞
70¾	71	1,385	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	71	71¼	70¾	71	— ⅛
92¼	92⅜	175,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	87½	92⅝	86½	92⅜	+5
140	143	880	Brooklyn Union Gas	138	142	138	142	+6
..	..	100	Brunswick City	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅝
42	..	1,150	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	38	42	38	42	+3
88	96½	200	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	90	96½	90	96½	+18
53½	54	210	Canada Southern	53	53¼	53	53½	+1¼
58½	59	800	Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	58¼	59	58¼	58½	+ ⅜
27¼	27⅝	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
48	49	300	Chicago Con. Traction	49¾	49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
132	132¼	21,630	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130⅝	132¼	130¼	132¼	+ ⅝
90⅜	91	700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	90¼	91¾	90¼	91½	+ ⅞
14½	14⅝	3,330	Chicago Great Western	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
80½	81	800	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	80¾	81	80½	81	+ ⅛
40	41⅜	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
91	91½	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	+1⅝
12⅜	12½	2,500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	12½	12½	12	12⅜	— ⅛
44½	45	655	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	43	44½	43	43½	+ ⅛
128⅝	128¾	27,920	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	127¾	129¾	127¾	128⅝	+ ⅛
168½	169¼	1,400	Chicago & Northw.	167½	170¾	167½	168½	+1⅛
207	210	280	Chicago & Northw. pf.	206	207½	207	207½	—1⅝
114¼	114¾	6,970	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	113¾	114⅜	113⅜	114¼	+ ⅛
14½	15	500	Chi. Term. Trans.	14	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
44½	46	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
55¼	55⅝	1,600	C., C., C. & St. L.	55⅝	56¼	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
38½	45	300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	39⅞	40	39¾	40	..
2	2¼	200	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
62	62½	850	Glucose Sugar Ref.	60¾	61¾	60	61¾	+ ⅛
107½	108½	300	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107	108	107	108	—3
165	165	800	Great Northern pf.	162½	164½	162½	164½	—8½
33¼	34	80	Hocking Valley	33	33	33	33	..
113⅜	114¼	1,555	Illinois Central	113⅜	114¼	113⅜	114	+ ⅜
28¾	29	600	International Paper	27½	29	27¼	28½	+ ⅛
74	75	525	Internat. Paper pf.	74½	75	74½	74½	+ ⅛
12	14	380	International Silver	12⅜	14	12⅜	14	—1½
13¼	13¾	920	Iowa Central	13¼	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
56½	58	200	Iowa Central pf.	56½	58	56¾	56¾	+ ⅛
11¼	12¼	700	Kanawha & Michigan	11	11¼	11	11½	—1
7¼	7¾	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
65½	66	200	Laclede Gas	65	65¼	65	65¾	..
78½	79	20	Lake Erie & West. pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79½	..
79½	79⅝	8,880	Louisville & Nashville	78⅝	79½	78⅝	79½	..
110⅝	111	31,830	Manhattan Con	109⅝	111⅝	109	110⅝	+1½
199⅞	200	11,816	Met. Street Railway	196	200	195¼	200	+3¾
14⅞	15	450	Mexican Central	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	5⅜	350	Mexican National ctfs.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
71¼	73½	20	Minn. & St. Louis	73	73	73	73	..
25½	27	1,050	Minn. S. P. & S. M.	24	25⅝	24	25⅝	+1⅝
65⅞	67	500	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	64	65¾	64	65¾	+2¼
12⅝	13¼	15	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
40¼	40⅝	3,210	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39¾	41	39¾	40¾	+ ⅛
45⅝	45¾	3,350	Missouri Pacific	45¼	45⅝	44¾	45⅝	+ ⅛
44¾	45¾	100	Mobile & Ohio	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
46	46⅜	120	National Biscuit Co.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1¼
96¼	100	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	98½	98¾	98½	98¾	..
29½	29¼	100	National Lead Co.	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
2⅜	2⅝	643	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2½	2½	2⅜	2½	..
52⅜	52⅞	1,800	National Steel	52½	53	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
120½	121	4,930	New Jersey Central	120¾	121	120	120¾	+ ½
170	172	477	New York Air Brake	165	171	165	171	+11
136⅜	136¾	4,470	New York Central	136	137	135½	136½	+ ¾
210	216	12	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215	215	215	215	..
13⅜	14	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅝	1,715	N. Y., Ont. & West.	25⅝	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅜	5,880	Norfolk & Western	24⅝	26	24⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
69¾	69¾	1,745	Norfolk & West. pf.	69¾	70	69¼	69¾	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅜	120	North American	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
53⅞	53⅞	8,110	Northern Pacific	53½	54	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
74¼	74¾	2,562	Northern Pacific pf.	75½	75½	75	75½	+ ⅛
77	78	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ⅛
47¾	48	410	Pacific Coast	47½	47½	47½	47½	+1
41	41¾	1,900	Pacific Mail	40⅞	41¾	40¾	41	+1¼
132¼	132¼	2,900	Peoria & Pekin U. R.	132	132¾	131¾

THREE MURDERED BY ROBBERS

House Then Burned Down to Conceal the Crime—Octogenarian Farmer a Reputed Miser.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 22.—The residence of Absalom Kesler, a farmer, aged eighty, reputed to be a miser, living on the West Virginia side of the river near Pawpaw, was discovered on fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Neighbors hurried to the scene and were horrified to find Kesler and Albert Gross, his farm hand, lifeless in the yard. The housekeeper, Anna Doman, had also been murdered. Her body was nearly consumed in the flames.

The object of the crime was evidently robbery. Kesler was known to keep a large sum of money about the house, but a few weeks ago he was persuaded to put most of his money in the bank here. The robbers secured about $200, it is thought.

After beating the men to death with a blunt instrument, as the robbers supposed, they set the building afire to cover up their crime. But the victims had life enough left to crawl out into the yard.

The officers say they have a clue on which they are working.

"UNCLE SAM" TAKES A BRIDE.

A. H. Veritzan, Aged 67, of Williamsburg, Marries Miss Ils, 22 Years Old.

Amos H. Veritzan, for many years known to the children of the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn as "Uncle Sam," on account of his majestic figure, has become a Benedict at the age of sixty-seven years. His bride, Miss Mary J. Ils, is a pretty woman, twenty-two years old. The ceremony was performed on Tuesday night at the home of the bride's married sister, at 53 Ross Street, by the Rev. G. A. Shaw, pastor of the New England Congregational Church. Mr. Veritzan has installed his bride in his bachelor apartments, at South Fourth and Keap Streets.

Mr. Veritzan's resemblance to the pictures representing Uncle Sam caused him to adopt for State occasions the uniform which he still wears. For thirty years he has graced every parade of moment in Williamsburg, and particularly those of the Sabbath School Association, in which over 20,000 children parade. He stands over 6 feet in height and has a goatee and long white hair.

WOMAN HURT BY A TROLLEY CAR

Struck While Crossing Amsterdam Avenue—Remains Unconscious.

An unknown woman was struck by a north-bound trolley car at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue yesterday afternoon and was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital unconscious. She was trying to cross the avenue ahead of a south-bound car, and was struck by a north-bound one, of which George Schulte of 109 East Fifty-sixth Street was the motorman.

The woman was knocked down by the fender and dragged about twenty feet. Her head was gashed. She was picked up by Reuben Johnson, a negro, who was passing on his bicycle, and Edward H. Boyer, Principal of Public School No. 87, and carried into a grocery store. She was then taken to the hospital. The woman is thirty-five years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and of slim build; she weighs 110 pounds, and has light complexion and hair. She wore a black skirt, black waist, black jacket, and black straw hat. Her handkerchief had the initial "L" on the border, and her pocketbook contained a prescription blank from a doctor at 71 Lexington Avenue.

Schulte was arrested and locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Police Station. Up to an early hour this morning the woman remained unconscious. The doctors say her condition is critical.

CARE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

W. M. F. Round Explains the "Mill" System of Discipline.

A meeting of people prominent in prison work was held at the rooms of the Prison Association yesterday to discuss the "mill" system of discipline for juvenile offenders. W. M. F. Round, Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association, who is the inventor of the system, and who has put it into practical use on the Burnham Industrial Farm, at Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., presided. Among those present were ex-Warden O. V. Sage of Sing Sing Prison, now Superintendent of the House of Refuge, New York; Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, President of the Ohio State Board of Charities; Warden J. J. Fallon of Blackwell's Island; Superintendent G. W. French of the Brooklyn Truant School; Mrs. Elizabeth V. H. Mansell of the Charity Organization Society, and Anthony E. Abel, Superintendent of the Laurel Industrial School of Virginia.

Mr. Round addressed the meeting and explained the workings of the "mill" system. He said the main feature of the system was the use of tickets in denominations from one to twenty-five mills. The tickets have a real money value at the institution and are used to purchase all of the boys' luxuries and privileges and to cancel any penalty he may incur for carelessness, misconduct, or other offense.

Each boy receives a daily 10 mills a day, divided into 3 mills for his meals, 2 for deportment, 3 for his education, 1 for the care of his body, and 1 for the care of his clothes. Whatever balance the boy may have on hand when leaving the institution is always given him in cash, and generally amounts to something over $4.

After the system was explained, many present expressed themselves as well pleased with it, and advocated its adoption in the reformatories and other institutions.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE TORN UP.

Residents Declare the Railroad Company Is a Menace to Health.

Residents and property owners of Washington Heights, and especially those along Amsterdam Avenue, are angry over the manner in which the work of laying the tracks and subway for the Third Avenue Railroad Company is being conducted. They say that the avenue is a disgrace to a civilized community, that the ditches which have been dug on both sides of the avenue are dangerous and a menace to health, and that no effort is made to push the work. A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES made a tour of inspection yesterday and found the avenue in a chaotic state from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street north as far as One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

The work is being done by Naughton & Co. The workmen seem to be in one another's way. Little or no information could be obtained from the foremen along the line regarding the work, and they referred the seeker of information to a mysterious individual whom they called "Black Bill," the general foreman, who from the directions given as to his whereabouts was in about six different places at the same time.

Mr. Thomas of the firm of Thomas & Son, real estate dealers, at 1,742 Amsterdam Avenue, said:

"The avenue is in a disgraceful condition, and has been so for months. It has seriously affected the sale of property on the Heights, and we find it hard to rent flats on the avenue."

P. H. Lynch, a builder at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, said that it was ridiculous the way the work was being done.

Dr. J. H. Vanderbergh of 1,760 Amsterdam Avenue, said:

"We would all be content if we saw that they were making any headway, but they are simply loafing."

Benjamin T. Rogers of Layton & Rogers, real estate brokers, at 1,640 Amsterdam Avenue, stated that people were kept away from the Heights by the condition of the avenue and the side streets, which are littered with material.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Lots at Second Avenue and Sixty-third Street—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The estate of Mayer Kahn has sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the plot at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Sixty-third Street, 100.5 on the avenue by 155 on the street, together with an abutting plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of Sixty-second Street, 100 feet west of Second Avenue.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold to Adams & Co. for Pauline Verdier, at $28,000, the three-story building 108 West Twenty-second Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

The buyer of 67 West Forty-fifth Street, sold through W. B. Taylor & Sons, is W. Rafel, a builder. He has also acquired recently No. 65, making a plot 37.6 by 100.5, on which a twelve-story apartment hotel will be erected next Spring.

Delancey T. Smith has sold for the estate of John Schramm the five-story double flat 854 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

S. H. Greenbaum has bought for Joseph Fox, President of the Columbia Bank, from F. A. Vivanti, the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and First Street; also, from Emanuel Arnstein, 1,466 Madison Avenue, and from William Schuster 1,462 and 1,464 Madison Avenue.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented 37 and 39 West Thirty-second Street for Mrs. Harriet W. Bliss to Wesley M. Niblock for a term of years; also, 126 West Seventieth Street for William R. Travers to Mrs. D. E. Norton; also, 246 Lexington Avenue for F. L. Ogden to Winfield Scott; also, 10 West Eleventh Street for Gen. Charles F. Roe to Russell Murray.

Lalor & Beringer have sold another new twenty-foot American basement dwelling, south side of Sixty-fifth Street, 104 feet 8 inches east of Park Avenue, to I. C. McKeever, for $40,000.

Auctioneer William M. Ryan announces for to-day the sale of twenty lots at Columbia Terrace, Edgewater, N. J., beginning at 3:30 P. M. on the premises.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

509 to 518 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, each 16.10 by 79.9, three three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Sarah E. Harney and others $27,950

285 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to S. W. Pitcher 13,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

150 East Seventy-ninth Street, 16 by 68, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rosalie Kolb 14,460

239 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 17 by 100.11, five story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Gustav H. Schwab, executor 10,000

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 60 feet west of Cedar avenue, 20 by 98, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles L. Tiffany 3,600

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cedar Place, southeast corner of Trinity Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, 25 by 65; Ferdinand Hecht of 1,328 Franklin Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 25.4 feet west of Trinity Avenue, for three three-story frame flats, 16.8 by 56; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Cauldwell Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 25 by 65; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $8,000.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for two three-story frame flats, 21 by 63; Philip & William Ebling Brewing Company of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, owners; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $13,000.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.3 by 50.6; Peter Devlin, premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $2,500.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 11.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for three three-story frame flats, 16.8 by 56; P. J. Owens of 887 Trinity Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $15,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, southwest corner of Cedar Place, for two three-story frame flats, 21 by 63; William Mann, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $12,000.

Bristow Street, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42.10; Herman Wauer of 1,097 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,500.

First Street, west side, 50 feet south of Eighteenth Avenue, Wakefield, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 112.10 by 36; William Neilson, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $1,400.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 120 feet west of Webster Avenue, for a one-story frame toolhouse, 9.6 by 20; F. W. Wilcox, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

No. 676 Broadway, to a five-story and basement brick office building; D. A. Kane of New Rochelle, owner; Gordon & Giller, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 154 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; estate of John May, owner; cost, $230.

No. 181 East Houston Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Carl Franck, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

Twenty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, to a six-story brick office building; D. H. Gould of 251 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $200.

No. 41 East 64th Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, B. Colby, premises, owner; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 234 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Dr. J. J. Hubshmitt, premises, owner; G. W. Greis, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 664 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling; R. S. Tracy of 205 West Forty-second Street, owner; cost, $250.

No. 200 Elm Street, to a three-story brick power house; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $930.

No. 123 East Eighty-third Street, to a three-story brick power house; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $530.

Morris Avenue, southwest corner of Ash Street, to a two and a half story frame dwelling; Fanny Lomas of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $700.

More Plans Filed by Mr. Hecht.

Ferdinand Hecht, who filed plans on Thursday for forty-eight three-story flats and dwellings to be erected in the Borough of the Bronx at a cost of $284,000, submitted specifications yesterday for two more dwellings and three flats, to cost $31,000. The land on which these houses will be erected, on Trinity and Cauldwell Avenues, Cedar Place, and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, was acquired by Mr. Hecht several weeks ago at a reported price of $165,000, bringing the total amount involved in the operation close to $500,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 22.

AVENUE D, w s, 19 ft n of 4th St, 22x80; Aaron Moser and wife to Joseph and Harry Broadman 11,650

BROOK AV, n w s, 116.9 ft n of 3d Av, 28.6x98.6x25x86.11; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Elizabeth F. R. Aymar 1,000

BROOK AV, n w s, 145.4 ft n of 3d Av, runs w 98.6 x n 24.9 x e 98.4 to Brook Av, s w 22.5 x s w 2.11; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Elizabeth F. R. Aymar 1,000

BRISTOW ST, s w s, 172.6 ft n of Jennings St, 50x58.11x50x59.3; Charles Phillips to Marie Wauer 1

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 150 ft n of Cedar Place, 50x75; Benjamin Adams to Daisy E. Brady and another 1

FULTON ST, 112, 25.3x82.6x25.2x83.5; John Maher to George M. Leventritt and another 1

FULTON ST, 112, 25.3x82.6x25.2x83.5; Mary B. Fareira to John Maher 1

HICKORY ST, s s, 100 ft e of Gouverneur St, 16.8x49.6x16.8x49.3, leasehold; Charlotte L. Sammis to Sarah C. Peck and another, quit claim 1

OLD LANE RUNNING THROUGH PROSPECT AV, w s, 87.3 ft s of 169th St, 50x irregular; Jenny A. Carew to William Robitzek 1

RUTGERS ST, 54 to 58, w s, 74.10x107; Leopold Kaufmann to Joana Weil and another 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 852, e s, 184.11 ft n of 152d St, 21.6x80; Mary J. Spencer to A. T. Leward 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 200 ft n of 167th St, 25x98.3x24.8x102.1; Maggie Jordan to Thomas Phillips 1,750

22D ST, 159 West, 21.10x98.9; Arthur A. Carey to James E. North 1

24TH ST, n s, 388 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x 98.9; F. Sturges Allen to Abner T. Bowen 1,000

52D ST, 39 West, 17x100.5; Frances Foerster to Thomas J. Keveney 1

57TH ST, n s, 129.5 ft w of Avenue A, 16x100.4; Andrew E. Burke, individually and as trustee, to Herman H. Hinslage 8,000

58TH ST, 440 West, 25x100.5, ½ part; George W. Lewis to Nathan Lewis 4,500

76TH ST, n s, 313 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2; Julia Clark to Cyrus Clark 1

76TH ST, 19 West, 25x102.2; Jacob Werkheim to Samuel Ullmann 100

94TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.8; Globe Realty to Le Grand K. Pettit 100

114TH ST, n s, 199 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Richard Clarke, referee, to Abraham H. Brown 22,750

114TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.10; Gustave Schwerin to Charles Bierman 1

115TH ST, 122 East, 17.10x100; John C. Wise to Julia E. Wise 800

115TH ST, 122 East, 17.10x100; George Wise to Elizabeth Wise 1

183D ST, s s, 415 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Minna Loewenstein, widow, to Marcus B. Bookstaver, executor and as trustee 1

180TH ST, 573 East, 20x90; Charles H. Thornton and another to Samuel Hahn and another 1

Recorded Leases.

BACHARACH, Joseph, to Thomas J. Leonard and another; 121st St, s w corner of Lexington Av, 4 8-12 years $1,200 1,500

McGUIRE, Bernard, to Henry Buck and another; 1st Av, 1,681, n w corner of 87th St, 2 years 1,800

McGEE, James, to Herman L. Bleier; 2d Av, 2,109, 5 years 1,620

PEETSCH, Henry, to D. G. Pecora; 114th St, 409 East, 2 7-12 years 300, 450

STEINER, Adolph, to Andrew Marzenski; Avenue B, 224, 3 years 420

Recorded Mortgages.

BOWEN, Abner T., to Broadway Savings Institution; 29 West 24th St, 1 year 30,000

BROWN, Abraham H., to Kate W. Handren; 114th St, s s, 199 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 19,000

BUCK, Henry, and another to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1st Av, 1,681, n w corner of 87th St 3,784

BUTLER, Katharine C. and George H. H., to Harold Brown; 31st St, s s, 299.10 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years 30,000

DAVIS, Lena, to J. Blackburn Miller; 8th Av, w s, 50 ft n of 19th St, 26.9x100; 8th Av, w s, 76.9 ft n of 19th St, 26.9x 100, 5 years 9,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E. and William, to Bradley & Currier Company; Central Park West, s w corner of 98th St, 1 year 5,950

DOWNING, Mary H., to Tarrant Putnam; 20 East 32d St, ¼ year 500

DROUGHT, Julia, to Edward Oppenheimer, 5th Av, n w corner of 127th St, 1 month 1,500

FELT, Emily L., to Germania Life Insurance Company; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 114th St, 5 years 165,000

FIELD, Arby G., to Catharine A. Carpenter; Morris Av, w s, 150 ft s of 173d St, 3 years 2,000

HAZIELL, Jesse, to Alfred Booth and others; 167th St, s s, 118 ft e of Amsterdam Av, secures note 11,000

IASSACS, Reuben, to Caroline W. Astor; 11th St, n s, 248.9 ft w of Broadway, 5 years 40,000

INNET, Mary J. and William H., to Elizabeth L. Stewart; 45 Christopher St, ½ part, 2 years 1,000

JENKINS, Thomas J., to Edward Oppenheimer; 5th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 183d St, 1 month 1,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Henry S. Haines; Woodycrest Av, w s, 226.9 ft n of Kemp Place, 1 year 5,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Henry S. Haines; Woodycreft Av, w s, 251.11 ft n of Kemp Place, 1 year 5,000

JONES, Joseph H., to John W. Bailey; Woodycrest Av, w s, 277.2 ft n of Kemp Place, 1 year 5,000

KART, Charles E., to Bernheimer & Schmid; Robbins Av, 603, n w corner of Pontiac Place, demand 850

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 152 Madison St, 1 month 20,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to New York Security and Trust Company; 54 Rutgers St, 5 years 30,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to New York Security and Trust Company; 56 Rutgers St, 5 years 30,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to New York Security and Trust Company; 58 Rutgers St, 5 years 30,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Meyer, Mangin St, e s, 75 ft n of Broome St; also Mangin St, e s, 150 ft s of Delancey St, 1 month 40,000

KNAUF, Charles, to Susan A. Tier; Lot 149, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years 1,800

KNAUP, Charles, to James L. Corse; Lot 478, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years 1,800

LEONARD, Thomas J., and another to Bernheimer & Schmid; Lexington Av, 1,976, demand 3,925

MAHER, John, to Mary B. Fareira; 112 Fulton St, 3 years 100,000

MAHER, John, to Mary B. Fareira; 112 Fulton St, 3 years 42,500

MAIER, Andrew, to Jacob Ruppert; Avenue B, 224, demand 633

McNAMEE, Mary A., to Abraham Goldsmith; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 138th St, demand 2,500

MORTIMER, James E., to Arthur A. Cary; 22d St, 159 West, 3 years 12,000

OTTEN, Dora, and another, executors and trustees, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Columbus Av, e s, 50.11 ft n of 98th St, 5 years 12,000

OTTEN, Dora, and another, executors, &c., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Columbus Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 98th St, 5 years 12,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to Veronika Elton; 94th St, 225 ft w of West End Av, 1 month 2,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to Globe Realty Company; 94th St, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 5 years 6,500

PHILLIPS, Thomas, to Margaret Jordan; Southern Boulevard, w s, 200 ft n of 187th St, 3 years 1,000

PRIGGE, John A., to Irving Savings Institution; 130th St, s s, 395 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 5,000

REA, Andrew, and another to Daniel Kraus; Crotona Av, w s, 125 ft n of 175th St, old lines, 1 year 3,000

REILLY, James, to Franklin Savings Bank; 421 West 49th St, 1 year 11,000

SARTON, Ann C., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 1,088 Bathgate Av, 1 year 2,300

SCHNEIDER, August, to Riverhead Savings Bank; Eagle Av, w s, 100 ft n of 161st, or Clifton St, 5 years 4,500

STEWART, Elizabeth L., and Mary J. Sunnet to Samuel M. Cauldwell; 45 Christopher St, 2 years 2,000

STRAUS, Abraham, to Frederick Herrmann; 98th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, installments 2,000

STRIPPEL, Henry, to George Ehret; 92d St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 2,000

ULLMANN, Samuel, to Jacob Wertheim; 19 West 76th St, 3 years 35,000

UPINGTON, Mark, to Marion C. Feyre; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 159th St, extends to German Place, 1 year 20,000

WENDEL, Charles C., to Fritz Wendel; 650 10th Av, demand 400

WENNINGER, Caroline and ..... Z., to Knickerbocker Trust Company; Avenue A, s e corner of 60th St, 5 years 8,000

WENNINGER, Carolina, to Eliza B. Downes; 176th St, s s, 314.11 ft e of Anthony Av, new lines, 3 years 7,500

WILSON, Max S. A., to Abraham Silverson; 13th St, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 25,000

ZIEGER, Esther, to Martin Engel; 113 Cannon St, installments 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEEKMAN, Henry R., trustee, &c., to Caroline L. Nones $16,000

BIERWIRTH, Albert H., to Sarah M. Miller 1,000

CHATTERLEY, Walter T. and another, executors, &c., to Henrietta and Margaret S. Stuart ..... Nom.

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST COMPANY to Sylvester Pope and others, trustees, &c., assigns, two mortgages 10,000

LEWIS, Richard J., to David D. Davies ....

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to the American Mortgage Company 8,100

LOWENTHAL, Minna E., to Albert L. Lowenstein ..... Nom.

MOORHOUSE, Mary F., to Mary F. Stanley ..... Nom.

PALEN-THOMPSON CORPORATION to Howard S. Bowns 3,000

ROOSEVELT, W. Emlen, executor, &c., to the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, assigns two mortgages ..... Nom.

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company 22,250

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Anna S. Finck. 3,000

STANLEY, Mary F., to J. Blackburn Miller ..... Nom.

WEINSTEIN, Rachel, to the State Bank. ....

Mechanics' Liens.

CANNON ST, 86; Wiedbush & Schwartz against Max Krakower and Jacob and Henda Goell, owners and contractors 300

CANNON ST, 86; Kapelsohn & Brothers against Hinda Goell and Max Krakower, owners; Jacob Goell and Max Krakower, contractors 235

CANNON ST, 86; Michael Hanlon against Max Krakower and Jacob and Henda Goell, owners and contractors 3500

EAGLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 100x100; Henry Leisner against H. S. Dederick, Jr., owner and contractor. ... 30

GRAND ST, 415½ and 417; William W. Vaughan against Sol Lettenberg and I. N. Cohen, owners; Ross & Fisher, contractors 2,378

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 174th St, 50x98; the Philadelphia and Boston Face Brick Company against Augusta Berwin and Gaetano Medico, owners; S. P. Sabetti, contractor 620

86TH ST, 309 West; Joseph Kiraby against John Doe, owner; C. F. Elsoux, contractor 9

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100; Wiedbush & Schwartz against Abba F. Degener and William F. Leiman, owners and contractors 1,500

116TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100; Donato Balsamo against Benjamin Knover, owner; Tony Altieri, contractor. 195

120TH ST, 60 and 62 East; Charles C. Emerson against Catharine Van Valen, owner; Louis Beck, contractor 70

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x161; M. B. Houpt & Son against Daniel J. Murphy, owner and contractor. 227

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 82d St, 25.8x98; Max Kobré against Anna Markham and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) correction; attorney, L. S. Finn.

FIFTH ST, 241, 243, and 254 and 256; Thomas A. Maitland, executor, &c., and another against John and Alida A. Pettit, (action to set aside two deeds, &c.;) attorneys, J. E. Ackley.

LEROY ST, 10; Hannah Wool against Edna and Wallace Brewster, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Doremus.

WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE ROAD, n s, adjoining land of George A. Proovost and J. W. Traverner, Pelham, Westchester County; Clara A. Briggs and another, administrators, against Amanda E. Farrington, (foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, H. D. Lent.

27TH ST, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, 24.6x98.9; Bradley & Currier Company against Robert L. Askey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otto & Pressinger.

60TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 23x100.5; J. Frederic Kernochan, as committe, &c., against William K. Porter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 160.8x 100.11; Ross Wiederman against Edgar Coles and others, (action to convey and for accounting, &c.;) attorneys, Marx & Mayer.

116TH ST, s s, 291 ft w of 5th Av, 21x100.11; the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, City of New York, against George Holday and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Knox.

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 125x100; Christian Hafers against the John E. Scharsmith Building and Contracting Company and another, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorneys, Moss & Feiner.

168TH ST, n s, 10.3 ft e of Washington Av, 145.9x50x irregular; Michael Griffin against Joseph Altman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Allen.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	27⅞
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	05½
Sugar, granulated	05 3-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	05
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	06¾
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	23

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72¾c; No. 2 red, 72¼@72½c; No. 2 corn, 34¼@34½c; No. 2 yellow, 34¼@34½c; No. 2 oats, 23@23½c; No. 3 white, 25@25¾c; No. 3 white, 24@25c; No. 2 rye, unchanged; No. 2 barley, 40@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12; Northwestern, $1.13; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $7.40@$8.10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.20@$5.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@$5.65; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, $5@$7.25.

COTTON.—Violent fluctuations occurred on the Cotton Exchange yesterday, with excitement at fever heat a considerable portion of the time. Speculation broadened out to a point far in excess of anything reported thus far this year. A concerted effort was made at the start by the bear interest to undermine the position of longs, and succeeded for a time secured almost certain; as Liverpool was disposed to lend its aid to such a movement. The bear faction sold heavily, having as leaders certain large export houses of Philadelphia and New Orleans.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September				6.21@6.23
October	6.20	6.31	6.19	6.24@6.25
November	6.25	6.36	6.24	6.30@6.31
December	6.33	6.44	6.31	6.38@6.39
January	6.37	6.51	6.37	6.44@6.45
February	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.47@6.49
March	6.45	6.57	6.45	6.51@6.52
April	6.49	6.61	6.48	6.55@6.56
May	6.52	6.64	6.52	6.59@....
June	6.54	6.67	6.54	6.61@6.62
July	6.56	6.68	6.56	6.62@6.63
August	6.56	6.76	6.56	6.63@6.65

Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Savannah, 6c, 1-16c higher; Charleston, 6c; Wilmington, 6¼c; Norfolk, 6⅝c, 1/16c higher; Baltimore, 6⅝c, 1/16c higher; Augusta, 6 5-16@6⅜c, partly 1/16c higher.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales; middling upland, 3⅝d. Futures opened with sellers at 1-64d advance and closed at 2½@3-64d net advance; December-January, 3.33½b; January-February, 3.33½b; February-March, 3.34b; March-April, 3.34½b; April-May, 3.35½s; May-June, 3.36s; June-July, 3.36½s; July-August, 3.37s; September, 3.38@3.39; September-October, 3.37s; October-November, 3.35@3.36; November-December, 3.34b. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths move slowly.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The wool market is highly active and is advancing. London has advanced 10 to 15 per cent. on all descriptions of merinos and cross-breeds, and higher values are looked for before the auction sales close. Speculative trading has revived here, and a portion of the close to 117 in pounds sold this week went to dealers who will hold for an advance. Manufacturers operated freely and paid the basis of 60 cents clean for fine staple Montana. Territory for export has sold at 60 cents clean. Country markets are excited, and Ohio wool growers have marked up values 50 per cent. It is predicted here that Territory will go to 70 cents before the upward movement is checked. It remains to be seen whether manufacturers will follow the advance. But with mills crowded with work, it is certain that they will have to buy wool, and that higher prices in the long run will have to be paid for it. The sales for the week were 1,491,400 pounds domestic and 454,500 pounds foreign, a total of 10,925,900 pounds for this week, against a total of 9,292,000 last week, and a total of 1,794,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year. The receipts to date show an increase of 275,779 pounds domestic, a decrease of 33,850 pounds foreign against last year.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73¾	74½	73¾	74½
December	76½	77⅝	76½	77⅝
May	79½	80¼	79½	80¾
Corn—				
September	....	....	....	32½
December	36¾	37⅛	36½	37⅛
May	35 15-16	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	71½	74	71½	74
December	71⅞	73	71 13-16	72⅞
May	74¾	75⅝	74⅝	75⅝
Corn—				
September	34½	34½	34	34⅜
December	29 5-16	30½	29 5-16	30⅛
May	30⅛	30½	30 1-16	30½
Oats—				
September	22⅝	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞
December	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝
May	23⅝	24	23½	24

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was a much better feeling in wheat circles. Cable news was decidedly stronger. The Liverpool market advanced ½@¾c. London reported a better demand for off coast wheat, and smaller offerings of wheat on passage. Weather in England unsettled, but it was fine in France. Paris sent steady cables. Advices from Chicago were of a more settled character, with no further failures looked for. Our market opened steady at ⅛c decline, and immediately began to improve until prices had reached an advance of ⅝@⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—Closer: Wheat in store, No. 1 Northern, new, September, 68⅝c; old September, 70¾c; December, 68⅞@69c; on track, No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 72¾c; September, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70¼c; September, 70¼c; October, 70¼c; December, 70c; May, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c; No. 3 Spring, 64¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 71¼@73c; No. 2 Northern, 69@70c. Barley—No. 2, 45½@46c; sample, 41@44c. Oats, 23@24½c.

CORN—No. 2, showing 39½c, elevator, and 39¾c, delivered; sales, 30,000 bus, free on board, afloat. The sales included 490,000 bushels for export here and 408,000 bushels outports.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 27¾@28c; No. 3 oats, 27¼c; No. 2 white, 29¼@30c; No. 3 white, 29@29½c; track mixed, 27½@29c; track white, 28@32c. No. 2 white clips, 30½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 64¾c, spot; State rye, 59@60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 46@50c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN, 55@60c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $3@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@2.60; rye grade, $2.75@$2.90 to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CARMELA SMILARI.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Carmela Smilari, who kept a liquor saloon at 2 James Street, for $507, in favor of Attilio Romano Avezzana, for sixty barrels of wine sold by the latter a year ago. Judgment was confessed for the amount.

CHARLES L. BUCKI.—Judgment for $15,108 was entered yesterday against Charles L. Bucki, formerly a lumber merchant, in favor of Mairs & Lewis, for labor and materials for trestles, station houses &c., on the Otis Elevating Railway in the Catskills, and for removing buildings and machinery at Ellaville, Fla., in 1892 and 1893.

BARRETT, FARNUM & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received another attachment against Barrett, Farnum & Co., grain merchants of Chicago, for $1,567, in favor of Goldsmith & Wolf, for money advanced in grain transactions. The account showed a loss of $1,567. The Sheriff served the attachment on a bank and several brokers here.

GEORGE WATSON.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment for $16,796 against George Watson of London in favor of the Firs. Doerr & Carroll Horse Company for balance due on horses sold to him. The horses were purchased by him on March 10, Aug. 22, and Aug. 29, and shipped to Liverpool. He gave drafts on London in payment, on which there is a balance due of $16,796. Mr. Watson is now in this city. He recently met with serious injuries in a railroad accident in the West.

Out of Town.

GREAT NORTHERN THEATRE AND HOTEL COMPANY.—Proceedings looking to the appointment of a temporary receiver to take charge of the property of the Great Northern Theatre and Hotel Company, under a creditor's bill filed by the Pittsburg Terra Cotta Lumber Company, were begun yesterday in the Circuit Court at Chicago. The action is based on a judgment for $7,069 recovered by the complaint in November, 1898, which still remains unsatisfied. The petition sets forth that as at present managed the defendant company, though in receipt of an annual income which is placed at $191,515, will be unable to pay off its creditors for many years. The debt on which the judgment was issued was for material and labor furnisher by the Pittsburg company in the erection of the building.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL SUFFIN.—Samuel Suffin has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,882 and no assets.

GEORGE EISENBACH.—Schedules of George Eisenbach, formerly a dealer in neckwear at 715 Broadway, show liabilities $11,904, and no assets, except a bicycle valued at $15 and clothing, which are exempt.

JAMES GAULT.—James Gault, builder, of 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,470 and no assets. He has been in the line for twenty-five years.

LOUIS STERN.—Louis Stern, foreman at 33 Gold Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,482 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $1,505 is on account of indorsing notes for the accommodation of the United Machine Company of Newark, N. J. He was formerly a manufacturing jeweler.

GEORGE H. BAKER.—George H. Baker, manager at 304 Broadway and residing at the Park Avenue Hotel, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,127, due to fifty-three creditors, in amounts ranging from $4 to $1,072. The debts are for merchandise, advertising, printing, borrowed money, and rent of office at Madison Avenue in 1898. He was formerly publisher of several railway volumes.

OWEN P. MCDONALD.—Owen P. McDonald, manager of a florist's store at 611 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,631 and no assets except a lot in Calvary Cemetery, valued at $17, and clothing, which are exempt. Part of the liabilities were contracted this year with Stanley A. Keeler, as a partner, and the balance is individual debts, some of them ten years old. Mr. McDonald has been identified with the florist business for twenty years.

Bradstreet's Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 147 failures in the United States during the week, against 149 for the previous week, and 182, 237, 321, and 198 in the corresponding weeks of 1898 to 1895. The Middle States had 42; New England, 23; Southern, 10; Western, 44; Northwestern, 10; Pacific, 7; Territories, 11. Canada had 13, against 24 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUFRECHT, Clara—Leon Cohen	$108
ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum —B. Sanberg	108
BURSTEIN, Ida and Maurice J.—L. Helman	114
BURSTEIN, Ida and Maurice J.—M. Golding	243
BROWN, A. Todd—A. B. Bogert and another	52
BLEW, James B., Albert C. Roussel, and Catherine Maxwell, as executrix—Armitage Mathews, as receiver, &c.	964
BREDER, Elizabeth—Blanche Kronethal and another, trustees	237
BLANCKE, Charles F.—Isaac Roth	218
BUCKI, Charles L.—C. F. Mairs and another	15,108
CONNEIGH, Jean—F. M. Gould and another	89
COWAN, Martin—Standard Gas Light Company	61
DUNCAN, Minnie W.—Freeland	101
DUNN, John H.—William Van Antwerp	271
DICKERSON, Frederick B.—J. Wodiska	398
ELLIS, John C.—R. Oppenheim	310
FASOLA, Frank A.—J. Holzman	111
FLEISCH, Samuel C.—D. Sachs	1,520
GUENTAL, Louis—E. A. Martin	167
GOLDBERG, Joseph M.—New York Produce Exchange Bank	437
GOLDMAN, Gustav—Nicholas Wolf and others	900
GOLDMAN, Gustav—Jacob Plant and another	200
HUGGINS, George L.—F. Mierisch	258
HANCOX, Catherine, or Catherine Hancock—Henry T. Cutler	5,792
HARRIS, Abraham—Gessel Wolf	51
LAWRENCE, George W.—Herman Lange	85
MAPES, Demarest H.—Charles M. Hartmann and another	190
MAYFIELD, Albert M.—R. Teller and others	291
MEAD, Charles M.—C. H. Rolka	53
MAIMONE, Antonini and Nicola—F. Palasso	137
NUGENT, James J., James M. Cummings, William J. O'Brien, as President, &c.; Patrick J. Duff, Treasurer, and John F. Mullaney, as Treasurer—National Protective Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers and another, costs	148
O'SHEA, Patrick—R. Dunphy	517
PECK, Edward M.—The E. T. Burrows Company	191
PEASE, Oliver A., and Alfred Skeels—Peter Bodine and another, costs	808
PEASE, Oliver A., and Alfred Skeels—John T. Grayson, costs	97
PEASE, Oliver A., and Alfred Skeels—Henry P. Barbour	57
QUINN, Miles J.—Western Union Telegraph Company	16
RAND, Elizabeth C.—D. Landenburn	1,865
SPENCER, John—A. Smith and another	85
STERN, Lamar—R. C. Kipp	174
STRAUSS, Abraham—J. Cohn	130
STINER, Jacob—W. L. Sutphin	119
SMILARI, Carmela—A. R. Avezzana	507
SANDS, Augustine—W. T. Edsworth	51
THOMPSON, John M.—Eleventh Ward Bank	204
VAN WYCK, Theodorus—A. L. Reynolds	75
WESTRAY, John F.—A. A. Hereld	74
WICKERSHAM, Fred A.—Western Union Telegraph Company, costs	12
WILSON, Augusta—N. May and others	163
CYCLIST REVIEW PUBLISHING COMPANY, Carrie B. Sumners, and Harry M. Joseph—Stephen Quinn	160

MACHINERY WANTED.

WANTED—A six-drill compressor, Ingersoll Sargeant preferred. Write giving details and price to POTTSVILLE SUPPLY COMPANY, Pottsville, Penn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
THE KITTATINNY.
OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms in suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS (4) FOR LADIES.—On line of parade; $18 per room for Dewey week; refined surroundings. Address J., Box 842, 1,360 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook; soups, pastry, desserts; several years' reference. 320 East 40th St., one flight.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and soldering benches. THE MAURICE METHOD, 566 9th Av., 45th and 46th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Tool hands, first-class machinists, and boilermakers to work ten hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM H. BIRKMIRE, plaintiff, against HENRY SCROPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of September, 1899, I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City, Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September 8, 1891," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number ninety-three, (93,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-first Street and First Avenue and running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-first Street; thence westerly along the same to the point or beginning one hundred feet.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.

FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.

EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

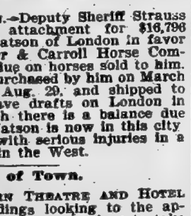

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $10,551.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $648.20, with interest from September 8, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff, is $314.51 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.

FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC BLANKFEIN and MORRIS DEITZ, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy No. 624.

To the creditors of Isaac Blankfein and Morris Deitz, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Blankfein and Morris Deitz were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 22 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS CAVINATO, GIUSEPPI CAVINATO, STEFANO CAVINATO, and NATALE CAVINATO, doing business as Cavinato Brothers, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Cavinato, Giuseppi Cavinato, Stefano Cavinato, and Natale Cavinato, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 31, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES W. WOOLSEY, as trustee under the last will and testament of Jane Stuart Woolsey, deceased, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANCES SCHILLINGER, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1899, I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-first Street and First Avenue and running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-first Street; thence westerly along the same to the point of beginning one hundred feet.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.

FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.

EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—RUDOLPH ALEXANDER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rudolph Alexander, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ROBERT GRANT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Grant, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN KAPLAN and MEYER J. WALLACH, trading as Kaplan & Wallach, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hyman Kaplan and Meyer J. Wallach, trading as Kaplan & Wallach of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Hyman Kaplan and Meyer J. Wallach were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 22nd, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARGARET N. LEFFERTS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Margaret N. Lefferts, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, September 22 1899,

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ISAAC LESSELBAUM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Lesselbaum, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

Sept. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID C. MYERS and CHARLES S. POHLY, trading as Meyers & Pohly, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David C. Myers and Charles S. Pohly, trading as Myers & Pohly, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said David C. Myers and Charles S. Pohly were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 22nd, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANK PIERSON, Bankrupt.—No. 2,990.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Pierson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 16, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS L. RAPHIEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis L. Raphiel of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Louis L. Raphiel was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY SCHRADZKI and MICHAEL SCHRADZKI, (formerly trading as the firm of H. & M. Schradzki,) Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry Schradzki and Michael Schradzki, (formerly trading as the firm of H. & M. Schradzki,) of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Harry Schradzki and Michael Schradzki were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—AUGUST C. SCHWAGER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that August C. Schwager, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL STERN, individually and as co-partner in the firm of Rosenberg & Co., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emanuel Stern, individually and as co-partner in the firm of Rosenberg & Co. of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Emanuel Stern was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 22nd, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARCUS RITTER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Marcus Ritter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS M. HORNTHAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Lewis M. Hornthal of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Lewis M. Hornthal was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 22, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS WEINTRAUB, SAMUEL GOLDEN, and BENJAMIN LEWIS, composing the firm of WEINTRAUB & GOLDEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Weintraub, Samuel Golden, and Benjamin Lewis of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Weintraub, Samuel Golden, and Benjamin Lewis were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL WOLF, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Wolf of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Wolf was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 22d, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—TRIAL DESIRED in the County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Harriet B. Lane, plaintiff, against MARY H. ASHER, Louis Lane and Sarah Lane, his wife; William Prager and Zipporah Prager, his wife; Aaron H. Harrison, Mary F. Stoughton, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, and the said Mary F. Stoughton, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Susan M. Fitch; Maria Kelley, and the New York Security and Trust Company, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Mary F. Stoughton, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Mary F. Stoughton, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, and the said Mary F. Stoughton, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Susan M. Fitch; and to John Fiske, as committee of all of the property of the said Mary F. Stoughton within the State of New York:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of publication made by Hon David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1899, and this publication is accomplished in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said County of New York.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

au12-law7wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER and Clarence M. Fowler, her husband; Ellen Byrnes, Laura Koterish, William L. Hall, Therese Mayer, John Johnson, (the Christian name John being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiff,) Maisey Lee, Joseph R. Clark, and Alexander Martung, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, July 28, 1899.

GEORGE A. MCDERMOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 261 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City, New York.

To Lottie M. Fowler and Ellen Byrnes, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of August, 1899, and filed on said day with the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City and County of New York.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1899.

GEORGE A. MCDERMOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City, New York. 223-law6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—Supplemental citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Clinton Wilder, one of the heirs and next of kin of Henry L. Clinton, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Elizabeth S. Clinton of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of HENRY L. CLINTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past one o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX MCLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

a16-law6wS

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 98 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899. Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. WEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 36 Wall St., New York City.

ap15-law6mS

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY E. LOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City.

ap8-law6mS

FENTON, MARGARET P.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the Pringle Memorial Home, Samuel R. Anderson, John C. Milligan, Thomas P. Milligan, Elizabeth M. Groves, Isabella P. Dorshelmer, Lucy M. Fitch, Henry C. Milligan, Francis Pringle Anderson, Robert Purdy Anderson, Thomas Pringle Anderson, Margaret Emily McKinley, Mary Eleanor Hamilton, Susan S. Chandler, Mary Chandler, Harry Milligan Chandler, Natalie P. Nachtel, and Grace I. Stuart Patchen, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of our County of New York, at our Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the settlement of the account of administration, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits left unadministered of Margaret P. Fenton, deceased, should not be granted to Clarence M. Fenton, a Director of the Pringle Memorial Home, who has made application for the same.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX MCLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ESTLAND & LABRISKIE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 45 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. au5-law6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy5-law6mS

GEBHARDT, JOHANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to August Bleuker, Carl Gebhardt, Konrad Bolder, Frans Bolder, and Sophia Grunewald, the heirs and next of kin of JOHANNA GEBHARDT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward E. Amend of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Johanna Gebhardt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past one o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX MCLAUGHLIN,
Cl

COAL AND LUMBER BURNED

$100,000 Fire Destroys Nearly an Entire Up-Town Block.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION AVERTED

Six Hundred Pounds Stored on Mill Rock Island Rescued Amid Sparks and Dropped Into East River.

Fire early yesterday morning destroyed nearly the entire block bounded by Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets, First Avenue and the East River, occupied principally by Hencken & Willenbrock's coal and lumber yard and the East River Mill and Lumber Company. The coal and lumber company has had several fires during the past five years, but that of yesterday entailed the heaviest loss it has had. Roughly estimated, its loss is $75,000, but is only partially covered by insurance; that of the East River Mill and Lumber Company amounts to about $20,000; other losses will bring the total to a few thousand dollars more.

The fire's principal feature was the possible and, for a time, imminent explosion of over 600 pounds of dynamite stored on Mill Rock Island, a rocky protuberance in the East River off Ninety-third Street, on which the United States Government is engaged in drilling and blasting. Had the explosion occurred, the geography of that section of the city would have been more or less warped and there would doubtless have been memorial services in plenty. As it happened, the dynamite was rescued amid sparks and dropped safely into the water. The heroes of Mill Rock Island are "Pop" McCarthy and Samuel Cornell, watchmen for the Government.

Shortly after the fire had gained good headway a strong west wind blew a storm of sparks over the river. They descended on the island, and within a few minutes several of the flimsy sheds were burning. Just about this time a freighter was passing, and the watchmen hailed it for help. The crew responded, and transported several boxes of the explosive to the water before the dynamite shed began to scorch. Just about that time the crew hurriedly found business down the river, and the watchmen were left to face the situation alone.

This they did, with sparks falling around them in showers, until the last box had been dumped into the water and the island and most of its surface belonging had been saved. The fireboat Zophar Mills had steamed up in the meantime and protected most of the Government property, although several sheds had been destroyed. The dynamite shed was among the property which did not burn.

The fire started in a frame stable facing Ninety-third Street, owned by Michael Horgan. It was discovered by Sebastian Diller, an engineer in a pumping station opposite. Diller notified Officer Christ at the Astoria Ferry, and the policeman turned in an alarm. Then Diller and the officer hurried to the pumping station, and the engineer, with the aid of several officers, got out three lines of hose which they played on the buildings on the south side of Ninety-third Street, with the hope of saving these, as the fire that time had gathered great headway and was spreading to all parts of the block.

A second and a third alarm quickly followed, and when Battalion Chief Purroy arrived he turned in a fourth. Besides the fireboat Mills, the Robert A. Van Wyck arrived, and after the former had subdued the fire on the island, steamed up to the yards, and between the two boats twelve powerful streams were turned on the fire from the river side.

By this time the excitement in the neighborhood was intense. Police reserves had arrived and routed out the people living on the avenue opposite, as it was then thought that the flames would leap across that thoroughfare, the wind having then died down, and spread toward Third Avenue.

In the middle of the block on Ninety-third Street stood a brick dwelling occupied by Mrs. Patrick Horgan, her son Michael, his wife, and two children. They were aroused by the police, and all succeeded in getting out and saving some of their furniture. The house was destroyed. Daniel Leonard and his family, living in an extension of that house, were also saved. Back of their house was a stable containing sixteen horses. These were taken out in safety before the building burned, but two horses in a building in another part of the yard, owned by the East River Mill and Lumber Company, were burned.

The family of Frederick Boettcher, weighmaster for Hencken & Willenbrock who lived in the rear of the brick building occupied by Hencken & Willenbrock as an office were awakened soon after the fire started. They succeeded in saving almost all their household effects. The house, however, was burned, as was also the rear portion of the firm's office.

Next to the Boettcher house stood a sawmill owned by Hencken & Willenbrock. The flames spread with almost incredible swiftness from the south side of the block through piles of kindling wood and lumber to this building, and had consumed it almost before the firemen had had time to get fairly to work. This and the three other buildings owned by Hencken & Willenbrock, and two, the property of the lumber company, were quickly destroyed.

Within fifteen minutes after the fire was discovered the block was ablaze in a dozen places. It ran through several hundred thousand feet of kindling wood and dressed lumber, swept into great piles of coal which occupied a large portion of Hencken & Willenbrock's yard, making a conflagration which lighted up the entire northern part of town. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company suffered some damage, as the blaze reached a quantity of lumber it had stored in Ninety-fourth Street. Up to a late hour last night the immense coal piles were still burning.

The insurance on the lumber of the East River Mill and Lumber Company was distributed as follows: German-American, $5,000; Atlanta Home, $5,000; Northern, $4,500; London and Lancashire, $2,500; Newark, $2,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Western of Toronto, $2,500; National of Hartford, $2,000; Howard of Baltimore, $2,000; Queen, $1,000.

The insurance on the property of Hencken & Willenbrock was distributed as follows: On Factory—German-American, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500; Traders' of New York $2,500; Palatine, $2,500. On Coal Pockets—German-American $10,000; Scottish Union and National, $5,000. Sun, $5,000.

The insurance on the Horgan property, the loss on which will be adjusted by Lyons Stadholz & Co., was distributed as follows: On building at 413 East Ninety-third Street—Insured in Joseph Horgan, London and Lancashire, $2,500. On contents, insured by Michael and Mary Horgan, London and Lancashire, $5,750.

STRIKES ARE TO BE ORDERED.

Carpenters' Agreements Repudiated by the Executive Committee.

An agreement that was made yesterday between committees of the carpenters' unions and of the master carpenters later in the day was repudiated by the Executive Committee of the unions, and strikes are to be ordered again to-day on all buildings where the unions' demands are not recognized. The Master Carpenters' Committee offered on Thursday to compromise by promising to pay the men at the rate of 45 cents an hour, instead of 50 cents demanded by the unions. At yesterday's conference the committee of the unions asked for 47 cents an hour and a Saturday half holiday. The Master Carpenters' Committee consented, and an agreement to that effect was drawn up.

The unions' committee, which consisted of George Cavanagh, C. A. Judge, L. W. Davidson, and George Gaillard, said they would have the agreement ratified. The Executive Committee of the unions repudiated the agreement. Secretary Walsh of the Executive Committee wrote to the master carpenters, stating that no proposition other than the demands made by the unions on Sept. 6, demanding 50 cents an hour, would be entertained by the unions. Two committees of thirty each were appointed to order strikes to-day.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. O. H.—There would be no charge by the Surrogate for filing your father's will, leaving you his estate of $10,000 in cash. The only cost would be that of securing several affidavits and the subpoena fees of the two witnesses to the will, not to exceed $2. Blanks can be had at the Surrogate's Court on application, but as the filling of these and other procedure connected with the settling of an estate require some legal knowledge, it is usual to employ the services of a lawyer.

A READER.—According to Cram's Standard American Railway Atlas for 1899, the population of Hoboken, N. J., is 64,063; of Hoboken, Penn., 500, and of Hoboken, Ga., 120. That of Hoboken, Cal., is not given. The voting population of Hoboken, N. J., in 1899, according to the United States census was 12,094.

ROBBERIES IN BROOKLYN.

Leaving Flatbush, Highwaymen and Burglars Begin Operations Anew in the Park Slope Section.

The burglars who have been working with so much success in the Flatbush district of Brooklyn are believed to have extended their field of operations to the Park Slope section of that borough. Two daring burglaries and a highway robbery committed in that neighborhood recently became known yesterday. The police had kept the news of these robberies secret.

Louis M. Haanen, a druggist of Vanderbilt Avenue, near Prospect Place, was returning to his store from that of another druggist in the neighborhood about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning when he was attacked by two men. One of the men, Haanen says, struck him on the head with a sandbag, knocking him senseless. When he regained consciousness his assailants had disappeared, and with them $36 which he had in his pocket. The police of the Grand Avenue Police Station have not succeeded in capturing the footpads.

The burglaries referred to occurred in the apartment house at Vanderbilt Avenue and Prospect Place, near the scene of the highway robbery. The apartment of David V. P. Cadmus, a diamond broker in Malden Lane, was entered in the absence of the family, and jewelry worth $100 was stolen. The apartment of A. M. Jonker, across the hall, was entered on the same day, and property valued at $150 taken. The police have gained no trace of the thieves.

SUES BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT

F. F. Marquand Alleges Gross Mismanagement and Seeks Mandamus to Compel Production of Books.

Justice Garrettson will next Monday, in the Kings County Supreme Court, hear a motion for a writ of mandamus to compel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to produce its books for inspection. The suit is instituted by Frederick F. Marquand of 8 Broad Street and 412 South Street, Brooklyn, whose attorneys are Lamb & Voss of the Mutual Life Building. They recently represented Mr. Marquand in his suit against the Federal Steel Company, which resulted in two injunctions against the payment of dividends. One, as to common stock, is yet operative; the other, in regard to preferred stock, was modified. The company set dates for the payment of dividends, and a September dividend was paid, that for June being passed.

Mr. Marquand, as a stockholder of the Rapid Transit system, contends that he has a right to know the exact condition of the corporation, and to do this he proposes to reconcile discrepancies that he has found or has ample reason to believe to exist between fact and common report and the last annual report signed by President Rossiter. He aims at a conservative management of Rapid Transit affairs, and will seek to have as much light as legal redress may afford him thrown on them. He is, his lawyers go on to say, particularly interested in the unsatisfied judgments against the company in accident suits which existed when the annual report was issued, and has devoted time and money to a drastic analysis of them, with the result of satisfying himself that 75 per cent. of them originated, not at what are known as "danger points," but at places where, with reasonable care, there should be no excuse for accident. His deduction is that the entire system is grossly mismanaged.

ARRESTED FOR USING SOFT COAL.

Merchants' Association Pushes a Case Against a Manufacturer.

The Merchants' Association has determined to prosecute vigorously all manufacturers who persist in burning soft coal. Inspector Herman Betz of the Board of Health yesterday arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court Jacob Doll, a piano manufacturer, of 402 East Thirtieth Street, whom he charged with the offense of burning soft coal. He brought with him photographs of the piano factory, which showed the chimneys belching forth clouds of black smoke that spread and hung over the neighborhood like a pall. Then he told Magistrate Mayo that he had inspected the factory on several occasions, and every time found that Mr. Doll violated the sanitary code. This caused a great deal of annoyance to the people of the neighborhood, continued the complainant.

William R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association, and his counsel, were present to push the case, but Mr. Doll's lawyer disappointed them by waiving examination. The Magistrate held Mr. Doll in $100 bail for trial in Special Sessions, and paroled him until this morning to furnish a bondsman.

GAVE POLICIES WITH TOWELS.

How a Rival Drove the Old Laundryman from Harper & Brothers.

The practice of giving a chromo with a pound of bad tea has been immensely improved upon by giving accident insurance policies to printers for the privilege of supplying them with snow-white towels and clean aprons once a week. The old towel man who supplied each one of the hundred and odd printers in the composing rooms of Harper & Brothers with a clean towel and apron every week has been crowded out by a more enterprising rival, who offered a twenty-five dollar policy to any one who would deal with him. Thereupon the old towel man complained to the members of the firm, and the new rival, it was said, followed him up by offering to give the principals policies of $50 each for the privilege of washing their towels at 20 cents a week each—just double what he charged the men. The offer, however, it was said, was indignantly refused, and the new man was told to keep away from the place. But his new customers declared that while they would obey all the rules of the Harpers as far as the case and stick were concerned, they were going to stand on their rights as free-born citizens, and give their towels and aprons to whomever they wanted to.

MAGAZINE FOR CLUB WOMEN.

Incorporated by Mrs. Talbot, Who Is the Editor, and Her Husband.

The Club Woman's Magazine Publishing Company, whose offices are in this city, has just filed articles of incorporation under the laws of New Jersey, with Mrs. Ada Brown Talbot, Elisha H. Talbot of New York, and John P. Pratt of Rahway, as incorporators. The magazine, however, has been "launched on the sea of journalism," as its editorial prospectus says, since June 1. Mrs. Talbot is the editor, and her husband, Elisha H. Talbot, manager.

The magazine enjoys the distinction of being the only Simon-Pure publication in the city devoted to the interests of club women. Its scope is National. Typographically it is unusually handsome, and it is well edited. One of its leading features is a corps of "corresponding editors," composed of bright women, club leaders, in some of the larger cities of the country. Among these are Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Indianapolis; Mrs. Mary M. North, Washington; Miss Anna Jackson Hamilton, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Elizabeth Merritt Gosse, Boston; Mrs. Pamela A. Patterson, Detroit; Mrs. A. R. E. Nesbitt, Philadelphia; Mrs. Emma Shaw Colclough, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Josephine Edwards-Capwell, San Francisco.

Mrs. Talbot, the magazine's editor in chief, is a newspaper woman and prominent in the literary world. Her father at one time was editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, but is now connected with the press of Denver, Col. Mr. Talbot was one of the founders of The Chicago Mail. There are over 1,000,000 club women in the United States.

Horatio Seymour Bust Unveiled.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—A bronze bust of the late Gov. Horatio Seymour, presented to the Oneida Historical Society by Dr. George L. Miller of Omaha, was unveiled with appropriate exercises in this city this afternoon.

Gov. Roosevelt came to Utica from Cooperstown to participate, and delivered an address. The presentation speech was made by Dr. Miller and that of acceptance by Thomas R. Proctor, President of the society.

The Rev. Dana W. Bigelow offered a prayer and George M. Weaver spoke of "Horatio Seymour as a Citizen and a Neighbor." The speakers were escorted to the Munson-Williams Memorial, where the exercises were held by Grand Army of the Republic veterans.

SUICIDE ACCUSED RICH MAN

Mrs. McVicar Blamed Frederick Mead for Her Misfortunes.

HE DENIES RESPONSIBILITY

Declares that There Is Nothing to Justify Statements of the Dead Woman—Her Body Unclaimed.

The body of Mary E. McVicar, the woman who was found dead on Thursday in her flat, in the tenement at 328 West Thirty-fourth Street, under circumstances that pointed to suicide, was still unclaimed at the Morgue up to a late hour yesterday. Mrs. T. H. Rooney, the janitress at 355 East Eighty-second Street, where Mrs. McVicar had made her home from December last until last July, told yesterday facts which might have been the motive for her suicide.

Mrs. Rooney said Mrs. McVicar came to her about Dec. 15 and rented rooms on the top floor of the house. Expensive furniture was moved in the next day. Mrs. McVicar said that she had formerly lived in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. She seldom went out of the house and received no visitors. The only mail received at the house for Mrs. McVicar was a registered letter once a month. Mrs. McVicar said it contained money which was sent her regularly by some one in the city who supported her. She told Mrs. Rooney that this friend was a wealthy merchant, with offices down town; that he was a Trustee in a prominent church, was slightly older than herself, and that she had lived with him for the past twenty years.

Among the woman's possessions was an old Oxford edition of the New Testament, which she zealously guarded. Mrs. Rooney asked her why she was so careful of this book. She replied that on this Testament the man who befriended her had sworn always to shield and protect her through life. She added that if he ever forsook her she would kill herself, and in the Testament she would leave a letter on which she would write the man's name and his address. She did not give his name.

When Mrs. McVicar was found dead in the Thirty-fourth Street tenement by the janitor, Albert Fredericksen, she had this Testament tightly clasped in her hand, and on the floor beside her was a bottle that had contained carbolic acid. A doctor said that the woman had been dead at least three days. When the Bible was taken from her fingers a square white envelope fell out, on which was written: "Mr. Frederick Mead, 138 Pearl Street; residence, 1 West Fifty-sixth Street; Summer home, Greenwich, Connecticut; Trustee in Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church." Inside the envelope was a sheet of note paper, on which was written:

"I swear before my God that Frederick Mead has taken his sacred oath on this Book. God forgive him. May Almighty God forgive his perjured soul. My last request, bury it with me.

"MARY E. McVICAR.

"P. S.—There are others who can affirm the same."

Another sheet of note paper was found on the pillow of the cot, bearing the following: "What am I to do without a—" Folded in this paper was a clipping of verses entitled "The End of the Way."

The directory gives the address of Frederick Mead at 138 Pearl Street, where Frederick Mead & Co. are tea merchants, with a branch office at 104 Water Street. Mr. Mead's own address is 1 West Fifty-sixth Street. He is spending the Summer at Greenwich, Conn., where he occupies one of the Henry Havemeyer houses on Palmer Hill.

Mr. Mead entered his office shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In reply to questions he said that he had read an account in the morning papers of the death of a woman known as Mary E. McVicar. He said that he had also noticed that she had written on various papers the name of Frederick Mead.

"Did you know a woman of the name of Mary E. McVicar?" was asked.

"I did know a woman of that name several years ago. It was in my early life. Whether this is the same woman or not I cannot say," he replied.

"Did you ever supply the Mary E. McVicar whom you knew with money?"

"There is nothing in my life," he replied, "that would justify the Mary E. McVicar whom I knew to make the statements which were found on the papers left by the suicide. I am a married man, and have nothing more to say. I have not seen the McVicar woman in years."

"Are you going to try and identify the body?"

"I do not know what I shall do. What can I say more than I have not seen the woman in years?. I refuse either to affirm or deny whether I ever sent money to the McVicar woman whom I knew."

"Are you a Trustee of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church and a member of the University Club?" was asked.

"I refuse to answer any more questions. I tell you I have not seen the woman for years, and know nothing about her."

Mr. Mead married on Oct. 10 last Mrs. Bowman, an art critic on a New York morning paper. The ceremony was celebrated a few days before the death of Frederick Mead, Sr. Mr. Mead's sister, Gertrude M., is the wife of Edward A. Abbey, an artist, and is now abroad.

In regard to the changes which led to Mrs. McVicar's leaving the house on Eighty-second Street, Mrs. Rooney said:

"Beginning with February last, Mrs. McVicar complained that she did not receive her remittances of money any longer. In May last she told me she was in desperate circumstances. Piece by piece she sold her furniture to get money, and when it was all gone she left my house. I read later in the papers that she had been arrested for stealing a bottle of milk. Magistrate Crane discharged her and gave her $2. She told him she had taken the milk to keep from starving. She purchased a revolver once and said she was going to shoot her former friend, and at one end her life with the weapon. She had four locks placed on her door, fearing the man would come to the house and kill her."

Mrs. McVicar took the front flat on the second floor of 328 East Thirty-fourth Street on July 15. She was about fifty years old, refined, and always dressed in black.

RICHMOND LIGHTS MAY GO OUT.

Electric Company Will Not Furnish Current Without Money.

The officials of the New York and Staten Island Electric Light Company have notified Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, that if the bills of the company against the city for light are not paid the lights in all the streets will be put out Oct. 1. The company has received no money for twenty months, although the money that was raised by the lamp tax in the old villages is now in the hands of the Controller.

J. H. Swinarton, General Manager of the lighting company, sent a communication to the Commissioner of Lighting and Supplies a week ago notifying him that unless the city made some arrangements to pay for the current used for street lighting purposes all the street lights on the island would be discontinued. Mr. Swinarton stated that the company would await the action of the Commissioner to recover the money due them for light supplied under contract during the past year and a half, but the company would not continue to supply a current for street use unless the city would guarantee that the bills would be paid regularly hereafter.

Commissioner Kearny acknowledged the receipt of the letter, and replied that he had sent it to the Mayor and Controller; also that the former bills rendered by the company had been approved by his department and forwarded to the Controller, and that he had no further power in the matter.

The company is now supplying current for 3,459 lights, of which 451 are arc and the rest twenty-five candle power incandescent lights. The city now owes the electric light company over $175,000 for lights since the consolidation, and a suit has been begun to recover that amount.

Oil Pipe Breaks Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—A break in the pipe line which runs from the Pennsylvania oil regions to the Standard Oil Company's tanks, in Gibson's Point, at the lower extremity of this city, to-day, resulted in a loss of many thousands of dollars.

A match was applied to the escaping fluid to prevent it from flowing into the Schuylkill River. The break occurred at Sixty-third Street, West Philadelphia. The nearest pumping station is at Lancaster, Penn., and before the supply of oil could be shut off an enormous quantity was consumed.

Many surprises in store for you.

One in this store: wear a medium weight overcoat—it does for now and all winter. Medium weight grays as low as $16 and $18; from that to $32.

Noticed the soft hat invasion? All invaders supplied; $2.75 and $3.50.

The best Derby made, $3.

STORES OPEN UNTIL SIX O'CLOCK.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

PAID-UP POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE.—The New York Life Insurance Company in June, 1873, issued a policy for $10,000 upon the life of Moses Wallenstein, who in 1878 assigned it to his wife, Rosa Wallenstein. The same year the husband being, as he thought, unable to continue the premiums on this and other life policies, at his instance the wife surrendered this one to the company and took out for it a paid-up policy for $4,105. A year later Mrs. Wallenstein assigned the paid-up policy to Isaac Hamberger, who in 1895 assigned it to his wife. She the same year assigned it to Louis Dannhauser. Moses Wallenstein having died in 1898, and Dannhauser having sued the company upon the policy, Mrs. Wallenstein was interpleaded as defendant, and the money was paid into court. It was contended on behalf of Mrs. Wallenstein on the trial that her assignment of the policy was void because made without the written consent of her husband. Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, in this city, has given judgment for the plaintiff. After referring in his opinion to the law of 1840, which gave a wife the direct legal right to insure the life of her husband for her own benefit, the law of 1873, empowering her to execute an assignment of such a policy in case she had no children, and the law of 1879 giving her the right to execute such assignments whether she had children or not, with the written consent of her husband, whose life was insured, Justice Russell holds that the husband's united assent with that of the wife in this case to the assignment of the first policy, and his delivery to the assignee for a valuable consideration this paid-up policy with her written assignment transferring it, substantially met the requirement of the law; "and now, after the lapse of twenty years, when the claim of the assignee for his original obligations against the husband, and the amounts advanced by him, has become valueless by time, no court of equity will destroy his valuable interest in this policy of insurance to aid a technical objection which is not founded on the principles of law upon which this statute rests. If the writing of a consent by the husband was essential, what defense could that husband or wife have to an action of specific performance by the first assignee, for the execution of such a consent after he had parted with his property upon the faith of the contract?"

***

NOTE BY A HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Leroy Trembly, in August, 1889, gave to James A. Jaycox his promissory note for $310.83, due for goods sold, and some months subsequently gave Jaycox another note for $300 for money loaned, which latter note was also signed by Trembly's wife, Lucy. In June, 1892, a new note for $700, which represented the amount due on the first two notes, was made by Trembly and his wife. In an action by Jaycox against the Tremblys to recover on the second note, the Third Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given in his favor, holding that this second note was founded upon a sufficient consideration both as to the husband and the wife. Testimony given in the action to the effect that the wife, who signed the note in the absence of the payee, at the request of her husband, to whom the payee had suggested that an indorser be obtained, did so without reading it or knowing its terms, and under the mistaken impression that she was signing a renewal of the note made by her and her husband, was held not sufficient to limit her liability upon the new note to the amount of the former note, in the absence of any claim that she was unable to read, or that the payee shared the mistake, or was guilty of fraud or misrepresentation.

***

DOWER IN LAND WHERE HUSBAND WAS CO-TENANT WITH ANOTHER.—After the death of her husband, John Card, in May, 1896, Martha A. Card, his widow, brought a suit to recover dower in land, of which he died, seized as tenant in common with Avis Scarritt. The defendant, George P. Pudney, who succeeded to the interest of Scarritt, as his executor, did not appear or answer in the action, but after judgment had been entered, moved that it be modified by striking out the authority conferred in it upon the receiver to sell his right and interest. The Third Appellate Division has reversed an order denying the motion, holding, by Justice Putnam, that the Court could only direct a sale of the undivided interest of the husband in which dower was claimed, and that the fact that Pudney did not appear or answer afforded no ground for denying the motion.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The United Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore has been admitted to Minnesota.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange at its meeting yesterday revoked the certificate of W. M. Reed.

Charles L. Case, Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, issued a circular yesterday advising the members of the board to close their offices on Sept. 29 and 30, on account of the Dewey celebration.

Chicago advices state that the action of the Western Union (fire underwriters) at Niagara Falls last week in approving a graded commission rule for union agencies will probably result in accessions to the membership from the non-union companies, and that it is also hoped that some of the members who resigned recently will rescind that action before their resignations take effect, since the union has now conceded the substance of their contentions.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union to be held next Thursday, when the plan for the revival of stable fire insurance rates in Newark, which was prepared for submission to the special agents at the meeting of the Middle Department in Philadelphia last Tuesday, will be introduced. An effort will be made at that time to obtain such action as will seem most likely to result in putting an end to the rate war now demoralizing the business of the Newark agents and threatening to extend to the remaining portion of Essex County.

Kills His Wife with an Axe.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—A guide named Nelson, who resides at Fulton Chain, became involved in a quarrel with his wife last night, and, grabbing an axe, split her head completely open. He fled to the woods, and as yet has not been captured, although officers and a large posse of guides are in pursuit.

Key West Has 38 New Fever Cases.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 22.—The new cases of yellow fever number thirty-eight and the deaths five. Three of those dying were children.

Many persons, supposed to have been far gone in Consumption, have been completely cured with PAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

In Great Demand.

The Double-breasted, no-collar, high-cut Waistcoat is in great demand—it's here with most of our Autumn Suits.

That reminds us to remind you that probably there isn't another such showing of Autumn Suits—anyway every shade and texture is here, $15 to $35.

The same is true of Overcoats, $15 to $32.

English and German Underwear.
Fowne's Gloves, $1.50.
Dent's Gloves, $1.85.
Fancy Hose, 50c. and up.
Rain Coats, $25.00.
The best $3 Derby.
An Imported Derby, $4.

Custom Tailoring, too.

Prompt attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

A WOMAN'S LEAP TO DEATH

Mrs. Chenery Jumped from a Window of the Hotel Majestic.

SHE HAD SUICIDAL MANIA

When the Nurse Stepped from the Room the Patient Seized the Opportunity to Kill Herself.

Mrs. Horace Chenery of Larchmont, who had been in the city for the past six weeks under treatment for nervous affection, threw herself from the window of her apartments on the fourth floor of the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. She fell a distance of seventy feet to the pavement and was killed instantly.

Mrs. Chenery, who was twenty-five years old, was the wife of Horace Chenery, who is connected with the National Tube Works, with offices in the Havemeyer Building. The two were married three years ago in Chicago at the home of the bride's father, George A. Fuller, a wealthy contractor, who has offices in Chicago, Boston, and New York. Mr. Chenery is a brother of Lieut. Commander Leonard Chenery, United States Navy.

The Cheneryes established themselves in a handsome home on Beach Avenue, Larchmont, where they entertained a great deal. A daughter was born six months ago. Since that time Mrs. Chenery had been in ill-health. Her illness developed into melancholia in an aggravated form, among the symptoms being a suicidal mania. Dr. William B. Pritchard of 105 West Seventy-third Street, who was called to Larchmont to attend her, recommended her removal to this city, where she could be under his constant care. Apartments were engaged for her on the fourth floor of the Hotel Majestic, fronting on Seventy-second Street, and two trained nurses were engaged to care for her. The patient soon began to improve and went driving often with attendants, once even going to Long Branch for a sail. Dr. Pritchard instructed the nurses to watch the patient constantly. The nurses, Miss Cox and Miss Mary Arbuckle, divided their duty into eight-hour shifts.

Miss Arbuckle was watching the sleeping patient at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when Miss Cox, the other nurse, was also sleeping. The patient was tossing uneasily in her bed. Miss Arbuckle left the bedside for a moment and stepped into an adjoining room for a glass of water. At that moment the clanging of a fire engine bell was heard as an engine passed eastward on Seventy-second Street on its way to a fire. When the nurse returned to the room a moment later she was horrified to see Mrs. Chenery's bed empty and the window open. The nurse peered out of the window and saw the body of her patient, clad only in her night gown, lying on the pavement below. At that moment the firemen on the engine saw the body, and as they passed shouted the news of their discovery to Patrolman Daly of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. The policeman summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital and then ran to the spot.

He found Mrs. Chenery lying on the pavement almost directly in front of the Seventy-second Street entrance to the hotel. Blood was flowing from a wound in the back of the head. When the ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital arrived a few moments later Surgeon Armstrong pronounced the woman dead. The back of her head was badly crushed. Dr. Pritchard arrived from his home, a block away, a few moments later. It was agreed that death had been instantaneous. The body was removed to the Sixty-eighth Street Station House, whence it was sent to an undertaking establishment on Eighth Avenue. The husband and relatives were at once notified. The hotel people and Miss Arbuckle, the nurse, advanced the theory that Mrs. Chenery did not deliberately throw herself from the window, but, awakened suddenly by the clanging of the fire bells, concluded that the house was on fire and ran to the window, where she could not restrain her impulse to jump out. That she jumped and did not fall is shown by the fact that in her descent her body cleared a balcony on the second floor of the hotel immediately under her window.

Dr. Pritchard, however, did not adhere to this theory.

"Mrs. Chenery's ailment," said he, "was a nervous affection. An exacerbation of her illness probably led to a temporary derangement of her mind, resulting in her act. Melancholia, as every doctor knows, usually has one overpowering tendency. The patient simply saw a chance, and the impulse to take advantage of it was strong. Mrs. Chenery's trouble was due entirely to physical causes."

Lieut. Commander Chenery, brother-in-law of the dead woman, when seen at the University Club, said that Mrs. Chenery, since the birth of her daughter, had suffered from nervous prostration to a high degree. Owing to the nature of her ailment, Mrs. Chenery lived in absolute quiet, none of her friends being allowed to visit her. Even her husband was not allowed to see her oftener than once in three days.

The message sent to Mr. Chenery notifying him of his wife's death did not reach his home, in Larchmont, until after he had left for this city. He was overcome by the news and left his office at once.

Police Captains Transferred.

Chief Devery made another transfer of Captains of the Police Department yesterday, saying it was for the good of the service. The transfers are as follows: Max Schmittberger, King's Bridge to West Twentieth Street; Stephen O'Brien, Leonard Street to Wakefield; John B. Herlihy, West Twentieth Street to Eldridge Street; William Hogan, Eldridge Street to Leonard Street; Timothy, Creedon, Wakefield to King's Bridge; John Walsh, West Sixty-eighth Street to Alexander Avenue, and Frederick W. Martens, Alexander Avenue to High Bridge.

Police Property Clerk Appointed.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday appointed Andrew J. Lalor property clerk. Mr. Lalor is thirty-five years old and resides at 968 Park Avenue. He was appointed to a position under the Board of Health two years ago and has held it since. He takes the place made vacant by the death of John F. Harriot, who had been property clerk for a number of years.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CORNER CHAIRS.

It was Goldsmith who said, "I love everything that's old." Is it because corner chairs are old that some are fascinated by them? No. It is because they are picturesque and comfortable. Here is one at $4.00, the back to half encircle the sitter; he may now lean against one side, now against the other.

A particularly fine specimen is much like Alexander Pope's chair—the front leg is gracefully carved, the others straight; the back, of panels and spindles, is surmounted by a carved rail; the square seat, in "tapestry green," has an embossed dragon.

Other unusual Colonial library chairs, elegantly simple and softly cushioned, arms, "ears" and all. Flemish and rare English oak and mahogany pieces are covered with velour or tapestries—all at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 13TH STREET

Refreshing.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A few drops added to half a glass water refreshes and invigorates.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

CROCKER RAILWAY STOCK SALE

One Report Gives C. P. Huntington as the Purchaser and Another "An English Syndicate."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 22.—The Chronicle says: "Definite and reliable information from the East sets at rest the rumors about the sale of the Crocker holdings of Southern Pacific stock and ends speculation as to the purchaser. The Crocker shares, numbering 340,000, and valued, approximately, at $10,000,000, have been bought by a syndicate, of which C. P. Huntington is the head.

"Other outside holdings are also said to have been purchased by the syndicate in sufficient amounts to secure to C. P. Huntington the absolute control of the Southern Pacific Railway."

The Post says the sale of the Crocker interests in the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has been made, and that the stock has been absorbed by an English syndicate. The Post statement is in the form of an interview "with an intimate friend," and goes on to say that the Crockers have removed their offices from the Southern Pacific Building and have taken up almost an entire floor in the Crocker Building, across the street from the Southern Pacific offices. The Crockers, George and Will, are going to New York in a few days to settle up their railroad business, and George Crocker will then take up his residence in that city permanently, in deference to the wishes of his wife, who likes the metropolis.

"The value of the Crocker interests in the Southern Pacific Company," continued The Post's informant, "is closely estimated at $15,000,000, but the figure paid by the purchasers will be a little over that amount. George Crocker's share of the proceeds will be nearly $4,000,000. Of this sum, he has expressed the determination to invest the major portion in real estate in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco."

PITTSBURG AND GULF RAILWAY.

Wall Street Comments on Reorganization Committee's Indefinite Announcement.

The announcement by the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company Reorganization, or Philadelphia, Committee that its plan is operative by reason of the deposit of a majority of the securities called for was discussed in the Wall Street district yesterday. Comment was made in the absence of exact information as to the percentage of securities deposited, and there were rumors that it was 52 or 56 per cent. The New York members of the Philadelphia Committee are A. Heckscher and Herman Sielcken. Mr. Sielcken declined to discuss the deposits under the plan, but said: "We will give the Stock Exchange a satisfactory statement." Members of the rival plan, that of the New York Readjustment Committee, referred all who asked their views to Chairman Ernst Thalmann of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., who dictated this statement:

"The subject can be better discussed when we have a clearer idea of the adherence to the Philadelphia plan. It will also be well to wait as the plan of the Readjustment Committee expires Sept. 30."

Kansas to Have a Long Electric Road.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22.—The project to build an electric line from Kansas City to Topeka, which has been pending for the last two years, begins to take definite form. New men have taken hold of it, and a charter has been granted them by the State Board of Charters under the name of the Kansas City, Lawrence and Topeka Railway Company. The company is capitalized at $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares. All of these except nine are held by capitalists whose names are kept in the background.

MRS. BRIDGENS A SUICIDE.

Cousin of Mrs. Carnegie Despondent Over Her Husband's Death.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Frederick Bridgens, a widow with three sons, who is a cousin of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, committed suicide here last Tuesday night by jumping into the mill pond. Her body was recovered yesterday by Edwin M. Franklin and Henry H. Mitchell.

Mrs. Bridgens had been missing from her home since Tuesday evening. She had been suffering from despondency over the death of her husband, and was in ill-health. She visited two drug stores on Tuesday evening, and tried to buy poison, but was refused. It is supposed that she then went to the mill pond and drowned herself. Her sons would not believe that she had committed suicide, but they were informed that their mother was seen wandering near the pond on Tuesday night.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House,
THE WHITE SQUADRON,
Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M.,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE,
IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.
Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 15, 25, 50c.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

Books of The Season—Classified Lists.

Two weeks from to-day will appear the special Autumn number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It will comprise thirty-two pages, or twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices, will be the most exhaustive printed. In addition there will be an introductory essay on the kinds of books one likes to read and ought to read in the longer evenings now at hand and interviews with all the leading publishers concerning the books of the season.

The mass of other material pertaining to books and art will be considerably greater than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. The edition will comprise not less than 100,000 copies. On Oct. 7 THE SATURDAY REVIEW completes its third year.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

The life of Cromwell that Theodore Roosevelt is preparing for Scribner's Magazine will run through six numbers of the periodical next year. It will be illustrated by F. C. Yohn, E. C. Peixotto, Henry McCarter, and other well-known artists. There will also be many rare portraits, relics, and other valuable matter. It may be recalled that the first installment of Mr. John Morley's "Oliver Cromwell" will appear in the November Century. Mr. Roosevelt's work will be the third Cromwellian book of any importance to appear in 1899 or 1900. The first one was the [illegible]

raphy by Samuel Rawson Gardiner. This work, which Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing, contains a facsimile frontispiece in colors, twenty-nine full-page illustrations, and twelve smaller ones, including various authentic portraits of the Protector himself and of members of his family.

Admirers of Jane Austen's works and personality will be glad to hear that Longmans, Green & Co. have in preparation a volume by Mr. Walter Pollock, entitled "Jane Austen: Her Contemporaries and Herself." The author's aim is to show why at this day Miss Austen's reputation as a novelist justly overtops that of women authors in and about her time, who were by no means devoid of genius. Mr. Pollock has had access to the very few hitherto unearthed facts and documents relating to Miss Austen.

An important autobiographical work that has a certain general as well as particular interest is in press at the Macmillan Company. It is "Memoirs," by the Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, the Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota. The Bishop's work among the Western Indians, particularly at Farjbault, is well known. The author tells many good stories of famous men he knew—Gladstone, Wilberforce, Sherman, Lincoln, Tait, and the Franco-American dentist, the genial Dr. Evans. The volume will have interesting illustrations, including a portrait of the author, together with five Indian scenes.

Frederick A. Stokes Company have in preparation W. Clark Russell's forthcoming work, "The Ship, Her Story," which will be published the latter part of October. It will be recalled that the story first appeared in The Pall Mall Magazine. In book form it will have the benefit of the illustrations which attracted so much attention while it was appearing as a serial. It might be called "a biography of the ship," as it tells the story of the evolution from the prehistoric dug-out to the great ocean liner or battleship of to-day. The author himself says that the book "is the issue of considerable reading and my lifelong admiration for that most beautiful and sentient expression of the handiwork of man—the sailing ship."

Paul Leicester Ford's "The Writings and Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson" is at length completed, the tenth and last volume having been sent to press at G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is a very important work, for, besides being invaluable to students of American history and political institutions, it has a peculiar attractiveness for lovers of literature. Not content with relying upon the Jefferson manuscripts in the State Department, Mr. Ford has obtained copies of valuable documents from the papers of the Continental Congress, the archives of the State of Virginia, from the files of the French Foreign Office, and from private collections which have generously been placed at his disposal. In connection with this it may be added that Moncure D. Conway has an interesting article in the current number of The London Athenaeum describing some Jefferson papers that were recently unearthed in Washington. Among these are Lord Botetourt's commission to Jefferson as Lieutenant of Albemarle County and Chief Commander of his Majesty's militia, &c., dated June 10, 1770. Next to this is an identical commission of Sept. 26, 1775, from "The Committee of Safety from the Colony of Virginia." Although this transfer of allegiance looks like a personal declaration of independence, Jefferson had shortly before (Aug. 25, 1775,) written a letter to his intimate friend John Randolph, King's Attorney in Virginia, expressing his warm hope of reconciliation between the colonies and England. Randolph, though attached to his native Virginia, regarded his oath of office as sacred, and left the capital (Williamsburg) for an English ship.

Early in October D. Appleton & Co. will introduce an English author to the American public. This is Sir William Magnay, the author of "The Pride of Life," which had quite a vogue in England three years ago. The novel through which he will make his American debut will be entitled "The Heiress of the Season." It is an incisive study of social and political life in London at the present day. Among the characters are represented the heiress, the political knave, the honest politician, and the titled adventuress. Sir William is the second of his family to occupy the Baronetcy. He was born in 1855, and resides in Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London. He succeeded his father to the Baronetcy in 1871.

The October Century opens with an article by Admiral Sampson under the title, "Admiral Dewey as a National Hero." Says the destroyer of Cervera's fleet: "His career has given a lofty impetus to the [illegible] which will bear fruit in nobler aspirations. He has become one of the most valued possessions which a country can have—a National hero."

JOHN MURRAY FORBES.

Life and Recollections of the Eminent Boston Merchant.*

Before the American learned to "dub his robber brethren kings" the sovereignty of the Northern States was held by the merchants, the lawyers, the clergymen, and the physicians. They made the laws, prescribed the customs, wrote the songs, and educated the youth and controlled foreign relations. A little later the great manufacturers joined them, completing a noble company, too well-bred and too conscious of genuine ability to be disturbed by the sneers of Southern planters or of foreigners; too strong greatly to fear the politician. Into its ranks was born John Murray Forbes, whose biography Mr. Edward Waldo Emerson contributed to the September Atlantic, whose "Letters and Recollections," edited by his daughter, Mrs. Hughes, is just published.

He was born in France in 1813, his mother, the youngest daughter of the well-known Perkins family, having joined his father there in 1811, after being captured by a British frigate and passing through much distress and danger. When the family came home on the schooner Orders in Council, they narrowly escaped capture by Guernsey's privateers. Says Mr. Forbes:

An early experience in naval warfare, which gave me the advantage in after life, when discussing such matters, of one speaking with authority, and on one occasion I used it very effectively. In 1861 a certain Mr. Smith, M. P., brought me letters of introduction, and at dinner he positively denied that England had been guilty of the barbarism of fitting out privateers. This was a very practical question then, as the rebels were preparing to send out this class of pirates from England. I answered Mr. Smith by telling him that I had been myself in action with a British privateer, and as I gave no particulars he could only accept my evidence. There is a family tradition that on board the Orders in Council the baby was put down in the forecastle, with a dose of laudanum in his stomach and his ears stuffed with cotton wool to avoid harm from the noise of the cannon.

His father, an energetic but unsuccessful business man, was prostrated by overwork when his son was about five years of age, and his spirited mother refused to receive a large allowance from her brothers, regarding $1,200 as sufficient for her husband, her five children, and herself, rearing her little family in strict economy and self-sacrifice. New England novels of the old school abound in pictures of such women and wives; they were drawn from life, and so were the vigorous young heroes, plunging into business while yet in round jackets as the Forbes boys did, and making little ventures on their own account even before going to the foreign posts where the great prizes were to be won. Forbes, at sixteen, had the whole management of unloading the Parthian, one of his uncle's tea vessels, and was but seventeen when he landed in China and began to charter and load ships for the old Chinese merchant who had loved his brother and trusted him. He married before he had quite attained his majority, and at twenty-three had settled himself in life and was planting trees on Milton Hill to shelter his cottage. It is worth noting that he estimated the average profits on the China trade at that time at but 6 per cent., the legal rate of interest in Massachusetts, and laid down the rule that a merchant should not spend more than 6 per cent., laying aside extra profits to meet the losses of the bad year, "which comes in this country every two or three years."

Railways had small attractions for Mr. Forbes, at first, largely as he invested in them afterward, but he was still both merchant and railway owner when the war found him and made him by turns Gov. Andrew's right hand, the President's counselor, diplomatic agent, the soldier's earnest friend, planning, arranging, devising on a score of lines, writing, speaking, calling meetings, "a perfect firebrand," as a friend called him. His work during that time was that of three men, but its most extraordinary feature was the journey to England with Mr. Aspinwall, partly to prevent the sailing of the Southern iron-clads then building at Liverpool, partly to place ten million 5-20 bonds. One good anecdote of his sojourn in London reveals the man:

At a dinner at Mr. Russell Scott's, soon after the battle of Chancellorsville, the Rev. James Martineau and others had been lamenting the "fratricidal contest," the "folly of prolonging the useless struggle," and at last the host inquired as to the truth of the sad, heart-rending rumor that the fierce, Stonewall Jackson, had been killed by his own soldiers on the evening of the rebel attack, and at the most critical period of the whole battle. With a hesitating voice, under the boiling feelings which had been aroused by the sentimental stuff which had been uttered, I replied: "I don't know or care a brass farthing whether Jackson was killed by his own men or ours, so long as he is thoroughly killed, and stands no longer in the way of that success upon which the fate of everybody and everything I care for depends!" Had a naked Indian in warpaint, with tomahawk and scalping knife, appeared at the dinner table, the expression of horror and dismay at my barbarous utterance could hardly have been greater; but, anyhow, we heard no more

*LIFE AND RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHN MURRAY FORBES. [illegible]

that evening, when the subject was presented to the "spring chicken" and their individual hearts were inflated [illegible].

This outburst was not typical of his behavior, which was characterized by extraordinary sagacity, and probably greatly influenced the Ministry's final decision to detain the iron-clads, although he modestly declared that the mission, as far as regarded definite results, was a failure. The net expense of this trip to the Government was $2,303.25, both Commissioners refusing any compensation.

The Union Club, the Loyal Publication Society, the welfare of the negro troops, the Sanitary Commission, educating the Sea Island refugees, encouraging the President to enforce the emancipation proclamation, comparing the merits of guns of various makers, were a few of the subjects which occupied him until election year filled his time with political work.

"I neither like nor dislike Lincoln," he wrote. "I like him better than Ben Butler! Would to-day, on the whole, trust him rather than Frémont," and in the same letter he called the President "a pilot who takes orders from his creed," although he admitted "his personal honesty and his strength with the people."

This was mild compared to Mr. Bryant's answer when asked a few months later to write to the President urging an appeal "to the hard-handed people." "I am so utterly disgusted with Lincoln's behavior that I cannot muster respectful terms in which to write to him," he said. Mr. Forbes sent a letter to Mr. Fox to be read to Mr. Lincoln, and in 1883 Mr. Fox made this memorandum upon it:

Lincoln's playing with "peace negotiations" in 1864 was a repetition of that profound and secretive policy which marked his course with regard to Fort Sumter in 1861. Many of the leaders, even those close to him, thought him to be a "simple-minded man." He was the deepest, the closest, the cutest, and the most ambitious man American politics has produced.

Mr. Forbes was one of the Massachusetts independents of 1884, objecting to Mr. Blaine personally and to Republican tactics generally, but in 1890 he wrote:

I see that what, in 1884, I considered a great extravagance was very much exceeded two years ago when Harrison and Cleveland were the candidates.

Quay, Wanamaker, perhaps Carnegie, and other protectionists, deliberately put the leading manufacturers on the gridiron and "fried the fat out of them"—a phrase obtained from an intercepted Republican manager's dispatch. Besides the ordinary contributions from office holders, office seekers, contractors, and other jobbers, at least $400,000 was levied in large sums on the manufacturers during the last days of the campaign, and was absolutely used to perpetuate what is called protection of the workmen, but is nothing short of plunder by the capitalists who have planted their money in manufacturing works.

Almost to the end his political activity continued, but the closing years of his life were chiefly occupied with the family interests, to which from the beginning he had always given great attention. Mr. Kipling or Mr. Richard Grant White should have seen him on Naushon, the island in Buzzard's Bay belonging to his family. One day with him would have shown them that there are Americans who can play, and play heartily, for hunting, riding, and yachting were there pursued as if they were the chief business of life, the whole clan of children, grandchildren, and cousins and the company of visitors being guided by the indomitable head of the family. Amid all these many activities, political, commercial, and social, there was time for widely diffused, wise, discerning charity, and kindness, extending from the President to the humblest of his own dependencies. It was a very great power that passed from this world with him last year. Perhaps one of the strongest testimonials to his influence is found in Robert Lowell's words to his wife:

I wonder whether my theories about self-culture, &c., would ever have been modified so much—whether I should ever have seen what a necessary failure they lead to—had it not been for this war: now, I feel every day, more and more, that a man has no right to himself at all; that, indeed, he can do nothing useful unless he recognizes this clearly; nothing has helped me to see this last truth more than watching Mr. Forbes. I think he is one of the most unselfish workers I ever knew of; it is painful here to see how sadly personal motives interfere with most of our officers' usefulness. After the war, how much there will be to do; and how little opportunity a fellow in the field has to prepare himself for the sort of doing that will be required. It makes me quite sad sometimes, but then I think of Cousin John, and remember how much he always manages to do in every direction without any previous preparation, simply by pitching in, honestly and entirely—and I reflect that the great secret of doing, after all, is in seeing what is to be done.

The two large volumes include letters from Joshua Bates, Mrs. Kemble, Wendell Phillips, Bryant, Dr. Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, Sumner, Bright, Gov. Andrew, and Charles Francis Adams, and give such a view of the life and ways of the better class of New Englanders during the first third of the century as is not often found, and they also show how large a part in war may be borne by a private citizen. The type here represented is very nearly extinct, the conditions which produced it having passed away forever, but the carefully reared and long-guarded scions of a later generation may well study it attentively.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie has written an introduction to Clifton Johnson's "Among English Hedgerows." The work will come from the press of The Macmillan Company in October. It will be illustrated with beautiful reproductions from photographs taken by the author. Mr. Johnson started on his walking tour in the first open month for the country in England—April. He wandered wherever the picturesque side of human life attracted him. The quaintness that he has been able to discover in rural England, not far from great trading centres, is almost beyond comprehension.

REAR ADMIRAL DAVIS.

His Fifty Years of Naval Service.—A Memory That Blossoms in the Dust.*

"It is of principle of age and cultivate indifference toward and independence of individual opinion."

"If you wish to form a correct estimate of men you must be as right in your induction from the facts of observation here as in any branch of knowledge relating to inanimate things. * * * This is not uncharitable. Charity is not a fool," as Dr. Walker once said to me."

"Dec. 12, 1863.—You may be assured that in future times Lincoln will be regarded as the very greatest of all the blessings bestowed on this country in these sad times, as God sent, appointed by God, like the prophets of old, to do his work, to save the Nation and regenerate the people, to remove the curse of slavery, and to set another example of the profound wisdom that lies hidden and unrevealed in simplicity, truthfulness, uprightness before God, humility, conscientiousness, even when unaccompanied with great talents or great learning. In his and similar examples consists the political life of the Nation and its safety—the safety of our republican institutions."

"The habitual indulgence of caprice has the same effect as want of principle."

"Some natures seem never to rise to the dignity of self-command."

"God grant to me, in His infinite mercy, an honorable and timely death."

The moral character of the man whose hasty letters, written almost literally under fire, abound in expressions similar to these, is easy to imagine, and it was this character, rather than his many literary, scientific, and professional accomplishments, perhaps even more than his considerable achievements during his fifty-four years of naval service, that makes the memory of Rear Admiral Davis smell sweet and blossom in the dust. The story of his life, as told by his son, Capt. Charles H. Davis, United States Navy, is a mosaic of interesting work ashore and exploration, battle, and diplomatic performance of duty while afloat.

Born in 1807, graduated from Boston's best nursery of genius and heroism, the Latin School, he left Harvard at the close of his sophomore year, taking his degree later, and he was the oldest Harvard man who served in the civil war. In the period of nearly forty years between his receiving his appointment as midshipman and the election of Mr. Lincoln, he served under Commodore Hull, sailed with Mad Jack in Pacific waters, prepared himself for examination, working hard with a young gentleman named Foote, and forming a friendship broken only by death; studied long and arduously with his friend Pierce, worked on the Coast Survey, and took charge of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, established chiefly by his efforts, seconded by those of Bache and Maury. Then, as commander of St. Mary's, he brought Walker and his army away from San Juan del Sur, and was soundly abused by Walker and his friends; and he saw something of the Fraser River gold mine excitement. At intervals he translated and published valuable scientific works, and he gave to the world the first English version of the theory of least squares. Lastly came two quiet years of work at Cambridge, but 1861 brought him a summons to Washington, where he served under Paulding in the newly created Bureau of Detail; he became the Secretary of what was virtually a secret board of admiralty, composed of the chiefs of the several bureaus, and such spare seconds as may be supposed to have remained to him were consumed by his duties as Secretary and member of a commission of conference on proposed naval and military operations on the Southern coasts and in the conduct of the blockade.

The work, although distasteful, was zealously performed, and his letters to his wife have furnished his biographer with pages of matter interesting and yet irritating in the highest degree, as specimens of what comes from ruling regiments and squadrons by town meeting and newspaper.

"'Just too late,' would seem to be our motto just now," wrote the vivacious Du Pont in August, adding: "If we are not successful, it must not be your fault or mine." Said Davis, writing of Mr. Welles and Mr. Fox:

"They do make one boil over with grief and impatience at their singular want of appreciation of the virtue of promptness, and of the value of circumstances—the value of circumstances. * * * If they would only lay aside the daily detail of business and place themselves on the perch of history! If they could only be brought to realize the wish of Betty the maid, and stand on the bank and see themselves ride by! We talk like a book in a red cover, but I have often to think of that maxim of conduct I learned from Sister Louisa: 'One must not expect to change natural qualities.' I am ready to cry over it. * * * Heaps of maxims and sentiments of my wise and dear friend, Shakespeare crowd into my mind. Examples of history rise before me, press upon my thoughts, until I fear that zeal growing out of too much thinking upon the subject may take the place of knowledge. So, after all, it is perhaps well that the direction is not in my hands."

"Port Royal, Memphis, Fort Pillow," is the inscription on the Davis window in Memorial Hall, and Port Royal was almost unique as an example of the capture of fortifications by ships, until the Spanish flag was hauled down at Manila. The conquerors in the earlier engagement were within reach of the influence of public expectation, and were almost forced into premature action "in obedience to other people's opinion about matters they don't understand," wrote Davis. They waited and were successful. The chapter recounting this action tempts one to make long quotations, but even more noteworthy is a later comment, in which, after saying that the battle of Port Royal was fought from his father's plans, but that he rightly gave the credit to his commander, Capt. Davis adds that the Commander in Chief had the same right to command the brain of his staff that he had to use the brawn and sinew of the seamen who served the guns.

It is impossible not to see the application of this re- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1899 1899

GENERAL PICKETT.

Mrs. Pickett Tells the Story of Her Husband's Career.*

In a sympathetic preface to Mrs. La Salle Corbell Pickett's memoirs of her husband, Gen. George Edward Pickett, Gen. Longstreet thus describes as gallant and as chivalrous a soldier as ever lived:

In memory I can see him, of medium height, of graceful build, dark, glossy hair, worn almost to his shoulders in curly waves, of wondrous pulchritude and magnetic presence, as he gallantly rode from me on the memorable 3d day of July, 1863, saying in obedience to the imperative order to which I could only bow assent: "I will lead my division forward, Gen. Longstreet." He was devoted to his martial profession, tolerating no rival near the throne excepting the beautiful, charming, and talented lady whose bright genius and loyal heart have penned these memoirs to her noble soldier husband, and who since he left her has fought, single-handed and alone, the battle of life. Of her and other ex-Confederate widows it can be said that they have since the war between the States fought as fierce battles as ever their warrior husbands waged, for in the silent passages of the heart many severer battles are waged than were ever fought at Gettysburg.

It is a spendid eulogium one soldier pays another when Longstreet writes that George E. Pickett, "whether fighting under the Stars and Stripes at Chapultepec or under the stars and bars at Gettysburg, duty was his pole star, and with him duty was above consequences."

As an old and scarred veteran, Gen. Longstreet draws the fine distinction between the man who fights for glory alone—to whom duty occupies but a secondary place. Good, sound old Martin Luther, in his great sermon on war, classes the soldier who fights for glory alone as rather lower than he who kills for plunder. Those terrible battles of the civil war—how Gen. Longstreet recalls them when he writes of that one murderous action:

At Five Forks, Pickett lost more men in thirty minutes than we lost, all told, in the recent Spanish-American war from bullets, wounds, sickness, or any other casualty, showing the unsurpassed bravery with which Pickett fought, and the tremendous odds and insuperable disadvantages under and against which this incomparable soldier so bravely contended.

Thank God that these deeds of valor—equally distributed among the men who were once foes—have been deprived of their bitterness, for the victor and the vanquished now stand shoulder to shoulder. In her dedication Mrs. Pickett writes:

The gallant sons of heroic fathers who fell in battlefields North and South now stand together to defend our common country. Side by side North and South are marching against the foe; step by step they keep time to the mingled notes of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" blending with the noblest battle hymn that ever thrilled the hearts of soldiers to deeds immortal.

Mrs. Pickett tells in her opening chapter of the fall of Richmond. Orders had been issued to Gen. Ewell to destroy the public buildings. "A stormy sea of smoke, wave on wave, surged over the city. * * * Piles of furniture lay in the streets. There were terrific explosions." When the United States forces entered Richmond, Mrs. Pickett thought she had no friends. She was mistaken, for an old comrade of her husband's, a Surgeon in the United States service, came to her aid. Who can describe the tension of those unhappy days? One evening the lady heard the yell of the newsboy in the street, and he howled "Grand Victory at Five Forks! Pickett killed and his whole division captured."

It seemed very strange to me that in the streets of Richmond, my dear old home, the capital of the Confederacy, the death of Pickett and the capture of his whole division should be heralded as "a grand victory." How great a change had come in a short time! Even the newsboys had gone over to the enemy.

In the lady's arms was her little child; by her side was a small brother of hers, and the lad was irate, and he said: "It isn't so, sister. You trust in the Lord. I know brother George is not killed, for he said he wouldn't get killed." And the child's words comforted her.

Mrs. Pickett tells of her husband's two horses. One, his charger, used in action, was a staid animal, indifferent to bursting shells; the other was named Lucy. Bob, who was Gen. Pickett's colored groom and orderly, drew the distinction between the war horse, Old Black, and Lucy: "Dat hoss Lucy, she Marse George's co'tin' filly." One fine day the despondent wife heard a voice cry "Whoa, Lucy!" and it was her husband, who had come home from the wars. Mrs. Pickett has much to say of the kindness shown her by the United States officers immediately after the strife. Now followed days of dread, the possible proscription of Gen. Pickett, and so it was thought wiser that he should find a refuge. Husband, wife, and baby were separated, and Mrs. Pickett writes amusingly of the many accidents befalling her, and she was sometimes among utter strangers without any means. Finally, after many vicissitudes, Mrs. Pickett joined her husband. At last came a noble letter of Gen. Grant's, all in his own handwriting, declaring that George E. Pickett, as a paroled officer, was free to go where he listed.

Gen. Pickett was born at Richmond in 1825, and died at Norfolk July 30, 1875. His wife gives his military career. As excellent a summary as can be found of this especially brilliant officer, was written by Gen. George B. McClellan, and may be read in the appendix to the volume. Strange to say, Pickett's appointment to a cadetship was in a measure due to Abraham Lincoln, and Mrs. Pickett quotes several extracts from letters written by Lincoln to the young cadet. In one letter this is found: "Now, boy, in your search, don't forget to go and forget the old maxim, that 'one drop of honey catches more flies than half a gallon of gall.' Load your musket with this maxim and smoke it in your pipe." What can be more touching than the simple words of as great and good a man as ever lived! When President Lincoln went to Richmond, Mrs. Pickett came to him with her child in her arms. The lady describes the incident.

"I am George Pickett's wife," I said.
"And I am Abraham Lincoln."
"The President?"
"No, Abraham Lincoln, George's old friend."

Then Abraham Lincoln took the child and kissed it, and said in that deep and sympathetic voice which was one of his greatest powers over the hearts of men: "Tell your father, rascal, that I forgive him for the sake of your mother's smile, and your bright eyes."

Mrs. Pickett says that her husband's reverence for President Lincoln was intense. When the tragic message of his assassination reached Gen. Pickett, he cried:

"My God! my God! The South has lost her best friend and protector, the surest, safest hand to guide and steer her through the breakers ahead. Again must she feel the smart of fanaticism."

Gen. Pickett's military service began when, after being graduated at West Point (1846) he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry. In August, 1847, he was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico, and was made Captain Sept. 13, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec, Mexico." When the Confederate trouble began Pickett resigned. He was then at San Juan Island. The date of his resignation was June 25, 1861.

Pickett's service under the Confederacy is now a portion of military history. The battle of Five Forks is fully described in the volume under notice, and it deserves particular mention not because it was one of the bloodiest contests of the civil war, but for the reason that it showed more than anything else the devotion of Pickett and his men. Never was a position more untenable, but yet it had to be held. Here 6,000 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, had to hold their ground against "an attack by 35,000 troops, supported by heavy artillery. The task was impossible of achievement, but the effort was nevertheless most bravely done." Gen. Lee's orders were "Hold Five Forks." Never was there closer fighting, men clubbed one another with their muskets. Who questions Sheridan's magnificent soldiership? Then followed the fight at Sailors' Creek, where Pickett and Pickett's men showed the same pluck. It was their "last battlefield, when all hope was gone, and even they had lost faith of ultimate success." Then remember, too, the impetuous Sheridan and other fine soldiers striking blow after blow at the constantly diminishing Confederate forces. After the battle of Sailors' Creek occurred the first reunion of the Blue and the Gray. It was when Sheridan's soldiers shared their rations with Pickett's men until Grant issued orders for their supply. "Thus the voice of a common ancestry of blood and kinship was heard as an echo to the roar of the cannon. In after years came other reunions."

Mrs. Pickett, familiar as she is with the incidents having to do with the particular services of the officers who were in the Mexican war, tells of Lieut. Pickett at Chapultepec. As the hill of the castle was jumped, Lieut. James Longstreet was badly wounded. "As he fell Lieut. Pickett sprang to his place and led on the men. The colors of the regiment were borne by Corp. McCauly of Company I, who fell wounded, being the sixth color bearer to be shot within five days. Lieut. Pickett seized the flag, carried it as he charged up the height, and while the battle raged below took down the Mexican standard, and planted the colors of the Eighth Regiment with the National flag in triumph on the summit of the Castle of Chapultepec." In this same action Lieut. Jackson—better known afterward as "Stonewall"—led a section of Magruder's artillery.

Those who may have worn the gray all know what was Joseph E. Johnston's greatest fault, and it was inordinate curiosity. Nothing ever satisfied Gen. Joe Johnston but ocular demonstration. If away front on the firing line a sharpshooter had signaled Gen. Joe Johnston for a mark, he seemed to be intent on ascertaining whether the rifleman's ball could reach him. There never was such an indifferent man to death, always excepting Gen. Joe Wheeler. It was at Cerro Gordo where some entertaining Mexicans lodged not one, but two balls into the young topographical engineer, and it is said that the only sign the badly wounded officer showed when he fell was that of astonishment. Mrs. Pickett writes: "Some of us may be impressed by the fact that Joseph E. early formed the habit of stopping musket balls, and that it lingered with him uncomfortably until a much later period in his military career."

Mrs. Pickett's volume has its particular charm. "The impulse which moves me is love," she says, "and I have endeavored that nothing should be written unworthy of the motive," and so there are no deprecating statements, and the author has tried her best to present "the facts of history and justice."

*PICKETT AND HIS MEN. By La Salle Corbell Pickett. (Mrs. G. E. Pickett. With a Portrait. Index, Map, Illustrations, and Plans. 8vo, pp. 470. Price, $3 50 net. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Wanted and to Exchange.

Readers wishing to communicate with the writers of these letters will please address those persons directly instead of through the editor.

Frank R. Tryon, Bath, N. Y.: "I have a copy of Alexander Cruden's 'Concordance to the Scriptures,' and the Old and New Testaments' dictionary and alphabetical index of the Bible, London, 1784. The book is in good order, and I would like to dispose of it for cash or exchange. It also contains an alphabetical table of proper names in Old and New Testaments."

Miss H. W. Beck, 1,117 Walnut Street, Philadelphia: "I would like to hear from any one owning a copy of 'Under the Ban,' a novel published anonymously by Harper & Brothers many years ago. It was evidently a translation from the French. Also from any one with a copy of 'The Paradise of the Christian Soul,' by Horsfildous, a book of private devotion, published in England, and now out of print. Kindly send description and lowest terms."

A. B. Sinclair, Jr., Keiserville, N. Y.: "I have a copy of the Monroe Library, (cloth,) and also a valuable collection of autographs, which I should like to exchange."

Millington Miller, 11 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York: "I am anxious to secure any of the original parts or plates of Audubon's 'Birds' and Lichtenstein's 'Indian Tribes,' or Michaux & Nuttall's 'North American Sylva.' Will purchase them for cash, or will give anything reasonable in the rare book or periodical line for them."

R. A. Maloney, 1,211 Bergenline Avenue, New York City: "I have a set of Graham's Magazine, 1841 to 1858, inclusive, which I will sell or exchange. I have heard there is no set of this magazine in any library in the State of New York."

A. B. Yard, 85 Madison Avenue, New York: "I have an autograph letter written by Admiral Dewey while at Manila which I might be induced to part with. Does any one wish it, and at what price?"

Oswald Campbell, 159 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn: "I have for sale the 'Life and Writings' of Abraham Cowley, London, 1668. It is in good condition."

Jackson Bagot of Greencastle, Ind., wishes to buy Augustin Comte's "Positive Polity," four volumes.

Frank H. Agan, 203 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn: "I would like to obtain several volumes of the Waverley novels in cloth, published by E. J. Hale & Son, New York, 1875. Will pay cash or exchange books in Chautauqua course."

F. S. Wimer, 485 West Twenty-second Street, New York: "Will you kindly tell me where I can obtain Hayden hand studies in colors? I have been to a great many art stores, but have not been able to find any, and would like to see some copies of your studies. I am a lover of flower culture."

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GIRLS OF EIGHTY-NINE

"The Saturday Review's" First List of Books Too Easy for Such Girls to Read—We Try Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The High School class of '99 wishes to acknowledge the friendly services of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the generous offer of guidance in our reading which appeared last week in THE SATURDAY REVIEW. We were highly gratified to find so much space devoted to a fellow-member, but on questioning the actual assistance gained by the one of our number whom you addressed, we balance somewhat doubtful as to the promptitude of your advice. Since we first asked for books as little children, we have been earnestly exhorted by friends and teachers to keep within the hazy bounds of "good literature," and we long ago decided to read good books. On being introduced to the world's greatest writings in our High School course, many of us carried our resolution to the extent of freely abandoning periodical and current literature, or read just enough to be informed of public issues and current topics. From the weakening diet of the Sunday school library we most of us turned in disgust while in breeches and frocks, and at the time of our majority we are pained by a caution against such childish allurements.

Coming but lately from the careful study of Burke and Herber Spencer, we are surprised at the timorous suggestion that "perhaps the young reader could be induced to take up books like Hamerton's 'Intellectual Life,' reading only a page or two a day as a sort of task, as such reading might be followed by a love for books." In the lists, also, there is evidently shown the peculiar estimate made by THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of the ability of High School graduates. We have read Kipling's "Jungle Books," in company with "Uncle Remus," to our brothers and sisters in the fifth grade, and the volumes mentioned of Kingsley, Hawthorne, and Church, and the editions of Lanier, are classic tales in simple language which we thumbed in the grades when the classics themselves seemed far in the future; but now, it is three years since we read Pope's "Iliad" in the second-year class, and our luckier fellow-members have read, or will in college read, the "Iliad" in the original. Our taste for the classics will now be satisfied with nothing but the best translations.

Four years of careful training in English language and literature have bred in us a love of books and a desire for systematic and careful reading. In our classes we have studied books critically, and outside reading has widened the field of our knowledge and deepened our appreciation. Those of us who drop out of the number of students have been advised to continue their reading on definite lines and with a careful plan, in order to keep in hand the scholarly methods which they have been taught, and in order to obtain a general culture, of which they need not be ashamed before their classmates, whom in four years they will welcome on their return as college graduates. While many of us are undergoing the most severe training we have yet experienced in the best colleges, many will be left who value systematic training and will follow out a guided course of reading.

With the expectation of reading many novels in the spare moments of the next four years, the sensible ones will consult their former teachers for direction; some may have the good fortune of devoting a whole year's play time to the guided study of a single novel, and will find the reading of historical novels to open a new and unexpected field of thought for pastime activity. If more cursory reading is all that can be attempted, the novels read may be taken in a series, so that a well-centred conception of the work of a single author or of a development of a period will be gained. In poetry, we have studied Shakespeare and Tennyson in High School and American poets in the grades; if our choice for further reading now lies in this direction, we shall expect to do work of college grade in the study of a single author. In a general view of the periods of the growth of our literature, we caught a glimpse of the work of the true historical scholars, and, by single volumes, many of us are already gathering on our shelves Parkman's series in the colonization of America, expecting later to read Fiske for the Revolutionary period. In short, many of our friends have found an especial interest in some particular field of literature and intend to become acquainted in it with economy of time and effort; those who are attracted by science or mathematics still desire to become reasonably familiar with our literature and will read with system.

Of course, some of us are careless and preoccupied, and will read without foresight, drifting upon books of current interest with no real profit, losing the benefit of our training quickly to become as dull as the traders and shopkeepers whom we are forced by circumstances to serve. Such can fall away from the methods of thought acquired in a High School course only with a discomforting sense of unworthiness spurring them to effort ineffectual only through lack of method and subjecting them to constant uneasiness. We are surprised and chagrined that THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW could inadvertently print advice on reading so general and so childish in its terms that it failed to consider the preferences we have gained from the serious introduction to thoughtful literature, or take notice of the methods in which we have been trained and which we have been exhorted to continue. It is even possible that the more ready to desert on account of the difficulties found in methodical ways are encouraged to abandon plans and counsel by the statement that one good book suggests another equally good, that the habit of reading "good books" produces an endless chain of excellent reading without plan, list, or forethought. How pitable, in comparison with the fruits of system, are the results of such a course! The class of '99 deserves an apology for the mistaken notion that a list of general literature, extending from Miss Austen to Kipling, and including the bare names of three great poets, the "Wonder Book," and "Boy's King Arthur," constitutes advice for a High School graduate.

H. H. N.

Evanston, Ill., Sept. 8, 1899.

It is obvious that in compiling our first list we did not quite grasp the high aims and laudable ambition that influence the class of '99 in Evanston. The young men and women of that class seem to have read too deeply not to understand how hard it is to formulate a general list for young people of a given age, without knowing anything of their particular mental development, for in these days of individualism, special knowledge of environment, individual tastes, industry, &c., are an important factor. Frederic Harrison, whose opinion on the choice of books has the highest value, [illegible] we should like [illegible]

[illegible] those [illegible] positions [illegible] to a time [illegible] it is hardly possible for [illegible] A comprehensive system of home study and a guide to books [illegible] for the highest education of women is yet a blank page [illegible] to be filled. Generations of men of culture have labored to organize a system of reading and materials appropriate for the methodical education of men in academic lines. Teaching equal in mental calibre to any that is open to men in universities, yet modified for the needs of those who must study at home, remains in the dim pages of that melancholy volume entitled "Liber Valde Desiderati."

In the face of this distrust, it is with all humility that we offer a few suggestions to our Evanston friends. Young people who have mastered Burke's perfect English, and have carefully studied Herbert Spencer, including probably the various volumes of the latter's "Synthetic Philosophy," as well as his books on education, social statics, sociology, and kindred subjects, must be well grounded in literature and in comparatively little need of advice as to what are the best books for them to read. But may we not put in a timid plea for "Uncle Remus" and the "Jungle Books"? Surely the virginibus puerisque to whom we are writing will see in these volumes much more than the simple stories their brothers and sisters of the fifth grade will find. The ethical lessons, for instance, taught by the Law of the Jungle are most valuable. We know the "Jungle Books" almost by heart, reading them one, two, or three times a year, and finding the wisdom of all the ages in many of Baloo's maxims, such as the following:

> If ye find that the bullock can toss you, or the heavy-browed sambhur can gore,
> Ye need not stop work to inform us; we knew it ten seasons before.

Or this, which is even finer:

> "There is none like to me," says the cub in the pride of his earliest kill;
> But the jungle is large and the cub he is small. Let him think and be still.

There are numberless points in the above letter we should like to touch upon, but space will not allow, so we can only offer a few suggestions, once more congratulating the class of '99 upon their evident ambition and their very laudable wish to make the most of their opportunities. It is a most valuable lesson fully to appreciate the fact that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and to make up one's mind to drink at the Pierian spring as deeply as circumstances will allow. Verse does not appeal to all alike, but our Evanston friends should read it, for all those who love it have a rich mine to draw upon. It has been well said:

> The immortal and universal poets of our race are to be read and reread, till their music and their spirit are a part of our nature; they are to be thought over and digested till we live in the world they created for us; they are to be read devoutly, as devout men read their Bible, and fortify their hearts with Psalms. For, as the old Hebrew singer heard the heavens declare the glory of their maker, and the firmament showing his handiwork, so in the long roll of poetry we see transfigured the strength and beauty of humanity—the joys and sorrows, the dignity and struggles, the long life history of our common kind.

Among English poets we would recommend a careful study of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, any of the Elizabethan dramatists, Milton, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Burns, Browning, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Tennyson, William Morris, (and especially his "Earthly Paradise,") Rossetti, Swinburne, Lowell, Emerson, Holmes, to name a few of "our friends the poets."

As to the classics, we strongly recommend that a good history of each country be read at the time its literature is taken up, so that a proper framework can be made for the masterpieces of each age and country. For instance, we should advise the reading of Timayenis's "History of Greece" and Merivale's "History of the Romans" and "Romans Under the Empire" and other equally good histories before taking up the following:

Lord Derby's or Chapman's Iliad, Philip Worsley's "Odyssey," Lang's "Theocritus, Bion, and Morchus," E. Myer's "Pindar," J. Hookham Frère's "Aristophanes," Milman's "Greek Lyrics," Moaherd's "Oedipus the King" and his "Trilogy of Aeschylus," Connington's prose version of Virgil's "Aeneid," Lord Derby's "Horace," Robinson Ellis's "Catullus," Fitz Gerald's "Calderon," Lamennais's "Dante," (if to be had in English,) Rossetti's "Vita Nuova," John Carlyle's "Inferno," A. J. Butler's "Purgatorio" and "Paradiso," Lettsom's "Nibelungen Lied," Malory's "Morte D'Arthur," Southey's "Cid" or Lockhart's, as preferred.

Besides which one should wish to take up and read, in any good translation, at least a representative work of Ariosto, Tasso, Petrarch, Metastasio, Alfieri, Molière, Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, Goethe, Schiller, Heine, and innumerable others.

By way of recreation and diversity, two very delightful and instructive courses of reading would be the taking up of two recent books, "A Century of French Fiction," by Benjamin W. Wells, (Dodd, Mead & Co., 1898,) and "The Development of the English Novel," by Wilbur L. Cross, (Macmillan, 1899.) If these books are carefully read, and the novels and romances (for Mr. Cross makes a clear distinction between the two classes of fiction) therein mentioned used as collateral reading—and no amount of reading about a book can be half so valuable as reading the book itself—a very good idea of an important class of literature will be formed. Such reading, too, ought to awaken sufficient interest in the various writers, whose books and style are described, to make one wish to read the different biographical series, such as the "Great Writers," "English Men of Letters," "Eminent Women," and the "Great French Writers," besides the memoirs and separate biographies in which both languages abound.

In conclusion, we should like once more to repeat our old statement that good books always suggest oth- [illegible]

TWO GREAT DUTCH ARTISTS.*

The third and fourth numbers of the "Monographs on Artists" series, edited by Prof. Knackfuss, have for their subjects two men as widely different from each other in temperament and manner of living as in methods of painting. Rembrandt, self-centred, solitary in habit, comparatively obscure, incurably prodigal in expenditure, more loving than lovable; according to M. Fromentin's notion of him, impatient of worldly pleasures and absorbed in his painting during even the gay, childishly sportive honeymoon with Saskia; Van Dyck, in Fromentin's words, "a young prince of a royal race, with everything in his favor—beauty, elegance, magnificent gifts, precocious genius, unique education"; fond of admiration and readily eliciting it, filling his house with brilliant guests, and, after a day's work at his portrait painting, inviting his sitters to sumptuous dinners, spending his immense earning with a free hand, yet dying possessed of a considerable fortune, "loving his art to the utmost, yet sacrificing it to passions the least worthy."

Prof. Knackfuss either suffers in translation or failed in his original text to give a very vivid impression of these divergent lives, marking the beginning of the opulent seventeenth century with its tendency on the one hand toward a vigorous individualism and realism, and on the other toward a courtly affectation of refined nobility. The facts of the two biographies are chosen with care from sources of authority, however, and the general reader to whom the series is addressed will not be misled by apocryphal stories of picturesque embellishments of the truth.

In the case of Rembrandt considerable insight is shown in stating the quality and character of his genius. His passion for external realism, combined with his genuinely exalted imagination, renders him not only an intensely interesting but a singularly puzzling painter, and in the modest and limited criticism indulged in by Prof. Knackfuss, the two aspects of his painting are clearly brought out. Though Fromentin calls him an artist "dominated by ideas," they were not ideas gained from books, and he was as far as possible from mingling the literary element with his work. His library, described in the melancholy inventory of his property at the time of his bankruptcy, consisted of an old Bible, Six's tragedy of "Media," Durer's treatise on proportion, several books in German, "which were there, most likely, only for the sake of their woodcuts," and fifteen volumes not precisely described.

The objects that tempted him to his extraordinary expenditures were those appealing chiefly to the eye; jewels with which Saskia's charming young head and figure might be adorned; curious and beautiful antiquities in the way of furniture and armor and hangings, and especially pictures by men who were then "the old masters," and by his own contemporaries. Several portfolios contained engravings by his countryman, Lucas van Leyden; others were filled with Marcantonio's prints after Raphael; one "contained the works of Andrea Mantegna, another the woodcuts and engravings of Lucas Cranach; a whole chest was filled with the works of Martin Schongauer, Israhel van Meckenem, Hans Brosamer, and Holbein; there was also a collection of engravings after nearly all the pictures of Titian, and many after Michelangelo."

Even the walls of the entrance hall were covered with pictures, and the other rooms in the house were hung with them. "We see," Prof. Knackfuss says, "that Rembrandt had a thorough knowledge of the great masters of the Renaissance, but he was too independent to allow himself to be influenced by them. He possessed a collection of prints of the monuments of Roman architecture, but never made use of them in his own compositions; it is more possible that the collection of Oriental subjects engraved by Melchior Lorch and others, which filled one portfolio, was occasionally used by him, but only from a distance, so to speak, and in the freest manner possible. The number of portfolios in which he kept other engravings by and after celebrated masters of the Dutch and Italian schools, both earlier and contemporary, was extremely large; Rembrandt knew and valued the works of other artists of his day, however different their manner might be from his own." The value he placed on individuality is indicated by the method he is said to have pursued with his pupils—putting them into separate little rooms or compartments into which his studio was divided for the purpose that they might work free from one another's influence.

A large proportion of the illustrations to the Rembrandt monograph is chosen from Rembrandt's draw- [illegible]

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*MONOGRAPHS ON ARTISTS. Edited and Written Jointly with Other Authors, by H. Knackfuss.
3. REMBRANDT. By H. Knackfuss. Translated by Campbell Dodgson. With 159 illustrations from pictures, etchings, and drawings.
4. VAN DYCK. By H. Knackfuss. Translated by Campbell Dodgson. With 53 illustrations from pictures and drawings. New York: Lemcke & Buechner. 1899.

1899

ings and etchings, by which the reader can study his expressive treatment of line where outline pure and simple, independent of chiaro-oscuro, is used. That he did not love line-work in the sense that the modern master, Degas, for example, loves it is indisputable. We seldom feel in his work that he has sacrificed any detail for the sake of preserving a beautiful continuity or extreme veracity of line, but where it is capable of expressing character or emotion or texture, he makes it serve his purpose with ease and sureness. The study of the "Lion in Repose," reproduced on Page 88, gives the peculiar massive structure of the forepart of the body and the relaxed expression of the huge features with the simplest possible means. The general impression to be gained from his work, however, even where it is seen only in reproduction, is the impression that Fromentin has emphasized, that he was a painter more strongly affected by personal impressions than most of his predecessors, and much more strongly than his contemporary, Van Dyck; that he had a less adaptable style and one that served him for fewer kinds of subjects; that he possessed a more willful mind, which, together with his hand, was trained to its high degree of accuracy by the necessity of competing with the conscientious masters of portraiture, who were in the field at the time when he began to be known in Amsterdam; that his pictures were more consistently painted under the influence of a single mood and more intensely expressed that mood; that he was, in short, an idealist, in the literal sense of the word, much more than he was a realist. And in this the secret of his tremendous influence over the painters who came after him undoubtedly lies. The numerous portraits of him by himself, more than a dozen of which are reproduced in this monograph, show through their surprising variations the self-consciousness and sensitiveness that encourage a subjective view of the external world, and from that subjective view he seldom if ever escaped.

In Anthony Van Dyck we get the very antithesis of this temperament. The elegance of his drawing seen in juxtaposition to Rembrandt's emotional handling of his subject, is highly suggestive of the style that is not the man, but his mantle thrown lightly over the incongruities of nature and subduing them to a gracious but superficial likeness to himself. The description of his "Iconography" is interesting as showing the sort of amusement that distracted him from his more serious labors and gratified the public to whose favor he was certainly not indifferent. This "Iconography" was suggested to the master by the increasing number of his portraits of celebrities, and included, according to the title page "Portraits of Princes, Scholars, Painters, Engravers, Sculptors, and Amateurs of Painting, to the Number of One Hundred, Done from Life by Anthony Van Dyck, Painter, and Engraved on Copper at his Expense." As a matter of fact, however, portraits of certain famous contemporaries, heroes of the Thirty Years' War then occupying the minds of the people, were included, although Van Dyck could hardly have seen any of them in person, and must have made use of the likenesses which were sent into the market in great numbers from Germany, and were for the most part the "merest inartistic broadsides." But in spite of his taste for doing the popular and profitable work of portrait painting, Van Dyck shared the common ambition of artists not profoundly impressed by their vocation to shine in a different field from the one forced upon him by "circumstances," as he designated his own deliberate choice; and a somewhat pathetic account is given of his efforts on the eve of his death to obtain a commission for historical decorations.

The chief value to the public of both these monographs lies, of course, in the number and excellence of the reproductions. The typogravures miss giving the delicacy and variety of the photographs from which they are taken by many degrees, but the comparatively low price at which the series is sold and the admirable selection of the subjects reproduced make these numbers, like their predecessors, an interesting and useful addition to a general library.

We notice that the portrait on Page 15 of the Rembrandt volume is entitled "Rembrandt's Sister," while in Michel's "Life of Rembrandt" it appears as a portrait of Saskia.

"ST. ELMO"—A DELICATE TASK CONFIDED TO "THE SATURDAY REVIEW."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I depend upon THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW to settle this little dispute: My wife recently read "St. Elmo," by Augusta J. Evans, and I frequently found her weeping over some of its tender and sentimental passages. I thought the story must be a good thing, and one night pored over it for several hours. I unconsciously began to find myself skipping it like the mischief—a sure indication it was not suiting me. Finally, after reading about one-third of the story, I gave it up and declared it "trashy and impossible and unnatural." I said such a character as St. Elmo Murray as therein portrayed was an unheard-of creation, and the ringing in of countless quotations of Greek, Spanish, French, and, in fact, every language in various ways by the author seemed to me only a device to show how learned the author was.

All this heartless criticism on my part hurt the feelings of my wife, who promptly began to weep over my hard-heartedness and lack of sentiment. I say the book is chock full of fine sentiments, and it is good to read them, but as a story I don't think it amounts to much. Can you decide this momentous question, as we have both decided to abide by your decision, no matter who or how hard the decision hits. Please reply in THE SATURDAY REVIEW. ST. ELMO.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1899.

characters with the most naively preposterous pedantries. One thinks of her as a literary Van Amburgh, who

Goes into the lion's cage,
And tells you all she knows.

We can hardly understand a generation that took these books seriously. Yet thirty years ago and more we did take them very seriously, indeed. A Southern home was once a group of which each member had a lover, a brother, or a father in the field. Some wore for kinsmen fallen in battle such meagre mourning as those strenuous days could afford; and one girl wife wept for a husband in a Northern prison. To this group "Macaria" was read aloud, voice after voice faltering and failing as the book passed from hand to hand, until there was no sound save that of sobs.

Then, hard upon the blessed peace, came "St. Elmo." Circulating libraries all over the country were unable to meet the demand. The book was almost as much a rage as "Robert Elsmere" or "Trilby." Quarts of tears were shed over it, tears which broke into watery smiles at the appearance of the rather "footless" parody of "St. Twelmo," and then went copiously on. What girl did not secretly long for a delightfully glowering and brutal lover like St. Elmo Murray? He was the last of the "Rochesters," of those noble heroes with a lurid past, who won their brides by flinging "muttered oaths" and figurative boot-jacks at their heads. The lady so wooed by St. Elmo belongs to the almost equally extinct race of perfect heroines, with hair suggestive of "The Seven Sutherland Sisters," and all other charms and virtues to match, enriched, moreover, with learning that would put to the blush a Girton graduate or an Oxford Fellow.

There must have been some real power in these books, after all, despite their glaring absurdities. We cannot help thinking of them tenderly, as a vanished youth of dreams and illusions leaps into life with their recollection. Our young people are wiser now. That charming prig, Guy Carleton, is no longer the nursery hero, and the darkly fascinating St. Elmo could no more impose upon the girls of to-day than could the stage villain in an Italian opera.

We may admire the new woman immensely. Perhaps we are a little afraid of our daughters, though we are heartily proud of them nevertheless. Still, we have a lurking love for the girls of the old fashion, and we are glad to see from our correspondent's letter that all are not gone. We hope this new "St. Elmo" will hurl no missile at the head of his wife in the shape of a hurtling "I told you so," but will value as it deserves her rare charm of a younger youth than is given to a generation that has seen, as we have lately been told, "the decay of sensibility."

SOUVENIRS OF IK MARVEL'S HOME TO BE HAD FOR THE ASKING.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

With your permission I wish to add a short list of my favorites, which I think will be interesting to girls of eighteen, in reply to "E. D. F." of Sept. 9.

Among the books touching upon American life are some as interesting and vivid and noble as any in the world; for example, Mrs. Jackson's "Ramona," a beautiful description of California life; Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," an intensely fascinating picture of Quaker life in Philadelphia during the Revolution; Capt. King's stories of army life, especially the "Story of Fort Frayne," full of healthy American blood. Then there are the charming idyllic sketches, Van Dyke's "Little Rivers," redolent of outdoor life; F. Hopkinson Smith's "Gondola Days" and "Caleb West," George William Curtis's delicate "Prue and I," Aldrich's "Marjorie Daw," and Ik Marvel's "American Lands and Letters."

No book proved more interesting to me than Miss Willard's "Glimpses of Fifty Years," in which is frankly (shall we say too frankly?) told the heartlife of that true American woman. I must also mention Jean Ingelow's "Off the Skelligs," a charming book for young ladies; Miss Mulock's "A Noble Life," Miss Yonge's "Dove in an Eagle's Nest," Björnson's "Arne," a Norwegian idyll; Clark's "Life of Savonarola," Miss Oliphant's "Jeanne d'Arc" and "Makers of Florence," letters of James Russell Lowell, and "Girls and Women," by Chester.

I wish to add in conclusion that I love nothing better than to spend an afternoon rambling about the estate of dear old Ik Marvel, who has described the surroundings so well in "My Farm at Edgewood." Edgewood is a modest little suburb skirting New Haven on the west, about three miles distant. I love to chat with his farmhand, who speaks broken English. If any of those for whom this list is written will inclose a stamp to the address below I will mail a bit of boxwood, leaf, or other souvenir picked up on the farm.

F. S. K.

495 Elm Street, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 20, 1899.

"REST"; A POEM.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, Annie S. Carman of Brooklyn, queries concerning a poem she found in her scrapbook. The poem was written by John S. Dwight, the musical enthusiast, editor, and critic. It has often been attributed to Goethe, from whom Dwight made many admirable translations. It made its first appearance in the first number of The Dial at the end of a review by Dwight, who was then a Unitarian preacher, on "The Religion of Beauty." There are two publications in the first volume of Miss Carman's collection, the one inclosed (rest in quotations) and the other (rest in quotations) [illegible]

Poetry." I append the whole of Dwight's poem, which cannot have too wide a circulation:

REST.

Sweet is the pleasure
Itself cannot spoil!
Is not true leisure
One with true toil?
Thou that wouldst taste it,
Still do thy best;
Use it, not waste it,
Else 'tis no rest.
Wouldst behold beauty
Near thee, all round?
Only hath duty,
Such a sight found.
Rest is not quitting
The busy career:
Rest is the fitting
Of self to its sphere.
'Tis the brook's motion,
Clear without strife,
Fleeing to ocean
After its life.
Deeper devotion
Nowhere hath knelt;
Fuller emotion
Heart never felt.
'Tis loving and serving
The Highest and Best!
'Tis onwards! unswerving,
And that is true rest.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

Chesterfield, Mass., Sept. 16, 1899.

From the many other letters received on this topic we select the following as containing some additional facts about Dwight that are interesting in connection with this poem:

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The poem quoted in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the 16th beginning—

Rest is not quitting
The busy career:

has sometimes been attributed to Goethe, but, in fact, was written by John S. Dwight, who was a student of Goethe and published in 1839 a volume of translations, with notes, of Goethe's poems.

Emerson speaks of Dwight as "A good, susceptible, yearning soul." And Carlyle, writing of this book, declares that "no Englishman to my knowledge has yet uttered as much sense about Goethe and German things." Dwight was ordained in 1840 minister of the Unitarian Church at Northampton, Mass., George Ripley preaching the ordination sermon.

He joined the Brook Farm enterprise, where he taught Latin and music, while Charles A. Dana was giving lessons in Greek and German, and George Ripley had classes in mathematics and moral philosophy. When The Harbinger, published by the "Brook Farm Phalanx," was started in 1845, Mr. Dwight had the musical and poetical department in charge. In this paper was printed his review of "Evangeline," concerning which Longfellow wrote: "I have seldom, if ever, read a notice of any book of mine which gave me so much pleasure." F. P. WHITING.

Brooklyn, Sept. 17, 1899.

A BOOK ABOUT TRAMPS.

Josiah Flynt's book on tramps will be of much broader scope and of a more scientific character than had at first been the author's intention. The Century Company will shortly publish it under the title of "Tramping With Tramps." It seems that the author, in order to secure his degree in Berlin, selected as his thesis "Vagabondage." When he came to work up the theme he found that there was very little important literature on the subject, and hence determined to gather statistics, data, and color for himself. For several years he roughed it with the professional "hoboes" in Russia, England, Germany, and America. While in Russia he spent a few days at Count Tolstoi's farm, where the great novelist informed him that what Mr. Flynt was doing Tolstoi himself had once thought of undertaking. The tramp book, besides being very interesting reading, contains much valuable information, which may be taken advantage of by Legislatures and other corporate bodies that desire to suppress the tramp nuisance. It is a fact not generally known that the freight trains of the country offer daily transportation for about 10,000 of these homeless wanderers. Mr. Flynt was employed for a year on a large Western railway for the purpose of making a report on the railway tramp. As a result of his observation, this road has taken such drastic measures against tramps that they no longer travel on that line. It is estimated that thousands of dollars worth of property is yearly destroyed throughout the country by tramps, either through accident or design. In general, the author finds that the tramp is an unsuccessful criminal or convict, who has escaped from prison, or who has been discharged. An interesting vocabulary of the tramp's language will accompany the volume.

Great speculation is being indulged in as to the identity of the author of "The Hypocrite," which has a wide distribution in England, notwithstanding that it has been "boycotted" by certain book agencies. Negotiations are now under way for an American edition. In London the fifth large edition is in press at Greening & Co. The literary reviewers over there have stigmatized the work to authors of vastly different styles and themes—ranging subject to Marie Corelli, Mrs. Craigie, (John Oliver Hobbes,) Lord Alfred Douglas, R. S. Hichens, [illegible] author of "Dr. Rumsey's Patient," [illegible]

SOME RECENT BOOKS.

Brief Appreciations by a Reviewer, Who Is Not a Professional Writer.

"EARTHWORK OUT OF TUSCANY."

Here we find the general aspects of Florence itself sketched by no shrinking hand, but by an impressionist of the first order. Allegory can hardly be further sublimated than is shown in the third article entitled "A Sacrifice at Prato." The introduction and the five succeeding sketches have such a continuity of charm and wealth of local color that they impress the most wide-awake mind with the gratefulness induced by the richest poetry.

One of the most difficult of arts is to blur the canvas of recent and present memories with the magic wash of antiquity. The scenes and legends and spiritual facts which were immortalized by the hand of a Perugino, Botticelli, or Giotto are still with us in their crudest form, but the Old World flavor of these painters and their time is what we enjoy. To read, then, the dialogue between Perugino and his unnamed inquisitor on the requisites and glory of art is to be admitted to the inner sanctuary of tradition and to absorb the enthusiasm of a novitiate at the easel. No one would imagine from the title "Quattrocentisteria" (however technically appropriate) of the seventh narrative its enveloping and radiant beauty. Passion, inspiration, scorn, humility, sorrow, and despair each in its turn works upon the plastic nature of the artist Botticelli as he labors to infuse his charcoal sketch with the vraisemblance and similitude of life. Of such exceeding beauty was his model that the world was entirely forgotten in his rapture and preoccupation.

Italy, the land of dreams and lovers! Where the atmosphere seems softened by the tender legacies of art and the harsh records of her history become suffused with the glamour of her radiant skies! And yet it is rather to Tuscany that we must pay our devoirs as its legends of faith and art memories are unrolled before our eyes. To read J. Addington Symonds's "Renaissance," then his "Sketches of Italy and Greece," is a good preparation for this volume, with its more elusive coloring and sympathetic value.

Among works of this dreamy traditional character Longfellow's "Hyperion" has hitherto held first place in our affection, but henceforth we must number this newcomer among our choicest friends and confidants.

THE BROWNING LETTERS.

Every soul, if ought of the spiritual lurk within, is capable of greater undreamed-of goodness than the best books can prompt us to or apprise us of in the reflective hour. But so few are the souls that keep in sustained unison with the mighty harmonies of life that we are prone to magnify the book in the face of the greater possibilities from the man. What concerns the world mostly and man to his eternal glory is not What millionaires have newly died? but What poets are surely born? They are the intimates of God, more closely than either priests or divines, wherever these latter do not combine the offices of scriptural teaching with that of poesy. Under this guise we apprehend every thought of Browning's, however obscured by weighty language, and feel the immanence of blessed discovery when we read his poems. There is no need to enumerate the titular and insular qualities of Browning's poetry. That has been discussed and bandied about ad nauseam by more learned heads, (authorities?)

This letter writing, with its novel abruptness, unexpectedness of phrase and idea, and profundity of meaning, may likely enough disappointedly balk any but the acutest intelligence. But it is possible to understand even "Sordello" after a well-tempered following of these letters, and appreciation becomes a new-born element in even the most practical mind, provided that it seeks and yearns for enlightenment. We gather from Browning's admission in a few particular strains that the test of emancipated spirit from the things of sense is shown when one can live on an indifferent and paltry provision of food; when pride no longer subjugates one to conform to outward appearances in dress and style; when wants are always subordinated to the soulful aim. The proof of love that we regard unanswerable is when a supereminent genius such as Browning deferentially passes his beloved to a rank above his own.

The benefits which in after time these letters may give are uncountable. Wherever a spirit hovers near the brink of the unknowable or catches a furtive gleam of the unattainable radiance, there will these consolatory messages of hope—these glimpses of undying faith and love, these endearing attachments to art and poesy—be appreciated. But how speak of them best to attest their excellence? They are grand, they are stately and almost prosily rich with erudition and invested talent. For two such spirits as Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning the world had never seen approximating to intimacy before and will hardly ever see the like again.

"THE JESSAMY BRIDE."

It is not necessary to read the most eloquent panegyric of a book ever published to be able to appreciate the companionableness of "Boswell's Johnson." Yet when we have followed the learned and astute Macaulay in his qualifying eulogy of this work we apprehend more definitely its many-sided humorous demands on our interest and pay more regard to its serious tone. Is it not to a certain extent a portrait history of our incomparable Goldsmith? Was there ever one so variously endowed as well qualified to entertain, instruct, and edify the human mind? And if for no other reason than its many dyslogisms of "Goldy's" character, we would place this book, "The Jessamy Bride," in the light of eminence for well-read people. With a manner of trustworthiness not easily gainsaid, our author has here depicted the by-play and bivouac of life that coexisted among its lasting ornaments a Garrick, a Goldsmith, a Johnson, and a Joshua Reynolds. In one capital chapter we are blest with a sketch of Garrick's farcical portraiture and impersonation of his friends.

Wit that could convulse the lordly feelings of Dr. Johnson's mind; humor that could rock his majestic heart into a playful acquiescence; pathos that was not only an emollient to the rigidity of that sage's doctrinal views, but that could also insert a saving clause into the greatest roysterer's heart where spiritual niggardliness had been. All these Oliver Goldsmith possessed, and this volume is testamentary proof of their influence. In this book the plot and situations, the dialogue and artifice are happily conceived and the characters finely drawn in mezzotint that leaves a stronger impression of contemporaneous history than would an elaborate historical painting in oils. A celebrated lawyer being complimented upon an unusually felicitous address he had delivered, referred to the early habit he had formed of reading whenever he could Longfellow's "Hyperion" for the sweetness of image and simpleness of language it contained. Yet for purity of diction and noble sentiment, what can equal the almost lyric charm of "The Vicar of Wakefield"? To read it as a diversion from the pressure of crowding novelties is like bathing the mind with a new moral elixir. Every community, however small, has its witty claimant, and yet how many of them produce but commonplace aphorisms or animadvertive maxims nurtured in the atmosphere of vulgarity. But at each new instance of Goldsmith's wit we perceive the same deference and gentility which allowed his enjoyment and agreeing help in spreading the jest of which he was often the butt.

When we are in the gentlest of moods we turn instinctively to the immoral "Vicar of Wakefield" or the "Good-Natured Man" for assurance of comfort, and when the unrhymed melodies of the soul seek egress we pick up "The Deserted Village" for an enjoyable perusal, hardly knowing that it is the apotheosis of that hungering state and the realization of the tenderest dream of the human mind.

So this author who has striven to acquaint us with a nearer perspective of our idol and his time has outreached the expectations of common gratitude and won our sincere regard.

"FIELD, FOREST, AND WAYSIDE FLOWERS," BY MAUD GOING.

If a connoisseur wishes to see a Shakespearean drama he invariably supplies himself with the text to connote with the impersonation and help to strengthen his memory. If he goes to hear a Hofmann interpret his favorite composer's work, if he be technically qualified he reinforces his knowledge and enjoyment by bringing along the musical folios or sheet music. And so we might advise the young man or woman who anticipates visiting an aunt or uncle in distant parts to carry a book such as the above if scenery and useful knowledge attract and edify them. The opening chapters could easily be called informal talks on flowers and grasses, leaves and trees, by one who has handled and studied them with appreciation. Too many of us are deterred from systematic botanical inquiry and observation by its formidable nomenclature. There is a great and remunerative field for investigators such as the authoress of this volume shows herself to be—a mediator between technicality and common sense. The flowers we see most generally are seldom understood or valued, as we have a peculiar hankering for the rare and curious, traveling thousands of miles to see landscapes that are surpassed in many instances by those at home. In every large mass meeting or assemblage of people there is undoubtedly one genius whose talent may be an undiscovered quality. Given the opportunity, he could sway the throng into melting acquiescence by dwelling upon the message and beauty of eternal things, and so he is at heart the spokesman and interpreter of that multitude. Books such as the above provide him with the weapon of utility without which all his finely burnished armor and implements would be of no avail. Therefore the more varied, detailed, and simplified the observations and reports of first-hand students of nature, the greater the approach of each individual to truth, and consequently the power that genius stores up is deepened and expanded for more glorious fruition. The phraseology, though based on scientific terms respecting the germs of plants or trees, is wonderfully simple and intelligible. The illustrations are good, and the personal reflections and similes of the authoress adorn and entertain in a manner that is at once pleasing and instructive.

MOSCHELES'S "FRAGMENTS OF AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY."

To be born of gifted parents and with an unusual splendor of circumstances and tradition hovering around the family name augurs the very highest success for the novitiate in art. How ideal as a godfather must Mendelssohn have been! How happy in his moods and in the possession and exercise of his fertile genius! So, when our entertaining host who was christened Felix in honor of his illustrious sponsor tells us of the doings in their musical circle we listen with rapt attention. The magnetism that books may hold breaks in upon the student's mind as he pores over these sweetly flavored pages. In his former book, called "At Home," with its adoption, we followed with glistening eyes the adventures and misadventures of artist life in the Latin Quarter of Paris. His bonhomie communicated then were a few struggling artists, who subsequently acquired repute and distinction. We felt the depth of intimacy that existed between the author and his great companion, for we realized that Du Maurier was his alter ego, and inseparably they joyed and sorrowed for many years.

In this volume we trace the ineffable pleasure that exists within the boundaries of a remarkable composer's home. "Tis a sacred precinct, and there stands the wonderful instrument so often desecrated by abominable execution. Presto! The wand has waved, the magician is seated, and the air is rife with melting and enveloping harmonies that soften and uplift the soul to the very heavens of delight. What could help quoting a passage in which is described a rebuke administered by the elder Moscheles to a conceited but execrable performer, as told by his son, viz.: "Sometimes my father did not wait for that finishing touch of recognition, as when on one occasion he invaded the room of an ill-fated lover of music. It was at Tetschen, on a journey through Saxony and Bohemia; we arrived one evening at the little hotel of that place, tired and hungry, and thinking only of supper and a good night's rest. Scarcely had we settled down to the former when, separated from us only by a wooden partition, a neighbor commenced operations on the piano, slowly and carefully unwinding one bar after the other of that most brilliant of pieces, Weber's "Invitation à la Valse." * * *

Fortune smiled upon the father by providing him with kingly associates, for a man who improvised and interpreted music with Liszt and Mendelssohn was uncommonly blessed. The son elbowed out the promise of such a start by hobnobbing with men such as Rossini, Rossetti, Thalberg, Giuseppe Maxzini, Joachim, and Robert Browning. Such a concourse of leadership in the various channels of art is seldom witnessed by one man, and when it is, be assured that the narrative he writes will be one worthy of the most profound pondering and absorption.

There is a rare tribute to the sterling worth of the elder Moscheles to be found in the following lines written by the poet Browning for the occasion of his birthday:

Hail to the man who upward strives
Ever in happy unconcern;
Whom neither blame nor praise contrives
From his own nature's path to turn.

On, and still on, the journey went,
Yet has he kept us all in view,
Working in age with youth's intent,
In living—fresh, in loving—true.

BRANDES'S "IBSEN-BJORNSON: CRITICAL STUDIES."

Ibsen has now not only his audience, but his commentators also, and one of the most virile and fortunately circumstanced is George Brandes, whose work has claimed more than passing attention as each impression was issued from the press. Who would imagine that the feelings of foreboding gloom, acute terror, and resolute sorrow that we experience after each perusal of "Peer Gynt" could be translated into music so declarative and characteristic of the theme as Grieg's "Funeral March."

Reference is made in one of these impressions to the "Aladdin and the Lamp" story, as it is written in the Norwegian version. We elbow space with sagas and scalds, Princes and Kings, and they are made by Ibsen to canter in the tracks of righteousness.

It is an unusual spectacle—that of a man consecrating the best years of his energy and devotion to the systematic and chronological study of a great creator's work. We find this absorption and well-applied zeal in this book written by George Brandes illustrative of Ibsen's work. He sounds the deep keynotes of those majestic dramas, and the fervor of his pleading makes us wish to add a lingual capacity to our possessions, so that we might read them in the original.

Some of these dramas, our interpreter says, are written to exemplify the glory of pure and strong will power. It is a valuable adjunct toward the surety of soul growth. How many of us are deficient in its use and sense of value! We may love to skylark along the flower-skirted meadows of fiction and find our only relaxation in those ministering creature comforts of the mind, but above are the everlasting stars, and over those fertile fields there are thrown uncanny gleams which speak somewhat of the supernatural. For 'tis at night that the eternal verities touch the soul with a profounder gravity than customary usage might dictate. With such feelings uppermost the wisdom of men like Ibsen seems to us godlike and supreme. Having connoted the related charms and permanence of such dramas we find ourselves more given to meditative moods in which we strive through a higher intelligence to solve the many problems of life.

J. F. F.

Mrs. Sherwood's Reminiscences.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Are not the reminiscences of Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood charming? They seem so to me. Which would receive the greater compliment, were I to call her the Mrs. Oliphant of America? I think that Mrs. Oliphant would. Mrs. Sherwood's articles in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW have the happy power to bring back to an old man the true, the beautiful, and the good of his youth. I have enjoyed these articles so much that I bought her "Epistle to Posterity," and read it through with pleasure. I have never had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Sherwood, but I do like to hear her talk—on paper; and I think that all your readers will agree with me. GEO. W. VAN SICLEN.

New York, Sept. 5, 1890.

HERE AND THERE.

Julia Ward Howe and Prince Peter Kropotkin are the next of the notables whose autobiographical and reminiscent moods promise to enrich the end of the century literature with valuable and attractive volumes of this character. Edward Everett Hale's "James Russell Lowell," as well as Col. Higginson's "Old Cambridge" and "Cacklogoorastes," have already delighted the reading people. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. promise the two first-named volumes at an early day. The increasing interest in such books is a good sign.

It is evident that the Baconian advocates of their idol's authorship of the Shakespeare drama have determined to stay a while longer. Mr. Ignatius Donnelly writes from Hastings, Minn., to a friend in New York, that he has very nearly completed a new book whose title tells of its contents and purpose. It is "The Cipher in the Plays and on the Tombstone." Mr. Donnelly is the ablest recruit that the Delia-Bacon-Judge Holmes-Mrs. Potts theory has so far secured. A lawyer of ability, a strong if erratic public man, a scholar, too, in more directions than this one, what he will soon publish will receive attention.

There are other indications of activity among the Baconians. The August number of Baconia, London, gives a series of alleged signatures of Francis Bacon as found in the plays prepared by the untiring Mrs. Potts. A lady in this city well known as an elocutionist and dramatic reader of merit is also preparing to contest with Mrs. Potts and Mr. Donnelly the "credit" or otherwise of finding in the plays, especially "Richard III.," the most "striking" proofs of the real authorship of the works attributed to the manager of the Globe Theatre.

Charles Louis Hinton, the young artist and illustrator, whose work on the decorative covers, which McClure, Scribner's, Harper's, and The Book Buyer are using is attracting attention and warm commendation, is a resident of New York, a young man of twenty-seven years, pupil of the School of Design, and one of its medalists and winner of European study prizes. He is both a pupil and an associate of Prof. William H. Low. Mr. Hinton has done some noteworthy work also in carving and sculpture, having at the time of the World's Fair modeled for the State a statue of Hendrik Hudson. The fine panel on the grand staircase of the State Capitol at Albany, which shows a striking head of Columbus, flanked on either side by bas-relievos showing the Spanish caravel the discoverer used and the steamship City of Rome as the contrasting modern vessel, is perhaps the best specimen of this work. The principal carver and decorator of the Capitol for the past twelve years, Mr. Louis J. Hinton, still a resident of Albany, now engaged upon the Episcopal Cathedral there and other work, is the artist's father. He learned of him that clearness of outline and correctness of proportion which so distinguish the younger man's work.

An interesting little book will shortly appear, and it has some timeliness, owing to the recent ceremony of reinterment at the John Brown homestead, North Elba, Essex County, N. Y. Mrs. Rebecca Spring, formerly a resident of Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and now of Los Angeles, Cal., has nearly finished her "Recollections of John Brown in Prison." Mrs. Spring, the wife of Marcus Spring, once a well-known merchant of New York, was kindly permitted by Gov. Wise to visit and attend on John Brown; while lying a wounded prisoner in the Charlestown (Va.) jail, after the anti-slavery raid on Harper's Ferry, October, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Spring were Quakers, and in sympathy with the abolition movement, but her visit to the old Puritan prisoner was one purely of benevolence and kindness. She afterward secured permission to care for the burial of two of the raiders, who were the last tried and executed. The venerable lady, who is now eighty-four, has many interesting letters and other memorabilia relating to a remarkable historical episode.

Edwin Markham, the poet, will betake the lecture field this Winter, speaking on "The Man With the Hoe," "The Fraternal State," as well as on some purely literary topic.

The Rev. Isaac K. Funk, D. D., chief editor of the Standard Dictionary, is engaged in preparing a book on co-operation in business, industry, and governmental affairs.

William Dean Howells and family are at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks, where Mr. Howells is preparing his lectures.

The brilliant young poet, who as Ednah Dean Clark has attracted much interest for her work in The Atlantic, Century, and Independent, was married a short time since, and now resides in one of the Hawaiian Islands. Dr. Hayes, her husband, has a valuable coffee plantation there. Mrs. Hayes had a strong poem in The Independent of Aug. 17, "The Caged Lion," and is understood to be engaged on a romantic novel, which her friends believe will be a revelation of power. Mrs. Hayes is a relative of Ednah Dean Riveter, and was named after her.

Elbert Hubbard has a charming essaylet on William Morris in the September Phillistine.

James Ford Rhodes, the fourth volume of whose history of the United States is just from the Harpers' press, is a resident of old Cambridge and a neighbor of Thomas Wentworth Higginson. His work is a valuable contribution to historical literature

and certainly gives a place for this, the passing generation of American life and work, that no other man has done so far.

One of the attractions of the coming Winter's lyceum lectures is to be a full-blooded Apache, grandson of the famous Chief Cochise, who will describe the Moqui snake dance, with pictures and a vivid lecture, said to possess both eloquence and literary merit. The aborigine is getting along. The late Pottawattomie chief was a writer of romance, the present chief of the Comanches is a university graduate, a lawyer, and linguist; the chief of the Mexican Yaquis, in Sonora, is a civil engineer, and otherwise highly educated.

A curious piece of bibliography is in possession of an American lady who has spent a number of years in London, becoming deeply interested in the subject of the same. It is a carefully compiled list of the volumes, large and small, essays, magazine articles, and other papers which have been published relating to the famous Mrs. Maybrick case. Nearly 200 titles appear, and each one is carefully stated, so that all the main points and facts as to editors or authors, &c., are to be seen at a glance. The owner of this compilation is a firm believer in the innocence of the alleged poisoner. She asserts also that the present, as well as other Home Secretaries, also know the woman's innocence, but the permanent officials and the routine of the department are against her release. It has become, however, a matter of precedent to consider twenty years of penitentiary imprisonment as the equivalent of a life sentence. From something recently said in the House of Commons in reply to Michael Davitt, it is now deemed probable by Mrs. Maybrick's friends that her release will be given at the end of the nearing twenty years. Lord Chief Justice Russell is known to believe her innocent and unfairly tried. It is not denied that he has so written the Home Secretary.

Kipling, Elbert Hubbard, and Lawyers in the Case.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In recent issues of certain New York newspapers I see startling headlines thus: "Kipling Wins His Suit Against Hubbard." And one paper was so unkind as to put it, "The Sage of East Aurora Downed!"

This latter line was brought to my attention by a telegram from a Buffalo merchant who mistook the word "downed" for "drowned," and wired condolences (collect) to my bereaved family.

Now, not only am I not much of a sage, but I have not been drowned or downed; neither has there been any trial of the issue involved between Mr. Kipling and myself. Mr. Kipling, however, entered suit against me, and I compromised with his attorney by allowing an injunction to be issued restraining me from selling any of the Kipling wares, (having sold all I cared to;) and in consideration of my making no defense, Mr. Kipling waived all question of damages, and withdrew his suit. I then paid his learned counsel the modest stipend of $40 "for expenses," and that was all there was about it.

I am firmly of the opinion that Mr. Kipling never had any legal claim against me, and that in a trial of the issue I could have defeated him. It was my first intention to fight the thing to a finish, and to this end the entire local bar of East Aurora volunteered to stand by me for $1.75 per day each and board for the five. But after consideration I decided that when it comes to paying out good money to retire it makes really no difference whether you pay the ducats over to your own attorney or the other fellow's. ELBERT HUBBARD.

East Aurora, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1899.

Observations of Wild Life in the Hampshire Highlands.*

The fact that this volume belongs to the Haddon Hall Library is sufficient guarantee of its beautiful printing, fine paper, attractive chapter headings and tailpieces, and generally charming make-up.

The book itself is a fascinating account of wild life in the Hampshire Highlands. Mr. Dewar, the author of the book, says one of his principal objects is to show what a home, "built in the centre of dense and secluded woodlands, miles from a station," is happily placed "that no portion of the year can be without its delights for the lover of nature," or for the sportsman, who "sets much store by charming rustic country scenes and the pleasure of observing a great variety of wild life."

Mr. Dewar tells us the portion of Hampshire he writes to describe is comparatively little known, but is a beautiful and interesting district, heavily wooded, and some 700 feet above the level of the sea, so that strangers are much impressed by the beautiful view to be had in all directions. He describes a particular evening when he climbed to a high point, where, without a glass, Salisbury Cathedral could be seen. Mr. Dewar says it "was one of those alluring evenings when the winds, which during the morning and afternoon, are 'up-gathered now like sleeping flowers,' while the sun, hid through much of the day, reappears to sink in the west a globe of fire." Here, he overlooked a wide stretch of country, full of trout streams, with farms and large estates in all directions, except to the north "where lay the hills above Combe, as desolate in aspect as those unreclaimable hills of Exmoor Forest, one of nature's last remaining fastnesses, in the tilled and tamed South."

Mr. Dewar is very enthusiastic about the yew trees of Hampshire, which flourish in its chalk soil; quotes Tennyson's description of these trees, and tells of one at St. Mary Bourne, having a girth of twenty-one feet, and another in his garden at Selborne, five or six feet more around; many of the cottage gardens, too, have quaintly trimmed yews of smaller growth.

Around Salisbury, and especially about its Cathedral spire, may be seen fine specimens of the peregrine falcon, one having been shot there a few years ago which weighed two and a half pounds and measured nineteen inches from beak to tail. Among other rare birds found in this locality are the great gray shrike and the white-winged black tern, "so rare that most people, I dare say, won't believe in the occurrence."

Winchester, a few miles from the forest, Mr. Dewar says, "is one of the most cheerful and interesting of country towns. . . . It seemed to me as though Winchester boys were, if possible, more fortunate in their school than Oxford men in their university. Unlike many places with a radiant past, Winchester wears still an air of cheerfulness and life which by no means ill accords with her architectural beauties." The neighborhood of Winchester is noted for its rare birds, such as the gray phalarope, the dipper, the sand grouse, and the hoopoe.

Mr. Dewar calls certain periods of the year by very suggestive names—"the sweet of the year," part of May and all of June; "the silent time," July and August, "when Nature seems to rest from her labors." Then come September and October, which he calls, respectively, the partridge and pheasant months. He also writes very charmingly about "Winter sport" and the wild life of the rest of the year. "A great wood, to be enjoyed and understood, should indeed be lived in the whole year round. Each season, each month has its own beauties and delights, which cannot pall, cannot lose their freshness. On the dreariest mid-winter day we may think with a pang of the great days lived among the wood warblers and fritillaries and blossoms of the Summer time past, but if we glance back with regret, we also look forward with joy to the time when the larches put on that tender green of theirs and the wind thrush builds, and the beautiful wild cherry tree flowers, and the sulphur butterfly awakes to tell as clear as clear can be of the coming of spring."

A most fascinating chapter is the one called "The Woodland's Medley." In it Mr. Dewar tells us how a long hunt for the nests of scarce birds will be rewarded, even should the nests remain undiscovered, by the unexpected coming upon choice if not actually rare woodland flowers. The very names of the plants he describes are new to us—twayblade, the bee orchis, butterfly orchis, spider orchis, fly orchis, the rosebay willow herb, sweet woodruffe, blue pimpernel, cow wheat, and greater stitchwort. This procession of the flowers leads up to a long account of the nightingale, the one bird of all others one never tires of hearing about. Its song begins the second or third week in April and continues until about the second week in June—a period of eight weeks; repeated observation on Mr. Dewar's part, tending to show that the nightingale ceases to sing the very day, if not the very hour, the young break through the shell. He also writes of the nightjar and the cuckoo, saying of the former's song, as Keats says of the nightingale, "Darkling I listen." "Except the bleating of the snipe over a wild marsh scene, I know of no bird sound more fascinating than the whirring note of this odd creature of the Summer dark."

Mr. Dewar is as enthusiastic over angling as over bird nesting and rare plants. "The river, like the wood, has its medley of exquisite things, when the Summer comes in and the marshes and commons and meadows are all oozing with water. The glossy eggs of the kingfisher, the deep, wonderfully made cut in which the reed warbler sits secure in the highest wind; the small but richly colored wings of the greasy fritillary, the silky cotton grass, the garlike bag-bean, the little needle furze, the fragrant riverside orchises, the velvety chocolate-brown herds of the reed mace, with their yellow spires, the loose stripes—yellow and purple; these are a few of the treasures of the deep, when the trout are at their best. Set me down by the stream, with my rod and box of flies, on a fair day in May or June, and even if a trout be not landed, I shall find that day all too short." Who will not wish to indulge in the delights of "fender-fishing," as Eugene Field calls it, with such an enthusiastic companion!

One would like to dwell upon various other chapters, such as "Bird's Nester's Notes" and "Among the Butterflies," but where all is so interestingly put, one can only choose a bit here and there to show the charm of Mr. Dewar's style. For instance, what could be more beautiful than the following description of the woods in Winter: "There is a solemnity and a glamour about the Winter woods in the fast-fading light which adds not a little to their fascination. When the ground is covered with the freshest snow, which may often be seen glittering in the daylight, and later on, also, when the moon is up; at a distance of a hundred yards every sound falls with intense clearness on the ear of the sportsman, as he lies in wait for the quarry. The scamper of the rabbits over the frozen hard and crisp leaves and the hesitating step of the hares can be heard at considerable distances. The night side of nature in the deep wood has, too, a certain sereneness, such as the wild fowler on the moonlit marsh will often be conscious of; an oneness that one regrets yet attracts, the lover of nature. The videos of the tawny owl and the roaming fox, the ghostlike forms of the grey brown oaks along the woodland walks, are familiar sounds and sights to which the oncoming Winter night lends a certain indefinable mystery of its own."

The book, a volume of about 300 pages, has a very attractive binding and cover lining and is unusually well illustrated with beautiful photogravures and colored plates.

*WILD LIFE IN HAMPSHIRE HIGHLANDS. By Charles A. Dewar. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; Aldine House. 1899.

Saints in Art.*

Clara Erskine Clement has written many art books, all of which have had such a wide circulation that the present volume is taken up with the feeling that her words are authoritative, and that the book will be found of special value for reference purposes.

Pictures and statues of saints are so numerous and important that Mrs. Clement's field in the present volume is a wide one. Her first point is very well taken, she claiming that while thousands of people visit the churches and galleries where these representations of saints are to be found, yet comparatively few comprehend their true meaning, for the reason that the symbolism of the saints and sacred art in general is but little understood. While the representation, therefore, may be enjoyed as a work of art, its more subtle meaning is lost upon most of us. All pictures of the saints are divisible into two classes. The first class is devotional, representing "beings worthy of veneration simply as sacred personages; these may be in numbers or as single figures, but must be void of action." The second class consists of pictures "where such personages are represented as performing miracles, doing good works, suffering martyrdom, or taking their part in any Scriptural or other sacred story," the latter being distinctly historical pictures.

Pictures of the Virgin with the Babe, either alone or with angels and saints, form the best-known examples of the devotional class. Pictures of Paradise, the Last Judgment, the Adoration, &c., such as "The Last Judgment of Orcagna" in the Campo Santo of Pisa, "The Paradise of Fra Angelico" in the Academy of Florence, and Van Eyck's "Adoration of the Lamb" in the Church of St. Baron at Ghent, are all fine examples of devotional pictures.

The "Hause Memling Virgin" in the Munich Gallery, is a good example of the historical class. The painting contains many figures, all being in action. "The Virgin adores the new-born Child; the wise men worship Him, and present their gifts; Jesus heals the sick; the procession of the cross ascends to Calvary; in short, the seven sorrows and the seven joys of the Virgin are all depicted as actually occurring before our eyes."

Another class of religious art, votive pictures, includes these painted in fulfillment of a vow, either in gratitude for a past blessing or to avert future danger. Holbein's "Meier Madonna" in the Dresden Gallery, is the best-known example of this class; the donor and often his entire family being introduced into the picture; such figures at first being drawn very small to denote humility.

Among historical subjects will be found the purely legendary, such as Samuel Cham-

*SAINTS IN ART. By Clara Erskine Clement. Author of "Painters, Schools of Painting," "Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art," &c. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1899.

in which Scripture and history are mingled. Saints that would seem to bear no possible relation to each other may be joined in a picture, because the latter was painted for a particular locality, where both have been venerated as patrons. Again, other saints may be termed the patrons of Christendom, and so appear with propriety in pictures of all countries.

Another very important feature of the book is an explanation of the symbolism connected with saints in art, the knowledge of which makes sacred pictures much clearer to us.

The circle around the head of sacred personages is known as the aureole, the glory, or the nimbus. It is varied in size and form, being a circle more or less brilliant about the head of dead saints; if still living, the shape is square; if ascending to heaven, an oblong glory surrounds the entire person. The cross, when the symbol of a saint, is usually the Latin cross. A staff, with double cross at top, is never given to an ecclesiastic of lower rank than a Pope, while a staff with single cross indicates a Greek Bishop, as a crosier symbolizes one of the Latin Church.

The fish is used as a symbol of water and baptism; the lion, with St. Jerome or the hermit saints, typifying solitude. With martyrs the same animal stands for death in the amphitheatre, and lying at the feet of a saint means exceptional courage under persecution. The lamb is employed to denote sacrifice, modesty, and innocence; while a peacock typifies the passing of the spirit to immortality.

So Mrs. Clement continues, even explaining what colors and in what combinations have symbolical meaning; and also giving us infallible rules to distinguish the different orders of monks. For instance, the Franciscans originally wore gray, but the reformed communities adopted dark brown; a Franciscan, however, may always be known by his girdle of knotted cord.

Many of the sacred pictures of the world are founded on some local legend, which needs to be known to make the picture clear to us; therefore Mrs. Clement takes up and explains in detail the most celebrated pictures of this class all over the world.

The book is illustrated with half-tone plates by the process of the Rotograph Company, from photographs of the paintings in the various art galleries, the book, for the purpose, being taken apart. The illustrations are [illegible]

SCRIBNER'S FOR OCTOBER

Mrs. JOHN DREW'S Autobiography—with introduction by her son John Drew—rare illustrations from private collections.

THE WATER-FRONT OF NEW YORK by Jesse Lynch Williams—many uncommon drawings.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1899.

WHERE AMERICAN HERALDRY IS WEAK.

The appearance of the first portions of an "American Armoury and Blue Book," which is coming out in parts in London, seems a fitting time to impress upon readers the weak points in American heraldry in general. Many of us, of course, are the direct descendants of English families who bear arms, but it is the commonest thing in the world to see the simplest rules of the science of heraldry violated, one very common violation being the assumption of the arms of a family of the same name when not the slightest relationship has been traced. Heraldry, as is well known, is a more or less exact science, and grants of arms or assumption of the same, to mean anything at all, should be made or sanctioned by a herald's college.

It is common to find a family using a crest that belonged to the distaff side of the house and has absolutely no connection with the family name. It has also been repeatedly pointed out that citizens of the United States cannot claim the right to bear arms, for the reason that such right was voluntarily relinquished in 1776. Then, too, many of our crests and arms have been assumed on the authority of self-constituted heralds, or, more often, of ordinary trades people, who guarantee the finding of proper arms on the payment of small fees.

Then, too, the use of crests alone has an absurd side, for while there are in England, in justifiable use, many coats of arms to which crests have never been assigned, there is not a single crest in existence without its accompanying coat of arms. So, unless a family have an unquestionable right to bear arms, it is absolutely certain they have no right to a crest, the latter being simply a component part of a formal armorial achievement. As for the coats of arms in this particular "American Armoury and Blue Book," to which subscriptions are invited at $15 each, the heraldry may be correct, but the armorial bearings have a distinctly curious look, and in at least one instance do not correspond with the arms of the family mentioned, a book plate engraved by Hurd for a member of the family showing entirely different arms.

Interest in heraldry and a knowledge of the subject is reviving, its terms and meaning rapidly ceasing to be a sealed book. In England the fact that many people are assuming or have already assumed arms to which they can have no claim is arousing much indignation, and books and articles are constantly appearing directed against such abuse, as for instance in the book "The Right to Bear Arms," recently published by Elliot Stock. The contents of this book originally appeared in The London Saturday Review, the concluding chapters coming out in The Genealogical Review. The papers were signed "X." and the subject was not only treated generally, but the writer went into particulars and cited many cases, often of well-known men, who had appropriated and were using arms to which they had not the slightest claim. These papers created much excitement during their publication, the later numbers emphasizing just what steps must be taken to secure a grant of arms and under just what conditions the College of Arms may make such grants, doing away with the idea, common on both sides of the Atlantic, that such college can grant arms on the simple payment of the proper fee.

Heraldry originated in Germany and rapidly spread into France, and during the Crusades was a recognized institution. About the middle of the twelfth century Norman Knights introduced the custom into England, and in the reign of Henry III. armorial bearings were made hereditary, the rules governing such use being well established. There are numberless rules governing the use of arms, but some very simple ones may be given here. The shield, which may be of any shape, is the essential portion, for no man is entitled to carry a coronet, crest, or helmet who has not the right to bear arms on his shield. A man, therefore, may bear arms alone, but he may not use

Over the shield there may be either a helmet or a coronet, from the shape and position of which the rank of the owner may be seen. A great deal springs from the helmet, the position and shape of the latter being governed by fixed rules. For instance, a sovereign carries a helmet of gold, with six bars, showing full front. Princes and nobles carry silver or steel helmets set in profile, showing five gold bars; Baronets and Knights helmets set full front, without bars, and with visors raised, while esquires and gentlemen carry a barless helmet, with visors closed and set in profile. The right to use supporters is carefully restricted, being allowed only to members of the royal family, peers, Knights of the Garter, the higher ranks of the Bath and the Star of India, and Nova Scotia Baronets, and must under no conditions be assumed without the sanction of the Herald's College.

Mottoes are not hereditary and may be assumed or changed at will, no regulation forbidding the use of one already used by another person or family. The arms of ladies should be emblasoned on a losenge, oval or diamond shaped, and not on a shield, and as women do not fight in battle, no woman, except a sovereign Princess, should carry helmet, mantling, wreath, crest, or motto.

Ecclesiastical heraldry is governed by rules of its own, too many and too complicated to be mentioned here. Coronets show rank according to the number and arrangement of the strawberry leaves and pearls, (balls,) royal coronets bearing in addition fleur-de-lis and crosses pattee, so that, although ornamental details may be added, such as caps, tassels, mantling, ermine bands, &c., the owner's rank can be ascertained at a glance. Baronets frequently carry on their shields the "Bloody Hand of Ulster," a left hand cut off at the wrist, and borne either in the centre of the shield or in the right-hand top corner. Who has not seen the same hand on Mr. Smith's very meaningless arms?

All the sons of a family being entitled to bear the paternal arms, it has been found necessary to mark the exact relationships; therefore marks of cadency are used, the first son bearing a label of three points, the second son a crescent, the third a mullet, (star of five points,) the fourth a martlet, (bird without beak or legs,) the fifth an amulet, (a ring,) the sixth a fleur-de-lis, the seventh a rose, the eighth a cross moline, &c., all of which marks of cadency we have seen used on American plates by way of ornament.

It is impossible even to touch upon the subject of tinctures in heraldry, which are seldom correctly given in America, nor upon quartering, impaling, or dimidiation, or upon many other little points of heraldry so often disregarded here and which help to make our armorial bearings so meaningless. It is only necessary to look over a small collection of American armorial book plates, and especially among the more modern examples, for proof of the constant violation of these very simple rules. For instance, the plate of a well-known New York collector bears a Prince's helmet, with no crest; a Philadelphia plate shows a helmet, set in profile, facing the heraldic left instead of right, and although the visor is closed, yet the five bars indicating a Prince or noble are shown. A Boston plate has merely a name below a coronet, surmounted by a crest, but as the pearls are so arranged as to indicate no particular rank the coronet is probably used entirely for ornament. Another plate shows a correctly designed helmet, but with a wreath above it and no crest, so that the wreath becomes valueless. There are also numberless American book plates with supporters and heavy mantling, to which the owner could have had no title. We well remember the pride with which a man displayed a new book plate bearing a bar sinister, evidently with no idea of that adornment's particular meaning. It must be granted, on the other hand, that there are many coats of arms properly emblasoned, and with which the only fault to be found is uncertainty as to the

It is perhaps not generally known that the use of crests in this country is illegal, and that the Heralds' College has repeatedly refused to grant crests to Americans, on the ground that, as they were not entitled to bear arms, they were not entitled to the crests of the Crown, which can only be granted through the College of Arms. In other words, in order to assume with authority, the owner must be a citizen to show: (1) That he has obtained a grant of arms from the College of Arms; or, (2) That his direct male ancestor formerly obtained such a grant, or was entitled to bear arms by virtue of the limitations of a grant; or, (3) That his direct male ancestor had arms ascribed to him at one of the Herald's visitations, although the grant then made is not in existence at the present day.

"ASSOCIATION BOOKS."

The extraordinary prices fetched at the recent sale of the library of Mr. William Wright, in London, recalls the growing interest in books which have some particular association connected with them. There were a number of books in this library which were presentation copies. Among the most conspicuous examples of prices were those paid for presentation copies of Dickens's and Thackeray's books. Formerly the fact that a book had been presented to some one would not have materially altered its value, but there has been an upward tendency for some years in London in the prices of this class of books.

The French have a name for association books which is hardly translatable. They call them "provenance" books, and as nearly as one can come to it, the term would be translatable into pedigree books. One can safely say, therefore, that books with a pedigree are decidedly in demand. Whether this pedigree means that they have been in some of the great sales or whether they have the book plates of former owners, it does not seem to matter. When they have added to both these interesting facts an autograph inscription, we then have four interesting features which tend to make the value of a book: First, that it is a first edition; second, that it came from the sale of some well-known library; third, that it contains the book plate of a former owner, and fourth, that it contains notes or handwriting which authenticates former ownership.

Some time ago, or, to be more exact, in 1864, the library of George Daniel was sold in London. The character of the library, as well as the fame of the author, was so noteworthy that since that time any book which occurs at private sale or at auction with his well-known book plate or stamp in it commands an added price. Another fine library, whose owner often enriched his books with numerous notes, generally quoting from some former sale, was Mr. Heber. Happy is the collector who can secure a book with his name and notes in it. Still another library that always contained notes by the owner was the John Mitford library. What collector has not been made familiar with the minute handwriting of this well-known English collector?

There is a sense in which the collecting of book plates seems like a meaningless and inexcusable fad, and yet there is another sense in which it is legitimate and of decided interest. For example, one can imagine the joy that comes to the average collector when he finds either on an old book stall or at auction a book with the anchor plate of David Garrick, or Horace Walpole's bookplate, or, better still, one with the family coat of arms of George Washington.

Now the crank who collects book plates would remove these evidences of former ownership and promptly transfer them to some card or possibly an album to augment his collection. This seems like collecting gone mad, whereas to own the book itself, with this badge of ownership, is a delight and it ought to satisfy the collector of book plates as well. Happy the man who can get a book, as some of the American collectors have successfully done, containing both the book plate and the signature of Washington.

Many collectors have been extremely particular to inscribe in their volumes the history of the purchase, or if not the history, quotations copied from some favorite passage in the book itself, or perhaps from the poems or essays of the author of the book. This was notably the case in Thomas Gray's library.

Some three years ago, when the library of the late C. W. Frederickson was disposed of, a number of books formerly in the possession of distinguished owners came up for sale, notably the nine or ten books once in the library of Charles Lamb and a few belonging to Coleridge, as well as some from the library of Thomas Gray, while Shelley's copy of "Queen Mab," presented to his wife, was the rara avis.

In a few instances these books were of intrinsic value, being specially interesting and rare editions, but in most cases they had no particular value, and yet in the case of the Lamb books they fetched from $180 to $500, and even $900, for no reason whatever other than that there was a sentimental interest given them because of former ownership.

It is most difficult to establish a rule of values or any guide by which the beginner can form an estimate as to what books with these peculiarities are to be in demand in the future. It is safe to say, however, that almost any distinguished author adds an interest and commercial value to the price which his books will bring when he puts his name in them. As an example of this, not long ago a book formerly in the library of Shelley came up for sale in London, and brought £30, for no apparent reason what-

The young collector would do well and be wise to start by buying, if at a moderate price, any book of a living writer with his name or book plate in it, for the same rule applies to this practice as it does to the collecting of first editions—viz., one never knows who of the present generation will be thought great in the future. It is wise to use care in buying a current book—to be sure that it is of the first issue, for, besides a prospective advance in price, the first edition, both for the impression of the illustrations and the beauty of the type is preferable to any later one.

In a few libraries in this country—perhaps one or two—are books that were presented by Izaak Walton to his friend; in one case presentation copies of the first five editions of his "Compleat Angler." It would take a small fortune to induce the present owners of these books to part with them, and we may emphasize this particular branch of collecting, so decidedly on the increase, as a wise course for the young collector to take. Necessarily much care must be taken to be sure that forgeries are not used in the handwriting, or, as in the case of book plates, that they have not been stolen from some valuable book and placed in a worthless one.

The late Mr. Frederick Locker-Lampson used to give his book plates about with some degree of liberality, but he found, to his dismay, that some of the London booksellers were sending to him for them and placing them in books which he never owned and never saw and advertising them as from the famous Rowfant collection.

Sometimes an author has a stamp which he uses on his books and which shows their pedigrees, but this is not as interesting to the collector as either a book plate or a signature. Two notable examples of this method of indicating ownership are those employed by Thackeray and Thomas Westwood, the collector of books on angling. Thackeray used a little monogram, not unlike one engraved on a ring, "W. M. T.," interlaced, while Mr. Westwood used only a rubber stamp. The late Lewis Carroll had a curious monogram of his own invention, which he used in most of his books, writing it in violet ink. George Augustus Sala used to write his name out in full, usually on the title page, and made what would correspond to a butterfly as well.

Lucky is the collector who finds a book with some of the older book plates in it. Paul Revere engraved four book plates that were inartistic, crude, even for the time, poorly done, but they possess great interest for the collector when they are found in a book. In fact, such books have been sold as high as $50. A set of books in eight volumes recently was discovered, each with a Revere plate. The finder promptly soaked the plates off and placed them in his collection and threw the books away.

ERNEST DRESSEL NORTH.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON

Copyright, 1899.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—John Lane of the Bodley Head will publish, under the general title of "Flowers of Parnassus," a series of illustrated pocket volumes, each consisting of a single famous poem. Mr. Money Coults has selected the poems, one of which will be Stephen Phillips's "Marpossa." Mr. Lane is also publishing a tragedy in blank verse by Phillips, entitled "Paolo and Francesca," a play which Mr. Alexander will shortly produce at the St. James's Theatre.

***

Messrs. Heinemann's list is just out. It includes I. Zangwill's "They That Walk in Darkness," Mrs. Sheet's "The Voices of the Night," Stephen Crane's "Active Service," Maxwell Gray's "Twice Derelict," and Mr. Richard Harding Davis's "The Lion and the Unicorn."

***

Sir Walter Besant's "Orange Girl" has reached its second edition.

***

Mr. Dunne's "Mr. Dooley: In the Hearts of His Countrymen" will be brought out here soon by Grant Richards.

***

The Macmillans are publishing James Lane Allen's "The Mettle of Your Pasture." This house will shortly present over here as well as in America Mr. Clement Scott's "The Drama of Yesterday and To-Day."

***

Messrs. Duckworth are about to publish John Arthur Barry's "None Against the Tides of Fate."

***

Mr. Bell publishes shortly "Cities and Sights of Spain."

***

Messrs. Oliphant have in press Belle Brain's "The Transformation of Hawaii."

T. B. F.

HAWTHORNE.

Donald G. Mitchell's Reminiscences —Authors' Rewards and Publishers'.

From advance sheets of Volume II. of Mr. Mitchell's "American Lands and Letters." (Scribner's.)

It was just at this juncture when the fame of the "Scarlet Letter" and the "Seven Gables" was fresh, and when the plaudits of tens of thousands of admirers were mingling with the gratulations of those friends who bade him godspeed in his voyage across seas, that I had the honor of meeting with the distinguished author for the first time, and gracious pardon will, I am sure, be shown me if I try to recall, with some particularity, the details and memories of that early interview.

The time was April, 1853; a journey southward had brought me to Willard's Hotel, in Washington. Hawthorne was a fellow-lodger in company with his cheery publisher, William D. Ticknor, whom I had previously known, and through whose offhand, kindly offices opportunity was given of paying personal homage to the author.

Mr. Hawthorne was then nearly fifty—strong, erect, broad-shouldered, alert—his abundant hair touched with gray, his features all cast in Greek mold, and his fine eyes full of searchingness, and yet of kindliness; his voice deep, with a weighty, resounding quality, as if bearing echoes of things unspoken; no arrogance, no assurance even, but rather there hung about his manner and speech a cloud of self-distrust, of malaise, as if he were on the defensive in respect of his own quietudes and determined to rest there. Yet it was a winning shyness; and when—somewhat later—his jolly friend Ticknor tapped him on the shoulder, and told him how some lad wanted to be presented, there was something almost painful in the abashed manner with which the famous author awaited a schoolboy's homage—cringing under such contact with conventional usage as a schoolgirl might.

Yet over and over it happened that the easy, outspoken cheeriness—like that of his friend Pike or of Ticknor—though of a total stranger, would drive off his shrinking habit, and inoculate him with a corresponding frankness and jollity. A seat adjoining his for a day or two at the hotel table gave delightful opportunity for observation; nor can I ever forget the generous insistance with which he urged my going with him for a morning call upon the President, (from whom he had already received his Consular appointment,) and the beaming welcome given by his old college friend. No one in search of political favor could have desired a happier introduction, and it did happen that the present writer was at that epoch—in view of some special historic studies—an applicant for a small Consular post on the Mediterranean, and as the place has no pecuniary value, and was hence unsought, the path to it was made easy and flowery.

A certain familiarity with the routine of social duties of the Liverpool Consulate enabled me to give to Hawthorne some hints, which were eagerly received. The possible calls upon him for speechmaking at public (or private) complimentary dinners loomed before him, even then, in terrific shapes. It would not, I think, be too much to say that these awful apprehensions cast a leaden hue over his official sky and over all his promise of European enjoyment. We all know how bravely he came out of such dread experiences, and how he has put his glowing conquests on record in the delightful story of a Lord Mayor's banquet.

Yet another and more notable subject of talk I recall, as we sat on a Spring eventide upon a little balcony which in those days hung out from the front of Willard's Hotel and gave easy view up and down of the passers-by upon the great breadth of Pennsylvania Avenue—then innocent of trolleys or of asphalt, and swept on occasions with gusty spasms of dust. We had dined together; we had been talking of the great success which had attended the issue of his more recent books; possibly the eagerness with which this had been set forth by a young and fresh admirer had put him into a warm and communicative glow; possibly the chasse-ennui of a little glass of Chartreuse may have added to the glow; however this may be, there certainly came to his speech then and there a curiously earnest presentment of the claims of authors to public favor and to public rewards—whether of place or pension. "Who puts such touch to the heartstrings of a people? Who leads them on to such climacterics of hope—of courage? Who kneads their sympathies and their passions in such masterful grasp? Isn't this a leadership to be reckoned with and to be recognised by something more than the paltry purchase of a few books, of which the publisher (though he be excellent good fellow) is largest beneficiary? Is it not time for a new shuffling of the cards—so that if a man can chant as Homer chanted and set a score of chapeadists to the hymning of his song through the great cities of the land, he should still struggle on, blind and poor, or serving as 'Surveyor' to be ousted on the next idea?"

No, I have no right to serve myself with quotation marks here, as if I were citing the very words of Hawthorne's talk; "the impossible to recall them, yet the large assurance that he made of the definition and at the result of the writer's indebtedness is still most vivid to my mind. Whilst there was no bitterness in the complaining [illegible] it was [illegible] and [illegible] logio puzzle. I think he loved putting such puzzles to the brains of others—all the better if young and intently watching issues.

That listening to his low yet impassioned words—subtle sometimes, but always clear—and that vision of his pale, noble face, catching as he talked the last glow of an April twilight—dwells with me. Three months after I saw him again in the murky neighborhood of St. Nicholas Churchyard in Liverpool, and yet not reconciled to the sodden mists of the Lancashire coasts; and again, two years thereafter, at the Adelphi; wonted now to all the fogs and to the juicy sirloins of the Irish black cattle, and with the fear of banquetting speeches all gone by. His inbred Americanism still rampant—nay, sometimes provincially defiant; yet love of things English, things more than men, had grown over him; the ivies of old ruins took him graciously in their clasp, and with such close hug of their abounding tendrils as he did not struggle against. He loved the mosses on stones, and on waysides and on cottage walls; and if he shrunk from some of the more lusty show of British womanhood he loved the quiet fireside virtues and stanchness which adorned it; and came to have dear images of the Old Home planted and glowing in his heart.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY.

FRANCE AND ITALY. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. With portraits. 12mo. Pp. vii.—332. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

OUR PAULS PEOPLE. A Narrative of the British-Boer Troubles in South Africa, with a History of the Boers, the Country, and Its Institutions. By Howard C. Hillegas. Illustrated with eight photographs and a map of South Africa. 16mo. Pp. vii.—306. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

TOPICAL STUDIES IN AMERICAN HISTORY. By John G. Allen. New edition revised. 16mo. Pp. xxxvi.—93. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents.

THE GROWTH OF THE CONSTITUTION IN THE FEDERAL CONVENTION OF 1787. An effort to trace the origin and development of each separate clause from its first suggestion in that body to the form finally approved. By William M. Meigs. 8vo. Pp. 374. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A HISTORY OF THE WORLD. Earliest Peoples. By Zenaide A. Ragozin. 16mo. Pp. xi.—108. New York: William Beverly Harrison.

THE HEART OF ASIA. A History of Russian Turkestan and the Central Asian Khanates from the Earliest Times. By Frances Henry Skrine and Edward Denison Ross. Nineteen illustrations from sketches by Vereschagin, numerous photographs, and two maps. 12mo. Pp. xi.—344. London: Methuen & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By the Very Rev. Dean Farrar. With a Chapter on the Poet's Corner by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. 18mo. Pp. 60. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.25.

THE REMINISCENCES AND RECOLLECTIONS OF CAPT. BROWNOW. Being Anecdotes of the Camp, Court, Club, and Society, 1810-1860, with portraits and 32 illustrations from contemporary sources. In two volumes. Vols. I. and II. 12mo. Pp. (about) xiv.—340. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 each.

ADMIRAL PHILLIP. The Founding of New South Wales. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery. 12mo. Pp. xx.—332. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE CATHEDRAL BUILDERS. The Story of a Great Masonic Guild. By Leader Scott. With 59 illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xiii.—235. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

THE TORY MAID. Being an Account of the Adventures of James Frisby of Fairies During the War of the Revolution. By Herbert Baird Stimpson. 18mo. Pp. 245. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

THIRTY YEARS OF NEW YORK POLITICS. Up to date. With illustrations. By Matthew P. Breen. 8vo. Pp. xxvi.—334. Published by the author.

MEDIÆVAL MUSIC. An Historical Sketch. By Robert Charles Hope, F. S. A. 8vo. Pp. viii.—169. London: Elliot Stock. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL. By Wilbur L. Cross. 18mo. Pp. xvii.—329. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

BIOGRAPHY.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S EDINBURGH DAYS. By E. Blantyre Simpson. Second edition. 12mo. Pp. vii.—236. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

QUEEN ELIZABETH. By Mandell Creighton. With portrait. New edition. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

KING ROBERT THE BRUCE. By A. F. Murison. Famous Scots Series. 16mo. Pp. 189. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO. A Woman's Reminiscences of the French Intervention, 1862-1867. By Sara Yorke Stevenson. 12mo. Pp. xiv.—257. New York: The Century Company. (Advance sheets.)

POPE LEO XIII. His Life and Works. By Julien de Narfon. Translated from the French by G. A. Raper. With numerous illustrations and portraits. 12mo. Pp. xii.—297. London: Chapman Hall, Limited. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

SARAH BERNHARDT. By Jules Huret. With preface by Edmond Rostand. Translated from the French by G. A. Raper. Fifty-five illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xiii.—198. London: Chapman & Hall, Limited. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

BOMBARDIERS AND RED TERROR. From the Dutch of Dr. Jan Ten Brink. By J. Hadaman. Sixteen illustrations. Pp. vii.—262. London: Shiltleman & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, D. D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. A Memoir by the Rev. Henry J. Thompson. With portraits and illustrations. 12mo. Pp. vii.—368. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND LETTERS OF MRS. M. O. W. OLIPHANT. Arranged and edited by Mrs. Henry Coghill. With two portraits. Pp. xiv.—363. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

KIPLINGIANA. Biographical and Bibliographical Notes About Rudyard Kipling. With illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 108. New York: R. J. Maxwell & Co. Limited. $1.25.

MATTHEW ARNOLD. By George Saintsbury. 18mo. Pp. vi.—200. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

AULD LANG SYNE. Second Series. My Indian Years. By the Right Hon. Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., C.I.E. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

POETRY.

THE WORKS OF LORD HOUGHTON. 2 Vols. 16mo. Pp. [illegible]. London: Elliot Stock. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

[illegible] AND BALLADS. WORKS OF ALGERNON [illegible]. Vol. [illegible]. 16mo. Pp. [illegible]. London: Chatto & Windus. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

TRAVEL.

HOLLAND AND HOLLANDERS. By David S. Meldrum. Illustrated. 8vo. pp. xiii.—405. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

A RUSSIAN PROVINCE OF THE NORTH. By Alexander Piatonovich Engelhardt. Translated from the Russian by Henry Cooke. Illustrations, with photographs, by Messrs. Leitsinger and Engineer Podgaetki, and three maps. 8vo, pp. viv.—356. Westminster: Archibald Constable & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

INTIMATE CHINA. The Chinese As I Have Seen Them. By Mrs. Archibald Little. 120 Illustrations. 8vo, pp. xv.—315. London: Hutchinson & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

TWELVE MONTHS IN KLONDYKE. By Robert C. Kirk. 100 illustrations and a map. 12mo. pp. xii.—273. London: William Heinemann. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

PRESENT-DAY EGYPT. By Frederick Courtland Penfield. Illustrated by Paul Philippoteaux and R. Talbot Kelly, and from photographs. 8vo, pp. xiii.—396. New York: The Century Company. (Advance sheets.)

RUSSIA ON THE PACIFIC AND SIBERIAN RAILWAY. By Vaidimir. With maps and illustrations. 8vo, pp. xii.—378. London: Sampson, Low, Marston & Co. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $6.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE STORY OF THE LIVING MACHINE. A Review of the Conclusions of Modern Biology in Regard to the Mechanism Which Controls the Phenomena of Living Activity. By H. W. Conn. Fifty illustrations. 24mo, Pp., x.—191. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60 Cents.

THE HISTORY OF THE ALPHABET. An Account of the Origin and Development of Letters. By Isaac Taylor. In two volumes. Vol. I., Semitic Alphabet; Vol. II., Aryan Alphabet. 12mo. Pp., (about,) xii.—356. $3 per volume.

BOTANIZING. A Guide to Field Collecting and Herbarium Work. By William Bailey. 18mo. Pp. ix.—142. Providence: Preston & Rounds Company.

A COURSE IN ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING. By Gertrude Bock. 12mo. Pp. viii.—393. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 90 cents.

SECOND YEAR LATIN. Part I., Miscellaneous Selections of Easy Latin: Part II., Selections from Caesar's Gallic War. Edited by James B. Greenough, Benjamin L. D'Ooge, and M. Grant Daniell. 16mo. Pp. xiv.—188 Boston: Ginn & Co.

LONGMANS' ILLUSTRATED FIRST CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH READER. With notes and Full Vocabularies. By T. H. Bertenshaw. 12mo. Pp. viii.—174. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

METHODS OF KNOWLEDGE. An Essay in Epistemology. By Walter Smith. 12mo. Pp. xxii.—340. New York: The Macmillan Company.

FICTION.

THE INCARNATION OF KRISHNA MULVANEY. By Rudyard Kipling. 18mo, Pp., 96. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

THE COURTING OF DINAH SHADD. By Rudyard Kipling. 18mo. Pp. 82. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

THE DRUMS OF THE FORE AND AFT. By Rudyard Kipling. 18mo. Pp. 134. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

WITHOUT BENEFIT OF CLERGY. By Rudyard Kipling. 18mo. Pp. 96. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING. By Rudyard Kipling. 18mo. Pp. 125. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

THE ROMANCERS. A Comedy in three acts. By Edmond Rostand. Translated by Mary Hendee. 24mo. Pp. 124. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 50 cents.

LA PRINCESSE LOINTAINE. The Princess Far Away. A play in four acts, in verse. By Edmond Rostand. Translated into English verse with a preface by Charles Renauld. 16mo. Pp. iv.—110. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 50 cents.

LITTLE NOVELS OF ITALY. By Maurice Hewlett. 18mo. Pp. 341. New York: The Macmillan Company.

IONIS MARCH. By S. R. Crockett. With illustrations by E. Pollak. 12mo. Pp. x.—364. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE ORANGE GIRL. By Sir Walter Besant. Illustrated by Warren B. Davis. 12mo. Pp. iv.—347. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE VIZIER OF THE TWO-HORNED ALEXANDER. By Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated by Reginald B. Birch. 16mo. Pp. 285. New York: The Century Company. (Advance sheets.)

THE HALSTONS. By F. Marion Crawford. Two volumes in one. 12mo. Pp. 326. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

ESTHER WATERS. A Novel. By George Moore. Revised and enlarged edition. 18mo. Pp. ix.—502. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. (Advance sheets.)

THE TEMPLE EDITION OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS. Five volumes—"Castle Dangerous," "Count Robert of Paris," "The Higland Widow," "St. Valentine's Day; or, the Fair Maid of Perth," (two vols.) 16mo. Pp., about 370. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents per volume.

SILAS MARNER. The Weaver of Raveloe. By George Eliot. With introduction by George Armstrong Wauchope. 18mo. Pp. xiii.—290. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 40 cents.

MAMMON & CO. By E. F. Benson. 18mo. Pp. vi.—360. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE REVOLUTION OF TANNER'S LANE. By Mark Rutherford. Edited by his friend, Reuben Shapcott. 12mo. Pp. viii.—338. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE HEIR OF SHERBURNE. By Amanda M. Douglas. 18mo. Pp., 298. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE TRACY DIAMONDS. By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

WELL AFTER ALL. By F. Frankfort Moore. 12mo. pp. 347. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

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LEND A HAND. By Charles M. Skelton. 18mo, pp. 82. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

MY SMOKING ROOM COMPANIONS. By William Harvey King. 16mo, pp. 221. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

BLIX. By Frank Norris. 16mo, pp. 358. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD, AND OTHER TALES OF THE SEA. By Morgan Robertson. 18mo, pp. 328. New York: The Century Company. (Advance sheets.)

SQUARE PEGS. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. 16mo, pp. 307. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

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THE YARN OF A NUCKO MATE. His Adventures in Two Oceans. By Herbert Hillier Hamilton. 12mo, pp. to be. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

MR. PASSINGHAM. An Episode in His Life. By Thomas Cobb. 16mo, pp. 238. New York: John Lane.

ROUNDHEADS & CO. By Dolores Kavanagh Cox. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. (Advance sheets.)

A CHRISTIAN REVIEW OF THE LAND QUESTION. [illegible] A Book for [illegible] Pp. [illegible] New York: [illegible]

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EPISODES FROM LE VICOMTE DE BRAGELONNE. By Alexandre Dumas. Les Deux Rois. Edited, with notes, by F. H. Hewitt. 18mo, pp. viii. 168. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.

JUVENILE.

THE TWO RENWICKS. By Marie Agnes Davidson. 16mo, pp. 285. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

AN UNDIVIDED UNION. By Oliver Optic. The Blue and the Gray—On Land. Completed by Edward Stratemeyer. 16mo, pp. xv., 482. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

THE BOYS OF SCROOBY. By Ruth Hall. 12mo, pp. vi., 315. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

RUPERT'S AMBITION. By Horatio Alger. 16mo, pp. iv., 363. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates Company.

JACK, THE YOUNG RANCHMAN; or, A Boy's Adventure in the Rockies. By George Bird Grinnell. 16mo. Pp. 304. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

A ROVING COMMISSION; or, Through the Black Insurrection at Haiti. By G. A. Henty. With 12 illustrations by William Rainey, R. I. 12mo. Pp. 373. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

NO SURRENDER. A Tale of the Rising in La Vendee. By G. A. Henty. With eight illustrations by Stanley L. Wood. 12mo. Pp. 348. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

WON BY THE SWORD. A Tale of the Thirty Years War. By G. A. Henty. With 12 illustrations by Charles M. Sheldon, and 4 plans. 12mo. Pp. vi., 384. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

DICKEY DOWNEY. The Autobiography of a Bird. By Virginia Sharpe Patterson. With introduction by the Hon. John F. Lacey. Drawings by Elizabeth M. Hallowell. 18mo. Pp. 193. Philadelphia: A. J. Rowland. 60 cents.

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THE STICHNHAM LETTERS. By Sir Frederick Pollock and Mrs. Fuller Maitland. 12mo. Pp., 243. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

THE ART OF PAINTING. By Abraham Hayward. With annotations and additions by Charles Sayle. 12mo. Pp. xi.—211. New York: G. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

CRITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PLAYS. In five volumes. By Thomas Carlyle. Vol. I. 8vo. Pp. xii.—334. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

EMBROIDERY AND LACE. Their Manufacture and History. By Brunet Lefebvre. Translated and enlarged, with notes by Alan Cole. With 156 wood cuts. 12mo. Pp. x.—336. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.

ESSAYS IN MODERNITY. Criticisms and Dialogues by Francis Adams. 12mo. Pp. 253. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

A SHORT VIEW OF GREAT QUESTIONS. By Orlando J. Smith. 16mo. Pp. 75. New York: The Brandur Company. 3 copies.

STUDIES FOR LETTERS. By Frances Bennett Calloway. 18mo, pp. v.—147. Chicago: Williams & Rogers. 50 cents.

MOULDS, MILDEWS, AND MUSHROOMS. A guide to the systematic study of the fungi and mycetous and their literature. By Lucian Marcus Underwood. 12mo. pp. iv.—226. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND STATE AID. An essay on the effect on local administration and finance of the payment to local authorities of the proceeds of certain Imperial taxes. By Sydney J. Chapman. 12mo, pp. 142. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.

SOME PRINCIPLES OF LITERARY CRITICISM. By C. T. Winchester. 16mo, pp. xi.—352. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE PERSONAL OPINIONS OF HONORE DE BALZAC. Taken from his correspondence and his miscellaneous writings. Compiled and translated by Katherine Prescott Wormeley. 16mo, pp. xxviii.—340. Boston: Hardy Pratt & Co. $1.50.

STORIES OF GREAT NATIONAL SONGS. By Col. Nicholas Smith. 16mo, pp. 228. Milwaukee, Wis.: The Young Churchman Company. $1.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND OTHER SUPERSTITIONS. Being selected chapters from "Faith Healing, Christian Science and Kindred Phenomena." By J. M. Buckley. 16mo, pp. 128. New York: The Century Company.

THE TRUE BASIS OF ECONOMICS; or, the Law of Independent and Collective Human Life. Being a correspondence between David Starr Jordan and Dr. J. H. Stallard, on the merits of the doctrines of Henry George. 8vo, pp. 130. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. Paper, 50 cents.

MOODY'S STORIES. Being a second volume of anecdotes, incidents, and illustrations. By D. L. Moody. Authorized collection. 16mo, pp. 122. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 30 cents.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF NEW YORK. Transmitted to the Legislature Feb. 15, 1899. 8vo, pp. viii.—977. New York: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company.

An Index to Subjects in Books.

To the *New York Times Saturday Review*:

It is considered essential to every book to have a table of contents, and also an index of subjects, and several publishers have advantageously published in connection with their catalogues an alphabetical index of all subjects in all their books, as it increases sales, as buyers generally ask for all books the publisher issues relating to the subject of interest to them.

I am arranging with all publishers to prepare such an index, and will bind them in classified sections with an index to all books in each section, and when complete in one volume with a complete index of every book and its subjects, author, title, price, and publisher.

It is evident this will be a vast improvement on the Trade List Directory I originated and published twenty-five years ago, and the Trade List Annual, which superseded and continued my work, but neither had all the items even to the issue, which (self work) will have, and in addition to the subject and author, cost (title, and will enumerate [illegible] to all buyers of books accordingly). The [illegible] of the [illegible] of each publication [illegible] will depend on each publisher, and if each book will [illegible] and numbers all the [illegible] The [illegible] of each publication [illegible]

THOUGHTS FROM READERS.

Rejected MSS. Not All Unworthy.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In last week's SATURDAY REVIEW unusual attention was given to the article on "Magazine Editors," and parenthetically let me deny the charges against contributors in general and wish to refute the evidence. All that is rejected is not stupid. The average spinner does not always imitate. There is no lack of literary talent. Talk of the hundreds of poems and articles with their wealth of committed beauty that an editor's wit cannot perceive nor his sensibility appreciate as—slush! He might as well say, Away then with mental effort and spiritual communings, for if an editor see not thy various inner furnishings and plans and touch thy pulsating and sensitive heart with the cold, practical thumb of repression, then the angle of his vision cannot be thine and thy work is—trash! If originality in toto be impossible, are we mimics when we absorb a poetic phrase from here, a figure of speech from there, and a marshaling arrangement of forces from somewhere else? Cannot these various elements be compounded into newer mediums of expression? As humble contributors we do not pose as the great watchmen of the literary path, but are the disportive elves who between our frequent sallies of jollity insert an admonition or serious thought for the guidance of wayfarers. To relieve the tedium of the constant bow to greatness we rather suggest the charm of the comical grimace, for no servility lurks there. The end of the world is not yet—the day of miracles has not passed. What we need is leisure and escape from the bustle and hubbub of city life to produce the very best that is within us.

The oracles speak not as of old, else we could snatch even in our given time a few sparkling reflections from the well of truth. Few are the public men such as Newell Dwight Hillis who through the channels of a limited theme can diffuse a radiance so generously that we leave them with a sense of quickened insight and rapture. This is the office of sermonisers, lecturers, and writers. If from the products of their pen or voice we gain no deeper clue to the Divine beauty that we know is existent in life, then are they justly termed babblers and sophists whose works are soon forgotten.

We are fortunate in our editor, who needs no praise, for THE REVIEW is gaining ground and strength with every edition. In its success he lives and we joy, because it may become a momentous factor in the distribution of the world's mental wealth.

F. F.

New York, Sept. 16, 1899.

Read the Older Novelists.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Much has been written and spoken advocating the practice of systematic reading, so that the basis of our knowledge of men and their doings may be more firmly established along certain lines. It seems to me, however, as if a course of reading in the older novelists, actively and faithfully pursued, may also be both profitable and entertaining.

Take, for example, the novelist Thackeray. We may begin the reading of his works by a perusal of "Henry Esmond," following this by "The Virginians," and so on. After concluding the entire series of Thackeray's writings, articles and criticisms on the author and his works may be begun. Or, if it may be feasible, after each separate work has been finished, remarks on it, critical and explantory, may be read. The result will be that not only an intimate acquaintance with the works of the writer, in this case Thackeray, will be formed, but that his influence on English letters will be understood and duly appreciated. Not only will the humor and the satire of, e. g., "The Book of Snobs," delight us, but it will also cause us to reflect on the conditions of English life and society existing at the time of its composition.

This theme is capable of indefinite continuation. Suffice it to say that the analogies to what is written above exist throughout the works of the older novelists. I pause here, however, in the hope that for those to whom this line of reading has been unknown, a new point of view has been created and that to the many intelligent readers of the older novelists they shall be added.

A. M. FRIEDENBERG.

New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

Origin of the Name Flushing.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent Mr. J. Howard Suydam questions the accuracy of my statement in "The History of Flushing": "There appears to be no authority for the tradition that the incorporators chose the name [Flushing] because they had found refuge in the Holland town of the same name." He quotes the following passage from Miss Flint's "Early Long Island" in support of his position:

> Flushing, although in undisputed Dutch territory, was first settled in 1645 by a band of English planters, who had lived in Holland. They came hither from Lynn on the representation of the Dutch agents of New Nederlandt. They called their possession Vlissingen, the name passing by easy transition from that of the Zealand town, through Vlissing, to Flushing. This was doubtless the place from which they emigrated.

Miss Flint's (and Mr. Suydam's) theory would be as good a one as any other if one were writing history on a priori principles. It may be true, but I was unable to find any historic evidence to support it. On the other hand, the western boundary of the town is described in the patent as "a Creeke upon the East Rivek now commonly called and knowne by the name of Stocking Creeke." Some before the town was laid out the creek was commonly called Flushing Creek.

I am compelled to allege that there appears to be likewise no authority for the other statements in the passage from Miss Flint's book. The "band of English planters" came to Long Island from Lynn in 1660, not in 1645. They attempted to make a settlement east of Flushing, were driven out by the Dutch, and finally settled on the south side. When they at last found a resting place they called their town Southampton, an English, not a Dutch, name. None of this Lynn company is found among the patentees of Flushing. So much for the "English planters from Lynn," who did not come to Flushing and who did not give their settlement a Dutch name.

It was not so common a custom for the English Nonconformists to select Dutch names for their American possessions as Mr. Suydam supposes, or New England would abound in such names. Middleburgh, by the way, was not, as your correspondent states, "just east" of Flushing. It was southwest.

It would be difficult to prove that any of the original settlers of Flushing had ever lived in Holland; impossible, I think, to establish the fact that any considerable number of them had lived together in the Dutch Flushing. Only one of the patentees can, with any degree of certainty, be traced to Lynn; viz., William Thorne. The Lawrences seem to have come from Boston and Ipswich, Thomas Stiles from Dorchester, Thomas Saull from New Haven, Robert Field and John Hicks from Newport. The names of several cannot be found in New England at all.

H. D. WALLER.

Flushing, L. I., Sept. 20, 1899.

"Montblanc" to "The Cynic."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

During the siege of Paris, as is generally known, so called "Lettres de Ballon," were invented, which, as the name shows, were sent in balloons. The space to dispose of being very limited, the letters had to be light and small, and were written on thin paper, with almost microscopic handwriting. Perusing a letter to be sent to an absent friend, and finding the same almost unreadable, somebody made the following post scriptum: "If you put this letter on a white sheet, the writing will appear much more distinctly." After having lost almost his eyesight, the unhappy receiver found out what could have saved him much trouble. This anecdote came to Montblanc's mind after he had finished "Cynic's" latest—the last words of which give the key to the enigmatic would-be reply. They show that "Cynic" cares more to avail himself of the longed-for opportunity.

He is tapping "Montblanc" benevolently on the shoulder, thanking him for the longed-for opportunity for a discourse abounding in invectives against women. These expectorations strike "Montblanc" personally only, inasmuch as a man's ideas are part of his ego, for "Montblanc" is a man. But this is another story.

Among the many words against woman, there are a few directed to "Montblanc." On the latter's remark that it seems strange to hear a man quote a perverted author, and then tear to pieces a relatively clean one, he states that pornographica and erotica are comprised in one and the same notion. However big the suggestive power of bombastic phrases, if proffered in a self-possessed way, there will, we hope, be few weak mortals found whose mental equilibrium will be unsettled by "Cynic's" lecture on language. But "Cynic" knows how to write in the described way, and will convince many listeners with his self-assured lapidar sentences. He writes briefly and shortly that "Montblanc" "surely is a woman," and refers to books which she has never read, &c. Finally he takes refuge in what Schopenhauer calls in "eristic dialectica," ultima ratio stultorum, to uncivility. In this case one has not to struggle with the intellect of a man, but with his radical will, which wants to be victorious, be it per fas or per nefas. The dear Cynics are dear to us.

MONTBLANC.

New York, Sept. 15, 1899.

High Ideals Needed First.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The letters you so kindly print from your readers are always interesting, but those of your last issue were especially so, one set of letters commenting on the books of the day, the other, suggested by your article, singing the praises of the older books, thus unconsciously forming two sides of a very interesting controversy.

While some of the letters were rather extreme in their enthusiasm, one even stating that nothing ever will be written to excel the old books, it is certainly gratifying to see that so strong a love for our classics exists.

Nothing gives one such insight into new books as a thorough knowledge and appreciation of our standard authors. Not only are they worth reading and rereading for their own sakes, but by making our ideals of books high and our knowledge of what constitutes a good book accurate, they show us for what to search in a new book.

When we have learned to appreciate the elegant, easy, perfect style of Irving or of Goldsmith, the fund of pathos, humor, and human sympathy in Dickens, the marvelous descriptive power of Scott, the keen, yet kindly, satire of Thackeray, the philosophy of Eliot, then we can take up a new book and criticise it with some knowledge of what we are talking about.

Once a good book is thoroughly understood, what a precious life friendship we have formed! The very mention of its name calls up pictures of its characters living through their lives before our eyes, as if they were real people. And even we, ourselves, would be known to our favorite book-friends in our relations and even in casual acquaintances. I well remember, when I was a little girl, sheltering a profound liking for another little girl at school because she reminded me ideal of Princess Dombey. Many of your readers must have had such experiences, especially with Dickens, for there are very few types of human nature that do not find a place somewhere in his books.

Those of us who have the leisure to read their old books as they ought to be read, and still keep up to date in contemporary literature, are indeed fortunate. One of my acquaintances, with very little spare time for reading, but with an excellent memory, manages it by sticking to her old books for solid reading, and reading the different notices of new books in the various literary magazines by way of dessert. The plan works to perfection.

Though new books may be added to our list of intimates from time to time, nothing can ever displace from our hearts the old books over which our parents, and in some instances our grandparents, laughed and cried. As we look over their titles on our shelves, we wonder which of them will be forgotten a hundred years from now, just as Fielding, Richardson, and Sterne, once the pride of their generation, have been forgotten in our own time. Surely not Dickens, or Scott, or Irving, or Eliot, or Thackeray. Our minds refuse to imagine any one of our favorites forgotten in the future, and there is not much fear that they will be, for they are, even now, considered immortal.

JOHANNA LOBSENZ.

New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

What Books Are Really Funny?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been asking myself lately what are the really funny books in English and American literature. I have asked some of my friends and some very intelligent booksellers. And I think we are all surprised to find how short is the list. To simplify the search I confine my question to books in English, and exclude short stories. And I use the word "funny" to express my idea of a book which will make a cultivated man with a good digestion laugh heartily and often. This would exclude all horse play, and everything morbid and satirical. It is meant also to exclude gently and sweetly humorous books that merely warm the heart, and on the other hand books which contain witty remarks that merely tickle the intellectual palate.

I now ask this question of you and your readers. If it is too narrow, you can widen it, but in some way please answer it.

MALTA.

Stamford, Conn., Sept. 11, 1899.

Fallibility in the Infallible.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There may be something unhallowed about it, but I must confess to a mild feeling of glee when I detect an error in such an authority as the Century Dictionary. That this invaluable work is not infallible was made known to me a year or two ago, when a geographical sharp pointed out the following entries in the Cyclopedia of Names:

KISWAHILI, or KISUALI. See Suahili.
SUAHILI. See Swahili.
SWAHILI, or SUAHILI. See Kisuahili.

The instance which I myself have just chanced upon is to be found in the same volume. I was looking up the pronunciation of the name of one of the stars which form the Great Square of Pegasus, one of the most conspicuous objects in the evening sky at this season. This star is Scheat, (pronounced she-at,) and the definition is as follows:

> A name given to the second-magnitude star B (Beta) Pegasi, usually known as Menkib.

Naturally I turned to Menkib, and this is what I found:

> MENKIB. A rarely used Arabic name for the second-magnitude star B Pegasi, more usually called Scheat."

Comment is unnecessary.

Brooklyn, Sept. 12, 1899. STAR GAZER.

Dumas's Error or the Translator's?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a copy of "Twenty Years Later" (translation unknown) I find what seems to be a curious blunder. D'Artagnan, endeavoring to induce Porthos to enter the service of Mazarin and picturing the joys and delights of Paris with Richelieu's edicts no longer in force, is made to say: "The Guise killed Coligny in the Place Royal and nothing was said about it." Of course the assassination of the Admiral on St. Bartholomew's Eve antedated the time of this conversation by some seventy years. Now, is this a blunder upon the part of Dumas or the translator? Or is it intended to show that D'Artagnan is facetious at the expense of dull-minded Porthos, who might not be expected to know much of French history? Can you give me the correct answer?

CHARLES E. HOMANS.

Troy, Sept. 14, 1899.

"Forest Lovers" Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 9 was, without exception, the most comprehensive literary effort in serial form ever offered to book lovers. The page on "Read the Old Books" was a perfect feast, and while Helen Church is always delightful, the contribution of M. Van Duser Heard met with appreciation from one reader, I can assure you.

Enthusiasm over the tout en semble does not prevent me from resenting "J. F. F.'s" views regarding "Forest Lovers," and I cannot let one of his statements remain unchallenged. He compares the author, Maurice Hewlett, to a number of standard writers, and adds that they have in common the "knack of suggesting a pleasure in which the admixture of evil predominates without offending the most delicate sense of modesty." No one ever conceded me the right to have the superlative applied to my "delicate sense of modesty," yet I was "offended," and my friends who have read the book criticised it in the same way. It is difficult to understand why some writers cannot give us their best without these lapses into suggestiveness, not to speak more strongly. That the same man should have written such a sweet story as "A Kentucky Cardinal," and such an open parade of animal instincts as "A Summer in Arcady" can only be explained by the statement that he wants to be "all things to all men."

There are books whose naturalness is the element of strength, and such a story as Phillpotts's "Children of the Mist" deals with live people, who are drawn so vividly that one's sympathies are aroused most keenly. But I do not think any one could honestly take exception to the "breadth" of this book, because it is so true and human. Surely the line between vulgarity and wholesome discussion of feeling is not so fine as to leave any one in uncertainty. "Honi soit qui mal y pense," and "To the pure all things are pure," are both beautiful in theory, but as a matter of hard, every-day fact, we do not want uncleanness presented to our women and children, no matter how perfect we may consider their moral foundations.

In conclusion, let me extend my sympathy to "Leonora S. Ashton," whose pretty poem was assassinated by your compositor. "The shining ripples form thy name in gold" was doubtless what she wanted to say, and the transposition to "from" was unintelligible. [And yet the copy from which that poem was set up had been carefully type written. —ED.]

From a spasmodic reader of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW during its early issues, I have become so enthusiastic that a semi-weekly would not arrive too often, and some of your really intellectual women readers might appreciate it every day. Wishing you great success,

E. I. F.

Englewood, N. J., Sept. 9, 1899.

The Great Dictionary Problem.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of July 22, in answer to "A. W. K., Brooklyn, who desired to "ask your judgment concerning the choice of a dictionary," you say that you prefer the Century to the other dictionaries. You say that if the cost enters into the problem, your correspondent would do well to obtain the Standard. Well, where is Webster's place? According to you, his dictionary is not worth mentioning. But it is certain that Webster's Dictionary is a much more learned one than the Standard. The Standard in giving the etymology of words derived from the Greek prints the Greek word or words in English letters. Why should this be so? A person who knows Greek would much rather see Greek words written in Greek characters. First, it takes a longer time to read a Greek word in English letters, and, secondly, the Greek student can more readily recognise and longer remember the word if printed in Greek.

On the other hand, you will say: "But the dictionary is not made for scholars and students only. It is for all persons." The answer to these statements is this: A person will, naturally, in looking for the meaning of a word, look also for the derivation of the same. If the word comes from the Anglo-Saxon, it is well for him. But if it is derived from the Greek and the person, as I have said before, knows not Greek, it would be a platitude for him to read the Greek word in English, with the additional discomfort of forgetting it the next moment. A great deal can be urged against this, but the fame of the dictionary is, I think, now fixed, and therefore it would do no good to speak openly against it, as my feeble remarks would be smothered by the stentorian voices of greater men.

But I cannot refrain from giving another example of the short-sightedness of the dictionary makers and also of that society by which the spelling of the words is directed throughout the lexicon. The society and the dictionary advocate the omission of the "e" after the "l" in "ble." What can be more nonsensical? Do you think, Mr. Editor, that a person who has been accustomed to see "inestimable" spelled "inestimable," would more readily recognise the word by dropping the "e" after "l"? Certainly not. If they would go to such extremes in order to simplify the spelling, "ble" would become simplified by spelling it "bel." Webster's Dictionary is the giant of lexicons. It is an intellectual, philosophical, and scholarly dictionary. But if some of your readers will grant me the favor of a reply through the invaluable columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW and prove conclusively thereby that the Century is the best dictionary, regardless of cost, I will willingly and promptly relinquish my stand. Will you kindly give the prices of the Century, Standard, and Webster dictionaries?

ROBERT A. FERRARI.

New York, Sept. 4 1899.

Mark Twain and the Jews.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the current number of Harper's Magazine, Mark Twain, in the course of a paper on the Jews, says that they "constitute but 1 per cent. of the human race." In reality they constitute less than one-half of 1 per cent., and not much more than 1 per cent. of the number of Buddhists and Brahmins. The figures in Meyer's "Konversations Lexikon" are Buddhists and Brahmins, 672,000,000; Mohammedans, 200,000,-

000; Protestants, 137,000,000; Catholics, 216,000,000; Greeks, Armenians, and Abyssinians, 95,000,000; other beliefs, 125,000,000; Jews, 7,000,000. Jews and Christians, taken together, constitute but about one-third of the population of the world, and Buddhists and Brahmins almost one-half, Mohammedanism, the youngest of all beliefs including nearly one-seventh of the whole, and nearly one-third of the monotheists.

Making due allowance for the number of Jews who conceal their religion, Mark Twain's estimate is twice as large as it should be. This does not invalidate the reasoning of the article, for that is based on Christianity and common sense.

W. A. L.

Concord, N. H., Aug. 29, 1899.

Nursery Rhymes and Jingles Wanted.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A short time ago you were good enough to print a request from me for American variants of the Mother Goose rhymes and jingles. This request has had a somewhat unexpected and unlooked-for result. Instead of finding any body of evidence that the old favorites have become corrupt, almost the contrary appears to be the case, for their purity seems to have been generally preserved in quite a remarkable manner. This is probably due to the fact that the Mother Goose books have been for so many years made so cheaply that there can scarcely be found a home, however lowly, where there are children, without a copy of the received text of the famous classic.

The direct simplicity, the dramatic imagination, the vivid fancy, and the free and spontaneous humor of the Mother Goose rhymes and jingles will probably never be excelled by any body of modern verse, and will doubtless, while our language lasts, remain "the light literature of the infant scholar."

But since the collection was first printed by Newbery, about the middle of the last century, many new verses, rhymes, and jingles have succeeded in getting a foothold in the nursery, from which it would be as hard to dislodge them as to oust Mother Goose herself, such as, for example, some of the inimitable nonsense rhymes by Edward Lear, Longfellow's "There Was a Little Girl," some of the verses of Eugene Field, Tennyson, Stevenson, not to mention many others. The kindergarten movement, too, has set many people actively to work in writing nursery rhymes and jingles, play games, &c., many of them of course worthless and doomed to perish as the sparks fly upward, but some of them, possessing, in the main, the characteristics of the Mother Goose rhymes, will doubtless be perpetuated along with them.

All this is reflected in the letters which I have received during the past two or three months from correspondents all over the country, and it is evident that the approved literature of the nursery has enormously increased during recent years. In making a collection of these modern classics of the nursery it is impossible for one person to find out all of those which have taken a permanent place in the life of the little ones, and I should like to make another appeal to your readers to ask them this time to send me the nursery rhymes and jingles which are familiar and popular in the nursery, but are not to be found in the Mother Goose collections. CHARLES WELSH.

Winthrop Highlands, Mass., Sept. 10, 1899.

Gov. Roosevelt Unjust to Tom Paine in His Life of Gouverneur Morris.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There was a time when to slander and malign the memory of Paine was a virtue. There was a time when, as a New York pastor publicly stated, every orthodox minister considered it his duty to preach against the "horrible infidel, Tom Paine," without taking the trouble to become acquainted with the life and writings of that remarkable man. But—

"Other tunes and other birds!
Other birds and other music!"

As a writer in a recent number of The Christian Register says: "Paine's skepticism a century ago obscured his important services to his country and made his name a by-word and a hissing. Paine's character has been rehabilitated in the present age." Slowly but surely the people are beginning to revise their opinion of Paine, and many have already come to the conclusion that Paine, instead of being an incarnation of the devil, was one of the greatest and best men that the world has produced. There are, however, men in the rear of the procession who even at this hour would not admit that Paine deserves the thanks and admiration of every lover of liberty and justice who knows nothing about the real Paine, and who cannot be induced to study his life and works before sitting in judgment upon him. Ignorance and malice still look upon Paine as the very personification of evil. Of some of Paine's detractors we can say: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." When we hear the Rev. Dr. Talmage repeat the old absurd stories about Paine, we are not astonished; but what shall we say of a man like the Governor of this State, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, when he does the same thing? My attention has been called to the following passage in his "Life of Gouverneur Morris" (Page 259):

"One man had a very narrow escape. This was Thomas Paine, the Englishman who had at one period rendered such a striking service to the cause of American independence, while the rest of his life had been as ignoble as it was varied. He had been elected to the Convention, and, having sided with the Girondin, was thrown into prison by the Jacobins. He at once called Morris to demand him as an American citizen, a fact to which at all events part of Paine's life bears witness. Morris refused to interfere, but Paine would in all probability have escaped the guillotine in any case, for he was released from prison by the action of the Convention itself, and not through the intervention of the American Minister. Paine's own account of the matter is that he was saved by the mark which the door of his cell happened to have chalked on it when he was first thrown into prison, and which was not noticed by the jailers when they came to lead him out to execution. Whether this is true or not, Morris certainly did not interfere in his behalf, and Paine would have been left to his fate had not the Convention itself, of its own motion, released him. Paine was a vain, foolish, and unprincipled man, who rendered real service to the United States at the time of the Revolution, and who then proceeded to serve his own interests best by keeping still. So the filthy little atheist had to stay in prison, 'where he amused himself by publishing a pamphlet against Jesus Christ.'"

I have always considered Gov. Roosevelt a brave, honest, and courageous man, and I dislike to think that he would willfully misrepresent any one. The Governor, I believe, is a "devout Christian," and I would find no fault with him for disagreeing with Paine's religious views; but is he justified in misrepresenting a man who, to say the least, was his equal in courage and ability? If Gov. Roosevelt is ignorant of the facts, what shall we say of him as a historian? A historian has no right to draw upon his imagination or to repeat the "they say so" of the ignorant multitude. It is the duty of a historian to become familiar with the subject he undertakes to write about; but in the passage given above there is scarcely a word of truth. Let Gov. Roosevelt read Paine's writings and his life, written by M. D. Conway, (a work which has been pronounced by competent critics to be truthful and impartial) and he will find that his statements about Paine are unworthy of a man of his reputation.

To begin with, Paine's career in France was not ignoble, but, on the contrary, very glorious. He did not achieve as much in France as he did in America, but he worked faithfully for the cause of the Republic he was opposed to the "severity of the French Revolution," and was imprisoned by the Girondins, not by the Jacobins. He was not released by the action of the Convention, but by the efforts of James Monroe, the American Minister, who demanded his release as an American citizen. Paine was born in England, but became a citizen of the United States. He was made a French citizen by the same decree with Washington, Hamilton, Priestley, and Sir James Mackintosh." (See "Life and Letters of Joel Barlow," by Charles Burr Todd. Page 238.)

Gov. Roosevelt ought to know that a man who was elected by four departments to represent them in the convention could not have been "a nobody."

Paine was not imprisoned "for publishing a pamphlet against Jesus Christ," but for opposing the execution of Louis XVI. Paine was not released by the "mark which the door of his cell happened to have chalked on it," but by the efforts of Monroe, who succeeded Morris as Minister to France. True, Paine's "qualification to be a member of the convention required an oath of fidelity to that country, but involved in it no abjuration of his fidelity to this, [the United States.]—

"THE MORMON PROPHET."

Congressman Roberts's Views of Miss Dougall's Novel.*

It was expected that sooner or later some attempt would be made to explain Joseph Smith, the "Mormon Prophet." Such was his character, such the importance of the religion he founded, so remarkable and thrilling the history of his people, that he could not be ignored.

Already of biographies there have been many, some written from the side of sympathy and belief in his prophetic calling; more from the standpoint of the polemic contemner. Even fiction before now has found incidents in his career and elements in his character that promised material for its purpose. But the fiction in the main has been "sorry stuff," utterly contemptible from its distortion of facts and sickening in its abnormal sentimentality, or disgusting in its childish efforts to deny the "Mormon" leader or his people any honesty of purpose, uprightness of intention, or praise for what they have achieved. The latest work of Miss Lily Dougall, "The Mormon Prophet," however, does not belong to that class of fiction. Here at least we have a strong, clear-cut, purpose story, lofty in tone; its incidents easily within the lines of probability, and singularly free from the vulgarity of nearly all the writers of fiction who have made their work at any point touch Mormonism. It is an honest effort to account for Joseph Smith and his work; and, I may add, without depreciating any one worthy of consideration, that it enjoys the distinction of being about the first honest effort in the department of fiction to account for the Mormon Prophet. This, it must be explained, is not said in approval of the entire book or its purpose, but is said of the story as unobjectionable fiction and the honesty of effort upon the part of the authoress to solve what must have been to her, and what is to the world, a difficult problem.

That Miss Dougall writes from intimate acquaintance with the early history of the Mormons is apparent on every page; that she has followed the order of events, all acquainted with the history of our people well know; and if, as she explains in her preface, she has taken "necessary liberty with incidents," those that she has used have not been violently wrested, and those invented have not been much out of harmony with the facts of history.

The point at which her work is vulnerable is the point of view from which she treats her subject. In studying the character and achievements of Joseph Smith, she was evidently not ready to accept him as a prophet truly inspired of God, nor could she accept the theory of "conscious invention" as a reasonable explanation of his life's work; for, had that been the source of his efforts in founding a religion, "it would not have left sufficient power to carry him through persecution, in which his life hung in the balance, and his cause appeared to be lost," nor could she believe "that the class of earnest men who constituted the rank and file of his early following would have been so long deceived by a deliberate hypocrite." "It appears to me," she explains, "more likely that Smith was genuinely deluded by the automatic freaks of a vigorous but undisciplined brain, and that, yielding to these, he became confirmed in the hysterical temperament which always adds to delusion self-deception, and to self-deception half-conscious fraud." She calls to the aid of her theory—and with marked skill, be it said—the inclination of the times toward superstition. "In his day," she remarks, "it was necessary to reject a marvel or admit its spiritual significance; granting the honest delusion as to his vision and his book, his only choice lay between counting himself the sport of devils or the agent of heaven; an optimistic temperament cast the die."

This is Miss Dougall's point of view in the treatment of her subject, and it is utterly untenable. The facts in which Mormonism had its origin are of such a character that they cannot be resolved into delusion or mistake. Either they were truth or conscious, Simon-Pure invention. It is not possible to place the matter on middle ground. Joseph Smith was either a true prophet or a conscious fraud or villain. Had his religion found its origin in the visions of his own mind, without any connection with material objects, as was the case with Emanuel Swedenborg, then there would have been room for Miss Dougall's theory; but the facts in which Mormonism had its origin had to do with quite a different order of things. The ancient record of America, revealed to Joseph Smith by an angel, and which was finally given into his keeping to translate, was no visionary book—no mere creation of an overwrought brain—but actual substance, sensible to touch as to sight, consisting of golden plates, with length, breadth, and thickness. Each plate was about seven by eight inches in dimension, and somewhat thinner than common tin; the whole bound together by rings made a volume some six inches in thickness. These plates Joseph Smith claimed to have handled, and during the time they were in his possession—some two years—he frequently removed them from place to place in the most matter-of-fact way. Others saw and handled them also, not only the three men to whom the angel Moroni exhibited them, and whose testimony accompanies every Book of Mormon published, but eight other men, whose testimony is also published in every Book of Mormon, testify that Joseph Smith showed the plates to them; that they saw and handled them, and examined the characters engraven thereon. It cannot be said that Joseph Smith and these men were self-deluded in some things, not even the "automatic freaks of a vigorous but undisciplined brain" could be held responsible for such madness. The book of Mormon plates had an existence, and Joseph Smith and others who testified to the fact saw and handled them, or they were conscious frauds and lied and conspired to deceive.

So with many other manifestations which the prophet claims to have received. Many of them consisted of visions and conversations with resurrected personages—men of flesh and bone—who laid their hands upon the head of Joseph Smith and others who were with him. There was no chance for self-delusion or mistake to enter into such transactions, and no theory based upon the idea of Joseph Smith being confirmed in the hysterical temperament can explain away these stubborn facts, however well intentioned or skilfully worked out.

It is to be regretted that Miss Dougall has not extended her studies of Mormonism beyond the Nauvoo period; had she done so she would have escaped some errors that now appear in her work, such as treating seriously the story of the Danite organization, which never had any existence by reason of any sanction given it by Church authorities. Nor would she have assumed so largely the ignorance of the early converts to Mormonism, upon which she depends so strongly for the working out of her theory concerning Joseph Smith's character. Here in Utah in the past we have had with us very many of those early converts to Mormonism; some of them are still with us; and could Miss Dougall have met them she would have found them people of rather superior intelligence and character, and not at all the ignorant and superstitious persons they are generally supposed to have been. Nor would she have committed the blunder of saying that Mormons revered but one prophet. While it is true that Joseph Smith will always hold a pre-eminence in the Church, yet the Mormons believe that all the men who have succeeded him in the Presidency of the Church have held the same keys of authority and exercised the same prophetic powers that were exercised by him.

In conclusion let me say it has been suggested that certain "claims made for the early followers of Joseph Smith were later repudiated by members of the sect." That is not true, so far as the Church is concerned. What individual members scattered over the country formerly occupied by the Saints, but over whom the Church has no jurisdiction—what they may have repudiated of Joseph Smith's early or even later teachings we cannot of course say; but for the Church it can be said that not one of the early claims or teachings of the prophet Joseph Smith has ever been repudiated, nor is there any institution or doctrine of the Church, which has not sprung from his teachings, and for which he is not morally responsible. Such changes as have taken place are but the natural developments of that which he founded.

B. H. ROBERTS.
Congressman-elect from Utah.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 5, 1899.

*THE MORMON PROPHET. By L. Dougall. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MR. DOLE AND OMAR'S RUBAIYAT.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Spending the Summer at my quiet country place six miles from a trolley, I was inclined at first to leave unanswered Mr. Stanhope Sams's vivacious attack on the pronouncing vocabulary attached to my brief introduction to the latest Portland edition of Fits Gerald's Rubaiyat. But, upon returning to the city, and finding several copies of it sent to me by courteous friends, I think it is no more than just for me, first, to thank Mr. Sams for the pains he took in enlightening his Pointe-à-Pie correspondent and incidentally the offending editor. Several of his strictures, as, for instance, on Mah and Mahi, reveal mistakes which will be corrected in the next edition.

But Mr. Sams blames the editor for Mr. Fitz Gerald's translation of Persian names. Fitz Gerald says:

VI.

And David's lips are lockt; but in divine
High-piping Pehlevi, with "Wine! Wine! Wine!"
"Red Wine!"—the Nightingale cries to the Rose
That sallow cheek of hers to incarnadine.

Fitz Gerald says:

X.

Well, let it take them! What have we to do
With Kaikobad the Great, or Kaikhosru?
Let Zal and Rustum bluster as they will,
Or Hatim call to Supper—heed not you.

Fitz Gerald says:

XLV.

'Tis but a Tent where takes his one day's rest
A Sultan to the realm of Death addrest;
The Sultan rises, and the dark Ferrash
Strikes, and prepares it for another Guest.

The vocabulary was for the Persian words in Fits Gerald's version, and I expressly stated that Fits Gerald was not a very accurate Persian scholar. He did not have a scientific system of transliteration; and it would seem as if every Persian scholar had his own, so that long "u" is represented in at least four different ways, and Khayyam, appears as Khiam, Khaiyam, Chiam, Chajjam, Chijam, &c. I am, therefore, justified in declining to stand responsible for what offends Mr. Sams in Fitz Gerald's work. As to the pronunciation of Omar and Rubâ'iyât, I will simply take the liberty of quoting a pertinent passage from the introduction of Mr. Edward Heron-Allen's reproduction of the Bodleian manuscript.

"Edward Fits Gerald crystallized (so to speak) for all time the transliteration "rubaiyat," a transliteration which I would fain see fall into disuse and thence into oblivion. The word "rubai" is common to more than one Oriental language. Between the letters of the first part of the word "rubai," and the terminal "at," or "t," stands the purely Oriental letter "ain," or "gh" in our word "high," as opposed to the "gain," as in our word "ghost," the terminal "at" being an artificial form of Persian plural borrowed from the Arabic, in which language it is the regular plural termination of feminine nouns. If, therefore, it be deemed to retain this Persian word in the title of an English translation, (a pedantry which would be deemed inexcusable were it to occur in such a title as, for instance, "The Gedichte of Henry Heine,") it seems a pity that the transliteration rubaghyat should not be adopted in place of the spiritless and thin rendering "rubaiyat," even with the "gh" indicated, as is usual, by a comma. I have, however, taken counsel with Prof. Cowell, Mr. Whinfield, and Dr. Ross, and they warn me earnestly against disturbing an accepted rendering, and point out that my suggestion would involve similarly transliterating the "ain," which commences the name "Omar" (or, as some purists would have it, 'Umar) and reading it "Ghomar," which would offend widely spread susceptibilities. It is also difficult to pronounce this gh without giving it the value of the thick (grasséyé) Continental "r."

Mr. Sams says categorically there is no "o" in Persian. Dr. Wahrmund, speaking of the short "u," says it is a "trüber Laut zwischen unserem u und o," and he adds, "Wir schreiben u, seltener o." He transliterates the Persian word for God as hodâ. The truth of the matter is—to represent in English sounds which the English has not is an impossibility, and it was expressly noted in connection with the vocabulary in question that the pronunciations were approximately the pronunciations in modern Persian, but as Omar's own pronunciation is utterly unknown and was undoubtedly very different, the ordinary anglicised use of the words is to be recommended.

I may add that Mr. D. K. Varshabedian's system of transliteration varied somewhat from the one I used, and the mixture of the two was partly responsible for several of the inconsistencies complained of.

NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

Jamaica Plain, Boston, Sept. 12, 1899.

"DUTCHESS" AND "DUCHESS" ONCE MORE.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A good motto for a writing man's desk would be: "'Never!' 'What, never?' 'Well, hardly ever!'" It would serve as a gentle reminder when he should feel like making a sweeping statement. Few are such statements that can safely be made. Mr. Joel Benton's "the title of the wife of a Duke at that period (16—) and before Dr. Johnson made his famous dictionary was always spelled d-u-t-c-h-e-s-s," is one of the statements that cannot safely be made.

The word "duchess" came into English from the French "duchesse," and, like the most of such importations, it long preserved the original spelling. But there early set in a fashion for adding the "t," which made "dutchesse," of "duchesse," and satisfied, so, the English ear and eye, never entirely pleased until every outlandish word has been subdued to the color of the English speech. But the change was not made all at once, nor was the corrupted form, in the beginning, used invariably by any writer. Thus, in the stage directions in the First Folio Shakespeare (1623) we have in "Richard III.," Act. V., Scene 3, "Enter Dutchesse and Queene"; then, II., 2, "Enter the old Dutchesse of Yorke," and IV., 1, "Enter Anne Duchesse of Gloucester and the Duchesse of Yorke." In "Richard II.," Act V., Scene 2, we find "Enter Yorke and his Duchesse." In Bacon's "Henry VII.," edition 1629, the spelling is "Duchesse" in every instance: thus, "Not of a Duchesse of Burgundy onely," "Cecile Duchesse of York," "Lady Duchesse Dowager of Burgundy."

In the "Life of Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Written by Himself," written in the sixteenth century, but not published until 1764, we again find both spellings, and, once, on the same page: "A daughter of the Dutchess of about 10 or 11 years of age," and "The Duchess of Ventadour." Once more, in that most entertaining book, "Howell's Familiar Letters," edition 1754, we find in one letter, dated 1626, "The Duchess of Bar," and in another, giving a graphic account of the assassination of Buckingham by Felton, "Duchess" occurs twice.

It happens that the word "duchess" occurs but seldom in these old books, "lady" is oftener met with; i. e., "The Duke and his Lady." But it must be plain that a superior antiquity cannot be maintained for "Dutchess" over "Duchess," nor was the "t" put into the original word for any better reason than to insure the correct sound of the first syllable, as in an English word. It was in reality unnecessary, and if Dr. Johnson left it out and gave the pas to Duchess, he was right in so doing. If the "t" is to be retained in the name of our county, it will not be because it is correct, for it is not correct, but for the sake of auld lang syne.

C. C.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, Sept. 19, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Joel Benton's explanation in your SATURDAY REVIEW of the presence of "t" in Dutchess County is interesting and satisfactory, except that he does not tell us how it was that before Dr. Johnson's time the word "duchess" was spelled with a "t." If, as one would suppose, the title was derived from the French, where and when did the "t" get in? Being in, however, and for so long a time, it is not easy to cut it out, and certainly it gives to the word, as applied to the county, a solidity and breadth which are very appropriate. But difference on the point is more widespread, I fear, than Mr. Benton is willing to admit. If I mistake not, one of the Poughkeepsie papers spells the word with the "t," the other without. On the other hand, The Country Gentleman of this city, which for a long time excluded the "t" when speaking of Dutchess County, a few years ago restored it, for much the same reasons given by Mr. Benton.

W. H. C.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1899.

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Those Sold for That Sum or More in England in the Season Just Closed.

The following list names the books which brought this year in London £50 ($250) or over. The record price was for the "First Folio" Shakespeare, sold at Christie's for £1,700:

THE GUTENBERG OR MAZARIN BIBLE, the first printed edition and the first book printed with movable types, sold for £2,950. It was the Sir John Thorold copy, which in the Syston Park sale reached £3,900. Other copies of this choice specimen of early printing were Lord Crawford's copy, £2,440; Lord Hopetoun's, (imperfect,) £200; Perkins's on vellum, £3,400; this last came up again in the Ashburnham sale in 1897, when it was knocked down for £4,000.

TYNDALE'S NEW TESTAMENT, 1534, rare and early edition, £120 and £81.

THE NEWE TESTAMET OF OURE SAUYER JESU CHRIST, by Myles Coverdale, 1539; (in this book there is a woodcut of the devil, with a wooden leg, relating to the parable of "The Sower";) a rare edition, £76.

THE LATIN VULGATE, 1475, the first book printed at Piacenza, £54.

THE BREECHES BIBLE, (the Duns Gardner copy, £121; Crawford £111, and the Ashburnham, £73.)

MYLES COVERDALE'S BYBLE IN ENGLYSHE, 1550, black letter, imperfect, no perfect copy known, £88, £43, and £24 5s.; (Ashburnham, £175;) the 1535 edition of the same, £80, (cost previous owner £105.)

BIBLIA GRAECA, 1816, on vellum, £56; Cardinal Ximenes's Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, the first Polyglot Bible printed, £88.

THE GREAT BIBLE, rare edition of 1540, with the arms of Lord Cromwell erased from titles, £50.

GERMAN BIBLE, circa 1472, one of the finest productions of Zamer's Press, remarkable for its woodcuts, £80.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PRAYER BOOK, 1559, £192 (£240 last year, Dunn Gardner's copy, £64.)

FOLIO SHAKESPEARES. Only two were of importance. The "First Folio" sold at Christie's for the record price of £1,700, and the "Third Folio," with canceled title, for £260. In previous years "First Folios" have sold for £715, (1884,) £98, £190, £205, (wanting portrait and title page,) £585, £415, £160, and £255. "Third Folios," previous prices, £107, £260, £190, £435, (a unique copy,) £202, £130, £280, and £350, (these last two both in 1985.)

THE TROUBLESOME RAIGNE OF JOHN, KING OF ENGLAND, brought £510; "Henry the Fift," (third edition,) £95, and "The Tragedy of Master Arden," £32.

IZAAK WALTON'S COMPLEAT ANGLER, first edition, £91, £151, (£415 in 1895, £310 in 1891,) and the first five editions, in one lot, £255, (£800 last year.)

HISTORIE OF THE FOUR SONNES OF AIMON, Wynkyn de Worde, £81, (the Osterley Park copy, £54).

EPISTOLE ET EVANGELII ET LETIONI VULGARI, 1551, rare edition, with Italian woodcuts, £30.

ORCHARDE OF LYON, black letter, Wynkyn de Worde, 1519, £151.

PTOLEMAEUS COSMOGRAPHIA. 1482. £91.

SPECULUM HUMANAE SALVATIONIS LATINO-GERMANICUM, circa 1471. Zamer's woodcuts. £100.

THACKERAY'S PUBLIC LEDGER. Complete set. £216.

APIANUS (PETRUS) INSCRIPTIONES SACRASANCTAE. 1534. £200.

VESPUCCIUS, MUNDUS NOVUS, 1504, first edition, with a date, £102. (Young's copy sold in 1896 for £178.)

CAXTON'S HIGDEN'S POLYCHRONICON, first edition in English, wanting 151 leaves, £111.

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, first edition, £89 and £85, (£90 in 1896 and 1897, £100 in 1898.)

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WAVERLEY, in original gray boards, uncut, £150. (The Ashburnham copy in half calf sold for £78.)

GEORGE SCOTT'S MODEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST NEW JERSEY, U. S. A., 1685, £87.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS, all first editions, £218.

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MEMOIRS OF BARTHOLOMEW FAIR, extra, illustrated, £101.

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FOSTER'S LIFE OF DICKENS, extended with autographs, portraits, &c., £500 and £302.

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LIFE OF MRS. JORDAN, £190.

LIFE OF EDMUND KEAN, by F. W. Hawkins, extra illustrated, £299 5s.

ANOTHER LIFE OF KEAN, by Barry Cornwall, £120.

LIFE OF KEMBLE, by James Boaden, £170.

CHARLES LEVER'S WORKS, first editions, £80.

MEMOIRS OF MRS. SIDDONS, £126.

VAUXHALL GARDENS, with portraits, cuttings, play bills, &c., £195.

FROISSART'S LE PREMIER, (le Second et le Tiers,) Volume des Chroniques, imperfect, on vellum, illuminated, £181, (the Ashburnham copy sold for £190.)

MISSALE ROMANUM, illuminated, 1536, imperfect, on vellum, £128.

MICHAULT'S LA DANCE DES AVEUGLES, La Valliere's copy, £104.

VALTURIUS (R.) De RE MILITARI, editio princeps, 1472, with woodcuts, attributed to Mateo Pasti, £182.

VORAGINE LEGENDARIO DE SANCTI, £90, (£120 last year.)

CAXTON'S CATON, 1484, imperfect, £960, showing an improvement on £295 paid for the Ashburnham copy.

VIEUX ABRIDGEMENT DES STATUTES, a rare specimen of Machlinia's London Press, £101.

SAI [illegible] (M. A. Cocci.) Rerum Venetarum Historia, Dedication copy to the Doge of Venice, 1487, printed by the father-in-law of Aldus, £154.

JOHN MILTON'S COMUS, 1634, rare original edition, £260.

CHARLES DICKENS'S WORKS, first editions, £103.

HELYAS, THE KNYGHT OF THE SWANNE, Wynkyn de Worde, £106.

KILMARNOCK EDITION OF ROBERT BURNS'S POEMS, £77 and £90, previous prices £60, £66, £76, and £121. The last two in 1894, and the Edinburgh typeof of £45 guineas in February, 1896.

"The Personal Opinions of Honoré de Balzac" is the title of a volume to be added by Hardy, Pratt & Co. to their series of Balzac's works. The material, which is taken from the Frenchman's letters and miscellaneous writings, is translated by Katherine Prescott Wormeley from pages never before rendered into English. It is intended to present Balzac's personal judgments on his own works, including the "Comédie Humaine," "Historical and Political Studies," literature, art, &c. It forms a volume of thirty-three pages, and is entitled "The opinions of the Father of Rastignac [sic] concerning himself and his works."

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THE WEEK IN ART.

The interest in the coming week in New York art circles centres in the attempt of the artists and architects who have been called in to supervise the artistic side of the Dewey day parade to give to Fifth Avenue and especially Madison Square a scheme of decoration and color which shall commend itself to all lovers of the beautiful. It remains to be seen whether the owners and occupants of houses and stores on the avenue from Central Park to Washington Square will respond to the intelligent and well-presented plans suggested by this art committee, and whether by its choice of colors in hanging and keeping its decorations above the second-story level the parade will be what it can be made, the most beautiful artistic spectacle that New York has ever seen.

As the fine arch at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street nears completion its splendid proportions and effect become more and more evident. The approach to this arch through the double row of pillars at north and south will be very effective. Crowds now gather all along the avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth Street to watch the sculptors and architects who are finishing the work. There will be plenty of material for the artistic eye during the Dewey celebration, and the wisdom of interesting the artists and architects to aid in the affair is now apparent. The Committee of Mural Painters, which was deputed to present a scheme of decoration for the celebration, states it was received very appreciatively by the official Committee on Decoration, and that the scheme it proposed was accepted with some modifications.

The new National Arts Club, at 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, will be informally opened to its members on Wednesday next. Its formal opening will take place in October, when a house-warming will be held and a small exhibition of designs for and specimens of artistic gold and silver work will be given. The new clubhouse has a small but well-proportioned and well-lighted gallery. The club is to have all the conveniences of a well-equipped organization, including a grillroom.

The Pittsburg Art Society has arranged a programme of unusual interest for its members during the coming season. The society is to have nine evening receptions in the Carnegie Music Hall, at which musical and literary entertainments are to be given, and in addition will hold an art exhibition in co-operation with the Society of Western Artists. Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, who lectured last year before the society on "French Impressionism," will again lecture on some art topic.

The jury for the next annual exhibition at the Carnegie Art Galleries at Pittsburg has been chosen and is composed of J. F. Raffaelli, Frank Brangwyn, Edwin Blashfield, William M. Chase, Wilton Lockwood, John J. Enneking, Thomas Eakins, Robert W. Vonnoh, Charles H. Davis, and Frederick W. Freer. Of these Raffaelli and Brangwyn are foreigners and French painters. The jury was selected by ballots of the eminent painters of America, England, Holland, Scotland, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. This jury will come to Pittsburg in October, and its members will be the guests of the Carnegie Institute while examining the pictures and awarding the prizes, medals, and other honors.

The new statue of Thomas Cass, Colonel of the old Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, of which Richard E. Brooks was the sculptor, was unveiled in the Public Garden, Boston, on Wednesday of last week. The Boston Evening Transcript says:

All's well that ends well, and the little granite statue of Col. Thomas Cass retires from the Public Garden with a certain degree of respect following it, since its genesis, vicissitudes, and undue notoriety have not only made a new and noble Cass monument possible, but have resulted in an innovation which may be of far-reaching importance in regard to the policy of the city with reference to its public monuments. For the first time an unsatisfactory monument is taken away and is replaced by a satisfactory one. Every one concerned is pleased, and the public is well satisfied. There have been other instances of the removal of monuments, but, except in this case, the rejected memorials have not been replaced by better substitutes. It is a valuable feature of the precedent now established that the principle of substitution, giving a quod pro quo, becomes fundamental. The new policy is to be positive, not negative, and for every ounce of bronze and stone taken away from the public it will give back a pound of art. Let the good work go on. There are several rival candidates among the monuments of Boston for the next honorable discharge.

The pedestal is of Red Beach (Maine) granite, a stone of a pink tone, which harmonizes with the green of the bronze very effectively. It was designed by the sculptor himself, and is proportioned with correct symmetry and balance in relation to the statue. The statue and pedestal are united in feeling further by the introduction of a wreath and palm branch in bronze overlying the upper left corner of the front of the pedestal. This unusual device also corrects a slight tendency on the part of the statue to have too much of the weight of the figure to the right. The inscriptions are as follows: "Thomas Cass, Colonel Ninth Massachusetts Infantry, U. S. V. Fell at Malvern Hill, Virginia, July 1, 1862. Erected by the City of Boston in memory of the officers and men of the Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, organized May 3, 1861, mustered out June 21, 1864."

The costume was modeled after that worn in the war of the rebellion by Gen. Burnside. The skirt of the frock coat was slightly lengthened. The artist relates that he had the utmost difficulty in finding a model in Paris with small enough feet to get into Gen. Burnside's boots.

Philadelphia is to have an exhibition of artistic photographs to open on Oct. 21 and continue until Nov. 19, and, like the previous photographic salon, be held under the joint auspices of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Photographic Society of Philadelphia. The object of the exposition, it is explained, is to display only those class of work that shows marked evidence of artistic feeling in conception and execution. This year there are no painters on the jury, as was the case during the previous display. The jury is made up of F. Holland Day of Boston, Miss Gertrude Kasebier of this city, Clarence H. White of Newark, Ohio; Miss Frances P. Johnston of Washington, D. C., and Henry Troth of Philadelphia. Intending exhibitors must send their entries to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Broad Street, Philadelphia, not later than 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, Oct. 2. The foreign representative of the societies is A. Horsley Hinton. The societies will pay United States customs charges on foreign contributions, but all exhibits must be forwarded at the owner's risk and expense.

Last Spring the Colonial Dames of Massachusetts announced the second exhibition and competition for prizes to be awarded to the best pictures or compositions embodying the spirit of the Colonial or provincial periods. A second circular, just issued, announces the date of the exhibition, which will open at the Boston Art Club on Dec. 1, and will close on Dec. 15. Schedules must be returned to J. Eastman Chase, 423 Boylston Street, Boston, on or before Nov. 15. Pictures within the old city limits will be collected on Nov. 27. All other contributions should be sent to Charles F. Haak, 423 Boylston Street, with charges prepaid. We quote from the circular of last April the following conditions: "Any subject characteristic of those times, (interiors, as well as outdoor life,) historical episode, or story, may be chosen. The subjects are not restricted, but must be rendered in color, either oil, water color, or pastel. They must be the work of American artists, and not hitherto exhibited in Boston. The first prize will consist of $250, for the best work of art exhibited under the conditions noted above. The second prize of $150 will be awarded under the same conditions. A competent board of judges will be chosen to decide upon the admissibility of works to the exhibition and award the prizes."

The current issue of The Art Student has reproductions of drawings by Steinlen, Léandre, Starr Wood, Arthur J. Goodman, Forrest, Mitchell, Ritchie, and others. "Do not be disappointed," observes the editor, "if you do not make artists out of all your pupils. If you are simply successful in leading them to observe the proportions of the crow to the rail fence * * * you will accomplish something."

The Collector and Art Critic defends itself against the accusation of having constructed a paradox in stating that the Lorelei fountain was not a great work, but was of sufficient importance. "The words used may be of varying quantity," it remarks. "This monument is not great as Michael Angelo's Lorenzo de' Medici tomb 'Il Penseroso,' or Thorwaldsen's 'Lion of Lucerne,' are great, yet of sufficient importance to occupy the place assigned, because it is strong enough to arouse admiration and instruct."

Experts on antique gems have never been able to come to a satisfactory conclusion as to whether the cameo of "Eros and Psyche," placed in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts this week, is a genuine example of ancient work or a comparatively modern production. The consensus of opinion, however, is that the gem was cut in the seventeenth century. It was regarded, antique or modern, as the finest specimen in the Marlborough collection, and the price paid for it by the Boston Museum authorities—$10,000—is not considered excessive. There are five figures, representing the hymeneal procession of Eros and Psyche, and their attitudes are distinctly at variance with anything yet discovered that was produced in classical times. Charles Newton Robinson, alluding in The Nineteenth Century to this feature of the design, says: "Connoisseurs cannot make up their minds to regard it as other than antique, in spite of its thinly veiled modern spirit, the indifferent material in which it is executed, and its distinct resemblance in style to two other good and probably modern cameos." Another expert says that the gem has every appearance of "having been cut in an age of proof prints and luxurious margins."

Even giving the cameo the benefit of the doubt, and allowing—which is extremely uncertain—that it is an antique, it is a little surprising that no better information has been printed about it in Boston than that it "was well known throughout the civilized world before the Christian era began," and that "it has been for twenty centuries in the greatest art galleries of Europe." Which was the greatest art gallery of Europe in, for instance, the sixth century A. D.?

It is extremely probable that as soon as the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is opened, the President, Henry G. Marquand, will either loan or present to the institution his splendid collection of porcelain. Mr. Marquand's gifts to the museum have been in the past so extensive and valuable that it seems almost surprising that he has anything of value left in his beautiful house, at Sixty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. But, as a matter of fact, he has various collections, which include many specimens finer than those possessed by any other resident of New York. Almost everything of artistic value that has been produced in ancient or modern times is represented by one or more objects, and permission to view the house is eagerly sought for by many persons every Winter. Mr. Marquand bought a number of the finest objects in the Spitzer collection, including some Limoges enamels, of which there were then hardly any in this country.

But neither Mr. Marquand nor any other American collector has yet succeeded in securing a specimen of the almost inconceivably precious Henri Deux ware. At the last sale at which an example of this ware was offered it was claimed that no American would name the vase, sixteen inches high, covered with the monograms of Henri II. and Diane de Poitiers. It brought over $10,000, but was not brought to this country. Instead, it is said that it was bought for one of the Paris Rothschilds, who between them undoubtedly possess the finest collection of art objects owned outside of museums in the world.

Things Not Meant Exactly That Way.

Perhaps humor which is utterly unconscious is the richest and appeals most directly to one's appreciation of the absurd and laughable. English is a wonderful language for expressiveness, affording the greatest facility for saying something quite different from what is intended. A young lady was relating how a certain family goat in the old country was injuring the foliage of the trees in the garden: "He reached up as far as he could with his hind legs and picked off the leaves," whereupon her unfeeling brother made a sketch showing the goat performing the operation. The same young lady, soon after arrival, was looking for a pair of shoes. The shopkeeper told her something about "Goodyear welts," and when she got home she referred to them as "Happy Christmas shoes."

There can be no doubt of the serious intent of the selections which follow, from the advertising columns of newspapers published abroad, but their irresistible humor is only equaled by some of the original verses which frequently appear in the newspapers of Washington, D. C., extolling the virtues and lamenting the death of relative or friend.

"A lady wants to sell her piano as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."

"Furnished apartments, suitable for a gentleman with folding doors."

"Wanted, a room by two gentlemen about thirty feet long and twenty feet broad."

"Lost, a collie dog, by a man on Saturday answering to 'Jim' with a brass collar around his neck and muzzle."

"Bulldog for sale. Will eat anything. Very fond of children."

"A clerk wanted who can open oysters, and references."

"Wanted, an organist and a boy to blow the same."

"Wanted, a clerk to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."

"Lost, near High Gate Archway, an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with a bent rib and a bone handle."

"To be disposed of, a mail phaeton, the property of a gentleman with a movable headpiece as good as new."

To the Memory of Shelley.

Some one writes to The Athenæum from Rome asking if "Shelley's admirers have become fewer in England than formerly; if his fame were in any degree on the wane?" The house, No. 374, on the Via del Corso, Rome, is where Shelley wrote many of his poems. Being near the General Post Office, the street is one of Rome's busiest thoroughfares. Some eight years ago an inscription was placed on the house, of which this is a copy:

A. Percy Bysshe Shelley,
she nella primavera del 1819,
scrisse in questa casa,
Il Prometeo e la Cenci,
Il comune di Roma
Cento anni dopa la nascita del poeta
Sostenitore invitto di liberta popolari
Adversate ai suoi tempi
da tutta Europa
pose questo ricordo,
1892.

"All Europe," with England and America, are apparently oblivious of Shelley, for on the dingy marble there is suspended a forlorn and dilapidated wreath of immortelles—all black and dirty—hanging together from an old wooden hoop. Once there was a gay-colored sash there, but now the rain and smoke have made it a filthy rag.

The correspondent concludes: "This could be remedied at a very small cost by friends in England. Would The Athenæum take the initiative of a small subscription for the purpose? A wreath in some more durable material might be substituted, and the marble slab washed. The amount of subscription, when closed, could be sent to the local British Consul, who would, no doubt, attend to it.

"I feel certain that Shelley's memory is not so forgotten in England as this would indicate. I believe it is only necessary to have the matter pointed out to provide a remedy for it. If nothing be done the inscription, instead of being an honor to Shelley, as was originally intended, will become an eyesore."

Rudyard Kipling's "Stalky & Co.," which the Doubleday & McClure Company are to publish a week from to-day, will contain a new poem by Mr. Kipling, which in spirit is a dedication to the men who, winning fame in greater Britain, received their formative influences in the surroundings depicted in "Stalky & Co." This poem begins with the line, "Let us now praise famous men"; but there is another line in it, which is said by the poet's friends to have a not unconscious application to Admiral George Dewey. This line reads, "Men who bear gifts from divers kings, gifts of case and shrapnel." The verses will appear first in the pages of Harper's Weekly, the next issue of which is a Dewey number. It may be noted in passing that the first edition of 20,000 copies of "Stalky & Co." has been exhausted before publication, and another edition is in press.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW cannot undertake to supply in this department information which is trivial or a part of the common stock of knowledge. Readers would do well first to consult the familiar books of reference that are to be seen in any library. The information which THE SATURDAY REVIEW prefers and is always willing if possible, to give or obtain for its readers is that which may still elude them after they have made their own researches.

J. R. Thomas, 152 Fifth Avenue: "I read in one of the magazines lately that Dean Hoffman has in his possession the Ashburnham copy of the Gutenberg Bible, is that a fact? The same article also referred to 'The Book of St. Albans, printed in 1486 by De Worde, with Caxton's type.' Is not that an error?"

The Gutenberg Bible in the Hoffman collection is not the Ashburnham copy, on vellum, but the Thoroid-Mackellar copy, on paper, which was sold in 1884, and again last November. De Worde had assuredly nothing to do with "The Book of St. Albans," which was printed by the mysterious schoolmaster of St. Albans, a contemporary rival of Caxton, who between 1480 and 1486 printed a few books, only two of which had any real importance—"The Book of St. Albans," and the "Fructus Temporum, or St. Alban's Chronicle." The first book from his press was the "Rethorica Nova." of L. G. de Saona. No one knows who this printer was.

"L. A.," Denver, Col.: "What is Rudyard Kipling's 'Book of Mother Maturin?'"

"The Book of Mother Maturin" is referred to by Kipling in his story "To be Filed for Reference," where it was apparently the production of a scapegrace Englishman, known in India as McIntosh Jellaludin. It has been said that this is an actual manuscript of Kipling's, and that it will some day be published.

"Bibliophile," Philadelphia: "I have an old book which seems to be Arnold's 'London Chronicle,' but is very imperfect, lacking leaves both at the beginning and end. A note in an old hand inside the cover says, 'Printed in 1503 in Antwerp.' There are ninety-seven leaves in all. What value has it?"

This book is probably the first edition of Arnold's well-known book, which Jan van Dolsborch printed in Antwerp in 1503. Perfect copies are extremely rare and correspondingly valuable. Defective copies are common enough, and such a copy as the present one is worth about $35. It should have one hundred and thirty printed leaves.

Ralph Thomas, Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia: "In R. W. Lowe's 'Bibliographical Account of English Theatrical Literature' only five books are mentioned under the name of W. C. Macready, the tragedian. Is that the extent of the Macready literature?"

The Macready literature is hardly so slight. Several biographical accounts have appeared since 1888, when Lowe's book was issued, but a number of books and pamphlets published before that year should have been included. At least four pamphlet accounts of the Astor Place riots are in existence, and Lowe also omitted George Henry Lewes's "On Actors and the Art of Acting," London, 1875, which contains a fine critical essay on Macready's acting.

Miss M. D., Box 110 Fitzwilliam, N. H.: "Have the following books any special value: 'The American Gazetteer,' Boston, 1797, with seven maps; Hinton's 'History and Topography of the United States,' two volumes; North American Review, Volumes XL. and XLI.; Graham's Magazine, Volumes XXII., XXIII., and XXV.; 'The Pantheon,' London, 1793; the Rev. Henry White's 'Early History of New England'; Thomas Milner's 'Wonders of the Earth and Heavens,' and Bailey's 'Festus.'"

They have a value of less than $10.

"Lawyer's Clerk," Trenton, N. J.: "What are some good recent books on international law?"

Holland's "Studies in International Law," Oxford University Press, New York, $2.60; Prof. G. E. Chipman's "Outlines of Modern International Law," J. Leverett, Upper Alton, Ill., 25 cents; F. Woolsey's "America's Foreign Policy," Century Company, $1.25; McCabe and Darien's "Can We Disarm?" Stone, $1.25; Harrisse's "Diplomatic History of America," Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50; Trueblood's "Federation of the World," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1; Lawrence's "International Law," Heath, $3; Callahan's "Neutrality of the American Lakes and Anglo-American Relations," Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, $1.50; "World Politics," by "C.," Fenno, $1; Stockton's "Monroe Doctrine," J. and A. McMillan, St. John, N. B., $8, and Sakuye Takahashi's "Cases on International Law During the Chino-Japanese War," Macmillan, $2.75.

"John H. U.," New York City: "Has the edition of Byron's 'Select Poems,' published in 1823 by Murray, London, containing among others the first edition of "Childe Harold," Canto 3d, any value? If so, where can I dispose of mine?"

Its value is slight. A second-hand bookseller might care to have it.

B. N. Barnes, Utica, N. Y.: "Can you give me a list of the latest scientific publications concerning hypnotism; is there a magazine published on that subject?"

We know of no such magazine. See F. D. Drexel's "Hypnotism Made Easy," Hypnotic Publishing Company, New York, 10 cents; S. Flomer's "Hypnotism to Date," 25 cents; "How to Hypnotize," 10 cents, and "Education During Sleep," all published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, and L. F. Schlathoeiter's "Hypnotism Explained," Moberly, Mo., 50c.

H. T. Stoesser, 376 Webster Avenue, Jersey City: "I possess a relic which I would be pleased to know the value of. It is 'The New York Albion,' a weekly, Volumes V. and VI. I have also the first number issued of The Philadelphia Public Ledger, published in 1836."

These old papers are interesting, but few persons care for material of this kind. Their value is hard to determine.

"B. A. P.," Montpelier, Vt.: "In your account of the sale of the Wright collection of books Dibdin's 'American Nicon,' 1808, is mentioned as having been sold for $81. Is the fourteen edition of the same year valuable? It is bound in board, covered with green fishel paper."

It is almost invariably the case that only the first editions of famous books have any value. The other editions, such as the present, are interesting—nothing more.

Mrs. S. A. Williams, Germantown, Penn.: "Is the lady who written under the name of 'Fanny' still engaged in literary work?"

Mrs. C. R. Aiken ("Fanny") recently published "A Modern Instance," "The Story of Kimple Corner," "Rubicund," "At Sea in Rivers," "The Other Brother," "Hildebrand's Thirteenth Week," Bentley's "Thursday Friend in Trouble," a story of [illegible]

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the Christ and How To-day Received Him," and a new edition of "The Prince of Peace," all published by Lothrop, Boston.

H. W. Drummond, Brooklyn: "I have the general index to twenty-seven volumes of 'The London Magazine' from 1732 to 1758, inclusive, London, 1760, of which I would like to know the value."

Its value is slight.

Appeals to Readers.

Will readers who make replies to these appeals kindly address their communications to those who make the appeals, and thus oblige a busy editor?

J. W. Fitch, Uncasville, Conn.: "Who is the author of 'I would rather take one step forward and die than one step backward and live'? B. P. Whipple says 'The Hero of Italy' said this, but Cavour, Manzini, and Garibaldi were all heroes. Did he mean the last named?"

"D. B. F.," Newport: "I have in a copy of Wildwood's Magazine, Vol. I., May-October, 1888, (all published,) a prospectus announcing the forthcoming publication of said magazine. In this prospectus is given the names of the contributors, among whom appear 'Torophilus,' author of 'Foresterian Bibliography'—who was he? I should be greatly obliged if you or any of your readers could assist me in tracing out this matter."

Philip Delgnan, Willets Point, N. Y.: "Some years ago I used to hear a 'plantation' song, a few words of which I remember and are as follows: 'Twas down in Carolina I lost my dearest Dina; Can anybody find her upon my wedding day? Would you kindly inform me where I could procure the entire song?"

C. C. Lotus, Reading, Penn.: "I am desirous of ascertaining whence the following quotation is taken, 'Every generation shall grow weaker and wiser.'"

Margaret Nungesser, 476 Bergen Street, Brooklyn: "Who is the author of the following stanza from a poem called 'To Hope'?"

When by the solitary hearth I sit,
And hateful thoughts enwrap my soul in gloom,
When no fair dreams before my "mind's eye" flit,
And the bare heath of life presents no bloom;
Sweet Hope! ethereal balm upon me shed,
And wave thy silver pinions o'er my head.

Charles H. S. Davis, Meriden, Conn.: "Will some one please send me, or inform me where I can find, Herder's German translation of the fragment of Alcaeus, beginning: 'Lakesidon en hemsi skiero mikon Hesiedoie,' etc. (Bergk's Poetae Lyrici Graeci.) Also if Herder translated any of the other fragments of Alcaeus?"

Rev. W. J. Kirby, Millsboro, N. S.: "Can any one help me to find a sermon 'A Christian,' with the following divisions: (1) A Christian is a man with experience; (2) A Christian is a man with a creed; (3) A Christian is a man with a life? It was a striking sermon, but the name of the preacher and the paper or magazine have gone from memory."

Leon Mead, Binghamton, N. Y.: "Can you or any of your readers tell me anything about M. Le Jeune Dupontes, a French author, who, in 1889, published a book of 'Salt River' stories, which was translated into English and published by Harper & Brother in 1890?"

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Fell Into an Old-Line Error.

To *The New York Times Saturday Review:*

Mr. Moore in his comments on Mr. Canfield's views has fallen into the old-line error of non-believers in a college education. Mr. Canfield cites the fact of the Ohio State University's lifting up of 1,700 young men and embracing them in the folds of a university opportunity as a boon to mankind. Mr. Moore fails to see "the beneficial results" of that act of the university. Mr. Moore claims that it is not how the university receives them, but how it actually turns them out that counts for effect. Could anything be more absurd? University men do not all occupy the important posts in Church and State, but that is far from proof of the non-beneficial effect of a university training. The mere fact of those 1,700 young men having been received into the university is a boon to them. The opportunity of a life is before them. Association with cultured and educated men reflects in their after lives the spirit of refinement. The class exercise teaches, if nothing else, punctuality and exactness, breathes of sure and positive refinement. The logic of the lecture imparts judgment, memory, and concentration. Social life is developed to a given extent. In fact, whatever goes to make for salient features of a good and thorough education finds plenty of free room and space in and around the university. Facts of the above nature cannot easily be deduced in support of Mr. Moore's assertion. Also the mere statement that college young men do not adopt the same occupation as their parents is met with the physical or mental (or both) development. All minds do not even from the parent stock groove the same.

D. I. JOHNSON.

Erie, Penn., Sept. 20, 1899.

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NOTES AND NEWS

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

The Anglo-Boer disputes in South Africa vies in interest with the Dreyfus case, and has led to an urgent demand for the literature of the subject. Besides Mr. Hillegas's "Oom Paul's People," which D. Appleton & Co. are publishing, there are some five monographs on the subject. As Mr. Hillegas's work is the avowed presentation of the Boer's side of the case, so the English side, dispassionately treated of, however, may be found in "Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, which The Century Company has presented. The same impartiality is found in this work which characterized the author's "American Commonwealth." It treats of the history of the Transvaal Republic, the nature of the country, the character of the people, and their President, tells about the Boer "treks," Laing's Nek, and Majuba Hill, the Jameson Raid, &c. In short, it is the standard work, par excellence, on South Africa as viewed by a very observing and careful British statesman and historian.

Mr. Augustus Thomas is making a dramatic version of Winston Churchill's "Richard Carvel." It seems that Mr. Charles Frohman has secured the dramatic rights to the novel. "Richard Carvel" is now selling in its one hundred and fiftieth thousand, or seventeenth edition. The eighteenth edition will go to press next week.

The publication of "Parson Kelly," by A. E. W. Mason and Andrew Lang, has been postponed this week by Longmans, Green & Co. It will be presented Oct. 6. The delay in publication is owing to the fact that advance orders have made it necessary to double the first edition.

The Pall Mall Magazine is nothing if not progressive, not only in things literary, but artistic as well. As each number of this monthly periodical is received, the reader doubtless wonders how it can be improved, and awaits the forthcoming issue with an expectancy that has in it no small amount of curiosity and enthusiasm. The October Pall Mall is conspicuous for many reasons. The frontispiece is a photogravure reproduction of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones's "The Wood Nymph," done in sepia. There are stories by Gilbert Parker, H. G. Wells, George Gissing, Bernard Capes, Miss M. A. Dickens, and Miss Flora A. Steel. Some of the artists whose work sets off the texts in this number are Abbey Alston, A. S. Hartrick, F. H. Townsend, L. Raven Hill, Edmund J. Sullivan, and others. A unique article by W. A. Baillie-Grohman is illustrated from engravings after Stradanus. Among the didactic papers is "The Peace Society and What It Has Accomplished," by Dr. Evans Darby. Among the poems are "God's Face," some illustrated verses by Marvin Dana, and a sonnet by Ines Burra. In this number Mr. William Archer writes on "The American Language," and, among other things, he says: "America doubles and trebles the number of points at which the English language comes in touch with nature and life, and is therefore a great source of strength and vitality." Mr. Archer, by the way, will, in the November number, begin his series on "The American Stage." This series will be illustrated with photographs of scenes from typical American plays, of actors, and of actresses.

Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston, the publishers of "Mr. Dooley: In Peace and in War," and of Mr. Dunne's forthcoming volume, "Mr. Dooley: In the Hearts of His Countrymen," have secured a decree in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois against the publishers of the unauthorized volume of Dooley papers, "What Dooley Says," recently issued in Chicago. The injunction which accompanies the decree prohibits any further sale of "What Dooley Says." The publication of "Mr. Dooley: In the Hearts of His Countrymen" has been delayed in order that the author, who was present at the recent Dreyfus court-martial in Rennes, may incorporate in the volume some of "Mr. Dooley's" observations on the French cause célèbre.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish on Monday "The Hero of Manila," by Mr. Roeiter Johnson, and "The Story of Magellan and the Discovery of the Philippines," by Hezekiah Butterworth.

A new magazine, entitled The Sphynx, will make its appearance in Washington on Oct. 1. A feature of the initial number will be a hitherto unpublished poem by Rudyard Kipling, called "The Gentlemen Rankers." It is sixty lines in length, and is the song of Englishmen of gentle birth and breeding that the slings and arrows of fortune have forced into the ranks of the British Army. It is said to be full of insight and pathos—a poem of fine, vivid, and strong verse, singing with a magnificent rhythm, and thoroughly Kiplingesque. Another feature of the first number of The Sphynx will be a contribution by I. Zangwill. There will also be a number of clever illustrations by Washington's best cartoonists. The editors and publishers of The Sphynx are a group of newspaper critics of the National capital.

Brentanos have just received from Paris "Un Drame au Marias," by Louis Enault. It is a story of business life in Paris, containing some reference to the anti-Semitic Struggle. "La Fille du Forgeron," by Henry Demesse. It is one of the series known as "Drames de la Famille." "Fleurets Rompu," by Capitaine Costé. A treatise on fencing from the hand of a military expert. "La Brigande," by Paul Mahatin, in two volumes. A powerful story of French provincial life, and "Annunziata," by M. Maryan.

The Doubleday & McClure Company has in preparation four important books by Western authors. One is a romance of the Kansas border wars entitled "Sons of Strength," by William E. Lighton; another is "Blix," by Frank Norris; still another is "The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington; the fourth is William Allen White's "The Court of Boyville." These have been heralded by the book of poems, "The Man with the Hoe," by Edwin Markham of California, which has already gone through five editions.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have just published a book called "Easy Reading for the Little Ones," by Mrs. D. P. Danford, called "Little Folks at Brookside." The same publishers also have "Reflected Lights from the Face of the Deep," by Christina Rossetti and a "Year Book of Colonial Times," compiled by the Rev. Frederick A. Gill.

The biography of Kate Field, which has been written by Miss Lilian Whiting, is to be much more comprehensive than was at first supposed. The book is modestly called "A Record." It is to be much more than a personal biography of the interesting woman whose life it portrays. The author has endeavored to describe the environment in which Miss Field was an active and vital factor, and not only this, but to show more or less brief glimpses of the people with whom Miss Field was acquainted and who had more or less influence upon her career of letters and for humanity. Miss Field's political work is fully described, as are her services to art and to the drama and her position in Washington society. The volume is rich in letters from many famous people. Miss Whiting, by the way, has in preparation another book, entitled "A Study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning."

G. P. Putnam's Sons are making preparations to publish "Slavery and Four Years of War," by J. Warren Keifer, and "History of Direct Taxation," by W. A. Hayes.

Admirers of "Dream Days" and "The Golden Age" may be interested to learn that Mr. Kenneth Grahame was married last month to Miss Elsie Thompson, stepdaughter of Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q. C., M. P. The marriage was a quiet one at Fowey, in Cornwall, England, where Mr. Grahame went to convalesce after nearly dying from pneumonia. His cousin, Anthony Hope, was best man. Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch ("Q.") and other literary celebrities were present. Mr. Grahame's publisher, John Lane of the Bodley Head, has in press for issue next month a beautiful illustrated edition of Mr. Grahame's "The Golden Age," the illustrations, tail pieces, and cover designs being from drawings by Mr. Maxfield Parrish.

H. Rider Haggard's "A Farmer's Year," which is in press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s, will contain twenty-six illustrations by G. Lyon Little. A limited edition will also be issued on large paper, with ten photogravures and twenty-six half-tone illustrations.

Baroness Bettina von Hutten's "Miss Carmichael's Conscience. A Story of Fluctuations," is being published by the J. B. Lippincott Company. The authoress is an American by birth, having been born in 1874; she was the niece of the late Thomas A. Scott, formerly President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Her maternal grandfather was W. A. Howard of Michigan, Chairman of the Kansas Committee of Ways and Means, and a close friend of Lincoln. During the last ten years she has lived much in Europe, and two years ago, in Florence, she was married to Freiherr von Hutten, a "many times great" nephew of the famous Ulrich von Hutten of the Reformation. She has written—scribbled—all her life, "printing" lengthy romances before she could write. "Miss Carmichael's Conscience" was written last Summer in the garden while she sat by her playing or sleeping son.

The October Critic will contain a frontispiece in color of Mrs. Fiske as "Becky Sharp," by Ernest Haskell. The writers who contribute to this number are Pierre Loti, Isobel Strong, Benjamin E. Smith, Edith Bigelow, Isabella B. Bishop, E. A. N. Valentine, J. Rankin Towse, and Cornelia Atwood Pratt.

Mr. Cromwell Childe's "Pocket History of the American Navy and Naval Commanders" has just been brought out by Bonnell, Silver & Co. This little book is two inches by two in size, and about half an inch thick. Each half-tone portrait of the naval commanders is accompanied by 200 words of biography, setting forth the most important events in the careers of the subjects. In this way is also related the chronicle of the navy's development. There are too pages devoted to the comparative costs of modern navies, the number of vessels, naval wars in which the United States have taken part, diagrams of naval signals, and descriptions of famous old-time war ships.

"Love Across the Lines" is a new novel by Harry Stillwell Edwards, who a few years ago won the $10,000 prize awarded by a Chicago paper for the best story of mystery. It will appear complete in the October number of the New Lippincott.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish next Wednesday Donald G. Mitchell's "American Lands and Letters," a new edition of "King Noanett," by F. J. Stimson, (J. S. of Dale,) Oliver Herford's "Child's Primer," a new novel entitled "On Trial," by "Zack," author of "Life Is Life," and, in the Semitic Series, edited by Prof. James A. Craig of the University of Michigan, "Babylonians and Assyrians: Their Life and Customs," by the Rev. A. H. Sayce.

Alexander Black's "Modern Daughters," being conversations of various American girls with one man, and profusely illustrated from photographs by the author, will be presented in a fortnight through Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a companion volume to Mr. Black's "Miss America," published last season.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week Margaret Sherwood's "Henry Worthington, Idealist"; Charles H. Moore's "Development and Character of Gothic Architecture," in a new and revised edition; a new edition of John Sargent Wise's "Diomed"; "Slime Moulds," a botanical book, by Thomas H. Macbride, and a new edition of Hamlin Garland's "Main Traveled Roads." Mr. Garland's "Prairie Folks" will appear in a new and revised issue, with additions, early in October.

Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield has written a Southern romance which Herbert S. Stone & Co. are preparing for publication. It is entitled "San Isidro." The scene is laid in the West Indies, and there is plenty of the atmosphere of tropical dreaminess, romantic situations, and Cuban culture.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish immediately a new Norway book by J. A. Lees, entitled "Peaks and Pines." It will have sixty-three illustrations from photographs taken by the author.

The Century for October will announce the names of the three winners of the prizes offered for the best poem, the best essay, and the best story submitted in competition by American college graduates of 1898. Last year all the prizes were won by alumnae of Eastern women's colleges. This year the winner of the prize poem, "A Hill Prayer," is Miss Marion Warner Wildman of Norwalk, Ohio, B. A., 1898, of the College for Women of Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio; of the prize essay, entitled "The Poetry of Blake: An Opinion," is Mr. Henry Justin Smith of Chicago, B. A., 1898, of the University of Chicago; of the prize story, entitled "Only the Master Shall Praise," is John M. Oskison of Vinita, Indian Territory, B. A., 1898, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, at Palo Alto, Cal.

Edmund C. Stedman contributes a prefatory note to a choice little volume of rare verse that Fords, Howard & Hulbert are publishing. This is known as "Aucassin and Nicolette," or, to bibliophiles, "Manuscript No. 2,168," of the National Library in Paris. It is a manuscript song-story of the twelfth century. It has been rendered into modern French by A. Bida and into English prose and verse by A. Rodney Macdonough. Besides Mr. Stedman's note, the volume contains an ample introduction by Gaston Paris and sixteen illustrations by Bida, Gibson, Foote, and Dielman.

Maude Humphrey has just finished illustrating a volume for the Frederick A. Stokes Company, entitled "The Golf Girl." To accompany these water-color reproductions representing the American girl "a-golfing" Samuel Minturn Peck has written some poems on the subject, two of which are printed in the current number of The Pocket Magazine.

PALL MALL MAGAZINE

OCTOBER

THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE, . . . A masterly article by WILLIAM ARCHER

SOME LITERARY LANDMARKS OF PARIS, . . FREDERICK LEES

AFRICAN BIG GAME, (Illustrated.) W. A. BAILLIE-GROHMAN

GOD'S FACE, ... MARVIN DANA

This contribution, superbly illustrated by Abbey Altson, will attract wide attention to a rising young American poet.

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LORD BYRON, ... W. E. HENLEY

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SEPT 1898

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ENGLAND PLAYING A WAITING GAME

Unless Boers Begin It There Will Not Be War for Some Weeks.

THE FREE STATE'S ATTITUDE

Will Meet Same Fate as Transvaal if It Defies Britain.

Fears that Cruelties of the Boers in the Last War May Be Repeated—Omnibus Companies' Horses Being Bought for Cavalry.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Boers must be a more trusting people than they receive credit for being in the English press. They are expected to remain quiescent while England is indulging in a diplomatic campaign of masterly inactivity, and in another campaign, which may have an indirect connection with diplomacy, but which is engineered by the Secretary of War.

Had any important personage suggested a week ago that England would once more hold out the olive branch, he would have been driven into exile by torrents of abuse and ridicule. President Krüger's answer to Mr. Chamberlain's alleged ultimatum was so uncompromising in tone that even the ultra-Radicals admitted that further peaceful measures were out of the question It would have occasioned little surprise had Mr. Chamberlain issued a warlike manifesto without consulting his colleagues. A week has passed, and Krüger has no reason to regret his bellicose words.

To add to the irritating situation in which England finds herself, President Steyn of the Orange Free State, when asked to pay no attention to the massing of troops on his borders, promptly replied that he saw every reason to object to such action, and left no doubt in the minds of the most optimistic that in case of war the Free State and the Transvaal would stand or fall together. Immediately The Times suggests that Mr. Steyn is inspired with "a wild notion of becoming the chief of a South African confederacy, extending from the Cape to the Zambesi, and wholly independent of British imperial dominion." This may, however, only be the Thunderer's method of instilling distrust in the mind of Krüger, who is now on most friendly terms with the Free State.

The opinion generally expressed was that Krüger's case would be decided and his career finished by the Cabinet meeting which was held on Friday. The result of this meeting was awaited with intense anxiety.

THE CABINET MEETING.

But the mountain brought forth a mouse. The suggestion, which a few days ago was hooted at, that the Transvaal would not be the first to show hesitation or make further efforts to secure a peaceful solution of the difficulty, has assumed a character of embarrassing importance. The Cabinet has not given Krüger so many days in which to set his household in order, but has cabled to Sir Alfred Milner to temporize. It has also issued the announcement that it would hold another meeting next Friday.

If Krüger possesses a tithe of the shrewdness with which he is credited, he must know that his policy is not a waiting one. He must also be aware that this is the only possible policy for England.

The statement that the Transvaal and the Orange Free State can put 50,000 burghers in the field is ridiculed by the English press, but an uneasy feeling prevails that the number may not be so much smaller, and there is a healthy respect here for the fighting qualities of the Boer. Only the most optimistic or ignorant believe that 20,000 English troops could compel the owners of the South African Republics to seek other homes or take the consequences of war with England. The Government is evidently not of this opinion, and unless the Boers take the initiative there will not be war in South Africa for several weeks.

SHIPMENTS OF TROOPS.

England is using every effort to get ready, but at present she is wholly unable to cope with her small but sturdy opponent. Hardly a day passes in which troops are not shipped to the Cape. From there they will be distributed at various strategic or menaced points, but the distance between the base and the field of operations is great, and the largest troopships carry but a small part of an army.

The preparations for war have revealed some curious facts. As most Americans know, the principal mode of traffic in London and other large cities is by omnibuses. It seems that all the large omnibus companies are subsidized by the Government, just as are the principal steamship lines. Nearly 20,000 horses have been and are being shipped to South Africa. To replace these, drafts have been made on the omnibus companies of London, Manchester, Birmingham, and other cities for browns, bays, and blacks. The horses cost £30 to £35 each, and are easily transformed into cavalry horses, as they are accustomed to noise.

In numberless ways, it is plain that England means to fight, and will begin the war if permitted to do so. The wrongs of the Outlanders are gradually fading as the cause of the quarrel, and it is generally acknowledged now that the independence of the Transvaal is to be no longer tolerated. War at some period between the republic and England is inevitable, and the average John Bull says "the sooner the better."

But a large section of the people have an uneasy impression that the situation has been caused by speculators, chief of whom is Cecil Rhodes. Neither he nor those interested with him in the Jameson raid have forgotten that fiasco, and all are anxious to return the compliment with interest, at the expense of the British taxpayer.

Though any hint of this is carefully excluded from the press, it is no secret that if the Orange Free State combines with the Transvaal it will meet the same fate. Under any circumstances, its independence is a matter of a few years.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

It is recognized that South Africa must either be English or Dutch. As the Dutch have been, in the opinion of Englishmen, too strenuous in their efforts to make it Dutch, they must be taught a lasting lesson. The task may take more time than is expected, like the pacification of the Philippines, but, like the latter, it must be accomplished.

Meanwhile the Boers may not wait. That is the ever present fear here. That is the cause of the panic in and exodus from Johannesburg and other points. The ferocious cruelties of the Boers in the last war are not forgotten, and there is little hope that they will not be duplicated next time, if the opportunity occurs. The English people have an unpleasant sensation of sitting on a mine which may explode at any moment. They would like to manage the fuse, but are aware they are not yet in a position to do so. Ultimatums that result in rebuffs are not satisfying. A war that may be inaugurated on the other side is lacking in glamour. So the music hall audiences are not shouting "Rule Britannia." T. B. F.

ALL PARTIES DISSATISFIED.

London "Jingo" Papers Say Government Is Too Patient, While Peace Advocates Are Unappeased.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The sands are running out much too slowly for the jingo party.

The Morning Post editorially warns the Government that it runs a twofold risk by its renewed patience—first, of exhausting the patience of the loyalists in South Africa; second, of its supporters at home who are not too enthusiastic over its previous dealings with imperial questions.

The Daily Chronicle bluntly tells the Ministers that "their proceedings are undignified." It adds:

"The fact remains that President Krüger has been given another period of grace, thanks, primarily, to the fact that we are not yet prepared for war, but also, probably, to Lord Salisbury's moderating influence on Mr. Chamberlain's impetuosity. It may be taken for granted that the Transvaal has at least until Oct. 5 to decide, as, no doubt, it will be allowed a week to consider Great Britain's new proposals, which cannot be presented until after the next Cabinet Council. At this time the attitude of the Orange Free State will be known. While the hostility of the Free State will be of future advantage, by opening an easier way to Pretoria, it is a great present danger, because of the possibility of taking the British forces by surprise before their preparations are concluded."

On the other hand, the recent negotiations have not tended to appease the peace party in England. The Speaker declares that "to fight over a question of etymology is, naturally, impossible"; by which the paper refers to suzerainty being the whole base of the dispute. The Speaker, and some of the other Liberal papers, take the view that Mr. Chamberlain has made it as hard as possible for President Krüger to accept his terms.

Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., the former Solicitor General, writes to The Times that he sees no casus belli, and hopes Parliament will be summoned, so that the whole affair may be explained to him and other Conservatives.

W. T. Stead, Mr. Chamberlain's bitter opponent, is bringing out a pamphlet entitled "Shall I Slay My Brother Boer? An Appeal to the Consciences of Great Britain," in which he reiterates his accusation of Mr. Chamberlain's complicity in the Rhodesian conspiracy of 1895, and declares that "war would be a stain on Great Britain's escutcheon as foul as that by which the Dreyfus case has sullied the fair fame of France." He compares Mr. Chamberlain to Gen. Mercier and the South African committee which tried the Jameson raiders to the Rennes court-martial.

GERMANS ANTICIPATE WAR.

Many Papers Demand the Government Interfere to Help the Boers, but Its Policy Remains the Same.

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BERLIN, Sept. 23.—An outbreak of war in the Transvaal is regarded here as a question of a few days, or, at the most, of weeks. The whole press devotes considerable space to the matter. Neither the attitude of the people nor press has changed materially. Without exception they disapprove of such a war, and blame Great Britain for badgering the Transvaal beyond endurance. The Liberal press also blames the Transvaal for its illogical stand in first sanctioning Great Britain's attempts at interference in its internal affairs and then rejecting such attempts and making thereof a casus belli. Thus argue the Vocsische Zeitung, Cologne Gazette, Tageblatt, and others. The whole Conservative, Jingo, Anti-Semite, Agrarian, Ultramontane, and Centre press sides with the Boers. The Kreuz-Zeitung says:

"No matter how things may develop, it is certain that England is preparing another act of brutal coercion."

The National Zeitung doubts whether it is still possible to adjust things in South Africa, except by force of arms.

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"War is a foregone conclusion. England is only delaying hostilities in order to gain time to prepare a sufficiently large army of invasion. It will not be ready until the middle of October. The Boers, just now, are stronger, in a military sense."

The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung says:

"Germany, unquestionably, has the strongest interest in maintaining the independence of the Boer States, which form a natural wall of protection against the British possessions. The people must demand that the Government vigorously protect these important interests. The only way to avoid the annihilation of the German colonies is to get Germany, Holland, and Belgium to jointly direct emigration there, especially to the Boer States."

The Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten asserts that if the Transvaal lose, German Southwest Africa can no longer be held, Great Britain then being able to isolate it economically until it becomes worthless and will drift into English hands, adding: "The Boers defend the advance post of German civilization against Anglo-Saxondom, and fight as our advance guard."

The Deutsche Zeitung severely blames the Government for its inactivity in the quarrel, saying: "This is a dangerous game for German interests."

In spite of these criticisms, many of which are most bitter, the Government has not altered its views or attitude. This is evident from the inspired utterances of the Government press.

The Hamburg Correspondent again points out that Germany can only look on at the struggle, adding:

"Germany, in this respect, is situated precisely like France, whose sympathies are with the Boers."

A Foreign Office official said:

"Of course it is in no sense to our interest to have England and the Transvaal go to war. That little Boer nation will finally succumb and, probably, will be wiped out of existence. It is only too likely that this will diminish our prestige in South Africa and injure our not inconsiderable material interests there, for our trade with the Boer States is increasing, and is only next to that of England. Other interests will also be jeopardized or injured in such a struggle. Still, there is no occasion and no political or moral right for us to interfere. So long as our undoubted rights are respected by the belligerents we shall not interfere."

The same official refused to say whether it was a distinct, formal understanding with Great Britain, or whether the agreement of a year ago on the subject of South Africa included German neutrality in the event of war with the Transvaal.

Experts are beginning to speculate on the probable outcome of the war and the losses on both sides. The Kreuz-Zeitung says: "The British plan is an invasion on three sides, simultaneously, from Rhodesia, Natal, and Mafeking or Kimberley. The best and most effective part of the English forces will probably be the volunteers raised in South Africa. There are 7,000 mounted men already in Rhodesia, who, with other volunteers, will be the real corps of the expedition."

In the Frankfort-Zeitung Gen. von Bogulawsky, a military writer of note, predicts that the British will sustain enormous losses in the Transvaal, owing, mainly, to the inferiority of its officers and their "inability to understand or apply modern tactics."

LAWLESSNESS IN JOHANNESBURG.

Streets Barricaded—Transvaal and Free State Tactics.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 23.—The feeling of uneasiness here has not abated. There is more rowdyism, and street barricading is proceeding.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 23.—Special dispatches from Charlestown, Natal, announce that the town is filled with sensational rumors.

According to these advices, there is reason to believe that fourteen large guns have been stationed on the Boer frontier, in the direction of Utrecht.

It is asserted that the combined Transvaal and Orange Free State tactics are to prevent the British advance from the Natal border and to assume the offensive against British territory from along the unprotected Orange River border. President Krüger's hope is thus to get a snatch victory, as in 1881, and to secure easy terms of peace.

The Ons Land, the Afrikander Bund organ, commenting on the British Cabinet meeting, heads its article, "More Demands; More Troops; More Dumdum Bullets." It says there is no casus belli, but that the British troops on the border are likely to make one, and hopes the Afrikanders' protest will be heeded before it is too late.

At a meeting of forty-eight Progressive members of the Assembly yesterday evening, resolutions were passed deprecating encouraging the Transvaal and pledging the Imperial Government the strongest support.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS SAIL.

Major Gen. French and Staff Officers Start for the Cape.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—More officers started for the Cape to-day.

The most notable among them was Major Gen. French. A number of staff officers, special service officers, and war correspondents accompanied him.

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.—The second battalion of the Gordon Highlanders and other detachments of troops sailed to-day on three transports for Natal.

RHODES ALLEGES BRIBERY.

Says Members of Cape Assembly Accepted Money from Boers.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch from Cape Town says there was an extraordinary scene in the Assembly yesterday in the course of the debate on the Registration of Voters bill. Cecil Rhodes, who hitherto has deprecated the possibility of hostilities, repeated the statement that several members had "accepted money for electioneering purposes from the Transvaal Government, with which England is now on the verge of war."

The statement created a great impression. Later, speaking on the same bill, Mr. Rhodes pointedly indicated that some of the members were practically guilty of treason; that they were "supporters of a Ministerial party who lived entirely on offal," and were "nothing more than political scavengers." He called on the Premier to hold these in check.

ENGLAND AND DELAGOA BAY.

Believed She Will Obtain a Lease of It Despite Portuguese Denial.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Portuguese Minister denied to-day that Great Britain is to acquire Delagoa Bay.

In spite of this there is good reason to believe the Government will secure a lease of the territory.

DEARTH OF GOLD FEARED.

The Statist Says the English Government May Have to Raise a Loan.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Statist, commenting on the financial position brought about by the Transvaal crisis and the New York stringency, says:

"The competition for gold during the next few weeks promises to be great. No gold is available in Australia for export, and we may have to send gold to the Cape, instead of receiving it, and also meet the demand for Egypt, to pay for the cotton, as well as South America. Beyond these considerations, we have the probability that America and Germany will endeavor to obtain gold at home. The usual Autumnal drain, consequently, will further advance the official minimum. It appears nearly probable that our own Government will require to raise a considerable loan, probably by the issue of Treasury bills. Such a loan would, of course, give the Bank of England control of the market, enabling it to keep its rate effective, whatever it might be."

BOERS WANT SCHOOL REPORT.

Dr. Hertz of Johannesburg Writes to Chicago for Information.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The members of the Board of Education probably felt somewhat proud to-day when they learned that the fame of Chicago schools and school methods has spread to the Transvaal, and that amid the din of war the agents of President Krüger have appealed to the Chicago Board for pedagogical illumination.

Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, rabbi of the Emanuel Congregation of Johannesburg and President of a commission appointed by President Krüger for the reformation of the public school system of the Transvaal, has addressed a letter to the Board of Education, through the Rev. Dr. Joseph Stolz, explaining the enterprise in which he is engaged, and requesting the favor of copies of the report of the Educational Committee for information on the Chicago school system.

Dr. Hertz once lived in Syracuse, N. Y., and knew Dr. Stolz by reputation. He must have learned in some way that Dr. Stolz was a member of the Board of Education and the Education Committee. But the public school system of Chicago, or at least its normal school, was well known in South Africa before Dr. Herts left this ocuntry. Col. Parker had more than one pupil from Cape Town.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water known.—Adv.

WILDE TOO LAZY TO WRITE.

Drawing £3 a Week for a Play He Does Not Produce—Lord Alfred Douglas's Poems Praised.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Only a few years ago Oscar Wilde was a planet amid literary and social stars. Now, so far as the world is concerned, he is extinct. Occasionally wonder is expressed as to how and where he lives. A recent report that he has softening of the brain is not quite accurate. In conversation he is as brilliant and epigrammatic as of yore, but he is permeated with laziness. For two years he has drawn £3 a week from a prominent actor well known in America. The latter hopes that Wilde will write a play. He is always promising to do so, but never fulfills his promise.

Wilde was never energetic. For instance, when George Alexander announced the production of "Lady Windermere's Fan," he expected to get the play in a few days. He found that Wilde had not written a line. Mr. Alexander thereupon locked the author in a room, and kept him there until the play was finished.

An attempt may soon be made to duplicate this performance. Wilde promised to write the play mentioned under another name. Mrs. Brown-Potter is also anxious to get a play from him.

Wilde is living wretchedly in Paris. His boys are at a school in England, cared for by an uncle. One of them is being educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood.

An anonymous book of poems just published in London is being much praised by the reviewers for the purity, beauty, and strength of the verses, while people wonder at the identity of the author. It is now learned that Lord Alfred Douglas wrote them. They were first published in Paris under his own name, but they were brought out here anonymously, fearing the effect of the scandal caused by Lord Alfred's connection with the Oscar Wilde case. Lord Alfred is living quietly in England with his mother, having separated some time ago from Wilde.

PASSENGERS FOR NEW YORK.

Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Andrew Clarke, Olga Nethersole, and Capt. "Ben" Parker Among Them.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—There was a great crowd at Waterloo Station this morning to bid adieu to the passengers for the New York. The ship was crowded.

Among the passengers are Rear Admiral John G. Walker, Count and Countess Herman de Pourtales, Sir Horace Tozer, Dr. Alexander Biddle and family, Gen. the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, Olga Nethersole, Mrs. Bonynge, A. C. Palmer-Stuart, Mrs. Patterson of Philadelphia, A. D. Juilliard, and P. H. and Mrs. Barr. The last named is a cousin of President McKinley.

Capt. "Ben" Parker, skipper of Emperor William's yacht Meteor, was also a passenger on the New York.

The Cunard liner Campania, which sailed from Liverpool to-day for New York, via Queenstown, had among her passengers Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Lady Beresford, E. L. Godkin, and the Right Hon. Arnold Morley, former British Postmaster General.

The Oceanic, which sails Oct. 4, has a great list of passengers. Andrew Carnegie and his family are among them, also Robert P. Porter, whose report on the condition of American trade throughout the world will be ready on his arrival in America.

BRIDE PRAYS AT A GRAVE.

Fulfills a Promise She Had Made to Her Dying Father.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Joy and sorrow were intermingled at the marriage of Henry Teubrenk and Maggie Bishop today. They were engaged for over a year, but the marriage was delayed on account of the death of the girl's father. When the latter died he made a request that his daughter should visit his grave on the day she was married. The daughter, who is twenty-four years of age, never forgot the promise to her dying parent. To-day the marriage took place.

After the ceremony the couple were driven to St. John's Cemetery, at St. Bernard, where the husband and wife knelt in prayer beside the grave of the old man. The bride was dressed in white, as was her attendant, a younger sister.

CERTIFICATES FOR BARBERS.

Michigan Law Says Applicants Must Have Served Two Years.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 23.—This is the day that the barbers' license law became effective, although its enforcement will not begin until the expiration of ninety days. The barbers will be allowed that time in which to provide themselves with certificates.

Charles Rieger, Secretary of the State Board of Examiners, says an effort will be made within the prescribed period to provide every eligible barber in Michigan with a blank application, to be filled out and returned with a fee of $1. After that the board will meet at different points in the State, whenever occasion warrants, to examine candidates for statutory recognition. Such examination, however, will cost $5.

To be eligible, the applicant must have served at least two years in the business. It is expected that the law will work a marked improvement in shops.

Secretary Cridler's European Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Third Assistant Secretary of State Cridler is making a tour of the American Embassies and Legations in Europe. He had his passport visèd at the United States Consulate yesterday. This is generally done by the Consul General, though it is not obligatory. Mr. Cridler is going to Russia next week.

$2,000,000 Bill Posting Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23.—The Bill Posting Company, formed to carry on a general poster advertising business in Philadelphia and other cities of the United States, was incorporated here to-day, with a capital of $2,000,000. One-half is preferred stock, bearing 5 per cent. cumulative dividends. Frank D. Weylman of Philadelphia, Albert Deunger of Camden, and John C. Reed of Atlantic City are the incorporators.

The Hudson River Day Line is the greatest tourists' route, and offers the most variety. Music.—Adv.

MAY KILL BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

W. K. Vanderbilt Resents Boston Interference with the Contract.

OPPOSITION IN THE MAJORITY

The New York Central Will Now Take Over the Fitchburg Road.

Sequel to the New Situation May Be a Merger Between the Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Systems.

William K. Vanderbilt is credited with having just directed some correspondence to financial interests in Boston which will be easy to understand. The New York Central management is resenting interference with its Boston and Albany contract, and Mr. Vanderbilt has notified parties in interest that he is ready to abandon the entire deal.

The history of the negotiations in respect to the lease is by no means ancient. As will be remembered, President Bliss and the majority of the Board of Directors of the Boston and Albany expressed approval of the lease. Later, however, some certain interests began to make an issue of the matter. Boston commercial bodies passed resolutions approving the contract, but those engaged in opposing its successful consummation claimed that they were not receiving a fair payment, and by their clamor succeeded in attracting the attention of certain other of the stockholders. The State of Massachusetts is a stockholder—a fact which gave politicians an opportunity to get a finger in the pie, as it were, and to chafe capital by adopting resolutions declaring it to be wrong to deliver over the corporation as was proposed.

WILL LET GO OF STOCK OPTIONS.

Now it is announced by way of Boston that the people in opposition to the successful carrying through of the lease are in the majority. It is said they have secured proxies representing upward of 128,000 shares out of a total of 250,000, and aver they are ready to negotiate directly with the New York Central for better terms than the guaranteed 8 per cent. on the 999-year lease and $4,000,000 cash.

The fact, however, is that W. K. Vanderbilt, in consultation with his colleagues of the New York Central, has probably come to the conclusion to abandon the lease—in short, to throw it overboard. The communications sent to Boston are practically to that effect, and Mr. Vanderbilt and his associates have announced that they will not exercise any of their purchase options on Boston and Albany stock.

Boston people, opposed to the lease, have during the last few days purchased this stock, not knowing that it was the very property on which the Vanderbilt options had been voluntarily canceled. Mr. Vanderbilt is said to have stated to his friends that, having raised this opposition, which to him seemed to have been begotten of extraordinary avarice, the Boston stockholders could keep their property. He is said also to have given it as his opinion that in the future the Boston and Albany might have to depend principally on its local traffic for its patronage and support.

The New York Central will take over the Fitchburg. That is the keynote of the situation now—and that the significance of the remarks and of the correspondence. The truth is that, from the Vanderbilt standpoint, the expectation was that the criticism against the lease would be much more vehement in New York than elsewhere for the reason that New York might have reason to believe that Western business in large volume would be sent to Boston, where the terminal charges are less, and the commerce of Boston built up at the expense of New York. As it happened, New York criticism was not heard in any consequential way, while in Boston the criticism was bitter, fomented, as alleged, by politicians.

DEAL WITH NEW HAVEN SYSTEM.

It might have been that if Mr. Vanderbilt had abandoned his Boston and Albany ambitions some time ago or had not seriously gone ahead to make the lease, the Boston and Albany might have fallen into the hands of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. That company more than once in recent years has made proposals looking to a deal practically the same as that negotiated by Messrs. Vanderbilt and Twombly. Thus, when the New York Central's success was announced by the official declaration of the Boston and Albany Directors in favor of it, there was in the railway world a variety of sensations. Something was made of the fact that the New York Central coup had been made possible by the absence in Europe of President Clark of the New Haven Company.

In a number of instances in recent years the relations between the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the New York Central have been much strained, and Wall Street for a time held to the opinion that Mr. Vanderbilt had outgeneraled J. P. Morgan, whose interests are supposed to be larger in the New York, New Haven and Hartford than in the New York Central.

But last week came an event which very much modified Wall Street calculations along these lines, for as the immediate successor to Cornelius Vanderbilt in the Board of Directors of the New York Central, W. K. Vanderbilt selected William Rockefeller, with whom the Vanderbilt fortunes have not been linked, but who is in Wall Street now recognized as among the foremost of J. P. Morgan's personal friends and financial associates, holding with Mr. Morgan much the largest ownership of securities of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

There will not be in Wall Street lack of theories suggesting that as a sequel to the new situation in the affairs of the Boston and Albany there may be even a merger brought about between the New York Central and the New Haven systems. The certain results of this would be that other and lesser New England roads would naturally fall under the same ownership.

Thomas L. James in London.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Among recent arrivals here is ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James. He is in fine health. He spent a couple of days in Liverpool with Postmaster James of that city. They are not relatives.

English Interest in Dreyfus Ceasing.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Dreyfus case is almost forgotten. The effort to boycott the Paris Exposition is an utter failure.

Fast Time on Lackawanna Railroad.
Train leaving New York 10 each morning arrives St. Louis next afternoon, Kansas City 9:30 next evening. All accommodations, 429 Broadway.—Adv.

WARSHIPS ATTACK OLANGAPO.

Four United States Vessels Open Fire on the Town—250 Sailors Land and Destroy Rebel Works.

MANILA, Sept. 24—11:15 A. M.—The United States cruiser Charleston, the monitor Monterey, the gunboat Concord, and the supply ship Zafiro this morning attacked Olangapo, on Subig Bay.

The warships, after briskly bombarding Olangapo, landed 250 sailors, who destroyed the insurgent works.

One American was wounded.

WHEN DEWEY LEFT GIBRALTAR.

All Hands on the Olympia Anxious to Get Home—The Admiral in Good Health—He Describes His Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—A letter published in this city, dated Gibraltar, Sept. 10, says:

"With a burst of sunshine breaking through the clouds that had darkened the morning since dawn, the United States flagship Olympia lifted her anchor at 10 o'clock this forenoon and headed out of the harbor homeward bound. Never had I seen her look better, and never were her officers and her crew better pleased to be starting on a long sea run.

The only exception to the satisfaction generally expressed was shown by the Admiral's dog, Bob. He had been in poor health for several days before arriving in Gibraltar, and while here he was allowed to go ashore too much. His feet were badly bruised by the new macadam roadways, and Bob was in an irritable mood.

Admiral Dewey was in high spirits, and I feel sure he does not feel quite the same dread of the festivities he will be expected to attend as he did when he first learned how extensive they were to be. He began his homeward voyage, in fact, when he sailed from Manila for Hongkong on May 20 last. The Admiral surprised his friends by the health and strength he showed on reaching Europe. He was of fresh, rosy complexion, his step was light and elastic, and, aside from an increased whiteness in his hair, he did not seem older than when he took command of the Asiatic Squadron in January, 1898. Finally, when the ship reached Villefranche, the man-of-war harbor that is nearest to Nice, there was an absence of every form of entertainment, and even of amusement.

Time began to hang heavily on the hands of the officers and men. They "wanted to go home," for their hearts were beginning to turn toward the welcome which they knew was waiting for them in the native land. As Gibraltar is the last port at which the Admiral will touch before reaching New York it is possible here to sum up the results of the cruise, so far as Europe is concerned.

"Everywhere," said the Admiral, "the people of the ports we have visited have shown a most kindly and courteous disposition toward my officers and men and myself. It has been well known that we were not seeking official or social entertainment. When one recalls the debilitated condition of all hands aboard the Olympia when we left Hongkong, compared with their present state, it is easy to see why we did not look for or desire to go to banquets and balls.

"Personally," he continued, "I had stood the strain of the previous fifteen months remarkably well. Every man in the Olympia except myself had been out of Manila Bay at least once. Some of the officers had been sent to Hongkong several times, while the ship had also gone there with her whole crew to be docked. On that occasion it was necessary for me to remain in the bay, and I transferred my flag to the Baltimore.

"I was fortunate enough not to be taken with the malaria that brought down more than two-fifths of the ship's company, but it will readily be understood that we were not in first-class physical condition when we reached the Mediterranean. I was greatly pleased to see that improvement began as soon as we cleared from Port Said. I had intended going to Greece, but felt that it was wiser to seek a cooler climate as soon as possible, and had to cut the Piraeus out of my programme.

"In Naples only did I make the mistake of overtaxing my strength. I accepted invitations to four entertainments there, and I have suffered from that indiscretion ever since. I shall know better hereafter."

AUTOMOBILISTS IN A COLLISION.

Miss Clapp's Carriage Crushed by a Newport Watering Cart.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 23.—Late this afternoon Miss Edith Clapp, who was taught how to manipulate an automobile by the Marquis de San Vito, started for the Golf Club in her automobile, taking with her Miss Marie Winthrop and Miss Burnham.

All went well with the party until Parker and Bellevue Avenues were reached, where a watering cart of the city was proceeding along the avenue. Miss Clapp rang her bell, so as not to frighten the horse. The driver of the sprinkling cart heard the bell and started to turn closer to the west side of the avenue to let the automobile pass. Unfortunately, the driver of the cart and Miss Clapp were both turning in the same direction, and the automobile was caught between the watering cart and the curbing.

Miss Burnham was thrown to the sidewalk when the collision occurred, but Miss Clapp and Miss Winthrop both jumped to the ground uninjured. Miss Burnham was quite badly shaken up, but not injured. The automobile was very badly wrecked. After the accident the young ladies were taken to Miss Clapp's home by friends passing in carriages.

DUTCH INDIA MINING SCHEME.

Consul at Batavia Warns Americans That Bubble Is Sure to Burst.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—There is a big mining bubble in Dutch India, and the fact that Americans are beginning to be drawn into the scheme has prompted Sidney B. Everett, Consul at Batavia, to send a communication to the State Department exposing it.

It has always been known that gold in small quantities was to be found there, but lately a carefully planned scheme has been started to represent the colony as a tropical Klondike. The thing has been well engineered, beginning with newspaper articles by travelers and proprietors telling of the fabulous wealth of the lands, and going through all the well-known formulas. Expensive mining machinery was imported, and expert mining engineers from America and Australia were engaged at large salaries. The infection has already spread to Singapore and even to Holland, and bids fair to go around the world. A Chicago firm has been sending mining men to Dutch India.

Consul Everett warns Americans to keep out of it. He says that the stock is selling well because of the artificial boom, but that there is no chance of getting gold in paying quantities, and that the bubble is sure to burst.

No Money for Thatcher's Victims.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Sheriff Fachter of Dayton, Ohio, and his companions, who expected to get back the money out of which they were swindled by the man Thatcher by the old "unclaimed Chancery money" scheme, are still here. There is no chance of their getting the money, even if Thatcher were willing, as the case is in the hands of the Treasury officials. Thatcher will probably do considerable time before he regains his liberty.

Save Money. Buy Official Dewey
Red Fires, Torches, and Flags at Nordlinger-Charlton Fireworks Co., 185 Franklin St.—Adv.

DEWEY RECEPTION DETAILS

Committee of Seven Appointed to Greet the Admiral on Thursday.

PLAN MEETS WITH OPPOSITION

Originally Intended the Welcome on His Day of Arrival Should Be Exclusively a Naval Function.

A further change in the programme for the reception to Admiral Dewey was made yesterday, when the sub-committee of the Reception Committee announced that it had appointed the following as a committee to take charge of the Admiral while he is the city's guest: William C. Whitney, Richard Croker, St. Clair McKelway, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, William McAdoo, and Warren W. Foster. According to the plans of the sub-committee, this Committee of Seven, as it is designated, will go down the bay on the day that Admiral Dewey reaches port and will "informally" welcome him to the city.

It was originally intended by the Plan and Scope Committee that the Admiral's welcome on the day of his arrival would be exclusively a naval function. When the Olympia comes in through the Narrows she will find a score of warships of all sizes and shapes, which will give her a greeting that will be nothing if not noisy. After that Rear Admiral Sampson will pay his respects to the Admiral of the fleet, and all commanders will later make courtesy calls.

This the Committee on Plan and Scope believed would occupy most of the time between the arrival of the Admiral and nightfall, after which hour, according to naval regulations, there are no ceremonies on men of war. Besides, the committee has already provided a boat to carry members of Admiral Dewey's family down the bay to greet him on his return to America. Further than this, the Plan and Scope Comtee intended that no cognizance should be taken of the Admiral's arrival until Friday, when the Mayor's boat goes down to meet the Olympia, just previous to the water parade.

NEW PLAN NOT RELISHED.

This plan threw the honor of arranging the meeting between the Admiral and the Mayor upon the Committee on Naval Parade, and the amendment made by the Reception Committee is not relished by the former, one of whose members said yesterday that there seems to be a disposition on the part of some people to keep on making changes in the plan for the reception. "It is entirely too bad," this man said, "that the Reception Committee is unable to restrain its impatience to meet the Admiral. One would think they were more patriotic than the rest of us.

"As a matter of fact, the arrangement planned by us to receive the Admiral was based entirely on well-known provisions of naval etiquette and in accordance with universal custom. The navy's welcome to its chief we regarded as essentially a function in which the local committee had no right to take part; especially as we have three days in which to do honor to the Admiral.

"With this view of the case, we planned to have no representative of the city call on Admiral Dewey until about noon on Friday, when Mr. Downes, the secretary of the Mayor, will go aboard the Olympia and ask the Admiral if it will be convenient for him to receive the Mayor of the City of New York. As usual, the Admiral will likely reply that he will be pleased to receive the Mayor in ten minutes.

"Then the Mayor's secretary will return to the official boat, and in due time the Mayor will make his formal call. A similar form will be observed later, the Admiral's chief of staff acting in the same capacity as the Mayor's secretary had. That plan will be carried out, but it is deprived of a part of its formal and official character by the overhasty scheme of the Reception Committee."

At the last meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee it was suggested that a member of the committee call upon the Admiral immediately after his arrival and informally ascertain his wishes. This suggestion was not acted upon, and the frowns with which it was received indicated that the majority of the committee was opposed to it. All alterations in the original plan must receive the sanction of the Committee on Plan and Scope before they can be finally adopted.

COLD SHOULDER TO THREE OAKS.

Another application for a chance to steal some of New York's thunder came to the committee yesterday, when E. K. Warren, President of the village of Three Oaks, Mich., wrote that he had been selected by his village to come to New York and invite Admiral Dewey to take part in a celebration at Three Oaks. In reply to this note, Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the committee, wrote that the plans for the reception did not contemplate any presentations or official visits from outside municipalities.

Mr. Foster announced yesterday that the request of the National Sculpture Society for 386 tickets had been honored in full, as had that of the Society of Mural Painters for fifty seats.

Members of the Municipal Committee will receive their badges and tickets for both parades at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, to-morrow and Tuesday. Each committee member will receive two tickets for each parade. Members must call in person or send an authorized representative, who will be required to receipt for the badge and tickets. All tickets allotted to members of the committee not called for by noon on Wednesday, it has been decided, will be otherwise disposed of.

Major Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, has notified the committee that there will be 45 officers and 1,505 enlisted men in the regular army division of the land parade on Saturday. The regulars will wear field uniforms and equipments, and will carry haversacks and canteens. These troops will march:

Fort Columbus, Governors Island Band and Battery A, Fifth Artillery; Fort Hamilton, band, Siege Battery K and Foot Battery N, Fifth Artillery; Fort Hancock, Batteries I and L, Fifth Artillery; Fort Wadsworth, Batteries B, M, and O, Fifth Artillery; Willets Point, band and battalion, (Companies C and D,) United States Engineers and Battery N, Seventh Artillery; Fort Schuyler, Battery K, Seventh Artillery; Fort Slocum, Battery L, Seventh Artillery; Fort Adams, band, Light Battery C, and Foot Batteries H and I, Seventh Artillery; Fort Michie, (Gull Island,) Battery B, Seventh Artillery; Fort Terry (Plum Island) Batteries B and N, First Artillery; Fort Trumbull, Battery I, Fourth Artillery.

Willis Holly, the Secretary of the Park Board, announced that the Park Department permits for the privilege of erecting stands on Riverside Drive had been issued for all of the available sites. No permits can be issued for the Fifty-ninth Street front of Central Park, as the structures of the official committees or public stands occupy all the space there. The schedule of allotments has been made for the Central Park West front of the Park, but as a special meeting of the Dewey Committee has been called to consider the erection of more official stands, these allotments cannot be announced.

WATER PAGEANT PROGRAMME.

How the Naval Parade Will Form—Police Boats to Look After Violators of Regulations.

The Committee on Naval Parade of the Dewey Executive Committee yesterday issued the official programme for the water demonstration which will be the feature of Friday next. In preparing this programme, which also includes the orders to masters of vessels which will participate in the parade, the committee has had the assistance of Capt. Robley D. Evans, who was detailed by the Navy Department for that purpose.

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number of police boats to maintain order and prevent crowding, and violators of the regulations formulated by the committee will be severely dealt with. The programme is as follows:

On Friday morning, Sept. 29, at 11 o'clock, the steamer Sandy Hook, flying the flag of the city and having on board Mayor Van Wyck, the Governors of States, other invited guests, and a committee of citizens, will proceed to Quarantine.

At that point the Mayor, observing the formalities usual on such occasions, will, with his private secretary, Alfred M. Downes, Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, and Thomas F. Woods, President of the Board of Aldermen, call on Admiral Dewey, returning later to his own boat. This call will be returned by the Admiral, who will then have presented to him the distinguished guests on the Mayor's boat. The Admiral will return to his flagship, the Olympia, and at 1 o'clock P. M. the parade will move. The steamer Patrol will lead the line with such fireboats as may be assigned to the Chief of Police, to be followed by the Olympia, escorted by the Sandy Hook.

The steamers General Slocum and Glen Island, having on board the General Committee of citizens appointed by the Mayor in connection with the reception to the Admiral; will leave pier foot of West Thirty-fourth Street at 11 o'clock A. M.

The steamers Mount Hope and Warwick, with the legislative branch of the City Government and heads of city departments, will leave pier foot of East Twenty-fourth Street at 11 o'clock A. M.

The steamer Matteawan, with members of the press and visiting officials, will leave pier foot of West Twentieth Street at 11 o'clock A. M., all taking the places in line assigned to them.

This general programme will be carried out under the following regulations:

FORMATION AND START.

The escort column of vessels following the Naval Militia to be formed in three divisions.

First Division (following the official boats of the city)—Steam yachts, under command of Commodore Morgan of the New York Yacht Club.

Second Division—Large steamers and others, under command of Capt. J. H. Perry, who is authorized to appoint his own aides.

Third Division—All tugs and unattached vessels, under command of Capt. F. B. Dalzell, who is authorized to appoint his own aides.

The First Division (yachts) will form in column of twos, heading south with leading vessel at Fairbridge bell buoy.

The Third Division, tugs and unattached vessels, will form in column of threes, heading south, with leading vessel at red buoy, off Erie Basin.

Vessels are to be in division formation by 12:30 P. M., and the space between them and the United States fleet will be cleared by the police.

No breaking of formation or crowding of outside vessels into the divisions will be permitted after the parade has begun to move.

Division vessels will keep closed up, and not straggle.

The Government fleet will start at 1 P. M., and will form column, moving up the line of parade at once.

The First, Second, and Third Divisions of escorting vessels will move in succession as the last vessel of the preceding division clears the head of the division.

Each division will be preceded by a line of police boats, whose movements will be followed by the leading vessels of divisions.

Divisions will consist of sections of six or eight vessels, the leading vessels of which will carry a white flag with a number showing the position in column.

List of vessels indicating number of section to which they are attached, and place in column, will be issued in due time.

ROUTE OF PARADE.

The parade will be formed above the Narrows, as stated, and will move up the bay and North River.

Speed to be eight knots. No slowing up or stopping abreast of warships will be permitted.

After passing Sixtieth Street the column will work as far over toward the Jersey shore as the depth of water will permit large vessels to go. This rule must be strictly observed, as otherwise the vessels to be anchored from One Hundred and Sixth Street down will not have room to manoeuvre.

The column will turn the stakeboat (St. Mary's) station off One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, with port helm and head down stream, passing between the anchored men of war and the New York shore.

All vessels meeting during this manoeuvre will pass to the left. If the parading column is of such length that the leading division proceeding south should meet the last division still coming up stream, the south-bound column shall take the New York shore, the vessels bound up easing over toward the Jersey shore.

At 12 o'clock noon it is desired that every vessel in the harbor, in conjunction with every steam whistle in the vicinity on land, shall blow a salute, to be continued for five minutes. Thereafter on the water whistles shall be strictly confined to the customary signals of navigation. This rule must be rigorously enforced.

The parade will disband off Twenty-third Street, North River.

INTERPRETATION AND REMARKS.

The formation of these divisions heading south is rendered necessary by the state of the tide at 1 P. M., on the 29th, the tide then being flood.

The formation and route of parade, as laid down, will insure every vessel in the parade column passing in review before the Admiral and his flagship, passing the men-of-war three times, and also passing the great allegorical floats, "Peace" and "Victory" twice.

Should vessels desire to return to the anchorage of the men-of-war after the disbanding of the parade they will be required to keep on the New Jersey side of the anchored vessels, as the space on the New York side will be kept clear by the police to permit the anchoring there of yachts intending to make electrical displays at night.

It is announced by Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Committee on Fireworks, that most of the set pieces, the great flight of rockets, and other spectacular exhibitions will be from Governors Island, Ellis Island, Liberty Island, and around the Battery, where the fleet of fireworks boats is to meet. For this reason, as well as to avoid congestion in the upper rivers, it is earnestly requested that, for the night display, which is to commence promptly at 7:30 o'clock, all vessels, especially large excursion steamers, take places in the upper bay where they will be comparatively safe from collision.

Police vessels detailed to the various divisions will exert themselves to have the divisions formed, assigning straggling vessels to positions and keeping the divisions as closed as possible.

Police vessels detailed to clear up the harbors will, after performing that duty, proceed together at full speed up the bay, clearing the course and leaving vessels stationed at such points as may be decided upon to preserve a clear course and prevent vessels breaking into the parade column or accompanying it up the river.

Police vessels detailed to lead the separate divisions will take allotted stations and be prepared to move as soon as the last vessel of the division ahead is clear.

A distance of 400 yards will be maintained between divisions.

After the parade passes men-of-war on return down the river, the police boats detailed for that purpose will return and clear the space between men-of-war and the New York shore for yacht anchorage.

THE DEWEY FIREWORKS FETE.

Displays in Every Borough of the City —Most Elaborate Exhibition Ever Given Here.

The fireworks display which will be given in different parts of the city next Friday night in honor of Admiral Dewey will be, perhaps, the most elaborate exhibition of the kind ever given here. Many of the great events of comparatively modern times have invariably been commemorated by fireworks displays of such a magnitude as to attract great masses of people to witness them. Probably the greatest pyrotechnic display was that which commemorated Queen Victoria's jubilee and extended to every country owing allegiance to Great Britain. Among the other great fireworks displays were the celebrations which marked the close of the Crimean war, the fêtes of the Empire under Napoleon III., the opening of the Suez Canal, and the end of the Carlist war in Spain.

There will be about a dozen displays at various places throughout the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, namely, at the entrance to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Bronx, Mount Morris Park, the Fifty-ninth Street entrance to Central Park, Union Square, the City Hall Park, Soldiers and Sailors' entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn; Brooklyn City Hall, Long Island City Court House, and on Barren Hill, Staten Island. All of these displays will be under the immediate direction of Henry J. Pain. The pyrotechnic exhibitions at these points will not, because of surroundings, be on so extensive a scale as those at Grant's Tomb, on the Hudson River, and on Governors Island, in front of the Battery.

THE GENERAL PROGRAMME.

The general programme will be as follows:

A salute of fifteen-inch aerial maroons fired from steel mortars, a grand illumination with colored lights, changing color five times; ascent of meteoric balloons, the polychromatic canopy produced by the discharge of rockets containing Pain's latest tints and electrical effects; display of fifteen-inch shells, batteries of colored saucissons, National bombs in red, white, and blue; Japanese novelties as illustrated by the Fusiyama rockets, flight of colored aerolites, Tower of Babel rockets, a display of eight-inch Pain's new combination shells of shamrock and forget-me-nots, shower of purple, nests of fiery cobras, Pain's electric batteries, novelty of 1899; flight of four-pound rockets containing triple parachutes, ascent of prismatic whirlwinds, display of twenty-four-inch mammoth Manhattan Beach bombs putting forth northern lights, silver serpentines, magnolia blossoms, golden rod, &c.; eight-pound rockets discharging hanging chains, eagle scream rockets, casting festoons of changing lights, flight of floral bombshells, discharges of golden showers, salvos of large bombs, with 1800 combination and color effects; revolving cascade bombs, torrent of illuminated gold, peacock plume, Japanese bombs, Neapolitan repeating bombs, dazzling diamond showers, explosion of Khartoum batteries, magical illumination with Pain's pyrotechnic compound, and silver clouds introducing marvelous electrical fire.

The devices or set pieces for the occasion will be a fire picture of the warship Olympia; a second will be "Welcome, Admiral"; another, an electric star; still another, a grove of jeweled palms over 100 feet long; still another, the Nation's emblem in heraldic colors; then will come a fire portrait of Admiral of the Fleet George Dewey, which will be followed by a large bouquet of colored rockets, and then "Good Night."

NEAR THE WARSHIP OLYMPIA.

At the time that the foregoing programme is being carried out at the various points above named, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, a grand display on the Hudson River, near the warship Olympia, off Grant's Tomb, will also be in progress. A display of aquatic wonders will follow, showing fiery fishes, torpedoes, and mammoth geysers, a fire picture of Dewey, and the cruiser Olympia, covering 1,000 square feet.

This will be succeeded by a flight of large bombs, forming a golden cloud, studded with jewels. Immediately after will come a device designated "Our Empire." This novelty will be produced by a mammoth shell which, at a height of 1,000 feet, releases large bombs with red, green, blue, and white stars, intended to represent the United States, this will be followed by a silver shell for Puerto Rico, and a number of smaller shells for the Philippines. A display of mammoth batteries of comet-like stars will follow, and then the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" will be produced by the discharge of an immense shell exhibiting golden stars.

All of the displays are set down for 7:30 o'clock, with the exception of the greatest display of all, which will be made at Governors Island, Bedlow's Island, and New York Harbor. As the fires of the fête at Grant's Tomb die out the final and best exhibition will be given. It will begin at 9 o'clock at the Battery with an aerial salute of 101 guns; then will follow the illumination of Governors Island and Ellis Island with colored fire, accompanied by the ascent of large balloons, carrying powerful magnesium lights and pyrotechnics. This will be followed by displays of large shells, breaking into rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, and larger shells exploding into the National colors, which will serve to introduce a fire picture of the cruiser Olympia. The Aurora Borealis will be produced by the electrical discharge of 100 large shells.

The motto "Welcome Home, Victorious Admiral," will be accompanied by batteries of electrical stars and discharges of rockets. Then, perhaps, will come the greatest effect of the whole display, its success depending wholly upon the condition of the weather,) the release from a mammoth balloon a mile up in the air of "The Star-Spangled Banner" in fire.

The device showing "The Column of Victory," with Manila batteries, aquatic wonders, and an electrical discharge of 100 shells will be next in order, and these will be followed by discharges of mammoth rockets bearing National streamers. A salvo of 5,000 rockets will be served as a good night.

FORMATION OF LAND PARADE.

Gen. Roe Issues Orders Regarding It—He Expects Some G. A. R. Men Will Join the Column.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N. G. N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on Land Parade, yesterday issued his first formal orders regarding the formation and movement of the organizations taking part in that affair. In one of the sections of the order Gen. Roe directs "organizations of the veterans of the civil war" to form at Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street. Inasmuch as the officials of the Grand Army of the Republic have declined absolutely to take part in the parade, this reference to veterans of the civil war indicates that Gen. Roe expects that there will be some Grand Army men in the line after all.

In fact, Gen. Roe said yesterday that many members of the order agreed with him in his contention that unarmed forces should follow the armed forces, and that he had been assured that a number of Grand Army of the Republic men will take part in the parade. Gen. Roe said he did not know how many of these men there would be or in what manner they would be organized. Major Gen. O. O. Howard, who will command the fourth, or unarmed, division, has established his headquarters in Room 6, 177 Broadway, and all organizations desirous of taking part in the parade are requested to report to him for assignment to places in the line.

Gen. Roe's order follows:

Headquarters Land Parade
In Honor of Admiral George Dewey,
United States Navy.
New York City, Sept. 22, 1899.

Orders, No. 1:

1. The formation of the organizations taking part in the parade on the 30th day of September, 1899, in honor of Admiral George Dewey, will be in close column of companies in column of platoons; platoon fronts consisting of sixteen files and right and left guides.

2. Distances in column on the march will be for infantry, between platoons, six paces; between companies, eight paces; between battalions, seventeen paces; between regiments, twenty-four paces; between brigades, thirty paces; between troops of States, fifty paces.

For artillery and cavalry, the tactical distances, reduced as far as may be practicable in the judgment of the commanding officer. Commanding officers are earnestly enjoined to preserve the prescribed distances, and to keep their commands well closed up. It is of the utmost importance that constant attention be devoted to obtain this object.

FORMATION OF TROOPS.

3. Preparatory to the parade the troops will form:

The detachment of the United States Navy in Riverside Drive, west and north of Claremont Restaurant, head of column on the main drive near Claremont Restaurant.

The corps of cadets, U. S. M. A., and the detachment of the United States Army on Claremont Avenue, north, and, if necessary, also south of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, head of column on One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

The Forty-eighth Highlanders of Toronto, on Claremont Avenue, south of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; they will follow in rear of the detachment of the United States Army.

The National Guard, Naval Militia, and Old Guard of the State of New York, on the Boulevard, north and south of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

The detachment of the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania, in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, and in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, east and west of Amsterdam Avenue, head of column on Amsterdam Avenue.

The detachment of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, east and west of Amsterdam Avenue, head of column on Amsterdam Avenue.

The detachment of the National Guard of the State of Georgia, in One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, head of column on Amsterdam Avenue.

The detachment of the National Guard of the State of Connecticut, in One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue, head of column on Amsterdam Avenue.

The detachment of the National Guard of the State of Maryland, in Morningside Park east, south of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, head of column resting on One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

The detachment of the National Guard of the State of South Carolina, in One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, head of column resting on Amsterdam Avenue.

The detachment of the National Guard of the State of New Hampshire, in One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, head of column in rear of South Carolina detachment.

The detachment of the National Guard of the State of Rhode Island, in One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue, head of column resting on Amsterdam Avenue.

The detachment of the National Guard of the State of Ohio, in One Hundred and Twentieth Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, head of column resting on Amsterdam Avenue.

The detachment of the National Guard of the State of Indiana, in One Hundred and Twentieth Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue, head of column resting on Amsterdam Avenue.

The detachment of the National Guard of the State of Mississippi, in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue, head of column resting on Amsterdam Avenue.

The detachment of the National Guard of the State of Maine, in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue, head of column resting in rear of Mississippi detachment.

The detachment of the National Guard of the State of Florida, in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue, head of column resting in rear of detachment of the State of Maine, extending into Morningside Park West, if necessary.

The detachment of the National Guard of the State of Texas, in One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue, head of column resting on Amsterdam Avenue.

The detachment of the veterans of the Spanish-American war of New York City, in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, head of column resting on Amsterdam Avenue.

4. The formation of the troops on and west of the Boulevard must be completed at 11 o'clock A. M.; that of the troops east of the Boulevard at 12 o'clock noon, of the day of the parade. During this formation troops will not be halted in Morningside Park West, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Amsterdam Avenue, and Manhattan Street. Commanding officers of troops forming east of the Boulevard will cause the completion of the formation to be reported to a staff officer of Major Gen. Roe, who will be found at the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Commanding officers of detachments forming west of the Boulevard will cause the completion of formation to be reported to Major Gen. Roe, N. G. N. Y., who, owing to the illness of Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield, is in charge of the parade, and who will be found at the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Riverside Drive.

START OF THE COLUMN.

5. The column will move at 11 o'clock A. M. The troops on and west of the Boulevard, but east of Riverside Drive, will move through One Hundred and Twenty-second Street west into Riverside Drive; those east of the Boulevard will move through Amsterdam Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and west on that street to Riverside Drive, except the Maryland troops formed on Morningside Park East, who will turn into One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and follow those of the State of Connecticut.

6. All the organizations of the veterans of the civil war will form on Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street West, and join the column at that point, the ex-Confederates, if there be any, and the Spanish-American war veterans halting for that purpose.

7. During the march there will be repeated halts, during which sub-divisions, which have for some reason lost distances, may and should regain their proper positions.

8. The parade will assume the nature of a review at Twenty-eighth Street, and Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, will review the column at Madison Square, the stand for that purpose being erected on the west side of Fifth Avenue and north of the Triumphal Arch. Commanding officers and bands will not turn out of column.

9. As a platoon reaches the Triumphal Arch, (after having passed in review,) its commander will reduce its front by breaking fours to the rear from the left, reforming line the moment the platoon has passed through the arch. Should it be necessary to reduce front at other points of the route, it must be done promptly and line reformed the moment it is possible to do so.

Organizations having passed in review will not take up the double time as prescribed in drill regulations, but continue the march in quick time.

10. The following hospitals are located in proximity to the line of march: Harlem, 338 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; St. Luke's, One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Presbyterian, Madison Avenue and Seventieth Street; Roosevelt, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue; Bellevue, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street; New York Hospital, 7 West Fifteenth Street; St. Vincent's, 195 West Eleventh Street.

11. The following streets will be kept open to allow ambulances to leave or regain the line of march if necessary: Fifty-eighth, Forty-eighth, Forty-third, Thirty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Eighteenth, Thirteenth, and Tenth Streets.

12. The Board of Health has detailed physicians to attend on the line of march at points which will be designated by flags with a red cross and the words "Board of Health."

13. The parade is dismissed at Washington Square, after passing through the arch. On reaching that point organizations must promptly move on, east or west, to their armories or quarters, avoiding in this movement Fifth Avenue, so as not to impede the troops still in the column.

CHARLES F. ROE,
Major General National Guard, New York, Chairman Committee of Land Parade.

THE ARCH A STUPENDOUS WORK

Modelers Will Have No Rest To-day—Force May Go on at Night—The Artists and Their Creations.

The people of New York and the many thousands of visitors who are already in the city are watching day by day the materialization of an idea conceived only a few weeks back—an idea of which the realization in so short a time would have been attempted in no country but the United States. Even here, where what are regarded as impossibilities in other lands are accomplished every day; where Great Britain has to come when she wishes a steel bridge quickly made and Russia when battleships are urgently needed, the construction of the Dewey triumphal arch must be regarded as an unparalleled feat.

From now until the structure is completed work on the arch will go on during every minute of daylight. The modelers will have no day of rest to-day. They will begin their work at 7 o'clock this morning, and only cease when there is no more daylight. If it be found that enough progress is not being made, electric lights will be arranged so that another force can be employed during the nights.

Whatever happens, the members of the National Sculpture Society are determined that the arch shall be finished in time for the return of Admiral Dewey. And there seems now not the slightest doubt that this will be the case. The work looks far more incomplete to the uninitiated than it really is.

As a matter of fact, there is now little to do beyond completing the great group by J. Q. A. Ward, President of the National Sculpture Society, which crowns the arch; the affixing of the medallions to the entablature, and the nailing of the plain squares of "staff" to the undecorated portions of the arch. After this has been done the plasterers will go over the last-named parts of the structure, and after they have smoothed the surfaces the scaffolding can be taken down.

THE GROUPS FOR THE PIERS.

Philip Martiny's group, the "Call to Arms," which will front the northeast pier, has not yet been brought from the sculptor's studio, but it has been completed, and to place it in position will take only a few hours. The other three groups are practically finished. There was far more work connected with them than with any other part of the arch, as on account of their positions, and the intricate nature of the modeling, it was not found practicable to do more in the modelers' studio, in Madison Square Garden, than the rough blocking out of sections of the principal figures.

All the large figures of naval heroes are now in place. They were removed from the Garden and hoisted into position by means of a derrick without accident, and the artists breathed more freely when this ticklish job was over.

Only one modeler is now at work in the Garden, "cleaning up," as one of the sculptors put it. All the rest are at the arch, and by to-day the improvised studio lent by the generosity of the proprietors of the Garden to the sculptors will probably be vacated.

Little work now remains to be done on the colonnade. All the figures of the groups for both ends of it are near the columns at the bases of which they are to be placed, and those at the north, at the two corners of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, have been lifted on to the pedestals. The columns to the south of the arch, the erection of which was left to the last in order that traffic might be obstructed for as short a time as possible, are all up, and the capitals and globes which surmount them are ready for placing in position.

THE ARTISTS AND THEIR WORK.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES asks that the subjects represented by the figures and bas-reliefs, together with the names of the artists who designed them, and those to whom honor is due for the general arrangements, be printed. The first suggestion for the arch came from Charles R. Lamb, the stained glass artist. He is not a sculptor, but is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Sculpture Society, and it was he who, after consultation with the members of the Dewey Celebration Committee and fellow-members of the Sculpture Society, was asked to make a sketch of the kind of arch he suggested.

He determined upon a combination of the features of the classical triumphal arches and those of the Arc de Triomphe at Paris, together with a colonnade to heighten the effect back and front of the structure. It was Mr. Lamb's design, elaborated and somewhat modified, which was adopted by the members of the National Sculpture Society. At a meeting of the society the members offered their professional services without charge, and the work was apportioned to them.

J. Q. A. Ward, the President of the society, has designed the largest group, and on account of its position the most conspicuous group on the arch. It is the figure of Victory, standing in a boat, and supported by sea horses and tritons, with various marine details, which crowns the structure.

The four groups which are placed in front of the great piers, facing north and south, are as follows: North side—"Call to Arms," Philip Martiny; "Peace," Daniel C. French; South side—"Battle," Karl Bitter; "Return of the Victors," C. H. Niehaus.

FIGURES OF NAVAL HEROES.

Fronting the attic of the arch are eight figures of naval heroes of the United States, four at the north and four at the south. They are Commodore Paul Jones by E. C. Potter, Commodores Hull by H. K. Bush-Brown, Commodore Perry by J. Scott Hartley, Commodore Decatur by George L. Brewster, Commodore McDonough by Thomas Shields Clarke, Admiral Farragut by W. O. Partridge, Admiral Porter by J. J. Boyle, and Commander Cushing by Augustus Lukeman.

In the spandrels of the arch will be symbolical figures in bas-relief. Those to the north will represent the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and are designed by R. H. Perry. To the south they represent the North and East Rivers, and are by Isidor Konti. Large figures in high relief of American eagles will be placed over the keystones of the arch, north and south. They are the work of Isidor Konti.

At the sides of the arch will be symbolical bas-reliefs. That at the west is "Progress of Civilization," by John Gellert; that at the east, "Protection of Our Country," by William Cooper.

On the attic of the arch will be medallion heads of other American naval celebrities. They are portraits of Commodores Barry, Hopkins, Dahlgren, Worden, Lawrence, Bainbridge, Preble, and Foote, and are the work of Ralph Goddard, the late Caspar Buberl, Henry Baerer, Frederick Moynihan, and C. F. Hamann.

The groups at the ends of the colonnade symbolize "The Army" and "The Navy," and "The East Indies" and "The West Indies." They are by F. W. Ruckstuhl and George E. Bissell.

Paul W. Bartlett designed two seated lions to flank the arch, but they will not be used, as it was found that they would interfere with traffic.

HOUSE DECORATIONS GOING UP.

Distinctive Navy Emblems and Flags Are Seen Hardly Anywhere—Use of Oriental Rugs.

There were twice as many houses and stores in the city decorated yesterday as on Friday, and to-morrow there will probably be twice as many as to-day. After that it is not to be expected that the laws of arithmetical progression will be applicable to the case. It is of the dealers in flags, bunting, lanterns, and other paraphernalia of celebration that it is necessary to inquire if any idea of the extent of the decorations which will be used in New York is desired.

And the dealers declare that the demand for their wares has been unprecedented. Indeed, it looks as though there might be a famine in bunting before the week is out. The price has already gone up, and there is every indication that it will be advanced still further, even if almost prohibitive prices are not asked.

Many pretty displays are already to be seen in all parts of the city, and any householder or storekeeper who desires to obtain hints on how to decorate his residence or shop need only walk a little distance to obtain all the ideas that he can carry out. One new feature of the decorations already in position is the use of a dark blue instead of the color of the National flag for some of the draperies. This, combined with the ordinary colors of the Stars and Stripes, makes a most pleasing effect.

It is rather surprising, however, that the distinctive navy emblems and flags are seen hardly anywhere. Admiral Dewey's private flag—four white stars on a blue field—will appear in the decorations of the reviewing stand in Madison Square and on the City Hall, but, so far as is known, the regular navy emblem, the union jack, will not be used anywhere. It is not obtainable in the generality of stores, and the public seems to have forgotten all about it. Even the members of the Society of Mural Painters, who designed the decorations between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Streets on Fifth Avenue, have not included the jack in their scheme.

NO LACK OF CLEVER IDEAS.

It is being generally remarked that it would have been a good thing if the Dewey Celebration Committee, or one of the societies of artists, had, through the newspapers, issued a list of symbols and emblems suitable to the occasion. There is, as has been said, no lack of clever ideas in decoration, but the materials for these decorations are conspicuously similar in all cases, and all the ingenuity at present noticed has been in the arrangement of the National colors with usually a central portrait of the Admiral.

The mural painters have, indeed, made one suggestion which is hailed with gratitude, although it was only meant to apply necessarily to the stores and houses which will form a background for the society's decorations on Fifth Avenue. It is that Oriental rugs and draperies hung from second-story windows have an excellent effect, and provide just the dark, rich colors which are usually lacking.

The idea is, of course, almost as old as the art of beautifully worked textiles, and in Oriental countries and the peninsulas of Southern Europe much of the beauty of festal occasions is supplied in this way. Everybody does not own rugs or carpets of sufficient beauty, but there are few families which do not possess some materials which will answer the same purpose.

The vicinity of the Dewey triumphal arch is at present one of the most brilliant spots in the city. The Hoffman House and the Albemarle Hotel have been decorated on a consistent plan, and the effect is a happy one. Near by, on Twenty-third Street, original ideas have been brought to bear on the adornment of a high building. From a point near the roof a number of streamers have been arranged like an inverted fan, and beneath are flags formed into shields. Many buildings in this neighborhood are already topped by tall flagpoles, from which wave the Stars and Stripes and multi-colored streamers.

If new materials to work into decorations are hard to find, this is not the case with regard to the materials for illuminations. These have never been cheaper or of greater variety. From the designs in incandescent lamps to the humble Chinese and Japanese lanterns, one can buy decorations to suit every sized purse. Even paper lanterns of the shape of an Admiral's cocked hat are to be purchased from street peddlers.

As to what may be termed personal decorations, they are also of an apparently inexhaustible variety. Badges are being sold at every street corner, while the men's furnishing stores are now offering ties with all kinds of patterns suitable to the occasion.

THE DEWEY MEDALS OF HONOR.

For the Officers and Men of the Asiatic Squadron.

Tiffany & Co. have shipped to the Navy Department at Washington the entire lot of over 1,600 bronze medals of honor, made by direction of Congress for presentation to the officers and men of the Asiatic Squadron under command of Commodore Dewey.

The resolution authorizing the medals was offered by United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts.

The medal was designed and modeled by Daniel Chester French. The feature of the obverse is a fine profile head of Commodore Dewey, showing also the epaulets and part of his coat in naval dress. Surrounding the head, in clear, distinct raised lettering appears the following legend:

> THE GIFT OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ASIATIC SQUADRON UNDER THE COMMAND OF COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY.

Immediately under the inscription, at the right, is an anchor in a wreath of laurel, and a star, indicative of the rank of Commodore. The name of the sculptor is at the left, just below the epaulet. On the reverse side of the medal is a figure of a muscular American sailor, "The man behind the gun," symbolizing Victory, seated on a cannon and holding a flag across the lap. Around the border, forming a frame to the figure, are the words:

> IN MEMORY OF MANILA BAY, MAY 1, 1898.

and beneath it, on a tablet, appears the name of the ship to which the recipient was attached. The medal to be presented to Admiral Dewey will bear the name of his flagship, United States ship Olympia. The recipient's name is engraved around the edge of the medal.

The medals are suspended from bars, the decorations of which consist of an eagle with outstretched wings, an American shield, laurel wreath of victory, and sword of justice, effectively grouped, with the waves of the sea for a background. The silk ribbon at the back of each medal consists of three stripes—two navy blue with the Spanish yellow in the centre, signifying that the yellow has been vanquished by the blue. Each medal is fitted in a handsome leather case, covered with fine yellow (Spanish color) leather.

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for

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60-62 West 23d Street.

BELITTLE DEWEY'S VICTORY.

English Papers Are Also Sarcastic About the Home Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Some English newspapers refer in terms anything but complimentary to the amount of the Dewey Home Fund, which is said here to be $27,000. They seem to think this amount hardly commensurate with the praise lavished on Admiral Dewey's exploit at Manila.

All the papers print Prof. Goldwin Smith's pronunciamento in The Toronto Weekly Sun, in which he is sarcastic regarding the battle. He finds many supporters here. They do not decry Dewey, but maintain that the only risk he ran was in entering the harbor, and that the plaudits of the American people are a trifle too enthusiastic. The size of the home fund is considered sufficient excuse for some plain English.

LOVING CUP FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

The Gift of the City Made Entirely of Eighteen-Carat Gold.

The gold loving cup being made by Tiffany & Co. for presentation to Admiral Dewey by the City of New York is Roman in form, and made entirely of eighteen-carat gold. The three handles are three dolphins, beautifully wrought in green gold. Around the neck of the cup, as in the firmament, cluster forty-five stars—the sisterhood of States—extending a greeting to its greatest hero. The handles divide the body of the cup into three sides or panels. These are employed for the principal decorations. On the front panel is a finely wrought portrait in relief of Admiral Dewey, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves in green gold, the whole resting upon an eagle with outstretched wings. Underneath this panel, upon the band around the foot of the cup, are the letters "G. D., U. S. N.," and an anchor. The second panel has chased in half relief an excellent picture of the United States flagship Olympia, and beneath it a shield containing the four Admiralty stars and the word "Olympia." On the third is an escutcheon, upon which will appear a suitable inscription, and, beneath, the cost of arms of the City of New York. In addition to the ornamentation noted, the rich decorations around the foot include a series of anchors, a rope tied in three knots, dolphins, seaweeds, &c.

The cup will stand about 13 inches high, have a capacity of 4½ quarts, and will undoubtedly rank as the richest gold loving cup ever made in this country. The cup will rest on an ebony base 6¾ inches high, and the whole will be fitted in a massive and superbly finished quartered oak chest, bearing a plate with appropriate inscription.

HOLIDAYS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Mr. Van Cott Issues Orders Regarding Delivery and Receipt of Mail.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday issued the following order for the observance of the two Dewey Day holidays:

"Friday, Sept. 29, and Saturday, Sept. 30, having been made legal holidays by the Governor of this State in consequence of the Dewey celebration, the Post Office Department has granted permission to the Postmaster to close this office at 12 M. on Friday, Sept. 29, and at 10 A. M. Saturday, Sept. 30. Superintendents of divisions, departments, and branch stations will allow as many of the employes under their direction to be absent on those days as may be found possible, due regard being had to the requirements of the service.

"Registered and money order business will be transacted at the General Post Office and branch stations up to the hour of closing on the respective days.

"On Friday the usual first and second carriers' deliveries and a delivery at 11:30 A. M. will be made throughout the entire city. On Saturday one delivery, beginning at 8 A. M., will be made in the wholesale business district, and one at 8:30 A. M. above the Harlem River. The usual first delivery and a second delivery at 9 A. M. will be made in the other parts of the city.

"Outgoing domestic mails will be dispatched the same as on other days of the week. The regular holiday schedule governing the receipt and dispatch of city mail will be in effect from 12 M. to 12 P. M. on Friday, and from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M. on Saturday, but this will be covered in the holiday order to be issued on Thursday next.

"Superintendents will arrange for the performance of carriers' collections in accordance with the requirements of the service. Superintendents of branches in the hotel district will instruct clerks in charge to deliver to messengers from the various hotels upon proper identification."

UNFURLED IN HONOR OF DEWEY.

Flag Presented to Jersey City by the Residents of Greenville.

Bayside Park was crowded yesterday with patriotic residents of the Greenville district of Jersey City, to assist in the unfurling of a flag in honor of Admiral Dewey. The event was accompanied by appropriate exercises, and the flag was afterward presented to the city.

The flag, which is 24 by 60 feet, was hoisted to the top of a pole 140 feet high by a delegation of the Naval Militia, while 300 school children sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. McDowell, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Cornelius Brett and Edward Wilson. Both were largely devoted to the deeds of Admiral Dewey. Mr. Wilson giving, in addition, a running history of the war in the Philippines.

The flag was presented to the city by Edward Fry. The speech of acceptance was made by Mayor Hoos. The flag was bought with contributions given by the people of Greenville.

Natural History Museum to be Open.

The American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, will be open free to the public on Friday and Saturday evenings, Sept. 29 and 30, for the benefit of the large number of strangers who will visit the city during the days of the Dewey celebration.

WHY "NEPHEW" DEWEY FLED.

Triumph Was Complete Until an Acquaintance Called Him "Green."

There wasn't anything unusually conspicuous about him when he got aboard. He was just a well-dressed, respectable appearing burgher, wearing a straw hat and an air of self-assertiveness which seemed to proclaim the "you-can't-put-me-down" sort of chap, as he dropped into the only vacant seat of a Sixth Avenue elevated car at Park Place the other evening and looked about condescendingly. Next to him sat an elderly man reading a paper. The train had proceeded but a few stations when the straw-hatted man began to fidget.

"Papers seem to be full o' Dewey nowadays," he remarked tentatively, and apparently addressing the elderly man. The other man kept on reading.

"Yes, Sir," persisted his neighbor, "the Admiral's getting lots of attention now, eh?"

"Oh, yes," the elderly man replied with a shade of annoyance. "He's a great man, and we'll properly honor him."

"Yes," went on the personage of straw headgear in a louder tone. "George deserves it. He's my uncle, you know."

"Ah!"

"Yes, indeed," he rattled on, "George and my father were brothers. Father's dead now, and I've come down from home in Vermont with the family to greet him. Just saw 'Bob' Van Wyck. He's the Mayor, you know, and he gave me a very cordial letter to the committee, and I made arrangements to go down the bay with the family when Uncle George gets in. Dear old George, he will be so glad to see us and talk over the old homestead days. You remember the song, Sir, 'How Dear to My Heart Are the Days of My Childhood'? That's the way George felt as he wrote in a letter to me from Trieste."

The elderly man had put down his paper and seemed deeply interested. So did the passengers near by. The straw-hatted man was beginning to enjoy his pedestalized position. He smiled benignantly.

"You've reason to be proud of your uncle's fame," warmly responded the elderly man.

"Ah! the name of Dewey resounds the world over," replied the straw-hatted man. "I'm proud to bear it. We all are. William's my name, and say, do you know that I never liked it so well before as I have since we won our magnificent victory in Manila Bay. I say 'our,' Sir, because it is all in the family. Yes, that's it—proper pride. Glorious victory!"

The nephew of Dewey beamed like the rising sun. Several women

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN OHIO

Opens the State Republican Campaign with a Speech at Akron.

TALKS OF NATIONAL ISSUES

Says the Only Way to Uphold the Honor of the American Flag Is to Defeat the Filipinos.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The Republican State campaign was opened here to-day with one of the largest crowds known in the history of politics in Ohio. The advance guard, which arrived last night, was swelled at an early hour this morning by strangers coming in on early trains, so that when the large delegations arrived about noon the town was already well filled. The special trains bearing the crowds from Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Youngstown, and Canton added 20,000 more, and it is thought there were 50,000 visitors in Akron.

Judge Nash arrived from Columbus at 7 o'clock this morning, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Babcock; Col. Charles Dick, Secretary of State Kinney, Auditor of State Guilbert, and H. M. Daugherty, who was his leading opponent for the nomination before the Columbus convention.

Gov. Roosevelt and his escort, the Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland, did not arrive until after 12 o'clock. An immense crowd greeted them at the station, and the party was taken to the Hotel Buchtel. From here Judge Nash, Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Hanna, Col. Dick, and other distinguished guests went to the Elks clubrooms, where they ate dinner with the newspaper men. This was an entirely non-partisan affair. Afterward Nash and Roosevelt received the college delegations, of which there were several from Oberlin College, Western Reserve University, Ohio State University, and other institutions.

The parade moved at 2 o'clock. It was in six divisions, and in charge of Capt. A. Wagoner as grand marshal. There were 15,000 men in line. The most conspicuous features were the escorts of Col. Roosevelt and Judge Nash, the one of the veterans of the Spanish-American war and the other of veterans of the civil war. The meeting was held at Grace Park, within whose confines fully 75,000 people gathered, only a small portion of whom could get within range of the voices of the speakers. Judge N. D. Tibbals presided, President Ira Priest of Buchtel College offered prayer, and the Columbus Glee Club of 100 voices sang. Judge Nash was the first speaker. He said, in part:

TARIFF LAW BENEFITS.

"Much of the great gain to our country is attributable to the restoration of a tariff law so fashioned as to be beneficial to American interests alone. But much more credit is due to the determination of the American people to maintain inviolate and forever a sound and honest financial policy in this land. By the elections of 1896 confidence was restored in the financial integrity of the people of the United States. Hence those who controlled capital were willing again to let it seek investment in railroads, manufactures, and commerce. The unemployed are no longer idle. Those who worked once one-half time and for half-pay are now reaping a full harvest.

"But the Democracy continues to demand the free, unlimited coinage of silver and gold as equal in primary money at the rate of 16 to 1. Again the Democracy of Ohio has declared in favor of this financial heresy. This is done in the State of President McKinley. If Ohio, in November, should take a step backward on this question, who can foresee the harm that will be done? It will open the question again as a National issue. Again we will be in financial doubt and uncertainty. But this will not happen. The people of Ohio are an intelligent people. Her farmers, her laboring men, her merchants and her manufacturers will not go back to the 'slough of despond' through which we struggled for four unhappy years.

"There is another very important matter with which the Republican Party and its policies has had much to do within the last two and a half years. Our foreign markets have been enlarged and our foreign commerce has been increased. We believe this to be absolutely necessary for the present and future prosperity of the country.

"The policy of the Republican Party is to strengthen and make larger the foreign market for our goods. We are just as zealous for this cause as we ever were in saving our home market for Americans. This we propose to do, even if it requires that governmental assistance shall be given to our shipping, so that our wares may sail the world over under our own flag. This we will do, even if it involves the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by our own Government. This we will do, even if it demands that our flag shall never be hauled down in islands lawfully acquired by the valor of our soldiers and sailors.

IMPERIALISM AND TRUSTS.

"The Democrats bravely shouted at Zanesville, 'We are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States.' Who in the world is favor of it? Imperialism is the power, authority, or character of an Emperor. I know of no imperialist in this broad land. I know of no man in it who desires to change the spirit or character of this great Republic as it was handed down to us by our fathers. Even those who believe that it is a wise policy to retain possession of the islands which have come to us as a part of the victory which we won over Spain do not wish to establish an empire in them, or anything akin to an empire. All they desire is to carry to their inhabitants the same enlightenment and the same civilization which we enjoy. When they are prepared for it, it is proposed, when Congress shall act, to give them a government free in character and guaranteeing to them the sacred rights which we cherish.

"Within the last few years many of the business men of this country have consolidated their great interests into corporations and combinations, which are popularly known as 'trusts.' I am very loath to believe that these men would knowingly do anything that would be detrimental to the country or to their fellow-citizens. It is true, however, that there are things connected with these new organizations which require regulation by law, in order to prevent evils which may arise.

"Undoubtedly new and careful and wise legislation will be required both upon the part of Congress and State Legislatures to regulate and prevent evils which may emanate from large corporations. Such legislation we can safely intrust to the men of the Republican Party."

At the conclusion of Judge Nash's speech, Gov. Roosevelt was introduced. He spoke in part as follows:

NATIONAL ISSUES MADE.

"I come to speak to you because we recognize throughout the Nation that the contest this year in Ohio is not and cannot be anything but a National contest. It is idle to say it is local—yes, and worse than idle—it is dishonest to make such an assertion where the Democratic platform lays its especial stress upon National questions.

"If a party raises an issue which it knows is a false issue, merely for the hope of carrying an election, then that party shows in the most striking way that it is the enemy of the country and unfit to be intrusted with its Government. If the spokesmen of a party do not and cannot believe what they say, whether in the way of denunciation or promise, and especially if they promise what they know they cannot perform, and what is palpably intended not to result in performance, but in vote-getting at the moment, then they insult the conscience and the intelligence of every freeman fit to exercise a freeman's privilege.

"This is just what the Democratic Party in Ohio has done at this time, and just what its leaders, National and local, from the top down, are doing when they speak on expansion, on trusts, and on free silver. It is the sincere belief of all right-minded men who have the welfare of the Nation close at heart that the position taken by the Ohio Democracy, speaking in reality for the National Democracy in this campaign, is one destructive of National prosperity at home and of National honor abroad.

TARIFF NO AID TO TRUSTS.

"Our opponents denounce trusts. But they propose not one remedy that would not make the situation ten times worse than at its worst, it now is. I have read through carefully the speeches of Mr. Bryan and of his fellows to find out what they propose to do. I have found plenty of vague denunciation. I have not found so much as an attempt to formulate a National policy of relief. In the Democratic platform in Ohio just two measures of relief are proposed, the first, that you should change the tariff because it favors trusts, and the second, that you should coin silver in the ratio of 16 to 1 without regard to the action of any other nation.

"They pretend that the tariff favors trusts. They know well that the greatest trusts in this country, the Standard Oil and the Sugar Trusts, are utterly unaffected by the tariff. They know well that the trust with which there is the most widespread and deepest dissatisfaction, the Beef Trust, is utterly unaffected by the tariff; and in my own State one of the largest trusts, the Ice Trust, (which is said to have as its most prominent member and promoter that ardent anti-trust champion and advocate of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Richard Croker,) is also wholly unaffected by the tariff. Six years ago you were under the kind of tariff to which they now ask you to return. And you were suffering from the threat of free coinage—the threat which they now revive. Are the people of this country so short-sighted that they forget the miseries of six years ago? Do they forget the bread riots, the poverty, the squalid want, even of those able and anxious to work?

"The second great remedy they propose for trusts is the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1—the coinage of a forty-eight-cent dollar. They actually propose to the people that, if the trusts deprive certain men of part of their earnings, or throw a certain body of men out of employment, this shall be remedied by decreeing that the men who still have employment shall be paid 48 cents on the dollar for the work they do.

"Our opponents throughout the Nation, and in particular here in Ohio, propose as a method of attacking trusts to meddle with the tariff, which would mean economic disaster to the masses, and to debase the coinage, which, in addition to even more frightful economic disaster, would mean National dishonor. When they come to the second plank in their platform, the question of expansion, they advocate the dishonor of the Americans arms and the trailing of the American flag in the dust. They place themselves outside the rank of proper party opponents and make themselves merely the enemies of the Nation as a whole, as already by their action on the currency they have shown themselves to be the enemies of honesty within the Nation.

BRYAN'S PROPHET.

"The other day Ohio sent to New York a prophet of Mr. Bryan's new dispensation in the shape of ex-Congressman Lentz, who divided his time between fervent hopes for the success of Aguinaldo, and, therefore, for the ruin of the American Army in the Philippines, and the firmly expressed conviction that the mantle of Washington and of Lincoln had fallen upon the shoulders of ex-Gov. Altgeld. Truly, Mr. Bryan's new dispensation begins with a queer catalogue of saints, when they canonize Aguinaldo as a hero and Altgeld as a sage. The combination is entirely appropriate.

"Those who would encourage anarchy at home most naturally strike hands with the enemies of our country abroad. The friend of the bomb thrower and his apologists are doing what is fit and meet when they strike hands across the seas with those who are fighting our soldiers in foreign lands. Fundamentally the causes which they champion are the same. The step encouraging the assassination of the guardians of the law at home, to the aiding and abetting of the shooting down of our soldiers abroad is but a short one; and it matters little whether the encouragement be given by the exercise of the pardoning power, by raving speeches upon the platform, or by the circulation of silly documents composed by men too feeble to accomplish the mischief they design.

"Make no mistake. In the Philippines we are at open war with an enemy who must be put down. It is absolutely impossible to save our honor, except through victory, and it is equally impossible to win peace, to restore order in the islands, or to prepare the way for self-government there, save through victory. People tell you that the Filipinos are fighting for independence. This was exactly what the Copperheads of 1861 said of the Confederates. Here in Ohio Vallandigham ran on the issue that the war was a failure, and that the independence of the Southern States should be acknowledged. The feeble Vallandighams of to-day take the same position, and if Ohio is true to the great memories of her past, she will give the same answer now that she gave them. No man can hesitate in this struggle and ever afterward call himself a true American and true patriot. He must stand by the flag. He must uphold the honor and the interest of the Nation, and the only way in which he can stand by the one and uphold the other is to overwhelm the party that assails both.

FILIPINOS MUST BE BEATEN.

"Two facts must be emphasized: First, that out of the present situation the only honorable and humane way is to put down armed resistance in the Philippines and to establish a government of orderly justice, and, in the second place, that this situation inevitably arose out of the war, and could not have been avoided save by shameful conduct on our part. You will meet shortsighted people who say that Dewey, after sinking the Spanish fleet, should have sailed away from Manila Bay. Of course, such conduct was impossible. It is not too much to say that such conduct would have been infamous. Either the islands would have been left to their own fate had such a course been followed, in which case a series of bloody massacres would have taken place, and the war between the Spaniards and the Filipinos would have dragged along its wretched length until some outside interference took place, or else, what is far more probable, as Dewey's fleet sailed out the fleet of some European power would have sailed in, and we should have had the keen mortification of seeing the task which we shrank from begun by some nation which did not distrust its own powers, which had the courage to dare to be great. Dewey had to stay and we had to finish the job we had begun.

"The talk about the Filipinos having practically achieved their independence is of course the veriest nonsense. Aguinaldo, who has turned against us, owed his return to the islands to us. It was our troops and not the Filipinos who conquered the Spaniards, and as a consequence it was to us the islands fell, and we shall show ourselves not merely weaklings unfit to take our place among the great nations of the world, but traitors to the cause of the advancement of mankind if we flinch from doing aright the task which destiny has intrusted to our hand. We have no more right to leave the Filipinos to butcher one another and sink slowly back into savagery, than we would have the right, in an excess of sentimentality, to declare the Sioux and Apaches free to expel all white settlers from the lands they once held.

"Our opponents are fighting against the stars in their courses, for they are striving to bring dishonor upon the American Republic. They can qualify, refine, differentiate, and differ all they wish, but fundamentally their attitude is the attitude of hostility to the flag, of hostility to our sailors and soldiers, of hostility to the greatness of the Nation—the greatness of the race. The other day in New York a Democratic club started to call itself the Dewey Club, and had to abandon the name because the members quarreled so among themselves—half of them repudiating Dewey because he was an expansionist. Think of it! They dared not call themselves after the greatest hero—military or naval—whom we have produced since the civil war, because they were not loyal to the policy for which that hero stood, to the policy which he has done so much to put into effect.

"We cannot shrink from doing the task allotted to us, unless we are content to see it done by stronger hands and to admit that we are not in the first rank among nations. Surely no American worthy of the name will make such an admission. In the present crisis we appeal not merely to party, but beyond party; we appeal to all good citizens, to all patriotic Americans, to stand with us, as we uphold financial integrity and the conditions which make for material prosperity at home, as we uphold the honor of the flag and the interests of the Nation abroad."

Jones Defies Opponents to Debate.

TOLEDO, Sept. 23.—Mayor Jones, the independent candidate for Governor, to-day challenged George K. Nash and John R. Mclean, Republican and Democratic candidates, respectively, for a joint debate.

WELLINGTON TO QUIT TO-DAY.

Maryland Senator Says He Has the Utmost Contempt for Gov. Lowndes —Asserts He Is Beaten.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Senator Wellington has forwarded to Gov. Lowndes his reply to the letter received by him requesting him to resign the Chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee. The letter was sent from Cumberland, and is addressed to Gov. Lowndes at Baltimore. It is as follows:

The Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, Baltimore, Md.:

Sir: Your letter of the 21st inst. reached me yesterday. After your action it is impossible for me to serve as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and I had intended in a legal way, with due notice, to convene the committee for the purpose of tendering my resignation. I understand, however, that yourself and the other candidates on the State ticket have taken time by the forelock, and in a manner entirely unprecedented and illegal have called together the committee for Monday, the 25th inst. While this is unwarranted and unlawful, I shall make no objection to it, and hope no one else will. Should there be present a quorum at the meeting I will tender my resignation on Monday next.

I write more in sorrow than in anger, but, above all, there is present with me for you, mingled with some pity for your weakness, immeasurable and unutterable contempt for your want of frankness and truth. It will be unnecessary for me to say or do more, for at the polls in November the people of the State will administer to you such a rebuke as will be sufficient punishment for all that has transpired. Very truly,

GEORGE L. WELLINGTON.

This communication sets at rest all speculation as to the possibility of the Senator weakening in the position which he took after the meeting of the State Central Committee, at which time he severely criticised the action of Gov. Lowndes. He is determined to sever all relations with his former friend, the Governor.

Gov. Lowndes, who went to Cumberland, said, when asked if he had any comment to make on Senator Wellington's letter:

"I have not received the communication, as it has been forwarded to Baltimore. As far as I am concerned, the incident is closed. The committee, which will meet in Baltimore on Monday, represents the Republican Party of the State, and if, in its judgment, it should retain Mr. Wellington as Chairman, then I shall decline the nomination for the Governorship."

PINGREE NOT A CANDIDATE.

Does Not Want the Mayoralty Without Municipal Ownership.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—Gov. Pingree to-day gave out for publication a lengthy statement in which he declares that he will not be a candidate this Fall for Mayor of Detroit. The Governor says:

"The only consideration which might have led me to accept a nomination would have been the opportunity of standing upon a platform for municipal ownership of street railways and three-cent fares, under the plan proposed by my associates and myself. The positive refusal, however, of R. T. Wilson, the principal owner of the street railways, to negotiate further, and the absolute withdrawal of his offer of sale, ended our efforts to make three-cent fares a reality under the proposed plan."

Platt Intercedes for Sherwood.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Senator Platt of New York had a conference with the President to-day. Among other matters discussed was the case of Deputy Appraiser Sherwood of New York. Mr. Platt asked that Mr. Sherwood be retained in his place until the return of Secretary Gage, when it is assumed an effort will be made to prevent his separation from the service.

Rules to Govern Yonkers Approved.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—The civil service rules and regulations to govern the City of Yonkers were approved to-day by the State Commission.

MAY PROSECUTE P. E. NAGLE.

Thirty-fourth District Democrats to Appeal to Gov. Roosevelt for Alleged Tammany Primary Frauds.

Threats of prosecution for violation of the primary law are being made against Percival E. Nagle, Tammany leader of the southern half of the Thirty-fourth District, by the friends of Anthony McOwen, who ran a ticket on Tuesday against August Moebus, as leader of the northern half of the district.

McOwen's friends claim that in the southern end of the district their tickets were suppressed and none but the regular organization tickets handed out to voters. Only about forty ballots were cast for McOwen in that section, all of which, it is claimed, were handed to the voters before they went into the polling places. Mr. Nagle is charged with using his "pull" with the police and the Election Inspectors to accomplish this result. With a fair election, the opposition is confident that their candidate would have won.

Andrew J. Fox of 166 St. Ann's Avenue, who has been active in McOwen's interests, said yesterday that ample evidence of violations of the primary law by the Tammany leader had been secured, and that Henry W. Bates had been employed to press the cases. Distrusting the District Attorney's office, this evidence will not be laid before the regular Grand Jury, but Mr. Bates will go to Albany to lay the matter before Gov Roosevelt and ask him to summon an extraordinary Grand Jury to consider the cases.

This complaint that the Tammany police and Election Inspectors spirited away anti-Tammany ballots is not confined to the Thirty-fourth District. Ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly said yesterday that when he went to vote in the Twenty-ninth District all the opposition tickets had disappeared, and the only ballot handed him by the Inspector was the regular Tammany ticket.

"The primary law will be far from satisfactory," he said, "so long as anybody is allowed to print a ticket. The ballots should come from the Bureau of Elections, and should be protected as completely as the ballots at a general election."

ANTI-CROKERITES ENCOURAGED.

Ex-Justice Daly Believes the Movement Will Be Effective.

Ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, who was present at the anti-Croker conference held at the Manhattan Hotel on Friday night, said yesterday that the promoters of the movement were much encouraged by the assurances of support received for it from influential quarters. They were so much encouraged by the attendance on Friday night, he said, that an adjournment had been taken until next week, so that men who could not be there that evening might attend.

"I cannot, of course, be prophetic," said the ex-Justice, when asked what he thought of the prospects for the movement's accomplishing definite results, "but I am very sure that it is a movement that will enlist the sympathy of every honest and respectable Democrat. It is a movement to restore Democratic principles to the Democratic Party, to do away with absolutism, to wrest the control of the party from the hands of one man and return it to the voters. Tammany Hall, which is supposed to stand for Democracy in this city, is nothing but a close corporation, which Richard Croker controls absolutely."

Ex-Justice Daly added that the conferences held already had demonstrated that there was widespread dissatisfaction with Mr. Croker's "dictatorial leadership and un-Democratic methods." This sentiment, he thought, would soon make itself felt in some organized and effective way.

NATIONAL COMMERCE PARTY.

The Provisional Organization Prepares for a Convention in October.

Chairman C. C. Naret of the National Commerce Party of the City and County of New York said yesterday that the provisional organization of the city and country was sending out invitations to various commercial parties and independent organizations in Greater New York for the purpose of assembling a convention early in October. The object of the meeting is "to discuss freely the questions of how to control trusts and public corporations and to take up the matter of a sound monetary system, and also to consider the matter of establishing in this country a National Foreign Exchange system."

About 175 commercial bodies and clubs have been invited to send delegates, among them being the Citizens' Union, the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Clearing House Association, Sorosis, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, the Credit Men's Association, the Commercial Travelers' Home Association, and the League of American Wheelmen.

The platform to be discussed at the convention is briefly as follows:

First—Equal rights to all citizens. Second—Abolition of sectionalism. Third—Congress to have control and grant corporate privileges—all such privileges to be co operative. Fourth—All public corporations, railways, telegraphs, telephones, express lines, &c., to be co-operative. Fifth—Retirement of State and National bank currencies; notes to be issued against bullion, coin dollars to contain equal value parts, gold and silver. Sixth—Establishment of a National Foreign Exchange system. Seventh—An income tax—no subsidiary taxes—on commercial transactions or necessaries of life. Eighth—Territorial government with possible Statehood for all acquired countries. Ninth—Bonds to be issued for purchase of bullion only, and interest not exceeding 2 per cent. Tenth—Public service always at the command of the public; repeal civil service system. Eleventh—Public school system, National.

A copy of the platform has been sent to Henry Watterson, with a letter requesting his advice and criticism thereon.

They are here in force—

We have had our first choice of designs from the best productions of the market. Now it's your turn. You cannot find our fabrics elsewhere—for all patterns are confined; neither can you find the same qualities for like quotations, for they are exceptional—and moderate.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

CROKER AND THE BRYAN MEN.

Is Said to Have Asked Aid of the Silveritas in His Threatened Downfall.

The reason for Richard Croker's unexpected change of front from an expansionist and gold Democrat to an anti-expansionist and great admirer of William Jennings Bryan is no longer shrouded in mystery. The "boss" of Tammany Hall fears not only that his organization may be ignored in the Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to the National Democratic Convention, but that the latter body will, if it is necessary, admit the delegates chosen by the silver Democrats and pay no attention to the proceedings of the regulars.

The recent activity of ex-United States Senator David B. Hill, the victory of Sheehan, Hopper, and McAvoy, and the movement inaugurated by ex-Justices Joseph F. Daly, Roger A. Pryor, and others have served to increase the Tammany chief's alarm, and he is bending his best efforts to stem the tide that threatens to overwhelm him.

It can be stated on most excellent authority that during last week Mr. Croker sent for prominent silver Democrats, men who were known to stand very close to Mr. Bryan, and pleaded with them to aid him in preventing the sending of contesting delegations to the National Convention. Incidentally he used some very bitter language toward David Bennett Hill, and expressed his willingness to do all in his power to supersede Frank Campbell of Bath as National Committeeman, because he regards him as the tool of the ex-Governor and a gold bug at heart.

"Didn't I declare for Bryan on my return from abroad?" Mr. Croker is declared to have said. "Did I not do everything to discourage the Van Wyck boomers? Did I not keep out of the way of the fellows in the movement?

"I am satisfied that Frank Campbell is only a tool of Dave Hill, (and here Mr. Croker is alleged to have used some very harsh language,) What I want you gentlemen to do is to aid me in harmonizing the party. It would be a serious matter for the Democrats of this State to send two delegations to the next National Convention. That must be prevented if it can be, and I am willing to lend my aid in that direction."

The conference lasted nearly two hours and the supplications of the Tammany ruler were warmly seconded by John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, who declared Croker was tenderly disposed toward Bryan and would help him.

The Bryanites made no promises, but intimated that they had little faith in an organization which had not the courage to reaffirm the principles of the Chicago platform at its subsequent conventions. They made one point prominent, and that was that if the regular Democratic Convention does not reaffirm the Chicago platform a contesting delegation will go to the National Convention and they believed the contestants will be admitted.

ROW OVER THE GOEBEL LAW.

First Practical Test in Kentucky Brings Threats of Bloodshed.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 23.—The people of Kentucky now fully realize the power of the Goebel election law, under which the State election in November is to be held. The first application of the law was made here last night, when the County Board of Election Commissioners, consisting of two Democrats and a Republican, met to appoint officers of election and registration for this city and county.

The Republican member submitted a list of names from which he asked that the two men allowed the Republicans under the law be selected. But the Democratic members had a fully prepared list covering the total number of Goebel Democrats and Republicans required, and refused to receive a suggestion by the Republicans.

The list of officers, as made up by the Democrats, contains the names of Democrats experienced in manipulating votes, while the Republicans are given aged and infirm men. Hence the Republicans are almost wholly unrepresented at the polls. The clerk of registration has the deciding vote in a contest, and all of the clerks are Democrats.

It is the intention of the Goebelites to change officers before the regular election, when the Sheriff has the deciding vote, and make the election Sheriff a Democrat. In the registration the Sheriff has no vote, and of the officers just appointed Republicans have been given the place of Sheriff.

The Brown Democrats are not represented. The bold action of the Goebelite Democrats is denounced in the strongest terms, and bloodshed is advocated by the Goebel opposition at the polls is advocated by the Goebel opponents.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Two Democratic county conventions were held here to-day as a result of factional difficulties. The forces of former Warden of the Prison Hames C. Stout bolted the regular convention, the organization of which was controlled by the State Committeeman Dr. M. P. Conway, and held a convention of their own in the same room. The nominations made by them were identical with those made by the organization save in one instance.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—At the Tioga County Democratic Convention this afternoon Harry B. Winters of Smithborough was nominated for member of the Assembly. Mr. Winters was the Democratic candidate for this office last year, and his successful Republican opponent, Daniel P. Witter, will again enter the contest with him.

MR. ROOT FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Mention of the War Secretary's Name Causes Comment Here.

The prediction attributed to Col. Dick of Ohio that Elihu Root might be the Republican candidate for Vice President next year attracted some attention in local Republican circles yesterday.

Senator Platt, who returned from Washington yesterday, and State Chairman Odell both declined to discuss the report. Many prominent Republicans were inclined to believe it had considerable foundation, however.

It was pointed out that Mr. McKinley's political managers have apparently come to the conclusion that his running mate must come from New York. Gov. Roosevelt was their first choice, but he does not want it, and it is not believed that he could be induced to accept it. Next to the Governor, who, it was asked, would be a stronger candidate than Mr. Root, especially if he should succeed in promptly terminating the Philippine war when the rainy season ends? Many of Mr. Root's friends do not believe, however, that he would care to be Vice President.

In case no other New Yorker can be induced to accept the place, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is ready to make the sacrifice.

Arkansas Gold Mine Yields Platinum.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 23.—The owners of the Cripple Hill gold mines, six miles from this city, have discovered platinum in paying quantities in their mines. The find was accidentally made while assaying for gold. The assay shows five to six pounds of platinum to the ton. This metal is worth $186 a pound.

WOODRUFF RUNS MATTERS

Kings Republicans Obey and the County Ticket Goes Through.

JUSTICE JACOB NEU ATTACKED

His Nomination for Sheriff Arouses Senator Henry Marshall and William J. Buttling.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who has established himself as the Poo-Bah of Republican politics in Brooklyn, completely dominated the County Convention of that party in Prospect Hall yesterday afternoon. His will was law with the delegates assembled to nominate a ticket for the county offices, and the slate of his choosing went through in a fashion that left no doubt as to his absolute sway over the affairs of the party in the borough.

The convention, however, was not all harmony. There were discordant notes which quite spoiled the concordance of things, and the most jarring of these was sounded by ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling. The especial object of the big Fifth Warder's attention was Justice Jacob Neu, to whom he paid his respects in his own peculiarly picturesque and emphatic way.

The convention hall was crowded to the doors, and when the Lieutenant Governor, resplendent in a gorgeously patterned waistcoat, loomed up through the haze of tobacco smoke in the centre aisle, there was uplifted a howl of greeting which blasted the hopes of the "kickers" present and dispelled at the outset any doubt existing as to the outcome of things. It was a Woodruff convention; there was no mistaking that.

Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the General Committee, presided. Mr. Woodruff, as Chairman of the Committee of Five selected at the conference of regular and independent Republicans, held at his home on Friday night, presented to the convention the recommendations of that conference as to the county ticket. The recommendations were received with cheers and were then discussed, debated, and argued with as much earnestness and seriousness as if the convention had never heard of the aspirations of the candidates named and were taken very much by surprise.

Things were placid enough until E. D. Candee of Mr. Woodruff's own ward, the Twenty-second, arose and nominated Justice Jacob Neu for Sheriff. Senator Henry Marshall was on his feet in an instant and proceeded without preface to attack Justice Neu. He referred to the Justice as a political rounder, and declared that he was such a thing as a candidate who was too well known. This was in reference to Justice Neu's changes of party in the last few years.

Justice Neu is characterized by his political enemies as a perennial office holder. As late as the year 1897 he was in high favor in the Democratic Party. He was refused the nomination for Sheriff then and left the party. He was then nominated for that office on the Low ticket and was defeated. Since then he has cast his political fortunes with the regular Republicans. The suggestion of him for a place on the ticket this Fall excited much opposition among the rank and file, but Mr. Woodruff put him on the slate, it is said, because of his popularity with the Germans of Brooklyn.

Senator Marshall wound up his attack on Neu by placing James Niblo of the Twenty-third Ward in nomination against him.

Then ex-Sheriff Buttling had his innings with Mr. Woodruff's candidate for Sheriff. Mr. Buttling made a bitter attack on Justice Neu. He referred to him as a "political renegade, who has been kicked out of the Democratic Party."

"He has been forced on the slate by the leaders," continued Buttling, "and I suppose they think there's nothing left for us to do but vote for him. I for one want to say that my coat is my own. I second the nomination of James Niblo."

In a previous tilt with Chairman Atterbury, Mr. Buttling shouted: "You don't want to be fair; you can't be fair; you don't know how."

John Kessell of the Thirteenth Ward was nominated against the caucus candidate for County Clerk, but, as was the case with Niblo, he was snowed under when the vote was taken.

The ticket is as follows: For District Attorney—Hiram R Steele; for Sheriff—Municipal Justice Jacob Neu; for Register—Ex-Congressman James R. Howe; for County Clerk—Henry R. Mayette; for County Treasurer—Isaac H. Cary.

"BOSS" McLAUGHLIN'S ORDER.

Said to Have Declared a Fair Field and No Favor for Office Seekers.

The selection of a ticket to be recommended to the county convention is engaging almost the entire attention of the Brooklyn Democratic leaders just now. While the local Democracy appears to be an unusually harmonious whole this Fall, the Brooklyn leaders are finding it no easy task to make up a slate calculated to satisfy all concerned and cause no sulking in tents during the campaign. For each place on the ticket there is a multitude of candidates, each with claims indisputably strong and reasonable, and each with backing which must be reckoned with in the general calculations. The ukase has gone forth from the lips of Mr. McLaughlin that it shall be a fair field, with no favor, and the slate makers, to all appearances, are faithfully observing this edict. But their task is trying.

Senator Michael J. Coffey, for example, can see no virtue or reason in the aspirations of John Morissey Gray for a place on the county ticket. Mr. Gray wants to represent South Brooklyn on the ticket, but as the toga-wearing Mr. Coffey, who for time immemorial has been the arbiter of the political destinies of Red Hook, is so very largely a part of Democratic South Brooklyn, he feels that he is entitled to a say in the matter. And, what is more, he is having it. He is being listened to, too, and it is thought possible that if Mr. Gray's name already adorns the incomplete slate a moist sponge will be applied to it ere the convention. Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea's Shrievalty boom appears to be the only one that is traveling an unobstructed course. At present there appears to be no likelihood that it will be side-tracked.

The Democratic leaders of Brooklyn concede that the local Republicans have chosen a strong county ticket, but they profess not to be worried by this, and declare that their own ticket will be even a better one. Little attention has as yet been devoted to the Democratic nominations for Assembly and Aldermen. The politicians will take these up after the convention.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

2:10 A. M.—77 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Joseph Gerhardt; damage slight.

5:45 A. M.—16 Lispenard Street, David Wells, Son & Co.; damage, $300.

9:20 A. M.—226 East Forty-fifth Street, Daniel Fried; damage, $25.

3:10 P. M.—39 Gramercy Park, William Woods; damage, $75.

5:40 P. M.—1,436 Second Avenue, Mr. Shannon; damage unknown.

6 P. M.—101 Barrow Street, Thomas Hardy; damage, $25.

6:10 P. M.—160 West Eighteenth Street, John Sweeney; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—437 East Ninth Street, Carl Hapenstell; damage slight.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Roy H. Noeley, Havana.

ALBEMARLE—Senator James P. Taliaferro, Florida; George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Mrs. Montgomery Bartlett, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—Commissioner John W. Ross, Washington, D. C.; Joseph L. Lyons, London; Joe Lee, London; F. E. Wilkinson, London; R. D. Munro, London.

GRAND—Lieut. N. K. Averill, United States Army; William H. Beck, Santiago, Cuba; Ernest Hinds, Havana; Col. W. H. Beardsley, Phoenix, Arizona.

HOLLAND—J. A. Williams, Honolulu; Alex. Baring, London; the Hon. C. Wyndham, London.

HOFFMAN—Fraser Standen, London; Julius Bauer, Tapachula, Mexico; Charles H. Rowe, London; Dr. S. M. Sansales, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—W. T. Tout, London.

MURRAY HILL—George Hough, Matlock Bath, England; Egan Runhardt, Berlin.

MANHATTAN—A. R. Berry, London; C. Wickleman, Lyons, France; K. K. Willard, Washington; John B. Armitage, Altrincham, England.

WALDORF—Julio Zafrati, Paris; Edwin S. Cramp, Philadelphia; Ve de Sayre, Paris; William H. Fowler, London; Charles Richard Dodge, Washington; H. O. Shawe, London.

B. Altman & Co.

Rich Silks. For Autumn and Winter.

Expressly adapted to the prevailing styles of Costumes for Street, Carriage and Evening wear.

Crêpe Métrose, Satin Moleskin, Merveilleux Métalliques, Satin Cléopatra, Drap de Soie, Satin Régence, Taffetas Thaïs, Pastille Moire, Gouache Métrose, Crêpe de Lyon, Satin Ehlouissant.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th.

Imported Black Satin Brocades and Pekin Striped Taffetas, heretofore $1.50 per yard, at $1.00

Imported Plain Black Taffetas, 21-inch, per yard, 68c.

Dress Goods. The Season's Latest Novelties.

New effects for Tailor Made Dresses; Delicate Pastel shades; Rich Embroidered Robes, etc.

Silk and Wool Crepons, Camel's Hair Zibelines, Scotch and English Homespuns, Plain and Mixed Venetians, Tweeds and Broadcloths.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th.

3,800 Yards 56-inch Homespun Mixtures, suitable for Tailor-Made and Bicycle Suits,
Regular price $1.25 per yard, at 68c.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

Boys' Clothing. Fall and Winter Styles.

Double-breasted and Three Piece Suits in the latest and most desirable fabrics. Tuxedo Suits of Black Vicuna Cloth.

Sailor, Middy, Russian Blouse and Kilt Suits.
Shirt Waists and Blouses. Hats and Caps.

Top Coats and novelties in Children's Reefers. Cape Coats of Kersey, in colors, with triple Capes and Belts.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

CROKER'S TELEPHONE TALK

He "Stands For" a Reported Conversation with Sheehan.

NINTH'S LEADER ASKED FAVOR

Tammany Leader Refused It and Said, "I'm Done with You, Sheehan."

Stories of a telephone conversation between Richard Croker and John C. Sheehan on Thursday night have been in circulation in Tammany circles for the past two days. Mr. Croker, at the Democratic Club last night, admitted that Mr. Sheehan had called him up by telephone on the evening in question, when substantially this colloquy is said to have occurred:

Sheehan—Mr. Croker, I've been trying to communicate with you for some time.

Croker—Is that so?

Sheehan—Yes. I want to ask you if you won't use your influence to have Thomas H. Sullivan put back as a Deputy Sheriff.

Croker—You've been accusing me of interfering in your district, and now you want me to interfere. Well, I won't. You and your friends have been going around your district telling the people there that I had ordered you to be thrown out. You told them that the boss, meaning me, had said that Sheehan must be done up. What have you got to say about that? You know those statements weren't true.

Sheehan—Mr. Croker, don't you know that I never let my speakers attack you? They attacked only Smith and Goodwin.

Croker—Then the newspapers must be liars.

Sheehan—But my men didn't attack you, no matter what the newspapers say.

Croker—Look here, Sheehan, I take nothing but the facts. Your own Senator, Munzinger, has been the worst man against me in this whole business. You know you never got a thing for your district that I didn't get for you. This fellow Munzinger couldn't have had his place if it hadn't been for me. You couldn't get it for him yourself because nobody would trust you. You had to come to me, and I went out of my way and fixed it with the other two Assembly districts so that Munzinger could go in. And when you get him in, he and you turn on me and tell lies about me all over New York.

Sheehan—But, Mr. Croker, haven't you read the papers? Haven't you seen that I said you were blamed for a lot of things you didn't do, and that a lot of things were put on you that you didn't say?

Croker—That's all right, Sheehan. I can take care of myself. But I'm done helping you. Your men did go around telling lies about me, and you can't get out of it.

Sheehan—Smith told me that you had ordered me to be turned down.

Croker—Smith says he didn't do anything of the kind, and I believe him. Now, Sheehan, you haven't got a man in office from your district whose place I didn't get for you, have you?

Sheehan—That's right, that's right.

Croker—Well, I've done helping you after what you've done, and I mean it. Goodbye!

This version of the conversation between Croker and the Ninth District leader was submitted to Mr. Croker. He pronounced it substantially correct, and said that he would "stand for" it.

The Thomas H. Sullivan whose reinstatement Mr. Sheehan is represented as soliciting at the hands of Mr. Croker was removed from his place as a deputy in Sheriff Dunn's office last week. He was one of Sheehan's election workers, and his remov

GERMAN EMPEROR'S PLAN

Wants to Abolish Privileges of Military Attaches of Embassies.

IMPRESSED BY DREYFUS TRIAL

Shocked by Extent of Spying Going On and Wants to Abolish It—No Exposition Boycott in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The Dreyfus excitement has largely subsided here since the pardon, though many papers express the belief that the mystery surrounding the case will be one day removed. Others say the end is wholly unsatisfactory. In military and diplomatic circles the opinion seems to prevail that Dreyfus was indeed a spy, but for Russia. This has found utterance in many papers.

An interesting outcome of the case is the fact that the Emperor who has been deeply stirred by the revelations made at Rennes of the espionage system between France and Germany, of the extent and elaborateness of which he has hitherto been ignorant, has instructed Gen. von Hahnke, Chief of his Private Military Cabinet, to thoroughly investigate how and to what extent the system can be abolished or reduced to a minimum. His Majesty, above all, was startled by the fact that the Military Attachés of both countries, while personally men of the nicest sense of honor, had been so deeply involved in the scandal, and he instructed Gen. von Hahnke to ascertain if it were possible for Germany to take the initiative in abolishing extra-territoriality for Attachés and other members of the Embassies, thus abolishing the most heinous and dangerous form of espionage.

Gen. von Hahnke has reported that it is impossible for one State, especially a military one, to do this alone. He gave many potent reasons for this view.

The Government this week exerted strong pressure to induce German industry and commerce to abandon all movement against the Paris Exposition. Chief Commissioner Richter sent a note to all the leaders of the movement, giving strong reasons why it would be unwise for Germany and injurious to her interests not to appear as strong as possible at Paris in 1900. This and other facts have had effect, and it may be said that the anti-Exposition movement in Germany is entirely dead. A curious feature is that the note dwelt on the fact that the Exposition is not a political, but purely an economic enterprise, and that the mistake of 1889, which seriously injured German commercial prestige, must not be repeated.

DREYFUSARDS INDIGNANT.

An Attempt May Be Made to Oust Gen. de Galliffet, Who Declared the Dreyfus Incident Closed.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The proclamation of the Minister of War, General the Marquis de Galliffet, to the army, declaring the Dreyfus incident closed, has excited keen opposition among the Dreyfusards, Radicals, and Socialists.

It is rumored that an attempt will be made to oust the War Minister from the Cabinet. It is said he issued the proclamation without consulting his fellow-Ministers. Some of the papers criticising him are in close touch with several of the Ministers, and Gen. de Galliffet is credited with saying:

"They want to get rid of me. I am quite prepared to go, but I don't mean to go alone. Either all of them disappear with me, or I stop where I am."

Vice Consul Florschutz Not a Spy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The State Department has examined the charges made against United States Vice Consul Florschutz, at Coburg, Germany, of being a spy in the employ of the German Government, and has satisfied itself that there is no ground for the charges.

PRAISES SCHEURER-KESTNER.

Dr. Silverman in a Sermon on "The Power of Innocence" Refers to the Dreyfus Case.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman at Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning preached on "The Power of Innocence," with special reference to the case of Alfred Dreyfus, eulogizing the memory of M. Scheurer-Kestner for his efforts in behalf of the French officer. Dr. Silverman took his text from Daniel vi., 23.

He began with a reference to the accusation of rebellion by King Darius against Daniel and of the so-called miracle of Daniel's salvation after having been thrown into the den of lions by order of the King. Many fruitless attempts had been made he said, to explain the apparent miracle, but the best solution, he thought, seems to have been given by Daniel himself in the words of the text.

Further on he said: "Innocence gives to its possessor a self-consciousness of superior strength that seems to defy all obstacles. He seems at times to surpass himself in the sublimity of his mien and the courage to stand before his accusers. The guilty grow pale and nervous from fear and anxiety.

"There is an invincible power in innocence. You may condemn an innocent man, you may imprison and dishonor him, and he will be proof against all things. We have seen lately how miserable sycophants and hirelings, perjurers and calumniators, often were made to cower and run to cover when brought face to face with the presence of innocence. The guilty would shrink away to their dens of infamy like whipped dogs.

"In the late historical example we have had, two men committed suicide at the approach of imprisonment and dishonor, while the innocent victim of their crime lives on in spite of torture, and has succeeded in gaining his liberty, vindicated in the eyes of the world, and with a hope of receiving justice before the law. We cannot refrain from marveling at this historic exemplification of the power of innocence.

"New history has been made. The undeserved have been hurled from their pinnacle of glory, new heroes have been created, there are new names to conjure with, new paragons of honor and bravery. And when this new roll of honor is called in heaven, the name of the late Scheurer-Kestner, once a Vice President of the French Senate, will respond to the title of the champion of innocence. He first took up the gauntlet in what seemed to be a forlorn hope in the unequal contest for justice.

"All honor to the memory of Scheurer-Kestner! Alas for the irony of fate that seems to have tricked him out of the knowledge that the man whose cause he championed had been set free! Perhaps he knows now how his labors were crowned almost with complete success. The world will honor his memory, history will do justice to his unselfish devotion to a righteous cause. France will owe him an everlasting gratitude. Humanity will rise up and call him blessed benefactor."

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISPUTE.

Colonial Government Will Not Agree to Renew Modus Vivendi.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 23.—Reliable reports from England state that the negotiations with France over the French Shore question have failed, and that the British Ministry will invite the Colonial Legislature at its next session to renew the modus vivendi about the lobster fishery along the French Shore.

The Colonial Government, it is announced, will refuse to enact any such measure, on the ground that the report of the royal commission, which is held back by Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, fully establishes the colony's case.

Want to Buy Parnell's Home.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Avondale, the historic home of the Parnells, is to be sold by order of a court on Nov. 4. The Parnell Monument Committee has taken up the matter, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin and John Redmond, while in America, will appeal for funds to buy in the mansion and settle it on the Parnell family. If the Parnells do not, it is proposed to turn the estate into a public park.

A German Finds James Excited.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, who is making a tour of Canada, telegraphs to his paper that there is increasing excitement and anti-German excitement in the islands, owing to alleged British machinations. The correspondent predicts a new uprising unless the malcontents are energetically restrained.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

The Action Was Caused by the Impossibility of Ending the Parliamentary Dead-Lock.

VIENNA, Sept. 23.—At a Cabinet Council this morning the Ministers resolved to resign in a body. The Premier and Minister of the Interior, Count Thun-Hohenstein, saw the Emperor at 10 o'clock, and tendered the resignation of the Cabinet.

The crisis was caused by the impossibility of terminating the Parliamentary dead-lock.

The Austrian Cabinet which has just resigned was constituted March 7, 1898, as follows:

President and Minister of the Interior—Count Thun-Hohenstein; Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs—Count Bylandt-Reydt; Minister of Finance—Dr. Kaizl; Minister of Agriculture—Baron Kast; Minister of Commerce and National Economy—Baron di Pauli; Minister of National Defense—Field Marshal Count Zeno von Welsersheimb; Minister of Justice—Dr. Edler von Ruber; Minister of Railways—Dr. Ritter von Wittek; Without Portfolio—Herr Jodrzejowicz.

DISTRESS IN MONTSERRAT.

Fire Completes the Work of Destruction of the Hurricane.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 23.—Plymouth, capital of the Island of Montserrat, reports the destruction by fire of many buildings which had escaped the recent hurricane and most of the remaining ruins, greatly intensifying the distress of the populace, which is growing demoralized over the tardy and inadequate relief. The laborers refuse to unload the relief cargoes unless paid double wages.

At Anguilla 700 inhabitants are wildly appealing for immediate supplies of water and food, the recent hurricane having destroyed all the provisions, and the sea having washed into the wells and rain cisterns.

SOCIETY FLOCKS TO SCOTLAND.

Many Well-Known Americans Members of House Parties.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Society, if such a thing can be said to exist at this time of the year, has invaded Scotland in full force. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and royalties of all degrees and their intimates are flocking around Inverness.

Among other well-known people, the Bradley Martins, William Waldorf Astor, Andrew Carnegie, and other Americans or former Americans, are frequently noticed. As house parties that cost a small fortune in tips and incidentals to attend are all the rage, these Americans are well able to keep up their reputation. The Highland shooting, games, and gayety do not suffer from the rumors of war.

It is said that the evenings in many well-known Scotch houses are now devoted to baccarat, roulette, and poker, in which men and women, both smoking, join until the early hours, and at which the stakes are higher than ever.

OPERA SINGERS SAIL.

Maurice Grau and Many Members of His Company Start for America.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Maurice Grau and the principal members of the Maurice Grau Opera Company sailed for America to-day from Havre on the French liner La Normandie. With Mr. Grau were Mlle. Emma Calvé, who returns after an absence of three years; Suzanne Adams, Rose Olitzka, Mlle. Bauermeister, MM. Salignac, Devries, Pini-Corsi, and the members of the chorus and ballet.

Signor Mancinelli, the Musical Director, sailed from Liverpool to-day on the Campania.

Andreas Dippel, the German tenor, leaves Bremen Sept. 27 on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Edouard de Reszke sails Sept. 30 on the St. Paul. Zelie de Lussan sails on the same day on the Umbria, and Claude Bonnard sails on La Champagne, which leaves Havre Sept. 30.

Pol Plancon sails from Cherbourg Oct. 6 on the Fuerst Bismarck.

The season of the Maurice Grau Opera Company begins Oct. 10 at New Haven, Conn.

BERLIN ANGERS THE KAISER.

Refuses to Spend Large Sum to Beautify Vicinity of the Castle.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The Emperor is wroth at the Berlin Municipality's refusal to co-operate in his plan for the embellishment of the vicinity of the royal castle by the removal of all the neighboring old, ramshackle buildings. The municipality, of which Herr Singer and other Socialists are prominent members, justifies its refusal by the plea that the millions required to carry out the plan cannot be spared, as they are needed to meet the increasing demands of the Municipal Treasury, for the assistance of the poor and for the communal schools.

His Majesty is convinced that the real reason for the refusal is the domination of the radical and revolutionary elements. The movement to erect a suitable monument over the graves of the victims of the revolution of 1848, which the Emperor calls "glorifying the revolution," he considers a good example of this domination.

As a sign of his displeasure, the Emperor has instructed the Minister of the Interior to withhold the confirmation of the new Chief Mayor, Herr Kirschner, who is a Moderate in politics and was elected in June, 1898, until there is a visible sign of the improved political attitude of Berlin.

RIOT OVER IRISH FLAG.

The "Battle of Mullingar" Resulted in a Victory for the Police.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—That the Irish flag sometimes creates discussion in other places than over New York's City Hall was amusingly instanced this week, when Lord Greville, Chairman of the newly formed Westmeath County Council, attempted to fly the green emblem over the County Court House at Mullingar. Capt. Greville, who is High Sheriff and a son of Lord Greville, said he would be shot before his father or the Council hoisted that flag over his court. The Council reaffirmed his decision, and Greville the younger prepared to resist.

On Thursday there occurred what is now called the "battle of Mullingar." The Council, led by Lord Greville, entered the courtyard, while a crowd of about a thousand people was held back outside by a large force of police. As the Councilors were endeavoring to get into the court, the crowd broke through the police lines, stormed the court, forced an entrance, and a torn green flag was waved from a window. This was the signal for tremendous cheering.

The triumph was shortlived, for the police drove out the mob and captured the flag, leaving Greville the younger the victor.

British and American Railways.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The controversy as to the comparative merits of British and American railroads continues. W. M. Acworth, a railroad expert, writing at length to The Times, draws attention to the many good American features yet unappreciated in England, laying stress on American punctuality and speed, and instancing especially the splendid service between New York and Philadelphia, as compared with the London and Brighton service.

Berlin Press on American Politics.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The press this week devoted unusual space to American politics. Regarding the Anti-Trust Convention at Chicago, the opinion has been expressed that neither party dares to seriously fight the trusts. Thomas B. Reed's reported candidacy for the Presidency is hailed with approval, and President McKinley's Pittsburg speech is bitterly condemned as "undignified and insincere."

London Highwayman Caught.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The ringleader of the band of highwaymen which stole the sum of £12,000 on Sept. 12, while it was in transit to a large bank in this city, has been arrested. The bank messenger in charge of the money was "bunkoed" by a thief dressed in the uniform of the bank.

Czar and Czarina in Hesse.

EGELSBACH, Hesse, Sept. 23.—The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived here to-day. They were received by the Grand Duke of Hesse and proceeded to Wolfsgarten Castle.

Hope for Grant Allen.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Grant Allen, the author, is still in a precarious condition, but his doctors are hopeful that the disease, which has now been localised, will yield to treatment.

JULIA GRANT WEDS TO-DAY

The Russian Ceremony Will Be Performed at Beaulieu This Evening.

SECOND CEREMONY ON MONDAY

The Marriage License Was Issued Yesterday—The Groom Is 24 Years Old and the Bride 23.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23.—This evening Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a large dinner at Beaulieu for the ushers of the Cantacuzene-Grant wedding. The decorations were American Beauty roses and fern. Those present were Prince Cantacuzene, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Mrs. U. S. Grant, the Misses Sartoris, Honoré Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., Adjt. Gen. H. C. Corbin, United States Army, who is a guest at Beaulieu; the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Worthington Whitehouse, Robert L. Gerry, H. Roger Winthrop, Lothrop Randolph, John Prentiss, Capt. Algernon Sartoris, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Miss Elsie French, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Gray, and Miss Edith Clapp. During the evening the Mandolin Club played for the guests.

After the reception at Beaulieu Monday the bridal couple will sail from here on the steam yacht Narada for New York, the vessel having been placed at the disposal of the couple by Henry Walters. The bridal cabin will be turned into a floral bower for the occasion. Upon arrival of the couple in New York they will be driven to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they will remain until Wednesday, when they sail for Russia.

This morning the Prince and Miss Grant, accompanied by the bride's mother, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, drove from Beaulieu to the City Hall, where they were met by City Clerk Stevens, and obtained a marriage license.

The license blank filed on record was as follows:

No. 2,793. Marriage license. Declaration of intention of marriage.
State of Rhode Island.
1. Full name of groom, (expectant)—Michel Cantacuzene-Speransky.
2. Place of residence—Russia.
3. Age in years—24.
Color—White.
4. Occupation—Cavalry officer, Royal Imperial Army.
5. Place of birth—Odessa, Russia.
6. Father's name—Michel Cantacuzene-Speransky.
7. Mother's name—Elizabeth Sicard.
Parents' birthplace—Father, Russia; mother, Russia.
Parents' occupation—Father, Government official.
8. No. of marriage—First.
Sept. 23, 1899.

I, the expectant groom, named in the foregoing declaration, hereby certify that the information given is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Prince MICHEL CANTACUZENE-SPERANSKY.

1. Full name of bride, (expectant)—Julia Dent Grant.
2. Place of residence—New York City.
3. Age in years—23 years.
Color—White.
4. Place of birth—Washington, D. C.
5. Father's name—Frederick D. Grant.
6. Mother's maiden name—Ida Honore.
Parents' birthplace—Father, St. Louis, Mo.
Parents' occupation—Father, General United States Army.
7. No. of marriage—First.

I, the expectant bride, named in the foregoing declaration, hereby certify that the information given is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JULIA GRANT.

The Russian Orthodox marriage service will occur at the residence of the bride's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, to-morrow evening. It is to be a simple family event; only the bridal party and the immediate family of the bride, the Russian Consul Generals at Chicago and New York, Adjt. Gen. H. C. Corbin, Gen. Merritt and staff, and a few intimate friends of the bride's family will be present. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Mr. Hotovitsky of the Russian Church in New York, assisted by another Russian priest from the same place. During the ceremony the St. Cecelia Quartet of Newport will sing.

As the time for the ceremony approaches, Gounod's "Sanctus" will be given, and as the bridal couple enters the salon the quartet will render the wedding march from "Lohengrin." The ceremony over, the quartet will sing the Russian national air, followed by the Russian National Hymn. This is to be followed by "O Fair, O Sweet, and Holy." This selection concluded, the quartet will render selections from "In a Persian Garden."

The ceremony at All Saints' Chapel Monday will be performed by Bishop Potter of New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Nevens of Rome, and the Rev. Emery H. Porter, rector of Emanuel Church, Newport.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

To Convene in Berlin This Week—Many Papers to be Read.

The Seventh International Geographical Congress will convene in Berlin Sept. 28 and continue in session until Oct. 4. The meetings will be held in the new building of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. There will be a main assembly and several groups in session in the building each morning and afternoon. The proceedings will be conducted in English, French, German, and Italian. Many papers will be presented.

Prof. Fridjof Nansen will give an account of the results of the Fram expedition; Sir Clements Markham of London will lecture to the congress on "The Antarctic Expeditions"; Dr. Sir John Murray of Edinburgh will speak of the "Distribution of Deep Sea Deposits"; Hugh R. Mill of London will make an address on "The Adoption of the Metric System of Units in All Scientific Geographical Work." Prof. W. M. Davis of Harvard will make an address on "The Geographical Cycle." On the subject of the introduction of an "International Nomenclature of Ocean Basins and Deep Sea Grounds." Papers will be read by Prof. E. Wagner, Prof. Krummel, Dr. R. H. Mill, and Prof. Woeikof.

POUGHKEEPSIE ELOPEMENT.

Miss Taft's Romantic Escapade Makes a Flutter in Society Circles.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—A sensation was created here to-day when the news was circulated of the elopement of Miss Bessie Taft, who is connected with several of the best families in town.

A. B. Miller of Jackson Corners, Columbia County, was the man of her romantic choice. The young couple on Thursday went to the Hotel Flannery, at Fishkill Landing, where they had dinner. Afterward they were driven to Low Point, and were married by a clergyman there. They returned to the hotel and registered as Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Miller of Mount Ross, N. Y.

Yesterday they came here, and the bride introduced her husband to her friends. Last night they left for New York. They will spend their honeymoon in Baltimore. Mr. Miller was prominent in amateur bicycle racing circles several years ago.

The Struggle in the English Church.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The struggle in the Church drags along. The orders of the Bishops to their Episcopates enforcing the Archbishops' decision is meeting with compliance, except in a few cases. None of these are very prominent Ritualists. The rebellious clergy will probably be requested to resign, and may be tried, but apparently the majority of the High Churchmen have made up their minds to conform to the order rather than precipitate disestablishment.

To Protect Germans in Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—As a result of conferences between Acting Secretary Hill of the State Department and Dr. von Halbach, Secretary of the German Embassy in this city, the United States Government has consented in a friendly way to look after the interests of the German Empire in Venezuela, during the progress of the pending revolution until a German warship can be dispatched to that country.

Stockholm Elects Liberals.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 23.—At the elections yesterday for the Second Chamber of the Riksdag Stockholm returned twenty-one out of twenty-two Liberal candidates.

Damage by Rain in Sebastopol.

SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 23.—Torrential rains have done great damage to houses here, and the vineyards and orchards in the vicinity have been devastated. Communication is interrupted with many points.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Roswell Miller Retires from the Presidency of the St. Paul and Albert J. Earling Succeeds Him.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 23.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, held here to-day, former Second Vice President Albert J. Earling of Chicago was elected President of the road, vice Roswell Miller, who was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Miller's retirement from the Presidency was entirely unexpected outside of the inner circles of the company.

While Mr. Miller is still the executive head of the road, the change in the organization will relieve him of a large part of his operative duties and confine his duties to the financial affairs of the company. Mr. Earling will have absolute charge of all matters of operation. Mr. Earling was also elected a Director in place of Charles J. Dickery of New York.

The number of shares voted was 663,030. The new board of Directors is as follows:

Philip D. Armour, Roswell Miller, and A. J. Earling of Chicago; Frederick Layton of Milwaukee; August Belmont, Frank S. Bond, Charles E. Coster, Peter Geddes, Charles W. Harkness, Joseph Millbank, William Rockefeller, Samuel Spencer, and A. Van Santvoord of New York.

Officers were elected as follows: President—A. J. Earling of Chicago; Vice President—Frank S. Bond of New York; General Manager—W. G. Collins of Chicago; General Superintendent—H. R. Williams of Chicago; Secretary—P. M. Myers of Milwaukee; Assistant Secretaries and Transfer Agents—J. M. McKinley, C. B. Ferry, and H. C. Weston of New York; Treasurer—F. G. Gurney of Chicago; Auditor—W. N. D. Winne of Chicago; General Counsel—George R. Peck of Chicago; General Solicitor—Burton Hanson of Chicago.

The office of Second Vice President has been discontinued.

It was agreed to buy the following small roads which are now part of the operating system of the road, and which have been leased for a period of 999 years:

The Central Illinois and Wisconsin Road, running from Rockton, Ill., to Rockford, Ill.; the Chicago and Pacific Railroad, running from Chicago to Kittredge, Ill.; the Chicago, Evanston and Lake Superior Railroad, part of the St. Paul Railroad of Illinois, a road running from the Wisconsin State line to the Chicago Division; the Western Union Railroad, running from Racine to Port Byron Junction, Ill., and from Elkhorn to Eagle, Wis., and the Cook, Lake and McHenry Counties Railroad, that is now being built from Libertyville, Ill., to Spring Grove, Ill.

Albert J. Earling is the third President that the company has had in nearly forty years of its existence and the history of the old Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, the parent organization, the first being Alexander Mitchell, and the second the retiring President, Roswell Miller.

Mr. Earling was born in Wisconsin about fifty-five years ago, and began his railroading as a telegrapher when he was a boy. He rose through all the grades from station operator, train dispatcher, Assistant Superintendent, Assistant General Superintendent, General Superintendent, and after the promotion of Mr. Miller to the Presidency he was made General Manager. A few years ago he became Second Vice President, in charge of the operating department.

WESTERN ROADS CONSOLIDATED.

Cleveland, Canton and Southern Now One with Wheeling and Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23.—H. F. Carleton, Master Commissioner of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad, to-day deeded the property to Myron T. Herrick and other capitalists representing the second mortgage bondholders for $1,950,000. Herrick then transferred his interest to the Wheeling and Lake Erie Road, thus consolidating the two properties.

Following this transaction a mortgage for $15,000,000 was executed on the combined properties in favor of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

CHATHAM AND LEBANON ROAD.

Incorporated at Albany—Russell Sage and Frank Black Are Directors.

A result of the intervention, more than a year ago, of William C. Roberts of this city to untangle Lebanon Springs Railroad complications is the filing yesterday at Albany by John Delahunty, counsel for the company, of articles of association of the Chatham and Lebanon Valley Railroad. The Directors are Francis A. Palmer, President National Broadway Bank, New York; Russell Sage, Gen. Thomas L. James, President Lincoln National Bank; George M. Hard, President Chatham National Bank, New York; Turner A. Beall, President Produce Exchange Trust Company; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Louis F. Payn, Simon W. Rosendale, ex-Attorney General; W. W. Hastings, Vice President New York Standard Watch Company; Robbins B. Smith, Secretary of the Plant System Railroad, and William C. Roberts, President New York Standard Watch Company.

This company has been formed to take over the purchase which was recently made of the property of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company, which was sold in foreclosure. The Lebanon Springs Railroad has been in litigation for thirty years. It is now asserted, however, that the new company will rehabilitate the property and operate it, which is something very much desired by the inhabitants of that section of the country between Chatham and Bennington. The main office of the company is at Chatham, but the office of the President will be at 11 John Street, New York City. It is said that the President will be William C. Roberts, and that the Vice President will be W. W. Hastings, who is associated with Mr. Roberts in the New York Standard Watch Company.

WANT RECEIVERSHIP LIFTED.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 23.—A petition was filed in the United States Court Saturday morning, through Attorney Colston, asking that the receivership of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad be lifted. Circuit Judge William H. Taft will hear the petition next Saturday, at which time a decision is expected.

There is little doubt that the court will order the receivership lifted, as the road is in good financial condition.

This will put the road under the same management as the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Company, the control of which is in the hands of Samuel Spencer, President, and his associates of the great Southern Railway system.

Spencer has been trying to get the Cincinnati Southern Railroad trustees to lease the road to his company, and this court action is preliminary to the consummation of his larger plans.

The Queen and Crescent system originally consisted of the Cincinnati Southern, Cincinnati to Chattanooga; the Alabama Great Southern, Chattanooga to Meridian, and what are known as the Flower roads, running from Meridian to New Orleans, and also from Meridian due west through Vicksburg to Shreveport.

During the period covered by the control of Gen. Thomas, the Cincinnati Southern was placed in the hands of a receiver. The payment to the English owners had not been completed. They recovered possession of their property and sold the Alabama Great Southern and the leasehold of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Company to M. D. Woodford and associates, owners of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway. It was stated on positive authority that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton will not become a part of a system between New Orleans and Chicago, since such action on its part would antagonize all the local roads which feed the Cincinnati Southern.

It has been authoritatively stated that Mr. Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway will become the President of the Cincinnati Southern, and will operate the latter without any direct connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. Further it has been stated that nine Trustees will represent the joint interest, and that four of these will be Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton men.

SALE OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC STOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The Southern Pacific officials in this city confirm the reported sale of the Crocker interests in the Southern Pacific, but decline to state who the purchasers are.

It is supposed that the stock has been transferred to Huntington and his adherents.

Gulf Railroad Reorganization.

It was announced yesterday by Herman Sieicken, a member of the Philadelphia Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company Reorganization Committee, that $1,200,000 of the railroad company's bonds, deposited with the New York Readjustment Committee, had been withdrawn in favor of the Philadelphia plan.

Mother Says that Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is Building Me Up. I Like It.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

A CERTAIN TONIC and INVIGORATOR

It improves the digestion, increases the appetite and produces red blood corpuscles in the system. It is easily assimilated by the most delicate stomach and is therefore an ideal tonic for weak children and women.

DR. WM. H. BRADFORD, of Cambridge, Ohio, writes: "I find Johann Hoff's Malt Extract retained and assimilated by the most delicate stomach. It is a certain tonic and invigorator, imparts energy and vivacity; increases the red blood corpuscles and thereby supplies resistance to fatigue. It is all you claim for it."

Be sure to buy only the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. Do not throw your money away on any of the numerous imitations, which are offered by unscrupulous dealers as being "just as good" because the dealer makes more money on the sale of the imitations, than on the genuine article.

JOHANN HOFF: New York, 156 Franklin St.; Berlin, Neue Wilhelm Str.; Vienna, Brauner Str. 8; Paris, 38 Rue de l'Echiquer.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 23.—The Newport Clambake Club had its last bake of the season this afternoon.

The naval officers here gave a dance at the War College this afternoon.

This evening Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by Reginald Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, arrived from New York.

It is understood that Mrs. Vanderbilt will remain at The Breakers until the arrival of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who is returning from Japan. Later Mrs. Vanderbilt and her family will sail for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Leland, Jr., of New York, are visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield have returned to New York.

Miss Leary, accompanied by her guests, Miss Sylvia Green and Miss Louise Leary, her niece, departed for New York to-day.

Mrs. C. C. Perkins has rented her Bellevue Avenue villa to William Payne Thompson for the coming season.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, Jr., have gone to their cottage, Wee Bush, and expect to remain there until late in the Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., of New York are here for a visit.

James J. Van Alen arrived this evening from Europe, to look over recent improvements to his cottage, Wakehurst. His visit to Newport will be a short one.

NEW YELLOW FEVER CASES.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 23.—New cases of yellow fever number forty and deaths number three. The weather continues rainy and favorable for the spread of the fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Surgeon General Wyman, to-day received a telegram from Assistant Surgeon McAdam at Key West, announcing twenty-eight new cases of yellow fever there and five deaths. A telegram from Surgeon Carter at New Orleans states that no new cases appeared there yesterday, but that there had been two deaths. There were five other cases under treatment. Dr. Carter wired that the weather was cool and favorable.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 23.—The Board of Health announces one new case of yellow fever to-day. There were no deaths.

Fever Under Control in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a dispatch from the Acting Chief Surgeon at Havana, saying that there are no more new cases of yellow fever at Havana and but two convalescent cases. The indications are that the fever situation is under control.

FOR A KNIT GOODS TRUST.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—A meeting of the prominent knit goods manufacturers of this State was held at the office of Charles Brown & Co., (Troy,) to-day for the purpose of furthering the formation of a knit goods trust or consolidation.

Jonas M. Barnet of Albany, President of the Commercial Knitting Mills Company of Troy and Cohoes, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Charles Kavanaugh of Waterford Secretary. After listening to remarks by Mr. Bailey or Little Falls, Chairman of the Consolidation Committee, and Mr. Baker of Philadelphia, the promoter of the trust, it was unanimously agreed to give options on the mills represented at once.

Among the mills represented were the Valentine Knitting Mills, Bennington, Vt.; the Victor Knitting Mills Company, the Riverside Knitting Mills, the Cohoes Knitting Company, Clark & Hosoppie, Hope Knitting Mill, Cohoes; Kavanaugh Knitting Company, Waterford; Globe Knitting Company, North Side; Jehiel Himes, J. H. Pynes, Ford Manufacturing Company, Waterford; Alpha Knitting Mill, Schenectady; Halcyon Mills, Orkney Mills, Cohoes; J. Krause, Broadalbin; Rob Roy Mills, Westside Mills, Charles A. Brown & Co., Troy Knitting Company, Troy; Commercial Knitting Mill Company, Cohoes; Newland & Nelson, Mechanicsville Knitting Mill, Newland & Benson, Mechanicsville.

LINEN MILLS COMBINATION.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 23.—The Advisory Committee of the Fall River print cloth mills held a meeting to-day with the local Trustees and endeavored to get at the proper value of all the print cloth counts now under their control, with relation to the value of extras.

In many cases the odd counts will be marked up. The committee will not finish its labors and revise the entire list until Monday.

The circulars from the merchants and linen mills, the stock of which is wanted at $121 and $119 a share, respectively, by promoters of a combination, were sent to stockholders to-day. As soon as the circulars are acted upon they will be sent to Barrows, Wade & Guthrie, New York.

The men engaged in the movement are more hopeful than ever of the success of their project. It is said that unless Barrows, Wade & Guthrie can get three-fourths of the mill corporations they have bid for they will not take any.

MANY TRUSTS IN FRANCE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The theory that trusts are the result of local conditions in the United States receives a heavy blow in a report from Consul Brundage of Aix-la-Chapelle, made public to-day. He says:

"As trusts are now being discussed in the United States, it may be of interest to know that practically every industry in my Consular district is managed in this way.

"The report of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, just issued, urges the formation of a trust in the pin industry. The manufacture of pins has heretofore been accomplished by hand-labor, but in view of the competition of American machinery, a combination of manufacturers, with the object of keeping up prices, is advised."

New Plant to Fight the Rubber Trust.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Land has been purchased at Milltown upon which the new factory of the Milltown India Rubber Company will be erected. The concern was organized to fight the Rubber Trust. Its chief promoter is John C. Evans, who was for years manager of the Meyer Rubber Company plant. The new factory will be in operation in three months.

"GEN." SOWDER A FEUD VICTIM.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Sept. 23.—"Gen." Sowder, son of Councilman Sowder of Middlesborough and a noted leader of the Sowder-Turner feud, which raged ten years ago around Middlesborough and in which so many men were killed, was shot through the back from ambush last night near his home.

The man that shot "General" Sowder has been found to be 'General' Turner, the twenty-year old son of Jack Turner, the leader of the Turner faction. 'General' Turner telegraphed the police this morning: "I shot "General" Sowder. What are you going to do about it?"

A posse composed of twenty-five men is being organized by Chief of Police Silas Ball to go after Turner. The Turners, thirty strong, are barricaded in "General" Turner's saloon. They say that if the posse attempts to arrest the murderer they will shoot them down.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A.M.		P.M.		P.M.
Sun rises	5:50	Sun sets	5:54	Moon rises	9:10

High Water This Day.

	A.M.		A.M.		A.M.
S. Hook	11:01	Gov. Isl'd	11:30	H. Gate	...
	P.M.		P.M.		P.M.
S. Hook	11:30	Gov. Isl'd	...	H. Gate	1:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool ..... 11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Alliance, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool ..... 9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Niagara, Progreso ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp ..... 10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, &c. ..... 11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce, &c. ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c. ..... 1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

Jason, Jamaica ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

"SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 24 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 29;

Dress Goods. Novelties.

Our present stock of high grade materials is the largest we have ever shown, and we have astonished the people of late with the prices we have been quoting for the choicest specimens of the English, French and German looms. The materials for a handsome fall dress will cost you less here than elsewhere. Investigation and comparison will convince you that this is true. For to-morrow we offer 12 lots of seasonable dress goods, of more than passing interest, at prices that defy competition.

BLACK GOODS.

25 PIECES OF BLACK ENGLISH CREPON. Having closed out our $1.25 per yard line last Monday at $1.00, we will offer, for to-morrow only, our $1.39 per yard line at the same price, per yard . . . 1.00

BLACK CHEVIOTS, a splendid assortment, in the choicest of weaves, manufactured specially for us from selected wool, dyed and finished by the most approved process, giving it that silky appearance so effective and desirable; here to-morrow at prices ranging from, per yard . . . . . 59c to 1.75

40 PIECES OF BLACK ENGLISH CREPON, rich in design, crisp and silky in effect, exclusive weaves, regularly sold at $1.65 per yard; here to-morrow at 1.35

50 PIECES OF BLACK FIGURED GRANITES, in novel and rich designs, all wool, perfect in dye and weave, worth fully 98c., here to-morrow at, per yard . . 58c

36 PIECES OF BLACK CHEVIOT, all wool, 44 in. wide; this is the fabric that created so much talk last Monday; we've secured another case of it, which we will sell to-morrow at, per yard 45c

25 PIECES OF BLACK HOMESPUN, all wool, 50 in. wide, rough in effect, very durable, regularly sold at 89c. per yard; here to-morrow at 59c

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

60 PIECES OF VENETIAN, all wool, a large assortment of shades; regularly worth 69c. per yard; here to-morrow at 48c

18 PIECES OF PLAID, 54 in. wide, in rich, dark colorings, beautifully combined, regularly sold at $1.75 per yard; here to-morrow at 1.25

45 PIECES OF GERMAN NOVELTIES, just imported, unique designs, regularly sold at $1.25 a yard; here to-morrow at 75c

30 PIECES OF TEAZEL PLAIDS, the popular fabric of the season, in a full range of extremely pretty colorings, worth 65c. a yard; here to-morrow 45c

200 PIECES OF SILK AND WOOL PLAIDS, in 15 different designs, manufactured to sell at 75c. a yard; yours Monday, at, per yard 29c

20 PIECES OF PLAID BACK GOLF SUITINGS, the greatest value yet offered in this class of goods; never sold for less than $1.75 per yard; here to-morrow at, per yard 1.25

Men's Shoes. Something New.

We've finally succeeded in developing and perfecting a pet idea of ours—the natural foot-shape last—pronounced by all shoemakers, after inspection and trial, as the most perfect ever made. On this new last we have had a fine line of shoes made of all the good, standard leathers, such as wax calf, box calf, patent leather and enamel; canvas lined and lined with leather, with light or double soles, in two grades, which we will place on sale for the first time to-morrow under the name of "FOOT-MOULD" SHOES, at, respectively . . . . . 3.00 and 4.00

See these shoes being made in our Sixth Avenue Window, by our own workmen. That will tell the tale. Then come to our Shoe Department and try on a pair, and you will realize what it means to get a combination of perfect fit, comfort and style.

Ball Bearing Sewing Machines.

Call at our Sewing Machine Department and inspect the "VICTORY," our new ball-bearing sewing machine. It will prove a revelation to you, as it is a triumph of mechanical skill. Anti-friction ball-bearings have enabled the bicyclist to outstrip the fleetest horse and to keep pace with the fastest of railroad trains, and now the principle has been made to serve the worker, lessening the energy required to operate the machine. These machines are equipped with automatic attachments, controlled exclusively by us, which produce work possible with no others. The woodwork is in the latest design of carved oak, and is hand-polished and nickel trimmed throughout. The machines can also be had in French walnut and Hungarian ash, in cabinets and drop cabinets. The manufacturer's name is stamped on each machine, and his guaranty, as well as our own, goes with each. Our opening price for these fine machines is but 19.00

OUR SPECIAL MACHINE, with woodwork of polished oak, drop head and 5 drawers, giving it the appearance of a table when closed, with all the latest attachments, and fully guaranteed by us for five years from date of purchase, can be had at the special price of 14.50

Full instructions as to the use and care of these machines given to purchasers cheerfully and without charge.

Bedding Materials.

WHITE WOOLEN BLANKETS, medium weight, 11-4 size, with red or blue borders, at, per pair . . . 1.95

WHITE WOOLEN BLANKETS, 11-4 size, with silk binding, fine soft finish and pretty borders, fully worth $4.50 per pair; your choice to-morrow at the very special price of 3.35

COMFORTERS, medium or heavy weight, full size, at, each 1.19

COMFORTERS, of the latest designs, worth fully $2.00 apiece; a big lot on sale to-morrow at the very special price of, each 1.45

BED SPREADS, full size, fringed on four sides in pretty patterns; a limited quantity on sale Monday at the very special price of, each 1.15

THE "ADMIRAL" PILLOW CASE, size 45x36 inches, hemmed, unequalled in quality at our special price of, each 10c

Two Towel Specials.

LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS, large size, with colored borders; 12½c. value; here to-morrow at, each 11c

TURKISH BATH TOWELS, bleached, worth 25c. each, special for to-morrow 17c

Dress Trimmings.

Early in the season the revival of dress trimmings was in doubt, but it is now certain that they will be much "in evidence," with spangles and embroideries in the lead. Just think of Fringes coming back into fashion again! Well, they are, and they will be largely worn by correct dressers unless "all signs fail."

We have a beautiful line of SPANGLED ALL-OVER NETS, 27 inches wide, worth up to $12 a yard, and we offer a special to-morrow at, PER YARD, 1.65

SPANGLED TRIMMINGS, per yard, only . . . . 8c and 15c

HEAVILY COVERED SPANGLE BANDS for Hat as well as Dress Trimming, at, per yard, from . . . . . 50c to 98c

BLACK SILK FRINGES, 3 knot, per yard . . 59c

We have everything that is desirable in FRINGES, from the narrow Tom Thumb to the wide skirt front. BEAD fringes, steel fringes, pearl fringes, very pretty Persian bands, in all the new effects, at, per yard 45c

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

To the Countless Thousands of Visitors who will be in New York to join in the Great Dewey Celebration

The Big Store

Extends a cordial invitation to make themselves at home in its great building.

Every convenience has been provided for them. There is a post-office, a telegraph office, an information bureau, a barber shop, a restaurant, right on the premises, as well as spacious waiting rooms for both ladies and gentlemen.

A stroll through this—America's largest retail store—will be an hour or two well spent. Strangers cannot obtain the proper conception of New York's commanding commercial position any better than through an inspection of its greatest store.

Our Fall Millinery.

The opening display made the biggest kind of a hit, and its praises are still ringing in our ears. We thank the ladies for their appreciation of our efforts in their behalf and for the many pleasing compliments they paid us. However, we feel that our magnificent showing merited all the praise it received, for it was probably the finest Fall exhibition of Millinery that we ever had, or that anybody else in this city ever had, and that is saying a great deal. We will endeavor to follow up our success by constantly exhibiting in our beautiful millinery warerooms all that is new, stylish and good in imported and domestic millinery. And we'll also maintain the very moderate prices that have contributed to its success, contenting ourselves with but reasonable profits. For to-morrow we offer the following attractive items:

TRIMMED HATS.—VELVET AND FELT HATS, richly trimmed with feathers and ornaments, at, each,

6.00, 9.00 and 12.00.

These hats would cost you fully twice these prices elsewhere.

UNTRIMMED HATS.—Our display is unusually large and handsome, and for to-morrow we offer a few very strong specials:

100 DOZ. MISSES' FANCY TAM O' SHANTERS, trimmed with quill and braid, worth 75c. each, here at 39c

100 DOZ. TWO-TONED FELT AND TURBAN WALKING HATS, with stitched cord, trimmed with quills, &c., worth $3.00, here at 1.95

THE LATEST AUTOMOBILE HAT, two-toned, stitched brim, trimmed with velvet and quills, worth $4.00, here at 2.95

Linings.

FANCY MERCERIZED SATEEN, in a beautiful range of colors; good value at 35c. per yard; here to-morrow at 19c

PERCALINE, 36 inches wide, in black and colors, the kind that is sold everywhere at 12½c. a yard; here to-morrow at 6½c

FRENCH HAIRCLOTH, thoroughly shrank, in black and gray; sold regularly at 25c. per yard; special for to-morrow at 15c

SILK FINISHED MOREEN for underskirts, in black and other leading shades; sold all over at 50c. per yard; here to-morrow at 39c

CHANGEABLE SILK LINING, in colors only, sold regularly at 25c. per yard; here at 15c

Black and Colored Silks.

The following incomparable values in high grade Black and Colored Silks will be offered for Monday's sale:

BLACK SILKS.—2,500 YARDS BLACK DRESS TAFFETA, "Pure Dye," very lustrous and soft, a superb quality in every respect and one that we feel perfectly safe in recommending to you for wear; worth fully $1.35 per yard, at only 98c

Three very special numbers in RICH PEAU DE SOIE will also be offered in this sale as follows:

No. 1, 20 inch, all silk, worth $1.00 a yard, at . 79c

No. 2, 22 inch, all silk, worth $1.25 a yard, at . 98c

No. 3, 24 inch, all silk, worth $1.50, at . . 1.25

COLORED SILKS.—5,000 yards of FANCY STRIPED TAFFETA, in an elegant range of new fall colors, will go on sale to-morrow at less than the present cost of production. These goods are to be seen on some of the leading retail counters of the city to-day, priced at $1.25 per yard, yet we will sell them Monday "very special" at, per yard 68c

7,000 yards of PLAIN COLORED TAFFETA SILKS, of good quality, in 25 of the most desirable shades, including white and black, regularly worth 70c. a yard, here to-morrow at 59c

27 INCH COLORED TAFFETAS, in 10 of the leading new shades, including reds, blue and browns, the standard $1.25 quality, special, per yd . . . 75c

You need 3 yds. to a waist pattern, or 8 yds. will line the entire dress.

Women's Muslin Underwear.

Don't overlook these two offerings. They're low-priced and of very good quality:

WOMEN'S MUSLIN NIGHT GOWNS, surplice yoke, trimmed with embroidery insertion and tucks, gown finished with embroidery edging, at 38c

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC DRAWERS, hemstitched lawn ruffle, yoke band, &c . . . 28c

Women's Robes and Wrappers.

Home comforts of the first order at extremely low prices.

WOMEN'S RIPPLE EIDERDOWN ROBES—all colors, with appliqued collars and cuffs, front of robe bound with satin, your choice at . 6.95

WOMEN'S STANDARD PRINT WRAPPERS—full skirt-ruffle all around yoke, garment finished with fancy braid; a choice at . . . 69c

"Rouillon" Gloves.

France still leads the world in the art of glove making, and in the "ROUILLON" brand we believe we have secured the best glove in the world at the price, which is not an extravagant one by any means, fit, coloring, wearing qualities, style, &c., considered. We intend making this our leading brand hereafter until we discover something better, which we believe will not be for many a long day, for these gloves are as near perfection as gloves can possibly be. We have them in overseam or pique, in all the sizes, and warrant every pair. They are not cheap gloves to be sure—$1.75 a pair—but they are the best glove in the world at 1.75

OUR REAL KID $1 GLOVE, in 2 clasps style and all the newest colorings, is another splendid glove for the money. Ask to see them and judge for yourself.

Upholstery at Cut Prices.

We have everything in this line for the decoration of the home, and we are selling it right along at prices that are fully 25 per cent. lower than those at which the same goods can be had elsewhere. Our profits are small, to be sure, but then our sales are something enormous, and the purchasers save considerable money on their purchases, so we're satisfied all round. For to-morrow we offer another string of remarkable values, as follows:

LACE CURTAINS.—Our story briefly told: One of the largest assortments in America. Never undersold. This week prices lower than ever.

FISH NET CURTAINS, 3½ yards long by 52 inches wide, marked from $1.70 to, per pair . . 95c

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, four special prices, every one a record breaker, per pair, 3.95, 3.45, 2.75 and 1.45

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS as you've never seen them for the money, what we term a "seldom" chance; prices range 12.50, 10.00, 7.50, 6.75 and 4.90

The Great Dewey Dollar Dinner

promises to reach unexpected proportions. We calculated on furnishing 50,000 dinners to 50,000 families in New York, but at the rate orders are coming in we doubt if a hundred thousand would suffice to fill the demand.

We are therefore compelled to announce that we cannot accept any more orders for Dewey Dollar Dinners "to be delivered."

Our delivery plant, great as it is, will be able to take care of only what has been ordered up to last Saturday night, as on the day of delivery—Friday—the streets will be blocked by the Parade, and we dare not expect too much of our men and horses. But we will continue to book orders for Dewey Dollar Dinners *to be called for by the purchaser.* It'll be just fun for your boy to come to The Big Store Friday or up to noon on Saturday and take the basket home with him. And what a welcome he will get when he appears with his precious load!

For the benefit of those who may not have carefully noted details we again publish the Menu—calculated for a family of five people.

HERE IS THE MENU.

SOUP.
Puree of Tomatoes.
ENTREE.
Pork Tenderloin,
Egg Plant, Sweet Potatoes,
ROAST.
Philadelphia Chicken.
String Beans, Mashed Potatoes,
SALADS.
Lettuce and Tomato.
ENTREMET SUCRE.
Schepp's Cream Fruit Pudding,
Burnham's Jelly.
DESSERT.
Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Cafe Noir.
One bottle of St. Julien Claret with every dinner.

Everything

needed to prepare this dinner for a family of five, also recipes by Chef Ursprung, showing just how these dishes should be cooked, you will be furnished with for

One Dollar,

to be called for by the purchaser either Friday, Sept. 29th, or up to 12 o'clock Saturday, at which time the store will close.

Orders will be received every day until Thursday, Sept. 28.

Notions.

"Yankee notions" was the old term for them. Just what it means we can't say, but every woman knows what it means to be without them when she needs them. At these low prices you can always have them in the house:

FOUR YARDS BLACK VELVETEEN, 1¼ inches wide, good quality, per piece . . . 7c

VELVET BRUSH EDGE BINDING, 1¼ inches wide, a yd . . . 5c

REAL WHALEBONES, 36 inches long, a doz. 85c., each . . . 8c

LIGHTWEIGHT DRESS SHIELDS: Size No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. Per Pair, 7c. 9c. 11c.

BLACK AND WHITE THREAD, LINEN FINISH, 100 yards on spool, a doz., 35c.; each . . 3c

RICHARDSON'S ONE-OUNCE SPOOLS BLACK MACHINE SILK, standard quality; a spool . . . 39c

RICHARDSON'S ONE-HALF-OUNCE SPOOLS DRESSMAKERS' BLACK MACHINE SILK, standard quality; a spool . . . 18c

A Carpet Sale.

We will place on sale to-morrow 568 rolls (about 28,500 yards), of Smith's, Sandford and Roxbury Tapestry Brussels Carpets at prices that for floor coverings of the first class were never known before. This is not a closing out sale of imperfect weaves or out-of-date patterns, but comprises all the newest fall patterns, and every yard of carpet sold will leave The Big Store with our guarantee back of it.

LOT NO. 1—123 ROLLS TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET, handsome styles and colorings, in the regular way never sold for less than 70c. per yard, your choice at . . . 45c

LOT NO. 2—EXTRA QUALITY TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET, a wide range of patterns to choose from; not one worth less than 85c. per yard, your choice at . . . 55c

LOT NO. 3—DOUBLE EXTRA 10-WIRE QUALITY TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, parlor, hall and stair patterns, with borders to match; actual value 95c. per yard, your choice . . . 65c

WILTON VELVET CARPETS, the most popular carpet in use to-day, extra high pile, all the new colorings, not the cheap kind, but the quality that sells regularly at $1.35 per yard, your choice at . . . 85c

EXTRA HEAVY INGRAIN CARPETS, Brussels patterns, handsome colorings, regular price 60c. per yard, special at . . . 45c

EXTRA HEAVY SCOTCH LINOLEUM, 4 yards wide, in handsome carpet and tile patterns, would be good value at 65c.; special to-morrow, per square yard, at 48c

Rug Bargains.

ORIENTAL RUGS.—Well-selected Daghestans and Shirvans, very choice pieces; were priced at $12.00 and $15.00 each; all at one price . . 8.50

4 Bales choice Carabagh and Cabestan Rugs; many antique pieces in this lot; well worth $20.00 to $25.00; your choice at . . . 12.50

Fine Antique Gundge and Mossoul Rugs, average size 4 feet x 9 feet; former price, $28.00 and $30.00; now at each . . . 19.50

DOUBLE-FACED SMYRNA RUGS, Oriental style and colorings, handsome and durable, 6x9 feet, 6.45; 7x10 feet, 8.45; 9x12 feet, 11.45.

HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUGS at about one-half price—27x63 inches, worth $3.25, we shall sell 100 at . . . 1.95

Cloak Department.

Important Announcement!

Beginning with to-morrow, a series of Special Sales will be held in this department, for which we have been preparing for the last sixty days. Space will not permit of a full description of these goods, but they are all the latest and best of their kinds, direct from the hands of the most prominent and reliable makers of good, stylish, well-made and well-fitting women's garments. A general synopsis will suffice to direct attention to the goods and prices specially prepared for this occasion. Here it is:

A SALE OF SUITS, homespun and Venetian, at	8.75 and	13.75
A SALE OF SUITS, cheviot and serges, at	9.75 and	15.75
A SALE OF SKIRTS, homespun and broadcloth, at	2.90 and	7.90
A SALE OF GOLF CAPES, plaid and plain materials, at	6.90 and	9.75
A SALE OF JACKETS, cheviots and kerseys, at	7.90 and	9.75
A SALE OF JACKETS, kerseys and worsteds, at	10.00 and	15.00
A SALE OF MISSES' SUITS, homespun and Venetian, at	9.95 and	13.75
A SALE OF GIRLS' DRESSES, fancy materials and serges, at	95c. and	2.90
A SALE OF GIRLS' JACKETS, boucle and covert, at	3.90 and	5.00
A SALE OF MACKINTOSHES, cashmere with plaid linings, at	1.90 and	4.90
A SALE OF FLANNEL WAISTS, trimmed with soutache braid, at	95c. and	1.65
A SALE OF BRILLIANTINE WAISTS, finely tucked & plaited, at	1.90 and	2.90
A SALE OF SILK WAISTS, taffetas and satins, at	3.95 and	5.50
A SALE OF SILK WAISTS, slightly tucked and corded	4.90 and	5.90

Women's Underskirts.

We are showing the most complete assortment of Women's Underskirts in New York at the present time, comprising silks, the highest grade of novelties, as well as medium and lower priced goods, together with sateens, mercerized Italian cloths, moreens, metallics, percalines, flannels and quilted goods, all at prices which will adapt themselves to all purses. Here are some special quotations for to-morrow:

WOMEN'S BLACK COUTIL SKIRTS, full umbrella flounce, trimmed with a 10-inch ruffle and finished with 3 rows of cording and braid, at, each . . 89c

WOMEN'S MERCERIZED SATEEN SKIRTS, in all the new shades, made with double umbrella ruffle, heavily corded and faced with percaline, at . . 2.25

WOMEN'S WOOL MOREEN SKIRTS, double umbrella flounce, finished with cording, at . . 2.35

WOMEN'S SILK MOREEN SKIRTS, Spanish flounce, handsomely corded, faced with heavy percalines and bound with velveteen yoke band, at . . 4.50

Furniture.

The exigencies of the day demand that our furniture offerings shall be presented in condensed form—so many other important features clamoring for newspaper publicity. But what the announcement may lack in size it more than makes up in price attractiveness.

50-INCH OAK OFFICE DESK, with A1 curtain, easy working drawers and slides, a well made desk and worth easily $21; here to-morrow at . . 12.75

HIGH BACK OAK OFFICE CHAIR, with cane seat, tilting spring swivel and screw; worth $5.50; here to-morrow at . . 2.75

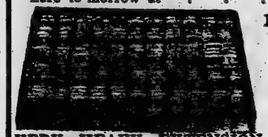

FULL 40-LB. GOOD BLACK MIXED HAIR MATTRESS, in one or two parts, with A. C. A. or fancy ticking; worth $15; here at . 8.75

VERY HEAVY EXTENSION TABLE, has 8-inch spiral legs, foot forming a round claw; 8 feet long; will seat 14 people when open; can be had square or round; has patented slides; worth $30; here at . . 15.50

HANDSOME COMFORTABLE COUCH, with full steel spiral springs, covered with Belgian velvets and velours, well made and will keep its shape, made to order from stock, with covers of your own selection, long enough to sleep on; here to-morrow at . . 10.50

MUSIC CABINET, has six compartments and adjustable shelves and is well polished, worth $6.00; here at . . 3.50

BOW FOOT IRON BED, has brass balls, top rail and spindles and ring, 1-inch post, 7 uprights, heavy filling, and 5 coats of enamel; can be had any size; worth $9.50; here at . 5.50

HIGH BACK HEAVY GOLDEN OAK ROCKER, has wool tapestry seat, large wide arm, comfortable back, hand carved and very massive; worth $11; here at 5.75

HEAVY MASSIVE MORRIS CHAIR, highly polished, a strong, ornamental and comfortable piece of furniture, with back adjustable to 4 reclining positions, has Belgian velvet or velour reversible cushions, in assorted colors, well worth $14; here to-morrow at 7.50

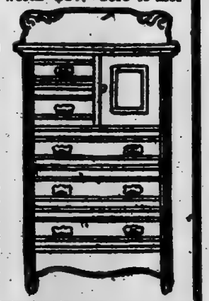

5-DRAWER OAK CHIFFONIER AND HAT BOX, COMBINED, has hand-carved fluted front, easy working drawers, is 32 inches wide, 19 inches deep and 56 inches high, regular $7.50 value; here to-morrow at . . 3.75

Crockery and Glassware.

TEA SETS. 125 sets of best quality Limoges and Austrian China, 56 pieces, in handsome floral decorations and gold tracings, actually worth $7.00, $8.00 and $10.00, special at . . 4.50

DINNER SETS. Another shipment just opened of the genuine Doulton ware, in pink rose and scroll border decorations, gold traced; complete service for 12 persons; regular value $17.50, special . . 10.00

JARDINIERES. "A carload for this sale." This offering will eclipse all jardiniere sales, even those previously enjoyed at The Big Store; a carload of 8, 9 and 10 inch Jardinieres in a combination of three colors, assorted shapes, with rich gloss finish, to be sold on Monday, your choice at . . 85c

None worth less than $1.50, and plenty $2.50 values to be found in this lot.

CUT GLASS. Rich cut Knife Rests, Toothpick Holders, open Salts, Water Tumblers, etc., all good value at 50c., special for Monday . . 25c

SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, new design of cutting and sterling silver tops, the 50c. kind, special at . . 35c

CHINA CABARETS, large assortment of shapes and decorations, regularly sold at $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00; special for Monday . . 1.00

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE. Introduction sale of our first fall importation; one special lot of 12 and 14 inch Vases, 18-inch Epergnes and Centre Pieces for table decoration, rich colorings and gold decoration, worth $1.50 and $1.75, introductory price for Monday . 1.00

LAMPS. More table room is needed for our fall importation of Fancy China and Bric-a-Brac that is landing daily, so the LAMPS are the first to be cleared away, rather than put them in the store room; we have divided about 300 into two lots, and in order to effect a speedy clearance, have priced them as follows: $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 kind will go at . . 3.00

$7.00, $7.50 and $8.00 kind, to-morrow . . 6.00

AUSTRIAN CHINA. A special counter of fine china covered Dishes and 8-inch oval Vegetable Dishes, beautifully decorated, will be an item worthy your attention; covered dishes never worth less than $1.50 and vegetable dishes 50c., here to-morrow at . . 59c. and 25c

A Sale of Purses.

"Put money in thy purse."—Shakespeare.

Be sure your purse is good and strong, however, before intrusting your money to its care. That's the kind we sell, and they're stylish and cheap, too.

GATE AND BAG TOP PURSES, in silver, gilt and oxidized, worth 75c.; here to-morrow at . . 48c

GATE TOP PURSES, extra fine quality, finished in French gray, gilt and silver, fancy embossed top and some jewel set, worth $2.50 each; here to-morrow at . 1.50

GATE TOP PURSES, sterling silver (925-1,000 fine), a very fine mesh, with ring and chain attached, worth $6.25 each; here to-morrow at . . 3.95

METAL HANDKERCHIEF BAGS, in silver, gilt and oxidized, good size, with fine close mesh and handsome embossed top, worth $3.50; here at . . 1.75

prices to astonish.

DAMASK PORTIERES, 50 inch, reversible, per pair . . 2.50

BROCADED FRENCH TAPESTRY PORTIERES, heavy $6.00 kind, per pair . . 3.95

LOUIS XVI. EMBOSSED TAPESTRY PORTIERES, per pair . . 5.50

MERCERIZED TAPESTRY PORTIERES, equal to $15.00 silk portieres, magnificent goods, per pair . . 6.90

ENGLISH SATIN DAMASK PORTIERES, special at, pair . . 10.50

BROCHE SILK PORTIERES, pure silk, equal of what you'll see elsewhere for $22.50, per pair . . 15.00

SASH LACES, of fine Brussels Nets and Point d'Esprit Nets, with handsome lace insertions and edges, regularly sold at 50c. and 60c., per yard . . 25c

IRISH POINT LACE, 30 inches wide, 55c. kind, per yard . . 39c

RENAISSANCE LACE, 30 in., heavy net, pretty insertions, reduced from 85c. and $1.00 to, per yd . . 59c

IRISH POINT VESTIBULE LACES, that were $2.50 yd . . 1.50

OAK SCREENS, silkoline filled, 3 fold, 5½ ft. high, special at, each . . 1.19

WINDOW SHADES.—GOOD OPAQUE SHADES, 3x6 ft., on guaranteed roller, each . . 25c

HANDMADE OIL OPAQUE SHADES, 3x6 ft., very special, each . . 39c

HOLLAND SHADES, no shoddy quality, but first-class goods, 3x6 ft., each . . 49c

TABLE OIL CLOTH, none better, per yard . . 14c

WINDOW SHADES, DRAPERIES AND SLIP COVERS to order at a saving.

WE UPHOLSTER FURNITURE at very low prices; workmanship guaranteed.

Dewey Souvenir Spoons.

A timely and fitting remembrance to Our Third Admiral. Don't fail to secure one.

THESE FINE SOUVENIRS ARE made of sterling silver (925-1,000 fine), in two styles—one with handsome French gray embossed handle, with the head of Admiral Dewey thereon; the other with the flagship of the Admiral, the OLYMPIA, embossed in the bowl; your choice to-morrow at the very special price of . . 89c

Dewey Souvenir Watches.

We will place on sale again to-morrow a limited number of MEN'S GUN METAL WATCHES, made of steel from the battleship "MAINE." These cases are the REAL THING, and we guarantee them to be exactly as represented. They have a 14-karat gold-filled centre, crown and bow, open face—fitted with a fine 7-jewel nickel movement, and warranted to keep good time. These souvenir watches are worth every cent of $15, yet you may have one of them to-morrow for just . . 5.75

(The dials of these watches bear the name "DEWEY," who was the first to avenge the loss of the Maine, so that they are in a double sense souvenirs of the occasion.)

POLITICS IN NEW JERSEY

Both Parties Are Striving for Supremacy on National Issues.

HOBART IS LOOKING HIGHER

Democrats Jeopardizing Their Chance to Win on Local Questions by Clinging to the Bryan Cause.

TRENTON, Sept. 23.—All kinds of politics can be studied in New Jersey at the present time. The assortment runs from factional strife over township constables to a discussion of the position of New Jersey in the National Conventions of both parties.

The Republicans are concerning themselves especially about the election of a Legislature that will re-elect United States Senator William J. Sewell. Another matter of great importance that hinges on the coming election is the perpetuation of Republican power in the State to insure the favorable consideration by the next National Convention of Vice President Garret A. Hobart, should he be a candidate for President.

The Democrats are chiefly concerning themselves with the proposition whether William J. Bryan of Nebraska will or will not get the delegates from New Jersey. One element of the Democratic Party is endeavoring to prevent the premature consideration of National politics at a time when it is thought best that State issues should be of the first importance.

The Democrats of New Jersey are doing very little. They are somewhat hopeful in Somerset, Union, Monmouth, and Salem Counties, which are now represented by Republican Senators, but they are inactive throughout the rest of the State. They have looked directly over the coming State election into the National Convention. Addresses are flying up and down the State, demanding that all who call themselves Democrats indorse the Chicago platform, with some reservations as to the 16 to 1 silver plank.

The only active Democrats are those who are arranging for the coming of Bryan, who will be here about the time of the holidays. The influential Democrats—those who were leaders in the days when the Democracy controlled everything in the State, from the Executive down to a State Prison Deputy—are not a bit interested in the coming of Mr. Bryan. To silence the clamor of his advocates, these influential Democrats are remaining quiet and are acquiescing in many of the propositions of Mr. Bryan's friends, so as to get them to pass over the premature consideration of National matters and unite on State issues for the present campaign.

It is generally believed that if the Democrats would get together they would have a fair chance of winning in many of the county contests, particularly in the counties where State Senators are to be elected. Scandals have been unfolded in connection with several State institutions. For months the public has been regaled with the harrowing tales of the vicious treatment of the girls in the State Industrial School, and the trouble still remains unsettled because the scandal making element is still in power. Almost every day there are revelations about the mismanagement of the New Jersey State Prison. There have been increased expenditure of money by the State to such an extent that an actual statement of facts cannot be obtained. Because of a division of sentiment on National matters the Democrats of the State are unable to take advantage of these mistakes of the Administration, and because of their inactivity the party is losing a golden opportunity.

In November there will be elected a new State Senate. Seven counties are now represented by Republicans and one by a Democrat. The seven Republican counties are Salem, Gloucester, Camden, Monmouth, Union, Somerset, and Essex. So far only two counties have made nominations.

Vice President Hobart and Attorney General Griggs will have no political responsibility this Fall. In Passaic, where they both reside, the contest is only for the delegation to the House of Assembly.

Senator Smith will make a great effort to capture Essex County. If he should win, it would change the situation in the Legislature by 24 votes. Only 28 would be needed to make it Democratic.

SENATOR BACON'S VIEWS.

Does Not Believe in Expansion as Applied to Unsuitable Races—Says Bryan Will Be Nominated.

While not opposed to United States expansion along other lines, United States Senator A. O. Bacon of Georgia strongly disapproves of the policy of expansion of the present Administration. He does not believe in taking into this country peoples with whom Americans can never assimilate. A reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES saw Senator Bacon at the Gilsey House a few days ago, and, replying to questions, the Senator said:

"It would hardly be correct to say that the people of Georgia are opposed to expansion in proper directions, but they are opposed to expansion which takes in the Philippine Islands or any other country whose people are so different in race that they can never be assimilated with our own and become a homogeneous part of the United States. If we could expand by absorbing Canada, it would be in favor of it, because the Canadians are of our race and their country would readily become part of our system. I don't care how large the country is so long as the people in it are such that we can receive them as equals, and not hold them as vassals. I want a white man's country. That is the sentiment in the South.

"The people of Georgia strongly disapprove of the acquisition of the Philippine Islands. That is a class of expansion that they do not want, because the natives are not desirable fellow-citizens. Of course, there is no doubt that we could wipe the puny race off the face of the earth. It is idle to suppose that they could successfully oppose the might of this great Nation. The war there may be ended by December, but supposing that it is, the United State would have to maintain an army of at least thirty thousand men there to keep the Filipinos in subjection. Unless we annihilated the Filipinos there would be constant uprisings if there were not men there to keep the natives under control. When the war ends it will cost the United States $50,000,000 a year to keep the Philippines in the army and navy forces which it will be necessary to maintain there.

"I did not read the story about Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in which he declared for free silver, against the trusts and expansion, and in favor of the nomination of Mr. Bryan. I believe, however, that the next National Convention will reaffirm the principles of the Chicago platform and that William Jennings Bryan will be nominated. The rank and file of the party throughout the country want him. Mr. Bryan is a remarkable man. He has great personal magnetism and he is an exception to the general rule in the fact that since the Presidential election he has continued to make speeches all over the country and has not weakened himself. He has demonstrated his courage by his declaration that he will stump Kentucky for William Goebel, the regular Democratic nominee. The factional fight there is to be regretted."

"How about the silver question, Senator?" the reporter inquired.

"I can't say that it will be a dominant issue in the next campaign. It is one, too, that cannot be properly discussed in a brief interview. I assert, however, that the platform in this regard will, in my opinion, reaffirm the declaration of the Chicago platform, but nevertheless there may be other questions arise in the next twelve months which may become burning issues in the canvass. Circumstances will develop the main features in the next campaign.

"The race question in the South is a very serious one, and the North has not yet realized its importance. Georgia has not passed, so far as I know, nor does it contemplate passing any amendment to the Constitution requiring certain qualifications in voters.

"Undoubtedly the Democratic National Convention will insert a strong anti-trust plank in the platform. The Republicans will do something of the same kind, but I doubt that they will fool the people.

"The rank and file of the Democrats in Georgia want Bryan renominated."

The Sherman Takes Troops to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The transport Sherman sailed to-day for Manila with the Thirtieth Regiment, United States Volunteers, and a detachment of 350 recruits for the Eleventh Cavalry and the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Volunteers. Col. Cornelius Gardner goes in command of the Thirtieth, while Capt. William B. Reynolds of the Fourteenth Infantry is in charge of the recruits. Lieuts. Miles and McKelvy are also with the recruit detachment.

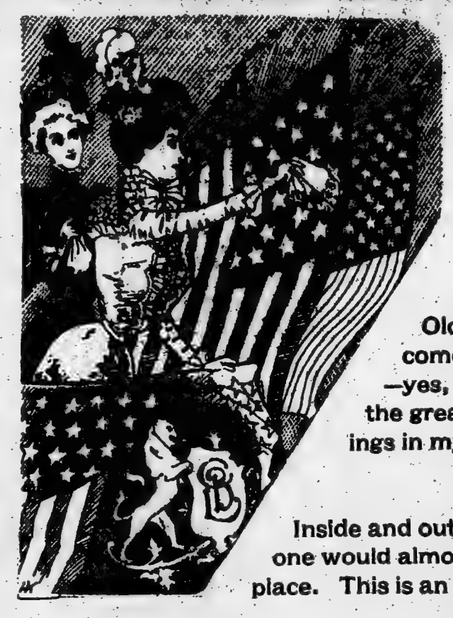

Ehrich Bros.

6th Avenue and 23d Street.

Welcome, Heroes! Welcome, Friends!

The Gates of the Metropolis Are Swinging Wide.

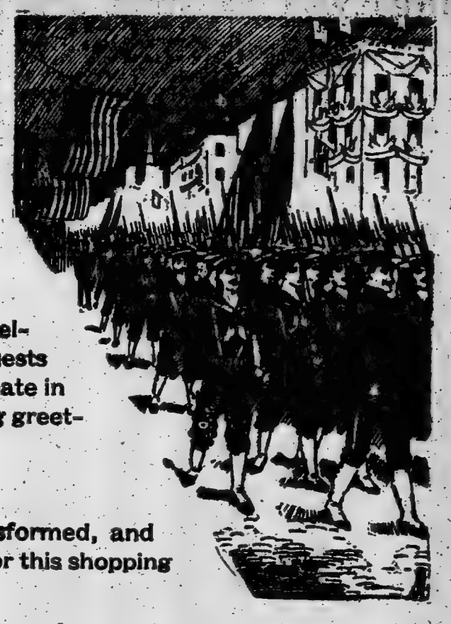

Old Father Knickerbocker is a whole-souled host. There was never a more lusty cheer of welcome, never a warmer grasp of friendship than his. Thousands of his descendants and their guests—yes, millions of them—will soon be gathered within the bounds of this greatest city to participate in the greatest reception ever accorded to an American citizen. Mute walls on every hand are waving greetings in myriads of stars and thousands of stripes.

The Ehrich Stores Are in Gala Dress.

Inside and out you will find demonstrations of the spirit of the occasion. Pillars and aisles have been transformed, and one would almost believe that this was the home of Columbia and Uncle Sam. No occasion is too great for this shopping place. This is an important point of interest at all times.

We Are Always at Your Service.

A word of welcome is always extended from here. You are invited to make this your meeting place, your resting place or your shopping place at your pleasure. There are tables and ink and pens and stationery at your disposal. The newest things of interest from every corner of the globe are here. To-day's store news contains much of direct importance to Dewey visitors, and equally much of interest to those who entertain.

Laces.

The leading feature of our Lace Department is the Real Lace Stock, which is now overflowing with the choicest and richest products of the needle, and we feel confident that the assortment and novelty as well as the prices at which they are marked can be excelled by none. A few of the specials which we will offer on Monday are as follows:

REAL DUCHESSE and POINT LACE COLLARS, yokes and circular pieces, value $25.00, at..... 13.98
REAL IRISH CROCHET ALL-OVER LACE, 20 inches wide, value $20.00 yard, at, yard..... 13.98
REAL IRISH CROCHET EDGING and INSERTION to match, 2 to 4 inches; value $3.50 yard, at, yd..... 1.89
REAL VALENCIENNES EDGING, value 50c. yard at, yard..... 29c.
REAL RENAISSANCE ROBES complete, value $50.00, at..... 29.98
REAL RENAISSANCE BUREAU SCARFS, 18x54, value $4.00 each, at, each..... 2.69

Veiling Department.

All-silk Liberty CHIFFON, 24 inches wide, all shades; value 59c. yard Monday only, at, yard..... 24c.
Fancy VEILS, real chenille dots, plain and fancy meshes; value 39c., at, each..... 19c.

Our Free Guide to New York.

We have a very complete pocket guide to New York which we shall take pleasure in handing you entirely free of charge. Every day this week they will be given out. It matters little where you wish to go, this book tells you "how to get there" with least exertion.

Ehrich Millinery & Trimmings.

Distinctive always, and attractive. We are showing a complete line of imported jet and spangled Hats; also bands, quills, leaf, bird and wing effects.

The latest, most desirable trimmings are here. Stitched felt and chenille by the yard; also made-up scarfs. Fancy feathers of large birds, including sea gulls, parrots, paradise, wirle, owl and pheasant. Hackle breasts in all colors and black, at prices up from 59c

Special Carpet Values for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

Carpets bought here can be made, laid and lined within 48 hours if necessary. We give special attention to this quick work, and it is done as carefully as work can be done. These specials for the first three days of this week should interest you.

AXMINSTERS, excellent quality, some with borders, some without. Value ranges from $1.10 to $1.35 per yard. For these days only we will make, lay and line at, per yard..... 83c
BRUSSELS—Patterns that we have been selling at 75 cents per yard, made and lined during these three days at, per yard..... 49c
INGRAINS, a 65 cent quality, will be made, laid and lined during the next three days, at, per yard..... 43c
Deduct 9 cents per yard if carpet alone is wanted.

Linoleums, Oilcloths.

We recently purchased a manufacturer's entire stock of Linoleums and Oilcloths. Great buying always results in little prices. We offer:
ENGLISH LINOLEUMS at, per yard..... 25c
GOOD OILCLOTH at, per yard..... 18c

Mattings.

COTTON WARP JAPANESE MATTINGS as low as, roll..... 6.98
CHINA MATTINGS up from, per roll..... 4.89

Thousands of Yards of Handsome Silks.

7,000 yards PLAIN TAFFETA SILK, in 35 leading street and evening colors; good, heavy quality and bright lustre, guaranteed not to slip, never before offered at less than 70c. per yard; very special for Monday 49c
FANCY STRIPED TAFFETA SILKS, in new Fall colorings and novel designs, good heavy quality, special 59c
27-inch PLAIN TAFFETA SILKS, very fine, with rare brilliancy and distinct rustle, usually retailed at $1.19; our price 79c

Popular black Silk at lowest prices ever quoted for similar high grade qualities.

21-inch black Satin Duchesse, very heavy and soft, rich finish, value 80c.; for Monday 54c

22-inch black Satin Luxor and Satin Duchesse, manufactured specially for rich gowns and skirts, having that soft, rich finish, combined with weight, which is essential for a graceful costume; should be $1.50 and $1.10; special, $1.19 and 89c

Velvets.

75 pieces plain and Persian "Panne" Velvet, just received direct from Lyons; all pure silk, with beautiful lustre and rare colorings; the very latest novelty in Paris to-day; price, per yard, $2.75 and 3.25

Notes from the Sale in the Upholstery Store.

This sale includes so many things useful and beautiful in the home that scarcely a housekeeper can afford to pass it unnoticed. Our prices are lower than merely reasonable, and the goods are new and desirable.

Renaissance Lace Curtains.

Again we direct attention to our new importation of these goods, a most attractive and desirable line, all strictly new and at prices that speak for themselves.

We quote the higher grades:
15.98, 19.98, 23.50 29.75 and 34.75

Also the cheaper ones:
5.98, 7.98, 9.98 and 12.98

Above prices are 20 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere.

Special sale of IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, white or ivory, regular value $3.00 to $8.50; per pair, 2.98, 3.98, 4.98, 5.98 & 6.98

IRISH POINT SASH CURTAINS, 12 different patterns, very handsome, worth $5.75 to $8.00 pair; per pair, 2.50, 2.98, 3.35, 3.98 & 5.75

3,000 pairs NOTTINGHAM and SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS, worth $1.50 to $3.75 per pair; to go at these four prices:
98c., 1.48, 1.98 and 2.75.

IRISH POINT BED SETS, worth from $8.00 to $15.00 set; per set, 5.75, 7.98, 9.48 and 11.75

475 pairs PORTIERES, all new fall designs, rich colorings, with heavy fringes or corded edges. Three special prices:
150 pairs assorted, worth $3.75 to $5.00 per pair, at $2.98 and..... 3.98
125 pairs, worth from $6.00 to $9.00 per pair, at $4.75 and..... 5.98

200 pairs Real Satin Derby PORTIERES, five beautiful shades, exquisite fringe trimmings, actual value $18.00; our special price..... 13.98
3,000 yds. assorted TAPESTRIES and BROCADES, special reductions of 35 per cent.; prices will vary from 65c. to $3.50 per yard, worth from $1.25 to $6.00 per yard. Suitable for hangings or furniture coverings.
SMYRNA RUGS, fine quality, special sale, 9 ft. x 12 ft., $18.75; 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., $13.98; 6 ft. x 9 ft., $8.89; 7 ft. x 4 ft., $4.35; 3 ft. x 6 ft..... 2.59
Wilton Carpet RUGS, rich border and centre; unusual value..... 26.98
Cosy corner work we make a specialty; estimates cheerfully given.
Special importation French velour, embroidered PORTIERES, in five leading shades; suitable for library or parlor; worth $25.00 per pair..... 19.98

The Ehrich Showing of Handsome Dress Goods Ranks With the Handsomest in America.

This great reception week will be of vast importance in the Dress Goods store. The finest productions of the best looms in the world are here to greet you. The news of to-day deals principally with the products of American looms. What could be more appropriate at the time of this great American rejoicing?

There are more than 500 pieces of excellent textiles within the price range of 25 to 49 cents per yard. Hundreds of others up to $5.00 per yard. This is an exposition worth attending. We give a few special descriptions with prices:

HOMESPUNS, 52 inches wide, fine all-wool materials, in light, medium, dark and Oxford grays, browns, greens, &c., per yard..... 59c
HOMESPUN CHEVIOTS, 54 inches wide, all wool, all leading mixtures in correct weights and colorings for fine tailored suits, per yard..... 89c
CHEVIOT, 58 inches wide, $1.25 quality at a special price; six-color mixtures, all very heavy, at, per yard..... 98c
SILK FINISH HENRIETTAS, over 50 late colors in all; fine twill, extra weight; per yard..... 48c
CHEVRON SUITINGS, 54 inches wide, surpassing in durability; blues, reds, browns, castors—in fact, every leading shade, per yard..... 98c
CAMEL'S HAIR ZIBELINES, 54 inches wide, the first showing of these scarce and much wanted fabrics; the price, per yard..... 98c
STORM SERGES, 50 inches wide, steam shrunk and sponged, unequalled in durability; shown for the first time Monday in a complete assortment of colorings, including black. The price, instead of $1, is only, per yard..... 79c
ALL-WOOL GRANITES, 46 inches wide, made by one of the best American makers and generally retailed at 69 cents and 75 cents per yard; our price, per yard..... 54c
VENETIAN CLOTHS, the best for the money that can be produced, a magnificent showing of shades, at 89c., 98c. & 1.25
HEATHER HOMESPUNS, a most excellent imitation of highest grade Scotch goods, at less than half imported prices; per yard..... 75c
AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS, unsurpassed by the looms of any land; complete color assortment in every grade, per yard, 68c., 88c., 98c., 1.25 & 1.48
PLAIDS—The most complete array of PLAIDS we have ever shown. We doubt if there is another showing of equal pretensions in New York. Prices range in easy stages from 75c. per yard to 1.68
GOLF SUITINGS in every most desirable creation at prices from 1.25 per yard to 4.48

Black Dress Goods.

There are over 300 pieces of Black Dress Goods here to reinforce the showing already most attractive. Most of these new pieces were made especially for us. Among them are these:

BLACK CHEVIOTS, 49c., 59c., 69c., 75c., 1.75
BLACK HOMESPUNS, 59c., 75c., 98c., 1.25, up to 1.75
BLACK STORM SERGES, all steam shrunk and sponged, 39c., 49c., 59c., 65c., up to 1.50
BLACK CAMEL'S HAIR HOMESPUNS, 75c., 88c., 98c., 1.25, up to 1.98
BLACK HABIT CLOTHS, 49c., 68c., 75c., 88c.
BLACK BROADCLOTHS, superior finish, 75c., 88c., 98c., 1.25, up to 2.75
BLACK ZIBELINES, in long camel's hair weaves, 98c., 1.25, 1.50, up to 2.50
BLACK GRANITES, 49c., 69c., 75c., up to 1.25
CREPONS—There are a hundred different designs in BLACK CREPONS at prices in 10 and 20 cent advances from 75 cents per yard up to $2.25.

THE STORY OF ATTAR OF ROSES.

Origin of the Favorite Perfume and the History of Its Manufacture.

It was in the days when the grandmothers, or possibly even the great-grandmothers, that the slender little bottle of attar of roses flourished in all its glory. It was then that every fair dame, in her silk-quilted petticoat and gay-colored bouffant draperies, with her picturesque elaborate coiffure, had on the top of her claw-footed high bureau, or in the drawer with her greatest treasures and daintiest articles of dress, at least one of the sweet-scented vials.

They were such pretty little things of clear glass, with quaint designs in gold on the outside, long and slender, a pleasant size to hold in my lady's fair white hand, and suggesting all sorts of mysterious charms of the East, less known then than now. Within the last few months there has been almost a furore among New York women for some new—new to New York—and fascinating Eastern perfumes, and they call to mind the little bottle of attar of roses, still in existence, but little heard of outside of romantic old novels. The new perfumes are interesting enough in themselves for at least a passing mention.

First on the list comes the Gul Rea Zee, a Greek perfume named after the Persian festival called the Scattering of the Roses, the festival which was in process of celebration at the time when Lallah Rookh left Delhi for Cashmere for the celebration of her nuptials with the young King. Beautiful children strewed roses through the streets of Delhi until "every part of the city was as fragrant as if a caravan of musk from Khoten had passed through it." There is a sandle wood perfume, reminiscent of the sandle-wood boxes, also treasures of the grandmothers, sweet scented, and beautifully carved, in which she kept her fads and her love letters. The young woman of to-day takes the perfume in this form instead of in the box, which, like the attar of roses, is still in existence, but not so much a household treasure as in years past.

There is Portocal Aussnia, orange blossom; Violenta oren, violet; Chiche, bouquet; and another Eastern treasure that the girl of to-day has is a cream that her grandmother would have given her eyes to have had, one that it is guaranteed is made from the very same recipe as that used by the beauties in the harems of Turkey, and that has been used by them since as long ago as the days of the Roman Empire. All these are interesting, but they do not have the same fascination as the quaint little bottles of attar of roses, in every drop of which was the imprisoned fragrance of acres of beautiful roses.

There is one rose that is devoted to the manufacture of the attar or the essential oil, the beautiful red Damask rose, the Rosa Damascena, the very same rose with which the young King had arches made and thrown from hedge to hedge for two miles outside of Cashmere along the road which Lalla Rookh passed on her journey, "those rarest roses from which the Attar Gul, more precious than gold, is distilled."

Bulgaria is the chief country from which comes the attar, Kazanalik being the centre and principal market place, while a very considerable amount is also made in Germany. From Persia, the land of romance and roses, there should be a superior quality of the attar, but although it is made there, the romance which surrounds it does not make it at all superior to that from other lands. France has a little, but superior, attar. It is made in other countries, but in comparatively small quantities.

The process of manufacture after the fields have been brought to a perfection of bloom is comparatively simple. Much depends upon the climatic conditions for the perfect condition of the flowers. After a mild Winter, with a cool, damp, early Summer, not too wet or too hot, though it may be necessary to resort to artificial irrigation to bring the plant to perfection, the flowers come out in fine condition, and a large amount of attar is the result. A hot southern wind during the picking in Bulgaria will ruin the crop even then. Hot and dry weather during picking is also unfavorable, but not so fatal.

The picking is an interesting process. It is done by the poorer classes of the people. Each blossom is picked just below the calyx, thrown into big baskets provided for the purpose, and then carted away to the distillery, which is near at hand. The flowers must be used immediately, or they sour and lose their fragrance. The picking is done in June and July, and lasts practically a month—from the middle of one month to the middle of the next.

In the vicinity of the rose field in Germany the schools are closed during the season of the rose picking, and the children, with their mothers, devote themselves to the work, receiving a nominal sum for their labors. There is no work done in the middle of the day, the picking being done in the early morning and in the evening, when the roses will not deteriorate so quickly.

An enormous quantity of roses is required to make a small quantity of oil; 5,600 kilos, one man in the business says, will yield 1 kilo of oil, or, as another says, 6,600 pounds of roses will make 2.2 pounds of oil, and to produce those 6,600 pounds of roses it requires an area of 2,471 acres of rose plants. The price of attar of roses varies according to the crops. A woman going to a pharmacy in New York recently paid 10 cents for two drops of rose oil. That may or may not have been adulterated. Reliable dealers often find it difficult to obtain the pure article, and it may not be considered adulterated in a retail shop when it is diluted. The wholesale price will vary from $6 to $9 an ounce. Though Moore says the Attar Gul is more precious than gold, it is by no means the most precious of perfumes, for musk is sold at $25 and $30 an ounce.

The process of distillation is always simple. The flowers are distilled with double their weight of water. Part of this is drawn off; the operation is repeated several times. The result of the several distillations being combined and distilled again and the liquid drawn from the last distillation is allowed to stand for a day or two, when the oil is skimmed off. The water scented by this process is the rose water familiar as a toilet article. A rose pomade which is largely used for perfumes is made by covering the rose leaves with purified lard or marrow, which absorbs the odor quickly. Then it is separated from the leaves and placed in hermetically sealed cans, where it will remain sweet for twenty years or more. For use it is combined with frozen spirits of cologne, when it is known as rose pomade. The pomade is used largely for perfumes and the oil for flavorings. It flavors the rose confectionery, and is found in dentifrice, sachets, and more practical articles of merchandise.

The greatest amount of rose oil, according to the statistics of a few years ago, comes to France and America. Those two countries are grouped together in the statistics and received one year 1,584 kilos. Constantinople is next at 478 kilos, England and Germany following with 466 and 425 kilos, respectively. Italy took the least, only three kilos in the year. The Turkish Government, favoring the manufacture, has granted the rose farmers exemption from taxes and internal revenue for several years.

The attar of roses is put up for export in different ways. Queer copper containers, tin lined, shaped something like a canteen and in different sizes, holding ten, twenty, or eighty ounces, are used somewhat. The cans are covered with a parchment-like material, and carefully sealed. In more attractive form it comes in large glass bottles, the size and shape of the bottles that figured in what was known at one time as a gilt designs very much like those of the familiar little attar of rose bottles of past history.

There is one great trouble with attar of roses, and this may have had something to do with the loss of popularity of the little straight bottles that the grandmothers loved. It is easy to add to it other and cheaper flowers than the beautiful Rosa Damascena of the days of Lalla Rookh, and while the price is less the perfume is less also. It is difficult to find the pure article.

M. A. T.

BRONX BOROUGH DAY NURSERY.

The Bronx Borough Day Nursery, at 711 Westchester Avenue, has made an urgent appeal for help to carry on its work. This charity is supported almost entirely by monthly subscriptions. Many of those who subscribe are still out of town, or, if they have returned, do not realize how much the promised money is needed.

The various church societies interested in the work have not yet held any meetings, and so have not sent in their usual amounts. New children are being left at the home daily, and are well cared for, but the expenses go on whether the returns come in or not, and the nursery finds itself at the end of the Summer with very little to draw upon.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at 760 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and anything received will be acknowledged at once.

Some Donations Acknowledged.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeal in behalf of an aged American woman who is a cripple and unable to work: "E. W. S.," $62; N. Witherell, R. G. Laypold, and "Mrs. E.," $10 each; "A. M. S." and "H. S.," $5 each; Miss J. Hill, George C. Heilner, and "H. C. F.," $3 each; "J. T. D.," $1. To pay $5 a week board in the country for a middle-aged man, a consumptive: "A.," $30; Miss E. A. Prall, $25; "J. G. W." "C. H. M.," "E. J. A.," "B. P." "A. S. F.," "Westchester" and "R. S.," $5 each; "C. H. M. S.," $4; "H. C. F." $3; "J. Friend," and "P. M.," $1 each. To pay rent and partially support eight old people who are all between sixty-nine and eighty-one years: Ambrose K. Ely, $100; "E. L. M." and Edward Wharton, $50 each; "H. C. F." $25; "J. R. A.," $20; "W." and "H. C. F." $10 each; Resolvent N. Goodrich, $9; "B. P." Francis Probst, and "Mrs. L." $5 each; "J. H. A." J. Gould's Son & Co., Mr. and Mrs. John L. Kirk, $2 each; "A." "J. C. G." and Alexander, $1 each.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS'S FAD.

An Ingersoll Letter and a Prophetic Almanac Added to His Collection.

The collection of letters of noted persons and manuscripts, pamphlets, and pictures relating to events in the history of this country has for some time been a fad of John D. Crimmins. He has numerous portfolios filled with matter rich in personal and historic interest. A letter written by Robert G. Ingersoll to a friend in August, 1883, has just come into Mr. Crimmins's possession, and the sentiments expressed therein have a peculiar interest in view of the fact that Col. Ingersoll's body was cremated.

"I admit that I know nothing about another world," wrote Ingersoll, "and therefore people rise to remark that they prefer hell. Well, let them have it. I prefer to think of death as the end of life rather than as the beginning of pain. I think a good, cool, quiet grave better than a red-hot gridiron for a permanent residence."

In Mr. Crimmins's collection of old almanacs is a time-stained copy of Nathaniel Ames's Astronomical Diary and Almanac for the year 1758—141 years ago. In a forecast of the future of America Mr. Ames speaks in the following prophetic strain of the development of the iron product: "Huge mountains of iron ore are already discovered and vast stores are reserved for future generations. This metal, more useful than gold and silver, will employ millions of hands, not only to form the martial sword, and the peaceful share, alternately, but an infinity of utensils improved in the exercise of art and handicraft amongst men. Nature thro' all her works, has stamped authority on this law, viz: 'That all fit matter shall be improved to its best purposes.'"

TEACHERS COLLEGE REGISTRY.

The Institution Will Close Sept. 29 and 30 Because of Dewey.

Owing to the Dewey celebration, the Teachers College of Columbia University will be closed Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29 and 30. The registration of students for the coming year will begin Sept. 28, when the officers of the college will be in attendance. They request all the students who can be in the city on Sept. 28 to register on that day, and for those who are unable to do so the registration books will be open Monday, Oct. 2.

Since the close of the last academic year there have been about ten additions to the college staff. George S. Kellogg has been appointed curator of the educational museum; Mrs. Edith R. Darrach has been placed at the head of the College hall; Charles F. Von Saltza is instructor in the department of fine arts; Miss Eva J. Blanchard, teacher in the primary grades, and J. Summerfield Salter instructor in French in the Horace Mann School.

A HISTORIC CHURCH BUILDING.

St. Paul's Chapel Is the Only Colonial Church Edifice Remaining.

St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, is the oldest public building, and the only Colonial church building, in this city. It is likely to be, for this reason, one of the points of interest to visitors to the city during the Dewey parade and the international yacht races.

The chapel was erected in 1766. Some one has drawn together some of the more interesting facts in its history, and the church has had them printed on a card. They are as follows:

On Sept. 15, 1776, Admiral Lord Howe and Sir Henry Clinton took possession of the city. On the 21st, one-eighth of the city, including Trinity Church, was burned; and St. Paul's narrowly escaped. The ruins of Trinity stood till after the Revolution, and for twelve years St. Paul's was the Parish Church.

Immediately after his inauguration as first President of the United States, on April 30, 1789, George Washington, with both Houses of Congress, came in procession to St. Paul's Chapel, where an appropriate service was held by Bishop Provoost, Chaplain of the Senate, and a solemn Te Deum was sung.

In Washington's diary, from 1789 to 1791, as regularly as Sunday comes round, is the entry "Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon."

In 1818 the remains of Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec Dec. 31, 1775, were deposited under the monument in the chancel window of St. Paul's.

The sounding board on the pulpit is said to be the only pre-revolutionary relic still in its original place in the City of New York.

FILIPINOS LOOK FOR AID

Aguinaldo's Brother Goes to Japan to Enlist Help for Insurgents.

HE FAILS IN HIS EFFORTS

It Is Not Believed that the Government Is Giving Him Any Encouragement—Has Few Sympathizers.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

KOBE, Japan, Aug. 30.—At the time of writing Gen. Baldomero Aguinaldo, the Filipino "Minister of War" and brother of the Filipino leader, is in Japan, and the object of his visit, it is suspected, is to enlist, if possible, the good offices of the Japanese Government in behalf of the insurgents. It is not, of course, believed for one moment that the Japanese Government will give to Aguinaldo's brother any more encouragement than the Filipino emissaries who have preceded him have received. The number of these emissaries who have come to Japan might well excite a certain amount of suspicion as to Japan's relations with the Filipinos, and rumors have obtained currency that certain members of the Filipino colony have been drawing an allowance from the Japanese authorities. The statement has not been supported by any proof, and can therefore be discredited until it is.

But if the emissaries have not succeeded in obtaining any sympathy from the Japanese Government, they apparently are not without a certain amount of encouragement from private persons. A Japanese steamed named the Nunobiki Maru recently foundered in a typhoon in the China Sea, and it has been reported in some of the Japanese papers that she had on board a large quantity of arms and ammunition which was ultimately destined to reach the Filipino forces. It has been represented that the shippers were actuated by political motives.

By sending arms and ammunition for the Filipino forces their primary object was to embroil the Government in international difficulties which would lead to the collapse of the present Cabinet. This seems a very far-fetched idea, but so far there has been no other explanation, and the Government is apparently content to let the matter pass without taking any public notice of it whatever.

As I write this there comes to hand a Tokyo newspaper, the Yorodzu Choho, in which this subject is discussed. The writer of the article says:

"That there are many Japanese publicists who warmly sympathize with the people of the Philippines in their aspiration for freedom and independence cannot be denied. It must not, however, be supposed that they are badly disposed toward the Americans; the fact is only that they admire the pluck of the Filipino people, who belong to the same race and with whom the Japanese have had some close relations in the past. They earnestly wish that the Americans will grant them what they are fighting for. It is simply a neighborly sentiment, and they by no means think ill of our good though distant neighbor on the other side of the Pacific.

"The Japanese do not forget many kind acts done toward them by the great Republic since this country was opened and will never think of sympathizing with the Filipinos to such an extent as will displease their benefactor.

"The story of the Nunobiki Maru that she was on her way to the Philippines with a large quantity of arms and ammunition when she foundered in a gale off the Saddles is a fabrication pure and simple. Among her crew there was a Filipino fireman. Probably this gave rise to the suspicion, which was exaggerated by unscrupulous journals, with the object of injuring the unfortunate owner of the steamer, who is a prominent Progressionist, and his political enemies may have plotted to drag him into trouble.

B. A. HALE.

OTIS REPORTS RAILWAY ATTACK.

Sends List of Those Killed and Wounded Near Angeles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Gen. Otis has cabled the following account of the insurgent attack on the railway train near Angeles:

Manila, Sept. 23.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Insurgents succeeded in derailing section of train yesterday, short distance from Angeles. Then made attack on railway guards; result, Capt. Perry, Quartermaster, slightly wounded in arm; Private Charles Ziemann, Hospital Corps, killed; Private Sam Steele, I, Seventeenth Infantry, severely wounded; Civilian Charles S. Price slightly wounded, and unknown civilian killed. Insurgents driven, leaving six dead in their tracks, and troops immediately sent in pursuit.

NO NEWS FROM SUBIG BAY.

Filipinos Have Not Surrendered American Prisoners.

MANILA, Sept. 23.—No information has been received from the naval expedition at Subig Bay.

The Filipinos have not made good their offer to surrender the American prisoners, and they have not sent an officer to meet Major Gen. Otis, as promised.

Nothing further has been heard from the rebel officers who conferred with Gen. MacArthur recently and returned to their own lines.

Chief Signal Officer Thompson has gone on a two weeks' tour of inspection of the cable service of all the southern islands.

PERCUSSION CAPS KILL.

A Box on the Transport Sherman Explodes with Fatal Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—By an explosion of a box of percussion caps on the United States transport Sherman last night four stevedores were seriously injured, two fatally.

Under the direction of Foreman Kiarn, the men were trying to store a box of percussion caps in the forward part of the hold. The box weighed about eighty pounds and they tried to force it into the small space. There was an explosion, which filled the bodies of the men with flying splinters and percussion caps. The property damage is comparatively small.

CHINA IS REFERRED TO OTIS.

Officials Say If He Deems It Expedient He May Allow Chinese to Enter the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The landing of the shipload of Chinese now at Manila will depend upon military expediency, which will be determined by Gen. Otis. If, in his judgment, the landing of the 700 Chinese will not interfere with the military conditions or disturb the situation they may land. The conditions in the Philippines, it is pointed out, are such as to make the entry of Chinese laborers a disturbing element. The Filipinos are opposed to them, and there is a bitter feeling existing against the Chinese now there.

It is believed here that if the United States military authorities allow the Chinese free access to the Philippines, it will exasperate the people and tend to retard the pacification of the islands. This is one of the reasons given why it is necessary, from a military standpoint, to keep them out.

It has been represented, however, by the Chinese Minister that the landing of the 700 Chinamen now at Manila could do no harm, and that to return them to China would be a severe hardship. It is this individual case which Gen. Otis is to decide, but it is well understood that whatever is done in this instance will have no effect in determining the other questions presented by the Chinese Minister upon the general subject of Chinese exclusion.

This much, however, is understood. The military necessity of the case will determine what shall be done while the Islands are under a military government, and the subject will be handled from that standpoint, rather than with reference to the fact that a Chinese exclusion law is in force in the United States.

Philippine Regiments Filling Up.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The enlistment to date of soldiers for the volunteer regiments last called out is 9,231, of which 418 were secured yesterday. The Thirty-eighth Regiment, at Jefferson Barracks, leads with 1,277 men. The two regiments next in order are the Thirty-ninth, with 1,179, and the Forty-fifth, with 1,032 men. The headquarters of the Thirty-ninth is at Fort Crook, Neb., and the headquarters of the Forty-fifth is at Ft. Snelling, Minn. The two colored regiments, the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Infantry, have enrolled 341 and 168 men, respectively.

Iowa Volunteers Start for Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Gen. Otis cables the War Department to-day that the Senator sailed yesterday from Manila with the Iowa Volunteers.

GEN. LUDLOW REPORTS.

He Recommends an Increase in the Real Estate Taxes in Havana and a Revision of the Present System.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Brig. Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, has submitted a report to the War Department covering the work of the past year, with recommendations for some changes in the present system. He suggests an apportionment of the surplus customs revenues among the several departments.

An increase of the local revenues is urged, and to accomplish this Gen. Ludlow proposes an increase of the taxes on real estate of from 8 to 12 per cent. A general revision of the tax system is required, the present method being defective and probably corrupt, in the opinion of the General.

Gen. Ludlow also points out that the Civil Governor of Havana now discharges many functions which should be left to the local administration; that there should be more police courts, and that in all changes care should be taken to respect the individuality and autonomy of each province.

LA LUCHA WANTS PROTECTORATE.

Havana Newspaper Points Out Its Advantages to Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Much comment has been caused by an editorial article which appeared in La Lucha to-day, and which many construe, in connection with others which have recently appeared in the same paper, to mean that La Lucha favors an American protectorate over the island. The editorial in question says:

"The social and moral progress of Cuba depends upon the island's wealth and future commerce, which is entirely in the hands of the United States. If the American colonies obtain preference in the American market, Cuba, however fertile and rich she may be, will be unable to sell her productions, and, consequently, will be reduced to beggary. If the United States opens their markets to Cuba, they are bound to have compensation. The people of Cuba should bear in mind the fact that they cannot progress without an American market."

PUERTO RICANS TO GEN. HENRY.

Insular Police Officers Send Him and Mrs. Henry a Portrait.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The officers and Corporals of the insular police of Puerto Rico have presented to Gen. and Mrs. Henry, who are here, a portrait of the General, painted in Puerto Rico.

The portrait is presented, they write, "as a slight token of the high regard in which the former Governor General of Puerto Rico, and the founder of the insular police is held by the latter, assuring Gen. Henry of the high esteem and admiration which the mass of the Puerto Rican people and every member of the insular police feel for their former beloved Governor and his wife."

KRAG-JORGENSENS FOR NAVY.

Uniform Rifles for Both Branches Are Now Determined On.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Navy Department has concluded to make a change in the small arms used in the service, and will adopt the army rifle, or what is known as the Krag-Jorgensen.

This determination has been reached solely as the result of the findings of the board, which held that the importance of having a uniform arm and ammunition for both army and navy overshadowed all other considerations.

The navy uses but 20,000 guns, while the army calls for at least 100,000, and as the latter could not make a change in the midst of war the navy will be obliged to do so.

NO ADMITTANCE TO FORTS.

Foreign Attache Saw Too Much—Using a Letter from Ex-Secretary Alger.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Secretary Root has issued an order calling attention to an order of Aug. 24, 1897, which prohibits persons from visiting the fortifications of the United States. The Secretary declares the former order has frequently been disregarded, and he directs a rigid enforcement of its provisions hereafter

One instance in which the old order was not enforced was in the case of a military attaché of one of the foreign Governments who visited the military posts at the mouth of the Columbia River.

It is understood that he had a letter in general terms from Secretary Alger, but it was not sufficient to entitle him to inspect the coast defenses. Upon this letter he was permitted within the military posts and given privileges which the War Department does not allow except to authorized persons connected with the Federal or State Governments.

The Monongahela Remains at Newport

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 23.—The United States tug Wampatuck arrived from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day to tow the training ship Monongahela from the training station to the yard for repairs. Orders countermanding the order for the vessel's departure were served and the tug returned to the navy yard. The repairs will be made to the vessel here, and it will require three weeks to do the work. The future of the vessel will then be determined, although it is generally believed she will remain here this Winter for the berthing of apprentices at the station.

MIRACULOUS INSANITY CURE.

Western Physician's "Goat Lymph" Said to Have Restored Reason.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 23.—Irwin Fuller Bush, a young man of Joliet, was sent to Kankakee Asylum last March, pronounced hopelessly insane. To-day, through the treatment with lymph from glands of goats, Bush is at home and declared to be completely restored in mind.

The lymph to which this marvelous virtue is attributed was discovered by Dr. Roberts, a physician of Greene City, Mo. Its application to cases of insanity was made at a Chicago laboratory, where Bush was taken. He has been showing steady improvement until he was discharged last Tuesday, cured.

The treatment is said to also arrest senility. Dr. Roberts has gone to Europe to lay his discovery before Prof. Koch of Berlin and other foreign scientists, with a view to having them adopt it in insane asylums there.

ALDERMAN RESCUES A WOMAN.

Dragged Her from in Front of Chicago Elevated Train.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Alderman Stanley Kunz late last night leaped from the platform of the Humboldt Park Division of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad at Western Avenue to the rails and dragged a woman from in front of a swiftly moving train. To-day the woman, Mrs. Henrietta Borreien, is at the Norwegian Hospital, prostrated by the shock and weak from the pain that caused her to fall fainting. She is able, however, to express in strong terms her gratitude to her preserver.

Mrs. Borreien, who is a widow, fifty-five years old, has been suffering for some time from a wound, which developed blood poisoning. Last night she started from her home to visit a daughter on the West Side. Exhausted by her long illness, she says, she suddenly became weak as the train was approaching and fell upon the track, and would have been run over had not Alderman Kunz, who was on the platform, leaped to her rescue.

Platt's Chlorides, a True Disinfectant. An odorless, stainless liquid. Cheap and safe. —Adv.

THE MISSIONS IN HAWAII

Cardinal Moran's Attack on the Work of the Protestants.

REPLIES TO HIS ASSERTIONS

His Statement that Natives Professed Christianity Only When Obliged to Do So Contradicted.

Cardinal Patrick F. Moran of the Roman Catholic Church in Australia has been figuring recently in a spirited controversy in the Sydney newspapers with various Protestant missionaries in regard to the Protestant missions in the South Seas, and particularly in Hawaii. As Hawaii is now a part of the United States, this controversy is of interest to American Christians engaged in missionary work. In one of his communications to the Sydney press Cardinal Moran starts with this statement:

"The Protestant missions of the United States claim as their missionary field of greatest promise the Hawaiian archipelago, formerly known as the Sandwich Islands. We may safely apply here the divine maxim, 'By their fruits you shall know them.' For some years the mission was the exclusive domain of the American Congregationalists, but for the past half century the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists have been associated with them in promoting the conversion of the natives. According to the last census report, as given in the 'Statesman's Year Book' for 1899, all these various denominations are comprised under the head of Protestants, with 23,773 adherents, while the number of Catholics is set down at 26,368."

On March 30, 1820, the Cardinal goes on to say, the first Protestant missionaries from the United States landed at Honolulu. The circumstances were as auspicious as could be desired. From frequent intercourse with trading vessels and foreign ships of war the King and chiefs had realized the folly of paying worship to sticks and stones, and a few months before the arrival of the missionaries the old system of taboo, on which their worship had hitherto been based, was abolished and paganism had practically been abandoned. The chiefs and people were thus ready to receive with open arms the Protestant tenets.

KING ACCEPTS CHRISTIANITY.

The King, however, the Cardinal continues, appeared for a time to hesitate. He wished to have some sign that the religion which was offered was better than that which had just been flung aside, and he asked the missionaries, as a test of their religion, to cast themselves from the top of a precipice into the sea. This they declined to do. In a few days, however, the King became more amenable. He recognized that great advantages would accrue to his people from the white teachers, not only in matters of religion, but in commerce and the arts of life. Accordingly the missionaries were permitted to open schools and to erect churches. Gradually they acquired a paramount influence, even in the civil administration of affairs. One of them was appointed Prime Minister, another had charge of the Treasury, while to a third was assigned the administration of justice. Having thus the prestige and influence of both Church and State, the Protestantism, which they preached, was at once accepted by the chiefs and became the nominal religion of the whole population.

"The tidings of this general conversion," says Cardinal Moran, "were received in the United States with raptures of delight, and the friends of the missionary enterprise resolved to use all their resources and to put forth all their strength to complete and consolidate the work so auspiciously begun. The promoters of Protestant missions, even to our own day, have not ceased to point to Hawaii as their grandest triumph. The Rev. Logan Aikman, in his 'Cyclopedia of Christian Missions,' writes that 'perhaps in no part of the world has the Gospel in these times achieved such successes.' One of the missionaries, Mr. Coan, could boast of adding to the Church 5,000 disciples in one year, and, what was still more remarkable, of having sprinkled (such was the phrase for baptism among those missionaries) as many as 1,700 in one day.

"The observance of the Sabbath was regarded as a main test of the conversion of the natives, and, as this was enforced by the law, so far as appearances went, nothing could be more complete than the work of the conversion which had been achieved. Every Saturday night the King's crier went around Honolulu, proclaiming that the morrow was the sacred day, and that the people must not plant their gardens, build houses, make canoes, beat cloth, sell sandalwood, shoot birds, or follow any of their games or amusements; but go to the place of worship and hear the Word of God.

CONVERSIONS NOT REAL.

"However, all is not gold that glitters, and bright as the prospects at first were, it was soon found that, under the religious aspect, the results were not at all so satisfactory. As regards the observance of the Sabbath the Rev. Mr. Brown relates that 'The Sabbath was outwardly observed with greater strictness than either in England or America, yet, if one followed the natives from the house of prayer, he would see abundant evidence that very few had any considerable sense of the sacredness of the day.' He tells us that a grand religious Protestant revival took place throughout the islands in 1835 and the following years. Nevertheless, he adds, 'not a few fell away altogether. They were prone to return to their former heathenish habits, to plunge into open vice, and to throw off at once the profession and the form of religion. The low standard of public morality, the little disgrace that attached to practices which in other countries would be the ruin of character, the looseness of the family contract, and the groveling propensities of a rude and sluggish people were mournful indications of the low state of religion among the mass of the population.'

"The schools also, as the same writer adds, proved a failure. 'These native schools were, as may well be supposed, very defective, and the instruction received in them was of the most imperfect kind. Owing to their very number the missionaries were able to do little in the way of superintending them. The teachers were in general very ill-qualified for their office; their own knowledge was scanty, and what little they did know they had no skill in communicating to others.'

The Cardinal says that although there was a singular demand for Bibles, the Rev. Mr. Andrews, who was Principal of the Hawaiian High School, attested in 1834: 'A great circulation of books here does not prove that they are read or understood. It is fully believed that were the mission to print off an edition of logarithmic tables there would be just as great a call for it as for any book which has been printed.' 'The natives have been told that the perusal of these and similar books constitutes the difference between them and ourselves; that they are able to make people wise, and, what is still more, most of our books we are able to call the Word of God."

TYRANNY OF MISSIONARIES.

The missionary rule, the Cardinal adds, gradually degenerated into a tyranny, and became particularly distasteful to the foreigners who, in considerable numbers, began to settle in Honolulu. Complaints were freely circulated that the missionaries appropriated to themselves the richest lands in the islands and built up fortunes on the misery of the poor natives. He quotes authorities to show that the natives, male and female, were harnessed to wagons like beasts of burden. In 1834, he says, the King, in order to judge whether the conversion of the natives was a reality or a sham, issued a proclamation centring all legal authority in himself and removing, with few exceptions, the existing penal restraints.

"At once the mask of Protestantism was flung aside, and the pretended converts were seen in their true colors. 'The scene that followed,' says Mr. Jarves in his 'History of Hawaii,' 'beggars description. The worst scenes were enacted at Honolulu, but a general civil and moral anarchy prevailed throughout the group.' * * * In a few weeks, however, the King allowed the old stringent laws to be re-enacted, and once more the natives, being duly converted, to all appearance, became Protestant as before."

A similar scene, the Cardinal says, was witnessed in 1843, during the ten days' jubilee to celebrate the repudiation, by the British Government, of the annexation by Lord George Paulet. "Again the natives availed themselves of the opportunity to resume their pagan festivities and to lay aside the mask of conversion, which, under the missionary régime, they had been compelled to assume. With the return of the old régime the puritanical laws were renewed, and, for some years, the religion of the American missionaries continued to be alone recognized by the State. Since 1860 a greater spirit of toleration has prevailed, and official interference in matters of religion has ceased. As a result the Protestant churches have become gradually deserted, and the once all-important American mission is now little better than a by-word or an empty religious word. From the testimony of its friends, indeed, it is more than manifest that, despite its boasted triumphs, it at no time produced much religious fruit. * * * The final crisis of the American Protestant Mission came in 1894, when the old form of Government was set aside and a Hawaiian Republic proclaimed and duly recognized by the United States and European powers. Even in the United States, the whole mission, from its outset, is now declared to have been sterile of spiritual results."

The Cardinal concludes his lengthy letter by declaring that the early American missionaries supplied the natives with articles of dress and trinkets at extravagant prices and gave credit only at exorbitant interest. He also declares that Protestantism has not produced in the history of Hawaii a martyr like the Rev. Father Damien.

REPLIES TO THE CARDINAL.

These criticisms brought forth replies from the Rev. P. J. Stephen of the Wesley Church, the Rev. J. Huime of Waverley, and Joseph King, Organising Agent of the London Missionary Society for Australasia.

"If Cardinal Moran," the first two named say, "only knew the benefit he is conferring upon Protestant missions by his gross caricatures of their operations, he would be less inclined to indulge in stray sentences from books of travel written during the early part of the present century. One great advantage, accruing from these bitter attacks, is that they send us to unexpected quarters for confirmation of the noble work done by early missionaries in the Pacific. Instead of hoisting his Eminence on his own petard it might not be out of place, under the circumstances, for the Mission Boards to pass a unanimous vote of thanks to him for his 'History of Protestant Missions in the Pacific, written on Roman Catholic principles.' Although this history exhibits most of the faults of Romish apologists—intense sectarian bitterness, gross suppression of evidence, frequent blunders in matters of fact, lack of candor and courtesy in treatment of opponents—it has this merit, that it sends those who would otherwise only take a passing interest in the subject of which it treats to look more carefully into them, with results not very complimentary to the Cardinal."

The Cardinal is then accused of unfairness in giving only such extracts from authorities as suit his own purposes, and it is said that some of the writers he quotes, in their criticisms of missionary work, fall more heavily upon Romanism than upon Protestantism.

The Rev. Joshua Kimber, Associate Secretary of the Foreign Missions Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, said yesterday: "The criticism does not apply to us, as we have no missionaries in Hawaii. Cardinal Moran refers undoubtedly to the missionaries of the Church of England. Its Bishop, the Right Rev. Alfred Willis, is now in charge of its missionary work in Hawaii. We expect, however, to send our own missionaries there soon. At present we cannot interfere with Bishop Willis, but, by treaty between our House of Bishops and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the head of the Church of England, we hope to arrange for the sending of our missionaries to those islands."

Mrs. H. I. Fry, who is a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, said: "The Presbyterians and Congregationalists formerly had a united board for mission work in Hawaii, but about 1871 the Presbyterians formed a board of their own. Since then we have had no missionaries in Hawaii under the control of our board."

REV. DR. LEONARD'S STATEMENT.

The Rev. Dr. Abner B. Leonard, one of the secretaries of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, said: "For the past ten years we have been doing missionary work in Hawaii. We made a good beginning, and have met with success ever since. There has been no falling off in our mission work there. The missionaries are under the control of the California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We get encouraging reports of successful work among the Japanese and the natives. There are, I believe, only two or three Americans among the Methodist missionaries in Hawaii. The others are natives. The Hawaiian Church is now practically independent."

Miss Parsons, editor of Woman's Work for Woman, authorized the following statement:

"When missionaries first arrived in Hawaii in 1820 there was neither school nor book, nor even a language reduced to writing. Marriage was unknown, and it was not uncommon for aged or infirm parents to be thrown off a precipice by their children. The common people were at the lowest point of social degradation.

"In thirty years 20,000 Hawaiian Bibles and 30,000 Testaments were printed. After fifty years 150 different works had been printed, including more than 100,000 hymn books in successive editions. Converts were gathered into churches, averaging 1,000 a year for fifty years. When the mission celebrated its jubilee the sermon was preached by a Hawaiian to a seated audience of 2,500, the organ was played by a Hawaiian woman, and 800 Sunday school children marched in procession. The churches are now obliged to carry on work in six languages.

"Education on the islands is general. Instruction in the public schools is wholly in the English language. The Board of Education reported in 1897 195 schools of all classes, with 14,000 pupils."

HAWAIIAN CHILDREN'S KNOWLEDGE.

"I was surprised," wrote Mr. Townsend, Inspector General of Schools of Hawaii, "to find the school children able to put to shame with their knowledge of Lincoln, Washington, Gladstone, and Bismarck, the American children with whom I had come in contact. It is as rare an occurrence to find an illiterate adult Hawaiian in Hawaii as it is to find an illiterate American in the most favored State in the Union, and such has been the case for a generation. Latest statistics show that 54 per cent. of all pupils attending school are Hawaiians, 34 per cent. are of the white races, and 11 per cent. are Asiatics, while of the teaching force 50 per cent. are Americans, 24 per cent. are Hawaiians, 13 per cent. British, 10 per cent. other Europeans, and only 3 per cent. are Asiatic.

"The Hawaiian Evangelical Association is virtually the Executive Committee of the churches of the islands, which have succeeded to the work of the American mission. It prints through officers in Honolulu whatever its work requires—reports, tracts, hymn books—and purchases from the American Bible Society Bibles, Testaments, Psalters in different languages, and publications from other sources.

"The Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands, whose active membership is largely composed of missionaries or their descendants, has been doing its noble work for twenty-seven years. It expends $5,000 annually upon free kindergartens in Honolulu. It supports Bible societies among its own mixed population.

"I don't attach much importance to what Cardinal Moran says. He looks at the matter from a purely Roman Catholic viewpoint. The Rev. Mr. Birney, former pastor of a Congregational church at Honolulu, delivered an address not long ago before the Congregational Club, in this city, in which he said that the missionaries' influence had permeated all the islands. They had greatly improved the condition of the natives and had met with marked success in conversions. As to the missionaries owning property there, that is natural, when they have lived wisely and well and have been careful to save what they could. I do not believe that there has been the least failure in the glorious work of Christianizing Hawaii."

FORETOLD HIS OWN DEATH.

Dr. L. D. Broughton, an Astrologer, Dies the Day He Said He Would.

Dr. Luke D. Broughton, homeopathic physician and astrologer, and for many years President of the Astrological Society of America, died on Friday at his residence, at 68 South Washington Square. He was born April 20, 1828, in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, and his father and ancestors were all astrologers. He came to this country when young and settled in Philadelphia, where he studied medicine and took his degree.

While he did not practice astrology as a profession, he combined astrology with medicine, cast his own horoscope, and the horoscopes of his wife and children and of many prominent men. He died on the day he said he would. He predicted that his eldest son would not survive his twenty-ninth year, which happened, and it was on his advice that the young man did not marry.

His son John said yesterday that his father had cast the horoscopes of both Grover Cleveland and President McKinley and predicted the election first of the one and then of the other. Many public men, he continued, consulted his father as to whether they should accept nominations or undertake great enterprises and were guided by his advice. He also said that his father was a firm believer in fate, and that the position of the planets and sun at the hour of a person's birth settled his destiny so that nothing could change it.

Dr. Broughton accumulated a library of 14,000 volumes of general reading and had 300 volumes on astrology, many of which were very old and rare. When he came to New York and began lecturing on astrology he encountered great opposition from those who did not believe in that science. He leaves three sons and one daughter. The funeral services will be held at the house this evening.

WORLD-FAMED SWINDLER

Hamburg Police Send Out Warning About One Anand A. Advani.

UNDER ARREST IN CHICAGO

Man Who Represents Himself to be a Rich East Indian Merchant Is Engaged to an American Girl.

Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, last night late gave out a statement concerning a supposed international criminal. In giving out the statement Capt. McClusky called attention to the fact, putting stress on the fact, however, that he did not connect the two, that the name of the supposed international character is the same as that of Anand A. Advani, a wealthy indigo merchant, who is to marry Miss Virginia Tyler Hudson, a newspaper writer of Louisville and Chicago. The statement follows:

"I received the following, dated Aug. 5, from B. Rosche, Chief of Police of Hamburg, Germany: 'I desire to call your attention to an expert international crook, not only in Hamburg and Bremen, but most likely in other countries also. He has committed forgeries in an extensive manner. He has been punished in England.

"'The swindler made his appearance in Hamburg in July, 1889. He has sometimes represented himself as an Indigo merchant under the name of A. A. Advani, stopping in local boarding houses. He has, under the strength of worthless notes, raised large amounts. He has also tried to obtain clothes and other articles, representing himself as a son of an Indian Prince and referring to English firms as references.

"'After leaving considerable debts behind him in Hamburg he left for Bremen July 13, where he swindled a business man out of 1,100 marks. On July 18 he went to Cologne, and from there to Paris, and on July 29 he left England on the steamship Kensington for New York. He will arrive on Aug. 8 to continue his swindling operations.'

"This letter was received by me," continued the Captain, "after the person described therein had arrived. I had in the meantime received complaints about a person who had committed acts of swindling. With the letter was received a picture of the international crook. After the letter had been received I and my men traced this man to the Broadway Central Hotel, and there lost track of him, as he had left the hotel before.

"I have since learned that this man, described in the letter received from Hamburg, called on the firms of Dadahboy & Co., Indian merchants, and R. Brange, also an Indian merchant, who have offices in the Coffee Exchange, this city. To these firms he represented himself as a Prince from India.

"From Brange the man obtained a diamond and sapphire ring valued at $165 and $65 cash. This transaction is the only one of absolute dishonesty that I have received against the man of whom he had received the complaints. I then learned that he had gone to Theodore B. Starr, the jeweler, and had purchased a gold watch and a diamond and ruby ring, valued at $500, which he ordered sent to the Broadway Central Hotel, C. O. D. When the articles arrived however, the man was not there, and they were returned to the jeweler.

"This man, of whom I had received complaints, had presented a draft to the American Express Company for $25,000 to be collected in Bombay, India. This draft is now en route to Bombay. I do not know whether he obtained any money on it.

"On Sept. 13 this man went to Ottawa, Canada, and from there to Chicago, where he was arrested. This afternoon I received a telegram from the Ottawa authorities as follows: 'We have ordered the arrest of Advani in Chicago. Will you take him and save requisition?' I replied as follows: 'Our case incomplete.'

"I showed the picture I received with the letter from Hamburg to Brange, and he identified it as the man who had swindled him."

ADRIAN UNDER ARREST.

Held by Chicago Police on a Telegram from Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—A. A. Advani, who has been representing himself in Chicago to be a wealthy East Indian merchant, and whose engagement to Miss Virginia Hudson, a young newspaper writer, was announced yesterday, was arrested this afternoon and locked up at the Central Police Station on a telegram sent by W. F. Powell, Chief of Police of the City of Ottawa, Ontario.

Advani is accused of forgery, and, it is said, is wanted in several of the larger European and American cities. The telegram received by Capt. Colleran from Chief Powell was as follows:

"Chief of Detectives, Chicago: A. A. Advani, representing himself as an East Indian indigo merchant, just arrived in Chicago, tried to draw in Bank of British North America here through C. D. Peacock of Chicago this morning."

STATE BOARD RESOLUTIONS.

Declaration of the Health Authorities for Tuberculosis Hospitals.

The State Board of Health, as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, adopted resolutions at its meeting on Friday at Quarantine, looking to the furtherance of the proposition that hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis patients should be established by municipalities. The resolutions approved are as follows:

Whereas, Under the provisions of an act of the Legislature entitled "Chapter 637 of the Laws of 1899," cities of the first class are given the power, whenever their respective Boards of Health shall deem it necessary for the promotion of the health of the inhabitants, to establish and maintain outside of corporate limits hospitals for the regular treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis; and

Whereas, The conditions in New York City with respect to the existence and treatment of said disease, as shown by the various reports issued by the local Board of Health, are such as to show the urgent need of active steps being taken for the proper isolation and treatment of patients suffering from said disease who are dependent upon the municipal authorities for medical treatment; now be it

Resolved, That this board recommend to the authorities of the City of New York that steps be taken at once, through such department or departments as may be proper under the authority conferred by the act above mentioned, to establish and maintain in such locality as may be selected, under the provisions of said act, a proper hospital or hospitals for the treatment of patients suffering from said disease; and be it further

Resolved, That the attention of the medical profession of New York City be called to the act above referred to, and to the powers conferred upon the city thereby, and the support and cooperation of the medical profession to said City of New York be requested to bring about such action by the said authorities as may result in the carrying out of the provisions of the act; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of this board be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to forward a copy of this resolution, together with a copy of the act referred to, to the proper municipal authorities and to take such further steps as he may deem proper to bring the matter to the attention of the medical profession of the City of New York.

There were present at the meeting the President, Dr. Daniel Lewis of this city, Drs. Doty of New York, Smith of Syracuse, Jones of Rochester, State Engineer Bond and the Secretary of the board.

Ohio Oil Well Explosion Kills Two.

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 23.—While making preparations to "shoot" the Rayl oil well, on the Ridinger farm, near here, this afternoon, the well overflowed and the oil ignited from the fire under the boiler, causing a terrible explosion. Two men were killed outright, and three others injured, two of them, it is thought, fatally. The Rayl well is the largest ever struck in this territory, and is good for 200 barrels a day. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done to the well.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Haines D. Cunningham.

Haines D. Cunningham, a well-known newspaper correspondent, died yesterday at Albany, after a protracted illness. He was born in Ithaca in 1842, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1866. Three years later he was married to Fanny Warren of West Winfield, Herkimer County, who survives him. Mr. Cunningham early turned his attention to journalism, and obtained his first lessons in the office of The Utica Herald, under Ellis H. Roberts. He retained more or less closely his connection with that paper until a few years since. For a time he was on The Ithaca Journal, and also on The Daily Saratogian. In 1877 he went to Albany, and for many years he was legislative correspondent of The Utica Herald, The New York Evening Post, and The Syracuse Journal. Between sessions and during active campaigns he held a commission as a political writer, and at least once a year he was in the habit of making a tour of the State in search of exact political information. In this work he made acquaintance with all the leading men in both parties, and possessed a familiarity with the trend of political movements attained at that time by no other newspaper man in the State. His daily letters during exciting political canvasses were eagerly read, and it was almost invariably the case that the event proved the accuracy of his forecasts and his estimates of the political situation. Furthermore, the trenchant, and forceful vigor of his style and the happy terms of expression in his letters rendered them deeply interesting from a literary point of view.

Mr. Cunningham's somewhat restless disposition led him into one or two newspaper ventures. For a time he was editor and proprietor of The Troy Telegram. Again, he was managing editor of The New York Press. But these connections were not of long continuance. Some years ago he became enamored of rural life, but he never was able to cut loose entirely from the fascinations of journalism, which enchained him as long as his health held out. He occasionally in later years had political aspirations, and twice was a candidate for Clerk of the Assembly. On the last occasion he was made Assistant Clerk of that body; this was four years ago. The exhausting work he underwent as reading clerk of the Assembly aggravated the symptoms of disease which began to show themselves some time previously, and his health failed until the end.

Mr. Cunningham's character was replete with lovable traits. He was always cordial and helpful to men of his own profession, and all newspaper men who knew him were his friends. Though somewhat retiring in his disposition and slow in forming friendships, attachments once made were permanent. He was always true to his convictions, high-minded, clean-hearted, and upright. Though a Republican in politics, he never could brook an excess of bossism, and naturally he was one of the most effective writers on the "Half-Breed" side in the battles against the rule of Roscoe Conkling in State politics.

Henry Kirke Green.

Henry Kirke Green, who had been connected with Tiffany & Co. since 1855, died suddenly Friday afternoon in Lakeville, Conn., where he was visiting with his wife and son. He had been in ill health for about two years, and during that time was on the firm's retired list. He was one of Tiffany's oldest and most valued employes, and few men connected with the house had a wider circle of friends. He was especially known among army and navy patrons of the house. He was born in Maine in 1831. His father was the Rev. Dr. Henry Kirke Green, and fifty years ago was pastor of the Laight Street Baptist Church, when that part of the city was a fashionable residential section. He was married by Henry Ward Beecher, who was a warm personal friend. He leaves a wife and one son, George Green. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 11:30 o'clock at Woodlawn.

William P. Halliday.

William P. Halliday, one of the oldest and best-known residents of Southern Illinois, died Friday night at the Lexington Hotel, at Chicago, after an illness of six months. He was seventy-three years old. For over fifty years he was identified with the affairs of Cairo and Southern Illinois, and was one of the wealthiest citizens of "Egypt." He was President of the City National Bank of Cairo, and for several years was President of the Bankers' Association of Illinois. He owned Halliday's Hotel and operated a steamboat line, and was reputed to be worth about $2,000,000. He leaves a wife and six children.

Richard Montgomery Griffin.

Richard Montgomery Griffin, for many years editor of The Evening Post of Albany, N. Y., died yesterday in his eighty-fifth year. He was engaged in newspaper work up to a year ago. He had a quaint style of writing, and was known to about every person in Albany. He was popularly known as "Governor" Griffin, having been a candidate for Governor on the Greenback ticket about twenty years ago.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. J. K. HASLER, Department Commander of the Oklahoma Grand Army, and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Enid, died yesterday at Guthrie, O. T. He was Chief Clerk of the Interior Department under Hoke Smith.

EDWARD JORDAN, an old and wealthy New York lawyer, died yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, George Dimock, 907 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Jordan's office was for many years at 114 Broad Street.

HERMAN KOBBE, a lawyer of this city, died Thursday at Pasadena, Cal. He was the son of the late William A. Kobbe, and was in the fifty-third year of his age. During the last two years he had been traveling in the Far East. He was a member of the New York Club.

WILLIAM E. BISSELL, Principal of the Burnet Street School at Newark, N. J., died suddenly at his home Friday night. Paralysis of the heart was the cause of death. Mr. Bissell was born in Stanhope, N. J., in 1858. He became Principal of the Burnet Street School fourteen years ago, after ten years of service as a member of the Faculty of Rutgers College. A widow survives him.

Mrs. EDWARD E. EAMES died at her home, 59 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, Thursday, after a long illness. Mrs. Eames was born at Monticello, N. Y., fifty-three years ago, and was a daughter of Stephen W. Royce. She had lived in Brooklyn since her marriage to Mr. Eames, in 1875. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at her late residence. The interment will be in Greenwood.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15.
Charles Frohman ..... Manager
3D WEEK.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES BEGIN THIS WEEK.
Mr. Charles Frohman Presents
Mr. JOHN DREW
In Hadden Chambers's Comedy of Temperament,
THE TYRANNY OF TEARS.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
Criterion Theatre Formerly the Lyric. B'way and 44th St.
2D MONTH OF CAPACITY.
XTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
DEWEY IS THE REAL THING.
THE SPRIGHTLY
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S,
By George Feydeau,
IS THE REAL GIRL.
"CONTAINS MORE INGENIOUS AND LAUGHABLE SITUATIONS THAN ANY FARCE I HAVE EVER PRODUCED."—CHARLES FROHMAN.
MATINEES THIS WEEK
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
Charles Frohman ..... Manager
Mr. Charles Frohman will begin his fourth season at this theatre TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, When Daniel Frohman Presents
JAMES K. HACKETT
IN ANTHONY HOPE'S GREATEST ROMANCE,
RUPERT OF HENTZAU
Presented in the same complete manner as seen during its highly successful run last Spring at the Lyceum Theatre.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way
Evenings, 8. Matinées at 2.
CHARLES E. EVANS ..... Proprietor
"A GREAT HIT."—HERALD
"A Triumph for Henry Miller and 'The Only Way.'"—Sun.
....CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS....
HENRY MILLER
IN THE ROMANTIC PLAY,
THE ONLY WAY.
"Unmistakable popular success."—Herald.
"The best play that Charles Frohman has given us for many a long day."—Evening World.
"An Emphatic Success."—Evening Sun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near Broadway. Evgs., 8:10. Mat. Wednesday.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees; Charles Frohman, Mgr.
LAST WEEK.
ONLY MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
Charles Frohman Presents
MRS. LESLIE CARTER
In David Belasco's version of Berton & Simon's Play,
ZAZA.
Saturday Night Mrs. Carter's Farewell Night.
ONLY MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
MONDAY, OCT. 2,
OTIS HARLAN
and Company,
Management Frank McKee,
In George H. Sime's Farce,
MY INNOCENT BOY
SEATS READY THURSDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 24th St., near Broadway.
4 MATINEES THIS WEEK. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.
BROADHURST'S LAUGH LOOSENER.
"Hilariously Funny."—Sun.
Why Smith Left Home
By George H. Broadhurst.
4 MATINEES THIS WEEK, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
The Comedy Loaded With Laughs.

THE DEWEY 14th St. Between 3d & 4th Aves.
TO-NIGHT 4TH GRAND GALA CONCERT.
BOBBY GAYLOR, CAWTHORN & FORRESTER WILMER, VINCENT & CO., DIXON, BOWERS & DIXON BOGERT & O'BRIEN, FALKE & LILLIAN, MAUD & MEREDITH, THE FIELDS, Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Commencing To-morrow, Mon., Mat. & All Week, BRYANT & WATSON'S AMERICAN BURLESQUERS,
GRAND SHOW.—ALL NEW FEATURES.
"THE BENJAMINS' PICNIC."

KEITH'S
14th Street, bet. Broadway & 4th Av.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
CHING LING FOO.
NEW ACTS BY HIMSELF AND HIS COMPANY.
EZRA KENDALL,
the Inimitable and Always Original Wit.
DE HAVEN & MAI ..... ONLLAW TRIO.
BIOGRAPH ..... ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY
RUSSELL BROS.
HARRY LACY, assisted by IDA VAN SICKLEN in new comedy, "SAM TODD OF YALE."

AT THE FAMOUS MADISON SQ. GARDEN
This Sunday Night AND ALL THE WEEK
EVENINGS, 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:30.
The World's Greatest Band,
BANDA ROSSA.
55 ARTISTS 55
General admission and Arena Seats, 50c. Special Reserved Seats, 75c. Box Seats, $1.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées at 2:15.
The Only Comic Opera in Town.
Special Matinee Wednesday, 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON
In the new Opera Comique.
CYRANO de BERGERAC.
Music by Victor Herbert. Lyrics by Harry Smith.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL, 125th St. & 3d Ave.
THIS WEEK
HENRY E. DIXEY.
20 European & Amer. Stars.
Res'd orch., 50c.; Balc., 25c.
EXTRA TO-NIGHT
PAULINE HALL, Canfield & Carlton, others.
Next Friday, Sept. 29th, DEWEY DAY—Special Matinée.

COMING IN OCTOBER. Clara Butt
The Great English Contralto.
VLADIMIR de Pachmann
The Renowned Pianist.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
LONDON COMEDY CO.
A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE.
October 2d—Charles Frohman will present ANTHONY HOPE'S GREAT ROMANCE,
"PHROSO" with ODETTE TYLER and Special Company.

DEWEY! AT THE Ever Gay CASINO!
DEWEY! WILL THE ROUNDERS!
DEWEY! SEE XTRA MATINEES Wed. & Thurs. Prodigious Sales for Entire Wk!

IRVING PLACE THEATRE,
Opening of the Season, Sat., Sept. 30.
"MARIA STUART."
Tuesday, Oct. 3, "RENAISSANCE."
Comedy by Schoenthan & Elifeld, authors of "A Night Off."

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 4th Week.
IN PARADISE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Popular Prices! Wed. Mat. 25c. & 50c.
THE GREAT KELLAR

THIRD AV. THEATRE. Matinée Monday.
DAUGHTERS OF THE POOR.

AMUSEMENTS.

Koster & Bial's
To-night ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT
CONCERT
ADA COLLEY, whose sweet singing has captured the town, and whose Phenomenal High Notes nightly arouse the crowded house to an unprecedented Pitch of Enthusiasm,
WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR.
TOGETHER WITH A
SUPERLATIVE STAR BILL,
INCLUDING
DAGMAR, PATRICE,
JOHN W. RANSONE,
FAVOR AND SINCLAIR, LAURA BURT,
MR. AND MRS. J. R. DUSTAN AND COMPANY,
ED. LAURI, THERESA BERGER,
DOROTHY DREW, MONS. LE BARGE,
MANY OTHERS.
To-morrow Debut of Streator Konaves.
WEDNESDAY—MATINEES—SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JACOB LITT. ..... PROPRIETOR
The Journal: IF THE PUBLIC APPRECIATES A GOOD THING IT WILL GO TO SEE "THE GHETTO."
AN EMPHATIC HIT. THE BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR.
GHETTO
A GREAT PLAY SPLENDIDLY ACTED AND STAGED.
JOSEPH HAWORTH, GRACE FILKINS,
SIDNEY HERBERT, MRS. M'KEE RANKIN,
EMMETT CORRIGAN, BIJOU FERNANDEZ,
SAMUEL EDWARDS, R. PATON GIBBS,
W. H. PASCOE, GEORGE HEATH.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way and 28th St. Evgs. at 8. Matinees at 2.
Edwin Knowles ..... Sole Manager
The Season's Greatest Success.
MRS. FISKE
And Her Admirable Company in
BECKY SHARP.
By Landon Mitchell.
(Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair.")
"An intellectual and artistic triumph."—Evening Sun.
"One of the ablest feats of acting of our time."—Commercial Advertiser.
"The theatrical sensation is 'Becky Sharp.'"—Daily News.
"Mrs. Fiske's triumph was indisputable."—Times.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Seats Four Weeks in Advance.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA
Evenings, 8:20. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
No Drinking or Smoking During Matinees.
KLAW & ERLANGER
Present the
ROGERS BROTHERS IN WALL STREET.
J. J. McNally's Vaudeville Farce.
The Overwhelming and Spontaneous Laughing Hit of the Year.

MURRAY HILL THEA, Lex. Av. & 42d St. One Block East Grand Central Depot. Matinées at 2. Evenings, 8:15.
To-Morrow Matinee at 2. NATINEE 25c EVERY DAY Inauguration Second Year.
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
First Time at Popular Prices. IN Augustus Thomas's Comedy Drama,
MIZZOURA
EVENING | 25, 35, 50. | PRICES.
SUBSCRIBERS' SEATS RESERVED EACH WEEK WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14 St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgs.
LAST—2—WEEKS
of New York's greatest favorite,
ANDREW MACK,
In the Brilliant
and Fascinating Irish Drama,
THE LAST OF THE ROHANS.
Full of Ireland's
WIT, MELODY, and BEAUTY.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

Metropolitan Opera House,
THE WHITE SQUADRON,
Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M.,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE,
IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.
Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

THE NEW YORK MARGUERITE Broadway, 44th & 45th Sts. CORNILLE in the Colossal Burlesque.
THE MAN IN THE MOON This Sunday Evening in the Aerial Grove. 500 People, including SAM BERNARD, Last Popular Concert, 15 Stars Acts.
To-morrow (Mond.) Eveg. LAST WEEK of the ROOF GARDEN.
Monday Eve., Oct. 2d, (theatre.) first time
THE MAN IN THE MOON JR.
Special Matinée (Dewey Days) Wed. and Sat.
SPECIAL To-morrow evening in the Promenade De Luxe L'Orchestra Napolitan.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY. Special Groups & Figures.
CINEMATOGRAPH
This Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9.
Neapolitan Orchestra Aft. and Eve.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS DEWEY DAY.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE
Walton's Simians, Erna's Dogs, 30 others. Big bill!
PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. IDA FULLER
"FIRE DANCES."
30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50. Ladies, Afts. 10c.

DEWEY LAND PARADE,
Reserved seats (with back rests) on the
COMMODIOUS REVIEWING STAND
110-112 WEST 72D ST.
For tickets apply Metropolitan Investment Co., 160 Broadway, or on premises.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN,
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c.
TO-NIGHT SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 29th St.
WHIRL-I-GIG and "THE GIRL FROM MARTIN'S"
Also OLIO. Mats. Tuesday & Saturday.

DEWEY PARADE.—Reservoir Grand Stand, 5th Av., 40th to 42d St.; reserved seats, $5; boxes, $50. On sale at Tyson's, (Fifth Av. Hotel;) Gilsey, Waldorf-Astoria. Telephone, 682-18. Miller's, 120 Broadway; Eullman's 111 Broadway.

LION MUSIC HALL, 110th St. and Western Boulevard.
HIGH CLASS CONCERTS. ADMISSION FREE. PALACE

AMUSEMENTS.

HUBER'S 14th St. MUSEUM. 10c. to All.
Popular Family Resort. Always Something New.
Continuous Show from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
BIG BILL ALL DEWEY WEEK.

Return from European triumph, ENOCH, MAN FISH only human being who lives under water. Holder of world's record. Greatest act ever seen.
Wonderful Aerial. THE D'ACOS.
Rifle Shots.
Remarkable exhibition of rifle sharpshooting while performing on flying rings and trapeze. 20 other big features, including Ah Sing, Chinese Opium Joint; Needling, living skeleton; James Irving, head balancer; Masadu Ben Hadji, whirlwind dancer.
Theatre: 2 Co.'s. 20 stars. Double Show. Mo-Cole & Flynn, Felix & Claxton, Whitely & Bell, Raney & Corbin, Bachelor Sisters, Charmion Sisters, Rae Vaughn, Billy Barlow, and others.
Special Attractions Sunday Concerts.

AMERICAN 42d St. 2ND DEWEY WEEK. 8th Av.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION !!!
COMMENCING 4 DEWEY MATINEES
TO-MORROW NIGHT Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat.
"YOU-UNS OF NEW YORK OUGHT TO SEE
WE-UNS OF TENNESSEE."
ACTON DAVIES, EVE. SUN., MAY 11.
25, 50, 75, $1. Good Orchestra Seats for 50c

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND CASTLE Sq. OPERA Co. 8th AVE.
3D YEAR OPERA IN ENGLISH
BEGINS MONDAY, OCT. 2.
Regular Seat Sale opens To-morrow at 9.
WAGNER'S
DIE MEISTERSINGER.
FIRST TIME IN ENGLISH IN AMERICA.
PRICES, - - - - - 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
STUART ROBSON
In an Adequate Production of
THE GADFLY.
His Company of 85 People Includes
MARIE BURROUGHS.
Wednesday MATINEES Wednesday
Saturday Saturday

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2D.
WM. H. CRANE
And His Company Presenting
A New American Comedy,
PETER STUYVESANT
GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM.
By Brander Matthews and Bronson Howard.
Seat sale begins Thursday, Sept. 28th, 9 A. M.
All mail orders not called for by Wednesday night will be placed on sale.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St., 8 sharp Daniel Frohman, Mgr.
Matinées Wednesday & Sat. 2.
Alexander Dumas's powerful and fascinating romance of "The Three Musketeers," admirably and newly adapted by Henry Hamilton.
E. H. SOTHERN
and Miss
VIRGINIA HARNED,
in the brilliantly successful play,
The King's Musketeer.
The King's Musketeer.
Box office open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33 & B'way. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

A STRANGER
—IN A—
STRANGE LAND.
A New American Farce by SIDNEY WILMER and WALTER VINCENT.
A Great Cast: Cyril Scott, M. A. Kennedy, Walter Hale, Geo. Osbourne, J. T. Galloway, Maude White, Kate Lester, Angela McCaull, Jane Corcoran; others.

LYCEUM, 4th Av., 23d St., at 8:30. Daniel Frohman, manager. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2.
"A play worthy the good name of the Lyceum."—Press. "Annie Russell's hit."—Evening World.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
In Jerome K. Jerome's Brilliant Comedy,
MISS HOBBS.
Box office open 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.
Six Races To-morrow at 2:15 P. M.
THE BAY SHORE STAKES.
FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS.
Trains from New York leave Whitehall St. every 20 minutes; Park Row via Brooklyn Bridge every 10 minutes. Music by Lander.

A COLORED WOMAN'S HEROISM.

Saves Lives of Her Husband and Children, but May Die Herself.

A colored woman displayed remarkable heroism last night when, by thrusting her husband and two children out of the way of a running horse, she got in the animal's way and was run down and trampled upon. She was taken in a dangerous condition to the New York Hospital.

The woman is Elizabeth Baker. She is twenty-eight years old and lives with her husband Addison at 144 West Twenty-sixth Street. They have two children—Blanche, two years old, and Elizabeth, eight months old.

The family went out after supper for a walk and to buy some things for Sunday. The children were placed in a double carriage. They were tired and had fallen asleep at 10:45 o'clock, by which time the purchases had been made and the Bakers were on their way home.

The route led across Seventh Avenue at Thirty-second Street, and the father was leading, pushing the baby carriage, with the two children, ahead of him. Mrs. Baker followed, carrying several packages under her arms.

As Baker reached the middle of the street a bakery wagon driven by Raphael Antonio, twenty-two years old, of 325 West Fourth Street, was swiftly drawn around the corner by a horse. Baker did not take in the situation as quickly as his wife, who was following.

The horse had turned so quickly that he was close upon the man and the carriage with the children when the woman saw the danger. She hastened forward and violently pushed her husband ahead. He staggered from the vigorous shove, and, pushing the baby carriage on ahead of him by the force of the thrust, was himself thrown out of harm's way.

The woman was only able to push her husband by getting in the way of the horse, and before she could recover, or even attempt to get out of the horse's way, she was knocked down on the pavement. Almost as soon the horse stepped on her, and she was trampled into unconsciousness as the horse ran on, with the driver trying to pull the animal up. He did so the next second.

Mrs. Baker was carried to the sidewalk and an ambulance was summoned. The surgeon who accompanied it said that Mrs. Baker had been badly bruised and that she had possibly been internally injured.

Filipinos Homeward Bound.

For an hour before the 1 o'clock train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad pulled out of the station at Hoboken yesterday for San Francisco there was a gathering of strange people and curiosity seekers. The family of Filipinos, who have, since May last, been exhibited at Glen Island, started on that train for their long journey back to their homes near Manila. There are four men, ten women, and two small children in the party.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Camille Darville Intends to Return to Comic Opera.

TO FINISH PROCTOR CIRCUIT

Wealthy Chicagoan Will Back the Prima Donna in a New Venture—Stuart Robson's New Comedy.

Mme. Camille Darville, the comic opera prima donna, has decided to abandon the vaudeville stage and again take up the operatic stage. This decision on her part at this time will not interfere with her present engagement, which she will continue for the balance of the time she has contracted for with Mr. Proctor, on whose circuit she will continue to appear for several months yet to come. During her recent vaudeville engagement in Chicago, Mme. Darville met a very wealthy gentleman who offered to finance any operatic scheme she might determine to go into, and with this important backing to her enterprise she will produce a new opera early in January.

Prior to the flattering offer of this Chicagoan Mme. D'Arville received from M. Planquette, the French composer, two operas from which she has had her choice, and after going over both of them very thoroughly she decided upon accepting one of the two. No name has been selected for it thus far, but within the next two months a fitting title will be adopted. The work is not of the prevailing comic opera style, but one which she terms an opera comique, written very much on the lines of Planquette's famous work, "The Chimes of Normandy," and an opera which would be most fitting for an organization like the Bostonians.

Notwithstanding the company for this production has not been made up it is under advisement, and will be complete within the next four months, and in February she will be able to make the first production of the opera.

Mme. D'Arville says she has outlined what people will make up the principal members of the company, but has not opened negotiations with them. She feels confident when they hear the music of this new work there will be no difficulty in making contracts with them. She speaks in the highest terms of her reception in the cities where she has appeared in vaudeville, and feels that she has not lost any of her reputation by going into this branch of the theatrical profession. She has been in receipt recently of a large offer from Manager Robert Blei of Koster & Bial's to make her appearance at this music hall, but she was compelled to refuse it owing to her present engagement with Mr. Proctor.

STUART ROBSON'S NEW COMEDY.

Play Is by Augustus Thomas, and Is Called "Oliver Goldsmith."

Stuart Robson's disastrous failure with "The Gadfly" this early in the season has prompted him to abandon the dramatization of Mrs. Voynich's novel, and within the next two months he promises to present an entirely new comedy by Augustus Thomas, which will be known as "Oliver Goldsmith" and which Mr. Thomas will use his best efforts to have ready for Mr. Robson within the time it is scheduled for production.

It was stated yesterday at Wallack's that the piece will be absolutely new in every respect, as no part of the present play can be utilized.

Nat Goodwin in Poor Health.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Nat C. Goodwin is not in the best of health. His part in "An American Citizen" has been filled on several occasions by Miller Hunt. Levenstein & Lorillard, who secured a contract from Mr. Goodwin to play at the Comedy Theatre, say they will make him pay for his inability to carry it out. Mr. Vroom tried to secure this theatre, but failed.

Playwright Charles H. Hoyt Better.

Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, who was seriously ill for so long a time, has so far recovered that his physicians told him yesterday that it would be safe for him to return to work. Mr. Hoyt stated, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, that he expected to get into harness immediately. There is a marked improvement in his appearance.

Mlle. Fougere Arrives.

Mlle. Eugenia Fougere, the French dancer and singer, who is under contract with Manager George W. Lederer for her appearance on the roof of the New York Theatre, arrived in this city yesterday a passenger on the American liner St. Paul.

Mr. Aronson's Dewey March.

During his voyage home on the steamship Saale, recently, Rudolph Aronson composed a march. He has named it "The Nation's Tribute to Dewey." The orchestra, band, and piano parts of the composition are now in print, and will be rendered by many of the theatrical orchestras and by the military bands on Dewey Day.

READING'S INDUSTRIAL BOOM.

Machine Works Run Till 10 o'Clock Every Night—Great Coal Breaker.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 23.—An idea of the prosperity in this section of Pennsylvania may be gained from the fact that at the large Weimer Machine Works, at Lebanon, a full force is working until 10 o'clock every night. The concern has been forced to refuse $100,000 worth of work because it was found impossible to fill orders.

Owing to a scarcity of cars, the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, Lebanon, is back in its shipments of pig iron. The employes at Allison's large iron works, at Fort Carbon, were notified to-day of an increase of 5 per cent. in their wages.

The new breaker, the largest in the world, has been completed and put in operation at Williamstown by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The starting of the breaker will give employment to 200 more miners. The capacity is 2,000 tons per day. The new furnace at North Lebanon is rapidly nearing completion. It is the most modern in Pennsylvania, and when in full operation it will yield 1,800 tons a week and give employment to many men.

VIOLIN CHARMED ROBBERS.

By Playing to Highwaymen, Chicago Man Saved His Purse.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Sweet strains from a violin were instrumental in preventing a highway robbery early to-day, and caused the subsequent arrest of one of the alleged highwaymen, who under the name of William Lamonte, was fined $10 and costs by Justice Sabath. Joseph Klepach of 1,543 West Sixty-seventh Street, was the complainant. He is a mechanic and a violin student.

Klepach had been attending a party at Fisk and West Eighteenth Streets, and was returning to his home when he encountered three young men at West Twenty-second and Halsted Streets.

"Throw up your hands!" shouted one of the trio, and they proceeded to search him. When they reached his violin case he told them to wait a minute and he would play a tune for them.

The novel proposition appealed to the highwaymen and his offer was accepted. Klepach played as he had never played before, and the robbers seemed hypnotized. They did not move until they saw two policemen from the Canal Port Avenue Police Station, who had been attracted by the music and arrived in time to see the three robbers dart down a side street and escape.

Lamonte was traced as soon as the officers learned what the matter was and captured.

Howe—Knight.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 23.—J. Wilson Howe of New York and Miss Virginia Payton Knight, daughter of Mrs. Nellie P. Knight of Washington, were quietly married to-day by the Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

TRAIN COLLISION KILLS SIX.

Five Children's Bodies Taken from Wrecked Denver and Rio Grande Train—Six Passengers Injured.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 23.—Six passengers were killed and five injured, one perhaps fatally, in a collision on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad at Reno siding, near Florence, at 4:06 o'clock this afternoon.

The trains in collision were the Phillips-Judson excursion from the east and the east-bound fast freight.

The killed are: F. Salter, manager of the excursion; Eva M. Walker, aged twelve, of West Ford, Mass.; Eugenia B. Judkins, aged twelve, Spokane, Washington; Addie J. Judkins, aged ten; Spokane; George H. Judkins, aged six, Spokane; ——Wills, boy, aged six, Los Angeles, Cal.

The injured are Mrs. F. A. Wills, Los Angeles, badly hurt; Harry Walker, aged nineteen, West Ford, Mass., internal injuries, not serious; Mrs. Grant Biddle, Coal Camp, Mo., internal injuries; Mrs. Ella Biddle, aged twenty-one, Coal Camp, Mo., bruises; C. E. Cook, aged twenty-five, Millers, Ind., bruises.

The excursion train had run from Chicago over the Chicago and Alton and Missouri Pacific Railroads, and was turned over to the Denver and Rio Grande at Pueblo at 2 P. M. The passenger train was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour when the collision occurred.

At the headquarters of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad in this city it was said that the fast freight had orders to take the side track at Reno to let the passenger train pass, but for some reason which is not yet understood the fast freight had passed Reno.

All the trainmen on the locomotives of the colliding trains jumped off and escaped injury. The engineers turned off steam and put on brakes, but the trains collided with such force that engines and cars were badly wrecked. The excursion train consisted of one empty coach back of the engine and three Pullman tourist sleepers, two of which were telescoped.

BABY BORN IN AN AMBULANCE.

Another Arrives After Mrs. McGuire Reaches a Hospital.

The police of the Macdaugal Street Station were informed last night by the husband of Kate McGuire, thirty-two years old, of 221 Thompson Street, that the woman was ill. Dr. Wrenn of St. Vincent's went to the house in an ambulance, and he started for the Marion Street Maternity Hospital with her.

A girl baby was born on the way over. The doctor said that the child was remarkably small, but was healthy. Another baby, this time a boy, was born to Mrs. McGuire an hour after she arrived at the hospital. This child was also very small, but seemed thriving. Late in the night both mother and children were progressing favorably.

FARMER KILLS HIS BROTHER.

The Outcome of a Long Court Fight at Dunkirk, N. Y.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Laverne Wilson, a farmer, living south of this city, was shot through the heart and instantly killed this evening by his brother, Chauncey Wilson. The tragedy took place at the farm of Chauncey Wilson in Laona. The murderer at once gave himself up to Deputy Sheriff Phelps.

The brothers have been fighting each other through the courts for several years, and to-day's quarrel was the outcome. The dead man went to the farm of his brother with the avowed intention of killing him, and the prisoner claims that he was compelled to draw his revolver in self-defense. Both men were about thirty years of age and had families.

GRIEF CAUSED A SUICIDE.

Eagan Did Not Care to Live After Mother and Sister Died.

Thomas J. Eagan, twenty-two years old, a telegrapher, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas through a rubber tube. Eagan was unmarried and lived with an older brother and sister at 165 East Thirty-first Street. His brother and sister worked in the day time, while he was employed at night. Eagan's sister went to her work in a Twenty-third Street dry goods store yesterday, leaving her brother sleeping.

When she returned home last evening she found her brother lying on his bed with a rubber tube in his mouth, one end being attached to a gas jet. She called in the family physician, Dr. Joyce, of 217 East Thirty-first Street, who said the man had been dead for some hours.

Eagan left a note addressed to his sister, in which he wrote that he had died by his own hand and asked forgiveness for having committed the deed; that since his mother and another sister had died he did not care to live.

MRS. MARY K. PECK DEAD.

Mother of Ferdinand W. Peck Expires at Oconomowoc, Wis.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Mary K. Peck, one of Chicago's earliest settlers, whose residence in this city dated back to 1833, died at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at her Summer home in Oconomowoc, Wis. At her bedside were Ferdinand W. Peck, her son, the Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, and his two brothers, Walter L. Peck and Clarence I. Peck, and all the grandchildren.

Mrs. Peck was the widow of Philip F. W. Peck, who settled here in 1830, and built the first two-story house in Chicago. She was born in Philadelphia Nov. 15, 1811. Of the family of eight children, four died in infancy. Harold S. Peck died ten years ago. The other three—Ferdinand W., Clarence I., and Walter L.—are known as leading citizens of Chicago. Mrs. Peck was the niece of Dr. Temple, an early settler in Chicago, and Dr. Stoughton, the eminent Baptist divine, who had charge of the largest church in Philadelphia.

BABIES WIN PRIZES AT A FAIR.

Managers Feared to Make Second Awards, So Gave Four Firsts.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Westchester County Fair, which continued a week, closed this afternoon. The baby show and the awarding of prizes was the closing event.

There were fifty mothers with their prize winners in their arms from all parts of the county. In order to have the affair end harmoniously and without the assistance of the police the managers decided to give each losing baby girl a gold locket, and each losing boy baby a gold ring. The four first prizes, the management fearing to offer any second prizes, were awarded as follows:

Girl baby, over one and under two years, Mildred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stevens of Port Chester; boy baby, over one and under two years, Joseph, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Guion, Mount Vernon; girl under one year, Mabel Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Whitaker, White Plains—her brother Robert won two years ago; boy under one year, Reuben, son of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben W. McIntyre, Mount Vernon.

Funeral of Benjamin W. Schwab.

Funeral services for Benjamin W. Schwab, junior member of the firm of Oelrichs & Co., agents for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, who was thrown from his horse and killed while riding in Van Cortlandt Park Thursday, were held yesterday afternoon at St. James's Episcopal Church, in Fordham. The services, which were very simple, were conducted by the Rev. Charles J. Holt rector of St. James's, assisted by Archdeacon Tiffany and the Rev. M. McElroy. There were no floral offerings. The interment was in the family plot at Woodlawn. Among those who attended services were Hermann Oelrichs, ex-Park Commissioner Samuel J. McMillan, J. Mck. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shepherd, W. C. Timm, A. J. Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. Berrian, the Rev. Henry L. Schwab, rector of the Church of the Intercession and a brother of the deceased; Mr. and Mrs. Dashwood, Mr. and Mrs. P. Williams, and the employes of Oelrichs & Co.

The Mayor's Nephew to Wed.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 23.—Dr. Cora Belle Brewster, head of a sanitarium at 1,027 Madison Avenue, this city, procured a license to-day for the marriage of Stephen Van Wyck of New York and Miss Sallie Taylor of Norfolk, Va. The man's age is given as forty-two years, while Miss Taylor is said to be forty. When seen to-night Dr. Brewster said there was no mystery about the affair. The wedding will be solemnized at 11 o'clock Monday. Mr. Van Wyck, she said, is a nephew of Mayor Van Wyck. The prospective bride is a friend of hers.

AMERICAN PRELATES HONORED.

Archbishops from This Country Will Go to Rome to Participate in the Pope's Jubilee.

Archbishop Corrigan has received, in common with other American Archbishops, an invitation to be present in Rome at the opening of the year of rejoicing, to begin on next Christmas Day. The invitation comes from Cardinal Jacobini, and through the Papal Delegate at Washington, and is all the more urgent to American Archbishops owing to the unusual honor which is to be accorded to American Catholicism this year. The ceremony on Christmas Day, which the Cardinal desires all Archbishops to attend, is the same that took place on Christmas Day, 1799.

The Pope goes in state to the main entrance to St. Peter's, and there knocks three times. At the third knock the great door opens, not to be closed until New Year's Day. The Pope enters bearing a cross in the right hand and a lighted taper in the left, and followed by all visiting prelates.

At this unusual ceremony it has been the custom for many centuries to accord the place of honor in the line, and, indeed, throughout the entire ceremonies of the week, to the Archbishops from the country that has made during the century then ended the greatest religious progress. That honor is to be accorded to the United States at the forthcoming ceremonial, and hence Cardinal Jacobini, who is President of the committee in charge of the jubilee, especially urges American prelates to be well represented. Archbishop Corrigan said that he would arrange his plans to be present if possible, but could tell better about his movements after the meeting of the Archbishops in Washington next month.

Speaking of the jubilee, which is to continue one year and to be inaugurated by the ceremonial described, Cardinal Jacobini says in his communication to the American Archbishops that the plan is to have Catholics throughout the universe affirm by a series of solemn manifestations their love and gratitude to the All-powerful Redeemer of the human race.

TROLLEY CAR JUMPS THE TRACK.

Dashes Against a Tenement House—One Passenger Faints.

A trolley car of the North Hudson County Railway Company jumped the track while running through Jersey City at a late hour Friday night. It was going at such speed that the motorman, Mark Bannon, was unable to check the car with the brake, and it only stopped when it dashed into the tenement house at 237 Central Avenue. There were twenty passengers in the car, all but two of whom were women. They screamed the moment the car left the rails, and did not cease until the vehicle was brought to a standstill.

None of them was injured, though all were badly shaken up, and one or two were slightly bruised.

As soon as the danger was over one of the women fainted. When she was revived she said she was Miss Degenhardt of 341 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, New York. The passengers were transferred to the next car. The house that was struck was not damaged.

ZIONIST SUCCESS PREDICTED.

Delegate to Basel Congress Addresses Large Audience at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—"Palestine will be secured to us and the Zionites will colonize it. The movement is under way, and I believe it will meet with success." So spoke Leon Zolotkoff, who was a delegate to Basel, to-night in the presence of 3,000 Jews of Chicago.

The project of securing Palestine and Syria by the Zionists was the most important part of Mr. Zolotkoff's report. "To aid the movement," he said, "an institution—the Jewish Colonial Trust of London—has recently been started. It has a capital of $10,000,000, with 2,000,000 shares. More than 100,000 have been disposed of, and of that number 2,000 were bought by Jews in Chicago.

"Palestine and Syria will be the home of all the Jews who want to live as they please. Thirty industrial colonies, comprising 6,000 people, have been formed. They have fertilized the soil, and where waste land was the ground has been turned into gardens and all kinds of vegetables have been grown. Vineyards have been put into operation through their toil and factories will be built. In years to come the country will be one of the richest in the world.

"Another important duty the delegates performed at the Congress was to appoint a committee to visit the Czar of Russia. They are to do it as a visit of sympathy, and will ask his moral support."

The meeting adopted the delegates' report. It was followed by enthusiastic speeches, in which there was not a dissonant note. All favored the movement.

NEW FIELD FOR MISSION WORK.

Methodist Church to Teach the Gospel in Puerto Rico.

Methodists are about to send their missionaries to Puerto Rico, which they consider a good field for evangelical work. They are now looking for a competent man to take charge, and as soon as they find one he will be sent to Puerto Rico. In February last the Rev. Dr. Abner B. Leonard, one of the two Secretaries of the Methodist American Missionary Board, was sent to Puerto Rico and to Cuba to report on the existent conditions there and the advisability of sending missionaries to both islands. Dr. Leonard made a thorough investigation of affairs in both Puerto Rico and Cuba. Upon his return he made a report advising the establishment of missions in Puerto Rico as soon as practicable, but not in Cuba, owing to the fact that matters were then so unsettled.

"The Board of Bishops has accepted my report," said Dr. Leonard yesterday, "and will begin missionary work in Puerto Rico as soon as it decides up

STATUS OF THE TRANSVAAL

South African Republic is Dependent on England.

NO INTERNATIONAL STANDING

Facts as to the Population of the Country and Its Number of Voting Males.

From an article in The Fortnightly Review for August, under the title "The Struggle for Supremacy," the following extracts have been taken:

"The fundamental contention of the Transvaal in all its disputes with the paramount power is that it is an independent State. Is this a fact? I venture to think it is not, even though we leave out of account the vexed questions of suzerainty and the survival of the preamble of 1881. Owing to Article IV. of the London Convention, which declares that all treaties negotiated by the Transvaal must have the approval of Great Britain, the republic lacks an essential element of sovereignty. It is, consequently, what is known as an état mi-souveraine, and the element of sovereignty it lacks is vested in the paramount power. To that extent it is beyond doubt dependent on this country, and hence cannot be independent. It has no effective international status at all, any more than Canada had two years ago, when her plenipotentiaries were permitted to negotiate a treaty of commerce direct with France. Except that she has the privilege of negotiation, which is a means to an international act, and not an international act in itself, her international status is an attribute of the international status of the British Empire. Moreover, this privilege of negotiation was only granted her because, owing to her geographical position, her opportunities for effective intrigue with foreign powers were reduced to a minimum. This is shown by the draft of the first Swaziland Convention, under which Great Britain resumed her control of all diplomatic negotiations relating to the seaboard at Kosi Bay, which it was proposed the South African Republic should be permitted to acquire. It is further shown that the restriction in regard to the conclusion of treaties is made to apply to native tribes 'to the eastward or westward of the republic,' such tribes being the buffers between the republic and the sea on the one hand and the republic and possible foreign colonies on the other.

"Now this restriction was not a mere caprice of imperialism. It had a definite and practical aim. This aim was to prevent the Transvaal from doing anything 'in conflict with the interests of Great Britain or of any other Majesty's possessions in South Africa.' I shall doubtless be reminded that this disability was strictly limited to international acts, but surely it is not reasonable to suppose that it was contemplated, even by Lord Derby, that the South African Republic should be free in its internal affairs to do anything 'in conflict with the interests of Great Britain'? Why, then, is it not stated in the convention? The answer is clear. The very existence of the convention presupposed the capacity and intention of the Transvaal to live the life of a civilized State, to preserve order and to maintain friendly relations with its neighbors. Its failure to satisfy these conditions brought about the annulment of the Sand River Convention of 1877, and the presumption that this incapacity no longer existed was the root idea of the 1884 convention. Nor was this merely a presumption. Promises of friendship were made with unbounded prodigality by the Boer deputation during the negotiations. They even expressed a wish to enter a confederation of South African colonies and States under a British Protectorate. In regard to the treatment of aliens, Lord Derby himself stated to the deputation his assurance that 'there will be no withdrawal of those securities for liberty and equal treatment which your State has always professed itself ready to afford.' This assurance was, no doubt, based on the fact that at that time the Transvaal naturalization law required a residential qualification of only five years, and in all other respects conformed to the usages of civilized nations. Had the late law been in existence we may be certain there would have been no convention.

"For these reasons I venture to contend that not only is the South African Republic a dependent of Great Britain in its international relations, but that it is under an obligation to respect the interests of this country and its South African dependencies in its domestic and intercolonial arrangements. It follows from this that, to the extent of these obligations, a right of intervention is vested in the paramount power, and that it may be exercised should these obligations not be observed.

RUSH OF GOLD DIGGERS.

"The Transvaal had enough to do in struggling with its pecuniary embarrassments and in coaxing the paramount power not to insist on its bond in regard to certain moneys due under the London Convention. A new era for the semi-bankrupt State opened toward the end of 1886, when the Witwatersrand gold fields were proclaimed. A rush of gold diggers began to dot the southern region of the republic with busy encampments and prosperous urban communities, and money in abundance poured into the empty Boer exchequer. In this way the seeds of the Uitlander question were sown. Had President Krüger been a statesman, had he been endowed with a due perception of the inevitability of British paramountcy and truly anxious to labor for the autonomous prosperity of his State and the peace of South Africa, he would have at once taken measures for the gradual assimilation of the best elements in the new immigration. This view he took of the newcomers, however, was a hostile and reactionary one. He seems to have imagined that they were hostages delivered into his hands for the purpose of enabling him to extort the complete independence of the republic from the paramount power, and he used them accordingly. We have seen that the naturalization law in 1884 only insisted on a residential qualification of five years. Many of the settlers of 1886 were prepared to avail themselves of this law, and looked forward to a due representation of the growing interests of the gold fields in the Volksraad at the end of the stipulated period. In 1889, however, shortly before the maturing of the qualification of the first batch of immigrants, the law was arbitrarily withdrawn, and burgership was strictly limited to Boers born in the State. This exclusion was slightly relaxed in the following year—a conditional twelve years' residential qualification for aliens being adopted—but in 1894 the rule of complete exclusion was resumed.

"The persecuting nature of this policy is illustrated by a number of minor enactments calculated to exasperate and humiliate the Uitlanders, especially those of English extraction. Matters reached a crisis in 1894, when British subjects were commandered for a military expedition against a native chief, although Germans, French, and Portuguese were exempt. The Uitlanders appealed for protection to the Imperial Government, and Lord (then Sir Henry) Loch was dispatched on a mission to Pretoria. President Krüger now showed his hand. He expressed his willingness to give up commandering British subjects on condition that a general revision of the London Convention was entered upon.

AFTER THE JAMESON RAID.

"The most salient lesson bequeathed to this country by the Jameson raid was the necessity of eliminating the German factor from the Transvaal problem. This task was outside Mr. Chamberlain's province, and even if it had not been, it could not have been accomplished by a hurried diplomacy. It was essential, in the first place, that the bitterness of the crisis, as between London and Berlin, should pass away, and in the second, that an opportunity for negotiation should be found. Lord Salisbury did his best to conciliate Germany as soon as the flying squadron was called in and dispersed, and when the Chinese question arose, the Colonial Secretary added his efforts to those of the Prime Minister by flamboyantly championing a German alliance. Just a year ago the required opportunity of settling with Germany presented itself. The embarrassments of Portugal led to certain negotiations in London, having for their object the ultimate disposal of the Portuguese possessions on the east and west coasts of Africa. Communications were at once opened with Berlin, and the secret Anglo-American agreement was in due course negotiated. By that instrument British African interests were finally freed from German meddling; the fate of Delagoa Bay was settled, and a division of the services of the Portuguese colonies rounding off our own possessions, and providing Germany with an empire, was arranged. From this moment Mr. Chamberlain had the Transvaal on the hip, and the establishment of the right claimed by him in 1896 became possible.

THE BLOEMFONTEIN CONFERENCE.

"It should be borne in mind that the law actually in existence at the time offered the franchise at the conclusion of fourteen years' residence after naturalization, during which time the candidate for burghership forfeited his old nationality without securing any effective rights in his new country. Even then he required the sanction of two-thirds of the burghers of his district before his enfranchisement could be completed. This law President Krüger had proposed to amend by substituting nine years for fourteen. At the Bloemfontein conference Sir Alfred Milner demanded a five years' residential qualification with retroactive effect, conditioned by a simple oath of allegiance, a pledge of permanent residence, good character, a moderate property qualification, no probationary period, and increased representation of the goldfields in the First Raad. To this President Krüger opposed the following scheme: No retrospectivity; seven and a half years for new-comers; two and a half years for residents before 1890, if application were made within six months; five years for residents of two years' standing; in all cases, seven years' continued residence; no disbarring sentence; no act against the Transvaal Government; proof of full franchise in former country; property qualification of £150 or £200 income, or £50 house rental; the same oath as in the Free State; probationary period of five years; three extra members for the Raad. These "concessions," though inadmissible in themselves, were rendered absolutely impossible by the further condition that the Imperial Government should accede to arbitration in all difficulties between itself and the Transvaal, and that a request for the incorporation of Swaziland by the South African Republic should be submitted to her Majesty's Government. Sir Alfred Milner naturally refused to discuss this preposterous scheme, and the conference broke up.

"In the bill passed by the Volksraad on July 20, scarcely any trace of the Bloemfontein scheme remains. The arbitration and Swaziland conditions are abandoned; retrospectivity is granted; the residential qualification is seven years for old residents and new-comers alike, plus six months' notice for the new-comers; the clauses relating to dishonoring sentences and acts against the Government are retained; the proof of franchise in former country is dropped; in the property qualifications the income is diminished by one-half; the oath is reduced to its simplest expression; the probationary period is relinquished, and it is understood that in a separate Redistribution bill the Parliamentary representation of the Uitlander constituencies will be increased by seven members. On the other hand, a new condition of a somewhat formidable nature is introduced, requiring proof of registration on the Field Cornets' lists.

WHAT THE ENGLISH COLONIAL SECRETARY WANTS.

"All that was required was an effective voice in the councils of the republic—an appreciable minority representation which would enable the Uitlanders to look after their own interests, to check misgovernment and defeat intrigues against the public peace, and thus to spare both the Transvaal and paramount power the irritating and sometimes perilous collisions which have punctuated their relations during the last fifteen years.

"The question we have to ask, then, is what amount of power will the Uitlanders acquire under the new law? This is a problem difficult of solution, as the statistical data relating to the population of the Transvaal are exceedingly scanty. We have, indeed, only two founded on actual counting: the number of burghers for the present year given as 20,447, and the numbers of Uitlanders in Johannesburg in 1896 returned as 50,907. From these, however, we may draw certain inferences. Calculating the proportion of burghers to the Boer population on the basis of the figures recorded for Johannesburg, we find it to be about one-quarter. This gives a total Boer population of 120,000. Now, if we deduct this number from the total white population, we shall get the total number of Uitlanders. The Staats Almanak estimates the total number of whites at 200,000. This, however, is clearly an exaggeration, for Johannesburg is credited in the estimate with a white population of 80,750, whereas the actual count in 1896 gave only 50,907, and it is proved that the population has since then decreased. We may thus safely reduce the 200,000 by one-sixth, which would give us, roughly, 240,000, half of whom would be Uitlanders. The voting possibility of these 120,000 Uitlanders cannot, of course, be measured by that of the 120,000 Boers. A careful scrutiny of the available figures shows that the distribution of males and females differs widely in the two categories. The proportion of Uitlander adult males is, indeed, about 70 to 44 Boers, which would mean, roughly, a total of 70,000 Uitlanders, against 44,000 adult Boers. Deducting children, I calculate that of these quite 54,000 would be qualified to vote under the property qualification of £100 a year.

"But would they all naturalize? If only two-thirds of the Boer adult males register themselves, even though they are natives, of settled life and hampered by no property restrictions and other conditions, the proportion of a floating population like that of the Uitlanders would be much smaller. Moreover, there are religious disabilities attaching to Jews and Roman Catholics which would more or less affect some 12,000 souls. It seems to me, then, that the yield of Uitlander burghers would not be more than two-fifths of the enfranchisable males, or 21,600. The great majority of these would be massed in one corner of the State. There they would be confronted by 12,000 Boer voters, and have with them a representation of twenty-two members in the Raad."

ATE TOADSTOOLS AND DIED.

Italian Gathered the Fungi for Mushrooms—Companion Made Ill.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Two Italians in this city ate toadstools in mistake for mushrooms yesterday, and as a result one of them died this morning, while the other is seriously ill.

Early yesterday morning Joseph Papponi, a watchman employed on Glen Island, went to the fields in the rear of his house, on Second Street, this city, to gather mushrooms. He was out about an hour, and then returned home.

About 11 o'clock Papponi cooked what he had gathered and with a companion ate what he thought to be mushrooms. Last night Papponi complained of feeling ill, and his companion, whose name is Contoni, wanted to send for a physician, but the man refused to allow him to do it, saying he had no money to pay for a doctor. Later, Papponi and Contoni retired, the former saying he felt better. This morning Contoni discovered that Papponi had died during the night. Contoni will recover.

FOUR HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Union Railway Car Jumps the Track at Wendover Avenue and Strikes an Elevated Road Pillar.

A crowded trolley car of the Union Railway Company jumped the track at Third and Wendover Avenues, in Tremont, last night, and of the thirty passengers four were injured. They are Mrs. Thomas Adams, forty-nine years old, of Bainbridge Avenue and Thomas Street, left knee dislocated, body bruised; Peter Bacchus, seventy years old, of 52 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, left knee injured and bruised body; J. F. McLaughlin, twenty-five years old, of Pelham Avenue, shock and bruises; Thomas Lynch, motorman, bruised about body. Mrs. Adams was taken to the Fordhame Hospital. The rest were taken to their homes.

The car was an open one, and was bowling along at a high rate of speed as it approached Wendover Avenue. There is a slight curve at this point, but so slight that the motorman did not think it necessary to slacken the speed of the car, and he let it run on.

As the car hit the curve it slid off and jammed itself with great force against a pillar of the "L" road directly in front of it. The car dashboard and steps and other slighter framework were thrown up and the passengers were thrown forward with great violence. Half were women, and they were in a state of intense excitement, the majority screaming as they tried to raise themselves from the floor of the car where they had been tossed and escape through the doors. The men helped the women out of the car and carried out those who were hurt and who could not help themselves. All were taken into a store and an ambulance surgeon from the Fordham Hospital treated them. Mrs. Adams was unable to be taken home, and was removed to the hospital.

The car was too badly wrecked to be taken further on the journey, and it was left alongside the track. Traffic was blocked for half an hour.

LYNCH'S SANCTIFIED BAND

A Religious Sect Found in Some of the Southern States.

THEIR FLOATING HOMES

Strange Doctrines of a Creed Claimed to Have Come Through Revelation —Bigamy Practised by Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Sept. 23.—The Sanctification Band, members of which are popularly known as Lynchites, is a sect of religious fanatics possessing unique peculiarities. Their camping grounds are the waters along the coasts of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, where they move from place to place in floats modeled, they say, after the original ark of Noah. The followers of this strange faith scour the coasts and strive to convert to their belief hundreds of ignorant fishermen and low-country farmers, preaching what they call "holiness" and declaring themselves "as good as God."

The sect originated in 1887. A few dozen members of a Methodist Episcopal church on Chincoteague Island, Virginia, demanded from the general organization of the Church that a "holy" man be sent to their congregation to preach. A minister was sent down to take charge of the flock, but these "holier-than-thous" bolted. A man named Joseph B. Lynch led the seceders as they marched from the church in a body, and within a few days he had organized a new order under the name of the "Sanctified Band." His chief assistant was Sarah E. Collins, with whom he set to work on a crusade to convert to the faith such simple persons as could be attracted by the doctrines set forth in their creed, an elaborate and bombastic document purporting to have originated from the "pen of God." So successful were the efforts of the crusaders that their converts soon numbered many hundreds.

In 1895 it was decided to extend the new religion beyond the neighboring coasts, and Lynch hit upon the idea of building large arks. This resulted in sending hordes of the fanatical worshippers to the various bays and sounds along the Maryland and North Carolina shores. Joseph B. Lynch, who kindled this flame and by whose name his followers were to be known, is a native of Virginia and a member of the same class among which the seeds of his doctrines have taken root. In the Discipline that he issued he begins with a revelation, claimed to have come to him from heaven. After this introduction, the government of the Sanctified is outlined. It declares baptism to be unlawful, and only the "sinless" may become members of the church, being subject to immediate ejection upon a relapse into their original state. As a matter of fact, it is said that no member has even been turned out for this reason, since a confession of sin is necessary before one can be declared a sinner.

Ministers are not paid officials among the Lynchites, because, they say, "Christ was not paid." Women must preach as well as men. For everything they do, these people have a Biblical reason. No remark can be made, however extraneous to religious matters, but they will venture some answer from the Bible, the whole of which seems to be at their tongues' ends. Their one cry is "holiness." A favorite expression with them is "We are the people," this being the usual beginning of every harangue. They think themselves incapable of wrong and beyond the power of sin.

Such being the tenets of the Band, the effect of the system upon superstitious ignorance has led to grobe immorality and vice. It is generally thought that the founder of the sect at first acted conscientiously, although many accuse him of having labored for his own personal gain from the beginning. One law of his creed declares that any one joining the Holy Band must renounce the ties of home and desert all kindred who will not renounce the world. As a result, wives have left their husbands and children, and husbands have left large families without means of support in order to join the people of the arks. When any one comes into the circle he must take a "holy wife," whether married or not. In some cases dispensations have been granted, allowing a man to remain with his lawful wife in order to evade the law, but he must at the same time have a holy comrade on board the floating tabernacle.

This feature of the Lynchites' worship has made them hateful to all law-abiding citizens, and numerous efforts have been made to bring them to justice. None of these attempts, however, has succeeded, and every locality in which they have landed bears witness to atrocities of every description. Mothers seek in vain to recall their husbands and fathers, who have ordered off with a "holy" consort, and men whose wives have deserted them look for a remedy without result. The eastern shores of North Carolina, in particular, show evidences of the fanatical sect's influence, and the different church organizations of the country are beginning to exert themselves to crush its evil influences.

They object to paying debts. "Christ paid no bills," they say; or, if their creditor is a "sinner," they simply refuse to speak to him, professing by signs to believe it a sin to hold conversation with a non-believer. They refuse to converse with any one who wears black. Thus there are many ways in which they escape intercourse with the world, and all of their religious scruples are brought to bear when they come in contact with the law. Many of the Lynchites are sincere, and believe that they have found the true faith. On the other hand, there are numbers who join the organization for the deliberate purpose of leading a life of immorality and dishonesty under the shelter of a religious creed. The arks in which the members make their homes are like floating farms, although the owners declare the plan of architecture to be the exact counterpart of one given by God to Noah. Inside the likeness to a barn is more marked than without. Men, women, and children are huddled together. The inmates spend their time reading the Bible and shouting, sermons being in order from anybody who receives an impulse from above. From morning until night there is a continuous frenzy of devotional fervor.

Beside this continual worshipping the Sanctified Band has regular services, both on water and on land. On the arks a large deck is provided for special exercises, and on land the proceedings are always carried on in the open air.

An inhabitant of Eastern North Carolina, who witnessed one of these services described it as follows:

"The place was a large shady grove, in the centre of which stood a rough, wooden platform. Around were benches without backs in circles. Here was seated a mass of humanity too heterogeneous for description.

"The older women sat around with babies in their arms, dipping snuff and discussing religion. Either seated among the women or standing on the outskirts in groups, the men were chewing tobacco and drinking, or some of them were chatting with young girls and looking about for a prospective holy wife. The whole sight was a pitiful one.

"As soon as any brother or sister saw fit the services began. One after another the 'holy ones' preached and prayed and sang, and with each new speaker the enthusiasm of the congregation increased, until the meeting wound up in a hubbub of frenzied wails and groans, leaps and dances.

"'Why do you leap?' I asked one of the women.

"'Because Naaman was a le(a)per,' was the reply.

"Biblical facts are distorted so as to answer any and every inquiry, and the unlearned masses fall victims to these, as they think, unanswerable facts."

Reception to Zionist Delegates.

At the meeting of the Federation of New York Zionists in Cooper Union to-night, a reception of welcome will be tendered to the delegates to the Third Zionist Congress. Among the speakers of the occasion will be Prof. Richard J. H. Gotthell, N. Taylor Phillips, Dr. J. Bluestone, and the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, who is to preside.

Alaska Sealskin, London dyed, Jackets, coats, wraps collarettes, muffs. Newest styles at lowest prices for reliable goods. Wholesale and retail. C. C. SHAYNE, manufacturer, 124 West 42d st.

RUMOR OF A BANK ROBBERY.

Cashier of the Metropolis Denies It—Looking for a Messenger Boy.

All yesterday afternoon a rumor was afloat that the Bank of the Metropolis, at Union Square West and Fifteenth Street, had been robbed. The police, hearing of it, investigated, and reported a singular origin for the rumor.

They said that an old man, in trying to cross the street in front of the bank, had been knocked down by a bicyclist and his head had been cut. A watchman of the bank escorted him into the building, where his wound had been dressed, and he then went home. A crowd collected about the bank during this time, and people on the outside of the crowd heard some one say that the bank had been robbed. The rumor spread, but the police said the accident was the foundation of the rumor.

The persistency of the report led to inquiry of Cashier Edward C. Evans of 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. He said the rumor of the robbing of the bank had spread, and that some of the Directors had been in communication with him about it. "I have made an investigation," he declared, "and you may take my word for it that the bank has not been robbed."

Capt. Price of the Thirtieth Street Station said last night his men were looking for Robert McMahon, eighteen years old, of 149 West Thirtieth Street, who is said to have disappeared yesterday morning with $100 which ought to have been deposited in the bank. A man with an account in the bank handed the boy, who was a messenger in the telegraph office at Thirtieth Street and Broadway, the $100 to deposit in the bank. The boy and money, it was alleged, disappeared.

MONUMENT TO MOSBY'S MEN.

Unveiled at Front Royal, Va., Before 5,000 Spectators.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 23.—Five thousand Virginians, West Virginians, old Confederates from nearly every Southern State, and men and women from as far North as New York, attended the unveiling at Front Royal, Va., to-day of a monument erected by the survivors of Col. John S. Mosby's famous command to seven of their comrades shot and hanged at that place during the war between the States. Over 200 of Mosby's men were in attendance, the largest number of members of this band which has been together since 1865.

The monument is on an eminence in Prospect Hill Cemetery, and around this gathered the great throng at 2:30 o'clock to hear the address. Col. Giles Cook made a short address. The Rev. S. G. Ferguson offered an eloquent prayer and then an oration was delivered by Major A. E. Richards of Louisville, Ky.

The monument is a beautiful granite shaft twenty-five feet in height. Inscribed on the base are the names of the men who were executed—Anderson, Carter, Overby, Willis, Love, Jones, and Rhodes.

Fatal Wreck on Chicago and Alton.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Chicago and Alton limited express was wrecked to-night at Elkhart, eighteen miles from this city, by a defective frog. One passenger was killed and another was injured. The man killed was W. F. Lang, real estate dealer, of Kansas City, and the injured man was A. C. King of Leroy, Ill., whose knee was twisted. Nine thirty-foot rails, which held together, ran through the floor of the car and passed through the roof. Mr. Lang was fatally injured by rising from his seat at the time the rail passed through the car.

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Col. Henry and Brig. Gen. Frothingham Among the 75 Men Who Entered the Ranks of Sharpshooters

Unusually large attendance marked the regular supplementary rifle practice at Creedmoor yesterday. Nearly five hundred members of the National Guard were present during the day. Breeze and light were favorable for good scores, with the result that 112 aspirants qualified as marksmen and 75 as sharpshooters. Col. N. H. Henry, Surgeon on the staff of Major Gen. Roe, and Brevet Brig. Gen. J. B. Frothingham of the Second Brigade Staff, were on the firing lines and succeeded in entering the sharpshooters' class.

The practice was in charge of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston. The scores:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

Marksmen.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Lieut. R. Mazet	33244—16	34440—15	—31

NINTH REGIMENT.

Ordn. Sergt. B. Montererde	43544—20	33433—16	—36

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Col. G. R. Dyer	43244—17	32533—16	—33
Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter	44554—22	34444—19	—41
Capt. T. W. Huston	44444—20	45033—15	—35

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. O. B. Boggert	33442—16	44044—16	—32

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. C. R. Silkman	44432—17	52453—19	—36

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. C. E. Maxfield	43354—19	35403—15	—34

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. D. C. Derlin	54445—22	43244—17	—39
Lieut. B. F. Cummings	45333—18	22434—15	—33

FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.

Sergt. H. Godet	03454—16	45333—18	—34

SECOND SIGNAL CORPS.

Priv. S. J. Cary	33333—15	44403—15	—30

SUPERNUMERARY.

Lieut. B. R. Scheff	34540—16	54404—17	—33

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Marksmen.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. A. F. Moore	34503—15	34343—17	—32
Private W. Barclay	33344—17	32424—15	—32
Private C. E. Booth	42442—16	33343—16	—32
Private C. C. Bryant	55454—23	43054—16	—39
Private J. S. Foster	04443—15	34343—17	—32
Private J. Kingsbury	34545—21	44243—17	—38
Private R. Kipp	34445—20	34335—18	—38
Private H. L. McAlister	43334—17	43444—19	—36
Private J. C. Madison	43035—15	53403—15	—30
Private C. Moran	44433—18	34425—18	—36
Private H. I. Norris	35443—16	44353—18	—36
Private L. C. Outcalt	33343—16	53453—20	—36
Private R. S. Outerbridge	43344—18	43434—18	—36
Private P. M. Reynolds	33443—17	43353—18	—35
Private C. R. Shaw	33243—16	33533—15	—30
Private R. P. Vasser	34404—15	55304—15	—30
Private E. A. Weber	33342—15	33343—16	—31

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Private R. Hamburger	32433—15	23344—16	—31

NINTH REGIMENT.

Private H. Nordheim	44045—17	40344—15	—32

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Corp. W. S. Emmet	43243—16	43432—16	—32
Private C. H. Alexander	43333—16	44444—20	—36
Private J. F. Baker	32433—15	34423—16	—31
Private J. F. Byrn	43054—16	44332—16	—32
Private W. Coppen	44442—18	33342—15	—33
Private M. J. Corbett	43432—16	34332—15	—31
Private M. J. Dooley	44450—17	35340—15	—32
Private G. K. Healy	33433—16	30444—15	—31
Priv. H. M. Kronninger	44433—18	43442—17	—35
Priv. L. Schonfeld	33334—16	34343—17	—33
Priv. R. B. Simonson	04444—16	04444—16	—32
Priv. T. J. Stanton	24532—15	34333—16	—31
Priv. C. Steveman	00555—13	44543—20	—33

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Q. M. Sergt. A. W. Lundborg	24555—21	43435—19	—40
Corp. F. E. Kerby	44333—17	40543—16	—33
Corp. J. Sheridan	23334—15	32334—15	—30
Priv. C. D. Kelley	44432—17	42244—16	—33
Priv. J. H. Morris	42434—16	43344—18	—34
Priv. V. Vrain	44503—16	33423—15	—31

FORTEENTH REGIMENT.

Priv. R. H. Johnson	54240—15	33333—15	—30
Priv. J. J. O'Neill	05433—15	33432—15	—30
Priv. F. B. Scherman	23425—17	33342—15	—32
Priv. O. N. Windorf	35422—16	34332—15	—31

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

1st Sergt. D. Geary	43345—19	34404—15	—34
Sergt. H. L. Conklin	54455—23	43344—18	—41
Corp. W. Burtis	44342—17	34334—18	—35
Corp. C. M. Ford	43334—18	45344—19	—37
Corp. N. Hinds	34432—16	22243—15	—31
Priv. C. W. Bastino	44434—19	44405—17	—36
Priv. A. C. Broderick	33354—18	42342—15	—33
Priv. C. Dillon	44344—19	45244—19	—38
Priv. O. M. Earle	24054—15	44543—20	—35
Priv. J. S. Fountain	52233—15	52433—18	—33
Priv. F. W. Hohne	34044—15	33433—16	—31
Priv. A. S. Jungkind	43342—16	40344—15	—31
Priv. L. L. Knight	30255—15	43333—16	—31
Priv. A. B. Loder	33233—16	24343—16	—32
Priv. M. B. Mendell	43455—21	44343—20	—41
Priv. W. E. Moser	33432—15	33443—17	—32
Priv. G. Riddell	34233—15	34434—18	—33
Priv. C. E. Schonberg	43324—16	50434—16	—32
Priv. F. E. Stripe	43239—16	34303—15	—34
Priv. L. Sumner	45434—20	43405—19	—39

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Corp. D. E. Austin	24544—19	55554—24	—43
Corp. L. H. Conklin	23445—18	40444—16	—34
Corp. A. S. Hackley	33234—15	52233—15	—30
Private C. H. Barnum	22444—16	44344—19	—35
Private G. F. Booth	33334—16	24324—15	—31
Private A. S. Buckley	43343—17	33444—18	—35
Private A. F. Decker, 2d	45333—16	44334—18	—34
Private W. S. Lindsay	44343—18	53442—18	—36
Private W. C. Penton	30453—15	54322—16	—31
Private A. M. Rich	43434—18	44332—16	—34
Private S. L. Rowland, Jr.	33342—15	34444—19	—34
Private F. C. Royce	04443—15	42444—18	—33
Private H. W. Sherrill	43432—16	33244—16	—32
Private F. H. Warland	34434—18	44332—16	—34

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

First Sergt. W. J. Magner	35544—16	43434—18	—34
Private A. E. Burke	33244—16	32443—16	—32
Private E. M. Kirkpatrick	32335—16	43243—16	—32
Private T. J. Walsh	44450—17	33433—16	—33
Private Thomas Winfield	33334—16	33243—15	—31

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Private A. H. Barnett	44444—20	54433—19	—39
Private M. Berndt	33533—16	33333—15	—30
Private J. Green	33433—16	35205—15	—31
Private J. M. Hutchinson	33543—19	42443—17	—36
Private A. Kohn, Jr.	33353—17	33234—15	—32
Private J. H. Norris	43342—16	34343—17	—33
Private J. Robertson	42154—15	33444—18	—33
Private E. Russ	45433—17	42435—16	—33
Private F. W. Saltzsolder, Jr.	33454—19	43440—15	—34
Private J. E. Sherwin	35444—20	33454—19	—39
Private B. L. Smith	33334—16	00445—13	—29
Private F. A. Stroh	32434—16	44453—20	—36
Private H. Supp, Jr.	33342—15	52343—15	—30
Private R. W. Taylor	34323—15	34242—15	—30

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Private A. De Benckeisera	45323—17	23355—16	—33
Private W. De Benckeisera	45323—17	42443—17	—34
Private A. C. Hervey	33334—16	33344—16	—32
Private W. B. Holman	43343—17	45424—19	—36

SQUADRON A.

Corp. J. G. Clark	44334—18	33342—15	—33
Private G. C. Hollister	34344—18	04345—16	—34
Private R. D. White	34235—17	34245—16	—33

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Seaman C. W. Fairchild	45434—20	44443—23	—43
Seaman J. H. House	33334—16	33434—17	—33
Seaman H. C. Ingalls	04434—15	34432—15	—30
Seaman R. F. R. Merritt	24543—18	43440—15	—33
Seaman F. K. Middlebrook	44435—20	33243—15	—35

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

Seaman A. H. Bassenden	45433—17	33453—16	—33
Seaman F. C. Lanz	24342—15	34253—15	—30
Seaman J. A. Mannheck	50334—15	23334—15	—30
Seaman C. S. Owen	45332—17	03444—15	—32
Seaman H. H. Spencer	43332—15	33425—17	—32

Sharpshooters.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
First Lieut. A. E. Prentinger	44554—22	34544—20	—42
Second Lieut. M. B. Nesbitt	55453—22	43554—21	—43
First Sergt. H. B. Turner, Jr.	45544—22	54545—23	—45
Corp. L. L. Clarke	55435—22	43553—20	—42
Corp. W. R. Cowperthwait	44554—22	34445—20	—42
Corp. G. H. Fraser	55445—22	44534—20	—42
Corp. G. H. Gilman	44554—22	25554—21	—43
Corp. W. A. O'Connor	55444—22	44454—21	—43
Corp. A. Reed	44455—22	55543—22	—44
Corp. W. H. Robertson	44553—22	54453—21	—44
Corp. E. A. Stewart	33455—22	45554—23	—45
Corp. A. E. Wells	44544—22	45544—23	—44
Priv. C. L. Acker	45545—23	53544—21	—44
Priv. C. R. Beeckman	45454—23	54355—22	—44
Priv. D. Braasdreth	54453—22	34454—20	—42
Priv. W. B. Cronin, Jr.	45445—22	44345—20	—42
Priv. W. S. French	45545—23	43455—21	—44
Priv. B. H. Harted	45552—22	53544—21	—43
Priv. W. L. G. McGuire	44543—22	43355—20	—42
Priv. H. A. Murphy	54545—23	35534—20	—43
Priv. F. C. Newcombe	44545—22	54353—20	—42
Priv. H. I. Norris	35455—24	33354—18	—42
Priv. L. S. Petrie	55554—24	35534—20	—44
Priv. J. W. Reamer	55444—22	52544—20	—42
Priv. W. R. Short	55455—24	54454—22	—46
Priv. R. W. Wenman	55454—23	33545—20	—43
Priv. O. Miers	44455—22	54543—21	—43

NINTH REGIMENT.

Corp. A. J. Redmond	45553—22	44444—20	—42
Priv. L. Barger	55535—23	35444—20	—43
Priv. S. Spohn	44545—22	44444—20	—42

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. C. J. Seiter	54454—22	45543—21	—43
Capt. T. C. Buek	45545—23	44543—20	—43
Capt. J. W. S. Cleland	54545—23	45334—19	—42
Capt. T. W. Huston	54545—23	44535—21	—44
Com. Sergt. T. J. Dolan	55555—25	45545—23	—48

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

First Lieut. C. P. Shinn	55544—23	54552—21	—44
First Sergt. A. Edie	55544—23	54254—20	—43
Private C. J. Ford	44555—23	45354—21	—44
Private F. H. Johnson	55444—22	44445—21	—43
Private J. H. Morris	45545—23	52455—21	—44
Private J. W. Page	45545—23	44535—21	—44

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Major J. L. Macumber	45545—23	55450—19	—42
Sergt. M. Murray	55545—24	54343—19	—43
Hosp. Steward C. W. Albright	55544—23	54443—20	—43

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Hosp. Steward E. L. Purdy	45355—22	35444—20	—42
Corp. K. McAfee, Jr.	35555—23	52534—19	—42
Private R. Hutheson	55345—22	54555—24	—46
Private G. H. Johnson	55553—22	53554—22	—45
Private W. W. Jones	54445—22	54439—20	—42

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. C. R. Silkman	45544—22	54355—22	—44
First Sergt. G. Ball	45454—22	55444—22	—44
Sergt. F. H. Taylor	45544—22	52355—20	—42
Corp. C. F. Brigham	44455—22	45445—22	—44
Private H. W. Congdon	44545—22	54355—22	—44
Private C. H. Cooke	55453—22	34455—21	—43
Private A. F. Lichtenstein	55435—22	44543—20	—42
Private F. L. Lichtenstein	54455—23	44543—20	—43
Private C. E. Potts	48555—22	34455—21	—43
Private F. H. Trimble	44545—22	35553—21	—43

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. D. C. Devlin	55455—24	45554—23	—47

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. J. H. Wells	54445—22	45344—20	—42
Second Lieut. F. S. Maxwell	44455—22	44535—21	—43
Corp. J. Eben	44554—22	54554—23	—45
Private C. E. Winterton	55545—24	42444—18	—42

SQUADRON A.

Capt. H. G. Badgley	43545—21	35454—21	—42
Corp. G. D. W. Williamson	55443—21	45443—20	—41
Private R. J. Howell	55543—21	55244—20	—41
Private W. S. Kenney	45452—20	55344—21	—41
Private W. W. Seymour	54535—22	45433—19	—41

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

Gun. Mate L. Montamat	53554—22	43455—21	—43
Gun. Mate B. R. Schoonover	54355—22	53444—20	—42

FIRST BRIGADE STAFF.

Major S. Schieffin	44455—22	44544—21	—43

SECOND BRIGADE STAFF.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Frothingham	54455—23	43355—20	—43

HEADQUARTERS, N. G. N. Y.

Col. N. H. Henry	54544—22	45544—22	—44

SUPERNUMERARY.

Capt. H. H. Skinner	54545—23	45435—21	—44

LOCAL TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

Opened on Courts of the Lenox and West Side Clubs.

Two local lawn tennis tournaments opened yesterday afternoon at the Lenox and West Side Tennis Clubs, the club championship in each case being at stake. In the West Side tournament there will be four events, championship singles and doubles, and handicap singles and doubles. The scores:

Championship Singles.—First Round—R. B. Thurber beat C. E. Fennessy, 6—2, 6—4; W. B. Cragin, Jr., beat S. S. Burr by default; J. A. Allen beat E. D. Dinsmore 6—3, 6—3; C. Cragin beat H. O. Hicks 6—0, 6—0.

Handicap Singles.—First Round—O. M. Bostwick, (owe half forty) beat C. E. Fennessy (owe half fifteen) 6—2, 6—4; C. Cragin (owe thirty) beat H. F. Holbrook (scratch) 6—0, 6—0.

There are nineteen entries in the singles for the Lenox Tennis Club's championship, which began yesterday afternoon, and six of these dropped out in the first onslaught. The scores:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—C. P. Rice beat G. D. Sternfeld, 5—7, 6—1, 10—8; E. T. Rice, Jr., beat B. Le Roy, 8—6, 8—6, 6—2; C. W. Inslee beat J. F. R. Savage, 6—4, 6—2.

First Round—H. H. Heywood beat M. S. Clark, 6—3, 6—2; R. T. Bryan beat J. E. Chaves by default; F. P. Rice beat T. M. Donahue, 6—2, 5—7, 7—5.

TENNIS ON CRESCENT GROUNDS.

Otto Afeld, Jr., Wins the Club Championship at Bay Ridge.

The final matches in the Crescent Athletic Club lawn tennis championship tournament were played yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the country clubhouse at Bay Ridge. The club title and silver Challenge Cup were won by Otto Afeld, Jr., over J. C. Powers. The scores:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary round—N. Schroeder beat W. L. Sand, 6—4, 6—2, 8—6; Otto Afeld, Jr., beat J. Walkey, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4, 6—3, R. H. E. Starr beat R. R. Gray, 9—7, 7—5, 6—3, 6—1; W. O. Hazard beat F. W. Dunbar, 7—5, 6—7, 6—4.

First Round.—Otto Afeld, Jr., beat N. Schroeder, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1; R. H. E. Starr beat W. O. Hazard, 6—0, 6—1, 7—5; Walter Gilbert beat W. W. Henshaw, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2; J. C. Powers beat G. Carleton, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5.

Semi-Final Round.—Otto Afeld, Jr., beat R. H. E. Starr, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0; J. C. Powers beat Walter Gilbert, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

Final Round.—Otto Afeld, Jr., beat J. C. Powers, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0.

YALE'S FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

Twenty-two New Men Given a Hard Trial in Line-up.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—The first week of the Yale football season was closed with an hour and a half of hard practice this afternoon. Twenty-two of the men were given fifteen minutes of practice in line-up. After a few minutes' rest part of these same twenty-two were put in again for another period of fifteen minutes.

Coach Rodgers and Capt. McBride were alone on the field to-day with Trainer Robinson.

The harder part of the practice was preceded by the usual routine of work on the dummy and falling on the ball, also running down the field by pairs.

The back-of-the-line men were under Capt. McBride's supervision meanwhwile, and each man was sent against the punted ball and made to run as for a gain up the field.

One noticeable feature of the work today was the coming of new and heavy men, Hale being apparently the most promising of the five new arrivals. He made a mark last year that stamped him as a likely candidate this Fall. Despite the fact that he was in playing clothes to-day for the first time, he was put into the game at guard. He faced Tomlinson and gave that stocky youngster all he could attend to.

An effort is being made to get Brown, the big guard; Sullivan, the quarter, and Cutten, last year's centre, all of whom will be back for work by Monday or Tuesday. It is said that there is strong likelihood of Marshall returning for post-graduate work. He would be welcomed, for with Brown, Yale would have a duo of as strong guards as could be wished.

Cornell Wins from Colgate Eleven.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Cornell to-day won its first game of football this season from the Colgate University eleven, running up a score of 42 to 0 in fifteen-minute halves. Colgate was no match for the Ithacans, being outclassed in weight and the science of the game. As a whole, Cornell played a snappy game, though at times the ball was put into play slowly, and formations and interference were somewhat loose.

Paralysis from a Football Injury.

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—Thomas Kelly, left guard of the Middletown High School team, was badly hurt in the game here today with the Meriden High School team.

He was tackling a punt, when he received injuries to the spine which caused paralysis from the shoulders to the feet. The physicians say it will be two or three days before the exact outcome of the accident can be determined.

Died While Calling on a Friend.

Anton Jurgens, forty-five years old, quartermaster on the steamship Saale of the North German Lloyd Line, which is lying in her dock in Hoboken, died suddenly last night while visiting Dr. Catebar of the Kaiser Wilheim of the same line. Mr. Jurgens had seated himself in a chair, when he was attacked with a hemorrhage and died almost instantly.

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$6.00 Monthly.

Square Bargains.

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2 Full size Squares . . . $45.00
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6 Very fine Squares, handsomely carved $60.00
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$4.00 Monthly.

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ATHLETES IN GOOD FORM

A World's Record Broken at the N. Y. A. C. Games.

THE MEET AT TRAVERS ISLAND

Flanagan Throws the Hammer 167 Feet 8 Inches—Merriment in Steeplechase.

Travers Island, the Summer home of the New York Athletic Club, was in gala attire yesterday, it being the occasion of the sixty-third games of the club. The attendance was fully 5,000, including club members and their friends. Many ladies graced the occasion and applauded the athletes on to greater effort. The events on the card all proved interesting, and the number of competitors was large enough to make the results uncertain. There were three Amateur Athletic Union championships to be decided, and these went to the standard bearers of the New York Athletic Club.

The event of the day, that aroused the most enthusiasm was the work of John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club, with the sixteen-pound hammer. He has been breaking records so often this year that it was rather expected of him to break his own world record of 164 feet 8 inches. The first attempt was not up to his mark, but on the second it was plainly evident that he was to make a mighty effort. Round and round within the circle he spun, with the long handle held firmly, and then, when it seemed as if the momentum would carry him off his feet, he loosened his grip and the hammer went whirling through the air in the direction of the grand stand. It seemed as if its flight would never stop. Suddenly it shot to earth, and a new world's record had been made. The throw was 166 feet 9 inches.

Not content with this feat, Mr. Flanagan essayed another throw, and again established a new world's record, the ball landing 167 feet and 8 inches distant.

The swimming contests, which took place in the morning, were extremely interesting, the dashes all being won by E. C. Schaeffer of the New York Athletic Club, who established new American records in each of the events. The long distance contests were won by F. D. Wenck, also of the New York Club.

The two-mile steeplechase furnished keen amusement for the spectators and plenty of discomfort for the contestants. One of the obstacles which had to be overcome was a low hurdle with a pond of water on the opposite side, and it required the utmost effort of each contestant to make this leap. Orton took the lead for the first mile, but soon relinquished it to McGirr, with Bray and McQueeny trailing. McQueeny had gone head over heels into the water on the first jump, and each time he essayed to jump over this particular hurdle he was greeted with roars of laughter from the spectators as he invariably fell short and got a ducking. Orton's jumping was true and clean throughout, and he won easily by some 200 yards.

In the 120-yard hurdle race Kraenzlein had an easy task and romped in an easy winner by fifteen yards, equally the world's record, but in the other events he was not in such good form, and could not overcome the handicaps given his competitors. Sheldon won the shot put handily, but did not establish a new record.

There were sixteen events on the programme, and of this number the New York Athletic Club's representatives captured thirteen firsts as against Xavier's two and the Knickerbocker's one. Summary:

Swimming Championships of the Amateur Athletic Union; 100-Yard Race.—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, N. Y. A. C.; W. C. Miller, K. A. C., second; L. Johnson, Jr., third. Time—1:08.

220-Yard Race.—Won by E. C. Schaeffer; H. H. Wotherspoon, K. A. C., second; L. Johnson, Jr., third. Time—2:53 3-5.

440-Yard Race.—Won by E. C. Schaeffer; L. Handley, K. A. C., second; J. W. Spencer, Columbia University, third. Time—6:48 1-5.

880-Yards Race.—Won by F. D. Wenck, N. Y. A. C.; Harry Kollock, N. S. A., second. Time—15:08.

One-Mile Race.—Won by F. A. Wenck; Walter M. Jarman, N. S. A., second; W. D. Hennen, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—30:33 4-5.

Track Events.

120-Yard Run, Handicap, 5 Yards Limit.—Won by M. W. Long, New York A. C., (2 yards;) A. W. Burlingame, Knickerbocker A. C., second, (5 yards;) A. F. Duy, East Boston A. C., third. Time—0:12.

120-Yard Hurdle Race, on Grass, Handicap, 8 Yards Limit.—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, New York A. C., scratch; S. K. Thomas, New York A. C., second, (8 yards;) W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime A. C., (8 yards,) third. Time—0:15 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, 90 Yards Limit.—Won by D. J. Donovan, Xavier A. C., (75 yards;) T. J. Quinlan, second, (55 yards;) Alexander Grant, New York A. C., scratch, third. Time—4:24 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, 40 Yards Limit.—Won by G. C. Wood, New York A. C., (25 yards;) George P. Arnold, New West Side A. C., (32 yards,) second; John F. Creegan, New York A. C., scratch, third. Time—1:57 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap; 18 Yards Limit.—Won by M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., scratch; Jerome Buck, New York City, 10 yards, second; George T. Hoffman, K. A. C., 17 yards, third. Time—0:31 2-5.

Two-Mile Steeplechase.—Won by G. W. Orton, N. Y. A. C.; F. G. McGirr, N. Y. A. C., second; John Bray, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—11:44 3-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap; 6 Feet Limit.—Won by Richard Sheldon, N. Y. A. C., scratch, 44 feet 11½ inches; John Flanagan, N. Y. A. C., second, 40 feet 4½ inches; R. J. Sheridan, P. A. C., third, 36 feet 11½ inches.

Throwing Sixteen-pound Hammer, Handicap, 25 Feet Limit.—Won by John Flanagan, N. Y. A. C., scratch, 167 feet 8 inches; J. C. Coffey, K. A. C., second, 134 feet 10½ inches; R. J. Sheridan, P. A. C., third, 106 feet 2¼ inches.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by R. C. Ewry, N. Y. A. C., 10 feet 10½ inches; W. J. Feldkamp, P. A. C., second; 10 feet 2 inches; I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., third, 10 feet 1¼ inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap, 15 Inches Limit.—Won by H. B. McDonald, K. A. C., 21 feet 10¾ inches; A. C. Kraenzlein, N. Y. A. C., second, 23 feet; 1½ inches; W. J. Feldkamp, P. A. C., third, 21 feet 1 inch.

Running High Jump, Handicap, 8 Inches Limit.—Won by D. J. O'Sullivan, K. A. C., 5 feet 10 inches; W. L. Drummond, P. A. C., second, 5 feet 8 inches; S. K. Thomas, N. Y. A. C., third, 5 feet 6 inches.

BRITISH CYCLISTS EXCITED.

Expect High Grade Wheels at $42, When Combine Is Made.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Cyclists here are much worked up over the rumor of the manufacturers combine, which is expected to produce a high-grade wheel for $42. The St. James's Gazette says:

"The combine will be welcomed by those having at heart the best interests of British commerce, for it is an undoubted fact that the cheaper bicycles of the Americans and Germans are fast driving the British bicycle makers out of all the foreign markets." To-Day, commenting on the same subject, says: "Once the combine is effected, there will arise from the ashes of the Hooleyized bicycle trade prosperous British industries."

AMERICAN JOCKEYS AHEAD.

Lead the List—Sloan on Dominee Unplaced in Field of Twelve.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—"Tod" Sloan, "Skeets" Martin, and Reiff still head the list of averages of jockeys.

At the last day of the Manchester September meeting to-day the Prince Edward Handicap was won by Maluma.

"Tod" Sloan rode Dominee, but was unplaced in a field of twelve. The betting was 8 to 1 against Dominee.

Kentucky Woolen Mill Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Sept. 23.—A fire which destroyed the Owensborough Woolen Mills last night was discovered in the sewing room about 11:15 o'clock, and there are some grounds for believing it was of incendiary origin.

The stock destroyed was valued at $50,000, machinery at $30,000, and buildings at $25,000. The insurance is $45,000. The entire plant and contents were destroyed.

The concern was thirty days behind on orders, and about fifty men and one hundred girls are thrown out of employment. The jeans pants department will probably be rebuilt, but no announcement is made by the company's officers as to the remainder of the plant.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN.

When, at the battle of Manila, Admiral Dewey was asked by the Captain of the Olympia when he should begin firing, he answered: "Gridley, you may fire when ready."—In this now famous reply we find the keynote of the Admiral's brilliantly successful career. No half way preparations go with him. Get completely ready first and then go ahead, has been his policy through life. And it is to this same policy that we attribute the great growth of our business. We're always ready for every occasion

Ready with the leading Department Store of Brooklyn and one of the largest in the World. Over 400,000 square feet of shopping space and still growing—containing every modern device and up-to-date improvement for making shopping pleasant and convenient.

Ready with an abundance of the best merchandise the world produces.

Ready with lower prices than goods of equal merit are sold anywhere.

Ready to-morrow with the following offering of superb values:

Our September Sale of Muslin Underwear Begins To-Morrow.

Excellent materials, good workmanship, pretty embroideries and exceedingly little prices will make this Muslin Underwear sale one of the most attractive offerings we've ever been able present in this line.

Gowns.

Masonville muslin gowns, high neck, Mother Hubbard yoke, finished with feather stitching, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves 29c

Masonville muslin gowns, V neck, with four insertions of choice embroidery and cluster tucks in yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves; others V neck with yoke of cluster tucking, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves 49c

Muslin gowns, Empire, with wide insertion of choice embroidery across front and two insertions at side, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves 79c

Masonville muslin and Berkeley cambric Gowns, V neck, with six insertions of fine embroidery and cluster tucks in yoke, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves; others Empire and high neck, prettily trimmed with insertions and ruffles of fine embroidery 97c

Berkeley cambric and Masonville muslin Gowns, V neck, with six insertions of fine embroidery and fine tucks in yoke, yoke finished with insertion of embroidery, fine ruffle on neck and sleeves. $1.23

Berkeley cambric Gowns, Empire, with insertions of fine embroidery and Maltese lace across front, and revers of embroidery insertion and Maltese lace, lace ruffle around revers and on neck and sleeves $1.98

Corset Covers.

Masonville muslin Corset Covers, high neck, felled seams and pearl buttons, perfect fitting 8c

Corset Covers, V neck, hemstitched trimming, and hemstitched lawn ruffle back and front 19c

Corset Covers, V neck, trimmed with choice embroidery 25c

Corset Covers, French waist, round neck, trimmed with torchon lace back and front and ribbon 39c

Cambric Corset Covers, V neck, trimmed with fine embroidery

SHAMROCK SAILED FAST

Cup Challenger Speedier than on Any of Her Previous Trials.

WENT OVER A 30-MILE COURSE

The Yacht's Average Speed Was 12.93 Knots Per Hour—Her Reaching Excited Admiration.

In a fresh breeze from the east that only varied half a point north or south during the day, the Shamrock gave yesterday the best exhibition of sailing that she has shown since she has been in these waters. She reached down the New Jersey coast, laying her course due south to a mark fifteen miles away, and made the distance in 1 hour 8 minutes 30 seconds. Then she started back, but the wind had hauled a little to the northward, so that her sheets were trimmed flatter than they were on the reach out and she made the distance in 1 hour 11 minutes 50 seconds. The average speed to the outer mark was 13.13 knots an hour, and home it yas 12.55 knots an hour. The average speed over the course for the thirty miles was 12.93 knots an hour.

The Shamrock was towed out from her moorings shortly after 10 o'clock, and when outside the tow line was cast off and the yacht proceeded under her jib and mainsail. Then her intermediate club topsail was sent up, and breaking out her staysail, she reached down toward the lightship. The Erin by this time had come out, and Messrs. Iselin, Ratsey, and Connell were transferred to the racing yacht. Sir Thomas Lipton had as his guests on the Erin Major and Mrs. Burbank, from Fort Hancock. It had been arranged that the yacht was to sail over a thirty-mile course, and the Lawrence went off to the southward to log off fifteen miles. The wind was blowing from east by north about twelve knots an hour.

The sea was smooth, but there was promise of more wind before the day ended. The Erin took her position at the Scotland Lightship at 11:40 o'clock. Five minutes later a preparatory signal was blown, and then the big jib topsail of the Shamrock was hoisted and broken out. The Shamrock stood for the line on the starboard tack, and just as the time expired she broke out the jib topsail and went over the line with the signal, getting a beautiful start.

The press tug Dykman, one of the fastest in the harbor, tried to keep up with her, but the yacht soon left her behind, and the tug was logging 11½ knots an hour. When off Long Branch the wind had freshened until it was blowing about 15 knots an hour, and the yacht went still faster. At 12:58 o'clock the Shamrock took in her jib topsail, and 30 seconds later she tacked around the Lawrence, having made the reach out in 1 hour 8 minutes 30 seconds. The course as originally laid out was to have been to the Sandy Hook Lightship, after turning the outer mark. This would have given the yacht some windward work, but there must have been a misunderstanding, because the Shamrock headed back to the Scotland Lightship. The wind had hauled more to the north, and the yacht was sailing with sheets trimmed flat about five points off the wind. As she drew nearer the Hook the sea became smoother, but she was bucking the tide, so that the trip home was not so fast as the outer journey. She hufted by the lightship at 2:10:20, having made the close reach in 1 hour 11 minutes 50 seconds, an average of 12.55 knots an hour. The average speed for the 30 miles had been 12.93 knots an hour, the yacht's elapsed time being 2:20:20.

After hanging in the wind for a few minutes the Shamrock started off again to beat to windward. The wind had fallen to about eight knots, and at 2:20:40 she started off on the starboard tack, heading east-northeast, one-quarter north. This tack was only a short one, and she went to port, heading south by east, one-half east. She tacked quickly, but did not seem to travel as fast on the starboard tack as she did when on the port tack, which showed that she is faster on one tack than on another. Four short tacks were made, and the yacht went four miles to windward in thirty-eight minutes. Then her boom was eased off to starboard and the spinnaker set to port, and she ran back to the west. She ran three and eight-tenths miles in twenty-seven minutes, and then, taking in her spinnaker, she signaled for the tug, and was taken into her anchorage in the Horseshoe.

Every one connected with the yacht was delighted with the showing she made in the day's trial. It is doubtful if any yacht has reached as fast as the Shamrock did.

Sir Thomas Lipton gave a smoking concert on the Erin on Friday evening, at which the army officers who are stationed at the Hook were present. The yacht was illuminated with the electric decorations she will carry in the Dewey parade this week. The Shamrock will be put in the dry dock in the Erie Basin next Wednesday, and will be put in the best possible condition for her races with the Columbia, which will begin on Oct. 3.

Few Britons Believe in Shamrock.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—In spite of the encouraging accounts cabled by the New York correspondents of the English newspapers about the brave doings of the Shamrock, there are few believers here in her success in the cup races. The memory of the long list of defeats is too strong to permit of much hope that Sir Thomas Lipton will change the luck.

COLUMBIA TRIES HER SAILS.

Goes Out for a Short Spin—Canvas Now On Is Almost Perfect.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 23.—To-day was a busy one for every man aboard the yacht Columbia. Early this morning she went out for practice and a sails-stretching spin, and ran back to her moorings again at noon.

After dinner the sails were taken ashore to the sail loft and another mainsail taken out to the yacht. The crew bent on the sail, which was hoisted up to its full height. Later one of the clubtopsails and a jibtopsail were sent up for inspection. A number of other sails were taken ashore in order that some slight alterations might be made.

About 5:30 the mainsail was lowered and covered and the staysail and jibs set up in stops. Quite a lot of sails with small spars were put on the tender St. Michaels this afternoon, and the probability is that the Columbia will leave here Sunday or Monday for New Rochelle. Mr. Iselin will go to Newport on the St. Michaels to-morrow, and later in the day will continue on to New Rochelle.

The set of the sails on the Columbia is now almost perfect, and Mr. Iselin is much gratified with them.

Defender to Go Out of Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 23.—The sloop yacht Defender sailed from Newport for New York this morning, with W. Butler Duncan and several guests on board. From there the yacht will proceed to City Island, where she will go out of commission.

RIVERSIDE YACHT RACES.

Special Contest Calls Out Nineteen Boats—Sultan, Vorant II., Windora, Alerion, and Indianola Win.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 23.—A special race of the Riverside Yacht Club to-day brought out nineteen boats. The preparatory signal was let from Commodore Tyson's schooner Nirvana at 1:30 o'clock, and in a brisk southeast wind the five classes started. There were a number of well-contested events, although the end came near to being a drifting match on account of the lack of a breeze. The Sultan and Albicore, which until to-day had sailed and won four races each, battled together, and the former won.

The Albicore, Sultan, and Consuelo started in the yawl class, crossing the line in the order named. The Vorant II., Bonnie Bairn, and Memory were in the same bunch, though in the thirty-six-foot class of sloops. In the cabin cat class were the Windora, Volsung, Kit, and Dot. The Marguerite, Alerion, Lorelei, and Alice were in the thirty-foot sloop class. Five of the famous knockabouts started at 1:45 o'clock, namely, the Robin Hood, Spindrift, Indianola, Kittie, and Murmur. The course was fifteen miles for all classes, from a line between the committee boat and the gas buoy off the eastern end of Little Captain's Island to Mallnicock Buoy, to Centre Island Buoy, and then to the starting point.

Previous to the race the owner of the Marguerite entered a protest against the Alerion on the question of scantling. The committee told the Alerion of the protest, but instructed her to sail over the course and they would consider the protest later. The Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound made rules this season for the purpose of bringing out substantially built boats suitable for cruising and racing, and this is the first protest of the season under that rule.

Edwin Binney, George B. Clarke, and W. A. Huffington composed the Regatta Committee.

The yachts finished in this order: Albicore, Sultan, Windora, Vorant II., Alerion, Marguerite, Volsung, Alice, Indianola, Kit, Spindrift, Kittie, and Lorelei. The winners were Sultan, Vorant II., Alerion, Windora, and Indianola.

The summaries:

YAWLS—FORTY-THREE-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:35.

	Finish.	Corrected Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Albicore, S. J. Hyde	5 17 31	3 42 31
Sultan, C. S. Somerville	5 17 58	3 39 26
Consuelo, A. W. Cabot	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—THIRTY-SIX-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:35.

Vorant II., G. G. Tyson	5 18 46	3 43 46
Bonnie Bairne, M. Graham	Did not finish.	
Memory, E. H. Norton	Did not finish.	

CABIN CATS—30-FOOT CLASS. START 1:40.

Windora, W. L. Ward	5:18:04	3:38:01
Volsung, De Forest Brothers	5:33:19	3:53:09
Kit, T. H. McDonald	5:39:15	3:59:15
Dot, C. T. Pierce	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS. START 1:40.

Marguerite, J. F. Dingee	5:20:54	3:40:54
Alerion, A. H. Alker	5:19:00	3:36:46
Lorelei, A. Peats	5:55:51	4:11:57
Alice, W. D. Hennen	5:34:21	3:45:36

KNOCKABOUTS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Robin Hood, G. Gartland	Did not finish.	
Spindrift, S. C. Pirie	5:49:07	4:04:07
Indianola, L. R. Alberger	5:27:22	3:52:52
Kittie, Hazen Morse	5:50:22	4:05:22
Murmur, B. Ward	Did not finish.	

By defeating the Lorelei the Vorant II. won a special cup. To-morrow these two yachts will sail for a $100 cup.

BROKE RECORDS AT WOODSIDE.

Elkes Won the Fifty-Mile Motor-Paced Race in Phenomenal Time.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The fifty-mile motor-paced race on the Woodside Park track to-day, between Harry Elkes, the middle-distance champion; Burns Pierce, Frank Waller, and Archie McEachern, the Canadian champion, was won by Elkes in 1 hour 24 minutes 31 2-5 seconds.

Every record from five to fifty miles was broken. McEachern led for eighteen miles, during which he smashed all the records from five to nineteen miles inclusive. Up to the seventh mile the records were previously held by Linton, and from there to the sixteenth Elkes's records were overcome. The seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth mile records were previously held by Doerr.

Elkes then took the lead and broke all the world's records from twenty to fifty miles, all of which were previously held by him, except the thirty-seventh, which was made by Pierce.

At the forty-sixth mile McEachern became exhausted and was assisted from the track. Pierce finished second and Waller third.

HEARD MURDER VICTIM'S CRY.

Jamestown Boys Ran to the Spot of a Brutal Crime as the Perpetrator Made Off.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The cries of a woman attracted the attention of three boys in the village of Falconer, near this city, about 8 o'clock this evening.

The boys ran in the direction of the sound, and heard a feeble voice saying: "Here I am." The voice came from a clump of bushes near the Chautauqua Lake outlet, which runs through the village. As the boys arrived at the spot they heard the steps of some one running away through the bushes, while the woman whose cries had been heard was found to have been dragged to the edge of the water and dropped in. Her body, inanimate, was pulled to the bank, and one of the boys ran for a doctor. When the physician arrived the woman was dead. Her face had been cut from mouth to ear and her throat cut on both sides. The ground in the vicinity gave evidence of a struggle.

All efforts to identify the body have so far been unavailing. It is that of a young woman about twenty years old. She was dressed in a dress of black material, trimmed with white lace, and wore a gray jacket. She weighed about 120 pounds, and was about 5 feet 4 inches in height. Apparently she had been a working girl.

It was said by some one that her name was Ruth Moore, but nothing is known of a girl bearing that name. The body was taken to the Morgue. Officers are scouring the country for the murderer.

FATAL FALL FROM TROLLEY CAR.

Woman, It Is Said, Got Off Before the Car Had Stopped.

An hour after falling from an electric car at Madison Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street last night Kate McDonald, twenty-three years old, a domestic, died in the Presbyterian Hospital from a fractured skull.

The young woman left her home at 304 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street at 8 o'clock to visit friends on East Seventy-ninth Street. She was going down on a south-bound Madison Avenue car when she signaled to the conductor to stop at Seventy-ninth Street.

The police report that the woman got off before the car had come to a full stop. She fell backward on the pavement, her head striking with great force, and she lay there unconscious. She was carried to the sidewalk, and the motorman of the car and the conductor did not wait long, but hastened off with the car.

The policeman who came up did not regard the woman's injuries as serious, but the surgeon who arrived in an ambulance hurried back to the Presbyterian Hospital with the patient. Several surgeons there worked over her, but she soon died.

The police, through their misunderstanding of the case, did not take any note of the names of either motorman or conductor or the number of the car. When the death was reported to the station they were sent out to try to find the car and the men who were on it.

Cost of the Dreyfus Campaign.

From The London Mail.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—An advocate of the Court of Appeal informed me in conversation to-day that the expenses of the trial at Rennes would not be so heavy as the cost of a similar trial in England.

Roughly speaking, £12,000 would cover the stamp fees and the expenses of experts and other witnesses. To this amount would have to be added the fees of MM. Demange and Labori and their secretaries, as well as out-of-pocket expenses.

The amount of the lawyers' fees is unknown, but the annual income of the best-paid advocate in France of late years has never exceeded £12,000.

Lawyers' fees and expenses, if placed at £24,000, would probaly be near the mark. These of course will in any event have to be paid by Dreyfus or his family; but if the accused be acquitted, the expenses of the process will be borne by the State, which has spent very large sums in repatriating Dreyfus and protecting him during the trial.

The expenses of the proceedings before the Court of Cassation may be estimated at £8,000, and probably in all the Dreyfus affair has cost £60,000 during the past twelve months.

Vice President Hobart.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

During the campaign of 1896 Mr. Hobart was an effective, though unfortunately not a frequent, speaker. He was one of the men who knew his own mind and who said what he thought, without wrapping up his meaning in cloudy and ambitious phrases. He was not afraid to say "gold" very early in the campaign, while more timid persons were studying the book of political synonyms in the hope of finding some word less expressive and emphatic. And yet Mr. Hobart can show that, too, when his business is to show it. Wasn't he selected for the delicate duty of intimating to Mr. Alger that the Administration needed a new Secretary of War?

Two Pennsylvania Judges.

From The Philadelphia Press.

When Judge William Butler, the elder, was elected to the bench in Chester County, on Oct. 6, 1861, the opposing candidate was Joseph Hemphill, father of the present Judge Hemphill, who presides over the courts of Chester County. It is singular, says The West Chester Local News, that the respective sons of those two men should to-day be on the same bench for which their fathers contested, and that each of the younger men bears the name of his father, without change or addition.

SPORTING GOODS.

GUNS

will boom this week. Friday and Saturday the air will be saturated with gunpowder. If you are "going gunning" October 1st it will be necessary to do your buying before Thursday night.

Ruffed grouse (partridge) and woodcock shooting begins in New Jersey October 1st. Grouse, quail and woodcock season opens in Connecticut same date.

WARNING—Ring neck pheasants are protected in New Jersey for three years.

B. Waters, associate editor of *Forest and Stream*, says: "The light-weight gun is the correct gun for quail, ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting, and the best sportsmen use them."

Daly Light Weights—16 and 20 gauge, 5 to 6½ pounds, costing from $425 to $375.

L. C. Smith Ejectors—12 gauge, limitated steel barrels, $50. Extra Damascus, $75.

At $35—Damascus barrels, L. C. Smith 12 and 16 gauge, 28 to 32 inch barrels.

L. C. Smith guns at these prices are rare bargains. Better get one while you have the opportunity.

Cameras.

Never again will you so wish for a camera, or see so much that you would like to photograph on your memory.

Better make regular photographs. "Kodaks" and cameras—"Cremo," "Poco" and "Cyclone." Prices $5 to $50. All photographic necessaries and requisites.

Field Glasses and Binoculars.

How you will wish for a pair, unless supplied—$5.50 to $60.

The decorations of our building, including large pictures of "The Admiral," Manila Bay and the fight, will repay you for the visit.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,

302-304 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

MAKE MUCH OF JEFFRIES

Boilermakers Give Their Fellow-Craftsman a Jeweled Badge.

PUGILIST IN A 3-ROUND BOUT

Appears at a Benefit Picnic for Unemployed Members of District Lodge No. 2, and Also Donates $100.

Two thousand boilermakers and other manipulators of iron and hammers, men of brawn and muscle, assembled at Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst, last night and cheered themselves hoarse for the biggest and most powerful boilermaker of them all, to wit, James J. Jeffries, the champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, who as a member of the Boilermakers' Union of Los Angeles, his native place, hit rivets daily until he took to hitting with equal science and effect those of his fellow-men who were rash enough to engage in fistic argument with him. Jeffries is also a member of Lodge 171, in Brooklyn.

The occasion for this gathering of strong men was the annual picnic of District Lodge No. 2 of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America. The picnic was for the benefit of the unemployed members of the organization. Jeffries, who arrived from Boston yesterday, where he landed on Friday on his return from his trip to Europe, was present out of sympathy for his unfortunate fellow craftsmen. It having been impressed upon him that his appearance in a three-round bout with his brother John would ensure the success of the benefit he freely gave his services.

The boilermakers marked their appreciation not only by cheering him to the echo, but also by presenting to him through William M. Boyle, the district President, a bejeweled locket, representing the badge of the order and with a suitable inscription inside. The champion was pleased by this token of esteem, and immediately announced through Ross O'Neill, representative of his manager, William A. Brady, that he would present $100 to the fund for the unemployed boilermakers.

The picnic, which was under the management of Charles Sorensen, began at 8 o'clock, when the local lodge arrived in trolley cars. Jeffries, accompanied by his brother, Ross O'Neill, "Dan" O'Rourke, "Jim" Tarpey, George Little, and John P. Dunn of the Coney Island Sporting Club, put in an appearance shortly afterward. The New Jersey contingent, nearly 500 strong, marched into the hall headed by a drum and fife corps, at 9 o'clock, in the midst of a vaudeville entertainment, and just before Jeffries and his brother engaged in their bout. There were a number of women present, and they enjoyed the boxing with as keen a relish as the men.

Jeffries was in a state of great trepidation lest he should be called upon to make a speech. "I would rather fight for three hours than make a speech of three minutes," he declared. And he meant what he said. He is a quiet, modest fellow, this giant gladiator. He has a neck and body of bull-like strength. His muscles stand out in great bunches, visible everywhere. His hands are small, and his voice as gentle almost as a woman's.

"This will be my last appearance in public prior to my fight with Sharkey," he said, in the course of conversation. "For this encounter I shall go into training at once. My trip abroad was one long holiday, and I enjoyed it hugely.

"I was very much amused while in Paris by the exhibitions I saw of French boxing with the feet. I gave a sparring show there myself for a week at the Folies Marignon. A French professor of boxing was put up against me. The French people were very much interested in 'la boxe à l'Anglaise,' and wanted me to stop for another fortnight, but I couldn't, though I should have liked to.

"Did I fall in love with Mlle. Fougere, as reported? Now, do I look like a lovesick man?" And he expanded his great chest and bunched his mighty muscles.

"Ireland is a very beautiful country," he continued. "They insisted that I should kiss the blarney stone, but I wouldn't be persuaded. I didn't want to risk breaking my neck.

"I was very kindly received in England. They have a few good fighters there, notwithstanding what may be thought here from "Pedlar" Palmer's fiasco. Curley of Newcastle and Harry Ware are tough propositions. Curley has £100 posted at the National Sporting Club to fight Palmer, but the latter is afraid of him. He has to America to get away from him, and when he found he was coming here he hurried home again. Curley's a clever boy, and all right. Ben Jordan is also a good fighter.

"Although I enjoyed myself I did not neglect myself. I worked every day, and shall soon be in good shape to meet Sailor Sharkey."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

(Founded 1844.)

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Some Unprecedented Offers.

Our object in making these offers is purely and simply to get more people here to see the new goods and to get them talked about. That's the long and the short of it. The more you profit by this kind of advertising the better advertising it will be.

The Black Goods Offer.

When you come to-morrow after that Cheviot, just look at those beautiful new weaves of Chenille Souffle, Crepes, Satin Crepe de Chines, Camels' Hair and Cheviot Zibelines, Granite Pebble Cloths and Vicuna Fancies. They are rarely beautiful.

500 yards of 50-inch fine all-wool Black Cheviot will be marked down from $1.00 to **58c.** a yd.

The Table Linen Offer.

Some very heavy double Damask Table Cloths and Napkins are reduced as follows:—

Table Cloths, 2¼ yds. square; were $8.25 and $9.50; now **$6.25** and **$7.75.**

Table Cloths, 2¼ by 2¾ yds.; were $8.25, $9.50 and $12.50, at **$6.25, $7.50** and **$9.50.**

Dinner Napkins to match; 28 in. square; were $5.50, $6.00, $6.50, $7.50 and $10.00 a dozen; now **$4.25, $4.50, $5.25, $6.00** and **$8.00** a dozen.

The Tailor-Made Suit Offer.

At **$12.50,** made of homespun, in medium and dark Oxford greys; latest style of fly front jacket, lined with good taffeta, habit back, skirt with percaline lining; good tailoring and finish; one of the coming season's best models.

At **$16.00,** a suit made of grey or brown rough material; very handsome; latest style silk lined jacket and habit back skirt, with extra quality of percaline lining. The fine tailoring and quality of materials in these suits have never before been offered at this price.

At **$22.50,** suits in a wide choice of cheviots, camel's hair effects and ladies' cloth; black and colors; two jacket styles; one, the new 6-button double breast, and the other, a fly front. This suit is silk lined throughout with the best taffeta and tailored equal to the finest $50.00 suits.

New things in Golf Capes from **$6.75** to **$25.00.**

The Handkerchief Offer.

Every Handkerchief pure linen, hemstitched and in perfect condition.

5c. each—Women's pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, remarkable for the money.

6 for **50c.**—Women's 15c. Handkerchiefs, pure linen and hemstitched; sold only by the half dozen.

10c. each—Women's extra fine pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, have sold up till now for 18c.

20c. each—Men's 35c. Handkerchiefs; fine quality pure linen, hemstitched.

Though a 24 hundred Handkerchief lot, it will be chance if you get what you want after 11 A. M. to-morrow.

The Black Silk Offer.

New Satin Sultanas, Peau de Soies, Muscovites, Poplins, Crepes and all the other fashionable black silks are here in the best makes. A rich black silk is rich as long as the shreds hang together. About those splendid Taffetas:

85c. black Taffetas, 21 inches wide, to-morrow at **55c.**

The Colored Dress Goods Offer.

A buyer of dress goods for a Manhattan store recently looked at our new woolens. He said: "No store on the other side has a finer assortment." This was from a competitor.

Fine French Cashmeres, in street and evening shades, **48c.** a yd. This same quality is being sold as a great "bargain" in New York for 65c.

Covert Cloths, all the desirable mixtures, 40 inches wide—but **39c.** a yd.

An odd lot of 38 inch all wool Etamines, in solid colors, value 75c., price **19c.** a yd.

Fancy Clan Plaids, a woolen and cotton mixture, very stylish for children's dresses, 36 inches wide, **25c.** a yd.

Rothschild

BROOKLYN. NEW YORK. PARIS.

IMPORTING and MANUFACTURING RETAILER OF

FINE TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED MILLINERY.

Our opening display having taken place during the past week, we are now fully prepared to meet the wants of all wearers of **good** and **correct Millinery.** That we have scored a success greater than any in our nearly thirty years' experience, may be inferred by the unsolicited reports of our Opening in the leading daily papers, only a few of which we append.

The Rothschild Millinery has no competition on its own level.

From the *Brooklyn Standard-Union* of the 19th inst.:

PERFECTION IN STYLE.

ARTISTIC MILLINERY AT ROTHSCHILD'S.

In an important question involving personal choice it is always a comfort to be surrounded by absolutely perfect articles of the kind desired. Never more is this to be desired, as fair woman well knows, than in the important question of—hats!

This atmosphere of perfection is ever present in the millinery parlor at J. Rothschild's; no hat or bonnet is ever allowed place therein which is not irreproachable in style. If one seeks for the sensational, the outre, let her not go there. But the refined woman of exclusive tastes will always be suited, whether her purse be heavy or light.

From the *Brooklyn Eagle* of the 19th inst.:

Beautiful Designs in Paris and London Hats at Rothschild's.

Brooklyn women long ago discovered that the hats and bonnets to be found at J. Rothschild's, Fulton and Hoyt streets, not alone represent the correct styles as set forth by the millinery dictators of Paris and London, but possess an artistic touch all their own that stamps them as Rothschild models and lends to them an added attractiveness. This is particularly true of the exhibit of fall styles, which opened this morning, and the array of hats for street and evening wear is one of striking beauty.

Subdued tones and soft effects are the rule for 1899 and the favorite colorings, beige, gray, pastel blues, pinks and violets, with beautiful combinations in black and steel, are conspicuous here, with occasionally a touch of gold in the decoration of some of the more dressy designs.

J. ROTHSCHILD, Fulton St., cor. Hoyt, BROOKLYN.

CUSTOM HOUSE PLANS CHOSEN

Committee Selects Those of Carrere & Hastings and Cass Gilbert—One of Them May Withdraw.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The committee of architects appointed to pass upon the plans and specifications for the new Custom House in New York have selected two plans. These are by Carrere & Hastings and Cass Gilbert.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written each of the firms suggesting certain modifications in the designs submitted to meet the needs of the service, and replies are expected soon. It is understood here that for business reasons one of the above firms may withdraw from the contest, in which case the order will go to the other.

Senator Platt of New York talked to-day with the President about the new Custom House building at New York, and said that he was only interested in getting the contract awarded to the best architects in the country.

OLD NEEFUS FARM SOLD.

Congressman Levy and Others Buy It for About $180,000.

The Peter I. Neefus farm, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, has been purchased by Congressman Jefferson M. Levy of Manhattan and William C. Harman, George F. Dobson, E. C. M. Fitzgerald, and Peter H. McNulty of Brooklyn. The price is given at about $180,000. The property, which has been in the Neefus family for 200 years, covers about eighty acres.

It is bounded by the Canarsie Road, Church Avenue, East Broadway, and Utica Avenue.

ASSAULTED BY A STRANGER.

Man Found Lying on the Sidewalk with Scalp Wounds.

The police found a well-dressed young man lying on the sidewalk at Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway late Friday night. He was under the influence of liquor and had three scalp wounds, which were dressed by an ambulance surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital.

He was then taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where he said he was Gustave Hodson, builder, twenty-eight years old, born in England, and living at 474 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn. He said he had been enjoying himself in Manhattan and met a stranger who asked him to have a drink, and together they visited several saloons. As to what followed Hodson said he had only an indistinct recollection, but that finally his companion assaulted and robbed him of his gold watch and chain.

As Hodson appeared to be in no condition to take care of himself he was detained in the station house until yesterday morning, when he was taken to the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court, where he was discharged. Detectives Lockwood and Sheehan are trying to recover his watch and chain and to find his assailant.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

TELEPHONE GIRLS WERE SLOW.

Mrs. Slocum Sues the Company for $150 on that Account.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 23.—Because the telephone girls did not answer her calls quick enough, Mrs. Mary A. Slocum has filed suit in Magistrate Hay's court for $150 damages against the Central Union Telephone Company. She says the operators refused to answer her calls.

Manager Hill claims it must have been due to trouble on the lines, as the operators cannot tell where a call comes from, and could not discriminate, even if they wished to.

MESSENGER BOY'S ESCAPE.

Nearly Run Down by Cable Car, but Delivered His Message.

One of the narrowest escapes from a fearful death by being ground up by the wheels of a cable car was that of Messenger Boy Frank Rose, employed at the Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue branch of the Postal Telegraph Company. About 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon he was sent on his bicycle with a message. He rode down on the west side of Broadway, and in nearing Bond Street tried to cross to the east side. Cable Car No. 634 was about thirty feet behind him, he said, when the undertook to cross. His bicycle slipped, and he fell right on the track. The gripman threw off the grip and put on the brakes. Before this could be done the car was upon the boy, who was lying between the rails. The bicycle had got entangled in the wheels of the car.

Rose caught hold of the projecting end of the platform, and held on like grim death. The car glided along the slippery rails for three lengths, while the body of the boy was being dragged along the ground and his clothes were being torn off.

When the boy was rescued he was found to be safe in his limbs, although badly bruised. He declared he was all right, and limped off with his broken bicycle. He delivered his message, and then went down town for a new uniform.

He reported for duty yesterday, and worked all day. He said he felt "awful sore" all over, and lame in his legs. He did not seem to mind that much, but felt nervous as to whether the company would make him pay for mending his bicycle and for the new uniform.

Thoughtful.

Mother—That is a handsome piece of bronze you have selected for Miss Bangup's wedding present but why do you leave on the price mark?

Daughter—The bronze is very heavy, and I do not want the dear girl to injure herself carrying it around to the stores to find out what it cost.—New York Weekly.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

NEW FALL BARGAINS

NEW CLOTHS.

Cloths suitable for Tailor-made Suits, in plain and plaid effects, 52 inch, special at **89c., 98c., $1.25,** and **$1.39** per yard.

VENETIANS & BROADCLOTHS

52-inch All-Wool Twill Back Broadcloth at **89c., $1.00, $1.25,** and **$1.50** a yard.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

85c. quality Corded Silk at **49c.** per yard.

Another lot, 50 pieces, Corded Taffeta Silk, in dainty shades, at **49c.** per yard, regular price 85c.

BLACK BROCADED SATINS.

$2.00 quality, Rich Imported Black Brocaded Satins, in selected patterns, suitable for separate skirts, special for Monday, **$1.25** per yard.

FANCY SILKS.

35 pieces Check Taffeta Silks for Waists and Lining, guaranteed all silk, at **29c.** per yard, regular price 49c.

VELVET DEPARTMENT.

New Silk-Finish Velvet, in rich deep black, for skirts and costumes, 23 inch, **68c., 85c., $1.00, $1.25,** and **$1.39** per yard.

Black Silk Velvets for Waist Trimming, etc., at **98c., $1.10, $1.25, $1.39, $1.50, $1.75,** and **$2.00** per yard.

NEW CORDED VELVETS.

22-inch Corded Velvets for Waists, **49c.** per yard.

BLACK GOODS.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

90c. quality Black Crepons in the latest design for skirts, for this sale at **49c.** per yard.

50-inch All Wool Habit Cloth, **39c.** per yard, value 53c.

FLAGS FOR THE DEWEY CELEBRATION.

2,500 4-foot Flags with 6-foot pole, rope and halliard complete, for Monday at **48c.** each.

Old Glory and Dewey Streamers, at **35c., 50c., 75c.,** and **98c.** each.

All-Wool Bunting Flags, made of the best material at the following low prices:

4x6 feet at **$1.50** each.
5x8 feet at **$2.95** each.
6x9 feet at **$3.50** each.
6x10 feet at **$3.95** each.
8x12 feet at **$5.75** each.

Larger sizes, prices proportionately.

Extra Values in Domestics.

Printed Fleece Flannels, about 75 different styles to choose from, at **6¾c.** a yd, instead of 10c.

Swansdown Flannels, new Fall styles, light, medium, and dark effects, at **11c.** per yard; value, 15c.

34-inch Fleece Back Outing Flannels, silk stripe and Bar effect; light, medium, and dark colors; assortment, at **13c.** per yard, instead of 18c. per yard.

The Amoskeag Apron, Ginghams, all styles, Monday at **5½c.** per yard; extra heavy apron gingham, a regular 10c. grade, at 8c. per yard.

32-inch Percales, navy, cadet, black, and garnet ground, 100 different styles to choose from, at **6¾c.** per yard.

The Best Quality Yard Wide Percales, 100 different styles to choose from, at **12½c.** per yard.

Household Linen Bargains.

250 dozen Linen Huck Towels, with colored borders; hemmed, ready for use, 17 inches wide, 34 inches long, at **10c.** each or **$1.15** per dozen.

About 500 Extra heavy all Linen Satin Finish Double Damask Covers, 30 inches square, hemstitched with Applique Corner Effects, intrinsic value from $1.50 to $2.00; choice for Monday, **99c.** each.

64-inch Full Bleached Satin Finish Table Damask, guaranteed all linen, the 50c. kind, at **39c.** per yard.

DRESSMAKING.

We are now fully equipped to execute all orders for Dress Making. Fit, style, and workmanship guaranteed the best and prices the lowest.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Our reputation for selling good clothes at the lowest prices in the city is an old established fact. Our cash purchases for large quantities of clothing enable us to sell cheaper than any other house.

SEE THESE SPECIALS.

Strictly All Wool Suits, 4 to 16 years, 25 different patterns, at **$1.98.**

Beautiful Dress Suits, 4 to 16 years; 25 styles to choose from, at **$2.98.**

Our Leading BLUE Dress Suit, strictly all wool Assabet, at **$3.50.**

Suits, with Vests, 11 to 16 years, neat Fall styles, at **$4.98.**

Long Pants Suits, 14 to 20 years, new, elegant Fall styles, **$5.00** and **$5.95.**

Vestee Middy Suits, 3 pieces, 3 to 8 years, beautiful combinations, at **$2.98.**

Sailor Blouse Suits, 3 to 10 years, the pride of our stock, at **$2.98** and **$3.50.**

Chinchilla Reefers with Sailor Collars, 2½ to 8 years, strictly all wool, **$2.98.**

Ulster and Storm Collar Reefers, all wool lined, 7 to 15 years; special, **$4.50.**

Tan Covert Top Coats, Fall and Winter weight, all sizes; special at **$3.98.**

Extra long Trousers for young men, all sizes, worsted cloth, at **$2.00.**

Knee Pants, strictly all wool and splendid wearing, all sizes at 49c.

Boys' All Wool Flannel Shirt Waists, full pleated, many shades at 49c.

Hats, Caps for boys and young men in all the new Fall styles.

Clothing; second floor.

SHOES.

Never before have the early days of a new Fall season found us better prepared with up-to-date styles in foot wear.

We give the best value for the least money.

All the latest lasts in Ladies' Hand Sewed Shoes; button and lace; fine kid and box calfskin with kid and patent leather tips, in stock at **$2.98.**

Ladies' Heavy Sole Lace and Button Shoes in kid and box calf, mannish last; **$2.48.**

Ask to see our Ladies' Hand-Sewed Cork Sole Shoes in button medium toro kid, with patent leather tips; **$4.00.**

Special lot of Ladies' Fine Kid Shoes, button, opera toes with patent leather tips, width B to E, $2.50 and $3.00 values, at **$1.89.**

Our Men's Hand Sewed Shoes at **$3.00,** nothing better in Vici and Calfskin, 3 assortments of toes.

GROCERIES.

BEST QUALITIES.

MODERATELY PRICED

New Tomatoes—Fresh packed, fine quality; can, 8c.; per dozen, **90c.**

New Peas—Sifted Junes, sweet and tender; can, 13c.; per dozen, **$1.50.**

Canned Corn—1898 pack. York State Sugar Corn; special price, per dozen, **70c.**; per case of 2 dozen, **$1.35.**

New Stringless Beans—Small and tender, per can, **10c.**; per dozen, **$1.15.**

Tomato Ketchup—Pure Food Brand, made from fresh, ripe tomatoes; ½-pint bottle, **10c.**; pints, **15c.**; quarts, **25c.**

Edam Cheese—Holland's best; large size in foil, **80c.**

Coffee—Ours are the kinds that make breakfast better. Araboga, the world's best, pound **30c.** Morning Glory, next best, pound **25c.** Fine coffee in the bean, pound, **15c.**

Gift to a New Orleans Infirmary.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

By an act of generous philanthropy, the most munificent on record among the Israelites of New Orleans, Mr. Julius Weis has given $25,000 to defray the cost of erecting the new building, on the grounds of the Touro Infirmary, which will soon be occupied by aged and infirm beneficiaries of Jewish charity. This is believed to be the largest individual donation in many years in a community that is noted for kind and altruistic deeds. Mr. Weis is one of the most conspicuous figures in commercial circles in New Orleans. He has been identified with the cotton business for very many years. He is now seventy-three years of age, and is as vigorous and as clear-eyed and clear-minded as any man twenty years his junior. He has always taken an active interest in all that relates to the welfare of this his adopted home, and he has been for a long time prominently connected with almost every Hebrew charity. He is at present in Bavaria, but expects to return home about Nov. 1, when the new building will be

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Imp Beat Ben Holladay at a Mile-and-a-Half in Second Special.

SHE CONCEDED HIM WEIGHT

Inconsistent Mare's Victory Caused a Sensation and Some Dissatisfaction—Rockton's Algeria.

It would seem a pity to rule a mare of such splendid speed off the turf, but if ever a horse deserved that fate the Suburban winner Imp does. The fact that she is beyond all question a mare of stamina, as well as great speed, should not be taken into consideration in her case. A thoroughbred that can run such races as Imp has run when there is big money at stake and fair-sized odds quoted against her, and then on other occasions not run anything but races of which a good-sized St. Bernard would be ashamed, is a positive detriment to the best interests of the turf and to the men who make racing possible by patronizing the game. There was no way that thoughtful racing men could have figured yesterday that Imp had a chance to win, unless it was perhaps that as a rule she usually does win when there is a good price against her and a good-sized purse hung up for her. On any other line of figuring she could not have been considered a factor, for the race—the Second Special—was at a mile and a half, and the mare has demonstrated that she had enough once a mile and an eighth was demanded of her, especially when she was asked to carry stake weight.

In the Occidental Stakes at Gravesend a week ago, when she was asked to go only a mile and an eighth, with 129 pounds up, she gave up the race after she had gone less than a mile. Previous won on that occasion, and she finished away in the rear. Yesterday, however, in the Second Special, Imp not only won, but she defeated with the utmost ease Ben Holladay, the champion long-distance horse, and she not only beat him easily, but she conceded him five pounds in sex allowance and three pounds' actual weight, and a year's difference in age. She ran the mile and a half in 2:34, and at no stage of the race did Clay have to ask her to extend herself beyond her ordinary speed. She led from the moment the flag went down, and remained in the lead to the very end. The Bachelor and Previous were close behind her down past the grand stand, and then up the back stretch, but they could not get up with her. Ben Holladay trailed along behind, waiting for the leaders to come back to him, but there was no faltering on Imp's part. She was in front, and Clay meant that she should stay there to the end. She did stay, for while Ben Holladay tried hard to get up to her, Clay on the mare looked over his shoulder at Spencer, who was urging Ben Holladay with hand and heel, and grinned at him. He allowed Imp to move on without urging her, and she passed the judges' stand an easy winner by half a length.

There was some dissatisfaction among the spectators after the race, and for the balance of the afternoon Imp's inconsistency was the chief subject of conversation. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that Imp is a bad piece of horseflesh to own, if the financial considerations were to be let out of the calculation, for the mare is evidently fit to race and win at almost any distance, and if her inconsistency, which is more marked than that of any other horse this year, is the result of her moods at various times rather than manipulation by those who handle and train her, she is bound sooner or later to get all concerned unjustly into trouble. King Barleycorn's entry was refused and his case referred to The Jockey Club for less flagrant inconsistency, and the Stewards may yet deal out equal or worse punishment to Imp.

The day at Gravesend yesterday was a splendid one for racing, and about 8,000 persons turned out to witness the sport. The Algeria Stakes, for two-year-olds, was the other stake race on the card, and the race as it stood originally promised to bring out some good sport. There was a field of sixteen first named, but only seven went to the post, and of these Rockton was made the favorite. He had not much trouble in getting first money, but he would have had a much harder time of it if Maher had not got Kilmarnock mixed up in his pocket before he turned into the stretch. Medrine cut out the pace until the turn out of the backstretch was made, and then Rockton took up the running. He showed the way down the stretch, and went on to the end, winning by a length.

Hardy C. flattered his backers, who had played him down to first choice in the hurdle race, with which the programme opened, until the stretch was reached, and then Mr. Stoffel, who had been running second all the way, came on, and in a drive beat him out by almost a length for the money.

Belle of Memphis, with whom several coups have been unsuccessfully attempted during the past two weeks, at last captured a race. She allowed Abuse to make all the running in the second race, and in the stretch came on and passed him, winning easily by a length. Hardly just beat Maximo Gomez a neck in the fifth race, and in the sixth Vesuvian had an easy victory over kilogram.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Handicap. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $25 to the second and $75 to the third. Two miles over eight hurdles. Time—3:50.

1—Mr. Stoffel, E. L. & R. W. Smith's ch. g., 4 years, by Winifred-Emma, 130 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Johnson)
2—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 4, 146, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Raymond)
3—Marshall, G. W. Vanderveer's b. h., aged, 146, 3 to 1.....(Brazil)

Bob White, 5, 133, 12 to 1, (McInerney;) Sculptor, 4, 137, 60 to 1, (Green;) Becky Rolfe, 5, 132, 12 to 1, (Hogan;) James Tod, 3, 134, 100 to 1, (Asburn;) Emigre, 5, 138, 60 to 1, (Carson,) and Governor Griggs, 5, 149, 7 to 1, (Chandler,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive; by three parts of a length; eight lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. About six furlongs. Time—1:10 2-5.

1—Belle of Memphis, T. J. McHale's b. f., 4 years, by Siddartha—Silver Bangle, 103 pounds, 9 to 2 and 9 to 5.....(Jenkins)
2—Abuse, Fred Foster's b. h., 6, 105, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Boland)
3—Souchon, J. E. Madden's b. f., 3, 92, 15 to 1.....(Lewis)

Belle of Troy, 98, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Dollie Wiethoff, 84, 8 to 1, (Phelan;) High Jinks, 96, 20 to 1, (Moody;) Tinkler, 91, 300 to 1, (Brennan,) and Satin Slipper, 93, 5 to 2, (Wilson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Algeria Stakes, for two-year-olds which have not won $1,000 up to the date of entry; weights 7 pounds below the scale. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, or $15 forfeit, to the winner, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

1—Rockton, S. Sandford & Son's b. c., by Meddler-Brown Princess, 108 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)
2—Kilmarnock, J. E. Madden's br. c., by Sir Dixon-Miss Used, 115, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Modrine, G. B. Morris's ch. c., by Sir Modred-Katrine, 115, 5 to 2.....(Bullman)

Lady of the Vale, 105, 30 to 1, (Jenkins;) Lost Cord, 105, 30 to 1, (Claxton;) Hammock, 108, 10 to 1, (Daggett,) and Cobourg, 108, 4 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Second Special, for two-year-olds and upward. Purse, $2,500, added to a subscription of $100 each, or $25 forfeit to the winner, of which $500 to the second and $200 to the third. One mile and a half. Time—2:34.

1—Imp, Harness & Brossman's blk. m., 5 years, by Wagner-Fondling, 124 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Clay)
2—Ben Holladay, Eastin & Larabie's b. h., 6, by Hanover-Mollie L., 121, 3 to 5..(Spencer)
3—The Bachelor, Sydney Paget's ch. g., 6, by Judge Murray-Spinster, 118, 12 to 1.....(Claxton)
4—Previous, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 4, byMeddler-Sunnyside, 121, 6 to 1.....(Maher)

Won easily by half a length; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 2-5.

1—Hardly, W. Cahill's ch. f., 4 years, by Candlemas-Perhaps, 101 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Jenkins)
2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 4, 106, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Hurricane, Woodward & Anderson's ch. c., 3, 102, 5 to 1.....(Dupee)

Chappaqua, 105, 3 to 1, (Maher;) Rare Perfume, 97, 5 to 2, (Wilson;) Impartial, 97, 150 to 1, (Boland;) The Star of Bethlehem, 111, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) and Sweet Caporal, 92, 20 to 1, (Daly,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Vesuvian, W. B. Jennings's b. c., by St. Andrew-Hot Spring, 115 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)
2—Knogram, J. J. Hyland's b. c., 115, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Jenkins)
3—Mondoro, S. S. Brown's b. g., 112, 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Angle, 115, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Eileen Daly, 112, 100 to 1, (Hennessy;) Fonsolee, 115, 100 to 1, (Crosthwaite;) Knight Banneret, 115, 10 to 1, (Boland;) Lingerie, 112, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Marion Lynch, 112, 30 to 1, (Lewis;) Cracker, 115, 10 to 1, (Bullman;) MacFecknoe, 115, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Pincher, 115, 300 to 1, (McGann;) Salmagundi, 115, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Matt Simpson, 115, 100 to 1, (Gisburn,) and Dan Reagan, 115, 100 to 1, (Doyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

TROTTING AT GUTTENBERG.

Star Lilly First in 2:40 Class Trot or Pace After a Bad Start.

With an entry list comprising some of the best-known harness speedsters of the metropolitan district there was good racing at the old Guttenberg race track yesterday afternoon. It was next to the last series to be held by the Hudson County Driving Club this season, and five events were on the programme, including three races for the professional reinsmen and two wagon races for the amateurs. Many of the Speedway horses were entered, among them Watch-eye, Rolling Motion, Honest John, Ammond, Excellence, and Myrtle H.

There was much interest in the 2:40 class trot or pace, this being a feature of the programme. It was a close finish in the second and deciding heat between Star Lilly and Bellar, the former winning after a bad start, which forced her into a pocket over much of the course. The winner of the trotting wagon race was Topaz, (Wilkens,) but this horse was ruled out after the race on the charge of having entered a professional race this year.

Bessie Bonehill disappointed everybody by losing the first heat of the free for all, but won the second heat, getting second place. Summaries:

2:18 Class.—Trot or pace; purse $100.

Marie Wellington, b. m., by General Wellington, (McGuire).....1 1
Wyreka, b. m., (Baker).....2 3
Lombard, b. g., (O'Connor).....3 2
Time—2:19½; 2:20.

Trotting Race, Open to All.—To road wagons, for amateurs, open only to horses who have not competed in any professional race this year. Prizes: First, silver cup, value $50; second, silver cup, value $25; third prize, value $10.

Popas, br. g., by Hans, (Wilkens).....1 1
Clarence A., br. g., (Durando).....2 2
Prince Albert, (Coleman).....3 3
Time—2:24½; 2:22¾.

2:40 Class; trot or pace; purse $100.

Star Lilly, g. m., by Guardian, (Whelpy).....1 1
Bellar, b. m., (Block).....2 2
Postmaster, br. g., (Lippincott).....3 4
Little Star, b. m., (O'Connor).....4 3
Rosewood, b. m., (Manee).....5 5
Winfield L., g. g., (Brown).....6 6
Time—2:25¾; 2:27¾.

Pacing Race, Open to All.—To road wagons, for amateurs, open only to horses who have not competed in any professional race this year. Prizes—First, silver cup, value $50; second, silver cup, value, $25; third prize, value $10.

Honest John, b. g., by Honest John, (Wilbur).....1 1
Excellence, b. g., (Schmidt).....2 2
Myrtle H., b. m., (Hill).....4 3
Rolling Motion, b. g., (Ruff).....3 dis.
Ammond, b. g., (Black).....5 dis.
Watcheye, br. g., (Thompson).....6 dis.
Time—2:23½; 2:21¼.

Free for All.—Purse $150.

Mcnopole, c. h., by Lerciski, (Smith).....1 3
Bessie Bonehill, g. m., (Hyde).....2 1
Will Kerr, b. g., (Manee).....3 2
B. B., ro. g., (Black).....4 4
Time—2:16¼; 2:15¾.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

Barrett's St. Clair, $3,800, Brought Highest Price at Gravesend.

Buyers of thoroughbreds were very much in evidence at the combination sale of race horses in the paddock at Gravesend before the races yesterday afternoon. William H. Clark, Thomas F. Barrett, J. J. McCafferty, W. H. Lauderman, Demiel E. Farrell, Charles Oxx, and George B. Miller had closing-out sales, but most of those sold were the property of Mr. Clark.

"Tom" Barrett's St. Clair, which was bought by Frederick Foster for $3,800, brought the highest price of the sale. Candle Black, in Mr. Clark's string, went to Sydney Paget for $1,000 and Acushla, a good winner last year, as a two-year-old, was bought by T. Jefferson for $1,350. Cambrian, a fair breadwinner from W. H. Lauderman's lot, went to R. T. Hollaway for $3,500, and Alpen, which was bought by Demiel & Farrell at the Fleischmann sale recently, went to J. J. McCafferty for $2,750. George Boyd, William Lakeland's long-distance racer, brought $900, and will run hereafter in the colors of "Joe" Hayman. The horses, which brought $300 or over, are:

PROPERTY OF W. H. CLARK.

Acushla, br. f., 3 years, by Miser-Cruiskeen; T. Jefferson.....$1,350
Primate, ch. c., 4, by Prince Royal-May Kennedy; E. P. McDonald.....1,100
Candle Black, br. c., 4, by imp. Candlemas-Tulla Blackburn; Sydney Paget.....1,000
Little Breeches, ch. c., 2, by Exile-Sarmienta; F. M. Taylor.....650
Turkish Bride, b. f., 2, by imp. Albert-Zetertic; J. J. Marklein.....325
Total for nine head sold, $4,865.

PROPERTY OF T. F. BARRETT.

St. Clair, ch. c., 3 years, by St. Leonards-Paradox; F. Foster.....$3,800
Total for three head sold, $4,150.

PROPERTY OF J. J. McCAFFERTY.

Lillian Belle, b. f., 4 years, by Bermuda-Satilla; J. Sandford.....$500
Miss Shanley, b. f., 2, by Terra Cotta or imp. Florist-Sthn. C.; W. Maxwell.....500
Total for six head sold, $1,360.

PROPERTY OF W. H. LAUDEMAN.

Cambrian, ch. c., 3 years, by Hindoo-Cambria; R. T. Hollaway.....$3,500

PROPERTY OF WILLIAM LAKELAND.

Decide, b. g., 6 years, by imp. Deceiver-Miss Charmer; H. Turadell.....550
George Boyd, b. c., 4, by Falsetto-Cachuca; J. Hayman.....900
Total for three head sold, $1,575.

PROPERTY OF DEMIEL & FARRELL.

Alpen, ch. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Alpena; J. J. McCafferty.....$2,750

FATHER BROSNAN'S WILL.

Contested by His Brother Michael, Who Says He Was of Unsound Mind.

The will of the late Rev. Jeremiah A. Brosnan, pastor of St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church, in Brooklyn, was filed for probate in the office of the Kings County Surrogate yesterday. Objections to the probate of the will were also filed by Michael Brosnan of 201 Wyckoff Street, a brother of Father Brosnan. He alleges undue influence and incompetency to make a will, owing to unsound mind, memory, and understanding.

The estate is said to be valued at about $6,000. The chief beneficiary is Timothy Brosnan of 21 Rapelye Street, a brother of the testator, who is also named as executor. The sum of $50 is left to Michael Brosnan.

SWEDISH GIRL A STOWAWAY.

She Said She Came to Meet Her Sweetheart in Brooklyn.

The first female stowaway the immigration officials at this port have had to do with for a number of years is now in their charge in the detention office on Ellis Island. She is a Swedish girl of twenty years named Olivette Nelson, who managed to board the Thingvalla Line steamship Norge when she left Copenhagen.

She stowed herself away, and when the vessel was some days out she was discovered. She had $12 in her native money, and she said she had run off to join her lover in this country. She said he is Anson Gottorman of 215 Twenty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn.

Gotterman recognized the girl, and he said that his folks could provide for the stowaway. The immigration authorities decided to hold the girl till they satisefid themselves of Gotterman's claims, and the girl was sent to Ellis Island. She was cared for by other immigrants on the voyage till she was discovered.

PROF. DAVIDSON ILL.

The Author and Lecturer Has Suffered from Appendicitis.

The host of friends and admirers of Prof. Thomas Davidson will be surprised to learn that the celebrated author, lecturer, and philosopher is just recovering from an illness of some months. He is at present at the residence of Dr. W. Fisher Grier, at Eighty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, where he recently underwent a successful operation for appendicitis.

Prof. Davidson is one of the best-known students of English literature in this country. He was born in Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1840, and was graduated from the University of Aberdeen in 1860, carrying off high honors. He came to America in 1866, making his home in Cambridge, Mass. Since that time he has traveled and studied extensively in Europe, and has been heard on the lecture platform in various parts of the United States. He is the founder and Director of the Glenmore School for Culture Sciences at Keane, Essex County, N. Y., where a large number of distinguished scholars gather each year from all parts of the country.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Defeat the Bostons at the Polo Grounds.

MEEKIN PITCHED FOR VISITORS

As He Stepped to the Plate in the Third Inning His ex-Clubmates Made Him a Present—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	91	40	.695
Philadelphia	86	51	.628
Boston	82	53	.607
Baltimore	78	54	.591
St. Louis	77	60	.562
Cincinnati	75	62	.547
Chicago	69	65	.515
Pittsburg	67	71	.486
Louisville	66	70	.485
New York	55	78	.414
Washington	49	87	.360
Cleveland	20	124	.139

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Boston, 2.
Brooklyn, 7; Washington, 5.
Philadelphia, 7; Baltimore, 2.
Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 1, (first game.)
Pittsburg, 6; Cleveland, 2, (second game.)

Games To-day.

Chicago in Cincinnati.

The Bostons found the New Yorks formidable at the Polo Grounds yesterday and suffered defeat by a score of 5 to 2. Meekin pitched against his former clubmates, and the crowd was interested to see what kind of a showing he could make. He pitched a good game, but Seymour clearly outpitched him. Seymour, by the way, has always been a puzzle to the Bostons, and the team seems to go into the game beaten when he is carded to pitch against them. The game would have been closer had Meekin received the right kind of support. Fleming, the locals' new outfielder, showed up well again yesterday. So did Woodruff. The latter hit for three bases in the eighth inning, sending in two runs. The New Yorks fielded well throughout. The New Yorks presented to Meekin a pair of diamond cuff buttons when he came to bat in the third inning, and he responded with a two-base hit. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, lf	2	1	1	1	0	Stahl, rf	1	1	3	0	1
O'Brien, 3b	1	0	1	1	0	Tenney, 1b	0	0	11	1	1
Davis, ss	0	1	1	1	1	Duffy, lf	0	1	2	1	0
Doyle, 1b	1	2	8	1	0	Shriebe, c	0	2	7	2	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	3	2	0	Collins, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Warner, c	0	0	7	0	0	Lowe, 2b	0	0	2	2	1
Fleming, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Kuhns, ss	0	0	2	2	1
Woodruff, rf	0	2	2	0	0	Bergen, c	0	1	1	1	0
Seymour, p	1	1	1	3	0	Sullivan, c	0	0	2	0	0
						Meekin, p	1	1	0	2	0
Total	5	9	27	8	1	Total	2	6	24	12	4

New York ..... 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 .—5
Boston ..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

First base by errors—New York, 3; Boston, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 8. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 6; off Meekin, 2. Struck out—By Seymour, 6; by Meekin, 4. Three-base hit—Woodruff. Two-base hits—Davis, Duffy, Meekin. Sacrifice hit—Fleming. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Fleming, Stahl. Double plays—Gleason and Davis; Tenney, (unassisted;) Sullivan and Kuhns. Wild pitches—Seymour, 2. Passed balls—Warner, 1; Bergen, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

BROOKLYNS BEAT WASHINGTONS.

After a Seesaw Game the Local Men Gain a Victory.

The Washingtons and Brooklyns played a seesaw game at Washington Park yesterday. The Washingtons forged ahead in the first, third, fifth, and eighth innings, only to be tied each time and eventually beaten. The features of the game were home runs by O'Brien and Freeman of Washington. The latter's hit was one of the longest ever made in Brooklyn. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	0	3	0	1	Kelley, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Schieb'k, ss	1	2	1	1		Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf	2	2	1	0	1	Jennings, 1b	1	2	12	1	0
Powers, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	Ander'n, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Freeman, rf	1	1	2	0	0	McGuire, c	1	2	5	1	0
Barry, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	Casey, 3b	1	1	0	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Wrigley, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Kittridge, c	0	0	3	1	1	Beck, 2b	1	0	2	6	1
Dineen, p	0	1	0	6	1	McJames, p	0	1	0	4	0
						Kennedy, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	7	24	11	5	Total	7	11	24	14	2

Washington ..... 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 .—5
Brooklyn ..... 2 0 1 1 0 0 3 0—7

Home runs—O'Brien, Freeman. Three-base hit—Wrigley. Two-base hits—Jennings, Anderson, McGuire, McJames. First base by errors—Washington, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Brooklyn, 9. Struck out—By McJames, 2; by Kennedy, 2; by Dineen, 1. Sacrifice hits—O'Brien, Powers, Jennings. Stolen base—Slagle. Bases on balls—By McJames, 2; by Kennedy, 1; by Dineen, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

Philadelphia, 7; Baltimore, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The Philadelphias defeated Baltimore to-day in a game devoid of interesting features. Attendance, 6,519. Score:

Philadelphia..... 1 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 .—7
Baltimore..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Philadelphia, 9; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Dwyer.

Pittsburgs Win Two Games.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 23.—Pittsburg and Cleveland played two uninteresting games, Pittsburg taking both with ease. The only features of the games were the good fielding of Ely, Williams, Smith, Lockhead, and Kruger. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg ..... 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 .—4
Cleveland ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Gray and Schriver; Cleveland, Hughey and Sugden.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg ..... 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 .—6
Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman; Cleveland, Hughey and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

MR. TICHENOR'S CASE IN POINT.

Gives an Anecdote Illustrating an Old and Familiar Saying.

A party of Western capitalists were sitting in the café of the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday night, when an incident occurred which caused James F. Tichenor, the organizer of the Smelter Trust, to tell a story which was an exemplification of the old adage that to talk of an absentee often results in the latter's unexpected appearance.

In the party were Col. A. H. Tarbet and Col. Nicholas Treeweek. "I would like to see Tom Lowry while I am here," remarked Col. Tarbet. "Why, here he comes now," said Col. Treeweek, and a tall man entered. He was Mr. Lowry, who is interested in street railroads in the West.

"Only another proof of the old saying," said Mr. Tichenor. It puts me in mind of an experience I had. I own a house in the Berkshire Hills, determined to make some alterations, and wanted to see Billy Luce, an architect. Arriving in New York, I could get no trace of him, but knowing he and Charlie Delmonico were intimate, I went to Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway.

"'Mr. Delmonico is away, and won't be back for a week,' was the reply to my first inquiry. The words had scarcely been uttered when in walked Mr. Delmonico.

"'After greeting him, said: 'Where can I find Billy Luce?' 'I don't know,' replied Mr. Delmonico, 'I have not seen him in two months.' I expressed regret, and, turning to leave, almost collided with Luce, who was entering the room.

"We sat down. I told Luce what I wanted, and he said: 'I have just been doing about the same kind of work up there for President Hill of the Ansonia Bank, and I know what you want.'

"I suggested making a payment on account, but Luce objected. I insisted, and, taking a roll of bills I opened them, and lo! and behold the one on top was issued by the Ansonia Bank and signed by Hill as President."

Transport McPherson Here.

The United States transport McPherson arrived in Quarantine last night from Cienfuegos, Havana, and Matanzas, having on board Capt. Pickering, commnding, five officers, and 297 enlisted men of the Second Infantry, and also a battalion of the Tenth Infantry, Capt. Purcell, commanding. Five officers and 153 enlisted men of these troops are en route to Fort Thomas, Ky. They have been doing garrison duty in various portions of Cuba.

A NEW GOLF RECORD MADE

Miss Hurlbut and Mr. Edwards Establish a Foursome Standard.

OVER MORRIS COUNTY LINKS

The Victorious Pair Covered the Course in 96 Strokes—Mrs. Shippen and Mr. Thompson Second.

A new club record for a mixed foursome tournament was made yesterday on the Morris County golf links at Morristown, N. J. The pair who achieved this distinction and won the event were Miss Elsa Hurlbut and James A. Edwards. They were the only pair of nineteen couples finishing who were rated at scratch, as the event was a handicap, and their victorious score was 96 strokes. It lowers by 4 strokes the best previous record made in a mixed foursome tournament on the Morris County links.

Another interesting feature was that the winners were among the youngest competitors. Miss Hurlbut is scarcely twenty years old. She holds the women's championship of the Morristown Field Club and during the first two weeks of the present month she won, from scratch, both the long course and short course cup handicaps at Morris County. She played almost faultless golf yesterday, and her partner did the same.

James A. Edwards is President of the Columbia University Golf Club, and he will be one of Columbia's representatives in the inter-collegiate tournament next month. Princeton was represented in the match by Leland Garretson. The latter played with Miss Kip, and their gross score of 106 was one of the leading ones, but handicap allowances brought them down to fifth place on the list.

By gross score Mrs. William Shippen and W. L. Thompson came next to the victors with 103, but second honors in the tournament went to Miss Swords and G. B. Little, who, from 104 strokes, had 5 handicap, giving them the net score of 99 strokes, while Mrs. Shippen and Thompson were close behind them.

The contest was the largest mixed foursome event that has been played this year at Morris County. While nineteen couples finished, twenty-six pairs were entered for the match.

The players and scores were, the leading scores being given in full:

Miss Elsa Hurlbut and James A. Edwards—

									Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Out	5	5	4	6	5	6	5	5	6—	47	
In	5	5	7	7	5	8	4	6	7—	49	
Total										96	0	96

Miss Swords and G. B. Little—

Out	5	6	4	7	4	7	6	5	7—	51	
In	5	5	8	7	4	5	5	7	6—	53	
Total										104	5	99

Mrs. William Shippen and W. L. Thompson—

Out	5	4	5	6	6	5	6	6	6—	49	
In	6	5	8	8	6	4	5	6	7—	54	
Total										103	1	102

Miss Marion Swords and H. P. Phipps—

Out	6	4	4	7	5	7	5	5	9—	52	
In	6	7	11	9	7	4	5	8	6—	63	
Total										115	12	103

Miss Kip and L. B. Garretson—

Out	6	3	5	9	5	6	5	5	8—	53	
In	5	5	8	9	5	4	4	6	7—	54	
Total										106	2	104

Miss Alice Day and William Shippen—

Out	5	4	5	7	5	5	7	6	8—	52	
In	7	6	9	7	5	4	4	6	7—	55	
Total										107	3	104

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Pium, 2d.....114 7 107
Miss Gertrude Hay and R. Watts.124 17 107
Mrs. A. O. Dean and B. L. Chandler.....118 10 108
Miss L. Slade and George Wilkes.122 13 109
Miss C. G. Willis and A. H. Bond.115 4 111
Mr. and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan.116 4 112
Miss Forsyth and F. B. Richardson.....128 13 114
Mr. and Mrs. W. Alston Flagg.....128 11 115
Miss Howell and H. W. Ford....125 9 116
Miss Edwards and Ransom H. Thomas.....131 12 118
Mr. and Mrs. Elbert S. Kip.....143 21 122
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wood, Jr.....133 6 127
Miss Little and S. H. Little.....148 14 134

HARRIMAN WINS AT WESTBROOK

Conquers Livingston at Golf by One Hole After a Close Contest.

Herbert M. Harriman, the amateur golf champion of the United States, did what his friends expected him to do yesterday in the final round for the chief trophy in the Westbrook golf tournament at Islip, L. I., and won the cup. There was nothing to spare in his victory, however, for his young but persevering opponent, Louis Livingston, Jr., stuck to the champion with remarkable pertinacity, and only allowed Harriman to win by the narrow margin of one hole.

In the first eighteen-hole round played in the morning, Harriman finished three holes in the lead. A large crowd watched the competitors drive off, and the links were lively with gayety and enthusiasm all day. Livingston outdrove Harriman several yards at the start and won the first hole. It was close work on the first nine holes, and they finished even. Livingston got the tenth after Harriman went into the bunker, and was one up on the champion. That, however, was the limit of his apparently winning game, for he was not up to his usual mark on the following holes at approaching and putting, and Harriman finished three in the lead.

The afternoon round was even more closely contested. At the end of the first nine, or twenty-seventh hole, played, Harriman was two up, but Livingston developed unlooked-for strength thereafter, and tied the match after playing three more holes. To the wonder of the spectators, Livingston continued winning, and at the end of three more holes he had turned the tables on the champion, and was two in the lead. But three holes remained to play, and Harriman gave a grand exhibition of championship golf, winning them all, which he had to do in order to prevent the match ending in a tie. The cards were:

Herbert M. Harriman, Meadow Brook—
FIRST ROUND.
Out .....6 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 7—45
In .....8 4 4 3 5 6 4 4 6—44—89
SECOND ROUND.
Out .....6 5 5 4 5 6 5 4 5—45
In .....6 4 5 4 5 7 4 3 5—43—88
Total.....177

Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook—
FIRST ROUND.
Out .....5 4 5 4 6 7 4 5 5—45
In .....5 6 5 3 6 7 4 5 5—46—91
SECOND ROUND.
Out .....5 4 6 3 5 6 5 4 7—45
In .....5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 6—41—86
Total.....177

GOLF ON FAIRFIELD LINKS.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 23.—Play for the President's Cup began to-day at the Fairfield County Golf Club, and will be finished next Saturday. Findlay S. Douglas, ex-champion, was scratch man, and he and A. R. Beele scored 2½ points each. James McCutcheon, F. C. Hilliard, and Milo Jones were 1 up and scored 1-3 of a point. Many failed to hand in their cards.

The records of the others were: F. M. Freeman, 5 down; W. B. Carhart, 12 down; N. C. Mellen, 11 down; W. H. Temple, 7 down; L. Gourlie, 7 down; N. Peck, 10 down; R. B. Baker, 13 down; Paul Bonner, 7 down; E. N. Norton, 12 down; L. S. Kerr, 6 down; Edward Mead, 4 down; E. C. Converse, 15 down; W. T. Bouchelle, 14 down; C. H. Haight, 7 down; W. W. Waterman, 11 down; B. H. Walker, 13 down; E. H. Lewis, 12 down; G. W. Hubbell, 7 down; C. S. Cox, 8 down; Dr. Miles, 5 down; F. W. Ritter, 12 down; W. E. Carhart, Jr., 5 down; F. Lockwood, 3 down.

GOLF ON THE HILLSIDE LINKS.

J. W. Baker Makes Low Score for the Reinhart Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 23.—The Reinhart Cup was contested for on the links of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club this afternoon. It was a men's handicap competition, eighteen holes, medal play. J. Whitney Baker made low net score, with Morris Dumont one stroke behind.

The cup is played for twice a year, and is to become the property of the member winning it three times. Those who have already won it are J. H. P. Wharton, twice; Dr. F. C. Ard, F. W. Wals, Olaf Sangstad, and Henry V. Ryder. The net scores for the cup were as follows:

J. W. Baker, 78; Morris Dumont, 79; Frank Schoonmaker, 81; A. G. Henderson, 84; Owen Fleming, 84; R. M. Shepard, 85; W. L. Glenney, 85; D. H. Barrows, 85; Thomas R. Van Boskerck, 86; S. L. Schoonmaker, 87;

A DUTCHMAN'S APPEAL.

The Boer Side Expounded by a Hollander Well Known in New York.

From The London Chronicle.

The Rev. Dr. Abraham Kuiper, the head of the Dutch Calvanists, has, in reply to a correspondent, written for publication the following interesting letter. Dr. Kuiper is a man of high standing in Holland. He was chosen by the Transvaal delegation which visited London to carry through the Convention as adviser, and is therefore to be heard with advantage on the scope and meaning of that document:

"Being a personal friend of Mr. Krüger, I am fully aware that my opinions cannot but make the impression of being partial and one-sided. A few remarks, however, might be of some interest even to an English public.

"1. At the time of the London Convention I was asked by the Transvaal delegates to assist them in London, and so I was enabled to follow the transactions in every detail. Therefore I feel bound to affirm that the delegates signed the convention in the full assurance that not only the articles but also the preamble of the former convention were replaced by the new convention; that by this new convention the independence of the South African Republic was fully acknowledged; that to this effect the former name of the 'Transvaal' was changed to that of the 'South African Republic,' and to this main fact only one exception was admitted, viz., the duty on the side of the Boer Government of communicating to your Government every treaty with a third power after it had been completed.

"2. An immediate consequence of this convention should have been that all further transactions between England and the South African Republic should have been conducted not by your Colonial Department, but by your Department of Foreign Affairs, in which case no further difficulties would have risen.

"3. No power to interfere with the regulation of the franchise in another independent country can by any means be deduced from any canon of international law, and no provision for the possession of such a right regarding the South African Republic had been stipulated in the convention of London.

"4. The protection of English colonists living in another country never can lead, without an open violation of international law, to making the franchise of new colonists a casus belli, the franchise in another State being a direct contradiction to their 'remaining subjects of the Queen of England.'

"5. The racial feeling with colonists of Dutch origin is an unextinguishable one. After two centuries you'll find the same feeling as strong as ever in the States of New York and New Jersey, and during my last visit to the United States I felt quite astonished at finding this feeling in the Metropolitan Club in New York even more active than it is now in the Cape Colony. Belgium gives the same proof. Every effort of the Brussels Government to substitute in the western provinces of Belgium the French for the Dutch language has been in vain, and after a fierce struggle of half a century the opposition compelled the Government to acknowledge the full right of the Dutch element.

"6. Dutch colonists, both in America and in South Africa, were Calvinists, and this Calvinistic character contributes and deepens their racial feeling. The same we observed in the States of Michigan, Iowa, &c., where all recent emigrants are of the same religious conviction, and thereby preserving their sharply-defined original character—an after-effect of our deadly struggle with Spain.

"7. It has been an uncontroverted colonial mistake that England, after having taken possession of the Cape Colony in the beginning of this century, understood neither this racial feeling nor the Calvinistic character of the Dutch colonists, and therefore tried to gain them over and to Anglicize them. Knowing this element, England would have continued to live at peace with the original colonists; following a different line of conduct, it provoked an opposition, which led successively to the emigration of the best portion of the Dutch colonists and the founding of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, and it was the struggle with those little republics which ignited in an unforeseen measure the flame of racial feeling all over South Africa.

"8. The only effect of a new bloody struggle will be that this feeling is kindled to its extreme. New bloodshed will exclude every future reconciliation. The mines on the Rand are exhaustible. Once the mines exhausted the Outlanders will leave the Transvaal in great numbers, and the never-relaxing birth rate of the original colonists warrants them an always increasing population in the future. No keen observer can keep from foreseeing now already the goal to which this current of events must lead in case a deadly hatred took possession of both races.

"9. In case an overwhelming force of 70,000 men might be successful in crushing down for a moment, at the cost of horrible losses on both sides, the activity of the Dutch element, a permanent occupation—armies of at least 50,000 men would be required to prevent a new outbreak.

"10. Does it answer to the high feeling of justice and liberty prevailing among the better portion of the English public to maintain in South Africa England's position of the 'paramount power' by continual bloodshed and an unceasing oppression to follow where so many other ways are open to reach the same result in a way of peaceful understanding and friendly intercourse?"

HOT LONG SEPARATED.

A Bride Dies Three Days, the Groom Five Days, After Their Wedding.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A sad story was brought to Baltimore by the officers of the North German Lloyd steamer Willehad, from Bremen. It was the story of a wedding, the death of the bride, her burial, the death of the bridegroom and his burial, all within five days.

The story begins on Sunday, Aug. 13, when Adolph Pahlmann, an electrician on the Willehad, was married to Marie Brenner by the Rev. H. Ellenberger, pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, this city. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Pahlmann gave an entertainment to friends at the restaurant of Herman E. Ehrlich, where the bride had boarded awaiting the arrival of her affianced, to whom she had become engaged one year before, when she was a passenger on the Willehad.

On Tuesday morning following the wedding Mr. Pahlmann left his bride in their apartments at an early hour, as he had to report for duty on board the Willehad. His wife bade him an affectionate farewell. Her dead body was found about 10 o'clock that morning, with the room full of gas and proof that death was from asphyxiation. While on board the ship the day previous the husband had arranged for a passage to the Willehad for himself and wife, who was to make her home in the City of Hanover, where the bridegroom's relatives reside. It was supposed that Mrs. Pahlmann turned the gas out after the departure of her husband, but by some accident had not turned the flow wholly off.

The funeral of the young bride took place the following morning, and the young husband joined his ship and went about his duties with a sad heart. As fate decreed, they were not to be separated long. On the afternoon of the funeral morning the Willehad steamed out of the harbor with many light hearts on board, and, perhaps, some with sorrow, but none more so than Adolph Pahlmann.

On Thursday, the next day, in the afternoon, an immense sea struck the Willehad on the starboard side. As it came on board it caught Pahlmann and threw him against the side of the ship with great force. With him was another of the crew, who, when picked up, was found to have a leg broken in two places. Pahlmann was picked up insensible. The surgeon of the ship hurried to him. Within twenty minutes he was dead.

It was 5 o'clock the next evening when the engines of the Willehad were stopped, the colors were placed at half-mast, and, after the reading of the funeral service at sea, Adolph Pahlmann's body was committed to the deep, almost five days to the hour that he and Marie Brenner of Vienna, Austria, had been made man and wife, and just three days after he had been watching over her corpse.

During her year's residence in America Miss Brenner was visiting her uncle, Frederick Wolf, of Elmwood, Kan.

New College Presidents.

From the Examiner.

The New England colleges that were busy a few months ago in electing Presidents are now making preparations to inaugurate them. The inauguration of Miss Caroline Hazard as President of Wellesley College will be held in the Houghton Memorial Chapel of the college on Oct. 3. Amherst will follow with Dr. Harris on Oct. 11. Brown will be the next in order with Dr. W. H. P. Faunce on Oct. 17, and then will come Yale, with Prof. Hadley on Oct. 18.

DISCONTENT IN VIRGINIA.

Long-Continued Democratic Ring Rule Causing It.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

Those who are crying out against boss rule, bribery in elections, and against the ways and means generally of the Democratic organisation, or, as they call it, the machine, are not those Democrats who in 1896 refused to support the Chicago platform. We do not mean to say that all the gold Democrats are satisfied with the political situation in Virginia, but we do say that the men who are now making trouble are largely free silver, party regularity men, from Gov. Tyler down. This is a matter which the party leaders cannot fail to have noticed.

There was talk at one time that the gold Democrats in Virginia were going to unite with the Republicans in an effort to overthrow the Democratic rule in this State. That was a mere figment of the imagination. Gold Democrats, so far as we know anything about them, never for one moment entertained any such idea. Their revolt in 1896 was against the Chicago platform, and none of them changed views on the question of State politics. They are as much interested as any in white man's rule in Virginia, and that they would unite with the Republican Party as at present constituted to put that party in power in Virginia is simply absurd.

No, no, this revolt is not the revolt of 1896. It is not the revolt of gold Democrats, but of silver Democrats, who in 1896 were hurrahing for Bryan and denouncing the gold Democrats as bolters and traitors. It is not a revolt against the National Democratic Party, but against the Democratic Party of Virginia as now organized.

What are the party leaders going to do about it? Are they simply going to make an effort to stifle the cry? If they do, they will make a great blunder. If they attempt to stifle that cry they will simply make it louder and turn protest into indignation. The only way that they can quiet these latter-day bolters is by reforming the ways of the party management. If we can read the signs of the times the Democratic masses are determined that boss rule shall cease, and that bribery and juggling in elections shall be abolished.

But we would throw out another hint. We do not mean to charge corruption against the Democratic Party of Virginia, so far as the administration of State, county, and municipal affairs are concerned. But in the very best temper, and without meaning to cast reflections upon any, and without having any hidden meaning whatever in our words, we ask if the Democratic Party is ready and willing to make an exhibit in every department of State, county, and municipal government? Suppose a strong opposition party in Virginia should spring up and call for a reckoning with the Democratic administration of affairs throughout the length and breadth of Virginia. Is the party prepared to make an exhibit? Would it be willing for representatives of such party to investigate all the affairs of government everywhere? Do the party leaders know that State and county government in Virginia has been honestly and correctly and efficiently administered? Are all our officers of government honest and capable, and are they giving the State and counties honest and efficient service?

For fifteen years and more the Democratic Party has been in power in Virginia and has had practically no opposition from any other party. This is an anomalous condition, and is contrary to the fundamental principles of Republican government. We say that a party which has been so long in power and which has never been called to account is apt to become careless, if no worse, and we think it a good time for the managers of the Democratic Party to call their own officers to account and make just such an investigation as would be made by any opposition party which should spring up at this time and put the Democrats out of power. We commend these suggestions to the Legislature.

WEALTH AND BANK IN ENGLAND

Each Held in Profound Respect in the Mother Country.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The equality of opportunity and the equality of legal rights which The London Spectator lays so much stress upon unquestionably do work for that contentment with the gradations in English social life which is so apt to amaze the American traveler who thinks the masses and the classes ought to hate a Lord. Instead, he finds they all dearly love a Lord, and as a rule refrain from shying "'arf a brick at 'im." As a result of this, as The Spectator observes, in Great Britain rank does not rankle nor wealth necessarily arouse enmity.

Without accepting the rather Elysian picture The Spectator paints as the absolute and final statement, it should be noted that while Ian Maclaren is deploring the part that the desire for wealth and position play in American life, The Spectator confesses that wealth and rank rule English society. Their attainment may be said to be the national ideas, possible for any one under certain conditions. That wealth attains rank and rank wealth, and that they both are held in profound respect and have an influence socially and politically that is in no way inferior to wealth and position in America, must be clear when the every-day facts of English life are studied. It may be we are more practical, more concerned for the dollar, but merely because Ian Maclaren says so does not make it so, for in certain features American life is idealism personified, English life a drive for the practicabilities.

It was unquestionably Mr. Astor's recognition of the infinite possibilities of wealth and rank that led him to seek Albion's shores, where, as The Spectator shows, all are agreed to give wealth and rank a chance in all frankness and freedom. This contentment The Spectator believes presages certain changes in social life whereby reforms and a greater increase of general comfort will be promoted without the exhibition of class hatred which is shown on the Continent. It also prophesies a like movement in America, since it presupposes here the same general attitude toward wealth that obtains in England. But the analogies are not altogether exact, and wealth and rank in England have a freer hand than wealth and position in the United States. Whether this be for our weal or not is open to discussion.

BOARDERS WANTED.

20TH ST., TILDEN HOUSE, 14 GRAMERCY Park, now open by Mrs. Briggs, formerly of Field House.

22D ST., 215 WEST.—Choice French table d'hote, 40 cents; good rooms if desired.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Rooms with board for parties seeking permanent, refined home; references given and required.

21 E. LENOX AV.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, with board; fine location; reference.

FATHER KNEIPP DISCIPLES WILL FIND congenial company, fine lawns, and delightful surroundings at The Alpton, Morristown, New Jersey.

SELECT LODGING ACCOMMODATIONS FOR Dewey parade visitors at 136 West 64th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

ROOMS FOR DEWEY DAYS SURE SURE SURE SURE

If you know where to find them. We have a large number in private houses.

Central rooms, $5 a day up, $2 up on outskirts; any Express Company will get rooms from us and return receipt to you; tickets for Land and Naval Parades.

SELECTED ROOMS AND BOARD AGENCY, Oliver Sumner Teall, Pres.; Henry E. Thomas, Treas. Open Evenings, 1,554 B'way. & 253 5th Av.

172 LEXINGTON AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let; second floor; alcove room; reference required.

ROOMS WANTED.

MOTHER AND SON WANT TWO FURNISHED rooms below 42d St.; light housekeeping; must be reasonable. Address, stating price, KNOWLES, 367 East 62d St.

MUSICAL.

A LADY VIOLINIST GIVES LESSONS.—Thorough course; moderate terms. Apply VIOLINIST, K., 242 East 116th St.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes, rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

DEWEY CELEBRATION.

DEWEY REVIEWING STAND, "PHILIPPINE" NAVAL AND LAND PARADES.

Riverside Drive, between 93d and 94th Sts. Built to curb stone and located on curve, making it the finest stand on Riverside Drive for both Naval and Land parades.

Magnificent view up and down the river.

Easily accessible from 96d St. 9th Av. L station, Columbus, Amsterdam, and 8th Av. surface lines, thence through rear of stand, so avoiding any crowd. All Building Dept. requirements fulfilled.

All seats reserved. Naval Parade $2.00. Land Parade $2.00, $4.00, and $5.00.

SEATS ON SALE: 1 B'way, Room 186, 'phone 1357 Br'd. 180 Fulton St., 'phone 5183 Cortlandt. 49 Beaver St., Rullman's; 111 B'way; Miller's, 130 B'way, and all Principal Hotels.

DEWEY PARADE.

CHOICE SEATS AND BOXES LAND AND NAVAL PARADE. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED. OFFICIAL PROGAMME.

BRENTANO'S, 31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

FOR THE DEWEY PARADE, LAND AND Naval, choice rooms in private houses, Riverside Drive and 106th St.; highest point on the Drive; unobstructed view of the Hudson and up and down Riverside Drive; comfortable and convenient accommodations; houses easily accessible; no mobs to fight through. Apply on premises or office of STEWART & SMITH, 3,291 Broadway, near 81st St.

GRAND VIEW STAND, 84TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Magnificent view of Naval and Land Parades. Ladies' guild in attendance. Caterer. Lunch served at moderate prices. Boxes, (6 seats,) $60. Seats, (all chairs,) $5 each. These prices include both days. Box office open at stand on Sunday. WM. LINSON & CO., 353 Broadway.

DEWEY PARADE. McBRIDE'S STAND. 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST. STEWART MANSION. COVERED STAND EQUIPPED WITH CHAIRS. THE FINEST on the Route. Tickets, $5 & $10. McBRIDE'S Theatre Ticket Office, 71 B'way. Box Office open Sunday at the Stand.

LARGE WINDOWS AND PRIVATE ROOM near reviewing stand; entrance Broadway elevator; conveniences. LATHAM, 306 5th Av.

DEWEY PARADE SNAP SHOTS, 4x5, AND under developed, 25 cents doz. BROADWAY CAMERA EXCHANGE, 621 Broadway.

PIANOS.

KRAKAUER PIANOS.

Used by leading artists everywhere. A large assortment of this POPULAR PIANO for cash or monthly payments. Prices moderate. Also to rent.

WAREROOMS, 113 E. 14TH ST. Harlem Warerooms, 159-161 E. 125th St.

PIANOS TO RENT.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BRIGGS PIANOS AND OTHER LEADING MAKES.

Also bargains in second-hand pianos; cash or installments; easy terms; tuning and repairing. C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway (19th St.)

WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL HARGAINS IN slightly used Krakauer Pianos and other makers, such as Briggs, $90.00; Stone, $100.00; Schumann, $115.00, and many others; PIANOS TO RENT, $2.00 per month and upward. KRAKAUER BROS., 113 EAST 14TH ST.

500 AEOLIAN ORGAN, MAHOGANY FINISH, in good condition, to be sold at a sacrifice for want of space. HOWARD, 262 West 53d St.

At the "Piano Exchange," 105-107 West 33d St., B'way and 6th Av. junction. 52 NEW AND USED PIANOS $25 UP.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY. Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue for down-town office, 54 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

For Circulars and Information about the following hotels apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:

The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va. Hawkhurst, Litchfield, Conn. Hotel Hunterston, Netherwood, N. J. Ye Lancashire Inn, Liberty, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. THE KITTATINNY.

OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY (NO CHILDREN) LIVING within a short distance of New York City desire to take two or three persons to board during the Winter; references required and given. Address FIRST-CLASS, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ENORMOUS PROFIT CAN BE MADE BY speculating in a certain stock, (listed on both New York Exchanges.) Valuable information with full particulars given in confidence TO A FEW conservative and reliable parties for a share of the profits, (after they are made.) An opportunity to make from one to ten thousand dollars, (according to the size of your investment.) Highest bankers' references furnished. Complete details upon application. INVESTMENT SPECIALIST, Box 194, Times.

TYPEWRITERS.

All makes, rented half price. Coupons apply on future purchase. Will SAVE YOU MONEY. BAR-LOCK, 302 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN FOR CLEVELAND, OHIO, IMportant position in mechanical department automobile factory; must invest at least $5,000; college graduate preferred; great opening for the right party. Address AUTOMOBILE, 211 Euclid Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

50,000 DEWEY STOOLS FOR SALE. I. N. BURDICK, 133-144 Wooster St.

WANTED—Gentleman with $25,000 to take an interest in company manufacturing reliable line of machinery. Address "ACME," Box 189, Times Office.

$5,000, "AS NEEDED," TO INCREASE SPECialty plant; will yearly net investment easily, safely, surely. "DUPLEX," Box 199 Times Office.

FREE.—Send to Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, New York, for the most PROFITABLE interesting little book on investions ever written.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services at 11; evening prayer at 5 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 90 22e RUE Ouest.—Service divin le dimanche a 10h ¼ du matin. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the Institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SPIRITUALISM, TRUTH SEEKERS' SOCIETY, meet Sunday, Wednesday, 8 o'clock; Thursday, 3 o'clock, 16 West 30th St., Iswara, Famous Psychic Demonstrator; developing class being formed.

MACHINERY WANTED.

WANTED—A six-drill compressor, Ingersoll Sergeant preferred. Write giving details and price to POTTSVILLE SUPPLY COMPANY, Pottsville, Penn.

EXCURSIONS.

NAVAL PARADE. Twin Screw Steel Steamer MIDDLETOWN From Pier 24 East River, foot of Roosevelt st. 300 TICKETS AT $3.00 EACH Can be secured by immediate application.

EXCURSIONS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

YACHT RACES.

The fast deep-water steamer BLOCK ISLAND, a fifteen mile heavy ocean boat, sailing regularly between New London and Block Island, will attend each race between the COLUMBIA and SHAMROCK. Capacity 1,500 passengers; absolutely limited to 600. Her three spacious decks and limited number of passengers offer the best opportunity to see the Races. Music by the 9th Reg. Band. Tickets, including Luncheon, Five Dollars. For sale at all the leading Hotels, Tourist Agencies, or at the office of

CHARLES N. SWIFT, 56 New Street, New York.

TWO SAFE BOATS. FOR THE NAVAL PARADE THE MAGNIFICENT IRON STEAMERS CEPHEUS — CYGNUS of the Iron Steamboat Co.'s Fleet will leave foot of 91st St., East River, at 10 A. M.; foot of 31st St., East River, at 10:30 A. M. Tickets $2 On sale at McBride's, 71 B'way; Tyson's (6th Av. Hotel), and Harlem Sav'g B'k B'd'g, 124th St. & 3d Av. (basement.) Souvenir to Each Passenger. Fireworks at Night.....$1.00

FOR THE THIRD AND FOLLOWING YACHT RACES Take the Steamer CEPHEUS. $2 per day Ill'd History of the America's Cup to each passenger

DEWEY DAY. SEAGOING THREE-DECK STEAMER GAY HEAD.

Chartered by Atlantic Yacht Club for Races. Leaves UP TOWN, foot West 30th St., N. R. For NAVAL PARADE.....10:30 A. M. For ILLUMINATION and FIREWORKS..7 P. M. Luncheon by CARDANI. KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRA. Large number of tickets already sold at leading clubs Limited remainder.....$5 each Including Buffet Luncheon. Evening Tickets.....$5 each Tyson's, McBride's, Miller's, Thomas Cook & Son's, or by mail. Lessee Gay Head, when check inclosed, 19 West 24th St., care City Club.

DEWEY NAVAL PARADE.

Sept. 29th steamer Dolphin, formerly "The Foster," leaves East 31st St., 10 A. M.; South 5th St., B'lyn, 10:15; Battery, 11 A. M. Engel's Military Band. Complete restaurant services. Tickets, limited, $2 each.

Grand fireworks display and illumination same evening, leaving East 31st St. 7 P. M. Tickets, $1.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The speed of the Dolphin guarantees a full view of the races from start to finish; leaving East 31st St. 8:30; South 5th St., Brooklyn, 8:45; Battery, 9:30 sharp. Tickets limited, $5 each. All tickets for sale at Thos. Cook & Sons, 261 and 1,235 B'way and at office, 525 W. 41st St. Telephone 150,38th.

DEWEY MARINE PARADE AND EVENING FIREWORKS FROM ROOF OF WOOL EXCHANGE BUILDING, 295 WEST BROADWAY.

Comfortable seats; elevator service; toilets; lunch available. Tickets, including day and night, $2.

EXCURSIONS.

INTERNATIONAL

YACHT RACES.

Steamer "Glen Island"

(Formerly Wm. C. Egerton).

The "Flag Ship" of the "Starin" fleet

23d Regt. Band. | Caterer—Anderson.

Three large open decks and best steamer afloat for observation purposes. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 9:30 A. M. each race day. Single trip tickets, $2.50; tickets for three trips, $6.00. Staterooms, $5.00.

Steamer "Sam Sloan."

Speedy, spacious, safe, and room for everybody to see everything, with music and refreshments. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 10:00 A. M. each race day.

Single trip, $2; Tickets for 3 trips, $5.

Number of passengers on each steamer positively limited to one-half licensed capacity.

Starin's dock, with elevated passageway for passengers only, is used by these two steamers on race days exclusively.

Tickets sold at No. 1 B'way, room 182, 'phone 1537 Broad; 180 Fulton St., phone 5188 Cor't; Starin's dock, foot Cortlandt St.; 49 Beaver St.; McBride's, 71 B'way; Rullman's, 111 B'way; Miller's, 130 B'way; 141 B'way; Principal Hotels and Childs' restaurants.

Dewey Naval Parade.

The most desirable craft from which to see the great naval display is the speedy

Screw Steamer Cambridge OF BALTIMORE.

Passengers on this steamer are afforded the greatest opportunity available.

The hurricane deck offers an uninterrupted view, unsurpassed by any steamer attending.

Saloon deck splendidly fitted, and especially adapted for the comfort of ladies and children.

Caterer, Ed. de Brauwere.

DAY PARADE . . $3.00
NIGHT PARADE . . $2.00
COMBINATION . . $4.00

Number of passengers limited. TICKETS FOR SALE at Pier 6 N. R. and all prominent Hotels, Clubs, and Ed. de Brauwere, 38 Broadway.

P. S.—This steamer is licensed to go outside, and will accompany the International Yacht Races.

GO TO THE YACHT RACES

THEY MAY BE THE LAST.

THE FAMOUS OCEAN STEAMER ST. JOHNS

of the Central R. R. of N. J. Sandy Hook route will accompany the yachts over the course, leaving Pier 8 N. R. at 9:30 A. M.; capacity, 1,900; limited to 800. Her three spacious decks and limited number of passengers offer the best opportunity to see the Races. Music by the 9th Reg. Band. Tickets, including Luncheon, Five Dollars. For sale at all the leading Hotels, Tourist Agencies, or at the office of

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DEWEY MARINE PARADE AND EVENING FIREWORKS FROM ROOF OF WOOL EXCHANGE BUILDING, 295 WEST BROADWAY.

Comfortable seats; elevator service; toilets; lunch available. Tickets, including day and night, $2.

EXCURSIONS.

INTERNATIONAL

To See the Warships TO-DAY.

The "Republic" and "Columbia" will make SIX TRIPS from Pier 10 East River, leaving at 9 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., running down to the Narrows, showing the fleet of warships, and then up the Hudson River to Grant's Tomb and return, giving

TWO HOURS ON THE HARBOR AND THE HUDSON.

Fare, 50 Cents.

THE FAMOUS STEAMERS

Republic and Columbia FOR Dewey Day and Yacht Races

Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Whitehall St.) at 12 M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, are steam heated and equipped with excellent restaurants. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets $3.00 for Day Parade, $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.

FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES the COLUMBIA will leave Pier 10 E. R. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course. The boat needs no recommendation for seagoing work or speed. She is well known and popular, and provided with every comfort. Restaurant service will be complete. Tickets, $3.00 each day, or $9.00 all days, whether three or more.

CAPACITY, 3,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 1,500.

Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to W. F. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY. Phone, 311 Madison Square.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. DEWEY'S WELCOME.

The magnificent steamers of this company will take part in the celebration of Dewey Day—the water parade, the night illumination and fireworks.

FARE—Day Demonstration, $2.00
Night " " 1.00

The Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., N. R., ONLY, at 11 A. M. for the NAVAL PARADE.

For the NIGHT DEMONSTRATION AND HARBOR AND FLEET ILLUMINATION the Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., North River, 6:30 P.M. and foot 31st st., East River, 6:30 P. M.

YACHT RACES. COLUMBIA—SHAMROCK.

The Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company have sea-going licenses, and will accompany the yachts all through the contests.

Fare Each Race, $2.00.

EACH STEAMBOAT WILL BE LIMITED

Tickets for either event can and should be secured at once. They can be had only at the company's office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE IN COMFORT.

Steamer "Monmouth" will accompany the yachts over the course, leaving PIER 8, NORTH RIVER, AT 9.30 A. M.

Tickets for the entire series of three or more races... $25.00

LIMITED TO 800.

Tickets on sale at room 715, Central Building, 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE THREE-DECKED Ocean-going Excursion Steamers GRAND REPUBLIC and GENL. SLOCUM

(ROCKAWAY LINE STEAMERS)

Will leave each race day for the races from West 20th St., Battery Landing, and Bridge Dock, (Brooklyn,) accompanying the yachts over the entire course.

Company guarantees that only one-half licensed capacity will be carried.

Fare each race day $3.00, or Coupon tickets, good for five races, $7.50.

SUNDAY, OCT. 1ST, GRAND REPUBLIC and GENL. SLOCUM will make hourly trips from West 20th St. around the ships, fare 25c.

For tickets and further information apply to office of company, 71 BROADWAY, Manhattan, Room 512, or 195 MONTAGUE ST., Brooklyn.

DEWEY NAVAL PARADE. INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The Winthrop line steamers "O. E. LEWIS" (twin screw) and "CITY OF QUINCY" (propeller) of Boston, under the direction of competent New York and Sandy Hook pilots, capacity 1,100, from Pier 8, East River.

These steamers are new, up to date, and have seagoing license. Tickets, positively limited to two-thirds the capacity.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28—Trip to Sandy Hook to welcome ADMIRAL DEWEY and accompany the "OLYMPIA" to anchorage at Tompkinsville; leaving time to be announced; tickets $2.50.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29—Will take part in NAVAL PARADE, leaving at 10 A. M., giving time for trip around the war vessels before parade; tickets $3.

EVENING—TRIP around the harbor to witness fireworks display, illumination of naval fleet and Brooklyn Bridge; tickets $1.

Following SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY hourly harbor trips, giving an opportunity to view the war ships; tickets 25 cents.

Will attend the YACHT RACES each day; tickets $2. Tickets good on either steamer. Refreshments by first-class caterers.

Subscriptions strictly limited, and applications should be made at once. Tickets and further information at THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,235 Broadway; Tyson's Agencies, leading hotels; office Cahill Towing Line, 12 South St., and A. C. Nickerson's, 24 Broadway.

Shamrock vs. Columbia, The magnificent three-deck observation iron steamboat "CYGNUS" has been chartered for INTERNATIONAL

YACHT RACES

beginning with race of Oct. 5th.

Licensed capacity of "Cygnus," 1,800; but sale of tickets limited to 1,200.

TICKETS each race.....$5.00

Full sailing course followed, giving complete view of race from start to finish. Secure tickets in advance by mail or at office of

Antilles Trans. Co., 11 Broadway; W. G. Roberts, 1,037 Fifth Av.; Chas. W. Tyson, 24 Gramercy Park; F. Rullman, (Theatre Ticket Office,) 111 Broadway.

Refreshments served by Caterer Tarhune. Boat leaves Pier 6, N. R., 9:40 A. M. (One pier below Rector St.)

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.

The New Steel Plant Line Ocean Steamship LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

5,018 Tons. Twin Screws. Speed, 21 Miles.

The New York Herald will operate the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy on board this ship while following the yachts. These messages will be received by the Mackay-Bennett ship, connected with the cable near Scotland Lightship and transmitted continuously to its New York office and to London in one minute. Consequently La Grande Duchesse will be manoeuvred to view the yachts to the very best advantage.

LLOYD BOWRON'S AMERICAN'S BAND. Staterooms and tickets for the first day all sold! Tickets, $5.00 each day for the second and third days. Staterooms, $5 and $3, according to location. On sale at Tyson's news stands, in all the prominent hotels, McBride's, 71 Broadway; Plant Line, 290 Broadway (Tel. 1870 Franklin), and Marine Journal, 17 State St. (Tel. 923 Broad). Managers, Ryan & Walker.

Ship will leave Pacific Mail Pier, foot of Canal Street, North River.

EXCURSIONS.

ADMIRAL DEWEY GREETING and REVIEW.

THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEEL STEAMERS

CITY of LOWELL Of the Norwich Line From Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St.

And PLYMOUTH Of the Fall River Line From Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St.

These splendid Steamers have three decks (the upper one an open observation promenade) from which an uninterrupted view of the sights may be obtained.

Limited number of tickets, sold only on steamer for which sold.

THURSDAY, Sept. 28, will leave at 11:00 A. M. TICKETS, $2.00. Both steamers will make a trip down the Bay, and possibly as far as Sandy Hook, to meet and greet the OLYMPIA, affording an opportunity to see the assembled warships welcome Admiral Dewey.

FRIDAY, Sept. 29, leaving at 11:00 A. M. TICKETS, $5.00, including day and night trip. Both steamers will participate in the Naval Parade and Review. Will return to Piers in the early evening to give those who desire an opportunity of disembarking, and leave again as soon as possible for the river and harbor trip, to view the fireworks and illumination. Returning, due at Piers about 9 o'clock.

Music on the LOWELL by Lafrie's Celebrated Band; on the PLYMOUTH by the First Naval Battalion Band. Catering by the Company at regular prices.

Tickets now on sale at Wharf Offices, open Sunday, 24th. Telephone, Pier 18, Cortlandt, 4986; Pier 36, Spring 1961. Also at Cook's offices, 261 Broadway, Cor. Warren St., and 1,225 Broadway, near 30th St., the latter office open until 10 P. M.

THE GREAT STEAMER PLYMOUTH of the Fall River Line will attend the INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

A strictly limited number of tickets will be sold at $5.00 each; first three races, $12.00. Music by the First Naval Battalion Band. Catering by the Company at regular prices. Tickets and Staterooms at Office, Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street; open Sunday, 24th; telephone, Cortlandt 4986; also at Cook's Offices, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St., and 1,225 Broadway, near 30th St., the latter office open until 10 P. M.

THE WHITE SQUADRON Fleet of Ocean Steamboats FOR DEWEY DAY AND YACHT RACES WITH The White Squadron International Band

Steamboats Aurora, Viking, Elaine, Sylvester, Royal Beauty and Water Queen.

DAY TIME TABLE.—Steamboats will leave Foot of East 21st St., East River, 10:30 A. M.; Foot of West 10th St., North River, 10:30 A. M., and all Boats will leave our Main Dock, Pier 4, East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 11 o'Clock A. M.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings Show an Increased Volume, but with Few Features.

OPERATORS STILL PROMINENT

Latest Sales by Brokers—The Sheriff Conducting Foreclosure Sales—List of Offerings for This Week.

Business of fair volume was done during the week, but it was of the same desultory character which has marked dealings throughout the month, and which bids fair to continue for some time to come. Brokers look forward to good demand for investment properties later in the season, but of this demand it must be admitted there has been as yet little evidence.

It has been a plot here or a dwelling there and usually with the principals from the professional element. The American Deposit and Loan Company's six lots at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street have been the subjects of successive reports and denials which may never be straightened out until a new deed covering the property goes on record. That the development of the section east of Second Avenue in the neighborhood of One Hundredth Street is proceeding at a lively rate was shown in the sale of twenty-seven lots on One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets, east of Second Avenue, by the Ebling estate, while further down town, on Second Avenue, at Sixty-third Street, another plot of eight lots passed into the hands of a firm of operators.

The announcement that an eight-story office building will be erected at 645 Madison Avenue, just north of Fifty-ninth Street, means something of a departure for that section. Possibly the term "office building" should not be taken too literally, but in a neighborhood that is being given over to business more and more every day there would seem to be a promising field for a structure of that character and of moderate proportions.

Of the week's purchases for improvement, only two were noteworthy—that by Henry Seligman of a residence site at 30 and 32 West Fifty-sixth Street, and that at 65 and 67 West Forty-fifth Street for a new apartment hotel.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Joseph A. Farley, for $35,000, the new five-story American-basement dwelling 316 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 19 by 102.2. This is the third of Mr. Farley's houses on One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Eighth Streets sold within the last week.

With the purchase of the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 100, from F. A. Vivanti through S. H. Greenbaum, the Mount Sinai Hospital completes its ownership of the entire block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets.

F. E. Mainhart has sold for J. W. & A. A. Teets the four-story dwelling 161 West Sixty-fifth Street, 18 by 100.5; also, for the same sellers, 117 West Ninety-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, 15.6 by 100.11.

It is reported that St. Joseph's Institute has sold, for about $40,000, thirty lots on Lorillard Place. One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street.

Lorenz F. H. Weiher, Jr., has sold to J. A. S. Gregg two five-story flats on the east side of Brook Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, each 25 by 76 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought, through E. A. Cruikshank & Co., the old dwellings 123 and 125 Cherry Street, 33 b 60.

The Trustees of the Scotch Presbyterian Church have sold the five-story flat 1,762 Third Avenue.

Leitner & Marks have sold for S. Whalick the lot at the northeast corner of Wendover and Bathgate Avenues, 25 by 100.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought the old building 327 West Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for Arnold Adler to Louis Levy the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling 48 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

George A. Bowman has leased for the estate of Peter Cassidy, for a term of years, the five-story brownstone-front building 219 West Forty-second Street.

The Auction Room.

A list of legal sales, longer than is usual at this season, added considerably to the volume of the week's auction room business without contributing much of real interest. A plot, about 56 by 78, at the junction of Third and Franklin Avenues, was bought by William Rankin for $14,200, but in general the more desirable parcels offered under foreclosure were so heavily incumbered as to prohibit outside bidding. A voluntary sale of lots on Audubon Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets, was withdrawn.

The appearance in this week's schedule of five foreclosure offerings to be conducted by the Sheriff has not caused surprise among the auctioneers, because not wholly unexpected, but, although their statements have been of a most guarded and confidential nature, their disgust and disapproval is none the less evident. The appointments of the Sheriff to sell in the instances mentioned have been made by Justice McLean. No other Justice, so far as appears from sales already advertised, has followed a similar course. Justice McLean is at present out of the city, and there is nothing to indicate whether or not his recent appointments of the Sheriff are the beginning of a permanent policy. Reference need not be made to the natural course of all sales that get as far as the Sheriff's office instead of being placed in a referee's hands, but many auctioneers, not from a mercenary point of view, regard the plan in many ways detrimental to the auction market.

The Dewey holidays make a small schedule for this week, beginning, however, with voluntary sales to-morrow of 241 and 243 West Broadway, and the southwest corner of First Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street. Inquiries regarding Philip A. Smyth's offering of the Curtis holdings in Yonkers to-morrow promise well for the success of that event.

There were recorded last week 284 mortgages, for $5,134,397, of which 102, for $1,126,118, were at 5 per cent.; 117, for $1,434,529, were at more, and 65, for $2,573,750, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 238 mortgages, for $2,865,844, of which 78, for $887,450, were at 5 per cent.; 123, for $1,170,234, were at more, and 35, for $802,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 25.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 241 and 243 West Broadway, east side, 74.10 feet north of White Street, runs north 37.8 by east 100 by south 19.4 by west 20.5 by south 18.1 by west 100, six-story brick business building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 1,315 First Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street, 23 by 60, four-story brick, double flat, with two stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 3,733 Third Avenue, northwest corner of St. Paul's Place, together with 3,738 and 3,777 adjoining, each 26.5 feet front and varying in depth from 95.11 to 110.5, three four-story brick flats, with stores; St. Paul's Place, north side, 95.11 feet west of Third Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 28.8 by 109, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on 3,733, $2,885; on 3,735, $2,129; on 3,737, $2,877; on the St. Paul's Place parcel, $3,665.

On the premises, at noon, by Philip A. Smith, trustee's sale, 72 parcels in Yonkers, including the country seats known as "The Oaks" and "Springside," residences on High Street, Warburton, and Woodworth Avenues, and sixty-four plots and lots on Fairview and High Streets, Ridgeway and Vineyard Avenues.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffey, referee, 118, 120, and 122 West Sixty-first Street, south side, 310 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each, 30 by 100.5, three four-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on each, $27,080.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 1,443 to 1,449 Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 100.6 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $28,598.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Nicholas Schloeder, referee, 952 Washington Avenue, east side, 122.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25 by 80.9, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,759.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, East Forty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $28,194.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Griffin, referee, 177 Prince Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sullivan Street, 25 by 85.6, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $27,178.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 256 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,360.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, Wendover Avenue, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, 68 by 145.2 by 50 by 142.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $16,791.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lorenzo Semple, referee, 307 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 114.8 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 14.8 by 98.9, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,863.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 506 to 514 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $923; subject to other mortgages for $80,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 325 Rivington Street, south side, 24.2 feet east of Goerck Street, 37.5 by 75, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Sold under two actions in foreclosure; due on judgment, $21,527.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 1,650 Fox Street, east side, 385.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 16.9 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,144.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 313 to 321 East Twelfth Street, for four six-story brick flats, 25 by 88.6; Weil & Mayer of 36 East Seventy-fifth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $100,000.

Mott Avenue, east side, 400 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for three five-story brick flats and stores, 27 by 105 and 30 by 100; John E. Doyle of 837 Southern Boulevard, owner; C. A. Milliner, architect; cost, $125,000.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a two-story frame stable, 45 by 25; George Stolz of 1,324 Franklin Avenue, owner; E. R. Will of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Walton Avenue, west side, 154 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21.4 by 46.6; Charles L. Doran, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $6,000.

Ninety-sixth Street, northwest corner of Central Park West, for a granite and brick church, 98 by 140; First Church of Christ, Scientist, of 143 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Carrere & Hastings, architects; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 308 East Twentieth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; estate of Jennie Henshaw of 20 Nassau Street, owner; J. F. O. Meyer, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 358 West Fortieth Street, to a two-story brick and stone dwelling; F. E. Luthy of 2,311 Seventh Avenue, owner; cost, $100.

No. 146 to 150 Thompson Street and 474 to 478 West Broadway, to a five-story brick factory; estate of Amos R. Eno of 111 Broadway, owner; J. H. Whitenack, architect; cost, $4,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 71 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and shop; William Nelson of 858 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $500.

No. 805 Madison Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; T. M. Newcombe, premises, owner; H. L. Rogers, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $3,000.

Christian Scientists to Build.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, is about to erect a brick and granite edifice at a cost of $25,000 on the plot 98 by 140 at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, purchased several months ago. The plans for the structure were filed with the Building Department yesterday by Architects Carrere & Hastings.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 23.

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, 316.11 ft s of 166th St, 76.1x117.8x75x129.2; Donald McLean referee, to Janie H. Kellogg and others. $16,000

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, 242.7 ft s of 166th St, 74.4x129.3x75.8x140.5; Donald McLean, referee, to Janie H. Kellogg..... 19,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 81.6 ft s of 152d St, 18x70.3x17.11x70.3; Barton W. Baldwin to Henry D. Stringer..... 1

72D ST, 172 East, 16.8x102.2; Mary F. Havey to Ida C. Sass..... 100

79TH ST, 150 East, 16x68; Edward B. La Fetra, referee, to Rosalie Kolb..... 2,000

113TH ST, s, 7, 9 East, 75x100.11; William J. Nicklas to Harry B. Kyle..... 1

125TH ST, s s, 118.9 ft e of 2d Av, 56.5x100.11; Henry Witkowski to Louis J. Vorhaus..... 1

141ST ST, 523 West, 16x99.11; 141st St, 529 West, 16x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch to Julia Knapp..... 1

141ST ST, 523 West, 16x99.11; 141st St, 529 West, 16x99.11; Julia Knapp to Henry D. Stringer..... 1

161ST ST, n s, 319.7 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11; Louis G. Whitaker, referee, to New York Life Insurance Company..... 13,600

161ST ST, n s, 337.7 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11; Louis G. Whitaker, referee, to New York Life Insurance Company..... 13,600

Recorded Lease.

HESS, Jonas, to Dennis F. Sullivan and another; Bowery, 241, all; 5 years..... $2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUFIELD, Elwood, to Sarah A. Campbell; 75th St, s s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years..... $10,000

BECKER, Christina, to Charles B. Morris & Co.; Manhattan St, n s, 72.8 ft w of 10th Av, secures note..... 4,000

FINLEY, Caroline E., to Edmond R. Smith; executor; 105th St, 43 West, 3 years..... 9,000

JAEGER, Caroline, to Samuel E. Jacobs and others, executors; Delancey St, 219, n s, 25x87.6, demand..... 500

KLEIN, Samuel, to Jacob Fritz; Rivington St, 330, 19.9x81.3, 1 year..... 500

MARSCHALL, William G., to Martin Offinger; 29th St, n s, 52.2 ft e of 2d Av, 60.8x29.6x50x33.6, 3 years..... 5,000

RAY, Carolina, to Charles May, trustee; Tompkins St, w s, 101.6 ft s of Delancey St, 1 year..... 1,200

STEWART, John, to Charles Wurster; Hudson St, 523, w s, 3 years..... 2,000

TAYLOR, Bruce, to John C. Rodgers and another; 159th St, Lot 112, map of Melrose, 50x100, 3 months..... 555

WEILMUNSTER, Charles, to John F. Betz; West St, 195, saloon lease, demand..... 2,482

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAUST, George, to Anna C. S. Hassey.. $9,588

BOEHM, Samuel C., and others to City Real Estate Company..... 40,000

ELIAS, Katherine, and Edward S. Schweyer, executors, &c., to Katherine Elias, general guardian..... 4,588

QUIGLEY, David, to Christopher M. Beeckman..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Esther F. Moore..... 9,500

Mechanics' Liens.

CANNON ST, 86; Kaimon Schechter and others against Max Krakower and Jacob Goell, owners and contractors..... $105

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 225x100; Dimock & Fink Company against Louis Cohen, owner; Landsberg & Rose, contractors; Albert Gerhards, sub-contractor..... 146

HENRY ST, 243 and 245; James T. Riley against Samuel Barkin, owner; Ross & Fisher, contractors..... 74

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 156th St, 100x70; Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company against Louis A. Schneider, owner and contractor; Mannette L. Schneider, owner..... 682

123D ST, s s, 475 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Church E. Gates & Co. against Arthur G. Muhlker, owner; A. Muhlker, contractor..... 898

Lis Pendens.

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 175 ft n of Grand St, 51.6x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager against Rebecca Stern and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Levy.

KELLY ST, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x133x83.8x95.11; Michael Cowen against Elizabeth McGinnis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. S. Press.

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 94.11 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; Charles Unangst against Emma L. Mueller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

WALES AV, w s, 212.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x130.5x28.1x144.1; Marie Ober against Michael Cowen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 174th St, 48.5x97.5x49.8x110.5; Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn against Augusta Berwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

3D AV, w s, 82.1 ft n of 176th St, 26x95.10; Danville Stove and Manufacturing Company against Laura Streifler and others, (foreclosure mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

4TH AV, w s, 21 ft n of 127th St, 18x70; George Storminger against Ella Mosemann and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, L. Scheuer.

7TH AV, s e corner of 49th St, 100x100; Henry Dewhurst against Catharine Bigley, individually and as executrix, and others, (partition, &c.;) attorney, E. R. Thompson.

130TH ST, n s, 355 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; the Fifth Avenue Bank against Charles B. W. Savage and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

131ST ST, s s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; the Fifth Avenue Bank against Charles B. W. Savage and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

162D ST, s s, 172.7 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x127.4; John Duer and another, executors, &c., against Lucy E. Lynn, (foreclosure of mortgage;) Duer, Strong & Whitehead.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 23.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Newman & Capron Hardware Company of New York; capital, $250,000.

Penn Power Company of New York; capital, $100,000.

Columbia Kinetoscope Company of Washington; capital, $35,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, CURTISS ESTATE,

in pursuance of a decision of the SURROGATE of WESTCHESTER COUNTY and by order of PETER J. ELTING, TRUSTEE of ESTATE of ABIJAH CURTISS, deceased, of

72 parcels of valuable improved and vacant real estate in the

CITY OF YONKERS.

"THE OAKS" AND "SPRINGSIDE."

TWO MAGNIFICENT HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEATS, WITH FINE MANSIONS, STABLES, BEAUTIFULLY LAID-OUT GROUNDS AND DELIGHTFUL RIVER VIEWS, LOCATED ON NORTH BROADWAY NEAR HIGH ST., 15 MINUTES' WALK FROM GETTY SQUARE.

ALSO FINE RESIDENCES ON

Warburton & Woodworth Avs. & High St.,

AND 64 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS AND LOTS ON

Fairview St., High St., Ridgeway Av., &c.,

on MONDAY, SEPT. 25,

commencing at 12 o'clock M. at "The Oaks," North Broadway, opposite High St., Yonkers.

TERMS 75% at 4%, etc.

Book-maps, handsomely illustrated from R. E. & A. J. PRIME, Attys., Yonkers; BELLOWS & WARREN, R. E. Agents, Yonkers; or PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r, 11 Pine St., N. Y.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, October 11th, 1899,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

No. 143 West 53d Street,

Near 7th Ave. and Broadway.

The 4-story, basement, and cellar brownstone dwelling. Size of lot, 18.9x100.5.

No. 170 East 71st Street,

The 3-story, basement, and cellar brownstone dwelling. Size of lot, 16.8x100.5.

No. 593 West End Avenue,

bet. 88th & 89th Sts.

The 4-story and basement brick and brownstone high-stoop bay window front dwelling; hardwood trim; 17 rooms and bath; size of lot, 19.6x100.

No. 54 West 132d Street,

The 3-story basement and cellar frame brick-filled dwelling; size of lot 16.8x99.11.

No. 145 West 135th Street,

The 5-story single flat, 8 rooms and bath to each apartment; steam heat and hot water supplied; handsomely decorated; hardwood trim, &c. A No. 1 building. Size of lot, 25x99.11.

Further particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 66 Liberty St., N. Y. C. Telephone No. 3943 Cortlandt.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer

will sell at auction,

MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1899.

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City,

ESTATE OF WM. TUCKER, Dec'd,

241 AND 243 WEST BROADWAY.

The valuable 6-story and cellar brick business building, in good order, containing an Otis elevator, steam heat, and steam power; size of lot, 37.8x100.

SAME DAY,

1375 FIRST AVE.,

Southwest corner 74th St.

4-story brick double flat, 4 rooms to each apartment, 2 stores, and 2 basement stores; well rented; size of lot, 23x60.

Further particulars with Auctioneer, Office, 66 Liberty St. (Telephone 3943 Cortlandt.)

BRYAN L KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, October 18th, 1899,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

No. 146 West 103d Street,

5-story and basement brick and stone flat; 3 families on each floor; size of lot 32x105.6.

No. 408 West 48th Street,

5-story and basement brick and stone flat, 4 families on each floor; size of lot 25x100.5.

Lewis S. Goebel, Esq., attorney, No. 41 Park Row.

Further particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 66 Liberty St., N. Y. Telephone No. 3943 Cortlandt.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

10 CTS. PER WEEK

(without interest and without a string offer to this) will pay for a high grade building lot at SHERMAN PARK, at the price of $115, worth $275. SOUND TITLES! NO INTEREST! NO SWAMP! NO ASSESSMENTS! Crowded with advantages. Tickets and maps now ready. Write or call

I. B. BROOKS, 165-167 B'way 10 years in business at the one stand.

BRANCH OFFICES { 2 East 125th St. and (DAY AND NIGHT) } 224 E. 34th St.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ.

72D ST. AND LEXINGTON AV., NEW YORK.

FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL

(American plan only)

WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

All apartments are arranged in suites, with private halls; are specially adapted to the comfort and convenience of families, at rates much lower than usually prevail in first-class houses.

If you wish the comfort of a private house, without the bother of help, make us a visit of inspection before locating for the Winter.

Extensive improvements are now in process of completion; a handsome sun parlor and palm roof have been added; also, spacious drawing and reception rooms; all extending from 72d to 73d St., making the hotel one of the most attractive and up to date houses in this city.

We have fully furnished apartments at all prices, from parlor, two bedrooms and bath, at $20 per week, to parlor, six rooms and bath, at $40 per week.

Dining room on top floor; cuisine and all restaurant appointments of high standard; board $10 per week for adults; children, $8.

RICHARD MEARS.

The Langham,

FIFTH AVE. and 52D ST., N. Y.

WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.

A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE FIRST CLASS. Situated in the most select and desirable part of New York's greatest avenue. Apartments elegantly furnished. CUISINE UNEXCELLED. All arrangements for the comfort and satisfaction of guests as perfect as careful and experienced management can insure.

C. B. PUTTFARCKEN, Manager.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BOULEVARD, COR. WEST 71ST ST.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

A SELECT CITY HOME FOR TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT GUESTS.

Hotel Bristol 5TH AVENUE AND 42D ST.

AMERICAN PLAN.

FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

CUISINE, APPOINTMENTS, AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

JOHN L. CHADWICK, Prop.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

7th Av. and 56th St., opposite Carnegie Hall; new, fireproof; all modern improvements; LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL. European plan. Restaurant unexcelled. Broadway cars pass the door.

WARREN LELAND, JR.

HOTEL EMPIRE,

Broadway and 63d Street West.

A modern Fireproof Hotel of the first class, conducted on the European Plan, for the accommodation of those who want the best at reasonable cost.

W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

THE FLORENCE,

6th Ave. and 18th St., Union Square.

Absolutely fireproof. Excellent cuisine. Apartments furnished or unfurnished.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

McVickar & Company

Offer the following

PRIVATE HOUSES FOR SALE.

Edgecombe Ave.

We are selling some unusually attractive houses on Edgecombe Avenue and 138th Street, opposite St. Nicholas Park, one block west of 8th Avenue, near 140th Street elevated station, 16.8 to 20 feet wide, newly decorated, tiled bathrooms, situated in restricted private house neighborhood on West Side. Prices, $14,000 to $18,500, $2,000 or more down, mortgage to suit. Full commission to brokers. Call at premises, 32 Edgecombe Avenue.

West 136th St., 217-219

New three-story high-stoop 16.8 feet wide. Price $14,500—$12,500 mortgage at 5 per cent.

West 136th St., 143.

Four-story American-basement, 12 rooms, modern open plumbing, and handsomely decorated; worth over $18,000 at $15,000—$12,000 mortgage at 4½ per cent. may remain.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT.

The Moffett,

133-135 WEST 11TH STREET.

Large eight-room apartments, all outside light, with latest improvements; electric lights and elevator. Rents $900 and $1,100 per annum.

The St. George,

233-235 EAST 17TH STREET.

(Stuyvesant Square.) Eight large, light rooms; liveried attendants; elevator. Rents $1,100 and $1,200.

The Livingston,

NO. 136 EAST 19TH STREET

(adjoining corner of Irving Place), seven rooms; good light, latest improvements; in first-class condition; $900 per annum.

West 28th St., 9.

Bachelor apartments. Everything strictly first class; location unexcelled. Rent $800 per annum.

East 60th St., 42.

Six rooms, newly decorated; steam heat; open plumbing; also 2 rooms in basement suitable for physician. $35 per month.

West 88th St., 11-15.

HOLLAND APARTMENTS.

One apartment of 8 rooms, with all latest improvements at $780 per annum.

West 96th St., 111-117.

Seven rooms; bath; steam heat; hot water. Rents $25 to $30 per month.

West 116th St., 222.

Six rooms and bath; steam heat; near 116th St. elevated. Rents $20 to $24 per month. Also one at $35 per month.

West 102d St., 304.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

One large eight-room apartment for rent at $800 per annum. All latest improvements with hall service.

Loyola Apartments,

Facing Central Park,

Between 107th and 108th Streets, on Central Park West.

Eight large rooms with all latest improvements. Rents $600 to $1,100.

The Bernard.

NO. 137-139 WEST 127TH ST.

Large eight-room apartments, hall service, hot water, steam heat, and entirely new decorations. Rents $50 to $60 per month.

For further particulars apply on premises or to our nearest branch office.

McVickar & Company,

1368 Broadway, at 37th St.

Cor. 103th St. and Central Park West.

246 E. Houston St., at Ave. A.

Main Office: 24 Nassau St.

90% HOUSES

We represent 90% of the most desirable houses on the

UPPER WEST SIDE

For Sale, Rent, or Exchange,

FRANK L. FISHER CO.

446 COLUMBUS AVE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.

1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.

HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

FOR SALE.

ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

7 Fine Dwellings on north side of W. 162d St. just west of Amsterdam Av.; Indiana limestone fronts, hardwood finish, open plumbing, all improvements; 521-523 West 162d St. open for inspection; street paved and restricted; for sale on easy terms, or will rent.

ALBERT J. WISE, Atty., 163 Broadway, N. Y.

TO BUILDERS

We offer choice lots with or without loan.

TO HOUSE BUYERS

Private dwellings. Send for lists. All locations. All prices. Some bargains.

VOORHEES & FLOYD,

56 Liberty St.

A BARGAIN.

In the seventies; one of the most desirable 20-foot, 3-story houses; all modern improvements. Particulars of

VOORHEES & FLOYD,

56 Liberty Street.

For Sale, the Four Best Houses on WEST END AVENUE,

Nos. 862, 864, 866, 868, between 102d and 103d Sts. All latest improvements. Plan of houses, materials, and workmanship perfect. Apply to your own broker, or to C. J. WILLIS, 80 Leonard St.

FOR SALE—Fine property on Broadway from Battery to 12th St.; also Broadway lots below the Park. Also 5th Ave. lots and houses below and opposite the Park. Other properties desirably located; all sections of Manhattan Island, including water fronts. Bargains.

WM. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

CHOICE CORNER PLOT, BRIGGS AVE. AND Suburban St., Bedford Park, with new up-to-date ten-room house, steam heat, hardwood, two baths; $10,000; easy terms. J. F. TOUSSAINT, 58 Reade St.

518 WEST 140TH ST.—New three-story American basement dwelling; every convenience; always open; sacrifice; easy terms. DAVID STEWART, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.

ONLY $9,000.—Terms easy; 522 West 175th St.; new 18-foot brick dwelling; every convenience; always open. DAVID STEWART, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.

REAL ESTATE.

Go to Flushing.

Why?

Because it's the most select, most beautiful suburb of Greater New York.

Because it affords children good, pure air and room enough to grow in.

Because Ingleside, Flushing, offers better terms than any other high grade property—quick increase of values.

30 New Houses.

All up-to-date—electric light, gas, water and the other modern improvements.

You can be suited—take your pick.

Payments less than rent. We will make them easy.

Only 35 minutes from City Hall—30 minutes from 34th Street and Broadway.

Write for plans of houses, tickets and full particulars.

Realty Trust 60 and 62 Liberty St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

For sale, reasonably, by order of executors, a handsome place, consisting of about 100 acres, large, substantial house, in perfect order, cottages for coachman and gardener, greenhouse, large stable, icepond and icehouse, and large farm barn. Situated one mile from village; location high and healthful. For further particulars apply to (7,458)

GEO. R. READ, 10 WALL ST.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON

563 FIFTH AV. 7 WALL ST.

Country Residences for Sale and Rent.

BAR HARBOR. Along the SOUND.
NEWPORT. On the HUDSON.
SARATOGA. In the BERKSHIRES.
TUXEDO. NARRAGANSETT PIER.
LONG ISLAND. &c., &c.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT, fully furnished, one of the finest places on side of ORANGE MOUNTAIN. Modern house. Stabling for ten horses. House and grounds in perfect order. For all particulars apply to

Douglas Robinson & Co.

55 LIBERTY ST. 509 MADISON AV.

A FULLY FURNISHED 20-FT. FOUR-STORY house; laundry, pantry, and bath room extension; in seventies, near 5th Av; everything complete and in perfect order for immediate housekeeping. OWNER, Box 169 Times Office.

ON 38TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A small house, very artistic; fully furnished and in splendid order; to rent for Winter or year. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

46TH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH AV.; TWO handsomely furnished houses for the season; rents, $4,000 and $5,000. DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, 1 WEST 38TH ST.

MADISON SQUARE; EXTRA WIDE HOUSE, in perfect order, to rent, fully furnished, for the season; prices and further particulars on application. DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, 1 WEST 38TH ST.

LENOX HILL, JUST OFF 5TH AV.; TWO superb houses, extra wide, fully furnished; never before offered for rental; prices and further particulars DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, 1 WEST 38TH ST.

31ST ST., NEAR MADISON AV.; THREE MEDIUM-SIZED houses, furnished, for the season; rents, $1,800 to $2,500. DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, 1 WEST 38TH ST.

5TH AV.; TEN EXTRA WIDE, FULLY FURNISHED houses for the season; rents from $4,500 to $14,000. DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, 1 WEST 38TH ST.

36TH ST., JUST OFF 5TH AV.; FULL WIDTH house, furnished, for the season; rent, $6,500. DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, 1 WEST 38TH ST.

MADISON AV.; EXTRA WIDE HOUSE, handsomely furnished, for the season; rent, $8,000. DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, 1 WEST 38TH ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE; EXTRA LARGE CORNER house, fully furnished; never before offered for rental; rent of season, $6,000. DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, 1 WEST 38TH ST.

37TH ST., JUST OFF 5TH AV.; MEDIUM size; good order; furnished; $2,000 per year. DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, 1 WEST 38TH ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

5TH AV., COR. OF 11TH ST.; FULL WIDTH house will be put in perfect order on a lease at $4,000 per year. DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, 1 WEST 38TH ST.

35TH ST., JUST OFF 5TH AV.; FULL WIDTH house; excellent order; modern plumbing; rent, $3,500. DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, 1 WEST 38TH ST.

MADISON AV. AND 57TH ST.; EXTRA WIDE 4-story house; splendid order; rent, $4,000. DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, 1 WEST 38TH ST.

73D ST., JUST OFF 5TH AV.; LARGE 4-STORY house, splendid order; rent, $3,000. DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, 1 WEST 38TH ST.

38TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.; MEDIUM SIZE, English basement; good order; $2,900 on lease. DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, 1 WEST 38TH ST.

PARK AV., MURRAY HILL; FULL WIDTH 4-story house, perfect order; rent, $4,500. DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, 1 WEST 38TH ST.

Unfurnished and Furnished Houses,

For rent, Winter, Season or Year.

INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th Street.

68TH STREET, 241 EAST.—Rent $1,100. Caretaker, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

67TH STREET, 322 EAST.—Rent $900. Caretaker, or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall St.

STABLES TO LET.

TO RENT, medium-size stable, well located, in good condition; rent, $700. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SEA-GATE

Restricted Residential Park. New York Harbor

Property of the

Norton Point Land Company

Office

203 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York. Telephone 320 Main, and at Sea-Gate.

TRUSTEES.
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AUCTION SALE,

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1899,

On the Ground, 3:30 P. M.

The Norton Point Land Company will offer at auction 400 lots arranged in plots of the property at Sea-Gate as above stated. They will be sold only for residential purposes, under restrictions which will preserve the high character of the settlement for select private residences.

Owing to the unique location and the many improvements introduced at Sea-Gate this sale will afford a rare opportunity for investment or building purposes.

Sea-Gate is a carefully restricted Ocean Residential Park, under the administration of the Norton Point Land Company and the residents of Sea-Gate. All improvements fully completed, including macadamized roads, s

The ALIMAR Apartments,

N. W. CORNER 105TH STREET AND WEST END AVENUE.

A Distinct and Radical Departure from the Conventional Apartment House. Interior Garden with Central Fountain.

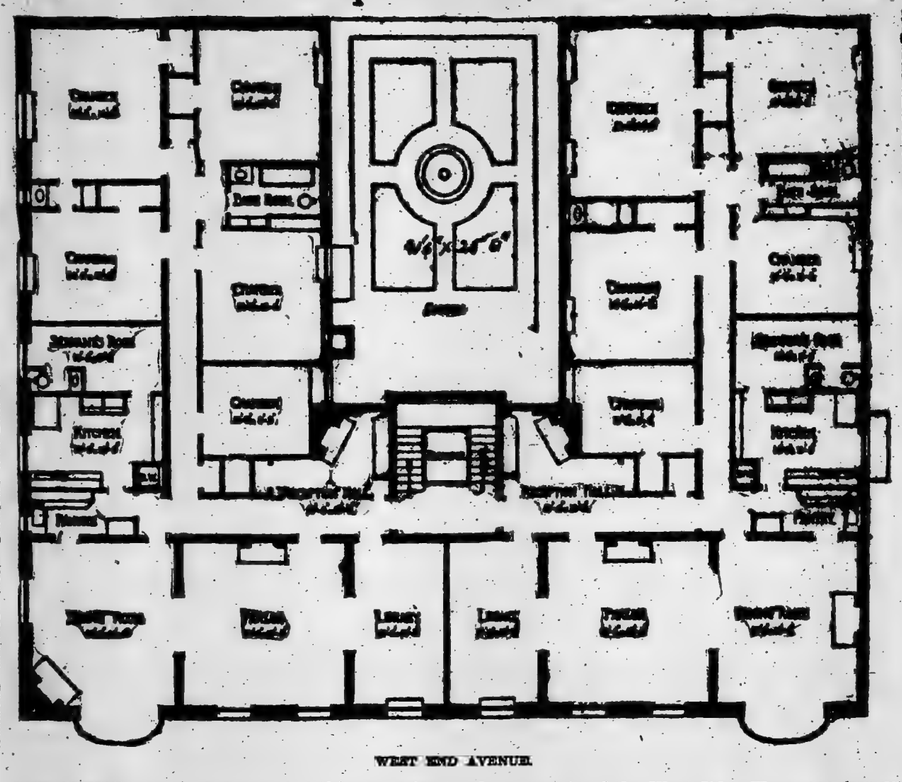

Six First Class Apartments on the West Side. Superb Light and Airy Decorative Effects.

WEST END AVENUE.

THE ALIMAR is one of the most striking architectural ornaments of the West Side. There are two apartments on a floor, each consisting of 11 rooms and bath, and as shown in the accompanying diagram, the sleeping apartments, kitchen, and toilets are entirely separated from the main saloons. The Central Court will be laid out as a garden, with walks, shrubbery, etc. The private halls, with Colonial fireplace, oriel window and picturesque window seat are a novel and striking feature. Every modern device of comfort and convenience has been introduced: A Cold Air Refrigerating system, doing away with the use of ice; laundries, patent steam dryers, servants' baths, and bicycle room in the basement. HAMILTON M. WEED, Builder and Owner. JANES & LEO, Architects. For rentals, etc., apply to

READY FOR OCCUPANCY OCT. 1ST. BRANDT & KIRBY, Agts., 104th St. and Broadway.

The Trouville

2783 & 2785 BROADWAY

Located on the west side of Broadway, between 107th and 108th Streets, fronting upon the broad plaza formed by Broadway, West End Ave., and 107th Street, which intersect at that point. Riverside Drive is but one block away and can be seen from the roof garden of The Trouville.

The apartments consist of eight large, light rooms and tile bathroom; also hot and cold water in chambers. Every detail is of the latest improvement and so arranged as to afford the luxury and exclusiveness of a private dwelling.

The rents are reasonable. An illustrated booklet, showing plans of apartments, can be had for the asking. Always open for inspection. No workmen on premises; ready for immediate occupancy.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

"THE ORMONDE."

THIS ELEGANT MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, IN CONNECTION WITH "THE SEMINOLE," OCCUPIES THE ENTIRE BLOCK ON BROADWAY FROM 69TH TO 70TH STREET.

APARTMENTS BEING RENTED RAPIDLY. AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

Location most convenient, absolutely fire-proof, beautifully decorated, hardwood trim, parquet floors, two passenger elevators, two lines of fire-proof stairs, elevator service and stairs for help, sanitary arrangements perfect, servants' bath, bathrooms tiled on both floors and walls, shower baths, hot and cold water filtered, artificial refrigeration, electric light, steam heat, steam drying rooms. Telephone in each apartment, in short, absolute perfection in every particular, and provided with every comfort and convenience known to modern architecture. Rent, $2,200.00 up.

APPLY TO J. P. LENNON, SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, or JAMES BUTLER, OWNER, 406 GREENWICH STREET.

AYLESMERE,

76TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AVE.

The cable and elevated cars are but a step away; Central Park is but a step further.

A seven-room housekeeping Apartment; electric light; steam heat; elevators running day and night; bicycle room; trunk rooms; uniformed boys in constant attendance.

The Broadway,

1425 Broadway, cor. 40th St.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

A very desirable corner apartment with southerly and easterly exposure; also small apartments of one or two bedrooms, with sitting room, suitable for bachelors, including light, heat, and attendance.

For plans and particulars apply to (7268)

GEO. R. READ,

1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St.,

HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL STREET.

Exclusive Apartments 615 Fifth Avenue,

(Between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets.)

Handsomely appointed, perfect in detail. Combination of Hotel life if desired, or privacy of own home. Ten rooms, sanitary plumbing, gas, and electric lighting. Service unexcelled.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

FULL PARTICULARS GIVEN ON PREMISES.

THE WELLINGTON,

Southwest corner 92d St & Madison Ave.

Only two fine apartments remain to be rented in this new house.

Suites of 7 rooms and bath.

Direct outside light in each room.

Every up-to-date improvement.

A—THE PALACIO,

85 EAST 65TH ST.

Handsome eight-room Apartments; hall service; elevator; electric light; $1,150 to $1,800.

UNFURNISHED FLOOR TO RENT—In private house; suitable for bachelor or small family; all conveniences; unexcelled neighborhood. 19 West 44th St.

CONCERNING

"THE TOWERS" APARTMENTS,

TWELVE MINUTES FROM THE OPERA.

A FIREPROOF BUILDING.

Northwest Corner 94th Street and Central Park West.

THIS IS NOT THE MOST ELEGANT, MOST GORGEOUS, GRANDEST APARTMENT BUILDING EVER BUILT, SIMPLY HOME FOR THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST.

Spacious Apartments in suites of eight to seventeen rooms, four bathrooms and two servants' rooms. Servants' bathrooms. Butlers' rooms. Laundry. Ironing and drying rooms. Servants' elevator. Commodious storerooms and cement closets. Dining rooms finished in mahogany and Flemish oak; wainscoted eight feet high. Beamed ceilings. Hood mantels. Window seats. Inglenooks. Electric light arranged for connection to dining room tables. Plumbing fixtures of porcelain. Needle showers. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, kitchens, and butlers' pantries tiled five feet high. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Refrigeration, ice, and ice water supplied. Telephone in each apartment. Mail chute. Elevator service all night. The most complete and luxuriously appointed apartment building yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people.

APPLY AT BUILDING, OR TO GLOBE REALTY COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY.

The Lorraine Apartments

5th Ave. and 45th St.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,

CHOICE LOCATION,

EXCELLENT RESTAURANT.

EVERY MODERN COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY

FRED'K V. WISHART, Manager.

Temporary office, care Greene & Taylor, 557 Fifth Ave. or

United States Mortgage and Trust Co., Trustee, 59 Cedar St.

IDEAL APARTMENTS

for

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLES, BACHELORS

and those

WITH SMALL FAMILIES.

305 WEST 80TH ST., (NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.)

Charming apartments, in suites of seven and eight rooms and bath. Dining rooms finished in Flemish oak and old ivory; wainscoted five feet high. Hood mantels. Window seats. Marquetry floors. Leaded glass casement windows. Plumbing fixtures of porcelain. Needle showers. Bathrooms and kitchens tiled five feet high. Electric light. Elevator service all night. Unusually attractive Suites, especially arranged to conform to the requirements of CULTURED PEOPLE. Parties desiring to secure apartments should apply at building at once, or to GLOBE REALTY COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

THE EVELYN

101 West 78th St.

Absolutely fireproof, 7 and 9 room Housekeeping Apartments; also Non-housekeeping Apartments. Restaurant will open on Sept. 25 under management of JOHN B. SCAMIDT, late of Delmonico's. Apply on premises.

NEW APARTMENTS.

93d Street West, 306-308,

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

8-9 large, light rooms, and 2 baths; every modern improvement; electric lights, elevator, &c. RENTS LOW.

R. AXELROD, owner, 11 Manhattan Av. SUPERINTENDENT on premises.

No. 121 Madison Ave.

An Absolutely Fireproof Building.

One single and one two-story Apartment for rent.

HOFFMAN ARMS,

Madison Avenue and 59th Street.

Corner and other choice housekeeping apartments, eight rooms and bath, to rent.

CHARLES A GERLACH, Proprietor.

A CORONADO A

New, fire-proof, corner Park Av. and 51st St. Apartments of seven to eight bright, sunny rooms; elevator service, electric light, fuel for cooking included in rent; $75, $85, $100; service unexcelled.

$35-$50—SEVEN CHARMING ROOMS; BATH; steam heat; hot water supply. Splendid neighborhood. 19 West 84th St.

At Lexington Ave., Cor. 44th St.

Suites of 8 and 12 corner rooms; light and sunny; bachelor suite, two rooms and bath; hot water; fuel; hall boys uniformed. Apply

O'REILLY BROTHERS,

N. Y. Storage Warehouse.

66 E. 77TH ST.

Choice, all light, seven and eight room apartments; every modern convenience.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The Cable Building,

For OFFICES and SALESROOMS furnishes MORE SPACE and CONVENIENCES, at LOWER RATES, than the Best of the Skyscrapers.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT, TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SAFE ELEVATOR SERVICE AND BARBER SHOP.

For particulars apply to H. S. BEATTIE, Treasurer Metropolitan Street Railway Company, at the Cable Building, 611-621 Broadway, City.

MORTON BUILDING,

116 Nassau Street.

STRICTLY FIRE PROOF.

OFFICES FOR RENT.

READY for occupancy.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Apply to

F. ZITTEL, Agent,

On Premises.

8-STORY BRICK HOUSE, STORE AND BASEMENT; SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS; CHEAP RENT. AGENT ON PREMISES, 210 SPRING STREET. APPLY TO-DAY.

ADJOINING BROADWAY, 318T ST., NO. 45, (Hotel Imperial.)—Store, large show windows; moderate rent; good location for fine line of harness, tailoring, or brokers' offices. T. B. ROBERTSON, 1,244 Broadway.

ELEGANT FIRST FLOOR BAY WINDOW front, 25x100, 111 NASSAU ST., extending through to Theatre Alley. Rent low. Inquire of janitor or OTTINGER, 31 Nassau St.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The Anecdote He Repeated in a Speech to Canadian Farmers.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his address at the opening of the West Middlesex Agricultural Fair in Strathoy, Ontario, related the following:

"Let me tell you a little anecdote about the Danish. When I was in France, two years ago, I happened to be in the house of the President of the Republic, the late M. Faure, and we were speaking of the institutions of England, which is a monarchy, with just as much freedom, however, as a republic, and much more freedom than the Republic of France. I was speaking with the President of the relations between the royal family and the people, and the President gave me an anecdote, which is very characteristic of the relations of the royal family and the people, and which comes rather strangely, but I am reminded of it by the word 'butter.' However, this is what the President told me himself, an anecdote which he had at first hand:

"The Princess of Wales one day visited a butter fair in Yorkshire, and she said to the President of the fair: 'I believe, Sir, that the best butter comes from Denmark.' 'Oh no, Madame,' replied the President, 'the best butter comes from Yorkshire, but the best Princess comes from Denmark.' [Loud laughter and applause.]

"That anecdote, which bears a kindly tribute to the merit of a woman whom we all respect, and one of the most estimable and lovable yomen in this empire, had an interest, a special interest for me, who happen to be a British subject though of French origin, when it was related by the President of the country from which my ancestors came, paying, as it does, tribute to the value of the institutions of monarchical England, where we have succeeded in doing what they have not done so well in France, allying liberty and order."

Life Is Lovely in China.

Archibald Little in The North American Review.

All of us who know China, the leading and most populous country in Asia, and whose empire, leaving out Siberia, covers two-thirds of that vast continent, know that the life-breath of its prosperity is precisely its independence of autocracy. Though in name a despotism, the Emperor is little more than a figurehead; all official appointments are nominally in his hands and his decrees are regarded almost as divine, the "Son of Heaven," like the Pope of Rome, being looked upon as God's Vice Regent on earth; but he has not, like the Czar of Russia, an army of docile Tchinovniks to see his decrees carried out and to worry and oppress the people. A Chinaman, unless in the rare instances when he is entrapped into a lawsuit or caught as a criminal, may spend his whole life without ever crossing an official. In the cities, he has neither license tax, nor house tax, nor municipal rate to trouble him. No tax collector calls at his door. He is free to trade and travel where he will; passports are unknown. He settles his disputes by the arbitration of his own voluntarily supported guilds. A nominal land tax, a customs entry tax of 5 per cent. ad valorem, and a transit tax, or likin, of 2½ per cent., together with the produce of the Government salt monopoly, are estimated to burden the Chinaman with an annual contribution amounting to less than half a dollar per head.

HAVE YOU FIVE DOLLARS?

If Not, Go at Once to Your Friend and Borrow It.

JOIN OUR FREE EXCURSION NEXT SATURDAY OR NEXT SUNDAY

BAY SHORE.

2,000 Acres of Fine Fertile Land Cut Up Into 2½, 5 and 10 Acre Farms.

Beautifully situated on the south shore of Long Island, only one hour out by rail. A colony of beautiful homes. A country of pear and peach orchards. It is the vegetable garden for New York city. Beautiful lakes and streams. Air which really makes old men young. Pure, wholesome water, Nature's best medicine; and land to-day for investment which is a gold mine to the investor.

THESE ARE ONLY FEW FACTS IN BRIEF. CANDIDLY NO EXAGGERATION.

A few years ago Bay Shore was but a mere landmark upon the plains of Long Island. The few settlers there foresaw a brilliant and profitable future. The railroad came and connected it with the greatest city of our country, and brought the homeseeker, the vegetable producer and the poultry raiser. Land steadily increased in value, and to-day, notwithstanding its accessibility to New York and its fertile soil, with the numerous lakes and brooks, I can sell you 5 and 10 acre farms

AT THE RATE OF FORTY DOLLARS AN ACRE.

FIVE DOLLARS DOWN. ONE DOLLAR A WEEK.

Just deliberate for a moment how easy it is. With only half an effort you could lay aside enough each week to pay for 5 acres in 4 years and not feel it.

Here is the best of land within one hour of the greatest market in the world, where the vegetable grower and the poultry raiser can place their products any morning for cash to the consumer.

NOW, DO NOT FORGET THIS FOR A MOMENT.

There is not a day on Long Island but that its population is growing, new industries added and new buildings going up; steam and electric cars connecting and developing every locality. What does it mean for the homeseeker or the investor? It means land must increase in value, and there is nothing that can stop it.

Buy 5 or 10 Acres, if Not for a Home, for Investment.

Here Are Few of the Bargains for Saturday and Sunday:

4 CITY LOTS FOR $100, ON PAYMENT $3 DOWN, $3 MONTHLY.
This Property Is Right in Town.

ONE ACRE FOR $100, ON PAYMENT $3 DOWN, $3 MONTHLY.
This Acre of Land Is 15 Minutes' Walk to Depot.

2½ ACRES FOR $150, ON PAYMENT $4 DOWN, $4 MONTHLY.
This Plot Is 20 Minutes' Walk to Depot.

5 ACRES FOR $200, ON PAYMENT $5 DOWN, $4 MONTHLY.
This Little Farm Is 25 Minutes' Walk to Depot.

A BEAUTIFUL SHORE PLOT, RIGHT AT THE BAY, 25x125, $250.
This Is About Half What It Is Worth.

EVERY FOOT OF LAND LEVEL, HIGH AND TILLABLE.

Be One of Us Next Saturday and Sunday.

Secure maps and FREE TICKETS and do not forget to put a few dollars in your pocket to clinch your selection. I furnish free, clear deeds, give good treatment to my purchasers. My sales book shows I have no superiors in the real estate field; and I am and have been the largest suburban operator in New York.

W. H. MOFFITT, 59 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE. | NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE.

Grantwood

ON THE PALISADES, Opp. Grant's Tomb. 270 ft. above the Hudson.

OPENED IN TIME TO WELCOME DEWEY!

"America's Garden Spot," in all its radiant beauty, makes its formal bow to seekers of charming home-sites.

Grantwood is all dressed and ready to greet Dewey—incidentally, the public, too. We'll occupy a prominent place in the commemorative ceremonies. We are directly opposite Grant's Tomb, affording a splendid, ideal spot from which to view the naval parade. We are not hoggish. We want the public to share our pleasure, so we invite every one to COME TO GRANTWOOD WHEN DEWEY ARRIVES and see "what's to be seen." But, first of all, make sure to procure passes to the property from our New York office, 1,138 Broadway.

Grantwood is easily accessible—20 minutes from 42d St. Ferry, via North Hudson Traction Co.'s trolley, and 15 minutes from 125th St. Ferry.

All improvements—electric lights, sewers, water, building restrictions, etc.

HOMES Built to Suit Purchasers.

Only SMALL PAYMENT down required.

The Columbia Real Estate and Investment Co., Grantwood, Palisades, or 1,133 Broadway, N. Y.

A DRUM FROM BUNKER HILL

It Was Beaten the Other Day for the Grand Army in Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Many years ago the maker of musical instruments to his Majesty King George of England fashioned a kettle drum. It chanced to find its way to a regiment of redcoats which crossed the Atlantic. There was a battle one day at Bunker Hill. The drummer of the retreating regiment dropped his instrument in his haste, and it was picked up by American soldiers. Straws were drawn for the drum and it fell to the lot of Levi Smith, who beat it through many fights and marches, until the United States of America had thrown off their yoke. Peace reigned for years, until the British sought trouble again in 1812. Volunteers were called out, and Israel Smith, son of Levi Smith, enlisted as drummer in a Massachusetts command and hurried to the defense of the National Capital beating his father's drum.

A new generation of men rolled around before the drum entered service again. This time it was the War of the Rebellion that called for fighting men, and among those who responded was Israel Smith II., grandson of the drummer of Bunker Hill. As leader of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment Band, Israel Smith drummed through four years of fighting in the Twentieth Corps, under Gen. Hooker, and marched with Sherman to the sea. In the civil war a bullet pierced the woodwork of the drum, but left Israel Smith unharmed. Recently Israel Smith, now an old man, presented the drum to G. A. R. Post 190, William H. H. Jennings, Commander, of New Bedford, Mass., of which post Mr. Smith is a member. The New Bedford Post came to the encampment. Israel Smith was unable to stand the fatigue of the long march. The drum was beaten by another member of the post, and every drummer in the Massachusetts division felt it an honor to be allowed to tap it before the march started. During the stay of Post 190 in this city the drum was kept in a room by itself, under lock and key, so great is the reverence in which it is held by its possessors. When the post shall have become extinct the drum will return to the heirs of Israel Smith, who will present it to the National Museum at Washington.

Memorial of Edgar A. Poe.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark.

Poe was a student at the University of Virginia. It has long puzzled visitors that so many years have been allowed to elapse without any other memorial of the distinguished student than the one left by his own hand—his name cut with his penknife in the door of the little room which he occupied. On the 7th of October the Poe Memorial Association, of which Dr. Charles W. Kent, a leading member of the university, is President, will unveil a fine bust of the great poet. The unveiling will take place in the library of the university, and will be attended with fitting ceremonies. Dr. Kent will make a speech presenting the bust to the university in the name of the memorial association; Hamilton W. Mabie of New York will make one of his beautiful addresses, and Robert Burns Wilson of Frankfort, Ky., will read a poem written for the occasion. We are glad to see this handsome recognition of the genius of a great alumnus, and join heartily with many others in commending the efforts of Dr. Kent and the rest of the gentlemen who originated the movement which ends so creditably and appropriately at the university on the fiftieth anniversary of Poe's death.

A HERO OF THE MINE.

He Risked His Life to Save that of a Fellow-Workman.

From The Salt Lake (Utah) Herald.

Heber Franklin, a young man employed at the Clear Creek mine, is as much a hero as any man who ever braved death on the battlefield. Franklin sought not glory, but to save a human life. There was a fire in the mine. The men were called out. Then they were about to shut off the air in order to stop the flames, when it was learned that a lone miner was working deep in the mine beyond the point where the fire started and was then raging with growing strength. Here is the story of the subsequent events:

Foreman Thomas immediately called for volunteers to go with him into the mine to rescue the man. Several attempts were made by different ones, but they were driven back by the flames, and the cry of "Powder!" caused a hasty retreat. Finally Heber Franklin, a young man whose work keeps him on the outside, said: "I will go." And accompanying Foreman Thomas he pressed on through the fire and found the man working away tamping a hole, entirely unconscious of the danger threatening him. They succeeded in getting out of the mine safely, when the fan was shut off and the dip closed up. The rescue was an act of great bravery on the part of Franklin, as his work kept him on the outside and he was unacquainted with the exact lay of the land inside, and the danger of suffocation from black damp was great. He was the only man of the many standing by whose nerve did not desert him. It is stated upon good authority that ten minutes more of lost time would have resulted in the death of the miner who was at work and possibly a great loss to the company, as the supply of air could not be cut off while there was any hope of rescue, and this would have tended to feed the flames.

The Leather Market.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The leather market continues fully to maintain its recent strength. Although the time of year is "between seasons," the sales are large enough to absorb receipts, leaving the market bare of stock. There is every indication that the demand for leather for immediate consumption will continue large enough in relation to the supply for some time to come to fully maintain, and very likely further to advance, current prices. The shipments of shoes from Boston tell the story of the demands of increased prosperity throughout the country. Thus far this year they are the largest in our history, and in those of recent months the increase is especially noticeable. On the other hand, leather supplies, owing to curtailment in tanning resulting from the unsatisfactory state of the business in recent years, are diminished. Nor will it be possible to increase these for some time to come, owing to the unusually small quantity of hides in the world.

His Cement Was Too Good.

From The Electrical Review.

When the Third Avenue Railroad in New York City laid its cable conduit, a considerable quantity of cement concrete was used on the underground structure—then regarded as a permanent and time-defying work. Now it is being transformed into an electric conduit railway, and the needs of the work require much of the old concrete to be removed. It is being painfully chipped out with cold chisels, for it is the hardest concrete ever seen in New York. The singular part of the matter is that no more cement of the kind originally used can be found, the contractor who supplied it having gone out of business after, for once, furnishing material that was too good.

FUNDS FOR INSTRUCTION.

Admirable Precedent Set by the Gift to Dartmouth College.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Dartmouth College has in Edward Tuck a son as wise as he is filial. He has shown his affection for her in his own way, and it's a good way. The $300,000 he has given her will not be swallowed up by a "Tuck Hall," or anything of that kind. Every penny of the income will go into the college's proper work—the work of instruction. He made sure of that before handing over the money. We applaud his thoughtfulness and prudence. We commend his good example to imitation.

It comes at a good time. Some of our American colleges have been running to husk and shell for a dozen years past. The outward growth has been remarkable; how about the inward? There has been almost a fury of absorption in material things, and stately structures of stone and marble have replaced the plain, ugly old buildings of a generation ago; how about the things of the spirit? The life is more than meat and the body than raiment." In that rude past to which our thoughts go back, the lamp of sound learning was trimmed and fed by such scholars as Theodore Dwight Woolsey, James Hadley, James D. Dana, and William D. Whitney. Does the lamp—now that it has been gilded and set upon a fine pedestal—burn with a clearer flame?

We sincerely hope that the next man who is moved to give $1,000,000 to any one of our older American universities will get the best lawyer of his acquaintance to draw up an ironclad proviso that not one penny of the gift shall ever go into real estate, architects' plans, or building materials.

War—Its Exactions.

From The Contemporary Review.

The King of Prussia's proclamation on invading France in August, 1870, was:

"Je fais la guerre aux soldats et non aux citoyens français," and added, "ceux-ci continueront, par conséquent à jouir d'une complète sécurité pour leurs personnes et leurs biens aussi longtemps qu'ils ne me priveront eux-mêmes, par des entreprises hostiles contre les troupes allemandes, du droit de leur accorder ma protection."

Yet in November the Prussian Minister of War, then in Versailles, ordered that "all valuables found in houses deserted by their owners, if not reclaimed within a certain time, were to be confiscated for the benefit of the war chest"; while Bismarck was asking, "Why do they continue to make prisoners? They should have shot down the whole 1,200 one after the other." The American General Sheridan, then with the German armies, had previously, in conversation with Bismarck, put his view of war thus: "The proper strategy consists in the first place in inflicting as telling blows as possible upon the enemy's army, and then in causing the inhabitants so much suffering that they must long for peace and force their Government to demand it. The people must be left nothing but their eyes to weep with over the war"—a frank yet hardly exaggerated statement of the sharpest and shortest way with war, which, as it recalled the devastation of the Shenandoah Valley, so it was pursued by Germany in France whenever (as at Bazeilles) the German Generals thought it expedient. And the final and crowning commentary on the Emperor's proclamation was the exaction from France of that war indemnity of £200,000,000, every penny of which was supplied by the citizens who had been promised "complete security for their persons and their property," and not one penny by the soldiers against whom alone the war was professed to be made!

Hermits and Fiddlers.

From Our Animal Friends.

Of all the many oddities, none seemed stranger to me than the fiddler and hermit crabs, which are found almost everywhere on the salt-water shore. The fiddler is a pert little creature which delights in parading about when the tide is out and the sandy bottom is free for him to travel over. It is sometimes three inches long, generally considerably less, and it gets its name from the fact that it has two very disproportioned claws, one of which is three times as large as the other, so large, indeed, that you wonder how the little fellow manages to carry it about. Whether the crab is at rest or traveling, the claws, big and little, are held aloft, and this position gives them the decidedly comical appearance of fiddling.

All are fiddling, and all are, so to speak, dancing, for they keep moving about on the sand, although far from rhythmically. They look as if they had nothing to do, but if you observe carefully you will find that they are picking up particles of food. Sometimes two crabs may be seen pulling and hauling at the same scrap, and they act much like a pair of boys engaged in a tussle over a plaything. If you wish to put the whole assemblage to flight you will have to rush in, and presto! the whole collection disappears in a manner to surprise the beholder. Then we discover that there are thousands of little burrows in which these diminutive crustaceans live on the shore sands. At low water on the seashore at Cedar Key I have seen a thousand fiddlers at one time, but if you walk over the strip there will not be one in sight.

Indian Policy of Spain.

From The Yale Review.

In the little Seville volume the most noteworthy portion is the Brevisima Relacion de la destruycion de las Yndias, written in 1542 by Las Casas, for the instruction of Charles V. and his advisers, who were engaged in framing a new body of legislation for the Indies. A more terrible story never shocked humanity. Horrors are piled upon horrors until the sense becomes blunted and one scarce realizes the savagery which had continued uninterruptedly in one region after another for half a century. Doubtless there is eloquent exaggeration in the recital; Las Casas was not a coldly scientific historian, but an advocate and a preacher, who gathered hearsay evidence from all sources and heightened the pathos of his narrative with his own warm sympathies; but the general facts are corroborated by too many contemporary authorities to justify the attempts at exculpation which have been fashionable of late years. We may reasonably doubt his accuracy when he says that since the discovery the Spanish had destroyed, by cruelty and oppression, more than twelve millions of Indians, including men, women, and children, and he verily thinks the number is more than fifteen millions; nor is our confidence heightened when, in 1550, he asserts that up to that time the destruction had increased to thirty millions and in 1560 he puts the figure at forty millions, but there can be no question that the mortality by the sword and by the inhuman slavery to which the Indians were reduced was frightful.

In 1517 a cooler statement by the Dominicans of Hispaniola informs us that when the first count of the inhabitants of the island was made they were found to number 1,100,000; some years later a census reduced the figures to 16,000, and at the time of writing there were but 10,000 left. This is virtually confirmed by Alonso de Zuazo, who had been sent out by Cardinal Ximenes with full powers of investigation, and who, in an official report to Chièvres, Jan. 22, 1519, states that at the discovery the population was 1,130,000, which had been reduced to 11,000, and that these would disappear in three or four years if no remedy was applied. It was much the same in Mexico, although the more warlike character of the natives and the features of the country rendered the process slower. About 1595, Padre Mendieta compares the crowded towns and populous country which he had seen in the earlier days with the deserted cities and rural solitudes that now everywhere met the eye, and Bancroft informs us that at the close of the century it was estimated that the Indians numbered only one-fourth of what they had been at the time of the conquest.

Are We in Danger of the Plague?

Prof. V. C. Vaughan in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

Are we in America in danger of the plague? I will have to answer this question very much as I did two years ago: "Yes, we are in danger; but this danger, being foreseen, may be easily avoided." In my opinion, our most vulnerable point is along the Pacific Coast. With the plague at Hongkong, it is possible that it may be transferred to Manila, and the transports bringing soldiers to this country may also bring the infection. However, I think the chances of this happening are small. The length of time required to make the voyage from Manila to San Francisco is so great that, with the infection on board, it would be almost certain to manifest itself before reaching our shores, and, knowing its presence on board a ship reaching San Francisco or any other point on the Western coast, thorough inspection and disinfection will keep the disease out of this country. The probabilities are that for several years to come the larger cities of India, at least, will remain infected, and our sanitary authorities must be vigilant. The fact that, if the plague reaches us at all, it must come by sea, that a long voyage must be made before it can reach us, and that the disease will most probably appear on board ship before arrival at any American port—all these conditions are in our favor.

The General Government should take upon itself the control of all measures to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases from without. Quarantine detention is a relic of ignorance of the true nature of infectious diseases. All transports and other vessels between Manila and this country should be provided with proper disinfecting apparatus. The Government should supply the Marine Hospital Service with every needed equipment, and if this be done the plague can enter America only through incompetency in that service. There is another source of danger on our Western coast that must not be overlooked. The plague is now widely distributed in Formosa, which is under the control of Japan, and our intercourse with the last-mentioned country should be most carefully watched.

A Crazy King's Bedroom.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

Half way between Munich and Salzburg is the third castle—Herrenchiemsee—built by Ludwig II. This great structure is incomplete, fortunately for already overtaxed Bavaria, for no one could surmise what its cost would have been. One room alone—the renowned bed chamber—could not be duplicated for less than $1,000,000. The vaulted ceiling is one great allegorical painting, the rounded cornice is covered with a score of richly framed mural paintings, the walls are panels of hammered gold of intricate designs, and even the floor is of a marvelous pattern. The only suggestion of the purpose of this wonderful room is the sixty-thousand-dollar bed with its canopy more magnificent than any that covers a regal throne. In the gorgeous dining room he had erected a disappearing table, which dropped through the floor when a course was finished, and in its place came up another, set and served. He desired this so that servants would be unnecessary in the room and the most secret State matters could be discussed in safety.

Many people sought in vain to see the famous room at Herrenchiemsee. Once an actress pleased Ludwig so much by her recitation that she thought it an opportune moment to request permission to see his "most poetic bed chamber." She was coolly dismissed for her effrontery, and the servants were ordered to fumigate the room in which she had been received.

Territory Cannot be Alienated.

From The Staunton (Va.) News.

The Philippines having become part of the United States, there is no authority under the Constitution whereby that relationship may be dissolved. The Constitution does not provide for alienating any territory that belongs to the United States. Nothing but force can lop off any portion of it, unless the Constitution is amended making provision for it. You will remember that the Southern States tried to withdraw under what was supposed to be an original compact, but it was not permitted. The Philippine Islands are bound to the United States by a closer compact than ever was any one of the original thirteen States. Those who talk so glibly about turning the Philippines loose and setting up there an independent Government might as well understand that no part of American territory has ever been alienated, and that no part ever will be, unless by superior force from the outside. There is no law for it, there is no machinery provided for it, neither the courts nor Congress nor Executive can do it. Nor is there the slightest probability of any such machinery being established. The Filipinos and the Philippine Islands belong to us for keeps, and they and we might as well adjust themselves and ourselves to the new relationship.

How to Get Rid of a Crowd.

From The Review of Reviews.

The late Prince George generally dined on his balcony, during which time his Cossacks played delightful airs from the Russian operas. Crowds of people came to stare most rudely, so one evening, there was a very disagreeable smoke which swept over them and drove them away. I had the curiosity to find out the meaning. A stove had been filled with bark and leaves, and placed in such a position that the smoke was driven right into the faces of the people; and I could imagine the quiet laugh that went around the imperial dinner table as the people dispersed as sheep having no shepherd.

New Application of a Story.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

The efforts of the Pingreeites to secure a candidate for the Mayoralty that will suit their purpose puts John G. Hawley in mind of a story of Artemus Ward as he lay on his dying bed in London. "An intimate friend who sat by his bedside," says Mr. Hawley, "had to give him his medicine regularly. He approached the dying man and offered it to him at the proper time. 'No,' said Artemus feebly, 'I don't want it.' 'But,' said his friend, 'take it; it will do you good.' 'No,' said Artemus, 'I don't like it; I won't take it.' 'Take it,' said the friend, 'for my sake; I would do anything for you.' 'Would you?' said Artemus, with the old-time twinkle in his eye. 'Yes, I would,' said the friend. 'Well,' gasped Artemus, 'you take it.'"

BUILDING CODE ARGUMENT

Mr. Veiller Makes Public a Letter from the Fire Department.

CHIEF APPROVES SUGGESTIONS

Croker Says Secretary Docharty Stated Too Much—Mr. Fryer Attacks Tenement House Committee.

The Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, through its Secretary, Lawrence Veiller, has taken up the controversy which started on Friday in the Council Chamber, where the Committee on Borough Affairs of the Municipal Council was given a public hearing on the Building Code.

Mr. Veiller started the row by declaring that the Building Code Commission lied when it stated in its report that it had practically incorporated in the code all the suggestions of the Tenement House Committee. Mr. Veiller said the proposed ordinances had been indorsed by Chief Croker of the Fire Department, and cited this as one of the reasons why the ordinances should have been adopted.

Commissioner William J. Fryer took up the cudgels for the commission and accused Mr. Veiller of a willful misstatement when he said that Chief Croker had indorsed the proposals. He said that his authority for this was none other than the Chief himself, who told him the day after the passage of the code in the Board of Aldermen that he had never had any communication with the Charity Organization Society and had never approved anything suggested by it.

To this Mr. Veiller replied that, while the Chief had not approved the proposals over his own signature or by word of mouth to the society, he (Mr. Veiller) had in his possession a letter from the Fire Department containing the Chief's indorsement, and he promised to send copies of this to the Council's committee.

Mr. Veiller anticipated this proposed action of his by sending yesterday to THE NEW YORK TIMES a copy of the letter in question. He also sent a personal letter, in which he said the statements of Commissioner Fryer were as unreliable as his code.

FIRE DEPARTMENT'S LETTER.

Following is a copy of the letter:

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street.

John J. Scannell, Commissioner; James E. Tully, Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Manhattan, July 8, 1899. Augustus T. Docherty, Secretary.

Mr. Lawrence Veiller, Secretary Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

Sir: The Chief of Department, to whom was referred your letter of the 30th ultimo, inclosing a pamphlet prepared by your Secretary for submission to the Municipal Building Code Commission, containing certain suggestions respecting the future construction of tenement houses in this city, and asking the approval of the Commissioner to the work, has submitted a report in reference thereto that after having carefully read the proposed tenement house ordinances, he approved all the suggestions contained therein, except that portion of Section 6 which requires an iron railing to be provided not less than 3 feet 6 inches above the roof at any point, and to be located on the front, back of the cornice, and also along the rear, and in addition recommending the following amendment:

"Where iron railing is to be provided there should be a gate opening from front and rear, so that women and children who might be unable to climb the railing could obtain egress from the roof in case of emergency to a fire escape."

I am directed by the Commissioner to notify you that the amendment recommended by the Chief of Department meets his approval.

Yours respectfully,
AUGUSTUS T. DOCHARTY, Secretary.

When a copy of the above letter was shown to Chief Croker yesterday, and he was asked to reconcile the statements made by him to Commissioner Fryer with those made in the letter, he said that Mr. Fryer's position was the correct one.

"I remember," he said, "speaking to Mr. Fryer about this subject, and I told him then that I had never indorsed the proposed ordinances of the Charity Organization Society, and had never met any of the members of its Tenement House Committee, nor have I. The ordinances were sent to me by Commissioner Scannell, and as I remember it I sent him a report in which I stated that I had read them and that I disapproved of Section 6 in its then form. I did not say that I had approved the other proposals, and while I do not desire to enter into any controversy in the matter with Mr. Docharty, yet it seems that he stated rather too much in that letter."

MR. FRYER SURPRISED.

Commissioner Fryer was also shown the copy of the letter signed by Secretary Docharty, and he at once receded from the position he had taken in the Council Chamber.

"It is inexplicable to me," he said, "that Chief Croker could have done two such widely different things as are shown by his statement to me and his position as shown by the letter. He attended nearly every meeting of the commission, of which he is a member by virtue of his office, but there seems to be no gainsaying this official letter, and I can only say that the stand I took was justified by the statements made to me by the chief himself.

"There is, however, another matter of greater importance that I do not purpose changing my stand on, and that is in the matter of the commission's report. Mr. Veiller had no right to say that the commission lied when it said it had practically adopted nearly all of the Tenement House Committee's suggestions, and I want, to show that Veiller tried to throw dust in the eyes of the Councilmen when he sought to maintain the position he had taken. I was the last speaker at that meeting, and, as it was after 6 o'clock, I could not say what I wanted to, but these are the facts."

Mr. Fryer then took up the suggestions of the Tenement House Committee. The first was that shafts or courts should not be less than six feet wide and be not less than 150 square feet in superficial area. To adopt this, Mr. Fryer said, it would have been necessary to run counter to the provisions of Section 1,318 of the charter, would be an injustice to the builder, and would increase the rent or reduce the room space of the tenant.

SECTION AN IMPROVEMENT.

The second suggestion was that no tenement house was to exceed six stories in height, except it be of fireproof construction throughout, and Mr. Fryer said that the new code had done all this and more in providing that the tenement might be of seven stories, but that the first two floors would have to be fire-proof, and that where there were but six stories and a store occupied the first floor, the first two floors would also have to be of fire-proof construction. He said that Section 53 of the proposed code is in every way an improvement on the suggestions of the Tenement House Committee, and was indorsed by Chief Croker and the Board of Fire Underwriters.

The suggestion that no room shall have less than 600 cubic feet of air space, Mr. Fryer said, was also contrary to Section 1,321 of the charter, which provided for not less than 400 cubic feet of air space for each adult and 200 feet for each child under twelve years of age. Therefore, he said, the proposed code said nothing on this subject, although in nearly every instance tenement house rooms always had 600 feet of air space, and a regulation of the present building law provided for the same.

The fourth proposal, which provided for a bathtub in each house where there were more than twenty tenants, Mr. Fryer said, was not thought a good one for many reasons, and was not incorporated in the code. The fifth proposal, he said, was provided for in the second relating to the height of buildings, and the sixth, which was spoken of in the letter from Secretary Docharty, had been adopted in part.

PROVIDED FOR IN THE CHARTER.

The seventh proposal, which prohibited the erection of any wooden building on the same lot with a tenement house within the fire limits, Mr. Fryer said, was provided for in the charter, which said there must be ten feet of clear space between the rear of the tenement and the rear of the lot. The eighth suggestion relating to the fastening of bulkhead doors had been inserted in the code in almost the exact language of the suggestion, and an added provision had been put in to make all bulkhead doors accessible.

Mr. Fryer said the ninth suggestion, asking that the Commissioner file a lis pendens in the case of every violation, was idiotic, but he said power had been given to the Commissioner to do so wherever, in his judgment, the violation of the building law was flagrant enough to warrant it.

The tenth suggestion that the stairway connecting the cellar with the next floor above shall not be located in whole or in part underneath the staircase leading from the first floor to the upper floors, Mr. Fryer said had been adopted in spirit, in that it was provided that such should be the case where it was possible to do so, otherwise the lower stairway would have to be inclosed in brick and have fire-proof self-closing doors placed at the top and bottom of the stairway.

Instead of the glass panels in doors leading to halls to afford light, as suggested, Mr. Fryer said the code provided for fanlights over the doors, which were considered better. The other four suggestions had been adopted almost entirely, and put in the code, Mr. Fryer said.

"That the code is viciously attacked by a man who is a discharged employe of the Building Department," Mr. Fryer said, "and who has a personal grudge against Commissioner Brady will not affect its status. I am glad the opportunity has been given us to show that even the suggestions made by this person have been practically all adopted."

REV. MR. GREEN GETS HIS PULPIT

Church Trustees Gave Up When a Replevin Suit Was Hinted At.

The Rev. W. H. Green was recently dismissed as pastor of the Zion African Baptist Church, at Lafayette and Whiton Streets, Jersey City. There was a dispute between him and the Trustees about the distribution of some church funds.

Mr. Green called at the church yesterday morning for his pulpit, his framed picture of the "Gates Ajar," and a baby's high chair. The sexton told him that the Trustees had decided to retain his religious furniture until certain moneys were accounted for.

Mr. Green then had the three Trustees, P. P. Royal, Joseph Allen, and John Stephearn, arrested and taken before Magistrate Potts. The minister explained that the pulpit had been in his family for forty years, and that the "Gates Ajar" was borrowed from a white church. The baby's high chair was left with the janitor to be mended. He wanted them all.

The Magistrate explained to the Trustees that Mr. Green could plunge Zion African Baptist Church into disgrace by replevying the pews and prayer books belonging to the church.

"All right, yo Honnah," said the head Trustee, "if dat's de case, he kin hev hes pulpit and hes "Gate in Jar," en hes hi' char, fo' we doan want no disgracefulness brought on de fair name o' Zion Church."

The other Trustees agreed to that, and Mr. Green took his pulpit, &c., and left the church for good and all.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—The United States Casualty Company, a New York corporation, issued two policies of insurance to Arthur Page Brown of California in May, 1895, providing for the payment of a weekly indemnity of $50 to the insured for loss of time resulting from bodily injuries sustained through external, violent, and accidental means. The policy contained a further provision for the payment of $5,000 to the wife of the assured, "If death shall result from such injuries alone and within ninety days of the event causing such injuries." On Oct. 7, 1895, while Mr. Brown was driving a horse in a dog cart, near his home, the animal became unmanageable, ran away, and rushed into a deep ravine, drawing the cart with it. Brown was thrown into the ravine, a distance of some fifteen feet, sustaining serious bodily injuries. He died on Jan. 21, 1896, as a result of the injuries. The company paid $757.14 to decedent's personal representatives, being the weekly indemnity under the two policies for 106 days, the time intervening between the accident to the assured and his death. In a suit by Lucy P. Brown, the widow, in the United States Circuit Court, in the Northern District of California, to recover $10,000 as a death indemnity, Circuit Judge Morrow has given judgment in favor of the defendant, holding that the provision in the policy in reference to the death of the assured was unambiguous, and the limitation was valid, and there could be no recovery thereunder where death resulted more than ninety days after the injuries were received, though before the expiration of the term of the policy.

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MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—In an action by Charles P. Sweet to recover damages from Dexter A. Smith for malicious prosecution, it appeared that Sweet, who was a tenant of Mr. Smith's mother-in-law, and resided in the same house with her, cut certain limbs from a tree in front of the house, and that some days later Smith caused Sweet's arrest upon the charge of violating a city ordinance by willfully mutilating the tree, but that, being unable, as he claimed, to procure the necessary witnesses to support the prosecution, it was abandoned and Sweet was discharged. Mr. Smith testified that, before causing the arrest, he had been told by his mother-in-law that she had not authorized the cutting of the limbs, but it did not appear that he had made any attempt to learn the fact from Mr. Sweet, although the latter was accessible. Evidence given on behalf of Mr. Sweet tended to show that Smith's mother-in-law had authorized the cutting of the limbs, and that, after Sweet's arrest, Smith stated in substance that he had caused it for the purpose of securing Sweet's removal from the house, and that if he would remove he would drop the proceedings. A judgment given on the trial, in Cayuga County, in favor of the defendant, upon a verdict directed by the Court, has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department, which held, in an opinion by Justice McLennan, that under the circumstances the question whether Smith had probable cause for the prosecution should have been submitted to the jury, and that it was error for the Court to direct a verdict in his favor.

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NEGLIGENCE.—Olive M. Haight secured judgment on a verdict for $2,000 in a suit against the City of Elmira for injuries received by her because of the city's alleged negligence in permitting an embankment of or eighteen inches high at the sidewalk, one of its public streets. Evidence was given on the trial that snow which fell during a heavy snowstorm upon the sidewalk of the street, and upon a street railroad and crosswalk therein, was swept into the space between the sidewalk and the street railroad. This caused an embankment fifteen or eighteen inches high at the sidewalk, which gradually sloped down to the railroad tracks, at which point there was a "rut" from four to six inches deep below the rail, and it appeared that the city permitted such condition to continue for over a month, with the result that numerous accidents had been occasioned thereby. The Third Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, holding that this evidence was sufficient to warrant the jury in finding negligence on the part of the city. Mrs. Haight having been injured in consequence of the sleigh in which she was driving with her husband being overturned by catching in the rut.

Hurt by Spent Bullet at Creedmoor.

One of the few accidents in the history of the Creedmoor rifle ranges occurred during the supplementary practice yesterday morning. Ella Van Wyck, a colored girl, fourteen years old, was struck by a glancing bullet while driving with her father on a road one-quarter of a mile back of the long-distance targets. The spent ball struck her in the abdomen, inflicting a severe but not dangerous flesh wound. The injured girl was driven to the ranges by her father, where she was attended by Capt. Stevenson, Assistant Surgeon of the Eighth Regiment. She was then sent to the Jamaica Hospital. Her father is James Van Wyck. The family lives on Clinton Avenue, Creedmoor.

J. O'Donovan Rossa Loses His Job.

Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa has lost the place of Inspector of Weights and Measures to which Mayor Van Wyck appointed him May 31, 1898. The Civil Service Commission has deprived him of this post after a competitive examination of applicants. It was requisite that a percentage of 70 should be attained by those who hoped to be put on the eligible list. Mr. Rossa received only 61.60 per cent. He is editor and proprietor of The United Irishmen.

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which was in session at Arlington Hall all last week, adjourned last night to meet next year in Pittsburg, Penn. The following officers were elected yesterday: General Secretary—William Brower; General Treasurer—Patrick Murphy; General Executive Board—Daniel De Leon, George Luck, Arthur Keep, Hugo Vogt, and Ella Reeve Cohen.

Many persons, supposed to have been far gone in Consumption, have been completely cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

J. J. Oestreicher

Corner 28th Street and Sixth Avenue. "L" Station at Door.

Ladies' Suits to Order, $25.

Silk-lined throughout. A Very Special Offer.

New Venetians and Camel's Hair Cheviots of fine quality in Black, Navy Blue, Oxford, Fawn, Slate and all the fashionable colors.

The New Models now ready show styles at all prices up to $75. And whether you pay $25 or $75 you shall have an absolutely faultless fit and very extraordinary value.

NOTICE.—To INSURE satisfaction persons calling or recommending their friends to call are asked to be especially careful about the address. Remember it is NOW and has been for TEN YEARS on the CORNER of 28th St. and 6th Av.—No connection with any other store.

J. J. Oestreicher

Corner 28th Street and Sixth Avenue. "L" Station at Door.

NEW ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

Will Be Reopened in Bronx Park Probably Early in October.

FINE QUARTERS FOR ANIMALS

Large Ranges and Ample Room for Every Species and Variety—Prof. Hornaday Talks.

Under the supervision of Director William T. Hornaday, the New York Zoological Gardens in Bronx Park are rapidly approaching completion.

Prof. Hornaday says the gardens will be open to the public between Oct. 7 and 15, probably in the second week of the month. Since work was begun on Bronx Park, over a year ago, the amount of road building and general improvements accomplished have been very great. While the general work of beautifying the whole park is going on steadily, the main efforts are being expended on the zoological section.

First to be completed were the animal ranges. Each range is surrounded by a fence of Page wire, and covers acre after acre of woods and meadows. They are for the roving animals which must pass much of their life outdoors. In every range is a shelter house. The moose, caribou, bison, buffalo, and elk all have their individual grazing grounds, and in many of them the shelter houses are now ready for occupancy. The buffalo range is the largest, and occupies almost the entire southeast section of the park. These ranges take up the greater part of space not used for roads, or for buildings which are to be constructed later.

There are five special outdoor reserves set aside for burrowing rodents, for the duck aviary, the prairie dog village, the beaver pond, and the big lake for aquatic mammals. The space for the burrowing animals is a large area of rough ground, selected on account of this roughness. The prairie dog village is a circular inclosure about 80 feet in diameter and surrounded by an iron fence. Near by it is the lake for aquatic mammals, extending over three acres. In the duck aviary there is a running stream forming three islands, on which are the shelter houses where several hundred ducks can be kept.

THE HAUNT OF THE BEAVER.

Most interesting of all the haunts prepared for smaller animals is the beaver pond. This is being inclosed with an iron fence, and a running stream emptying into the pond will also be closed in for some distance. The animals will have to make their own dam, as the Director says he is taking enough trouble in furnishing the pond. To watch this operation of dam building will be one of the most interesting sights to visitors at the gardens.

The houses built thus far, exclusive of the different shelters, are three in number. They are the aquatic bird house, the reptile house, and the buffalo house. The aquatic bird house is in the northwest of the grounds, and is made of brick, terra cotta, trimmed with white granite. The style of architecture is classic. On each side of the house are to be open cages, and in them there will be small trees. These cages will be open all the time, for, with the shelters behind them, the hardy Northern birds which are to occupy them can be comfortable in any weather.

In the centre of the garden is the reptile house. This is an elaborate structure, and is the largest building of its kind in the world. It is made of the same materials as the bird house, with an entrance guarded by white Ionic columns. In a large room in the centre of the building the snakes will be kept. The smaller snakes are to be placed in cages, and in the centre of the room are two long tanks, designed for sea and fresh water turtles. On the extreme left end of this central hall is the crocodile tank, extending across the width of the room and fitted up with arrangements by which the water in it may be kept at a tropical temperature. Beyond this is a conservatory, which occupies the whole end of the building, and is entirely covered with glass. Tropical plants of all kinds will be grown here. There is no partition between the conservatory and the central room, and any one standing beside the turtle tanks can see everything to the extreme end. On the opposite extremity from the conservatory is a room which will be given over to land turtles.

CROCODILES' SUMMER HOME.

Outside of the house, on the same end, is the Summer pool for crocodiles, which has been blasted out of solid rock, and is nearly fifty feet long. Water is supplied to this pool by a large Croton water pipe.

The buffalo house is only a short distance from the reptile house, at the end of the range so apart for those animals. In front is the corral leading out on the range. The corral is paved with finely crushed trap rock. The house is divided into two entirely separate divisions—one into which the animals come to be fed, and the other where all materials necessary for caring for them are stored.

Near the buffalo house are the bears' quarters, four inclosures altogether, surrounded by a high iron fence, spiked at the top on three sides, the fourth being the natural rock, which rises like a wall.

Against the face of this are the sleeping dens, built of solid masonry, but so well was the work done that to the spectator the little caves appear to have been hollowed out of the solid rock. A wicket gate at the rear of each den admits the keeper by way of an underground passage, and there is a system of levers by which the bears may be driven out into the inclosures and secured while the dens are being cleaned. In each inclosure there are several trees, on which the bears may climb.

THE DENS FOR WOLVES.

The dens for wolves and foxes are constructed very much like those of the bears, with sleeping dens and high iron fences. There are four inclosures for each of these species.

The structure which promises to be the feature of greatest interest and to present the most unusual appearance is the flying cage, now being put up. The dimensions of the cage are 152 feet long, 73 feet wide, and 50 feet high. The framework is steel pipe, which will be covered over with wire netting. Herons, bitterns, egrets, and sea fowl are to be kept in this cage. There are trees and a stream of running water within this inclosure. Four additional buildings will be erected in the park soon.

Prof. Hornaday had many interesting things to say regarding his work, and thought it was a huge joke on the press that he could receive six truckloads of animals and birds, as he did very recently, and not a line about it in any of the newspapers.

"Very few people, if any," he continued, "know that a great number of the animals are already in their quarters in the park, because I have kept the fact away from the papers, but now, as they are all inclosed by high board fences, so that nothing can be seen, I don't care, and you can tell all you please about the garden. The public had better keep away though, for they won't see anything until the opening day, when they will be welcome to come and see all that they can, and that will be a good deal if they see all there is."

Stern Brothers

Direct attention to their exceptionally large

Autumn Importations of

Paris Mantles, Capes and Coats

comprising many exclusive styles of

Driving and Walking Coats, Evening and Carriage Wraps, Paletots and Ulsters

And in addition a large collection of

Jackets of Cheviots or Kersey Cloths,	from $9.50 to $27.50
Tailor-made Capes of Kersey Cloths,	from $7.75 to $22.50
Golf and Tourist Capes	from $8.50 to $21.00

Fur Departments

First Importations of

Fur and Fur-lined Garments

Made from the Most Fashionable Furs, Fox, Sable, Broadtail, Sealskin, Mink, Marten and Chinchilla in

Jackets, Paletots, Capes and Boas

in all forming the largest collection of

High-class Garments

they have ever shown

To-morrow, Decided Values in

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Of Oxford Cheviots, Navy and Black Serges, with double-breasted tight-fitting jacket and latest style skirt; coat and skirt lined with taffeta silks, at $24.50
Real value $32.00

Of Heavy-weight English Cheviot Serges, in black and blue, with box coat and double skirt, entire suit lined with taffeta silks, at $29.00
Real value $37.50

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Special Sales in their

Upholstery Departments

Irish Point Lace Curtains,	at $3.75, $4.95, $6.75 pr.
Marie Antoinette and Renaissance Curtains,	at $7.75, $10.50, $14.50 pr.
Tambour Lace Curtains,	Reduced from $5.75, at $3.75 pr.
Irish Point Bed Sets,	at $6.50, $8.75, $11.25
Marie Antoinette Bed Sets,	at $14.50, $17.50, $22.50
French Tapestry Curtains,	at $4.95, $6.75 pr. Usual price $7.50 & $10.50
Victoria Velour Curtains,	at $16.75 pr.
French Velour Curtains, Figured and Plain,	at $31.50 pr.

Stern Bros

Open ng of Advance Styles in

Dress and Cloak Trimmings

including
Fringes, Garnitures,
Filet Skirts with All-overs to match,
Renaissance, Mohair and Silk, Braid and Cloth Combinations;
Black and Colored Spangles in the newest colorings and designs

Special to-morrow

750 Garnitures in Combinations of Pearl and Crystal, Colored Beads and Black Spangles, 68c, 95c, $1.25 to $2.25

One-third Regular Prices

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will place on sale to-morrow a manufacturers' stock of

Damask Table Cloths & Napkins

at

Decided Reductions

from

Prevailing Prices

Table Cloths

2 x 2 yds.	2 x 2½	2 x 3
$1.75	$2.15	$2.65
2 x 3¾	**2 x 4**	**2½ x 2½**
$3.10	$3.50	$2.85
2½ x 3	**2½ x 3½**	**2½ x 4**
$3.45	$3.95	$4.60

Napkins

to match most patterns

Breakfast size, at $1.60 doz.
Dinner size, at $2.25 "

West 23d St.

BURIAL OF MRS. McVICKER.

A pauper's grave is not, after all, to receive the body of Mary R. McVicker, who committed suicide last Thursday in a tenement at 328 East Thirty-fourth Street. A middle-aged woman, dressed in black and wearing spectacles, called at the Morgue yesterday morning and saw Keeper Fane.

"I have read about that poor woman's death," she said, "and I sympathize with her for the sake of womanhood. She must not be buried in Potter's Field. If no one claims her body before Monday I myself will see that she gets a decent burial."

She gave her name to Keeper Fane, but made him promise that it should be kept secret. She is said to live in one of the best residential parts of the city.

In the afternoon Public Administrator William M. Hoes called at the Morgue and gave orders that Mrs. McVicker should be buried in a regular cemetery. He said that he would be responsible for the funeral expenses. Undertaker John J. Moloney of East Twenty-sixth Street will have charge of the burial. He said last night that the interment would be in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Maspeth. The burial cannot take place until a permit is received from Coroner Bausch, who has charge of the case.

Undertaker Moloney said last night that he did not expect to bury Mrs. McVicker until to-morrow or Tuesday. The fact that Public Administrator Hoes has assumed responsibility for the funeral expenses leads to the belief that Mrs. McVicker left some property, and that it has come into the hands of Mr. Hoes. It was said that Frederick Mead, the tea merchant, whose name has been connected with the woman's death, had informed the Public Administrator that he would pay for her burial, and that Mr. Hoes had sent the Morgue in Mead's behalf. This rumor was denied, however. Coroner Bausch, it was announced yesterday, intended to summon Mead as a witness at the inquest.

WRIT AGAINST RAMAPO.

Stockholder Takes Steps to Examine the Company's Books.

Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court late on Friday night signed an order to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue against the Ramapo Water Company, requiring it to permit William R. Hearst, one of its stockholders, to examine the books and list of the stockholders in the company and obtain other information which he may desire to get. The order is returnable at 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday next, in Special Term, Part I.

In his affidavit, Mr. Hearst relates the refusal of President Dutcher of the Ramapo Company to answer questions put to him by the Mazet committee, and declares that all his efforts to obtain the list of stockholders and the circumstances under which they procured their stock have proved futile, owing to the refusal of President Dutcher to produce such list. Mr. Hearst, who is the editor of The New York Journal, is represented by Einstein & Townsend.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF

LACE GOODS AND NOVELTIES

UP TO THE DATE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

We are constantly receiving the newest effects in lace Robes, All-over nets, with applique bands to match, in black and ecru.

Also full line of Spangled, Renaissance, La Tosca and Drapery Nets.

New line of Liberty Silk, Mousseline de Soie and Chiffon in all the leading shades, 42 inches wide, 55c., 59c. and 63c. yd.

SPECIAL ON CENTRE TABLES.

Lierre, Oriental, Applique and Point de Paris Laces in ecru and white, ... 12c. to 38c. per yd., worth double.

Visit the Chinese Tea Room—perfect teas, perfectly brewed, are served there. (Main Floor.)

Largest Importers from JAPAN, CHINA, INDIA, TURKEY AND PERSIA

Vantine's

BROADWAY AND 18th STREET

Chrysanthemum Week.

The beautiful chrysanthemums of Japan are all over the store—on sale as well as on show.

Main Floor.

The New Art Room

Daimio and Shogun Curios, Bronze, Ivory, Silver, suitable for cabinet pieces, wedding presents, and gifts.

$7.50. $11.00.

50 styles of Chinese Teakwood Cabinets, Tables, Chairs and Jardiniere Stands. Ask to see special stands.

Second Floor.

The Vantine Silks

New and novel and wholly unique ideas in exquisite Silks from the Orient—and many other foreign lands.

Effects much sought for, yet only found at a place like Vantine's.

This week—

The Vantine All Silk Satin $1.00 a yard

A soft and beautiful fabric for skirts, fancy work and the like.

CARPETS!

ROYAL WILTONS.

The largest and finest line ever shown in New York! In exclusive designs.

Our Line of AXMINSTERS

includes Lowells, Hartfords and Bigelows. A magnificent assortment, also in exclusive designs.

SPECIAL SALE (THIS WEEK) OF

Chenille Rugs

From a recent great purchase.

Large carpet sizes, woven in one piece.			
7.6x9, former price $8.75;	now		$17.00
9x12, " " 54.00;	"		27.00
10.6x12, " " 63.00;	"		31.50
12 x12, " " 72.00;	"		36.00
12 x15, " " 90.00;	"		45.00

These Rugs are equal in effect to an Oriental and very durable.

LACE CURTAINS.

All the various grades.

Renaissance effects from $5.00 the pair.

Swiss Tambours from $3.50 the pair.

Arabian and Renaissance panels for vestibules, at proportionately low prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

ROBERT ADAMS BURIED.

Statement from R. H. E. Porter Regarding the Young Man's Suicide.

Robert H. E. Porter, at whose Summer cottage at Point Pleasant, N. J., Robert Adams committed suicide last Wednesday, made a statement yesterday as to how the tragedy occurred. Mr. Porter is the son of Gen. Fitz John Porter, and his wife, whose name has been mentioned conspicuously in connection with the suicide of Adams, is the daughter of the famous cartoonist, Thomas Nast. The statement of Mr. Porter is as follows:

"While my wife and myself were spending the Summer at Pine Bluff Inn young Robert Adams came down to spend his vacation there. We had been there all Summer. When we were notified that the inn was to be closed for the season, I rented a cottage for a month. As Adams and myself had been very intimate for three or so years, and as he was inclined to be dissipated, I invited him to spend the rest of his vacation with us. I felt that if he went elsewhere, as he spoke of doing, he might fall into bad habits; and it was with this consideration entirely that we invited him to stay a short while with us. He accepted, and moved over to our cottage.

"On Wednesday of this week I went to town alone, and later joined my wife, and we went out on our bicycles together. We returned about 12:30, and a servant informed me at once that Mr. Adams had come to the house drunk, had gone to his room, locked himself in, and had remarked, as he went up stairs, that he had some strychnine.

"I hurried to his room and tried in vain to open the door, which was locked. Failing there, I went to the window and got in, and found a whisky bottle on the bureau. Adams was in a drunken stupor on the bed. I searched his clothing to find the poison, but did not discover any. I then went out of the room, taking the key with me, and leaving the door unlocked, so that he could not shut himself in and commit suicide. I also took the whisky away with me.

"After a while Adams woke up and came down stairs and demanded the whisky. I refused to let him have it, as he was even then crazy with drink. He grew angry, and tried to force the whisky from me, and we had a slight tussle. During this time Adams held a knife in his hand.

"Finally he went back to his room. I called on the owner of the house, Riley Vannote, to help me, and we followed Adams to his room. I feared that he would attempt to kill himself, as he was crazed, and was always morose when in that condition. We reached the room as Adams had placed himself in front of the mirror, holding the open knife in one hand and a capsule in the other. I immediately rushed upon him, and threw him upon the bed, taking the knife from him, and trying to get the capsule out of his hand. In this I failed, and he succeeded in getting the capsule to his mouth and swallowing it.

"We then sent for a physician, and with him worked upon Adams for two and a half hours. All our efforts were in vain, and he died of the poison he had taken. Before he died, however, he told the physician that he had taken between six and eight grains of strychnine. In reply to the doctor's questions, he said he had bought the poison at different times from drug stores, getting only small quantities, saying that he wanted it for the purpose of killing a dog.

"We sent for his family, and the body was removed yesterday and brought to this city. The verdict of the Coroner was 'suicide.' I make this full statement only because some of the papers have, without any grounds for it, published accounts of the tragedy which seriously reflected upon my wife, and I want the whole truth known to the public."

Funeral services for Robert Adams were held Friday afternoon in the undertaking establishment at Eighty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. The Rev. W. W. Moir of the Church of the Holy Communion officiated, and the interment was in St. Michael's Cemetery. Mr. Moir said last evening that Adams had been brought up in the Church of the Holy Communion and that he had attended there regularly until a few years ago. He said he was very fond of the young man at one time and took considerable interest in his welfare, but since he had not attended regularly he had lost track of him.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"By Clear Reflections Multiplied."

For boudoir, drawing-room, and hall, we have mirrors in all delightful shapes and styles. Mirrors large and long, suggesting those that Cowper tells of, "in which he of Gath, Goliath, might have seen his huge bulk whole without stooping;" shield-shaped mirrors in gold frames; small, bevelled mirrors of curious shapes, set in frames of carved wood, and toilet glasses.

Mirrors are an important feature of decoration—worthy the beauty of form and frame we have given them. They enlarge space, duplicate all the brightness of the room, and give a magical atmosphere to the scenes they reflect.

Ideal wedding gifts at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43-45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 15th STREET

They are popular. DEWEY

THE SALT OF SALTS

and ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.

IMPERIAL CROWN RUSSIAN SABLES. One of the largest and finest collections in the world. Skins at $40, $65, $80, $100, $125, $150, $200, $250; the choicest in the world, 3 for $1,000. It requires three skins for an average size muff and two for a fashionable neck scarf. A large assortment of capes, victorines, wraps, collarettes, muffs, etc., in stock or to order without extra charge. HUDSON BAY SABLE MUFFS, $35 up. Scarfs, capes, and mantles in proportion.

(Note)—I do not sell blended or darkened sables, for the reason that they have a mottled, shabby appearance after being worn a short time and do not give satisfaction. They are a poor investment at any price.

C. C. SHAYNE, manufacturer, 124 and 126 West 42d st., between Broadway and Sixth ave.

RECEPTION TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

A reception in honor of the officers of the North Atlantic squadron was given at the Hotel Castleton, St. George, S. I., last night. The large dancing hall was handsomely decorated with American flags and strings of signals. Red, white, and blue electric lights were clustered in all parts of the hall, making a pretty effect.

The officers of the fleet in the harbor attended in great numbers, and the affair was the most successful ever held at the hotel. All of the members of the social set on Staten Island, and many well known New Yorkers, were there to welcome the sailors. In all, over 300 guests were present.

Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Jewell of the Brooklyn, Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick of the New York, Capt. and Mrs. Tayler of the Indiana, Capt. and Mrs. Train of the Massachusetts, Miss Sampson, daughter of Admiral Sampson; Commander Delehanty, Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor; Lewis Nixon, Commander Hodgson of the Brooklyn, Lieut. and Mrs. Hill, Lieut. Chase of the Lancaster, Dr. W. B. Grove of the Brooklyn, Ensigns Jones, Duncan, and Wells; Lieut. Riggs of the Brooklyn, Capt. Blunt, Commander of Fort Wadsworth; Lieuts. Cook, Jewell, Doores, Smith, and Hayes; ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo, and Capt. Thomas Ripley of the Fifth Artillery, Fort Hamilton.

Sunday September 24-1899 | Daily 1 Cent. | The New York Times. | Sunday 3 Cents. | Part Two Pages 17-28

GREAT BOOM IN FALL TRADE

Merchants Are Swamped with Orders from Country Buyers.

RAILROAD CAPACITY IS TAXED

Steamships, Too, Can Scarcely Carry the Freight Piled Upon the Piers —Rush Will Continue.

New York wholesale merchants and shippers are busier now than they have been in many years. They expect to continue to be busy until the latter part of next month. Some of these merchants are enjoying the largest Fall trade they ever had. The shipment of merchandise out of this city has been, and still is, uncommonly heavy, and in some respects buyers are so urgent that shippers are finding it difficult to get goods moved as promptly as they would like. President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central Railroad says that he cannot get cars enough to handle the freight business that offers.

"We are up to our necks in business," he remarked, "and there are no signs of any let up."

All of the freight transportation facilities leading out of New York City are taxed to their utmost to handle the ceaseless stream of merchandise that is nowing westward and southward. Down-town merchants say that never before have there been so many buyers from out of town in New York at this time of the year. The records of the New York Merchants' Association show that a greater number of Southern and Western merchants were brought here by the first series of reduced-rate excursions in August than have come here on similar excursions in any previous year. The increase over last year is believed to be nearly 50 per cent.

In the wholesale dry goods district there is every indication of unusual activity and prosperity. In recent days some of the streets below Canal Street and adjacent to Broadway have been congested by the enormous volume of traffic. Cases of goods are piled on the sidewalks by the shippers more rapidly than the hurried truckmen can haul them away to the railroad stations and steamboat piers. Frequently thousands of dollars' worth of goods are left lying in the streets all night, awaiting shipment. They are covered with oilskins and guarded by night watchmen.

Out-of-town buyers are still coming and the New York merchants expect that their busy season will last at least a month longer this Fall than usual. Most of the large dry goods houses have been obliged to cancel all vacation assignments and call in some of their traveling men to help sell goods in the warerooms. The increased prosperity throughout the country is manifest in the increased buying power of the visiting merchants. Country retailers who spent $1,500 or $2,000 here last Fall are spending $5,000 and $6,000 this season. A large proportion of these out-of-town retail merchants explain that they have been buying so closely during the last few years that the sudden appearance of easy money has practically resulted in the exhaustion of their restricted stocks of goods.

The truckmen are working overtime, and still most of them are unable to respond to all the calls made upon them. Every available team and conveyance has been pressed into service, and in many instances extra rates are paid for the hauling of merchandise bought on rush orders. Delivery companies, which have contracts for handling all of the freight of certain large mercantile houses, have found it necessary to increase their equipment from 25 to 50 per cent. Jobs are plentiful for reliable drivers and loaders, and additional men have been taken on at the railroad and steamship freight warehouses. All of the trunk line railroads running out of New York share in the abnormal freight movement, and the freight traffic manager of each line tells the same story of the scarcity of cars. Under existing circumstances, there is no difficulty experienced in maintaining the standard railroad freight rates strictly.

The steamboats plying between New York and New England points are also meeting with a period of excessive prosperity. The coastwise steamers southward are handling more traffic now than for a number of years past. Large shipments of agricultural implements and heavy machinery are being made to Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the Southern ports of the United States are taking an uncommonly large amount of freight.

FOR A MAMMOTH POWER PLANT.

One Contract for Boilers Amounts to $500,000.

The New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, 53 Duane Street, during the week awarded to Thayer & Co., 39 Cortlandt Street, a contract for boilers for a mammoth power plant, which is to be located in First Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets. The boilers are to generate steam for 83,200 indicated horse power of engine capacity, but they will be able to supply steam for about 120,000 horse power when needed.

The plant will include sixteen condensing engines indicating 5,200 horse power each at best economy with 175 pounds steam pressure. The engines will be of the inverted cylinder three-crank type for seventy-five revolutions per minute.

The new building will occupy a plot of ground 200 by 272 feet, which provides six-tenths of a square foot per one horse power.

This is said to be the largest single contract ever made for boilers in this country. The amount of the contract is said to be $500,000. The boilers will be of the Cahall B. & W. water-tube type. Twenty-eight of the boilers are to be delivered at dates subsequent to the first installation, as required by the electric company. The new plant is to be known as the Waterside Station. The contract for the structural material has been awarded to Milliken Brothers of 11 Broadway. It is said that the tonnage of this material will exceed 5,000.

There are to be four steel stacks, each 19 feet in diameter and rising 132 feet above the top of the building, which itself will be 100 feet high. A fifty-ton crane will span the engine room. It is said that there will be nothing to compare with this mammoth plant, except one which is contemplated for Manchester, England. The English plant is expected to have 100,000 horse power.

INCREASE IN USE OF SOFT COAL.

New York's Atmosphere Is Becoming Tainted with Soot.

In New York as well as in other Eastern cities in this country the enormous increase in the use of bituminous coal is beginning to manifest itself disagreeably. Clouds of black smoke are becoming heavier and more numerous in this vicinity, and the presence of soot in the atmosphere is gradually becoming more apparent. While the use of soft coal increases at a rapid rate, the use of anthracite coal is diminishing.

An expert authority estimates that about 1,000,000 tons of bituminous coal are consumed annually by factories and breweries in New York City; about 2,000,000 tons of bituminous coal are supplied annually to steamships, tugs, and other boats in this port, and about 100,000 tons of bituminous coal are annually burned in large business buildings and stores in this city.

The consumption of bituminous coal in the United States, which is now 150,000,000 tons annually, has increased about 50 per cent. within the last ten years, and about 200 per cent. within the last twenty years. This steady increase in the use of soft coal has been accompanied by improvements in furnaces, which, it is claimed, will enable the burning of good quality bituminous coal without objectionable smoke.

Frederick E. Saward, proprietor and editor of The Coal Trade Journal, said yesterday: "With proper care there is no necessity of making the use of bituminous coal a public nuisance. There are furnaces made that will enable a person who handles the coal intelligently to get the very best possible service of coal with a minimum of smoke and soot. There are a great many large business establishments in New York that use soft coal all of the time, and nobody suspects it, because there is no smoke."

Bituminous coal has been used in the furnaces of the Post Office Building in this city for some time, without objectionable results, and one of the largest department stores in New York burns nothing but bituminous coal.

Priestley's Gravenette Estamenes (Cheviot finish)

Will make an elegant, stylish and serviceable costume.

RAIN WILL NOT AFFECT THEM. A SHAKE, AND THEY ARE DRY.

"Gravenette" stamped on wrong side. B. Priestley & Co. on selvedge.

Black and colors, at leading dry goods stores.

It's all around the World—this Name of ours. We have earned it by making high class custom clothing at moderate cost of suits and overcoats to order at $16.00, $20.00 and $25.00, and giving present and future protection, a year's guarantee or money back!

Samples, Fashion Booklet, free.

ARNHEIM,

Our Only Store,

Broadway & 9th Street.

THE BREMEN CONSULSHIP.

Henry W. Diederich's Appointment Is Held Back—Expert in Charge.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President has suspended the appointment of Henry W. Diederich to be Consul at Bremen and has sent George Murphy, one of the expert clerks in the Consular Bureau here, to take charge of the office, in place of Louis Lange, the retiring Consul.

Mr. Diederich is at present United States Consul at Magdeburg, and was slated to be transferred to Bremen.

THE RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT.

Commission Expects to Submit the Terms Early This Week.

Members of the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission expect that the form of the contract for the construction of the proposed underground tunnel will be ready to be submitted to Corporation Counsel Whalen early this week. The work of preparing this contract is in the hands of the counsel to the committee, and it is well advanced.

Although the Corporation Counsel has not indicated to any officer or member of the Rapid Transit Commission his opinion regarding the communication which was sent to him by President Alexander E. Orr last Friday, he is not expected to insist upon the changes in the contract which were suggested by him, but were shown by President Orr to be impracticable or inadvisable. Mr. Whalen said yesterday that he had not formulated a reply to the letter from the President of the commission, but he reiterated the assertion that he did not wish to delay the beginning of the work of rapid transit construction.

It is the intention of the Rapid Transit Commission to submit the form of contract to Corporation Counsel Whalen in sufficient time to enable him to read it, and give it his approval before the 1st of October. Should Mr. Whalen be disposed to indorse this contract promptly, it will be advertised immediately. The regular meeting day of the commission is next Friday, but that being one of the Dewey days, it is probable that the members of the commission will be called together before that time.

STOLE VALUABLES ON SLEEPER.

The Thief Tried to Jump from Speeding Lackawanna Train.

While the Buffalo express of the Lackawanna Railroad was running through New Jersey at 5 o'clock A. M. yesterday, A. G. Hart of Syracuse, N. Y., informed David Alston, a porter, that his watch and a pocketbook containing $49 had been stolen from under his pillow. A man who was seen near Mr. Hart's berth was questioned closely. He said he was John Reilly, twenty years old, of 14 Twenty-fourth Street, Chicago. He said he had boarded the train at Dover, N. J.

When asked for his ticket he said he had none. He was told to consider himself under arrest. He made a dash for the car door, and would have jumped from the platform had not Alston and two passengers seized him. He was searched, and Mr. Hart's pocketbook and watch were found on him. Reilly was guarded by two porters armed with revolvers until the train reached Hoboken, where he was turned over to the police. Recorder Stanton committed him in $2,500 bail.

In his pockets were found several letters addressed to "Frank McGuire, New York." One was postmarked Sing Sing, N. Y. It was signed "Old Scarbrow," and congratulated McGuire upon not having been arrested for a robbery in which the writer was implicated.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

M. Herbette Here to Stimulate Interest in Art, Science, and Literature.

M. Louis Herbette is in this country in the interest of the Paris Exposition. He is a member of the Superior Commission of the exposition, and his mission here is to stimulate interest in the science, art, and literature of France. In an interview yesterday he said:

"It is considered by France of the greatest importance to open to foreign visitors, especially Americans who are interested in the highest intellectual pursuits, an opportunity to examine fully the establishments and institutions devoted to these varied lines of thought and endeavor.

"My chief purpose at the present time is to ascertain what is specially desired in the way of such information by prospective American visitors, and I specially desire to secure by correspondence the views of Americans as to the best means of meeting their requirements.

"We have already established in Paris a Bureau of Information under the auspices of the Faculty of Medicine, which furnishes to every visitor, especially to those speaking the English language, precise information on hospitals, wards, clinics, and results secured in the scientific branches.

"My special desire is to secure correspondence from those intending to visit France, showing in what way their convenience in this direction can be best subserved, so that I can present their ideas to our Government in view of accomplishing the highest possible results.

"The French nation is in most hearty sympathy with America, and we sincerely desire to do all in our power to strengthen the bond which for so many years has united the two countries.

"I shall be most happy to receive correspondence, as suggested, and for the convenience of the writers it would be well to address me care of the Consul General at New York, 35 South William Street."

Horner's Furniture.

FALL EXHIBIT.

Highest quality, moderate cost and unequalled assortments are the characteristics of our Fall stock. It represents the best of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery Arts produced at home and abroad. The satisfaction of selecting from such a stock will be self-evident.

Hundreds of articles specially adapted for Wedding Presents.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK are cordially invited to examine our stock and plain-figure prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street (Adjoining Eden Musee.)

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS of FURS

Merchants desiring to handle the goods manufactured by me are requested to send their orders by October 15th to insure duplicates promptly during the season. We always fill orders for merchants in the order in which they are placed, and we cannot fill orders for merchants later in the season to the detriment of those who place orders with us early in the season. Our stock is now ready for inspection.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 124 and 126 West 42d Street.

DANGEROUS REEFS MUST GO

Army Engineers Now Surveying Coenties and Dimond Rocks.

ONE INJURED MASSACHUSETTS

East River Obstructions Neglected for Thirty Years—Congress to be Asked for Appropriation.

The dredge Hell Gate of the Army Engineers' Department of this port is now stationed over Dimond Reef, in the East River, where a survey is being made, with a view to blasting away this obstruction. After the waters about Dimond Reef are thoroughly sounded, the Hell Gate will move to Coenties Reef, just off Coenties Slip, in the East River. Coenties Reef will also be surveyed, and the engineers will then make a report to the War Department, at Washington, recommending how much of these two obstructions should be removed. It is desired to make the harbor forty feet deep at all points south of the navy yard.

The Engineers' Department also has instructions to immediately remove the sunken wreck off the Battery on which the Brooklyn recently scraped. This work will be done through a standing appropriation which is always available for removing harbor wrecks. The Dimond and Coenties Reefs will be removed by a special appropriation, after it is determined how much rock it will be necessary to take away. Consequently, the blasting will hardly begin before next Spring, although the report of the engineers on the survey will be sent to Washington in time for the Secretary of War to get an appropriation for removing the rocks during the next session of Congress.

There is now only twenty-six feet of water over these two reefs at low tide, and they are considered very dangerous, not only to naval but merchant vessels. It will be remembered that the Massachusetts was badly injured on Dimond Reef just after the close of the Spanish-American war. Unless these two reefs are removed the money already appropriated for deepening East River Channel will be spent uselessly. The engineers will recommend that they be sunken at least forty feet, as the Buttermilk Channel is thirty-five feet at low tide, and it will be necessary to have the water in the East River fully as deep. The work of surveying the reefs is under the direction of Lieut. Col. W. H. Benyaurd.

Nothing has been done toward removing these reefs for thirty years. About that time a French engineer by the name of Mallifert blew off some of the sharp points on the Dimond Reef by sinking kegs of black powder and exploding them with electricity. Dimond Reef is generally improperly called Diamond. It was named after a Mr. Dimond. An error crept into the name and was used in the spelling for a number of years, but the War Department now uses Dimond as the correct spelling.

GEORGE GOULD AT HOME AGAIN.

Change of Motive Power on Elevated to be Made as Soon as Possible.

One of the first passengers to disembark from the American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived from Europe yesterday, was George J. Gould. With him were Mrs. Gould, Miss Marjorie Gould, and Miss Cortis, a friend of Mrs. Gould.

As soon as he set foot on the pier Mr. Gould hurried off to his office, and was busy there for several hours attending to the most pressing of the great mass of business requiring his personal care that had accumulated during his absence. Mr. Gould said that he had enjoyed his trip very much, and was returning full of energy and eager for work.

"I spent two weeks in Switzerland, one week in Paris, and one week in London," said he. "A good deal of the time I passed on my bicycle. I am very fond of wheeling. It is my favorite pastime, although I like yachting also immensely. The roads in Europe are splendidly adapted to biking, and the scenery I saw was very fine.

"While I was in London public attention was almost wholly occupied with the prospective war with the Boers. The war, if it occurs, however, is not likely to have any appreciable effect on the Stock Exchange, either there or in this country. It is not as though hostilities with a European power were impending. In England it is regarded in its proper light of one of the inevitable little wars, incidental to the possession of a vast empire, in which the country is continually involved. The business outlook in England, as here, is bright. The trend is toward increasing prosperity. The enterprises in which I am personally interested are in a most satisfactory condition, with equally satisfactory prospects."

Mr. Gould, in answer to a question, said he could not venture to say just when the change of motive power on the Manhattan Railway would go into effect, but declared it would be made as speedily as possible. "The experimental stage has been passed," he said, "and efforts will be directed to improving the service as soon as the necessary material can be procured. Excavations upon the power house have been begun, the engines, third rails, and, in fact, all the electrical equipment have been ordered. This is all I can say at present."

Le Boutillier Brothers

SILKS.

21-inch Colored Figured Taffeta Silks, entirely new, at 69c Value $1.00.

Guaranteed Taffetas, $1.00 Yard.

Black Taffeta, 21 inches wide, the name "Le Boutillier Brothers" is woven on the edge six inches apart throughout the piece. Every yard of these silks is GUARANTEED.

22-inch Black Peau de Soie, extra fine quality, at $1.00 Yard. Value $1.25.

The Silk Counter is very attractive with the complete lines now displayed of the newest weaves in both foreign and domestic makes.

SILK PETTICOATS

Ladies' Black and Colored Taffeta Silk Petticoats, train shape, Vandyke accordion pleated flounce, trimmed with pinked ruffle and pinked ruffle underneath, $9.85 Value $12.00.

Ladies' Black and Colored Taffeta Silk Petticoats, umbrella shape, with accordion ruffle at bottom, and corded over ruffle, $4.95 Value $6.50.

Outing Flannel Gowns and Sacques.

Ladies' Outing Flannel Sacques, collar and sleeves nicely trimmed with ribbon, all sizes 69c Value $1.00.

Ladies' Striped Outing Flannel Gowns, collar and sleeves daintily trimmed with embroidery and beading 98c Value $1.50.

West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Ladies' & Children's Furnishings.

Advance Styles in Ladies' Silk Skirts, Flannel Kimonos, and Geisha Sacques, Underwear and Corsets.

Infants', Children's, and Misses' Coats, Capes, and Dresses.

Broadway & 19th Street.

LABOR LEADER LIKES TRUSTS.

President Theodore Schaffer Tells the Industrial Commission that They Help to Avert Strikes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Theodore Schaffer of Pittsburg, President of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, was the first witness before the Industrial Commission to-day. He said that about 70 per cent. of the iron, steel, and tin workers were organized.

After 1892 the iron workers had suffered 30 per cent. reduction of wages, the steel workers 10 per cent, and the tin workers 25 per cent., but since the recent prosperity began the wages have been almost leveled by advances. The trade was now more prosperous than it had ever been, but the wages were not quite as high as in 1892.

The workers in iron, steel, and tin, he continued, were not getting the advantage under the sliding scale of the recent increase in prices. This was due to the fact that mills were filling contracts made six months and in some cases a year ago. But with the filling of contracts based on present prices the advances would come.

Many of the mills were non-union, owing to personal difficulties which arose between employers and employed rather than from direct hostility of the employer toward organized labor or the union scale. Mr. Schaffer said his association had never called upon State Boards of Arbitration in case of strikes. He thought the incorporation of labor organizations would be advantageous. The obstacle to incorporation at present was that the workers were not yet educated up to and prepared for it.

He was opposed to compulsory arbitration. He felt that the workers could not get justice from State or Government boards. This opinion was based upon the interpretation placed by the courts upon laws passed in the interest of labor. He protested against the employment of women in mills, declaring it to be injurious morally and physically. He also expressed the opinion that the sanitary conditions in the mills were not good.

He explained the campaign against Sunday work, and said much progress had been made in the steel mills, tin mills, and finishing mills. He favored a restriction of immigration. The Huns, Polanders, Russians, and Italians were the most objectionable, he said.

Asked about trusts, Mr. Schaffer said he had so much respect for them he would not call them "trusts." Their effect thus far had been beneficial to the iron, steel, and tin workers. As a general rule, he said, he believed the members of his organization would prefer to deal with combinations and large corporations than with smaller independent mills.

He believed if the big combinations could be regulated by Congressional enactment, strikes could be avoided. In his experience he had always had fair treatment in negotiating with these combinations. He did not believe they prevented competition.

"Is not a labor organization as much of a trust as one of these combinations of capital?" asked Mr. Kennedy. "Do you not attempt to control the labor market?"

"No," Schaffer replied. "That may ultimately be the result. We ask only for a fair share of that which we create. I have never known a case where the price of the commodity was raised as a result of our demands."

Schaffer said that the Amalgamated Association proposed to start a newspaper devoted to the education of its members and to teaching them that employers have interests in common with them.

The Industrial Commission has decided upon an extensive inquiry into the subject of railroad finance, rates, discrimination, &c., and has summoned for examination early in October Inter-State Commerce Commissioners Martin A. Knapp and Charles A. Prouty; Senator Reagan of Texas, A. J. Vallandingham of St. Louis, David Bingham of New York, and Frank Neall and N. B. Kelly of Philadelphia, representative shippers and business men, and the following railroad Presidents: John N. Cowen, Baltimore and Ohio; M. E. Ingalls, "Big Four"; Albert B. Stickney, Chicago and Great Western, and S. R. Calloway, New York Central.

IRON WORKERS GET NO ADVANCE.

Pittsburg Conference Decides that Conditions Do Not Yet Warrant It.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 23.—At a conference of officials of the National Sheet Iron Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers to-day it was decided that the workers were not entitled to an advance at this time.

While the prices are nearly 25 per cent. greater to-day than when the orders were accepted in July and August, yet the same must be delivered at the contract price. The next bi-monthly conference, it is believed, will adjust the scale at a material advance.

ENGINEERS FOR CAR STRIKERS.

Brotherhood Said to Favor Cleveland Boycott—May Join Federation.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 23.—The conference of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which began here yesterday, is still in session.

The utmost secrecy is being maintained, but it was stated that at the morning session a resolution was adopted indorsing the Cleveland street-car strike and pledging the members not to patronize the lines during the continuance of the strike. It is said that a matter likely to receive a considerable share of the conference's attention is that of joining the Federation of Railroad Employes, which now includes the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen, Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, and Order of Railway Telegraphers.

MINE STRIKERS GO TO WORK.

West Virginia Collieries Advance Rates—Erie Railroad Miners Placated.

MONTGOMERY, West Va., Sept. 23.—Two collieries on New River granted 5 cents advance to their miners to-day. Eight hundred miners returned to work. It is now believed that a majority of the operators in that district will grant a similar increase on Monday.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Sept. 23.—The difference recently existing between the Erie Railroad Company and its coal miners in Forest City, Susquehanna County, which caused the company to close the mines on Monday last for thirty days, has been amicably arranged, and the 1,200 men will resume work on Monday next.

Rumors of an impending strike had been reaching the ears of the company, and it was to anticipate such a step that the mines were closed.

KAUFMAN WAS "EARL CAREW."

The Missing Georgian Found by His Brother in Chicago.

Emanuel Kaufman of Atlanta, Ga., the young man who disappeared from this city on Sept. 11, and who has kept his relatives and friends guessing as to his whereabouts ever since, has been found in Chicago. A dispatch received yesterday from his brother, F. M. Kaufman, who set out for Chicago the day before to follow up a clue he had discovered, said that the young man had been found in McCoy's Hotel there.

It is now known that Kaufman first went to Niagara Falls, and registered at the hotel there as "Earl Carew, New York." From Niagara Falls he went to Chicago, where he registered in the same name.

The clue which led to his identification was a letter written from Chicago to Morton Stein, a friend in this city, in which he said that he had found himself in a hotel at Niagara Falls and that he was unable to remember his name. He said that he had seen the news in the papers of the disappearance of Emanuel Kaufman, and from the description he believed that he was the man.

His father, David Kaufman, left the Hotel Marlborough yesterday for Chicago.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

GREATEST SILK VALUES We Have Ever Offered.

FANCY SILKS

LESS THAN COST OF PRODUCTION.

We have just purchased from a leading Silk Manufacturer his entire stock of several patterns of this season's Fancy Silks. The Fabrics represent the very finest quality of

CORDED TAFFETAS in STREET and EVENING SHADES,

and are regularly sold at nearly double our price. This magnificent collection of Silks, the largest we have ever offered, will be on sale at,

PER YARD, 67c. POSITIVELY WORTH $1.25.

10,000 yards of 21 inch

Lyons Black Taffetas.

Manufactured by C. J. Bonnet & Cie.,

at 59c. yard.

The lowest price ever known for this quality.

Extraordinary Sale of "Judic" Corsets

First General Reductions Make Unheard-of Bargains in These World Famous Corsets.

For twenty years the "Judic" Corset has stood the test of time and won for itself fame and prestige all over the world. It is, to-day, the acknowledged standard model, as used by Paquin, Doucet, Raudnitz and other leading costumers of Paris.

REASON OF THESE REDUCTIONS.

Fashions fluctuate—slight changes are constantly transpiring and we are bound to keep abreast of every innovation. Naturally, in a stock so enormous as this, certain numbers move faster than others, and it is these accumulated styles, showing only the smallest divergence from existing modes, presenting every attribute of perfection and desirability, that we offer to-morrow.

These—in every color and style, to fit every figure from 18 to 36 inch bust—we offer at previously unknown price reductions.

Lot 1—$3.98.

"Judic" Corsets, in satins, coutilles, and Italian cloths.

Lot 2—$6.25.

"Judic" Corsets are made of best French batistes, hand embroidered, Italian cloth, and have genuine whalebones. Retail always from $9.00 up to $12.00 a pair.

Lot 3—$9.50.

"Judic" Corsets—superb specimens of Corset art. Come in finest imported Batistes, Broches and silk-lined Satins, with every adornment that skill can lend. Retail always from $15 to $25.

Trimmed Outing Hats, Walking Hats

STYLISHLY and SIMPLY TRIMMED HATS for immediate wear.

Owing to the approaching Dewey Holidays and the numbers of people who will certainly view the two parades, the natural demand this week for simply trimmed Walking and general Outing Hats will be enormous—far greater than at any period during the season.

Anticipating the same, we have made most extensive preparations and will display the largest, most varied and comprehensive assortments that it is possible to present.

The display includes best ideas from Paris and London hatters; those of several of the best American manufacturers, whose styles we control; together with our own exclusive makes, all from the best of materials, carefully and stylishly trimmed, presenting shapes, colors and combinations becoming to everybody. They are marked at prices to suit all.

(Outing Hat Department, Main Floor.)

In Ladies' Cloaks and Suits.

We show an extraordinary assortment of Evening Wraps, Long Garments and Imported Golf Capes.

TWO GOLF CAPE SPECIALS.

A $9.75 Quality—$6.75 A $12.50 Quality—$9.75

TAILOR MADE COAT SPECIAL.

Jackets made of fine quality Kerseys, Unfinished Worsted and Oxfords, silk lined throughout, as well constructed and finished as a $25.00 coat; special 14.75

TAILOR MADE SUIT SPECIAL.

Single or double-breasted, tight-fitting and loose front effects, in Cheviots, Oxfords, etc., silk lined throughout, for 24.75

Golf and Walking Suit Special.

In a fine assortment of reversible cloths and colors 5.98

FIRST NEWS OF FURS.

Our Fur Department is now replete with all the novelties of the season. As an inducement to start the season we offer a

Sable Fox Set Muff, $10 Scarf, $10—both 20.00

19th St. Sixth Avenue 20th St.

At the Play and With the Players

Sydney Carton gives Henry Miller the opportunity he has so long been seeking. The self-sacrificing protagonist of "A Tale of Two Cities," transferred to the stage with sufficient skill by Freeman Wills, is a more picturesque, sympathetic, and actable personage than either the silly youth of "Heartsease" or the weak old man of "The Master." The play is a workmanlike article, too, melodrama, if we must cling to that well-worn term; romantic drama, if that sounds better, but, speaking broadly, a good play. It does seem to be speaking very broadly to thus describe it, perhaps, when the crude theatricalism of the scene in Carton's London lodgings comes to mind, but we must make allowances for the largeness of the subject and the restrictions of the traffic of the stage.

Compared with Mr. Rose's treatment of "The Gadfly," Dr. Wills's "The Only Way" as a dramatization of a novel seems veritably a model. To be sure, the poetic charm of the original and the rare, rich humor which throws the picture of the Terror into so strong a relief in Dickens's romance are not to be found in it; but it is as free as possible from extravagance and bombast, is perfectly coherent, and keeps the sympathetic spectator absorbed in the progress of its incidents from first to last.

In both the selection and the rejection of the ingredients suggested by the novel, good theatrical judgment and good taste have been shown, while the dramatist's own contributions to the plot, if they do not reveal much fertility of invention, are never distressingly inappropriate. In the scene just referred to, the revelation to Carton and Stryver of the identity of Darnay and of the relation of his family to that of Defarge is too obviously a device to enlighten the spectator, and is employed at the expense of artistic probability. The introduction of Mimi, too, as a waif cared for by Carton is made in the baldest theatrical way, but there is compensation for that in the opportunity the slight rôle affords the admirable actress to whom it is intrusted.

Faults of this kind do not count for much in drama which does not aim to portray manners but to present a romantic view of human life. In its sole aim "The Only Way" is successful, and it may lead to a general revival of plays founded on Dickens's stories. Carton, as a hero, is the very embodiment of romance. He is courageous, self-sacrificing, flamboyant, unwavering in his devotion to a good cause once he has taken it up, and triumphant. He dies, to be sure, in accomplishing his object, but death is seen to be a part of his triumph. The only way, in this case, is also the better way, and there is not a suggestion of the morbid in the character. But Carton is something more than a plain, self-sacrificing hero. He is a humorist and a philosopher as well, and your hero is rarely either. He is a sad dog in his cups, and something of a fatalist withal. But, mark you, Sydney Carton is not the sentimentalist so many of the great novelist's other serious personages turned out to be. We have to thank the dramatist for keeping him free from mere sentimentality in the play. One Cyrano de Bergerac, for instance, was enough. Carton does not give up Lucie Manette to his rival. He has nothing to do with the disposal of her heart; he gives his life to secure her happiness when he knows that there is no other way. We have to thank the dramatist, too, for not pursuing the clue afforded by the physical resemblance of Carton and Darnay, and trying to throw the calcium's ray on the origin of Carton.

This rôle strikes me as one offering even larger opportunities to the actor than its best-remembered equivalent, that of Hugh Trevor, in Simpson and Merivale's "All for Her." Mr. Miller acts it in a wholly creditable and effective way, without blinding the acute observer to the fact that there are a few other actors who could produce finer results in a few of the scenes. This is merely saying that Mr. Miller is not the best actor of stage plays now alive, which, after all, is not to the point.

Margaret Anglin as Mimi and Edward Morgan as the baffled avenger may be said to equally share the honors with the star. Miss Anglin's acting is distinguished by rare sensibility. In the few moments of "Cyrano" in which this quality is demanded of the actress of Roxane she triumphed completely. An artiste of larger experience could have carried that rôle with more brilliant effect, especially in the camp scene, but no actress could find more to express that is worth expressing in her present part. A palpably artificial touch, an excess of mere "business," would be almost fatal to the illusion.

Mr. Morgan has been a "personage" and a possibility since he acted so well in "The Princess and the Butterfly" the great scene with Miss Opp. Though his development has not been very rapid, and he still lacks fluency of expression and needs a more flexible manner, I fancy he is to be one of our twentieth century actors. Defarge, in "The Only Way," is a sombre, monotonous rôle at best, but Mr. Morgan gives adequate utterance to its two essential notes, in the prophecy of the dying youth in the prologue and its fulfillment by his brother in the most stirring scene of the drama.

In all respects the production of this piece by Mr. Frohman at the Herald Square Theatre is satisfactory. The elaborate stage pictures are all well done. The crudest and most obvious side of the French Revolution is represented skillfully and with strong theatrical effect. More seriousness of purpose and greater care could not be asked for in the production of popular drama.

Yet it is a singular fact that, in spite of its obvious success, the first performances of this drama could not pass without exciting a ribald guffaw, while "The Gadfly," at Wallack's, with all the queer inconsistencies and absurdities which the dramatist has foisted on Mrs. Voynich's story, should be followed with respectful silence. The laugh came in the prison scene of "The Only Way." As a number was called behind the scenes a Royalist would bid adieu to his friends and walk out to his death. The scene was proceeding impressively, the danger threatened by the histrionic weakness of the actor whose task it was to impersonate one of the condemned, suddenly seized with nervous terror when his summons came, after the manner of the lad in "The Sign of the Cross," having been safely passed, when the prompter's assistant, off stage, called two numbers together—48 and 49—in a business-like tone of voice and the irreverent responded. The actors went on with their work calmly, and the broken illusion was quickly re-established.

In "The Gadfly," as it seemed, there were a dozen such dangerous spots. Indeed, it is not easy to understand how such a scene as that before the cathedral, with Stuart Robson as a deadly atheist, disguised as an afflicted penitent, yet so obviously Stuart Robson, escaped boisterous ridicule. Mr. Robson's technical skill, however, and his sense of artistic proportion are not to be denied, while his authority of presence was found to be more potent in a serious rôle than might have been expected. But his face and his voice were intended for comedy, though he may have been burdened all these years with a tragedian's ambition. To comedy, if not necessarily to farce and burlesque, he must make up his mind to stick, if he intends to pursue his calling profitably.

For some of us who are a bit blasé, and fond of mere novelty for novelty's sake, it was a not unpleasant experience to see Mr. Robson once in a rôle so serious as Rivarez. But once was enough. The genial comedian needs a new or a renovated rôle. How would Mr. Pickwick do? I do not know why, but the defendant in the famous Bardell suit, the hero of the adventure with the lady in yellow curl papers, came into my mind the other night when Rivarez was doing his deadliest. I believe, now, there's a play in "Pickwick" for Robson. But never one artificed, according to the least imaginative ideas of stage management, like this version of Mrs. Voynich's really powerful novel.

That play, however, and its relation to the novel are no longer interesting topics. And of the whole subject nothing suggests further comment, unless it is worth while, which seems doubtful, to attempt a contradiction of the now popular idea that the novel is an attack on religion. It is so in exactly the sense that "The Scarlet Letter" is an attack on religion. A priest is represented who has committed a sin for which he has striven to atone. He is a good man, devoting all his life to the comfort and spiritual welfare of others. In a critical hour he has been brought face to face with a tempter in the form of his own son, whom circumstance and a weak body and mind have transformed into a blasphemous atheist. The priest is represented as having a father's natural love for the son, yet as refusing to give up his religion for his sake.

But what is the use? The common mind loves to take sides. The idea that one author attacks religion, another morality, and another the use of soap—when each has been merely trying to construct a work of art—is born of this failing.

Just a few words must suffice for comment on that noteworthy, not to say historical, event, the transference of Miss Lillian Russell from comic opera to vaudeville and burlesque. Artistically, the difference between the two would be difficult to define, but the important fact is that Miss Russell passes for the time being out of "musical gossip" and the reach of the musical critics. I do not believe they will dare to pursue her to her new retreat.

Therefore, one feels almost safe in saying that she still sings remarkably well, so much better is her vocalism, so much more cultivated her voice than any that has been heard previously in the temple of the bewildered Weber and the demonstrative Fields.

For many years Miss Russell has been the most illustrious personage on the American stage. Who can deny that who has kept his ears open to the hum of the big public voice? Was ever Edwin Booth or Mary Anderson or Joseph Jefferson so much talked of? Were ever the frocks or the picturesque domestic affairs of any other performer shown to be of so great public interest?

It is pleasant to note that Miss Russell is as dazzlingly beautiful as ever, that she has lost in weight and gained in buoyancy, and that she is conspicuously successful as an actress of travesty. As for the stuff she appears in, a mixture of boldness and tomfoolery, the less said the better, but of this famous woman's capability there is no question. Her influence, thus exerted, may serve to create a new liking for travesty and lead to a revival of burlesque of a somewhat less audacious and frankly rowdyish pattern than this. But for the time being Lillian Russell will be a big card for the parody theatre which now employs her services, and which presents her amid gorgeous pictorial surroundings.

It seems to be thought in London that all the merit discernible in "The Degenerates," Sydney Grundy's new play, produced by Mrs. Langtry, lies not in ingenuity of plot, truth of characterization, or wit of dialogue, but in the fact that the names of the personages and their representatives are printed on the house-bill in the order in which they make their first appearance in the play. The object is to secure their recognition by such of the spectators as know how to read. Hereafter, doubtless, this plan will be followed in the cause of dramatic art. When "The School for Scandal" is next revived the name of Sir Peter Teazle will appear, not first, but ninth, on the bill, so that he will not be mistaken by "the patrons of the art" for Lady Sneerwell or Snake. The innovation ought to be particularly helpful to ushers and "lit'ry" folks, for on the first night of the play now current at the Fifth Avenue Theatre a rousing reception was given to the young lady who played as Amelia, because she was supposed to be Becky Sharp.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

Another Farce, "Rupert of Hentzau" Again, and the German Company.

"A Stranger in a Strange Land" is the title of a new farcical piece by Sidney Wilmer and Walter Vincent, which will be produced at the Manhattan Theatre to-morrow night. The list of actors to be employed in this performance promises well. Cyril Scott, latterly of Daly's, where he appeared in both old comedy and modern musical burletta, is a light comedian of exceptional skill and grace, while the veteran M. A. Kennedy has few equals on the contemporary stage in the rôle of the plump and mature "lady-killer."

George Osbourne, the California actor, has always been notably successful in composing queer eccentric rôles, and in this play he will appear as a noble savage. Walter Hale, Maude White, Angela McCaull, and Kate Lester are other well-known players in a troupe which also includes Walter Clifford, James T. Galloway, Charles W. Swain, Katharine Mulkins, and Jane Corcoran. The story of the play has been summarized as follows:

The scene is laid in England and the story is suggested by the ignorance of the upper English classes concerning American topography, manners, and customs. The comic complications are involved, and their adjustment is adroitly delayed until just before the final curtain. A wild and erring young scion of a British family has been sent to this country with the understanding that he remain away three years as a ranchman. But this plan does not prove congenial to him, and he settles in New York, and after a time writes home, telling hair-raising stories of his vast cattle ranch near Buffalo and the desperadoes who surround him.

His uncle, however, accidentally learns the truth, and, desiring to save his nephew from the family wrath, pens a letter advising him to come back with a lot of Indians in tow and all manner of blood-curdling tales committed to memory. Of course, the letter miscarries, and Jack arrives home without Indian or knowledge of what has leaked out, and, to crown it all, on the same train with him goes a young American heiress. To avoid exposure, a suitor for his sister's hand, in the person of Arthur Lowe, is made to dress as a savage. Then a quack doctor from the Western United States appears with a true Indian, while a detective appears on the scene and disguises himself as a third redskin.

Finally Jack marries the American heiress, who is quite won by his "picturesque exaggerating"; the aunt and cousins are propitiated, and the sister at last wins her lover.

To-morrow night, also, James K. Hackett and his company will be in an engagement at the Garden Theatre, under the management of Daniel Frohman, in "Rupert of Hentzau," which had a successful run at the Lyceum last Spring. Mr. Hackett has been greatly admired in the dual rôle of weak King Rudolf of Ruritania and purposeful Rudolf Rassendyll. The play is a romantic work of unusual merit, as it develops at least one scene of extraordinary beauty and imaginative force, contains one thrilling episode, and is obviously artificial and theatric only in the second act. A fine scenic production may be expected.

As a suitable attraction for Dewey week, when, by the way, all theatrical attractions are likely to occupy less of the public attention than they commonly do, "We-Uns of Tennessee" will be put forward again at the American Theatre. This is a melodrama by Lee Arthur which was produced in that house last Spring. It contains scenes of camp and hospital life in Tennessee in the Summer of 1898, and a number of thrilling episodes, including a duel with bayonets by moonlight.

The cast will include Elmer Grandin, Affie Warner, Lee Arthur, Robert Gallard, Grace Sherwood, Burt G. Clarke, and Gertrude Liddy.

Henry V. Donnelly will begin his second season at the Murray Hill Theatre to-morrow night, adhering to the policy which he so successfully established there last season. His stock company has been freshly recruited, but the most popular actors employed in it last season will reappear. The old scale of popular prices will be maintained, and two performances will be given every day. The bill will be changed each Monday.

The first play will be Augustus Thomas's admirable drama of Southwestern life called "In Mizzoura," which is as fresh and unhackneyed as ever and ought to draw well.

The single performance of "The White Squadron" at the Metropolitan Opera House next Saturday night is to be regarded as one of the special functions of Dewey week. It will be given under the auspices of the Dewey Testimonial Committee, and the proceeds are to swell the Dewey Home Fund. Robert Hilliard will sustain the principal character, of which he was the original actor, and a large number of sailors from naval vessels are expected to take part in the scenes mimicking naval warfare.

Mr. Conried will begin his new season of German plays at the Irving Place Theatre next Saturday evening with a performance of Schiller's "Maria Stuart," to introduce new members of his troupe. The distribution will include Martha Schiffel as the Scottish Queen and Slava Roberts as Elizabeth, and both of these actresses are strangers. The rôles of Mortimer and old Shrewsbury, also, will be acted by newcomers, Herren Klein-Rhoden and Carl Bender.

Among the plays in rehearsal to be presented in October are "Das Recht auf sich selbst," (The Right of Self-Defense,) a comedy-drama by Prince Wrede; "Hans," a drama in three acts, by Max Dreyer, and "Renaissance," a comedy in three acts, by Schoenthan and Koppel-Ellfeld, authors of "Goldene Eva."

MR. CRANE'S NEW PLAY

How the Crabbed but Doughty Dutch Governor Will Be Portrayed on the Stage.

There is some little curiosity as to how Brander Matthews and Bronson Howard have treated Peter Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch Governors of New Amsterdam. He was a sturdy, valiant, leathern-sided old fellow, who was the first real "boss" of New York. He had little use for any one's opinions or ideas. He was an autocrat, but was courageous and had the good of his people at heart.

The English, who had colonized New England, looked upon the port of New Amsterdam with covetous eyes. They meant to possess it, and many were the intrigues which their emissaries set on foot to sow seeds of dissatisfaction among the Dutch and gain control of their possessions. It is with one of these intrigues that the main plot of the play deals. The active agent in it is Sir Reginald Farquhar, and his chief ally is an Irish soldier of fortune, who wears the uniform of a Dutch soldier and receives pay from England as a spy. Their plot culminates in the third act, when a British warship comes into the harbor to demand the surrender of the colony.

The period of the play is placed in 1661-62, and the action is distributed through four acts. Reference is made to one of the Governor's edicts, the records of which are extant. Another is shown in force, and also the first stone residence built in New York, and the one which gave its name to the street on which it stood. The third act, which has somewhat of a military flavor, is laid at the Battery. The bugle calls of the period are used in the play, and the peculiar muskets then in use and which were discharged with a match will be shown.

Stuyvesant is portrayed as a man of striking appearance and manners, with a high forehead, large nose and mouth, full lips, large, expressive eyes, and wearing long hair, falling on a broad collar. He is a trifle above the medium height, and bears himself like a prince. His features are regular and give evidence of great decision of character. He wears a cloak and hose, fastened at the knee by a knotted scarf, a velvet jacket, with slashed sleeves, over a full-puffed shirt, and rosettes upon his shoes. His lost leg is replaced by a wooden one, with silver bands.

Mr. Crane's new play, "Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam," is to have its premiere in Providence to-morrow night. All of the members of the company left for that city yesterday, and will give the final rehearsal of the play there to-night. A number of Mr. Crane's friends in and around Boston are to attend the opening of his season. All of the rehearsals of the play have been under the direction of Mr. Howard, and have been very thorough, and the comedian is now satisfied to accept the judgment of the public on the work as a play, and as regards his casting and staging of it. Picturesqueness is claimed for the costumes, and William Furst is said to have given it some pleasing incidental music.

Before the departure of the company for Providence Mr. Crane consented to speak about his new production. He said:

"If ever I was satisfied with anything in my entire professional career, I am with 'Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam, and I think my collaborators in the success of the piece will vouch for this. I have taken an indefatigable interest in the details surrounding the work from the beginning, and likewise the authors Brander Matthews and Bronson Howard, who are satisfied with the work done thus far, and are now content to allow the public to pass judgment on their joint work.

"An incident in connection with this production I cannot pass by. When I first procured 'The Senator,' it was tried on the road first. The news of its success traveled quickly, and Theodore Moss and Manager Charles Burnham, now of Wallack's Theatre, informed me that when I wanted to come into New York with the play, the Star Theatre was at my disposal. As it will be remembered by old theatregoers, the play was produced there and proved a success, and for several years I continued to make my productions in that house, and likewise they all proved successful. Now that I have an opportunity of again playing in a house managed by Mr. Moss and Mr. Burnham, I am more than pleased, and look for a repetition of old successes under the old regime.

GIFTED CHING LING FOO

How the Chinese Magician Can Swallow Fire and Emit a Fragrant Smoke.

Ching Ling Foo is deliberate, exasperatingly so at times. That is one of the first impressions one forms when he sees this very clever and unconventional Chinese conjurer and his equally clever assistants in an act that consumes about a half hour's time at Keith's. Ching Ling Foo is tall, big-boned, so spare that he might be called gaunt, which word also applies to the appearance of his face. His mouth is large and his smile abundant. It is also made rich by the presence of a large gold tooth in the centre of the upper row. Women and Chinese would call his dress rich, because of the silk and satin and embroideries that create no particular impression on the mind of the ordinary man unless he is in the dry goods business. That very ordinary man would be apt to say when Ching appears in his vaunted fire act, that he was appareled in an unusually clean outfit of jumpers and overalls of very light blue denims. Let him voice that opinion and the lady beside him will be sure to inform him that he is altogether wrong, and that those denims are really Chinese silks of almost fabulous cost and of a sort that are unknown to bargain counters.

While Ching is apparently moderate in his movements, he is a fellow of seemingly endless resource. His programme varies with nearly every appearance, as mechanical juggery enters very slightly into his bills of fare. That is one difference from the average run of prestidigitateurs. Another point in which he differs from the men of the Heller, Hermann, and Kellar sort and their countless imitators is that he is practically dumb during his performances. That endless chatter which has always been used so freely by most magicians as a means of diverting the attention is missing. Not from choice perhaps, but because he is not able to speak in English well enough to make it serve his purpose. Instead he depends in a measure on his exasperating moderation. That serves him very well until he is ready to act, and then he is as near to chain lightning in his movements as anything human can well be. For so big a man he is exceptionally graceful in these swift movements, and there are few if any who have been able to solve by anything but the reasoning process the manner in which he so deceives and mystifies an audience that is watching carefully and trying to catch his every movement.

As intimated, Ching does not repeat himself. But each Thursday evening he appears in an act that has made a lot of talk among the frequenters of Mr. Keith's pretty little theatre. That is the fire eating and smoke vomiting act, which is a very thorough means of mystifying a crowd not too well acquainted with the primary tricks of Ching's trade. Ching dresses in his denims for this act. The stage is bare but for a spindle-legged table, on which rests a bowl of what appears to be buckwheat bran. With a half dozen wisps of paper in his hand and a single match he makes his bow and begins his mystification. The bits of paper are successively lighted from another at the will of the Chinaman. To all appearances these half dozen wisps of paper are eaten and swallowed by the gaunt Oriental. There is a bit of theatrical "business" of rubbing the chest and stomach as if he was thoroughly relishing the meal of burning paper, which he seemingly chews and swallows. That ends the first act, so to say, of the little conjuring drama.

Now the watcher is impressed by the appearance of a chit of a Chinese child with a glass filled with American water. From this the magician gargles his throat and rinses his mouth, remarking at the end of this bit of business, "No fire, all gone out."

Here is where the bowl of bran or sawdust comes into play. Ching fans his ears, his mouth, his chest and pretends that things are getting a bit warm inside. Copious mouthfuls of the sawdust are put into his mouth, after parts of the contents of the bowl are first lifted high in the air and dropped into the bowl to show the audience that there is nothing but sawdust in the bowl. Perhaps there is not. One must see the act to decide that for himself. When this side issue is ended, all with the deliberateness that accompanies all the unnecessary work of the clever magician, he rolls up his sleeves and takes fresh mouthfuls of the dust, possibly from unseen parts of the bowl, at all events, after these last selected tid-bits of the sawdust are taken there is a prodigious fanning of ears and mouth, an apparent suffering from internal conflagration, and then the Chinaman puffs from his mouth great volumes of a thick, pungent and aromatic smoke which has the odor of incense, as it floats gracefully out over the crowd that seems always to pack this house. A half dozen times this is repeated and at the conclusion of each of these vomitings of smoke Ching ejects a bit of a hot and burning cud from his mouth to convey the impression that this is what is left of the mouthful of sawdust. He is careful that the number of these cuds shall be the same as the number of wisps of paper that he apparently swallowed in the first act of his little comedy, and the shrewd ones in the house count the two and say, "Wonderful! How in the world did he manage to keep those pieces of paper afire after he drank that glass of water on top of the burning paper?"

There is yet a third act to the little comedy, which consists of the expulsion, after one of his mouthfuls of sawdust, of yards and yards—fifty perhaps—of narrow and vari-colored ribbon from his mouth. This is at first carelessly dropped on the floor of the stage. Later it is again, still with apparent carelessness, lifted and as carelessly deposited near the centre of the stage. Then there is another mouthful of dust, another outbreathing of flame and smoke, the cud this time being so thoughtlessly dropped that it sets fire to the bunch of ribbon. That bursts into flame, and then there is a wonderful snapping of firecrackers, into which the harmless ribbon has seemingly been converted. As a finale to the act there is produced from the last mouthful of dust taken by Ching a long, tapering cone of red paper that stretches nearly across the stage. It is probably affixed to the hand of the magician, who, at the last moment, slides the cone, measuring an inch and a half in diameter, as Ching quits it out. It is the crowning achievement of the act in the eyes of the mystified crowd, and Ching bows himself from the stage to an outburst of applause that is genuine, and shows that the crowd delights to be humbugged when it is cleverly done.

YOUTHFUL MRS. GILBERT

A Talk with the Buoyant Actress About Her Daily Life.

"How is it that you keep so young?" a woman asked Mrs. Gilbert, the only Mrs. Gilbert, recently.

That was not a surprising question; it is one a great many people would like to ask, but if they expect in the answer to hear the story of some fabulous fountain of youth they will be greatly disappointed. There is nothing about Mrs. Gilbert's manner of life that would please the would-like-to-live-long-and-be-beautiful girl. Mrs. Gilbert has not a single health fad. She was born before the day of fads.

"I don't know that I do anything to keep young," said Mrs. Gilbert, answering the question. "I am fond of young people and young company, and that may have something to do with it. Then I suppose my hard work in my profession in my early life was a benefit to me, and I came of good stock, which has a great deal to do with it.

"Why, yes, I drink coffee and have my tea, though I generally have a glass of milk at night. I don't object to wine, though I don't take it, because I have no need of it; I drink it if I go out to dinner, and I don't eat health foods. I don't take hot bread usually, because I don't care for it, and I suppose it might not agree with me, but I eat rolls occasionally.

"No; I very seldom take a nap in the day time, and I rarely lie down. Massage? No, of course not. What would I do with massage?"

"I live very plainly and spend most of my time away from the theatre with my books now. My home and family and the theatre have always taken all my time. You can't do good work in any thing unless you give yourself up to it and live quietly.

"Gymnastics? I used to take something of the kind when I was younger, but we did not call it that. I have not been as busy of late years, and I think perhaps I am not as well for it.

"I have always been very fond of my work, and then I have a great deal of faith that whatever is for the best, and to take life cheerfully. I should not like to live to be so old that I would be a burden to any one. One of our duties in life is to help make other people happy."

It is easy to see from this that Mrs. Gilbert doesn't know of a single one of those short roads—those open sesames—to health and beauty in which the modern woman is looking for quick returns with but little effort. Hard work, cheerfulness, and contentment are her rules of life put in a nut shell. They are simple rules, but they require some character in the individual who follows them.

"I don't see," Mrs. Gilbert said later, "that I feel any older than I ever did, though perhaps I become tired more easily."

Mrs. Gilbert has no health fads or fads of any kind, she has a pretty taste for fine laces, as every one who knows her on the stage has discovered. She wears some beautiful point and Duchesse lace in "Miss Hobbs." She has other fine laces in her collection, pieces that she has picked up from time to time as they took her fancy or that she needed for special occasions. Most of her laces that she wears on the stage were bought for private use, for dinners and other entertainments that she attended more at one time than now. She has a woman who is a connoisseur to mend and make up her laces, and through her she has picked up many treasures.

It was last Thursday that the woman asked Mrs. Gilbert for the secret of perpetual youth—Thursday, which is matinée day at the Lyceum, and it was raining.

"It is too bad that it is raining on your busy day," she said.

"Oh," said Mrs. Gilbert, cheerfully, with that little upward motion of the hand which is such a familiar gesture of hers on the stage, "it is all in life."

COMEDY AND BURLESQUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could you find space in your columns to explain the difference between a comedy and a burlesque? I wish to know also whether Francis Wilson's "Cyrano de Bergerac" can be properly called a burlesque.

SUB ROSA.

Comedy, primarily that branch of the drama which addresses itself to the sense of the humorous, as opposed to tragedy, is, in its restricted sense, as opposed to farce and buffoonery, humorous without being broadly or grossly comical. The very essence of comedy is wit, but as it aims to hold the mirror up to nature, pathos and the passions, as they are related to the ordinary affairs of life, are not foreign to it. The French comédie is often a very serious play, with a veritably tragic climax, such as "Frou-Frou." But the term comedy is not, in these days, applied to English plays without cheerful endings. If the term were used to describe all dramatic compositions distinguished by a close study and imitation of social life it would include Ibsen's very grave "social dramas," and one's intelligence revolts at such an application of a word of so many happy associations. But the range of comedy in a language enriched by a Shakespeare and a Congreve is wide and bewildering to the exact lexicographer, as it includes "The Merchant of Venice," "Volpone," and "The Man of the World," as well as "Caste," "Pygmalion and Galatea," "The Princess and the Butterfly," and "The Tyranny of Tears."

Dryden thus distinguishes between comedy and farce: "Comedy presents us with the imperfections of human nature; farce entertains us with what is monstrous and chimerical. The one causes laughter in those who can judge of men and manners, by the lively representation of their folly and corruption; the other produces the same effect in those who can judge of neither, and that only by its extravagances."

Theodore Watts, in his admirable essay on Sir John Vanbrugh, in the Encyclopedia Britannica, insists that "farce is not comedy with a broadened grin—Thalia with her girdle loose and run wild" and draws the fine distinction that "the difference between the two is not one of degree at all, but rather one of kind." He declares the fun of comedy may be as broad as that of farce, and goes on to say: "Of comedy the breath of life is dramatic illusion. Of farce the breath of life is mock illusion. Comedy, whether broad or genteel, pretends that its mimicry is real. Farce, whether broad or genteel, makes no such pretense."

Burlesque is clearly a branch of farce, and, properly speaking, should be a travesty or caricature of some serious work. But the term is often used to describe stage pieces that are merely extravagant and fantastical mixtures of song, dance, and buffoonery. In the commercial departments of the modern theatre there has long been noticeable a sad misuse of the literary terms of the drama, but lately some improvement has been made in this respect. To burlesque "Cyrano" is presumably one of the objects of Mr. Wilson's new operetta, but pieces of that sort defy classification. One thing may be said of them with certainty: they are not comedy except in the sense that they are not tragedy.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

CRITERION THEATRE.—"The Girl from Maxim's," which has been so successful, will begin its fifth week to-morrow night.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—The Rogers brothers continue in their new piece, "In Wall Street," to the largest audiences the theatre has ever known.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"Miss Hobbs" has apparently settled down for a long run, where Miss Annie Russell and her supporting company are nightly pleasing large audiences.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"The Ghetto," which opened the regular Fall season of the theatre, promises well and bids fair to attract large audiences until the end of the engagement.

CASINO.—Three more weeks remain of the Casino success "The Rounders," when it will be followed by the Nielson Opera Company in the new opera by Herbert and Smith, "The Singing Girl."

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Ezra Kendall returns this week with, as the chief feature, a new one-act comedy, entitled "Sam Toddof Yale." Ching Ling Foo continues his wonders with new developments of his varied talents. The Trio Ormlaw remain, and De Haven and Mal will make their appearance. The biograph presents a new Dewey picture.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Stewart Robson will terminate his engagement with "The Gadfly" next Saturday night, and will be followed with William H. Crane in his new play, "Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Why Smith Left Home" is destined to remain in this city for some little time to come. In deference to the return of Admiral Dewey, matinées will be given Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

JERSEY CITY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Cuckoo," with Joseph Holland, Amelia Bingham, Eleanor Moretti, Charles Bowser, and the rest of the cast that presented the comedy at Wallack's Theatre last Spring, will play an engagement next week at this theatre.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Manager Rosenquest has extended the engagement of Mr. Tillotson's play, "A Young Wife," until Oct. 14, and for this week, in addition to the regular Wednesday matinée, a special matinée will be given on Thursday.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The London Royalty Theatre comedy success, "A Little Ray of Sunshine," will begin a week's engagement to-morrow evening. William Elton and his English associates, who recently appeared at Wallack's Theatre, will be seen in the cast.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Musée will add much to the Dewey celebration. For months its artists and sculptors have been at work arranging new war groups and war scenes in wax. The cinematograph will give hourly exhibitions of moving pictures, taken in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—Owing to the enormous triumph which John Drew is making in Haddon Chambers's comedy, "The Tyranny of Tears," the management has decided to present Mr. Drew in no other play throughout his regular engagement at this theatre. Wednesday matinées will begin this week.

DALY'S THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned enter upon the third week of their performances in "The King's Musketeer." No change is yet announced in the current programme, though preparations are under way for the new plays promised by the management before the end of Mr. Sothern's season in New York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-morrow evening Andrew Mack and his play "The Last of the Rohans" enters on the last fortnight of its engagement. Mr. Mack's present season has been so successful that he will probably reappear at the Academy of Music in the Spring, presenting a repertoire of plays, including his present attraction, "An Irish Gentleman" and "The Ragged Earl."

BIJOU THEATRE.—"In Paradise," the French farcical comedy, will begin its fourth week to-morrow evening. The work of the company Manager Doris has engaged to interpret the piece has improved very much since the opening night, and the performances now run with smoothness. There will be matinées Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Mrs. Fiske and her production of "Becky Sharp" have taken a firm hold upon the patrons of this theatre. Nothing that Mrs. Fiske has done in late years seems to have made its impression more promptly or more pleasantly. There has been a constant succession of large houses thus far, and it will probably continue until the end of the engagement. A special matinée will be given this coming Wednesday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Manager Pitou announces for this week's attraction Kellar, the magician, who has never before been seen at this house. Mr. Kellar will present several new novelties in magic art, one of which is called "self-decapitation"; another mysterious novelty will be the Hindu clock. Mr. Kellar will also introduce a new dark séance, and his marvelous masterpiece, entitled "The Blue Room."

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—Dewey week at Mr. Proctor's up-town house will bring back to America after a tour of Europe Miss Ida Fuller, sister of La Loie, when she will introduce "The Fire and Flame" Dance, also "A Color Study," "Spirit of the Storm," "Magic Lily," and other dances. Others in the bill include Della Rocca, McCalve and Daniels, Foxie, Elinore Sisters, Troubadour Trio, George E. Austin, the Budworths, and many others.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A programme of unusual excellence has been selected for next week's attraction. The bill will be headed by Henry E. Dixey. He will be supported by Tim Murphy, Lizzie Evans and company, Matthews and Harris, Harding and Ah Sid, Stanley and Wilson, James Cullen, Blanche Ring, Dick and Alice McAvoy, and many others. A special Dewey holiday bill will be presented Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evening, while a gala matinée will be given Saturday afternoon.

DEWEY THEATRE.—For Dewey week the attractions offered will be the American Burlesquers, headed by W. B. Watson. The company will also introduce a large number of specialty acts and some humorous and gorgeous extravaganza. The performance opens with a burlesque, "The Benjamin Picnic," and is followed by Jeannette Dupre, who will sing some Frenchy songs; Sheehan and Kennedy, Marie Bartlet, Mildred Murray, Sisters Monroe, Reynolds and Page, Mitchell and Berwick, George Diamond, Daisy Randell, and numerous others. "A Tough Night" is the closing burlesque.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Mrs. Leslie Carter will close her season in New York on Saturday night. A Wednesday matinée of "Zaza" will be given this week, but there will be only the usual seven performances, as the Saturday matinée will be omitted. At the close of her engagement Mrs. Carter will take "Zaza" to the principal cities of the Union and will continue to present the drama in America until the beginning of next April, when she must sail for London to fill an engagement at the Garrick Theatre there. On Oct. 2 Otis Harlan and his company will present "My Innocent Boy," a comedy by George R. Sims.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Camille D'Arville's success the past week was quite unprecedented, and she will be retained throughout this week, when she will be heard in an entirely new programme. Walton's trained monkeys and Mlle. Erna's dogs are among the novelties, and the other features are Lillian Green and William Friend in "Mrs. Bruno's Burglar"; Will F. Denny, Fonte-Boni Brothers, Josie Claflin, Newhouse and Woodworth, Behman and Spaulding, Manjonita and Eugene, and many more. During Dewey week the doors will open at 10 A. M. and the show will continue without a stop till 11 P. M.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—In the regular bill offered this week by Manager Huber, the chief feature will consist of Enoch, who holds the record for long stays under water. The Diakos, a troupe of sharpshooters, form another of the novelties; Ah Sing, with his Chinese opium joint. Noedling; James Irving, head balancer; Masadu Ben Hadje with all figure in the curio hall programme. In the theatre an entertaining bill has been put together. In the double company there will be included McCale and Flynn, Felix and Claxton, Whitely and Bell, Baney and Corbin, Bachelor sisters, Charmion sisters, Rae Vaughn, Libby Farrington, Billy Barlow, and others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—During Dewey week a programme will be presented consisting of several new numbers, including the Streator Zouaves and Tony Fernandes, a musical comedian. Miss Ada Colley, the musical freak, who made her first appearance last week, is now much more at ease than she was at her début, and during last week she was encored repeatedly at every performance. Alexandra Dagmar, the De Courcey brothers, acrobats; Ed Lauri, the singing comedian; Wilton and La Martine, Mlle. Senga Florizel, and John W. Ransone and a number of others who appeared last week will make up the remaining part of the bill. Wednesday matinées for women and children will be given. For the second Sunday evening's entertainment the management have provided a bill including Miss Ada Colley, Alexandra Dagmar, John W. Ransome, Edward Lauri, and several others.

THE NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—Marguerite Cornille, the French singer, has established herself as the cleverest, daintiest young woman that has yet been imported from the other side. "The Man in the Moon, Jr.," will be produced during the week, introducing a number of new actors, among them being Julius Steger, who will be the leading juvenile, and will have two new songs that have been especially written for him by Reginald De Koven and Gustave Kerker, and a kissing duet with Christie McDonald. Sam Bernard has evolved a new batch of jokes and sayings especially adapted for the Dewey festival. Lottie Medley is playing the part formerly taken by Marie Dressler, and Marwig, the ballet master, will produce two new figures, employing the entire force of the New York Ballet. The European novelty, "The Eight Mascottes," English singing and dancing girls, will make their first appearance to-morrow night. All the other features have been retained.

MOTIVE IN "THE GHETTO."

Herman Hyermann, Jr., author of the romantic drama now being presented at the Broadway Theatre under the direction of Jacob Litt, entitled "The Ghetto," has had an interesting career.

Heyermann was born in Amsterdam thirty-four years ago. His father was not the ultra-orthodox Jew and the early youth was free of comparative freedom from the stricter traditions of his race. As the boy grew to manhood his interest in the traditions and religion of his people increased, and as time went on he devoted himself resolutely to the task of solving the many problems by which he found himself beset.

Gradually his speculations forced him to abandon his belief in the conception of the Jews as a separate people, and to favor the idea that their absorption into the general body of mankind was not only desirable but inevitable. He finally came to believe that Judaism, along with Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, is now in process of disintegration. He holds, in short, that the process must indubitably lead to the point at which Jew, Protestant, and Roman Catholic will have entered into one comprehensive brotherhood.

This is the idea he has taken as the basis of his play, and upon which he relies for its chief significance.

BLAIR'S SUBSCRIPTION PLAYS.

John Blair will give the first of his subscription performances of modern plays some time in November, when he will present one of Gerhart Hauptmann's pieces. This will be followed each month with a play by Ibsen, Eschagaray, Sudermann, and others. The management announces that a number of persons prominent in art

Women Here and There—
Their Frills and Fancies

There was something new in the way of ablutions in an up-town street the other day. It is up to date and hygienic to bathe; in fact, it is next door to fashionable to take cold plunges or sponges or sprinkles. But there was nothing fashionable about this bath, and the bathroom was not one that could be recommended for general use. Still it was much better than nothing for the small chap who was being made clean, and it was undoubtedly that or nothing for him. He was the little son of a woman fruit-stand keeper, and his mamma, impressed suddenly, with the idea that the young man was not as clean as he might be, had set about remedying the trouble as soon as possible. She had taken the small boy and the most primitive kind of a sprinkler to the edge of the sidewalk, where the ablutions began. The water was in a somewhat delapidated copper teakettle, perhaps because it was a trifle warm. From the teakettle she first poured the water on the boy's small, dirty hands, rubbed them in her own, and then poured more water on to her own hands and with them washed the small boy's face. Why should one trouble to pour water into a pitcher or bowl when the teakettle is handy?

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It is at this season of the year that pretty, thin goods can be picked up that are sold at reduced prices, because they will be old style another year, but for the ordinary woman they are quite good enough. There was one woman who had a gown this Summer which was not a special bargain, and yet the whole gown when made only cost her $1.25. She is a model of an economical matron. It was a thin cotton gown, with something of a Persian pattern, and its appearance belied the 6 cents a yard that it cost. The woman made it herself, thus saving one great item of expense—it was simply made. The skirt had three little ruffles around it, and there was a simple round waist with a guimpe, around which was another ruffle. All the ruffles were edged with narrow green satin ribbon, three pieces of it were used all told, and it cost 19 cents a piece. There were a neck ribbon and a belt ribbon with long ends which reached nearly to the bottom of the skirt. That was a bargain, for it cost only 33 cents for the several yards on a bargain counter. The gown was pretty and becoming, and the woman felt honestly proud of it.

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An English woman living in Russia says that there are no women who possess the social virtues of the cultivated Russian woman. Nothing ruffles her, she is past mistress of the art of entertaining tactfully, and in her salons there are broadmindedness and absolute democracy. The individual shines there by reason of his or her personal attractiveness and not because of station or money. It is apparent that Russia is the country of the social millennium.

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There is one woman in town whose name has peculiar associations. It seems that when she was a small infant and about the time when parents are thinking over the important question of "what shall we name the baby," this particular baby was having trouble with its eyes. The trouble was so serious that the fond parents had almost given up hope that the little one would ever have good, strong eyes, and this fact had something to do with the name.

"I think," said one, "that Anna would be a sweet name for a little blind girl."

Every one coincided with this idea, and the baby was forthwith christened Anna and rejoiced in the name ever after, though, fortunately, it was never needed on account of an affliction, for the little eyes came to be all right. But it is a sort of moral advantage to have a name given under such circumstances. It keeps the owner constantly in mind of the unfortunate might-have-been, and has a tendency to add contentment to other virtues.

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There are some people who visit the stage entrance of Daly's Theatre who are sorryfully asking just now what Gannie will do without Annie. Thereby hangs a tale. The tale in this case is in connection with a handsome tiger cat with four white feet which has spent ten happy years of his life at the theatre, and in his line learned to play no one will ever know how many parts. The handsome cat, which is called Gannie for short, rejoices, when he is called by his full name, in the eminently proper and theatrical appellation of Ganymede, which shows that he must have been in that theatre named after—indirectly—no less a person than Miss Ada Rehan. Now Ganymede is the property of Annie, who was the wardrobe woman in the theatre but who is now going on the road, where even a well-behaved, theatrically educated cat like Ganymede could not be taken without some little trouble. So he is to be left at home, and his friends take it for granted that he is disconsolate. That is a pleasant thought and speaks well for Gannie's affections. As to outward appearances, the stranger who goes to the theatre and sees Ganymede taking frequent baths, after the manner of his kind, playing coquetishly in a youthful way, which speaks well for the advantage of theatrical life for a cat, would not consider that his feelings had been much tattered. However, it is likely that as a self-controlled cat he is resigned and will not mourn after the impossible, but rejoice in the thoughts of the ten happy years he and Annie have passed together. Some of Ganymede's friends, who have known him in the old days, have resolved to rescue him from the place where sad associations will tear at his heart strings, and if they do, in a few days Ganymede will have made positively his last appearance.

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Porcelain is the filling for teeth which is interesting a good many people who have to think of anything so unpleasant as teeth in connection with anything less satisfactory than a good dinner. These porcelain fillings have been used quite a little in France, where people have an idea that a mouthful of gold is not exactly in good taste. This porcelain is of the same material of which false teeth are made and one difficulty with it will be that it will have to be made to match the color of the tooth in which it is to be placed, and that is almost more difficult than in matching the color for a false tooth. Then the bit that is inserted has to be set in cement and this shows a line around the filling. Another trouble is that while the natural teeth grow darker as years go by, the porcelain retains its color, and the longer it is worn the more conspicuous it becomes.

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The women who travel in the street cars and load the conductors with pennies or trouble them to change bills, ought to know that while men have a reputation generally for not doing this, the richer a man is and the higher his social standing the less he is likely to bother the conductor. This is one of the small but grateful tributes that was paid to Cornelius Vanderbilt. It was the day of the funeral, and it was not strange as the car passed St. Bartholomew's Church at the time the services were being held, that the conductor should have preached a little funeral sermon on his own account and from his point of view. And his sermon was a eulogy. Mr. Vanderbilt had ridden a great many times on his car, and was always a passenger so courteous that it was a pleasure to remember him, and "he never gave me pennies or asked me to change a bill." That was one of the chief virtues upon which he expatiated. After that he let his remarks touch upon other well-known public men in New York who frequently patronized his car, and he had a good word to say for them all, even the President of his own road. "It is different with some of the under men," he said. "It makes you nervous all the time they are around. They seem to be on the outlook for everything, and you are sure something is going to happen that you will be called up about. But it's not so with the President. He shows you his pass quietly and he never sees anything and you feel perfectly comfortable." It's the old story of noblesse oblige, but, some way, people do not seem to think it holds with women.

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The Odd Fellows are very nice fellows, according to things that have been happening this past week in Detroit, where the Sovereign Grand Lodge has been meeting. The lady Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs, have also been taking part in the grand festivities and some of them have been giving special entertainments in the evenings which some of the husbands, for reasons not explained, did not attend. These entertainments, or one particular one, proved so successful that the Mesdames Rebekahs decided to repeat it in different places. Thereupon one prudent Mme. Rebekah suggested that it might be well to limit the number of histrionic endeavors, or the acting wives would become such strangers at their own firesides that when they finally chose to return they might find the doors inhospitably closed. Upon this all the other Mesdames Rebekahs arose in defense of their better halves and expatiated upon their virtues. These really were worth mentioning. One of the stay-at-home husbands, on the night of the great festivity in which his wife took part, was up awaiting her return and had hot coffee, pickles—think of it, pickles—bread and butter, and "all sorts of stuff" ready to refresh her. Another thoughtful husband, while not waiting up for his Rebekah, had left a big envelope on the hat rack in the hall on which was written: "Beer on the ice, dear." Could anything be more considerate? Talk about the advanced woman; she is not in it with the advanced man. Can it be that modern lodge initiation rites are only vows of domestic virtues taken by the new members? They may read something like this: "I hereby vow never to forget to have wife's pickles ready for her refreshment when she comes in from a hard day at the bargain counter. By doing so I shall declare myself unworthy of this honorable organization." Other vows would be with regard to sitting up always until the mistress of the house arrived after attending to her social duties in the evening. And another would be to always have beer on ice ready for her upon her arrival voice weary from her club. It is evident that there will be great reinforcements in the ranks of the Odd Fellows before long.

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A doctor in New York, the members of his profession being posted on all sorts of apparently unconnected subjects, says that the bicycle as an amusement is a thing of the past—that people who ride wheels do so not for pleasure but for business or as a means to an end. They are saying in Germany now that the bicycle has done away with the unpopular chaperone only to be itself an unpleasant must-be. The lack of conventionality which the bicycle is sure to bring in its train has placed men and women on a so much easier footing that the chaperone has become obsolete. But in the meantime the German frau and fräulein are mourning because they are bound to their iron steeds. Some of them have to ride to reduce in weight, some of them ride because of their delight in the emancipation from whalebones and long skirts, and others ride because their friends do, and hate it because they get warm, red faced, and lose all their pretty frizzes. One presumably pretty fräulein confesses that she has to take a spirit lamp along on her wheel, and a curling iron, to enable her to get home in a presentable condition. It is difficult to tell how all these troubles can be remedied, and it really does not seem that the bike should be blamed for all of them. Evidently there is more trouble in Germany than here. There are a good many woman riders to be seen on the Brooklyn cycle path, but as yet their way is not marked with flickering flames where disheveled young women are "curling up" preparatory to getting home in presentable condition. In fact, most of the girls look rosy and healthy, and the ones who are not bicycle fiends, very pretty. It still looks as if a few people were riding for pleasure.

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This is said not to be plagiarism, and is told by a woman who knew all about it and the young woman who wrote it. It was a letter in answer to the announcement of the engagement of a young man and sent to the girl to whom he had previously been engaged. For some reason she was not exactly pleased at this attention on his part and this is the letter she sent to him. It read:

"Dear Sir—I have received the letter containing the announcement of your engagement to Miss Blank. As I do not know her I cannot congratulate you, and as I do know you, I cannot congratulate her."

After that she signed her name, and with a feeling of great pleasure of a certain kind, sent off the epistle.

⁂

A woman who loves horses says that it is painful to her to watch the horses attached to private carriages which stand outside of up-town hotels for hours, awaiting their owners. They are checked up so high that they are suffering and no one seems to give a thought to their comfort. One horse had his mouth bleeding from a harsh bit and no one cared enough to relieve the animal. People who work in the interest of animals say that the coachmen and footmen of wealthy families are purseproud individuals and the most difficult of all persons to deal with. A gentleman can be interested to see that his horse is well treated, and he will if his attention is called to the matter. So will the poor teamster, whose abuse of his horse is frequently due to ignorance and thoughtlessness, but the coachman in the employ of a wealthy family is so sure of himself that nothing will influence him. There are, of course, coachmen and coachmen.

⁂

At the Bedford, England, college jubilee this year its graduates, among other things, exchanged notes upon the value a college education had been to them. Miss Beatrice Harraden was one of the number and she confessed that her degree of B. A. had been useful to her in giving her a certain standing with the publishers and helping, therefore, to place her literary work.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Poor Admiral Dewey has gone down like the Maine upon foot rugs. He is also celebrated, like the Maine, upon bon-bon boxes, and his latest appearance is upon pins and cuff buttons displayed at the first-class jewelers. Upon these, in gold, his head appears as a medallion upon a round coin, and in the same form on the buttons. There are silver pins and buttons made in the same style, and cheaper ones have the head cut out.

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The prettiest plaids are in the Scotch woolen goods, pretty soft shades which blend most harmoniously.

⁂

The popular plaids have found their way into handsome neck scarfs of silk.

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There was never a greater variety in ribbons, and greater numbers of them than ever before are made to draw up with a thread at one edge into ruffles. There are many varieties of narrow ribbons for dress trimmings, and among these, Persian designs and colors predominate. The wider Persian ribbons and silks are twisted around the crowns of light gray felt outing hats.

⁂

There are to be no hats in the theatres this Winter if there is anything prophetic in the exhibitions in the shops. Innumerable head ornaments in jet and gauze are to be seen, and a whole entomological collection of bugs of all kinds and descriptions which would puzzle the entomologists. The butterfly is most popular as heretofore, and there are many little head arrangements in bow shape.

⁂

One of the most attractive of all the butterflies is on a bonnet of which it forms the chief ornament. The mammoth wings are made cleverly of feathers, and the underside of some iridescent material. It is a unique bonnet trimming and very pretty.

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There are many cut-steel buckles and ornaments for the waist, but among the latest and most popular buckles are large, round medallions showing designs in heads, many of them most artistic in design. They come in gold, silver, and enamel, and occasionally cameo heads are set in the metal.

⁂

Handkerchiefs in colors are in great demand, and some of the prettiest and newest are in silk and linen. The plaids are to be found in these new styles, pretty soft plaids, the whole handkerchief composed of them, but in the most delicate colors, one having violet predominating and another green, and so on. A pretty handkerchief in which there is a large proportion of silk is of solid green stripes, which does not sound well, but is exceedingly pretty in reality. Red is found in these plaids in stripes, and also in handkerchiefs with narrow hemstitched edges, the hem being of the solid color embroidered with tiny dots. All shades are to be found in these little colored hems. Another variety of the handkerchief with the solid red hem has red dots worked inside on the white linen, or tiny red bow knots in the corners.

⁂

Towels used for chair coverings, because of their utility, to replace fancy coverings which do not launder well, become in time so elaborate that they are only a shade less ornamental than the original filigree covering. These large fancy towels have silk embroidered ends and long knotted fringe. They have grown somewhat away from the usefulness of their first estate.

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Many a small fancy button is seen on new gowns, and so far the brass ones predominate. They may be flat or round. Both are to be found on the new flannel shirt waists.

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These shirt waists are made in a variety of ways. Pretty ones are made perfectly plain in front, opening down the side, the fullness gathered in at the waist, blousing slightly. The buttons are put on regularly, or in groups of three, and for many of them the round brass buttons are used. The shirt with which we are so familiar is still to be seen with a yoke in the back coming a little over the shoulder in front where the fullness is gathered. A prominent shirt waist maker has his new waists made with a very deep yoke in front, the yoke embroidered with polka dots, small bow knots, or similar small designs. These long yokes can hardly be said to be becoming to the majority of people. Some waists are made with no yoke at all to give the long effect that has been so much desired. Shirt waists, or, perhaps, they should be called merely separate waists, made of thin woolen material in delicate colors, are made with clusters of narrow tucks running up and down the front, back, and sleeves of the waists. There is the flaring instead of shirt sleeve cuff to these waists.

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The so-called golf capes, reaching half way to the bottom of the skirt, have much more elegant lines than the shorter capes. They are really intended more for sea voyages and traveling wraps.

⁂

Just about this time of the year a great many women are to be seen around the streets wearing short skirts and heavy yellow shoes which look as if they might be in men's sizes. The heavy shoe in yellow has a pretty, mannish effect on a small foot, but on the ordinary foot of a woman of ordinary size they have not the effect, but seem to be men's shoes and lose their beauty. Women would do well to adapt the styles to their own particular needs, and doing this the large woman would give up her yellow shoes. The straight tip is still the most popular.

⁂

The receipt for making a hat this year seems to be about the same as for last season—take any old thing and put it together in any old way. Cloth, silk, velvet ribbons, and gauzes are piled together indiscriminately on hat frames. Feathers chiefly, a good many whole birds among them, quite a little fur and some flowers are added to the medley, and the result is a pretty confusion which, if in the right shape and right colors for the individual women, is becoming. It is a wonder that there is not a cry about the extinction of the quill-bearing animal, so many quills have been and are still used.

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The woman who makes her children's clothes should learn to do smocking. It is exceedingly pretty, very smart, particularly on little linen frocks and smocks, and is not difficult to learn.

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There is nothing new about the appliqued net laces that are now so popular. Young women of a couple of generations ago did this appliqué work on net as a pastime, and for additions to their wardrobes in the days when women did more of their own sewing than they do now. Some of these things which have become heirlooms have been brought out and are much more attractive than anything that can be found ready-made. They are in quaint old fichus and broad double and triple collars.

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In putting away rubber gloves, rubber sponge bags, and rubber bathing caps, a liberal supply of talcum, or even ordinary toilet powder, should be applied to them on all sides and they should be placed carefully in boxes without rolling. When they are needed for use again they will not be found adhering in different places in a way that makes pulling apart dangerous, if not entirely disastrous.

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Beautiful Oriental metals set with semi-precious stones are now to be seen in toilet articles and as settings for bags and purses, and for any purpose they are very beautiful. The old Eastern coral, dark in color, but soft in tone, has charms particularly its own.

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The most attractive way of making coffee is in the pretty little steam coffee pots, copper, silver lined. There is the lamp to these, the kettle above in which the water is placed, and the filter and glass through which the coffee can be seen distilling. The coffee pots are not inexpensive, for they are copper, lined with pure silver. The lamp has a very strong burner, and the little stove is excellent for other kinds of cooking. There are the most delightful little saute pans of various sizes to use for individual service or for various dishes. They are more attractive than the coffee pots, for they show their silver lining, which is the genuine article.

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The small boy now has a dress suit case just like his father's, only smaller, in which he puts his Lilliputian vests, his small bosom shirts, his gloves, and the various adjuncts of a gentlemen, all like his papa's except in size.

THE "SALT OF SALTS"

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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Everything points to a very large turnout of New York Guardsmen in the Dewey parade Saturday, and, despite the disorganization incident to the mustering of commands into the volunteer service, it will be found that the Guard has pulled itself together to a remarkable degree, and that some organizations are even stronger than before they were broken up by recent unpopular methods. There have been many changes in officers since the Guard last appeared on parade in this city, and this will alter very materially the positions of organizations in line. The several brigades will follow the Division Commander, Major Gen. Roe, in this order: Second Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. James McLeer; Fourth Brigade, in command of Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle; Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. R. S. Oliver; First Brigade, Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt; Fifth Brigade, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, and Naval Militia, Capt. J. W. Miller. Squadron A, which is attached to Division Headquarters, will be detailed on escort duty. The First Signal Corps, which is also attached to headquarters, will be divided between the First and Fifth Brigades as escort to the respective brigade commanders. In the New York City brigades the various organizations will appear in the parading column as follows: Second Brigade—Second Signal Corps, Troop C, Forty-seventh Regiment, Twenty-third Regiment, Fourteenth Regiment, Thirteenth Regiment, and the Third Battery. In the First Brigade they will appear thus: Portion of First Signal Corps, Twenty-second Regiment, Ninth Regiment, Twelfth Regiment, and First Battery. The Fifth Brigade will appear in this order: Part of the First Signal Corps, Seventh Regiment, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Eighth Regiment, Seventy-first Regiment, and Second Battery. It is now considered likely that Troop C of the Second Brigade may be detached for escort duty.

Lieut. H. C. Du Val of the Seventh Regiment will have completed, Oct. 27, twenty-nine years of continuous service in Company I, and during this long term he has always been present for duty. It is feared the bad accident the Lieutenant sustained recently in having his foot crushed, will enforce his absence from the ranks of the regiment in the Dewey parade.

Company A of the Seventy-first Regiment is having quite a lively election controversy over the question of a vacant Lieutenantcy. It was expected that Sergt. List, an old member of the company, who served with credit in the Cuban campaign, would receive the unanimous support of the members, but another candidate has been put in the field in the person of Sergt. Schumacher, and there is talk of a third candidate. An election will not be ordered until the company can show that it is fairly unanimous for some particular candidate, as headquarters, it is known, is opposed to ordering any election where ill-feeling is likely to be developed. It is expected that the company may finally unite on Sergt. List. Company I, Capt. Williams, has organized a Glee Club, of which Private Roth, who won fame in the Cuban campaign, and was severely wounded, is the leader. The company has set its heart on a lively social season. The Hospital Corps of the regiment has been presented with a new flag by the Ladies' Auxiliary Corps connected with it. The flag will be used in the Dewey parade. Company D has presented engrossed resolutions to the families of all members of the company who were killed in or died from disease incident to the Spanish war.

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Col. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment has passed the examining board and has been commissioned. In Company G First Sergt. John P. Fennell has been elected First Lieutenant and James Lee, from Squadron A, has been elected a Second Lieutenant. Lieut. Fennell is an old member of Company G, and during the Spanish war served as a Lieutenant in the volunteer regiment. The regimental athletic association will hold a meeting at the armory to-morrow night, when it is expected arrangements will be made to hold a set of games, which will be followed by a reception. Capt. Tilton of Company A, who was recently appointed in the United States volunteers, is at present on recruiting duty at 9 Main Street, Flushing. Any ex-members or active members of the Twelfth who desire to enlist in the Captain's regiment for service in the Philippines can do so by applying to him on or before Oct. 1, and the Captain would be pleased to enlist members of the Twelfth. Company K has elected George H. Myers a Second Lieutenant. He is a son of Controller Myers. The successor to Capt. Tilton of Company A will, it is understood, be Lieut. F. M. Vermilye, who served with the volunteer regiment and originally joined the Twelfth from Squadron A some years ago. Sergt. Lamb, who succeeded in winning the individual championship at the Creedmoor shoot recently, and who also made the highest individual score in the team matches, is a wonderfully steady marksman. Mrs. Lamb, wife of the Sergeant, possesses the skill of her husband as a rifle shot, and at the Catskill Mountains this Summer she performed some remarkably fine rifle shooting. Mrs. Lamb is also an accomplished equestrienne.

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A pleasant affair took place at the armory of the Second Battery last Thursday evening, when the Captain William L. Flanagan Garrison, No. 183, Regular Army and Navy Union, was instituted, mustered in, and its officers installed. The garrison is composed of members of the Second Battery who served as volunteers in the Spanish-American war or who have served in the regular army or navy. Capt. David Wilson was elected an honorary member, in appreciation of the many favors he has rendered the garrison. The officers are: Commander—B. A. Remold; Senior Vice Commander—W. B. Peterson; Junior Vice Commander—E. L. Ogden; Paymaster—E. A. Eaton; Quartermaster—W. H. Allen; Adjutant—R. S. Case; Officer of the Day—P. Jaegle; Officer of the Guard—M. Carey; Executive Council—J. E. O'Neill, W. O. Richardson, and J. J. Stephens.

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Lieut. O. D. Weed, who was recently appointed from Company A of the Ninth Regiment a Lieutenant in the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, has been assigned to duty as Quartermaster and Commissary on the transport George W. Elder, ordered to Manila, and has joined the vessel at San Francisco.

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Lieut. P. A. Brock, recently appointed in the Second Signal Corps, has passed the Brigade Board and has received his commission.

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The Twenty-second Regiment made a handsome appearance at the preliminary inspection in its new uniform last Monday night. Some 600 officers and men are now in possession of the new dress, and this is approximately the number that will take part in the Dewey parade. There would be a larger number, but it will be impossible for the military tailors to fulfill additional orders between this and Sept. 30. Col. Bartlett has returned from the country and has assumed command of the regiment. Company C has decided to hold a reunion at Livingston, Staten Island, Sunday, Oct. 8, and invites any ex-members who desire a good time to be present. The company has tendered the position of Second Lieutenant to Corp. T. F. Stevens. Second Lieut. E. F. McGrotty of Company I has been unanimously elected Second Lieutenant. He served with the regiment in the volunteers and is an old member of the company. Capt. Dyett of Company H, who was elected a short time ago, has received his commission. An election in this company will shortly be held for a First Lieutenant, which will result in the unanimous election of First Sergt. Cohen, who is known as one of the most efficient non-commissioned officers in the regiment. Company A, Capt. Murphy, will hold its first dance of the season at the armory to-morrow night.

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The election in Company A, Ninth Regiment, for Second Lieutenant, which had to be held a second time, has resulted in the election of Sergt. Walsh. Lieut. Leonhardi of Company B has been detailed as Adjutant of the First Battalion. Company E, Capt. Pickhard, is making excellent progress, and will arrange several sociables to be given soon. Company H, Capt. Young, is making arrangements to hold joint athletic games at the armory with the Pastime Athletic Club.

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Company drills in the Sixty-ninth are being held with very fair attendance. The drill season ordinarily does not commence until Oct. 1, but Col. Duffy concluded to take time by the forelock in the instruction of his command. Drills are held as follows: Mondays, B and C; Tuesdays, E and I; Wednesdays, F and H; Thursdays, A and B, and Fridays, G and K. Company C has elected Sergt. Patrick McKenna Second Lieutenant. Company I has elected Sergt. S. J. Miskel First Lieutenant, and Company K has elected Lieut. Patrick M. Harron of Company A Captain, in place of McCarthy, who resigned recently with a number of other officers. Company E will hold an election for a Captain and First Lieutenant to-morrow night. The candidate for Captain will be Col. Scanlon who resigned recently from the Irish Volunteers; it was at first intended to have Col. Scanlon detailed to temporary command of the company, but later it was thought advisable that he be elected without further delay. The candidate for Second Lieutenant, it is understood, will be Harry Murphy, who formerly served as a Lieutenant in the Two Hundred and First Volunteers.

In the Thirteenth Regiment, matters are getting quite lively. And there are now on the rolls of the command close on to 700 officers and men. Company M, which has been under process of organization by Capt. Barker, an ex-member of the Seventy-first and One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiments, has applied to be mustered in Tuesday night. First Lieut. James W. Stewart of Company A has been elected Captain. Second Lieut. A. P. Johnson of Company B has been elected First Lieutenant. Capt. Thompson of Company F has offered a prize of $25 to the man bringing in the first ten recruits, $15 to the man bringing in the first seven, and $10 to the man bringing in the first five. Sergt. A. T. Eason and Private G. Curtis of Company G have been detailed as Battalion Quartermaster Sergeants.

⁂

The Fourteenth Regiment, in command of Col. Clayton, made a creditable turn out at its first opening drill of the season last Wednesday night. Major Tobey commanded the First Battalion and Major Mitchell the Second. The regimental band was present, and a dance was given after the drill. It is the intention to arrange a number of attractive social events the coming season, and this plan will undoubtedly be followed by other organizations, who will find it necessary to interest the men socially as well as militarily. Company K has unanimously elected Lieut. D. P. Henry Captain in place of Andrews, resigned. Capt. Henry has had a long military service and was a member of the South Carolina National Guard and the old Thirty-second Regiment; he also served as a Captain in the volunteer regiment.

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Themes and Topics In the Musical World

Although there will be an interval before the procession of tuneful events again takes up its march, the production of Mr. Francis Wilson's new opera comique may be regarded as the beginning of the musical season of 1899-1900. It is not often that this may fairly be said of the introduction of a new work in the field of light opera. But it may be so said in this instance, because a musician with a pretty fancy and a knowledge of the art of writing score composed the music and gave us something worthy of our consideration. But no matter how seriously we may take the music of such a work, we are forced to the admission that the libretto is the more important element in the production, and of that the most salient requirement is that it shall fit the peculiarities of the "star."

For in these days the world of light opera is given over to the star and the ensemble is a thing of secondary importance. The personage in the centre of the stage, like the man on horseback in the theatre of Europe, must dominate the scene, and his personality is bound to be the most influential factor in the success of the play. It is without doubt a bad thing for art, for the rule of the virtuoso has never been for the uplifting of anything but the pride of the individual. Yet while the self-sacrifice of the humble artist is a pretty thing in theory and reads well in a novel, there is no money in it, as any clever theatrical manager can tell you.

The light-opera star in these days must exploit himself. If, then, he seeks to do it in an artistic manner, he ought to meet with a certain amount of sympathy. Mr. Wilson has for some time past shown evidence of a warm desire to be something more than a mere comic-opera buffoon, but his attempts to escape from the narrow confines of his calling have not always met with the reward due to merit. That he is a sincere man there can be no doubt, though it is hard to convince the public that a comedian is sincere at any time. That Mr. Wilson would be glad to be taken seriously is something that no one can fail to perceive. That he might be so taken if he came before the public with just the right sort of an opera was proved by the readiness of the audience of last Monday night to applaud him when he was failing to reach the heights to which he strove to ascend.

"Cyrano de Bergerac" as an opera comique is inconsistent, and that, too, without need. The story is a capital one for the style of treatment suitable to light opera. The song, the dance, and the jest fit into the work naturally. The scenes are ready-made for musical setting. The story has the necessary touch of sentiment, and this might be easily handled in a manner which would not approach too closely to the tragic. But to play the Cyrano of the opera, even with his pathos and his passion reduced to the easier level of sentiment, would call for an actor of larger variety of powers of expression than Francis Wilson. One can readily fancy what such an actor as Lester Wallack would have done with the character of Cyrano as it appears in the libretto of Mr. Harry B. Smith. A light comedian of the old school, of which our dear friend John Drew is the modern follower, is what is needed to impersonate the man with the big nose as he comes to us in the opera, with his humor made broader and his pathos hinted rather than displayed.

Mr. Wilson is an actor of experience. He is acquainted with the routine of his profession, and there is a good deal of routine in it, after all. But his voice will not permit him to make touching effects on an audience. When he speaks sentimental lines they do not sound sentimental. When he tries to be tender he is simply tiresome. He cannot help it. It is not because he is without the knowledge of the manner in which such lines should be spoken, but simply because his voice will not produce the right sort of tones. When he says "And with those lines I hoped to touch her heart," he produces the same effect of tone color (which is just as important in speaking as it is in playing an instrument) as when he says: "The reciprocity as I feels toward your royal Highness is muteral. If it ain't, blow me!"

The truest artist is he who recognizes his limitations and endeavors to do the best work that his nature will permit him to do. Most of the failures are made by those who try to do something which some one else could do better. Mr. Wilson has made a mistake in trying to bring out so much of the seriousness of Cyrano. Yet it is difficult to discern how he could preserve the story as he does and at the same time avoid the other difficulty. Perhaps it would have been wiser for him to choose some other character for his performance. As it stood on the evening of its revelation here Mr. Wilson's Cyrano lacked consistency. It was plainly meant to be more convincing than the ordinary operetta character, but it was not, and this was simply because the serious side of the character was not delineated well and the comic side was inconsistent with it.

Miss Lulu Glaser's work as the enchanting Roxane has been received in some quarters as if it were little short of a revelation of the rôle. None the less there is still an opportunity for Miss Cissie Loftus to be original without sacrificing the intent of Rostand. Miss Glaser, it seems, was suffering from a cold on the evening of the first performance of the opera, but that can hardly be accepted as an excuse for an utterly commonplace interpretation of the part. That she can sing the music better than she did last Monday evening we can scarcely doubt, and when she is rid of the cold she will probably do so.

It is to be hoped that such will be the case, for Mr. Herbert's music deserves to be sung well. He has before this won distinction in the field of light opera and the present work fully sustains his reputation. Mr. Herbert's long schooling in the performance and the composition of high-class music stands him in good stead now that he is a composer of light operas. He does not write his duets and his ensembles any the worse because of the fact that he has written concertos for the 'cello and serious compositions for grand orchestra. Those who heard his "Captive," written for the Worcester festival a few years ago, were not surprised by his facility in the handling of voices and instruments in masses.

That he had the gift of melody he long ago proved, and it is pleasant to note that he knows how to write melodies without descending to the level of the cheap and vulgar on which so much of our operetta music moves. The song which Cyrano composes to express his passion for Roxane is one of the prettiest and most fascinating tunes that have been heard in light operas here in years. The march movements are all good and there are not too many of them, while, to the great refreshment of the jaded spirit, the Viennese waltz is conspicuous by its absence. The Gascon song of Cyrano used as his entrance air is excellent. It is full of rustic color, which may not be of Gascony, but which creates the proper illusion. In short Mr. Herbert has given us a score which combines all the best elements of popularity with fine musicianship. If the work has any lasting success it will be the result of the music rather than the libretto. But the writer of this article has never known good music to carry an operetta in spite of a weak libretto.

The work is very handsomely put on the stage, and those who get a large share of their pleasure through their eyes will have a delightful time when they are looking at the gorgeous stage pictures which Mr. Wilson's munificence has provided.

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The decision of Mr. Wilson and his manager to sink the production to the level of ordinary comic opera, so called, will not tend to the elevation of the artistic merit of the performance. But it is a decision which has been influenced by the strongest power in the amusement business, the box office. No doubt the receipts will be larger when the public finds in the Cyrano de Bergerac of the opera the familiar Wilson of its acquaintance, and not a disguised comedian with pathetic speeches in his mouth and a smile upon his lips. It was said in the days of old that it was hard to kick against the pricks, and doubtless that is still true. To do as the public wishes one to do is always easier than to persuade the public to like you when you do something else. So hey! for Cyrano de Bergerac with a grimace and a caper, instead of one who eats his heart out, and for a woman. "All for a little pink and white, and so falls ambition!" That will not be the motto of the new Cyrano, for Mr. Wilson may be fancied saying to Mr. Smith: "Why, give him gold enough and marry him to a puppet or an aglet-baby; or an old trot with ne'er a tooth in her head, though she have as many diseases as two and fifty horses; why nothing comes amiss, so money comes withal."

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Mr. Maurice Grau's opera company will begin its season in New Haven next month, and then proceed on what is known in the theatrical profession as a "barn-storming" trip. This enormously expensive company will be taken to such towns as Syracuse and Utica, good towns indeed, but not possessed of theatres large enough to hold highly profitable audiences for grand opera performances on the scale of the Grau enterprise. No doubt when the singers finally come to us we shall expect to hear them repeating the familiar speech of De Wolf Hopper: "Our bronchial tubes have been playing tag with the weather, and some of our tubes are it." But we shall have literally to take them as they come, for that is the only way in which we shall get them.

Meanwhile some of the out-of-town communities will enjoy the experience of hearing some of the world's most famous singers. And they will not have to get up music festivals in order to do it. They will also have the opportunity to hear some of the masterpieces of the world's music. But all this is of less importance to us than the question of what we are going to hear. Many of us would like to hear something new, but our hopes in that direction are not high. This public is hopelessly wedded to the star system, which Mr. Grau has taught it to love. His working of the system is interesting. There was a time, and that not long ago, when it seemed that he had exhausted all the possible combinations of his list of stars. But it is said that he has one more combination in store for us, and after that there certainly can be nothing but the deluge.

The new combination is to be effected in Mozart's opera, "The Magic Flute." As is well known, this work affords room for an extensive cast. Now it has occurred to the shrewd mind of Mr. Grau that while the general public will care little for the work itself large audiences can be attracted for it by putting as many of the principal members of the company as possible into the cast. We shall, therefore, hear no fewer than nine prime donne in this remarkable cast. They will be Sembrich, Ternina, De Lussan, Adams, Strong, Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, and two others with whose names the writer is not yet acquainted. Then there will be Saleza, Campanari, Plançon, and Edouard de Reszke. If all these do not draw, no matter what the opera may be, then this public has changed its nature.

Some of the old and unfamiliar operas will be revived in the coming season. For instance, we shall hear "La Fille du Regiment," with Mme. Sembrich in the leading rôle. Experiments of this sort will have to be tried because there will be no Jean de Reszke, and without him the performance of "Tristan und Isolde" is hardly likely to be attempted. There are people, and people who are not in the habit of being misinformed in regard to matters operatic, who think that when the time comes for a performance of "Tristan" to add glory to the season the inimitable Jean will appear on the scene and eclipse all the other male stars of the company. It is a pretty fancy and worth a sigh of longing that it may prove to be correct.

All the gossip that is afloat in regard to the opera season indicates that the general policy of the impresario is to be the same as it has been since he took up the management of the house. Those who are looking for developments in the way of scenery and stage management are likely to meet with grave disappointment. It is not a cause for wonder that Mr. Grau will not change his policy. He is in the operatic business to make money, and as long as he can induce the public to pour out its treasure in the manner of last season simply by bringing lists of famous singers before it, he need not trouble himself about the mise-en-scène of the operas. He will say to himself that artists draw money and scenery does not. So if we do not behold some of the familiar settings of "Aïda" in the production of "The Magic Flute" the writer of this article will be surprised and that very agreeably.

W. J. HENDERSON.

FANCIULLI'S DEWEY MUSIC.

The principal feature of the grand Dewey concert, to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening, Oct. 1, by Fanciulli's famous Seventy-first Regiment Band will be a descriptive fantasie called "With Dewey at Manila," prepared especially for this occasion by Prof. Fanciulli. The composer thus describes his work:

It starts with a majestic introduction, "Dewey at Hongkong," followed by a new arrangement of the Chinese National air. Then the scene shifts to the deck of the Olympia, the Admiral's flagship, and while "Hail, Columbia," is being played the national airs of the various countries which at that time had ships in Chinese waters peep in at odd moments.

Then comes the signal for departure. "All hands on deck." While sailing toward Manila with orders to destroy Montojo's Spanish fleet, the music theme of the fantasie is introduced a rollicking barcarrolle, which ends the first part.

The second part starts with a scene at Manila, introducing a Spanish fandango, at the end of which a patrol, the royal march of Spain, is heard as if in the distance, indicating the Philippines under Spanish control. Then comes a potpourri of genuine Filipino airs, a Malayan revel. From forts and men of war come "Taps." Darkness and silence.

The barcarolle in subdued tones, indicating that Dewey's fleet is entering Manila Harbor, introduces the third part. Then comes "The song of the night—from night to dawn." Sunrise. Reveille. Commotion on board the American fleet. General quarters sounded. "Open fire," and the fun begins. Terrific cannonading. Sounds of battle strife. Signal to cease firing. Noise abating from ship to ship, and the call for breakfast. "Come, and get your hash." Sailors' breakfast song. Again call to quarters. Battle resumed, during which the Spanish fleet is destroyed, and Cavite, the principal Spanish fort, falls. "The Star-Spangled Banner waves o'er the Philippines."

Part four indicates Dewey coming home. The barcarolle starts in dulcet strains, gradually increasing in volume, showing that Dewey and his noble ship, the Olympia, are nearing New York Bay. From the floating craft filling the upper and lower bay come greetings to the hero of Manila, National airs being played on all the boats. While the majestic Olympia steams into the harbor there comes the most astonishing and harmonious blending of the great American airs, "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," with a grand inspiring rendition of "Home, Sweet Home." A hurrah welcome to Admiral Dewey!

This composition will certainly give the hearer food for much thought.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME

Musurgia of New York, one of the oldest of the male glee clubs of this city, has just elected Mr. Walter Henry Hall of Brooklyn as its leader for the season of 1899-1900. Mr. Hall is an Englishman by birth, having studied four years at the Royal Academy of Music under Sir George A. Macfarren, H. C. Banister, and others. When eighteen years of age he conducted two flourishing choruses in London, coming to America in 1883. He founded the Oratorio Society of Brooklyn, which now under his leadership gives all its concerts under the patronage of the Brooklyn Institute. In 1897 and again in 1898 he conducted "Elijah" and "St. Paul" for the National Music Teachers' Convention held in this city.

Besides his leadership of the Brooklyn Oratorio, Mr. Hall is also Sub-Warden of the American Guild of Organists, organist and choir master of St. James Church and of the Rhinelander Memorial Church of Holy Trinity, both of this city, and is already considered one of the leading choir masters and conductors of this country. In addition to his talent and ability he brings to Musurgia a large amount of enthusiasm, and the next season of that club under his leadership should be even more successful than its fifteen preceding seasons. The officers of the club are Samuel T. Carter, Jr., President; Augustus Hobart Smock, Vice President; Edward M. Franklin, Treasurer, and Frederick M. Frobisher, Secretary. The concerts of the club are given at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Mr. Theodore Bjorksten announces the formation of a choral body to be known as the Bach Singers of New York. The officers of the organization are Mr. David Hennen Morris, President; Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. James A. Pinchot, and Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Vice Presidents; Mr. Richard Irvin, Jr., Treasurer, and C. B. Chilton, Secretary. Mr. Bjorksten will be the musical director, and the general management of the artistic side of the enterprise will be in his hands. Twenty or more professional solo singers will make up the chorus. The orchestra will be composed of the pieces required for the production of the different compositions. If possible, the original instruments for which Bach wrote will be used. For each concert a prominent soloist will be engaged. It is planned to give two concerts in Mendelssohn Hall for the season of 1899-1900—one in December and one in April.

Subscribers will pay $50 a year and will have tickets to the public concerts and also to chamber music recitals and lectures to be given at the houses of those interested. Bach societies were founded in London in 1845, and in Leipsic in 1850, the latter devoting its energies to the preparation and publication of a variorum edition of the master's works—recently published. In New York no such society has heretofore existed, and the foundation of one at this time seems especially fitting when signs of a Bach revival are daily multiplying. This society—by means of concerts, chamber music recitals, and lectures—intends to address itself to resuscitate the works of the cantor and make them popularly known. The purpose is a worthy one, and all music lovers will hope for the success of the enterprise.

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The Chicago Musical Art Club, an organization of the musicians of Chicago to promote social amenities and to abate professional jealousy, has been established, with the election of Charles D. Hamill as President. The new club will have nothing to do with music. According to the statement of its promoter, Miss Loretta Crothers, music will be tabooed subject at all the meetings of the club. Rooms will be secured in the Fine Arts Building. A reception will be given by the club at the Auditorium on Sept. 25, with which the club will begin its year. The providing of music for this occasion has been a cause of some mental strain to the organizers of the club. Under the rules of the organization, it is not lawful to enlist talent from the club membership, and the club considers it has within its ranks all the musicians worth listening to.

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The Chattanooga Times says: "The plan of teaching vocal music in the county suburban schools, which has been adopted by the various Boards of School Directors at the request of the County Superintendent, is meeting with great favor among the teachers. The plan is a novel one and is entirely new in the county school work of the State. Prof. Lough, the Supervisor, visits each room once a week and gives a lesson and instructs the teachers in methods of presenting the subject. The teachers are all called together occasionally for instructions on the theory of music."

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It is not certain that the New Orleans French Opera Company will return to St. Louis this season, although it is probable that these favorite singers will be at the new Odeon for twelve performances, beginning Feb. 28. However, there is a certainty of a season of French opera at this new music hall. Mr. Homer Moore returned to St. Louis a few days ago from New York, and while East he contracted for the appearance, beginning Jan. 22, of the Montreal French Opera Company, of which M. Durion is manager and M. Nocolas, who was there with the New Orleans singers last Winter, is conductor. Fifteen performances will be given. The Montreal company is represented to be the equal in merit of the New Orleans aggregation. If it is, St. Louis people will be satisfied.

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One of the tenors of the Montreal company will be M. Prevost, who first came to America with Col. Mapleson in the eighties, when he was a very young man, and who is now in his prime. He has been singing in South America and in European cities since then. M. Prevost used to arouse great enthusiasm with his high notes, and he is said to have retained them in all their original power.

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A music festival will be held in Burlington, Vt., from Oct. 4 to 6. Dr. Jules Jordan conducts, and the principal soloists are Marcia Craft, soprano; Evan Williams, tenor, and Fred L. Martin, bass. The chorus of 200 voices will be assisted by a full orchestra. Haydn's "Creation," Gounod's "Gallia," and selections from Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah" will be the chief numbers of the programmes.

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In this, the seventh year of the work of Mr. Damrosch in the People's Choral Union, one of the branches of that movement, wishing to show recognition of his effort, has tendered Mr. Damrosch and his teachers a reception. It will be given on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 24, at Arlington Hall, St. Mark's Place. All the members of this branch of the Singing Classes will be there, and the officers and teachers of the entire movement.

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The tour of Rafael Joseffy has now been definitely settled. He will begin his season of recitals at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Nov. 14, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He will then go directly west, where he has been engaged for a number of recitals in the larger cities. He probably will appear in New York during the first or second week in March.

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Mr. Leo Stern, the celebrated 'cellist, (and husband of Suzanne Adams, one of the prima donnas of the Maurice Grau Opera Company,) will accompany his wife to America, and will appear in a number of concerts during his sojourn in this country, under the management of Mr. L. M. Ruben.

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The Boston Symphony Orchestra announces the following soloists for its home concerts: Mmes. Sembrich, Ternina, Miss Aus der Ohe, Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler, Miss Heyman, Miss Leonora Jackson, Miss Ruegger, Messrs. Paderewski, Dohnanyi, Petschnikoff, Hambourg, Kneisel, Schroeder, Loeffler, and Adamowski. This announcement contains the first authoritative statement that the already famous young pianist Dohnanyi is coming to this country.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The Kaltenborn String Quartet will give concerts at Mendelssohn Hall on the following dates: Nov. 15 and 28, Dec. 27, Feb. 6, March 1 and 20—all evenings; and one matinée Jan. 18.

Gilmore's famous band, recently reorganized for a tour of the continent, will give its first concert at the Broadway Theatre, Sunday evening, Oct. 1, the programme including "Tannhauser" Overture, Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony, Massenet's suite of Scenes Pittoresque, Litolff's "Robespierre" overture, Strauss's Pizzicato polka, Liszt's symphonic poem, "The Battle of the Huns," patriotic march "The Great Republic," and an original march by the conductor, Mr. E. A. Couturier, entitled "Dewey's Victory." Miss Josephine Patterson of California will sing the cavatina from "Queen of Sheba," and Miss Glover of Toronto, Canada, will sing Strauss's Fruhlingsstimmen. Herr Franz Hell will contribute a fluegelhorn solo.

The programme of the Kaltenborn Orchestral Concert at St. Nicholas Garden tonight is as follows:

Soloists—Mrs. M. J. Scherhey, contralto; Mr. Carl Hugo Engel, violin.

Fantasie, "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Midsummer-Night's Dream ..... Mendelssohn
(Wedding March, Nocturne, Scherzo.)
Ballet suite, "Feramors" ..... Rubinstein
Violin solo, "Hungarian Rhapsodie" ..... Hauser
(Mr. Engel.)
Air for strings ..... Bach
Symphonic poem, "Les Preludes" ..... Liszt
Prelude, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Aria "Au Mon Fils," from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
(Mrs. Scherhey.)
Ballet music, "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 2 ..... Liszt
String orchestra—
"Chattering" ..... Gillet
"Love's Dream After the Ball" ..... Czibulka
March, "Leonore," symphony ..... Raff

Harry Graboff, the talented young pianist, a pupil of Mr. Alexander Lambert, will give a piano recital at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall in October.

The Madison Square Garden opens this evening with a concert by the Banda Rossa, which will hold the boards in the big building for eight days. The Banda Rossa will give eleven grand concerts, including Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday matinées. At each concert the programme will be entirely different from all preceding ones. No number will be played twice. Special schools of music will be played on each evening of the week, comprising the French, Italian, German, and modern compositions, as well as the works of Wagner, Verdi, and a number of the other more famous masters. The programme for this evening follows:

March, "Silver Jubilee" ..... Winkler
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Trumpet solo, "Inflammatus" ..... Rossini
Signor G. Tavani.
"Lucia," grand finale, Act II. ..... Donizetti
March, "Willow Grove" ..... Sorrentino
"Rigoletto," Act IV. ..... Verdi
Overture, "Zampa" ..... Herold
"Carmen," grand fantasie ..... Bizet

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD

The Museum of Ancient Instruments at Berlin has just come into possession of a highly interesting old Rotte or Rotta, discovered in the tomb of a German warrior at Tuttlingen, on the Danube, by the side of his sword and spear. The instrument is attributed by a German savant to the fourth century, although the date is very likely too early. The Rotta, a seven-stringed instrument plucked by the fingers, or with a plectrum, was used both as a church instrument and to accompany the voice in the Middle Ages, and there are pictures of it in the ninth century, although no such old instrument was believed to be still extant until the present musical warrior's tomb was found at Tuttlingen. The instrument is being exactly copied.

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The fête of Piedigrotta was held in Naples two weeks ago. Of all the weeks in the year, this is the one in which Naples can be truly called the city of songs and poetry—of a kind. The chief feature of the fête consists in numberless competitions for songs, both words and music, destined to become the delight or curse, according to the point of view, of the whole country for a year to come. One must not for a moment imagine that the authors are solely poets and musicians. This is the time when your porter or your shoemaker sees visions of wealth and fame rise before his mind. He rushes into the arena, and has sometimes met with such success as to be envied by the young musicians at the conservatoires.

The competitions are organized by music halls, daily papers, and music publishers, among which the well-known firm of Ricordi has not disdained to appear. The prizes many years ago were very small, but they have now risen as high as £40, which in the mind of a Neapolitan is boundless wealth, so that the number of competitors is something astounding. Once chosen, the songs are announced for public performance on a fixed date, which gives both the successful ones and the rejected time to gather their adherents. On the great day the hall is filled with two armies, one determined to approve and applaud at any cost, and the other to have recourse to any kind of disturbance to make it a failure. Then follows that pandemonium which only those who have been in Naples can understand. One seems to be in Dante's "Inferno." All the same, every one is enjoying himself to the top of his bent. The songs of real merit not infrequently got beyond the confines of Italy, becoming the property of the world, such as "Funiculì Funiculà."

* * *

At one of the recent Covent Garden promenade concerts, the programme contained one new work, a symphonic poem, entitled "Song of the Sea," by Mr. Bernard C. de Lisle, who is also the author of a Gloria, which was performed with success at one of the Sunday League Concerts of last season. The symphonic poem has for its poetic basis some stanzas from Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem, "The Steamboat." It is reflective rather than dramatic, and though quite modern in harmonization and scoring, does not overstep the bounds of symphonic form. Both harmonies and orchestration show a keen instinct for effect, and the composer has a distinct vein of melody, which, though not always powerful, is always spontaneous. The work, which was well played, was well received.

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London has a Mozart Society, which, on Dec. 2, will give a concert composed exclusively of Mozart music, in commemoration of the anniversary of his death. Fourteen days later the society will give a Beethoven concert in honor of the one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of Beethoven's birth. The Mozart Society's programmes for the season of 1899-1900 have just been published. They contain about twenty composit ons of the master whose name that society bears, and fifty other composers.

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A London paper asks a number of eminent musicians, "What is the best way for a professional musician to enjoy his Summer holiday?" In reply, Edward Elgar suggested sarcastically that "the ordinary professor might study music, if not too violent a change." Mr. Corder wrote in a similar vein: "I go for a fortnight to Bayreuth, followed by six weeks of perfect seclusion. I cannot imagine a more complete change for an English musician." Another satirist suggests a vacation in a deaf and dumb asylum, while the utmost Coleridge Taylor ventures to hope for is some place where "not more than one piano-organ plays at the same time in the same road."

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In view of the persistently circulated rumor that Sir Alexander Mackenzie, now that he has retired from the Philharmonic conductorship, intends to devote himself with vigor to the art of composition, his well-known and practically expressed theories on national music become interesting, since in latter days his devotion to this subject has been the begetter of most of his creative works. He has, of course, made Scotland the basis from which to start out, and, whether you like the result or not, he has certainly shown that a clever man can write clever music, which cleverly suggests all the characteristics of Scottish folk-music. He has been led to conclude through this and other reasons that all great music should be built up from this source, which should have in its result a separate national character, and yet should have the broad characteristics of fine and noble art.

* * *

The Royal Opera Orchestra, Berlin, will give subscription concerts this season, led by Lamoureux, Mascagni, Zumpe, Humperdinck, Schuch, and Auer. There will be 94 to 110 players, and among the soloists will be Marie Engle, Lilli Lehmann, Miss Wedekind, Auer, Popper, Sauer, Thomson, and Ben Davies.

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Among the soloists at the Gewandhaus concerts, Leipsic, under Nikisch, are d'Albert, Busoni, Dohanányi, Risler Ysaye, Sauer, and Carreno.

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An Italian opera company, with Mrs. Darclée as bright, particular star, and De Marchi, Arimondi, Gennari, Bassi and others, will make a tour of Germany from Sept. 22 to Nov. 1.

MUSIC AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Tone Art as Usual Neglected by the Officials.

It transpires that music is to receive the customary treatment from the officials who have the subject of the Paris Exposition in their care. It seems a pity that the art of music is practically ignored when the country is to put forward its best foot in so many other departments. Clarence Eddy, the eminent organist, who has always identified himself with the display of musical America in foreign lands with credit to himself and honor to his country, has lately returned from Paris and in an interview printed in a Chicago paper speaks as follows:

"Unfortunately no appropriation has been made by the United States for the musical part of the exposition, and whatever is done by our country must be done outside of the appropriation. I have no doubt that the music-loving people of the country will give liberally toward the creation of a fund that will enable us to present our music to the critical ears of Europe. Many of our composers are known in Europe, and we do not go before the exposition as strangers to the musical world. American music interpreted by American players cannot fail to win laurels for our country. The Trocadero is inside the exposition grounds, and it will be famous for its concerts next Summer. In presenting American music I propose to give only the serious works—the orchestral music—and avoid presenting operatic compositions.

"I have in view the Chicago orchestra and expect to confer with some of the people connected with the association sustaining it. One other orchestra has been suggested to me, but my preference is for Prof. Thomas's organization. The musical plans have not yet been evolved at Paris. I know the musicians who have been named as the commission to prepare a programme to the exposition management, and have the assurance of one or two of them that they would welcome America's representation along that line."

Perosi's Latest Oratorio.

The Rome correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette writes under a recent date: "The young Abbé Perosi announces that at last the finishing touch has been given to his new oratorio, 'The Nativity of the Redeemer,' and that it will be performed for the first time on Sept. 12, in the Cathedral of Como, which for the occasion will be transformed almost into a concert hall. In the body of the church there will be opera chairs, armchairs, and common chairs, at different prices, while in the chapels there will be reserved places. The orchestra will be composed of 120 maestri and 200 choristers, who, together with the principal singers, will come every day from Milan. The oratorio is divided into two parts, the 'Annunciation' and the 'Birth.' The former begins with a chorus with the words, 'In the name of Jesus Christ. Amen,' for theme. Then follow the prologue, the announcement of the appearance of the Angel Gabriel in the house of Mary, and the dialogue between the two. It ends with a 'Magnificat' of the Virgin. The latter begins with a 'largo,' the tempestuous night of the birth of Christ is described, and an angelic hymn is sung by a chorus, without instrumental music. The magnificent work ends with a 'Thanksgiving' chorus, a Te Deum Laudamus. It is predicted that this will be one of Abbé Perosi's greatest triumphs."

Oratorio in England.

On the eve, as we are now, of no less than three provincial festivals, says The Pall Mall Gazette, it is amusing to recall the words of a letter written by Wagner so long ago as 1855. "The real delight of the English," he says, "is oratorio; there their music becomes the interpreter of their religion—passez-moi le mot! Four hours long do they sit in Exeter Hall, listening to one fugue after another in perfect confidence that they have discharged a good deed, in reward for which they will get nothing whatever to hear in heaven but the loveliest Italian operatic arias." They are hard words; but really, apart from the satire of the suggestion, they still represent a very certain truth.

Here we are on the heels first of the Worcester Festival; and of course there are many reasons why to the lover of choral singing no less than to the technical musician, the festival is one of great and particular interest. Look through the programmes, however, and you will find that here is a cantata, there an oratorio, here another oratorio, there another cantata, and so forth. It is true, the English do love oratorio, and particularly the English of the Provinces. "It was this deep fervor of the English public," continued Wagner, "that Mendelssohn gauged so well when he composed and conducted oratorios. Mendelssohn is to the English completely what their Jehovah was to the Jews." The thing is of course exaggerated in the proper Wagnerian style; but there is no doubt about the reverence attaching to the name of Mendelssohn, the reason whereof lies in that musician's oratorios.

Year before last, at Hereford, well does the present writer remember that a critic with curious judgment declared that though Sir Hubert Parry had employed in his "Magnificat" the same plain-song phrases as those with which Mendelssohn opens his "Hymn of Praise," the Englishman "had developed the theme more completely and thoroughly than the German master"—or words to that effect. The criticism was a silly one, of course. "But compare Parry to Mendelssohn!" exclaimed a provincial critic of authority; "you might as well compare George R. Sims to Shakespeare." Yes; Wagner was right.

St. Louis Working for Art.

It is the dream of those who lead in local musical matters to make St. Louis more of a centre of the art than it has ever been, and matters seem to be working out satisfactorily, though, of necessity, slowly. It is part of a deliberate plan to take to that city and make part of its musical forces men and women who rank high as interpreters of vocal and instrumental music, and establish them there permanently. Considerable has already been accomplished in this direction, and, with the assistance of certain public-spirited persons whose interest in art influences them to invest in the promotion of art for art's sake and for St. Louis's sake, much more is expected to result. It is hoped to build up St. Louis musically, and make it the actual, as it is the geographical, art centre of the Mississippi Valley, and eventually of the Nation. This consummation is a thing of the future, but there has been a decided revival the past year, and a distinct advance has been made and still is in progress. The outlook is full of hopefulness.

In furtherance of this general plan the leaders are now at work on the idea of a musical festival, to be given next May. Those whose memories recall the delightful week of the Federation of Musical Clubs early in the Summer are eager for a repetition of the pleasures and benefits of that occasion on a somewhat similar plan, but a much larger scale. The idea is to enlist all the local societies and those of neighboring towns and cities in that vicinage for a week of revelry in the "concord of sweet sounds," it is believed that a chorus of at least 1,000 well-trained and vigorous voices can be gotten together as one feature of a week's programme, including the appearance of some of the most celebrated vocalists and instrumentalists in America. Prominence would be given to local professionals. Indeed, one of the chief purposes would be to widen the acquaintance of these, for the reciprocal benefit of all.

ABOUT FAMOUS MUSICIANS

What the Eminent Persons in the Musical World Are Doing.

An Italian writer, satirical upon the point of Father Perosi's rather excessive musical fecundity, gravely apologizes for the fact that the young priest cannot publish his usual monthly oratorio, as during August he was at Baireuth. This is said to be the first time that Perosi ever heard a Wagner opera, although that he is acquainted with the master's works is clear enough from the evidence of his oratories, and indeed, in his music room at Venice there is said to be a whole book case full of Wagner scores.

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Mr. Edward German's new symphonic work, which was heard at Norwich on Sept. 5, and in London shortly afterward, is based upon the idea of the four seasons, Summer typified by a harvest dance, forming a sort of scherzo, while Autumn is the slow movement, and the finale is a Christmas-tide fête. Mr. Elgar's songs, written for Miss Clara Butt, form a cycle of Sea pictures, starting with a Slumber Song, which is followed by a number entitled "In Haven at Capri," while the third song is entitled "Sabbath Morning," the fourth "Where Corals Lie," and the last "The Swimmer."

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Mascagnis new opera "Maschere" ("The Maskers") deals with much the same characters as Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci"—that is, the harlequin, columbine, and pantaloon of the old Italian comedy.

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Mme. Patti's tour under the management of Messrs. Harrison is now fixed. Only one London concert will be given, namely, at the Albert Hall on Nov. 22. The tour will start at Birmingham on Nov. 6, and the following towns will be visited, viz.: Liverpool, Nov. 8; Manchester, 10; Bradford, 13; Newcastle, 15; Edinburgh, 17; Glasgow, 20, and London, 22, the tour ending at Brighton Nov. 24. Mme. Patti will probably accept the engagement offered her for Berlin, and may possibly spend a portion of the Winter in the Riviera.

* * *

It is stated in what seems to be an authoritative manner that Adelina Patti will not come to this country this season after all. No doubt the famous prima donna has sung "Home, Sweet Home" so often that she has come to believe that she really feels the sentiments of the song. Nevertheless, it is a pity that she is not coming, for there are thousands of young aspirants for vocal fame who might learn from her, old as she is, how far they are from the ideals of their art. Some of them would no doubt be encouraged to greater effort, and others would be so discouraged that they might give up their pursuit of the fleeting shadow of fame, and this would be a good thing for art.

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Richard Burmeister, the pianist, has returned from Europe, where he spent the Summer, and has resumed his labors as the director of the Scharwenka Conservatory of Music.

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Mr. Benjamin Wells, whose death at the age of seventy-three was announced in London recently, must not be confounded with the more celebrated solo flautist, Alfred Wells, for many years principal flute at the Crystal Palace, and who died from a fall down stairs about seven years ago. Benjamin Wells, who was an old student and afterward a professor at the Royal Academy of Music, where he was the pupil of Richardson and Clinton, was best known as a teacher and lecturer, and several members of the nobility and professional flautists were among his pupils. He retired from his academy professorship and other active work a few years ago.

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It is announced that Verdi is writing his autobiography. But announcements concerning the Grand Old Man of music are apt to be imaginative. Where are all those operas which he has been reported to have written during the past few years?

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Mr. Eugen d'Albert, who has been spending his holidays in the Isle of Wight, has decided to play at the fifth of the new Philharmonic concerts which, at the instance of the German Emperor, have been organized in Berlin. Mr. d'Albert has composed a new 'cello-concerto, which will shortly be performed in that city by Prof. Hugo Becker.

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Dr. Richter has just signed a fresh contract with the authorities of the Imperial Opera, Vienna, extending to the end of 1904. He reserves the right to conduct at Manchester the Halle Concerts during a portion of next Winter, and to direct his Autumn and Winter concerts in England, given annually under the management of Mr. Yert. He may also conduct in 1901 at Baireuth, but this would, of course, be in the vacation. Otherwise, for the next five years he will devote himself to Vienna, while after January, 1905, when he will be well past sixty, he will probably be thinking of retirement.

Feats Upon Certain Instruments.

Sometimes the unmusical wonder why musical critics display such a deep antipathy to the performances of "virtuosi," who operate harps, mandolins, bombardons, cornets, xylophones, and other instruments of narrow limitations. The Pall Mall Gazette gives a most excellent explanation of the critic's attitude in its comment on a recent harp concert in London. It said:

"And Mme. Carozzi played a fantasia from 'Der Freischutz' on the harp as a solo instrument. Consider what that means. Here is music, wonderful in its direct inspiration and in its fine orchestral setting, music intensely dramatic, intensely emotional, intensely actual. Here, on the other hand, is an instrument of which the most characteristic qualities are shrillness, bluntness, and uncertainty of tone. And all the fullness of the music had to be narrowed down to the possibilities of that instrument. You seemed to see a dim and gibbering skeleton performing the most extraordinary antics of imitation, and (though showing a ghastly sort of verisimilitude) falling at every point. Mere melodic notes had to be dropped here and there; effects, of course, had to be dropped everywhere; but all you could do was to stare with an unholy fascination at the player, whose agility, accomplishment, and technique were never for a moment in question, but who, at the same time, never for a moment either persuaded you that this was music in any truly artistic sense of the term. It was almost a matter of course that this astonishing performance should have been enormously applauded. The harp, we may remember, is an ancient instrument. It is beautiful in its shape, and it is surrounded by a perfect atmosphere of romance. It is also, doubtless, difficult to play; and a player is able, now and then, in very subdued moments, to make it imitate various pretty orchestral effects. Mme. Carozzi is a perfect exponent of all its special and particular beauties; we need not expound those beauties further. The fact that she is so clever a harpist only exaggerates our dislike for the harp when it is to be heard apart from the orchestra. Meanwhile we recommend this artist not to play fantasias from well-known operas, but to play such compositions for the solo instrument (whatever they may be) which are written especially for his own metier, (whatever that may be)."

Deficiencies at Baireuth.

A visitor at the Summer Wagner feast at Baireuth has written a long letter to The London Daily Chronicle. In it occur the following passages:

"In both performances of 'Parsifal' (Aug. 19 and 20) the first half dozen bars of the prelude were rendered inaudible to me (and consequently my enjoyment of the whole prelude marred) by the admission of late comers after the closing of the doors. This I had been told was an idiosyncrasy of Covent Garden. The applause, too, which began at all performances at the fall of the curtain, and was subdued by

The Social Season In Town and Country.

The outlook in the social world for the next fortnight is a pleasant one. Interest centres this morning in the future, and deals not with the retrospect. All is anticipation and excitement in New York and its suburbs over the festivities of carnival week, which term has been substituted for the longer ones of "Dewey celebration and the America's Cup races." As the day "when Dewey comes sailing home" draws nearer, and the anticipatory excitement and interest in New York and the suburbs increase, matters grow more dull at the Autumn resorts, which will be depleted of their residents and visitors during the fortnight of this carnival week. All will be over at Newport after the wedding of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Dent Grant to-morrow, and then all that can leave there will come to town, to remain over the celebration and the races. Some of these visitors will return there for another month, but the majority will go to Lenox, Tuxedo, the Virginia Hot Springs, and Hempstead and the other suburbs to remain until the Horse Show. Lenox and Bar Harbor, which have not an international wedding to keep their Summer residents and visitors a few days longer, will begin to be depleted to-morrow morning and will have the first a fortnight of dullness, while the second will lower its curtain for another year.

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Invitations to this or that Fifth Avenue house or rented store or apartment, always with the understanding of an accompanying luncheon for the day parade of Saturday; to this or that steam yacht for the naval parade of the day and night of Friday, and for the cup races of the following week, are now flying through the mails to be eagerly seized by their fortunate recipients. Never have the owners of Fifth Avenue houses, and more especially of steam yachts, felt themselves so popular, and never have they been so much showered with attentions and with suggestions of invitations to this or that country house or dinner or dance of the Winter.

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New York for the first time in six years, or since the Columbian celebration of 1893, has at last awakened to the fact that it has a big time on hand, and that it also has an opportunity of showing that it can be hospitable if occasion offers. Even New Yorkers are surprised at the advance crowds which carnival week has already brought, and find themselves acting voluntarily as guides to strangers in the public conveyances. The larger hotels are an interesting sight, even through the day, but especially at night with their throngs of out-of-town visitors, who are so manifestly enjoying themselves and who so openly express their pleasure and admiration at the scenes and sights around them.

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Some well-known New Yorkers have secured exceptional vantage points from which to witness Saturday's parade. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt have engaged the entire second story room, with its large windows, in the little triangular building at the junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-third Street, where they will entertain a number of friends. A better spot from which to watch the parade as it comes out from under the great arch could not be found. The windows and stands from the base to the crest of Murray Hill, on both sides of the avenue, are especially in demand, and even more so than those on Riverside Drive and in Seventy-second and Fifty-ninth Streets, for the view of the parade down the avenue will be especially effective. There will be a constant round of entertaining by well-known New Yorkers during carnival week, and quite as much of this entertaining will be done in private houses opened for the week as in the hotels and restaurants.

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When it was stated in this column last week that the America's Cup is to be won by the yacht winning two out of three races, it was forgotten that by a recent change in the deed of gift the cup can only be won by the yacht winning three out of five races. This change may make the contest much more prolonged than is at all imagined or anticipated, and insures, at least, three races. The demand for tickets on the club steamboats for other than the first race, while large, does not compare with that for the first day. It is to be presumed that this demand will increase after the first day's race. It is now impossible to secure additional tickets for the first race on either the New York Yacht or the Atlantic Yacht Club steamboats.

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The Fifth Avenue clubs will without exception have stands in front of their houses from which their members can view the Dewey day parade. No club, with the exception of the Reform Club, will, as far as can be ascertained, admit women as guests on the day of the parade, and most of the clubs have suspended their rules allowing out-of-town or city visitors to be introduced on parade day. This seemingly somewhat selfish course is made necessary by the fact that the stands in hardly any instance will do more than provide a place for a limited number of the club's members, and it will, of course, be impossible to permit visitors to occupy the stand to the exclusion of members.

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The week past brought a number of engagements, the most notable of which were those of Mr. Stephen Bonsal and Miss Henrietta Fairfax Morris, of Mr. Edward Delafield and Miss Margaretta Beasley, of Mr. W. W. Drake and Miss Edith Mills, and of Mr. W. A. W. Stewart and Miss De Forest. Among the early Autumn weddings not already announced will be that of Mr. Edward McVickar and Miss Edith Speyers, whose engagement was announced a short time ago.

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During the week Messrs. Lispenard Stewart and A. Lanfear Norrie returned to Newport from the Triton Club preserve in Canada, both having secured several caribou. Both were heartily congratulated on their luck. Mr. Norrie bagged an especially fine caribou, which will later grace his home, while Mr. Stewart will hang his game in his den and dining room at White Lodge. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor left Newport during the week and departed for Rhinebeck for the Fall. Later they will go abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will leave Newport on Monday for their country place at Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson. Baron von Hengelmüller, the Austrian Ambassador at Washington, accompanied by the Baroness Hengelmüller, is the guest of Mr. James V. Parker at Newport.

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Count Starzynski of Russia, a personal friend of Prince Cantacuzene, has won the Newport cabmen over. The Newport cabmen are living financial thermometers of visitors' financial standing. "Count Starlight," as he is now called at Newport, has not only been cordially entertained there, but has been giving a continual round of dinners, and spends his money, of which, by the way, he has a large amount, like water.

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The heart of England just now is "in the Highlands," and every one who is anybody almost is off to the Scotch "shootings." In fact, Scotland is really the Newport on an extended scale of English society. In this country the very exclusive are contented with one place, in which they pass the entire Summer. In England there is a Cowes week and the ten days at the German Spa, a little trip to Paris, a look in at Trouville or Dieppe, a turn of fortune's wheel at Ostend, a few days at Homburg, and then back to the various race meetings and the shooting in Scotland. It is as necessary to have a castle there for some months as it is to have a town house, a box at the opera, a tent at Ascot, and a yacht at Cowes. Among the Americans none entertain so lavishly as the Bradley Martins. The Dowager Countess of Craven has been their guest and, of course, the younger Cravens. In fact, it has been for some time a family party on the part of the Cravens, who occupy an indisputable position abroad. The Bradley Martins have shown in England the spirit of unlimited American hospitality which is far less circumscribed than that which the English are wont to exercise. There are no rules or regulations at Balmacaan, and one house party succeeds the other through the whole Autumn. The conservative Englishman mourns what he calls the vulgarized Highlands; Londonized and Americanized. "A goodly portion of the crowd," mourns one writer, "of all sorts that one sees at Hurlingham and Ranelagh during the season pours into the North toward the end of August. Many of them engage cottages for weeks in advance at very high prices for the 'principal gatherings.' Others hire lodges and huts of all kinds in and about Braemar at ridiculous rents in order that they may be able to talk for the rest of their lives about Balmoral and the 'dear Queen' and in some wild hope, no doubt, of receiving a command to the castle."

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The picture of the brand new American or London Highlander is given with a bit of humor. The whole loafer population of the neighborhood is willing to don Highland costume with the prospect of certain whisky and prizes before them and the elders—those saintly gentlemen sung by Ian MacLaren and Barrie—connive at the wickedness of the ball in consideration of the trade that the visitors bring to the place. It is difficult to say whether the visitors derive more amusement from the sports than the natives from the new laird, in his braw new kilt, who has bought the estate from the old family, built himself a grand new house, and insists on being called "Glenmutchkin."

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The Marquis of Ava, eldest son of Lord Dufferin, who is well-known in society here, has gone to South Africa. He is interested in mines there, as he and a Canadian syndicate have like interests near the Klondike. The Marquis of Ava is the elder brother of Terence Blackwood, who married Miss Flora Davis, the daughter of John Davis, the banker.

⁂

It is now stated that Lady Charles Beresford will come over with Lord Charles Beresford for the cup races, making quite a family party, as Lord William Beresford and the Duchess of Marlborough are also booked for the same ship. The date of sailing has been fixed for this week, but there may be some delay, as the political complications in England, owing to the impending war, may change entirely the plans of the Charles Beresfords. Later advices confirm the sailing of the Beresfords yesterday for America.

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Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, who will be remembered in this country as Miss Endicott, has passed nominally the Summer at Highbury, with frequent trips to London. It it said that Mr. Chamberlain passes his entire day at the mouthpiece of a telephone. Mrs. Chamberlain has been entertaining very little this year, owing to the stirring times.

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The Duchess of Manchester and her daughter, Lady Alice Montagu, who left St. Moritz recently, have decided, upon advice of the physicians, to pass three months at Davos, where the climate is milder and drier. The physicians contend that by very much care Lady Alice Montagu can recover, but she is extremely delicate. She is such a pretty and a clever girl, and so young, with the world before her, that many who only know her by name are interested in her. She has been practically exiled from England for eighteen months, during which time frequently her life has hung in the balance.

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In London every one is flocking to see "The Degenerates," although the town is supposed to be empty, but people come in for the evening and stop at the hotels. The Prince of Wales honored the performance on his way to Balmoral. He also went to "The Ghetto" on its first night, and applauded Mrs. Brown Potter most enthusiastically. Many of the fashionable Americans were there on that occasion also. Sir John and Lady Lister-Kaye were with M. de Several, who has been the Prince's guest at Marionbad. Lady Lister-Kaye wore black with bright touches of red. Col. and Mrs. Arthur Paget sat in the stalls. Mrs. Paget was said to be looking very well in pale blue and black. Among the visitors to the box of Lady Lister-Kaye was her nephew, the Duke of Manchester.

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Last letters from Simla, dated the beginning of September, tell of the brilliant season in India. Lord and Lady Curzon have had a series of fortnightly dances at the Viceregal Lodge since May. One correspondent says: "Lady Curzon is most popular socially and she makes a very handsome Vicerine. She has acquired a charming regal manner without the excessive stiffness and freezing hauteur of a grand dame, and in her dark evening frocks and diamond tiara she looks uncommonly like Du Maurier's exquisite pictures of the Duchess of Towers in "Peter Ibbetson." Lord Curzon is said by old residents to be somewhat too punctilious in social matters. In addition to the State ball, the levee, and the fortnightly dances at the Viceregal Lodge, Lady Curzon has also given a big garden party, and there is to be a children's fancy ball very soon. Following the famous dance of the Celestials, already described in this column some weeks ago, there was a dance in honor of the Misses Leiter given by the Knights of the Black Heart, who are sundry bachelors and grass widowers banded together for the social benefit of Simla. They will also give a picnic, which is the great event of the season, and which is followed by a dance at the Town Hall. On the latter occasion the Knights themselves, the walls of the rooms, and the programmes are studies in black and scarlet.

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All the absurd stories of the snobbery of the Court at Simla have been refuted. However ridiculous, tales continue to circulate in the English magazines. Mrs. Leiter is made to figure in many of these, although she has never been at Simla, or, in fact, in India at all. A very amusing instance of how the American woman is utilized is seen in that otherwise very smart book "Mammon & Co.," written by Benson, the author of "Dodo." In "Dodo" he undertook to portray Mrs. Asquith, then Margot Tennant. In "Mammon & Co" he has also several real characters, and two are supposed to be, respectively, Hooley, the promoter, and Lord Delawarr. He has also resurrected an impossible American matron, whose husband has made his fortune in pork—all American husbands do in English novels. Every anecdote which is told of an American woman who is credited with being a Mrs. Malaprop is revived, even the very old-time one of her stating when her daughter was ill that "she was so very indelicate." These anecdotes have gone through the penny papers in England, and have been much laughed at, as they appeal to the English sense of humor. Nearly all the characters in the book are very thinly disguised, and in some of the conversations living persons are referred to quite frankly. This opens a new field of personal romance, but some of the portraits border on the libellous. However, Mr. Benson is the son of an Archbishop and his stories are almost over the line, although they do not give you that pious, heavy feeling "one has on Sunday because one eats too much luncheon," so admirably described by Elizabeth in her most delightful series of visits to English country houses.

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In Paris recently were Mrs. Arthur Sewell, who was at the Hotel d'Orient; Mr. H. L. Horton and Miss Horton, who will sail on the 27th; Gen. and Mrs. Harrison, who are at the Langham; Mr. Ray Miller, and Col. Horace Brookes, who was at the Chatham. Col. Brookes has made an extensive trip through Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and Russia. He sails on the 30th for this country.

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Lucerne still continues to be very gay. Mr. and Mrs. Leishman have entertained a great deal. They have a young daughter who has made her début, and they have taken a large villa and have all kinds of traps for excursions by mountain and lake. Mr. Leishman is United States Minister. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer have also been passing the Summer at Lucerne and have given some very beautiful dances and dinners.

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The Morristown season is about to begin. There have already been some interesting golf games. The dance at the Golf Club on Friday was quite successful, and there is a question of continuing them on successive Fridays in October. Mr. and Mrs. Luther J. Kountze have returned from Europe, and the Alfred Whitneys from their camp in the Adirondacks. The international golf tournament will open on Oct. 7. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston have returned from Bar Harbor and are occupying their Morristown home.

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The engagement is reported of Miss Elsie Barker and Mr. Murray Dodge. Miss Barker is a débutante of two Winters ago, the daughter of Mrs. Fordyce Barker, and a very pretty girl. Her father was the late Fordyce Barker and her grandfather the late Dr. Fordyce Barker. Mr. Dodge is a son of the late Arthur M. Dodge, and was graduated last year from Princeton. The engagement is also announced of Miss Lucy Parkman Trowbridge and Mr. Francis Gregory Ingersoll. Miss Trowbridge is from New Haven, and Mr. Ingersoll's family also lives there.

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Mr. George Vanderbilt has decided not to return to Bar Harbor, and he has telegraphed there ordering his cottage to be closed. The Bar Harbor townspeople have almost decided to build a casino, although the plan has some opposition from the cottagers, who consider the Kebo Valley Club sufficient. The site contemplated would be near the junction of Mount Desert and Main Streets, and possibly on the site of the old Rodick House, of tender memories to many.

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The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have been on the Continent for a fortnight, and yesterday left Paris for Brussels. They will go to Ostend, and thence to England.

⁂

The news that F. T. Underhill has broken his ankle at his California ranch, at El Robiar, will cause regret among many of his friends. Mr. Underhill was at the time driving to the home of his friend William Oothout, Jr. Mr. Underhill is in a hospital at Santa Barbara, doing well at last accounts.

Society Note.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Harris, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Robinson Harris, and Mr. William Lamson Griffin, will be celebrated on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 26, at 3:30 P. M., at St. Mary's Church, Bushwood, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y. A reception will follow the ceremony at St. Mary's Rectory, the home of the bride.

TUXEDO.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Tuxedo will, from all indications, have this year the gayest and most prosperous season since the Park opened. The Tuxedoites are now all returning from seashore and mountains to occupy their cottages. The clubhouse and the annexes are full and many have been denied rooms, as they have all been taken in advance.

Among members and guests at the clubhouse during the week have been and are: Gilbert Parker of England, Mrs. S. K. Henning, Miss Henning, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Cook, Mr. Phoenix Ingraham, Judge G. L. Ingraham, Mr. Louis M. Ogden, Mr. J. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Flamen B. Candler, Miss Candler, Gen. and Mrs. George S. Batcheller, Miss Batcheller, Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. A. Van Cortlandt, Mr. E. N. Van Cortlandt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mr. Amos T. French, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Loew, Mr. Phillip Allen, Mr. Goold Hoyt, Mr. Charles Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell, the Rev. and Mrs. George William Douglas, the Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Mr. George Glaenzer, Lieut. J. W. Goldfinch, Mr. Warren S. Purdy, W. S. Opdyke, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart and family, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davies and Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman.

Those occupying cottages at present are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, in the Schwab cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, in the Ballard Smith cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, in Bruce Price cottage No. 3; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster, in their new cottage on Tower Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Addison Cammack, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic F. Cammack, Mr. and Mrs. Chester E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Rushmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McMaster Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price, Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer are all occupying their own cottages; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge are in the old Juilliard cottage while their new one is building; Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., are occupying French cottage; Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman and Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott occupy the Bradley house.

The Messrs. Wallace are in the De Rham cottage, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker are at Griswalden, the Lorillard cottage, recently purchased from Mrs. Lorillard. Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Simmons occupy the Barnwell cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. McCagg are in the Tuckerman cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hyde are in the Varnum cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Van Emburgh are in the Albert Foster cotage.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Halsey, and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard have just returned from abroad, and are occupying their cottages. Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Mitchell are in the Potter cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Joshua W. Davis are occupying The Breezes, owned by James L. Breese.

Those building new cottages are the Rev. George Wm. William Douglas, Henry W. Poor, Theodore Frelinghuysen, T. Abbott Ingalls, Charles W. Cooper, Henry L. Barbey, Amory S. Carhart, Thomas Stokes, fifth, Miss Alice Wetmore, Price Collier, Henry W. Munroe, Charles L. Hyde, Thomas G. Condon, J. Fred Pierson, Jr., George E. Dodge, Richard Mortimer, and Amos T. French.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 23.—Many of the Lenox cottagers and their guests will go to New York next week to attend the Dewey celebration, and some of them will remain over to witness the yacht races. On account of this temporary exodus, the entertainments for this week have been more numerous than they otherwise would have been. There have been no large dances, but large afternoon receptions, morning musicales, dinners, and luncheons. The largest and most important function of the week was the horse show, which was the first one the Lenox cottagers have ever attempted. There are so many fine horses in Lenox, Stockbridge, and other adjoining towns that the various classes were filled without any difficulty.

Miss Kate Cary originated the horse show by suggesting it to some of the other cottagers who have fine horses. She is the feminine whip of Lenox par excellence. Her new break, with its pair of gray wheelers and bay leaders, is especially attractive, and well deserved the admiration it received at the horse show. Miss Cary is no stranger to the Garden show, and at the next one her horses will be even more in evidence than in previous years. She has been doing considerable driving this Autumn, which is something new in Lenox. She met with a hearty response when she suggested the horse show, and Dr. Jaques, Mr. John E. Alexandre, Capt. Barnes, Mr. Giraud Foster, Mr. Walter P. Bliss, and many others at once took hold of the matter with energy. It is surprising that with only a week's notice so many fine horses and traps were got together and the show was so much of a success.

Another golf tournament is to take place in Lenox, commencing on Oct. 2 and continuing for three or four days. This time it is especially for the Berkshire women golfers, and the various clubs in the county are invited to send their best players among the women to compete for a beautiful silver cup given by David W. Bishop, Sr. As the week of the annual tournament was completely filled by the matches for the men Mr. Bishop and some of the members of the Lenox Club decided that the women should have a chance. The cup is a very handsome one, and there are so many fine golfers among the women of the county clubs, the contest will be a close one. So many entries have already been made that the success of the tournament is assured.

Mr. David W. Bishop, Jr., met with an accident to his petrolette last Monday evening. He was riding down the hill from the village toward his home, when he ran into a carriage nearly opposite the cottage of Mr. F. K. Sturgis. The machine was badly smashed, and one of the wheels of the carriage was broken. No one was seriously hurt. The accident was occasioned by the darkness, as Mr. Bishop did not see the approaching carriage. The petrolettes attract a good deal of attention. The Bishop brothers have two of them, and ride all over the country on them, going up and down the hills at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Miss Marion Greenleaf gave a large luncheon at the Greenleaf cottage, Windyside, on Tuesday. It was principally for the younger set. Mr. Montgomery Hare has been the guest of Mr. Herbert Parsons for a few days. Mr. James Whitlock, Jr., is in the house party of Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn. Mr. Cortlandt Bishop, who has been in New York for the past week, returned to Lenox in season to be present at the horse show.

Mr. Robert Adams of Philadelphia is the guest of Miss Furniss, who gave a dinner of a dozen covers for him on Monday evening. Miss Furniss and Mrs. Zimmerman will go to New York for the Dewey parade. Mr. Frank K. Sturgis came up Thursday night to attend the horse show. Mrs. Sturgis gave a dinner of eighteen covers on Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis and members of their house party will go to New York for the Dewey celebration and the yacht races. Mr. Lowell Blake of Boston, a lineal descendant of Gen. Putnam, is a member of Mrs. Richard C. Dixey's house party. He was a classmate of young Mr. Dixey at Harvard. Mrs. Dixey gave a dinner dance for him Monday night. Mrs. Dixey retains her interest in archery, and with a few of her friends who enjoy the sport, practices nearly every day. The interest in the game is reviving somewhat, but no regular club meetings are held this year, as was the case before golf became so prominent. Mrs. Dixey is one of the best archers in the country, and has always kept up her practice, having targets on her lawn at Tanglewood.

Mr. Peter Marlé has arrived in Lenox from Newport. He is staying at Curtis's. Count Starzynski of Russia, who has been spending a week delightfully in Lenox, left last Monday for Newport. Baron von Mumm, the German Minister, arrived in Lenox on Monday and remained through the week as the guest of Mr. John E. Parsons. Baron Fava and Count Vinci came up from New York on Saturday. Duke Carracciolo of Italy is in Lenox for a short visit and is staying at the Curtis House. Count F. Prat, the Italian Consul at New York, is also in Lenox in Baron Fava's party. There are more titled foreigners here now than at any one time for several seasons. The Portuguese Minister, J. da Costa Duarte, will be here for some weeks yet. Mr. William C. Whitney returned to October Mountain from New York early this week. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney did not accompany him as their plans are somewhat changed by the death of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have also returned and are staying quietly at Elm Court. These two families are the only Lenox cottagers directly affected by Mr. Vanderbilt's death.

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes continues to make good progress toward recovery. A report which was unfortunately put in circulation that he had been obliged to undergo another operation and was so ill that he could see no one but his wife, has caused the family much annoyance. The physicians say that he is doing well, and he is able to see all the members of his family and many of his personal friends. Miss Kate Cary was out on Monday with her new four-in-hand of gray wheelers and bay leaders. Mrs. William Gaston and Miss Gaston of Boston have been spending the week in Lenox. Mrs. H. W. Fuller of Chicago was with them. There have been many New York people in Lenox this week. These are some of the late arrivals: Mrs. J. W. Matthews and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Giddings, Mrs. H. N. Baker, Miss C. V. Baker, Miss E. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bidwell, Mrs. Charles Clark, Mrs. Stephen Little and family, Mrs. Gilbert Plimpton, J. S. Barclay, Jr., Richard F. Ely, Miss Maud Ely, and Mrs. H. Thomson.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23.—Newport, despite the departure of many of the cottagers, has not been dull until Wednesday, when the rain fell in torrents. During the week Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan gave a dinner dance prior to her departure to Philadelphia. Very little was recorded in the press of the event, as the press representatives were informed by the doortender at the Dolan cottage that his "Missis never sees newspaper men." Dinners were quite numerous, and the luncheons were given every day in large numbers. Golf and bathing still hold their own. The paper chases have been drawing cards for the young people, and some good riding was done by the young women who followed the hounds. For this exciting sport credit is due to Messrs. G. P. Messervey and Robert L. Gerry.

The entertainments in honor of Prince Cantacuzene and his fiancée, Miss Grant, have been concluded and the young couple have been resting since the dinner given in their honor on the Narada Tuesday evening, by Mr. Henry Walters. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will leave for their New York house to-morrow evening for the Winter. A happy event in the Cornelius Vanderbilt household is looked for about Oct. 15. On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will close Belvoir and return to New York as the guests of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs until after carnival week, when they will depart for a Winter's stay in Europe. At the conclusion of their European visit they will come to Newport and again occupy Belvoir. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., will, it is currently reported here, sail with her family for Europe during October.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer closes Friedheim Monday and goes to Maluvah, N. J., for a month before sailing for her former home, Vienna, where she will make a visit of two years. The wedding of her daughter, Miss Dora Havemeyer, to Lieut. Commander Winslow last Monday was a beautiful affair, although the number of guests present was only fifty.

The cottagers are hoping that during seasons to come the Casino Governors will change the closing days of the grill rooms and the last concerts of the season to a much later period than usual. Cottagers are not only coming earlier each Summer, but they are remaining later, and ever since the Casino was erected the same dates for the beginning and closing of the concerts have been in vogue. Newport conditions have changed since the Casino was first opened. Mrs. S. S. Pomeroy will by next June be able to occupy the cottage, near Hazard's Beach, which she is to build there. The contemplated purchase of land here by Mr. William I. Elkins of Philadelphia has become known outside of a few friends, and it is expected that in a few weeks the purchase will be officially announced. Mr. W. Starr Miller is also to begin the erection of his new cottage on the land he recently purchased opposite Crossways, the villa of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will pass the entire Autumn and a good part of the Winter in San Francisco. Mrs. Oelrichs expects to have her new cottage ready for occupancy next Summer. Whether or not ex-Gov. Lippitt intends to have the structure he is building on Ledge Road a hotel or an apartment house, the cottagers have come to the conclusion that the structure is not for his private use. The fact that Mr. Lippitt asked to rent twenty-eight bathhouses at Bailey's Beach leads to the belief that the place is intended for a hotel. This Newport needs. The location would be a perfect one for a hotel, and the people would welcome the official news that it is to be a hotel. During the past two months no less than three sets of plans for a new hotel here have been drawn up for certain New York capitalists.

At noon on Monday the American wedding of Miss Grant to the Prince Cantacuzene will occur at All Saints' Memorial Chapel. The ceremony will be performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter of New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Nevins of Rome, a personal friend of the Potter Palmers, and the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church, Newport. In point of fact, it will be the Newport clergyman who will tie the nuptial knot, as the laws of this State do not permit a marriage to be performed by other than a clergyman who is regularly attached to a church in Rhode Island.

The wedding ceremony of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant, to be performed Sunday evening, is in every sense a strict Russian affair. This ceremony will occur in the large yellow and gold drawing room of Beaulieu, and will be witnessed only by the family of the bride. It will be performed by the three Russian priests, who come from New York for the occasion. An extension has been added to the cliff side of Beaulieu for the reception after the American wedding on Monday. There the couple, with their relatives, will receive the congratulations of their friends, and this room the florists are turning into a perfect floral bower. Sherry will serve the wedding breakfast there, and the Casino Orchestra will come on from Boston. Many of the cottagers who have departed are returning from New York and elsewhere for the event. The couple will leave Newport Monday afternoon for New York, and will arrive at the Astoria and remain there until the steamer sails for Europe on Wednesday. Upon their arrival in Europe they will push on for Odessa, where the Prince has his castle, and where he will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and the bride's mother, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, during the Winter.

The presents received are numerous and beautiful. Among the most treasured ones are those sent by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt, a number of gifts from the family of the bridegroom, and his friends at home will be found awaiting the arrival of the bride at the Odessa Castle. It is said that the Czar of Russia has forwarded to the castle a handsome gift. The gifts at Beaulieu occupy two rooms, and these are watched, as they have been for the past two weeks, by two detectives. The presents will be carefully packed in large cases made expressly for the long journey.

Miss Grant, who speaks French and German well, has mastered the Russian language. The Prince speaks English as well as German and French.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

CHILDWOLD PARK, Sept. 23.—After an unusual number of days that were cold and some touches of early frost, the Adirondack season has returned, in this last half of September, to weather of a Springlike softness. Outside the open window the rain drops are falling as straight down as the stems of the slender silver birches. From without comes a mingled odor of balsam and wet earth and leaves, and from within a smoky whiff of the wood fire burning form a pleasant picture to be enjoyed with open doors. In other words we have Ziem in the fireplace, Corot out of the window, and in front, where Lake Massawepie should be, the tender gray skies, separated by a double upward and downward splash of colored woods, painted by the forces of the Great Master with a breadth that Hop Smith could not better.

The Adirondack woods have been unusually slow this year in putting on their Autumn colors, which shows commendable good taste in the woods and a growing disposition to avoid crudeness. In fact, the situation illustrates a pet theory of one of the painters mentioned above, who claims that it takes two artists to paint a picture—one to do the work and the other to club him off when it is done. Childwold is still musical, as will be seen by the following programme of the second Sunday night concert: Piano, "Kammenoi Ostrow," Rubinstein, Mr. Kelley; voice, (a) "One Night as I Did Wander," J. C. Kelley, and "Ave Maria," Franz, Miss Mary G. McMurtha; reading, "A Newport Romance," and "Aux Italiens," Mrs. Bucki; prologue to "I Pagliacci," Leoncavallo, Mr. Meigs; piano, valse caprice, Rubinstein, Mrs. Hendricks; "Mon Coeur Souvre à Ta Voix," Saint-Saëns, Miss Goldsmith; reading from "Margaret Ogilvie," J. M. Barrie, Mr. Lusk. Mr. R. C. Erwin, the new President of the Plant system, and Mr. R. A. Smith and family are staying at Childwold; also Mr. Lewis Addison Armistead of Boston and Mr. Edward Bouvé of the Massachusetts State Department.

A MODERN DELILAH.

"Oh, dear," said the bride of the early Spring, with almost a sob, "I am just discouraged. I am afraid I am never going to be a success as a housekeeper."

"Why! you dear child," said the matron of several years' experience, "your house is always in perfect condition, and I have wondered how you could go to housekeeping so soon, without any real experience, and get along without making any mistakes. Your dinners are perfect: you have a jewel for a servant, and she doesn't want to leave you. I don't know what more any one could ask."

"Yes, I know; it seems to me that I have done pretty well. You see, I am fond of it; I always did a good deal about the house at home, and I went to work in earnest the year before I was married, and I thought there was nothing I could not do; but—but—if you don't please the only one you care to please, what good is it all?" and she broke down entirely.

"What, you don't mean—your husband—he doesn't—does he say—"

"Oh, no; he doesn't say a word, and that is just the trouble. He is too good to say anything that makes me comfortable; and don't think I am complaining, for I am not; but I get so troubled sometimes. It is only once in a while, but then I can see that there is something that he doesn't like, and he will hardly say a word for a time, and it just breaks my heart."

"Why don't you ask him what the trouble is?"

"That's just the trouble; I can't. I feel so bad about it that if I did I should break down and cry, and men hate a scene so. Then he would think I thought he was unkind, instead of the dearest man in the world, and I never could explain. No, I am afraid there is nothing to do but bear it the best I can, and perhaps I shan't mind it by and by."

"But, just think. If we are not perfectly happy the first six months after we are married, what are we going to be the rest of our lives? That would make me so unhappy. It seems to me things are going from bad to worse, and I am just sick to think what the end will be."

"That is where you make the mistake that I did," said the young matron, "and I don't mind telling you how I got out of my trouble. It was Sampson and Delilah who saved me. I almost believe now in the woman who opened her Bible and put her finger down on a verse when she was in trouble, and then whatever it was took it as an answer from the Lord.

"But that's a great mistake about the first year of married life being the happiest. It isn't. It's the most uncomfortable. I remember when I was quite a young girl hearing a number of mothers who were talking together one afternoon, and they all agreed that the first year of married life was the most uncomfortable. Take two people who have been brought up differently, and put them together in the same house, dependent upon each other for everything, and things are not going to be perfectly smooth until a little friction has worn off the corners. That was what they all agreed. I was interested at the time, and listened intently, but unfortunately I forgot again when I was having the friction, and the corners were wearing off the first year of my married life.

"It stands to reason that if you really love a man you will care more and more for him as years go by, and, of course, the first year won't be the happiest. It can't, though when you are first married you look upon that year as a play time before the work of life begins. But it isn't, it's the time when the grindstone is applied.

"Well, in my case there might have been something to complain of as to the housekeeping, for I wasn't as good a housekeeper as you are. I had been away to boarding school so much, and I didn't care about housekeeping. But George was a dear. He never said one word, and praised everything I did, and told me how much I improved. That was true, for I worked hard to learn. But still there was something the matter a good many times, and I got regularly blue about it. I believe that is the time when lots of young couples come to grief.

"George would get up in the morning as pleasant as could be, but before we had finished breakfast he would be so grumpy you couldn't say a word to him. He would kiss be good-bye when he went down town, but I could see he was all out of sorts, and there was no reason for it. Sometimes he wouldn't get over it all day, and you can believe I cried when I was alone. When he was home I would try to be as lively as possible, but matters only seemed to be worse. I would take particular pains at breakfast to be entertaining, but my best efforts only brought about the worst results, and I was at my wits' end.

"Well, one day things seemed to be worse than usual, and George had business out that evening, and I was home alone and pretty blue. I had picked up my Bible to comfort me. Just by chance I read the story of Sampson and Delilah. I hadn't read it since I was a child, and I got so interested I forgot all about myself until I had finished. Then a bright idea occurred to me. I thought to myself:

"'I'll play Delilah myself and see how it will work.'

"You see, I knew there must be some reason for George's being so queer. So I made up my mind I would just ask him, not about his strength, but what his special weakness was, that I could not seem to find out. I screwed up my courage that very night when he got home, and what do you think the trouble was?"

"What?" asked the young wife eagerly.

"Well, I could laugh about it now, it seems so foolish, but it might have been the beginning of a great deal of unhappiness. You see George is English, and I don't really know whether or not it is a matter of nationality, but I do know several Englishmen who are just like him. He can't bear to talk before or during breakfast, and if other people talk around him it seems to get him out of sorts for the whole day. When breakfast is partially over he is all right. He says it is ridiculous, but some way he can't seem to help it, and you see I had jabbered to him so that he was nearly wild, and the more entertaining I tried to be the more ruffled he was, and he did not like to say anything.

"You know you are always reading about the necessity for being cheerful at the table and all that sort of stuff."

"Yes I know," said the bride. "I have read a lot of that advice and tried to follow it all."

"Well, don't," said the young matron. "I believe that such advice is the undoing of more young wives than a few. You can't even manage two horses alike, and cats and dogs are different, and husbands have to be treated with a great deal more consideration. If you don't like to ask your husband what the trouble is, try not to care for a little while, and if you don't experiment too much you will find out some time, and it won't be anything of importance after all. I tell you, it's worth while being a modern Delilah, and if you hunt carefully you may find a lot of little weaknesses to be petted instead of one big one."

WIGS! WIGS!! WIGS!!!

If you must wear a wig, why not get one of the kind we make. They are so perfect even the most critical observer cannot detect that you are wearing one. The workmanship and material cannot be excelled. We have them for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

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Fashion has once more decreed the BANG. Our new ones are light, dainty, and faultlessly made. Different styles to suit different tastes.

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RAMAPO AND MORALS.

So far as immediate investigation is concerned, the Ramapo incident was closed when Judge TRUAX left the stand, defiantly remarking that he knew a good deal about the matter if Mr. Moss cared to ask him for it. Mr. Moss did not care to. The scheme, Controller COLER says, is not dead. President HOLAHAN insists that it will yet be adopted. It is worth while, then, pending the result of that searching inquiry which Mr. CROKER has announced that he has begun, to indicate one or two points of morals involved in the puzzling business. They will repay Sunday reflection.

To begin with, why was the inquiry stopped short by the Mazet committee when Judge TRUAX threw down his gauntlet? The committee must know that in the public mind most of whatever of odium there is in this affair is left, by their course, to the Republican Party. They must know that suspicion attaches to their party of favoring greedy corporations, and that the treasury of the party, if not the pockets of its managers, the public believe to be filled by contributions from such corporations. Here was a plain chance to dispel that suspicion. A corporation which the committee clearly regards as mischievous has been shown to be the product of Republican legislation and the lobbying of the most conspicuous party managers. Why was not its origin, character, and scope inquired into? Why were not the persons interested in it searched out, brought to the stand, and forced to tell what they know? The committee could have done this. They were repeatedly shown the way. They refused. Why?

Again, it was shown before the committee that the contract with the Ramapo Company was subject to conflicting interpretations. Those who defended the action of the city authorities in seeking to make the contract insisted that it bound the city to nothing, that it simply gave the city an option on the water to be furnished by the company, of which the city might take all, or not a gallon. If this is the correct reading of the contract, what are we to make of the company? Where were the profits of its authors to come from? Where could they come from except in selling the stock or bonds—the ordinary stock jobbing and lamb-shearing process of speculating sharpers? It is plain that some of the men promoting the scheme had political influence. That is their general reputation, and they showed that it was justified by very nearly fastening this contract on the city. If it was of no value, if they were to raise some $40,000,000 to secure a water supply for which there was no real sale secured, then the political influence which was to attract capital to their enterprise was only a decoy. Wherein would such an operation differ from obtaining money under false pretenses?

It is true that the scheme would be distinguished from many others that have been "floated" only in depending on political influence. Others have been formed to entice eager subscribers, in which various decoys have been employed. But the principle is the same. It is bad enough to try to capitalize a "pull." What is the morality of men who essay to capitalize a "pull" that fetches nothing?

MORE NAVAL PERPLEXITIES.

A few days ago we ventured the opinion that Rear Admiral SCHLEY would accept orders to command the South Atlantic Station, but also ventured to doubt whether this assignment was intended as a compliment by the Navy Department for his inopportune presence on the Brooklyn when CERVERA'S vessels were destroyed and the commander in chief of the United States fleet—who claimed the Santiago victory—was so unfortunate as to be absent.

The esteemed Washington Post, quoting a paragraph from THE NEW YORK TIMES on this subject, but not in the language we have just used, thinks that our animadversions on the Navy Department should be withdrawn. This advice is extended, not without plausibility, and certainly with no perceptible weakening of The Post's lack of confidence in the Navy Department, with an invitation to approve the assignment of Rear Admiral SCHLEY to the South Atlantic Station, because it was the personal act of the President, after due consideration of the tact, judgment, discretion, and experience of SCHLEY, the President, according to The Post, entertaining the opinion that the South Atlantic Station is a most important post, in command of which great opportunities may await an officer of ability.

We fancy we discern a trace of resentment against everybody concerned in the course followed in the Navy Department in its treatment of SCHLEY in the argument with which The Post invites us to find fault with the President rather than with Secretary LONG and Rear Admiral CROWNINSHIELD for refusing to give SCHLEY a squadron not now existing, because it does not exist, to create it for another who has not asked for it, and to give SCHLEY a squadron for which he is understood to have made no request and which some of his friends believed he would not accept. The Post says, in commenting upon the statement that the President personally chose SCHLEY to command the South Atlantic Station:

> It will be observed, in passing, that no such utterance as this could have emanated from or been prompted by the Bureau of Navigation, since it expresses the utmost confidence in SCHLEY and a sincere desire to give him an assignment worthy of his rank. The difference of opinion concerning the Admiral between the President and the Mutual Admiration Society of the Navy Department is here emphasized. Evidently the President does not share the estimate which CROWNINSHIELD and his courtiers have put upon SCHLEY. Evidently the President has in a measure snubbed CROWNINSHIELD, who is said to have declared, upon more than one occasion and to various persons, that so long as he remained at the head of the bureau SCHLEY should never have sea duty. We have no option, therefore, save that of assuming that the President himself made the assignment; and, in discussing its propriety, we have the relief of feeling that we address a kind and just and considerate gentleman instead of an arrogant and intolerant cabal. The relief is doubly grateful, indeed, for CROWNINSHIELD and his retinue have become both tiresome and stupid. There is a monotony, a dearth of resource, a pall of dullness in this poor conspiracy which prostrates the ordinary mind.

Sharing to some extent the resentment expressed about the unworthy conduct in this matter of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and desiring to believe that the President cordially wishes to treat SCHLEY as an officer who is entitled to the large share of popularity that he won and enjoys, we confess to some perplexity still. And The Post increases rather than diminishes the doubt that we have sometimes entertained as to whether SCHLEY will ever be persona grata to the Mutual Admiration Society to which the esteemed but contemptuous Post refers with what we may be permitted to call irreverent bitterness.

The President was as much the head of the Navy Department when the first indications of hostility to SCHLEY were manifested as he was when The Post says he decided to "snub" CROWNINSHIELD. If he can stop the punishment of SCHLEY now, he could have stopped it a year ago. Is not the "snub" one of Secretary LONG rather than of his subordinate? The theory is, as we have understood it, that the Secretary of the Navy assigns officers of the navy to stations and that the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who is only his clerk, merely carries out and records the instructions of the Secretary. Does The Post intend to blame Mr. LONG for permitting CROWNINSHIELD to "run" him so that SCHLEY shall never be able to be treated with the fairness to which an honorable officer and a gentleman is entitled? The Post unintentionally perplexes us by its unconscious belittling of Mr. LONG.

If we are not incorrectly informed, The Post's suggestion that the President thinks better of SCHLEY than the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. CROWNINSHIELD'S superior officer, is either an error or the President has recently changed his mind. Until otherwise advised, we were of the opinion that when the nominations for promotion in the navy for conspicuous service during the Spanish war were about to be made the President would have omitted SCHLEY but for the personal pleading of Secretary LONG in SCHLEY'S behalf. That does not suggest hostility to SCHLEY on the part of the officer who makes the assignments announced by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. We admit to following the "conspiracy" against SCHLEY with growing amazement as well as increasing perplexity. And we regret to say that our esteemed contemporary does not help us in any way except to excite the hope that the President, having acquired a good opinion of him, will continue to be friendly to SCHLEY and that he will use such proper influence as he may exert to assure the public that SCHLEY shall not be persecuted and dishonored in the Navy Department by those who envy and detest him for his distinction and for the possession of qualities which nature has withheld from others who find neither time nor inclination to acquire them.

"FRENCH FLATS" IN NEW YORK.

That is a most interesting project of a foreign syndicate, of which we gave some account on Friday, for the erection of "associated dwellings" of every grade, more or less according to the Continental model. It coincides very happily in point of time with the agitation that is now going on concerning the Building Code, and especially concerning the absence from it of any effective provision for improving the conditions of life in the tenement houses and so-called "French flats" which house, and must house, the great majority of the inhabitants of New York.

We are rather sorry to be informed that the first erection of the syndicate is to be of some "swell" apartment houses. Because the well-to-do or more than well-to-do people for whom such structures are provided are very well taken care of already. The lofty and spacious and expensive apartment houses made possible by the introduction of the elevator fell, from the first, among educated and competent architects who were perfectly aware of what was done in Europe and adapted the plans of the European apartment house to the conditions of New York. They produced, accordingly, houses which are spacious, convenient, healthful, and well built, and we are in no particular need of an object lesson in dwellings of that class.

Nor, at the other end of the scale, in the tenement house in which rooms may be had at the "irreducible minimum" of rental, can we be said to be without object lessons. There have been some excellent tenement houses devised and built, and it has been shown that investment in these is profitable. It is not so profitable as investment in the tenement house of commerce, a form of investment which is made to pay a profit altogether excessive and anomalous. It is made to do so by the sacrifice of primary conditions, not merely of comfort, but of health and decency. It ought to be made unlawful to build it, and that is what the Charity Organization Society is aiming at. But unfortunately the Building Code has fallen among the very class of unscrupulous tenement house builders against which it is the business of a Building Code to protect the public. But the question here does not arise from a lack of models nor a lack of knowledge. It arises from the cupidity of the speculative builder, and the point is not to raise a new standard, but to compel him by law to conform to a standard which is already known.

The intermediate dwellings, the so-called "French flats," are those upon which we really are in most urgent need of information, of object lessons, of a standard. We have apartment houses for the rich designed by competent architects. We have tenement houses for the poor designed by competent architects. But no competent architect has ever been invoked, that we know of, to design dwellings for the great middle class, "middle" in point of rent-paying ability, whose members cannot afford a whole house, nor yet a "swell" apartment, but can afford a rent which in any other city than this would secure a healthful and comfortable dwelling. To call the things that are actually provided for tenants of this class "French flats" is to insult a friendly nation. Nothing like them was ever seen or would be possible in France. The "court" has been shrunk by the speculative builder to what he calls a "light shaft," and what is in fact a flue, a conduit, not for light and air, but for sounds and smells. The room at either end is the only decently lighted or decently aired room, unless the house happens to be on a corner. The bedrooms are dark cells. The whole dwelling is an absurd travesty upon a "French flat" and a disgrace to American civilization. And yet, as we say, the inhabitants pay rent which in any other city would insure them quarters not only healthful and convenient, but liberal and handsome. If any syndicate, foreign or domestic, will erect dwellings for tenants of this class which are really suitable, and can be let at the rates now paid, it will prove itself to be a public benefactor of the very first order.

GOV. ROOSEVELT.

There is an old saying and a true one that the people admire wisdom and prudence, but they love courage and honesty.

The action of Gov. ROOSEVELT in regard to the Grand Army of the Republic was not wise. It was impulsive. It was mistaken. It was taken without that knowledge of his own authority in the premises with which he is officially charged. It was an error that a careful man could not have made, and that certainly he ought not to have made. Had it been adhered to, or even ungraciously evaded, the impression would have been unfavorable.

The frank admission of the error, the confession that it was due to want of information, not merely disarms criticism, it gives the Governor a new hold on the respect and on the affection of his fellow-citizens. To make a mistake is easy enough for most of us; to stick to it is the temptation of too many; candidly to admit it and undo it is the fruit of a manly virtue which is not too common.

STREET AND ROAD MANNERS.

A correspondent of ours, talking about the manners of conductors and gripmen on our street cars, said the other day that a considerable experience in other cities convinced him, or her, that New York was the most unmannerly of all. Curiously enough, that was just what was said a few months ago in one of the magazines.

A good many years ago GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS contributed to a periodical a "department" entitled "Manners of the Road." The subject was and remains of importance enough to justify such chronic attention. It cannot fairly be said that there has been no improvement in general American manners since DICKENS wrote "Martin Chuzzlewit" and the "American Notes" half a century ago. But we are still in no danger of becoming too mannerly, and there is a general consensus outside of New York that in this city there is less danger than anywhere else. Citizens of other places repeat with malignant glee the anecdote of the driver of a beer wagon who knocked down an elderly pedestrian, and as the hind wheel passed over the prostrate form yelled "Look out there!" "Great Heaven!" cried the disabled man from the pavement, "are you coming back?"

The verdict of outsiders in such a matter may be pretty safely taken, although in some parts of the West and Southwest it may be invalidated by the uncharitableness felt and exhibited toward New York on other grounds. The incident of the driver of the beer wagon suggests that the German element of our population may have something to do with the case. And it must be admitted that, among the many benefits we have derived from German immigration, a softening of the manners is not one, though here there is a discrimination to be made among the different countries, almost the different nationalities, of which Germany is composed. In any case, this explanation does not explain why the street manners of New York should be offensive to a Chicagoan, as they are, while to a Philadelphian, a Baltimorean, or a Washingtonian, they are simply intolerable.

An English tourist in New York a few years ago said that nothing here astonished him so much as the contrast between the unvarying rudeness he met on the street and the unvarying kindness he met within doors. The New Yorker who has occasion to travel in any direction is pretty sure to meet better public manners than he is used to at home. Though the lessening of friction which is brought about by the lubrication of good manners is less noticeable than the increase of friction which comes from the want of that lubrication, he cannot help being agreeably surprised by the improvement of manners of the street and of the road as he goes to the cities whose citizens are most shocked by the bad public manners of New York.

However one may explain it, there can really be no question about the fact, nor can there be any about the further fact that good manners add distinctly to the advantages of a town as a place of residence or sojourn, and that bad manners as distinctly detract from its attractiveness. We are all, directly or indirectly, interested in increasing the attractiveness of New York, and here seems to be an opportunity. The managers of our lines of transportation are especially interested, and they also have more power and influence than any number of unorganized persons. Why should not there be as high a degree of politeness enforced here upon the street cars as in other cities? And why should not the highest standard of manners attained anywhere be equally enforced upon all railroads. It is a familiar fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad has been the leader, and its rivals the followers, in all matters relating to the comfort and convenience of travelers, and that its investments for these purposes have made it abundant returns. Not the least of its improvements has been in this very matter of courtesy, which has been enforced upon the servants of the company until it has become second nature, until the traveler who takes one of its trains is made at once to feel that he is among friends. He is treated not merely with a lack of incivility but with an attentive politeness, which, if he happen to be himself a surly or boorish person, shames him out of his own bad manners. In this point of comfort and convenience none of the imitators have carried their imitation far enough to be mistaken for the original, and yet it is not fanciful to say that there are money dividends to be had from a successful following of the example.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Vivisection's one good-natured foe, the Secretary of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, has sent to us from Saugerties a somewhat laborious, but doubtless entirely sincere, letter, expressing her gratitude for the assistance certain paragraphs in this column have given to her cause, and thanking us especially for some recent remarks in which the would-be closers of a straight and easy road to knowledge were credited with "tireless volubility." The earnest lady asks—and has—our "gracious permission" to say: "It is indeed most gratifying to know that at last we are beginning to be appreciated by the thinking public, represented, as it is in this instance, by those witty ones who compose the editorial staff of our steadfast supporter, THE NEW YORK TIMES. Heretofore it has not been recognized that we were both tireless and voluble in our work. Some of us may have been regarded as tireless—others as voluble; but it has been reserved for our brilliant NEW YORK TIMES to discover that we are both. There are causes in which a 'tireless volubility' might be out of place; not so in our own, where we voice the unjustly inflicted sufferings of man and beast. In this cause 'volubility' is much, and to be 'tireless' is indeed a prerequisite." Some folks might look closely between these lines for hints of sarcasm, but we will do no such thing. It is better to assume that our friend in Saugerties is quite sane, and, like all other quite sane people, knows that THE TIMES is as vehemently opposed to cruelty to animals as any anti-vivisectionist within the compass of the Seven Seas. We do not always agree with the extremists on the definition of cruelty, but we would be more than glad to help anybody in putting an end to all unjustifiable infliction of pain upon beasts—of which, beyond question, there is more than enough every day, in laboratories and out of them.

—To say that the Filipinos were bought at $2 apiece is to make an obvious and willful misstatement of universally known facts, but it delights people of a certain temperament to repeat that absurdity as often as possible, and it is hardly necessary to remark that one of the folks whom it pleases most is Gov. PINGREE of Michigan. He has recently devised a really amusing bit of verbal embroidery to go with it. His method is to begin with, "You know that $2 a head we paid for those Filipinos?" and then he continues thus: "Well, I heard that the Spanish never got that $20,000,000 after all. Who did get it? Oh, I dunno, but the Spaniards didn't. It's a good story and it'll all come out some day. Did TOM REED tell me that? Naw, he didn't." There's anti-imperialism to make ATKINSON, WINSLOW & Co. green with envy. That firm has produced nothing in the way of baseless insinuation and reckless calumny quite so brilliant as Gov. PINGREE'S tale. Too vague to be libelous, it yet serves as a capacious vehicle for malice, and will supply National enemies with an excuse for numberless sneers at America and the Americans.

—One might have expected—indeed, many probably did expect—that those residents of Fifth Avenue whose apprehensions for the safety of their carved stone railings had led to the erection by them of ugly wooden fences in front of their houses would regret their action as soon as it was pointed out to them that it was causing a lot of adverse comment, and, as a result of the regret, would immediately order the removal of the unsightly barriers. It was with full confidence that this would be the case that we called attention to the matter in this column the other day. The confidence, alas! was ill-founded. Not only have the fences that aroused our sorrow been allowed to remain, but several new ones have been put up, and others are in process of construction. The inevitable results will be, first, a very decided injury to the appearance of the avenue on the day of the parade, and, second, the creation, or, perhaps, the confirming, in minds more or less numerous, of a fear that not quite everybody with a residence on our one processional thoroughfare is inspired by the loftiest public spirit and ever ready to promote the common welfare or pleasure in any reasonable way. At a period not really remote in New York's history, it was the custom, on festival occasions, to extend the privileges of all convenient doorsteps to such portions of the multitude as could find a place on them, and, though this generosity may occasionally have been abused, it was always appreciated, and not only did the terraced throng make a pretty feature of the old-time spectacles, but the giving and taking of a valued favor tended materially toward the perpetuation of general good feeling. Not for the world, of course, would we deny that these fence builders have full legal right to exclude all and sundry from their private property; we would only doubt the wisdom of doing so, only emphasize the often profitable propriety of showing a kindly spirit toward one's fellow-men whenever opportunity offers. In conclusion, this: An empty doorstep on Fifth Avenue next Saturday will injure us all by marring a beautiful picture, and most of all will it injure its owner.

—In a letter to The New Haven Palladium, ex-Senator HENRY W. BLAIR of New Hampshire first complains because that paper recently proclaimed him the originator of a scheme to turn the Mississippi into Hudson Bay, and so thaw out the north pole, and then gives an interesting explanation of how it was and when this story fastened itself upon his reluctant name. It seems that twenty years ago, at the request of a prominent New Hampshire business man, the Senator introduced and had referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce a plan for diverting a part of the Gulf Stream from its present course to the Bay of Fundy, and thence into the St. Lawrence. The intention was to improve the climate of Labrador, and the idea had some support from the scientists of the day. It didn't get any from Congress, however, and the matter would have been soon forgotten had not a political opponent who was also a newspaper man sought consolation for a campaign defeat by charging Senator BLAIR with the authorship of the too-ambitious bill and ridiculing its real or imaginary absurdities. Since then the facts in the matter have been repeatedly detailed by, among others, the man who really drew the bill and the man who placed the responsibility for it on its innocent introducer, but the inaccurate version of the tale has kept coming to the surface every now and then ever since, and the Senator has about given up hope of living to hear the last of it. His letter concludes with a few despairing remarks on the vitality of lies. "This one," he says, "has already survived the author of the scheme, the author of the lie, and most of its early promulgators, but the lie itself seems likely to run on as long as TENNYSON'S brook. I wish you would help me dam it for a little while. It will never dry up." The appeal is at once amusing and pathetic. Also useless, probably.

—JOSEPH H. VOLTAS, a Spaniard now living in Portland, Oregon, but once spent six months in the Philippines as a member of the Signal Corps, declares that the people who are finding so much fault with Gen. OTIS fail to realize the innumerable difficulties of the situation. "The General," says this unexpected defender, "is acting in accordance with instructions received or suggested by the Executive; hence, not possessing carte blanche, he is to a certain extent hedged in, and the double rôle he assumes would be a difficult one for any man, inasmuch as he must excel in one or other capacity; that is, either be a better General than Civil Governor, or vice versa." There is a suggestion worth consideration in this idea. The criticism of Gen. OTIS has always been joined with admissions that one portion of his work is very well done, and that his allotted tasks are more diverse than any man should be expected to perform. The complaints against him are in reality, therefore, to be answered rather by the President than by himself.

—In telling of "the thoughtful arrangements devised for the comfort of passengers" aboard the new White Star liner Oceanic, one of the London papers says: "No No. 13 among the seats at the tables, or in the cabins; no stateroom marked L, because the inevitable funny man's inevitable joke is apt to lead to murder and suicide; and no I in the lettering of anything, because English as she is spoke frequently tends to the confusion of I and A." The avoidance of No. 13 is easily comprehensible as a mark of cheap deference to a superstition which still lingers, very much alive, in the more shaded corners all over the world, and the trouble that might come from the combination of the British mania for bad puns with the designation of places on the ship by the letter L is not hard to imagine, but it is news indeed, and mystifying news at that, to learn of the existence, in the land where English is spoken with what even the most patriotic of Americans must confess to be high authority, of a frequently gratified inclination to confound the sounds of I and A. Surely there is no trace of any such inclination in this country, and though we do more or less bar the letter I from employment of the kind under consideration, the discrimination here is based on the difficulty of telling a script I from a script J, and has no reference to the peril of confounding a spoken I with a spoken A. Evidently the Britishers are doing things to their—and our—language that they are taking great pains to conceal from us. Not long ago we were confronted, without any warning whatever, with a full-grown coster dialect, not a word or principle of which seems to have been known to DICKENS or to others of even later date than he, all commonly supposed to be careful students and faithful reporters of Londonian peculiarities of speech. We accepted the coster talk on trust, though we were a bit troubled and confused by it. But if another such surprise is sprung upon us there is going to be a mild revolt against the policy of linguistic secrecy of which it will be the convincing evidence. This chance, and perhaps regretted, revelation that our dear cousins are juggling with A and I ought to put us on our guard, and suggest the wisdom of taking instant steps to protect the common heritage from reckless manipulation by one of the heirs.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is expected in Richmond, Va., shortly for a visit to last several weeks.

* * *

The descendants of Matthew Grant are to hold a reunion in Windsor, Conn., Oct. 27, and the Committee of Arrangements is hoping to have Mrs. U. S. Grant present as a guest.

* * *

The Rev. Father John P. Chadwick, late Chaplain of the Maine, has accepted the post of Chaplain General of the Spanish War Veteran Volunteers' Association, to which he was lately elected.

* * *

Judge T. R. B. Wright of Virginia has been engaged for some years in obtaining portraits of prominent men, ministers as well as statesmen, of his State for permanent preservation in the Court Houses of his district.

* * *

A Boston man advises that the names of the Boston and Maine Railroad and the New York, New Haven and Hartford be changed to the Northern New England and the Southern New England.

* * *

A pet monkey, untimely deceased, had a very formal burial in a satin-lined white casket in Baltimore one day last week. There were six pall bearers, a eulogistic address, four carriages for the mourners, and several flower designs, including an "empty chair" and a "gates ajar."

* * *

Not all this country's growth is in the North or in the West. The people of Savannah, Ga., at least the more enthusiastic of them, are expecting that the new census will show that the population of their city has increased 45 per cent. during the last ten years. The number of residents in 1890 was 43,189. The Directory this year contains 26,268 names.

* * *

It is related of ex-Congressman Jeremiah Botkin of Kansas that, while speaking at a Populist convention the other day, he leaned forward on the table with both thumbs pressed down upon it, and, after a pause of a few moments, said, in a low tone of voice that was meant to be very impressive: "My friends, I am here to tell you that the present prosperity is created by abnormal conditions—yes, by abnormal conditions."

TOO MANY PENSION FRAUDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "Tanner vs. Tanner" causes my mind to revert to the "Pension business" and the frauds practiced on the American people by some old soldiers. Yesterday sixteen old soldiers were seen on a corner in our city and every one of them drunk. They (the sixteen) never do a days' work, swear to one another's pension papers, and when they get pensions they get and stay "drunk as lords" as long as their pension money lasts, while their wives wash to keep the family in fuel and provisions. Now, who is to blame? Pension laws are too lax.

Yesterday I got a letter from an old soldier who served two years, and was never out of Ohio, and he wanted me to make an affidavit to enable him to get an increase of pension. He wanted me to swear I knew of him having piles and chronic diarrhea. He was a Corporal in the same company with me. He never did a day's duty excepting as a "Corporal," yet thirty-four years afterward wants me to swear to his affliction. I have not seen him since we were discharged, July 3, 1865. Another case of another man in the same company and regiment: I saw in the papers some six months ago that his pension had just been increased from $17 to $24 a month. When we left the army the last-mentioned man had never been sick to my knowledge. I lived in the same county with him for twenty years, and never heard of his being sick. He was the finest specimen of physical manhood to be found in his township. He was never out of the State as a soldier, had good clothes, good barracks to live in, and as good provisions as possible for a soldier to have, and yet he is getting nearly a dollar a day pension.

When we are between fifty and sixty years old the infirmities of life begin to show up, and we guess 'twas our soldier life that was the cause of it, and immediately apply for a pension or an increase of pension. I know a dozen cases just as doubtful as the above. I am a Republican. I never held any office; I never tried to get one, but I do believe the "party in power" should purge the pension rolls of all such as are proved frauds. Let all honest men stand together for the good of the American Government, and if any one is reported as a fraud, let him submit to re-examination, and, if not entitled to it, let it be taken away from him.

One of our pension examiners has been at me at least four times to apply for a pension, saying: "I can get you a good big one." I can give names of all the above if you think necessary.

AN OLD SOLDIER.
Washington Court House, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1899.

FRANKLIN'S NEWSPAPER POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is a quotation from Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, which might well stand as an antithesis to many columns of most of our daily papers:

"In the conduct of my newspaper I carefully excluded all libeling and personal abuse, which is of late years become so disgraceful to our country. Whenever I was solicited to insert anything of that kind and the writers pleaded, as they generally did, liberty of the press, my answer was that, having contracted with my subscribers to furnish them with what might be either useful or entertaining, I could not fill their papers with private altercations in which they had no concern without doing them manifest injustice. Now, many of our printers make no scruple of gratifying the malice of individuals by false accusations of the fairest characters among ourselves, and are, moreover, so indiscreet as to print scurrilous reflections on the government of neighboring States, and even on the conduct of our best national allies, which may be attended with the most pernicious consequences. These things I mention as a caution to young printers, and that they may be encouraged not to pollute their presses and disgrace their profession by such infamous practices, but refuse steadily, as they may see by my example that such a course of conduct will not, on the whole, be injurious to their interest."

I note that the caution is delivered to young printers only. Franklin's inference being that more mature minds would naturally not fall into errors which every canon of reason and common sense tells them to avoid.

HANS v. BRIESEN.
New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

DESECRATION OF CHURCHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing narrows and darkens the mind more than bigotry, whether religious or racial, and of this the letter in your issue of to-day condemning your editorial relative to the desecration of a Philippine church by American soldiers, furnishes additional and unneeded illustration.

Your correspondent makes certain statements, which, when divested of their lurid verbiage, are to the effect that Spaniards and insurgents had desecrated churches in the Island of Luzon. He does not put the conclusion formally, but leaves it to be inferred that this mitigates or excuses the acts your article reprehends.

The United States intervened in Philippine matters with the avowed intention of redressing wrongs done by Spaniards. Is following Spanish example by perpetrating further wrongs of like nature redressing them? The opposition of the insurgents was to the Catholic Church as well as to Spain, and it is unnecessary to recall the outrages committed by them upon the persons of the Catholic clergy.

Why should we expect them to show greater respect to the Catholic churches? And is their example one for American soldiers to follow? It is undoubtedly true that the great mass of the inhabitants of the Philippines are sincere Catholics, and were, at all events, up to a few years ago, not in sympathy with Aguinaldo or his followers.

Are they to be driven into their arms? For, other things being equal, it is to be presumed that they will prefer their fellow-countrymen to strangers, and it will seem very plain to them that while excuses can be urged for using churches to shelter large bodies of men, none can be made for using an altar as a telegraph station.

The unquestionable fact that men of the kind your article so justly condemns are very few in American armies—fewer perhaps than in any great armies the world has seen—only makes their offence and that of their apologist the less pardonable.

Your correspondent's letter closes with an attack upon the chastity of Philippine women, in support of which he cites no facts and which must be received by every fair-minded man who reads it with disgust. Coupled with it is a scarcely veiled assault upon the intelligence or good faith of the court-martial, composed of American officers, who after trial found some men guilty of atrocious offenses against Philippine women. That court needs no defense.

MATTHEW DALY.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

INGERSOLL'S INFLUENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much surprised in reading the communication "in defense of Ingersoll" in the issue of yesterday, in comparison with the article from The Chicago Tribune, in which the Bohemians blame the teachings of Ingersoll for the great number of suicides among their people. (Issue of this day.) Your correspondent says, or rather asks the question, "Is not the world better because of the sweetness of his life and the courage of his voice denouncing unworthy beliefs?"

It seems to me that your article from Chicago answers with an emphatic "No!" Speaking as an ordinary citizen, all will admit that the principles of Christianity, and old-fashioned orthodox Christianity, too, have had a mighty power in bringing the world to where it is to-day. To teach that when life becomes hard and troublesome because of surroundings, &c., a person is justified in committing suicide is anything else but a blessing. Napoleon said that it was cowardly for a man to commit suicide. Christianity teaches that the highest type of bravery is found in firmly battling with all adverse conditions in life. Humanity is knit together by the "touch of nature that makes all the world kin," and all feel the degrading and destroying influence of the acts of each part of that kinship.

Man is judged by his entire life, not by choice acts, which are pointed out by biased minds. Ingersoll had good traits—no one will deny that. But his traits of character will be long forgotten while his writings and teachings will be remembered. Whether a man is a real follower of Jesus Christ, or only a partaker of the blessings which His principles have brought to the world, that man must admit that the Bohemian society would be vastly improved by the adoption of Christianity in principle and the rejection of the teachings of Ingersoll. And what is true of the society is true of the world.

As long as one person influences another, so long will it be for the greatest good that the highest type of manhood and womanhood be given to the world. Humanity has a hard time. This life is, to very many, a slough of despond. The principles of Jesus Christ are the crutches which enable mankind to get through without being overcome. Until we get something better, let us do all in our power to promulgate those principles by both precept and practice.

IRVIN T. GEISTWEIT,
Pastor Cornwall Baptist Church.
Cornwall, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1899.

"Eternal Punishment."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter entitled "In Defense of Ingersoll," printed in THE TIMES for Sept. 20, contains the following strange statement: "Almost all enlightened Christians are ashamed of the doctrine of eternal punishment. They agree with St. Augustine and Thomas Aquinas that these doctrines cannot be reconciled with the reason."

I shall not attempt to say what "enlightened Christians" think about eternal punishment, but will Mr. Raymond S. Perrin be kind enough to enlighten my ignorance by saying just where in the works of St. Augustine and Thomas Aquinas he finds the statement, or even the insinuation, that the doctrine of eternal punishment cannot be reconciled with reason? No quoting at second hand will do. No garbled translation. We want the original Latin and the proper references to work and chapter.

WALTER LAMSON.
New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

WOULD LIMIT DIVIDENDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of your paper, I would ask that you give the following your careful consideration:

"A test of prosperity which is absolutely infallible is the rate of wages paid to labor."—Extract from speech made by Bourke Cockran on the trust question, Chicago, Sept. 15, 1899.

If the above statement is correct then it follows that the more people employed the higher the scale of wages, the more prosperous the country. To-day we witness trusts in all the various departments of business, restricting the number of employes and invariably reducing the scale of wages, so that large dividends can be paid. I would suggest the following means for regulating the evil action of trusts and thereby improving the condition of the laboring classes. If the State or National Government has the power to regulate what shall be the legal rate of interest for money borrowed, surely it possesses the same right to say that all trusts, stock companies, and joint associations shall not pay dividends on their stock of a higher percentage than what is allowed by law to be charged for money borrowed. What is the difference in loaning money to an individual at legal rates or loaning to a corporation (by buying its stock), and receiving in return interest that would otherwise be considered usury. Now if all profits above a certain figure (to be fixed by law) were to revert to the Government, one of the first effects would be that employes of such corporations would be fairly treated, because it would be of no advantage to such concerns to pay those they employ small wages and be constantly reminding them that they could get hundreds to fill their positions at one-half the salary paid. Again, by such a law thousands of people who to-day have their money in banks would be encouraged to engage in business, thereby increasing the demand for labor as well as their own income, knowing that the combinations would have no object in forcing them to the wall, as is the case to-day.

I feel sure that THE TIMES would be doing much for humanity by advocating the enactment of a law that would limit the amount of dividends paid by corporations and prohibiting the sale of any stock at a figure above its par value, no matter how successful or how long established the institution may be.

A. C. ADAMS.
Brooklyn, Sept. 20, 1899.

A Stand for the G. A. R.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do the honor by inviting "only those who are real veterans" to a seat upon a grand stand built expressly for them, so that they can see how the boys of to-day do it. They have had their day and ought to feel satisfied to retire.

EX-MEMBER SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y.
New York, Sept. 23, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Prohibited.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you, excepting, it is to be hoped, your butler.—Detroit Journal.

The Place for Him to Hail From.

There is a town in Missouri named Talkio. Bryan ought to make that his home address.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Young Men in Demand.

There is great demand for young men just now—especially to officiate as bridegrooms at Fall weddings.—St. Louis Republic.

Desirable.

Mrs. Brown—There's no reason at all why there shouldn't be women preachers!
Mrs. Jones—And women Elders?
Mrs. Brown—Well—er—yes; but the name might be changed.—Brooklyn Life.

As a Rival Looks at It.

"So he regards himself as a Senatorial possibility," said one politician.
"Undoubtedly," answered the other.
"On what theory?"
"I don't know, unless it's the theory that the unexpected always happens."—Washington Star.

PILGRIM ERAS.

Rev. Dwight M. Pratt in N. Y. Observer.

Men must think and hope and hunger,
Yearning souls their birthright know,
Fetters cannot chain ambition,
Passion fears no tyrant's blow.

Torture may enforce the mandate
Issued by the hated throne;
Heaven-born freemen ken their title,
And undaunted claim their own.

Might and right are e'er in conflict,
Hate meets love in mortal strife,
But as light dethrones the darkness,
Death at last shall yield to life.

Every conflict has its crowning,
Out of sorrow joy is born;
Freedom cometh out of exile,
Out of death the Easter morn.

Mayflowers sail on every ocean,
Pilgrims come from every land,
And, as ages roll, fair Freedom
Holds new empires in her hand.

Scrooby, Amsterdam, and Leyden
Are but stations on the way;
Plymouth Rock, the deep foundation,
On which kingdoms rise to stay.

God is at the helm of nations
(Human empires rise and fall,)
Prophets see and catch His spirit,
Statesmen hear and own His call.

Until through the crust of ages
Bursts, as with volcanic power,
Fires that bury tyrant evils,
Truth that knows no dying hour.

In the onward moving ages
Can be felt the throb of life,
Larger liberty is coming,
And the end of cruel strife.

Yea, on every shore of ocean,
Mayflowers yet shall anchor fast,
And emancipated peoples
Taste the Freedom that shall last.

THE TRANSVAAL STATUS

THE BOERS AND THE BRITONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

These Dutchmen of the Transvaal have long memories. In 1795 England seized Cape Town without so much as "By your leave." In 1849 Great Britain endeavored to make Cape Colony a penal settlement, but the colonists rebelled, and the vessel containing the convicts turned back on receiving orders from the Home Government. In 1842 the British and the Boers clashed in Natal. Gen. Napier had urged the Home Government to declare Natal a British colony. In the fight that ensued the Boers were repulsed, and Natal passed under British dominion. In 1867 a diamond mine was found near the Orange River. It was claimed by a native chief. The northern part of these newly discovered diamond fields was claimed by the Transvaal, the southern by the Orange Free States. The former claim was left to the arbitration of the Lieutenant Governor of Natal, who awarded it to the native chief, who promptly ceded his rights to the British Government, which, in its turn, promptly, in the fact of protests from the Orange Free States, made of the diamond country an independent British province!

Great Britain seized upon the opportunity in 1877 to annex the Transvaal. The Zulus and Kaffirs were rebellious, and the little republic's Treasury was low. The opportunity was inviting. So Sir Theophilus Shepstone, the British Commissioner, just annexed it, in accordance with the Government's policy to effect a unification under the British flag of all the South African colonies. And England did this in defiance of the fact that in 1852 she had formally recognized the independence of the Transvaal Boers. In 1880 the Boers revolted. Then came Lang's Nek and Majuba Hill, and England gave back to the Boers their independence, subject to an indeterminate and cloudy power of suzerainty by the British Crown.

By the convention of 1884 the independence of the colony received additional confirmation. There was bestowed upon it the name of the South African Republic, and its geographical limits were defined. In 1894 the Dutch colony absorbed part of the Zulu country, and to such annexation to its territory England offered no objection, though territorial annexation from time immemorial has been regarded as the highest exercise of the sovereign power of a people. The claim of British suzerainty is thus reduced to a shadowy and unsubstantial pretense. It cannot be, and indeed is not, on the ground of suzerainty that the Colonial Secretary now seeks to dictate to the Volksraad in purely domestic matters so such dictation cannot be otherwise than in violation of England's solemn pledges not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Transvaal.

The Boer Government has shown itself willing to make concessions. The growing amity between the Dutch and British in South Africa, prior to the Jameson raid was a marked feature of the progress of civilization in the Black Continent. But the raid changed all that, and divided the Dutch and British into two hostile camps.

Who doubts the ultimate triumph of justice when the appeal is to principle and not to passion? These Boers are not different from other men. They will be slow to grant a right when accompanied by a bullying threat. Among the Boers there is a large and growing element favorable to a modification of the franchise, and this element, so long as there was no interference from without, would have received increasing support. Will the British people permit themselves to be hurried into a war with the Dutch Republic? How can she pretend that she is taking up the cause of the Uitlanders when notoriously the sympathies of the French and German residents of the Transvaal are against England and with Krüger?

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.
New York, Sept. 21, 1899.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In 1843, when I was eighteen years old, I left Germany in an eighty-ton brig, with about seventy steerage and five cabin passengers. I took cabin passage, the rates being $35 for steerage and $50 for cabin, and arrived in New York in sixty-three days. At that time most persons leaving their homes and country calculated not to return. Steamship traveling was about commencing, and was considered very dangerous. On arrival here foreigners, with the exception of English subjects, brought themselves around to American ideas and customs. Our population at that time was about 22,000,000.

Had the influx of immigrants begun sixty or seventy years sooner, we likely should have suffered the same as the Boers from an overflow of foreigners, who would try to outvote and predominate over the American ideas. Suppose these immigrants, without swearing allegiance to the United States, should want to rule over us, and, with the assistance of Canada, threaten war, would the United States submit? This seems to be the whole question, and every fair-minded person ought to side with the suffering Boers. A. LUHRS.
New York, Sept. 21, 1899.

WANTS A BOER DEMONSTRATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial to-day entitled "Latin-American Distrust," you advise President McKinley in sketching out his annual message to Congress not to omit "to provide a paragraph somewhere to counteract the distrust of our intentions that is being cultivated by the anti-imperialist press in those South American republics that have in large part adopted constitutions resembling our own, and have for many years entertained a feeling of fellow-republicanism toward the United States."

Mr. Editor, would not this method of attempting to counteract distrust be rather inclined to trifling with the generous spirit and keen discerning of the people of our sister republics? Who could in good faith accept as reassuring a paragraph from McKinley such as you suggest, after comparing his early declaration of peace policy and "benevolent assimilation" toward the Filipinos with his subsequent and present policy of conquest, butchery, and spoliation, and thereby placing this glorious Republic in a false position before mankind?

Rather advise the people of the United States to repudiate McKinley and his policy of imperialistic expansion at the coming election. By that act alone can we not only counteract, as you desire, the growing distrust of our sister republics, but regain the world's respect and good will, which we must have forfeited to some extent by ignoring the traditions upon which this Republic was founded, which never contemplated becoming the bully of weaker nations. Who can deny that Aguinaldo and his compatriots and followers have not studied the life of Washington and American history, and are being inspired by them to fight for their liberty and independence even against overwhelming odds! And that they do not cry out with Patrick Henry, "God will raise up friends to fight our battles for us"! hoping that the future may bring some Lafayette to their assistance. If we have any "decent regard for the opinions of mankind," we should at once repudiate and reverse McKinley's policy in the Philippines. We should be to them a Lafayette, instead of a George III.

The atmosphere of this country for the past year is reeking with hypocritical professions of exalted Anglo-Saxon civilization which through all its history can be compared only with the highwayman and assassin, who exultingly proclaim over their victim that they are the "survival of the fittest."

Yet where can so-called Anglo-Saxon civilization show a record like the Latins in transforming the great nation of Brazil in recent years from an empire to a republic in one day without shedding a drop of blood?

This Republic of ours, its institutions and civilization, are not Anglo-Saxon, but more than three-fourths Celtic, Teuton, and Latin, and here I am reminded of a kindred subject to the foregoing, for which I would request additional space in your generous columns for a few words. A very important and timely item of news appeared in your columns to-day, announcing that the Holland Society of this city was about to take action and adopt resolutions of sympathy with the Boers in their determination to resist England's aggressive policy of usurpation and intended destruction of their republic in the name, of course, of "Anglo-Saxon civilization." Undoubtedly let there be a monster demonstration in New York. Madison Square cannot hold all the Dutch, German, and Irish Americans, and all good Americans, expressing and offering more than sympathy for our noble sister republic and her indomitable and wise President, whether there is war or not. If there is not war—bloody war, which may God avert—it is not the fault of England.

The Boers, too, have studied American history and the life of Washington, and are inspired by the same, besides having equally inspiring examples in the history of their own race and its early ennobling civilization. Let there be a demonstration at once in their behalf, headed by such worthy and public-spirited citizens as the Hon. George M. Van Hoesen, and it cannot fail to have some effect on the bellicose spirit of the gross and brutal gold-seeking Chamberlain.

As you are fortunately, Mr. Editor, in sympathy with the Boer Republic, I hope you will give space to the foregoing in your valuable and influential paper.

J. B. MURPHY.
New York, Sept. 21, 1899.

BOERS DID NOT WASTE OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to thank you for your admirable leaders of the last two weeks about the Transvaal crisis. Their tone is admirable, reasoning most cogent, and I hope you will persevere; for, as you know, the English are thick skinned when engaged in the pursuit of their interests, real or imaginary. The extracts which you gave in your issue of last Tuesday of a speech delivered by Mr. Morley at Arbroath were most opportune. He fully answered by anticipation your correspondent whose letter you published on Monday. Mr. E. Lacey Finningley ought to be qualified, from an eighteen years' residence in South Africa, to speak about matters in the Transvaal, but I should like to know whether he has his information first hand or only from hearsay. Unless he prepared himself for his task of instructing us by acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Dutch language, both written and spoken, and has lived for a considerable time right among the Boers, I should no more consider him an authority than I look upon any American a good judge of things Parisian if he has merely resided in that capital without a thorough knowledge of the French language. Mr. Finningley is not warranted to draw conclusions about the Boers' capacity from the fact of the absence of manufactories in the Transvaal. Industry was much more developed in the mother country than in its American colonies when Washington and the Continental Congress declared the latter independent. Yet no sane man would claim that for this reason England was ahead in civilization.

I hold with Morley that the Transvaal did not waste the opportunity given to it by Mr. Gladstone in 1884; for even Rhodes, Chamberlain, et hoc genus omne admit the Boers displayed the greatest magnanimity after Jameson's infamous raid in January, 1896, and anybody ought to feel with Morley that what England ought to wish to do is to pay back the Transvaal in the same coin. But, then, of course, Mr. Finningley and the other jingoes hanker after a "flag raising."' No doubt he pictures to himself how gratifying it would be to his vanity to strut about in the market place at Pretoria, flanked in by British bayonets and to the strains of "Rule Britannia," hoist the union jack. How those Boers would feel their humiliation, and how Mr. Finningley would gloat over the downfall of a brave race. For brave they are; that much even their bitterest foe must admit. No doubt they are not up to date. But I remember Mr. Rénan's answer when taunted about being one of those old, slow-going Bretons. "My friend," he said, "the world will need its Bretons yet. You are fast using up your vital energies, and you will have to come to us for a reserve." No doubt Mr. Morley had some such thought when he declared at Arbroath that you could not put one race on top and the other underneath and tell them to stop there. He knows that even if the English Government interferes, is victorious in its campaign, they could not guarantee that the Anglo-Saxon would remain on top. It would depend entirely upon the Anglo-Saxon on the spot. If they were the superiors of the Dutch to the extent to which they imagine they are, they would have assimilated the Dutch long ago. The fact is, the Boers are not as inferior as Mr. Finningley imagines. An English damsel the other day flung conventionalities to the wind and married a son of ex-Chief Lobengula. If the English soldiers were to take prisoners the Boers and send them to England I would lay a wager that every "son of the Veldt" could take back one of the fair daughters of Albion as a helpmeet.

Mr. Morley says "fuse the two races," because, doubtless, he is aware that the present representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race in Johannesburg are a sorry lot to breed from. They are a poor lot, for at the first sign of trouble they pack up their ledgers and clear out, and however interested press organs may spread news of impending hostilities, I cannot bring myself to believe that the might of the British Empire will be set in motion to bolster up a set of people with so little or no backbone. The Germans, the Irish, the Italians, and the Belgians in the Transvaal have now all declared that they will stand by the Boers. I am yet in hopes of reading of subjects of the Queen doing the same. Remember that at the time of the Jameson raid there were Cornish miners who took train to get away from Johannesburg rather than face the disgrace of being present when their countrymen would steal a march on the Government of a country that had admitted them as friends. If at the eleventh hour hostilities are averted those foreigners will be naturalized en bloc, and the Englishmen will have to wait and fulfill the legal qualifications. Are you, Mr. Editor, going to blame the Transvaal Government for any such proceeding should the case arise?

Do you not advocate in your to-day's issue that Dewey's Chinese should be rewarded for helping our navy at Manila? It is many a long day since any pronouncement gave me so much pleasure as the information that Admiral Dewey claims that the heathen Chinee are entitled to that recognition. It is so easy for any good American to find himself on the right side of this Transvaal question if only he will follow the injunction "Unto thyself be true." If he does that he will, of course, disregard Mr. Finningley's admonition:

"We Englishmen stood by you during the Spanish war, ergo, &c. Well, I should like to give your correspondent some advice: Admitting that he is correct as to the facts of this statement; admitting that it is good taste to remind the Americans on every possible occasion of this assistance, I should yet recommend him in future to keep silence on the point.

There is a strong feeling growing up in this country that, by a temperate aberration of mind, the Americans allowed themselves to be debauched, and to turn their backs on the uninterrupted and noble tradition of more than a century. Second thoughts will prove to be the better, and in their sober senses they will not like to be reminded continually that by listening to the English Circe they were for a time turned into swine. In conclusion I should say to Mr. Finningley: "When you go back to the Transvaal and if you have a daughter of marriageable age, give her in matrimony to one of those despised Boers. A century hence their descendants will form part of the aristocracy of brains and culture of those lands—very likely English-speaking—but not, what is a very different thing, English-thinking, but in any case as proud of the Dutch blood in their veins as are all those men and women of these United States who can trace their origin back to Dutch sires. T. J. JENNER.
New York, Sept. 21, 1899.

"SUZERAINTY" OF TRANSVAAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The gist of the Transvaal dispute lies in the claim of Mr. Chamberlain that the republic is a "suzerain" State. All the so-called "grievances" of the Outlanders are only checkers played upon that board. What are the facts as set forth in the convention of 1884 between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and what were the circumstances leading up to that convention?

After the war of independence of 1881 a treaty was signed, admitting in explicit terms that independence, but including in its provisions the following clause, limiting the action of the republic in one particular:

"The South African Republic will conclude no treaty or engagement with any State or nation other than the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe to the eastward or the westward of the republic until the same has been approved by her Majesty the Queen. Such approval shall be considered to have been granted if her Majesty's Government shall not, within six months after receiving a copy of such treaty, (which shall be delivered to them immediately upon its completion,) have notified that the conclusion of the treaty is in conflict with the interests of Great Britain or of any of her Majesty's possessions in South Africa."

Notwithstanding the fact that this clause limited the action of the Transvaal in one direction only, there was such dissatisfaction with it among the Boer people that a deputation headed by Paul Krüger went to London in 1883 for the express purpose of having the convention so construed as to exclude the idea of suzerainty. On Feb. 4, 1884, Lord Derby, then British Prime Minister, received a letter from the deputation to the above effect, and one week later Lord Derby replied as follows:

"By the omission of these articles of the convention of Pretoria which assigned to her Majesty and to the British Resident certain specific powers connected with the internal government and the foreign relations of the Transvaal State, your Government will be left free to govern the country without interference, and to conduct its diplomatic intercourse and shape its foreign policy, subject only to the requirement embodied in the fourth article of the new draft, that any treaty with a foreign State shall not have effect without the approval of the Queen. Such is the interpretation reported to the Boer Volksraad that all claims to the suzerainty had been abandoned.

For ten years not even the pretense of such a claim was made by Great Britain, and it was not until the great gold discoveries had brought thousands of "outlander" foreigners into the country that the claim was again set up. In the face of Lord Derby's declaration, "Your Government will be left free to govern the country without interference," how can Great Britain outrage the sense of justice of the world by going to war with the little republic on a question of such purely domestic management as the terms of admission to the franchise? JOHN J. ROONEY.
New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

ENGLISH PEOPLE OUR FRIENDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It does seem strange that Americans should presume to advise England as to what its duty is toward the Boers. We, presumably, went into a war with Spain because of our sympathy with the down-trodden Cubans, purely from a humanitarian standpoint, and now because England desires to secure the rights that English settlers in the Boerland claim, a number of our people cry shame! She would not dare act in this manner with a powerful nation. Would not the same remark apply to us as compared with Spain? I hope there will be no war, and I am convinced that England's Queen and most of her statesmen will do all that they honorably can to avert a war, but England always did, and I hope always will, defend the rights of those born on her soil. Is it not rather out of place for American citizens to endeavor to create sympathy against England, when but a few months since she prevented a combination of countries against us?

Are the men who are crying out that we must let the Philippines alone the same that are condemning England's present course? If so, I would like to inquire whether any of them have ever been at the front—or if, like Mark Twain, they preferred that their cousins and their wive's relations should do the fighting for them? Our country is in a nasty muss through force of circumstances, and we must get out (as we certainly shall) of it in the best way we can. An incompetent Secretary of War and all that that implies is responsible for a great deal of the trouble. Between a Peace Commission and a commanding officer who did not enthuse his troops, we have lost considerable time. But we cannot abandon the country until the insurgents lay down their arms. Our army in the Philippines to make order out of chaos—to give the people of that country a peaceable government of their own creation; men who think of imperialism are only dreamers; the man who would attempt it or a military dictatorship in this country would have a bullet in his head before he could say "Jack Robinson." In conclusion I would say that charity should begin at home, and those that are or think themselves, competent to advise John Bull, had better practice on our own Government. KITH COMMANDMENT.
New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

ENGLAND AND TRANSVAAL GOLD

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day Judge Van Hoesen is quoted as saying: "It is only a plain case of Great Britain robbing the people of the Transvaal. The Boer land has gold in it and the English want that gold. That is all there is to it."

It is all very well for people who neither think nor reason to make such a statement, but when it comes from the lips of a person of Judge Van Hoesen's standing, we must put it down as a deliberate attempt to create a feeling of animosity against the English people, as the Judge surely knows that what he states is absolutely untrue. As a matter of fact the English, that is the English shareholders of the mine properties, already have the gold by the regular business process of working the mines.

The English shareholders get the gold in the way of dividends on their outlay, just the same as any shareholder would whether he resides in London, New York, or Timbuctoo.

"Strained relations," rumors of war and war are a great detriment to the working of the mines and do the English owners more harm than anything else possibly can. Judge Van Hoesen infers that if English Colonial authority should be substituted for native the gold would go, by some mysterious process, into the British Exchequer. What bosh! If the Boers own any of the mines, which I very much doubt, they would not lose any title to them on account of the Transvaal being under British rule any more than the Spaniards have lost any of their property in Puerto Rico by the island coming into the hands of the United States Government, or will lose in the Philippines when those islands finally come under American rule. I do not know the merits or demerits of the English contention with regard to the Outlanders' grievances and am, therefore, unable to give an intelligent opinion, but I do most strenuously protest against such misleading and wicked language as that used by Judge Van Hoesen. EDWARD CLARKE.
Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1899.

BRITONS WERE ONCE PIRATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Congratulations upon your attitude respecting the Anglo-Boer negotiations. It is truly a case of Naboth's vineyard, but let us hope that the parallel will not be carried to the end, for the destruction of the British Empire, or even its serious weakening, would be a world calamity. Nevertheless, I hope the Boers will whip the English and do it properly while they are at it. In this connection I would draw your attention to some statements in John Richard Green's "History of the English People," showing that in their early days they were pirates pure and simple—and the trait seems to have survived to our own times. Green shows how the ancestors of the Angles and Saxons who invaded England had rendered "the narrow seas" a terror to people traveling between Britain and Gaul in the days of the Roman Empire by their piratical forays.

Now, I am of Saxon descent, if the "Century Cyclopedia of Names" is correct in its explanation of the origin of my surname, but a family tradition is that my great-grandfather was a Continental soldier and my grandfather a soldier in the war of 1812, and I have imbibed the American hatred of wrong and oppression too thoroughly to have any sympathy with the canting and piratical attack on the Transvaal. The Boers made the "great trek" to the Transvaal to escape from English oppression early in this century, and the English cared not a whit for the Boers or the Transvaal until diamonds and gold were discovered there, things which could be taken away and the taker live at ease on the proceeds in London, and then began the troubles of the Transvaal. Could Rome sent her Pro-Consuls and others to plunder the provinces in order that the money might be spent in Rome; is not modern England sending her citizens to the Transvaal for a somewhat similar purpose? Let us hope that war may be avoided, but I fear that the doublings and twistings of the Brummagem bagman bode evil. AMERICAN.
New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

ENGLAND OUR FRIEND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a British subject permit me to observe that your time might be more profitably employed than in misrepresenting the attitude of Great Britain toward the Transvaal and calling her harsh-sounding names, if your editorial pen were engaged in denouncing the action of your own Government in the Philippines, where the natives are being shot down like dogs simply because they prefer self-government to the Government of the United States. The people out there were not warring against Spain for the purpose of riveting upon their necks the yoke of the United States. If at the time France stepped in to assist you in the revolutionary struggle against England, France had decided to subjugate you and to take over the control of your country after England had withdrawn, and in the event of your objecting had proceeded to exterminate you with fire and sword, she would only have been doing precisely what you are doing in the Philippines to-day.

Under the circumstances it is surely plain that it would be more becoming on your part if you were to refrain from making offensive criticisms of Great Britain's policy toward the Transvaal, even though you conscientiously believed Great Britain to be in the wrong, a belief which you could hardly hold did you possess more than a merely superficial knowledge of the subject. The patient and conciliatory attitude of Great Britain throughout, and her intense desire to avert hostilities, may be very favorably contrasted with the manner in which the United States Government hurried into a war with a poor old bankrupt cripple like Spain, because the people of the United States were foolish enough to believe that the Spanish Government had blown up the Maine. Great Britain deserves better treatment at your hands, for had it not been for her attitude during the Spanish war, the European powers would have made the United States sing very small. FAIR PLAY.
Ottawa, Canada, Sept. 22, 1899.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

ENGLAND AND DELAGOA BAY.—The advices published yesterday from Allahabad, British India, that, owing to an agreement between Portugal and Great Britain, the latter would take posession of Delagoa Bay Nov. 1 give a certain confirmation to rumors that have long been prevalent in European diplomatic circles. It has also been said that certain Indian officers and their commands are awaiting with sealed orders to proceed, not to Cape Town, but to Delagoa. It is a well-known fact that the Delagoa Bay award has never been paid and that Portugal finds her East African territory a great drain upon her resources.

The strategic value of Delagoa in case England should make war upon the Transvaal has often been pointed out. A railway connects the bay with Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, a distance of 370 miles. The distance of the other South African ports from Pretoria is as follows: Durban, 494 miles; East London, 665 miles; Port Elizabeth, 414 miles, and Cape Town, 1,013 miles.

Delagoans live chiefly upon what are known as the forwarding and the Kafir trades. The latter is in the hands of Arab or Banyan traders, who reap a rich profit from the natives. The forwarding business is conducted by Europeans, who consign vast quantities of goods to the Transvaal and other inland States. Lourenço Marques is the chief town of Delagoa, and was until the land surrounding it had been drained two years ago the centre of a malarial swamp. The town has electric lights and five or six fair hotels, the principal one of which is the Cardozos, which is situated on a headland.

The Delagoa Bay officials, being underpaid, resort to bribery on every possible occasion. Another source of income to the high officials is the sums that are yearly devoted by the Portuguese Government for the alleged benefit of the colony, but which are diverted to the pockets of the officials. Delagoa has its own treasury, but its chronic condition may be judged from the following episode: Quite recently a British warship entered the roadstead and saluted, as usual, the Portuguese guard ship, but no response was made. The British commander was about to send his launch on shore to discover the cause of the breach of port etiquette, when a small rowboat appeared alongside with the officers of the port, in full uniform and decorations. They respectfully asked the British officer for the loan of some gunpowder, as their stock was not quite sufficient to return the required salute.

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RUSSIANIZATION OF NEWLY ACQUIRED CHINESE TERRITORY.—The provisional scheme for the Government of Kwangtung district has been announced in St. Petersburg and will go into effect Nov. 1. The district will be divided into five departments, and their Governors will be proposed to the Chief Governor by the Commissary and appointed by the former. They will possess the rights and duties of Russian district Magistrates. The territory will have four towns, Port Arthur, Dalny, Bi-Zy-Wo, and Sin Chow. The aboriginal inhabitants will be divided into districts and subdivided again into parishes. The chief men of the districts will be nominated by the department Governors and appointed by the Commissary to undertake the civil administration. The Governor General will be assisted by a diplomatic agent and also by a Commissioner of Finance, both of whom will be responsible to their respective ministries in St. Petersburg.

The code of Russian laws, with certain provisional exceptions approved by the Czar, will be observed throughout the new territory. The supreme command of the territory will be in the hands of a Governor General, who will take his orders from the Russian Ministry of War. This official will at the same time be Commander in Chief of the land forces of the district, and also the naval forces in the Pacific Ocean. For this purpose Vice Admiral Alexieff of the Black Sea Squadron has been appointed. The seat of administration will be Port Arthur.

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UNSATISFACTORY STATUS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN TURKEY.—The British Foreign Office has been appealed to by certain of her Majesty's subjects residing in Turkey, complaining that their citizenship was not recognized by the Porte. Several embarrassing cases have lately arisen, and it is said to be the intention of the Foreign Office to demand that the Turkish Government repromulgate the laws concerning foreigners that existed prior to 1869.

Before than year any Ottoman subject who obtained naturalization as a British subject was so considered even when on Ottoman territory. Subsequently, however, according to the Naturalization act, an Ottoman subject, having acquired British protection, reverts to his original nationality as soon as he or she re-enters Turkey. Within a very few days the Porte has contended that this rule even applies to persons born in England of Ottoman parents whether these parents are naturalised British subjects or not.

A complicated case has been presented in the appeal to the Foreign Office. An Englishwoman married an Ottoman subject, thus becoming Ottoman. On the death of her husband she applied to the British Government to resume her nationality of origin. Her application was granted, but as soon as she returned to Ottoman territory the Turkish authorities claimed jurisdiction over her. This action is said to be even contrary to Ottoman law, for, according to that code, an Ottomanwoman who marries a foreigner reverts to her nationality of origin on his decease if she so wishes. It is asserted, by the way, that the Porte does not contest the woman above mentioned being a British subject, when in England or elsewhere, but claims that by returning to Turkey she becomes an Ottoman subject, thus placing her on the same footing as a naturalized citizen, instead of a naturally born British subject who lost her nationality by marriage.

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GREAT PREPARATIONS BEING MADE TO CELEBRATE CRISPI'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.—Signor Crispi, the "father of the Triple Alliance," and former Premier of Italy, will be eighty years old Oct. 4. He was born in Ribera, Sicily, in 1819. Great preparations are being made throughout Sicily to celebrate his coming anniversary, and, according to La Tribuna di Roma, the occasion will also be observed in Rome and certain other cities of the peninsula.

In Sicily the whole of the inhabitants seem to be coming forward to manifest their admiration of Italy's great politician. Every Syndic in the island has written or telegraphed his wish to take part in the demonstration and subscriptions for the funds necessary for the festivities and for the gold medal which is to be presented to Crispi at the banquet.

Di Rudini, Crispi's political rival, has joined in the testimonial, as also have several Deputies and Senators, though not belonging to his party. In fact, some fervent Radicals have come forward to do honor to the man who has spent his life, many Italians believe, in serving his country; who has helped toward the making of United Italy, and risked his life on the battlefields for Italy's redemption. Till now he has reaped but little else than abuse from his countrymen, but this manifestation from all parties, it is believed, will reward him for all the years of contumely which he has suffered from his enemies. Such is almost the general sentiment of the Italian press.

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A ONCE FAMOUS DANSEUSE APPLIES FOR CHARITY AT THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.—What is considered an extraordinary application has been made to the French Foreign Office by Céleste Mogador, who half a century ago was the talk of Paris as the most famous danseuse of her time. She is now seventy-five years old, utterly decrepit, and devoid of means, and she applies to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for pecuniary assistance on the ground that she is the lawful widow of Count Moreton de Chabrillan, formerly Consular agent of the French Government, and to whom she was married forty-five years ago.

The Foreign Office, it is reported, is not inclined to turn a deaf ear to the supplications of the Comtesse de Chabrillan. It is pointed out, however, to the antique danseuse that she has not the right or title to a pension, and that whatever she may receive must be considered as given on philanthropic or charitable grounds. Her husband died four years after the union, while he was French Vice Consul at Melbourne. Before his marriage he had been appointed as honorary Consul of the second class, Mme. de Chabrillan, who has been so long a widow, has been able to make a living by writing. It is said that she had some literary ability, but her earnings from her pen must have been small. She is now reduced to asking for alms, and the attention drawn to her application to the Quai d'Orsay, of all places, it is expected, will no doubt move charitably disposed persons in her behalf.

STATE RELIGION IN JAPAN

Buddhist Priests Desire the Official Adoption of Their Creed.

PLANS FOR A NAVAL REVIEW

Manoeuvres Will Be Held Next Year—New Treaties Make Trouble for Christian Schools.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

KOBE, Japan, Aug. 30.—The Department of Education when the new treaties came into force issued a series of instructions excluding religious teachings from all schools receiving any recognition from the Government. For the last two or three years there has been very acute trouble between the American Mission Board and the Trustees of a Christian college in Kyoto, called the Doshisha. This college was founded through the generosity of the American Christian public and received much of the support for many years from the same source. In order to secure Government recognition and its accompanying privileges, the Japanese Trustees violated the spirit, if not the strict letter, of the deeds and practically excluded the teaching of Christianity from the curriculum.

The result of the trouble was that an entirely new Board of Trustees was appointed, and the claim of the Mission Board that the Doshisha was a Christian institution was upheld. And now come the Minister's instructions for the secularization of the schools. The representatives of the Christian schools are, of course, up in arms against the instructions. At a conference held in Tokyo they have passed a resolution declaring the position of the Educational Department to be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of the empire, which grants religious liberty, while the instructions issued by the department practically restrict the liberty of parents in deciding upon the education of their children.

The memorialists go on to say: "We are here, not raising any objections to the Educational Department making such restrictions for public schools, supported by public funds; but we feel that to put these same limitations upon private schools, supported by private funds, works great injustice. We feel even more strongly that these regulations make it impossible for Christian schools to secure the recognition of the Government and its accompanying privileges."

After affirming their conviction that for any Christian school, supported in any measure by the gifts and prayers of Christian people, to exclude in any degree Christianity from its ruling principles or from its school life would be disloyalty to God and to the churches aiding the schools. The conference calls upon all officers and teachers of Christian schools to take a firm and decided stand upon this matter, not yielding any Christian principle for the sake of securing or maintaining Government privileges.

While the Christians are thus up in arms against the secularization of their schools, a remarkable movement among the Buddhists has developed. A conference of the abbots of the various Buddhist sects in the country has been held, and the outcome of their deliberations is a movement to secure the recognition of Buddhism as the State religion.

Since the disestablishment and disendowment of Buddhism, which took place during the years 1871 to 1874, there has been practically no State religion in Japan. Shintoism was for a time recognized in its place, a Council for Spiritual Affairs being given equal rank with the Council of State, which controlled things temporal.

"But," to quote Mr. B. H. Chamberlain, one of the greatest living authorities on things Japanese, "as Shinto had no root in itself—being a thing too empty and jejune to influence the hearts of men—Buddhism soon rallied. The Council of Spiritual Affairs was reduced to the rank of a department, the department to a bureau, the bureau to a sub-bureau. The whole thing is now a mere shadow, though Shinto is still the official cult, to the extent that certain temples are maintained out of public moneys and that the attendance of certain officials is required from time to time at ceremonies of a semi-religious, semi-courtly nature."

But, though with the decline of Shintoism the religion of Buddha rallied, it never again had special state protection accorded to it. The present movement among the Buddhists is a bold attempt to amend the Constitution in so far as it now grants religious liberty. They recommend to the Government a "law for the protection of Buddhism," under which they propose that the existing Buddhist organizations shall have the right of veto over the formation of new sects. As the Kobe Chronicle remarks:

"Buddhist priests must be very different from priests of other religions if approval were readily granted to new bodies that in most cases would be regarded as schismatic. But the effrontery of an organized priesthood is unmistakably shown in the other clauses of the proposed law, which require among other things the following: Government subsidy toward any undertaking promoted by any Buddhist sect; that (in order to obtain official rank) the appointment of Abbots shall be subject to imperial approval; that the abbots shall be allotted not less than twenty seats in the House of Peers, such representatives to be elected by the Abbots throughout the empire; that the Abbots shall be required to attend all national ceremonies and conduct state funerals; that the temple properties shall be exempt from all taxes, and there are certain provisions to secure exemptions from military service or some modification of the usual term. Moreover, they propose that the Buddhist Abbots shall be consulted by the Government before any legislation dealing with religious questions is introduced into the Diet."

So far as present appearances go, there is not the slightest prospect that these proposals will be accepted by the Government or by any political party in Japan, for the priesthood is inhibited from participation in politics, and consequently there is no temptation to any political party to take the matter up. It will, therefore, be interesting to watch the development of the movement.

It has been decided to hold a grand naval review in Japanese waters about May of next year, in which some 160 Japanese warships will participate. His Majesty the Emperor will be in command, and the manoeuvres will be based on the supposition that Japan is at war with a foreign power. The necessary appropriation will be asked in the next session of the Diet, and the expenses will be spread over two fiscal years. The manoeuvres will be the grandest ever held in Oriental waters, and it is expected that they will be witnessed by all the foreign squadrons in the Far East.

A feature of modern Government in Japan to be gleaned from a recent official report is the extraordinary growth in late years of the number of Government officials. In 1888 the number of officials was 45,558, and their emoluments a little over 11,000,000 yen. (or $5,250,000 in American gold dollars.) The returns for 1890 show an increase of about 2,000 in the number of officials, but after the conclusion of the war with China the number of officials was increased in one year by 11,000, and at the end of 1898—which is as far as the return carries us—the number of officials is shown to be 68,613 and the total emoluments 19,123,073 yen.

B. A. HAIE.

HARLEM NIGHT SCHOOL OPENING

Sessions of Evening High School to Begin To-morrow.

The Harlem Evening High School, at Madison Avenue and East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, will begin its sessions to-morrow. The programme of studies includes Latin, chemistry, advanced arithmetic, algebra, geometry, English grammar, rhetoric and composition, bookkeeping, English literature and oratory, German, French, Spanish, freehand drawing, architectural and mechanical drawing, phonography, anatomy and physiology, and history and political science. The hours of study are from 7:15 to 9:15 P. M. Students are permitted to choose any two branches, devoting one hour to each subject. In most of the studies there is an advanced as well as an elementary class. An entrance examination is now required from candidates, who must be at least fourteen years of age; but former tickets or a certificate of graduation from any public school will be sufficient. Under the direction of the Board of Regents of the State, a three years' course of study has just been established, and its successful completion, evidenced by a certificate from the Principal, will be accepted by the Board of Regents in lieu of its regular examination.

CITY'S NEW CONSERVATORIES.

Will Be Opened to the Public in November—Arrangement of the Buildings.

How many citizens of New York know that they have a perfect right to walk through and examine the contents of one of the most completely stocked group of hothouses in America? The conservatories in Central Park contain specimens of some of the rarest flora in the world, but scarcely two or three times a week are the gardeners called upon to explain to outsiders anything about the orchids and ferns and aquatic plants they tend. As far as visitors are concerned, the average millionaire's conservatories are better patronized than those belonging to the city. It is true that visitors are not encouraged. Too many of them would prove extremely embarrassing, as space is limited. But it seems strange that at least a few of those whose contributions to the taxes go to pay for the rare plants should not care to look at their property.

In November the new hothouses near Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street will be opened. To them will be removed all the contents of the old conservatories near by, and it seems impossible that the public will continue to neglect what will certainly be one of the most interesting features of the Park. The new buildings, which are almost completed, will be the finest of their kind in this country, and probably the finest in the world. There are nine houses now erected, out of the fourteen ultimately to be built. Each is of great size, and 50 feet high—an immense contrast to the low and narrow structures in which the tropical plants are now housed. There will be a separate house for orchids, another for palms, another for aquatic plants, another for ferns. The arrangement of the palm house, which is now being stocked, will give an idea of the manner in which all the buildings will be arranged.

In the centre is a sheet of water, with a group of palm trees in the middle. Here and there rocks rise out of the water, on which will grow other tropical trees. Round the edges of the pond will be water lilies and other aquatic plants, which live in the temperature at which the house is to be kept. Vines and creeping plants will be trained over the glass walls and roof.

All the latest devices for regulating the heat of the conservatories automatically will be employed, the general system to be used being that known as the "steam gravity" system. The exterior of the buildings is much more attractive than the generality of such structures. The lines are gracefully curved instead of being flat, and the group of hothouses presents a most picturesque appearance. The only fault that a critic might find is with the stained glass, or imitation stained glass, which has been used over the doorways facing Fifth Avenue. This is about as highly colored as the gelatine imitations of stained glass, and distinctly cheapens the appearance of the buildings.

WHERE THE DEAF-MUTES LIVE.

A Home on the Hudson That Has Educated Nearly Four Thousand of Them.

Few of the thousands who go pleasure-seeking in the picturesque upper part of Manhattan Island give much thought to a silent bit of the living world that is within a stone's throw of the Polo Grounds and the Speedway. This home of the silent is called Fanwood, and it shelters the deaf-mutes and affords them instruction in a beautiful place overlooking the Hudson between Broadway and the Boulevard Lafayette.

Fanwood was originally owned by Col. James Munroe. The cornerstone of the present institution was laid Nov. 22, 1853, by Jacob Westervelt, then Mayor of New York, and on Dec. 4, 1856, the building was formally opened. Beginning with a day school of four pupils, on March 24, 1818, at 41 Warren Street, the school followed the general movement up town, and in 1829 the deaf-mutes, now vastly increased in number, were domiciled in quarters specially built for them at Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue, property subsequently used by Columbia College. Here they remained until the year 1856, when they seem to have reached their Ultima Thule in the present home on Washington Heights.

The closest attention is paid to all details pertaining to the physical comfort and health, as well as to the moral elevation of the pupils. Official reports show remarkably good health statistics, partly due to the care bestowed on diet, from which salt food and pork are excluded. Monotony, the common characteristic of large institutions, is unknown here, the rotation of daily lessons and physical exercises being constantly changed. Girls as well as boys are trained in gymnastics, and there is a very creditable girls' basket-ball team. The boys' team, in 1897, won the interscholastic basket-ball championship silver cup, at Brooklyn.

Mr. Enoch Henry Currier, M. A., the Principal, whose enthusiasm and love of his work for twenty-seven years have enobled the lives of all deaf-mutes under his care, conceived the idea of military drill for the boys, and, despite protests and prophecies of failure, persevered, with the result that there is now a three-company battalion, officered by pupils, and which is the equal, in precision of movement of any at ordinary military schools.

The course of ordinary studies is similar to that at academies in this State. C

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FINANCIAL.

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FINANCIAL.

A Libelous Statement as to ZINC

Joplin has been frequently termed the Klondike of the Missouri. Mr. Frank Nicholson, who has for twenty years been examining and operating mines all over this country, as well as Mexico and South Africa, says: "I look upon such statements as libelous to this district, for, in my opinion, it is worth half a dozen Klondikes, and as many Cripple Creeks. The unique feature of mining about Joplin is the high percentage of net profits to the total output, and the large number of successful properties out of the total number in which capital and intelligent management have embarked. Throughout the West my experience has taught me that 90 per cent. of the mines operated with intelligence and ample capital prove failures. In this district, at least 90 per cent. so operated prove successful."

There are many different kinds of zinc mines in the Missouri-Kansas district; but the disseminated rock which lies in almost solid body at Oronogo has been proven in the past to be the most reliable producer of the whole district. An instance of this is the Centre Creek mine, at Webb City, Mo., which has the same nature of ore as the

BOSTON LITTLE CIRCLE ZINC CO.,

has been in operation for 15 years, producing in that time over $5,000,000 ——, and there is every reason to believe that the Boston Little Circle properties may exceed that sum in less time.

These properties, endorsed by the Secretary of the Missouri-Kansas Zinc Miners'-Association as among the most valuable in the district, and of which Mr. J. C. Stewart, President of the Centre Creek Co., says: "There is nothing in the whole zinc field to exceed them," are being vigorously developed by the management, are making money rapidly for their stockholders, and, as reported by a Boston Director, who examined them in the interest of the stockholders, "they comprise sufficient zinc lands to enable the company to prosecute its operations in mining and milling ore for the next thirty years at least."

Over and beyond these statements is the fact that **deeper drilling is certain to uncover even far greater ore bodies.** As stated in The Chicago "Times-Herald" of September 3d, the result from a record of 1600 drill holes sunk by Crossman Bros., Ore-Drillers of Joplin, Mo., are as follows: "Out of 500 holes sunk to a depth of 50 feet, only 3 per cent. found ore; out of 400 holes sunk 150 feet, 25 per cent. found ore; out of 125 holes sunk 250 feet, 34 per cent. found ore; **out of 12 holes sunk 500 feet, 75 per cent. found ore** bodies 40 to 60 feet deep, showing conclusively that the greater amount of zinc lies far deeper than has yet been mined."

Messrs. Crossman Bros. further state that they "believe **the strata in the fifth 100 feet contain more ore than all our surface mines combined.**"

Taking these statistics in connection with the facts that the Boston Little Circle Zinc Co. owns all its properties free and clear from all incumbrances; has nearly doubled its holdings in the six months since its organization; has paid regular one per cent. monthly dividends, (in addition to which it will pay, October 1st, an extra dividend of one half of one per cent.,) and furthermore has been accumulating surplus since its start at the rate of over $80,000 per annum, there is no question that it is to-day one of the best and soundest investments before the American public, and that, as such, its stock is worth intrinsically **more than double** the present selling price of

$11.00 PER SHARE.

The advance in the price of this stock to **$12.50** per share, which goes into effect October 1st, is more than justified by the above showing; and as soon as the stock is listed, the application for which it is expected will be laid before the Listing Committee of the Boston Stock Exchange at their next meeting, there is no question of the market price being greatly in excess of this figure.

This is the last public offering that will be made of these shares prior to the listing, and is, therefore, the last opportunity to secure them at the present very low figure.

As an investment, they cannot be excelled; and to those who do not care to make an investment, but simply to turn a handsome profit, they offer unequalled certainty.

The par value is $10.00 per share, full paid and non-assessable.

Dividends are payable monthly; the September dividend of one per cent., *with the one-half per cent. extra dividend,* will be paid October 1st to all stockholders OF RECORD SEPTEMBER 25TH.

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50 Broadway, New York.

[Eccentricity is the principal feature of the stock market. It is the worst feature as viewed by the public. No rules seem to apply to it, and men who are in the habit of judging other things on a business basis are inclined to wonder. Violent fluctuations such as have been recently witnessed are apt to unsettle the judgment of people as to stock values. When a plain quiet person on the outside sees quotations dancing up and down in Wall Street, after a while he begins to think that Wall Street men are nothing but a set of gamblers, betting on the red and black, and that they do not take values sufficiently into consideration. Such a spasm of feeling as this has undoubtedly come over the public and chilled their enthusiasm on the bull side. The lookers on simply stand aghast at the nervousness which is displayed in Wall Street because Great Britain may get into a war with the Boers, and because money is a little dearer than it has been because of increased demands for it in business and crop moving. They think that men behind the properties represented by bonds and stocks lack the courage of their convictions because they do not support prices. These lookers on in Wall Street should remember that what goes up in Wall Street must come down, and what goes down will go up. They should remember also that panics are not made on situations such as are found by examining conditions which now go to make up prosperity such as has not been seen in the United States in years.

Is there any complaint from any source, from any business quarter? There is certainly nothing to worry about over the Fall and Winter outlook. Any stock market flurry now is merely an attack of indigestion due to the country's high living. A demand for money like a demand for any other thing, increases the supply. When the demand first starts in, the banks reduce their loans and deposits, and thereby their reserve requirements, which action involves higher money rates. This invariably is followed in times of confidence by receipts of funds from various centres, by the creation of new money through the issue of National bank notes, and by gold imports.

After the Wall Street equinoctial thunderstorm will come sunshine and fresh air. If railways were going into the hands of receivers; if banks were failing; if unsalable stocks of merchandise were piled up; if production was exceeding consumption; if the treasury gold was running low and general credit declining, and if the public were hoarding and each man was afraid of his neighbor's solvency, all of which are unmistakable signs of panic, then declining bank reserve, dearer money and breaks in the stock market might well induce speculators and investors to sell everything they had at any price. But nothing of the conditions mentioned exists or is looked for within a year or more. On the other hand, conditions just the reverse exist. These two-sided markets are hard to make money in for outsiders without our help, and that is why we are particular about urging your constant co-operation. We can give good advice, we can manage accounts, and we can attend to the execution of orders with success. This is our business, and long experience—since 1878—ought to make it clear and convincing to any one who has not our acquaintance, that we have established an enviable record.

Our service is electric and unsurpassed, our terms are moderate. Write to-day for particulars. We will give a two weeks' trial of our Telegraphic Advisory Service for Ten Dollars to those who have their checks in our hands before the opening Monday morning. Stocks bought and sold on 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. margin for 1-16 of 1 per cent. commission. Accounts of $200 and upwards handled for 5 per cent. of the net profit the first month. [If interested write us to-day.]

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON and PROVISIONS.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Pres't. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Pres't.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Elim. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.

This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances,

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE GLADSTONE MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO.,

Mines located in the famous mining producing State of Sonora, Mexico.
50,000 Shares Are Now Offered

At 15 Cents Per Share.

The famous old Leontina mine, with a past record of $15,000,000 production, is now in the hands of this Company. It will only be a short time before the stock of the company will be selling at par and the properties paying good dividends. Now is the time for investment, while the stock is at low figures. To get shares at the above figure write at once.

Send for Prospectus.

KAYE, DE WOLF & BECHLER,

39 and 41 Cortlandt St., New York.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES

DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

ADVANCES SECURED

ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN USE AND IN STORAGE, SALARIES, &C.
D. D. ANDERSON, 177-179 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

CAPITAL WANTED

TO JOIN ME in an enterprise of extraordinary merit: I control a gold bearing area consisting of a series of five mines, opened up, and covering an area of 900 acres in extent. The mineral zone extending over the entire property is 400 feet wide. This property has been examined, experted, and reported on by three well-known mining engineers of experience and capacity, and is highly recommended by them; their written reports I have in my possession. The above reports have been confirmed within the past week by a Boston mining engineer of the highest standing and authority, who made a thorough examination of the mines. He reports them exceedingly valuable, and confirms all former examinations, and states that there is at least

$16,000,000.00 WORTH OF ORE

now blocked out and in sight ready for milling, and every facility for economical mining immediately at hand. We now offer an extraordinary opportunity to any one having capital to invest to come in with us on the ground floor and form a small syndicate to work the above property. **We are prepared to financially guarantee the truth of the foregoing statements,** and will give every opportunity for the fullest investigation. References given. Only principals dealt with. Address

AMERICAN GOLD BELT,
P. O. Box 3745, Boston.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON STOCK OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

Referring to our notice of April 11th, 1899, holders of the above Stock are herewith notified that out of the total Capital Stock of $67,275,500, $66,960,300 have been deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated February 8, 1899.

Holders who have not yet deposited their stock may now deposit the same with any of the undersigned, on payment of $5 per share penalty, in addition to the assessment of $2 per share, but only up to and including October 3d, 1899.

SPEYER & CO., New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.
LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort-on-Main.
TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Readjustment Managers.

New York, September 21st, 1899.

SPECULATORS

If you want to know positively what the Market is going to do in the immediate future, read the

CHART ARTICLES

published weekly in the

WALL STREET TICKER

Be sure to note the double bottoms made last week in

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT, MANHATTAN SUGAR

and many others. This tells you that liquidation is over for the time, and that the tendency of the Market will be toward a higher level from these prices. The charts also indicated the turning point around the first of the month and told you to sell your long stocks and go short. Send for

SAMPLE COPY FREE.

Three months' trial subscription 25 cts. $1.00 per year, postpaid.

WALL STREET TICKER,
45 Broadway, New York.

New York Zinc Company.

No. 7 Wall Street,
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the New York Zinc Company, payable Oct. 2d, at the office of the company. Transfer books will close on Sept. 21st, at 12 M., and will open Oct. 4th, at 10 A. M.
CHARLES C. WOLCOTT, Treasurer.

TO MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE or a private individual who understands the English system of Stock Exchange operations, and can back financially a new and original departure that has every promise of being a success, communicate with C., Box 161 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.
C. P. COX, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.

At a meeting of the Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable October 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record twelve o'clock noon, September 30th, 1899. The transfer books will close twelve o'clock noon September 30th, and open October 11th.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 2d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 22d, 1899.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 5, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 26, 1899.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 23, 1899.

BANKING HOUSE

HAIGHT & FREESE

New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut.
Boston, 85 State Street.

Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 3 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter. Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.

Uptown Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.

First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

A majority of the above-mentioned Bonds having now been deposited with the undersigned, notice is hereby given that further deposits may be made with the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, until SEPTEMBER 26, 1899, after which date a penalty of $10.00 per Bond will be incurred.

The Committee undertakes to act ONLY for depositing bondholders.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No 30 Broad St.
JAMES B. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, September 8, 1899.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,810, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Surplus reserves improve. This was the important exhibit of yesterday's weekly bank statement. Current figures are $3,000,000 beyond legal requirements as contrasted with a narrow margin of about $275,000 a week ago. This indicates, so bankers of consequence agree, that we have reached the turn in the tide of financial incoming and outgoing for the season—that from this time forward New York resources will be strengthened, that Western crop advances will show returning tendencies, that money market bugaboos will disappear. Yet it is to be recorded that even the substantial surplus reserve recorded yesterday was less than generally optimists of the Street had been counting upon. Instead of a gain of $2,700,000, their anticipation had approached $5,000,000. Thus bear manipulators were able to some extent to knock quotations down when the official Clearing House announcement came. Deposits are reduced over $20,000,000 and loans are more than $17,800,000 decreased. Various minds construe this showing variously. They who are most hopeful, who can only see good things at any time, regard such a record as indicative of the thoroughgoing conservatism of New York banking practices, their opinion being that just such practical contraction is the best test of conservatism. In such conclusions bankers of highest position seem to agree. The bear "argument" is that the necessity for extraordinary contraction stands as notification to Wall Street and the business community generally that monetary affairs are not satisfactory, and thence the bears proceed to indulge in hysterical predictions of dreadful things which they profess to believe are imminent.

Recent bear campaigning has been more effective than fair observation of current business facts could have apprehended. A scare was created, and by dint of much pounding quotations were put down. One Stock Exchange trader claims to have made something like $4,000,000 on the break in a single local traction stock. Such figures are big, but the claim may not be unwarranted. The same "leader," declaring that he was able to cover all his shorts at bottom prices, is again much quoted through Wall Street as full of predictions that graver breaks in the market are close ahead. Coming disasters, he forecasts, will be heralded by the collapse of New York trust companies. His view is that "as soon as one conspicuous trust company goes to the wall, others will tumble like so many card houses" forthwith; and, as the natural sequence of trust company extermination, he apprehends that few banks will be able to continue business. This hardly sounds like the fair quotation of a reasonable man conspicuous in New York Stock Exchange transactions, but, really, it is a quotation mild beside the gentleman's average excited outgivings. A few stocks, such as have for a long time been widely distributed and are in strong boxes, and thus hardly subject to natural financial influences, may be slow about getting down, but otherwise a general smash may, he insists, be counted upon, and that soon.

Aside from curious mental exhibits of this sort, little is to be found anywhere in or touching Wall Street which can suggest aught else than amplest confidence.

The business record is just as it has been right along—prosperity on every side. Money-market conditions have been tight and are still firm, are still to be considered as requiring prudence in immediate business commitments. Industrial conditions reflect activity beyond precedent, and so it is in every commercial quarter—and both industrially and commercially net returns are showing record-breaking profits. The business situation's favorable features are so clearly and so emphatically in evidence that it seems difficult to believe that they can be the subject of question or misinterpretation. They represent in such thoroughgoing fashion the certainty of widespread prosperity that only business blind men or speculators benumbed by vanity can be doubtful.

On the Stock Exchange list are issues which, of course, are below what is a safe investment standard. Some represent mysteries and are, therefore, dangerous; some have quotations which show the work of reckless manipulation. Adroit manoeuvring has enabled brokers to get inflated market value attached to a number of conspicuous shares. Some stocks not paying dividends nor likely to pay them at any time soon are selling on a dividend-paying basis, while others are given ridiculously high quotation on false representations of their prospects.

But largely, to an extent much beyond what generally the estimate may be, securities commanding attention on the Stock Exchange have, as a rule, gone through tests and represent value. And that only makes it less excusable for an intelligent investor to fail to discriminate.

In many business quarters developments of extraordinary consequence are close at hand. During the present month even there may be announcements which will disclose with what earnestness work has been progressing upon plans for the betterment of a number of conspicuous business interests. In the anthracite coal trade such announcements may appear now almost any day. The form that such announcement will take is uncertain. For ample reasons the official publication of what is now practically accomplished will be suggestive rather than explicit. What will be in few quarters doubted, however, is that finally it is possible to have concentrated control in anthracite production and transportation.

South African war rumors play small part now in shaping financial sentiment here. Generally Wall Street has reached the conclusion that we have much less at stake in a British-Boer collision than speculative nervousness a little while ago seemed inclined to reflect. Had conflict suddenly outbroken, the effect upon the world's finances must have been serious, and gold premiums might have suddenly risen at every financial centre; but so much time has been taken up in more or less publicly disclosed diplomacy that there is now relatively small apprehension that financiers anywhere would be found even by actual war unprepared for financial emergencies. As to the United States, there could be, after the first flurry, but one substantial result of such foreign war—increased markets for American agricultural products and manufactured goods. It is in taking this view that Wall Street authorities incline to give scant attention to the cable dispatches which day by day talk interchangeably of peace and war.

It is noteworthy, too, that no election hysteria has yet intruded upon the Stock Exchange. Some clever efforts have been made to start a scare over the outlook in Ohio and Nebraska, it being urged by bear oracles that if Mr. McLean take Ohio from the Administration and if Mr. Bryan can win back Nebraska, all the old free silver threats are vigorous again. But with rare equanimity Wall Street refuses so far even to show interest much less nervousness as to any possible outcome of this year's vote.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 23	318,169
To date this year	132,149,285
Corresponding date last year	76,564,536

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 23	$747,500
To date this year	$688,164,070
Corresponding date last year	$612,329,090

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	1	Int. Paper pf.	½
American Ice	½	Met. Street Ry.	2¼
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
B., R. & P.	2	Pressed Steel Car	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	2	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	¾
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Col. Southern	½	Union Bag & Paper	½
Evans. & T. H.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Manhattan Con.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Anaconda Copper	1	Missouri Pacific	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	3	Nat. Biscuit pf.	2½
B'klyn Union Gas	½	Nat. Steel	⅝
Brunswick City	1	N. J. Central	½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Norf. & West	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	2½	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅝
Cont. Tobacco	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Del., L. & W.	3	Texas Pacific	½
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Federal Steel	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Great. Nor. pf.	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1½	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1
Green Bay, Deb. B.	1	Ore. S. L. 6s	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1½	So. Pac. Col. 5s, Sta.	1½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	1⅝		

Bonds Declined.

Kentucky Central 4s.....1

SURPLUS RESERVES INCREASE.

As had been foreshadowed by the published statements of bank Presidents in these columns on Saturday, the weekly statement of the New York Clearing House Association, issued just before the close of the Stock Exchange yesterday, was more favorable than its immediate predecessor, and, on the whole, produced a decidedly good impression. Instead of the surplus reserve declining or at best remaining about the same—as the bear element had predicted—it showed an increase of over $2,500,000. All the other items, with the exception of circulation, which increased $85,000, showed a decline.

The contraction in loans, about which the Street had indulged in more or less speculation throughout the week, amounted to nearly $18,000,000, while the deposits decreased $20,793,000. The loss in specie was only a little more than $1,000,000, as compared with something like $5,000,000 the week previous.

***

The Street breathed easier after the statement, for it is generally believed that from now on the report will be more and more favorable. Next week's statement will include the $1,000,000 received from Cuba last week, and which is not shown in yesterday's statement. It is true the amount in itself is not much; but it will not be without its influence. Returning money from the West and South will also soon be on the move.

***

Comparing the week's averages with the figures of 1898 and 1897 the figures show as follows:

	1899.	1898.	1897
Loans	$721,925,400	$642,162,300	$576,585,400
Deposits	796,590,400	700,753,300	625,356,000
Circulation	14,911,600	14,974,000	15,469,400
Specie	154,754,200	129,646,600	91,870,600
Legal tenders	47,857,100	53,794,600	80,465,900
Total res've.	$202,611,300	$183,441,200	$172,336,500
Reserve req'd.	199,647,600	175,188,325	156,339,000
Surplus res.	$2,963,700	$8,252,875	$15,997,500

***

Discussing the statement, a well-known financier said: "The next statement should be equally as good, if, indeed, not better; while the statement succeeding that will, in my opinion, be one of the best we have had in recent times.

"The reason for this belief is based on the fact that conservative estimates place the amount of currency to be left in the city over the Dewey days at something like $10,000,000. Then, too, the currency from the West will begin to return, while it is not improbable that in the early part of October we shall see gold imports."

HOW PROSPERITY SPREADS.

And still the story grows: good times, good wages, and everywhere increasing business. This has been the testimony of many reputable authorities. It is now the testimony of a gentleman who is well qualified to speak knowingly of the subject, Mr. D. S. Wegg, President of the Railroad Supply Company of Chicago. He says:

"The business outlook, I think, is better than it ever has been, especially in the iron and steel industries. The wonderfully increased demand for iron and steel, added to the fact that the large consolidation of iron manufacturers is acquiring control of the ore fields, renders the supply of raw material inadequate. The financial consequence is greatly enhanced prices, and in my judgment those prices will go higher still.

"Iron and steel are the thermometer for the general business of the country. The enormous increase in this line and the great rise in values give vast sums of money for natural distribution among employers and employes. The redistribution of this money reaches almost all classes and lines, and generally tends to the increase of values and properties.

***

"My opinion is that in the next two years the country will see the greatest era of prosperity it has ever enjoyed. Nearly all the articles we deal in are in the iron and steel line, and the results of our business may perhaps be taken as a general indication of what is coming to all. In the last four years our business has increased in geometrical progression more than twenty times. This year the increase will be greater than ever, while the outlook for the future is even brighter than in the past.

***

"Money is comparatively easy in Chicago and the West. The trouble is not in a shortage of money, but in a shortage of good collaterals. It is easy for men who have good collaterals or who are personally responsible to get all the money they want. What makes money apparently tight is the tendency to speculate on the part of men who have not proper standing and backing.

***

"The railroads are doing an enormous business. In the dull times they were necessarily driven to buy supplies in comparatively small amounts. Now, in the good times they are buying freely—and hence help along the good times. The truth is, indeed, that manufacturers in nearly all lines have difficulty in filling their orders."

NOTHING BUT GOOD TIMES.

Glad tidings of present good times and of equally as good, if not better, to come, continue to be heard from the various sections of the country. One is not surprised, therefore, to hear these words from Mr. J. Robertson, a manufacturer, of Lynn, Mass.:

"We are enjoying a period of great prosperity in New England, and we all of us firmly believe that it will continue. Our manufacturers are busy, making good profits, and our working people are as busy, making good wages.

"Money is easy, employment seeks the employe, and nowhere is there heard any cry of hard times. We are optimists of the first water in our section—and we have reason to be."

MR. GOULD AND MANHATTAN.

The return of George J. Gould from abroad has set the tongues of the Wall Street prophets wagging very vigorously, and there are some rather interesting stories afloat as to what may or may not be expected when Mr. Gould gets into harness again.

It is understood that either to-morrow or next day an important meeting of Manhattan interests will be held. Wall Street insists that at this conference all the important traction companies will be represented, and that developments of significance to all will be forthcoming at a no distant date.

Manhattan stock in the market yesterday was dealt in to the extent of about 14,000 shares, declining in quotation 1¼ points from the previous day.

OVER THE 200 MARK.

Metropolitan, which on Friday reached the even 200 mark, yesterday continued its advance, and on buying of over 18,000 shares rose 2¼ points. There was no new news in respect to the property, but the Street seems inclined to believe that the expected developments of the next few days in the traction stocks will redound most to the advantage of the Metropolitan Company. I. & S. Wormser, who were reported to have been acting for the Metropolitan interests in the purchases of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, were good buyers of Metropolitan yesterday, and were apparently working to see that no decline in the property should occur.

AIR BRAKE'S RISE.

Not content with its phenomenal rise on Friday, when it jumped 11 points on dealings of less than 500 shares, New York Air Brake yesterday continued to soar skyward, and on trading of something like 400 shares scored a net gain of 5½ points, closing at 176½. In this connection it is interesting to note that the stock of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company is now selling at $450 per share. This, with their issued capital of $11,000,000, makes the stock sell on a basis of over $50,000,000. The New York Air Brake Company, with an issued capital of $6,250,000, selling at 176, makes it on a basis of about $11,000,000. As the New York Company is now doing a large part of the business of the country, and has a large foreign business, its friends insist that the stock at present prices is selling very much below its value. The company has just closed

wheat ran down from 70 13-16c. to 70 9-16c., to rally on the post-market curb to 70 11-16c. on very strong sentiment. Maize was emphatically strong during the week and scored a decisive advance. The chief bear factor of the week was the Argentine export business, which was of unexpected volume. Elements on the long side of the market were close figuring on the statistical position of the chief cereal, which to many brought the conviction that at current quotations it cannot be regarded as dear, strength of foreign markets, and active inquiry and support in the minor American markets. Corn supported the wheat market by its firmness and the volume of export business. On the whole, the week put wheat in the strongest position for an advance by the clearing out of a long line of short interest and justifying the bullish sentiment that developed the preceding week.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and local markets during the past week is shown in these tables of actual closing quotations:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Sept. 18.	Sept. 18.	Sept. 19.
Wheat—			
September	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝
December	70 11-16	70⅝	70⅝
Corn—			
September	32 13-16	32⅝	32⅝
December	28⅝	28⅝	29⅛
Wheat—	Sept. 20.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 23.
September	71⅛	72	74	73 7-16
December	71⅛	72⅛	72	72 7-16
Corn—				
September	34½	34	34⅝	34⅝
December	29½	29⅝	30½	29⅝

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Sept. 20.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 23.
September	73⅛	72⅝	73	
December	75 13-16	75⅛	75⅝	
Corn—				
September	38⅝	38⅛	38⅞	
December	30	35⅞	36⅞	
Wheat—	Sept. 20.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 23.
September	73⅛	73⅝	74½	73⅝
December	76⅝	76⅞	77⅜	76 9-16
Corn—				
September	38⅞	38⅝	39½	39⅛
December	36½	36¼	37½	36 15-16

At Chicago the advance in contract wheat was: September, 2 5-16c., and December, 1⅝c., and in New York: September, ⅞c., and December, ¾c. The advance in corn was: Chicago—September, 1 9-16c., and December, 1¼c., and New York—September, ⅞c., and December, 15-16c. The range of December wheat at Chicago yesterday was 72⅜c. to 72¾c., and of December corn 29½c. to 30¼c. May wheat, Chicago, closed 74 15-16c. and May corn 30 5-16c. On the local post-market curb wheat privileges were: December—puts, 76⅛c.; calls, 77 1-16c.

Cash prices for cereals and dependent staples made a satisfactory local showing yesterday as follows:

	Sept. 23.	Last M'th, Last Y'r, at Date. Sept. 23.	
Wheat	75⅝	77⅜	76
Corn	39⅝	38½	34½
Oats	28	29¼	20½
Flour	$4.05	$4.60	$4.00
Lard	5.65	6.35	5.25
Pork	9.00	8.75	9.00
Beef, hams	26.50	27.00	19.50
Beef, family	10.75	10.50	11.50

***

McIntyre & Wardwell, in their grain letter of yesterday, said:

WHEAT—A dull session gave a fractional shrinkage in prices. Foreign markets were a little better, but not sufficiently so to be stimulating in view of recent domestic appreciation. On the other hand, the cables were not depressing. They were higher, but not enough higher to be influential. The exports for the week were good at 4,631,600 bushels, and have been 44,000,000 bushels in the past two weeks, against 30,050,000 bushels in the same time last year. It is generally conceded our export business the past crop year, when all the world had big crops, was very satisfactory. We cannot well complain at this time, when we are exporting at a rate 8 per cent. greater. In the clearances of the week there was but little from the Pacific Coast. The Nebraska grain dealers are credited with an estimate of 18,848,100 bushels for that State, which is 15,800,000 bushels less than the official crop in 1898. A comparison of prices shows December wheat in Liverpool a year ago 5s 6d., New York, 69¼c; Chicago, 63⅞c. and ocean freight, 3d. To-day Liverpool is 6s 3d, New York, 76⅞c; Chicago, 72⅛c, and freights, 3d. Compared with Saturday last, the markets show only a slight gain. Moderate rains in some sections are of assistance in seeding operations. It is generally thought a less acreage will be planted, because of drought and discouragement in Kansas, &c., from crop failure. The course of the market for the week has not been encouraging to the bulls, who have seen several features ordinarily depressing pass without effect. A very general belief in better prices, to come later on, restrains short selling. The effort to get wheat in the West from the farmers shows some dealers want it.

CORN—Good export demand is not withdrawn because of the advances recently made. Takings of 600,000 bushels were reported to-day. The September price is attracting a little more corn to the market, but it all appears to be wanted. Cables are higher and one must believe that, after many years of trying, our corn is getting a foothold in Europe that means much in the future. The quantity taken for export is from the commercial corn, and means increased demand on that part of the crop entering the markets where the price is made. With about 25 per cent. of the crop leaving the farms, or say 500,000,000 bushels in a year, it is much in making of prices if our exports are 100,000,000 or 200,000,000 bushels. Nebraska's crop, officially 159,000,000 bushels last year, is estimated by the grain association of that State to be 221,000,000 bushels this year. This appears about right. It disposes of the extravagant estimates of railway officials and short sellers.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 3@5 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $204,858,620; balances, $10,913,906; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,717,987.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81⅝@$4.81¾; demand, $4.85½; cables, $4.85⅝. Commercial bills were $4.81@$4.82¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23¾ less 1-16 and 5.20⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 and 94 13-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—35c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@35c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—There was a general rally in American securities here to-day, in sympathy with the improved tendency noticeable in Wall Street yesterday. Business, however, was very restricted.

Consols for money, 10¼; consols for the account, 10 9-16; Canadian Pacific, 95⅛; Erie, 13½; Erie first preferred, 37⅝; Illinois Central, 117; Union Pacific preferred, 79⅛; St. Paul, 132½; New York Central, 140; Pennsylvania, 67⅝; Reading, 11½; Northern Pacific preferred, 70⅜; Atchison, 21⅜; Louisville, 81⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 11.

Money, 1½ per cent; rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 61¼.

Gold to the amount of £300,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to the Cape.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.50; Madrid, 22.07; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 7.32.

Bar silver steady at 27 1-16d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm as a result of the Cabinet Council held in London yesterday, hopes being entertained of a peaceful settlement of the Transvaal difficulty. The news of the proposal of the Transvaal Government to work the mines even in the event of war had a reassuring effect, and Kaffirs rallied. International securities were quiet. Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 75½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 27½c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 62.35.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Notwithstanding the uncertainty regarding the Transvaal crisis, prices on the Boerse to-day were firmer, being influenced by the improvement in mine shares on the London market. Industrials advanced moderately, banks were steady, and Americans were better but inactive. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23.—On the Boerse to-day prices were firm. Portuguese securities were in demand in consequence of the report that Great Britain is to lease Delagoa Bay. Americans were good, especially Northern Pacifics.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

As has been usual of late on Saturdays, yesterday's market for outside securities was dull and in general prices showed little change. In a few issues important variations from Friday's closing bids were recorded, but in no issue was the day's transactions of large amount. Several issues that were prominent on Friday were not traded in at all, and in other ways, also, was shown the fact that brokers and their customers were inclined to remain inactive awaiting the developments of the opening of next week's market. Rather illogically it would seem, Amalgamated Copper continued to decline, but its course was not reflected in the rest of the market, for, with the exception of Amalgamated Copper, practically every change of any importance was on the side of gains.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was heavy, and although traded in to the extent of only a few hundred shares, lost 1¼ points net. It opened at 95, and during the first hour sold down to 93⅝. From this figure it rallied rather feebly, and at the close the best bid was 94. The decline in this issue was probably due to a certain amount of profit-taking by traders who had procured the stock at considerably lower figures during the recent slump in the stock. Insiders seem to be taking much of the stock that is offered, but for the moment they are not bidding up for the stock. Anaconda Copper declined further on the Stock Exchange, and Amalgamated Copper's falling off was partly in sympathy with this movement.

WHIPPAW COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares, and sold up to 13. It closed at 12⅞ bid.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS opened strong, but it was unfavorably affected by the decline in Consolidated Gas, and sold off. A sale of 200 shares was made at 33⅝, and later the stock changed hands at 33¾. It showed no net change at the close, and the preferred stock and the bonds also remained at Friday's closing figures.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD subscriptions as well as the stocks showed notable strength yesterday. These issues seem to be firmly held, and buying orders have brought about a continued advance which has met with very little reaction. On light transactions the subscriptions gained 2 points net, the common stock 8 points, and the prefered stock 2 points.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION.—On what appeared to be good buying New England Transportation advanced to 9 and closed at 9 bid, a net gain of one-quarter of a point. Buying orders yesterday came from Boston, the home market of the stock, and this fact had a favorable influence on the feeling in regard to the stock.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, as far as reported, was not traded in at all. It remained firm at 22 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	⅞	1⅛
New Amsterdam	33¾	34⅛
New Amsterdam pf	58	59
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	100

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	34	35
American Agricultural Chemical pf	81	82
American Wool Goods	26¾	27⅛
American Wool Goods pf	83½	84½
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Best Sugar	28	30
Best Sugar pf	79	81
Distilling Company of America	19¾	20
Distilling Company of America pf	58	60
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5¼	5¾
Electric Boat	20	23
Electric Boat pf	40	45
Havana Commercial	28	28½
Havana Commercial pf	67½	68½
International Pump	25	28½
International Pump pf	72	73
National Gramophone	90	91
National Salt	46	47½
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf., ex div	100	100
Otis Elevator	33¾	35½
Otis Elevator pf	99	99½
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div	99	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg	30	32
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	84	86
Sloss-Sheffield subs	39	
Sloss-Sheffield	39	42
Sloss-Sheffield pf	79	81
Standard Oil Trust	469	472
Standard Oil of New Jersey	467	470
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar		⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	94	94⅜
American Air Power	41	45
American Cotton		53
Arizona Land	7⅞	8
Asphalt Company of America	17½	18
British Columbia Copper	10⅜	11½
Chicago & Alton subs	110	111
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	95	98
Electric Vehicle pf	100	115
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	
Flemington Coal & Coke	29¾	30⅝
General Carriage	30	
Illinois Transportation	4½	5
*Markeen Copper	10¾	11⅝
Mexican 5s	100	100½
New England Transportation	9	9¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	22	23
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	23½
St. Louis subs	¾30	140
St. Louis common, when issued	30	32
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95½
Tennessee Copper	16½	17½
Trust Company of America	245	250
*Union Copper	30	
Virginia Coal, Iron, & Coke	30	32
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13¼
*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.		

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West. End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock		102
Buffalo Street Railway con. and	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	100
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	113½	
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas, Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	116
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	26¾
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	37	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102¾	103½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	37	80
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80	81
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100½	102
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	106	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	23¾	23½
Consumers Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Denver Gas	46	46½
Denver Gas 5s	90	90¾
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas		45
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gs	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	290	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28¼	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	81	83
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103¾
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	100
Ohio Indiana 1st 6s		45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	48	48
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	60	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	130	132
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	79	80
Western Gas	100	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	107¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36	37
Brooklyn Ferry 5s, c., with int	104	104½
Brooklyn Ferry (new)	36	37
Hoboken Ferry con. 6s	93	93½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	66	68
Union Ferry bds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	21
American Typefounders	33	35
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	15	17
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	22
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf		13
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	93	95
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	113½	117½
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	3	5
Union Typewriter 1st pf	113	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	100	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	115
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	68

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The week closes with a trifle more ease apparent in financial circles, as evidenced in the greater readiness to put out funds. Locally rates on call loans still rule at 4 to 5 per cent., and on time 4½ per cent. upward, with the supply fully up to the demand. At the local Clearing House to-day the rate between banks was 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at par.

The local market for the half day developed very little of an interesting character. Michigan Telephone, in sympathy with its parent company, Erie, attracted the most attention by reason of an advance from 98½ to 105, the highest point at which this stock has ever sold. Central Oil continued to hold surprisingly firm on good buying, and at one time sold as high as 25, with the closing only a small fraction under that figure. Cochiti was up to 18½, and United States Oil sold at 45⅝ on small transactions.

In the copper shares Arcadian was still the target for the bears. Almost from the start it was subjected to free selling, and at the close it had dropped to 48. The buying of the stock, under the present drive, is, however, very evidently coming from good sources. There are plenty of people who, despite all the current bearish talk on the security, believe that the property has an excellent future, and the present weakness is for a special purpose. Montana was almost the only one of the copper group to show any considerable strength. On good buying of small lots it advanced 2½ points to 350. Calumet and Hecla dropped 4 points to 776, Utah was off ½ to 38⅛, United States Mining held steady around 32½ and 32⅝, Parrot lost a fraction to 49, Santa Fé sold at 12¾ and 12⅝, and Baltic fell ¼ to 25⅛. The closing of the list as a whole showed more or less weakness, but with the general feeling better, perhaps, than that shown in New York.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7	7½	Old Colony	8	9
Allouez	5¾	6¼	Old Dominion	33	33
Arcadian	48½	50	Osceola	85½	86
Arnold	11	11½	Parrot	48	49
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Pioneer	3	3¼
Atlantic	28½	30	Quincy	155	157
Baltic	26½	27	Rhode Island	6	6¼
B. & C. Cr. C.	27½	30	Santa Fé	11⅝	12¼
Bost. & Mon.	350	355	Santa Ysabel	12½	13
Butte & B.	66	67	Shoe	34	34½
Cal. & Hec.	875	890	Tamarack	222	230
Centennial	34	35	Utah Cons.		38⅛
Franklin	18	19	Washington	2	2½
Humboldt	1⅝	2¼	White Knob	13	14½
Isle Royale	43	44	Winona	9	10
Mohawk	22	28	Wolverine	42	43

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	262	Fitchburg pf.	121
Bost. & Low.	240	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. & Me.	198	E. Gs.	112
Bost. & Pr.	303	N. Y. & N.	
Cent. Mass.	16	18	Ye Ts.	116
Cent. M. pf.	60	West End	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	360	362	N. Eng. Tel.	155
Chi. Blk. Y.	141½	144	U. S. Oil	45	45¼
Dom. Coal	51	51½	Westinghouse Electric	49
Dom. C. pf.	116	117	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	68	70
Erie Tel.	113		
Lamson Bt.	36	37½	
Mex. Tele.	5⅞	6	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—This was an uneventful day in stocks, little business being done, and that of a narrow range. Match sold off a point from 130, but regained it at the close. Strawboard got back to 37. Metropolitan bonds were in demand at 96¼@95¾. Other securities were dull and at a standstill. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	34
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co	17
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	129
National Biscuit Co. com	46
National Biscuit pf	97¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co	3
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf	12
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	18
Chicago Packing & Provision Co	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	30
North Chicago Street R. R.	239½
West Chi. Street R. R.	119¾
South Side Elevated R. R.	96
Lake Street Elevated	17¾
Lake Street Elevated, trust cfts.	15¾
Street's West Stable Car Line	20
American Linseed com	9¾
American Linseed pf	50
American Tin Plate com	30½
American Tin Plate pf	86½
National Carbon com	20
National Carbon pf	88
National Steel com	52
National Steel pf	95
Union Traction	32¼
Union Traction pf	83¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—To-day's local market was active only in spots, Cambria Steel, American Cement, American Asphalt, and Union Traction being leaders in this respect. The last named was rather heavy, receding to 40 on sales by people who have become nervous on account of the persistency of strike talk. With this exception, prices were uniformly firm, and fractionally higher for most stocks. The close was steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	24½	25	Penn. Mfg	28½	29
Cheltenham	42½	43	Phila. Trac.	39⅝	39⅞
El. Stg. Bat.	135	140	Union Trac.	40	40¼
E. S. Bt. pf.	135	145	U. Gas Imp.	164½	165
El. Co. of A.	18	18½	Welsbach	51	52
Lehigh V.	26½	26⅝	W. N. Y. & Penn	6¼	6½
Marsden	15	15½			

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The New Amsterdam Casualty Company of New York has been admitted to California and E. F. Green of San Francisco appointed general agent.

The Pennsylvania Casualty Company has been organized at Scranton, Penn., with a capital stock of $100,000 and a surplus of $50,000, and the following officers have been elected: President—W. W. Watson; First Vice President—John L. Kemmerer; Second Vice President—Thomas R. Brooks; Secretary—F. H. Kingsbury; Treasurer—E. P. Kingsbury; General Superintendent—W. C. Feter.

F. R. Thompson of Minneapolis has been appointed special agent of the Northern Assurance Company of London for the States of Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

Thomas B. Bemis of Boston has been appointed manager of the Hartford Life Insurance Company for Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Millard MacDonald of San Francisco has been appointed general agent of the State Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool for California.

P. D. McGregor, associate manager of the Western Department of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, has been appointed Western manager of the Queen Insurance Company of America.

The next session of the conference of liability insurance managers will be held in Hartford this week, beginning Tuesday. No particular class of risks will be taken up for the purpose of revising the rates, so far as the general plan of session has been outlined. It is not expected that President Stone of the Maryland Casualty Company will appear before the managers at this session in regard to a possible application of the Maryland for admission to membership, despite its recent action in reinsuring most of the business of the Union Casualty and Surety Company of St. Louis, which is a conference company.

The Virginia State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents has been organized at Lynchburg, Va., by the election of the following officers: President—L. W. Childress of Norfolk; Vice President—W. L. Brobert of Harrisonburg; Secretary and Treasurer—George D. Dey of Norfolk. Resolutions were adopted condemning the practice of companies in writing Virginia risks at outside points and at less than the local board rates. New York underwriters commented yesterday upon the action, because it has been generally believed that local board rates in Virginia could not be legally maintained, so long as the Wharton anti-compact law remains upon the statute books of that State.

New Yorker Gets a Federal Contract.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted the proposal of John Pierce of New York for the interior finishing of the Post Office Building at Buffalo. The price is $118,850.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 23, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17⅛	310	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	− ⅛
64	65	200	Am. Car & Found. pf	65½	65¾	65½	65½	+1
39¾	40¼	200	American Ice	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
44	44½	1,020	American Cotton Oil	44½	44⅞	43¾	44	
50¼	50¾	80	Am. Linseed pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	
44⅞	45⅜	6,880	Am. Steel & Hoop	44	45	44	45	+1⅛
85⅞	86	335	Am. Steel & Hoop pf	85⅝	86⅝	85½	86⅛	
147	153	35	American Express	152	152	152	153	
7⅞	8	80	Am. Malting Co. pf	67	67	67	67	
38	39¾	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	39¼	39¾	39	39¾	+ ⅛
88⅝	88⅞	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	88	88	87¾	88¼	+ ⅛
51⅝	51¾	1,600	American Steel & Wire	51¾	52	51¾	51¾	− ⅛
96½	97½	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
145⅞	146	12,580	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	146½	146¾	144⅝	146	− ⅞
117	119	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118½	118½	118½	118¼	
39¾	40	600	American Tin Plate	40	40	39¾	39¾	+ ⅜
122¾	122⅞	7,310	American Tobacco	123½	123¾	121¾	121⅞	− 1
52⅞	53	1,605	Anaconda Copper	54	54	53	53	− ⅛
40	42	100	Atln Arbor pf	41	41	41	41	
20¾	21	900	At. T. & S. F.	21	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
63½	63¾	18,635	At. T. & S. F. pf	63¾	63¾	63½	63¾	
50⅞	51	300	Baltimore & Ohio	51½	51½	50⅞	50⅞	
70½	71¼	407	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71	71¼	71	71	
89¼	89½	52,688	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	92½	93¼	88½	89⅝	− 3
141	144	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	141½	141½	141½	141½	− ½
		100	Brunswick City	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	− 1
40	42	150	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	44	44	44	44	+ 2
53	53¾	50	Canada Southern	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	
58½	58⅝	1,020	Cent. Pac. ass't pd	59¾	59⅝	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
27½	27⅝	1,238	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
131⅜	131½	8,630	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	132¼	132⅞	131¾	131¾	− ⅝
48	50	100	Chi. Con. Traction	49	49	49	49	
91¼	93	900	Chicago & East. Ill	91	93½	91	92½	+2
142	142½	1,720	Chicago Great West	14⅜	14½	14½	14½	
41	41⅜	700	Chi., Gr. West. pf., B	41⅜	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅛
92	94	200	Chi., Gr. West., deb	91½	92¼	91½	92¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	12	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
128	128⅜	7,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	128⅝	129¼	127⅞	128	− ⅛
168½	169	200	Chicago & Northw	169	169	168⅝	168¾	+ ⅛
113⅞	113⅞	8,860	Chi., R. I. & Pac	114½	114⅝	113¾	113⅝	− ⅛
44⅞	46	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	− ⅛
55⅞	56	100	C., C., C. & St. L	55⅝	56⅛	55⅜	55⅝	− ¼
99	101¼	25	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	100	100	100	100	
58⅝	59	2,020	Colorado Fuel & Iron	59½	59½	57⅜	58⅞	− ⅛
119	125	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	− ½
5	6¼	3,000	Colorado Southern	4¾	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
44	44½	300	Col. Southern 1st pf	43¾	44	43¾	44¼	
18⅞	19⅜	200	Col. & H. C. & I	19	19	19	19	
188½	189½	2,360	Consolidated Gas	189⅜	190	188¾	188¾	− 2½
42½	42⅝	2,280	Continental Tobacco	43¼	43⅝	42¼	42⅝	− ⅝
93	94	600	Continental Tobac. pf	94	94	94	94	− ½
123	124	100	Delaware & Hudson	124	124	124	124	
187	188⅞	470	Del., Lack. & West	189	189	187	187	− 3
21⅝	22	600	Denver & Rio Grande	22	22	21⅜	21⅝	− ¼
75½	75⅝	200	Denver & R. G. pf	75½	75½	75⅜

week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,180,898	$22,264,968	$22,207,450
Jan. 14	23,263,675	22,985,775	22,172,525
Jan. 21	24,986,676	21,276,200	21,067,800
Jan. 28	20,262,625	20,090,450	20,148,250
Feb. 4	27,482,675	21,191,620	14,540,050
Feb. 11	25,511,822	22,437,050	21,638,225
Feb. 18	24,373,825	22,988,450	22,689,950
Feb. 25	20,334,900	22,969,825	21,582,975
March 4	24,579,125	20,533,500	20,526,925
March 11	23,206,000	22,731,425	22,255,584
March 18	19,074,175	25,060,100	48,106,975
March 25	18,557,425	25,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	25,720,800	47,966,575
April 8	15,018,825	25,720,800	47,963,575
April 15	19,471,525	27,340,675	48,964,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,925,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	48,916,575	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	24,681,825	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,516,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,008,200	59,272,500	48,980,950
June 24	25,397,800	55,208,550	49,253,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,594,575
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,865,825	46,636,900
July 22	12,055,800	48,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	43,750,150
August 5	11,103,900	39,815,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,395,375	33,111,850	38,582,725
August 19	15,062,350	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,978,525	21,345,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 9	2,453,925	7,076,775	28,668,825
Sept. 16	275,450	4,240,400	19,895,175
Sept. 23	2,963,780	8,252,875	15,967,500

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$2,963,700	1894	$59,974,675
1898	8,252,875	1893	17,609,950
1897	15,967,500	1892	5,051,075
1896	14,216,025	1891	4,008,115
1895	22,296,175	1890	14,075,400

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	937	937	837
3d week Sept	$124,002	$111,277	$113,579
From July 1	1,388,802	1,171,433	1,081,005

ANN ARBOR for July—

Gross earnings	133,945	110,770	100,414
Op. expenses	84,796	76,485	64,303
Net	49,149	32,285	36,111

BOSTON & ALBANY for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings—			
Passengers	3,740,474	3,761,190	3,814,025
Freight	4,398,586	4,291,526	4,124,320
Mail, exp	1,191,966	1,188,953	1,176,280
Total gross	9,325,035	9,241,569	9,114,625
Operating expenses—			
Maint. way	1,274,848	1,453,695	1,902,610
Maint. equip	934,574	838,082	621,117
Transp. expenses	3,561,222	3,638,562	3,257,112
General	907,017	866,662	867,236
Total op. exp	6,677,661	6,795,001	6,658,075
Net earnings	2,647,374	2,446,568	2,456,550
Charges	2,615,980	2,415,980	2,415,980
Surplus	31,394	30,588	40,570

BOSTON & MAINE for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings—			
Passengers	8,322,202	8,461,640	8,538,278
Freight	10,286,339	10,201,910	9,975,436
Exp. and bag	735,818	733,163	719,401
Mails	346,748	346,748	346,757
Total gross	19,890,607	19,742,945	19,556,687
Operating expenses—			
Office	570,238	585,034	597,275
Gen. transp'n	1,150,591	1,265,813	1,314,913
Freight transp'n	2,495,104	2,523,016	2,531,429
Pass. transp'n	1,686,675	1,671,468	1,684,807
Motive power	3,526,751	3,552,623	3,536,000
Maint. cars	1,093,130	1,087,704	1,082,790
Maint. way	2,741,291	2,613,753	2,412,376
New equip	439,714	444,295	429,017
Total op. exp	13,748,944	13,723,676	13,609,106
Net	6,141,963	6,019,269	5,947,581
Pro. ex. to earn.	69.12	69.51	69.58
Other income	699,221	740,204	691,491
Total income	6,841,184	6,759,473	6,638,983
Charges	6,795,771	6,730,653	6,603,689
Sur. over div's	45,413	29,820	35,293

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for June—

Gross	547,134	539,546	531,420
Op. expenses	405,679	443,259	341,826
Net	141,455	96,287	189,594

For year ended June 30:

Gross	6,868,835	6,904,315	6,140,000
Op. expenses	5,004,458	4,916,808	4,257,404
Net	1,864,377	1,987,507	1,882,696

CENTRAL PACIFIC for July—

Gross	1,580,443	1,300,119	1,400,578
Op. expenses	871,233	778,786	763,566
Net	709,210	521,333	637,012

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA for July—

Gross	279,683	247,858	226,340
Op. expenses	212,486	180,200	174,055
Net	67,197	67,658	52,285

IOWA CENTRAL for July—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	195,731	135,386	10,315
Op. expenses	125,951	128,329	22,372
Net	69,780	7,063	62,717

*Decrease.

THE DELAWARE & HUDSON ceased lines report for the year ended June 30—

New York & Canada Railroad—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	974,832	937,829	937,891
Op. expenses	604,162	655,430	647,951
Net earnings	370,693	282,399	289,940
Other income	2,128	2,134	
Total income	372,821	284,533	289,940
Charges	319,623	313,572	316,804
Surplus	53,192	*29,039	*26,864

*Deficit.

The Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad—

Gross earnings	2,458,032	2,448,728	2,345,270
Op. expenses	1,675,491	1,638,022	1,550,090
Net earnings	782,541	810,706	794,580
Other income	22,029	22,518	9,545
Total income	804,570	833,224	804,125
Charges	1,138,570	1,132,536	1,147,405
Deficit	334,000	299,312	343,280

The Lackawanna & Susquehanna Railroad—

Gross earnings	4,235,068	4,125,187	3,924,524
Op. expenses	2,359,421	2,316,258	2,273,393
Net earnings	1,875,617	1,808,929	1,651,131
Other income	10,364	13,500	
Total income	1,885,981	1,822,429	1,651,131
Charges	1,118,318	1,113,182	1,102,614
Surplus	767,692	709,245	548,517

The Adirondack Railway—

	1899.	1898.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	160,761	238,305	21,544
Op. expenses	127,570	125,810	8,240
Net earnings	59,191	72,495	13,304
Other income	260	8,405	8,145
Total income	59,451	80,900	21,449
Charges	52,096	52,096	4,792
Surplus	6,653	28,804	22,241
Total deficit	435,490	442,137	6,647

*Increase.

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTHERN PACIFIC for August—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	97,082	89,931	83,318
Op. expenses	48,386	48,598	45,484
Net earnings	48,696	41,333	37,834

TEXAS CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	354,406	364,766	344,531
Oper. expenses	228,538	217,388	211,092
Net earnings	165,870	147,378	133,439
Charges	73,076	87,760	86,612
Income	92,794	59,618	46,827
Dividends	52,980	39,735	39,735
Surplus	39,814	19,883	7,092

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for August—

Gross earnings	223,353	186,712	172,033
Oper. expenses	92,847	84,005	83,151
Net earnings	130,505	102,707	89,782

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL & PITTSBURG for August—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$110,967	$101,513	$9,454
Oper. expenses	75,257	74,560	717
Net earnings	35,710	26,953	8,757

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.07	.07
Andes	.13	.13
Belcher	.25	.26
Best & Belcher	.44	.42
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.67	.67
Challenge Con	.32	.31
Chollar	.43	.41
Confidence	.70	.72
Con. Cal. & Va	1.60	1.65
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.19	.19
Gould & Curry	.28	.28
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.08	.08
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.45	.46
Occidental Con	.24	.23
Ophir	1.10	1.10
Overman	.20	.18
Potosi	.56	.52
Savage	.30	.28
Sag Belcher	.05	.04
Sierra Nevada	.75	.76
Standard	3.10	3.05
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con	.43	.41
Utah Con	.15	.13
Yellow Jacket	.29	.28
Silver bars	58⅝	58⅝
Mexican dollars	47⅝@48⅜	47⅝@48⅜
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acacia	23⅞	24	22½	22⅝
Alamo	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10½
Anaconda	49	49⅝	49	49⅝
Argentum	28½	30	28½	30
Anchoria	70	72	70	72
Augustine	128	130		
Bankers	13½	13⅝	12⅝	13½
Battle	35⅝	37	33	36
Blue Bell	14½	15½	14½	15½
Columbine	17½	18	17⅝	17⅝
Consolidated	16	17	17¼	17½
Damon	20⅝	21	20	20⅝
Elkton	120½	120⅝	119⅝	120
El Paso	40	42	41¼	45½
Findlay	16⅜	16⅝	16½	16⅞
Garfield	16	16½	16½	17
Gibson	27½	28½	27½	28½
Golden Fleece	28	30	26	30
Golden King	95	97	95	97
Gold Coin	215	220	215	220
Gould	34⅝	35	34⅝	35
Isabella	95½	96½	96	97½
Independence	49	50	49	49⅝
Jackpot	65	65½	65	66
Moon Anchor	98½	100	93½	100
Matos	36	37½	36	36½
National	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜
Ophir	45	50	45	49½
Pharmacist	6¼	6⅞	6¼	6⅝
Pinnacle	33⅞	33½	33½	33⅝
Portland	2.27	2.27½	2.26½	2.27½
Raven	57½	60	57½	60
Rawlings	32½	35	32	33
Rosa	30	34	30	34
Sovereign	18⅝	19	17⅝	17⅝
Tornado	46	48	46	46
Union	34¼	34½	34¼	34½
Vindicator	140	148	140	148
Work	32⅜	33	32¼	32⅝

CHARLES LEE ANDREWS NAMED.

Nominated to Succeed Mr. Ely as Secretary of the Stock Exchange.

The Nominating Committee of the New York Stock Exchange has selected Charles Lee Andrews as the regular candidate to be voted on Oct. 4 as Secretary of the Exchange to fill, until May next, the unexpired term of Secretary George W. Ely, who retires Oct. 14 to become President of the Bankers' Trust Company. Mr. Andrews became a member of the Stock Exchange Jan. 7, 1887, and is well and favorably known. He is of the firm of Andrews & Criss of 45 Broadway.

His nomination is regarded as a compromise on two strong candidates—Chairman William McClure and J. R. Dumont of the Law and Stock List Committees. There was no talk yesterday of an independent nomination.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

National Light Supply Company of New York; to buy and sell supplies for lighting purposes; capital, $1,000. Directors—Armin Frankenheim, Nicholas Rosenauer, Sampson Rubenstein.

Lawyers' Advertising Company of New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—George W. Wingate, Arthur H. Van Brunt, J. H. Rogan, M. Warley Platzek, Everett N. Blanke.

Central City Produce Market of Syracuse; capital, $150,000. Directors—John Ritchie, Frank Elgabroadt, James M. Andrews, Frank L. Scoville, A. C. Garrett, J. W. Cronin, I. Charles Ferris, Grant C. Hitchings, Frank E. Clark.

Insurance Herald Company of New York, to carry on a general printing business; capital, $25,000. Directors—Louis N. Geldert, J. C. Willberding, C. M. Geldert.

Ball Electric Company of Yonkers, to deal in apparatus in connection with generation and distribution of electricity; capital, $300,000. Directors—Abram Sebring, Eldoras M. Roberts, Daniel Reimsen, Willbur F. Randall, Charles D. Billeck.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made in the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	109
Binghamton Gas 5s	95
Fern. Coal Company	16.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf	25.00
Marshall Mill	50
New York Biscuit bonds	111
Retsof bonds	82½
Retsof stock	15

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MOSES A. HOPPOCK.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $2,306 against Moses A. Hoppock of 45 Broadway in favor of the American Lithographic Company on a note made by him on Nov. 11, 1893.

Out of Town.

SCHAEFFER, MERKEL & CO.—Schaeffer, Merkel & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements and wagons, at Fleetwood, Penn., assigned yesterday. Liabilities, $63,000; assets over $80,000. The cause assigned was business depression.

WATERS, PATTERSON & CO.—The commission firm of Waters, Patterson & Co. yesterday ordered all its open trades on the Board of Trade closed at Chicago. The firm is known to be short on the wheat market, and its suspension is due indirectly to the Barrett, Farnum & Co. failure Thursday. The firm was incorporated at $10,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH ROSSMANN.—Joseph Rossmann, living at 155 Avenue B, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,293 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1893.

MORITZ SOBEL.—Moritz Sobel, living at 1,445 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,124 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1893.

PETER SCHUTT.—Peter Schutt, a farmer, of North Branch, Sullivan County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,561 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city in 1897 for liquors, cigars, and dry goods. He was formerly in the liquor business in this city.

LOUIS ENRICHT.—Louis Enricht, Cook County Surveyor, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Chicago yesterday, placing his liabilities at $201,123. He scheduled assets of $358,306, most of which consist of debts due on account and unliquidated claims.

J. M. WEIL & BROTHERS.—Jacob M., Daniel N., Solomon D., Samuel M. and Gustave J. Weil, composing the firm of J. M. Weil & Brothers, formerly manufacturers of jewelry cases at 51 and 52 Crosby Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $14,504 and no assets. They went out of business four years ago.

MARK M. ROSENTHAL.—Mark M. Rosenthal, clerk, living at 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $24,459 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Lessing, Solomon & Rosenthal, dealers in dry goods at Waco, Texas, who failed in October, 1889.

SADIE LOUISE THOMPSON.—Sadie Louise Thompson, theatrical costumer of 612 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,608 and no assets. She has four creditors—Henry E. Heiland, $608, for merchandise; Heyman & Weil, $450, in judgment; Joseph Orsain, $450, rent, and Charles Binn, $500, for merchandise.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

FIEDLER, Samuel—A. Knobloch	$337
FRIED, Philip—The Berger Manufacturing Company	82
GORDON, Barnard—Samuel J. Silberman	618
GRUENBERG, Frederick A.—Julius Rayner	181
HOPPOCK, Moses A.—American Lithographic Company	2,306
KUCK, Martin and Agatha—F. C. Musselgiller and another	206
KLOES, Frederick J.—Jay C. Wemple Company	234
LEURSSEN, Carl H.—Jacob Pohs	141
MIEHLKER, Arthur G.—Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company	567
MONAGHAN, William V.—F. W. Geller	75
MONASH, Hyman—Carl Beck	12
MURPHY, Christopher F.—G. Ehret	1,309
RAUCHFUSS, Oscar A. B.—George V. Sand and another	1,880
SHEA, Martin—Jacob Pohs	84
SWIFT, Neille B.—B. Loewy	221
TREANOR, John A. and James J., Jr.—Francis G. Clark and another	273
TRAYNOR, Bernard—William H. Shaw and others	248
WICHNER, Herman—L. Hornberger and another	108
THE JONES-MULLEN COMPANY—A. F. Richardson	153
GERMANIA LOAN ASSOCIATION, Charles S. Pohly, and David C. Meyers—Simon Epstein	212

WILL OWN THE WORLD'S GOLD.

Col. Treweek Says America Is Likely to Possess It All in Ten Years.

If present conditions continue for ten years, America will own all the gold in the world. That is the opinion of Col. Nicholas Treweek of Salt Lake City, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Col. Treweek is one of the best-informed mining operators in the country.

"The general prosperity of the country," he said to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "is most gratifying, and in no industry is it more marked than in mining. More men are employed in the mines to-day than ever before, although silver is only worth about 60 cents an ounce. The price has appreciated slightly, and this condition has been brought about largely by the enhanced values of copper and lead.

"Three years ago lead sold at 3 cents a pound. Now it is worth $4.25 per 100 pounds. There has been no increase in freight rates, so the manufacturer gets the benefit of the advance.

"It has only been within the past two years that any important developments have been made in copper, but since that time large deposits of the metal have been found in Utah, especially in the West Mountain, Bingham, and Tintie districts.

"Attention has also been recently called to another important belt of copper in the Wasack Range, lying east of the Bingham copper mines. This belt is at least nine miles long, and extends from the Grizzly Mine, at the head of Little Cottonwood, passing through the head of Big Cottonwood and Snake Creek mining districts, and thence southeasterly to Park City mining district, and connecting with the Valeo mines.

"This region is now in its infancy, but every foot of ground in the nine miles mentioned is located by mining claims, and active work is being prosecuted. Various claims along this belt show deposits of copper ore from seven to forty feet in width, carrying from three to ten ounces in silver and two to ten ounces of gold to the ton. The copper values range from 8 to 25 per cent.

"Although a mining man, I am a Republican, and believe the silver question will in time take care of itself. Commercial statistics show that the balance of trade in our favor during the last three years has been $1,000,000,000. As there is only about $8,000,000,000 of gold in the world, this country will have the whole of it in ten years if present conditions continue."

TAXES ON RICH MEN'S WILLS.

Numerous Legal Charges Which Must Be Paid Before Conveyance of Property to the Heirs.

Deaths of rich men have been frequent in New York recently, and a question that takes on interest is, What does it cost their estates before being turned over to the heirs? What are the various taxes now imposed on the estate, the legal charges for fees of executors, administrators, trustees, or other officials who may have transactions with the conveyance of the estate to the rightful heirs?

The question is not easily answered, but those who have had something to do with the settlement that follows in a family after its head passes away know very well that the expense of closing up the estate is a considerable one. There is the transfer tax of 5 per cent., or 1 per cent., depending upon the conditions which environ the bequests of the decedent. Besides this, there is the general personal property tax of the city, which applies to estates in the hands of executors or trustees, the same as if they were not thus held by agents of the real owners, though this tax is often evaded in one way or another. Then there are the charges fixed by law and collected by the machinery of the court through which the estate is adjusted, fees of executors, or administrators, or trustees, as the case may be; the cost of advertising, and the lawyer's fees.

Lawyer George C. Austin, an authority on Surrogate Court practice, talks interestingly about what it costs a man of property to die in New York State. "He either dies testate or intestate," said Mr. Austin. "If there is a will, it is first filed for probate, and the usual course is to serve citation for letters testamentary. The process is, or ought to be, in the Surrogate's Court. In case some of the parties at interest in the estate live out of the State, there must be an advertisement for citation in The Law Journal and one of the daily newspapers. This costs on an average, say, $40. The lawyer's fee is not regulated. In the ordinary case it is perhaps about $25 for filing the will for probate. This, however, depends upon the amount involved in the estate. If it be the will of a millionaire, the lawyer will probably get from $500 to $1,000 for this work alone.

"The commission to the executor or the administrator is fixed by law. It is 5 per cent. on the first $1,000, 2½ per cent. additional on the next amount, and 1 per cent. additional on the amount above that. To explain this, let us say a man dies worth $25,000. On the first $1,000 the administrator or executor gets 5 per cent., or $50; on the next $10,000 he gets 2½ per cent., $250, and on the remaining $14,000 he gets 1 per cent., or $140, making a total fee for the executor or administrator of $440 on an estate valued at $25,000. If there be two or more executors or administrators, this commission must be divided between them in cases where the estate is $100,000 or less. If the estate be more than $100,000 they each get the full commission. All testamentary trustees get the same commission as the administrator or executor.

"The next expense in winding up the estate, and, of course, the main one, is the transfer tax. This was originally called the collateral inheritance tax, and the law was first passed in this State in 1885. The New York transfer tax law is a complicated affair. The ordinary transfer tax is 5 per cent. of the amount of the estate as appraised, provided the estate left by the deceased be $500 or more. But there are a great many exceptions under this general provision of the law. If any of the property of the deceased is left to the father of the deceased mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of a son, or husband of a daughter, or any adopted child, then it shall not be taxed, unless it be personal property of the value of $10,000 or more, and then it is only liable to a tax of 1 per cent. of its market value.

"This transfer tax is collected through the medium of the local machinery—the Controller in this county and the corresponding officer in other parts of the State. Besides this transfer tax is the city's general personal property tax, which is operative while the estate is being settled just as if the man were living, but this tax is very often evaded by the executor or administrator or trustee."

"How is it evaded?" was asked.

"Oh, in a thousand ways," replied Mr. Austin, with a shrug of his shoulders. "You see they have regular return day, the second Monday in every January. If the tax be due in this county and the executor manages to claim residence in Westchester County, or any other county, the estate cannot be touched while it is in his hands by this city tax. There are several other ways by which the executors manage to dodge it.

"In addition to all these assessments upon the estate, which you observe have already run away up, the lawyer's fees from time to time as he may be called into service by the executor or administrator or trustee in estates which are long drawn out in adjustment must be considered. This is whatever he may see fit to make it and the estate's manager agrees to pay. I may add that in the case of the millionaire or very wealthy man he usually stipulates in his will what the executor shall receive. He either fixes it at $10,000 a year or some such figure, or names a lump sum. Of course, if the executor accepts the trust, he has to abide by the terms of compensation. Otherwise the executor would get a small fortune on the fee system already explained out of the colossal estates left by extremely rich men."

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

To be Held Oct. 7 for Positions in Local Mint and Assay Service.

There will be an examination Oct. 7 in the office of the local bureau of the United States Civil Service Commission for the following positions in the local mint and assay service: Abstract clerk, assayer's computation clerk, assistant bookkeeper, assistant curator, assistant inspector, assistant weigh clerk, bank messenger, bookkeeper, cashier's clerk, clerk, copyist, inspector, medal clerk, pay clerk, registrar clerk, registrar of accounts, registrar of deposits, shipping clerk, statistical clerk, storekeeper, time clerk, warrant clerk, and weigh clerk.

The examination is for the purpose of creating eligible registers from which names can be selected for appointments as required from time to time. Persons desiring to take any of the examinations should apply to the Secretary of the Board of Examiners for the Mint and Assay Service.

Rouse's Point Hotel Changes Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, Sept. 23.—Thomas H. Henderson, formerly of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, has purchased the interest of Herman Jaques in the Hotel Montgomery at Rouse's Point and has taken possession.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS
at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,334,243.83
Overdrafts		4,347.65
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		439,574.76
Stocks and bonds		372,196.35
Specie		1,423,706.65
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		238,507.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$153,902.04	
Other items carried as cash	9,438.15	
		163,490.19
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Due from Treasurer of U. S.		22,000.00
Total		$7,998,008.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	316,294.87
Due depositors	6,296,823.59
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	475,763.97
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$126.00
Taxes	9,000.00
	9,126.00
Total	$7,998,008.43

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

THEODORE ROGERS, President, and E. C. EVANS, Cashier, of Bank of the Metropolis, a bank located and doing business at No. 29 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of September, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

THEO. ROGERS, President.
E. C. EVANS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 22d day of September, 1899, before me. A. ACKERMAN, Notary Public, (No. 2.)
[L. S.] New York County.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,050,449.66
Overdrafts		180.15
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		184,883.06
Real estate		4,000.00
Mortgages owned		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		732,948.94
Specie		617,050.50
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		963,627.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$433,698.91	
Other items carried as cash	5,550.66	
		439,236.84
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	5,000.00	
		5,000.00
Total		$5,426,581.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	114,655.48
Due depositors	3,276,241.04
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	779,279.31
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	4,412.04
	4,412.04
Total	$5,426,581.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at New York Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of September, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 23d day of September, 1899, before me.
H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK
at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,949,498.20
Overdrafts		450.35
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$41,757.00	
Due from approved reserve agents	206,157.70	
		247,914.70
Banking house and lot	$200,000.00	
Other real estate	55,414.00	
		255,414.00
Mortgages owned		70,500.00
Stocks and bonds		5,450.00
Specie		71,314.29
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		103,695.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$68,351.53	
Other items carried as cash	3,631.83	
		66,817.84
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Internal revenue stamps		5,455.05
Total		$2,779,595.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	3,320.89
Due depositors	2,276,274.06
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	197,669.76
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	230.36
Total	$2,779,595.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

THOS. L. WATT, President, and F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of September, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

ISAAC A. HOPPER, President.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 23d day of September, 1899, before me.
PETER S. GEITTELL,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, (N. Y. Co., 22.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,949,696.98
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		324,986.19
Real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		207,278.06
Specie		964,626.68
United States legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		276,093.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,247,502.88	
Other items carried as cash	4,193.15	
		1,251,696.03
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Revenue stamps		252.83
Total		$5,679,909.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	47,228.56
Due depositors	4,163,805.41
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	456,488.84
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	

With the Sportsmen Afield and Afloat

Yale has acquired a little sense in athletics. Last year's drubbings in all the divisions of sport in which she had excelled in previous years have seemingly led her to abandon the plan of favoritism in the selection of athletic teams. That plan worked to Harvard's disadvantage for a number of years. When the influence of Hasty Pudding and Delta Kappa Epsilon politicians and the solicitations of the Boston society set were ignored Harvard began to make itself felt in field sports. Triumph came particularly in the last rowing season, when the survival and selection of the fittest was made the imperative rule in boating matters, and three victories over Yale on the Thames resulted.

Society "pull" never reached quite the dimensions at Yale that it has had for years at Harvard up to last season. But the Yale men of Skull and Bones and Scroll and Keys have had a more or less baleful influence on the athletics of the university. This has been growing of late years, and wires have been pulled as if the campus were a training ground for ward politicians when it came to the selection of members of athletic teams. It had much to do with the decapitation of "Bob" Cook. It has worked in the selection of baseball and football players, in the crew and field and track teams, and men of merit have been ignored in favor of men with money or of social position who were ambitious and were looked upon as good timber for either Bones or Keys at the end of the junior year. Each society wanted the crack athletes of the year for its membership, but each desired that, rather than athletes, these men should be such as by reason of their wealth and social position would be desirable members of these very close college clubs. Yale's athletic interests have suffered in consequence. It is the same old story that was the cause of Harvard's handicap for so long.

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This year the policy of Yale is to be changed. She has taken a leaf out of Harvard's book of experience, and will try and benefit therefrom. Selection of men for the football eleven positively on their merits, and without regard to their final distribution when it comes to the selection of men for the senior societies, is announced as the policy of the football manager. This is, of course, the only sensible way to run a team, but common sense in such matters has had but a poor show, as a rule, as against college politics. The chief danger that threatens is the "coaches" of the team, all of whom are graduates, and most, if not all of whom are members of one of the rival senior societies. Wire pullers will be sure to get at these men in the interest of certain lads who have been pre-empted for one or other of the societies about which the Yale men never speak, so long as they are undergraduates and have a chance of election to one of them. If the "coaches" can be induced to let their loyalty to the university exceed that of loyalty to their societies, the chances are good that the eleven may do something to wipe out the stigma of defeat of last season, when Yale made about as poor a showing as she ever did at this game.

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It is intimated, too, that the scheme of the selection of the best men, whether they be society men or outsiders, will apply when it comes to choosing the ball team and the crew. The latter has been a close corporation for a number of years, and the Yale Navy as a means of developing oarsmen has been a theory rather than a fact. Yale will have to take another leaf out of the Harvard book of experience if she proposes to regain supremacy on the water. Not in years has there been any real enthusiasm over boating at Yale, and the number of oarsmen outside of the two crews of a year could almost be counted on one's fingers. Class races have been farces uniformly, and promising oarsmen have been neglected unless they could at their first trial prove to be material for immediate use in either the "Varsity or freshmen crews. Even the latter crew is neglected for the former, and is rarely more than half trained when it goes into a race. That, however, is a fault common with all colleges, except perhaps Harvard under its recently introduced system. The Harvard plan develops oarsmen for the future as well as for the present, just as is done in the English preparatory schools and universities where boating is fostered. With the harbor at New Haven and the rivers emptying into it closed to boathouses, and with the facilities offered at Lakes Whitney and Saltonstall, there is no reason why the men at the New Haven college should not have as good a chance for thorough training as do the Harvard boys on the Charles River. Harvard's present policy—which it should be said in passing, is only an elaboration of that pursued at Cornell, where athletic fitness alone counts in selection—will produce a succession of available men for the crews. Yale needs it badly, and needs also some such directing head as Courtney, free from senior society influences, who will devote himself to developing a college of oarsmen instead of a baker's dozen of men who row in a couple of races only.

***

Should the present scheme of selection for members of the eleven at Yale be carried out, in spite of the machination of coachers and wire-pulling undergraduates, it will certainly be of benefit to the athletes of the university in all branches of sport. Yale has always had abundant material in the past, and when the old democratic spirit ruled it has been of the best sort. Graduates and lovers of amateur sport generally will watch the experiment with interest, and hope for success and the final general extension of the plan. Harvard graduates very generally hope that the plan will succeed as well as it has at Cambridge, for then it will mean hard-fought battles on field and water, and Harvard wants a fight and not a walk-over in the interuniversity contests

OLD IROQUOIS DEAD.

Only American Winner of the English Derby Ends His Career at Belle Meade.

Grand old Iroquois, the only American horse that ever won the classical English Derby in the last of the thoroughbred stallions to die. He passed away last week at the Belle Meade stock farm in Tennessee, but he left behind him a racing and stud record that will live for centuries in the annals of sport.

Iroquois was the son of Leamington and Maggie B. B., and was foaled in 1878, at the Erdenheim stud, just outside of Philadelphia, which was owned at the time by Aristides Welch. He was purchased as a yearling by Pierre Lorillard, and he won for that American sportsman the coveted honor of the English turf—the Derby. When Mr. Lorillard broke up his stable of racers, Iroquois went with the rest under the hammer. He was purchased by Gen. W. H. Jackson of the Belle Meade stud for $12,000, and he was sent at once to that famous breeding establishment for stud duty. Later on, when the breeding farm was sold, Gen. Jackson paid $34,000 to retain the stallion.

Iroquois was a big brown horse with a white stripe down the face and a strip of white around the coronet of the left forefoot. He was a trifle over sixteen hands high, and of magnificent proportions.

As a two-year old Iroquois won the Chesterfield Stakes, the Newmarket Two-year-old Plate, the Two-year-old Stakes at Epsom, and the Levant Stakes at Goodwood.

In his three-year-old form he won the laurel that will make his name a well-remembered one in turf history, while racing is a sport, for the Derby fell to his lot, and a number of other good stakes as well. He was beaten in the 2,000 Guineas by Peregrine—whom he defeated in the Derby afterward—because he was not fit, but he won the St. Leger, Prince of Wales Stakes, St. James's Palace Stakes, Burwell Stakes, Newmarket Stakes, and Newmarket Derby. He was not raced as a four-year-old, but the next year he captured the Ascot Gold Cup, carrying 130 pounds. In stakes and purses Iroquois won about $100,000, $84,618 of which was won by him as a three-year-old. He had to his credit such good performers as Tammany, Helen Nichols, G. W. Johnson, Bangle, Geisha, Gotham, and White Frost.

A week before Iroquois died Sensation, another great son of Leamington, died. Sensation was unbeaten in his career on the turf, and as a sire he ranks with the best stallions the country has known.

BREEDERS NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Keenes and William C. Whitney May Abandon Kentucky Farms.

If James R. and Foxhall P. Keene and ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney abandon their breeding farms in Kentucky and locate their studs in the North, there will be an opportunity before many years to test conclusively the respective merits of the North and South as breeding localities.

The Keenes, it is said, are negotiating for the famous Brookdale Farm at Red Bank, N. J., which was founded by the late D. D. Withers, and if they obtain the place, they will remove their entire stud from Castleton, Ky., where at present they have about 300 head of horses, including some of the most choicely bred mares in the country. Among the stallions at the farm are Kingston, Ornament, Horoscope, Choirister, and St Leonards. The turfmen, it is understood, are anxious to have their breeding establishments nearer to their other breeding interests.

It is for the same reason, probably, that Mr. Whitney has decided to locate his establishment at Stony Ford, Orange County, N. Y. The latter place is within easy distance of the tracks on the metropolitan circuit, and the owner would have an opportunity to see his famous band of brood mares and stallions, and each year's crop of colts and fillies, without a long, tedious trip to the South.

Mr. Whitney has entered upon racing in the full spirit of sportsmanship. He has built on his country place, in the Wheatley Hills, L. I., one of the handsomest and most costly racing stables in the world, and already he has about fifty horses there. For his breeding establishment he has secured the best mares and stallions he could buy, without regard to cost, and he has now about seventy-five mares, besides Meddler, Plaudit, and other good stallions, at La Belle Stud, Kentucky. The racing stable on Long Island is 900 feet long and 36 feet wide, and will, when completed, contain 116 box stalls, most of them 12 by 14 feet. The stable, which is a handsome piece of architectural work, cost about $75,000. Extending around the building there is a Winter exercising track.

AN OLD SHEEPSHEAD VICTORY.

How Bandusia Beat Los Angeles—A Stable Boy's Luck.

Some of the old-time racegoers, who always look over the pedigrees of the horses in a race before they play it, were reminded on Thursday at Gravesend of a lively incident that happened at Sheepshead Bay about twelve years ago when they came to the name of J. W. Colt's chestnut gelding Van Ship, who won the two-mile steeplechase handicap. They recalled how the usually careful jockey Isaac Murphy was for once caught napping, and incidentally the almost insane joy of a little colored boy who ran around the lawn with his old felt hat filled with crisp banknotes.

In the Belles Stakes at Sheepshead Bay Sept. 7, 1887, Bandusia, the dam of Van Ship, was a sprightly two-year-old. She was not much thought of as a contender in the race, but she had a rare turn of speed for a short distance. Los Angeles, "Bucky" Baldwin's entry, was an odds-on favorite for the race, and was ridden by Isaac Murphy. The despised filly Bandusia was quoted in the betting at 100 to 1. She was ridden by George Church, probably the best lightweight jockey this country has ever known, but who, like Murphy, is dead now, and she was out in front the moment the flag went down for a start.

In the stretch, Murphy, who loved to ride a grand-stand finish, ranged up alongside of her with Los Angeles, and the latter evidently had the race well in hand when within a furlong of the finish. But Murphy had no idea of showing up Los Angeles, who was the best filly of her year. In her best form, and he cooled around with Los Angeles in the belief that he would easily outride the boy on Bandusia at the proper moment. He had not noticed, however, that the boy on the leader was George Church, or he might not have been so careless. Church saw his opportunity, and went to work with hand and heel on his mount, landing her a winner by a nose from the favorite.

There was condemnation on all sides for Murphy after the race, but there was joy in A. J. Cassatt's stable, where a little colored boy who rubbed the filly had watched with saucerlike eyes the victory of his charge. The little colored boy had saved $20, and before the race he went into the betting ring. He had been rash enough to believe that Bandusia could beat the great Los Angeles, and he backed his conviction with his hoard. Burton, who was a character, even among the eccentric bookmakers of that day, laid 100 to 1 against Bandusia, and with him the colored lad invested his $20.

After the race the boy cashed in his ticket, and was paid in ten, twenty, and fifty dollar bills. He had more than he could carry in his trousers pockets, and the money—$2,020—was dumped into his soft black hat.

He was like a lunatic when he dashed along in front of the grand stand, his hat filled with money, and there was joy and watermelon in A. J. Cassatt's stable that night.

EMPIRE CITY TROTTING MEET.

Light Harness Events Arranged for October—Dash Races Included.

The initial meeting of the Empire City Trotting Club during the first week of this month proved to be such a successful one that the club has decided to hold another light-harness meeting in October. The dates as arranged are Oct. 24, 25, 26, and 27, and three races at mile heats and a dash race each day will make up the programme. The meeting will follow the one at Parkway. Mr. Clark and the other members of the association will give another trial to the mile dash races, which at the initial meeting did not fill and were consequently called off.

There is aparently no good reason why the dash system of racing should not be taken up by the trotting and pacing men hereabout, especially since they have been educated up to the idea of quick action. But at the recent meeting there was a disposition on the part of owners and trainers to play away from it, and as a result the meeting had to be shortened one day.

New Rules for the Horse Show.

At a meeting of the National Horse Show Association last Tuesday the make-up of the various classes for the November show at Madison Square Garden was discussed and passed upon. A number of changes have been made which will be beneficial to exhibitors. The premium list will be ready for distribution in a few days. One of the new rules adopted was that the winner of the first prize in a class where no championship class exists shall not be barred from future competition in the class in which it won.

Harness Racing at Mineola.

There will be all the light-harness racing that the horsemen of Long Island can wish for at the Mineola (L. I.) Fair this week, for the horse exhibition begins on Wednesday and will continue through the week. The 2:35 trot on Saturday has brought out sixteen nominations and should be productive of some speed, and the free-for-all trot and pace has drawn thirteen nominations, including Dollade Wilkes, Woodford C., Preston, Ambidexter, and Beasie Bonshill.

TILDEN RESIDENCE LEASED.

Gramercy Park Mansion to be Occupied as a Boarding House.

The residence of the late Samuel J. Tilden, 14 and 15 Gramercy Park, extending through to Nineteenth Street, has been leased to Mrs. Catharine Briggs for occupancy as a boarding house. William M. Ryan, who arranged the terms of the lease, declined to say for how long a term it is made. The annual rental, it is understood, is about $10,000. No extensive alterations are contemplated beyond subdividing some of the larger rooms.

The property was sold on May 10 last in a partition suit brought by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, against the Tilden heirs, half of the proceeds going to the library. Charles D. Sabin, whose wife was Susan G. Tilden, became the buyer for $180,000. Mr. Sabin has had a number of offers for the house in the meantime and may, it is said, dispose of it in the near future.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLISTS

Conditions of the Fall Run of the Century Road Club.

AMATEURS GOING TO PARIS

E. A. McDuffie to Try for the Mile Straightaway Record, Paced by a Steam Motor Tandem.

An opportunity will be offered all riders to officially record their best performance for 100 miles on Oct. 15, when the New York division of the Century Road Club of America will hold its Fall century run. The run has been so arranged that any rider with a touring experience can take part.

This run will be conducted in two separate and distinct sections, the one unpaced and the other with the usual pace-setting officials. The unpaced section will start from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and finish at the same point. The course to be followed will be by way of Jamaica, Valley Stream, Freeport, and Babylon to the fifty-mile mark, located just beyond Oakdale. Here each rider's ticket must be stamped with the official time, by the checking official at that point. This done, the homeward race will be on, the same course being retraced. The tickets will be handed in at the finish and will again be time stamped. The first to finish will be awarded a gold medal, the second a silver medal, and the third one of bronze, all of special design; all others who finish will qualify for medals which will have their elapsed time engraved on them, thus providing each with evidence of his ability to ride a fast century.

Single machines only will be permitted, and no pacing will be allowed by any one not entered and actually competing for the entire distance. Three rates of speed will be followed by the divisions of the paced section. The ten-hour division will leave Bedford Fountain, Brooklyn, at 6 o'clock, and ride by way of Bath Beach, Coney Island, Jamaica, and Valley Stream to Rockaway Beach, for dinner, returning through Lynbrook, Freeport, Hempstead, Baldwins, Valley Stream, and Jamaica, to Bedford Rest, completing the journey within ten hours after the start. This is a fast division and is recommended to swift riders only; it will be paced by W. H. Anderson, Charles A. Lehritter, and H. J. Gehrich of the Century Road Club.

A twelve-hour division, intended for riders of average ability, will go over the same course, starting at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, under the guidance of D. M. Adee, W. H. Mackey, and Albert Ivimy, all of the Century Road Club.

Riders who find the ordinary century runs a trifle too fast for their comfort, and all novices at century riding will be looked after by C. E. Nylander, D. W. Hempstead, and George Sweet of the Century Road Club, and will follow the course of the ten and twelve hour riders, starting at 9 o'clock in the morning and finishing within fourteen hours.

Medals will be ready at the finish for all the riders of the ten, twelve, and fourteen-hour divisions who qualify for them. If the day is clear more than 1,000 riders are expected to take part.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for this run is composed of Capt. Charles P. Staubach, 432 Lexington Avenue, Chairman; John T. Wall, 308 West Fifty-fourth Street, Treasurer; C. E. Nylander, 48 Charles Street, Secretary, and D. M. Adee, 18 Cortlandt Street; W. H. Anderson, 108 West Eighteenth Street; R. M. Bingham, 427 East Fifty-sixth Street, and Robert J. Lyle, 346 Broadway.

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The following is the regular weekly road report issued by the League of American Wheelmen for the benefit of the cycling public:

Manhattan and Bronx—Central Park drives are poor, many of them being repaired; Riverside Drive roadways poor, being repaired also; cross drives have been laid on the cycle path, leaving bad ditches and wash-outs, the riding is poor; Seventh Avenue, north of One Hundred and Tenth Street, is fair; Lawrence Street, as Amsterdam Avenue, is impassable; Eighth Avenue, from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, fair to good; Jerome, Sedgwick, Bailey, Alexander, and Willis Avenues, all fair; also St. Ann's, Webster, and Courtlandt Avenues, fair; One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, from the bridge to Third Avenue, is dangerous; White Plains Avenue is being repaired at Wakefield and William's Bridge; roads of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers, fair; roads of Westfield, N. J., all good; New Brunswick, N. J., macadam roads fine, earth roads good, sidepaths fine; Tappan, N. Y., roads sandy; roads of Goshen, N. Y., good; Fort Montgomery roads fair; Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., now open to Hastings, is level, in first-class condition, and affords a fine view of the Hudson River and the Palisades.

Long Island—The macadam roads of Long Island are free of dust, the country roads are hard and first-class, and sidepaths and cycle paths are excellent all over the island; the South Shore (Merrick Road) is fine; sidepath between Amityville and Babylon is now finished; Islip to Patchogue, excellent; Patchogue to Moriches, excellent; the roads over the Shinnecock Hills are fair, a sidepath is under construction; the Bridgehampton and Easthampton path and Eastport and Riverhead paths, fine; Westhampton-Riverhead path is good; Patchogue-Port Jefferson path is fine; the North Shore roads and paths are fine to Huntington, poor to Northport, fair to Smithtown, and good to Port Jefferson; Port Jefferson to Wading River, fair to poor; Wading River to Riverhead, fair; Riverhead to Greenport and Orient, fine; Shelter Island, good.

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The New York and Brooklyn Bridge Cycle Path Committee will hold another meeting to-morrow afternoon at the headquarters of the League of American Wheelmen. The object of the meeting is to interest every one in securing a safe wheelway, and plans will probably be made to place the matter before the next Legislature.

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Efforts have been made to induce Frank Kramer, the amateur champion, to join the professional ranks, but without success. Kramer, during the past two seasons, has shown that he is one of the fastest short-distance riders in the world, and would make racing a paying business if he tried for some of the big purses for which the stars of the professional ranks compete. Kramer, who represents the Harlem Wheelmen, intends to remain an amateur and, with Wahrenberger, another fast amateur rider, expects to visit Paris next season to represent America in the international championships. In Kramer and Wahrenberger America would have the best representation it ever had in international championships. G. H. Collett may also be one of America's representatives next year. If the time made by these three riders in past races is any indication, America should win every short-distance event in Paris next year.

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Neither the date nor the place for the attempt of E. A. McDuffie to lower the mile straightaway record has yet been announced, but it is likely that the ride will be made to-morrow over one of the fine macadam roads outside of Brooklyn. The officials who had charge of Murphy's ride, paced by a locomotive, will also look after McDuffie. The latter has a record of 1:28 over a level road, paced by a motorcycle, but better time would have been made on the occasion had there been a faster pace. In his coming trial McDuffie will be paced by a steam motor tandem, which has just been built for this purpose. The inventors of the machine assert that it can travel faster on the track or road than any machine ever built. In a recent trial, it is reported that the machine covered a quarter of a mile in close to 15 seconds and the mile in 1:16.

In addition to his road trial McDuffie will try for the mile, two-mile, and five-mile track records at Mineola on Tuesday. He says that he is confident that he can do the two miles in three minutes flat on the track. McDuffie and his entire pacing outfit will be in Brooklyn on Friday morning. The rider is twenty-eight years old, a bricklayer by trade, weighs 165 pounds, and is 5 feet 7 inches in height. There are few of the professional riders in this country so well put together physically. A spiral spring buffer is being built which will be covered with rubber. This will be attached to the rear of the pacing machine to lessen the chances of accident in case McDuffie should run into the machine when it is going at full speed or when it is slacking speed at the conclusion of the trial.

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The Union League Wheelmen will hold their century run to-day. The first division will start from the Bedford Fountain, Brooklyn, about 5:30 o'clock in the morning, and is expected to finish at the Bedford Rest about 5:30 o'clock in the evening.

THE COMING POLO SEASON.

George Gould and His Lakewood Team —Staten Island Games.

George J. Gould, who has just returned from Europe in time for the yacht races, is showing no less enthusiasm for polo, which he took up in so energetic a manner early in the season. He intends to make polo one of the Winter attractions at Lakewood this coming season, and his Lakewood team will resume play this week, meeting the second team of the Rockaway Hunt Club on Wednesday in the third day's contests at the Somerset Country Club, Bernardsville, N. J.

The annual series of polo games at Somerset begins to-morrow, when the home club will meet the Staten Island polo men. E. A. Stevens, A. H. Alexander, Emil Pfizer, and R. L. Stevens will play for Somerset; while Dr. James McKee, J. C. Wilmerding, Morton W. Smith, and Dr. John T. Sprague will form the Staten Island contingent. On Tuesday the Country Club of Westchester, really the second team, including E. Reynal, J. C. Cooley, Jr., Edmund Randolph, and R. L. Beeckman will meet Morristown, whose representatives will be R. W. Roby, W. T. Headley, Norman Henderson, and Charles Pfizer. On the Lakewood team, besides George Gould, will be P. Fenelon Collier, who will play back; "Jack" Dallett, Jr., and Robert F. Collier, whose broken collar bone, received last July in a game at the Rockaway Hunt Club, has now healed sufficiently to permit his reappearance upon the polo field. Rene La Montagne, Jr., and Lawrence Rand, two of the "boys" in the Rockaway polo set, with Albert Francke and William A. Hazard, will be the Lakewood opponents. On Monday, Oct. 2, the victors in the game to-morrow and on Wednesday will meet, and the concluding match for the Somerset Country Club cups will be played Wednesday, Oct. 4. These games at Bernardsville will afford an excellent opportunity to judge of the calibre of the lesser lights in polo, for the conditions stipulate that no individual player can enter whose handicap is over four goals, and the aggregate of each team must not exceed twelve goals.

The dates of the Staten Island Polo Club games have been changed to Oct. 9 to 14 instead of the previous week, so as not to conflict with the international yacht races. The prizes are the West Brighton Polo Cups, and the conditions are similar to the Bernardsville games. The Board of Directors of the Staten Island Polo Club has just decided to hold a horse show during the last week in October. Morton W. Smith, who has acted as a judge in several horse shows, has charge of this new feature in the life of the Staten Island Polo Club. Arrangements are now being made at the club for gymkhana games on Oct. 21.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

The last regatta of the season on the Harlem River will be that of the Harlem Rowing Club, on Saturday, Oct. 7. Much interest is centred in the four-oared shell event, which will be the only open event on the card. Invitations have been sent to all the Harlem River clubs inviting them to enter crews, and it is expected by the Regatta Committee that there will be at least six starters. As there are several four-oared crews on the Harlem who have showed their opponents the way to the finish during the past three months, and these crews have signified their intention of starting, the race should be a very fast one. The closed events include a junior single gig handicap race for members weighing over 220 pounds, and there are several of them in the club; a double-gig handicap, a single-gig handicap for the club championship, and an eight-oared shell race for married and single men. The programme will conclude with a series of short swimming races and a goose chase.

The Friendship Boat Club, which is one of the oldest organizations on the Harlem River, has completed arrangements for its annual outing, to be held on Sunday, Oct. 8, at Donnelly's Hotel, College Point. The committee in charge of the outing, which is composed of W. H. Brown, Chairman; F. J. McKee, Treasurer; R. F. McDowell, Charles H. Jarchow, and J. Rein, has chartered a steamer for the occasion, and there will be a series of games at the Point.

The Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia, which carried off the honors at the National regatta this year by winning three out of the ten events on the card, intends to make a strong bid for the races next season which are to decide which crew will be sent to Paris to row in the international regatta.

The Middle States Regatta Association has gained three new clubs during the past season. They are the Pennsylvania Barge Club, Vesper Boat Club, and the Montrose Boat Club, all of Philadelphia. They are valuable additions to the roster, as there are several of the fastest crews and scullers in the country among them.

The series of races which Capt. Goodkind of the Lone Star Boat Club inaugurated during the past year to increase the rowing interest of members have proved a brilliant success, and it is expected that the club will turn out a large crop of juniors for next season's races. Many members who did not know how to swim, much less handle a pair of sculls, have been taught both, and in several cases the novices have given promise of remarkable speed and form.

James Pilkington and other prominent Harlem River oarsmen who are at the head of the movement to hold the National regatta for amateur oarsmen in this city next year have been looking over the various courses about the city. It is said that they have concluded that the Harlem Speedway course, with a little dredging, is the best and most available one on which to row the races. Mr. Pilkington at a recent meeting stated that he thought $5,000 could be raised without much trouble if the rowing club in and about New York City would get together and do a little hard work in the interest of the sport. With this amount of money available, he said, the occasion would be a notable one in the history of rowing. Letters have been received from prominent rowing men throughout the country advocating this city for the 1900 regatta. One of the greatest advantages of the Speedway course is that it is sheltered by the high bank on the west shore, and that the course, which is a mile straightaway, can be seen from start to finish from the sidewalk of the Speedway, which would accommodate thousands of people desiring to see the races. It has even been suggested that a grand stand could be erected near the finish line.

Although the Harlem Rowing Club has been unfortunate during the past season, so far as winning races are concerned, it has almost doubled its membership, which is now fast approaching the two-hundred mark.

Rumohr, the Canadian sculler, who won the Association senior single race at the National regatta this year in a manner which satisfied the experts that at his present rate of progress he will be able to give Ten Eyck a hard race in the near future, will remove to this city next Spring, and intends to row from the Harlem Rowing Club. It is said that he and Jack Nagle, who formerly rowed double with Hawkins, will get together and row senior next season. This combination is likely to prove a very strong one. Nagle is a fast sculler, as his record in the National regatta at Saratoga a few years ago shows. At that time he and Hawkins not only won, but broke the record for lake water in doubles.

The members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club are already talking of a junior eight-oared crew for next season.

The Waveriey Boat Club of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and the Hudson River will open its Winter quarters, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Oct. 1.

The Lone Star Boat Club will hold its last dance of the season at its boathouse next Wednesday evening.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen has been called for Oct. 21. The committee will meet at the Hotel Marlborough, and it is expected that final arrangements will be made for the sending of an eight-oared crew to Paris next season to take part in the international regatta. Secretary Fortmeyer has received several letters from the officers of French rowing clubs regarding the matter. No date has been fixed for the regatta as yet, but it is believed that it will be held in the latter part of July.

Disciples of Christ's New Pastor.

The Rev. B. Q. Denham, who will become pastor of the Church of Disciples of Christ, at 321 and 323 West Fifty-sixth Street, on Oct. 1, has been Corresponding Secretary of the New York Christian Missionary Society for the past three years. Born in Bloomington, Ill., in 1866, Mr. Denham lived on a farm until his thirteenth year. His education was obtained at Salem (Mo.) Academy and Illinois Wesleyan University. The pastorates he has held since his ordination at Olathe, Kan., have been those of Olathe, the Central Christian Church in Kansas City, and the Christian Church of North Tonawanda, N. Y. He was a member of the Kansas Board of Missions for two years, and it is said that during the entire period of his ministry thus far he has brought into the church 1,300 converts.

WOMAN'S PAINS

Taxing the life and vitality at times that seem to drive the sufferer to distraction. That distressing nervous tension to which the whole body is strung—that feeling of "the blues" when all the world seems dark and cheerless—a very common condition brought on by a multitude of causes. The absolute preventative and cure for woman's ills is

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"Orangeine" acts immediately on the the **nerves, stomach, liver;** gives tone to the entire system and acts like magic in cases of **depression, exhaustion** and nervous disorders.

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ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Golfers All Preparing to Witness the Big Yacht Races.

NO BIG GAMES THAT WEEK

Excellent Showing of the Young Talent in Golf at the Westbrook Event—Women to Play at Stockbridge.

Golf will dip its colors to yachting during the week of the international races. It is an honor of which the yachting fraternity should be proud, for in the golf world it is the exception for any outside attraction to have the slightest effect upon the devotees of the links. Even the weather itself cannot stop the progress of the game, as was clearly shown last week during the second day of the Westbrook tournament, when the players started out unflinchingly in the morning in the face of a furious downpour. The memories of the Thanksgiving tournament at Lakewood last year in the snowstorm are still fresh to scores of golfers.

Many golfers, while not practical yachtsmen themselves, are members of clubs where the yachting atmosphere is very noticeable, and even if that is not the case, nearly every lover of outdoor amusements has enough sporting blood in his veins to feel a tingling interest in the outcome of the approaching test of speed and skill between the Columbia and the Shamrock. The Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, L. I., which includes in its membership a large number of expert yachtsmen, has just canceled its dates of Oct. 5, 6, and 7 for its first open tournament on the new links, and has taken the same days in the following week, Oct. 12 13, and 14. Golf is not the only sport to give way temporarily to the greater enthusiasm for yachting. The sentiment is the same in the polo world, and the Staten Island Polo Club has postponed its series of games to the week following the yacht races.

Interest will not flag, however, on local links, for, despite the postponement of the Tuxedo Golf Club tournament and the patriotic attractions of the Dewey celebration, there will be several interesting events at the New Jersey, Long Island, and Westchester County clubs. Tuxedo found, after the announcement of its dates for the coming week, that its new eighteen-hole course could not be put in first-class tournament condition, and it is possible that no big event will be held at Tuxedo this season.

As a closing echo of the many admirable Summer resort tournaments comes the announcement from the Stockbridge Golf Club that an open tournament for women will be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. In the qualifying medal play round on the first day the first four competitors will be eligible for the Governors' Cup, and Miss Lapsley has given a cup for a handicap event on Wednesday. The leading events therefore, for the week are:

Sept. 27-28—Stockbridge Golf Club, Mass., open tournament for women.

Sept. 27—Morris County Club, N. Y., women's handicap contest for the Long Course Cup; Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, handicap for women; Nassau County, Glen Cove, men's handicap for John T. Pratt Cup; Oakland Club, Long Island, women's handicap.

Sept. 30—Morris County Club, members' handicap; Oakland Club, Long Island, driving and approaching contest; members' handicaps at Ardsley, Crescent Athletic, Lawker Meadow, Baltusrol, Nassau Country, Marine and Field, St. Andrew's, and other local clubs.

The uncertainty of golf, which really forms one of its most fascinating features and prevents many sure guesses being made on the outcome of a tournament, no matter how expert some of the players may be, was illustrated in a particularly striking manner on the Westbrook links last week. On the first day, when the morning round was supposed to be over, James F. Curtis, the former intercollegiate golf champion from Harvard, was credited as leading man with 88 strokes. But George C. Clark, Jr., another Harvard golf crack, and baseball player as well, finished late and then upset all former calculations by turning in 86. Neither of these two men maintained that play in the afternoon, and the gold medal went to R. C. Watson, Jr., one of the younger set, and who defeated Douglas last Spring at Lakewood.

Young Harry B. Hollins, the Cutler School lad, was second on the list, a new experience for him in the opening round of the Westbrook tournament, for he was top man last year and in 1897. On the second day the gold medal winner, Watson, was defeated by one hole by Curtis, but the brilliant work of the latter suffered a downfall in the afternoon and the Harvard man fell a victim to Charles Hitchcock, Jr., a schoolboy, and the winner this season of the Point Judith Country Cup. The amateur champion, Harriman, defeated Clark, but later, when he met G. G. Hubbard, also of Harvard, he had his work cut out for him and just saved himself from defeat at the last hole. Hubbard is the young man whom Charles M. Macdonald of Chicago said, at the Morris County championship meeting a year ago, would bear looking after. Macdonald beat him at that time after a game fight, but the veteran Chicago golfer was deeply impressed with his young opponent's style.

Another unusual feature of that tournament was the predominating influence of the younger talent. No less than ten of these young but determined golfers qualified in the first sixteen, four Harvard students being among them, Curtis, Clark, Hubbard, and C. Tiffany Richardson. Columbia had one representative in W. L. Gunther. J. Insley Blair, Jr., was graduated from Princeton last June; H. B. Hollins, Jr., and Charles Hitchcock, Jr., are school lads, while the other two were R. C. Watson, Jr., and Louis Livingston, Jr., the latter a former champion of the Westbrook Club. The championship for the coming year was won last week for the third time by young Hollins, his club mate, R. C. Watson, Jr., being second.

The Westbrook course was in excellent condition, being 462 yards longer than last year, the nine holes now having a playing distance of 2,962 yards. A. G. Griffiths, the professional, holds the record at thirty-six strokes. The bogey score is thirty-nine, which was made once last week by Louis Livingston, Jr.

The international team match which is to be played Oct. 7 at Morris County between teams representing Canada and the United States will not be the only one played in this country of an international character. The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., has arranged a team match with the Royal Montreal Golf Club for Oct. 14. Brookline has been partial to Canadian golfers in the past, and played home-and-home matches with Montreal last year. Most of the Brookline members have been playing during the Summer on the Essex County links, at Manchester, Mass., prominent among whom have been Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., James F. Curtis, G. G. Hubbard, Francis I. Amory, G. McC. Sargent, and G. O. Thacher. In the last Essex County handicap Curtis made the best score, eighty-four strokes, while Shaw, the victor of the Newport tournament, did eighty-seven, and Hubbard, the Harvard man, took ninety.

The Brookline Golf Committee has been making strenuous efforts to have its new eighteen-hole course ready for use early in October. The new course is at Clyde Park, near Boston, and a number of interesting events are being arranged to give the members good opportunities of studying the sporty features of the new links. It is hoped that a team match may be secured with the Quebec Golf Club, the latter contest coming, if possible, on Oct. 16. "Alec" Campbell, the diminutive Scotch professional, who came over from Troon early in the year, is the Brookline greenskeeper, and his excellent showing among the leaders in the open championship has made the club deservedly proud of him.

James L. Taylor, one of Brooklyn's large army of enthusiastic golfers, is responsible to a great extent for a new Summer resort golf club at Manchester, Vt. Mr. Taylor has recently purchased a large tract of land there, and a portion of it is to be devoted to the interests of the popular Scotch sport. The club was organized a few days ago under the name of the Ekwanok Country Club. Edward S. Isham of Chicago is the President, while James L. Taylor and George H. Thatcher, the latter from Albany are the Vice Presidents. Dr. Clark Burnham, another prominent Brooklyn golfer, is Captain of the team. The course has already been laid out and considerable work will be expended on it before the opening of another season. It will have the full eighteen holes, with a length of 5,501 yards, and a bogey score of 90 strokes. There are two six-stroke holes, the fifth, 520 yards, and the last one, 416 yards.

The Country Club of Scranton, which gave a very successful open tournament last year, announces its forthcoming one for Oct. 25, 26, 27, and 28. The qualifying round for the Country Club will be played on the first day, the first sixteen players being eligible to continue the match for that trophy, while the second sixteen will compose the Consolation Cup class. On the third day, Friday, there will be a men's foursome at eighteen holes, and putting and driving contests. Entries should be sent up to Oct. 23 to A. G. Hunt, Secretary, Scranton, Penn. The other members of the committee are T. H. Watkins, J. H. Brooks, H. P. Simpson, A. H. Storrs, J. H. Torrey, and James Blair, Jr.

It may not be known to many of the friends of Col. William L. Brown that he has recently become an enthusiastic admirer of golf, and while at his Summer home, near Great Barrington, he is a frequent player on the links of the Locustwood Club. Col. Brown was one of the organizers of that popular Berkshire Hill club, and its members hope ere long to rival the excellent links of Lenox and Stockbridge. The first courts of the Locustwood Club consisted of six holes, and was laid out on Col. Brown's land. That was three years ago, but more room was needed, and the Wheeler estate, on the outskirts of Great Barrington, was leased, and a fine nine-hole course is now the result. The links are situated on both sides of the Housatonic River, two bridges connecting the divided course, and the picturesque features are of a particularly high character. Arrangements are being made to move the old clubhouse to the new property, and several extra rooms are to be added before next season. The nine holes have a playing distance of 2,400 yards, and sixty strokes is the best score that has yet been turned in by a member. Several New Yorkers who have Summer homes in the vicinity are members of the club, among them being William E. Tefft and Frank G. Tefft of Tefft, Weller & Co., and Caleb Tucknor of Great Barrington is President of the Club, and Frank G. Tefft is the First Vice President.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., who is secretary to his father, the Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, was re-elected a Director of the Stockbridge Golf Club at the recent annual meeting of the Board of Governors. Before sailing for Europe Mr. Choate was Vice President of the club and an active Summer competitor on the links. Dr. H. C. Haven and Alexander V. Sedgwick were also chosen Directors, and it was voted to incorporate the club

"BIG JIM" ASHLEY'S NERVE

Thrilling Story of How He Built His Father's Michigan Railroad.

USED GUNS AND DYNAMITE

With Ruin Threatening, He Fought Physically and Mentally a Tremendous Battle Against Odds.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Back of the suit now pending in the United States Court in this city to set aside the recent sale of the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad is an intensely dramatic and thrilling story of optimism and nerve.

The Ann Arbor Railroad was once but the impracticable vision of old Gov. Ashley, who was Abraham Lincoln's special friend. He won his title of Governor simply by appointment during the times of "Military Governors." He was in Congress during Lincoln's time, but subsequent aspirations in that direction invariably met with defeat. The road became a reality through the indomitable will and gigantic physical proportions of Gov. Ashley's eldest son, "Big Jim," as he was generally known, but who has now passed out of prominence in financial or other fields. James Ashley, Jr., stands 6 feet 5 inches in his stockings, and has the strength of two ordinary men.

It was in 1877, when Gov. Ashley was sixty years old and a bankrupt—one of the many wrecks of the great financial panic of that decade—that he cast about him for a fresh start in life. He fell in with Col. T. A. Scott of Pittsburg and found him an interested listener to his railroad dream.

Col. Scott had been Assistant Secretary of War under Stanton, his duties being those of Master of Transportation during the war. He had also been President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a conspicuous figure in Eastern railroad circles. He heard Ashley through, and encouraged him.

GIGANTIC CREDIT DEAL.

Scott told Ashley where he thought he could secure the rails and material on credit, if he could raise the money for the remainder of the work. Gov. Ashley was elated, and he speedily retraced his steps to Boston, where, as the result of efforts extending over several months, he put up $250,000 out of $750,000 of bonds and gave a mortgage upon all his property in Toledo, for which he received a loan of $114,000 for one year.

With credit and this small capital at his command, the road from Toledo to Ann Arbor was constructed and placed in operation in July, 1878. The means provided, however, were totally inadequate to meet the expenses, and the new road and its owners soon found themselves burdened with a heavy load of indebtedness, with earnings for the first six months amounting to scarcely $30,000. Every day they were going deeper and deeper into debt.

About this time the great Michigan Central system passed into the hands of William H. Vanderbilt, owner of the New York Central, so that the little Ann Arbor was corked up at both ends with hostile influences. Ashley's rainbow-colored visions were rapidly vanishing, but, summoning up his courage, he organized another road 100 miles long, and, issuing $2,500,000 of bonds and $2,500,000 of stocks, he consolidated the 15 miles already built with the 100 miles not constructed, and, armed with introductions to New York bankers, who had begun to feel the confidence of better times, was able to borrow 50 cents on the dollar on the bonds. During the next two years he constructed the additional 100 miles of road.

HOW YOUNG JIM CAME IN.

The year previous the Michigan Central had caused to be repealed what had been known as the crossing laws of Michigan, by which one railroad was enabled to cross another. It was well known that Ashley was building his road wholly upon credit, and that he was largely in debt, and it was argued that if this construction could be delayed, his railroad would be bankrupt and could be absorbed cheaply and readily by the stronger road. Gov. Ashley was in New York at the time, half distracted by the hornets' nest he had pulled about him.

During his absence the tracks of the middle division of this 100 miles of road were approaching a junction near the Village of Howell, Mich. Some $200,000 of local aid was conditioned upon the completion of the track laying and the running of a train over the road by Jan. 1, 1886. So when the Ann Arbor track layers neared Howell, working from each end, in December, 1885, and were met with a refusal to cross and a show of force, backed by an array of injunctions, the situation looked truly desperate.

"Young Jim" was then but a stripling of twenty-five, but he was in charge of the road's construction, and he realized fully what that 100 feet of track meant. He saw the $200,000 of local aid fading away, and he knew that a financial smash-up was inevitable if both ends failed to meet at the close of this era of construction.

While the Governor quaked at the situation, "Young Jim" was filling up with fight. A little more than ten days remained for him to complete the track and earn the $200,000.

FORMED A SMALL ARMY.

Up at the north end of the road, in the lumber camps, he gathered together a band of over 200 red-shirted desperate dare devils, and armed and disciplined them as well as the short time would permit. Then he telegraphed Toledo and raised nearly 250 more from the toughest element of the city. These were also armed with old muskets, bayonets, and on the night after Christmas the two bodies met at the railroad crossing near Howell. They proceeded at once to blast their way through the embankment on which the track of the other road was laid. If he could not legally pass over the Michigan Central tracks, he could dig a tunnel under them, and this he did.

The tremendous concussions of the dynamite aroused the villagers of Howell, a mile away, and they quickly flocked to the scene. The night was clear, cold, and crisp, and brilliant moonlight, and at midnight, as the two divisions of the road joined, the scene was not easily forgotten. Amid the tootings and shrill screechings of locomotive whistles, the explosion of dynamite cartridges, and the hoarse cheering of a thousand men, young Ashley worked like a Trojan, shouting his directions to the mob, while he beat his hands together to keep them from freezing. That night a road train with a passenger coach passed over the track, and the $200,000 was legally won.

The Michigan Central Road was restored by building a substantial bridge over the tracks, and, by noon on Sunday Ashley, satisfied with results, withdrew his forces.

WAR BETWEEN WORKERS.

A few hours later three trains crowded with workmen descended upon the Ann Arbor track, tore up a mile of it, carried off the rails, demolished the bridge, filled up the gap through which the Ann Arbor Road had run its first train, and restored the Michigan Central to its original foundation, thus effectually rending asunder the two divisions of the Ann Arbor Road. This done, they threw out a strong armed guard to hold the crossing.

These proceedings did not suit "Big Jim." By midnight Sunday he had returned with his red-shirted fighters from the pine woods, and, forming a long, thin skirmish line, advanced through the deep snow, firing as they came on the guard, which stood but a few moments, answered with a handful of random shots, and, boarding the waiting trains, backed away down the track.

It was then the Ann Arbor's turn. The Michigan Central tracks were torn up, enough rails taken to replace the stolen ones, the embankment was again blasted out, cars were tipped over and converted into breastworks, and on Monday morning young Ashley was in complete and armed possession of the battleground.

For four days and nights he stood off the officers of the law with writs, until a Judge friendly to the new road appeared upon the scene, and then the writs began to fly more equally. The siege lasted for twelve days through the bitterest cold and deepest snow known to even that cold part of the country. During that time young Ashley worked and slept in his clothes, and was almost incessantly on watch.

The farmers round about were in hearty sympathy with the new road, and succored the Ashley forces bravely through the long siege. They brought great tubs of hot coffee, boiled hams, huge pans of bread and mince pies enough to work destruction upon even the iron-clad stomachs of the hardy backwoodsmen.

JIM'S SECOND GREAT FEAT.

At the end of twelve days the Governor, a Railroad Commissioner, and a United States Marshal appeared upon the scene, and, with all the majesty of the law, settled the dispute. They ordained that trains should run on both roads, and that the status quo should be maintained until the courts could adjudicate the matter.

Then they took "Big Jim" between them and marched him off to Detroit, under arrest for obstruction of the United States mails. He was fined $102.50 and costs by Judge Brown.

Misfortune and difficulties have followed this road. The construction of the Cadillac Division from Mount Pleasant to Cadillac, a distance of sixty-five miles, began in May, 1887. Arrangements had been made with New York bankers by which $1,000,000 had been guaranteed and $100,000 had been sent out to young Ashley for construction purposes.

Three thousand men were gathered together and placed along the line in hastily constructed log huts, for the region was thinly populated by lumbermen only, and the road ran through a dense pine forest the whole distance. But no sooner were operations nicely commenced than disputes arose in New York, and suits against the elder Ashley were instituted by parties holding claims, and the entire issue of bonds which was to serve as collateral for the $1,000,000 in loans, was attached.

Consequently no more money came from that source during the entire period of construction, which lasted over six months. In the meantime some $500,000 additional debt had been created, and stoppage or suspension of the work meant ruin for the Ashleys and a receiver for the road.

Young Ashley was acquainted with these facts about the 10th of August. He had less than $10,000 left in the bank, but the work was in full swing, and his credit was unlimited. He promptly decided upon his course, purchased in Chicago, Toledo, and Detroit carloads of provisions, thousands of dollars' worth of clothing, tobacco, and all necessary supplies for feeding and caring for 3,000 men, and with these in lieu of capital completed the Cadillac division.

THE MEN LIKED HIM.

There was no pay roll on the road for six months. When the monthly pay day came around young Ashley went out and made a speech to the men; it was a little crude, as he has an impediment in his speech, and consequently is not much of a talker. These men hailed from the pine woods, from the sluins, jails, and workhouses, and it took careful work to handle them. They rioted among themselves, and four or five of them were killed, but they believed in Ashley, and when he told them to "stand by me and you'll get your p-pay," they believed him, and they in time got their pay.

At last the road was completed across the State to Frankfort on Lake Michigan, a distance of 327 miles. There were $6,000,000 in bonds outstanding, and a floating debt of $1,000,000. While the earnings had slowly crawled up to about $1,250,000 a year, the load of debt was ominous.

Gov. Ashley's health failed. He had been the real brains of the business, and now Jim was made the financial agent, so to speak. The extension of the road across Lake Michigan was determined upon.

A BOLD STROKE OF ENTERPRISE.

In February, 1892, Ashley called a meeting of the Board of Directors and placed before them the elaborate details of his plans for the construction of giant transports which could carry entire trains of cars across Lake Michigan. The proposition was new and revolutionary, and some of the more conservative Directors resigned in alarm.

The naval authorities at Washington ridiculed the scheme, and marine insurance companies refused any such risk. But the Craig Shipbuilding Company of this city built and equipped two giant vessels for transports. They were launched, and in December, 1892, began active service. It was difficult to man them; crews deserted them, and the nerve of Captains failed. The two harbors, Frankfort and Kewanee, were unsafe in time of storm. On the third trip out with Ann Arbor No. 1 a Winter gale was struck, and for three days it was rocked and tossed in a veritable simoom or lake cyclone. But it proved a success. Traffic began to crowd, and success seemed certain.

Then came the panic of 1893. McLead's syndicate had been overthrown. Ann Arbor securities were forced down, down, raided and ravaged—at one time dropping from 42 to 10 in one day—April 25, 1893—and all the loans were called.

Defeated and without money, both father and son passed from the scene for a time. The Governor died, and now a new chapter is opened. What will be the result no one can conjecture. The Ashley family is divided in itself, and young Jim is making a desperate effort to get something out of the wreck.

CAPTURE OF PRIZE FISHES.

Remarkable Catches of Tuna and Black Sea Bass in Southern Pacific Waters.

The report of the season's catch of game fish found in South Pacific waters by members of the Tuna Club of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Cal., has astonished sportsmen throughout the country. Records for weight of the fish and time consumed in their capture have been broken, and in many instances, where tuna and black sea bass weighing over 300 pounds were captured with rod and reel, the skillful work of the members was astonishing.

The Tuna Club announced the decisions of the judges of this year's catches at a banquet held recently. The club has for its object the encouragement of rod fishing, the use of the lightest tackle, and the protection of the game fishes of California.

The special field of this club, whence it gets its name, is angling for the tuna, one of the numerous branches of the great mackerel family, and closely akin to the bonito and albacore. Although swimming in the Mediterranean and other Eastern waters, tuna are not found on the Atlantic Coast. On the Pacific, especially the South Pacific Coast, tuna are caught in large numbers and grow to immense size. The leaping tuna is the particular variety sought by the California sportsmen, but while the leaping tuna is the shining mark for the Tuna Club members, this year's announcement of prizes brings to notice other fish of proportions calculated to make the Eastern angler envious.

This year's annual banquet of the club probably brought together more anglers with remarkable records than ever before gathered around the same board. The list of decisions deals first with the leaping tuna. For beating the record of the President of the Club, C. F. Holder, 183 pounds, Col. C. P. Morehouse wins a hundred-dollar rod. For landing the largest tuna of the season, which weighed 251 pounds, and was caught in three and one-half hours, Col. Morehouse won a number of cups and medals, and was thereby made eligible to the Presidency of the club, to which he was elected at the banquet. The prize for the second largest fish went to J. M. Elliott of Los Angeles. The fish weighed 180 pounds and fought five hours before it came to gaff, towing the boat twenty miles in that time.

F. S. Manning of Sierra Madra won medals and cups for exceeding F. V. Rider's rod record of 327 pounds. He also won a medal for taking the largest black sea bass, a 330-pounder, which was fought for three and one-half hours and brought to gaff in a heavy sea by pouring oil on the water.

The prize for the largest white sea bass was won with a fifty-eight-pound fish, caught by E. M. Boggs of Los Angeles. Fred F. Gerrish took the first prize for yellow tails, with a thirty-seven-pound fish. The prize for the largest yellow tail of the season taken by a lady was won by Mrs. H. W. Hoyt of Seattle. A. B. Bevans of Decatur, Ill., took the prize for the largest rock bass. The fish weighed 5 pounds 12 ounces. With a seventeen-pound sheepshead, Dr. George Gale of San Francisco took first prize. The first prize for whitefish was taken with a seven-and-one-half-pound fish.

A number of members were awarded the club button, given to those who unaided bring to gaff with rod and not over twenty-four-thread line a leaping tuna of 100 pounds or more.

The Executive Committee called attention to a remarkable tuna hooked by a fellow-member, Mr. J. H. Woods of Lima, Ohio, with a light rod and twenty-one-strand line. Mr. Woods played his fish seven hours and fifteen minutes, making little or no impression on it and making the record fight. He then gave up the rod to his boatman, Harry Elms, who played the fish seven hours more, bringing it to gaff after a constant fight of fourteen hours and fifteen minutes. The fish was estimated at 600 or 700 pounds and to be nine feet long and to have towed the launch thirty-five miles. It unfortunately escaped at the gaffing, about eighteen inches of its tail being seen above water, the gaffer then being unable to reach its head, though reaching elbow deep.

All the leading styles in elegant furs, manufactured on my own premises, can be furnished at the lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, 124 West 42nd Street.

CHICAGO "HAIR CLIPPERS"

Epidemic of Braid Robbery Breaks Out Once More.

A WATERWAY TO THE GULF

Drainage Canal Trustee Wants the Mississippi Dredged—Servant Girl Problem Still Unsolved.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Some support has been given to the theory of Chief of Police Kipley that the cranks known as "hair clippers" have periodical attacks of their mania by the fact that three instances were reported in Chicago this week. More than six months had passed without one instance of the attacks on girls in the streets, the capture, conviction, and subsequent suicide, six months ago, of John Jorgensen, hair clipper, having seemed to mark the vanishing of the pest from the city. Monday night two young men attacked Mary Von Draser on the West Side and clipped one of her braids, also taking her purse, containing 60 cents. Wednesday night a negro attacked Minnie Holmes on the South Side and despoiled her of her tresses, while Tuesday night an aged man had been driven away while trying to wield a pair of scissors on the hair of a little North Side schoolgirl. Inspector Shea agrees with Chief Kipley that the incidents are of epidemic nature, that the perpetrators are mentally irresponsible, and that for that reason they are all the more difficult to capture.

President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago is engaged in a task to which he is accustomed—the raising of $1,000,000 to secure a provisional gift of $2,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller. Nearly every gift made by the millionaire Standard Oil man to the university has had such a clause, and every time the university officials have succeeded in gaining the prize. Only three months remain, however, to make up the amount required, and President Harper's efforts must be greater than he ever before exerted. No departments will be added to the institution this Fall, and nothing can be done toward realizing any of the new schemes for future development until the fund has been completed. At the time Mr. Rockefeller made the offer, in 1895, he accompained it with an unconditional gift of $1,000,000, but the conditions he imposed on further donations were none the less ironclad.

Trustee Wenter of the Drainage Canal Board has made an effort to have that body go squarely on record for a deep waterway from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico. A resodiution introduced by him this week embodying that idea is in the hands of the Engineering Committee of the board for consideration, and Mr. Wenter is hopeful that favorable action will be taken on it. While admitting that the cost of deepening the Mississippi River would be immense, the friends of Mr. Wenter's scheme declare that after the drainage canal is completed its benefits will be totally inadequate to the millions spent upon its construction, while the addition of several more millions sunk in Mississippi River dredging will give a result that will in time make the double outlay profitable. The resolution before the Drainage Board is in line with the subject to be considered by the Waterways Convention at Pretoria next month, the promoters of which are anxious for indorsement by the Drainage Board.

Women who are engaged in working for the realization of the plan to have a statue of Frances E. Willard in the Statuary Hall at the National capital are anxious that the execution and design of the statue should be those of a woman. The commission which is in charge of the project for this gift from Illinois to the Nation has three women members to two men, and the leaders of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union declare that Gov. Tanner, in making up the body in this proportion, gave recognition to the claim that women should play an important part in the movement. Some of the women mentioned as competent to execute the work are Enid Yandell of New York, Bessie Potter of Chicago, and Effie Stillman. It has been suggested that the choice of a sculptor be decided by a competition confined to women.

As a means of dispelling the servant girl famine in Chicago some of the larger employment agencies propose to bring colored girls from the South. This scheme has caused some discussion at least, although there are two important obstacles to its prosecution to any extent. One is the unwillingness of many householders to employ colored domestics, and the other is the expense in transporting them from the South. But the situation is so serious from the housewife's point of view that she is apt to look lightly at such small objections as color and distance. Experienced domestics in this city are demanding and getting $5 and $6 a week. It is claimed that men can be hired more cheaply as cooks and kitchen hands, and many persons are employing "male help." They claim they find them better than women. This is not a satisfactory course to the majority, however, and their lamentations are keen. To them the employment agents point to the South and show inquiries from colored girls as to the chances for securing employment as domestics.

Secretary Gage of the Treasury, who has been in Chicago this week, and who has not been particularly communicative on political subjects, talked entertainingly about his own department. He confirmed the reports from the East regarding a threatened famine of fractional silver money, saying: "There has been an unusually heavy demand for this kind of money lately, and there is serious question as to the ability of the Treasury to fully meet future demands upon it. Within the last two weeks about $1,500,000 of it has been withdrawn from the Treasury, leaving only $3,000,000 on hand, as against $12,000,000 on hand at the close of the last fiscal year. The cause? Good times."

R. B. P.

TO SECURE ART TREASURES.

Metropolitan Museum Will Acquire Valuable Collections for New Building —More Room for Private Loans.

Work on the new wing, which will be when completed the most important part of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is progressing with what seems to be good speed, but the officials of the museum are disappointed that more progress has not been made. They had hoped to be able to open the new building next January, but it is evident now that about a year from the present time will be required before the builders have completed their task.

Enough has, however, already been accomplished to give to the public a fair idea of what the appearance of the museum will be. To say that it will be improved is putting the case altogether too mildly. It is perhaps difficult to see how a new front could have been anything but an improvement upon the hideous red brick building. But, even without the advantage of this comparison, the façade will be one of the finest in the city, and there is every indication that the exterior of the museum will be worthy of the treasures of art and antiquity within.

The arrangement of the various collections, when the new wing is completed, has lately been engaging the attention of the Trustees and Directors of the museum. Nothing has yet been definitely decided, but it is almost certain that all the pictures, drawings, and engravings will remain in the old portion of the structure, to them being allotted all the galleries now occupied by porcelains, metal work, and other objects. Mr. Story, the Director of Paintings, will then have, besides the galleries now filled by pictures, about as much again of additional space, and it will be possible to display the treasures of pictorial art possessed by the museum to something like advantage. At present the public can gain no idea of the wealth of examples of certain schools simply because there is no room in the museum for their proper display.

As soon as the new buildings are completed, it is more than probable that a number of valuable objects, at present belonging to private collectors, will be placed on view either as donations or loans to the museum. One art collector in particular, whose gifts to the institution have been in the past extremely numerous and valuable, has announced his intention of making over his entire collection of porcelains and Limoges enamels to the Trustees. This collection is undoubtedly the finest of its kind in this country, and will make the Metropolitan Museum of Art the equal of the South Kensington Museum, as far as Sèvres, Dresden, and Lowestoft ceramics are concerned.

Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer has recently presented to the museum an important work by Carl Becker. The exhibit of models and studies by pupils of the American Academy at Rome has been removed, and S. P. Avery's fine collection of lithographs by Fantin-Latour placed on exhibition in its place. The large bas-relief group by Mr. MacNeil has, however, been retained in its place in the gallery.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap. Nothing else known to science as good for the skin.

BROOKLYN.

Special offer of Candy. at 15c. lb., not charged or sent.

Our Greatest Comparison Sale.

A matchless gathering of facts, merchandise from all parts of the globe, the greatest variety, the most desirable, and lower prices than anywhere in the world. This is not a sale that has grown in a night, but has been under preparation ever since the close of our annual sale a year ago. It is current knowledge that whatever this store has achieved in the past it surpasses in the future. The very ambition and life of the business is its exactness with itself. That which was good yesterday must be better to-day and best to-morrow. Its very system of existence increases in magnitude every hour, and constantly adds to its facilities for getting merchandise at the very lowest prices and passing it on to you at the least margin of profit. So this great annual sale not only makes a convenient time for you to obtain a proof from all departments that our prices are as low or lower than anywhere else, but it also enables you to compare ourselves with ourselves. Every department participates.

This gives you an opportunity to buy the best merchandise of every description lower than the same quality of goods have ever been sold in any part of the world; in fact, 20 to 50 per cent. lower than many so-called great bargains. We guarantee the price of every article we sell. If you like our merchandise, buy it in full confidence that the price is as low, or will be made as low as any one cares to quote.

More Revelations in Silk Selling.

From January 1st to the present time we have sold more yards of silk than any other retail store in America. The reason for it is that our prices have been from one-third to one-half less than those of any one else. We revolutionized prices at the beginning of the year, with the result that we became headquarters for every big lot of desirable silks to be sold at a low price. What of an offer like this for to-morrow?

5,856 Yards Plain Colored Taffetas, 52½c., regularly sold 89c.

All very bright and heavy silk, composed of the latest and most fashionable Paris cloth shades. Infinitely better than anything ever offered at anything approaching our price.

59c. a Pair for 8,400 Pairs of $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Gloves.

On Special Tables, rear of store.

This is the most startling glove offer ever made; in fact, you will not think it possible when you see the quality and general desirableness of the goods. Kid Gloves, Pique and Round Sewn Seams for both Women and Misses, 2 and 3 Clasps or Foster Hooks. As for colors, the range is large, including browns, tans, modes, English reds, white, pearl, cream, slates, black, blue, green; we really never had a better line of shades and sizes.

A Startling Offer in Fall Waists.

The versatility in design of our new waists is almost wondrous. Elaborate and simple things, but all the correct latest fashions, and to-morrow we give you price offer that is unprecedented—and all kinds of materials are shown.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $10.00.—A lot of 75 only striped corded Satin Duchesse Waists, made full front, fancy stock color, dress waist sleeve; all the popular shades of colors, and in every way beautifully made.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00.—Fine Black Taffeta Silk Waists, front made with space cording, forming a pleat, back corded, dress waist sleeves.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.50.—Extra fine Velveteen Waists in royal blue, green and cardinal, black, tan. Made with 36 cords fronts and 18 cords in the back, dress sleeve, cuffs silk lined.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.65.—All wool Flannel Waists, in black and navy; tucked back and front.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.79.—Fine all wool Flannel Waists, in cardinal, navy, goblin blue and black, elaborately trimmed in front with fancy black braid.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 98c.—Eiderdown Dressing Sacques in cardinal, light blue, pink and grey; crochet edge on collar and front.

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.45.—Flannelette Wrappers in the latest fall colorings, made with cap over shoulder, finished with braid trimmings, very wide skirts.

50c. Pair Dr. Warner's $1.00 Corsets.

A lot of 1,500 pairs of Dr. Warner's Celebrated Coraline Corsets in white, gray and black, made of coutille striped with sateen, flossed with silk, finished with silk edging—sizes 18 to 30. These corsets are in every way perfect, but owing to a change of the numbers, we were able to get this lot at this exceptional price. Every one who knows this celebrated corset will understand what a bargain this opportunity is.

Colored Petticoats at Lowest Prices Yet.

And these garments are well made and full size; the values are really irresistible.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.50.—Extra quality Black Sateen Petticoat, deep corded flounce, umbrella shape.

AT $1.79 INSTEAD OF $2.50 TO $2.98.—An assorted lot of imported Mercerised sateen Petticoats, in black, cerise, helio, goblin blue and card, in this lot; some very fine silk striped Mercerised skirts; never sold for less than $2.98.

AT $5.98 INSTEAD OF $8.50.—Extra fine taffeta silk Petticoat, in black; all fine new shadings, also plain colors, umbrella shape, finished with 3 ruffles on edge.

AT $8.48 INSTEAD OF $10.50.—Very fine taffeta silk Petticoat in the latest shadings, with accordion pleated flounce, full size.

1,500 French Felt Golf Hats.

75c. to 1.48 Instead of 1.98 to 3.25.

Consisting of the very finest qualities of French Felt Golf Hats, twenty of the latest and best shapes of the season—Pearl, Castor, Black, Navy, Brown and Red. Trimmed in white corded silk; some trimmed in silks to match hats, long quills, leather sweats; some satin lined. All ready to wear. In fact, our latest and newest things. Our regular prices have been until now 1.98 to 3.25. While they last at 75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.48. Not sent C. O. D.

Black Ribbons, Lowest Prices Ever Made.

At 2c. to 19c. Instead of 6c. to 85c.

Here's a lot of 12,600 yards of Black Ribbons, all silk, some ends and remnants, the entire production of the Regatta Silk Mills. New, up to date Satin and Gros Grain, Double Satin, Satin Liberty, Satin Taffeta, Plain Taffeta, Gros Grain, Moire, and Fancy Weaves, including many of the finest qualities made, ½ to 7 inches wide; 1 to 9½ yards in a piece, all at 2c. to 19c., instead of 6c. to 85c.

Tailor Made Suits and Capes.

Prices Away Under the Market.

AT 15.90 AND 21.75 INSTEAD OF 25.00 to 35.00—We have secured for Monday's selling a lot of Women's Tailor Made Suits in an excellent variety of styles and materials, assorted in black and colors.

The price-saving is important, but the excellence of the suits is far more so. They are sensible, comfortable and well designed. The majority are entirely lined with silk, and under ordinary conditions would sell from $25.00 to $35.00. But our prices for Monday are 15.90 and 21.75.

CAPES AT 17.50 TO 72.00 INSTEAD OF 35 TO 150.00—50 Imported Capes—a remarkable opportunity for this season of the year. They are made of velour and cloth; many beautiful specimens of cloakmaker's skill; some with those rich effects in jet and applique braiding; an assortment of lengths from the short to the long variety. We secured them at half their cost, and you can have them at the same reduction. Prices for Monday: 17.50, 22.00, 29.00, 37.00 to 72.00. Imported to sell for 35.00, 45.00, 58.00, 75.00 to 150.00.

SEPARATE SKIRT AT 4.98 INSTEAD of 6.50—Black cheviot, with the "Princess" back, opening in front, demi-train. OUR USUAL PERFECT FIT AND FINISH.

AT 5.90 INSTEAD OF 8.50—Golf, Athletic or Rainy Day Skirt. In heather mixture, English checks and Oxford cheviot. Habit back, rows of stitching around lower part.

$95.00 for a Persian Fur Jacket.

Guaranteed Leipzig Dye—selected skins—jaunty and well-fitting, newly made especially for this occasion, containing all the latest features. Double breasted effect, high rolling collar, fan revere; lined with Skinner's best black satin. Sizes 32 to 42 bust measure.

AT $13.95.—Stone Marten Neck Scarfs, with cluster of six tails and two heads.

AT $9.50.—Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, superior quality, cluster of ten long tails and two heads.

AT $3.98.—Dyed Skunk Collarette, eight tails. Mink Trimming, 1 inch wide, per yd., $1.15. Persian Lamb Trimming, 1 inch wide, per yard, 95c.

Colored Dress Goods Not Expensive.

We might write a chapter if we had space about our generous assortment of the very best novelties of the season in plain and fancy Zibelines, velvet tufted Brocade, Chenille Stripes, silk corded Venetians, Crepons in new weaves, and numerous other approved styles in fine Dress Goods. But you must come here to really appreciate them. Here are some popular priced staple fabrics we offer at UNEQUALED BARGAINS:

AT 29c. REGULAR 45c.—36-inch Novelty Plaids, durable designs and colors.

AT 39c., REGULAR 49c.—40-inch all wool Cheviot Zibeline in mixtures and indistinct checks.

AT 49c., REGULAR 75c.—45-inch all wool Coating Serge, full range of plain colors, heavy weight French goods.

AT 59c., REGULAR 75c.—46-inch Crepon Diagonal. A new weave in plain colors.

AT 69c., REGULAR 85c. — 48-inch Homespun Cheviot in the new grays, browns, cadets and fancy mixtures.

A Great Sale of Chafing Dishes.

$10.00 and $15.00 Kinds for $2.98 and $4.98.

LOT No. 1 AT $2.98—Highly nickel plated Chafing Dishes with ebony handles and extra hot water pan, dome cover and regulating asbestos lamp. Regular value $10.00. While they last at $2.98.

LOT No. 2 AT $4.98—Consists of the finest Dishes ever made. They have extra fancy stands, high dome covers with beadings, ebony side handles and regulating asbestos lamps. These dishes sell regularly as high as $15.00. For this sale, while they last, $4.98. Recipe Book free with each dish.

More "Loeser" Sewing Machines at $11.75.

And a Five Year Guarantee.

The sale of these machines was so large the first week we offered them, that the immediate supply was exhausted, and we could book orders for future delivery only. We have now caught up and can deliver these in three days. This is the best sewing machine ever offered for the money; a five year guarantee with each machine, and a competent instructor sent to your home free.

3 drawer style, complete with attachments, $11.75.
3 drawer style, carved woodwork, $18.98.
7 drawer style, carved woodwork and nickel trimmings, $22.98.
5 drawer drop head style, $14.98.
Full Parlor Cabinet style, can also be used as writing desk; very unique and attractive, $45.00.

Men's Shirts Less than Maker's Cost.

50c. Instead of 1.00 and 1.25.

3,288 Men's Laundered Shirts, bought at a low price—so low, in fact, that we can and will sell them below the cost to make. They consist of White Shirts with linen bosoms, and from good to fine muslin bodies. Also, Fancy Madras Cloth Shirts with cuffs to match. All laundered and ready to wear. We have all sizes, 13½ to 18 inch neck; and instead of $1.00 and $1.25 are marked 50 cents.

Underwear at One-Half Market Prices.

And this doesn't mean a better lot of underwear for one member of a family, but it means underwear for men, women and children and enough for all. That's one reason why the offer at these under-market prices is all the more unusual.

Section C, extreme rear.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's extra heavy shaped cotton ribbed Vests, high neck, long and short sleeves, with Drawers to match.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 39c.—Boys' extra quality silver grey fleece lined Shirts, high neck, long sleeves, with Drawers to match, sizes 24 to 34.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Women's extra fine shaped white ribbed Merino Vests, high neck, long and short sleeves, with French Band Drawers to match, sizes 3 to 6.

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.00.—Men's extra fine quality Natural Merino Shirts, self fronts, pearl buttons and long sleeves, with Drawers to match. All sizes.

The Curtains and Draperies.

Every day increases the appreciation of select fabrics for Furniture Coverings, Wall Hangings and Draperies. We always have our own exclusive lines that have individuality enough about them to be entirely free from any suggestion of a ready-made look. On Monday we have many new things for home decoration to show you, and there are special things at a special price.

250 prs. Renaissance Irish point, $5.00, $7.50, $9.25, $13.50.
50 prs. fine Brussels, at $11.75.
75 prs. Point, Arab, at $9.50 pr.
200 prs. white Irish point, $5.00, $6.75, $8.50.
200 prs. extra fine, $13.50. $17.00, $25.00 pr.
Real Louis XIV. Laces, $12.00, $16.50, $20.00.
Marie Antoinette, $7.00, $12.75, $24.00.
20 styles Renaissance Bed Sets, extra large size, $18.50, $25.00, $35.00, $45.00, $60.00.
200 prs. Tapestry Portieres, full width and length. Desirable colors for the day, $2.90 pr.
100 prs. Armour effect, reversible, at $4.50 pr.

Black Dress Goods.

In variety—both in price and quality—our stocks are without a fair comparative in the whole world, and that's a modest statement, however it may read on the face of it.

French and English Crepons in the very latest souffle and billow designs, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $1.98, and $2.25.
45 in. Worsted Clay Serge, at 49c. instead of 59c.
44 in. wool Satine Brocade, at 49c. instead of 69c.
38 in. Mohair Crepon, 59c. instead of 75c.
50 in. All Wool Camel's Hair Cheviot, at 69c. instead of $1.00.
42 in. High Lustre Blister Crepon, 98c. instead of $1.25.

Blankets, Sheets, Linens, Etc.

Careful searching and right buying have provided an endless number of economies for the housekeeper in all those household things which make home an enjoyable place in cold weather.

BLANKETS:
AT $5.00 PAIR.—The Loeser Standard Wool Blankets, made especially for us in the very best manner possible; good large sizes.
AT $3.95 PAIR.—Handsome Wool Blankets of double bed size.
AT $3.25 PAIR.—The same, single bed size.
AT 89c. INSTEAD OF $1.25 PAIR.—Medium Weight Cotton Blankets, large size, slightly imperfect, but good.
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES:
AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 33c. EACH.—Single bed size, Bleached Sheets, made of good muslin.
AT 43c. INSTEAD OF 53c.—Same Sheets, double bed size.
AT 35c. INSTEAD OF 45c.—Sheets of unbleached muslin, 2¼x2½ yds.
AT 8c. INSTEAD OF 11c.—Pillow Cases of good muslin, bleached, 42x36 and 45x36.
AT 10c. INSTEAD OF 14c.—Same Pillow Case, 50x36 and 54x36.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS:
AT 45c. INSTEAD of 59c.—Bleached Table Damask, extra weight pure linen.
AT 75c. YD. INSTEAD OF 95c.—Fine Irish Table Damask, extra good value. Napkins to match, $1.59 doz. instead of $1.95.
AT 50c. YD. INSTEAD OF 63c.—Silver Bleached Table Linen, heavy quality.
AT $1.59 DOZ., REGULAR PRICE $2.00.—Fine Irish Damask Napkins, handsome patterns, extra good linen.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING:
AT 12½c. AND 17c. INSTEAD OF 15c. AND 25c.—German Huckaback Towels, pure linen, large size.
AT 9c. AND 16c. EACH—Turkish Bath Towels at about 1-3 less than regulation.
AT 11c. YD.—The well-known Barnsley Linen Kitchen Towelling, 18 inches wide.
BLEACHED MUSLINS:
AT 7c. YD. INSTEAD OF 9c.—The well-known water twist, yard wide.
UNBLEACHED MUSLIN:
4½c. YD.—Good quality, yard wide.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; cooler; high southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,510. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1899.—12 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c.; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—An attempt to hold a public peace demonstration in London yesterday brought on a riot, in which several thousand men took part, cheering wildly for Mr. Chamberlain and hissing President Kruger. The orators of the day were not allowed to speak and were finally compelled to hold a meeting in private. The mounted police charged the mob, and thirty arrests were made. The promoters of the peace demonstration decided to hold a meeting in some large public hall at a near date. President Steyne of the Orange Free State intimates strongly that that republic and the Transvaal will stand or fall together. Statistics prepared by the Treasury Department on the commerce of Africa show imports $400,000,000, exports $350,000,000. Serious disorders have occurred in Spain; at Ferrol a mob of 3,000 persons stoned the Catholic Club. The municipal guards charged the rioters, but were repulsed, but the mob was finally dispersed by mounted gendarmes; the city was placed under martial law. The Paris Petit Bleu asserts that Col. Jouaust, President of the Dreyfus court-martial, voted for acquittal. An earthquake in the District of Aiden, Asia Minor, killed more than 200 persons. The Government of Colombia has closed its ports against ships coming from places infected with bubonic plague; the disease has reappeared in Egypt.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Ernest Melville, a circus rider, for several years with the Barnum & Bailey Show, was arrested in Orange, N. J., yesterday for stabbing his wife's stepfather.

John C. Sheehan yesterday gave out a statement in which he pronounced Mr. Croker's version of their telephone talk of last Thursday false in many particulars, and denounced the Tammany chief as a man who does not keep his word.

The body of the woman murdered at Falconer, Saturday, has been identified as that of Miss Emily Adolphson. Frank Vennerholm, with whom she associated, is under arrest.

The Quebec Line steamship Madiana arrived here yesterday with Capt. G. W. Heath and his wife on board. They tell a thrilling story of the loss of the Newton, Capt. Heath's vessel, in Southern waters, and the sufferings and rescue of the ship's company.

Page 2.

Gov. Roosevelt returned from Ohio yesterday.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer spoke yesterday of the coming meeting of Admiral Dewey and Richard Croker.

The Democratic leaders hope to capture the Twenty-ninth District (Mr. Croker's) from the Republicans this Fall.

Major Thomas H. Hays of Louisville said yesterday that ex-Gov. Brown is gaining strength rapidly in the political contest in Kentucky.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer said yesterday he thought Assemblyman Mazet should have the support of the Citizens' Union-ists in the Nineteenth District.

The Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison of Brooklyn, formerly President of the Citizens' Union in that borough, said yesterday it was time that organization and its sister body in Manhattan should dissolve.

Page 3.

Thousands turned out yesterday to witness the preparations for honoring Admiral Dewey.

Page 7.

Miss Julia Grant and Prince Cantacuzene were married according to the rites of the Russian Church at Newport yesterday in the presence of the family and intimate friends. The public ceremony takes place to-day.

Page 8.

The annual Fall regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club was sailed yesterday.

Prince Ranjitsinhji and his team of English cricketers arrived on the Etruria yesterday.

The cup defender Columbia left Bristol yesterday for New Rochelle. She will be docked and cleaned Thursday.

Page 12.

The suggestion of the Controller that changes be made in the law governing the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal in condemnation proceedings, in which the expenses are often wholly out of proportion to the work done, is meeting with a general and favorable response from the courts and taxpayers.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.

MURDERED GIRL IDENTIFIED.

Victim of Saturday's Crime at Falconer Was Emily Adolphson—Police Arrest Frank Vennerholm.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The identity of the young woman who was murdered at Falconer last night, was proved at 2 o'clock this morning by the Rev. P. Martinson, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church, who recognized the body as that of Miss Emily Adolphson, a member of his congregation.

The officers working on the case learned that the murdered girl had been much in the company of a young man named Frank Vennerholm of this city. At 3 o'clock this morning the police visited Vennerholm's boarding house, at 305 Winsor Street, and found the young man in bed. A search of the room brought to view a pair of wet trousers covered with mud and blood, a vest in the same condition, a pair of shoes and a pair of stockings soaking with water, and in a trunk in the closet was found a white shirt with the bosom heavily spattered with blood, together with a handkerchief in the same condition.

The evidence against the young man was so conclusive that he was at once put under arrest. Early this morning the ground in the vicinity of the place where the murder was committed was thoroughly searched. A pair of men's gloves and the handle of a razor with the blade broken off were found. The handle was shown to Vennerholm's brother, who had not been informed of the arrest, and he at once pronounced it the handle of his brother Frank's razor.

The Morgue, where the body of the dead girl lies; the police station, where Vennerholm is detained, and the scene of the tragedy have been visited by thousands of people to-day. Great excitement prevails over the fiendish crime, but no trouble is feared.

The dead girl was a servant in the family of Charles C. Wilson, a prominent citizen of Jamestown, and she bore an excellent reputation. The prisoner, Vennerholm, was prominent among the Swedish young people of the city, and held a position of trust in Mount Tabor Lodge of Oddfellows.

Strike in an Orange Hat Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 24.—What is proposed to be made a general movement to compel all hat manufacturers in the Orange district to employ none but union men was started by the United Hatters' Society of Orange yesterday, when a strike was ordered in the finishing department of F. Berg & Co.'s factory. Nearly 200 finishers left work because the firm refused to discharge men in their employ who are not members of the union. The factories are all running on full time, with big orders ahead, and the union leaders decided it was a good time to bring the manufacturers into line. Berg & Co. say they will not yield to the union's demand. Other strikes may be ordered.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water known.—Adv.

SERIOUS ANTI-BOER RIOT IN LONDON

Thousands of Men Assemble and Prevent Anti-War Meeting.

CHEERS FOR CHAMBERLAIN

Mounted Police Disperse Mob and Make Thirty Arrests.

Promoters of Peace Demonstration Hold a Private Meeting and Decide to Hire a Large Hall for a Public Gathering.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—An attempt to hold a pro-Boer, anti-war demonstration in Trafalgar Square, London, this afternoon resulted in failure. Thousands of men assembled, but not to support the speakers. On the contrary, the crowd waved union jacks and sang the national anthem and "Rule, Britannia" like mighty invocations.

The speakers, who were quite inaudible, were received with groans, decayed apples and eggs and other missiles. There were cheers for Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and hisses for President Krüger. Some soldiers who were present were carried shoulder high by the crowd.

The list of speakers included none of special influence, most of them being labor leaders or Socialists. The members of the Peace Associations had no opportunity to address the crowd. They were saluted with execrations as soon as they mounted the platforms and were obliged to stand, smiling complacently, during the singing of the national airs and the wild cheering for Mr. Chamberlain. Their attempts to put their resolutions to a vote were the merest dumb show.

Henry Hyndman, the Socialist leader, was a particular object of animosity. He was menaced with a forest of walking sticks when he tried to speak.

There were several ugly rushes for the platforms, which were surrounded by opponents of the demonstration, yelling fiercely.

Finally the mounted police were telephoned for to clear the square. Batons were freely used; several persons were trodden upon by horses and thirty arrests were made.

The opponents of the meeting proposed resolutions in support of the Government's policy, which were carried amid wild enthusiasm.

This evening the promoters of the demonstration held a meeting in private, and, after a long discussion, carried the following resolution:

"In consequence of the organized interruption of the anti-war demonstration in Trafalgar Square to-day, fomented by a section of the yellow and stock-jobbing press, this committee resolves to hold a public meeting in one of the largest metropolitan halls at an early date."

The shouldering of a soldier and a marine, their hands clasped, in a procession around the square provoked frantic enthusiasm, and was altogether an impressive incident, the multitude bursting into the song, "Soldiers of the Queen."

On many of the passing omnibuses, which carry small union jacks, the passengers lifted the flags from their sockets and waved them vigorously.

THE COMMERCE OF AFRICA.

Its Imports Now $400,000,000—Exports, $350,000,000 Per Annum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—"Commercial Africa in 1899" is the title of a publication prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It describes present commercial conditions in Africa, and incidentally the political divisions as they now exist, and is accompanied by a map showing the boundary lines of the various colonies, protectorates, spheres of influence, and independent States of the great continent whose map has so rapidly changed during the past few years. A table accompanying the monograph shows the imports and exports into and from each of the divisions. The imports amount in round numbers to $400,000,000 and the exports to $350,000,000, while of the imports $18,000,000 is furnished by the United States and of the exports $10,000,000 is sent here.

A very large proportion of the commercial business of Africa is transacted through the British colonies, their share being $131,000,000 of the imports and $132,000,000 of the exports. Next in importance in the import and export trade is the South African Republic, or Transvaal, its imports amounting to $104,000,000, and its exports to $54,000,000, chief among the latter being gold and other minerals. French Africa imports goods valued at over $70,000,000, and exports nearly an equal quantity. Turkish Africa, principally Egypt, imports $54,000,000 and exports $62,000,000, while Portuguese Africa, whose ports on the Eastern coast are adjacent to the gold and diamond fields, is also the scene of commercial activity, the importations being $12,000,000 and the exportations nearly $7,000,000.

HUGUENOTS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Troubles with the French Which Were Adjusted—The Boers as a "Chosen People"—Their Ignorance.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 30.—In spite of the vast difference in their aspect and conditions at the present day, the early history of South Africa and North America closely touches in several important points. Largely intermixed with the Dutch of the Transvaal as well as with the English colonies of South Africa is a race a part of which went to people what were then the British colonies of North America. As pioneers of civilization the part enacted by the Huguenots in the development of North America is well known.

At Capt Town the Chief Justice of the Colony, Sir John Henry de Villiers, has just laid the foundation stone of the Huguenot Memorial Hall of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa, the clergy of which, by the way, in Cape Colony no less than in the Transvaal, are particularly loud at the present juncture in denouncing both from the pulpit and the platform any attempt on the part of England at intimidation, as they term it, of the South African Republic.

In the course of a lengthy and eloquent speech before a distinguished audience composed of Government Ministers, members of the Legislature, prominent dignitaries of the English, as well as of the Dutch Church, the Chief Justice referred to the numbers of Huguenots who escaped in spite of all penalties and precautions from France in 1686 and managed to reach England, Holland, North America, and South Africa.

The inference obviously intended to be drawn from the address of the Chief Justice was that in spite of their present antagonism and their vast difference in thought and temperament, the fusion of the two white races at present dominant in South Africa must be the natural outcome of time and circumstances. Escaping in all manner of disguises to the Netherlands in a state of utter destitution, and being provided free passage thence by the Dutch East India Company, Huguenots numbering about 200 settled at the Cape, where, being provided with farms, they had still for some time to depend on the charity of the company, in spite of differences as great or even greater than those at the present day existing between Dutch and English, the French and Dutch have become one people in South Africa.

As an instance of the ill-feeling that at first existed between the two races may be mentioned that the Huguenots requested to be allowed to establish a church of their own. The commander, Van der Stad, broke into a furious passion. He declared that the project was rank sedition, and that the French were the most impertinent and ungrateful people on the face of the earth. It was not only their own Church, he said, that they wanted, but their own Magistrate and their own prince. They should have nothing of the kind. In open meeting the French resolved not to intermarry with the Dutch. Two hundred years ago the disputes about the Dutch and French languages were as vehement as they are now about English and Dutch.

In contrast to this spirit is the system in vogue at the Cape at the present day. While in the Transvaal Dutch is the only official language, and no other is allowed even in the police courts, it is equally with English the official language in Cape Colony. Dutch as spoken in the House of Assembly there is interesting from the fact that it ranges from the best grammatical form of the language to the simplest colonial Dutch, or "parrot," freed from the shackles of grammar, the two Dutch members of one village representing the two extremes.

One highly objectionable feature of the Boers is their disposition to regard themselves as the chosen people of God, a disposition which their clergy do much to foster. President Krüger, by the way, has never sought to disguise his partiality for the Jews, to whom, although in common with the Catholics they labor under certain disabilities, some of the fattest concessions have been granted by him. On a recent Sunday set aside as a day of humiliation and prayer in the present crisis, from their pulpits in Johannesburg the clergy impressed on their flocks the necessity of regarding the Outlanders as a form of punishment sent by God for their sins.

The ignorance of the Boer is profound and proverbial. The average Boer is quite at a loss to distinguish between an Englishman and an American, since they both speak one language. Americans may, therefore, be interested to learn that one of the leading Dutchmen at Pietersburg, an important town of the Transvaal, has been in the habit of parading the public streets and declaring before God that as soon as war is declared by Great Britain against the Transvaal he will shoot ever Englishman he may encounter upon the street, while tiny well-dressed children are to be seen toddling along the street clenching their fists and uttering fiercely at every Englishman they meet: "Voetzak uit, verdomde Rooinek; ik zal U vrachtig schieten!" (Get out of the way you damned Englishman; I'll shoot you straight.)

PRESIDENT STEYN'S VIEWS.

Orange Free State and the Transvaal Should Stand or Fall Together—His Idea of English Policy.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, a pro-Boer organ, says:

"Both President Steyn and Mr. Fischer of the Orange Free State Executive inform me that the Volksraad is absolutely unanimous that the two republics should stand or fall together. President Steyn said:

"'Suppose we remained neutral and the Transvaal was conquered. It is not likely that we would be long permitted to stand outside British control. Let a rich gold field be discovered and what would become of us?'

"The special correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, says: 'It is believed that the protracted sitting of the Orange Free State Raad is due to the elaboration of defensive measures.

"'No rain has fallen in either republic, and it is doubtful whether the Boers can commence hostilities before the end of October.'"

PRETORIA, Sept. 24.—The Volkstein conveys to President Steyn and Mr. Fischer of the Orange Free State the thanks of the whole republic for its support.

ENGLAND'S TROUBLES GROW.

Gen. Kitchener Planning a Campaign Against the Khalifa.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Cairo, Gen. Lord Kitchener, Governor General of the Soudan, is preparing for an immediate expedition against the Khalifa.

TRANSVAAL WANTS NO LION.

Reported that It Has Returned Cecil Rhodes's Gift to Him.

PRETORIA, Sept. 24.—According to the Volkstein, the Transvaal Government has decided to return to Cecil Rhodes the fine young lion presented to the Transvaal delegates to the Agricultural Union in Cape Town about ten days ago, as it declines to have anything whatever to do with the donor.

IRISH SOCIETIES ACT.

Condemn England and May Join Holland Society in Demonstration.

The Executive Committee of the United Irish Societies of New York City, at a meeting last night denounced the demands made by Great Britain upon the South African Republic as absolutely unjust, and that country was accused of attempting to goad the Transvaal into an "unjust war of conquest."

The attention of "all liberty-loving citizens" was asked. Mr. Chamberlain's demand that the Outlanders be accorded the right of franchise in the Transvaal, while retaining allegiance to England, was denounced by the committee as one that no State could agree to without the complete surrender of its independence.

A committee was named to confer with the Holland Society for the arrangement of a public demonstration in the near future to denounce England.

To Dispatch Australian Troops.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 24.—The Australian military commanders will meet here on Thursday next to prepare a scheme for the dispatch of a united Australian contingent to South Africa.

The Delagoa Bay Lease.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 24.—The Governor of Lorenzo Marques asserts that he has no information respecting the reported lease of Delagoa Bay by Portugal to Great Britain.

All the Transvaal Mines Closing.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Dispatches from Johannesburg this morning report a complete breaking up of the Rand mining industry. The exodus continues, and all the mines are closing.

Woman Steps Off a Moving Train.

NEWBURG, N. Y. Sept. 24.—Mrs. Hiram H. Tuthill of Fishkill walked off the platform of a moving Erie passenger car Saturday night near Vail's Gate Junction. She was not missed until the train had gone several miles. Then search was made and she was found lying unconscious between the tracks. She was brought to the hospital at Newburg and is still unconscious tonight.

The Great Long Island Sound Steamers City of Lowell, from Pier 36 N. R., and Plymouth, from Pier 18 N. R., will participate in the naval demonstration, Sept. 29, in honor of Admiral Dewey, and will also make the following trips: Sept. 28, down the bay, and perhaps to Sandy Hook to meet Olympia; Sept. 30, up river, around war ships, and opposite starting point of land parade on Riverside Drive; Sunday, Oct. 1, up the Hudson to war ships and far as West Point. Tickets now ready, wharf offices, and Cook's, 261 and 1,225 Broadway; latter office open evenings, See adv.—Adv.

A NEW CIVIC FEDERATION.

Chicago Organization Wants a National Body to Follow Up Suggestions of the Trust Conference.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The Executive Committee of the Civic Federation of Chicago has authorized its President, Franklin H. Head, to appoint a committee of twenty-five to organize a National civic federation. This committee is to be composed of men representing different sections of the country, and different phases of social, economic, and political questions of the day.

The object of such an organization is stated to be to provide for a thorough discussion and consideration of questions of National import affecting either the foreign or domestic policy of the United States; to aid in the crystallization of the most enlightened public sentiment in the country in respect thereto, and to promote necessary legislation in accordance therewith.

The leaders of the Chicago Federation have contemplated this move for some time, deeming it essential if a National work were to become anything more than educational. In January, 1898, the Chicago Civic Federation called a National conference on primary elections and municipal reform, which was held in New York, and was attended by representatives of over forty of the largest cities of the United States.

In August, 1898, it called at Saratoga a National conference on the foreign policy of the United States which, after two days of animated debate by leading men of all parties, unanimously agreed upon some broad general principles which called for further effort to render it of permanent value to the country. This work could not be followed up by the Chicago organization.

The four days' trust conference, recently held in Chicago, was not expected to agree upon general principles, but it was believed the free discussion by representatives of so many schools of thought would furnish material and a basis for more thorough work hereafter. It is to make it possible to follow up the practical lines suggested by the conference, that the National Civic Federation is projected.

SEVERE STORM IN NEW JERSEY.

Houses Demolished and Many Trees Uprooted in Little Falls.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The hamlet of Little Falls, about five miles from here, was visited by a small hurricane at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon, when the wind swept off the roof of Jackson's mill, and carried it a thousand feet in the air, and then dropped it in a condition fit for kindling wood. Many trees were uprooted and blown down. The miller's house, which was near the mill, was shaken to its very foundation, but stood the strain, and was not demolished. Everything in the house trembled, and dishes rattled and fell down in the closets. The houses about "the duck pond" also had a narrow escape, and were rocked by the gale, but only comparatively slight damage was done. Nobody was injured.

The rain came down in torrents and everything on low ground is under water. The storm was preceded by the gathering of dark and enormous clouds, and then there was a heavy thunderclap, followed by the downpour. There was no lightning. The day had been a very peculiar one, sunshine and showers alternating.

NEW JERSEY ELOPERS FOUND.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Rev. James H. Foster and the woman, Mrs. Andrew Cox, with whom he left Plainfield, N. J., two weeks ago, thereby causing a sensation, were complained of to the police here to-day by Superintendent Madison of the Union Rescue Mission. They came here a week ago last Wednesday from Brooklyn, and have been preaching in the streets every afternoon and evening since. They have been known here as Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Foster.

The woman asked Mr. Madison for help in her work of saving souls, and he at once recognized her as one of his converts of the Florence Mission in New York, whose name was Mary Devoe, and who married a man named Ensign. The woman admitted this and Mr. Madison, after reading in the newspapers of the elopement of Foster and Mrs. Cox from Plainfield, made the complaint to the police, charging that they are frauds.

The couple have been preaching and singing here afternoons and evenings, taking up a collection at each gathering. They appeared to-night as usual, and after his address Foster was asked if the woman was Mrs. Cox. He hesitated, but finally replied: "No, she is not Mrs. Cox, and never was. Her first husband, whom she supposed dead, was living when she married Cox. When she left Cox it was to ascertain if Ensign was still alive. She learned that he was not dead, and her marriage to Cox was illegal. She was not, therefore, Mrs. Cox. She is now my wife."

It is said that the whereabouts of the couple are unknown to the people of Plainfield, where Foster was some months ago, and established the Sacred Church of Christ. Six weeks ago he publicly baptized Mrs. Cox, also her husband. Two weeks ago the couple left Plainfield, and Cox said he would follow them to the end of the earth to have them punished.

THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Sept. 24.—The annual pilgrimage to the National Farm School, near here, took place to-day. The feature of the pilgrimage was the dedication of five new buildings. Several thousand persons attended the ceremonies. The National Farm School is the only one of its kind in the United States, and although sustained and controlled by Jews from all over the country, it is open to boys of all creeds and nationalities. The purpose of the school is to instruct young men along such lines as will make of them practical and scientific farmers well equipped to successfully carry on various branches of agriculture.

The report of the Executive Committee showed a balance in the treasury of $4,800. Over $600 was contributed by visitors today. Officers were elected as follows: President—Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia; Vice President—Ralph Blum, Philadelphia; Board of Directors, to fill vacancies—Samuel D. Lit, Herman Jonas, Howard A. Loeb, and Adolph Grant, all of Philadelphia.

The buildings dedicated are a memorial chapel, erected in memory of Ida M. Block of Kansas City, Mo., by her husband and family; a laboratory erected in memory of Zadok Eisner of Philadelphia, by his wife; a greenhouse erected in memory of Theresa Loeb of Ogontz, Penn., by her family; a dairy, erected by Louis L. Aaron of Pittsburg, Penn., and a dairy stable.

Addresses were made by Mayor Ashbridge, A. Leo Weil of Pittsburg, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati, Ohio; Simon Wolf of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Krauskopf of Philadelphia, and a number of others. The ceremonies were concluded by services in the newly consecrated chapel, conducted by Dr. Wise.

Wants to Make Aluminium in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24.—Thomas Braniff, Jr., has petitioned the Department of Encouragement for permission to establish a wholly new industry here, which is the manufacture of aluminium. He states the capital employed will not be less than $1,000,000. Electrical energy derived from water power in the State of Vera Cruz will be employed. Mr. Braniff is the son of the American banker, railway man, and manufacturer, Thomas Braniff, one of the oldest resident Americans in Mexico.

Schooner Sunk in the Sound.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Sept. 24.—The schooner Louise while off Eaton's Neck this morning about 8 o'clock sprung a leak and began to fill so rapidly that her crew could not keep the water down. Signals of distress were made and the schooner's boat was lowered. A steam yacht ran alongside and took off the crew. A few minutes later the schooner went over on her beam ends and sank. What caused the leak or just how badly the vessel is injured cannot be told until divers examine her.

Fine Through Train Service.
Between New York and Chicago via Lackawanna Railroad. Coaches, Sleeping Cars all Ventilated. Fine service. Lowest rates. 459 Broadway.—Adv.

WRECKED IN A HURRICANE

Ship's Company Prisoners on a Water-Logged Vessel.

DAYS WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER

Capt. Heath of the Ill-Fated Newton Says He and His Wife Peeped Into Davy Jones's Locker.

The Quebec Line steamship Madiana, which arrived yesterday from West Indian ports, brought as passengers Capt. G. W. Heath and wife and seven seamen of the American three-masted schooner Newton of Boston, which was wrecked in a hurricane on Sept. 9 in the Carribean Sea. The Captain and wife and crew were rescued from the waterlogged vessel on Sept. 13 by the British steamship Fontabelle, after four days of thrilling adventure, and landed at St. Thomas.

Capt. Heath, who is a veteran of the sea, having been a navigator for twenty-five years, reluctantly admitted when seen yesterday, after he and his wife had made themselves snug and comfortable at the Stevens House, that he had never before come so near going to the bottom.

"We all had a peep into Davy Jones's locker," he said.

According to Capt. Heath's story, the Newton, a 499-ton schooner, laden with 440,000 feet of lumber, sailed from Ship Island in the Gulf of Mexico on Aug. 15 for San Juan. Everything went well until Sept. 4, when the Newton ran into the tail-end of a hurricane, but rode it out without damage. On Saturday, Sept. 9, at noon, in latitude 22.50, longitude 66.13, with little or no barometrical warning, the Newton was struck by a howling hurricane out of east-northeast. The wind blew with terrific violence, while, under the influence of some fateful condition, the sea rolled in from east south-east. The crew had just time to strip the vessel of sail, but with bare pole she made sorry progress. The sky became darkened, as with tremendous thunder clouds, and, while the storm was at its height, rain and hail began to fall, or, rather, was driven along, lattered whizzing through the shrouds and rigging like bullets. The storm grew more violent as the night came on, and at 11 o'clock the schooner dived into a sea that seemed likely to engulf her. Tons of water were taken over her decks, and the vessel strained and shook from stem to stern. When the vessel finally lifted her head laboriously above the sea, it was found that the strain had opened upon many of her seams forward, through which the water was pouring in streams.

The men set to work with the pumps and labored throughout the night. At 6 o'clock Sunday morning the vessel swung around in the way of a bucking beam sea, which struck her fairly on the starboard beam. The already partially waterlogged vessel was hove down on her beam ends. Green seas rolled over her decks with irresistible force, sweeping away nearly all of her houses and deck load and almost completely filling the hold with water. The men were driven away from the pumps, which were already useless. The question now was a struggle to save life. The schooner became entirely unmanageable, and Capt. Heath, fearing she would capsize at any moment, ordered the spars cut away. The cabin was almost filled with water, and while the sailors were forward chopping away at the masts, the Captain carried his wife up to the top of the companionway leading to the poop deck, and lashed her there with a piece of rope. Then he took his place at the wheel again, where he held on, although the water was dashing over him every moment.

As the mainmast fell overboard with a crash there was a cry from the sailors forward as Second Mate James Webster and Seaman Andrew Olsen were swept overboard by a sea. Both men, as they were swept out into the water, had sufficient presence of mind to clutch a piece of rigging attached to the floating masts. By a supreme effort they held on to these slender lines until, finally, aided by fate and the swirling waters, they managed to climb back on deck.

When the foremast was cut away it was allowed to hang by the forestays, and floating in the water, formed an improvised sea anchor which helped to bring the vessel's head around to the sea, after which she righted somewhat, but had sunk so low that the waves dashed over her every few moments. The sailors rigged a life line, running along the decks fore and aft, and to this they lashed themselves and awaited whatever fate the sea had in store for them.

Thus they waited all day Sunday, while the storm continued with unabated fury. On Monday morning the wind had abated somewhat, but the sea still ran with tremendous force. It was then discovered that the "coach house," a little box-like structure a few feet square built over the forward companionway, had not been broken away by the sea. Any shelter was acceptable in such a storm. The exhausted sailors made their way there, followed by Capt. Heath with his wife. Here the little company stowed themselves. None had tasted food or water for nearly forty-eight hours. They huddled together until Tuesday morning, when the sea had moderated sufficiently to admit of a search for food. A ten-pound box of biscuits was found and a little water was discovered in a filter in the cabin. The water casks had been smashed. The water was not sufficient in quantity for the thirst-tortured company and an additional supply was found in the donkey boiler, and although this was greasy and brackish it sustained life.

The vessel by this time had settled until the deck barely cleared the sea. A raft was built of wreckage and on this a pole was rigged and a rag flown as a signal of distress. Some turpentine was found, and with pieces of lumber soaked with this torches were prepared for night signaling. Capt. Heath found a few dry matches in the pocket of his rain jacket. Thus prepared, the distressed ship's company waited throughout Tuesday night and all day Wednesday. During the day one of the sailors, making his way aft, found the ship's cat, "Sampson," sitting on a shelf of the flooded cabin plaintively mewing. It was brought forward, and Mrs. Heath petted and fed it.

The lights of the steamer Fontabelle were made out at 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening. The torches were lighted and the men shouted in unison. Their signal was seen and the steamer sent her lifeboats to the rescue. The half-famished party were fed, supplied with dry clothing, and landed at St. Thomas on Sept. 15. Mrs. Heath, although not a woman of exceptionally strong frame, stood the strain and suspense as well as any of the men, and when seen yesterday showed no effects of her terrible experience.

The Newton was abandoned in a waterlogged condition after an attempt had been made to burn her. She was built in 1874 at East Boston, and was owned by Capt. Heath and Amory & Co. of Boston. Vessel and cargo were partly insured.

WANTS LAND FOR A BATTERY.

Government Seeks to Condemn Thirty Acres at Jamestown, R. I.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 24.—The case of the United States against the Cottrell estate to condemn about thirty acres of land at Fox Point, Jamestown, will be heard in the United States Court at Providence during the latter part of this month. The land will be used for fortification in the form of a massive disappearing gun battery.

As an instance of how well the Government has used others whose land was condemned at Jamestown for fortification purposes, may be cited the case of one land owner whose land and dwelling upon it cost him something like $40,000, and the Government purchased it, after condemnation proceedings, for something like $110,000. This shows that the Government is paying a very good price for the land it requires and must have for the defense of Narragansett Bay.

The new two 12-inch breech-loading rifle battery at the foot of Fort Dumplings is now completed in every respect, and is ready for use. The work there is said to be the best piece of fortification work on the New England Coast.

Save Money. Buy Official Dewey
Red Fires, Torches, and Flags at Nordlinger-Charlton Fireworks Co., 185 Franklin St.—Adv.

YAQUIS BEATEN IN BATTLE.

Nearly 100 of Them Killed in Two Fights with Mexican Troops—Wounded Indians Murdered.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 24.—The official reports of two battles between the Mexicans and Yaquis have just been received here. Gen. Luis Torres had declared that the campaign would be suspended until October, but the Yaquis were not consulted on that point.

Lorenzo Torres had also made different arrangements. On Sept. 14 he crossed the river to Vican, a town supposed to have been captured by Luis Torres in August. There he found the Indians, who attacked his rear guard, and a running fight of half an hour took place, in which the Indians were dispersed and nine of them were killed. The Mexicans lost five killed and nine wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. Col. Navarro of the Eleventh Battalion. As this report was made by Lorenzo Torres, it is presumably correct.

The report of a battle on Sept. 18 was from another source, but also official, and its statements of the number killed may be accepted as true. The forces under Col. Hernandez, number not stated, encountered 1,000 Indians near Lake Zaqueca, a small lagoon between Torin and Potam. The Indians retired from the open field and sought cover in the thick woods, where the fight raged for more than two hours, beginning at 6 A. M. The report says the Indians were defeated and dispersed, leaving 87 dead on the field.

No wounded Indians ever figure in these reports, because the Mexicans murder them. The Mexican losses were fourteen killed and thirty-six wounded. Major Ruiz of the National Guard was mortally wounded, and Capt. Julian Espinoza and Lieut. Tetebiates were less severely hurt. The reports refer to the "constant triumphs" of the Mexican arms, ignoring the fact that the Yaquis have whipped them twice at Zehuita, and still remain in possession of the greater part of the territory.

SERIOUS DISORDERS IN SPAIN.

Mob of 3,000 Persons Stone Catholic Club at Ferrol — Dispersed by Guards—Martial Law Proclaimed.

FERROL, Spain, Sept. 24.—Serious disorders took place here last evening. A mob of 3,000 stoned the principal Catholic club and the Town Hall, smashing the windows in both buildings.

The Municipal Guards charged the rioters, but were repulsed, eleven guards being injured, as well as many civilians.

Finally a squad of mounted gendarmes dispersed the rioters.

The authorities have proclaimed the city under martial law.

DREYFUS MAY LEAVE FRANCE.

It Is Feared that It Will Be Necessary to Send Him Away for His Health.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Standard says:

"The excitement of meeting his children has produced a serious reaction in the condition of Dreyfus, and it is feared that it may be necessary to send him to Malta or Madeira."

HOW COL. JOUAUST VOTED.

Petit Bleu Says Court-Martial President Voted for Acquittal.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Petit Bleu asserts that Col. Jouaust, President of the Rennes court-martial, voted for the acquittal of Dreyfus.

GUARD AGAINST THE PLAGUE.

Colombian Ports Closed to Ships Infected with Bubonic Disease.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 24.—The Government issued a decree to-day closing Colombian ports to ships having the bubonic plague on board, or arriving from infected ports.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 24.—Dr. George H. Bridgman, United States Minister at Bolivia, who arrived at Callao with his family yesterday, on the Chilean steamer Paiena from Panama, decided, almost at the last moment, to proceed south in the steamer, and thus to avoid a fifteen days' quarantine at Callao.

Plague Reappears in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 24.—There has been a recrudescence of the bubonic plague here. Two cases have been officially reported, one of which proved fatal.

MICHIGAN BANKER KILLED.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Sept. 24.—President William Smith of the First National Bank of this city was killed at Wolverine, Mich., yesterday by being thrown from a log-carrier against a moving saw.

Mr. Smith had vast lumber interests in Cheboygan County, and went to that point Wednesday to make general arrangements for the transfer of his property to a Chicago man, who was with Mr. Smith at the time of the accident. Besides controlling the stock of the First National Bank he was rated as one of the richest men in the county.

ERNEST MELVILLE IN JAIL.

Circus Rider Arrested for Stabbing His Wife's Stepfather.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 24.—Ernest Melville, a circus rider, for several years with the Barnum & Bailey Show, is in jail for stabbing his wife's stepfather with a carving knife. The assault took place at 1 o'clock this afternoon at 141 Lakeside Avenue, the home of both men, and the victim, George Heiffner, is in the Memorial Hospital with three severe wounds, one of them in the back just over the left lung.

Heiffner is sixty years old, and weighs 250 pounds. Melville is thirty years younger. Melville's wife, who is known in circus life as Josie Ashton, was for many years one of the stellar attractions of the Barnum Show. Heiffner and the Melvilles have lived together since last Spring, when the latter returned from Europe, where they went with the Barnum & Bailey Show last year.

The two men have not been on friendly terms for some time. According to Melville's story, he went down town this afternoon to have his wheel repaired, and while in the repair shop was told that Heiffner had been in looking for Mrs. Melville's bicycle. When he got home Melville asked the older man if he had found the wheel, when Heiffner at once fell into a rage, accused Melville of spying on him, and proceeded to knock the latter down and sit on him. Melville grabbed a carving knife from the dinner table and stabbed Heiffner three times as they struggled on the floor.

Bleeding from his wounds, Heiffner ran out of the house and down the street shouting "Murder!" When in front of the power house of the People's Light and Power Company he fainted from loss of blood and fell to the sidewalk. The ambulance was summoned, and the injured man taken to the hospital.

After the stabbing Melville walked to Valley Road, West Orange, and boarded a trolley car bound for Newark. When the police were notified Bicycle Policeman Cronin was sent out to arrest Melville, and reached Lakeside Avenue five minutes after the man he wanted had taken a car.

Cronin, who is the champion rider in the department, scorched after the car, and caught it in Orange, a mile and a half from the start. Melville, who was on the rear platform, was placed under arrest. He admitted the stabbing, but said he had done it in self-defense.

The acme of good taste in tourists' comforts is found in the Hudson River DAY LINE service.—Adv.

SHEEHAN ATTACKS CROKER

District Leader Gives His Version of the Telephone Incident.

SAYS CHIEF BREAKS HIS WORD

Declares Conversation Was Reported Falsely and Talks of Efforts Tammany Made to Defeat Him.

Angered by the revelation of what he considered a confidential conversation with Richard Croker, John C. Sheehan yesterday gave out a statement in which he pronounced the Tammany chief's version of their telephone talk of last Thursday false in many particulars and denounced him as a man

his conversation with Mr. Croker as confidential, and that he would not have spoken of it had the Tammany Chief not done so first.

CONTRASTS DEWEY AND CROKER.

The Rev. Mr. Slicer Points Out a Lesson in Their Meeting.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church, thinks there will be an interesting contrast for the people to look upon when they see Richard Croker, a political boss, greeting Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila, this week. Mr. Slicer preached yesterday morning on "Hero Worship," saying in part:

"The lesson to the City of New York is invaluable. That city rises to do honor to a man whose virtues of patriotism are only equalled by the modesty with which he carries the honors he brings to lay down at the feet of his country. This is no spoiler of fair cities, no ravager of undefended coasts, no spoils seeker at the expense of the poor. New York held in the clutch of an infamous gang of spoilers has the opportunity to see set face to face the great Admiral and the doctrine of 'the cohesive power of public plunder.'

"The hero of Manila brings a victory by which ten millions of people are brought to the blessings of civilization; the boss of New York and his henchmen stand opposite to him, the piratical exploiters of the possessions of the very people who cheer the hero. It is like Nelson facing the pirates of Algiers. It is an interesting contrast, and it will not be lost upon the hero worshippers who witness it.

"The great Admiral declares, 'To the victors belongs a great opportunity to bless the vanquished.' The representative of Tammany Hall declares 'To the victors belong the spoils.' Let New York choose her ideals between the two principles."

HOT FIGHT IN 29TH DISTRICT.

Democrats Encouraged by the Prospect of a Division of the Republican Vote Over Mr. Folks.

The Twenty-ninth Assembly District promises to be the scene of one of the closest contests of the coming campaign. The district is the home of Richard Croker and John F. Carroll. It is known as the "Diamond Belt," because it is said to be the richest district in the country. It is a close constituency, having elected an independent Democrat to the Assembly in 1897, and a Republican by a small plurality in 1898. These considerations make the fight there particularly interesting.

The Democratic leaders say they count the Twenty-ninth among the seats they hope to capture from the Republicans this Fall. They are encouraged in this by the prospect of a division of the Republican vote. Assemblyman Frank Bulkley, who was turned down by the County Committee as leader of the district and for renomination, has announced his determination to run as an independent candidate. His discontent is expected to reduce the Republican vote, especially as many regular Republicans in the district are said to object to accepting ex-Alderman Homer Folks, the Citizens' Union nominee, as the Republican candidate, to which President Quigg has consented.

The Democratic managers have been hopeful that the action of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union against co-operation with either of the regular parties on nominations would result in breaking up the agreement on Mr. Folks as the candidate of both the Republicans and Citizens' Unionists, but it appears that that hope is not well founded. Speaking of the situation in the Twenty-ninth, Charles H. Strong, who is at the head of Citizens' Union organization of the district, said:

"The Citizens' Union Association of the Twenty-ninth District is based on an enrollment of over 10 per cent. of the vote for Low in 1897, and was organized independently of the Central City Committee. It remained independent, except in so far as it had expressed itself to be desirous of co-operating with the Central City Committee, until about Sept. 1. At that time the District Committee accepted the invitation of the Central Committee to become the Executive Committee of the district. In accepting this invitation, our District Committee distinctly reserved freedom from interference with our action relating to Homer Folks for Assemblyman.

"We did not anticipate that the Central Committee entertained any opposition to Mr. Folks or to the method of his nomination. On the contrary, we had every reason to believe that it heartily indorsed his nomination and the method of reaching it, for that method was the formal request of the union that Mr. Folks resign from the Board of Aldermen in order to accept its nomination for Assemblyman. Mr. Folks would not have signed without this request and would not have stood had he not been the candidate of the union.

"I understood, however, that Mr. Folks felt that his election would be secured only by a union of all anti-Tammany elements and that he was glad to accept the additional nomination assured him by the Republican leaders. In other words, without deal or conference or combination, the Citizens' Union and the Republicans of the district have united on Mr Folks, and I have no doubt his name will be found in both columns on election day. The Citizens' Union in the Twenty-ninth District is only too glad to avail itself of the support of all parties in the election of its candidates."

The independent vote is better organized in the Twenty-ninth than in any other district in the city. It holds the balance of power there, and the Democratic managers recognize that if Mr. Folks gets both the Citizens' Union and Republican support their task will be difficult. Nevertheless, they propose to undertake it.

BROOKLYN CITIZENS' UNION.

The Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison Will Have Nothing More to Do with It.

The Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, who resigned the Presidency of the Citizens' Union in that borough last Spring and who has been called to a pastorate in Portland, Oregon, in anticipation of his departure for his new field of labor, expressed himself yesterday with regard to that political body. Dr. Morrison announces that he is done with the Citizens' Union, and in effect declares he does not think anybody will care to hold office in the union so long as it is dominated by T. De Quincy Tully and William P. Ferguson.

Dr. Morrison resigned as President of the union after an investigation of the District Attorney's office, at the instigation of Mr. Tully, as Secretary of the union. Mr. Tully had been writing letters which reflected upon the methods of District Attorney Steele, and Dr. Morrison, with a committee from the union, on the strength of these letters, had an interview with Mr. Steele, and looked carefully into the affairs of his office. The committee was convinced that the office was in capable hands and was highly displeased with Mr. Tully. Dr. Morrison soon afterward resigned as President of the union.

The matter has again been brought to public attention by unsuccessful attempts made within the past week to get somebody to accept the Presidency of the union. It was said that Dr. Morrison had been approached in this connection.

"After an experience of some years," said Dr. Morrison, "I am thoroughly convinced that such movements accomplish no possible good whatever. Much better work in the way of honest government can be done by the reputable men in the two great parties. Such organizations as the Citizens' Union, unfortunately, get full of cranks, and cranks of the intolerable sort, who usually want to run things so that they become obnoxious to all concerned. I think it is high time now that the Citizens' Union of Manhattan and Brooklyn should dissolve."

CITY CLUB JUDICIARY TICKET.

Conference Over Anti-Tammany Movement May Be Held Next Week.

While no date has been finally fixed for the conference at the City Club, which is to launch a movement for an anti-Tammany judiciary ticket this Fall, it is probable that it will not be held until after the Mazet Committee has examined the Judges now on the bench as to their own experience with political assessments.

It is not expected that the Judges will be called to the stand this week, as the Dewey celebration will monopolize attention and those who are urging their examination want the public to have full opportunity to digest their testimony. If Mr. Moss can arrange to examine the Judges next Monday and Tuesday, the conference may be called for Wednesday, Oct. 4.

There is a hitch in this programme, however, caused by the fact that the Republican County Convention, to nominate judicial candidates, will meet on Tuesday. As it is depended on to name candidates selected by the City Club conference, either the conference will have to be held before next Tuesday or the convention will have to adjourn over to await its action.

President Quigg of the County Committee will not need a special invitation to attend the conference, as he is a member of the City Club.

The decision of the Mazet committee to subpoena the Judges is regarded as an advance victory for the leaders of the City Club movement, who are understood to have brought pressure to bear on the Chairman. The fact that that line of inquiry was dropped so quickly after it was begun was generally interpreted as revealing the disinclination of the committee to carry it on against the wishes of the Judges themselves.

The independent sentiment was arrayed behind the demand that every Judge now on the bench be summoned to testify about his campaign contributions, however, and as the independents hold the balance of power in Mr. Mazet's Assembly district, he did not, it is said, feel that he could afford to ignore the demand.

REV. MR. SLICER FOR MAZET.

Thinks Assemblyman Should Have Support of the Nineteenth District Citizens' Unionists.

The independents of the Nineteenth District who oppose the action of the Citizens' Union Committee in deciding to nominate a candidate for the Assembly against Robert Mazet have used the name of the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer as one of the prominent workers in the cause of good government who agree with their view. Mr. Slicer is a member of the Council of the City Club, is Chairman of its Committee on Municipal Government, and is regarded as a strong factor in the independent politics of the Nineteenth District.

When asked yesterday for an expression of his views on the situation in the Nineteenth, Mr. Slicer explained that the interest he felt in it was not that of a Republican, but that of a citizen always acting with the independents in the effort to separate municipal from National issues in politics.

"In the effort to secure this end," said Mr. Slicer, "I sympathize with the Citizens' Union's purpose to oppose at all points the complication of municipal affairs with machine politics. But I think that the purpose which the Citizens' Union has in mind can be accomplished far more readily by their refusal to nominate a candidate in the Nineteenth District than by putting into the field a Democratic candidate who probably would be indorsed by the Tammany leaders.

"Even should Mr. Mazet be defeated by such a candidate, one of two things must result. Either Tammany Hall will expect from him some return or he will be utterly useless in a Legislature where he would be repudiated as a man without alliances, either Republican or Democratic. The success of such a candidate would mean the throwing away of the independent vote or else the casting of it to strengthen the grip of Tammany Hall on this city."

Mr. Slicer was asked as to the objections urged against Mr. Mazet as a candidate for re-election by his Citizens' Union opponents. "These seem to me entirely without reason," he said. "The charge that he was associated with Gov. Black's 'starchless' Civil Service bill may be readily offset by the support he gave last Winter to the White bill, which is admitted by all civil service reformers to be the best law on that subject the State has ever had. Mr. Mazet was constantly associated with Gov. Roosevelt and the other advocates of this measure, and conscientiously worked for its passage.

"If the opposition to Mr. Mazet growing out of the Astoria Gas bill will carefully inquire into the circumstances attendant upon the connection of that bill on the one side with the Consolidated Gas Company, and on the other with the New Amsterdam Gas Company, and will prosecute their inquiry far enough to fix the responsibility for killing the bill in the Senate, they will have to revise their judgment as to Mr. Mazet's relation to that measure. I share to the extent of my opposition to granting franchises in perpetuity, but neither in the case of Mr. Mazet nor of the Governor need any apprehension be felt on that score.

"But the real objection to the opposition which is contemplated is the playing into the hands of Tammany Hall, which has determined to prevent the return of Mr. Mazet, and, so far as it can, to defeat the completion by legislation of the investigation over which Mr. Mazet has been presiding. For good citizens intent upon a better City Government to lend their aid to the defense of Tammany Hall would be, in my judgment, a criminal blunder, both in politics and in morals.

"The people who claim to own New York City know that drastic legislation must follow this inquiry. They know that Mr. Mazet desires to complete his work by effective enactments, and to prevent his return to the Assembly would be equivalent to serving notice upon any opponent of Tammany Hall that he need not expect the support of the independent citizens of the Nineteenth District."

Mr. Slicer expressed the hope that no nomination would be made against Mr. Mazet by the independents in the district, and that he should be allowed to win or fail on his record in the past, and such assurances as he can give for support of the cause of good government in the future.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AT HOME.

Goes to Maryland To-day, but Will Be Back for the Dewey Fete.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived in this city from Ohio yesterday, and proceeded to his home at Oyster Bay. He goes to Baltimore to-day, where he is to make a speech to-night. He will speak again in Maryland to-morrow and then return to this city for the Dewey celebration.

A suite of apartments on the second floor, Twenty-fourth Street side, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel has been reserved for the Governor and has family during the reception ceremonies.

KENTUCKY POLITICAL CONTEST.

Major Hays Says ex-Gov. Brown Is Gaining Strength Rapidly.

Major Thomas H. Hays of Louisville, who is a member of the Kentucky Senate and prominent in Southern politics, was in this city yesterday. Speaking of the pending political contest in Kentucky, Major Hays said:

"The situation is just this: Ex-Gov. John Young Brown heads the Democratic ticket. William Goebel represents the 'Red Wines' or Music Hall Democracy. The platform of the Democrats is a thorough indorsement of Jeffersonian Democracy and of W. J. Bryan. The 'Red Wines' indorse Bryan for President, Blackburn for Senator, the Goebel election law, the McChord Railroad bill, and the Chinn Schoolbook bill.

"The McChord bill gives the Railroad Commissioners the right to arbitrarily dictate freight and passenger rates. From them there is no appeal. The Goebel bill gives the party in office the power, through the Election Commissioners, to name their successors. The Chinn bill establishes another set of Commissioners to assist in keeping the incumbent faction in office.

"Brown will get 50,000 or 60,000 votes. It may be that he will get more than Goebel, for he is gaining strength rapidly. Blackburn will never go to the Senate again."

Major Hays expressed the opinion that, if Bryan speaks in Kentucky for Goebel, he will lose the State if he runs for President next year.

"A majority of our people, Democrats and Republicans, favor the Jeffersonian idea of expansion and the divine right of civilization," he said. "Why not elect Dewey President? He understands the Eastern problem better than any other man."

Brooklyn Independent Labor Ticket.

The Independent Labor Party in Brooklyn yesterday announced that it had made the following nominations for the Assembly and Aldermen: In the Seventh Assembly District—A. J. Boulton for the Assembly and George Ganz for Alderman; in the Ninth District—Lawrence O'Hare for the Assembly and J. Cullen for Alderman; in the Twenty-sixth District—James J. Gallagher for Alderman. The Chicago Platform Democracy of Brooklyn has appointed a committee to co-operate with the Independent Labor Party there, to formulate a plan for the campaign.

Sulzer's Fight for the Leadership.

Congressman William Sulzer is energetically prosecuting his campaign for the Democratic leadership of the next House of Representatives. He purposes entering the race for the Speakership nomination in earnest, and at the Democratic Club yesterday he declared that he had fifty votes pledged to his candidacy.

Platt's Chlorides Instantly Disinfects and chemically neutralizes all disease-breeding matter.—Adv.

Louwelsa Ware

We invite an inspection of a very interesting collection of silver applied Louwelsa Ware.

Vases, etc., $10.00 to $35.00

Theodore A. Kohn & Son

JEWELERS

56 West 23d St.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEBRASKA.

Both Parties Admit War Will Be the Main Issue, but Bryan Continues Talking Free Silver.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 24.—With Col. W. J. Bryan delivering three to ten speeches a day in Nebraska, the conference of the Republican managers, this week has been very warm politically. It is now clear that both sides will carry on a very vigorous contest. Senator Thurston and Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn held a long conference in Omaha last week with other Republican managers, to see about arranging for speakers to offset what Mr. Bryan and the National Democratic Committee are doing in the State.

It was then announced that the Republican Central Committee recognized the significance in the State and the National features involved, and would make arrangements accordingly.

Thurston said W. Bourke Cockran would make some speeches in the State, while he, Secretary Meiklejohn, Senator Hayward, and a number of outside speakers would also arrange for a tour of the State. The State Republican Central Committee was assured by Secretary Meiklejohn that the Administration intended to do what was fair to see that the issues were presented in Nebraska in a light favorable to the Republican Party.

Senator Thurston has been watching the Bryan meetings very closely during the week, and noting their effect. The Republican managers are not underestimating the strength of the fusion forces. The Bryan meetings have undoubtedly been well attended during the week. In fact, Col. Bryan has remarked that the interest in the situation appears to be as great throughout the State as in 1896. He has been greeted by great crowds. Both sides now admit that the war will be one of the leading issues in Nebraska, but the silver issue is also being kept very prominently before the public by Bryan.

PROSPERITY IN NEBRASKA.

A Great Influx of Money to Commence About Oct. 1—Railroads Almost Blocked by Heavy Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 24.—As a result of the maturing of the corn crop, the opening of many new industries that depended upon that condition in Nebraska, and the enormous increase in volume in all lines of business throughout the State, an extraordinary situation prevails in this part of the West. In spite of the fact that three months ago more surplus money was in evidence in Nebraska than was ever known to be in the State, to-day the ready cash in sight is scarcely sufficient to conduct business. The deposits in the various banks have been cut down 40 per cent. in that time, and loans are easy at 6 per cent. for short time, when three months ago they were difficult to make at 4 per cent.

Bankers and capitalists attribute this change to the fact that the maturing corn crop caused hundreds of farmers to buy cattle for stocking and breeding purposes, while the crop being assured caused many persons to undertake new enterprises, and thus use all their ready money as well as to borrow from others largely. Then, too, the crop had to be moved as well as the old corn in stock, and this required an enormous sum of money.

The current will change, the bankers say, about Oct. 1, when the cash will begin to roll into the State. There was never a time in its history when the evidences of prosperity were so numerous as at present. Never before has the industrial condition been so favorable as it is now.

Every manufacturer in the State is working his force overtime in order to fill orders. The railroads find the heavy traffic practically blocking the road. They cannot get cars enough to meet the demand. On all sides are evidences of this unusual condition. Those who have made a study of these conditions assert that the indications are for a continuance of these favorable times in the State for next year.

Ohio Convict Recaptured.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 24.—James Lynch, the burglar and diamond robber, who escaped from the penitentiary several days ago, was captured this evening at Shephard's station, near this city. Lynch had disguised himself as an old man, walking with a cane, but was recognized by his voice by one of the city detectives who happened to be in the vicinity looking for him. Lynch took to his heels, but was brought to a halt by a fusillade of bullets sent after him. He says a guard aided him to escape.

An Italian Chicken Thief Killed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24.—Raffael Mauara, an Italian, fifty years old, was shot and killed by James R. Bagman, in Brownville, about nine miles from this city, at an early hour this morning. Mauara and a companion were attempting to enter a hen house owned by Bagman, who was awakened by the ringing of an electric alarm with which the hen house door was connected.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain; cooler; high southerly, shifting to westerly, winds.

Saturday night a low area of fair proportions developed in the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper Lake region, and last night extended from the Ohio Valley northward, being central in Western Ontario. It has caused rains over this district, extending eastward into New York; fair weather has prevailed elsewhere. Temperatures have risen from the Gulf States northeastward, and have fallen in the interior as far west as the Rocky Mountains. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather has continued with higher temperatures, except on the Northern California coast.

Rain is indicated to-day from the Upper Ohio Valley and lower Lake region eastward, continuing to-morrow in Eastern New England. Showers will occur to-night or to-morrow in the South Atlantic States, and to-day in the central and northern portions of the Middle Gulf States. It will be cooler to-day in the Ohio Valley, upper Lake region, and Middle Atlantic States, and cooler to-morrow in New England. It will be warmer to-morrow in the extreme Northwest and upper Mississippi Valley. On the North Atlantic Coast brisk to high southerly, shifting to westerly, winds will prevail, and on the South Coast fresh east to south winds.

Storm signals are displayed from Delaware Breakwater to Portland.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	67	60	61
6 A. M.	66	61	62
9 A. M.	69	64	70
12 M.	68	65	75
4 P. M.	59	67	76
6 P. M.	56	67	69
9 P. M.	54	66	68
12 P. M.	52	65	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1898	62
Corresponding date for last twenty years	63

The maximum temperature yesterday was 68 degrees at 4:18 P. M. and the minimum 59 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 87 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 94 per cent.

THE TRIUMPH OF PEACE

Unexpected Gains the Result of the Disarmament Conference.

POINT TO WORLD FEDERATION

Dr. Darby Declares the Imperative Needs of Europe and Family Tradition Prompted the Czar's Action.

A meeting held under the joint auspices of the Philanthropic Committee of the Religious Society of Friends and the Young Friends' Association, to which the public was invited, was held in the Friends' Meeting House at Fifteenth Street and Rutherfurd Place, last evening, when an address was delivered by Dr. W. Evans Darby of London on "The Hague Conference—Its Inception, Work, and Results." Dr. Darby is the editor of The Herald of Peace and Secretary of the Peace Society of London. He is also the author of a work entitled "International Tribunals," which he prepared for the International Law Association three years ago, and which was practically used as a textbook by the members of the Peace Conference at The Hague. Dr. Darby watched the proceedings of the conference for the Peace Society, to which he belongs.

Edward B. Rawson, President of the Young Friends' Association, presided at the meeting. Dr. Darby's remarks were listened to with deep interest.

The inception of the conference, Dr. Darby said, has been attributed to a good many things. It is widely believed that it was due to the generous impulses of a young ruler who had not outgrown the illusions of his youth. It is even more widely believed that it originated in a deep diplomatic scheme, Machiavellian in its character, and far reaching in its purpose. Some contend that the idea was suggested to the Czar by a well-known book written by one of his subjects, M. de Bloch; others by the discussion of the subject started by M. Jules Simon some years ago.

"If its inception is due to one incident more than another," continued the lecturer, "I should be inclined to think that it was one that occurred early in the century. In 1814 or 1815 Alexander I. was in London. Also there at the time was Stephen Grelett, an American Quaker. He, in company with William Allen, who was virtually one of the founders of our Peace Society, called upon the Russian monarch and persuaded him to attend a meeting of Friends at Westminster Alexander I. was greatly impressed. Grelett saw him frequently after that and discussed the subject of peace. The Emperor expressed his aversion for war and from that day to the day the present Czar's rescript was issued, a tendency toward the promotion of peace has been traditional in the Imperial family.

"In reality, however, the inception of the conference was due to the economical necessities of Europe, and to that only. You cannot imagine here—and, please God, you never will be able to from experience of its workings in your own country—to what an extent militarism is a curse to the nations of Europe, not merely through the expenditure in the maintenance of enormous armies and armaments it involves, but through the spirit which it engenders. You cannot understand what a blight it is upon the happiness of the people, how heavy a burden it is for them to bear.

"There are 10,000,000 men withdrawn from useful labor even while the armies are upon a peace footing. A soldier, as has truthfully been said, is neither a creator nor a distributor, but a destroyer; he lives on the industry of his fellows. The military establishments of the European nations cost annually $3,325,000,000, and this cost is growing at a tremendously rapid rate. During the past few years the national debts have increased from $20,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000. The armed peace of to-day is actual warfare. The French call it 'dry war'—la guerre seche; that is, war without bloodshed. The nations are pitting their resources, their ingenuity, aye, and their moral forces, against each other. This is what made the conference a necessity.

"Years ago Gambetta said to Sir John Lubbock: 'If the present rate of military expenditure continues Frenchmen will soon be beggars in front of a barracks.' Garibaldi's ambition that Italy should make herself a great nation by having a great army has been realized, but the burden is too heavy for that nation to bear. It is staggering on under the weight toward the cataclysm of which the recent riots in Milan and elsewhere were a symptom.

"It required no little courage on the part of the Czar to break through the barrier of prejudice and interest with which he was surrounded and issue his rescript, the explanation of which is found in the rescript itself and forms the strongest indictment of militarism ever drawn, perhaps. He was the only ruler in Europe who could have proposed it, who was in the position to do so.

"Those who were appointed to represent the nations met in an avowed spirit of skepticism. In a little while skepticism, hesitation, and doubt passed away, and all set to work with earnestness, zeal, and hope. One delegate from the United States said to me: 'I thought we had come for a picnic, and we are working twelve hours a day!'

"What has been the result of the conference? Not disarmament. No one who has any knowledge of existing conditions expected this, knowing it to be impossible. The material interests of the participating powers rendered such an agreement at this time out of the question. But for the first time in the history of mankind the nations of the world set themselves to discuss the policy of peace, and the best way of securing it. The conference indorsed the Czar's impeachment of excessive armaments, then referred it back to the Governments to study and bring forward again at some future conference. It is an immense gain. The adoption of the arbitration principle by the powers collectively goes further than the wildest dreams of the peace societies twelve months ago. By the instrument providing for a permanent tribunal of arbitration the nations have begun the federation of the world."

DR. PARKHURST ON WAR.

He Declares the World Is Making Progress in Condemning It, and Cites the Peace Conference.

Dr. Parkhurst was back in his old place in the pulpit of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday after a long Summer vacation. He preached to an audience that consisted of over 50 per cent. of strangers, who were undoubtedly drawn to the church by the National reputation of Dr. Parkhurst. Many of them greeted Dr. Parkhurst after the services.

Dr. Parkhurst said in part:

"Narrow observation is always distorting and uninteresting, and in moral affairs depressing. It is well enough to be impressed with the horribleness of any bad situation by which we may be at the moment confronted, but it is clearly in the interest of sustained and hopeful effort to be certified of the improvement evinced by comparing the situation as it is to the situation as it has been.

"We might cite for our purpose the question just in our time so largely enlisting popular interest, monopolising the press, and absorbing the public revenues, both in our country and everywhere else, also—the evil of war. It is not likely that I am going to deck this evil out by the attractive millinery of apology, but like every other bad and unholy thing we must deal with it fairly and candidly. Man is fundamentally a brute beast, and as such war is his natural condition. No matter how much there may be that is going on in our time that we lament, nevertheless that which has already been effected is more than any one can conceive who has not put himself to the pains of looking up the war record of the centuries in general and the world at large. When our Teutonic forefathers overran Spain we are informed by an eyewitness that they slew every human being they could lay hands upon. The number of the slaughtered amounted to over 5,000,000 of beings. That was not a long time ago as history records time, no further back than the seventh century.

"One of our daily papers is daily keeping a record, an American record of the number of American soldiers killed in the Philippine war. I believe the number is now something like 3,000. From one point of view this is a good many. Three thousand live men would make a considerable village. Three thousand dead men would furnish a pretentious cemetery. But at the same time, a company of 3,000 men is not a great many as against 5,000,000. Four hundred years later, that is to say, the eleventh century, it was still true, as Gibbon says, that every peasant was a soldier and every village a fortification. But even this condition was ameliorated. Skulls are no longer used as wine cups, nor babies thrown into the air to be caught on the sharp ends of pikes. Again, 400 years later Grotius admits that, according to traditions, the victor has a sort of right to slay all prisoners taken in war, but thinks that in dealing with Christians captured, it would be more proper to hold them as subject to ransom. Then if we come down 400 years later to our own time, to that epoch-making event of our own country, the International Peace Conference, granted that conference did not yield all the results that had in some quarters been expected of it; granted that three of the countries conspicuously participant in that conference are to-day making brute force the means of national enlargement, nevertheless that conference was an international expression that war is not human, but essentially beastly.

"There is a good deal of disquiet in some quarters over the treatment accorded to recognized Christians who hold and propogate views not punctiliously in accord with the decrees of the Church. Such men used to be burned, and not so long ago, either. Now all they do is to tell them to 'go.' Religion does not suffer from heresy, but rather from atheism. By atheism I mean not a total unbelief in God, but a three-quarters belief in God. The notion that we have to mount up an incline step by step till we reach heaven, which is flat after we reach there, makes the notion of heaven tiresome and uninteresting. The tendency of the times is for a higher organisation of all things."

HIGH WINDS ON LAKE ERIE.

Blow Seventy Miles an Hour and Capsize Several Yachts.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Lake Erie this afternoon witnessed the worst storm of the season, the wind blowing at the rate of seventy miles an hour. The blow came up about 4 o'clock and continued for an hour.

Four yachts were capsized near the Maumee Bay, and the crews were rescued with difficulty. Another yacht containing three young women was reported lost, and the shore of the lake was patrolled till nearly 9 o'clock, when they were found, after having been driven ashore.

Considerable damage is reported in Northwestern Ohio to houses, and the windows of a street car were blown in in the city as the car was crossing a bridge. The wind is still high.

HAZING AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Commandant Issues an Order to Stop the Practice.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 24.—The following order has been issued by Commander C. T. Hutchins, commandant of cadets at the Naval Academy: "Until further orders, cadets of the fourth class shall not receive visits from upper classmen without permission from the officer in charge, nor shall they visit rooms of the upper classmen in their quarters without permission."

It is understood that the upper classmen have taken part in "running" or "hazing" the fourth class men who, according to custom, receive orders from them. A fourth class man would thus obey an order to appear in the room of an upper classman, although assured in advance that he entered the room for the purpose of being hazed. The order is intended to overrule this unwritten custom, and both hazer and hazed will violate the law if the customary obedience is given, or if the under class man accepts an "invitation" without permission.

A NEW MERCANTILE AGENCY.

Erastus Wiman and Others Will Soon Open Offices in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A new mercantile agency with a capital stock of $2,000,000, with Erastus Wiman of New York as its chief promoter, will bid for patronage in the near future and will establish its Western office in Chicago. Quarters have been secured in the Woman's Temple, and business will be begun as soon as some of the minor details have been arranged.

Mr. Wiman arrived at the Auditorium annex to-night and to-morow is to meet a delegation of twenty of the companies' agents, selected from various Western and Southern cities to represent the new corporation. These men, Mr. Wiman said, are the most representative men in the agency business. The new concern was incorporated in New Jersey in May, but its promoters have kept their plans secret.

Franklin Edson is the President and D. M. Morgan is the Treasurer of the new corporation. Robert Magruder, ex-President of the Union Credit Company of Baltimore, is First Vice President, and Erastus Wiman has been chosen as the managing Director.

WOMAN STOWAWAY MARRIED.

Olivette Nelson Becomes Mrs. Guttormanson and Is Happy.

Olivette Nelson, the woman stowaway, who arrived here on the Thingvalla steamer Norge from Copenhagen, and who has been held in the detention office on Ellis Island, was released yesterday morning after marrying the sweetheart to reach whom she had undergone all her troubles. The woman, who is twenty years old and pretty, is the daughter of a farmer. Andrew Guttormanson, who loved her and whom she loved dearly despite his name, came to this country eight weeks ago to look for work. When he had gone Olivette found that the old country was dark and dreary without him, so she stowed herself away on the steamer and followed him to the new.

Guttormanson yesterday morning appeared at the Barge Office with his sister and $10 with which to pay the fine imposed upon stowaways. A messenger was sent for the Rev. Dr. Dalton of the Episcopal Mission, in State Street, and, in the presence of the immigration authorities at the Barge Office, the happy couple were married. They left for the home of the bridegroom's sister, Mrs. Andrew Johnson of 215 Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

Bicyclist Seriously Injured.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Sept. 24.—John Blake, a well-known resident of this place, was seriously and perhaps fatally injured this afternoon. He was riding a tandem bicycle, his fellow-rider being William Ashmore. While they were speeding their machine it collapsed, and Blake was thrown heavily. He was badly cut and suffered internal injuries, and has had several hemorrhages of the lungs. Ashmore escaped with bruises and scratches. It is not thought Blake can live.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

VASSALBOROUGH, Me., Sept. 24.—Seth Dodge's store, house, stables, and sheds were burned last night. Loss, $15,000.

ATLANTA, Ind., Sept. 24.—Fire to-day in the plant of the American Tin Plate Company caused a loss of $150,000.

LAKE PARK, Ga., Sept. 24.—One-half of the business portion of this town was burned to-day. The loss is about $20,000, with little or no insurance.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 24.—The Atlantic Coast Line freight depot at Darlington, S. C., and fifteen or twenty carloads of freight were burned this morning. Loss, about $20,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Two factory buildings at 153 to 159 South Jefferson Street were almost destroyed by fire to-night, causing a loss of over $150,000, of which $100,000 fell on the owners of the buildings, M. Keating & Son lost $25,000 and A. S. Klein & Co. $25,000.

WRANGEL, Alaska, Sept. 20.—The entire property of the Northern Pacific Trading and Packing Company at Klawack, on Prince of Wales Island, about 125 miles from Wrangel, was destroyed by fire last Monday. The property included a salmon and clam cannery, about half the season's pack of salmon, amounting to 10,000 cases, merchandise store, and sawmill. Loss about $10,000; no insurance.

Diamond Rings.

We direct attention to our large selection of moderate priced diamond solitaire rings, also combinations of diamonds, pearls, emeralds and other gems.

Owing to the constantly advancing cost of precious stones, purchases made from us now cannot be duplicated at the same price.

A. Frankfield & Co.

Jewelers and Importers,

52 WEST 14TH ST.

The Saturday Evening Post.

Philadelphia, Pa.

All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

LAKE ENGINEERS MAY STRIKE.

Will Go Out To-day If Wages Are Not Increased 12½ Per Cent.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Lake Carriers' Association has until noon to-morrow to avert a strike of the marine engineers on the great lakes. Last Saturday President George Uhler of the National Marine Engineers' Beneficiary Association served upon the Lake Carriers' an ultimatum to the effect that if an advance in wages, which the marine engineers demand, is not granted by 12 o'clock to-morrow, he will call out all the engineers on the lakes.

It is claimed that the threatened strike would tie up the commerce of the great lakes as effectually as would a December blizzard. There are between 3,000 and 4,000 engineers in the association.

The Buffalo branch of the engineers' association held a meeting to-day and approved of all that had been done by President Uhler. Mr. Uhler, who arrived in the city to-day, in an interview this afternoon, said:

"We make no unfair demands. We ask simply that the marine engineers be permitted to share in the prosperity that has visited the country. We want the old scale of wages that existed before the hard times restored. We are asking for an increase in wages of 12½ per cent."

THE FALL RIVER MILL TRUST.

Owners Have Dropped the Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 24.—If anything more were needed to prove conclusively that the Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. deal is hopelessly beaten, a circular sent out by the Directors of the Union Cotton Manufacturing Company has furnished it. Mr. Brayton, Treasurer of this corporation, is the recognised leader of the men in the Brayton interest when practical matters in connection with the mills are concerned.

The union is the strongest of the Brayton mills, with the possible exception of Durfee. The Directors are positively against giving options at the desired price. They make a very full statement of the condition of the corporation. This statement practically closes any possible connection with Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., with a combination of cloth mills, unless the firm comes in again with much higher prices and undeniable backing.

The public interest has now returned to the local combination. No exact plan has been determined upon by the promoters. Some favor one corporation organized under Massachusetts law, others favor a sort of local trust, which will allow the present corporations to retain their present corporate existence.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE PLANS.

Full Programme for the Season Arranged—Special Courses.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has issued its circulars describing each of the special courses of study. It has also prepared its full programme for the season.

Among the special courses are: The Study of Comparative Literature; Descriptive Sociology, Sight-Singing, Art, and the typical masterpieces of poetry.

Art will be taught in evening classes in five courses, as follows: Freehand drawing from models and from the antique, for beginners; advanced course in drawing from the antique and from decorative design, men's life class with drawing and painting from life, portrait painting, and costume. The classes will be taught by Joseph H. Boston of the Brooklyn Art School.

There will be two sight singing classes—one under Miss Mary Fidelia Burt and the other under Wilbur A. Luyster, both using the Galin-Paris-Chevé method. Miss Burt's classes will be held Tuesday and Friday afternoons at 4 o'clock, and those of Mr. Luyster on Mondays and Thursday at 4 P. M.

The course in descriptive sociology will be under the instruction of Miss Mabel Hurd, B. L., of Barnard College, this city. Some of the topics are the following: Relations of Physical Environment to Population, Growth of Population, Child Saving, Evolution of Marriage and the Family, Tribal Societies, the City, the State, and the Militant and Industrial Types of Society.

Percival Chubb of the Ethical Culture School of this city will have charge of the course in the masterpieces of lyric, epic, and dramatic poetry. Dramatic poetry will be illustrated by Shakespeare and Browning.

The study of Comparative Literature will be under the instruction of Prof. Howard Griggs. He will lecture on the Nature and Sources of Literature; the Study of Literature, the Place of Literature in Education, and Types of Literature.

The courses of study in the institute begin Thursday of this week. In the Department of Philology, Prof. Edward Howard Griggs, late of Leland Stanford University, will commence his course of lectures on "Goethe's 'Faust,'" the special subject being "The Life of Goethe and the Spirit of Modern Culture." The lecture will be given at 4 P. M., in the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

At 8:15 P. M. of the same day, and at the same place, Edwin D. Mead, editor of The New England Magazine, will lecture on "The Larger Patriotism." These will be the only lectures of the week.

The Trial of the Kearsarge.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24.—The weather outlook to-night for the trial trip of the new battleship Kearsarge to-morrow appears favorable. There is, however, a strong northeast wind blowing, which will doubtless cause a heavy swell, with which the battleship will have to contend. The course is 33 knots in length, one way, and back to the starting point, making a total distance of 66 knots. The lead line shows the shallowest place over which the Kearsarge will go to be forty fathoms deep. The mark boats have received orders to be at their stations at 8 o'clock.

Old Woman Leaps to Death.

A woman known as Mrs. McGirr and about seventy years old leaped

GETTING READY FOR DEWEY

Crowds Witness Preparations for Honoring the Nation's Hero.

FIGHT FOR SEATS ON STAGES

Women and Men Struggle Fiercely About the Fifth Avenue 'Buses—Decorations and Stands Going Up.

It is a long time since the streets of this city presented such a very animated appearance as they did yesterday. All New York and his wife, accompanied by their sisters, cousins, and aunts, from out of town, had turned out to witness the preparations for honoring the National hero, Dewey, to judge from the crowds that thronged the principal thoroughfares, and especially those forming the line of route for the parade.

The fact that ominous clouds threatened momentarily a repetition of the sudden and brief but heavy downpour that in the morning had sent the sightseers scattering helter skelter into the handiest doorways and cars did not seem to trouble the ever-increasing afternoon crowds that sallied out, armed with umbrellas, and defied Jupiter Pluvius to do his worst. That lachrymose deity frowned, but he refrained from weeping, or turning on his water taps or doing whatever he does that causes the showers which generally spoil the pleasure of the days set apart by terrestrians for common rejoicing out of doors.

Of course, the centre of attraction was the triumphal arch in course of erection at Madison Square. Here the crowds were very dense, and locomotion in that vicinity was a matter of difficulty. Throughout the afternoon the people there numbered many thousands. Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fifth Street, was simply black with the crowd. In fact, Fifth Avenue was crowded from Washington Arch to Fifty-ninth Street.

The lumbering, uncomfortable 'buses on this avenue were in great request. They could not begin to accommodate would-be passengers. As each vehicle arrived at the down-town terminus it was stormed by the waiting crowd before the persons on and in it had a chance to get out. Some disgraceful scenes were witnessed. Everybody wanted to get a seat on top. The seating accommodation on the roof of most of the 'buses is for six or seven persons. Men, women, and children rushed for the 'buses and struggled to get on. No discrimination was made, no consideration for others shown.

Women and children were pulled or thrown off. It was the luckiest or strongest who got seats. The women struggled as fiercely as the men; then when they had succeeded in getting seats inveighed bitterly against the other sex for their "brutality" in not standing aside and allowing them to occupy all the outside places. The passengers on and inside had to jump off or fight their way out as best they could.

STANDS GOING UP EVERYWHERE.

The line of route presented a peculiar appearance. It looked as if the city throughout its length was being built up or rebuilt. Every vacant lot bore a reviewing stand, or skeleton thereof. Piles of lumber were everywhere visible. White new scaffolding marked the lower stories of private residences, clubs, hotels, and other buildings. Work on some of the stands was going on, notwithstanding that it was Sunday.

The old reservoir at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue forms a splendid coign of vantage, and its massive walls are crowned with seats, which also rise in many tiers against them. There are stands at the old First Presbyterian Church and in front of Miss Helen Gould's house, Central Park, on Fifty-ninth Street and on Central Park West, is fringed with long stands that will afford a fine view of the parade to thousands. Great stands also extend along the opposite side of Central Park West, on the numerous vacant lots between Fifty-ninth Street, to Seventy-second Street, where the procession will turn.

There are very few stands before the private houses on Seventy-second Street. The big ones on Riverside Drive were covered with people enjoying in comfort the magnificent river view afforded from the elevation. The prices of seats for the parade are from $1 up. A number of vacant houses bear the sign, "To let for the Dewey parade," and a large number of occupied houses display notices that windows and seats are to let.

A good deal of discontent was manifested among the promenaders at the action of the owners or occupants of several houses on Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street in railing off their stoops, and in some cases the whole front of the buildings, with wooden fences. These precautions evoked sarcastic or bitter comment, but it was thought quite natural that other more considerate owners had simply had the steps and other stonework covered with boards to protect them.

The streets are now taking on a gala appearance in real earnest, and some idea of what the city will look like when Dewey sees it could be gathered yesterday. Some of the decorations are on a most elaborate scale. Notable among those seen yesterday by the many persons who made the trip for the purpose on a car on Broadway, from the Battery, was the Equitable Life Assurance Society's Building. Over the portal is a good portrait of Dewey, enframed in blue bunting, with white stars. Above this are many flags, and beneath it tricolor bunting is gracefully draped. The whole front of the big building to the topmost story is decked with bunting and escutcheons bearing the arms of various cities, and surmounted by golden eagles.

The tall Mail and Express Building is gay with bunting. St. Paul's Chapel will present a brilliant appearance when the work of decking it is completed. Its Ionic columns are being covered with blue and white bunting, around which from the chapters to the bases twines a bright red band of the same material. Festoons of bunting are also being hung upon the façade.

CITY HALL DECORATIONS.

Next, City Hall and the buildings on Park Row attract attention. The municipal edifice is gorgeous with color. Over the entrance is a gilt medallion of Dewey. Above this is a large escutcheon bearing the city's arms. Strings of flags of all colors flutter over the building, which is covered with white and blue bunting flags. The newspaper buildings are also beginning to blossom with color.

Further on the New York Life Building is noticeable. This, in addition to a portrait of the Admiral, sports a big picture depicting the battle of Manila Bay, and also the squadron lying at anchor in New York Bay in its bright white paint of peace. Otherwise a forest of flagpoles shows that the great structure will present a brilliant appearance. The Young Building, at Broadway and Houston Street, is prettily decked with a portrait of Dewey, oblongs of pleated tricolor bunting framed with evergreens, and flags innumerable.

The hotels at Madison Square are a blaze of gaudy color. On Sixth Avenue and the big cross thoroughfares, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-second Streets, the department stores are preparing to do full justice to the occasion.

Everywhere, north, south, east, and west of the city, pictures of Dewey and the Olympia, of various degrees of artistic merit, and devices such as "Welcome Home," "Welcome to Dewey," "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," "Welcome to Our Hero," "Do We Love Dewey? Do We!" "We All Love Jack," "Here's to the Hero of Manila," "Spain's Conqueror," &c., are being displayed in front of houses and stores and in the windows.

The rain yesterday caused the majority of residents who had hung out flags or draped bunting from their windows to take the decorations in again, so that the residential districts for the most part wore their usual sober appearance. Moreover, a great number of the stores and office buildings have not yet begun to decorate, but the flagpoles that bristle everywhere and other significant signs, taken in conjunction with the decorations now in evidence, indicate that the city will be decked and illuminated with an elaborateness that in all probability will surpass anything of the kind in its history.

Not the least interesting sight will be along the water front. The signs are that the spectacle afforded from the river will be grand. Flags and bunting are being hung upon the piers and other usually unattractive structures along the shores of the East and North Rivers at main points. The word "Welcome" is being put up in letters formed by electric lights. The great letters on Brooklyn Bridge are almost completed. Over the shed of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, in Jersey City, curves the device in great white letters on a blue background, "Welcome to Admiral Dewey." These letters will be outlined at night by electric lights. Besides, it is certain that the shipping in port will fly every available inch of bunting.

There was no extraordinary increase in the number of arrivals at the ferries and Grand Central Station yesterday. The great bulk of the army of sightseers from other cities and the country that will invade New York is not expected to move upon the metropolis until Wednesday. Then the transportation people anticipate that they will have all their work cut out.

SUNDAY WORK ON THE BIG ARCH.

Colonnade Will Probably Be Finished To-day—Mr. Ward's Fine Group.

It is possible to realize the amount of labor that is being expended on the Dewey triumphal arch just four times a day—at 7 o'clock in the morning, when the workmen begin their labors; at noon, when they quit work for lunch; at 1 o'clock, when they return, and at nightfall, when labor is suspended until the next day. At these hours a long file of men is to be seen ascending or descending the ladders, and those who watch them seem as greatly astonished at their number as by anything else about the arch.

When the modelers, plasterers, and carpenters are distributed all over the structure the size of the latter makes them not only inconspicuous, but almost invisible. It usually takes more than one look before it is realized that any work is being done at all, except when the derrick is in operation, and some great mass of "staff" is seen slowly rising to the top or attic of the arch.

The workmen were just as busy yesterday as on week days, not only on the arch itself, but also on the uncompleted parts of the colonnade, and on the groups at the two ends of the latter. While the modelers worked on the supporting figures of Mr. Ward's Victory and quadriga, the plasterers began placing the top cornice, above the figures of American naval heroes, in position, and others started the nailing of the decorated square of staff on the great ceiling of the arch. The smaller ceilings, where the structure is pierced at the sides, were completed some days ago.

As Mr. Ward's group nears completion it becomes more and more effective, and will doubtless be regarded as one of the finest works of its kind produced in recent years. The heads of horses in particular, seen just above the cornice, are greatly admired, and the figures of tritons blowing horns at the other side (the north) also promise to be admirable specimens of the sculptor's art.

The central figure of Victory is now completed, the last detail, the palm branch in the left hand, having been added early yesterday. The brief periods of sunshine, alternating with showers, in the afternoon produced a beautiful effect on this group at the top of the arch, which appeared like the purest Carrara marble.

It is probable that the colonnade will be finished to-day. Most of the figures of the groups are in place, and the others are near where they are to be erected. When the remainder of the scaffolding of the colonnade is taken down the appearance of the arch and columns leading up to it, seen from lower Fifth Avenue, will, in spite of the unfinished state of the former, be impressive in a high degree.

THE IMMENSE "VICTORY" FLOAT.

Work Progressing Rapidly on It at 138th Street and the Harlem River.

Hundreds of people gathered in the vicinity of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Harlem River yesterday to view the immense "Victory" float in course of construction at that point, and which is to be one of the most elaborate features of the Dewey naval parade. An excellent view of the float, which when completed will have the appearance of a beautiful piece of white marble statuary, was obtained from the Madison Avenue Bridge, and it took the united efforts of several policemen to keep the structure clear to traffic, so great was the crowd at times.

The hull of the float is a large car float, such as is used in the harbor for transferring freight cars from one railroad terminal to another. It is about half as long as an ordinary city block, and about one-third as wide as it is long. Carpenters have built a light framework which is to support the various figures, and for the past week the modelers have been engaged in molding the gigantic figures, portions of which are now in position. The material used is staff.

The modelers are working day and night, and have made wonderful progress for the time they have been employed. At night light is supplied by a number of electric and calcium lights, the work of preparing the figures being done on a large barge anchored next to the float. At the bow of the float is a representation of Neptune driving four sea horses. The figure is over 20 feet in height, and the horses are in proportion. This portion of the design is entirely completed, with the exception of placing the trident in Neptune's hand and several other minor details that will not be added until the last moment, owing to their delicacy.

In the centre of the float is now being erected an elaborate pedestal 30 feet high, which will be surmounted by a figure of Victory 25 feet high. On the stern of the float is a huge globe about 20 feet in diameter on which is perched an American eagle, its outspread wings extending far beyond the globe. An artistic scroll bearing the name of Dewey entwined with laurel wreaths has a position about ten feet above the deck. On either side of this scroll will stand two female figures representing heralds, each 22 feet in height. Attending the figure of Victory will be four similar figures of about the same dimensions. The trumpets for these heralds are about 10 feet long.

The space intervening between the various groups will be filled in with representations of waves so that the figures with the exception of that on the pedestal will appear to be resting on the surface of the water. Looking at the float from the bridge the figures appear to have been cut out of marble. At night the float will be illuminated with acetylene gas. It is expected the work will be completed by Wednesday evening.

KEARSARGE WANTED IN PARADE.

New Battleship May Be Ordered Here—Coat of Arms as a Gift.

There is a general sentiment among the officers and crews of the North Atlantic Squadron that the Government ought to order the new battleship Kearsarge to take part in the naval parade in honor of Admiral Dewey. The Kearsarge to-day will make her trial trip over the Cape Ann course. She will then return to Newport News at once, unless the Secretary of the Navy permits her to revisit New York Harbor and join in the Dewey celebration.

It is believed that Admiral Dewey would be delighted to see the big new battleship in the parade. He naturally takes an interest in the new warships being built for the Government, and, as the Kearsarge is the most formidable fighting vessel yet turned out for the United States, he would like to look her over, and could not but be gratified to think that she was among the ships to parade in his honor. Another reason why the Kearsarge should be permitted to take part in the celebration is that the old Kearsarge was one of the ships on which Dewey served during the civil war.

It has been suggested that an appropriate gift to the new battleship would be a coat of State arms similar to that presented to the Massachusetts by the State after which she is named. Several officers who are mentioned for appointment to the Kearsarge say that her crew would appreciate this gift much more than it would a silver service.

The coat of arms could be placed on the lower part of the double turret of the Kearsarge, between her two big guns. There is ample room there for it. The officers and men, it is claimed, would have great pride in such a gift, and, if a vote was taken, it would be practically unanimous in favor of it.

Kearsarge is the name of two mountains in New Hampshire, one in Carroll County, the other in Merrimac County. The old wooden corvette Kearsarge was launched at Portsmouth, N. H., in September, 1861. On June 19, 1864, she sank the Confederate cruiser Alabama. On Feb. 2, 1894, she was wrecked upon Roncador Reef, in the Caribbean Sea.

FIREWORKS FOR BRONX CHILDREN.

Builders of Miniature Olympia to Have a Share of the City's Supply.

The boys who several months ago built a representation of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Elton Avenue, and who have kept the craft in shipshape condition and the colors flying from her mainmast ever since, are to be rewarded for their patriotism, and on Friday evening next, when the Dewey fireworks display will occur in the Borough of the Bronx, they will come in for a good share of the city's fireworks. They were obtained for the boys through the efforts of Councilman Hottenroth, and the youngsters are making great preparations for the event.

One enterprising youngster has a scheme for erecting a grand stand on Dewey Heights, as the spot where the model stands is now called, and clearing enough to give the Captain and crew a day's outing and a chance to see the Saturday parade.

The model, which is about 20 feet long and 6 feet broad, is built of stones, held in place by dirt and mortar, so that they give the appearance of a well-formed and shapely hull above the water line. The hull is whitewashed, and, in anticipation of Friday's event, the crew is preparing to make a raid on the neighborhood, for the purpose of securing several pails of whitewash, flags, lanterns, &c. But the vicinity of Dewey Heights has been gone over pretty carefully by the crew, as the fittings of the Olympia will prove.

The funnel is composed of a purloined stovepipe, the guns of various pieces of pipe, one turret is composed of a dishpan, while a washboiler does duty as a shield for a rapid-fire gun mounted forward. The rigging is of clothes line and the masts of clothes poles. In fact, about every available domestic article has been put to some good and ingenious use, so that, on the whole, the model is a remarkably good one and has attracted much attention.

The Dewey display of fireworks in the Bronx will occur at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Mott Avenue, near the site of the Lorelei Fountain. A fifteen-hundred-dollar display will be made by Pain, and will include several large set pieces, a portrait of the United States cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey and fleet, "Welcome, Admiral," in colors, bombs, rockets, colored fire, salutes, &c.

GREAT MUSIC FOR DEWEY'S MEN.

Sousa Will Parade 135 Men in Band and Drum Corps for the Event.

According to the plans of John Philip Sousa the sailors of the Olympia will lead the line of march of the Dewey parade next Saturday to the strains of the finest band that has ever paraded in this city. The Sousa Band will parade 135 men in band and drum corps, under the personal command of John Philip Sousa, with George Frederic Hinton acting as Adjutant.

The band will be headed by Drum Major Edward D. Hughes, a veteran soldier, who was placed on the retired list in 1885 after thirty-one years of active service in the United States Army and Marine Corps. Hughes was Drum Major of the United States Marine Band when Sousa was its conductor.

The band for Dewey Day will include ten trombones, twenty-four cornets, ten basses, twenty clarinets, six baritones, eight altos, and other instruments in proportion. Sousa proposes to give the Olympia men music all along the line of march, and when passing the reviewing stand the full strength of the band will be heard in the music of Sousa's own "Stars and Stripes Forever."

The Sousa Band has appeared upon the street for parade but three times in its history, the first being at the dedication of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago. The second occasion was in Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1898, when the crack cavalry troop of that city started for the front, and the third time was in September last, in Pittsburg, when the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers came home from the war.

The band is engaged this week at the National Export Exposition in Philadelphia, but the management has courteously released Mr. Sousa for Dewey Day, and the men will come over to New York on a special train on Friday night.

DEWEY AND BRUMBY FOR THEM.

Governor's Horse Guards of Atlanta Will Have Two Heroes to Honor.

The Governor's Horse Guards of Atlanta, Ga., which is due here on Thursday to take part in the Dewey parade, will pay its own expenses. They will be honoring two heroes—Dewey and their own "Tom" Brumby, who is on the Admiral's staff. Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby has written to friends in Atlanta, asking them to see to it that all Georgians taking part in the celebration refrain from any demonstrations in his behalf, as all the honors of that occasion rightfully belong to his gallant Admiral. Brumby's wishes will be respected, but when he visits Atlanta he will get a rousing reception.

It is said that every member of the Governor's Horse Guard will make the trip here. The troop will be the seventh in line and the third in line of the National Guard. It will follow the detachments of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey National Guards. The troop will probably bring their mounts from Atlanta, and will travel on a special sleeper.

The membership of the troops is composed of the best military and business element of Atlanta, and is famed for its military bearing. A committee, consisting of Dr. O. H. McDonald, J. D. Stewart, and D. W. Yarborrough, has charge of the arrangements for the trip.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

Only a Few Minor Details Are Now Left to be Settled.

All the general arrangements for the reception to Admiral Dewey are now completed, and there are only a few minor details left to be settled. The majority of these cannot be attended to until after the arrival of the Admiral. For instance, the committee does not yet know if Admiral Dewey prefers to remain on his ship or take the quarters provided for him at the Waldorf-Astoria. He may decide to do neither, but to go to the residence of some friend.

All the sub-committees have about finished their work and have presented their reports to the General Committee. The Committee on Distribution of Tickets was at work all day yesterday in the Mayor's office until late into the night. They apportioned nearly 20,000 tickets, all there were at their disposal. There were applications for more than 100,000. Their work did not include the distribution of tickets to the Municipal Assembly and the school children's stands. Those tickets will be at the disposal of the Municipal Assembly and the President of the Board of Education.

The Committee on Stands is to hold its final meeting to-day. It will then be decided exactly what will be the capacity of the new stands and to whom shall be given the contract to supply ushers, matrons, &c., for them. If the committee stands for all the expenditures it has authorized it will have spent more than $45,000 in excess of the first appropriation made to it of $30,000 and $4,000 more than it has in sight even if the Municipal Assembly votes to give it the additional $25,000 that is to be asked for at to-morrow's meeting of the Aldermen and Council.

Secretary Warren W. Foster was at his desk in the City Hall all day as usual. His mail included a dispatch from Gov. De Forrest Richards of Wyoming, asking leave to withdraw his previous refusal to participate in the celebration. Mr. Foster wired that New York is delighted to learn of the Governor's change of plans, and will be pleased to see him.

Speaking of the Committee of Seven that is to attend Admiral Dewey during his stay in this city, Mr. Foster said he had received a reply in writing from Senator Depew, and in person from Richard Croker and William McAdoo. Mr. Croker said the committee could make any use of him they desired, and that he was ready to do anything in his power to help along the success of the celebration. With the exception of Levi P. Morton and W. C. Whitney, all the members of the committee have accepted. Neither Mr. Morton nor Mr. Whitney has been heard from.

Mr. Foster declined to make public the personnel of the other committee that is to serve as escort for the Admiral. Only two of the fifteen have been head from, and he said it would not be fair to those who might be selected to take the place of any who might decline to make the names of those originally selected public. Those who have accepted are Justice Goodrich and Gen. Francis V. Greene.

SAILORS SELECTED FOR PARADE.

Admiral Sampson Completes the Detail—Officers Angry About Tickets.

Admiral Sampson has completed the detail of sailors and marines to participate in the land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey. A company of fifty-two sailors and petty officers from each vessel of the North Atlantic Squadron now in the harbor will march in the parade. The companies will be in command of the executive officers of their respective vessels, as follows:

New York, Lieut. Commander W. P. Potter; Indiana, Lieut. Commander J. C. Wilson; Massachusetts, Lieut. Commander K. Niles; Brooklyn, Lieut. Commander D. Mahon; Texas, Lieut. Commander G. B. Harber; Lancaster, Lieut. Commander N. E. Houston. There will also be a battalion of marines made up from the different vessels and commanded by Major Paul St. Clair Murphy of the Brooklyn.

It is probable that the squadron will be joined for the naval parade by the gunboats Marietta and Scorpion. Five torpedo boats will also be in line.

Considerable comment is being indulged in by the officers of the squadron over the failure of the Committee on Stands to provide them with seats from which to witness the land parade. The only tickets sent to the squadron were four each to the commanding officers of the vessels and four to the Admiral. As there are about thirty officers on each vessel these tickets were evidently intended solely for the use of the recipients and their families, leaving the remaining officers to shift for themselves.

As the demonstration is in honor of a naval man and as the squadron will help in the celebration, the officers make no concealment of their disappointment in not receiving consideration in the matter. Several officers have made personal applications for seats. The committee has replied expressing regret that the applications were not made earlier, but promising to "try and do something."

GEN. SHAW FEELS SLIGHTED.

Is Proud the G. A. R. Resents Dewey Parade Arrangements.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Gen. Albert D. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, before leaving to-night for Topeka, Kan., where, this week, he will address a reunion of the veterans of that State, said:

"I regret all this trouble over the Grand Army's position in the Dewey parade, but it is from no fault of omission or commission on the part of the duly constituted authorities of the Grand Army of the Republic.

"We believe what is accorded veterans in other States should be granted New York comrades, without any wobbling or special pleading. However, when we old veterans are gone, the armed soldiers who are yet to fight battles will not be worried about having aged veterans, who have stacked arms on 'fame's eternal camping ground' trouble them over hair-splitting questions of where the Nation's preservers should march in a civic pageant, similar to the Dewey parade.

"I will not be at the Dewey parade. I leave to-night for Topeka to be present at a great gathering of veterans, Sept. 27 and 28. Before I was elected I promised to go out there. When the question of the Grand Army appearing in the Dewey parade came up, I wrote that this civic function might prevent my being with the Kansas comrades. I was sharply taken to task for this by the committee at Topeka, which wired me that all arrangements had been made for my reception, and added: 'It is more important for you to be here than in New York.'

"The Kansas comrades always head the line in civic pageants of honor and ceremony. They trail on behind younger men who have records to make, but march at the front with 'Old Glory' as a guide, which they helped to make the emblem of a united and glorious Nation. Under these circumstances, and not having received any invitation from the Dewey Parade Committee, I go to Topeka. I do not know why I should have been slighted in my capacity as Commander in Chief, and I am proud my comrades are widely and emphatically resenting."

INDIANA ARTILLERYMEN TO MARCH.

The Crack Battery "A" Will Come to New York on a Special Train.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24.—Battery A, Indianapolis Light Artillery, which will participate in the Dewey parade, will go to New York on a special train at an expense of $5,000. It will follow its uniform custom of parading in fatigue service uniforms.

The organization is a famous one, having since 1882 uniformly taken part in every prize drill contest in the West and South, including the contests at Washington and Philadelphia. For fifteen years it has been the champion battery of the United States in these contests, having won first prize in every one during that period, and not knowing what the word defeat means in a drill contest.

It was organized in 1882, and its drill team has always been commanded by Capt. James B. Curtis, who will be in command of the battery in the parade. In 1898 this organization responded to the United States call for volunteers, and was mustered into the service as the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery, with 178 men. It was in the Puerto Rican campaign with Gen. Miles, and marched overland from the extreme east end of the island to Ponce. The battery was just going into action five miles north of Guayama, on the San Juan Road, to attack a block house and Spanish outpost at the time the peace message reached the island, Aug. 13, 1898. It returned home the latter part of September, and was mustered out Nov. 25, having seen exactly seven months of service.

During its history it has frequently responded to the call of the State to settle strikes, riots, &c. The organization contains many of the leading young men of Indianapolis, and in addition to its regular officers, will have on its honorary staff in the parade, Capt. William E. English, who was in the Santiago campaign with Gen. Shafter; Lieut. Charles A. Gerrard, who was with the battery as an officer in Puerto Rico; Lieut. Thomas A. Winterrowe, who was long an officer in the battery; Drs. Reginald Garstang and J. W. Sluss, who were physicians in the service of the United States during the Spanish-American war.

The organization will be the only representative from Indiana in the parade, and will appear fully mounted with its new 3 2-10-inch breach loading field pieces which were used by it in the Puerto Rican campaign. It will leave Indianapolis on Tuesday, Sept. 26, and arrive in New York on Thursday, Sept. 28, and has been assigned quarters by the committee at 35 East Fourth Street.

MINISTERS EULOGIZE DEWEY.

One Suggests that a University Named After the Admiral Be Established at Manila.

At a number of churches in this city yesterday the pastors took occasion to eulogize Admiral Dewey in their sermons. The Rev. Dr. Anthony H Evans preached at the West Presbyterian Church on "Duty." He took as his text, Matthew, xxv., 21: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." In the course of his sermon Dr. Evans said:

"Admiral Dewey is the most conspicuous example in the public mind to-day of the devotion to duty. Little thought he of future reward; no vision did he have of a triumphal arch, no sound of applauding millions reached his ears in fancy when he entered the Harbor of Manila.

"Courage, integrity, fidelity, patriotism; the American public need have no fear for the future so long as it can command such services as those of the hero of Manila. I thank God there are so many men in the world who can be trusted to do their duty while they are out of sight."

The Rev. John Van Schaick, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, proposed the erection of a lasting memorial to Admiral Dewey. He suggested that an American university, to be known as the Dewey University, be erected in Manila, the scene of the Admiral's great victory. "The Honoring of a Hero" was the subject of Dr. Van Schaick's sermon. He took his text from Romans, xiii., 7, "Honor to whom honor is due."

"Somewhere out on the broad Atlantic," said the minister, "is an American battleship for whose arrival millions of happy Americans are anxiously waiting. That battleship is the Olympia, one of America's war vessels baptized and made glorious in the waters of Manila Bay. She is hurrying back to his home an American hero. Here a great people are waiting with bursting hearts to give him a royal welcome.

"To most Americans, the figure of Dewey is a new one. It is only within the past eighteen months that he has become known nationally. But the same forces that made him great in victory at Manila have permeated his noble being during his whole life. They were there as a boy at Bennington. In his acts in the civil war and in his characteristic life at Washington we can find the traits of a glorious man. It is only recently that they have been expanded.

"Admiral Dewey's services to this country since the battle of Manila Bay have been incalculably greater than they were before. His new greatness sits well upon him. In him, so testimony tells us, we have the same modest, patient, plain, honest Dewey that we had before the Spanish war. Admiral Dewey is the kind of man Americans love to honor.

"But how can we show real honor to this great American? Let us erect a memorial that will be National, a memorial that will last for all time. Why could not we raise by popular subscription, by National and State donations, the money to erect a Dewey University at Manila, the scene of his honoring? The day is coming when we will get through civilizing with cannon and Mauser. In such a day a memorial such as I speak of will perpetuate the gloriousness of the man we are about to honor above all others."

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe, at the Church of the Eternal Hope, said: "I must talk a little of the man we are all waiting to see next Saturday. His career is replete with what we call lessons. He was called upon a year and a half ago, very suddenly to accomplish the great work of his life. He had no time for preparations. He must act instantly with such force and knowledge and skill as he had. The lesson is that all his life had been a preparation for some great work. Temperate, healthy, vigorous, careful, painstaking, a hard student, brave commander and comrade, trusted by all his men, he had waited twenty-five years in complete frame and temper for some great work. When the time came he did it as naturally as if he had been sinking Spanish fleets all his life.

"But more than military genius must be accorded the hero of Manila. He is a diplomat and a statesman and an executive of the first order. His task, in peace—to keep the peace—in those long months of vexation and suspense and turbulence after the victory, was even greater than his task in battle. He was equal to all emergencies—not less wise than brave. Our admiration will not overstep the bounds, and it is a great inspiration to feel that village boys in unknown families all over this land are being trained by moral and patriotic parents to be ready for the greatest things."

The Rev. E. P. M. Watters preached at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church on "The Passing of the Hero." He said in part:

"The man who is now crossing the sea and whose arrival we are all awaiting will cause the wheels of industry to stop, counting houses and schools to close, and the rural districts to empty their people into our midst. Hundreds of thousands will stand for hours patiently on the sidewalks to see Dewey go by. I am not surprised at this. It was a wonderful thing for Dewey to go into Manila Harbor, protected by mines, forts, and a fleet.

"Nowhere on the pages of history can we find such bravery as in that battle. God's hand was outstretched there over our fleet. No such other event is there in the knowledge of man so conducive to progress, religion, and civilization in the great Eastern world as that glorious victory.

"In spite of the critics who are weakening our army by their cowardly assaults from the rear, the victories in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines are for the spread of civilization and the glory of God. The passing of Dewey reminds me of one who passed through another city about eighteen hundred years ago, but without pomp and pageantry. Yet He fought a battle—the greatest battle ever won for man. I mean Jesus of Nazareth.

"It is a good thing for us to give up some time this week to hero worship. Let us stop money making and look into the face of a great man. Let us, too, do justice to the plain sailors, for without them there could have been no such victory.

"Bless God for Dewey. Bless God for Dewey's men. Bless God for Dewey's shot and shell that sent tyranny to earth and bade liberty and justice to alight in the midst of an oppressed people, that brought a new people into the family of the nations."

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, preached for the first time in over two months. He returned from Europe on the Aurania last Thursday. The Christian Endeavor Society is putting up a stand in front of the church for the Dewey parade, and is to charge $1, $2, and $3 for seats on it. The proceeds are to be devoted to church work. Dr. Duffield spoke of this as a good thing. The flag, he said, had floated from the church tower when war with Spain was declared, and it was right that the congregation should always stand by the flag. His hearers should not forget that this was not to be a celebration of a great Admiral and the power of his guns, but rather, a mighty celebration of a new era in the world's history.

CANADIAN TROOPS WILL NOT COME.

Authorities Say It Would Be Impolitic to Send Them to New York.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Ottawa says: "The Forty-eighth Highlanders of Toronto will not be granted permission to visit New York to take part in the reception to Admiral Dewey. The Militia Department has not yet received the communication from the district commanding officer at Toronto embodying the request of Lieut. Col. Cosby and his officers for permission to make the trip, but when it does come an answer in the negative will be returned.

"The view held here is that Admiral Dewey is to be the central figure in the New York celebration, yet after all the demonstration will really be a glorification of the United States' victories in the Spanish war. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is considered very impolitic for a British regiment to participate. The Pipe Band of the Royal Scots of Montreal has also been refused permission to take part in the proposed demonstration."

For Regiments' Identification.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you not suggest through the columns of your paper to the committee on the Dewey land parade the propriety of adopting banners or some means to inform the general public as to the identity of the different organizations as they pass in review? I have witnessed many large parades in this city, but have never yet seen one where there was any mark to designate them save and alone their uniforms, which we are not all familiar with. If you think well of the suggestion, kindly "push it along."

JAMES A. BANKS.
New York, Sept. 24, 1899.

Abner McKinley in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Abner McKinley, brother of President McKinley, arrived here to-day. He is accompanied by his wife and Col. W. C. Brown of New York.

Big Dam at Austin Leaks.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 24.—The great dam across the Colorado River here, which was constructed by the city a few years ago at a cost of $1,000,000, has sprung a big leak, and the waters in the lake formed by the dam are gradually receding. This has caused the municipal electric light and power plant to shut down, and the city is without lights and electric street-car service.

Mangled by a Railway Train.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24.—J. W. Copp, a woolen manufacturer of Charlton City, was instantly killed by a train on the Worcester Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Uxbridge to-night. The body was horribly mangled.

Admiral Dewey

will review the parade in a New Suit.

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Our Out of town Friends Cordially Invited.

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771 Broadway, 145-147 Bowery.

You Hear It Every-where

Uneeda Jinjer Wafer

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:51	Sun sets	5:58	Moon rises	10:04

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:54	Gov. Isl'd	H. Gate 1:56
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd 1:56	H. Gate 2:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool		11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Mae, Ponce, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 29; Sydney, Aug. 30; Auckland, Sept. 4, and Honolulu, Sept. 15, which arrive at San Francisco per steamer Mariposa, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY.) SEPT. 25.

Arcadian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.
Bovic, Liverpool, Sept. 15.
Hyantlis, Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 20.
Marquette, London, Sept. 14.
Montauk, Dunkirk, Sept. 11.
Montezuma, Greenock, Sept. 12.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 18.
Rabat, Havana, Sept. 20.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

Altai, Port Limon, Sept. 19.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Sept. 16.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 19.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 16.
Moramba, Para, Sept. 15.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 12.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 12.
Wooloomooloo, Havre, Sept. 13.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 20.
Algiers, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 14.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 26.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 19.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Sept. 13.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 20.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

British Princess, Newcastle, Sept. 16.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 23.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Sept. 17.
Plympton, Antwerp, Sept. 14.
Polarstejernen, Shields, Sept. 13.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Sept. 21.
Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 23.
Critic, Dundee, Sept. 16.
European, London, Sept. 17.
Francisco, Hull, Sept. 17.
Lampasas, Galveston, Sept. 22.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, Sept. 15.
Winifred, New Orleans, Sept. 22.

SATURDA

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

To the Strangers Within Our Gates

YOU undoubtedly know Wanamaker's by name. You are cordially invited to a better and closer personal acquaintance. Come and visit us.

This is not the cordiality of self-interest. We are asking you as guests and not as customers. No one will ask you to buy anything;—no one will even look at you as if you were expected to buy something. The whole store and the whole stock are open to your examination, merely as things to see and admire and learn from. Service is ready on the instant you express a desire to be served—but it will never be pressed upon you. That is a Wanamaker store-rule—good the year around.

Plenty to see,—if you miss Wanamaker's, you miss an important city sight. The list of store features is a long one, and is being added to almost daily. Here's a selection:

New Paintings, Salons of 1899. To the splendid collection of famous paintings on view in the new Picture Gallery, fifth floor, we are adding this morning thirty-three new paintings. All of these were shown in the Paris Salons of this year,—many of them gained honors there.

The New Music Rooms, fifth floor. Prepared as an exhibition room for pianos, these rooms have developed into a place of almost continual music.

The Art and Bric-a-Brac Room, basement. A little museum of fine art in bronzes, statuary, fine china and rare pieces from the ends of the earth.

The Pin Machine, running in the Notion Store, first floor, making souvenir papers of pins for your taking away.

The Little French Store,—a tiny slice of Paris, containing the very essence of all that is dainty and exquisite in French lingerie.

The Flag of Gems. The American Flag in jewels;—diamonds, rubies and sapphires. Total value over $104,000. In the Rotunda.

The Costume Rooms and the Royal Salons. Are you interested in Fall styles in dress? Would you like to see the best thoughts of Worth, Corne, King, Sara Mayer, Francis and other designers known around the world? They are here, and our formal Exposition of Fall Styles is all but ready for announcement.

The stocks as a whole, especially the new dress fabrics, silks, laces, neckwear, jewelry and art goods, are an inexhaustible source of interest and information.

The decorations for the Dewey celebration are in course of preparation, and will be found worthy of a store that has made a reputation for such things.

Shoes It in one thing more than all others lack of complete uncompromising perfection will not stand, that one thing is shoes. They must look as if they fitted, feel as if they fitted, be fashionable and wear thoroughly. Our shoes answer "prepared" to every test. Two stores—one of unusual values for regular prices; one of unusual prices for regular values on the Fifth Floor:

Men's $3.50 Shoes for $2.35
Patent leather; laced, with welted soles; full round English toes, and all the ear-marks of good shoemaking.

Women's $3 Shoes for $1.65
Black kidskin; lace and button; stout welted and medium flexible sewed soles; none less than $2.50 value; mostly staple lines with a size out here and there.

Boys' $2 Shoes for $1.25
Tan and black, calfskin; spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½; with heels, sizes 11 to 2. Larger sizes, $1.50. Strong and good looking.

On the Main Floor:

Women's Shoes, $3 a Pair.
Thirty styles in unlimited range of sizes. Every style new. Every value far ahead of price.

Men's Patent Leather Shoes, $3.90
Latest fashions; welted soles.

Men's Enamelled Kid Shoes, $5
Look as well as patent leather; feel as well as softest kidskin.

Men's Insured Shoes, $3.50
Tan or black boarded calfskin; uppers guaranteed to last a year.

A Formal Exhibition of Upholsteries and Decorative Fabrics

This is a third floor showing, of importance to every one who has the slightest interest in the artistic appearance of a home. It is an object lesson in decorative possibilities. It is the result of the raking over of the markets of the whole world for the best of its hangings, upholsteries and draperies.

Every facility we possess,—and they are many and great;—every power we can control, all the experience and judgment of life-trained experts in our service, have been called upon to produce this result. We present to the attention of our public a collection of decorative fabrics rarely gathered under one roof.

Experts in the development and beautifying of interiors will appreciate this showing, but equally so will that other class of experts, which includes almost every woman who ever had a home to manage, or a room to make pleasant. Trained tastes and instinctive tastes will alike be gratified, so the thin purse with the plump one.

For those whose appreciation of interior decoration lies chiefly in the enjoyment of it after it is prepared, we are equipped and ready to solve all problems, effect all details and arrive at prompt and satisfactory results. We will accept all duties of decoration presented to us, from the scheme for a window to that for an entire house.

The stock from which we draw is comprehensive and vast. It includes, among all the staple goods in the newest modifications, thousands of novelties and new fancies in

Curtains of Lace, Net, Cloth and Silk
Furniture Coverings of all Characters
Drapery Materials in Cotton, Silk and Wool
Wall Papers and Hangings of Silk, Wood and Cloth
Parquetry Floors, Grill Work, Tapestries, Stained Glass

Tailor-made Costumes Late September is a time of busy shopping. That's one reason our store of tailor-made costumes is crowded always. But the chief reason is this: As much better as this season's suits than those of former years, that much better are Wanamaker suits than the average suits of this season. And that much cheaper, too. Read, but you must see to judge:

$10—Homespun in Oxford mixtures; fly-front jackets, taffeta lined; habit-back skirts, lined with percaline.
$15—Cheviot serge; fly-front jackets; habit-back skirts; entire suit silk lined.
$19—Homespun; tight-fitting, double-breasted jackets, silk lined; habit-back skirts, lined with Mercerized satin.
And so forth, up to $115. An especial value for $22.50.
Second floor, Broadway.

A Neckwear Novelty and Some Laces A new stock-and-bow. White taffeta stock of novel shape, trimmed with colored taffeta bands. Bow-knot of color with white diamond-pointed ends, four of them banded to look like six. 95c. each.

Applique ornaments: Renaissance, Duchesse, Cluny, Duchesse-and-Point; black, white, or black-and-white. Butterflies, floral sprays, bow-knots; new and beautiful.
Broadway.

Unmatched Dinner Set Values

There have been three weeks of unexampled chinaware selling here. We were prepared with stocks of such magnitude that the quick, generous response with which our announcements met occasioned absolutely no flurry nor delay. All customers easily found the wares they sought, and doubtless felt well repaid for their coming. The fourth week begins to-day, and many lines, through recent reinforcements, are in sufficiently large supply to meet that strong demand warranted by values such as these:

At $5—A complete porcelain dinner set; neat undergiaze decoration; value $7.
At $10—A complete porcelain dinner set, with fine flower decorations and gilt; value $15.
At $30—French china dinner sets; reduced from $40.
At $13.50—A fine Austrian china dinner set; flower decorations; gilded handles; easily worth $20.
At $22.50—French china dinner set; reduced from $35.
At $40—French china dinner sets; reduced from $60.

And the Elegantly Decorated Plates.

Thousands and thousands of these exquisitely decorated plates have been sold here during the past few weeks. There still remain large quantities that will pass from our hands to yours within the next few days. Prices are as low as one-third actual value—none higher than half prices. Fresh, perfect, beautiful goods, too. Some of the offerings are:

25c. each—Austrian and French china; some with a beautiful flower border and heavily gold stippled edge. Some festoon shape with wreaths of flowers and gold trimmed; numerous styles, and values in the lot up to 60c. each.
$1 each—French china; in a variety of handsome decorations; many of these would be cheap at $2.
50c. each—Full sized Dinner Plates of Austrian china; beautifully decorated in colored bands with flowers and gold; also festooned Plates in Austrian china; flowers and gold decorations; with gold rosette in centre; values up to $1.25.
$1.50 each—Still richer plates, all in French china and values up to $3 each.

Dewey Souvenirs Many Sorts at 5c. to $1.75 The hundreds of thousands of strangers here during the big celebration will seek souvenirs of the glorious event. Maybe this collection contains the trinket they have in mind, or "something just as good":

Dewey Scarf Pins, made from steel of the "Maine," 5c. and 10c.
Bronze Medals, 15c.
Gilt and Enamel Badges, 75c.
Silver Plated Coffee Spoons, 10c.; with gilt bowls, 15c. each.
Sterling Silver Coffee Spoons, 75c.; with gilt bowls, $1 each.
Sterling Silver Tea Spoons, $1.35 and $1.50; with gilt bowls, $1.60 and $1.75.
Tenth Street Aisle.

The Wanamaker Oil Heater An absolutely odorless oil heater, light, compact, durable. One gallon of oil will burn ten hours and heat a room full fifteen feet square. Strong handle attached. $4.75.
A full lot of gas heaters.

Black Dress Goods

To attain such extensive variety without the use of varied color, requires positive genius in design. Cut velvet chenille, silk, jet and spangles double the possibilities of handsome weaves already rich in new and beautiful effects. Crepons—more popular than ever—Mohairs, Granite Cloths, Serges, Camel's-hair Cloths and Poplins in *patterns never seen before, and to be seen now only here.* High-grade stuffs made thread-by-thread, in short lengths only. As many new ideas within this list as if it glowed with every color change:

Velvet Chenille Crepon, $6.
Velvet Chenille Crepe Cloth, $4.75.
Velvet Chenille striped silk-and-wool Matelasse, $4 and $4.50.
Velvet Chenille figured silk-and-wool Matelasse Velour, $4.25.
Velvet Chenille figured Granite, $3.50, $4.25.
Velvet Chenille striped Crepon, $4.25.
Velvet Chenille striped silk-and-wool Velour, $4.
Velvet Chenille figured Paquin Serge, $3.50.
Velvet Chenille Crepon striped Cords, $2.75 to $3.50.
Velvet Chenille figured silk Crepon striped Venetian, $3.50.
Velvet Chenille figured Novelty, $5.25, $5.50.
Silk-and-wool Velvet Dot Velour, $5.
Velvet Chenille striped Venetian, $3.50.
Silk Crepon striped and spangled Venetian, $4.50.
Silk-and-wool spangled Velour, $5.
Silk-and-wool Paris Cords, $3 to $5.
Silk-and-wool Crepon, wool Chenille figured, $4.
Silk Crepon striped Venetian, $3.25.
Silk-and-wool figured and striped Taffetas, $2.50 and $3.50.
Beaded jet silk Crepon striped Suiting, $3.50.
Silk-and-wool Crepon striped Curl Novelty, $4.
Silk-and-wool Crepons, $1.25 to $4.
Silk-and-wool Crepes, $2 to $3.50.
Astrakhan figured Camel's-hair, $2.
Astrakhan striped Camel's-hair, $2.50.
Silk Crepon striped Granites, $3.

And among the more staple class of black stuffs are these:

Venetian Cloths, $1.25 to $3.
Cachemire de India, $1.25 to $2.50.
Camel's-hair Cloths, $1.25 to $2.50.
Camel's-hair Cheviot, $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Cheviots, 50c. to $2.50. Armure Suiting, $1 to $1.50.
Satin Soliel, $1, $1.25. Corkscrew, $1.50 to $2.50.
Biarits, $1 to $2. Coating Serges, 75c. to $1.25.
Whipcords, $1 to $2.25. Granites, 55c. to $1.50.
Prunella, $1 to $2. Surah Serges, 75c. to $1.
Poplins, 75c. to $1.50. Storm Serges, 50c. to $1.50.
Mohair Crepons, 75c. to $2.75.
Paquin Serges, 75c and $1.

Couches Seventy styles of easeful, broad, attractive couches of best possible construction, and quality guaranteed. A choice among two hundred kinds of coverings, besides those already on our samples. Box couches, especially, in a resourceful assortment. Some soiled a bit, and for that reason reduced a third in price. Couches that can't be duplicated, marked for immediate delivery — because we must have room—at these decapitated prices:

$11.50, was $17—Tufted couch with velour cover.
$11.50, was $17—Tufted couch; fancy velour cover.
$13, was $19—Denim covered Divan.
$16, was $23—Box couch with self-cpening spring; denim covered.
$16, was $24—Tufted couch; tapestry cover.
$18, was $26—Tufted couch with velour cover.
$20, was $28—Tufted couch with velour cover.
$20, was $30—Tufted couch with tapestry cover.
$30, was $45—English reading couch; embossed velvet cover.
$40, was $57—Parlor divan; Morris velour cover.
Fourth floor.

Cutlery The stocks hold nothing but thoroughly good qualities. This, however, relates of superior grades, particularly. The gathering here of absolutely best kinds is not surpassed in assortment anywhere. Best-cheapest cutlery is Wanamaker's. This, to illustrate, but you must see the goods to properly appreciate their excellence:

Dinner and dessert knives, with handles of fine selected pearl, ferrules of sterling silver, and blades of best steel; silver plated, $13.50 doz. for dessert size, $15 doz. for dinner size. Still finer qualities at $18 to $28 doz.
Steak sets with genuine stag handles and best steel blades, some with silver ferrules, at 75c. and $1.25. Carving sets of same qualities, at $1.50.
Basement, Ninth street.

Men's and Women's Fine Silk Umbrellas Fine and cheap. Fresh goods—many unpacked only on Saturday. Two offerings of especially good values—interesting alike to men and women:

At $1.50—They would be fairly priced at $2.25; all silk with natural wood handles; close-rolling; case and tassel to match. 300 only at $1.50.
At $2.50—This is a collection in which values run up to $5. Not one in the lot worth less than $3.50. Pure silk, numerous elegant handles—horn, pearl, natural wood, all with sterling trimmings; also some set with pretty colored stones. And some, too, that are gold-plated; a few in imitation gun metal.
And the Dewey Umbrella at $3.75. A splendid quality of silk with sterling trimmed handles and tassels of blue and yellow.
Main Aisle.

Another Screen Offering The lot offered a few days ago were snapped up almost in a jiffy. The various lots that go on sale to-day are likely to meet the same cordial reception. Some prices, new and old:

$1.85—4-fold, 5 ft. high; gold embroidered; were $2.75.
$3—Superior all-cloth, gold embroidered; 5½ ft. high; 4-fold; were $4.50.
$3.75—Gold and floss embroidered; 5½ ft. high; 4-fold, were $5.
$5—Fine grade gold and floss embroidered, 5½ ft. high; 4-fold; were $9.
Also a lot of slightly imperfect screens at half prices.
Basement.

Black Silk Waists in Newest Styles They'll be no less popular than last year, judging from the manner in which these recent comers are received. All of rich, crisp, lustrous taffetas, elegantly made and trimmed, and very effective—especially when worn with the new jaunty tailor-made suits. An excellent quality for only $5, and a splendid garment for $10. Various good styles at prices between.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Clothing Made to Order There is no reason for our made-to-measure clothing to be less perfect than that of the exclusive tailors. There is every reason for it to be less expensive. Business suits, neat, stylish, with that air of attractive unobtrusiveness that marks the man of taste. Good fitting, shapely, long-wearing. Prices like these:

Fancy cheviot suitings, made into single or double-breasted sack-coat suits, $20 and $25.
A large assortment of cheviot trouserings "made-up" for $6.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Elderdown and Canton Flannel Elderdown flannels are well named—the warmth of wool, the lightness of down. For sacques, house gowns, petticoats, children's dresses they are the final triumph. Here in 34 pretty colorings, in six exemplary qualities. And Canton flannels, unbleached, with firm twilled backs,—a quality of which we sell 75,000 yards a year. Prices have advanced—that is, all but ours:

10c. Canton Flannel for 6¼c. a yard.
25-inch Plain Elderdown, 25c. a yard.
36-inch Plain Elderdown, 50c. and 65c. a yard.
36-inch Ripple Elderdown, 55c. and 70c. a yard.
36-inch Plain Double-faced Elderdown, 75c. a yard.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons—Half Prices 18,000 were offered a little while ago. Only a few hundred remain to represent them. The moral—delay will mean disappointment. Sheer white lawn, clean, strong, durable, in every kind of apron for service or for ornament. Regular prices reduced half way:

35c. aprons, 18c. each. 75c. aprons, 35c. each.
Broadway.

About Books Three Great Useful and Timely Works While the offerings below concern more particularly the youthful, they are besides works of much value to their elders as books of reference. Well-known authoritative works, containing a vast fund of information, that are now placed within reach of everyone through these remarkably easy prices:

The New National Encyclopedia of Universal Knowledge. Covering the Arts, Sciences, History, Biography, Geology, Ethnology, Architecture, Philology, Literature, Discovery, Trade, General Statistics and Practical Knowledge. Besides containing the substance of all other Encyclopedias. Tells of many things not found in any other work—such, for instance, as: "The America's Cup," "Baltic Canal," "Baseball," "The Boers," "Horseless Carriages," "Coney Island," "National Debt," "Electric Fishes," "Atlanta Exposition," "Life-saving Service," "Nansen the Explorer," "Max Nordau," "Attorney General Olney," "Pensions," "Color Photography," "Railroad Speed," "Roentgen," "Transvaal," "Ian Maclaren," "Statistics of Population," "Biographical Dictionary," "Gazetteer of the U. S.," etc. Good paper, four quarto volumes, over 3,000 pages, numerous illustrations, colored maps and charts. Cloth binding, former price, $16; our special price, $4.

Household Atlas of the World—New maps, showing each State and Territory in the United States, Provinces of Canada, the Continents and their subdivisions. The results of recent exploration, changes in political boundaries and latest extensions of railroads are shown with accuracy and clearness. The Klondike District, new Towns in the Yukon Valley, route of the Trans-Siberian Railway, latest boundary disputs in South America, the "farthest north" of Arctic exploration. 192 pages, size 12x14½ in.; substantially bound; 38 double page maps; 17 single page maps; 80 pages of descriptive text and 4 pages of colored diagrams. Price, $1.

A History of the United States from the Aboriginal Times to the Present Day—The most popular history of the United States. Embracing an account of the Aborigines, the Norsemen in the New World, Discoveries by Spanish, English, French, Settlements, War of Revolution, Civil War to end of Cleveland's Second Administration. 2 large royal 8vo. volumes. Over 850 pages. Bound in half Russia. $2.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

A Dollar Silk for 55c.

It's a strong, solid weave of Taffeta, in nineteen patterns and shades. As silk prices are ordinarily fixed, it's a dollar-a-yard grade.

You will probably find its chief use in lining your Fall garments;—a use for which it is eminently well adapted. But many of its rich patterns will be found desirable for waists, children's dresses and trimmings.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

DR. HILLIS ON ST. PAUL

His Conversion the Supreme Victory of the Saviour.

WORK FOR HUMAN LIBERTY

As Hero, Reformer, and Statesman the Preacher Pictures the Apostle to the Gentiles.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who returned last week from a long stay in the Adirondacks, occupied his pulpit yesterday morning and preached to a large congregation. The title of his sermon was: "What is salvation? An outlook upon the question, How Saul became Paul."

"It is a proverb," said Dr. Hillis, "that the measure of a leader's greatness is the quality of follower whose confidence he conquers. Tested by such a standard, Christ seems unique among the world's leaders. In view of their achievements for mankind, His followers stand forth an illustrious group of mortals. In their eager, passionate desire to right wrong, correct abuses, and stay the floods of vice and sin, they journey into distant provinces and darkened lands, moving forward like columns of light. Approaching the end of their career, through abandon of devotion to their Master, all save John achieve for him a violent death, some by the cross, some by the sword or the headsman's axe. But Christ won a follower greater even than those Disciples whom He transformed from feeblings into giants.

"Let us hasten to confess that His greatest victory was His conquest of Saul. Measured by any standard, Paul was one of the supreme intellects of all time. Other men have been great, as hero, or reformer, or statesman; but Paul swept all these high qualities into one personality and carried these supreme gifts up to an excellence hitherto undreamed of. Great is the company of the statesmen! But that citadel of iniquity named 'the divine right of Kings' was destroyed by Paul's words, 'The strong must bear the burden of the weak.' Great is the company of the reformers, seeking to extend the scope of personal liberty. But all liberty of thought and speech is represented in Paul's words, 'Every man shall give account of himself to God,' translated into terms of code and constitution. Great is the influence of the authors! But Paul's ode to Love as the greatest thing in the world and his thoughts upon immortality as man's inalienable right, revealed in Christ, have been more frequently quoted than all the poems and dramas. Great is the company of the martyrs! But this man who at length died by royal decree, first of all lived for his Master through a score of deaths. No clansmen have ever so loved their heroic chieftain; no pupil has ever so revered his noble master; no patriots have ever so worshipped the savior of the people, as Saul, who was of genius all compact, loved his Divine Master.

"Having confessed the splendor of that constellation of gifts named Paul, how extraordinary seems his career. When the scarred hero passed in review, the events of his life, it was one long series of thrilling adventures. This apostle, whose first plea for his Master was followed by such danger that his friends, to save him from the mob, let him down through a window by the wall, whose life was ended by Nero's headsman, passed through a career strangely tumultuous. And yet he brushed aside as nothing his stonings, his beatings, his obloquy, his shame, if only he might follow after that Divine Master who had Himself gone a way of thorns, beset by dangers and death. And what was the secret of this man's passionate enthusiasm for his Master? Fortunately, the answer is not far to seek. This hero, worn to a shadow by his extraordinary devotion, felt that he was but measuring back to Christ service that, first of all, Christ had meted out to him.

"Far back in Paul's career there lay a tragedy. For a time that tragedy threatened to poison permanently the deepest springs of his being. He was the child of colossal pride and insatiable ambition. And when this youth entered the company of the rulers who desired to destroy the Disciples and their followers, but were themselves too cowardly to risk leadership, those crafty designers pushed young Saul forward into the place of leadership and danger. When it was too late young Saul wakened to find his hands stained with human blood. It is a singular fact that the sin into which David and Saul and Macbeth fell, carries a power chiefly reactionary. Saul was so constituted that his remorse for the slaying of Stephen brought about agony and anguish unutterable. Woe and desolation were his during that epoch when conscience made his days desolation and his nights anguish. For a while it seemed as if his sin were to lie across the years, a mark wide, and black and inexpungeable. And when at last he met his Master in the way and knew His all-forgiving, all-cleansing love, he became again the child of liberty and happiness, he passed from the uttermost of darkness and sorrow to the uttermost of light and joy.

"Henceforth Paul taxed all language to find words and pictures rich enough to convey what Christ had done for him. Paul felt that Christ had released him from the feelings of a monster. Yet when he had asked many emblems to interpret his danger and also his deliverance, Paul felt that words but half reveal and hint the debt he owed his liberator. And so what speech could not do his sufferings perchance might portray, and with joyful abandon he made love words out of terms of shame, and wrote himself down 'the slave of Christ,' 'who loved me and gave Himself for me.'

"When we behold Saul, once breathing forth destruction, become Paul, healing wounds rather than making them, and receiving blows rather than giving them, forthwith men feel that this transformation in character represents an event so extraordinary as to justify the entrance of a divine form into this earthly scene. For Saul was of massive intellect and of powerful prejudices. His was not a flexible nature, and therefore any mental change involved a tremendous shock. But suddenly he who had been incarnate hate is transformed into incarnate love and sympathy and intrepid zeal. Years later, reviewing his career, he tells us that Christ has saved him. What is this salvation of which he makes so much? A question this that has divided the whole world into schools and camps. As the word harvest includes a thousand forms of bloom and beauty, so salvation is a term so rich as to include that full excellence that Christ lends the disciple who carries two eternities in the heart."

PROTEST AGAINST BLASPHEMY.

Holy Name Societies in Brooklyn Unite in a Solemn Service.

The annual solemn protest against blasphemy by the Holy Name Societies connected with the Catholic churches of Brooklyn was made yesterday. Several of the Queens Borough churches took part in the exercises. There was no general parade, the societies in each district marching to a church selected as a rallying place by the Diocesan Union. In these churches devotional exercises were held, about 15,000 men participating. Services were held in the following churches: St. Cecelia's, Herbert and North Henry Streets; Transfiguration, Marcy Avenue and Hooper Street; Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise Place; Visitation, Vernons and Richards Streets; St. Teresa's, Classon Avenue and Sterling Place; St. Michael's, Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street; Our Lady of Victory, Throop Avenue and McDonough Street; Most Holy Trinity, Montrose Avenue; St. Thomas Aquinas, Ninth Street and Fourth Avenue; Blessed Sacrament, Fulton Street and Euclid Avenue; St. Patrick's, Dutch Kills, Long Island City.

The exercise of the protestation against blasphemy was inaugurated about three years ago. It has received the approval of Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, and Cardinal Gibbons has commented favorably upon it.

TO CALL A NEW PASTOR.

The Choice of Harlem Presbyterian Church Probably Made.

Harlem Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, which has been without a pastor since the resignation of the Rev. Maitland Alexander last Spring, will probably extend a call to the Rev. Daniel Russell of Hancock, Delaware County, N. Y. The Nominating Committee, of which William B. Reed is Chairman, at yesterday morning's service presented a communication recommending the choice of the Rev. Mr. Russell, which was read to the congregation. At a meeting of the congregation to be held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 4, final action will be formally taken on the recommendation.

The Rev. Mr. Russell, who is twenty-six years of age, was born in Iowa. He was graduated recently from Princeton, and accepted a call to the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church of Hancock. He has recently married, and is now, in fact, enjoying his wedding tour. Dr. Alexander resigned the pastorate to accept a call to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, Penn.

DR. SCUDDER ON MARRIAGE.

The Preacher Upholds the Woman of To-day Who Is Independent in Thought and Act.

The Rev. John L. Scudder of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, delivered the first of a series of discourses last night on "Marriage Bells," entitled "Independent Maids; or Industrial Women of To-day." He said in part:

"The modern woman is self-reliant, and determined to be under obligation to no man for a livelihood. Every year more women enter business life. After their eighteenth year they settle down to a serious view of life, and with an independent toss of the head exclaim: 'We women have nimble fingers and active brains. Why should we not use them and earn our own living? Why be dependent on man when we are capable of getting our own bread and butter?' Their attitude is quite a contrast to that of the young miss who relies upon her fascinating power, and deliberately proposes to entrap some man and forever after lean on him for support.

"This latter policy in the last analysis has been the cause of feminine slavery the world over, and a fertile source of innumerable evils. The woman was not an industrial unit. In consequence she became dependent on man, and was used by him as a slave or a toy. This servitude is conspicuous among ruder people, and yet apparent in some civilized nations.

"The Eskimo wife is a mere drudge. The laws of Menu, which constitute the Bible of millions of Asiatics, declare that during childhood women must be slaves of their fathers, in married life the slaves of their husbands, and in widowhood the slaves of their eldest sons. In China a man can get rid of his wife if she talks too loud. Twenty years ago in England a man picked a pocket containing only 9 shillings. He was sentenced to ten years of penal servitude, but for knocking down his wife and kicking her in the face only three months at hard labor.

"Wife beating in this country is not an infrequent occurrence when a man is drunk, and a regular domestic proceeding in India when a man is sober. Along the Upper Alps one may see a woman and a donkey attached to a plow, and in Holland the wife is occasionally seen on the towpath drawing a canalboat, while her husband sits on the deck complacently smoking his pipe.

"There is no place on earth where woman is more respected and has more privileges than in America; but this emancipation is largely due to her independence, which, in turn, is mainly attributable to her ability and readiness to earn her own living. In this age women are not so anxious to marry as formerly, and if they marry they enter matrimony as equals, not as inferiors. They will not tolerate the word 'obey' in the marriage ceremony.

"The industrial woman has a vantage ground, for if her husband maltreats her she can leave him and re-enter business life. She makes a better wife, for she knows the value of a dollar. She is a busy bee, not a butterfly; a real helpmeet, not a parasite. Industrial women recognising their independence will not take up with worthless husbands. Marriages may be fewer, but they are happier.

"A self-supporting miss when recently asked why she did not marry replied that she preferred an eight-hundred-dollar position to a six-hundred-dollar man. In recent years industrial women have rapidly multiplied, and to-day every branch of business and every profession is open to them. There are women preachers, doctors, lawyers, artists, editors, and legislators. In a Kansas town a woman was elected Mayor, and all the Aldermen were Alderwomen. The citizens put them into office as a joke, but they performed their duties with so much intelligence and fidelity that they were enthusiastically re-elected.

"America has brought forth a new type of woman. The epithet 'old maid' does not disturb her in the least. Her social life is provided for by women's clubs of all sorts. Marriage is not a necessity, but if this woman weds she makes the best of wives. There are various avenues of usefulness for single women. Clara Barton and Frances Willard, Florence Nightingale, Agnes Weston, and Mary Carpenter were 'old maids,' who, though wedded to no man, gave themselves to humanity and to God."

Next Sunday evening Mr. Scudder will speak upon "Unhappy Marriages."

SERMON FOR AMERICANS.

New Rector of Holy Trinity Church Calls Attention to the Public Attitude in a National Crisis.

The Rev. H. P. Nichols, the new rector of Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, took charge of the parish Saturday and preached his first sermon at the morning service yesterday. Despite the bad weather, a large congregation was out to greet the new pastor.

Mr. Nichols brings with him from New England much of the manner and some of the characteristic looks of the men of that section. He is also somewhat ascetic in appearance. In manner he is deliberate and calm. This pervades and marks his style of preaching. He seldom rises into impassioned utterance, even when delivering himself of thoughts that come from the depths of his conviction. He resorts to few gestures to define, illustrate, or enforce his meaning, relying upon a very carefully modulated utterance. His diction, as regards words, is pure; though, with respect to manner, it is somewhat drawling and obscure. He read his sermon, but preserved very nearly the style of free impromptu delivery. He evidently pleased his audience, which gathered about him after the sermon to congratulate him, and to wish him success in his new charge.

Mr. Nichols chose his text from the Sermon on the Mount: "Think not that I came to destroy the law or the prophets; I came not to destroy, but to fulfill," making the last two words his theme. From them he drew the thought that the thing illustrated by Jesus in His own life, and the thing most needed at this crisis in the Nation's life, as well as in the life of the parish he has come to serve, is courage—courage of a very high order. He referred, with judicious restraint to the National crisis.

"Jesus," he said, "is found to be manly, courageous, in just the test times, when we would fail to find opportunity or capacity for courage. We moderns, we Americans, are brave in time of war, brave at a fire, or before a mob, brave in a crisis—we count these to be the moments when courage is demanded. How is it in the daily and petty vexations, where the wearing quality of character is tested? We cower before them. How is it in our thinking, where character is in the forming process? We leave that to others; we fall back on the conventional. How is it in facing the deep problems that concern the Nation's life, that threaten civilization, that challenge Christianity, and manhood? Are we brave for those? Are we brave to stand for truth, to stand alone? There where it is hard, we are cowards."

Coming back to the more direct subject of his sermon, Mr. Nichols said that the present work of Christianity is to fulfill the old, the eternal, truths of religion. He illustrated this by the creeds. He said:

"The creeds have been written once for all. Their language can never be changed. We would not change them if we could. They are formulae of the Church. We would not undertake to change them any more than we would change the Excelsis or the Te Deum. But we must translate them; we must interpret them anew. This is a duty from which the Church must not shrink."

He said that the Christian Church is engaged in a great struggle for the possession of the world, and said that in this great struggle there must be "room always for all views and methods; room never for that method of thinking that demands everything or nothing. Catholic Christianity has room for all. He welcomed criticism as offering a new stimulus to Christianity.

Cornerstone of a Church Laid.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 24.—The cornerstone of the new St. Patrick's Church, which is being erected by the Catholics of this place, was laid to-day with appropriate ceremonies by Bishop McDonnell. The stone was lowered into position and tapped into place with a silver trowel by the Bishop. The sermon was preached by Father McCarty. The new church will be one of the most pretentious structures on Long Island, outside of Brooklyn. It will cost, with the rectory, which is being erected alongside, and is to harmonize with the church, about $60,000. Work on the rectory is well advanced.

ZIONISTS WELCOMED BACK

Reception at Cooper Union to Delegates to the Basel Congress.

MUCH ACCOMPLISHED THERE

Prof. Gottheil Reviews Work of the Conference—Dr. Gottheil on the Movement's General Scope.

The Jews of this city who are interested in the Zionist movement gave a popular reception and welcome, at Cooper Union last night, to the returning American delegates to the third Zionist Congress, at Basel, Switzerland. There was a large gathering, which almost filled the hall, and one remarkable feature of the meeting was that, although it was protracted to a very late hour, not a dozen persons left until the last word was said.

There was perfect order, and the Jews present manifested the keenest interest in and sympathy with the movement. They applauded enthusiastically every reference to the loyalty of the Jews living in the United States, although they applauded with equal enthusiasm the motive of Zionism, which is to find a secure home for all the oppressed of the race.

The Dreyfus case was referred to several times. Mrs. Gottheil spoke of Mme. Dreyfus resting neither night nor day until her husband had been released from prison and exile, and the trial of the "martyr of Ile du Diable," as he was called, was also mentioned a number of times, and each time it created some excitement. When Dr. Gustav Gottheil spoke of the ingratitude of France toward the Jews who had fought for her, there were hisses all over the hall.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. J. I Bluestone, President of the New York Federation, although Rabbi Stephen S. Wise introduced the speakers. There were present only four of the delegates to the Basel Congress, as the rest were being entertained similarly in Chicago, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. Those present were Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil of Columbia University and Mrs. Richard Gottheil, Miss Leon, and J. Angelewitz.

Both Dr. Bluestone and Rabbi Wise made brief speeches. Rabbi Wise declared that it had been said that the Zionist movement was cowardly, because the Jews who had taken part in it wanted to withdraw from their larger mission in the world. This was not true, he said; and he charged those who opposed the movement with treating too frivolously the deep problems of Judaism, which the Zionists, according to him, are trying to solve, facing their responsibilities with manliness and courage.

Prof. Gottheil reviewed the work of the Basel Congress. He said the national feeling was so strong that when one of the American delegates tried to make a suggestion for the colonization of Cyprus, his voice was drowned by a tumult of shouts, especially from the Russian delegates, who would have Palestine or nothing.

The professor said a great deal had been accomplished by the three songresces. He cited the organization of the congress itself, as typifying the centralizing of the forces and interests of Judaism, and the establishment of the Jewish Colonial Bank or Trust, with a capital of $10,000,000, in London, as furnishing the sinews of the movement. He also referred to the formation of the Sprachverein, which has for its purpose the rehabilitation of the Hebrew as a living language to be used by the Jews of the new Palestine.

Dr. Gustav Gottheil of Temple Emanu-El, spoke upon the general scope and purpose of Zionism. He called the Congress of Basel the Sanhedrim of the nineteenth century.

"We have no dynastic longings," he said. "We have lived too long under the protecting flag of this Republic, [applause,] and we have learned to know what a republican form of government may be made, if properly administered. But we hope for the restoration of a nation of Jews, that the scattered fragments all over the earth are still full of sap like the cedars of Lebanon and are worthy of being formed again into a great nation." [Long-applause.]

He said the Jews would not ask of Turk or Arab that property be given to them that was once theirs, but which is now in the hands of the present owners of Palestine, but that they would ask merely for the privilege of occupying the barren hills and the waste places of the country, so that they might restore the vineyards of their ancestors. They would take back to Palestine ideas of progress that would enrich the land. They would carry into it a wealth that would be an acquisition to the Ottoman Empire and make it willing to welcome their return.

Referring to the loyalty of the Jew to the country of his adoption, he said: "In 1870, when two of the ruling nations of Europe went to war, the Jews were found ready to lay down their lives for either country. Their courage and their loyalty were never questioned. They died for these countries, and their bodies are buried side by side with their Catholic and Protestant fellow-countrymen. But when the war was over a wave of anti-Semitism swept over Germany; and as to France—let me be silent." [Hisses.]

Mrs. Rifhard Gottheil, who accompanied her husband to Basel as one of the American delegates, and who organized in that city the Jewish Women's Organization, made a brief speech, narrating her experiences at the congress. She referred to Mme. Dreyfus, saying:

"If there is one woman among us who would rest neither night nor day in order that she might restore the honor of her husband so there should be other women among us who will rest neither night nor day until the oppressed Jews of the world shall have an asylum and a home." [Long applause.]

Speeches were also made by Clarence I. De Sola, head of the Canadian Zionist Federation, and N. Taylor Phillips, a member of the State Assembly.

MARK TWAIN ON THE JEW.

Pulpit Controversion of the Author's Explanation of Christian Prejudice.

In his sermon yesterday evening at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, the pastor, preached by request on the existing prejudice against the Jew. His text was from Romans, xi., 1: "Hath God cast away His People? God forbid!" He said, in part:

"The Jew is the miracle of history. The distinction between Hebrew and Gentile began with the call of Abraham. In this chapter which contains our text we discover that in Rome there existed a prejudice against the Jew. In that ancient city the region of the Ghetto was under the ban centuries before the time of Christ. This is a fact not always remembered. One explanation of this fact is that national prejudices were very strong in all countries. But the prejudice against the Jew had an additional explanation. Their religious life, their Sabbath keeping, their laws about food, their worship of the one invisible and purely spiritual God, all this roused the devotees of the overcrowded Pantheon to the point of derision and contempt, and oftentimes to violent persecution. Nor can it be denied that the Jew betrayed a somewhat arrogant contempt for the idolatrous and uncircumcised Gentile.

"Mark Twain has discussed this subject in a recent current magazine, and has asserted his judgment that this prejudice is not primarily explained by religious feeling, but rather by jealousy in the realm of financial enterprise. But I am sure the history of the past will prove his judgment to be wrong. While, as he truly says, this prejudice against the Jew has not all been traceable to 'fanaticism,' its beginnings are certainly rooted in religious feelings. That prejudice cannot be justified upon any principle of righteousness or humanity. The Jew has given to the world its religious heritage. Through the years, from Abraham to Christ, we find the men and women who so lifted up their souls unto God as to cherish and develop the priceless blessings of the spiritual life. This faith which they cherished has been the vital saving force in human history unto this day.

"For it immediately becomes apparenf that the inevitable logic of events must be that Judaism should be the mother stock of Christianity. The philosophy of history is as manifest here as everywhere. The full flower of that which is highest and holiest in Judaism is revealed in Jesus Christ. The New Testament is enfolded in the Old, and the Old Testament is unfolded in the New. Christ came not to destroy, but to fulfill law and type and prophecy. Christ is, therefore, the hope of both Jew and Gentile.

"But I wish especially to call your attention to a statement of Mark Twain which is not correct. He says 'all religions issue Bibles against him, (the Jew,) and say the most injurious things about him, but we never hear his side.' That statement is not true of the Christian religion, nor of the Christian's Bible. Whatever historic facts may be recorded about the Jews in the New Testament, there is not one word to justify an attitude of prejudice toward him. To cherish antipathy toward a Jew is unchristian, and always has been.

"It is, therefore, a very sad commentary on the imperfection of the Christian Church when we must record the facts which mark the centuries with frightful persecutions of these people, culminating to-day in the pathetic Dreyfus case, which has so touched the heart of all the world. Perhaps the reflex influence of this extreme conduct will tend to spread abroad a demand to treat the Jew on his merits as a man among men. Surely the logic of our demands that the prejudice against a Jew shall not affect the cause of justice in the trial of Dreyfus must constrain us in all our contact with these people to recognse their refinement, their culture, their good citizenship, just as we would in our Gentile neighbors."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SCORED.

Called "Judas" of English Political Life, and His Former Condemnation of Transvaal War Recalled.

The Rev. A. E. Barnett of Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, in a prelude to his sermon last night, said:

"In the House of Commons in 1896 Mr. Joseph Chamberlain said: 'A war in South Africa would be one of the most serious wars that could possibly be waged. It would be a long war, a bitter war, and a costly war, and, as I have pointed out already, I believe generations would hardly be able to blot out the memory of it; and to go to war with President Krüger to enforce reforms in the internal affairs of his State, in which Secretaries of State, standing in their place, have repudiated all right of interference—that would be a course of action which would be immoral.'

"It would be interesting to know what has happened since those words were uttered to make what would have been immoral then to be moral now. With a characteristic forgetfulness of previous opinions and expressions, Mr. Chamberlain is now prepared to 'enforce reforms' by raising regiments in Canada, mobilizing the troops on the Transvaal frontier, leasing or purchasing Delagoa Bay, the Boer's one outlet to the sea, and writing threatening dispatches, which evince a shameless disregard of the rights of a brave people over whom a 'shadowy 'suzerainty' may perhaps be claimed, but 'sovereignty,' never.

"Mr. Chamberlain is the 'Judas' of English political life. This is his great chance. Hated by the Liberals, whose principles he once championed, but every one of which he has discarded since his alliance with the 'jingo,' war-at-any-price Tories, by whom he is either feared or distrusted, the apologist of the iniquitous Jameson raid, the tool of Cecil Rhodes, the arch-conspirator in the whole affair, he hopes to vault to the Premiership over the shattered débris of the Transvaal Republic, the hero of the war party, the successor of Salisbury.

"It may surprise some of you that Germany, France, or Russia does not espouse the cause of the Boers, or, at least, assure them of their moral support. But those powers would not be reluctant to see England obliged to concentrate her forces in South Africa embroiled in a race war, which might claim her attention for years, in order that they might be free to prosecute their ambitious schemes in the Orient, the great battleground of the future.

"It was when she was weakened by wasting wars elsewhere that by reckless folly England lost her American colonies, in spite of the warnings of a Burke and a Chatham. Is Mr. Chamberlain to be the North and are Mr. John Morley and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt to be the Burke and Chatham of this century?

"It may seem an unequal contest, an easy thing for millions to crush thousands, and few would hesitate to 'lay odds' on Chamberlain. So far as we can see or guess, there could be but one ending to an unjust and cowardly war. Bismarck once said: 'God is on the side of the big battalions. Is He? Ask Napoleon and he will say that God is sometimes on the side of the snowflake. Ask Cornwallis and he will say that God is sometimes on the side of poor Lexington farmers. Ask Colley and he will say that God is sometimes on the side of a rude Boer sharpshooter hiding behind a rock. Ask Dreyfus and he will say that God is sometimes on the side of a Devil's Island prisoner. The world is beginning to believe that right is might, and that nothing can be politcally right that is morally wrong.

"England's colossal empire will go to pieces within the lifetime of some of us who were suckled at her breast, if she substitutes lust for gold and diamonds and territory for those high and noble qualities which alone have made her great. The opportunism of a Chamberlain is a poor exchange for the splendid righteousness of a Gladstone in dealing with this problem. May God aver a strife that would be such a disgrace that 'generations would hardly be able to blot out the memory of it'; that would revive in every right thinking and liberty loving American those memories of 'worn-out tales of an ancient wrong,' which we hoped were obliterated by her friendliness in the late war, and would compel us to contrast her amazing supineness when Armenians were being butchered by the Turks, with her savage alacrity in claiming the right to 'enforce immoral demands' on behalf of the Uitlanders, who are ready to share the spoils and the suffrage, but not the full obligations and responsibilities of citizenship."

A PLEA FOR THE BOERS.

Dr. Meiring of Johannesburg on the Transvaal Questions.

The Rev. Dr. P. G. J. Meiring, who is the pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Johannesburg, South Africa, spoke last evening, at Calvary Baptist Church, on "Transvaal Questions." Dr. Meiring has just come from the Transvaal, and is in this country to attend the Pan-Presbyterian Convention, at Washington, D. C. The keynote of Dr. Meiring's address was the present difficulty between England and the Transvaal, and he spoke with intense ardor in defense of the Boers. He paid a high tribute to the intelligence and capabilities of the Boers and dwelt upon the injustice, as he regarded it, of England's attitude toward them and of the urgency of America raising her voice of protest against this attitude. A large congregation listened to the address, and at the close of the service many pressed forward to grasp the preacher by the hand.

Dr. Meiring commenced his discourse by tracing the history of the Boer Republic. "It was in 165—," he said, "that the first Dutch settlers landed in Table Bay, South Africa. Thirty years later the Edict of Nantes was revoked in France, which drove so many of the French Huguenots out of the country. Many of the Huguenots fled to Africa and there found a home. During two centuries the Dutch and the French lived in South Africa, practically cut off from the world, and formed a people possessed of their own language, aspirations, and characteristics. That was the beginning of the Afrikander nation, or the Boers. Their country embraced what is now known as Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, and the Transvaal."

In describing the characteristics of the Boers, Dr. Meiring said he could offer no better type than President Krüger, whom he described as a Christian gentleman of rare attainments. Speaking of the charge of cruelty sometimes brought against the Boers, he said:

"Is it not remarkable that, while the red Indian has disappeared from North America and the aborigines from Australia, the Kafir in South Africa is increasing by leaps and bounds, and is it not remarkable that in Cape Colony, where there is an Afrikander, or Dutch, party and an English party the Kafir vote should have been given to the Afrikander party?"

Tracing the subsequent history of the Boers, Dr. Meiring continued:

"England set foot in South Africa at the beginning of the century, and soon complications arose with the Boers, which made it practically impossible for some of the Afrikanders to remain under English rule. Sacrificing hearth and home, they plunged into the wilds of the north."

The preacher described at length their privations and sufferings and told how, after a conflict with the Zulus, they settled in Natal, only to have the country taken away from them by England. "From Natal," he said, "they went to the Orange Free State, and after that country, too, was taken from them they crossed the Vaal River and formed the Transvaal Republic."

Dr. Meiring closed his address by giving the causes of the present troubles, which arose, he said, mainly as the result of the gold discoveries in the Transvaal and of the demands of the miners and others to be granted full citizenship in the Transvaal Republic while retaining their allegiance to the Queen.

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Women's Underskirts, made of rich colored taffeta silk, finished with accordion plaited flounce trimmed with daintily pinked ruffles, $9.91.

Women's Underskirts, made of beautiful colored taffeta silk, finished with graduated accordion plaited flounce trimmed with prettily pinked ruche, $11.41.

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Zibeline Plaids—you'll enjoy the bold criss-crossing; you'll appreciate the crisp, fine silky fibre. The mill that made them gave us a monopoly. The same goods cannot be secured elsewhere. The absence of competition does not affect the price unpleasantly; 45 in. wide; worth $1.00; our price 89c.

Golf and Bicycle Suitings, expressly manufactured for rough-and-ready knockabout uses, 56 in. wide, worth $1.50; our price 98c.

Homespun, Tweed and Cheviot Suitings, extra heavy weight, for tailor costumes and separate skirts, all the good gray and other Scotch mixtures, 54 to 58 in. wide, $1.49, $1.24 and 98c.

Shetland Plaids, eleven pronounced patterns, in the strongest, clearest, charmingest color combination you ever saw, 45 in. wide; at $1.24.

Women's Tailored Suits.

Women's Tailor-made Suits, of camel's hair, "dip" front double-breasted coat, fronts faced with peau de soie, velvet collar, lined with black taffeta silk; demi-habit skirt, side fasteners, tailor stitched, lined with percaline, at $13.99.

Women's Tailor-made Suits, of gray camel's-hair cassimere, gentlemanly fly-front coat, habit skirt; entire suit lined throughout with black taffeta silk, at $18.67.

Women's Tailor-made Suits, of men's London suitings, new model coat with velvet collar, habit skirt with lapped seams, entire suit lined throughout with taffeta silk, at $29.74.

Furniture—Annex.

$38.00 Parlor Suit at $24.99.

Three-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany veneered inlaid backs, circular frames, inlaid panels, seats upholstered in satin damask; your choice of several colors, worth $38.00; our price, $24.99.

Dining Tables, solid oak, 42x36 in. top heavy turned legs, may be extended to six feet, at $3.99.

Dining Chairs, solid oak, cane seats, high heavy braced back, at 69c.

Women's Desks, solid oak, two drawers, French legs, brass trimmings, $3.49.

Music Cabinet, handsomely decorated, mahogany-finished, double doors, patented interior chest of drawers, $12.34.

Parlor Rockers, extra large size, mahogany-finished, high back, full arms, highly-polished wood seats, $2.99.

Corner Chairs, highly-polished, mahogano-finished, seats upholstered in remnants of satin damask, $2.74.

Morris Chairs, solid oak frames, brass rods, reversible velour cushions, in your choice of a variety of colors, worth $6.75; at $4.99.

Domestic Utilities.

Forethoughtful housewives will give heed to this little list. It enumerates a few of the things that may be needed when visitors come. The crowds the celebration will bring impelled us to provide liberally of these utilities; and the prices are correspondingly small.

Divans, full size, all-spring edge, upholstered in denim, your choice of colors; they make comfortable beds or couches; $6.00 value, at $4.74.

Mattresses, made of mixed hair, free from all vegetable substance, covered with A. C. A. ticking, full size, $7.96; single size, $4.99.

Genuine Feather Pillows, size 18x25 in., weight 3 pounds, 49c.

Genuine Feather Pillows, size 20x28 in., remarkably cheap at 79c.

Folding Canvas Cots, full size, good, strong, heavy frames, 79c.

Folding Upholstered Cots, with head rest, easy to fold and set aside, 79c.

Folding Carpet Camp Chairs, with backs, good, strong, heavy frames, 49c.

Canvas Folding Stools, strong, serviceable frames, 15c.

Artistic "Dewey" Plates.

If you want a souvenir of the nation's greeting to the nation's hero we invite you to examine our collection of China Plates designed especially for that purpose. They are decorated with portraits of the intrepid Admiral and pictures of the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Baltimore, Raleigh and Petrel, embellished with various emblems significant of naval warfare.

Some at 49c. Some at $1.23.
Some at 69c. Some at $1.49.
Some at 99c. Some at $1.87.

They are the productions of our own China Decorating Shops on the premises. Visitors may witness the interesting and novel process by applying at the China department for admittance.

Martha Washington Plates.

Copies of this celebrated Plate—the copy is authentic—guaranteed historically correct; our price, $1.97.

China Plates of the American Poets: among them you will find fine Plates with medallions of Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier and Holmes, 47c.

The art display includes Vases, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Tobacco Jars and other useful ornamental articles, decorated with portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Franklin and other Americans of enduring fame. The prices? Wonders of cheapness.

Queen's Yacht Cup.

Exact reproductions of the Yacht Cup, made in ornate Hungarian Faience, same size of the original, $5.87; smaller size $2.87.

Souvenir Plates, graced with pictures of the Columbia and Shamrock; special sale, 99c.

China Dinner Sets.

Our assortment of decorated China Dinner Sets was never more complete. We are showing the latest Haviland, Carlsbad, English and domestic styles.

Over fifty different effects in open stock patterns. Single pieces sold at set prices.

English and domestic Decorated Dinner Sets, $5.87 to $19.89.

Carlsbad Decorated China Dinner Sets, $11.87 to $48.48.

Haviland's Decorated China Dinner Sets, $16.87 to $394.21.

ASSAULTED BY COLLECTORS.

Woman May Die from Blows of Furniture Firm's Employes.

Coroner Bausch yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of three collectors employed by a furniture house. He would not give out the names of the men last night, as they had not been arrested, but he said they were charged with assaulting Mrs. Alice Muller, wife of John Muller, a furrier living at 116 University Place.

The Mullers, who formerly lived on the east side, bought $97 worth of furniture from the firm. Some dispute arose over the installment payments, and last Friday the collectors, three in number, tried to remove the furniture from 116 University Place. Mr. Muller and his wife tried to keep the collectors out, and it is alleged that the latter serious assaulted Mrs. Muller.

The woman's condition grew so serious yesterday that the Coroner was called in and he took her statement. He says she is likely to die. The furniture was not removed.

LAWYER DIES IN THE STREET.

John A. McGown of Newark, N. J., Fell in a Fatal Fit on Park Row.

A man who, from papers found in his possession, the police believe to be John A. McGown, a lawyer with an office in the Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., fell in a fit at the corner of Park Row and Ann Street at 1:45 o'clock yesterday morning. Policeman Herman Shultz summoned an ambulance, but when it arrived from Hudson Street Hospital the man was dead. The body was removed to the Morgue.

McGown was about forty years old, and was born in Scotland. He was a lawyer's clerk in Paisley, and went to Newark about eight years ago. He entered the lawyer's office there as a clerk and was admitted to the bar. He practiced alone for a time and then with Frank W. Knowles formed the firm of Knowles & McGown.

The firm dissolved after a time. McGown became dissipated and lost his own practice. He then worked for other lawyers. He was considered particularly bright and shrewd, and was called in frequently to aid in complicated cases. His wife left him two years ago and entered action for divorce, but this was discontinued.

200 KILLED IN EARTHQUAKE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 24.—The District of Aidin, in Asia Minor, was visited by an earthquake on Sept. 20, and according to the latest advices over 200 persons perished.

The chief cities of the Vilayet, or Province, of Aidin are Smyrna, its capital; Maneesa, and Aidin. The City of Aidin is about eighty miles southeast of Smyrna. It is the residence of a Pasha, and has a flourishing trade in grain, carpets, figs, opium, and sponges.

BOOKS FOR ARMY POSTS.

Work of the Church Periodical Club—Helped Puerto Ricans.

The Church Periodical Club, which has always done more or less in the way of providing reading matter for the soldiers, has been doubly energetic since the late war with Spain. The club has recently received a special call for more books in Puerto Rico. The wife of one of the army officers stationed on the island visited the rooms of the society here recently and told of the need in that line and of the good done by the reading matter already sent. It reached Puerto Rico in the Spring, and was made the nucleus of a circulating library for the English-speaking residents, who paid small dues, and in that way made the books do double service, for a little fund was raised which was used to help the needy Puerto Ricans.

The condition of the people since the hurricane, the army officer's wife says, has not been exaggerated in the report. The Puerto Ricans, with all their losses, she says, are cheerful, apparently unconcerned, over their disasters, and quite content to begin life again with the little they have left.

Books for the circulating library may be sent to the Church Periodical Club, Church Missions building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, whence they will be forwarded by Government transports.

The most pressing appeal for reading matter has come to the club from Yellowstone Park. There the Government soldiers by the end of October are shut entirely away from the outer world by the heavy snows on the mountains. They need good reading matter of all kinds, and it must be sent immediately. The simplest way is to send it by mail, and if directed to Mrs. W. E. Wilder, Fort Yellowstone, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming, she will have it forwarded by Government wagons to the inner posts if it reaches her before the middle of October, when the snows begin to fall. Mrs. Wilder is the wife of an army officer now in the Philippines.

Mystery in This Man's Death.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station are engaged in clearing up the mystery which surrounds the death, apparently by assault, of an unidentified man who was found unconscious from the effects of a fracture of the skull, early yesterday morning, in front of 432 West Forty-ninth Street. The man breathed his last in a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance. He was about forty-five years old, five feet eight inches in height, of fair complexion, and with gray hair and mustache. He wore a black sack coat and waistcoat, gray trousers, and black derby hat. A woman who lives in one of the houses in the neighborhood, says she saw two men quarreling in the street. One of them struck the other and the latter fell to the pavement. His companion then made off.

NEWS OF THE GOLF WORLD.

Patriotism and golf have been well blended for the coming Dewey Day celebrations by the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island. Unlike most clubs which have abandoned all competitions for those days, the Harbor Hill committee has prepared a most elaborate programme, and the patriotic ring attached to the trophies ought to call forth spirited contests. Two of the prizes are known as the Dewey and Olympia Prizes. These are both for women, the former to go to the one making the lowest net score, while the latter will be competed for at match play by those who turn in the best eight net scores.

The other cups are known as the Boston, Raleigh, Baltimore, Concord, Petrel, and McCulloch Prizes, each of the warships that took part in the memorable Manila battle being thus honored by a special contest on the golf links. The Concord Prize will be for a mixed foursome match. All of the events are open to women as well as to men, and the popularity already attracted by this unique scheme insures a large and enthusiastic field of competitors.

***

The Knickerbocker Field Club of Flushing, which opened its new links a few days ago, has been very successful thus far in its weekly games. The women will have a chance this week to play for a silver trophy, and a series of matches will be in progress most of the week.

***

During the week the final rounds in the mixed foursome tournament started on Saturday at the Ardsley Club will be played. The handicap of sixteen strokes which Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, the Ardsley champion, had to allow her opponent, Miss Cornelia Clarkson, in the final round for the club handicap, proved too great a burden, and Miss Clarkson won the prize, after a close match, although Mrs. Cochrane did the course in ninety-eight strokes.

***

The women members of the Montclair Golf Club will have two extra competitions during this month, and the first part of October. Mrs. Paul Wilcox has offered a handsome putter for a putting contest to be played for on Oct. 7 and 14, and Mrs. S. Pickman has given a silver pin for a medal play match during the present week. Those who make the eight leading scores will continue at match play on Oct. 2, 3, and 4.

***

A golf club, to be known as the Cranford Golf Club, has recently been organized at Cranford, N. J. The club has secured land sufficient for an eighteen-hole course, within five minutes' walk of the New Jersey Central Railroad station at Cranford. The organizers of the club look forward to making it one of the most successful clubs in the State, because of its situation and great accessibility. At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors the following committees were appointed:

Greens Committee—J. Irving Crane, Chairman; H. N. Fiske, Edward Everett, H. A. Humphrey, W. W. Buckley, and C. B. Weathered.

House Committee—F. W. Hunter, Chairman; H. S. Sanderson, E. V. De Forest, L. L. Coudert, E. G. Woodling, W. C. Major, and W. B. Fox.

Finance Committee—Thomas A. Sperry, Chairman; J. E. Miller, L. A. Madden, and H. N. Fiske.

The sum of $2,000 has already been subscribed toward laying out the new links, and John Duncan Dunn, the professional, will assist in laying out the course. It is expected to open the new links next year.

***

A junior cup tournament for sons of the members was recently held at the Morris County Club. It was limited to boys under sixteen years of age, and the prize was won by Robert H. B. Frelinghuysen, son of the club's President. Young Frelinghuysen at first tied with Albert Macy, and then won the play-off.

***

Several prizes have recently been offered for the present season at the Hillandale Golf Club of Stamford, Conn. Arthur Cabot has given a prize for a women's contest on Oct. 7, and Miss May Tweed has given another one for the fair golfers on Oct. 14. On the latter day the men will also play for a cup given by Mrs. E. L. Scofield. Dr. T. V. Ketcham is Captain of the club team.

***

Duncan Edwards has offered a cup at the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn, to be played for on Oct. 14 under the one-club conditions. Competitors may select any one club in their bag to play with, but only one can be used, and a very good stipulation is that all scores must be handed in.

***

The Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J., whose women's tournaments have always been one of the Fall attractions on local links, has selected Wednesday, Oct. 18, as the date for the open event this year. The contests will be open to all women golfers, and there will be prizes for handicap medal play competitions, match play rounds, besides driving and approaching events.

***

As the United States Golf Association has taken no action toward postponing the international team match on Oct. 7 between Canada and the United States, it will in all probability go on as announced. The date is the same upon which the third of the cup defender yacht races will be sailed, and the contest is to take place at Morris County. Said a member of the latter club on Saturday:

"It is unfortunate that the dates conflict, for many golfers are anxious to see the Canadian team, but the interest in the yacht races is so great that I fear the interest due to the international golf exhibition cannot all be given. Should the Columbia and Shamrock each win one race, it is a question whether the Canadian golfers would even appear on the links upon the day when the exciting third race would be held."

Ransom H. Thomas, Vice President of the Golf Association, said he had heard no talk of postponing the golf match.

***

At a recent meeting of the Cliff Haven Golf Club the following officers were elected: President—James E. Sullivan; Vice President—Arthur R. Ryan; Secretary—Miss Jennie Naughton, and Treasurer—Lucerna Lyon. It was decided to continue the series of games started at the Catholic Summer School at Lake Champlain during the Summer.

Fatal Fall from a Roof.

Annie Murphy, fifty-five years old, of 410 Water Street, fell from a shed in the rear of the house at 63 Monroe Street yesterday afternoon and fractured her skull. She was removed to Gouverneur Hospital, where she died soon after. The woman was employed as a day servant by Mrs. Krupp, who lives on the second floor of the house. Yesterday the Murphy woman was hanging out carpets when the bolt to which was attached the clothes-line drew apart. The woman had hold of the line, and in attempting to keep it from falling into the yard she was pulled off the shed.

Brooklyn Goethe Celebration.

Arrangements for the celebration by the German Americans of Brooklyn of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Goethe were completed yesterday. The celebration will be held next Sunday afternoon in Prospect Park. Mr. George Von Skal, managing editor of the Staats-Zeitung, will deliver an address at the flower garden, and a concert by the Twenty-third Regiment Band and a chorus of 1,200 voices will follow in the music pavilion. Mayor Van Wyck and other prominent city officials have been invited to attend.

Notorious Criminal Pardoned.

A cablegram received in this city from Manchester, England, announces the release from prison there on Friday of Daniel F. Dougherty, alias "Big Dock," the notorious American bank robber and murderer. In a quarrel most likely over the division of plunder in England on Dec. 21, 1887, Dougherty killed an American confederate named Graham. He was convicted of the murder, and sentenced to life imprisonment at Manchester. His pardon was secured on account of his ill-health.

A New Bicycle Record to Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—Charles Mock of the Century Road Club of New York established a new bicycle record for the trip between New York and Albany. He rode the distance in 11 hours and 40 minutes. The previous record was 15 hours 10 minutes.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

With the campaign in Ohio has begun the first serious discussion of the policy of the Administration before the public. It is noteworthy that the only point in which there is any interest shown is the policy in the Philippines.

This is not because the Democrats in that State have not tried to raise other issues. They have. They have given all the emphasis they could to the currency and to the question of trusts. But the former as yet falls flat, and as to the latter, their platform is so vague and the connection of their candidate with the thing that he professes to denounce is so close and so notorious, that the opposition is necessarily perfunctory and a little ridiculous. As to the Philippines, the case is different. There are signs of a strong popular feeling on both sides, and on both sides the speakers manifest more earnestness than is common in political campaigns at this stage of an Administration's career.

Yet it must be recognized that it is more a matter of feeling than of opinion or conviction. If the utterances of the opposing speakers and platforms are analyzed, the real issue is not easy to detect. They amount pretty nearly to this, that the Democrats insist that the Administration should have established order and self-government in the Philippines without the use of so much force, and the Republicans insist that no more force has been used than was necessary. It is true that the Democrats talk of the outrage on the principles of liberty that the Government has committed and the Republicans have a great deal to say about the want of patriotism of the Democrats in not standing by the flag and the army. But, on the one hand, the Democrats will not commit themselves to the notion that the army should be totally withdrawn and the islands surrendered to AGUINALDO, and on the other the Republicans protest that the army is being employed only to make possible the greatest measure of freedom and self-government consistent with order and peace. On the one side and on the other there is the usual more or less forced emphasis, and adjectives and epithets, the common missiles of party warfare, are flung back and forth with more profusion than precision—Gov. ROOSEVELT, we regret to say, is particularly prodigal of these—but of clear-cut distinction between the opposing propositions there is very little.

If we try to deduce from this discussion what is likely to be the attitude of each party in Congress when it meets, and the effect that will be produced on the action of Congress, with whom it will rest to modify and direct the President's course, the result is not definite. There is no distinct sign of what the Democrats will have to propose. The most probable outcome is that the majority will present some general declaration that the insurrection in the Philippines must be put down in order that the governments of the various islands can be organized to assure the people the greatest possible liberty consistent with justice and the security of life and property. The end to be obtained will be emphasized a little more than it would have been but for the opposition, and that end will probably be pursued with more earnestness, but the means will not be abandoned or materially changed, and the Democrats will be very shy of insisting that they shall be. There is at present, so far as we can see, not the slightest evidence that the policy of the Government can be made an important issue before the people either this Fall or at the elections of next year. There is not shown any sufficiently definite difference of opinion as to the object to be attained to warrant the inference that the people will, on this issue, seek a change in their agents.

PROCEED, MR. MOSS.

Mr. MOSS calls the attention of those that have criticised him for not summoning Mr. PLATT to the witness stand to the fact that the inquiry is not closed.

If this has any meaning at all, it is that it is the intention of the committee to summon Mr. PLATT. The intimation is on the same lines with a number of others that have been given out by the counsel of the committee. His promises, express and implied, have been many, varied, and impressive. They have mostly remained in a state of arrested vitality. Nothing has come of them.

A few days ago Mr. Moss intimated that he had done with the investigation of the Ramapo matter. The public were disappointed and indignant. He now declares that they were mistaken in taking him at his word and that he is going on. In naming Mr. PLATT he recognizes the real demand of public sentiment that he go to the root of the business.

He must know, however, that it will do him no good to call the Senator unless he is prepared to examine him in a very different manner and with a very different purpose from that shown in the examination of other witnesses connected with the Senator and his party. If no more is to be got from the boss of the Republican Party than was sought from his son and from his son's partner, neither the efficiency of the inquiry nor the reputation of the committee or of its counsel will be advanced.

Mr. Moss also intimates that the committee will call Mr. TRACY as soon as he lands in this city. The same considerations apply to him. He is an important witness. If Mr. Moss will use his opportunities for all that they are worth with these two men, he will disarm criticism and vindicate his own and the committee's character. But he must act as well as talk. If he does not, the more he talks the more crushing will be his failure to act.

HAVANA'S RENAISSANCE.

The Spaniard who chances to read the report of Brig. Gen. WILLIAM LUDLOW, U. S. V., commanding the Department of Havana, and Military Governor of the City of Havana, covering the history of the occupation by the United States up to June 30, and a brief supplementary report prepared Sept. 15, ought to be deeply impressed. If he is at all impressible, he will be mortified to realize the Spanish incapacity to retain the affection and respect of the Cubans by the adoption long ago of a policy that would have developed the wealth and importance of the island, commanded the confidence and loyal support of its people, and made it what it begins to promise to be, a gem of order and healthfulness and commercial value.

DEWEY'S victory at Manila and the decisive Santiago campaign gain something in our estimation as we look over this book of 300 pages. There is very little of soldier-glory in it. It is simply the businesslike statement of the effort of a faithful and attentive military officer. The city had been abandoned by a Government that had neglected it, robbed its people, allowed the poor to starve and the sick to die; the task assumed was to extend the blessings of good order, healthful conditions, absence of extortion and persecution, and the chance to prosper.

When Governor General CASTELLANOS left the palace on Jan. 1 and Gen. BROOKE took command, his residence was the only public building that had not been looted, even hospitals and asylums having been stripped. Private houses were plundered of furniture, gas and water fixtures, tanks, bathtubs, and other property. Government had been paralyzed. Havana was bankrupt. The physical condition of the city was frightful. Starvation and death were common; the starving were not fed and the dead from accident lay for hours on the streets. Neglect of such sanitary precautions as are observed in all civilized cities and the presence of many unacclimated Spanish troops had run the death rate up to portentous figures. The impulsive Cubans, exulting in the expulsion of the Spanish troops, taunting their late antagonists, indulging in processions, outcries, fireworks, and menaces, had to be restrained while plans were adopted for the general welfare.

What these plans were, how they were carried out, and what are the results cannot be adequately told here. Gen. LUDLOW tersely describes the present situation in the phrase, "In Havana the rule of law is practically complete." The rural districts are "as quiet and orderly as the interior of New England." The people, impulsive, excitable, quick to take offense and prompt to lose self-control, not only contribute to make order possible, but they have done so in such a willing spirit that Gen. LUDLOW admits that without this co-operation it would have been impossible to attain the improved moral, political, economical, and commercial conditions reported.

It was no light task, this assigned to the Military Governor, to provide a police force, to relieve the sick and starving, to care for the American troops that they should not die like flies, to organize a City Government on an economical and honest basis, and to undertake that sanitation of Havana that Spain had neglected for hundreds of years. All these things were undertaken with great success. There are still many problems to be solved, but it certainly has been shown that greater cleanliness was possible and that it is a matter of vital importance to the city. Gen. LUDLOW'S report shows that the death rate in June, July, and August was below the average for those months in nine years, including seven normal years and the two dreadful war years of 1897 and 1898. To systematic cleaning of streets, vaults, the harbor, and to the incessant battle by broom and disinfecting spray and the discouragement of filth and filthy customs are attributed the unmatched yellow fever statistics. Not only has the death rate been lower than the average for nine years in each month; the probability is that the total of deaths for the calendar year will be but half that for 1898, which was 162—the lowest since 1890, although the death rate in 1898 from all diseases was prodigious—the deaths from all causes being 21,235, as compared with 7,400 in 1895. The deaths from yellow fever in eight months were but 19.

We have from time to time noticed a disposition on the part of newspaper critics to refer to Gen. LUDLOW'S administration as lacking in sympathy, in practicability, in permanent advantage for the Cubans. His report absolves him from the charge of lack of sympathy, for he repeatedly acknowledges his anxiety to adapt his rule of reasonable and necessary reform to the good-will of the people, without whose appreciation and help he could have accomplished little. And it is one indication of his human interest in the Cubans that he asks for better school facilities for the bright, docile Cuban children, out of 18,000 of whom in Havana there is room in the public schools for but 5,000.

The condition of Havana is no longer "frightful." There is little or no starvation; death is less frequent; the city is clean and will be cleaner; there is peace and willing observance of law; public spirit is being aroused; the people are being educated to bear a larger share of burdens and responsibilities. Gen. LUDLOW has done a good citizen's share in this improved condition of things, and we have no hesitation in believing that the Nation feels the thanks that we venture to offer him for his admirable work.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.

Mr. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS can congratulate himself on the influence attributed to him in the control of his party in his State. Its principles, its policies, its methods, and to a great extent its composition have been radically changed, and the change is openly recognized as due to him.

Whether it is a change of which he can be proud is a matter of opinion, to some extent a matter of taste. There was a time when the traditions of equal rights in party management in the Bay State were firmly and fondly held and faithfully observed. Democracy there was in the simplest and most logical sense democratic. Free discussion, orderly procedure, fair voting in the caucuses, the full opportunity of all members of the party to take part in its councils at proper times and in such manner as to secure a true expression of the party will, without secret manipulation, these were the ancient and honored customs and principles of Massachusetts Democracy. Apparently they are so no longer.

The convention that met last week was the precise counterpart in many ways of the famous "snap" convention of the Democracy of New York that cost the party here so dear. It was contrived and run in the same manner and for a like purpose. Its object was to choose the delegates to the National Convention of next year, which has not even been called yet, to choose them to suit the purposes of the men who now control the machinery and who might not be able to do so at the time when it is customary and proper to select delegates, and to avoid for them any inconvenience that might arise from such inability. These facts were obvious enough on the face of the proceedings. They have been made more so by the resignation of one of the more important candidates who makes these facts the avowed basis of his action. Nothing more opposed to the essential principles and spirit of democracy has ever occurred in the history of our politics. It is the more noteworthy because the professed purpose of the party and the party leader is to promote equality, liberty, and justice in the affairs of the Nation. It is a queer idea of expediency, to say nothing of decency and sincerity, that thus pollutes party action at its source and stamps all its motives with untrustworthiness.

THE TROUBLE IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

For two years the Austro-Hungarian Empire has entertained the world with a series of internal strifes that have found expression in the cable news of the day rather disproportionate to their true significance or vitality. It has been said that the dual empire was on the point of dissolution; that it was only held together by the general feeling of indulgence that the varied nationalities that go to make up the empire maintained toward their common sovereign, the Kaiser FRANCIS JOSEPH. The breaking of all bonds has been prognosticated at his death. The nationalities that would then arise have even been defined with a certain preciseness—there would be a confederation of States, a German kingdom to become part of the German Empire, and a Slav kingdom with Russian proclivities.

To the foreigner the problem has become fascinating and an infinite source of speculation. But only to the foreigner. To the intelligent Hungarian or Austrian or Bohemian the disputes over the Ausgleich, the revolt of the German Radicals, the sugar taxes, the religious contentions, and the Socialist demonstrations have nothing in common with the question of dual sovereignty which is vested in his Royal and Imperial Majesty FRANCIS JOSEPH, King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire is simply in a stage of transition. Its heterogeneous elements of race, politics, commerce, industry, and social life seem like opposing forces that crave independence. This is not the case. Each is striving for supremacy, it is true. But it is a struggle that tends to wear itself out. An exchange of ideas takes place simultaneously with the exchange of blows. The effect is a broadening of the public mind, a comprehension by one faction of the rights and aspirations of another. And now, when the Government organs both of Budapest and Vienna are assuring the people that they are on the threshold of tranquillity, comes the news of the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet. Foreign commentators at once assume that the last state of the strife is worse than the first.

However, it cannot be that the official communiqués that have recently been published in the capitals of Hungary and Austria are wrong. At no time since the Ausgleich expired have circumstances been more inviting to a renewal of the agreement. Count VON THUN, with his colleagues, has withdrawn in order to lessen the friction that has been caused through the administration of government by decrees. His successor will doubtless at once convoke the Parliament. The Deputies will then have a chance to show whether, in their enforced vacation, they have learned things concerning the Hungarians whereof they were previously ignorant. We believe that they have learned these things. At any rate, they will have no desire to prolong the period of government by decree, which has become so obnoxious to all parties, but which must continue unless the Parliamentary deadlock be broken.

But whether the stage of transition be passed this Autumn or next, one fact remains. The dual sovereignty is now upon firmer footing than it has been for two years. The natural state of unrest that was arising over the question of succession has subsided. In a few short months, the heir presumptive, Archduke FRANCIS FERDINAND, has given evidence of his many excellent qualities to Austrians, Bohemians, and Hungarians. In a surprisingly short time he has become a popular favorite. This fact alone should tend to hasten the day of just understanding between the parts of the empire.

WICKED ZACH. TAYLOR.

Thus the effort to prove that it is unsafe politically in the United States to oppose a wicked war of aggression, or that no man in the midst of the American people can afford, when a gun has been fired, to stand by his convictions of what is right and humane and just—this effort appears to be a trifle lame. And how creditable it would be to the American people if history could be shown to prove the contention!—Springfield Republican.

These are the conclusions reached by an esteemed but anxious opponent of the "war of criminal aggression" in the Philippines, after reading a scrap or two of political history touched upon in THE NEW YORK TIMES. For the contribution to our imperfect sketch of the career of LUTHER SEVERANCE, a Representative from Maine who would have limited the area of the United States if he could have had his way, but who was sent to Hawaii to lay the foundations for territorial expansion in the Pacific, we are grateful.

But why does our contemporary, in dwelling upon other and less important matters, come so very slowly to the point that means so much? It seems to know that in 1848 the party of SEVERANCE nominated for President Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, the most distinguished hero of the Mexican war available. The Republican says "it didn't need to," but we are under the impression that the fact that he led in the fight that SEVERANCE disapproved of did not diminish his chances of election. At all events, he was a leader in the war denounced by SEVERANCE as unjust and unnecessary, and the other fellow was beaten.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What's this from Chicago? That city is envious of New York's success in the abolition of unnecessary street noises and has determined to pass and enforce statutes similar to those through which we have attained to a state of refreshing calm. Well, well, well! It's an old adage that home news comes from afar, and here is proof that the adage is true. But how about the news? Does distance lend veracity as certainly as it lends enchantment? If it does, here is news that should be an eager borrower. The streets of New York may or may not be quieter than those of Chicago; but if they are, the nerves of the Chicagoans must be in a terrible condition of constant shatter.

—Two Norwegian sailors, recently rescued from an open boat and brought into Charleston, S. C., did not hesitate to confess that to escape death from starvation they and a third sailor had drawn lots to determine which of the three should provide a dreadful sustenance to the other two. Such tragedies of the sea are among the tales of every forecastle, and the surviving participants in them are rarely or never regarded as criminals either afloat or ashore. In this case, however, the Norwegian Vice Consul has brought a charge of murder against the men, and it is said that they will be sent to Norway for trial as soon as they have sufficiently recovered from their sufferings to travel in safety. It is difficult to believe that they are in much danger from the law. Even if the plea of self-preservation should be deemed inadequate, that of temporary insanity can probably be brought forward with truth and effect. Cannibalism, in circumstances like those under which these sailors resorted to it, is a misfortune much more than a crime, and that view has prevailed in court and out of it time and again.

GENERAL NOTES.

The ancient town of Lexington, Mass., is already making preparations for an elaborate celebration it is intended to have April 19, 1900, of the hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle there.

* * *

There is a lemon grove of 1,000 acres in San Diego County, Cal., and it is said to be the largest in the world. It was begun in 1890, when 170 acres were planted, and it has been annually added to, until it has reached its present size.

* * *

An ice man in St. Louis, who lost his right eye by an accident two months ago, was married a few days since, and his fellow-workmen, desirous of giving him something that should combine beauty with utility, made up a fund and with it purchased a glass eye as a wedding present to him.

* * *

A San Francisco photographer, who bought a camera of a stranger, became somewhat suspicious, and tested the instrument by taking four pictures of the man. Subsequently it was ascertained that the camera had been stolen, and the pictures made easy the apprehension of the accused person.

* * *

The Democrats and the Republicans of the First District of Maine are both to hold conventions in Portland on Thursday, Sept. 28, to nominate candidates for the seat in Congress made vacant by the resignation of Thomas B. Reed. The Governor has ordered the election to be held on Monday, Nov. 6.

* * *

It is rumored in Massachusetts that an effort will be made in the Republican State Convention to carry through a resolution favoring the repeal of the limited high-license law. The Worcester Spy is of the opinion that, if tried, it will meet with the same chilly reception that its proponents complained of last year.

* * *

The manufacture of water gas is to be discontinued in Boston within a few months, and coal gas will be substituted. There has been a steady increase in the city in the last six years of the number of deaths, accidental and suicidal, from the water gas, and it is believed by the health authorities that for each death caused by this means there are one hundred persons suffering more or less from the same gas issuing from defective pipes and fixtures.

* * *

The French-American Historical Society has just been formed in Boston, whose object is declared to be to promote the careful and systematic study of the history of the United States, and especially to bring forth in its true light the part which belongs to the French race in the evolution and formation of the American people. The charter members number about fifty persons of French origin from many parts of this country.

* * *

"Men change their skies, but not their hearts." Prof. David F. Houston of the University of Texas lately wrote from Austin to old friends in Spartanburg, S. C., where he used to be Superintendent of Public Schools: "Texas has treated me extremely well, and I have no intention of deserting her colors; but still I sometimes wish I might make my permanent home in the Piedmont. I sometimes get a trifle sick for a sight of rivers with plenty of water in them, for grass green pretty much the year through, for trees that are really trees, and for the mountains and mountain air."

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of the 17th inst. under the caption "It Will Work Both Ways," you take exception to the expressed ideas of Gov. Stone relative to the methods that could be best applied by Congress to rehabilitate our merchant marine. Allow me, as one of the sufferers by its degeneracy, and with a knowledge based upon a seafaring experience of thirty-five years, to answer the queries contained in your article.

To the first of these: "But if we can sell a better article of every other kind at lower price, why can we not sell to our merchants freight at a lower cost?" I would reply, that the foreign insurance companies discriminate not only against our ships, but also the cargoes carried therein, by charging a higher rate on both, and as business is not based on patriotism, the shipper will naturally patronize the vessel on which he gets the lowest rates.

To your second query, asking if the ingenuity of our mechanics falls down before the task of building ships, I will not refer you back to the days when our clippers excelled anything of their kind afloat, but to the more modern constructions, both steam and sailing vessels, produced from the yards of the Cramps, Harlan & Hollingsworth, John Roach, the Union Iron Works, the Baltimore Iron Works, Arthur Sewall, the Newport News Company, &c., the output of whose yards is the guarantee of the ability of our designers and mechanics to build anything requisite in the line of vessels, but the mechanic must, forsooth, lie idle, because capital, under existing laws, realizes its inability to compete with its foreign subsidized competitors. Remember the Collins line and the struggle for supremacy between it and the Cunard Line. The latter won owing to the assistance rendered it by the British Government, while the niggardly policy of our Government swept our flag from the seas.

Relative to your third query, that since we ask the world to buy of us, because we can sell as good things for less price, why should we not be guided by the same motive in buying ships or the service of ships? I would state that conditions being equal we can and would sell you a ship, or the service of one, as cheap as any builder or owner in the world, but as long as the British Lloyds demand that as a prerequisite to classification under their register a ship must be built under the supervision of one of their agents, and that agent discriminates against a ship built in any country but their own, by compelling them to put in far more material and labor than is required by one of their home builders for equal rating; as the Lloyds are the recognized gods of the seas, and everything pertaining to matters marine, I ask how in the name of common sense can you expect our shipowners to build at home while such conditions exist? And in conclusion you ask why we should take money from the Treasury to enable shipowners to make a profit on the carriage of wheat, since we do not do so to enable the farmer to raise his wheat cheaper. The assertion that the Government does not aid the farmer is not true. There are vast sums expended annually for the development of our agricultural resources, and no one grudges the money thus expended, since their ever-increasing development has amply repaid us for the expenditure, and this would apply equally to our merchant marine, although there is no comparison between the two, since the farmer is not handicapped by the subsidized foreign competitors, as our shipowners are.

As a seafaring man, I honor Great Britain for one thing—i. e., she thoroughly appreciates the value of maritime supremacy and would lose everything she possesses to retain her proud position as mistress of the seas. Maritime supremacy with her takes precedence and her seamen are honored and esteemed, whereas, with us, matters marine were a last consideration, if any, and might have remained so for an indefinite period had the value of the ships not been proved by the inadequacy of the supply when they were needed for the National defense.

CHARLES CAMPBELL.
New York, Sept. 23, 1899.

SAMPSON-SCHLEY INCIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a pleasure to observe that THE TIMES aims to champion right and justice. The working of the minds that aim to control events in naval circles at Washington have failed to make their impress in the public mind.

From the start the people have had a comprehensive understanding of the men who were in the fight at Santiago, and of those who were not there. The Brooklyn was the objective point, and not only received, but gave the hard knocks. Schley was not inside the conning tower, but was on a raised platform where he could observe every movement of the enemy.

Every energy of the Spanish fleet was directed against the Brooklyn, and Schley was in command, and was equal to every emergency, while his superior officer was nine miles away and did not return until after the close of the fight.

In making his report to the commanding officer Schley claimed nothing for himself, but modestly said: "I congratulate you on the great victory; there is enough glory for all." The commanding officer at once wired to Washington: "I present you with a great victory." Grant in making a report never mentioned himself, but gave credit to the men who did the fighting. When the name of Schley was proposed for promotion his superior officer, when asked for an opinion, replied: "You can do as you please, but after his reprehensible conduct I cannot recommend." Nevertheless a Republican Senate gave Schley the promotion, and over that of his former superior officer. Notwithstanding the "reprehensible conduct" of Schley, he has been named for command of the South Atlantic Squadron, and notwithstanding the protest of the Republican delegation in Congress based on the ground of the position not being worthy of the Rear Admiral, he at once called on the President and said: "I am a sailor, and stand ready to obey orders."

From the start Schley has conducted himself in a manly manner, and has won the love and respect of his countrymen, and although the Navy Department has not seen fit to select him as a representative of his Government at the Dewey reception, no one will ever enjoy the gratitude of the American people more than Rear Admiral W. S. Schley.

D. C.
New York, Sept. 23, 1899.

MUSIC IN THE THEATRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the liberal policy of your paper permits of the discussion of various topics, and as one with a grievance has often to express it through the medium of the press, in order to bring said grievance to the notice of the person against whom it is directed, I wish to rebel against the entr'acte music played at some of our leading houses.

For instance, I had occasion one evening last week to attend the performance of "The King's Musketeer," at Daly's Theatre. On referring to the musical programme, I found that it contained not a single well-known selection, but found the five or six pieces braced, and all "composed by the leader expressly for 'The King's Musketeer.'" This was naturally a disappointment to one who invariably makes it a point to remain inside the theatre when he thinks the selections warrant it, but I concluded to sit through them, however, thinking there might be a surprise in store. But no. They were as dull and monotonous as could be. The leader or composer had his theme, and around it had written a gavotte, two-step, &c. Now, from a musical standpoint this may have all been very pretty, but I'd like to know if the average theatre-goer would not rather hear something popular, or even classical, as long as it was reminiscent.

You will agree with me that the theatre in question is not, as to appointments and surroundings, the most cheerful looking, neither is the current attraction any too lively, and as we get enough "incidental" music all through the action of the play, let us have something to vary the three hours' monotony.

A. MARKS.
New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

CASES OF DREYFUS AND CARTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper, a correspondent attempts to draw a parallel between the cases of Capts. Dreyfus and Carter, and the argument he presents, while no doubt logical to his own mind, is hardly substantiated by an analysis of the facts as they really exist. Will you therefore kindly permit me to encroach upon the space of your valued paper to the extent of replying briefly to this champion of Capt. Carter?

The whole world knows the history of the Dreyfus case; how its central figure has suffered cruelly, unjustly, and inexcusably because of the bigoted hatred of his race, and because, further, he happened to be the most available man to use for a scapegoat for the morally rotten and politically corrupt French Army. Persecuted, unjustly accused and condemned, his spirit and health broken by his long and lonely exile, his name and honor smirched with the awful charge of traitor, this innocent man has borne all patiently and quietly, exhibiting to the world an example of true martyrdom.

Take the other case, that of Capt. Carter: Here is a man into whose hands was put a most responsible and important piece of work; with unlimited money and opportunities to spend it at his command. The temptation to personal aggrandizement was too great for him to resist, and he betrays his trust and steals the money of his Government. He is detected and is given a fair and impartial trial before a court-martial composed of some of the most reputable officers in our army, and is found guilty. But the sentence imposed upon him is never executed. Capt. Carter had too much influence at Washington to fear the punishment that was justly his due, and would have been carried out without delay in the case of any man whom the Administration did not deem it to its interest to protect. The case has dragged along for something over a year and the guilty officer has all the time been in the enjoyment of his rank and pay, while his superiors have been playing at battledoor and shuttlecock with the papers in the case, probably with the vain hope of deceiving the public and finally permitting the matter to sink into oblivion after its freshness is worn from the public mind. Now comes a distinguished lawyer, who would have the verdict of the court-martial set aside because he concludes Capt. Carter is innocent. Is it the custom, may I ask, for a lawyer to claim anything else for his client than innocence, no matter what the charge may be or how reputable the lawyer? The country expects something more conclusive than the statement of the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh before it will acquit Capt. Carter of the charge of which he has been found guilty on more than ample evidence. Would an innocent man use the Statute of Limitations to shield himself against such a grave charge as embezzlement? No, indeed; rather he would court the most searching inquiry that his innocence might be firmly and justly established.

There is no analogy between the Dreyfus and Carter cases. On the one hand is a martyr who holds the sympathy of the world; on the other hand is a dishonest man, saved from degradation and disgrace only by the strong political influence which has been brought to bear in his behalf.

HARRY LUTHER SEARS.
New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

To Stop Street-Car Accidents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been recently called to the large number of passengers injured, either slightly or fatally, every day, who ride on the "cable railroads" in this city. It has occurred to me that a remedy might be operative that would be conducive to reducing this list of accidents very materially, and which I would suggest.

My suggestion would be this: That a substantial reward be offered by the Metropolitan Company to the conductors, say, payable semi-annually; such reward to be given to only those conductors who reported the smallest percentage of accidents during those periods. Now, with such reward in view, it certainly would act as an incentive to the employes to use every precaution to prevent accidents in the handling of passengers getting on and off of their respective cars. Such reward to be filed with the Superintendent of the road at stated periods. It is evident to those who have studied this question that a goodly percentage of the accidents are due to lack of care and due diligence on the part of the conductors and motormen in stopping and starting their cars.

Of course, in many cases they are caused by undue haste on the part of the passenger in alighting from the car. Whatever the cause may be, I believe if the above system was adopted by the managers of the cable company it would not only reduce the accidents daily recorded and save the company many expensive lawsuits and damages, but would inure equally to the benefit and advantage of the passenger and employes.

New York, Sept. 20, 1899. W. W. C.

Philadelphia and Protection.

From The Philadelphia Record.

THE NEW YORK TIMES treats with good natured sarcasm the sturdy effort Philadelphia is now making through its Export Exposition to cultivate international trade at the same time it holds its place as the citadel of protection. But there is no longer pertinency in this jeering. Philadelphia manufacturers have outlived protectionism. Has not THE TIMES observed the establishment here of the Commercial Museum for the education of our merchants and manufacturers in what all the rest of the world has to sell and desires to buy? Has it no knowledge of the deepening of our water approaches, the lengthening of our piers, and broadening of our wharves? What other city in America can match our Bourse? What other city can compete with us in shipbuilding?

We can assure our esteemed New York contemporary that this material show of enlarging facilities for trade has not gone forward without commensurate and coincident advancement in the popular desire for unshackled commercial intercourse. Philadelphia manufacturers know that they can take care of themselves, and have no need of tariff assistance. Philadelphia merchants never had such need. The Export Exposition furnishes the last impressive proof that Philadelphia will from this time forth try to keep the place she has already won as the foremost encourager of uncrippled trade. The home market no longer suffices her.

Damming Niagara.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

Congressman Corliss's suggestion to Secretary of War Root regarding the proposed dam in Niagara River, has aroused any amount of discussion among vesselmen along the river front. Some express the belief voiced by the Congressman that even a slight damming of the waters at the foot of Lake Erie would act beneficially upon the depths of water in the channel. However, the majority, possibly, are inclined to ridicule the idea that a dam below Buffalo will in any way influence the depth of the water at the Lime Kiln crossing, for instance. The discussion waxed warm in Capt. Thomas Adams's office. "Yes," said the skeptical vesselman, "I know what they will do before they get through. And that is, put Buffalo half under water. First we know, we'll have plenty of water all right; pretty near enough to sail over Buffalo, perhaps, by the time the water is raised a foot in the Detroit River."

East Tennessee Iron.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is of the opinion that there is undoubtedly some speculation in iron, but it thinks that at the bottom there is a substantial basis for the increase in price. It does not look for any drop. In fact, the demand is unprecedented. Even old scrap iron is being used up wherever it can be obtained. We may remark again that it will be something wonderful if the East Tennessee Valley does not feel an impetus in the development of its mineral interests if this demand keeps up.

NUGGETS.

Not Disposed to Detain Him.

"Look here, m' friend! I want you to understand I'm a walkin' delegate."

Manager—Good! Shall be delighted to see you walk.—Brooklyn Life.

Will Tell His Part in It.

"That man over there has met Dewey."

"Is he an interesting talker?"

"Well, he can tell you everything he said to Dewey."—Chicago Record.

Disputed.

Mrs. Wiggles—I saw the strangest thing this morning on Highland Avenue!

Mr. Wiggles—No, you didn't. When I was down in Union Square this afternoon I saw a stranger.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Their Error.

"I have no sympathy wid a strike," said Meandering Mike.

"But you don't blame folks fur not workin'," protested Plodding Pete.

"Ye can't strike unless ye've got a job, kin ye? Dey had no business goin' to work in the first place."—Washington Star.

RAZZER JIM.

J. B. Naylor in Ohio State Journal.

I's a tough an' common nigger, an' my name is Razzer Jim;
An' I hasn't no religion, an' I specks my chance is slim
Ob scrougin' into heaben—speshly sence I up an' lied
'Bout de fight at Santerago an' de way Jack Macy died.
W'at! You wants to hear de story? Well, dar ain't a heap to tell—
'Cept we wrasseled fo' Ol' Glory, in de hottes' kin' ob hell!
It was seben cane eleben—an' de craps was loaded, too—
An' we done a sight ob shootin' fo' de ol' Red, White an' Blue!
But de story? Well, I'll tell you. Down in Georgy, years ago,
Me an' Jack was kids togedder—whar de watermillions grow.
I was jes' a pickaninny—fat an' ragged, full ob fun;
He, a starchy little 'ristocrat—a rich man's only son.
But it didn't make no diffrence 'bout de clo'es upon our backs,
We was frien's from start to finish—I's a gibbin' you de facks.
An' our daddies had been playmates—one de marster, one de slabe;
His is in de legislacher—mine's a sleepin' in de grabe.
Well, we growed up fas' as saplin's—tough an' limberlike an' slim;
I had heaps ob luf fo' Jacky, he had heaps ob lub fo' Jim.
I was still a coon—a nigger—jes' a common ignor'nt fool;
Jacky wasn't ten poun's bigger—but he'd read in books at school,
An' could make de smartes' teacher come to time an' toe de scratch—
But he wa'n't no good kerplunkin' in a watermillion patch.
W'y, I knowed I'd beat eb'ry million in the county could be foun',
An' each rooster's hallelujer fo' a dozen miles aroun'!

So we hunted, fished an' frolicked up an' down de big bayou,
All de sunny days ob Summer—in our long dugout canoe.
Jacky used to read to me from books, I used to sing to him;
An' de white trash called us, "Macy's twins—dat on'ry Jack an' Jim!"
Say! I can't bear to talk erbout dese times dat's a fack;
It brings a lump up in my froat—but not de ol' days back—
An' makes me t'ink ob how we said good-bye an' parted, w'en
We woke up one said mornin' an' diskibbered we was men.

My folks hadn't no book knowledge—an' dey libed from han' to mouf.
His folks started him to college, so he lef' de Sunny Souf
An' went Norf; an' I was lonesome—an' I couldn't work n'r play,
But jes' moped aroun' an' worried kase dey'd sent my pard erway.
Den at las' I got so moony dat I t'ought dat I 'id die;
So I packed my ragged duds an' tole my mammy a good-bye,
An' I hoofed it Norf—an', say! Good folks, de troof jes' beats de ban'—
But in less'n six mont's after dat I was a reg'lar army man.

Well, I often t'ought ob Jacky—wondered w'at he was erbout,
But I didn't see de kid no mo' till de Cuban war broke out.
Den one day at Santerago, I was standin' in de line
W'en an officer come ridin' pas', a lookin' spruce an' fine;
An' I clapped my peepers on him, an' I believed, "Jacky! Jack!"
Say! I clean fo'got my trainin'—deed an' double dat's a fack!
But he rode on down de line an' neber eben said a word;
An' I watched him turn de corner—an' I t'ought he hadn't heard.

Purty soon we all broke ranks; an' I jes' hustled after him,
Hollerin' "Jacky! Jacky Macy! Don't yer reckergnize ol' Jim?"
Den he reined his prancin' nag in, an' he drawed hisse'f up—so,
An' he said, "I's Cap'n Macy, 'I am pleased to let you know!
Won't you stan' aside, good feller, you's a makin' mos' too free.
I don't soshiate wid niggers—all coons looks erlike to me!
An' I can't imagine, hardly "—an' he curled his lip an' swore—
"W't you blacks is doin' down here; dis is jes' a white man's war!"

Say! He broke my heart—but den I didn't mean to let him know,
So I drawed myse'f up dis way, an' I said re'l hard an' slow:
"I salutes you, Cap'n Macy! I's de roughes', toughes' limb
In de bloomin' reg'lar army—an' dey calls me Razzer Jim.
'N' if it wasn't fo' yo' shoulder straps, I'd tap you on de beak
An' shut yo' eyes so tight dey wouldn't open fo' a week!"
Den I turned aroun' an' walked erway, an' lef' him in de lurch;
An' he set a starin' at me, like de clock-face on a church.

De nex' mornin', bright an' early, we got in de hottes' fight
Dat de ol' Nick eber heard ob—an' we kep' it up till night;
An' dem Spaniards was a sheilin' us, from up dar on de hill—
An' many a Yankee trooper swallered down a Spanish pill.
W'y, dem Mauser balls was flyin' thicker'n bumblebees in June;
An' de air was full ob smoke—you couldn't see de sun at noon.
Well, I stood dar loadin'—shootin', till de sweat dripped from my nose;
An' I t'ought I'd starve to deaf—I'd no tobacker in my clo'es!

All to once I seen a feller come a tearin' down de slope,
'Bellerin' like a calf a chokin' an' a bawlin' fo' mo' rope.
An' I knowed him in a minute—but my God! I staggered back,
An' I t'ought I was a dreamin'. Was dat pale-faced coward Jack?
Was dat my ol' comrade, Jacky, dat I'd played wid many a day,
Dat was leabin' his comman'—an' skeared to deaf an' runnin' erway?
An' he hurt me mo' dat minute—dat's de solemn troof, I know,
Dan w'en he 'fused to reckergnise me in de camp de night befo'!

I jes' dropped my gun an' grabbed him by de arm an' whirled him 'roun';
But his shaky legs dey wilted—an' he sunk upon de groun'.
Den I stooped an' jerked him to his feet, an' took him by de han'
An' hollered: "Jack, fo' God's sake, hurry back to yo' comman'!"
But his white lips only whispered: "Let me go, Jim—let me go!
I has got de skeer upon me—an' I cannot face de foe!
I don't keer fo' fame n'r glory"—an' he panted hard fo' bref—
Dar's no one to tell de story—let me go—I's skeered to deaf!"

Den an awful t'ing it happened—but I specks was fo' de bes'—
One ob dem dar Mauser bullets foun' a home in Jacky's breas'!
So I laid him on de grass dar. Den I jes' picked up my gun—
An' I fit on like a demon, till de battle it was won.
W'en dey foun' him in de ebenin', w'y de Colonel sighed an' said:
"Dar's a bullet in his breas', boys; Cap'n Macy's wid de dead.
He was somew'at wild an' reckless; but his soul is safe, I know,
Fo' he died fo' flag an' country—an' his face was to de foe!"

I was wounded in de battle; so I crossed de billers' foam
An' I went to see my mammy an' Jack's ol' folks down at home.
Well, 'twas den I seared my conscience pas' redemption, fo' I lied
An' tole his gray-haired parents how he led de charge an' died.
An' his weepin' mammy hel' my han' an' murmured sof' an' low:
"It's easy now

SHIPS BOMBARD A TOWN

Four Vessels Shell Filipinos at Olangapo, on Subig Bay.

A KRUPP CANNON DESTROYED

The Enemy's Sixteen-Centimeter Gun Blown Up with Guncotton—Marines Force Insurgents to Flee.

MANILA, Sept. 24.—The United States cruiser Charleston, the monitor Monterey, and the gunboats Concord and Zafiro, with marines and bluejackets from the cruiser Baltimore, left Cavite Sept. 18, and, as already cabled, proceeded to Subig Bay to destroy an insurgent cannon there.

Owing to the bad weather the operation was postponed until yesterday, when the warships for three hours bombarded the town of Olangapo and the intrenchments where the gun was situated.

Men from the Charleston, Concord, and Zafiro were then landed under a heavy insurgent fire, proceeding to the cannon, which was utterly destroyed by guncotton, and then returning to the warships.

The Americans had one man wounded during the engagement.

While waiting in Subig Bay for better weather the Americans deserted Filipino reinforcements moving toward Olangapo. At 6:40 o'clock A. M. yesterday the Monterey began the advance upon the town, which was about three miles east of the monitor's anchorage. The Charleston, Concord, and Zafiro followed.

At 7:25 o'clock the Monterey opened fire with her secondary and main batteries, the Charleston and Concord joining immediately. At 7:38 the insurgent cannon answered, the first shot passing close to the Monterey's smokestack. The gun was fired twice only.

The American bombarding then became general. At 9:30 o'clock the Monterey advanced to a range of 600 yards, using her main battery. Two hundred and fifty men were landed about 800 yards east of the cannon at 11 o'clock, under a severe shore Mauser fire. The men from the Charleston were the first to reach the beach, but the Concord's men were the first at the gun. The cannon was found to be a sixteen-centimeter Krupp gun, presumably obtained from the Spaniards.

Meanwhile the warships continued to shell the shelving beach on the east and west side to silence the insurgent fire upon the sailors from the trenches skirting the beach.

Gunner Olsen exploded fifty rounds of guncotton, in three discharges, in the cannon, which had suffered from the fire of the warships.

The Americans then returned to the boats, the firing inland being kept up to protect the embarkation. The Concord's men were the last to leave the shore, and the warships were reached at 12:50 o'clock P. M.

Cadet Brinser, with the Concord's launch, armed with a Gatling, did excellent work on the left of the landing party. Capt. Myers of the marines captured a muzzleloading field piece. Lieut. McDonald was in command of the landing party, and the movement was splendidly executed and controlled.

The numbers of the Filipinos there could not be ascertained and no dead were seen.

The Monterey fired for four hours—twenty-one shots from her ten-inch guns and seventeen from her twelve-inch guns.

The town, which was riddled with shells, took fire at several points.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Acting Secretary Allen of the navy received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Watson to-day, giving a brief account of the engagement at Subig Bay. It is dated the 24th inst., at Manila, and says:

"Magdora discovered heavy gun mounted opposite Kalaklan Point, Subig Bay; exchanged shot with Charleston, Sent Charleston, Monterey, Concord, and Zafiro, with a detachment of marines and sailors from the Baltimore, to capture and destroy. Attacked insurgent position 23d; after bombardment, landing party carried intrenchments, dispossessed enemy, and destroyed a sixteen-centimeter Krupp gun. Casualties, William Shepherd, apprentice, second class, Charleston, seriously wounded; Charles Haffke, coal passer, Concord, heat prostration.

"Insurgent fire heavy, but poorly aimed. Enemy's loss unknown. Full report mailed."

The important feature of the engagement is the fact which is disclosed that the insurgents have been able to obtain Krupp guns. It was known at the time of the outbreak of the insurgents against the Americans that the artillery of the insurgents consisted of a few obsolete guns captured from the Spaniards.

Acting Secretary Allen says that it is evident the navy at Manila does not intend to allow any fort to be erected by the insurgents which can be reached by the ships, and he is convinced that the squadron under Rear Admiral Watson will be able to keep the shores guarded and repeat the lesson of yesterday if the insurgents are found to be operating on the coast.

SAYS OTIS IS A FAILURE.

A Boston Divine Asserts the General's Rule Is Objectionable and His Orders Are Obnoxious.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The Rev. Peter McQueen of Boston arrived here to-day. Dr. McQueen was given a nine months' vacation by his congregation that he might visit the Philippines and inquire into the condition of the people. He arrived in San Francisco from Manila Sept. 1. Regarding the conditions in the Philippines he said:

"Gen. Otis has set himself up as a dictator, and his tyrannical rule is objectionable alike to Americans and Filipinos. He has attempted to assume the powers of a military and civil Governorship, and his failure in both so far has proved that he is unable to fill either position.

"It would require the greatest genius America can produce to take acceptably the burdens of either the military or the civil rule. While Otis has absolute power to change the abominable laws of Spain, he has not done so, except in as far as he has slightly modified some of the least important ones. On the other hand he has revived some of Weyler's worst edicts, and these are even more obnoxious to the Americans than to the natives.

"Long time residents of Manila have told me that taxes were never so heavy under the Spanish as they are now. He has petty, old fogy methods, and tries too much to look after details which he should leave to his subordinates.

"In all his campaigns Otis has favored Gen. MacArthur as against Gen. Lawton. On one occasion when Lawton could have caught Aguinaldo he was not able to do it because the best horses had been given to MacArthur and Lawton was supplied with frail Filipino ponies not strong enough to carry his men. Some of his staff were obliged to walk, and thus the pursuit was retarded and the native chieftain escaped. This was when Lawton went to San Isidro.

"Otis imprisoned 500 Filipinos in the dungeons at Cavite, and 250 of these died for lack of proper care.

"The sooner the Government removes Gen. Otis and places a competent man in his place, the sooner will peace in the Philippines be insured."

PHILIPPINE DEATH RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The War Department to-day received the following cablegram from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Sept. 24, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Following deaths since last report: Dysentery, acute—Aug. 24, at Jolo, Henry Baumler, Company E, Twenty-third Infantry; Sept. 17, Isaac E. Rambo, Company E, Fourth Infantry; Sept. 21, John Le Claire, Company I, Thirteenth Infantry; Sept. 22, Martin Johnson, Company D, Third Infantry; Sept. 23, Benjamin Tollofson, Company B, Third Infantry. Colitis, chronic, at Jolo—Frank E. Armstrong, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, drowned accidentally at Bacoled, Negros; Sept. 12, Sergt. Frederick Sinnes, band, Sixth Infantry, pneumonia; Sept. 16, John Nolan, Company H, Nineteenth Infantry, diarrhoea, chronic; Sept. 17, Louis E. Corbett, Company D, Ninth Infantry, typhoid fever; William H. Casey, Company G, Fourth Infantry, appendicitis; Sept. 18, Thomas Holladay, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, paralysis, ascending; Sept. 20, Shubell A. Snow, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry. OTIS.

LAWTON REFUSES A SWORD.

Asks a Fort Wayne Grand Army Post Not to Present Him with One.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 24.—Major Gen. Lawton has written a letter asking Zion S. Bass Post, G. A. R., of this city, to drop a plan it had set under way to purchase him a sword. Gen. Lawton is a member of the post, hence its especial desire to honor him, but in answer to a member who asked him some particulars about his early life he writes:

"I beg to assure you that your good opinion and good wishes are all that I desire, and I trust that my friends will not burden themselves further. At the same time I beg to assure you of my heartfelt appreciation of your efforts in that direction."

Relative to his residence, the General says he came with his father to Fort Wayne in 1858, and entered the army in 1861 from this place; that for a time he read law here; that he always considered it his residence, and, were he to vote, would cast his ballot here. He is a member of the Oddfellows and the Masonic order in this city.

A TRANSPORT ON THE ROCKS.

The Leelanaw Returns to San Francisco with Pumps Working.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The United States transport Leelanaw came into port to-day with pumps steadily at work to overcome the effect of a hole in the ship's bottom.

The Leelanaw sailed for Manila Sept. 2 with a cargo of commissary stores and 200 horses for army use. After leaving this port distemper was developed among the horses, and so many of the animals died that the ship put into Honolulu and landed the commissary stores and the surviving horses.

The transports then started on the return trip to this city. During the three days prior to reaching this port, so thick and constant was the fog that no observations could be taken, and having lost her bearings, the Leelanaw struck the reef bar Montara, twenty miles south of this port, last evening. She was stuck fast on the rock for five hours, and when she finally floated off at high tide, it was found that the ragged rock had torn a hole in her bottom.

It will be necessary for her to go to dry dock for a considerable overhauling. In addition to the leak, the vessel was badly strained.

FRIARS ORDERED FROM COLLEGE.

Gen. Otis Turns Medical School Over to Manila Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 24.—The Manila Times reports that Gen. Otis has peremptorily driven the Dominican Friars out of the San José College of Medicine at Manila and turned the college over to Manila's educational department. Four days before leaving the Dominicans were notified that they had no business with a medical college and must vacate. They refused, whereupon Gen. Otis exercised his authority.

The Dominicans are reported to have requested students to sign a petition in favor of friars as Professors, but the students flatly refused to do so. Under Spanish rule the College of Medicine was managed in connection with the Santo Tomas University. It was neither established nor managed by Dominican incorporation, though the Spanish allowed friars to do some work. When Americans came in, the Dominicans endeavored to hold the college as their own.

More Troops from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The United States transport Valencia, having on board those companies of the First Montana Regiment not brought by the Zealandia, arrived here to-day. Apart from the twenty-six invalids on board sent out of Manila hospitals, the health of all on board is excellent. In addition to the Montana troops there are eighty-four discharged soldiers from various regiments and twenty-eight cabin passengers aboard the Valencia. The passengers include Major Herbet, Chief Surgeon; Dr. D. Hogan, United States Volunteers; Dr. C. H. Lowell, United States Volunteers; Capt. Gale, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. Etting, Sixth Cavalry; Lieut. Hawkins, Third Infantry, and Lieut. G. N. Hayward, United States Navy.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

The Epoca Says Everything Is in the Hands of Foreigners—The Patria Urges Cubans to Unite.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—The Epoca, describing the present situation in Cuba, says:

"There are 200,000 Spaniards in the island, with the greater part of the little wealth which the country possesses. Their only offense is that they were recently in the political saddle as the rulers of the land. They still possess much influence.

"There are 500,000 men of the African race among us, former slaves or the descendants of slaves. These are fully convinced that they contributed the lion's share toward making the revolution a success, and they are just as well satisfied that in the hour of victory they have been awarded no part of the spoils. There are 500,000 white Cubans. Yet what remains to them but a few abandoned plantations and a limited number of unfenced cattle ranches without stock? There are 2,000 lawyers and 4,000 doctors. Are these the social and economic elements with which Cuba expects to form a nation and to construct an independent republic?

"Our floating middle class, with all its personal characteristics, is broken down. Our aristocrats are demagogues, too proud to work and sincerely believing that the Government owes them a living. Our banks are in the hands of foreigners, our commerce is controlled by foreigners, our tobacco plantations and factories are owned by foreigners, our sugar estates are being bought by foreigners, and the Cuban merchant marine is owned and sailed by foreigners."

The Patria says:

"Whatever the reasons the Cuban League and the Cuban National Party have for keeping themselves distinct should be laid aside. The two organizations ought to amalgamate. Both are actuated by the same motives, and it is very important that the coming elections should be guided and inspired by one united party, because upon the tone of the elections virtually depends the decision with regard to Cuban independence."

Cubans who are well informed as to local politics say that though the two organizations are nominally united, many members of the National Party are really determined to petition Gen. Maximo Gomez to the front as soon as an opportune moment arrives. This determination, combined with certain personal differences among the leaders, prevents entire harmony between two bodies that are nominally in union.

It is also asserted that Gualberto Gomez will hold off until all thought of Maximo Gomez as a common leader is absolutely repudiated. He is, beyond doubt, a thorn in the side of all factions, as he has a powerful negro backing. Were he to join in what is ostensibly a fusion movement, it would only serve to increase the mutual distrust, though that might be held in check for a time, but as soon as the question of dividing the spoils arose, the old animosities would certainly flame out again. Indeed, a good deal of correspondence is now appearing in the Patria, in which members of the two organizations accuse each other of secretly endeavoring to divide the camp.

Americans Buy Sugar Plantations.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—Congressman R. B. Hawley, representing American capitalists, has purchased the Tinguaro sugar estate, one of the largest in Cuba, in the Province of Matanzas. The estate includes 20,000 acres, which, with other large properties along the south coast that Mr. Hawley is arranging for, will, it is expected, produce 100,000,000 pounds of sugar. A large part of the land purchased is virgin soil, upon which $1,500,000 will be expended, including the cost of improvements.

Strike Talk in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—The workmen of Havana held a mass meeting to-day at which about 5,000 were present. Inflammatory speeches were made in favor of a general strike to secure an eight-hour day. Many public men were referred to, but the name of Juan Gualberto Gomez was the only name that was cheered. The speakers urged those who had fought for liberty on the field of battle to fight for liberation from the slavery of their employers.

William Bonny, the Explorer, Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—William Bonny, who accompanied Henry Morton Stanley, the African explorer, in 1887 in the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, and who subsequently received the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society at the hands of the Prince of Wales, is dead.

How He Got It.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Mr. Wiggles—Henry, where did you get that black eye?

Henry—I was born with it, papa; but the boy next door just blacked it.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT SEEKING EVIDENCE AGAINST THE DUC D'ORLEANS.—The Nationalist press of Paris asserts that the Government has instituted the secret sessions of the Senatorial High Court of Justice in order to gain time to secure evidence tending to show the existence of an agreement between Déroulède and other leaders of the leagues and the Orléanists. The Government organs declare, on the contrary, that the Senate Tribunal has plenty of proofs that the Duc d'Orléans gave money to the Leaguers for the purpose of organizing a popular movement on the termination of the Rennes court-martial.

L'Echo de Paris, ex-Judge de Beaurepaire's organ, nevertheless, declares that Government detectives are even now attempting to secure evidence in Brussels and London by shadowing royalist agents. It is said that a Paris commercial traveler was followed for this purpose during a protracted journey. He traveled through England and Belgium, with his commercial samples, and at the same time worked energetically in the royalists' cause. At length he returned to Paris and was tracked to a hotel in the Boulevard des Italiens. The detectives at once searched his room hoping to discover receipts for money believed to have been paid by the Duc d'Orléans. They found nothing.

There is also the report that the Duc d'Orléans recently visited his brother, the Duc de Montpensier, who is staying with his mother at a Breton seaside resort near Brest. Those who are responsible for the commercial traveler story, however, maintain that it was he and not the pretender who visited members of the Orléanist family near Brest. He is said to have come across from England in a yacht especially chartered with the object to foment a Royalist movement in Brittany, which was to be simultaneous with the efforts undertaken by Déroulède, Guérin, and others in Paris.

In other quarters it is hinted that the mysterious traveler was no other than the Duc d'Orléans himself, and that the police knew this but had orders not to arrest him, though he was on French territory. As all his friends were in jail the Government was not afraid that he would attempt to effect a restoration all by himself. His arrest would simply have complicated matters. So he was permitted to depart in peace. But whether this story be true or not, one thing is certain: The European press, with all its vast resources for gathering information, has not been able to ascertain the whereabouts of the pretender.

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WHAT ANTI-SEMITICISM HAS COST FRANCE.—It is reported in Paris that semi-official monographs dealing with the internal problems in France will shortly be issued. One will deal with the anti-Semitic agitation, showing its disastrous effect upon business as well as upon patriotism and social life.

It is a well-known fact that through the anti-Semitic demonstration conducted by Max Régis and Drumont in Algiers the prosperity of the French North African colony has greatly suffered. In 1896 there were 83 bankruptcies; for the year ended Sept. 1, 1899, there were 105. The villas which were formerly hired by wealthy Englishmen and Americans are all unlet. The value of real estate has greatly depreciated.

In the first six months of 1898 the amount of merchandise handled in the Port of Algiers fell from 101,112,000 kilos to 69,000,000. There was a similar decrease during the first six months of the present year. In 1898 crimes rose by 4,443, or one-seventh more than they were in 1896, and of these cases no less than 1,086 were outrages by Arabs and Kologuis. The natives, local correspondents say, have been inured by M.M. Drumont, Max Régis, and other Jew-baiters to the spectacle of French authorities, even of the Governor General, being hooted at and assaulted by the Spanish, Italian, and Maltese rabble. The natives have openly been hired to wreck, burn, and rob the houses and shops of Jews. It is feared by the Government that they will easily pass from French-speaking Jews to the French colonists themselves.

It is pointed out that the situation created by the Jew-baiters is very grave indeed, since in the colony there are 4,000,000 fanatical Mohammedans and only a trifle over 300,000 Frenchmen and foreigners all told.

It is believed in Paris that steps will shortly be taken by the Government to check the colonial press inspired by the anti-Semitic leaders, which is now unbridled in the violence of its attacks upon the French authorities.

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DISASTROUS FRENCH RULE IN MADAGASCAR.—The British Foreign Office has authorized the publication of a report showing how England and America, which once enjoyed the greater portion of the trade in Madagascar, now find themselves seriously handicapped by the changes brought about under French rule. Outside the competition in French and American gray shirtings, the trade is practically in the hands of the French, except for the stacks of English white shirting, which were imported in anticipation of the imposition of the increased tariff.

The report goes on to say that "overimportation, increased competition, impoverished condition of the natives as the natural result of the war, rebellion, famine, forced labor, and taxes, and the reaction of the market after a term of fictitious prices, serves to make up a tout ensemble which explains the present situation."

American and British firms, it is declared, whether they import manufactures from their respective countries and pay the heavy duties, or import only French merchandise, are not accorded the same privileges as their French confrères, who are allowed to register their domestics, laborers, and porters, who are thereafter free from forced service.

It is shown what a tremendous advantage such a concession confers on French traders. Merchants at Antananarivo are entirely dependent on the native porters for their supplies, and as British and American traders are not accorded the facilities of registration of their porters, it will become more and more difficult for them to secure men for the transport of their freight. The columns of the native semi-official journal have also been used as a means of advertising French cottons, and pressure has been brought to bear on the natives to induce them to buy French manufactures in preference to those of foreign origin.

DOG HAS THE RIGHT OF WAY.

A "mad" dog appeared in Seventh Avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon when that thoroughfare was thronged with vehicles of every sort and pedestrians were out for an afternoon stroll. Prancing high-steppers on their way to the Speedway were at once reigned in as if the plague had been discovered in Seventh Avenue. Handsomely gowned women reclining in their victorias or broughams started up and shrieked for somebody to save them when they heard the cry of "Mad dog!"

On the walks it was much the same. Men, women, and children scurried into areaways, climbed stoops or shinned up small trees to get out of the danger zone. And while all this went on the dog snapped and snarled and bit at every movable object that came within reaching distance of him. A troop of cavalry charging could scarcely have so completely cleared the street and stopped all traffic.

The dog finally ran into One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and down to 307, in front of which stood John De Grow, forty years old, who had been luckilessly drawn out of his house by all the commotion. Too late he heard the shouts of the crowd, and started to flee as he saw a dusty, bedraggled object come flying down the street, and straight at him as an arrow from the bow.

There was a brown streak in the air, and the next moment the dog had seized Mr. De Grow's right hand. He tried valiantly to shake the beast off, and finally had to throw the dog, and with one knee on its body managed to choke its jaws open. The dog got up as soon as released, and ran to Lenox Avenue.

Turning into Lenox Avenue, the dog ran to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, where S. T. Thompson, fifty-three years old, of 473 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, unfortunately disputed the right to the sidewalk with the animal. The beast caught Mr. Thompson by the hand, badly lacerating it.

The dog then ran back to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and to Seventh Avenue, where Policeman Quinn of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station killed it with a revolver shot. Mr. De Grow and Mr. Thompson were temporarily treated by an ambulance surgeon from the Harlem Hospital, and then, upon his advice, went to the Pasteur Institute.

Didn't Know Which.

From The Washington Star.

"Ah," she exclaimed as she laid aside the little volume, with the crazy-quilt cover, "it is all so full of hidden meaning! It is written in such seeming mystery and yet is so clear and simple once you understand it."

Her brother looked at her for a minute and then asked, "What are you talking about? A piece of poetry or a doctor's prescription?"

MISS JULIA GRANT MARRIED

The Ceremony of the Russian Church Performed at Beaulieu.

MORE WEDDING GIFTS ARRIVE

Only the Family and Intimate Friends Were Present—Public Wedding at Noon To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24.—This evening at the residence of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Julia Grant, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, was united in marriage to Prince Michel Cantacusene (Count Speransky) of Russia, the services being in every detail those of the Russian Church.

At 8:25 o'clock the family and immediate friends of the bride and her family arrived in the small room just off the salon, which was handsomely decorated with palms, growing plants, and American Beauty roses in vases and on vines. The Rev. Father Hotovitsky of the Russian Church in New York assisted by the Rev. Father Sivitsky, blessed the room about the time the guests took their places, which from then until the ceremony was concluded, was consecrated.

The Russian priests having erected an altar which they brought from New York, announced that the time had arrived, and the St. Cecelia Quartet gave Gounod's "Sanctus," and the bride and bridegroom entered the salon while the quartet rendered the wedding march from "Lohengrin." At its conclusion the services, known as the Russian Orthodox, were performed by the two priests.

The ceremony began with the Great Ectenia, followed by a couple of prayers, and special petitions for the salvation of the betrothed couple, that they may be blessed with offspring and peaceful, mutual affection, that they should abide in harmony, be firm in faith, and that they may lead blameless lives. The priest then took the rings he had received from the bride and groom, and with the gold one, representing the domination of the groom, made three crosses above the groom's head.

Then the ring was slipped upon the fourth finger of the bridegroom's hand. Similar details were gone through with the silver ring for the bride. After this Honoré Palmer, proxy for Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, acting as best man or sponsor for the Prince, stepped forward and transposed the rings three times, finally leaving the gold ring on the bride's finger and the silver one on the bridegroom's, these rings being given in token of the lifelong union into which they were entering. The exchange by the sponsor indicates the consent of the family. The rite closed by the prayer that the Lord may establish these espousals in the faith, in harmony, truth, and love, and may bless from heaven this putting of rings.

Next came the rite of marriage. The couple moved toward the lectern still holding the lighted candles, the priest again preceding. As they moved the quartet sang Psalm cxxvii. Halting upon a rug the priest inquired of them if they had spontaneous wish and firm intention to contract the conjugal union with each other and whether they had promised to contract a union with anyone else.

These questions properly answered, the priest blessed the kingdom of the most holy trinity, and with the great ectenia there were petitions on behalf of the new consort, and the granting of blessings upon marriage, chastity, favored children and joy in them, a blameless life and unfailing crown of glory in the heavens and abundance of good things on earth; that they obey each other and remember the prayers of the parents who reared them. The priest then crowned the Prince and afterward the Princess, making ritualistic remarks while so doing.

A cup of wine was brought and blessed. The couple drank from it alternately three times each. He then took them by the hands and led them three times around the lectern, the best man and attendants following, holding the crowns above the heads of the newly wedded pair.

The bride looked charming in the same gown that she will wear to-morrow at All Saints' Memorial Chapel, when the American services will be performed. The gown is severely cut, and yet quite simple in design. Its material is rich white satin, with a very long sweeping train. A long tulle veil was worn caught up with orange blossoms, which were sent by a friend of the bride from the South. Her corsage ornaments were diamonds with a rope of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, and she carried a shower bouquet of stephanotis and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Potter Palmer wore a Parisian-made gown of white lace over white silk, with a diamond collar. Mrs. Grant, mother of the bride, wore light blue silk, with a black velvet collar and a diamond pendant.

Because of the absence of Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, father of the bride, who is on military duty in the Philippine Islands, Ulysses S. Grant, third, brother of the bride, conducted her to the altar.

The parents d'honneur at this service were the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia and Mrs. Potter Palmer, aunt of the bride. According to the Russian custom, Miss Grant had two garçons de noce—her brother Ulysses S. Grant, third, and her uncle Adrian Honore. Those of Prince Cantacuzene were Honore Palmer and Potter Palmer, Jr.

The services were very simple, yet impressive. Prior to the ceremony there was a dinner. After the ceremony, and after the bride and bridegroom were congratulated by their relatives and friends, the entire assembly sat down to a supper, during which the health of the bride and bridegroom were drank, as well as the health of the absent parent, Brig. Gen. Grant. After the supper the guests adjourned to the drawing room, and it was not long after that before they departed.

During the wedding supper toasts were made by Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Bishop Potter, followed by Senator Depew, who told a story of a speech he had heard Gen. Grant make about a happy marriage he had attended in Austria. Continuing, Senator Depew said that he hoped the wedding of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant would be equally joyful. Senator Depew is making a visit here, and is one of the guests invited to the wedding to-morrow.

Those who witnessed the ceremony were Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, mother of the bride; her brother U. S. Grant, third, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, grandmother of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, uncle and aunt of the bride; Henry H. Honore, father of Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant; Adrian Honore, Lockwood Honore, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Honore, the Misses Honore, the Right Rev. Bishop Potter of New York, the Rev. R. J. Nevins, D. D., of the American Church in Rome; the Rev. Emery H. Porter, rector of Emanuel Church of Newport; Adjt. Gen. H. C. Corbin, United States Army; Gen. Merritt and staff, United States Army; Baron Teplow, Consul General of Russia at New York; Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul General at Chicago; Col. and Mrs. Hein; the best man in to-morrow's wedding ceremony, Honore Palmer, who acts by proxy for the Grand Duke Ceril of Russia, and the ushers, Worthington Whitehouse, John Prentiss Potter Palmer, Jr., Robert L. Gerry, Lathrop Randolph, H. Roger Winthrop, Lockwood Honore, Capt. Algernon Sartoris, and a few others. Mrs. Honore (mother of the bride's mother), was unable to attend the services, as she was to ill to travel.

The music at the ceremony this evening was under the direction of Prof. J. Hasard Wilson and was as follows: Before the ceremony: Piano solo, Beethoven, Andante. Prof. J. Hazard Wilson; Gounod's "Sanctus," St. Cecelia Quartet; Wagner's Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin," St. Cecelia Quartet. After the ceremony: Mendelssohn's "Wedding March"; piano solo by Prof. Wilson; Russian Hymn, quartet and Prof. Wilson; Schumann's "B Nocturne; cantato, solo, E. B. Fair, "Sweet and Holy," Augustus Hazard Swan; Lehmann, "The Lion and the Lizard," St. Cecelia Quartet; piano solo, Beethoven, Scherzo, Prof. Wilson; Barnby, "Perfect Love," St. Cecelia Quartet; piano solo, Chopin, Polonaise in A, Prof. Wilson.

The cottage was brilliantly illuminated from attic to cellar, and while the service was being held many curious persons watched Beaulieu from the Cliff Walk. About the grounds the police and watchmen were stationed, while within Detective Richards and several other detectives guarded the valuable gifts which are continuing to arrive in large numbers. Among those received since yesterday were the following:

From the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, diamond and torquois pin.

Mr. and Mrs. Mole S. Grant, diamond star for Miss Grant and diamond ring to Prince Cantacuzene.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins, large tea service.
Mrs. R. L. Honore, silver spoons.
Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, silver waiter.
Bourke Cockran, ostrich feather fan.
Hamilton Fish, silver jewel box.
Mr. and Mrs. George Drexel, gold dishes.
Amtasrador and Mrs. Porter, silver card case.
Gen. and Mrs. Dodge, silver and glass liqueur bottles.
Mrs. William Burden, silver frame.
Senator and Mrs. Warner Miller, silver pitcher.
Gen. Merritt, silver jewel box.
Major Mott, glass dish.
Henry Walters, sapphire necklace.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Honore, Westminster chimes.
Senator Chauncey M. Depew, gold service of spoons.

Preparations continue for the services at All Saints' Memorial Chapel to-morrow at noon and for the reception and wedding breakfast at Beaulieu.

The florists began the work of decorating the chapel and the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer this evening.

This afternoon a rehearsal of the Cantacuzene-Grant wedding services was gone through with at the chapel. Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, mother of the bride, was present.

It is understood that after the wedding of her daughter Mrs. Grant will leave for Manila to join her husband, Brig. Gen. Grant, in the Philippines.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livermore will end their Newport visit this week and go to New York for the Dewey celebration, after which they will go to Mrs. Brooks's Long Island place for the Fall months.

Before next Summer the Summer residents of Jamestown intend to have a handsome clubhouse and a country club established on Conanicut. At the present time a committee is looking for a suitable farm to rent or purchase for the club. The organization will have golf links, and this sport will be the principal feature, although the members will have a polo field built as well. With the country club established, the cottagers will remain much later than the first week in September, as many of them now leave for their Winter homes for lack of amusement on the island. Dr. McClelland, James Hopkins, C. W. Bailey of Philadelphia, and E. Potter of St. Louis are the prime movers in organizing the new country club.

John R. Drexel returned from New York on the yacht Sultana this evening.

Henry Walters has returned from New York on the steam yacht Narada.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield have returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Proctor and family have ended their Newport season and returned to New York.

Francis P. Freeman will close his villa, Tower Top, to-morrow.

W. K. Vanderbilt returned to New York this evening on his yacht, the Valiant.

MRS. VANDERBILT AT NEWPORT.

Awaits the Arrival of Alfred G. Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 24.—The Vanderbilt private car will go across the continent to meet Alfred G. Vanderbilt at San Francisco when he arrives on the steamer now en route from Yokohama. After he returns here and the will has been probated Mrs. Vanderbilt will close the Breakers. Ever since Mrs. Vanderbilt arrived at her villa in Newport many floral tributes have been left there by her numerous friends among the cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., accompanied by Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., went to New York this evening. They have concluded their Newport visit.

THE NEAPOLITAN ORCHESTRA.

Private Concert of Foreign Performers at the New York.

The Neapolitan Orchestra, consisting of six performers, who arrived here from Europe on Saturday, gave a private concert in the Promenade de Luxe of the New York last evening. Neapolitan bands have recently become as popular in London and Paris as were the Hungarian bands at one time. The Neapolitan Orchestra will perform every evening at the New York, and it is expected will become a favorite with the public. The performers wear picturesque costumes, and sing in chorus as well as play stringed instruments.

Fougère, the Parisian concert hall singer, who has also just arrived in New York, was present at the performance of the band, and was the centre of an admiring circle of "professionals."

GOVERNORS TO ESCORT DIAZ.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24.—The Mexican Herald says editorially:

"Gen. Diaz will go to Chicago, not merely in his high capacity as President of the Mexican Republic, but as the representative of 45,000,000 people of Latin-America, who are now watching the developing imperial policy of the United States. He will meet face to face the President of the great Republic who is kindly and patriotic to whom we firmly believe to be filled with cordial sentiments toward Mexico and its sister republics of the southern half of this hemisphere.

"It will be an historic occasion, and we make no doubt that out of the friendly meeting will result great good to the peoples of the three Americas. There is nothing in the character of President McKinley to justify the attacks made upon him by pretended friends of Latin-America."

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24.—The Governors of six States, each attended by his military staff, will be in the escort of President Diaz of Mexico by the time he reaches Chicago to attend the Fall festival. When the long special train carrying the distinguished guest and his attendants reaches Joliet, Mayor Harrison will board it, accompanied by a delegation from the City Council and other city officials, and when the train with the Chief Executive of the Southern republic arrives at the Polk Street Station in Chicago a large Reception Committee, including the Federal officials in Chicago, will be there to receive him as the guest of the city. This committee will be accompanied by a squadron of cavalry, and the troopers and the carriages and the bands will form a procession to the hotel.

The reception plans for President Diaz are the most elaborate that have ever been made for a visitor to Chicago. When President Diaz is ready to leave Mexico City he will find a special train of gorgeously equipped coaches of the Santa Fé Railroad at his disposal. A committee, consisting of Paul Morton, George D. Cook, and Col. W. B. Roberts, will be on the train to form the escort as far as the frontier. There Gov. Sayres of Texas and his military staff will receive the President and join the party for Chicago.

At every State line President Diaz crosses after that he will be similarly received and another Governor and staff added to the train. Gov. Tanner will go to Fort Madison, Iowa, to meet the train and welcome the Mexican Chief Executive as soon as he has crossed the Mississippi River.

Your Right to Your Own Joke.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"The critics are continually roasting us about our jokes," growled a farce-comedy specialist, who was in town last week. "I wish they would tell us where we can get some new ones and how long we can hang on to them after we get them. A good joke is harder to keep than a silver-mounted umbrella. I had three this season—jokes, I mean, not umbrellas—and I guarded them carefully. I never exposed them to the air for a moment until I opened a roof engagement in Philadelphia. Then I let one loose, very cautiously, and it was grabbed by three conscienceless variety performers, who were in the audience on deadhead tickets. Inside of twenty-four hours they were exhibiting it as their own, and later on one of them had the audacity to accuse me of stealing the idea from him. My other two jokes were kidnapped in the same manner, and they have been worked so hard since that they are all old before their time—prematurely broken down, as it were. So what is a fellow to do? I think there ought to be a domestic and international copyright on jokes the same as on books. Then I could stroll down to the footlights and say: 'Ladies and gentlemen: Please take notice that the jokelet which I am about to spring upon you has been duly copyrighted by me on Sept. 6, 1899, trade mark registered, and all rights reserved. Anybody caught telling this joke will be liable to 'steen years at hard labor or both.' Then I would spring it with a gratifying sense of perfect security. Any Congressman introducing such a bill will win the everlasting gratitude of the whole profeah."

HEALTH NOTICE!

HOUSEHOLDERS CAUTIONED.

A safe and reliable disinfectant.

Your premises need not be made a nuisance by the offensive odors of such disinfectants as Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Lime, or the coal tar products. An odorless, colorless liquid especially prepared for household use and free from any objectionable features is found in Platt's Chlorides, which is sold in quart bottles only, by all druggists, high-class grocers, and house furnishing dealers.

W. & J. Sloane

invite attention to their superb stock of

IMPORTED WILTON CARPETINGS,

manufactured expressly for them by the best foreign makers. Many of the designs are novel; all are extremely artistic and beautiful; by far the handsomest lot of Imported Carpetings ever seen in this Country.

Exclusive Patterns obtainable at no other establishment.

Broadway & 19th Street.

BROADWAY & CHAMBERS ST. BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO. (STEWART BUILDING.)

We will sell you an $18 Overcoat for $12.50. If you have your interests at all at heart you cannot resist the proposition. We are the largest clothing manufacturers in America. Volume reduces cost; hence this offer.

LOT NO. 7484.

Strictly all-wool ENGLISH COVERT Fall weight Top Coat, in new shades of tans, olives and browns. Pure silk lined throughout to facing—guaranteed for two seasons. Lapped seams, perfectly tailored, swell, up-to-date garments.

An $18.00 OVERCOAT $12.50

LOT NO. 7481.

Strictly all-wool BLACK THIBET Fall Overcoat—all sizes and lengths—lined throughout to edge with pure silk, guaranteed for two seasons. Lapped seams, perfectly tailored. Up-to-date garments.

The B. and H. Clothing is the standard from Maine to Mexico.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN CHINA.

Rebels Three Times Defeat Imperial Troops Near Canton.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 24.—The steamer Idzumi Maru brings news of terrible conflicts in progress near Canton, China, between the imperial troops and Kwang Tung rebels. In three pitched battles the rebels have defeated Viceroy Tan's soldiers, and hundreds have been killed on both sides. The rebels are largely composed of West River pirates, who have succeeded in laying whole districts under tribute.

Late in August, 500 imperial troops were surrounded by 1,500 rebels at Cotkow, on West River. A sanguinary fight ensued

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

Fall Meeting of Fourteen Days Will Be Opened Next Week.

A GOOD STAKE PROGRAMME

The Card for the First Day's Sport Includes the Matron Stakes of $20,000 for Two-Year-Olds.

Racing at Morris Park will open for a Fall meeting of fourteen days Oct. 3, and from then on daily, Fridays excepted, the sport will be carried on on the largest race track in the East until Oct. 21, when the meeting ends. The Morris Park meeting really marks the close of the season of high-class racing, for the best horses are usually retired when the meeting closes. There will be the Aqueduct meeting to follow it, but, although the sport there is fair and usually enjoyable, there is not much of class to the racing.

Morris Park is usually in the fullness of its beauty during the Fall meeting, for the big woods that surround it are out in their gayest colored leaves, and the weather as a rule is delightful for outdoor sport. A good stake programme for the meeting has been arranged as follows:

TUESDAY, OCT. 3.—The Matron Stakes of $20,000, for two-year-olds; 91 eligible; Eclipse course. Manhattan Handicap, with $1,500 added, for two-year-olds and upward; 25 eligible; Eclipse course. Jerome Handicap, with $1,500 added, for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter over the hill.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.—Autumn Hurdle Handicap, with $750 added, for three-year-olds and upward; 23 eligible; two miles over eight flights of hurdles. Hurricane Selling Stakes, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds, maidens at the time of entry; 61 eligible; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

THURSDAY, OCT. 5.—The Belle Meade Stakes, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 in 1899 at time of entry; 26 eligible; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Bronx Highweight Serial Handicap, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds and upward; 57 eligible; last three-quarters of the Withers mile.

SATURDAY, OCT. 7.—Hunter Handicap, with $1,200 added, for fillies three years old; 18 eligible; the Withers mile. Nursery Handicap, with $2,500 added, for two-year-olds; 87 eligible; the Eclipse course. Champion Steeplechase, with $6,000 added by gentlemen interested in cross-country racing and $3,000 added by the Westchester Racing Association, for four-year-olds and upward; 17 eligible; about three and one-half miles.

TUESDAY, OCT. 10.—Rancho del Paso Stakes, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds; 67 eligible; the Eclipse course. Fairview Selling Stakes, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds, non-winners at any time of $2,000; 24 eligible; one mile and a sixteenth over the hill.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11.—McGrathiana Selling Stakes, with $1,000 added, for fillies three years old, non-winners of $1,000 in 1899 at the time of closing; 10 eligible; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

THURSRAY, OCT. 12.—New Rochelle Selling Stakes, with $1,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward at 10 pounds above the scale; 36 eligible; the Withers mile. Westchester Highweight Handicap, with $1,250 added, for two-year-olds and upward; 57 eligible; last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14.—October Steeplechase Handicap, with $1,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward; 37 eligible; about two and one-half miles. Champagne Stakes, with $1,500 added, for two-year-olds; 53 eligible; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Municipal Handicap, with $2,500 added, for three-year-olds and upward; 32 eligible; one and three-quarter miles over the hill.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17.—Silver Brook Selling Stakes, with $1,000 added, for two-year-olds; 57 eligible; last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Dixiana Stakes, with $1,200 added, for three-year-olds; 33 eligible; the Withers mile.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.—Castleton Selling Stakes, with $1,000 added, for fillies two years old; non-winners of $1,000; 31 eligible; last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.—Ramapo Handicap, with $2,000 added, for three-year-olds; 33 eligible; one mile and an eighth, over the Withers course. Fordham Highweight Handicap, with $1,250 added, for two-year-olds and upward; 57 eligible; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.—White Plains Handicap, with $2,000 added, for two-year-olds; 53 eligible; the Eclipse course. Morris Park Handicap, with $3,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward; 32 eligible; two miles and a quarter, over the Withers course.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD GOES IN 2:14.

Poindexter, First Worked in May, Makes a Mark at Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 24.—Poindexter, a four-year-old bay gelding by Abbotsford, has developed into a sensational trotter here. He was first worked in May, and yesterday covered the Lexington track in 2:14, the last quarter in 31 1-5 seconds. It is believed he will get a record of 2:10 this season.

R. H. McCarter Potter, who has maintained a thoroughbred breeding farm in this county, has discontinued it and shipped his horses to Sussex County, N. J. He has Buck Massie and the dams of Merry Cavalier and Maple, besides other valuable brood mares.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Yellow Tail	115	Laureates 105
Herbert	115	Orthis 105
Reynolds	115	Angle 100
Shoreham	115	Hancock 100
Precursor	108	Knight Banneret 100

SECOND RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase. Two miles.

Van Ship	160	Sculptor	135
Tantris	142	Dr. Reed	135
Darrell	140	Naviculine	135
Mars Chasa	137		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Peep o' Day	140	Sir Hubert	116
Arbacas	130	Veracious	114
The Star of Bethlehem	124	Diminutive	111
Dr. Eichberg	122	Sensational	108
Leo Planter	118	Harry Crawford	105

FOURTH RACE.—The Bay Shore Stakes for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Charentus	114	Hurly Burly	104
Dr. Eichberg	108	The Pride	103
Heliobas	105	Tolunca	102
A. N. B.	105	Satin Slipper	93
Fly-By-Night	104	Dollie Wiethoff	90

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Dan Rice	108	Our Nellie	96
Tinge	108	Chivalrous	94
Lucky Star	103	Klondyke Queen	92
High Jinks	101	Diminutive	89
Tanis	98	Lady Meddlesome	84
Weller	97	Domineer	82

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

Lanza	109	Pink Domino	109
Fleeting Moments	109	Linda S.	109
Indian Fairy	109	La Tosca II.	109
Juggler	109	Marion Lynch	109
Allaire	109	Edith Mac	109
Beautiful	109	Swift Water	109

ENGLISH CRICKETERS HERE.

Prince Ranjitsinhji and His Team Will Play Their First Game To-day at Philadelphia.

The Cunard steamship Etruria, which arrived yesterday, brought over Prince Ranjitsinhji and his team of English cricketers. A committee representing the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia, comprising J. B. Colohan of the Belmont Cricket Club, E. S. Sayres of the Merion Cricket Club, and George S. Patterson of the Germantown Cricket Club, went down the bay to meet the visitors, and escorted them to this city, and later took them over to Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania line in Vice President Green's private car.

The cricketers were easily picked out among the other passengers on the deck of the Etruria, the athletic build of most of the men distinguishing them from the ordinary citizen. The Prince is the smallest man of the lot. He is slight in build and looks quick and agile. Notwithstanding his dusky skin, he has an attractive appearance, although his keen and piercing black eyes are ever restless. He speaks perfect English, with an unassuming manner, and appears to have a keen conception of humor.

The usual tedious wait for the examination of baggage was made unusually long by the number of small pieces among the party. Every man of the team has his own particular favorite bat, and one or two others besides, while the general cricket paraphernalia are sufficient to stock two or three good clubs.

The Prince deplored the fact that his team would have to start its first game in America without any preliminary practice. Asked about the prospects of winning all the games here, he said:

"I think we have a pretty fair team, and, of course, we shall try to win all our games, but no one can tell how things will turn out at cricket, you know."

The Prince thinks their hardest game will be against the twenty-two Colts to-day. Regarding it, he said: "Our fellows are not stickers, and they are bound to have a hit. With twenty-two fielders it will be pretty hard to get the ball away unless by big drives, and then we are liable to be caught out on the boundary."

The Prince's party comprises thirteen, of whom, however, only twelve are players, for Barton, the Hampshire professional, has been brought over only to look after the bats, and so forth. The twelve are as follows: K. S. Ranjitsinhji of Sussex, A. C. MacLaren of Lancashire, C. L. Townsend of Gloucestershire, G. Brann of Sussex, S. M. J. Woods of Somersetshire, A. E. Stoddart of Middlesex, G. L. Jessop of Gloucestershire, B. J. T. Bosanquet of Middlesex and Oxford University, C. I. Robson of Hampshire, A. Priestly of the Marylebone Cricket Club, J. Robertson of Cambridge University, and C. Llewellyn, who hails from Pietermaritzburg, in South Africa. The wicket keeping will be divided between C. I. Robson and J. Robertson, the last named having been selected to relieve Robson in this position.

New York Cricket Championship.

The contest for the cricket championship of New York was wound up on Saturday, and Team A of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club may now be officially declared winner of the pennant for 1899. The club records follow:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	D'n.	P.C.
Knickerbocker Team A.	9	8	1	1	.888
Knickerbocker Team A.	9	8	1	1	.888
Knickerbocker Team B.	9	7	2	1	.777
Manhattan	10	5	3	2	.625
New York	10	4	6	0	.400
Staten Island	10	4	6	0	.400
Newark	*8	0	10	0	.000

*The Newark Club forfeited one game to each of the Knickerbocker teams.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Louisvilles Win Two Games—Chicagos and Cincinnatis Split Even on the Former's Grounds.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	91	40	.695
Philadelphia	86	51	.628
Boston	82	53	.607
Baltimore	78	54	.591
St. Louis	77	61	.558
Cincinnati	76	63	.547
Chicago	70	68	.515
Pittsburg	67	71	.486
Louisville	68	70	.493
New York	55	78	.414
Washington	49	87	.360
Cleveland	20	125	.138

Games To-day.

Washington at Brooklyn.
Boston at New York.
Baltimore at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Pittsburg at Chicago.

Chicago vs. Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—Cincinnati and Chicago played two games to-day. Chicago won the first game and lost the second. The Cincinnati pitcher, Cronin, was pounded unmercifully in the first game. Mertes of the Chicago team sent the ball twice over the centre-field fence. Cincinnati had its revenge in the second game, in which Callahan was hit even harder than Cronin had been in the earlier game. The second game was called on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	2	4	3	2	0	0	2	4	1	—21
Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	—5

Base hits—Chicago, 23; Cincinnati, 18. Errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Chance and Griffith; Cincinnati, Peitz and Cronin. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	1	3	7	0	—11					
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0—	1				

Base hits—Cincinnati, 12; Chicago, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 0; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Wood and Hahn; Chicago, Donohue and Callahan. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and O'Day.

Louisville Wins Two Games.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—Louisville beat St. Louis and Cleveland in a double-header today. The St. Louis game was interesting from the outset, and the batting on both sides was hard and opportune. There were also some sensational plays in the field. The Cleveland contest was dull, and there never was any doubt about the result. Attendance, 11,300. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	—7	
St. Louis	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0—	6

Base hits—Louisville, 9; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Louisville, 1; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Latimer and Woddell; St. Louis, O'Connor and Powell. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	—5		
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	

Base hits—Louisville, 6; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Louisville, 2; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Zimmer and Cunningham; Cleveland, Sugden and Harper. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Connolly.

HUDSON RIVER YACHT REGATTA

Close Reef Breeze Kept the Tars Busy from Start to Finish.

The annual Fall regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club was sailed yesterday on the Hudson River in a breeze that kept the amateur tars busy from start to finish. There were sixteen entries from various clubs along the river in the five classes, and all the boats finished with the exception of the cabin sloop Irene G., owned by T. Hall of the Hudson River Yacht Club, which carried her shrouds away and was forced to withdraw.

The course was a triangular one of ten miles, laid off the clubhouse, at the foot of West Ninety-second Street. Although a close-reef breeze was blowing, several of the yachts carried full sail, but their decks were awash continually, and in the smaller boats it was necessary to pile the ballast high to windward and keep the crew bailing the water out of the cockpit. This, however, was considered fun, and was done with a will, especially aboard the craft leading her class. The judges at the finish were George Clark, J. E. Grover, and J. Deeden. The entries were as follows:

CLASS A—CABIN SLOOPS.

Name and Owner.	Club.
Irene G., T. Hall	Hudson River Y. C.
Sparetime, W. G. Reid	Inwood Y. C.

CLASS B—CABIN CATS.

Eureka, E. E. Youlemy	Hudson River Y. C.
J. E. Drew, P. Voegeli	Hudson River Y. C.
Rex, J. J. Ramen	Hudson River Y. C.
Drusella, J. Ranhofer	Hudson River Y. C.

CLASS C—OPEN CATS OVER 20 FEET.

Clara S., E. E. Youlemy	Hudson River Y. C.
W. H. Gill, J. J. McCarthy	Hudson River Y. C.

CLASS D—OPEN CATS UNDER 20 FEET.

Paul W., P. Wetzel	Hudson River Y. C.
C. T. Willa, M. Nichols	Audubon Y. C.
Loyal, E. Ryder	Hudson River Y. C.
H. C. Miner, L. Peatrie	Audubon Y. C.

CLASS E—LAUNCHES.

Katrina, L. J. Dorig	Hudson River Y. C.
Acadia, F. J. Gibson	Hudson River Y. C.
Kathrine, F. A. Nagle	Hudson River Y. C.
Mecca, M. Scott	Hudson River Y. C.

The winners in the various classes were: Class A, Sparetime; Class B, J. E. Drew; Class C, W. H. Gill; Class D, C. T. Willa; Class E, Acadia. Silver cups were awarded the winners.

SCHEDULE OF COLLEGE FOOTBALL GAMES.

Dates and Places for the Principal Contests Between Leading College Elevens This Fall.

	Harvard.	Princeton.	Yale.	Pennsylvania.	Columbia.	Cornell.	West Point.	Carlisle.
Harvard			Nov. 18, Cambridge.	Nov. 4, Phila.			Oct. 14, West Point.	Oct. 28, Cambridge.
Princeton			Nov. 25, New Haven.		Oct. 14, New York.	Oct. 28, Ithaca.	Oct. 21, West Point.	Nov. 11, New York.
Yale	Nov. 18, Cambridge.	Nov. 25, New Haven.					Nov. 4, West Point.	Oct. 24, New Haven.
Pennsylvania	Nov. 4, Phila.					Nov. 30, Phila.		Oct. 14, Phila.
Columbia		Oct. 14, New York.				Nov. 7, New York.		
Cornell		Oct. 28, Ithaca.		Nov. 30, Phila.	Nov. 7, New York.			
West Point	Oct. 14, West Point.	Oct. 21, West Point.	Nov. 4, West Point.					
Carlisle	Oct. 28, Cambridge.	Nov. 11, New York.	Oct. 24, New Haven.	Oct. 14, Phila.				

COLUMBIA LEAVES BRISTOL.

Cup Defender Departs for New Rochelle —Will Be Docked Thursday—Lipton to Entertain Iselin.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 24.—The cup defender Columbia left here this morning shortly after 9 o'clock for New Rochelle, the home of C. Oliver Iselin. The crew was astir early, preparing for the start, and quite a number of people gathered in the vicinity of the Herreshoffs' to witness the departure of the yacht. When all was in readiness the tender St. Michaels took the yacht in tow, and went down the bay around the east end of Hog Island, where a stop was made at Newport. The yacht will not return here until after the races, unless an accident occurs.

On Thursday next the Columbia will be docked in Erie Basin for the purpose of having her underbody cleaned.

Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, Herbert C. Leeds, Woodbury Kane, and Newberry Thorne were on the St. Michaels. Messrs. Iselin, Leeds, Kane, and Thorne are to be entertained on Monday by Sir Thomas Lipton on the Erin.

SHAMROCK TO TRY NEW MAINSAIL.

Will Wear Her Largest Canvas in Today's Trial—Sir Thomas's Plans.

The Shamrock, her big mainsail protected from the driving rain that lasted for half the day, swung easily at her mooring inside Sandy Hook yesterday. The only signs of life on her bright deck were the anchor watch of two men clad in yellow "oilers," whose principal duty was to warn away any visitor who ventured too near the racing yacht. Their work was light in the extreme, for the inclement weather and the more impressive spectacle of Admiral Sampson's fleet of warships anchored off Tompkinsville kept the sightseers away.

The mainsail that the Shamrock will wear to-day is the largest that has yet been spread. It is apparently the same length along the foot, with practically the same hoist at the luff. The head of the sail, however, is fully six feet longer than the one used last week. The gaff is a new, one of aluminium, and its after end extends to the end of the overhang. The programme to-day includes another trial over the thirty-mile triangle, one leg of which will be to windward, and will be adhered to unless rain prevents. Neither Mr. Fife nor Mr. Ratsey is willing to have the usefulness of even one suit of sales impaired by rain and consequent uneven stretching, and the eminent sailmaker said yesterday that he preferred to keep his canvas under cover if Jupiter Pluvius opened his flood gates.

Sir Thomas spent the day quietly on board the steam yacht Erin, where he entertained several friends who had voyaged from England to see the races. He chatted pleasantly to the reporters relative to his plans.

"I shall not leave the vicinity of the Shamrock until after the races," he said. "My business is here, and everything else must wait until that is finished. After that I shall attend a few of the social functions that have been arranged."

Late Saturday night Messrs. Fife and Ratsey changed their quarters from the Erin to the tender Plymouth, where they can be closer in touch with Capts. Hogarth and Wringe of the Shamrock, and also to make room for guests of Sir Thomas, who are arriving by every steamer. Col. Sharman-Crawford will be Sir Thomas's representative on the Columbia during the races, if present arrangements are not changed, and Mr. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., who has managed the Defender during the tuning-up spins of the Columbia, has been spoken of as the probable representative of the New York Yacht Club on the Shamrock.

At the Madison Avenue home of the New York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon Secretary J. V. S. Oddie announced that all tickets for the club steamer had been sold for the first two races, and inquiry among other clubmen who have chartered boats exhibits about the same state of affairs. The Gay Head, which will be the official boat of the Atlantic Yacht Club, will have on board a party of members and their friends. Only 900 tickets have been issued for each day, and Commodore Adams announced that none remained for the first two days, and less than 200 were left for the third race of the series.

The Riverside Yacht Club, one of the most exclusive of the Long Island Sound associations, has chartered the Iron Steamboat Perseus. As no tickets for this steamer have been disposed of to any but members of the Riverside, and one or two other of the Sound clubs, the Perseus will carry almost exclusively a party of yachtsmen and their friends. The committee in charge, composed of Edward Binney, Charles T. Pierce, and Frank Bowne Jones, have been at work arranging the details, and the steamer will leave the city promptly at 8:45 each morning in order to be off the lightship in ample time to witness the preliminary manoeuvring of the racing yachts.

Vorant II.-Lorelei Race Declared Off.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 24.—The race for the one-hundred-dollar cup between the Vorant II., Commodore George G. Tyson of the Riverside Yacht Club, owner, and the Lorelei, owned by Alfred Peats, did not come off to-day. Both boats prepared for the contest, but just as they were manoeuvring preparatory to the start, a heavy gust of wind split the mainsail of the Vorant, and she was unable to race. Owing to the Lorelei going out of commission next week, the match is declared off.

PAYS $10,000 FOR A GELDING.

J. C. McCoy Buys the Untried 3-Year-Old Baralma from Scott Newman.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24.—The most sensational sale of the year was made today at the track of the Louisville Fair and Driving Association, when J. C. McCoy of Kirkwood, Del., paid Scott Newman, Jr., the well-known Shelbyville turfman, $10,000 cash for Baralma, an untrained three-year-old gelding by Boreal, 2:15¼. The gelding has started but once in a race. That was at Evansville last week, when he won in straight heats, none better than 2:18. Sofe weeks ago, however, he made a very sensational public trial at the local track, turning the trick in 2:11¼. Immediately after this performance a well-known turfman offered Newman $6,000 cash, but was refused.

The gelding will almost certainly go to the post favorite in the $7,000 Kentucky Matron Stakes, to be run at the opening of the trots to-morrow. Extasy was the favorite all along, but the recent trials of Baralma has displaced her. In addition to the Matron Stakes, Baralma is entered in the $10,000 Futurity at Lexington and several other big stakes, the total amount of his possible winnings in the next few weeks being $30,000. Baralma is a big, fine-looking, clean-limbed chustnut.

Vailsburg Races Postponed.

The bicycle races to have been decided at the Vailsburg track, at Newark, N. J., yesterday, were postponed on account of the wet condition of the track.

CORNELL WITHOUT A COACH.

W. H. Bannard Is Out—His Successor to be Appointed at Once.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The report that W. H. Bannard will not coach Cornell's football team this season was officially verified on the return of Capt. Starbuck and his men to Ithaca to-day. The Chairman of the Football Committee, Prof. Hufficut, refused to state who would be the Princeton man's successor as coach, however.

The cause for Bannard leaving the Cornell team was not given. The manager of the Football Committee was aware of his intended action, and it is believed agreed to the same. It was stated that Cornell would not be long without a coach. The management will engage one before Wednesday's game with Syracuse. To-morrow the men will begin practice at Percy Field.

HANDICAP GOLF AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 24.—The weekly handicap golf matches at the Newport Golf Club links, which ended Saturday, in two classes for the cups offered by the club, resulted as follows: The winner in Class A was James Stillman, whose score was, gross 86, handicap 4, net 82. The other players were W. Woodward, F. C. Havemeyer, Fred P. Sands, H. Mortimer Brooks, and Robert Rowe. The winner in Class B was H. P. Rogers, whose score was, gross 99, handicap 18, net 81. Others who played in this class were Dr. J. J. Mason, Reginald Tower, H. R. Sedgwick, Ogden Mills, Herman B. Duryea, Richard McCreery, R. I. Gammell, W. Forbes Morgan, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr. The clubhouse was occupied by the cottagers this afternoon, and luncheons were quite numerous, the largest being given by H. R. Sedgwick.

Columbia Eleven Ready for Games.

The Columbia University football eleven arrived in the city last night after three weeks' preliminary practice at Margaretville, in the Catskill Mountains. The members of the squad, twenty-eight in number, are all in excellent physical condition and ready for hard practice which will be resumed this morning on Manhattan Field under the direction of Coach George Sanford. Definite arrangements for a game with Yale at Manhattan Field on Oct. 28 have been made. The game with Amherst, which was scheduled for that date, will be played Oct. 21. The opening game of the season will be played Oct. 1 with Rutgers.

Manhattan College Games.

The Fall games of the Manhatan College students are to be held at the oval of the Sacred Heart Academy, Westchester, to-morrow. A varied programme of track and field events has been arranged. The Athletic Association offers four gold and four silver medals, to be awarded on a basis of maximum scores in several events. In addition to individual honors, the upper classes will compete for a silk banner.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Leventritt, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—Routenberg vs. Schweitzer.
2—Chavin vs. Smith.
3—Tanzer vs. Hoff.
4—Hays vs. Ledman.
5—Mass vs. Spero.
6—Ed. T. L. Judd Co. vs. Bennett.
7—Dugoff vs. Zeman.
8—Rosenstock vs. Montague.
9—Graham vs. Schleimer.
10—Weiss vs. Forbes.
11—Bennett vs. Nick.
12—Fay vs. Winters.
13—Stiner vs. Block.
14—Kopetzky vs. Mansbach.
15—Beck vs. Rosenthal.
16—Amer vs. Folk.
17—Reiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
18—Podmore vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings.
19—Singer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
20—Bryant vs. same.
21—Woodend vs. Woodend.
22—Fuchs vs. Machinsky.
23—Monaco vs. Boyd.

Appeals from orders of City Court.

1—McCann vs. Gerding.
2—Rottenberg vs. Stejer.
3—Ehrenreich vs. Lichtenberg.
4—U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. vs. Hodgson.
5—Hoes vs. Allen.
6—Epstein vs. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.

Appeals from judgments of City Court.

1—Marcus vs. Hollaender.
2—Stern vs. Barrett Chemical Co.
3—Bernheimer vs. Prince.
4—Stearns vs. Farrand.
6—Walton vs. Riverside Bank.
7—Greene vs. Seitz.
8—Wright vs. May.
9—Devine vs. Met. St. Ry
10—Pasternak vs. Weiss.

Appeals from Municipal Court.

1—Fleischhauer vs. N. Y. Small Stock Co.
2—Textile Pub. Co. vs. Smith.
3—Tannenbaum vs. Nahtigall.
4—Salsman vs. Lederer.
5—Brookstone vs. Westcott Express Co.
6—Chorosh vs. Birkhahn.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Venter vs. McCartney.
9—Ellery vs. Bendit.
10—Herter vs. Muser.
11—Minsky vs. Block.
12—Diamant vs. Long Island R. R.
13—Jennings vs. Tomlinson.
14—Tannenbaum vs. Rosenberg.
15—White vs. Holding.
16—Friedel vs. Fischer.
19—Murphy vs. Wapoans.
20—Nichols vs. Weil.
21—Zubrinsky vs. Sabin.
22—Webel vs. Clark.
23—Same vs. same.
24—Vraida vs. Scheer.
25—Stivers vs. Ritt.
26—Lewin vs. Towbin.
27—Doyle vs. Met. St. Ry.
28—Draper vs. De Leon.
29—Lourdusen vs. Gruebel.
30—Bauer vs. Met. St. Ry.
31—Zeibel vs. Light.
32—Rubino vs. Fraternal Association.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at motions.

1—Cutting vs. Cutting.
2—Arnold vs. Dean.
3—Brady vs. Edwards.
4—In re Barnes.
5—McCarthy vs. Henderson.
6—People ex rel. Pomeroy vs. Board of Health.
7—In re Lenz.
8—Jones vs. Brown.
9—Demmerle vs. Demmerle.
10—In re O'Hara.
11—Niles Tool Works Co. vs. Woods Specialty Co.
12—Metzler vs. Janssen.
13—Brown vs. Brealer.
14—Martin vs. Aluminum Compound Plate Co.
15—Stanton vs. Mayer.
16—In re Gansevoort Bank.
17—People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank.
18—Lietze vs. Corliss Steam Engine Co.
19—Hunt vs. Cosgriff.
20—Lewinthan vs. Zodikow.
21—Hunt vs. Spaulding.
22—Hambro vs. Coffin.
23—Quinby vs. Quinby.
24—Volger vs. Force.
25—Bahrenberg vs. Tremberger.
26—Van Horne vs. Van Horne.
27—Nugent vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
28—Behrens vs. Behrens.
29—Sproul vs. Star Co.
30—Eason vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
31—Murphy vs. same.
32—In re N. Y. Engraving and Printing Co.
33—O'Brien vs. Desmond.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Sebastian Hauck, Robert Bonner, Mary Clausen, Nicola Lalno.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.; McCarthy and Conlan, JJ.—Held in General Term room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from orders.

1—Brady vs. Lovell.
2—Browning vs. Chadwick.
3—Pakas vs. Hollingshead.
36—Stark vs. Fowler.
37—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Askey.
38—In re Barnes.
39—People ex rel. Hayes vs. Knox.
40—Jackson vs. Kantrowitz.
41—Fox vs. Mays.
42—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Lipsky.
43—Sun Ins. Office vs. Chappell.
44—Coundouris vs. Ehrman.
45—Miller vs. Miller.
46—Ryan vs. Feeney.
47—Barnum vs. Barnum.
48—O. J. Gude Co. vs. Furthman.
49—Rosenthal vs. Stone.
50—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Noblett.
51—Ross vs. Tattersalls of N. Y.
52—Tilby vs. Giles.
53—Cegada vs. Wills.
54—In re Walton Av.
55—In re De Forest.
56—People ex rel. Sullivan vs. Clausen.
57—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Merritt.
58—Barth vs. Lane.
59—Jones vs. Menke.
60—Jones vs. Smith.
61—Mackintosh vs. Mackintosh.
62—Herrman vs. Weisskopf.
63—Spinks vs. Belfeld.
64—McCloskey vs. Mercer.
65—Abbett vs. Dorsey.
66—People ex rel. Smith vs. Roe.
67—People ex rel. Smith vs. Roosevelt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Catharine Donohue, Leopold Friedman, James Crowe.

Barbara Demmerle.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.; McCarthy and Conlan, JJ.—Held in General Term room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from orders.

1—Brady vs. Lovell.
2—Browning vs. Chadwick.
3—Pakas vs. Hollingshead.
14—Boldt vs. Epstein.
15—Jameson vs. ——.
16—Myerson vs. Levy.
17—Travis vs. Stewart.
4—Empire City Marble Co. vs. Standard Structural Co.
5—Betancourt vs. Met. St. Ry.
6—Henry Huber Co. vs. Warren.
7—Romanski vs. Union Ry.
8—Fraser vs. Alpha Combined Heating and L. Mfg. Co.
9—Dennis vs. Tebbets.
10—Martin vs. Porter.
11—Lawrence vs. Samuels.

Appeals from judgments:

1—Cunningham vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
2—Strauss vs. Murray.
3—McDonald vs. Wesendonck.
4—Franken vs. McAlpin.
5—Folsom vs. Winters.
6—Krieger vs. Kaye.
7—Brachfeld vs. 3d Av. R. R.
8—Tilley vs. Beverwyck Towing Co.
9—Smith vs. Smith.
10—Lesster vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
11—Purdy vs. C. C. White Paper Mfg. Co.
12—Chambers vs. Goldklaug.
13—Richardson & Morgan Co. vs. Gudewill.
18—Hutkoff vs. Penn. R. R.
19—Luedecke vs. Met. St. Ry.
20—Goodfellow vs. N. Y. & Commercial S. L. Co.
21—Gowing vs. Warner.
22—Jaeger vs. Koenig.
23—Marrus vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
24—Stephens vs. Cowen.
25—Prince vs. Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Assn.
26—Fiaccus vs. Drovert Mfg. Co.
27—Singer vs. ——.
28—Kuhlman vs. Met. St. Ry.
29—Anderson vs. Dwyer.
30—Aldhous vs. Bovers.
31—Cucbas vs. Klein.
32—Marquis vs. Wood.
33—12th Ward Bank vs. Rogers.
34—Lee vs. Met. St. Ry.
35—O'Sullivan vs. York Lumber Corp.
36—Levien vs. Webb.
37—Squilanti vs. Met. St. Ry.
38—Block vs. Garfiel.
39—Blaziacker vs. 3d Av. R. R.
40—Merican vs. Met. St. Ry.
41—Perrin vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
42—Mercantile Safe Dep. Co. vs. Parker.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Philip Laken.
2—Mary H. R. O'Donnell.
3—Frank Kennedy.
4—John O'Brien, Patrick McKinney, William Smith.
5—Paul Aiss.
6—John Romeno.
7—Edward Fitzgerald, Henry Butler.
8—James Brennan.
9—August Austin.
10—Albert Cook.
11—William Roussell, Caesar Cella.
12—Michael Stillman, alias Mischen.
13—Edward Harrison.
14—James H. Brown.
15—Charles Earl.
16—Samuel Light.

Pleadings.

1—William Munson.
2—Lizzie Smith, Lizzie Reynolds

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Samuel M. Jarvis, *Wager Swayne,*
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Hugh Kelly. *Arnold Marcus,*
C. W. Drake, *S. L. Conklin,*
Heman Dowd.

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG AND GULF R. R. CO. REORGANIZATION.
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 21, 1899.
The plan for the reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co. and its terminal companies, dated Philadelphia, August 17, 1899, has this day been declared operative, more than a majority of the first mortgage bonds having been deposited under the plan, as well as other securities affected thereby. Copies of the plan and agreement can be had on application to any of the following depositaries, viz.:
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO., of Philadelphia, Pa.
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK, of New York, N. Y.
GUARDIAN TRUST CO., of Chicago, Ill.
AMSTERDAMSCH TRUSTEE KANTOOR, of Amsterdam, Holland.
COMMERZ AND DISCONTO BANK, of Berlin, Germany.
MESSRS. KLEINWORT, SONS & CO., of London, Eng.
The holders of the first mortgage bonds and stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co. and its terminal companies are hereby notified that in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit their said bonds and certificates of stock with one of the depositaries above mentioned, for which securities they will receive negotiable receipts of the depositary.
Application will promptly be made to have the said certificates of deposit duly listed upon the New York Stock Exchange, pending which further deposits will be received by any of said depositaries under the terms of said plan and agreement.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSHER, New York.
HERMAN SIELCKEN, New York.
WILLIAM EDENBORN, Chicago.
MAX PAM, Chicago.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Secretary.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
117 W. Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill.
READ & PETTIT,
328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Of Counsel for the Reorganization Committee.

Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company.
TO ALL HOLDERS OF HALLGARTEN & CO.'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED UNDER THE BONDHOLDERS' AGREEMENT DATED JULY 5, 1898, IN RESPECT OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that on and after SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1899, holders of Hallgarten & Co.'s certificates of deposit issued under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 5, 1898, in respect of the Five Per Cent. Second Mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, may receive the new Four Per Cent. Second Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company to which they are entitled upon presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York.
September 25, 1899.
Hallgarten & Co.,
28 Broad Street, New York.
Representing S. I. R. T. Second Mortgage Bondholders.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 7% Land Grant Bonds.
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1899.
Philadelphia, September 15, 1899.
THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.
GENERAL OFFICE.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT WITH THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO., THE ABOVE BONDS WILL AT MATURITY, OCTOBER 1, 1899, BE PURCHASED ON PRESENTATION AT THIS OFFICE.
COUPONS ON SAID BONDS WILL BE PAID, AS HERETOFORE, AT THE OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER AND CO., NEW YORK CITY.
ROBT. W. SMITH, TREASURER.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.
A majority of the above-mentioned Bonds having now been deposited with the undersigned, notice is hereby given that further deposits may be made with the Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, until SEPTEMBER 25, 1899, after which date a penalty of $10.00 per Bond will be incurred.
The Committee undertakes to act ONLY for depositing bondholders.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, September 5, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

LEWIS A. MAY,
Member { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. New York Produce Exchange.
ALEXANDER M'ELWEE,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
EUGENE F. ENSLEN,
Cashier Jefferson County Savings Bank.
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(Occupying entire first floor of the Munn Building)
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. New York Produce Exchange.
STOCKS BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS, COFFEE
Bought and sold for cash or on margins of 2 to 10 per cent. COMMISSION, 1-16.
Send for our "HIGH AND LOW PRICES," a comprehensive publication showing the highest and lowest prices of Stocks, Grain, and Cotton each day for the past year. Mailed free on request.
WRITE FOR OUR VALUABLE MARKET LETTER, issued daily and sent free.
On Monday we will issue a Special Letter entitled
"The Money Situation and the Outlook for Stocks."
All speculators should write or wire for it.
HIGHEST BANK REFERENCES AND FINANCIAL RATING.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
6% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.
22 Wall Street,
New York, September 25, 1899.
Three months' interest due October 1st, 1899, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after that date. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, September 14th, 1899.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 3, due October 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, September 25th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, September 23d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1899.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Office of American Ice Company,
133 E. 23d St.,
New York, Sept. 21st, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable October 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2d, 1899.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. October 2d, 1899, until 10:00 A. M. October 16th, 1899.
Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.
J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
New York, September 14, 1899.
A dividend of Two Dollars and a Quarter ($2.25) per share on the Common Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Fiscal Agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after October 2nd, 1899, to the holders of the Common Stock of record at the close of business September 20th, 1899. The Common stock transfer books will close for that purpose at the close of business on September 20th and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 3, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

National Wall Paper Company,
416, 418, 420, 422 BROOME STREET.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on October 2nd, 1899.
Checks will be mailed from this office.
Transfer books will be closed on September 27th, 1899, and reopen on October 3rd, 1899.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & LAKE WINNEBAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupons No. 8, due October 1st, 1899, from Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad, Manitowoc Division, 6% First Mortgage Divisional Gold Bonds, will be payable on and after October 2d, 1899, at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.
Wisconsin Central Railway Company,
By GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, September 20th, 1899.

American Beet Sugar Company.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at the Company's Office, 32 Nassau Street, on the 2d of October, 1899. Books close at the Office of The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, Transfer Agents, 27 Pine Street, New York, September 28th, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Monday, October 9th, at 10 A. M.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable October 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record twelve o'clock noon, September 30th, 1899. The transfer books will close twelve o'clock noon September 30th, and open October 11th.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Oct. 1st, 1899. Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Sept. 25th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, Oct. 2d 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Sept. 30, 1899.
BARING MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

Garfield National Bank,
23rd St. and Sixth Ave.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
Eighty-eighth (88th) Dividend.
THE DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, October 2, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 2d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 22d, 1899.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 8, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 20th October, 1899. Transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will close September 20th and reopen on the 21st October.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.
NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 3, DUE OCTOBER 1, 1899, from the above-mentioned Bonds, will be paid at maturity, (at the rate of 4%,) upon presentation at the office of the STATE TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, NEW YORK, N. Y.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

No. 11 Broadway, New York, Sept. 21st, 1899.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents per share November 1st to PREFERRED Stockholders of record September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Sept. 22d, 1899.
The coupons due October 1st, 1899, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. J. BOWRON, Treas.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 25th, 1899.
Coupons maturing October 1, 1899, on the bonds of the Tredegar Company will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York.
ARCHER ANDERSON, President.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 36,309 and 36,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Saturday's bank statement makes it less easy for Stock Exchange speculators to purvey bear "arguments." The much forecasted deficit in surplus reserves does not appear. Money-market conditions generally indicate improvement. Bankers of experience having large opportunities for observations beyond local bounds are not pessimistic; their agreement is that the outlook has become favorable.

Generally there is expectation that firm rates will obtain in the money market for some time to come, but such stringency as can seriously handicap business is not considered probable here or at any other money centre of the country.

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Money advanced toward harvesting and marketing Western crops will be soon starting this way in volume. Western bankers are quoted as believing that the return movement this year will not only start earlier than usual, but that along with repayment of Eastern loans there will be unprecedented deposits of Western money. The head of a great trust company in Chicago, in correspondence with a Wall Street business associate, says:

"I estimate that fully three-fifths of the money realized on our Western crops this season will go East and stay there. Some of the surplus will be spent on the betterment of Western farms and the like, but in the East even Wall Street's security market will have a chance to absorb great sums. A feeling has developed in the West beyond what generally is realized that while Western railroads are prospering, making earnings beyond all past example, the securities of them are pretty good investments for Western people themselves; and I have recently been very greatly surprised by the fashion which seems to have developed in Western communities to put surplus moneys into stocks like Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific. In this new venture of the Granger going into partnership with Wall Street there are a good many possibilities which our political economists can afford to give consideration to—but just from the Western viewpoint of only three or four years ago how odd it seems."

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While the business week is to be broken in upon by holidays, it is probable that we shall have activity. The bear contingent will resume aggressiveness; but there has not yet been any such universal and profitable covering of shorts as bear boasts represent.

WHY PAPER PRICES ADVANCE.

The recent advance in the price of paper has been so marked upon that it may not be amiss to quote a Director of the International Paper Company, who says:

"The extreme drought which prevailed throughout the country, and which has really been unprecedented, has had the effect of closing down very many mills in whole or in part. As a result it has made it very difficult in many instances for the mills to supply the demands—unusually large and likely to continue so—which have been made upon them, or even to care for the contracts that they have had.

"The advance in ground wood and likewise in sulphite and other materials required in the making of both book and news paper would tend to make prices higher, even though there were no scarcity caused by the shutting down of these mills.

"In my opinion the production of paper at the present time is not more than 75 per cent. of the capacity of the mills.

"While the situation would be relieved by the lifting of the drought, prices will still continue higher, for in some cases the surplus profits have all been used up and some of the mills are, as it were, running from hand to mouth. It will take them a long time to accumulate their product to such an extent that they can run to advantage—that is to say, can run on the same machine for a number of days without being obliged to change over to catch up on orders for a different kind of paper.

"As for the increase in price, there has been no such advance as stated, the increase in news paper being from ⅛ to ¼ per a pound, and in book paper from ¼ to ½ cent a pound."

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On this subject the current number of Paper says:

Low water is at present the chief controlling factor in the market for news paper. It prevails in almost all sections of the country, and, as a result, the production of ground wood, and consequently of news paper, is very considerably reduced. The streams this year have been abnormally low, and, unless heavy rains set in, there will be no change in prevailing conditions. In the Black River district most of the news machines are idle because of low water, and in other sections, both east and west, many machines are "down" for the same reason. As an incident in this line, although, of course, it does not affect the production of news, it may be stated that Holyoke mills are "down" two and a half days each week owing to low water, the streams in that section not having been as low in fifteen years. With some New York State mills the water power has diminished so greatly as to temporarily wipe it out of existence as a factor in paper manufacture. Another incident in the same line may be mentioned. There has been going on for two weeks at Millinocket, Me., where the Great Northern Paper Company is building its plant, a test to determine the minimum power which the stream there furnishes, and it has been found that even under present conditions it will provide 16,000 horse power, a figure which is entirely satisfactory to those interested.

Consumers have noted the facts of low water and reduced production, and, while their actual consumption has increased somewhat, it has not grown to the extent indicated by the orders which they have put into the mills. In other words, they are storing paper, and are thus providing for a continued absence of the "rainy day," which is now so much needed. Some consumers have made their requests materially larger, and in one instance one of them, who usually takes about 400 tons a month, this month stated that he would require 1,200 tons. This was not because he expected to use that quantity in the period named. He was simply taking the precaution to provide that the paper should be in sight should his necessities require it.

Newspaper publishers are gradually, but not largely, increasing their orders. The heaviest increase in demand comes from the tablet manufacturers, the large printers, wall paper stainers and paper box men, all of whom have been liberal buyers.

The capacity of the news producing mills has been enlarged somewhat, and will be further by the machines now in course of construction, and by the output of the Great Northern Paper Company and the St. Regis Paper Company when these concerns get in operation. Some people fear that with this enlarged capacity the market will be overburdened with product, but shrewd men in the business do not see any trouble ahead on that score, believing that the consumptive needs of home and foreign trade will keep pace with the enlarged supply.

The price of news has not been advanced as much as the manufacturers desire. They allege that the cost of production is steadily rising, and that in order to allow of profits, higher prices must be enforced.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purpose of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting, or of the special meeting of stockholders to be held on October 9th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 30th, 1899.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 5, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 26, 1899.
R. P. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 23, 1899.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next.
The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 22, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 5, 1899, at 10 A. M.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1899.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALEXANDER G HACKSTAFF,
New York, September 13, 1899. Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE will be held Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 M. in the Board Rooms, No. 66 and 40 New St., New York, to elect Directors for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may legally come before them.
GEO. D. HEDIAN, Secretary.
Sept. 11, 1899.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

American Woolen Company Has Advanced Clays Again.

LARGE BUSINESS IN HOSIERY

Number of Underwear Lines Short—Blankets in Good Shape—Cotton Goods Market Strong.

There is but little change to report in regard to men's wear woolens. The market is comparatively quiet. Cancellations have been comparatively few and revisions not serious. Prices during the week were advanced considerably over those of the openings, and held firmly. The American Woolen Company has advanced clays again, but, as they are sold up, this means nothing except that the company is keeping abreast of the wool market, which is continually advancing.

The domestic manufacturers of dress goods have had a splendid season all through. Rough materials have been in demand and also broadcloths and venetians. The mills have confined themselves so far to business for Fall, and have not yet attempted to get ready for Spring orders. Samples for Spring are now open in the importers' rooms. Salesmen are out or starting on the road for business. Soft woods promise best for Spring, and worsteds are on the decline.

The jobbers have done somewhat less business during the past week than during the two or three previous weeks. The orders were practically finished, as far as the placing was concerned. The season has been a very prosperous one. Nearly all materials have sold well. Broadcloths, venetians, and cheviots have been leaders in plain goods, and plaids are undoubtedly first in the line of novelties. Fine imported plaids are scarce in the market, and the demand cannot be met. Crepons continue to do a good business, and will probably continue through the Spring season.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

The past ten days have shown an enormous business in imported hosiery, and the market has been full of buyers looking for both fancy and staple goods. The trade did not expect anything like the demand that has come to hand for fancy half hose, and the retailers have sold such large quantities that their stocks became badly demoralized. It is confidently expected now that men's half hose will be in large demand in fancies. The retailers have sold a large part of what were really very small stocks of fancies and have been obliged to call upon the importers for more.

Prices of hosiery are very firm, and it is considered that there is no room for weakness anywhere. Domestic manufacturers are well satisfied in regard to the amount of business, both on full fashion and on seamless goods. For these goods, also, we find that there have been a good many orders accepted for delivery in the Spring of 1900. Seamless goods are not quite as well situated as full fashion, for there is a disposition to cut prices in order to secure business in a few cases.

The jobbers in underwear report that their business during the past two weeks has been larger, in the majority of cases, than they have ever known before. A number of lines are very short in supply, and they don't know where to turn to find them. This shortness is felt more keenly in the fleece-lined goods than on anything else, and particularly in the very cheap brands.

When the Fall business opened in underwear there was a big rush on these goods, and prices were cut right and left by the manufacturers, in order to get business. Every mill manufacturing these goods became oversold, and to-day the result of this is being felt. Prices are going up, so that orders cannot be duplicated at anywhere near the same price, and, in fact, it is hard to find the goods at any price. Business in flat wool goods is increasing, and has returned almost to a natural basis.

The Spring business is now complete, as far as the traveling salesman is concerned, and a large quantity of orders were booked. Importers report a very satisfactory business during the week, and say that the season will be most excellent altogether. Prices have been very firm everywhere.

BLANKETS AND COTTON GOODS.

Blankets are in excellent shape in almost every line, and the end of the season will find everything desirable and well cleaned up. This will be the second season in which the blanket manufacturers have been able to close out practically the entire stocks, and are ready to begin the new season with other goods. Prices are on a fairly satisfactory basis, and will be advanced with the opening of new goods. Orders on hand to-day are being made up from wool purchased from three to four months ago, when it was cheaper, and any business to-day for which wool must be purchased in the open market will call for much higher prices.

While the present market for cotton goods seems to be exceptionally strong, the future depends to a large extent upon the cotton crop which is coming forward, whether this will be higher, the same, or lower than the last. At present, with one exception, cotton goods are all very strong. That one exception is the printed fancies which have not been duplicated to any great extent yet. The future prices of cotton goods will not, however, depend entirely upon the cotton crop, because the product of the largest number of the mills is sold so far ahead. It would, of course, affect the market in time, but not immediately.

A number of bids have been received during the last week for large quantities for home consumption. Sellers, however, on account of the present condition of the market, are not anxious to accept any bids for the future at to-day's prices, and there is no pressure brought to bear upon them by the mills to do so. Brown cottons are particularly strong and quiet, generally sold up for a long time. Export business, however, is not as lively as that for home trade.

Bleached cottons continue in steady demand, and prices show an upward tendency. Denims have been in quieter request, but prices are firm, and the same is true of other coarse colored cottons. There have been a fair number of orders coming to hand for fancy prints, but the duplicate orders are not yet what was expected. Prices are slightly irregular. The following advances have been named during the week:

Wheelwright, Eldridge & Co. have advanced Farwell 4-4 bleached cottons to 6¼ cents per yard. They have also advanced the price of Cabot 4-4 bleached cottons one-fourth of a cent to 6 cents per yard.

Joshua L. Bailey & Co. have advanced prices of EK, EB, EL, E, EE, EH, EA, EEE, and 250 hickory stripes, Erwin denims one-fourth of a cent per yard. The same advance has been made on Nos. 3,000, 280, 250, and 220, plain denims.

Treat & Converse have advanced Pride of the West 9-8 bleached cottons to 15 cents, and 5-4 to 17 cents per yard.

Lawrence, Taylor & Co. have advanced Blackstone and Fitchville 4-4 bleached cottons one-fourth of a cent to 6¼ cents and 5¾ cents per yard, respectively. They have also advanced the price of Farmers' choice 4-4 bleached cottons one-fourth of a cent to 5¾ cents per yard.

Joy, Langdon & Co. have advanced the price of Hamilton D and B. O. G. ticks one-fourth of a cent per yard.

Smith, Hogg & Gardner have advanced the price of Yardstick and Argyle 4-4 fine brown cottons one-fourth of a cent per yard. They also have advanced the price of York covert cloths one-half a cent per yard.

Whitin & Collins have advanced the price of Forest Mills 4-4 and 7-8 bleached cottons one-fourth of a cent per yard.

Poor Brothers, agents, have advanced the price of their thirty-six-inch percales 2½ cents per yard.

Grinnell, Willis & Co. have made the following advances on wide sheetings:

	Wamsutta ST. Cents.	Cents.	New Bedford HH. Cents.	Cents.
9-8	13	13½	14	14½
8-4	16	15½	18	16½
48-inch	17	17½	18	18½
50-inch	18	18½	19	19½
6-4	19	19½	20	20½
63-inch	24	23	25	26
8-4	27½	25½	30	31
9-4	30	31	32½	33½
10-4	32½	33½	35	36
11-4	37½	35½	40	41
12-4	47½	48½	..	..

Wamsutta percale sheetings: Brown—8-8, 16 cents; 5-4, 18 cents; 48-inch, 20 cents; 50-inch, 21 cents; 6-4, 22 cents; 63-inch, 30 cents; 8-4, 37½ cents; 9-4, 40 cents; 10-4, 42½ cents; 11-4, 47½ cents.

Molasses as Cattle Food.

From The Louisiana Planter.

Mules, horses, hogs, and cattle that have been fed all the can molasses that they would consume, and this during over four years in Lou

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ALASKA.

Shocks Were Severe and a Huge Tidal Wave Formed.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 24.—Concerning the recent earthquake along the coast of Alaska, the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, educational agent for Alaska, writes as follows from Yakutat under date of Sept. 17:

"The first shock was experienced on Sunday, Sept. 3, but being slight, caused no alarm. During the following five hours there were fifty-two distinct shocks, culminating at 3 o'clock P. M. in a shock so severe that people of Yakutat were hurled violently across their rooms, or if outside they were thrown to the ground, while pictures fell from the walls and dishes and crockery crashed on the shelves and houses rocked and swayed and whirled, while the mission bell rang violently in the shaking church tower.

"Panic-stricken, the inhabitants regained their feet and attempted to flee to the hills, only to be again and again thrown to the earth. Gaining the hills and looking seaward, they were transfixed with horror as they saw a great tidal wave, apparently a wall of water thirty feet high, approaching with the speed of a race horse, that would engulf the village and sweep away their homes. Before the shore was reached the earth opened in the bottom of the harbor, and into this chasm the tidal wave spent its force, and around it the sea swirled like a great maelstrom. This saved the village from destruction.

"The tide would rise ten feet in the space of four or five minutes, and in an equally short time go down again. These sudden fluctuations were frequently repeated. Tents were pitched on the hills back of the village and nearly the whole population is camping out, fearing that another tidal wave may come. From the 10th to the present there have been frequent shocks, one having occurred this forenoon."

Another Earthquake in Alaska?

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 24.—The seismograph, in operation in the meteorological station here, indicated severe shocks of earthquake yesterday. On the occasion of the recent disturbances at Skaguay the instrument indicated it. Yesterday's was much severer than formerly, and the officials regarded Alaska as the probable scene of another earthquake.

WOULD TELL DEWEY HER TALE.

Mrs. Hallor, Whose Son Is on His Ship, Dislikes Barge Office Ways.

Mrs. Theresa Hallor, who says she keeps a boarding house in London, but for all that is as Irish as the bogs of Sligo, arrived here on the steamship St. Paul on Saturday. Mrs. Hallor is forty-five years old, and told the immigration authorities that she was unfortunate enough to have been married twice.

When asked if she had any money she said she believed that was her own affair. As she did not show any signs of extreme wealth, she was put into the detention pen. She smothered her indignation until yesterday. To the Board of Special Inquiry she said:

"If yez air so inquisitive as to phry into the lives av dacint people to such an extint I might be after makin' known to yez that me son John Lawrence Brown—him by me first husband, Dinny Brown, dead and gone these many years, more's the pity—this son John Lawrence Brown was on the Raleigh and took a hand in the foight in Manilly. The bhoy is afther comin' home on the Olympia, and be the same token I'm afther meetin' him down the bay come Saturday, bless his poor old mither is bein' shut up and worrited to death only for the matter av a few pounds.

"I'll be after sayin' as if I'm not let go av me. It's a sorry shtory I'll be after tellin' George Dewey av yure sayins and goins on."

The officials, despite these threats, were obdurate until Mrs. Hallor, with a grimace, pulled from the folds of her dress £11 in English money, whereupon she was released and left in high dudgeon.

Steam Barge Sinks at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—In a severe wind and rain storm this evening the steam barge Cleveland, lumber laden, sank in the harbor near the mouth of the Chicago River. Capt. Henry Davis and a crew of eleven men were rescued by tugs with considerable difficulty. The Cleveland left Frankfort, Mich., Saturday, bound for Chicago, with 200,000 feet of lumber. The boat sprang a leak off Waukegan, and, owing to her water-logged condition, was driven on a reef while attempting to reach the inner harbor here. After the crew was rescued tugs dragged the half-sunken vessel into the inner harbor. The Cleveland was built thirty years ago.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 7-16
Sugar, granulated	.05 3-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	26.00
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Flour, firm; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3.10@$3.35; Spring specials, $4.10@$4.20; Spring patents, $3.40@$3.45; straights, $3@$3.20; bakers, $1.20@$3.20; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@69c; No. 2 red, 72¾c; No. 2 corn, 34½@35c; No. 2 yellow, 34@34¾c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23¼c; No. 2 white, 25¼c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25c; No. 2 rye, 56¾@57¼c; No. 2 barley, 41@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork per bbl, $8.15@$8.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½@$5.32½; short ribs, sides (loose,) $5.05@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@$5.65; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.83; granulated, $5.31; clover, no sales. $5.50@$6.75.

COTTON.—Intense excitement prevailed all through Saturday's session in the cotton market, with trading again very active. A desperate attack was made upon the market, as soon as the call started, by the bear forces, who were reinforced by weak cables from Liverpool and a number of large European selling orders. Uninitiated longs became nervous, and in some instances sold a portion of their holdings. This pressure forced nearby deliveries off 2 to 3 points. The selling movement spent itself before January was reached, however, with the result that the late months advanced rapidly, with the market at the close of the call firm and 4 to 5 points higher. For the rest of the forenoon offerings of whatever nature were mapped up with wonderful eagerness by early short sellers and the foreign element.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	6 27	6 27	6 27	6.27@6.29
October	6.22	6.30	6.22	6.29@....
November	6.27	6.34	6.27	6.33@6.34
December	6.35	6.43	6.35	6.42@6.43
January	6.43	6.49	6.43	6.47@6.48
February	6.51	6.51	6.51	6.50@6.52
March	6.55	6.56	6.55	6.55@....
April	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.59@6.61
May	6.64	6.64	6.60	6.61@6.62
June	6.65	6.63	6.63	6.63@6.65
July	....	6.67	6.66	6.65@6.67
August	....	....	....	6.66@6.68

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 6,000 sales. Receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales; middling upland, 3 11-16d. Futures opened irregular at 1 1-64d decline; closed irregular and unsettled at 2@2½-64d net decline. January-February, 3.31½b; February-March, 3.32s; March-April, 3.32½b; April-May, 3.33b; May-June, 3.33½b; June-July, 3.34b; July-August, 3.34½b; September, 3.36b; September-October, 3.34½b; October-November, 3.33½b; November-December, 3.32b; December-January, 3.31½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	74	74¼	74	74
December	77¼	77¾	76¾	76¾
May	80¼	80¼	79⅝	79⅝
Corn—				
September	....	....	....	35¼
December	37¼	37¼	36⅞	36⅞
May	36⅞	36⅞	36	36

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73¾	73¾	73¼	73½
December	72¾	72¾	72¼	72¾
May	75½	75½	74⅞	74⅞
Corn—				
September	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
December	30½	30½	29 13-16	29⅞
May	30 7-16	30½	30¼	30¼
Oats—				
September	22 1-16	22¾	22⅜	22⅜
December	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
May	23¼	24	23¾	23¾

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was a rather tame affair Saturday, with prices a shade easier at the opening, and the tendency for the rest of the brief session toward a lower level. A feeling of uncertainty was engendered by reports from Chicago to the effect that one or two small houses did not "get through" last night, and that several small firms were expected to be obliged to fail before the day was out. It was known that several New York houses had been served with papers by Deputy Sheriffs upon the assumption that they hold funds on account of Barrett, Farnum & Co., whose failure was announced last Thursday. While this had no direct bearing on the market it contributed to the disquieting influence of the predictions of further trouble at Chicago.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.—Wheat, firmer; No. 1 Northern, 72@74c; No. 2 Northern, 69½@70c. Rye, No. 1, 58@58½c. Barley, No. 2, 46c; sample, 39@46c.

DULUTH, Sept. 23.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 72⅝c; September, 72⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 69½c; September, 69½c; October, 68¾c; December, 69¾c; May, 72⅝c; No. 2, Northern, 67⅝c; No. 3 Spring, 63⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—Close: Wheat, in store, No. 1 Northern, September, 68¾c; December, 68¾@68⅝c; May, 71⅝@71¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 66c.

CORN—Prices ⅛@¼c net lower. December corn on the curb ranged from 36⅞ to 37c, closing at 37c.

OATS—No. 2 closed 28c; No. 3, 27¼c; No. 2 white, 29¼@30c; No. 3 white, 29@29½c; track mixed, 27½@29c; track white, 30@35c; No. 2 white clips, 30½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western 66c. free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 63c, spot; State rye, 60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 46@50c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN——55@60c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.35@3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.80; Spring clears, $3.40@3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.60; no grade, $18.75@$19, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $...35@$3.50. Cornmeal—Quoted: Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30. Rye, ... brand. Bagmeal—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 75@77c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16@$16.45; sacks, spot, $16.25; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17.50, latter white; fine, $15@$15.25; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.50@$15.50, bulk; oil meal, $26.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—Flour—First patents, $3.75@$3.85; second patents, $3.55@$3.65; first clear, $2.50@$2.60; bran, $10.50@$11.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$16. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@$26.50. DRESSED HOGS—6¼c; bacons, 6¼c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10 lb, 6¾@7c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9½@10¼c; Western, greens, 6¾@8¾c; Western, S. P., 9¼c; city greens, 9½c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5@5¾c. LARD—$5.65; city lard, $5.30; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $8; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 5½c; Western, 5½@5¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼@8c; city lard stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess strong, 67s 6d; prime mess firm, 51s 3d. Pork—Firm; prime mess, Western, 51s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, strong, 46s. Bacon—Strong; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 33s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 36s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 28s. Lard—Firm; prime Western, in tierces, 28s; American, refined, in pails, 29s 3d. Butter—Finest United States, 97s; good, 72s. Cheese—Firm; American, finest white, 53s; American, finest colored, 54s 6d. Tallow—Firm; prime city, 25s; Australian, in London, 26s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, nominal. Turpentine—Spirits steady, 37s. Resin—Common firm, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 7⅛d. Linseed Oil—23s 3d.

COFFEE.—No general desire was manifested by either bull or bear interests to open new accounts in Saturday's market, and the investment public continued to maintain a passive attitude in the absence of influential new factors on which to base new ideas. Smaller holders were induced to liquidate in a meagre way by heavier receipts at Brazilian ports than anticipated, unfavorable foreign market news and a sharp increase in the American visible supply. The opening of the market was quiet, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower. At the close the market was steady with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10@4.15
October	....	....	....	4.10@4.15
November	....	....	....	4.15@4.20
December	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40@4.45
January	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45@4.50
February	....	....	....	4.50@4.55
March	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
April	....	....	....	4.60@4.65
May	....	....	....	4.65@4.70
June	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.75
July	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
August	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 5800; receipts, 47,000 bags; stock, 1,163,000 bags. Hamburg, coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre, coffee market opened steady and unchanged; at 12 M. unchanged; sales, 18,000 bags. January, 31.50; February, 31.75; March, 32; April, 32.25; May, 32.50; June, 32.75; July, 33; August, 33.25; September, 31; October, 31; November, 31.25; December, 31.50. Rio, coffee market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 6@7¼; exchange, 7 11-16d; receipts, 25,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 14,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 14,000 bags; stock, 349,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 9-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $19.50; steel rails, $34; pig iron warrants, $18; lake copper ingot, $18.50; tin, $32.20; exchange, lead, $4.62½; spelter, $5.45.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels $8.80 and in bulk $6.30; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.75, and in bulk $6.25; refined cases, New York, $10.05; crude naphtha, carboes, $10.50; deodorized, $11. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 18@19c; prime Summer yellow, 27@27½c; off Summer yellow, 26@27c; butter grades, 29@31c; prime white, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c, linseed, American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta raw, 60c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.25@$4.50, spirits turpentine, 50@50¼c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.25@$1.27½; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50@$1.55; H, $1.60@$1.65; I, $1.70@$1.75; K, $1.85@$1.90; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.90; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50@$3.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 23—Turpentine, 46c; resin, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 23.—Spirits turpentine, 47c; resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Sept. 23.—Spirits turpentine, 46¾@47c; resin, 90@95c; crude turpentine, $1.30, $2.50, and $2.50; tar, $1.30.

LIVE STOCK.—Veals, $6@$8.50; grassers and fed calves, $3.75@$4.25; city-dressed veals, 10@12½c per pound; sheep, fair to prime, $4@$4.50; lambs, $5@$5.85; one car extra, $6.35. Canadian lambs, $5.75@$5.87½.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 241 and 243 West Broadway, east side, 74.10 feet north of White Street, runs north 37.8 by east 100 by south 19.4 by west 20.5 by south 18.1 by west 100, six-story brick business building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 1,375 First Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street, 23 by 60, four-story brick double flat, with two stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 3,733 Third Avenue, northwest corner of St. Paul's Place, together with 3,735 and 3,777 adjoining, each 26.5 feet front, and varying in depth from 95.11 to 110.5, three four-story brick flats, with stores; St. Paul's Place, north side, 95.11 feet west of Third Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 28.9 by 109, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on 3,733, $2,385; on 3,735, $2,125; on 3,737, $2,377; on the St. Paul's Place property, $3,665.

On the premises, at noon, by Philip A. Smyth, trustee's sale, seventy-two parcels in Yonkers, including the country seats known as The Oaks and Springside, residences on High Street, Warburton and Woodworth Avenues, and sixty-four plots and lots on Fairview and High Streets, Ridgeway and Vineyard Avenues.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

90% HOUSES

We represent 90% of the most desirable houses on the

UPPER WEST SIDE

For Sale, Rent, or Exchange,

FRANK L. FISHER CO.
446 COLUMBUS AVE.

39 West 81st Street facing Manhattan Square. Elegant 25 ft. four-story house, box stoop, 19 rooms, perfect order; immediate occupancy; beautifully decorated; modern improvements; open daily for inspection; sale or lease; fair price; easy terms.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

219 WEST 20TH ST. $28 A MONTH.
Elegant flat; five light rooms and bath. All improvements; second floor; just put in perfect condition; great opportunity for a respectable family; also similar flat for $25 a month. Apply to janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

The Trouville

2783 & 2785 BROADWAY

Located on the west side of Broadway, between 107th and 108th Streets, fronting upon the broad plaza formed by Broadway, West End Ave., and 107th Street, which intersect at that point. Riverside Drive is but one block away and can be seen from the roof garden of The Trouville.

The apartments consist of eight large, light rooms and tile bathroom; also hot and cold water in chambers. Every detail is of the latest improvement and so arranged as to afford the luxury and exclusiveness of a private dwelling.

The rents are reasonable. An illustrated booklet, showing plans of apartments, can be had for the asking. Always open for inspection. No workmen on premises; ready for immediate occupancy.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

"THE ORMONDE."

THIS ELEGANT MODERN FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, IN CONNECTION WITH "THE SEMINOLE," OCCUPIES THE ENTIRE BLOCK ON BROADWAY, FROM 69TH TO 70TH STREET.

APARTMENTS BEING RENTED RAPIDLY. AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

Location most convenient, absolutely fire-proof, beautifully decorated, hardwood trim, parquet floors, two passenger elevators, two lines of fire-proof stairs, elevator service and stairs for help, sanitary arrangements perfect, servants' bath, bathrooms tiled on both floors and walls, shower baths, hot and cold water filtered, artificial refrigeration, electric light, steam heat, steam drying rooms. Telephone in each apartment, in short, absolute perfection in every particular, and provided with every comfort and convenience known to modern architecture. Rent, $2,200.00 up.

APPLY TO J. P. LENNON, SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, or JAMES BUTLER, OWNER, 406 GREENWICH STREET.

The Broadway,
1425 Broadway, cor. 40th St.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

A very desirable corner apartment with southerly and easterly exposure; also small apartments of one or two bedrooms, with sitting room, suitable for bachelors, including light, heat, and attendance.

For plans and particulars apply to (7269)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St.,
HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL STREET.

The Sorrento.
Madison Ave., n. w. cor. 31st St.

An attractive 8-room and one 10-room apartment for housekeeping; also a 3-room suite; all improvements. (7284)

For plans and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
HEAD OFFICE, BRANCH OFFICES:
1 Madison Avenue,
10 WALL STREET. 751 5th Ave., at 58th St.

NEW APARTMENTS.
93d Street West, 306-308,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

8-9 large, light rooms, and 2 baths; every modern improvement; electric lights, elevator, &c. RENTS LOW.
R. AXELROD, owner. SUPERINTENDENT on premises.
11 Manhattan Av.

THE WELLINGTON,
Southwest corner 92d St & Madison Ave.
Only two fine apartments remain to be rented in this new house:
Suites of 7 rooms and bath.
Direct outside light in each room.
Every up-to-date improvement.

A CORONADO A

New, fire-proof, corner Park Av. and 81st.—Apartments of 7 to 8 bright, sunny rooms; elevator service, electric light, fuel for cooking included in rent; $85, $100; service unexcelled.

REAL ESTATE.

Insure Your Title.

Don't carry the risk yourself.

Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Furnishes careful appraisements of real estate at regular rates.
Apply to Bureau of Investment,
37 Liberty St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
No. 20 East 35th Street.
A very attractive 21-ft. dwelling, in good order; or will rent furnished for one year. (7438)
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
HEAD OFFICE, BRANCH OFFICES:
1 Madison Avenue,
10 WALL STREET. 751 5th Ave., at 58th St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

NEW FLATS, $36 TO $40.
Newly furnished, six rooms and bath; hot water supply; exceptionally fine; reference. Apply 54 West 98th St., or H. B. COCHEU, 71 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

364 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL Station.—Comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable rates.

EXCURSIONS.

ADMIRAL DEWEY CELEBRATION.
The following trips will be made by
THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEEL STEAMERS
CITY OF LOWELL OF THE NORWICH LINE
From Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring Street.
PLYMOUTH OF THE FALL RIVER LINE
From Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray Street.
Limited number of tickets, good only on steamer for which sold.
Down the Bay to Meet Dewey.
Thursday, Sept. 28th.
Leaving at 11:00 A. M. Tickets, $2.00.
Both Steamers will make a trip down the Bay, and possibly as far as Sandy Hook, to meet and greet the OLYMPIA, affording an opportunity to see the Assembled war ships welcome ADMIRAL DEWEY.
Naval Parade and Night Illumination,
Friday, Sept. 29th.
Leaving at 11:00 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, including day and night trips. Both Steamers will participate in the Naval Parade and Review, returning to Piers about dark, to give those who desire an opportunity of disembarking, and will leave again as soon as possible for a River and Harbor trip. The great Promenade Decks of these vessels afford unsurpassed opportunity to view the fire works and illumination. Returning, due at Piers about 9 o'clock.
War Ships and Grant's Tomb,
Saturday, Sept. 30th.
Leaving at 9:30 A. M., Tickets, $1.00.
Both Steamers will escort Admiral Dewey up the River; passing the war ships, rendezvousing opposite the starting point, the Land Parade, Grant's Tomb, and Claremont.
Returning, will proceed slowly down the River in full view of Riverside Drive, the route of the great land demonstration, arriving at Piers about noon, in time for those on board to witness the Parade at down-town points.
War Ships, West Point, and the Hudson River.
Sunday, Oct. 1st.
Leaving at 11:00 A. M., Tickets, $1.00.
Both steamers will make a trip up the Hudson as far as West Point, passing the war ships at anchor, Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb, Claremont, the Palisades, and other noted localities, returning to Piers about 5 o'clock.
Music on the LOWELL by Lauria's Celebrated Band; on the PLYMOUTH by the First Naval Battalion Band. Catering by the Company at regular prices.
Tickets now on sale at Wharf Offices. Telephone, Pier 18, Cortlandt, 4886; Pier, 36, Spring, 1961. Also at Cook's offices, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St., and 1,225 Broadway, near 30th St., the latter office open until 10:00 P. M.

INTERNATIONAL
YACHT RACES
THE
OLD DOMINION
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch one of their new Main Line Steamships
"JEFFERSON" OR "HAMILTON"
to accompany the yachts in three races.
The ships are 3,100 burden, 330 feet in length, with flush decks.
Number of Passengers Limited to 600.
Tickets $6.00 Each Trip.
Staterooms $3.00 and $2.00 Each.
Applications for tickets, either by mail or in person, will be filled in order of their receipt.
J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent,
Pier 26 North River, New York.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
DEWEY'S WELCOME.
The magnificent steamers of this company will take part in the celebration of Dewey Day—the water parade, the night illumination and fireworks.
FARE—Day Demonstration, $2.00
Night " " 1.00
The Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., N. R., ONLY, at 11:A. M. for the NAVAL PARADE.
For the NIGHT DEMONSTRATION AND HARBOR AND FLEET ILLUMINATION the Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., North River, 6:30 P.M. and foot 31st st., East River, 6:30 P. M.

YACHT RACES.
COLUMBIA—SHAMROCK.
The Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company have sea-going licenses, and will accompany the yachts all through the contests.
Fare Each Race, $2.00.
EACH STEAMBOAT WILL BE LIMITED
Tickets for either event can and should be secured at once. They can be had only at the company's office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

THE FAMOUS STEAMERS
Republic and Columbia
FOR
Dewey Day
and Yacht Races
Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Wall Street) at 11 A. M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, are steam heated, and equipped with excellent restaurants. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets $3.00 for Day Parade, $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.
FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES the COLUMBIA
will leave Pier 10 E. R. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course. The boat needs no recommendation for seagoing work or speed. She is well known and popular, and provided with every comfort. Restaurant service will be complete. Tickets, $2.00 each day, or $9.00 all days, whether three or more.
CAPACITY, 3,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 1,500.
Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to
W. F. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY.
Phone, 211 Madison Square.

DEWEY DAY.
SEAGOING THREE-DECK STEAMER
GAY HEAD.
Chartered by Atlantic Yacht Club for Races. Leaves UP TOWN, foot West 20th St., N. R.,
For NAVAL PARADE.....10:30 A. M.
For ILLUMINATION and FIREWORKS..7 P. M.
Luncheon by CARDANI.
KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRA.
Large number of tickets already sold at leading clubs
Limited remainder.....$5 each
Including Buffet Luncheon.
Evening Tickets.....$5 each
Tyson's, McBride's, Miller's, Thomas Cook & Son's, or by mail. Lessee Gay Head, when check inclosed, 19 West 34th St., care City Club.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.'S
PALATIAL STEAMER
TAURUS
Accompanies all International Yacht Races. Capacity 2,000. Tickets positively limited to 1,000 each race. Steamer leaves Pier 6, foot Rector St., at 9:30 A. M.
Reserved tickets, $3; at all principal ticket offices and leading hotels in the city and at pier. Refreshments.
Music by 7th Regt. Band.
SEBREE & CO., General Agents, 111 Broadway.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS
DEWEY DAY.
STEAMER SAM SLOAN,
STARIN'S DOCK,
LEAVES FT. CORTLANDT ST. 11:30.
$2.—Strictly limited to ½ capacity—$2.
Including Parade and Fireworks.

EXCURSIONS.

THE WHITE SQUADRON
Fleet of Ocean Steamboats
FOR
DEWEY DAY
AND
YACHT RACES
WITH
The White Squadron International Band
Steamboats Aurora, Viking, Elaine, Sylvester, Royal Beauty and Water Queen.
DAY TIME TABLE.—Steamboats will leave Foot of East 21st St., East River, 10:30 A. M.; Foot of West 19th St., North River, 10:30 A. M., and all Boats will leave our Main Dock, Pier 4, East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 11 o'Clock A. M.
TICKETS, $3.00 EACH
EVENING TIME TABLE.—Leave Foot of East 21st St., East River, at 7 P. M.; leave Foot of West 19th St., North River, at 7 P. M., and all our Steamboats will leave from Pier 4, East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 8 o'Clock P. M.
FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES
our entire fleet of Ocean Steamboats will leave Pier 4, East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 8 and 9 o'Clock A. M. on each day, following the Yachts over the entire course. Safety, speed, comfort, charming music, and a choice Restaurant will be the essential features of our Steamboats.
Tickets, $3.00 each day, or $7.50 all days, whether three or more.
Tickets for Dewey Day or Yacht Races may be reserved on application to
NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY,
10 Wall St. Telephone 3965 Cort.
And All Leading Hotels.

INTERNATIONAL
YACHT RACES.
YACHT RACES.
The fast deep-water steamer BLOCK ISLAND, a fifteen mile heavy ocean boat, sailing regularly between New London and Block Island, will attend each race between the COLUMBIA and SHAMROCK. Capacity 1,500 passengers; absolutely limited to 600. Her three spacious decks and the strictly limited number of passengers offer excellent opportunity to view the races.
This is one of the official boats of the New York Journal, and its representatives will accompany it to report the races, thus assuring it a fine position. The BLOCK ISLAND is one of the very few boats attending the races which are regularly running in American waters. Meals will be served at moderate prices a la carte.
Ship will sail from Pier 31, (new,) N. R., foot of Watts St., adjoining Desbrosses St. Ferry.
Price Five Dollars Each Race.
Tickets are now on sale at The Journal's Dewey Bureau of Information, as follows: Journal's Main Office, 1,267 Broadway, 250 West 125th Street, Hotel Bartholdi, Dime Savings Bank Building, 311 Washington Street, Brooklyn, or at 25 Union Square.
At newsstands of hotels, Fifth Avenue, Buckingham, Holland House, Waldorf-Astoria, Majestic, Gilsey House, Astor House, Imperial, Netherland, Grand Union, Murray Hill, Hoffman House, Sherry's, Savoy, Plaza, and McBride's, 71 and 346 Broadway; Surbrug's, 204 Broadway, 29 Wall St.
Telephone 3138-3139 18th St.

S. S. MIAMI
of the Flagler Florida East Coast system has been chartered by Raymond & Whitcomb for
DEWEY CELEBRATION
and the
INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
Limit guaranteed 350 persons, capacity over 1,000. Superior arrangement for those wishing to avoid crowded conditions. The MIAMI is built of steel, twin screws, with a speed of 20 miles per hour, lighted by electricity, and carries powerful searchlight. Meals will be served on board.
Price Dewey DAY, $10;
Evening, $6.
Yacht Races, $10 each.
Ship will sail from Pier 31, (new,) N. R., foot of Watts St., adjoining Desbrosses St. Ferry.
Circulars, tickets, &c., at newsstands of hotels, Fifth Avenue, Buckingham, Holland House, Waldorf-Astoria, Majestic, Gilsey House, Astor House, Imperial, Netherland, Grand Union, Murray Hill, Hoffman House, Sherry's, Savoy, Plaza, and at McBride's, 71 and 346 Broadway; Surbrug, 204 Broadway, 29 Wall St., and
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
25 Union Square, N. Y.
Telephone 3138 18th Street.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
Steamer "Glen Island"
(Formerly Wm. C. Egerton).
The "Flag Ship" of the "Starin" fleet
23d Regt. Band. | Caterer—Anderson.
Three large open decks and best steamer afloat for observation purposes. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 9:30 A. M. each race day. Single trip tickets, $2.50; tickets for three trips, $6.00. Staterooms, $5.00.

Steamer "Sam Sloan."
Speedy, spacious, safe, and room for everybody to see everything, with music and refreshments. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 10:00 A. M. each race day.
Single trip, $2; Tickets for 3 trips, $5.
Number of passengers on each steamer positively limited to one-half licensed capacity.
Starin's dock, with elevated passageway for passengers only, is used by these two steamers on race days exclusively.
Tickets sold at No. 1 B'way, room 182, 'phone 3537 Broad; 180 Fulton St., 'phone 5188 Cor't; Starin's dock, foot Cortlandt St.; 49 Beaver St.; McBride's, 71 B'way; Rullman's, 111 B'way; Miller's, 120 B'way; 141 B'way; Principal Hotels and Childs' restaurants.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
THE LARGE THREE-DECKED
Ocean-going Excursion Steamers
GRAND REPUBLIC
and

DEWEY CELEBRATION.

DEWEY REVIEWING STAND, "PHILIPPINE".
NAVAL AND LAND PARADES.

Riverside Drive, between 86d and 94th Sts. Built to curb stone and located on curve, making it the finest stand on Riverside Drive for both Naval and Land parades.

Magnificent view up and down the river.

Easily accessible from 86d St. 9th Av. L station. Columbus, Amsterdam, and 8th Av. surface lines, thence through rear of stand, so avoiding any crowd. All Building Dept. requirements fulfilled.

All seats reserved. Naval Parade $2.00. Land Parade $2.00, $4.00, and $5.00.

SEATS ON SALE: 1 B'way, Room 182, 'phone 1837 Br'd. 180 Fulton St., 'phone 5186, Cortlandt. 49 Beaver St., Rullman's; 111 B'way; Miller's, 130 B'way, and all Principal Hotels.

DEWEY PARADE.

CHOICE SEATS AND BOXES
LAND AND NAVAL PARADE.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

BRENTANO'S,
31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Central Park Reviewing Stand,

60th and 62d Sts., Central Park West. Reserved seats, $3, $4, $5. Boxes holding six, $50.00. On sale at 60th St. entrance of Reviewing Stand.

DEWEY PARADE. McBRIDE'S STAND,
5TH AV. & 34TH ST. STEWART MANSION.
COVERED STAND EQUIPPED WITH CHAIRS.
THE FINEST on the Route. Tickets, $5 & $10.
McBRIDE'S Theatre Ticket Office. 71 B'way.

AGENTS WANTED.

Why Not Make $50 Per Week?

Salesmen are making $50 to $75 a week with our beautiful new panoramic albums, "Fighting in the Philippines" and "Our New Possessions."—YOU can easily do so. Each album contains 140 magnificent, large photographic reproductions of stirring, pathetic and humorous scenes of camp and battlefield, portraits of prominent war heroes, native pictures, noted points of interest, scenery, etc. Thomas M. Anderson, Brigadier General, U. S. A., says: The engravings are both faithful and picturesque. Heavy, ivory finish paper; handsome covers; exquisite works of art. One man sold 150 first day—EVERYBODY buys it; GENEROUS COMMISSION. One complete album, (paper cover,) 15 cents; both albums, 20 cents; cloth binding, 35 cents each; both, 60 cents. Order NOW; don't waste time in correspondence; money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory. Catalogue free. Manuscripts promptly examined.

F. TENNYSON NEELY, Publisher
114 Fifth Ave., New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

214 LENOX AV.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, with board; fine location; reference.

FATHER KNEIPP DISCIPLES WILL FIND congenial company, fine lawns, and delightful surroundings at THE ALPTON, Morristown, New Jersey.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—A respectable young girl wishes employment as plain cook and help with washing and ironing in a private family; city references. 321 East 37th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or cleaning. Ross, 320 West 36th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day; first-class reference. Mrs. Wileman, 1,160 3d Av., (67th St.)

Governesses.

GOVERNESS—COMPANION.—By refined North German as resident or visiting governess or companion; English, pure German, fluent French, (6 years Paris;) good music; excellent references. Miss A. M., 241 East 34th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—As maid and seamstress; will assist with chamberwork; in or out of town; reference A1, C. R., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork; three years' best city reference from last place. 230 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day; best references. Mrs. Malone, 822 1st Av.

Nurses.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined German nurse, speaking English, also seamstress, in fine house with one child; Apply personally, A. Thoman, 226 East 96th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, curtains, cushions, and also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a Japanese young man; experienced cook or waiter; in private family; city or country. Japanese, Box 144 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

FRENCH COUPLE; WIFE GOOD SEAMSTRESS and chambermaid; husband understands general housework and education of children; good references. E., 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

WATCHMAN.—By a middle-aged man in city; strictly temperate; last place 13 years; cash security 1; required. Duncomb, 833 East 125th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by an old established house, a first-class man for city office; must be thoroughly acquainted with local and out-of-town buyers, for the dry goods, jewelry, and novelty trade. Address A. Y. Z., Box 121 Times Office.

WANTED—Tool hands, first-class machinists, and boilermakers to work ten hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1z w6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy8-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lenman & Kemp, Nos. 88 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.
CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WENZEL FRIEDRICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Wenzel Friedrich of New York in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1899, the said Wenzel Friedrich was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 22, 1899.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES W. WOOLSEY, as trustee, under the last will and testament of Jane Stuart Woolsey, deceased, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANCES SCHILLINGER, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of September, 1899, I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant two hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-first Street and First Avenue and running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-first Street; thence westerly along the same to the point of beginning one hundred feet.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff of New York County.
FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 81 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

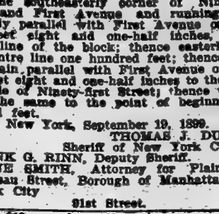

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $10,551.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $548.20, with interest from September 3, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff, is $814.51 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
THOMAS J. DUNN, Sheriff of New York County.
FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMILY P. DELAFIELD, plaintiff, against ALBELHEIT NEIMEIER, (otherwise called "NEIMIER" or "NIEMEIER,") and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the seventeenth day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty-five nine and one-half inches to the land formerly belonging to Dr. John Baker; thence northwesterly along said land twenty-five feet three and one-quarter inches, and thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet three inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises distinguished on Map No. 613, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, as lots numbers 2102 and 197.

The said premises lie in Section 5 in Block 1,471a on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, September 21, 1899.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & SUTRGIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office & P. O. Address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 482 East 76th Street:

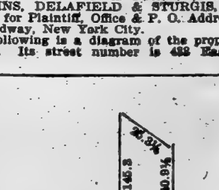

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is eleven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, with interest thereon from 19th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $317.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $367.29 and interest.

Dated New York, September 21, 1899.
WILLIAM E. TURNER, Referee.
s25-2aw3wM&Th&o17

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a Japanese young man; experienced cook or waiter; in private family; city or country. Japanese, Box 144 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

FRENCH COUPLE; WIFE GOOD SEAMSTRESS and chambermaid; husband understands general housework and education of children; good references. E., 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

WATCHMAN.—By a middle-aged man in city; strictly temperate; last place 13 years; cash security 1; required. Duncomb, 833 East 125th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by an old established house, a first-class man for city office; must be thoroughly acquainted with local and out-of-town buyers, for the dry goods, jewelry, and novelty trade. Address A. Y. Z., Box 121 Times Office.

WANTED—Tool hands, first-class machinists, and boilermakers to work ten hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1z w6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy8-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lenman & Kemp, Nos. 88 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.
CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WENZEL FRIEDRICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Wenzel Friedrich of New York in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1899, the said Wenzel Friedrich was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 22, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIA JAHN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue distant one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet southerly from the point of intersection of the said easterly side of line of Intervale Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; thence running easterly and at right angles to the said easterly side of Intervale Avenue, partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with Intervale Avenue, twenty-one feet and six inches, (21 ft. 6 inches;) thence westerly again at right angles to said Intervale Avenue, partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the said line of Intervale Avenue; thence northerly and along the said easterly line of Intervale Avenue, twenty-one feet and six inches (21 ft. 6 inches) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 15, 1898.
URIAH W. TOMPKINS, Referee.
MAURICE RAPP, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 167 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is No. 1,004 Intervale Ave.

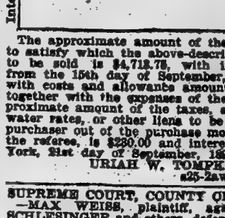

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,712.78, with interest thereon from the 15th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $256.46, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $220.00 of interest.—Dated New York, 21st day of September, 1899.
URIAH W. TOMPKINS, Referee.
s25-2aw5wM&Th&o17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAX WEISS, plaintiff, against SAMUEL SCHLESINGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 2, Block 531, on the land map thereof, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fourth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-one feet ten inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of the Bowery with the southerly side of Fourth Street, and running thence westwardly along the southerly side of Fourth Street twenty-five feet and four inches; thence southwardly and parallel through a party wall on a line at right angles to Fourth Street ninety-four feet and eleven inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel to Fourth Street twenty-five feet and five inches; thence northwardly on a line at right angles to Fourth Street ninety-four feet and eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 23, 1899.
GEORGES R. CARRINGTON, Referee.
MAURICE RAPP, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 167 Broadway, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is No. 34 East Fourth Street:

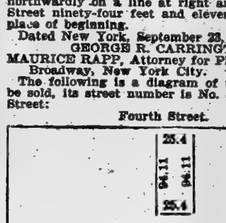

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,948.29, with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $347.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $643.29 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $29,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 24, 1899.

Dated New York, 23d day of September, 1899.
GEORGES R. CARRINGTON, Referee.
s25-2aw3wM&Th&o17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALBERT EFFMAN, plaintiff, against FELIX PHILLIPS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldstiker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet to the eastern side of Columbus Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Columbus Avenue twenty-five feet and two inches to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1899.
RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.
ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

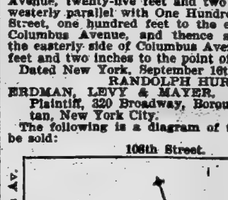

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,739.46, with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $252.67, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $200 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $15,000, with interest from July 1, 1899, at 6 per cent., and a mortgage of $12,500, with interest from January 26, 1899, at 6 per cent.

Dated New York, 16th day of September, 1899.
RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.
s18-2aw5wM&Wk&o10

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 220 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next. Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 220 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 182 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD SCHOTTLER, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 182 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.
MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS J. McCAHILL, as surviving executor of the last will and testament of Bryan McCahill, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARLES MAARTEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue, seventy-four feet one inch to the line of land belonging to the heirs of John Adriance; thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to a point thereon, distant eighty-eight feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; thence easterly and parallel with said street, two feet four inches; and thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue, eighty-eight feet seven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street Number 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, September 15, 1899.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 40 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

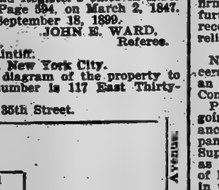

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $6,207, with interest thereon from November 30, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $276.92, with interest from December 12, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $363.16 and interest.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant two hundred and twenty-one feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and twenty-four feet; thence westerly and parallel with said One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, twenty-one feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and twenty-four feet to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 23d, 1899.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 39 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 117 East Thirty-fourth Street:

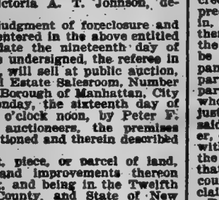

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,000, with interest thereon from the 19th day of January, 1899, on account of which $500 has been paid, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $202 71-100, with interest from September 7, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $900.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 18th day of September, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
s18-2aw3wM&Th&o10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HELEN F. SMITH and JOSEPH ROURA, as Trustees under the last will and testament of George C. Smith, deceased, against SARAH H. TUCKER, now SARAH E. GREENWOOD, individually, and as executrix under the last will and testament of Victoria A. T. Johnson, deceased, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the nineteenth day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) Street, distant easterly from the westerly line or side of Eighth (8th) Avenue, two hundred and twenty-five feet and five (225.5) inches; thence running southerly and parallel with Eighth (8th) Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven (90.11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) and One Hundred and Thirty-third (133d) Streets; thence running westerly parallel with said centre line of said block twenty-four feet and seven (24.7) inches; thence easterly parallel with and parallel with said Eighth (8th) Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) Street, and thence easterly and along said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-four feet and seven (24.7) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated September 22, 1899. JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 4 Warren Street, New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,168.66, with interest thereon from August 14, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $548.43 and interest, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,028.69 and interest thereon.—Dated September 22, 1899. JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.
s25-2aw5wM&Th&o16

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TRADE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY OF NEW YORK, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 6th day of November, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Gregory-Taylor Company.

Dated New York, September 25th, 1899.
TRADE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
by WM. H. TAYLOR, President.
s25-1aw6wM.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.
jy14-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Finest and Largest river boats in the world.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..... 9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.

THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier 35, East River, for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.
For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Hartford, Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for all points North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. Leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M. West 22d St., 8:45 P. M., on Saturday, Sept. 30th, on account of land parade will leave Desbrosses St. 4:15 P. M., W. 22d St. 4:30 P. M., for GRANSTON, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, BONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats

Leave foot of Christopher Street every week-day at 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE NEW YORK Supreme Court in and for the County of New York, held at Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899. Present: Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice.—JOSEPH F. McKEE et al., plaintiffs, against HOFF

COLER ON CONDEMNATIONS

Reform Demanded in the Matter of Public Appraisals.

NEW FORM OF COMMISSION

Striking Instances of the Immoderate Cost Entailed by Conscienceless Boards — Constitutional Amendment Needed.

The suggestion thrown out a few days ago by Controller Coler that some decisive change should be made in the cumbersome and elastic law providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal in condemnation proceedings has evoked an echoing response from numerous taxpayers who have for years grumbled at the excessive charges attendant upon these hearings. For a long time remedial measures for New York City have been talked of, and now that the Controller has shown a disposition to take up the matter it is not unlikely that preliminary measures in behalf of property owners may be taken up at the next session of the Legislature, but with what ultimate success remains to be seen.

The appointment of these Commissioners goes by political "pull," or, as a Supreme Court Justice last year designated it, "a political snap." This does not necessarily mean a Tammany "snap," for among the large number of Commissioners appointed from time to time are to be found well-known lawyers and business men, Republicans and Democrats and Citizens' Union purists, besides the cohorts of chronic public "till tappers" and ward workers, to whom a municipal office is simply legitimate plunder.

The remuneration for this easy form of work is $10 a sitting, which carries with it the generally commendable disposition on the part of the fortunate appointee to prolong the sittings as long as possible. Obviously this eager desire to prevent the city treasury from being overburdened costs hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, a large part of which might be saved, as has been frequently suggested of late, by an enactment for a permanent Board of Commissioners of Appraisal.

But at the suggestion of remedial measures a difficulty is at once encountered. Bills for relief have been suggested more than once during the past year, but the matter has not gone beyond desultory discussion. It seems so far to have been quite generally agreed that before any change can be made by the Legislature a Constitutional amendment is necessary.

JUSTICE McADAM'S OPINION.

Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court, whose attitude on the subject of the appointment of these Commissioners is well known, sums up the situation in these words:

"It has been suggested, and with reason, that there should be a permanent form of Commissioners, with moderate salary, appointed in each county of the State to perform all duties pertaining to street openings and like proceedings—where land is wanted for public purposes. This would be an economical system, and at the same time would bring to the work competent and experienced men. But all hope of reform in this direction must be abandoned until the State Constitution in this regard is changed. Section VII. Article I, providing that:

"'When private property shall be taken for any public use the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three Commissioners appointed by a court of record as shall be prescribed by law.'"

Thus it will be readily seen, Justice McAdam says, that any legislative enactment having for its object a permanent commission would tend to supersede the Constitution and charter, and could not prevail. No court of record could be made, he says, to depart from the old method until a Constitutional change is first brought about. Corporation Counsel Whalen has expressed the same view.

It has been suggested that Tammany Hall, because of the patronage involved under the present law, would oppose any measures for relief, but the Corporation Counsel repudiates this statement, and says there will be no opposition from his office. Mr. Whalen goes further and says that all along he has consistently opposed claims for excessive fees from special counsel, experts, or Commissioners. One of the Supreme Court Justices, in speaking yesterday of the enormous cost of condemnation proceedings, said:

"No doubt a conscientious board would close up ordinary condemnation proceedings in a comparatively short time, but who ever heard of a conscientious board when made up of ward workers and that ilk? Every board seems to think it has an important case on hand and prolongs its sittings accordingly. Excessive fees are the order of the day, and it is an unusual man who does not demand twice or three times the amount his services were actually worth. Special counsel, too, are an expensive luxury for the taxpayer. The remedy here, of course, to the taxpayer is in the courts. The system is wrong. Sometimes, for instance, one clerk has acted on half a dozen different boards and has instructed the Commissioners in their duties, the clerk doing most of the work and receiving the least pay. One Commissioner has acted on many different boards, his appointments being limited generally by the extent of his "pull." True, a great deal of work is done by the Corporation Counsel's office, but what is complained of principally is the great number of Commissioners and the thousand and one extras."

THE COST OF APPRAISALS.

The cost of Commissioners' fees and other expenses in street opening proceedings is enough to give the taxpayer a well-developed case of nightmare, but when he contemplates the cost of preparing such improvements as public parks and the Speedway, land for the Hall of Records, schools, and other public buildings, the result of this legalized "public pilfering" may well be regarded as little short of appalling.

One case, that of the Colonial Park, occupying the ground between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets and Bradhurst and Edgecombe Avenues, will serve to show the system under which this city labors. The Commissioners have been sitting at intervals for three years or more, and the bills are not all in yet. The award for the Colonial Park property was $1,473,017.62. For doing the work the three Commissioners—Thomas P. Weeks, Conrad Harres, and P. Van Buren Hoes—have presented bills for $34,920. Albert Bach was employed as special counsel. Mr. Bach's various bills for services are: $2,700, $5,000, $1,200, $400, $1,600, $800, $1,484.17—a total of $13,184.17. Besides these there were miscellaneous expenses, so far as the bills have been handed in, of $35,-301.84. This includes the fees for expert witnesses amounting to about $10,000, approximately the same amount for stenographers' fees, office rent for the commission, printing, lithographing, and miscellaneous charges upon the city for more things than nine-tenths of the unoffending taxpayers could possibly imagine. The total fees and expenses to date for this one proceeding is $83,406.01.

With Colonial Park as an example, the taxpayer may take the awards on other public improvements, and figuring on the same ratio of cost to award he would get a percentage of cost very little lower in any particular case. The heaviest awards of condemnation proceedings finished and those nearly so are as follows: Little Italy Park, $2,226,486; Speedway, $275,804.22; addition to Speedway, $304,512; Fort Washington Park, $804,870.20; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, $2,195,162.06; Twenty-third Ward Park, $1,181,844.16; Willis Avenue Bridge, $143,841; place for park bounded by Tremont, Webster, and Ryer Avenues, $135,178.50; Riverside Park extension, $452,184; Elm Street widening, $5,401.37?, the total cost of this work being $124,765.

SCHOOL SITES AS INSTANCES.

The awards and expenses of condemnation on school sites form an interesting chapter of large profits for city work to the man with sufficient "pull" to secure an appointment as Commissioner, special counsel, expert, or stenographer, and, incidentally, as clerk. The awards given below are those passed upon during the year. Take the site in Tenth Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, in the Twenty-second Ward. The award was $241,000, with expenses of $4,351.80, made up of $980 each to the Commissioners—Benjamin Oppenheimer, John H. Spellman, and Conrad Harres—$500 to the clerk of the board, and $571.80 for stenographer's fees. In proportion to the award, however, the cost may be considered reasonable, compared to some of the lesser awards. The Twenty-third Ward site, in One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, between Ogden and Merriam Avenues, was appraised at $8,873, the cost for Commissioners' fees and expenses being $1,386. Here is a cost price of about 2 per cent. on the award in the former case, as against 15 per cent. in the latter. Other comparatively recent awards for sites, too, are quite as interesting. They are: Fifty-second Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, award $43,430, cost $1,572.90; Sixty-third Street, between Second and Third Avenues, Nineteenth Ward, award $16,917.50, cost $765.70; Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, east of White Plains Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, award $6,200, cost $730; One Hundred and Forty-first Street, between Eighth and Edgecombe Avenues, Twelfth Ward, award $35,650, cost $1,524.89; Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, between Second and Third Avenues, award $79,900, cost $2,497.70; Academy Street, Twelfth Ward, award $25,713.04, cost $1,828.20; Wadsworth Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, Twelfth Ward, award $24,250, cost $1,875; Seventieth Street, between First and Second Avenues, Nineteenth Ward, award $21,765, cost $1,100; Eighty-seventh Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, award $45,290, cost $1,400; Sheriff Street, between East Houston and Stanton Streets, award $67,000, cost $2,500, (in this case the Commissioners received $500 each, while the stenographer's bill was $734;) St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, award $39,390, cost $1,275; One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Twelfth Ward, award $175,500, cost $1,094, (the Commissioners in this award—Augustus C. Brown, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Albert D. Newlin—received $260 each for their services and the stenographer $314, clerk hire being dispensed with, an unusual proceeding;) Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, between Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenues, Twenty-second Ward, award $147,116.60, cost, three Commissioners at $550 each, clerk $250, stenographer $584, surveyor $40, total $1,650; Eightieth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, Nineteenth Ward, award $31,750, cost $983.50; Juliana Street and Elliott Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, award $6,670, cost $847.65; Jerome and Walton Avenues, Twenty-fourth Ward, award $27,285, cost $1,233; Sixth Street, between Avenues A and B, award $24,000, cost $1,702.65; Avenue C, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, Twenty-fourth Ward, award $8,100, cost $857.

PROCEEDINGS LONG PENDING.

In addition to these few items for the taxpayer to contemplate, the following proceedings in appraisal are pending: Hall of Records, St. Nicholas Park, Eleventh Ward Park, Hester Street Park, and a park at Fifty-second to Fifty-fourth Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues. The St. Nicholas sittings were begun in 1894, the Hall of Records in 1897, and the others about 1896. Just how long it will take the Commissioners to fix the awards is a question that is giving Controller Coler more or less concern. He commented yesterday on the fact that the Hall of Records appraisals were begun two years ago, speaking in sarcastic tones of the dilatoriness of all Commissioners.

"Some remedy must be found," said he, "by which the city can be saved a large part of the money that is now wasted in fixing these property values. I do not pretend now to say what the remedy shall be, but I am going to take the matter up and in the course of time there will be legislation on the subject. It is the opinion of many versed in the law that no remedy can be had until a Constitutional amendment is passed changing the charter in this respect. This will take some years, and in the meantime we will have to get along under the present system.

"The Commissioners are of course appointed strictly under the provisions of the law and act according to it. But I want to say, and I want to put it forth emphatically, that a commission of business men, acting strictly on business principles, would have had the Hall of Records appraisements finished and out of the way within a few months, and here two years have passed and the work is not out of the way yet.

"The public as a whole is little aware of the enormous sums spent in fees and the thousand and one expenses for this work. They are startling when one comes to examine the total. The single item of the Colonial Park appraisals well illustrates the system, and I may add, too, the widening of Elm Street."

Mr. Coler expects before long to have prepared in his office an elaborate statement showing the cost of the condemnations now under way.

The Cuban Orphan Fund.

The Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund have received the following contributions:

Previously reported, $26,221.64; Orland M. Harper, $5; the Revs. E. and H. B. Emmons, $50; E. Kempshall, $10; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 7, Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, Pittsburg, Penn., $131.25; First United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, account of Red Cross Sub-Auxiliary, $13; the Misses Elizabeth, Marion, and Natalie Swift, White Plains, N. Y., $5; M. H. Houghton, Monmouth Beach, N. J., $10; First Pennsylvania Red Cross Auxiliary of Pittsburg, Penn., $1,000; Lawrence Taylor & Co., $25; John D. Rockefeller, $2,000; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Grier, Oakmont, Penn., $10; First Unitarian Church, Red Cross Sub-Auxiliary No. 12, Pittsburg, Penn., $20; Thomas C. Stearns, $10; Ralph Russell, $5; Miss Julia Lawrence, $40; John W. Weed, $10; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Assistant Treasurer, $525; Young People's Society, Christian Endeavor, $4; Miss Matilda W. Denny, $20; Miss Edith Moore Thomson, $153; Harriet Pitkin, $5; H. J. Hayden, $25; Miss Harriet Fox, $2; Henry S. Van Duzer, $25; Samuel P. Avery, $25; W. E. Curtis, $5; "J. E. C.," $40; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Assistant Treasurer, $180; Alanson Trask, $100; total, $30,676.89.

American Institute's Flower Show.

The American Institute will hold its grand Flower Show at the Berkeley Lyceum Building, 19 to 21 West Forty-fourth Street, to-morrow and Wednesday. The show will be open from 2 to 10 P. M. to-morrow, and on Wednesday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. There will be an exhibition of dahlias, gladioli, annuals, hardy herbaceous plants, ornamental foliage, and flowering plants, and the latest floral novelties, as well as of fruits and vegetables. Admission is free.

McManus Association Picnic.

The Thomas J. McManus Association of 412 West Forty-eighth Street will hold its annual forenoon and evening invitation picnic and Summernight's festival at Sulzer's Harlem River Park and Casino to-morrow. The committee has issued 75,000 tickets, and expects 20,000 people to be present.

Answer to a Correspondent.

L. COATES—The tax on the notes of National banks is one-half of 1 per cent. semi-annually on the average amount of circulation, equal to a little more than 1 per cent. a year. The tax on circulating notes of State banks is 10 per cent.

Banda Rossa Programme.

The programme for the concert by the Banda Rossa this evening at Madison Square Garden is as follows:

March, "Spirit of Liberty" ..... Rosey
Overture, "Martha" ..... Flotow
"Young Werner's Farewell" ..... Nessler
Trumpet solo, Signor Tavani.
"Traeumerei and Romanze" ..... Schumann
Sigs. Tavani and Febbo and band.
Grand Duet, "Huguenots" ..... Meyerbeer
March, "Willow Grove" ..... Sorrentino
"Song Without Words" ..... Mendelssohn
"Largo" ..... Haendel
"Bocaccio," Grand Selection ..... Von Suppé
Solos by Sigs. Tavani, Palma, and Febbo.

In 1799 't was said of Napoleon that he made the world his football. In 1899 to thousands of eyes, there is nothing outside the football-world.

But to Napoleon it proved a cold world, and in a few weeks it will to you.

What about overcoats, $15 to $32—light or medium weight.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Opening Sale
in
Linen Dept.

Bedroom Linens,
We are now showing a full line of Irish made Linens, at prices much below the regular.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets,
Single Bed Size, $3.25 pair, value $4.00.
Double Bed Size, $4.35 pair, value $5.00.

Emb'd Linen Sheets,
Irish Handwork, at $8.50 pair, value $10.00.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow-Cases,
Sizes, 22½x36, $1.25 pair, value $1.50.
Sizes 25x36, $1.90 pair, value $2.25.
Sizes 27x36, $2.25 pair, value $2.50.

Huck Towels,
hemstitched Damask borders,
Sizes 24x42, at 25c. each, value $3.00 dozen.

Fancy Figured
Fine Huck, hemstitched,
Sizes 25x40, at 60c. each, value $6.50 dozen.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

If we please you, tell others; if we don't, tell us.

The Real Difference
between our Custom Clothes and those produced by "swell tailors" is 33⅓ per cent.—nothing else.

Business Suits, $30 to $45.
Overcoats, $35 to $60.
Trousers, $10 to $15.

Ladies' Fall Suits—made by men tailors—in fine Venetians—the new Automobile shades and blacks—form fitting, and silk lined, special, $22.

Ladies' goods at 13th St. only.
Exclusive Novelties in Golf Jackets and Capes, at economical prices.
Dewey Program Mailed free.
Strangers in the City are welcome.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Stern Bros
direct attention to their
Fall Importations
of their celebrated
Classique Corsets
in new models,
specially designed for
the present mode of costumes
and of exclusive materials

Included are several
very desirable styles, made of
Silk Broche Batiste
in all colors and exquisite effects,
at
$6.75, $7.75, $9.25

West 23d St.

FF Flint's Fine Furniture

The Imagery and Patience of the East.
Beloochistans, Guendjis & Bergamos,
averaging 5x3.6 ft. . . $7.75
(value $12.00 to $15.00.)
Kurdistan, Daghestan & Shirvan,
averaging 6x3.9 ft. . . $14.75
(value $22.00 to $25.00.)
SHIRAZ & IRAN,
averaging 6.6x4 ft. . . $37.50
(value $52.00 to $65.00.)

Into what glorious combinations are their reds, deep blues and rare old golds worked up. And over all a marvelous sheen—those swift changing lights which rejoice the artist's heart.

Reproductions of historic furniture at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

Wherever women dress well,
"Priestley"
Black Dress Goods
are known and worn.

Makers' name on selvedge.
At leading dry goods stores.

CARPETS, New Fall Styles.
OUR LINE NOW COMPLETE IN ALL THE VARIOUS GRADES.
SPECIAL SALE (This Week)
Chenille Rugs
from a recent great purchase. Large carpet sizes, woven in one piece.

7.6x 9,	former price	$38.75;	now	$17.00
9x12,	" "	54.00;	"	27.00
10.6x12,	" "	63.00;	"	31.50
12 x12,	" "	72.00;	"	36.00
12 x15,	" "	90.00;	"	45.00

These Rugs are equal in effect to an Oriental and very durable.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

PROMOTES HEALTH
Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

BRAIN WORKERS
will find an excellent restorative for the fatigue of mental overwork in
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

Dewey's deeds devoid of faults,
Likewise Abbey's Salt of Salts.

TEACHERS' LICENSES FIGHT.

Clash Between City Superintendent Maxwell and Manhattan School Board—Central Board May Take Action.

The clash which took place last week between City Superintendent Maxwell and the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx over the system of licensing teachers had been anticipated for a long time. To-day Mr. Maxwell is to conduct examinations of teachers for what are known as No. 2 and heads of department licenses. It is said that 800 papers relating to these licenses have been issued, and a large number of teachers are looked for at the examinations. Borough Superintendent Jasper and the local Board of Associate Superintendents, however, are strongly opposed to these examinations, and they recommended at the Borough Board's last meeting that these two kinds of licenses be done away with, on the ground that they are unnecessary and are likely to add greatly to the burdens of the teachers, possibly with injurious results to health.

A decided victory was won by Mr. Jasper at last week's Borough Board meeting. The motion by Commissioner Harrison to suspend the law relating to these licenses until the board should take action upon the local Superintendents' report was, of course, made on behalf of Mr. Jasper and his associates. It was somewhat of a surprise, however, to find that when the vote was taken Commissioner Buttenham, who had bitterly criticised Mr. Harrison's motion, was the only one of the thirteen Commissioners present to vote against it.

Mr. Maxwell's system of licenses is one he had in force in Brooklyn while he was Superintendent there. When he became City Superintendent of Greater New York he brought that system over with him from Brooklyn. The Commissioners appointed by Mayor Van Wyck have opposed it. Mr. Maxwell nevertheless has gone straight on in his work.

According to Mr. Maxwell's system, the holders of certificates, to receive additional salary for meritorious work, must resubmit to an examination by Mr. Maxwell's Board of Examiners. To pass from one grade of certificate to another, additional examinations must be undergone. But the present Borough Board for Manhattan and the Bronx has separated the salaries and the grades, so that it is now claimed the teachers' pay cannot be affected if they decline to submit to these additional examinations

On the other hand, it is alleged that the City Superintendent has the power to withhold the salary of any teacher, and thwart any action that the School Board may take in this direction. The Central Board, however, has the power to alter the system of licenses, and it is believed that it will do so. The charter distinctly separates the powers of the Borough Boards from the power of the Central Board in the matter of licenses. Section 1,081 authorizes the City Superintendent to recommend to the Central Board minimum requirements for teachers' certificates, below which the School Boards are not allowed to go.

The charter gives the City Superintendent the power to appoint four men to act as examiners and to constitute, with himself, a board for the licensing of teachers. He also has the power to recommend to the Central Board the different grades to be used in Greater New York.

The Central Board will meet on Wednesday. It will consider the yearly budget, and may also take action on this question of licenses.

SECOND BATTERY ENTERTAINS.

The Guests of Lieut. Flanagan at Bayside, L. I.—The Host Injured.

The Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, marched to Bayside on Saturday afternoon and went into camp there, remaining until yesterday afternoon, when the march back to Manhattan took place. The command numbered about eighty-five men, and had with it the four breech-loading guns. Each was drawn by four horses. There were also two supply wagons, and the full camp outfit was taken along. The battery went out as the guests of Lieut. W. L. Flanagan, the second in command. On reaching the Lieutenant's home, the tents were pitched upon his lawn and the horses were picketed. The men were then each presented to Mrs. Flanagan. During the evening there was a general good time, fireworks, and a concert from the Willet's Point Band.

Yesterday morning the battery formed for drill and review by Major J. G. Knight of the Engineer Corps passed in review. When it again drew up in line Major Knight congratulated the officers and men on the fine showing made.

At 1 o'clock the men sat down to a clambake. At 3:35 the battery started on the route back to the city. On leaving three cheers were given for Lieut. Flanagan and three more for his wife.

Lieut. W. L. Flanagan, whose guest the battery was, sustained a serious injury last evening. When the battery marched away from his home he rode with it to College Point, and when the ferry was reached parted with Major Wilson and the men and started to ride home. Midway between College Point and Whitestone his horse stumbled and fell. A short time later Lieut. Flanagan was found lying in the road in a semi-conscious condition. In falling his head struck the roadway. The horse fell on him, crushing his right leg badly and breaking the bone. He was carried into the residence of John Ruff, near by, and Dr. Edward Bleecker was summoned. The injury was attended to and later the injured Lieutenant was taken to his home in a coach. The injury to his head is not serious.

Thirty New Fever Cases in Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 24.—There were thirty new cases of yellow fever to-day and two deaths.

DROWNED FROM A CATBOAT.

John McMangin's Craft Capsized in East River Near the Shore.

John McMangin, twenty-six years old, a member of the Stuyvesant Yacht Club, and living in Prospect Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets, was drowned yesterday afternoon while sailing a catboat in the East River, off the kills separating Randall's Island from the Bronx, or mainland. McMangin was on his way to the annual regatta of his club. He left Melrose in the catboat all alone. He was one of the most expert sailors in the club, and although the weather was foreboding, nothing was thought of his venture.

When off the kills his boat got into a strong current and a choppy sea, and it hardly needed the whiff of wind that capsized it. McMangin clung to the keel of the catboat for some minutes and help from the shore, only 200 feet distant, had almost reached him, when he was seen to relax his hold and slide into the water. The strong current carried him down, and he was seen no more. His body was not recovered.

He was to have taken an active part last night in an important meeting of his club, and the news of his death cast the club into a deep gloom, for McMangin was a prime favorite.

Y. M. C. A. School of Electricity.

The Educational Department of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has added to its curriculum a course in electricity in charge of William J. Clarke. The sessions will be held on Tuesday and Friday evenings, commencing Oct. 17, and the course will consist of forty-eight lectures. The cost of the course will be $10.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Address on the Condition of the English Working Classes—The Iron Molders Suspended.

James O'Connell, President of the International Machinists, who had been a delegate to the British Trades Congress meeting held in Plymouth, England, spoke yesterday to the Central Federated Union of his experiences and observations at the Congress, and among the working classes in England. He did not have a high opinion of them, and said he was glad he was an American, and lived in the United States.

The condition of the English workingwomen and working children, he said, was deplorable. He saw the women going about in clogs, dressed in men's clothes, in blacksmiths' and other shops, wielding the sledge hammers with the men. The difference of sex seemed to be entirely lost sight of.

Delegate Pallas of the patternmakers asked whether the iron molders had sent an answer in reply to the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Central Federated Union, that they cease handling "scab" patterns or stand suspended. When he was told that no answer had been received, he demanded that their union be suspended, and Chairman Prince so ruled.

Delegate William J. O'Brien remarked that the molders had not yet had an opportunity to meet, and doubted whether the hasty action in suspending them would benefit the pattern makers, but he was interrupted by Delegate Johnson, who insisted that the matter had already been disposed of.

Delegate Perrine of the molders remarked that his union could stand the suspension if it would benefit the pattern makers, but the latter had violated every rule of trades unionism by going out on strike, and then calling on the molders to strike out of sympathy without ever consulting them.

"I can point out," he continued, "half a dozen organizations that are now handling scab castings, and if you apply the same rule to other unions that you have applied to us the Central Federated Union will soon be disrupted."

Delegate Weinsheimer of the plumbers called attention to the section in the new building code giving the Commissioner of Buildings power to form and change the regulations governing the building trade, and protested against it in behalf of his union. The meeting indorsed the protest, and decided to forward the protest to the Municipal Council.

McDUFFEE FINED FOR SCORCHING

Crack Cyclist and Pacemakers Paid for Using Brooklyn Cycle Path.

E. A. McDuffee and his two motor-cycle pacemakers were fined $5 each for a too enthusiastic performance on the Cycle Path in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. McDuffee, who expects to make a mile a minute, paced by his new steam motor-cycle, went out for a practice spin, relying on the bad weather to have cleared the path of the usual crowd of wheelmen. The first part of the trip was taken at a moderate speed. On the stretch toward Coney Island, however, McDuffee called to his pacemakers to put on more steam, and the party were soon flying down the path at a rate which left the little train of amateur scorchers which had followed the queer-looking machine gasping in the rear.

Roundsman Rollins and Bicycle Policeman Moran caught sight of the fliers, shouted to them to stop, and the big machine was brought to a halt. The three wheelmen were placed under arrest and taken before Magistrate Steers, who promptly fined them for scorching.

McDuffee said that he had had no intention of trying to make fast time when he started out, but that seeing a clear path ahead of him, and wishing to shake off the knot of scorchers which were following, he had let enthusiasm get the better of him.

AMERICAN 32nd & 8th AVE
DEWEY WEEK
TO-NIGHT—Good Orchestra Chair, 50c.
WE-UNS OF TENNESSEE.
MON., OCT. 2, Castle Sq. Opera Co. 3d Opera Season. | 1st Time Here in English. DIE MEISTERSINGER.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. THIS WEEK.
Evgs., 8:30. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:30. Adm. and arena seats, 50; spec. res. seats, 75; box seats, $1.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAND. 55
BANDA ROSSA ARTISTS.
Last night's audience aroused to the fever heat of excitement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ANDREW MACK | LAST TWO WEEKS. | 14th St. & Irving Pl. THE LAST OF THE ROHANS.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. | CAMILLE D'ARVILLE
Walton's Simians, Erna's Dogs, 30 others. Big bill!

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. IDA FULLER "FIRE DANCES."
30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Arts. 10c

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way
4 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
JAMES K. HACKETT | In Anthony Hope's Great Romance, RUPERT OF HENTZAU.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. American Burlesquers. "THE BENJAMIN'S PICNIC."

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
4th week of the funniest play in existence. IN PARADISE

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & SAT.
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

CASINO! This DEWEY Wk! Last Wk. but 2. The Rounders!
Xtra "Dewey Matinées" this Wed. & Thurs.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Popular Prices! Wed. Mat. 25c. & 50c. THE GREAT KELLAR

Murray HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THIS WEEK—IN MIZZOURA.

Weber & Fields's Music Hall
Whirl-i-gig & The Girl from Martin's.
ALSO OLIO. Mat. Tuesday and Saturday.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Sat. Ev., Sep. 30, Opening of Season. MARIA STUART.

Special Corset Sale! | Special Corset Sale!

O'Neill's.

Our Semi-Annual Sale of
LA VIDA CORSETS
At Half Regular Prices!

Twice a year—February and September—we hold a sale of our celebrated La Vida Corsets, an event which is always looked forward to with eager interest by the Fashionable women of New York.

This morning we begin our Fall Sale and place at your disposal

SIX HUNDRED PAIRS
At Half Regular Prices!

REGULAR $3.00 CORSET . . . $1.50
REGULAR $3.50 CORSET . . . 1.75
REGULAR $5.00 CORSET . . . 2.50
REGULAR $7.00 CORSET . . . 3.50

We also offer in conjunction with this Sale a few of our Manufacturer's High-Grade Samples at prices in proportion.

Bear in mind La Vida is the only Hand-made, French Gored, Bias Cut and all-whalebone Corset known, constructed on French lines and of French materials, that is adapted to the American figure.

☞When the above goods have been sold the regular prices will prevail, so don't miss this opportunity.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits! | Women's Tailor-Made Suits!

O'Neill's.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits.

We direct special attention to our stock of these popular suits. All the latest and best novelties in materials and styles are shown, including several designed exclusively for us. No previous season has found us so well prepared for the wants of the woman of fashion. As to prices—read:

BLACK CHEVIOT SUITS with fly front jackets, full lined with taffeta, plaited skirt lined with percaline and bound with velveteen,
9.98

BLACK CHEVIOT SERGE SUITS with jaunty fly front coat lined with black taffeta, new habit shape skirt percaline lined and velveteen bound,
11.98

BROWN HOMESPUN SUITS with new six-button box reefer, lined with good quality of taffeta, habit skirt, stitched, percaline lined,
15.00

BLACK DIAGONAL CHEVIOT SUITS with fly front walking coat, velvet collar, satin revers, edges bound with silk braid, lined throughout with taffeta, new habit shape skirt lined with percaline,
15.00

CHEVIOT SUITS of extra quality black and navy, new box reefer jacket and stitched habit skirt, entire suit lined throughout with good quality of taffeta,
23.98

FINE BROADCLOTH SUITS, tight fitting and fly front jackets, newest shape skirt, handsomely strapped, black, navy, brown and castor, lined throughout with heavy taffeta,
39.75

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St. ..... at 8:30
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.
....Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th ..... at 8 sharp
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in ..... THE KING'S MUSKETEER.....

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN,
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c.
TUESDAY BEETHOVEN 7TH SYMPHONY.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15
Last 6 nights. Mats. Wed. & Sat
STUART ROBSON AS THE GADFLY.
Oct. 2d—W. H. Crane as Peter Stuyvesant.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Matinée Wednesday. THE GHETTO

KOSTER & BIAL'S Matinees Wed. & Sat.
ADA COLLEY | Dagmar, Brothers de Courcey, Ransone, others, including Streator Konavres.

5th Av. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
*Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way
Evgs. 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
"A Great Hit."—Herald. Chas. Frohman presents
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY

EMPIRE THEATRE—B'way & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St.
Evenings at 8:15. Special Wed. Matinee, 2:15
FRANCIS WILSON
In a New Opera Comique,
CYRANO de BERGERAC.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger Present
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

Baseball, Polo Grds., To-day, 3:30 P. M. BOSTON VS. NEW YORK. ADM., 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House,
THE WHITE SQUADRON,
Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE,
IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.
Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway.
Last 6 Nights at 8:10. Last Matinée Wednesday.
Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Zaza."
Oct. 2d—Otis Harlan in "My Innocent Boy."

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St.
Formerly Lyric.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S.

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
CHING LING FOO
Harry Lacy. Ezra Kendall. Russell Bros.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Continuous Show. Enoch, manfish; Diskos, sharpshooters; others. Theatre—2 Cy's.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE. Ev., 2:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.
Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.
Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.
THE BAYSHORE STAKES.
FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS.
Trains from New York leave Whitehall St. every 20 minutes; Park Row via Brooklyn Bridge every 10 minutes. Music by Lander.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 23..	4,570,204
Same week last year.....	2,073,518
Stocks to date this year.....	132,149,285
Corresponding date last year.	76,564,536
Bonds for the week.....	$9,622,600
Same week last year.....	$9,578,400
Bonds to date this year.....	$688,164,070
Corresponding date last year.	$612,329,090

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@10; at three months, 5@6; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop.....	4⅝	Mobile & Ohio.....	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref....	1¼	Nat. Biscuit.....	1½
Am. Tobacco pf....	1	N. J. Central.....	2½
Ann Arbor pf.....	2	N. Y. Air Brake....	18½
At., T. & S. F. pf..	1½	Ore. R. R. & Nav...	1
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1⅝	Ore. R. R. & N. pf..	1½
Cent. Pac., ass. pd.	2⅝	P., C., C. & St. L..	1½
Chi., B. & Q.....	1½	Pullman Palace Car.	10⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., A....	1	Reading 1st pf.....	2
Chi., I. & Louis....	2½	Reading 2d pf.....	1
Chi. & N. W.....	2½	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	1⅝
Chi. Term. Trans....	1¼	St. P. & Omaha....	5½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf....	2	Southern Pacific....	2⅝
Col. Mid. pf.....	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	1
Col. & H. C. & Iron..	1⅝	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
Del. & Hudson.....	2	Union Pacific pf....	1
Del., L. & West....	1½	U. S. Leather.....	2
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf....	2⅝
Glucose Sugar Ref..	1	U. S. Rubber pf....	1
Manhattan	1¼	Wagner Palace Car..	3
Met. Street Ry.....	8¼	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	3⅝
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.....	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy....	1½	L. E. & West. pf..	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf..	1½	Long Island.....	5
Am. Sugar Ref.....	1½	M. W. S. E. of Chi.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	1	Minn. & St. L....	2½
Am. Tin Plate pf....	2	Nat. Steel pf.....	1½
Am. Tobacco.....	3⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H..	1½
Am. Linseed pf.....	1½	Pacific Coast.....	1½
Anaconda Copper....	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1½
Brunswick City.....	1½	St. Paul & Duluth..	2½
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	1	Third Avenue.....	5½
H. E. Claflin Co....	1	Twin City, R. T....	3½
Hocking Valley.....	1½	U. S. Flour Milling..	33½
K. C., Pitts. & G....	1½	U. S. Flour Mill. pf.	25½
Knickerbocker Ice....	1½	Wells-Fargo Exp....	2
Lake Erie & Western.	1½		

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s.....	1½	Det., M. & M. l. g.	
At., T. & S. F. adj..	1½	8½s	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s...	2	Flint & P. M. con. 6s	1
Austin & N. W. 1st..	1½	Green Bay, deb. B..	1
B'klyn Union El. 1st.	1	Mob. & Ohio, Mont.	
B., R. & P. gen....	1	Div., 6s.....	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s..	2	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	1
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s.	1½	Pec. & East. inc....	3
C., C. C. & St. L. gen.	2	St. P., M. & M., Mont.	
Den. & R. G. imp. 6s.	1½	Ext. 4s.....	2
D. & R. G. con. 4½s.	1	So. Pac., cal. 5s, sta.	1½

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P., 8c.		Louis & J. Bdg. 1st.	1
Minn. 6s.....	3	Mo., K. & T. ext. 6s.	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	Mobile & Ohio gen..	1½
Kent. Cent. 6s.....	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	2½
L. R. & W. 2d.....	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s..	1
Laclede Gas 1st.....	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r..	1

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 5,152,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 1,188,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 4,480,000 pesetas.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

STAGNATION IN THE MARKET

Public Refuses to Deal and Prices Dwindle—Big New York Demand for Gold Might Lead to Disaster—Many Bankers Urge an Advance in the Bank of England Rate to 4 Per Cent.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Sept. 24.—We are suffering from an acute spasm of military dementia, a disease to which modern empires seem peculiarly liable. The consequence is that financial business of all kinds is suffering from a bad set-back. Whereas during the seven first months of the year new joint stock undertakings were poured on the market every week in scores, now none at all appear of the slightest importance. Probably their absence is but a slight misfortune, for they are mostly jerry built, like London houses, but Stock Exchange business is just as bad.

Not since the months following the crisis of 1890 have I beheld such stagnation as now exists all over our market. The public simply refuses to deal, and what the jobbers and bankers occupy their time with is trying to shift each his load on another's back. In the process prices dwindle, and we are in danger of a crisis from inanition unless the cloud lift soon. In short, until this wretched wrangle with the Boers is settled one way or another, our public cannot even be persuaded to buy your railroad stocks. I asked the other day: "What is the American market doing?" "Singing comic songs," was the answer.

But, politics apart, our Stock Exchange would not have much heart for buying at present. Money bothers us because it threatens to become dearer than we like. Europe does not frighten us much because no great State there has the power to abstract large amounts of our gold, but you do bother us most decidedly. We know that you are able to take whatever amount of gold you require, and should a New York demand arise coincidentally with shipments of sovereigns to the Cape, and a stoppage, partial or complete, of the Rand's monthly supply, our mess would be considerable. As matters stand, many bankers now urge an advance in the bank rate to 4 per cent. forthwith, because the market rates are above the present minimum. In fact, some discount houses are now disposed to ask 3⅝ per cent. on three months' paper, and bankers prefer to lend their balances at 2¼ per cent. for a week rather than buy bills at 3½ per cent. The actual market discount rate yesterday was barely 3⅝ per cent., but the Bank of England was doing most of the business.

There is nothing very terrible in all this, it may be said, and that is true enough in one sense. Consider, however, the position of our Stock Exchange. It worked prices up during the long years of 2 per cent. money until the great bulk of the best classes of our securities could not be bought to pay 3 per cent. Scarcely any among the common stocks of our great railway companies yield to-day 3½ per cent. to the investment buyer. Let money, then, rule for many months at 4 or 5 per cent., as it has done lately, and great pressure to liquidate, with the inevitable accompaniment of lower prices, must ensue. But lower prices mean exhausted bankers' margins and much mischief in many directions. No wonder, therefore, that our market is very nervous and disposed to exaggerate dangers ahead.

From one point of view the Bank of England looks much stronger now than it did when the trouble of 1890 befell us. Then we thought ourselves shielded from every form of adversity when the banking reserve stood as high as £15,000,000. To-day it is almost £10,000,000 above that ancient safety figure. Why, therefore, should we fear?

For several reasons. I gave the most important last week, in explaining the enormous international banking business now done by us. The risks of this business force us to look more carefully at our bullion reserves, and the more we look the less is our position relished. We possess only about £8,000,000 in gold in excess of the amount in Bank of England notes in the hands of the public, and £17,000,000 out of £23,000,000 notes held in reserve is mere paper issued upon Government security, partly Government debt some two centuries old. We might easily lose £8,000,000 of gold in the next few months under the conditions described, and then the convertibility of banknotes begins to be in danger. In self-protection, our large joint stock banks would endeavor to exchange the notes now held by them for gold coin, thereby aggravating the trouble, until our credit system might be threatened with a dead-lock.

Please do not infer from this that all these evils are going to happen straight off. I merely give you in sharp outline the essential delicacy of the influences governing our credit system. It works with perfect smoothness as long as gold flows in easily, with the bankers' money at low rates of interest, because then our international obligations can always be met by gold shipments when necessity arises. But stop this supply, and at the same time draw away part of our slender stock, and our market becomes as helpless as a watch without its mainspring.

Deal tenderly, therefore, with us in the matter of gold demand this Autumn and Winter lest you bring a crisis upon us fraught with consequences too terrible to imagine. A. J. W.

Outside Securities.

That the curb market has a distinct advantage over the Stock Exchange market in that transactions in that market are not made to any large extent on margin, was well demonstrated during the past week. The fact that lenders of money do not freely accept the stocks traded in on the curb as collateral, instead of being unfortunate for that market, has proved a great advantage. Lightly margined accounts are necessarily an element of weakness, and the necessity of buying stocks outright has given the curb market a strong foundation, the advantage of which is by no means outweighed by the other result of this fact—the lessening of transactions. During the period of high rates for call money during the early part of last week, accompanied by some other unfavorable conditions, the curb market was naturally depressed, but to a much less degree than the Stock Exchange market. Even in the stocks that suffered most, declines amounted to only a few points, and in most issues the losses of the first two or three days of the week amounted to not more than 1 point.

On Thursday, and more particularly on Friday, the market showed much improvement, and the recoveries begun on those days and continued on Saturday brought about a number of net gains that in not a few cases amounted to several points. Naturally the market did not close entirely unaffected by the unfavorable conditions prevailing during the first part of the week, but the week ended with much more evenness and firmness than might have been looked for.

Confidence, that had been so firmly expressed, was to some extent affected by the events of the early part of last week and of the close of the previous week, but the easy recovery from the early depression served to strengthen anew the confidence theretofore felt, and at the close of last week's market very few believed that the future of the market was other than promising. These recent checks to market progress will have served a most fortunate purpose if they lead to a more careful selection of investments and a more prudent form of speculation than that followed during the early-year activity. During that period the future was discounted to an extent that was extreme, and the natural result has been depression and not a little disappointment, often manifesting itself in an irregular, hesitating market. Of late more prudence has been shown, and advances

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 23, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Sept. 23. Bid.	Closing Sat. Sept. 23. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 23, 4,570,204.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Sept. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 23, '99.
118¾ February 28.	105¾ January 16.	114	120	..	Adams Express.....	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	SA	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¾	114	20
21½ May 25.	15 June 15.	17	17½	— ½	American Car & Foundry Company.....	25,000,000				17½	17½	17	17½	....	4,000
68⅝ September 7.	56⅝ June 16.	64	65	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Company pf.....	29,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	Q	64¾	65½	63¾	65½	....	3,310
45 August 23.	33⅝ March 6.	44	44½	— ⅛	American Cotton Oil.....	30,227,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	A	42¾	44¾	41½	44	38⅝	5,130
95 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	93	94	— ⅛	American Cotton Oil preferred.....	10,198,000	June 1, '99.	3	SA	93	93	93	93	87	235
160 August 29.	132 June 12.	147	152	..	American Express Company.....	15,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	SA	147	150	147	150	130¾	505
41¼ September 8.	29 September 8.	39¾	40¼	..	American Ice Company.....	†30,000,000	.....	..	..	39¾	41	39	40¼	....	4,300
15½ July 22.	5¾ June 20.	9¾	9⅞	..	American Linseed Company.....	15,475,000	.....	..	..	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	....	184
57¼ August 10.	44¾ June 20.	50¾	50⅞	— 1⅛	American Linseed Company preferred.....	15,475,000	.....	..	..	50	50¾	50	50¾	....	1,554
37½ January 24.	14⅝ September 5.	15½	16	..	American Malting Company.....	14,000,000	.....	..	..	16	16	15¼	16	39	720
87¼ January 26.	61 July 26.	67¼	68	+ ⅛	American Malting Company preferred.....	14,600,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	66	67¼	66	67	83¼	1,250
39 April 20.	33 July 6.	38	38⅝	+ ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Company..	27,000,000	.....	..	..	38	39¼	35½	39¼	....	7,185
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	88⅝	89	— 1½	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	..	89¾	89¾	86½	88½	....	8,706
48 September 23.	24 May 24.	44½	45½	+ 4⅝	American Steel Hoop.....	10,180,800	.....	..	..	39½	45	38¾	45	....	3,310
89⅝ September 14.	70 May 16.	85¾	86	..	American Steel Hoop preferred.....	14,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	Q	84½	85¾	83	85¼	....	6,903
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	51½	51⅞	+ ⅛	American Steel & Wire.....	50,000,000	.....	..	..	50	52¼	45¾	51¾	29⅜	58,495
106⅝ March 13.	92½ February 8.	96½	97¼	— ⅛	American Steel & Wire preferred.....	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	Q	96	97¼	95½	97	86¼	5,700
152 March 30.	123¾ February 4.	145⅞	146	— 1½	American Sugar Refining Company.....	36,995,000	July 3, '99.	3	Q	146	147¾	140¾	146	120¼	245,085
122 March 20.	110 January 16.	119	119	— 1	American Sugar Refining Company pf....	36,998,000	July 6, '99.	1¾	Q	117½	117	117	117½	108	580
105 April 15.	96¼ September 21.	97	100	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company....	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	97¼	243
52⅜ April 4.	33 May 24.	39¾	40	— ⅝	American Tin Plate Company.....	28,000,000	.....	..	..	39	40	37½	39¾	....	6,455
99½ February 8.	81 June 1.	98¾	99	— 2	American Tin Plate Company preferred....	15,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	Q	97	97¾	95	97	....	2,405
229½ April 5.	88¼ June 21.	121½	122	— 2⅜	American Tobacco Company.....	54,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	Q	121½	127	119¾	121½	147⅞	228,350
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	145	147	+ 1	American Tobacco Company preferred.....	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	2	Q	145½	146	145	146	130½	340
70 April 26.	42½ March 22.	52½	53	— 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Company.....	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	SA	53½	55¼	51¼	53	....	21,790
15½ March 3.	5⅝ July 20.	....	5¼	..	American Spirits Manufacturing Company.	27,864,300	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	13	10
48½ May 23.	36 May 8.	40	42	+ 2	Ann Arbor preferred.....	4,000,000	.....	..	..	39¼	41	39	41	35	620
24½ February 23.	17 May 9.	20¾	21	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	162,000,000	.....	..	..	20¼	21	19¾	21	18	16,060
68¾ August 24.	50⅝ January 7.	63⅝	63½	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred....	114,180,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	Q	61½	63¾	60⅝	63½	34¼	191,530
63½ April 12.	43¾ June 22.	50⅞	51	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio.....	42,500,000	.....	..	..	50¼	51¼	49	50⅞	....	13,495
79½ January 27.	67½ June 21.	70¾	71¼	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred.....	39,527,000	.....	..	..	70¾	71¼	69¼	71	....	7,980
157 April 15.	75¼ September 20.	89¾	89½	+ 1⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	43,080,000	.....	..	..	87	93⅞	75⅞	89⅜	82⅝	1059841
160 March 17.	135 June 5.	141	144	..	Brooklyn Union Gas.....	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	SA	137	142	136	141½	127	1,442
20⅝ August 14.	6½ May 9.	....	....	— 1⅜	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement.....	5,000,000	.....	..	..	14	15⅝	14	14⅜	8¼	1,825
44 September 23.	30¾ March 25.	40	42	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.....	6,000,000	.....	..	..	38	44	38	44	....	1,300
96½ September 22.	60 May 9.	82	....	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.....	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	SA	78⅛	96⅛	78⅛	96⅛	....	360
70 January 3.	30¼ June 2.	53	53¼	+ ¼	Canada Southern.....	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	52	53¾	51¾	53¾	53¼	1,965
93½ May 31.	84¾ March 15.	92¼	93½	— ¼	Canadian Pacific.....	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	2	SA	92¾	92¾	91¾	92¾	87	600
60⅝ August 21.	45¾ May 3.	58¾	58⅝	+ 2⅝	Central Pacific, assessment paid.....	65,370,000	Jan. 3, '99.	½	..	56¼	58¾	55¾	58⅝	....	4,720
31½ February 2.	23⅜ May 31.	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio.....	60,333,400	.....	..	..	26¾	27¾	26¾	27½	22¾	9,035
149¾ February 18.	124¼ January 7.	131¾	131⅞	+ 1¼	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	35,815,900	June 15, '99.	1½	Q	129⅞	133¾	128¾	131¾	115¾	148,787
69¾ April 22.	44 September 20.	48	50	..	Chicago Consolidated Traction.....	15,000,000	.....	..	..	45	49	44	49	....	2,125
102¾ September 4.	89¾ January 4.	91½	93	— ⅛	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	SA	86	93¼	85¾	92¾	83½	3,400
152¾ September 7.	112⅜ January 5.	126	130	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred.....	5,830,700	July 1, '99.	1¾	Q	129	129	129	129	106¾	115
20⅞ January 23.	13 June 1.	14½	14⅝	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western.....	21,289,300	.....	..	..	14⅛	15	13¾	14⅝	15¾	25,340
85⅛ August 29.	60¾ January 5.	80¾	83	+ 1	Chicago Great Western preferred A.....	11,982,800	July 31, '99.	2	SA	78	81¼	78	81	41¾	6,710
44⅜ September 8.	32 January 5.	41	41¼	+ 1	Chicago Great Western preferred B.....	11,982,100	.....	..	..	40¾	41¾	38	41¾	20¼	1,600
101⅝ August 12.	89 January 5.	93	94	..	Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville.....	18,777,597	July 15, '99.	3	SA	91	94	90	92¾	....	1,000
12¾ April 26.	7⅜ January 5.	11⅝	12	+ ¼	Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville pf.....	10,000,000	.....	..	..	9¾	12	9¾	12	8	2,000
25½ March 6.	16 January 4.	23	23½	+ 2	Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville pf.....	8,000,000	.....	..	..	22¾	24	22¾	24	20	1,000
137 May 6.	100 January 4.	130	135	..	Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	60,000,000	June 30, '99.	3	SA	127½	133	126¾	133	109¾	14,000
170 May 6.	135 January 4.	165	170	..	Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.....	60,000,000	June 30, '99.	3½	SA	167	170	167	170	137¾	1,000

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Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 23, 1899—Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Closing Bid. Sept. 23. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change Last Sale.	STOCKS.	Amount Par Value Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Sept. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Price Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 23, '99
178	September 6	141¾	January 4.	169¾	169	+ 2¾	Chicago & Northwestern	32,116,700	July 6 '99	3½	SA	168	170½	165	169½	181½	7,301
210¾	September 7.	178	January 25.	202	215		Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	27,000,000	July 1 '99	1½	Q	202	206	202	206		355
125¾	January 27.	97¾	Sep. 18.	119¾	120	+ 2¾	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	6,000,000	July 1 '99	3½	Q	115	120½	115	120	89	1,400
133	September 23.	81	February 6.	133	135		Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	6,000,000	Feb 20 '99	3½		133	133	133	133	130	10
135	September 7.	110	January 25.	131	134		Chicago Terminal Transfer	3,000,000								11	
25¾	March 27.	13½	January 4.	14	15	+ ¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	3,000,000								26	
23¾	March 27.	15½	January 3.	15½	16	+ ¼	Chicago Traction	17,000,000				65¾	65	65¾	65¾	65	1,200
53¾	March 27.	35	January 3.	35	36	— ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,000,000	Aug. '99	2½		55¾	56¼	55¾	55¾	63¾	4,150
103¾	March 30.	85	January 4.	103	104		Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	32,000,000	July 20, '99.	1½	Q	97¾	100	97	97		745
103¾	January 28.	91	May 26.	95	101¼		Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	2,000,000				20	20	20	20	17½	150
39	January 28.	26	July 5.	26	30¾	— ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	3,000,000				39½	40	39½	39½	35	300
39	April 24.	27½	June 23.	28	30		Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	3,000,000	Oct. '98.	1½							
3¾	April 21.	2½	January 25.	3½	4	+ ¼	Colorado Coal & Iron	2,000,000				3	3½	3	3½	7	700
6¾	April 21.	3½	January 25.	5½	6	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	3,000,000				55	55½	54½	55½	21	55,000
124¾	September 7.	89¾	January 6.	89¾	94		Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	3,000,000				124¾	125½	124¾	125½		105
134	September 7.	113	January 4.	132	135		Colorado Midland	3,000,000				7	7	7	7	24	700
54	January 7.	40¼	August 28.				Colorado Midland preferred	4,854,000				35	35½	32	35½	59½	1,445
47	September 6.	12½	July 14.	29¾	35	+ 1	Colorado & Southern	40,695,000				4¾	5	4¾	5		12,045
5¾	January 6.	4¾	September 18.	5	6		Colorado & Southern first preferred	4,560,000				43	44	43	44		1,715
58¾	March 17.	41¾	June 19.	44	45	+ ½	Colorado & Southern second preferred	2,500,000				15	15	15	15		200
35	March	15	September 18.	17¾	18	+ ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000				17¾	17¾	17¾	19		3,230
21¼	September 6.	6¾	February 5.	18¾	19	+ ¾	Consolidated Gas	38,078,027	Sept. 15, '99.	1	Q	188	189	181	189½	181½	17,122
223¾	March 21.	168	June 6.	188½	189	+ 2	Continental Tobacco Company	42,245,750				43	44¾	43¾	44¾		41,040
65¾	April 17.	25	June 21.	43¾	44	— ¾	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	42,945,200				94	95	90½	94		10,755
109¾	August 28.	78	June 26.	94	95												
125¾	April 20.	105¾	January 3.	122	124	+ 2	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Sept. 25, '99.	1½	Q	121¾	125¼	120¾	124	105¾	17,685
191¾	September 19.	151	January 7.	187	189¾	+ 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	28,200,000	July 20, '99.	1½	Q	179¾	183½	179	182	169¾	41,505
36¾	April 21.	22½	January 3.	21¾	22	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande	35,000,000				24¾	25¾	23¾	24¾	14	7,900
80	April 27.	62½	January 11.	79¾	79¾	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	32,000,000	July 17, '99.	2	SA	74¾	75¾	74	75¾	55	6,743
35¾	January 3.	15¾	June 1.	18	20	+ ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,233,180				15	15	15	15	15	250
103	August 18.	66	January 4.				Detroit City Gas	1,845,700				99½	99½	99½	99½		223
5¾	August 24.	4	April 4.			— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,800,000				5	5	5	5		
16¾	August 28.	9¾	January 4.			+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000				13¾	14¾	13¾	14¾	7¾	900
18¼	January 19.	12¾	June 23.	13¾	13¾		Erie	112,262,700				13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	21	270
39	January 24.	25¾	June 21.	34¾	37¾		Erie first preferred	42,844,600				35¾	37¾	36	37	52	4,425
23¾	January 30.	16¾	May 8.				Erie second preferred	35,000,000				17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	19¾	1,300
113	September 22.	93¾	January 14.	113	113		Erie Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000				110	113	110	113		1,500
48	September 14.	32	March 28.	44½	45	— ½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug. '98.	2½		43¼	44¾	43¾	44¾	53	1,900
95¾	September 9.	70	January 7.	94½	96		Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,294,000	Apl. 15, '99.	2	SA	96	96	95	96	70	140
75	April 3.	48¾	February 2.	54½	55	— ½	Federal Steel Company	48,404,900	11aly 26, '99.	1½		53¾	55¾	51	54¾		111,792
80½	April 3.	72	May 12.	79½	79¾	+ ¾	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,321,000	Sept., '99.	1½	Q	78	79¾	75¼	79¾		38,085
129¾	August 2.	89¾	January 4.	121	122	— ½	General Electric Company	15,276,000	July 15, '99.	1½	Q	128¾	129¾	119	122		2,060
79¾	March 29.	58	September 18.	61½	62	+ 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	QC	62	62	58	61¾		4,906
110	January 12.	105	September 9.	108	109		Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,615,300	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	QC	107	108	107	108		430
138	March 12.	143¾	January 6.	103	104		Great Northern preferred	69,497,700	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	Q	162	164½	162	163½	126	6,405
117¾	July 13.	97	January 3.	111	114½	— 1	H. B. Claflin Company	3,829,100	July 15, '99.	2	Q	112	112	112	112	92	200
97¾	September 6.	32	July 12.	32	34	+ 1½	Hocking Valley	5,000,000				32	34	32	33½		780
80¾	September 6.	54½	May 13.	65¾	68	+ ¾	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000				63	65¾	61	63		3,308
122	January 23.	110	June 1.	113½	114	+ ¼	Illinois Central	33,500,000	Sept. 1, '99.	3½	SA	112¾	114¼	112	112¾	111¾	6,382
66¼	January 23.	25¾	September 18.	28½	29	+ 1	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.			27½	29	26½	29¼	52½	7,050
93	January 5.	72½	September 18.	74	75	— ½	International Paper Company preferred	22,538,700	July 1, '99.	1½	Q	75	75	72½	75	88	5,467
35¾	February 4.	10	May 6.	13	14½		International Silver Company	10,000,000				15¾	15¾	12¾	14		260
15¾	August 24.	10¾	March 7.	13¾	13¾		Iowa Central	4,588,326				13	13½	12¾	13½	9¾	2,720
62¾	August 25.	42¾	May 31.	56¾	58	+ ¾	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1½		55	56¾	54½	56¾	34	1,385
15	March 22.	7¾	January 13.	11	13		Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000				11	11¾	11	11¾		700
18	January 6.	7	March 15.	7¾	8	— 1½	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000				8	8¾	7	7¾	19	3,795
65¼	February 23.	40	September 14.	41	42	— 1½	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	Q	42	43	42	43		125
84	February 17.	72	June 24.				Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago) preferred	3,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	SA	74	74	74	74		100
89¾	August 28.	51	March 4.	65¾	66	— ¾	Lacledo Gas	7,200,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	65¾	65¾	65	65¼	69¾	1,180
22¾	January 27.	14¾	June 9.	18	19	— 1¼	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000				19	19	18	18	27	150
81½	July 27.	60	January 15.	79	79½		Lake Shore & Western preferred	11,940,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼		75	79¾	75½	79¾	75	3,430
55	April 4.	50¾	January 5.	60	65	+ 5	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2 '98.	1		60	60	60	54	54	200
83¾	August 21.	63	March 6.	79	79¾	+ ½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 10, '99.	2	**	77½	79½	76¾	79	56½	50,930
39	April 25.	5	February 25.	10	20		Manhattan Beach	5,000,000				12	13	12	12		400
123¾	April 2.	97	January 4.	109¾	109¾	+ 1¾	Manhattan Consolidated	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	Q	107½	111¾	105	109¼	97¼	241,120
208	March 28.	187¾	September 18.	202	202¾	+ 6¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	Q	199	202¼	187¼	202¼	154½	198,981
22¾	September 6.	14	April 25.	21	22	— 1¼	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago	7,000,000				20½	20½	20½	20¾		200
67	September 6.	44¾	May 5.	66	67½		Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, pref.	9,000,000				64	64	64	64		200
17¾	April 27.	6	January 7.	14¾	14¾	— ½	Mexican Central	26,000,000				14¾	15¼	14¼	14¾	5½	5,455
6¾	September 13.	1	January 6.	5¾	5¾	— ¼	Mexican National certificates	33,330,000				5¼	5¼	5	5¼		3,680
75	August 29.	35¾	January 6.	71½	73	— 2¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000				72	72	71¼	71¾		450
98½	August 18.	73½	January 10.	94	97		Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	SA	95½	96	95½	96		55
27¼	May 18.	9¾	January 24.	25¾	26¾	+ ¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000				24	25¾	23	25¾		1,850
73	May 18.	29	February 10.	65¾	66¾	+ ¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000				64¾	65¾	63	65¾		1,310
14¾	August 29.	11¾	May 10.	12¾	13¼	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	32,450,000				12½	12¾	12¼	12½	11¾	1,482
45¼	August 31.	30¾	May 31.	40	40¾	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000				38	41	37	40¾	38½	19,825
52½	April 4.	38¾	June 1.	45¾	46¾	+ ¾	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '99.	1		44¼	46¾	42¾	45¼	34	47,000
50	August 26.	32	January 3.	44½	45¾	+ 1	Mobile & Ohio	5,230,000	Feb. 28, '99.	1		44	45	43¾	45	28	2,275
185	August 4.	176	January 3.	182½	185		Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '99.	3½	SA	182	184	182	184		125
62	January 21.	41¾	May 16.	46¼	46¾	+ 1½	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000				45	46¾	44	46½	33	1,642
107½	January 18.	97¼	July 7.	96½			National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '99.	1¾	Q	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97	120
40¾	January 20.	26	June 1.	29¼	29¾		National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1		30	30	29¾	29¾	84	1,950
115	January 21.	110	September 12.	110	112¾		National Lead Company pf.	14,894,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	110	110	110	110	112	217
8¾	January 7.	2	July 13.	2½	2¾	+ ¼	National Linseed Oil certificates					2¾	2¾	2½			1,566
63	April 24.	43¾	June 2.	51¾	52	— ¾	National Steel Company	22,000,000				51	53	49¾	51¾		10,680
99¾	August 11.	85	May 15.			— ½	National Steel Company preferred	23,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	Q	96	96	95	95¼		2,240
122¾	April 22.	97	January 3.	119½	120¾	+ 2½	New Jersey Central	27,085,800	Aug. 1, '99.	1	Q	117	121¼	116½	120	92	19,120
230	July 19.	112	January 3.	175	177	+18½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1899.		6	156	175¾	154	175½	104	1,267
144¾	March 29.	121¾	January 3.	135¾	136		New York Central	100,596,500	July 15, '99.	2	Q	135	137¾	135¼	135¾	118¾	62,985
222	April 20.	199	January 19.	213	216	— 1½	New York, New Haven & Hartford	62,398,800	June 30, '99.	2	Q	215½	215½	214	214		412
19¾	January 23.	12	June 29.	12¾	14¾	+ ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000				13¾	14	13¾	14	13¾	300
79	January 23.	66	March 7.	62½	72		New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	March, '98.	2		67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾		200
41	January 23.	29½	May 4.	32½	35	— ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000				32¾	33	33	33		300
28¾	March 27.	19¾	January 3.	25¾	25¾	+ ½	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900				25	26¾	24¾	25¾	16¾	30,755
76½	June 2.	70	May 15.	75			Norfolk Southern	2,000,000	July 10, '99.	1	Q	75	75	75	75		10
29¾	August 23.	17¾	March 27.	24¾	25	+ ¾	Norfolk & Western	64,000,000				22¾	25	23	24¾		23,445
74¼	August 23.	61¾	January 6.	69¾	70	+ ¾	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,600,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	69	70	68	69¾	51	8,978
18¾	August 8.	6¾	January 6.	12¾	12¾	+ ¼	North American	30,733,100				12¾	13¾	12¾	12¾	9¾	5,365
57½	August 24.	42¾	January 7.	53¼	53¾	+ ¾	Northern Pacific	30,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	SA	51¾	54¼	51	53¾	41¾	48,595
81½	February 23.	13	June 1.	75¼	75¾	+ ¾	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	Q	74½	76	73¾	75¾	77	10,576
52	January 23.	33	June 2.	44	47	+ 1	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1		44	44	44	44	56	310
77¾	September 22.	68¾	June 16.	76	78	+ 1¼	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 11, '99.	2	SA	75	77¾	75	77¾	76½	400
51	January 26.	38	May 11.	47	48	— 1½	Pacific Coast	6,808,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	SA	47	48¾	45¾	47½	48¾	4,630
67¾	February 21.	55¾	July 5.	64	66		Pacific Coast 2d preferred	3,914,400	Apl. 17, '99.	2	SA	65¼	65¾	65	65	63½	90
55	January 30.	38¾	September 20.	40½	41		Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	SA	40½	41¾	38¾	41	33½	10,120
142	January 23.	122¾	January 5.	131	132	+ ¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '99.	2½	SA	131	132½	129¾	132	116¾	23,730
125½	April 1.	101	May 13.	110½	111	— ½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,000,000	Aug. 25, '99.	1½	Q	108½	112¾	106	110¾	103¾	152,134
3¾	April 27.	1	January 10.	2¾	2½	— ¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000				2½	2½	2¼	2¼		625
88	January 23.	43	May 11.	73	75	+ 1½	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100				72¾	79	72	75	41¾	4,740
61	August 14.	43¾	June 1.	56	57½	— ¾	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000				57¼	57¾	54	57¾		2,900
91	September 7.	78	May 25.	89	89¾	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	Q	86	90	86	89½		4,145
177	September 23.	156	January 21.	175	177	+10¾	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1½	Q	164½	177	165¾	175¾	188	4,156
4	April 13.	2	August 9.	2	3	— ½	Quicksilver	5,706,709				2	2	2	2	2	100
25	January 24.	19¾	May 13.	21¼	22	+ ¾	Reading	69,900,000				21	22¾	20¾	21¾	18½	5,130
66½	April 4.	51¾	January 7.	58½	59¾	+ 2	Reading first preferred	28,000,000				56	59¾	55¾	55¾	44¼	64,235
38¼	March 22.	26¾	January 7.	32¼	33	+ 1	Reading second preferred	42,000,000				31	33¾	31	32½	21¾	5,300
33¾	September 6.	22¼	August 28.	28¼	29	+ ¾	Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000				26¾	29	25¼	28¾		14,065
79	September 5.	70¼	September 20.	74	74½	+ 1¾	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,852,000				72½	74¼	70¾	74¼		5,775
6	January 9.	3¾	June 24.	4½	5¼		St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000				5½	5¾	5¾	5½		200
55	January 7.	38½	May 24.	48	50		St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	48	49	48	49	55½	41
17¼	January 9.	9	June 1.	14½	15¼		St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000				14	14	14	14	16¾	31
14¾	February 1.	8¾	January 6.	11	11¼	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980				10¾	11¾	10¾	11	8	3,320
75½	January 26.	64	May 13.	70	72		St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	SA	70	71	70	71	65½	35
44¾	January 31.	33¾	January 5.	38¾	37¾	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Sept. 2, '99.	1	SA	35¾	38¾	35¾	38¾	32	1,340
19¾	August 3.	6¾	January 4.	14	14½	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000				14¼	14¾	14	14¾	5	3,490
40¾	August 3.	17	January 3.	34¾	35	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000				33¾	35¼	33	34¾	12	16,320
73¾	August 29.	38	January 5.	61	63	— 3½	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,300	July 5, '97.	2		60	60½	60	60½	30½	300
106	January 23.	98½	January 5.	100	101¼	+ ¾	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	3½	SA	100	101	100	101		400
44	January 31.	27	May 9.	38¼	38¾	+ 2¾	Southern Pacific	126,527,800				35¼	38¾	34¾	38¼	24½	250,425
14	January 16.	10¾	January 5.	12	12¼	— ¾	Southern Railway	119,900,000				12¾	12¾	11¾	12	8¾	8,963
56¾	August 31.	40¾	January 24.	52¼	52½	+ ¾	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1		51	53¾	50¼	52¾	33¾	25,036
12	January 10.	6½	September 20.	7	7¼		Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000				6¾	7	6¾	7	7¼	1,680
126	September 11.	36	January 4.	117¾	118	+ 1	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '97.	1		116½	122¾	112¾	118	29	63,965
150	August 22.	111	January 4				Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1		150	150	150	150		200
25¾	March 1.	17¾	January 5.	19¾	20	+ ½	Texas Pacific	38,706,700				19	20¾	18	19¾	13¾	5,800
15½	January 7.	11¼	September 8.	12	14	+ 1	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000				11¾	12¾	11¾	12¾	7	700
242	February 27.	183½	January 25.	169	175	+ 9¾	Third Avenue	12,000,000	Aug. 31, '99.	1¾	Q	182	182	176½	176½	174	1,122
73	April 17.	38	January 3.			— 3¾	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1		61¾	62	61¾	62	30	640
45	March 29.	24	June 1.	29¾	31	— ½	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000				30	30½	29¾	30½		3,115
89	March 20.	76	May 31.	81	82	— ¾	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	Q	80¾	80¾	80	81		2,139
50¾	February 21.	38¾	June 20.	45	45½	+ ½	Union Pacific Railway	87,945,500				43¾	45½	42¼	45	33½	59,869
84½	January 23.	73	June 1.	76¾	77¾	+ 1	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	July 20, '99.	1¼	SA	75¾	77¾	75¼	77	65¾	43,869
60	January 11.	48	May 31.	50	55		United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	SA	50	50	50	50	41¾	300
58¼	September 15.	24	September 20.	20	25	—33¾	United Flour & Milling Company	3,500,000				53¾	56	24	24		3,885
78½	September 15.	50	September 20.	50	53	—27½	United Flour & Milling Company preferred	5,000,000				75	75	50	52½		3,740
15½	September 23.	5¾	June 7.	15	15¼	+ 3	United States Leather	61,508,900				13¾	15¾	13¼	15	8¾	96,963
90	September 23.	83	June 1.	79	79¾	+ 2¾	United States Leather preferred	60,500,000	July 1, '99.	1¼	Q	75	80	72¾	78¾	69¾	58,251
57	April 5.	42¾	January 5.	48¾	49	+ ¾	United States Rubber	23,958,000	July 31, '99.	1		48	49½	46¼	48¾	46¾	10,195
121	July 8.	111	January 3.	114½	117¾	+ 1	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, '99.	2	Q	114¾	116¾	114¾	116¼	104¾	503
8¾	January 24.	7¾	June 19.	7¾	7¾		Wabash	28,000,000				7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	717
25½	April 5.	19	May 24.	22	22¼	+ ½	Wabash preferred	28,000,000				21¼	22¾	21¼	22¼	21½	7,122
175	September 21.	131	July 17	191	200	+ 3	Wagner Palace Car Company	10,750,500	Sep. 4, '99.	2-3c	M	195	195	195	195		100
135½	September 6.	*125	February 10.	130	136	+ 2	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	SA	131	133	131	133	121	200
98¾	January 24.	87	September 20.	87½	87¾	+ ¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	Q	88¾	89½	87	87¾	92¾	5,307
13	August 31.	9¾	June 1.	12	12¾	+ ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000				11¾	12¾	11¾	12		20,520
64	January 30.	50	June 2.	55	58		Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	2,500,000				55	58	58	58		300
32¾	May 13.	21½	June 23.	31	32	+ ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000				27¼	32¼	26¾	31¾		8,378
18¾	August 24.	13½	May 24.	17	17¾		Wisconsin Central, when issued					17	17	16½	17		1,975
89	August 28.	48¾	May 26.	55¾	56	+ ¼	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued					55	56¾	54¼	56½		4,285
							SILVER.										
65	April 28.	59	September 21.	58½	59½		Bullion Certificates					59	59	59	59		5,000

NOTE.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Amount authorized. ‡Payment restrained by an injunction. **Semi-annual 1½ and ½ extra. A.—Annual. S. A.—Semi-annual. Q.—Quarterly. M.—Monthly.

SEPT

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 23, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 23. $9,622,600

	Week Ending Sept. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	108⅝	104	103	104	27
American Cotton Oil 8s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	90	92	90	92	4
Ann Arbor 4s	96¼	96	95½	96	21
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102¼	102¼	101⅝	102½	317
Atchison, T. & S. F. gen. 4s, registered	101½	101½	101½	101½	6
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	88¼	89½	85¼	88	2854
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	96½	97½	96¾	97¼	59
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96	96	95	95¾	119½
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwestern Div. 3½s	91	92	91	92	27
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	99¾	100	99¾	100	275
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	113⅝	113⅝	112	113⅝	28
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	98½	100	98	100	28
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st 5s	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	5
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Suburban con. gtd. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	10
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	84	84	84	84	6
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. coll. tr. 5s	116⅝	116⅞	116⅞	116⅝	1
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108½	109	108½	109	7
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96⅝	96¾	94⅝	96	182
Central Georgia 1st incomes	40	40	40	40	1
Central of Georgia 2d incomes	12⅝	12⅝	11	11	9
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, coupon	120	120	120	120	38
Central of New Jersey 1st conv. 7s, 1902	110	110	110	110	5
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	25
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95¾	96¾	95½	96⅜	114
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st 4s	104	104	104	104	5
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	118½	118½	118¼	118½	33
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 5s	114	114	113¾	113¾	15
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	112	112	112	112	7
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	67
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	7
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116½	116¾	116¼	116½	17
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	116	116⅞	116	116½	7
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	6
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 6s	110	110	110	110	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112	112	112	112	12
Chi., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	121	121	121	121	5
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	121	121	121	121	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southwestern Div. 6s	121	121	120½	120½	7
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	145	145	145	145	3
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 5s	109¼	109¼	109	109	15
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	112	112	112	112	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106½	106¼	106	106	104
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	96	97½	96	97½	13
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	92	95	92	95	31
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. 5s	95	97	95	97	31
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	71	72	71	72	3
Colorado Southern 4s	85	85½	85	85½	85
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	105	106	106	106	5
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99	99½	96½	99½	37
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	98	98	98	99	12
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land grant	19	19	19	19	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st con. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
Erie prior lien 4s	91	91	90	91	48
Erie general lien 4s	70¾	71½	70	71	114
Erie 1st consol. 7s	130½	130½	130½	130½	5
Erie Telegraph & Telephone 5s	105½	106½	105½	106½	45
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 1st con. 5s	106¼	106¼	106	106	22
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	78	78	78	78	10
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103¼	104	103¼	103¾	58
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	122	122	122	122	20
Green Bay & Western deb., B	6	7	5½	7	60
Hocking Valley 4½s	101	101½	100¾	101½	61
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	88	88	88	88	2
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	103½	103¼	103¼	103½	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	10
International Paper 6s	109	109	106	109	2
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	71½	72	69½	71¾	939
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	99	99	98	98	3
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	7
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	113	113	113	113	6
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	2½
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	124	124	124	124	7
Little Rock & Memphis 1st 4s, tr. rects	38	38	38	38	1
Louis., Ev. & St. L. consol. 5s, tr. r	60	60	60	60	1
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	100	100	99⅝	99⅝	8
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	99⅜	99⅞	98½	99½	54
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 1st 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	2
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 4s	93	98	93	98	13
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	22
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	96	96	96	96	3
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Mexican Central 1st income	27	27⅞	26⅞	27	486
Mexican Central 2d income	14	14	12½	13⅝	148
Mexican International consol. 4s	86¼	86½	86	86½	77
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 6s	116	116	116	116	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	97	97¼	97	97¼	15
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93	93½	93	93½	45
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69⅝	70⅞	69	70¼	292
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	93	93	93	93	10
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	94	96	94¾	95¾	44
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118	118	117	118	25
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97⅛	98	97½	97½	10
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	89¾	89¾	85¾	85¾	7
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	109	109	109	109	1
New York Central gen. mtge. 3½s	110¾	111½	110¾	111½	51
New York Central deb. 5s, registered	105⅝	106⅝	105⅝	106⅝	5
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	114
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg.	89½	90½	89½	90½	7
New York & New England 1st 7s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104½	104¾	104	104¾	28
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	94½	95	94	94⅝	37
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66¼	66¾	65½	66¾	125½
Northern Pacific gen. lien 3s, registered	66	66	66	66	1
Northern Pacific prior lien 6s	103¼	103½	103¼	103⅝	193½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	103	103	103	103	1
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	120	120	117½	118½	27
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102	102¼	101	102	58
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	127	128	127	128	2
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	115	115⅞	115⅜	115⅜	3
Oregon Short Line Income A	103	103	103	103	33
Oregon Short Line Income B	78	80½	78	80½	135
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	2
Peo., Dec. & Ev., Evans. Div. 6s, tr. r	99	99	99	99	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st	86	86	86	86	4
Peoria & Eastern income	19	22	15½	22	31
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	118	118	118	118	5
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	3
Reading general 4s	87⅛	87⅛	86⅝	87	182
Rio Grande Western 4s	97¾	98	97⅞	97⅞	17
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	107	107	107	107	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	113	113	112⅜	112⅜	284
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	82½	83	82	82½	126
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	83	83	83	83	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	124½	124⅝	124½	124⅝	28
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	106½	106¾	106¼	106¼	23
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	92⅝	93⅝	93	93⅝	84
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	63⅝	64½	62	64¼	439
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78	79¼	78	79¼	32
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	11
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s, w. i.	83⅝	84⅝	83⅝	84¼	604
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	109	109	109	109	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	114	114	114	114¼	53
Southern Railway 5s	108	109	106½	108⅝	132
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	83	83	82	83	22
Standard Rope & Twine income	20	21	20	21	82
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	106	109⅝	107½	108⅝	140
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	108	109⅝	103	103⅝	41
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	114⅝	115	114	115	25
Third Avenue 1st 5s	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	10
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	106	108	106	106	9
Union Pacific new 4s	104⅛	104⅛	103½	104⅛	420½

BONDS.	Week Ending Sept. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Wabash 1st 5s	115	115¼	114⅝	115¼	21
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext	100	100	100	100	5
Wabash 2d 5s	100⅝	100⅝	99⅝	100⅝	62
Wabash debenture, Series B	35⅞	36¼	35	36	400
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 5s	70	70⅝	70	70⅝	28
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113½	113½	113	113½	8
West Shore gtd. 4s	113	113	113	113	10
West Shore gtd 4s, reg	112	112	112	112	11
Western North Carolina 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	75¼	76	75¼	76	28
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	93½	93½	92	92½	53
Total sales					$9,337,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 23, 1899.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111¾	111¾	111⅛	111¼	15
United States 5s, coupon	112	112	112	112	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	75
United States 3s, registered	108½	108½	106½	108½	40
United States 3s, coupon	108½	108½	106½	108½	104½
United States 3s, coupon, small	108	108	108	108	*21
Total sales					$256,600

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 23, 1899.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Virginia Funded Debt, 2-3s of 1991	87½	87½	87½	87½	29
Total sales					$29,000
Grand total					$9,622,900

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101¼	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	111¼	Sept. 22
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¼	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	113½	Sept. 15
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅝	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130¼	July 1o
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130¼	Sept. 22
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111¼	Aug. 3	112	Sept. 7
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111⅞	Aug. 31	112	Sept. 23
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	106½	May 31	106⅝	Feb. 22	108⅝	Sept. 22
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109½	July 11	106½	Jan. 5	108	Sept. 20
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅝	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108½	Sept. 19

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. currency 6s, 1899	102½ Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s	118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	103¼	Aug. 31	109⅝	Sept. 1
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	109⅝	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 22
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	108½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	108	June 30	96½	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	98	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	96	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Aug. 30
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	6	July 18
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87⅞	Sept. 1	82½	Jan. 3	87½	Sept. 18

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105 Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	10¼ Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B	108 Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1918	128 Feb. 23

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 23, total transactions included 4,570,204 shares of stock, $9,622,600 bonds, including $251,000 Government and $29,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 24, '98.	Sept. 23, '99.	Differences.
R. R. & M.	2,073,818	4,576,204	Inc. 2,496,686
Banks	19	59	Inc. 40
Mining	2,050	400	Dec. 1,650

BONDS.

	Sept. 24, '98.	Sept. 23, '99.	Differences.
R. R. & M.	$8,942,900	$9,337,000	Inc. $394,100
State	36,000	29,000	Dec. 7,000
Government	599,500	251,600	Dec. 347,900

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 25.

Boston.—Aurora Zinc Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Dan Talmage's Sons Company—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust, Brooklyn—Books close.
Mercantile Trust Company—Books close.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

Tuesday, Sept. 26.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Books close.

Wednesday, Sept. 27.

Bliss (E. W.) Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Great Northern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Inter-State Street Railway, North Attleboro, Mass.—Books close.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Dividend payable.
National Wall Paper Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Special meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 28.

American Beet Sugar Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Arizona Mineral Land Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Books close.
Metropolitan Street Railway—New York books close.

Friday, Sept. 29.

American Bank Note Company—Dividend payable.
American Steel and Wire Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Evansville and Terre Haute—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Sept. 30.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
National Carbon Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on common.
Rio Grande Western Railway—Stock dividend payable on common.
Standard Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Texas and Pacific Coal Company—Books close.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$16,083,517
Week ended Sept. 22, 1898	5,764,044
From Jan. 1, 1899	$75,182,548
From Jan. 1, 1898	212,814,993

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 19, 1899	$8,249,416
Week ended Sept. 20, 1898	3,474,339
From Jan. 1, 1899	323,179,696
From Jan. 1, 1898	343,715,034

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$193,806
Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	2,215,063
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,572,399
From Jan. 1, 1898	79,501,398

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1899	$5,000
Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	213,917
From Jan. 1, 1899	28,576,600
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,864,867

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$188,806
Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	2,001,145
From Jan. 1, 1899	71,450,551

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$10,003,040

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$79,190
Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	88,370
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,852,053
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,646,993

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$663,210
Week ended Sept. 22, 1898	1,035,918
From Jan. 1, 1899	34,954,639
From Jan. 1, 1898	32,650,177

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$786,020
Week ended Sept. 22, 1898	997,548
From Jan. 1, 1899	31,231,678
From Jan. 1, 1898	31,803,217

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$273,083
Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	2,253,433
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,706,352
From Jan. 1, 1898	81,848,358

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1899	$670,210
Week ended Sept. 24, 1898	1,249,835
From Jan. 1, 1899	63,541,065
From Jan. 1, 1898	41,515,044

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	$397,122
From Jan. 1, 1899	47,234,716

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1898	$1,003,597
From Jan. 1, 1898	40,332,314

1899

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Sept. 28, 1918

SEPT

	Range for Week.		Year 1918. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bnd. Amt.
Alabama Midland 1st g2. g., 1928	103½	Jan 11	93	May 24	103	June 29	90,000
Ann Arbor 1st, g. 4s, 1995	90	Jly 18	87½	May 24	90	Sept 28	.. ..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. r. 4s, 1995	109½	May 21	99½	Apr 7	109½	Sept 23	100 100½
Do., registered	102½	Jan 23	100	Jan 29	102½	Sept 12	.. ..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	93½	Aug 21	73	Jan 2	93	Sept 23	46 .. 93½
Do., do., registered	93½	Aug 21	73	Jan 2	93	Sept 23	.. ..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 29	106	Jan 2	110	Jan 29	.. ..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4s, 1950	88	May 10	70½	Jan 28	105½	Aug 31	.. ..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100½	May 28	92	Sep 20	97½	Sept 23	95½ 98½
Do., sinp. gold 4s, 1948	102½	May 28	85½	Sep 12	100	Sept 23	95 105
Balt. East 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1930	106½	Mar 8	105½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	.. ..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct. 16	.. ..
Monongah. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104½	July 23	.. ..
Cons. Ohio resmp. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1989	113	Feb 15	103¾	Jan 11	111	June 5	.. ..
Ak. & Chi. June. 1st gtd. 1st r. 5s, 1965	119	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	.. ..
Chi. & Chi. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1969	98	Jan 19	95	Jan 19	95	Jan 19	.. ..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jly 31	98,000 .. ..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g.4½s, 1990	111	Feb 8	107¾	Jan 12	106	Mar 13	.. ..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	94	Jan 22	90	Jan 26	94	Jan 22	.. ..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	.. ..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2045	85½	Jan 11	83	Jan 11	83½	Jan 11	.. ..
Do., Do., Series B, 2045	85½	Jan 26	80	Jan 16	82	Feb 26	.. ..
Do., do., trust certificates	85½	Feb 10	81¾	Feb 10	81¾	Feb 10	.. ..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130½	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	125½	May 22	.. ..
Do., do., trust certificates	128½	May 24	128	Mar 15	129	June 3	.. ..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	103¼	Aug 3	.. ..
Do., do., trust certificates	105	Apr 29	102½	Feb 26	105	June 5	.. ..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	112	Jan 30	108¾	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	.. ..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	.. ..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	115¾	Jly 14	102¾	May 13	115¾	Sept 21	113¾ 116
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117¾	Apr 3	111¾	Apr 5	117¾	Apr 3	115¾ ..
Bkyn.Q.Co. & S.1st con.gtd.g.5s,1941	108¾	Apr 29	105¾	Jan 4	107¼	Dept 12	106 107½
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104½	Jly 8	98	Sep 19	100	Sept 23	.. ..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74	Sept. 98	.. ..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107	Sep 11	108	Sept 20	107 108½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	Sept 1	126½ ..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	130½	Jly 1	129	May 15	129	Sept 19	127½ 130
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	..	108	Ap 14, 97 .. ..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96 .. ..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	106	Feb 17	101½	Feb 8	105	May 12	.. ..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1936	109½	May 15	106	Jun 10	109	Sept 18	109 ..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117¾	May 19	111	Jan 7	116¾	Sept 19	117 ..
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	.. ..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	104	Feb 14,97	.. ..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	.. ..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108	Jly 5	109	Sept 23	109½ 109¾
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109	May 6	109¼	Sept 14	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	108	Ja. 30, 97	.. ..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93½	Jan 31	86	Jly 26	89	July 25	.. ..
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col. g.5s,1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	.. ..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 29	116¼	Mar 28	119	Sept 15	117 119
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100½	Apr 29	91¾	Jan 31	96	Sept 22	96 96½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¾	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	40	Sept 21	40 41¾
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	11	Sept 22	11 13
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6¾	Aug 17	5 ..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div. 1st g.5s,1946	..	..	..	..	95	De 23, 98	.. ..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	.. ..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	99	Jul 6, 98	.. ..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	103½	May 3	110	Sept 18	110¼ ..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112¾	Mar 20	112¾	Mar 20	112¾	Mar 20	108 ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	123	Jun 24	113¾	Jan 4	120	Sept 23	.. 121½
Do., do., registered	121½	Jul 22	112¾	Jan 7	118	Sept 7	.. ..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.ss.7s,1900	102½	Apr 1	88½	Sep 7	100	Sept 12	.. 100½
Do. 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¼	Jly 11	114	Apr 27	116½	Aug 2	116 ..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	104	No 13,97	.. ..
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s, Ser. A,B,C,D,1896	..	..	..	..	102	Feb 21,98	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	..	..	..	102	Feb 21,98	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	109	Jun 6	105¾	Mar 20	106¾	Aug 7	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½	Mar 23	.. ..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900	..	..	..	..	103	Oct. 20,98	.. ..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108¾	Mar 11	105¾	Feb 23	108½	Mar 29	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¾	Jun 15	111¼	Sep	111½	Sept 1	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1959, Speyer certs.	125¾	May 27	112¾	Feb 16	123¾	July 29	.. ..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110¼	Mar 14	107	Apr 19	107	Apr 10	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	.. ..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¼	May 27	120¼	May 19	122¾	May 27	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	June 28	.. ..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 19	103	Jan 19	104½	Apr 5	.. ..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	106¼	Jun 2	105¾	Apr 15	106¾	July 7	.. ..
North. Sty of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98	Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	.. ..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119½	June 14	.. 122
Do., g. 6s, 1911	123	Aug 2	118½	Mar 2	121¾	Aug 30	.. 124
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¾	Jan 3	118¾	Sept 23	118¾ 119
Do., do., registered	118¾	Mar 15	117	Jun 7	117	June 2	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97½	Jly 25	90¾	Jan 4	95¾	Sept 23	95½ 96
Do., do., registered	97½	Aug 30	92¾	Jan 18	97¾	Aug 30	.. ..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jun 27	104	Jul 21	104	Sept 19	104 107
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	99 ..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	95¾	May 27, 98	.. ..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 29	101¼	Apr 29	.. ..
Elizs., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Feb 7	101¾	Apr 7	102¾	Aug 14	101 102
Chi. & Alton sinking fund g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	108 ..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	Jan 6	101	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	.. ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	.. ..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	106¼	Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	113	Sep 14	113¾	Sept 23	113¾ 114¼
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	104¾	Feb 15	105	Mar 16	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¼	May 10	112	Sept 22	.. ..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151½	Feb 18	125¾	Jan 6	135¾	Sept 7	.. ..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	115¾	Sep 24	115¾	May 1	113¾	Sept 20	113¾ ..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	107	Jly 26	105	Feb 27	106¾	Sept 11	106¼ ..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 28	101¾	Jan 28	103	Sept 23	103 ..
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	.. ..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113¾	Aug 8	105¾	Jan 3	113¾	Sept 22	113 113¾
Do., do., registered	111¾	Jun 3	111¾	Jun 3	111¾	June 3	.. ..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jly 6	120	Mar 13	124	Jly 30	120 ..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 26	105¾	Apr 27	106¾	Aug 25	.. ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s,1907	116¼	Apr 3	114	Jly 5	114¾	Aug 3	115 ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130½	Sep 5	124	Jan 3	129¾	Sept 5	128 ..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 13	109¾	Jan 16	116	Sept 21	116 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103¾	No 18,98	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Aug 12	.. ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118¼	Jun 9	114¾	Jan 17	115¾	Sept 19	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	106½	May 17	92	Jan 10	100	Aug 29	.. ..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	110½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	110	Sept 22	106 112
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, ¥ gold, R.D., 1902	173	Sep 5	160¾	Jan 7	173	Sept 5	172½ 175
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	174¾	Apr 10	163¾	Feb 16	168¾	Apr 10	172½ 175
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	170	Aug 4	160¼	Jan 10	170	Aug 4	172½ 175
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	174¼	Sep 11	160	Jan 3	173¾	Sept 12	172½ 175
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	170	July 6	172½ 175
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	121	Jly 1	112¾	May 13	120¾	Sept 22	120 121
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	120¾	Sep 11	120	Aug 2	120	Sept 13	117¾ ..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¾	May 12	118¾	Jan 1	119	Sept 18	120 ..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132¾	May 23	129	Jan 19	129¾	Aug 14	128¾ 132
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	106¼	Dec 7, 98	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123	May 2	120 ..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 20	119¾	Jan 4	122	Sept 23	121 121¾
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125¾	Jun 16	118¾	Jan 19	122¾	Aug 23	121¾ ..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112¾	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112	Aug 3	111¾ ..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122¾	Jun 1	122¾	Jun 1	122¾	June 1	.. ..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	120	Jun 10	119	Apr 8	121	Sept 18	120 122
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¼	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼	May 18	.. ..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	137¾	Jul 18	137¾	Jul 18	137¾	July 18	.. ..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	106¼	Jul 9, 97	.. ..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	116¼	May 12	112¼	Feb 9	115¾	July 17	116 117
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114¾	May 4	108¾	Jan 14	112	Sept 20	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	105¾	Feb 18,98	.. ..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	July 25	.. ..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	128	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125	July 10	.. ..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145¾	Jul 11	142¾	May 4	145	Sept 20	145 ..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	112	Sept 19	.. 112¾
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	112¼	Aug 30	112¼	Aug 30	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	115	Aug 28	120	Sept 7	.. 120
Do., do., registered	118	Jan 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	120 ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110¼	Mar 10	106¾	Apr 12	109	Sept 14	109 111
Do., do., registered	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	.. ..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121¼	May 4	122¾	Aug	.. ..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	119¾	De 27, 98	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 22	110	Sept 11	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109¾	Mr 19, 98	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	116	Feb 9	117½	May 22	118	July 18	116 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117¾	Feb 7, 98	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	106	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	109	Aug 30	109 ..
Do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	.. ..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¾	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	106¾	Sept 18	106¾ 109½
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¾	My 24,98	.. ..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	102¼	Ap 12, 98	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	.. ..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117¼	Feb 8	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	.. ..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 5	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	114½	Aug 28	113	Apr 24	114½	Aug 28	.. ..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	106	Oct 21,98	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143	Jul 7	139¼	May 3	140	Sept 13	139 ..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105¼	Feb 24,97	.. ..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	129	Sep	2	117¾	Feb 1	129	Sept 2 .. ..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	..	138	Dec 18,98 140 144
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	146	July 6	140 ..
Do., incomes, 1911	114¼	Jun 17	114¼	Jun 17	114¼	June 17	.. ..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136¾	Jun 27	131¼	Jan 10	132¾	Sept 5	132 ..
Do., do., registered	134¼	May 19	132	Jun.	133¼	Aug 23	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104¾	Jan	106	Sept 21	.. ..
Do., do., registered	107¼	Apr 6	105¾	Mar.	107¾	Apr 6	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	93½	Apr 27	90	Sep 21	90	Sept 21	.. ..
Do., 1st 7½s, 1905	87½	Aug 25	83	May 9	87¾	Aug 25	82 ..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 18	98¼	May 18	96½	May 18	.. ..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109½	Jan 12	114	Sept 1	.. ..

	Range for Week.		Year 1918. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bnd. Amt.
Do., 4s, small	..	..	..	..	..	112	Ap 11, 97 .. ..
Chi., R. I. & Pac.—Colo. & Sou. con. 4s, 1960	74	May 11	68	Jan 2	74	Sept 23	.. ..
Chi., St. L. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	103	Mar 27	102¾	Aug 28	103¾	Aug 28	.. ..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	104	Jan 12	101	Jan 2	104	Sept 23	.. ..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	104	Mar 23	100	Mar 23	103	Sept 12	.. ..
Chi. & Wa. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	..	103	Jul 30,97 .. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1932	104	May	101	Jan	101	Sept	101 .. ..
Chicago, Peoria & Texas 1st ext. g. 5s	100½	Jun	97½	Jan 28	97½	Sept 23	.. ..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1932	107	Jly	104	Jan 28	104½	Sept 23	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk. fd. 7s, 1905	104	Aug 10	100	Aug 10	100	Aug 10	.. ..
Do., M & 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	106½	Mr 13, 97	.. ..
Cin. Leav. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.1st 4½s,1947	114½	Sep	8	114	Feb	9	115½ Sept 1 .. 116
City & Sub. Ry East. 1st.g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	..	106	Sept 3 .. ..
Clev. & Can. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	91	Mar 20	104	Jan 28	91¼	Aug 1	.. ..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	68	Jan 26	57½	Jan 12	68	Sept 23	.. ..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	69	Jan 26	58½	May 27	67	June 20	.. ..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	109¾	May	99	Jan	104	Sept	102 .. 104¾
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	99	May	99 .. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95 .. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	..	87	Au 21, 96 .. ..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	87	Apr 23	66	Feb 21	86¼	Apr 24	.. ..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104½	Aug 28	102	Jan 3	104½	Aug 28	.. ..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	..	105	Nov., 94 .. ..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118¾	May 21	116¾	May 21	118¾	June 14	115 ..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	106¾	Apr 29	106¾	Apr 29	106¾	Apr 29	.. ..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	85¾	Jan 26	82¾	Apr 7	86	Sept 20	86 ..
Do., Income 4s, 1990	23	Jan 10	17	Sep 15	23	Sept 23	23 ..
C., C. C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914	135¼	Jul 6	135¼	May 11	135¼	July 6	.. ..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¼	Jun 22	124¾	Jul 6	127	Sept 1	.. ..
Cin., Ind. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s,1901	106¾	Feb 10	106¾	Feb 10	106¾	Feb 10	.. ..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	106¾	Jly 20	102¾	Sep 19	106¾	Sept 19	.. ..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	126¾	Jan 16	122	Feb 15	125¼	June 14	.. ..
Colorado Midland Rwy 1st 2-3-4s,1947	69	Jan 12	67	Jul 11	68	Sept 15	68 ..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	70	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	72	Sept 20	71 ..
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 13	85	Sep 12	85½	Sept 23	85½ 90
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	74	Sept., 96	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126¾	Jun 15	123¾	Jun 15	126¾	June 15	.. ..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124¾	Aug 28	124½	Jun 7	124¾	Aug 28	.. ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 26	141½	Aug 28	141¾	Sept. 14	141 ..
Do., 7s 1900	..	..	..	..	109	De 23, 97	.. ..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	106¾	May 3	106¾	June 26	.. ..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	141½	Sept 1	141½	Sept 1	142 ..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 28,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	132¾	May 16	133	Feb 9	128	July 17	.. ..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	122	Sep 15	117	Feb 8	122	Sept 15	.. ..
Do., term. and improvement 4s,1923	106½	Jun 20	105¾	Jun 20	106½	June 20	.. ..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	106	Aug 1,98	.. ..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	..	..	..	146	Sep 13,98	143 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143	May 4,97	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120¾	Apr 21	120¾	Apr 21	120¾	Apr 21	121½ 124½
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May	115¾	Aug 16	115¾ ..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 28	114¾	Apr 17	116¾	June 18	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	154	Sep	7	150¾	May 31	154	Sept 7	153 ..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	141	May 6,96	.. ..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	96¾	Sep 18	98¼	Sept 23	96 99¼
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	105¾	May 4	105¾	Aug 23	105¾ 106
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	106¾	May 25	102¾	Jan	103	Sept 23	.. 106¾
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112¾	Jun 13	107½	Sep	107½	Sept 20	.. ..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	.. ..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	106	Apr 27	107¾	Apr 25	106	Apr 27	.. ..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995	72	Sep	6	65	Jul	72	Sept 7	71 ..
Det.,Mack. & Marl.1.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	24	Jan 17	17¾	Jan	24	Sept 18	18 20
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	112	Aug	3	105	Jun	13	110	Sept 5	110 ..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1926	..	..	..	..	..	92¼	Feb 11,98	.. ..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.6s,1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	114	July 14	.. 116
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110¾	Jul 31	104¾	Jan	3	110¾	July 31	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	121	Jul 27	115¾	Feb	15	122	July 27	.. ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	.. ..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116¾	Jul 27	116¾	Jul.	11	116¾	Aug 11	.. ..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123¾	Mar 30	121	Jan	20	121	Sept 6	.. ..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106¾	Apr 3	103	Oct	20,98	106¾	Apr 14	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 28	141½	Sep	2	141½	Sept 11	139¾ ..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	..	..	..	..	..	143	De 30, 98	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	142	Sep 14	141½	Aug	1	142	Sept 14	142 ..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	140	Jan 28	140	Jan 28	140	Feb 6	.. ..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	106	Feb

	Range for Year 1909. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Do., Penn. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	114½	Aug 23	111	Jan 5	111	Sept 21	—	...
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1951	110	Feb 24	108	Jan 11	108½	July 26	—	106½
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	106	Aug 22	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	—	105½
N. F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	110½	Jul 27	106½	Feb 8	108	Aug 3	—	...
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	106½	May 1	106½	Jun 7	106½	Aug 8	106½	...
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	99	Sep 15	91	Jan 10	96	Sept 23	—	...
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	...	...	...	...	109	Mr 19,08	—	...
L. & N. L., C. & L.x.x. g. 4½s, 1931	...	...	...	...	103	Ja 18, 96	—	...
Louis. & Jef. Bridge gtd. g. 4s, 1945	96½	Jul 19	93	Sep 21	93	Sept 21	—	...
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112⅜	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	108⅜	Sept 22	109	...
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121½	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	119	Aug 22	120	122½
Do. 2d 6s, 1899	102¾	Apr 1	100½	May 1	102¾	Sept 21	102¾	102¾
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. 4s, 1997	123	Jan 26	118¾	Jan 4	120½	Sept 16	120	121
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	122⅝	Sept 22	124	...
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	122¾	Jan 3	126¼	July 20	124	...
Lex. Av. & Pav. R. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	127⅛	Jul 31	124	Mar 2	126	Sept 19	124	...
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	78½	Aug 16	68¾	Jan 4	77⅝	Sept 14	76	78
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	29¼	Sep 13	16¼	Apr 3	27	Sept 23	27	27½
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 16	13⅜	Sept 23	13	13½
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	89⅝	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	86½	Sept 23	86	...
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	100	Sep 12	100	Sep 12	100	Sept 12	102	...
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A. 1927	...	...	...	...	15	Dec 7, 98	...	...
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	...	...
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	...	...	...	...	100	Ja 30, 97	...	...
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	146	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	...	...
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	119¾	Sep 11	119¼	Jan 18	116	Sept 22	...	...
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	100	Aug 21	97	Sep 9	97¼	Sept 22	97	97¼
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121	July 12	...	...
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	...	...
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	...	...	...	...	128	De 12, 98	...	...
Minn. Street Ry 1st con. 5s, 1919	110¼	Sep 11	110¼	Sep 11	110¼	Sept 11	...	...
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107	Aug 14	103¼	Feb 4	107	Aug 14	...	...
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	93¼	Sept 22	96¼	93¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	73⅝	Aug 23	65¾	May 9	70¼	Sept 23	70¼	71½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	96¼	Sep 7	92	Jan 19	93	Sept 22	91	95
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	98	Aug 21	96	Jan 19	89	Sept 9	90	95
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	81	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 7	78	Sept 15	75	78
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	96½	Sep 2	85	Jan 21	96½	Sept 2	...	99
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	107½	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	108	Sept 20	...	...
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 23	108¾	Jan 9	118	Sept 21	117½	118
Do. 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	116	Sept 16	116	...
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	102	Aug 29	91½	Jan 3	97¼	Sept 22	97½	97¾
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	96¾	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	95¾	Sept 22	95¾	95¾
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	103	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	107¼	Aug 8	...	...
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	111¼	July 10	...	...
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	106¾	May 20	105¾	Feb 9	106	July 24	...	...
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	106¾	July 19	...	...
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	...	...
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	114¾	Jul 14	106	Jan 3	112¾	Sept 23	112¾	113
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd.g.5s, 1931	114¾	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111¼	July 5	...	...
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¾	May 9	125	Jan 9	129	Aug 28	128	130
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	...	...
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	90	Aug 26	82¾	Jan 4	88¾	Sept 23	86½	...
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	106	Sept 19	...	...
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	...	...	...	...	84	Apr., 96	...	...
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132⅜	Feb 14	130	Sep 11	130	Sept 11	...	...
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	101	Sep 12	101	Sep 12	101	Sept 13	...	...
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108½	Sep 7	105¼	Apr 22	108	Sept 8	...	...
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. & Al.,1917	...	...	...	...	108	Mar., 96	...	...
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	...	...
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	...	...	...	...	106¾	Aug., 94	...	...
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¾	Jan 31	111¾	Aug 19	113	Sept 8	111¾	...
Do., reg. registered	117¾	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112	June 27	...	...
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113⅞	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109	Aug 7	106¾	...
Do., do., registered	113¼	Jan 26	106¾	Sep 22	106¾	Sept 22	106¾	...
Do., reg. debenture 6s of 1889-1904	...	...	...	...	108¾	Fe 21, 98	106½	...
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 28	103¼	June 28	106½	...
Do., do., registered	...	...	...	...	104¾	Feb 5, 98	...	...
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107¾	Feb 2	101¾	Sep 9	106¾	Sept 12	...	...
Do., registered	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	101	...
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¾	Sep 19	111½	Sept 23	...	...
Do., do., registered	112¼	Apr 14	111¼	Feb 17	112¾	Apr 14	...	...
Michigan Cent. consol. gtd. g. 3½s,1998	100	Jan 28	96	Jan 6	100	Aug 31	99½	100
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97¾	Mar 10	100	May 25	...	...
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	98¾	Jan 4	99¾	Sept 23	88¾	99¾
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	96	Jan 4	96	Sept 20	...	...
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd. 2361	117¾	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	113	Sept 19	112	113½
Do., registered	116¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	112	Sept 22	...	...
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1938	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	110	...
Do., registered	...	...	...	...	108	Jne 17,98	...	...
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	...	...	...	...	95	Jul 28,98	...	...
Do., do. registered	...	...	...	...	104	Jul 24,97	...	...
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	106	Jan 12	103¾	Jan 14	104	Aug 24	103½	...
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	Aug 28	103¾	...
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	...	...	...	...	103	May 7,97	105	...
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128¼	Apr 12	128¼	Sept 11	...	130
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1915	...	...	...	...	109	Jan., 97	...	...
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	...	...
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	...	...	...	...	107	Au 13, 98	...	...
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	...	...	...	...	100	Mar., 98	...	...
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	...	135
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	...	...
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¾	Jul 8	103¾	Sept 11	...	...
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	103¾	Aug 25	103¾	Aug 25	...	...
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114½	Jun 20	115	July 18	...	...
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114¾	Sept 14	114¾	Sept 14	...	...
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112¾	May 5	106	Jan 3	106¾	Sept 16	106½	110
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	103	Jan 5	111	Apr 27	...	...
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	...	...	...	...	103	Dec 1, 97	...	...
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	...	...	...	...	121	Oct 24,96	...	...
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112¾	Apr 27	109	May 1	110¾	Aug 30	110¾	...
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	104	...
Do., do., 1909	...	...	...	...	122	Fe 25, 98	...	...
Do., 5s, 1931	...	...	...	...	121½	Jne 21,98	...	...
Do., do., registered	...	...	...	...	125¾	Ja 20, 98	...	...
Do., 4s, 1940	...	...	...	...	106	Fe 25, 98	...	...
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	109	Aug 25	105¾	Apr 3	108	Sept 5	...	...
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	106¼	Apr 19	106¾	July 19	...	...
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	...	...	...	...	104½	Oct 7, 97	...	...
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	188½	Sept 14	...	...
Do., do., small certs., $100	185	Aug 23	172	Jan 19	185	Aug 26	...	...
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	...	...
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	...	...	...	...	125½	Feb 6, 97	...	...
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jan 20	117⅞	Jul 6	117⅞	Sept 18	117⅞	...
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113	July 29	113	...
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	106½	May 25	106	Jan 4	106⅜	May 27	...	...
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106⅞	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	104⅝	Sept 23	104	...
Do., do., regis:red	...	...	...	...	101½	No 30, 98	...	...
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114¼	Jan 3	119½	Apr 19	...	...
Do., do., registered	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	113	July 20	...	...
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	130	...
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132	July 28	...	...
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106¾	Jan 14	101¾	Jan 3	103¾	Sept 22	103¾	103¾
Do., registered	104¾	May 12	102	Jul 14	103½	Sept 16	...	...
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	65½	Sep 19	69¾	Sept 23	66½	67
Do., do., registered	65¾	Jun 17	65½	May 16	66	Sept 21	...	...
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	92	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	...	...
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	120	Sep 19	112	Jan 6	118½	Sept 21	118	118½
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107¾	May 22	107¾	June 22	...	...
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	132	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	...	...
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	...	...
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	...	...	...	...	117¾	Au 30, 98	...	...
Col., Cen. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	...	...	...	...	101	Fe 23, 97	...	...
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¾	Jan 16	101	Sept 12	...	101
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96¼	Aug 28	88¾	Jan 7	94⅝	Sept 23	94½	95
Ogden. & L. Chams. 1st con. 6s, 1920	...	...	...	...	94	Apr., 98	...	...
Do., do., small	...	...	...	...	93	Feb., 97	...	...
Ohio River Rearoad 1st g. 5s, 1936	...	...	...	...	102¼	Ja 26, 98	103	...
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	...	...	...	...	85	De 17, 97	...	...
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1951	86	Feb 7	85	May 24	79	Sept 8	75¾	76½
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	115	Sep 16	100	Feb 10	115	Sept 16	114	...
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100¾	Jan 3	102	Sept 21	102	102¼
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	135¾	Jul 13	127	Sep 20	128	Sept 23	128	130
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	...	...	...	...	121	Jne 18,98	...	...
Do., g. 5s, 1926	...	...	...	...	102	May 24,97	...	...
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	117¾	Sep 1	106	Jan 7	113⅝	Sept 21	113¾	114¼
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	108	Aug 31	85	Jan 4	108	Sept 22	102¾	103¾
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	80¼	Sep 22	65¾	Jan 4	80¼	Sept 22	80	80½
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	103	Jul 28	104	Sept 21	...	...
Panama ek. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	...	...	...	...	101½	Dec., 90	105	...
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	116	May 22	114¼	Feb 1	116¼	Aug 26	...	...
Do., do., registered	115¼	Mar 9	115¼	Mar 9	115¼	Mar 9	...	...
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	...	...	...	...	102	No 11, 96	...	...
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	...	...	...	...	108	My 13,97	...	...
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	...	...	...	...	115¾	Fe 24, 96	...	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¾	Aug 18	98½	...
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	...	...	...	...	100	Te 23, 97	...	...
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	99¾	Aug 31	95¾	Apr 3	99	Sept 19	97	99
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	...	...	...	...	17	My 23,96	...	...
Do., do., 1st installment paid	...	...	...	...	20	De 30, 96	...	...
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	121	...
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100½	Jul 18	100	May 9	100¾	July 18	98	...
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	...	...	...	...	127	No 17, 97	...	...
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	...	...	...	...	107¾	Oct 24,96	...	...
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	...	...	...	...	121	No 23, 96	...	...
P., C. C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	118	Jul 14	114¼	Apr 12	118	Sept 18	117½	118½
Do., do., Series B, gtd. 1942	119	Jun 15	114	Apr 11	118½	June 30	117½	118½
Do., do., Series C, gtd. 1942	...	...	...	...	118	No 23, 96	...	...
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	...	...	...	...	107	De 30, 96	...	108
Pitts. C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	Jan 6	105¾	Mar 15	105¾	Apr 15	...	...
Do., do., registered	...	...	...	...	106¾	Au 28, 97	...	...
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	140	Sept 16	...	...
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	142¾	May 1	140¾	May 1	140¾	May 1	...	...
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	June 7	...	...
Pitts., Mc. & Y. 1st con. g. 6s, 1932	...	...	...	...	110¾	Jul 8, 97	...	...
Pitts., Clove. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	103	Apr 19	103¾	Sep 11	106¾	Sept 11	104	103
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 6	121	Jul 6	121	July 6	...	...
Pitts., Y. & A. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1961	114¾	Jun 21	114¾	Jun 21	114¾	June 21	...	...
Pitts., Va. & Char. 1st g. 6s, 1917	...	...	...	...	102	No 15, 97	...	...
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	...	...	...	...	114	Mar., 92	...	...
Pitts., McK. & Youghio. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	...	...	...	...	117	Mar., 99	...	...
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	93	Jun 24	93	Jun 24	93	June 24	...	...
Pitts., Shaw. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	118	Jul 15	118	Jan 6	118	July 20	...	...
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	...	...	...	...	98	Jul 14,97	...	...
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	87	May 24	86	Jan 8	87	Sept 21	86	...
Do., do., 2d g. 4s	84¾	Jun 30	82	Jan 4	82¾	Sept 13	79	83

	Range for Year 1909. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91¾	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 7	87	Sept 23	86¾	87½
Do., do., registered	89½	Jun 29	89¼	Jun 1	88½	July 11	...	...
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¾	Jun 30	91	Jan 4	97¾	Sept 23	97¾	98
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	85¾	May 11	87½	Apr 20	88	June 17	...	...
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 24	102½	Feb 3	104	May 2	...	...
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	74¾	Jun 20	72	Aug 11	72	Aug 23	...	...
St. Jos. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	85	Jan 22	79¼	Jul 11	83	Aug 30	85	95
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	114	July 17	114½	115⅝
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B. 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112½	May 5	114½	Sept 15	114½	115⅝
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	114	July 14	114½	115⅝
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	...	...	...	...	113¾	July, 98	...	...
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126⅝	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	124⅝	Sept 22	124¼	124⅝
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112⅝	Jun 30	107	Jan 8	109½	Sept 23	109	105
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105¾	Mar 27	100½	May 23	101	June 23	...	105
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	...	...	...	...	105	Oct 4, 97	...	...
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	83	Jan 4	83	Sept 20	83¼	85
St. L. & S. F., R. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100¾	Aug 31	100⅝	...
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	96	Aug 14	95	Aug 11	96	Aug 14	...	...
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96½	Jul 8	84¾	Jan 4	93¾	Sept 22	93	93⅝
Do., 2d g. 4s, 'nc. bond cts., 1989	96¾	Aug 4	40¾	Jan 4	64¼	Sept 23	63¾	64¼
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	113	Aug 4	108	Mar 7	111	Sept 11	110	...
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	119	...
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113¾	Sept 15	113	...
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	99	Aug 11	99¾	Aug 28	100¼	101
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	121½	Sept 12	121½	124
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122	Jul 21	122	Aug 29	121	125
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	140¼	Jun 21	138¾	Mar 8	142	Aug 17	142	146
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	...	...
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¾	Jan 5	116	Sept 12	115	116¼
Do., do., registered	...	...	...	...	106½	My 29,97	...	...
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	103¼	Apr 14	103	Sep 12	105	Sept 20	102¼	105¼
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	...	...
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	...	...	...	...	122½	Jan 13,98	...	...
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	137¼	June 23	...	...
Do., do., registered	...	...	...	...	115	Ap 24, 97	...	...
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	119¾	Aug 19	113½	Jan 24	119¾	Aug 21	...	119¾
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¾	Mar 2	110½	Apr 17	111¾	July 10	...	...
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 14	115	Apr 15	120	Apr 15	...	...
Do., do., registered	...	...	...	...	115	Ap 24, 98	...	...
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107½	Aug 9	86	Mar 13	106½	Sept 21	104	107
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	112¾	Sep 7	112¾	Sep 7	112¾	Sept 7	...	...
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125½	Feb 15	125½	Feb 15	125½	Feb 15	128	131
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	...	...
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	...	...	...	...	104¾	Feb 5, 97	...	...
Seat. L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	...	...	...	...	80	Ja 25, 98	...	...
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s,'1910	114	Apr 28	113¼	Jun 8	113¼	June 6	...	...
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 3	110	Feb 27	110	Feb 27	...	...
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	103¾	Sept 23	103¾	...
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	...	...	...	...	102	Nov., 94	...	...
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113¾	Jun 28	107	Feb 21	111	Sept 7	...	...
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111¼	Sept 5	111	113
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	88	Sept 20	88	...
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	...	...	...	...	114	No 17, 97	...	...
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul	138	Sept 13	...	...
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105	Mar 23	...	...
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	79¾	Sept 22	...	80
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	...	...	...	...	116	De 14, 98	...	...
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	...	...	...	...	106¼	No 17, 97	...	...
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106¾	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	103¾	Sept 21	103	103¼
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Mar., 98	108	Jan 3	114¾	Sept 23	...	...
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	...	...
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107	Aug 16	107	Aug 16	107	Sept 12	...	...
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	109¾	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	109	Sept 23	...	...
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	...	90	Jan 3	97½	Sept 23	97	...
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	...	...	...	...	113½	Nc 23, 98	...	...
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	105¼	Jul 21	104¾	Jun 30

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Outside Securities—Continued.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	445	--
American Exchange	182½	--
Astor National	450	--
Bowery	295	305
Broadway	240	--
Butchers & Drovers'	90	90
Central	180	190
Chase	400	--
Chatham	310	--
Chemical	4100	--
Citizens'	140	--
City	2990	2050
Colonial	240	--
Columbia	170	--
Commerce	250	--
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	350	--
East River	130	--
Eleventh Ward	150	--
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	--
First National	3250	--
Fourth National	180	190
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	325	--
Gansevoort	--	80
Garfield	1500	--
German-American	115	--
Germania	380	--
German Exchange	240	260
Greenwich	165	--
Hamilton	125	--
Hanover	725	--
Hide & Leather	115	--
Home	125	140
Importers & Traders'	535	--
Irving	160	--
Leather Manufacturers'	210	--
Liberty	225	--
Lincoln	750	--
Manhattan	250	--
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	205	210
Mercantile	193	--
Merchants'	175	--
Merchants' Exchange	116	--
Metropolis	415	--
Mount Morris	240	--
Mutual	140	--
Nassau	152½	--
National Union	350	--
New Amsterdam	450	--
New York	245	--
New York County	1500	--
New York National Exchange	116	--
Nineteenth Ward	100	--
Ninth National	90	--
North America	185	--
Oriental	200	216
Pacific	170	--
Park	500	515
People's	225	--
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	450	--
Produce Exchange	130	--
Republic	190	--
Riverside	190	--
Seaboard	260	--
Second National	550	--
Seventh National	160	--
Shoe & Leather	102	106
State of New York	125	--
Twelfth Ward	130	--
Union Square	200	220
Western	350	380
West Side	275	--
Yorkville	210	--

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.	160	162
Amalgamated Copper	94	94¾
Am. Agricultural Chemical	34	35
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	81	82
American Air Power	43	45
American Bank Note Co.	47	50
American Ginning	20	21
American Graphophone	--	13¾
American Graphophone pf.	120	140
American Grocery 1st pf.	19	--
American Press Association	80	90
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	52	55
American Wool Goods	26½	27½
American Wool Goods pf.	83¼	84½
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Arisona Lead	7½	8
Asphalt Company of America	17½	18
Barney & Smith Car	18	22
Barney & Smith Car pf.	72	80
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf.	79	81
Bliss, E. W.	135	145
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	135
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11½
Celluloid Company	88	91
Central & South American Tel.	114	116
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60
Chesebrough Mfg	340	345
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton subs.	110	111
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new.) w. i.	96	97
Consolidated Car Heating	48	52½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	12	--
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	--
Consolidated Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	55	60
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	70	77
Distilling Company of America	19¼	20
Distilling Co. of America pf.	58	60
Eastman Kodak Co.	105	--
Electric Axle, Light and Power	5¼	5¾
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf.	40	45
Electric Vehicle	95	98
Electric Vehicle pf.	100	115
"Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1½	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	--
Erie & Western Trans.	80	--
Flemington Coal & Coke	29¾	30¾
General Carriage	30	--
General Chemical	55	--
General Chemical pf.	98	101
General Electric Automobile	16	20
Gorham Mfg Co. pf.	118	125
Havana Commercial	26	28¾
Havana Commercial pf.	67¼	68½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	30	92
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	--
Hoboken Land & Imp. 6s	105	--
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Illinois Transportation	4½	5
International Pump	23½	25
International Pump pf.	72	78
Iron Steamboat	5	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	80	--
J. B. Stetson com.	20	--
J. B. Stetson pf.	130	--
Journeay & Burnham com.	8	--
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	--
Lanston Monotype	87	89
Lorillard pf.	116¾	117¼
Madison Square Garden stock	--	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	55	65
Mirkeen Copper	10¾	11¾
Mergenthaler Linotype	238	245
Mexican 5s	100	100¼
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	100	--
National Gramophone	30	31
National Salt	16	17
National Salt pf.	67¼	68
National Tube	71	77
National Tube pf.	97	97
National Wall Paper com. stock	1½	2
National Wall Paper 6s	70	80

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Sept. 23. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	--	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,500,000	July,	1899 3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11, 1899
--	--	American Bank Note	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*63	Mar. 5, 1898
140	170	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1,	1899 4	150	July 27	*130	Feb. 3	144	Aug. 10, 1899
--	35	Am. District Tel.	3,845,000	May 15,	1899 1	52½	Mar. 3	33	Jan. 3	35	Sept. 12, 1899
82	85	American Ice Company pf.	30,000,000	--	--	95	Sept. 11	82	Sept. 11	*81	Sept. 16, 1899
30¾	--	American Spirits Mfg. Co. pf.	6,995,000	--	--	41½	March 13	29	June 1	*27½	Aug. 15, 1899
17	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	--	--	18	July 19	14	Apr. 20	18	Sept. 6, 1899
--	--	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6,	1899 4	--	--	--	--	*121	Nov. 29, 1898
6¾	9¼	B. & O. Southwest pf., tr. r.	19,767,300	--	--	9¼	Apr. 12	7¾	June 23	8¾	Sept. 15, 1899
--	--	Beech Creek	5,625,000	July,	1899 1	--	--	--	--	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106½	--	Boston Air Line pf.	1,425,000	July,	1899 2	--	--	--	--	108¾	Oct. 19, 1898
--	--	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	--	--	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
115	--	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1,	1899 4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
--	94¾	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1,	1899 75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 20	*92	May 26, 1899
--	--	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	3¾	Oct. 13, 1898
--	--	Chicago & Alton	18,784,000	Mar.	1899 1¾	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
--	--	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Sept. 1,	1899 3	*199	Feb. 10	*182	Jan. 30	*195½	Feb. 15, 1899
--	--	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1,	1899 4	--	--	--	--	102½	May 22, 1897
--	--	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	July 1,	1899 1½	--	--	--	--	120	June 4, 1898
182½	--	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,245,700	Sept. 1,	1899 1½	186¾	Aug. 30	184¾	Mar. 6	*190	Sept. 13, 1899
--	--	Col. Coal & I. Dev., pf.	500,000	--	--	8¾	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	6	Aug. 10, 1899
--	--	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	--	--	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30	June 9, 1899
179	--	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1,	1899 1¾	189	Jan. 26	128	Mar. 28	189	Jan. 26, 1899
50	56	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb.,	1899 2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	55½	May 1, 1899
38	42	Consol. Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15,	1899 1	50¼	Jan. 31	20	Aug. 16	35½	Sept. 13, 1899
--	85	Consol. Ice pf.	3,500,000	July 15,	1899 1½	97	Mar. 13	38½	Sept. 14	88¼	Sept. 14, 1899
100	125	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	703,000	Aug. 1,	1899 7	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110	June 20, 1899
400	--	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July,	1899 8%	--	--	--	--	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
--	--	Flint & Pere Marquette	8,238,200	--	--	32¼	May 18	17	Jan. 4	*20	Aug. 25, 1899
--	--	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	8,500,000	Feb. 15,	1899 1	65	May 19	43¾	Jan. 3	58	July 28, 1898
--	--	Fort Worth & Denver City	7,555,000	Mar. 15,	1898 2	25	Jan. 5	14	Aug. 9	22½	Aug. 26, 1899
23	25	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	--	--	30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 4	26	Sept. 14, 1899
--	--	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July,	1899 1½	--	--	--	--	*105½	Dec. 14, 1897
--	--	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15,	1899 1½	*30	Mar. 22	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23, 1899
--	--	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	7,000,300	Aug. 1,	1899 1¼	*101	June 6	*93½	Jan. 21	*101	June 6, 1899
--	--	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	Aug. 1,	1899 1¼	*108	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
--	--	Harlem	8,638,650	July 1,	1899 2½	*230	Mar. 14	*200	Jan. 25	*200	Apr. 12, 1899
--	--	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	--	--	125¼	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105	May 23, 1899
72	75	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	Aug. 25,	1899 50c	75	Sept. 6	60½	Feb. 10	75	Sept. 6, 1899
102	--	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	July,	1899 2	*103	July 13	*99¾	June 12	*102	July 24, 1899
3¼	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,640,400	--	--	5¼	Feb. 1	3	May 9	4	Sept. 12, 1899
19	21	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,400	Apr. 15,	1899 ½	22½	Aug. 26	16	May 2	21½	Sept. 7, 1899
--	--	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1899 1	*32	Jan. 25	*21½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
--	--	Kingston & Pembroke	2,000,000	--	--	9	Aug. 17	9	Aug. 7	9	Aug. 17, 1899
97	99	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15,	1899 2½	102¼	May 18	95	Mar. 9	*98¼	Sept. 12, 1899
202	--	Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	49,405,580	July 28,	1899 3½	208	Jan. 24	194½	Jan. 5	*202	Sept. 5, 1899
65	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1,	1899 2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60	Apr. 29, 1898
--	--	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1899 5	--	--	--	--	*152	May 31, 1899
--	--	Michigan Central	18,735,000	July 28,	1899 2	116	Jan. 24	111	Sept. 7	111	Sept. 7, 1899
--	--	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	10,000,000	Nov. 1,	1898 1	--	--	--	--	*72¾	Nov. 21, 1898
--	--	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	--	--	9¾	Jan. 14	3¾	June 9	3¾	June 9, 1899
6½	7½	National Starch Mfg. Co.	5,000,000	--	--	8¾	May 3	4¾	Mar. 17	8¾	Sept. 16, 1899
57½	65	National Starch Mfg. 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1,	1898 2	57½	Sept. 14	43	Apr. 20	57½	Sept. 14, 1899
15	19	National Starch Mfg. 2d pf.	2,500,000	Jan.,	1899 6	25	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	18	Sept. 13, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Aug. 3,	1899 2	42	Jan. 25	37¼	Apr. 4	38¾	Aug. 12, 1899
--	--	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1,	1899 1½	123	June 7	120½	Jan. 27	*131	July 27, 1899
--	--	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10,	1899 2	--	--	--	--	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
--	--	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	July 15,	1899 1½	--	--	--	--	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
--	--	Omaha & St. Louis	621,800	--	--	*7	Aug. 18	*5	May 26	*7	Aug. 18, 1899
7¾	8½	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31,	1897 75c	10¾	Apr. 27	6	Mar. 23	8¼	Sept. 1, 1899
82	88	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Apr. 17,	1899 2½	90	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	*83	Sept. 15, 1899
--	--	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3,	1899 2	--	--	--	--	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
--	--	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 1,	1899 1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110	June 26, 1899
370	--	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1,	1899 4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375	June 17, 1899
4	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	--	--	7	Jan. 10	4	May 27	5	Sept. 11, 1899
--	--	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Sept. 1,	1899 2½	102	Mar. 3	85	July 24	85	Aug. 7, 1899
--	--	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1,	1899 2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
95	97	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	Mar. 29,	1899 1¼	103	Aug. 17	80	Feb. 10	96	Sept. 15, 1899
189½	--	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	10,714,200	July 1,	1899 1¾	190	Aug. 25	180	Jan. 10	*190	Sept. 11, 1899
--	--	Pitts., McKeesport & Tough.	4,000,000	July,	1899 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
10	13	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	--	--	14	July 28	7	May 18	*10¾	Aug. 14, 1899
--	10	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 15,	1899 ½	14	Apr. 13	8	Jan. 7	*11¼	July 26, 1899
101	--	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July 1,	1899 4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193	June 28, 1899
--	--	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 20,	1898 2	45½	Feb. 3	37½	Jan. 4	37½	Sept. 12, 1899
81½	83	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,500,000	Aug. 1,	1899 1¼	83½	Aug. 21	66	Jan. 3	81	Sept. 16, 1899
130	--	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Sept. 1,	1899 1¼	130½	Jan. 26	125¾	Mar. 1	*131½	June 5, 1899
200	--	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1899 2½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
--	--	Standard Dis. & Dis.	16,000,000	--	--	25½	Jan. 14	12¼	June 2	*13	July 20, 1899
--	--	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	8,000,000	July 10,	1899 1¾	82½	Jan. 10	57½	June 23	61	July 12, 1899
--	--	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30,	1899 1	--	--	--	--	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
--	--	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	June 30,	1899 3	--	--	--	--	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
--	--	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	550,525	July,	1899 2½	--	--	--	--	100	Feb. 17, 1899
--	--	Texas Central	2,649,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	July 13, 1897
--	--	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 16,	1899 4	--	--	--	--	*40¼	Feb. 5, 1897
--	--	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15,	1893 1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20	Apr. 4, 1899
--	--	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,750,000	July 25,	1895 1½	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 23	42	Apr. 3, 1899
--	--	Twin City Rap. Trans. pf.	2,692,200	July 1,	1899 1½	141	Feb. 21	117½	Jan. 6	137	Sept. 7, 1899
--	--	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1,	1899 ½	--	--	--	--	54	July 13, 1897
--	--	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10,	1899 2½	--	--	--	--	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
--	--	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	June 1,	1899 2½	--	--	--	--	165	Oct. 20, 1897
--	--	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July,	1899 3½	--	--	--	--	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
--	--	Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov. 23,	1897 2	--	--	--	--	3	Apr. 15, 1898
--	--	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15,	1899 1½	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8, 1899
--	--	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,513,066	--	--	--	--	--	--	*98	Sep. 22, 1898
--	--	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20,	1899 3	98½	Jan. 24	93½	Mar. 6	*96	Mar. 15, 1899
--	--	Wis. Central pf., all in paid	2,549,200	--	--	25¾	Sept. 8	25¼	Sept. 8	25¼	Sept. 8, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
New England Transportation	9	9¼
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	110½	114
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
N. Y. Transportation	22	23
N. Y. & N. Telephone	190	200
Nicaragua Construction, new	--	6
Old Dominion Steamship	98	102
Otis Elevator	33¾	35½
Otis Elevator pf.	96	99
Penn. Salt Mfg.	114	117
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	133	140
Pittsburg Coal subs.	100	115
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22¾	23½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	9
Pratt & Whitney pf.	50	55
Procter & Gamble	375	390
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	--
Royal Baking Powder	98	98½
Rubber Goods	30	11
Rubber Goods pf.	84	86
Safety Car Heating & Light	150	160
St. Louis subs.	136	140
St. Louis com., when issued	30	33
St. Louis pf., when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95½
Simmons Hardware com.	139	140
Simmons Hardware pf.	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co.	525	575
Sloss-Sheffield subs.	130	--
Sloss-Sheffield	59	62
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	79	81
Standard Coupler	35	38
Standard Oil Trust	469	472
Standard Oil of New Jersey	467	470
Susquehanna Coal 6s	118	--
Swift & Co.	102	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108½	110
Tennessee Copper	16¾	17¼
Texas & Pacific Coal	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107½	--
Trenton Potteries com.	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Trow Directory	80	90
"Union Copper	30	--
Union Steel & Chain	32	34
Union Steel & Chain pf.	72	75
Union Typewriter com.	7	10
Union Typewriter 1st pf., ex div.	113	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf., ex div.	118	122
United Shoe Machinery com.	47½	47¾
United Shoe Machinery pf.	98	99½

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Glass	28½	29
United States Glass pf.	95	105
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	32
Westinghouse Air Brake	436	440
Worthington Pump pf.	109	110
"Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.		

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1¾	1¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	80	81
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Central Union Gas bonds	--	103½
Chicago Consumers' 1st 6s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & P. 1st 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	111
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	120	122
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106¼
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	--
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	--
Con. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consol. Gas of N. J.	21¾	22½
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	102	105
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106½
Denver Gas	46	48½
Denver Gas bonds	89¾	90½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	63	66
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	75	78
Grand Rapids stock	104	108
Grand Rapids bonds	103	106
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	--	65
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	65	70
Indianapolis stock	110	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103	105
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	70	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	--	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	290	300
New Amsterdam	32¾	34¾
New Amsterdam pf.	55	60
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99	100
New England Gas & Coke	29½	30
New England Gas & C. bonds	81	82
N. Y. & N. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	113
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	103½	105¼

Gas Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	--	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	60	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	130	138
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 5s	--	80
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	103	105
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	106	107¾
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	--
Bald Eagle Valley	200	--
Boston & Providence	300	--
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	--
Columbus & Xenia	210	215
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	--
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	145
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	--
Grand River Valley	125	135
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	--
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	--
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	--
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	185
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	--
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	130	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	--
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	--
Old Colony	205	--
Oswego & Syracuse	210	--
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	--
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	--
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	--
Providence & Worcester	217	--
Rome & Clinton	125	--
Troy & Greenbush	140	--
Utica & Black River	178	--
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	155
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	270	--
Valley of New York	113	--

SEPT

1898

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BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $2,688,250. The banks now hold $2,963,700 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $17,868,500, a decrease in specie of $1,268,400, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,241,600, a decrease in deposits of $20,793,000, and an increase in circulation of $89,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 23,'99.	Sept. 16,'99.	Sept. 24,'98.
Loans	$121,925,400	$139,791,900	$642,162,300
Specie	154,754,300	156,022,600	129,646,600
Legal tenders	47,857,100	49,098,700	53,794,600
Net deposits	795,590,400	819,383,400	700,752,300
Circulation	14,011,600	14,025,700	14,574,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 23,'99.	Sept. 16,'99.	Sept. 24,'98.
Specie	$154,754,300	$156,022,600	$129,646,600
Legal tenders	47,857,100	49,098,700	53,794,600
Total reserve	$202,611,300	$205,121,300	$183,441,200
Reserve required against deposits	199,647,600	204,845,850	175,188,225
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$2,963,700	$275,450	$8,252,875

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,580,375	$22,264,575	$43,901,450
Jan. 14	25,268,075	25,968,775	53,172,525
Jan. 21	24,693,675	31,278,200	57,087,800
Jan. 28	25,252,025	31,278,200	57,087,800
Feb. 4	27,482,975	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	25,511,225	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 18	24,372,825	32,825,450	55,087,225
Feb. 25	20,384,900	31,060,225	57,330,975
March 4	24,178,125	30,153,500	58,558,625
March 11	22,208,000	27,121,425	57,963,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,105,975
March 25	18,657,425	23,861,475	45,962,750
April 1	15,494,900	25,720,900	47,696,675
April 8	15,018,525	25,720,900	47,696,675
April 15	19,471,525	27,548,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,825,100	49,257,950
April 29	25,324,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,066,975
May 13	27,187,625	46,997,225	44,440,500
May 20	24,631,525	50,710,250	45,968,900
May 27	43,983,725	52,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,900	51,949,700	45,529,825
June 10	39,325,100	53,941,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	52,272,800	46,390,950
June 24	25,597,900	52,906,250	40,230,150
July 1	14,274,550	52,913,550	41,354,675
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,686,750	53,355,525	40,095,900
July 22	12,055,900	43,012,000	47,361,675
July 29	10,611,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	5,110,900	39,882,000	41,082,125
August 12	14,595,375	39,111,850	38,952,725
August 19	15,062,350	38,339,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,278,525	31,343,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 9	2,453,925	7,076,775	29,698,575
Sept. 16	275,450	4,240,400	19,885,175
Sept. 23	2,963,700	8,252,875	15,997,500

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$2,963,700	1894	$39,975,075
1898	8,252,875	1893	17,909,950
1897	15,997,500	1892	5,081,075
1896	14,216,025	1891	4,005,115
1895	22,296,175	1890	14,075,400

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 23	$1,539,688,285	$58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,088,748,288	43,451,021
*Sept. 9	880,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	952,858,272	53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,088,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,703	49,330,721
Aug. 12	905,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,059
July 22	880,471,013	55,585,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,065,319
*July 8	1,026,944,563	54,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,858,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,402,948	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
*June 3	934,342,888	56,276,997
May 27	1,231,015,511	69,939,099
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,294
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,401
April 29	1,201,119,380	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,038
April 15	1,424,346,235	82,334,494
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,372,933
April 1	1,253,339,167	69,915,634
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,449,296
March 18	1,246,322,759	67,731,545
March 11	1,291,879,397	76,573,326
March 4	1,382,080,599	74,090,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,221,495	50,397,272
*Feb. 18	965,777,922	50,397,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,908	54,808,284
Feb. 4	1,323,431,208	70,243,418
Jan. 28	1,494,129,835	67,237,034
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	60,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,904,089	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,190,345,613	65,443,270
Dec. 24	1,022,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	50,824,952
Dec. 10	954,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	838,664,457	39,962,297
Nov. 19	1,065,708,481	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	48,118,774
Nov. 5	870,393,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	783,390,985	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,189	56,956,370
Oct. 8	889,055,049	49,631,053
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,068,268
Sept. 24	814,737,869	60,621,295

*Five days.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

20 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Sept. 21, 1899	£35,714,406	.....
Sept. 22, 1898	£31,804,333	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Sept. 21, 1899	78,087,000	£47,041,496
Sept. 22, 1898	74,944,840	46,784,443

BANK OF GERMANY.

Sept. 21, 1899	29,850,000	12,338,000
Sept. 22, 1898	27,125,000	14,325,000

RUSSIA.

Sept. 21, 1899	91,712,000	5,148,000
Sept. 22, 1898	106,588,000	4,218,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Sept. 21, 1899	36,749,000	12,080,000
Sept. 22, 1898	35,281,000	12,560,000

SPAIN.

Sept. 21, 1899	13,224,000	13,661,000
Sept. 22, 1898	10,724,000	5,360,000

ITALY.

Sept. 21, 1899	15,550,000	1,452,000
Sept. 22, 1898	14,783,000	2,208,000

NETHERLANDS.

Sept. 21, 1899	2,145,000	5,963,000
Sept. 22, 1898	4,315,000	6,770,000

BELGIUM.

Sept. 21, 1899	2,946,000	1,475,000
Sept. 22, 1898	2,859,000	1,429,000

Total for week	£302,433,466	£101,852,406
Total preceding week	304,172,885	101,677,606
Corresponding date last year	310,928,723	96,662,463

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—To-day's local market was active only in spots, Cambria Steel, American Cement, American Asphalt, and Union Traction being leaders in this respect. The last named was rather heavy, receding to 40 on sales by people who have become nervous on account of the persistency of strike talk. With this exception, prices were uniformly firm, and fractionally higher for most stocks. The close was steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	24½	25	Penn. Mfg	25½	26
Choctaw	42½	43	Phila. Trac.	96¾	96¾
El. Stg. Bal.	135	140	Union Trac.	40	40¼
E. S. Bt. pf.	135	145	U. Gas Imp.	164½	165
El. Co. of A.	18	19½	Welsbach L.	51	53
Lehigh V.	29½	29¾	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	15	15½	Penn	6¾	6¾

Imports of Specie Port of New York Sept. 16 to 22 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Evelyn	Ponce	$1,115
Prins Willem III	Aux Cayes	6,890
Mexico	Havana	120,000
Philadelphia	Curacao	3,860
Alleghany	Cartagena	100
Alps	Jeremie	1,000
American Silver Coin—		
Evelyn	Ponce	1,765
Prins Willem III	Aux Cayes	7
Philadelphia	Curacao	535
Alleghany	Cartagena	350
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	1,650
Alleghany	Cartagena	1,231
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Athos	Colon	33,000
Prins Willem III	Aux Cayes	7,850
Philadelphia	Curacao	45
Alps	Jeremie	3,500
Themis	Cape Gracios	310
Gold Bullion—		
Athos	Colon	18,275
La Bretagne	Havre	2,307
Georgian	London	23,548
Alleghany	Cartagena	1,136
Amazonense	Para	167
Themis	Cape Gracios	3,569
Silver Bullion—		
La Bretagne	Havre	953
Georgian	London	29,100
Silver Ore—		
Athos	Colon	720
Total		$273,088

Specie Exports from the Port of New York Sept. 18 to 23 Inclusive.

Date and Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
Sept. 18—Trave	London, S. C. (S. A.)	$12,000
Sept. 18—Trave	London, S. B.	208,620
Sept. 19—St. Louis	London, S. B.	230,000
Sept. 20—Athos	Colon, G. C. (U. S.)	5,000
Sept. 20—F. Bismarck	London, S. B.	44,425
Sept. 22—Lucania	London, S. B.	193,000
Total		$693,135

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept. 18—Umbria	London, S. B.	$176,075
Sept. 16—Lazenburg	Vita, S. C.	$1,000
Total		$870,210

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LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

Hamilton Bank of New York City,

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,325,196.78
Overdrafts		614.78
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$2,546.52	
Due from approved reserve agents	172,271.45	
		175,818.07
Real estate		28,000.00
Mortgages owned		100,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie	$99,247.75	
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	61,510.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	63,679.91	
Other items carried as cash	2,213.06	
		225,751.25
Revenue stamps		2,650.74
		$1,878,029.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		45,632.41
Due depositors	$1,881,140.29	
Due depositors at branch	60,471.14	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	183,062.88	
		1,579,963.61
Unpaid dividends		242.50
Reserved for taxes		2,200.00
		$1,878,029.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President, and JESSE C. JOY, Cashier, of Hamilton Bank of New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West 125th Street, and No. 1,707 Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1882,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice, received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 20th day of September, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 23d day of September, 1899, before me. [L. S.]

WM. L. MOONEY,
Notary Public, (189,) New York County.

New York Zinc Company.

No. 7 Wall Street,
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the New York Zinc Company, payable Oct. 24, at the office of the company. Transfer books will close on Sept. 21st, at 12 M., and will open Oct. 4th, at 10 A. M.

CHARLES C. WOLCOTT, Treasurer.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . . 1,500,000
Deposits . . 28,000,000

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Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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26 WALL STREET.

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(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

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NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, followed by fair; cooler; fresh northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,511. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT { In Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 6¾c.

FOREIGN.—The last message of Great Britain reached the Volksraad of the Transvaal yesterday, and its text was made public in London. Mr. Chamberlain says in effect that he is not hopeful of a satisfactory outcome of further negotiations on lines previously laid down, and that England will prepare her own proposals, which will be forwarded in a later dispatch. The British Admiralty has recently sent a number of officers to China to study the language, and a similar move is advocated for the American Navy. The assailants of ex-King Milan of Servia were found guilty; Knezevic was shot in public, Paitch was condemned to the same fate, but was pardoned, and eighteen were ordered to be imprisoned; six were acquitted. It is reported from Germany that the Garvin Machine Company and the Niles Tool Works are about to erect large plants in Berlin, and that the Buffalo Forge Company is likely to follow their example. The situation in Venezuela is critical; the revolutionists are collecting at Victoria, where a battle is impending. Gen. Harrison argued before the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission that the English rights, derived from the Dutch, were strictly limited by the law of conquest. The financial troubles of the Republic of Colombia are becoming more grave. Employes are being given unlimited leave of absence in lieu of eighteen months' salary due them. A revolution may follow. The damage from the recent hurricane in Guadaloupe is estimated at not less than $5,000,000. Reports place the number of dead at 40, and of seriously wounded at 200. The death list from the Newfoundland hurricane has reached 53. —Pages 1 and 3.

Page 1.

Anthony Comstock last night raided six alleged gambling houses.

Preparations for the reception to Admiral Dewey progressed rapidly yesterday.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee's thirteen-year-old daughter Eleanor died suddenly yesterday at Rehoboth, a Delaware Summer resort.

John J. Coughlin, a conductor, and Alfred Rodesan, four years old, were killed in Brooklyn yesterday by trolley cars.

Senator Platt was denounced by Abraham Gruber, leader of the Twenty-first District, at the meeting of the new Republican County Committee last evening. Lemuel Ely Quigg was re-elected President.

Page 2.

Dr. Herman Wadsworth Hayley, an instructor in Latin at Wesleyan University, committed suicide in Boston.

Page 3.

Two Cornell students have been appointed to positions in the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

Congressman Daly yesterday issued an address to New Jersey Democrats calling upon them to work for Bryan.

The battleship Kearsarge on her official trial reached a speed of 16.84 knots. A slight mishap in the engine room, President Orcutt of the Newport News Company said, reduced the ship's speed three-quarters of a knot.

Page 4.

Owing to the strong gale that prevailed yesterday, the cup challenger Shamrock did not leave her moorings. The crew spent the day testing the yacht's sails.

Page 5.

The Ramapo Water Company among other State organizations has made no reply to a circular of warning sent out by Controller Morgan.

E. G. Allen, a well-known railroad man, committed suicide in his room, in the Grand Union Hotel, yesterday. He had registered as E. G. Andrews.

A dispatch from Gen. Otis says that the shipload of Chinese at Manila will not interfere with military operations. They will be allowed to land. The insurgents captured and burned the United States gunboat Urdaneta. The crew is missing.

Page 6.

The public wedding of Miss Julia Grant and Prince Cantacuzene of Russia took place yesterday at Newport, in the presence of a large number of distinguished guests. They left Newport immediately after for this city, where they will spend a few days.

Page 8.

Officers of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet saw the steam yacht Dreamer, launched yesterday at Elizabeth, N. J.

The winners of the races at Gravesend yesterday were Satin Slipper, Sadducee, Tantris, Arbaces, Lucky Star, and Indian Fairy.

The Bostons defeated the New Yorks yesterday on the Polo Grounds in a well-played game. The Brooklyns beat the Washingtons at Washington Park.

Page 9.

A strike in Havana seems general. Laundries are closed, and the populace is forced to The dry goods stores for fresh linen. A bread famine is probable.

The calendar of cases for the Supreme Court for the ensuing year has just been completed. It presents a total of 12,000 cases. Seven thousand cases represent the amount of work in arrears.

Page 14.

Justice Garretson reserved decision yesterday on an application of F. F. Marquand for an order compelling the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to permit him to examine its books.

Several Justices of the Supreme Court yesterday appeared before the Mazet committee and told of their political contributions and gave their views as to the advisability of having unassessed judicial candidates.

Corporation Counsel John Whalen said yesterday that he hoped to see the woork of construction on the Rapid Transit Railroad begun this Fall. He will not let differences of opinion with the board stand in the way.

Persons identified with New York Central Railroad interests are keeping an attentive eye on the lively strife between the present Board of Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad and the Protective Committee of stockholders of that corporation.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notices.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.

MAYORS AT A CORN HUSKING.

Chicago and St. Louis Executives to be Star Attractions at Peoria.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 25.—Mayor Harrison of Chicago and Mayor Zeigenheimer of St. Louis will represent these cities in a corn-husking contest at the Corn Exposition Oct. 12. The Exposition begins Oct. 9, to continue six days. The contest between the Mayors will be the star attraction. The purse for the winner is $10, contributed by the association.

The exposition will open with a society ball, when corn hats and ornaments will be worn. Wednesday night there will be a large Khorassan ceremonial, and Saturday night the traveling men will give a masquerade.

Eagle Attacks a Pennsylvania Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 25.—A large American eagle made an effort this afternoon to carry off Earl Hummel, a thirteen-year-old boy, living at Port Clinton, Schuylkill County, Penn. The boy was out gunning, when the eagle swooped down from the sky and attempted to fasten its talons in young Hummel's head. The lad struck the bird with a rifle he carried, and the eagle became terribly enraged. Hummel finally succeeded in shooting it. The eagle measured forty-six inches from tip to tip of wings.

Are You Going to St. Louis?
Take Lackawanna train at 10 any morning, and get there at 2 following afternoon. Up-to-date accommodations. Lowest rates. 429 Broadway.—Adv.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS RAIDED

Anthony Comstock, with a Force, Descends on Six Houses.

A NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE

Door Smashed In at 1,584 Broadway, Where Several Thousand Dollars Worth of Stuff Was Seized.

Raids on six alleged gambling houses were made last night by Anthony Comstock. Since Sept. 14 he has had two of his men going from one gambling house to another securing evidence against the dealers and their assistants. On the evidence thus obtained he got warrants from Magistrate Brann, in the Jefferson Market Court; Magistrate Deuel, in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court, and Magistrate Pool, in the Yorkville Court. He made all his arrangements with the respective Sergeants of the three courts named to give him men to aid in making the raids.

Mr. Comstock, with his own men, left his office soon after 7 o'clock last evening. They carried bundles in which were burlap bags to hold chips and other gambling paraphernalia, and a complete set of safe-opening tools. At Thirteenth Street and Fourth Avenue two patrolmen from the Fifty-seventh Street Court met Mr. Comstock, and they went to the first house on the list, 148 East Fourteenth Street. Before entering the place Mr. Comstock announced that the alleged gamblers had been "tipped off" by some one.

On the sidewalk in front of the house Mr. Comstock caused the arrest of a man who gave the name of John Davis, and who it is said acted as the lookout. Mr. Comstock's men say that he spotted one of them when they were getting evidence and threatened to smash his head with a bottle if he ever came back. In the front room on the second floor four men were seated at a table apparently playing hearts. Two of them were also arrested, William Bennett, accused of dealing in red and black, and John Willson, said to have run a roulette wheel and a red-and-black game. The three prisoners were locked up in the Fifth Street Station.

The next place visited was the Adirondack Club, 508 Sixth Avenue. A number of men were in the room on the second floor. Three of them were arrested, namely. David Sullivan, as the lookout; James Jones, as dealer at roulette, and Charles Brown, as the red-and-black dealer. Four men here were also playing hearts. They had large stacks of chips beside them, and these Mr. Comstock seized. The prisoners were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station House. On a roof back of the house gambling tables and other paraphernalia were found and seized. After Mr. Comstock had left the station house Capt. Price expressed his indignation at this raid.

"I had my men watching that place for days," he said. "I knew they were preparing it and getting ready for Dewey week, and I was ready to nab them when they got to work. Now Comstock has jumped in, got a pack of cards, and spoiled a really good haul."

From the West Thirtieth Street Station House Mr. Comstock and a number of the West Fifty-fourth Street court squad went to the Young Star and Dramatic Pleasure Club, at 269 West Thirty-fourth Street, of which ex-Alderman Mead is said to be the President. They passed through a side door, and, going up stairs, found a small party of men playing cards and drinking beer. At this place Charles Franklin was arrested as a dealer of craps and Harry McDonald as assistant crap dealer. Mr. Comstock secured only a few packs of cards here. Ex-Alderman Mead came up stairs and declared that gambling was not carried on in the club.

Mr. Comstock then went down Eighth Avenue to No. 418, where, passing through the barroom, he gained entrance to the second floor where in one of the rooms he found a number of men apparently engaged in conversation. Three of them were arrested, Charles Hunter as dealer of red and black, John Lewis, as lookout, and William Knacht as roulette dealer. The house was searched, but nothing was found.

The next place raided was 584 Seventh Avenue. No arrests were made here, as no one was found in the house except a middle-aged man, who showed the raiders through the building and assured Mr. Comstock that the gamblers had been driven out ten days before. This building is the meeting place of the original Hound Club. A few alleged gambling articles were seized.

Luck attended Mr. Comstock in his next raid upon the Lafayette Club, 1,584 Broadway. As the raiders approached they met a man who hastened into the hallway ahead, and when Mr. Comstock followed, the man declared that nothing was going on up stairs. The glass door leading to the upper floor was locked. Another man appeared on the inside and shook his head when Mr. Comstock demanded admittance. Mr. Comstock then called for a hammer, and he smashed the door in. There was a scattering of persons up stairs. One man was caught hiding in a closet. The following were placed under arrest: Patrick Dunnigan, a lookout; Joseph Weston, a dealer at red and black, and Michael Fitzgerald, as case keeper at faro.

A great quantity of gambling stuff was seized, representing several thousand dollars in value, and including a great quantity of checks and packs of cards, roulette lay-out and tables, red-and-black tables, and a lot of other paraphernalia.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

Accompanied by Floods and Landslides It Dislocates Railways and Kills Many Natives.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.—Earthquakes, floods, and terrible landslides occurred at and near Darjeeling, in the Lower Himalaya, last night. Great damage was done, and no fewer than sixty natives perished.

There was a rainfall of twenty-eight inches in thirty-eight hours.

Three bad landslides took place between Darjeeling and Sonada, involving the transshipment of a railway train of passengers.

According to the latest reports, nine European children and twenty natives were lost between those two points.

The whole Calcutta road is blocked, and the Paglajhora Line has been seriously damaged.

About a thousand acres of tea have been destroyed from Jalpahar to Burchill. At the latter place some 3,000 feet of water supply pipe have been ruined. The electric plant has suffered seriously and the town is in darkness. There is great fear of further rain.

A dispatch from Jalpaiguri, on the River Teesta, forty miles southeast of Darjeeling, says that a boat crossing the Teesta, with three Europeans and six natives, was swamped by the high waves. The body of one of its occupants has been found fourteen miles down the river. It is reported that the Europeans, Messrs. Anderson, Kuster, and Whitton, jumped overboard. Their fate is unknown. Search parties have been sent out to look for them.

Vice President Hobart's Condition.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 25.—Vice President Hobart's family and Dr. W. K. Newton, his physician, were much annoyed today over a published report that the Vice President was dangerously ill at his home in this place. On inquiry being made there to-day it was stated that Mr. Hobart's condition had steadily improved since he returned from Long Branch and that if the weather was favorable he expected to go to his Paterson office this week.

More Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 25.—For the forty-eight hours ending this evening there were three new cases of yellow fever and one death.

26 New Fever Cases in Key West.

KEY WEST, Sept. 25.—The new cases of yellow fever number twenty-six, the deaths one.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water known.—Adv.

SCHEURER-KESTNER'S FUNERAL

The Champion of Dreyfus Eulogized—Wreath from the ex-Captain on the Coffin.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Upon the occasion today of the funeral of M. Scheurer-Kestner, an ex-Vice President of the French Senate, who died Sept. 20, the day pardon was granted to ex-Capt. Dreyfus, whose steadfast champion Scheurer-Kestner had been from the outset of the revision movement, several speeches were delivered at the Eastern Railroad Station.

M. Henri Brisson, ex-Premier, who was greeted with loud cheers, said he had always reverenced the noble figure of Scheurer-Kestner, who was a soldier of justice, and who all his life combatted the plebiscitary régime, which had been so fatal to France.

Senator Arthur Ranc, Republican Radical, who is President of the Association of Republican Journalists, also extolled the deceased, by whom, he said, the greatest error had been repaired, and the fair fame of France saved.

On the termination of the ceremony the spectators cheered M. Brisson, and surrounded his carriage, crying, "Vive la Republique." M. Brisson, who was much affected, replied:

"Yes, my friends, let us love the republic; but let us not cease to defend it."

Col. Picquart, who was among the spectators, was received with loud cries of "Vive Picquart" and "Vive la Republique."

The Figaro says that among the numerous wreaths upon the coffin was one bearing the inscription: "To Scheurer-Kestner —Infinite Gratitude," and signed, in small letters, "Alfred Dreyfus."

Capt. Freystaetter Gets a Command.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Capt. Freystaetter, who was a member of the Dreyfus court-martial of 1894, and who testified before the court-martial at Rennes that his original belief in the guilt of the accused was largely the result of the reading of the documents of the secret dossier, communicated to the judges in a private room, without the knowledge of Dreyfus or his counsel, has been appointed a Commander of Marine Infantry at Rochefort, in the Department of Charente-Inférieure.

Dreyfus's Health Is Improving.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Petit Bleu this morning denies the reports in circulation regarding the health of Dreyfus, which, the paper says, is improving despite rumors to the contrary.

AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN DEAD?

Reported at Simla that War of Succession Has Already Begun.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Simla:

"It is persistently rumored here that Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, is dead, and that a war of succession has already begun. So far as the Indian Government is aware, the report is absolutely unfounded."

ATLAS LINER SINKS; FIVE LOST.

Adula Goes Down Off Port Morant, South of Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 25.—The Atlas Steamship Company's steamer Adula, Capt. McAuley, from Kingston for Baltimore, foundered at 3:30 to-day off Port Morant, on the south coast of Jamaica.

Five lives were lost. The list of drowned includes First Officer Percy.

The Adula, which was built in Belfast in 1889, was of 982 tons burden. She was 212 feet long, 29.1 broad, and 12 feet deep.

STORM DAMAGE IN GUADALOUPE.

Forty Dead and 200 Wounded—Property Loss at Least $5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Consul Ayme reports to the State Department from Guadaloupe that the loss of property from the recent tropical hurricane amounts to at least $5,000,000. Forty deaths and over 200 seriously wounded are reported from various parts of the island.

The city is a mass of wreckage, while the harbor front is lined with the débris of large and small boats. The Consul says the fruit crop is a total loss, and that famine threatens the island. He adds that the series of misfortunes which this island has passed through—an earthquake, destructive fires, and a financial crisis—probably will force the colony to appeal to the outside world for assistance.

Custodian of Hathaway Cottage Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Baker, custodian of the cottage of Anne Hathaway, the widow of Shakespeare, at Stratford-on-Avon, died to-day as the result of an accident. She was a descendant of the Hathaways.

TWO KILLED BY TROLLEY CARS.

A Conductor and a Little Boy Lost Their Lives in Brooklyn.

John J. Coughlin, twenty-five years old, living at 1,307 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, and a conductor on the Liberty Avenue trolley line, in that borough, fell from his car yesterday. His skull was fractured, and he died two hours later in St. Mary's Hospital.

Alfred Rodesan, four years old, living at 418 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed yesterday by a Van Brunt Street trolley car. He was playing in front of his home.

RAILWAY MEN CALL ON HANNA.

Senator Admits the Cleveland Strikers Had Grievances.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25.—A committee from the Street Railway Men's Union called to-day upon Senator Hanna, President of the Cleveland City Railway Company. The conference was secret. At its conclusion the men said they had been received very courteously by the Senator, who admitted that the strikers on the Big Consolidated lines had grievances which should have been adjusted, and which would have been adjusted if they had worked for his company.

It was denied that a demand had been made for the recognition of the union on the Senator's road.

Lake Carriers Advance Wages.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—As a result of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lake Carriers' Association, held this afternoon, the wages of nearly 16,000 men employed on the vessels of the great lakes will be raised from 10 to 20 per cent., beginning Oct. 1. This includes 2,000 engineers, who demanded an advance of 12½ per cent. and threatened to strike should it not be conceded. Instead of the 12½ per cent. asked for by the engineers they will receive an advance of 20 per cent.

BOUGHT OLD PACKING HOUSE.

The International Company to Start Up in Sioux City, Ia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—A deal is just about closed whereby the International Packing Company secures an old packing plant in Sioux City, Iowa, and will open business there in opposition to the Cudahy and Sterling Companies. A secret meeting on the matter was held at the Palmer House to-day by the Directors of the International Company. The old plant belongs to the Sioux City Stock Yards Company, and it will take $300,000 to put it in order.

When in running shape it will give employment to 1,500 men. Sioux City is a central point in the Northwestern territory, and it is said that many railroads in Northern Iowa and Nebraska, and all of South Dakota, do not carry stock to Omaha, and that another packing house in the territory would enliven the cattle market.

The Hudson River Day Line is the greatest tourists' route, and offers the most variety. Music.—Adv.

The Hudson River DAY LINE steamers are shipshape, on time and have courteous officers.—Adv.

GALLANT RESCUES AT A FIRE.

Firemen Save Life at a Blaze in a Big Factory in East Broadway—Panic in the Neighborhood.

The Robinson Building, an eight-story brick structure at East Broadway, Gouverneur, and Division Streets, occupied by a score of sweatshops, was damaged by fire between midnight and 1 o'clock this morning to the extent of about $20,000.

There were eighteen or twenty men in the building, employed as watchmen by the several tenants, and several of them were rescued with difficulty. The building is in a densely populated tenement neighborhood, and the fire caused intense excitement. There is a big double tenement house next to the Robinson Building, and it seemed impossible for it to escape destruction. The tenants were aroused by the police, and, screaming and crying, they made their way out of the house in wild disorder. The report started among them that several men were lost in the Robinson Building, and this added to their panic. There was no truth in the rumor.

Flames were first discovered issuing from a third floor window on the Division Street side by Daniel Dempsey, a retired fireman, who turned in an alarm. Several of the neighbors said they heard an explosion a short time before on the same floor of the building. Fire Chief Croker answered the first alarm. He turned in two additional alarms, and almost immediately following a fourth. When he arrived the flames were roaring up the shafts in the centre of the building. A deluge of water was poured into the building and the fire was quickly under control.

Aaron Baezar of Jersey City, employed in one of the shops in the fifth floor, was partially overcome by the smoke, but managed to stagger out on the Gouverneur Street fire escape. He started to climb over the edge to jump, when Fireman Burns of Hook and Ladder 18, saw his peril.

"Don't jump! Don't jump!" yelled the firemen. Baezar, reassured, climbed down to within one flight of the street, and then deliberately dived headlong. Burns and Fireman Tiehe of Engine No. 15 had anticipated such a move, and caught the man dexterously.

Fireman Thomas F. Smith of Engine 15 saw Abraham Levinsky on the third-floor fire escape as he sank overcome by smoke. Smith went up the ironwork and, grabbing the unconscious man just as his clothing was catching fire, carried him down, while the crowd cheered wildly. Levinsky was quickly restored.

Jacob Aschwitz and Samuel Galiemus were on the fifth floor, and were almost cut off by the flames. They had to break through several doors by hurling themselves against them by main force, and, exhausted and overcome, they were barely able to get down the fire escape.

All of the twenty occupants of the building will suffer more or less loss either from fire, smoke, or water.

NEW VANDERBILT HEIRESS.

A Daughter Born to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, nee Wilson.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, nee Wilson, just before midnight at her residence, 608 Fifth Avenue. Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., attended Mrs. Vanderbilt, and shortly after midnight it was announced that the mother and child were doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt came from Newport yesterday morning on the Fall River steamer Plymouth, accompanied by Dr. Flint.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were married Aug. 3, 1896, at the home of the bride's father, Richard T. Wilson, 511 Fifth Avenue, by the Rev. William H. Pott of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church. This is their second child.

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S TRIP OFF.

Illness of His Wife Prevents Mexico's Executive Going to Chicago.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 25.—President Diaz cannot go to Chicago on account of the illness of Mme. Diaz.

The President has appointed Ignacio Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Relations, to go as his representative.

President Diaz to-night expressed deep regret that he must forego the pleasure of the trip to which he had looked forward with keen desire. He had hoped to meet the leading men of the neighboring republic, and felt that the occasion would be of much benefit to both countries.

To-day the Senate again took up the matter of the proposed visit and increased the amount for the appropriation for the expenses of the President and his party to $150,000. It was shortly after this action that the announcement of the change in President Diaz's plans was announced.

TO REPORT ON CO-EDUCATION.

Agitation Against It at Wesleyan Leads to Official Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 25.—The question of co-education at Wesleyan University has caused for the past few years much unofficial agitation on the part of the students and the alumni.

The expression of the male members of the college as opposed to co-education, the omitting of all mention of the young ladies in the Olla Podrida, the college annual, and other things have brought about an official investigation. It is to be conducted by an officially appointed committee, to consist of four members of the Board of Trustees, two alumni, and two members of the Faculty, besides the President.

The Trustees appointed are John E. Andrus, New York City; Stephen H. Olin, New York City; Cyrus D. Foss, Philadelphia, Penn., and Joseph E. King, Fort Edward, N. Y. The members from the alumni are Seward V. Coffin, Middletown, Conn., and the Rev. Herbert Welch of the same place. The Faculty members are Prof. John M. Van Vleck and Prof. Caleb T. Winchester.

CAPT. SIGSBEE BEREAVED.

His Thirteen-Year-Old Daughter Dies Suddenly at a Delaware Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 25.—Eleanor Sigsbee, the youngest daughter of Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, formerly Commander of the battleship Maine, died this morning at Rehoboth, the Delaware Summer resort in the lower part of the State.

Miss Sigsbee was thirteen years old. She went to Rehoboth about two weeks ago for the benefit of her health, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Caroline Rittenhouse of Washington, D. C., who has been spending the season at Rehoboth. The young girl was taken suddenly ill last evening, and died at 10 o'clock this morning of heart trouble. She was attended by Dr. L. A. Kittenger of Wilmington.

The remains will be taken to Washington to-morrow, and the interment will be at Annapolis later in the week. Capt. Sigsbee was at the station of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad this evening, but he was too late to take the train for Rehoboth. The Captain continued on to Washington.

Consul Hoffman Critically Ill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—News has been received here that W. J. Hoffman, United States Consul at Mannheim, Germany, has arrived at his home in Reading, Penn., so ill that there is no hope for his recovery.

Sold to the Boston and Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 25.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad held at Kittery this noon it was voted to approve a sale of the road to the Boston and Maine Railroad upon the terms agreed by the Directors of the respective corporations, the vote being 5,469 to 10. One share of common stock of the Boston and Maine is to be given in exchange for each share of stock of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad Company.

Twenty-four Hours to Chicago.
The Lake Shore Limited—most comfortable train in the world—every day at 5:30 P. M. from Grand Central Station by New York Central.—Adv.

SENATOR PLATT ATTACKED

Abraham Gruber Declares His Policy Will Destroy the Party.

USES IT AS BUSINESS ASSET

Cheering Mr. Gruber Heartily, the Republican County Committee Proceeds to Re-elect Mr. Quigg.

Denunciations hurled at Senator Platt and Lemuel Ely Quigg by Abraham Gruber, leader of the Twenty-first District, were cheered to the echo at the meeting of the new Republican County Committee in the Murray Hill Lyceum last evening. The committee met for the purpose of organizing, and after applauding Mr. Gruber's attack it re-elected Mr. Quigg President for the fourth time by a vote of 211 to 5.

William B. Ellison was made temporary Chairman. When he called for nominations for permanent President, Collector George R. Bidwell presented Mr. Quigg's name. Mr. Gruber presented the name of W. S. Bennett, and said:

"I respectfully protest against the re-election of our Chairman. He is not the choice of the Republicans of this county, but, on the contrary, his election to-night will be condemned and resented by the almost unanimous voice of the voters of our party. The Assembly district leaders in this hall, most of whom have been honored by appointment to office, know that I am telling a truth which their election district Chairmen are proclaiming throughout the county. The vote in the Fourteenth Congressional District ten months ago is the last judgment of the people solemnly expressed upon this subject, and it is the Chairman's duty and the duty of every man in this committee to heed it. The talent and ability of Mr. Quigg made him a Congressman who had the confidence and respect of his constituents, but even that feeling did not prevent 6,000 Republicans from voting against him for re-election, because they were offended by his course as an organization leader.

ORGANIZATION AN EMPTY SHELL.

"Our party organization in this county is an empty shell; it is not militant; it is not at work all the time for the interests of the party, and its record for the last five years shows it to have been entirely wrong when there was no good excuse for not being right, and when seemingly right, only so because it had put on other clothes than Republican ones. But, gentlemen, I do not hold the Chairman solely responsible for this history, and our present weak and servile political condition. He is to-night the candidate of what is known as the organization, as he has been the candidate since 1896. The organization talks to you and bids you vote for Mr. Quigg, and if he said 'Let it be some one else,' that some one else would be elected with the same majority, and, I think, with more enthusiasm:

"The organization has always applied political laws of gravitation to the policy of the Republican party in the City of New York, and the desire to pass improper legislation, as work incumbent upon him for sufficient reasons, has almost destroyed, and if it continues will surely destroy our party in the County of New York and in the State. Every Republican legislator who has served in Albany since 1894 knows that this is the truth.

"Two Republican Assemblymen from this city were marked for slaughter this Fall, because they voted against the wishes of the organization at the last session on a bill which had no political, but only a pecuniary attraction. [Loud and long applause.] One of them was killed at the primaries, the other will be destroyed on election day.

THE PARTY PLATT'S ASSET.

"I purpose to be something more than a kicker against political leadership which deals with the party as if it were a business asset of the leader. I intend to be a fighter against it and to hit it anywhere and everywhere it shows its head. The Republican Party must not and shall not, like Tammany Hall, be run for personal profit."

Continuing, Mr. Gruber declared that the Republican organization of New York City had long enough submitted to the domination of "a political boss who should content himself with nominating State tickets." He recited how this "boss" had bidden the district leaders to fight Mayor Strong, and they had done so; how he had bidden them to assassinate Mr. McKinley in the campaign for the Presidential nomination, and they had obeyed; how he had ordered them to crucify Mr. Low, and "we ourselves were nailed." This last allusion was loudly applauded. Ringing cheers also greeted his denunciation of the civil service law as one under which, if a Republican administration should come into power to-morrow, not one Republican could be appointed to office.

Mr. Gruber further attacked Mr. Platt for keeping Michael J. Dady at the head of the organization in Brooklyn, and declared that the climax had been reached when a "pot-hunting Democrat" had been put at the head of the Kings County ticket. He concluded by declaring that his fight was not on Mr. Quigg personally, but against the man who has been known as the Republican organization of the State of New York—"a politician who eats, drinks, and is resentful."

QUIGG'S BIG MAJORITY.

In the calling of the roll on the vote for President, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the only new district leader chosen at the primary, was applauded when he cast the vote of the Twentieth District for Mr. Quigg. The result was: Quigg, 211; Bennett, 5. All of the opposition votes were cast by Mr. Gruber himself.

President Quigg, in taking the chair, said that the vote just taken seemed to him the best answer that could be given to the attack made on him as "one who stands in the shadow of something awful and insufferable."

"I shall answer it," he said, "only by citing that vote and what it proceeds from. Some 50,000 Republicans sent you here, Republicans who took the trouble to enroll and go to the primaries and vote. All these Republicans are not the base and servile creatures that my friend from the Twenty-first makes himself out to be. It wasn't a padded roll that brought you here (cries of 'That's right!') and the end has come, thank God, of that old growl.

"The uplifting of Theodore Roosevelt proved that no one man is bossing the Republican Party. His nomination was the expression of the voice of the Republican people of the State. It was only because the voice of the Republican people was not sufficiently heeded in 1897 that there was not an anti-Tammany alliance then.

ANTI-TAMMANY MAJORITY.

"I believe there exists in this city an anti-Tammany majority. I believe it can be evoked in just one way—by the Republican Party agreeing with the Independents on a platform of principles and a list of candidates and by the Independents accepting the Republican Party as the great, strong nucleus of an anti-Tammany movement."

The present Republican organization, Mr. Quigg declared, "is not the patronage-created and patronage-upheld organization of fifteen or twenty years ago. The time has gone by in our organization, and it is fast going by in the Democratic organization, when there is any patronage to be dispensed. The civil service law has changed all that. At last we have had the good sense to apply to Tammany Hall the same law that confronts us at Washington, except that we can choose from the first three on the eligible lists while they must take the first. In two years from to-day, and certainly after a change of administration, which is coming, Tammany Hall will be bereft of patronage in this city as completely as we are at Washington."

Speaking of the coming campaign, Mr. Quigg said: "I am for a union with everybody who will vote to put down the selfish, sordid, blackmailing oligarchy that runs New York City. I'm in favor of the Citizens' Union if they want to do that. I'm in favor of taking in everybody who will help accomplish that end. If anybody wants to accuse me of inconsistency because I didn't take that position in 1897 he is welcome to the satisfaction it may give him. I am willing to confess that I know more than I did two years ago."

The organization of the new committee was completed by the election of McDougall Hawkes as First Vice President, William H. Ten Eyck as Second Vice President, George R. Manchester as Secretary, John Sabine Smith as Treasurer, and Edmond Bodine as Sergeant at Arms.

FOR UNTRAMMELED JUSTICES.

A communication from President Wheeler H. Peckham of the City Club was received, inclosing the call issued by its council for a conference of those interested in the movement for the election of Justices pledged not to pay political assessments and inviting the committee to send representatives to the conference. This conference is to be held at the City Club next Tuesday evening. The Republican County Convention, to nominate judiciary candidates, is to meet the same evening, and on motion of Mr. Bidwell the invitation was referred to the convention.

The understanding is that the County Convention will appoint a committee to go to the City Club conference and will await this committee's report before making its own nominations. If the conference is not ready with its suggestions, the convention will take a recess until it is ready.

YAQUI WAR GROWS FIERCER.

Miners and All American Residents Flee the Country, Where Guerrilla Fighting Is Constant.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 25.—Judging from reports reaching here to-day from Oritis, State of Sonora, Mexico, the Yaqui Indian war is rapidly growing worse instead of abating.

Lieut. Majeran has arrived at Torros on his way to the City of Mexico to make official reports on the progress of the campaign. He says there has been no cessation in the warfare against the Indians by the Mexican Government. He reports that the Indians have scattered into small bands and are now vigorously waging a guerilla warfare, and that the Mexican soldiers have adopted similar tactics. They are divided into small scouting parties, and there are frequent engagements between the soldiers and the Indians.

The Indians avoid open engagements with the soldiers, rather harassing them with attacks from secure positions in the mountains and along the rough mountain roads, not infrequently causing much loss of life among the soldiers with little harm to themselves.

Gen. Torres, in command of the Mexican troops, asks the Mexican War Department to send a force of Rurales to assist him, and it is thought they can render very effective service against the Indians. The Yaquis hold the Rurales in great dread, as they are their old-time enemies and a most formidable foe.

During the past ten days a great many miners have arrived at Oritis, having been driven out of the mountains by the threatening attitude, and all tell of murder and bloodshed. Many of them have deserted paying mines in order to save their lives. The entire country is in a state of ferment, and all the Americans are leaving as rapidly as possible. Dividing the soldiers into small squads scatters the war over a wider range of mountain territory, and every section of the Yaqui country is terrorized.

GEN. OTIS'S POSSIBLE RECALL.

Admiral Dewey's Reported Adverse Opinion of That Officer May Influence Mr. McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Coincident with the near approach of Admiral Dewey, the rumors about Gen. Otis's recall have been revived. It is again reported that his recall has actually been decided upon. There has also been a rumor lately that Gen. Brooke was to leave Cuba shortly, and as it is now said that Major General is to be sent to the Philippines, there is some disposition to regard that as Gen. Brooke's future berth.

The basis for all this gossip seems to be the report that Admiral Dewey has a poor opinion of Gen. Otis. This report has lately been revived and repeated in a number of ways. It is generally believed that the Admiral will have much influence with the Administration, and his views on the Philippines policy will be anxiously sought. A strong impression prevails that when he gives his opinion it will not be favorable to Gen. Otis. There is to be a conference at the White House shortly after his return, at which the President will meet the Admiral and the Philippine Commission, and what is said at that conference may result in some alterations in the military policy in the Philippines.

KILLED HIS SISTER IN PLAY.

Eight-Year-Old Child Found a Shotgun and "Played Soldier."

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At Barrytown to-day little Margaret Quinn, the four-year-old daughter of Patrick Quinn, was killed while playing soldier with her brother, aged eight, and her sister, aged six, years.

The children were sent on an errand to the home of Charles Walsh, coachman for Mr. J. A. Burden, Jr., and for some time they roamed through Mr Walsh's house laughing and playing. Charlie, the older boy, in an upper hall found a shotgun which had been loaded for a hunting trip. With a cry of "Let's play soldier," he seized it and started down the hall, followed by the other children.

They marched around a table and in some manner the gun was exploded. The full charge of shot entered the breast of little Margaret and passed through her lungs, killing her instantly. Several of the shot, after passing through her body, slightly wounded her sister, who was on the opposite side of the table. The owner of the gun has no children, and he never supposed that it would fall into the hands of little people.

Mortally Wounded Boy Walked Home.

Special to The New York Times.

KENTON, Ohio, Sept. 25.—While riding on a wagon load of produce near here to-day a seven-year-old son of William Griffin lost his balance and fell off. The wagon passed over his body, inflicting terrible injuries about the stomach. The driver asked him if he was hurt, and he replied: "Not very badly." The boy then arose, and managed to hobble to his home, half a mile distant, where he fell senseless. He is in a dying condition, with no hope of his recovery.

Oliver P. Morton's Statue Unveiled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The life-size white marble statue of former Gov. Oliver P. Morton of Indiana was unveiled to-day in Statuary Hall, at the Capitol. No formal ceremonies attended the unveiling. Among those present were State Senator Charles Shively of Richmond, First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, former Attorney General Louis Michener, and other prominent Indianians.

Archbishop of Chile Arrives Home.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 25.—Mgr. Mariana Giocomo Casanova, Archbishop of Santiago de Chile, has returned here from Rome. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

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stands. Owing to the fact that none of the bids contemplated the stands yet to be built, the award of the contract was deferred until to-day.

Members of the Municipal Committee received their tickets and badges yesterday. All day long the City Hall was thronged with these men and their representatives, and when the office of the committee was closed it was announced that about 400 badges out of the 1,200 had been issued. The remainder will be given out to-day. The badges for members of the committee are of bronze and are fac similes of the gold jeweled badge to be presented to Admiral Dewey. This badge, it was announced yesterday, has been completed by the makers, Black, Starr & Frost, at whose store it will be on exhibition until called for by the committee.

George G. Dewey, the son of the Admiral, called at the City Hall yesterday and was presented to the Mayor by Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the committee. Mr. Dewey said that he would gladly accompany the committee of seven down the bay to meet his father on Thursday afternoon. His uncle, Charles Dewey of Montpelier, Vt., will be with him.

PIER FOR ADMIRAL'S BOAT.

Commander J. W. Miller of the Naval Militia, Superintendent of the Fall River Line, has proffered to the committee, free of charge, the use of his company's pier, at the foot of Warren Street. It is from that pier that the Admiral and the other guests of the city will embark on Saturday for the trip that is to take them to Grant's Tomb to the head of the land parade.

A dispatch received from Vermont announces the delegation from Vermont to consist of Gov. Smith, Adjt. Gen. Peck, Judge Advocate General Bates, Surgeon General O. W. Peck, and twelve others. Gov. A. J. McLaurin of Mississippi has written regretting his inability to attend the celebration, and United States Senator Butler of South Carolina has written asking for tickets.

The Navy Department at Washington yesterday communicated to Rear Admiral Philip of the Brooklyn Navy Yard the permission to allow the use, in his discretion, of flags, cutlasses, guns, and other paraphernalia of the navy for use as "properties" in the production of "The White Squadron" at the Metropolitan Opera House next Saturday night by the Dewey Home Fund Committee of this city. As the property belongs to the United States Navy, a special detail of sailors will go with it as a guard.

It is expected that 600 sailors will take part in the congress of navies scene, and the most of them will go on without a rehearsal. Two men from the navy yard have been rehearsing with the company all along and know their cues thoroughly. They will simply lead the other sailors, as at any ordinary drill, and it is expected that the boys in blue will march without a hitch, and the effect will be more natural than any rehearsal would give.

A box near the stage has been reserved for Admiral Dewey, and he will be urged by a committee from the Fund Committee to attend for awhile at least during the evening. Boxes will also be reserved for Rear Admirals Philip, Schley, and Sampson.

A number of the Government vessels which are to take part in the naval parade arrived in port yesterday. Among them were the dispatch boat Dolphin, from Boston, the revenue cadet practice vessel Salmon P. Chase, and the revenue cutters Onondaga and Windom.

BUSY DECORATING THE CITY.

Army of Men at Work Decking Out Buildings in Gala Dress—Outlay Estimated at $1,000,000.

A giant transformation scene is in progress in New York which when completed will in its entirety make the most gorgeous ensemble ever seen in this or any other city. Like everything else nowadays, the transformation will be in honor of Admiral Dewey, and from the Battery to the uttermost limits of Manhattan Island an army of workmen was at work yesterday decking out buildings in a dress of red, white, and blue as a welcoming signal to the homecoming hero of the Nation.

The enormous task of decorating the city began in earnest yesterday. Up to this time a number of buildings had already put on their gala attire, and these bright spots in the landscape only served to make their neighbors look more dingy by contrast. But the early comers in the field also served the purpose of making their neighbors more anxious to outdo them in the scheme of decoration.

There is nothing slipshod or haphazard in these decorations. A few effects of bunting here and there and an occasional flag, as on former occasions, has been found to be inadequate to the occasion, and in every part of the city, especially along the route of the parade, the patriotic citizens have called in the services of professional decorators who have blended the National colors, the American Jack, the Admiral's flag, with its four stars on a field of blue; the blue and white of the navy, shields, eagles, and a dozen other decorative schemes into an ensemble of great beauty.

In many instances yesterday these decorations had not yet been completed, but where the professional decorator was at work or expected to work a colored plan had been made, and a sight of these plans gave a good idea of how the buildings would look when the drapers had concluded their labors.

NAVY COLORS PREDOMINATE.

Along the line of the parade the colors of the navy predominate, and an effort has been made to bring out of the various plans of the decorators a harmonious whole. This is due in large measure to the request of the mural painters, whose hints have been closely followed.

It looked yesterday as if there would not be an occupied building along the route of the parade that would not have by Thursday its welcoming dress of red, white, and blue, and in many instances the owners of unoccupied buildings on the line of march have ordered decorations, so that their places may not look like oases of brick and stone in a desert of gay-colored bunting.

Riverside Drive, Seventy-second Street, and Fifth Avenue will be lanes of brilliant colors, and Broadway will also be in line as usual, the giant skyscrapers already showing the results of the master hand of the decorator. The big dry goods stores along Sixth Avenue, Broadway, and adjacent streets, and even up in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, are vying with each other in the splendor of their decorations. The Broadway theatres are equally agressive in this matter, and nearly every one of them last night was aglow with color and light.

One of the striking things along Broadway yesterday was the imposing design in a shop window of a sailor of the Olympia being crowned with a laurel wreath by Columbia. The stalwart jackie is kneeling gracefully, cap in hand, while Columbia is placing the wreath on his brow. This graceful tribute to the "man behind the guns" keeps a crowd in front of the window all day.

Among the handsome decorations along Fifth Avenue are those on Sherry's and Delmonico's. From the middle of Sherry's building an immense flag is suspended, while from the end of the pole to the top of the building run streams of naval signal flags.

Along the roof line of Delmonico's is a drapery of red and white. On the fifth floor shields and flags are draped, while the color scheme of the third and fourth floors is the blue and white of the navy. The first and second floors are draped gracefully with the American jack and the Admiral's flag.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN'S DRESS.

Madison Square Garden is decorated in the style of a dressed ship. Lines of signal flags, each eight feet long, extend from the foot of the statue of Diana to the four corners of the enormous building. The whole comprehends the largest set of string flags ever designed, 750 of them being used.

The decorators on the Eden Musée yesterday began what will be one of the most elaborate decorative schemes in the city. The front of the building will be arranged in the form of a battleship. Nearly forty feet above the building will rise a turret, in which will be two sailors with rapid-firing guns. At the sides will be other sailors apparently on deck, and on each side of the front of the building will be a golden eagle measuring thirty feet from tip to tip. The front will also be covered in festoons and draperies of bunting. Thousands of electric lights will gleam amid the draperies at night.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has given a contract for $5,000 for the decoration of its twenty-four piers and ferry slips. On the outer end of each pier is a plaque of Admiral Dewey, surmounted by a golden eagle, and draped with the Admiral's flag and the American jack. These are flanked by draperies of the National colors and American shields, surmounted by streams of signal flags.

The Knickerbocker Club has begun to take on its elaborate dress of blue and white. St. Patrick's Cathedral will fly the largest flag in the city, made expressly for this celebration. It is 75 feet long, and 260 yards of yard-wide bunting were used in its construction. Each stripe is 36 inches wide, and each star 10 inches across. This monster flag will be suspended between the two spires.

The Democratic Club has an elaborate decoration of bunting and flags. Across the street are stretched two good portraits of the Admiral, back to back, inclosed in a frame 6 feet in diameter. This frame has not yet been made, as it will be of natural flowers—roses, smilax, and laurel—and an elaborate electrical display will make this decoration a striking one at night. The Republican Club has also begun to exhibit an elaborate display of bunting, and the Union League Club and others of equal note have started decorators to work.

DECORATIONS ALL OVER THE CITY.

The magnificent homes on Riverside Drive, Seventy-second Street, and Fifth Avenue have started to put on their gay attire, and in nearly every instance the work is being done by professionals. It is not to be inferred, however, that the houses along the route are to have all the decorative display. Decorators said their orders came from all over the city, many of them from persons whose houses are very far distant from the line of march.

Although no appropriation has been made by the Government for the decoration of the Post Office, Postmaster Van Cott will do what he can to make the building attractive in appearance. A number of flags will be draped on the outer walls, and the employes will do their share to add to the attractiveness of the interior.

Wherever inquiry was made there seemed to be a decided inclination on the part of citizens to display lights in every window on the nights of the celebration. At least all the decorated houses will adopt this plan, and thus add to the attractiveness of their decorations.

A number of additions were made to downtown decorations yesterday, among the most conspicuously attractive being those on the American Surety, Standard Oil, Union Trust, Drexel, the Manhattan Company, the Merchants' National Bank, the Post, and Benedict Buildings. Along lower West Street, the evidences of preparation are not very apparent, as most of the decorations will be at the outer ends of piers.

C. H. Koster has made a conservative estimate of the cost to the citizens of New York of the decorations for the welcome and he said yesterday that the amount would be over $1,000,000. These figures, he said, did not cover the cost of materials which in many cases are returned to the decorators after the celebration. One of the results of this great display has been to send the prices of bunting and flags skyward, and in many of the stores entire stocks of these goods have been disposed of and no more are to be had at any price.

It began to look yesterday as if the route of the land parade would be lined with an unbroken succession of stands. Carpenters by hundreds were at work on Fifth Avenue, Fifty-ninth Street, and Central Park West, and an army of them is waiting to rush in to-day and put up the stands along property controlled by the Park Department, no work having been allowed on this domain until to-day.

The United States Daughters of 1812 will have a stand at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Riverside Drive for viewing the naval and military parades. Members of the society can obtain seats on the stand for $1 for each day, but all tickets not taken by them by to-morrow evening will be sold to outsiders at higher rates—$3 for one day and $5 for the two days. Tickets may be obtained at 332 West Eighty-seventh Street.

THE ARCH AND TROPHY POLES.

Great Progress on the Scuptors' Work—Decorations of the Mural Painters Nearly Completed.

The amount of progress on the Dewey triumphal arch yesterday was surprising. Not only was the entire ceiling for the great arched roof completed, but the top cornice, above the figures of American naval heroes, was also finished, and the work of putting the bas reliefs for the spandrels in position begun. Philip Martiny's group, the Call to Arms, the only one of the four groups at the bases of the piers which is not in place, was brought over from the sculptor's studio, and some of the sections were put up.

The only portion of this work at present visible is the bas relief figure at the back, above the detached figures. This is a charming design, and if the rest of Mr. Martiny's contribution to the arch is of equal merit his group will be one of the finest of the sculptures. It was executed entirely in the sculptor's own studio, he having offered to defray the expense of having his sketch model enlarged, and is therefore the only portion of the arch about which the public has not at present had an opportunity to judge.

Among other work accomplished yesterday was the addition of two of the figures of Victory, designed by Herbert Adams, to the double pillars of the colonnade north of the arch. These figures, which will flank every group of pillars, are all of the same design, the only difference being in the inscriptions placed on them. Each bears the name of a vessel of the American Navy of the present time, those placed in position yesterday being in honor of the Raleigh and the Baltimore.

The four large groups, two at each end, for the bases of the end pillars of the colonnade, are now all in place, and only a little work on the pedestals remains to be done.

LENGTH OF LIFE OF THE ARCH.

Several of the members of the National Sculpture Society met yesterday in Mr. Lamb's studio, and the question of the length of time during which the arch and colonnade should remain in position after the land parade was discussed. Of course, this matter does not rest with the sculptors, but with the city authorities; but the hope was expressed that the latter would at least allow the work to remain for a few weeks.

It is the general opinion that the result of all the time and skill given by the sculptors without financial reward should and would serve another purpose besides celebrating the return to America of Admiral Dewey. It would act, while it remained in place, as a form of artistic education to the people of and visitors to New York. It would give an impetus, much needed at present, to public and municipal art, and it would show that in this country work as elaborate and beautiful as the famous adornments of European cities can be produced.

A structure of this kind, executed in "staff," will withstand the effects of rain and weather for at least a year. If it be painted there is practically no limit to the length of time during which it will remain undamaged. It is not thought that the arch and colonnade would obstruct traffic. The crush at present is caused by the entire blocking of Fifth Avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth Street, to vehicles, made necessary by the inclosure round the arch and the erection of the stands. After the latter have been removed a railing round the bases of the piers of the arch would be all that would be necessary to prevent damage to the structure, while the pillars of the colonnade would obstruct traffic no more than so many stationary sellers of shoe laces.

WORK OF THE MURAL PAINTERS.

The speed with which the decorations designed by the members of the National Society of Mural Painters for Fifth Avenue between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Streets have been put in place is almost as surprising as the manner in which the Dewey Arch is being completed. On Sunday nothing had been done beyond the erection of the poles and painting them white. Late that day workmen began winding dark-blue cloth in corkscrew fashion round some of the poles.

The work of placing the draperies, gilt eagles, and plaster figures in position was begun early yesterday morning, and by nightfall Fifth Avenue had been transformed. The whole work had been accomplished, except the placing of some of the figures on their pedestals.

The universal opinion of those who saw the decorations was that the effect is successful in the highest degree. Working in flimsy and more temporary materials, the mural painters have produced a design as charming in its way as the work of the sculptors on the arch and colonnade is impressive and beautiful.

The artists who designed the decorations have produced the effect aimed at by the use of a very dark blue, which happened, luckily, to be the regular navy color, and the contrast of this with white in immediate juxtaposition. The most prominent portions of the decorations are the long V-shaped pennants which hang from cross sticks at the top of the highest poles.

These pennants are divided perpendicularly, half being blue and the rest white. In the centre of each is the letter D, in gold. The only other touches of gold are in the tassels at the end of white cords. The poles which support the pennants are white.

Other poles are blue and white, the blue bands of bunting being wound round them in corkscrew or barber's pole fashion. These poles, lower than the others, have long blue and white streamers floating from them, and they are topped by gilt eagles. At equal distances are white pedestals, about six feet high, on which stand white figures of Victory. These, as has been said, are not yet all in place, but enough of them were put up and painted yesterday to show that the effect will be excellent.

CITY FULL OF DEWEY VISITORS.

Hotels and Boarding Houses Have Already Felt the First Onset of the Throngs of Sightseers.

Busy as the streets of the metropolis usually are, they have done more than their customary share of service in the last few days, and, as may be said of a number of other things, Dewey did it. New York's coming welcome to the Admiral seems to be absorbing the city's entire attention just at present, and hotels and boarding houses are already filling up with the early comers for the celebration. These visitors step aside to the curb from the ever-flowing stream of Broadway sidewalk traffic to crane their necks at some imposing office building or pause in weighty deliberation on the corners, and, comparing guide book maps with the new street signs, discover Commissioner Kearny's innovation in the latter. They stroll down Fifth Avenue with a laudable determination to learn the antecedents and ownership of every fine edifice they observe.

The Dewey arch at Madison Square and the near-by statuary seemed yesterday to draw as many sightseers as any of the town's attractions. Hundreds upon hundreds joined the lines which passed by the big inclosure in which the work is going on and made progress not too willingly when cautioned by the guardians of the peace to "keep a-moving." Others stood a little out of the line and commented on the evanescent charms of the various symbolic groups.

"Now, look at that feller's left arm, will ye?" said one man, enthusiastically. "Now ain't that natural? Git onto the muscle stickin' out in it! The feller that sculped that, now, he knew his business."

"There's Dewey!" exclaimed another, indicating the figure of the Admiral, holding his hand to his cap in salute. "Hello, Dewey; how are you?"

"Glitcher Dewey flags now, gents," exhorted the itinerant vendor from the curb, while the sightseers scattered to let a cable car come clanging by, "only a-half-a-dime-five-cents fer the ginuine official flag."

"Here you are, now," called a small boy with a tray full of emblems; "git a badge an' show yer colors. Only 5 cents fer a picture o' de hero of Manilee."

"See there," said a tall man on a street corner, who was pointing a small girl on the sights. "There's Victory up there with a wreath in his hand. He wants to crown the hero." Victory listened unmoved to this denial of her sex, and the tall man began to point out another piece of statuary, a figure of "the great American eagle," that "hadn't got his wings on yet."

The street cars and the Fifth Avenue omnibuses were largely patronised by sightseers yesterday. A surprising amount of Dewey badges, miniature helmets and sombreros, medals, photographs, buttons, and flags met the startled eye of the Broadway promenader yesterday.

The hotels are beginning to feel the effects of the influx of Dewey visitors. A clerk at the Holland House expressed the prevailing state of affairs when he declared yesterday: "We are doing the business of our life." While the idea which seems to obtain in some quarters that the stranger within our gates can find no shelter for love or money except in a police station, is rather exaggerated, it is still true that all the good hotels are comfortably filled, and expect to be jammed during the days of the celebration.

"We're about full up," was the statement at the Astor House yesterday. "A man could get a room here now for a day, but not for two or three days. It will be worse Thursday, Friday and Saturday."

"Our regular patrons will have to be accommodated," said a representative of the Hotel Manhattan management, "and we are saving out rooms for them. But we shall have no rooms to spare when the celebration is on. I have a telegram right here, for instance: 'Please answer whether I can have the three rooms I wrote you about Friday.' Well, I shall have to tell him I can't reserve them, as people are filling the house up every night. There are some people for whom we have to reserve rooms—those who are traveling abroad or in this country and have sent us word to keep rooms for them, and whose address we do not know, and therefore cannot send a negative reply. We shall have to put cots in many of our rooms. We have an ample list of nice boarding houses to which we could send patrons, but the trouble is that many persons want hotel accommodations and nothing else when they pay high prices."

One of the clerks at the Waldorf-Astoria said:

"The regular patrons of a hotel can always find accommodations. Others have to take their chances." Said a clerk at the Gilsey: "We shall be absolutely full at the celebration time, but shall get along by using cots."

The railroads running into New York all report increased traffic lately. W. B. Hunter of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western said: "We are beginning already to feel the effect of Dewey visiting on the Western end of our lines. On Dewey days we shall run thirteen extra trains into New York and nineteen trains out, and regular expresses will make extra stops."

The New York Central, the Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, and New York, New Haven and Hartford roads all reported large traffic and expectation of immense traffic on Dewey days. The general intention is to preserve the regular schedules and sandwich in specials, which, from points 125 miles or more from New York, as a rule, excursion tickets will be sold at the rate of a fare and a third.

NOTABLES AT THE HOTELS.

Prominent Persons Who Will Be Here for the Dewey Celebration.

All the hotels in the city will be more than taxed to their utmost capacity during the current week. The following is a partial list of some of the prominent persons who have secured quarters at leading hotels:

NETHERLAND—Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania and staff, Gov. Wells of Utah and staff, C. T. Yerkes of Chicago, Marcus Daly of Montana.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor Hopkins of Chicago, Judge E. P. Coyne of Chattanooga, Theodore Sproull of Pittsburg, Philip Fitzpatrick of Troy, Col. Watson J. Miller of Derby, Conn.

CADILLAC—Gov. Russell of North Carolina and staff, S. Frederick Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly; State Controller William J. Morgan, State Senator B. M. Wilcox, Auburn; Assemblyman C. O. Roberts of Jefferson County; Archie E. Baxter of Elmira.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. A. Bushnell of Ohio and staff, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York and party, Rear Admiral Stembel, United States Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, United States Senator N. W. Aldrich of Rhode Island.

ALBEMARLE—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Senator James P. Taliaferro of Florida.

GRAND—Commander Asa Walker, who commanded the Concord in the battle of Manila Bay; Judge Kelly and Gen. Cowin of the Union Pacific Railroad.

SAVOY—Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith and the Misses Mackay-Smith of Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Prince A. Radzewill, Melville E. Stone of Chicago, J. J. Van Alen of Newport, Capt. and Mrs. Lars of Washington, Augustus B Hart of St. Louis, Noah H. Swayne of Toledo, Frank B. Noyes of Washington.

PLAZA—Postmaster General C. E. Smith, Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States Navy.

GILSEY—Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gov. E. C. Smith of Vermont and staff, Vice President Garret A. Hobart, W. L. Elkins and Barclay Warburton of Philadelphia, H. W. Oliver of Pittsburg, J. F. Dryden of Newark, N. J.; Col. A. R. Kuser of Trenton, E. T. and C. H. Cramp and G. A. Huhn of Philadelphia, F. H. Prince of Boston, Hugh Allan of Montreal. Admiral Dewey's relatives have also engaged rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria.

HOLLAND.—Paul J. Sorg of Middletown, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McMillan of Detroit, A. R. Peacock, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Dilworth of Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—Gov. Carter, Bahama Islands; W. R. Kerr, Chicago; Capt. G. J. Grammer, Detroit; Lyman B. Goff, Providence; W. D. Bishop, ex-President New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; C. E. Mellen, President Northern Pacific; C. G. Warner, Vice President Union Pacific; Senator George R. Malby of Ogdensburg.

BUCKINGHAM.—Gov. F. W. Rollins of New Hampshire and staff, Gov. George E. Lounsbury of Connecticut and staff, Judge William H. De Witt of Montana.

MARLBOROUGH.—Clark Howell, National Committeeman from Georgia.

HOFFMAN.—United States Senator W. E. Mason of Illinois.

MURRAY HILL.—Brig. Gen. Oliver and staff of Albany.

POLICE ORDER FOR DEWEY FETE.

Chief Devery Gives Instructions as to the Protection of Sightseers.

Chief of Police Devery yesterday sent out the following order to all commanders:

Your attention is particularly called to the fact that in connection with the coming Dewey celebration there will be many strangers in all parts of the city, and you will therefore make such disposition of your force, and take such action with regard to the same as will, within your precinct, insure to the public the utmost degree of protection from theft and accident of all kinds and assist them in every way possible.

You are especially directed to see that the members of your command, including your precinct detectives, cover both day and night the various hotels, theatres, depots, steamboat and steamship landings, bulletin boards, public and private stands, and all other places in your precinct where crowds of people are likely to congregate. You will instruct your command that wherever they may see a known professional thief, under any circumstances that would afford a reasonable ground for supposing that he is on an unlawful errand, or on unlawful business, he must be arrested.

You will also instruct the members of your command that in their contact with the public they must be uniformly courteous and polite, and do all they can to add to the comfort, safety, and convenience of the residents of this city and those who are visiting therein during the celebration.

The attention of precinct commanders is called to the fact that from now until after the celebration there will be arriving in this city bodies of visiting troops from various places, to participate in the parade. Commanders of precincts in which there are railroad stations and steamboat landings will take such measures as may be necessary to keep themselves informed as to the arrival of such troops, and afford them such assistance and protection as may be required in going about the city.

CHICAGO INVITATION FOR DEWEY.

Mayor Harrison and a Committee to Meet the Admiral Down the Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25.—A vestibule train of ten coaches will leave Chicago to-morrow evening over the Lake Shore Road, carrying the Dewey Invitation Committee to New York, where it will invite the Admiral to Chicago for the Fall festival. The train will leave half an hour behind the New York Limited, and will keep up the schedule of the limited all the way. Interest in the trip has grown during the past two days, and the committee has decided to enlarge the programme at New York by chartering a steamer to go down the bay Thursday to meet the returning Olympia.

The City of Lawrence, chartered for the naval parade, is engaged for Thursday by another party, and it is probable that a release may be secured so that it can be placed at the disposal of the Chicago Committee. The delegation will not be lacking for music if a band can be had in New York, and Mr. Brainerd was wired to-day to secure a band for the boat's trip Friday and to engage it for Thursday's trip down the bay. After the naval parade of Friday the boat will steam out to the yachting course.

There will probably be no arrangements made for any delegation function Saturday. The event of the week to the members of the committee will be the invitation meeting with Admiral Dewey on Sunday.

A busy man in town is E. R. Brainerd of Chicago. He is Secretary of the Committee of One Hundred and Fifty appointed by the Common Council of that city to visit New York and extend an invitation to Admiral Dewey to visit Chicago at his leisure. Mr. Brainerd has established headquarters at the Gilsey House, and there he will be joined to-morrow by Mayor Carter H. Harrison and others. He said yesterday:

"Mayor Harrison and the Committee of One Hundred and Fifty will arrive at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening on a special train over the Lake Shore Railroad. The Mayor and a few others will come to the Gilsey House; the others will be quartered at the United States Hotel, on Fulton Street. On Thursday we will go down the bay on the steamer Cepheus to meet the Olympia, and we shall then extend an invitation to the Admiral to visit Chicago at his earliest convenience. The letter of welcome is a very handsome affair, and is printed on vellum.

"Chicago's representatives will view the naval parade from the steamer City of Lawrence. I have secured a good stand for Saturday, and as I have carte blanche in the matter of expenses, you can make up your mind the Chicago delegation will not miss much."

STATEN ISLAND'S WARM GREETING.

Whistles and Bells Will Sound When Dewey Arrives.

One of the first displays of greeting which Admiral Dewey will find on entering this port Thursday will be at Quarantine. Health Officer Doty has put his force to work decorating the grounds of the boarding station with flags and stringing wires for about 1,500 electric lights, red, white, and blue.

On the great terrace, in letters nine feet high, are the words, "Welcome Home." The words are surrounded by a broad border, all appearing in white against the green background of grass. At night the letters and borders will be illuminated by electric lights. Bunting will be used in profusion.

The residents of Staten Island have made arrangements with Dr. Doty to have central points notified as soon as the Olympia is sighted. This news will be telephoned to various points for further distribution. Then as each factory, brewery, or other establishment receives the word the whistle or bell on the building is to be blown or rung. All whistles and bells on the shores will sound as the Admiral proceeds from the boarding station to the naval anchorage.

The red fire burning along the Staten Island shore will be very general Thursday night, and St. George and Tompkinsville will be especially well illuminated. Many private citizens, hotels, and clubs have arranged for private displays of fireworks. The Staten Island Yacht Club will have a large display off its clubhouse, at Stapleton.

The GORHAM Co.

Silversmiths

have now at their Warerooms an especially noteworthy collection of newly designed WARES in STERLING SILVER to which they particularly invite the attention of Visitors to the City

BROADWAY corner 19th Street

Established 1822.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore Md.

IRISH SOCIETIES MAKE PROTEST.

Angry Because Volunteers Were Refused a Place in the Parade.

At a meeting of the United Irish Societies of New York, held at Fernando's Hall yesterday, the following preamble and resolutions, signed by M. C. Burke, John P. Hayes, D. J. Hanlon, T. H. Ronane, and A. E. Costello, were adopted:

Whereas, A committee of officers representing the Irish Volunteers waited upon Major Gen. Roe, Grand Marshal of the parade, and asked and were refused a place in the parade; and

Whereas, The Irish Volunteers is a regiment composed of patriotic American citizens, many of them veterans; and

Whereas, The regiment was among the first to volunteer its services to the Government during the late war; and

Whereas, The Scottish Highlanders of Toronto, a body of men alien to our Republic and hostile to our institutions, have been honored with the right of line, immediately following the Olympia's crew and preceding the State National Guard: therefore be it

Resolved, That we take emphatic exception to this action as invidious, if not hostile, to the Irish Volunteers, and resent the unjust discrimination as depriving the regiment of the honor of a position in the line of march as admirers and fellow-citizens of the hero of Manila, Admiral Dewey.

CLOSING OF WHOLESALE HOUSES.

The Dewey Holidays Will Be Generally Observed by Them.

A meeting of a number of merchants representing various lines of trade in the city met with some members of the Advisory Committee of the Merchants' Association in the rooms of that association yesterday. The meeting had been called for the purpose of getting an expression of opinion about closing the places of business in the wholesale district on both Friday and Saturday. After a general discussion of the subject the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the different trade interests, as represented by the members of the Advisory Board present here to-day, close their stores on Friday, Sept. 29, at noon, remaining shut until Monday morning, Oct. 2, in honor of the return of Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy.

Arnold, Constable & Co. to Close.

Arnold, Constable & Co. will close their stores on both days of the Dewey celebration, Friday and Saturday. This is done so that all their employes may enjoy the holidays.

YACHTS IN THE NAVAL PARADE.

No More Applications for Places Can Be Considered.

The New York Yacht Club last night announced that yacht owners who have applied for places in the naval parade on Friday have been notified to apply to-morrow for instructions in full. No more applications for places can be considered. All the yachts which have thus far applied have been placed according to length over all in order to make the appearance more effective. There will probably be eighty yachts in the parade.

The Erin, Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, has been assigned to the prominent position as leader of the starboard column of the division, the Corsair, flagship of the New York Yacht Club, leading both columns. If any of the yacht owners who have already applied have not received preliminary telegraphic notice, the Committee on Organization will be pleased to hear from them immediately at the New York Yacht Club house.

The complete programme, including names of yachts, will be announced to-morrow.

Wind Plays Havoc with Bridge Sign.

Rough winds from the bay played havoc with the "Welcome, Dewey," electric light sign on the bridge yesterday, and it was estimated last night that about a thousand of the lamps had been smashed. The letters of the sign are formed with wire so arranged as to make a number of small squares, in the centre of each of which was placed a sixteen-candle-power globe, suspended from the top wire of the square. These lamps were at first hung loosely, and every breath of air started them to swinging, and often forced them against one another. Now they are to be fixed immovably, and it is thought that the difficulty will thus be remedied.

Rushing Work on 125th Street Trolley

A thousand men are working night and day on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street in order to complete the new sub-trolley system of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and have cars in operation Friday morning from the Harlem to the Hudson River to accommodate the crowds that will flock to Riverside Park to see the naval and land parades. Last night the men were working on the Third and Amsterdam Avenue crossings and switches.

Fireworks in Jersey City.

The sub-committee in charge of the Dewey celebration in Jersey City met yesterday at the City Hall and decided to have displays of fireworks on Friday night at these points: Bayside Park, City Hall Park, Ogden Avenue and Bowers Street, and Bergen and Fairmount Avenues.

$7,695 MORE FOR DEWEY'S HOME.

It Is Understood that the Admiral Will Accept the Gift.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Dewey home fund was increased to-day by $7,695. This advance is in response to the recent statement of the National Dewey Committee. More than a hundred subscribers sent in their money by mail or wire from all parts of the country.

While the committee is much encouraged by these liberal gifts, it is desired to add not less than $25,000 to the amount received, which is now $32,768.

It is understood that Admiral Dewey will accept the gift and will greatly appreciate the patriotic generosity of his fellow-citizens.

Among the largest subscribers to-day were: Mrs. Westinghouse of Pittsburg, $2,000; J. W. Seligman & Co., New York, $1,000; United States Senator W. A. Clark, $1,000; H. M. Flagler, $1,000; Baldwin Locomotive Works, $500; Edward E. Poor, New York, $500; James A. Gray, Baltimore, $250; Hartley & Graham, $900; W. E. Connor, New York, $100; G. P. Morosini, New York, $100; Julius Fleischman, New York, $200; William L. Brown, New York, $100; James Speyer, New York, $100; Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New York, $150.

Alive and Yet Dead

That's the condition of many people. For those there is a remedy which will brace them up and make life worth living. It is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has cured indigestion, constipation, biliousness, fever and ague, and malaria for half a century past, and will continue to, so long as these evils exist. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

Beware of Substitutes or Imitations

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Dewey, "salt" of all salts, To whom tribute we pay, Abbey's, "salt of all salts," Should be taken each day.

Malt-Nutrine

is prepared at our brewery and is guaranteed unequaled in quality, purity, and medicinal virtue.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N.—Adv.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS AND DEWEY

Want the President to Send the Admiral to Treat with Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Anti-Imperialist League of Washington has submitted to President McKinley resolutions asking that Admiral Dewey be sent back to Manila with authority to consult amicably with Aguinaldo and bring the war to a close without further bloodshed. In the meantime they want the President to cable Gen. Otis to stop fighting, at least in an aggressive manner.

Decision as to Canada Troops.

TORONTO Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Ottawa says Major Gen. Hutton, commanding the Canadian militia, to-day denied most emphatically the request of the Highlanders to visit New York and take part in the parade in honor of Admiral Dewey. The application was not even referred to the Council, by whom permission to a regiment to go into a foreign country must be authorised. In refusing, Gen. Hutton says: "While we have the friendliest feelings toward the United States, this is not a celebration in honor of the navy or of the Admiral, but of his victory over a power with which Great Britain is friendly. The application is preposterous."

Dewey, First Filipino Baby Born Here

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—John H. Starin at Glen Island this morning received a telegram from Maximo Celcautaras, the head of the Filipino family that was on exhibition there during the Summer and which left Hoboken on Saturday for their homes near Manila, that his wife had given birth on a train to the first Filipino baby born in the United States and had been obliged to stop over at Chicago. The baby will be named Dewey.

DEWEY BELOW 24TH STREET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will not THE TIMES, foremost in all good works, suggest to the committee that the great Admiral would gladly pass with uncovered head under the beautiful marble arch at the foot of Fifth Avenue, and thus do honor to the first great Commander in Chief, Washington?

Is it wise, is it patriotic, to compel the Admiral to abandon his leadership of the marching column at Twenty-fourth Street? Knowing the man as I do, conscious that he will accept without a murmur the route assigned him, lead where it may, I feel justified in saying that he would prefer to turn his horses northward after passing under the Washington Arch and review the line from his carriage while driving to the grand stand, 3,500 feet distant.

This would give him a view of the lower end of our greatest avenue and the thousands lining it a double view of our greatest naval hero. FRANK FULLER.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

DEWEY, THE ARCH, AND FLAGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen the statement in THE TIMES that Dewey is to leave the parade at Twenty-fourth Street and not pass under the arch. It seems like a comedy for a returning hero not to pass under a triumphal arch erected especially to emphasize his welcome home, even though he would have to go under it the back way. For Dewey to fall out of the line at Twenty-fourth Street, with the figure of Victory offering the laurel wreath to some one in Twenty-third Street, will make a very poor climax to his long, triumphal march.

Another point. The Government ought to get some new flags on the Barge Office, at the Battery, before Dewey gets here. Flags embody sentiment, and in this case lots of it, and I venture to say that if Dewey should turn his glass toward the Barge Office when approaching the Battery and should discover one flag in shreds, with one corner gone, and the other flag more than half gone, he would not feel very highly complimented. Every flagstaff, public or private, should carry a large flag in good condition.

To properly impress foreigners, and to maintain the right spirit at home, the Government should never allow a flag to fly after becoming in the least degree shabby. LINCOLN KING.

New York, Sept. 24, 1899.

DEWEY AND CROKER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not about time that the reputable element of this great city arose in its indignation and entered a powerful protest against the further injection of Crokerism into the civic pageant that is being prepared for the welcome of Admiral Dewey?

It was bad enough to so arrange the triumphal march from Claremont to Madison Square as to require that the Admiral—a gentleman by birth, instincts, and profession—should be subjected to the humility of appearing before the applauding multitudes seated beside (throughout that long ride) the little man masquerading as Mayor of this imperial city.

But when there is added to that humiliating requirement the offer that he shall greet the master of that little Mayor as one of a committee to welcome him to his native land, the proud prowess of which he has done so much to uphold,) it is time that the respectable element takes some action, that, if it cannot prevent the enforcement of the society of Croker upon Dewey, will at least let the Admiral know that it had no hand in it.

What a spectacle to place before the country and the world—Croker, the Tammany Boss, who "is in it for what he can make out of it," according to his own statement, (which was not needed for the community to be made aware of it,) hobnobbing with an ex-Vice President of the United States, with a Senator of the United States, and other gentlemen, including an ex-Secretary of the United States Navy, as a committee of reception to the hero of the day!

Croker represents nothing that should be recognized in this coming pageant; but on the contrary, everything that honest citizens condemn, and such characters as he should be driven from any prominence, upon any occasion, when a gentleman and an honest man is the object.

A CROKER DESPISER.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

WANTS DEWEY'S OFFICERS HERE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Veteran's" noble letter and its reply in the editorial, both published in THE TIMES of Sept. 14 regarding the Dewey reception, voice the thoughts of millions—no doubt of Dewey himself, that the parade without Dyer and Coghlan and Woods and Walker and Wildes, will be a scene of sad disappointment instead of a scene of splendor.

With Dewey they shared the dangers, with him they shared the victory; shall they not share the praise with him? As the fleet entered Manila Bay headed by the Olympia, close behind her was the Baltimore, followed by the Raleigh, next the Petrel, and after her the Concord; last, the place of honor, the Boston.

In a parade which is to commemorate the day at Manila the plan will be incomplete if Dewey is not followed by the representative of each of the vessels of his fleet in order, and though the feast be given in the name of the Admiral and

KEARSARGE, 16.84 KNOTS

Battleship Has Successful Official Trial Off Cape Ann.

NAVAL OFFICERS PLEASED

Mishap in Engine Room Reduced the Speed Three-quarters of a Knot, President Orcutt Said.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—With the average of 16.84 knots to her credit, the United States first-class battleship Kearsarge, the latest and greatest addition to the navy, ended her official speed trial this afternoon, a trial successful in every detail. The run over the Cape Ann course came up to the expectations of the Kearsarge's builders, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and delighted the official representatives of the Government beyond measure.

The Kearsarge, while nominally a 16-knot craft, will probably be spoken of in naval circles as of 17 knots, based, no doubt, on her performance to-day, with a green crew, and, as the builders say, under economical conditions. The latter important factor has intervened through the abolition by the Government of payment of a bonus for an extra quarter of a knot or greater over the contract. As to the stability determined by her performance in sea way and as a gun platform, that is to be proved later, but on the word of Rear Admiral Rodgers, President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, she is remarkably stiff, and a fine boat in every respect.

In the course of the run two remarkably fine marine pictures were presented, aside from the one of this mass of steel being forced through the water at great speed. The most impressive of these was when, after crossing the finish line, the ship's helm was put hard over, and around she went in a circle, the diameter of which was scarcely more than twice her length. As the screws churned up the water, the wake made a great wave of boiling green sea, which rushed toward a centre with the force of a tidal rip, the foamy tops meeting in miniature cataracts. With this remarkably close radius of action the inclination of the craft was scarcely three degrees.

The other picture was during the homeward run when, with a huge "bone in her teeth," the forward deck was bathed in clouds of spray iridescent in the Autumn sun. The day was perfect over head and in the air, except that on the run back the wind freshened and the speed fell quite noticeably, as the figures afterward showed. This was due to an accident, explained by C. B. Orcutt, the President of the Newport News Company, who said that shortly before the ship turned the stakeboat on the homeward run a tube in the feed-water heater burst, letting cold water into the boilers, running the steam down, and decreasing the revolutions of the propellers eight turns per minute. This mishap reduced the speed of the ship nearly three-quarters of a knot. The summary:

Outward Run.	Elapsed Time.	Knots.
First leg	22:37½	17:49
Second leg	22:37½	17:52
Third leg	23:10	17:09
Fourth leg	23:04½	17:16
Fifth leg	22:49½	17:34

Average in knots, 17:32. Time of turn at Boone Island, 23:38.

Return.	Elapsed Time.	Knots.
First leg	24:03	16:46
Second leg	23:40½	16:55
Third leg	24:11	16:37
Fourth leg	24:37½	16:09
Fifth leg	24:15	16:33

Average in knots, 16:37.

Falling off in speed on return owing to bursting of hot water feed tube, reduction of speed estimated at ¾ knot per hour.

Average for entire run of 66 nautical miles, 16:34. Total elapsed time, 4:15:53½. Elapsed time on run, 3:55:14½. Distance between stake boats, 6.6 nautical miles; total course, 66 miles. Revolutions of the engines: Outward, 116.6; return, 112; average, 114.3; slip of propeller estimated at 11 per cent.; steam pressure approximately 175 pounds throughout; lowest point, 160. Vacuum in condensers, 25 inches; boilers under forced draught, 1 inch air pressure. Temperature in boiler room, 115 to 120 degrees; in engine room, 88 to 90 degrees. Horsepower developed approximately, 11,500; required, 10,500. Displacement on draught of 23½ feet, 11,525 tons. Length, 368; beam, 72 feet 2 inches.

The cost of the hull and armor was $2,600,000, while ready for sea the big battleship will represent an expenditure to the Government of $5,000,000.

Gleason Loses His Fight.

John P. Madden, the Democratic leader in Queens, won a victory in the County Court yesterday over ex-Mayor Gleason. Mr. Gleason sought to upset the legality of the ballots used by the regulars, of which Mr. Madden is the leader. It was claimed they were void because they contained not only the names of the delegates to the various conventions, but the names of the alternates as well. Judge Moore decided that the ballots were legal.

WANTS BRYAN MEN TO RALLY.

Congressman Daly Issues an Address to New Jersey Democrats.

Congressman William D. Daly, as Chairman of the committee appointed by the supporters of Bryan at a conference held at the Ridgewood House, Philadelphia, Sept. 2 to prepare an address to the people of New Jersey in regard to the position taken by Bryan men in political affairs in New Jersey, yesterday made public the address prepared by the committee. It is dated at Trenton, and is addressed to the Democrats of New Jersey. It says in part:

"The loyal Democracy of the State, recognising the Nation's peril through the maladministration of government under Republican Party rule, is determined to unite and steadfastly combat its candidates and platform in the ensuing elections. We believe that at no time in the course of National events has there been a greater need for the application of pure Jeffersonian principles than at the present hour. We therefore reaffirm the platform adopted at the last Democratic National Convention, and insist that the principles contained therein are true and faithful expositions of Democracy.

"We recognize in William J. Bryan the undisputed leader of Democracy, by virtue of his services to the party and his manly fight for the masses. We admire his courage and love him for the enemies he has made. And while we will support the candidate which the next Democratic Convention shall name, we will use every honorable means to secure the nomination of the leader of 1896.

"In pursuance to the spirit of the conference which appointed this committee and in order to prevent future treason to the principles of Democracy, this committee, representing the Democracy of the State of New Jersey, calls upon the loyal supporters of the party of 1896 to meet in conference at Trenton, N. J., on the 14th day of November, 1899, for the purpose of taking action looking to the organization of the party along the lines of true Democratic principles."

DADY WINS IN BROOKLYN.

Regulars Triumphant in Brooklyn Republican Assembly District Conventions.

Republican Assembly District Conventions were held in the twenty-one districts in Brooklyn last night. While there were several lively contests, the candidates of the regular organization were nominated in every district. Michael J. Dady had things pretty much his own way in the First District, the expectation that H. Ross Appleton would put up a strong fight not being realized.

The nominees are as follows:

First District—John Hill Morgan.
Second District—Patrick J. O'Sullivan.
Third District—John J. Brennan.
Fourth District—Charles H. Cotten.
Fifth District—A. C. DeGraw.
Sixth District—John Harvey Waite.
Seventh District—C. W. Wright.
Eighth District—Adjourned until Friday.
Ninth District—Charles Foster.
Tenth District—Edward L. Collier.
Eleventh District—Timothy J. Maher.
Twelfth District—Frank J. Price.
Thirteenth District—Thomas J. Hobby.
Fourteenth District—Adjourned until Monday.
Fifteenth District—Edward H. Schleuter.
Sixteenth District—Edward C. Brennan.
Seventeenth District—Harris Wilson.
Eighteenth District—Jacob Remsen.
Nineteenth District—Louis Best.
Twentieth District—Richard Goodwin.
Twenty-first District—Joseph Adams.

Kings County is at present represented in the State Assembly by fifteen Democrats and six Republicans. This year the Republicans hope to materially increase the number on their side.

G. L. Wellington No Longer Chairman.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—United States Senator George L. Wellington to-day resigned the Chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee, in accordance with the recent written request of Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, who is a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket.

Gen. Thomas J. Shryock was elected to succeed him.

Gov. Stone Orders a Special Election.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 25.—Gov. Stone issued a writ to-day for a special election in the Ninth Congressional District on Nov. 8 for the election of a Congressman to succeed the late Daniel Ermentrout of Reading.

THE SOUTH FOR COLORED MEN.

Booker T. Washington Says There Is No Color Line There in Business —Many Prosperous Negroes.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 25.—Five hundred negroes heard Booker T. Washington, President of the Tuscogee Normal and Industrial School for Negroes, at Tuscogee, Ala., deliver an address here to-night on the "Race Problem in the Light of European Travel."

Among the other speakers was Gov. Candler, who welcomed Prof. Washington on behalf of the State. The Governor said he was astonished when he contemplated the progress made by the negroes during thirty years of freedom. The cause of the negroes' plight, Gov. Candler said, was the "dirty" politicians. He advised the negroes to listen to Prof. Washington, as he could lead them to attain a position no politician could ever obtain for them. Concluding, he said:

"Your work will aid me in putting down the mob in the South."

Prof. Washington in the course of his address said:

"I heard a few days ago that it had been reported that I came back from Europe discouraged and disheartened as to the condition and prospects of my race in this country. So far from this being true, I have never felt more hopeful about the future of the race than I feel at present.

"Over and over again while in Europe I had constantly impressed upon me the advantage which the negro has in the South in the opportunity to enter successful business as compared with poor people in Europe.

"If you ask me for the source and foundation for my encouragement over the prospects of the race, I would point you to the negro who is engaged in business in the South. In all parts of the South I have met the negro carpenter, the truck gardener, the contractor, the butcher, the merchant; they speak hopefully and encouragingly.

"Everywhere they tell me that in business in the South there is practically no color line, and that half their business is with their white neighbors. Two races are to live in this country together, and he is an enemy to both who tries to array one race against the other.

"Some people in America think that some of us make too much ado over the matter of industrial training for the negro. I wish some of the skeptics might go to Europe and see what races who are years ahead of us are doing in this direction.

"As an example, I visited the Agricultural College for Women at Swansea, England, where we found forty educated, cultured women, who are mostly graduates of high schools and colleges, engaged in studying theoretical and practical agriculture, horticulture, dairying, and poultry raising. I saw these women in the garden planting vegetables, trimming rose bushes, scattering manure, growing grapes, and raising fruit in the hot houses and in the field.

"As another pointer for our people, I mention another instance: One of the members of Parliament left his duties for three days to preside at a meeting of the National Association of Poultry Raisers, which was largely attended, all parts of the United Kingdom being represented. Do all of the things contain any lesson for our people?"

DR. H. W. HAYLEY A SUICIDE.

Member of Wesleyan Faculty Cut His Throat in Boston.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 25.—The man who registered at the United States Hotel in Boston last evening as H. W. Haley of West Concord, N. H., and who was found dead in his room with his throat cut to-day, was Dr. Herman Wadsworth Hayley, instructor of Latin in Wesleyan University, and a member of the Faculty.

Dr. Hayley had been spending a portion of the vacation at the home of his mother in West Concord, N. H., and returned to this city last week to prepare for the opening of the college. On Saturday he met Prof. Nicholson, Secretary of the college Faculty, and to him expressed the fear that he would some time become insane. Prof. Nicholson advised him to see a specialist, and Dr. Hayley left Middletown Saturday afternoon on the limited express for Boston. He told Prof. Nicholson that he would stop at the United States Hotel.

Dr. Hayley was about thirty-five years of age, and came to Wesleyan two and a half years ago. He graduated from Amherst College in 1887, and after spending a year or two in study abroad, returned to Harvard for a post-graduate course, and received the degree of Ph. D. He continued as instructor in Latin for a time, and left there to come to Wesleyan. He was noted as a brilliant scholar, a successful instructor, and very popular with the students. Among classical scholars he enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most accomplished in the country, and he also had the highest regard of the Faculty. He had published a number of works, the most popular of which was "Alcestis," a Greek play, issued about two years ago. On its appearance it was declared to be of unusual merit, abounding in originality.

At times Dr. Hayley was morbidly melancholy, and cared very little for society. By many he was considered eccentric, for the reason that he mingled little with his fellows. He was, however, fond of outdoor sports, and in his student days was the strongest man in his class.

Prof. Elmer T. Merrill of Wesleyan left this evening for Boston to take charge of the body, and it will be sent to the home of the widowed mother at West Concord, N. H.

The news of the suicide came as a great shock to the entire student body, as well as Faculty, and Prof. Van Vleck, one of the oldest professors and Vice President of the college, was prostrated when informed of the affair.

THE FRIESLAND AFIRE AT SEA.

Passengers Called on Deck, but Flames Were Quickly Quenched.

The Red Star liner Friesland, Capt. Nickels, arrived from Antwerp yesterday. She left Europe on Sept. 16. A fire, supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, was discovered the first night out in the forward bunkers.

Water and steam were pumped into the hold and the flames were quickly smothered. Those passengers who had staterooms in the lower forward section of the vessel were called on deck, but there was no excitement. The damage to the vessel is slight.

Injured Football Player Dead.

MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—Thomas Kelly, aged seventeen, a member of the Middletown High School football team, died at the city hospital to-night from injuries received in a football game with the Meriden High School team last Saturday. He sustained a concussion of the spine.

H. Walter Webb Improving.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 25.—H. Walter Webb, who recently returned to his home at Scarborough, near here, from his Summer sojourn in the Adirondacks, has been improving ever since in health. He has leased the city house of Secretary of War Root, in New York City, and will occupy it the first of the month.

MERIDEN COMPANY

TRADE STERLING MARK

International Silver Co. Successor.

Silversmiths

and Makers of Gold and Silver Plate.

Madison Square. 208 Fifth Avenue.

Fall Styles NOW READY.

Young's Hats MADE

SIX STORES:
199 Broadway.
299 Broadway.
605 Broadway.
1,197 Broadway.
1,361 Broadway.
371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DERBYS, $3 & $4.
SILK HATS, $5 & $6.
ALPINES, $3 & $3.50.

ENGLAND'S LAST MESSAGE

Received by the Transvaal—Text Made Public in London.

BRITAIN WILL DICTATE TERMS

Another Letter of the Same Date Takes Strong Exceptions to Accusations of Bad Faith.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The officials of the Foreign Office this evening gave out the text of the letter the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, sent to the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, dated Sept. 22. The British reply expresses regret that her Majesty's offer, No. 5, of Sept. 8, had been refused, and says:

"The object her Majesty's Government had in view in the recent negotiations has been stated in a manner which cannot admit of misapprehension, viz., to obtain such substantial and immediate representation for the Outlanders as will enable them to secure for themselves that fair and just treatment which was formally promised them in 1881, and which her Majesty intended to secure for them when she granted privileges of self-government to the Transvaal.

"No conditions less comprehensive than those contained in the telegram of Sept. 8 can be relied on to effect this object. The refusal of the South African Government to entertain the offer thus made, coming as it does after four months of protracted negotiations, themselves the climax of five years of extended agitation, makes it useless to further pursue the discussion on the lines hitherto followed, and the imperial Government is now compelled to consider the situation afresh and to formulate its own proposals for a final settlement of the issues which have been created in South Africa by the policy constantly followed for many years by the Government of South Africa. They will communicate the result of their deliberations in a few days."

In a later communication, dated Sept. 22, the imperial Government takes up the charge of breach of faith insinuated by Secretary of State Reits Sept. 16, "which," it is pointed out, "we cannot pass over in silence." Mr. Chamberlain then says:

"The proposals made by the South African Republic, in its letters of Aug. 19 and Aug. 21, were not induced by suggestions given by the British Agent from the State Attorney, as claimed, and that, on the contrary, the State Attorney sounded the British Agent, both in writing and in conversation, as to the conditions under which the imperial Government would waive the invitation to a joint inquiry, and the result of these communications was the proposals made by the South African Government in those letters.

"It is impossible that the South African Government could have had any doubt as to the imperial Government's answer to the conditions named, and my reply was actually the same as the British Agent had foreshadowed to the State Attorney, and which, therefore, they must have anticipated in making the proposals."

"The imperial Government also denies that its telegram of Sept. 8 substituted an entirely new proposal for the invitation to the joint commission of inquiry."

The imperial Government then quotes the dispatch from South Africa of Aug. 19, containing an alternative proposal identical with that which the imperial Government is said to have substituted, and the communication then proceeds as follows:

"The imperial Government sees no ground for misapprehension on the part of the South African Republic as to its answer regarding non-interference and suzerainty, as the imperial Government had already stated that it would not press for the appointment of a joint commission of inquiry in view of the fact that such an inquiry would, in the opinion of the Government of the South African Republic, prejudice the right of full independence repeatedly recognized by the imperial Government.

"As to the use of the English language in the Volksraad, the imperial Government regards this as reasonable, and is astonished that the Government of the South African Republic should deem it unnecessary and make a point of denying that the Government of the South African Republic ever proposed the same to the British agent."

VOLKSRAAD GETS THE MESSAGE.

PRETORIA, Sept. 25.—The imperial dispatch was read to-day in the Volksraad.

President Krüger announced that the reply of the Government of the South African Republic would be presented to the Volksraad to-morrow.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A telegram received from Calcutta announces the departure of the transport Scidhana for South Africa. The last transport for the Cape leaves India to-morrow.

DURBAN, Natal, Sept. 25.—Seven hundred and fifty men of the Leicestershire Regiment, 750 of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 200 mounted infantry, and the Eighteenth Hussars have arrived at Dundee from Ladysmith.

ENGLAND TAKES A TRANSPORT.

United States Had an Option on It, but Owners Canceled It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The War Department has been advised that this Government cannot secure the charter of the transport Anglo-Australian, for which an option was recently secured at San Francisco, owing to the demand of the British Government for her services.

The Anglo-Australian is owned by a British company. Major Long was authorized to charter her last week, but her owners have been notified by their Government that she will be needed by Great Britain.

BOERS BECOME IMPATIENT.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says that the members of the Volksraad, believing that the British notes are intended to gain time for the concentration of troops, urge the Government to adjourn the Raad immediately and to send Great Britain a note declaring that further mobilization will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

No Hope of European Intervention.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Brussels correspondent of The Standard says that Dr. Leyds, European representative of the South African Republic, now recognizes the hopelessness of any attempt to obtain European intervention.

Refugees Arriving at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 25.—A great number of Johannesburg refugees are arriving here daily. The Relief Committee is paying every attention to those who are in need of assistance.

Slayer of Barnato's Partner Arrested.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 25.—Von Veltheim, the former trooper in the Cape police who shot and killed Woolf Joel, nephew, partner, and executor of the late Barney Barnato, in Johannesburg, in March of last year, after failing in an attempt to blackmail, has been arrested while crossing the frontier. It is said that he was returning with the object of giving the Government information.

Kipling Going to South Africa.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Rudyard Kipling intends to revisit Australia and will possibly stay for a short time in South Africa, while en route.

Boers' Force May Be 50,000 Troops.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 25.—It is reported from Pretoria that Commandant Gen. Piet Joubert reckons on 18,000 Transvaal troops, 16,000 from the Orange Free State, 8,000 from Cape Colony, 2,000 from Natal, and 6,000 Hollander, German, and other volunteers.

B. Altman & Co.

DEIMEL LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR, (Hygienic) FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

SITUATION IN VENEZUELA.

Revolutionists Approaching Victoria, Where a Battle Is Impending.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Sept. 25.—Advices received here to-day from Caracas describe the situation in Venezuela as critical.

The revolutionists are approaching Victoria, where the next battle will be fought. People desiring to proceed to Puerto Cabello, on the Gulf of Triste, are not allowed to depart. The Government is very unpopular and very suspicious.

ENGLISH RIGHTS LIMITED.

Gen. Harrison Defines the Dutch Rights in Venezuela Territory.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Commission to-day, ex-President Benjamin Harrison continued his argument on behalf of Venezuela.

Mr. Harrison contended that, while the Dutch rights in the so-called "intermediate territory" had been acquired by conquest, these rights must be limited by the law of conquest, and the treaty of Munster strictly limited them.

M. de Maartens, President of the tribunal, asked Mr. Harrison where he found the word "delimitisation" in the treaty.

Mr. Harrison replied that he would show that delimitisation was a necessary effect, which did not, as had been claimed by Sir Richard Webster, on behalf of Great Britain, permit the Dutch to acquire concessions, except from the Portuguese in Brazil.

CORNELL MEN TO GO TO CHINA.

Will Take Service in the Imperial Maritime Customs.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—It was to-day announced at the office of the President of Cornell University that Lewis S. Pale of Monticello, N. Y., and Jesse H. Wilson, Jr., of Washington, D. C., have been appointed to positions in the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

Both young men are students in the junior class at Cornell, and expect to finish the work before going to Shanghai to undertake their duties. The records of the appointees in the university will be accepted in place of examinations which are usually required. Preparatory to going to China, a course of instruction on the relation of the Chinese Empire to this country and Europe will be given the young men by Prof. Morse Stephens of the university Faculty.

YALE'S ELEVEN PRACTICES.

The Team Indulges in Signal Work and Opposing Play to Advantage.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—There was more dash and spirit in the practice of the Yale football eleven this afternoon than hitherto. "Billy" Bull, James Otis, Rodgers, and Frank Murphy, Captain of the '96 eleven, worked hard with the men. Ely, last year's quarter back, also assisted, particularly with the work of the quarters.

Gordon Brown, the big 'Varsity guard for two years, was in his place to-day, although he had but just arrived. Auchincloss, a promising man in the back field, and Gibson, candidate for end, were also new arrivals.

Sharpe received especial attention as usual by Coach Bull. The big half back, who is evidently to be relied upon in assisting Capt. McBride in the kicking department, was tried repeatedly for kicks from various positions in the field and under a variety of circumstances.

The first signal work of the season was attempted to-day, and there was evidently an advantage in the signals, for the men played together better when placed in formations. The first real opposing play also was indulged in to-day with the ball.

FOOTBALL AT PENNSYLVANIA.

Despite Last Week's Injuries, the University Team Works Hard.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 25.—Nearly all the candidates for the University of Pennsylvania football team were out to-day, despite the fact that some of them were suffering from injuries resulting from the hard practice during the latter part of last week. De Silver, last year's substitute guard, donned his football togs for the first time this season, having to-day returned to college.

About one hour was occupied by Coach Woodruff in showing the backs how to start from their positions. After some hard practice two teams lined up for a half hour's play, as follows:

Newton, centre; Hare and Higgins, guards; Steble and Snover, tackles; Merriam and Howell, ends; Woodley, quarter; Stock and McMahon, halfbacks, and Hodge, fullback. McCloskey, centre; Lees and Montgomery, guards; Breslin and De Silver, tackles; John Gardiner, quarter; Coombs and Will Gardiner, ends; Kennedy and Smith, half-backs; Reugenberg, fullback.

The second team won by the score of 12 to nothing, making two touchdowns.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain, followed by fair; cooler; fresh northwesterly winds.

Low pressure in general along the Atlantic States, with centres of depression in Virginia and the Middle St. Lawrence Valley. The eastward movement of this disturbance during the last twenty-four hours has caused general rains from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley eastward, except on the immediate Atlantic Coast. Throughout the remainder of the country high pressure prevails, with generally clear weather and much lower temperature, except in the extreme Northwest and West, where the temperatures are again rising under the influence of a low area central in Northern Alberta. The low temperatures extend almost to the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather continues, with little or no change in temperature.

Rain is indicated to-day in New England, rain followed by clearing in the Middle Atlantic States, and showers in the South Atlantic States, with lower temperature generally through these districts. Fair weather will prevail in the interior, and fair weather is indicated generally to-morrow, except probably showers in Montana. Temperatures will again rise in the Central West, and the warm weather will reach the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region to-morrow. On the Atlantic Coast variable winds will prevail, becoming fresh to brisk northwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—New-York City. 1898.	1899.	—Times. 1899.
3 A. M.	50	66	69
6 A. M.	49	67	68
9 A. M.	52	68	70
12 M.	55	72	72
3 P. M.	57	72	78
6 P. M.	57	71	75
9 P. M.	58	71	73
12 P. M.	58	70	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1898	54
Corresponding date for last twenty years	61

The maximum temperature yesterday was 72 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 66 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 94 per cent.

WATER COMPANY'S FIGHT.

Long Island Supply Corporation Secures Injunction Against the City.

The Long Island Water Supply Company yesterday began its fight to prevent the city from immediately acquiring possession of its plant, in East New York, under the condemnation proceedings. Louis T. Duryea, as a citizen and as a resident and taxpayer of the Borough of Brooklyn, obtained from Justice Garretson of the Supreme Court, that borough, a temporary injunction restraining Controller Coler from issuing corporate stock of the City of New York to the extent of $570,000, or any other sum, for the purpose of raising funds to acquire the company's property. The Mayor and Controller are also enjoined from affixing their signatures to such stock and from attesting it on behalf of the city or from naming any other person to do so.

The Mayor and Controller have been served with the complaint in the action, as drawn by James C. Church, the attorney of Mr. Duryea.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Anthony Comstock, New York; M. C. Hickey, Bandon, Ireland.

CAMBRIDGE—Count R. Adelmann, Germany.

EMPIRE—M. Hobbs, London; I. Kalish, Belfast.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Moses Hallett, Denver; ex-Gov. William P. Kellogg, Louisiana.

HOFFMAN—B. M. Fraser, England; L. Pacheo, I. A. Lara, B. E. Pisa, A. Gonsales, and I. B. Mata, Costa Rica.

HOLLAND—Congressman Paul J. Sorg, Ohio.

MANHATTAN—P. W. Robertson, Mexico; Prince Francis Auersperg, Highlands, N. J.; Lieut. J. M. Barker, Third Infantry, United States Army; Randall Johns, Belfast; J. B. Ingalls, Boston.

MAJESTIC—Frank B. Conger, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—G. F. Henbiein, Hartford; A. Morton, London.

SAVOY—Edward Roberts, England.

WALDORF—H. W. Forster, London; Dr. B. R. Ward, United States Navy; James B. Tate, Baltimore; ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; A. Schliemann, Paris; George A. Waddill, Mexico.

WESTMINSTER—Julian O. Caspellano and Francisco Barbonella, Delegates from Colombia to the Commercial Congress.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics and white goods; C. Louis, furnishing goods; W. Bunnell, dress goods and linings; W. Davies, furnishing goods; H. Batschkies, silks; Miss M. O'Leary, underwear; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery, collars and cuffs; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, stationery and trimmings; 436 Broadway.

Farwell, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. W. Sheets, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Robbinson, J. M., Norton Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. G. Robinson, linings and buttons; 258 Church Street.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. Weatherhead, prints; 2 Walker Street.

Long & Riddick, Richmond, Va.; J. R. Riddick, notions, hosiery, and fancy goods; 64 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, ribbons and handkerchiefs; Mrs. F. J. Christman, ladies' wear; 388 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burden, Smith & Co., Macon, Ga.; R. F. Smith, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. H. Coppell, upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio, dress goods and silks; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Bowie, flannels; Hotel Albert.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. F. Newhard, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Feldman, A., Houtsdale, Penn., clothing; Hotel Albert.

Doeplitz, M., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; H. Doeplitz, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; H. W. Prytherch, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Doran, A. M., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss A. M. Doran, millinery; Miss L. E. Doran, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 55 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Buchanan, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Meyer, Julius, & Sons, Richmond, Va.; A. H. Meyer, clothing and hats; Miss Van Vorst, fancy goods; A. E. Heinrich, dry goods; Miss M. Nichols, ladies' wear; 396 Broadway, Hotel Cadillac.

Smoot, Cuffer & McCalley, Washington, D. C.; J. H. McCalley, dress goods, silks, linens, hosiery, and gloves; Grand Hotel.

Meyer, Kahn & Heller Newcastle, Penn.; M. Heller, notions and furnishing goods; Stuart House.

Pfohl & Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. G. Smith, millinery; Stuart House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; 454 Cedar Street; Hotel Normandie.

Laucks, S. F., York, Penn.; notions; Hotel Imperial.

Long, Simon, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods; H. Glasscheib, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. G. Ratcliffe, dress goods and silks; 56 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons' & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Kann, domestics; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Fahy, white goods, notions, ladies and infants' wear; 66 Grand Street; Hoffman House.

Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Meyer, waists and wrappers; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, silks, and cloths; 57 White Street.

Porteous and Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; T. McGarry, laces, ribbons, and jewelry; 57 White Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Steel, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street.

Siegel-Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Basch, cloaks and suits; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.

Millibiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Young, dress goods and silks; E. Michaels, manufacturing department; 53 Franklin Street.

Stix, Louis, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. L. Stix, white and furnishing goods; 53 Franklin Street.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Carson, ribbons and fancy goods; 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

"Curran's," Waterbury, Conn.; Miss Curran, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; John A. Roberts, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Breese, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. B. Horgan, muslin underwear; H. J. Donnelly, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, and embroideries; 57 White Street.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, cloaks, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; T. Black, cloaks, shawls, and waists; 57 White Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:25 A. M.—27 Sheriff Street; Lena Schneider; damage, $50.

4:30 A. M.—84 Greenwich Street; Theodore Rathmiller; damage, $1,000.

7:50 A. M.—142 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. Vallauri; damage, $75.

1 P. M.—134 Norfolk Street; Joseph Weischik; damage slight.

2 P. M.—20 and 22 Forsyth Street; Israel Gotleib; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TIPTON, Ind., Sept. 25.—The Atlanta Tin Plate Mill was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $100,000.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Yesterday afternoon a portion of the village of Springfield Centre, nine miles from here, was burned. Four dwellings, three barns, and a church were destroyed. The fire started from a defective chimney. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $8,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:52	Sun sets...5:54	Moon rises...11:00

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:28	Gov. Isl'd...1:06	H. Gate...3:02
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:50	Gov. Isl'd...1:29	H. Gate...3:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amazonense, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	.....	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

W. & J. Sloane

desire to call particular attention to their most carefully selected assortment of

Unique Pieces in Antique and Ornamental Furniture,

Especially desirable for the

Salon, Dining Room and Library of Richly Appointed City Houses.

They also offer a choice variety of individual pieces at moderate cost, but attractively characteristic in design and finish.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Mas, Ponce, &c..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c.... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
*1:30 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

Origen, Jamaica ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Saxon Prince, La Plata 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M

The Wanamaker Store

Semi-Annual Exposition

Of Parisian Masterpieces in Costumes, Wraps, Silk Waists and Lingerie

THE Wanamaker Store, of New York, following the example of its predecessor, A. T. Stewart, aimed at and secured the acknowledged American leadership in matters of Fashion. These half-yearly exhibitions were originally means to that end. They have become evidences of its attainment.

Since the first of these displays, more than two years ago, there has never been a question as to their value and importance. They are displays possible to very few retail organizations, and whether possible or not, are not given elsewhere. They are more than merely elaborate displays of merchandise. They have much of the dignity and all of the importance of Public Expositions for public instruction. It does not detract from their value nor narrow the scope of their popular interest, that the subject treated of is Fashion. Few subjects have more, or more devoted, students.

The Costumes and Their Composers The exhibition of this season is by far the largest we have yet held. As usual it introduces several designers hitherto unknown here except by that exceeding few who may have been successful in obtaining gowns from them through direct application among their Paris customers.

"King" Among these newer lights is "King," of 10 Place Vendome. His has been a rocket-flight to the very pinnacle of success. His parlors in the historic building whose story extends through three centuries, are at present the center of attention among the style-makers of the world.

Among characteristic productions of this great artist in dress, shown in this exhibition, perhaps the chief is a ball dress trimmed with fur, which will easily be classed as one of the gems of this collection.

Mme. Havet The productions of Mme. Havet have been shown here before,—notably in the display of this Spring. She has, since then, taken an even higher and firmer place among the stars of this constellation. The Empress of Russia is now one of her patrons, and among the splendid costumes from Mme. Havet, shown by us, is a copy of a magnificent gown made for the Czarina within a few weeks.

Mlle. Corne This marvelous little woman maintains her lead in the exquisite beauty of simplicity. Sometimes the simplicity is only apparent, but the effect is never nothing less than tasteful, graceful and refined. We show seventeen of the prettiest things she has ever made for us.

Walles The successor to Pingat. Among a number of street and evening gowns, she has made for us what is perhaps the most startlingly original costume of the year,—the "Herald" dress, in a style which suggests the tunic of the seventeenth century.

Sara Mayer et Morhange This famous firm has made for this exhibition several beautiful costumes and one superb ball wrap. In this collection may be seen the first glimpse of the styles that will be worn and exhibited at the Paris Exposition.

Rouff No costume collection that pretended to be representative of the world's best in that line, would omit the brilliant Rouff from the list. We show several of his characteristic fancies, chiefly in ball gowns. Among these, a wonderful chinchilla dress, pronounced by the few experts who have seen it the most magnificent costume ever seen in this country.

Francis Francis, unknown two years ago, was famous in a month, a leader in a season, a dress king in a year. He is holding his place by his inexhaustible originality and perfection of taste. Several costumes and wraps from him, in the best of his style.

Elise Poret Five beautiful ball dresses were made for us by this gifted designer. They are marked examples of her characteristic style,—richness with dignity, novelty without ostentation.

Stammler et Jeanne Many of the most exquisite pieces in the gathering are from this firm. Theirs is the originality that depends little on erratic brilliancy or whimsical surprise.

Mme. Agnes Like Mlle. Corne, Mme. Agnes finds ample room for the use of her exquisite taste in the minor items of silk waist and lingerie as well as in the more elaborate costumes. We show many examples of her latest fancies in all.

Masson-Templier Another of the new houses to American experience, but well known in Europe for many years. We show several examples, chiefly afternoon costumes, characteristic in their quiet elegance.

The Silk Waists, Lingerie and Layettes

The Lingerie It may surprise some people who are not acquainted with our thorough way of doing things, that the collection of lingerie, morning gowns, skirts, matinees and dressing sacques from famous Paris hands, *exceeds five-fold the best gathering that can be found in any store in Paris itself.* More words are unnecessary.

It is no new thing for Wanamaker's to surpass Paris in her own goods, but the present exhibition far exceeds anything we have heretofore achieved.

The Infants' Garments What better field for the free indulgence of the passion for the exquisite could there be than in babies' garments? What could be expected in this line of such masters of needle-art as Palmire Vinchon, Bellon et Mercier, Leonie Berthemot, Brawer, Taskin, Cordier and Corne?

Look over their efforts as shown here;—especial efforts expressly made for us. You will get a new idea of the word "dainty;" a new conception of the word "exquisite."

Silk Waists Gathered from Bouchet, Dedieu, Corne, Laurent et Bassier, Leroy, Levy Freres, Chellier, Louise Tillon, Turbeaux Voytot, and the Maison Henriette,—a list to inspire confidence. And a galaxy of graceful, wondrous beauties to inspire delight whoever made them.

This showing exceeds that to be found in any three stores in Paris. For each maker there displays his own exclusively; while we glean everybody's best. There have been few such showings as this under any mercantile roof—American or European.

Other Store Attractions

In every corner of our building, art and skill and foresight have combined to allure and hold your admiration. Come to Wanamaker's as to a Museum of Fine Arts, and, if you will, with no more expectation of buying anything. A stringent store rule makes the *officious* tender of service a misdemeanor. The stock, like the pictures, is yours to look at freely. And these store features are sights you cannot afford to miss.

The Art Gallery. Fifth floor. Exhibiting a fine collection of modern paintings;—chiefly winners of medals and honors in recent Paris Salons. Added this morning are thirty-three new works, prominent in this year's exhibits.

The Model Apartment. On the Fourth floor, a model flat, furnished completely. A lesson in home furnishing and decoration.

The Oriental Rooms. All the richness of Eastern taste displayed in perfect harmony. Third floor.

The Flag of Gems. Old Glory in a burst of jewels; diamonds, rubies and sapphires. Displayed strikingly on a black velvet ground. Value $104,000. Rotunda.

The Little French Store. A dainty emporium of Parisian lingerie. To-day more marvelous in its display than ever, owing to the opening of the formal exhibition.

The Music Rooms. Originally our Fifth floor Piano Store—grown into a hall of unceasing concert.

Art and Bric-a-Brac Room. The world's best efforts in rare bronzes, china and statuary. Basement.

The Pin Machine. First floor, in the Notion Store, ever-busy making papers of pins for souvenirs.

The Green Millinery Salon. Brilliant with the newest models from two continents.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

WIND STOPPED SHAMROCK

Yacht Made No Trial Spin Because of a Strong Gale.

DAY SPENT IN TRYING SAILS.

The Cup Challenger and the Columbia Will Go Into Dry Dock Together at the Erie Basin.

A smoking sou'westerly gale that had been threatening for the past three days kicked up a formidable sea outside the bar at Sandy Hook yesterday, and the Shamrock remained at her mooring in the Horseshoe throughout the day. Storm signals were sent up at the life saving station early in the morning, and Capt. Patterson said that his anemometer registered a trifle more than twenty-five miles an hour.

Sir Thomas was desirous of making a trial despite the shrieking wind and reeling seas, and the mainsail, reefed for the first time since the Shamrock appeared in American waters, was hoisted shortly after 10 o'clock. The Erin then made a short trip out to the lightship to test the strength of the wind and give Sir Thomas an opportunity to observe the weight of the seas. The result was that the Shamrock did not leave her snug berth, and her crew were given some practice in making and shortening sail.

During the afternoon several coasters and other work-a-day vessels sought shelter behind the Hook, and, on the whole, Sir Thomas's decision appeared a wise one, for the reason that to carry away anything at this late date would be almost fatal to the chances of the Irish yacht to win.

At noon a jib headed topsail was sent up and sheeted out to the end of the gaff, where it remained for half an hour shaking in the wind that whistled merrily through the tophamper of the yacht and her attendant vessels. It was then lowered and a small club topsail took its place. Then all sail was lowered, gaskets placed around the mainsail, and the topmast housed for the night.

In the meantime Sir Thomas was entertaining a party at luncheon on the deck of the Erin. Its members were Bourke Cockran, Judge Keough, Col. Sharman-Crawford, Vice Commodore Hugh Kelly, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club; Hugh MacKilldownay, Superintendent of the shipbuilding firm of Harlan & Wolff, at Belfast; Col. Emmett of New Rochelle, Mrs. Emmett, the Misses Emmett, and Arthur Iselin, a nephew of the managing owner of the Columbia.

During the day Sir Thomas made the official announcement that Mr. Fife would have absolutely no authority on the Shamrock during her races. Capts. Hogarth and Wringe will be in charge of the yacht, and under the contracts signed they have equal power and absolute authority. They alone will be responsible for the handling of the yacht.

Mr. Fife journeyed to the city early in the morning, where he consulted for nearly three hours with Mr. W. D. Dickey, manager of the Robins shipyards, where the Shamrock will be dry-docked on Thursday. Mr. Dickey said that arrangements had been completed to dock both Columbia and Shamrock together on Thursday. Mr. Fife was desirous of warping the cup hunter in dock on Wednesday. Mr. Iselin, however, stated that the Columbia could not be made ready for docking at that time. The matter was subsequently settled by Messrs. Lipton and Iselin.

The Columbia arrived off New Rochelle yesterday morning in tow of the St. Michaels. Mr. Iselin, who made the voyage from Bristol on the yacht, was seen at his home on Premium Point. He declined to discuss the relative merits of the Columbia and Shamrock, except to say that he believed the Columbia would prove good enough to retain the trophy on this side of the water. The Columbia will be given short spins on the Sound to-day and to-morrow, after which she will be towed through Hell Gate and down the East River to Erie Basin, where she will be prepared for the races off the Hook.

Both boats will remain in dry dock over Sunday, and will be measured by Mr. Hyslop in the still waters of Erie Basin on Monday, after which they will be towed down to the Hook.

Capt. Evans Makes Regatta Plans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States Navy, who has been selected to supervise the waters of the Harbor of New York and adjacent waters during the coming international yacht races, and to command the revenue cutters assigned to police duty, has been directed to confer with the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club and determine upon rules and regulations for the races. This is done in order that the provisions of the law passed on May 19, 1896, relative to the safety of passengers, &c., may be efficiently executed.

£500 to £400 on the Shamrock.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The interest here in the cup challenger the Shamrock has increased since her recent trials. Capt. Laurence, a friend of Lord Dunraven, has wagered with Riley Grannan, the "plunger," £500 to £400 on the challenger.

OFFICERS TO STUDY CHINESE.

British Navy Sends Men to China to Learn the Language.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The attention of the Navy Department has been drawn to the fact that the British Admiralty has made a new departure in sending a number of naval officers to China to learn the Chinese language. A number of prizes have been offered for proficiency in this language. The plan is regarded with favor by naval officers here, as a knowledge of foreign languages is of great value to them. It is thought also that this move indicates a purpose on the part of Great Britain to keep a considerable naval force in Chinese waters for some time to come.

AFRICAN GOLD MAY COME HERE.

Demand So Strong That England May Lose $2,000,000 Due from the Cape.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Standard, in its financial article this morning, says:

"In spite of the steadier New York exchange, inquiry for gold on American account is so strong as to cause a doubt whether the nearly £400,000 ($2,000,000) due from the Cape will be secured by the Bank of England or shipped to the United States."

German Delegate Cannot Come.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Herr Van der Zypen, President of the Industrial Association of Cologne and Düsseldorf, who had accepted an invitation to attend the Philadelphia International Commercial Congress next month, finds that he will be unable to be present. He will, however, send a paper to be read on German-American trade, in which he will urge an abatement of the American customs restrictions, in order to promote the commerce between the two countries.

The Twenty-sixth Sails for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The Twenty-sixth Regiment, United States Volunteers, sailed to-day for Manila on the transport Grant. In addition to the Twenty-sixth, the Grant carried 250 recruits of various regiments, together with nurses and Hospital Corps men, previously assigned to the Relief, which will sail within the next few days for Guam and Manila.

Dewey Parade

HOTEL MAJESTIC,

Central Park West and 72d St.

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ON FIRST FLOOR BALCONY

For Sale at Hotel Office.

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Yellow Label "Sec" Gold Label "Brut"

The highest grade Champagne, perfect in Flavor, Bouquet, and Dryness.

Our two greatest "Salts," Dewey and Abbey's Effervescent Salt, "the 'salt' of salts."

ACCUSED BY DEAD WOMAN.

Mrs. Muller, in an Ante-Mortem Statement, Charged Furniture Men with Injuring Her Mortally.

Mrs. Alice Muller, who it was alleged was violently assaulted and beaten on Friday last by four representatives of L. Baumann Co., furniture dealers at 1,421 Third Avenue, who had called at her apartments, at 116 University Place, died yesterday morning. David Dringer, twenty-six years old, of 1,441 Lexington Avenue, and Emerson Humphries, thirty years old, of 1,782 First Avenue, two of the furniture collectors, who had been arrested on a Coroner's warrant, charging them with felonious assault, were taken before the woman before her death and identified by her as having been among her assailants. They were remanded to the Tombs, and immediately after Mrs. Muller's death the charge against them was changed to homicide.

Mrs. Muller's ante-mortem statement, upon which the warrants were issued, was to the effect that the collector called last Friday with three other men, saying he had come to get the furniture. She protested and called her husband. The latter, the woman's statement continues, was soon overpowered by the men, who thereupon, she said, attacked her, knocking her down, and one of them kicked her in the abdomen. The men then left without taking the furniture.

Mrs. Muller meanwhile had fainted. She soon began to suffer from peritonitis and grew steadily worse. A physician was called to perform an operation upon her, and later the Coroner was sent for. The police are looking for the other two men.

Leo Baumann, senior member of the furniture firm of L. Baumann & Co., when seen last night at his residence, said the two collectors wanted by the police had just left his house after promising him to surrender themselves. They are Morris Epstein, twenty-three years old, and Max Oppenheimer, twenty-one years old.

"All four of the men have been in our employ for several years," said Mr. Baumann, "and I believe every word they tell me. Not one of them laid a hand on Mrs. Muller.

"Mrs. Muller, who was known to us as Annie Leibenau, bought $97 worth of furniture from us last June, paying $20 down and promsing to pay $2 per week. We, as usual, retained a chattel mortgage on the goods. She was then living on Seventh Street. She paid $2 per week for three weeks, then disappeared. After eleven weeks our manager, Mr. Ahlart, located her in University Place. She said she couldn't pay, and on Friday our four men went to the house to collect or secure the furniture.

"The door of the woman's room was open, and after she refused again to pay, saying her husband was in the country, the men entered the room to take the furniture, according to law. Then, according to the men's story, she started to slam the door in their faces. Humphries held the door open, however, while the woman pushed with all her might to close it, finally pushing out a glass panel. At this juncture Muller rushed in with a sledge hammer and aimed a blow at Oppenheimer, who dodged it.

"The hammer was taken from him, whereupon he dashed for a pistol lying on a desk. Humphries held him back and, after a struggle, the four men decided to leave, and did so, without taking the furniture. All four are sober, reliable men, and every one of them has told me that they never even touched Mrs. Muller. All our collectors are particularly cautioned to use no violence in recovering goods. I will bail all our men in the case and defend them to the end. I think investigation will show that Mrs. Muller was suffering from peritonitis before the time of the alleged assault."

An autopsy will be held this morning.

Archbishop Chappelle's New Office.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 25.—Archbishop Chappelle has received notification from the Pope of his appointment as an Apostolic Delegate for the Philippine Islands. He is already Apostolic Delegate for Cuba and Puerto Rico, beside being Archbishop of New Orleans.

Violent Pain Leads to Suicide.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 25.—Miss Annie Burd, daughter of Mrs. Cardelia Burd, committed suicide here to-day by shooting herself. She was thirty-five years old and had suffered so severely from violent pains in the head that it is generally conceded that she was mentally deranged at the time that she shot herself. The family is well known.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

WRITES:

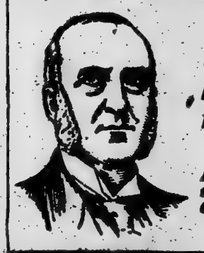

"The genuine **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract** *has been used in my family for some years."*

Chauncey M. Depew

Ask for the Genuine

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

E. G. ALLEN A SUICIDE

Superintendent at Various Periods of Several Big Railroads.

AT A HOTEL UNDER FALSE NAME

His Suit Against the Consolidated Road and Resignation—Little Known of His Family Life.

Elbridge G. Allen, who had been successively Superintendent of the Ohio River Railroad, the New York and New England Railroad, the Hudson division of the New York Central Railroad, and who for several years was General Superintendent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was found dead in bed in his room in the Grand Union Hotel at noon yesterday. There was a bullet hole in his right temple and beside him lay a revolver. He appeared to have been dead for several hours when found.

Allen, who was fifty years old, severed his connection with the New Haven Road two years ago, since which time little has been known of his movements by railroad officials in this city. It was known that for a time he engaged in the business of an expert examiner of railroad properties and had an office in Wall Street. He speculated extensively in stocks, and, it was believed by his old associates, with uniform success. For the last six months he had been seen very little by his old associates in this city, and was believed to be living in Boston.

He registered at the Grand Union Hotel on Sept. 18, as E. G. Andrews, Rockland, Mass., and was assigned to Room 14, on the first floor. He was last seen alive on Sunday evening about 6 o'clock by a chambermaid, who called at his room to leave some towels. Allen told her that he needed none and shut his door rather hurriedly. His room remained locked during yesterday morning. It is a rule of the hotel to send bell boys around to the rooms to make inquiries of guests who have not appeared at noon. A bell boy named Kennedy was sent to Room 14 at noon yesterday, and found Allen lying on the bed clad only in his under garments. Blood was oozing from the bullet hole in his temple. The bell boy informed the clerk, who in turn called a policeman and an ambulance. The ambulance surgeon and the hotel physician, after an examination, concluded that the man had been dead several hours. In the clothes of the dead man, which were of the finest texture, were found an expensive gold watch and chain, a frank book of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and several clippings from newspapers. On a bureau in the room was an envelope containing a note which read as follows:

"Find $145 in small bag. Notify Flora E. Allen, Uxbridge, Mass., care of M. A. Boss.
"E. G. ALLEN."

In one of two leather bags of unequal size in the room were found $100 in cash and a check for $45.77, dated Aug. 8, on the Bay State Trust Company of Boston, and signed by H. E. Barney of 355 Boylston Street, Boston. In a small compartment in the larger valise was found a badge of the International Railway Conference, held in London on July 6, 1895. Among the papers was found a letter addressed to E. G. Allen and signed by Charles P. Clark, formerly President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, accepting Allen's resignation as Superintendent of the Old Colony Railroad. There were also found in the room considerable wearing apparel and passes on various railroads running out of Boston and to theatres in that city. There was no note or letter telling why the man committed suicide.

Among the newspaper clippings found were two from a Boston paper. One of these set forth that E. G. Allen was Superintendent of the Old Colony Railroad prior to its absorption by the New York, New Haven and Hartford. It also stated that he was suing the latter road for $40,000. It appears from this clipping that in July, 1893, President Clark, after the consolidation, offered Allen $10,000 a year to continue as Superintendent of the Consolidated Road. That year President Clark and Allen went to Europe together.

The body, after being viewed by the Coroner, who pronounced the case one of suicide, was removed to an undertaking establishment at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

Mr. Allen had been in the railway service—mostly in New England—since 1865. He was born at Sweden, Me., May 14, 1850, and began work as an employe in a railroad station when he was fifteen years old. He worked his way up through the different grades of train and station service until in 1880 he became Superintendent of the Massachusetts Central Railroad. In 1883 he went West, and for one year was General Superintendent of the Ohio River Railroad. Returning to New England, he became Superintendent of the New York and New England Railroad, an office which he held from 1884 to 1887.

Mr. Allen was called to the Superintendency of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in 1887, and held that position for three years. During the latter part of 1890 he was also Superintendent of the Hudson Division of the New York Central Railroad. In 1891 he was appointed Superintendent of the Central Division of the Old Colony Railroad, and remained there until early in 1893, when he was made General Superintendent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

Officials of the New Haven Road when seen yesterday expressed surprise that Allen had committed suicide, and could offer no reason for his act. A prominent official of the Fall River Line, who had known Allen for many years, said:

"I cannot account for Allen's suicide unless it was caused by his brooding over the fact that he was permanently out of active railroad life and a realization of the mistake he made in resigning from the New Haven Road management. I saw him six months ago, and he told me he was speculating in stocks and was making far more than he ever did in the railroad business. He was in his usual good spirits. He was always very popular in railroad circles, and had many friends in various walks of commercial life.

"About Allen's private life, however, little, if anything, was known by his friends. Allen was not a drinking man, and was always full of business. I don't think he was ever worried financially, and believe now that he holds a considerable block of stock in the New Haven Road."

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Elbridge G. Allen, whose suicide is reported from New York to-day, was one of the brightest of American railway men. Employes of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad speak in the warmest terms of affection of Mr. Allen, who was, they say, strict but just, and the traveling public has his inventive talent to thank for the "Allen sleeping car," an example of which is to be seen in the Grand Central Station each midnight in New York. The first six-hour train between Boston and New York, the New England Limited, was also his work.

Socially Mr. Allen was favorably known, both in Boston and New York. He has a brother, Mr. W. C. Allen, in this city, and his wife lives in Uxbridge, Mass. It was his habit to pass the Summer months in his native State of Maine, but his residence since his retirement has been in New York. No one here has any theory to advance for the suicide, but the impression is that his idleness had affected his mind.

UXBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 25.—E. G. Allen, who committed suicide in a New York hotel to-day, was well known here. His wife, Flora E. Allen, and a son, E. G. Allen, Jr., reside here, and the sad news of to-night came as a great shock. Mrs. Allen had made preparations to join her husband in New York Thursday. She says he was in good health and had no known business troubles.

ADVANI'S EXPLANATION.

Indian Merchant Indignant Over His Arrest—Denies Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Mr. Advani, the East Indian merchant, whose arrest, though he was afterward released, spoiled the romance told of his reported engagement to a Chicago newspaper woman, Miss Hudson, is very indignant over the affair, and says that he will prosecute those who were instrumental in having him detained.

His explanation is that a servant whom he recently discharged obtained money by the use of his name, and that, he believes, gave rise to the charge of forgery. He is going with his attorney to Ottawa to prosecute the Canadian police. He says that he cannot marry without his father's consent.

Miss Hudson said to-night that she had the assurance that Mr. Advani's feelings toward her had not changed, and that Mr. Advani gave out the announcement of his engagement to her. This last statement he denies.

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Astor Place, Fourth Avenue, Lafayette Place.

TO PAY SAMOAN CLAIMS.

Likely that Property Damages from Bombardment by American and British Ships Will Be Settled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The three Governments interested in Samoa—Great Britain, Germany, and the United States—have been considering the claims arising out of the bombardment last Summer, in which the American forces under Admiral Kautz, and the British forces under Capt. Sturdee, participated.

As a preliminary step the British Government has signified a purpose to adopt in this case the principle observed in the damage done by the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, namely, that private property destroyed as a necessary incident to the prosecution of naval and military operations would be paid for. While applying this general principle, the adjustment of the various claims is yet to be made according to the circumstances of each.

The claims are being considered under the main heads, viz.: Those arising from the joint naval operations of the British and the American force; and, second, those growing out of the operations of the Samoan natives, chiefly the followers of Mataafa.

Under the first head, caused by the British-American operations, are included the claims resulting from the actual bombardment, such as damage done by shells, and also those resulting from the demolition of buildings and like incidental damage to private property, which at times became necessary as a means of checking the native uprising.

The damage done by shells and projectiles has turned out to be comparatively small, and much of the amount is for the incidental destruction and damage of houses and property, as a precautionary measure.

The second class of claims, growing out of depredations by the Samoan natives, has been more difficult of adjustment. The officials have hesitated to impose a heavy money burden on the Samoans, and yet they have felt it essential that the Samoans should understand that they cannot cause wholesale damage to the property of the whites and then go free of obligation. Thus far it has not been possible to formulate even a general principle for consideration of this class of claimes.

It is understood that the British and German authorities are agreed on the general principle that the bombardment and naval claims should be reimbursed. This, however, it is asserted imposes no obligation on Germany to share in meeting the claims, as the German forces did not participate in the bombardment.

It is said also, that no proposition has been made to have Germany pay a part of the damage done by the Mataafa forces. The course of the United States has not yet been fully determined, either as to the bombardment or the claims arising from native depredations.

So far as known all the claims nuder consideration are for property loss, there being no present basis for estimating claims for the loss of life among the British-American forces during the operations.

USED GASOLINE FOR KEROSENE.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Nine people were badly burned, one probably fatally, at a fire in a lodging house in the South End to-night.

The fire was due to the explosion of gasoline with which Mrs. Butler was filling a lamp, mistaking it for kerosene oil. Immediately the flames set afire to Mrs. Butler's dress and then the carpet and furniture. Soon the entire second floor, where the accident occurred, was burning. In the excitement the lamp was thrown toward the stairs, but it struck Mrs. Lovelace instead and she was enveloped in flames.

SAFE BLOWER CONTINUED WORK.

His Companions Outside Fought with Posse—All Escaped.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Sept. 25.—Safe blowers attempted to rob the bank at Milroy, this county, early this morning. Four men were engaged in the job, three working inside while the fourth stood guard. Dr. Lampton discovered the robbers and aroused a few men in the vicinity of the bank.

The robbers opened fire on Dr. Lampton's party, and it was returned by the posse. One safe blower calmly continued to work on the safe while his pals fought outside. The robbers finally gave up and retreated, leaving their fools behind.

A running fire was kept up by both sides until the safe blowers escaped on a handcar. Bloodhounds have been put on the track.

G. F. DANFORTH DIES IN COURT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Ex-Judge George F. Danforth, at one time on the New York State Court of Appeals bench, dropped dead in court to-day. He had just argued a case and taken his seat when stricken with apoplexy, and he expired two minutes later in an adjoining room.

George Franklin Danforth, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 5, 1810. He was graduated at Union College in 1840, and, after studying law, began practice in Rochester, N. Y., where he was very successful, and soon rose to the front rank of his profession.

In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, but was defeated by Robert Earl. Two years later he was again nominated for a similar office, and was elected. He took his seat on the bench Jan. 1, 1879. Except during the period between Jan. 1, 1879, and 1891, in which he was an Associate Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, his practice was uninterrupted. Judge Danforth was a Republican, and was a member of the Judiciary Commission of 1892, but has held no other office.

On April 27, 1846, he married Miss Francis J. Wright, daughter of Orrin and Francis J. Gold Wright of Pittsfo d, Mass.

North Lansing Post Office Robbed.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Post Office at North Lansing, in this county, was visited by burglars last night, who blew open the safe. They secured a small amount of money and about $75 worth of stamps. Roswell Beardsley, who has the distinction of being the oldest Postmaster in the country, is in charge of this office and has been so for seventy-one years.

THE CHINESE MAY LAND

Shipload at Manila Free to Enter Philippines.

ACTION DEEMED NO PRECEDENT

They Will Not Interfere with the Military Operations, General Otis Says.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Secretary Root has received a cable message from Gen. Otis regarding the Chinese situation in the Philippines. He says that the shipload of 700 Chinamen can be landed without any serious interference with military operations. Gen. Otis discusses at considerable length the subject of Chinese in the Philippine Islands, and the dispatch was referred to the State Department, where it was made the subject of a conference between Acting Secretary Hill and the Chinese Minister.

A settlement of the general issue between the two Governments respecting the admission of the Chinese to the Philippines was not attained through this particular incident, which was considered and disposed of solely on its own merits. The Chinese will be landed, but without recognising the right of the Chinese Government to demand this. On the other hand, the Chinese Government, while permitting the men to land, does not in any manner concede our right to apply the Chinese exclusion law to the Philippines, and stand by the principles enunciated in the formal protest which was made last week by the Chinese Minister here against Gen. Otis's action.

The result of the conference between Acting Secretary Hill, with whom the War Department has rested the responsibility for the decision, and Minister Wu, is set out in the following official statement:

"These Chinese from Amoy, on the steamers Esmeralda and Salvadora, about one-half of them being previous residents of the Philippines, have been permitted to land owing to the special circumstances of the case, on the promise of the Chinese Consul General at Manila that no more Chinese will leave Chinese ports for the Philippines unless qualified to land under the War Department regulations."

It was stated that the Chinese Minister was satisfied with this action in this particular case, although, as already stated, he does not concede the right of exclusion generally.

The War Department regulations referred to in the above statement are supposed to be contained in the order made by Gen. Otis a year ago, declaring the Chinese exclusion laws to be in force in the Philippines.

REBELS CAPTURE GUNBOAT.

Forty-Ton Vessel Urdaneta Found Beached and Burned—Crew Was Missing.

MANILA, Sept. 25—4:30 P. M.—It is reported that the insurgents have captured the United States gunboat Urdaneta in the Orani River, on the northwest side of Manila Bay, where she was patrolling. One officer and nine of her crew are missing.

The United States gunboat Petrel was sent to investigate the matter and has returned here after having discovered the Urdaneta beached opposite the town of Orani, on the Orani River. She had been riddled with bullets and burned, and the following guns, with their ammunition, had been captured: A one-pounder, one Colt automatic gun and one Nordenfeldt twenty-five-millimeter gun. The crew of the Urdaneta are prisoners or have been killed. Further details are lacking.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The gunboat Urdaneta, which was captured with her crew at Orani, about twenty-five miles from Manila, on the Bay of Manila, is a little craft of only forty tons displacement, not much larger than a small tug. She was captured by the navy early in the war and has been on police duty in the bay for months past. The records of the Navy Department show that she was one of the boats of which the Oregon is the parent ship. That is, she was supposed to draw all of her supplies from the battleship, to be manned from the Oregon's crew, and to act under the instructions of the Oregon's commander. According to the last reports to the department the little boat was last May under the command of Naval Cadet Welborn C. Wood, but the personnel of the crew is not a matter of record, being subject to frequent change. Wood was appointed to the Naval Academy from Oregon, had passed his academic course, and was performing two years' sea service at the time of his capture. Naturally the department officials are vexed that the difficulties of the negotiations looking to the release of Lieut. Gilmore of the Yorktown and his men should be added to by this last misfortune. Still, there is no disposition unnecessarily to curb the junior officers of the navy who are rendering such gallant service in the Philippines.

NEGROS REBELS SURRENDER.

Gen. Otis Cables Indication of Submission on Island.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Two important dispatches from Gen. Otis at Manila were made public by the War Department to-day. The first indicates that the insurgents on the Island of Negros are about to recognize the authority of the United States. An election in Negros will be held on the 2d of October. The dispatch follows:

Manila, Sept. 23.

Adjutant General, Washington: Hughes, Iloilo, reports Lopez and 64 armed men surrendered to Byrne at Tellano, Negros. Election in that island Oct. 2. Sought conference. Chief insurgents Panay wished to know what promise could be given them in case of formal submission. Told no arrangements possible until surrendered and force disbanded. OTIS.

The second dispatch says the American flag will be raised in Sulu Island. The chief insurgents in Zamboanga are reported willing to accept the authority of the United States, but desire to name conditions, which Gen. Otis would not accept. The second dispatch follows:

Manila, Sept. 24.

Adjutant General, Washington: Bates returned from Jolo 21st inst., having placed garrisons at Siasi and Bongam, Tawi Tawi group; one company each place. Affairs in archipelago satisfactory. Bates saw chief insurgents Zamboanga, still anxious to receive United States garrison on condition of withdrawal should Aguinaldo succeed in Luzon. Proposition not entertained. Zamboanga having trouble with more Datos in vicinity, who have raised United States flag. Dato Cagayan, Sulu Island, visited Jolo, gave adhesion, and desired to raise American flag instead of Spanish flag on island. American flag will be raised there. Ready to give six months' notice in order to establish in archipelago customs regulations under protocol between Spain, Germany, and Great Britain of 1885. Bates report by mail. OTIS.

Volunteer Regulars Arrive Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25.—The United States transport City of Para arrived here to-day from Manila. The Para had on board members of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, Twenty-second Infantry, Fourteenth Infantry, Third Artillery, Fourth Cavalry, and Eighteenth and Nineteenth Signal Corps, who enlisted under General Order No. 40, and who are known as volunteer regulars. All of the returning men enlisted in California.

Collier Alexander at Port Said.

PORT SAID, Sept. 25.—The United States collier Alexander, which sailed from Norfolk Aug. 30 for Manila with a full cargo of coal for the naval station there, arrived here to-day.

Kansas Volunteer Dead at Hongkong.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—A cablegram from Gen. Otis announces the death on Sept. 15 at Hongkong, of Robert M. Lee, Company F, Twentieth Kansas.

Ohio Chaplain in Disgrace.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 25.—The Rev. John M. Life, Chaplain of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, was to-day found guilty by the Ohio Methodist Conference of conduct unbecoming a minister of the Gospel, in using disrespectful language to Miss Rose Lee Burch, daughter of the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and was expelled from the ministry. An appeal was taken. The charges were preferred a year ago by the girl, and created a great sensation.

The Cruiser Albany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Navy Department expects to take possession of the United States cruiser Albany, now building at the Armstrong works, at Newcastle, England, about Jan. 1. This ship was bought during the Spanish war, along with the New Orleans, but the British neutrality laws made it impossible to bring her over at that time. Officers and a crew will be designated before long to go for the new ship.

From the Front.

The strict censorship at Manila prevents the newspaper correspondents from cabling many important and interesting facts concerning the campaign in the Philippines.

The letters from "A. G. R.," at Manila, appearing in The Evening Post, are attracting widespread attention on account of their graphic description of the real condition of affairs in the Philippines and the hitherto unpublished information that they contain.

A very interesting letter from him concerning the attempt to establish municipal government in the towns held by our troops will appear in to-day's

Evening Post

Wm Vogel & Son

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and real elegance we have yet to see a better gentlemen's Fall Overcoat than the fine Black Worsted Thibet—silk-lined throughout to the edge; Overcoat we offer at

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$25.00 would be the price anywhere else.

Fall Hats and Gloves are ready.

Broadway and Houston St.

TORPEDO BOAT LAUNCHED.

The Craven, Named After Farragut's Heroic Commander, Off the Ways.

BATH, Me., Sept. 25.—The new United States torpedo boat T—A. M. Craven was successfully launched this afternoon. An attempt was made last Saturday to run the vessel into the water, but she became wedged on the ways, and the launching was postponed. The Craven was christened with American champagne by Miss Amy Craven of Philadelphia, granddaughter of the man for whom the boat was named. Miss Craven was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Thomas Learned of New York.

The new boat is named in honor of the late Commander Craven, who went down with his ship, the monitor Tecumseh, which was sunk by a torpedo while leading Admiral Farragut's fleet in the battle of Mobile Bay Aug. 5, 1864.

The heroic death of Commander Craven, who has been called the "Sidney of the American Navy," has made his name beloved by every officer, and by all who love noble deeds. The incident is related by John Collins, the pilot, whose life was saved. At the moment of the explosion Craven and the pilot were in the iron tower, or pilot house, directly over the turret. There was no way of escape except through a narrow opening or scuttle just sufficient for one to pass through. Seeing the inevitable fate of the vessel, both instinctively made for this narrow opening. When they reached the place together Craven drew back, in a characteristic way, saying: "After you, pilot." Collins, who escaped to tell of this act of heroism, says: "There was nothing after me; as I got out the vessel seemed to drop from under me."

Puerto Rican Mail Now Like Domestic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—The plan for a two-cent rate of postage to Puerto Rico, which was recently suggested to the Cabinet by Postmaster General Smith, and adopted, has been put into effect. The Postmaster General to-day issued an order directing that all mail matter from the United States to Puerto Rico and from that island to the United States shall be subject to the conditions applying to matter passing in the domestic mails, and United States postage stamps shall be valid for postage in either direction, in addition to those now used in Puerto Rico.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Unicas has arrived at Port Royal.

The Machias has arrived at the Washington Navy Yard to participate in the Dewey reception ceremonies.

The Scorpion has sailed from Boston for Gloucester.

The Wampatuck has arrived at Newport.

The collier Nero has arrived at Yokohama.

Orders to Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Lieut. T. W. Ryan has been detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to command the Viking.

Lieut. A. Althouse goes from the Panther to the Viking as executive officer. Lieut. W. H. Faust has been retired.

Naval Men See a Yacht Launched.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 25.—The steam yacht Dreamer, owned by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, was launched at Nixon's ship yard this afternoon, in the presence of a party that included Rear Admiral Sampson, Capt. Sigsbee of the Texas, Capt. F. E. Chadwick of the New York, Capt. C. Train of the Massachusetts, and Capt. H. C. Taylor of the Indiana. The Dreamer was christened by Miss Brown, daughter of Vernon H. Brown of New York.

Japan Asked to Arrest A. M. Rent, Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The State Department has asked the Japanese Government to provisionally detain Alba M. Rent, Jr., who is wanted in Jamestown, N. Y., on a charge of having forged indorsements to notes for $10,000 on the Union Trust Company of that town. It is alleged that the man deserted his six months' bride for another woman, and is now in Yokohama.

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Macy's—14th Street and Sixth Avenue—a marvel of merchandising activity. The centre of aggressive American retailing where all good trade methods and principles originate. The united endeavor of the entire organization tends in one direction:

To Sell Worthy Qualities for Less Money than Competition.

Facilities—vast and diversified—have been compassed for the purpose of reducing the cost of merchandise to you. Our manufacturing interests are large and important. They strike the middleman's profit. Bring thousands of things for personal and domestic use to the consumer at rates that are a continuous challenge to contemporary dealers. Our prices are always much the lowest—frequently half of what others charge. Selling cheapest gives dynamic movement to the Macy Stores.

60c. Homespun Suiting at 49c.

Homespun Suitings—the name implies sturdiness; the stuffs sustain the implication. Splendid, strong, stylish weaves. Eight colors, including three of the most popular shades of grey, 42 in. wide, worth 60c.; at 49c.

65c. Henrietta Cloth at 49c.

Silk-finished Henrietta—the oldest and staunchest of favorites. Fine, soft and lustrous. Full of graceful drapery possibilities. Forty-four Autumn colors, including all the delicate evening tints, retailed regularly at 65c.; our price 49c.

$1.25 Knickerbocker Suitings at 98c.

Knickerbocker Suitings—all-wool, roughish surfaces—distinctively Knickerbockery—an even dozen nobby color combinations, 56 in. wide, worth $1.25; at 98c.

$1.25 Corded Taffeta at 79c.

Three thousand yards brilliant Black Corded Taffeta Silk; full yard wide, 2½ yards will make a waist and only 8 yards required for a complete suit; would be excellent value at $1.25; our forehandedness makes the price here 79c.

Skirts and Suits.

Women's Skirts, made of brown and gray Oxford cheviots, for cycling wear, gored styles, finished with deep facing, tailor stitched, $3.24.

Women's Skirts, made of brown, gray and blue double-faced cloth, for rainy day or golfing wear, finished with deep pointed facing and stitched . . . $5.89

Women's Skirts, made of blue, light and dark gray double-faced Oxford cloth, for golfing, cycling or rainy day wear, demi or habit back, tailor finished . . . $7.16

Women's Cycling Suits, made of brown, tan, light and dark gray covert cloth, fly-front coat lined with satin romain; gored skirt with deep facing, heavily stitched . . . $7.48

Women's Cycling Suits, made of brown, gray and new blue Oxford Venetian cloth, latest model double-breasted coat lined with satin romain; gored skirt plaited back, finished with deep facing . . . $9.74

Women's and Misses' Mackintoshes.

September. Autumn is just three days old. Seasonal change. Sunny mornings; shewery noons. Prudence says: Take a Mackintosh along on your sight-seeing tours. Thrift says: Buy one of these:

Women's Mackintoshes, navy and black double-texture cashmere, double capes, velvet collars . . . $2.79

Women's Mackintoshes, navy and black double-texture cashmere, single capes velvet collars . . . $3.99

Misses' Mackintoshes, navy blue double-texture cashmere, double capes, velvet collars, all sizes . . . $2.49

40c. Linings at 29c.

Fifty pieces striped mercerized Moreen, 24 inches wide, worth 40c.; at 29c

Women's $5.00 Bicycle Boots at 98c.

Six hundred pairs Women's high-grade Vici Kid Bicycle or Storm Boots. Not a pair is worth less than $3.00—some with Louis XV. heels and cuff tops are worth $5.00.

The lot includes eight styles—perfect, fresh goods. Of course their sale at 98c. entails a great loss. It is borne by the manufacturer.

Upholstery Goods.

Liberal varieties of Damask and Brocatelle Tapestries especially adapted for covering dining room and library furniture and general domestic drapery. Elaborate decorative fabrics at incomparably low prices.

Rich all-silk Damask—artistic designs for fine parlor furniture, $3.50 value at $2.69.

Silk Damask, brilliant and soft, solid colors embellished with handsome self-toned patterns, 50 in. wide, $2.50 to $3.00 value; at $1.74, $1.79 and $1.89.

Heavy Tapestries for covering dining room and library furniture, $2.00 value; at $1.59.

Heavy Tapestries—superb antique effects, for adorning walls and other ornamental uses, $2.00 value; at $1.34.

Silk Over-shot Tapestries, quaint Oriental patterns, appropriate for cozy corner hangings, $1.75 value; at $1.06.

Furniture Rep, plain colors, scores of them, 50 in. wide, 90c. value; at 49c.

Tapestries, characteristic Persian designs, 50 in. wide, 65c. value; at 39c. and 49c

$5.50 Portieres at $3.98.

Armure Tapestry Portieres, very heavy, harmonious two-toned effects, fringed top and bottom, $5.50 value; at $3.98.

French Armure Tapestry Portieres, ornate patterns or in solid colors, heavily fringed, $5.50 value; at $3.98.

$4.00 Japanese Curtains at 98c.

Japanese Curtains—beads and bamboo. You know how the deft, æsthetic Jap combines them. They've been hanging in our windows. Their freshness is gone. Were we silent, you'd never detect a defect—they are so pretty and serviceable. The prices ranged from $2.50 to $4.00. Choice now at 98c. Only fifty.

Cut Glass Bargains.

We are manufacturers. We sell direct to you. You save the retailer's profit. Worth while, isn't it?

Celery Trays, Claret Pitchers, Decanters, Water Bottles, Berry Bowls, Salad Bowls, Ice Tubs, Spoon Holders—sold elsewhere from $8.50 to $9.50; choice $3.47.

One thousand Fruit and Salad Bowls, three pretty shapes, full size, worth $8.50; our price, $2.98.

The interesting process of cutting and polishing Cut Glass may be witnessed in our shops on the premises. No other retail store possesses such facilities. You are also invited to see our artists decorating china. This is also peculiar to the Macy stores.

$50.00 Bicycles at $11.97.

All we had last week were sold. Two hundred more just received. Do you want a $50.00 Bicycle? Will sell you one for $11.97. If you are ignorant of Bicycle value, come with a friend who knows it all. Nowadays mere boys are familiar with the science and principles of Bicycle construction. They know quality; they know prices. No lack of experts who will tell you that these Wheels are worth $50.00; choice at $11.97.

Silverware Values.

Remarkable offerings in quadruple-plated Silverware.

Tea Sets, including teapot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher and waste bowl—each piece artistically engraved, worth $8.00; at $3.99.

Soup Tureen, new colonial design brilliantly burnished, worth $6.50; at $2.99.

Baking Dishes, the latest shapes, separate lining for baking, worth $3.50; at $1.98.

Chocolate Pots, five handsome styles to choose from, $1.97.

Clocks and Bronzes.

Sets, including exquisite French Gold Clock, with pair of Candelabras to match. Both enhanced with painted china panels. Guaranteed eight-day movements, set $19.66.

Bronze Figures of the Cavaliers, 21 in. high, worth $9.50 per pair, at $4.99.

Porcelain Mantel Clocks, several styles of decorations, guaranteed eight-day movements, worth $6.50; at $3.94.

China Boudoir Clocks, twenty styles representing twenty different effects of decorations, 94c.

Prepare for Visitors.

Everybody will entertain guests this week. Many homes and boarding houses will be forced to secure extra facilities. Here's a short list of domestic emergency articles that may suggest your special need.

Divans, full size, all-spring edge, upholstered in denim, your choice of colors; they make comfortable beds or couches; $6.00 value, at $4.74.

Mattresses, made of mixed hair, free from all vegetable substance, covered with A. C. A. ticking, full size, $7.96 single size, $4.99.

Genuine Feather Pillows, size 18x25 in., weight 3 pounds, 49c.

Genuine Feather Pillows, size 20x28 in. remarkably cheap at 79c.

Folding Canvas Cots, full size, good strong, heavy frames, 79c.

Folding Upholstered Cots, with head rest, easy to fold and set aside, 79c.

Folding Carpet Camp Chairs, with backs, good, strong, heavy frames, 49c.

Canvas Folding Stools, strong, serviceable frames, 15c.

Furniture—Annex.

$38.00 Parlor Suit at $24.99.

Three-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany veneered inlaid backs, circular frames, inlaid panels, seats upholstered in satin damask; your choice of several colors, worth $38.00; our price, $24.99.

Dining Chairs, solid oak, cane seats, high heavy braced back, at 69c.

Women's Desks, solid oak, two drawers French legs, brass trimmings, $3.49.

Music Cabinet, handsomely decorated mahogany-finished, double doors, patented interior chest of drawers, at $12.34

Parlor rockers, extra large size, mahogany-finished, high back, full arms, highly-polished wood seats, $2.99.

Corner Chairs, highly-polished, mahogany-finished, seats upholstered in remnants of satin damask, $2.74.

Morris Chairs, solid oak frames, brass rods, reversible velour cushions, in your choice of a variety of colors, worth $6.75; at $4.99.

SYMPATHY FOR JULIA MORRISON

Actors Will Not Testify Against Woman Who Killed Her Manager.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 25.—The preliminary hearing of Julia Morrison, actress, charged with the murder of Actor Frank Leiden of the "Plaster of Paris" company, occurs to-morrow.

Manager Harris of the "Plaster of Paris" Company arrived from Atlanta to-day. He visited Miss Morrison in jail, and was so affected that he determined not to appear as a witness against the woman. To-night, taking all members of his company, he quietly left the city for New York. No member of the company will appear against Miss Morrison.

Exploding Boiler Kills Three.

POTTSBOROUGH, Texas, Sept. 25.—The boiler at Henderson & Mangus's gin blew up to-day, demolishing the building and killing Engineer Grant Cordor, Fressman Nunn Steele, and a boy named Jones. A Miss Jones, sister of the boy, had both feet blown off and her hip broken.

MURDERER MAKES CONFESSION.

In Jail for His Aunt's Death, Brunot Says He Killed Another Woman.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 25.—Henry Brunot, in jail for the murder of his aunt, Jane Brunot, to-day confessed to a friend to the murder of Mrs. Mary McIntyre, who was mysteriously slain here last Winter.

He said he had one more confession to make, and then he was ready to die.

Prefer Village to Town Forms.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 25.—For the third time in three years the people of this village voted to-day upon a proposition to annul the village government and revert to the old town government. For the third time the proposition was defeated. The vote to-day was heavy, 282 ballots being cast. Of these 171 were in favor of maintaining the present form of government and 91 in favor of dissolution.

THE STATE WARNS RAMAPO.

Company Fails to Reply to Controller Morgan's Circular.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—State Controller Morgan up to date has failed to receive any reply to his circular of warning sent to the Ramapo Water Company of Brooklyn, and other delinquent companies which have failed to pay the usual corporation tax to the State on their gross earnings or capital stock. The circular was addressed to the President of the company, Silas B. Dutcher.

"If the company cannot show any gross earnings," said the Controller to-day, "then Mr. Dutcher should file an affidavit with this office to that effect and that would set all doubts in my mind at rest in this respect. Under the law the Controller shall place the bill of the State in the hands of the Sheriffs of the various counties where the company is said to have property that may be levied upon."

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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"ASSESSED" JUSTICES.

The movement of the City Club to secure the nomination of candidates for the bench pledged not to contribute to any political party is admirable in its purpose and on lines that THE TIMES has urged for many years.

It is well, however, at the start, to clear the movement of some exaggeration, which is harmful to it because it is unjust. The impression prevails to some extent, and is fostered by some of the advocates of the movement, that aspirants for the bench are "assessed" previous to their nomination, and that the payment of the assessment is equivalent to the purchase of the nomination. We know of no case, certainly none in recent years, where anything of this sort has been done. It is highly improbable that the Judges who are known to have paid "assessments" would for a moment have considered such an implied bargain. And it is not to be denied that the payment of contributions to their party is as a matter of fact consistent with a well-established reputation for probity and impartiality. Nor must we ignore the view taken by some who submit to, if they do not approve, the custom, namely, that the payment of a contribution is an absolute discharge of all party obligation, and leaves the Judge who pays it completely free from even plausible claim from that source. This view was very strongly presented before the Mazet committee yesterday by Justice PATTERSON.

With all deduction and qualification made, the practice remains a most indefensible one. It is hopelessly inconsistent with the theory of an independent and unbiased judiciary, freely selected by the people for functions of great importance and delicacy. No one, so far as we are aware, has undertaken to defend it on its merits, or has claimed that it can by any possibility increase the trustworthiness of the judiciary. At best it is a mischievous custom that has grown up because it has been impracticable to separate judicial elections from others for offices of a different character. For a number of years it has been more and more the practice for the principal parties to unite in the selection of candidates for the bench where men of tried excellence present themselves. This has been due to the general sense of what the bench really demands in the way of perfect freedom. It is a recognition of the only true theory of qualification for judicial office. Any movement that will secure Judges who need pay nothing for the opportunity of discharging their high duties and who will enter on those duties with no obligations, express or implied, present or past, to any party or party managers, deserves the support of all honest and intelligent men.

THE END AND THE MEANS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A correspondent for whom we have the highest respect, and whose criticisms we know to be made in good faith, writes to us as follows:

> How can THE TIMES go on writing such editorials as that about MORLEY'S speech on the Transvaal without seeing that its sword is double-edged; that it cuts McKINLEY as hard as CHAMBERLAIN? It seems to me that England's swallowing of the Transvaal would not begin to be such "criminal aggression" as our swallowing of the Philippines.
>
> Is it not true that we have made a horrible mistake through ignorance of the conditions in Luzon and that the part of courage would be to acknowledge our mistake and make friends of the Filipinos as quickly as possible? If we subjugate them we shall hate them (we always hate those whom we wrong) and they will hate us to the end of the chapter.

The analogy between the case of the Transvaal and that of the Philippines does not seem to us to be particularly obvious. If England were to abandon all claim to influence the internal affairs of the Transvaal and give up the title to suzerainty—whatever that may prove to be—the State would remain an organized community, with a fairly stable Government, threatened, it is true, with serious evils on account of the large majority of unrepresented residents, but likely to work out its problems after the general fashion of modern society. If the United States should abandon the Philippines, or give up all responsibility for their future, the situation would be very different from that in the Transvaal. There is no reason, so far as we are aware, to infer that anarchy, and the worst form of it, would not ensue. This one capital fact in the comparison of the two cases seems to us to answer our correspondent's first query.

The second is of a different nature and involves some important considerations. We have no doubt that we have made mistakes in the Philippines. It is quite probable that a man of larger mind and greater executive ability than Gen. OTIS might have avoided the armed conflict with AGUINALDO and his followers. It is, however, by no means certain that this could have been done. No one will deny that a limitation of sovereignty, clearly expressed and restricted, justifies Great Britain in going far beyond its terms and in interfering, in the external or the internal relations of the Transvaal, on any occasion and to any extent which may suit her imperial convenience.

In the present case this contention was particularly awkward, for several reasons. In the first place, by the London Convention of 1884 the independence of the Transvaal was expressly acknowledged, except in so far as it was by that instrument expressly limited. In the next place, Lord DERBY gave the Boers the express assurance of independence in their internal affairs in giving the British construction of the convention. His words were: "Your Government will be left free to govern the country without interference." It is in the face of such explicit assurances that The Fortnightly Reviewer attempts to deduce from one carefully guarded and limited exception to the rule of the independence of the Transvaal the right of the British Government to interfere whenever it pleases, and to whatever extent it pleases, in the internal affairs of the Transvaal, even to the extent of forcing the Transvaal to take over British subjects into its own citizenship by way of protecting them as British subjects!

Obviously this contention is as much opposed to elementary justice and to common sense as it is to public law. Obviously it justifies the prudence of the advocates of invasion in refraining from attempting any justification of their advocacy before the opinion of the world. Obviously it justifies President KRUEGER in saying that the Outlanders "do not want the franchise, but do want the country"; and obviously it justifies the Boers in their determination to resist such an attempt with all their might, and, like their Dutch ancestors, "to die in the last ditch," if they must, in resistance to injustice and oppression.

MARYLAND DOUBTFUL.

The disposition of Republican newspapers to speak of the outlook in Maryland as doubtful must be encouraging to the Democrats of that State. Analysis of the reasons given for this reluctant Republican admission might justify unfavorable prediction for the Republican cause.

Should Maryland revert to Democratic control, it will be perfectly evident that the Republican Party has thrown away a State plucked from a solid Democratic Southern column. In 1893 the Democrats carried the State by a plurality of 19,444. Two years later Gov. LOWNDES, Republican, was chosen by a plurality of 18,767. McKINLEY's plurality in 1896 was 32,232. A year later the Republican plurality in the contest for Controller was 7,109, with just half the vote of the State to its credit. In 1898 the Democrats gained two members of Congress, breaking the solid Republican delegation to that extent.

Many causes of dissatisfaction with the Democrats who had controlled in Maryland led to their defeat in 1895, but the hope of escape from corrupt misrule was the chief aid to their opponents. In 1896 the vast Republican plurality was made possible by Democratic repugnance to the Chicago platform and candidate. It does not appear that good men in Maryland are less anxious for good government now than they were in 1895, 1896, and 1897.

Democratic success at the polls in Maryland in November, 1899, will mean not increased confidence in the leaders of the Democrats of the State, but loss of faith in the Republicans. The victorious party of 1896 and 1897, instead of devoting itself to the task of meriting further approval, has squandered a magnificent opportunity by cultivating dirty politics and bossism as represented by two State factions, and the attempt to run Baltimore's Government as a mere convenience for paying off political service was punished by the loss of control of that city, although its affairs are still being meddled with from Annapolis, with results that contribute to the prospect of imminent State defeat.

Bryanism is not more popular in Maryland in 1899 than it was in 1896. Free silver and anti-imperialism do not appear to be issues. But there is a bitter fight of the partisans of Senator McCOMAS and Senator WELLINGTON, and knives are believed to be hidden under many Republican uniforms. The turning over of Baltimore's Government to the political looters, the restriction of patronage to politicians, to the great detriment of the service and the scandalizing of the party, have provoked the state of feeling from which Gov. LOWNDES, who has made a creditable record, and his divided party may suffer.

"SUZERAINTY" IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The article on "The Struggle for Supremacy" in the current number of The Fortnightly Review, from which we made copious extracts on Sunday, is the most elaborate unofficial exposition of the British case we have seen and more elaborate than any official exposition. Indeed, nothing is more remarkable in the official proceedings than the absence of any explanation which shows "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." When a great power sets out to crush a very small one a plain statement of its case seems to be required as a matter of national self-respect as well as of respect to the opinions of mankind. From the opposition to the invasion of the Transvaal we have had such expositions. We have had them, and this journal has reproduced them, from such Englishmen as JOHN MORLEY and FREDERIC HARRISON. But from the advocates of the invasion of the Transvaal and the spoliation of the Boers we have had no statement of their case which was even intelligible. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN simply tells "mankind" that his proceedings have shown a forbearance and magnanimity unexampled in its history. Mr. CECIL RHODES tells us that corruption has been employed in behalf of the bankrupt Boers, which shocks him very much, and that those Cape Colonists who oppose his scheme are "traitors." The London Times tells us that the real issue is the maintenance of British supremacy in South Africa. In all these there is no pretense of a statement of the English case against the Transvaal, so far as that case is the right to invade and ravage the Transvaal, for the purpose of forcing changes in its internal and domestic legislation. On the one side are appeals to reason and conscience; on the other appeals to cupidity and power. The riots in London on Sunday, instigated in order to prevent the opponents of the invasion of the Transvaal from so much as stating their case, are the natural sequel of the course of the Minister for the Colonies, of the Jingo press, and of the stockjobbers.

It was high time that, if there were anything to be said upon the side of the Government, (since the Government allows Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to identify it with himself,) that thing should be said. And this is what the writer of the article in The Fortnightly has undertaken to do. His case for interference is founded upon the suzerainty of Great Britain. The Transvaal is not and cannot be sovereign, he insists, since by agreement it has abandoned an essential of sovereignty. It has agreed not to conclude any treaty with any other nation than the Orange Free State without the approval of the Queen. The British Government has a veto power upon the foreign relations of the republic. To that extent, undoubtedly, the republic comes short of complete sovereignty. But that is the only limitation upon its sovereignty, and that is not in question. Nobody pretends that the Boers have violated their agreement in this respect. To defend the procedures of the British South Africa Company, meaning of CECIL RHODES and of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, it is necessary to contend that the Transvaal is not a sovereign State, but a dependency of Great Britain, and that the Government of Great Britain is responsible for the acts of the Chartered Company. This is the position taken by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in his dispatches, and it is the position taken by The Fortnightly Reviewer. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has declared that the Government of Great Britain is responsible for the acts of the Chartered Company, and that the Government of Great Britain is responsible for the acts of the Government of the Transvaal. The Fortnightly Reviewer says that the Government of Great Britain is responsible for the acts of the Government of the Transvaal, but not for the acts of the Chartered Company. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has declared that the Government of Great Britain is responsible for the acts of the Chartered Company, and that the Government of Great Britain is responsible for the acts of the Government of the Transvaal. The Fortnightly Reviewer says that the Government of Great Britain is responsible for the acts of the Government of the Transvaal, but not for the acts of the Chartered Company.

Here is a state of things tending to cast discredit upon the generally accepted announcement that five officers voted to convict DREYFUS and only two saw the way to voting for his acquittal. If our various Paris authorities, including Le Petit Bleu, are correctly informed, Col. JOUAUST, Majors DE BREON and MERLE, and Capts. BEAUVAIS and PARFAIT all voted to acquit. If these reports are trustworthy the court-martial vote stood thus:

For Acquittal.	For Conviction.
Col. JOUAUST,	Lieut. Col. BROGNIART,
Major DE BREON,	Major PROFILET—2.
Major MERLE,	
Capt. BEAUVAIS,	
Capt. PARFAIT—5.	

Is it possible that there has been a dreadful misunderstanding? Can it be that the evidence which convinced fair-minded people, out of France, of the innocence of DREYFUS also convinced the court that he was not guilty, and that in the excitement of the hour, and perhaps out of excessive respect for superiors in the army, a result not consistent with the actual vote of the court, or possibly the reverse of the vote, was announced? It would be a gratification to have so blundering an explanation made of so atrocious a miscarriage of justice.

JUSTICE BARRETT.

The nomination of Justice BARRETT for the Supreme Court by both the parties in this city would be so excellent a thing in so many ways that it may be accepted as a public duty, the performance or neglect of which will be a test of the wisdom and essential patriotism of the party leaders.

The career of the Justice has been a remarkable one. He has been now twenty-eight years on the bench of the Supreme Court, and for the past four years, on the appointment of Gov. MORTON, a member of the Appellate Division of that court. Previous to his election to the Supreme Court he had served for three years on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas and in one of the district courts. In the prime of his powers still and with half a score of years to his credit before he reaches the age of retirement, he may be said to have passed his active life on the bench. There are very few cases in the history of the bench of experience so extended; there are none of a Judge who has more steadily and fully met the exacting requirements of the post. It must be added that before he entered on his judicial career he had honorably earned a very high rank at the bar. Since his election to the bench, he has done much to raise the standard—always, at its best, very high—of the judiciary of New York. Besides the ability, integrity, and fidelity that are the attributes of the good Judge, Justice BARRETT has shown himself possessed of rare capacity for lucid and convincing and authoritative statement, and his opinions have, moreover, an intellectual charm that is most unusual.

It is well for the community that such service should be appreciated. It should be retained as long as it can be, not merely because it is precious to the community, but because its recognition advances the ideal of the judiciary, inspires all its members with a nobler ambition, and tends to establish a sound and exacting public sentiment. In Pennsylvania both parties have just united in the unanimous nomination of two candidates for the Supreme Court of the State. Surely our city need not fall below the standard thus set. Nothing can more plainly prove the desire of the people for absolute independence in the judiciary than the election of a Judge of high character wholly independent of his party affiliations.

NUGGETS.

No More Work Done.

When a new clerk is hired in a store, the other clerks divide their work with him, and another clerk is needed.—Atchison Globe.

The Bachelor Defined.

A Dallas mother with five grown daughters defines a bachelor as a "miserable coward who has lost the opportunity of a lifetime."—Dallas News.

Perils Escaped.

Very few marriages result from seashore engagements. This is one reason why married life generally is as happy as it is.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A Measure of Fame.

You may say that a man is truly great when he has a pie named for him, as, for instance, the Washington pie and the Marlborough pie.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

WAS DREYFUS CONVICTED?

The press dispatches from Paris told us yesterday morning, on the authority of Le Petit Bleu, that Col. JOUAUST, the President of the court-martial at Rennes, voted for the acquittal of Capt. ALFRED DREYFUS.

Recalling several more or less positive assertions, made since that court-martial was reported to have voted, 5 to 2, to convict Capt. DREYFUS, yet not desiring to challenge the credibility of the report that he was convicted or to go behind the returns or to seriously question whether the vote of the court-martial was honestly recorded and correctly announced, we are at a loss to understand how DREYFUS was convicted instead of being acquitted.

The Siècle, a Paris newspaper, immediately after the close of the court-martial, proposed to erect "an expiatory monument" at Rennes, upon which it suggested should be placed a denunciation of Col. JOUAUST, Lieut. Col. BROGNIART, and Majors DE BREON, PROFILET, and MERLE, as the unjust members of the court-martial, while the names of Capts. BEAUVAIS and PARFAIT were to be inscribed as judges who "had courage to uphold truth and justice."

Almost immediately after this suggestion had been made we were informed from Paris that Major DE BREON and Capt. BEAUVAIS unquestionably voted for acquittal. The dean of Parisian journalists, writing from Rennes, and apologizing for the possible results of his indiscretion, gave the information that Major MERLE and Capt. BEAUVAIS had voted to acquit Capt. DREYFUS of the charge upon which he was tried.

PUMPKIN PIE.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

In the Spring the eater's fancy
Lightly turns to rhubarb pie,
But a very modest portion
Of the stuff will satisfy.
Then he feels an inward longing
For some pastry that will please,
And impatiently he's glancing
At the green fruit on the trees.

By and by the cherries ripen
And are made ingredients
Of a pie whose fine appearance
Is attracting compliments.
But although he likes it better
Than the one of rhubarb made,
Still that long-felt want he's noting
And it cannot be allayed.

Soon the berries are arriving
And to them he promptly turns
With a hope that they will furnish
Pie for which his palate yearns.
But they make the crust so soggy
That with them he's soon displeased,
And the appetite for pastry
Is remaining unappeased.

Then the Summer brings the peaches,
And some ripened apples, too,
And the fragrant huckleberries
In their shining coats of blue.
Though he's finding them much richer
Than their predecessors, still
He is mournfully declaring
That they fail to fill the bill.

But at last, when days are cooler,
He is fully satisfied—
By the good, old-fashioned pumpkin
Is that long-felt want supplied.
For an extra slice he's calling,
Then another he will try,
And in perfect bliss he's feasting
On the home-made pumpkin pie.

AN AMERICAN PRINCESS

Public Wedding of Miss Julia Grant and Prince Cantacuzene.

LEFT NEWPORT FOR NEW YORK

Handsome Costumes at the Ceremony at Noon Yesterday—Many Distinguished Guests Present.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 25.—The public wedding of Miss Julia Grant, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and granddaughter of Mrs. U. S. Grant, and Prince Michel Cantacusene (Count Speransky) of Russia occurred in All Saints' Memorial Chapel this noon.

Long before the time set for the ceremony curious spectators were out in large numbers, and the police with difficulty kept the crowds back from the canopied entrance. The guests began to arrive about 11:45 A. M., and at that time Prof. J. Hazard Wilson began his organ recital. The music was continued until the bridal party arrived at the chaped in the handsome traps bearing the coat of arms of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer. The whips in the sockets were tied with white satin ribbons, and this same style and color was used on the horses.

The bridal party arrived eight minutes before the appointed hour, and entered the church. The building was very warm; in fact, several ladies came near fainting, and were compelled to seek the air near the entrance. The gathering was a brilliant one, for among the guests who packed the chapel were the greater part of the Summer colony and the heads of the army. Prior to the wedding service the Saint Cecelia Quartet sang Gounod's Sanctus and the Wedding March from "Lohengrin."

Major Gen. Miles entered the chapel accompanied by Gen. Merritt and Adjt. Gen. Corbin and their staffs. They were followed by Baron Schlipenbach, the Russian Consul General at Chicago. The Baron, like the army officers, was in his uniform and wore his decorations. Mrs. Grant, wife of Gen. Grant, followed soon after Gen. Miles, and then came Mrs. Grant, mother of the bride, and Mrs. Potter Palmer, the bride's aunt. During the wedding ceremony the front doors of the chapel were left open for air, and the noise of the large gathering without could be plainly heard throughout the services.

Promptly at the noon hour the organist began the wedding march from "Lohengrin," and the bridegroom and his best man came from the right-hand waiting room, his dress being a frock coat and light trousers with a pencil stripe. His tie was white Japanese pongee silk and his boutonniere was of delicate white orchids, while the best man wore lilies of the valley. Honore Palmer, cousin of the bride, acted for the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia. The position of honor, which is strictly a Russian custom, was taken by the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia.

THE WEDDING CEREMONY.

The bridegroom and his best man waited within the altar rails and, preceded by the eight ushers, Worthington Whitehouse, John Prentiss, Potter Palmer, Jr., a cousin of the bride; Robert L. Gerry, H. Roger Winthrop, Lockwood Honore, uncle of the bride, Capt. Algeron Sartoris, United States Volunteers, who served on Gen. Lee's staff during the war, and is also a cousin of the bride, and Lothrop Randolph, the bride, resting on the arm of her brother, U. S. Grant, third, walked to the altar rail, where she was met by the bridegroom. Then Bishop Potter of New York, assisted by the Rev. R. J. Nevins, D. D., of the American Church at Rome, began the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Emery H. Porter, rector of Emanuel Church of this city, who was the only local clergyman assisting in the ceremony. Being a Rhode Island clergyman, he was the only one who could tie the nuptial knot, according to the laws of this State.

While the questions were being asked the bride and bridegroom their answers were barely audible to the many guests who were present.

The bride looked stately and handsome, and was perfectly at home through the service. Her gown was severely cut and was quite simple in design. It was of rich white satin, with a sweeping train, and a very long tulle veil. Real orange blossoms were used in the shape of a wreath upon her hair where the veil was caught. She carried a shower bouquet of stephanotis and lilies of the valley, and wore the brilliant gifts of the bridegroom, corsage ornaments of diamonds and enamel, with a rope of mother of pearls.

The best man, ushers, and U. S. Grant third wore pearl stick pins, the gift of the bridegroom.

The complete programme at All Saints' Memorial Chapel, under the direction of Prof. J. Hazard Wilson, began at 11:30 o'clock. The following selections were rendered upon the organ:

Gavotte, Ilsey; "Widmung," Schumann; "Escarpolette," La Fontaine; "Wedding March," Schlesinger; Elevation, Batiste; Sanctus, Gounod; "Evening Star," Wagner; Largo, Handel. At noon—"Bridal March," from "Lohengrin," Wagner; "Wedding March," Mendelssohn.

As the bride and bridegroom walked through the aisle to their carriage, followed by the ushers, the best man, the family of the bride, and the guests, every one stood on tiptoe to catch a glimpse of them. Both looked extremely happy, as did the mother of the bride, and, in fact, all her relatives. Mrs. Grant, mother of the bride, left the church resting on the arm of her son, Cadet Grant, with Mrs. Potter Palmer.

The crowd outside the church had greatly increased in numbers while the services were being held, and when the bride and bridegroom were leaving the church there was a rush to secure a sight of them as they drove away in a large closed carriage.

When the guests had all left there was a scramble for the floral decorations used at the church, and many of the curious ones obtained parts of them.

DECORATIONS AT THE CHURCH.

The floral decorations of All Saints' Memorial Chapel were the most elaborate ever seen here. For the past week the florists have drawn from the floral markets of New York and Boston to obtain the materials which were used in the adornment of the church where the ceremony was performed, and of Beaulieu, where the reception took place. The church is plain in design and simple in structure, and with its broad aisles lent itself to the style of decorations chosen by Mrs. Potter Palmer and the florists. Palms and tropical plants were banked on either side of the entrance and were continued on up the centre aisle to the altar, and these, with tall palms and the grand tree ferns placed at intervals along the sides of the aisle, made a complete avenue of green from the sidewalk to the chancel of the church. The palms were all placed on white Italian columns, standing about four feet high. At the base of each individual palm there was a large bunch of white roses, white orchids, and lilies of the valley. Suspended from the ceiling were massive green garlands festooned with white flowers, making a complete bower of white and green throughout the chapel.

The large columns in the church were festooned entirely with white trailing vines and garlanded with loose bunches of American Beauty roses all tied with broad satin sash ribbon to match the roses. The fourteen large windows on either side of the chapel were banked with fine ferns. In the centre of these banks, in each window, large vases of long-stemmed American Beauty roses, tied with a broad ribbon to match the roses, were placed. The altar decorations were of white and American Beauty roses. The altar was banked on either side with Australian tree ferns grouped from the altar rails in a semi-circle to either side, and in front of these were placed at least twenty of the finest bushes of American Beauty roses in full bloom.

The altar rail was completely covered with masses of the "Bride" rose, pure white in color. The altar steps were carpeted with this same "Bride" rose, and in front of the spot where the bridal pair knelt there was placed a white satin pillow embroidered with orange blossoms. The large, plain wall in the rear of the chancel was festooned with long fernlike vines of the asparagus plumosa, through which trailed garlands of "Bride" roses. Above the entire altar and chancel there were suspended hundreds of baskets of growing white orchids intermingled with many white floral wedding bells, which hung directly over the heads of the bridal couple. Long garlands of the "Bride" rose were carried from these bells up to the two grand Italian columns on either side, thus completely encircling the wedding party.

RECEPTION AND BREAKFAST.

At Beaulieu, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene received the congratulations of their relatives and friends. Mullaly's Orchestra, brought especially from Boston and hidden behind massive palms in a tent, rendered a delightful programme of music.

The St. Cecelia Quartet also sang a number of selections, while Prof. Wilson was the accompanist and in charge of the music generally.

Later breakfast was served, and during the meal toasts were drunk to the Prince and his charming wife, the Princess. The most charming toast of the breakfast was that to the absent parent. The guests and the family stood and drank to the health of Brig. Gen. Grant, who is in the Far East.

Two large flags, one of the United States, and the other that of Russia, were flown to the breeze on the cliff side of the cottage, as arranged by the Prince and Mrs. Palmer. The flag of Russia was sent by a relative of the Prince.

Those at the bride's table were Prince Cantacuzene, Princess Cantacuzene, Miss Elsie French, Miss Louise Potter, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Dorothea Potter, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Madelin Goddard, Miss Edith Gray, Miss Fannie Jones, Miss Rosemary Sartoris, Miss Sartoris, Miss Marion Fish, Worthington Whitehouse, A. C. Honore, Lockwood Honore, Potter Palmer, Jr., Honore Palmer, Cadet U. S. Grant, 3d, John Prentiss, Lothrop Randolph, Robert L. Gerry, and Captain Algernon Sartoris.

The toilets of the ladies were magnificent, among which were the following:

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant wore a severely plain gray cloth Princess gown almost covered with Russian lace and a bonnet of steel, with wings and a knot of velvet with a jewel in the front.

Mrs. Potter Palmer wore an empire gown with maize cloth and Irish lace. The skirt alternated with ruffles of cloth and lace. Her hat was of white lace with black aigrettes.

Mrs. U. S. Grant wore a gros grain silk gown trimmed almost entirely with real Brussels lace. She wore the conventional real lace cap of a lady of her years.

Miss Vivian Sartoris, mauve cloth gown with Irish lace, with a mauve poke hat trimmed with tulle and wings.

Miss Rosemary Sartoris wore gray cloth of Princess design, while her gray poke hat was trimmed with white feathers and a touch of blue.

Miss Elsie French wore a gown of tan cloth, with a combination of light blue and black velvet with Irish lace, and a black beaver hat, with light blue feathers.

Miss Edith Clapp was gowned in a Princess dress of blue cloth with Irish lace. Her hat was light blue tulle, with black feathers.

Miss Lily Oelrichs wore white crêpe de chine, trimmed with chiffon lace, and a white poke hat.

Miss Eades of Washington wore a gown of white and black embossed velvet, trimmed with Irish lace.

Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing wore light blue silk, embroidered in steel, and a light blue hat.

Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson wore a tailor-made gown of mauve cloth, trimmed with velvet, and a walking hat.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones, white embroidered crêpe de chine, with a touch of black velvet, and a white tulle hat, with black aigrettes.

Mrs. James A. Swan, a Princess gown of pink cloth, with a pink poke hat to match.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse wore a white lace Renaissance gown, with a lace bonnet to match.

Miss Anna Sands wore blue liberty silk, trimmed with black velvet and white lace.

Mrs. Richard McCreery, a gown of rose cloth of light blue, embroidered with steel.

Miss Davis wore a fetching gown of pink cloth and a large black hat.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, a black lace gown over white, embroidered in steel, and a black tulle hat.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was gowned superbly in Irish lace. Her hat was trimmed with an immense white bird and lace to match.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray, a violet cloth gown, with bonnet to match.

Miss Lyman wore light blue crêpe de chine and a large yellow hat and black feathers.

Miss Marie Winthrop, white crêpe de chine, trimmed elaborately with Irish lace.

Miss Daisy Post, gray cloth, with Irish lace and light blue trimmings.

The menu of the breakfast was as follows:

Chaud.
Essence de boeuf en tasse.
Huitres Sautées, fines herbes. Homard a L'Americain.
Ris de veau aux petits pois, filet piqué aux champignons farcis.
Pommes surprise.
Froid.
Gelatine de chapon. Froid de herdreaux.
Paté de foies gras en croute. Jambon de virginie.
Salade de volaille. Sandwiches assortis.
Glace fantaisie, gateaux, bon bons, marrons glacés,
"Beaulieu," le 25 Septembre, 1899.

DECORATIONS AT BEAULIEU.

Two large banks of palms were placed on either side of the wide steps leading from the drive to the porte-cochère of Beaulieu. The large hall was transformed into a complete tropical forest of large ferns and palms. Hanging baskets were suspended from the ceiling filled with fine soft trailing vines. The entrance from the hall to the grand salon, where the Prince and Princess received, was completely covered with rich fine green vines festooned with delicate mauve colored orchids (Cattleya laviata), and from the centre was suspended a huge basket of growing orchids of the same variety. The salon was decorated entirely in white and delicate pale green ferns. In the large bay window at the south end of the room, where the bridal pair stood and received, there was hung a heavy canopy of white roses and lilies of the valley interwoven with white satin ribbon, and from this canopy trailed numerous long garlands of white roses, stephanotis and lily of the valley. These garlands were caught back in graceful loops to the lace curtains surrounding the bay window, and then trailed gracefully to the floor, thus nearly surrounding the bridal couple. The canopy was faced with a broad band of white roses interlaced with wide white satin ribbon. On either side of this bower stood two grand columns of white roses twelve feet in height. Around these rose columns were tied broad white satin ribbons brought over the heads of the couple and fastened in a large "lovers' knot" holding a bunch of white orchids.

At each of the four entrances of this salon there were placed two large columns of white roses built to correspond in height with those of the bridal bower. The electrical brackets on the side walls were festooned with white roses in long-stemmed sprays tied with white ribbons. The mantel and mirror were banked with white orchids and Farleyence fern. The large archway leading into the reception room where Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Palmer received was covered with growing orchids and trailing vines, the room itself being entirely decorated with American Beauty roses. Over their heads was suspended a fan-shaped hood entirely covered with roses, and on either side were placed two large trees, standing about 15 feet high, of American Beauty roses in full bloom. Fine vines of asparagus fern garlanded with American Beauty roses covered the archway leading into the conservatory. On either side of the mantel in this room were two large Italian columns decorated with green vines and wreathed with American Beauty roses. The mantel and mirror were banked with pale green Farleyence ferns, in the centre of which was a massive gold vase of roses. The fireplace was banked with bright-colored calladiums. The side walls were hidden by tall and graceful palms, and in the fountain in the centre of the room there were rare aquatic plants, all in full bloom. The parlor of the hall leading to the veranda was decorated with yellow flowers. At either side of the doors were four large columns, and these and the walls and the ceiling of the room were covered with green vines and clustered with the beautiful orchid Oncidium varicosum. The dining room was decorated with full-grown palms and the flowering vine Bouginvillea. The bridal table was spread in this room, and was covered with lilies of the valley, orchids, and stephanotis. On the broad veranda, where the small tables were arranged for the wedding breakfast, was a flower garden, with tall palms, numerous hanging baskets of bright flowering plants and rich trailing vines. The tables were decorated with mauve, yellow, and pink flowers.

Down the broad steps leading to the large tent, where the buffet table was laid, was an archway of vines. This tent was arranged in nooks of tall palms, feathery ferns, and vines. The library was decorated with red roses and palms. The decorations of the smoking room were all of green.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS LEAVE.

The Prince and Princess left the cottage shortly before 4 o'clock in a handsome closed carriage for New York, where they will remain at the Waldorf-Astoria for a short visit prior to sailing for Europe. They will visit several of the principal European capitals before starting for Odessa, where the castle of the Prince is situated, and where the couple will reside.

The carriage was placarded with a sign bearing an inscription on top of which was a crown and beneath were the words "Off for Russia." It was aglow with white satin ribbon, and the coachman and footman wore white asters. The young couple were given a hearty send-off with a shower of rice and a few old shoes as they departed from Beaulieu, with all of the family and the guests on the verandas or staircase. The valet of the Prince accompanied him.

The bride's traveling dress was of dark-blue cloth trimmed with white, with a close-fitting jacket to match. She wore a large hat.

It had been arranged for the young couple to be driven to the New York Yacht Club landing, and many people gathered there. Mr. Walters, as an advance guard for the Prince and Princess drove to the landing in his automobile with Mrs. Pembroke Jones, as the crowd, and started back to meet the couple and report. The carriage of the Prince and Princess was met. After a hurried consultation the orders to the coachman were changed, and they were driven to the landing of J. G. Jones, where the Narada's cutter took them over to the yacht. It is stated that when the Narada arrives in New York the cutter of the yacht will convey the couple to the steamer instead of going to the Waldorf-Astoria.

When the bride's cake was cut the plain gold ring was found by Potter Palmer, Jr.

THE ENGAGEMENT RING.

Miss Grant's engagement ring consists of a large emerald set in a circle of brilliant diamonds. This ring was made in Russia. The groom's wedding gift consisted of a diamond pendant worn from a string of pearls around the neck. The pendant is about the size of a twenty-dollar gold piece. The family of the Prince sent a number of the most valuable pieces of the family jewels.

It is understood that Mrs. Potter Palmer will visit the Cantacuzenes this Winter and spend some little time with them at St. Petersburg. Next Summer the Prince and Princess will visit the Potter Palmers at Newport. Mrs. Grant, mother of the Princess Cantacuzene, will pass a portion of the Winter with her daughter and son-in-law in Russia.

Mrs. Sartoris, sister of Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, was unable to be present owing to illness. Potter Palmer also was absent for the same reason.

Many cablegrams as well as telegrams of congratulation were received during the day, one especially being highly treasured—that from the bride's father in the Philippines. One came from President McKinley and several from the family of the Prince, in Russia.

The gifts were all carefully packed and will be shipped to Odessa to-morrow.

GUESTS PRESENT.

Among the guests at the wedding and at the reception were Mrs. U. S. Grant, grandmother of the bride; H. Honore, grandfather of the bride, Mrs. Honore, the bride's grandmother, being absent through illness; Adrain C. Honore, Mrs. Harry H. Honore, Jr., Lockwood Honore, Capt. Algeron Sartoris, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Gen. and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Major T. Bentley Mott, Col. Michler of Gen. Miles's staff, Col. and Mrs. O. L. Hein, ex-Minister Samuel Thayer, Col. and Mrs. Tillman, Judge and Mrs. Pryor, Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield, Gen. and Mrs. F. V. Greene, Gen. and Mrs. Grant Wilson, Admiral S. B. Luce, Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Senator Elkins, W. Teplow, Russian Consul General at New York; Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul General at Chicago; George Allart, Charge d'Affaires of the British Embassy.

W. Max Muller and Humphreys-Owen of the British Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. William Post, Miss Daisy Post, Mr. and Mrs. L. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Ladenburgh, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Marshall Field, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Col. George R. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Henry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. Gammell, Thomas F. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Emmett, Mr. Farragut, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, W. Forbes Morgan, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Miss McAllister, F. L. V. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, Mrs. Newcomb, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Burke-Roche, the Misses Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Fowler McCormick, Mrs. and Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Miss Anna Sands.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Mrs. and Miss French, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Soley, Mrs. Edwin F. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Eddy, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, Miss Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Potter, Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., Mrs. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Jo

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Another New Farce and Some Well-Known Plays Revived.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS

"A Stranger in a Strange Land," "Rupert of Hentzau," "In Mizzoura," and "We-Uns of Tennessee."

It is a pity that the authors of the new farce or extravaganza called "A Stranger in a Strange Land," produced at the Manhattan Theatre last night, had not acquired a fuller knowledge of the rudiments of the playwright's craft before they put together the comic ideas, ancient and modern, that seemed to them sufficient material for a marketable play. For they have just missed, through their lack of skill and the sense of artistic proportion, turning out an extraordinarily profitable piece. There were many moments in which the habitual theatregoer was reminded of the first night of "My Friend from India," a farce wild and crude enough, to be sure, that did not have the advantage in its first performance of such good acting, but was, nevertheless, a great hit. But the new piece, though it may cause some innocent laughter for a little while, will never have the vogue of its predecessor. An experienced craftsman could surely have reconstructed this thing in the manuscript so as to preserve all the comic points the inexperienced young authors have managed to make, and yet to give it the sort of dramatic verity that even a farce needs. In its present shape the piece is too often merely preposterous.

There are three noble red men in "A Stranger in a Strange Land." One of them is the real thing, a quack doctor's advertisement, a pilferer and drunkard, acted with admirable gravity by George Osbourne. The other two are bogus Indians, and the identity of the three is hopelessly confused. There is the glib light-comedy liar played, in his accustomed bright and telling manner, by Cyril Scott. There is a self-satisfied old blunderer portrayed with rich humor by M. A. Kennedy. There is an American confidence operator taking advantage of the Wild West craze in London and knowing a "good thing" when he sees it, and to the demands of this rôle Walter Hale responds nobly.

There are other good parts, all acted well. But no part is quite as good as it might be, and the illusion never holds for five minutes together, so clumsy and inartistic is the construction, so violent the needless demands upon the credulity of the spectator. Still, there are some good laughs in "A Stranger in a Strange Land."

Jack Thorndyke	Cyril Scott
Mr. Charles Dudley	M. A. Kennedy
Dr. John Bolier	Walter Hale
Ta-Mo-Nee	George Osbourne
Arthur Lowe	Walter Clifford
Harrington	James T. Galloway
Watson	Charles W. Swain
Jenkins	Frank Burke
Alice Wellington	Maud White
Mrs. Holcombe	Kate Lester
May Holcombe	Angela McCauli
Grace Thorndyke	Katherine Mulkins
Matilda	Jane Corcoran

GARDEN THEATRE REOPENED.

James K. Hackett Reappears as King Rudolf and Rassendyll.

The season began at the Garden Theatre last night. Mr. Frohman intends to devote this well-appointed playhouse to star engagements. Mr. James K. Hackett, idol of the "matinée girls," is the first of the stars, and his play is the dramatization of the sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," called "Rupert of Hentzau," in which he is admirably fitted in the attractive dual rôle of the weak and ailing King and the adventurous, purposeful, and romantic Rudolf Rassendyll.

"Rupert of Hentzau" is an uncommonly good play, involving many interesting scenes and some thrilling ones, and developing in the last act a new situation of unusual poetic beauty and dramatic force. In current comment upon things theatrical the tendency to belittle is too frequently uppermost. This scene of Rassendyll's great temptation has not been appreciated at its worth. If romantic drama is a fine and beneficent thing, (and who doubts that?) a play possessing a scene of so great imaginative power as this is surely a boon.

Mr. Hackett, at this stage of his career, is a rather stiff and formal young actor of fine presence, with an uncommonly attractive and resonant voice of good quality. His resource is not large, but this dual rôle, even in the fine scene just mentioned, makes no extraordinary demands on the actor's powers of expression. The house was crowded last night, and the audience seemed well pleased.

A few changes have been made in the cast since the play was last acted here. Edward Donnelly is now Rudolf Rapt. But Jobyna Howland and Arthur Hoops retain their old roles as Flavia and deadly Rupert.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.

Mr. Donnelly Begins His New Season with "In Missoura."

Mr. Henry V. Donnelly began the second season of his management at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday, continuing the policy which proved so profitable in that well-appointed and eligible playhouse last Winter. Performances are given afternoon and evening of plays of acknowledged merit, the prices asked for seats are small, and a competent stock company is employed.

This week's piece is "In Mizzoura," by Augustus Thomas, a domestic drama of life in the Southwest in which the foolish fancy of an artisan's too well-educated daughter for an unworthy adventurer and the unrequited love of an estimable but droll Sheriff form the romantic peg upon which some capital studies of character are hung. The play was well worth reviving, and the performance is commended to those persons who found rational enjoyment in Mr. Donnelly's theatre last season.

The distribution of roles insured a very creditable performance. Mr. Donnelly himself appeared as bluff Jo Vernon, the wheelwright, while the role of Jem Radburn, the Sheriff, was filled acceptably by the new leading man, Ralph Stuart. Hannah May Ingham was the heroine and Walter Allen and Georgia Welles that amusing pair, Dave and Lisbeth.

"We-Uns of Tennessee" Again.

"We-Uns of Tennessee," which was produced at the American Theatre last Spring, was revived there last night as a Dewey week attraction. The play involves pictures of camp life in the Spring of 1898, and its fable concerns the love of a nice girl and a heroic youth, the course of which does not run smooth, and the vengeance of a hard-fisted mountaineer whose sister has been foully dealt with.

There have been many changes in the cast, but the present company is quite equal to the play, artistically speaking, and the scenic effects are admirable.

Theatres and Music Halls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Smythe and Rice's London Comedy Company returned to this city last night to present to Harlem theatregoers the three-act comedy, "A Little Ray of Sunshine." The performance shows the same humor and pathos which recently delighted audiences at Wallack's Theatre.

EDEN MUSEE.—The arrangements for entertaining visitors during Dewey week have been completed. New cinematograph views of the war in the Philippines and views of the war in Cuba and Puerto Rico were shown, together with a new series of mysterious pictures. During the week the Musée will be open from 9 A. M. until 11 o'clock at night.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The programme this week is one composed of interesting specialties made up as follows: Ezra Kendall, in his monologue work; Harry Lacy, assisted by Miss Ida Van Sicklen, in a humorous sketch, called "Sam Todd of Yale"; Ching Ling Foo, the trio Onliaw, De Haven and Mai, and new pictures by the biograph.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Miss Ida Fuller's spectacular illuminated specialty, consisting of "Fire and Flame," "Spirit of the Storm," "Magic Lily," and "A Color Study," were brilliantly presented yesterday. Some of the other features were Della Rocca the violiniste, Elinore sisters, eccentric comediennes McCalve and Daniels, the Troubadour Trio, and George E. Austin.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A superior programme was offered last night to the patrons of this house, the star feature being Henry E. Dixey. Tim Murphy, Lizzie Evans and her company, Matthews and Harris, Harding and Ah Sid, Stanley and Wilson, James Cullen, Blanche Ring, and Dick and Alice McAvoy made up the remaining numbers on the bill.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The bill at Manager George H. Huber's establishment this week is larger and contains more special numbers than ever before. Enoch the man fish gave his wonderful water act, the D'Acos performed some rifle sharpshooting, a Chinese opium joint was exhibited, and contortionists, acrobats, dancers, and other freaks were found in the curio halls.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Last night's performance of Mr. Tillotson's play, "A Young Wife," marked the beginning of the second month of its engagement. For this week Manager Rosenquest announces four matinées, beginning Wednesday and continuing to the end of the week. A handsome souvenir for the fiftieth performance, which takes place on Oct. 18, is being prepared.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The programme presented last night, which will be continued for the week, is in keeping with the policy adopted by the new management since the house opened. Miss Ada Colley continues to be the feature, with Mme. Dagmar, De Courcey brothers, Ed Lauri, Little Florizelle, Mlle. Urso, John W. Ransone, Mlle. Sange, Tony Fernandez, and Dorothy Drew making up the remaining part of the programme.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Mme. Camille Darville continues this week as the leading feature of Mr. Proctor's programme. Yesterday she included in her repertoire of songs selections which were not heard last week. The balance of the bill includes Walton's trained monkeys, Lillian Green and William Friend in a sketch, "Mrs. Bruno's Burglar"; Mlle. Erna's performing dogs, Will F. Denny, Darmody, Fonte Boni brothers, and others.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The attraction offered this week is the American Burlesquers, headed by the comedian, W. B. Watson, whose Hebrew impersonations are somewhat clever. Miss Jeannette Dupre presented some of her French songs. Sheehan and Kennedy, Irish comedians; Marie Bartlett, Mildred Murray, the Monroe sisters, Reynolds and Page, Mitchell and Berwick, and George Diamond made up the vaudeville portion of the entertainment.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—The eight Mascottes recently brought to this country by George W. Lederer made their first appearance last night in "The Man in the Moon," and also on the roof. Their specialty is a decided novelty, combining eccentric dancing, singing, and playing of musical instruments. Mlle. Marguerite Cornille rendered some new songs, and the Neapolitan Orchestra was also heard for the first time.

THEATRICAL FIRM BANKRUPT.

Mme. & Augustin Neuville, Players and Managers, File a Petition.

Rosina and Augustin Neuville, who were partners, as Mme. & Augustin Neuville, players and theatrical managers, of 9 East Fourteenth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,442, contracted from 1892 to 1897. They owe $6,048 for printing, $1,562 for borrowed money, and $343 for salaries.

Among the creditors are Henry Siebert, Brother & Co., $3,023, for printing; J. Brinkmeyer & Co., $1,000, for printing; Hemsteger-Correspondent Print Piqua, Ohio, $2,584, for printing; E. W. Fraser, Yonkers, $2,620, for scenery, and Milton Nobles, $30, for royalties. Augustin Neuville has individual debts of $1,495, of which $1,358 is to Marv R. Wiebe, for borrowed money, and assets of $40 in scenery. Mrs. Neuville has assets of $50, consisting of the play "The Boy Tramp."

Retirement of Miss Giroux.

Miss Marion Giroux, who was compelled to retire from the cast of "Why Smith Left Home," at the Madison Square Theatre, last week, owing to illness, has permanently retired from the company, and her place will be taken by Miss Brandon Douglas, who has been identified with a road company in the same play.

Rear Admiral Philip a Guest.

Rear Admiral Philip, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has accepted the invitation of the management of the Banda Rossa to attend the concert given by the band at Madison Square Garden this evening, and will be the guest of honor on the occasion. The Rear Admiral will be accomanied by his staff.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There was an exodus from the suburbs to the city yesterday morning of families who had waited over Sunday to come to town, so as to be here through the excitements of carnival week. This exodus was hastened in some localities by the change from the Summer to the Autumn and Winter schedules on the part of the railroad and steamboat companies. All the boats on the Long Branch and Jersey Coast route will be withdrawn on Thursday, at least a fortnight earlier than usual, and this led to the crowding of the morning boats and trains from Atlantic Highlands yesterday morning. Numbers of cottages which would not have been closed, except for carnival week, until perhaps the middle of October, were yesterday boarded up, from Atlantic Highlands to Belmar, and the unusually early removal of Summer facilities was the universal topic of discussion among the thousands of Summer sojourners on the New Jersey shore yesterday.

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The up-town fashionable streets and the Avenue were thronged again yesterday all day and evening with out-of-town visitors and sightseers, and the erection of hundreds of new parade stands was watched by crowds of curious spectators, as if there was something very novel in the sight. Most of the club stands were finished yesterday, and the stands in front of private houses are now being put up. The restaurant keepers and caterers have refused to take any more orders to serve luncheons in private houses along the line of the parade on Saturday, and tables cannot be reserved in any of the fashionable restaurants for Friday or Saturday. This evening and to-morrow the Newport fashionables who remained there to witness the wedding of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant will come to town, and it is already hard to believe, so many familiar faces are seen on all sides, that it is not November and Horse Show week.

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Among those who arrived on the St. Paul on Saturday, and whose names have not already been published were Baron Aliotti, whose coming was announced in this column a week ago; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Aspinwall and Miss Florence Aspinwall, Ernest F. Ayrault, Miss Mary Aldrich, S. H. Agnew, the hero of the unique round-robin testimonial on his outward voyage in August last, and which was described in this column of Saturday; Gen. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. Butt, and two sons; Mrs. C. S. Carstairs of Philadelphia and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Quincey A. Chase and two children, Miss Curtis, H. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Esler and son, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Ewart, Miss Frelinghuysen and Master F. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Field, Henry L. Gaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven and child, Augustus Jay, Jr., L. K. Jay, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Johnston, Judge T. A. Moran and Mrs. Moran, Col. Thomas Ochiltree, Mrs. William Pepper, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dwight Shepard, Fred Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Sherlock Swann, Clement Scott, J. Clinch Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James Leland Thompson, Judge James M. Varnum and Mrs. Varnum, J. J. Van Alen and J. L. Van Alen, Mrs. Andrew Judson White, the Hon. Charles Henry Wyndham, and Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe and Miss Julia Hunt. Mr. and Mrs. Munroe and Mrs. Munroe's daughter, Miss Hunt, who is a half sister of Mrs. Marion Story, have come over from Paris for a few weeks' stay. Mr. Clinch Smith, who went abroad with Mrs. Smith in June last, left Mrs. Smith in Aix. She will return later in the season. Mr. Esler went over in August on the Majestic to bring back his wife, who sailed in July.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will sail for Europe on the Campania on Oct. 7, and may be accompanied by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. The Prince and Princess Cantacuzene, Mrs. Hazelrine, and Prof. D. B. Neuman are booked to sail on the Saale for Southampton to-day.

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The New York brings a very heavy passenger list. It is due here on Saturday. Among those said to be on her are Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Paterson, Mr. R. Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mr. Joseph R. Wainwright, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Miss Park, the Count and Countess de Pourtales, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Alexander. On the Normandie, which is due Saturday, are Mr. I. Townsend Burden and Mr. Arthur Blake. On the Victoria are Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and Mrs. and Miss Wanamaker. Mr. Howard Conkling, who has been at Homburg, where he has entertained very handsomely, is on the Auguste Victoria.

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Mrs. Duncan Elliot is booked on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sailing from Cherbourg for this country. She and her children have been passing the Summer in Europe, and a part of the time they were guests of Mr. Robert Hargous, Mrs. Elliot's brother, at Venice. Mr. Hargous and Mrs. "Jack" Gardner of Boston have been among the latest permanent residents from the United States in Venice. Mr. Hargous has been there about three years. He has somewhat modernized many ideas of Venetian housekeeping, and in his palace are the very latest improvements. Unfortunately the spirit of modern improvement has gone through the city to such an extent that soon there will be no gondolas or gondoliers there. They are all to be replaced by steam launches, and Hopkinson Smith's pictures of retired canals with latter-day gondolas and gondoliers will be as much contributions to history as others representing Venice in olden days. The gondolier, like the dodo, will be soon extinct.

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Miss Muriel Wilson, who is still at the Astoria with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wilson, and the two young Englishmen who accompanied their party, is an object of great curiosity to the throng of strangers and out-of-town visitors who now crowd the corridors of that hotel. One of her constant attendants is Mr. Robert Walton Goelet, only son of the late Robert Goelet, whose mother was Miss Warren. Mr. Goelet came over on the Majestic with the Wilsons, and was continually with them during the voyage. His attentions to Miss Wilson, both on the trip and since her arrival in this city, have quite naturally started the story which is now in circulation that an engagement between the young people may be an event of the near future. Mr. Goelet inherited an enormous fortune from his father.

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All sports in the suburbs are languishing this week, and even golf tournaments and meets of the hounds have been postponed until after the Dewey celebration, while the cup races will detract again next week from the interest in golf. The Meadow Brook hounds, which held their first formal meet of the season last Saturday, had a good field and a fine run. There will be meets and runs three times a week during October.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. James A. G. Beales, son of the late James A. G. Beales, and brother of Mrs. J. Rich Steers, and Miss Margaret Towle, youngest daughter of Mr. Stevenson Towle of this city, who has a beautiful country place at Rye, N. Y.

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The birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget yesterday was the subject of conversation at the fashionable restaurants, and many congratulations were sent to the Paget residence.

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The news from Scotland just now is of large bags of game and the success of the various "meetings." At the Northern meeting, where there were the usual games, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin had a party, in which were William Waldorf Astor, Miss Astor, Waldorf Astor, Jr., Ambassador and Mrs. and Miss Choate, and Mr. H. M. Sands. This has been called their American house party, although since the invitations were issued—people are asked a long time in advance—Mr. Astor has changed his nationality. The Carnegies are having a royal time at their Scottish castle, and Dumfries, the native town of Andrew Carnegie, will make a special fête when he visits it, on Oct. 12, for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the new public library there.

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Miss Kernochan of Madison Square and Miss Baldwin, who have been abroad all Summer, will return on the same ship as Mrs. Elliot, and there are also booked on the list Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., and Mr. Rhinelander Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Kernochan will remain some time longer at their country place, at Navesink Highlands.

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Mrs. Ogilvy Haig has been taking the cure at Kissingen. Her after cure is to be taken in quite a novel manner. She is to join her husband, who has a place in Scotland, for a short time, and then to go on a round of visits to various Scottish country places in a motor car. Mrs. Astor will visit her daughter, Mrs. Haig, while she is abroad.

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Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins has also been taking the Kissengen cure, and among the Californians known in New York who were at this spa were Mme. Barrolihet and her niece Miss Thompson and Mr. Peter J. Donohue, one of the Pope's Chamberlains, one of the wealthiest bachelors in San Francisco and known the wide world over.

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In an obituary notice the other day of the late Remsen Schenck he was said to have been the uncle of Mrs. Frederick Wilmerding, Mrs. Shepard, and the late Mrs. Louis Wilmerding. He was their brother. He and Mr. Charles Edey were brothers-in-law. Mr. Schenck was a widower, and at one time a man of large fortune. He left two young sons.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 25.—George Gordon King has sold his villa, known as Edgehill, situated on Harrison and Beacon Hill Road, to Mrs. Herman B. Duryea. This property comprises about twenty-two acres of land, a stone dwelling and stable, and also a stone landing pier in Brenton's Cove, together with a way leading from Harrison Avenue to it between the estates of Henry White and the late William F. Burden.

The Rev. Richard Arnold Greene is announced to supply the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church in the absence of the pastor during the month of October.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Russak, née Barnard, are making a visit here.

James J. Van Alen, accompanied by his son, James Lawrence Van Alen, will return to New York for a visit to-morrow.

Adjt. Gen. H. C. Corbin, R. R. Richards, Eames McVeagh, and Kenneth Wilson are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and family have closed their Newport season and have gone to Staatsburg for the Fall season.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray entertained at luncheon to-day.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Elkins of West Virginia, the Right Hon. Cecil Brownstow of England, and Messrs. William Gibson and R. J. Gibson of England were registered at The Cliffs Hotel to-day.

Francis P. Freeman has closed his cottage, Tower Top, and has gone to New York for the Dewey celebration and the yacht races.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt have gone to New York and will sail for Europe on Oct. 7. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will join them in New York this week.

The sloop yacht Carmita has sailed for Boston, where she will be placed out of commission.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Cornelia C. Stockton, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. C. Stockton of the navy, to Lieut. Frederick A. Traut of the navy, attached to the War College. Lieut. Traut served on board the cruiser New Orleans during the Spanish war. The father of Miss Stockton is President of the War College, and his last sea duty was in command of the Yorktown on the Asiatic Station.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Sleeper Clarke.

A cable dispatch from London announces the death there yesterday of John Sleeper Clarke, the famous comedian and theatre manager. Though Mr. Clarke was an American, he had dwelt in England many years, and his very name was probably unknown to the majority of American playgoers of this generation. In the sixties, however, and until well along in the seventies, Mr. Clarke was well known here, and he did not sell his large holdings of theatrical property in Philadelphia until as late as 1887.

He was a brother-in-law of Edwin Booth, his wife having been the famous tragedian's elder sister Asia, and in the middle sixties was Booth's business partner in the management of the famous Winter Garden Theatre in this city, and the big Boston Theatre. He was esteemed in his prime one of the best of comedians. As Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law," Major de Boots in "A Widow Hunt," Tyke in "The School of Reform," Farmer Ashfield in "Speed the Plough," Timothy Toodle in "The Toodles," and a dozen other rôles once admired he was accounted positively great.

Mr. Clark was born in Baltimore Sept 3, 1833. In his twentieth year was employed in comic rôles at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in succession to the elder John Drew. For a term of years he was a partner of William Wheatley in the management of theatres in Philadelphia and Baltimore. In 1861 he made his first appearance in New York. In 1864 his partnership with Booth commenced, and in 1867 he went to London, where he made his home.

He was for a short term joint manager with the late E. A. Sothern of the Haymarket Theatre in London, and had been for many years the owner of the historic Strand Theatre. He had very profitable engagements in this country, beginning in 1870, and was here professionally as recently as 1881. But he never resumed his residence here, and the fact that he was subjected to some harsh treatment as a Southern sympathiser during the civil war and at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln by his crazy brother-in-law, John Wilkes Booth, has been mentioned as the reason of his withdrawal. He was often spoken of as an actor of large means.

His sons, Creston and Wilfred, are both on the stage in this country.

Jared B. Flagg.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Jared B. Flagg, which occurred yesterday morning from heart disease at his residence, 253 West Forty-second Street, will recall many memories to older New Yorkers of the early Academy and of days when art education was new in this city.

Jared B. Flagg, who was born in 1820, and who, therefore, died in his eightieth year, was one of the earliest Academicians, and for many years of his life was a noted portrait painter. He gave evidence of his taste for art when a boy, and studied in the studio of his brother, George W. Flagg, and afterward under Washington Allston. He first exhibited at the National Academy in 1836, or when he was but sixteen years old, a portrait of his father. In 1839, when he was nineteen years old, he exhibited "Angelo and Isabella," finding his subject in "Measure for Measure." In 1849 he was elected an Academician, and although he was ordained to the Episcopal ministry five years later, in 1854, he did not lay down his brush and his portraits were features of the Academy exhibitions for many successive years. He was chiefly known as a portrait painter, and although his work seems to-day very old-fashioned and can hardly bear the test of modern criticism, he had the faculty of catching a likeness, a fairly good sense of color, and his portraits brought, for the times, high prices. His portrait of Commodore Vanderbilt was shown in the Centennial Exposition of 1876 at Philadelphia. Dr. Flagg preached for a short time at Hartford, Conn., but, as said above, made art more his profession. His death yesterday morning was very sudden. He came down to breakfast apparently well, seated himself at the table opposite his wife, and at once fell over. The family physician, Dr. E. M. Dillow, found the old man dead when he arrived, and that his death had been almost instantaneous. There survive him his widow and seven children, who are Mrs. Charles Scribner, the wife of the publisher; Mrs. Jaffray, Ernest Flagg, the architect; Montague C. Flagg, an artist of this city; Charles Noel Flagg, also an artist, whose studio is in Hartford, Conn.; Austin Flagg, a broker, and Jared B. Flagg, a real estate dealer.

Sylvester Johnson Curtis.

Sylvester Johnson Curtis, a member of the Stock Exchange since 1867 and well known in Wall Street for the last forty years, died early yesterday morning at his home, 39 West Twentieth Street. Death was caused by Bright's disease.

Mr. Curtis was born in Meriden, Conn., on Sept. 30, 1826, and was descended from a sturdy Puritan ancestry. He left Meriden at an early age and came to this city. While yet a very young man he was offered the Treasurership of the Meriden Britannia Company, just then organizing. He refused this offer. In 1849 Mr. Curtis, with several associates, chartered a ship and went to California. There the foundation of his fortune was laid. Returning to this city, he engaged in the dry goods business until 1861, in which year he associated himself with the banking house of Satterlee & Co. He left this concern a year later to organize the firm of S. J. Curtis & Co. Mr. Curtis enjoyed an enviable reputation throughout his Wall Street career. He was perhaps most widely known as an expert on bonds. Long before the panic of 1873 he had predicted its approach. For some time previous to the final crash he had insisted on turning securities into cash, and during the period of greatest difficulty he was a large lender of money. Last March, when Mr. Curtis became aware that his death was perhaps only a matter of a few weeks, he took a considerable part of his fortune, an amount well over $1,000,000, and divided it among his family, which consisted of his wife, his daughter, and his son, Thomas E. H. Curtis. Mr. Curtis married, soon after his return from California, the daughter of Thomas E. Hulse of this city. The funeral services will take place at his residence at 8 o'clock P. M. to-morrow. The interment will be at Middletown, Conn.

William Burgoyne Bishop.

William Burgoyne Bishop died Sunday at the residence of his son-in-law, W. H. Granbery, 29 West Fifty-third Street, where he had lived for many years. He was eighty-seven years of age. Mr. Bishop had been an invalid for many years, his death being due to a complication of diseases. He was born in Gloucester, England, and came to this country when seventeen years of age, settling in Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Bishop made his start in the dry-goods business, and became wealthy in this and in other business enterprises. He settled in this city many years ago, and was made Secretary of the Open Board of Brokers, which preceded the organization of the Stock Exchange. He retired from active business some time ago. He early had confidence in the up-town movement and built the first house in Fifty-seventh Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, which was his residence for many years. In his earlier life he was the friend and associate of Millard Fillmore. Mr. Bishop was a widower, his second wife having died over two years ago. He was her second husband, and both had celebrated their golden wedding. Private services will be held at the house to-day.

Daniel E. Tuthill.

Daniel E. Tuthill, who was forty-six years old and one of the best known and most popular of the wheat operators on the New York Produce Exchange, died on Sunday of heart disease at Roosevelt Hospital. Mr. Tuthill was last Spring attacked with pneumonia and went to Europe in June. He returned last week in a critical condition and went directly to the hospital, where he died. He is survived by a widow and two children, who are at 64 West Seventy-seventh Street. Action on Mr. Tuthill's death will be taken at a meeting in the Manager's Room of the Produce Exchange to-day. Mr. Tuthill was at one time with Engs & Tyrrell, grain brokers, then a member of the firm of J. F. Tyrrell, and more recently in business for himself. He was an athlete when a young man, and a member of the Mystic Boat Club, of Newark, N. J. He was a member of the Marine and Field Club.

Dr. George A. Hendricks.

Dr. George A. Hendricks, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Minnesota, died at Minneapolis, Minn., Monday night of acute Bright's disease. Dr. Hendricks went to Minnesota in 1889 from the University of Michigan. He introduced the graded course in anatomy, of which he was the originator, in the university there. Mrs. Hendricks is at present on her way to Honolulu, where she is building a Winter home.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. E. EVERETT CHAMBERS died at Buffalo Sunday, aged seventy-nine years. He was born at Ogden, N. Y.

CHARLES DWIGHT JUDD, a life-long resident of West Orange, N. J., died at his residence in Llewellyn Park, in that township, Sunday of erysipelas. Mr. Judd was fifty-eight years old. He is survived by his widow and one son. The latter is Dwight Judd. He is a professor in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.

ANDREW S. SCOTT died last Friday night at his home, 39 Vandam Street. He was sixty years old. His death was due to heart failure. Mr. Scott had been the manager of the Scott Printing Company, at 216 and 218 William Street, for forty years. His brother, John Scott, was for many years the head of the firm. Mr. Scott was born in Ireland. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

STEPHEN HALLS MASON, aged sixty-five years, died at his home in Nutley, N. J., Sunday. He was born in Warren, R. I., and was President of the Mason Stable Company, Limited, of New York. His sons, Charles and Stephen, were associated with him in that business. He had lived in Nutley about five years, and always took an active interest in the affairs of that town. He was a member of the Yountakah Country Club, the Nutley Field Club, and the Yantic Crew Gun Club. Mr. Mason is survived by his widow, two sons, and a married daughter.

THOMAS DARLING died on Saturday at his home, 349 West Thirty-fourth Street. He was eighty-three years old. He was born in New York at 35 Cortlandt Street, and was the son of Thomas Darling, an old East India merchant. Mr. Darling was a graduate of Yale University in the class of '33. He had recently been connected with the Murray Hill Bank. Mr. Darling was not married. The funeral services were held yesterday at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Darling was an old member. The burial was at New Haven, Conn.

CLAIBORNE FERRIS, formerly a chancery lawyer in this city, died on Saturday at his residence, in Westchester. Mr. Ferris was in his eighty-ninth year. He was born in New York in a house still standing at the corner of Fell Street and the Bowery. He studied law in the office of Gen. Bogardus, an old-time chancery lawyer, and afterward practiced law in the Chancery Court. He was elected to the State Assembly on the Democratic ticket in 1869 from Westchester County and served one year. He married Miss Anna W. Lamb of New York, who survives him. The funeral will be held this afternoon at his home. The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin, rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, will officiate.

Death of Capt. Haggerty.

Capt. Francis S. Haggerty, United States Navy, retired, died early yesterday morning at the Grand Union Hotel at the age of eighty-four years. Pneumonia was the cause of death. Capt. Haggerty was considered a character on account of his extreme reticence. He entered the United States Naval Academy from Pennsylvania in 1832, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy Dec. 19, 1843. During the civil war he received his commission as commander, and on account of injuries was retired May 5, 1862. He received his promotion as Captain in 1867, after his retirement.

HOTEL BURNED AT QUOGUE.

Occupants of the Beach House Asleep When the Fire Started.

QUOGUE, L. I., Sept. 25.—The large four-story frame hotel known as the Beach House was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss was about $15,000. The only guests were the members of the family of John B. Ireland of New York. The proprietor, H. W. Wallett, his wife, and three children were asleep in the hotel at the time the fire was discovered. All escaped in safety and saved their personal effects.

The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasolene lamp in the kitchen on the ground floor. The flames spread rapidly, and in a very short time the whole building was enveloped. There is no Fire Department in this town. A bucket brigade was formed, but was of little use. The structure was built thirteen years ago. It was owned by a sister of John G. Wendel of New York.

PANIC AT A PASSAIC FIRE.

Inmates of a Tenement Have Narrow Escapes from Flames.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 25.—A fire in Kaplan's big tenement house, on Second Street, near Mercer, in this city at 3 o'clock this morning caused a panic among the twenty families who occupy it. They escaped in their night clothes, and saved few of their possessions. The building was wrecked. Some of the tenants were almost suffocated by the smoke.

The fire started in the grocery store of A. Kaplan, on the ground floor, and was caused by the explosion of an oil lamp. The loss is estimated at about $5,000. George Hammell of Truck Company No. 1 was overcome by smoke while on the roof of the building and fell to the street. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon, and taken to his home. He is badly injured. "Fred" Smith, a member of Engine Company No. 1, also was overcome by smoke and fell from one of the windows while trying to save some of the inmates. His injuries are painful. John Cillotsky and his wife were asleep in their apartments on the second floor over the grocery store. Cillotsky saved himself by descending the back fire escape, and his wife was carried down the front stairs by a fireman. Both were almost suffocated. A man named Marconi also had a narrow escape.

New People's Church of Brooklyn.

Papers have been filed with the County Clerk of Kings County incorporating a new church society, to be known as the People's Church of Brooklyn. The incorporators are George W. Weiss, Thomas Haslam, Thomas S. Foster, Leslie T. Brockett, James H. Morrison, Louis Kupper, Sr., James H. Mudge, Edward B. Haslam, M. D., and James Johnson, all of whom are named as Trustees. The society will meet at 744 Humboldt Street until a church building is erected. W. Fred Silleck has been selected as pastor. The society has a charter membership of fifty-eight, all of whom are residents of the upper section of Williamsburg. While strictly orthodox, the new church will be free from denominational control.

Union Theological Seminary to Open.

The sixty-fourth academic year of the Union Theological Seminary opens with the enrollment of new students to-morrow morning. The opening address will be delivered at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon in the Adams Chapel, 700 Park Avenue, by the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., LL. D. His subject will be "Man Made in the Image of God."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"SACO." E. & W. "SACO."
The "SACO" shirt.

DIED.

BENTON.—On Sept. 23, 1899, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Kate A. Benton, wife of Samuel H. Benton of New York City.
St. Louis, Mo., papers please copy.

CURTIS.—At his late residence, 39 West Twentieth Street, on Monday morning at 1:15, after a lingering illness, Sylvester Johnson Curtis, in his 73d year.
Services will be held at his late residence, as above, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Interment at Middletown, N. Y., on Thursday. Middletown, N. Y., and Meriden, Conn., papers please copy.

FERRIS.—On Saturday, Sept. 23, 1899, Claiborne Ferris, in the 89th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Westchester, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Westchester Station, Harlem River Branch N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. on the arrival of the 12:45 P. M. train from 129th St. Burial private.

FLAGG.—On Monday, Sept. 25, the Rev. Jared B. Flagg, D. D., son of the late Hon. Henry C. Flagg, in the eightieth year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, Wednesday morning, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock. Interment New Haven, Conn. Kindly omit flowers.

GODFREY.—At McCollom's in the Adirondacks, Sept. 24, 1899, of appendicitis, Jonathan Godfrey, Jr., only child of Jonathan and Mary E. Giles Godfrey, aged 4 years 2 months and 4 days.
Funeral at the residence of his parents, 496 Washington Av., Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

GURNEE.—Suddenly, on Monday afternoon, Sept. 25, George Gurnee, son of the late Clinton Gurnee and Emily Conklin, in his 63d year.
Funeral services at his late residence, Broadway, Nyack, N. Y., Thursday, 28th inst., at 3:15 P. M. Relatives and intimate friends are invited.

HOWELL.—On Monday, Sept. 25, at New Brunswick, N. J., Evangeline Healy, widow of the late John Russell Howell.
Funeral services at her late residence, 63 Paterson St., Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages at New Brunswick will meet train leaving New York at 1 P. M.

HOYT.—On Monday, Sept. 25, at Orange, N. J., Adelaide Rogers, wife of Frank C. Hoyt.
Funeral services at her late residence, 76 High Street, Orange, at 3:30 P. M., Wednesday, Sept. 27th, on arrival of 2:20 train, D., L. & W. R. R., foot of Christopher and Barclay Streets.

JUDD.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 24, Charles Dwight Judd, in the 58th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, West Orange, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 26, at 5 o'clock. Interment private.

MASON.—At Nutley, N. J., Sept. 24, Stephen H. Mason, Sr., in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral services at his home, Nutley, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be at Nutley Depot on arrival of 11:25 A. M. train (Erie Road) from New York. Interment at convenience of family.

MORAN.—At her residence, Easthampton, L. I., Mary Nimmo, wife of Thomas Mo

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Satin Slipper, Cleverly Ridden, Beats A. N. B. in a Close Finish.

FOUR FAVORITES IN FRONT

Mars Chan, in the Steeplechase, Quite Badly—Tantris, Arbaces, Lucky Star, and Indian Fairy Win.

Satin Slipper and A. N. B., two fair three-year-olds, put up one of the best finishes of the meeting at Gravesend in the Bayshore Stakes yesterday afternoon. Theirs was one of those finishes that amply repay one for a trip to the track. The race was at three-quarters of a mile, and there were six starters. Hellobas and The Pride were the choices of the players, and both were backed for considerable money. Satin Slipper's previous race was such a poor one that her chances were not thought much of, especially since she was ridden by Wilson, a stable boy. But Wilson proved himself to be a capable rider, able to put up a fighting finish with Bullman, who is conceded to be a good horseman, and Satin Slipper was an improved horse yesterday, with the result that she won.

The finish in the steeplechase was decidedly unsatisfactory for those who bet on Mars Chan, for a worse exhibition of quitting than that put up by Mars Chan it would have been hard to imagine. Some of the spectators were unkind enough to remark that Mars Chan must have known that the bulk of the money had been bet on Tantris, and that he did not want to disappoint the speculators, for his race was a very bad-looking one. Van Ship went down at the first jump, and Mars Chan made all the running. At the lower end of the grand stand he looked to be winning so easily that some of those who backed him walked toward the ring to cash, but when within three lengths of the finish he came almost to a standstill, and Tantris, coming with a rush, beat him home a good half length.

Arbaces made the others in the high-weight handicap look like a lot of selling platers, for while Diminutive led for more than a mile, Arbaces came in the remaining sixteenth, and won handily by a length and a half, while Veracious got up in time to beat Diminutive out for place money.

The fifth race was won easily by Lucky Star, and the sixth was taken as a runaway race by Indian Fairy, who opened up a big gap at the start and ran in front like a frightened hare to the finish, winning by eight lengths from La Tosca II.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $750. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

1—Sadducee, W. L. Aste's ch. g., by Bathampton-Sadie, 112 pounds, 1 to 2 and out..... (Spencer)

2—Yellow Tail, F. Foster's ch. c., 115, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Jenkins)

3—Reynolds, James Adams's b. c., 115, 6 to 1.. (Bullman)

Herbert, 115, 8 to 1. (Taral;) Precursor, 106, 20 to 1. (Maher,) and Laureates, 105, 50 to 1. (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Two miles. Time—4:04 2-5.

1—Tantris, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's br. g., 4 years, by Star Model-Sister to Jim Douglass, 142 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Cochrane)

2—Mars Chan, Mr. Chamblet's ch. g., aged, 137, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Veitch)

3—Naviculine, H. W. Smith's ch. f., 4, 135, 100 to 1.....(Mr. Smith)

Dr. Reed, 135, 100 to 1, and Van Ship, 160, 3 to 1, (Finnegan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; forty lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Purse of $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $150 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50 2-5.

1—Arbaces, A. J. Stemler & Co.'s b. c., 4 years, by Red Iron-Lillie Wright, 130 pounds, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)

2—Veracious, Turney Brothers' ch. f., 3, 114, 6 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)

3—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 3, 111, 12 to 1.....(Clawson)

Sensational, 106, 50 to 1. (Brennan,) The Star of Bethlehem, 124, 10 to 1. (Moody;) Lo Planter, 118, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Doctor Eichberg, 122, 7 to 2, (Powers,) and Harry Crawford, 105, 40 to 1, (Jenkins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bay Shore Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, or $15 forfeit, to the winner, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:12 2-5.

1—Satin Slipper, M. F. Dwyer's b. f., 3 years, by Kingston-Lady Stylites, 95 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Wilson)

2—A. N. B., J. E. McDonald's br. c., 3, 105, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Bullman)

3—The Pride, James Whitten's b. c., 3, 108, 3 to 1.....(Jenkins)

Hellobas, 105, 5 to 2, (Maher;) Hurly Burly, 104, 4 to 1, (Clawson,) and Fly-by-Night, 104, 5 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 3-5.

1—Lucky Star, Miles Finlen's br. g., 5 years, by Friar Tuck-Keepsake, 108 pounds, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Dupee)

2—Lady Maddlesome, A. G. Blakeley's b. f., 3, 89, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Phelan)

3—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. c., 4, 106, 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)

Our Nellie, 98, 12 to 1, (McCann;) Tanis, 96, 100 to 1, (Gisbourn;) Klondike Queen, 91, 60 to 1, (Lewis;) Domineer, 92, 20 to 1, (Cogswell;) Tinge, 106, 8 to 1, (Bullman,) and Chivalrous, 98, 15 to 1, (Booth,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

1—Indian Fairy, Bromley & Co.'s ch. f., by Iroquois-Fairy, 109 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)

2—La Tosca II., S. Sanford & Son's b. f., 109, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)

3—Pink Domino, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f., 109, 3 to 1.....(Spencer)

Lansa, 109, 15 to 1. (Jenkins;) Marion Lynch, 109, 50 to 1, (Sims;) Linda S., 109, 7 to 2, (O'Leary;) Fleeting Moments, 109, 10 to 1, (Bullman;) Alaire, 109, 100 to 1, (Doyle;) Edith Mae, 109, 15 to 1, (Foland;) Jugglery, 109, 50 to 1, (Doggett;) Beautiful, 109, 50 to 1, (Brennan,) and Swift Water, 109, 12 to 1, (Van Kuren,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by eight lengths; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Reynolds 115	Standing 108	
Kilmarnock 118	Reminder 108	
Modrine 115	Angie 108	
Cleora 112		

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old. One mile and a sixteenth.

Desperado 115	Waterhouse 112
Doctor Fitzsimmons..115	Grenburg 112
Bangor 115	Lady Harriett 112
Golden Link 115	

THIRD RACE.—The Standard Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Batten 126	King Barleycorn 100
Prince McClure 125	The Rose 106
Cambrian 111	

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About three-quarters of a mile.

Jinks 107	Doctor Sharpe 101
Sky Scraper 107	Souchon 95
Ben Hadad 106	Sweet Caporal 94
Judge Wardell 106	Tinkler 93
Dave S. 101	Tabouret 91
Midlight 101	Rose O'Lee 89

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Matanza 114	Hurricane 105
Sensational 111	Lady Lindsey 102
Hardy Pardee 110	

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Kamara 109	Ceylon 97
Jucoma 108	Lingerie 97
Shoreham 105	Roundelay 92
Kitchener 104	Prestige 92
Belle of Orleans 104	Jamaica 90
Erwin 104	

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Oakland results; track fast:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course, for two-year-olds. El Arte, 97 pounds, (Stewart,) 9 to 5, won; Bellamy, 97, (Pustel,) 2 to 1, second; Rixford, 97, (Mounce,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Marella, Abbiola, and Champion Rose also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Snipes, 103 pounds, (Sloane,) 7 to 5, won; Magnus, 101, (Morse,) 4 to 1, second; Meltrath, 103, (W. Stewart,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Wilsonett, Substitute, and Alvero also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Anchored, 106 pounds, (Pustel,) 15 to 1, won; Phalmont, 98, (Thorpe,) 1 to 5, second; Good Hope, 106, (J. Ward,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Rio Chico, Great Scott, and Watsonia also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Recreation, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 5 to 2, won; Socialist, 101, (J. Ward,) 5 to 1, second; Lost Girl, 104, (Ruiz,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:41¾. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Lode Star, 108 pounds, (Thorpe,) 3 to 5, won; Mamie G., 103, (J. Ward,) 6 to 1, second; Opponent, 106, (Devine,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:28½. Indra, Assignee, and Chihuahua also ran.

Racing at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—The fifth annual meeting of the Louisville Driving and Fair Association began this afternoon, and, notwithstanding the cold rain which began to fall about the time the horses were ready to score for the first heat in the 2:24 trot, the attendance was large. Summaries:

2:24 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $800.

Phrase, b. m., by Onward, (Deryder)	1	1
Annie Burns, (Wilson)	2	2
Joe Watts, (Young)	3	3
Doctor French, (McKay)	5	4
Delma, (Meredith)	6	5
Museo, (Beers)	4	dr.
Robert Belmont, (McMakin)		dis.
Coria, (Black)	7	6
J. M. C., (Clement)		dropped dead.

Time—2:21¾; 2:22.

2:12 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $1,000.

Tudor Chimes, by Chimes, (Geers)	1	2	1
Success, (Rathurn)	2	1	2
May Fern, (Titer)	3	3	6
Cutting, (Fredenburg)	6	4	3
Hesperus, (Jamison)	4	5	7
Josephine Dixon, (Chandler)	8	6	5
Pero Bell, (Rosemire)	5	7	4
Russell Wood, (Garvey)	7	8	8
Jack D., (Snow)	12	dis.	
Ruth Wilkes, (Collins)	11	dis.	
Octavia, (Sanders)	9	dis.	
Ellert, (Van Bokkelen)	10	9	dis.
Miss Sligo, (Neil)		dis.	

Time—2:14½; 2:12¾; 2:13½.

2:06 Class.—Pacing; Commercial Club Stakes. Value, $2,000.

Arlington, by Allie Wilkes, (Smith)	1	1
Bell Boy, (Pollitt)	3	2
Hal B., (Snow)	2	4
Nicol B., (McLaughlin)	4	3

Time—2:10½; 2:14¾.

STATEN ISLAND WINS AT POLO.

Its Team Defeats the Somerset Clubmen at Bernardsville in a Hard-Fought Contest.

Bernardsville (N. J.) society fairly captured the attractive grounds of the Somerset Country Club yesterday in their enthusiasm to see the Somerset polo members play their first regular tournament. The opponents of the New Jersey horsemen comprised the picked team of the Staten Island Polo Club, an organization that has become well known during its three years' existence as the possessor of much first-class horsy material. The visitors went home happy, for they won the match by the score of 5¼ goals against 3¾ for Somerset. Charles Pfizer, Jr., President of the Somerset Club, acted as referee.

The Somerset team was two goals stronger than its visitors and allowed Staten Island two goals. The line-up was as follows:

STATEN ISLAND.	Hdcp.	SOMERSET.	Hdcp.
1. Dr. James McKee..	2	1. Col. E. A. Stevens..	2
2. J. C. Wilmerding, Jr.	1	2. Emil Pfizer	3
3. Morton W. Smith..	2	3. A. Alexander	2
Back—Dr. J. T. S. Sprague	2	Back—R. L. Stevens..	2
Total	7	Total	9

The goals by periods and elapsed times follow:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	J. C. Wilmerding, Jr.	Staten Island	3
No. 2.	A. Alexander	Somerset	1
No. 3.	Morton W. Smith	Staten Island	7
No. 4.	Emil Pfizer	Somerset	5

Penalty of ¼ goal against Staten Island for safety, and the same penalty for Somerset. Goal knocked out one minute over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	A. Alexander	Somerset	8

Knock-out on time. Penalties of ½ a goal for 2 safeties against Somerset and ½ a goal for a foul against Staten Island.

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	Dr. J. Sprague	Staten Island	1
No. 2.	Col. E. A. Stevens	Somerset	7

Penalty of ½ a goal against Somerset for a foul by Col. Stevens.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	J. C. Wilmerding, Jr.	Staten Island	2
No. 2.	Col. E. A. Stevens	Somerset	12

Summary: Goals earned—Staten Island, 4; Somerset, 5. Allowed by handicap—Staten Island, 2. Lost by penalties—Staten Island, ½ of a goal; Somerset, 1½ goals. Total score—Staten Island, 5½ goals; Somerset, 3¾ goals. Referee—Charles Pfizer, Jr. Scorer—George M. Sidenberg. Time Keeper—F. F. Stevens.

Among those present were Col. G. B. Post, Mrs. R. B. Lindabury, ex-Judge Dillon, E. T. H. Talmadge, C. M. Chapin, Palmer Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey Turnbull, Col. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. E. Balbach, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dryden, Mrs. Morton W. Smith, Henry T. Boody, Mrs. John T. Sprague, Mrs. James McKee, Edward Gouldsmith, and Richard Stevens.

The game to-day at the same place will be between the second team of the Westchester Country Club and Morristown.

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA.

Americans Make 180 Runs Against Prince Ranjitsinhji's Englishmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 25.—Prince Ranjitsinhji, the famous Indian cricketer, and his English eleven began their first match in this country to-day on the grounds of the Belmont Cricket Club, at Elmwood, a suburb of this city. They had as their opponents the Philadelphia "colts," a team picked from the various local amateur cricket clubs.

When stumps were drawn at 5 o'clock the locals, who won the toss and went first to bat, had made 180 runs for a loss of fifteen wickets. It had been arranged to allow twenty-two colts to take the field against the Prince's team, but at his request it was decided to use but fourteen fielders and twenty-two men to bat. The Prince said that in a match in Australia twenty-two men had taken the field against his team, and that the effect on his men was depressing. He also stipulated that he should send twelve men to bat and eleven to the field.

PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL PLAY.

Head Coach Lea Tries Candidates for Line Positions.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 25.—The Princeton football team will line up for the first time for real football on Wednesday. Langdon Lea, head coach, devoted his time to-day to trying the candidates for the line positions. Duer and McClave, the latter of whom has been put on at end, distinguished themselves to-day. Mills and Dana were put in at guard, and did very good work. Dana gives every indication of making an aggressive player. Addison Kelly had charge of the men who are trying for positions back of the line.

Ralph Hutchinson has a very De Saulles-like proclivity for going through a whole eleven with the ball tucked under his arm that is very pleasing to the coaches. Beardsley's place at half back seems likely to be filled by Robinson.

Football at New York University.

The Executive Committee of the New York University Athletic Association has selected Dr. Ogilvie of the Crescent Athletic Club, formerly of Williams College, to coach resigned, as he will not return until February.

TENNIS ON LOCAL GROUNDS.

The Lenox and the West Side Courts the Scenes of Close Matches.

The local lawn tennis players continued their Fall tournaments yesterday at the Lenox and West Side Tennis Club grounds. At the Lenox Club, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, C. W. Inslee won a good match from F. V. Walsh after two close sets. The scores:

Championship Singles.—First Round—J. Kearney, Jr., against O. M. Sternfeld, 7—5, (unfinished;) C. P. Rice beat E. T. Rice, Jr., 6—2, 6—1; C. W. Inslee beat F. V. Walsh, 7—5, 7—5; E. J. Martin beat Dean Emery, 6—2, 6—3; W. Mitchell against W. Beckley, 6—3, (unfinished.)

The committee at the West Side Club decided to default all absentees yesterday, so a number of the players won "walkovers." The scores:

Championship Singles.—First Round—O. M. Bostwick beat E. L. Tailer, by default; H. F. Holbrook beat P. S. Hildreth, by default; H. B. Avery beat C. F. Clarkson, by default.

Second Round—J. A. Allen beat W. B. Cragin, Jr., 6—0, 6—4; O. M. Bostwick beat H. F. Holbrook, 6—3, 6—0; C. Cragin beat H. B. Avery, by default.

Handicap Singles.—First Round—E. D. Dinsmore (fifteen) beat H. B. Avery, (owe thirty,) by default; P. S. Hildreth (scratch) beat E. L. Tailer, (scratch,) by default; W. B. Cragin, Jr., (owe half fifteen) beat C. F. Clarkson, (owe half fifteen,) by default; R. D. Trurber (owe thirty) beat C. M. Belyea, (owe half fifteen,) 6—4, 6—4.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Bostons Defeat the New Yorks in a Closely Contested Game.

FINE FIELDING A FEATURE

Stahl's One-handed Catch Saved the Day for the Visitors—Both Pitchers in Good Form.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	82	49	.626
Philadelphia	57	51	.620
Boston	83	53	.610
Baltimore	78	55	.586
St. Louis	77	58	.524
Cincinnati	76	68	.547
Chicago	70	66	.515
Louisville	69	70	.496
Pittsburg	67	71	.486
New York	55	79	.410
Washington	49	83	.335
Cleveland	20	125	.138

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 2; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 13; Washington, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Baltimore, 0.
Louisville, 16; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburg-Chicago game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Washington in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Cleveland.
Pittsburg in Chicago.

The Boston baseball nine won from the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon in a close and brilliant game. Nearly every inning furnished remarkable fielding plays. Stahl made the star play in the eighth inning and, incidentally, saved the day for the Bostons. There were two men on the bases and none out when Gleason stepped to the plate in the eighth inning. Gleason hit a low line drive toward right field. It seemed almost impossible for a fielder to get near the ball. Stahl, however, made a grand run, reached far forward, and caught the ball with his gloved hand. Had the ball dropped safe, Davis could have scored from second.

Collins made several brilliant stops, as did Kuhns and Lowe. The locals did some fine fielding, particularly Davis, who seems to improve with age.

The pitchers of both teams were in good form. Doheny started in for the locals, but hurt his hand, and Carrick relieved him in the sixth inning. Ging, late of New London, did the pitching for Boston. The game was called on account of darkness. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Stahl, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	2	7	0	0
Kuhns, ss	0	1	0	8	2
Duffy, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Frisbee, cf	0	2	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	3	1	0
Lowe, p	0	2	0	3	0
Sullivan, c	1	1	2	0	0
Ging, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	9	24	14	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hait'n, lf	0	0	2	1	0
O'Brien, 3b	0	0	0	0	1
Martin, 3b	0	0	4	4	1
Davis, ss	0	1	1	5	0
Doyle, 1b	0	1	9	1	0
Gleason, 2b	1	0	2	1	0
Warner, c	0	1	3	1	0
Fleming, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Woodruff, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Doheny, p	0	0	0	3	0
Carrick, p	0	1	1	0	0
*Wilson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	5	24	17	2

*Batted for Doheny in fifth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Three-base hit—Tenney. Sacrifice hit—Ging. Bases on balls—Off Ging, 5. Struck out—By Ging, 2; by Doheny, 2. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Doyle, Gleason, (2,) Warner. Double plays—Martin and Doyle; Collins, Lowe, and Tenney; Kuhns, Lowe, and Tenney. Left on bases—Boston, 6; New York, 9. First base by errors—Boston, 2; New York, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Doheny, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

BROOKLYNS BEAT WASHINGTONS.

Local Men Outplay the Visitors Apparently Without an Effort.

The game between the Washingtons and the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday was one-sided, the Brooklyns winning without an apparent effort. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	0	0	2
Shiebeck, ss	0	0	1	1	1
O'Brien, lf	0	0	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	1	7	0	0
Freeman, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Barry, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	3	2	1
Kittridge, c	0	0	2	1	0
Powers, c	0	0	0	1	0
Evans, p	0	0	1	1	1
Leith, p	0	0	0	0	1
McFarlan, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1	3	18	8	6

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf	2	1	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	2	2	2	0	0
Jones, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Jennings, 1b	2	2	8	0	0
Anders'n, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Farrell, c	2	2	3	0	1
Casey, 3b	0	0	3	3	0
Wrigley, ss	1	2	1	1	1
Beck, 2b	1	0	1	3	0
Hughes, p	2	1	0	0	0
Reidy, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	12	21	7	2

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Brooklyn	4	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	—13

Three-base hits—Keeler, Hughes. Two-base hit—Freeman. First base by errors—Washington, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Brooklyn, 7. Struck out—By Leith, 1; by McFarlan, 1; by Hughes, 2. Sacrifice hits—Casey, Wrigley. Stolen bases—O'Brien, McGann, Jennings, Farrell, (2,) Casey, Wrigley. Bases on balls—Off Evans, 3; off Leith, 2; off Hughes, 1; off Reidy, 1. Double plays—Padden and Shiebeck; Casey and Jennings. Hit by pitched ball—By Leith, 1; by Hughes, 1. Balk—Leith. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr. Attendance, 1,300.

Philadelphia, 6; Baltimore, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Orth was a puzzle to Baltimore to-day, and in one inning only did the visitors secure more than one hit. In the Philadelphias' half of the eighth inning Howell was batted at will. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	—6

Base hits—Baltimore; 8; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Howell and Smith; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Dwyer.

Louisville, 16; St. Louis, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—The game to-day with Louisville was dull and monotonous. Out of thirteen base hits and six bases on balls the visitors managed to score sixteen runs, winning easily. Score:

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—3
Louisville	0	7	0	1	0	3	4	0	1—16

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Louisville, 13. Errors—St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Criger; Louisville, Phillippi and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Connolly.

Lipschutz Wins Chess Prizes.

The special prize offered by Aristides Martinez, President of the Manhattan Chess Club, for the best game played by any of the competitors in the recent inter-State match between the New York and Pennsylvania teams at the Saratoga meeting of the New York State Chess Association, has been awarded to S. Lipschutz of the Manhattan Chess Club. Mr. Lipschutz also won the Staats-Zeitung Cup.

ON MR. VANDERBILT'S DEATH.

Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital Adopt Appropriate Resolutions.

At a meeting of the Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital held yesterday the following resolutions on the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt were offered and unanimously adopted:

In the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt the managers have lost an associate, who for twenty-four years has united in his devotion to the interests of St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. Vanderbilt filled with fidelity many important offices within the gift of this board, and at the time of his death was Chairman of the Executive Committee and Second Vice President of the hospital.

His official service was characterized by punctuality in attending meetings of the Trustees, and by the facility with which he gave his best thought and judgment to every question presented for this board. He kept remarkably well informed with regard to every detail of the hospital work, and ever showed a cordial appreciation of the services of the workers. His was singularly free from ostentation and self-assertiveness, and he evidently regarded his great wealth as a trust, which he was obligated to use conscientiously for the glory of God and for the good of his fellowmen. His tender and sympathetic nature made his relations with the institution far more than perfunctory. He gave himself to the work, often using the hospital facilities for the relief of his employes and others in their hours of sickness, and in many cases visiting at their bedsides, or sending friendly messages or precious tokens of his personal interest in their welfare.

Overwhelmed as he was by so many and such diverse business responsibilities, it is the best evidence of the character of the man that he consecrated so large a portion of his time to wise efforts for the relief and for the betterment of his fellowmen.

The life of such a man is a blessing, and his death a loss, which can only be compensated for as it inspires others to follow in his steps.

It was also decided that the board express its sympathy to Miss Vanderbilt, and that a ret of resolutions suitably engrossed be presented to her.

At $18 SUIT or OVERCOAT For only $12.50

We might argue the subject without end, but value like that pleads more eloquently than ablest language.

LOT NOS. 7454 AND 7461.

Choice of strictly all wool ENGLISH COVERT Fall Top Coat, in new tan shades, or strictly all wool BLACK THIBET Fall Overcoat. These coats are lined throughout with pure silk, lapped seams, perfectly tailored, swell, up-to-date garments. Guaranteed for two seasons.

$12.50.

Strictly all wool Fall weight Sack Suit, perfect fitting, perfectly tailored, beautifully finished. No suit at $18 is a bit better.

Call and see, and you will be convinced of these extraordinary values.

BIERMAN HEIDELBERG & CO.

Broadway and Chambers St. (Stewart Building).

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.06¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	.05 3-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	26.00
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.75
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Flour, firmer; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@71c; No. 2 red, 73¾c; No. 2 corn, 35c; No. 2 yellow, 35c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23¼c; No. 2 white, 25@25½c; No. 3 white, 24½@25c; No. 2 rye, 57¼@58c; No. 2 barley, 40¼@46c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.09½@1.10; Northwestern, $1.10½; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per bbl, $7.50@8.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.20@5.37½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@5.65; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, uncharged; clover, $5.75@7.50.

COTTON.—Speculative excitement was at fever heat when the market for cotton futures opened, and during the early hours trading was prodigiously heavy. Shorts were panic stricken and eagerly snapped up offerings of the nearer positions on the call. Trades made simultaneously in different parts of the ring represented a difference of 2 to 3 points for the same option at times. The main cause for the great stir in prices, as well as in speculation, was a sudden advance of 7½ points in futures at Liverpool and rumors that the European cotton trade, bearish by nature, was thoroughly demoralised by the recent action of our market as well as the continued unfavorable tenor of news concerning the crop.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.39@6.40
October	6.40	6.44	6.38	6.40@6.41
November	6.46	6.46	6.44	6.47@6.48
December	6.55	6.58	6.52	6.53@6.56
January	6.62	6.65	6.59	6.60@6.61
February	6.65	6.66	6.65	6.63@6.65
March	6.70	6.74	6.65	6.69@6.70
April	6.75	6.75	6.71	6.72@6.73
May	6.78	6.78	6.72	6.75@6.76
June	6.80	6.80	6.76	6.77@6.79
July	6.81	6.81	6.77	6.79@6.80
August				6.80@6.82

Spot cotton in Southern markets, (middling quoted,) was reported by special dispatches as follows: Savannah, firm, 6c; Wilmington, firm, 6¼c; Norfolk, steady, 6¼c, up ⅛c; Baltimore, nominal, 6¾c, ⅛c higher; Memphis, firm, 6¾c, ⅛c higher; St. Louis, firm, 6 7-16c, 3-16c higher; Augusta, firm, 6½@6 9-16c, partly 3-16c higher; New Orleans, firm, 6¾c, ⅛c higher; Mobile, nominal, 6c; Charleston, firm, 6 5-16c, 5-16c higher.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—Spot cotton, fair demand at full rates; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 12,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; middling upland, 3 11-16d; futures opened irregular, 3-64@4-64d advance, and closed steady at 7@7⅛-64d net advance. December-January, 3.39s; January-February, 3.39s; February-March, 3.39½s; March-April, 3.40s; April-May, 3.40¼s; May-June, 3.41v; June-July, 3.41@3.42; July-August, 3.42b; September, 3.43½b; September-October, 3.42s; October-November, 3.40½b; November-December, 3.39¼s. Manchester—Yarns and clothe, full prices insisted upon, but business small.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73 11-16	74½	73 11-16	74½
December	76½	77¼	76¼	77⅛
May	79⅝	80¼	79¼	80⅛
Corn—				
September				39¾
December	36⅞	37 7-16	36⅞	37⅜
May	35¼	36⅜	35¼	36⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

| Wheat— | Open. | High.

HAVANA'S STRIKE TROUBLES.

Laundries Closed and Dry Goods Stores Reap a Harvest—Bread Famine Probable.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—A general strike to-morrow seems inevitable. The only union that has not decided to join is the Cartmen's Union, but it is expected that the cartmen will go with the rest. The strikers are confident of winning. They say they have withstood a blockade of three months' duration, and after that there is nothing to fear.

A manifesto has been issued by the General Committee calling upon all to help the movement. The various laundry establishments are closed, and it is impossible to get laundry work done—a very serious matter in Havana.

It is not known how long the strikers can hold out. They say that even if they lose they will have struck a blow in the right direction. The closing of the laundry establishments is a veritable godsend to the dry goods stores, as people are literally driven to buy extra linen. Señor Lacoste, the Mayor, is endeavoring to protect some of the laundries, with a view to keeping them in operation, but it is impossible to extend this protection to anything like an adequate number.

It is probable that Havana to-morrow will be without bread, owing to the bakers' strike.

MUNICIPAL DELEGATES CHOSEN.

Havana Voters Became Excited and Raised Ructions at the Polls.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—The election of delegates to the Municipal Committees has taken place, the voting tables being well attended. In some instances there was an utter lack of order, the crowd taking charge of the tables, and those coming actually snatching the cards from others who were about to vote against the candidate of the former.

Juan Gualberto Gomez asserts that all kinds of political opinions are represented in the men chosen. Some favor Maximo Gomez, others support the members of the former Military Assembly, and others still desire to raise the race question.

"Nothing," he declared, "can be expected of a definite character from people who have had such difficulty in agreeing with respect to delegates in the first instance."

Señor Pierra, commenting upon the elections, said:

"These elections are more an experiment than anything else. Their object is to train the people to vote. The Municipal Councils will proceed to elect Provincial Councils, and the latter will choose the National Council, a body which will be fairly representative. When that time comes, our people will have had some experience."

OLD PAINTINGS TO BE SOLD.

Recently in the Home of Marquis da Agua Branca.

There will be sold at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries to-morrow evening, by order of Gen. James R. O'Beirne, some seventy-nine old paintings, among which are a number from the residence of Don Eugenio Faria da Teixeira, Marquis da Agua Branca. The collection is not remarkable in any way. As the pictures come from Don Eugenio's house are not especially indicated, it is to be presumed that they are copies of the paintings by Murillo, Correggio, and other old masters, or canvases attributed to those old masters.

A sale of furniture, rugs, and art objects, together with 2,000 pieces of an anthropological collection and some Washingtonia and other Americana, once the property of Dolly Madison, and all of which was in the residence of Don Eugenio, began at the galleries yesterday afternoon, and will be continued there this afternoon and to-morrow and Thursday afternoons.

BIG SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

Total of 12,000 Cases Recorded, 7,000 Representing the Arrears.

The calendar of cases for the Supreme Court for the ensuing year has just been completed by Chief Calendar Clerk J. Lewis Lyon and his assistants. It presents a total of 12,000 cases. Of this vast bulk of unsettled litigation, 7,000 cases represent the amount of work that is in arrears. The remainder forms the total of new cases, for the work in arrears is continually being disposed of in its calendar order.

Mr. Lyon said yesterday that when the different municipalities were consolidated the calendar showed that there were 7,000 cases undisposed of. This has been about the average of the work in arrears for several years, and it is steadily increasing at the rate of 10 per cent. annually. The number of Justices now on the Supreme Court bench, he said, cannot dispose of the current business of the courts, and the work is accumulating at this rate every year. This year there are about 500 more cases calendared than there were last year, and next year there will be about 500 more than this. There are now on the calendar about 4,500 cases that will be disposed of this year. This will still leave the cases in arrears at the total of about 7,500.

While there are a great many very old cases on the calendar, Mr. Lyon said, it is not true, as is too often supposed, that the new cases are disposed of first, leaving the old ones to take their chances in the future. Every case, he said, is taken up in its calendar order, if ready for trial, and the delays are mostly due to the fact that the cases are not ready for trial. The oldest case on the calendar is the first. It was brought in 1868, by Helen M. Felder against Theodore F. Lexow. The second on the list was brought a little later the same year by the New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company against William H. Wickham.

About 1,000 new cases were added to the calendar during the Summer months. At the present rate of increase, according to Mr. Lyon, it will soon be necessary to increase permanently the number of Justices in the Supreme Court. He has calculated that it would take a half dozen Justices two years to clean the calendar of the cases now on it, and that in the meantime the new cases would be accumulating on the calendar at the rate of 500 to 1,000 a year.

All the courts will be opened Monday. With the exception of a brief interval in midwinter, they will remain open until the Summer of 1900. To-morrow 300 cases that are now on the Trial Term calendar will be called, so that they may be set for trial on certain days. This will be done in order to expedite the work of the courts.

McGuire's Keepers Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned true bills against Thomas Sexton, Patrick J. Ryan, and Daniel O'Connell, charged with causing the death of James McGuire, an insane patient at the Manhattan State Hospital, Aug. 1. The three men were McGuire's keepers, and they will now stand trial on a charge of manslaughter. The man is supposed to have died from blows dealt by his keepers while subduing him.

No Operation on Prof. Davidson.

Dr. W. Fisher Grier, attending Prof. Thomas Davidson, said yesterday that Prof. Davidson was not operated upon for appendicitis. The doctor refused to say what the nature of Prof. Davidson's disease is, and declined to discuss the case further than to deny the report that an operation had been performed.

Money for Hyman Feltman.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $2 from "E. L. C." for Hyman Feltman, the messenger boy who left Bellevue Hospital before being cured to help support his mother. The money was delivered.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Leventritt, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeals from Municipal Courts.

46—Rohner vs. Lenisch.
47—R. H. Wolf & Co., Limited, vs. Ritt.
50—McKiernan vs. Bailin.
53—Donaldson vs. Alexander.
54—Michel vs. Geyer.
55—Mutual Bank vs. Burrill.
60—Fiemerfelt vs. Erylander.
61—Bailin vs. Baker.
64—Anderson vs. Met. St. Ry.
65—Lockwood vs. Dewey.
66—Starcke vs. Egbe.
67—Martin vs. Leo.
69—Bennett vs. Nick.
70—Isaacs vs. Minkofsky.
71—Scott vs. Brown.
75—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry.
79—Goldberg vs. Fowler.
82—Hess vs. Hendricks.
85—Jankelson vs. Ruff.
93—Banton vs. Torrey.
94—Mead vs. Friedberg.
95—A. D. Farmer & Son Type F. Co. vs. Sorgi.
96—Haas vs. Pettengill.
99—Leto vs. Smith.
100—Coleman vs. Fitzgerald Bros. Brewing Co.
101—Richards vs. Ward.
102—Leto vs. Smith.
104—Farius vs. Spiess.
106—Remoux vs. Blake.
107—Ablowich vs. Piemme.
81—Williamson vs. Met. St. Ry.
69—McGrady vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Barstow Stove Co. vs. Mulhern Steam Heating Co.
2—Saunders vs. Smith.
3—In re Buena Vista Realty Co.
4—Nour vs. Vincennes Novelty Co.
5—Fox vs. Mays.
6—Jonas vs. Weiher.
7—Kelly vs. Duggan.
8—Hammond vs. Nat. Life Assn.
9—Murphy vs. Cronin.
10—Thain vs. Briggs.
11—Shields vs. Craig.
12—Schroeder vs. Legent.
13—Middletown Nat. B'k vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor, &c., R. R. Co.
14—Levy vs. Levy.
15—Kempner vs. Toelle.
16—Levy vs. Dunn.
17—Hays vs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
18—People ex rel. Baron vs. Scannell.
19—In re Ahl & Grop.
20—Roberge vs. Barnes.
21—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association.
22—Rudd vs. Rudd.
23—In re North Am. Fire Ins. Co.
24—Bryant vs. Bryant.
25—Munn vs. Trow.
26—Walker vs. Montgomery.
27—Davidson vs. Cirillo.
28—In re Weinert.
29—McKesson vs. Freedman.
30—Sager vs. Mayor, &c.
31—Schmidt vs. Schmitt.
32—Cappelle vs. Heller.
33—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Tostevin.
34—Marino vs. Gold.
35—People ex rel. Smith vs. Roosevelt.
36—People ex rel. Smith vs. Roe.
37—Schreyer vs. Morgan.
38—Lagowitz vs. Arendt.
39—Cassani vs. Dunn.
40—In re Walton Av.
41—Kattell vs. Sadler.
42—Scheuer vs. Brown.
43—Roby vs. Sullivan.
44—Matter of Hearst.
45—Traband vs. Traband.
46—Matter of Howard Lockwood & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Varnum, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Christian Briel.
2—James McKean.
3—Henry Burnstein.
4—Lillian I. Huggard.
5—Charles L. Locke.
6—John Hamilton.
7—Edward Remenyi.
8—Jacob Silverstein.
9—George R. Baldwin.
10—Cornelia Waldro.
11—Henry A. Hurlbut.
12—William E. Aul, or Briner.
13—Margaret A. Kelly.
14—Louisa H. Memmler.
15—James McCune.
16—Josephine A. Brainat.
17—Ellen Carney.
18—Maria S. Kenyon.
19—Joseph A. Monell.
20—Sanford Bernheimer.
21—Margaret Murray.
22—Herman E. Lanfer.
23—P. Charles Cole.
24—Henry W. Meyer.
25—Ray Weinfeld.
26—John Rae.
27—Joseph P. Keenan.
28—Eliza Stapleton.
29—Jacob Boehm.
30—Jacob Boehm.
31—John J. Gorman.
32—James Mullins.
33—Cornelius McGown.
34—Gustav Krof.
35—Daniel J. Kennedy.
36—Robert Stanwood.
37—Catharine Ross.
38—Maria Anna Knobluch.
39—Patrick Haran.
40—Marie Ponson, or Roskron.
41—John Wilke, or Wilkins.
42—Margaret Owens.
43—Mohanna Soghis.
44—Mary E. Barrett.
45—William Strange.
46—Kate Keenan.
47—Catherine Geary.
48—John McGinn.
49—Peter and Charles Bruno.
50—Emma W. Leage.
51—Ferdinand Schwuchheim.
52—Mark Jones.
53—Henry King.
54—Cecilia C. Wildberger.
55—Daniel Denny.
56—Eliza Fellows.
57—Elenora Tracy.
58—Edward Larch.
59—Coleman Spline.
60—Bridget McGrath.
61—Julia Boulin.
62—Morris Goodman.
63—William Gea.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, C. J., McCarthy and Conlan, JJ.—Held in General Term room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all cases must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached. Appeals from judgments.

10—Lesster vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
11—Purdy vs. C. C. White Paper Mfg. Co.
12—Chambers vs. Goldklaug.
14—Boldt vs. Epstein.
15—Jameson vs. Sweeney.
16—Myerson vs. Levy.
17—Travis vs. Stewart.
18—Hutkoff vs. Penn. R. R.
21—Gowing vs. Warner.
22—Jaeger vs. Koenig.
23—Marrus vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
25—Prince vs. Socialistic Co-op. Pub. Assn.
27—Singer vs. McDermott.
32—Marquis vs. Wood.
33—12th Ward Bank vs. Rogers.
34—Lee vs. Met. St. Ry.
35—O'Sullivan vs. York Lumber Corp.
38—Block vs. Gardiel.
39—Hasslacker vs. 3d Av. R. R.
41—Perrin vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
42—Mercantile Safe Dep. Co. vs. Parker.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Charles Jacobs.
2—Mary Stewart.
3—George Blake.
4—Charles Eberhardt.
5—Daniel Flynn.
6—Edward Astoe.
7—John Gallagher.
8—Dennis Harrigan.
9—Charles Coleman.
10—Mamie Gallagher.
11—John Mullen.
12—John Hennessy.
13—Paul Ajas.

Pleadings.

1—Patrick J. Ryan, Thomas Sexton, Daniel O'Connor.
2—May Lester.
3—Arthur Morrell.
4—James Sheehan, George Smith, Frederick Miller.
5—Reuben Thomas.
6—Adolph L. Meyer.
7—Kate Bohrum, Henry Schrum.
8—James O'Connell.
9—Charles H. Webb.
10—Thomas Franklyn.
11—James Smith.
12—James McCann.
13—Robert Horb.
14—Solomon Bolling.
15—Charles Pierce.
16—Jacob Freeman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, Recorder.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Blumenthal for the People.

1—James Murray, Alexander Pallier, David Leon, Marcel Fonder.
2—Della Mulligan.
3—May Bell, Mary Kelly.
4—John Cavagnaro.
5—Henry M. Birnbaum.
6—Daniel Durkin, James McCarty, Christopher Courtney.
7—Paul Roehl.
8—Dominick De Angelo.
9—Mary Smith.
10—Emil Riallis.
11—Sarah Blake.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company vs. Lipsky—Edward G. Whitaker, Hunt vs. Spaulding—John D. Kernan, Smith vs. Smith—Roger Foster, Quinby vs. Quinby—Elihu B. Frost. Matter of Sicher—John Hone. Matter of Keller—James E. Durross. Ulmer vs. Touyes—George A. Halsey, McCarthy vs. Henderson—Augustus Van Wyck, Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Merritt—William J. O'Sullivan.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Wendt vs. Walsh—Emanuel Blumenthal.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Egan vs. Lacperges—Richard R. Costello.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J. Criminal Calendar.—Engelhart Eerckesan, Charles Ryan, Franklin T. Eckart, Jacob Schmidt, John Hettrick, Edward Dorama, Robert Dorah, and Peter Johnson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Arthur G. Walley, Letitia Foster, Ellen M. Bigelow, Frank Jacinski, Theodore B. Kolyer, John M. Irving, Ann McVeigh, William N. Strong, and Balthasar Fiebling. The administration in the estate of Mary Myles. The estate of Martin Schaefer.

DEWEY CELEBRATION.

DEWEY PARADE.

CHOICE SEATS AND BOXES
LAND AND NAVAL PARADE.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
OFFICIAL PROGAMME.

BRENTANO'S,
31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

TWILIGHT CLUB
REVIEWING STAND,
Central Park West, 71st Street, facing The Majestic.
SEATS $2 AND $3.
C. F. WINGATE, 119 Pearl Street.

PIANOS.

At the "Piano Exchange,"
105-107 West 33d St., B'way and 6th Av. junction.
88 NEW AND USED PIANOS $35 UP.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.
DEWEY'S WELCOME.
Thursday, September 28th,
the Iron Steamboats will be dispatched from foot 22d St., North River, at 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. on a cruise in the vicinity of Sandy Hook and await the arrival of the "Olympia," and proceed with her to the anchorage at Tompkinsville.
TICKETS FOR ROUND TRIP, $1.00.

Thursday Evening, September 28th,
the Iron Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St., North River, at 6:30 and 7:30 P. M. to witness the illumination of the fleet at Tompkinsville and the fireworks on Staten Island.
TICKETS FOR ROUND TRIP, $1.00.

Friday, September 29th,
The magnificent steamers of this company will take part in the celebration of Dewey Day—the water parade, the night illumination and fireworks.

FARE—Day Demonstration, $2.00
Night " " 1.00

The Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., N. R., ONLY, at 11:00 A. M. for the MAVAL PARADE.
For the NIGHT DEMONSTRATION AND HARBOR AND FLEET ILLUMINATION the Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., North River, 6:30 P. M., and foot of 31st St., East River, 6:30 P. M.

YACHT RACES.
COLUMBIA—SHAMROCK.
The Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company have sea-going licenses, and will accompany the yachts all through the contests.
FARE EACH RACE, $2.00.
EACH STEAMBOAT WILL BE LIMITED
Tickets for either event can and should be secured at once. They can be had only at the company's office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
Steamer "Glen Island"
(Formerly Wm. C. Egerton).
The Flag Ship of the Starin fleet.
23d Regt. Band. | Caterer—Andersen.
Three large open decks and best steamer afloat for observation purposes. Dining room with 200 seating capacity. All saloons, staterooms, and dining room steam-heated. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 9:30 A. M. each race day. Single trip tickets, $2.50; tickets for three trips, $6.00. Staterooms, $5.00.

Steamer "Sam Sloan."
Speedy, spacious, safe, and room for everybody to see everything, with music and refreshments. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 10:00 A. M. each race day.
Single trip, $2; Tickets for 3 trips, $5.
Number of passengers on each steamer positively limited to one-half licensed capacity.
Starin's dock, with elevated passageway for passengers only, is used by these two steamers on race days exclusively.
Tickets sold at No. 1 B'way, room 182, 'phone 1537 Broad; 180 Fulton St., 'phone 5188 Cor't; Starin's dock, foot Cortlandt St.; 49 Beaver St.; McBride's, 71 B'way; Rullman's, 111 B'way; Miller's, 120 B'way; 141 B'way; Principal Hotels and Childs' restaurants.

DEWEY NAVAL PARADE.
INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
The Winthrop Line steamers "O. E. LEWIS" (twin screw) and "CITY OF QUINCY" (propeller) of Boston, under the direction of competent New York and Sandy Hook pilots, capacity 1,100, from Pier 3 East River.
These steamers are new, up to date, and have seagoing license. Tickets positively limited to one-half the capacity.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28—Trip to Sandy Hook to welcome ADMIRAL DEWEY and accompany the "OLYMPIA" to anchorage at Tompkinsville; leaving at 10:30 A. M.; tickets, $2.50.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29—Will take part in NAVAL PARADE, leaving at 10 A. M., giving time for trip around the war vessels before parade; tickets, $3.
EVENING TRIP around the harbor to witness fireworks display, illumination of naval fleet and Brooklyn Bridge; tickets, $1.
Following SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY hourly harbor and river trips, giving one hour and a half sail and an opportunity to view the various points of interest.
Will attend the YACHT RACES each day; tickets, $2. Tickets good on either steamer. Refreshments by first-class caterers.
Subscriptions strictly limited, and applications should be made at once. Tickets and further information at THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway; Tyson's Agencies, leading hotels; office Cahill Towing Line, 12 South St., and A. C. NICKERSEN'S, 31 Broadway.

DEWEY REVIEWING STAND,
"PHILIPPINE"
NAVAL AND LAND PARADES.
Riverside Drive, between 93d and 94th Sts. Built to curbstone and located on curve, making it the finest stand on Riverside Drive for both Naval and Land parades.
Magnificent view up and down the river.
Easily accessible from 93d St. 9th Av. L station, Columbus, Amsterdam, and 8th Av. surface lines, thence through rear of stand, so avoiding any crowd. All Building Dept. requirements fulfilled.
All seats reserved. Naval Parade $2.00. Land Parade $3.00, $4.00, and $5.00. Mail orders to J. W. Brockway, Room 182, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.
DIAGRAM AND SEATS AT 1 B'way, Room 182, 'phone 1537 Br'd. 180 Fulton St., 'phone 5188 Cortlandt. 49 Beaver St., Rullman's; 111 B'way; Miller's, 120 B'way; all Principal Hotels, and all Journal Information Bureaus.

DEWEY PARADE AND FIREWORKS
THE POPULAR SOUND STEAMER
"MONTAUK"
will accompany the parade, and make an evening trip for the fireworks display.
For parade leave L. I. R. R. Dock, L. I. City, 10:30; Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., 11:30 A. M.
For evening trip leave L. I. R. R. Dock, L. I. City, 6:00; Pier 13, E. R., 6:30 P. M.
Tickets for parade, $2.00; for Fireworks, $1.00. Sale of tickets limited. Refreshments on board. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. Ticket Offices, 120, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., and at L. I. R. R. Stations in Brooklyn, and at L. I. City.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.'S
PALATIAL STEAMER
TAURUS
Accompanies all International Yacht Races. Capacity 2,000. Tickets positively limited to 1,000 each race. Steamer leaves Pier 6, foot Rector St., at 9:30 A. M.
Reserved tickets, $3; at all principal ticket offices and leading hotels in the city and at pier. Refreshments.
Music by 7th Regt. Band.
SEBREE & CO., General Agents, 111 Broadway.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., Or Annex...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

DEWEY DAY.
STEAMER SAM SLOAN
LEAVES FT. CORTLANDT ST. 11:30.
$2.—Strictly limited to ½ capacity—$2.
Including Parade and Fireworks.

DEWEY DAY
The best place to view the parade coming up the Bay with comfort, and avoiding all crowding on Dewey Day, is Liberty Island.
Fare 25c. Boat every hour from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. from Battery landing.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., N. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:50, 3:35, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 6:50, 7:05, 8:40, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:40 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

EXCURSIONS.

ADMIRAL DEWEY CELEBRATION.
The following trips will be made by
THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEEL STEAMERS
CITY OF LOWELL OF THE NORWICH LINE
From Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring Street.
PLYMOUTH OF THE FALL RIVER LINE
From Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray Street.
Limited number of tickets, good only on steamer for which sold.
Down the Bay to Meet Dewey.
Thursday, Sept. 28th.
Leaving at 11:00 A. M. Tickets, $2.00.
Both Steamers will make a trip down the Bay, and possibly as far as Sandy Hook, to meet and greet the OLYMPIA, affording an opportunity to see the Assembled war ships welcome ADMIRAL DEWEY.
Naval Parade and Night Illumination.
Friday, Sept. 29th.
Leaving at 11:00 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, including day and night trips. Both Steamers will participate in the Naval Parade and Review, returning to Piers about dark, to give those who desire an opportunity of disembarking, and will leave again as soon as possible for a River and Harbor trip. The great Promenade Decks of these vessels afford unsurpassed opportunity to view the fire works and illumination. Returning, due at Piers about 9 o'clock.
War Ships and Grant's Tomb,
Saturday, Sept. 30th.
Leaving at 9:30 A. M., Tickets, $1.00.
Both Steamers will escort Admiral Dewey up the River, passing the war ships, rendezvousing opposite the starting point of the Land Parade, Grant's Tomb, and Claremont.
Returning, will proceed slowly down the River in full view of Riverside Drive, the route of the great land demonstration, arriving at Piers about noon, in time for those on board to witness the Parade at down-town points.
War Ships, West Point, and the Hudson River.
Sunday, Oct. 1st.
Leaving at 11:00 A. M., Tickets, $1.00.
Both steamers will make a trip up the Hudson as far as West Point, passing the war ships at anchor, Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb, Claremont, the Palisades, and other noted localities, returning to Piers about 5 o'clock.
Music on the LOWELL by Laurie's Celebrated Band; on the PLYMOUTH by the First Naval Battalion Band. Catering by the Company at regular prices.
Tickets now on sale at Wharf Offices, Telephone, Pier 18, Cortlandt, 4900; Pier 36, Spring, 1961. Also at Cook's offices, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St., and 1,225 Broadway, near 30th St., the latter office open until 10:00 P. M.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE
IN COMFORT.
Steamer "Monmouth"
will accompany the yachts over the course, leaving
PIER 8, NORTH RIVER, AT 9.00 A. M.
Tickets for the entire series of three or more races... $25.00
LIMITED TO 800.
Tickets on sale at room 715,
Central Building, 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

S. S. MIAMI
of the Flagler Florida East Coast system has been chartered by Raymond & Whitcomb for
DEWEY CELEBRATION
and the
INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
Limit guaranteed 350 persons, capacity over 1,000. Superior arrangement for those wishing to avoid crowded conditions.
Price Dewey DAY, $10;
Evening, $5.
Yacht Races, $10 each.
Ship will sail from Pier 31, (new,) N. R., foot of Watts St., adjoining Desbrosses St. Ferry.
Circulars, tickets, &c., at news stands of principal hotels and at 71 and 346 Broadway, 204 Broadway, 29 Wall St., and
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
25 Union Square, N. Y.
Telephone 3138 or 3139 18th St.

INTERNATIONAL
YACHT RACES.
THE FAST DEEP-WATER STEAMER
BLOCK ISLAND,
a fifteen-mile heavy ocean boat, sailing regularly between New London and Block Island, will attend each race between the COLUMBIA and SHAMROCK. Capacity for 1,500 passengers; absolutely limited to 600. Her three spacious decks and the strictly limited number of passengers offer excellent opportunity to view the races.
This is one of the official boats of the New York Journal, and its representatives will accompany it to report the races, thus assuring it a fine position.
Ship will sail from Pier 31 (new) N. R., foot of Watts St., adjoining Desbrosses St. Ferry.
Price Five Dollars Each Race.
Tickets are now on sale at news stands of principal hotels and at 346 Broadway, 204 Broadway, 29 Wall St., or at 25 Union Square.
Telephone 3138 or 3139 18th St.

COOK'S TOURS
DEWEY DAYS
&
YACHT RACES
Do not waste your time running around to a lot of places for information. Call at one of
COOK'S UNION TICKET OFFICES,
DOWN TOWN, 261 BROADWAY.
UP TOWN, 1,225 BROADWAY, under Daly's Theatre, open until 10 P. M.
We have a choice of Thirty of the very best boats. The demand is great and immediate application very desirable. As usual tickets to Europe, Round the World, everywhere, at lowest rates.
THOS. COOK & SON.

INTERNATIONAL
YACHT RACES.
THE
OLD DOMINION
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch one of their new Main Line Steamships
"JEFFERSON" or "HAMILTON"
to accompany the yachts in three races. The ships are 3,100 burden, 330 feet in length, with flush decks.
Number of Passengers Limited to 600.
TICKETS, $6.00 EACH TRIP.
STATEROOMS, $3.00 AND $2.00 EACH.
Applications for tickets either by mail or in person will be filled in order of their receipt.
J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent.
Pier 26, North River, New York.

DEWEY PARADE
AND
INTERNATIONAL RACES.
STEAMER "GEORGEANNA."
The fast and commodious three-decked steamer (capacity 1,700) will take a limited number of passengers. Her decks are so arranged as to afford an excellent and uninterrupted view of this great naval parade and unprecendented contest for the AMERICA'S CUP. Regular meals at city prices served on board.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets for Dewey Day, including evening trip for fireworks, $3.00.
Tickets for races, $2 per day, or $5 for first three days.
Steamer leaves Pier 6, N. R., foot Rector St., 11 A. M.
Tickets for sale with dockmaster, Pier 6, N. R.; Thomas Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St.; 1,225 Broadway, corner 30th St.; Fifth Avenue Hotel, Waldorf, Gilsey House, Astor House, McBride's, 71 B'way, and all Tyson's agencies.

RED FIRE ILLUMINATION.
THE HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE has arranged for the str. "PEGASUS" of Iron Stmbt. Co. to leave West 22nd St. Pier on a special trip at 7 P. M. SHARP on Thursday, 28th inst., for a first view of the "Olympia" and other War Vessels and the Red Fire Illumination. Tickets, now on sale at West 22nd St. and Desbrosses St. Offices, 75 cents each.

EXCURSIONS.

The White Squadron
Fleet of Ocean Steamboats
FOR
Dewey Day
AND
YACHT RACES
WITH THE
White Squadron International Band.

Steamboats Aurora, Viking, Elaine, Sylvester, Royal Beauty & Water Queen

DAY TIME TABLE—
Steamboats will leave foot of East 21st St., East River, 10:30 A. M.
Foot of West 19th St., North River, 10:30 A. M., and all
Boats will leave our main dock, Pier 4 East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 12 o'clock A.M.

Tickets, $3.00 each.

EVENING TIME TABLE—Leave foot of East 21st St., East River, at 7 P. M. Leave foot of West 19th St., North River, at 7 P. M., and all our steamboats will leave from Pier 4 East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 8 o'clock P. M.

FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES
our entire fleet of ocean steamboats will leave Pier 4 East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course.
Safety, speed, comfort, charming music, and a choice restaurant will be the essential features of our steamboats.
Tickets $3.00 each day, or $7.50 all days, whether three or more.
Tickets for Dewey Day or Yacht Races may be reserved on application to
NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY,
10 Wall St., and all leading hotels.
Telephone 3965 Cort.

THE FAMOUS STEAMERS
Republic and Columbia
FOR
Dewey Day
and Yacht Races
Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Whitehall Street) at 11 A. M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, are steam heated, and equipped with excellent restaurants. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets, $5.00 for Day Parade, $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.
FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES the COLUMBIA
will leave Pier 10 E. R. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course. The boat needs no recommendation. Its sengoing work on speed. She is well known and popular, and provided with every comfort. Restaurant service will be complete. Tickets, $3.00 each day, or $9.00 all days, whether three or more.
CAPACITY, 3,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 1,500.
Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to
W. F. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY.
Phone, 211 Madison Sq., or Pier 10, E.R.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE
IN COMFORT.
Steamer "Monmouth"
will accompany the yachts over the course, leaving
PIER 8, NORTH RIVER, AT 9.00 A. M.
Tickets for the entire series of three or more races... $25.00
LIMITED TO 800.
Tickets on sale at room 714,
Central Bldg., 143 Liberty St.
New York Transfer Offices, 944 and 1,284 Broadway; Royal Blue Line Offices, 434 and 1,354 Broadway, and Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
THE LARGE THREE-DECKED
Ocean-going Excursion Steamers
GRAND REPUBLIC
and
GENL. SLOCUM
(ROCKAWAY LINE STEAMERS)
Will leave each race day for the races from West 20th St., Battery Landing, and Bridge Dock, (Brooklyn,) accompanying the yachts over the entire course.
Company guarantees that only one-half licensed capacity will be carried.
Fare each race day $3.00, or Coupon tickets, good for five races, $7.50.
SUNDAY, OCT. 1ST, GRAND REPUBLIC and GENL. SLOCUM will make hourly trips from West 20th St. around Hookships, fare 25c.
For tickets and further information apply to office of company, 71 BROADWAY, Manhattan, Room 512, or 198 MONTAGUE ST., Brooklyn.

DEWEY PARADE
ELEGANT NEW STEEL STEAMER
ONTEORA
OF THE
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
will take part in the naval parade, leaving foot of Christopher Street at 11:30 A. M. Boat's capacity, 1,500. Number of passengers strictly limited to 600. Tickets now on sale at the pier and Thos. Cook & Son, 261 and 1,225 Broadway. Staterooms may be secured at the pier. Boat open for inspection at the foot of Christopher St. Monday and Wednesday. Telephone 1,539 Spring.

DEWEY DAY.
SEAGOING THREE-DECK STEAMER
GAY HEAD.
Chartered by Atlantic Yacht Club for Races.
Leaves UP TOWN, foot West 20th St., N. R.
For NAVAL PARADE.....10:30 A. M.
For ILLUMINATION and FIREWORKS..7 P. M.
Luncheon by CARDANI.
KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRA.
Large number of tickets already sold at leading clubs
Limited remainder.....$5 each
Including Buffet Luncheons.
Evening Tickets.....$5 each
Tyson's, McBride's, Miller's, Thomas Cook & Son's, or by mail. Lessee Gay Head, when check inclosed, 19 West 34th St., care City Club.

INSTRUCTION.

Rugby Military Academy,
West End Av. and 84th St. Day and Resident Cadets. Reopens Sept. 29th. Eleventh year, Tel. 1,260 Riverside.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
2,134 7TH AV., BETWEEN 126TH & 127TH STS.
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Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
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CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 233 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Fourth Street National Bank
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STOCKS 10 SHARES UPWARD on moderate margin. Com. 1-16
1,000 bushels and upward, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16. WHEAT
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Our offices being connected by private wires, enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN, 1 to 5 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," containing the information needed to deal in securities profitably, with reports, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years, issued gratis and mailed free; also Stock, Grain, and Cotton letter, Government, Municipal, and Railroad Bond Quotations furnished on application for purchase, sale, or exchange.
Uptown Offices, 1,132 Broadway, near 26th St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
COMMON STOCK OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Co.

Referring to our notice of April 11th, 1899, holders of the above Stock are herewith notified that out of the total Capital Stock of $67,275,500, $66,960,300 have been deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated February 8, 1899.
Holders who have not yet deposited their stock may now deposit the same with any of the undersigned, on payment of $5 per share penalty, in addition to the assessment of $2 per share, but only up to and including October 3d, 1899.
SPEYER & CO., New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.
LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort-on-Main.
TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Readjustment Managers.
New York, September 21st, 1899.

Ramapo
Improvement Company Stock
DEALT IN.
A. SARTORIUS,
39 BROAD ST. Telephone 4036 Broad.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BRADDOCK GAS AND LIGHT COMPANY, OF BRADDOCK, PA.
Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, dated March 2nd, 1891, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the second day of October, 1899, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest ceases October 2, 1899.
The numbers of the bonds to be redeemed are Bonds 1 to 6 and 101 to 280, inclusive.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By George Sherman, Vice President.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

THE PRESENT IS THE
LAST PUBLIC OFFERING
that will be made of the shares of the
Boston Little Circle Zinc Co.
prior to listing on the Boston Stock Exchange, for which application has been made. It is therefore the last opportunity to secure them at the present low rate of
$11.00 PER SHARE,
AS THE PRICE ADVANCES OCTOBER 2nd TO
$12.50 PER SHARE,
and the market price after listing will undoubtedly be greatly in excess of this figure.

The par value is $10 per share, full paid and non-assessable.
As an investment this stock cannot be excelled, as it is paying dividends of 12% per annum and earning in excess of 20%; and to those who do not care to make an investment, but simply desire a quick turn, they offer an unequalled opportunity of handsome profit.
Applications for stock to be addressed to the fiscal agents,
JOSHUA BROWN & CO
Bankers,
89 State St., Boston
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.
To all Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898:
Notice is hereby given that, ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 20, 1899, holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company dated December 15, 1898, may receive the new securities and cash to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Reorganization Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Depositary, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or the LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, its London Agency, as hereinafter stated.
Each holder must deliver to the Depositary all Reorganization Certificates held by him for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by the Depositary. Not more than 100 schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities and cash in exchange will be ready for delivery on the following day.
The new Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each. The new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Non-interest-bearing scrip exchangeable in round amounts for the new securities will be issued for fractional amounts of new Bonds and Shares. Holders entitled to fractions of Bonds or Shares may either sell the fractions to the undersigned or may purchase from the undersigned such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire Bond or an entire Share.
Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or express at their expense.
September 19, 1899.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

OFFICE OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
No. 120 Broadway, New York.
To Holders of Collateral Trust Non-Cumulative Series A Income Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.:
Union Pacific Railroad Company desiring to acquire a majority of the Collateral Trust Non-Cumulative Series A Five Per Cent. Income Bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, offers to holders of such bonds to exchange the same for its own First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, bond for bond, interest to be adjusted as accrued to September 1, 1899.
This is not to constitute a standing offer, but it is intended this offer shall cease without further notification as soon as sufficient bonds have been exchanged for the purposes of Union Pacific Railroad Company.
Holders of the Oregon Short Line Five Per Cent. Income Bonds, Series A, desiring to avail of this offer will promptly tender their bonds for exchange either to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, or Union Pacific Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York.
Dated September 1, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.
To the Holders of
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio and Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
B. & O. S. W. Railroad First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "A";
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "B";
B. & O. S. W. Railway Preferred Stock;
B. & O. S. W. Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
Cincinnati & Baltimore R. R. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds;
Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds:
Referring to our previous advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, notice is hereby given that deposits of the above securities will be received upon the terms stated in said advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, only up to OCTOBER 4, 1899, after which date no further deposits of any of said bonds or stock will be received, except at the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms as they may fix in each instance.
Dated September 19, 1899.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
$8,000 North Wisconsin Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$8,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$5,000 Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & No. Western Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 Saint Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1919.
$1,500 Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Regst. Bds., 1923.
20 shs. Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co. pfd.
1 share Chic. & Eastern Illinois R. R. pfd.
$600 St. Louis Ore & Steel Co. Inc. Bds., 1917; January, 1898, coups.
100 shs. Rocker Silver Mining Co.
$4,000 United States 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1907.
50 shs. Holland Trust Co.
20 shs. Holland Building Asso.
(By order of Administrators.)
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
(By order of Assignee.)
All his right, title, and interest as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Charles E. Sands in or to the contingent interest or estate which the said Charles E. Sands had on the 20th day of Dec., 1895, under the last will and testament of Samuel S. Sands, dec'd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
80 shs. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 La Capital Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1901.
$3,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Co., New River Div., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$10,000 Standard Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st Mtge. Bds. 1930.
40 shs. Oriental Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
$6,000 Zanesville & Ohio River Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (Public Trust Co. Certfs.)
$30,000 Bond & Mortgage of Daniel Croody to Sophie G. Parker, dated Sept. 23d, 1893, at 6 p. c. interest on property in City of Brooklyn and Town of Flatbush, L. I. (Hypothecated.)
20 shs. Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, Limited.
12 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
14 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
7 shs. National Park Bank.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
23 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
5 shs. Astor National Bank.
22 shs. Ninth National Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,268.40 Bond & Mtge. Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co., 6 p. c. interest, dated Nov. 25th, 1898, payable on demand, 24 mtge. on property n. e. corner 160th St. & Elton Av., N. Y. City. (Hypothecated.)
10 shs. American Exch. Nat'l Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 12:30 P. M.;
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
$5,000 Second Avenue R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due 1909.
$5,000 Broadway & Seventh Avenue R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due 1904.
25 shares Trust Co. of America, $100 each.
Warehouse Receipts for 167 bales Sumatra Tobacco, 31 bales Havana Tobacco, and 142 cases Domestic Tobacco, (hypotheceated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL, . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
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Transacts a General Banking Business.
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LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM BARBOUR, HENRY S. MANNING, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, MYRON T. HERRICK, CHAS. F. CUTLER, EMERSON McMILLIN, H. O. HAVEMEYER, JAMES M. DONALD, GEORGE CROCKER, J. WILLIAM CLARK, JOEL F. FREEMAN, WILLIAM E. SPIER, ANSON R. FLOWER, HENRY S. REDMOND, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, C. I. HUDSON, S. C. T. DODD, WILLARD BROWN, PHILIP LEHMAN, EDWARD P. CRAGIN, GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, FRANK JAY GOULD.

SPECIAL REPORT.
THE COALERS AND LEATHER.
We would be pleased to furnish you this report, together with Market Letter, free upon request in person or by letter, at our offices,
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT,
Bought and sold for cash or on margin.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1939, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E WELLFORD, Secretary.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the annual report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, and the authorization and approval of the location and construction of a branch about 7.2 miles in length between a point on the main line near the mouth of Crab Creek, Montgomery County, Virginia, and a point on the New River Division near Back Creek, Pulaski County, Virginia. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, September 30th, 1899, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, October 16th, 1899.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., August 2d, 1899.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of the acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 5, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 26, 1899.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 23, 1899.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the company, and the order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the company, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of electing Directors and for transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 2, 1899.

New York and East River Ferry Company.
New York, Sept. 15th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 5th, 1899, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 18th, 3 P. M. to Oct. 6th, 10 A. M.
ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, September 13, 1899.

Thirty-fourth Street Cross-Town Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Forty-second St. & Grand St. Ferry Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

North & East River Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Fulton Street Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 3, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable October 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record twelve o'clock noon, September 30th, 1899. The transfer books will close twelve o'clock noon September 30th, and open October 11th.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23rd St. and Sixth Ave.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
Eighty-eighth Dividend.
THE DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, October 2, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable October 2, 1899, to Stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on September 22. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., October 2.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 2d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 22d, 1899.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 22d, 1899.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a quarterly dividend on the common stock of One and One-fourth Per Cent., (1¼%,) payable to stockholders of record October 5th, 1899. Transfer books closed from October 5th to 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

The Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Company.
September 19th, 1899.
Coupon No. 2 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after October 2d, on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.
C. J. NOURSE, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 26, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 16, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday Sept. 22, 1899.
On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD STREET (MILLS BUILDING.)
Coupons due October 1st, 1899, from the following bonds will be paid after that date at this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge.
Northern R'y Co. 1st Mtge.
Morgan's La. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st Mtge.
New York, Texas and Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.
Coupons due October 1, 1899, from the following bonds will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston, Texas Central Cons. Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central General Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
5% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.
23 Wall Street,
New York, September 25, 1899.
Three months' interest due October 1st, 1899, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after that date. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., September 18, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 14, 1899, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon September 29, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon September 29, 1899, and reopened October 16, 1899.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 3, due October 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For purposes of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, September 25th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, September 23d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1899.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Office of American Ice Company,
138 E. 23d St.,
New York, Sept. 21st, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable October 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2d, 1899.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. October 2d, 1899, until 10:00 A. M. October 16th, 1899.
Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.
J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

New York Zinc Company.
No. 7 Wall Street.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the New York Zinc Company, payable Oct. 2d, at the office of the company. Transfer books will close on Sept. 21st, at 12 M., and will open Oct. 4th, at 10 A. M.
CHARLES C. WOLCOTT, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 19, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 28th inst.
The closing of the transfer books for this and subsequent dividends that may be declared is dispensed with until further notice.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY.
80 Broadway, New York, Sept. 22, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 8.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 2, 1899. The transfer books will close Monday, Oct. 2, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., September 25, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of October, 1899. Transfer books were closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 3d proximo.
MARSDEN J. PERRY,
Vice President.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply, WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

Stock Exchange Secretaryship Fight.
Charles Lee Andrews, the regular candidate for election as Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, to succeed and fill the unexpired term of Capt. George W. Ely, who retires Oct. 14 to become President of the Bankers' Trust Company, will be opposed by an independent candidate, William McClure. Mr. McClure is Chairman of the Exchange, and when Capt. Ely resigned was spoken of as the strongest candidate for the regular nomination. On the nomination of Mr. Andrews, Mr. McClure's friends, who represent the conservative element among the members, prevailed on him to run for the office. The election occurs Oct. 4.

Colorado Fuel Co. Adds to Its Capital.
DENVER, Sept. 25.—The stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at a special meeting to-day adopted resolutions authorizing the increase of the capital of the company to $25,000,000, of which $2,000,000 shall be preferred stock, drawing an annual dividend of 8 per cent. The Directors were authorized to issue, from time to time, the additional $12,000,000 stock provided for in payment for property or improvements.

More Gold Certificates Received.
Gold certificates of the value of $1,540,000 were received and distributed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday.

Hide and Leather Co.'s Mortgage Filed
SALEM, Mass., Sept. 25.—A mortgage was recorded to-day in the Essex County Registry of Deeds from the American Hide and Leather Company, the recently formed combination of tanneries and leather factories, to the Colonial Trust Company of New York. The mortgage secures an issue of bonds for $10,000,000.
A similar mortgage was filed in Saratoga County, N. Y.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Post Road Coal and Lumber Company of Mamaroneck; capital, $6,000. Directors—Andrew J. Seix, New Rochelle; Stephen B. Folger, Brooklyn.
Fulton Finance Association of New York City, to lend money on personal property; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry P. Ossorgo and Perry Ossorgo, New York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 25	442,087
To date this year	182,591,372
Corresponding date last year	76,909,037

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 25	$1,205,500
To date this year	$689,369,570
Corresponding date last year	$613,671,390

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 5@15 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Ann Arbor pf	½	Pressed S. C. pf	½
Chi., I. & L. pf	½	St. P. & Duluth	1
Col. South. 2d pf	1	St. Paul & Om.	1¾
Evans. & T. H.	½	Silver bull. certfs	½
Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	1¼	Twin City R. T.	3
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1	Twin City R. T. pf	1
Mo., K. & T.	½	Un. Bag & Paper pf	½
Nat. Steel pf	¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf	.3	Great. North. pf	1⅝
Am. Ice	⅝	Hocking Val. pf	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¾	Illinois Central	1½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Int. Paper pf	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Steel & W. pf	½	Manhattan Con.	1½

"The anthracite coal trade is developing the fact that harmonious relations exist among the managers, and that an effort will be made to further advance circular rates in October in order to confirm the stability of the present circular prices. The output continues large and most of the companies will hereafter for the remainder of the season keep nearly full time working at the mines. In fact they feel sure that the approach of colder weather will bring increased ordering. There is consequently talk of a circular advance of 25 cents for Oct. 1, though there are doubts whether all the producing interests are yet fully ready for it, there being inferior coals to be marketed which will require a little carefulness as to actual quotations. A meeting of coal managers held last week confirmed the hopeful view taken and discussed measures to continue harmony and promote stability."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Mortgage given by the American Hide and Leather Company to the Colonial Trust Company to secure an issue of $10,000,000 bonds.

According to Chicago advices the gross increase of the Santa Fé system for August will be about $500,000, and the increase in net considerably more, owing to the reduction in operating expenses.

Boston Stock Exchange to be closed Friday and Saturday.

Last week's movement of grain and merchandise by the Western roads the largest of the year.

Surplus of $185,619 shown by Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville for the year ended June 30. Gross earnings largest in the history of the company.

Chicago dispatches stating that Western roads have become involved in a serious passenger rate war.

Louisville and Nashville's August statement expected to be very favorable, showing a probable increase in net of $250,000 or more.

Decision reserved by the Court in the case of Frederick Marquand against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to compel the company to show its books.

Statement from Philadelphia that the the United States Flour Milling Company has made a sale of 5,300 barrels of Duluth Imperial, the largest sale of flour ever recorded in the United States.

Increase of $19,119 in Buffalo and Susquehanna's net earnings for August, making an increase of $21,665 since July 1.

London market restricted by the pending fortnightly settlements, which begin tomorrow.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 5@15 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.

Time money, 5@6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $102,540,993; balances, $5,809,834; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $601,747.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81⅞; demand, $4.85⅜; cables, $4.86. Commercial bills were $4.81@$4.82¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23¾ less 1-16@5.23⅜ and 5.20⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 1-16 and 94 13-16@94⅞; guilders, 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c. premium. Chicago—40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, 50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—American securities fluctuated somewhat after a steady opening and then declined. Prices were mainly influenced by the movements in Wall Street. At the close the tone was dull.

Consols for money, 104 7-16; consols for the account, 104½; Canadian, 95; Erie, 13½; Erie first preferred, 37⅞; Illinois Central, 116⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 79; St. Paul, 181¼; New York Central, 139½; Pennsylvania, 67⅝; Reading, 11⅛; Northern Pacific, preferred, 77⅜; Atchison, 21⅜; Louisville, 80⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅜; Anaconda, 10⅜.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £7,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 134.60; Madrid, 23.05; Lisbon, 42.; Rome, 7.36.

Bar silver steady at 27⅛d per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 61⅛.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Business on the Bourse here to-day began with international securities firm and Kafirs hesitating on the unsatisfactory Transvaal situation. Spanish 4s were strong, closing at 62.30, and other Spanish securities were firm. Rentes finished easier, Rio Tintos and De Beers were heavy, and Kafirs were freely offered. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 60 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 27½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Private discount on the Boerse to-day was harder owing to the settlement, and money was quoted at 6¼. Business was dull, on account of the uncertainty regarding the Transvaal situation. Only mining shares were in good demand, on favorable manufacturing reports. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day and private discount was harder.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—Spanish 4s closed today at 71.40. Gold was quoted at 23.00.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in September showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$7,327
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	4,990
Evansville and Indianapolis	60
Evansville and Terre Haute	3,192
Flint and Père Marquette	2,095
Iowa Central	7,322
Lake Erie and Western	6,350
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	5,635
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	2,863
Rio Grande Southern	1,870
Rio Grande Western	21,100
St. Paul	51,946
Toledo and Ohio Central	5,640
Twin City Rapid Transit	8,475
Total increase, 14 roads	$128,775
Increase previously reported	12,725
Total increase, 15 roads	$141,500

No decreases so far reported.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Statements as to their condition have been made by the following banks: The Nassau, Fourteenth Street, Eleventh Ward, Mechanics and Traders', Fifth Avenue, Corn Exchange, State Bank, West Side, Bank of New Amsterdam, Mutual Bank, and People's Bank of Brooklyn. Details will be found in another column.

Dividends, details of which will be found in another column, are announced by the following companies: American Malting Company, United Traction and Electric Company, Philadelphia Company.

The Southern Pacific Company announces that certain coupons, due on Oct. 1, will be paid after that date at 23 Broad Street.

New Pacific Mail Steamers.

The fleet of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is to be increased by two large steamships, which are to be constructed in the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. The vessels will cost $3,627,000, and one is to be delivered before 1901 and the other in March of that year. Each will have a gross tonnage of 11,300, and the contracts call for a speed of 18 knots. Their length is to be 550 feet. The passenger accommodation of each is to be 143 first-class and 1,200 steerage.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions yesterday in the market for outside securities were not numerous, and at no time during the day did the market show much life. As at the beginning of last week the money rate advanced sharply, and the influence of this fact was naturally unfavorable. Even where the conditions prevailing did not cause the sacrifice of stocks it led to a disposition on the part of many to remain out of the market. In no stock was the trading in large amount, and the declines recorded were made on sales of a few hundred shares of stock. In some parts of the market a good deal of strength was shown, but in most cases final bids showed some recession from those of Saturday.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, the course of which is watched with much interest, was weak yesterday. It opened at the highest figure for the day, and closed at the lowest. With practically no movement toward recovery, the stock declined steadily and lost two points net for the day, closing at 92 bid. The total sales of Amalgamated Copper were of no large amount, but as there was no support given to the stock these sales were enough to bring about the loss recorded. There is little to explain the continued falling off in this stock except that its course during the past few weeks and the impatient waiting that preceded the announcement of the dividend have made this stock particularly sensitive to unfavorable conditions affecting the market generally.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS also attracted much attention by declining sharply on the sale of a few hundred shares. Unfavorable rumors spread, it would seem, at least partly for manipulative purposes, were circulated in regard to the company, and following this the stock was offered down. The execution of one or two market orders further influenced the stock, and the common sold down to 31¾, and the preferred to 55½. Both issues recovered partly from these declines before the end of the day, but in both the net loss for the day was substantial. The common stock closed at 32¼ bid, a net loss of 1¼ points, and the preferred stock closed at 56 bid, a net loss of 2 points. The rumors in regard to the New Amsterdam Gas Company heard yesterday seemed nothing more than a repetition of earlier reports that could not be confirmed.

Notwithstanding several more or less favorable reports, the electric stocks were somewhat heavy yesterday in sympathy with the market generally. There was very little trading in the stocks of this group. Sellers of the stocks did not seem inclined to offer them down, and the absence of buyers willing to take the offerings except at figures considerably below the previous sales merely reflected the general condition of the market.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION sold at 4½ and the best bid for the stock at the close was 4. The time for the payment of the second installment on this stock has been extended to Feb. 1, 1900. Holders of the temporary certificates may pay the second installment of $5 and receive the engraved certificates, but they may without incurring any penalty postpone this payment until next February.

ELECTRIC AXLE LIGHT AND POWER was not less dull than the other electric stocks. It is reported that the cars recently equipped by the company for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will be put in operation to-day. This road has ordered fifteen cars, and other orders to be filled shortly will bring the total number of cars equipped by the Electric Axle Light and Power Company up to 125.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was not traded in at all yesterday, and quotations for the stocks were little changed. It is probable that the delivery of the engraved certificates of the Distilling Company of America stock will be begun in about ten days.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam	32¼	32½
New Amsterdam 5s	56	57
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	100

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	34	35
American Agricul. Chem., ex div	78	80
American Wool Goods	27	27½
American Wool Goods pf	83½	83½
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf	80	82
Distilling Company of America	19	19⅛
Distilling Company of America pf	58	60
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5	6¾
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf	40	45
Havana Commercial	26½	27
Havana Commercial pf	69¾	69
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf	71¾	72½
National Gramophone	50	51
National Salt	45	47
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	45¾	46
National Tube pf., ex div	98½	99½
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	96	99
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div	99	101½
Rubber Goods Mfg	30	32
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	84	86
Sloss-Sheffield subs	130	140
Sloss-Sheffield	40	41
Sloss-Sheffield pf	90	94
Standard Oil Trust	467	472
Standard Oil of New Jersey	465	470
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	92	92½
American Air Power	41	45
American Cotton		65
Arizona Lead	7½	8¼
Asphalt Company of America	17½	18
British Columbia Copper	11¾	12¼
Chicago & Alton subs	110	111
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i	96	97
Electric Vehicle	94	97
Electric Vehicle pf	100	115
*Elec-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	30	51
General Carriage	30	
Illinois Transportation	4	4½
*Markeen Copper	10¾	11¼
Mexican 6s	99¾	100¼
New England Transportation	87	92
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¾	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	21	22
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23	23½
St. Louis subs	138½	140
St. Louis common, when issued	30	33
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95¼
Tennessee Copper	16½	17¼
Trust Company of America	245	250
*Union Copper	30	
Virginia Coal, Iron, & Coke	30	32
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue		235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock		102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	105	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	112½	
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	89
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	28¾
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	97	97½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	103¼	103½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80	81
Central Union 5s, guaranteed		106¼
Consolidated Gas of Newark	96	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	88½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21½	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	46	46½
Denver Gas 5s	80¾	80¾
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	62	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas		45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s		70
Mutual Gas of New York	290	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28¼	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	81	88
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	45	50
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	60	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	120	122
Standard Gas 1st	114	115
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 6 per cent. bonds		80
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	104¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	33	35
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	97½	98¼
Brooklyn Ferry (new)	60	62
Hoboken Ferry con. 6s	98	98½
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	110	112
Union Ferry	95	98
Union Ferry bds	102	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	21
American Typefounders	54	57
American Tobacco Company	10	11
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	83	88
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	55	
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	110½	111¾
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter		31
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	100	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	5	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	68

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The money market is still in a relatively firm position, with rates held at previous quotations. At the Clearing House the rate on all loans was 4 per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents' premium. A few call loans are outstanding at 4 per cent., and more at 4½, but some of the largest banks report most of their loans at 5 per cent.

The stock market had an exceptionally dull day of it, with values inclined to droop for much of the time. There was really little in the situation that could be called a feature. Arcadian, still the object of much attention, and apparently as much of a mystery as ever, seemed to get a better support than of late, and after breaking to 47½ early in the day, rallied to 50. Inside information tells of nothing unfavorable to the property, and attributes the recent selling to a former insider. All the other coppers were neglected and generally inclined to weakness. Baltic was back to 26 and 26½; Parrot dropped to 45½; Utah sold at 37⅞ to 39, but just at the close pushed up to 40½; Massachusetts was up to 13; United States Mining sold in a small way at 32; Anaconda dropped to 51⅞ from 54.

A considerable trading in East Boston at from 8¾ down to 8, a fractional set-back for Central Oil, and a good-sized business in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Sugar were the only points of interest in the general list.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7	7⅛	Old Colony	8	8⅛
Allouez	5	5½	Old Domin	31½	32
Arcadian	49¼	49⅝	Osceola	85	85½
Arnold	11	11½	Parrot	46¾	47
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Pioneer	8	8
Atlantic	28½	30	Quincy	155	158
Baltic	26½	30	Rhode Island	5¾	6½
B. & C. Cr. C. 25		30	Santa Fé	12¾	12⅝
Bost. & Mon.	340	345	Santa Ysabel	12¾	13
Butte & Bos.	65	69	Shoe	21	22
Cal. & Hec.	795	700	Tamarack	223	225
Centennial	33	34	Utah Cons.	40	41
Franklin	17½	18	Washington	2	2¼
Humboldt	1¾	2¾	White Knob	13	15
Isle Royale	42½	43	Winona		10
Mohawk	21¾	22	Wolverine	42	43

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	255	260	Cent. M. pf.	66	..
Bost. & Low.	241	..	Fitchburg pf.	121½	..
Bost. & Me.	190	..	N. Y. & N. H.		
Bost. & Pr.	38	..	& H. 6s	112¾	..
Bost. Elev.	107½	109	N. Y. & N. H.		
Bost. Gas 5s	85	87	& H. 4s	116½	..
Cent. Mass.	16	18	West End	93½	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	362	384	N. Eng. Tel.		155
Chi. S. Y.	141½	144	U. S. Oil	45¼	45½
Dom. Coal	51	52	Westinghouse Electric	47	49
Dom. C. pf.	115	117	Westinghouse Elect. pf	68	70
Erie Tel.	112	112			
Mex. Tel.	5¾	6			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Biscuit, after opening at 46¾, dropped to 45⅞ and closed at 46. Steel went off ¼ point from the opening at 52. Metropolitan preferred was back to 67; the trust certificates advanced to 22 from 21. Some of its bonds brought 95¾. The business of the day was very small.

SETTLEMENT PRICES.

Am. Strawboard	34
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	77
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	128
National Biscuit Co. com	45¾
National Biscuit Co. pf	97½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	3
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	12
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	3
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf	18
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	13
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf	30
N. Chi. St. R. R.	230½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	119¾
South Side El. R. R.	98
Lake St. Elevated	17½
Lake St. El., 1. cfts.	15¼
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

Am. Linseed com.	9½
Am. Linseed pf.	50
Am. Tin Plate com.	35¾
Am. Tin Plate pf.	85½
National Biscuit Co. com.	45¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97½
National Carbon Co.	20
National Carbon Co. pf.	83¾
National Steel com.	51½
National Steel pf.	95¼
Diamond Match	128
West Chicago Street R. R.	119½
Chi. Union Traction	31¾
Chi. Union Traction pf.	82¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Little activity was displayed in the market to-day, and prices moved with great irregularity. Cambria Steel, Welsbach Light, Western New York and Pennsylvania, Bethlehem Steel, and American Railways advanced; Union Traction, Marsden, Pennsylvania Manufacturing, and American Asphalt declined. The losses were fractional, as were also the advances, except in Welsbach Light, which moved up 1¼, to 53. Cambria Steel touched 25¾, its highest point on record. Call money ruled firm at 6 per cent. The banks last week lost about $2,000,000 to New York.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	25¼	25¾	Penn. Mfg.	28¾	28¾
Choctaw	42½	43	Phila. Trac.	96¾	97
El. Stge. B.	134	140	Union Tract.	34¾	35
El. S. E. pf.	134	140	U. G. Imp.	163¾	164½
El. Co. of A.	17¾	18	Welsbach Lt.	51	52
Lehigh Val.	26¾	26¾	W. N. Y. & Penn.	6¼	6¾
Marsden	14¼	14½			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
230	Am. Steel & W.	51	51½	50⅝	50⅝
10	Am. Steel Hoop	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
11,480	Am. Sug. Ref.	144½	145	142⅝	142⅝
3,580	Am. Tobacco	121	121	116⅛	116⅝
30	A., T. & S. F.	20	20	20	20
4,890	A., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅜	63⅝	61⅝	61⅞
55,700	Brook. R. T.	88	91½	87⅜	89⅜
60	Ches. & Ohio	27½	27½	27	27
4,080	C. B. & Q.	130¾	130¾	129¾	130¾
90	Chi. Gt. West.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
10,810	C. M. & St. P.	128	128	126½	126⅝
100	Chi. & N'west.	166⅜	166⅜	166¼	166⅜
1,490	C., R. I. & P.	113⅝	113⅝	112⅜	112⅜
50	Col. Fuel & Iron	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
480	Cont. Tobacco	41½	42⅜	41½	42⅜
1,910	Federal Steel	54	54⅝	53	53⅜
60	Fed. Steel pf.	79	79	78½	78½
460	Louis. & Nash.	78½	79	78¾	78¾
2,060	Manhattan	100½	103¾	100¼	103¼
870	Mo. Pacific	45¾	45¾	44	44⅜
140	N. Y., O. & W.	25½	25⅝	25¼	24⅝
20	Norfolk & West.	24½	24½	24½	24⅝
900	Northern Pac.	63⅜	63⅜	62⅜	62⅜
50	North. Pac. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼
1,980	People's Gas	110¾	111	109¾	110
80	Reading	21½	21½	21½	21¼
250	Reading 1st pf.	58½	58½	58⅜	58⅜
170	Republic Steel	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
30	St. L. South. pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34¼
1,130	Southern Pacific	38	38¼	37⅞	37⅞
50	Southern Ry. pf.	51⅞	52	51⅜	52
450	Term. C. & I.	116	116⅜	115	115½
200	Union Pacific	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44⅜
70	Union Pac. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¼
1,730	U. S. Leather	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
1,240	U. S. Leather pf.	79¾	80¾	79¾	79¾

105,260

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$7,000	Amsterdam Gas	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	109
Binghamton Gas 5s	98
Fern. Coal Co.	14.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf	35.00
Marshall Mill	50
New York Biscuit bonds	111
Retsof bonds	83½
Retsof stock	15

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 25, 1899.

Change.									
Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	115	10	Adams Express	116	116	116	116	..
16¾	16¾	1,030	Am. Car & Foundry	17	17	17	17	-¼
62¾	62¾	1,400	Am. Car & Foundry pf	64	64	62¾	62¾	-¾
32½	32¾	400	American Ice	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	-¾
43¾	44	400	American Cotton Oil	44¾	44¾	44	44	..
9¾	10	177	American Linseed	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	+⅜
50	52¾	125	American Linseed pf	50½	50½	49¾	49¾	..
148	152	55	American Express	150	150	149	149	..
37	37⅛	1,120	Am. Smelt. & Ref	35¾	39¾	37⅛	37⅛	-1⅝
85½	89	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	89	90	85⅞	89¼	+3⅜
5⅞	..	100	Am. Spirits Mfg	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	-⅛
..	..	20	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	27	27	27	27	..
50	50¾	3,760	Am. Steel & Wire	51¾	51⅝	50¾	50⅝	-1⅜
96	97	250	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97	97	96½	96½	-½
142	142⅜	22,300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	142¼	145	142¼	142⅝	-5⅛
37⅞	38⅛	1,500	American Tin Plate	38¾	39¾	38	38	-1¾
86	87	120	Am. Tin Plate pf	87	87	87	87	..
118⅝	118⅝	29,625	American Tobacco	121	121	118	118⅝	-2½
44	44½	4,635	Am. Steel Hoop	45	45¾	44¾	44½	-⅜
85	85⅜	1,000	Am. Steel Hoop pf	86	86	85¾	85½	+⅜
40	42	300	Ann Arbor pf	41	41½	41	41½	+⅝
20¾	20⅝	2,555	Atch., Top. & S. F.	20¾	20¾	20	20	-1
61¾	61⅞	23,060	A., Top. & S. F. pf	63	63	61⅝	61¾	-1⅜
51¾	51⅞	4,670	Anaconda Copper	52¼	52½	51¾	51¾	-1⅝
50¼	51	520	Baltimore & Ohio	50½	50¾	50	50	-½
70½	71	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	-½
88⅞	88¾	102,258	Bklyn. Rapid Transit	88⅞	91¼	87⅝	88⅞	-1⅞
140	142	450	Bklyn. Union Gas	140	140	140	140	-1½
57⅞	58⅜	200	Cen. Pacific, ass't pd	58¾	58¾	58½	58¾	-⅛
26⅞	27	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	27½	27	27	-1⅛
129½	129¾	25,435	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130¾	130¾	129¾	129½	-⅝
48	48⅜	200	Chi. Cons. Traction	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼	-⅜
14½	14⅝	400	Chicago Gt. Western	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	-⅜
80¾	81⅛	715	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	-⅝
41	41⅜	920	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	41¾	41¾	41	41	-⅝
11¾	12	1,016	Chi., Ind. & Louis	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	+⅜
43½	44	100	Chi. Ind. & Louis. pf.	44	44	44	44	+⅝
126½	126⅝	18,795	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	127¾	127¾	126¾	126¾	-1½
166¾	167¼	400	Chi. & Northwestern	166¾	167½	166¾	167½	-1½
112½	112¾	5,455	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	113¾	113¾	112¼	112¾	-1¾
44½	46	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
55	55¾	100	C., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	55½	55¾	55⅜	55⅜	..
56⅜	57	1,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	57¾	58⅜	56⅝	56⅝	-2
21½	22¼	200	Colorado Midland pf	21	21	21	21	-2½
5⅝	6¾	2,025	Colorado Southern	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+⅛
44	44½	300	Colorado South. 1st pf.	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	+⅛

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE STATE BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,890,767.86
Overdrafts		70.17
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$48,005.01	
Due from approved reserve agents	164,458.06	
		212,463.07
Banking house and lot	$38,500.00	
Other real estate	105,157.76	
		141,657.76
Mortgages owned		64,606.90
Stocks and bonds		293,842.22
Specie		78,184.22
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		150,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$75,101.81	
Other items carried as cash	9,733.84	
		84,835.25
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		2,905.00
		$2,919,279.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	75,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	88,610.14
Due depositors	2,004,699.67
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	1,029.64
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
	$2,919,279.45

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President, and I. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier, of the State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 378 Grand Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of September, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made. And O. L. RICHARD, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.
ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President.
I. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 25th day of September, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WILLIAM B. ROTH,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 49.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK
at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,638,601.52
Overdrafts		956.32
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		135,952.37
Other real estate		45,870.81
Mortgages owned		4,500.00
Stocks and bonds		205,000.00
Specie		179,788.30
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		96,590.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$267,356.87	
Other items carried as cash	5,117.88	272,474.75
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixture ac	$11,000.00	
Premiums ac	1,078.13	
Custom House balance with U. S. Treasurer	1,629.40	
		13,707.53
		$2,593,441.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$400,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses	25,844.14
Due depositors	2,008,488.07
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	9,074.13
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	35.26
	$2,593,441.60

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
LEO SCHLESINGER, President, and A. M. DEDERER, Cashier, of Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 486 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of September, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made. And HENRY SCHERER, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to by deponent, the 25th day of September, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public, Kings Co., certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE NASSAU BANK, NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,337,329.23
Overdrafts		406.67
Due from banks and bankers for collections		288,907.83
Real estate		51,900.00
Mortgages owned		1,500.00
U. S. and other bonds		248,168.33
Specie		435,949.56
U. S. legal tenders and notes of National banks		277,220.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$229,777.68	
Other cash items	1,500.00	
		231,277.68
Vault and fixtures		4,000.00
		$3,871,661.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	23,922.64
Due depositors	3,063,175.82
Due banks, bankers, and brokers	14,539.84
Unpaid dividends	24.00
	$3,871,661.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
FRANK H. RICHARDSON, President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Cashier, of the Nassau Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of September, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
F. H. RICHARDSON, President.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 25th day of September, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] RAPHAEL M. MATTESON,
Notary Public, N. Y. C.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE WEST SIDE BANK
at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,434,725.80
Overdrafts		956.42
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		173,626.21
Real estate		63,712.20
Stocks and bonds		391,460.06
Specie		401,314.15
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		365,688.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$214,217.23	
Other items carried as cash	19,508.41	
		233,725.64
		$4,065,208.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	126,657.44
Due depositors	3,395,585.62
Due banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	86,185.44
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Taxes	5,000.00
	$4,065,208.50

State of New York,—County of New York, ss:
C. F. TIETJEN, President of West Side Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 486-487 8th Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of September, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made; and Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier, is absent and cannot join in this report.
C. F. TIETJEN, President.
Subscribed and sworn to by deponent, the 25th day of September, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$817,075.27
Overdrafts		139.27
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$72,493.30	
Due from approved reserve agents	184,683.85	
		257,177.13
Other real estate		4,518.70
Stocks and bonds		213,212.50
Specie		65,568.41
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		59,026.00
Other items carried as cash		391.36
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Internal revenue stamps		657.63
		$1,417,766.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	6,973.50
Due depositors	1,208,721.24
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	1,960.51
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	111.00
	$1,417,766.34

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
GEORGE F. VAIL, President, and IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier, of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East Fourteenth Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of September, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
GEO. F. VAIL, President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 25th day of September, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] MORRIS E. STERNE,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 129.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
New York, at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,861,146.31
Overdrafts		987.04
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers		863,035.08
Banking houses and lots	$794,000.00	
Other real estate	13,474.65	
		797,474.65
Mortgages owned		344,179.45
Stocks and bonds		446,038.24
Specie		4,161,639.61
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		948,487.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$6,649,821.55	
Other items carried as cash	165,152.45	
		6,814,974.00
		$29,237,861.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,400,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	651,236.80
Due depositors	20,894,197.78
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	5,784,894.75
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	6,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz: Unpaid dividends	1,472.00
	$29,237,861.93

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM A. NASH, President, and LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier, of the Corn Exchange Bank, New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 32 William Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank and its branches has been transacted at the locations required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of September, 1899, as the day on which said report shall be made.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 21st day of September, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] THOMAS HAGE,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the twentieth day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,100,421.26
Overdrafts		5,866.17
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers		83,732.29
Banking house and lot		357,066.60
Mortgages owned		5,000.00
Stocks and bonds		42,228.13
Specie		1,870,961.66
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		609,177.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$394,702.55	
Other items carried as cash	53,812.39	
		347,574.94
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Due from Treasurer U. S.	$24,000.00	
U. S. internal revenue stamps	4,141.64	
		28,141.64
		$11,495,917.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,111,490.75
Due depositors	$10,163,180.06
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	22,296.88
	10,184,476.94
	$11,495,917.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
A. S. FRISSELL, President, and FRANK DEAN, Cashier of The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 530 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892), and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of September, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
A. S. FRISSELL, President.
FRANK DEAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 25th day of September, 1899, before me.
SELAH L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co., Ctf. filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,306,390.52
Overdrafts		229.67
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$35,062.19	
Due from approved reserve agents	118,006.60	
		153,068.79
Banking house and lot	$45,000.00	
Other real estate	1,075.00	
		46,075.00
Mortgages owned		4,500.00
Stocks and bonds		119,382.02
Specie		70,654.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		89,754.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$77,680.08	
Other items carried as cash	392.37	
		78,072.45
		$1,868,083.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	131,211.69
Due depositors	1,636,881.76
	$1,868,083.45

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of September, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
JAMES McCLENAHAN, President.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 25th day of September, 1899, before me.
GEORGE S. EWALD,
Notary Public, No. 43, N. Y. Co.
[Seal of Notary.]

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM
at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,709,847.86
Overdrafts		4,060.52
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		113,337.11
Stocks and bonds		635,078.18
Specie	$917,008.84	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	122,250.00	
		1,039,267.84
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$109,018.16	
Other items carried as cash	13,676.80	
		122,694.76
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Safe deposit vaults		85,000.00
		$4,660,304.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	113,395.58
Due depositors	$3,594,959.25
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	401,953.77
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
	4,046,908.99
	$4,660,304.57

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FRANK TILFORD, President, and GEORGE J. BAUMANN, Cashier, of the Bank of New Amsterdam, a bank located and doing business at Broadway and 39th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of September, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FRANK TILFORD, President.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 25th day of September, 1899, before me.
JOHN G. HEMERICH,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MUTUAL BANK,
1,282 Broadway, at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,188,519.08
Overdrafts		302.82
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	$41,496.41	
Due from approved reserve agents	326,754.16	
	35,317.00	
		408,250.57
Other real estate		35,317.00
Stocks and bonds		29,930.00
Specie		22,089.87
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		108,534.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$115,123.72	
Other items carried as cash	2,155.96	117,279.68
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	11,001.22	11,001.22
Total		$1,920,894.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	80,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	42,602.67
Due depositors	1,475,291.57
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	73,000.00
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
Total	$1,920,894.24

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JAMES McCLENAHAN, President, and WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier, of the Mutual Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,282 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 20th day of September, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made. And HENRY SCHERER, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.
JAMES McCLENAHAN, President.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 25th day of September, 1899, before me.
GEORGE S. EWALD,
Notary Public, No. 43, N. Y. Co.
[Seal of Notary.]

DIVIDENDS.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.
NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME B BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 3, DUE OCTOBER 1, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity, (at the rate of 4%,) upon presentation at the office of the STATE TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, NEW YORK, N. Y.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment House on St. Nicholas Avenue—The Central Park West Deal—Auction Sales.

Leopold Weil has sold for Jacob D. Butler to Arthur Gorsch the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, together with the northeast corner of the same street and St. Nicholas Place, making in all a plot 98 by 92 by 99 by 65, on which the buyer will erect a seven-story apartment house.

The deal involving the American Deposit and Loan Company's plot, 150 by 100, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street, continues to be the subject of conflicting statements even among the interested parties. The state of the case as shown by careful inquiry late yesterday afternoon seemed to be that, while final contracts may not have been signed, the purchase of the property by Irons & Todd is practically assured.

McVickar & Co. have sold for the Germania Life Insurance Company to Louis Stern, for about $14,500, the three-story dwelling 309 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 17.6 by 99.11.

Hulbert, Peck & Sons have sold for John J. Brennan the three-story dwelling 426 West Thirty-fourth Street, 20 by 45 by 98.9.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold the five-story American-basement dwelling 652 West End Avenue, 16 by 50 by 82; also the five-story double flat 189 St. Nicholas Avenue, 32 by 100.

John R. Davidson has sold for Mrs. Mary Dunshee and Mrs. Mary Pinan the three-story dwelling 141 Manhattan Avenue.

Rusher & Babcock have sold for Peter Wagner, to a client, 9 West Ninety-fifth Street, a four-story house, 18 by 58 by 100.

Neubeck & Busher have sold a two-family house, 25 by 100, at 573 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to Dr. Lewis H. Brown of Buchanan, N. Y., for $6,700; also a two-story house, 25 by 100, at 638 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to George Dick.

The block bounded by Lorillard Place, Hoffman, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth, and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Streets, containing about thirty lots, has been sold by St. Joseph's Institute of Fordham. Leitner & Marks, William Stonebridge, and John Dennerlein conducted the negotiations. The price was about $35,000.

It is reported that the five-story flat at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Eighth Avenue has been sold for about $45,000.

Henry Parish, as trustee, conveyed yesterday to William F. Havemeyer the seven-story building 67 Wall Street, 37 by 66 by 42.2 by 92.2. Mr. Havemeyer contracted for this purchase several weeks ago. His holdings at this point, now including 67 and 69 Wall Street and 89 and 91 Beaver Street, were mortgaged yesterday to the Brooklyn Savings Bank for three years in the sum of $300,000 at 4 per cent. interest.

Yesterday's records also contain the transfer of the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, 50.6 by 95 by 19 by 100, by Henrietta Kahn to Henry Corn, for $245,000. Mr. Corn gives back a two-year mortgage for $60,000 on the parcel and also transfers to Henrietta Kahn the property 424 Broome Street.

Results at Auction.

The voluntary offerings announced for yesterday, those of 241 and 243 West Broadway, and the southwest corner of First Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, were withdrawn. A foreclosure on four flats at Third Avenue and St. Paul's Place resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

3,733 Third Avenue, northwest corner of St. Paul's Place, together with 3,735 and 3,777 adjoining, each 26.5 feet front and varying in depth from 86.11 to 110.5, three four-story brick flats, with store; together with St. Paul's Place, north side, 86.11 feet west of Third Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 28.9 by 109, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, to the plaintiffs, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company $65,855

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Dudley, referee, 118, 120, and 122 West Sixty-first Street, south side, 250 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 20 by 100.5, three four-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, on each, $27,666.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 1,443 to 1,449 Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 102.8 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $28,598.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Nos. 17 and 19 West Ninety-seventh Street, to a two-story and attic brick dwelling; John McDermott, premises, owner; Gilbert M. Robinson, jr., architect; cost, $900.

No. 415 Grand Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Jacob Furmann, owner; E. W. Greis, architect; cost, $75.

SUCCESSFUL SALE IN YONKERS.

Curtis Estate's Holdings Bring More Than $100,000 at Auction.

The trustee's sale of the holdings of the Abijah Curtis estate, in Yonkers, conducted yesterday afternoon on the premises by Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth, realized something over $100,000. Both of the country seats, The Oaks and Springside, were bought by heirs, the former for $30,000 and the latter for $17,900. A house with two lots on Woodworth Avenue, near Ashburton Avenue, brought $3,500, and one on High Street, near Ridgewood Avenue, on a plot about 100 by 190, went for $11,500. Other lots and plots on High and Fairview Streets, Ridgewood and Vineyard Avenues, ranged in price from $150 to $1,500.

Edgewater Lots at Auction.

William M. Ryan held a successful sale of lots at Edgewater, N. J., on Saturday, disposing of sixteen out of an announced offering of twenty parcels. The last four were voluntarily withdrawn by the owner. Prices ranged from $375 to $440 a lot.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Sept. 25.

ARTHUR AV, 1,995, 18.8x90; Edwin J. Blaivelt to Carrie Hess 3,800
ALL existing title or accruing, in certain land, as heir, &c., of Jacob and Alfta Edwards and Robert Edwards estate, in New York or elsewhere; Tobias Teed to Ella A. Brown 1
BAILEY AV, e s, Plot 43 and parts of 41 and 42; also parts of Plots 40, 41, and 42, map of property of William O. Gilles, at King's Bridge; John Eusner to Frederick Bachmann 1
BALCOM AV, s s, 100 ft w of Fort Schuyler Road, 25x97.6x23.10x105.7; Seton Land Company to Delia Moynihan 600
BROADWAY, 838 and 840, s e corner of 13th St, 50.6x95x19x100; Henrietta Kahn to Henry Corn $45,000
BROADWAY, 838 and 840, s e corner of 13th St, 50.6x95x19x100; Henrietta Kahn to Henry Corn 1
BROOME ST, 424, n s; Henry Corn to Henrietta Kahn ..... Omitted.
CANNON ST, 102 and 104 Forsyth St; Charles Raab to Joseph S. Marcus 4,200
CHERRY ST, s s, 87.11 ft e of Catherine St, 16.8x62x16.8x80.6; Elizabeth J. Riordan and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another 100
CLINTON AV, 1,343, 22x37.7x22x37.6; Victor Gerhards to John L. and Frances A. Brill 1
FRONT ST, n s, 57 ft w of Roosevelt St, 25x74.2x24.1x74.4; Abraham Garside to Annie Wise 1
LOT 328, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Arthur H. Murphy to Susan C. Murphy 500
MANHATTAN AV, 113, 18x50; Edward H. Kelly to Martha T. Kelly 1
REED'S MILL ROAD, s, Lots 15 and 18, map of the Colonels, Eastchester; Catharine Fitzgerald to Christian and Hannah Engiert 1,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Columbine St, 75.11x108.4x75x117.11; Milford B. Streeter and another to John McLeary 1
TINTON AV, e s, 202.6 ft s of 168th St, 25 x182.4; John C. Yusse to Patrick H. Calligan 5,000
TOPPING ST, 1,763, 16.8x100; Victor Gerhards to Louis L. Klopfer 1
TOPPING ST, 1,763, 16.8x100; John L. Brill to Victor Gerhards 1
WALL ST, 67, s s, 37x66x42.2x92.2; Henry Parish, trustee, to William F. Havemeyer 180,000
WASHINGTON AV, 1,108, 25x104; Charlotte R. Hanlon to August H. and Anna E. Daum 5,500
WILLARD ST, s s, 225 ft w of Keppler Av, 75x100; William F. Harnett to Harry B. Kyle 1,100
1ST AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 109th St, 1.7x95; 1st Av, s e corner of 110th St, 50.11x95; Elizabeth J. Bradish and others to Joseph Solomon and another 33,500
2D ST, n s, 20x77.5; Moses November to Ottilie Block 1
32D ST, s s, 362.6 ft w of 8th Av, 12.6x 98.9; Ida C. Lawyer to Henry Kensing.. 7,000
79TH ST, n s, 625 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 57.5x—x74.1x102.2; Herbert Coope to Edward Shuttleworth 1
97TH ST, 152 West, 17x100.11; Robert S. Levy to Edward G. Black 18,750
109TH ST, 166 East, 25x100.11; Michael J. Scanlan, referee, to Hannah H. Crowley
113TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 75x 100.10; Louis Kuriandzik and another to Pyser Bookstaver 1
124TH ST, 142 West, 25x100.11; Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Stone to Albert M. Obayn 10,500
132D ST, s s, 485 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; John Eusner to Frederick Bachmann 1
132D ST, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Jacob Wirth to Annie Wirth 1
136TH ST, n s, 462.6 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x 99.11; Emma O. Leith to Elisabeth J. Wilder 1
137TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 27.6x100; Joseph D. Jennings to Thomas Hutton 1
156TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Herman Schmuck and another to James H. Dick 100
161ST ST, 661 East, 25x90.4x25x90.9; Thomas R. Lowerre to Charles H. Lowerre 1
198TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Prospect Av, 126x134.4x irregular; Mary J. Martin to William Robitzek 1
175TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of 11th Av, 50x65; John Eusner to Frederick Bachmann 1
175TH ST, 968 East, 20x100; John H. Gratcup to Jacob Standerman and wife 5,500
178TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of Cedar Av, 20x 98; John H. Judge, referee, to Charles L. Tiffany 3,600
225TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Keppler Av, 275x100; 237th St, n s, 100 ft w of Keppler Av, 100x200; Harry B. Kyle to William J. Nicklas, exchange and 500

Recorded Leases.

CALLANAN, Thomas, to John J. McMahon; Melrose Av, 924, s e corner of 163d St, 2 years 480
COBURN, Alfred P., to Herman Eggers; 8th Av, 2,072, 3 years ..... 1,100 to 1,300
CRANE, Albert to John Fox; 1st Av, n e corner of 99th St, 10 years 900
RAAB, Charles, to Joseph S. Marcus; Canal St, 102, and 26 Forsyth St, 5 years 4,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Christian, to John, Andrew, Jr., Frederick G., and George F. Ewald; 221 West 120th St, 5 years 13,600
BECKER, George, and wife to Mary F. Hoe; Webster Av, e s, 92 ft n of 176th St, 5 years 5,000
BRANDT, Louis and John, to Francis P. Pace; 113th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 5,000
BRILL, John L., and Frances A., to Victor Gerhards; 1,343 Clinton Av, 3 years. 900
CORN, Henry, to Henrietta Kahn; 838 and 840 Broadway, corner of 13th St, 2 years. 60,000
COWLES, Harry L., to the Riverside Bank; Hughes St or Johnson Av, e s, 183 ft n of Samuel or 180th St, demand.. 4,000
CROWLEY, Hannah H., to Charles M. Lee and others, trustees, &c.; 166 East 109th St, 5 years 11,600
CROWLEY, Hannah H., to Emma C. Orr; 166 East 109th St, ½ year 3,000
DANKE, John, and Frank Van Pelt to D. McLean Shaw; 99th St, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, demand 700
DAUM, August H. and Anna E., to Charlotte L. Hanlon; 1,106 Washington Av, 5 years 5,000
DELAFIELD, Augustus F., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 6th Av, e s, 61.8 ft s of 24th St, 5 years 90,000
DE WALD, Francis, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 65 West 99th St, 3 years 10,000
FICKINGER, William, to North River Savings Bank; 29th St, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 500
FISCHER, Jacob, to John T. Willets, guardian, &c.; 70 to 74 Pike St, 5 years. 48,000
FOX, John, to Jacob Ruppert; 1st Av, n e corner of 99th St, saloon lease, demand. 1,914
GATFIELD, George, to Frederick Schuck; 161st St, n s, west half of Lot 74, map of North Melrose, 3 years 2,500
GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 328 East 91st St, 3 years..... 17,500
GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 330 to 334 East 91st St, 4 mortgages, 3 years, each for 17,500
HARDY, Charles R., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 750 St. Nicholas Av, 3 years..... 5,000
HAVEMEYER, William F., to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; 67 and 69 Wall St, and 89 and 91 Beaver St, 3 years..... 300,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 280 Monroe St, 1 month 35,000
KOLPPER, Louis H., to Victor Gerhards; 1,762 Topping St, installments..... 500
LOWERRE, Charles H., to Dollar Savings Bank; 161st St, n s, new line, 95.10 ft e of Melrose Av, 1 year..... 8,000
LYONS, Julius J., to Joseph M. Fernandez; West End Av, n w corner of 84th St, 3 years 8,500
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company; Cherry St, s s, 87.11 ft e of Catharine St, 1 year..... 4,000
MANWARING, Lois, and another, trustees, &c., to Alice G. Hubbard; 554 St, s s, 136 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 1,000
McKEONE, Thomas, to William Vaughan and others; 17th St, s s, 230 ft w of Union Square, demand..... 10,000
McMAHON, John J., to Bernheimer & Schaul; 224 Melrose Av, saloon lease, demand 1,125
OHAYON, Albert M. and Annie, to Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Stone; 143 West 124th St., 1 year..... 11,000
OHATON, Albert M. and Annie, to Thomas Adelson and Moses

HOTELS.

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F. TENNYSON NEELY, Publisher
114 Fifth Ave., New York

AUCTION SALES.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO. WILL SELL at auction Thursday, Oct. 5, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Policy No. 398,359 of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. Also Three $1,000 4½ per cent. Coupon Bonds of Brigadier Stone Stone Co., Int. 4½ %, May and Nov. Particulars of Auctioneers, 111 Broadway.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid in hotel; respectable; reference; wages $20 to $25 per month. Box 304, 1,209 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid in hotel; respectable; references; wages $20 to $25 per month. Box 317, 1,209 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid; assist waiting; references. 162 East 84th St., first floor.

Cooks.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—In private family; no objections to country. 310 East 38th St., first floor.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, or HOUSEWORK.—By the day; excellent reference. Mrs. Keywood, 81 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; go out by day or week; best references. 308 East 26th St., rear.

COOK.—French, English; long experience; as chef. C., Box 190 Times Office.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A dressmaker would like some work home or out by the day; late with Stern, 23d St. K. Grimm, 260 West 24th St.

Governesses.

FRENCH GOVERNESS AND NURSERY GOVERNESS; two young women, just arrived from France; the first, 12 years' highest references; the second, one year. A. C., Box 225 Times Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By Normal College graduate, former public school teacher, as visiting governess; references. Box D., 1,513 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German; first-class laundress; references; city or country; wages, $25; no other work. Lizzie Wassil, 185 East 7th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—French; middle aged; thoroughly competent; charge from birth or baby under two years; has lived with some of the best New York families; years' experience; highly recommended. Nurse, 263 West 34th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By refined German nurse, speaking English, also seamstress, in fine house with one child. Apply personally, A. Thomas, 226 East 96th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Three years' reference from last place; country preferred. Useful, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; excellent references; salary moderate; city or country. Address or call at 256 East 89th St., Farrell's bell.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; first-class reference. Weldon, 73 West 90th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By married German; two children; is competent to take full charge of gentleman's country place, greenhouses preferred; best references as to character and ability. Gardener, Box 518, Yonkers, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

WATCHMAN.—By a middle-aged man in city; strictly temperate; last place 13 years; cash security if required. Duncomb, 333 East 123d St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES, REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 56th and 57th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—First-class infant's nurse, English or Scotch. Apply, bringing references, at 22 Washington Square, Tuesday, from 11:30 to 1.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Tool hands, first-class machinists, and boilermakers to work ten hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., Bell Tele. Call.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS and TENEMENTS

within that part of the City of New York known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

FOR

UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

WHEREAS, Section 1,029 of the "Greater New York Charter" authorizes the Comptroller, in his discretion, to postpone any sale for unpaid taxes and assessments; and

WHEREAS, Many persons desire, and have applied for, a postponement of the sale for unpaid assessments advertised to be held on Wednesday, September 6, 1899; now, therefore, in order to afford all such persons the opportunity to pay the assessments upon their property as advertised to be sold, and thereby avoid the additional expense of redemption of the property if sold, the said sale is hereby ordered to be postponed until Monday, the 4th day of December, 1899, to be held at the same time and place, to wit: at the Court House, City Hall Park, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BIRD S. COLER,
Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, September 5, 1899.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

THE KITTATINNY.

OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet.

W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD BAUMANN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,441.

To the creditors of Edward Baumann of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Edward Baumann was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 25th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States fod the Southern District of New York.—(In Bankruptcy.)

In the matter of WILLIAM T. CARLETON, Bankrupt.—No. 1,477.

To the creditors of William T. Carleton of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said William T. Carleton was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 25th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN COLLERAN and MICHAEL COLLERAN, individually and as members of the firm of Colleran & Brother, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that John Colleran and Michael Colleran, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated September 25th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 25, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of GEORGE EISENBACH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Eisenbach of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said George Eisenbach was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 45 Broadway, New York City, on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 25th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—OTTO CARL FELDHEIM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Carl Feldheim, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—(In Bankruptcy.)—In the matter of SIMON STRAUSS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,496.

To the creditors of Simon Strauss of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Simon Strauss was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 23, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

VAN TASSEL, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, duly made on the 17th day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM H. VAN TASSEL, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said William H. Van Tassel, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 55, at No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, August 18, 1899.

WILLIAM H. PRYER, Assignee.

JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
Attorneys for Assignee,
229 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 8th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution in which shall be made thereunder.—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the GEORGE R. BIDWELL CYCLE COMPANY.

Take notice that as receiver of the GEORGE R. BIDWELL CYCLE COMPANY, I intend to render and present my final account as such receiver, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and then and there move for a reference of said account, and such other and further appropriate action as to the Court may seem proper.

Dated New York, September 25th, 1899.

THERON G. STRONG, Receiver,
CHARLES F. MATHEWSON, Attorney for Receiver, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ANNIE MULVIHILL, plaintiff, against JOHN W. DECKER, Wilhelmina Hierhagen, Mary Kuhn, Annie Becker, Helen Becker, Lizzie Chiardo, (formerly Becker); Jennie Becker, Ella Becker, Bertha Regal, Hedwig Brosig, Hermann Struppeck, Marie Struppeck, John P. Lucignanie, otherwise called John Schwenn, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Julius Schwenn, deceased; M. Sonble Lucignanie or Schwenn, wife of said John P. Lucignanie or Schwenn; Henry J. Schumacker, as receiver of rents, issues, and profits, appointed by an order of the Supreme Court, New York County, dated July 20, 1898, in an action in said court in which Julius Schwenn was plaintiff and Wilhelmina Hierhagen and others were defendants; John Doe, and Richard Roe, whose true names are unknown to the plaintiff, and all other heirs at law of Alfred Schwenn, late of the City of New York, deceased, who are unknown and whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 16th, 1899.

ERNEST HALL,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address 64 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Wilhelmina Hierhagen, Hedwig Brosig, Hermann Struppeck, Marie Struppeck, Bertha Regal, Helen Becker, Lizzie Chiardo, (formerly Becker); John Doe, and Richard Roe, whose true names are unknown to plaintiff, and all other heirs at law of Alfred Schwenn, late of the City of New York, deceased, who are unknown and whose names are unknown to the plaintiff.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated on the 15th day of September, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on September 15th, 1899.—Dated September 15th, 1899.

ERNEST HALL,
Atty. for Plaintiff, 64 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. a19-lawfwTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—EMIL SPITZER, plaintiff, against HENRY CHARBONNIER and "JOHN DOE, said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants. Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York. Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendants and each of them;

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1899.

ROSE & PUTZEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Henry Charbonnier and "John Doe, said name being fictitious, real name being unknown to plaintiff," composing the firm of H. Charbonnier & Co., defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

ROSE & PUTZEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au22-lawfwTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-lawfwTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1899. HARRY METZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway. ap4-lawfwTu

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix. 49 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap18-lawfwTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa; late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-lawfwTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co. Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-lawfwTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. E. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 66 Wall Street, New York City. my2-lawfwTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOUGH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York. my9-lawfwTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. N. Y. au29-lawfwTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.

WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH,
Administrator, with the will annexed.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap20-lawfwTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against ABRAM STONE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1899; I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and ten (210) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 25th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Post Office and Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

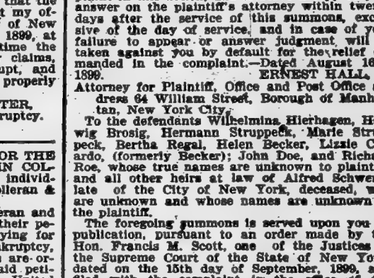

The approximate amount of lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,436.62, with interest thereon from the 21st day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $357.25, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $198.48 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, upon which there is due $21,500, with interest from August 1st, 1899, at 5%.—Dated New York, September 25th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

s26-2awfwTu&Th&o18

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against JULIUS KATZENBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Walker Street distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of West Broadway and Walker Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Walker Street sixty feet; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street and partly through a party wall one hundred and six feet; thence westerly and parallel with Walker Street sixty feet; and thence northerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street one hundred and six feet, to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Julius Katzenberg of, in, and to all that certain strip of land adjoining the above-described premises on the rear, being about 18 inches in depth and 60 feet in length, being known as the street Numbers 9, 11, and 13 Walker Street; subject to a party wall agreement recorded in Liber 2,221 of Conveyances, Pages 113 and 116, respectively; together with all machinery on said premises belonging to the said Julius Katzenberg.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

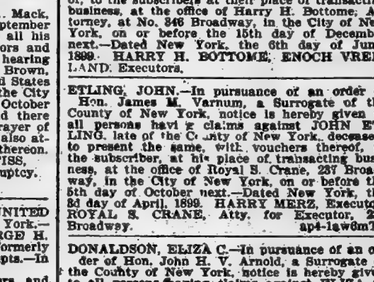

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $141,259.94, with interest thereon from the 25th day of August, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $400.12, with interest from the 6th day of September, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,886.24 and interest.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.

se12-2awTu&Fsw&oc5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE E. PERKINS, plaintiff, against JOHN REINSCHMIDT et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fox Street, distant three hundred and eighty-five feet and 72-100ths of a foot (385.72) northwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Fox Street, and running thence eastwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly eighteen feet and seventy-five one-hundredths of a foot, (18.75 ft.;) thence westwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Fox Street, and thence southwardly and along the easterly side of Fox Street eighteen feet and 75-100ths of a foot (18.75 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as Number 1,050 Fox Street:

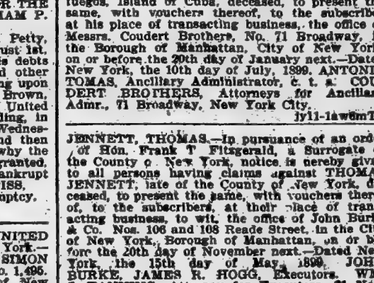

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of sixty-eight hundred and fourteen and 12-100 dollars, ($6,814.12,) with interest thereon from the 13th day of July, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty and 08-100 dollars, ($330.08,) and interest from the 26th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and forty-nine and 14-100 dollars ($349.14) and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

s1-5aw5w7u&Fsa&o23

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOWELL, WILLIAM E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin Howell, Amelia Garson, Charles Howell, Catherine B. Howell, Henriette Olive Trowbridge, Edward B. Henderson, Gerald H. Gray, Frederick Gray, and Elizabeth Gray, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM E. HOWELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edwin Howell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William E. Howell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24 day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

(L. S.)

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au15-lawfwTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Boston and New England Points,

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE.—For Fall River, Boston, and New England points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan, Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days will leave pier 28, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE.—For Newport, Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers Rhode Island and Puritan. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport. (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport. Steamer Rhode Island will make a special trip to Providence direct Sunday, Oct. 1st.

STONINGTON LINE.—For Stonington, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 4:30 P. M. Steamer Providence will make special eastward trip Sunday, Oct. 1st.

NORWICH LINE.—For New London, Norwich, Worcester, Boston and the East. Steamers Providence and City of Worcester. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway and Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Cook's Nile Steamers.

Cairo. Luxor. Fifth Cataract.
Rameses III. ..... Nov. 21 Rameses III. ..... Dec. 19
Rameses ..... Dec. 5 Rameses ..... Dec. 26

(Connecting with Cook's steamers for the Second Cataract.) Weekly sailings thereafter. Dahabeahs and special steamers for private parties.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Sailing at 10 A. M.

Saale ..... Sept. 26, ‡Kaiser W. d. Gr. Oct. 10
Lahn ..... Oct. 3 ‡Neckar ..... Oct. 17, 9 A M.

Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton
‡Twin-screw Express Steamer.

SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.

Barbarossa ..... Thursday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
Koenigin Luise ..... Thursday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse ..... Thursday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.

Kaiser W. II. ..... Sept. 30 Werra ..... Oct. 7
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. ‡HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

"TRUE MERIT"
Unlaundered Dress Shirts, 50 Cents Each.

Sale To-day, Sept. 26th.

These Shirts excel in material, cut, workmanship and finish.

Made of NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, with three-ply Union Linen set in bosoms, reinforced,—extra full in body.

Open front and back, open back, and open back with short bosoms. Men's sizes 13½ to 19; five sleeve lengths. Boys' sizes 12 to 14.

50 cents each; $2.95 per half dozen.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

JUSTICES ON ASSESSMENTS

Tell Mazet Committee Their Views of Campaign Contributions.

SOME WOULD ABOLISH SYSTEM

Others See No Harm in It—Sums Paid from $1,500 to $10,000—Judge MacLean Gave Nothing.

The Mazet committee resumed its investigation yesterday, instead of to-day, because of the desire of the members to take part in the Dewey celebration. It will meet again to-day, and then adjourn until Monday next. It carried out the programme agreed upon last week, and commenced its inquiry into the political assessment of Judges.

There were only a few persons present yesterday, and no interest whatever was manifested in the investigation of the political contributions made by the Judges in this city. The matter was viewed, apparently as a joke, and the audience laughed when Justices confessed that they had contributed sums varying from $1,500 to $10,000 toward the success of Tammany Hall at the polls. The Justices came at the written request of the committee, and were not subpoenaed.

Most of the Justices agreed in the view that candidates for the bench, as well as others, should be expected to pay election expenses. Justice Truax thought it a matter that each Justice should decide for himself. He could not find in it a question as to abstract or positive morality, and if any Justice thought his assessment wrong or too high he ought not to pay it.

Justice Patterson of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was the first to take the stand. As he did so Chairman Mazet said that in compliance with requests from the City Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and other bodies, the committee would ask each Justice for his opinion as to the advisability of the passage of a law prohibiting the paying of election expenses by judicial candidates.

In reply to this question, Justice Patterson said he thought Judges might contribute to campaign expenses as well as other candidates, but he thought it would be a good thing if the system was abolished.

In reply to questions by Mr. Moss, Justice Patterson said he had made a contribution.

"Was it several thousand dollars?" he was asked.

"I think so. I was nominated by the County Democracy, and made a contribution to that organization. I was indorsed by Tammany Hall, but made it no contribution and was not asked for any."

Justice Gildersleeve said he had contributed between $4,000 and $5,000 in 1891. As he was ill at the time, his friends attended to the matter; but he remembered that most of the money went to the newspapers. As to the practice of levying these assessments, Justice Gildersleeve said he thought it an evil to exact large contributions, but he saw nothing wrong in a Judge making a reasonable contribution to the campaign fund.

Justice Giegerich testified he had contributed about $5,000 to Tammany Hall in 1892. He offered that amount himself, and it was accepted by the Finance Committee as satisfactory. As to the suggestion that a law should be passed regulating the matter of judicial assessments, he said:

"I do not see that the judicial candidate is in any different position from any other in this matter of assessments. Besides, to have financial dealings with a political organization is not detrimental or prejudicial to the Judge or to the community." He did not see any necessity for the law suggested.

Justice Scott said he had paid $8,820 for campaign expenses, handing it in checks to John C. Sheehan, at that time the leader of Tammany Hall. The amounts he had expended otherwise in the campaign ran his expenses up to $9,955.20.

In reply to the question as to what he thought of the advisability of a law prohibiting these assessments, Justice Scott said:

"A Judge should go upon the bench absolutely untrammeled, and he would hardly feel so if the organization had paid his election expenses. I would suggest, however, that the Legislature pass a stringent law prescribing the purposes for which campaign contributions are to be spent. This would, I believe, prevent evils that might grow out of the present system."

Justice Bischoff said he was elected by Tammany Hall in 1889, and had voluntarily contributed $10,000. No politician, he said, had ever attempted to influence him in the appointment of referees. He seconded the views expressed by Justice Patterson upon the subject of judicial assessments.

Justice McAdam testified that a friend had made for him a contribution of $10,000, and that fact was mentioned in the return made by him. His other expenses, for advertising and for newspapers, amounted to $4,385. He said if he had been assessed he would have declined the nomination. The present system, he declared, has no evil effects. As to referees he said:

"The present system has greatly increased the burdens of litigants. I am sorry to say, also, that some of the present-day referees have not the confidence of the public and do not stand well at the bar." He added that there ought to be a Board of Referees.

"Some months ago," said Justice McAdam, "I had a case in which there were to be very large fees, and I appointed the Sheriff of the County, who is a bonded officer and who has to pay over to the county half of his fees. I thought this would be a good thing to do, and I did it.

"The newspapers paid me the compliment of saying I had done it on Mr. Croker's order. I haven't seen Mr. Croker for eight years, and I haven't had so much as a word from him. That's the way the newspapers do."

Justice Dugro said he could not recollect the exact sum he had paid the organization, but it was something like $10,000. He thought it would be a good thing to do away with these contributions; but he did not believe there is such a thing as an "assessment" that is levied and exacted. He thought it probable that the Legislature in increasing the salaries of Justices had taken into consideration existing political conditions.

Justice Fitzgerald, who was elected last year, testified that he had contributed $5,000 toward campaign expenses, paying it to John McQuade, Treasurer of the Democratic organization. His expenses in 1898, he said, were greater than last year, but he could not recollect the figures. He thought it might be well to enact a law relieving all candidates from election expenses.

"To my mind," he said, "contributions given to a party in return for a nomination are wholly evil, and all candidates ought to be exempt from them."

Justice Beach said he had contributed $5,062 paying it to Richard Croker. He was asked if that contribution was made in accordance with an established custom, and said: "It was made in response to the request of several gentlemen, among them Mr. Croker."

Justice Beekman testified that he had given $4,700 toward election expenses. As to the bill of 1897 providing for the appointment of fifty referees by the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, he said he thought that it had been influenced by political considerations; that the Republican Party felt it was not getting its share of references.

"I should be glad to have what has here been called 'patronage' taken entirely from the bench; but I can see no way in which the public interests can be better served than under the present law."

Justice Truax said he contributed about $1,500 for election expenses, and saw no harm or danger in the practice. As to a proposed law regulating the appointment of referees, he said: "You are seeking to remedy an evil that does not exist."

Justice McLean said he had contributed nothing.

"What ticket did you run on?" asked Mr. Moss, in an astonished manner.

"Democratic," said the Justice, with a smile.

The committee then adjourned.

RAPID TRANSIT PROSPECTS.

Mr. Whalen Hopes to See the Work Begun This Fall—In Accord with the Commissioners.

Corporation Counsel John Whalen said yesterday that he hoped to see the work of construction begun on the underground rapid-transit railroad this Fall. He knew of no differences of opinion between himself and the Rapid Transit Commission that need cause any delay. He had not had time to formulate a reply to President Orr's letter of last Friday, in which most of Mr. Whalen's suggestions were politely shown to be either impracticable or inadvisable. Asked if he intended to reply to President Orr's letter, the Corporation Counsel said:

"I cannot tell just yet; I have not had time to think the matter over. I presume that I shall have some further talk with the Commissioners on this subject. We are all working toward the same end. I am anxious to have the rapid transit railroad built as soon as possible, and the Commissioners appear to be disposed to go to work in a practical way.

"My suggestion that the work of construction should begin at the upper end of the island was based on my knowledge of the character and necessities of the locality. I believe that the people in the Bronx Borough need rapid transit facilities even more than do the people down town. There is a population up there exceeding that of any city in the country, except New York. Give them rapid transit at once, and you increase the wealth of New York by increasing the value of the taxable property in that region."

"Do you think that you will be able to approve the form of contract now in course of preparation by the committee?"

"Well, I have talked the matter over with some of the members of the committee, and I do not think that rapid transit will be delayed in consequence of any hitch over the contract. I shall probably talk over the provisions of the contract with the members of the commission, but I guess there will be no points about which we cannot agree."

Mr. Whalen declined to talk about a rumor that the city authorities proposed to insist upon the employment of a supervising engineer who should be responsible to the city. The terms of the law, he remarked, were very clear on most of the questions involved, and there would be no attempt to evade or misinterpret the law.

TEACHERS APPLY FOR LICENSES.

Undergoing Examinations for the Heads of Departments at Certificates.

School teachers from all the boroughs of this city presented themselves at the Board of Education Building yesterday morning to undergo the examination for heads of department licenses. Application blanks had been sent to every Principal in each borough, so that every teacher who wished to do so might take the examination.

The examinations were held in one of the large rooms on the top floor of the building. They were begun at 9:30 o'clock, and City Superintendent Maxwell was present. The teachers were seated at desks. Pens, ink, and paper were given to them, but they were not allowed any books of reference or to consult with one another. Sixty-eight in all took the examinations. Only six of this number were men.

Three papers are used in the examinations for heads of department. The questions in these papers relate, respectively, to school management, methods of teaching, and principles of education. The examinations will close about 1 o'clock to-day. All the papers then go to the Board for Licensing Teachers, which consists of City Superintendent Maxwell and the four examiners named by him and appointed by the central board. No date is set for action by the licensing board on these examinations. The possession of this license entitles the holder to act as Assistant Principal and to serve as Principal of a branch school and of an evening school.

The sixty-eight teachers who attended yesterday's examinations were compelled to leave their respective classes to do so. It is said that they do not suffer any loss in pay in consequence, as they are considered to be on duty at the Board of Education Building. This absence of teachers from their classes to undergo these examinations was one of the objections raised against the system.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT SUIT.

F. F. Marquand Wants an Order to Examine the Company's Books.

Before Justice Garretson, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, George A. Lamb made application for either a peremptory or an alternative writ of mandamus, to compel the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to allow Frederick F. Marquand, as plaintiff, to examine the books of accounts, and the stock and transfer books of the company.

Mr. Marquand is a stockholder in the defendant company, his counsel said, and had discovered that the annual report of the company contains no mention of unsatisfied judgments against the company to the amount of $156,840. He also declared many of the stocks carried by the company as assets at par value had been acquired at nominal prices.

Mr. Marquand, counsel added, believed President Rossiter had not properly represented the assets of the company in its annual report, and that the affairs of the corporation had been mismanaged. Mr. Lamb asserted that it was the plaintiff's intention, if he found the stock had been depreciated, to call the attention of the other stockholders to the matter and submit the facts to the Attorney General.

William F. Sheehan, who represented the Rapid Transit Company, said Mr. Marquand was not a stockholder, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was not a railroad corporation. On the contrary, he said, it operated no railroad, and there was not a single judgment out against it. The company owned the stock of various railroads, he asserted, but had nothing to do with their operation.

"Mr. Rossiter says the plaintiff is a stock jobber," continued Mr. Sheehan. "He is not a stock jobber in the Rapid Transit Company. He may hold a certificate of the Central Trust Company, but after a certain date so much stock will be delivered to him. He procured this, we say, for an improper purpose.

"He wrote a letter dated Aug. 29 to President Rossiter asking about the judgments and other matters. On the same night he sent the letter to the New York papers, and after it had appeared in those papers Mr. Rossiter received the letter. This is nothing but a stock jobbing scheme, and the officers would have failed in their duty if they had permitted such creatures to overhaul the books of the company."

Mr. Lamb protested against the allegation as to stock jobbing, which he declared was untrue. Decision was reserved.

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A Derby with stiff crown, but soft where it touches the head; therefore fits, no matter what bumps of genius protrude.

A Derby that stays where put, because it fits.

A Derby that is unusually light and comfortable.

Same styles, quality, price as our regular $3 Derby.

While in town leave your measure—we fill orders by mail.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy.

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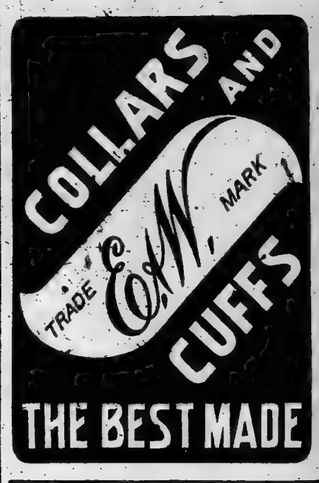

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE

Interest in the Outcome of the Annual Meeting To-morrow.

CENTRAL AWAITING RESULTS

New England Opponents Think Guarantee Too Small—Fitchburg Deal May Hurt the Road.

Persons identified with New York Central Railroad interests are keeping an attentive eye upon the lively strife between the present Board of Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad and the Protective Committee of stockholders of that corporation. If the stockholders' committee succeeds in electing a majority of the Directors at the annual meeting to-morrow, the lease of the Boston and Albany system to the New York Central on the terms arranged will be overthrown and the opponents of the lease, as represented by a new Board of Directors, will, it is frankly alleged, undertake to obtain better terms from the New York Central.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central was to have been held in the Grand Central Station to-morrow, for the purpose of ratifying the terms of the lease. William K. Vanderbilt and his associates determined some days ago to defer action until the outcome of the Boston and Albany stockholders' fight should become clearly manifest. Mr. Vanderbilt is disposed to resent what he regards as a greedy and semi-political opposition to the proposed lease, and the belief prevails in well-informed quarters that the New York Central people will drop this project without further ado.

The New England opponents to the terms of the lease say that a guaranteed dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on the stock of the Boston and Albany Road is too little, and they point to the fact that the earnings of that system exceed 8 per cent. per annum. New York Central people say that the large earnings of the Boston and Albany are due in great measure to the friendly attitude of the Vanderbilt interests. Should the Vanderbilt interests find it desirable to form other New England railroad alliances, there is a strong probability, it is averred, that the earning power of the Boston and Albany system will seriously suffer.

It is an open secret that the New York Central is about to acquire control of the Fitchburg Railroad, which operates from Troy, N. Y., to Boston and includes a system of New England lines with an aggregate mileage of 458. Possession of this property, together with the close, friendly relations recently established with the New York, New Haven and Hartford, will give the Vanderbilts an advantageous access to New England territory, and will, it is claimed placed the Boston and Albany at a disadvantage. New York Central partisans do not hesitate to say that if forced to encounter Vanderbilt opposition the Boston and Albany's earning power will diminish 25 or 30 per cent.

The list of Directors to be voted for as made up by the Boston and Albany stockholders' Protective Committee to-morrow includes President William Bliss and four other members of the present board. The ticket is as follows: William Bliss, A. G. Bullock, Richard Olney, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., James M. Prendergast, Charles E. Cotting, Jacob C. Rogers, Zenas Crane, James A. Rumrill, Eben S. Draper, and Charles S. Sargent.

The old Directors dropped by the stockholders' Protective Committee are Vice President Edward D. Hayden, Chauncey M. Depew, Albert C. Houghton, Stephen Salisbury, and Samuel Hoar. The name of President Bliss is retained on the new ticket, but he announced yesterday he would not run on it.

About one week ago the Protective Committee announced that it held proxies for 136,000 out of the 250,000 shares of stock. These proxies were given to be voted against the proposed lease, and there is a question as to the right of the committee to use them in the election for Directors. President Bliss and his friends say that within the past few days several of these proxies have been withdrawn.

Senator Depew, who is one of the Boston and Albany Directors "scratched" by the Protective Committee, was out of the city yesterday. Persons who have heard expressions of his sentiments relative to this matter say that he is absolutely indifferent as to the outcome of the Boston and Albany election. W. K. Vanderbilt is reported to be still more indifferent, and the prevailing opinion among the New York Central people generally is that if the opponents of the Boston and Albany lease succeed in preventing its ratification, in the hope of getting better terms, they will be disappointed. Even as good terms as are provided for in the present contract, it is predicted, will not be offered again. Although there has not been much said about it, the fact is known that some of the largest holders of New York Central stock are averse to paying as high as 8 per cent. per annum on $25,000,000 for the control of the Boston and Albany system.

The Fitchburg Railroad is also capitalized at about $25,000,000. There is $7,000,000 of common stock and $17,360,000 of preferred stock. The annual report for 1898 shows gross earnings amounting to $7,359,470 and net earnings of $2,002,867.

THE SITUATION IN BOSTON.

President Bliss Will Not Run on the Opposition Ticket.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—President William Bliss of the Boston and Albany to-day denied the statement attributed to the Protective Committee that his name would appear at the head of a ticket nominating a Board of Directors opposed to the lease to the New York Central Railroad. This denial is as follows:

To the Shareholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company:

I have seen in the public press that my name is to be on the opposition ticket against the present Board of Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company. This use of my name is wholly unauthorized and against my expressed wishes, and I repeat I cannot accept an election on that ticket and shall stand or fall with the present board. WILLIAM BLISS.

In addition to this statement, President Bliss said to-day: "It seems to me that the gentlemen of the committee have gone about this matter in the wrong way. Having, as they claim, and as may be the case, secured a control of a majority of the stock, it is but natural to expect that they should wish to have their own Board of Directors. But it seems to me that it would have been a more proper course to postpone the election of the Board of Directors until Nov. 15 or until the matter of the lease is voted upon.

"The Board of Directors, as at present constituted, secured the very best terms which could be offered, and I may say that no better terms will be offered by the New York Central, of which I am a Director. As a Director of the road, and having its interests at heart, I say that we made the best terms which were possible, and there has been no change in the situation which will warrant any hope or expectation on the part of any one of getting a larger dividend or a bonus for this property."

LEGAL NOTES.

STOCK BROKER PLEDGING STOCK OF PATRONS.—Edward B. Cuthbert, who did a stock business in this city under the name of E. B. Cuthbert & Co., and who failed in August, 1897, pledged at that time to the Seaboard National Bank certain stocks belonging to various persons, without their knowledge, as collateral for loans made on five notes, and for any other indebtedness due or to become due to the bank. An assignment made by Cuthbert to a Mr. Ball was set aside, and David Lees was made receiver in a suit brought by Edward Whitlock against the bank and the other owners of the pledged stock. The bank sold all the collaterals except two certificates and one bond, more than satisfying the balance owing it. Justice Russell, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, gave a decision yesterday holding that the bank had obtained a good title by the blanket transfer, and the several owners of the stock, as against Cuthbert, became changed into a common suretyship for him with the bank, to the extent relatively that their property was forced to pay his obligations. As against Cuthbert and the bank itself when satisfied, each owner of the stock had the right to follow his property and appropriate any specific items left on hand as his own, and, if converted into money, he had the right to his share of the proceeds of that property. The Court decides that the remaining securities should be sold, as impressed by the trust for contribution, and that the proceeds of any balance in the bank should be distributed upon the ratio of the loss of each of the parties owning the pledged securities.

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STREAMS MADE HIGHWAYS FOR THE FLOATING OF LOGS.—In 1880 certain parties interested in the manufacture of paper from wood pulp secured the passage of an act by the New York Legislature of that year declaring certain streams to be public highways for the floating of logs, and authorizing individuals to make improvements in the streams necessary to adapt them to that purpose. By another act, passed in 1893, the Au Sable River, including both its east and west branches above the forks, was declared to be a public highway for the purpose of floating down logs, timber, and lumber. Byron R. Brewster, through whose farms the west branch of the river runs, brought an action in 1898 in the Supreme Court, in Essex County, to recover damages for injuries done to his property by the J. & J. Rogers Company in floating logs down the stream, alleging that for three years his sawmill and dam connected with it and his farm were injured by thus floating the pulp wood cut from lands above. In affirming judgment rendered in plaintiff's favor on the trial, the Appellate Division of the Third Department unanimously held, in an opinion by Justice Merwin, that these laws not having made proper provision for compensation to the owners of the beds of the streams for the right of passage over their property or for taking their property for a highway were, for that reason, unconstitutional. The Court says that, assuming, but not deciding, that the Constitutional objection was cured by the amendment in 1887 of the laws of 1880, providing for the paying of damages that might be occasioned to public or private property by the floating of logs or lumber, that amendment was not available to a person floating logs down such a stream who had filed the bond prescribed in the original section, but not the one prescribed in the amendment of that section. The Court also held that in such an action evidence of the diminution in value of the plaintiff's property resulting from the acts complained of was competent.

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STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—In December, 1878, five years after the death of Frederick D. Hodgman, at Fort Edward, in Washington County, N. Y., fifteen of his twenty residuary legatees, who were his nephews and nieces, executed powers of attorney to Philander P. Hitchcock, one of the executors, authorizing him to sell or lease real estate the title to which passed to the legatees under the will. Mr. Hitchcock died ten years later, and eight years after that Mary E. Yates, as assignee of several of the residuary devisees, brought an action against Hitchcock's executor, Asahel R. Wing, to compel him to account for moneys received by his testator under the powers of attorney. The complaint was dismissed at Special Term on the grounds that the plaintiff had been guilty of such laches and delay as to bar any equitable or other relief, and that her claim, if any existed, was barred by the Statute of Limitations. The Third Appellate Division, in directing an affirmance, held, by Justice Merwin, that no demand was necessary before suit, and that the Statute of Limitations governing the right to maintain the action began to run upon the receipt of the moneys by the defendant's testator, or upon the expiration of a reasonable time thereafter. It was also held that the operation of the statute was not suspended by the institution of proceedings for a judicial settlement of the personal estate of Hodgman, it not appearing that the pendency of such proceedings induced the assignors of the plaintiff, who were parties, to delay taking affirmative action to secure the determination of their rights to moneys received by the defendant's testator under the powers of attorney, of which matter the Surrogate had no jurisdiction. The Court also held that a verified account filed by the defendant in such proceeding, reciting that his testator had received certain moneys under the powers of attorney, did not amount to a written acknowledgment of liability or a promise to pay, sufficient under Section 395 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to remove the bar of the statute, the account containing no statement that anything was due the plaintiff's assignors, nor any recognition of an existing debt.

COURT GOWNS FOR ATTORNEYS.

Mr. Gardiner's Assistants Again Earnestly Considering the Subject.

The question of wearing gowns in court is again being agitated in the District Attorney's office. It is understood that the Deputy Assistants held a meeting on Sunday and decided that it would be a very excellent plan and would add much to the dignity of the office. The regular Assistant District Attorneys are very much opposed to wearing the gowns, while the District Attorney is said to be in favor of the plan.

If the gowns are adopted, it is understood that the District Attorney will wear a satin gown, the Assistants silk, and the Deputies cotton.

Three Lion Cubs Born at the Zoo.

The stork has visited the menagerie in Central Park. There were born early yesterday morning to Rose, the lioness, three cubs. The fact was announced by an immense amount of roaring on the part of Leo, the father, and Superintendent Smith of the menagerie, who was sleeping, was hurriedly sent for. The three cubs, who are doing well, have been placed in a cage between the cages of the father and mother. They will be shown to visitors in a few days.

MILLINERY.
First exhibition of Autumn Models
To-day and To-morrow,
September 26th and 27th.
Eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Suits.

Tailor-Gowns, made of Serge, Canvas or Oxford Cloth. Lined with Silk. Double-breasted and Fly-front Coat, or Tight-fitting Waists. Tunic or plain Skirts,

$25.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Turkish Rugs.

Sizes and colors suitable for Parlors and Dining Rooms,

$70 to $85,

⅓ less

than regular prices.

Lord & Taylor
Broadway & 20th St.

Just-To Show
what we can do for you.

Men's Clothing Dep't,
Boys' & Children's "
Custom Tailoring "
Ladies' Tailor-made Suit, Waist and Jacket Dep't } 13th St. Only.
Men's Furnishing "
Uniform and Livery "
Men's & Boys' Hat "
Shoe "
Wholesale Clothing " } 13th St.

Dependable, moderately-priced merchandise, coupled with our broad policy of "every customer a pleased customer," (no matter at what cost), is the key-note to our success. Come and enjoy its benefits.

Strangers in the City are very welcome.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

The finest in the World, DEWEY,
the SALT of SALTS
and ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.

Visitors in Town.

To the throng of visitors in our midst a hearty welcome is extended here.

Our Autumn Clothes for Men and Boys will interest them and be remembered, too, as a showing of the best of everything good, and at most reasonable cost.

No need to buy—come anyway.

Men's Autumn Suits, $15 to $35.

Overcoats, $15 to $32.

Cravenette Rain Coats—no rubber—porous-shed water perfectly—$25.
Mackintoshes, $10 to $40.
Our $1.00 Glove is guaranteed.
New Imported Fancy Half-Hose, 50c. and 75c.
The best $3 Derby.

Custom Tailoring, too.
Prompt attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

O'Neill's.

Grand Opening of
Trimmed Millinery

We show for the first time this morning our complete stock of the new Trimmed Hats, exhibiting a superb variety of

The Choicest Novelties from Paris and London

as well as hundreds of pretty styles by our own designers. This is by far the largest and best display we have ever made and one that every woman should see. Don't miss it.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GUESTS OF THE METROPOLIS

will find our warerooms an education in the historic beauty of centuries. With the skill of a magician we have evoked most delightful resting places.

Our Louis XVI. reception corner is so fascinating that one almost expects to be welcomed by a painted and powdered Court beauty. Our East Indian nook—a wonderful bit of mystical carving—the divans and cushions covered with subdued old rugs.

Our Chippendale tea-corner has the old "hob" fire-place and comfortable corner seats—the paneling above set with Rembrandt etchings—odd tea-tables, chairs, and muffin stands complete a most fascinating nook.

The Venetian-Gothic tea-corner is in direct contrast—light and airy, from the soft Venetian-sky blue of the woodwork to the chandeliers and bric-a-brac of filmy glass.

Come in and see what a bright welcome they will give you—rest a while, and learn what economy it is to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 21ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House,
THE WHITE SQUADRON,
Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M.,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE,
IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.
Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Countess of Navies scene.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

THE NEW YORK THE MAN in the MOON, including CORNILLE
B'way, 44th & 45th Sts. Marguerite
Last week of Roof Garden. Immense Programme. Mon. Eve., Oct. 2, first time, The Man in the Moon, Jr. 500 People, incl. Sam Bernard, Fay Templeton, Maggie Cline, Julius Steger, Christie McDonald, Jos. R. Mirron, Louis Wesley, Marguerite Cornille & "Fougere." Special Mats. (Dewey days) Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT PROMENADE DE LUXE L'ORCHESTRA NAPOLITAIN.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. THIS WEEK.
Evgs., 8:30. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:30. Adm. and arena seats, 50; spec. res. seats, 75; box seats, $1.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAND.
BANDA ROSSA 55 ARTISTS.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE
Walton's Simians, Erma's Dogs, 30 others. Big bill!

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. IDA FULLER
"FIRE DANCES."
30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Afts. 10c

AMERICAN 42d St. & B'way. Wed. Mat. 25c. 50c.
WE-UNS OF TENNESSEE.
MON., OCT. 2. Castle Sq. Opera Co. 3d Opera Season. | 1st Time Here in English. DIE MEISTERSINGER.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S Orchestral 25c. Concerts 50c.
TO-NIGHT, BEETHOVEN 7TH SYMPHONY.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Matinees Wed. & Sat.
ADA COLLEY | Dagmar, Ransone, Brothers de Courcey others, including Streator Zouaves.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Last 5 nights. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
STUART ROBSON AS THE GADFLY.
Oct. 2d—W. H. Crane as Peter Stuyvesant.

5th Ave. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
***Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Matinee Wednesday. THE GHETTO

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. Special Wed. Matinee, 2:15
FRANCIS WILSON
In a New Opera Comique, CYRANO de BERGERAC.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger Present
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. American Burlesquers. "THE BENJAMIN'S PICNIC."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL, 125th St. & 7th Ave. Res. Orch. 50c.; Bal. 25c. AND
HENRY E. DIXEY 20 OTHERS.

The Reservoir's Grand Stand, Fifth Av., 40th to 42d St. DEWEY PARADE. Reserved Seats, Five Dollars. Boxes holding 6, $30-$50. On sale at Tyson's, Fifth Av. Hotel, Gilsey, Waldorf-Astoria, Miller, 120 B'way; Rubman, 111 B'way.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:15.
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
4th week of the funniest play in existence. IN PARADISE

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
CHING LING FOO
Harry Lacy, Ezra Kendall, Russell Bros

Murray HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
THIS WEEK—IN MISSOURA.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Popular Prices! Wed. Mat. 25c. & 50c.
THE GREAT KELLAR

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway. Last 5 Nights at 8:10. Last Matinée Wednesday.
Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Zaza."
Oct. 2d—Otis Harlan in "My Innocent Boy."

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Formerly Lyric. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way
MATINEES THIS WEEK.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
JAMES K. HACKETT In Anthony Hope's Great Romance, RUPERT OF HENTZAU.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS.
Andrew Mack in "The Last of the Rohans." Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. ...Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8 sharp Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER.....

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW. | The Tyranny of Tears.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way Evgs. 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
"A Great Hit."—Herald. Chas. Frohman presents HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Sat. Ev., Sept. 30, Opening of Season.
MARIA STUART.

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Continuous Show. Enoch, manfish; Diakos, sharpshooters; others. Theatre—2 Co's.

FREE FLOWER SHOW. Amer. Institute, 19 & 21 W. 44th St. Tues. to Thurs. Aft. & Eve. Dahlias, Gladiolus, Orchids, Palms. Choice Fruits, Vegetables, etc., etc.

CASINO! This DEWEY Wk! Last Wk. but 2. The Rounders!
Xtra "Dewey Matinées" TO-MORROW & Thurs.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE. Ev., 2:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.

Baseball, Polo Grds., To-day, 3:30 P. M. BOSTON VS. NEW YORK. ADM., 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES
Sept. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.
Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.
THE STANDARD HANDICAP.
FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS.
Trains from New York leave Whitehall St. every 20 minutes; Park Row via Brooklyn Bridge every 10 minutes. Made by Loadon.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,512. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks unsettled.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c.; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The general feeling in London is that war with the Transvaal is now less probable. In any event, it is pointed out, Mr. Chamberlain's last dispatch to Sir Alfred Milner secures further delay, which is advantageous to Great Britain. The Home Secretary said, in a speech, England might not insist on suzerainty. The papers generally express the hope that President Krüger will now see his way to meeting the English Government's views. The delay is, however, said to be causing a very bad impression on the Boers. There is a rumor that Gen. Joubert, whose influence is strongly on the side of peace, will be deposed from his command if he does not soon agree to begin hostilities. At the Transvaal agency in London preparations which seem to forecast war are being made, and the furniture is being packed up ready for removal. All the German newspapers regard war as inevitable. Former President Benjamin Harrison will conclude his argument before the Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission to-day. Many lives have been lost in the neighborhood of Darjeeling, Northern Hindustan, through the earthquakes, floods, and landslides. Although things are quiet in Samoa, more trouoble is feared. A former German officer has been interviewing the Mataafa Chiefs. In spite of the published reports that everything is peaceful in Venezuela, that country is the scene of a widespread revolt, and there is every indication that the revolutionary Generals will soon take the capital. Many people are leaving Caracas, and trade is greatly interfered with.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

After a meeting of the leaders of the anti-Croker Democrats, it was admitted that their movement, as far as the present campaign is concerned, might be absorbed by that of the City Club.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union of the Nineteenth (Mazet's) Assembly District nominated Perez M. Stewart for the Assembly and Francis W. Aymar for Alderman.

Page 4.

The New York Central stockholders, at a meeting at Albany to-day, may withdraw from the proposed arrangement to lease the Boston and Albany.

Page 5.

The Shamrock was towed to the Erie Basin and will be docked this afternoon. The Columbia took a final spin, and will go into dry dock at the navy yard to-morrow.

Capt. John J. Scanlan of the Irish Volunteers was elected by Company E of the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night as successor to Capt. Rafferty. Other vacancies were also filled.

Page 7.

The Prince and Princess Cantacuzene sailed for Europe yesterday.

In a collision between a freight and passenger train on the New York Central, near Auburn yesterday, four men were killed and several injured.

Dr. J. B. Hubbell, representing the Red Cross Society, was arrested for forcibly entering a Havana building, but was released upon showing that stores belonging to the society were kept in it by a former Red Cross agent named Solloso.

There is a general paralysis of business in Havana, owing to the strike of the stevedores and wharfmen. Military Governor Ludlow says the strike will not be general. He has issued a long proclamation, in which he threatens to use force if it be necessary for the safety of the city.

Page 8.

The races at the Gravesend track yesterday were won by Kilmarnock, Bangor, Batten, Ben Hadad, Lady Lindsey, and Shorebam.

Fears are entertained that Thomas Janney, Jr., of Baltimore has met with foul play or has been drowned. He should have arrived at Perth Amboy on the steam yacht Nodus on Saturday, but nothing has been heard of him.

Page 9.

Lazard Frères announced the engagement in London of $1,000,000 in gold, which temporarily steadied the stock market, depressed by higher money rates.

Emile Riallis was convicted, in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday, of having knock-out drops in his possession. It is claimed that this is the first conviction of its kind in this city.

A special committee of the Rapid Transit Commission suggested certain changes in the form of contract calculated to make it more acceptable to bidders for the building and operation of the underground road.

Page 14.

Mrs. Margaret Keady was run over by a trolley car in Brooklyn last evening, and so severely hurt that she may die of her injuries.

The prisoners taken Monday night by Anthony Comstock in his raids on alleged gambling houses were held for examination.

Many Judges testified before the Mazet committee in regard to the political contributions of judicial candidates, generally favoring the abolishment of the practice in order to increase public confidence in the courts. Justice Gaynor told of an offer of $50,000 stock of the Ramapo Water Company made to him if he would use his influence in its behalf.

Arrivals at Hotels.—Page 4.
Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Weather Report.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

YELLOW FEVER PREVALENT.

Dr. J. J. Harrick Reports Thirty Cases Now in Mississippi City.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, Miss., Sept. 26.—Dr. J. J. Harrick, State Health Officer in charge here, wires that thirty cases of yellow fever are under treatment, and the disease is beyond control.

Killed by a 1,000-Pound Stone.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 26.—Patrick Kerregan, a mason, forty-five years old, was killed to-day while at work on James A. Raymond's place, on Strawberry Hill. He was in the employ of Frank Shea, who had a contract for erecting stone steps at Mr. Raymond's residence. The last step, a stone weighing over 1,000 pounds, was being placed in position to-day. As it was being raised by a derrick the rope broke and it fell on Kerregan. He was removed to the Stamford Hospital, where he died in a short time. Another workman was also injured.

Developing Newfoundland Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—American capital and enterprise are developing one of the largest industrial movements ever undertaken in Newfoundland, according to Harlan W. Brush, Consul at Niagara Falls. A syndicate headed by H. M. Whitney of Boston is developing the iron mines, which were not discovered to be of value until 1892. The company is capitalized at $20,000,000. The ultimate aim of the syndicate is to build great steel steamships and supply steel for large structural operations.

New Post Office, Job, Is Run by Samson

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A new Post Office was established in Allegheny County, Penn., to-day, with the Scriptural name of Job. The Postmaster is named Samson.

The Great Long Island Sound Steamers City of Lowell, from Pier 36 N. R.; and Plymouth, from Pier 18 N. R., will participate in the naval demonstration, Sept. 29, in honor of Admiral Dewey, and will also make the following trips: Sept. 30, up Hudson River around war ships, and opposite starting point of land parade on Riverside Drive; Sunday, Oct. 1, up the Hudson to war ships and as far as West Point. Tickets now ready, wharf offices and Cook's, 261 and 1,225 Broadway; latter office open evenings. See adv.—Adv.

PEACE IS MORE PROBABLE

Suzerainty Over Transvaal May Not Be Insisted On.

BUT BOERS WANT TO FIGHT

Gen. Joubert Said to be the Only Restraining Influence—May Have to Relinquish His Command.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The general feeling, including that of the pro-Boers, as indicated by articles in the afternoon newspapers to-day, is that the published dispatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, clears the way for peace if the Boers desire it. In any event, it is pointed out, it affords further delay, which, as far as Great Britain is concerned, is certainly advantageous, as it gives time for reinforcements to reach the Cape.

The Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., speaking this evening at Blackpool, indicated that the question of suzerainty would not be used to force an issue in the Transvaal.

He said, however, that the British Government would insist upon a redress of the grievances of the Outlanders, under the conventions of 1881 and 1884. If these conventions had been adhered to, he declared, the present quarrel would never have been heard of.

The papers generally express the hope that President Krüger will now see his way to meet Great Britain's views, and The Westminster Gazette, which is not an anti-Boer paper, says:

"President Krüger and his advisers still have a chance of securing peace with independence."

In the meanwhile, the dispatch of troops to South Africa proceeds uninterruptedly. Three field batteries arrived at Birkenhead to-day, and will embark for Durban, Natal.

It is increasingly probable that Parliament will meet about the middle of October; and it is again asserted that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, who is to have supreme command of the British forces in South Africa in the event of hostilities, will start for the Cape on Oct. 7. Nothing, however, has been officially made known on either point.

The Transvaal Government was in constant telegraphic communication with Bloemfontein to-day on the reply to Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch. It is believed that the reply will protest against the continued dispatch of British troops as a menace to the Transvaal.

The Pretoria Volksstein, the official organ of the Transvaal Government, declares that the Transvaal Executive ought to give great Britain at the most forty-eight hours to reply to the Transvaal's demand that no further troops be landed, pending the receipt of the British proposals.

A cablegram from Cape Town says:

"Quantities of stores and ammunition are leaving here daily. The movement of troops to Natal is merely a precautionary measure to secure the coal mines, and is nowise in the nature of a menace. There are no imperial troops on the immediate border. Rumors of collisions should be received with caution."

A dispatch from Pretoria says that a Mauser rifle, in the hands of a burgher who was practicing with it, burst recently, and nearly killed him, with the result that a great number of burghers are gravely concerned at the apparent insecurity of the new weapon. They assert that the cartridges are worthless, and are appealing to the Government to revert to the Martini, or else investigate and remedy the faults in the Mauser.

The Times has a dispatch from Johannesburg which asserts that the delay is creating the worst possible impression in the minds of the burghers, who tauntingly boast that while Great Britain deprecates delay upon the part of the Boers, she intentionally and unnecessarily prolongs the controversy because she is afraid to follow up her own game of bluff with the argument of force.

Reports are heard on all sides of the eagerness of the Boers to start hostilities, and their postponement is said to be solely due to the restraining influence of Gen. Joubert. It is added that it is believed this influence cannot be exercised much longer. There is a circumstantial rumor that Gen. Joubert has received imperative orders from the armed burghers that unless he is prepared to take the initiative within a brief period, he must relinquish his command of the army. This is looked upon as an instructive indication of Boer feeling.

Another dispatch to The Times is from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, reporting that a meeting, which has aroused a strong feeling among the Loyalists, has been held by the Afrikanders. A strongly worded resolution was passed asking the Government to recall the colonial forces on the border, as their presence there is inimical to peace, and is calculated to cause trouble with their fellow-Afrikanders.

A telegram from Premier Schreiner was read at the meeting, saying the Government was working for peace. The meeting, notwithstanding, passed the resolution, which was supported by two Justices of the Peace.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 26.—The South African News to-day prints a dispatch from Pretoria saying the "alleged change in British public opinion and the absence of alarming reports subsequent to the meeting of the Council are considered hopeful signs."

There is no official news from Bloemfontein, but there is not the slightest doubt about the attitude of the Orange Free State. At a meeting of Scandinavians there it was unanimously decided to support the Government. Only twenty members of the First Raad are in town, and it is expected that the Legislature will dissolve at any moment. The Jews at a meeting resolved to support the Government, and have offered to equip and provision a police corps of 200 men.

Piet Krüger, grandson of the President of the Transvaal, in a letter to the Volksstein, asks whether or not it is the Government's duty to inform the Imperial Government that any further landing of troops will be considered a casus belli.

There is feverish activity in all the departments, and the dispatch of riders, carrying instructions to towns removed from telegraph lines, is continuous.

GERMANS EXPECT WAR.

Berlin Papers Think England Is Only Trying to Gain Time.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The publication of Mr. Chamberlain's telegrams to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, calls forth but few comments from the German press. The optimistic views expressed yesterday have given way to a general feeling in many quarters that war is inevitable and that the course of British policy is merely a ruse to gain time to complete the military preparations.

The National Zeitung says:

"The statements made in the Transvaal Green Book are a flat contradiction of Mr. Chamberlain's version of the five years' franchise offer, and even if Government taxes the other with perfidy regarding the rest."

The Neuesten Nachrichten says:

"The turn given to the suzerainty question is really nothing but a play upon words. The Transvaal is, of course, not sovereign, as England's veto restricts it as a treaty-making power. Nor has this ever been denied by the Transvaal, whose Government only wants a restriction upon England's interference in internal affairs."

Other journals consider that Mr. Chamberlain's telegrams are destined to afford material for further delays.

GLOOM AT TRANSVAAL AGENCY.

Preparations Peing Made to Close the Office in London.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The indications at the agency of the Transvaal Government in this city seem to point to the belief that war is inevitable. Preparations are being made for removing the furniture from the headquarters, and the gloomiest impression in regard to the outcome of the crisis appears to prevail.

Montagu White, the Consul General of the South African Republic in London, wished to return to Pretoria, but was informed by his Government that in the event of war he would be more useful in Brussels.

THE QUESTION OF SUZERAINTY.

Sir W. Vernon-Harcourt Says It Was First Raised by Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Sir William Vernon-Harcourt writes to The Times, denying that the controversy regarding suzerainty was introduced by the Transvaal Government. He says it was originated by Mr. Chamberlain in his dispatch of Sept. 16, 1897.

"The Transvaal's independence," says Sir William, "is complete. Even in foreign affairs the only thing reserved is the final approval of the Queen to treaties negotiated. It is unfortunate that the suzerainty question was ever raised, and the sooner the whole dispute is dismissed the better. Nothing but mischief can come from the employment of vague terms like 'suzerainty' and 'paramountcy.'

"Beyond doubt, the relations of Great Britain with the Transvaal rest upon the terms of the convention of 1884, and upon nothing else. What we have to do is to get the franchise question settled as quickly as possible, without the importation of extraneous matter.

"If, as the Government is understood to desire, both parties can take a new departure, there can be no obstacle to an amicable solution."

BOERS HAVE BEGUN LOOTING.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Boers have begun looting on the western border of the Transvaal. A house at Lichtenburg, belonging to a British subject, was looted in his absence, everything portable being carried off."

Colored Muleteers in Natal Mutiny.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg says that the colored muleteers at Ladysmith mutinied and declined to go to the front with the artillery.

Irishmen Issue a Manifesto.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 26.—A manifesto has been issued here by a number of Irishmen urging the Irish to "strike a good blow at England, which has held the Irish people in bondage."

THE VANDERBILT BABY.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., Sends Congratulations to the Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 26.—Among the many telegrams of congratulation which were sent from here to-day to Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on the birth of a daughter was that sent by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., congratulating both father and mother. Following the dispatch was a floral tribute.

The news of the birth of the daughter was not received by the grandparents, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, until this morning. This evening R. T. Wilson went to New York to see his new-born granddaughter, and in a few days Mrs. Wilson will visit her daughter.

WORKMEN FIND A SKELETON.

Graders at Norwalk, Conn., Unearth the Bones of a Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 26.—The South Norwalk police have a skeleton locked up at Headquarters, awaiting the solution of a mystery. This afternoon Frank Slavin and two Italians, who were employed in doing some grading and filling on property in Lincoln Avenue, owned by ex-Mayor Swartz, unearthed the bones. They were covered by less than eighteen inches of earth, indicating that the body must have been buried in a hurry.

Slavin says the bones were in sections, and looked as if the body had been cut up and hastily tumbled into an improvised grave. The supposition is that the skeleton was that of a woman. How long the body has been buried is a mystery.

CONSULS WARN OUR EXPORTERS.

Failure to Properly Pack Their Goods Leads to Trade Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The repeated warnings of the Consuls to American exporters that they do not do business properly continue to be reinforced with every week's batch of Consular reports.

One from Consul Hayden, at Castellamare di Stabia, was made public to-day, in which he repeats the complaint that American exporters do not properly pack their goods. "Even when especially requested to do so," he declares, "they fail to give that attention to the matter which the necessity of the case demands."

As an instance, he says that he had succeeded in starting what promised to lead to trade in American bicycles and tricycles, and he gave especial directions to securely box the machine ordered. "Instead of heeding the instructions," he says, "the machine was sent, not in a box, but in a crate, and all the tools were stolen in transit, which caused a delay of six weeks and the cost of another set of tools, as they could not be had here. This has occurred in five instances."

DR. FAIRBAIRN ANSWERS HYDE.

Says There Are Able Men at the Heads of Theological Seminaries.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—President Hyde's paper of last night, regarding theological seminaries, has stirred up no little feeling among the delegates to the International Congregational Council. Many have felt the Bowdoin President's speech to have been in the nature of an attack on the seminaries. In consequence, the discussion at the close of this morning's regular programme was devoted to talking over the subject matter of last night.

Some of the "defenders" of the seminaries had been sent for, and President Angel's announcement of their coming was received with long and loud applause. Dr. Fairbairn, who had been quoted as saying that one of President Hyde's statements about seminary libraries was "a lie," said:

"We had last night a stringent and thorough arraignment of the theological seminary. We had a splendid lot of invective, and one of the best fighting speeches I have ever heard; the only drawback to it was that it was all fighting into the air.

"I am not here," went on Dr. Fairbairn, "to defend the seminaries. The seminaries are able enough to defend themselves. Two things, however, struck me in the course of last evening. One was the unrelieved blackness of the picture, and the other that it was painted by a clergyman had the shabbiest idea of theology I had ever heard expressed by an educator.

"I had some difficulty in understanding the utter aridity of an institution manned by men who are not only of National but international and worldwide reputation. I cannot think of Andover without recalling Moses Stuart, Dr. Robinson, and Dr. Park. Then if we go to Yale there is Dr. Nathaniel Taylor, whose memory is still fragrant; Leonard Bacon, powerful in pulpit and on platform, in literature and the press; Samuel Harris, full of culture and broad theological thought; Prof. Fisher of incisive speech, and with a fund of antique and modern lore that made his society one of the delights of a visit to America.

"And I could go outside New England and find men who had founded other theological seminaries, who are known all over the world. Oxford has asked two of the men of the Theological Seminary in New York to come over and re-edit its famous Hebrew lexicon. That's the kind of men you have in your seminaries."

The council passed a resolution asking the public not to demand Sunday trains, so that the railway employes may rest on that day.

"Tell Him to His Teeth"

that Benzolyptus Tooth Power is the best antiseptic dentrifice you ever found. At all druggists.—Adv.

Avoid fatigue by delightful sail on Hudson River Day Line. Grand scenery, good music.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water known.—Adv.

THRICE HAIL, THE HERO!

As when the ancient Greeks did celebrate
Olympic games and with each other vie
In tests of strength, or in the races fly.
The victor, laurel-crowned, returned in state;
So sailed away to meet the guns of Spain
A tiny squadron 'neath the Stripes and Stars;
And on the bridge the hero of the main.
How rudely Spain was wakened from her sleep
Has oft been told since that bright morn in May;
That daring deed, the wonder of the deep,
To Peace will lead the nations of our day.
And lasting fame his name will ever keep—
Thrice hail the hero of Manila Bay!

WALTER ALLEN RICE.

AN OPPONENT FOR MAZET

Perez M. Stewart Nominated by 19th District Citizens' Union.

AYMAR TO RUN FOR ALDERMAN

Some Doubt Expressed of Stewart's Acceptance, Though Tammany Is Likely to Indorse Him.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union of the Nineteenth Assembly District met at the Sherman Square Hotel last evening and after a secret discussion of two hours decided to place in nomination Perez M. Stewart for the Assembly against Robert Mazet, and Francis W. Aymar for Alderman. Fifteen members of the committee were present. Mr. Stewart, who is a Democrat, was chosen, with only one dissenting vote, while the choice of Mr. Aymar was unanimous. The members of the committee, in selecting Mr. Stewart for the Assembly nomination, besides satisfying their own desires, acted upon the following petition signed by the Rev. Henry E. Cobb, George H. Putnam, Alfred Whitman, John Frankenheimer, and Prof. John B. Clark of Columbia University, residents of the district:

In view of selecting a candidate for Assemblyman of the Nineteenth Assembly District who will represent and receive the support of all the independents, and about whom there can be no doubt that, if elected, he will act for the best interests of New York City, without regard to party, the undersigned petition the Executive Committee of the Nineteenth Assembly District to place in nomination for the Assembly, Perez M. Stewart.

Mr. Stewart has a special claim on the support of the voters of the district, (independent of party,) who believe in the importance of honest elections. The contest by him in 1897, a contest in which the decision of the Court of Appeals was finally given in his favor, was in itself a good evidence of the right kind of public spirit, and constituted a most important service to the community.

Among those present at the meeting were G. H. Putnam, J. H. C. Nevius, William R. Smith, Dr. H. S. Houghton, A. B. Robinson, Talbot Olyphant, Prof. J. B. Clark, F. D. Lacy, A. J. Levy, H. J. Brown, Isaac H. Klein, B. S. Uppenheim, H. M. Dryfoos, and Joseph M. Price, who presided.

Of the signers of the petition presented last night, Messrs. Cobb and Clark are Republicans, and one at least of them, it is said, voted for Mr. Mazet at the last election.

A committee will be appointed to-day to wait upon Mr. Stewart and learn whether or not he will accept the nomination. When the matter was broached to Mr. Stewart some time ago he seemed doubtful about acceptance. Mr. Klein, however, said last evening that Mr. Stewart only told him that if he accepted it would be at a personal sacrifice.

"But Mr. Stewart told me," added Mr. Klein, "that if the sentiment for his acceptance seemed to be general, he would in all probability put aside his personal desires and stand for election. The district wants him, and I believe he will accept. He will doubtless be elected, as he will draw from both parties, as well as the Citizens' Union."

Mr. Price said: "Mr. Stewart, providing he accepts, has Mr. Mazet beaten already. He is a clean, strong man, and while two years ago he was not very well known in the district, he is now a man of wide acquaintance and his worth is appreciated."

Mr. Stewart is a builder. Mr. Aymar is a member of the law firm of Creevy, Rodgers & Aymar.

When Richard Croker was informed at the Democratic Club that Mr. Stewart had been nominated, his eyes sparkled as he asked: "Say, do you think he will beat Mazet?" When asked if he would indorse Mr. Stewart, he said: "The district will attend to that. I will not interfere." It is believed, however, that Mr. Croker's organization will indorse Mr. Stewart's candidacy.

ANTI-CROKER DEMOCRATS MEET.

Their Movement May Be Absorbed by That of the City Club.

An adjourned session of the anti-Croker conference, which was held at the Manhattan Hotel Wednesday night of last week, was held yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. About twenty Democrats assembled and remained in secret session for two hours.

After the gathering had dispersed it was said that, on account of the absence of a number of prominent Democrats who were expected to be present, another adjournment had been taken to Wednesday evening of next week. That will be the night after the City Club conference, which is to put out an anti-Croker county ticket, and it is supposed that the fate of the anti-Croker Democratic movement will depend somewhat on the action of that conference.

Those present at yesterday afternoon's meeting apparently agreed in the conclusion that it is too late now to get out a separate ticket. It is possible, therefore, that this movement may become absorbed, for the present, at least, in that of the City Club for an "unassessed judiciary."

FOR SHERIFF OF KINGS COUNTY.

Democrats Said to Have Offered the Nomination to John W. Weber.

It was reported last night in Brooklyn that John W. Weber, a prominent German in the Eastern district of the borough, had received an offer of the nomination for Sheriff of Kings County on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Weber is a member of the East River Bridge Commission. It is said that he will be put up for Sheriff by the Democrats to offset a nomination of Judge Jacob Neu for the same office by the Republicans.

If it be true that Mr. Weber is to be nominated by the Democrats, Bridge Commissioner John L. Sea has been "turned down," as it was supposed that Mr. Shea would be nominated against Mr. Neu.

21st District Citizens' Unionists.

Citizens' Union candidates for the Assembly and Board of Aldermen from the Twenty-first District, it is expected, will be selected at a meeting to be held this evening at Colonial Hall, 102 West One Hundred and First Street. It is understood that Edward H. Fallows, the present Republican member, will be chosen as the Union's candidate for Assemblyman, and that a recognized independent will be put up against John Roddy, the present Tammany Alderman.

Celebrate with Evans' Ale.

Came with the dawn of liberty, and as American as the United States.—Adv.

ANOTHER WARSHIP IN SIGHT.

Vessel That May Be the Chicago Comes Near Shore.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 26.—A warship having two smokestacks came in from the south and went as far as Gedney Channel to-night. She then turned back and went off shore.

The cruiser Chicago, with Rear Admiral Howison on board, may be the vessel seen by the marine observer. She sailed from Bermuda last week, and is due. The Chicago is attached to the South Atlantic Station.

BRYAN MEN HAVE A SCHEME.

Want Basis of Representation in National Convention in Proportion to Votes Cast for Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26.—Ardent friends of William J. Bryan, according to a report which is current here, at the next meeting of the Democratic National Committee will make a strong effort to change the method of selecting delegates to the National Convention. It is proposed to change the basis of representation from two from each Congressional district to a number from each State in proportion to the vote cast for Bryan in 1896. The ratio of representation under the contemplated plan would be about one delegate for each 10,000 Bryan votes, giving each district in the State at least one delegate.

The scheme which the Western delegates are hatching is to be laid before the Democratic National Committee, so that if the committee favors the plans, the National Convention will be based on the votes cast for Bryan. The argument is advanced that the Republican States now hold the balance of power in the Democratic convention because such States have the largest Congressional delegations and send the largest delegations to National conventions.

NEW STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.

L. F. Stearns to Fill Place Made Vacant by Mr. Heermance's Resignation.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Martin Heermance having tendered his resignation as one of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, Gov. Roosevelt has selected Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk, formerly District Attorney of Chautauqua County, to fill this vacancy from Oct. 1 next.

Mr. Stearns is a lawyer.

TO OUST MAYOR OF COLUMBUS.

Attorney General Expected to Bring Suit Under the Garfield Law.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Application was made to Attorney General Monnet to-day, asking that he bring a suit of ouster against the Mayor of Columbus, Samuel J. Swartz.

The application is made under the Garfield Corrupt Practices act, which limits what may be spent by candidates for election purposes.

Mayor Swartz, after the election last Spring, filed a sworn statement of his expenses, the amount being in excess of that allowed by the Garfield law. His statement was then withdrawn and a corrected statement filed which came within the limits of the law. The Attorney General is expected to bring suit to-morrow.

Ohio Congressional Candidate.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Lavosier Spence of Martin's Ferry was nominated for Congress to-day by the Democrats of the Sixteenth District.

HORSE FOR MR. ROOT.

Fine Animal Purchased at Lexington for the Secretary of War.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 26.—There was shipped from here to-night for Washington a valuable carload of horses.

Fifteen head are black cavalry horses for service in the Philippines, and one is a fine black saddle horse for Secretary of War Root, which is six years old, 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,025 pounds, and was purchased by Major J. B. Aleshire, United States Army, after months of search. He is a handsome show horse, having taken premiums at several Kentucky fairs. The price paid has not been stated.

DISTILLERS MEET TO-DAY.

Kentucky Association Will Elect Officers at Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—The annual meeting of the Kentucky Distillers' Association will be held to-morrow at the Galt House. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and the independent men will settle upon their policy.

John B. Thompson of Harrodsburg is now President of the association, and either he or John F. Pogue, President of the Pogue Distilling Company of Maysville, will be chosen for the Presidency during the next year. Besides being owners of distilleries, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Pogue are lawyers and are thoroughly conversant with the whisky situation in Kentucky.

At the meeting of independent men held in Louisville Sept. 7 the distillers agreed to join the association and to announce their maximum production before the opening of the season. Although no restriction is placed on any distiller, there is a tacit understanding that the outside manufacturers will not make more than 10,000,000 gallons. It is probable that many distillers who attend the meeting to-morrow will readily give the amount of whisky they will make this year.

Pullman Assessment Raised $7,400,000

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The Board of Review to-day raised the personal property assessment of the Pullman Palace Car Company from $1,500,000 to $8,000,000. The company had not scheduled any personal property, and the $1,500,000 was the estimate of the Board of Assessors. In addition to this there will have to be paid to the State a tax on the capital.zation.

Scenery Is Unsurpassed

Between New York and Chicago via Lackawanna Railroad Vestibuled trains. All accommodations. Fine service. Lowest rates. 429 Broadway.—Adv.

DEWEY ARRIVES AHEAD OF TIME

The Olympia, Two Days Early, Anchors in the Lower Bay.

ADMIRAL IN FINE HEALTH

Glad to be Home, but Does Not Realize Reception in Store.

CITIZENS GREET HIM

Official Committee Extends a Welcome—Rear Admiral Sampson and Sir Thomas Lipton Also Call—Will Come to Tompkinsville To-day.

The cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey and his gallant officers and men is now in this port. She arrived early yesterday morning, two days ahead of the time she was expected and found both the weather and the various committees and other officials charged with the conduct of the celebration unprepared.

There was a heavy mist and drizzle off the Hook when the marine observer, at 5:45 o'clock descried the white cruiser bearing up from the southeast. She was moving slowly through the water at not more than quarter speed, and it was some time before the glass brought out the four stars of the Admiral's flag flying at the main truck. There had been a suspicion at first that perhaps the cruiser was Admiral Howison's flagship, Chicago, returning from the South Atlantic station and her cruise in African waters, but doubt was now set at rest.

The telegraph instrument was soon clicking the news to the city, and the excitement that was to characterize the movements of every one, even including the Admiral himself, during the day was fairly on. Men on their way to business learned that Dewey was here, and the knowledge seemed to imbue the crowds on the streets with the spirit of the coming festivities. There was a feeling of satisfaction to know that the hero of Manila had at last arrived; that he of whom so much had been written and said, and whose pictures meet one at every turn, was at last to be seen in the flesh.

CITY TAKES ON A FESTIVE AIR.

Despite the fact that there was a heavy shower during the morning, dispiriting to those who would make holiday of the occasion, the bursting forth of the sun soon afterward was but in keeping with the festive air which soon took hold on the city. Belated decorators got to work, and building fronts were soon donning a patriotic attice of red, white, and blue.

Meantime messengers were scurrying about notifying officials and members of the Dewey Reception Committee, and among the first of these to meet for action were the members of the sub-committee upon whom it devolved to make the first visit to the Admiral on behalf of the municipality. Though for weeks ways and means had been discussed, the committeemen found themselves at a loss for a time to meet the emergency of Admiral Dewey's premature arrival.

A little discussion, however, showed that with some slight modifications of the preliminary arrangements the plan could stand as originally decided upon. It was decided that the Sub-committee on Reception should make its visit yesterday afternoon instead of as arranged on Thursday.

Meantime the Olympia had taken on a pilot off Sandy Hook and had come to an anchorage in the Horseshoe, half a mile west of the Shamrock. Her progress into the harbor even at that early hour was not without suitable greeting. The steam pilot station boat was the first to make itself heard, and her steam siren fairly rent the murky atmosphere with its screeching portamento. Then up went on the signal halyards of the pilot boat a string of little code flags, and the signal officer on the flagship read the word "Welcome." The Olympia signaled back "Thanks." Salutes were also exchanged with the Sandy Hook and Scotland Light vessels.

FORT HANCOCK SALUTES.

It was at 7:15 that the Olympia, threading her way through the channel, had Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook, abeam. Then outspake the big guns of the fort with an Admiral's salute. This is seventeen guns. It was the first salute to an incoming vessel ever fired from the fort, and it was the first time in over thirty years that the flag of an Admiral had been saluted in this port. The Olympia returned the salute. It was the first time that her guns, which spoke so effectively at Manila, had awakened the echoes on this coast.

The lower harbor was now well awake, and as the Olympia swung round near the Southwest Spit to find her anchorage, to the southward a bevy of tugs was drawing near through curiosity and blowing their whistles with all the fervor that such little fellows could muster. The steam yacht Theresa, bound up from the Highlands, circled around and saluted and then came along the steamer Sandy Hook.

There were over 100 passengers aboard of her, and her course took her within hailing distance of the cruiser. The passengers crowded to the starboard side, and as her big whistle roared out three blasts they cheered lustily. Their cheers were returned with interest by the Jackies aboard the cruiser.

Then Admiral Dewey was descried on the quarter deck, and the steamboat's passengers gave way to their enthusiasm with wild yelling. Dewey stepped to the side and waved his hand and smiled. It was not at all the Dewey that most of the passengers had fancied from the familiar pictures.

HOW THE ADMIRAL LOOKED.

They saw before them a man, who at least appeared taller than Dewey has been described, square shouldered, deep chested, well formed, of graceful bearing, and easy carriage. His bronzed face, aglow with health and virility, stood out in sharp contrast to his gray mustache and hair. His eyes, keen, deep, bright eyes that seemed to see everywhere, snapped with excitement, for this sensation was by no means confined to the persons who were cheering him a short distance away.

The Admiral seemed to feel that his country's welcome to him had begun, and the feeling was a pleasurable one. Yet it appeared to the onlooker that he who had borne himself so modestly amid the terrors of battle would be equally modest and unassuming when it came to him to receive from a grateful Nation the overflowing homage it had saved for him. A moment later, and the steamer had passed on its way.

An orderly went ashore from the Olympia immediately she had anchored with dispatches. One to the Secretary of the Navy read: "Sandy Hook, Sept. 26, 1899. The Olympia arrived this morning. Will go to Tompkinsville to-morrow. Dewey." Telegrams were also sent to Mayor Van Wyck and Gen. Butterfield.

Some sailors who went ashore with the orderly were eager to know all about the celebration, and they took back to the ship with them all the newspapers that could be gathered. One of them anxiously inquired how "Teddy" Roosevelt was, and when informed that the Governor was going to pay a visit aboard the cruiser, he seemed mightily pleased, and said, "Teddy's all right." A Quartermaster aboard the Olympia was meantime kept busy dipping the colors to passing craft.

VISIT FROM THE NEWSPAPER MEN.

Before the morning had grown old there was a small fleet of newspaper tugs swarming around the flagship. Admiral Dewey received the newspaper men in his cabin, and gave them a hearty welcome. He received their running fire of questions with fortitude, and did not even flinch before the army of cameras, the lenses of which looked at him from all points like so many inquiring eyes. He had evidently expected all this beforehand and braced himself for it, and his courteous welcome warmed the heart of every scribe toward him.

A closer inspection of the Admiral brought out more clearly all those characteristics that were first seen in a fleeting glimpse as he saluted the passengers on the Sandy Hook. But for his gray hair and mustache, Admiral Dewey would look like a young man. His face is clear of wrinkles, except those of thought on his brow, and his pictures showing heavy lines about his mouth and eyes are a libel on him. Indeed, he said as much to the committee, which later welcomed him after he had seen a batch of pictures of himself brought aboard by his son, George G. Dewey.

There is about the man a magnetism that is by no means born of the fact that he is a man of glorious deeds. His power and virility are infectious, and he seems to imbue those around him with them. His hand grasp is firm and hearty, and his courtesy seems unfailing.

GLAD TO GET HOME AGAIN.

To the reporters that were gathered around him in his cabin, he said: "It is mighty good to be home. I know that I am a little ahead of the schedule, but as the weather looked a trifle squally, I thought it better to lie inside of the Hook than outside.

"Capt. Lamberton, Lieut. Brumby, and I considered whether we had better cruise down toward Hampton Roads or come inside at once. The latter we thought the better thing to do, and so here the Olympia is. Officially, though, I have not yet arrived."

Then, referring to the elaborateness of the reception awaiting him, he said:

"It almost saddens me to see what my people are doing for me. The pride and gratification are immense, and I cannot express the appreciation I feel. I did not know. I did not really perceive until this morning the splendid welcome that my countrymen are giving to me. It seems that the Governors of many States are coming to see me, and troops from Florida, Georgia, and other far-away States are on their way to take part in receiving me."

Although the Admiral had read about the reception awaiting him, it

enough time at our anchorage to rub her down and make her look spick and span."

SIR THOMAS LIPTON CALLS.

The Admiral had but just finished a midday breakfast when Sir Thomas Lipton put off from the steam yacht Erin in his launch, and ran alongside the Olympia. With Sir Thomas were Dr. Mackay and some of Sir Thomas's English friends. Admiral Dewey met him at the gangway and greeted them with, "I suppose you have come for the tea," referring to Sir Thomas's gift of five pounds of tea to each man on the ship when she was at Colombo.

"No, you are welcome to that if anybody can drink it," replied Sir Thomas.

The Admiral and Sir Thomas chatted for about fifteen minutes, and then as Sir Thomas and his friends were going over the side some three score of the jackies forward gave a hearty cheer, and waved their tea boxes in the air.

"I could not stop them," cried out Admiral Dewey, waving his hand at Sir Thomas, "they hadn't any orders to do that."

During his chat with the Admiral Sir Thomas obtained from him a promise to dine on the Erin in the evening. Just after dusk Admiral Dewey went in the Olympia's launch to the yacht, which was brilliantly illuminated, and kept his promise. When he returned to the flagship, Admiral Dewey gave orders for the gang ladder to be hauled up, saying that he would see no more callers, as he was tired out.

REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S VISIT.

A succession of notable callers followed Sir Thomas Lipton. Rear Admiral Sampson with Capt. Chadwick, his chief of staff, and Lieut. Commander Winslow, his flag lieutenant, went down the bay on the Dolphin. The dispatch boat fired an Admiral's salute as she drew near, and the Olympia replied with a Rear Admiral's salute of thirteen guns.

The Dolphin anchored near, and Rear Admiral Sampson and his staff went aboard. They were received by Admiral Dewey, Capt. Lamberton, Lieut. Brumby, and the officer of the deck, the full marine guard and band being paraded. The officers went to the Admiral's cabin, remaining on board about an hour.

When Rear Admiral Sampson boarded the Olympia Admiral Dewey shook his hand warmly, and as they turned toward the marines, said: "Look at those marines, did you ever see a finer body of men?"

The Rear Admiral complimented them, and said to his superior: "Are you well, Admiral?"

"Don't I look well?" answered the Admiral. "I am well, but I feel a bit tired. When a man has been aboard ship for two years he needs something of the shore. I am awfully glad to be among my own people again."

Rear Admiral Sampson said afterward that he was delighted with the evident good health of the Admiral, and that he had told him that he looked much younger than his portraits made him appear.

"Admiral Dewey is delighted," said Admiral Sampson, "as is every one aboard, to reach his native shores again. He is much moved by the great kindness and enthusiasm of the people, and though shrinking from too much ceremony and public display, feels deeply the regard of which these are the outcome. In fact, he feels and expresses himself precisely as a man of his fine and modest temperament may be expected to do. The country honors in him these fine qualities as well as those sterner ones which have given him his fame."

SOME OF THE OTHER CALLERS.

Dr. Sanborn, representing Health Officer Doty, visited the Olympia in the afternoon and gave pratique. Postmaster Van Cott and Collector Bidwell and United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett subsequently came down in the revenue cutter Calumet, and Admiral Dewey personally conducted them over the ship. Their visit was very welcome, as the Postmaster took with him a big batch of mail.

When the news of the arrival of Admiral Dewey was received at the navy yard Lieut. Dewey of the receiving ship Vermont, a nephew of the Admiral, went down the bay on the Government tug Traffic to greet his uncle. He carried with him the handsome silver service presented to the Olympia by the citizens of the City of Olympia, Washington, and a big sack of mail for the officers and crew of the cruiser.

Rear Admiral Philip, commandant of the navy yard, the officers of his staff, and other officers attached to the station will go down to the Tompkinsville anchorage today in the commandant's launch to greet Admiral Dewey.

In the afternoon while the Admiral was receiving the welcome of the members of the Sub-Committee on Reception, the tug Ordnance came alongside with Major Burbank and a number of artillery officers on board from Fort Hancock. They ran close in, and one of the officers shouted:

"Major Burbank wants to pay his respects to the Admiral." A few minutes later the launch was sent for the military men, and the Admiral greeted them at the gangway as they came aboard. It was the first meeting of the army and the navy, and the representatives of both arms of the service were warm in their greeting of each other.

EXCURSION CRAFT ON HAND.

While these various visits were being made there was a constant stream of tugs, steam yachts, sailboats, and excursion steamers passing around the Olympia, their passengers cheering and their whistles keeping up a constant din. Some of the parties of sightseers on launches and steamers were invited to come aboard, and were quick to take advantage of the offer.

The anchorage is not far from the main ship channel, and passengers on outward and inward bound steamers had a good view of her. The North German Lloyd steamer Saale passed close to the Olympia, and her passengers crowded to the rail. Admiral Dewey responded to their waving handkerchiefs and cheers by lifting his cap several times. The Saale's band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and her colors came down. The Olympia's colors were dipped in reply.

Then came along the Cunard liner Aurania. She fired seventeen signal bombs, and Admiral Dewey directed the Olympia band to play "God Save the Queen."

The Admiral's son, George G. Dewey, boarded the Olympia in the afternoon, and there was an affectionate meeting between the father and his son. Admiral Dewey immediately leading the way to his cabin. Young Dewey brought his father a lot of papers and programmes relative to the reception, and in the package was also a miscellaneous collection of pictures supposed to show the Admiral from every point of view. The Admiral took exception to nearly every one of them and laughed heartily at some of the artists' conceptions of him. In the evening Mr. Dewey was one of the party which dined with Sir Thomas Lipton.

Admiral Dewey purposes, unless his plans shall be changed by the Reception Committee, to bring the Olympia up this morning and anchor her off Tompkinsville with the fleet of the North Atlantic Squadron. It was said last night that the Texas would go down the bay to escort the Admiral to the head of the fleet, in which he will be the ranking officer.

LOG OF THE OLYMPIA.

The log of the Olympia from Gibraltar to Sandy Hook was so monotonous as to be almost uninteresting were it not that it gave a good account of the run on the home-stretch. The entire period was made up of a succession of clear, beautiful days, with light breezes and scarcely a sign of a storm until within a short distance of the American coast, when a small, insignificant gale from the eastward sprang up, but subsided within eight hours, and scarcely retarded the big cruiser.

The course was almost exactly on the path laid down by the hydrographers for west-bound steamers taking the southerly route from the straits during the month of September. The course took the Olympia along the thirty-third parallel, and for twelve days she kept within a very few miles of the line. Her average speed was about 230 miles a day from noon to noon, but on the way over she used only her port propeller, as one of the blades on the starboard side was bent in the Suez Canal.

The Olympia weighed anchor at 10 A. M. on Sept. 10, and was under way at 10:30. On the way out of the Harbor of Gibraltar the crew of H. M. S. Devastation cheered the Admiral, while her band played and her guard paraded. The salute was returned.

At noon Tarifa Lighthouse bore north, half west, distance two miles, and the last log of the 14,000 miles had begun. The runs, with the latitude and longitude of the Olympia for each day, were as follows:

	Latitude. North.	Longitude. West.	Knots.
Sept. 11	37.07	10.11	218
Sept. 12	34.03	14.55	240
Sept. 13	32.58	19.27	235
Sept. 14	32.51	24.08	232
Sept. 15	32.49	28.35	213
Sept. 16	32.54	33.20	282
Sept. 17	32.59	38.13	240
Sept. 18	32.53	42.35	216
Sept. 19	33.07	47.25	248
Sept. 20	33.04	51.57	227
Sept. 21	33.01	56.33	230
Sept. 22	33.00	61.24	242
Sept. 23	33.36	65.51	230
Sept. 24	35.30	69.40	213
Sept. 25	37.59	73.10	226

Following is the roster of the Olympia's officers: Lieut. Thomas H. Brumby, Lieut. Harry H. Caldwell, Ensign William P. Scott, Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton, commanding; Lieut. Commander George P. Colvocoresses, Lieut. Commander Charles Laird, Lieut. Valentine S. Nelson, Lieut. Patrick W. Hourigan, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor, Lieut. Frank B. Upham, Ensign Arthur G. Kavanagh, Ensign Henry V. Butler, Surgeon Henry T. Percy, Assistant Surgeon Dudley N. Carpenter, Pay Inspector Daniel A. Smith, Lieut. Frank H. Bailey, Lieut. Gustave Kammerling, Lieut. Edwin H. Delany, Lieut. John F. Marshall, Jr., Lieut. Edward H. Dunn, Chaplain William H. I. Reaney, Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps, Major of Marines Otway C. Berryman, Boatswain John Costello, Gunner Louis J. Connelly, Carpenter George J. Shaw, Pharmacist Alrik Hammar, Paymaster's Clerk William M. Long, Paymaster's Clerk Merrick W. Creagh.

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FIRST GREETING OF THE CITY.

Members of the Sub-Committee on Reception Go Down the Bay on the Patrol.

All the members of the Sub-Committee of Seven appointed by the Reception Committee, except the Chairman, William C. Whitney, who was out of town, were notified yesterday of Dewey's arrival after a conference at the City Hall, and asked to meet on board the police boat Patrol at 2:30 o'clock to go down the bay and greet the Admiral. Word was also sent to Chief of Police Devery and Capt. Elbert O. Smith that the police boat would be needed for a trip down the bay.

At the hour stated the members of the sub-committee, consisting of Richard Croker, St. Clair McKelway, Senator Depew, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo, Gen. Howard Carroll, Warren W. Foster, and Secretary to the Mayor Albert M. Downes, representing the Mayor, were on board the Patrol, as was also Chief Devery, resplendent in a new uniform; President York of the Police Board, and the representatives of the press. The absentees from the original committee were ex-Gov. Morton and Mr. Whitney. Mr. McKelway was chosen Temporary Chairman.

On her way down the Patrol passed by the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, all of which dipped their colors in answer to the salute of the Patrol. As the Patrol neared the Olympia, Capt. Smith had seventeen blank cartridges brought on deck to serve the forward Hotchkiss gun on the police boat, with which it was intended to salute the Admiral. Some of the members of the committee, however, were already a little shaky from their trip down the bay, and the firing salute was abandoned. As they neared the Olympia a signalman on board the Patrol wig-wagged the following message to the cruiser:

"We are the police steamer Patrol, having on board representatives of the Mayor of the City of New York. Will you make gangway to starboard or port?"

The Olympia signaled back: "We will apprise the Admiral," and a few moments later the launch of the cruiser came alongside of the police boat, and the committee was taken to the after gangway on the starboard side of the cruiser. On deck were Lieut. Brumby and several other officers, and, as the committee went aboard, Admiral Dewey, his bronzed face aglow with pleasure, came from his cabin and warmly greeted the representatives of the city. They were at once escorted to the Admiral's cabin, where a most informal meeting was held.

NOW THE CITY'S GUEST.

Admiral Dewey sat near his desk with his hat on, and the members of the committee grouped themselves about him in a semi-circle. All took seats, and so informal was the function that the Admiral did not for a time remove his hat, nor did the committeemen rise when they wanted to address him.

Admiral Dewey first greeted Mr. McAdoo, and slapping him on the shoulder said: "You know when we were struggling in the department. You remember the hard times we had then." He was about to continue his conversation when Mr. McKelway cut in with introductions of the committeemen, and then formally addressing the Admiral, said:

"I have to say that we come here as a sub-committee of the Reception Committee, representing the City of New York and the Mayor, to apprise you of the fact that as you are anchored in our waters you are now our guest, and we wish before proceeding in this matter to develop to you an outline of the arrangements made by the officials for the celebration on Friday and Saturday in your honor and as to the feasible parts of the programme to present it to you for any amendment and suggestions. The secretary to the Mayor will outline on behalf of the city the plans of the celebration."

Mr. Downes then asked the Admiral if it would be agreeable to him to have the Mayor call on board the flagship Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Admiral Dewey called in his secretary at this point, and instructed him to make notes of the plans presented. Mr. Downes said that the part of the programme relating to the Mayor's visit had been left entirely to the Admiral to decide.

EVERY ONE IN GOOD HUMOR.

"It will be most agreeable to me to receive the Mayor at the time you state," said the Admiral affably, "for, as I wrote to Gen. Butterfield, I am entirely in the hands of the committee, and any arrangements you make will be agreeable. Eleven o'clock on Friday, I shall be there, and I want to say that I hope my strength will hold out through it."

A smile went around the room at this, and the Admiral, quickly perceiving the cause of it, hastened to explain to the committee that by "it" he meant the celebration. This little incident seemed to put everybody in good humor and relieved the nervousness of both the committee and the Admiral.

MAYOR'S CALL ON FRIDAY.

"I have not accepted any courtesies," said Admiral Dewey, "except at Naples. There I took one dinner, and they persuaded me to take four more. As a result I was sick for a week." Mr. McKelway then continued his outline of the programme.

"On Friday," he said, "the Mayor will make his call on you at the flagship, to apprise you of what has been done. The Mayor will return to the Sandy Hook after his official visit, and the vessels will be lined up in accordance with the regulations of the Navy Department."

Gen. Howard Carroll said that the flagship would turn at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street Friday, and go to an anchorage off One Hundred and Sixth Street, prepared by the Supervisor of the Harbor. Mr. McKelway added that the Mayor's boat would be at Admiral Dewey's disposal for the fireworks display on Friday night, but the Admiral said it would be too late.

"I will stay here that night," he said. "Now I understand that the committee has done away with the breakfast." And at the mention of this meal a smile went over the faces of the members of the committee as they recalled the episode of a more famous breakfast in Manila Bay. "You want me to start before breakfast," he said, smiling at the same recollection. Mr. Foster explained that there would be a luncheon on board the Mayor's boat after the City Hall exercises Saturday, and Admiral Dewey said that all this would be very satisfactory.

Mr. McKelway took up his explanation of details again when he said that the Admiral would ride with the Mayor in a carriage drawn by "four bay horses." The Admiral smiled, and as the explanations relative to the arrangements for his personal comfort were continued, the Admiral suddenly broke out with, "How about the crew of this ship? How will they get ashore? I have 350 men here. They all want to go and see what is going on. How will they get over from where we are anchored?"

ADMIRAL MUCH PLEASED.

The Admiral was much pleased when these details were explained to him, and, turning the subject, said to the committee:

"I have arrived here a few days in advance of time, but I thought it would be better to be two days ahead than one day late. You know the State I come from. We have to scratch gravel up in Vermont. You see, if we were one day behind it might upset some of the arrangements, and I have made it a custom in life to try and be two or three days ahead instead of an hour behind."

"I might say that your habit of being two or three days ahead has confounded your enemies as well as your friends," said Mr. McKelway. "May I say that as the people are ready to embrace the opportunity of honoring you, that your arrival two or three days in advance of the celebration might lead you to proceed to New York, where, I assure you, you would be most warmly received, but if you anticipate the celebration—"

"Oh, I see what you are driving at," said Admiral Dewey. "I shall remain on board until Friday morning when the Mayor calls."

The conversation then became general, and Admiral Dewey complained that all of the pictures he had seen of himself made him look too old. This gave Senator Depew his first chance. "We are both quite young," he said. "I think we have discovered the way of being young by feeling young."

"Oh, I'm a young man yet," laughed the Admiral; "but sometimes I think I am losing my usefulness. We young fellows have to be careful, you know."

At this point an orderly announced that Major Burbank of the army desired to pay his respects, and the conference broke up. It was during the walk to the gangway while leaving that Richard Croker had his first conversation with the Admiral, which was carried on in an undertone, but which seemed to afford both of them considerable amusement.

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CROWDS GO TO STATEN ISLAND

Could Not See Admiral Dewey's Ship, However—Sampson's Squadron Taken by Surprise.

When Fort Hancock roared its welcome to the Olympia Staten Island sat up in bed, rubbed its eyes, and wondered why the deep-mouthed guns should be sending their thunder echoing over hill and dale at that early hour. The succession of reports following each other at regular intervals left no room for doubt that a salute was being fired, Seventeen guns. An Admiral's welcome! Dewey! There could be no doubt about it. Two days ahead of time. "Just like him. We might have expected it!" said Mr. Commuter.

In a few moments there was an exodus from the villages and houses within earshot of the guns, and the trains and trolley cars to South and Midland Beaches and Fort Wadsworth took load after load of men and women anxious to catch a glimpse of the famous warship. Nothing of her could be seen, however, although many swept the lower bay with their glasses. Heavy lowering clouds rolled over the sky. There was a mist on the water. Rain, too, began to fall, rendering the view to seaward still more indistinct.

"We shall see her all right as she comes up," argued the expectant and impatient people. Eyes were strained to the utmost, but the cruiser did not come within their range of vision. The crowds waited as long as they could, then, disappointed and called elsewhere by the exigencies of their daily toil, dwindled away and boarded returning cars that carried them off toward the great, busy city.

It was not long, however, before their places were taken by others. As soon as the early "extras" announced that the Olympia had arrived there was a movement from the city to Staten Island of that great army of persons that occasions such as these always bring out, and who seem to have no other vocation in life than sightseeing. The ferryboats were loaded on every outward trip, and there was a scramble for the south-bound trains and trolley cars. And what eager, good-natured, happy crowds they were! A large proportion of the people were visitors come to town for Dewey week. On the trip across the bay they admired the beautiful view presented by the lower end of Manhattan Island, with its wondrous sky-scrapers, the delicate, web-like bridge that links this with the sister Borough of Brooklyn, the two broad rivers. Then the great statue of Liberty having received its due share of attention, all eyes were turned in the direction of the North Atlantic Squadron at anchor off Tompkinsville.

SAMPSON'S SHIPS ADMIRED.

The weather had cleared. The clouds had lost their sombre hue, and under the impulsion of a brisk breeze that had sprung up, drifted swiftly across the azure expanse of the infinite in masses of fleecy foam. The sun shone brightly, gilding the ripples that shivered round the great white warships and showing the latter off to the best advantage. "It hardly seems possible," observed a pretty young woman, apparently a bride on her honeymoon, as she clung to the arm of her equally young male companion—"it hardly seems possible that these beautiful ships were the terrible vessels that destroyed the flower of the navy of Spain." She expressed the general thought.

When it was found that, despite the clearness of the atmosphere, the Olympia could not be made out save through very powerful glasses, the crowds returned from the end of the island and devoted their attention to the squadron, which was surrounded by a small fleet of rowboats and steam launches, the owners of which reaped a rich harvest.

Until evening landlubbers, many of whom had never seen a warship before, climbed on board the squadron, marveled at everything they saw, gazed with awe at the big, grim shining guns and innocent-looking, baby Little Gatlings, Hotchkiss, and Driggs-Schroeder quick-firing weapons that dealt wholesale death and destruction at Santiago; admired the jackies and the smart marines, and returned to terra firma gratified with the courtesy of their reception.

On the squadron itself news of the Olympia's arrival was received when First Lieut. Potter of the cruiser New York returned on board from shore leave. He reported the news to Rear Admiral Sampson, who at once had it transmitted by signal to the squadron. It caused no demonstration on the ships, of course. Whatever elation the jackies may have felt, they did not manifest it openly. The rigid discipline maintained on Uncle Sam's fighting craft precluded any such display of feeling. It was Rear Admiral Sampson's intention to have a warship meet the Olympia and escort her to her anchorage, but Dewey's unexpected arrival spoiled this plan. The squadron, too, had to defer its proposed salute until to-day. When the Olympia comes up the bay to take her place at the head of the line off Tompkinsville, each warship will thunder a greeting as she passes.

SAMPSON GOES TO SEE DEWEY.

At noon, however, Rear Admiral Sampson signaled the squadron that he, with Capt. Chadwick, was going to the Olympia, and that during his absence Capt. Taylor of the Indiana would assume command of the squadron. They left on the Dolphin, and on their return Capt. Chadwick said the Olympia's early arrival took the squadron by surprise. "There is little to be said about our visit to Admiral Dewey," he continued. "We found him in first-rate condition and delighted at being home again. The Olympia, too, is in first-rate trim."

A couple of hours after the Dolphin, with Rear Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick on board, had passed through the Narrows en route to the Olympia, Dr. E. B. Sanborn, assistant of Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, put off for the same vessel on board the Charles F. Allen. Dr. Doty had intended to go himself, but being detained at the hospital, where he has some cases that claim his personal attention, and wishing to save Admiral Dewey any inconvenience or delay, sent his deputy instead.

Dr. Sanborn said that he found the Admiral and, with two exceptions, all the crew in good health. The exceptions were men who are convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever. Dr. Sanborn was met at the gangway by Dr. Percy, the Olympia's surgeon, who told him that there was no sickness of a contagious nature on board. Dr. Percy then conducted him to the Admiral's cabin. He found Dewey in seemingly robust health, and heartily and cordial in the extreme. "I am glad to see you, doctor," said the Admiral, as he gave his hand a grip that made his fingers tingle. "I intended to stop at Quarantine on my way up the bay to get my pratique." Dr. Sanborn explained that his visit was for the purpose of saving the Admiral trouble, and Dewey thanked him. Beside the Admiral's chair there was a big bushy Chinese chow. The dog kept a watchful eye upon all strangers who approached his master.

The Quarantine Station is being elaborately decorated in honor of Dewey. The device "Welcome Home," in letters nine feet high, stands out white and distinct on the terrace overlooking the Narrows. These letters will be lighted with electricity at night. Nearly 2,000 red, white, and blue electric lights will also give the station a brilliant appearance. To-morrow night fireworks displays on a big scale will be given at Tompkinsville and St. George, and red fire and rockets will be burned and let off all along the shore of the island.

From to-day until after Sunday the traffic to Staten Island is expected to be very great, and full preparations to meet it have been made by the railroad and trolley companies.

DEWEY'S MEN GET THEIR MAIL.

When the news of the Olympia's arrival reached the Post Office there was a considerable amount of perturbation among the officials and clerks because of two bags of mail which had come for the officers and crew of the cruiser within the last two days. There was no means of sending this mail to the cruiser at her anchorage near Sandy Hook, and at first it was thought that the best plan would be to dispatch it to Tompkinsville to be delivered by the Postmaster at that place when the Olympia comes up to-day. When Postmaster Van Cott heard of the dilemma in which his subordinates found themselves he put his foot down hard and exclaimed: "No, Sir! Dewey's men won't have to wait for their mail. We will get it to them somehow."

From that moment the Postmaster's energies were bent on forwarding the mail, but every way he turned he found obstacles. Several local steamship companies which were asked for the loan of a steamer reported their inability to furnish one, and finally Mr. Van Cott telephoned to George R. Bidwell, the Collector of the Port, and asked him if he could borrow a revenue cutter. Mr. Bidwell replied affirmatively, and asked the Postmaster to go along. United States District Attorney Burnett was also in the party. The three Federal officials boarded the cutter Calumet and left the Battery at 2 o'clock, reaching the flagship an hour later.

As the cutter came alongside, the deck officer asked what was wanted, and Mr. Bidwell cried back: "We have mail for you, and would like to greet the Admiral."

"Come aboard, Sir," was the reply, and the three officials, with a clerk carrying the mail, went over the cruiser's side. All this time Admiral Dewey and Capt. Lamberton stood on the deck listening to the exchange, and as the Postmaster advanced, they moved toward him in a most informal way and shook hands. The Admiral invited his visitors into his cabin, where they chatted for a short quarter of an hour on all topics from the appearance of the ship to the status of the Chinese in the crew.

"I'll tell you, gentlemen," the Admiral began, "it's good to be back home again."

"You will think so," the Postmaster replied, "when you see what the people of New York are going to do for you."

"Oh, I suppose they will give us a hearty welcome," the Admiral answered, with a slight accent on the "us."

"Everybody doesn't have a chance to be looked on by 6,000,000," Mr. Bidwell suggested.

"No, that's so" remarked the Admiral, "but I will be glad to have that many people see my crew. I'll just tell you I've a fine lot of men aboard this ship. They're well worth seeing."

"Every one appreciates your crew, Admiral," Mr. Bidwell continued, "but it's you the people want to see."

All through the conversation the Admiral spoke in the most impersonal way. Not once did he refer to himself as being the central figure in the reception, but he always used "we," as though showing his desire that the affair be for his officers and crew equally as much as for himself.

After a few remarks on the battle of Manila Bay, Admiral Dewey spoke of the receptions he had had on his homeward voyage. "Everybody gave us a reception," he said, laughingly. "We couldn't escape it at any port. It was all very nice, too, and I must say we got splendid treatment."

Mr. Bidwell, in reply, could not help adding, with a touch of local pride, "Wait till we get you, Admiral."

The Admiral laughed again, and the Collector and his guests took their departure.

THE DEWEYS HERE IN FORCE.

Lieut. William T. Dewey Gives the List of Those Who Have Come to Welcome "Uncle George."

The Campbells may be coming, but the Deweys are here. And they are here to welcome the hero of Manila Bay. "We are plain people," said Charles Dewey of Montpelier, Vt., at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"But," he continued, "it warms the cockles of my heart to see the elaborate preparations made to do honor to my brother. I am naturally a modest man, but when I see what has been done my feelings get the better of me. You want something about the Dewey family? I must introduce you to my son. He is the genealogical authority of the family."

Then Charles Dewey, who is President of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, after giving the introduction, darted away to inspect a picture of the Admiral that is to adorn the front of the Waldorf-Astoria.

"I will do the best I can for you," remarked Lieut. William Tarbox Dewey. "Don't think, however, that I gained the title in the regular army. I am simply a Lieutenant of Vermont militia, and never smelled powder in an actual battle.

"Now, we don't want notoriety, but the papers have been so kind to Uncle George that we cannot refuse them anything within the bounds of reason. Who of the Dewey family are here? About all of them. Of course you know the Admiral's son, George Goodwin Dewey? He lives in New York.

"My father, Charles Dewey, has just left us. My mother is with him. Then my sister, Mrs. F. J. McCuen, and her husband are here. My son, James F. Dewey, who is Captain of a High School battalion at Montpelier, Vt., is also here. Then, too, we have met to-day my brothers, Charles Robert Dewey, who is connected with a silk firm in Greene Street, and George P. Dewey of Portland, Me.

EDWARD DEWEY COULD NOT COME.

"My uncle, Edward Dewey of Montpelier, Vt., the Admiral's brother, wanted to come, but he is in feeble health, and dared not risk the journey. But his daughter, the wife of James L. Martin, United States District Attorney for Vermont, will represent him. She lives at Brattleborough. F. A. Howland, Vermont's Secretary of State, will be here to-morrow. He married Edward Dewey's daughter. With them will come Mrs. Kate Dewey Squires, my sister, who lives in New York, but has been visiting them. Then there is Lieut. Theodore G. Dewey, who is on the receiving ship Vermont, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was formerly on the battleship Massachusetts. That, I think, takes in about all the Deweys, but two of the name, supposed relatives, are in the land forces under Gen. Otis in the Philippines.

"Have we seen the Admiral? Not yet. We know how he feels, and don't propose to give him any unnecessary annoyance. We will see him to-morrow.

"Would the Admiral accept a Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket? Not at all. So far as I know my uncle has never interfered in politics, but I believe he is a Republican at heart. But that is only my opinion.

"What have we been doing since our arrival? We have been on the jump about all the time. We have friends here, and they will not permit us to slight them. We wanted to go to the theatre to-night, but have so many social engagements that it was out of the question. About the pictures of my uncle? Some of them are good, many are very bad. But, then, all of them meant well enough."

At this moment Charles Dewey returned. He is tall and handsome, with a white beard and mustache. "Dear me!" he said. "New York is a great place, and I am grateful for her manifest appreciation of my brother's humble efforts."

Then turning to his son, he said: "Will, I have been to that photographic studio, and I think that picture is a very good one."

"Now, my dear boy," he added, turning to THE TIMES reporter, "Willie must have told you everything. I want to take a nap if I can get the chance, for I am very tired. Anyway, I am extremely grateful to the people of New York for their manifest kindness. I am not much used to bustle, but I have stood more of it than I thought I could."

The Dewey party received word from the Reception Committee late last night that a naval tug would be in readiness at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street at 9 o'clock this morning to take them down the bay.

ROOSEVELT TO GREET DEWEY.

In response to numerous inquiries and for the purpose of correcting certain statements which have been made in regard to Gov. Roosevelt in connection with the Dewey reception, the following statement was made public yesterday by Brig. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Adjutant General, S. N. Y., and Chief of Staff to the Governor:

Gov. Roosevelt, as the Chief Executive of the State of New York, has intended from the beginning to make an official call upon Admiral Dewey upon his arrival within the limits of the State. This visit is wholly independent of any action by the Mayor and Reception Committee of the City of New York, and will interfere in no way whatever with the plans of that committee.

Some time ago Gov. Roosevelt accepted an invitation from Gen. Francis V. Greene to accompany him on his yacht, the Wild Duck, down the bay Thursday to meet the Admiral. Gen. Greene has been a personal friend of Admiral Dewey for many years. Gov. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy when Admiral Dewey was sent to the command of the Asiatic fleet.

In the party to meet the Admiral will be several of Admiral Dewey's Captains at Manila, including Capt. Wildes of the Boston, Capt. Dyer of the Baltimore, Capt. Wood of the Detroit, Capt. Walker of the Concord, and Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh, if he arrives from the West in time. The other members of the party will be Brig. Gen. Andrews and Capt. J. W. Miller, commanding the Naval Militia of this State.

The party will leave the Battery at noon Thursday. The Wild Duck, flying the Governor's flag, will be accompanied by the United States steamship Alleen and several steam launches manned by the Naval Militia of the State. Proceeding down the bay a call will be made at the headquarters of the Naval Militia on the United States steamship New Hampshire, lying off Tompkinsville.

The Governor and party have received a cordial invitation from Rear Admiral Sampson to visit the New York and spend the day aboard his flagship. If time permits, calls will be exchanged between the Governor and the Admiral and a salute fired by the flagship in the Governor's honor.

It is expected that the Governor's party will go down the bay and accompany the Olympia to her anchorage off Tompkinsville, after which the official visit will be made. Rear Admiral Sampson will call upon Admiral Dewey as the official representative of the President of the United States, after which Gov. Roosevelt will call and welcome him within the limits of the State of New York. In this connection, it is proper to say that the Governor has accepted the invitation of the committee to be the guest of the city during its reception to Admiral Dewey on Friday and Saturday.

On Friday the Governor will establish headquarters on the Monmouth and will command the naval militia of the State in the naval parade. The Monmouth and other steamers manned by the naval militia will follow immediately after the United States vessels as assigned by the committee. On Saturday the Governor will personally command the National Guard and naval militia of the State during the land parade, escorted by Squadron A.

The Governor's call upon Admiral Dewey will be wholly independent of the official reception by the committee, and has no more connection with that function than has the visit of Rear Admiral Sampson as the official representative of the President of the United States.

It would, in fact, be extremely discourteous for the Governor, on behalf of the State of New York, to omit to call upon Admiral Dewey immediately upon his arrival. These plans were made before Admiral Dewey's arrival in the Lower Bay, but will be carried out, subject to such slight modifications as circumstances may require.

Gov. Roosevelt will attend the fair at Mineola, L. I., to-day.

ARCH IS NEARLY COMPLETED.

The Dewey triumphal arch is approaching completion so rapidly that it is hardly possible to keep track of the work done upon it. The sculptors and modelers realise, however, that after the structure is finished considerable time will be occupied in putting the electric lights in place, removing the scaffolding, and cleaning away the débris within the inclosure that now surrounds the arch. They are therefore making every effort to have their work finished early on Friday, and it seems probable that this will be done.

An important modification may, however, be made. It is now doubtful whether the ten medallion heads of American naval celebrities, which Charles R. Lamb provided for in his design, to be placed on the entablature, at the two sides and on the north face, will be used. These medallions have all been executed, and are ready for placing in position.

The sculptors who are directing the work on the arch are of the opinion that the medallions are not big enough for the position which it was intended they should occupy, and as a large amount of valuable time would be occupied in placing them on the entablature, it is not improbable that they will be dispensed with. Nothing has yet been definitely decided upon this point, but the medallions can hardly be considered an integral part of the design, and the general effect of the arch will not suffer if they be not used.

Otherwise the completed structure will be as Mr. Lamb designed it, in every detail. Indeed, not only his plans, but the original sketch models of the sculptors have hardly been departed from. In one or two cases slight modifications have been found necessary on account of false reckonings of space. Perhaps the most noticeable of these is in a detail of Daniel C. French's group Peace, at the base of the pier on the northwest. But even this only consists of the arm of the figure of a boy being placed in front instead of behind another figure.

The bas reliefs for the spandrels at the south of the arch, the beautiful figures by Isidor Konti, symbolizing the North and East Rivers, were placed in position yesterday. Those for the other side, by R. H. Perry, are finished, and will be put up today. The workmen also began putting the squares of "staff" on the attic of the arch yesterday, and the plasterers finished leveling the surface on the east piers, on the inside of the structure. The moldings at the bases of the piers were also nearly all affixed. The only remaining figure of C. H. Niehaus's group, "Return of the Victors," was brought over from Madison Square Garden, and the sculptor himself put the finishing touches to it.

Every one is pleased with the effect of the molding which fronts the stands on both sides of Fifth Avenue, where they abut on the columns of the colonnade. These moldings will not be plain flat surfaces, but will be relieved by bas relief decorations and by being brought out at intervals a couple of feet beyond the fronts of the stands. The decorations consist of vine patterns alternating with shields bearing the letter "D."

Good progress is being made in finishing the colonnade. A number of the figures of Victory fronting the columns are in place, and the groups at the ends are almost completed. The columns south of the arch were finished yesterday.

CITY FULL OF VISITORS.

So soon as Father Knickerbocker had thrust his curious head out of doors yesterday morning and absorbed the surprising news that the Olympia had anchored down the harbor, he discovered that the visitors who have recently been sharing his hospitality at the usual rates were evidently resolved to stay. They were out in a little greater numbers than on the previous day, if anything, and their interest in the city and the preparations for the welcoming of the Admiral was as keen as ever.

It is estimated that there are now not very far from 1,000,000 strangers in the city. A large proportion of these are persons who have traveled from far Western and Southern points to see the Dewey parades. Being able to come from a distance they are apt to have a tidy sum to spend, and they get in early to secure their quarters and have a little time to devote to the metropolis before the celebration begins. The coming yacht races have acted also to draw visitors, and people who bought the cut-rate tickets from Western points to New York, which were recently issued in connection with the Grand Army encampment at Philadelphia, are lingering here in great numbers, because the time limit on their tickets does not, as a rule, expire until Oct. 30. As New Yorkers who have been at Summer resorts have returned, moreover, the city is uncommonly crowded, and the activity of its streets makes the fact continually patent.

The crowds of new comers to the city are keeping the hotels nearly full, but there is at present a little room to spare in them, due to a certain number of daily departures. The pamphlet which the Merchants' Association has issued giving the list of hotels and boarding houses in New York, with their rates, and which is distributed free, has been much sought after.

"We have sent out 100,000 copies of it," said Mr. Corwine of the association yesterday, "to towns from which visitors are coming to the city for the Dewey celebrations, and a great many people have called for the pamphlets here. They are calculated to be of great help to a stranger in New York, for, of course, large numbers of visitors come to the city without knowing where they will find quarters, and unless they have a guide of this sort, may have some difficulty in getting accommodations."

The pamphlets have also been sent in sufficiently large quantities to the police stations to enable every patrolman to have one and be prepared to direct the latest arrival to a boarding house or hostelry in any part of the town he may wish. The original list was procured through the police, on Chief Devery's order.

The big bluecoats who guard Broadway have their hands full nowadays. They not only have to help an abnormal number of timid women, (many of whom are inclined to be startled at the strangeness of New York's cable cars,) across the street at dangerous corners, but must tax their minds to unfold the history of every building which catches the eye of an inquisitive sightseer, or explain with strained courtesy that north-bound cars will not give transfers to Riverside Drive, and that it is impossible to travel for one fare from Union Square to Prospect Park.

The following conversation at the crossing at Broadway and Houston Street is illustrative of some difficulties now besetting the painstaking patrolman:

Elderly Woman (holding Pretty Girl by the hand)—Officer, where do we take the electric cars for the Bowery?

Patrolman—What's that, Mum? Electric cars for the Bowery? There ain't no sich cars. Ye wanta take this here horse car east fer the Bowery. Here comes one now, but its purty crowded.

Pretty Girl—Oh, dear, no. That isn't right, Mamma. Uncle George said to take the trolley, and it goes within one block of the Museum.

Elderly Woman—Yes, officer, I know it's the trolley car. My brother has lived here fifteen years, and he said positively the trolley. We are going to the Museum, and the Bowery is the street where all the museums are, isn't it?

Patrolman—Oh, the museums is there all right, but there ain't no trolley car going there from here without ye wanta ride up to Astor Place, and take the car to Fourt' Av'noo and walk down a block to Cooper's statue, and, there y'are. But this here horse car is the shortest way. Which museum do ye want?

Pretty Gir

DEWEY'S HOMEWARD TRIP

Honored at Every Stopping Place on the Voyage from Manila.

OVER 4 MONTHS ON THE WAY

American People Have Long Been Preparing for His Welcome—What New York Has Done.

The welcome which the American people have in store for Admiral Dewey may be said to have been in preparation since May 1, 1898, when the first meagre news of the victory won by him on that Sunday morning was received. One of the first impulses awakened by the cable dispatches telling of the triumph of the American naval power in the Far East was the desire to see the hero of Manila Bay in person, and give him the assurance of esteem and admiration which can be conveyed only by the cheers of a patriotic people. The universal feeling was that Dewey and his countrymen had been strangers too long, and men confessed to one another almost shamefacedly that they had never heard of him until the brilliant achievement by which he shed new lustre upon a service marked by many glorious deeds.

From that day to this the wish to see Dewey has been growing in intensity, keeping pace with the gradual revelation of his character. The enthusiasm of the coming days in New York, Washington, and wherever else the Admiral may appear to receive the greetings of his fellow-citizens will be the outpouring of feelings long pent up. That the reception will be as cordial as any ever bestowed upon a returning hero in any age or country cannot be doubted.

It is about six months since the first suggestions that the situation at Manila no longer required the Admiral's presence there began to appear in the newspapers. It was not until May 8, however, that announcement was made by the Navy Department of the designation of Rear Admiral Watson to succeed him in command of the Asiatic Squadron. On the following day the Municipal Assembly of this city adopted resolutions looking to the arrangement of a suitable reception, and appointed a committee to report upon the subject. The movement lagged for a time, however, because of uncertainty as to the time and manner of the Admiral's return. It was said that he would not leave Manila, even after being relieved of his active duties as commander of the naval forces there, until after the completion of the work of the Philippine Commission. Another report said he would return by way of San Francisco, whereupon the people of the Pacific Coast States began preparations to welcome him at the Golden Gate, and every city between San Francisco and New York cabled him an invitation to be its guest on his triumphal progress across the continent.

PLANS FOR DEWEY'S WELCOME.

But New York won. At last the news came that the Admiral had decided to sail for this port, and not on an ordinary mail steamer, as one report indicated he would, but on his good ship Olympia, from whose bridge he directed the storm of shot and shell that destroyed the outer defenses of Manila and annihilated the Spanish naval power in the Pacific. Then New York began to awake to the magnitude of the task of giving adequate expression to the Nation's gratitude, especially when it was reported that Dewey would reach here as early as July 4. It was fortunate for the reputation of the city's hospitality that he decided upon the leisurely voyage which brought him to these shores yesterday.

On May 16, when it had become known that the Olympia would sail for New York, the special committee of the Municipal Assembly reported in favor of an appropriation of $150,000 for the Dewey celebration. In the meantime it was suggested that the North Atlantic Squadron should be sent to Gibraltar to escort the Olympia across the Atlantic, while many plans were put forward for welcoming the returning Admiral. Among these were the hundred-dollar dinner scheme, advocated by a committee of which Henry Clews, Frank Tilford, and Alfred Chasseaud were the officers. These men proposed to entertain Admiral Dewey at a gorgeous feast, to which only 500 tickets were to be sold, while the President, the members of the Cabinet, and the Governors of all the States were to be invited as guests. This plan found little favor when several millions of people were bent on taking part in the welcome of the Nation's favorite. Other plans, some of them grotesque in view of the one finally evolved, were suggested. There was even talk in Chicago of inviting Dewey and Aguinaldo to be the twin guests of that city at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Post Office next month.

One idea which at the time seemed to strike the popular fancy, but which has been less successful than its advocates hoped, was the inauguration of a fund for the purchase of a home in Washington or elsewhere for the Admiral. A committee to receive subscriptions was appointed in Washington, with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip as Chairman, United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts as Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen, Adjt. Gen. H. C. Corbin, and Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath as the other members. Secretaries Long and Alger gave their official approval to the plan, and on May 17 a public appeal was issued. The sum intended to be raised was $100,000, but up to last night the fund amounted only to $40,000.

DEPARTURE FROM MANILA.

Admiral Dewey sailed from Manila for Hongkong on Saturday, May 20, at 4 P. M., and it was then expected he would arrive here about Aug. 1. His departure was the occasion of a hearty demonstration in his honor by the officers and men of the army and navy whom he left behind to complete the work begun by him. Gen. Otis and his principal subordinates and the commanders of the vessels of the squadron sent aboard the Olympia to say farewell to the Admiral. Speaking to them of the suggestion that he return home by way of San Francisco and cross the continent by rail, he said: "If I were twenty years younger and had political ambitions I would not miss that chance." He expressed the opinion that the war in the Philippines was nearly at an end. Upon his departure Capt. Albert S. Barker assumed the command of the naval forces at Manila, which he retained until relieved by Rear Admiral Watson on June 15.

As the Olympia weighed anchor and started on her long voyage the Oregon, Baltimore, and Concord fired an Admiral's salute and all the harbor craft united in a noisy demonstration. The British cruiser Powerful saluted the Olympia and the latter's band played "God Save the Queen" and "Auld Lang Syne." The last farewell salutes as the Olympia steamed out of Manila Bay were fired by the forts at Cavite, which had directed the first hostile shots at the attacking squadron on the May day morning of the year before.

The Olympia arrived at Hongkong on May 23, and upon entering port was saluted by the ships of all nationalities. Admiral Dewey, Capt. Lamberton, Flag Lieut. Brumby, and United States Consul Wildman, upon going ashore, were received by a guard of honor of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, which acted as an escort for their visits to Sir Henry A. Blake, the British Governor of Hongkong, and the army and navy commanders stationed there. These calls were returned the same day, and Admiral Dewey and his officers were invited to the Queen's Birthday banquet, which took place the following day, and to many other entertainments. The Admiral, however, was compelled to decline all these invitations on account of the state of his health. He lived on shore during his stay at Hongkong, while the Olympia was docked and put in order for her voyage.

On the very day that Admiral Dewey arrived at Hongkong there was a squabble in the New York Board of Aldermen over the appropriation for the celebration in his honor. The Brooklyn Aldermen refused to vote for it because the resolution did not provide that the parade should pass through their borough. They repented, however, and on May 31 the board passed the resolution, Aldermen James (Rep., Queens,) and Folks (Cit. U.) voting in the negative. This did not dispose of the matter finally, however, as an error was discovered in the resolution. It was repassed June 6 by both branches of the Municipal Assembly, but not unanimously by either. Councilman Murray (Tam.) voted "No," and in the Board of Aldermen the opposing votes were cast by Messrs. James, (Rep., Queens,) Burleigh, (Rep., Brooklyn,) and Okie and Folks (Cit. U.) Alderman Okie suggested that in place of appropriating $150,000 for the Dewey reception the city expend the money in the erection of a school building to be known as the "Dewey School." The Mayor signed the resolution June 15. In the meantime the State Legislature in special session on May 25 had passed a bill appropriating $75,000 to permit the New York National Guard to participate in the celebration.

FROM HONGKONG TO COLOMBO.

While the preliminary arrangements for his reception were going on thus slowly, Admiral Dewey started from Hongkong on the next stage of his voyage. He made his farewell calls on the officials there on June 5, and sailed the next day for Singapore in much better health than when he arrived. On his departure from Hongkong he was saluted by the British cruiser Powerful and the flagship of the Italian Admiral. The Olympia's band played the British national anthem, and that of the Powerful responded with "Hail, Columbia," which was followed by "Home, Sweet Home" as Dewey's ship sailed away.

The Olympia cast anchor at Singapore on Sunday, June 11. On the following day Admiral Dewey landed and visited the Governor of the Straits Settlement, Lieut. Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, and the latter returned the call. The Olympia remained at Singapore until June 15, during which time the Admiral staid aboard his ship.

At Colombo, Ceylon, where the Olympia arrived on June 22, Admiral Dewey received one of the most cordial of the many friendly receptions that have marked his voyage. After the usual salutes, the Governor of Ceylon, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, visited the Olympia. The Admiral returned the visit and engaged quarters at a hotel, after which he again went aboard the Olympia to receive a deputation from the Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce. This body presented to him a silver casket and a congratulatory address, together with 1,000 pounds of tea for the Olympia's crew. The Admiral, in responding to the remarks of the leader of the deputation, referred in terms of warmth to the cordiality of the relations between the United States and Great Britain. He said:

"That cheer raised on the jetty when I landed went to the hearts of all of us. We are 14,000 miles from home, but that cheer will be heard in America, although the way in which it has touched me I shall never be able to fully express. The two nations were never so closely allied by mutual sympathy and appreciation as now. The American people realized this during the late war, and you can imagine how all those who were at Manila and met Sir Edward Chichester (commander of the British first-class cruiser Immortalité) and his gallant comrades hold that feeling very deeply."

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

Before Admiral Dewey left Colombo the preparations for his reception here were well under way. On June 5 the committee of the National Sculpture Society offered the services of its members for the erection of the Dewey arch. Mayor Van Wyck named the Reception Committee on June 18, and three days later a meeting was held and an Executive Committee appointed. The Executive Committee met June 26 and organized by the election of Gen. Daniel Butterfield as Chairman and the appointment of sub-committees, whose several Chairmen were constituted the Committee on Plan and Scope, as follows: Reception, William C. Whitney; to Confer with National and State Authorities, Major Gen. Wesley Merritt; Water Parade and Harbor Decorations, Gen. Howard Carroll; Land Parade, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe; Railroad and Steamboat Rates, John H. Starin; Printing and Badges, George C. Clausen; Music and Fireworks, Lewis Nixon; Press, Herbert F. Gunnison; Stands, J. F. Kane; Refreshments, Randolph Guggenheimer; Auditing, Bird S. Coler. Warren W. Foster was appointed Secretary of the Committee on Plan and Scope.

Since that time the committee has worked energetically for the success of the celebration. Barely three months remained for the accomplishment of its task after it became fully organized, and the amount of work to be performed within that period was prodigious. One of the marvels of expeditious work has been the performance of the National Sculpture Society in the erection of the triumphal arch at Madison Square. The final design was not submitted to the Committee on Plan and Scope until July 20, which left only a little over two months for the actual work of construction. The severity of the gratuitous task assumed by the artists has been evidenced by the death and collapse of several of their number from overwork. The Committee on Plan and Scope has kept Admiral Dewey constantly informed of its plans, and has adopted several suggestions made by him. A cable message from him accepting the hospitality of the city was received July 24, and was followed Aug. 5 by a formal letter of acceptance.

While the preparations for welcoming the Admiral have been pressed with feverish haste, he has been pursuing his slow voyage from the East with frequent stops for rest and pleasure. He sailed from Colombo June 28, his final act before departing having been to visit the Yosemite, which had just arrived in that port carrying Capt. Richard P. Leary, United States Navy, to his post as Governor of Guam. The Olympia arrived at Suez July 12, and left Port Said, at the Mediterranean end of the canal, on July 15. All on board were in good health, but the ship was quarantined on account of having come from tropical waters.

On the same day that the Olympia left Port Said Admiral Dewey's claim for bounty for the fruits of the battle of Manila Bay was filed in the Court of Claims at Washington. This was followed July 20 by the filing of a formal suit on behalf of himself and the officers and men who were with him in the engagement. The claim is for $325,141 for ships and equipments appraised and inventoried, and also for the amount which may be found to be due on three Spanish ships sunk and afterward raised, on which the Admiral places an estimated value of $425,000.

DEWEY'S STAY AT TRIESTE.

Admiral Dewey's first stopping place in Mediterranean waters was Trieste, Austria, where the Olympia arrived July 20. The American cruiser was saluted by the forts and by five warships, four Austrian and one Greek, which were in the harbor. The Admiral was visited immediately after his arrival by the port authorities, United States Minister Addison C. Harris and staff, the American Consuls stationed in Austria, and the British Consul, Mr. Churchill. On the following day the Admiral paid several official calls, and in the evening he attended a banquet given by Minister Harris. The after-dinner talk was mostly of the battle of Manila Bay, and Admiral Dewey, being asked for an explanation of his victory, said:

"You ask me about the guns and the superiority of our firing. We fired ten shots a minute with our five-inch guns against three shots a minute."

The Admiral gave a return banquet on board the Olympia on the evening of July 22, and during the remainder of his stay at Trieste he received many social attentions. An unpleasant international complication was threatened by the publication on July 29 of an alleged interview with Admiral Dewey, in which he was made to predict that the next war of the United States would be with Germany. Although the Admiral was inclined to ignore the publication and at first refused either to deny or affirm its correctness, it was finally explained that what he had said in a private conversation was that if there should be war between the United States and Germany it would be of Germany's making. The German Government apparently at no time believed that the Admiral had uttered the sentiment attributed to him, but it was anxious for a denial, in view of the popular feeling excited by the alleged remark, and the matter was the subject of diplomatic interviews in Washington and Berlin.

Another incident which came near causing bad feeling between Italy and Spain occurred at a banquet in honor of Admiral Dewey at Naples, where he arrived Aug. 5 from Trieste. Certain Italian officials, in the course of congratulatory speeches, were said to have indulged in comments on the Spanish-American war which were calculated to give offense to Spain. These reports, however, received an authoritative denial. While at Naples the Admiral was visited by the staff of the American Embassy at Rome.

SICK AT LEGHORN.

The next port on the voyage was Leghorn, where the Admiral arrived Aug. 13. He experienced an attack of fever there, and for that reason was compelled to forego the pleasures ashore which marked his visits to other ports. On Aug. 21, the day he left Leghorn, a London paper published an alleged interview with the Admiral, in which he was represented as favoring autonomy for the Filipinos. This has formed the text of numerous anti-imperialistic speeches in this country.

The Admiral had a pleasant stay at Villefranche, on the south coast of France, where he arrived Aug. 22 and remained nearly two weeks. He made a short excursion to Nice, where he received a cordial welcome.

The last week of the Admiral's stay in the Mediterranean was spent at Gibraltar, where the Olympia arrived Sept. 4. Here, as at other ports under British authority which he visited on the voyage, the Admiral was received with the highest honors. The British battleship Devastation fired an Admiral's salute as the Olympia entered the harbor. A British gunner's hand was shattered by the premature explosion of a charge and before the Olympia left port the Admiral and his officers and men presented a handsome purse of money to the man. At Gibraltar the Admiral was received by an old friend in the person of United States Consul Horatio L. Sprague. When he went ashore to pay a visit to the British Governor and Commander in Chief, Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, Admiral Dewey was escorted to the palace by a battalion of the Grenadier Guards. The Governor returned the call immediately, and after this exchange of official courtesies the Admiral took quarters ashore. He was slightly indisposed during his stay at Gibraltar.

On Sunday, Sept. 10, the Olympia left Gibraltar and started across the Atlantic, Admiral Dewey announcing his departure in the following brief message to the Navy Department: "New York, 28th." Some curiosity was expressed by naval officers as to how the Admiral expected to occupy eighteen days in the passage from Gibraltar, and, as the event proved, he took two days less than the time allotted for the voyage.

SALUTES ALL OVER COUNTRY.

Dewey's Arrival Celebrated with the Sounding of Whistles and Bells and the Firing of Guns.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 26.—The news of the arrival in New York of Admiral Dewey reached here before 9 o'clock this morning, and was greeted with firing cannon, crackers, and cheering.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Sept. 26.—President Brown of Norwich University to-day received a message from Gov. Smith announcing the arrival of Admiral Dewey at New York. The receipt of the news was the signal for a demonstration, in which all the bells and whistles in town joined, while the cannon on the university grounds gave the Admiral's salute.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 26.—The news of the arrival of the flagship Olympia in New York was received here early to-day, and was immediately followed by the firing of an Admiral's salute from the harbor forts and war vessels in the bay, and by blowing of sirens and ringing of fire bells.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—The big bell in the tower of historic Independence Hall rang out a salute at 2 o'clock this afternoon in honor of Admiral Dewey's arrival home. When the news of the Admiral's arrival in New York was received here Mayor Ashbridge ordered the ringing of the bell, and seventeen strokes, the Admiral's salute, were tolled.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The arrival of Admiral Dewey was celebrated here this noon by a patriotic demonstration of most enthusiastic character, which included ringing of church bells, sounding of siren whistles, and the roar of cannon.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Notwithstanding a constant downpour of rain there was a general air of rejoicing here to-day. It had been planned to fire a salute of seventeen guns in honor of Admiral Dewey's arrival on Thursday. As soon as Mayor Diehl received the dispatch announcing the Admiral's arrival this morning, he set about arranging for the salute, but soon found that it was impossible to get the gun squad together, so the firing of the salute was postponed until Friday. In the harbor the news spread rapidly, bells rang and whistles tooted their welcome to the Admiral.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 26.—An artillery salute of seventeen guns was fired in front of the State Capitol this afternoon in celebration of the arrival of Admiral Dewey.

NEWPORT, Sept. 26.—Newport received the news of the arrival of Admiral Dewey in New York to-day by the fire alarm striking seventeen times. Flags were hoisted on many private dwellings, on business as well as on the public buildings, including the old City Hall, and in the public parks.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 26.—A salute of seventeen guns was fired in the Capitol Square in honor of Admiral Dewey's arrival.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26.—An artillery salute of seventeen guns was fired in the Capitol grounds here this afternoon in honor of the arrival at New York of Admiral Dewey.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 26.—Immediately after the announcement of the arrival of Admiral Dewey in American waters to-day a full Admiral's salute of seventeen guns was fired, and the school and church bells of the city were rung in honor of the hero of Manila.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 26.—In compliance with Mayor Quayle's request, church and fire alarm bells were rung, steam whistles blown, and a salute of seventeen guns fired at noon to-day in honor of Admiral Dewey's arrival.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—The news of Dewey's arrival was received here early this morning. As soon as word reached the factory the whistle was opened up and kept blowing, and as it took time to spread the news the salute lasted over two hours. Up in Belleville the firemen had been warned that the whistle on the Tiffany works would blow when the Olympia arrived, but when it was opened up this morning it was so unexpected the firemen turned out with their apparatus, supposing the factory was on fire.

To Close Their Store on Saturday.

Le Boutillier Brothers, West Twenty-third Street, will close their store on Saturday in order to enable their employes to witness the land parade.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

B. Altman & Co.

AUTUMN IMPORTATIONS OF THE
FASSO CORSET
ARE NOW BEING SHOWN, INCLUSIVE OF RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STRAIGHT FRONT, DESIGNED EXPRESSLY TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PREVAILING FASHIONS.
Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

BEST & Co.
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
For Children's Autumn Outfits
Why not go to the Children's Store? You are always sure of the
Latest Styles,
Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
And there is the further certainty that no matter how little you pay, every article will be absolutely correct, down to the minutest detail.
60-62 West 23d St.

COMMITTEEMEN ALL AWRY

Dewey's Unexpected Arrival Throws Them Into Confusion.

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE PLANS

Municipal Assembly Gets Another Concession and in Return Gives $25,000 More for the Fete.

The unexpected arrival of Admiral Dewey threw the various and several committees in charge of the celebration into a state of confusion bordering on hysterics. From the Acting Chairman, President Guggenheimer of the Council, down to "Wiskinskie" Donegan, every one "went up in the air" and remained there throughout the greater part of the day. No one knew precisely what would happen next, and many of the Committee on Plan and Scope acted as if they feared the Admiral might elude them and dodge off to Washington or some spot further into the wilderness.

President Guggenheimer was the first to descend to the earth, and he at once summoned the Committee on Plan and Scope to meet at 11 o'clock. St. Clair McKelway, who represents the Reception Committee on the principal committee, was the first to respond to this summons, and he was as much flustered as his colleagues, but eventually he took the bull by the horns and called a meeting of his own committee to consider what change was next due in the programme.

While the Reception Committee was ruminating on this topic, the following telegram, dated Sandy Hook, reached the Mayor:

"Olympia arrived this morning. Will go to Tompkinsville to-morrow.

"GEORGE DEWEY."

If there was anything wanting to complete the distraction of the committee, this telegram filled the bill. Some of the members argued that, inasmuch as the Admiral gave no hint of his present whereabouts, it would be unseemly in the Committee of Seven to wait on the Admiral and assure him that he was in the hands of the city. Others, however, insisted that the Admiral desired to be waited upon at once, while still others felt that the only thing to do was to ignore the Olympia's presence until to-day. Then the committee shut itself up in executive session and debated long and earnestly over the situation, and finally decided to send the Committee of Seven down the bay at once. This conclusion was arrived at at 11 o'clock, and it was totally changed at least once every quarter of an hour thereafter until 2 o'clock, when the committee left the City Hall.

CAPT. ENTWISTLE SEES MAYOR.

In the meantime the Mayor's office was in a whirl. As soon as the city politicians learned from early editions of the evening papers that the Admiral had arrived, they thronged into the Mayor's office in quest of tickets, until it became necessary to call in a number of policemen to restrain the invaders. The Mayor buried himself in official business and denied himself to callers until Capt. Entwistle, the grizzled old Fleet Engineer of Dewey's squadron, came in. The Mayor received the Captain cordially and asked him to account for the speedy passage of the Olympia on her westward trip. In his opinion, Capt. Entwistle said, the Olympia made the best possible time, so as not to delay her arrival here beyond the time set for the reception. In short, he thought that if the Olympia was overhasty, it was because of the Admiral's desire to avoid disappointing the citizens of New York.

When things had returned to something like their normal condition, the Committee on Stands met and made a contract with the Fuller Detective Agency to furnish the ushers and attendants at the various public stands, at a cost of $1,485. There will be 297 persons engaged in this work, including doorkeepers, ushers, male and female attendants, and watchmen. The stands of the Municipal Assembly and the school children will be policed by employes of the Department of Education and the City Hall.

Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the committee, explained that the arrival of the Admiral would in nowise change the plans for the reception, except in so far as the Committee of Seven and the display of red fire along the coast were concerned. This is the judgment of the Committee on Plan and Scope, which will to-day meet and make hard and fast all the arrangements for the celebration in so far as they are yet tentative.

CITY LEGISLATORS SCORE AGAIN.

The Municipal Assembly yesterday succeeded in scoring another victory over those in charge of the affair. As originally planned it had been decided that on the conclusion of the ceremonies at the City Hall on Saturday morning the distinguished guests would accompany the Admiral up to Claremont on a steamer. The joint committee of fourteen from the Assembly was to be included in this trip, but the other seventy-five felt aggrieved and demanded to be taken along. The committee with apparent reluctance gave in, and arranged that the Councilmen and Aldermen, with the exception of the Committee of Fourteen, will go up the North River in the vessel, and will return on it to Twenty-third Street, where they will disembark and make their way, as best they can, to the reviewing stand.

This concession "jollied" the members of the Assembly so much that when they met they passed a resolution giving the Executive Committee $25,000 more to spend in making up deficiencies. Only one man, Alderman Burleigh of Brooklyn, voted against the resolution, and he afterward changed his vote. This additional appropriation makes the total $200,000.

At the headquarters of the Committee on Land Parade Gen. Roe reported that everything was moving smoothly, and he anticipated no trouble in getting together a thoroughly representative gathering of National Guardsmen from many States. It had been suggested that as the column passes the home of Miss Helen Gould, 579 Fifth Avenue, a marching salute be given in honor of her devotion to the health and comfort of the troops during the late war. Gen. Roe, however, said that while he admired Miss Gould's patriotic work, the question of a salute was not one for his committee or himself to determine, at least not at present. If the several regimental commanders desired to pay this tribute, he said, they could do so. He would give the matter his consideration, however.

MANY VETERANS TO MARCH.

Gen. Roe was much pleased with the reports he has received from Major Gen. Howard, who will command the unarmed division of the parade. From these reports he judged that there would be at least a thousand veterans of the civil war in line. Gen. Howard yesterday received applications for places in the line from five Grand Army of the Republic Posts, the Veterans' Protective Association, the Veterans of the United States Navy, and the United States Regular Army and Navy Veterans' Association.

Gen. Howard has issued this order for those who will march in his division:

In accordance with the request of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, in charge of the parade, Gen. O. O. Howard assumes command of the unarmed division. This division will consist of:

First—Union and Confederate veterans of the civil war to be assembled and organized in accordance with the general formation at Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive, and kept under his immediate command. Veterans not attached to organizations will organize so as to conform to the column formation, sixteen file front.

Second—The detachment of veterans of the Spanish war to be located in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, head of column resting on Amsterdam Avenue. This detachment will consist of Col. John Jacob Astor's demi-brigade, made up of his several battalions, and Col. William H. Hubbell's regiment of Spanish war veterans of Brooklyn. The demi-brigade and the regiment of Col. Hubbell to be considered a full brigade under the command of Major Gen. J. Warren Keifer.

The different organizations of this division will take up the march immediately following the armed troops as soon as they have passed, except at Seventy-second Street, where the Union veterans of the civil war, followed by the ex-Confederates, will take the head of Gen. Howard's division. The entire detachment of Spanish war veterans will halt for that purpose at Seventy-second Street and follow the veterans of the civil war.

With the view of helping to perfect the organization of the veterans for the march, and to make assignment to specific duty with other organizations, the General desires to meet his staff and give them instructions at Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive as early as 10:30 A. M. on the morning of the parade.

The Police Board yesterday ordered Chief Devery to announce that no permits for trucks to stand at street corners would be issued. Chief Devery found that only 450 such permits could be granted. He received 15,000 applications.

Provision has been made for adequate ambulance service during the parade on Saturday. There will be seventeen ambulances and sixteen patrol wagons, which will be stationed at posts along the line of march. Each ambulance and patrol wagon will have two doctors and a complete supply of necessary surgical instruments and bandages.

Brokaw THE BEST MADE.
For nearly half a century distinguished as the only Ready-Made Clothing retaining ALL the characteristics that make custom-tailoring desirable: in fit, finish, and fabric—no custom tailor's product is superior.
Clothing
MODERATE PRICES
BROKAW BROS.
Astor Place, Fourth Avenue, Lafayette Place.

CITY "DRESSED" FOR DEWEY.

Fine Effects Produced by the Use of Flags, Bunting, and Portraits of the Admiral.

The City of New York, from the Battery to the Bronx and from the North River to the borders of Brooklyn and Queens, is as full of color as a Japanese flower festival. So universal are the decorations that it is the buildings which are unadorned which are now conspicuous, at any rate on the principal thoroughfares. Few of the big buildings down town were decorated on Monday, but early yesterday morning carpenters were at work everywhere, and in the afternoon the streets below Park Row were just as gorgeous as those elsewhere.

The lack of original ideas as far as material goes is as conspicuous in the decorations put up in the last two days as in those visible before. All the ingenuity available seems to have been exhausted in the arrangement of bunting of the usual patterns. Where, in the few cases at present noticeable, other materials have been used the result is refreshing, and as conspicuous as the most exigeant advertiser could wish.

Daly's Theatre, for instance, is the most prominent building in the Tenderloin district, simply because, instead of the hackneyed decorations near by, a great mass of greenery has been used, against which the Stars and Stripes and a great golden eagle appear in striking contrast. Besides the shrubs and bunting, colored lamps are arranged in a row above the portico. These are of red, blue, and white, and when they are lit the effect is charming.

Another building where originality has been displayed is that of J. P. Morgan & Co. Here the shields of the States of the Union have been affixed between the windows, alternating with generous displays of American flags. A number of poles at the top of the building bear variously colored pennants. Another structure which contrasts favorably with surrounding buildings is St. Paul's Church. The big pillars of the portico have been utilized, and round them has been arranged dark blue and white bunting, the colors of the National flag appearing higher up.

THE MURAL PAINTERS' DISPLAY.

The finest and most artistic display in the city is on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Streets, the blocks decorated by the members of the National Society of Mural Painters. Realizing that it could hardly be expected that the householders and storekeepers on Fifth Avenue would make use of other than the National red, white, and blue, the mural painters had to supply a contrast to these which would at the same time have a gala effect in itself. To do this with "cold" tones was a matter of extreme difficulty, but the difficulty has been surmounted.

The artists chose the dark blue, which happened fortunately to be the regular navy color, and contrasted it with white, using gold as sparingly as possible to lighten the effect. If only the householders and proprietors of shops will confine themselves to the decorations recommended by the mural painters, the avenue will present an appearance which could not be improved upon.

A very pretty idea has been employed in a store in Nassau Street, in which the window has been filled with silk ties of red, white, and blue. The result is almost better than if outside decorations had been used. One of the department stores on Twenty-third Street has also relieved the grouped flags with dark blue shields, on which appear laurel wreaths. Simple but effective decorations appear on the American Surety Building, on the front of which are arranged tri-colored streamers, while the corner has bands of different colors at intervals.

Neither the Stock Exchange nor the Produce Exchange is decorated at present, though the interior of the former is a mass of flags. The Equitable Building lends itself on account of its architecture readily to adornment, and the ubiquitous stands of Stars and Stripes look much better on it than on most other structures.

Michael J. Flaherty, assistant custodian of the Post Office building, will hang about thirty-five flags on the outer walls of the big granite structure. This display of bunting will be made on the Mail Street front, and the southerly point of the building at Broadway and Park Row. A flag was hoisted over the city department on the Park Row side of the general sorting room, yesterday by the clerks.

PORTRAITS OF DEWEY ABOUND.

The portraits of the Admiral which figure on so many thousands of badges and buttons now in the hands of street vendors, have also a prominent place, on a much larger scale, in the decorations on buildings of all descriptions. The work of the speedy artist, who turns out his rivals to the products of Rembrandt and Van Dyck in a given number of minutes, and duplicates his performances with a genius warranted not to deteriorate, is everywhere conspicuous. The artist is fairly faithful to one accepted type of the Admiral's likeness, and partial to rich mahogany complexion when he does the hero in colors. Often he surrounds the portrait with graphic naval scenes. The New York Life Building displays a large portrait of the Admiral, flanked on one side by a picture of the battle of Manila, and on the other by a view of the Olympia lying in the harbor near Staten Island, with a fleet of tugs and other craft hovering about her.

Many other buildings have somewhat similar pictorial displays. One uptown store goes into the matter more elaborately, and not only shows a fine view of the Olympia steaming alone, but scenes of both of the big naval battles of the late war. It is also richly festooned with flags and displays portrait busts, in relief, of many naval officers.

The navy colors, blue and white, and the four-starred Admiral's flag are combined with the National colors to form the decorations for the Standard Oil Building at 26 Broadway. Five strings of the international code flags stretch between the flag pole surmounting the tower to various points on the main roof. The St. Paul Building, at 220 Broadway, has a remarkably good display over its main entrance. Blue and white bunting is used on either side of a medallion portrait of Dewey, which is surrounded by American jacks, Admiral's flags, and American flags.

The buildings in the vicinity of the Dewey arch at Madison Square are liberally adorned. The Albemarle and the Hoffman House are gay with big flags, rows of little ones, American shields and portraits of the Admiral. The Fifth Avenue Hotel is also considerably decorated in the National colors, and its balcony, from which a number of women were watching the progress of the work on the statuary yesterday, is festooned in bunting.

NO SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON.

Assistant Secretary Allen Starts for New York to Greet Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Not the slightest surprise was expressed at the Navy Department over the arrival of the Olympia before her scheduled time. One of the officers on duty in the department remarked dryly that Dewey had a habit of surprising people.

The Navy Department sent this formal message of welcome to Admiral Dewey:

"Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 26.

"To Admiral George Dewey, Sandy Hook:

"The department is happy to learn of your safe arrival, and extends to you and your officers and crew the most cordial welcome. JOHN D. LONG."

After conferring with the President and Secretary Long, Mr. Allen, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, left here late this afternoon for New York, for the purpose of seeing Admiral Dewey and discussing the arrangements of the next few days. During the Cabinet meeting to-day plans were matured for the official ceremony at the Capitol, when the President will present to Admiral Dewey the sword awarded by Congress.

Secretary Long returned to his desk at the Navy Department to-day, after a month's vacation in Massachusetts. Aside from the welcome to be extended, no plans have been made as to the Admiral's future movements or duties. Secretary Long said no thought had yet been given to this matter, as Admiral Dewey's wishes in this regard were not known.

The official committee which will escort the Admiral from New York to this city consists of Major O. L. Pruden, assistant secretary to the President; Assistant Secretary of State Adee, United States Treasurer Roberts, Gen. Miles, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Assistant Attorney General Boyd, Chief Clerk Andrew Geddes of the Agricultural Department, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ryan, Rear Admiral O'Neil, Rear Admiral Bradford, Rear Admiral Hichborn, Rear Admiral Melville, Rear Admiral Van Reypen, Judge Advocate General Lemly, Gen. Charles Haywood, Commander Marine Corps; Commander George W. Baird, Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck, and District Commissioner John B. Wight.

SAYS HE BROKE KITE RECORD.

W. A. Eddy Sends Colored Lights to a Height of About 2,750 Feet.

According to his own statement, William A. Eddy last night broke all records in high kite flying with colored lights attached. Two kites, forming a tandem, with seventeen red, white, and blue lights attached, were sent up by Mr. Eddy to a height of between 2,500 and 3,000 feet from the Pulitzer Building. The kites were intended as a salute to Admiral Dewey, but it is doubtful if they could be seen from the Admiral's ship.

Mr. Eddy sent up the first kite at 6:30 o'clock, and later attached the second kite, and after his cable had been paid out a few hundred feet the lights were attached at a distance of from twenty to thirty feet apart. Each light consisted of a small lantern, having a clear colored globe, with a lighted candle inside. The kites were made of cloth and were each six feet in diameter.

Dewey to Have Farragut's Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—When Secretary Long presents to Admiral Dewey the sword voted to him by Congress, Commander George W. Baird of the navy will also present to him the Admiral's flag, which was used by Farragut while on the Hartford. The stand upon which the exercises will be held is at the east front of the Capitol.

Invitation from Cincinnati.

Cincinnati wants Admiral Dewey. There arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria last night Messrs. E. O. Bathgate, J. J. Regan, and J. C. Shafer, a committee appointed by the municipality, to invite Admiral Dewey to visit that city at his earliest convenience. They brought with them a handsome memorial, which they will present to the Admiral at the first opportunity, but probably not before Sunday.

Schley's Place in the Parade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every day with the greatest pleasure and interest I read your paper and enjoy the splendid editorials. However, lately your comments on the Sampson-Schley affair have touched a very tender place in my heart and made your paper doubly dear. Is it possible that in this coming parade Admiral Schley is not to be among the great heroes honored on that day?

To my mind his place should be by Admiral Dewey's side, for he is second to no one but Dewey. I leave it to your paper to voice the love every true American feels for that modest, noble, honest man.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899. E. B. W.

Georgia Marble for Permanent Arch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Southerner sojourning in the city observes with patriotic pleasure the suggestions of Mr. George T. Tyler in Sunday's TIMES, and notes that he "wants a permanent arch." It is fitting that the great metropolis of the continent be the site of such memorial arch. And in view of the loyal valor of our Southern soldiers, brilliant and indestructible Georgia white marble is a material appropriate beyond discussion. Thus might be linked together in a partnership creditable to both the Empire State of the North and the Empire State of the South.

ROBERT P. BEECHER.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

Thin and Crisp
Dainty and delicate; sweet and gingery; nutritious and wholesome; ever good; always fresh. That's the story of
Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer
The sweet sister of **Uneeda Biscuit.** Sold only in air tight moisture proof boxes. Ask your grocer for them. Made only by
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.
Proprietors of the registered trade mark Uneeda.

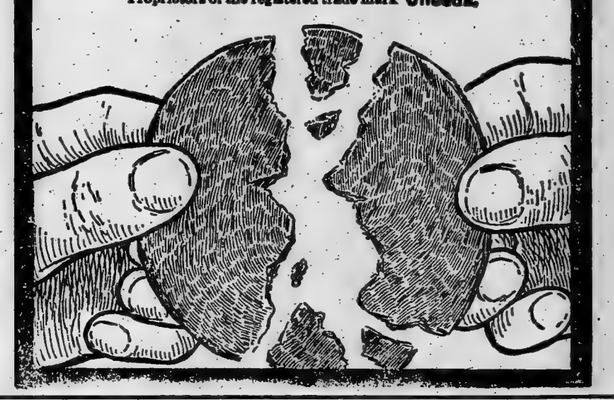

L. SHAW
Largest Hair Store in the World.
54 W. 14th St., next to Macy's, N. Y.
WIGS! WIGS!
If you must wear a wig, why not get one of the kind we make? They are so perfect even the most critical observer cannot detect that you are wearing one. The workmanship and material cannot be excelled. We have them for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
☞ Out-of-town visitors are cordially invited to inspect our establishment

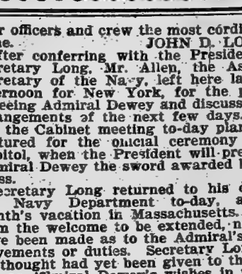
From Early Morn Till DEWEY Eve
USE
OLD CROW RYE
A straight Hand-made Sour Mash Whiskey. It has never been equaled. Buy only of reliable dealers.
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

*Wear the Piv

The Wanamaker Store

Important to Strangers

WANAMAKER'S is in harmony with the feeling of the hour.

Next after the magnificent work of the Sculpture Society at Twenty-third Street, come the plastic decorations of the Wanamaker Store. The special features are in the Rotunda. Visitors declare that they are worthy a long journey.

On the Second floor is the Autumn collection of Paris Costumes. The foreign facilities of our buyers for this stock are unequaled. Their command of money is unlimited. The results appear in the highest original work of the world's greatest dressmakers and ladies' tailors.

On the Fifth floor a large number of important pictures from the last Paris Salon, are now first shown.

In the Rotunda is the Flag of Gems, which contains 7,614 precious stones, valued at $104,000.

Also in the Rotunda the highest novelties in Dress Silks and Paris Dress Stuffs are assembled. These stocks are now at their zenith for the season. Throughout the store you will find a stock of Autumn goods greater than ever shown by us heretofore. Its only peer is in our Philadelphia store. This season's efforts mark another long step forward in our leadership of American retailing.

The Wanamaker methods are vitalized by an abundant hospitality. Visitors are welcomed. All may enjoy everything the store offers without a feeling of constraint, for there is no demand upon you to purchase.

The old Stewart Store is still at the centre of things in Greater New York. More lines of city railway converge here than at any other point on Manhattan Island.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

Abbey's Salt is a pleasant, cooling, invigorating effervescent tonic drink. Its most valuable feature is its gentle aperient quality. It aids digestion; helps the bowels to do their work; purifies the blood and clears the complexion. It prevents disease by keeping the whole system in perfect condition. It cures disease already developed by restoring the affected organs of the body to their normal health. It is so pleasant to take that children cry for it. Not the slightest unpleasant or reactionary after-effect ever attends it use. As a remedy

For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Flatulence, Kidney and Liver Complaints

Abbey's Salt is probably the best in the whole world. When water is added to Abbey's Salt the fruit acids it contains combine with the other ingredients of the formula and generate carbonic acid gas (a valuable and harmless sedative agreeable to the most sensitive stomach). This produces a double salt, which is held in solution and drunk during effervescence. To this double salt is due the valuable aperient properties of Abbey's.

Abbey's effervesces slowly and evenly and continues until all is drunk. The ordinary effervescent preparation effervesces all at once, blinding and choking the user and leaving the drink flat before finished. Abbey's contains no bromides or other injurious ingredient.

A teaspoonful in a glass of water night and morning.

Druggists sell it at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 the Bottle.

YACHTS IN THE PARADE.

Will Follow the Warships in Double Column, Headed by the Corsair.

The following official announcement of the yacht division of the naval parade on Friday has been issued.

The order in which the yachts will parade will be as follows:

CORSAIR.

Port Column.	Starboard.
2—Niagara.	1—Erin.
4—Josephine.	3—Nourmahal.
6—American.	5—Sapphire, (Barber.)
8—May.	7—Kanawha.
10—Columbia.	9—Earl King.
14—Alberta.	11—Narada.
16—Emblа.	13—Sultan.
18—Iolita.	15—Sagamore.
20—Hiawatha.	17—Felecia.
22—Intrepid.	19—Marietta.
24—White Ladye.	21—Susquehanna.
26—Aloha.	23—Eugenie.
28—Vara.	25—Black Pearl.
30—Ituna.	26½—Rhada.
32—Ballemena.	27—Enterprise.
34—Vergana.	29—Quaker.
36—Wanda.	31—Mindora.
38—Oneida.	33—Wild Duck.
40—Sappho.	35—Nydia.
42—Scotia.	37—Legenda.
44—Avenel.	41—Ibis.
46—Burracoota.	43—Admiral.
48—Sentinel.	45—Mayita.
50—Maarit.	47—Jathaniel.
52—Nooya.	49—Tolnette.
54—Alberta.	51—Londoc.
56—Pedalma.	53—Tide.
58—Sultana.	55—Wilinda.
60—Tartana.	57—Orienta.
62—Marion.	59—Palmer.
64—Chetola.	61—Courier.
66—Aquilla.	63—Rival.
68—Katrina.	65—Ava.
70—Trophy.	67—Elsa.
72—Sciondа.	69—Nirvana.
74—Sappho.	71—Margaret.
76—Theresa.	73—Lavrock.
78—Varuna.	75—Loando.
80—Marguerite.	77—Montclair.
82—Gretchen.	79—Nada.
84—Presto.	81—Adelita.
86—Navarch.	83—Now Then.
88—Prevele.	85—Teeha.
90—Cara.	87—Artemus.
92—Nuehka.	89—Whisper.
94—Allegra.	91—Stellar.
96—Wachusett.	93—Normandie.
98—Aphrodite.	95—Seminole.
100—Polyanthus.	97—Neckan.
	99—Marpone.

The yachts participating in the parade will assemble at 11 A. M. off Bay Ridge and form the first division following the men-of-war and other Government vessels. The formation will be double column of vessels, the Corsair leading both columns. All yachts will be under way promptly at 1 P. M.

Chicago's Invitation to Dewey.

The committee appointed by the municipal authorities of Chicago to welcome Admiral Dewey to that city changed their plans somewhat yesterday after a conference between Mayor Van Wyck and Secretary Brainerd of the Chicago Committee. Mayor Carter H. Harrison and the committee will arrive this evening and will go down the bay to the Olympia on the Cepheus to-morrow. The formal invitation, however, will not be presented until Sunday at the Waldorf-Astoria.

DEWEY ON THE FILIPINOS

He Praises Their Ability, but Says They Lack Honesty.

AGUINALDO NOT THEIR LEADER

Only a Figurehead for Stronger Men—Gen. Otis Trying to Do Too Much—The Admiral Not a Politician.

In the afternoon, sitting in his cabin on the Olympia, Admiral Dewey talked freely of his experiences in the Philippines, although he carefully refrained from expressing definite views at to the course that ought to be pursued in the prosecution of the war, or as to any matter of administrative or political policy. When asked about the Philippine question, he said:

"I shall have to defer any expression of my opinions until I have reported to the Administration. I shall go to Washington on Tuesday of next week, and shall remain there as long as the Government may wish me to stay.

"I have never had much to say about the Philippines, and I am not going to begin now. The people of this country, who have read the story of the war and of the events that have happened in the islands during the last year and a half, know as much about the matter as any man aboard ship. I have read everything that I could get hold of in connection with the war ever since I left Manila. At the time of my departure I thought the insurgents were on their last legs, and said so. I did not think they could possibly hold out much longer; but they have got some supplies, and, besides, they are good soldiers, and their powers of endurance are wonderful."

SUPERIOR TO THE CUBANS.

As to the capacity of the Filipinos to govern themselves, the Admiral said:

"I do not consider that they are as yet capable of self-government, but they will be in a little time. They are a very queer people. Many of them are quite civilized; but I do not think they are fit for self-government just yet. But I must add that it is my candid opinion that they are better fitted for self-government than the Cubans—that they are a better people than the Cubans—in every way. I wish that the whole business were settled. I think that after a little while the Filipinos will take kindly to us. The fight in the islands should be ended very soon. The Filipinos cannot long hold out against the army and navy."

In speaking of the Filipino leaders, he said that Aguinaldo is merely the tool of abler men behind him, lawyers and skilled politicians, who are able to handle him. He said that Aguinaldo was only a clerk in the navy yard at Manila before he took up arms against Spain. According to the Admiral, the insurgents have lost their best man in Gen. Luna.

"Luna was killed by Aguinaldo's orders while I was on my way home," he said. "An expert swordsman, an orderly, was stationed at the tent, and as Luna attempted to pass him he stabbed the General and killed him. The ablest officer the insurgents have left, I should say, is Paterno. Aguinaldo is a figurehead, and is held at his true worth in Manila, where it is well known who are behind him. It is unquestionably true that there are a great many able men in the ranks of the insurgents. Some of these are educated and trained men—lawyers, politicians, men of affairs. It is these men who are the real movers and the real actors in the whole struggle. They have put Aguinaldo forward, and control him.

FRIENDLY WITH AGUINALDO.

"By the way," said the Admiral, "Aguinaldo was quite friendly with me at first, before the insurgents began fighting us. As for that," he added, with a smile, "we are still friendly. I have a fine cane that he gave to me in Manila. It is of native wood and trimmed with gold."

Referring later to the Filipinos, the Admiral remarked that the chief difficulty in dealing with these people would be found in the fact that they are not sincere and honest. They have brains enough, he said, and, like all Malays, are capable of a great amount of culture and mechanical and artistic training, but they seem to lack the indispensable virtue of honesty. He said they are wonderful imitators, like the Japanese, and are capable of being trained into excellent artisans.

When speaking of Gen. Luna, Admiral Dewey said he had a picture of the General which had been given to the Archbishop of Manila by Luna himself, with an inscription in the latter's hand.

"That Archbishop," said the Admiral, with a smile, "was one of those who said that the Spanish fleet would send us to the bottom in short order. He afterward became a good friend of mine, and we often met and talked over the situation in the islands. One day he came aboard the Olympia, and, looking at some of my men, said that I must be proud of such a fine crew and of having their respect and love. I told him that the crew of the Olympia was no better than the crews of the other American ships—that all our ships were manned by the same fine set of hardy fellows. The Archbishop was silent for a moment, and then said:

"'Admiral, those men are not the scum of the earth. They are the pick of the earth. I have seen the crews of warships of every nation, but I have never seen what is shown to me on this American ship.'

"I called one of the men to me and asked him how much money he received a month. He replied: 'Eighty dollars.' Now, that is as much, pretty near, as the entire crew of a Spanish ship gets. Why shouldn't we have the pick of the earth?"

PICTURE OF A MANILA BEAUTY.

The Admiral paid another tribute to the character of the Filipinos, when he led the way into his wardroom. There he took up the photograph of a young Filipina, one of the beauties of Manila, a three-quarter native, and said:

"Anybody who would say, after looking on this picture, that the Filipinos are a race of savages must be a pessimist indeed. She is one of three daughters. Two of them are married to Englishmen of wealth. One thing that greatly impressed me was the improved condition of the Filipinos in the Straits Settlements, where they have for years been in close contact with the English. Their high degree of progress and education gives me great hope for the future of the race."

The Admiral refused to discuss the plans of Gen. Otis, but said that the rainy season, he supposed, had interfered very greatly with the progress of operations in the field. He thought that Gen. Otis was trying to do too much, and that he was not willing to superintend, but must look after everything himself. He was trying to be Governor General, commander in the field, civil Judge, and several other things at the same time. This work was too much for one man, and, in the Admiral's opinion, it was telling heavily on Gen. Otis. He added that he did not think the General could hold out under the irtense strain.

He also refused to say anything about the suggested plan of nominating him for the Presidency, with Gen. Wheeler as his companion on the ticket.

"The army and navy!" he exclaimed. "We should make a mess of it, I fear!" He said that Gen Wheeler was a soldier, and that he was a sailor, and that expressed about all there was to be said. The General, he added, had had some political training, but he knew no more about politics himself than his Chow-Chow dog, and he turned the conversation from the political channel by calling his pet to him, and stroking his ugly coat, and talking to him affectionately.

ORDER TO VOLUNTEER LIFE SAVERS.

Arrangements to Safeguard Crowded Points on the Water Front.

The following order was issued yesterday by J. W. Jones, President of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York:

All the volunteer life-saving corps members of the States of New York and New Jersey visiting the city are requested to call at the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps headquarters, 63 and 65 Park Row, on Thursday next, for official badges and assignments to positions, in aid of our home lifesavers on both sides of the river from the Brooklyn Bridge, Jersey City, to the Palisades and Yonkers, safeguarding every crowded point on the water front.

Commodore Theodore Krambach will be in command of the East River division, from the Battery to Coriear's Hook Park; Capts. Smith and Hamilton, East River to Hell Gate.

Commodore C. B. Herrick will be in command of the Battery from Pier A to the United States Barge Office; Capt. Michael Barry, Piers 1, 2, 4, and 6, Hudson River.

Commodore P. A. Ferry, Barclay Street and Jersey City ferries.

Commodore Charles W. Disbrow, headquarters, central division, recreation pier, Barrow Street.

Capt. W. G. Carlson will be in command at the Forty-second Street Ferry division.

Commodore Frank A. Koch will be in command of the Riverside Park division, assisted by Capts. Mahon and Kauffer.

Capts. Schaffer, Miller, Hayes, King, and Stafford will patrol with volunteer life-saving corps boats from Grant's Tomb to Washington Heights. All members will have their buoys and life lines in perfect order and remain on duty from early morning until the crowds disperse.

ORDERS TO NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

Formation of the Fifth Brigade in Saturday's Parade.

The following orders were issued yesterday for the formation of the Fifth Brigade, New York State National Guard, in the parade on Saturday:

1. In compliance with General Orders, No. 7, Headquarters, N. G., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1899, the brigade will parade in New York City on Saturday, 30th inst., in honor of Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy.

2. The formation will be in columns of platoons, each platoon of the front of sixteen files and right and left guides; distances between platoons reduced to six paces.

3. The several organizations of the brigade will be formed, accordingly, on the west roadway of the Boulevard, the right resting at or near One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, in the following order: Seventh, Sixty-ninth, Eighth, and Seventy-first Regiments and Second Battery.

4. The brigade commander will be at or near the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the Boulevard at 10:45 o'clock A. M., when the regimental and battery commanders will report their commands in position.

5. The brigade ambulance and such regimental ambulances as are fully equipped and in use will follow in the rear of the brigade as many abreast as the width of the street will permit. First Lieut. Albert F. Brugman, Assistant Surgeon, Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., is hereby detailed and placed in charge of the ambulances; he will accompany the ambulances mounted.

POLICE PLANS FOR NAVAL PARADE.

Officers on Excursion Boats Will Prevent Overcrowding.

The Committee on the Naval Parade, Gen. Howard Carroll presiding, met yesterday at the Army and Navy Building. It was decided to place a detail of police on the flagships of the chiefs of divisions. The division chiefs will report at Pier A, where the police details will be assigned.

It was also decided to station policemen on the large excursion boats to prevent overcrowding, and to keep the passengers from rushing suddenly from one side of the boat to the other. Chief of Police Devery suggested that proprietors of excursion boats be instructed to string strong wire or ropes wherever it is necessary to prevent passengers of boats from centring.

Lieut. Fremont said that the idea of the committee is to start active preparations for the formation of the naval parade exactly at noon. The police boats will see that the formation laid down is carried out. The boats will approach the Olympia in column of two or three, and then file past the Admiral's ship in column of one, so that the people on each craft in line will have an equal chance of viewing the flagship.

JERSEY CITY DECLARES HOLIDAYS.

Great Arch of the Pennsylvania Station Illuminated.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen last night adopted resolutions declaring Friday and Saturday public holidays in honor of Admiral Dewey. They ordered all city offices closed on those days and directed that all public buildings should be decorated with flags and bunting. They also requested all merchants to close their stores so far as practicable, and asked all residents to decorate their houses. Mayor Hoos, who was at his office awaiting the board's action, at once signed the resolutions.

So far as the decoration of stores and dwellings is concerned, the resolutions were being carried out by the people. The great arch of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station was illuminated last night with electric lights forming the words, "Welcome to Admiral Dewey." The capitals are ten feet high, the others eight feet. The official statement shows there are 1,500 lights used. They were distinctly visible and could easily be read from boats far out on the river. Similar arches are being erected at the Central and Lackawanna stations and will be lighted to-night.

The Erie Railroad Station was decorated last night with red, white, and blue lamps, as were also the Adams and Wells-Fargo Express Companies' piers along the river front.

CANNON TO RACE WITH OLYMPIA.

If the Horses Drawing It Come Out Ahead Hoboken Will Salute Dewey.

Probably the most stirring feature of the Dewey celebration in Hudson County on Friday will be a race to be made by a cannon, drawn by two horses, and the flagship Olympia. The idea originated at a conference between Mayor Hoos of Jersey City and Mayor Fagan of Hoboken. When the latter applied to Gov. Voorhees for the loan of a howitzer to be used in firing a salute he was informed that he was too late, as the State had promised to lend all its available guns, four in number, to Jersey City. Mayor Fagan then endeavored to borrow a gun from the naval militia on board the Portsmouth, and that vessel had already been moved to her anchorage in the Hudson River.

Mayor Fagan then asked Mayor Hoos to help him out of his difficulty by sending one of the State cannon to Hoboken. Mayor Hoos replied that arrangements had already been made for planting these cannon at various points, and the plan could not be changed. He was willing to make a compromise, however, and it was finally decided to let Hoboken have one of the guns after it had performed its part in the Jersey City celebration.

The first salute will be fired from the gun stationed at Bayside Park in the Greenville section. As soon as the last charge is fired the howitzer will be hoisted to a truck drawn by two spirited horses driven by Michael T. Connolly, who will try to convey the cannon to Hudson Park, Hoboken, before the Olympia passes abreast of that point. The distance may be roughly estimated at seven miles. Mr. Connolly thinks his horses can perform the feat.

THREE OAKS WANTS TO SEE DEWEY

Michigan Village to Mount the Gun Won in Maine Monument Contest.

Soon after the capture of Manila Admiral Dewey donated a Spanish cannon to the Maine Monument Committee. Many localities wanted the piece of ordnance, and it was decided to award it to the community which should bid the largest sum. It remained for Three Oaks, a Michigan village of less than 1,000 population, to capture the prize. The inhabitants there held a meeting and subscribed $1,132, the largest sum bid. The money was turned over to the Maine Monument Fund, and the cannon was awarded to Three Oaks.

Now, the patriotic citizens of that little village have subscribed additional money, with which they have purchased a site near the railroad station, and on this will be built a foundation of Vermont marble. Vermont being Admiral Dewey's native State, and there the gun will be mounted. But the people of Three Oaks did not stop there. They appointed a committee, of which E. K. Warren is Chairman, and sent it to New York to invite Admiral Dewey to their little town to witness the mounting of the gun. Their invitation has been handsomely worked in letters of gold on a silk American flag by some of the women of Three Oaks.

Mr. Warren hopes to see the Admiral on Sunday.

DEWEY FUND IS NOW $40,060.

Miss Helen Gould Adds $1,250 Toward the Admiral's Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Additional subscriptions to the Dewey home fund have been received by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip as follows:

Joseph Pulitzer of New York, $1,000; Senator H. W. Corbett of Oregon, $500; Senator James McMillan of Michigan, $500; J. G. Schmidlapp of Cincinnati, $500; E. S. Converse, Boston, $100; Whitelaw Reid, New York, $500; Chicago firemen, $418; Chicago police, $82. Also a long list of smaller amounts.

The total amount received by Mr. Vanderlip to date is $38,810.

At the meeting of the Dewey Testimonial Fund Committee at the Astor House this afternoon it was announced that Miss Helen Gould had given $1,250 toward the Dewey fund. Seven hundred and fifty dollars she sent to the committee at Washington and $500 to the New York committee.

She designated $250 of this money as payment for a box for herself and her friends at the "White Squadron." She promised to

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Wm Vogel & Son

A Broadway Walk

shows many good dressers. We clothe a large percentage of them. Why? Read the answer in this.

Vicuna Fall Overcoat

at

$20.

It bears all the imprint of tone, style and quality. It is silk-lined throughout to the edge of lapel—is most carefully tailored—in fact, it's a garment your tailor would ask $35.00 for

Fall Hats and Gloves are ready.

Broadway and Houston St.

be in attendance at this entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday evening.

WORKING ON THE BRIDGE SIGN.

Only the First Five Letters of "Welcome Dewey" Completed.

Nearly twenty workmen were employed on the bridge electric display all day yesterday, and four remained through the night. Only the first five letters of the "Welcome Dewey" had been completed at midnight, owing to the fact that much of what had already been done had to be gone over again, the wind having smashed about a thousand lamps on Monday. No test of the whole sign will be made before to-morrow night, though a current may be turned into some of the letters to-night.

The globes composing the display were at first swung loosely, each by a single fragile wire, but now they are fastened securely by strong cords in addition to the suspending threads, and the breeze have done no harm since this plan was adopted. Each letter is thirty-six feet in height, the entire length of the two words being 370 feet. The letter W alone contains about 1,100 lights, and the total number is to be about 8,000.

BOSTON AND ALBANY'S FUTURE

New York Central Authorities May Withdraw To-day from the Scheme to Lease the Road.

Chauncey M. Depew, President S. R. Callaway, H. McK. Twombly, and other representatives of the New York Central Railroad will go to Albany this morning on a special train to attend the special meeting of stockholders called to ratify the leasing of the Boston and Albany Railroad by the New York Central. In consequence of the opposition to this lease made by the Boston and Albany Stockholders' Protective Committee, it is expected that the New York Central stockholders will simply defer action in the matter. It is possible, however, that action will be taken looking to a complete withdrawal on the part of the New York Central from the proposed arrangement. New York Central people say that if the purpose of the Boston and Albany Stockholders' Committee, in seeking to overturn the management of that corporation, is to obtain better terms from the Vanderbilts, it will fail.

Newspapers as well as politicians in Massachusetts have taken sides in the Boston and Albany fight, and some opposition to the efforts of the Stockholders' Protective Committee is developing. This is the view that The Springfield Republican takes of the situation: "In the meantime, where does the reckless course of the Protective Committee leave matters? If permitted to succeed, the road will be given over to a new and untried management, wholly unacquainted with the task imposed. Furthermore, the New York Central will have been sharply antagonized and the Albany's western connections, with which it has cultivated friendly relations ever since the two companies began business, will be piqued into establishing new connections with Boston over the Fitchburg, or the New Haven, or both, and thus cut off and surrounded, the Albany might easily be forced into the position of a local road dependent entirely upon local business."

A report that has attracted some attention is to the effect that the Boston and Albany stockholders, who are antagonistic to the proposed lease, have exerted themselves to have final action in the matter deferred until after the probating of Cornelius Vanderbilts will, in the belief that the future disposition of so great a portion of the Vanderbilt estate will make an important difference in the attitude of the Vanderbilts toward the various railroad schemes attributed to William K. Vanderbilt. There is the best of authority for the statement that no matter how Cornelius Vanderbilt distributed his property among his sons, W. K. Vanderbilt's authority as the sole directing head of the Vanderbilt family will remain unshaken for several years to come.

RAILWAY ADOPTS ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to Use It in Suburban Coaches.

Suburban coaches lighted by electricity—the first ever used in the United States—were placed in service on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yesterday. Five of them were on exhibition in the big train shed at Hoboken for several hours last evening, and they attracted a great deal of attention. Other cars are being fitted in the Dover shops, and it is the intention of the management to have all coaches in suburban service lighted in this way as soon as possible.

The light is generated from a dynamo fastened to one of the axles of the car. This is not the first time cars have been lighted by electricity generated from the axle, some of the Western roads having used the system for about a year, but it is the first time it has been utilized in coaches used solely for suburban purposes.

OLD COLONY BOARD RE-ELECTED.

No More Free Trips for Alleged Stockholders of the Road.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—At the annual meeting of the Old Colony Railway Company stockholders to-day, the old Board of Directors and the officers were re-elected.

Only about twenty-five stockholders were present at the meeting. In view of the small attendance, Gen. W. W. Blackmer in a short speech offered a resolution that withdrew for all future time the privilege given the stockholders of journeying from their homes to Boston and back on occasions like that of to-day. A motion rescinding the privilege was passed.

President Charles P. Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad spoke on the subject. He said that last year's experience was repeated to-day. A year ago more than 600 supposed stockholders, or persons presenting in lieu of transportation a certificate for one or more shares, were carried over the road on the day of the annual meeting. The meeting, however, was attended by only nine persons.

To-day's trains brought to town fully as many persons provided with the necessary certificates for transportation, yet only a few were present at the meeting.

Lebanon Springs Railroad.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Deputy Attorney General Parsons gave a hearing to-day on the application of William C. Roberts to permit an action for a judgment vacating the charter and annulling the existence of the Lebanon Springs Railroad on the ground of insolvency and failure to do business. John Delehanty of New York, and former Attorney General Rosendale, appeared for the applicant, and Edward Winslow Paige for the company. Counsel was given a week in which to file briefs.

Maine Central President to Retire.

Franklin A. Wilson of Bangor has announced his determination to retire from the Presidency of the Maine Central Railroad. Inasmuch as his administration has been apparently harmonious and successful, his action causes much surprise. Mr. Wilson says: "I retire voluntarily from the Presidency in order to lighten my own burdens and leave myself more freedom for the performance of professional and social obligations which have a first claim on me."

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Our Great Furniture Sale

Sweeping Reductions from all our Upholstered Work.

There have been so many out of town people unable to reach the city before Thursday or Friday, and yet wishing us to give them the advantage of the extraordinary prices of this sale, that we decided

To Extend the Time

for granting these sweeping reductions until Friday night. Of course we couldn't extend the same to all. Therefore the privilege to them without extending this opportunity, which embraces the greatest economical advantage in Furniture buying ever offered, gives you additional time to make a selection. Enough beautiful new things for all, but the early callers have the best selection, of course. The real reason for this sale is because it is absolutely necessary for us to make space for our new building arrangements. We had hoped the new work would have been far enough advanced by now to give us ample room to display to advantage our greatest collection of new Fall things. Unfortunately the work has progressed slower than expected, and now the building operations cramp our space, making it positively necessary to get rid of a large quantity of stock. This must be done this week. To accomplish it we offer you:

25% From All Our Upholstered Furniture,

which means the new up-to-date things just received fresh from the makers, the very best specimens of the furniture maker's art ever shown. Among the collection you will find

Many Offers at 50% Reduction.

This sensational sale is hard to realize, especially when you consider the steadily advancing prices of all kinds of furniture, and in the face of this that our original prices are very much below the lowest market rates. It was our foresight in making preparations months and months ago for our Fall Furniture that has made it possible to give you now the very newest up-to-date things of the season, at prices lower than such goods can be made for to-day. The above discounts are taken off these already incomparably low prices. The exhibit is well worth seeing, aside from the great price advantage. All the new styles represented. Every piece a work of art; variety limitless; the detail bewildering.

Parlor Suits, Library Suits, the Popular Davenports, Odd Chairs,

some in gold, others in leather, and latest fabrics. Couches in leather and velours, all the most improved styles. This offer includes every piece of upholstered work in our stock. The very latest productions, excellent specimens, elaborate carvings, Marqueterie and gilt work and coverings of delicate, neat and exquisite fabrics.

Note the time, which positively cannot be extended beyond Friday, and please remember that we are obliged to make the condition that goods are to be delivered immediately.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—B. B. Parriott, Havana.

BUCKINGHAM—George A. Kittredge, Bombay, India.

CAMBRIDGE—Frank B. Noyes, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—G. C. Roberts, Durham, England; Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont; ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, Montana; Dr. Seldon H. Talcott, Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, Middletown, N. Y.; Gen. R. E. Patterson, Philadelphia.

GILSEY—Dr. Thomas Blake Perry, United States Marine Hospital Service.

GRAND—Rear Admiral James Entwistle, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Warren Gelerts, Havana.

HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy; George Armour, Princeton; Mrs. George W. Childs, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Gov. H. W. Ladd, Rhode Island.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. Commander A. S. Dillingham, United States Navy; Bishop Talbot, Pennsylvania; Sir Gilbert Carter, K. C. M. G., Governor of the Bahamas.

NETHERLAND—Ex-Lieut. Gov. John C. Underwood, Kentucky.

PLAZA—Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States Navy.

STURTEVANT—G. Y. Vail, Bermuda.

WALDORF—S. B. Elkins, Jr., West Virginia; Capt. W. S. Nathan, London; E. Barnardiston, India; Col. G. A. Flowers, England; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Lieut. A. T. Dawson, London; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Newport; Capt. Coghlan, United States steamer Raleigh; Mayor W. G. Maister, Baltimore.

WESTMINSTER—Rafael Rebollar, Federal Governor of the State of Mexico; Salvador Echagaray, Congressional Delegate to the Commercial Exposition at Philadelphia from Mexico.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh northerly winds.

The low pressure still continues in the Middle and North Atlantic States, although the centre of disturbance has moved northward into the middle of the St. Lawrence Valley. During twenty-four hours rains were general in the lower lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley and Atlantic States, but last night clear weather was general, except from the lower lake region eastward. Low temperatures prevailed yesterday morning from the slope region eastward, with freezing temperature as far as Southern Wisconsin. They continued low last night from the Mississippi Valley eastward, but rose in the West under the influence of an area of marked low pressure, central last night in the Saskatchewan Valley. In the Pacific Slope and plateau regions fair weather continued with slight changes in temperature. The high pressure which covered the interior of the country will dominate weather conditions in the East for the next three days at least, and fair weather will also continue in the West, except that showers are likely in the extreme northern portion to-morrow. It will be cooler to-day in Eastern New England and Montana, and warmer in the central valleys and lake regions. It will be warmer to-morrow in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and cooler in the extreme Northwest. On the Atlantic Coast fresh west to north winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	59	70	70
6 A. M.	60	67	69
9 A. M.	62	70	76
12 M.	70	74	80
4 P. M.	67	72	77
6 P. M.	67	68	73
9 P. M.	64	59	64
12 P. M.	62	56	59

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1898	66
Corresponding date for last twenty years	64

The maximum temperature yesterday was 72 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 56 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 79 per cent.

Not an Uncommon Failing.

"Lots o' men," said Uncle Eben, "who has great forethought an' brilliant afterthoughts fails to git along case dey sin' got no time lef' for de right-now thoughts."—Washington Star.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

Pretty Madras Shirts, 98c. to 1.49

Fall weight men's shirts and drawers, beautiful quality, 49c. to 98c.

Gray Mocha Gloves, 98c. pair. Pique seam, worth 1.25.

DESKS,

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW

111 Fulton St. N.Y.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it promotes a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

The Saturday Evening Post.

Philadelphia, Pa.

All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:05 A. M.—284 East Broadway, E. Michaelson and others; damage, $20,000.

12:45 A. M.—248 West Thirty-fifth Street, Mrs. Sheldon; damage, $25.

2 A. M.—Jefferson and Brachan Avenue, John O'Connor; damage, $2,000.

3 A. M.—168 Greene Street, Landau Brothers; damage, $500.

4:25 P. M.—192 Columbia Street, Columbia Tailor Company; damage, $50.

5:20 P. M.—153 Norfolk Street, Samuel Goldberger; damage, $50.

5:50 P. M.—94 Allen Street, L. Israel; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—Pier 40 North River; owner and damage unknown.

6 P. M.—2,151 Fifth Avenue; Minnie Holtzmann; no damage.

6:40 P. M.—136 Suffolk Street; Harry Goldstein; damage slight.

7:20 P. M.—21 East Fourteenth Street; William Scott; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MUSCOGEE, Indian Territory, Sept. 26.—Spalding Institute, an educational institution controlled and supported by the Methodist Board, was destroyed by fire last night.

MARION, Ill., Sept. 26.—Fire to-day destroyed part of one of the best blocks in the city, which included the Post Office, the store of Trevor & Payne, general merchandise; the offices of S. H. Goodall, telephone exchange; A. F. White, real estate; the meeting places of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Masonic, Knights of Pythias, labor union, and other orders, and the Gill restaurant. Loss, $50,000.

No Indication.

The number of the clergymen who faint at a girl's wedding is not a certain measure of the difficulty of getting her married off.—Detroit Journal.

INSURGENT FORTS TAKEN

Troops Under Gen. Snyder Destroy Seven Near Cebu.

FILIPINOS UTTERLY ROUTED

Tennessee Soldiers Had Already Embarked for Home, but Came Back to Take Part in the Fight.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch has been received from Manila by the War Department stating that Gen. Snyder attacked the position of the insurgents five miles west of Cebu and destroyed seven forts and quite a number of smooth-bore cannon. The insurgents were utterly routed, and Snyder returned with his force to Cebu.

The Tennessee regiment was already aboard transport to come home, but disembarked to take part in the engagement.

Following is the text of Gen. Otis's message:

Manila, Sept. 26.

Adjutant General, Washington:

On Sept. 22 and 23 Snyder attacked strong insurgent positions about five miles west of Cebu with 265 officers and men, Tennessee Regiment, and 517 officers and men, Nineteenth, Sixth, and Twenty-third Infantry, and Sixth Artillery, driving enemy from works and capturing seven forts, including smooth-bore cannons mounted therein, and fourteen intrenched and fortified places. Our loss, Private William M. Hanley, A, Sixth Infantry, killed, and four wounded. Enemy's loss estimated forty.

Insurgents retreated to new fortifications far southwest.

Snyder returned to Cebu with Tennessee troops, who had disembarked from transport Indiana to take part in action. Two companies Nineteenth Infantry hold important positions in mountains. OTIS.

Gen. Otis also cables the following casualties:

Drowned, Third Infantry, in Bagbag River, in advance on enemy, Aug. 14, C, Max Jackson; G, Corp. Peter Larson. Killed, Sixteenth Infantry, at Meycauayan, Sept. 20, D, William Hardy.

Wounded, Twenty-first Infantry, near Las Pinas, 17th, H, Alexander Hochberg, foot, moderate. Thirty-seventh Infantry, near Angeles, 22, B, Corp. Charles H. Lawson, arm, severe.

Another message received from Gen. Otis to-day announces the arrival of the transport Puebla, which sailed from San Francisco, Aug. 29, with 6 officers and 659 recruits. There were no casualties during the voyage.

CADET WOOD KILLED.

Admiral Watson Has No News of the Crew of the Urdaneta, Captured by the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Navy Department to-day received from Admiral Watson a cablegram announcing the capture and destruction of the gunboat Urdaneta reported in the press dispatches of yesterday. Another dispatch from the Admiral states that he learns through insurgent sources that her commander, Naval Cadet Welborn C. Wood, was killed in the action. The fate of the crew is not known.

Admiral Watson's dispatch follows:

Manila, Sept. 25.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Gunboat Urdaneta, Cadet Welborn C. Wood commanding, has been captured and destroyed by the insurgents while blockading. The wreck is hard aground, water two feet deep, near Oranl, on Orani River, northwestern corner of Manila Bay, and is completely gutted. Draught maximum was less than six feet Displacement in tons, forty-two. Battery consists of one-pounder rapid-fire gun, one machine gun, (Colt automatic,) one machine gun, (Nordenfeldt,) twenty-five millimeters.

The reason of his presence in that river is not known. Commander Cornwell was preventing the landing of arms with forty men. His force too small to attack armed insurgents at the village. Water is only six feet deep on the bar at the mouth of the river. Cannot obtain any authentic information of the crew as yet, because insurgents will not respect flag of truce.

Cadet Wood, with the crew of nine enlisted men and one Ilinanin, are not accounted for. The name and rate of Americans, who all of them were attached to the Oregon, are as follows:

Benjamin James Greene, coxswain.
William Mitchells, seaman.
Samuel Tilden Herbert, ordinary seaman.
Edward Burke, ordinary seaman.
George Daniel Powers, apprentice, first class.
Arthur William Drummond, machinist, first class.
John James Farley, fireman, first class.
Thomas Grey, fireman, second class.
Samuel Stone, seaman.

Report by mail. WATSON.

Cadet Welborn C. Wood was included in the list of naval cadets who have passed the requisite academic course and are now performing two years' service at sea prior to final graduation. He is the son of H. K. Wood of Jerusalem, Pickings County, Ga., formerly a farmer, but now employed as a storekeeper and gauger in the Internal Revenue Service of the Government.

The records of the Navy Department disclose the following facts relative to the enlisted men who were with Cadet Wood:

Benjamin James Greene was born in San Francisco. His residence is not known. His next of kin is Benjamin J. Greene, father, living at Los Angeles, Cal.

William Mitchells was born at Bucksville, S. C., and his residence is set down as New York City. Next of kin is George Mitchells, father, living at Bucksville, S. C.

Samuel Tilden Herbert was born in Charles County, Md., and resided in Baltimore, his next of kin being Richard O. Herbert, brother, 811 Edmondson Avenue, Baltimore.

Edward Burke was born in Boston, Mass., and resided in New York. His next of kin is Hannah Moore, aunt, living at Dorchester, Mass.

George Daniel Powers was born in Smartsville, Yuba Co., Cal., and his next of kin is Mrs. M. Beteancue, mother, living at 869 Washington Street, Oakland, Cal.

Arthur William Drummond was born in Canada, and his next of kin is Mrs. R. Davis of Bathell, Canada.

John James Farley was born in Newark, N. J., and resided there. His mother, Mrs. P. Farley, lives at 87½ Chambers Street, Newark.

Samuel Grey was born in Buffalo, N. Y.; next of kin unknown.

Samuel Stone was born in Vilna, Russia, and resided at Fall River, Mass. His next of kin is A. J. Stone, 128 Pleasant Street, Fall River, Mass.

AMERICANS COMMAND INSURGENTS.

Englishmen Say Three Captured Men Are Rebel Officers.

MANILA, Sept. 26.—Two Englishmen who had been held by the insurgents since June have arrived at Angeles. They report that the Filipino Congress has resolved that fourteen American prisoners shall be surrendered on Wednesday or Thursday.

They have, however, no information as to the whereabouts of Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller of the Nineteenth Infantry, who disappeared in April last and of whom no trace has been discovered. They assert that three Americans who were captured by the rebels are acting as officers in the insurgent army.

DEPARTMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Latest War Office Plans Are for Four—Two for Luzon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—It has been definitely determined to create four departments in the Philippines. There are yet some details to be worked out and a possibility of changes in the lines of the departments.

The latest plan contemplates two departments in the Island of Luzon, one taking in Manila and its environs and extending north, covering all the territory occupied by Gen. MacArthur. The other department probably will be in the north of the island, with headquarters on Lingayen Bay. Each of these departments in Luzon will be under a Major General.

A department will probably be established covering the Visayan group of islands, and another the Sulu group. Each of these would be under the command of a Brigadier General. The plan is not fully arranged, but the latest proposition embracing these features meets with approval at the War Department.

CHURCH QUESTIONS AT MANILA.

Archbishop Chapelle's Appointment Attracts Much Attention.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The announcement that Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans has been chosen Apostolic Delegate for the Philippines attracts much attention in official and clerical quarters.

The position has been vacant up to this time, and, owing to the large property interests of the Church in the Philippines, the official status it occupied under Spain, and the influence of the clergy over the natives, it has been regarded as an important factor in reconstruction.

About a year ago the Pope named Archbishop Chapelle as Apostolic Delegate for Cuba and Puerto Rico, but no appointment was made for the Philippines, and the Archbishop of Manila has continued to exercise chief jurisdiction, dealing directly with Rome. In view of the latter's former strong pro-Spanish views, his co-operation with the United States military authorities at Manila has been the source of much satisfaction to the Church authorities here. But it is felt that the presence of a Delegate in this country, authorized to act for the Vatican, will permit more direct co-operation on the questions which are constantly arising.

Under Spanish rule, the Archbishop of Manila was a Government official, receiving $12,000 annually, while four Bishops, at the head of the four dioceses constituting the island, received $6,000 each. This status no longer exists, and the Church officials are maintained out of the Church resources. It is expected that Archbishop Chapelle's appointment will permit a reorganization of the Church system of the islands, based on changed conditions.

EXPANSION AND THE MAILS.

W. A. Croffut Wants Anti-Imperialist Literature Barred So that Demand for It Will Be Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—W. A. Croffut, who is an anti-expansionist, has petitioned the Postmaster General to issue an order prohibiting the sending of anti-imperialist literature through the mails.

At the Post Office Department it is said that no notice will be taken of the petition, and that a number of similar requests have been made. Croffut is anxious to have the order issued. He says if it is, there will be an increased demand for anti-imperialist literature.

SILVER DEAD IN NEBRASKA.

Senator Thurston Says Nobody in the West Will Talk About It—War Is the Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The silver question is dead in Nebraska, according to Senator Thurston, and neither the Republicans nor the Democrats can revive it.

"Nobody in the West," the Senator said, "will talk about silver. That question is as dead as last year's flowers. The issue is the war, and the sentiment is overwhelmingly for a consummation of the campaign until the insurrection is put down. After that is done the people will decide what shall be the fate of the islands. The sentiment runs all the way from outright annexation to a protectorate."

One Philippine Regiment Completed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The total enlistments for the volunteer regiments last called out aggregate 10,554, of which number 714 men were secured yesterday. One regiment, the Thirty-eighth, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has 1,376 men, which is sixty-five in excess of the legal limit. The Thirty-ninth, at Fort Crook, Neb., is nearly up to the limit, with 1,281 men, and the Forty-fourth, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the Forty-fifth, at Fort Snelling, Minn., and the Forty-sixth, at South Framingham, Mass., each has recruited more than 1,000 men. The Forty-eighth Infantry, (colored,) at Fort Thomas, has 530 recruits, and the Forty-ninth, (colored,) at Jefferson Barracks, 233 recruits.

Finding New York Soldier Voters.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Secretary of State McDonough, who has the difficult task before him of distributing the ballots to be used by the soldiers in the Philippines on election day, has just returned from Washington, where he conferred with Secretary of War Root on the matter. As a result of his conference, the machinery of the War Department has been set in operation to locate the 1,400 men of New York State who responded to the last call.

VIRGINIANS GAIN THEIR POINT.

May See the Olympia with the North Atlantic Squadron.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 26.—The visit of the big Virginia delegation to Washington to secure the presence of the Olympia and the North Atlantic Squadron in Hampton Roads early in October has borne fruit. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen notified Senator Martin of Virginia last night that the North Atlantic Squadron would be in Hampton Roads between the 2d and 6th of October. This is construed to mean that the Olympia will be one of the warships in the squadron.

The occasion is to be made a grand holiday. All the schools of the tidewater section around Norfolk, Newport News, Berkley, Portsmouth, Hampton, and other nearby points will be closed for a day, and excursions will be run to the scene from all points.

The business organizations of the tidewater district, assisted by those of Richmond, are busy preparing a proper programme of reception.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The New Orleans has sailed from Santo Domingo for New York, having been relieved on that station by the Nashville, which arrived at Santo Domingo yesterday. The Hist, in tow of the Nezinscot, arrived at Norfolk yesterday. The Nan Shan has arrived at Hongkong.

Soldiers from Cuba for Fort Ontario.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Company I of the depot battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry, upon arrival at New York from Cuba, will be sent to Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.

SHOT AT A CHURCH DOOR.

Well-Known Citizen of Lowndes County, Miss., Fatally Injured in a Duel.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Sept. 26.—Lowndes County has another shooting affray to add to the long list of crimes that have been committed in the county within the past twelve months. As a result of it one of the best known citizens of the eastern section of the county lies dying, and another prominent man of the same section is in jail awaiting the former's death to stand trial on the charge of murder.

The man who was shot is R. C. Littleton, and the man who did the shooting was his neighbor, B. F. Symons. The affair is the result of an old feud which has existed between the two for a long time past. Littleton's wife was employed as a teacher in a country school of which Symons was a Trustee, and it was here that the trouble between the two men started. Every time they met for many months past hot words passed between them.

Last Saturday Mr. Littleton rode up to Mr. Symons and denounced him in the most caustic terms. Mr. Symons started to resent the insult, but Mr. Littleton covered him with his pistol and warned him not to advance any further. Mr. Symons returned to his work and Mr. Littleton proceeded on his way, the two agreeing to settle their differences at another time.

The next meeting of the two men occurred at Andrews Chapel, a little country church in the neighborhood, last Monday night. A sermon had just been delivered by the pastor, and the congregation was dispersing, when Symons and Littleton met and began firing at each other. Symons fired four shots, two of which took effect in Littleton's head. Littleton fired two shots at his adversary, neither of which took effect. Soon after the shooting Symons came to this city and surrendered himself to the Sheriff.

FARM TOOLS UP 25 PER CENT.

Northwestern Implement Association May Raise Prices Again in October.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—A special meeting of the Northwestern Plow and Implement Association was held here yesterday. The condition of the steel market was discussed, and it was decided to make another advance of about 25 per cent. above the schedule made at the meeting of the association held last July. It was announced during the discussion that iron and steel have advanced considerably within the last ten days, and the association decided to adjourn until Oct. 31, when another meeting will be held for the purpose of making a further advance, and all contracts let after Nov. 1 will be under the new schedule.

SHAMROCK AT ERIE BASIN

The America's Cup Challenger to be Docked This Afternoon.

LAST PRACTICE DAY SPOILED

Weather Too Heavy Off Sandy Hook to Risk the Yacht—Columbia Out for a Final Spin.

Until the snowy sails of the Shamrock are spread to woo the fickle October breezes off Sandy Hook the yacht will not again make her appearance under canvas. She was towed to Robins's Dock, at the Erie Basin, yesterday morning, and shortly after noon to-day the cup hunter, whose every movement has been anxiously watched, will be floated into dry dock, where, without "petticoats," the under body of the craft will be exposed to all who care to journey down to Red Hook to view it.

The keel blocks on which the yacht will rest were the objects of much curiosity yesterday. They show that Mr. Fife has borrowed an idea from Herreshoff in designing the contour of the lead that is appended to her deep fin. The outline is clearly of the "rocker" type, its lowest point being about five feet forward of the stern post. At the forward end of the series of twelve blocks which are laid to receive the keel the line rises toward the forefoot at an angle of about thirty-five degrees. The forward point of measurement for the lead keel, as judged from the position of the blocks, is twenty-two inches higher than the lowest point in the sweeping curve, which ends at the foot of the rudder post three inches higher than the lowest part of the segment.

Sir Thomas Lipton and his associates intended to give the Shamrock a final spin yesterday morning, but the driving rain and heavy southerly gale, that has kept the coasters weatherbound in snug harbors, proved too much for the nerve of Designer Fife, who, after consulting with Capts. Hogarth and Wringe, declared that the races were too close at hand to risk the carrying away of gear or spars in the tumbling sea outside the bar. As a consequence, the sail covers were not removed, and the Shamrock started for the Erie Basin in tow of the Lawrence at 9:10 A. M. The trip up the bay was without incident, the tug keeping her charge in the main ship channel until after passing the Narrows. She was towed off the entrance to the dock and was made fast alongside a rusty-looking tramp steamer, near the pontoon at the outer end of the Boston Dock.

Scarcely had the yacht arrived when a staging was floated alongside, and workmen began scraping and burning off the paint on the topsides of the yacht, leaving the sheer strake alone covered with emerald. From the careful manner in which this operation was performed it would appear that Sir Thomas intends to race the Shamrock with her hull polished, and without paint of any description, except on the top strake. Sir Thomas received a number of friends on board the Erin during the afternoon, but found time to call on Admiral Dewey, whose flagship rode easily about a quarter of a mile away from the graceful Irish yacht.

"I see your Admiral has arrived," remarked Capt. Matthews from the bridge of the Erin. "He is here just a little ahead of the time you expected him, isn't he?" Upon being answered in the affirmative he replied with a broad grin: "Quite like the Shamrock, don't you think? He must have been towed part of the way."

In the evening Sir Thomas accepted an invitation from Mr. Benjamin, a business acquaintance of many years' standing, to attend an informal entertainment at his country home at Allenhurst, a village about twenty miles from Sandy Hook. A special train consisting of a locomotive and a single parlor car conveyed the Lipton party to and from the function, which consisted of an up-to-date Southern cake walk and entertainment by the negroes residing in the vicinity of Atlantic Highlands. The cake was an immense pastry affair, fashioned in the form of a big four-leaved shamrock. Sir Thomas's party consisted of Prince Leopold de Croy, Prince Reginald de Croy, William Gibson, Hugh C. Kelly, Col. Sharman-Crawford, H. MacGilldowney, David Barrie, Dr. Mackay, Chevalier de Martins, and Messrs. Young, Connell, Ratsey, and Fife. They started from the Government station at Sandy Hook at 6 o'clock, and returned shortly before 11 o'clock.

Sir Thomas said yesterday that the Erin would steam up to Tompkinsville, where she will remain, except for the time she is in the Dewey marine parade, until the Shamrock is ready to sail. "I shall not be far away from Shamrock while she is in dock," said Sir Thomas, "and will remain practically within call until she is again down to Sandy Hook ready to race."

The Columbia took a short spin yesterday, principally as a final day of drill for the crew of the American yacht. She will be floated into graving dock No. 3 at the navy yard to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

69TH REGIMENT ELECTIONS.

Capt. Scanlan of the Irish Volunteers Succeeds Capt. Rafferty.

After several attempts to get a quorum, Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, last night succeeded, and elected several officers.

Capt. John J. Scanlan of the Irish Volunteers was elected to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Capt. Peter F. Rafferty. Capt. Rafferty resigned to become Captain Commissary.

Lieut. Henry E. Murphy, formerly of the Seventh Regiment, but late of the Two Hundred and First, was unanimously elected to the place left vacant by Lieut. Morris O'Keefe, who resigned to return to the Seventh Regiment.

The company also elected William Osborn Sergeant and William McKeever and Harry Zuckerman Corporals.

Capt. Daniel C. Develin presided at the election.

There was a meeting of the Board of Officers of the regiment during the evening to take action on the parade in honor of Admiral Dewey. About 700 men will turn out. The board also appointed Capt. Rafferty and Adjt. Davidson as a committee to arrange for a testimonial dinner to Major Michael J. Spellman, who will soon resign from the regiment after several years of service. The officers will present a handsome sword to him on that occasion.

BIG SEA CAPSIZED THE ADULA.

No Time for the Boats, Though the Weather Was Fair.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 26.—Particulars of the wreck of the Atlas Line steamer Adula, Capt. McAuley, from Kingston for Baltimore, which foundered at 3:30 P. M. yesterday off the coast of Jamaica, have just been obtained.

The vessel left Kingston yesterday for Baltimore, via Port Antonio, where she was to have loaded bananas. She took from here a deckload of 2,000 barrels of oranges.

When off Manchioneal, between this port and Port Antonio, she encountered a heavy sea from the Windward Passage. She capsized, filled, and sank in fifty fathoms of water, about two miles from the shore. The crew had no opportunity to make use of the boats, and tried to reach the shore by swimming with portions of the wreck to support them. Chief Officer Percy and four seamen were drowned. The others succeeded in gaining the shore. Carpenter Connor died shortly afterward. The current aided the survivors. The weather was normally fair.

Schooner Fired by Lightning Stroke.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 26.—The American schooner Adele Thackara, Capt. McKeen, which sailed from Philadelphia Sept. 2 for this port, has arrived here and reports having encountered a phenomenal electric storm Saturday. The lightning shivered the mainmast, burned the sails, and temporarily prostrated the Captain and four seamen. The vessel itself caught fire, but, owing to the terrific volume of rain which was falling at the time the flames were soon extinguished.

Yacht Saves Wrecked Schooner's Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 26.—The schooner Louise of New York City capsized last night in the Sound off Eaton's Neck. The vessel was light, having discharged a cargo of sand. The crew were rescued by a steam yacht and taken to Port Jefferson. The vessel was picked up by Capt. W. S. Stevens's oyster steamer and towed into Norwalk harbor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH SCHISM

Case of Dr. Brigge to Come Up at To-day's Diocesan Convention.

HIGH CHURCHMEN IN COUNCIL

Opponents of Bishop Potter's Policy Select Candidates to Oppose the Present Standing Committee.

That the contest in the Protestant Episcopal Church precipitated last Spring over the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs is again to be waged fiercely between the High Church and Broad Church factions and prolonged indefinitely was made apparent yesterday afternoon at a meeting held at the home of the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Van Winkle, 25 West Ninth Street, by the adherents of the former faction. Although the meeting was secret, enough was said afterward of the position of the anti-Briggs party to show that the High Churchmen are more in earnest than ever in their determination to resist the policy pursued by Bishop Potter in admitting Dr. Briggs to the priesthood of the Church.

The purpose of the meeting was to name a ticket for the Standing Committee of the diocese in opposition to that which will be put up by the High Church party for election at the one hundred and sixteenth Diocesan Convention, which will meet at the Church of the Incarnation at 10 o'clock this morning. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the General Theological Seminary, presided yesterday, and the Rev. George L. Nicholson, assistant at the Church of St. Ignatius, was Secretary. The discussion lasted for over three hours, and at its close Dr. Van Winkle and Mr. Nicholson said that the twenty or more clergymen present had simply discussed the names of those clergymen and laymen whom they felt they could trust to represent them on the Standing Committee.

The names selected are the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church; the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church; Prof. Richey, and Rev. Dr. George W. Ferguson, representing the clergymen, and these laymen: Chief Justice Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals, Kingston; J. Howard Van Amringe, Dean of Columbia College; William Bispham, and Capt. A. T. Mahan. The present members of the Standing Committee, elected at the last convention, are the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Octavius Applegate, the Rev. Thomas R. Harris, the Rev. J. Shaw Shipman, George M. Miller, S. N. Kane, Herman Van Post, and George Zabriskie. All these, it is said, probably will be renominated by the Broad Church party, the Rev. Morgan Dix occupying a neutral position and being acceptable to both sides.

Dr. Van Winkle explained that the list prepared at his home was in no sense a "ticket," as it had been called, but simply a list of clergy and lay men acceptable to the High Church party. He added:

"We think that too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity for a searching inquiry into the moral fitness of a candidate for the priesthood. The Standing Committee is therefore under high moral obligations. Our action in naming a committee, I am free to say, is the immediate outcome of the ordination of Dr. Briggs. We haven't the strongest confidence in the present committee and do not think the members are altogether fitted to pass on candidates for the priesthood. We feel that if our ticket is elected there will be no repetition of the action which led up to the ordination of Dr. Briggs. But, after all, the main responsibility lies with the Bishop in this matter. No one can compel him to lay hands on any man. He has simply but to follow the canons of the Church. They show clearly that he cannot evade his own responsibility or thrust it on others."

Circulars containing the names of the candidates of the High Churchmen and giving the reasons for yesterday afternoon's meeting were printed last night, and will be placed this morning in the hands of every clerical and lay delegate in the convention, of whom there will be altogether two hundred or more. As to the probable proceedings of the convention nothing definite could be learned yesterday. Dr. Van Winkle was asked what would be done in the event of Bishop Potter referring to Dr. Briggs in his address. He guardedly replied that the opposition might want a committee appointed to consider the case. It is considered highly improbable that a discussion of the question can be avoided.

Among the clergymen present at yesterday's meeting were the Rev. Dr. W. J. Seabury, Professor of Canonical Law in the General Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. Arthur Ritchie, rector of the Church of St. Ignatius; the Rev. Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, Church of the Holy Sepulchre; the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, Church of the Transfiguration; the Rev. William E. Johnson, Church of the Redeemer; the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. Kimber, vicar of the Chapel of St. Augustine; the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian, Church of St. Mary the Virgin; the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Barbour, Church of the Beloved Disciples, and the Rev. Dr. E. H. C. Goodwin, Chaplain at Governors Island. Many letters from clergymen in sympathy with the movement were read. Among these are the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin, rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, one of Dr. Briggs's strongest opponents; the Rev. Dr. Philip A. H. Brown, rector of St. John's Chapel of Trinity Parish, and the Rev. Dr. William Fisher Lewis of Peekskill.

Bishop Potter and his wife will receive the clergy this evening at their residence, 10 Washington Square, North. The election of the Standing Committee, it is announced, will take place to-morrow.

PRESBYTERIANS MEET TO-DAY.

Four Hundred or More Delegates Expected at the Washington Council.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Prebyterians from all over the world are arriving here to attend the Pan-Presbyterian Council, which opens its sittings at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow. More than 400 delegates are expected to be in attendance upon this, the seventieth general council.

The following foreign countries will be represented: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, East Friesland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, England, Ireland, Scotland, Ceylon, China, Japan, Cape of Good Hope, Orange Free State, South African Republic, Natal, Canada, Eastern Australia, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, Otago, South Land, Jamaica, and New Hebrides.

The local Presbyterians have made elaborate preparations for receiving and entertaining the delegates.

The council is not a legislative body; its work is to discuss Church and religious questions, and its suggestions and conclusions will be adopted by individual churches, which are subject only to their own laws.

Among the prominent figures here will be Dr. J. Marshall Lang of Glasgow, Scotland, author of "Is Life Worth Living?" and pastor of Barony Church, the mother congregation of Scotland, in which John Knox worshipped; the Rev. James Stewart of South Africa, Samuel Smith of London, and J. Herbert Roberts of Aberdale, Wales, both members of Parliament; the Rev. Charles A. Salmond of Edinburgh, and the Rev. Theophile Gay.

The Rev. John De Witt of the Princeton Theological Seminary will preach a sermon at the opening service to-morrow, and the Rev. Dr. Lang will deliver the opening address. In the evening President McKinley will receive the delegates at the White House.

Post Office Department Moves.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The final step in the removal of the Post Office Department to the new Washington Post Office Building took place to-day, when Postmaster General Smith made the change. The building, which was vacated will be occupied by the General Land Office. It was built for the Post Office Department in 1836, and had been occupied by it ever since.

Burning Italian Bark Scuttled.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Italian bark San Leonardo, Capt. Assante, from Marseilles Sept. 16, for New York, put into Carloforte, an Italian town on the island of San Pietro, Sept. 21, on fire. The vessel was scuttled to extinguish the flames. She will be floated again soon.

Lake Schooner W. J. Emory Ashore.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The schooner W. J. Emory, Capt. Mitchell, coal laden, which left Charlotte yesterday for Desoronto, has gone ashore at Bear Creek, near Nine Mile Point. The crew was taken off by the life savers.

A HAPPY and CONTENTED

Man, is seldom found inside of an ill-fitting suit.

IT'S OUR BUSINESS to make clothes that fit.

We have the goods,
We have the tailors,
We also have the finest cutters.

Handsome Cheviot Suit, made to order, for $20, that's guaranteed to fit, will bring happiness to the discontented.

Unlimited variety to select from.

Nicoll.

771 Broadway, 145-147 Bowery.

LEGAL NOTES.

WERE THEY HUSBAND AND WIFE?—After the death of John Thomas Gerlach in this city three years ago as the result of injuries he sustained at the Waldorf-Astoria, Mary Gerlach, with whom he had lived for many years as his wife, brought an action in the Supreme Court, as administratrix, against George C. Boldt, who was the proprietor or manager of the hotel, to recover damages on account of Mr. Gerlach's death. Some months subsequent to the beginning of the suit two brothers of the decedent, living in Ohio, petitioned the Surrogate to revoke the letters of administration granted to the plaintiff in the suit, claiming that their deceased brother was not married at the time of his death. The sole asset of the estate consisted of this claim against Mr. Boldt for damages. It appeared on the hearing of the motion before Surrogate Arnold last November that the plaintiff was married to a Mr. Smith in November, 1875, and that he had procured a divorce from her upon the ground of adultery, the decree containing a prohibition against her remarriage within this State. It was claimed that she was not Gerlach's widow. She admitted the divorce, but claimed that on July 13, 1892, she was married to Gerlach at Philadelphia, and had lived with him there and in New Jersey and New York up to the time of his death. Surrogate Arnold decided that, as the alleged widow did not state there was any ceremonial marriage between herself and decedent, if she relied on a common law marriage, she must establish it by proper proof, and he ordered a reference to take such proofs. The referee decided that the petitioning brothers had made out a prima facie case. Surrogate Fitzgerald, before whom the matter came recently, has now given a decision concurring in that conclusion. It was urged on behalf of the widow that the defendant in the damage suit was really the person to be benefited by the defeat of the widow's claim to letters. It was argued that if the plaintiff in that suit was not able to sustain her claim as the widow of the decedent, the damages which would be awarded to the next of kin, the brothers, would be very much reduced, the latter never having been aided by any contribution of money by the decedent; while in the action by the wife the damages would be based upon the loss of her sole means of support. Surrogate Fitzgerald says this claim of the activity of Mr. Boldt in the present proceeding is fully sustained. The respondent, he says, is a very poor woman, and is dependent upon her own labor for her support. The expense of a continuance of the reference and the procuring of witnesses to sustain the non-ceremonial marriage would entail heavy expenditure. He therefore places the matter upon the calendar for next Tuesday to hear further testimony.

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OWNERS OF ADIRONDACK SUMMER HOMES AT LOGGERHEADS.—Nearly twenty years ago R. Singleton Peabody of this city entered into a contract with E. R. Derby, who owned a tract of land known as Prospect Point, on the Upper Saranac Lake, on which he conducted a Summer hotel, for the erection of a cottage at the westerly end of the plot. Mr. Peabody down to 1893 occupied this cottage during the Summer season, using a pathway to the hotel, made by Derby in 1880. In 1886 Mr. Peabody, Julia P. Chandler, and others jointly purchased this land, including the hotel. They divided a portion of it in such manner that each would have the entire title to a small lot, extending across a peninsula, each being bounded on the north and south by the waters of the lake, while holding the balance as tenants in common. Mr. Peabody and Mrs. Chandler took adjoining lots, a portion of which was then being used in connection with the hotel as a lawn. Mrs. Chandler's deed provided for "free ingress and egress and proper right of way to the parties occupying lots or premises on said peninsula, westerly of the premises hereby conveyed." Mr. Peabody insisted that the right to pass over Mrs. Chandler's land, reserved to him in her deed, was at the place where the way was constructed by Derby in 1880, which he was using at the time this deed was given, and which he continued to use until 1893, when its further use was prevented by the erection of a cottage which Mrs. Chandler built on her lot. She insisted that Mr. Peabody's right to pass over her lot did not entitle him to the particular way claimed in it. Mr. Peabody was successful on the trial of his suit, brought in the Franklin County Supreme Court, to enforce his claim, but a reversal was directed by the Third Appellate Division, on Mrs. Chandler's appeal, the court holding, by Justice Putnam, that this clause in the deed did not confer upon Mr. Peabody a right to pass over her lot at any point he might select, but only a right to a reasonably convenient passageway, the exercise of which would impose as slight a burden upon her servient tenement as was consistent with the servitude. The evidence was held to be insufficient to show that the right of way was designed to apply to the footpath referred to. The right of way contemplated was held to be one available for teams and wagons, and not a mere footpath.

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SHYING OF A HORSE IN A VILLAGE STREET.—Mrs. Myrtle A. Halstead, on the evening of May 14, 1898, was driving with her husband in a buggy on one of the streets of the village of Warsaw, N. Y., which was about three rods in width, when the horse became frightened and shied in passing a steam roller some twenty feet long and ten feet high, which had been used in improving the street, and had been left covered with a blanket by the side of the street, taking up about one-third of its width. In an attempt to control the horse, the bit broke, the horse became unmanageable, and Mrs. Halstead, by direction of her husband, jumped from the rear of the buggy and sustained severe injuries. The horse, which was gentle, nine years old, and had on a new harness, had shown some signs of fright in passing the roller on the morning of that day. Mrs. Halstead's suit in the Supreme Court, in Wyoming County, against the village for damages for the injuries, was dismissed on the trial, but the Fourth Appellate Division has ordered a new trial. The Court held, by Justice Spring, that the question of the defendant's negligence should have been submitted to the jury; that the plaintiff was not, as a matter of law, precluded from recovering, if she failed to exercise the best judgment in the emergency in which she was placed. The Court held that where injuries are the result of two proximate causes, of which the primary one is attributable to the defendant, and the secondary one cannot be laid at the door of either party, the defendant is liable.

Storm Destroys Many Apple Trees.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Sept. 26.—Reports from various parts of the apple district say that the terrible northwest gale which visited this vicinity yesterday has stripped many apple and peach trees. Apple trees were broken, and in many instances entire trees were wrenched from the ground. Leading fruit growers estimate that fully one-fourth of the crop has been blown from the trees and that 100,000 bushels of apples will be a total loss.

Lighter Lost on Fisher's Island.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 26.—The steam lighter Clifford, owned by the Beldens of Hartford, went ashore on the south side of Fisher's Island this morning, and will prove a total loss. The crew landed safely on the island. The Clifford was valued at $25,000, and was uninsured.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Forty-four Years of Growth.

Macy's—Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue—forty-four years at the same corner. The business took firm root in 1855. Has been expanding and developing ever since. Continuous success has not obscured the original controlling idea. Millions of people who have patronized Macy's since 1855 acknowledge and appreciate the money-saving power of the store. We concentrate and apply all our mental and material resources to the cardinal achievement of underselling competition. Be the judge. If disinterested and impartial your verdict will accord with the following oft-repeated statement:

"The Macy stores supply everything at the Macy cash prices, which are the lowest in the world. They always mean a saving of from 20 to 50 per cent. on rates charged by dealers who do business on the credit plan."

The foregoing words are printed very seriously. They do not exaggerate. Instances are plentiful that prove their truth. Verification is easy throughout scores of stocks. Notably:

Millinery,	Oriental Rugs,	Bric-a-Brac,
Silks,	Upholsteries,	China,
Dress Goods,	Carpets,	Cut Glass,
Suits and Wraps,	Jewelry,	Clothing,
Undermuslins,	Pianos,	Harness,
Fine Laces,	Bicycles,	Furniture.

Testimony, equally decisive, is visible in various other lines of important merchandise.

Industrial And Artistic Interests Here For Visitors To See That Cannot Be Seen In Any Other Retail Store. You Are Invited To Enjoy Them.

Cutting and Polishing Cut Glass. Both are done on the premises. You've probably admired the prismatic, dazzling beauty of Cut Glass. Let us show you the processes that evolve that beauty. Our staff of skilled artisans create it while you watch.

Our China Decorating shop. Also beneath the same roof. You may see the artists at work—adorning China—adorning it daintily or richly. And you may buy it, cheaply. Apply at China department for pass to go through the factory.

Macy's Mammoth Flag.

Floating from a cable suspended between our main building and annex is the biggest flag in the world. Its colossal folds flutter to the breeze in honor of Dewey's arrival.

One Thousand Pieces Bunting at 3c. per yard.

Rich Imported Laces.

Our representative went to the European fountain-heads of the Lace industry. He gathered generously of the most delicate and elegant novelties. The stock is overflowing with graceful trophies. Words are unavailing to describe their beauty. Nothing short of a personal visit, and leisurely examination, can do the collection justice. The prices will astonish. That's because we sell these exquisite productions just as we sell everything else. Our policy opposes exorbitant profits on fine Laces as strenuously as it opposes exorbitant profits on the smallest ordinary article of every-day use. These quotations convey a thought of variety and value range.

Spangled Robes, with Bodices, $9.99 to $49.98.
Spangled All-over Nets, 27 in. wide, $1.29 to $8.59.
Luxeil Guipure Robes, with Bodices, $21.98 to $88.98.
Luxeil Guipure All-over Nets, $9.98.
Silk Renaissance Robes, with Bodice, $59.98.
Silk Renaissance All-over Nets, $7.29 to $10.98.
Imitation Renaissance All-over, 49c. to $1.98.
Lace Embroidered All-over, 45 in., 74c., 89c., 96c.
Real Duchesse Lace, $1.49 to $16.99.
Plaited and Ruffled Liberty Chiffon, with lace inserting, black, white and colors, 94c. to $1.98.

Real Lace Handkerchiefs.

Real Duchesse and Point Lace Handkerchiefs. An immense assortment at the

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

OUR DEWEY "CRAZE."

This town is in a ferment of enthusiasm over the coming of DEWEY. Nothing else is talked about with so much animation. The decorators who are hiding commonplace walls under flags and bunting and pictures of Admiral DEWEY and his exploits work with a zeal equal to that of the sculptors and painters who have done so much to make New York's Dewey celebration an almost incomparable success. And some millions of those neighbors, convenient or remote, who share the general emotion of pride and satisfaction, are like us in having surrendered to this all-pervading inclination to devote a few days to hero-worship.

We know that there may be somewhere opposition to all this. But it is apt to be like that impatience of the old with the lightness of youth and its most wholesome and invigorating pastimes. Yet men and women of sense and spirit, remembering that it is not merely DEWEY, entering boldly into the harbor of a foe vaunting until then a martial spirit, but the fearless Americanism personified in DEWEY that makes heroic effort natural and possible, feel that it is something more that moves everybody to join in the joyous welcome to the hero of Manila.

In acclaiming DEWEY we honor and approve ourselves. For us, in doing his plain duty, he has opened the way for his countrymen to paths of duty which we might have studied out without reaching the resolution to explore and occupy them. Statesmen have employed arguments almost unanswerable to prove to us that our standing and prosperity required that we should secure a foothold on the way to China and the undeveloped richness of the East. Only the stress and opportunity of war forced upon us the conviction that we must take up the burden imposed upon us by something very like destiny. DEWEY made the opportunity one for glory as well as a fulfillment of destiny.

There does not seem to be much danger of overdoing our appreciation of DEWEY and his work. From the first, from the moment that he received his orders at Hongkong, until after the glorious victory at Manila, the destruction of MONTOJO's fleet, and the practical effacement of Spain's sovereignty in the Pacific, admiration has been excited not less for his audacity, which was like NELSON'S at Aboukir Bay, than for his discretion, his modesty, his magnanimous willingness to share with his officers and crew the credit for what had been accomplished.

The rejoicing is all right. Let it be unrestrained. In honoring and acclaiming DEWEY we are not unworthily letting ourselves loose to approve a type of American and a spirit of Americanism that should be encouraged. Even if we should spoil our hero, which we doubt, we are lifting ourselves up in our possibly unconscious approval of our own capacity to appreciate the greatness of the victory won by him, a victory not bounded by the shores of Manila Bay, but inviting a nation to vast and various advantages yet to be realized.

TRUSTS AND COMPETITION.

The one charge that is brought against the so-called trusts is that they suppress competition. This is the basis of all the laws that have been enacted or proposed. It is the substance of the offense of "monopoly" for which they are so bitterly arraigned. Whether they are forbidden to combine to fix prices, or to regulate production, or to control distribution, the real evil which they are suspected of fostering is the suppression of competition. And in regard to this the new laws are in the same line as the common law of all English-speaking peoples. The "restraint of trade," which is a well-recognized, if not a very well-defined, ground for the intervention of the courts in business contracts and operations, is in effect the restraint of competition. This is so true that it is the opinion of some very excellent lawyers that the common law is effectual to do all that the new laws can do without the infringement of principles that the courts will always maintain.

The respect and regard for competition that is so deeply rooted in the minds of English-speaking peoples is but a form of their love of freedom and their confidence in its ultimate good effects. This is a sentiment that cannot be offended with impunity, and if it be found that the trusts are in reality suppressing competition and the essential freedom that is the root of competition, they will, sooner or later, but inevitably, be broken up. It is not to be denied that the spirit of many of the trusts is in this direction, or that the men in control would be quite willing to advance their own profits with no reference to the rights of others. Beneficence may be the result of their operations; it is not the object of them. Yet on the whole, it is probable that the trusts cannot suppress competition, cannot overcome the forces that make for freedom, cannot monopolize the profits of business, or attain them beyond the degree that is consistent with the greatest good of the greatest number.

There are two facts that make for this conclusion, and both sustain the proposition that competition is not suppressed, but is only changed in form and character—has become in reality a new competition. One of these is the enormous advance made in intercommunication of all kinds, whether of words and ideas and of persons or of commodities. This makes the area of actual or possible competition practically world wide. Any special profit made anywhere on a large scale is soon known everywhere, and competitors are invited by it. A marked rise in the price of any article of sufficient importance to yield great advantage is a challenge to the world to turn out that article at a lower and yet profitable price, and all the world's resources of brains, energy, invention, and material are straightway put under contribution automatically to break the monopoly.

The second fact that works with the first against the probability of a monopoly that will raise prices through a monopoly of the supply is the very great field of actual or possible demand that is constantly being extended. The fixed charges of conducting any business do not increase in anything like the ratio of the increased output. It is therefore far more profitable to turn out a great volume of goods at low prices than a small volume at high prices. And the low prices have the inestimable advantage of stimulating demand. With increased demand there come increased steadiness and uniformity of conditions, making close calculation more practicable. As was recently remarked by an officer of a very extensive corporation in this city: "The motto of the successful concern in our business must be 'tonnage.'" The result of such a principle in active operation may be described as competition of each producer not only with all others but with himself. And unquestionably the effect of this competition is precisely that low level of prices which the common law seeks to promote by discouraging the restraint of trade. In other words, the new competition tends, as the old form did, to the greatest good of the greatest number.

HIGH BATTLESHIP SPEED.

Perhaps the regret is sentimental, but it is natural enough to be disappointed instead of enthusiastic about the trial speed of the battleship Kearsarge. She made a record of 17.52 knots on Monday, with wind and tide in her favor, and one of 16.55 under less favorable conditions. Her average speed for the run was 16.84 knots. The contract under which she was constructed called for 16 knots with 10,500 horse power. She developed 11,500 horse power to get something less than an excess of a knot above the speed required under the contract.

This is not great speed for a battleship. It is doubtful whether the Kearsarge will ever repeat the record made on the Cape Ann trial course. The ship was then clean, provided with carefully picked coal, with a crew selected with care by the builders, and her engines were operated by machinists of skill and experience probably far greater, under the conditions of the naval service, than will ever coddle and drive the Kearsarge again. In commission, unless hurried by some such emergency as that faced by the Oregon at Santiago, the new Kearsarge will jog along at a gait between 10 and 13 knots, provided she has not been too long out of dry dock. It is easy to recall the disappointment caused by the Iowa at Santiago. She was built to make 16 to 16.5 knots, yet her lack of speed put her out of the fighting at Santiago, when the best speed made was less than 17 knots.

Comparing the Kearsarge with the battleships in the other navies of leading powers, her speed is not great. Indeed, it suggests an indifference to speed, in 1896, when she was laid down, that was followed, in 1898, by an increase of respect for battleship speed that is shown in the demand for 18 knots for the three vessels authorized by the last Congress. As it is, there are five battleships under way, all of which should have been built to make 2 knots an hour more speed, at their trials, than the 16 knots called for.

To get this high battleship speed may be expensive, but no one will venture to assert that it is undesirable. The Cristobal Colon would possibly have escaped destruction at Santiago if the Brooklyn had not had the necessary speed, which was not very great either, to keep within effective firing distance of her, and to be supported by the Oregon, the speediest of our so-called 15 to 17 knot battleships. Great Britain does not despise speed in big armored vessels. The Formidable class, of 1898 date, is required to show 18 knots under natural draught. The Canopus class, laid down a year earlier, is one of battleships with 18.25 knots speed. The Hood class, built in 1891, steam at 15 to 19 knots.

France does not build any more slow battleships. The Jéna, with 18 knots; the Charlemagne, with 16 to 18; the Bouvet, with 17; the Masséna, with 18, and the Carnot, with 18, represent classes constructed since 1893. Germany has built two battleships since 1896 with 18 knots' speed each. Italy has three battleships credited with the ability to make 21 knots with natural draught, and both the Sardegna and the Sicilia, and we believe the Re Umberto, are rated at 20 to 21 knots. Japan's new battleships are all built to make from 17 knots, natural draught, to 18 and 19 knots, forced draught. Russia's Tria Sviatitalia is an eighteen-knotter, and she has several seventeen-knot battleships.

We doubtless have a good ship in the Kearsarge. We get all we asked for. But we do not get anything to justify us in bragging about it as if we had produced a marvel in naval architecture.

GRUBER AND QUIGG.

It was a curious meeting of the Republican County Committee that applauded Mr. GRUBER'S savage attack on Mr. QUIGG and all that he represents and then elected Mr. QUIGG as Chairman by 211 votes to 5.

Most of what Mr. GRUBER said was true, and it is a fair inference that the members of the committee knew it. The charge that the Republican organization of this city is a personal and, in effect, a business asset of the boss of the party is one that cannot be proved according to the rules of evidence prevailing in the courts, but the applause that greeted it showed that it did not offend the committee, who neither resented it as insulting nor repudiated it as false. Even Mr. QUIGG did not find it becoming to denounce the author of the accusation as one would have supposed that he would.

It is noteworthy also that Mr. QUIGG found the best response to Mr. GRUBER in calling attention to Gov. ROOSEVELT and the civil service law as proof that the party is no longer the patronage-fed thing that it once was. On the whole, both the attack of Mr. GRUBER and the evasive response of Mr. QUIGG indicate that the necessity of pandering to the better element is making itself felt.

THE DEWEY ARCH.

Although nobody concerned in making it would consent to have it perpetuated, it is almost a pity that the Dewey arch cannot be perpetuated, in the first place as a token of what American sculptors, working upon their own lines and within their own organization, can achieve, and in the second place, and not less importantly, as a token of what can be expected on a National occasion, and when there is something worthy to elicit it, from the public spirit of New York.

Because always it is to be borne in mind that in the pageant-making cities of Europe, chief among which are Paris and Vienna, the impulse to a celebration like this always comes from above, never arises spontaneously. It is a long time since either Austria or France had any occasion to celebrate in its capital such a feat of arms as the battle of Manila Bay. But if either of these nations should have a chance to celebrate such a victory in its own capital, we can readily imagine how officialism and paternalism and conference and "jawing" would take place, how many rankings and heartburnings would ensue. It is quite true that the final result would in either case be very respectable, that the architects and sculptors who were employed and paid, no matter how much they might grumble at their rate of pay, would triumph over their less fortunate brethren who had not been employed or paid at all, and that certain of our own critical pessimists would learnedly point out how much better they managed these things in France, or in Austria, as the case might be.

But the sculptors themselves have proved that this is not true. When that municipal appropriation of $150,000 for the Dewey celebration was passed, nobody imagined that it would be expended so as to bring any credit to the municipality. Everybody expected that it would be expended so as to bring nothing but disgrace upon the municipality. And so it would have been if the municipality had been left to its own guidance. But the associated sculptors at once declared that they would not, if they could help it, see the city disgraced, that they would give their own labor and skill to avert such a result, that they would ask no recompense from the city for their work, that they would ask from the city only such an expenditure, amounting to perhaps one-fifth of the appropriation, as might be necessary to show their work.

The result has been for three or four days sinking into the consciousness of New Yorkers. And the popular consensus is that the Dewey arch is already a just subject of municipal pride. The consensus of the more critical observers we believe to be that neither in Paris nor in Vienna could a better artistic result be hoped for from the hurried labor of six weeks. How intense that labor has been we partly know from the stories of the sculptors who have actually succumbed to it, and we might know from the stories of the sculptors who have narrowly escaped a similar collapse. But the result of it is immensely creditable to the art of the sculptors. Whoever looks at the Dewey arch either in the garish light of noonday, or, and still better, in the "pale moonlight," by which the poet of Melrose declared it should be seen, cannot help recognizing that, from the colossal allegory that crowns the arch to the bristling groups that stand at the bases of its piers, the work vindicates the capacity of the sculptors of New York for more serious and more permanent tasks, that the projectors of public monuments would be well advised if they should intrust the commemoration of great men and great events to the artists who have improvised this thing. It is true that the change of the original programme of the celebration has shorn the welcoming Victory with her wreath of some of her point, though of none of her force and grace. But, as one of the sculptors concerned has said: "If some fool of a steward brings the guest of honor into the house by the back door is that the architect's fault?"

But even beyond the impression the arch makes of sculptural art is the impression it makes of civic spirit and of patriotism. To see a huddle of four or five sculptors' assistants, employed at five or ten or whatever it may be dollars a day, working at the enlargement of a sculptor's model on the arch, and to see in the midst of them the actual author of the scene, in what resembles a suit of pyjamas, working away cheerily, quite regardless of the fact that several thousand people are looking at him, for nothing at all a day, and working harder than any of the rest, for his own credit among his fellow-craftsmen, and for the honor of his city and the glory of his country, this is a sight which could not be seen in one of the "aesthetic" capitals, could not be seen in Paris or Vienna, has not, we believe, been seen on such a scale since the decay of the mediæval guilds, the spirit of which the associated sculptors of New York have suddenly and of their own initiative revived.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If anything could make the citizens of this country regret their recent manifestations of a new and kinder feeling toward Great Britain it would be the fact that there are Englishmen—only a few, probably, but a few are too many—who can misstate and misinterpret facts with the cool insolence shown in the letter from Ottawa which we published Sunday over the most incongruous signature of "Fair Play." The writer's pretended ability to see exact similarity between the revolt of the Filipinos and the resistance France would have met here at the close of the Revolution had she not left us to our own devices was, of course, sufficiently irritating, but it could be overlooked, if for no other reason, simply from appreciation of our correspondent's humor in referring to the post-Revolutionary period as "after the English had withdrawn." The inaccuracy of that phrase is so vastly amusing that "Fair Play" would have escaped any comment even approaching the severe had he not opened fire on "the manner in which the United States Government hurried into a war with a poor old bankrupt cripple like Spain because the people of the United States were foolish enough to believe that the Spanish Government had blown up the Maine." Now, Ottawa may be a rather out-of-the-way place, and its residents are not expected to know quite everything that is, or even that has been, going on, but really, despite their unfortunate proximity to the north pole, they cannot be credited with ignorance like this. They must know, all of them, that not one inhabitant of this large land ever charged the Spanish Government with blowing up the Maine, not one ever suspected it of the crime. What we did do was first to prove and then to assert that the Maine was blown up by somebody while the Spanish Government was responsible for her safety. That the "incident," as men of a certain class are fond of calling it, had much to do with hastening the declaration of war is undoubtedly true, but to say that belief in Spain's direct and official complicity in the atrocious act moved the United States to action is something very much worse than "foolish." It is imbecile or malignant—or more likely both.

—There are presumably several people, scores or hundreds, in this city of infinitely diversified needs who would regret the abolition of the "lunch wagons" that, trusting to metropolitan patience—and perhaps to a more directly purchasable toleration—have made themselves all too thoroughly at home in many of our most busy streets. We are convinced, however, that grief over the disappearance of these vehicles would be brief, even among the minute and mysterious class they serve, and that everybody else in town would sincerely rejoice over it. The best of the lunch wagons are sightly enough objects, in their way, and a few of the lunch wagoners show a fairly decent respect for the sanctity of the pavements around them, but in other and a majority of cases even these negative arguments for endurance are wanting, and the ambulatory hotels—which, alas! do not ambulate—are pleasing neither to eye nor nose. One representative of the more obnoxious sort has long been established in the little triangle formed by the meeting of Park Row and Nassau Street, and there it stands, day and night, an irritating obstacle to the ever-passing throngs and a constant source of wearied indignation for the occupants of the neighboring buildings. This particular cart makes a specialty of milk, a fluid intrinsically most innocent, but even the kindly FRANKLIN on the near-by pedestal assumes an expression of deep disgust every time he looks down and sees to what sad end milk comes when it is allowed to take its chances under the feet of horses and men. The purveying of cheap refreshment is an eminently respectable occupation, but it is a business like any other, and there is no earthly reason why those who follow it should not do business in a business way, paying rent to whom rent is due and disposing of their waste products according to the rules of sanitation. The approaches to the bridge are inadequate at best, and that they should be obstructed by the vendors of food or anything else not of universal demand—there—is well nigh unendurable.

—Circulars suggesting the availability of Gen. MILES as a candidate for the Presidency have recently been sent to so many prominent people, both Democrats and Republicans, in all parts of the country, that some curiosity has been aroused as to the identity of the sender and as to his authority for making this use of the General's name. It seems that the author of the scheme is one LEVI F. COOK, a Republican politician of much note—in the Second Ward of Somerville, Mass. When questioned this week in regard to his "movement," he showed a disinclination to enter into details, explaining his reticence as a result of "gross misrepresentations" that had already been put in circulation by malicious enemies of his plan, which was still, Mr. COOK admitted modestly, in the stage of most delicate immaturity. After a little pressing, however, he revealed that he was but one of many in the East who are interested in the matter, that his purpose was not to form an independent Republican Party, and that the Miles boom had not originated in the councils of any secret organization. He insisted that Gen. MILES had seen the circular before it was sent out, but he preserved a dignified silence when interrogated as to whether the General had approved of the document or not. This being a very—perhaps the only—important feature of the case, and as no light whatever was thrown upon it by Mr. COOK, the amount of serious attention immediately bestowed upon his undertaking will probably be slight.

—Amid all the enthusiastic talk about Admiral DEWEY, one occasionally hears from members of the tribe of Killjoy a cautious reference to the quality of the ships destroyed in Manila Bay, and to the "luck" which gave the Admiral his opportunity to make a world-wide reputation. There is just enough truth in these insinuations to make it worth while to answer them with a few far from novel statements of fact. To-day's hero, like every other, doubtless owes much to opportunity, but it was not luck that he was able to seize the opportunity and exhaust every one of its possibilities. That power he derived in part from his natural gifts of courage, intelligence, and quickness of judgment and decision, and in part from the very best of training, extended over many years. The work for which he is soon to receive a great Nation's demonstrative gratitude was done in a few hours; the perfection with which it was accomplished and the success with which the resulting responsibilities were met came from the well-pondered lessons of more than half a long lifetime devoted to preparation for just such an emergency. The victory at Manila was won with a picturesque dash, but underlying it was the caution that depends upon knowledge. The rush at the ships of Spain, rapid as it was, gained no speed from lack of thought, and in the midst of all the excitement the Admiral remembered that the strength of his men was not as limitless as their zeal. As for the weakness of the enemy, against that must be counted the strength it was supposed to have and the superiority of guns ashore to guns afloat.

—In declining to accept the gift of a fine young lion from CECIL RHODES, the Boer delegates who recently visited Cape Town have made a grave mistake. We say "grave," not in the sense of dangerous or particularly important, but giving to the word its oblique meaning of "solemn." Now, solemn mistakes are very bad ones, for they betray the lack of humor, and than that nothing is more perilous to an individual or a people. It was indeed a grim joke for Mr. RHODES to offer a lion, the living emblem of British sovereignty, to Dutchmen from the Transvaal, and it certainly was not in the best of taste, but the latter would have had the best end of the jest if they had taken the symbolical beast home with them and put it in a public place and a cage for all the little Boerish boys to observe and discuss. The lion would not have liked this much, and Mr. RHODES would have liked it less after he came to ponder maturely on the situation. But, no, the delegates scorned the gift, and as a result Mr. RHODES will laugh last as well as first, and not a few of the world's people will be cruel enough to laugh with him.

Pilot of the Tecumseh.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of the launching of the torpedo boat T. A. M. Craven, at Bath, Me., you speak of the death of Commander Craven at Mobile, where he went down with the monitor Tecumseh. You give the name of the pilot that was saved as John Collins. That is an error. The name of the pilot was Lawrence. He has told what Commander Craven said to him, viz., "Pilot, go ahead, the Government will need your services in these waters more than mine." J. N. PEABODY.

New York, Sept. 26, 1899.

Thank England for Guarding Holland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The presumption, of course, is that at the meeting to be held at Delmonico's to pass certain resolutions, &c., in favor of the Boers, a rider will follow, thanking England for her guardianship over little Holland, preventing certain powers from gobbling her up long ago. VIRESCO.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

THE RECEPTION CITY.

From The Boston Transcript.

All roads by land and sea lead to New York this week. And everybody, it is safe to say, is headed that way—that is, it seems so, though everybody knows scores of persons who say they wouldn't on any account be found in such a crowd, such a mob as is sure to be in every nook and corner, public and private, of New York City. But by "everybody" we mean that all classes are planning to be there. The Dewey enthusiasm has seized on high and low, rich and poor alike. The dandy steam yachts, almost as big as ocean liners, that have made Newport a place of rendezvous all Summer, are shining up here and polishing up there, and getting up steam in order to be off to the high jinks. And each of these yachts carries its full complement of passengers—passengers that look to be part and parcel of the beautiful fittings of the crafts, and one couldn't say more, could one? The excursion trains and excursion boats for the million are also organising in every town and cross-roads. And the great "plain people" are planning present and future economies to encompass their pleasure. Don't spend any time being philosophical and wondering which class will have the better time—each will have just a right-down jollification.

The "reception city" New York is called, for it has extended cordial and lively welcomes in its day to strong-calibred men, and it has always done the thing handsomely. Washington, Decatur, and Lafayette tasted of its generosity; Kossuth, Garibaldi, and Jenny Lind and many others who have done and dared know from experience what welcome it can give as a city. But all that's handsomest and best of modern New York is working to give Admiral George Dewey such a greeting as it never gave before, and such as no other city could give. New York can always be trusted not only to surpass all others, but to surpass herself.

NUGGETS.

The Others to Blame.

"You can't keep a secret, Marie."

"Yes, I can; but I always happen to tell things to other girls who can't."—Chicago Record.

Rarely.

Did you ever notice that the man who is "fond of his joke" is very generally not at all fond of anybody else's joke?—Boston Transcript.

The One Flaw.

"Don't you think Broughne is a perfect gentleman?"

"He would be if he didn't know it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Head of the House.

McSwatters—Where is your mother-in-law now?

McSwitters—We are living with her.

McSwatters—What! I thought you owned a house?

McSwitters—I did till she came.—Syracuse Herald.

Misapprehension Corrected.

"That is the blind asylum, isn't it?" asked the visitor.

"That's what it is called," replied the resident. "They call it the blind asylum, but I should think that anybody could see that its site is admirable."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

UNCLE SAM'S WELCOME.

Joe Lincoln in Rochester Times.

What? here at last! Come in, come in,
Well, Admiral, how be yer?
Yer're welcome home from 'cross the foam,
We're mighty glad ter see yer.
It does seem good ter have yer back
With us, yer blood relations,
Yer've been away so long, ter stay
Amongst them furren nations.

We've heard from yer quite frequent since
Yer took our Eastern tiller;
We read it yit, that note yer writ
So plain upon Manila.
We liked that message that yer sent
Them folks who ris yer dander,
It showed direct, we'd git respect
Where you was our commander.

We sent yer off, a Commodore,
Few knowed or cared about it;
But now yer name is bright with fame
And all the world can shout it.
Yer went away an unknown man,
Yer public praise was—zero;
But now it's flung from every tongue,
You're back agin, a hero.

Yer actions show us what yer be—
A plain man, though a bold one;
They show us that yer wear a hat
No bigger than yer old one.
We love yer, not alone because
Yer fought a fight and won it;
It seems ter me lots more ter be
The manly way yer done it.

No use, we Yankees like a man
Who's there all kinds er weathers—
Who doesn't shirk, but does his work
Without the fuss and feathers.
That's why, George Dewey, we're here ter-day,
Ter clasp yer hand and shake it,
With this address, "The hull U. S.
Is yours; step in and take it."

VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

Reports that the Country Is Quiet Utterly Untrue—Revolting Generals Defeat Government Troops.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

TRINIDAD, W. I., Sept. 18.—Only a few weeks ago it was officially announced from Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, to the outside world, that the "dove of peace had again found a resting place in the Republic of Venezuela," but if it effected a landing at all its rest has been of extremely short duration.

No matter what may be reported from Caracas to the contrary, the fact remains that the unhappy republic is again in the throes of a desperate and sanguinary revolution, and, if one may judge by the success that has already attended the operations against the Government forces, it is only a question of a very few weeks or perhaps days until the revolutionists are knocking at the doors of the capital and demanding an entrance, which, if refused, will undoubtedly be forced. That the capital is threatened is as well known to the highest officials as to the humblest citizen of Caracas, and already considerable numbers have left the city. Curacao and Trinidad are the nearest foreign ports, and to these the refugees are fleeing.

A proclamation of war, signed by Gen. Cipriano Castro has been distributed throughout the Venezuelan Republic against the dictatorship of President Andrade, calling patriotic Venezuelans to arms. Gen. Castro is at the head of the principal command, and has already defeated the Government forces almost up to Maracaibo. He has already taken the towns of Tovar, Merida, Escuque, La Ceiba, Valera, and Barquisimeto. Gen. Castro has allied with him Gens. Pietri, Pulido, Guerra, Ayola, Colina, and Chucho Hernandes. All of these have reported engagements with Government troops, and on every occasion have defeated their opponents.

Trade with Venezuela from here has been considerably restricted in consequence of the revolution, and it is reported that traffic has been entirely suspended on certain sections of the Venezuelan railroads. Gen. Castro is now so near to the seaport of Maracaibo that the Venezuelan Government has stopped all trade from that city to the interior.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

Mr. Harrison Will Conclude His Argument for Venezuela To-day.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Former President Benjamin Harrison, in continuing his argument in favor of Venezuela before the Anglo-Venesuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission to-day, declared that for half a century prior to the treaty of Munster all the nations interested in America recognised how great was the importance attached to discovery, and an actual law existed on the subject.

Mr. Harrison further declared that Great Britain had set up the question of discovery in the New Netherlands controversy of 1865, and had pressed it as a governing law, although it was now endeavoring to exclude Venezuela and a part of the coast.

Mr. Harrison will conclude his argument to-morrow.

TROUBLE FEARED IN SAMOA.

Former German Officer Interviewing Mataafa Chiefs.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Sept. 26.—Advices from Samoa, under date of Sept. 20, received here to-day, say quiet prevails there, but the feeling among the whites is that there is trouble ahead.

It is added that von Buelow, the former Lieutenant in the German Army who organized the forces of Mataafa, has been going about the country interviewing the Mataafa chiefs. This is objected to by the British and Americans as likely to accentuate the hostile feeling.

The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette at Samoa has received cable instructions to remain at Apia.

MANY LIVES LOST IN INDIA.

Great Damage Also by Earthquakes, Floods, and Landslides.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.—No rain has fallen since last reports in the vicinity of Darjeeling, in the Lower Himalayas, where on Sunday night great damage was wrought and many persons were killed by earthquakes, floods, and landslides. In the course of the night, however, several other landslides occurred.

The Phul Bazaar was completely overwhelmed and 200 lives were lost. At Tamsongbustee twenty-one bodies have been recovered, and it is believed that twenty others perished. At Darjeeling there were 100 fatalities.

Landslides also occurred at Murmeh, and there, too, several were killed.

Renewed Rioting in Ferrol.

FERROL, Spain, Sept. 26.—There has been renewed rioting here. The strikers, with women and children, attacked the men at work in the arsenal. A hail of stones was thrown and revolver shots were fired. The gendarmes charged and dispersed the mob. A number of persons were injured, including the commander of the iron-clad Cardenal Cisneros, who was seriously hurt. Troops are now picked along all the leading streets.

Count Arnim Charged with Fraud.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Count Arnim, a son of the famous adversary of the late Prince Bismarck, was arrested to-day on his estate at Nassenheide, charged with dishonest manipulation as a Director of the National Mortgage and Credit Company of Stettin.

CHANGE IN PRINCETON FACULTY

President Patton Gives Out the Official Revised List.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 26.—President Patton gave out to-day the official list of changes in the university Faculty. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will lecture upon Tennyson, Wordsworth, and Browning in the English department during the second term, and will have alternating courses with Prof. T. W. Hunt. Prof. Bliss Perry, Williams, '81, has been assigned the Holmes Professorship in English, but will resign the position next year, when he will enter upon his duties as editor of The Atlantic Monthly. Prof. Axson has been appointed Assistant Professor in English.

Prof. H. S. S. Smith and Prof. Walter B. Harris were made full professors in Civil Engineering; Prof. Edwin S. Lewis full professor in Romance Languages.

Frederick W. Torrey has resigned as Instructor in Graphics; John E. Moore, Assistant in Electrical Engineering, has resigned. Ulric Dahlgren was made Assistant Professor in Histology. Howard C. Warren, Assistant Professor in Psychology, will have charge of Prof. Baldwin's duties while the latter spends the first term in England.

Prof. Cyrus F. Brackett will give a new course in Natural Philosophy. Prof. Edmund Y. Robbins has been appointed to assist Dean Winans in some of his duties.

POLICE POWER IN GOVERNMENT.

Jury to Pass on Essays for the Phillips Prize of $2,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—About fifteen years ago Henry M. Phillips, a well-known lawyer of this city, left a legacy to the American Philosophical Association, the interest from which was to be devoted to prize essays upon subjects to be selected by the society.

The prize, which is $2,000, is offered this year for the best essay on the subject of "Police Power in Government." The committee appointed by the society to pass upon the manuscripts consists of ex-Senator Edmonds of Vermont, Justice Patterson of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, Judge Gray of Delaware, Judge Pennyacker of the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, and George B. Pepper of the Philadelphia bar.

The committee met here to-day and organized. Twelve manuscripts have been submitted.

Mr. Doris Lengthens His Performance.

Manager John B. Doris of the "In Paradise" company, has decided to lengthen the performance at the Bijou Theatre beginning next Monday night. He will present for the first time in this country in addition to his present attraction, a thirty-minute dramatic sketch entitled "Lui," (He," by a French author, Oscar Metinier, which was given in Paris for a period of more than three years. The cast will comprise Minnie Seligman, Beatrice Morgan, Theodore Babcock, Harry St. Maur, and William Bonelli.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Sothern May Discontinue "The King's Musketeer" on Oct. 14.

READY TO PUT ON A NEW PLAY

First Original Production of "The Song of the Sword," by Leo Ditrichstein, to be Made.

E. H. Sothern will discontinue "The King's Musketeer" at Daly's Theatre probably on Saturday night, Oct. 14. This play will be followed on Monday night by the production of Leo Ditrichstein's first original play, entitled "The Song of the Sword," which received its first trial performance in Providence last Spring under the title of "The Knight of the Garter." This trial was made for the purpose of ascertaining if the piece was worthy to be included in Mr. Sothern's repertoire. The result was so thoroughly gratifying to both Daniel Frohman and Mr. Sothern that it was accepted with the understanding that several changes be made in two of the acts before it should be given to a New York audience.

When Mr. Sothern was abroad last Summer he devoted considerable time in Italy to looking over the territory referred to in the play and familiarizing himself with the surroundings in order to enable him to give an accurate production picturesquely. Mrs. Sothern (Virginia Harned) while in Paris had her costumes made for the play. The dresses are copies of paintings by Vernet and David.

The work is an original one by Mr. Ditrichstein, and the first he has ever attempted without a collaborateur. Very little is known regarding the plot of the piece except to the inner circles of the management. It is known, however, that the period represented in the play is the year 1796, during Bonaparte's first Italian campaign previous to the battle of Lodi, the young General himself being one of the important characters. The rôle to be portrayed by Mr. Sothern is that of a French nobleman who has thrown prejudices to the winds in order that he may fight under the tri-color. The rôle of Mrs. Sothern is that of an Italian gentlewoman imbued with all the ideas the republic was trying to do away with. It is said that the young, impetuous General has been portrayed more faithfully than heretofore. There are thirty-two speaking parts in the cast, and about sixty supernumeraries.

WORCESTER'S MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Haydn's "Creation" Performed Yesterday—Local Singer a Soloist.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 26.—The forty-second annual music festival bids fair to be a financial success. Such things have been known before in the history of the Worcester County Musical Association, but never was there so great an income from advance sales of tickets as this year. The management seems inclined to attribute this to the drawing power of Sembrich, the chief star of the week, but there are other influences of a favorable kind.

To say nothing of general prosperity, there is a complete disappearance of such disaffection as was caused by the retirement of Carl Zerrahn from the conductorship. George W. Chadwick has intrenched himself during the year, and is now accepted by everybody, apparently, as the right man for the place.

Whether this judgment is well founded can hardly be told from the performance of Haydn's "Creation," with which the festival opened this evening, for the century-old oratorio was given strictly according to tradition. It was a performance especially noteworthy for the success of Miss Evangeline Florence, an American, now resident in England. Ten years ago she was a church choir singer in this city. Since 1892 she has been abroad, and is credited with unusual success. This is her first important engagement in America.

She has a soprano voice, apparently light, but of great carrying power and high range. The quality is perfectly adapted to the style of Haydn's airs.

Naturally her reception here was extremely enthusiastic, but with due allowance for a great deal of friendly personal feeling her success was fairly won.

The other soloists were Evan Williams and D. Ffangcon Davies both of whom were highly satisfactory. Altogether these three made a brilliant beginning for a festival that is admittedly planned on the star system.

The orchestral forces are, as usual, made up of players from the Boston Symphony, with Franz Kneisel as leader and associate conductor.

To-morrow's programmes include a symphony concert in the afternoon and two American cantatas, "The Lily Nymph," by Chadwick, and "King Trojan," by Parker.

HOPPER CANCELS AMERICAN DATES.

So Successful in England that He Will Stay There a Year Longer.

De Wolf Hopper and his company, who went abroad last June to fill a temporary engagement in London, and which has proved so successful, has finally secured a cancellation of all his bookings in this country which were made prior to his departure. Instead of returning and presenting a new opera, which was contemplated, he will remain in England for an entire year. Mr. Hopper and his representative have been for some time endeavoring to effect this arrangement, but they met with objection by out-of-town managers, who were not desirous of cancelling Mr. Hopper's appearance. Mr. Hopper made good some financial obligations, and other managers were willing to let the comedian off. E. R. Reynolds, manager for Mr. Hopper, will sail for London Oct. 4, in order to be present at the Comedy Theatre when "The Charlatan" will be produced for the first time.

THE DEATH OF J. S. CLARKE.

The News Was Received at the Strand Theatre from America.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The first intimation of the death of John Sleeper Clarke, the American comedian, who died suddenly at his home, Westbourne House, Surbiton-on-Thames, on Monday, received at the Strand Theatre, which he owned, came from his American relatives. This led to the belief that he died in America, as he had not been actively connected with the Strand for some time.

George H. Broadhurst of the Strand Theatre is now awaiting the announcement of the funeral, on the day of which the theatre will probably be closed. Many condolences from people in England and America were received at the Strand to-day.

Mr. Clarke contracted a chill last Thursday, which developed into bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, and heart failure.

The funeral will be private and will probably take place on Thursday.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN EXHIBITION

Paintings Owned by G. P. Folts Shown—Orchid Sale Next Month.

There was a private view yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Design of an exhibition of paintings owned by George P. Folts. This collection, which contains a number of canvases attributed to old masters, is on exhibition for the benefit of the Folts Mission Institute, of Herkimer, N. Y.

A collection of orchids, art objects, paintings, curios, Colonial furniture, and rugs owned by the late Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale, will be sold at the American Art Galleries early next month. The collections will be exhibited previous to their sale, which is to be held by the order of William W. Farnam, Esq., Treasurer of Yale University, and Prof. George J. Brush, executors of the late Prof. Marsh. Floriculturists will be the class most interested in this sale, as the orchids to be sold comprise no less than 1,400 specimens and 270 varieties of the flower.

Sale of Teixeira Art Objects.

The bidding at the sale of the effects of Dom Eugenio Faria da Teixeira, which was held yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, was not very brisk. A large number of persons were present, but few bids were made outside of those by the regular buyers. Society was poorly represented. The sale yesterday consisted of bronzes, rugs, etchings, vases, and furniture. The sale will be continued to-day and to-morrow. On the last day of the sale a few articles once the property of Dolly Madison will be placed under the hammer.

HAVANA STRIKERS WARNED

Military Governor Ludlow Issues a Proclamation.

THREATENS TO USE FORCE

He Says the Strike Will Not Be General, but There Is a General Paralysis of Business.

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—"There will not be a general strike," said Gen. Ludlow this evening. "I have sufficient assurances to satisfy me on this point." Civil Governor Rivera says the matter is out of his hands, and entirely within the jurisdiction of the military authorities.

To all intents and purposes the city is under martial law. The civil authorities will do their utmost to co-operate, and will do nothing to embarrass the Military Governor. Señor Rivera declares that if it devolved upon him to settle the dispute he would not use force. When Chief of Police Cardenas asked him for instructions, his reply was that the Chief should carry out the orders of the military authorities, although, in the same breath, he strongly dissented from the policy of those orders.

Gen. Ludlow says that, if it should be necessary, he could find room at the Presidio for 1,000 prisoners and at Cabanas for as many more. Where all the rights of citizens are at stake, he considers that the existing military power should overrule any legal technicality.

The Military Governor has issued a long proclamation, which is in part as follows:

"To the People of Havana: At the present juncture, when certain irresponsible and seditious individuals are seeking to destroy the peaceful industries of the city and to mislead the working men into a general conspiracy to paralyze the life and movement of the community, it behooves me in the interest of all concerned and as the immediate representative of the United States Government to publish a word of warning.

"The United States of America is pledged to the establishment in Cuba of a stable and orderly Government. A pledge made alike to Cubans and to the world will surely be fulfilled. Every endeavor will be made to inculcate the principles of self-government, the foundation of which is true, self-respecting liberty. Modern civilization demands an enduring respect for law and the rights and liberties of others.

"The workingmen of Havana are being tempted toward a fatal step, which, if taken, will set back their exercise of liberty and the enjoyment of the rights of man for an indefinite period. They are being urged to a general strike, to a total suspension of the accustomed occupations and labors which are essential to the common welfare, and upon which depend even the very lives of the people. The reason assigned is a demand for a working day of eight hours. As a matter of fact, such a demand has not been made. No body of employers has been asked to shorten the day to eight hours. Only a petition has been submitted to the Ayuntamiento or to the American authorities.

"At the instigation of a few self-seeking demagogues, backed by a more numerous element that prefers idleness to labor, and excitement of any kind to the calmer life of thrift and protection of the family, the workingmen of Havana are urged to forego all labor, to extinguish the lights that protect property and discourage crime, to close the bake shops that furnish food, and, if that could be accomplished, to cut off the water supply. Meanwhile the trades and occupations are to be abandoned, industry is to perish, and food is to fail.

"Upon whom would this punishment fall? Who would be at once, and fatally, the victims of this iniquitous conspiracy? Who but the poor, the destitute, and the sick? Who but the ailing children and their mothers, weak and helpless? Who but the ignorant and destitute, thousands of whom exist in Havana, whose daily resources are essential to their sustenance? Should there be a strike within forty-eight hours, cries of hunger and wails of distress will arise from multitudes whose sole fault it is that they are the wives and children of men who have been deceived into sacrificing them without thought or reason.

"It is known to the authorities that but a small proportion of the workingmen are in sympathy with the movement, and that the majority have been coerced into assent. Let there be no misunderstanding as to the outcome. Order will be maintained. Violence and tumult will be crushed. Where so much is at stake, there will be no hesitation in applying such remedial and correctional measures as may be necessary to preserve the peace and safety of the city. No man can be compelled to work against his will. But if he can work, yet will not, he is only a vagrant and a burden, and he must take the responsibility for his own acts and the needless and innumerable sufferings which he imposes upon his kindred, as well as upon the public.

"A weighter responsibility will rest upon those who, heedless of consequences and with intelligence to foresee them, seek to betray workingmen to their enduring disadvantage. These are the treacherous and seditious persons who are plotting, openly and in secret, against the peace of the city, and the lawful rights of its citizens to earn their own livelihood and to enjoy with their families the fruits of their labors. These are public enemies—men flying the red flag of anarchy, violating law and invading the rights of others. To all such will be dealt out punishment adequate to their offending. They will find their own lives as grievous a burden as that which they seek to impose upon the workers whom they are deluding.

"There is but one proper course for the workingmen to pursue in this matter. If the authorities only can establish what shall be lawful days of work and lawful hours of labor for the several industries of the city, let the labor and trade associations meet and carefully consider what would be their reasonable and proper petitions. Let each submit its case to the Ayuntamiento for mature deliberation and equitable adjustment.

"It may be that when the question is fully worked out it will appear that the present hours of labor are in some cases excessive and in others reasonable, but in any event, the orderly and rational process is to represent the matter in each case fully to the authorities, and to procure by lawful and proper methods the enactment of proper regulations. The true freeman is he who respects the rights of others, as he requires the others shall respect his, and who puts the welfare of the community above personal preferences, and the rule of law and order above noisy haranguing and turbulent demonstrations. Such a man is entitled to, and will receive, security and protection in the exercise of his industry, and the enjoyment of his personal rights to the fullest degree that the Government can give them."

There is a general paralysis of business owing to the strike of the stevedores and wharfmen. A majority of the cartmen cannot work, owing to their inability to load their carts at the wharves. Some began loading this morning, and a rumor was circulated that a cartman had been killed by the strikers, who threatened to stab any one attempting to work at the wharves.

Collector Bliss said all the men in the customs service were working and ready to deliver goods to any one bringing carts to handle them. Several ships cannot load because of the strike of the lightermen.

Mayor Lacoste has promised to get new men to work at the wharves, guaranteeing them protection.

Two hundred men went to the police station to demand the release of their leaders, but dispersed when told that the latter had been removed to Vivac.

The cigarmakers, cab drivers, and bus men have not yet joined in the strike, but it is rumored that the latter two will strike to-morrow, owing to the fact that the cabs have been stolen.

RED CROSS AGENT ARRESTED.

But Dr. Hubbell Justified His Course in Entering a Building.

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—Dr. J. B. Hubbell, representing the Red Cross Society, was arrested yesterday on a charge of burglary, but was shortly afterward released.

It appears that a former agent of the society, named Sollosso, refused to give up certain Red Cross stores which were kept in a building rented by the society. Consequently Dr. Hubbell forcibly entered the building, and his arrest followed. He claims that Sollosso has been using French soups and dried apples and apricots to feed pigs, and he declares he will apply for a warrant for the arrest of the former agent.

Jailed for Hauling Down Spanish Flag

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—The son of Gen. Sanguily and the other young Cubans who recently invaded the Spanish Clerks' Club and hauled down the Spanish flag, have been arrested and are now in jail awaiting sentence.

FATAL WRECK NEAR AUBURN.

New York Central Passenger and Freight Trains Collide—Four Men Are Killed and Several Hurt.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 26.—A head-end collision between a New York Central passenger train and a freight train occurred this morning at 6 o'clock just west of Old Flat Bottom Bridge, about a half mile west of the city, and as a result three people are dead, two fatally injured, and four seriously injured. The dead are:

EMMET LANCTOT of Rochester, engineer on the freight train.

J. G. CURRY of Rochester, fireman on the freight train

R. J. FREW of Geneva, baggageman on the passenger train; skull fractured; will die.

JAMES E. KING, Skaneateles.

Fatally Injured—THOMAS DUGAN of Geneva, engineer on the passenger train; will die.

Others injured are J. Ludolph of Rochester, brakeman on the freight train, both legs broken and otherwise injured; Byron Nellis of Geneva, fireman on the passenger train; C. A. Martin of Geneva, conductor on the passenger train, and Charles Persons of Geneva, trainman on the passenger train.

The injured have all been removed to the hospital.

The responsibility for the accident has not yet been determined, but the freight train, which is due in the city at 1:55 o'clock A. M., was running on the time of the passenger train, and this fact was known to Conductor George Eighme of Rochester, who had charge of the freight, when he ordered his train to leave Aurelius, the first station west of the city.

At the place where the accident happened there is a sharp curve, the sharpest that is met for several miles. The Central authorities state that the trains run about twenty-five miles an hour at this point. The freight train, several hours late, was making fast time, and when the two came in sight the speed was so great that a stop could not be made.

General Superintendent Van Etten of the New York Central Road said that the accident occurred on the Auburn Branch, which was the original New York Central Road. It is 140 miles long, and extends from Auburn to Rochester. It is a single-track road, but a great amount of traffic is done over it.

From information so far received, Superintendent Van Etten believes that blame for the accident attaches solely to the engineer and conductor of the freight train, who overlooked the fact that the passenger train was due. Besides the names of the injured mentioned in the above dispatch, Superintendent Van Etten received that of Mrs. Bennett, a passenger. Her injuries are said to be slight. Her place of residence was not mentioned in the dispatch received by him.

LOCOMOTIVES CRASH; FOUR DEAD

Wreckage Piled Forty Feet High, but No Passengers Hurt.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, Sept. 26.—A head-end collision occurred to-day on the Northwestern Railway, seven miles southeast of this city, between a passenger train southbound, with forty passengers and a coal train drawn by two locomotives. Four were killed and two seriously injured, all trainmen.

The passenger engineer saw the approaching coal train, applied the brakes, and had his train almost stopped when the crash came. Two passenger coaches were knocked back a hundred yards by the force of the shock, but remained on the rails. None of the forty passengers was seriously hurt.

The three engines and fourteen cars were demolished, the wreckage being piled forty feet high.

Two engineers, the conductor of the passenger train, and a fireman of the freight were killed. Firemen Baxter and Culp were seriously injured.

Fatal Collision Seems a Wrecker's Act

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26.—Chesapeake and Ohio Passenger Train No. 1 ran into an open switch near White Sulphur Springs last night and struck a freight train standing on the siding. Robert Garrison, a tramp, riding between the engine and the tender, was killed. Col. N. August, a passenger, was thrown from his berth and had a leg broken. It is believed that the switch was maliciously tampered with.

TRIED MURDER, THEN SUICIDE.

Pittsburg Man After Firing Four Shots at His Wife Killed Himself.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26.—A. P. Stephenson, a prominent and wealthy merchant of this city, tried to kill his wife this evening, and then committed suicide.

Stephenson had been drinking heavily for several weeks, and during fits of melancholy had frequently threatened to kill himself. At dinner this evening he quarreled with his wife, and then, without warning, drew a revolver and fired at her.

The bullet missed its mark, and Mrs. Stephenson, seizing her youngest child, ran into the kitchen. Stephenson followed and fired two more shots, without effect, and then his wife ran into the yard, where the infuriated man fired again, and Mrs. Stephenson fainted. Believing that he had killed her, Stephenson placed the revolver against his temple and fired, killing himself instantly.

Mrs. Stephenson was uninjured and soon regained consciousness. Stephenson was thirty-one years old and had two children. He was a member of the firm of Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants. His financial affairs are in excellent condition.

Illinois Murderer Also a Parricide.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 26.—Additional particulars in regard to the confession of Henry Brunot, in jail for killing his aunt, Jane Brunot, have come to light. He says not only that he killed Mrs. Mary McIntyre, but that he and his mother killed his father, who was supposed to have dropped dead at the supper table on his farm a year ago from heart trouble. Henry intended killing another man in Pana had not the officers acted too quickly. The confession was made to a fellow-prisoner, who wrote the facts to Stephen Millot, Brunot's uncle. Millot gave the letter to the State Attorney.

Page—Ensign.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 26.—Dr. Pierson S. Page, physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association at Springfield, Mass., and Miss May K. Ensign, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Ensign, were married this evening at the home of the bride's parents, 24 Ridge Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John F. Patterson, and was followed by a reception to 500 guests. Norman Page of New York was the best man. Miss Emelie Ensign, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Tooker and Miss Mabel Hichiman Field of East Orange.

Electric Street Lines for Bordeaux.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Electric railways are soon to be substituted for horse car lines in Bordeaux, France. Albion W. Tourgee, the United States Consul there, reports that a new company has been organized, which has bought out the old tram and omnibus company. The latter had the exclusive right to operate street cars and omnibuses in the city. The old company was English, but the new one is French.

Nyack Man Bitten by a Snake.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 26.—D. Tracey, in the employ of the New York Telephone Company, at Nyack, was bitten in the hand by a copperhead snake, at West Nyack, last night. He was promptly treated by a physician, but his arm and hand became terribly swollen, and he was so delirious through the night that it took four men to hold him. He is slightly improved to-day, but in a critical condition. The snake, three feet long, was killed.

Venezuelan Governor Revolts.

CARACAS, Sept. 26.—Gen. Manuel Guzman Alvarez, Governor of the Province of Bermudez, has revolted against the Venezuelan Government.

Next Sunday's Times.

The New York Times next Sunday will contain many attractive features. Price Three Cents. Strictly a newspaper. Order in advance to be sure of getting it. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With only two days remaining before the first of the Dewey celebration holidays, householders and occupants in the fashionable districts up town, and especially those whose residences are on the line of Saturday's parade, find themselves with more work on their hands than they had any idea of. The avenue was a spectacle all during the daylight and evening hours of yesterday, with throngs of visitors and sightseers. The clubs are outdoing themselves in the matter of decorations, and there were throngs in front of the Union League, New York, Calumet, and Union Clubs, which have particularly effective decorations. Many private houses will be opened for the parade, and will entertain guests, and the luncheons of Dewey Day will be on an unusually elaborate scale. There will be meets of the hounds at Meadow Brook and Southampton on Saturday, and these will be attended by many of the hunting set. The colony on Upper Fifth and Madison Avenues is absent and their houses are closed and boarded. Among these are the residences of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Mrs. James A. Burden—who, however, is due to arrive from Europe to-day—the Ogden Millses, and the Elbridge T. Gerrys. Mrs. Albert Stevens was in town yesterday, and looked very handsome in her half mourning. Mrs. Ward McAllister and Miss Louise McAllister were driving in the afternoon. Among others seen were Miss Morton, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, and William K. Vanderbilt.

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There will be an exodus of the fashionable element from the city on Sunday morning, for the fatigues of Friday and Saturday will be great, and there will be a universal desire on the part of New Yorkers to get away from the crowds who will throng the city streets on the day of rest. Most of those who will go out of town on Sunday morning will return on Monday evening in order to attend the first cup race on Tuesday. Newport seemed to have emptied itself yesterday, and the down trains and boats to the city were crowded with the members of the Summer colony there who had remained for the wedding of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant, and who hurried away at the first possible moment to set their city houses in order and to arrange places from which to view the parade.

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This carnival week so soon to open has brought perplexity to many a family, still in the country, for the children have become infected with the Dewey craze and are clamoring to be brought to town to see the parades and the cup races. It is a difficult thing, as most parents know by experience, to resist the importunities of children from ten to fifteen years old, especially when the desire on their part to be present at a celebration which welcomes a hero is creditable to their patriotism. On the other hand, unless arrangements have been made long beforehand, it is extremely difficult to find places for children where they can see anything and can have a place to rest if tired. So the children problem is not the least of those which are perplexing the heads of families in the shadow of the approaching celebration.

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The election of MacDougall Hawkes as First Vice President of the new Republican County Committee, and who is evidently in training for office under the regular organization, is a decided surprise in club and social circles, where Mr. Hawkes has been better known until recently than in the political field. He was formerly a member of Tammany Hall, but joined the Republican ranks about three years ago, and probably owes his first Republican affiliations to Frank Witherbee and Lispenard Stewart. Mr. Hawkes is a bachelor and a member of the Metropolitan and Knickerbocker Clubs. He is a great-grandson of Gen. McDougall, to whom a memorial window was recently placed in the First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Mr. Hawkes's political career from this time on will be watched with curious interest by those who have known him in the past in other fields.

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The Red Star liner Friesland, which arrived from Antwerp late on Monday night and whose passengers had the unusual and disagreeable experience of a fire on shipboard, brought, among others, Mrs. Edmund Lewis of Philadelphia and her two daughters, Miss Christine and Miss Bessie Lewis, who have now completed a tour of the world, on which they started a year ago from Philadelphia. Mrs. and the Misses Lewis are the widow and children of the late Edmund Lewis, formerly a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Their trip around the world was filled with unusual and romantic adventures. They made a visit to Manila, where they were the first American women to arrive after the close of the war with Spain. They received an ovation. Admiral Dewey entertained them and gave a luncheon in their honor on the Olympia, and when they walked along the streets of Manila the American soldiers would step into the roadway and bow low as they passed. They spent some months in India and the past Summer in England, and now go to their country place, at Haverford, Penn. There are several reports in circulation to the effect that both the Misses Lewis have had numerous suitors and have left a trail of wounded hearts behind them from Vancouver to Vladivostok, from Manila to Madras, from Perim to Paris, from Cairo to Calais, and especially through England.

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The Majestic which sails to-day for Liverpool, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Baring, P. L. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Benedict, Mr. C. A. Curtis and the Misses Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Hartman K. Evans, H. S. Evans, W. C. Eustis, and W. C. Whitney. The St. Paul, which sails for Southampton to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Armour and five children, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Kingsford, David Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Morton of Boston, ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Philadelphia, Mrs. Pattison, and Miss Roberta Pattison; Theodore N. Vail, Dr. Samuel Ashurst, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Church Scott of Philadelphia. The Noordland, which sailed for Antwerp to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. George Fisher and two children, Miss Florence Bayard Kane of Philadelphia, Charles Patten, Belgian Consul General at Bogota, United States of Colombia, and Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Pemberton, two children, and Mrs. C. H. Pemberton of Long Branch, N. J.

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Among those on the passenger list of the Aurania, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, were Dr. Brownlee Robertson Ward, Mrs. W. L. Thomas, and Miss Whittemore. The Prince and Princess Cantacuzene sailed on the Saale, having come from Newport on Mr. Harry Walters's steam yacht Narada. On the Teutonic, due this morning, there are expected, among others, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, the Hon. Charles Russell, Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Kinnicut, G. G. Haven, Jr., David B. Sickles, Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart, Mrs. Edward Twining, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Whistler.

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The country fair is now in all its glory, and the fashionable people who have returned from Newport make the usual tour of the exhibits and the shows. Last week it was Westchester, and White Plains was gay with traps and four-in-hands. This week it is Mineola, and the Long Island hunting set, which has just begun to settle down in the Westbury-Hempstead district, have another diversion besides coming up to the city to see the parades. Mineola fair opened in a storm Monday, but yesterday afternoon it was favorable weather. The races will take place to-day.

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The Valiant is anchored in Whitestone Harbor, where it is said she will remain for a fortnight. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt landed at Whitestone Monday. He left for the city the same afternoon. He will not make any more Newport trips for some time to come, but will remain in town.

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Although the tournament at Tuxedo has been declared off, the golf players are still persevering. At Morristown to-day takes place the eighth competition for the Long Course Cup, and after the games there will be tea served at the clubhouse. At Ardsley also there will be the usual golf.

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Mr. William Waldorf Astor and Miss Astor have been visitors to Haddo House as well as to Balmacaen. They are evidently making a tour of the Scottish country houses. Lady Marjorie Gordon had her début ball at Haddo House, at which the Astors were present. Lady Marjorie is very handsome and an heiress. The entire house was decorated in blue and gold under the direction of Lady Aberdeen, these two tints being the family colors. Many of the men appeared at the ball in kilts, but Mr. Astor was in ordinary evening dress.

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Mrs. Andrew Carnegie opened in the middle of the month at Edderton, in Easter Ross, an exhibition of carving, painting, spinning, horticulture, and dairy produce, contributed by the people of the parish. Mrs. Carnegie, who was accompanied by her husband and some of the house party at Skibo, made an excellent speech and was most enthusiastically received.

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At the coming of age of Lord Dalhousie, which was celebrated by a ball, a garden party, and numerous entertainments, the guests were received by Mrs. Charles Ramsay, Lord Dalhousie's aunt, who was Miss Estelle Garrison of this city. At the garden party Mrs. Ramsay wore a gown of white mousseline de soie, with an insertion of fine Valenciennes lace over pale pink, with plumed hat to match. A fichu of white lace gave an effective touch to the costume. She had diamond and turquois ornaments. Her mother, Mrs. Garrison, was in black and white, with gray feather boa, and Miss Kittie Garrison, her sister, who has been celebrated as a New York beauty and as much admired in England as in this country, was in pale blue silk and white picture hat, ornamented with many feathers.

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The two following items from Scotland are of interest and are amusing: Kipling, who has returned to London, is said to have made a great mystery about his movements. The story is denied that he ever visited Skibo Castle, or that the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland visited him. Even the Carnegies, on whose place he was stopping, seemed to keep aloof from him, and the inhabitants of Creich, the name of the village where the house was situated, were indignant because they discovered that he pronounced the name of his abode as Creek. A Miss Gilpin, said to be an American, won a diamond star at the bazaar in St. Andrews in aid of distressed Irish ladies. It was valued at £40, and had been placed on one of the stalls by one of the distressed Irish ladies in question. Miss Gilpin found out the name of the owner and returned it to her.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 26.—Mrs. George W. Wales has closed her cottage and has gone to her Winter home, in Boston.

The cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney is being prepared for closing, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have joined Mrs. Whitney's mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at the Breakers, where they will remain until early in November.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet has decided to spend the coming season at her villa, on the Cliffs.

Lispenard Stewart goes to New York to-day to attend a meeting of the Dewey Committee, of which he is a member.

Mrs. George S. Scott entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., who has been occupying Pinard Cottage No. 1 this season, goes to Lenox for a visit to-morrow.

A number of invitations were received to-day from Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan to attend his reception on the flagship Corsair during the Dewey naval parade at New York.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray announces that she received for the Newport Hospital, as the net proceeds of the recent amateur theatricals at the Casino Theatre, the sum of $1,498.89.

The Earl of Yarmouth is at work on the part which he will play in the Frohman production of the comedy, "Wheels Within Wheels" at one of the Frohman theatres in New York between Nov. 6 and Dec. 4. The Earl leaves Newport to-morrow for the Winter. Many of the cottagers will attend on the opening night of the play in which the Earl will appear.

Judge and Mrs. Henry Bookstaver, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen, W. Forbes Morgan, and Miss Morgan have ended their Newport season and have gone to New York for the Winter.

Robert L. Gerry will close Sea Verge to-morrow and return to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and family, with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore have gone to Hempstead.

Mrs. E. G. H. Slater has opened her new cottage on the Cliffs and will remain there during the Winter.

Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. U. S. Grant and Capt. Sartoris have gone to Magnolia, Mass.

Mrs. M. T. Bennett is the guest of Miss Dunn.

Senator Depew has returned to New York.

Commodore E. D. Morgan and family have gone to their Long Island home.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel went to New York this evening on the Sultana.

Mrs. F. D. Grant went to New York to see her daughter and son-in-law, Princess and prince Cantacuzene, off for Russia.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer will remain at Beaulieu until Oct. 7.

THE CANTACUZENES SAIL.

Prince and Princess Arrive from Newport and Aboard the Saale.

The Prince and Princess Cantacuzene together with a maid, a valet, and thirty-three pieces of personal baggage, sailed for Europe yesterday morning on the North German Lloyd steamship Saale.

Harry Walters' yacht, the Narada, brought the bridal couple from Newport, dropping anchor at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Besides the Prince and Princess, no one was aboard except the servants and crew.

Immediately after the yacht had been made fast to her moorings the party proceeded to the West Fourteenth Street Ferry and across the North River to Hoboken. Three large wagons and a like number of broughams were necessary to transport the bridal party and their baggage, and before the North German Lloyd pier was reached the cortège had been increased by two cabs, carrying Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, the bride's mother, and several relatives.

On reaching the pier the Prince assisted his bride from the brougham, and, after speaking a few words to the baggage master relative to his trunks and bags, escorted her aboard the Saale. Both of them were cladinconspicuously in regulation traveling clothes, a blue-gray dress and big hat with black plumes being the Princess's outfit, while the Prince wore an ordinary, well-fitting sack suit and a yachting cap. They went straight to their staterooms after going aboard, and only appeared on deck again as the gangplank was being pulled in.

During the trip across the Prince and Princess are to occupy the Captain's rooms, which consist of two bedchambers and a sitting room. After spending their honeymoon in traveling about Europe, they will go to Odessa to take up permanent residence in the ancestral castle of the Prince at that place.

WANTED WEDDING SOUVENIRS.

Guests at the Cantacuzene-Grant Marriage Stripped the Church.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 26.—Never in the history of Newport was there such a wholesale raid for the decorations used at a church wedding as was exhibited after the services at All Saints' Memorial Chapel Monday after the Cantacuzene wedding.

No sooner had the guests left the church than there was a scramble of men, women, and children for a portion of the floral decorations as trophies of the event. Nothing was too small or too large to take as a memento of the occasion, and if the wishes of the collectors were not sufficiently gratified it was simply because there were no express wagons in the immediate vicinity.

The Prince and Princess Cantacuzene enjoyed a hearty joke before they had boarded the Narada for New York on the afternoon of their wedding day. After they had said good-bye at Beaulieu, and the sign "Off for Russia" had been placed on the back of their carriage, the bridal couple started off, and then there was a hurried departure of many of the young people who had arranged to follow the couple to the yacht club landing and use up an additional supply of rice and to throw several slippers in the send-off.

One of the bridal carriages was outside the south gate of Beaulieu when Princess Cantacuzene gave the order to the coachman to drive into the stable near the north gate, which was quickly done. As the bridal couple was driven into the stable the young people were coming out of the south driveway, and their coachmen were told to drive quickly to the yacht club landing.

When all the young people in the plot were well up the avenue the Prince and Princess came from the stable in their trap and were driven in an opposite direction to the L. Q. Jones wharf, where they boarded the Narada, while their friends waited patiently at the yacht club landing for the arrival of the Prince and Princess.

STORMS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Rains Wash Out Railway Embankments and Destroy Asphalt Pavements—Two Men Meet Death.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—This city was last night visited by the heaviest rainstorm ever experienced here. The rain washed out an embankment on the Central-Hudson Road just east of the city, and traffic was entirely blocked for eight hours. The Delaware and Hudson Road also suffered considerably. In the city asphalt pavements were ripped up by the hundreds of yards by the torrents that flowed through the streets. The damage will amount to thousands of dollars.

Edward Gordon, a well-known farmer residing four miles from this city, in the town of Rotterdam, was killed during the storm. Gordon was in his barn when the structure was struck by lightning and set on fire. He was overcome by the shock, and before aid could reach him was burned to death.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Walter Finch, a night engineer at the electric light station here, was killed last night during the thunderstorm. He was oiling a dynamo, and is supposed to have been startled by a flash of lightning, and throwing up his head suddenly came in contact with the machinery. His skull was fractured. He leaves a widow and child.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The most terrific rain, thunder, and lightning storm that this region has ever experienced began late yesterday afternoon, and continued for about thirteen hours, during which time almost five and one-half inches of rain fell. The streams have overflowed their banks and the lowlands are submerged.

BANKER IMBODEN IS GUILTY.

"Wild Cat" Promoter, Who Paid Even His Incorporation Papers with Bad Checks, Gets Ten Years.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 26.—Leonard B. Imboden, President of the Planters' Bank, a "wildcat" concern, suppressed by the State officials several months ago, was to-day found guilty in the Criminal Court of forging a draft for $15,000 with which he hoped to get a false credit for his bank. He was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Imboden came here from Texas, where he had been pardoned by Gov. Hogg after serving two years for forgery.

Imboden is one of the remarkable criminals of the day. For years he lived apparently without resources, attempting to promote banking, cattle, and real estate deals in Kansas, Texas, and New Mexico. In every prospectus he claimed to have prominent Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and New York trust companies behind him.

In the organization of the Planters' Bank here last Winter, Imboden took in with him a young man named S. F. Hancock, who gave him his note for $25,000 for the capital stock, while Imboden in turn gave Hancock a worthless draft on a Nebraska bank for $15,112. Even the checks he sent to the Secretary of State to pay for incorporation papers went to protest.

Imboden was born in Texas. He is a great grandnephew of Gen. Imboden, who served under Gen. Washington during the revolutionary war. He is a cousin of Gen. Imboden, late of the Confederate Army, and his parents, both of whom are now dead, were looked upon as among the very first families, socially, in the South. His brother, W. M. Imbodon, was formerly district attorney and Judge at Fort Worth.

Two Lives Lost in a Newark Fire.

NEWARK, Sept. 26.—Two men were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the varnish factory of Joseph A. Smith & Co., 22 Vesey Street, this afternoon. What caused the fire is not definitely known, but it is supposed that a kettle in the reducing room boiled over and an explosion followed. The victims were Henry Cox, thirty-eight years of age, a resident of Elizabeth, and a member of the firm, and Patrick Costello, thirty years of age, of 26½ Merchant Street. They are supposed to have been killed almost instantly. The damage caused by the fire is estimated at $20,000.

Suicide by Plunging Down a Well.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 26.—John Downs, a hatter, committed suicide this afternoon by plunging head first down a well. He was about thirty years of age and was an amateur artist of ability. He had furnished several cartoons for different State newspapers.

MacVeagh Argues for Carter To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh arrived here to-night, and to-morrow will make his argument for Capt. Carter before Attorney General Griggs. Mr. MacVeagh said his argument would only occupy to-morrow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Consul W. Butterfield.

A dispatch from Omaha announces the death yesterday in South Omaha of Consul Wilshire Butterfield, the author. He was born in Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y., in 1824, and received his early education in the normal school in Albany. He became a teacher, and in 1848 was appointed Superintendent of Schools in Seneca County, Ohio. In 1875 he moved to Madison, Wis., and in 1888 he again moved to South Omaha.

Mr. Butterfield wrote a history of Wisconsin and a "History of Discovery of the Northwest by John Nicolet," which was published in Cincinnati in 1888. Among his other works were "An Historical Account of the Expedition Against Sandusky in 1782," Cincinnati, 1873; "The History and Biographical Annals of the University of Wisconsin," Madison, 1879, and "The History of Jefferson County." He also edited "The Washington-Crawford Letters," the "Washington-Irvine correspondence," and official letters concerning military officers of the West, from 1781 to 1783.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. DANIEL O'CONNEL, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church at Cooperstown, N. Y., died after a lingering illness at Hudson, N. Y., yesterday. He was widely known in Northern New York.

MICHAEL S. CORBETT, Detroit manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at Harper Hospital, in that city, yesterday. He was forty-one years old. He began working for the Western Union in 1876.

GEORGE GURNEE, a well-known citizen of Nyack, was found dead in his chair at his home on Monday evening. He was in his sixty-third year. He leaves one son, George Gurnee, a lawyer, and one daughter, Mrs. William Alexander Smith, Jr., of this city.

RICHARD CAFFREY, Supervisor of Maintenance of Way on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, died at his home at Bethlehem, Penn., yesterday, aged sixty-three years. He had been in the railroad's employ for forty-five years. He was President of the Railroad Masters' Association of the United States for two terms.

JAMES L. TRUSLOW, junior member of the firm of Truslow & Co., cork importers, at 4 Platt Street, died suddenly at his home in Summit, N. J., yesterday. Heart disease was the cause of death. Mr. Truslow was fifty-five years old. He is survived by a widow, a daughter, and three sons. He was Junior Warden of Calvary Episcopal Church.

ALEXANDER MAXWELL, for thirty years head gatekeeper at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, died yesterday at 78 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. He was eighty-five years old. He was a native of Scotland, and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years. He was at one time employed in the snuff mills of the elder Pierre Lorillard.

THOMAS FENTON of 502 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, died yesterday. He was seventy-three years old. Death was caused by pneumonia. Mr. Fenton was born in Ireland. He was affiliated with Tammany Hall for more than forty years, acting as leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District for twenty years. Mr. Fenton was the owner of a hotel on Washington Heights.

Mrs. MARY NIMMO MORAN, wife of Thomas Moran, N. A., and herself a well-known artist, died on Sunday at her Summer home at Easthampton, L. I. She was a member of the New York Etching Club and of the London Society of Painters and Etchers. The funeral took place yesterday at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Easthampton, the Rev. C. P. R. Jeffreys of Philadelphia officiating.

Mrs. JANE STEWART WHITING, widow of Commodore William D. Whiting, United States Navy, died on Monday at her residence, 142 West Ninety-first Street. Mrs. Whiting never fully recovered from an attack of pneumonia last Winter, though the immediate cause of her death was acute gastritis. She was seventy-two years old. Mrs. Whiting is survived by four children, one of whom is the wife of Lieut. John B. Bernadou, United States Navy. The funeral will be held at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, to-morrow morning.

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Near the Dewey Arch.

MR. McKINLEY'S WESTERN TRIP.

The President, Mrs. McKinley, and Cabinet Leave Washington Oct. 4.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The details of the President's Western trip were discussed to-day by the Cabinet. The President will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and the members of the Cabinet. They will leave here on Oct. 4, the morning after the Dewey dinner at the White House, and will be gone about two weeks.

Leaving here Oct. 4, the party will proceed to Quincy, Ill., arriving there Oct. 6. They will go to Galesburg on the 7th and to Chicago the next day, reaching that city at 3:30 o'clock P. M. On the 11th they will be in Evansville, on the 12th in Minneapolis, the 13th in Fargo, the 14th in Aberdeen, the 15th in Sioux City, the 16th and 17th in Milwaukee, and the 18th in Cleveland.

YELLOW FEVER IN JACKSON.

Two Cases Reported Yesterday—Many Cities Establish Quarantine.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 26.—The State Board of Health this afternoon made the announcement of two cases of yellow fever in Jackson, the patients being Mrs. Tapley and her daughter, residing in Pearl Street, one block from the Post Office. Very little excitement was created by the announcement. Nearly all interior towns, however, are putting up quarantines against Jackson.

Many of the railroad lines west declared one on within thirty minutes after the announcement was made. Radical measures will be taken by the State Board to prevent the spread of the disease.

Forty-six New Cases in Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 26.—Forty-six new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day; two deaths.

A Railway Declines a Franchise.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—David Young, on behalf of the North New Jersey Street Railway Company, of which he is Second Vice President, has declined the franchise granted by Montclair for the construction of a branch through Orange Road to connect Orange and Montclair. The company will not accept the limited franchise of forty years, and objects also to the time limit set for the completion of the road.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Batten, Carrying Top Weight, Took the Standard Handicap.

McCAFFERTY'S CLEORA BEATEN

Bangor, the Favorite in the Second Race, Won and Upset the "Good Things"—Ben Hadad a Winner.

By the time T. C. McDowell's colt Batten wins a few more races the Eastern players of form will begin to realise that he is a colt of splendid speed, one that is entitled to consideration in any company, with any sort of weight up, and at any distance. He was held in respect yesterday by the bookmakers, who made him the favorite in the betting, but the speculators apparently had not much use for him, for they backed King Barleycorn, Cambrian, and Prince McClurg to beat him, and left him almost friendless at even money. This was in the Standard Handicap at a mile and an eighth, and Batten carried top weight of 126 pounds. He started out at first to make the pace, but King Barleycorn went after him, and, taking the lead, carried the small field up the backstretch. For a while it looked as if the horse whose entry had been refused, and who was allowed to start only because it was a stake and he had been entered before he was barred, would make a runaway race of it, for he led up through the backstretch by several lengths, while Cambrian chased along behind him in company with Batten. The latter seemed to be sluggish and did not want to go to the front as he usually does. Instead he trailed along and did not make a move even when Prince McClurg shot up after the leader. Prince McClurg and Cambrian went to a drive which the latter could not stand, and then Batten went on without much effort and easily took the lead. He won handily, although Spencer made a bluff at driving him out, and Prince McClurg finished second.

A race at a mile and an eighth between Lady Lindsey, Hurricane, and Hardy Pardee proved to be easy for the first-named. Hardy Pardee made most of the running and Hurricane took it up after a half mile had been covered. Clawson did not allow Lady Lindsey to make an effort until she was straightened out for home, and then she came fast enough to make the others look like selling platers. She won easily by a length and a half, and Hurricane got second money.

J. J. McCafferty's fast filly Cleora met with defeat in the opening dash at five furlongs for two-year-olds. This filly, who had been credited with being one of the fastest of the year, had apparently left all of her speed in the stable yesterday. Modrine led most of the way, but Kilmarnock went to the front at the three-furlong pole and remained there to the end.

Bangor, the favorite, beat the numerous "good things" in the second race, winning very easily, and Ben Hadad managed to scramble home a winner in a drive from Dave S. in the fourth race.

The sixth race was won in a drive by Shoreham. Roundlee getting second money and Erwin third.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $1,000. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.

1—Kilmarnock, J. E. Madden's br. c., by Sir Dixon-Miss Used, 115 pounds, 7 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Reynolds, J. Adams's b. c., 115, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Jenkins)
3—Modrine, G. B. Morris's ch. c., 115, 4 to 1.....(Bullman)

Cleora, 112, even money, (Wilson;) Reminder, 108, 12 to 1, (Spencer,) and Standing, 108, 12 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck, the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, three years old. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 3-5.

1—Bangor, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. c., by Belvidere-Zara, 115 pound, even money and 1 to 3.....(Spencer)
2—Waterhouse, H. D. Brown & Co.'s br. g., 112, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Jenkins)
3—Desperado, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 115, 5 to 1.....(Maher)

Dr. Fitzsimmons, 115, 60 to 1, (Clawson;) Golden Link, 115, 6 to 1, (Bullman;) Lady Harriett, 112, 8 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Orenburg, 112, 40 to 1, (Hennessy,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Standard Handicap, for three-year-olds. By subscription of $100 each, or $25 if declared, to the winner, added to a purse of $2,500, of which $500 to the second and $200 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54 4-5.

1—Batten, T. C. McDowell's b. c., by Hayden Edwards or Candlemas-Sudie McNairy, 126 pounds, even money and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)
2—Prince McClurg, J. H. McAvoy & Co.'s br. c., 120, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Jenkins)
3—King Barleycorn, J. P. Robison's ch. c., 116, 7 to 2.....(Bullman)

Cambrian, 111, 4 to 1, (Dupee,) and The Rose, 106, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. About three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:11 2-5.

1—Ben Hadad, F. Brown's b. c., 4 years, by Hindoo-Alga, 106 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Maher)
6—Dave S., Buckley & Brown's ch. g., 5, 108, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(O'Leary)
8—Sky Scraper, J. L. Holland's b. f., 3, 107, 5 to 2.....(Spencer)

Jinks, 107, 3 to 1, (Jenkins;) Judge Wardell, 106, 6 to 1, (Wilson;) Midlight, 101, 30 to 1, (Boland;) Sweet Caporal, 94, 30 to 1, (Daly;) Tinkler, 98, 60 to 1, (Brennan;) Rose O'Lee, 89, 60 to 1, (Crosthwait,) and *Dr. Sharp, 101, 20 to 1, (Bullman,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Broke down.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56 4-5.

1—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Momento, 102, 8 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Hurricane, Woodard & Anderson's ch. c., 3, 105, even money.....(Dupee)
3—Hardy Pardee, J. H. McAvoy & Co.'s ch. c., 3, 4 to 1.....(Maher)

Won easily by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Shoreham, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Albert-Duchess May, 105 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Boundlee, B. Schroeber's br. c., by Boundless-Parolee, 98, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Wilson)
3—Erwin, H. T. Griffin's ch. c., 104, 5 to 1.....(Dupee)

Belle of Orleans, 104, 4 to 1, (Bullman;) Kitchener, 104, 2 to 1, (Jenkins;) Kamara, 109, 10 to 1, (Boland;) Jamaica, 90, 30 to 1, (Setley;) Prestige, 92, 30 to 1, (Brennan;) Lingerie, 97, 20 to 1, (Corbeley,) and Juroma, 106, 20 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; heads between second and third and fourth.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Hardy C.	157	Troll	134
Marshall	152	Gould	134
Mr. Stoffel	148	Becky Rolfe	132
Hanwell	140	Dr. Reed	132
Bob White	137	James Tod	130
Lumiere	135		

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old. Five and one-half furlongs.

Hop Brook	115
King Bramble	115
Tenderloin	115
MacFlecknoe	115
Angle	115
Salmagundi	115
Mayor Gilroy	115
Time Breaker	115
Cobourg	115
Pincher	115
Solon	115
Eileen Daly	112
Pink Domino	112

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One and one-half miles.

The Bachelor	115
Laverock	106
Latson	104
Chappaqua	98
Spurs	84

FOURTH RACE.—The Flatlands Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Waring	110
Last Card	104
Affect	104
Prestidigitator	103
First Whip	102
Montanic	99
Native	98
Precursor	97
Dangerous Maid	96
Ross Clark	92
Consolee	92
Vendig	92
Dread	89

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About three-quarters of a mile.

Rare Perfume	110
Mahaneus	107
Peace	106
Impartial	106
Diminutive	103
Souchon	101
Domineer	101
Lepida	98
Alice Nice	98

SIXTH RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Rush	114
Admiration	114
Our Nellie	99

Sloan and Martin Fail to Win.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—At the Newmarket first October meeting to-day the Visitors' Plate, a welter handicap of 150 sovereigns, was won by Funny Boat. Tod Sloan rode Lord Carnarvon's Ma Jeanette, but was unplaced. The Great Foal Stakes were won by Mr. R. A. Oswald's Scintillant. Mr. H. McCalmont's Hougoumont was second and Mr. J. E. Platt's Sweet Marjorie, ridden by "Skeets" Martin, finished third.

RACING RESULTS AT OAKLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—Oakland results; track fast:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Negligence, 115 pounds, (Blair,) 8 to 5, won; Spry-lark, 112, (Narvaez,) 8 to 1, second; P. F., 105, (Stuart,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:02¼. Boardman, My Dear, Senator Wilson, Pidalia, and San Augustine also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Munsey, 98 pounds, (J. Ward,) 6 to 1, won; Jack McCabe, 102, (Mounce,) 5 to 1, second; Lomo, 108, (McClusky,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Lona Marie, The Offering, Somis, The Waif, Seven Up, and Semper Leon also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Expedient, 96 pounds, (Walsh,) 8 to 1, won; The Scot, 107, (Ruiz,) 4 to 1, second; The Buffoon, 107, (E. Jones,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:12¾. Summer, Lagola, Speak, and Jolly Briton also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Fortis, 97 pounds, (J. Ward,) 8 to 5, won; Twinkle Twink, 104, (Norse,) 7 to 1, second; McFarlane, 104, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Indra, Alicia, Ping, and Oralise also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Midlove, 113 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, won; Amaze, 119, (E. Jones,) 2 to 1, second; Bamboulla, 96, (Mounce,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Mansanilla, Clarando, and Katie Gibbons also ran.

HARNESS RACES AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

Kentucky Matron Stakes, for three-year-old trotters; value $7,000.

Boraima, ch. g., by Boreal, (Macey).....1 1 1
Extasy, br. f., (Marvin).....3 2 2
Risky, blk. f., (Hodges).....2 3 3
The Bondsman, b. s., (Thayer).....4 5 4
Flashlightning, b. g., (West).....5 4 5
Carbine, gr. g., (Starr).....6 dis.

Time—2:16, 2:15, 2:13.

Seelbach Stakes; 2:18 class; pacers; value $2,000.

Bob Fitzsimmons, b. s. by Judge Norval, (Hussey).....1 1
John Agan, b. g., (Miller).....2 2
Shade On, b. s., (Kay).....4 3
Edward S., ch. g., (Huston).....3 4
Carmelita, b. m., (Maloney).....5 4
Miss Edith, br. m., (Fleming).....6 5
Maude Emperor, ch. m., (Curry).....dis.

Time—2:11¾, 2:10¾.

The Douglass Stakes, for 2:12 trotters; value $3,000.

Peter the Great, b. s., by Pilot Medium, (Titer).....1 1
Charley Herr, br. s., (Kelly).....2 2
Surpol, gr. s., (Herr).....3 3
Doctor Leek, ch. g., (Chandler).....5 4
Copeland, br. g., (Baldwin).....4 5
Bonnatella, br. m., (McHenry).....6 6
Sarah, s. m., (Wallace).....dis.

Time—2:11, 2.10.

2:17 class; trotting; purse $800.

Lucille, b. m., by Brummel, (Rathburn).....1 1
Axmere, br. s., (Phelps).....2 2
Palm Leaf, b. s., (McCarthy).....3 3
Gunsalus, b. s., (Seiler).....4 3
Doctor Rook, br. s., (Durfee).....7 5
J. C. Simpson, b. s., (Steiner).....6 6
Edwin B., b. g., (Neil).....5 7

Time—2:13; 2:13¾.

TO TEST A NEW TRACK DEVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 26.—To-morrow the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association will test a new electrical device intended to manipulate distance flags, and if the test is successful the machine will be used at the coming meeting of the association.

Two poles upon which the electrical apparatus has been fitted have been put in position. By simply pressing a button at the judges' stand the flag falls. It is claimed that this is done with much more accuracy than when brought down by human hands. The device is the invention of Secretary H. W. Wilson of the association.

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—When play was resumed to-day in the international cricket match between Prince Ranjitsinhji's English eleven and the Philadelphia Colts, on the Belmont Cricket Grounds, at Elmwood, seven of the twenty-two locals were still to bat, fifteen wickets having fallen before the foreign bowlers yesterday. Llewellyn and Stoddart did the bowling for the Prince's team to-day, and all the Colts were out, with a total of 205 runs.

Rain last night rendered the ground heavy and favorable to the bowlers rather than the batsmen.

Play was to have been resumed at noon to-day, but, owing to the condition of the ground, it was postponed until shortly before 3 o'clock. This gave the wicket a chance to dry out, but the sun made it "sticky," and placed the batsmen at a disadvantage. Despite the fact that Prince Ranjitsinhji was to bat, not more than 1,200 people were in attendance. When stumps were drawn the Prince was not out, and had made three runs. The Englishmen scored 30 runs for three wickets. O'Neill and Climenson bowled for the Colts, and the latter was the more effective.

DOCTOR STUDIES HARVARD MEN.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 26.—Tackling the dummy formed the principal part of the morning practice to-day of the Harvard football candidates. There was a general tendency to tackle too high. In the afternoon the four elevens had the second line-up of the season. The playing was snappy and aggressive, but the tackling was ragged.

Dr. Eugene A. Darling of this city, who examined the crew last Spring, with a view to noting the effect of athletic training, is making arrangements to pursue a similar examination in the case of fifteen men chosen from those hard at work in the Varsity football squad. The diet, weight, and physical condition of the men will be carefully watched with the idea of establishing the principle of correct training obtained from the crew investigation.

A FOOTBALL PLAYER HURT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—Capt. McBride was assisted to-day in the practice of the Yale football candidates by Frank Butterworth in addition to Coachers Rodgers, Bull, Murphy, Cutten, Ely, and Trainer Robinson. It was the first day that Capt. McBride has got into the game. He was as hard at work as any of the candidates to-day, especially after the two elevens were picked for a game. The playing lasted about twenty minutes, the remainder of the hour and a half of work being devoted to signal work by the Varsity and college sides, falling on the ball, work with the dummy tackling machine, and running by the backs.

Shattuck at half was injured seriously enough to retire from the game. In a scrimmage when he was carrying the ball he was kicked in the head and an ugly gash in his temple opened.

Player's Death Ends Season's Football

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 26.—The Athletic Association of the Middletown High School passed a resolution to-day that no more football games shall be played this season. Games already scheduled have been canceled. This action is due to the death of Thomas Kelly, a member of the football team, who died at Meriden Hospital from injuries received in the game with the Meriden High School team on Saturday last. Similar action is expected on the part of Meriden High School.

A $2,000,000 MINE BOUGHT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 26.—New York and Boston capitalists have bought the Silver Lake Gold Mine, near Silverton, San Juan District, for $2,000,000. The sole owners of the big mine were Mr. and Mrs. Stober. The name of the purchasing company is given as the Round Mountain Mine Company, with $4,000,000 capitalization.

INFANTRY ARRIVES FROM CUBA.

The transport Burnside arrived at Quarantine last night from Santiago, Caymanera, and Baracoa, having on board a battalion of the Fifth Infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. Hooton. The force numbers two officers and ninety-eight men, and is en route to Fort Sheridan, Chicago.

Capt. Laffin reported that at 12:45 P. M. yesterday Acting Assistant Surgeon John Henry Fuess committed suicide by shooting himself. The body was brought to this port and will be turned over to the military authorities, who will take charge of it.

Dr. W. P. Kane New President of Wabash.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 26.—The Trustees of Wabash College to-day elected a successor to Dr. George Stockton Burroughs, who resigned the Presidency in June. The Trustees' unanimous vote was cast for Dr. William P. Kane of Evanston, Ill., the President of the Winona Assembly. Dr. Kane will accept the position and begin his duties Oct. 1. Dr. Burroughs will take the Chair of Biblical Literature in Oberlin College.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Pittsburgs Won Two Games from the Chicagos—St. Louis Easily Defeat the Clevelands.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	92	40	.697
Philadelphia	87	51	.630
Boston	82	55	.610
Baltimore	78	55	.586
St. Louis	78	62	.557
Cincinnati	76	63	.547
Chicago	70	68	.507
Louisville	69	70	.496
Pittsburg	69	71	.493
New York	65	70	.410
Washington	49	88	.358
Cleveland	20	126	.137

Results of League Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 15; Cleveland, 3.
Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 0, (first game.)
Pittsburg, 12; Chicago, 0, (second game.)

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Washington in Boston.
Philadelphia in Baltimore.
Cleveland in St. Louis.
Pittsburg in Chicago.

St. Louis, 15; Cleveland, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—St. Louis easily hit Knepper's curves and won a one-sided contest. The only feature was the hard, clean hitting of the home team. Score:

St. Louis.....1 2 1 2 2 2 2 3 .—15
Cleveland.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 22; Cleveland, 12. Errors—St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and O'Connor; Cleveland, Knepper and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Warner.

Chicagos Lose Two Games.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The home team failed to score in two games with the Pittsburgs to-day. The latter played well in both games. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Pittsburg.....2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—5

Base hits—Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 10. Errors—Chicago, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Garvin and Chance; Pittsburg, Leever and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Pittsburg.....1 0 1 5 0 0 0 5—12

Base hits—Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Taylor and Donahue; Pittsburg, Hoffer and Schriver. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and O'Day.

Baseball Games Postponed.

The baseball games between the New Yorks and Bostons and the Brooklyns and Washingtons, scheduled for yesterday, were postponed on account of wet grounds. The game in Baltimore was also postponed.

JOE KENNEDY KNOCKED OUT.

Maher Settled the Californian Inside of Two Rounds.

"Joe" Kennedy, the California heavyweight, who came East to fight for championship honors, was given his quietus in less than two rounds at the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, before 6,000 spectators. He was to have fought twenty rounds at catch weights with Peter Maher, of Ireland, but when 2 minutes and 39 seconds of the second round had elapsed he was lying unconscious on the floor of the ring.

Both men were in line for championship honors, and "Kid" McCoy wanted to challenge the winner. Maher announced that he would challenge the winner of the Sharkey-Jeffries battle.

There were two preliminary fights—one a six-round bout, in which "Bob" Dwyer of this city beat "Kid" Ash of Cincinnati, and another, which lasted only four rounds, in which "Joe" Curley of this city knocked out "Tom" Burke of Pittsburg in the fourth round.

Few of the spectators expected that the end for Kennedy would come so soon. He had beaten Ruhlin, and he was confident he would do the same with Maher.

The opening round was a hot one from the start, for both men were eager to get to work. Kennedy landed the first blow—a hard left hook on Maher's jaw. There was not much fighting before the knock-out came in the next round. Maher made a quick feint, and then smashed his man hard with the right on the shoulder. This blow made Kennedy fall back slightly, and then Maher landed a stiff upper cut on the nose with his left, breaking that organ, and before Kennedy fell he landed another on the jaw. The Californian was counted out.

THOMAS JANNEY, JR., MISSING.

Young Baltimore Society Man Should Have Arrived on the Yacht Nodus at Perth Amboy on Saturday.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The friends and relatives of Thomas Janney, Jr., one of the prominent young society men of this city, are very uneasy concerning the young man's safety, and grave apprehensions are felt lest he has met with foul play or has been accidentally drowned.

Mr. Janney, who is about twenty-three years old, left Newport last Wednesday in the little steam yacht Nodus, recently purchased by Thomas Janney, his father, intending to bring her to this city by way of the Chesapeake Bay. The Nodus reached New Haven on Friday, and left there the same day, and in the ordinary course of events should have reached Perth Amboy, N. J., where she was to have touched, on Saturday. Up to this time, however, no word from the young man has reached his family.

Mr. Janney had a considerable sum of money with him, and was accompanied by a colored man whose name as known here is "Charlie." The negro is regarded as thoroughly trustworthy, but the family fears that the fact that Janney had money with him having become known he has been robbed, and perhaps murdered, or that the little craft has been lost at sea.

KINGS REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE.

Woodruff Succeeds Dady as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County met last night in the Johnston Building, Brooklyn, and organized. Walter B. Atterbury was re-elected Chairman without opposition, Marcus B. Campbell, Vice Chairman; John E. Thorne, Secretary; John Drescher, Treasurer, and M. J. Wheeler, Sergeant at Arms. Charles F. Quigg, member from the Eleventh District, resigned, and Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff was elected in his place.

The Executive Committee of the General Committee also organized. Michael J. Dady was re-elected Chairman without opposition, and then resigned. Mr. Woodruff was elected to succeed him. This means that Mr. Woodruff will be Chairman of the Campaign Committee, and will conduct the campaign this Fall. The election and resignation of Mr. Dady and the subsequent election of Mr. Woodruff are said to have been in pursuance of a cut and dried arrangement, through which Mr. Dady is satisfied that he has downed his political enemies. It is said that he had no desire to conduct the campaign, but that he simply wanted to show his political opponents that he could if he wished.

Death of Frederick St. John Barrett.

Frederick St. John Barrett, pharmacist, of 472 Eighth Avenue, died on Monday at Pound Ridge, N. Y., in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was born in Pound Ridge, and came to this city twenty-five years ago, entering the drug business. He was a member of the College of Pharmacy. He is survived by his widow and two children, a son and a daughter.

Oceanic Has a Good Passage.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The new White Star liner Oceanic, Capt. Cameron, which sailed from New York Sept. 20 for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown at 1:10 o'clock this morning. Her passage was a fine one, and satisfactory in every way. Her daily runs were 323, 440, 456, 442, 455, 448, and 232 knots.

Receiver for Georgia Company.

AMERICUS, Ga., Sept. 26.—Application was to-day made the receiver for the De Soto Plantation Company, capitalized at $50,000, operating near here. The company is made up largely of Michigan capitalists, and has been engaged in cotton and fruit raising. A temporary receiver was appointed.

Next Sunday's Times.

The New York Times next Sunday will contain many attractive features. Price Three Cents. Strictly a newspaper. Order in advance to be sure of getting it. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

August Brothers, Fort Worth, Texas; L. August, clothing; Stuart House.

Brittain, J. S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; S. Walker, dry goods; 358 Broadway; Plaza Hotel.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hardesty, linings; J. Wolf, shoes; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohen, M., Son, & Co., Petersburg, Va.; C. Cohen, notions and furnishing goods; 392 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; A. C. Taylor, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kennedy, silks and velvets; C. Davies, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. B. Atkinson, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, notions and furnishing goods; George Cuske, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Feilheimer, W., Macomb, Ill., clothing; Sinclair House.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, dress goods; C. Lambert, silks, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hutchison, J., Louisville, Ky.; G. Russell, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Stuart House.

Hundley, Frazier Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. P. Wall, cloaks, suits, notions, white goods, and laces; H. W. Hundley, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company; St. Louis, Mo.; T. H. McKittrick, prints; 115 Worth Street.

Joyner, C. G., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. G. Joyner, hats; Gerard House.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. F. Garity, ruchings; F. W. Coombs, silks and velvets; A. De Lorimer, umbrellas; 8 Greene Street.

Kelly, Steiger & Co., Omaha, Neb.; M. R. Kelly, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Longee Brothers, Laconia, N. H.; O. A. Longee, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. C. MacInnes, dry goods, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; F. L. Gullett, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Mann, furnishing goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Richardson, Roberts, Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; G. L. Hammer, white goods, linens, notions, and laces; 51 Leonard Street.

Singer, M., & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; M. Singer, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Strain, R. A., Darien, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Strouse & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Strouse, woolens; Hoffman House.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, notions; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. I. Jalkut, millinery; 490 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wonamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, misses' and children's cloaks and suits; 490 Broome Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; E. E. Ailey, domestics and linens; A. C. Lane, ladies' hosiery and underwear; C. J. Unmack, upholstery goods and furniture, 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Westerner's Giant Puerto Rican Corn.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Sept. 26.—John D. Smith, a member of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers during the Spanish-American war, brought home some corn from the Island of Puerto Rico and planted it June 17 last. It is now nearly fourteen feet high. Ears have formed and are about nine feet from the ground, but, owing to the lateness of the planting, they will not mature. The stalks are nearly twice as heavy as native corn, and the leaves are much longer and broader.

Watchman Shot Dead by Tramps.

STURGIS, Mich., Sept. 26.—Night Watchman John Craig was shot dead early to-day by an unknown tramp whom he was trying to arrest. The murderer, with a companion, was in a box car of a freight train. Craig approached the car, revolver in hand, and told the tramps that they were under arrest. Two revolver shots followed. The officer fell dead, and the tramps escaped in the darkness.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:53	Sun sets...5:49	Moon rises...11:58

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:30	Gov. Isl'd...2:16	H. Gate...4:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:49	Gov. Isl'd...2:34	H. Gate...4:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Tampico, &c....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

Amazonense, Para, &c...	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
A. R. Thorpe, Curaçao, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c....	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

Algonquin, Charlestor	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saxon Prince, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.....	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ella, Nuevitas, &c.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hyanthes, La Plata	6:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	5:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 8 inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. Mails for Hawaii via San San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §13 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 29 and up to Oct. §13 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Post Office Notice.

PUERTO RICO DOMESTIC RATES AND CONDITIONS.

Postmaster Van Cott invites attention to the fact that hereafter all mail matter originating in the United States addressed for delivery in the Island of Puerto Rico, together with all such matter originating in Puerto Rico for transmission to points within the Island or to the United States, will be subject to the classification conditions, and rates of postage applying to matter passing in the domestic mails of the United States, and United States postage stamps will be valid for postage in either direction in addition to those now used in Puerto Rico.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 27.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 20.
Algiers, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 23.
Arcadian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 14.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 26.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 16.
Havana, Havana, Sept. 24.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 19.
Montauk, Dunkirk, Sept. 11.
Montezuma, Greenock, Sept. 12.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 15.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Sept. 18.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 20.
Woolcomoloo, Havre, Sept. 12.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28.

British Princess, Newcastle, Sept. 16.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 22.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Sept. 17.
Phrygian, Antwerp, Sept. 14.
Polarstejernen, Shields, Sept. 13.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Sept. 21.
Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 23.
Critic, Dundee, Sept. 15.
European, London, Sept. 17.
Francisco, Hull, Sept. 17.
Lampasas, Galveston, Sept. 22.
Winifred, New Orleans, Sept. 22.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
New York, Southampton, Sept. 23.
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 24.

SUNDAY, OCT. 1.

El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
La Normandie, Hav

THE RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT.

Changes Suggested to Make It More Acceptable to Bidders for Construction and Operation.

A special committee of the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission appointed to revise the form of contract for the construction of an underground railroad met yesterday in the law office of Commissioner George L. Rives. Besides Mr. Rives, the members of this committee are President Alexander E. Orr, Commissioner John H. Starin, and Controller Coler. The meeting was attended also by Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman, counsel to the commission. Various suggestions of changes in the provisions of the contract were considered, and several changes were made. The counsel were instructed to prepare a revised draft of the contract and submit it at a meeting to be held by the committee to-day. If the document shall be considered to be in shape for final action, a meeting of the full board will be held to-morrow. It is probable that Corporation Counsel Whalen will meet with the members of the board, for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the contract.

One of the important changes proposed to be made in the contract provides for the removal of all restrictions upon the contractor not specifically required by law, so that the contractor may have the free use of the tunnel, the only condition being that such free use shall not interfere with the main object of the tunnel, viz., the transportation of passengers. Another change suggested was the striking out of the clause requiring the operating company to pay 5 per cent. of its receipts to the city after the receipts of the tunnel have reached $5,000,000.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he fully realized the correctness of the commission's attitude that it has no power to undertake the construction of a subway in connection with the railroad tunnel without additional authority from the State Legislature. The Controller declared that such influence as he possessed would be used toward obtaining the necessary legislation at the next session of the Legislature. He said, however, that he would do nothing to delay the beginning of the work of construction on the rapid transit underground road.

The question of possible bidders for the work of construction has not been officially considered by the Rapid Transit Board. If the form of contract is approved without delay by the Corporation Counsel, bids will be advertised for throughout October. President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company was asked yesterday if that corporation would again take up the matter of constructing the underground rapid transit road. He said: "That subject has not been alluded to since our offer to build the tunnel was withdrawn. Our folks were very much in earnest then and stood ready to go on with the work. Their offer did not meet with favor, and the whole matter was promptly dropped, as far as we were concerned. I do not believe that it will be taken up again."

$1,000,000 IN GOLD ENGAGED.

Lazard Freres's Importation Steadied the Stock Market, Depressed by Higher Money Rates.

Lazard Freres announced yesterday the engagement of $1,000,000 in bar gold in London, and the news had temporarily a steadying influence on the stock market, which was depressed by higher money rates. The importing firm declined to enter into any discussion of the transaction. "It is a regular exchange operation," was the only statement made. In the London market when the engagement was made bar gold was quoted at 77s. 10½d. Demand sterling exchange was quoted here at $4.85¼ to $4.85½. The last quotation for money was 20 per cent., but the rate that ruled during the day was 9 per cent. Concerning the importation, gold importing and exporting banks and firms refrained from comment, except to say that it was an open-market engagement and future importations would depend on the open-market supplies of gold and the dealings therein of the Bank of England.

No other gold engagements for America were announced, and the five-hundred-thousand-dollar engagement of bar gold announced for New York last week is not unexplained, so far as the importer is concerned. The Anglo-Californian Bank, agents on the Pacific Coast of J. & W. Seligman & Co., announced yesterday the coming to San Francisco of $1,500,000 in sovereigns from Australia. This, under the new system of San Francisco Mint drafts, will find its way to New York.

Wall Street talked yesterday of the tightness of the money market and a possible money stringency until well into next week, when the cash results of the invasion of Dewey visitors will find their way into the banks and the October disbursements for dividends and interest will have adjusted themselves in balances. A project to relieve the situation which may take active shape in a few days is to induce Secretary Gage to consent to anticipating the November payments of interest on Government bonds. These will be on the $200,000,000 of war issue 3 per cents. and the coupon and registered 5s, amounting to $100,000,000. This would help the situation with about $2,000,000, which, in the opinion of many, would meet the beginning of a return flood of money from the West, where it has served its purposes of crop harvesting and moving. New Orleans cotton crop transfers yesterday amounted to $100,000. Of gold certificates, there were received and distributed at the Sub-Treasury $2,940,000. Much of this was in the one-thousand-dollar, five-thousand-dollar, and ten-thousand-dollar denominations.

The weekly Clearing House bank statement will be of five days' averages, as it will be issued to-morrow, in accordance with the circular issued by Chairman W. A. Nash.

Window Glass Trust Allots Stock.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26.—The financial projectors of the American Window Glass Company met here to-day and allotted the stock for the new combination. It was decided that all subscribers for stock for $10,000 or less receive the full amount, and all over that sum are to be shaded 10 per cent. The capitalization of the company is $17,000,000, and the result of the meeting to-day indicates that the stock has been oversubscribed. The combination will be doing business by Oct. 1, it is said, notwithstanding the suits entered in Indiana.

Morton, Bliss & Co.'s Affairs.

A member of the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., which is to be succeeded yesterday a denial of the report that the house has called in several million dollars as a result of its going out of business. The amount involved was reported to be much below the sum named, and the greater part of the loans called are believed to represent transfers from the firm to the trust company.

FIRST CONVICTION OF ITS KIND.

Riallis to be Sentenced for Having a Vial of "Knock-Out" Drops.

Emile Riallis was convicted, in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Goff, of having knock-out drops in his possession, and it is claimed that this is the first conviction of its kind in the criminal courts in this city. Men have been convicted who used knock-out drops in assisting them to rob people, but the convictions have all been on the robbery charge. Riallis, with a companion, was tried in General Sessions for robbing Arthur Peruss of $160 in a saloon on West Street. At that trial it was brought out that knock-out drops had been found in the possession of the defendants, but as the victim had been found several hours later in a public room of the saloon and direct evidence was lacking, the defendants were acquitted.

Recorder Goff suggested to Mr. Blumenthal that he bring the case of Riallis before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury indicted Riallis, and at the trial yesterday expert testimony was introduced showing that the vial he had contained chloral hydrate. The maximum penalty is ten years in State prison.

Conference of Customs Appraisers.

A conference of local United States Appraisers representing the principal ports of entry in this country began in the office of Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser at the Port of New York, yesterday. This conference is held by order of the Treasury Department, for the purpose of considering such questions as may arise, and to secure, so far as practicable, uniformity in the classification and valuation of imported merchandise in all parts of the United States. Only one session was held by the Appraisers yesterday, and that was devoted to effecting an organization and determining upon a mode of procedure. Appraiser Wakeman said that he thought the conference might extend over a period of ten

Report on Mrs. Dodge's Jewels.

The Special Board of Appraisers appointed to value the jewelry brought to the United States last June by Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, yesterday filed its report with the Clerk of the United States District Court. The gems are valued at $30,258.30, which is based on the market price in New York at this time. Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin said that the report of the Appraisers will not be accepted in its present form by the Government. He says that the goods should be classed as "jewelry" and not as "diamonds and pearls." If they are valued as "jewelry," the duty would be 60 instead of 10 per cent.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	76
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	6¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5½
Sugar, granulated	5 3-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	25
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	26.00
Tallow, prime	5¼
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	6¾
Lard, prime	5.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	28.00
Butter, western creamery	23

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Flour firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68½@70c; No. 2 red, 73¼c; No. 2 corn, 34½c; No. 2 yellow, 34½c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23½c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25½c; No. 2 rye, to store, 58c; No. 2 barley, 40@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; Northwestern, $1.12; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.65@8.20; lard, per 100-lb, $5.22½@5.40; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.05@5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@5.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars unchanged; clover, $6 @8.

COTTON.—Bullish sentiment continues to broaden and fresh buying increases apace regardless of the fact that prices have advanced nearly ⅝c in the local market without suffering reaction to speak of. The market was somewhat erratic, but showed pronounced strength almost from open to close. Weak cables, foreign selling pressure, bear opposition, war talk, and declarations that values were unjustifiably high, all failed to disturb prices in any considerable extent or to displace the confidence of the bull faction. Shorts, on the other hand, were confused by small receipts, rumors that Neill was preparing another circular in which he would reduce his original crop estimate nearly 1,000,000 bales, predictions for frost in the Northwestern belt toward night, and a very bullish weekly Government report.

The market closed steady in tone, with prices net unchanged to 3 points higher, having declined within the last few minutes under heavy realizing.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	...	...	...	6.39@6.41
October	6.40	6.49	6.40	6.41@6.42
November	6.49	6.56	6.48	6.47@6.49
December	6.60	6.65	6.56	6.56@6.57
January	6.66	6.70	6.61	6.62@6.63
February	6.71	6.73	6.65	6.66@6.67
March	6.76	6.79	6.69	6.69@6.70
April	6.75	6.79	6.74	6.72@6.74
May	6.81	6.84	6.75	6.76@...
June	6.82	6.86	6.79	6.78@6.79
July	6.80	6.81	6.80	6.80@6.81
August	6.83	6.87	6.81	6.81@6.83

Spot cotton in Southern markets, (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, 6¼c, ⅛c higher; Savannah, 6 5-16c, ⅛c higher; Charleston, 6 5-16c; Wilmington, 6¼c; Norfolk, 6 9-16c, 1-16c higher; Baltimore, 6¾c, ⅛c higher; New Orleans, 6⅜c; Memphis, 6½c, ⅛c higher; Augusta, 6¾c, partly ⅛c higher; St. Louis, 6 9-16c, ⅛c higher.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 3 23-32d. Futures opened irregular at 2-64d decline, and closed steady at ⅛@1-64d net advance. December-January, 3.40b; January-February, 3.40s; February-March, 3.40½s; March-April, 3.41s; April-May, 3.41½s; May-June, 3.42v; June-July, 3.42@3.43; July-August, 3.43b; September, 3.44½b; September-October, 3.42½b; October-November, 3.41½b; November-December, 3.40½b. Manchester—Yarns strong, and cloths not much doing.

WOOL.—LONDON, Sept. 26.—The offerings at the wool auction sales yesterday amounted to 14,042 bales, including a miscellaneous catalogue of good scoured merinos. The home trade was a strong buyer. Half-breds realized full figures, being taken by the Continent and Yorkshire. Well-grown merinos were keenly competed for, especially half-bred clips. Earthy Queensland was occasionally in buyers' favor. Lambs caused active competition, the home trade securing the bulk. Fine cross-breds were eagerly taken by Yorkshire and German buyers. Scotch manufacturers were especially keen bidders for scoureds. A large selection of medium and low grades sold in sellers' favor. American representatives were free buyers of fine Punta Arenas stock at an advance of 1d and others ¼d to ½d. Several parcels were taken for American account. Following is the sale in detail: New South Wales, 1,900 bales; scoured, 11½d@2s 1d; greasy, 5½d@1s 1½d. Queensland, 1,000 bales; scoured, 1s 6d@1s 11½d; greasy, 8d@1s ½d. Victoria, 1,200 bales; scoured, 10d@2s 5½d; greasy, 5½d@1s 8d. New Zealand, 3,500 bales; scoured, 7d@2s 3d; greasy, 4½d@1s 1d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 300 bales; greasy, 8½@11½d. Punta Arenas, 4,000 bales; greasy, 5½@9½d.

The first series for 1900 will open Jan. 16. The arrivals for this series will close Jan. 8. The second series is scheduled to open March 6, and the arrivals will close Feb. 26. The offerings at each sale will be unlimited.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	73	75 9-16	74 7-16	74½
December	77 5-16	77⅝	76¾	76⅞
May	80⅝	80½	79⅝	79⅝
Corn—				
September	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼
December	37½	37½	37	37
May	36¼	36⅝	36	36

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	74¾	75¾	74	74
December	73¾	73⅞	73	73
May	75¾	76	75½	75½
Corn—				
September	35	35	34	34½
December	30⅝	30⅝	30	30
May	30 11-16	30 13-16	30¼	30¼
Oats—				
September	23	23½	22 13-16	22⅞
December	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
May	23 15-16	24½	23⅝	23⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market opened firm and advanced ½@⅝c, including ½@¾c advance established by the first sales of the day. The early improvement was due to stronger cables and disappointing Northwestern receipts. Later, the market developed decided weakness, which was initiated by Bradstreet's world's visible supply statement, indicating an increase of 3,346,000 bushels over the supply of the previous week. Following this statement the market was very weak. The decline from the highest to the lowest point was ½@⅞c. December showed the least weakness, as the position had the support of a demand from the shorts. But after selling up to 75¾c, September sold down to 74⅞c, and closed at 74½c, which was yesterday's closing price also. The general list showed a net decline of about ⅝c at the close. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 76c, prompt; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80½c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 78c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 83c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—Close—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, September, 68½c; December, 69c; May, 71¼@71⅝c; old September, 71c. On track: No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼c.

DULUTH, Sept. 26.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 72½c; September, 72⅜c; No. 1 hard, cash, 69⅞c; September, 69⅞c; October, 69⅝c; December, 69⅝c; May, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 67⅜c; No. 3 Spring, 64½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 72@73c; No. 2 Northern, 70@71c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 53c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 46½c; sample, 41@46c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 39¾c elevator, 40½c delivered, and 41c free on board afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 28½c; No. 3 oats, 28c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 30c; track, mixed, 28¼@30c; track, white, 30@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 6@6½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 65½@65¾c, spot; State rye, 61c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 45@50c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Sales were made under the rule as follows: 30,000 bushels 47-pound barley, 51@52c; 5,000 bushels 48-pound barley, 53½c, and 5,000 bushels do settled at 53c, all free on board, afloat basis.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN — 57@58c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.35@3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.80; Spring clears, $3@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.60; no grade, $1.75, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to grade, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@ $2.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 75@77c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.25 @$16.50; sacks, spot, $16.25; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17.50, latter white; fine, $15@$15.25; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.50, bulk; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—Flour firm; patents, $3.80@$3.90; second patents, $3.60@$3.70; first clears, $2.60@$2.70. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packers, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@ $16. BEEF HAMS—$26; quoted, $25.50@$26.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¼c; 150-lb, 6¼c; 100-lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½@8c; 10-lb, 7c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 6¼c; pickled hams, 9½@10½c; Western greens, 6¾@7⅝c; Western 6 to 8 P, 9¼c; city greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c asked; country, 4½@5¼c. LARD—$5.70; city lard, $5.50; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6.05; Brazil kegs, $7.75; compound, city, 5¼c; Western, 5¼@5¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8c asked; city lard, stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL.—Closing—Beer: Extra India mess strong, 67s 6d; prime mess, 61s 3d. Pork, prime mess, Western, 51s 3d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Lard, prime Western, in tierces,

EXCURSIONS.

ADMIRAL DEWEY CELEBRATION.
The following trips will be made by THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMERS
CITY OF LOWELL of the NORWICH LINE
from Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring Street.
PLYMOUTH of the FALL RIVER LINE
from Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street.
Limited number of tickets, good only on steamer for which sold.

NAVAL PARADE AND NIGHT ILLUMINATION.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 29th.
LEAVING at 11 A. M. TICKETS $5.00, including day and night trips. Both steamers will participate in the Naval Parade and Review, returning to piers about dark, to give those who desire an opportunity of disembarking, and will leave again as soon as possible for a River and Harbor trip. The great promenade decks of these vessels afford unsurpassed opportunity to view the fireworks and illumination. Returning, due at piers about 9 o'clock.

WARSHIPS AND GRANT'S TOMB.
ESCORTING ADMIRAL DEWEY TO CLAREMONT.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30th.
LEAVING at 9:30 A. M. TICKETS $1.00. Both steamers will escort Admiral Dewey up the river, passing the warships, rendezvousing opposite the starting point of the Land Parade, Grant's Tomb and Claremont. Returning, will proceed slowly down the river in full view of Riverside Drive, the route of the great land demonstration, arriving at piers about noon, in time for those on board to witness the Parade at downtown points.

WARSHIPS, WEST POINT AND THE HUDSON RIVER.
SUNDAY, OCT. 1st.
LEAVING at 11 A. M. TICKETS $1.00. Both steamers will make a trip up the Hudson as far as West Point, passing the warships at anchor, Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb, Claremont, the Palisades, and other noted localities, returning to piers about 5 o'clock.
Strangers in the city should not miss this opportunity to see the RHINE OF AMERICA in all its AUTUMNAL GLORY.
MUSIC on the LOWELL by Lauria's celebrated band; on the PLYMOUTH by the First Naval Battalion Band. Catering by the Company at regular prices.
Tickets now on sale at Wharf Offices. Telephone, Pier 18, Cortlandt 4986; Pier 36, Spring 1961. Also at Cook's offices, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren St., and 1225 Broadway, near 30th St., the latter office open until 10:00 P. M.

COOK'S TOURS
DEWEY DAYS & YACHT RACES
Do not waste your time running around to a lot of places for information. Call at one of COOK'S UNION TICKET OFFICES.
DOWN TOWN, 261 BROADWAY.
UP TOWN, 1,225 BROADWAY, under Dalys Theatre, open until 10 P. M.
We have a choice of Thirty of the very best boats. The demand is great and immediate application very desirable. As usual tickets to Europe, Round the World, everywhere, at lowest rates.
THOS. COOK & SON.

DEWEY CELEBRATION.
NAVAL PARADE,
Friday, September 29th, '99,
NEW HAVEN LINE STEAMER
CONTINENTAL
Will leave Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, New York, at 12:30 P. M. sharp.
The CONTINENTAL will be assigned a fine position in the WATER PARADE, and her decks will afford her patrons a most magnificent view of the GREAT MARINE SPECTACLE.
For comfort and pleasure only a limited number of passengers will be carried.
TICKETS, TWO DOLLARS.
TICKETS and STATEROOMS at Company's Office, Pier 25, East River, New York. Telephone Call: 9 John. Tickets also at Cook's, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York, latter office being open until 10 P. M.
Restaurant and Refreshments at Popular Prices.
Music by Conterno's 14th Regt. Band.

DEWEY NAVAL PARADE.
Sept. 29th steamer Dolphin, formerly "The Foster," leaves East 31st St., 10 A. M.; South 5th St., B'klyn, 10:15; Battery, 11 A. M. Engel's Military Band. Complete restaurant services. Tickets, limited, $2 each.
Grand fireworks display and illumination same evening, leaving East 31st St. 7 P. M. Tickets, $1.
INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
The speed of the Dolphin guarantees a full view of the races from start to finish; leaving East 31st St. 8:30; South 5th St., Brooklyn, 8:45; Battery, 9:30 sharp. Tickets, limited, $3 each. All tickets for sale at Thos. Cook & Sons, 261 and 1,225 B'way, and at office, 525 W. 41st St. Telephone 150-38th.

TWO SAFE BOATS. $2.00
NAVAL PARADE.
Cygnus and Cepheus
Foot 91st St., E. R., 10 A. M.
Foot 31st St., E. R., 10:30 A. M.
At McBride's, Tyson's, Harlem Sav'g Bk. Bldg.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.
DEWEY'S WELCOME.
TO VIEW "OLYMPIA,"
at anchor in the Lower Bay,
and Sampson's Squadron.
To-day, Wednesday, Sept. 27th.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, at 10:00, 11:00 A.M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00 and 5:00 P.M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

Thursday Evening, September 28th,
the Iron Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St., North River, at 6:30 and 7:30 P. M. to witness the illumination of the fleet at Tompkinsville and the fireworks on Staten Island.
TICKETS FOR ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
Friday, September 29th,
The magnificent steamers of this company will take part in the celebration of Dewey Day—the water parade, the night illumination and fireworks.
FARE—Day Demonstration, $2.00
Night " " 1.00
The Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., N. R., ONLY, at 11:00 A. M. for the NAVAL PARADE.
For the NIGHT DEMONSTRATION AND HARBOR AND FLEET ILLUMINATION the Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., North River, 6:30 P. M., and foot of 31st St., East River, 6:30 P. M.

YACHT RACES.
COLUMBIA—SHAMROCK.
The Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company have sea-going licenses, and will accompany the yachts all through the contests.
FARE EACH RACE, $2.00.
EACH STEAMBOAT WILL BE LIMITED
Tickets for either event can and should be secured at once. They can be had only at the company's office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

S. S. MIAMI
of the Flagler Florida East Coast system has been chartered by Raymond & Whitcomb for
DEWEY CELEBRATION
and the
International Yacht Races.
Limit guaranteed 350 persons, capacity over 1,000. Superior arrangement for those wishing to avoid crowded conditions. The MIAMI is built of steel, twin screws, with a speed of 20 miles per hour, lighted by electricity, and carries powerful searchlight.
Price, Dewey DAY, $10.
Evenings, $5.
Yacht Races $10 each.
Ship will sail from Pier 31 (new) N. R., foot of Watts St., adjoining Desbrosses St. ferry.
Circulars, tickets at principal hotels or
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB
25 Union Square, N. Y.
Telephone 3138 or 3139 18th Street.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
Steamer "Glen Island"
The Flag Ship of the Starin fleet.
23d Regt. Band. | Caterer—Anderson.
Three large open decks and best steamer afloat for observation purposes. Dining room with 200 seating capacity. All saloons, staterooms, and dining room steam-heated. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 9:30 A. M. each race day. Single trip tickets, $2.50; tickets for three trips, $6.00. Staterooms, $5.00.

Steamer "Sam Sloan."
Speedy, spacious, safe, and room for everybody, to see everything, with music and refreshments. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 10:00 A. M. each race day.
Single trip, $2; Tickets for 3 trips, $5.
Number of passengers on each steamer positively limited to one-half licensed capacity.
Starin's dock, with elevated, passageway for passengers only, is used by these two steamers on race days exclusively.
Tickets sold at No. 1 B'way, room 182, 'phone 1537 Broad; 180 Fulton St., phone 5188 Cor't; Starin's dock, foot Cortlandt St.; 49 Beaver St.; McBride's, 71 B'way; Rullman's, 111 B'way; Miller's, 120 B'way; 141 B'way; Principal Hotels and Childs' restaurants.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
THE OLD DOMINION
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch one of their new Main Line Steamships
"JEFFERSON" or "HAMILTON"
to accompany the yachts in three races. The ships are 3,100 burden, 330 feet in length, with flush decks.
Number of Passengers Limited to 600.
TICKETS, $6.00 EACH TRIP.
STATEROOMS, $3.00 AND $2.00 EACH.
Applications for tickets either by mail or in person will be filled in order of their receipt.
J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent.
Pier 26, North River, New York.

DEWEY DAY.
New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Co.'s
Sea-going 3-deck steamer GAY HEAD
Leaves Up-town West Side.
Foot West 20th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. 300 tickets sold at leading clubs, remainder at leading hotels, 71, 120, 261, and 1,225 B'way, and on Boat at Wharf, beginning Thursday morning. Also mail or telephone "Lessee Gay Head," 19 W. 34th St., care City Club.
Day tickets, including Luncheon, $5.00.
Evening tickets, $5.00.
This steamer is chartered by Atlantic Yacht Club for races.

DEWEY DAY.
STEAMER SAM SLOAN
LEAVES FT. CORTLANDT ST. 11:30.
$2.—Strictly limited to ⅓ capacity.—$2.
Including Parade and Fireworks.

RED FIRE ILLUMINATION.
The HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE has arranged for the str. "PEGASUS" of Iron Stmbt. Co. to leave West 22nd St. Pier on a special trip at 7 P. M. SHARP on Thursday, 28th inst., for a first view of the "Olympia" and other War Vessels and the Red Fire Illumination. Tickets, now on sale at West 22nd St. and Desbrosses St. Offices, 75 cents each.

EXCURSIONS.

The White Squadron
Fleet of Ocean Steamboats
FOR
Dewey Day
AND
YACHT RACES
WITH THE
White Squadron International Band.
Steamboats Aurora, Viking, Elaine, Sylvester, Royal Beauty & Water Queen
DAY TIME TABLE—Steamboats will leave foot of East 21st St., East River, 10:30 A. M. Foot of West 19th St., North River, 10:30 A. M., and all Boats will leave our main dock, Pier 4 East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 12 o'clock A.M.
Tickets, $3.00 each.
EVENING TIME TABLE—Leave foot of East 21st St., East River, at 7 P. M. Leave foot of West 19th St., North River, at 7 P. M., and all our steamboats will leave from Pier 4 East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 8 o'clock P. M.
FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES
our entire fleet of ocean steamboats will leave Pier 4 East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course.
Safety, speed, comfort, charming music, and a choice restaurant will be the essential features of our steamboats.
Tickets $3.00 each day, or $7.50 all days, whether three or more.
Tickets for Dewey Day or Yacht Races may be reserved on application to
NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY,
10 Wall St., and all leading hotels.
Telephone 3963 Cort.

THE FAMOUS STEAMERS
Republic and Columbia
FOR
Dewey Day
and Yacht Races
Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Wall Street) at 11 A. M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, are steam heated, and equipped with excellent restaurants. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets $3.00 for Day Parade, $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.
FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES the COLUMBIA
will leave Pier 10 E. R. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course. The boat needs no recommendation for seagoing work or speed. She is well known and popular, and provided with every comfort. Restaurant service will be complete. Tickets, $3.00 each day, or $9.00 all days, whether three or more.
CAPACITY, 3,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 1,500.
Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent upon application to
W. F. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY.
Phone, 211 Madison Sq., or Pier 10, E.R.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
THE LARGE THREE-DECKED
Ocean-going Excursion Steamers
GRAND REPUBLIC
and
GENL. SLOCUM
(ROCKAWAY LINE STEAMERS)
Will leave each race day for the races from West 20th St., Battery Landing, and Bridge Dock, (Brooklyn,) accompanying the yachts over the entire course.
Company guarantees that only one-half licensed capacity will be carried.
Fare each race day $3.00, or Coupon tickets, good for five races, $7.50.
SUNDAY, OCT. 1ST, GRAND REPUBLIC and GENL. SLOCUM will make hourly trips from West 20th St. around warships, fare 25c.
For tickets and further information apply to office of company, 71 BROADWAY, Manhattan, Room 512, or 195 MONTAGUE ST., Brooklyn.

DEWEY PARADE
ELEGANT NEW STEEL STEAMER
ONTEORA
OF THE
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
will take part in the naval parade, leaving foot of Christopher Street at 11:30 A. M. Boat's capacity, 1,500. Number of passengers strictly limited to 600. Tickets now on sale at the pier and Thos. Cook & Son, 261 and 1,225 Broadway. Staterooms may be secured at the pier. Boat open for inspection at the foot of Christopher St. Monday and Wednesday. Telephone 1,839 Spring.

DEWEY REVIEWING STAND,
"PHILIPPINE"
NAVAL AND LAND PARADES.
Riverside Drive, between 93d and 94th Sts. Built to curbstone and located on curve, making it the finest stand on Riverside Drive for both Naval and Land parades.
Magnificent view up and down the river.
Easily accessible from 93d St. 9th Av. L. station, Columbus, Amsterdam, and 8th Av. surface lines, thence through rear of stand, so avoiding any crowd. All Building Dept. requirements fulfilled.
All seats reserved. Naval Parade $2.00. Land Parade $2.00, $4.00, and $5.00. Mail orders to J. W. Brockway, Room 182, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.
DIAGRAM AND SEATS AT 1 B'way, Room 182, 'phone 1537 Br'd. 180 Fulton St., 'phone 5188 Cortlandt. 49 Beaver St., Rullman's; 111 B'way; Miller's, 120 B'way; all Principal Hotels, and all Journal Information Bureaus.

DEWEY PARADE AND FIREWORKS
THE POPULAR SOUND STEAMER
"MONTAUK"
will accompany the parade, and make an evening trip for the fireworks display.
For parade leave L. I. R. R. Dock, L. I. City, 10:30; Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., 11:30 A. M.
For evening trip leave L. I. R. R. Dock, L. I. City, 6:00; Pier 13, E. R., 6:30 P. M.
Tickets for parade, $2.00; for Fireworks, $1.00. Sale of tickets limited. Refreshments on board. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. Ticket Offices, 120, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., and at L. I. R. R. Stations in Brooklyn, and at L. I. City.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.'S
PALATIAL STEAMER
TAURUS
Accompanies all International Yacht Races. Capacity 2,000. Tickets positively limited to 1,000 each race. Steamer leaves Pier 6, foot Rector St., at 9:30 A. M.
Reserved tickets, $3; at all principal ticket offices and leading hotels in the city and at pier. Refreshments.
Music by 7th Regt. Band.
SEBBEE & CO., General Agents, 111 Broadway.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St Pier 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier 9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

DEWEY DAY
The best place to view the parade coming up the Bay with comfort, and avoiding all crowding on Dewey Day, is Liberty Island.
Fare 25c. Boat every hour from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. from Battery landing.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 8:50, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:40, 8:40, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

The Packard Commercial School,
COR. 4TH AVE. AND 23D ST.
FORTY-SECOND YEAR.
STUDENTS MAY ENTER AT ANY TIME.
Office open 8:30 to 5 every week day.
For prospectus address
THE PACKARD SCHOOL,
101 EAST 23D ST., NEW YORK.

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CAROLINE MABEN,
Teacher of Piano, Harmony and Virgil Clavier.
Highest Certificate from the Kindworth-Scharwenka Conservatory, Berlin.
STUDIO, 806-808 CARNEGIE HALL.
TERMS, $30. TEN FULL HOUR LESSONS.

Lachmund Conservatory of Music,
15 teachers, 132 West 85th St., near Columbus Av.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N.Y.University Law School.
Sixty-fifth year opens Oct. 2nd, 1899. DAY CLASSES, (LL.B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B., after three years.) Daily sessions, 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition, $100. GRADUATE CLASSES. Fifteen courses. Five required for LL. M.
For Circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL
Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION.

Pratt Institute,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Day classes will BEGIN work SEPTEMBER 25, evening classes SEPTEMBER 27.
High School.
Department of Fine Arts.
Department of Domestic Art.
Department of Domestic Science.
Department of Science and Technology, including trade classes.
Department of K

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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BANKERS,
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

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BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK.
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 286 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.
Exchange of Shares.
OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
120 Broadway, New York.
TO THE HOLDERS OF PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred and common capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of shares of its increased preferred and common stock for shares of the preferred and common stock, respectively, of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.
The basis of exchange of the increased preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share, together with the payment to depositors of preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, at the time of the delivery of Union Pacific preferred stock in exchange therefor, of the sum of One Dollar per share in equalization and adjustment of dividends.
The basis of exchange of the increased common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for the common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share.
Holders of the preferred and common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company desiring to avail of this offer must, on or before October 7, 1899, deposit their shares duly endorsed for transfer and witnessed or proved, and stamped as required by the United States Internal Revenue law, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred or common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, as the case may be, on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited shares of stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company in the event that the issue of the new preferred and common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.
Dated September 15th, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST CO.
59 TO 65 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus $1,500,000
Receives deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
DIRECTORS.
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, Alwyn Ball, jr., John D. Crimmins, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Nash, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.
OFFICERS.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, PRESIDENT.
HUGH J. GRANT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
THORWALD STALLKNECHT, 2D VICE-PREST.
W. J. B. MILLS, TREASURER.
ERNEST EHRMANN, SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.,
120 Broadway, New York City.
TO THE HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL TRUST NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME B BONDS OF OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY:
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of the Income B bonds of this Company for preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company at the rate of ten shares ($1,000 par value) of such preferred stock for each $1,000 of Income B bonds.
Holders of Income B bonds of this Company desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to make the exchange must deposit their bonds, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before October 7, 1899.
The Income B bonds so deposited must bear all coupons subsequent to the coupon of October 1st, 1899, which coupon may be detached and retained by the holder for collection at maturity.
Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited bonds in the event that the issue of such preferred stock shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.
Dated September 15, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
COMMON STOCK OF THE Central Pacific Railroad Co.
Referring to our notice of April 11th, 1899, holders of the above Stock are herewith notified that out of the total Capital Stock of $67,275,500, $66,960,800 have been deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated February 8, 1899.
Holders who have not yet deposited their stock may now deposit the same with any of the undersigned, on payment of $5 per share penalty, in addition to the assessment of $2 per share, but only up to and including October 3d, 1899.
SPEYER & CO., New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.
LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort-on-Main.
TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Readjustment Managers.
New York, September 21st, 1899.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 7% Land Grant Bonds.
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1899.
Philadelphia, September 15, 1899.
THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.
GENERAL OFFICE.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT WITH THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO., THE ABOVE BONDS WILL AT MATURITY, OCTOBER 1, 1899, BE PURCHASED ON PRESENTATION AT THIS OFFICE.
COUPONS ON SAID BONDS WILL BE PAID, AS HERETOFORE, AT THE OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER AND CO., NEW YORK CITY.
ROBT. W. SMITH, TREASURER.

Kings County Electric Light and Power Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Colonial Trust Company of New York City has been substituted as Trustee under the mortgage given to secure $2,500,000 of the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of Kings County Electric Light and Power Company in the place and stead of Central Trust Company of New York resigned.
The interest on said bonds maturing on Oct. 1, 1899, and thereafter, will be paid at the office of said Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York City.
Dated September 26, 1899.
W. T. WILSON, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27th, 1899,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
$8,000 North Wisconsin Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$8,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. Consid. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1930.
$5,000 Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Mo. Western Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 Saint Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1919.
$1,500 Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Regst. Bds., 1922.
20 shs. Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co. pfd.
1 share Chic. & Eastern Illinois R. R. pfd.
$800 St. Louis Ore & Steel Co. Inc. Bds., 1917; January, 1898, coups.
100 shs. Rocker Silver Mining Co.
$4,000 United States 4 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1907.
50 shs. Holland Trust Co.
20 shs. Holland Building Asso.
(By order of Assignee.)
All his right, title, and interest as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Charles E. Sands in or to the contingent interest or estate which the said Charles E. Sands had on the 20th day of Dec., 1895, under the last will and testament of Samuel S. Sands, dec'd. (For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
80 shs. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 Le Capital Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1901.
$3,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Co., New River Div. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$10,000 Standard Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1930.
40 shs. Oriental Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
$6,000 Zanesville & Ohio River Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Atlantic Trust Co. Certfs.)
$30,000 Bond & Mortgage of Daniel Doody to Sophie G. Parker, dated Sept. 23d, 1893, at 6 p. c. interest on property in City of Brooklyn and Town of Flatbush, L. I. (Hypothecated.)
20 shs. Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, Limited.
12 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
14 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
7 shs. National Park Bank.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
23 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
5 shs. Astor National Bank.
22 shs. Ninth National Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,268.40 Bond & Mtge. Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co. 6 p. c. interest, dated Nov. 25th, 1898, payable on demand, 2d mtge. on property n. e. corner 160th St. & Elton Av., N. Y. City. (Hypothecated.)
10 shs. American Exch. Nat'l Bank.
27 shs. State Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
20 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.

Ramapo Improvement Company Stock
DEALT IN.
A. SARTORIUS,
20 BROAD ST. Telephone 4636 Cortlandt.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

The Greenwich Savings Bank.
246-248 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St.
Extraordinary Holidays, 1899.
September 29th and 30th, 1899, being legal holidays, and October 1st being a Sunday, this Bank will allow, Monday next, October 2d, for deposits to bear interest as of October 1st.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.

Third Ave. R. R. Rights
to subscribe to new stock bought by
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW YORK,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office,
New York, September 19th, 1899.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at the office of the company, on the 2d day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 23d day of September, 1899.
The closing of the transfer books for this and subsequent dividends that may be declared is dispensed with until further notice.
A further resolution was adopted at the same meeting of the Board providing for a distribution, on October 2d, 1899, of $2,500,000 of the Company's surplus, at the rate of $12.50 per share, to all stockholders of record as the close of business on the 23d day of September, 1899.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
5% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.
23 Wall Street,
New York, September 25, 1899.
Three months' interest due October 1st, 1899, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after that date. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 3, due October 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, September 25th, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, September 23d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1899.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Hocking Valley Railway Company.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1899.
Interest on the following bonds, when and as payable, will hereafter be paid at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York:
First Mortgage 4% extended bonds of The Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of The Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.
Second Mortgage 7% bonds of The Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of The Ohio & West Virginia Railway Company.
First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds of The Hocking Valley Railway Company.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Havana Commercial Company, Preferred Stock Dividend.
32 Broadway, New York, Sept. 26, 1899.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 16th, to stockholders of record.
Transfer books will close Thursday, October 5th, and reopen Tuesday, October 17th.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 22d, 1899.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a quarterly dividend on the common stock of One and One-fourth Per Cent., (1¼%,) payable to stockholders of record October 5th, 1899. Transfer books closed from October 5th to 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad Street.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable to stockholders of record on October 10th next. The transfer books will close October 2d and reopen October 11th.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

The Gramercy Sugar Company,
New Orleans, La., Sept. 26th, 1899.
Coupon No. 2 of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after September 28th, 1899, on presentation at the National Park Bank, 214-216 Broadway, New York City.
H. S. BELL, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Sept. 22d, 1899.
The coupons due October 1st, 1899, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y.
J. BOWRON, Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $5,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per anoum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on WEDNESDAY, October 11th, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of fifteen Directors of the company and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 23d, 1899, and will be reopened on the day following the date of such meeting or of any adjournment thereof.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated September 12th, 1899.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 5, 1899; and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 26, 1899.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 23, 1899.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

FOUND.—HOMING PIGEON, No. 5,434. Apply Postmaster, Sound Beach, Conn.

Standard Oil Buys the Manhattan Co.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 26.—It is announced that the Manhattan Oil Company has been purchased by the Standard Oil Company. The Manhattan was the largest competitor of the Standard in the Lima field, had an immense refinery at Welker, and controlled extensive pipe and tank lines. The stock of the Manhattan Company had been quietly picked up by the Standard Company, and it is now definitely announced that a majority has been secured.

DIVIDENDS.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, September 14th, 1899.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., September 25, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of October, 1899. Transfer books were closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 3d proximo.
MARSDEN J. PERRY, Vice President.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable October 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record twelve o'clock noon, September 30th, 1899. The transfer books will close twelve o'clock noon September 30th, and open October 11th.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
September 13th, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, ($1 per share,) payable October 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
22rd St. and Sixth Ave.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

American Beet Sugar Company. Preferred Stock Dividend.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at the Company's Office, 32 Nassau Street, on the 2d of October, 1899. Books close at the Office of The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, Transfer Agents, 27 Pine Street, New York, September 28th, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Monday, October 9th, at 10 A. M.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
Eighty-eighth (88th) Dividend.
THE DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, October 2, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 2d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 22d, 1899.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.
NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME B BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 3, DUE OCTOBER 1, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity, (at the rate of 4%,) upon presentation at the office of the STATE TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, NEW YORK, N. Y.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 8, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 20th October, 1899. Transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will close September 30th and reopen on the 21st October.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.
NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 3, DUE OCTOBER 1, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity, (at the rate of 4%,) upon presentation at the office of the STATE TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, NEW YORK, N. Y.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

No. 11 Broadway, New York, Sept. 21st, 1899.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO. will pay a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents per share November 1st to PREFERRED Stockholders of record September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks unsettled.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 26	421,862
To date this year	133,013,234
Corresponding date last year	77,402,619

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 26	$1,332,500
To date this year	$690,702,070
Corresponding date last year	$615,316,690

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 6@17 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

B'klyn Rapid Trans..	½	P., C., C. & St. L.,	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	1	Louis. & Nash	1½
Am. Ice	1	Manhattan Con	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Met. St. Ry	1
Am. Linseed pf	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Malting	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref	¼	Nat. Lead	¾
Am. S. & R. pf	½	Nat. Steel	1
Am. Steel & W. pf	½	N. Y. Air Brake	7
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Nort. & West	¾
Am. Steel H. pf	½	Norf. & West. pf	1½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	North. Pacific pf	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	Pacific Coast	1
Brunswick City	½	Pacific Mail	½
B., R. & P.	1	Pressed S. Car	2
Canada South	1	Pressed S. C. pf	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	Pullman Car	5
Consol. Gas	¾	Rep. Iron & S. pf	1
Delaware & Hud	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf	½	St. L. & S. W. pf	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	7
Dul. S. S. & A. pf	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
Federal Steel pf	½	Union Bag & P. pf	1½
Glucose Sugar	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Great. North. pf	¾	U. S. Rubber pf	1½
Int. Paper	¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Int. Paper pf	1½	Wis. Cent., w. i	½
Int. Silver	1½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i.	1½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Peo. & East. 1st	1	Rio Gr. West. 4s	2

Bonds Declined.

Can. South. 2d	2	Nor. Pac. gen. lien	1
Col. F. & I. 5s	1	Ore. S. Line, Inc. B	1
Flint & P. M. con. 5s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Wall Street was surprised yesterday by the announcement that $1,000,000 of gold had been engaged in Europe for shipment here. For some time past it has been freely declared by banking interests that gold imports would start earlier than anticipated, and would reach an aggregate beyond any expectation; but Wall Street has been indisposed to believe that such prophecy could come to pass. This yesterday's announcement that $1,000,000 had actually been taken for transmission here occasioned more than ordinary astonishment.

Professional speculators insist that the engagement signifies little, that it does not reflect natural tendencies, that it is merely an exceptional purchase having back of it influences which do not correspond with the active factors of the international financial situation. This of course such critics would insist upon under any circumstances.

The truth is that Europe holds so much gold belonging actually to the United States that it can require only trivial effort upon the part of influential elements here to start an extraordinary movement this way. And it has been for a long time past merely the making of a date for the beginning of gold importations on a vast scale.

Among bankers of most importance there have been differences as to whether or not the flow of gold here would be really of more benefit than continuing loans upon the other side—the latter policy making so clear the financial superiority of American conditions. But in no part of the financial world has there been doubt that ultimately and naturally the flow of the yellow metal must start this way. And thus the announcement of yesterday may involve more significance than on the surface appears. Certainly there is in it not one single element of discouragement.

It is improbable that there is general expectation even in optimistic banking circles that a gold import movement will now start and be maintained steadily. Rather the calculation seems to be that such movement may come in December. But there would be nothing new in an official date being placed late—for it is to be kept in mind banker calculators always incline toward conservatism.

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Money market rates were hoisted again yesterday in more or less sensational style, a rate of 17 per cent. being made on call loans. Small transactions were so assessed, the bulk of the business being virtually at the legal rate; but the mere fact that such a quotation was even temporary of record helped depressionist speculators raise a hubbub.

Meanwhile money can be borrowed on time at ordinary rates, and that in practically unlimited volume. There can be no safer criterion of money market conditions.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The market yesterday was weak, unresponsive, and, if the word be properly understood, sensational. Money was again an uncertain element, at one time going as high as 17 per cent., while the doubt in respect to the Transvaal situation, and the outcome contributed its share to the depression. Then, too, the arrival of Admiral Dewey two days in advance—welcome though the Admiral is—was recognized as likely to have rather an unsettling effect on business, and speculation was therefore inclined to halt. And as though all these were not sufficient, the bears, who on the previous day had been going about with "tips" of falling trust companies and banks, sought during the last hour of the day's business to depress prices further by resorting to the miserably low trick of circulating a rumor that Vice President Hobart had died suddenly at his home in Paterson, N. J. The rumor served to break the list further, but undoubtedly not so severely as its circulators hoped.

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Signs of Surprising Strength.

In this market, under depression all day long, in which trading was weak and spasmodic, and whose final figures showed less than a dozen plus signs to the credit side, it seemed rather singular that the erstwhile much-maligned, much-hammered Brooklyn Rapid Transit should be one of the few stocks that withstood the enervating influences of the day. Yet that is precisely what the stock did. Opening at a fractional decline, it almost immediately showed marked resistance to depression brought to bear upon it, and at one time went as high as 89⅝. The close was 88⅝ in dealings of over 60,000 shares, a gain for the day of one-half point.

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Metropolitan and Manhattan.

On the other hand, both of the other local traction stocks, which on the day previous had declined, suffered a still further loss. Manhattan at one time touched the low point of 106⅝, but closed for the day three-fourths of a point higher, though this represented a loss of one-half point. The trading in the stock was only a little more than 13,000 shares. Metropolitan varied still more, ranging during the day from 194½ to 196¼, and closing at 197, a loss for the day of a full point. In respect to both Manhattan and Metropolitan, there was some news, some of it new and some of it rehashed.

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Perhaps the most interesting, if not the most significant, development in respect to the Metropolitan was the official announcement that the earnings of the company for Monday were the largest for any one day in its history, the increase being more than $10,000 over last year. While this was received calmly by the Street, a statement in which Standard Oil and Brooklyn Rapid Transit figured was the subject of some little discussion. It was in effect that the Standard Oil interests, which are said to have been buyers of Brooklyn traction stock in the recent decline, had given to the Metropolitan—said to be buyers also—an option for a short time on the Standard Oil stock at 100. It was stated that the Metropolitan and Standard Oil stocks combined would insure control of the Brooklyn road

lapsed. There were large realizations in De Beers Mines, prompted by the approach of the settlement. Kafirs were weak and were freely offered on London account. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 65c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 27c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—On the Boerse to-day money was quoted at 6½ per cent. The market was weak, owing to the unfavorable money conditions, as disclosed by the weekly statement of the Bank of Germany and the decline in mine shares and American securities on the London Stock Exchange. Locals were considerably lower, on realizations. Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 11,920,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 1,300,000 marks, other securities increased 34,720,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 38,180,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 26.—Operators on the Boerse to-day were principally absorbed in the settlement, and the market was dull, many declines being recorded. Local shares were offered, especially at the close. American securities weakened, in sympathy with the New York market.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 71.25. Gold was quoted at 23.07.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities was again yesterday unfavorably affected by the high rates for call money, although in the curb market the influence of this factor is much less marked than it is in the Stock Exchange market. In the face of high rates for money there is little disposition to enter the market, and here and there it leads to selling of stocks. Special developments yesterday were nearly all of a favorable character, and, notwithstanding the bearish feeling that prevailed, very substantial net gains were recorded in several issues. The conflicting influences led to an irregular market, in which very few stocks were traded in to a larger extent than a few hundred shares.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was again one of the most prominent stocks in the day's market, and Monday's downward movement was continued. The common stock suffered most, and it was also the most active issue. The opening sale was made at 32, and from this figure the stock declined steadily to 30½. Here the stock received some support, and the price at the close had rallied to 31. The net loss in the common stock was 1¼ points, and the preferred stock was quoted 1 point lower, at 55 bid. The New Amsterdam Gas bonds sold at 99, and not better than 98½ was bid for them at the close. The recent fluctuations in the New Amsterdam Gas stocks seem much the result of manipulation. The great bulk of the stock seems to be very firmly held, and the amount of stock that changes hands on a decline or an advance has never of late been very large. The situation is such that the stock is easily made to respond to rumors in regard to the company, and speculators have profited by the fact. Rumors of the settlement of the gas war and then of a receivership for the New Amsterdam Gas Company, or something similar, have followed each other with more or less regularity, and within a narrow range the stocks have constantly fluctuated on these very conflicting reports.

AMALGAMATED COPPER fluctuated very little yesterday, and trading in the issue amounted to only a few hundred shares. It sold off a little in the morning, and rallied later. The highest sale was 92¼, and the lowest 92, and the stock closed unchanged, at 92 bid.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE was one of the few stocks that ended the day with a large net gain. It was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares, and at prices ranging from 30 to 32, which latter figure was recorded for the sale at an odd lot. The stock gained 1¼ points net, closing at 31¼ bid. Flemington Coal and Coke has been steadily advancing for some time past, and in explanation of this advance it is said that developments are pending, the success of which will be greatly to the profit of the company. One of the chief difficulties the company has had to contend with, it is said, has been the limited capacity of its plant. An electrical plant is now under construction, and when this is completed, about Nov. 1, it is said that the company will be able to mine and ship 5,000 tons of coal a day.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL was irregular on light sales, and ended the day unchanged in the preferred stocks, and with a net loss of 1¼ points in the common stock. Insiders seemed to be buyers of the preferred, but the common stock received very little support. During the afternoon the Directors of the company declared the first dividend on the preferred stock. It is a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable Oct. 15. The dividend was not announced until after the close of the market, and there was little or no indication that the dividend was expected. Both issues of Havana Commercial have been very dull of late, but the recent declines in the stock were unaccompanied by any heavy selling.

NATIONAL SALT preferred sold just before the close at 75, and the common stock, which seemed in better demand, ended the day at 46¾ bid, a substantial advance over Monday's final bid.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold at 20¼ and at 20, and closed at 20 bid. The last previous sale of this stock was made on Saturday at 22.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	⅛	¼
New Amsterdam	31	31½
New Amsterdam pf	55	57
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98½	99½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	34	35
American Agricul. Chem., ex div	77	79
American Wool Goods	27	27½
American Wool Goods pf	83¼	88½
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Bost Sugar	28	30
Best Sugar pf	80¼	82½
Distilling Company of America	19	19½
Distilling Company of America pf	55	57
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5¼	5½
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf	40	45
Havana Commercial	25	25½
Havana Commercial pf	68¼	69¼
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf	71¾	72½
National Gramophone	80	81
National Salt	46½	48
National Salt pf	74	76
National Tube	45½	46
National Tube pf., ex div	98½	99
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	96	99
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div	99	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg	30	32
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	84	85
Sloss-Sheffield subs	130	140
Sloss-Sheffield	40	41
Sloss-Sheffield pf	79	80
Standard Oil Trust	468	471
Standard Oil of New Jersey	466	468
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	76
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	1⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	92	92½
American Air Power	41	45
American Cotton		50
Arizona Land	7⅞	8¼
Asphalt Company of America	17½	18
British Columbia Copper	11⅞	11¾
Chicago & Alton subs	110	111
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i	96	97
Electric Vehicle	90	95
Electric Vehicle pf	109	115
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	31¼	32
General Carriage	30	
Illinois Transportation	¼	½
*Marsden Copper	10⅜	11¾
Mexican 6s	90½	100½
New England Transportation	8½	9½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	20	20¼
Pittsburg Bessemer & Lake Erie	22½	25½
St. Louis subs	138¾	140
St Louis common, when issued	30	32
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95¼
Tennessee Copper	16½	17¼
Trust Company of America	240	250
*Union Copper	30	
Virginia Coal, Iron, & Coke	29¾	30½
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13

*Selling dollars per share. Par Value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue		235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & Wes. End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock		102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	105	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Citizens' Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83¼
Columbus (Ohio) stock	112	
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Hudson Electric 4s	94	96
Hudson Electric 5s	114	115

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	16¼	1,120	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16¼	16	16	—1
62	62½	740	Am. Car & Found. pf	62¼	62¾	62	62¼	— ¼
88½	88¾	300	American Ice	88¾	89	88¾	88¾	— ¼
43¾	44	700	Am. Cotton Oil	43	43½	43	43½	— ½
9¼	9¾	267	American Linseed	9¼	9¾	9¼	9½	— ⅛
49	50	405	Am. Linseed pf	50	50	50	50	— ½
15½	15½	100	American Malting Co.	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
67	68	109	Am. Malting Co. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	
36½	37	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
88	88¼	955	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89	89	88	88¼	— ⅛
49¾	50	6,347	American Steel & Wire	49	50	49	50	— ⅛
96	96	910	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96¾	96¾	96	96	— ¼
141½	141⅞	38,555	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	141½	142½	140⅝	141⅞	— ⅛
43¾	44	3,150	Am. Steel & Hoop	44	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
85	85¾	1,100	Am. Steel & Hoop pf	85¼	86½	85	85	— ½
37½	38	1,000	American Tin Plate	38	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
87	87	50	Am. Tin Plate pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	
117⅝	118	79,710	American Tobacco	117½	119	115⅝	117⅞	— ¼
50½	51½	8,000	Anaconda Copper	51	52¾	50¾	50⅞	— ⅛
20¼	20⅞	4,500	At., T. & S. F.	20	20⅞	20	20⅞	— ⅛
61½	62⅞	28,785	At., T. & S. F. pf	61¾	62¼	61¾	62	+ ⅛
49¾	50½	812	Baltimore & Ohio	50	50	50	50	
70¼	70½	825	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70¼	70¼	70	70	— ⅛
87½	88¾	60,005	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	87¾	89¾	87¼	88¾	+ ⅛
		600	Brunswick City	14½	14½	14	14	— ½
42	42	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	43	43	43	43	— ½
54	55¼	1,900	Pressed Steel Car	55	56¼	53½	54½	— ⅝
89	90	200	Pressed Steel Car pf	90	92½	89½	90	— ½
169	170	500	Pullman Pal. Car Co	170	170	170	170	— 3
57⅝	57¾	2,100	Reading 1st pf	57⅝	57¾	57¼	57⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	300	Republic Iron & Steel	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
73	73¼	1,100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	73	73	73	73	— 1
5	5¼	100	St. J. & G. I		5½		5½	
50	52	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	50	51	50	51	+1
15	16	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ½
11	11⅛	335	St. L. & San Fran	11	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
36¼	37	150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36¾	36¾	35¾	36½	— ½
14	15	30	St. Louis Southw	14½	14½	14½	14½	
33¼	34	1,040	St. L. Southw. pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33½	— ½
124	126	225	St. Paul & Omaha	124⅝	124⅝	124	124	— ½
36¾	36⅞	5,840	Southern Pacific	36⅞	37¼	36⅜	36¾	— ⅛
11¾	11⅞	1,100	Southern Railway	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
51¼	51¼	1,270	Southern Railway pf	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅞	— ⅛
114	114½	5,760	Tenn. Coal & Iron	115	115½	114	114¾	—2½
		50	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf	150	150	150	150	
19	19¼	700	Texas Pacific	19¼	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
100	101	20	Third Avenue	176½	176¾	176½	176¾	+ ⅛
79	80¼	200	Union Bag & Paper pf	80½	80½	80	80	—1½
43½	43⅝	7,110	Union Pacific	44	44	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
76½	76⅝	3,940	Union Pacific pf	76	76⅜	76	76¼	— ⅛
20	27	10	U. S. Flour Milling	25½	25½	25¼	25½	
45	52	100	U. S. Flour Milling pf	51½	51½	51¼	51½	
13⅝	13⅞	11,320	United States Leather	14¼	14¼	13½	13⅝	— ⅝
78¾	79	4,100	U. S. Leather pf	78¾	79¼	78¾	78¾	
48	48¼	600	United States Rubber	48	48	48	48	
114	117	100	U. S. Rubber pf	115	115	115	115	—1½
7¼	7⅝	20	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
21¼	21¾	310	Wabash pf	21¾	21¾	21¼	21⅜	— ⅝
87⅜	88	900	Western Union Tel	87⅝	87⅞	87½	87⅝	
12	12¼	2,735	Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	12⅜	12	12¼	— ⅛
31⅜	32¼	1,344	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	32⅜	32⅝	31⅝	32	— ⅛
		100	Wis. Cent., when iss	16½	16½	10½	16½	— ½
55	55¼	150	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
Sales		421,862						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The general money situation to-day showed little change, although rates still held firm. The lessened speculation and the fact that the October disbursements are close at hand naturally have caused a lighter demand for money. At the Clearing House the rate between banks was advanced to 4½ per cent., and New York funds sold at par. Call loans were quoted at from 4 to 5 per cent., with the bulk of the business at 4½ and 5 per cent. Collateral loans were not in heavy request at prevailing rates. Quotations were from 5 to 6 per cent., according to the nature of the collateral.

It was a dull day in the stock market. Prices made only trivial changes as a rule, and the trading lacked snap. What gossip there was related wholly to the copper shares, and particularly to Arcadian and its co-called mystery. Fresh developments were meagre. The Parrot dividend was taken as a matter of fact, and beyond giving the stock a fractional lift, had no perceptible influence. Utah was held firm for a time at from 40 to 40¾, but softened somewhat late in the day. Arcadian, on small transactions, dropped back to 48. Calumet and Hecla sold at 735 and United States at 32.

In the general list a five-point drop for Planters' Compress and a considerable selling of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Federal Steel were the only points deserving attention.

The closing was quiet and fairly steady at these bid and asked prices:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7	7½	Old Colony	7½	8
Allouez	5	5¼	Old Domin	33	33
Arcadian	48	48½	Osceola	85¾	86
Arnold	11	11½	Parrot	46¾	47
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Pioneer	2¾	3
Atlantic	28	29	Quincy	155	
Baltic	25½	26½	Rhode Island	6¼	7
B. & C. Con	24	25	Santa Fé	12¼	12½
Bost. & Mon.	340	345	Santa Ysabel	12¾	
Butte & Bos.	65	67	Shoe	35½	36¼
Cal. & Hec.	773	778½	Tamarack	222	224
Centennial	32	32½	Utah Cons.	39¼	40
Franklin	17½	18	Washington	2	2¼
Humboldt	1¾	2¼	White Knob	13	
Isle Royale	42½	43	Winona	8	10
Mohawk	21½	22	Wolverine	41	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	250	Cent. M. pf.	60
Bost. & Low.	241	Fitchburg pf.	122
Bost. & Me.	198	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. & Pr.	304	E. 6s	113¾
Bost. Elev	107½	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. Gas 5s	86	E. 7s	116½
Cent. Mass.	14½	West End	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. R. Tel.	361	N. Eng. Tel.	
Chi. S. Y.	143	U. S. Oil	45
Dom. Coal	50½	Westinghouse	
Dom. C. pf.	116	Electric	
Erit Tel.	112	Westinghouse	
Mex. Tel.	5⅞	Elect. pf.	68

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Linseed preferred dropped a point from the opening at 50 to-day, but recovered to 49¾, and closed at 49¼. Biscuit common advanced from 45½ at the opening to 46¾ at the close; the preferred ranged from 97½ to 98¼. Steel was nervous, ranging from 50¾ to 51¼ at the close. Tin Plate was dealt in between 37¾ and 39, opening at 38¼, and closing at 38½. Preferred Metropolitan stock brought 67; the bonds brought 95½, and the trust certificates 21.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	34
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	77
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	120
National Biscuit Co. com	45¼
National Biscuit Co. pf	97½
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co.	2
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co. pf	12
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	3
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf	18
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	12
Chi. Pkr. & P. Co. pf	70
N. Chi. St. R. R.	23½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	119¾
South Side Elevated R. R.	93
Lake St. Elevated	17½
Lake St. Elevated 1, ctfs	15¼
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com	9½
American Linseed pf	49½
American Tin Plate com	38¾
American Tin Plate pf	85
National Biscuit Co. com	45½
National Biscuit Co. pf	97¾
National Carbon com	82
National Carbon pf	82¾
National Steel com	51½
National Steel pf	96½
Diamond Match	128½
West Chi. St. R.	119¾
Chi. Union Traction	31½
Chi. Union Traction pf	82¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—It was a dull, stupid market here all day. Prices generally were heavy. Effective demand was lacking, and the bears displayed no aggressiveness whatever. Lehigh Valley declined ½, Cambria Steel ½, Union Traction ⅝, American Asphalt ⅝, Philadelphia Traction ⅜, and Pennsylvania Vehicle ⅝. These were the most important changes. Near the close firmness was developed, but prices were not affected.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	24½	25	Penn. Mfg.	23¾	23¾
Choctaw	42½	43	Phila. Trac.	96¾	96¾
El. Stge. B.	130	135	Union Trac.	39⅝	39⅞
El. S. B. pf.	133	140	Un. Gas Imp.	163	164
El. Co. of A.	17¾	18	Welsbach Lt.	51½	52
Lehigh Val.	25¾	25¾	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	13¾	14	Penn.	6⅜	6½

EXPORTS OF MERCANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,113,871, against $8,249,416 in the preceding week, and $6,955,258 in the corresponding period last year. Total since Jan. 1, $231,288,487, against $350,670,292 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coup, 1925 1,000 129
U S 4s, coup 1,500 ..... 108¾
2,000 ..... 108¾
2,000 ..... 108¾
5,000 ..... 108¾
5,000 ..... 108¾
Atch. Top & San Fe, adjustmt 4s 1,000 ..... 87½
5,000 ..... 87¾
5,000 ..... 87¾
2,000 87
1,000 87
1,000 ..... 87¾
25,000 ..... 87¾
General 4s 4,000 102
500 ..... 102¼
500 ..... 102¾
500 ..... 102¾
63,000 ..... 101½
5,000 ..... 101¾
Austin & N'w'n 1st 5,000 ..... 97¼
5,000 ..... 97¼
Balt & Ohio 5½s 40,000 ..... 95¾
2,000 ..... 95¼
5,000 ..... 95¼
Balt & Ohio 4s 2,000 100
2,500 100
25,000 100
1,000 ..... 99¾
1,000 100
2,000 99
Canada So 1st 5s 1,000 109
Canada So 2d 2,000 ..... 107½
Cen of N J Ry con 6s 13,000 96
1,000 ..... 95¾
Cent of N J gen 5s 20,000x203 119
Ches & O gen 4½s 10,000 95
13,000 ..... 95¼
Ches & Ohio con 6s 1,000x220 ..... 118¾
3,000 ..... 118¾
1,000 118
3,000 ..... 118¾
1,000x203 ..... 118¾
Chi, R & Q cons 7s 1,000x3 ..... 113¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 4,000 ..... 116¾
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Series A 1,000x203 ..... 111¼
Chi & Northwestn deb 5s, 1909 5,000 ..... 112¾
5,000 110
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 10,000 ..... 106¾
2,000 ..... 106¾
Chi Term, Tran 4s 3,000 ..... 97¼
C, C, Chi & St L, St L Div 4s 5,000 108
Col Fuel & Iron 5s 6,000 96
Col & South 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 85¾
23,000 ..... 85¾
Denver & R G imp 5s 10,000 ..... 105½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 100¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of B'klyn con 4s 14,000 97
Erie gen lien 4s 10,000 70
5,000 ..... 70¼
5,000 ..... 70¾
Flint & Pere M 5s 2,000 105
Flint & Pere Marq, Pt Huron Div 5s 2,000 ..... 107¾
5,000 ..... 107¾
Gal, Har & S A Mex & Pac Div 5s 8,000 ..... 108¾
Green Bay & West deb B 25,000 ..... 6½
Hocking Val 4½s 6,000 101
1,000 ..... 101¼
Ill Cen, Louisv Div 3½s 2,000 ..... 102¾
11,000 ..... 102¾
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st 3,000 107
Kansas City, P & G 1st 10,000 71
10,000 ..... 71¾
40,000 ..... 71¾
20,000 ..... 71¾
25,000 ..... 71¾
2,000 ..... 71¾
38,000 ..... 71¾
Louisville & Nash, Nash, Flint & Shef 1st 10,000 ..... 107¾
Manhat Ry con 4s 2,000 ..... 100½
Mex Cent 1st inc 3,000 ..... 28¾
7,000 ..... 26¾
Total sales $1,332,500

Louisville & Nash, Pensacola Div 6s 10,000 109
Mex Inter 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 86¾
Minn & St. L 1st & refunding 4s 10,000 ..... 97¼
Minn & St L con 5s 3,000 ..... 115¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 5,000 98
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 9,000 70
Mo Pac 1st cons 11,000 ..... 117½
Mo Pac Trust 5s 10,000 97
10,000 96
3,000 ..... 97½
Nash C & St L 5s 2,000x20 ..... 106¾
N Y Cent & Hud deb 5s reg 1,000 ..... 106¾
N Y Cent & Hud, Mich Cen col 3½s 1,000 ..... 98½
Norf & W Ry con 4s 1,000 ..... 94¾
15,000 ..... 94½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 6,000 ..... 65¼
6,000 ..... 65¾
3,000 ..... 65¾
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 3,000 ..... 108¾
500 ..... 108½
1,000 ..... 108¾
Ore R & Nav 4s 6,000 ..... 102¼
3,000 ..... 102¾
15,000 ..... 102¾
1,000 ..... 102¾
30,000 ..... 102¾
2,000 ..... 102¾
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 1,000 ..... 113¾
Inc A 5s 11,000 108
11,000x20 ..... 108¼
10,000 108
Inc B & col trust 5,000 70
10,000x20 ..... 70¼
5,000 ..... 70½
Pac Coast 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 104½
5,000 104
Pac & Western 1st I & D Ext 5,000 87
Reading Co gen 4s 1,000 ..... 86¾
9,000 ..... 86¾
30,000 ..... 86¾
Rio Gr West 1st 3,000 ..... 97¾
2,000 ..... 98¾
2,000 99
1,000 100
St L Ir M & So 4s 74,000 84
South Ry 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 106¾
Tex & N O con 5s 2,000 ..... 102¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 114¾
Union Pacific 4s 1,000 ..... 104½
84,000 ..... 103¾
4,000 ..... 103¾
10,000 ..... 103¾
1,000 ..... 103¾
Wabash deb, Ser B 10,000 36
10,000 ..... 35¾
10,000 ..... 35¾
10,000 ..... 35¾
2,000 36
10,000 ..... 35¾
West Sh gtd 4s 1,000c 112
5,000 ..... 112¾
5,000 113
West N Y & Penn 1st 5,000 ..... 113½
West N Y & Penn gen 5-6s 1,000 ..... 70¼
Wis Cent Co 1st, tr co ctfs 2,000 76
Wis Cent 1st 4s when issued 1,000 ..... 92¼
10,000 ..... 92¾
17,000 ..... 92¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
310	Am. Steel & W. pf	50¼	49¼	49¼	
15,580	Am. Sugar Ref.	141¾	143	140½	142
6,740	Am. Tobacco	117	119	115¾	117¾
2,540	A., T. & S.F. pf.	61¼	62¾	61¾	62½
40,460	Brook. Rap. Tr.	87½	89¾	87½	88¾
30	Brunswick City		14½	14½	14½
30	Ches. & Ohio		25½	26¼	26½
4,070	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	129½	130	128½	129½
7,680	C., M. & St. P.	126¾	126¾	125½	126¾
640	C., R. I. & Pac.	112¾	113	112¼	112¾
560	Cont. Tobacco	41¾	42¼	41	42
10	Col. Fuel & Iron	56½	56½	56½	56½
1,270	Federal Steel	52¼	53½	52	52½
620	Louis. & Nash.	78¼	78¼	77¾	77¾
1,580	Manhattan	107¾	108¼	107	107¾
20	Met. Street Ry.	198	198	198	198
30	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	38½	38¾	38¼	38½
820	Mo. Pacific	43¾	44¾	43¾	44
840	N. Y. Central	134¾	135	134¾	135
10	N. Y., O. & W.	25	25	25	25
840	Nor. Pacific	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¾
10	Nor. Pac. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
80	Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼
2,270	People's Gas	109¼	109¼	108¼	109¼
360	Reading 1st pf.	57¼	57¾	57¼	57⅝
470	Southern Pac.	36½	37¼	36¾	36¾
100	Southern Ry.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	South. Ry. pf.	51¼	51½	51¼	51½
160	Tenn. C. & I.	115	115½	114	114½
360	Union Pacific	44	44¼	43¾	43¾
50	Union Pac. pf.	76½	76¼	76½	76½
2,020	U. S. Leather	14¾	14¾	13¾	13¾
230	U. S. Leath. pf.	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼
60	West. Union	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾

$5,550

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$10,000	Am. Gas 5s	99	99½	99	99½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	109
Binghamton Gas 5s	96
Fern, Coal Co	16.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf	25.00
Marshall Mill	50
N. Y. Biscuit bonds	111
Retsof bonds	82½
Retsof stock	15

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

2 shares Macon and Savannah Construction Company, $10,000 each, $5.

50 shares Citizens' Bank of Georgia, $100 each, $5.

240 shares North Alabama Land and Immigration Company, $100 each, $2.

272 shares Sheffield and Birmingham Coal and Coke Company, $100 each, $16.

2,000 shares Germania Petroleum Company, $5 each, $6.

$4 $500 4 per cent. income bonds Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1926, $5.

8 notes of the Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad Company for $800, $260, and $80, respectively, due on or before Jan. 1, 1908, with interest at 5 per cent., payable April 1 and Oct. 1 in each year; interest has been paid to April 1, 1894, $6.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Sept.	$43,591	$37,084	$29,902
From July 1	447,764	391,631	365,711
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
3d week Sept.	155,444	143,172	137,550
From July 1	1,486,400	1,487,945	1,520,951
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	339
3d week Sept.	86,092	78,920	74,209
From July 1	944,445	924,775	842,580
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
3d week Sept.	145,678	141,921	114,843
From July 1	1,489,139	1,274,454	1,227,962
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,672	1,673	1,666
3d week Sept.	214,200	188,000	163,600
From July 1	2,138,400	1,983,500	1,834,500
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week Sept.	109,010	105,626	97,731
From Jan. 1	2,702,691

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales—Another Offering of Emo Properties—Results in the Auction Room.

McVickar & Co. have sold to Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne, for occupancy, the four-story English basement dwelling, 114 East Thirtieth Street, 20 by 98.9.

N. Brigham Hall has sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, to a builder for improvement, 132 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92, now occupied by a two-story stable.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have bought 207 East Eighty-fifth Street, and will erect thereon a six-story tenement.

M. F. Kerby reports that he has sold for Louis Eckwort, to Peter Schnatz, a frame dwelling at the corner of Hughes Avenue and Oaktree Place.

Announcement has been made of the next sale of the Emo estate's holdings, to take place on Oct. 18. The list of offerings includes 73, 75, and 77 Pine Street, several parcels on West Broadway, Wooster and Thompson Streets, a corner at West Fifty-eighth Street and the Circle, and several vacant plots on Upper Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue north of Sixty-second Street. The terms of sale are the same as those which governed the two previous offerings by the estate—70 per cent. of the purchase money being allowed to remain on mortgage at 4½ per cent. The first sale, on Feb. 21 last, realized $2,307,000, that on April 12 netted $2,091,000, and it is estimated that the properties in the present offering will yield an amount somewhere in that neighborhood.

J. H. De Lack has sold, for J. S. Andrews, the six-story apartment house Alexa, at the corner of Greene and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, to William Eccleston, who gives in payment McDowell's Hotel, on the Ocean Parkway, between Washington and Foster Avenues. The deal involves about $62,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,443 to 1,449 Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 109.8 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, to the plaintiff, John C. Barth $76,144

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Nicholas Schloeder, referee, 952 Washington Avenue, east side, 192.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25 by 80.9, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,759.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, East Forty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $28,194.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Griffin, referee, 117 Prince Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sullivan Street, 25 by 95.6, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $27,179.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 256 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,660.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, Wendover Avenue, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, 68 by 145.2 by 50 by 142.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $16,791.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 104.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 20.6 by 63; George Grossman, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 986 Fifth Avenue, for a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 25.6 by 100; Simon H. Stern of 46 East Seventy-eighth Street, owner; A. J. Manning, architect; cost, $60,000.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 83.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a three-story frame flat, 18.8 by 56; George Grossman, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,000.

Beach Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for six two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 58; William Walnwright, owner and architect; cost, $18,000.

Southern Boulevard, 66 feet east of Third Avenue, for a one-story brick shed, 150 by 13; Union Railway Company, owner; A. Barbaron of 251 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 358 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for seven five-story brick flats, 31 and 30 by 90; Dietz & Jampole of 206 Broadway, owners; G. F Pelham, architect; cost, $210,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for three three-story frame flats, 16 by 48; Joseph Teraso, owner; C. S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $17,400.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 108 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a three-story frame flat, 24.6 by 53.6; Annie Keegan, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

Hughes Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Bridget Murphy, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $5,000.

Barker Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of Morris Avenue, William's Bridge, to a two-story frame dwelling; Frank McGarry, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,000.

Barker Avenue, northeast corner of Morris Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story stable; Frank McGarry, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $300.

Barker Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Morris Avenue, to move a building to Wilson Street, south side, 125 feet west of Elliot Avenue; George Bonavia, owner; William T. Mapes, architect; cost, $425.

No. 339 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Sarah D. Robinson of 339 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; H. E. Donnell, architect; cost, $500.

No. 113 West Fifty-first Street, to a two-story brick stable; Elizabeth S. Vatable, owner; Snelling & Porter, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 31 Division Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Israel Spingarn, premises, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $600.

No. 1 East Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick office building; D. H. Gould of 251 Fifth Avenue, owner; Charles H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $200.

No. 668 Third Avenue, to a brick tenement and store; David Froelich of 826 Lexington Avenue, owner; M. C. Merritt, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 400 to 502 Cherry Street, to place a sign on the roof of a five-story brick factory; Crame Company, premises, owner; T. E. Lally, agent; cost, $450.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 26.

ALLEN ST, 173, w s, 25x88; Thomas Adema to Rosa Rappaport 19,350
AVENUE D, 24, 16x75; Fanny Steinberger to Nathan and Jennie Weissberger 12,500
BARKER AV w s, 100 ft n of Julianna St, 170 ft to Duncomb Av x164x64x125; Walter T. Bennett, referee, to The Park Mortgage Company 800
CATHARINE ST, n w s, n ½ Lot 291 and s w ½ Lot 290 map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Lavinia C. Brown to Charlotte J. Farrell 1
CAULDWELL AV, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, 82x85; Palen-Thompson Corporation to George L. Farrell 1
CHRYSTIE ST, 82 e s, 25x100; Julius Dreyfus to Sophia Moore 100
CLINTON AV, 1,321, w s, 23.4x138x23.4x138.1; Catherine A. Lavelle to Peter Otten 9,000
DALY AV, old line, s e corner of 178th St, new line, 19.5x80x20.9x80.6; also 178th St, new line, s s, 105.6 ft e of Daly Av, old line, 60.8x22.3x59.11x21.2; Catherine T. Wilcox to Frederick Sons 3,200
HOE ST, w s, 122.3 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Mary B. Burdett to Mary T. Colby. 100
INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft e of Summit Av and 100 ft s of 162d St, runs w 20x s 18.3 x w 80 x e 80 x s 28x n 25; Adolph Alexander to Carrie Alexander 1
LUDLOW ST, 176 and 178, e s; Elizabeth L. Howard, widow, to Benjamin Gross and another 1
LOT 116, map of section 11 Wyse estate; Frank Woytisek to Lena Woytisek. 1
MADISON ST, 110, s s, 25x100; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 100
OGDEN AV, n w corner of 161st St, 75x100; Harkness B. and Arthur H. De Voe to Oscar Willigerodt 24,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 80.11 ft n of 106th St, 20x89; Perez M. Stewart and another to A. H. Higgin 1
IRVINGTON ST, 106, n s, 25x57; Levy Sobol to Charlotte B. Sobol 1
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n w corner of 151st St, 90.7x85.3 to St. Nicholas Av x 92.8 to street x65.9; Jacob D. Butler to Arthur Gorsch 80,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 30 ft n of 167th St, 15x75; Charles H. Lowerre to Thomas R. Lowerre 1
SUMMIT AV, e s, 125 ft s of 162d St, 9.5x72x irregular; Carrie Alexander to Adolph Alexander 1
UNION AV, 1,224, e s, 20x168.3; Eugene H. Hammond to Albert Herrmann 100
WATERLOO PLACE, e s, 150 ft n of Woodruff Av, 25x95; Philipp Steuernagel to George Wolf ..... Exchange
4TH AV, new line, s w corner of 88th St, 25x80; James Higgins to James King, quit claim 1
4TH AV new line, s w corner of 88th St, 25x80; Amanda B. Douglas to James Higgins and James King, quit claim 1
4TH AV, new line, s w corner of 88th St, 25x80; Chauncey M. Depew to James Higgins and James King, quit claim 1
5TH AV, 1,380 and 1,382, w s, 90.5x100; Henry Gerken to John F. Gerken 1
5TH AV, 85, n e corner of 16th St, 49x141.10x irregular; Harry Chaffee to Jacob D. Butler 1
48TH ST, 311 East, 25x100.5; George Wolf to Philipp Steuernagel ..... Exchange
63D ST, 340 East, 25x100.5; Henry Roth to Dominick Bozzuffi 1
74TH ST, 224 East, 25x102.2; Olive H. Lunt to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. $1
74TH ST, 224 East, 25x102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Peter J. Herter 12,000
74TH ST, s s, 522 ft w of Columbus Av, 78x102.2; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, to E. S. Updike, Sr. 3,300
90TH ST, S West, 18x100.8; Oscar T. Mackay and another to Herman G. May. 1
98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; William Rankin to James J. Hall 1
109TH ST, n s, 171.8 ft e of 2d Av, 14.8x100.10; Abraham Cahn to Louisa Lamonte 1
123D ST, n s, 281 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.11; Sophia Gorsch to Arthur Gorsch 1
125TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 54x100.11; also 125th St, s s, 281 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.11; Arthur Gorsch to Sophia Gorsch 100
135TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; also 135th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av; Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, to Charles W. Trusdow, trustee, &c. 40,000
142D ST, n s, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 75x100; Philip F. Donohue and another, executors, to Frederick Sackett 1
156TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, 75x94.7x144.8x64; Henry Berwin to Samuel Cowen 100
179TH ST, 614 West, 16x99.11; Margaret J. Plant to Edward J. Loughman 100
180TH ST, n w corner of Vanderbilt Av West, 26x85.10x25x83.9; Julius R. Lorge to Charles H. Konig 1

Recorded Leases.

DIETZ, Anna K., to Carl Weiss; Willis Av, 323, 5 years 780
MEYER, Fred C., and another to Charles R. Farnols; Avenues B, 104, 5 years 1,500
MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION to Asher I. Phillips and others; Broadway, n w corner of Duane St, 4 11-12 years 9,000
PALMER, Eddy, to Lasker & Bernstein; William St, 161, 5 years 3,500
RHEINISH, Emma, to Adolph Mertz; Trinity Av, 112 ft n e corner of 133d St, 6 10-12 years ..... $1,200 to 1,500
SEABOARD REALTY COMPANY to American Radiator Company; 20th St, 42 to 48 East, 5 11-12 years ..... $5,000 to 6,000
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND Trust Company, as trustee, to Joseph J. Clairmont and others; 5th Av, 539, s e corner of 46th St, 10 years ..... $3,000 to 3,500
WAGNER, Margaret, to Frederick Dietz; Courtlandt Av, 781, 5 years 300

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, George H., to H. S. Houpt; Webster Av, n e corner of St. Paul's Place 500
ANDERSON, George H., to H. S. Houpt; Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place 500
BAILEY, Preston B., trustee, to August Dunsing; Trinity Av, s e s, 375 ft s w of 161st St, 3 years 2,500
BERGEN, Michael J., and Mary Gilmartin to the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee; 5 Spring St, 5 years 20,000
GHIGLIONE, Maria, to Henry De F. Weekes, trustee; 232 and 234 Elizabeth St, 3 years 25,000
COLBY, Mary T., to Mary B. Burdett; Hoe St, w s, 122.3 ft s of Home St, 3 years 2,200
DAVIS, Jennie B., to Helen C. Brush; 126th St, s s, 197.6 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 11,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Catherine E. Syms, and others, trustees, &c.; 110 Madison St, 5 years 30,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Louise F. Runk and another, trustees; 82 Chrystie St, 5 years 30,000
DOYLE, John C., to George N. Dorney; Southern Boulevard, n s, 125.3 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 1,500
GERKEN, John F., to Henry Gerken; 5th Av, 1,380 and 1,382, w s, 50.5x100, 1 year 25,000
GORSCH, Arthur, to Jacob D. Butler; St. Nicholas Place, n w corner of 151st St, 1 year 48,960
GORSCH, Arthur, to Jacob D. Butler; 125th St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av; 125th St, s s, 281 ft w of Amsterdam Av, installments 5,000
GROSS, Benjamin, and wife, to The Equitable Life Assurance Society; Ludlow St, e s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 3 years 20,000
GROSS, Benjamin, and wife, to The Equitable Life Assurance Society; 178 Ludlow St, 3 years 20,000
HALL, James J., to The Equitable Life Assurance Society; 98th St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 20,000
HARTJEN, Ernest, to the New York Savings Bank; 27th St, n s, 180 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 8,000
HEITER, Peter J., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 74th St, 224 East, 1 year ... 1,500
HENRY, Matthew C., to Amuletta H. Hudson; 110th St, 56 East, 3 years 7,500
HERMANN, Albert, to Eugene H. Hammond; 1,224 Union Av, 3 years 1,400
HORN, Emil, to Julius and Emilie Sander; Lot 10, map of property of Benjamin Richardson, near King's Bridge, 3 years 1,000
HUNTER, William C., to Felix Gottschalk; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 119th St, demand 3,500
HUNTER, William C., to Frederick G. Potter; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 119th St, demand 2,000
KOCHKELLER, Edward, to Nannette Boerckel; Manhattan Av, s e corner of 120th St, 3 year 2,000
KONIG, Charles H. and Louisa C., to Franz Kahlenberg; Park Av, n w corner of 180th St, 3 years 1,500
LAMONTE, Louisa, to Abraham Cohen; 109th St, n s, 171.8 ft e of 2d Av, installments 500
MANDEL, Adolf, to New York Security and Trust Company; 4th St, s s, 212.10 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years 40,000
MANDEL, Adolf, to New York Security and Trust Company; 4th St, s s, 212.10 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year 5,000
MARSHALL, Sarah E., to Henry D. and John J. Pierrepont, executors, &c.; Edgecombe Av, s w corner of 142d St, 2 years 1,500
MAY, Herman G., Oscar T. Mackey and another; 90th St, S West, installments 7,000
McKETRICK, Lucy A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 29th St, s s, 250.9 ft w of Seventh Av, 3 years 8,500
MERTZ, Adolph, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Trinity Av, 112, n e corner of 133d St, demand, saloon lease 3,500
MOORE, Henrietta K., to Catherine A. Carpenter; 125th St, s s, new line, 100 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West, 3 years 1,500
MOORE, Sophia, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 82 Chrystie St, installments 9,000
MOORE, Thomas, Jr., to Willis O. Robb; Webster Av, w s, 100 ft s of 195th St, 1 year 3,000
RAPPAPORT, Rosa, to Thomas Adema; Allen St, 173, w s, 25x88, 5 years 3,850
ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Henry Krakower; 30 and 32 Pitt St, ¼ year 1,000
SACKETT, Frederick, to Philip F. Donohue and another, executors, &c.; n s of 142d St, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 8 months 4,700
SALZMAN, Esther, to Caroline E. Robert; Suffolk St, 18, installments 3,700
SEGER, Helen, to German Savings Bank of the City of New York; 33d St, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 1,000
STEURNAGEL, Philipp, to George Wolf; 311 East 48th St, installments 2,000
STRAUSS, Katie and Samuel, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 70th St, s s, 132.6 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 20,000
THOMAS, Rhodella L., and another to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; University Place, w s, 40.3 feet s of 12th St, 1 year 3,000
URE, Sarah, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 439 West 36th St, 5 years 1,500
WEISSBERGER, Nathan and Jennie, to Fanny Steinberger; 24 Avenue D, installments 2,500
WILLGERODT, Oscar, to Harkness B. De Voe and another; Ogden Av, n w corner of 161st St, 3 years 3,000
WILLGERODT, Oscar, to Harkness B. De Voe and another; Ogden Av, n w corner of 161st St, 3 years 15,000
WIGGIN, Albert H., to Herman H. Cammann and another executors, &c.; Riverside Drive, e s, 80.11 ft n of 106th St, 3 years 32,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACH, Fanny, to Lebanon Hospital ..... Nom.
BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to David Aschelm and others ..... Nom.
DASHWOOD, Gulian L., to John R. Suydam, trustee 5,000
GREEN, Margaret, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 24,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Herbert S. Ogden 883
McLAUGHLIN, George E., to Elizabeth D. McLaughlin ..... Nom.
RUPERECHT, Philip, to Helene Lipschitz. 2,012
RUSH, Thomas E., to Elizabeth Cummings Nom.
THOMAS, Rowland W., and another to Bronx Borough Bank 3,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Marie Saltsieder and another, executors 12,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John Wood, executor, &c. 28,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BAXTER ST, s w corner of Walker St; 99.5x80; E. M. Pritchard & Son Co. against Moe Levy, owner; Paul Coco, contractor 640
DYCKMAN ST, e s, at n w c of 10th Av, 234.9x74 to Sherman Creek x— to avenue x142 to beginning; William F. Majory against James Swann and others, owners; Harriet Durando, lessee; Link & Schubert, contractors 47
MADISON ST, 178; Max Siegel against Benjamin Gitlky, owner and contractor. 101
WALES AV, 675 to 679; Simon Josephsohn against John Murray and James Consention, owners and contractors 780
75TH ST, 51 East; William Glickman against Collins Building and Construction Company, owner; J. J. Collins, contractor 173
111TH ST, n s, 304 ft w of 5th Av, 54x100; Atlantic Terra Cotta Company against Max Schaef, owner and contractor 850
111TH ST, s s, 304 ft w of 5th Av, 54x100; Lucia Sess against Max Schaeff, owner and contractor 739
121ST ST, 317 and 319 East; Frederick J. Maeder against Louise Schulz, owner and contractor; Eugene Schulz, contractor 503
122D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100; Meyer & Co. against Hauberg & Ehrlek, owners and contractors 185
142D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Broadway, 150x100; Antonio D'Andrea against Jay S. Heisler, owner and contractor 273
149TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 106x100; William E. Pruden against McCracken, Dagnall & Co., owners and contractors 504
149TH ST, s w corner of Trinity Av, 26x101; Frederick J. Maeder against Margaret A. McCaffrey, owner; John J. McCaffrey, owner and contractor 275
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n w corner of 151st St, 90.7x85.8 to e s of St. Nicholas Av, 92.8x65.9; Jacob D. Butler, with Arthur Gorsch, 11 payments 80,000

Lis Pendens.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 107.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x50; Carl Ernst against Jacob Hess and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Thorn.
BOULEVARD, n w corner of 106th St, 100.11x100; also Boulevard, s w corner of 109th St, 100.11x100; Matilda W. Brower against William Wetterer and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Whitman, Deane & Brower.
FRANKFORT ST, 29; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Gustavus L. Lawrence and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.
GREAT JONES ST, 47; Jacob Paskuss against Henry A. Jackson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Paskuss & Cohen.
LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 60th St, 100.5x22; J. Frederic Kernochan, as committee, &c., against Meyer L. Stre and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Henry F. Miller.
MOTT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 25x98; Charles E. De Grauw against David Hermann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.
NEW YORK AND HARTFORD RAILROAD, (Harlem River Branch,) land, e s, 100 ft n of Lane Av, runs e 17.10 x s 100 to n s of said Lane Av, x w — to railroad, x n 100 to the beginning; Esther R. Gilbert to Emma E. Bushfield and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mayer & Gilbert.
OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, e s, 654.5 ft n of Bailey Av, 50x92.4x80x90.7; Emil Loewenthal against Mary and Martin Clause, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorney, I. H. Harris.
PARK AV, 1,875, s e corner of 128th St, 24.11x70; Hannah Steiner against Sarah Lippitt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Hahn.
VERIO AV, s w corner of Clifford St, 201.1x79.5x149.4x156.6; Robert Caterson against Henry J. Diering and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Holls, Wagner & Burghard.
3D AV, w s, 110.3 ft s of Mott St, 54x100; Bronx; Isaac and Max S. Boehm against Adam Eberle, (action to reform agreement for sale, &c.;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.
6TH AV, n e s, easterly ½ of Lot 284, map of the Village of Wakefield, 50x114; James De Carlo against Generosa Ceburre, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. F. Gescheidt, Jr.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EPHRAIM S. JOHNSON.—Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court has appointed Eugene L. Bushe receiver in supplementary proceedings for Ephraim S. Johnson, on the application of Phoebe B. Rockwell, a judgment creditor.

JACOB KORN.—The Sheriff has received notice from Adolph Aarons that he is the sole owner of the liquor saloon at 133 Maiden Lane, which has been conducted by Kroll & Aarons, and puts the valuation of the place at $7,500. The Sheriff has a keeper in the place under three attachments obtained on Monday by Austrian banks against Jacob Korn, who is supposed to be Mat Kroll.

MAX S. ROSENWEIG.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss yesterday sold out the fixtures and contents of the Amphitryon café and restaurant, at 336 Broadway, corner of Worth Street, under various attachments against Max S. Rosenweig, who left the place in the hands of his employes about six weeks ago and has not, it is said, been there since. The gross amount of the sale is about $1,200, out of which the expenses are to be deducted.

CHARLES H. LEGGETT.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn received an attachment yesterday from Saratoga against Charles H. Leggett, formerly a dealer in bicycles at Saratoga, for $306, in favor of the Western Wheel Works of Illinois, for bicycles. The Sheriff also has an attachment for $403 in favor of Henry A. Lozier. The attachments were served on fire insurance companies here. Mr. Leggett's store was burned on July 19.

LEXINGTON AVENUE ICE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts said yesterday that under the execution obtained on Monday against the Lexington Avenue Ice Company, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, by Davies, Printz & Co. for $4,021, he had levied upon the seats, furniture, &c., used by the Lenox Athletic Club in the same building. It is claimed that these belong to the Lexington Avenue Ice Company, which leases them to the Lenox Athletic Club. Mr. Roberts said that he would not interfere with the entertainments given by the club.

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received three more attachments against William R. Robinson, dealer in plumbers' supplies at 74 Beekman Street, in favor of the following creditors: John Trageser, steam copper works, $153; E. Stebbins Manufacturing Company, $162; Standard Fire-proofing Company, $99. It is stated that Mr. Robinson has been absent from his place of business for a couple of weeks. The Sheriff removed the property from the store yesterday, on account of dispossess proceedings against Mr. Robinson.

KARMEL BROOKS.—Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court has appointed Daniel J. Early receiver in supplementary proceedings for Karmel Brooks of 68 Gansevoort Street on the application of Mary Smith, a judgment creditor. Mr. Brooks is an inspector of eggs, and was formerly in the butter and egg business for many years. Three years ago he started a bicycle school at 142 to 146 West Fourteenth Street, and afterward at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and continued them to August, 1898, but these were not successful, and he said he lost $3,000 in the two ventures.

ACME SOAP COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received two executions aggregating 16,984 against the Acme Soap Company, manufacturers of soap at 23 Pearl Street, in favor of Robert Easton Irwin, formerly the President, and capitalist of the company. The claims are on fifty-two demand notes of the company, forty-seven of which are to the order of Mr. Irwin and five to the order of Ernest Mathers, formerly the Treasurer. The company was incorporated on May 14, 1898, with a capital stock of $5,000, and started at 66 to 70 Clarkson Street. In March last the company removed to 23 Pearl Street, where it bought the business of a soap manufacturer. The annual report of the company, filed on July 7 last, showed liabilities of $13,000 and assets of $15,000. The Sheriff levied on the effects of the company at 23 Pearl Street.

Out of Town.

FRANK E. FITZ.—Frank E. Fitz, senior Special Justice of the Chelsea, Mass., Police Court, and son of the late Eustace C. Fitz, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy at the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court. Liabilities, $126,117; assets, $5,425.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PATRICK J. GRIFFITH.—Patrick J. Griffith, a salesman out of employment, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,730, to three creditors and no assets. The debts were incurred when he was in the liquor business at 23 West Street prior to May 1, 1896.

LOUIS ROSENBERG.—Louis Rosenberg, salesman, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $23,398 and no assets. The debts were contracted ten years ago, when he was of the firm of Rosenberg & Baker, clothing manufacturers at 9 Great Jones Street, Ismar Baker, his partner, is dead.

SAMUEL W. RICHARDS.—Samuel W. Richards, living at 392 St. Nicholas Avenue, who is an Assistant Superintendent of a store, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $35,462 and no assets. There are 162 creditors. Mr. Richards formerly conducted a dry goods store at 58 West Twenty-third Street, and made an assignment on June 10, 1897.

GEORGE H. LOFT.—George H. Loft, living at 211 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,650, to seven creditors, and nominal assets consisting of five shares of stock of the William Loft Company of Jersey City, par value $250, no actual value. He is employed as a clerk at Barclay Street and College Place.

TODE BROTHERS.—Adolph Tode and John Wulling, clerks, at 1,028 Third Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $56,659, due to sixty-five creditors, and no assets. They were formerly in business as Tode Brothers, dealers in delicatessen at 272 Bowery, and at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and also as the Monroe Cheese Company at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., and were sold out by the Sheriff in 1891. Of the liabilities, $52,870 was contracted as Tode Brothers and $3,789 as the Monroe Cheese Company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASKEY, Robert L.—United States Mortar Supply Company $103
ASKEY, Robert L.—W. G. Schuyler and another 168
BEACH, Erasmus D., George Sherwin, and Alfred H. Francfort—Charles F. Holm and another 210
BEACH, Erasmus D., George Sherwin, and Alfred H. Francfort—George A. Hayeniga, costs 12
CANNON, Patrick M.—I. Mayer 24
CAPONIGRI, Pasquale and Felicia—Antonio Rasina, as receiver, &c. 2,277
CORNWELL, Jacob S.—Leopold Kahn 223
DIETZ, Philip—C. A. Triberg 35
D'ESPLEN, Agnes—H. B. Kirk & Co. 87
DONNELLY, Michael—C. Maspero 91
DIKE, Oscar D.—F. W. Geller 82
DAVIDSON, Anna F.—William Hammerstein 527
FISH, Ferdinand—G. H Overbeck and another 49
FOWLER, Clarence M.—Julia A. Morris. 221
FIEDLER, Samuel, and Charles Gruber—Charles E. Fell and another 366
GRANGER, Maude—T. Lynch 161
GOLDMAN, Darnet and Charles—M. Austrich 358
HERRMAN, Jacob, and John J. O'Donnell—Jastrow Alexander 174
HOROWITZ, Adolph—M. A. Wilks and another, executors, &c. 136
HAINES, John H. J.—Emil Gretner 32
HANLEY, John—O. H. Darrall and others 845
JONES, Henry E.—Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company 1,360
JONES, Henry E.—Richard Dudensing, Jr., receiver 6,090
KNEPPER, Herman—L. Metzger 35
KENNARD, Samuel E.—Henry Weber, Jr. 73
MARCHESE, Matteo—L. Solenzio 51
MENSCHING, Henry—J. Hill 277
NATHAN, Julian—I. Stern and others 111
OETJEN, John H.—James E. Nichols and others 195
PHILO, Lewis H.—M. Newitter 147
PHILLIPS, Horace J.—F. K. Stafford 744
ROSENFELD, Moses—B. Rubenstein 86
REQUA, Nathaniel and Zaida L.—F. H. Bawo and others 209
STEIN, Johanna—Otto Doepfner 54
SCRYMSER, Clarence H.—William Crawford 1,495
STRAUS, Isaac — American Horse Exchange, Limited 85
VAN LEER, Alexander H.—Louis C. Raegener, as receiver 494
WILLY, Edward—M. Stiner 49
WALSH, John—M. Solomon 36
WEIL, Ralph—A. V. Stuyvesant 5,730
THE ACME SOAP COMPANY—Robert E. Irwin 13,825
THE ACME SOAP COMPANY—Robert E. Irwin 5,158
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company—William Phelan 362
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—B. W. Tichenor 99

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Sept. 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.
1—Reynolds vs. Ritch.
2—James vs. Jasper Town & Lands.
3—Campbell vs. Mayor, &c.
4—Cook & Bernheimer Co. vs. De Clarmont Co.
5—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Daylight Electric Light Co.
6—Same vs. Commercial Lighting Co.
7—Warne vs. Smith.
8—Springer vs. Hageman.
9—Duysters vs. Garfield Water Co.
10—Jakab vs. Erdelyi.
11—U. S. vs. Walsh.
12—Springer vs. Hageman.
Cases noticed.
13—Moore vs. Miller.
14—Campbell vs. same.
15—Stuart vs. same.
16—Reese vs. same.
17—Wooster vs. Trowbridge.
18—Jakab vs. Erdelyi.
19—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. N. Y. Air Brake Co.
20—In re Dunn.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.
Discharges in bankruptcy.
1283—Albert Jaret.
1277—Nicola vs. Gerardi.
1319—George E. Armstrong.
1348—Henry Willis.
1116—C. D. Carter.
1301—Adolph Brieger.
1263—Willard B. Adriance.
1018—Morris Sterne.
1077—Walter Wilcox.
1359—Max Schulhof.
1307—William Holmes.
1269—Charles Andreas.
1345—Henry E. Minden.
1167—Julius Preusse.
1324—Morris Zelesny.
1313—H. L. & S. I. Ettinger.
1346—Mitchell Hart.
1284—Henry Dinkelspiel.
1305—Morris Alexander.
1294—A. M. & M. Jacobs.
1320—P. E. Scannell.
1296—Nathan Ross.
1341—Benjamin & Kaufman.
1342—William A. Thacher.
1171—Fishman Katz & Kaufman.
1024—J. & D. Dunn.
1310—David Katz.
1337—Isaac Greenberg.
1321—Morits Randel.
Discharges under objection.
818—Ida B. Sattler.
817—Henry T. Sattler.
1076—Behrend Wintjen.
1111—Stoerer & Diedrichs.
1146—Emil Klein.
1204—Robert Ulmer.
1285—Max Brockman.
1286—Isaac Schackman.
1020—George Foraly.
Adjourned cases.
996—E. S. Piper & Co.
1296—James A. Lyon.
1282—James J. Alexandre.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.
Discharges in bankruptcy.
1283—Albert Jaret.
1277—Nicola vs. Gerardi.
1319—George E. Armstrong.
1348—Henry Willis.
1116—C. D. Carter.
1301—Adolph Brieger.
1263—Willard B. Adriance.
1018—Morris Sterne.
1077—Walter Wilcox.
1359—Max Schulhof.
1307—William Holmes.
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1296—Nathan Ross.
1341—Benjamin & Kaufman.
1342—William A. Thacher.
1171—Fishman Katz & Kaufman.
1024—J. & D. Dunn.
1310—David Katz.
1337—Isaac Greenberg.
1321—Morits Randel.
Discharges under objection.
818—Ida B. Sattler.
817—Henry T. Sattler.
1076—Behrend Wintjen.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JACOB DEUTSCH, Bankrupt.—No. 1,335.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Deutsch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 25th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 18th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, Sept. 26, 1899.

NO. 1,408—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN H. EGNER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John H. Egner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 18th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 27th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of SOLOMON GUTTERMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,472.

To the creditors of Solomon Gutterman of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Solomon Gutterman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 26, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED B. KAHNWEILER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alfred B. Kahnweiler of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Alfred B. Kahnweiler was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 10th day of October, A. D., 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 26, 1899.

NO. 1,479—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OWEN P. McDONALD, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Owen P. McDonald of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Owen P. McDonald was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of THOMAS H. BURCHARD, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 27th, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY CARTER, assigned to Frank L. Zabriskie for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and there and there show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Zabriskie, assignee of the above-named Henry Carter, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, the Presiding Justice of the New York Supreme Court, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 22d day of August, 1899.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

PRYOR & TRUAX, Attorneys for Assignee, 82 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au23-law6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of HASTINGS CARD AND PAPER COMPANY, assigned to John G. Axford, for benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John G. Axford, assignee of Hastings Card and Paper Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Judge of the said Supreme Court, this fifth day of September, 1899.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GEORGE M. BROOKS, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. s6-law6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the New York Supreme Court, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Manhattan Borough, on the 8th day of November, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Herman G. Loew, as assignee of above-named Samuel T. Skidmore, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 12th day of September, 1899.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

ISAAC N. MILLER, Att'y for Assignee, 293 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. s20-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated August 19th, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLOTTE M. DIOSSY, GEORGE S. DIOSSY, and ROBERT D. DIOSSY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of The Diossy Law Book Company, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said firm, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Chas. Coleman Miller, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 5th day of November, 1899.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM H. POWELL, Assignee.

CHAS. COLEMAN MILLER, Attorney for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, New York City. au23-law6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-law6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 18, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-law6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOROTHEA J. B. BOTHNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899.

GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.

HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-law6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-law6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-law6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 206 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA, EMILY M. BAIZ, Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-law6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-law6mW

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Attys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-law6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-law6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTHONY LEHR, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-law6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR., JEANNIE TURNURE MALLORY, GEORGE E. TURNURE, Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-law6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—THOMAS BRADY et al., plaintiffs, against ARTHUR G. MUHLKER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in Section No. 7, Block 1,922, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street Number 236 West 123d Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant four hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of the Eighth Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with the Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to encroachments, if any, mentioned in a certain deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2,209 of Conveyances, Page 30.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 84 Pine Street, New York City.

123d Street.

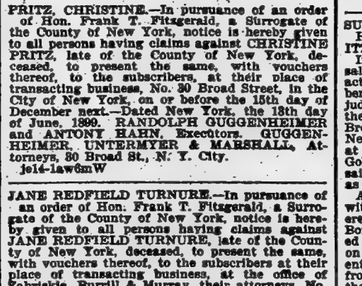

The approximate amount for which the above-described premises are to be sold is $10,588.52, including costs and allowances, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The amount to be allowed the purchaser for taxes and Croton water charge is $120.62. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $7,000 and interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, at five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall, seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen (16)-feet eight (8) inches; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall, seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Hobbes Allen by deed dated May 26, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2128 of Conveyances, Page 497, on the 28th day of May, 1898."—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:

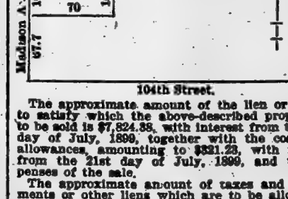

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,824.38, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $351.23, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $9.00 and interest.—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to October 4th, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 14th, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EDMUND E. MURPHY, as executor of the last will and testament of Elsie S. Murphy, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. CRONIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situated in Block Number Nineteen Hundred and Fifty, (1,950,) in Section Seven, (7,) on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth (124th) Street, distant one hundred and forty-three (143) feet and two (2) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, twenty-seven (27) feet and eight (8) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, twenty-seven (27) feet and eight (8) inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 853 West 124th Street.

124th Street.

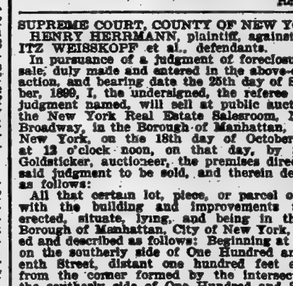

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,158.67, with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $422.21, with interest from September 26th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $910 and interest.—Dated New York, September 26th, 1899. WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY HERRMANN, plaintiff, against MORITZ WEISSKOPF et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldstickers, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street and the easterly side of Madison Avenue; running thence southerly, and parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and again parallel with Madison Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

PHILIP W. KOPPER, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 54 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

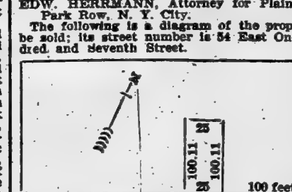

107th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,868.00, with interest thereon from the 6th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $314.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $21,000.00 accrued taxes and interest.—Dated New York, 25th day of September, 1899.

PHILIP W. KOPPER, Referee.

s27-2aw5wW&Fdec18

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-law6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-law6mW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM H. BIRKMIRE, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 18th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward, in the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City, Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September 9, 1891," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number ninety-three, (93,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, distant, along the same, one hundred and forty-five (145) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Lebanon Street with the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, (which point is also forty-five (45) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Elmwood Place, as laid down on said map, with said westerly side of Clinton Avenue;) running thence westerly, at right angles or nearly so, to said Clinton Avenue, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with said Clinton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly again at right angles, or nearly so, to said Clinton Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Clinton Avenue; and thence southerly, along said western side of Clinton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject nevertheless to the covenant against nuisances and as to character of buildings contained in the deed recorded in the office of said Register, in Block Series of Conveyances, Section 11, Liber 4, Page 50, so far as it affects said premises.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.

GREENE & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Lebanon St.

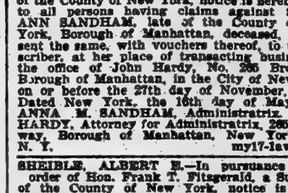

Elmwood Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,663.35, with interest thereon from 13th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $226.33, with interest from 18th day of September, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $300 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALBERT EPDMAN, plaintiff, against FELIX PHILIPS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldstickers, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street and the easterly side of Madison Avenue; running thence southerly, and parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence easterly along said middle line of the block, and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and again parallel with Madison Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventh street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

PHILIP W. KOPPER, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

106th Street.

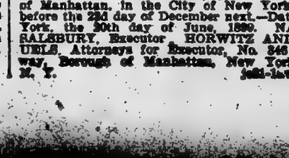

107th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,739.46, with interest thereon from the 13th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $252.67, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $200 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $15,000, with interest from July 1st, 1899, at 6 per cent., and a mortgage of $12,500, with interest from January 26, 1899, at 6 per cent.

Dated New York, 16th day of September, 1899.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.

s18-2aw5wM&Wfc10

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON TRULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-law6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next. Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899. JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK, SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK, Executors.

JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 35 Liberty St., New York City. je28-law6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS LENANE, plaintiff, against JOSEPH F. MULHOLLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of 176 lots of the Balhgate Estate, late property of Charles B. Beck, deceased, said under direction of the Purparee Loan and Trust Company, Executor and Trustee, dated New York, November 6th, 1897, surveyed by Cornelius J. L. Lynch, City Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the numbers 169 and 170 in block 2912, being the same premises conveyed by deed from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Executors, &c., of Charles B. Beck, deceased, to Grace C. Marvin and Henrietta M. Carter. Said premises being sixty-eight feet in front on Wendover Avenue, fifty feet in rear by one hundred and forty-five and one hundred and forty-two in depth. Said premises are more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Wendover Avenue distant one hundred and twenty-five feet and two one-hundredths feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Wendover Avenue and the westerly side of Third Avenue, thence running thence westerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-two feet and sixty-one one-hundredths feet, running thence westerly and parallel with Wendover Avenue fifty feet and five one-hundredths feet, running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Third Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet and eleven one-hundredths feet to the southerly side of Wendover Avenue, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Wendover Avenue sixty-eight feet and 03 one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, August 31st, 1899.

DAVID R. DALY, Referee.

HENRY B. WESSELMA

THE JUDGES BEFORE MAZET

Further Evidence on the Question of Political Contributions.

WOULD ABOLISH THE SYSTEM

Public Confidence in the Courts the Object to be Attained—Ramapo's Offer to Justice Gaynor.

The Mazet committee resumed yesterday its investigation of the political assessments or contributions paid by judicial candidates to the Tammany Hall organization. It had, as on the day before, a number of Judges on the stand, and, as on the former occasion, the general effect of the evidence was the same—that the Judges do not consider that there is any moral obliquity in the making of large contributions to the political organization that nominates them, that such contributions do not lay upon the givers of them any obligation that must be discharged on the bench, and that, while no relief is necessary from the burden of these contributions, yet, as the public has less confidence in the Judges who make them, it might be well to have them prohibited by law.

Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court was the first witness. He testified that he had been nominated fourteen years ago on all tickets except the Prohibition, and that he had not contributed, at that time, toward the election expenses of the organizations, but had made a small contribution the Summer before. It was about $500, and was paid through a friend. In reply to questions as to his views upon the advisability of prohibiting these contributions by law, he said:

"I am opposed to the custom of giving money for political purposes. My conviction becomes the stronger the older I become that the bench should be apart from politics. The man who dispenses justice should be separated from politics, and he should not be expected to contribute a cent toward campaign funds of his organization."

In speaking of the manner of receiving or getting judicial nominations, Justice Barrett said that he had spoken to Richard Croker about six months before the convention and had asked him to use his influence and his power to procure the nomination of Justice Van Brunt.

"Mr. Croker," he said, "very cordially replied that he would do all he could and that a man like Justice Van Brunt deserved a renomination on account of his services."

PREFERS CARTER TO CROKER.

"Do you think that Mr. Croker possesses any qualifications for passing judgment upon the ability of judicial candidates?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I do not think that I should answer that. I am not a mind reader. If I had my way, I would rather leave the selection of Judges to such men as James C. Carter," he added, with a smile.

Justice Barrett also said that Mr. Croker had intimated to him that it was the custom for judicial candidates to make a contribution toward the campaign expenses.

Asked if he would like to see the present practice of making political contributions prohibited by law, he said:

"Generally speaking, I should prefer any system which would lift the judiciary totally out of the purview of politics. This would have to be done by an amendment to the Constitution, but on what line I cannot advise. I favor the appointment of Judges by the Governor, but whether that ought to be done is still an open question. I do not favor appointments for life, but for a long term, for I think that at stated times a man ought to come before the people or their representatives to have their opinion of him registered. It may be that some way could be devised of having the people do this directly, without putting the bench through the usual routine of politics."

Judge Cowing of the Court of General Sessions said he paid $5,000 to Mr. Croker in 1892. He was also nominated by the Republican Party, but made no contribution to it. Fourteen years before, when he was nominated by the Republican Party, then his own party, he made a contribution of $5,000. Both organizations had asked him for a contribution.

Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn was asked by Mr. Moss if he was not the man referred to by President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn to whom had been offered $50,000 of Ramapo stock.

JUSTICE GAYNOR AND RAMAPO.

Justice Gaynor replied that in 1893 Charles A. La Mont had come to him and made him an offer of $50,000 of stock in that company if he would use his influence in procuring a contract, first with Brooklyn and afterward with New York, for the Ramapo Company. He had refused the offer. Mr. La Mont then told him, he said, that the company had procured the services of a gentleman of high standing who would act as President. The Justice refused to give the name publicly, but said he would furnish it to the committee privately. This proposition the committee accepted.

In reference to the municipal ownership of water supply, Justice Gaynor said:

"From the most ancient times the policy of the great cities of the world has been to own their own water supplies. For the City of New York to depart from this policy would be, in my opinion, the most extraordinary, the most foolish, not to say criminal, thing imaginable. If it were true that the debt limit had been exceeded, it might be different, but any person who believes that we haven't a margin must be very dull."

Coming back to the immediate subject of inquiry, Mr. Moss asked Justice Gaynor about political assessments, and the latter replied that at the time of his election a political party had asked him for a contribution and he had refused to make one.

Surrogate Fitzgerald testified that he had contributed about $5,000 to Tammany Hall in 1892, when he was elected. His contribution, he said, was unsolicited.

Justice Maddox of Brooklyn made an unsolicited contribution of $3,500 in 1896, he said. He thought all candidates, especially judicial candidates, should be relieved of the necessity of making political contributions.

Justice Smyth, who was so feeble that he tottered as he approached the witness stand, testified that he had made a contribution in 1895 of $5,000. He saw no reason, he said, for exempting judicial candidates more than others from these political contributions.

CROKER WOULD NOT TAKE $4,000.

Chief Justice Fitzsimons of the City Court testified that he had contributed $2,000, paying it to Richard Croker. "I wanted to pay $4,000," he said, "but Mr. Croker said that he thought $2,000 would be about right."

Justice Freedman testified that when he was a candidate, in 1895, he contributed $2,500 to the Tammany Hall fund. Asked about the advisability of prohibiting these contributions, he said:

"As long as contributions are freely made, I see no evil or danger in the system. The difficulty is, however, that when these contributions are large they do not look well under our system of government. They are apt to create a false impression and to impair public confidence in the judiciary. The proper remedy would be to prohibit judicial candidates from contributing anything."

Justice Leventritt said, in reply to a question as to what he thought of the system of making political contributions:

"I do not see anything reprehensible in the practice. The nomination carries with it no obligation to the organization, and if there is no obligation it cannot be increased or created by this contribution. If the force of public opinion is against these contributions, however, I should say that they ought to be discontinued and the Judges entirely relieved from making them."

Ex-Surrogate Ransom testified that he had contributed, when nominated, the sum of $12,000, or one year's salary. He said that Mr. Croker had told him that this amount was about the right thing. He protested against the amount, but he was assured that it was about what was due from him.

Judge Schuchman of the City Court testified that he had contributed $8,929 to the campaign fund. He said that he did not recognize any difference between judicial and other candidates in the matter of political contributions.

TAMMANY NEEDED THE MONEY.

Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court said he paid $5,000. He did this because he was familiar with the practice, and also with the financial needs of the Tammany organization, whose treasury had been depleted by the National campaign.

Mr. Moss here read a table giving the amounts contributed by other Judges, as follows:

Justice George L. Ingraham, in 1891, $6,500 to Richard Croker and $500 to the New York Democracy.

Justice George P. Andrews, in 1898, $5,000 to the Treasurer of Tammany Hall.

Judge Martin T. McMahon, in 1895, $3,800 to Tammany Hall.

Judge Joseph E. Newburger, in 1895, $5,000 to Tammany Hall.

Justice T. F. Hascall, in 1898, $1,500.

Mr. Moss, before the committee adjourned, made the following statement:

"In connection with the water matter, I wish to state that it appears in to-day's papers that a suit has been brought by one Louis T. Duryea, a taxpayer, to restrain the Controller from issuing the $570,000 bonds for the Long Island Water Company purchase. The ground is that the issue was authorized only after mandamus proceedings had been begun, and the members of the Municipal Assembly threatened with imprisonment should they fail to vote it. I want this on the record."

The Ramapo Water Company officials have been served with subpoenas to bring before the committee next Tuesday all their stock books and options. The committee will sit again at 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday.

The auto-mobile—anything that acts by itself of itself—is the tendency of the age.

Our "Flexible" Derby automatically adjusts itself to the peculiarities of any head.

It's comfortable, it's light, it fits.

Same shapes, colors, quality and price as our other well known Derby; $3. The other end, and all parts between equally cared for—man or boy

Stores will be closed from Friday noon till Monday morning.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MR. GRIGGS ON TRUST LAWS.

Attorney General Says Only Pools Affecting Inter-State Commerce Can Be Controlled by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26:—Attorney General Griggs has written the following reply to a letter recently received from Gov. Pingree of Michigan:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., asking me to send you a copy of my opinion to the effect that under the Constitution of the United States Congress cannot enact a law which would be effective in suppressing trusts, so called.

"In reply I beg to say that I have never rendered, either officially or unofficially, any opinion of this kind. On the contrary, this department has been engaged in bringing numerous suits in the United States courts under the Sherman act of July 2, 1890, entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,' in several of which cases, notoriously that against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, 166 U. S., 290, and that against the Joint Traffic Association, 171 U. S., 505, the result has been the suppression by decree of the court of the offending agreement or association.

"You may possibly have reference to a letter of mine to a private citizen, published several months ago in the newspapers, wherein I called attention to the fact that the only jurisdiction that Congress has over combinations or contracts in restraint of trade was in relation to those which directly affected inter-State commerce. That this is true, and that this is the full extent of the Sherman Trust act, you will ascertain by reading the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Hopkins vs. the United States, 171 U. S., 578, and the case of the United States vs. E. C. Knight Company, 156 U. S., 1.

"You are doubtless aware that it is not the right or function of the Federal Government to interfere with business transactions carried on within the several States, except upon some ground expressly authorized by the Constitution. Congress can regulate directly that which we understand by 'inter-State commerce,' but it has no power to regulate or control business or commerce carried on wholly within the limits of a State.

"I have called your attention to these matters not because I assume that you are ignorant of them, for you doubtless understand them well, but only in order to explain to you that I have not given, and could not possibly have given, any opinion of the purport expressed in your letter."

BANKERS' MONEY ORDER PLAN.

Mutual Association Formed to Assist in Making Small Remittances.

Details of the plan and scope of the Bankers' Money Order Association, a New Jersey corporation, with a capital of $500,000, were made public yesterday. The association was promoted by E. A. Godale, who started the Bankers' Mutual Casualty Company of Des Moines, Iowa, and it is expected that it will begin business at 54 William Street about Nov. 1, with the following officers: E. W. Dewey, President of the McClellan Oil Purifier Company, and a relative of Admiral Dewey, President; Cassius M. Wicker, First Vice President; F. W. Hayes, President of the First National Bank of Detroit, Mich., Second Vice President, and E. A. Goodale, Treasurer. Directors already selected are Edward F. Cragin, William F. Havemeyer, John H. Flagler, Anthony Stumpf, A. A. Crane, cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn., and W. L. Moyer, partner of Marcus Daly, Butte, Montana. Counsel for the corporation will be Austin B. Fletcher. About twenty Directors yet to be chosen will be officers of banks throughout the United States.

Mr. Cragin, in talking of the operations of the Bankers' Money Order Association, denied that, as reported, it was organized to cut into the business of express companies. It is, he added, a mutual association of bankers of the United States, and will do business that has been done by the Government and express companies in issuing small money orders, but it will divide its profits with the large and small banks. It will draw drafts on Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and other cities, which will be collectible at par and be payable in New York, the clearing agent here being the National Bank of North America. Each bank joining the association will receive its check book from which the drawing of checks not to exceed $50 is authorized.

HONOR CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Resolutions Are Passed by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have passed the following resolutions in honor of Cornelius Vanderbilt:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art place on record an expression of their deep sense of the loss which the museum, its officers, and members have suffered in the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, for twenty years past a faithful and laborious member of the Board of Trustees, and for fifteen years Chairman of its Executive Committee, and a large individual benefactor, not only by munificent donations to the collections of works of art and the endowment of funds, but even by his personal attention to the business affairs of the museum.

He was always wise in counsel, calm and considerate in judgment, unfailing in devotion to the interest of the museum; a devotion which, in spite of long illness, he displayed to the very last days of his useful life.

His associates in the board can never forget his winning personality, his clear and always courteous way of expressing his views, his keen appreciation of each of the varied subjects which came before the board for discussion and determination, nor will the present generations of mination, nor will the present generation of him and to his self-sacrificing labors in the infancy and youth of the museum.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered at large in the minutes of the board, and that a copy be sent to Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Registered Trade Mark.

AN AUTUMN GREETING

FROM

"The Linen Store"

Viewed from the standpoint of its provision for strictly household requirements, "The Linen Store" welcomes its patrons to a view of a finer, fairer, and fuller stock than ever.

Table Clothing

This fall finds us ready with things new, beautiful and exclusive in fine damask table-cloths and napkins; also a choice selection of Lace Luncheon and Dinner cloths, centre pieces, scarfs and doylies in Renaissance, Point Arabe, French Crepon, Duchesse and Venetian; Hemstitched Tea Doylies, Tea and Luncheon cloths and Scarfs in great profusion.

Bed Covering

Blankets of finest wool in every size. "Patent satin" quilts of beautiful design, in all sizes, from that of the babies' crib to those for extra large double beds and some especially long for brass beds. Irish hand-embroidered Bed Spreads, beautiful in design and execution; Lace Bed Sets of the very latest style and patterns. These, with wool and down-filled silk and sateen covered comfortables, are suggestive of the stock.

Bed Linen

The sleeping comforts provided by us are in perfect keeping with the requirements of refined people. Sheets, with lace insertion, lace edge and drawn work, with pillow cases to match; Irish hand embroidery on bed sets; also all sizes and grades of fineness in plain hemmed and hemstitched bed linen; with the one fact common to all—every thread pure linen.

Towels and Toweling

For the bedroom, the bathroom, the butler's pantry, and the kitchen.

Damask and huck, hemmed, hemstitched, and fringed towels; huck toweling with damask figures of fleur de lis and other attractive designs for the bedroom.

A full supply of bath towels and sheets, rough and smooth.

For pantry use, glass towels and towelings, in all widths and sizes, and an equally full assortment of suitable goods for the kitchen.

Visitors to the city are cordially invited to walk through our store and look at the beautiful goods above referred to.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d St., New York.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Ave. and 23d St.

A Most Unusual Sale of Good Flags.

A manufacturer of flags figured too liberally upon orders for Dewey Days. Nothing more natural than that he should ask us to help him out of the quandary. He made us an excellent offer to take the flags and assume the risk of selling. They are here—at prices that cannot fail to move them quickly.

They are of best all-wool navy bunting with double stitched seams and stars. "Old Glory" was never stronger nor more carefully made. Here are the prices:

3 x 5	at	1.38
4 x 7	at	2.09
5 x 8	at	2.69
6 x 9	at	3.49
6 x 10	at	3.98
6 x 12	at	4.49
8 x 12	at	5.49
10 x 18	at	9.98
10 x 20	at	10.98

EHRICH BROS., 6th Ave. & 23d St.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS IN COURT.

Victims of Anthony Comstock's Raids Held for Examination.

The alleged gamblers arrested in the raids by Anthony Comstock on Monday night were arraigned in the police courts yesterday. In the Jefferson Market Court David Sullivan, James Jones, and Charles Brown, who were arrested at the Adirondack Club, 508 Sixth Avenue, were held for examination by request of Mr. Comstock, who had cases in other courts to look after. Bail was fixed at $500 for each of the prisoners.

In the Yorkville Police Court John K. Davis, William Bennett, and John Willison, arrested at the Nelson Social Club, 148 East Fourteenth Street, were arraigned. Lawyer Thomas Dineen produced the charter of the club, the list of members, and the club books. He denounced the raid as an outrage. He said that Mr. Comstock's men broke open a desk, tore things down, and forced open a locker. He asserted that the Nelson Club was just as respectable as the Union League. Mr. Comstock's men, he said, had vainly ransacked the clubrooms for chips. The examination of the three men was set down for Oct. 6.

In the West Side Court the first of the gambling cases called was that resulting from the raid at 1,843 Broadway. The prisoners were James Welsh, Mark Cohen, Samuel J. Johnson, and William Vanderbilt. Agent Ditton of the Comstock society told the story of the raid and showed the evidences of gambling. The place, he said, was ostensibly a poolroom, but when getting evidence he had found a high-toned crap game going on there. The accused men were held for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

The next case called was that of the Lafayette Club, 1,584 Broadway. This was the place where Mr. Comstock, after obtaining entrance by smashing the locked hall door, seized a great quantity of gambling paraphernalia. The prisoners taken in this raid were Michael Fitzgerald, who said he was a tailor, living at Providence; Patrick Donigan, who said he was a blacksmith of New Haven, and Joseph Watson, who said he was a sailor from Hartford. They were held for further examination and bail was fixed at $500 for each.

The next case was that of 418 Eighth Avenue, and there were four prisoners, William Knacke, Charles Hunter, William Dunne, and John Lewis. An adjournment of the hearing was granted, and the accused men were released in $500 bail each.

Three men arrested in the raid at 289 West Thirty-fourth Street were next arraigned. They gave their names as John Keck, Charles Franklin, and Harry McDonald. They were held for examination in $500 bail each.

Long Branch Steamers in Dewey Fete.

For the Dewey Day naval parade and the fireworks display the Long Branch ocean route steamboats Republic and Columbia will start from Pier 10 East River. They will leave at 11 A. M., and after that will make a landing at the same pier, leaving again at 7 o'clock for the evening exhibition. The Columbia will follow the yacht races, leaving each day at 9 A. M. from the same pier.

Answer to a Correspondent.

M. T. L., 418 West Fifty-first Street—In order to prevent the granting of a license to sell liquor on premises only twenty-five feet from a church building or to annul such license if already granted, complaint should be made to George Elliard, Special Deputy Commissioner of Excise, 1 Madison Avenue.

Many persons, supposed to have been far gone in Consumption, have been completely cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MRS. STANDISH'S LECTURE.

Society Woman Tells East Side Children About Animals.

A number of small boys and girls of the east side had a fine time at Mooney's stables, on Twenty-sixth Street, last evening, where Mrs. Myles Standish, President of Our Animal Protective League, gave an interesting talk upon animals, with stereopticon illustrations.

The talk was divided into two parts, the moral and lesson part first, upon the care of the horse, with an entertaining sequel as a reward of merit.

The big dark stable was crowded with boys and girls when the lecture began at 8 o'clock, and the express wagons on either side looked like overcrowded grand stands.

Mrs. Standish began her talk by showing the skeleton of the horse and following with examples illustrating its good and ill treatment. Everything she said was received with great enthusiasm and such continuous comments that after a time it was difficult to go on, and a crowd of small youths and maidens were obliged to depart sorrowfully, leaving only the boys of the Dewey Chapter of the league and a few of their friends. Then the talk went on quietly to its conclusion, with pictures of dogs, cats, wild animals, and a story with each.

One of the dogs shown was Mrs. Standish's pet, Zou-Zou, a French poodle, which is said to speak French and understand English and German, and a dog named Dewey, who leads his friend, a horse, cleverly in and out of the stable.

The boys of the Dewey Chapter are enthusiastic workers who have nearly rid their neighborhood of stray animals in the short time they have been at work.

WOMAN HURT BY A TROLLEY CAR

Mrs. Keady, Run Down in Brooklyn, May Die of Her Injuries.

Mrs. Margaret Keady, fifty-four years old, was run down by a trolley car of the Bushwick line at Marcy Avenue and South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, last evening, and received injuries which probably will prove fatal. Mrs. Keady was crossing the street when the car struck her. It was crowded with passengers, and they became greatly excited.

The woman was thrown forward, and before the motorman could stop the car it had passed partly over her. The car was lifted to get her from beneath it. She was carried to her home, at 261 South Fourth Street.

Archbishop Aids Dominican Sisters.

Archbishop Corrigan has placed the old St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, at the disposal of the Dominican Sisters, whose convent at Sparkill was burned on Aug. 28. One hundred boys and twelve sisters went there on Sept. 8. The remaining boys rescued from the fire were housed for a time by the Dominican Sisters of Blauvelt and by the Sisters of Charity at Nanuet. All of these went yesterday to join their companions at Troy. The children under four years old are retained at the Receiving House, 329 East Sixty-third Street, and at St. Joseph's Home, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and King's Bridge Road.

Next Sunday's Times.

The New York Times next Sunday will contain many attractive features. Price Three Cents. Strictly a newspaper. Order in advance to be sure of getting it. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson

will to-day,

September twenty-seventh,

Exhibit their Importations of Costumes, Tailor made Gowns and Jackets, Carriage, Street and Opera Wraps, Tea Gowns and Tea Jackets;

also

Separate Costume Waists. Trimmed Hats, Toques, Turbans, etc.

Sixth Avenue. New York.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Honour, high honour and renown To Hymen, God of every town."
—As You Like It.

Wherever this popular deity's torch is lighted, there must be gift offerings to his fair votary—"jewels and plate and such-like trifles" she will have in abundance—why not aid to furnish the new home by presenting one of our glorious Oriental rugs "touched with a soft, peculiar bloom and divers harmonies." Or some furniture novelty such as a dainty desk, curio cabinet, sewing table, workbox—in fact, novelties without number, at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

An Opportunity

To Buy Men's Good Quality

Night Shirts

AT A LOW PRICE.

Good Muslin, well made, fine silk and embroidered trimmings. Also, Flannelette, in a variety of stripes.

At 49c. Each.

EXCELLENT VALUE.

John Daniell, SONS & SONS,
Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

COLLARS AND CUFFS

TRADE E & W MARK

THE BEST MADE

For Dyspepsia.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Imparts strength, and makes the process of digestion natural and easy.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

E. A. Morrison & Son

(Established 1836.)

INVITE EARLY ATTENTION TO THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS NOW ON VIEW IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

Millinery Dept.

The most complete showing in choice examples of imported Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, with all accessories.

Dressmaking Dept.

A number of exclusive, high-class French Gowns.

This department is thoroughly equipped for the execution of orders for Costumes and Wraps in our well-known high standard of workmanship.

Infants' and Children's Dept.

is now exhibiting in addition to the latest importations of dresses, wraps, coats, capes and bonnets, individual and exclusive productions of our own workrooms.

Dress Goods Dept.

Our showing of Imported Dress Goods has never been more choice and varied and an early selection is advised.

VISITORS TO THE CITY WILL FIND ALL OUR DEPARTMENTS PECULIARLY ADAPTED TO GRATIFY GOOD TASTE, AND A VISIT TO OUR STORES MAY BE ENJOYED IN COMFORT AND WITH SATISFACTION.

BROADWAY AND NINETEENTH STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th & 45th Sts. THE MAN in the MOON, including Marguerite CORNILLE
LAST WEEK OF ROOF. Immense programme. Monday Eve., Oct. 24, first time; 500 people incl. THE MAN in the MOON, JR. SAM BERNARD Special (Dewey Day) Mats. To-day & Saturday. TO-NIGHT PROMENADE DE LUXE. ORCHESTRA NAPOLITAN.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Matinees Wed. & Sat.
ADA COLLEY Matinee To-Day, 50c. Dagmar, Ransone, Brothers de Courcey others, including Streator Zouaves. Streator Zouaves.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE
Walton's Simians, Erna's Dogs, 30 others. Big bill!

PALACE 58th St. Delia Rocca, and Rowe & Edwards, & 3d Av. McCabe & Daniels.
30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Afts. 10c

AMERICAN 125th St. & 8th Ave. Wed. Mat. 25c., 50c.
WE-UNS OF TENNESSEE.
OCT. 2. Castle Sq. Opera Co. 3d Opera Season. 1st Time Here in English. DIE MEISTERSINGER.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St.....at 8:20
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.
...Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER.....

Special Dewey Attractions This Week.
WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.
Open this morning at 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN,
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S SOLOIST TO-NIGHT, Earl Gulick, Boy Soprano. Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c.

The Reservoir's Grand Stand,
Fifth Av., 40th to 42d St. DEWEY PARADE.
Reserved Seats, Five Dollars. Boxes holding 6, $30-$50. On sale at Tyson's: Fifth Av. Hotel, Gilsey, Waldorf-Astoria, Miller, 120 B'way; Ruhlman, 111 B'way.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA—SEASON 1899-1900.
The Subscription Department IS NOW OPEN in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House. Address all communications to MAURICE GRAU OPERA CO., Subscription Dep't.

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St.
Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées To-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW / The Tyranny of Tears.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way
Evgs. 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Matinée To-day. Chas. Frohman presents
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway.
Last 4 Nights at 8:10. Last Matinée To-day.
Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Zaza."
Oct. 2d—"My Innocent Boy," with Otis Harlan.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Formerly Lyric.
Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat.
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way
4 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
To-day, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Ev'gs, 8:30. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME
Mats., 2:15.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées To-day & Sat.
JAMES K. HACKETT / In Anthony Hope's Great Romance, RUPERT OF HENTZAU.

MANHATTAN 33d & B'way. THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & SAT.
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Continuous Show. Enoch, manfish; Diakos, sharpshooters; others. Theatre—4 Co's.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House,
THE WHITE SQUADRON,
Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE,
IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.
Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:30.
Evgs., 8:30. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:30. Adm. and arena seats, 50; spec. res. seats, 75; box seats, $1.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAND.
BANDA ROSSA 35 ARTISTS.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
CHING LING FOO
Harry Lacy, Ezra Kendall, Russell Brog
OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 9:30 A. M.

5th Av. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
Evs. at 8. Special Mat. To-day at 2.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
**Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
Matinée To-day. THE GHETTO

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON
In a New Opera Comique, CYRANO de BERGERAC.

Murray HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
THIS WEEK—IN MIZZOURA.

CASINO! DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. The Rounders!
ANOTHER CROWDED "Dewey Mat." TMRRW!

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Sat. Ev., Sep. 30, Opening of Season.
MARIA STUART.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.

Free Flower Show. American Institute, 19 & 21 W. 44th St. Tues. to Thurs. Aft. & Ev. Dahlias, Gladiolus, Orchids, Palms, Choice Fruits, etc.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA To-night, 8:30.
42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Matinée To-day. Orch., 50c. Bal., 25c. THE GREAT KELLAR

WALLACK'S. Last 4 nights. Matinee To-day.
STUART ROBSON AS THE GADFLY.
Oct. 2d—W. H. Crane as Peter Stuyvesant.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. American Burlesquers.
"THE BENJAMIN'S PICNIC."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Andrew Mack in "The Last of the Rohans."
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Sat., 25c. & 50c. 8:15

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Evs., 8:15.
Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
4th week of the funniest play in existence IN PARADISE

AMUSEMENTS.

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
CHING LING FOO
Harry Lacy, Ezra Kendall, Russell Brog
OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 9:30 A. M.

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OUR PRIVATE OFFICES; THREE LARGE windows commanding excellent view; reasonable. ALEXANDER & BERRY, 346 5th Av.

Baseball, Polo Grds., To-day, 3:30 P. M. BROOKLYN VS. NEW YORK. ADM., $1.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
September 27, 28, 29, 30.
Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.
FLATLANDS STAKES, $2,000.
FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS.
Trains from New York leave Whitehall St. every 20 minutes; Park Row via Brooklyn Bridge every 10 minutes. Music by Landers.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, warmer.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,513. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1899.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c. Cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c. Cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The Boer forces have commenced to move on the frontier. The Orange Free State has voted to cast its fortunes with the Transvaal, whose Volksraad has decided upon its reply to Great Britain's last note. The reply will be handed to the British Agent at Pretoria to-day. It is not expected that the Boers will yield much, if anything. They expect war, and are prepared to abide by the consequences. A call has been issued for a British Cabinet Council. England has ordered 3,000 mules at New Orleans and 1,200 horses at Chicago; she is purchasing mules at Naples also, but the animals cannot be delivered in South Africa for a month. It is reported, however, that British troops will occupy Laing's Nek to-day to forestall a possible raid of Boers into Natal. A treaty between Holland and the Transvaal is about to be signed. The fatalities from the storm in India will exceed 300, and the railway injured by the earthquake is not expected to be in order for two months to come. Irish fishermen complain that they have suffered much damage from the competition of American fishing boats, which have recently appeared on the south and west coasts of the island. Gen. Harrison concluded his argument before the Venezuelan boundary court, and an award is expected on Monday. By the explosion of a bomb at Caracas the Venezuelan Foreign Office was badly damaged; no one was killed. The court which condemned ex-King Milan's assailant to death has imposed six more sentences for lèse majesté in connection with the case. Over 1,200 delegates to the International Geographical Congress are already at Berlin.—Pages 1 and 2.

Page 1.

A tornado swept the Norwalk River Valley in Connecticut Tuesday night, destroying property and frightening the inhabitants.

The Woods Motor Vehicle Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $10,000,000.

Page 4.

Rear Admiral Howison, on board the cruiser Chicago, reached the anchorage off Tompkinsville yesterday, several days earlier than expected.

Gov. Roosevelt attended the Queens County Fair at Mineola, L. I., yesterday and addressed 12,000 persons on Admiral Dewey and the American Navy.

The Board of Education met yesterday for the first time since the Summer vacation. The board asks for $17,054,916.76, exclusive of the sum required for buildings and sites.

At a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, yesterday, Louis A. Risse submitted a plan for a public place at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue where the Dewey arch could be perpetuated. He also suggested that Seventh Avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth Street north, be named Dewey Parkway.

Page 6.

Wayne MacVeagh yesterday appeared before Attorney General Griggs and argued against the affirmation of the court-martial finding in the case of Capt. O. M. Carter. He asked for a judicial hearing and offered twenty objections to the approval of the verdict.

Page 7.

The Rockaway polo team defeated the Lakewood men yesterday by a score of 11 goals to 1. George J. Gould is a member of the Lakewood team.

The Shamrock was placed in dry dock at Erie Basin yesterday. Experts who examined her lines declared that she was not as fast as the Columbia. They think she would have been a splendid boat last year.

Page 9.

The Republican City Committee met last night, and organized by the election of officers.

Page 10.

Scheyer, Pots & Co., manufacturers of cloaks, have assigned. They declare that their partner, Edward Stern, who controlled the finances, caused the misfortune by using the firm's money in betting on horse races.

Page 16.

An excited crowd of Italians and Chinese gathered yesterday in front of the banking house of Aiello & Co., at 182 Worth Street, where placards announced an assignment by the firm

The feature of the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday was Bishop Potter's attack on the laxity of the marriage relation to-day and the facility with which divorces may be obtained.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 7.
Insurance Notes.—Page 6.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 7.
Legal Notes.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 7.

BIG AUTOMOBILE CONCERN.

Woods Motor Vehicle Company Incorporated with a Capital of $10,000,000—Names in the Directorate.

The Woods Motor Vehicle Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $10,000,000, to manufacture automobiles. The Directorate comprises John W. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company; August Belmont, banker; Dr. W. Seward Webb, President of the Wagner Palace Car Company; Charles Miller, Standard Oil Company; the Hon. George A. Cox, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; J. Wesley Allison, United States representative of the Canadian Government railway system and Wagner Palace Car Company; W. D. Matthews, Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway; H. P. Dwight, President of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company; A. E. Ames, Vice President of the Imperial Life Insurance Company; J. W. Lavelle, President of the National Trust Company, Toronto; Frederic Nicholls, President of the Canadian Northern Railway and Vice President of the Canadian General Electric Company; H. A. Ware, Vice President of the Northwestern National Bank; O. E. Woods, General Manager of the Woods Motor Vehicle Company; Benjamin Y. Becker of Newman, Northrop, Levinson & Becker, and Sir William C. Van Horne, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway system.

Frederic Nicholls is President of the new corporation, J Wesley Allison and A. E. Ames Vice Presidents, A. E. Chandler Secretary, and G. H. Atkin of Chicago Treasurer. The company, it is announced, will start with contracts taken over from the Fischer Equipment Company.

The company has taken a factory in Chicago, and it is proposed to establish another large factory in the vicinity of New York. It is also intended to manufacture in Canada.

TORNADO IN CONNECTICUT.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 27.—Word reached here to-day of a tornado, which raged in the Norwalk River Valley last night, and did great damage to buildings, orchards, and timber land.

The storm came up from the southwest out of an apparently cloudless sky, and passed to the northeast with terrific force. The villages most affected are West Norwalk, Winnipauk, Silver Mine, Wilton, Cannons, Georgetown, Branchville, Redding, and the country near Danbury. The path varied from fifty to three hundred feet in width, and it was marked with destruction. Trees were uprooted and dropped across highways, buildings were destroyed, and roofs carried away. Witnesses describe it as a dark, foggy cloud, apparently rolling over and over, and filled with leaves, limbs of trees, and other debris. The residents of the section over which the tornado passed were terror stricken, and many sought refuge in cellars. The wind was preceded by thunder and lightning and jet black clouds, and was accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain. A peculiar feature of the storm is that people living a quarter of a mile out of its path knew nothing about it.

BOER FORCES MOVE TO THE BORDER

Orange Free State Votes to Join Its Neighbor.

TRANSVAAL'S REPLY TO-DAY

Not Expected That It Will Recede from Its Position.

British Cabinet Council Called—Report of a Great Dutch Conspiracy—4,000 Burghers Wait Orders to Advance from Pretoria.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"Twenty trucks filled with armed burghers and fifty horses left Johannesburg for the border yesterday by way of Elandsfontein. The plan of campaign drawn up at Pretoria proposes to employ a command of 2,000 men to defeat the slender force in Rhodesia, and to hand the territory over to the natives. It is hoped that a force of 10,000 burghers will be sufficient to rush over the Natal border, capture the forts, hold them, and prevent the landing of British reinforcements.

"The Boers rely upon having supplies enough to last them for a year. They expect before a year has expired that Russia will intervene by creating a diversion in some part of the British dominions. All the burghers count privately on receiving support from Cape Colony."

WAR SEEMS VERY NEAR.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from its special correspondent in Cape Town:

"I regret to note a universal opinion that war is very near. Everywhere the Boers are active and bellicose. They are arming, equipping, and storing supplies for a protracted struggle."

"The Transvaal Government has failed in an attempt to purchase 10,000 sacks of wheat, but Boer agents are scouring South Africa to buy campaign provisions.

"Proof accumulates of the existence of a great Dutch conspiracy against British supremacy in South Africa. The Free State is believed to be involved, and there is no doubt that its Government is intent on war. Many Boers in the northern districts of Cape Colony are joining our probable enemy. The Dutch Republics will, together, be able to muster 35,000 men, nearly all mounted. I learn that the Free State has decided to put 10,000 into the field.

Other despatches from Pretoria and Johannesburg speak of the probability of hostilities within a week. One correspondent says:

"British subjects will be given a certain period within which to quit the country. If they desire to remain they must make application to that effect, and the application will be considered on its merits."

Another correspondent says: "Four thousand rifles and a quantity of ammunition have just arrived at Johannesburg, and are being distributed by the Field Cornet. The burghers of Pretoria, 4,000 in number, are equippec. and awaiting the order to advance."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Boers, I believe, will construe the occupation of Laing's Nek as an act of hostility.

"British members of the Cape House of Assembly freely criticize England's unpreparedness, and predict a serious reverse, followed by grave risings of colonists in the adjoining republics, namely, at Albert, Allwal North, Burghersdorp, Colesberg, Hanover, and other places to the northward, which have been well armed by the republics.

"There has been an enormous run upon revolvers. The price of Mausers has advanced from £7 to £22. Supplies of all kinds are quickly bought up.

"President Steyn, it is reported, is about settling his family to the Cape."

The Daily Mail publishes the following from Pietermaritzburg, Natal:

"A number of the Rand companies have decided to pass dividends until the crisis is over, in view of the possibility of having to replace machinery damaged by war."

DELAGOA BAY CONVENTION.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"An Anglo-German-Portuguese Convention is being arranged, involving no cession of territory, but giving England financial control of Delagoa Bay, and Germany similar control over the northern portion of Portuguese territory in Eastern Africa as security for an Anglo-German loan of £5,000,000 (sterling) to meet Portugal's pressing financial needs."

EUROPE MAY INTERFERE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, who mentions a rumor in circulation there that hostilities have already broken out in South Africa, says:

"To much reliance should not be placed upon assertions that no European power will interfere in the struggle. Nothing will be certain until the war is actually in progress; and it may be that the unanimity of the European papers in asserting the neutrality of Continental Europe is a device to induce the Transvaal not to recede."

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Russian newspapers continue to print pro-Boer articles.

SIR WALTER PEACE TALKS WAR.

Says Fighting Would Last Only Two Months—Whole of South Africa Must Be Acquired by England.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Important light is thrown on the situation by a frank statement to-day by Sir Walter Peace, Agent General for Natal in London, who fought against the Boers in former years. He said:

"The attitude of the Orange Free State means its inevitable acquisition by Great Britain. Peace in South Africa can only be accomplished by war. In my opinion a war would not last more than two months. In order to make pacification effective Great Britain must assume absolute control over the whole of South Africa.

"So far as the position of Natal is concerned, all this talk about poor, undefended Natal is nonsense. There will be little or no fighting in Natal, if it comes to a war, and I fear that no other issue is now possible. What do you think 10,000 British troops would be doing while this much-talked-of Boer raid was in progress? Our railways are in good working order, and our troops can be transported quickly. The bad weather conditions have been magnified. A campaign could be carried on now just as well as in any other season.

"Two months from the day Gen. Sir Redvers Buller lands the fighting will be over. If the Free State had been loyal, fighting would not have lasted fourteen days. It is the luckiest thing in the world, however, that the Free State has been foolish enough to take a hostile attitude, for that means her addition to British possessions. The Free State would always have been a disturbing factor in the quiet of South Africa.

"Great Britain has the power to work out ultimate peace. It remains to be seen whether she has the spirit. Upon the conclusion of war, which must be unflinching in order to be effective, British control must be absolute over all South Africa, in Cape Colony, Natal, and other sections. Half measures would only prolong unrest and produce more disturbances.

"I have known the Boers as well as any man. I have lived among them, and I have fought them. To exist peacefully so close to them is an utter impossibility. Negotiations are well enough in their way, but British control of the Transvaal must come eventually. For years the Boers have been crying, 'Throw the Outlander into the sea' and 'Out with him.' Possibly they are not so virile as during the last year, but there is little difference. My idea is that, if the Boers were caught in the open once or twice, the thing would be ended. Kill 500 of them and all that would remain for England to do would be to send a few shiploads of crape. They never have stood in the open; and, if war comes now, they will have to do more than stay in the hills.

"This is not optimistic twaddle, but an opinion based upon my experience in campaigns against the Boers. I have not the slightest fears for the safety of my colony or its towns. It is possible that a few Boer incursions might get a few miles into Natal, but no further; and it must be remembered that many of those living on the edge of the Natal border are themselves Boers."

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Arrangements Made to Send a Whole Army Corps to the Cape—Bechuanaland Border Patrolled.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The War Office has ordered the whole transport and supply for an army corps to prepare to proceed to the Cape. This is a very important order, and implies the early dispatch of an army corps. The men of twenty-five companies are being medically examined at Aldershot to-day.

The Currie Line has just received an order from the Admiralty to prepare the Braemer Castle of that line to sail for the Cape Oct. 6 with 1,400 officers and men. This is an entirely new movement of troops.

The Currie Line has been compelled to cancel its passenger list, which was made up, and workmen have been sent to transform the Braemer Castle into a transport. On the Cape side the dispatches show great military activity in the direction of the frontier. The camp at Dundee now consists of two regiments of infantry, a Hussar regiment, two field batteries, one mountain battery, and a detachment of engineers.

The King's Rifles are now encamped at Ladysmith, and the Fifth Lancers are arriving there.

The authorities have been unable to overcome the trouble with the Cape drivers, who refuse to accompany the mountain batteries from Ladysmith to the front.

An armored train hurriedly completed at Cape Town left there at midnight for Ladysmith. It consists of a powerful engine, a tender, and three twenty-ton cars. The whole train is painted khaki color, while the cars are loopholed for rifles and a machine gun, and are capable of carrying 120 men.

The Bechuanaland border is closely patrolled day and night.

Most of the British residents have left Pietermaritzburg, Natal and the northern part of the Transvaal, whither, it is announced, commands of 250 burghers will soon proceed.

It is reported that the Boer agents have made large purchases of grain at Durban.

The inhabitants of several townships on the frontier have appealed to Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, to send them military protection.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 27.—What is regarded as an important fact in connection with the Transvaal crisis has transpired here. It appears that the Government is endeavoring to negotiate, by cable, charters for steamers to convey white troops and a number of mules hence to South Africa.

CANADA TO HELP GREAT BRITAIN.

In Case of War, Will Send a Regiment Fully Equipped.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 27.—Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the Canadian Parliamentary opposition, speaking at the Maritime Fair to-day to an audience of several thousand people, referred to the present Transvaal crisis. He said that if Great Britain became involved in war, the Canadian Government should send a regiment of troops to England fully equipped, and place them at the disposal of the Imperial Government. This statement provoked great enthusiasm.

Major Borden, commander of the King's (Nova Scotia) Hussars, and son of the Canadian Minister of Militia, has offered the services of his troop to Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for duty in the Transvaal.

GREAT BRITAIN BUYS STOCK HERE.

3,000 Mules Ordered at New Orleans and 1,200-Pound Horses at Chicago.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Early in October a ship will sail from this port for Natal with 3,000 draught and pack mules for the British Army. The British Admiralty has closed arrangements for the vessel, and a special commission which has been here for the past six weeks was yesterday ordered by cable to close options on 3,000 mules, for which they pay $10 a head premium over the market price.

Major Scobell of the Scots Grays, head of the commission, is negotiating for several more vessels, and the other members of the commission will leave here to-day for the West to negotiate for more stock. Major Scobell said last night that he also wanted from 300 to 400 drivers, and would give preference to men who served in Cuba during the Santiago campaign. He said he was acting for the British War Office. He has placed extensive orders for wagons in this country.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Orders came from London by cable yesterday to a firm of horse dealers at the Union Stock Yards to buy up all the twelve-hundred-pound "gunners" the Western market afforded and to make arrangements for immediate shipment. Stress was laid upon the fact that the animals were wanted for the impending South African campaign, and the commission was marked "Rush" and "Imperative."

The horse market at the yards was stirred by the news. Telegraphic orders were sent to breeders in Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa for reservations of choice stock. It is expected that the first consignment will leave Chicago for England the latter part of the week.

The specifications that must be adhered to in the selection of the artillery horses, the dealers say, will make the filling of the order difficult at this time. It is demanded that the animals be "full made" and weigh not less than 1,200 pounds. The prices which the British Government set as a limit range from $110 to $125 a head. One firm declared that the extra high standard set would mean a practical cornering of choice stock if a shipment as heavy as 5,000 horses was made.

BUYING MULES IN NAPLES ALSO.

10,000 Needed Altogether—Cannot Reach Africa for a Month.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A telegram from Naples shows that the British Government is buying mules there, as well as in the United States. It is understood that 10,000 will be purchased altogether; but, as it will take at least a month to get them to Africa and a similar time to get an army corps to the front, it is evident that big operations will be impossible until toward the end of October.

THE FREE STATE'S ACTION.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Sept. 27.—The Volksraad of the Orange Free State has unanimously resolved to instruct the Government to use every means to insure peace without violating the honor or independence of the Free State or the Transvaal.

In a further resolution the Volksraad declared its opinion that war would be criminal, but asserted that, come what might, the Free State would faithfully fulfill its obligations to the Transvaal in virtue of the existing political alliance.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A few days now should witness a definite development in the crisis in the Transvaal. The Volksraad was sitting in secret session last evening (Wednesday) and the burghers doubtless had the result of the deliberations of the Orange Free State Volksraad to guide them in making a decision as to the reply to Mr. Chamberlain's latest dispatch, which will probably be handed to the British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria, Mr. Conyngham Greene, to-day, and will be discussed by the British Cabinet to-morrow.

The Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, was busy until a late hour last evening at the War Office.

It is understood that the next British note will virtually demand the absolute fulfillment of the conventions of 1881 and 1884, which have been violated in numerous points, but will accept a five years' limit for the franchise.

According to the Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, it is believed in the highest quarters there that a settlement is even yet possible if Great Britain will propose moderate terms, and at the same time make it clearly understood that these will be regarded as final.

Other dispatches from South Africa, however, predict that President Krüger will continue obdurate, and represent the situation as of the gravest character.

To Seize Laing's Nek To-day.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News, in a dispatch sent yesterday, says:

"The Pass of Laing's Nek will be occupied to-morrow (Thursday) with sufficient strength for present needs, under the belief that the Boers will attack Natal immediately, hoping to forestall the landing of the Indian contingent."

TO SUPPRESS THE NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—An American, J. C. Hall, has been appointed editor of The Johannesburg Star in the absence of Mr. Moneypenny, who crossed the border to evade a warrant issued for his arrest by the Transvaal authorities. Immediately on war being declared both The Star and The Transvaal Leader will be suppressed. Several other Johannesburg papers have already suspended publication.

A run is commencing on the banks in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

Raising an American Corps.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A telegram from Johannesburg says an American named Blake is raising an American corps of 500 men for the Boers.

Natives Expected to Revolt.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Cape Town reports evidences of unrest among the Griquas and Pondos and a section of the Bechuanas and Matabeles. It is feared they will revolt in the event of war.

LINERS FOR TRANSPORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—At Liverpool, it is asserted that the White Star steamer Britannic and other steamers have been engaged as transports to carry troops to South Africa.

HOLLAND-TRANSVAAL TREATY.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 27.—A treaty of commerce and friendship is on the eve of conclusion between Holland and the Transvaal.

NEW YORK ARCHITECT WINS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—George B. Post of New York City was to-day named by Attorney General Griggs as the architect for the building for the Department of Justice. Mr. Post stood first in a list of three prominent firms, from which the selection was made. The others were Price & Aiken and Warren & Wetmore, both firms of New York.

Drawings were invited by the Attorney General in June last from ten of the leading firms of architects of the country. They all submitted plans, and a commission, consisting of Attorney General Griggs, James Knox Taylor, and Joseph C. Hornblower, selected the designs of the three firms named above. The three firms again presented drawings, and Mr. Post's was accepted.

The time for beginning the work has not been fixed.

PRICES OF YARNS ADVANCE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—The management of the New England Yarn Company has advanced the prices on yarns produced at the various mills, from 1 to 2 cents a pound. No public announcement is made of the fact, but customers are being advised of the change as the opportunity offers.

Like the advances in other lines of cotton manufacturers, the present one is due, it is claimed, to the rise in the raw material and the heavy demand for goods that is peculiar to the present market. Everything points, they say, to still higher prices for the staple, and its quotations may be sent higher within two or three weeks.

Consumption of cotton during the ensuing year is expected to be enormous, the manufacturers alone demanding, it is claimed, 10,000,000 bales. If this prediction is verified there will be no occasion for surprise if the Southern growers who met last week and resolved not to sell their cotton for less than 8 cents, are enabled to live up to their resolution.

The phenomenal demand for yarns, especially in the finer counts, continues.

THEIR LITTLE GIRL WORE SOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—The Humane Society of Connecticut threatened to arrest a New Yorker to-day if he did not substitute long stockings for the fashionable low socks worn by his daughter, eight years old.

Attorney Moyle, the society's agent, had his attention called to the little girl, who was but poorly protected from the cold wind. The parents of the girl, George F. Fleurot and his wife, who are stopping with their maid at a local hotel, after indignant protests at the police office, did as they were ordered.

HOLLAND WANTS MAPIA ISLANDS

THE HAGUE, Sept. 27.—The Government of the Netherlands has communicated to the Chamber of Deputies the diplomatic history of Holland's claims to the possession of the Mapia Islands, which are also claimed by Spain as belonging to the Carolines.

From this record it appears that, when Germany purchased the Carolines, Holland requested Spain to communicate to Emperor William the notes exchanged on the subject between Spain and Holland. The former replied that Emperor William had given assurances to the Spanish Government that he would be guided by his feelings of friendship toward Holland.

Unsurpassed Route to Kansas City.
Lackawanna train leaves New York 10 each morning, arriving Kansas City 9:30 next evening. Best accommodations. Inquire 429 Broadway.—Adv.

The Fall River Line steamer PLYMOUTH will make a trip to the OLYMPIA this morning, leaving Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray Street, at 11:30 o'clock. TICKETS, 75 cents. See adv.—Adv.

An ideal Outing for Friday or Saturday, Hudson River Day Line Excursion, no crush, restful sail, grand scenery, music, &c. Down boat passes War Fleet about 5 o'clock. Fastest and finest river steamers afloat.—Adv.

Buyler's Vanilla Chocolate is Nourishing and Refreshing. Take some with you when viewing Dewey Parades. Grocers everywhere.—Adv.

DEWEY IS SALUTED BY FORT AND SHIP

Cruiser Has a Triumphant Voyage to Tompkinsville.

ADMIRAL LEAVES OLYMPIA

Visits the Navy Yard and Is Enthusiastically Greeted.

SEES HIS RELATIVES.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen Boards the Olympia as the President's Representative—Dewey Calls on Howison and Sampson.

Flanked on either hand by sheets of flame and billows of smoke from the mouths of cannon set on shore, under a bombardment of the guns of a fleet more powerful than the naval forces of Spain in the East, pursued and hemmed in on land and water by a shouting horde of thousands, Admiral George Dewey and his band of gallant tars on the flagship Olympia yesterday accomplished another stage in their triumphal journey homeward. The journey was a short one, extending only from the Lower to the Upper Bay, where the anchor was dropped off Tompkinsville, and yet it was made under conditions as inspiring as any ever witnessed in the harbor of New York.

Although the cannon that roared and thundered were unshotted and the flags that fluttered in a wilderness of color were not battle emblems, the pageant caused even the tired men in creased and wrinkled blue who hung upon the rails of the famous fighting vessel to catch their breath and wonder what was coming next. To the majority of these it was a short onward spurt toward home. To the shouting thousands who lined the green shores of the bay or leaned from the sides of attending harbor craft, the greeting between the Olympia and her white sisters of the North Atlantic Squadron meant the final reunion of America's fighting forces of the sea, marked an epoch in the country's history.

The Olympia began the journey between anchorages at 8:50 o'clock in the morning, and ended it at 10:26 o'clock. In that time powder sufficient to fight a battle with was used, and there was a pandemonium of steam whistles, shouting, and bell ringing; an impressive foretaste of what is coming later in the way of a welcome to Dewey. The demonstration was the more inspiring from the fact that it was more or less spontaneous, the entire proceedings being almost wholly free from formality in the broader sense, although made up almost entirely of the little amenities and formalities prescribed by naval etiquette.

SALUTED BY THE CHICAGO.

The scenes about the Olympia during the early morning hours as she swung at her anchor off the Atlantic Highlands gave no evidence of the stirring incidents to follow. The rising of the sun showed the big white cruiser standing majestically alone on the smooth water of the bay, not a craft of any kind being in the vicinity. Just outside the bar at Sandy Hook, however, was lying the cruiser Chicago, flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Howison commanding. She had dropped anchor there on Tuesday night, having arrived from Barbados ahead of schedule time, but too late to proceed to Tompkinsville. The Chicago got ready for moving with the first peep of day, and at 7:15 o'clock passed to port of the Olympia.

There was a puff of smoke from the smaller vessel's starboard six-pounder, and the first salute of the day to the Olympia was begun, awakening the echoes from the New Jersey shore. Seventeen guns were given, and a moment later the overworked guns of Dewey's flagship thundered forth a return salute of thirteen guns in honor of the Rear Admiral. Barelegged sailors climbed on to the rails of both vessels, and, peering through the banks of smoke from the saluting guns, cheered each other wildly. The Chicago swung very slowly by her larger sister and passed up the Main Ship Channel, bound for Tompkinsville. For more than twenty minutes the two vessels were within easy hailing distance, but no boats passed between them, probably for the reason that neither Admiral and few of the officers of either flagship were out of bed at that hour.

SAILORS AT WORK EARLY.

Although the Olympia's crew had put in a long and tedious first day of welcoming, reveille was sounded at the usual hour, which is 5 o'clock, or two bells. Another wearing day's work was ahead of the sailors. After lounging for a half hour over smoking buckets of early morning coffee, the men set to work with a will scrubbing and furbishing up the sides and masts and bright work and holystoning the decks, ready for the scrutiny of the unnumbered eyes that would later look her over. The sun coming up out of a clear sky lighted up the rippling water of the bay with dazzling prismatic colors, which were reflected from the shining white sides and metalwork of the cruiser. The air, though clear and crisp, had a slight chill about it that caused the men, long used to the balmy atmosphere of the tropics, to shiver and shake and work all the harder at the cleaning-up process in order to keep their blood warm.

When the bugler sounded "Mess gear" at 7:15 o'clock everything was scrubbed and polished till it shone again, and the men prepared to go to breakfast as calmly as if one-half the residents of the city up the bay were not delirious with patriotism. Breakfast finished, and the little burst of enthusiasm over the Chicago having subsided, the Olympia's crew went about the work of preparing to shift anchorage. The fires below, which had been "banked" since the vessel arrived in port, were shaken up, sending great volumes of black smoke rolling over toward the horizon. Canvas covers were laced about the yellowish brown mainmast to prevent its being stained by the smoke, and the throbbing of the auxiliary engines seemed to proclaim the big, white vessel a thing of life.

ADMIRAL COMES ON DECK.

Amid all the seeming bustle and hurry of preparation Admiral Dewey finished his breakfast and came on the quarterdeck for a matutinal walk, accompanied by his faithful and constant companion Bob, the Chow dog. Both seemed to take the keenest interest in what was going on, slow and aloft. The first passenger steamer to appear on the scene was the steamer Sandy Hook from the Highlands, which bore in close to the cruiser as she swung by. The passengers fairly stumbled over each other to get a view of the famous ship and famous Commander, giving the Sandy Hook a list that was almost dangerous. Almost alongside of the Olympia the men and women gave three cheers, to which Admiral Dewey responded by lifting his cap, and Bob, the dog, gave a cheerful yelp.

Newspaper tugs and various excursion craft began to arrive thick and fast after this, the latter bent on making a terrific noise with whistles and cheers on the slightest possible excuse. At 8 o'clock the United States dispatch boat Dolphin loomed up from the direction of Tompkinsville, flying at her main truck the flag of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen. There was an extra hurry and bustle and a calling away of boats when the trim, white dispatch boat hove in sight and the saluting gun's crew was piped to quarters.

In the meantime Major Burbank of Fort Hancock had arrived in a small craft on an official visit to Admiral Dewey. He and his staff were met at the gangway and escorted to the Admiral's cabin, where they spent a few minutes. The Dolphin rounded to and anchored a few hundred yards ahead of the Olympia, and a launch was sent for the Assistant Secretary, who had called as the representative of President McKinley.

SALUTE FOR MR. ALLEN.

Mr. Allen announced that he appeared in a civil capacity, consequently his flag was not transferred to the Olympia. A salute of fifteen guns was fired in his honor, however, when he stepped on board the Olympia. He was cordially greeted by Admiral Dewey, and the two retired to the Admiral's cabin.

Every moment brought new vessels of every size and description, until the white cruiser became the centre of a vortex of circling craft. Every visiting vessel was gayly decked with flags and bunting, and even at this early hour fully half the passengers were women. Hundreds were the request to get aboard sung out to the stolid sentries, Quartermasters, and the Corporal of the guard. Various were the excuses given for these requests. Some of the applicants alleged, with assumed candor, that they wished to tell some relative on board of the probable death of a father, mother, or wife, while others announced that they had various collections of foodstuffs which they wished to bring on board for the use of the crew. These various requests might as well have been shouted into space, so far as the accomplishment of the applicant's object was concerned. No visitors were allowed on board, except newspaper men, and these were warned that they would have to leave before the vessel got under way.

Admiral Dewey had promised on the day before that he would weigh anchor at 9 o'clock. True to his reputation for punctuality, he quietly motioned to Capt. Lamberton at 8:45 o'clock. The piping of the boatswain's whistle was heard under the forecastle head, followed by the old familiar call, "All hands up anchor!"

The ponderous throbbing of the engines below increased, the yellowish brown funnel belched forth heavier clouds of smoke. Instantly the decks were alive with hurrying sailors. The giant anchor engine began its hissing forward, and the slack of the huge anchor chains was slowly taken up. There was a bustle of excitement among the visitors, who were being hustled over the side by orderlies and the master at arms, and many were the unavailing protests showered on the officers.

JOURNEY UP THE BAY.

At 8:50 o'clock the dripping port mudhook was ponderously lifted, fished, and catted, and the huge vessel, swinging around, made a way for herself through the maze of visiting craft that had crowded about her, and with a hoarse blast of her whistle cleared the way ahead and was under way. At that time Assistant Secretary Allen and George G. Dewey stood chatting on the quarterdeck with the Admiral.

"George," said the Admiral, turning to his son, "you had better go into my cabin and get something to eat. No, on second thought, I guess you'll find more in the Captain's cabin," and the young man obeyed with a smile.

As the big cruiser gathered headway there was set up a screeching and howling by the army of tugs, yachts, and excursion steamers that could be heard for miles. When it transpired, however, that the big vessel with her goodly port propeller, which had brought her across the ocean and into port two days ahead of time, was stretching out at full speed, the lesser harbor craft in her wake found that they needed all their available steam for keeping in the procession, and the pandemonium measurably decreased.

The stately pageant as it moved up the bay was augmented momentarily by excursion boats of every conceivable size, shape, and speed, each gayly decked with flags and carrying a full quota of passengers, and all making strenuous efforts to keep closer to the famous flagship. Admiral Dewey and Assistant Secretary Allen remained chatting on the quarterdeck throughout the trip, and as each successive crowd of enthusiasts on excursion steamers cheered him the Admiral responded by waving his cap and bowing. The Olympia, which kept at full speed until she reached the Narrows, was followed by the Dolphin.

SALUTES AN ITALIAN FIRST.

All the way up the bay the steam siren was kept busy tooting out the thanks of the Admiral to his admirers. An Italian sailing master, whose flag got entangled at the peak, had to send a man aloft to clear the halyards. Admiral Dewey noticed the incident and, without waiting for the Italian to dip his colors first, had the Olympia's flag lowered and showed his appreciation by having the siren tooted thrice. Factory whistles and vessels moored along the Staten Island shore gained in the ever swelling chorus of sounds until the air reverberated and the echoes came back from the Staten Island and Long Island hills.

Hundreds of passengers on the excursion craft waved small American flags, cheering wildly all the while.

Notwithstanding the comparatively early hour in the forenoon, the hills of the Long Island and Staten Island shores were thronged with sightseers, resembling huge grand stands trimmed in green. From nearly every housetop along the route on both sides of the bay flew flags of varying dimensions, and the stiff breeze that blew in over the water served to keep alive this fluttering mass of color. As the Narrows were approached the swarm of attending vessels which had sprung up from some mysterious recesses reached almost from shore to shore.

The centre of this splendid picture was always the Olympia, her glistening white sides and yellowish brown upper works and her grim simplicity contrasting well with the sea of fluttering red, white, and blue. She was undressed and did not fly her homeward-bound pennant. The only colors shown by her was the jack with blue ground and white stars at the bow, a huge American ensign floating majestically over the taffrail, and far above, fluttering at the main truck, the Admiral's flag of blue, with its setting of four white stars, the latter the first of its kind to pass through the Narrows in nearly thirty years.

The Admiral, after drinking in the ever-shifting beauty of the scene, turned to Secretary Allen and remarked, with a suspicion of a waver in his voice: "We certainly have more friends than we deserve." The Admiral wore the undress uniform in which he has been so often pictured, and as a concession to the cold northeast wind that came in from the ocean, wore a cape during a great part of the journey.

GUNS ON SHORE SALUTE.

As the Olympia approached the Narrows the Signal Corps on both Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth wig-wagged a welcome, which was answered by the cruiser. The guns of Fort Hamilton belched forth a seventeen-gun salute, and the spectators joined in the grand pandemonium of welcome. The face of the hero of Manila was wreathed in smiles as his ship answered back with her 6-pounder quick-firing battery. Then came a thunder of welcome from the guns of Fort Wadsworth on the opposite shore, which was in turn answered back gun for gun.

When the great procession passed into the upper bay the scene became even more inspiring. A couple of miles beyond lay the grim white weasels of the North Atlantic Squadron, motionless sentinels, waiting and watching, ready to use in friendly welcome the guns with which a Spanish fleet was destroyed. Out of the bank of smoke the cruiser pushed on past Quarantine, with its huge sign "Welcome" placed against a background of green. As she neared the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron the men who had been allowed during the first part of the trip to stand wherever they pleased on the decks, out of the wind, which made them shiver, were called to quarters, but even then the lines were not long maintained in perfect formation, and by the time the squadron was reached the Olympia's sailors were peering over the rails pretty much as they pleased. As the big white cruiser from Manila slowly bore down on the motionless white squadron ahead there was comparative silence except for the cheering multitudes on the shore.

WELCOME OF THE SQUADRON.

Then as the Olympia drew abreast the Chicago, which occupied the extreme outer end of the line of anchored warships, thundered forth her second salute of the day, while her crew manned the rails. Then the Texas began to thunder forth her welcome, followed by each of the ships along the line. A great cloud of smoke was piled up before the line of white vessels, and the continued roar of artillery gave the impression of a great battle.

The men on each of the big vessels were drawn up to attention, and as the Olympia passed slowly along the line, Admiral Dewey received the salute of the marine guards, the ruffle of whose drums and the flurry of whose trumpets were drowned in the booming of the guns. This welcoming bombardment had been the signal for a renewal of the whistling of harbor craft all over the harbor, even extending to the Manhattan piers. After the salute of seventeen guns had been given by each of the anchored warships, the Olympia gave an answering of thirteen guns for Rear Admiral Howison as senior officer of the fleet, the great crowds cheering, and the immediate steamers whistling all the while.

Amid these inspiring scenes the Olympia rounded to after passing Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, and dropped anchor off the Staten Island shore between Tompkinsville and St. George. No sooner had she done so than Assistant Secretary Allen took leave of the Admiral, and left the ship in a launch which conveyed him to the

"Duly Feed Man and Steed."

Feed your nerves, also, on pure blood if you would have them strong. Men and women who are nervous are so because their nerves are starved. When they make their blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla their nervousness disappears because the nerves are properly fed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

caused a general rummaging for warm blue clothing. They had had no use for it in the tropics, where even their cool white uniforms were a burden, and now that their blue gear was wanted, it was found to be moldy and much creased and rumpled when it was not in actual bad repair. Relatively few men had a complete suit, and they had to help one another out as best they could. As a result some of the men went about with a good deal of patchwork on their trousers, and others were to be seen squatting in out-of-the-way corners and working small sewing machines vigorously.

Most of the privileged visitors remained to witness the always impressive ceremony of the lowering of the flag at sundown. At 5:45 o'clock a signal was made to the squadron, then as the flag fluttered down the band of the Olympia played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and every jackie faced aft and stood at attention. The civilians on board doffed hats and caps, and listened with emotion. Heard on the deck of the now historical Olympia, that had borne the flag to one of the most brilliant victories in the world's history and added glory to its glorious record, the National anthem seemed to be more than usually solemn and inspiring. Its strains sent a thrill through the body, and caused a lump to rise to the throat.

The spell was broken by the respectful but firm voice of the Master at Arms: "All visitors must leave the ship!"

The twilight faded and strings of signal lights twinkled on the flagship as orders were sent dancing down the line. The fleet lay all shining in light, a fallen constellation at the anchorage.

But Dewey was aboard his ship, and the excursion boats with their crowds of sightseers all anxious to catch a glimpse of him, continued to circle about the Olympia until the bugle sounded taps and the lights went out.

ADMIRAL VISITS NAVY YARD.

Dewey Treads His Native Soil for the First Time in Nearly Two Years—His Enthusiastic Welcome.

For the first time since he went on the Asiatic Squadron, nearly two years ago, Admiral Dewey yesterday trod the soil of his native land. The occasion for this was his formal return visit to Rear Admiral Philip, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The navy yard received word early yesterday morning that Admiral Dewey would arrive there at 10 o'clock, and preparations were promptly made for his reception at that hour. A battalion of marines, consisting of three companies of men, 125 in number, under command of Col. Huntington, were marched to the steamboat landing at the foot of Main Street. They had been there a short time when it was learned that Admiral Dewey would not arrive until 3 P. M. The marines thereupon were ordered back to their barracks.

Admiral Dewey left the Olympia on the Government barge Undine at 2:15 P. M. With him were Capt. Lamberton and Lieut. Brumby of the Olympia and Murat Halstead. The barge flew the Admiral's flag. As she steamed away from the Olympia the surrounding fleet of excursion steamers and tugs blew their whistles as loudly as possible, and a few minutes later factories on each shore joined in the shrill salute.

The remainder of the voyage to the navy yard was devoid of incident. Admiral Dewey and his officers remained in the cabin of the Undine, and the little boat did not attract much attention, although the Admiral's flag fluttered in the breeze from her masthead. The fact that Admiral Dewey had left the Olympia and was on his way to the navy yard seemed not to be generally known, except in the neighborhood of Tompkinsville and in the yard itself.

Meanwhile Col. Huntington had again marched his battalion of marines down to the Main Street pier. With them were three buglers and a drummer. The marines were a fine-looking, well-drilled body of men. The presence of the marines at the water front attracted the attention of the navy yard employes and visitors. The news that Admiral Dewey was expected quickly spread from one person to another, and a crowd soon collected around Col. Huntington and his men.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADMIRAL.

Five minutes to 3, ahead of time, as usual, Admiral Dewey arrived at the yard. As the little Undine turned from the East River into the navy yard dock a few near-by vessels whistled a salute, and the crowd ashore cheered heartily. Admiral Dewey was seen seated in the cabin, and there was a pushing forward and a craning of necks among the bystanders to get a good look at the famous naval hero. This was followed by many exclamations of admiration. The most common one was, "Why, he don't look at all like his pictures. They don't do him justice."

The crowd was an odd one. Women formed a large proportion of it. Marines were there, newspaper men, officers, and navy yard mechanics and laborers. From all the shops of the yard employes had poured forth, dust-begrimed, wearing their work aprons, some carrying their implements of toil. Every one was enthusiastic.

"The dear old fellow!" exclaimed a pretty miss with wide-open eyes, clapping her hands; "how find he looks!"

"That's George Dewey, is it?" said a stalwart laborer. "Well, Heaven bless him, he's a good one, and no mistake."

Rear Admiral Philip and Capt. Frank Wildes, who commanded the Boston in the fight at Manila, and who is now Captain of the yard, were at the landing to greet Admiral Dewey. As the Admiral stood up the crowd clapped their hands and shouted. There were four ruffles on the drum and a flourish of bugles.

"Three cheers for Admiral George Dewey!" cried an enthusiast with a good pair of lungs. The cheers were given with great heartiness. Admiral Dewey seemed pleased at the warmth of his welcome. After he had shaken hands with Rear Admiral Philip and Capt. Wildes he said to the former: "I cannot understand all this generous demonstration in my honor."

YOUNG WOMAN SHAKES HIS HAND.

The marines were drawn up in two lines. Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Rear Admiral Philip and Capt. Wildes, inspected the ranks. When he had finished, a young woman pushed her way past the watchmen, run up to Admiral Dewey, and extended her hand. He grasped it heartily, smiled, and thanked her for her good wishes. Her face was a picture of happiness as she fell back into the envious crowd. Another woman, emboldened by the unaffectedness and cordiality of the Admiral's manner, also offered her hand, and he greeted her as kindly as he had the first of his well-wishers.

Then the crowd pressed forward, men and women, all anxious to shake the hero's hand. Admiral Dewey smiled good-naturedly and drew back. The watchmen by extra efforts forced the crowd back, and then, accompanied by Rear Admiral Philip and followed by Capts. Wildes and Lamberton and Lieut Brumby, Admiral Dewey slowly walked up the street to the Commandant's office. In front of this building are two five-inch breech-loading rifles with mounts and shields, taken from the Spanish war vessels Almirante Oquendo and Viscaya after the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet. As he passed them Admiral Dewey laid his hand proudly upon the captured gun of the Viscaya.

Drawn up in line were all the heads of departments in the navy yard—Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, Commander J. A. B. Smith of the steam engineering department, Commander H. N. Manning, equipment officer, Commander William Swift, ordnance officer, Pay Director Edwin Putnam, Medical Inspector J. A. Hawke, Commander Gibson, and Commander Wright.

Beginning with the first officer in the line, Admiral Dewey greeted one after the other in a hearty manner. Some of the officers had served with him. To these his words were especially cordial.

"Why, old comrade," he exclaimed; "how are you?" Among those thus greeted was Pay Director Putnam, who lives in Portsmouth. While he was shaking hands with these officers Admiral Dewey caught sight of Rear Admiral Erben, retired, standing on the stoop. With a "Well, well, it does me good to see you," Admiral Dewey, removing his hat, hurried forward and shook the other naval veteran's hand vigorously.

Then Admiral Dewey passed into the hallway of the office building, where he held a few minutes' reception. He was especially cordial in his greeting to the women. Among the latter was Miss Margaret Wildes, daughter of Capt. Frank Wildes, whom Admiral Dewey had had the pleasure of meeting before at Hongkong. She happened to be visiting her father at the navy yard yesterday when Admiral Dewey arrived.

BOY GREETS THE ADMIRAL.

From the office Admiral Dewey went with Rear Admiral Philip to the latter's residence, where he was received by Mrs. Philip. He remained there a short time, and then returned to the Undine. As he reached the wharf Fletcher Rogers, fourteen years old, of 214 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, who happened to be on a visit to the navy yard with his married sister, Mrs. Beal of 73 Orange Street, Brooklyn, stepped up to Admiral Dewey and extended his hand in a frank, boyish fashion.

"Look at this dear little boy here," said Admiral Dewey to Commandant Philip.

"Admiral," said young Rogers, "I want to shake hands with you."

"Why, God bless you, yes," said Admiral Dewey, giving him a right cordial shake.

"Now, Admiral," said the delighted but unsatisfied Young America, "my sister is here, and she'd like to shake hands with you, too."

"With pleasure," said Admiral Dewey smiling. "I never refuse to shake hands with the ladies."

Mrs. Beal then came forward, and was gratified by not only a handshake, but a compliment from the gallant Admiral.

Admiral Dewey and his officers wore dress uniform. Rear Admiral Philip and the other navy yard officers wore their fatigue uniforms. This is according to naval etiquette. Gunners were on the Cos Cob wharf prepared to fire the Admiral's salute of seventeen guns as Admiral Dewey took his departure. Lieut. Brumby, however, informed Commandant Philip that it was Admiral Dewey's wish that the salute be omitted, and this wish was complied with, to the disappointment of many of the men in the navy yard, who wanted the guns to boom their loudest in honor of Manila's hero. After Admiral Dewey had shaken hands with Rear Admiral Philip and Capt. Wildes he re-entered the Undine and the crowd cheered again. The barge steamed out into the stream and was soon out of sight.

While Admiral Dewey was paying his respects to Rear Admiral Philip, the tug Lamont arrived at the navy yard with Rear Admiral Sampson, Lieut. Commander John C. Frémont, Supervisor of the Harbor, and Lieut. Commander C. McR. Winslow of the Nashville on board. They came to perfect details with Rear Admiral Philip as to the naval parade.

Owing to the visit of Admiral Deway to the navy yard Commandant Philip was unable to pay his visit to Rear Admiral Howison. This duty he will attend to some time to-day.

DEWEY DECORATIONS ALL OVER

Poor as Well as Rich Have Decked Out Their Houses in Gala Dress in Honor of the Admiral.

On the occasion of the last jubilee of Queen Victoria, the London papers had a splendid chance to indulge in their favorite occupation of drawing philosophical comparisons. It chanced that at the same time in which England was celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, a French officer who had done something, or was supposed to have done something which called for his country's plaudits, returned to Paris.

The London newspapers devoted much space to contrasting the styles of celebration of the two nations, and, in particular, compared the solid and carefully prepared decorations of the British metropolis with the hastily arranged adornments of the French capital.

If it be really true that a nation's character can be read in its manner of decorating its cities, then the American character, as shown by the adornment of New York at the present time, is not hard to understand. Thoroughness and the capacity for hearty and genuine enthusiasm are written all over the city. The letters of the writing have become more prominent every day of the past week, until now it seems that nothing more could be done to make them conspicuous.

The decorations in honor of the return of Admiral Dewey are now universal, and of an elaborateness never before seen in this country. The more striking and original displays were naturally not prepared until the day of the land parade came near, and yesterday decorations upon which much time, money, and thought have been lavished were seen for the first time.

It was to be expected that the finest displays would be along the route of the land parade, and there is hardly a house, store, or office building on Riverside Drive, West Seventy-second Street, West Fifty-ninth Street, and Fifth Avenue which does not show adornment of some kind. A few of the most striking decorations were described in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, but there are so many now in place that only a small proportion can be mentioned.

ON SEVENTY-SECOND STREET.

Some of the prettiest schemes of decoration in the city are to be found in Seventy-second Street. One house in particular, Henry Siegel's, at the northwest corner of West End Avenue, presents a charming appearance. This is partly due to the fact that the house is almost covered by greenery, but the decorations themselves show excellent taste and much originality. Portraits of Admiral Dewey in colored relief alternate with coats of arms, while the colors of the National flag appear ten times more beautiful than in most places elsewhere, on account of the green background.

On Seventy-second Street is also to be seen a temporary stand, built with as much care as though it were a permanent appendage of the house. It is outside of No. 128, occupied by Daniel O'Day. Finely designed balustrades and posts have been used in this, the most luxurious stand in the city, which is also decorated with a profusion of bunting. Near by the Colonial Club displays effective decorations in massed colors.

The home of Peter Doelger on Riverside Drive is another conspicuous house. It is almost completely covered with bunting in the National colors. The Columbia Institute has also been decorated with a great deal of taste.

One of the most ingenious displays in the city is that outside the Eden Musée. The front has been converted into an imitation of a battleship, with guns protruding from turrets, and fighting tops, while a bronze American eagle surmounts the whole, stretching its wings over thirty feet. Few flags of any country but the United States are visible anywhere. In some cases those of various nations are found as streamers.

The color display along Fifth Avenue goes on developing daily. The Knickerbocker Club at Thirty-second Street looks remarkably gay at present. Two strings of code flags run from a flagpole on the roof to the eaves, and there are two rows of American eagles and shields with a large gilt medallion of Dewey beneath them. The New York Club at Thirty-fifth Street has one of the most beautiful displays in the city. Prominent in its color scheme are three American shields, an eagle surmounting the center one, connected by ropes of bunting, the whole affair bordered with red, white, and blue electric lights and charmingly set off by a background of ivy.

THE DECORATIONS DOWN TOWN.

The decorations in the lower part of the city blossomed out yesterday to a more notable beauty than they have shown hitherto. The staid and massive buildings, which range like immovable giants along Broadway, attracting the wondering gaze of the tourists on incoming ocean liners, now present kaleidoscopic fronts, which seem to transform the famous thoroughfare. Entrances to big office buildings in whose vicinity nothing less sombre than the tray of some itinerant souvenir vender customarily lingers, were gay with bunting and flags and portraits of the man who has brought about the change. Even the churches have taken on the garments of rejoicing for the great occasion. There is not, to be sure, much variety in the colors with which Broadway has bedecked itself, but as they are the same colors which were carried to victory at Manila, their sameness is not encountering much criticism.

The decorations down town are by no means confined to Broadway, however. They have made Wall Street a vista of waving flags, and they brighten up a good many narrower and humbler thoroughfares and buildings, where patriotism must perforce be displayed on a less expensive scale. The poorer section speaks a welcome as warmly as it is spoken anywhere, however, and it is worth noting how many strips of bunting offer the Admiral the hospitality of dirty corner grog shops and cheap tonsorial emporiums in the hands of Italian artists. One of the popular styles of decoration in the neighborhood of the lower East River front is a long strip of bunting containing rows of the Admiral's pictures, each flanked by an American flag on one side and an Admiral's flag on the other.

IN THE FINANCIAL SECTION.

Banks, trust companies, and insurance companies rival each other in the financial district in their displays of the American flag, while some of the last-named concerns have hung out the Union Jack alongside it, an act which does not seem to have hitherto stirred the ire of any belligerent jingo. The Western National Bank entrance, at Pine and Nassau Streets, is noticeable among its neighbors. Over it there is placed a big elliptical American shield, surrounded by festoons of flags and surmounted by a gilt eagle holding in its beak a bunch of red, white, and blue ribbons. Another strikingly decorated building nearby is the Mutual Life. On either side of its main entrance rise panelings of red and white bunting, with festoons of flags draped about American shields. Just over the entrance a magnificent mass of bunting is draped, and from this as a background a curved cloth sign projects, showing the word "Welcome" in white letters on a blue background. Perched upon it a gilded eagle stands with outspread wings. Flags flying on poles which are fastened beneath many of the windows complete the scheme.

The chief part of the Wall Street decorations consists of simple flags fluttering from poles in this way, and their number is fairly surprising. The Sampson Building, at 63 Wall Street is rather set apart from the fact that there one gigantic flag is used, being so hung as to cover about half the entrance. The Stock Exchange and the Produce Exchange are apparently to remain almost, if not quite, without external decoration. The Sub-Treasury is also undemonstrative.

The color scheme which is to adorn Trinity Church, where one may stand to best observe the long avenue of Wall Street flagpoles, is being slowly developed. The tall Gothic windows are to be bordered with bunting in the navy colors—blue and white. Flags and streamers are to be freely used about its roof and windows.

STUYVESANT STATUE ADORNED.

One of the few prominent structures on Lower Broadway which are now undecorated is the Exchange Court Building, 52 Broadway. Above its entrance are several statues of heroic size. One of these is old Gov. Peter Stuyvesant—stern-faced and wooden-legged. An office boy had taken pity on his lack of adornment and tossed a long line of ticker tape at the immovable Dutchman from an upper window. It landed on his shoulder, wound caressingly about his neck, curled gracefully about the petrified wooden leg, and fluttered for several hours in the breeze, under the nose of the Governor's neighbor, Hendrik Hudson.

The shop district in the lower part of the town is not so pretentiously decorated as the financial section, but its patriotism is quite as effervescent. Fulton Street, looking east from Broadway, much resembles Wall Street, in fact, in the general scheme of its color display, and shows a good-sized forest of flags. Here and there are some formidable works of art, representing recent naval achievements, of which Wall Street cannot boast. A Nassau Street store has a rather unique arrangement. Its big show window contains a life-size portrait of the Admiral in full dress, represented on the bridge of the Olympia, holding a binocular and wearing a worried look. A placard set by itself on the floor bears the elegantly finished and striking inscription, "The noblest Roman of them all." Its author had apparently thought it too radical a step to describe the Admiral as the noblest American.

The vicinity of the City Hall, itself one of the most elaborately decorated structures in the city, is a section where adornment abounds. Practically all the prominent buildings facing City Hall Park display the National colors, the appearance of the newspaper buildings on Park Row being especially noteworthy. The Post Office is beginning to blossom out in fitting style, thanks to the public spirit of Postmaster Van Cott, who has put his hand into his own pocket to provide this desired condition. He signed a contract with a Fulton Street firm yesterday to decorate the building at his expense, having upon application to the Post Office Department at Washington received only the cheering news that there was no appropriation for the decorations. Only the north and south sides are being decorated. The west side could not be artistically adorned just now, because of an unsightly scaffold erected there by men at work upon it.

ON THE LOWER EAST SIDE.

"Little Italy," the Bowery, "Chinatown," and the wide east side are in many districts bedecked as for some great National holiday. None of the inhabitants or dealers in those quarters expects Dewey to parade through his street, but nevertheless many of the decorations compare very favorably with some of the elaborate exhibitions of bunting in streets through which he will pass. The buildings on the east side are narrower and lower than the tremendous edifices of the principal thoroughfare of New York, but many had just as much in the way of display, in proportion to size, and some had even more.

Many private houses in the poor districts were also profusely decorated. Flags, streamers, pennants, portraits of the returning hero of Manila, were everywhere in evidence, and the red, white and blue fluttering in the breeze gave a gay and festive appearance to all around. Many decorated in honor of the event, and others vied with them. Some decorated to advertise their stores, and householders decorated the fronts of their houses because they were seized with the splendor of decoration.

A walk through Mott Street above Chinatown, Mulberry Bend Park, and the neighboring streets furnished evidence that the children of Italy and the very poor among them were not behind in manifestations of welcome. Nearly all the buildings around Mulberry Bend Park showed the American colors, and in many instances these were intertwined with Italian flags. In several houses where the housewives had hung out their day's washing on the fire-escapes, shirts and other underwear were interspersed with flags and streamers.

An Italian restaurant window showed the Italian and American flags intertwined over a picture of Dewey, and beneath was a notice that a Dewey dinner with a pint bottle of wine and plenty of macaroni and cheese could be had for 30 cents. A decorated soda water stand sold Dewey soda at 1 cent and 2 cents per glass.

There were a couple of hundred or more pushcart vegetable and fruit vendors lined up along Mulberry Street and neighboring streets, and almost every other one had one or more flags nailed to the cart. Some were plain American flags, others joined with Italian colors and pictures of Dewey with inscriptions that read: "The Hero of Manila."

CHINATOWN IN GAY DRESS.

Chinatown also came to the front yesterday, and dragons of all sizes and colors and shades of ferocious expression waved gently alongside the Stars and Stripes. Half a dozen Celestials were found busy fastening bunting all round the fire-escapes of the Chinese restaurant. A gorgeous yellow silk flag with a blue dragon whose long tail had many twists in it had already been placed in position, and a couple of Chinese designs that looked like a cross between fancy lanterns and headdresses, with long pendant ribbons, had been suspended from one of the windows, as also a portrait of Dewey. "Plaps Dewey he come take dinner heah," was the reply obtained from one of the Celestials when asked why they were decorating.

A Chinaman who had a pile of sugarcane sticks on a stand had labeled them "Sugarcane from Manila," and said he was going to send some to the Admiral. Another restaurant in Mott Street, besides bunting and Dewey's portrait, had the letters "Welcome" arranged in a series of banners. The Joss House at 16 Mott Street was also decorated with flags and lanterns.

It was announced in Chinatown that tomorrow night there will be a continued bombardment of the Spanish fleets in Manila and off Santiago, but this time the artillery will be scores of thousands of firecrackers of all sizes. A dinner to Admiral Dewey's Chinese cook and other Chinese servants was also talked of.

Up East Broadway, as it branches off from Chatham Square, there was only a sprinkling of decorations, and that was also the condition of the cross streets up as far as Jefferson Street. Hester Street showed more signs of patriotism, and here several buildings had long streamers of white and blue crossed from top to first floor, with flags fluttering in the breeze. Some push-cart men were heard crying their wares in Yiddish, "Buy in your stock of grapes at 3 cents a pound to-day, for in the Dewey parade you won't get them at 10 cents."

Allen Street was fairly well decorated, but there was a handsome display of bunting along Grand Street from the Bowery almost down to the East River. A dry goods store at 291 Grand Street had the entire front of the building covered with bunting and large flags, and a neighboring building had hundreds of small flags fluttering, making the sound of a large number of birds in flight.

As one proceeded further up town there was a continuance of decorations upon stores and houses. The red, white, and blue on the buildings around Tompkins Square made a cheerful and pleasing harmony with the green of the trees and the climbing ivy, especially at the upper end. Down Avenue A several thousand flags were seen and numerous flags and an abundance of bunting greeted the eye along the side streets.

IN OLD GREENWICH VILLAGE.

The fact that the line of march of the Dewey parade fails to include the old Greenwich Village section has not dimmed the patriotism of the residents in the least. The entire district is decorated as though "Cousin George" himself was due to pass through.

There is hardly a house or store in the village that does not pay respect to the Admiral in some way. Flags of the largest sizes swing from the windows, the roofs, or from poles. The proverbial cautiousness of the residents of this section is exemplified in the number of flags to be seen at half mast. This action has no relation to Dewey, but is a sign that high winds are feared by Greenwich weather observers.

Of course the largest displays of bunting, flags, and pictures are to be seen on Bleecker Street and Greenwich Avenue, but Grove Street is by no means out of sight or mind. Crooked little West Fourth Street, which generally runs north in another street where the ebullition of patriotism has found vent in flags and distortions of the Admiral's countenance.

If a Greenwich Village house has not a flag hung out, pictures are sure to be visible. Particularly so is this true of West Fourth Street. In some houses the enthusiasm is so great that five alleged portraits of America's latest "Immortal George" are seen in one small parlor window.

The favorite chromo represents the Admiral in an uncomfortable appearing full dress uniform surveying the battle of Manila Bay, his cap being crushed in one hand as he grasps the railing. The entire Greenwich Village section is partial to this representation.

TWO FINELY DECORATED STORES.

One of the most elaborately decorated of the Third Avenue stores is that of Bloomingdale Brothers, at Fifty-ninth Street. The huge building is one mass of flags, each window furnishing a display of the Stars and Stripes.

The features in the decorations are found over the main entrances. On the Third Avenue side is an enormous portrait of the Admiral in fatigue uniform of blue and white, the frame consisting of incandescent lights. A large and elaborate view of the battle of Manila Bay is shown over the Fifty-ninth Street entrance, with Dewey's famous words, "You may fire when ready, Gridley," occupying a prominent place.

E. C. F. Koch & Co.'s store, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, presents an imposing appearance, and is one of the most elaborately decorated structures up town. From sidewalk to cornice it is a mass of bunting and flags of every size. Broad bands of red, white, and blue bunting are stretched diagonally across the front, while over the windows are fans and rosettes.

Directly over the main entrance to the store is a huge portrait of Admiral Dewey twenty feet square. It depicts the Admiral sitting in an easy chair on the deck of the Olympia. Surrounding the picture is a broad gold frame, in which are set electric bulbs. Besides these there are a number of arc lights in front of the building, which set off the decorations admirably at night.

D. M. Williams & Co.'s store at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, is also artistically decorated. On the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street front are huge columns of yellow bunting, and between them, in frames of red, white, and blue bunting, are portraits of Admiral Dewey. Flags float from every window and streamers from every flag pole.

LITTLE TO BE DONE ON ARCH.

Expected Scaffolding Will Be Removed To-morrow—J. Q. A. Ward's Splendid Group Bathed in Rose Color.

The great figure of Victory which crowns the Dewey triumphal arch was seen bathed in marvelous rose color by the setting sun at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the sight drew exclamations of admiration from the thousands of persons who thronged Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and Madison Square. J. Q. A. Ward's splendid group is regarded by his fellow-sculptors of the National Sculpture Society as among the finest works produced by their veteran President. It was virtually completed yesterday, and, as the scaffolding at the top of the arch was taken down, the public had for the first time an opportunity to see the group to full advantage.

Every effort is being made to complete the arch so that all the scaffolding may be removed to-morrow afternoon. What remains to be done is the placing of the top part of the uppermost cornice in position, with the dolphins at the four corners of it; the inscriptions on the north and south sides of the attic, the bas-reliefs for the side spandrels, the remainder of Mr. Martiny's group facing the northeast pier, and portions of the bases of the piers.

This sounds—and looks—a good deal more formidable than it really is. As a matter of fact, it can all be done very quickly, as the sections of the moldings, figures, and bas-reliefs are all finished and ready within the inclosure round the arch for hoisting into place. The greater part of what is yet to be done, moreover, will be accomplished by the ordinary mechanics. The skilled modelers have completed their portions of the task in everything but unimportant details, and if they did nothing more the public would hardly be the wiser, however much the sculptors might grumble.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE ATTIC.

The inscriptions which will appear on the attic of the arch will be in plain Roman lettering. The letters have been made ready for affixing to the "staff" background, and are lying spread out at the foot of the arch. On the north side will appear the inscription originally intended for the south, the change having been made on account of the approach of the land parade being arranged from the opposite point to that which the designer of the arch regarded as inevitable. It will read as follows:

TO ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY,
GREETING, WELCOME, HONOR,
FROM THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK,
SEPTEMBER XXX., MDCCCXCIX.

The inscription at the south will read:

TO THE GLORY OF THE AMERICAN NAVY
IN GREETING TO ITS ADMIRAL
TO SIGNALIZE THEIR TRIUMPHS
A GRATEFUL CITY PROTECTED BY
THEIR VALOR
HAS BUILT THIS ARCH, A. D. MDCCCXCIX

The east and west sides of the entablature will bear the single words, "SANTIAGO" and "MANILA," respectively.

Were not another stroke of work done upon the arch, it would yet be a splendid example of American sculpture and worthy of the occasion which led to its creation. The workmen yesterday filled in with "staff" most of the blank spaces which before gave to the structure such an unfinished effect, and as soon as the "staff" squares were in place, the plasterers were ready to finish them so as to form plain surfaces.

CROWDS ABOUT THE ARCH.

The number of persons who crowd the streets around the arch increases daily. The crush in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday was as great all day long as during an election night. The arch has become, from one of the attractions of the Dewey festivities, the chief attraction next to the Admiral. New Yorkers and visitors alike talk about it and go to look at it every time they have a chance.

A few favored persons have been allowed to mount to the top of the structure, and they gladly made their way up the steep, perpendicular ladders, in order to be able to say that they had seen the sculptors' work at close range. Charles Dewey, Admiral Dewey's brother, and Mrs. Charles Dewey mounted to the top of the arch on Tuesday, and yesterday a few naval officers who are staying at the Albemarle Hotel obtained similar privileges.

Charles R. Lamb, the designer of the arch, also mailed invitations to the newspapers to send their representatives, who would be allowed to go to the top of the structure and "see the view from there." The view certainly is an excellent one, but it is no better than can be obtained from any of the high buildings in the neighborhood, and Mr. Lamb, in his modesty, forgot that it was by no means the most interesting feature of the top of the arch.

Indeed, the fact that it is Mr. Lamb whom the public has to thank, not only for the general design of the arch and colonnade, but also for the first suggestion of such a work and for most unselfish and undivided labor after his plan was accepted, seems to be generally overlooked.

COLONNADE ALMOST FINISHED.

The colonnade is about as near completion as the arch. Only one of the figures designed by Herbert Adams to front the columns has not been placed in position, while a few finishing touches are all that are necessary on the groups against the end pillars, fronting the north and south at Twenty-sixth and Twenty-third Streets respectively.

The molding facing the stands at both sides of Fifth Avenue on a line with the colonnade has been nearly finished, and the effect is excellent. Especially so is the break in the lines where entrances to the stands have been made. Doubtless the women who will occupy seats will be dressed in bright colors, and the wisdom of the sculptors' course in leaving their work in plain white will be apparent. Even now, with the ugly stands in juxtaposition to the beautiful lines of the arch and colonnade, the many decorations of surrounding buildings supply almost all the gala effect desirable.

It has been suggested that if the medallion bas reliefs of American naval celebrities intended for the attic of the arch be not used there, they be placed on the molding fronting the stands. The idea was mentioned to some of the members of the National Sculpture Society yesterday, and may be carried into effect.

One feature of the stands is generally regarded as most unfortunate. The one at the west side of Fifth Avenue entirely obstructs the view of the arch from Broadway above Twenty-fourth Street. The position of the arch at the junction of Broadway and Fifth Avenue was chosen because a view of it could be obtained from both thoroughfares, and the fact that the space near the Worth Monument would almost certainly be utilized for a stand was forgotten.

THE ILLUMINATIONS AT NIGHT.

Fine Displays in Portions of the City—No Red Fire Burned.

Although the illuminations last night were by no means as extensive as they will be to-morrow and Saturday, fine displays were seen in isolated portions of the city.

One of the finest displays was that on the Hotel Bartholdi, which was completely outlined in incandescent lights. A number of the theatres had more or less elaborate displays, that on Daly's Theatre being the most effective. The decorations of this building are an example of what may be done with comparatively simple materials, the single line of red, white, and blue lights, backed by the massed greenery and the great gold eagle, appearing to far better advantage than many more ambitious arrangements.

There was no burning of red fire at the Battery. An unauthorized announcement that this part of the celebration would take place after dark led a number of people to visit the Battery. Some of them lingered around until after 9 P. M., expecting that the red fire would be burned.

Employes of the Staten Island ferryboats said that they had not noticed any red-fire illumination on either the Long Island or Staten Island shore. There was no demonstration along the North or East River, either.

The bridge illumination test did not occur last night, the last two letters in the "Welcome Dewey" being incompleted. The expectation was to finish the work by 2 o'clock this morning, and the current will be turned on this evening about 7:30.

Brooklyn's Triumphal Pillars.

The two triumphal pillars being erected on Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, will, it is expected, be completed to-day. The two big searchlights, which were borrowed from the navy yard authorities, were mounted on platforms beside the columns yesterday. The lights will sweep almost the entire bay and well up the East River. They will be ready for operation to-morrow night.

LIEUT. BRUMBY SEES THE MAYOR.

His Appearance at the City Hall Causes Much Excitement.

Flag Lieutenant Brumby of Admiral Dewey's staff made an official visit to Mayor Van Wyck shortly before noon yesterday. The Lieutenant was in ceremonial full-dress uniform, and his appearance in the City Hall, which was crowded by persons in quest of stand tickets, was the cause of considerable excitement. Mr. Brumby remained only a few moments, and his interview with the Mayor was of the most formal character.

Later in the day Charles Dewey of Montpelier, Vt., brother of the Admiral, and his nephew, Edward W. Dewey, of this city, paid their respects to the Mayor, with whom they chatted for a few moments.

OHIO TROOPS ON THE WAY HERE.

Through the Generosity of John R. McLean and Gov. Bushnell.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 27.—For a time to-day the proposed trip of the Ohio National Guard to New York to participate in the Dewey celebration was abandoned, but, owing to the generosity of Gov. Bushnell and John R. McLean, the trip will now be made.

All arrangements had been completed, when, at a late hour last night, Attorney General Monnett gave an opinion that the funds of the State could not be used for defraying the expenses, and on the strength of that the Adjutant General issued an order calling the trip off.

The officers of the Fourth Ohio Regiment were prompt to act, however, and after much telegraphing, matters were so arranged that they started to-night. When John R. McLean heard of the condition of affairs, he called up Gov. Bushnell by telephone and insisted that it would not do to have Ohio unrepresented at New York. He and the Governor then agreed to guarantee the expenses of the trip, in case there should be any difficulty in getting the money from the State Treasury.

The Columbus Regiment, the Fourth, goes by the Erie Road, and is due to reach New York to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

GENERAL ORDER TO THE POLICE.

Chief Devery Makes Arrangements for Land and Naval Parades.

Chief of Police Devery yesterday issued a general order embracing all his instructions to policemen and detectives during the Dewey demonstration. During the naval parade there will be thirteen ambulance and signal stations along the North River water front and twenty stations where patrol wagons will be stationed for use as ambulances.

During the land parade there will be seventeen telephone stations along the line of march and thirty-six stations where patrol wagons will be stationed for ambulance use. At all of the telephone stations there will be details of officers and a direct telephonic connection with Police Headquarters. There will be two surgeons at each ambulance station, equipped with instruments, &c.

During the naval parade there will be a detail of police on each excursion boat, and a code of signals has been established by which they can communicate with the police patrol boats. The flagship of the police fleet will be the Patrol, under command of the Chief of Police.

The police will all wear white gloves, and are instructed not to draw their sticks, which will be worn in their trousers pockets, except in extreme cases. Trucks will not be allowed along the line of march standing either in the main or side streets. Persons will not be permitted to stand on barrels or boxes along the line of march.

Ireland Sends Tribute to Dewey.

The Irish Society of America has received a wreath of shamrocks and laurel from Ireland. It is entwined with Irish and American flags. The Sixty-ninth Regiment will present this token of Ireland's admiration to Admiral Dewey as the command marches past the reviewing stand on Saturday.

Hoboken Will Celebrate.

The Hoboken Common Council met last night and decided to decorate the City Hall in honor of Admiral Dewey. The Council also accepted an offer from Brig. Gen. Charles Laws of the New Jersey and Delaware Division of the United Boys Brigade of a cannon to be fired in Hudson Square Park foot of Fourth Street, that city, in honor of the hero.

Retail Stores to Close Saturday.

Some of the prominent business houses of the city will observe the Dewey holidays by closing on Saturday to allow the employes to join in the celebration. Bloomingdale Brothers' store, at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, will be closed all day, as will be the stores of Stern Brothers and Le Boutillier Brothers, on Twenty-third Street. The three stores of Rogers, Peet & Co. and the store of Cowperthwait & Sons at Chatham Square will be closed from Friday noon to Monday morning.

War Album for Dewey Ready.

The war album of press clippings which is to be presented to Admiral Dewey by the shipping interests of this port has been delivered to the Maritime Exchange and will be on exhibition to-day from noon to 1 o'clock. The book weighs 350 pounds and contains 10,200 clippings. In addition to that matter that is personal to Admiral Dewey, there is, in chronological order, a newspaper story of each important happening of the war. No arrangements have yet been made for the presentation.

Dewey Home Fund Reaches $43,002.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Dewey Home Fund has reached a total of $43,002. The following were among the subscriptions received this morning: John B. Archbold, Brooklyn, $500; Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Chicago, $500; Speyer & Co., New York, additional $250; Levi P. Morton, New York, $100; D. O. Mills, New York, $250, making the total to date $43,002.

The GORHAM Co.
Silversmiths
ask the Attention of VISITORS to New York not only to the Collection of LARGE and BEAUTIFUL PIECES now to be seen at their Warerooms, but to the many SMALL and INEXPENSIVE THINGS which they are now making in STERLING SILVER
BROADWAY corner 19th Street

Every where the Bill of Fare says
Uneeda Biscuit
You'll also see
Uneeda Jinjer Wafer
Made only by NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

Wm Vogel & Son
Days Like These
When everybody is out to see the sights, is the time you should be comfortably clad. If you haven't a Fall Overcoat, you should have one. For comfort and real elegance we have yet to see a better gentlemen's Fall Overcoat than the fine Black Worsted Thibet—silk-lined throughout to the edge; Overcoat we offer at
$19.
$25.00 would be the price anywhere else.
Fall Hats and Gloves are ready.
Broadway and Houston St.

Wholesale Buyers of Furs are requested to place orders not later than October 15th. After that date no orders will be accepted with the understanding that duplicates shall be furnished. We cannot fill orders later in the season to the detriment of those who place them early. All the leading styles in reliable furs, which merchants can recommend to customers, are now ready for inspection.
C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturing Fur Merchant,
Wholesale and Retail,
West 42d St. (Bet. B'way and 6th Av.)
N. B.—Now is the best time to have furs made to measure, or alterations or repairs made.

Veuve Clicquot Champagne.
Yellow Label "Sec"
EXTRA DRY.
Gold Label "Brut"
NATURAL DRYNESS.
The Perfection of Fine Champagnes.

Choice Oriental Pearls
all sizes, of the extremely fine quality now so much desired but so difficult to obtain
264 FIFTH AVENUE
Howard & Co.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FLEMISH OAK HALL CHAIRS
$3.75
45 West 23d Street.

OFFICE SYSTEM APPLIED TO LETTERS.
GLOBE DESKS
THE GLOBE-WERNICKE
Sectional Letter Filing Cabinets Systematize Your Correspondence and are Convenient and Practical.
The Globe-Wernicke Co., Fulton & Pearl Sts.

REED

NAVAL PARADE FORMATION

Vessels That Will Take Part in To-morrow's Demonstration.

THE LINE TO BE A LONG ONE

Start Will Be Made from Quarantine at 1 o'Clock—Olympia and Mayor's Boat Abreast.

Gen. Howard Carroll, the Chairman of the Committee on Water Parade, which takes place to-morrow afternoon, yesterday gave out the official list of vessels which will take part in that demonstration, together with the formation of the line. In the line there will be 14 naval vessels of all classes, 5 revenue cutters, 3 army transports, and 1 army hospital ship, representing the Federal Government. Besides these there will be a number of vessels owned by the State and the city, 94 steam yachts, 92 merchant vessels, and about 135 tugs, propellers, and barges. Among the most notable of the vessels participating in the parade will be the Buena Ventura, the first prize ship caught by the American Navy in the late war.

The parade will start from the Quarantine at 1 o'clock and all vessels participating are expected to be in position a half hour earlier. The first division (yachts) will form in column of twos, heading south, with leading vessels opposite Quarantine, and about midway between the Staten Island and Long Island shores. The second division (merchant marine) will form in column of twos, heading south, with leading vessels at Bay Ridge bell buoy. The third division (tugs and unattached vessels) will form in column of threes, heading south, with leading vessels at red buoy, off Erie Basin.

ORDER OF THE PARADE.

The parade will move in this order:

Police boat Patrol.
Fireboats New Yorker and Van Wyck.
Sandy Hook, Armored cruiser Olympia, flagship of Admiral Dewey.
Having on board Mayor Van Wyck and representatives of the City of New York.
Chicago, protected cruiser, flagship of Rear Admiral Howison.
New York, armored cruiser, flagship of Rear Admiral Sampson.
Indiana, battleship, first-class.
Massachusetts, battleship, first class.
Texas, battleship, second class.
Brooklyn, armored cruiser.
Lancaster, gunnery ship, type of old navy, of the Hartford class.
Marietta, gunboat.
Scorpion, auxiliary cruiser.
Foster, Dupont, Ericsson, Winslow, Cushing, torpedo boats.
Manning, Algonquin, Gresham, Winslow, Onondaga, revenue cutters.
Sedgwick, McClellan, transports.
Missouri, hospital ship.
Steamer Monmouth.
Flying flag of the State of New York, and having on board representatives of the Naval Militia of New York.
The Monmouth to be followed by other vessels of the Naval Militia.
Official boats of the city.
General Slocum, having on board the General Committee of Citizens.
Glen Island, having on board the General Committee of Citizens.
Mount Hope, having on board the Legislative Branch of the City Government.
Warwick, having on board the heads of City Departments.
Matteawan, having on board members of the Press.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

Yachts.
Under command of Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan.
Corsair—Flagship.

No. Port Column.	No. Starboard Column.
2—Niagara.	1—Erin.
4—Josephine (Widener.)	3—Nourmahal.
6—American.	5—Sapphire (Barber.)
8—May.	7—Kanawha.
10—Columbia.	9—Erl King.
12—Anita.	11—Narada.
14—Alberta.	13—Sultana. (Drexel.)
16—Embia.	15—Sagamore.
18—Idalia.	17—Felicia.
20—Hiawatha.	19—Marietta.
22—Intrepid.	21—Susquehanna.
24—White Ladye.	23—Eugenia.
26—Aloha.	25—Black Pearl.
	25½—Rahda.
28—Zara.	27—Enterprise.
30—Ituna.	29—Elerba.
32—Ballamona.	31—Mindora.
34—Vergana.	33—Wild Duck.
36—Wahda.	35—Parthenia.
38—Oneida.	37—Nydia.
40—Sapphire (Drummond.)	39—Lagonda.
42—Santanella.	41—Ibis.
44—Avenel.	43—Admiral.
46—Barraconta.	45—Mayita.
48—Sentinel.	47—Jathaniel.
50—Neoria.	49—Tolnette.
53—Nonova.	51—London.
54—Ailean.	53—Tide.
56—Fedalina.	55—Wiliada.
58—Sultana.	57—Orienta.
60—Turbesa.	59—Palmer.
62—Marion.	61—Courier.
64—Chetolah.	63—Rival.
66—Aquillo.	65—Ava.
68—Katrina.	67—Elsa.
70—Trophy.	69—Nirvana.
73—Scionda.	71—Margaret (Rutherford.)
74—Sappho.	73—Lawrock.
76—Theresa.	75—Loando.
78—Varuna.	77—Montclair.
80—Marguerite.	79—Nada.
82—Grethen.	81—Adelita.
84—Presto.	83—Now Then.
86—Navarch.	85—Techa.
88—Preble.	87—Artemis.
90—Cara.	89—Whisper.
92—Munhita.	91—Stellar.
94—Seminole.	93—Normandie.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

Merchant Marine.
Under command of Capt. Perry, (flagship, Red Ash,) with the following sides:
Capt. Edwin Deats, (flagship, William H. Vanderbilt.)
Capt. David Van Cleaf, (flagship, Cyosset.)
Capt. H. M. Smith, (flagship, Montauk.)
Capt. Augustus McKenzie, (flagship, William M. Flint.)
Capt. William M. Burrows, (flagship, Rosalie.)
Steamships Buena Ventura, Ponce, Mackay-Bennett, Miami.

FIRST SECTION.

Steamboats.	
Massachusetts,	Republic,
Plymouth,	St. Johns,
City of Lowell,	Shinnecock,
Grand Republic,	Middletown.

SECOND SECTION.

Steamboats.	
James A. Baldwin,	New Brunswick, Boston.
City of Troy,	Onetero,
Columbia,	Cambridge,
Montauk,	Saugerties, (Ulster,)

THIRD SECTION.

Steamboats.	
John H. Starin,	Sam Sloan,
John Lenox. Steamer	Howard Carroll,
John Lenox having on board members of the Laura M. Starin,	Myndert Starin,
Arion and Liederkranz Glen,	
Societies, who will sing hymns of welcome when passing the Olympia.	Mohawk, Valley Girl.

FOURTH SECTION.

Steamboats.	
Cygnus,	Taurus,
Sirius,	Cetus,
Cepheus,	William F. Romer.
Pegasus,	

FIFTH SECTION.

Steamboats.	
Long Island,	Twilight,
Block Island,	Tolchester,
Gay Head,	Idlewild,
City of Norwich,	Chrystenah,
Continental,	

SIXTH SECTION.

Steamboats.	
Homer Ramsdell,	Angler,
D. S. Miller,	Magenta,
Paul Koch,	J. S. Worden,
John Sylvester,	Thomas S. Brennan.
Bay Queen,	

SEVENTH SECTION.

Steamboats.	
New Brunswick, (N. Y.,)	Elberon,
City of Hudson,	Black Bird,
Mary Patten,	Bell Horton,
Little Silver,	Midland.
Pleasure Bay,	

EIGHTH SECTION.

Steamboats.	
Shenandoah,	William Fletcher,
J. G. Carlisle,	George Starr,
Chancellor,	John E. Moore,
Rockland,	Meta,
F. F. James,	Golden Star.
Crystal Stream,	

NINTH SECTION.

Propellers.	
Wanderer,	Baltimore,
Nassau,	John Frye,
Favorite,	General Carr,
Squantum,	Josephine, (Bridgeport.)
Rambler,	

TENTH SECTION.

Propellers.	
Hendel,	O. E. Lewis,
King Philip,	Tourist,
Richard Borden,	Northport,
City of Quincy,	Franklin Edson.

ELEVENTH SECTION.

Propellers.	
Allen Joy or Rosalie,	Neptune,
Huntsville,	Park City,
Legonda,	Pauline,
Colonial,	Endeavorer.

TWELFTH SECTION.

Propellers.	
Leader,	Ella,
Johnson,	Meteor,
Progress,	Ridgway Park.

THE THIRD DIVISION.

Barges, tugs, propellers, and unattached vessels. Under command of Capt. Fred B. Dalzell, (flagship,) with the following aides:
Capt. Walter B. Pollock,
Capt. A. B. Valentine,
Capt. M. Moran,
Capt. R. M. Timmins.

John Nelson,	Charles Spear,
A. M. Church,	New York,
Susquehanna,	Sumner,
St. John's Guild No. 1,	Curry,
St. John's Guild No. 2,	William J. Hackett,
Columbia,	Walter Sands,
Starina,	Chester A. Arthur,
William H. Vanderbilt,	William H. Morton,
Cossackie,	Geraldine,
E. S. Atwood,	C. P. Raymond,
E. T. Dalzell,	J. F. Lohman,
W. F. Dalzell,	H. B. Moore, Jr.,
C. C. Clarke,	C. M. Depew,
N. Y. C. Tug No. 17,	N. Y. C. Tug No. 18,
Dorothea,	N. Y. C. Tug No. 12,
N. Y. C. Tug No. 19,	N. Y. C. Tug No. 20,
N. Y. C. Tug No. 10,	N. Y. C. Tug No. 13,
N. Y. C. Propeller No. 15,	N. Y. C. Propeller No. 5,
N. Y. C. Propeller No. 11,	N. Y. C. Propeller No. 14,
N. Y. C. Propeller No. 16,	H. U. Palmer,
Montauk,	Charles H. Gennitz,
Lowell M. Palmer,	G. W. Washburn,
J. H. Cordts,	E. H. Mead,
J. C. Hartt,	Hercules,
A. C. Cheney,	W. E. Street,
R. G. Townsend,	Edwin Terry,
S. L. Crosby,	Mercedes,
J. M. Hedges,	Etta Moore,
Robert H. Bayes,	John Taylor,
R. H. Wilbur,	Maria Hoffman,
Arthur W. Palmer,	Pottsville,
Zouave,	Patrolia,
Belle McWilliams,	John Harlan,
Laura Hoffman,	Doctor Witt C. Ivans,
A. W. Booth,	J. L. Luchenbach,
Albert W. Ellis,	W. J. Sewall,
Cagesta,	A. J. White,
G. D. Kuper,	Robert Kirkland,
P. Cahill,	Charles Runyon,
Phoenix,	Sea Witch,
Sea Gull,	Speedaway,
Ruffe Bar,	Ceres,
J. & T. Stranahan,	J. A. Bowker,
A. W. Ellis,	Gulding Star,
L'Hommedieu,	Mutual,
Robert Haddon,	President,
N. B. Starbuck,	E. M. Timmins,
W. S. Ferguson,	Pendall,
A. J. Sumner,	Harry,
Fulton Market,	National,
Rockaway,	L. J. Busby.
J. B. Kuper,	

TRIPS OF THE EXCURSION BOATS.

Arrangements Made for Naval Parade and Fireworks Display.

Elaborate provision has been made to enable New Yorkers and their guests to view to the best advantage the naval parade on Friday, together with the magnificent fireworks display in the evening. Steamers of all descriptions and from many of the principal lines will carry sightseers along the line of parade, and in the evening will make a tour of the harbor and a few miles of the North River. Indeed, the first of the excursions will set out to-night. Among others, the steamer Pegasus of the Iron Steamboat Company will be run on account of the Twenty-second Street Pier, leaving at 7 P. M. The sail will be down the bay to the warships.

The steamer City of Lowell of the Norwich Line will leave Pier 36 North River, and the Plymouth of the Fall River Line will leave Pier 18 North River at 11 A. M. to-morrow for the naval parade, returning after dark and starting off again for an evening sail to witness the fireworks display. Saturday morning both steamers will leave the same piers as before to escort Admiral Dewey to Claremont.

The New Haven Line steamer Continental leaves Pier 22 East River at 12:30 P. M. for the naval parade.

The steamer Dolphin starts from the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 10 A. M., from South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, at 10:15 A. M., and from the Battery at 11 A. M., for the naval parade, and, returning, leaves at 7 P. M. for an evening trip.

The Cygnus and Cepheus leave the foot of Ninety-first Street, East River, at 10 A. M., and Thirty-first Street and East River at 10:30 A. M. for the naval parade. Iron steamboats will also leave the Twenty-second Street pier at 11 A. M. for the naval parade, and at 6:30 P. M. from the piers at Twenty-second Street, North River, and Thirty-first Street, East River, for the night trip.

The steamship Miami of the Flagler Florida Eastern Coast System, leaves Pier 31, (new,) North River, both in the afternoon and evening of the naval parade day.

The Onteora of the Catskill Evening Line leaves the foot of Christopher Street at 11:30 A. M. to take part in the parade.

The Sound steamer Montauk leaves the Long Island Railroad dock, Long Island City, at 10:30 A. M. for the parade, stopping at Pier 13, East River, at 11:30 A. M. In the evening it leaves Long Island City at 6:00 P. M. and Pier 13 at 6:30.

The steamer Georgeanna leaves Pier 6 North River, at the foot of Rector Street, at 11 A. M. for the naval parade.

The Winthrop Line steamers, O. E. Lewis and City of Quincy will make afternoon and evening trips from Pier 3 East River. The morning trip will start at 10 A. M.

The steamer Cambridge of Baltimore is scheduled to make afternoon and evening trips to-morrow, leaving Pier 6 North River.

The White Squadron fleet of ocean steamers, including the Aurora, Viking, Elaine, Sylvester, Royal Beauty, and Water Queen, will leave East Twenty-first Street, East River, and West Nineteenth Street, North River, at 10:30 A. M., and Pier 4, East River, at 12 M. In the evening they will leave Twenty-first Street, East River and Nineteenth Street, North River, at 7 P. M., and Pier 4, East River, at 8 P. M.

The Long Branch steamers Columbia and Republic are both scheduled to run on naval parade day. They leave Pier 10, East River, in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7.

CHICAGO DELEGATION HERE.

Make Their Headquarters at the Gilsey House—See the Dewey Arch.

The Chicago delegation, appointed by the municipal authorities there to invite Admiral Dewey to visit the Western city, arrived here at 11 o'clock last night. Mayor Carter H. Harrison did not accompany them. He left the Illinois metropolis at 10 o'clock yesterday and is due here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Owing to his late coming the proposed visit to-day to the Olympia by the Chicagoans has been abandoned. The formal invitation will be presented to Admiral Dewey at the Waldorf on Sunday.

On their arrival last night the members of the Chicago delegation were met by Secretary E. R. Brainerd and others and escorted to rooms in the Gilsey House, the headquarters of the delegation, and private houses in the immediate vicinity. Tired as they were the men from the West insisted on seeing the Memorial Arch on Madison Square before retiring. They saw it.

The members of the Chicago committee specially request that all residents of their city, now in New York, will call at the committee headquarters, in Rooms 2 and 4, at the Gilsey House, between 9 and 12 o'clock to-day. The Illinois visitors want to honor Admiral Dewey in every possible way and want all Chicagoans to take an interest in the matter.

DEWEY ARDOR FIRED KEENE.

Citizens Burned Band Stands and Barns and Defied Policemen.

Special to The New York Times.

KEENE, N. H., Sept. 27.—This city went more or less crazy over Dewey last night, and the clash that resulted between the citizens and the authorities is not ended yet.

Early yesterday afternoon a permit was granted by the Aldermen for a big bonfire in a vacant lot to celebrate the Admiral's arrival. The citizens and the merchants grew enthusiastic over the idea, the latter depleting their storehouses and cellars of all boxes and barrels. These were carried to the field and made an immense pile, which was saturated with oil.

About 5 o'clock a strong wind set in, and the authorities thought it best to revoke the permit. By 8 o'clock a crowd of 5,000 gathered and waited to see the fire started. Six policemen guarded the place, and said that no fire could be kindled.

The crowd insisted, and while one party of men drew the civil guardians to one side those on the other side fired the pile. The blaze was enormous, and so strong was the wind that the Fire Department was called out. Then the crowd interfered with the firemen in an endeavor to continue celebrating.

The Fire Chief ordered the streams turned on the people, but this did not end the pyromania, and early this morning Arthur Bouvier was caught firing the large grand band stand in the park.

Shortly afterward a crowd of boys set fire to a large barn on Church Street, the loss being $4,000.

TO SERENADE ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Members of the People's Choral Union Will Go Down the Bay To-night.

Nearly 1,500 members of the People's Choral Union will serenade Admiral Dewey with patriotic songs from the deck of the steamer Warwick to-night. Frank Damrosch will direct the serenade, with the assistance of the teachers of the various singing classes. The singers will embark at 7 o'clock, and will carry a large floral design, which will be presented to the Admiral. They expect to begin the serenade at 9 o'clock.

The society rehearsed the following selections last night, which will be sung to-night: "The Star-Spangled Banner," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "A Mountain Fastness," "Hymn of Thanks," "America," "Hallelujah Chorus," "God Bless Our Native Land," and "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."

PLANS FOR FETE IN SHAPE

Rear Admiral Howison's Arrival Necessitated Some Changes.

LEADS SAMPSON IN PARADES

Programme for Saturday—Visiting Troops Arrive—No Smokeless Powder for Salute.

The various committees having charge of the celebrations of to-morrow and Saturday practically ended their labors yesterday, and, with the exception of a few unimportant details, everything is in readiness for the formal welcome to New York of Admiral Dewey and his crew. From early morning until late in the afternoon some of the committees were in session, and a great amount of work that had either escaped notice or that had become necessary through changes in the programme, was accomplished.

Rear Admiral Howison's unexpected arrival in port necessitated a number of changes in the plan outlined by the Reception Committee owing to the fact that he is the senior of Rear Admiral Sampson. These changes, although not apparently important, were made obligatory by naval etiquette, and their settlement gave the committee an opportunity to make public for the first time the programme for the ceremonies which will take place prior to the starting of the land parade Saturday.

As finally arranged, the Committee of Seven which met Admiral Dewey on Wednesday, will go to Tompkinsville on the police boat Patrol, at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. The Admiral, with his staff, will be taken aboard and the Patrol will return to the city, reaching the Battery at 8 o'clock, if possible. Deputy Chief Cortright, with a squad of mounted police, and a troop of cavalry from the National Guard, probably Troop C of Brooklyn, will be waiting the arrival of the party at the Battery, and immediately after the Admiral and the escorting committeemen leave the Patrol, they will enter carriages and be driven to the City Hall, with a part of the troops and police in front, and the rest in the rear. There will be no more than ten carriages in this drive.

When the party reaches the City Hall, the Admiral will be taken to the Mayor's Office or the Governor's Room, where he will be presented to the Mayor. The time elapsing between his arrival and the beginning of the presentation ceremonies will be taken up in rest and the exchange of civilities with some of the distinguished guests of the city.

AFTER CITY HALL EXERCISES.

After the presentation of the loving cup the Admiral and guests will be taken in carriages to the pier at Warren Street, where they will go aboard the steamer Sandy Hook for the trip to Claremont. On the Sandy Hook there will be, besides the Admiral, the visiting Governors and their Adjutant Generals, the other guests of distinction, and the Joint Committee of the Municipal Assembly. These will constitute the party which will take part in the parade, but the privilege of going in the boat has also been extended to the entire Municipal Assembly and the Dewey Executive Committee of 150 citizens. Those of the latter two bodies who may so desire may leave the boat at Claremont, and the remainder will be taken to the Twenty-third Street pier, whence they may make their way as best they can to the reviewing stand at Madison Square.

On the arrival at Claremont the Admiral and the city's guests and the Municipal Assembly Committee will enter carriages and be taken to the rendezvous for the head of the parade. In this drive the carriages will form in reverse order to that to be observed in the procession.

In accordance with naval etiquette the order of the parade was changed so that Rear Admiral Howison, escorted by President Guggenheimer, will follow the personal staff of Admiral Dewey. They will come in the order named, Rear Admiral Sampson, escorted by President Woods of the Board of Aldermen, and the personal staff of Rear Admiral Sampson; Rear Admiral Philip and St. Clair McKelway, and the staff of Rear Admiral Philip. Senator Chauncey M. Depew, William McAdoo, Gen. Howard Carroll, and Richard Croker, as members of the Committee of Seven, in one carriage, will follow the staff of Rear Admiral Philip. Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton has been detailed as the escort of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

At the office of Gen. Roe, the Chairman of the Committee on Land Parade, everything was abustle with life and excitement. Troops had begun arriving in the city unexpectedly, and few of them knew where to go or whom to see in reference to obtaining quarters. As a precaution Gen. Roe placed men at the several stations to direct the visitors to their destinations. Up to 10 o'clock last night these out-of-town commands had arrived: Five companies, comprising 320 men, from South Carolina; four companies of the Florida State troops, 140 men; the Walthall Guards, 45 men, from Meriden, Miss.; one company from Macon, Ga., the German Volunteers from Savannah, Ga., under Col. Brooks, and Battery B of Cincinnati.

HOUSING OF VISITING TROOPS.

Gen. Roe announced that troops from other States would be quartered as follows: First Pennsylvania, Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory; Second Pennsylvania, at 31 East Fourth Street; Third Pennsylvania, Eighth Regiment Armory; Ninth Pennsylvania, Twelfth Regiment Armory; Tenth Pennsylvania, Eighth Regiment Armory; Provisional Georgia Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment Armory; Governor's Foot Guards of Hartford, Conn., Sturtevant House; other Connecticut troops, in the steamers on which they travel; Fourth Maryland, Lenox Lyceum; Fifth Maryland, Forty-seventh Regiment Armory; Sumter Guards and Washington Light Infantry of South Carolina, at 66 East Fourth Street; additional South Carolina troops, One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue; New Hampshire Battalion, 68 East Fourth treet; Raleigh (N. C.) Light Infantry, West Side Lyceum, Fifty-second Street and Broadway; unattached Ohio troops, 68 East Fourth Street; Fourth Ohio, Majestic Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue; Fifth Ohio, 31 and 35 East Fourth Street; Indianapolis Light Artillery, 31 East Fourth Street; Mississippi Rifles and Walthall Guards, Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory; Signal Corps of Maine, One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue; five companies of Florida State troops, Twenty-second Regiment Armory; Garrity Rifles, (Texas,) West side Lyceum; Company A, Corcoran Cadets, and Company A, Second Battalion, Washington Light Infantry of the District of Columbia, Sixth Regiment Armory. All the commands from New York State have already been assigned to quarters, some in armories, others in trains and steamers, and others in tramsheds.

The headquarters of the several brigades of the N. G. N. Y. will be as follows: First, Central Park West and Fifty-ninth Street; Second, Hall of Records, Brooklyn; Third, Murray Hill Hotel; Fourth, Seventy-first Regiment Armory; Fifth, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

Gen. Roe, as has been previously stated, will command the column. His staff will be with him, most of the officers acting as aides. Councilman Stewart M. Brice, who was an officer in the volunteer army during the late war, will be the only non-member of the National Guard on the staff of the Commanding General. Reports which came yesterday to Gen. Roe from Major Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the unarmed, or Fourth Division, indicate that there will be fully 5,000 men in that division. Gen. Howard expects that at least 2,000 veterans of the civil war, including a detachment of about fifty ex-Confederates, will be in the line, and he has assurances of the presence of 3,000 men, who served in the Spanish-American war, from this and contiguous States.

MUSIC FOR THE SAILORS.

Provision was made at the meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope yesterday for the engagement of two bands of 50 men each to furnish music for the sailors of the North Atlantic Squadron. There will be over 1,200 sailors and marines in this division. Rear Admiral Sampson has expressed some concern as to the manner in which he will get those men ashore. It will be impossible, he said yesterday, for the men to get to the pier at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street in small boats, and he has asked that small steamers be sent to him for the purpose. This wish of the commander of the North Atlantic Squadron will likely be granted to-day by the Committee on Water Parade, which has charge of such matters.

At the meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee a resolution, offered by John H. Starin, was adopted requesting that all church bells in the city be rung at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, the hour at which Admiral Dewey reaches the Battery on his way to the City Hall.

Gen. Carroll, for the Committee on Water Parade, reported that in accordance with numerous requests which had come to him through the press, he had written to Secretary Long asking if it would be possible to use smokeless powder in firing the salute off Grant's Tomb in to-morrow's naval parade. Secretary Long had replied, Gen. Carroll said, that the use of smokeless powder would diminish the picturesque effect of the salute, and hence black powder would be used.

The Mount Sinai Hospital management sent a letter to the committee, offering to treat all cases sent to it during the land parade. All of the hospital staff will be in attendance, it was said, and everything possible will be done for the care of those who may fall ill or get injured during the procession. The offer was accepted with thanks.

The Committee on Stands announced yesterday that provision had been made for 5,000 public school pupils at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, where the children will be arranged so as to display the word "Dewey" in letters of blue on a field of white. At the solicitation of Superintendent Jasper, Mayor Van Wyck has promised that when the carriage in which Admiral Dewey and himself are riding reaches this stand, the carriage will stop while the children, accompanied by a large band, sing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."

While the troops are passing in review at the triumphal arch, Admiral Dewey and the Mayor will sit in comfortable high-backed chairs, upholstered in blue velvet. The city's guests will be provided with special chairs.

SPURIOUS TICKETS FOR STANDS.

The Fuller Detective Agency, which will furnish the ushers and ticket takers, has informed the committee that there are many spurious tickets to the public stands in circulation. Mr. Fuller asked that fifty samples of each of the various tickets be furnished him for distribution among the ticket takers for the purpose of preventing fraud. The committee, however, was of the opinion that the first tickets presented would, in all probability, be genuine, and that they would furnish a guide to the ticket takers.

Chief of Police Devery said yesterday that on Saturday he would have a detail of eight patrolmen and one Roundsman, mounted, to act as a bodyguard to Admiral Dewey. Three platoons of mounted police, each consisting of one Sergeant, one Roundsman, and twelve patrolmen, will ride at the head of the parade. One Roundsman and twelve mounted patrolmen will be detailed at Claremont, and four Roundsmen and twenty-two patrolmen at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, and a similar detachment at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. A rear guard of one Roundsman and twenty-four patrolmen will follow the parade.

Gen. Howard Carroll announced yesterday that no refreshments would be furnished by the committee during the night parade. All the steamers engaged by the city will return to their wharves at 5 P. M. and will remain there until 7 o'clock, when they will proceed to take part in the night demonstration. In the interim those who desire can go ashore for dinner. The luncheons to be served on the boats consist of chicken, ham, tongue, cheese, and sardine sandwiches; lemonade, ginger ale, whisky and claret punch. Cigars will be furnished on the Mayor's boat only.

Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, said yesterday that these Governors had accepted invitations to be present: Roosevelt, O'Donnell of Delaware, Rollins of New Hampshire, Voorhees of New Jersey, Russell of North Carolina, Bushnell of Ohio, Stone of Pennsylvania, Dyer of Rhode Island, McMillin of Tennessee, Wells of Utah, Smith of Vermont, Atkinson of West Virginia, and Richards of Wyoming.

THE VISITORS STILL COMING.

As the day draws nearer when all New York will shout "Welcome!" to Admiral Dewey till its throat is hoarse and its collar wilted, the huge number of strangers in the city is steadily increasing. Every train that rolls into its stations or the stations at Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken, is emptying them into the streets and into street cars and cabs to seek out places of abode, and then to eat, drink, and be merry in the metropolis, and pay for it withal. The locomotives are snorting with extra viciousness and the uncommon burdens they are called on to drag, from which no beneficent labor law is at hand to furnish relief. The hotels are filling up to the brim, and room clerks are threatened with nervous prostration. But still the visitors come.

They pour through Fifth Avenue and Broadway, the shopping districts, and the parks, and are to be encountered, buoyant, enthusiastic, and emergent in museums and art gallcries, on promenades and street cars. There are, in addition, quite a few people who live here the year around and are pretty apt to be in the city now. So that now the ubiquitous pedestrian cannot at present indulge in the pleasure of walking where he sees fit, without running into something of a crowd.

LONG ISLAND TRAFFIC HEAVY.

According to President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company, not a few of Father Knickerbocker's visitors are from far out on Long Island, the home of considerable rural enthusiasm, which also boasts the possession of Oyster Bay and Speonk, Quogue, Yaphank, Aqueboque, and Moriches. The Long Island trains, he says, are doing a big business, and cultivators of Long Island corn and potatoes are forsaking home attractions for the gayety of New York. The fame of Dewey has apparently gone forth from Jamaica to Montauk Point, and the consequences are beginning to materialise.

"We noticed this morning," said Mr. Baldwin yesterday, "that the stream of visitors had begun to make heavy traffic. They are coming in for Dewey Day apparently from the east end of the island. The comfortable class of people there, farmers and other natives, are starting in to spend a few days with their cousins or aunts in New York, determined to give themselves time enough to take in all that is to be seen. As a man said to me this morning, this is a time when the Long Islander discovers that the tie that binds him to his city cousin is a very close one."

"Do you anticipate that the heavy traffic may cause you any trouble?" Mr. Baldwin was asked.

"Oh, not at all," said he. "We can handle the entire population of Long Island in one day on our road. To persons living on the island east of about the Bay Shore district we are offering reduced rates for Friday and Saturday—a round-trip ticket for a single fare. We shall not need to run any extra trains in on the days of the celebration, but may have to put on extra sections. We shall preserve our regular schedule, but shall add out-bound trains to reach those points which we ordinarily do not connect at night. There will be one after the fireworks Friday and one about 8 o'clock Saturday."

RUSH AT THE GRAND CENTRAL.

Each train that rolled into the Grand Central Station yesterday and last evening unloaded several hundred strangers. Without exception the through trains were of extra length, and in many instances the trains were run in two sections. All of the New York Central trains from Buffalo and intermediate points during the past two or three days have been filled to their utmost capacity.

General Superintendent Van Etten says that he never knew of a heavier passenger traffic, and the general passenger department and the Wagner managers are at their wits' end to provide cars enough to carry the people. Every old coach that can be found is being pressed into service. The influx of excursionists from all the line of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg branch of the New York Central is uncommonly large.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford trains are bringing New Englanders into town by the thousand. All of the Boston trains yesterday were crowded, and extra cars were attached to each train.

The shopping district was as crowded yesterday as in holiday season, and the passing throngs were kind to the men who sold Dewey souvenirs. The strangers were most in evidence, however, in the neighborhood of the arch and statuary at Madison Square, as usual. Here a mixture of old and young, rich and poor, solemn and frivolous trampled on each others' heels and moved like automatons at the command of a stout, bluecoated fellow with a brogue and a baton.

Olympia's Pharmacist to be Dined.

A committee representing the pharmacists of New York and vicinity boarded the Olympia shortly after she reached her anchorage off Tompkinsville yesterday and asked Mr. Airik Hammar, the ship's pharmacist, to be their guest at a dinner in his honor at the Drug Club, 100 William Street, Saturday evening. Mr. Hammar said it would give him great pleasure to attend. Covers will be laid at the dinner for three hundred and the guests will include all the hospital stewards of the escorting fleet.

The Anheuser-Busch DARK
is a new brew of the largest brewery in the world, that possesses the merit of being an old-style German brew, mellow, nutritious, and palatable beyond any other dark beer ever given to the public.—Adv.

EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD CARRY A WALTHAM WATCH. THE BEST POCKET TIMEPIECE IN THE WORLD.

WITH DEWEY'S JACK TARS

Stories of Men Who Served the Guns at Manila.

HUMBLE CHAMPION OF SCHLEY

Forecastle's Reverence for the Great Admiral, Who Is Kind to the Youngest Apprentice.

There is a lot of unwritten history about the famous battle of Manila Bay to be gathered on the Olympia, and it is not from the officers that this information is to be obtained, but from the gallant fellows in the forecastle, the men who were behind the guns, and under the guns, and in the bowels of the ship when she was pouring her rain of shot and shell into the unfortunate fleet of Montojo.

It is not an easy task to extract these scraps of history from the jackies, for, in spite of the asseverations of the novelists, they do not sit about and tell wild yarns to each other, or to the green landsmen, only too ready to swallow anything he may hear. The jack tar is too intelligent a fellow for that, and he does not relish being laughed at. He is modest, at least he of the Olympia is, and he seems to have a horror of getting "a piece in the paper" with his name attached, but once get his confidence and get him interested in his subject and he will throw more side lights on history than the chronicler who delves into books for information could ever furnish.

One of the brightest fellows on board the Olympia is Nicholas W. Phillips, a gunner's mate of the first class, who has been in the navy for half a score of years, and who, although a Russian born, has been a citizen of the United States since 1889. Like many Russians, he is a linguist, and speaks six languages fluently. When he can be persuaded to tell something about the battle of Manila he speaks English, and excellent English, too. He superintended the loading and firing of the guns in the forward turret of the Olympia on that famous first of May, and he has a few stories up his sleeve that have the merit of being good as well as true.

STORY OF THE GUNNER'S MATE.

"That gun," said Phillips, fondly passing his hand over the polished surface of the big eight-inch starboard forward gun, "did the trick for the Reina Cristina, Montojo's flagship. At least, that is the way it figures in the Admiral's report, and no one knows it better than he does. I remember the shot that did the work, but I couldn't see it land. From the shout that went up after the gun was fired, we in the turret knew that something had happened, and we were told what it was afterward. In all, twenty-six rounds were fired from this turret, and few of them went astray.

"But there is another story connected with that gun that is not so well known," went on Phillips, now fairly started. "A shot from her sunk the transport Mindanao, and she deserved her fate for being 'sassy.' Admiral Dewey will not stand freshness of any sort, and it was for getting fresh that the Mindanao went to the bottom. But for that trait in her character she might now be sailing gloriously under the Stars and Stripes and doing something creditable. Well, it all came about in this way:

"When the battle opened a transport was seen lying some distance off to our right, and she at once tried to get away. She recognized at once that the neighborhood wasn't a healthy one for Spanish ships, but her Captain got rattled and ran her into shoal water, where she went ashore. She was safe enough, then, and we didn't bother about her. After the battle the little Concord and Petrel steamed up as near as they could get to her, and what does the fool ship do but open on them with shot from her two six-pounders. The little gunboats retaliated, and there was quite an interchange of compliments when the Admiral, who was standing on the bridge, gave orders to put a stop to the Spaniard's nonsense with a shot from our forward eight-inch gun. A minute later you could have driven a horse and cart through the hole in the side of the transport, and that part of the fight was over."

Then Phillips got technical, but in an interesting way, and he talked about gas check pads and breeches and ammunition hoists and a dozen other things that gradually became to be less Greek to his hearer than they had been before. He laughed good naturedly when he heard one of the sightseers talk knowingly to another of the same kind about "this here 8-pounder," and when appealed to at last for an opinion, he ventured to remind the man who knew that there was great difference between an 8-inch and an eight-pounder, and pointed to the fact that the gun on which he was leaning was not to be classed in the small-arm category when she weighed 31,514 pounds, and threw a projectile weighing 250 pounds. "When you come to think that something was hit every time that gun spoke," he said, "there isn't much wonder that Spain's fleet went to the bottom."

REVERENCE FOR THE ADMIRAL.

Of course every man on the Olympia reveres Admiral Dewey, and feels that the English language is not broad enough to frame emcomiums sufficiently expressive of his merit, but there is one in particular whose pale face lights up with joy every time the name of the Admiral is mentioned to him or in his hearing. He is Robert S. Maddock of Newburyport, Mass., who when he met the Admiral was an apprentice on the training ship Alliance, then on a cruise in the Mediterranean. Young Maddock is lying in the sick bay, and he will not be able to take part in any of the glorious welcome that awaits his patron, but he feels a keen interest in all that is going on, and says that even if the welcome is all that he has been told it is, it is not half what the Admiral deserves.

The Admiral and Maddock met in an unusual way, and the sequel illustrates another trait in the hero's character. The boy was out in a whaleboat, clearing up the bright work of the Alliance, one day at Gibraltar, when in some way he became jammed between the boat and the side of the ship, and his leg was badly crushed. Maddock was taken to the sick bay, and he lay in his hammock suffering intense pain, when the next day a thunderous salute broke on his ears.

"What's all that?" he inquired of the surgeon.

"Why, Admiral Dewey has just come aboard," said the doctor.

"How I wish I could see him," said the suffering boy, forgetting his pain in the longing for the sight of the great man.

A minute later his wish was answered and the Admiral entered the room. He spoke to Maddock in his kindly way and soon learned all about his accident. He asked the boy

The Wanamaker Store.

Decorations and Attractions

THE Sculptors have given our Public large, artistic and pleasing private decorations for the Dewey Occasion. One of its smallest but most interesting features is found in the medallion portraits of the Admiral and his Captains.

The decorators have graced the Jackies and Winged Victories with the National Flag.

Thousands come here each day to enjoy our contribution to the enthusiasm for the heroes of Manila Bay.

This is the third day of the Fall Expositions of Imported Costumes, Wraps and Lingerie. It would appear from the audiences and comments of the past few days that further emphasis on the importance of this event was, at this time, superfluous. New York people have long since recognized the value of these displays. It is fortunate that the showing of this season comes at a time when so many of our out-of-town friends can enjoy it.

Worthy of Special Attention

A Picture Gallery on the Fifth Floor. Thirty-three splendid pictures from Paris Salons of this year have just been added.

A Model Apartment on the Fourth Floor. An example of good taste in furniture and fittings generally and their arrangement.

The Royal Salons and the Little Paris Store on the Second Floor. Showing of exquisite Imported Costumes and elegant lingerie.

The Rotunda, First Floor. A magnificent display of finest new silks.

An Oriental Room on the Third Floor, illustrating ideal dens, cosy corners and smoking rooms.

The Art Bric-a-Brac Store in the Basement, in which are displayed statuary, bronzes and beautiful specimens of ceramic art.

The Flag of Gems has been removed to the Art Gallery, Fifth Floor. If you have not seen it, know that it has 7,614 jewels;—diamonds, sapphires, rubies—and its market worth exceeds $104,000.

Continental Bicycles, to close the season, $18.
Attractive Chances in Flags and Bunting.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON DEWEY

Governor Declares He Has Steady Habit of Getting First.

THE LESSON FOR AMERICANS

Twelve Thousand Persons at the Mineola Fair Cheer to the Echo Praises of the Admiral.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 27.—The announcement that Gov. Roosevelt would be present at the Queens County Fair here to-day and also make an address attracted 12,000 visitors to the inclosure, and he received a hearty welcome.

The Governor came with Secretary Youngs from Oyster Bay and arrived at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was met at the railroad station by President Titus and the Reception Committee of the society and was escorted to a carriage, in which he was driven about the grounds and then to the east porch of the exhibition building, while the band played "Hail to the Chief." The crowd cheered wildly and the men waved hats and the woman handkerchiefs.

The Governor was introduced to the great assemblage facing the exhibition hall by President Titus. As he was not visible to all, people shouted "Get on a chair," which suggestion he followed, and not only got on one but two chairs, placed facing each other, and from that perch he began, shortly after 3 o'clock, to speak. He said:

"I am going to ask you to be as quiet as possible, and I will keep you but a few minutes. I wanted particularly to come to the Queens County fair because it is my own bailiwick. I am going to talk to you about the lessons we can learn from Brother Dewey. [Cheers.] The Admiral seems to have a steady habit of getting first. [Laughter.] He began it at Manila, and, as practice begets perfection, he practiced it again upon his arrival in New York. I hope we shall all learn as a Nation the lesson to be learned from what Dewey did at Manila, not only all of the heroism, but the further lesson that we need to take to heart that you have got to prepare in advance to achieve any victory. Do you think Dewey could have done what he did off-hand? Not a bit of it. Before Dewey could win Congress had to vote the money to build or purchase the necessary ships. But that took time. Congress was disposed to be economical, and they said they did not need to have an armed navy—we could do the whole business with an armed tug. But do you think an armed tug would have done the work at Manila or at Santiago Bay? [Great laughter.]

"First Dewey had to have the necessary books had ships. One of the ships with which Dewey went into Manila Bay was built some fifteen years ago under Secretary of the Navy Chandler, and others under Secretaries Whitney, Tracy, Herbert, and Long. You had to have the ships and guns, then you had to have the money appropriated and men found to build them. Then, again, he had to train the men for them. More was needed than mere courage. The Spaniards had courage, but they were not ready. They fought bravely, but they did not hit; but Dewey's men hit. You have to practice with everything from a shotgun to a rifle.

"Dewey's men hit because they were not only good men, but trained. Then, too, he had to have good officers on the bridge. Without training they could have done little or nothing. I hope within the next few days some of you will have the privilege of visiting the Olympia and seeing what a ship is, or some of the other warships.

"Admiral Dewey and his predecessor gave the training to the men who went to Manila Bay with him. They had prepared, and they won, but no want of preparation would have prevailed if he had not had the right kind of men.

"I was in the Navy Department when Dewey was sent to Manila. We wanted the right kind of man—one who would know how to go to work with the implements put in his hands. That was what made Dewey worth so much to us. He wanted coal, and he got it. He knew his business, and did not have to ask the department about it. Red tape regulations are often made to be broken in war times. Dewey was a man willing to run risks to win. He embodied in his own person the best and most glorious traditions of our navy. You are proud to-day of Dewey and his men because he is of ourselves.

"Admiral Dewey wants what we all want—that the American Navy shall be kept up to the condition in which it now is, and that can be done only by you and your Representatives. There must be no failing off in getting the best ships and training the men at the guns.

"War means that you must practice in peace. If you don't burn powder in practice in time of peace, you can't hit in time of war. You have got to have your men trained. And so it is with the ships. You can't secure a good crew unless you have given them the sea habit. The best landsman had to be put into practice to be of any use at sea. We won the war with such ease because we had made ready and the Spaniards had not. They had three feet of seaweed on their keels.

"Moreover, our men knew how to make repairs to machinery at sea, while the Spaniards had to take their ships to the repair shop. So with the guns; they had guns, too; but they did not fire them straight. Then, also, our men had practiced firing at targets in rough water and sea. So you will see it took preparation to do what was done.

"But it is not only in war that taking pains pays. Spurts do not always count, in fact very seldom do. You don't get good government by hysterics. You don't make much progress in that way. You have to prepare and have forethought and consider a matter in advance.

"Every man on Dewey's Olympia was able to do his duty on that great May day because he had practiced to do small matters well. They had mastered the little details. It is not all romance on a man-of-war. It is about as hard work as can be imagined.

"It is so in politics and in business, and every man must keep his eye on his representative to see what he is doing. The politicians will be what the people will let them be. If you are to keep the flag as great in peace as in war, you must insist that your representatives be honest and decent. Never trust any man if he has not got the fundamental virtues of honesty and decency. [Cheers.]

"One of the reasons why our navy was so good was because none of our men would do anything except for the good of the Government. The Spanish Government on the other hand, was rotten through and through with corruption. Let me warn you not to touch tricky men—men who will resort to questionable methods which honorable men would despise. I think that a man who would steal for me would steal from me under similar circumstances. He has no conception of honesty. You must insist on honesty and courage in your representatives. The man who is only nice in his own parlor is a piece of bric-a-brac in social life.

"Again, if a man is a natural born fool he is no use. When you get a man who is honest, courageous, and endowed with common sense, then you will have taken a long stride in putting the country where it should be. We must do our part in civic life, as the men of the navy and army do in time of war.

"As the twentieth century opens we find ourselves fronting the world as one of the great nations of the earth, and one which is destined to be one of the greatest in the world. We must take pride in doing our work as a great Nation well. We have a great work to do, and we must see to it that it is done well. The old nations of the Old World went down because of corruption which ate out their vitals. If we practice honesty coupled with courage and common sense we will survive and never fail."

When the Governor finished a rush was made to shake hands with him, and he was almost smothered, and had to button his light overcoat about him to prevent its being torn from him. The people followed him through the building, shaking hands all the way, and then out on the lawn. He bore it all good-naturedly, and smiled and waved his hat to all. Once in the society's house, he was entertained at a luncheon, at which the officers of the society were present. Later he took the train back to Oyster Bay.

GOVERNOR TO SEE DEWEY TO-DAY.

Gov. Roosevelt, with his entire staff, and under escort of the Naval Militia of the State of New York, will make his official call upon Admiral Dewey on board the Olympia at 1 o'clock this afternoon. He will also pay his respects to Rear Admirals Howison and Sampson while at the naval anchorage off Tompkinsville.

The Governor will be accompanied by Brig. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, and Gen. Greene, and will go down the bay on the steam yacht Wild Duck from Pier A, Hudson River, at noon. The party will be escorted by the steam yacht Alicen, in charge of R. P. Forshew, and commanded by Capt. J. M. Miller of the Naval Militia, with the headquarters staff, and by several of the Naval militia launches.

After Gov. Roosevelt's official calls he will hold a reception on the old frigate New Hampshire, now used as the headquarters of the Naval Militia of the State of New York, and moored at Tompkinsville.

YALE'S ANNUAL RUSH.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—The annual rush and wrestling matches between the Yale Academic freshmen and sophomores were held to-night. The occasion as usual was made a great demonstration, the college year being ushered in with a brass band and a parade about the vicinity of the campus.

The procession was headed by Capt. McBride of the football eleven and Capt. Allen of the 'Varsity crew. The seniors carried lighted torches and marched in the van followed by nearly 1,000 representatives of the three lower classes in the order of precedence. The freshmen, 300 strong and enthusiastic, were led to the Hopkins Grammar School lot, above the college, where a champion from the sophomores met a champion from the freshmen in three events.

The rush was a tie between the freshmen and sophomores, each class winning an event, the third being a draw.

SUGGESTS DEWEY PARKWAY

Mr. Risse's Plan to Perpetuate the Triumphal Arch.

AT THE PARK'S NORTHERN END

Board of Public Improvements Unanimously Decides to Give a Public Hearing on the Report.

At a meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, yesterday, Louis A. Risse, the Chief Topographical Engineer, submitted a plan for a public park, elliptical in form, at the intersection of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and suggested that the present Dewey arch be perpetuated at that point.

In his report Mr. Risse states that the establishment of a public place in that locality is advisable, because the northern entrance to Central Park at that point is narrow and will in the near future be entirely inadequate for driving purposes. Seventh Avenue, he says, is practically a part of the park system, from One Hundred and Tenth Street north, being the connecting link between Central Park and the parks and Botanical and Zoological Gardens in the Borough of the Bronx. It is also, he says, the only driveway extending northward from Central Park which is entirely unobstructed by street railways and devoted almost exclusively to driving. In addition, it presents an uninterrupted view two miles in extent, 150 feet wide, and practically level.

If the proposed public place and the entrance to Central Park be thus enlarged, Mr. Risse says, it would be practicable to terrace the northerly end of the Park, which now presents a rocky and wooded summit about sixty feet in height, thus affording Park visitors a superb view of the driveway and the north and making this commanding site one of the most beautiful spots in the Park.

Mr. Risse says that one of the most important uses to which the proposed public place could be put would be in providing a permanent location for the Dewey arch. The place he suggests at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue, now known as "Warrior's Gate," is, he says, perfectly adapted for the purpose. He points out that it is in the immediate neighborhood of Morningside Heights, a part of which is adorned by the magnificent structures of Columbia College, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and Grant's Tomb.

Mr. Risse also suggests that the name of Seventh Avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth Street north, be named Dewey Parkway. The matter was not discussed at any length, but the Board decided unanimously to give a public hearing on the report at 2 o'clock on Oct. 18.

DEWEY'S DOG BOB SICK.

Shortly after Admiral Dewey left his flagship yesterday afternoon to return the call of Rear Admiral Philip at the navy yard his dog Bob was taken seriously ill, and one of Staten Island's best family physicians had the honor of being called in. He went out to the Olympia in a launch, and made a diagnosis of the case as "homesickness induced by too much excitement in a foreign port."

He gave Bob some medicine, and left orders to keep him in a warm place. As a matter of fact, Bob has merely a bad cold. He is expected to be able to receive with the Admiral again to-day.

TICKETS STOLEN FROM CITY HALL.

Considerable dissatisfaction was manifested yesterday at the City Hall over the distribution of free tickets to the Municipal Assembly boat for the naval parade and the reviewing stand for the land parade. It developed early in the day that 220 tickets to the boat had been destroyed and 24 had been stolen. It was generally admitted that certain Aldermen are responsible for the destruction of the 220 tickets.

They decided that the best way to prevent the overcrowding of the boat was to destroy some of the tickets. The boat's capacity is 2,000, and tickets were issued for the full carrying capacity. The Aldermen, who are said to be responsible for their destruction, denied any knowledge of the stolen tickets.

All the free tickets to be given out from the City Hall for the water and land demonstrations were placed in a small room leading off the Governor's room, and also connecting with the Aldermanic Chamber. The room is used sometimes by the Aldermen as a committee room, and they have keys to the door leading from the Aldermanic Chamber.

When Maurice F. Holahan and others were distributing the free tickets Monday the process was too slow for some of the Aldermen who had keys to the little room, and while Mr. Holahan was not in the room they entered from the Aldermanic Chamber, it is said, and helped themselves to their own tickets, which were set aside and marked.

VERMONT'S INVITATION TO DEWEY.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 27.—The welcome of the Green Mountain State to Admiral George Dewey here will be formally extended to-morrow in New York City by Vermont's representatives chosen for that purpose. The delegation will arrive there in the morning.

Gov. Smith, who is now in New York City, will probably have a personal interview with the Admiral to-morrow night, and at that time, after having given expression to the congratulations and welcome of the State of Vermont, will arrange with Admiral Dewey in regard to his Montpelier reception, seeing to it that the same will not conflict in any way with any of the Admiral's existing engagements and plans.

Gov. Smith will be joined to-morrow by his military staff and other State officers, all of whom will establish their headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria. After his reception in New York the Governor and party will proceed to Washington and participate in the ceremonies at the Capitol. They will return to Vermont the latter part of next week.

GERMANY BUYS MOST HERE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Figures received at the State Department from the German Bureau of Statistics through Vice Consul General Hanauer, at Frankfort, show that last year Germany imported from the United States more goods and products than from any other country, the total being $208,785,500.

In the same time the United States bought from Germany goods to the value of $79,611,000. Great Britain stood second among the nations from which Germany purchased and Russia third. Each of these nations purchased much more from Germany than did the United States. The total German foreign trade amounted to $1,295,554,860 in imports and $954,490,000 in exports.

The report, speaking of Germany's economic condition, says that some branches of trade are working only half time for lack of raw material. There has been a great boom in iron and coal, principally due to large Government contracts for railways, and wages have advanced considerably. It is predicted, however, that as soon as those Government contracts are filled a reaction will set in.

The report mentions the effect of American competition on the German chemical industries, necessitating the establishment of branch factories in America by many large German firms in order to hold their business. The growing competition of American textiles is also a cause of concern to German manufacturers.

In the course of the report Mr. Hanauer says: "Quite a new phase in Germany's economic life has become apparent, which affects her labor market. Some branches of trade can work only with half power because they lack the raw materials. This refers especially to rolling mills, which suffer from a dearth of pig iron; and industries using steel, coal, and coke, though fully at work, are not making much profit on their output, as the advance in the cost of the raw materials is not compensated by the prices obtainable for the finished products. Most of the iron—and some machinery—works have contracts that will keep them busy until the middle of next year.

"These are now working overtime, and refuse to take any more contracts at fixed time and price. The great boom in iron and coal is principally due to the large contracts given out by the Government for its railroad stations and rolling stock, and by municipal and private corporations for narrow-gauge railroads and electric tramways; also, to the many machine works that have sprung up during the last two years.

"The building trade in Germany, which has been booming for some time past, is also a large customer on account of the structural iron used; likewise the shipyards, which are busy executing orders for the home and other Governments, and for the merchant marine. The wages of workmen in these branches have increased so that first-class hands doing piecework in the iron and machine trade now earn from $1.75 to $2.25 per day; in some cases this scale is reached by the best stonecutters, sculptors, and masons, but these are employed only during the building season.

"When the Government contracts are filled a period of reaction will set in, the demand for labor will lessen and wage reductions will be in order.

"The great expansion of the iron and steel trade has favorably affected the mining of coal and production of coke; 80 per cent. of the German output of coke is consumed by the iron and steel industry. In 1898 the single mining district of Dortmund increased its coal product by 2,600,000 metric tons (of 2,204 pounds) over the previous year. The coal mining districts of Saxony and Silesia present like returns.

"The condition of the Rhenish Westphalian coal mines is flourishing; the output of coal would have been still greater were it not confined by the action of the trusts.

"The wage scale of the coal miners, however, has not kept pace with the increased production and the high price of coal; they get to-day but 5 per cent. more than was paid last year. The best hands earn $1 to $1.20 per day, but the large majority are paid considerably less.

CRUISER CHICAGO'S COMING

Rear Admiral Howison, Like Dewey, Arrives Ahead of Time.

GLAD TO BE HERE FOR FETE

The Officers Enjoyed Their Visit to Johannesburg, Where They Had a Fine Fourth of July Feast.

Rear Admiral H. L. Howison yesterday morning took the town and the North Atlantic Squadron in the bay as much by surprise as Dewey and the Olympia had done on Tuesday. The gallant cruiser, flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, which was believed to be many hundreds of miles from New York, arrived outside Sandy Hook at midnight on Tuesday from a cruise which began at this port on April 18 last, and during which the fine vessel covered no fewer than 20,720 miles. She cast anchor outside the bar, but at an early hour yesterday morning got under way again and steamed past the Hook at 7 o'clock. She exchanged salutes with the Olympia and cast anchor in rear of the North Atlantic Squadron, lying off Tompkinsville, the long white line of which is now broken by the black hull and high masts of the training ship Lancaster, which previously was the last warship in line.

When she came up the bay salutes were exchanged between her and Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York. Rear Admiral Howison ranks Rear Admiral Sampson, and as soon as he hoisted his blue flag, with two stars, that on the New York fluttered down and was replaced by a red flag with two stars, in recognition of Rear Admiral Howison's seniority. Read Admiral Sampson, accompanied by Capt. Chadwick and his staff, then paid a visit to his superior. As soon as the Olympia came down and took her place at the head of the line, Rear Admiral Howison, with Capt. F. H. Cooper and his staff, proceeded on board and paid his respects to Admiral Dewey. On his way back he returned Rear Admiral Sampson's visit.

Sightseers were not allowed on board yesterday. Almost as soon as the vessel cast anchor a swarm of bluejackets covered the two big funnels and the sides of the hull and began washing and painting for dear life, in order to make the Chicago presentable for the parade to-morrow.

AN EVENTFUL CRUISE.

The Chicago's long cruise has been an interesting and eventful one. Her first stop after leaving New York was at Ponta Delgada, (Azores.) Thence she touched successively at Gibraltar, Tangier, Port Said, Ismailia, Aden, Zanzibar, Johanna, (Comoro Islands,) Tamatave, (Madagascar,) Delagoa Bay, Mossel Bay, Cape Town, St. Helena, Rio de Janeiro, and Barbados, which was her last port of call.

Her mission to Tangier was a strictly business one. She went there to enforce claims for indemnity put forward by certain American citizens, who, with other foreigners, had been badly treated in the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco. Great Britain, Germany, and Italy had already sent warships to that country with the same object. Rear Admiral Howison found instructions to proceed to Tangier awaiting him when he reached Gibraltar on May 6. Staying only to pay his respects to the Governor and Commander in Chief of the British forces, he set out for Tangier, and the result of his interview with the Moorish authorities was laconically embodied in his significant dispatch to Washington on May 10, which read:

"Our demands reluctantly complied with in twenty-four hours. Paid $8,050 cash."

The Admiral was disinclined to discuss this incident, which is so greatly to his credit, when questioned about it yesterday.

"There is really nothing for me to tell," he replied, evasively. "The matter was fully dealt with in the newspapers at the time of its occurrence, you know."

It will be remembered that when the Chicago reached Delagoa Bay, at the end of June, Rear Admiral Howison and several of his officers crossed the Portuguese possessions and visited the Transvaal, rejoining the Chicago at Cape Town. This excursion the Admiral characterized as the most interesting episode of the voyage. It was also so regarded by his officers.

VISIT TO JOHANNESBURG.

"It was unofficial," said he, "and we were not in uniform. We did not stop in Pretoria, but went on to Johannesburg, the centre of all the trouble in the republic. We visited the gold mines there, and also the diamond mines at Kimberley. I did not go down the shafts, though my officers did, but I saw all the surface works and processes of sifting, &c., and it was extremely interesting.

"Johannesburg is a very fine town, and we were received most hospitably by the American and British residents. There are broad streets, handsome residences and stores, quite an imposing bank, two high-toned and elegantly appointed clubs, the Rand and New, and a modern steel frame office building, known as the Exploration Building, as fine as any in New York, although it is not a skyscraper. Several New York and Chicago firms have offices in it."

In regard to the Anglo-Boer troubles, the Admiral was reticent. "The unsettled condition of things in South Africa," he said, "is in the highest degree detrimental to business and interferes with everybody's comfort. Not only Americans, but the people of all nationalities, including the Boers themselves, are suffering from it, and anxious that some arrangement may be come to that will put an end to it. As to how this can be accomplished, it is not for me to say. I may have my own ideas about it, but it wouldn't be proper for me to give expression to them.

"We were entertained at an elaborate banquet at the New Club on July 14. We were also treated with the greatest kindness at Cape Town."

When told what a surprise the Chicago's arrival had been, the Admiral smiled amusedly. He said that he was glad he had arrived in time to greet Dewey, but would not admit that he had made a special effort to get here for the celebration.

QUICK TRIP FROM BARBADOS.

"We saved five days at Rio," said he. "There was no object in remaining there. We had nothing to stop for. Then Barbados, while pleasant, is very hot at this time of the year, and I saw no necessity for staying there. Besides, I considered that the sooner the ship got back, the sooner the department would be able to have her fitted for future work. We made the run from Barbados, 1,611 miles, two or three days quicker than we expected to. The weather happened to be unusually good, and winds and currents were all in our favor. All on board are well, despite the many changes of temperature and climate to which we have been subjected in the course of our long cruise. No deaths have occurred, and there has been no sickness to speak of."

Rear Admiral Howison said he found Dewey looking much better than he had expected. Of course I was very glad to meet him," he said. "We have seen a good deal of each other since we joined the service." That was many, many years ago. Rear Admiral Howison, in fact, has reached the limit of the time in which he may serve in the navy, and will retire on Oct. 10. It is naturally very gratifying for Admiral Dewey to be lionized in this way," he went on, "but it is necessarily very trying to him, and he will have a hard time of it."

Save for the fact that he ranks him, and that Sampson will have to fly the junior Admiral's flag, Howison's arrival will not affect the position of the commander of the North Atlantic Squadron in the slightest degree. Dewey is in supreme command of every American warship wherever he may be. The Chicago will have second place in the naval parade behind the Olympia. She will be followed by the New York.

"We are touching the Chicago up with a little paint in spots where she has got rusty," observed Rear Admiral Howison, "but the soft coal we burn at sea dirties everything, so we will not look as nice as the other ships. She's a fine vessel, though, let me tell you," he added with a touch of pride, "and usually is in apple pie order. She may have to drop out of the line when the ships are illuminated, for, while we have a first-class electric plant on board, we have no electric illuminating fixtures like the rest of the ships."

AFRICAN FOURTH OF JULY DINNER.

The officers and men of the Chicago expressed their satisfaction at having arrived in time for the Dewey fêtes, and expatiated upon the wonders of their cruise. The officers were as enthusiastic in their praise of Johannesburg as an up-to-date town as Rear Admiral Howison had been.

"They are hustlers there, I can tell you," said Lieut. H. H. Whittlesey. "In fact, Johannesburg reminded me more of New York than any other town we visited. There is a large number of Americans there. They do a tremendous business in machinery, and their interests are so mixed up with those of the British that they can't be separated. The Boers might just as well attempt to stop the tide of the sea as the tide of progress that is sweeping over the place. While living is very expensive there, the Americans and Britishers in business have money to burn.

"The new club is one of the finest I was ever in. The Fourth of July banquet was a revelation to us. I haven't got over my astonishment yet. Fancy a menu such as this at a place 1,100 miles inland in Africa!" Here the Lieutenant showed an elaborately printed menu bearing the American flag, and with the following array of dainties:

Hors d'oeuvres variés.
Portage Tortue.
Krupnick a la polonaise.
Filet de sole a l'Américaine.
Cotelettes d'agneau aux petits pois.
Saimi de pintade.
Selle de chevreuil.
Filet de boeuf piqué à la Cardinal.
Punch a la romaine.
Dinde aux truffes.
Salade de saison.
Aspergus en branche.
Artichauts, paricots verts,
pommes de terre.
Pudding a la Chicago.
Gélée de fraises.
Patisserie assortie.
Bombe a la philippine.
Petites gaufrettes d'anchois en croute.
Dessert.
Café noir.
Manhattan cocktail, sherry, Liebfraumilch, Cliquot 92.

"And I tell you, it was beautifully served; couldn't have been done better anywhere on earth," affirmed Lieut. Whittlesey.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETS.

Department Asks for $17,054,916.76, Exclusive of Amount for Buildings.

The Board of Education, which held its first meeting yesterday since the Summer vacation, took up the budget of 1900 that had been referred to it from the several boroughs. The amount asked for by the Department of Education for the coming year is $17,054,916.76, and this is exclusive of the sum required for buildings and sites which will be presented in a separate budget.

The Committee on Finance in submitting the budget said that the charter provides that all monies raised for educational purposes shall be raised in two funds to be known as the Special School Fund and the General Fund. The Special Fund, for which $3,290,290.20 is asked, is for supplies, libraries, repairs, furniture, fuel, heat, light, support of the Nautical School, salaries of officers and clerks and incidental expenses, and out of the General Fund, for which $13,764,656.56 is asked, come the salaries of teachers in public and evening schools, of supervisors in special lectures, for compulsory education and for corporate schools.

Commissioner Maxwell, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, said that under the apportionment the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx gained over $400,000, which will be lost by the other boroughs. This, however, was only just, as the proportion of pupils to teachers in Manhattan and the Bronx was forty to one; in Brooklyn, thirty-five to one, and in Queens and Richmond, twenty-eight to one.

The Borough of Queens asked for two more Assistant Superintendents at an annual salary of $5,000, and this led to a lively discussion. Commissioner Davis said the board could not very well ask for money to pay for offices that were not yet created, as it would be placed in a peculiar and undignified position. Commissioner Van Hoesen moved to strike that item from the budget, but Commissioner Robinson asked whether the board could not anticipate the opening of schools that were in course of construction in Queens. There would be an increase in school attendance and in teachers.

"There will be a similar increase in all the boroughs," said Commissioner Van Hoesen, and his motion was carried. There was a good deal of discussion over the remainder of the budget, and it was decided to lay it over until a subsequent meeting. Adjournment was taken until 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The separate budget for sites and buildings asked for $16,784,514, which is divided up among the boroughs as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, $9,346,480; Brooklyn, $6,715,150; Queens, $364,884; Richmond, $358,000.

Under the Ahearn law the outcry for the increase in teachers' salaries necessitated an additional amount for the time until the new budget can go into effect, and the sum of $754,108.64 is asked for. The Committee on Finance recommended that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be asked to issue bonds for the amount. Attention was called to the fact that Queens and Richmond had already expended the amounts given, and can hardly conduct their schools until the end of October, and the Finance Committee recommended asking for an additional appropriation of $174,593.97 for those purposes.

The board passed a resolution asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue bonds for $1,500,000 for new sites and furnishings.

Theatre Invites Dewey's Men.

A special matinée will be given at the New York Theatre on Monday afternoon, and 300 men of Admiral Dewey's cruiser Olympia will attend the performance on the invitation of the management, which has been accepted personally by the Admiral for his men. A number of special features will be added for the occasion.

Children's Seats for Dewey Day.

Superintendent Jasper said yesterday that owing to the decision to have another stand for children to see the Dewey parade at Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West, it was decided to apportion the seats as follows: For children of Manhattan and the Bronx, 890; for Brooklyn, 500; for Queens, 200, and for Richmond, 100.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, warmer.

Fair weather has prevailed throughout the country, except light showers over the eastern lower lakes during Tuesday night and yesterday over the Dakotas. Temperatures were generally low yesterday morning, except in the extreme Northwest, and there were frosts as far south as Central Mississippi and Alabama. A disturbance of marked intensity is central over Western Lake Superior, and this has caused a general rise in temperature, except in the extreme West and Northwest, where there has been a decided fall during the day, due to an area of marked high pressure, which closely follows the storm. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather continues, with slight changes in temperature. Fair and warmer weather is indicated for to-day in the Ohio Valley and Eastern and Southern States, followed by unsettled weather and probably showers to-morrow over the two former districts.

Showers are indicated to-day in the upper lake region, extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Central Western States, and Friday in the Middle Mississippi Valley. It will be warmer to-day in the Ohio Valley, East, and South, cooler in the upper lake region, much cooler in the Lower Missouri Valley and middle slope, and northern portion of the southern slope. It will be cooler to-morrow from the Middle Mississippi Valley eastward, except in the Atlantic States, and warmer in the extreme Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	61	51	55
6 A. M.	59	49	52
9 A. M.	59	52	58
12 M.	64	60	65
3 P. M.	68	63	68
6 P. M.	69	56	60
9 P. M.	63	54	57
12 P. M.	59	52	55

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58½
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1898	64
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	62

The maximum temperature yesterday was 63 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 46 degrees at 7:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 72 per cent.

W. & J. Sloane

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A True Tissue Builder

Dr. F. A. Hodgdon, of Malden, Mass., writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has been one of my favorite preparations when an agent is needed to build up tissue in convalescence following fever, pneumonia, etc.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

A Boon in Convalescence

FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS

Story of the Battle of Hernando and the Angeles Attack.

ENEMY TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Gen. MacArthur Planned Details of the Movement—Country Around Calulet Is Highly Cultivated.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CALULET, Isle of Luson, Aug. 16.—The battle of Hernando, as the attack and capture of the rebel intrenchments north and west of the town will probably be called, has been fought and won, and while our losses were not insignificant, we know that the enemy lost heavily.

The prior disposition of the troops was admirably arranged, MacArthur personally supervising every detail. At 4:30 o'clock A. M. on the 19th inst., every regiment was in position, moving there in perfect silence, no lights, not even the flame from a cigar, canteens and cups secured against rattling or noise, so that the element of surprise might be complete. At 5:15 o'clock the signal gun was heard, and all moved forward to the attack over ground the most difficult. The deep ploughed fields saturated by the heavy rains being veritable bogs of mud and enough to dismay the ordinary walker, were pushed over in grand style under a heavy fire from the rebel trenches, for distances varying from 700 to 1,500 yards—but such trifles do not deter our brave troops, and by 6 o'clock the trenches were all in our possession.

The troops engaged were the Seventeenth United States Infantry on the right and the line prolonged to the left by the Twenty-second, Ninth, and Twelfth United States Infantry, Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers, Thirty-sixth United States Volunteers, First and Third United States Artillery Batteries.

The advance was at once pressed forward and after further fighting and resistance we reached this town and went into bivouac in commanding positions, with outposts covering the territory. The railroad grade north of Fernando to Calulet had been destroyed, rails carried away, ties burned, and a water course turned to wash out the roadbed, which it did more effectually than ever Sherman's destruction of the railways in the South.

This entire country is under a state of magnificent cultivation. There are vast fields of sugar cane and rice paddies, well watered with numerous creeks, and endless bamboo thickets. The bamboo is a great blessing to the people of the country. They build and manufacture everything with this wood; construct houses without a nail, tying the timbers with it; even the water vessels, such as pitchers and cups, are made from it, and in the hastily abandoned trenches where breakfasts were being prepared of a meagre allowance of rice, there was something that looked and smelled like bamboo salad—and, speaking of the food supply, some of the captured prisoners were given soldiers' rations. After having coffee, bacon, hard tack, &c., for two days, they, in manner the most polite, asked to be given just a little rice instead of the food supplied, which did not agree with them. Probably "too rich for their blood." They received the favor with gratitude and the same abject humility of the race of Filipinos, the respect due to masters, which has been ground into them for centuries—always uncovering and raising a hand to the forehead as an officer is met.

The working people are and have long been a downtrodden class, and when the blessings of American freedom, education, justice of the laws, and just treatment and the abolition of onerous taxation, dawn upon them, they will bless Dewey Day.

Some eighty Chinamen came within our lines last night with "passes," dated at Tarlac, from the headquarters of the Republica Filipino, to proceed to Manila. They were indeed a happy lot of Celestials—all smiles, salutes, and bows—to get away from the Tagals, who had squeezed them drier financially than a lemon in the most improved machine. Each man had to pay $9 as a citisen tax, and several other dollars each for sundries, and yesterday morning at Angeles left as a sort of au revoir evidence of good faith.

I close hurriedly, not to catch the mail, of which we know naught when it will leave, but heavy artillery firing has opened on the left of the line and the troops are being held in readiness for something.

Aug. 17—The firing of yesterday, which interrupted my letter, and which each moment increased in volume, was an attack on Angeles, a very pretty town about five miles to our north, on the railroad.

Two previous reconnaissances of the situation had been made by battalions of the Seventeenth Regulars, and yesterday morning ten companies of the Twelfth Regulars, with a section—two guns—of light artillery, were ordered to attack and drive the enemy out, and this they proceeded to do with eminent success and with their characteristic rush. Since the reconnaissances the insurgents have constructed new and additional rifle pits and other intrenchments, and they made a stouter resistance than before. Our casualties were quite severe and have already been reported by cable to the United States. These losses, which count up so seriously, must be deplored, but in war, it was remarked by Napoleon at Austerlitz, "You cannot have the omelette without breaking the eggs."

At early dawn this morning we were rudely awakened by heavy volley firing, followed by artillery at Angeles, so suppose the insurgents have gotten up "sand" to attack that place. It is reported that they numbered about 2,500, or about three times our forces. In their trenches were found many Mauser cartridges, evidently new, not Filipino reloaded, and which had failed to explode, illustrating that their contractors were repeating the old shoddy tactics.

At 6:30 A. M. firing in front has ceased and there will be no call for reinforcements from here.

Mr. Spencer, war correspondent of The New York World, is among the killed. He was shot through the head; died doing his duty. When one of our officers warned him of the danger, seeing that he was going out with the troops, he laughingly replied, with the usual sang froid of the newspaper man, that he "had to get the news." That is the American reporter all over.

Aug. 19.—Very heavy firing indicates a rebel assault on Angeles. The musketry volleys are quite distinct, and now we hear the three-inch guns. After two hours' hot work the enemy are repulsed, and the reinforcements sent from Calulet are returning. A prominent Filipino General was, until our capture of Angeles, in command there, and evidently wanted to come back again.

We captured three locomotives and several freight cars, and for some unaccountable Filipino reason they had destroyed the track north—their only line of retreat—and so could not carry away their cars, while that part of the track running southward was undisturbed—except for a two-hundred-yard break.

As before stated, this section is under a high state of cultivation of sugar and rice. The sugarcane is so high and dense that a mounted man is concealed in passing through; the natives have abandoned everything, houses and all, but two miles out they were found at work on the plantations, and the scouting parties did not interfere with them.

Sugar houses, where the juice of the cane is extracted and boiled down, dot the country in every direction, and apparently each of the large plantations has its own plant. An inspection of many of them show the machinery and boiling vats to be of the most crude description, and necessarily must result in great waste in crushing the cane. There cannot be a loss of less than 50 per cent., and probably greater in such production—indeed, their methods seems ludicrous, after having seen the sugar houses and sugar machinery in Cuba and Honolulu, with their latest improved crushers and boiling vats where every process is minutely observed with thermometers, test tubes, litmus paper, &c., while here the vats are in open sheds, exposed to currents of air and other atmospheric changes, and the scientific processes unknown or disregarded.

It would seem a good proposition to establish properly equipped plants at central locations where the planters could sell their cane or have it ground, &c.; at far less expense than by existing methods, much like the co-operative factories in our dairy-producing districts, substituting the work formerly done at his own farm, by the factory system. Machinery will improve the condition of the laborer here, even more than elsewhere, and cheapen production without reducing wages.

The Filipinos needing but little for subsistence—still less for clothing—do not believe in steady work, and with this want of regularity in labor the employer is under many difficulties. There are plenty of laborers in the country, with extremely moderate wages, about 14 per month American currency, and find themselves—and they do the latter by finding themselves in debt at the end of the year.

FILIPINOS INCITE UPRISING.

They Endeavor to Induce the Natives of Malabon to Rebel—Only Seventy Men in the Garrison.

MANILA, Sept. 27, 6:12 P. M.—The insurgents are trying to incite the natives of Malabon, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, five miles from Manila, to rise against the American garrison. Capt. Allen has been holding the place with two companies of the Sixteenth Infantry, but, on account of the need of all the available men at the front, his force has been reduced to seventy men. They now remain near the big church, where they are quartered, being too few in number to attempt to patrol the town.

Armed, uniformed parties of insurgents recently disembarked from cascoes during the night, and have collected money for the insurrection and preached revolt.

Two Mayors have been elected, but both of them have declined to serve.

Malabon has been made the shipping point whence provisions and other stuff are brought from Manila by trains and shipped into the hostile territory.

ASKS DESERTERS TO RETURN.

Aguinaldo Offers Conditional Pardons—Paterno, Filipino Cabinet President, Is in Disfavor.

MANILA, Sept. 27.—Aguinaldo has issued a decree inviting Filipino deserters to return within a month, in which case they will be pardoned.

American officers north of Manila say that Aguinaldo is attempting to enforce good government, after the American fashion, ordering his soldiers to suppress a band of robbers, three of whom were executed at Mariquima. He has also prohibited gambling in the villages under his control.

Paterno, the President of the so-called Filipino Cabinet, has fallen into disfavor among the Filipinos on account of his peace proclivities. They suspect him of planning to repeat his treachery of the former insurrection, when he went over to the Spaniards, and they may expel him.

LETTER FROM GEN. OTIS.

Answers Dinner Invitation from the Society of the Genesee.

The following letter from Gen. Otis, dated Manila, Aug. 14, was received yesterday by Richard P. Greene, Secretary of the Society of the Genesee:

"I am in receipt of your letter of June 6, in which you communicate the resolution of the society tendering a complimentary dinner upon my return to the United States, and ask if it would be agreeable.

"The compliment is very highly appreciated, and it will give me great pleasure to meet with the members of the society under any circumstances. The time of my return to America, however, in so far as my knowledge extends, is very indefinite, and is subject to the instructions I may receive from superior authority."

AGUINALDO TO DELIVER PRISONERS.

Filipino Leader Says Americans Will Be Given Up Oct. 19.

MANILA, Sept. 27.—Aguinaldo has issued a statement saying the warlike activity of the Americans has prevented the concentration of the prisoners, as intended, but that they will be delivered up Oct. 19.

The insurgents seem to be trying to make their good treatment of the American prisoners a card by which to gain outside sympathy. Two Englishmen who have arrived here from Tarlac report that the Americans are treated more like guests than prisoners. They are fed on the best that the country affords and everything is done to gain their favor.

A Filipino paper says that on the occasion of a recent fete at Vittoria, in celebration of a mythical Filipino victory, the American prisoners there were given the freedom of the town and 5 pesos each with which to celebrate the "victory." The statement of the Englishmen, who say the Filipinos have offered all the Americans commissions in their army and that three of them accepted, is not believed.

The Tagalogs of the Island of Mindanao have expressed their readiness to accept American sovereignty in exchange for protection against the harassing Moros.

A native officer has offered Major Gen. Otis 1,000 Maccabebe tribesmen to fight Tagalogs of the Laguna de Bay district.

FUNSTON PREDICTS THE END.

Is Confident the Philippine War Will Be Over by Spring.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 27.—Gen. Frederick Funston, formerly Colonel of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, and now en route home from Manila, in a letter received by a friend here to-day, predicts that the war in the Philippine Islands will have been ended by Spring. He says:

"I would really like to see the war through to the finish, not for the position I hold, but because my fighting blood is up. I am confident that by Spring it will be over. The indications are that a very aggressive campaign will be inaugurated this Fall and they will have what they lacked before, 3,000 cavalry, absolutely indispensable in a guerilla war. Lord, would not I like to command a cavalry brigade. I have never for a minute had any qualms as to the justice of this war. We are right and they are wrong.

"I hope that when they are conquered they will be made to see for many years the iron hand of military rule, the only kind for which they are suited.

"I think the islands a most valuable acquisition. Their natural resources are almost beyond computation. From a strictly money standpoint they are great."

TO DEPORT SPANISH PRISONERS.

Authorities Refuse to Allow Spanish Vessel to Enter Ports.

MANILA, Sept. 27.—The American authorities have declined the request of Gen. Jaramillo, the Spanish officer who is settling Spain's military affairs in the Philippine Islands, to send a vessel under the Spanish flag to collect the Spanish prisoners at insurgent ports, as stipulated by the Filipinos, on the ground that the ports are closed, that such a step therefore would be unlawful. The authorities are ready to send an American vessel. The Spanish Commission therefore will return to the insurgent lines and endeavor to effect an arrangement for the delivery of the prisoners on board an American vessel.

ADVANCING ON INSURGENTS.

MacArthur, Wheaton, and Wheeler Started for Porac To-day.

MANILA, Sept. 28.—Gens. MacArthur, Wheaton, and Wheeler, with four regiments and a battery, advanced at daybreak this morning upon Porac, about eight miles northwest of Bacolor, in Pampanga Province.

Fate of a Newark Man.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 27.—John James Farley of this city, it was learned to-day, was one of the crew of the gunboat Urdeneta, which was recently captured by the Filipinos. Farley, prior to going in the service, lived with his widowed mother at 81½ Chambers Street. He had been in the navy four years, and had been in turn connected with the Indiana, Massachusetts, Solace, and Oregon. He was a first-class fireman.

Thirty-ninth Regiment Is Filled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The number of enlistments yesterday was 483, making a total of 11,067. The Thirty-ninth Regiment is the second to be completed. It is stationed at Fort Crook, but one battalion is at Vancouver Barracks.

CASE OF ROSALIE HILL.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Rosalie Hill took the stand in her own behalf to-day and denied substantially all the allegations made by her children in their suit to tie up her property so that she may not bestow it upon Arthur Hill of Brooklyn, her youthful second husband. Despite her advanced years Mrs. Hill made a good witness for herself. Her answers were quick and to the point. She claimed that the property which her children are trying to prevent her from disposing of was purchased with her own money and does not represent the bounty of her first husband, Victor Lidkert. The case was adjourned for two weeks.

London Fears Higher Bank Rate.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The financial articles in the morning papers discuss the probability of a rise in the bank rates. It is reported that all the gold that has just arrived from the Cape has been secured for the United States, and rumors are current that £800,000 ($3,500,000) are wanted for Argentina.

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE

Stockholders Decide to Postpone Consideration Until Nov. 15.

FIGHT AGAINST THE DIRECTORS

Opponents of the Lease Try to Oust Old Board—Matter Pending When Meeting Adjourned Over Night.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The largest and one of the most exciting meetings ever held by the stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad was called to order by President Bliss in the hall of the Southern Terminal Station here to-day. Although the question of ratifying the lease of the road to the New York Central, which has divided the stockholders into contesting factions, was not to be acted upon to-day, a postponement until Nov. 15 having been agreed to at a special meeting called immediately after the regular meeting, it was expected that opposing tickets for the Board of Directors would be presented and that the ballot in effect would be a test vote on the lease proposition.

The stockholders struggled all day over a simple motion to postpone action upon the election of Directors. The Protective Committee resisted the attempt, which was brought about by a motion to adopt a supplementary report of the Board of Directors, advising such action. The Directors strenuously fought for the adoption of this report, upon which they rested as a last hope, and they plainly had the majority of the stockholders at the meeting, if not the majority of the stock, with them. Their appeals to the stockholders to not "turn out" the present Board of Directors were frequently applauded, and they did by far the most talking.

More than 700 stockholders were present when the call to order was given. The "lease" party at once sprung a surprise by presenting a motion to adjourn the annual meeting until the lease meeting of Nov. 15. This was met by the Protectie Committee with a call for a share vote on the motion, and the question was tabled.

On motion of T. Jefferson Coolidge, the by-laws were amended to reduce the Board of Directors from 13 to 11 members.

After the reading of the annual report, Samuel Hoar, counsel for the road, stated that the New York Central Railroad had agreed upon a reduction in the number of years of the lease from 999 to 99, and had agreed under a penalty of $4,000,000 not to use for the benefit of the New York Central any of the earnings of the Boston and Albany system other than they are in duty bound to take in order to comply with the terms of the lease.

A letter from President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central was read, in which he stated that the lease as proffered was the best the New York Central could offer.

"Rather than assume any larger financial obligations," Mr. Callaway said, "we would prefer to withdraw from the negotiations."

At this point it was decided that the room was too small for the proper transaction of business, and it was voted to adjourn until 12:30 o'clock, to meet in Bumstead Hall, Music Hall Building.

When the adjourned session was called to order the motion to defer the election of officers to Nov. 15 was renewed by Mr. Hoar, who explained the position of the Board of Directors.

In closing Mr. Hoar stated that the friends of the Protective Committee had advanced no argument in favor of their position, and their statement that the present Board of Directors is satisfied with the present lease is not true, and that the board promises if the election be put over until Nov. 15 to offer the shareholders a new lease with many important changes, all to the advantage of the road. Charles H. Tyler, on behalf of the Protective Committee, opposed the motion, saying that the committee believe the interests of the stockholders and the road would be benefited by a change in the management at this time, and that the committee hoped to be able to obtain a better lease through a new Board of Directors.

The motion to adjourn was seconded. Mr. Tyler was asked if he would withdraw a request for a stock vote, but he declined to do so.

After some discussion President Bliss appointed tellers and the balloting was begun.

When the meeting reassembled at 5 o'clock Mr. Johnson for the tellers announced that a preliminary examination of the stock had been made, and that it was found that some errors had arisen on account of votes having been registered by some stockholders and their proxies also. The announcement was made that it would take soe time to count the votes, and the motion to adjourn until Thursday noon was finally adopted.

After the President had announced adjournment the count of the votes began.

CENTRAL STOCKHOLDERS ADJOURN.

Await the Boston and Albany's Action on the Lease.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—The special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central Railroad called to ratify the leasing of the Boston and Albany Railroad by the New York Central failed to materialize to-day. An adjournment was taken until Thursday, Nov. 16. The Directors present were Chauncey M. Depew and S. R. Callaway, the President of the road; S. E. Williamson, the company's general counsel, was also present. All three returned to New York on an early train.

Chairman Chauncey M. Depew, President S. R. Callaway, and General Counsel S. E. Williamson of the New York Central Railroad, returned to this city last evening from Albany, where they went to attend the special meeting of stockholders called to vote on the ratification of the proposed lease in perpetuity of the Boston and Albany Railroad by the New York Central at a guarantee of 8 per cent. per annum on the $25,000,000 of Boston and Albany stock.

Mr. Depew said last evening: "In view of the fact that both factions of the Boston and Albany stockholders have agreed to defer action on the proposed lease until Nov. 15, the New York Central stockholders voted to-day to take no action in the matter until Nov. 16. Of course, if a majority of the Boston and Albany stock is voted against the lease there will be no necessity of our taking any further action. The matter will be dropped.

"There is no disposition on the part of the New York Central management to withdraw from its offer. We regard the terms of the proposed lease as very fair and liberal toward the Boston and Albany stockholders. No better terms will ever be offered by the New York Central, and if the Boston and Albany rejects the lease in its present form the transaction is ended."

ELECTRIC ROADS INCORPORATED.

New York Men Propose to Build from Buffalo to Erie, Penn.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—The Buffalo and Erie Electric Railroad, a street surface road, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. Such railroad is to be built, maintained, and operated from and through Buffalo to Erie, Penn., a distance of about eighty miles. The principal office is to be located in Buffalo, and the Directors are C. V. Boughton, A. Schmidt, Jr., Thomas C. Fremyear, Paul Werner, W. A. Calhoun, A. Schmidt, Sr., J. F. J. Weber, and H. P. Queal, all of Buffalo, and W. W. Cole of Elmira, who have each taken ten shares.

The Dunkirk and Hickoryhurst Electric Railroad, with a fifty-thousand-dollar capital, to operate through the City of Dunkirk to Point Gratiot, Chautauqua County, a distance of about seven miles, and the Fredonia and Lily Dale Electric Railroad, capital $150,000, to operate through Fredonia to and through the assembly grounds at Lily Dale, also filed articles of incorporation, the Directory being the same as that of the Buffalo and Erie, with the exception that Daniel F. Toomey of Dunkirk replaces W. W. Cole on the Dunkirk and Hickoryhurst board.

Ontario and Western Elections.

Directors of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company elected yesterday are: O. D. Ashley, C. Ledyard Blair, Henry W. Cannon, Francis R. Culbert, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas P. Fowler, Gerald L. Hoyt, John B. Kerr, Grant B. Schley, H. Pearson, Joseph Price, Albert S. Roe, and Charles, S. Whelen. Mr. Schley succeeds the late John G. Moore. The board elected these officers: President—Thomas P. Fowler; Vice President—Joseph Price, in London; John B. Kerr, Vice President and General Counsel in the United States; Secretary—Richard D. Rickard, and Chairman of the Executive Committee—Charles S. Wheeler. James R. Childs was reappointed General Manager.

Fitchburg Directors Elected.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—At the annual meeting of the Fitchburg Railroad stockholders here to-day the regular ticket of Directors was elected by a vote of 66,827 shares. Moses, William of Boston was added to the board, vice William A. Russell, deceased. The ticket was as follows: Edmund D. Codman, Robert Codman, Robley Wallace, Charles T. Crocker, William S. Webb, Francis Smith, William H. Hollister, Joseph B. Russell, Charles Lowell, Brigham N. Bullock, William F. Rice, and Moses Williams.

Lucius Tuttle for Maine Central's Head

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 27.—Joseph Manley makes the announcement that President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Road will become President also of the Maine Central Road on the retirement of President Wilson. Mr. Tuttle will thus be at the head of two large systems, and Mr. George F. Evans will remain as Vice President of the Maine Central.

Illinois Central Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The yearly meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad was held here to-day. The annual report was submitted and approved. The terms of three Directors—Stuyvesant Fish, E. H. Harriman, and J. J. Astor—having expired, a vote resulted in their re-election. L. D. Cutting of New York was elected a Director to fill the unexpired term of the late Robert Goelet of New York.

Frank S. Bond to Retire.

Frank S. Bond, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, who is in charge of the company's interests in this city, is to retire Jan. 1, 1900. His duties may be assumed by Chairman Miller. Mr. Bond has been in the position he vacates since 1886. He is a native of Massachusetts, and entered railroad service fifty years ago as clerk in the office of the Treasurer of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad.

RAPID TRANSIT OUTLOOK.

Controller and Members of the Board Perfecting Form of Contract—No Further Obstacles in Sight.

Rapid Transit Commissioners George L. Rives, Alexander E. Orr, and John H. Starin, together with City Controller Coler and Counsel Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman, devoted several hours yesterday to the work of perfecting the form of contract upon which bids for the construction of an underground railroad are to be based. This contract is being prepared on the general lines described in President Orr's letter to Corporation Counsel Whalen last week and the members of the subcommittee find themselves confronted with a number of technical and delicate points.

"The work of perfecting so important and elaborate a contract as this," said Edward M. Shepard last evening, "is very exacting and laborious. While the changes from the original draft are not of great importance, there are several of them, and each one has to be considered in detail and with regard to its relation to other parts of the contract. I am of the opinion that the sub-committee will be obliged to devote several more days to this work."

Asked if he regarded the outlook for rapid transit encouraging, Mr. Shepard replied that he did. He believed that the form of contract finally reported by the committee would meet with the approval of the Corporation Counsel, as well as all other persons interested in securing the construction of a rapid transit underground railroad as speedily as possible. Mr. Shepard did not think that Corporation Counsel Whalen would throw any obstacles in the way of the Rapid Transit Board.

In consequence of the unfinished condition of the form of contract there will be no regular board meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners to-day.

McCORMACK BADLY PUNISHED.

Defeated by "Kid" McCoy at the Lenox Athletic Club in the Eighth Round.

It took "Kid" McCoy just about half an hour last night to redeem himself with the followers of the prize ring for his knockout some months ago in Chicago at the hands of "Jack" McCormack of Philadelphia. He defeated the man who had knocked him out, before an enthusiastic audience, at the Lenox Athletic Club, not by knocking him out, but by beating him so badly that the referee, Charles White, was forced, out of sheer humanity after 2 minutes and 51 seconds of the eighth round had been fought, to stop the bout.

From start to finish McCoy had the big Philadelphian at his mercy. He stood off at long range, and with vicious jabs and uppercuts gave his opponent a beating which he will remember as long as he lives. He could not afford to fight McCormack at short range, for the latter had an advantage of about twenty pounds in weight, and a mix-up with him might not have been advantageous to McCoy.

For the first three rounds McCoy simply played with his opponent. He banged him around at will, and sent him to the floor several times. In the fourth round McCormack again went to the floor, but he got to his feet again, and was almost immediately sent staggering across the ring to the ropes with a right followed by a left hand swing on the jaw. He staggered and would probably have been put out then, bupt the bell rang in time to save them.

McCormack recovered some of his steam in the fifth round, for after being banged around hard, he landed a vicious swing on the jaw and followed it with a right, and then a left jab to the face. McCoy was dazed a trie, and the bell saved him from further punishment. The sixth round was another of terrible punishment for McCormack. He was struck right and left, and went to the floor several times without being struck in order to avoid punishment, and he went down several other times from vicious swings.

He tried to come back in the seventh round by rushing McCoy the moment he went to the centre of the ring, but he was badly punished again, and also received a hard thrashing in the eighth round until Referee White stopped the bout.

In the preliminary bouts "Black" Griffo and "Kid" Ashe fought a six-round draw, and Sam Bolen knocked Frank Bryant out in the fourth of a ten-round bout.

RAN AWAY WITH HER CHILD.

Virginia Editor Has His Wife Haled to Court in Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Ten days ago Mrs. Stanley G. Fowler left her home at Pine Bluff, N. C., with her seven-year-old son. Her husband has been searching for her, and recently succeeded in locating her at Matteawan.

On Tuesday he went before Judge Barnard and swore out habeas corpus proceedings, returnable to-day. Before the papers could be served Mrs. Fowler had left Matteawan, taking the child with her. Mr. Fowler is editor of The Salmagundi, a publication at Portsmouth, Va. He has been editor of a newspaper in Denver and of one in Providence, R. I., and is in good circumstances.

About ten years ago he married, his wife being twenty-five years of age and he fifty-five. A son was born to them about two years after their marriage. Fowler bought a handsome home in North Carolina. He owned other property, which was transferred to his wife some time ago. Still she did not seem to be contented.

Ten days ago he left her to go to his editorial duties, and when he returned at night she had fled, taking with her the child.

After failing to find Mrs. Fowler at the home of her sister, in Matteawan, Under Sheriff Darragh learned that she had come to Poughkeepsie, and he located her last evening at the home of her friend, Mrs. B. D. Morgan, 22 Grant Street, where he served the writ of habeas corpus on her. Mrs. Fowler appeared before Judge Barnard in answer to the writ at 10 o'clock this morning, bringing the boy with her.

She is a tall, slender woman, very quiet in appearance. The boy is a delicate though bright-faced child.

Mr. Fowler is a fine-looking gray-haired man of probably sixty-five. As soon as he entered the courtroom the boy ran to him and climbed upon his lap, stroking his hair and talking affectionately while the Judge was hearing another case.

Mrs. Fowler said she was willing to return to her husband, and the hearing was adjourned to Monday to allow time for a settlement, which was effected before the parties left the courtroom.

New Madrid, Ill., Almost Wiped Out.

CAIRO, ILL., Sept. 27.—The Town of New Madrid, on the Mississippi River, forty miles below Cairo, was practically wiped out by fire this morning. Eighteen business houses were burned. Only one grocery and one saloon are left in the town. The loss is reported at nearly $100,000.

WILL OF MR. VANDERBILT.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Homeward Journey—Belief that He Will Be Head of the Family.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who sailed from Yokohama on Sept. 19 homeward bound, is expected to arrive at San Francisco about the middle of next week. He will cross this continent in a private car as rapidly as possible, and very soon after he reaches New York the contents of Cornelius Vanderbilt's will are to be made public. The fact that the members of the family determined to keep the contents of this will secret until the testator's second son could be brought home from his uncompleted trip around the world is regarded by persons interested in New York Central matters as indicating that young Cornelius, the oldest living son, is not to succeed his father as the head of that branch of the family.

Railroad men who knew Cornelius Vanderbilt well say that after his estrangement with his oldest son he changed the provisions of his will, so that Alfred should take the place originally designed for Cornelius. This act, it is asserted, was not done in the heat of anger, but after calm deliberation, and in the belief that Alfred was more in sympathy with the sentiments and wishes of his parents than was his older brother. There is scarcely a doubt that young Cornelius has been amply, even bountifully, provided for by the terms of his father's will, but in the atmosphere of the New York Central offices there is a strong expectancy that Alfred is to be his father's successor.

Within the past few days young Cornelius Vanderbilt has quietly returned to his desk in the Grand Central Station. He maintains the same quiet dignity and courteous demeanor as of yore, but he keeps his own counsel. The stories about his worried and disappointed expression of countenance are pure fiction.

WELDE MAY REVOLT.

Reluctant to Yield His Power as Tammany Leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District.

Commissioner of Jurors Charles Welde, who was defeated at the recent primaries by Isaac A. Hopper for the Tammany Hall leadership of the Thirty-first Assembly District, is very reluctant to yield the power he has had in the district for years, and there is talk of his revolting and attempting to take matters into his own hands this Fall by naming the candidates and running the campaign. The Commissioner has a large following and one of his strongest backers is Peter F. Meyer, Mr. Croker's partner.

The feeling that exists between the old and the new leaders was plainly shown by a conversation which took place at Tammany Hall Tuesday evening. Commissioner Welde sat talking with John F. Carroll, when Mr. Hopper walked in, and after greeting both, began to talk about the Fall campaign. He said that he had the delegates, and that they would select the candidates and take full charge of the campaign. He then asked Commissioner Welde if he intended to take any active part. The answer was evidently unexpected, for the Commissioner declared that he most certainly was going to take an active part, as he was still leader, and would be until the new organization took effect, on Dec. 28. Mr. Hopper said that he hoped he would not insist on that point under the circumstances, and thought that the district should be turned over to him at once.

The conversation was growing very animated when Mr. Carroll spoke up and said that he thought Mr. Hopper was in the right, as he had the delegates, and that it would be foolish for the Commissioner to take the responsibility of the Fall campaign in the district upon his shoulders. After further talk, during which Commissioner Welde apparently yielded to the arguments of Mr. Carroll and Mr. Hopper, he said that probably it was right that he should leave things to the new leaders, but on second thought, he said he would think the matter over for several days and then communicate his decision to Mr. Hopper.

This is the position in which the district now rests, and the voters are wondering who will name the candidates this Fall. Commissioner Welde could not be found last night, but Mr. Hopper was seen at the Harlem Democratic Club in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. He said that he had been elected leader, that he had the delegates who would name the candidates, and that they would campaign them no matter what action Commissioner Welde took or what he said.

CINCINNATI FEARS A STRIKE.

2,100 Street Railway Men Make Demands Which the Company Refuses.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Cincinnati to-night is confronted with the possibility of a street railway strike surpassing in magnitude and severity any similar movement known to an American city. All the demands made by the 2,100 employes were summarily rejected by the Board of Directors to-day.

A meeting of the men has been called for to-morrow to consider the reply of President Kilgour, and before night a final decision will probably have been reached on the question of ordering a strike.

The company has always chocked off any attempts on the part of the men to organize a labor union, and recently has been discharging men suspected of activity in the present movement. This is one of the grievances, and the demand for the reinstatement of these men has been rejected. The following are the principal contentions of the men and answers of the company:

That the schedule on the various lines be so changed that ten hours will constitute a day's work.

Answer—It would be impracticable to operate the cars upon such a schedule so that satisfactory service can be given. The cars have been operated upon this same schedule for the past thirteen years, namely, from March, 1886.

That the wages of all motormen and conductors shall be 20 cents per hour.

Answer—It is impossible to do this because the tax and other burdens imposed upon the company are so great that the earnings will not justify it.

That the motormen be furnished a stool on each car and allowed to sit down to and from certain points to be agreed upon.

Answer—This cannot be done with safety to the public.

That where an employe be discharged he be given a hearing before a committee of the employes and a representative of the company and if found not at fault, he shall be reinstated and paid for the time lost.

Answer—Where an employe has been discharged he is always given a hearing and consideration of his case, but it cannot be submitted to a committee; it is inconsistent with the proper management of any business concern.

That where differences arise between the company and employes which cannot be adjusted by a committee of employes and representative of the company, the case shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration consisting of three members. The company shall select one, the employes one, and these to select the third, and the finding of such board to be final.

Answer—This is absolutely inadmissible. The company reserves the right to conduct its own business as it sees fit, in the interest of all, (the public, the employes, the stockholders,) but all differences have and can be adjusted between the individual and the company without the intervention of a committee.

The stock of the company, which went way above par several years ago on the passage by the Legislature of a fifty-year exclusive franchise bill, has slumped several points. The company has an enormous surplus and has paid 5 per cent. dividends for many years.

ARRESTS IN KANSAS CITY.

Merchants Charged with Violating Department Store Law.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27.—State warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of fourteen of the principal merchants of Kansas City, who are charged with violation of the law for the regulation of department stores, in that they refuse to furnish statements, showing the lines of goods sold and the volume of business transacted, to the State Commissioner for the collection of department store licenses.

Nearly all of the accused merchants were arrested and released under bond. All will refuse to pay such fines as may be imposed and will go to the higher courts to test the constitutionality of the law, which, in the case of those employing more than fifteen clerks, imposes a tax of $200 for each line of merchandise carried.

President to be in Canton with Bryan.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 27.—A dispatch was received here to-day from the President's private secretary, announcing that the Presidential party will reach Canton about 8:30 o'clock P. M. Oct. 6 on the way from Quincy to Galesburg. The President will be the guest of the city for a few hours. Col. W. J. Bryan is under engagement to be here and deliver an address that day.

Sothern's New Play to be Given Oct. 9.

Daniel Frohman has decided to produce E. H. Sothern's new play by Leo Dietrichstein at Daly's Theatre, entitled "The Song of the Sword," on Oct. 9 instead of Oct. 14.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

OPEN EVENINGS

Thursday and Friday.

Closed Saturday All Day.

We can supply almost any need at a saving to you of from 20 to 50 per cent.

Flags in abundance—all sizes and qualities—lowest prices in town.

One Thousand Pieces Bunting, 31 in. wide, at 3c. yard.

Men's Underwear for Cold Days.

Yesterday was chilly. You felt the sharp nip in the air. Was there a thought of putting on heavier Underwear? If so, to-day's news will interest you greatly. The goods offered are all right. We print those words; because the prices quoted are so very much under normal value. No use reciting the history of their purchase. You care more for the facts of their sale. Here they are:

The 75c. Qualities at 39c.

Men's heavy-weight Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers; Shirts have silk binding around neck and down front, bottoms are ribbed. Drawers are finished with pearl buttons and suspender tapes, worth 75c.; at 39c.

The 75c. Qualities at 39c.

Men's heavy Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, camel's hair, blue and mottled shades. Careful analysis shows that these garments contain 60 per cent. of wool on the inside and 40 per cent. cotton on the outside. This blend of the two fibres removes all possibilities of shrinkage. However, the quantity will shrink fast enough at the price—39c.

The Shirts are finished with pearl buttons, silk binding round neck and down front. The Drawers have covered seams, pearl buttons and suspender tapes.

The $1.25 Qualities at 49c.

Men's heavy-weight Natural Wool and Camel's-hair Shirts and Drawers. Backs and breasts of some of the Shirts are doubled. All have pearl buttons and are bound with silk. The Drawers have suspender tapes, pearl buttons and reinforced gussets, worth $1.00 and $1.25; at 49c.

The $2.00 Qualities at 98c.

Men's medium-weight full regular made Superfine Merino Shirts and Drawers—white, gray and tan. The Shirts are finished with silk fronts and pearl buttons; the Drawers have suspender tapes and extra strong gussets in seats. They are the products of one of the best mills in America—we've agreed not to tell which one. Were we to print the name there would be a stir in the trade; worth $2.00; our price 98c.

Men's and Boys' 60c. Night Shirts at 39c.

Men's and Boys' Night Shirts, made of good, heavy muslin, cut full width, 52 in. long, felled seams throughout, neatly trimmed with fast colored imported braid, sizes up to 19; worth 60c.; at 39c.

Men's $1.50 Shirts at 94c.

Men's Laundered Shirts, made in our own factory of the very best percales. Stripes and figures on tinted grounds—an infinite variety. Won't attempt to describe them—too many and too beautiful. Attached or two pairs detached cuffs. The workmanship and finish throughout are matters of pride with us; worth $1.50; at 94c.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts 68c.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made of Utica Nonpareil muslin in our own factory, three-ply solid linen bosoms, hand-worked button and eyelet holes, furnished with every modern improvement; we have manufactured and sold these Shirts for over twenty years, and have strengthened and bettered them whenever possible; 68c.

Boys' $1.25 Shirts at 79c.

Boys' and Youths' Fancy Dress Shirts, beautifully laundered, made in our own workrooms of best percales, all the newest designs and colorings, one pair detached cuffs; worth $1.25; our price, 79c.

Women's 85c. Merino Underwear at 64c.

Women's Natural Merino Vests and Pants. Long or short sleeves, nicely finished with silk trimmings, pearl buttons; worth 85c.; at 64c.

DISTILLERS MEET IN SECRET.

Association Elects Officers at Annual Session at Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—The annual meeting of the Kentucky Distillers'

PLEADS FOR CAPT. CARTER

Wayne MacVeagh Argues for a Judicial Hearing of the Case.

OFFERS TWENTY OBJECTIONS

Says the President Would Be Guilty of an Act of Great Cruelty in Affirming the Verdict.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Attorney General Griggs to-day gave a hearing to Wayne MacVeagh, counsel in the court-martial case of Capt. O. M. Carter of the army. Mr. MacVeagh asked for a judicial hearing in the case, saying that if the President affirmed the proceedings, he would be guilty of an act of great cruelty and wrong. The record was, he contended, so saturated with errors of law that it is impossible in a country governed by law to affirm the finding.

Before proceeding with his argument proper, he corrected what he designated as erroneous reports concerning the case. The first of these to which he gave his attention was a statement that Secretary Alger had allowed the attorneys for Capt. Carter to take away and keep possession of the record in the case. This was, he said, absolutely untrue. The counsel for the accused had never seen the original record and had received no favors. It was also false that the representatives of Capt. Carter had importuned the President in the Captain's behalf. On the contrary, the only pressure brought to bear upon the President was from the other side, for the affirmation of the finding.

Mr. MacVeagh recited eleven instances of what he termed positive inventions retailed to the correspondents of the newspapers during the past eighteen months. Sooner or later, he says, he expects to reveal the authors of these reports, expose their motives, and then hold somebody responsible for proving their truth. He had thought of asking the new Secretary of War to signalize his entrance upon his duties by posting this notice over the doors of two of the divisions of the department:

"No falsehoods shall be disseminated from this office during office hours."

Mr. MacVeagh also denied that the finding of the court had been unanimous, notwithstanding, he said, the War Department had so stated.

In asking that the court-martial verdict be set aside, Mr MacVeagh urged the unfitness of such a court, composed of men untrained in the law, to deal with questions such as those involved in this case. The findings of such a court have no validity and carry no weight. The findings were based on a jumble of incongruous and discordant charges, ranging from embezzlement and deceit in the smallest matters to charges of conspiracy of immense magnitude.

In reply to a question from the Attorney General, Mr. MacVeagh admitted that no objection to the misjoinder of charges had been made in the court-martial. Mr. Griggs suggested that the objection should have been made at that time, adding that he was expressing no opinion upon the merits of the points at issue. Continuing, Mr. MacVeagh said that only a fair trial was asked and a fair trial could not be had upon a collocation of charges, as had been made in this case.

Mr. MacVeagh also dwelt upon the point that the charges were brought, notwithstanding the statute of limitations. He contended that "the flagrant violation of this act of Congress was sufficient to vitiate the proceedings." He had no doubt that Capt. Carter was convicted from the time he pleaded this statute before the court, but this was done under advice and was at least legitimate.

With reference to the checks issued by Capt. Carter, Mr. MacVeagh contended that he could not under the law have avoided their issuance. The same was true of every act performed by him in this connection; not one act was optional. Speaking of the high prices paid for service by Capt. Carter, Mr. MacVeagh said they were paid on lettings after advertising; hence the profits of the contractors were not legitimate evidence against the officer in charge. Moreover, in many instances the prices paid were no higher than those paid for similar service by other officers in like cases.

Mr. MacVeagh criticised unsparingly the witness called for the prosecution of Carter as well as the action of the court in admitting much of the testimony—denouncing much that was said as lies.

One of the witnesses, he said, he did not complain of his being a liar, "because he was born so," but of his being used by Col. Barr and Capt. Gillett after he was proved to be a liar. Another witness was represented as having received the money on a check which it had been charged went to Carter's account. A third witness, who had been called as an expert engineer, was represented as having sworn that he did not know the difference between a cubic yard and a square yard.

Summarizing, Mr. MacVeagh gave twenty objections to the approval of the verdict, as follows:

First—The jumble of incongruous charges in contempt of a fundamental and essential principle of jurisprudence, making a fair trial impossible.

Second—The incapacity of the court to obtain any testimony except that voluntarily offered.

Third—Such incapacity explains in part why the opinions of a mere majority of officers ordered by the Secretary of War to try a particular case have in law no force or effect whatever.

Fourth—The contemptuous flouting of Article CIII. of War.

Fifth—The reading and re-reading of wholly irrelevant specifications and checks for the sole purpose of prejudicing the minds of the officers of the court-martial.

Sixth—In admitting evidence of the rate of charges paid by the contractors to negroes for cutting and laying brush as evidence that Capt. Carter was guilty of conspiracy.

Seventh—In declaring that the court was not strictly bound by the rules of evidence.

Eighth—In allowing Cooper to testify as to the contents of written papers which were easily accessible.

Ninth—In admitting the letter of Aug. 7, 1897, from Cooper to Gillett, as proof of Capt. Carter's guilt in 1896.

Tenth—In deciding that the statute of limitations had no reference whatever to the evidence.

Eleventh—In holding that declarations of persons not on trial and made in Capt. Carter's absence were admissible in evidence.

Twelfth—In admitting the letters of 1891 from Capt. Greene to Capt. Smith.

Thirteenth—In allowing Cooper to certify as to an alleged conversation with a foreman of contractors in 1893.

Fourteenth—In deciding that questions asked by the court cannot be objected to upon the rules of evidence.

Fifteenth—In admitting the private papers of Capt. Carter illegally seized, in evidence against him.

Sixteenth—In refusing obedience to the provisions of the Constitution.

Seventeenth—In refusing obedience to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Eighteenth—In refusing obedience to the plain and explicit act of Congress.

Nineteenth—In admitting the letters between Capt. Carter and Capt. Greene and Mr. Garner, from 1895 to 1901, to prove a conspiracy in 1896.

Twentieth—In allowing Carvalho to testify falsely that Capt. Greene was guilty of criminal forgery, as proving that Capt. Carter was guilty of conspiracy.

Mr. MacVeagh closed with a very earnest appeal for a judicial hearing of the case, dwelling at length upon the majesty of the law and appealing to Attorney General Griggs as a lawyer and jurist to accept his view of the case and counsel the President to prevent the affirmation of the verdict of the court-martial.

STATEMENT BY CAPT. CARTER.

Reply to an Editorial in The Engineering News, in Which the Case Is Reviewed.

Capt. O. M. Carter has sent the following letter to The Engineering News:

"New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

"To the Editor of Engineering News:

"Sir: My attention has been called to an editorial in your issue of the 7th inst. entitled "Concerning the Case of Capt. Carter." Conscious of my innocence, and believing that in the end the truth would surely prevail, and that my honor would be vindicated I have submitted in silence for two long years to the false and calumnious attacks of my enemies made in the public press, and I am even now impelled to notice your editorial only because your journal goes to many men of my own profession, who know nothing of my case, and who might otherwise believe your words to be true and your denunciation of me deserved.

"I am informed, moreover, that advance sheets of your editorial were scattered broadcast to the daily press, with the view, doubtless, of eliciting comment adverse to me, and of having the public believe that your review of the case was an honest and an impartial one, based upon the evidence. If, therefore, it should result that your review was not warranted by the evidence, and that your statements and inferences concerning my case are not true, then your action must be condemned by the entire engineering profession as peculiarly base, and you must have forfeited the respect of all honorable men, for even you must admit that a journal such as yours professes to be can be of no value whatever to an engineer unless it speaks the truth.

"It therefore becomes my duty to give to you, and your duty to present to your readers, information which may aid them in estimating your alleged impartial review of my case at its just value; and I do this, not because of your personal attack upon me, but because the questions involved in my case are vitally important to every engineer in America. Before proceeding to the case proper I shall correct a few of your collateral misstatements.

DENOUNCED AS FALSEHOODS.

"You allege that after the official record in my case was sent to the Secretary of War 'the papers were for a long time in the custody of the attorneys for Capt. Carter.' This is a sheer falsehood, which I challenged you to justify.

"You intimate that Mr. MacVeagh 'has already submitted three different formal briefs in this case before the President and the Attorney General.' This is another falsehood without a shadow of justification.

"You further state concerning Mr. MacVeagh that 'when he returns and makes his plea it will then be seen what further pretexts for delay may be found,' insinuating that either I or my attorneys have sought pretexts for delay. This is another falsehood, equally baseless, which I challenge you to justify.

"You allege that 'the influence, personal, social, and political, which has gone into the defense of this case in Washington, New York, and Savannah, has been without precedent,' thereby insinuating that the case was sought to be settled otherwise than on its merits. This is another falsehood, for which I challenge you to produce a shadow of justification. My friends have always insisted that if I were guilty I should be punished, but that if not guilty, I deserved vindication. This is the only 'influence' that has been used.

"You further state that you have 'followed the course of this remarkable case from the outset,' and 'from all the study we have given to the evidence we see no reason whatever to question the correctness and justness of the court-martial's decision.'

"Let us see how closely you have studied the evidence. The principal and overshadowing charge against me—and the one to which you refer—was that of entering into a conspiracy in 1896 with the contractors doing Government work in my district to rob the United States by securing the payment to such contractors of two false and fraudulent checks in July, 1897, one for $230,749.90, and the other for $345,000.

GOES INTO THE CHARGES.

"It was alleged (1) that I so advertised for proposals, and so managed the advertising, giving out information, receiving of proposals, and awarding of bids, as to enable the favored contractors to secure the contracts, and (2) that after the award of the contract I permitted the contractors to use mattresses and stone different in kind and character from the mattresses and stone contracted for, less costly to the contractors, and of less value to the United States.

"On the trial it was proven by official records, by eminent officers of the Corps of Engineers, and by equally eminent civil engineers, that the specifications for the works were proper and had been approved by the authorities; that the advertisements had been inserted according to law; that information had been fully given; that the sealed proposals had been opened in the presence of the competing bidders, and that the contracts had been awarded to the lowest bidders in accordance with the law, at prices lower than the average prices for similar work elsewhere on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. It was proven, and not disputed, that the contractors were paid only for the quantities of work actually done under the contracts.

"The whole question in this case, then, is the contention that the works were not done according to the contracts. The witnesses in support of that theory were Capt. Gillette, who swore he never saw a brush mattress such as called for by my specifications, whose total experience, such as it was on mattress work for similar engineering purposes, was limited to only 12,000 cubic yards and eighteen months of time, and whose animus and unreliability are graven on the record; Gieseler, who swore that he never saw a mattress under the 1896 contract, and few under any other, who never built one, and who was an office man pure and simple; Twiggs, who never built a mattress, and whose sworn evidence was in direct conflict with his written reports, certified to on honor, and who was impeached by Mr. G. W. Brown, a civil engineer of integrity and experience; Keating, an uneducated laborer, who swore that he had had a total experience of only six or seven weeks with mattress work; Hale, who was directly impeached as to veracity, and who swore he did not know the difference between a square yard and a cubic yard, and a man named Cooper, who never built a mattress, who was directly impeached as to veracity, who swore he would do wrong rather than lose his job, and whose testimony was in direct conflict with his written reports certified to on honor.

ACCORDING TO CONTRACT.

"That the work had been done according to the contract, and the Government not defrauded, was proven by the sworn testimony, among others, of such men as Mr. George Y. Wisner, Mr. H. C. Ripley, Mr. A. E. Kastl, members of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Gen. W. P. Craighill, ex-Chief of Engineers, and Past President of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Major J. H. Willard, Major W. L. Marshall, Major F. A. Mahan, Capt. C. McD. Townsend, Capt. Thomas H. Rees, of the Corps of Engineers.

"When you wrote your 'fair and impartial review' did you forget to state that the evidence shows that Gen. Craighill swore that 'the work done by Capt. Carter in Savannah River and harbor is one of the most successful operations of which I have any knowledge, either in this or any other country, and that the cost for the results obtained is not unreasonable'?

"When you wrote your 'fair and impartial review,' did you forget to state that the evidence shows that Cooper, the chief witness for the prosecution, estimated the actual cost of the mattress work at 71 cents per square yard, and then, later, when requested to do so, estimated the actual cost of the same work at only 9 cents per square yard?

"When you wrote your 'fair and impartial review,' did you forget to state that the evidence shows that Mr. George Y. Wisner, after a thorough examination of the work, swore that the United States was not only not defrauded, but saved more than $1,000,000 in Savannah Harbor alone, due to the excellent character of the work executed there by me?

STATEMENTS OF OFFICERS.

"Will you now have the fairness to print the following statement of Capt. C. McD. Townsend of the Corps of Engineers?

"'I am to-day accepting, under specifications similar to the ones in Capt. Carter's contract, material almost identical with that which went into the Savannah works. My fascines are made of brush with the leaves and twigs remaining on them; they are bound with one strand of tarred rope, commonly known as lath yarn, though the specifications say tarred rope, and their binding is not unreasonably tight. I am putting in a multiple mat whenever it is considered necessary, and am leaving out all the intermediate poles, not the half with which Capt. Carter was charged. I have let $40,000 worth of work on fifteen-day proposals, have sent one specification to bidders, and notified them if they wanted to bid, they could apply for more. I have driven one contractor off the work, forfeiting all sums due to him from the Government and have signed letters in Lacrosse which were dated Rock Island.

"'This has not been done in any spirit of braggadocio, but has resulted from the regular course of business, and is what I testified I would do before Capt. Carter's court-martial. It is what one must do if he has the interest of his work at stake, and it is fearful to contemplate that the fiendish ingenuity displayed in his case can group such trivial and innocent matters together in such a manner as to produce the appearance of crime, and that our reputations are at the mercy of any disordered mind that may succeed us.'

"Will you now have the fairness to print the following statement from Major W. L. Marshall of the Corps of Engineers?

"'I recognize the fact that if the position of the prosecution in Capt. Carter's case is upheld, there is no security to any engineer, and the carrying on of public works will be impossible to anybody subject to military courts.'

SAVED OVER $1,000,000.

"Will you now have the fairness to print the following statement from Mr. George Y. Wisner of the American Society of Civil Engineers?

"'Not one penny was ever lost to the United States, but, on the contrary, Capt. Carter's skillful conduct of the work at Savannah alone resulted in saving over $1,000,000 to the Government. If Capt. Carter can be found guilty on such evidence as was adduced at his trial, then any engineer in America can be convicted of any charge whatever from the records of his own office when such records are used by unscrupulous enemies.'

"Will you now have the fairness to print the following statement from Capt. T. H. Rees of the Corps of Engineers?

"'I know that the contract for Capt. Carter's work was awarded to the lowest bidder after due legal advertisement, and that the prices were lower than the average prices for similar work elsewhere on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. I know that his work was done according to contract, and that the United States was not defrauded out of one dollar.'

"Will you now have the fairness to print the following statement from Mr. H. C. Ripley of the American Society of Civil Engineers?

"'I was present during the entire trial of Capt. Carter and listened to nearly every word of testimony. I made a critical examination of the works at Savannah and Cumberland Sound executed by Capt. Carter, and, from an experience of twenty years on works of a similar nature I do not hesitate to say that Capt. Carter's work will compare favorably with similar work done by other officers of the Corps of Engineers, both as to quality of work and as to the cost to the Government. To my mind the prosecution utterly failed to prove the charges and I believe that a jury of reputable civil engineers would have rendered a unanimous verdict of acquittal.'

MR. MACVEAGH'S OPINION.

"The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Attorney General of the United States, who was not my attorney during the trial, was asked subsequently by a friend of mine to undertake my case. Having been prejudiced against me by the garbled accounts given to the press, he declined unless after an exhaustive examination of the entire record he should find me absolutely innocent. Mr. MacVeagh's character is well known; he gave weeks of uninterrupted study to the case and then wrote:

"'A most careful study of the evidence has completely satisfied me that Capt. Carter is as innocent a man as I am. It is not only that there is absolutely nothing in the proofs submitted which is not entirely compatible with his innocence, but many facts are proven which are absolutely irreconcilable with his guilt.'

"Will you now have the fairness to print that, and then state your qualifications to judge of the merits of this case?

"A further word: That the works under my charge were successfully executed was admitted under oath by the most unscrupulous and vindictive of my enemies. The work done must therefore have been suited to secure successful results. Similar work has been done elsewhere with varying degrees of success. The evidence shows that my work was executed at a less cost to the Government than the average cost of other similar work.

"If, then, I used a mattress to secure successful results which cost the contractor only about one-tenth of what all other similar work has cost, either all the other engineers are fools or they have knowingly permitted a mattress costing about $1 a yard to be used when one costing about 10 cents a yard would have done fully as well, conclusions doubtless too absurd for even you to entertain.

SCORES HIS ACCUSERS.

"You state 'no honest man would object to have accusations against him passed upon him by a body of members of his own profession.' That fairness I have never had, except by men like Gen. Craighill, Major Marshall, Capt. Townsend, Capt. Rees, Mr. Wisner, Mr. Ripley, Mr. Kastl, and others, the results of whose investigations have been given.

"The Board of Engineers first appointed to investigate my work declined to examine it, but took against me the statements of men who were afterward proven to be ignorant, or untruthful, or both. Moreover, one member of that board made false statements concerning my actions in leading questions to witnesses, thus directly subverting justice.

"I have never shrunk from, but have always courted, the most searching inquiry into my works by my brother engineers. So far as I know, no experienced, honest, and disinterested engineer, however much prejudiced against my works, has ever examined them without becoming convinced that they were honestly and efficiently executed and that the Government was not and could not have been defrauded out of one dollar.

"There has been prepared a book containing an abstract of the charges against me, the entire evidence taken at the trial, and the briefs on both sides, which any engineer wishing the truth may have. A perusal of the evidence will show any intelligent man whether or not you have stated the truth in this case.

"O. M. CARTER,
"Captain Corps of Engineers, U. S. A."

CARNEGIE STEEL INTERESTS.

President Schwab Declines to Discuss Mr. Frick's European Trip.

C. M. Schwab of Pittsburg, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, was at the Holland House yesterday.

Mr. Schwab declined to discuss the Wall Street report that H. C. Frick's recent visit to Europe was to obtain assistance from Andrew Carnegie in financing the company.

"That is something I cannot talk about," said Mr. Schwab. "I can tell you, however, that the iron and steel trade was never more prosperous. While I will not predict that prices will still further advance, I am quite confident there will be no reaction in the near future."

CORNELL'S LARGEST CLASS.

Freshmen to be More Numerous than Ever—Schurman Dinner.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Cornell University this Fall will open with a freshman class surpassing in numbers that of any preceding year. The precise official total will not be obtainable from the register for some days, but the registration is even now much larger than in previous years.

To-night President Schurman dined with ex-Gov. Cornell at the latter's residence here, a large number of prominent men being present at the dinner, which proved to be practically a reception to President Schurman. Among the guests present were President Williams of the First National Bank, Judge Halliday, Roger B. Williams, President of the Board of Education; President Wyckoff of the Ithaca Electric Railway, President Cornell of the Ithaca Trust Company, Judge Van Cleef, Dr. Crane, Acting President of the University during the absence of Mr. Schurman; Charles Ezra Cornell, Treasurer Williams of the University, and the Rev. Dr. Synott.

President Schurman related to the guests his experiences in the Philippines.

WOMAN PALMIST FOUND DEAD.

Mrs. Black Went to a Hotel with a Companion, Who Left Her.

Mrs. Sarah Black, a widow forty years old, a palmist and astrologer whose home was at Ninetieth Street and Third Avenue, was found dead last night in a room on the second floor of the Central Hotel at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue. The woman, accompanied by a man, engaged the room at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The man signed the register as "J. Moore and wife, Manhattanville." He remained until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when he left the building.

When Mrs. Black did not appear all day, Proprietor William Hennessy sent Frederick Ulrich, the bartender, up the fire-escape to investigate. He found her lying on the bed as if sleeping. He attempted to arouse her, and discovered she was dead.

George Newbauer, a bartender at 200 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, identified her. He said she had a daughter who a few weeks ago was married to M. J. Silverstrand of 1,147 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

Coroner Zucca ordered the body removed to the Morgue. The police say the woman died of natural causes. There was no evidence of suicide or violence. Mrs. Black was richly gowned, and wore valuable rings. All were found on her intact.

Thomas Janney, Jr., Found.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 27.—Thomas Janney, Jr., who left here last Sunday a week ago in the yawl Nodus for a shooting trip along Chesapeake Bay, and who has been reported as missing, has been heard from by his father and mother here, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Janney of Narragansett Avenue. He is in Philadelphia.

An American Arrested in Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The State Department has been advised by the Consul General at Yokohama that he has succeeded in causing the arrest of the American Kent, who is charged with forging notes to the amount of $10,000 on the Union Trust Company of Jamestown, N. Y. Kent has admitted his identity.

26 New Fever Cases in Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 27.—There are twenty-six new cases of yellow fever and one death reported to-day.

Two New Cases in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 27.—Two cases of yellow fever were reported by the Board of Health to-day. There were no deaths.

PRESBYTERIANS IN SESSION

Discussion of Higher Criticism Interests Delegates in Washington.

MEETINGS OPENED YESTERDAY

164 Members of the Council Are in Attendance, Including Two from the South of Africa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The subject of higher criticism, so called, promises to engross much of the attention of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, which opened its first session here to-day. It was directly adverted to both in the opening sermon of the Rev. Dr. John De Witt, and subsequently in the formal address of the President of the Council, the Rev. Dr. J. Marshall Lang, of Glasgow, Scotland.

Referring to the attitude of the churches represented by the Council toward the Bible, Dr. De Witt said:

"This attitude is embodied in the well-known phrase of William Chillingworth: 'The Bible and the Bible alone is the religion of Protestants.' It involves the two great propositions, that the Holy Scriptures are the supreme rule of religious faith and conduct, and that being sufficient and perspicuous, they do not need for religious purposes the mediation of the Church as either witness or interpreter. Of course, this is the attitude of all the Protestant churches. But while other churches have emphasized their catholicity, or their apostolicity, the reformed churches have emphasized their loyalty to Holy Scripture. They have believed that they themselves would stand or fall with the Bible.

"It would be far from the truth to say that the Reformed Churches stand alone in their attachment to and dependence on the Holy Scriptures. The great Roman Church, in which mediaeval Christianity still survives, asserts not less clearly and strenuously than ourselves their Divine inspiration and authority. But it places tradition side by side with Scripture and of both Scripture and tradition it makes the teaching Church both the authoritative witness and the interpreter. The Reformed Churches contend that the Bible alone is the rule of religious faith. Claiming neither a priestly character for their clergy nor anything like magical virtue for their sacraments, and setting no high value, indeed, no religious value at all, on tactual successions in ordination, the peculiarity of their ministry has been that, relying on nothing else, they have held up the Bible as the Word of God, the revelation of His will, to be believed, and studied, and obeyed."

These excerpts serve to indicate the position taken by the members of the council, as the address received the cordial approval of the members.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the first business session of the council was held. The call of the roll disclosed the presence of 164 delegates representing churches from all parts of the world. Two members in whom their associates have a particular interest are Dr. James Stewart of Lovedale, South Africa, and H. S. Boaman of Pretoria. The former is strongly pro-British in his sympathies in the present crisis in the Transvaal, while the latter just as strongly upholds the Boers. Dr. Stewart was a personal friend of Dr. Livingstone, the famous African explorer.

The feature of the afternoon session was the address of the President of the Council, the Rev. Dr. J. Marshal Lang, pastor of the famous Barony Church of Glasgow, Scotland. His address commanded the interested attention of his auditors, although it was quite evident that his comments upon "Higher Criticisms" and the position of the Church thereon will be made the subject of discussion later in the sittings of the council. Referring to the position of the Church upon the question, Dr. Lang said:

"The churches which this council represents will command the attention of the age only in the measure in which, without lowering either their testimony or their ideals, they recognize and make room for its trends and habits of thought and its expansions and complexities of life. We are not worshippers of the past.

"We all wish to progress, but we do not wish to rush down steep places into confusions in which the integrity of the faith might be lost. We all wish the amplest development within the truth as it is in Christ; but we do not wish to part with historical continuities.

"An absolute and blind obedience to any statement of councils or any dogmatic formula whatsoever is impossible. Even in regard to the pronouncement of the General Councils of the Church it was always held that these must be afterward approved of by the Church. In words of the same standard, we use the statement, or formula, 'not as a rule of faith or practice, but only as a help to both.' Faith, after all, is better, larger, loftier than even the best confessions of it."

It is expected that by to-morrow 250 delegates will have reported.

The sessions of the Alliance will last ten days. The body is purely deliberative, and not in any sense legislative. Its capacity is entirely advisory.

A LETTER FROM MR. McKINLEY.

Regrets He Could Not Dine with Congregationalists at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—A. H. Plumb, President of the International Congregational Council, yesterday read to the Council a letter from President McKinley to M. C. Hasard in which the President said:

My Dear Sir: Referring to the kind invitation extended to me through yourself to be present at the banquet, to be given on the 27th inst., by the Congregational Club to the delegates of the International Congregational Council, I regret that engagements already made will prevent its acceptance.

Please convey to the members of the Congregational Club and delegates of the council an expression of my best wishes for the success of the occasion and my interest in their present international gathering, which ought to be productive of valuable results in the direction of more cordial fellowship among Christian peoples. With sincere regards, I am, very truly yours,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The reading of the letter was the cause of a spontaneous outburst of applause.

CUBAN STRIKE A FAILURE.

Gen. Ludlow's Proclamation and the Arrest of Twenty-one Leaders Demoralized the Movement.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—In consequence of the proclamation of Gen Ludlow yesterday the backbone of the strike is broken. The men lost their bearings, owing to their inability to hold meetings. Some struck, but others remained uncertain. The military authorities arrested twenty-one leaders and held them in custody, which largely assisted in demoralizing the movement, as there were no alternate leaders ready to issue orders.

There is a general desire to return to work; and this afternoon the leaders notified Mayor Lacoste that they would sign a proclamation urging the men to resume their usual avocations and acknowledging that the strike was a complete failure. The Mayor says that by to-morrow only the masons will remain out, and they have asked Gen. Ludlow for permission to hold a meeting and to endeavor to close a strike which the Military Governor has left on the hands of the Mayor, to do with as he thinks best.

Mayor Lacoste will receive the leaders of the masons and attempt to reach a satisfactory conclusion. He believes that before forty-eight hours have elapsed there will be no sign whatever of the strike in Havana. Immediately after signing the promised proclamation the leaders of the strike were released.

Gen. Ludlow's action is everywhere applauded. The Heraldo says:

"Our only criticism of the proclamation of the Military Governor is that it was too mild. It displayed a forbearance toward the Cubans which they do not deserve. The Americans are pledged to keep order. The Cubans have not appreciated the forbearance the Americans have shown throughout their intervention, treating it as if it were a kind of plaything. As a matter of fact, Gen. Ludlow had power to place the city under martial law."

The Lucha says: "The Cuban civil authorities have again failed in the hour of trial, and it has been necessary for Gen. Ludlow to interfere. The Cuban civil authorities do not seem to have the necessary capacity for Government."

Furnace Plant Sold for $3,000,000.

LEBANON, Penn., Sept. 27.—The Sheridan Furnace Plant and the one-half interest in the Cornwall Iron Ore Banks of Gen. Edward Burd Grubb of Burlington, N. J., have been purchased by the Pennsylvania Furnace Company. The price paid was $3,000,000. The sale was made by a New York attorney. The deed, which bore revenue stamps to the amount of $3,000, was filed in the Recorder's office here to-day.

Clothing for Boys

Our Clothing for Boys and Children is made with the same exactness of style and finish that for 42 years has distinguished the Brokaw Clothing for men.

Distinct fabrics in a variety of designs representing the best artistic skill of weaver and dyer—at moderate prices.

Brokaw Bros.

Astor Place, Fourth Avenue, Lafayette Place.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT OF CREDITORS TO INCOME OF TRUST FUND.—James Brady, who was a wholesale clothing manufacturer in this city, with stores in different cities in the West, died in 1883, leaving an estate valued at over $1,000,000. By his will, after bequeathing legacies amounting to about $80,000, he gave the remainder to his executors, William H. Hasard and two others, in trust to pay out of the net annual income $10,000 each to his two daughters—one of whom is Virginia W. Post, wife of George W. Post—during their lives, and to apply $2,000 yearly for rental of a house occupied by each. Edward H. Van Ingen, and four others, who are judgment creditors of Mrs. Post, each brought an action in the Supreme Court, Kings County, against the trustees and herself to reach and have applied to the payment of their judgments against her the surplus income, if any, of the funds thus held in trust for her benefit. The four cases were tried together before Eugene Frayer, as referee. The plaintiffs claimed that the $12,000 a year thus received by Mrs. Post was more than sufficient for her support, and that the surplus income was applicable in equity to the payment of their judgments against her, under Section 78 of the real property law of this State. That law provides that the beneficiary of such a trust should have the use and enjoyment of the income "to the extent necessary for his or her education and support," free from the claims of creditors, and it expressly gives to the beneficiary such use and enjoyment, against even his or her own improvidence or misfortune, by making it impossible to alienate or incumber this income in anticipation of its actual receipt. After hearing evidence as to what was necessary for the support of the beneficiary, the referee came to the conclusion that the income of the fund was more than was necessary for Mrs. Post's support, and that there was a yearly surplus of $3,000 applicable to the payment of the judgments. It appeared that in addition to her husband and two sons, her husband's mother lived with and was supported by Mrs. Post, and she contributed about $600 toward the house rent of a brother of her husband's; that she gave her husband $2,500 a year for spending money, besides paying very considerable sums on debts incurred by him. The referee holds that the sums thus paid cannot be taken into account in determining what was necessary for the support of the defendant, and that her generosity in that respect cannot be made a charge upon the income of this fund while her honest creditors are turned away empty handed.

JURY TRIAL IN A JUSTICE'S COURT.—John Kline brought an action in a Justice's court, in Oneida County, N. Y., to recover a balance claimed to be due him for services rendered to Lyman S. Harding. The evidence tended to establish the fact that for the purpose of settlement, Harding, before the suit was commenced, offered Kline $10. The jury brought in the following verdict: "We find that there is no cause of action, providing Mr. Harding, the defendant, pay to the plaintiff $9.50." The Justice refused to receive this verdict, ordering the jury to retire again and instructing them that, if the defendant owed the plaintiff $9.50, the latter was entitled to a judgment. Before the retirement of the jury the defendant's counsel remarked that if they would find a verdict of no cause of action, the defendant would pay the plaintiff $9.50. A verdict of no cause of action was afterward brought in by the jury and was received and docketed by the Justice, who, having discharged the jury, rendered judgment thereon in favor of the defendant for $9.10 costs, and the defendant, pursuant to the agreement of his counsel, paid to the Justice in the presence of the plaintiff the sum of $9.50. The County Court, on appeal, reversed the judgment. On further appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, the reversal by the County Court of the Justice's judgment was reversed, the court holding, by Presiding Justice Hardin, that no irregularity having apparently occurred after the rendition and reception of the verdict, it was the duty of the Justice to render judgment against the plaintiff for costs, and that, in the absence of any objection on the part of the plaintiff to what took place in the presence of the Justice, the jury, and the parties to the action, the judgment would be sustained. Justice Spring gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Adams. Justice Spring held that the case presented a very clear infraction of the orderly trial of cases. "The integrity of jury trials," he said, "cannot be maintained too strictly, and courts should not seek to palliate the conduct of those engaged in the nefarious practice of perverting their verdicts. In this case we have both the flagrant, unblushing attempt, and its immediate effect in the verdict. Every suitor in a court of justice is entitled to the unbiased judgment of the jury. Otherwise there is no safety and no certainty in a trial before that body."

Open This Evening.

In deference to the visiting hosts intent upon "seeing the sights" of the metropolis, *this store will remain open this evening.* We shall close the store Friday at 6 P. M. sharp and shall keep it

Closed All Day Saturday,

Thus enabling us, rank and file, to participate fully in the patriotic festivities incident to the reception of Admiral Dewey by the City of New York.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

The "Welcome Cap," in handsome, broad red, white and blue stripes, will be given children visiting the store to-morrow accompanied by parent or guardian.

"Fighting in the Philippines."

This is a handsome and appropriate souvenir for this historic occasion. The volume contains over 150 reproductions of interesting, important and thrilling incidents of the American occupation of the Philippines.

The worth and beauty of this souvenir has created such a demand for its possession that we are forced to limit it to the store's patrons exclusively.

ASK FOR A CHECK when purchasing goods to the amount of one dollar or more. Present same to the Dewey Book Souvenir Bureau, Third Floor, and the volume WILL BE PRESENTED FREE.

WELCOME DEWEY!

On Friday afternoon September 29th, and all day Saturday September 30th, our stores will be CLOSED.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS, Furniture, Carpets, &c., 193 to 205 and 211 & 213 Park Row.

THE KNABE PIANO OF TO-DAY

Sets the pattern for the World's Manufacturers.

The KNABE GRANDS and UPRIGHTS are imitated, but never equalled.

There are many pianos, but only one KNABE.

WM. KNABE & CO., 154 Fifth Ave., corner 20th St.

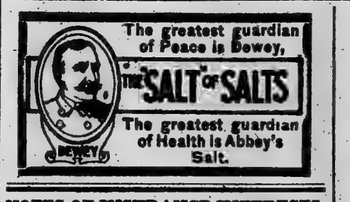

The greatest guardian of Peace is Dewey, THE "SALT OF SALTS" The greatest guardian of Health is Abbey's Salt.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

S. Herbert Wolfe has been appointed examiner of the Minnesota Insurance Department.

F. Guenther has been appointed Detroit agent of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford.

Worthington & Gill have been appointed sole agents of the Fire Association of Philadelphia at Buffalo.

Charles T. Chandler, Jr., of Chicago, has resigned as Cook County special agent of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford.

The factory mutual fire insurance companies have ceased to do business in North Carolina, because of the Craig law requiring domestic reincorporation.

Andrew B. Newcombe has been appointed Brooklyn manager of the British America and Western Assurance Companies of Toronto and the British American Insurance Company of New York.

The Memphis Fire Insurance Exchange has elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President—W. H. Moore; Vice President—J. F. Edrington; Secretary—F. L. Renner; Inspector—James E. Cleary.

The September meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union will be held in this city to-day. New York underwriters yesterday expressed the opinion that a proposition to substitute graded commissions for different classes of business for the present 15 per cent. flat commission rule is likely to be introduced by some member in behalf of his agents. In this event it is thought that but little time would remain for the possible consideration of any plan to end the fire insurance rate war in Newark.

Capt. A. H. McCormick Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The promotion to the grade of Rear Admiral of Capt. A. H. McCormick, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, was announced at the Navy Department to-day.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Marietta sailed yesterday from Boston for Washington to participate in the Dewey exercises next Tuesday.

The Princeton, with United States Minister Conger aboard, has sailed from Amoy for Hongkong.

The Badger has sailed from San Diego for Santa Barbara.

The Michigan has sailed from Charlevoix for Waukegan.

The Scorpion has arrived at Boston.

Indicted for Shooting Rockriaht.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Grand Jury to-day found indictments against Henriette Fingerhuth for shooting Landlord Roehricht at Plainfield a fortnight ago, and against her husband, Theodore, and her son Oscar, as accessories. They were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The homicide grew out of an effort on the part of Roehricht, who was a New York jeweler and owner of a large piece of property, to evict the Fingerhuths.

Chicago Warehouse Company Formed.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Chicago Warehouse Company, capital $4,000,000, filed papers of incorporation here to-day. One-half of the capital stock is preferred, with 6 per cent. cumulative dividends. The incorporators are Thomas L. Chadbourne, William M. Ivins, Camillus G. Kidder, Edmund K. Stalle, and Henry Woodman, all of Jersey City.

Negro Sentenced to be Hanged.

OAKLAND, Md., Sept. 27.—Sam Johnson, a young colored man, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on a day to be fixed by Gov. Lowndes for an assault on Annie Korfoot, a little girl living near Hagerstown, Md. Under the law Judge Sloane, who sentenced him, might have inflicted any punishment from three months' imprisonment to death on the scaffold. If Johnson is hanged he will be the fourth of his race to suffer the death penalty for a similar crime during the present year.

PRINT-CLOTH MILLS COMPACT.

Fixed Price Scale to Remain in Force —No Trust Formed.

In accordance with an agreement made by the managers of all the print-cloth mills at Fall River, a fixed scale of prices for all goods thirty-three inches in width and under will be maintained up to Jan. 1, 1900. This is an extension of an agreement already made which ended this week. The scale commences at 2¾ cents for regular "sixty-four square, twenty-eight-inch" goods, and no lower prices will be quoted.

The mills at Fall River manufacture practically all of the print-cloth in the market. Through the present arrangement, by which all their selling operations are placed in the hands of a committee of seven and two Trustees, chosen from the different mills, the retailers have to deal with the committee, and not directly

SHAMROCK IN THE DRY DOCK

Experts Say Her Outlines Do Not Stamp Her as a Winner.

HEAVIER THAN THE COLUMBIA

Built to Smash Through the Water Rather Than Cut Her Way—Wind Will Be Needed to Move Her.

The Shamrock was floated in the big Boston dry dock at Erie Basin yesterday, and her much-discussed underbody was viewed during the afternoon by about 300 sightseers. There is nothing novel in the contour that has been the subject of so much comment in yachting circles, and the consensus of opinion among the yachtsmen present appeared to be that the Shamrock, although the best craft that has ever been sent over in quest of the blue ribbon of the seas, was inferior to the Columbia.

The water began to pour in through the sluices at 11 o'clock, and forty minutes later the pontoon at the outer end of the dock was swung out. The Shamrock was then warped into the basin, the gate swung again into place, and the cup challenger was brought into position over the keel blocks that had been prepared for her reception. At 12:40 she settled on the blocks, the draught of water in the dock at the time being considerably less than twenty-one feet. The pumps were kept at work until 4 o'clock, at which hour the dock was dry.

Among the prominent yachtsmen who viewed the lines of the boat as they were gradually revealed were Messrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Capt. Woodbury Kane, Dr. J. C. Barron, A. Cary Smith, Frank Bowne Jones, Herbert C. Leeds, Thomas Fleming Day, Capt. Clayton Haff, Charles G. Davis, Lloyd Phoenix, and Capt. Dennis of the racing schooner Amorita.

DID NOT IMPRESS EXPERTS.

An expert who looked the two yachts over carefully went away with a happy look on his countenance. When he was asked why he looked so well pleased, he said, "I think I know where I can get some money on the Columbia." This remark seemed to indicate the general feeling which prevailed at the Erie Basin. The possible resistance of the plowing of the hull through the water, in these matters the Columbia is miles ahead of the Shamrock and the swordlike appearance of the forward under-water body of our yacht is in marked contrast to the axe-like model of the challenger. In fact, it would not be amiss to call the British yacht an axe and ours a sword. One has smashing power and bulk, the other keenness and cutting slenderness.

The keel of the Shamrock is very thin, not more than eighteen inches through, and conveys the impression of a high, fixed centreboard. Its fore and aft lines are neatly rounded into gentle curves, and the perpendiculars have a little slant outward as the keel goes down. The lead at the bottom is not in the shape of a bulb, but carries out the lines of the keel in a pretty manner. The bottom of the keel is slightly rockered, the greatest ascent being at the forward end. The keel is over thirty-one feet in length, while that of the Columbia is twenty-one feet long. The forward line of the keel is about the shape of a yacht's bow of the type of the clippers. The Shamrock's rudder is about five feet wide. It is one of the widest rudders to be seen on any racing yacht of recent build. The rake of the rudder post is not at all what it was supposed to be. It is less than forty-five degrees. Probably forty-three degrees would be about right. The rig of the yacht loses nothing of its size when seen close alongside as she lies in the dock. Her main boom is, as has been said, fully 111 feet long. It is the biggest boom ever seen on a yacht in this country.

To sum up, then, the Shamrock is a big brute. She is larger and heavier in every way than the Columbia, and her designer has evidently placed his faith in power. The Columbia is much the finer model of the two, and it seems inevitable that, since she is able to carry almost as much sail, she will yield to its driving power much more readily than the challenger, and so will attain a higher rate of speed. A glance at the dimensions of the two yachts side by side may help the reader to an understanding of their comparative features:

	Columbia. Feet.	Shamrock. Feet.
Length over all	121.04	126.04
Water-line length	89.10	99.11
Beam	24.02½	24.06
Draught	19.10	20.02½

When the yachts are officially measured it may be found that some of these dimensions are a trifle out, but the general result will be about the same, namely, that while the challenger is the shorter yacht over all, in all other particulars she is bulkier than the Columbia. She resembles the Defender more than she does the new champion, and that justifies the old saying that the seekers after the cup are always one boat behind us. Mr. Fife undoubtedly studied very closely the model of the yacht which beat Valkyrie III., and he has produced a remarkably good last year's boat. But as one old salt said yesterday, "There are no cups for last year's yachts."

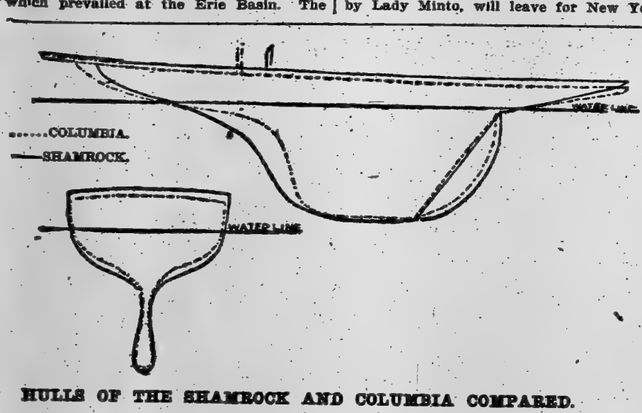

HULLS OF THE SHAMROCK AND COLUMBIA COMPARED.

In the Above Cuts of Midship and Profile Sections the Lines of the Shamrock Are Continuous and Those of the Columbia Dotted.

Shamrock made a decidedly favorable impression on the onlookers, but there was hardly one who did not feel sure that she would prove unable to beat the American champion. As the water receded and the yacht's lines came more and more plainly into view this feeling increased until it became in some minds simply a certainty. At the same time it must be admitted that the Shamrock is the speediest yacht, in so far as looks are concerned, that has ever come to us from the other side of the water. If she does not win the cup it will be because the Columbia is just a little speedier. The British designer is again one boat behind us. The Shamrock was undoubtedly designed to beat the Defender, and she would probably prove to be able to do that. But that is also what the Columbia can do, and it was the general belief of the experts at the Erie Basin yesterday that she can do it by a larger margin than the Shamrock can.

There were no mysteries about the revealed underbody of the challenger. She is just a plain, ordinary, every-day yacht. She is a normal vessel in every particular. Those who are acquainted with the work of Mr. Fife, her designer, will at once say that she is simply a typical Fife cutter. There are no tricks in her design, and what all the mystery has been about is the real mystery of the matter. The general impression given by the uncovered lines of the Shamrock is that she is a yacht of much power. She is built to carry sail, and she will do it. But she is also designed so that she will need to carry sail, for there is a heavy and large underbody to drive through the water. Power is gained by giving the yacht a generous beam and a deep bilge. But these are two elements which combine to make the under-water part of the vessel large, and that means that all the amount of sail which she will carry will be required to obtain a high speed. In a breeze and perhaps with a little sea, she should prove a dangerous competitor, but the Defender would probably beat her in such conditions. And in nine races out of ten the Columbia would leave the Defender far astern.

THE YACHT'S MEASUREMENTS.

Of course, information as to the details of the Shamrock's dimensions was refused, but some of the important facts were learned in spite of the secrecy observed. The new challenger will measure 89 feet 11 inches on the water line. That means that she will come just an inch inside of the limit of her class. If two good heavy men more than her complement were put on board of her, she would be over the length. She is to have an extra bobstay put on her before she leaves the basin. Furthermore, she will receive an extra strut on her mainmast just below the one now to be seen under her spreaders. This extra strut is to be put in for the purpose of helping her mast to withstand the strain which comes upon it in reaching. Her sailing masters are afraid of that strain. Now, it may be that when the extra rigging is added to the yacht's burden she may come down to the full length of ninety feet on the water line. In that case something would undoubtedly be taken out of her, in order to lighten her.

The beam of the challenger is still a matter of conjecture. It is safe to say that it is about what has already been printed, namely, 24 feet and some inches. Her draught was found to be yesterday, by the unerring test of docking her, 20 feet 2½ inches. There has been much speculation as to the draught of the yacht, but the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may rely on these figures. The Shamrock is, as has already been said, 128 feet 4 inches in length over all. Her mast is 48 feet 4 inches abaft the stem head. She has 76 frames, placed 20 inches apart, and there are 29 of these frames forward of the mast. Following out the frames, it is ascertained that her overhangs in the forepassages 18 feet and aft it is 20 feet 5 inches.

The topsides of the vessel are of aluminium and the underbody below the waterline is of manganese bronze. The lines of the yacht under the waterline were much in the nature of a surprise to the observers. In the first place the bilges are much lower than had been supposed. The vessel shows a larger proportion of dead rise to her floors than the Columbia and the turn of the line of her side as it descends is much easier. This makes the curve of her side longer than Columbia's, as it goes downward and makes the size of her midship section much larger than that of the American yacht. The entire underbody of the Shamrock thus becomes much larger than that of the Columbia and there is more boat to push through the water. The lines as they turn in under the quarters of the yacht are much more abrupt in their curve than those of the American vessel, and they convey the impression that the challenger cannot by any possibility leave the water as cleanly as our yacht does, but must drag a much larger wave after her.

HEAVIER THAN COLUMBIA.

The inward turn of the bilge, just under the quarter, is especially hard and ungraceful, and it looks anything but speedy. There is a similar peculiarity forward just ahead of the main rigging, where the lines of the bow present a singularly hard turn inward, a turn which to the eye of the expert looks inimical to the attainment of the least

on Saturday next; or, at the latest, on Monday. Lady Minto will sail for England Oct. 7, but the Governor General goes to see the international yacht races, to which he has been invited by Sir Thomas Lipton and Sir Roderick Cameron.

Lord Minto says that he fears these engagements will keep him so long in New York that it will be impossible for him to go to Chicago to participate in the Federal Building cornerstone laying celebration.

CHANGES IN RACE CONDITIONS.

If Steamers Interfere with America's Cup Contestants the Regatta May Be Sailed in Private.

At a joint meeting of the committee of the New York Yacht Club on the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club with the committee of that club, held yesterday, the conditions for the sailing of the cup races were modified as follows:

The original agreement provides the following regulations as to signals:

The preparatory signal shall be given fifteen minutes before the starting signal, and in case of a change in time of start, a preliminary signal shall be given fifteen minutes before the preparatory.

At the starting signal a yacht may cross the line; the exact time at which a yacht crosses the line during the succeeding two minutes to be taken as her start, and the end of that period as the start of the one crossing after its expiration.

If a race is not started by 1:30 P. M. the Regatta Committee shall have the right to declare the race postponed for the day, and no race shall be started after 3 P. M.

The foregoing was modified as follows:

First.—As to Signals.—A preparatory signal shall be given fifteen minutes before the starting signal, and a warning signal five minutes before the starting signal. In case of a change in the time of starting, the same signal shall be used. The change is in the addition of the warning gun and the provision that in case of a change in the time of starting the same signals be used.

Second.—The provision that if a race is not started by 1:30 P. M. the Regatta Committee shall have the right to declare the race postponed for the day, and that no race shall be started after 3 P. M. was changed to provide that no race shall be started after 12:30 P. M. (Half-past twelve.)

Third.—The provision for the presence on board during the races of a representative named by a competitor was changed by adding that a representative of the competing yachts should be present during all measurements.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton and C. Oliver Iselin also signed the following additions to the original agreement:

Inasmuch as we are of the opinion that the America's Cup races are no less a test of the strength of construction of the competing vessels than of their sailing qualities, and it is deemed advisable to avoid the embarrassment in which a vessel finds herself when called upon to decide whether to withdraw from a race upon the occurrence of an accident disabling her competitor, it is agreed that in the races between the Shamrock and the Columbia, each yacht shall stand by the consequences of any accident happening to her, and that the uninjured vessel shall sail out the race.

On the subject of overcrowding by excursion steamers, the joint committee agreed upon the following:

In case either contestant shall complain to the Committee on Challenge that his vessel has been interfered with by excursion steamers or other vessels in any race, the committee will take the complaint into consideration, and if it finds it well founded, will seek a conference with the Committee of the Royal Yacht Club with a view of arranging for the sailing of subsequent races without public notice

Evanston Tramps Steal Boxes of Soap.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—Tramps entered the freight depot of the Northwestern Railroad, in Evanston, Tuesday night and made away with three boxes of soap. Other small packages were also included in the booty, but the Evanston police express their inability to gauge a plot which would connect tramps with soap. A while ago the police raided a tramp colony of fifteen members in Lahahn's brickyard, and it is thought that the soap pilferers were attached to this gang. The police suspect all tramps whose personal appearance indicates cleanliness.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:30 A. M.—108 Waverley Place; Adelaide Lagasse; damage, $500.

5:40 A. M.—215 and 217 Lexington Avenue; Alfred Moulton; damage, $10.

9:30 A. M.—545 Third Avenue; no name; damage, $5.

12:45 P. M.—114 Third Avenue; Wakefield Photo Studio; damage, $500.

12:50 P. M.—195 West End Avenue; Daniel Daly; damage, $25.

2:00 P. M.—40 Clinton Street; Aaron Schreiber; damage slight.

4:35 P. M.—405 Manhattan Avenue; C. Marxen; damage slight.

6 P. M.—513 Broome Street; Valentine Valte; no damage.

GOULD DEFEATED AT POLO

Lakewood Team Proved No Match for the Rockaway Men.

SCORE STOOD 11 GOALS TO 1

The Crushing Defeat of the New Jersey Players Attributed to Lack of Practice.

Rockaway defeated Lakewood in a somewhat one-sided game of polo yesterday on the field of the Somerset Country Club, at Bernardsville, N. J. The Rockaway Club was represented by its second team, and won by 11 goals to 1. The teams were equally matched, each having the aggregate handicap of 12 goals. The severe defeat of Lakewood may partially be accounted for on the plea of lack of practice.

It was the first time that George Gould's team has appeared in competition since the Rockaway games last July. George Gould returned from Europe last Saturday, and he is naturally a trifle rusty at polo riding. Robert J. Collier has not been on a polo pony since he was thrown from his horse at Rockaway two months ago and fractured his collar bone. He was therefore less dashing in his work, and the brunt of the play fell upon P. Fenelon Collier and Jack Dallett, Jr. Dallett had the honor of scoring the only point for Lakewood, which was the last goal made in the first period. The line-up was:

ROCKAWAY.	Hdcp.	LAKEWOOD.	Hdcp.
1. W. A. Hazard	3	1. George J. Gould	2
2. Rene La Montague, Jr.	3	2. Jack Dallett, Jr.	4
3. Albert Francke	4	3. R. J. Collier	3
Back—Lawrence Rand	2	Back—P. F. Collier	3
Total	12	Total	12

The game started off with considerable snap, and for nearly four minutes Lakewood successfully resisted the desperate rushes made by Rockaway to get the ball between the goal posts, but at the end of that time Albert Francke, one of the strong Rockaway men, called forth the plaudits of his friends by making the first point. His success proved an inspiration to his team, for in less than two minutes young La Montague, W. A. Hazard, and Francke made goals, Dallett closing the period after some hot plays with what turned out to be the only goal for the Jersey team.

Hazard made two goals, the only points, in the second period, and he and La Montagne were the only scorers in the third period.

The Rockaway team will play the Staten Island Polo Club on Monday in the semi-final round for the Somerset Cup. The score by periods was:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
No. 1.	Albert Francke	Rockaway	3:56
No. 2.	W. A. Hazard	Rockaway	0:45
No. 3.	Albert Francke	Rockaway	0:38
No. 4.	Rene La Montagne, Jr.	Rockaway	0:20
No. 5.	J. Dallett, Jr.	Lakewood	2:38

Ball knocked out 5 seconds over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

No. 1. W. A. Hazard.....Rockaway....0:36
No. 2. W. A. Hazard.....Rockaway....9:13
Ball knocked out 5 second over time.

THIRD PERIOD.

No. 1. Rene La Montagne, Jr. Rockaway....8:07
No. 2. W. A. Hazard.....Rockaway....0:30
Ball knocked out 43 seconds over time.

FOURTH PERIOD.

No. 1. Rene La Montagne, Jr. Rockaway....8:45
No. 2. Lawrence Rand.....Rockaway....4:08
No. 3. Albert Francke.....Rockaway....3:31
Goal struck 1 minute 19 seconds over time.

Summary.—Goals earned—Rockaway, 11; Lakewood, 1. Nothing allowed by handicap and no penalties. Referee—Charles Pfizer, Jr. Timekeeper—Charles M. Chapin.

Among the spectators were E. H. T. Talmage, with a party on his four-in-hand; Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey Turnbull, Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Alexander, Ernest Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stevens, Mrs. Joe Dallett, Jr., Col. E. A. Stevens, George B. Post, Jr., Mrs. Albert Francke, Montague La Montague, H. L. Herbert, Miss Dorothy Rand, Grant B. Schley, Jr., Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Mrs. Ladenburg, Palmer Campbell, and Emil Pfizer.

NEW TRAIN-LIGHTING SYSTEM.

Successful Test of Incandescent Lamps Exhibited, Employing Axle Friction for Power.

A train of cars was exhibited in the train shed of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in Hoboken last night lighted by incandescent lights, the power being furnished by axle friction. The test was successful, and proved a distinct advantage over the method of furnishing power from the engine, the fault of this system being that when a car is disconnected it necessarily becomes dark. The expense of the old system it is claimed is considerable, an expert electrician and an engineer on each train where it is in use being needed.

The Electric Axle Light and Power Company has introduced the new system, which, it is claimed, is well nigh perfect, and the cars exhibited last night were brilliantly illuminated, each one containing seventeen incandescent lights. On one of the trucks of each car is located a small dynamo in close proximity to the axle. From one end of the dynamo box is a pulley which comes in contact with a split pulley placed on the axle, and as the axle revolves the dynamo pulley is brought into frictional contact with the car axle pulley.

The dynamo generates one and one-quarter horse power, and the electricity is carried into a storage battery, which will furnish a supply of light for the seventeen lamps burning constantly for twelve hours. The mechanism is simple. The current is regulated by a switchboard in each car. Each light can be operated separately if desired after the current is turned on from the switchboard. An electrician is not required with the new system, as the dynamo and storage battery are regulated automatically. The inspection necessary is reduced to a minimum.

To avoid putting the slightest extra strain on the locomotive, the automatic mechanism is such that the dynamo does not begin to generate electricity until a speed of twelve miles an hour has been attained and the same device cuts off further action of the dynamo when the speed of the train exceeds forty miles an hour. Experiments have demonstrated that the dynamo attachment does not lessen the speed of the train or call for any additional steam power from the engine. Aside from the lesser cost of the new system over the old, it is claimed for it also that in addition to giving a very fine light the electric power thus generated can be used in the Summer time to run electric fans on the cars.

The company controlling this new system has been giving it a practical test for two years. It is now in successful operation on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road, and has been found to work perfectly and give satisfaction. It is also in use on the private cars of Senator Chauncey M. Depew and a number of other Eastern railroad officials, but the company has made no effort to fully market the system until satisfied by practical tests of its value. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has taken it up, and the train exhibited last night is the third of five cars each that the Electric Axle Light and Power Company has equipped for this road, and other cars are now being similarly equipped.

It is estimated by one of the officers of the company that the cost of lighting under the new system averages 1 cent per lamp for a period of ten hours, including the cost of inspection, &c.

Isaac L. Rice is Chairman of the Board of Directors and Max E. Schmidt is President of the company. The inventor of the system, who is also the chief engineer of the company, is Morris Moskowitz. He stated last night that he had been working on his invention for eight years. Tuesday night the new lighting system was personally inspected by a number of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western's officials, who came down from Scranton on one of the trains. They expressed themselves much pleased with the system. The trains now equipped with the new lights are in use on the Morris and Essex Division.

LOCOMOTIVE KILLS FOUR MEN.

Rejected as Volunteers, They Met Death at Home.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 27.—Four men walking along the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Elizabeth Furnace, a few miles east of here, last night, were ground to pieces by a shifting engine which was running backward. The men were badly mangled.

They were later in the day identified as James Haslett, Jr., John H. Dickinson, and James H. Kernan, all of Wellsborough, Penn., and Richard McKay of Providence, R. I. The identification was made by James C. Moran, who worked with them in the hop district of New York the first two weeks of this month, and who accompanied them here Monday.

Tuesday the five men presented themselves at the recruiting office in this city for enlistment, but all were refused excepting Moran. Haslett tried to enlist as a musician. The bodies are held awaiting advices from friends.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

W. A. Brady to be Managing Director of the Biei Syndicate.

CONTRACT HAS BEEN SIGNED

Will Conduct the Old Koster & Bial Music Hall on Lines of High-Class Vaudeville.

William A. Brady, who is directly interested in the management of the Manhattan Theatre, with Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., and in various other theatrical enterprises, entered into a contract yesterday with the Robert Biei Syndicate, who are the lessees of the Koster & Bial Music Hall, to become the managing director of the latter house and immediately to assume charge of the music hall.

Mr. Brady stated last evening that the contract which he has entered into came so suddenly that he has had little or no opportunity to formulate his plans, but his first important attraction, which will be presented this evening, will be the exhibition by the American Vitagraph Company of views of Admiral Dewey and interesting events on board of the cruiser Olympia while lying in New York harbor, also scenes from the North Atlantic Squadron.

These views will be continued during the present celebration, and will also include pictures taken during the river review and land parade. Next week Mr. Brady will exhibit interesting pictures taken during the international yacht race

"The policy of the house as far as the attractions are concerned," said Mr. Brady, "will be materially changed. The first important production will occur on Oct. 2, when there will be presented a half hour dramatic sketch entitled: 'When a Man Loves Too Well,' by Paul Armstrong, the story of which is founded on American society life and is written around a husband, a wife, and a wife's former admirer. This same programme will include specialties by prominent vaudeville artists."

Mr. Brady has also contracted for an important European attraction, which has been seen here before, and for several others which he is not at liberty to make public for the present. These, with several vaudeville attractions which he secured from George W. Lederer, intended for the New York Theatre Roof Garden, Mr. Brady thinks will be sufficient to carry him along into the season as far as the holidays, when he will organize a company on the same principles as Weber and Fields's stock company and the Rogers Brothers, and produce burlesques on local successful attractions. For these burlesques Mr. Brady will secure Clay Green and Henry Guy Carleton to write the lines.

David Henderson has made an offer to supply an elaborate pantomime for the holidays, which is looked upon quite favorably, but nothing is as yet definitely decided upon.

Beginning next Saturday a series of popular price matinées will be introduced, when the highest priced seat will be 50 cents.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—W. W. Wycroft, Bradford, England; Judge J. C. Bancroft Davis, Washington.

ASTOR—O. L. Pruden, who was ex-President Cleveland's private secretary, Washington.

BUCKINGHAM—J. S. Fearon, Shanghai; Prof. Arnold Hague, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Prince Albert Radziwill, Mexico; Col. Albert J. Barr, Pittsburg; Belmont Tiffany and Mrs. Tiffany, New York; Charles M. Jackson, London; P. E. Stah'knecht, Du-ango, Mexico.

EMPIRE—P. Rice, President of the Board of Aldermen, Atlanta.

EVERETT.—W. W. Fletcher, Nottingham, England; John R. Porter, President of the Civil Service Commission, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. J. M. Duffy, Pittsburg; J. M. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts; Congressman William Alden Smith, Michigan; Capt. N. M. Dyer, United States Navy.

GILSEY—William J. Buchanan, Minister to Argentina; M. W. Denman, Mexico.

GRAND—Commander Asa Walker, United States Navy; Capt. W. F. Rankin, Twenty-seventh United States Infantry.

GRAND CENTRAL—D. Fitzgerald, Mexico; John R. Dodds, England.

HOFFMAN—Gov. Miles B. McSweeney and staff, South Carolina.

HOLLAND—Gov. N. O. Murphy, Arizona; Col. N. Treweek, Salt Lake City.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor J. P. Hopkins, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—S. J. Menzies, Liverpool.

PARK AVENUE—Baron A. Branca, Naples; Col. M. M. Blout, United States Army; Admiral James N. Miller, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Senator N. N. Stranahan, Fulton, N. Y.; Col. W. R. Smedberg, United States Army.

NORMANDIE—C. F. Halford, British Army, London; O. C. Dewey, cousin of the Admiral, Wheeling, West Va.

PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon, Utah; Ed D. Rice, Boston; Hugh J. and Brigham T. Cannon, Utah.

SAVOY—Heber M. Wells, Governor of Utah; H. J. M. Cadega, Philadelphia; Miguel Mendoza, Antonia Mendoza, and Gonzalez Pebrase, Havana; A. W. Clayton, of the Governor of Utah's staff.

ST. CLOUD—Major M. Hochheimer, United States Army.

ST. DENIS—T. De Witt Talmage, Washington; Congressman J. M. Belford, Riverhead, N. Y.; the Rev. C. S. Vedder, Charleston, S. C.

UNION SQUARE—Folliote Paget, London.

WALDORF—Gov. E. C. Smith and Lieut. Gov. H. C. Bates, Adjt. Gen. T. S. Peck, Quartermaster Gen. W. H. Gilmore, Gen. L. Bates, Surgeon Gen. O. W. Peck, Vermont; G. W. Hooker, Chairman of the Dewey Reception Committee, Vermont; Col. Nutt, Washington; Lieut. T. C. Dewey, United States Navy; J. Fletcher Moulton, London; R. E. Lloyd, Elsmere, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; St. George Hotel.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. S. Powers, dress goods and silks; 86 Worth Street; Stuart House.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Neal, linens; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Wells, dress goods and silks; M. Hochschild, domestics, upholstery goods, and linens; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics, dress goods, and linens; J. Gray, silks; 57 White Street.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; Mr. Thorpe, linens; A. S. Hunter, dress goods and domestics; 57 White Street.

Heiber, J., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. Heiber, dress goods; St. George Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods; M. L. Seidl, gloves and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; E. Morgan, dry goods; L. Morgan, notions; Hotel Albert.

New & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; J. New, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Weists, P. C. Sons, York, Penn.; P. C. Weist, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Annewalt & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. A. Annewalt, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Louis, Mo.; R. C. Wheeler, furnishing goods, carpets and upholstery goods; 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Frank, Henry, Natchez, Miss., notions; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Buddeke Bros. & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Buddeke, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; W. F. Sackett, silverware; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; notions; Hotel Albert.

Gilmer Brothers, Winston, N. C.; J. L. Gilmer, dry goods and notions; 139 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Lawfer, W. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. H. Lawfer, holiday goods; 376 Broadway.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, linens and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks and velvets; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Steely, J. D., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Clement, J. W., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. J. Scott, knit goods, yarns, corsets, and rubber goods; W. McKee, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Rollman & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Rollman, notions, laces, and fancy goods; 109 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Sept. 27.—A disastrous fire visited the village of Kresgeville, this county, early this morning. Later reports state that the fire has broken out anew, and the entire town is threatened. It is impossible to secure details, as there are no telephone or telegraph connections with the place. Roth's Hotel, the general store of Silas H. Beers, and the residence of Justice C. A. Kresge are among the buildings destroyed. The fire originated in Beers's store.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The large five-story brick building at 1707 and 1709 Filbert Street, the first two floors of which were occupied by the Mercey Furniture Company and the three upper floors by the Reliance Storage and Warehouse Company, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day, together with its contents. The loss is estimated at about $100,000, on which there is a partial insurance. The building and stock of Henry Maule, wholesale dealer in seeds, adjoining the burned structure, were damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars, fully covered by insurance.

FOOTBALL ON LONG ISLAND.

Teams of the Interscholastic League Are Hard at Work.

The schools of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League have opened their doors again and the athletes of these institutions are preparing for active work on the gridiron. It is very early, however, to determine which schools will make the most vigorous bid for the championship of the league.

The football team of St. Paul's School of Garden City, the champions of last year, will not have as strong an organization as last year. "Ned" Sprague, half back and Captain of last year's team, has gone to Harvard, where he is an active candidate for a position on the 'Varsity team. The school, however, will be represented by a strong aggregation.

The candidates of the Brooklyn Boys' High School have been practicing for some time. E. A. Weldon is to be manager of this team. Capt. Robert P. Schoenjahn, 1902, who plays fullback, has shown great ability as a player. The strength of his team will be in the swiftness which the coaches are trying to develop. The coaches are Prof. Lewis, who comes from Hamilton College and who was a member of the team there, assisted by "Al" Boemermann, the well-known centre of the Belmont Athletic Club; Allen Duncan, the Princeton quarterback, and Fred Van Wicklen of Yale. The following players will fill their regular positions: Lester Ward, 1900, centre; John E. Fenner, 1900, right guard; William R. Bamber, 1900, right tackle, and Capt. Schoenijahn, 1902, fullback.

The Erasmus High School boys are saying little about their work. A number of their best players will not be with the team this year. Prof. Morris will be manager of the team. The boys have selected the following officers for this year: President—Horace Harold Theall; Vice President—Nicola Ullo; Captain—Arthur C. Kelly.

The Polytechnic Preparatory School has thirty candidates for its team. Bertenshaw of last year's team is the most likely candidate for Captain. Bassford has been chosen as manager. The "Poly" team is the heaviest in the league.

The Manual Training High School team will be coached by Prof. Thompson, who was a member of the Yale team.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:58	Sun sets...5:48	Moon rises..12:02

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:32	Gov. Isl'd...3:25	H. Gate...5:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....2:48	Gov. Isl'd...3:35	H. Gate...5:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Araguenese, Para, &c...	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
A. R. Thorpe, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Mae, Ponce, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Saxon Prince, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arcadian, Glasgow		
British King, Antwerp		
Buffalo, Hull		
Ella, Nuevitas, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hyanthes, La Plata	6:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	5:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Patricia, Hamburg		2:30 P. M.
Rabat, Havana		6:30 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 8 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. Mails for Hawaii via San San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 13 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 29 and up to Oct. 13 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, for dispatch per steamer Amerika Maru.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 28.

Algiers, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
British Princess, Newcastle, Sept. 16.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 14.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 28.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 26.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 16.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Sept. 17.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Montezuma, Greenock, Sept. 12.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 12.
Plympton, Antwerp, Sept. 14.
Polarstjernen, Christiansand, Sept. 13.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Sept. 13.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Sept. 21.
Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 23.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Sept. 26.
Critic, Dundee, Sept. 15.
European, London, Sept. 17.
Francisco, Hull, Sept. 17.
Lampasas, Galveston, Sept. 22.
Winifred, New Orleans, Sept. 22.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
New York, Southampton, Sept. 23.
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 24.

SUNDAY, OCT. 1.

Caracas, San Juan, Sept. 26.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
La Normandie, Havre, Sept. 23.
Massilia, Gibraltar, Sept. 17.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 21.
Montcalm, London, Sept. 20.

MONDAY, OCT. 2.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 23.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 23.
El Mar, New Orleans, Sept. 27.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Sept. 18.

TUESDAY, OCT. 3.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Sept. 19.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Sept. 27.
Numidian, Glasgow, Sept. 21.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 23.
Werra, Bremen, Sept. 24.

Arrived.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool Sept. 20 and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen Sept. 16 and South

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

DEWEY'S GREATER VICTORY.

There is no necessity for inviting anybody to do honor to Admiral DEWEY. Everybody is doing that all over this country, and very unanimously and cordially right here in New York. The pride in him for his work in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, has increased rather than diminished with the lapse of time. The exultation that followed the news of his complete triumph over the Spanish might easily have abated and died away with the echoes of the guns of his fleet, instead of increasing as it has until long-pent-up satisfaction impatiently awaits the opportunity to express itself in votive sculptural decorations, in rich gifts, in flags and banners, parades and fireworks, and in those cheers of approval and affection with which we shall greet the victorious commander.

When Admiral DEWEY passes before the vast multitude of his admiring fellow-citizens on Saturday the probability is that the uppermost thought in the minds of those who greet him will be about his achievement as an officer of the navy performing that military duty for which his training and experience had fitted him. His prompt acceptance of assignment to the Asiatic Station, not regarded, when he was chosen for that duty, as an opportunity for winning fame and great promotion; his bold entrance into a strange harbor, protected possibly by elaborate mines and certainly by a fleet backed by fortifications; his sagacious management of the attack, to make it a bloodless triumph for his fleet and a bloody catastrophe for the enemy, appeal to every one capable of appreciation of gallant deeds of war.

But all of us should not forget that DEWEY's triumph meant more, will continue to mean a good deal more, than the destruction of MONTOJO's fleet. Before the first gun was fired at Manila there was scarce a nation in the civilized world—save perhaps Great Britain—that felt any constraint to treat us with respect. Even some of our South American neighbors, at times when the United States felt called upon to talk severely to them, mistook self-restraint for timidity. It was much too common to hear complaints about the readiness in great capitals to treat us as a people so given up to dollar-worship that we had lost the sense of self-defense and were indifferent to our National reputation for courage and honor.

DEWEY has done much to change all this. The victory he won at Manila gave us not only the Spanish islands, but won for us the respect of a world that could only be convinced by a triumph after a dash of arms. And it was his diplomatic tact, his discretion, backed by enough of bulldog readiness to renew the fighting if necessary, that contributed to win for us the increased measure of respect with which the United States have been regarded since May 1, 1898. The annihilation of the Spanish fleet was a gratifying result, but the creation of a renewed respect for us among nations is unquestionably the idea that Rear Admiral SCHLEY had in mind when he spoke of the victor at Manila as "the peerless DEWEY."

It was a great triumph, creditable to our arms, to the Government that provided for it, to the brave, calm, alert, generous gentleman by whom it came. It offered us an extension of boundary and influence, it won for us a higher and stronger position among the people of the earth. It was an event full of fame for DEWEY, but there was in it "glory enough for all of us."

THE TRANSVAAL AND THE "UNDERSTANDING."

We have received a certain number of communications from grieved or disgusted Britons inquiring how we can possibly take such an unfriendly tone as the writers insist that we do about the procedures of the British in the Transvaal. Some of these we have printed. Others we have not the least intention of printing. And perhaps this may be as good an occasion as any other that is likely to arise to explain that although the department of THE TIMES that is devoted to letters to the editor is an arena, it is not on that account a cockpit. We have said, and we repeat, that the agreement or disagreement of a correspondent with our own views has nothing to do with the availableness of his communication. If he has anything to the purpose to say, and knows how to say it, he is very welcome. If he has facts or arguments to adduce to show that THE TIMES has gone wrong, he is all the more welcome. But "knowing how to say it" includes knowing how to say it decently and politely. We do not at all mean that the columns of this journal shall be made the medium for insulting anybody, not even itself.

And now to the relations of the Transvaal to the Anglo-American "understanding." It is because we are anxious for the success of the understanding, because we believe that the success of it is the best guaranty for the peace and progress of the world, that we are almost as anxious that Great Britain should not go wrong as that the United States should not go wrong. It is necessary for the peaceful progress of the world that the two most peaceful and most progressive nations in it should be, in their national actions, of an unimpeachable rectitude. It is not philanthropy so much as it is patriotism that induces such Britons as Mr. JOHN MORLEY and Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON to find fault with the procedures of the British Government, as represented by the Minister of the Colonies, who is known to so many of his own countrymen as "Pushful Joe." France may cover herself with disgrace by such a national denial of justice as the Dreyfus case has shown. That is an interesting thing for English-speaking people to speak about, but English-speaking people do not feel that it touches them in particular. On the other hand, as it is patriotism which makes Mr. MORLEY and Mr. HARRISON ashamed of the performances of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in the Transvaal business, so it is a kind of patriotism which makes American journals resent the bullying behavior of the greatest empire in the world to one of the smallest republics.

And here in New York there is still another and more intimate reason for resentment, or rather the resentment is one of the instincts that take precedence of reason. New York was New Amsterdam before it was New York, and Dutch before it was English. The emigrants from Holland who came to Manhattan in the middle of the seventeenth century might as well, except for accidents, have gone to Cape Town. And those who emigrated to New Amsterdam felt and resented English or "Yankee" aggression nearly two centuries before it was felt and resented by the Boers of Cape Colony. "The cunning men of Pyquag," in those old days, played very much the same part that has of late years been played by the raiders of JAMESON and the speculators of the Rand. Our columns bear witness every day that it is still by men of Dutch names and lineage in New York that the "pushful" behavior of Great Britain in the Transvaal is most warmly resented. And with one such man the Governor of the State and another the Mayor of the city, it will not do to assume, even after two centuries of English rule and English speech, that England may absolutely count upon the sympathy of New York in her operations against men of Dutch descent in South Africa. The "Holland Society," composed of men whose ancestors have not seen Holland for two centuries, and have not talked Dutch for pretty well a century, is understood to be meditating a public protest against British oppression of the Dutch.

We often have occasion to point out that New York has a municipal history going beyond the Irish potato famine of 1846. It is equally true that it has a municipal history going beyond the British occupation of 1662. This is not the town in which Britons can rely upon sympathy with their case against the descendants of Dutchmen, without any regard to the merits of the case. It is quite true that these descendants of Dutchmen are of the same mind with their fellow-citizens of other descents in respect to the value of the Anglo-American understanding, and are equally appreciative of the sympathy which Great Britain, alone among the great powers, showed us during the Spanish war. If Great Britain desires the sympathy of the United States in her proceedings in South Africa, and more specifically if she desires the sympathy of New York, it behooves her to pay more attention than she has been paying to the righteousness of those proceedings. It would not be at all safe for her to take disinterested opinions upon the question whether the actions and utterances of her Minister for the Colonies, or the actions and utterances of the President of the South African Republic, had been the more internationally "correct," the more dignified, the more statesmanlike, the more gentlemanlike, or the more righteous.

BRYAN, CORN, AND NEBRASKA.

Nebraska, according to the last election in that State, was Populist by a plurality of 3,422 in a whole vote of 189,984. In 1897 the fusion of Populists and Democrats carried the State by 13,619 in a whole vote of 194,251. According to the reports of the Department of Agriculture Nebraska's corn crop in 1896 was 298,599,638 bushels, valued at $38,800,000. In 1897 the crop was one of 241,268,490 bushels, valued at $41,000,000. The crop of 1898 was 158,754,666, valued at $34,900,000.

We do not undertake to maintain with positiveness that the appreciation of the value of corn since 1896 fully explains the changed attitude of the voters in Nebraska. It is apparent that in three years the corn of which they raise such superb crops advanced from about 13 cents a bushel to 19 cents, and in 1898 was valued in the State at about 22 cents. It is also apparent, according to political reports that are undisputed, that the Populist or Fusion vote in Nebraska has fallen off as corn and all other agricultural products increased in value.

Nebraska is promising to gather a crop of 300,000,000 bushels of corn this year. This is to be her contribution to the enormous aggregate of 2,500,000,000 bushels expected from the whole country. If this corn is as valuable to Nebraska for consumption, for the development of beef and pork, or for export, as corn was a year ago, it represents about $80,000,000 of money to the farmers, or twice as much as the corn crop in 1897, when attachment to the party of calamity began to wane.

Col. BRYAN's opening speech in the Nebraska campaign, spoken at O'Neill, seemed to us to breathe an unreasonable spirit of dissatisfaction, a somewhat irrational disposition to promise disaster in the face of prosperous conditions and to invite support upon the theory that when the existing conditions have changed his fellow-citizens of Nebraska will be willing to admit that he was guessing right and to help him to be President with some purpose of averting disaster.

We have already remonstrated with Col. BRYAN for misleading the farmers of Nebraska in this same O'Neill speech by stating that failures were more frequent immediately following the election of MCKINLEY than they were before he was elected. It was not good policy to make such a statement to farmers who can read and probably do read the newspapers, and who can verify Col. BRYAN's statements, or prove them unveracious, by Government publications. If "honesty is the best policy," he should have told a diametrically contrary story, even if it were likely to increase confidence in the other party.

Reports from Nebraska lead us to believe that there are other grounds in that State for satisfaction than a good corn crop. The people are employed; they have something to give for the money they desire to have, and instead of being borrowers to a man, it is intimated that they have money to lend. Col. BRYAN is a popular man in the State. His eloquence charms the people when he addresses them. But it seems to us that he would be justified in looking for a better harvest of votes for his party if the corn and other crops had been smaller and less valuable this year.

GETTING OUR MONEY BACK.

When our egregious Municipal Assembly voted $150,000 to receive and entertain Admiral DEWEY, a cold shiver ran down the spine of every New Yorker who was old enough to remember the time when our old "co-ordinate branch" had the power of appropriating money without the assent of a Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Every such New Yorker recalled the times when such an appropriation meant an Aldermanic "junket," when it was intended and expected to be "blown in" on brass bands, kid gloves, cut flowers, hacks, and champagne, and when, if there was any unexpended balance, that also was "blown in" on more brass bands, more kid gloves, more cut flowers, more hacks, and more champagne.

We seem to recall that a cold shiver ran down the spine of this journal at the prospect. Therefore it behooves us all the more to say that the shiver was not only premature, but misapplied. It is true enough that the Municipal Assembly ought to be reformed altogether by abolishing it. But it is also true that, by one means and another, largely, we suspect, by means of Mr. GUGGENHEIMER, this particular appropriation, which was reasonably expected to be worse than a mere throwing away of money, since it also seemed to involve the disgracing of the city, has been overruled into a highly remunerative form of municipal investment. About one-fifth of it was "blown in" upon the arch of welcome, and we have no hesitation in saying that the arch, whether it is to stand a month, or six months, or a year, is the very cheapest and most paying investment of $25,000 that the city has ever made. It is not merely that it is a signal artistic success. It is that it attests and brings out latent capabilities of public spirit and municipal service and local pride that are of immeasurable value.

And in a lower view, and more directly, nobody who goes out into any street, up town or down town, can doubt that the investment has paid, that the city is getting its money back. A Boston paper said two days ago that all Boston had gone to New York. It seems to be as true of all Philadelphia, all Albany, all Buffalo. Some years ago, at a meeting here of the Society for Christian Endeavor, a cynical observer observed that you could not turn into New York fifty thousand women whose clothes did not fit without making a sensible change in the aspect of the town. The clothes of our present visitors, we take pleasure in saying, do for the most part fit. They are "city folks." But as evidently to whoever goes about the streets they are not our city folk, but people from quieter municipalities who have to ask the policemen how to go whither they would go, and whose eyes are full of wonder and amaze.

And this observation is of yesterday, two days before the reception of DEWEY is scheduled to begin. We shall never know within a good many thousands, however carefully we may collate the statistics of all the railroads, how many people have been attracted thither by the reception of DEWEY. We have had big shows before, the Washington Centennial of 1889, the Columbian parade of 1892, and the rest. But the people who swarmed into town for these occasions were the people of the metropolitan district, the people within or not very far without "the radius of commutation," really a suburban assemblage, and the huge majority of them came in in the morning and went back at night. Our present visitors come from much further afield, come for three days, four days, a week, and come prepared to leave much money. They must eat and lodge, and they also "shop," and thus they cause the heart of the shopkeeper as well as of the hotel keeper to sing for joy, and to bless the provident extravagance of the Municipal Assembly.

Because it is not only the mere fact that the Admiral is to be received here, it is the further fact that preparations on a grand scale have been made for his reception, that has caused this tremendous influx. It would not have been the same thing at all if a big appropriation had not been made, and if it had not been prudently and patriotically diverted from the subjects of the epigrammatist. The plain moral is that it pays, not only on occasion, but all the time, to have your city embellished and worth looking at, that we ought to have municipal decorations on view all the year round, and that it is both feasible and desirable to make New York, like Paris, a "permanent exposition."

Washington is about ready to give Admiral DEWEY its welcome, and it promises to be cordial, general, highly creditable, and interesting, and not distressing to the object of its attentions. He will be received on Monday night in a blaze of red fire, be escorted to the White House to meet the President, and afterward review a civic procession. The following day he will be escorted to the Capitol to receive, in the presence of as many people as the eastern plaza will hold, the sword prepared for him by Congress, the President and his Cabinet to be present, and will dine at the White House as the President's guest. It is all to be done with regard for Admiral DEWEY's comfort, and it is to be hoped that in all its details it will be successful enough to satisfy everybody concerned.

It is somewhat notable that the enlistments for the newest regiments to be sent to the Philippines are most rapid in Missouri and Massachusetts. The election of a Democrat to succeed Mr. BLAND, in the Eighth District, has been attributed to the prevalence in that State of a feeling of sympathy stronger for AGUINALDO than the President, yet the 1,300 men needed for the Thirty-eighth Regiment have almost entirely volunteered. The Forty-fifth, with headquarters at South Framingham, Mass., has upward of 1,000 men, and will have its full number before Oct. 1. This suggests an ignorance of or indifference to anti-expansion agitators.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Violating for once the rule which consigns to the waste basket all anonymous communications, we will acknowledge the receipt and reveal the substance of a letter signed "Work-a-Days." At the top of it is pasted an advertisement announcing that $5 a week will be paid to an elderly man with experience as a bookkeeper and collector and ready to furnish a bond. Beneath the clipping is written—typewritten, by the way, which is really an excess of caution—the following: "The office men of a large corporation, not enjoying generous salaries themselves, though working from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., unite in asking you to denounce editorially the above advertisement." While understanding, and in a measure sympathizing with, the feeling that prompted this request, there are several grave objections to granting it. Editorial denunciation has its dangers at all times, and it is especially dangerous when not based on a full knowledge of the fact or act denounced. In this case such knowledge is lacking. It may very well be, as "the office men of a large corporation" seem to have assumed, that the advertiser against whom they would unchain our indignation is trying to take advantage of somebody's age and misfortunes, and so get service for less than the market price. But it is also possible, on the other hand, that he is a very worthy person, who desires to put a little light work into the hands of one to whom it and its just though slight remuneration would be most welcome. The latter supposition, we frankly confess, is not of overwhelming probability, but the chances against its truth are not so enormous as to justify us in ignoring it. If our petitioners will think again they can hardly fail to see that the case against their unknown foe is not yet made out. They have a personal interest in giving it further investigation, so why don't they go ahead and investigate? The task should not be a hard one, even for amateur detectives. And then? Well, bridges are not crossed by means of spyglasses.

—Chicago's disappointment on learning that the President of Mexico had found it impossible, owing to the serious illness of his wife, to execute his intention of visiting the lively city by the lake, should and therefore will be shared by the whole country. Although Chicago is the object of frequent jests and occasional jeers, nobody ever charged her either with inability or with disinclination to rise to the level of great opportunities, and by welcoming Gen. DIAZ with demonstrations of sincere and profound regard, as was intended, Chicago would not only have increased her already high repute for cordial and discriminating hospitality, but she would also have rendered an important service to the Nation. DIAZ is a really imposing figure in the history of this continent, not the less admirable because one element or phase of his greatness is of a kind for which the United States has never had any need and prays never to experience. A benevolent despot would be utterly obnoxious here, but the Mexico of other days had desperate necessity for such a man, and the present condition and prospects of that republic are sufficient vindication of the mind that planned and the hand that controlled her progress. So honors paid to this creator and defender of the most successful of our southern neighbors would have been well deserved, however elaborate, and they would have had the effect, especially desirable just now, of removing, or at least of weakening, such distrust of American intentions and ambitions as may exist in the countries to the south of us. Were we plotting against them, Gen. DIAZ is the last man from whom we would expect assistance, and consequently the last man whose appearance among us would be treated as an event of moment and good omen. Hence is it a real misfortune to the Nation that Chicago is not to have immediately a chance to prove conclusively how ill-founded are the apprehensions excited by our recent enforced acquisitions of territory.

—While Mr. WILLIAM ARCHER was in this country last Winter, he accustomed us to hearing from him only unqualified praise, and hence something of a shock to our nerves—and tempers—results from reading in an article written by him since his return home the statement that "Take them all round, the newspapers of the leading American cities, in their editorial columns, at any rate, are at least as well written as the newspapers of London." That would be taken as the height of kindness, coming as the opinion of almost any other Britisher, but, its source considered, it is little less than cruel severity. Indeed, so much surprise does it create, and so near to indignation is the surprise, that we cannot restrain the impulse to ask if American journalists should really accept as a compliment an admission of their equality with those of London. To be sure, much queer writing is done here, and we are all more or less miserable sinners, but we gravely doubt if the number or the gravity of our offenses even approaches that of the offenses committed by our dearest cousins. The London papers contain an appreciable amount of excellent English; they also contain, however, English so careless as to be fairly criminal. By the rule that gives the last on the whole, we are able to believe, considerably less often. And over there, too, this carelessness is more than occasionally shown by men with well-known names. For instance, Mr. CLEMENT SCOTT, who long ago emerged from the mists of anonymity, this week wrote and sent over the affrighted cable to one of our neighbors a dispatch which began: "The last hand I hoped to have clasped, the last face I was promised to see when our ship sailed from Liverpool next Saturday—" we haven't the heart for a longer quotation. Now our professional critics, however it may be with humble paragraphers and police reporters, do not write in that dreadful fashion, even when they are hardest pressed for time or most deeply moved by the death of an old friend. Mr. SCOTT had in this instance, certainly one, and possibly both, of those excuses for falling into an almost incomprehensible jargon, and therefore we use him as a frightful example of British journalese only because his slips of the pen provide a convenient missile to throw at the ever genial and sometimes slightly overkind Mr. ARCHER.

—It had to happen, and it had to happen in Philadelphia. So it did happen, and even the Philadelphians, if tactfully and delicately approached, will admit that it is a pretty good joke on them and their city. Here are the details: When Mayor ASHBRIDGE heard the news of Admiral DEWEY's arrival, he conceived a brilliant and original idea of honoring the returned hero with a salute of seventeen strokes on the big bell in the tower of Independence Hall. The more he thought of this scheme the better he liked it. "What," he asked himself, "could be at once so complimentary to the Admiral and so congruous with the principles of the Quaker City as to do with a peaceful but highly significant bell what other cities would do with the bellowing implements of gory war?" So the Mayor ordered his private secretary to order the Chief of the Bureau of City Property to order the Superintendent of Independence Hall to order somebody untitled and therefore accustomed to real work to sound the salute. In due time the command reached its destination, and soon—for Philadelphia—the calm atmosphere was vibrating with the sweet and solemn sound of the bell. The effect came fully up to the Mayor's expectations, in that the slow succession of the seventeen strokes attracted instant and interested attention from a large part of the city's population, but, alas, and again alas! everybody took the joyous greeting for a mournful knell, and hastened—Philadelphianly speaking, they hastened—to ask everybody else: "Who's dead?" As one of the local papers puts it, "The people mistook the melancholy tolling for the announcement of some irreparable National calamity—the death of MCKINLEY, the capture of Otis, the sinking of the Olympia, or something like that. In the Stock Exchange all business was suspended while the brokers listened in huddled groups, with awe-stricken, anxious eyes, to the long-drawn-out notes." Who can wonder at it?

—There is trouble all through Boston's suburbs and dependent towns because the few Old Colony stockholders who attended that corporation's annual meeting this week decided to deprive themselves—and all the other stockholders—of the long-established and much valued privilege of using their stock certificates once a year as round-trip passes over the road. It has been the custom, ever since New England has had any railways, for the companies to permit the owners of their securities to travel free from their homes to Boston and back again on the day of the annual meeting—provided, of course, the home was on the line of the road—and the shrewd Yankees, in order to make the most of this permission, have been wont to divide each holding into as many parts, and so secure as many certificates as there were members of the family. The result has been a large amount of entirely profitless traffic, for these travelers went to Boston, nominally to vote on and otherwise safeguard the interests of the several roads, but really to do their shopping and see the sights of the great city. No more will the Old Colonists be able thus economically to combine business with pleasure, and they are very sad.

SURFACE CAR ACCIDENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Saturday, Sept. 23, you mention the case of a young woman who was run down by one of the surface cars on Amsterdam Avenue, and was taken in an insensible and probably dying condition to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. On Monday you gave the report of a messenger boy who escaped by the sheerest good luck from being killed by another surface car, and I wish to add an accident which came under my personal knowledge and sight, and which occurred on Friday, Sept. 22, at about fifteen to twenty minutes after 6 P. M. At the corner of Forty-first Street and Sixth Avenue, bound north, and traveling at a fast rate of speed, was an open electric car. An old woman was crossing from the west to the east side of the avenue, and was warningly hailed by the motorman. Like many old people, she became flurried and tried to cross the track in front of the car, but it was impossible. The old woman was caught in the fender, and jerked out from the fender, as a tennis ball rebounds from a bat, with full force against the stone support of one of the pillars of the elevated road. As soon as the car could be stopped the old woman was picked up, senseless, bleeding from her ears, and, I believe, dead.

In this morning's issue you also give the death of a child, killed by a trolley car when playing in the street. It seems to me that these accidents, if you call them accidents, should be sufficient to emphasize the importance of having all rapid transit under ground and out of the way, and to accentuate the danger that ensues to all of us from this method of rapid surface travel. These cars go at almost railroad speed. It is impossible to stop them immediately or within a reasonable distance, and upon Sixth Avenue, of all the avenues, the danger is increased by the presence of the iron supports of the elevated railroad, making it almost impossible to prevent a fatal result in any surface car accident occurring on that road. Had this accident occurred on Broadway, I think the old woman would have had a chance for her life. She might have been badly bruised, and perhaps have gotten off with a broken leg, but I do not think she would have been killed. What killed her was the manner in which she was taken off her feet and slung from the fender with the full impetus of the car against the support of the elevated road.

I have seen no account of this accident. Perhaps as it was an old woman, and apparently of the poorer class, the papers hardly thought it worth while to mention it; but some day it may possibly be the wife of some prominent citizen of New York, and then perhaps New York apathy may be sufficiently aroused to take some steps to remedy this danger. As it stands at present Americans seem to have an almost barbaric indifference to the safety of life, and in order that we may make a journey at a rapid rate, and save perhaps five minutes, we run the risk of sending a human soul to eternity. Certainly, as long as we have these surface cars, their rate of speed should be restricted, and they should not be allowed to go beyond a certain velocity, sufficiently so to enable them to pull up within a distance of their own length. It appears to me that there are some things of more value than the making of money or the saving of time.

F. R. STURGIS.

New York, Sept. 26, 1899.

NO LACK OF STRONG NAMES FOR PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be an act of supreme folly for the Democratic Party to name again William Jennings Bryan for President, for he would be doomed to a more humiliating defeat than he met with before. Call himself whatever he will, he is not a Democrat in the Jeffersonian use of the term. Jefferson advocated a sound financial policy, advocating the coining of silver in a ratio unequal to gold. He made his Administration remarkable by adding by purchase from France to our territory, and was one of our greatest expansionists. Later, under the Administration of Polk we acquired much more. Jefferson and Polk were both bitterly denounced by some leading men in the country, as McKinley is now, but they were in a hopeless minority. Has not the past a lesson of wisdom for the present? The Democratic Party cannot hope for success by accepting the foolishness of the old Federalists and Whigs. Bryan is as ambitious as Clay was, and while he has an unsurpassed loquacity, he is in no sense the orator and statesman to be compared with the illustrious Kentuckian, who never could become President.

But we have names from which we could choose a very strong candidate. Ex-Gov. Hill of New York has richly developed from the time he entered the Senate until now, to the surprise of even his best friends, becoming the peer of great intellects also at the bar, which has won over to him many who were earlier opposed, when he was generally known as a shrewd politician. And how many superior men come up as we look over the field! Massachusetts has Richard Olney, the former talented Attorney General, and Josiah Quincy, the popular Mayor of Boston. Among others in New York we see John G. Carlisle, so distinguished in Congress; William C. Whitney, who did so much to build up the navy, and Rufus W. Peckham, sitting in honor on the United States Supreme Court bench. Ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania has been spoken of; George Gray of Delaware has won higher distinction as a member of the Peace Commission than he gained as Senator; William L. Wilson of West Virginia, Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, Joseph Wheeler of Alabama, and William Lindsay of Kentucky, are conspicuous for patriotism and fitness for that high office. These are only a few. The Chief Justice of the United States, Melville W. Fuller, would be the favorite of Illinois.

J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, Sept. 26, 1899.

TENEMENTS BAD INVESTMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with a good deal of interest the editorial "French Flats," in to-day's paper and will answer why medium class flats are built so that they are "a disgrace to American civilization." Please consider the following figures:

A twenty-five-foot lot in any kind of a fair neighborhood is cheap at $10,000. To construct a five-story flat, two families on a floor, fireproof first floor, semi-fireproof stairways, and all the other requirements of the Building Department, Health Department, Fire Department, Department of Public Works, Street Cleaning Department, Fire Underwriters, Police Department, and several semi-official (so-called) charitable associations, if built in the cheapest manner will cost $19,000. Then add interest, taxes, commission, and legal expenses while building, which I have found amount to 10 per cent. of cost of land and building, $2,900, you have total cost of building, $31,900. Now, the income, if all flats are rented and everybody pays the rent, would be, ten flats at an average of $20 a month, $2,400 a year; but 20 per cent. must be deducted for loss of rent, $480; taxes and water, $500; janitor, coal, gas in halls, and insurance, $300; repairs, (cheap buildings have to be repaired often,) $300; total, $1,580; grand balance of $820. If owned by a "millionaire" speculative builder, the building will probably be mortgaged, which on buildings of this class is generally $20,000, at 5 per cent., which is $1,000, with which he has $820 to pay it. R. G. Dun & Co. report that 95 per cent. of builders fail. They ought to know. The answer is—that people do not pay enough rent. It is impossible to build under the law and rent cheaply and get any income over 2½ or 3 per cent. It is better to loan money on a better class of improvements and get 4 or 4½ per cent.

I am interested in four flats, one in East Thirty-eighth Street, a twenty-family, cold-water tenement; rents from $6 to $10 a month. It ran behind $400 last year. Another on One Hundred and Second Street; two family, $20 to $25 a month, just made things meet. Another in Manhattan Avenue, rent $40 to $50 a month, pays a good income, and another in West Fifty-sixth Street, rents from $65 to $85 a month, pays very well, and expect it to pay better this year. This explains why your "English syndicate" is going to begin on high-class apartments. They are sensible enough to want dividends. Please give these facts as much prominence as the usual condemnation of the unscrupulous and opulent speculative builder of cheap flats.

CLARENCE TRUE.

New York, Sept. 24, 1899.

PROTESTANTISM IN HAWAII.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Sunday paper quotes the views of Cardinal Moran about Protestantism in Hawaii. The Cardinal is often mistaken in his views. It is a fact that Congregationalism gave the natives much truth and higher ideals. Its first missionaries were often noble men. They made many converts, and among these were Hawaiians of sincere and honest lives. Such there are to-day among the natives; they are Christian in faith and pious in practice. The Catholic priests produced similar results. I have seen the fruits of their labors in well-regulated native families and zealous workers of good deeds. The Episcopal clergy came too late, and could accomplish little. I have also seen Hawaiian Mormons, not polygamists, who seemed to be good people.

But, of course, old manners and old beliefs hung on among the natives of those islands, as they staid with our English and Irish and German forefathers. The faults of the Polynesian race persist; so do their notions of ghosts, evil spirits, gods, and incantations. I don't think any Hawaiian would feel easy if he knew that a well-known witch doctor was trying to pray him to death. It is probable that few of these people would remain in any of their ghost-haunted places overnight without terror. Thus far, Protestant and Catholic have done no better with these Hawaiians than they have done with most of us.

When Cardinal Moran speaks of the meddling of the Congregationalist missionaries in island politics and their intolerance, he tells the truth. Any Protestant history or religious book published in the times of controversy there will justify much of what he says. And any candid student will admit that the Catholic side of matters is just as unfairly stated in their books as the Catholic doctrines are travestied in the Protestant publications. So many are these writings that they cannot be quoted here. The truth is, that the evil passions, greed, tyranny, and arrogance, are common to all men.

That the Congregationalists "exploited" the natives and the islands seems to me to be true. The Rev. Messrs. Coan, Lyman, and many others resisted their temptations and live in honored memory. Many others fell; and the shameful betrayal of the Hawaiians by their annexationist descendants has undone much of the work of the good missionaries. The Catholic clergy were free from participation in the shameful annexation plots; and though I do not think their system of religion was helped much in the esteem of Hawaiians by this fact, still, their personal influence was increased.

Cardinal Moran is foolish in supposing that Congregationalism made hypocrites of the Hawaiians and degraded their character. It helped them greatly. Their heathen days were not times of Arcadian happiness; their lot is better since the missionaries came. And the early missionaries worked and hoped to make a prosperous Christian independent nation out of the Hawaiian people. That they failed was not their fault. The Catholic priests have done their best to make Catholics and good Christians out of their disciples, and that they do not succeed in all cases is no fault of theirs. The woes of Hawaii are chargeable to human greed and lust, and to no religious errors. And those Protestants who attack the labors of Catholics and belittle their results are as ridiculous as the narrow-minded Cardinal. Real Christianity in faith and practice is good in any form; and it is better than any kind of heathenism. The traders, whalers, sugar planters, and diplomats have done the real mischief in Hawaii and in all Polynesia.

HENRY C. CARTER.

New York, Sept. 26, 1899.

Music in Local Theatres.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every word is true that your correspondent wrote in to-day's issue concerning the thin and inferior orchestras employed in the theatres in the City of New York, and the inferior and senseless music performed therein. There is not a theatre in the city that pretends or cares to place music on a respectably artistic footing with the dramatic effect made on the stage; and the press at large is greatly to blame for not giving more attention to the matter.

There is only one instance within the last ten years that I remember when an attempt

Gov. Roosevelt's Judgment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on Gov. Roosevelt's remarkable utterances regarding the attitude of the Grand Army of the Republic are timely. Mr. Roosevelt has had the confidence and support of many independent voters, but his rather impulsive utterances and apparent desire to keep himself in good standing with Boss Platt have cost him the confidence of many voters who are not in sympathy with the boss element. They fear that he is making a bid for votes at the sacrifice of his best convictions so often made manifest. In other words, there is a strong belief that he is ambitious to be his own successor as Governor of New York, which prompts him to attempt to ride two horses. Gov. Roosevelt is a man of fine intelligence, and should not have placed himself in the awkward position of publicly championing a cause and afterward feel compelled to make a retreat. No man occupying high official position can commit such an error of judgment and retain the confidence of independent voters, all of whom deplore a lack of judgment they did not think was possible in the character of Theodore Roosevelt, who so manfully stood for the right when a member of the Board of Police Commissioners. Evidently Mr. Roosevelt is drifting from his moorings, much to the sorrow of many independent supporters.

D.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

Sixth Avenue Line Courtesy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add a postscript to my letter on street car etiquette? In an Eighth Avenue car going up town one day last week there were two vacant places near the centre. A young woman, with a child in her arms, entered the car at the forward end. At the same time a big German woman, followed by a little German man, entered at the rear end. Both women hurried to the vacant place. The German reached it first, and, telling the man to "hurry up," spread herself out until he took the seat beside her. Then the hogess remarked, in an audibly triumphant tone, "She didn't get that seat, did she?" A young man politely offered his seat to the woman with the child.

If the railroad companies were to have printed rules of etiquette in several languages posted in the street cars, it might improve some people's manners. On the Sixth Avenue line I have never noticed any discourtesy on the part of conductors or passengers, and I often walk several blocks to take that line.

S. A. M.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

"Street Car Manners."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A gentleman should not stand upon the back platform of a closed street car, because he is in the way of the conductor and passengers who get on and get off. That place, except when there are not seats or room inside, should be reserved for loafers and pickpockets.

A. B. C.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

Gov. Roosevelt's Judgment.

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D.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

Ventilates His Wrists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter published in your Saturday issue makes merry over the prevailing fashion among young men of wearing the gloves turned back at the wrists. Now, to have contributed something toward "the gayety of nations" is not to have lived in vain; but the aforesaid young men, of whom I am one, may be credited with a more commonplace motive for their idiosyncrasy than the one which offers to them the Goddess Satire. I, for one, (and I know of others,) wear my gloves in this way for the simple reason that it allows the air to get at my wrists, and as I go gloved through the Summer, I find it delightfully comfortable. This simple explanation does not seem to have occurred to the writer of your Saturday invective; but as the cooler days approach, I fancy he will note a general buttoning-up movement among the innocent objects of his satire.

H. L.

New York, Sept. 24, 1899.

Withdrawal of Jersey Central Boats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is difficult to characterize in fitting terms the action of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company in withdrawing its line of boats after Sept. 28 from service merely to put a few more dollars into the pockets of the wealthy men who control its stock. It may be answered that the New Jersey Central Railroad Company does not own the boats, but has merely a running arrangement. So much the more is it bound to see that the interests of its patrons are not set at naught.

Besides, the Directorship in each company (if the boats are controlled by a separate company) is practically the same, so that we have on one side an exhibition of corporate and individual greed and on the other of contemptuous indifference to the comfort of their patrons.

MONMOUTH.

Sea Bright, N. J., Sept. 26, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Frankest of His Kind.

Bunker—Are you fond of golf?

Foozle—I am fond of being thought to be fond of it.—Boston Transcript.

Nothing.

A statesman has nothing to say in something the same sense that a woman has nothing to wear.—Detroit Journal.

Willing to Oblige.

Street Car Conductor—Say, will you kindly pass up the aisle?

Passenger—Yes, I'll "pass it up" if I can find a seat.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Tabooed Subject.

Jack—Do you know, I always like to converse with a spinster at a social gathering.

Tom—Why do you?

Jack—She never bores a fellow to death by talking about old times.—Chicago News.

The Final Touch.

Ready for all that might befall, the female detective prepared to venture forth on the track of the desperate criminal. At the threshold she paused and cast one more look back.

"Is my disguise on straight?" she asked.—Philadelphia North American.

THE TUNE THE OLYMPIA PLAYED

O Piper, with thy whistling reeds,
And lip so lightly curled,
Now prithee tell us of thy deeds
Since wandering through the world.

And the Piper made answer, as the air
Came up from the sea and tossed his hair:

"Where the mermen swim in the tepid sea,
And the sirens wave their wands;
Where the Mongol grinds his snickersnee
'Neath the palm-tree's feathered fronds
There I took my way beneath the moon,
When the night was sweet and still,
And I played upon my reeds a tune
That did their marrows chill."

And what was the burden of that lay
You piped to the folks of far Cathay?

"'Twas a medley: low and sweet at first,
As a nightingale at eventide;
And then it changed, and grandly burst
As a Cossack singing to his bride;
And then methought to make it seem
As a pack of wolves that howl at night—
And the fowls, which waking, rise and scream
As they dart away in troubled flight.
Nor did I cease; I blew again;
I mocked the thunder with my notes—
Till now it seemed a million men
Did burst from hell with shr

QUIGG SCORES TAMMA

Talks at the Election Held by the Republican City Committee.

SAYS MAYORALTY IS THE ISSUE

George H. Roberts Chosen Chairman of the General Committee and Mr. Quigg Head of the Executive.

The Republican City Committee met last night in the Murray Hill Lyceum and organized by the election of officers and an Executive Committee. The only hitch in the work of organization occurred when it became the turn of the delegations from Kings County to name their members of the Executive Committee. It was immediately developed that these delegations, or at least many of them, were not prepared, and they asked, through Walter B. Atterbury, for unanimous consent to postpone action and permission to send in their names properly certified by the Chairman and Secretary of the Kings County Committee.

Up to this time everything had been harmonious. Here, however, some of the politicians scented danger, and it was intimated that the organization wanted to fix things up in its own way in Brooklyn, and have the Chairman and Secretary of the committee certify only such men as were acceptable to the organization. Several objections were entered, and the roll was called for the names of the members of the Executive Committee. Some of the delegations were compelled to ask for time, and the convention granted them a week. The majority of the committee, however, was chosen last night.

The City Committee was organized rapidly and without friction. The following were elected as officers:

George H. Roberts of Brooklyn, Chairman; Charles H. Murray of Manhattan, First Vice President; John H. Deubert of Brooklyn, Second Vice President; Edward H. Healy of the Bronx, Third Vice President; George W. Bidgood of Queens, Fourth Vice President; Jacob I. Hausman of Queens Fifth Vice President; George R. Manchester of Manhattan, Secretary; Phillip W. Reinhardt, Jr., of the Bronx, Assistant Secretary; Hugh McRoberts of Richmond, Treasurer, and Major R. Pool of Manhattan, Sergeant at Arms.

Lemuel Ely Quigg was nominated for the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee by Walter B. Atterbury and was elected unanimously. He was called upon for a speech, and spoke upon the opportunity before the Republican Party in this city and its chances of victory against Tammany Hall. He said, in part:

"The task which every Republican knows is before him is the election of an honest gentleman for Mayor of New York. By an honest gentleman, I mean to distinguish against any man who would accept a nomination from Tammany Hall. I mean to lay down the proposition that no matter how beneficent a man many be, or how enlightened his mind, he cannot be a good Mayor if he proceeds out of Tammany Hall. I mean to state as a fact that a man who accepts a nomination from Tammany Hall, no matter how moral he may be, he would be so circumscribed and so controlled that he could not be good if he tried. If the present Mayor is even trying, nobody has discovered it. [Laughter.]

"There is an anti-Tammany majority in this city. We had it two years ago. We dissipated it. We fooled away our opportunity. Lots of people say it was our fault. Some, and I dare say they are very numerous, say that the direct responsibility lies with me. I am afraid it is so. I say now, despite the incredible stupidity of the Citizens' Union two years ago, despite all that it did to be offensive to Republicans, after all it did to enrage Republicans, in spite of all the crimes, and I say crimes after what has happened—in spite of all this—if I had it to go over again I would be in favor of nominating Mr. Low." [Cheers.]

Mr. Quigg said the Republican organization is ready to unite with the Independents, and will stay ready. He recognized that the only way to defeat Tammany is to unite all the independent voters.

CITY CLUB'S CONFERENCE.

Resolutions to be Present Accepted by Many Organizations.

The conference which the City Club has called for Tuesday, Oct. 3, for the purpose of discussing the matter of judicial assessments, or political contributions, and to suggest legislative action thereon, promises to be a conspicuous meeting, in point of numbers at least. The invitation will be accepted, it is understood, by the Republican City Committee, as well as by a number of societies and organizations more or less interested in municipal politics.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, by unanimous action, accepted yesterday the invitation also, and appointed James R. Burnet, Arthur F. Cosby, Paul Fuller, F. C. Huntington, and Everett P. Wheeler to represent the union at the conference. It is also probable that a number of private citizens unassociated with organizations will take part in the discussion.

SHEA MAY NOT BE NOMINATED.

Kings County Democrats Do Not Favor Him for the Shrievalty.

The Democratic County slate in Kings County is not yet made up, but it is expected that some definite idea as to the composition of the ticket will be obtained either to-morrow or Saturday. There was a conference of the leaders at the Willoughby Street auction room yesterday, at which the make-up of the slate was discussed. Ex-Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck was among those who attended the conference. Senator McCarren, who was also present, said afterward that nothing definite had evolved from the talk.

The report that Bridge Commissioner Shea has been denied the nomination for Sheriff is causing his friends a great deal of worry. While no confirmation of the report can be obtained from the leaders, James Shevlin, who is most in the confidence of Hugh McLaughlin, made a statement yesterday which indicated very strongly that Mr. Shea would not be the nominee.

"It would be a shame," said Mr. Shevlin, "to take Commissioner Shea out of an office in which he is so distinguishing himself."

This, coming from Mr. Shevlin, is taken by many as signifying that the leaders wish Mr. Shea to remain where he is. Controller Coler and others who are backing Shea for the shrievalty nomination, however, have not diminished their efforts in his behalf, and if the Bridge Commissioner is left off the ticket, it will be a surprise to many, despite the reports now current.

FULTON AND FALLOWS NAMED.

Citizens' Union Nominates Them for Alderman and Assemblyman.

The Citizens' Union of the Twenty-first Assembly District held a meeting at 102 West One Hundred and First Street last evening. Franklin Pierce, Chairman of the district, occupied the chair, and resolutions were adopted nominating Thomas A. Fulton for Alderman and Edward H. Fallows, the present Assemblyman, for the Assembly.

Mr. Fallows is very popular in the district, as he was very active in the fight which defeated the Amsterdam Avenue grab and also brought about the proceedings which resulted in the resignation of Surrogate Arnold. Mr. Fulton was also active in the fight against the Amsterdam Avenue grab.

MR. WOODRUFF'S PEACE PLANS.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, whose election to the Chairmanship of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee on Tuesday night caused much surprise in local political circles, is losing no time in getting the work of the campaign under way. Mr. Woodruff as Chairman of the Executive Committee will also be Chairman of the Campaign Committee. He will take formal charge of Republican headquarters on Monday.

Apparently Mr. Woodruff is determined to bring about a union of all the factions of the party in the county in the work of the campaign. With this end in view he asked the Assembly district leaders yesterday to name on the Campaign Committee men who opposed them in the recent primaries. Mr. Woodruff, it is said, particularly requested that ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling should be named in the Second District and Assistant Postmaster W. J. Taylor in the Sixteenth District. These two men are among the bitterest opponents of the local machine.

It was stated yesterday that Mr. Woodruff would serve as Chairman of the Executive Committee only during the campaign. After election, it was said, he will give way to Alexander Robb of the Tenth Assembly District.

EFFECTS OF THE [illegible] STORM

Famine Will Prevail Throughout Bengal Will Be Blocked for Ten Months' —Troops Clearing the Roads.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.—The storm moved north, giving heavy rain in Calcutta, Dinajpur, Rangpur, and Jalpaiguri, and raiding with the greatest fury at Darjeeling. Simultaneously another storm gathered at Rangpur and passed westward from Purnea to Mongkyr. The usual weekly reports have not been received by the Government and there is reason to fear that the district named is flooded and communication interrupted.

It is estimated that between Darjeeling and Kurseong alone 300 persons have lost their lives.

It is evident that the fatalities will number many hundreds. No fewer than 200 were killed in the destruction of the Phool Bazaar, and as many as 100 at Darjeeling.

Twenty-one bodies have been recovered at Tamsonghatee, where it is believed that another twenty persons have been killed.

Advices from Rungli show great destruction in the tea gardens around Poomong on Monday night. The landslides continued under the Rungaroon forest, the constant roar alarming the inhabitants.

The line between Darjeeling and Sonada will be blocked, probably for two months. Both the Upper and Lower Pugiajhoras have been carried away. A number of bodies have been recovered on the Happy Valley estate.

It is reported that the Teesta suspension bridge has been broken away by the floods and that Kalimpong is therefore cut off from communication.

Gangs of natives and soldiers are working to clear the roads. The storm appears to have extended all over the northern portion of Bengal.

Considerable damage has also been done at Siliguri, where a number of wooden huts and the plague camp have been destroyed.

The sinking of the hillside at Darjeeling continues and is causing alarm, as it threatens to destroy the whole Bazaar.

The funeral of the five children of the Baptist and Methodist missionaries and the British official was held to-day at Darjeeling. The coffins were carried on the shoulders of members of the Royal Munster Regiment, whose band preceded the cortege from the church to the graveyard. A large crowd of mourners followed, among them many school children, who sang at the grave.

The funeral of the Catholic victims and the native Christians later was also impressive.

The work of searching for the dead continues. Four children of the missionaries are still within the ruins.

The weather is fine.

IRISH FISHERMEN COMPLAIN.

Coming of American Fishing Boats on the Coast Causes Irritation.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Times to-day prints a dispatch from Cork which says there is much indignation among the fishermen and exporters on the south and west coasts of Ireland at the appearance of American fishing boats, "which compete unfairly with the local men." The dispatch adds:

"A few years ago cured mackerel were exported to the United States, affording remunerative employment at a period when employment was scarcest. The McKinley tariff killed the trade, and the appearance this season of American fishing boats, which are capturing Autumn mackerel in large numbers, has therefore caused great irritation among the local fishermen, who complain that the new arrivals are taking their old trade.

"The Americans, moreover, use small-mesh nets, which scoop up immature fish. These nets, and sling nets even, are prohibited in American waters. It is feared more boats will come next year."

VENEZUELAN AWARD MONDAY.

Gen. Harrison Concludes His Argument Before Boundary Court.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Tribunal ex-President Harrison concluded his argument on behalf of Venezuela.

Mr. Harrison claimed that all the acts of Spain before the arrival of the Dutch gave her absolute sovereignty over the whole of Guiana, and that she would have incorporated it as a province but for the warlike intervention of the Dutch.

In closing he expressed his deep obligation to his associate counsel and his thanks for the generous hospitality of France. So far as the distinguished counsel of Great Britain were concerned, he said that, however sharp had been the discussion, there had been only the kindliest personal and professional regard.

The tribunal then rose. It is expected that the award will be delivered on Monday next.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT CARACAS.

Venezuelan Foreign Office Building Damaged—No One Killed.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 27.—The Venezuelan Foreign Office building was badly damaged to-day by the explosion of a bomb.

No one was killed.

LESE MAJESTE IN BELGRADE.

Court Which Condemned Milan's Assailant Sentences Six Others.

BELGRADE, Sept. 27.—The tribunal before which the prisoners charged with complicity in the attempted assassination of ex-King Milan of Servia were recently tried to-day imposed six additional sentences for lèse majesté in connection with the trial.

The sentences ranged from two to eight years' imprisonment.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

More than 1,200 Delegates Now Present in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The members of the International Geographical Congress, about to open here, met informally this evening. Over twelve hundred delegates are in attendance, and all the principal civilized nations are represented.

The Prince Regent of Brunswick is the patron of the congress, Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, is its honorary President, and the Prince of Monaco its honorary Vice President. Baron von Richthofen will preside.

Canal Surveyors in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 5.—About sixty engineers and other employes of the United States Canal Commission have arrived at San Juan del Norte (Greytown) in order to make careful surveys of the five routes for a canal across Nicaragua, proposed by the last Board of Survey, between Machuca Falls and the Caribbean Sea, so that the Commissioners can decide on the most desirable route for an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua. The health of the party is reported to be excellent. A. P. Davis of the United States Geological Survey, who is in charge of the hydrographic division of the survey, is pushing his part of the work.

Walter Wellman to Sail Saturday.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, which is scheduled to sail from this port Saturday next for New York, will have among her passengers Walter Wellman, the leader of the Wellman polar expedition, who arrived in London Aug. 28, after making explorations in Franz Josef Land.

Ten Killed by Falling Building.

COLOGNE, Sept. 27.—Considerable loss of life was caused to-day by the collapse of a building in process of construction on the Wolfstrasse. It is believed that ten persons were killed. Three bodies have been recovered.

Decorations for Steamship Officers.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Emperor William has bestowed the Order of the Red Eagle upon Capt. Karlowa of the Hamburg-American Line steamship Pretoria, and given decorations and rewards to her officers and crew, in recognition of their skill in navigating the Pretoria into Plymouth Harbor with her rudder shaft broken, during the great gale of February last.

100 Budapest Socialists Arrested.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 27.—A large street demonstration in favor of universal suffrage was organized here to-day by the Socialists. As the proceedings became threatening the police interfered and made a hundred arrests.

Read Sunday's Times.

Get The New York Times next Sunday. Price Three Cents. Strictly a newspaper. Circulation in advance to be sure of getting "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The rush and bustle due to the preparations for to-morrow and Saturday's holidays are nearing the acute stage, and the crowded sidewalks, hotels, and restaurants in the up-town districts made the city rather uncomfortable yesterday for resident New Yorkers. The avenue, looking from the crest of Murray Hill southward and northward, resembles a deep new sluiceway, walled on either side by pine boards. One could gain an idea yesterday of the beauty of Saturday afternoon's spectacle, if only the Autumn sun shines from unclouded skies, for which every one is hoping and praying.

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The Palm Gardens at the Waldorf, Delmonico's, and Sherry's were all filled at luncheon and dinner time yesterday with well-known people who have come into town for carnival week. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Frederick Beach, Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe, and Miss Julia Hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wilson and Miss Muriel Wilson, with Mr. Robert W. Goelet, and the two young Englishmen who came over with the Wilson party, were all lunching at the Waldorf yesterday, while as many familiar faces were seen at Sherry's and Delmonico's.

***

The marriage of Mr. Hartman Kuhn Evans of Philadelphia, who has resided for many years in Nice, France, and Mrs. Frederick Allien of this city, at the Summer residence of the bride's father, Mr. Jeremiah Curtis, at Long Branch, on Tuesday, was not a surprise to those who have known Mr. and Mrs. Allien and their unhappy married life, which was terminated by a divorce granted to Mrs. Allien at Fargo, N. D., about two weeks ago. Mrs. Evans, who will inherit a fortune, originally made in that old and familiar nursery remedy, "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," was married to Mr. Allien of this city about eight years ago. The young couple went abroad to live, and during their stay there Mrs. Allien met Mr. Evans, who became a friend of the family. There were rumors three years ago that Mr. and Mrs. Allien were not happy. Mr. Allien had little or no fortune, and although he tried to persuade her to return to New York, Mrs. Allien declined to live with him, and instituted a suit for divorce in Dakota on the ground of failure to support her in the manner to which she had been accustomed. Mr. Evans, Mrs. Allien's new husband, is wealthy and is a relative of the prominent Kuhn family of Philadelphia.

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Mrs. Edmund Lewis and the Misses Lewis of Philadelphia, who, as stated yesterday, arrived on the Friedland from their trip around the world on Tuesday night, were lunching at the Waldorf yesterday. They will return to Philadelphia on Saturday morning to witness the first of the cricket matches between Prince Ranjitshinjit and the Philadelphia team, which, strangely enough, all Philadelphia prefers to witness rather than the Dewey parade here. The Philadelphia papers have been printing long stories relative to a supposed engagement which was formed abroad between the dusky Indian Prince and Miss Christine George Lewis. There is no truth in the story of such engagement.

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Two new engagements announced yesterday were those of Lieut. Frederick A. Traut, United States Navy, now on the Constellation, and Miss Cornelia Stockton, daughter of Capt. Charles H. Stockton, United States Navy, President of the Naval War College; of Mr. Lewis Rathbone Parker and Miss Ellen Vanderpoel Hun, daughter of Mr. Marcus T. Hun of Albany, and granddaughter of the late Isaac Vanderpoel and of Mr. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, eldest son of Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Miss Fitzgerald of Boston.

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Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Carrol Harvey, formerly Miss Elizabeth Duer, and Mr. and Mrs. George X. McLenahan, formerly Miss Caroline Duer, and who were married about a year ago, on the arrival of little sons in their respective families.

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Among the more notable luncheons of Dewey Day, Saturday, will be one given by Mrs. Lloyd Brice, daughter of Mr. Edward Cooper, at her residence, on Washington Square. To this luncheon there have been invited most of the members of the Newport colony and a number of people from out of town who are now here for the carnival week. Among the passengers on the Teutonic are Sir H. Burdett, R. M. Colgate, Duncan Stewart, J. C. Bancroft Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan. Mr. and Mrs. "Monty" Newhouse are also said to be on the Teutonic. Mr. Newhouse has been associated with Mr. Reginald Ward in the promotion of copper mine companies in London, in which both gentlemen have made large fortunes. Mrs. Newhouse was seen considerably in London society last season, and is said to have been one of the best-dressed women in England. Mr. Newhouse has had a beautiful house on the Thames, near London, where the couple entertain on a lavish scale.

***

Among the passengers who arrived on the Barbarossa yesterday from Bremen were Gardiner Abbott, the Rev. Charles A. Briggs and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Larned, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Mable, the Rev. Henry Mottet and Mrs. Mottet, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stillwell, Prof. M. C. Tyler and Mrs. Tyler, Dr. J. William White and Mrs. White, Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island, and his son-in-law and daughter, the Rev. W. P. Bird, and Mrs. Bird. On the Friesland there arrived among others Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Moore, Miss Constance Trowbridge, and Miss Rika Van den Berg.

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The season at Lucerne has at last come to a close. One of the most delightful entertainments of the Summer was the coaching parade which took place on the last day of the races. Among those who tooled coaches were Mr. Leishman, the American Minister, and Lorillard Spencer. Mme. Leishman on this occasion wore a pearl-gray gown trimmed in silver. Miss Taylor, who was with her, was in white muslin and black velvet, with a large picture hat. Princess "Baby" Hohenlohe was in rose batiste, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer in blue. Among others on the coaches were the Princess de Lynar and her daughter, the Countess de Gabriac, and Lady Peel. The evening of the coaching parade was closed by a grand ball at the Hotel National.

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The season on the Engadine has also come to an end, and by Sept. 10 there was an exodus from St Moritz, which was almost a panic. Every available seat in every sort of conveyance was taken up at once. The snow was three feet deep, and there was a bitter wind which made people glad to get into a warmer and more genial climate. The Duchess of Manchester and her daughter, who had left some time previous for Davos, and Miss Emily Yznaga has returned to Paris. The Winter season at St. Moritz begins in December, and lasts until the Spring.

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It has been announced that the engagement existing between Mr. Langdon Erving, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Erving, and Miss Louise Evelina du Pont, has been broken. This engagement was announced last Spring. Mr. Erving has been popularly known as "Sunbeam." His mother was a Miss Van Rensselaer. Miss du Pont made her début year before last.

***

Some serious music will be given this Winter by a new choral society, which has just been organized, and which has among its officers several well-known fashionable people. It will be called the Bach Singers, and the choral music of Johann Sebastian Bach will be the principal part of the programme. The President is Mr. David Hennen Morris, who married Miss Shepard; Mr. Richard Irving, Jr., is Treasurer; Mr. C. B. Chilton, Secretary, and among the Vice Presidents are Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. Alexander A. Vantine, and Mrs. James W. Pinchot. Mr. Theodore Bjorkstem will be the leader, and there will be two concerts during the season, one in the Winter and one in the Spring.

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Among New Yorkers still abroad and who have recently registered at different hotels [illegible] the Continent are Mr. Bradish Johnson, [illegible] at the Continental, in Munich; Mr. [illegible] Gardiner. Mrs. Gardiner, and Miss [illegible]iner, at the Hotel de la Paix, Geneva; [illegible] Stuyvesant Le Roy, at the Hotel de [illegible]s at Choiseul, in Paris, and Mr. and [illegible] Richard Parish, who have returned to [illegible] Summer residence, on the Lake of [illegible]va, near Vevay.

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[illegible] Lake, which arrived from South[illegible]n yesterday, brought among other

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 27.—Robert L. Gerry closed his father's cottage, Sea Verge, today and went to New York. Mr. Gerry will entertain a party of Newport friends on the Electra during the Dewey celebration.

The Narada sails to-morrow evening with a party of cottagers to New York for the Dewey celebration.

A large number of cottagers went to New York this evening for the Dewey celebration.

Mrs. F. D. Grant has returned from New York.

J. J. Van Alen has returned to New York.

Mrs. J. J. Mason entertained at dinner this evening.

Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Miss Leary has returned to New York and has opened her house on Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Yznaga will return to New York shortly from Europe and will visit Miss Leary. Later it is thought that Mrs. Yznaga will come to Newport to visit Miss Leary and Mrs. William Post. Miss Leary has rented the Paul cottage for a term of years.

Atherton Blight and Miss Blight, who have spent the Summer abroad, will arrive at their Newport cottage early next month and will remain here until December.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Smith ended their Newport season to-day, and after visiting Mrs. A. C. King, mother of Mrs. Smith, in Brooklyn, they will go to their home in Chicago.

Mrs. William Grosvenor has cards out for a dinner Friday and Mrs. J. J. Mason for a luncheon on the same day.

A. Cass Canfield has returned from New York.

The Gooseberry Island Clubhouse closes Oct. 15.

Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., closed her Pinard Cottage No. 1 to-day and departed for Lenox.

Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson gave a luncheon at her cottage to-day.

James J. Van Alen has sent out cards for a dinner Sunday evening at Gooseberry Island.

The Earl of Yarmouth concluded his Newport visit to-day.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer and family ended their Newport season to-day and have returned to their Long Island home.

Mrs. Julian Herreshoff and Mrs. Grace Herreshoff of Bristol are registered at the Perry House.

Stewart Haskell and Ernest Hilliard of Paris are late arrivals.

S. E. Huntington of Brooklyn, who owns an estate on Ridge Road, is registered at Bateman's.

Mrs. Charles M. Bull of Brooklyn is recovering from a recent serious illness.

H. Roger Winthrop has returned to the University of New York to resume his course in law.

Two Weddings at the McCord Home.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 27.—A fashionable double wedding is announced to take place at the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. William H. McCord, near Belle Haven, on Wednesday evening next, Oct. 4. Five hundred guests are expected at the ceremonies, which will occur at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. The second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McCord, Charlotte M., is to be married to Nathaniel Webb, a New York business man, and the son, Frank McCord, is to be joined in wedlock at the same time to Miss Agnes Lord Clemens of New York, a niece of Mark Twain and daughter of Mrs. Agnes L. Clemens. Both of the brides will wear white satin. The maids of honor will be Miss Mary McCord of Greenwich and Miss Gladys Block of New Rochelle. The Rev. Benjamin Wright of Orange, Conn., will officiate.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Henry Heth.

Gen. Henry Heth, the Confederate leader and historian, died yesterday at his home, in Washington, of Bright's disease. His end had been expected for several weeks. He was born in Virginia in 1825, and was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1847. He entered the Sixth Infantry and became First Lieutenant in 1853, Adjutant in 1854, and Captain in 1855. In 1861 he resigned and entered the Confederate Army as Brigadier General. In May, 1863, he was commissioned Major General. He was one of the most conspicuous chieftains in the Confederate service. He commanded a division of Gen. A. P. Hill's corps in Virginia and rendered notable service at the battle of Gettysburg, at Chancellorsville, and throughout the campaigns of 1864 and 1865. When the war closed Gen. Heth took up his residence in South Carolina, where he engaged in business. Of late years Gen. Heth lived in Washington, where he was occupied chiefly in literary work as a historian of the campaigns in which he took part.

Gen. Heth was a warm friend of Gen. Grant when both were subalterns in the "old army." Heth was a man of strict habits, and in his early days gave much study to the customs and needs of the Indian tribes with which he came into contact. His knowledge of the red men was recognized throughout the army, and he was often consulted in matters pertaining to them. At the close of the war Gen. Heth was almost in destitute circumstances. He had procured some humble employment in Richmond when Gen. Grant was inaugurated President. Grant remembered his old companion in arms, and wrote to him inviting him to Washington. When he came the President told him that he wanted him to take charge of the Indian Bureau, but Gen. Heth declined. Some years later, when the frauds in the departments were being investigated, Gen. Grant again sent for Heth, and asked him to be a personal adviser. This was accepted and he proved an efficient aid to the President in purging his administration.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Epiphany in Washington at 10 o'clock this morning, and the interment will be at the Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond, Va., next Friday.

Edward T. Williams.

Edward T. Williams of the New York Stock Exchange was found dead in bed at the Plaza Hotel yesterday. His end was unusually sudden, as on Tuesday evening, after leaving the floor of the Exchange, he went to the offices of C. C. Goffe & Co., where he had a desk, transacted business and bade friends a cheery good-bye. Mr. Williams came of a family distinguished in large landholdings in this city. His paternal grandfather owned the Williams farm, in the neighborhood of Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Streets and Broadway and Third Avenue, and an aunt, Elisa Williams, married George A. Hearn, the dry goods merchant. Mr. Williams was born in this city in 1850 and began a stockbroker's career as a clerk with McKim & Co. He purchased his seat in the Stock Exchange on June 20, 1873, and became a member of the firm of C. C. Goffe & Co., with offices at 74 Broadway. This was dissolved in 1889, and since then Mr. Williams had had no partners. His wife died last June, and his bereavement acutely affected his health. He sold the contents of their home, at 70 East Sixty-sixth Street, saying that he could never live there again, and passed the rest of the season at Manhattan Beach. He is survived by his mother, Johanna M. Williams.

Clayton Manning Sweet.

Clayton Manning Sweet, one of the most popular of the younger members of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday of a gastric ailment at the residence of his father, Clayton Sweet, at Newburg, N. Y. In the Spring of 1898 he married Miss Amy Smillie Gunther, daughter of Charles B. Gunther of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Sweet had been ailing all the Summer and was last on the floor of the Exchange on Sept. 16. He went to his father-in-law's home, at Yonkers, and a few days later to Newburg, where a crisis in his health came. He was thirty-three years old and was educated at the Sing Sing Military School and in France and Germany, and went to Wall Street as clerk with H. B. Hollins & Co. On Aug. 25, 1899, he paid $20,000 for a seat in the Stock Exchange, and until two years ago he was head of the firm of Sweet & Johnson, his partner being W. J. Johnson. His last office as an independent trader was at 71 Broadway, with Seymour, Johnson & Co. His home was at 1 West Sixty-eighth Street. Mr. Sweet was a member of the Calumet, Racquet, and Tennis Clubs.

Joseph Black.

Joseph Black, former Consul to Budapest and one of the best-known business men of Cleveland, Ohio, died in that city yesterday, aged sixty-two years. Death was due to an acute attack of Bright's disease from which

Obituary Notes.

Louis [illegible], who was a Sergeant in the First Volunteer Engineers, died at Newark, N. J., on Monday night of disease contracted during the war with Spain. He served ten years in the regular army.

Mrs. Louise Putnam Duck, wife of George N. Duck, died at her home, 49 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was born at White Plains, N. Y., in 1833, and was the daughter of the late Nelson Putnam. She had lived in Brooklyn since 1871.

Hinrar Poujol, who had gained some notoriety as a skillful barber, and whose patrons included many well-known New Yorkers, died on Monday at his home, 182 West Fourth Street. His death was due to cancer of the mouth. He was fifty-four years old. M. Poujol had been a barber in New York for twenty-two years. At the time of his death he was located at 1,147 Broadway. Most of the grand opera singers patronized his establishment when in town, and his other patrons included ex-Mayor Grant, and the late Charles A. Dana. He wrote a number of articles on the subject of hair clipping. He was a native of Rodez, France. The funeral will be held at the French Chapel, 64 West Washington Square, this afternoon.

CABINET COUNCIL CALLED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Notices for the adjourned Cabinet Council were forwarded this afternoon, and the Chief Government Whip will be on hand to give immediate effect to any decision arrived at regarding the reassembling of Parliament.

Cablegrams from Pretoria and Cape Town show the general impression prevails there that the Boers will not recede from their position, and the feeling of unrest at Pretoria has been intensified. A dispatch this morning announces that the Transvaal Government has begun to appoint officers to go to the front in case of hostilities.

The Executive Council of the Transvaal had a prolonged sitting yesterday and has been in constant telegraphic communication with the Orange Free State. The members appear convinced that Great Britain is determined on war. Being anxious not to force Great Britain's hand, the Boers will not take any definite steps until the draft of their reply is considered; but notice has been issued to the burghers to be in readiness for commandeering, which commences soon. A quantity of arms, chiefly Martini rifles, has been distributed.

Boston Girl Marries an Englishman.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Capt. William Staveley, son of the late Sir Charles Staveley, was married to-day at Kensington, London, to Miss Lilian Bowdoin of Boston.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

De Pachmann Plays and Sembrich Sings To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—The musical festival continued with a symphony concert this afternoon. Beethoven's fifth symphony, Goldmark's Sakuntala overture, and Schubert's "Hymn to the Almighty," sung by Ffrangcon Davis, made up the programme.

The evening concert was exclusively American in character, beginning with Horatio W. Parker's "King Trojan" and ending with Mr. Chadwick's "Lily Nymph." In "King Trojan" there are effective passages for soloists, some good part writing, and plenty of color in the orchestration. A small select chorus was employed for a great portion of the cantata. This was also the case in the performance of "Lily Nymph." The effects thus gained were doubtless advantageous to the compositions, but it seemed like bringing the festival down to the level of a glee club.

It was in "Lily Nymph" a year ago that the chorus and festival generally met disaster. This time the performance was excellent. Mr. Chadwick conducts now with a full sense of the responsibilities laid upon him, abandoning his graceful, easy beat for one that is authoritative and comparatively comprehensible.

The soloists this evening were Miss Louise B. Voigt, soprano; Miss Grace Preston, contralto; George Hamlin and Theodors Van Yorx, tenors, and Gwilym Miles, bass.

To-morrow, according to Worcester traditions, will be the climax of glory. The ladies will wear the very best they have, and all the men who own dress coats will put them on. De Pachmann will play, Sembrich will sing, and other stars will shine.

RAILWAY WRECK IN MONTANA.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 27.—Meagre reports have been received in Helena of a bad wreck that occurred on the Great Northern Road about 5 o'clock this morning a short distance west of Glasgow. Five men were killed outright and two others seriously injured. The names of none of the killed or injured, all of whom were employes of the company, can be learned here.

Nothing is known at the local office of the company regarding the accident, as it occurred on another division. From what can be learned indirectly respecting the affair it appears that a light engine, westbound, going at a high rate of speed, and Freight Train No. 15 east-bound, loaded with lumber, had a head-on collision. The train struck the engine with fearful force. Nearly the entire train was piled upon the light engine. A conductor and engineer on the light engine were instantly killed. The conductor, engineer, and brakeman of the freight were also instantly killed. A fireman and one other employe were seriously injured and will probably die.

So great was the impact when the cars of the freight crashed together, by reason of the obstruction, that a brakeman who was on top of the freight was caught between the cars and squeezed in a frightful manner. The cars could not be pulled apart and were taken to Glasgow with the dead body fastened between them.

The accident is said to have been caused by the engineer of the light engine disobeying orders, which were to give the freight the right of way. The company has cleared the track, and traffic has been resumed.

Fear for Dominion Liner Scotsman.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 27.—Grave fears are expressed for the safety of the Dominion Line steamship Scotsman, Capt. Skrimshire, which sailed from Liverpool for this port on Sept. 14 with a heavy passenger list. The Scotsman was due here on Sunday afternoon last, but the only word so far is a cable from Liverpool, received by the agents this morning, saying that the Dominion of the same line, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday, had passed the Scotsman 300 miles east of Belle Isle, and that the latter had signaled all well. This was on Thursday last. The fears entertained for the Scotsman are enhanced by the known presence of ice in unusual quantities both outside and inside the straits.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"CADDO." E. & W. "CADDO."
The "CADDO" shirt.

MARRIED.

EVANS—ALLIEN.—By the Rev. William H. Marshall, at West End, N. J., Sept. 26, 1899, Mabel Allien, daughter of Jeremiah W. Curtis, to Hartman Kuhn Evans.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., Mary Juliet, only child of Charles H. and Harriet Beacham Adams, aged 1 year 11 months and 20 days.
Funeral services at her residence, 489 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.

CHAUNCEY.—At Lenox, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, in the forty-third year of his age, Henry Chauncey, Jr., late Colonel of the Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, son of Henry Chauncey and the late Emily Howland Chauncey.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRAZIER.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 27, after a lingering illness, Thomas Frazier, age 68.
Funeral services Thursday evening, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock, from his residence, 91 Lafayette Av. Interment private.

RITCHIE.—At Woodbridge, Conn., Sept. 25, Emily Punderson, widow of Alexander H. Ritchie, in her 77th year.
Services at Woodbridge, Conn., Wednesday, 10 A. M. Interment private, at Huntington, Conn.

SWEET.—At the residence of his parents, 230 Montgomery St., Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 27, 1899, Clayton Manning Sweet, age 32 years.
Funeral services 230 Montgomery St., on Friday, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

TRUSLOW.—On Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1899, at his residence, Avebury, Summit, N. J., James L. Truslow, Jr., son of James L. Truslow of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 51st year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Summit, N. J., on Sept. 28, at 12 noon. Train leaves Christopher Street and Barclay Street Ferries of the D., L. and W. R. R. at 10:10 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, at Plaza Hotel, Sept. 26, Edward Tew Williams, only son of Johanna M. Williams and the late Edward T. Williams.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.

From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated R. R. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

HEALTH NOTICE.

Houses and apartments that have been closed during the summer should be thoroughly aired and disinfected before re-occupancy.

Rely upon Platt's Chlorides as the disinfectant. Use it freely about the sinks, house drains, water closets, cellars, etc., and much sickness may be prevented.

CAUTION.—Platt's Chlorides has been employed by Boards of Health, Physicians and careful housekeepers for twenty years, and because of its universal popularity there are many worthless imitations. Be sure you get Platt's. It is an odorless liquid, powerful, safe and cheap. Sold in quart bottles by Druggists, high class Grocers and housefurnishing dealers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The October CENTURY

Contains

Sampson's Tribute to DEWEY

and

a brilliant Table of Contents

Morley's Life of CROMWELL

begins in the next number.

Sold Everywhere. 35 Cents.

The Oregon's Great Voyage. A fully illustrated account, by Lieut. H. W. Eberle, U. S. N.

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In Fascinating Cairo. An entertaining article by Hon. Frederic C. Penfield, illustrated by Philippoteaux.

Sailing Alone Around the World. Captain Joshua Slocum's story of his voyage of 46,000 miles, single-handed and alone, in the sloop "Spray." The present instalment describes "A Rough Time in the Straits of Magellan."

A Pioneer Boyhood. Recollections of the West in the Forties, graphic stories of the life of a pioneer; by Major J. B. Pond.

The Streets of Peking. A beautiful illustrated travel article by Eliza Ruhamah Sc

ON THE BASE BALL FIELD

Umpires Help the Brooklyns to Beat the New Yorks.

DECISIONS EXCITE LAUGHTER

Game Is Called "On Account of Darkness," While the Sun Shines Brightly on the Diamond.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	93	40	.699
Philadelphia	86	52	.623
Boston	84	55	.613
Baltimore	79	56	.585
St. Louis	79	62	.560
Cincinnati	76	63	.547
Chicago	71	66	.511
Louisville	69	71	.493
Pittsburg	69	72	.489
New York	55	80	.407
Washington	45	89	.336
Cleveland	20	126	.137

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 7; New York, 5.
Boston, 14; Washington, 8.
St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 2.
Baltimore, 11; Philadelphia, 0. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 15; Baltimore, 0. (Second game.)
Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 1. (First game.)
Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 7. (Second game.)

Games To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
Washington in Boston.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Louisville.

The New Yorks and Brooklyns played a postponed game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, the leaders winning out with a timely bast hit by Anderson in the seventh inning. The game, however, was not won on its merits, as the bad work of the umpires deprived the locals of what chance they did have. Some of the base decisions rendered by McGarr even amused the Brooklyns, but the most ludicrous ruling of the day was when Umpire Manassau called the game on account of darkness, although it was then 5:05 o'clock, and the sun was shining brightly. A number of the spectators protested, as did the home players, as it deprived them of the last inning and a chance to win. The game was interesting while it lasted, the home team showing some fast fielding. With the exception of Casey and Wrigley the Brooklyns also fielded well. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	Kelley, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
O'Brien, 3b.	1	1	2	5	0	Kesler, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	3	3	0	Jennings, 1b.	1	0	11	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	0	3	11	4	0	Anderson, cf.	0	3	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0	McGuire, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Warner, c.	0	0	0	3	0	Casey, 3b.	0	1	0	1	2
Fleming, cf.	0	0	2	0	1	Wrigley, ss.	1	1	3	1	1
Woodruff, rf.	1	1	2	1	0	Daly, 2b.	1	1	3	5	0
Carrick, p.	1	1	1	0	4	Kennedy, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Total.	5	11	24	17	1	Total.	7	13	*23	12	3

*O'Brien declared out; hit by batted ball.

New York	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	—7

Two-base hits—Kelley, Anderson, (2,) Kennedy. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 4. First base by errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Stolen bases—Davis, (3,) Doyle. Double play—Carrick, Davis, and Doyle. Wild pitch—Carrick. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

Boston, 14; Washington, 8.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Willis of Boston was unsteady to-day, giving eight bases on balls and making five wild pitches. Boston batted McFarland out of the box in two innings. Score:

Boston	2	5	0	0	4	0	3	.	.	—14
Washington	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	—8

Base hits—Boston, 14; Washington, 8. Errors—Boston, 5; Washington, 3. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Sullivan; Washington, McFarland, McGee, and Powers. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—St. Louis defeated Louisville in a well-played game to-day by timely batting. Sudhoff pitched in good form and kept the Louisville's six hits well scattered. Score:

St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	.	—3
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Base hits—St. Louis 11; Louisville, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and O'Connor; Louisville, Flaherty and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and Connolly.

Philadelphias Win and Lose.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Baltimore and Philadelphia played a double header to-day, and each club scored a shut-out. McGinnity was a problem for the visitors in the first game, while Frazer was easy for the home batters. Both teams fielded faultlessly. Nops and McKenna gave a farcical exhibition of pitching in the second game, while Donohue was effective throughout. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	—0
Baltimore	2	1	0	2	1	4	0	1	.	.	—11

Base hits—Philadelphia, 6; Baltimore, 19. Error—Baltimore. Batteries—Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland; Baltimore, McGinnity and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphia	1	7	4	0	2	0	1	—15			
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0		

Base hits—Philadelphia, 17; Baltimore, 4. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Philadelphia, Donohue and Douglass; Baltimore, Nops and McKenna, and Robinson, Crisham, and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Chicago Win and Play a Tie Game.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Griffith's steady pitching and the Chicagos' good fielding and hard hitting won the first game very easily. Most of the runs in the second game resulted from bases on balls, Callahan being very unsteady. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness, with the score a tie. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	.	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Chance; Pittsburg, Gray and Schriver.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—7	
Pittsburg	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	—7	

Base hits—Chicago, 11; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Chance; Pittsburg, Parker, Gray, and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Three Days' Cricket Match Ends.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 27.—The three days' cricket match between Prince Rinjatinshji's English eleven and the Philadelphia Colts, a team composed of players from local amateur clubs, was concluded to-day. The total number of runs scored by the visitors was 185, while the Colts made 300. Prince "Rinja's" team played but one inning and the locals had lost nine wickets in their second inning when stumps were drawn to-day. Their score was 205 for the first inning and 95 for the second.

Miss Forsyth Wins at Golf.

Miss Forsyth was the winner of the women's handicap competition yesterday on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., in the fortnightly contest for the Long Course Cup. Her net score was 115 strokes, from a handicap of 22 strokes. Miss Swords won second honors and Miss Bryce and Miss Hay tied for the third point.

Ten Eyck Wins from the Halifax Man.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 27.—James A. Ten Eyck, the American, defeated James Norris, the champion of Halifax Harbor, in a single scull race to-day. The race was three miles, with a turn, for $200, and was won by five lengths in 23:29. Ten Eyck led thirty seconds at the turn and paddled home.

New York University Opening.

The students of the New York University assembled at the opening of the university yesterday morning in Association Hall, University Heights. It was expected that the new auditorium would be ready for the opening exercises, but the strike of the union carpenters throughout the city has interfered with the work materially. Every class was strongly represented. The School of Pedagogy, Washington Square, opened at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and on Monday the other schools will open.

Woman Struck by Falling Horse.

In his efforts to save a number of children from being run over by his horse yesterday afternoon Robert Dibble of 207 Thompson Street pulled the animal back on its hind legs, throwing it to the ground. In falling the horse struck Mrs. Agnes Brosel of 211 Hudson Street, Hoboken, who was on the crossing, inflicting several slight contusions. The accident occurred at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. Mrs. Brosel's injuries were attended to at the New York Hospital, and she left for her home, refusing to make any complaint against Dibble.

Howell Was the Star of the Football Game at Franklin Field.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 27.—The football season was opened on Franklin Field to-day, the University of Pennsylvania team defeating the Franklin and Marshall College eleven of Lancaster, Penn., by a score of 48 to 0, in twenty-minute halves.

There were no brilliant features, the contest being more of a practice game for Pennsylvania than anything else. The Quakers paid much attention to their offensive work, in which they showed fairly well. No line could be had on Pennsylvania's defensive play because the Franklin and Marshall team seldom had the ball, never securing it on downs, and only gaining two first downs.

With the exception of two plays, Pennsylvania seemed very weak in interference. Time and again a runner would get away only to be downed in his tracks for the lack of help. In kicking, Peters, for Franklin and Marshall, did better work than the Quaker fullbacks, his punts going further, as well as being better placed.

The star of the game was Howell, left end of the Pennsylvanians, who was roundly applauded for his all-round work. Capt. Schneder did the best work for Franklin and Marshall. With the exception of a slight variation in the manner of sending a guard around the end, Pennsylvania brought out nothing new, all her touchdowns being made on plunges through the centre, or end running.

The line-up was as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Franklin and Marshall.
Reugenburg, (Oglesby, and Coombs)	Left end	Sneder, Captain (Simpson)
Snover	Left tackle	Gluck
Hare, Captain	Left guard	Fisher
McCloskey, (Newton)	Centre	Marburger
McCracken	Right guard	Zimmerman
Stehle, (Faveile)	Right tackle	Roger
Merriam, (Howell)	Right end	Kinzer, (Gilbert)
Gardner, (Woodley)	Quarter back	Fox, (Kinzer)
McMahon, (Smith)	Left half back	Simpson, (Schneider)
Kennedy, (Shock)	Right half back	Treichler
Hodge, (Reugenburg)	Full back	Peters

Touch downs—Hare, 3; Shock, 2; Kennedy, 1; Howell, 1; Woodley, 1; McCracken, 1. Goals from touch downs—Hare, 3. Missed goals from touchdowns—Hare, 6. Referee—Dr. Schoff. Umpire—John Minds. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Cornell Eleven Wins from Syracuse.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—At Percy Field to-day Cornell defeated the football team of Syracuse University by a score of 17 to 0. Syracuse proved herself no match for the Cornell men, while the latter showed a lack of training. Walbridge and Starbuck of Cornell and Dorr of Syracuse made the largest gains for their respective teams. Syracuse was unable to make any impression on Cornell's line, and at no time during the game were the Syracuse men long in Cornell's territory.

FALL FESTIVAL TROUBLES.

President Truax Is Out and the Labor Men Still Threaten a General Strike.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—In order to placate the labor organizations Charles Truax formally resigned to-day as President of the Fall Festival Association.

The General Committee of the association, after a stormy session lasting two hours, refused to accept his resignation, but Mr. Truax informed his associates that he would under no circumstances continue to serve as President. The committee declined to fill the office of President, but created the position of Director General of the festival and selected La Verne W. Noyes for the place.

The understanding is that Mr. Noyes in the future will act as the directing head of the undertaking. Mr. Truax remains a member of the General Committee, but it is said he will take no part in the management.

The labor leaders were at first inclined to resent the action of the General Committee in refusing to accept Mr. Truax's resignation. They seemed to think that perhaps his retirement was but temporary and thought that by leaving the office of President vacant he might be able to resume the active management of the festival at any time he desired. When the conditions were explained to the labor men later they appeared satisfied with the reorganization. Beyond the retirement of Mr. Truax, no progress has been made toward settling the labor dispute.

United States Attorney Bethea, F. E. Coyne, and other members of the Federal Committee declared that unless the labor situation is adjusted to-morrow, the cornerstone ceremonies will have to be abandoned and the invitations to President McKinley, Mexican and Canadian officials, Governors, Senators, and Congressmen will be recalled by telegraph.

The radical element of the labor union declared to-night that a general strike would be ordered on the festival building and all festival work at the meeting of the building trades council called for Friday night. J. J. Ryan of the Strike Committee of that organization predicted that a general lockout would be ordered.

BOYS LIVED IN A CAVE.

Andrew Horn, Whose Father Is Rich, and a Companion, Robbed Hen Coops.

After a two-weeks' life in a cave, during which the neighboring hencoops were raided, the Tremont police last night rounded up two small boys who for dirt, rags, and general "toughness" would be hard to beat. One of the lads is Andrew Horn, fourteen years old, a son of William Horn, a rich real estate dealer, living in Mount Hope Place. The boy's luxurious home and all the inducements offered to keep him within it were nothing to him compared with the attractions of the cave, which he found in the woods at Featherbed Lane and Jerome Avenue.

For weeks past young Horn spent every cent he could beg, borrow, or steal for cheap literature of the lurid wild Western sort. He made a companion of Herman Sacker, fifteen years old, who has no home in particular, and when Horn proposed that they enter into a joint tenure of the cave Sacker was enthusiastic. Two weeks ago Horn left home, and ever since he has lived in the cave, while his parents and the police have night and day searched hospitals and morgues.

Young Horn and his companion lived "high," as the former explained last night. They had a complete cooking outfit, and managed to steal chickens, vegetables, &c., and in that way get all they wished to eat. But the nights were cool, and the boys found the cave uncomfortable. They took refuge in the stables attached to the Mount Hope Hotel, Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and it was there they were detected. Both were sent to the Gerry society.

THE SUICIDE OF DR. FEUSS.

Details of the suicide of Acting Assistant Surgeon John H. Feuss, United States Army, who shot himself on the transport Burnside while that vessel was on her way to this city from Santiago, were obtained last evening when the Burnside reached the Government dock at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Feuss came on the transport from Bocadella Tura as a passenger. He complained of suffering from malaria, and appeared to be in very low spirits. When called to dinner on Tuesday he answered "All right" from his cabin, and the next moment shot himself through the heart with a revolver. Several of the ship's officers rushed into his room and found him lying dead on the floor.

Dr. Feuss left a letter addressed to Dr. C. E. Hartung of 49 East Tenth Street, Manhattan, which indicated that his suicide had been premeditated. The letter was written the day he killed himself. Feuss told in it of troubles at Bocadella Tura with a physician from Mobile, Ala., in which the latter tried to get his practice away from him. Feuss's position in the army was that of a contract surgeon. According to the letter, the Mobile physician got one of Feuss's negro servants to furnish him with testimony on which to base charges that Feuss had suppressed knowledge that yellow fever had gained a foothold in the town in which the surgeon was located.

The letter indicated that Feuss had brooded a great deal over these charges, fearing that if they were brought against him—even if they were proved to be unfounded—his reputation would be affected.

Dr. Hartung was communicated with when the transport docked, and the body of the suicide was later removed from the vessel by an undertaker.

Dr. Feuss was thirty-five years old, and a native of Bremen, Germany. So far as could be learned, he had no relatives here.

BEWARE of Imitations of

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Look for this exact signature in Blue on the wrapper: Liebig

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Jockey Spencer Suspended for the Balance of the Meeting.

SAT STILL ON PINK DOMINO

Mr. Stoffel Won the Hurdle—King Bramble, Latson, Montanic, and Meehanus Winners—Walkover for Rush.

Jockey Spencer, who is under contract to ride for James R. Keene, and who is really one of the best boys in the saddle in the East when he wants to be, was at last brought up with a round turn by the Stewards of the Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday, when he put up one of the most shameful rides of his career on Mr. Keene's filly Pink Domino. There have been other races during the season in which Spencer has given sufficient cause for investigation, but yesterday's ride was such an abominable one that the Stewards, no matter how strong is the interest behind Spencer, could not do otherwise than take some action.

They did not deal out to the boy all that he deserved, for they only fined him $200 and suspended him for the balance of the meeting. No one could accuse Spencer of pulling the filly, for he did not do so, but that he was not anxious to win with her was apparent. Spencer could have won easily with Pink Domino by a length at least, for she had a clear lead of a couple of lengths a sixteenth of a mile from home, and was going easily. King Bramble, who had been played heavily, came after her in the stretch, and even when he ranged up alongside of her, Spencer made no move to ride the filly. He sat perfectly still while Bullman, on King Bramble, worked like a demon and landed his mount a winner by a head. The Stewards immediately called Spencer before them, and his sentence came later in the day.

The Flatlands Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds, was the stake feature of the programme. It proved to be an easy victory for Montanic, who got an advantage at the start, and quickly running to the front, showed the way home. Latson proved to be a "good thing" in the handicap at a mile and one-half for all ages, and the betting ring was hard hit over his victory. He and The Bachelor started even favorites in the betting, but toward post time the weight of money made Latson favorite, and he landed the wagers placed on him.

Mr. Stoffel, the favorite, won the hurdle handicap without having much to fear from the others, for after Bob White had led for a mile, Mr. Stoffel went past him and finished first in a gallop.

Meehanus won the fifth race after a drive through the stretch with Peace, and in the last race, Admiration and Our Nellie being scratched, Rush had a walk-over.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Two miles over eight hurdles. Time—3:50.

1—Mr. Stoffel, E. L. & R. W. Smith's ch. g., 4 years, by Winfred-Emma, 146 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Johnson)
2—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 4, 157, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5.....(Raymond)
3—Bob White, F. D. Beard's ch. g., 137, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(McInerney)

Becky Rolfe, 133, 25 to 1, (Rolfe;) Gould, 134, 10 to 1, (Green;) Troll, 134, 40 to 1, (Dayton;) Marshall, 152, 8 to 1, (Brazil;) James Tod, 130, 100 to 1, (Wright;) Dr. Reed, 132, 15 to 1, (Owens;) Lumley, 135, 40 to 1, (Carson,) and Hanwell, 140, 60 to 1, (Burgess,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by eight lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—King Bramble, H. E. Leigh's ch. c., by Bramble-Queen Beluga, 115 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Bullman)
2—Pink Domino, J. R. and F. P. Keene's b. f., 112, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Eileen Daly, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 112, 12 to 1.....(Maher)

Salmagundi, 115, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Mayor Gilroy, 115, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Hop Brook, 115, 100 to 1, (Boland;) Coburg, 115, 8 to 5, (Littlefield;) Solon, 115, 100 to 1, (Hennessy;) Mac Fleckoe, 115, 15 to 1, (Dupee;) Tenderloin, 115, 30 to 1, (Abscher,) and Pincher, 115, 100 to 1, (McGann,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse of $1,250, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5, if declared, of which $250 to the second and $150 to the third. One and a half miles. Time—2:39.

1—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b c., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Spaldie, 104 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Bullman)
2—Laverock, W. Hendrie's b. f., 4, 106, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
3—The Bachelor, Sydney Paget's ch. g., 6, 113, 9 to 5.....(Jenkins)

Spurs, 94, 60 to 1, (Brien,) and Chappaqua, 96, 20 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, or $15 forfeit; guaranteed $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.

1—Montanic, J. J. Eakins's b. g., by Montana-Walnut, 99 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Odom)
2—Oread, Perry Belmont's br. f., 89, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Dangman)
3—Waring, F. M. Taylor's b. c., 100, 5 to 2.....(Bullman)

Affect, 104, 9 to 5, (O'Leary;) Native, 98, 15 to 1, (Dupee;) Ross Clark, 92, 100 to 1, (Brennan;) Last Cord, 104, 20 to 1, (Jenkins,) and Dangerous Maid, 98, 50 to 1, (M. Daly,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. About three-quarters of a mile.

1—Mehanus, Westmo e & Meehan's ch. c., by Golden Garter-Fedalma, 107 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Peace, Fred Foster's ch. f., 106, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Jenkins)
3—Souchon, J. B. Madden's b. f., 101, 7 to 2.....(Lewis)

Domineer, 101, 100 to 1, (Cogswell;) Impartial, 106, 100 to 1, (Boland;) Rare Perfume, 110, 5 to 1, (O'Leary;) Alice Nise, 98, 50 to 1, (Brien;) Diminutive, 103, 15 to 1, (Clawson,) and Lepida, 98, 100 to 1, (Brennan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. No time taken.

*Rush, T. C. McDowell's b. f., 3 years, by Wadsworth-Reine d'Or, 114 pounds.....(Spencer)
*Walk-over.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Oneck Queen	111	Lanza	89
Andrisa	107	Laureatea	89
Orthia	104	Maidstone	89
Lady Massey	104	Beautiful	89
Star Chime	103	Allaire	89
Belle of Lexington	102	Marion Lynch	89
Belle of Orleans	94		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. About three-quarters of a mile.

Bendoran	140	Lambent	108
Isidor	138	Miss Marion	108
Belle of Memphis	114	Satin Slipper	108
Ben Hadad	114	McMeekin	102
Roysterer	112	Killashandra	102
Jinks	111	Tanis	98

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Merry Prince	108	Hurricane	100
Dan Rice	100	Jefferson	96
Maximo Gomez	105	Our Nellie	93
Tinge	104	Sweet Caporal	92
Forget Nos	102		

FOURTH RACE.—The Parkville Stakes, for three-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Matanza	112	Satin Slipper	105
A. N. B.	110	Hellobas	105
Tolucs	110	Hardy Pardee	104
Lady Lindsey	109		

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old. One mile and a sixteenth.

Desperado	116	Keep Time	113
Dr. Fitzsimmons	116	Waterhouse	115
Pins	116	Lady Harriett	113

AMERICAN JOCKEYS WIN.

Sloan and Reiff Place Newmarket Meeting Races to Their Credit.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—At the second day of the Newmarket First October Meeting, today, Tod Sloan finished first on Lord Hastings's bay filly Marialva, in the Second Nursery Handicap. The betting was 5 to 1 against Marialva.

Sloan was unplaced in the Great Eastern Railway Handicap. He had the mount on Elfin. L. Reiff, the American jockey, rode Leisure Hour, the winner. The betting was 100 to 6 against the winner and 20 to 1 against Elfin.

The October Handicap, of 500 sovereigns, was won by Mitcham. Grodno, ridden by Sloan, finished second, and Lexicon was third. Sly Fox, with "Skeetes" Martin up, was unplaced.

Lord William Beresford's bay gelding Yumboe, ridden by Sloan, won the Hopeful Stakes. Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Bettyfield, with Martin in the saddle, finished second, and Mr. L. Brassey's Greenaway was third. The betting was 7 to 1 against Yumboe and 7 to 4 against Bettyfield.

HARNESS RACES AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—Amid the enthusiastic plaudits of a big crowd at the fair grounds to-day the little brown gelding Bumps, owned by W. K. Billings of Chicago, trained by C. R. Bently, and driven by W. L. Snow, broke the world's wagon pacing record of 2:04¾, held by Joe Patchen. The mile was paced in 2:03½, a second and a half better than the record. Summary:

2:18 trot; purse $800.

Phrace, b. m., by Onward. (Deryder)	1	1	
Annie Burns, gr. m., (Wilson)	2	3	
George Alex., b. g., (Hossack)	4	2	
Joe Watts, ch. g., (Young)	3	4	
Betty Hamlin, b. f., (Geers)	5	5	
Robert Belmont, b. g., (McMackin)	6	dis	
Cosard, b. g., (McKay)	7	dr.	
May Monday, b. m., (Clement)	dis.		
Slipaway, b. m., (Kenyon)	dis.		

Time—2:15; 2:15.

2:20 trot; purse $2,000.

Vaipe, b. m., by Dark Night, (Miller)	1	1	
Royal Baron, b. s., (Spear)	2	5	
Mexican Boy, br. g., (Miller)	8	2	
Louise, b. m., (Nukill)	3	6	
Owyhee, b. s., (McHenry)	6	3	
Dainty Daffo, blk. m., (Baldwin)	4	4	
Black Robert, blk. s., (Chandler)	5	7	
Paul Fry, gr. g., (McCarthy)	7	8	
Dorothy S., blk. m., (McLaughlin)	9	9	

Time—2:13¾; 2:11.

Trotting Stallion Stake. Value $3,000.

Tommy Britton, br. s., by Liberty Bell, (West)	1	1	
Charley Herr, b. s., (Kelly)	2	2	
Bingen, br. s., (Titer)	4	3	
Monterey, ch. s., (McDowell)	3	4	

Time—2:09; 2:09¾.

2:17 Pace, Purse $800.

Tom Wilkes, ch. s., by Allie Wilkes, (Geers)	1	1	
Carmelita, b. m., (Maloney)	5	2	
Norphlet, b. m., (Benyon)	2	8	
Jim Ramey, ch. g., (Ramey)	4	3	
Vesper, ro. m., (Stevens)	8	7	
McShedd, ch. s., (Curry)	10	dis	
Bessie Thompson, b. m., (Orbison)	3	dis	
Dandy, b. g., (Curtis)	7	4	
Saul, br. g., (Honey)	9	5	
Billy George, ch. g., (Reider)	6	6	

Time—2:1r; 2:17.

Races at Norwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 27.—The last of the season's races of the Norwalk-Westport Driving Association were held at the fair grounds this afternoon. Two races were run off for purses of $100. The summary follows:

Westport Race.

Billy T., b. g., W. H. Taylor	1	2	1 1
Judge C., b. g., F. N. Taylor	2	1	5 5
Jennie B., g. m., J. K. Gouit	3	3	3 2
Red L., H. E. Bates	5	6	2 3
Boston, b. g., E. B. Mead	4	4	4 4

Time—2:36½; 2:34½; 2:37; 2:30¾.

Free for All.

Three C's, b. g., Thomas Quinlon, Westport	2	1	1 1
Corporal, b. s., Isaac Bouton, Noroton	1	3	3 3
Annie D., b. m., M. Tarlow, Norwalk	3	2	2 4
Sam W., b. g., W. Williams, Westport	4	4	4 2

Time—2:29¼; 2:27½; 2:28¾; 2:30½.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling; maidens.

Jerid, 106 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2½ to 1, won; Lomo, 104, (McClusky,) 8 to 1, second; Somis, 98, (Buchanan,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Lou Rey, Lona Marie, Black Orphan, Jack McCabe, and Semper Leon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Tenrics, 97 pounds, (J. Ward,) 2½ to 1, won; Meadow Lark, 101, (Dorer,) 10 to 1, second; Magnus, 98, (Mounce,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:49¼. Colonel Dan, Beaumondo, Alvero, and Scintillate also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Futurity course; purse. Bobus Bill, 113 pounds, (E. Jones,) 2½ to 1, won; The Echo, 110, (Ruiz,) 8 to 1, second; Fairfax, 115, (Buchanan,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Devereaux, Constellator, Halifax, and Rixford also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. The Fretter, 92 pounds, (Mounce,) 6 to 5, won; February, 95, (Buchanan,) 8 to 1, second; Hohenzollern, 106, (Duffy,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Jennie Reid and Pet also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Pat Morrissey, 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) 4 to 5, won; Alaria, 109, (Mounce,) 10 to 1, second; Mamie G., 109, (J. Ward,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Cyril and P. A. Finnegan also ran.

WOMAN'S FEAR OF INSANITY.

Mrs. Jorgansen Shot Herself to Avoid Going to an Asylum.

When Theodore Jorgansen went home from his work last evening he found pinned on the door leading to his flat on the top floor of 240 West Twenty-fifth Street a note, which read: "You can't get in. Get a policeman and have him break the door in." The note was not signed, but Jorgansen recognized the writing, which was in Swedish, as that of his wife. He followed the instructions to the letter. Taking the note to the West Twentieth Street Police Station he showed it to Sergt. Cooper, who sent Policeman Kelly with the man back to the house. Policeman Donohue was met en route and the trio went to the house.

The door was broken in and Jorgansen's wife, Annie, thirty-one years old, was found lying on the floor in a pool of blood. She had shot herself in the left side below the heart. Near her lay a British bulldog revolver. The woman was not unconscious, and when asked why she had shot herself, replied that she believed she was going insane and wanted to end her life before going to an asylum. She said that she and her husband lived happily together, and that there was no other cause than her illness for the act.

The woman was taken to the New York Hospital, where it is thought she will die.

Anti-Trust Law for Baseball Clubs.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Informations under the anti-trust law were filed to-day against the Cleveland and Louisville baseball clubs by Circuit Attorney Theodore Eggers. He alleges that the defendants have not complied with the laws of Missouri regulating foreign corporations doing business in this State. He claims they have not filed a certified copy of their articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State or given the said officer any evidence that they are duly incorporated. He says they should be fined $1,000.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned until Wednesday, Oct. 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Daoud vs. Miray.
2—Jones vs. Brown.
3—Bielovwich vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
4—Mordecai vs. Lese.
5—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Robinson.
6—Hendricks vs. Wessels.
7—Hamilton vs. Lentke.
8—Yule vs. Newschaffer.
9—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
10—Church of St. Stanislaus vs. the Algemeine Verein.
11—Marsh vs. Lohbauer.
12—Kennedy vs. O'Brien.
13—Banks vs. Feltner.
14—In re Lentz.
15—Tully vs. Caldwell.
16—Unangst vs. Rodrigues.
17—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Askey.
18—Stark vs. Fowler.
19—O'Connor vs. Abrahams.
20—Flynn vs. Streifler.
21—Unangst vs. Simpson.
22—Eason vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
23—Kelly vs. Duggan.
24—Andrevette vs. Andrevette.
25—Fleri vs. Symons.
26—Hoysdale vs. Electric Co. vs. Electric Storage Battery Co.
27—Sachs vs. Levy.
28—Brill vs. Cotter.
29—Montauk Association vs. Daly.
30—Kaufman vs. Bryant.
31—Erlanger vs. Bryant.
32—Morris vs. Barnes.
33—Traband vs. Traband.
34—People ex rel. Smith vs. Doe.
35—Sams vs. Roosevelt.
36—Sobel vs. Barashick.
37—In re Rampant.
38—Quintern vs. Quintern.
39—Cooper vs. Cooper.
40—McCloud vs. Meehan.
41—Busey vs. Foster.
42—Daoud vs. Mirsky.
43—Frasier vs. Sturla.
44—Dexheimer vs. Sturla.
45—Sandler vs. Diamond.
46—Saalfield vs. Cutting.
47—Van Hor

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Private Sales—An Eno Offering Reported—Important Transfers —Auction Dealings.

E. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for Zimmerman & Valenta, builders, for about $29,000 cash, the two five-story flats 54 and 58 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, each 25 by 100.11.

Mrs. Samuel Reed has sold, for about $50,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 19 East Eightieth Street.

At the auction sale of the Eno estate's holdings held on Feb. 21 last, the Newport apartment house, occupying the block front on the south side of Fifty-second Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway, was knocked down to George Henry Warren for $182,500. It has occasioned some comment, therefore, to find this property included in the list of properties to be sold by order of the executors of the Eno estate on Oct. 18. The reason for this is that the purchaser at the former sale took exception to a slight irregularity in the title, and rather than engage in any controversy over the matter, the contract between Mr. Warren and the Eno executors was annulled by mutual consent. One of the attorneys for the Eno estate said yesterday that the irregularity in the title, which is of a most trivial character, was in no sense a new discovery, but it had never been regarded as sufficient to make the title in any way defective. More recent searches show that a clear title can be given to the parcel, and it will be put up on Oct. 18.

It is reported that D. C. Moran, as executor, has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 12 East Fifty-third Street, 37.6 by 100.

C. R. Gregor's Sons have sold for W. T. Lahey the four-story-and-basement single flat at 239 East Thirty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 98.9, and for C. H. Batterman the five-story brick and stone double flat at 211 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

The property, 85 to 89 Liberty Street, on which the Singer Building annex stands, was transferred yesterday by Frederick G. Bourne to the Singer Manufacturing Company for $310,000. Mr. Bourne is President of the Singer Company, and bought the property at the auction sale of the Smith estate's holdings in 1897.

Deeds went on record yesterday in the trade between Columbia University and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, by which the latter gives its library building, at 19 East Sixteenth Street, in part payment for the Berkeley School property, at 18 to 24 West Forty-fourth Street.

The tract in Westchester known as the Givan homestead was transferred yesterday by the Mercantile Co-operative Bank to Harmon A. Perkins for $276,275. A mortgage on the property for $75,000 in favor of Samuel D. Collins was also recorded yesterday.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

103 Washington Avenue, 25 by 80.9, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emanuel Lowenson..... $7,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Forty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100.5, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Weil..... 20,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Wendover Avenue, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, 63 by 145.2 by 50 by 142.7, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas Lenane..... 12,000

259 West Forty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Charles Hanff... 2,600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lorenzo Semple, referee, 307 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 114.8 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 14.8 by 98.9, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,863.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 506 to 514 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $923; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 325 Rivington Street, south side, 24.2 feet east of Goerck Street, 37.5 by 75, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Sold under two actions in foreclosure; due on judgment, $21,197.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 1,650 Fox Street, east side, 386.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,144.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Ann's Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a one-and two story frame shed, 30 by 99; A. Hupfel's Sons, owners; J. Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 679 Greenwich Street, for a five-story brick hotel, 32.6 by 64.6; James Holmes, premises, owner; F. A. Burdett, architect; cost, $22,600.

Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 265 feet east of First Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 37.6 by 90.11; Salvador La Grassa, of 74 East one Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $90,000.

Wendover Avenue, north side, 142.11 feet east of Webster Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 37.6 by 73.3; Emil Meyer, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $60,000.

Beach Avenue, east side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 58; William Wainwright, owner and architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 243 to 247 East Thirteenth Street, for two six-story brick flats, 30 and 37.6 by 93; A. Silverson of 236 East Sixty-first Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $76,000.

Alterations.

No. 213 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; John Ratzer of 135 Chambers Street, owner; cost, $375.

Nos. 5, 7, and 9 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a one and four-story brick factory; Traders' Hygeia Ice Company, premises, owner; J. Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $50.

No. 252 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Henry Nassorf, premises, owner; E. W. Gries, architect; cost, $800.

Two Hundred and Fortieth Street, from Independence Avenue to Hudson River, to be one and one-half-story frame stable; James Douglas owner; Van Vleck & Goldsmith, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 33 West Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; J. D. Wing of 82 William Street, owner; S. A. McGuire, architect; cost, $1,900.

No. 2,061 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; A. H. Mathews, owner; A. Anderson, architect; cost, $175.

No. 31 West Fifty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. C. Berlin, premises, owner; J. F. Kelly & Co., architects; cost, $800.

No. 5 Allen Street, to a four-story brick tenement and baths; Isaac Nelsohn, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $1,000.

Broadway, west side, 15.2 feet south of Thirtieth Street, to a four-story brick store; David Jones estate, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 27.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,466 and 1,470; Mary Hennessy to Isabella Ashmen..... $1

AVENUE D, e s, 22 ft s of 5th St, 24.6x78; Bennett Levy to Thomas Adema..... 1

BURKE AV, w s, 375 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Henry Dattwyler, Jr., to Eugene Simon..... 1

BURKE AV, w s, 325 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Henry Dattwyler, Jr., to Eugene Simon..... 1

CALDWELL AV, e s, 250 ft n of 161st St, 25x100; James B. Lucy to Teresa A. McCarthy..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 60th St, 19.5x80; Harry Chaffee and wife to Frank Castree..... 1

DOWNING ST, s s, 154.2 ft w of Bedford St, 17.10x98.1x28.9x98.10; Samuel W. B. Smith to Robert W. B. Elliott..... 1

GRACE AV, w s, Lot 115, map of St. Raymond Park, 32.8x106.11x26x127.41; Hudson P. Rose to Mary Wagner..... 500

LAFAYETTE ST, e s, 240 ft s w of Prospect Av, runs s e 54.8x e 6.1x s 70.8 to 149th St x w 21x n 54.8x n w 75.4 to centre of Lafayette St x n e 52x s e 25; Thomas P. Kelly to Mary Carlin..... 1

LAFAYETTE ST, widened, 25 to 80, 74.8x irregular; Frederick G. Bourne to the Singer Manufacturing Company..... 310,000

LOT 278, Block E, amended map of Mapes estate; George P. Stewart to John and Annie Brown..... 1

LOT 295, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Olof Hammes to Andrew Hammes..... 1

LOT 307, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Andrew Hammer to Olof Hammes..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 94.8 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; George G. Battle, referee, to George M. Miller, executor and trustee. 8,500

PARK PL, 1 to 8, 11 to 18, 20 to 36, Block 4, 7, 19, to 22, 37 to 39, 50 to 53, 66 to 71, 81 to 83, 92 to 95, 48 and 49, 3 and 5, 54 to 56, 34 to 37, 72 to 75, 84 to 86, 23 to 28, 40 to 43, 10, 27, 26, 24 to 21, 89 to 91, 100 to 105, 90 to 88, 76 to 79, 129 to 127, revised map of the Givan Homestead; Mercantile Co-operative Bank to Harmon A. Perkins..... 276,275

PARK AV, s w corner of 161st St, 18.11x 69; Assistant Sexton to Charles Eldridge..... 1

PARKER AV, s w corner of St. Raymond Av, 25x100; Hudson F. Reed to Kate E. Gundling..... 3,100

PELHAM ROAD, w s, lot 166, map of Benson estate, Tarrytown, Section No. 2, 23.5x164.5; also Arnold Av, w s, lot 125, map of Benson estate, Section No. 2, Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, 75x127.6, and Pelham Road, s w s of Arnold Av, runs n 76° w 176.3x s 100.11x e 168.2 to road x s 45.7, land under water, &c.; George W. Lewis to Nathan Lewis..... 2

PROSPECT AV, w s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 25x140.2x25.2x140.10; Jacob Lorimer to George Garner..... Exch.

PROSPECT TERRACE, s w corner of 144th St, 114x100; Earl G. Pier to Thomas Byrne..... 500

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of Home St, runs n 99.6x s w 88.4x w 208.6x e 194 to Home St, x e 230.11; William H. Wilson to Elizabeth F. Tillman..... 1

167T AV, 1,906, s e corner of 70th St, 20.4x 97; Joseph Fox to Moritz Brochmann..... 1

3D AV, w s, 100.8 ft s of 109th St, 25x 100; Caroline M. Isaacs to Mabel Suydam 100

3D ST, 244 East, 20x77.6; Ottilie Block to Mollie Movershon..... 1

7TH AV, w s, 33.11.4ft n of 111th St, 25.6x 100; Ida E. Moore to Charles G. Miller..Exchange

7TH AV, w s, 97.5 ft s of 111th St, 25.6x 100; Ida E. Moore and another, trustees, to Charles G. Miller and others, trustees. 60,000

7TH AV, 1,968, w s, 25x100; Hester B. Pollion to Benedict Fischer..... 1

7TH ST, s e corner of Avenue B, 50x100, Unionport; Frank Gass to John Schussler 3,500

8TH AV, w s, 44.2 ft n of 24th St, 19x 100; Mabel Suydam to Caroline M. Isaacs 1

10TH AV, n e corner of 84th St, 20.8x 79.6; James A. Meagher to Edward P. Meagher, ½ part..... 1

14TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 16.10x114; Chris Bagnhle to Thomas Byrne..... 100

18TH ST, s s, 216.10 ft w of Union Square, 37.6x181.3x18.6x172.8; 7th Av, o s, 40.4 ft s of 48th St, 50x100; 48th St, s s, 79 ft e of 7th Av, 21x50.4, and 48th St, s s, 100 ft s of 7th Av, 50x100.5; General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York to the Trustees of Columbia College..... 100

26TH ST, 325 East, n s, 25x98.9; Louis Ehlinger to Henry F. Wolters..... 1

40TH ST, 426 to 440 West, 70x16.9; Caroline M. Isaacs to Mabel Suydam..... 100

44TH ST, 18 to 24 West, 100x100.5; Trustees of Columbia College to General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York..... 100

47TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; Erna Van Roedern, by attorney, to Washington Dill..... 25,000

49TH ST, 143 East, 25x100.5; Edmond E. Wise, referee, to J. Newton Oscrio..... 3,500

84TH ST, s s, 587.2 ft w of 3d Av, 25.7x 102.2; George F. Gourand, referee, to Otto F. Degener..... 3,850

85TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 50.6x16.2; Elias Kempner to Charles Meier..... 1

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; James J. Hall to William Rankin..... 1

104TH ST, 176 East, 16.8x100.11; Hortense M. Dubé to John Finck..... 1

108TH ST, 322 West, Joseph A. Farley to Josephine L. Diabrow..... 43,000

122D ST., 429 East, 16.6x100.11; Kate Rosenberg to Helene Grabau..... 6,000

131ST ST, n s, 230 ft e of 8th Av, 18x99.11; Michael Feeney to Matilda Bettmann.. Exch.

134TH ST, 688 East, 16.8x100; Louisa Rosenheimer and another to James Smith and another..... 8,500

134TH ST, n s, 106.8 ft w of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Joseph Smith to Richard A. and Katharine A. Farrelly..... Gift

135D ST, 634 East, 20.8x100; Henry Muhlker to Otto C. Westerling..... 100

139TH ST, n s, 50.2 ft e of Barretto St, 50x87.8x irregular; Frank P. Macnabb to Ferdinand Hecht and another..... 3,250

169TH ST, n s, 50.2 ft e of Barretto St, runs s w 62.1 to Fox St x n 76.9 to 169th St, x e 44.11; Adolph Cohn and another to Katharine P. Hooks..... 1

179TH ST, n s, 163.5 ft w of Webster Av, 16.8x125; George Samar to Jacob Leitner. Exchange.

Recorded Leases.

FLORA, Luigi, to Joseph Ferro and another; 106th St, 409 to 413 East; also 417 East 106th St, 9½ years..... $4,800

MIERISCH, Charles, to Herman C. Lohman; Lexington Av, 2,027, s e corner of 124th St, 4 years 7 months and 5 years, renewable..... 1,200

TOWNSHEND, John, to Timothy L. O'Connell; Broadway, s e corner of 181st St, 20 6-12 years..... 150

TOWNSHEND, John, to Timothy L. O'Connell; Broadway, s e corner of 181st St, 2 years from Feb. 1, 1920..... 150

Recorded Mortgages.

ABBATE, Domenico and wife and Anna, to Anna S. Finck; 160 Mott St, 2 years. $5,000

ADEMA, Thomas, to Barnett Levy; Avenue D, e s, 22 ft s of 5th St, 5 years.. 5,450

BREWI, John and Amelia, to Henry E. Rich; Lot 176, Block E, amended map of Mapes estate, 1 year..... 400

BROCKMANN, Morits, to Joseph Fox; 1,306 1st Av, installments..... 2,500

CONWAY, James and Mary, to Dollar Savings Bank; St. Raymond Av, s e Lot 121, map of St. Raymond Park, 1 year. 1,200

DEGENER, Otto F., to H. Watson Downs; 84th St, s s, 587.9 ft w of 3d Av, ⅛ year..... 2,000

DEGENER, Otto F., to Charles A. Wendell; 84th St, s s, 92.9 ft w of Lexington Av, ⅛ year..... 1,091

EANUZZEL, Michael and Maria, to John M. Phillips, executor, &c.; Lot 859, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 5 years.. 1,400

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to William M. Kingsland; 5th Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 119th St, 5 years..... 20,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Frederic De P. Foster, trustee, &c.; 5th Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 119th St, 5 years.. 30,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Charles F. Ballard; 5th Av, s w corner 119th St, 5 years..... 40,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Charles F. Ballard; 5th Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 119th St, 5 years..... 20,000

GALLAGHER, John, to William P. Flanagan, as Managing Director, &c.; 881 1st Av, saloon lease, demand..... 5,000

GRABAU, Helene, to Kate Rosenberg; 429 East 124th St, installments..... 600

GUMBLETON, Henry A., and Adolph C. Hottenroth to Gustave Grossmas; Willis Av, widened, e s, 25 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 5,500

HALL, Johanna, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Clinton St, w s, 100.8 ft n of Broome St, 1 year..... 11,500

HARRIS, Louis H., to the Twelfth Ward Bank; 2d Av, n e corner of 124th St, 1 year..... 7,000

HECHT, Ferdinand, and Simon Uhlfelder to Frank P. Macnabb; 169th St, n s, 50.2 ft s e of Baretto St, 3 years..... 2,250

HUGERSHOFF, William, to Mary F. Sidman; 173d St, s s, 90 ft e of Webster Av, ½, year each..... 1,000

IERARDI, Pietro A., to Annie L. Horn; 23 Thompson St, and 29 and 30 Grand St, 2 years..... 1,000

ISAACS, Caroline M., to Robert G. Strange; 8th Av, w s, 44.2 ft n of 24th St, 3 years. 3,500

KNABE, Charles and Katharina, to Lambert Suydam; 76 East 101st St, 10 years. 16,000

LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Louis Borges; 1st Av, n w corner of 105th St, 3 years..... 30,000

LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Simon Adler and Henry G. Herrman; 1st Av, n w corner of 105th St, 1 month..... 17,739

MEIER, Charles, to German Life Insurance Company; 86th St, s s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 80,000

METZ, Katherine, to Willson, Adams & Co.; Evelyn Place, n e s, 150 ft s e of Grand Av, 2 months..... 700

MOHRBECK, George F., to George Ehret; 119th St, s s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.. 15,000

MUELLER, Annie M. J. and Gustave, to Julius F. Denicke; Decatur Av, s s, 163.4 ft w of 205th St, 3 years..... 3,500

O'CONNELL, Timothy L., to John Townshend; Broadway, e s, 20.5 ft s of 181st St, 5 years..... 4,000

PERKINS, Harmon A., to Samuel D. Collins; Plots 1 to 79, 81 to 105, and 125 to 137, map of the Givan homestead, Westchester, 1 year..... 75,000

RILEY, Mathew F., to Jacob Weill; Union Av, w s, 5 0ft s of George, or 166th St, demand..... Nom.

RILEY, Mathew, to John O'Leary; Union Av, w s, 50 ft s from old line of George, or 166th St, demand..... 2,500

ROSENHEIMER, Louisa and Julius T., to Benjamin A. Hegeman, trustee; 658 East 134th St, 5 years..... 2,000

RUPP, Charles, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 206 Stanton St, 5 years..... 28,000

SARNER, George, to Jacob Leitner; Prospect Av, w s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 5 years..... 1,000

SCHUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Lucas J. Kutscher; 8th Av, s w corner of 112th St, ½ year..... 2,200

SCHNELLER, Sigmund, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 123d St, n s, 148.9 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 4,500

SCHRUM, Heinrich J. M., to Louise Klener; 33d St, n s, 179 ft e of 2d Av, ½ year..... 1,000

SCOTT, Catherine M., to Eugene Bunze; 532 Hudson St, 3 years..... 11,000

STEWART, Samuel G., to Harriet S. Cabot; 9 West 65th St, 1 year..... 4,000

SUYDAM, Mabel, to Eliza M. Bailey; 8th Av, w s, 44.2 ft n of 24th St, 3 years.. 20,000

VOLETSKY, Abrahams and Lena, and Harris and Rosa Hellman to Jacob Manheim; 28 to 32 Monroe St, 62.6x97.10 to Hamilton St, 1 year..... 30,000

WAETERLING, Otto C., to Henry Muhlker; 153d St, s s, 115.3 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years..... 2,500

WEBER, William F. and Ratje Bunke to Clara J. Chase; 90th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 12,000

WOODWARD, Charles H., to the Evangelical Alliance for the United States; 47 Bradhurst Av, 3 years..... 5,000

WOODWARD, Charles H., to John T. Dooling; 47 Bradhurst Av, 3 years..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Lena, to Samuel Kind..... $2,750

DOWNE, H. Watson, to Salomon Marx... Nom.

FARLEY, Thomas F., executor, &c., to Mary Culligan, guardian, &c..... 2,500

FARLEY, Thomas F., executor, &c., to Mary Culligan, guardian, &c..... 2,500

FOX, Joseph, to Albert Hochauer..... 1,500

GREACEN, Thomas E., to Emma H. Cannon, trustee, &c..... 5,000

HOFFMAN, Louisa, and another, executors, &c., to Herman G. Wahlig, ¼ part. 5,000

HOFFMAN, Louisa, and another, executors, &c., to Annie M. Klipp, ¼ part... 5,000

HOFFMAN, Louisa, and another, executors, &c., to Louisa Hoffman, ½ part... 5,000

LEITJER, Jacob, to Catharine J. Sherman..... Nom.

MACHAUER, Frank, to the Central Spar Verein..... 3,000

MANNING, William D., to William Hall's Sons..... 700

SCHUCHMAN, John G., to the Central Spar Verein..... 2,000

SOLOMON, Morris, to Max Tannenbaum. Nom.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF UTICA to J. Denniss Perking, executor, &c..... 30,000

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to William N. Crane, (assigns two mortgages)..... 100

THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL to Frederic De F. Foster, trustee, &c., 7-8 parts..... 7,000

THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL to Frederic De F. Foster, trustee, &c., 1-8 parts..... 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to City Real Estate Company..... 2,100

WAHLIG, Herman G., to Max Lowenthal, ¼ part..... 5,000

Lis Pendens.

BOWERY, 198, Department of Buildings against Rachel Schwartz, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

CHERRY ST, 250 and 252; also Cherry St, 196, and parcel adjoining on rear, 80x20; also property in Brooklyn, Richard D. Miles et al. Jewett against Annie D. Smith and others, (amended partition); attorney, T. J. Fallon.

ELTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; Charles Unangst against Edward F. Stanley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

PARK OR VANDERBILT AV, o s, 825 ft e of 141st St, 75x150; Julius Lehman against Petty Soulard & Walker Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

PEARL ST, 168, s e corner of Pine St; Henry Elias Brewing Company against Louise Heimroth, administratrix, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

RIDGE ST, 50; also a plot in Brooklyn; Charlotte Denmerle and others against Louis Denmerle and others, (amended partition;) attorneys, Spencer & Trautmann.

WASHINGTON AV, o s, Lots 21, 22, 35, and 36, and north parts of Lots 20 and 37, map of Lexington Place, 125x200, to Madison Av, William's Bridge; Madison Av, e s, Lot 16 and part of Lot 17, same map, 75x—x74x117; Mitchell Valentine against Hettie Knox and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. F. Conlin.

5TH AV, n w corner, 132d St, 49.11x110; Samuel H. Stone against Samuel W. B. Smith and others, (action to convey and declare trust, &c.;) attorneys, Stern & Singer.

6TH ST, 542 East, rear of; Department of Buildings against Annie Stuebing and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

53D ST, 41 West; William G. Rejd and another against William H. Aldrich and others, (action to enforce lien, &c.;) attorney, J. C. Thomson.

67TH ST, 49 to 55 West; The Bowery Savings Bank against Cornelius H. Tallman, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. S. Terry.

76TH ST, 418 and 418 East; Hulda Wittnar against Joseph Roberts and others, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorney, J. Alfter.

95TH ST, 320 and 322 East; The Central Spar Verein against James Kilpatrick, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leventritt & Brennan.

128D ST, 245 West; Josephine B. Meeks, against Charles D. Folsom and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. J. Leitch.

Mechanics' Liens.

BRACKEN AV, o s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Edward F. Boyle against Margaret O'Connor, owner and contractor; John O'Connor, contractor..... $90

CANNON ST, 96; James F. Galligan against Hendo Sbeli, owner; Max Kranower and Jacob Goeli, owners and contractors..... 35

EIGHTH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 99.11x100; Lage Brothers & Co. against George Brown and Lewis Hallman, owners and contractors..... 530

HORATIO ST, 99 to 105; Mathias Schlageter against Hugh J. Grant, owner; Thomas Devine, contractor..... 155

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 87th St, 25x80; Charles Burkelman against Gottfried Piel, owner; Griffin & Brother, contractors..... 170

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 100 ft s of 138th St, 100x100; J. F. Duffy & Co. against Abram Abelman and Kate Rosenbaum, owners and contractors..... 302

WENDOVER AV, e s, 151.6 ft e of Washington Av, 50.6x100; Charles H. Peterson and William J. Esch against Etta Wolff, owner; Morris Wolff, contractor..... 84

1117TH ST, n s, 304 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100; the New York Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Max Schaef, owner and contractor..... 155

116TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100; Clemente Indelli against Benjamin Knover, owner; Tony Altieri, contractor..... 854

117TH ST, 46 to 52 West; John Madden against William Jeffery, owner and contractor..... 500

117TH ST, 46 to 52 West; John R. Eakins against Jane Birrell, owner; William Jeffery, owner and contractor..... 301

134TH ST, e s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 100 by 100; John Madden against Michael J. Whelan, owner and contractor..... 1,297

158TH ST, s e corner of German Place, 87.4x100.11x82.6x100.11; the McDougall & Potter Company against Joseph D. Jennings, owner and contractor..... 310

POOLROOMS WRECK A FIRM.

Scheyer and Pots Declare Their Partner, Stern, Is an Absconder.

Scheyer, Pots & Co., manufacturers of ladies' cloaks, capes, and suits at 24 and 26 West Fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Herman Liebmann. The partners are Moses Scheyer, Theodore Pots, and Edward Stern. The deed was signed by Messrs. Scheyer and Pots only. It was stated in the deed that Mr. Stern had absconded and abandoned the property of the firm. Horwitz & Samuels, the attorneys, said that Mr. Stern had suddenly disappeared about ten days ago, and nothing had been heard from him since. The firm was doing a good business. Mr. Stern left a wife and several small children, and his family do not know his whereabouts. He had charge of the finances of the firm, while the other two partners were salesmen on the road. He left his books in great confusion, and the other partners cannot tell how much money he took, but they know that he has bankrupted the firm. Accountants have been at work on the books for several days to find out how things stand.

The other partners have tried to learn what has become of the money, and they found out that Mr. Stern had been frequenting poolrooms, and was well known in some of them. They learned this from communications sent to the store from poolrooms inquiring about him since he went away. Mr. Stern is about thirty years old, and was formerly employed in a cloak house before becoming a partner in this firm.

The liabilities will probably not be in excess of $10,000. No estimate can be given yet as to the assets. A meeting of creditors will be held at once to decide what to do with the business. The firm was formed on June 15, 1897, and its statement of Jan. 1 last showed liabilities $3,963, assets $16,988, and net wealth $13,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

KATIE PEARSON.—Katie Pearson of 150 West Sixty-sixth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities $21,003 and no assets. This is the second petition filed by her under the present Bankrupt act. The first one was filed on Feb. 27, showing liabilities $2,199 and no assets. She received a discharge on April 26. Afterward it was discovered that some liabilities had been omitted from the Schedules of the first petition, and as the discharge did not cover these liabilities, it was necessary to file a second petition. This is the first instance under the present Bankrupt act where a second petition has been filed after a discharge. The claims mentioned in the second petition are Liebler & Maas, $12,112; Richard K. Fox, $8,979, and Carl & Della Van Ruck of Asheville, N. C., $912, for money loaned and medical services. It is stated in the petition that Aylmar Y. Pearson, husband, being indebted to Liebler & Maas and Richard K. Fox and being desirous of an extension of time to pay these creditors on June 8, 1894, executed to them a chattel mortgage, or instrument of trust, of manuscript plays, scenery, costumes, properties, &c., belonging to him. Mrs. Pearson joined in the mortgage simply as his wife, and at the request of the creditors. The mortgage was recorded in the Register's Office on Aug. 15, 1894, but no copy was thereafter filed as required by law of the amount due thereon.

GERSON STEIN.—Gerson Stein, restaurateur of 4 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $20,245, due to fifty-five creditors, and no assets. Of the debts, $2,190 were contracted by the firm of Freund & Stein, who dissolved in 1891, and the balance by Mr. Stein, individually, many of them being in judgment. Mr. Stein went into the restaurant and saloon business in 1891 at 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, expecting to reap a harvest in the boom which Harlem was then experiencing. At first he was the manager, but a few months later he bought out the place and spent considerable money in improvements, making it one of the finest places in Harlem. In January, 1893, he branched out by purchasing the house in the rear on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street for $27,000, paying, it was said, $7,000 cash and $20,000 on mortgage. This was fitted up as a clubroom. Business, however, did not come up to expectations, hard times came, trade fell off, and in the Summer of 1895 he gave up the place. He then became interested in the Harlem Casino, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, but that did not pay, and the Harlem Casino Company, of which he was a Director, went into the hands of a receiver three years ago. Mr. Stein afterward continued the place for a while.

CHARLES F. WINKLER.—Charles F. Winkler, a bicycle repairer at Kingston, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $673 and assets of $417.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, of 156 Broadway, by Daniel S. Decker, representing three creditors, George Mckenzie, $240; A. P. Bland & Co., $40; Hookey & Mueller, $1,000. They allege that while insolvent the company committed several acts of bankruptcy by permitting creditors to obtain a preference by judgments, eight judgments, aggregating $4,000, having been obtained against it. The Sheriff has levied on the office furniture, and the sale is set down for the 29th inst. Mr. Decker said that he understood that the total liabilities of the company are $170,000, according to a statement made some time ago.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKRON, Charles H.—J. C. Morris and another..... $784
ARCHIBALD, James P.—Patrick Hopkins..... 52
BOYD, Charles P.—Theodore Roosevelt and other, as Commissioners, &c.; costs..... 90
BATTEY, Sumpter B.—George L. Ryse..... 51
BERRY, John W.—James Gould..... 50
CHISLING, Michael—John Madden..... 76
COX, Charles P.—E. A. Stewart and another..... 7
COHEN, David—The H. B. Cadin Company..... 125
CUSHING, Hamilton C. jr.—E. A. C. Rowe..... 126
COX, Jerome—Philip McGovern..... 266
DAGNELL, William—E. Shufeldt..... 1,000
DOWD, Thomas—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 83
FRANKLIN, John—Albert E. Gross and another..... 80
FELDMAN, Leo A.—John T. Lee..... 205
FLYNN, Patrick L. jr.—J. York and others, Commissioners, &c., costs..... 75
FARQUHAR, Percival—F. J. Walgering..... 318
GREER, Rachel—A. Abrens..... 187
HENNING, Mary M., and Elizabeth Furis—John Townsend, jr..... 862
HARRISON, Philip H.—Henry L. and Lewis R.—Crane Company..... 873
HARKINS, John J.—N. J. O'Connell..... 67
HARTWICK, Frank A.—James Gould..... 60
KINDT, John H.—Henry Berghorn..... 73
KATTENBORN, Henry—T. Harrety and another, executors..... 72
LAWRENCE, Lionel E.—L. Van Olinda..... 570
MAHONEY, Dennis J.—C. F. McLean and others, Commissioners, &c., costs..... 107
MAGUIRE, Clarence C.—William J. Matheson & Co., Limited..... 210
MITCHELL, Charles R.—P. M. Leakin..... 21
MICHEL, Oscar A.—E. Becker..... 73
McQUESTON, Charles—Emil Calman & Co..... 78
McADAMS, James—John T. Williams..... 103
O'CONNOR, Sarah—E. Elsing and others.. 311
PETTIT, John—Chatham National Bank of New York..... 1,694
PURDY, George M.—R. S. Johnstone..... 823
PETITE, Victor—Jemima S. May..... 2,118
QUINN, Terence D.—E. J. York and others, Commissioners, &c., costs..... 88
ROBINSON, William R.—Standard Manufacturing Company..... 236
ROEBLING, George W.—Meyer Hoffman.... 90
RICE, Charlotte C.—W. T. Hookey..... 244
RICE, William C.—F. Moss and others, Commissioners, &c., costs..... 76
ROTHSCHILD, Edward—Theodore Roosevelt and others, Commissioners, &c., costs..... 82
THORNTON, William—W. G. Schuyler and another..... 44
THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK OF the City of New York—Annie Chaney.. 1,189
VOLLMER, Henry P.—Cameron & Forster..... 71
VON ERLENBELL, William—John F. Dots..... 227
WOLF, Solomon E.—E. J. Ludwig..... 278
WEYAND, Charles L.—Rock Plaster Company of New York and New Jersey..... 78
WACHTLER, Jacob—Monroe Dairy Association..... 114
WILLIAM S. HALE COMPANY—Wisconsin Lumber Company..... 502

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... .76¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .29
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.00
Cotton, middling..... .06⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .05½
Sugar, granulated..... 5 3-16
Molasses, O. K. prime..... .35
Beef, family..... 11.00
Beef hams..... 24.50
Tallow, prime..... .05¼
Pork, mess..... 9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .06¾
Lard, prime..... 5.77½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 18.00
Butter, Western creamery..... .23

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@71½c; No. 2 red, 73¾@74½c; No. 2 corn, 38c; No. 2 yellow corn, 38c; No. 2 oats, 23¾@23¾c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; No. 1 barley, 39@47c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; Northwestern, $1.12; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.80@$8.35; lard, per 100 lb, $5.30@$5.45; short rib sides (loose), $5.05@$5.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed), 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, $5.50@$8.

COTTON.—After a very exciting day the local market for cotton futures closed firm Thursday at a net gain of 16 to 20 points. This represents a sharp rise since the present bull movement set in of 67@88 points, January on Saturday, the 16th inst., having closed at 6.14, March at 6.21, and May at 6.27, as against 5.82 for January, 5.99 for March, and 6.04 for May. The highest prices recorded, as contrasted with the close of ten days ago, showed a gain of 71 points. The opening of the market found ideas on Change very much mixed, owing to an unexpected break of 2 points in the Liverpool market, the latter in face of very firm cables from this side last night.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	6.38	6.60	6.38	6.55@6.60
October	6.38	6.60	6.38	6.59@6.60
November	6.40	6.70	6.40	6.67@6.68

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 SHARES and UPWARD, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16
1,000 bushels and upward, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16. WHEAT
ACCOUNTS RECEIVED OF $100 & UPWARD. Interest rates for carrying Stocks never to exceed 6 % in any money market.
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Branch Office, 621 Broadway.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Lewis A. May & Co.,
31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Members { N. Y. Produce Exchange. Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Margins 3 to 10 per cent. Commission 1-16.
Write for our valuable MARKET LETTER, issued daily and sent free, and also our book "HIGH AND LOW PRICES" sent free on application.
A SPECIAL LETTER on the prominent stocks as the market shows them is issued every MORNING.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 288 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
85 WALL STREET.

Geo. F. Dominick, Jr. Blair S. Williams. Lamont Dominick.
Dominick & Williams,
40 WALL ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Unlisted Securities a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad:

The Master having continued until October 2d, 1899, the hearing for proving up bonds and other claims in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,

Notice is hereby given that all General Mortgage bonds of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD will be proved up by us, with claim of priority to other liens, if deposited on or before Oct. 2, 1899, with the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway.

Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, 30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN, 902 Provident Bldg., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH, 15 Broad St., New York.

Ramapo Improvement Company Stock
DEALT IN.
A. SARTORIUS,
20 BROAD ST. Telephone 4636 Cortlandt.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS by the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in accordance with Section No. 28, Article No. 1, Laws of 1892:

November 1st, 1885—Ewen Brothers.....$57.47
November 1st, 1888—Russell H. Monroe..... 66.20

William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in New York City, State, and County, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

City, County, and State of New York: Sworn to before me this thirtieth day of August, 1899. H. W. MACOMBER, Notary Public for Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.
au31-1aw6wTh

The Greenwich Savings Bank.
246-248 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St.
Extraordinary Holidays, 1899.
September 29th and 30th, 1899, being legal holidays, and October 1st being a Sunday, this Bank will allow Monday next, October 2d, for deposits to bear interest as of October 1st.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.

Third Ave. R. R. Rights
to subscribe to new stock bought by
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW YORK,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESENT IS THE
LAST PUBLIC OFFERING
that will be made of the shares of the

Boston Little Circle Zinc Co.

prior to listing on the Boston Stock Exchange, for which application has been made. It is therefore the last opportunity to secure them at the present low rate of

$11.00 PER SHARE,

AS THE PRICE ADVANCES OCTOBER 2nd TO

$12.50 PER SHARE,

and the market price after listing will undoubtedly be greatly in excess of this figure.

The par value is $10 per share, full paid and non-assessable.

As an investment this stock cannot be excelled, as it is paying dividends of 12% per annum and earning in excess of 20%; and to those who do not care to make an investment, but simply desire a quick turn, they offer an unequalled opportunity of handsome profit.

Applications for stock to be addressed to the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO
Bankers,
89 State St., Boston
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this fifth day of September, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and thirteen (113) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz., numbers

133	481	985	1428	1985	2437	2784
135	507	1065	1429	2010	2480	2789
152	553	1066	1486	2028	2500	2806
164	577	1067	1635	2116	2505	2844
179	578	1068	1640	2118	2514	2878
193	579	1105	1656	2133	2543	2883
249	606	1165	1669	2138	2568	2894
322	611	1186	1746	2144	2637	2918
333	786	1191	1763	2185	2666	2919
384	802	1201	1789	2186	2697	2926
387	814	1295	1797	2263	2698	2952
391	815	1328	1835	2266	2705	
397	899	1338	1849	2273	2709	
411	927	1365	1863	2301	2712	
428	929	1375	1867	2308	2740	
432	959	1379	1933	2400	2767	
457	979	1417	1972	2405	2785	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
CHARLES E. MAHONY,
For WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of September, 1899.

FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, N. Y. Co

Notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1323	1811	2112	2339	2595	2842	3156
145	1426	1820	2162	2348	2606	2888	3162
157	1465	1838	2185	2367	2622	2902	3195
162	1469	1842	2194	2372	2633	2935	3216
168	1496	1897	2230	2391	2635	2976	3226
201	1516	1900	2253	2423	2680	2989	3229
339	1575	1929	2258	2459	2698	3001	3242
346	1626	1989	2282	2463	2706	3005	3280
377	1708	2004	2275	2487	2727	3052	
385	1728	2014	2278	2501	2731	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2523	2742	3122	
424	1759	2081	2325	2551	2786	3124	
470	1775	2092	2334	2556	2792	3148	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial and Travellers' Credits Available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young.....President
Luther Kountze.....Vice-President
James Timpson...2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull...3d Vice-President
Clark Williams.....Treasurer
William P. Elliott.....Secretary
Richard M. Hurd....Asst. Secretary
Calvert Brewer.....Asst. Treasurer
Alexander Phillips..Man'g For'n Dept

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Damont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey,	Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon,	Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss,	Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,
	George W. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY,
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking the entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate.
Collecting interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid off proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K B. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Pres't.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Treas.

Kings County Electric Light and Power Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Colonial Trust Company of New York City has been substituted as Trustee under the mortgage given to secure $2,500,000 of the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of Kings County Electric Light and Power Company in the place and stead of Central Trust Company of New York resigned.

The interest on said bonds maturing on Oct. 1, 1899, and thereafter, will be paid at the office of said Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York City.

Dated September 26, 1899.

W. T. WILSON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To all Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898:

Notice is hereby given that, ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 20, 1899, holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company dated December 15, 1898, may receive the new securities and cash to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Reorganization Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Depositary, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or the LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, its London Agency, as hereinafter stated.

Each holder must deliver to the Depositary all Reorganization Certificates held by him for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by the Depositary. Not more than 100 schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities and cash in exchange will be ready for delivery on the following day.

The new Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each. The new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Non-interest-bearing scrip exchangeable in round amounts for the new securities will be issued for fractional amounts of new Bonds and Shares. Holders entitled to fractions of Bonds or Shares may either sell the fractions to the undersigned or may purchase from the undersigned such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire Bond or an entire Share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or express at their expense.

September 19, 1899.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To the Holders of
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio and Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
B. & O. S. W. Railroad First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "A";
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "B";
B. & O. S. W. Railway Preferred Stock;
B. & O. S. W. Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
Cincinnati & Baltimore R. R. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds;
Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds:

Referring to our previous advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, notice is hereby given that deposits of the above securities will be received upon the terms stated in said advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, only up to **OCTOBER 4, 1899**, after which date no further deposits of any of said bonds or stock will be received, except at the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms as they may fix in each instance.

Dated September 19, 1899.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Wisconsin Central System.

Notice is hereby given that, on and after October 18th, 1899, holders of Certificates representing Stocks and Securities of the Companies forming the Wisconsin Central System deposited under the Plan of Reorganization, dated April 10th, 1899, may receive the new Securities and cash to which they are entitled upon presentation of such Reorganization Certificates at the office of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, No. 45 Wall Street, New York.

Each holder must deliver to the Trust Company the Reorganization Certificates held by him properly scheduled, and give information for filling out the new Certificates. Not more than 100 schedules will be received on any day, and the new Securities and cash will be ready the following business day.

The new Bonds are for $1,000 each, and the new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Scrip will not be issued for fractional amounts, but holders entitled to fractions may, on terms to be arranged, either sell their rights thereto, or purchase such amounts as may be required to complete an entire Bond or Share.

Holders forwarding Reorganization Certificates must furnish names and addresses for registration of the Shares, and state whether they desire to buy or sell fractions. They should also state whether they desire the new Securities sent by express, at their expense, or by registered mail.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Reorganization Managers.
New York, September 27th, 1899.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF HALLGARTEN & CO.'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED UNDER THE BONDHOLDERS' AGREEMENT DATED JULY 5, 1899, IN RESPECT OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that on and after SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1899, holders of Hallgarten & Co.'s certificates of deposit issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated July 5, 1899, in respect of the Five Per Cent. Second Mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company may receive the new Four Per Cent. Second Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company to which they are entitled upon presentation and surrender of their certificates of deposit at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York.

September 25, 1899.

Hallgarten & Co.,
28 Broad Street, New York.
Representing S. I. R. T. Second Mortgage Bondholders.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
COMMON STOCK OF THE Central Pacific Railroad Co.

Referring to our notice of April 11th, 1899, holders of the above Stock are herewith notified that out of the total Capital Stock of $67,275,500, $66,960,300 have been deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated February 8, 1899.

Holders who have not yet deposited their stock may now deposit the same with any of the undersigned, on payment of $5 per share penalty, in addition to the assessment of $2 per share, but only up to and including October 3d, 1899.

SPEYER & CO., New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS, London.
LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort-on-Main.
TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Readjustment Managers.

New York, September 21st, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

A very large majority of the above-described bonds having been deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pursuant to the notice heretofore published, the undersigned Committee, acting for said bondholders, have extended the time during which the remaining bonds may be deposited to and including Sept. 30, 1899. After Sept. 30 no bonds will be received for deposit except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company), and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

A SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF The United States Economic Postage Association was held in Washington, D. C., on the 25th inst., and four New York business men—Eugene S. Benjamin, Abraham Sanger, William C. Dornin, and E. T. McLaughlin, Jr., were elected Directors.

This association has a patented return coupon postal card and envelope to be sent out by business houses soliciting orders, and the bill giving the association the right to use the mails which so nearly became a law at the last session is expected to pass early during the 56th Congress. The measure has been exhaustively considered, twice unanimously passed the Senate, and as many times favorably reported by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, but failed to become a law simply because it was not reached in the regular order of business.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 5, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 26, 1899.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 23, 1899.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, October 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) in Room 1, fourth floor of the Mills Building, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.

GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary of the Company.
New York, September 20, 1899.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, October 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) in Room 1, fourth floor of the Mills Building, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.

GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary of the Company.
New York, September 20, 1899.

New York and Sandy Hook River Ferry Company,
New York, Sept. 15th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 20 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 5th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 18th, 3 P. M. to Oct. 6th, 10 A. M.

ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Morris Run Mutual Coal Company for the election of Directors and officers for the ensuing year and to consider the matter of the sale of the property of and dissolving the company, will be held at Hotel Waverly, Philadelphia, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WM. REPP, Sec'y.
Old Forge, Pa., Sept. 27, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the preferred stock of this company has been declared for the FIRST QUARTER of the current year, payable on the 1st day of October, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 21, 1899.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

52 Wall St.
New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

On October 1, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD STREET (MILLS BUILDING.)

Coupons due October 1st, 1899, from the following bonds will be paid after that date at this office:

Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge.
Northern R'y Co. 1st Mtge.
Morgan's La. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st Mtge.
New York, Texas and Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.

Coupons due October 1, 1899, from the following bonds will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:

Houston, Texas Central Cons. Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central General Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
5% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.
23 Wall Street,
New York, September 25, 1899.

Three months' interest due October 1st, 1899, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after that date. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 3, due October 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, September 25th, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, September 23d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1899.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Hocking Valley Railway Company,
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1899.

Interest on the following bonds, when and as payable, will hereafter be paid at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 22 Wall Street, New York:

First Mortgage 4% extended bonds of The Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of The Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.
Second Mortgage 7% bonds of The Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of The Ohio & West Virginia Railway Company.
First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds of The Hocking Valley Railway Company.

WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 28th inst.

The closing of the transfer books for this and subsequent dividends that may be declared is dispensed with until further notice.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Sept. 14, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE & LAKE WINNEBAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons No. 6, due October 1st, 1899, from Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad, Manitowoc Division, 6% First Mortgage Divisional Gold Bonds, will be payable on and after October 2d, 1899, at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.

Wisconsin Central Railway Company,
By GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, September 20th, 1899.

Office of CONSOLIDATED ICE CO.,
2RD ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.,
NEW YORK, Sept. 27th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable Oct. 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 2d, 1899. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. Oct. 2d, 1899, until Oct. 16th, 1899. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, unless otherwise instructed.

H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

International Paper Company,
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
September 12th, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. from net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Oct. 2d, 1899, to Preferred Stockholders of record of September 15th, 1899.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at noon on the 15th day of September, 1899, and reopen on the 3d day of October, 1899.

E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., September 25, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of October, 1899. Transfer books were closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 3d proximo.

MARSDEN J. PERRY, Vice President.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.

At a meeting of the Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable October 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record twelve o'clock noon, September 30th, 1899. The transfer books will close twelve o'clock noon September 30th, and open October 11th.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
22rd St. and Sixth Ave.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable October 2, 1899, to Stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M. on September 22. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., October 2.

EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

Eighty-eighth (88th) Dividend.

THE DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, October 2, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 2, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 22d, 1899.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 19th, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 14th. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 19th to October 14th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Havana Commercial Company, Preferred Stock Dividend.
32 Broadway, New York, Sept. 23, 1899.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 16th, to stockholders of record.

Transfer books will close Thursday, October 5th, and reopen Tuesday, October 17th.

FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 22d, 1899.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a quarterly dividend on the common stock of One and One-fourth Per Cent., (1¼%,) payable to stockholders of record October 9th, 1899. Transfer books closed from October 3d to 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.

COUPONS NO. 8, DUE OCTOBER 1, 1899, from The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after October 2d, 1899, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
111 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York, September 5th, 1899.

A quarterly DIVIDEND of 2 per cent. has been declared in the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 30 William Street, New York City, on the 1st day of November, 1899, to the holders of such dividend certificates of record on the 16th day of October, 1899.

The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on October 16th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on November 1st, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 FIFTH AVENU

marketable strength displayed by the stock during the two days is due to more definite talk of Vanderbilt control. The fact, too, that yesterday one operator, who is said to have gone short some 10,000 shares, was a heavy buyer on what is believed to be inside information was regarded as significant.

***

Manhattan and Metropolitan.

The other local traction stocks, Manhattan and Metropolitan, advanced in sympathy with Brooklyn Metropolitan scoring a gain of 2 points and Manhattan of five-eighths. The dealing in the former was less than 2,800, and in the latter something like 4,000. There were no new developments in respect to either property, and none is now expected until next week at the earliest.

***

Tobacco and Sugar.

American Tobacco and Sugar were again the most active of the industrials, nearly 50,000 shares of the former changing hands and 27,000 of the latter. The stockholders of the Tobacco Company met during the day and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock and 1¼ on the common. Following the announcement of this action there was some little selling, prompted, it is understood, because a 2 per cent. quarterly dividend had not been declared on the common, as apparently had been expected in some quarters. Inside buying, however, rapidly forced the price up, and the close, 119¼, marked a net gain for the day of 1¾ points. As for Sugar, there was nothing of consequence heard in relation to the stock, which throughout the day showed substantial strength and closed 2 points higher than on the preceding day.

***

Tennessee Coal Fluctuates.

Tennessee Coal and Iron had another of its more or less busy days. At one time the price fell to 108, while at another the figures were 114½. The close was 112¾, a net loss for the day of 1¾ points. A leading broker who has been carrying accounts for smaller houses, was one of the principal sellers, while it is not improbable the bear traders had a hand in forcing the early decline. It is reported also that several important loans had to be sold out. Inside interests, who know the financial standing of the company and its greatly increased earnings, were buyers on the early decline and hence the substantial recovery of the stock.

***

As to Leather Stocks.

United States Leather was another active industrial yesterday, about 16,000 shares of common and preferred being traded in, resulting in a gain to the former of three-quarters of a point and to the latter of 1¼ points. The strength in the stock was aided by a report that the Directors of the company are shortly to meet to take preliminary action in respect to the plan for the readjustment of the capital stock. On the other hand, it is said that some of the preferred stockholders are prepared to fight the proposed plan on the ground that it is not altogether to their best interests.

***

Southern Pacific's Strength.

Southern Pacific, which has been very largely traded in in the past few days, was again extensively dealt in yesterday, practically 15,000 shares being sold, with a net gain for the day of a full point. The earnings of the company have been phenomenal during recent months, and it would not be altogether unexpected if an important and definite announcement in respect to the property were forthcoming in a comparatively short time. Insiders, who are best informed of the situation, look not only for an early, but for a decided rise in the quotations.

***

Coal Stocks Quiet.

The coal stocks had a quiet day yesterday. Reading being the only one of the roads in which transactions ran up to the four figures. Jersey Central, whose prospects grow brighter every day, remained steady at 119. Lackawanna rose 1¾ points, while Reading, advanced one-quarter for common, seven-eighths for first preferred, and one-eighth for second preferred.

***

Preferred Stockholders Happy.

Some preferred stockholders of the Union Traction Company of Chicago are felicitating themselves on much prospective good fortune. The certificates of the new company are now ready for delivery by the engravers, coincident with which is the report that the preferred shareholders are to fare very much better than was originally disclosed. The company is capitalized for $12,000,000 preferred and $20,000,000 common. Subscribers to the preferred were to receive a 50 per cent. bonus in common stock, this distribution taking $6,000,000 of the $20,000,000 common, the remaining $14,000,000 to remain in the Treasury as an asset subject to further official disposition. But now it is stated that the entire $20,000,000 is to be distributed, the $14,000,000 as well as the original bonus of $6,000,000 going directly to the preferred stockholders, whose claim to it is based on the fact that they are the only contributors of actual money to the enterprise.

***

AS TO THE BANK STATEMENT.

While there is a difference of opinion among the bankers as to the bank statement to be issued to-day, the following expression of opinion given by the President of one of the leading National banks may be taken in a large measure to reflect the opinion of almost all bankers:

"I think the statement will be a fairly favorable one. It will show a contraction in loans, a decrease in deposits, and an increase in the surplus reserve. After next week I think we will have easier money, and that each succeeding statement will grow better."

***

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EXCURSIONS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

Steamer "Glen Island"

The Flag Ship of the Starin Fleet.

23d Regt. Band. | **Caterer—Anderson.**

Three large open decks and best steamer afloat for observation purposes. Dining room with 200 seating capacity. All saloons, staterooms, and dining room steam-heated. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 9:30 A. M. each race day. Single trip tickets, $2.50; tickets for three trips, $6.00. Staterooms, $5.00.

Steamer "Sam Sloan."

Speedy, spacious, safe, and room for everybody to see everything, with music and refreshments. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 10:00 A. M. each race day.

Single trip, $3; Tickets for 3 trips, $5.

Number of passengers on each steamer positively limited to one-half licensed capacity.

Starin's dock, with elevated passageway for passengers only, is used by these two steamers on race days exclusively.

Tickets sold at No. 1 B'way, Room 182, 'phone 1537 Broad; 130 Fulton St., 'phone 5188 Cor't; Starin's dock, foot of Cortlandt St.; 49 Beaver St.; McBride's, 71 B'way; Rullman's, 111 B'way; Miller's, 126 B'way; 141 B'way; Principal Hotels and Childs' restaurants.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH,

of the **Fall River Line.** will attend the

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

A strictly limited number of tickets will be sold at $5.00 each; first three races, $12.00. Music by the First Naval Battalion Band. Catering by the Company at regular prices. The **PLYMOUTH** has three spacious decks, **THE UPPER ONE AN OPEN PROMENADE,** and in every detail of equipment and provision is

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR OUTSIDE YACHT RACE SERVICE.

Ticket and Staterooms at Office, Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street; telephone, Cortlandt 4986; also at Cook's Offices, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St., and 1,225 Broadway, near 30th St., the latter office open until 10 P. M.

DEWEY NAVAL PARADE.

Sept. 29th, Steamer

DOLPHIN,

formerly "The Foster," leaves East 31st St., 10 A. M.; South 5th St., Brklyn, 10:15; Battery, 11 A. M. Engel's Military Band. Complete restaurant services. Tickets, limited, $2 each.

Grand fireworks display and illumination same evening, leaving East 31st St. 7 P. M. Tickets, $1.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The speed of the Dolphin guarantees a full view of the races, from start to finish; leaving East 31st St. 8:30; South 5th St., Brooklyn, 8:45; Battery, 9:30 sharp. Tickets limited, $3 each. All tickets for sale at Thos. Cook & Sons, 261 and 1,225 B'way, and at office, 225 W. 41st St. Telephone 150-38th.

RED FIRE ILLUMINATION.

The HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE has arranged for the str. "PEGASUS" of Iron Stmbt. Co. to leave West 22nd St. Pier on a special trip at 7 P. M. SHARP on Thursday, 28th inst., for a first view of the "Olympia" and other War Vessels and the Red Fire Illumination. Tickets, now on sale at West 22nd St. and Desbrosses St. Offices, 75 cents each.

DEWEY CELEBRATION.

DEWEY REVIEWING STAND,

"PHILIPPINE"

NAVAL AND LAND PARADES.

Riverside Drive, between 93d and 94th Sts. Built to curbstone and located on curve, making it the finest stand on Riverside Drive for both Naval and Land parades.

Refreshments and retiring rooms.

Magnificent view up and down the river.

Easily accessible from 93d St., 9th Av. L station, Columbus, Amsterdam, and 8th Av. surface lines, thence through rear of stand, so avoiding any crowd. All Building Dept. requirements fulfilled.

All seats reserved. Naval Parade $2.00. Land Parade $3.00, $4.00, and $5.00. Mail orders to J. W. Brockway, Room 182, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.

DIAGRAM AND SEATS AT — Room 182, 'phone 1537 Br'd, 180 Fulton St., 'phone 5188 Cortlandt, 49 Beaver St., Rullman's; 111 B'way; Miller's, 120 B'way; all Principal Hotels, and all Journal Information Bureaus.

TWILIGHT CLUB REVIEWING STANDS,

Central Park West, 65th, 68th, and 71st Streets, facing The Majestic. Telephone 1112 Broad.

SEATS $2 AND $3.

C. F. WINGATE, 119 Pearl Street.

DEWEY PARADE.

CHOICE SEATS AND BOXES
LAND AND NAVAL PARADE.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
OFFICIAL PROGAMME.

BRENTANO'S,
31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

FINEST VIEW OF NAVAL PARADE.

The view of the Naval Parade and Fireworks from the roof of the

BOWLING GREEN OFFICES, 11 Broadway,

will be the finest to be had in the city. A few reserved seats and large windows still for sale. Apply Room 801, No. 11 Broadway.

DEWEY PARADE. McBRIDE'S STAND. 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST., STEWART MANSION, COVERED STAND EQUIPPED WITH CHAIRS, THE FINEST on the Route. Tickets, $5 & $10. McBRIDE'S Theatre Ticket Office, 71 B'way.

BANNERMAN'S COLLECTIONS WAR RELICS and Military goods will be open Dewey Days for out-of-town visitors. 579 Broadway. Military Cots, 85c.

DEWEY SANDWICHES AND MANILA COFfee found at the Woman's Exchange, 334 Madison Av., corner 43d St.

WINDOW TO RENT FOR DEWEY PARADE. Apply R. W. & Co., 424 5th Av.

STORAGE.

GLOBE Storage, Moving, Carpet Cleaning Company,

305 EAST 61ST ST.

Largest Facilities.	The Only Fireproof
Prompt Service.	Carpet Cleaning
Telephone Connections.	Establishment in
Estimates Submitted.	New York City.

ART EXHIBITION.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF RARE PAINTINGS will open to the public at Academy of Design, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York, Thursday Morning, Sept. 28th, for the benefit of the SOLTS MISSION INSTITUTE of Herkimer, N. Y. Daily, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until further notice. Admission, 25 cents.

PIANOS.

ATTENTION, PIANO BUYERS!

We have a few second-hand pianos of various makes, which we offer as special BARGAINS, some of them as low as $75; also slightly used KRAKAUER PIANOS at greatly reduced prices.

KRAKAUER BROS.,

113 East 14th St.

At the "Piano Exchange,"
105-107 West 33d St., B'way and 6th Av. junction.
52 NEW AND USED PIANOS $25 UP.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

THE KITTATINNY.

OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER. The favorite SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT. Most central and attractively located. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, &c. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SON.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ADMIRAL DEWEY SAYS: "This diary is the best thing of its kind I have ever seen," referring to Huebsch's Year Book for 1900; cloth-bound desk diary, 365 pages, ribbon bookmark; 6x9, 75 cents; 4¾x5¾, 48 cents, postpaid. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., 21 Rose St., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

S. S. PONCE.

A limited number of bookings and staterooms are available on the

STEAMER PONCE

FOR THE **DEWEY CELEBRATION** AND THE **YACHT RACES.**

The PONCE is a 3,500 ton ocean-going screw steamer, just from the hands of her builders. She has a capacity for several thousand passengers, but will under no circumstances carry more than five hundred each day.

For full information and bookings apply to the

HOTEL NETHERLAND.

Telephone Connection.

The PONCE will leave the foot of West 27th St. at 10:30 A. M., Sept. 28th, and at 11 A. M., Sept. 29, while on each race day she will sail from the foot of West 24th St. at 9:30 A. M.

Subscriptions, which include every expense, may be made at the rate of $20.00 for any single day, or, for the entire cruise, including stateroom, $150.00.

Iron Steamboat Co.

DEWEY'S WELCOME.

TO VIEW

"OLYMPIA"

and Sampson's Squadron

at Tompkinsville anchorage.

To-day, Thursday, Sept. 28th.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, at 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00 and 4:00 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

Thursday Evening, September 28th,

the Iron Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St., North River, at 6:30 and 7:30 P. M. to witness the illumination of the fleet at Tompkinsville and the fireworks on Staten Island.

TICKETS FOR ROUND TRIP, 75c.

Friday, September 29th,

The magnificent steamers of this company will take part in the celebration of Dewey Day—the water parade, the night illumination and fireworks.

FARE—Day Demonstration, $2.00
Night " " 1.00

The Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., N. R., ONLY, at 11:00 A. M. for the NAVAL PARADE.

For the NIGHT DEMONSTRATION AND HARBOR AND FLEET ILLUMINATION the Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., North River, 6:30 P. M., and foot of 31st St., East River, 6:30 P. M.

YACHT RACES.

COLUMBIA—SHAMROCK.

The Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company have sea-going licenses, and will accompany the yachts all through the contests.

FARE EACH RACE, $2.00.

EACH STEAMBOAT WILL BE LIMITED

Tickets for either event can and should be secured at once. They can be had at the company's office, Room 189 32 Broadway, N. Y.

On Thursday, Sept. 28th, The Steamer PLYMOUTH

OF THE

FALL RIVER LINE

Will Make a Trip to the

OLYMPIA

AND

Other War Ships

To witness the Welcome to the State of New York

By GOV. ROOSEVELT.

The Governor, together with the Captains of the War Ships who fought in the battles at Manila, accompanied by Gen. Merritt and other distinguished people, will leave Pier "A" on the steamer "Wild Duck," together with the flagship "Alleon" of the New York State Naval Militia and other vessels, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Plymouth will leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray Street, at 11:30 A. M. Tickets, 75 cents. Purchase Early at Wharf.

S. S. MIAMI

of the Flagler Florida East Coast system has been chartered by Raymond & Whitcomb for

DEWEY CELEBRATION

and the

International Yacht Races.

Limit guaranteed 350 persons, capacity over 1,000. Superior arrangement for those wishing to avoid crowded conditions. The MIAMI is built of steel, twin screws, with a speed of 20 miles per hour, lighted by electricity, and carries powerful searchlight.

Price, Dewey DAY, $10.
Evening, $5.
Yacht Races $10 each.

Ship will sail from Pier 31 (new) N. R., foot of Watts St., adjoining Desbrosses St. ferry.

Circulars, tickets at principal hotels or

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB

25 Union Square, N. Y.
Telephone 3138 or 3139 18th Street.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The fast deep-water steamer BLOCK ISLAND, regularly sailing between New London and Block Island, will attend each race between the COLUMBIA and SHAMROCK. Capacity, 1,500 passengers; strictly limited to 600. Her spacious decks and limited number of passengers offer excellent opportunity to view the races. The BLOCK ISLAND is one of the very few boats attending the races which are regularly running in ocean waters. Meals will be served at moderate prices, a la carte. Brass band of 20 pieces.

Ship will sail from Pier 31 (new) N. R., foot of Watts St., adjoining Desbrosses St. ferry.

Price Five Dollars Each Race.

Tickets are now on sale at the Journal's Dewey Bureaus of Information, as follows: Journal's Main Office, 1,267 Broadway; 260 West 125th Street, Hotel Bartholdi, Dime Savings Bank Building, 311 Washington Street, Brooklyn, and principal hotels, or at 25 Union Square.

Telephone 3138 or 3139 18th Street.

DEWEY DAY.

STEAMER SAM SLOAN

LEAVES FT. CORTLANDT ST. 11:30.

$2.—Strictly limited to ½ capacity—$2.

Including Parade and Fireworks.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:30, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:50, 7:40, 8:40, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:40 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

EXCURSIONS.

The White Squadron

Fleet of Ocean Steamboats

FOR

Dewey Day

AND

YACHT RACES

WITH THE

White Squadron International Band.

Steamboats — DAY TIME TABLE—Steamboats will leave foot of East 31st St., East River, 10:30 A. M. Foot of West 19th St., North River, 10:30 A. M., and all Boats will leave our main dock, Pier 4 East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 11 o'clock A.M.: Aurora, Viking, Elaine, Sylvester, Royal Beauty & Water Queen

Tickets, $3.00 each.

EVENING TIME TABLE—Leave foot of East 31st St., East River, at 7 P. M. Leave foot of West 19th St., North River, at 7 P. M., and all our steamboats will leave from Pier 4 East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 8 o'clock P. M.

FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES our entire fleet of ocean steamboats will leave Pier 4 East River, adjoining South Ferry, at 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course.

Safety, speed, comfort, charming music, and a choice restaurant will be the essential features of our steamboats.

Tickets $3.00 each day, or $7.50 all days, whether three or more.

Tickets for Dewey Day or Yacht Races may be reserved on application to

NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY,
10 Wall St., and all leading hotels.
Telephone 3965 Cort.

THE FAMOUS STEAMERS

Republic and Columbia

FOR

Dewey Day and Yacht Races

Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Wall Street) at 11 A. M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, are steam heated, and equipped with excellent restaurants. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets $3.00 for Day Parade, $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.

FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES the COLUMBIA

will leave Pier 10 E. R. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course. The boat needs no recommendation for seagoing work or speed. She is well known and popular, and provided with every comfort. Restaurant service will be complete. Tickets, $3.00 each day, or $9.00 all days, whether three or more.

CAPACITY, 3,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 1,500.

Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to

W. F. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY. Phone, 211 Madison Sq., or Pier 10, E.R.

COOK'S TOURS

DEWEY DAYS & YACHT RACES

Do not waste your time running around to a lot of places for information. Call at one of COOK'S UNION TICKET OFFICES, DOWN TOWN, 261 BROADWAY, UP TOWN, 1,225 BROADWAY, under Daly's Theatre, open until 10 P. M. We have a choice of Thirty of the very best boats. The demand is great and immediate application very desirable. As usual tickets to Europe, Round the World, everywhere, at lowest rates.

THOS. COOK & SON.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE

OLD DOMINION

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

will dispatch one of their new Main Line Steamships

"JEFFERSON" or "HAMILTON"

to accompany the yachts in three races. The ships are 3,100 burden; 330 feet in length, with flush decks.

Number of Passengers Limited to 600.

TICKETS, $6.00 EACH TRIP.

STATEROOMS, $3.00 AND $2.00 EACH.

Applications for tickets either by mail or in person will be filled in order of their receipt.

J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent. Pier 26, North River, New York.

DEWEY PARADE

ELEGANT NEW STEEL STEAMER

ONTEORA

OF THE

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

will take part in the naval parade, leaving foot of Christopher Street at 11:30 A. M. Boat's capacity, 1,500. Number of passengers strictly limited to 600. Tickets, $5.00, now on sale at the pier and Thos. Cook & Son's, 261 and 1,225 Broadway. Staterooms may be secured at the pier. Boat open for inspection at the foot of Christopher St. Monday and Wednesday. Telephone 1,839 Spring.

DEWEY CELEBRATION.

NAVAL PARADE,

Friday, September 29th, '99,

NEW HAVEN LINE STEAMER

CONTINENTAL

Will leave Pier 25, East River, foot of Peck Slip, New York, at 12:30 P. M. sharp.

The CONTINENTAL will be assigned a fine position in the WATER PARADE, and her decks will afford her patrons a most magnificent view of the GREAT MARINE SPECTACLE.

For comfort and pleasure only a limited number of passengers will be carried.

TICKETS, TWO DOLLARS.

TICKETS and STATEROOMS at Company's Office, Pier 25, East River, New York. Telephone Call, 9 John. Tickets also at Cook's, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York, latter office being open until 10 P. M.

Restaurant and Refreshments at Popular Prices. **Music by Conterno's 14th Regt. Band.**

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:45 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 9:00 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Take this trip Friday. Down Boat will pass War Fleet about 5 P. M.

DEWEY DAY.

New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Co.'s

Sea-going 3-deck steamer **GAY HEAD**

Leaves Up-town West Side, Foot West 20th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. 300 tickets sold at leading clubs, remainder at leading hotels, 71, 120, 261, and 1,225 B'way, and on Boat at Wharf, beginning Thursday morning. Also mail or telephone "Lessee Gay Head," 19 W. 34th St., care City Club.

Day tickets, including Luncheon, $5.00.

Evening tickets, $5.00.

This steamer is chartered by Atlantic Yacht Club for races.

TWO SAFE BOATS. $2.00

NAVAL PARADE.

Cygnus and Cephous

Foot 21st St., E. R., 10 A. M.
Foot 31st St., E. R., 10:30 A. M.
At McBride's, Tyson's, Harlem Riv'r Br. Bldg.

BUSINESS WANTED.

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Salesmen are making $30 to $75 a week with our beautiful new panoramic album, "Fighting in the Philippines" and "Our New Possessions"—YOU can easily do so. Each album contains 160 magnificent, large photographic reproductions of stirring, pathetic and humorous scenes of camp and battlefield, portraits of prominent war heroes, native pictures, noted points of interest, scenery, etc. Thomas M. Anderson, Brigadier General U. S. A., says: "The engravings are both faithful and picturesque." Heavy, ivory-finish paper; handsome covers; exquisite works of art. One man sold 180 first day—EVERYBODY buys it. GENEROUS COMMISSION. One complete album, (paper cover,) 12 cents; both albums, 20 cents; cloth binding, 35 cents each; both, 60 cents. Order NOW; don't waste time in correspondence; money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory. Catalogue free. Manuscripts promptly examined.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GUSTAV BLUMENREICH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gustav Blumenreich, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 18th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BLUMENKROHN & STONE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

The stock of merchandise of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of clothing, cloakings, canvas, velvet, buttons, trimmings, skirts, ladies' jackets, ladies' suits, and ladies' skirts, together with a lot of fixtures, is now for sale to the highest bidder. Bids for the entire merchandise in bulk should be made to the undersigned at his office, No. 329 Pearl Street, on or before Monday, October 2d, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. The property is now contained in the premises, No. 35 East 12th Street, in the City of New York. All bids must be in writing and the sale to be for cash only. The schedule of the property can be seen on application at my office.

I expressly reserve the right to reject any and all bids. LEO FRANK, Trustee.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTHONY FARRELL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Anthony Farrell of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Anthony Farrell was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 26th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY HINTERMEISTER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,401.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Hintermeister, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 25th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 27, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH KORANSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Koransky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 18th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated Sept. 27th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS LANGMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Langman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post-Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 27th, 1899.

NO. 1,512.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Jennie L. Lissner, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Jennie L. Lissner of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of September, A. D., 1899, the said Jennie L. Lissner was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of October, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS McFARLAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,464.

To the creditors of Francis McFarlan, of the County and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Francis McFarlan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSINA NEUVILLE and AUGUSTIN NEUVILLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,509.

To the creditors of Rosina Neuville and Augustin Neuville of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of September, A. D., 1899, the said Rosina Neuville and Augustin Neuville were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 11 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 16th day of October, A. D., 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 27, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JULIUS PEPPER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,413.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Pepper, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 27, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOSEPH ROBERTS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,484.

To the creditors of Joseph Robertz, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Roberts was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMIL R. VOLKEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of August, 1899, the said Emil R. Volkel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 225 Broadway, New York City, on the 7th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 26, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of LOUIS STERN, bankrupt, in bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Stern, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Stern was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 27th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SIGMUND THALINGER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,381.

Notice is hereby given that Sigmund Thalinger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 23, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SADIE LOUISE THOMPSON, bankrupt, in bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Sadie Louise Thompson, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Sadie Louise Thompson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 27th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ABRAHAMS, ISIDORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SAMUEL RICHMOND, Louis Richmond, Sarah Richmond, Barnett Levy, Samuel H. Marks, Solomon Davis, Abraham Cohen, and Henry H. Davis, as executors of the last will and testament of Rebecca Abrahams, deceased; Samuel Weiss, Simon Adler, Joseph Chanowitz, Morris Kaufmann, Jule Chanowitz, Samuel Goldberg, Marks Gedouchig, Jacob Firschstein, Jacob Cohen, Fanny Chanowitz, Morris Weiss, Edward Weiss, Simon Broude, Levy Angress, Samuel Siderowitz, Isaac Ockonsky, also called Isaac Goldstein, Barnett Feltenton, David Feltenton, Jacob Feltenton, Socher Feltenton, Sholom Feltenton, Chaie Kovnatsky, Hachnusath Orchim Association, Machilke Talmud Thora Society, Machsikie Iesahwath Zis Chaim Society, the North American Relief Association for the Relief of Indigent Jews at Palestine, Etta Forgotston and Nellie Barnett, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISIDORE ABRAHAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Barnett Levy, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. s21-law6wTh&s3

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-12w6m&120

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-law6mTh

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM LONG HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-law6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-law6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLI

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES W. WOOLSEY, as trustee under the last will and testament of Anne Stuart Woolsey, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN FRANCES SCHILLINGER, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1899, I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises erected by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, distant sixty (60) inches three (3) inches easterly from the easterly side of First Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue twenty-two (22) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Fifty-second Street three (3) inches; thence again northerly and parallel with First Avenue fifty (50) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-second Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue seventy-two (72) feet to the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, and thence westerly along the same nineteen (19) feet nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with the right of the use of the westerly wall of the house adjoining the premises hereby conveyed on the easterly side thereof as a party wall as long as the same shall stand. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Joseph Wittner by Caroline Rosenstock and Rosa Cohen and their respective husbands, all of the City, County, and State of New York, by deed bearing even date herewith and this indenture being made to secure the payment of part of the purchase money therefor.

Dated New York, September 27th, 1899.

CHAS. A. DECKER, Referee.

GEO. V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

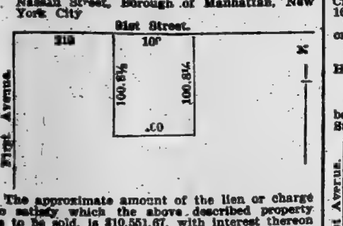

East 52d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $10,551.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $548.20, with interest from September 8, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff, is $316.51 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.

FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SARAH R. WELLS, plaintiff, vs. JACOB PFEIFFER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, distant sixty (60) inches three (3) inches easterly from the easterly side of First Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue twenty-two (22) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Fifty-second Street three (3) inches; thence again northerly and parallel with First Avenue fifty (50) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-second Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue seventy-two (72) feet to the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, and thence westerly along the same nineteen (19) feet nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with the right of the use of the westerly wall of the house adjoining the premises hereby conveyed on the easterly side thereof as a party wall as long as the same shall stand. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Joseph Wittner by Caroline Rosenstock and Rosa Cohen and their respective husbands, all of the City, County, and State of New York, by deed bearing even date herewith and this indenture being made to secure the payment of part of the purchase money therefor.

New York, September 27th, 1899.

CHAS. A. DECKER, Referee.

GEO. V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

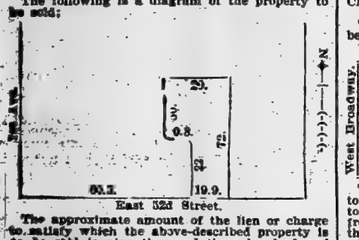

East 52d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $141,259.94, with interest thereon from the 25th day of August, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $400.12, with interest from the 6th day of September, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,886.94 and interest.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.

se12-2awTu&F8w&oc5

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS J. McCAHILL, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Bryan McCahill, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARLES NAARDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, seventy-four feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue, seventy-four feet one inch to the line of land belonging to the heirs of John Adriance; thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to a point thereon, distant eighty-eight feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; thence easterly and parallel with said street, two feet four inches; and thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, eighty-eight feet seven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street Number 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, September 15, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON,
Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

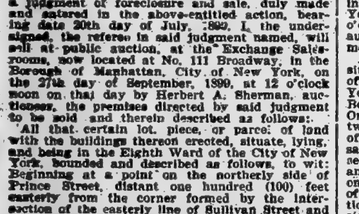

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $6,207, with interest thereon from November 30, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $376.92, with interest from December 12, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $253.18 and interest.

ALGERNON S. NORTON,
Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1899. ELIAS P. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.

ap22-1awdmS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au13-1awdmS

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN E. BURGGRAF, ELIZA BENNEY, WELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMILY P. DELAFIELD, plaintiff, against ADELHEIT NEIMEIER, (otherwise called "NEIMER" or "NIEMEIER,") and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twentieth day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Walker Street distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of West Broadway and Walker Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Walker Street sixty feet; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street and partly through a party wall one hundred and six feet; thence westerly and parallel with Walker Street sixty feet; and thence northerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street one hundred and six feet, to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Julius Katzenberg, of, in, and to all that certain strip of land adjoining the above-described premises on the rear, being about 18 inches in depth and 60 feet in length, being known as the street Numbers 9, 11, and 13 Walker Street; subject to a party wall agreement recorded in Liber 2,231 of Conveyances, Pages 113 and 116, respectively; together with all machinery on said premises belonging to the said Julius Katzenberg.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $141,259.94, with interest thereon from the 25th day of August, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $400.12, with interest from the 6th day of September, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,886.94 and interest.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.

se12-2awTu&F8w&oc5

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS J. McCAHILL, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Bryan McCahill, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARLES NAARDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, seventy-four feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue, seventy-four feet one inch to the line of land belonging to the heirs of John Adriance; thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to a point thereon, distant eighty-eight feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; thence easterly and parallel with said street, two feet four inches; and thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, eighty-eight feet seven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street Number 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, September 15, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON,
Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $6,207, with interest thereon from November 30, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $376.92, with interest from December 12, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $253.18 and interest.

ALGERNON S. NORTON,
Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1899. ELIAS P. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.

ap22-1awdmS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au13-1awdmS

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN E. BURGGRAF, ELIZA BENNEY, WELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in Section No. 7, Block 1,466, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street Number 235 West 123d Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant four hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly; parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 25th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Post Office and Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

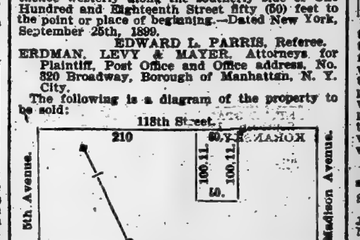

117th Street.

The approximate amount of lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,436.62, with interest thereon from the 21st day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $237.25, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $198.43 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, upon which there is due $21,500, with interest from August 1st, 1899, at 5%.—Dated New York, September 23d, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

se26-2aw3w&Tu&Th&o18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HELEN P. SMITH and JOSEPH ROURA, as Trustees under the last will and testament of George C. Smith, deceased, against SARAH R. TUCKER, now SARAH R. GREENWOOD, individually, and as executrix under the last will and testament of Victoria A. T. Johnson, deceased, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) Street, distant westerly from the westerly line or side of Eighth (8th) Avenue, two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet; running thence northerly, parallel with Eighth (8th) Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven (99.11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) and One Hundred and Thirty-third (133d) Streets; thence running westerly parallel with said centre line of said block twenty-four feet and seven (24.7) inches; thence running northerly and parallel with said Eighth (8th) Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) Street, and thence easterly and along said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-four feet and seven (24.7) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated September 22, 1899. JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 4 Warren Street, New York.

134th Street.

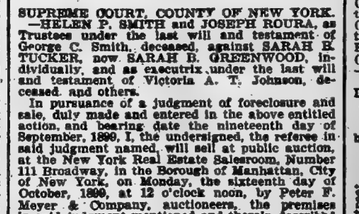

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,168.66, with interest thereon from August 14, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $348.48 and interest, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,038.69 and interest thereon.—Dated September 22, 1899. JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.

se25-2awSw&Th&o16

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

au2-1awdmTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 31 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, 9th day of May, 1899. LOUISA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

my11-1awSwTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS BRADY et al., Plaintiffs, against ARTHUR O. MURPHY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and four feet four inches eastwardly from the easterly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with said Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence eastwardly parallel with Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet one inch; thence southwardly, parallel with Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to Thirty-fourth Street; thence westwardly along Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly and westerly party walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The said premises being known by the street Number 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Richard Dunne Harris by William B. Dixon, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1629 of Conveyances, Page 53, on October 1, 1881. Subject to the covenants as to buildings and otherwise contained in agreement between Mary Murray and others, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 485 of Conveyances, Page 494, on March 2, 1867.—Dated New York, September 18, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD,
Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 117 East Thirty-fourth Street:

East 35th Street.

East 34th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of January, 1899, on account of which $600 has been paid, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $202 71-100, with interest from September 7, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $900.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 18th day of September, 1899.

JOHN E. WARD,
Referee.

au18-2aw3y&Th&o10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against ABRAM STONE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and ten (210) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 25th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 94 Pine Street, New York City.

123d Street.

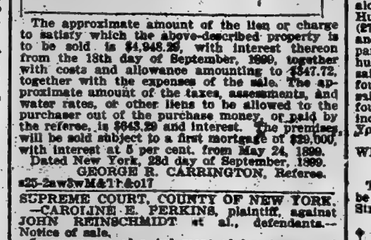

The approximate amount for which the above-described premises are to be sold is $10,538.82, including costs and allowance, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The amount to be allowed the purchaser for taxes and Croton water charge is $179.62. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $7,000 and interest thereon from June 15th, 1899, at 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAX WEISS, plaintiff, against SAMUEL SCHLESINGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 2, Block 531, on the land map thereof, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fourth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-one feet ten inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of the Bowery with the southerly side of Fourth Street, and running thence westwardly along the southerly side of Fourth Street twenty-five feet and four inches; thence southwardly and partly through a party wall on a line at right angles to Fourth Street ninety-four feet and eleven inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel to Fourth Street twenty-five feet and four inches; thence northwardly on a line at right angles to Fourth Street ninety-four feet and eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 22, 1899.

GEORGE R. CARRINGTON, Referee.

MAURICE RAFF, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 167 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is No. 34 East Fourth Street:

Fourth Street.

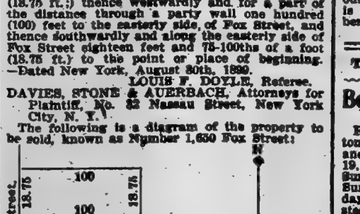

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,948.26, with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $347.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $643.29 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $20,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 24, 1899.

Dated New York, 22d day of September, 1899.

GEORGE R. CARRINGTON, Referee.

se25-2aw3w&M&Th&o17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE E. PERKINS, plaintiff, against JOHN REINSCHMIDT et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fox Street, distant three hundred and eighty-five feet and 72-100ths of a foot (385.72) northwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Fox Street, and running thence northwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly eighteen feet and seventy-five one-hundredths of a foot (18.75 ft.); thence westwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Fox Street, and thence southwardly and along the easterly side of Fox Street eighteen feet and 75-100ths of a foot (18.75 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as Number 1,630 Fox Street:

165th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of sixty-eight hundred and fourteen and 12-100 dollars ($6,814.12,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty and 06-100 dollars, ($330.06,) and interest from the 26th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and forty-nine and 54-100 dollars ($349.54) and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

se7-2aw3wT&F&s28&29

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIA JAHN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side or line of Intervale Avenue distant one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet southerly from the point of intersection of the said easterly side or line of Intervale Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; thence running easterly and at right angles to the said easterly side of Intervale Avenue, partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with Intervale Avenue, twenty-one feet and six inches, (21 ft. 6 inches;) thence westerly again at right angles to said Intervale Avenue, partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the said line of Intervale Avenue; thence northerly and along the said easterly line of Intervale Avenue, twenty-one feet and six inches (21 ft. 6 inches) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 21, 1899.

JULIAN T. TOMPKINS, Referee.

MAURICE RAFF, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 167 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is No. 1,054 Intervale Ave.

167th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,712.75, with interest thereon from the 15th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $250.46, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $200.00 and interest.—Dated New York, 21st day of September, 1899.

DRIAR W. TOMPKINS, Referee.

se25-2awSwM&Th&o11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against HENRIK MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid; bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall, seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Hobbes Allen, by deed dated May 26, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2128 of Conveyances, Page 497, on the 28th day of May, 1888."—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:

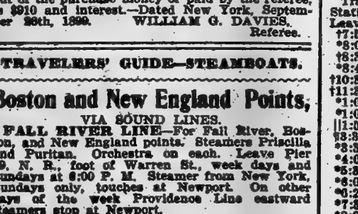
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BISHOP ATTACKS DIVORCE

Dr. Potter Would Safeguard the Approaches to Marriage.

NO FIGHT OVER DR. BRIGGS

Clash in the Diocesan Convention of High and Low Church Parties May Come To-day.

The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church began its first day's session yesterday morning at the Church of the Incarnation in Madison Avenue. Contrary to expectation on the part of a great many, no mention was made of the Briggs controversy, nor was there a debate of any sort on the burning subject of the selection of a Standing Committee for the coming year. No change was made in the nominees of the respective standing committees, as heretofore published.

The subject of the split between the High and Broad Church parties, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs himself, was present at the session, but took no part in the proceedings and had nothing to say. Dr. Briggs arrived from Europe only yesterday morning, and hastened at once to the convention. He appeared in good health, and took a lively interest in the proceedings. It developed during the session that if by any mischance the opposing factions should start up the impending fight the High Churchmen were primed for the conflict. It was mysteriously whispered that the High Church people had at the secret conference of Tuesday appointed some of their strongest speakers, ready to take the field at a moment's notice, and pitch into the opposing faction.

Aside from the uncertainty over this controversy, the most important feature of the convention yesterday was that part of the address of Bishop Potter relating to marriage and divorce, in which the Bishop took a strong stand against divorce, and sounded a note of alarm over the laxity of the marriage relations of to-day. Bishop Potter's remarks caused a deep impression among the one hundred and seventy-five clergymen present and the lay delegates.

THE MORNING SESSION.

The morning session opened at 10 o'clock with the celebration of the holy communion, after which the Bishop began his address. He discussed at length the maintenance of old churches, which, he said, had no real spiritual mission, but were merely of monumental value. There should be no sentiment about them, he said, and added: "We are bound in the Lord's business, as in any other, to use trust funds where they earn the best result."

Bishop Potter, referring to the subject of marriage and divorce, said:

Our general convention at its last session gave, as you know, considerable attention to the proposed amendments of our very inadequate canon (as it seems to me) of marriage and divorce. Its councils were, as you are aware, divided upon the question whether that canon could best be amended by withdrawing from it all authorization of remarriage, whether under the sanction of our Lord's words in St. Matthew xix., 9, or otherwise, or by making more stringent the conditions under which it should be competent for the Ordinary to sanction with the authority of these words the remarriage of the innocent party to a divorce. I need not reopen that discussion here. The Church will doubtless always be divided as to the authority of those words of Holy Scripture to which I have referred, and no less divided as to the measure of discretion which it is wise to vest in the Ordinary. But meantime the whole subject has gained a new aspect from events to which I need not more particularly refer here, which have undoubtedly awakened in all sober-minded Christian people a profound sense of alarm, and the consensus of opinion among them as to the necessity of legislation which shall prohibit the remarriage of divorced persons under any circumstances whatever has greatly widened and deepened.

I am by no means sure that such a conclusion is not the wisest that we may reach at present; for undoubtedly it must be owned that, in the face of such a danger as threatens us, the only safe course must be to prohibit absolutely that which, while it might be permissible if we could always be sure that it had a Scriptural justification for it, is only wrong and evil when that justification, existing in fact, exists only because it has been fraudulently obtained. Here the judgment of eminent publicists and legal authorities concur, and some of them of foremost rank as jurists and Churchmen have agreed in the opinion that our only safe canon, in view of the tendencies painfully evident among us, is one in which the Church refuses remarriage to persons divorced for any cause arising after marriage, absolutely and universally.

SPIRIT OF INDIVIDUALISM.

Such a remedy for our present evils would doubtless be, as some of us may think, a very drastic one, but the evil has grown to such proportions, it may justly be answered, that we can meet it with no other. A wider view of the whole subject, however, will disclose to us, I think, the fact that it is not the only remedy.

For that wider view will reveal to us that the social relations of our time, in all their various ramifications, have been profoundly affected by causes which reside in the character of our free institutions and in that Zeitgeist, that spirit of the age—in which the historian of the future will discern perhaps its mightiest force. I may best describe that spirit so far as we are here concerned with it as the spirit of individualism.

The great movement which issued, here, in the revolt of the American colonies and their subsequent separation from the mother country, was only part of a larger whole, which profoundly affected not only the mother country, but France, Germany, and later, Italy—which is at work today even in Russia, and which has wholly or partially dethroned some of the most widely ruling ideas of earlier ages. I may not trace its progress elsewhere, but here, at any rate, it has issued in the almost complete abrogation of some earlier forms of authority, and not only that, but of some of the most venerable and sacred traditions of the community and the State. In this direction nothing has been more serious than those results which have affected the family, and especially the institutions and obligations of marriage. These last have come to be so lightly regarded that now, at length, the least thoughful among us are beginning to realize the vicious tendencies in some forty or fifty different commonwealths of our composite and contradictory legislation; and to recognize that the facility with which the marriage relation may be taken on and put off is a menace to the foundations of society, and the jest of the civilized world.

It would be well that the Church should meet such a situation with a stern front, and with legislation which, so far as she is concerned, will make divorce increasingly difficult if not impossible. But she must do a great deal more than that, and she must beware of the delusion that in doing only that she has done anything more than a very small part of her duty. However we may safeguard the solemnization of holy matrimony, we must no less lift up and safeguard the approaches to it.

COMMITTEE CALLED FOR

Immediately after the delivery of the address George Miller offered a resolution to the effect that the portion of the address relating to marriage and divorce and to the observance of the Lord's Day, for which the Bishop made a strong plea, be referred to a committee for consideration, with the understanding that if the committee be unable to report before adjournment, the report, when made, be presented to the Bishop, with power on his part to publish it as a part of the proceedings, provided that he and the committee think it advisable. The Rev. Dr. Huntington declared it to be a bad precedent to have any proceedings of the convention printed in the convention journal without it first having been passed on by the convention, with which view Bishop Potter agreed. An amendment was passed by which the committee was allowed to print its own report.

The Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin afterward expressed great satisfaction at the strong view against divorces taken by Bishop Potter. Dr. Clendenin has long been opposed to the views on marriage taken by some of the Broad Church men, and he remarked that the Bishop's attitude was "a hopeful sign."

During the afternoon session, Bishop Potter nominated Edmund C. Baylies as a Trustee for the estate and property of the Diocesan Convention, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt. A. R. Flower was elected a Trustee of the Parochial Fund, to succeed the late E. A. Quintard. The report of the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund shows that the fund now amounts to $214,484.11. The report of the City Mission Society gives $195,211.31 as the amount received for its support for the year ended Sept. 15, 1899.

Bishop Potter, at the morning session when inviting the Bishops of Central Pennsylvania and Western Texas, who were present, to the platform, made the statement that he might make a trip to Honolulu this Fall, and added that some of his associate Bishops in that event might be called upon to take up the work during his absence.

At the afternoon session this committee on marriage and divorce was appointed: The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Parks, the Rev. Dr. Greer, the Rev. Prescott Evarts, George M. Miller, George Zabriskie, Francis L. Stetson, and Col. William Jay.

A pleasing feature of the afternoon, relieving it from dry reports, was a resolution in honor of Admiral Dewey offered by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

In the evening the clergymen who are attending the convention, with many of their relatives and friends, assembled at the Church of the Ascension, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, and listened to three addresses on the general subject of "The Condition of Religious Life and Work at the Close of the Nineteenth Century." Bishop Potter in opening the meeting explained that at the sessions the time was so taken up with statistical reports that there was but little opportunity to discuss the broader and deeper questions which confront the Church, and that the meeting was called for this purpose.

The first of the speakers was the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church, who discussed "Religious Thought at the Close of the Nineteenth Century." The Rev. Dr. George M. Christian of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin talked on "Christian Work at the Close of the Nineteenth Century," and the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church on "Christian Unity at the Close of the Nineteenth Century." At the close of the meeting the clergy and lay delegates were received by the Bishop at his home, Washington Square North.

A Great Name

is a guarantee of superior worth

In baking powder, in these days of unscrupulous adulteration, a great name gives the best security.

There are many brands of baking powders, but **"Royal Baking Powder"** is recognized at once as the brand of great name, the powder of highest favor and reputation. Everyone has absolute confidence in the food where Royal is used.

Pure and healthful food is a matter of vital importance to every individual.

Royal Baking Powder assures the finest and most wholesome food.

Avoid alum baking powders. They make the food unwholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DEPOSITORS UTTER THREATS.

Excited Crowd of Italians and Chinese Gathers in Front of Aiello & Co.'s Banking House.

Loss of his own fortune and funds of his depositors through speculation in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock caused the assignment late on Tuesday afternoon of Francesco Aiello, a banker at 182 Worth Street, to Francesco Tocci, a dealer in musical instruments at 208 Grand Street. Announcement of the assignment was made early yesterday morning by two placards, one in English and one in Italian, pasted on the door of the bank.

The news spread rapidly throughout the neighborhood of the Five Points, and a crowd of Italian and Chinese depositors, angry and mystified, soon gathered about the bank. When the crowd realized that its savings had been lost, the excitement became intense and loud threats against Aiello and the bank were heard. The presence of two policemen from the Elizabeth Street Station kept the mob in check, however, and no violence was offered. Knots of depositors remained about the doors all day. Although the bank's doors remained locked, and no one was seen inside, some of the Italian depositors hung around as though stupefied. Others, chiefly women, gave vent to their emotions in excited gestures and tears. The Chinese, who are said to be the heaviest depositors, took their loss more coolly, and after having the situation explained to them went away.

The placard announcing the assignment had referred depositors to the attorneys of the assignee, Epstein Brothers, of 320 Broadway, for further information. All morning the offices of the attorneys were besieged by Chinamen and highly excited Italian women. The situation was made as clear as possible to the questioners, and the throng finally was induced to leave the building.

Francesco Aiello has conducted a private banking business under the firm name of Aiello & Co. for eight years. His was one of the best-known banks in the Italian quarter, and he had the confidence of his compatriots and many Chinese of the vicinity. One Chinaman deposited $2,000 with Aiello the day before the assignment. The depositors are about 700 in number, almost exclusively Italian and Chinese, and are for the greater part of the poorest class, whose little savings represent months of hardship. In many cases the deposits represented sums accumulated for remittance to foreign countries. Aiello, who lives at 292 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, has not been seen at the bank since the announcement of his assignment.

Mr. J. S. Epstein of Epstein Brothers, attorneys for Aiello, said yesterday that only the roughest estimate of their clients' liabilities and assets could be given as yet. The books have not yet been thoroughly examined and the contents of the safe, pending the filing of bond by the assignee, are still under seal. The liabilities are roughly estimated as slightly under $100,000, and the assets at half that amount. The latter consists of real estate owned by Aiello in Brooklyn, United States bonds and cash said to be in the safe at 182 Worth Street, deposits in several New York banks, and balances with correspondents in Italy and China. About $7,000 was lately remitted by Aiello to his Hongkong banker. No creditors were given preference in the assignment, and the foreign correspondents have been wired to stop payment on all drafts. Aiello, through his attorneys, states that he expects in time to pay all his obligations in full.

Yacht Aphrodite Here.

The steam yacht Aphrodite, with her owner, Col. O. H. Payne, and Dr. Lewis Stimson of Cornell on board, arrived yesterday from a European cruise extending over a period of nearly three months and including a trip to the Land of the Midnight Sun. She sailed for home from Havre on Sept. 14, calling at St. Michael's for coal. She experienced moderate weather. The yacht carries a crew of fifty-seven men, and it is her owner's intention to join in the Dewey parade.

Third Avenue System's New Stock.

The stock books of the Third Avenue Railroad Company were closed yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining the stockholders of record who will be entitled to subscribe for the $4,000,000 of new capital stock authorized to pay for recent and pending improvements on the company's different lines. As soon as an examination of the stock books can be made, notices will be sent to the stockholders of record.

Stern Brothers

direct the attention of strangers visiting the City to their

Exceptionally Large Assortments of

Dress Silks	Escurial Silks and Satins, Greek Stripe Satins, Satin Soyeux Brocaded, Black Duchesse Armures, and Peau de Soie
Dress Fabrics	Venetian Cloths, with Velvet Effects, Crystalline Ondee, Velour Serpentine, Zibeline Plaids and Stripes, Scotch Homespuns, Cheviots and Broadcloths
Costumes	Tailor-made Suits, Evening and Dinner Gowns, Waists and Wrappers
Cloaks & Furs	Capes and Coats for Walking and Driving, Paris Wraps for theatre and reception Long Coats, Paletots, Ulsters and Traveling Garments
Ladies' Underwear	Silk Petticoats and Waists, Kimonas and Dressing Sacques; Night Robes, Corset Covers, Drawers, Chemises and Skirts of Silk, Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin
Millinery	Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Imported and Their Own Make; Untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers and Ribbons
Men's Furnishings	English Silk Squares in Scarfs or to be made up to order, White and Colored Dress Shirts, Silk, Flannel and Cheviot Pajamas, Imported and Domestic Braces
Gloves	Alexandre, Avondale and Lupin Kid and Suede Gloves for Ladies, Men and Children; Walking, Driving, Coaching and Golfing Gloves
Upholstery	Lace Curtains, Bed Sets, Portieres, Couch Covers, Fabrics for Draperies and Coverings, Screens, Tabourets, Oriental Teakwoods, Modern and Antique Art Embroideries, Richly Covered Pillows
Rugs	Turkish, Persian, India and Silk Rugs and Carpets, Wilton and Smyrna Rugs
Bric-a-Brac	Bronzes, Marbles, Porcelains, Fancy Furniture, Rich Cut Glass, Fancy Electric Light Bronzes, Lamps and Lamp Shades

And in all their other departments complete and exclusive lines of the most desirable class of merchandise at

Very Attractive Prices

West Twenty-Third Street

WOMAN CHARGES KIDNAPPING.

Says Her Divorced Husband Took Their Children Unlawfully.

Charles Weinold of Cincinnati, Ohio, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday on a warrant obtained in that city by his wife, Susan Aiken Weinold, who charged him with kidnapping their two children—a boy, eight years old, and a girl, six years old. After securing the warrant Mrs. Weinold traced her husband and the children to Hoboken. He was found at the boarding house 1,310 Washington Street, but the children were not with him, and he refused to say where they were.

Weinold was arraigned before Recorder Stanton. Mrs. Weinold said she had obtained a divorce from her husband in Dakota, the court awarding her the custody of the children. She sent them to board with friends in Robinsdale, Minn., in order that she might be able to get work.

Weinold admitted the divorce, but said that he had taken the children before the decree was granted. He said he had taken them because the persons in whose custody they were left did not take care of them properly. He is held for extradition.

Next Sunday's Times.

Get The New York Times next Sunday. Price Three Cents. Strictly a newspaper. Order in advance to be sure of getting it. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

A Work of Patriotism and Art.

THE SALT OF SALTS

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.'s New Porter.

A Newspaper Man Found Dead.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 27.—William H. Terrell, a well-known newspaper man of this section, was found dead in the office of The Clinton County Farmer this evening about 7 o'clock. He was subject to epileptic fits, and fell so that his head was forced against a desk. He is supposed to have strangled to death. He was formerly editor of The Morning Telegram, and had many friends in Northern New York. He was Deputy Collector of Customs at this village.

J. N. Fiero to Submit His Tax Plan.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners will meet tomorrow, when the outline of the plan for the enforcement of the franchise tax law which has been prepared by J. Newton Fiero will be submitted for adoption.

Our "Flexible" Derby fits your head as well in the morning as at night, as well when you're pleased with yourself as in your modest moods.

It fits a long narrow as well as a broad head; it fits any head, for it's self-adjusting.

Same shapes, and quality as our other well known Derby; $3.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy, including a Dewey Day decoration—the Olympia scarf.

STORES CLOSE AT NOON TO-MORROW.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

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TRADE MARK.

THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

Thirty Styles.
Sizes 1 to 9.

Absolutely perfect in construction.

Every quality essential in a desirable shoe is found in the "Sorosis,"—whose excellence of material and workmanship is equal to that of the most costly custom made foot wear,

$3.50 per pair.

Any normal foot can wear these shoes with comfort and satisfaction.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORE, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

At The Parades.

At the naval parade to-morrow, or the land parade next day, or both, you'll find that heavy clothing will be none too warm.

We've never had so many styles and different patterns in Men's Autumn Suits—$15 to $35.

Nor in Men's Overcoats, $15 to $32.

Rain Coats, too, should the skies be forbidding—though we hope they won't—$10 to $40.

Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, $1.50.
Underwear, $1 and up.
Gloves, $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.
Neckwear, 50c. to $3.50.
The best $3 Derby.

An Imported Derby, $4.

Prompt attention to mail orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LESSONS IN THE ART OF LIVING.

Masters in the art of living love fine furniture as master musicians love superb instruments. Rudyard Kipling said, "Americans camp out; they have not had time to learn the lesson of living," but with our beautiful well-attuned furniture, our customers find graceful living easy and prove Mr. Kipling's criticism behind the times.

Even those who know what we have done in the past find continual surprise and delight in our autumn productions. Such furniture is what is necessary to bring a home to its perfect condition. Our special novelty this Autumn is called "Art Nouveau" in Europe—it is of light-colored natural woods exquisitely inlaid. Even these novelties are at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 and 47 WEST 23d ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 15th STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL. 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Orch., 50c.; Bal., 25c. HENRY E. DIXEY AND 20 OTHERS. To-morrow—SPECIAL DEWEY MATINEE.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. | A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Next Week—"PHROSO," with Odette Tyler.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. | Sat. Ev., Sep. 30. Opening of Season. MARIA STUART.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

Weber & Fields's Music Hall. Whirl-i-gig & The Girl from Martin's. ALSO OLIO. Mat. Tuesday and Saturday.

Free Flower Show. | American Institute, 19 & 21 W. 44th St. Tues. to Thurs. Aft. & Ev. Dahlias, Gladioli, Orchids, Palms, Choice Fruits, etc.

O'Neill's.

More Extraordinary values in WOMEN'S

Tailor-made Suits & Jackets!

Black Cheviot Suits with Fly Front Walking Coat lined with Taffeta, new Habit shape Skirt lined with Percaline.

9.98

Black Cheviot Suits, elegantly tailored. Jaunty Coat and new shape Skirt. Entire Suit lined throughout with Black Taffeta of extra quality.

25.00

Tan Covert Cloth Suits, Fly Front and Tight-fitting Jackets, newest shape Skirts, lined throughout with colored Taffeta,

30.00

500 Kersey Jackets

in the new Reefer Shapes, lined throughout with colored Taffeta and finished with Pearl buttons. Most extraordinary value at

10.00 each.

A complete stock of the New Waists in Flannel, Silk and Mohair at very attractive Prices.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Don't Go To The Dewey Parades without a Top-Coat: You'll need one for the Yacht Races, too.

There's a certain "snap" and character to our Top-Coats that is difficult to imitate, and impossible to duplicate in other stores, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $25 & $28.

All the other requisites—for man or boy—Clothes, Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, etc., at equally moderate figures.

Dewey Program mailed free.

Visitors to the City are very welcome.

Stores will be open this evening, and tomorrow.

Closed Saturday.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

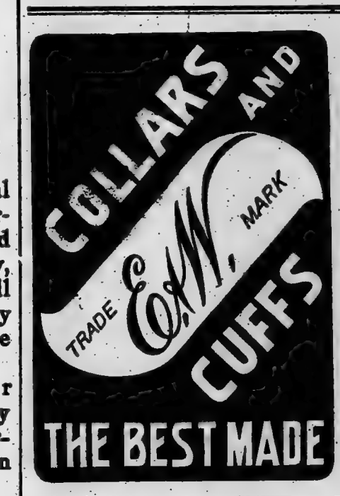

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan and Cotton, in all weights, Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits.

NO BETTER IN THE WORLD

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW in The Tyranny of Tears.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. "A Great Hit."—Herald. Chas. Frohman presents HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway. Last 3 Nights, at 8:10. Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Zaza." Oct. 2d—"My Innocent Boy," with Otis Harlan.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Formerly Lyric. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. MATINÉES THIS WEEK. To-day, To-morrow, and Saturday. Evgs. 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. JAMES K. HACKETT | In Anthony Hope's Great Romance, RUPERT OF HENTZAU.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. | CAMILLE D'ARVILLE

Walton's Simians, Erna's Dogs, 30 others. Big bill!

PALACE 58th St. Della Rocco, and Howe & Edwards, & 3d Av. McCale & Daniels. 20 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Afts. 10c

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. American Burlesquers. "THE BENJAMIN'S PICNIC."

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 4th week of the funniest play in existence. IN PARADISE

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. Andrew Mack in "The Last of the Rohans." Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House, THE WHITE SQUADRON, Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M., UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE, IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND. MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY. Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

THE ÆOLIAN AND THE PIANOLA.

THE ÆOLIAN COMPANY'S WAREROOMS WILL BE OPEN THURSDAY EVENING FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VISITING PUBLIC. EVERY ONE IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL AND HEAR THESE REMARKABLE INSTRUMENTS, UPON WHICH WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO PLAY ANY SELECTION YOU MAY DESIRE TO HEAR. THE ÆOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d St., N. Y.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. THIS WEEK. Evgs., 8:30. Mat. Saturday, 2:30. Adm. and arena seats, 50; spec. res. seats, 75; box seats, $1. THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAND. 55 BANDA ROSSA ARTISTS. COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th & 45th Sts. | THE MAN in the MOON, including CORNILLE

LAST WEEK OF ROOF. Immense programme. Monday Eve., Oct. 2d, first time 1500 people inc. THE MAN in the MOON, JR. SAM BERNARD Special (Dewey Day) Matinée Saturday. PROMENADE DE LUXE. TO-NIGHT L'ORCHESTRA NAPOLITAN.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Ave. To-night 25c. to $1. WE-UNS OF TENNESSEE. OCT. 2, Castle Sq. Opera Co. 3d Opera Season. | 1st Time Here in English. DIE MEISTERSINGER.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Mat. To-day. No Mat. Sat. Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8 sharp. Daniel Frohman, Manager. No Saturday Mat. this week. E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in THE KING'S MUSKETEER.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. LAST 3 NIGHTS. STUART ROBSON AS THE GADFLY. Monday, Oct. 2d, WM. H. CRANE In Brander Matthews and Bronson Howard's Comedy PETER STUYVESANT. Sale of Seats now Progressing.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c. TO-NIGHT! WAGNER NIGHT.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Matinee Wed. & Sat. ADA COLLEY { Dagmar, Ransone Brothers de Courcey, others, including Streator Zouaves.

Special Dewey Attractions This Week. WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSÉE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC. Open this morning at 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

The Reservoir's Grand Stand, Fifth Av., 40th to 42d St. DEWEY PARADE. Reserved Seats, Five Dollars. Boxes holding 6, $30-$50. On sale at Tyson's, Fifth Av. Hotel, Gilsey, Waldorf-Astoria, Miller, 120 B'way; Ruhlman, 111 B'way.

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO. Harry Lacy, Esra Kendall, Russell Bros. OPEN TO-MORROW & SATURDAY, 9:30 A. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Matinée SATURDAY. THE GHETTO

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evs. at 8. NO MAT. SATURDAY. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp. Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees at 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON In a New Opera Comique, CYRANO de BERGERAC.

Murray HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THIS WEEK—IN MIZZOURA. Sunday Evg.—Sir Henry Turpin—"Simia Seance."

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson, See Day Line advs., steamboat and stn. columns.

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Continuous Show. Enoch, manfish; Diakos, sharpeshooters; others. Theatre—2 Co's.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE | THE GREAT KELLAR NEXT WEEK—"A GRIP OF STEEL."

CASINO! Dewey! CROWD TO-NIGHT! The Rounders! NO MATINEES for Rest of This Week!

GERMANIA THEATRE, 58th St., near 4th Av. To-night, RESEMANN ENSEMBLE. KOENIG HEINRICH. (King Henry.)

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES. Sept. 28, 29, 30. Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M. THE PARKVILLE HANDICAP. FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS. Trains from New York leave Whitehall every 20 minutes; Park Row via Brooklyn Bridge every 10 minutes. Music by Lanner.

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Possibly showers in the afternoon, brisk south, to west winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,514. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks dull.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; cash cotton, 6¾c.

FOREIGN.—Commandeering, or the mobilization of troops, is proceeding in the Transvaal; 2,000 burghers have assembled in the southeast corner of the republic within a few miles of the Natal border, where, it is said, a juncture is to be effected with the artillery of the Orange Free State, which has been lying in wait for two weeks. The movement of troops to South Africa is being pushed. A British Cabinet council will meet to-day, but it is expected that no definite action will be taken until the Delagoa Bay matter is settled at Lisbon and Berlin. The British claims for damages to property in Samoa from the native uprising and bombardment will aggregate about $35,000. The Greek Government has received information that in the earthquake near Smyrna 1,000 persons were killed, 800 were injured, and 2,000 houses were demolished. It is reported officially that 400 persons were killed by the floods at Darjeling, in India, besides those drowned on the plains; great havoc was caused at Kurseong and other places. The Methodists, whose schools were destroyed, are American missionaries. The people of Canderave, Peru, are alarmed by constant earthquakes; near that city a section of the earth's crust a league in circumference is sinking. The Spanish Cabinet will resign to-day as the result of differences between the Minister of War and the Minister of Finance about a plan for national defense. Gen. Jaudenes, who surrendered Manila to Dewey and Merritt, was put on trial in Madrid for his action. The seventh International Geographical Congress opened at Berlin. The Prince of Monaco described his expedition to East Greenland. In the evening Prince von Hohenlohe gave a banquet to the delegates, at which the host toasted the congress. A former Major of volunteers, under arrest in Berlin, was identified by a postal Inspector and charged with forging money orders. The Island of Jamaica is agitated by a dispatch from Joseph Chamberlain, directing certain measures to override the representatives.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 2.

The railroad trains brought immense numbers of new visitors into the city yesterday, and crowds were still more noticeable in the streets than on previous days.

Page 5.

After half an hour's fighting yesterday morning the forces under Gen. MacArthur took Porac, driving the insurgents out of the town. American loss is five wounded.

Prof. Schurman, in his annual address to the students of Cornell yesterday, said the Filipinos should be taught by the Americans to govern themselves, and that the heads of departments should be sent from this country to direct affairs.

Page 7.

Sidney Drew has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,817 and no assets. The bulk of the sum is owed to hotel proprietors and actors.

Page 8.

The winners at the Gravesend race track yesterday were Belle of Lexington, Bendoran, Jefferson, Hellobas, Pins, and Reynolds.

The Cup Defender Columbia was placed in dry dock at the navy yard in Brooklyn yesterday. She is said to be the first vessel other than a warship to occupy this berth.

The rules for clearing the course in the international yacht races, which Capt. R. D. Evans approved, were yesterday officially sanctioned by Assistant Secretary Spaulding.

Page 9.

A Long Island freight train struck a trolley car at Parkville, killing two and injuring three persons.

The Joint Committee on Taxation created by the Legislature at its last session met in this city yesterday and elected Senator Stranahan President.

Page 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, P. D. Armour, Charles Russell, and Sir H. Burdette, K. C. B., were passengers who arrived yesterday on the liner Teutonic.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention yesterday sustained the position of Bishop Potter in ordaining the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs and adopted a strong report against divorce and the spread of immorality, placing the blame largely upon persons in high social position.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 8.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

VETERANS COMMEND SHAW.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 28.—Gen. Shaw, National Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., in prefacing his address to the veterans at the State reunion to-day spoke of the now famous controversy of the G. A. R. with the Dewey parade managers. He characterized those having the big parade in charge as "narrow minded blunderers, clothed with a little brief authority." He then reviewed the whole trouble.

"Had a soldier of deeds," he declared, "been in the place of Gen. Roe, the Grand Army would have marched in glory and joy at the head of the line, following the great Admiral, where beyond question their place should be."

Again he said: "Let this battleless Major General Roe stew in his own juice, in view of his official repeated declaration: 'I'll take the whole responsibility in refusing the Grand Army the right of parade.' I am perfectly willing he should."

Gen. Shaw said that soon Admiral Dewey would be invited to visit the thirty-fourth National Encampment, to be held at Chicago in 1900, where the veteran survivors would express their admiration for him in their own way and unhampered.

The veterans then adopted the following:

Resolved, That the action of our Commander in Chief, Robert D. Shaw, and of the Department Commander, Joseph W. Kay of New York, in refusing to accept a place for the Grand Army in the rear of the procession, a position never willingly occupied by the defenders of Old Glory in any line, meets with our unqualified approval. We, the comrades of Kansas, always lead the line in every patriotic demonstration illustrative of American valor, and we hope that on no similar occasion in any department of the Nation will the Grand Army of the Republic be assigned to any other than the post of honor. And be it further

Resolved, That the patriotic action of Gov. Roosevelt of New York in promptly supporting the action of our Commander in Chief, in demanding proper recognition of the Grand Army of the Republic, endears him to every true comrade of this Nation, and exemplifies the sterling manhood of the "Rough Rider" who led the line to victory up San Juan Hill, and in whose breast beats a warm heart for the veterans of '61 and '65.

COMPLAINS OF HAWAIIAN COURT

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A Hawaiian attorney named Gear is in Washington trying to get the President to make the Hawaiian Supreme Court observe the Constitution of the United States. He says that there are persons under sentence of death in Hawaii whose sentence has been decided upon by only a majority of the courts before which they were tried. He also claims that a number of coolies are kept in a state approaching slavery.

It is not likely that he will get any relief until Congress assembles, although it may be that President Dole will be asked to reprieve the persons under sentence of death until the Congressional session.

Further Delay in the Carter Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—One effect of the Presidential trip will be another delay for Capt. Carter. Attorney General Griggs is going with the Presidential party, and he will defer the consideration of the exceptions filed by Wayne MacVeagh until his return.

Fast Time to St. Louis.

Leave Grand Central Station, New York City—Grand Central Station, 7:30 P. M., arrive St. Louis 6:36 P. M. Only one night out. Only New York Central. No excess fare.

Donald Polands Poland

[illegible] Poland Spring water [illegible]

COMMANDEERING IN THE TRANSVAAL

Two Thousand Burghers Assemble Near Natal Border.

TO JOIN THEIR ALLIES THERE

Orange Free State Artillery Waited for Them Two Weeks.

British Cabinet Council to be Held To-Day—The Movement of Troops to South Africa Being Pushed.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Charlestown, Natal, says:

"Commandeering is proceeding in the Wakkerstroom District and probably throughout the Transvaal. Two thousand burghers are assembled at Wakkerstroom, which is eight miles from the Natal border, and eleven from Laing's Nek. Twelve hundred have been ordered to Sandspait, thirteen miles west of the Natal border, where they will meet Orange Free State artillery, which has been lying low in this neighborhood for a fortnight."

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

British Forces Concentrating Near Laing's Nek—Boers Massing at Vryheid to Make a Dash.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—As the Second Battalion of Grenadiers embarked on a transport at Gibraltar, for London, this afternoon, they received a "hurry call," ordering them to proceed to the Cape, for which place they start to-morrow.

Intense excitement continues to prevail at Pretoria, where, apparently, it is considered that there is no escape from war. The commission appointed to consider the matter reported to-day as to what officials are necessary to carry on the Government in the event of war, and fixing their salaries.

The Field Cornet at Pretoria is again serving out rifles, commandering is actively proceeding, and all preparations are being made to take the field.

An Englishman named Robertson has been arrested at Johannesburg charged with high treason. He is alleged to have enlisted recruits for the Imperial Light Horse.

The burghers are getting uneasy at the concentration of British troops between Ladysmith and Laing's Nek, especially at Glencoe and Dundee. The nominal explanation for the concentration is the protection of the Dundee coalfields, but the burghers suspect that the real reason is the formation of a force which will advance across the Transvaal frontier, on Vryheid, as soon as war is declared.

The Boers do not intend to be caught napping, and are now massing around Vryheid, not, however, merely as a protective measure, but to be prepared, unless the British reinforcements across the border cease, to make a dash in force through a portion of Zululand, crossing the Buffalo River at a point below Rorke's Drift, and then, seizing the railroad, cut off the British garrisons at Dundee and Ladysmith from the south, which would not only interrupt the British lines of communication, but would seriously interfere with a forward movement. In order to watch this portion of the railroad exposed to a Boer incursion, a British post will be established at Rorke's Drift.

A cable dispatch to The Times from Cape Town says:

The Boers would have taken the initiative by now but for the scarcity of water, the rains not yet being sufficient. Probably there will be great difficulties in providing food supplies for the people remaining at Johannesburg after hostilities have commenced.

"Several responsible people here who have long clung to the belief in an ultimate peaceful settlement now regard war as inevitable."

The Birmingham Post says two cargoes of arms and ammunition leave Hamburg or Rotterdam Friday for the Transvaal, comprising 50,000 improved Mausers, 500,000 cartridges, and several mortars for dynamite charges.

A dispatch from Mafeking, in British Bechuanaland, just across the Transvaal border, says a crowd of destitute people is arriving there from Johannesburg.

"Resolved, That we instruct the Government to still use every means to maintain and insure peace, and, in a peaceful manner, contribute toward the solution of the existing difficulties, provided it be done without violating the honor and independence of the Free State and the Transvaal, and wishes the Ministry to make known its opinion that there exists no cause for war and that war against the Transvaal as now undertaken or occasioned by the Imperial Government, will, morally, be a war against the whole white population of Africa, and, in its consequences, criminal, for, come what may, the Free State will honestly and faithfully fulfill its obligations toward the Transvaal by virtue of the political alliance between the two republics.

New Zealand to Send 200 Men.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 28.—The Government of this colony decided to-day to equip and send a force of 200 men to the Transvaal. The House sang the "National Anthem" when this step was decided upon.

CABINET COUNCIL TO-DAY.

Action May Be Delayed to Permit Negotiations at Lisbon and Berlin About Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Press Association issues the following statement this evening:

"We learn that the centres of interest in the Transvaal crisis are in reality at Lisbon and Berlin, and this consideration, it is thought in some quarters, may cause a further adjournment of the Cabinet.

"The future administration and financial control of the Portuguese possessions in South Africa are held to be an integral factor in the present difficulty. The friends of President Krüger urge that it would be manifestly unfair to insist upon a partial reduction of the forts at Pretoria and Johannesburg so long as Lorenzo Marques remains under the Portuguese Government, and it is probable that the negotiations between London, Berlin, and Lisbon may not be concluded until after the Cabinet council."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, arrived at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

The Cabinet Council will meet at 1:30 P. M. to-morrow.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, William Court Gully, is returning to London, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House, and Herbert Gladstone, the chief Liberal Whip, will arrive here Monday.

BALFOUR ON THE CRISIS.

Says Great Britain "Could Not and Would Not Give Way"—National Honor Makes It Impossible.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Sept. 28.—On receiving the freedom of the City of Dundee to-day A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, said the Government had "longed for and had striven for a peaceful and honorable solution of the perennial South African difficulty," and "if that honorable solution does not prove a peaceful solution the fault rests on other heads than ours."

Mr. Balfour would not say he had given up all hope, but he now spoke in very different tones from what he should have done a month or even a fortnight ago. They had reached a point, he added, when, if he judged aright, those responsible for the policy of the Dutch Republic refused to give way, and a point on which "we could not and would not give way."

This statement caused an outburst of cheering. Continuing, Mr. Balfour remarked:

"The interests of South Africa, civilization, and national honor have all made such a course impossible for us."

This called forth renewed cheers.

RUSSIA DECLINED TO MEDIATE.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Odessa correspondent of The Standard telegraphs a rumor that Germany recently suggested to Russia the advisability of mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and that Russia declined to have anything to do with the matter.

CHAMBERLAIN IN CONTROL.

Boers Distrust Him and Want to Deal with Salisbury, but Cabinet Crisis Would Follow Such Action.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Daily Chronicle says: "We understand, on the best authority, that the delay attending the Boer reply is due to hopes still entertained by the Transvaal of a peaceful settlement. The Boers distrust Mr. Chamberlain. They fear that, if they make concessions, he will only increase his demands. Therefore, they have been trying to approach Lord Salisbury directly.

"They trust the Premier as much as they distrust the Colonial Secretary; and, if Lord Salisbury would give a pledge that the golden bridge was meant seriously, they would venture upon it. We regret to say that this last desperate effort has broken down, since Lord Salisbury cannot go behind Mr. Chamberlain without creating a Cabinet crisis.

"It is deplorable, nevertheless, that State etiquette should be strong enough to obstruct the path to peace. We hope it is not true that Mr. Chamberlain intends to demand disarmament, a heavy indemnity, and the withdrawal of Dr. Leyds, which could only result in war."

The paper suggests that the Orange Free State should appeal for arbitration under the arrangements concluded at The Hague.

The Whole Trouble from an "S."

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Daily News, which appeals to the Government to await President Kruger's reply before sending a second dispatch, says:

"If, as has been asserted on behalf of the Transvaal all trouble would have been avoided had Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch last Friday said 'convention' instead of 'conventions,' we do not believe a British Cabinet would decline to clear the matter up. It is for President Kruger to speak, if it is indeed only a matter of a consonant, for we are convinced that it is in his power to get the consonant cut off."

FREE STATE'S RESOLUTION.

Text of the Decision of Its Volksraad to Stand or Fall with the Transvaal in the Event of War.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The decision of the Volksraad of the Orange Free State to join with the Transvaal in the event of hostilities, although fully expected, is the leading news to-day and will, naturally, stiffen the Boers' independent attitude. The Raad's resolution has made the brotherhood of arms between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, of which hitherto there was only a strong probability, an absolute certainty, and the British will have to face the situation.

The Volksraad's resolution was as follows:

"The Raad, having read Paragraph 2 of the President's speech and the official documents and correspondence submitted therewith;

"Having regard for the strained state of affairs throughout the whole of South Africa, which has arisen in consequence of the difference between the Imperial Government and the Government of the Transvaal, which threatens to lead to hostilities, the calamitous consequence of which to the white inhabitants will be immeasurable;

"Being connected with the Transvaal by the closest ties of blood and consideration;

"And standing in the most friendly relationship with the Imperial Government, and, fearing that should war break out, a hatred between the European races will be born which will arrest and retard the peaceful development of all the States and colonies of Africa and develop a distrust of the future;

"Feeling that the solemn duty rests upon it of doing everything possible to avoid the shedding of blood;

"Considering that the Transvaal Government, during its negotiations with the Imperial Government, which have extended over several months, has made every endeavor to arrive at a peaceful solution of the differences raised by the aliens of the Transvaal and taken up by the Imperial Government as its own cause, which endeavors have, unfortunately, had only this result, that British troops were concentrated on the border of the Transvaal and are still being strengthened;

"Resolved, That we instruct the Government to still use every means to maintain and insure peace, and, in a peaceful manner, contribute toward the solution of the existing difficulties, provided it be done without violating the honor and independence of the Free State and the Transvaal, and wishes the Ministry to make known its opinion that there exists no cause for war and that war against the Transvaal as now undertaken or occasioned by the Imperial Government, will, morally, be a war against the whole white population of Africa, and, in its consequences, criminal, for, come what may, the Free State will honestly and faithfully fulfill its obligations toward the Transvaal by virtue of the political alliance between the two republics.

KIPLING'S POEM ON KRUEGER.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Times applies to President Krüger and the crisis in South Africa a poem by Rudyard Kipling, published in its columns to-day.

The following stanzas are part of Mr. Kipling's poem, which will appear to-day in McClure's Magazine:

[Copyright, 1899, by Rudyard Kipling.]

All we have of freedom—all we use or know—
This our fathers bought for us, long and long ago.
Ancient right unnoticed as the breath we draw—
Leave to die by no man's leave, underneath the law.

So they bought us freedom—not at little cost—
Wherefore must we watch the King, lest our game be lost.
Over all things certain, this is sure indeed,
Suffer not the old King, for we know the breed.

Howso' great their clamor, whatso'er their claim,
Suffer not the old King under any name!
Here is naught unproven—here is naught to learn.
It is written what shall fall, if the King return.

Cruel in the shadow, crafty in the sun,
Far beyond his borders shall his teaching run.
Sloven, sullen, savage, secret, uncontrolled—
Laying on a new land evil of the old.

Here is naught unproven, here is nothing hid;
Step for step and word for word—so the old Kings did!
Step by step and word by word, who is ruled may read.
Suffer not the old Kings, for we know the breed!

All the right they promise, all the wrong they bring—
Stewards of the Judgment, suffer not this King!

The Great Long Island Sound Steamers "City of Lowell," from Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., this morning at 11:00 o'clock to participate in the Naval Parade. The Lowell will lead the Steamboat Section. Tickets, $5.00. Bus Adv.—Adv.

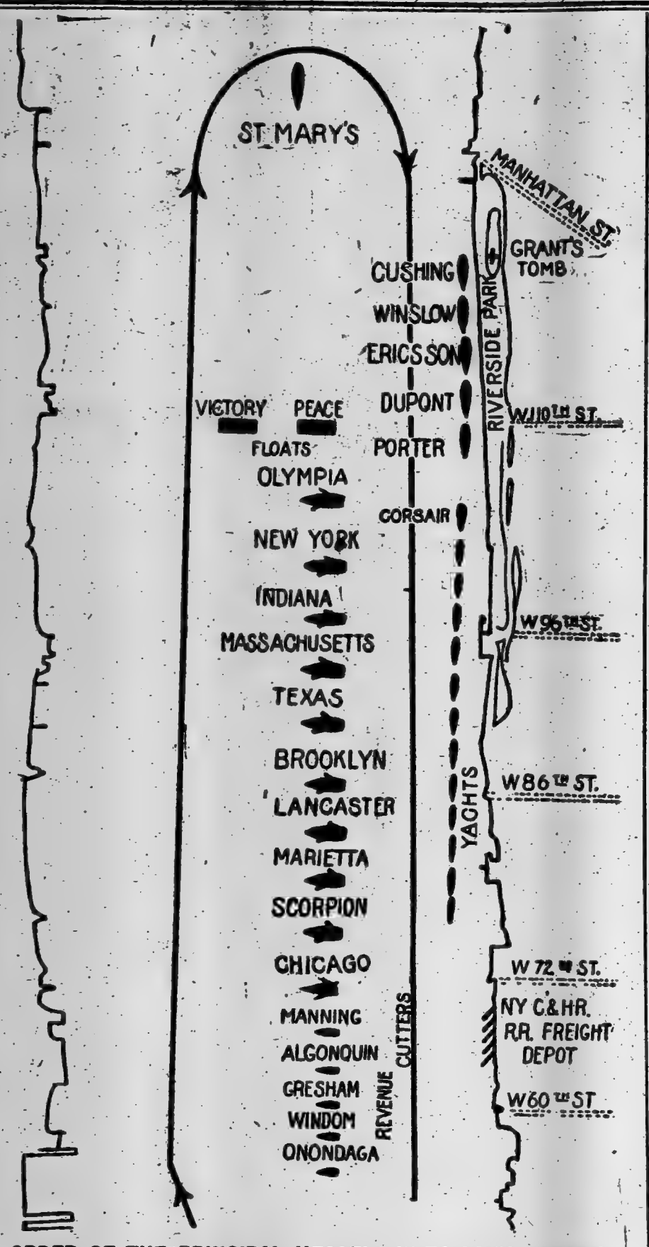

ORDER OF THE PRINCIPAL VESSELS IN TO-DAY'S PARADE.

The appearance of the naval vessels which will take part in the parade became so familiar in illustrations during the war that even the small boy who accompanies his mamma or papa on a trip to see the vessels is seen pointing them out by name. Yet there are many older folks who have not given the necessary attention to the matter to distinguish the identity of the craft, and a few distinctive features may be pointed out.

Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, will carry at her main truck the blue flag with four stars of an Admiral. The Olympia's superstructure is painted white, another distinctive feature, that of all the others being buff.

Rear Admiral Howison's cruiser Chicago will fly at her main truck the blue flag with two stars. The Chicago, now a dozen years old, represents the early period of the new navy. She has a rounded stern, two funnels, and two masts placed far apart. A very broad sponson protrudes well out at each side.

Rear Admiral Sampson being junior to Rear Admiral Howison, his two stars will be on a red flag, flown at the main. The New York, like the Brooklyn, has three funnels, but the Brooklyn's funnels are much taller and more slender.

The battleships Indiana, Capt. H. C. Taylor, and the Massachusetts, commanded by Capt. C. J. Train, are sister ships, and alike as two peas. Before the war the Indiana's superstructure was painted a redder tint of buff than the Massachusetts, but after the war the Indiana assumed a lighter shade and the Massachusetts a reddish tint. Since the arrival of the squadron here, however, the Massachusetts has donned a tint almost exactly like that of the Indiana. The pilot-house of the Indiana, however, is stained a trifle darker than is that of the Massachusetts, and another distinguishing feature is the bronze figure of Victory placed between the guns in the forward turret of the Massachusetts. Both of these vessels have two funnels and one military mast, while their low freeboards forward and aft and their heavy turrets and massive amidship superstructures, bristling with guns, proclaim them at once as battleships.

The Brooklyn, with her three lofty funnels and tumble-home sides, is now commanded by Capt. T. F. Jewell. The Texas, with her chunky appearance, high topsides, single funnel, short and thick, is easily identified. Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, formerly of the Maine, is her commander.

The old bark-rigged Lancaster, built of wood, will be the representative of the navy of the days just prior to the building of the new steel navy.

STEAMER SCOTSMAN A WRECK.

Her 250 Passengers Rescued by the Montfort—Officers Mistook Belle Isle Lights.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—The overdue Dominion Line steamer Scotsman is ashore in the Straits of Belle Isle.

The local agents of the Dominion Line have received information that the steamer Montfort, which has passed in, has 250 passengers of the Scotsman aboard, and the agents think that this number will include all the passengers. A special train will be sent to Rimouski to take them off. This will be a sort of relief train, for it is understood that there is not sufficient food on board the Montfort to satisfy the rescued people.

It seems that the accident to the Scotsman was due to an error on the part of the officers, who made a mistake about the new light in the Straits of Belle Isle.

It is expected that the vessel will be a total wreck. The Scotsman sailed from Liverpool for this port on Sept. 14.

The Scotsman is a steel twin-screw steamer, built at Belfast by Harland & Wolff in 1895. She registers 5,041 tons gross and 3,367 tons net, and is 470.7 feet long, 49.2 feet beam, and 31.9 feet in depth. Her port is Liverpool, and she is owned by the British and North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, known as the Dominion Line, Richards, Mills & Co., agents.

FEAR LAKE TUG IS LOST.

The McCarthy Caught in a Destructive Gale—One Owner Aboard.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The tug McCarthy, bound from Chicago to Toledo, was caught in the gale on Lake Michigan last night between the Straits and Green Bay, and it is feared that she went down.

The McCarthy had a scow and a dredge in tow, and was in consort with the tug Andrew Green. The latter tug lost her tows during the storm and put into Mackinaw City for safety. There is a possibility that the McCarthy found shelter at one of the small islands.

A heavy gale blew on the south end of the lake to-day, and great damage was done. The seas were so heavy that navigation was practically suspended, vessels leaving the harbor being compelled to return. Damage was done to the pier at St. Joseph, Mich.

The McCarthy carried a crew of seven men, and on this trip had aboard one of the owners, Harry Lydon of the shipping firm of Lydon & Drews.

RECLUSE DEAD; MAY BE MURDER

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 28.—John Pattendon died at the Norwalk Hospital today under suspicious circumstances. He was an aged recluse who lived alone in a small house in the Silver Mine District, and is reputed to have hoarded a small fortune.

After he was missed for several days neighbors broke into the house and found the old man lying on the floor suffering from paralysis. His body was covered with bruises. The medical examiner of the opinion that the injuries brought about the paralytic stroke. The house had apparently been ransacked.

The New York Central Announces

that no trains will be run to-day after 10:00 A. M. on the 50th Street Branch because of the large crowds expected to line the Hudson River on that date.—Adv.

BRYAN HARD AT WORK.

Laboring on National Issues in His Own State, but Silver Is Dead, Mr. Meiklejohn Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—"The fight in Nebraska," said Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, who has just returned from that State, "is being made entirely on National questions, not local ones. Bryan is making the fight of his life there. His defeat in his own State may injure his standing with his party, and he is working hard. His determination to win if possible will make the fight a hard one, but the silver issue is dead there.

"Bryan's influence is not as great and the magic of his name as an attraction for crowds is certainly diminishing. He is speaking to crowds of 100 and 200 people. Prosperity has killed the silver question as dead as a door nail."

FIST FIGHT OVER POLITICS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 28.—While several hundred residents of this place were waiting this morning at the station for a New York train a fist fight occurred between Alexander J. Bradley of the Custom House and George S. Squires. There was a lively mix-up, in which a dozen or more residents took part. Several men were knocked off the station platform, and would have probably been killed by the approaching train bound for New York had not the engineer realized that something was the matter and stopped his engine.

The fight was the outcome of a bitter political contest between the supporters of ex-State Senator Burns, who are battling for the control of the County Convention against a faction known as the Anti-Burnsites. The supporters of Burns won at the recent primaries, and trouble has been raging ever since. Last night when the men who took part in the fight returned from New York they refused to discuss it.

NORWALK'S SKELETON MYSTERY.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 28.—Medical Examiner S. H. Huntington has arrived at the conclusion that the skeleton found on Ingersoll Hill, near Woodward Avenue, is that of an Indian, the dry nature of the soil causing it to remain in an excellent state of preservation. The bones were ordered buried.

Frank Slavin, who found them, is still of the opinion that the remains are those of some unfortunate who came to his death in no accidental or natural way. The police are still working on the case.

Plebiscite on Philadelphia's Debt.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The Councils to-day, without a dissenting vote, passed the ordinance to submit to the voters at the November election the question whether or not they will authorize an increase of $12,000,000 in the city debt to provide for the extension of the water supply. The engrossed bill will be submitted to Mayor Ashbridge to-day for his signature. If this is secured, it will make the ordinance operative.

Toast Dewey in EVANS' ALE!!

Inspire enthusiasm. As American as the U. S. —Adv.

Take Day Line Excursion Saturday, passing War Fleet twice. Restful, refreshing, reasonable. Good music.—Adv.

DEWEY GIVES WAY BEFORE ADMIRERS

Day Full of Stirring Incidents for the Hero of Manila.

GETS FARRAGUT'S OLD FLAG

Tears on the Admiral's Face as Commander Baird Presents It.

THE GOVERNOR CALLS

Col. Roosevelt Greets Dewey and Addresses the Tars—Gen. Miles, Gen. Merritt, and Vermont Friends Also Pay Their Respects.

Admiral George Dewey fought another of his great battles yesterday on the flagship Olympia. It was not on the bridge, as in Manila Bay, but on the quarter deck. The man who stood calm and unflinching before the guns of a hostile fleet, surrounded by unknown enemies, faced yesterday a far more formidable bombardment of unknown friends.

It must have been the proudest day of his life, and yet to a man of his known personality the most miserable. Throughout the day he stood on the quarter deck and officially welcomed an unending gold-laced procession of some of the most distinguished of his countrymen. These were his official duties, which are an indispensable part of the every-day life of a naval commander, and he discharged them gracefully and well.

It was not from these duties that the Admiral flinched. From the green hills of Staten Island across the bay to the Long Island shore, on land and on water, thousands of unknown friends gathered under wildernesses of flags and bunting and cheered at the sight of the ship, while hundreds of others fought and struggled to the very gangplank to catch the faintest glimpse of him. And this was the army of his countrymen, before which he wavered and fell back, overcome by the irresistible wave of welcome. Only his wonderful vitality, his unfailing good humor, and ready tact carried him at last successfully through the day, which was filled with difficulties sufficient to cause the ordinary commander to strike his colors.

The blue flag and white stars had scarcely been hung to flutter at the main truck before this extraordinary conflict between friends was on. It lasted until sunset. It was a struggle with the emotions that was overpowering as the emotions were varied.

There was the greeting between the army and the navy, the presentation to him of the flag of Farragut that he had seen flying from the Hartford in New Orleans years ago, and when he had little thought that the mantle of Farragut should one day fall on his shoulders, his greeting of Gov. Roosevelt and of the Captains who fought with him at Manila, his meeting with friends of his younger days, and behind all this, restrained only by a cool-headed guard, an eager throng which begged for a sight of him and nearly mobbed him when it got its desire. For eight hours this went on uninterruptedly, yet when he sped the last visitor from his hospitable deck he was as smiling and hearty as ever.

DEWEY UP BRIGHT AND EARLY.

Admiral Dewey was up bright and early yesterday. They do not sleep late in the navy, even after such arduous days as that which the Admiral had to put in the day before. The sun rose out of a cloudless sky, dispelling the early morning mists and ushering in another day of Dewey weather.

Long before the crowd of visitors had the temerity to approach the big white cruiser the Admiral was pacing the quarterdeck in company with Flag Lieut. Brumby, talking about the naval parade of to-day, and the many other details of the celebration. The Admiral listened, and with a merry twinkle in his eye said:

"That doesn't give one much chance to breathe, does it, Brumby? But I guess we can stand it."

The Admiral took breakfast shortly after 8 o'clock, and a little while later the visits of ceremony began. Guns began to thunder, and the cannonading was kept up almost uninterruptedly all day. There was not a minute during the day that the Admiral was not in demand, but through all the ordeal of receiving and welcoming his unflagging good humor never deserted him, although it must be confessed that some of the incidents during the day were enough to try the patience of even a man with such a stock of it as Admiral Dewey seems to possess.

Capt. Chadwick was among the first to arrive, and then Rear Admiral Howison called to return the visit of Capt. Lamberton. The Admiral never misses a chance to greet Howison, whose schoolmate he was at the Academy, and before the Rear Admiral left there was a running fire of talk between "George" and "Henry," as they affectionately call each other.

SEVENTEEN GUNS FOR MILES.

It was just 10:30 o'clock when the six-pounders of the Olympia thundered out a salute of seventeen guns for the Major General commanding the army of the United States, and the tug Nina hove in sight from the direction of the cruiser New York. On it was the special committee of the Washington Dewey Celebration Committee, who desired to acquaint the Admiral with the arrangements made for his reception in the capital city.

In the party were Major Gen. Miles, William Henderson Moses, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, Commander Baird of the navy, John Joy Edson of the Citizens' Committee, and Major O. L. Pruden, the representative of President McKinley, who called to present in person to the Admiral the invitation of the President to dine with him in the White House on Tuesday next.

A stop had been made at the cruiser New York for Rear Admiral Sampson, who is also a member of the committee. By invitation of the committee, Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Rear Admiral Erben, (retired,) and Brig. Gen. Horatio C. King also accompanied the party.

The visit of the Washington delegation brought about the most notable and touching incident so far connected with the Admiral's return, the presentation to him by Commander Baird of Admiral Farragut's flag, the same that floated from the main truck of the Hartford during the battle of New Orleans, and which will hereafter float from the Olympia, and will ever be the flag of Admiral Dewey.

As the party came aboard, the Admiral welcomed them and presented each member of the committee and their guests to Capt. Laberton and other officers who had crowded to the rail. Senator Proctor, who has been the Admiral's life-long friend, received a greeting of special warmth, and the greeting between the commander of the army and the commander of the navy was especially cordial.

PRESENTATION OF THE FLAG.

The party at once retired to the Admiral's cabin, where the Washington programme was presented in a purely informal manner, Admiral Dewey expressing his entire satisfaction with all the arrangements. He also accepted the invitation to dine extended by the President, and then came a moment of quiet and suppressed excitement, and Commander Baird, who served with Farragut and Dewey in 1861 in the West Gulf Squadron, stepped forward and carefully unrolled a package that he had guarded with great care.

Admiral Dewey's face twitched with emotion as he saw unrolled from the package a faded blue flag, upon which was stitched the four white stars of an Admiral. He seemed to know what was coming and tears gathered in his eyes.

"Admiral," said Commander Baird, "I want to present to you the first Admiral's flag ever broken out in the navy of this country. That grand old Admiral whose name and memory we all revere first hoisted this ensign upon the good ship Hartford before New Orleans, and afterward upon the Franklin, and since it came down from that masthead it has never been whipped by the wind or worn by the elements. To you, upon whose shoulders has fallen the mantle of that great man, whose tactics you so successfully followed a short time ago, I desire to present this flag."

TEARS ON DEWEY'S FACE.

It was a solemn moment, and the tears that would not be denied ran down the bronzed face of the hero as he looked upon the almost sacred emblem spread out before him. He was not less affected than Commander Baird and the others of the party, and for a few moments he struggled to find his voice. It came suddenly and the Admiral blurted out:

"I'll fly it. I'll fly it at the masthead. I'll fly it in the parade. I'll fly it always, and when I strike my Admiral's flag this will be the flag that I will strike."

The Admiral fondled the bit of bunting as a child fondles the hand of its mother. His head was bent and the recollections that crowded into his mind were in part reflected on his expressive face. It appeared to those present that he saw again the stirring scenes before New Orleans and the many incidents that had crowded themselves into his busy career until they culminated in the glory of Manila. Then the emotion passed, and assuming again his erect carriage the Admiral shouted in an evident intention to hide the feelings that almost unmanned him:

"Here, steward, bring us up some of that smuggled champagne." It was just the speech to break the tension, and a nervous laugh went round the room. Then the sparkling beverage was brought and bumpers were drunk in honor of Dewey and in memory of Farragut.

HISTORY OF THE OLD FLAG.

There is an interesting history connected with the old flag so much prized by the new Admiral. When Farragut was made a Rear Admiral during the civil war, a Quartermaster named Knowles, the same man who passed lashings around Farragut on the rigging of his ship, improvised a Rear Admiral's flag, which was used on the Hartford. When Farragut was promoted to a full Admiral Knowles added two stars, making it four, and this was the original Admiral's flag of the United States Navy.

When Farragut afterward sailed into the Mediterranean he used this same flag. Some time after this the flag was placed in storage at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. It remained there until the bronze statue of Admiral Farragut was unveiled in Washington, in 1881.

It was at that time one of the survivors of the Hartford's crew, Bartholomew Diggins, now captain of the watch at the Navy Building in Washington, was selected to break the stops, which not only unveiled the statue, but also unfurled this old and original Admiral's flag. After these ceremonies Diggins was permitted to keep the flag, providing he turned in a new one in its place. He complied with this condition, and decided to let the public know of the prize he had in his possession. The first time he displayed it, some time later, he was called upon to deliver a speech on the naval relic. Being very much embarrassed he was unable to respond and decided never to exhibit it again.

Diggins kept the flag in hiding ever since until he learned that Commander Baird was going to New York to meet Admiral Dewey. All three had served together, and Diggins decided that the flag rightfully belonged to the successor of Farragut, so he gave it to Commander Baird to be presented to Admiral Dewey.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S VISIT.

There was another chat between the members of the committee and the Admiral, and when the party went on board their tug another salute was fired for Gen. Miles, who stood bareheaded in the stern of the boat in full view of the crowds on deck while cannon belched forth in his honor.

A lot of other incidents of minor importance, mainly the frantic attempts of the visitors on board of the Olympia to smuggle themselves onto the quarter deck and the frantic efforts of the guard to restrain them, took up most of the morning and paved the way for the other stirring incident of the day, the official visit to the Admiral of Gov. Roosevelt, accompanied by the fighting Captains of Dewey's Manila fleet.

The Governor went down to the Olympia in Gen. Francis V. Greene's yacht Wild Duck, and when at 1:30 the swift little flyer, with flags strung from stem to stern, was sighted a lot of wigwagging began on the yacht and on the bridge of the Olympia.

The effect of what they were saying to each other was that the Governor was on board the yacht and awaited the Admiral's pleasure. For answer the Admiral's cutter was sent over to the Wild Duck. It brought back the Governor, Capt. Walker of the Concord, Capt. Dyer of the Baltimore, Capt. Wildes of the Boston, Capt. Woods of the Petrel, and Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh. All of them were resplendent in dress uniform, except Capt. Coghlan, who wore civilian clothes.

Admiral Dewey awaited their arrival at the starboard gangway, and there was a most enthusiastic greeting between the Admiral and his Captains, who went up the ladder first. Last of all came Gov. Roosevelt, and as he came on board the Admiral gave him a handshake that made even the muscular Chief Executive of the State wince. They stood for a moment clasping hands and looking into each other's eyes, their faces betraying the emotions they felt.

CAMERA FIENDS ACTIVE.

"I am delighted to see you, Admiral," said the Governor, in his clear, incisive tones. "A great many things have happened since we last met."

"Yes," said the Admiral, his arm stealing around the Governor's shoulder like the embrace of a father; "you have not been resting all the time, either."

Then there was an interchange of more compliments and the Admiral warmly greeted Gen. Greene, also a Manila campaigner, who had come aboard with the party.

The party stood on the quarterdeck chatting for some time, and while this was going on a scene of wild excitement was being enacted on the deck above. It took all the efforts of the guard to keep the crowd on the spardeck from pouring down the companionways to the quarterdeck, but this accomplished they did not further interfere with the enthusiasm of the crowd of visitors.

The women peeked through the interstices of the awnings, and craned their necks to get a sight of the two distinguished men below. Men with cameras climbed out on the after turret, and, lying flat on their faces, tried to snap the Admiral and the Governor every time they came in range. A battery of lenses peeped from every availa-

Reduced Fares to Washington for the Dewey Reception Oct. 2

the point, and the shutters clicked after each movement on the quarterdeck.

At one time there was a fringe of heads arranged all around the edge of the turret, and, although the visitors looked up several times and laughed, the peepers were by no means abashed. It was "anything to get a look at Dewey."

MAD RUSH TO GREET DEWEY.

Suddenly the crowd on deck was thrown into the wildest panic by a movement of the party below toward the companionway. It did not seem possible that Dewey was at last to step right up among them, and the crowd above in its anxiety to make the suspicion a surety did just the wrong thing. It pushed and jammed forward, the men yelling and elbowing, and the women emitting little hysterical shrieks of excitement.

Admiral Dewey was just about to set his foot on the ladder, when he got a sight of the jostling mob above, and for the first time he retreated. Gov. Roosevelt said something to him that raised a laugh, and the Admiral pushed forward again, while several of the officers and the guard beseeched the crowd to make a passageway. As Dewey came up the ladder, followed by the Governor, he was heard to call out:

"I want the men to see Gov. Roosevelt," and as he stepped up, there was a scene such as has probably never been seen on or off a warship. Men and women crowded forward and grasped the Admiral's hand. They touched the hem of his coat, they pressed his arms, and called out all manner of welcoming phrases to him.

Some of the women actually wept in their excitement, and when one of them managed to touch the hero's hand, she pushed her way through the crowd and stood panting against the rail, radiant in the satisfaction of having accomplished her purpose.

The men were nearly as bad as the women, and through it all the Admiral walked, smiling, and never for a moment losing his kindly good nature. He seemed oblivious to the fact that all this welcome was for him, and constantly turned to the Governor behind him as if to assure himself that the crowd had not torn him to pieces.

ROOSEVELT TO THE SAILORS.

As the Admiral and Governor came forward, the sailors crowded into the rigging and a perfect sea of faces as in the balcony of a theatre greeted them.

"Boys," cried the Admiral, turning to the Governor, "this is Governor Roosevelt."

"Three cheers for the Governor," cried Lieut. Taylor, and then up went such a cheer as only the American jackies are able to give.

The Governor doffed his hat, and his outstretched hand enjoined silence. "I have only a word to say to you," he began. "As I came over here with Capt. Coghlan he said to me, 'Ain't you proud of her.' 'Yes I'm proud of her,' I said. I am very proud of you all. I am proud of our navy. I am proud of every man in it, and I want to tell you boys that all America is your debtor."

Then turning to the Admiral and laying his hand on his shoulder, the Governor said: "Since I last saw your commander he has gone up with Farragut and Nelson," and at this the cheers of the jackies broke forth afresh

The Admiral pushed the Governor forward after his speech, and again they passed through a struggling mass of admirers. Then they went below to the Admiral's cabin, where a luncheon was served. While this was in progress Capt. Miller of the Naval Militia, who was of the party, mounted the bridge and called out that the Admiral desired Mrs. Roosevelt to come aboard. A heavy sea was running at the time, and Mrs. Roosevelt, who could be seen on the deck of the Wild Duck, shook her head dolefully and pointed to the turbulent waters.

WAR OVER A GLASS OF WINE.

The crowd on deck had not yet seen enough of the Admiral, and they crowded about the skylight in the cabin, running imminent risks of being precipitated to the depths below. Once the Admiral looked up, and seeing a sea of feminine faces above, handed up a glass of champagne.

Five women grabbed it at once and most of it was spilled on the heads of the luncheers below, but no one lost his good humor.

There was just about five drops left in the glass when it finally reached the deck above and the five proud women formed a close corporation and each took a sip of the beverage that had been blessed by close association with the hero. The last woman appropriated the glass, and there was a war of words for a time, while epithets like "Mean thing" and "Stingy cat" greeted the victor, who smiled placidly and stowed the sacred vessel in the depths of her reticule.

There was another little jollification when the party returned to the quarter deck. The Admiral was as frisky and as happy as a boy out of school. "How well you are looking, Joe," he said, patting Coghlan on the back, "and, by the way," he said, winking slyly at the other members of the party, "what's this I hear about your learning to sing?"

Everybody laughed as the "Hoch der Kaiser" incident at the Union League Club was recalled.

Thus the time was passed in badinage and banter until Gov. Roosevelt, who wanted to visit the other vessels of the fleet, made the start to go. The band struck up "A Hot Time in the Old Town," which changed to "Hail to the Chief" as the party went down the ladder. Then was thundered forth a salute of seventeen guns, and the Admiral stood on the quarter deck waving his hand to the party until their boat passed from his view.

GEN. MERRITT AND VERMONTERS.

Hardly had the excitement attendant upon the visit of the Governor subsided, when another gorgeously attired party, consisting of Major Gen. Merritt and his staff, came aboard. There was a warm greeting between the Admiral and the General, and the guns boomed out again as Gen. Merritt took his departure.

Then Lieut. Gov. Henry C. Bates of Vermont and the Governor's staff came on board. Gov. Smith having been unavoidably detained. They received a cordial greeting from the Admiral, and they outlined to him the plans for the celebration to be held in his honor in Montpelier. The Admiral seemed much pleased, and promised to be in attendance on Oct. 12, and the Vermont delegation went away satisfied.

The members of the party were Brevet Major Gen. Theodore S. Peck, Adjutant General; Brevet Major Gen. William H. Gilmore, Quartermaster General; Brig. Gen. Julius J. Estey, Brigade Commander; Brig. Gen. Edward Hasen, Judge Advocate General; Brig. Gen. Oscar W. Peck, Surgeon General, and Aide de Camps Col. Frank L. Greene, Col Edward J. Booth, Col. Farrand S. Stranahan, Col. George T. Chaffee, Col Henry S. Bingham, Col. Joseph G. Brown, Col. Benjamin Hinman, Col. Curtis S. Emery, Col. Walter W. Brown, and Col. Charles E. Nelson.

Another of the visitors was Senator Mason, who joined the party in the Admiral's cabin and drank the Admiral's health. Before he left, Senator Mason was escorted forward, and mounting the forward turret delivered an address to the enthusiastic sailors.

"I can't fight, boys," he said, "but I did the best I could in my place. I thought that when 267 of our brave fellows had been killed, there was time for somebody to fight, and so I did all I could to bring about that which has covered our navy with glory. We have great ships, and great men to man them. Great men on the bridge and great men behind the guns. I have always been in favor of a great increase in our navy, and when we get the ships, the men to man them will be ready." The men showed that they agreed with the speaker by giving him three rousing cheers.

ADMIRES AMERICAN WOMEN.

When "Fighting Bob" Evans came on board with his two daughters, Admiral Dewey extended his usual cordial greeting, and introduced Capt. Evans to Capt. Lamberton and others of his staff as the apostle of peace. The Admiral even retained his good humor when two women reporters who had run the guard tackled him on the quarter deck and tried to corner him for a "heart-to-heart" talk.

"The American women," he said, "are the finest in the world. I love every one of them." That gave the woman a chance to say something on marriage.

"Oh, no," said the Admiral, smiling. "That comes too late in life for me. And still, I don't know," he went on, musingly, but with a twinkle in his eye, "look at my friend Gen. Merritt. I suppose there is hope for me after that."

"Jim" Jeffries, who had an argument with Mr. Fitzsimmons, in which the latter was worsted, was also a visitor, and through an error in the arrangements of those who were serving his interests, Mr. Jeffries got no nearer to the Admiral than the rest of the crowd.

But the champion met Mr. Mulvihill of the Olympia's crew, who had a ten-round fight some years ago with Mr. Sharkey when the latter was in the navy, and Mr. Mulvihill told Mr. Jeffries that he thought he could easily put out Mr. Sharkey when the two aspirants for fistic honors came together.

Admiral Dewey even found time to bestow some attention on the little lion cub that was presented to him Wednesday. After a consultation with Lieut. Brumby, the Admiral decided to call the lion "Chichester," in honor of Capt. Chichester of the British Navy, of whom the Admiral is a warm admirer.

MEDALS FOR THE SAILORS.

One of the most interesting events of the day from the standpoint of the men was the distribution among them of the medals awarded by Congress to every man who fought with Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay. The medals are of light bronze suspended from a cross-bar by a ribbon of blue and gold.

The obverse bears the head of the Admiral and on the reverse is an allegorical figure with the name of the vessel on which the sailor fought. The name of the recipient is engraved on the rim of the medal. Most of the men put their medals carefully away, and will first wear them in the land parade to-morrow.

James Hicks, a seaman on the Olympia, has brought home two souvenirs of Manila that he will present in due time to Miss Helen Gould. They consist of two 4-7-inch shells which were picked up in the wreck of the Reina Cristina, and which Hicks has mounted on marble pedestals.

The shells are highly polished and make a handsome ornament aside from their value as relics. Hicks said yesterday that he had not met Miss Gould, but his heart had been fired by the accounts of her good deeds, so that even in the exciting times around Manila she had a place in the heart of a sailor.

Acting Deputy Collectors Barnes and Palmer came on board of the Olympia yesterday armed with a special order from the Secretary of the Treasury granting permission to the three Chinese seamen on the Olympia, who were shipped in foreign ports, to march in the land parade.

Capt. Lamberton told the Deputies that the Chinese would not parade. He afterward repeated this assertion to the newspaper men, but vouchsafed no explanation as to how the change in the plans had come about.

THRONGS VISIT THE FLEET.

Many Thousands Afloat and Ashore See the Warships and Cheer for the National Hero.

The naval anchorage off Tompkinsville presented yesterday a scene of activity and excitement and moving color such as probably never before was witnessed in New York Harbor. The series of formalities occurring almost hourly from sunrise to sunset on board the Olympia and the incidents in the immediate vicinity of the splendid white vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron constituted but the nucleus around which on sea and shore there surged and shifted an ever-changing panorama that portrayed patriotism better than could any allegorical canvas or sculpture.

In all the vast throng that crowded the docks and piers for miles along the shore and gazed and shouted from the great fleet of decorated excursion boats that turned the harbor into a bedlam, only the merest handful saw or even expected to catch a fleeting glimpse of Admiral Dewey. Not one in a thousand heard his voice, and yet they journeyed by tens of thousands from every city in the vicinity and from far distant localities to see and be a part of the heroic drama that is being played here this week.

The rising sun had scarcely lit up the bay and surrounding hills when the first visitors began to arrive along the Staten Island shore. These had come from near-by localities, determined to make a day of it. At this hour there was little to do or hear, but enough to see.

On the Olympia, as well as on the other vessels, the crews were dodging about with tremendous activity, washing down decks and preparing for another day of turmoil. Many boats put out from shore during these early hours, but they carried few passengers, being for the most part loaded with supplies for the various ships.

On the forward gun deck of the Olympia a half dozen fortunate bumboat women ranged themselves at the morning meal hour and their supplies of fruit, tobacco, cigars, and liquids of the "soft" variety were disposed of in lively fashion, and a good profit. Many ships in the service allow beer to be sold by the bumboat women, but Capt. Lamberton does not countenance the traffic on board the Olympia.

These bumboat women and other tradesmen had an exciting time changing money for the men of the Olympia, each of whom had about as heterogeneous a collection of pocket change as ever was floated into this port. Japanese sen, Indian rupees, Turkish piastres, Italian lires, French francs, and English shillings and sixpences were flashed upon the bewildered tradesmen, and many were the sharp bargains driven in rates of exchange.

GREAT FLEET IN THE BAY.

By the time the bands of the flagships broke into the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" accompanying the running aloft of the flags on the vessels of the squadron the piers along the shore were beginning to blacken with spectators, while singly, in pairs, and scores, and platoons came the yachts and catboats, tugs and excursion steamers, each carrying a flag of some kind wherever it would stick.

Yachts by the score anchored in the vicinity of the New York Yacht Club station. Some of these had flags flying at every masthead, while others were content with nothing less than a line of bunting strung in rainbow fashion from the stem up over the trucks and down to the taffrail. There was plenty of wind to keep all the colors in motion, and the effect under the bright sunshine was sufficiently beautiful to drive many hundreds of sightseers far up on the Staten Island hills to enjoy it the more.

By 9 o'clock the bay for a distance of fully two miles on either side of the Olympia was dotted with pleasure craft, and later on this multi-colored fleet was jammed until the water from a distance seemed almost shut out by flags and bunting of red, white, and blue.

The rounds of visit of state that threaten to drive Admiral Dewey to despair began yesterday, almost as soon as the colors were hoisted aboard the Olympia, and throughout the day there was scarcely a moment when her guns or those of some other vessel of the fleet were not thundering forth a salute. No sooner was one salute given and returned than another was in order.

Some Staten Islanders were willing to wager that more shots had been fired in the bay since Sunday than were required to sink the Spanish ships at Manila. Clouds of smoke were hovering near the big white vessels at all times. Added to the booming of the guns were the screeching of whistles, the ringing of bells, and the cheers of the spectators, which broke out in various localities and for various reasons. To increase the din there was the shouting of boatmen and the incessant cries of innumerable fakirs.

The work of policing the shore of Staten Island was a hard one. Patrolmen were stationed at frequent intervals along the piers where the crowds were greatest, and great care was taken to run all suspicious persons out of the vicinity, but despite the exertions of the police there were jams on many piers in the vicinity of boat landings, and many pockets were picked. The fleet of police launches had trouble enough to last them a long time.

The state of the water, added to the great crowding of craft about the Olympia, made the danger of accident very great. A stiff southeast wind coming up through the Narrows kicked up a nasty sea, and this with the tidal currents, which have a habit of asserting themselves around Tompkinsville, made it rather risky business for the rowboats. But they were there by hundreds, and all were making money.

WILES OF THE BOATMEN.

As the crowds on shore grew larger hour by hour the prices of the boatmen went steadily upward. Everybody wanted to get on board the Olympia, and only those who had real business there, or had relations or close friends among the vessel's crew, could do so. The boatmen took care not to tell this to would-be customers.

Those who paid to go out and succeeded in getting aboard a ship, and who supposed the boatmen would take them off again for the same fare, were woefully mistaken. It was usually a dollar a head to get off, and, as the visitors were at the mercy of the boatmen, the price was paid.

A favorite trick of the boatmen was to row a passenger alongside the gangway or a boat lying alongside and to tell the unwary one to "just walk up" or "just walk across that boat and then up." The unsuspecting victim would step from the boat. He would be told to go back, but by that time his boatman would be several boat lengths away and absolutely deaf. Another would draw up, and charge a dollar to take the swindled passenger back to the shore.

The corporal of the gangway on the Olympia was certainly an overworked marine if there ever was one. From the beginning of his watch to its end he was constantly bombarded by entreaties of men and women to get on board, and in the meantime performing the extraordinary feat of arguing with boatmen without swearing.

Hundreds of visitors in boats of every character were content to keep near the famous flagship and watch the arrival and departure of distinguished men, who were going and coming in endless procession throughout the day.

Gen. Miles when he arrived was greeted by tremendous cheering by the excursion fleet, and Gov. Roosevelt received a vociferous ovation. The various Governors and other high officials who called to pay their respects were sure to be recognized, and were followed by an uproar of steam whistles and the clanging of the multitudes afloat.

Ashore the crowds increased until far into the afternoon, when the entire shore line was black with humanity. Thousands of spare blankets were brought into use and the parade field blossomed in all its glory. The visitors invested cheerfully in medals, badges, pictured and other light articles of every conceivable description, and at fancy prices. It was a great day for Staten Island.

ADMIRAL DEWEY SERENADED.

Twelve Hundred Singers from the People's Choral Union Visit the Fleet and Are Warmly Received.

An Admiral's salute of seventeen guns was the welcome awaiting the 1,200 singers, members of the Peoples' Choral Union, who serenaded Admiral Dewey on his flagship Olympia last night from the decks of the steamers Warwick and Good Hope, the singing being conducted by Frank Damrosch.

The boatloads of happy singers started at 8 o'clock from Pier 24, East River. One boat was expected to carry the singers, but before the designated hour for the start the Warwick's capacity was taxed to its utmost, and the Good Hope was pressed into service.

As the boats neared the vicinity of the fleet a song burst forth from the singers, accompanied by a band of twenty-five pieces, and as the sound was wafted on the breeze to the Admiral's flagship, it was instantly answered by the rays of three searchlights and the illumination of the Olympia.

The two boats blew a salute, which was answered by booming guns from the Olympia, followed by strains of music from the Olympia's band, the air being "The Star Spangled Banner."

To this the singers voiced in chorus "America." As the strains reached the flagship the gallant tars, who were swarming the decks and, it seemed, every part of the big ship, let forth a three times three that well nigh drowned out momentarily the singers, so heartily was it given.

When the serenaders were at close range with the Olympia they sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and followed it with the beautiful "Hallelujah" from the oratorio "Messiah." Admiral Dewey stood on the quarterdeck with bared head and seemed to enjoy the music greatly.

ROSES FOR THE ADMIRAL.

It was during the singing of the "Hallelujah" that a small boat put off from the Warwick with a committee of two, Ambrose L. Phipps, President of the People's Choral Union, and its Secretary, John McDonogh, who were to present to the Admiral a token of esteem from the union.

The presentation was made on the Olympia's quarter deck, the committee handing to the Admiral a bunch of three dozen American Beauty roses tied with naval ribbon, white and blue, each ribbon bearing a hand-painted inscription.

On the blue ribbon were the words: "A welcome to Admiral George Dewey, by the People's Choral Union of New York, Sept. 28, 1899." On the white ribbon were the words and music of the first phrase of "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."

Admiral Dewey received the offering graciously, saying, "Beautiful, beautiful," and expressing his thanks to the committee said enthusiastically to one of his officers, "Where is the band? We want some music. Give them 'A Hot Time,'" and a second later the Olympia's band started up "There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night."

At that instant the chorus was at its height, and in addition to the music from the band and the chorus, the whistles from passing steamers made the occasion memorable one. The serenaders' boats then slowly drifted away from the Olympia, the twelve hundred voices singing the old Welsh melody "Men of Harlech," which was cheered again and again by Dewey's tars, who enthusiastically called for more singing.

"America" was then sung, and the Admiral's answer to this was the raising of an American flag, a striking effect, being produced by all three searchlights being turned on the flag as it was hoisted, calling forth cheers from all spectators, not only on the serenaders' boats, but from the Olympia's tars as well and from the Staten Island shores. The flag was literally bathed in light.

OTHER WARSHIPS VISITED.

From the flagship the boats of the singers drifted to the New York, riding the waves a short distance from the Olympia. There was little sign of life aboard, but as the singers gave a rousing cheer for Rear Admiral Sampson and the crew of the New York, lights glowed from every quarter, and the mainmast was at once brilliant with colored lights. The tars answered cheer for cheer, and were rewarded with a number of songs. Rear Admiral Sampson sending a good-night greeting by having the lights turned on his flag, which fluttered in the breeze with its two stars.

There was still another naval officer to receive a serenade, Rear Admiral Howison on the Chicago not being forgotten. The Chicago was at the extreme end of the line of larger ships making up the fleet, and after the singers had completed their labor of love and song by the Chicago's side the boats were allowed to float slowly back, and as each ship of the fleet was passed a hearty cheer was given for the Captain and crew.

The cheers were invariably acknowledged with electric signals, the crews having turned in. Admiral Dewey's ship was the last to receive a farewell cheer, and the instant the cheer was heard on the Olympia the searchlights blazed forth an answering parting, and the Admiral quickly came from his cabin and waved good-bye with his cap.

The journey back to the city was without special incident. The two steamers were furnished to the Choral Union gratis by the Providence, Fall River and Newport Steamboat Company.

CROWDS IN THE CITY GROW.

Railroads Bring Many More Dewey Visitors to the Metropolis—Hotels and Restaurants Busy.

The sun will look down this morning, if no clouds obscure his vision, upon a larger floating population in this city than it has held for many a day. All day yesterday visitors from all sections of the country, a generous proportion of them from the South and the New England and Middle States, kept pouring into Manhattan Island, ferryboat after ferryboat and train after train discharging its burdens into streets which already seemed nigh to overflowing. They came with old-fashioned grips and shawl-strap and bundles, and with suit cases and trunks of the latest design, and spread to hotels of all degrees and boarding houses which seemed to smile from garret to cellar at the prospect of an unusual monetary harvest. When they had found quarters of some sort, and on some occasions even before they had done so, they made haste to join their thousands of comrades in sightseeing, and, to absorb the attractions of New York from the Speedway to the Battery, and from Pell Street to the Dewey Arch.

Fakirs, vendors, shopkeepers, cabmen, barbers, photographers, and specialists in liquid refreshment, have all found occasion to bless the Dewey celebration, and look forward with confidence to further causes for benediction. As for the keepers of hotels and restaurants, they are still asking themselves just what has struck them, and awakening to the consciousness of a desire to be smitten in the same way about once a year at least hereafter. The transit routes have also come in for a generous share of weal, and one can hardly take a car in any part of the city without running upon one or more of the visitors who have come to join New York in honoring the third Admiral. They are always duly interested and impressed, and often too much taken up with what they see about them to recollect the kindness with which the weather clerk has treated them.

RAILROAD TRAINS CROWDED.

The railway companies leading into the home of Father Knickerbocker can attest the fact that his guests at present are many. Not one of them but sent train after train into the New York or New Jersey terminals yesterday considerably lengthened out, and filled to the brim. The trains, as a whole, carried many times their usual number of passengers, and in almost all cases several sections had to be put on in order to adequately handle the traffic. The reduced Dewey Day rates began to show their first effectiveness yesterday.

"Our trains are all full," said Charles S. Lee, general passenger agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, yesterday. "I am afraid that if the weather is fine to-morrow, every road leading into New York will find it difficult to carry the people who want to come. It looks as if we all might be swamped. At present our trains are coming in two, three, and four sections, and crowded. We are not running any extra trains, but simply keep the extra sections waiting at the various stations. As a train goes on its way, and gets filled up, we simply send it on to its final destination without allowing it to make any more stops, and the passengers who would have boarded it will be accommodated instead on a fourth section, which is run out from the station where the other train made its last stop. When this train in turn gets filled up, it is sent on its way without further stops, and another section is run in to take its place as an accommodation train.

"We are bringing in some troops as well as civilians. The Ninth Pennsylvania arrives to-day over our line, and we shall bring in some more troops to-morrow morning."

A representative of the passenger department of the Erie Railroad said yesterday that the line was carrying about seven or eight times its usual number of passengers to New York City. "In some cases," said he, "a train will carry ten times as many passengers. They are coming in with five sections at times—all crowded. People from the western part of the State are coming in great numbers. We bring in some troops from Ohio to-night and to-morrow morning some New York troops will arrive on our line. We do not anticipate any likelihood of being unable to handle all our traffic.

"There is a comparatively small number of people from points west of Chicago. From Chicago and Cleveland and Cincinnati there is a fairly good degree of traffic."

The Grand Central Station was a scene of bustle yesterday, a constant stream of people being unloaded there till after midnight. All the express trains coming in there arrived in sections. The station men were kept busy in hustling the crowds out of the station as fast as they arrived. An extra force of employes will be kept going till after the celebration. The force of men in the baggage department has been almost doubled. There was not room enough in the baggage room for all the luggage and some of it had to be piled outside.

W. B. Hunter of the passenger department of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad reported a highly crowded condition of the trains yesterday. "Some of our trains which customarily have four cars came in to-day with eight," said he. "I saw one train so long that, while the engine was as far front as it could be, three or four cars stuck out of the train shed at the rear. There are two or three extra cars on all our trains.

"Last night I went out to Orange, N. J., on the line and saw the aisles of the train crowded. An old commuter on the road told me that this was the first time he had seen the aisles of a Lackawanna train crowded. It was due, I presume, not only to numbers of people returning from a visit to the city to view the decorations, but to the fact that some people coming to this part of the country from a distance are stopping over night with their relatives in suburban towns, and not in the city. Those who stay here sometimes have to pay remarkable prices for board. In one case of which I know a man was asked $30 for six days' lodging, without meals, in an ordinary boarding-house. And he had to take it for the whole six days in order to get it for even one day."

The boarding houses are, as a fact, being aided by many of the hotels to turn an honest and enterprising penny. The good hotels have lists of reputable and comfortable boarding houses, or places where rooms may be rented, in their vicinity, and thither they send those applicants for quarters whom they cannot care for, and who are willing to go. "We have filled about a dozen of these boarding houses already," said the clerk at the Imperial yesterday evening. "We are absolutely full here—not a room to spare."

This condition, enviable as it is, was reported by a number of other hotels, not only those noted for elegance and modern equipment, but others of good standing but less celebrated. In general, it may be said that all the good hotels in town have practically as much business as they can attend to. A clerk at the Waldorf-Astoria said last night that there was still a little leeway at the hostelry, but that he thought it would shortly be filled. "There will probably be some room again to-morrow," he added, "because of further departures."

HEAVY TRAFFIC ON THE CARS.

The traffic on the elevated and surface car lines was noticeably heavy yesterday. The Manhattan Elevated people are preparing in the worst of the rush to run trains below Fifty-ninth Street at the rate of 140 a minute. That is to say, north and south bound trains on all lines of the system passing a given point would total 140 in sixty seconds. The guards have received no specific instructions to shout out the names of places of interest near the various stations for the benefit of strangers in town, but seem to take a little more pains nowadays about the information regarding traffic connections which they are supposed to shout every day, anyhow. To-day they will call to passengers waiting at the stations: "Train for Harlem and Grant's Tomb" when they are bound for that vicinity.

At the offices of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company it was said yesterday that the company always ran as many cars as it could, and would therefore be unable to put additional carrying capacity at the service of the public on this occasion. The cars all over the city did tremendous business yesterday. On Broadway in the middle of the afternoon they were uncommonly crowded, and in some cases women passengers found it a practical impossibility to board them. A car would stop to take on a party of people and a few members of the party would board it, and then have to get off again, exclaiming: "Well, I declare!" or words to that effect, when they found they should have to either forsake the car or their friends.

A number of car lines will be quite blocked to-morrow by the land parade, such, for instance, as the Fifty-ninth Street cross-town line. But whenever the parade crosses a car route, if a "cross-over" is available, that is, a switch to enable a car to get from one track to another, it will be possible to use the tracks on either side of the parade. The company officials say they will give as good service as the parade will permit.

MAYOR OF CHICAGO ARRIVES.

Mr. Harrison Calls on Mayor Van Wyck and Talks Politics.

There were lively times about the headquarters of the Chicago delegation at the Gilsey House yesterday. The rooms have been handsomely decorated, and the Chicagoans hovered about them awaiting the arrival of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, who was expected at 1:30 o'clock. The committee wanted to meet the Mayor with a brass band and escort him to the Gilsey House, but Mayor Harrison directed by telegraph that there should be no ostentatious display.

The train was more than an hour late, and a delegation of six, headed by E. R. Brainerd, greeted Chicago's executive officer and escorted him to the hotel. Mayor Harrison at once made for the barber's shop, while a luncheon was being prepared. After partaking of refreshments the Mayor was driven to the City Hall, where he paid his respects to Mayor Van Wyck.

When Mayor Harrison returned to the hotel he received many callers. "I don't know what ex-Gov. Altgeld is doing," he said. "We do not speak as we pass by. I know that he won't go to the National Democratic Convention as a delegate from Cook County. I am not much of a boss, but I know boss enough to say who shall go as National delegate from Cook County. Altgeld can't break into it with an ax.

"There is no truth in the report that I am a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination. I am not a candidate for anything. Would I accept a nomination for Governor? I might. There is more in the Governorship talk than there is in the Vice Presidency rumor. There are some pleasant features connected with the Governor's office, but the Vice Presidency would not be at all congenial. There is no doubt that Illinois will elect a solid Bryan delegation."

The Chicago delegation will board the steamer City of Lawrence at Pier 24, East River, at 10:30 o'clock this morning. A band will accompany them. After the naval parade the members will disperse and enjoy themselves in their several ways, and will not be called together again as a body until Sunday, when they will meet at the Gilsey House at 9:30 o'clock and, headed by Mayor Harrison, will proceed to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they will extend a formal invitation to Admiral Dewey to visit Chicago at his pleasure.

Mayor Harrison will witness the naval parade from the city's boat Sandy Hook, and will ride in the land parade to-morrow.

BIG FIRE IN NORFOLK.

Southern Railway Freight Sheds and Warehouses All Ablaze.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 29.—The Southern Railway freight sheds at Pinner's Point, two miles down the river from here, are on fire.

The whole property seems to be ablaze. There are four or five warehouses, about 500 feet long, burning.

A tea table dainty that never clogs a morsel that everyone enjoys.

Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer

A product of the bakeries which have been made famous by Uneeda Biscuit. Sold only in a sealed, moisture proof package, which insures its perfect freshness.

ON THE PROGRAMME TO-DAY

Mayor's Formal Welcome to be Extended to Admiral Dewey.

NAVAL PARADE IS TO FOLLOW

President's Salute at Grant's Tomb, with Colors Half Masted—Grand Display of Fireworks.

The programme arranged for to-day's part of the Dewey celebration includes the formal welcome to the city of the Admiral by the Mayor at 11 o'clock, the naval parade this afternoon, and the illuminated water pageant on both rivers and the upper bay, and fireworks displays all over the city to-night.

At 10 o'clock Mayor Van Wyck will go aboard his boat, the Sandy Hook, at Pier A, North River. Besides the city's official head, there will be on the Sandy Hook the members of the Municipal Assembly, the distinguished guests of the city, and members of the Executive Committee, numbering in all, with the women of their families, about 800 persons. The Sandy Hook will reach Tompkinsville shortly before 11 o'clock.

As has already been arranged, the Mayor, his secretary, Alfred M. Downes; President Guggenheimer of the Council, and President Woods of the Board of Aldermen, will leave the Mayor's boat at 11 o'clock, on the police boat Patrol, and be taken to the Olympia, where the Mayor will formally welcome Admiral Dewey to the city. After the return to the Sandy Hook Admiral Dewey, with his chief of staff, will make a call on the Mayor. When this ceremony is completed, the city's guests—or at least a part of them will be presented to the Admiral. On behalf of the city, St. Clair McKelway will also present to the Admiral the gold and jeweled medal which has been prepared for him. The Admiral will then return to the flagship.

These ceremonies, it is expected, will occupy about an hour, during which time the sailors on the men of war will have their dinners, and luncheon will be served for the people on the Mayor's vessel. In the meantime the vessels which will take part in the naval parade will take their positions, ready to fall into their places when the signal is given for the column to move.

THE NAVAL PARADE.

The parade will form in four great divisions, the place of honor, of course, being given to the ships of the Navy, led by the stately Olympia, under escort of the Mayor's boat, the Sandy Hook. The first escorting division will be composed of yachts, under command of Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan. In this division the steam yacht Erin, Sir Thomas Lipton, will follow immediately behind the flagship Corsair. Behind the yachts will come the vessels of the merchant marine, about ninety in number, and then the tugs, propellers, steam barges, and unattached vessels.

The column will move up the North River at a speed of eight knots, to a point off Grant's Tomb, where the schoolship St. Mary's will be anchored as a stakeboat. As the men-of-war pass the Tomb, they will fire the President's salute of twenty-one guns, with colors half-masted. The entire parade will then round the stakeboat, and the warships will come to anchor in a line south of the St. Mary's, with the Olympia at the head of the column. The remainder of the ships will continue down the river, giving those on the various vessels an opportunity of seeing at close range the Admiral, who will be on the Olympia's bridge.

Accustomed as he is to being "under fire," Admiral Dewey will to-night see himself "in fire" for the first time. His portrait will be displayed at a dozen different points this evening in what the pyrotechnists pronounce will be the finest fireworks programme ever given in this country.

Beginning at 7:30 o'clock, simultaneous displays will be given close to the anchorage of the Olympia, on the Hudson River near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and on Manhattan Island, the East River. As the parade of illuminated craft, which will be escorted by the Sandy Hook and Tender John M. Shaw of J. M. Shaw & Co. made up for the part with a chapeau, a white wig, and moustache and gold braid epaulettes, and bravely faced the ordeal.

The procession started in shouts that drowned the music, and Mr. Shaw was doing very well as the Admiral and bowing from right to left and avoiding feet put out to trip him, when he was literally "snatched bald-headed" by a practical joker and his wig and hat disappeared in the crowd and his identity was revealed.

The procession resolved itself into a running dance in the lane formed by the brokers around the floor, and the jubilee ended in the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and in wild and patriotic cheers.

Dynamite Used in Floating a Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 28.—To-day dynamite was used in an attempt to float the stranded steamer Neuse, which went ashore in the August hurricane at the mouth of Pimlico River. The heavy wind formed a solid bank of sand around her, so that it was determined to use explosives. The dynamite loosened the bed of sand and gravel, and with a steam blower to sweep away the sand, the depth of water will be sufficient to float the vessel.

Chicago Bank Buys Water Warrants.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Controller Kerfoot has sold to the Chicago National Bank $500,000 worth of 4 per cent. city water warrants. Early in the present month the city advertised for bids for $500,000 3½ per cent. water warrants, but the tender did not find any bidders. The Chicago National offered to take the warrants on a 4 per cent. basis, and the Controller raised the interest rate and made the sale. Chicago banks also are helping the city out in taking regular warrants in anticipation of taxes.

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Suits to order, $16.00.

Overcoats, Silk-lined, $18.00.

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An Old Nurse for Children.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CREMO

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

by noon she presented quite a bright appearance, and from the shore she will look as smart as any other of the ships in line. The Chicago, it was said yesterday, will be the last of the big warships in the procession. This, Rear Admiral Howison explained, was the second place of honor.

"I see that quite a fuss is being made in some quarters over the position of the Chicago in the parade, and the fact that my ship will not follow immediately after the Olympia, and before the New York, is thought to be significant of trouble of some kind," said he. "This is altogether wrong, and the supposition grew out of ignorance of naval etiquett and matters. There is not the slightest friction anywhere. Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Sampson, and myself are anxious to see everything go off smoothly and happily and everybody have a good time. To this end we will do all we can.

"No question of precedence has arisen, and it would be impossible for such a question to arise in the navy. It is all foreseen and provided for by the rules, which none may disobey. The position of each cruiser and battleship will be taken in accordance with these rules, which is to say that they will proceed up the river in the order in which we are now anchored, as each vessel actually occupies its proper place. I dropped into my proper place, in the rear of the line, as soon as I entered port.

"In column ahead the leading ship has the place of honor. The second place of honor is the rear; thus if we were to go in line abreast, the Olympia would be on the right and the Chicago on the left of the line. My present position at the rear of the North Atlantic Squadron would be the head of the second squadron, if any more ships were here. You see, it is very easy to explain and to understand.

"The fact that Rear Admiral Sampson had to lower his blue flag, with two stars, and hoist his red flag, with two stars, when I arrived, does not amount to a row of pins. It is a mere matter of etiquette, and nothing more. Rear Admiral Sampson, for instance, ranks Rear Admiral Philip. If he were to go to the navy yard, he would fly the blue flag, and Philip would lower his blue flag and hoist the red one. If I were also to go to the yard Sampson would immediately change his blue for a red flag, and Philip would change his red flag for a white one, as being junior to Sampson and me. That is all there is to it."

STOCK EXCHANGE CELEBRATION.

Seventh Regiment Band Furnishes Music for Parading Brokers.

The members of the New York Stock Exchange celebrated their three days' holiday and their sentiments in regard to Admiral Dewey in very hearty and boisterous fashion yesterday. The Seventh Regiment Band had been engaged for the occasion, but when at 2:45 o'clock it marched from the Broad Street entrance on to the professedly decorated floor of the Exchange playing the "Star-Spangled Banner," the market, which had been intensely dull but firm, showed signs of picking up, and the musicians were voted a nuisance. They were for a time relegated to silence and the south gallery, and for a quarter of an hour the brokers did active and profitable trading in bullish sentiment.

Then the order was given to turn the band loose, and it started to give several popular selections. The galleries were packed with a crowd of strangers, and at the windows of the Secretary's office were many women of members' families, and Gov. Miles R. McSweeney of South Carolina and his staff, Cols. Bristow, Gutter, G. D. Tillman, Jr., Gaffney, Wilson, Madden, Hough, and Folk, Lieut. Cols. Rembert, Pearce, Kohl, Watson, and Redding, Courts Bell and Hyatt, and Capt. B. H. McCreey of New York, special aide.

The fun started on the floor at the close of the market with the hazing of a new member, William Raymond of Chauncey Brothers & Co., and matters were interesting for him until a procession was formed of a hundred brokers bearing American flags to escort a counterfeit presentment of Admiral Dewey. Henry Coe Clegg backed out at the last minute, and John M. Shaw of J. M. Shaw & Co

DETAILS OF LAND PARADE

List of the Different Organizations and Their Positions.

NEARLY 33,000 MEN IN LINE.

The Start Will Be Made at 11 o'Clock —Bands for the Sailors and Marines.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, as Chairman of the Committee on Land Parade, yesterday issued a general order in regard to the principal feature of to-morrow's celebration. In this order the names and positions of the organizations participating in the parade are for the first time fully and officially set forth.

The troops will rendezvous in Broadway, Claremont Avenue, Amsterdam Avenue, Columbus Avenue, and in the numbered streets between West One Hundred and Sixteenth and West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth. They will move through One Hundred and Twenty-second Street to Riverside Drive, to Seventy-second Street, to Central Park West, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to the south side of Washington Square, where they will be dismissed. The column will move at 11 o'clock, and, according to Gen. Roe's calculation, its head will reach the arch at Twenty-fourth Street two hours later. Including the naval battalions from the Olympia and the North Atlantic Squadron, there will be about 32,500 men in the marching column.

Bands have been provided by the committee for the Olympia's battalion and the sailors and marines from the North Atlantic Squadron. No music will be furnished for out-of-town troops, but many organizations, especially those which come as regiments or battalions, will have bands of their own, so it is not likely that there will be a noticeable paucity of music in the column. The arrangement of the guests and officers who ride in carriages was made yesterday by the Reception Committee:

The organizations which will take part and the order in which they will march, together with the names of those in carriages, is as follows:

Police.
Major Gen. Charles F. Roe,
Chairman of Committee on Land Parade, and Staff.
Sousa's Band.
Battalion of sailors from the Olympia.
Commanded by Lieut. Commander George P. Colvocoresses.
First carriage—Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, Admiral George Dewey.
Second—Capt. Frank Wildes, United States Navy; Capt. J. B. Coghlan, United States Navy.
Third—Capt. N. H. Dwyer, United States Navy; Capt. E. P. Lambertson, United States Navy.
Fourth—Capt. Asa Walker, United States Navy; Commander E. P. Wood, United States Navy.
Fifth—Lieut. P. H. Brumby, United States Navy; Lieut. W. H. Caldwell, United States Navy.
Sixth—Lieut. Commander A. C. Hodgson, United States Navy; Ensign W. P. Scott, United States Navy.
Seventh—Rear Admiral H. L. Howison, United States Navy; Randolph Guggenheimer, President of Council.
Eighth—Capt. P. H. Cooper, United States Navy; Lieut. H. Poundstone, United States Navy; Lieut. W. B. Whittlesey, United States Navy.
Ninth—Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, United States Navy; Thomas F. Woods, President of the Board of Aldermen.
Tenth—Capt. T. F. Jewell, United States Navy; Capt. C. J. Train, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Sutherland, United States Navy.
Eleventh—Capt. F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy; Capt. H. C. Tailor, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander C. McR. Winslow, United States Navy; Lieut. E. L. Bennett, United States Navy.
Twelfth—Rear Admiral J. W. Philip, United States Navy; Lieut. Clair McKelway, Commander J. D. J. Kelley.
Thirteenth—Pay Inspector D. A. Smith, United States Navy; Naval Constructor W. L. Crops, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander F. H. Bailey, United States Navy.
Fourteenth—Pay Inspector J. Foster, United States Navy; Medical Inspector P. Fitzsimmons, United States Navy; Surgeon C. Biddle, United States Navy; Lieut. A. Murray, United States Navy.
Fifteenth—Pay Inspector I. G. Hobbs, United States Navy; Commander W. S. Bailey, United States Navy; Surgeon J. D. Capewood, United States Navy; Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, United States Navy.
Sixteenth—Paymaster A. G. Berry, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander A. F. Dixon, United States Navy; Paymaster J. S. Carpenter, United States Navy; Capt. G. Barnett, United States Marine Corps, United States Navy.
Seventeenth—Surgeon G. E. H. Harman, United States Navy; Surgeon L. G. Heneberger, United States Navy; Lieut. M. Bristol, United States Navy; Paymaster F. P. Harris, United States Navy.
Eighteenth—Surgeon J. C. Byrnes, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander R. C. Denig, United States Navy; Lieut. W. H. Buck, United States Navy; Lieut. E. R. Pollock, United States Navy.
Nineteenth—Delaware, Gov. R. W. Tunnell, Adjutant General, and Vernon M. Davis and David A. Boody.
Twentieth—Pennsylvania, Gov. W. A. Stone, Adjutant General, and N. Canning and Frank C. Loveland.
Twenty-first—New Jersey, Gov. F. H. Voorhees, Adjutant General, and William J. Sewall and A. S. Oahs.
Twenty-second—South Carolina, Gov. B. McSweeney, Adjutant General, and A. M. Downes and W. J. K. Kenney.
Twenty-third—North Carolina, Gov. D. L. Russell, Adjutant General, and Emanuel Blumenstell and W. W. Fuller.
Twenty-fourth—Rhode Island, Gov. Elisha Dyer, Adjutant General and Hugh J. Grant and Howard Cartoll.
Twenty-fifth—Vermont, Gov. E. C. Smith, Adjutant General, and William R. Hearst and Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff.
Twenty-sixth—Tennessee, Gov. Benton McMillin, Adjutant General, and J. F. Kahe and William C. Bryant.
Twenty-seventh—Ohio, Gov. A. S. Bushnell, Adjutant General, and Col. William L. Brown and ex-Mayor Strong.
Twenty-eighth—Louisiana, Adjt. Gen. W. C. Wallace, and John W. Vrooman and F. F. Fitzgerald.
Twenty-ninth—Mississippi, Adjt. Gen. W. N. Henry, and Silas B. Dutcher and H. F. Gunnison as escort.
Thirtieth—Oregon, Gov. T. T. Geer, Adjutant General, and escort.
Thirty-first—West Virginia, Gov. J. W. Atkinson, Adjutant General, and Charles A. Schieren and Murat Halstead.
Thirty-second—Wyoming, Gov. De Forest Richards, Adjutant General, and Rufus B. Cowing and James Shevlin.
Thirty-third—Utah, Gov. H. M. Wells, Adjutant General, and Bird S. Coler and Nicholas Mueller.
Thirty-fourth—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and aide, United States Army, with ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and Edward Lauterbach as escort.
Thirty-fifth—Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, and aide, with W. W. Foster and John C. Calhoun.
Thirty-sixth—Rear Admiral Joseph M. Miller, United States Navy, and Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, with William Berri.
Thirty-seventh—Gen. W. S. Shallenberger, Charles E. Crane, and Lewis Nixon.
Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth—Special Reception Committee, Chauncey M. Depew, Richard Croker, and William McAdoo.
Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth—Municipal Assembly Committee: John F. McCall, Elias Goodman, George A. Burrell, J. J. Smith, Jacob J. Velton, James E. Gaffney, Matthew B. Dooley, Thomas Boden, Alfred [illegible] with Frank Goodwin, Frank [illegible] John T. Oakley, John [illegible] Geary, Adam Leich[illegible]

[illegible] OF NAVAL BATTALION.

FLEET.

Capt. Charles M. Thomas, United States Navy, Commanding, and Staff.
First Battalion.
United States Marines.
Major Paul St. Clair Murphy, United States Marine Corps, Commanding, and Staff.
First Company, commanded by Capt. A. C. Doyen.
Second Company, commanded by Capt. T. F. Keene.
Third Company, commanded by Capt. P. M. Bannon.
Fourth Company, commanded by Capt. J. A. Lejeune.
Second Battalion.
Sailors of the New York.
Lieut. Commander W. P. Potter, Commanding, and Staff.
First Company, commanded by Lieut. J. B. Ellis.
Second Company, commanded by Ensign H. E. Perrill.
Third Company, commanded by Ensign A. T. Washburn.
Third Battalion.
Sailors of the Texas.
Lieut. Commander G. E. Harber, Commanding, and Staff.
First Company, commanded by Lieut. H. Phelps Holman.
Second Company, commanded by Ensign F. [illegible]
Third Company, commanded by Ensign O. [illegible] Duncan.
Fourth Battalion.
Sailors of the Indiana.
Lieut. Commander [illegible] Wilson, Commanding, and Staff.
First Company, commanded by Lieut. T. Washington.
Second Company, commanded by Lieut. W. [illegible]
Third Company, commanded by Lieut. K. [illegible]
Fifth Battalion.
Sailors of the Massachusetts.
Lieut. Commander [illegible]
First Company, commanded by Lieut. [illegible]
Second Company, commanded by Ensign [illegible]
Third Company, commanded by Ensign V. Blue.
Sixth Battalion.
Sailors of Brooklyn.
Lieut. Commander D. Mahan, Commanding, and Staff.
First Company, commanded by Lieut. R. Simpson.
Second Company, commanded by Lieut. J. G. Doyle.
Third Company, commanded by Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan.
Seventh Battalion.
Sailors of the Lancaster.
Lieut. Commander H. T. Houston, Commanding, and Staff.
First Company, commanded by Lieut. W. B. Whittlesey.
Second Company, commanded by Lieut. J. Strauss.
Third Company, commanded by Lieut. W. D. MacDougall.
Fourth Company, from the Dolphin, commanded by Lieut. J. C. Cole.

BRIGADE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Col. John L. Rogers, Fifth United States Artillery, Commanding, and Staff.
West Point Band.
Corps of Cadets, United States Military Academy, Commanded by Lieut. Col. Otto L. Hein.
Battalion of Engineers.
Companies C and D.
Two Battalions of Fifth Artillery,
Commanded by Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery,
consisting of
First Battalion of Batteries A, B, M, and O.
Second Battalion of Batteries I, L, and N.
Battalion of Seventh Artillery,
Consisting of Batteries B, H, I, K, and L.
Battalion of Artillery,
Composed of Batteries B and N, First Artillery, I, Fourth Artillery, and N, Seventh Artillery.
Battalion of Mounted Artillery,
Composed of Siege Battery K, Fifth Artillery, and Light Battery C, Seventh Artillery.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt,
Commanding, and Staff.
Squadron A as escort.
Commanded by Major Oliver Benedict Bridgman.
National Guard.
Brig. Gen. James McLeer,
Commanding, and Staff.
Second Brigade.
Second Signal Corps, and escort,
Capt. Charles Baker Baldwin, Commanding.
Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. John G. Eddy.
Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Alexis Cutler Smith.
Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Bertram Tracy Clayton.
Thirteenth Regiment, Lieut. Col. George D. Russell.
Seventeenth Separate Company, Capt. John F. Klein.
Third Battery, First Lieut. George Edgar Laing.
Troop C, Capt. Charles I. De Bevoise.
Fourth Brigade.
Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle,
Commanding, and Staff.
Fourth Signal Corps and escort,
Capt. Charles Plumb, Commanding.
Sixty-fifth Regiment, Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr.
Seventy-fourth Regiment, Col. George C. Fox.
Provisional Regiment, Major William Wilson, composed of
First Battalion, formed of the First, Thirteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-second, and Forty-third Separate Companies.
Second Battalion, formed of the First, Eighth, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-seventh Separate Companies.
Third Battalion, formed of the Second, Thirtieth, Forty-first, and Forty-eighth Separate Companies.
Third Brigade.
Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver,
Commanding, and Staff.
Third Signal Corps as escort.
Capt. Edward Jonathan Wheeler, Commanding.
Second Regiment, Col. James Horace Lloyd, consisting of
the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Forty-sixth Separate Companies.
First Regiment, Col. Robert T. Emmet, consisting of
the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Thirty-third Separate Companies.
Provisional Regiment, Major James L. Hyatt, composed of
Tenth Battalion and Fourth Battalion, the latter consisting of the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-fourth Separate Companies.
Sixth Battery, Capt. Laurel L. Olmsted.
First Brigade.
Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, Commanding, and Staff.
Detachment First Signal Corps as escort.
Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Franklin Bartlett.
Ninth Regiment, Col. William F. Morris.
Twelfth Regiment, Col. George Rathbone Dyer.
First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel.
Fifth Brigade.
Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, Commanding, and Staff.
Detachment First Signal Corps as escort.
Seventh Regiment, Col. Daniel Appleton.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Edward Duffy.
Eighth Regiment, Col. James Morgan Jarvis.
Seventy-first Regiment, Major William G. Bates.
Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson.
Naval Militia.
Capt. Jacob William Miller, Commanding, and Staff.
First Naval Battalion, Commander William Butler Duncan, Jr.
Second Naval Battalion, Commander Robert Pierpont Forshew.
Second Separate Naval Division, Lieut. Edward Newton Waibridge.
Old Guard, City of New York,
Major S. Ellis Briggs, Commanding.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. Stone and Staff.
Brig. Gen. John W. Schall, First Brigade, Commanding.
Second Regiment.
Ninth Regiment, Col. S. Dougherty.
First Regiment.
Third Regiment, Col. Robert Ralston.
Tenth Regiment.

NEW JERSEY.

Gov. Voorhees and Staff.
Brig. Gen. P. Ferner Wanser, Commanding Brigade, and Staff.
First Regiment, Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen. Edward A. Campbell.
Fourth Regiment, Col. Robert G. Smith.
Naval Reserve Battalion of the East, Commander Washington Irving.
Naval Reserve, Battalion of the West, Commander Harry C. Cohen.
Battery A, Capt. Walter B. Adams.
First Troop, Capt. R. Wayne Parker.

GEORGIA.

Col. Alexander R. Lawton.
First Regiment Georgia Volunteers, Commanding.
Provisional Regiment, Georgia Volunteers, composed of
One battalion of the Fifth Infantry, from Atlanta, Commanded by Lieut. Col. Park Woodward.
One Provisional Battalion, consisting of detachments from the First, Second, and Fourth Regiments, commanded by Lieut. Col. Jordan F. Brooks.

CONNECTICUT.

Brigade National Guard,
Commanded by Col. Lucian F. Burpee, First Regiment.
First Company Governor's Foot Guard,
Commanded by Major Louis R. Cheney.
Second Company Governor's Foot Guard,
Commanded by Major Edward M. Clarke.
Second Regiment and Second Section Signal Corps,
Commanded by Lieut. Col. T. F. Callahan.
Fourth Regiment and Fourth Section Signal Corps,
Commanded by Col. Charles W. Hendrie.
Machine Gun Battery,
Commanded by Capt. William H. Sears.
Naval Battalion,
Commanded by Commander Edward V. Reynolds.
Second Company Governor's Horse Guards,
Commanded by Major Lucerne Ludington.

MARYLAND.

Fourth Regiment, National Guard, Col. Willard Howard, Commanding.
Fifth Regiment, National Guard.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. M. D. McSweeny and Staff.
One regiment South Carolina Volunteers,
Commanded by Col. John D. Frost, Jr.
Two battalions:
The first commanded by Major Henry Schachte, consisting of
Washington Light Infantry,
German Fusileers,
Sumter Guards,
Irish Volunteers,
Timonsville Guards.
The second commanded by Major E. M. Blythe, consisting of
Greenville Light Infantry,
Smythe Rifles,
Sumter Light Infantry,
Richland Volunteers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Gov. Rollins and Staff.
Battalion of six companies,
Commanded by Lieut. Col. E. H. Knight, First Regiment, National Guard.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Russell and Staff.
Raleigh Light Infantry,
Capt. J. J. Bernard, Commanding.
Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry,
Capt. Eugene Watson, Commanding.

OHIO.

Gov. Bushnell and Staff.
Fourth Regiment, National Guard,
Commanded by Col. John C. Speaks.
Fifth Regiment, National Guard,
Commanded by Col. C. X. Zimmerman.
Unattached Companies of Infantry.
Company C, from Zanesville.
Company D, from Urbana.
Company F, from Wilmington.
Company L, from Middletown.
Gatling Gun Battery B, from Cincinnati.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis Light Artillery,
Commanded by Capt. James E. Curtis.

MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. William Henry, Adjutant General.
Col. R. M. Leahy, Chief of Staff.
Capt. D. Shelton, Lieuts. V. Jones and John H. Bushman, Aides de Camp,
Representing the Governor of the State.
Mississippi Rifles, Capt. Toombs.
Walthall Guards of Meridian.
Capt. E. M. Martin, Commanding.

MAINE.

Signal Corps,
Capt. G. W. Butler, Commanding.

FLORIDA.

Col. F. G. Brown, Aide de Camp.
Winfield Scott Proskey, Chief of Ordnance.
Major H. Eldredge, Aide de Camp,
Representing the Governor.
Col. A. A. Wiley,
Representing State of Alabama.
Jacksonville Light Infantry,
One company from Pensacola.
One company from Tampa.
One company from Tallahassee.

TEXAS.

Company of Rifles of Corsicans.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

First Battalion, National Guard,
Company A, Second Battalion, National Guard, Capt. E. C. Edwards.
Company B, Second Battalion, National Guard.
Ambulance Corps.

UNARMED DIVISION.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, retired, commanding unarmed part of the parade, and Staff.

The Veteran Corps.

The Medal of Honor and the Loyal Legion.
Veterans' Association of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, Second Duryea Zouaves, Capt. Matildas Johnston, Commanding.
Veterans' Association of the Fifth New York Volunteer Artillery.
Capt. Joseph H. Bahrs, Commanding.
Veteran Association of the Eleventh New York Volunteers,
Col. Nicholas Hartman, Commanding.
Veterans of Meagher's 69th Brigade,
Col. Jarnes Quinlan, Commanding.
Veterans of New York Mounted Rifle Regiment.
Colde Guard, detachment of Medal of Honor Men and of the Loyal Legion.
Veteran Protective Association.
Col. John Hilton, Commanding.
Veterans United States Navy Association,
Commanded by Henry V. Porter.
Veterans of the United States Regular Army and Navy Association,
Col. George App, Commanding.
Union Veterans' Union.
Col. F. H. O'Neill, Commanding.
First Mounted Veterans of New York City,
Col. William F. Walton, Commanding.
Sons of Veterans,
Major Charles Vetter, Jr., Commanding.
Union ex-Prisoners of War Association.
Veterans of the Civil War, not of any of the above organizations.
Major Gen. J. Warren Keifer,
Commanding Veterans Spanish-American War, and Staff.
Col. John Jacob Astor and Staff.
Astor Battery.
Manhattan Volunteers Spanish-American War.
Col. William Henry Hubbell and Staff.
Brooklyn Volunteers Spanish-American War.

WHY HE WOULD NOT RIDE.

New Jersey's Governor, Who Ranks as Admiral, Refused to Salute Dewey.

Inasmuch as New Jersey's National Guard to the number of nearly 3,000 men will take part in the land parade to-morrow, it has been a source of considerable comment that Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of that State has decided to ride in a carriage instead of leading his troops on horseback.

A member of the Executive Committee whose attention was called to this situation said yesterday: "When Gov. Voorhees was invited it was with the expectation that he would lead his troops as all other Governors whose State guards will be present will do. There was, of course, nothing obligatory about this, but most of the Governors preferred to do so, and we took it for granted that Voorhees would.

"Finally one of his staff was asked why the Governor had chosen this course, and he replied that Gov. Voorhees felt that it would be beneath his dignity to give the first salute to an Admiral, as Governors, according to military customs, rank Admirals. We regret that Gov. Voorhees has decided as he has, but if it suits him, we are willing to watch him parade in a carriage instead of on a horse. Just the same, I believe that if the conditions were reversed, Admiral Dewey would not come to a similar decision."

MORE VISITING TROOPS HERE.

Come from Pennsylvania, Texas, and Indiana — Poor Quarters for Some, but All Are Having a Good Time.

Soldiers were much in evidence yesterday on New York's thoroughfares. Several trains brought militiamen from the West, the South, and even far-away Texas. The blue uniforms, the slouch hats, and the natty brown leggins were familiar sights on Broadway.

The boys are enjoying themselves immensely. Those Southerners who were quartered near the Bowery found abundance of entertainment, and enjoyed it hilariously. In most cases the places assigned to the soldiers are fairly comfortable, but some of the South Carolina boys and the Maine Signal Corps will find it cool sleeping if there is a change in the weather. The place assigned to them is a road house at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue, and they must sleep in the long stables on straw and their own blankets. All others are well cared for.

"We-uns are all stuck on this place," said one of the South Carolina soldiers who are quartered at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66-68 East Fourth Street. "We thought it was a pow'ful big place yesterday," resumed the Southerner, laughingly. "We got over hyah on the ferry and then marched around the taown fo' three hours looking fo' East Fo'th Street. We like to froze to death, too," he added. "Last night was mighty chilly and we-uns had thin clo's. But I reckon we'll be warm 'nough on Saturday."

There are 750 South Carolinians at this place, and they are well fixed. They brought with them the First Artillery Band of Sullivan's Island, in Charleston Harbor. One of the companies is the Irish Volunteers, organized in 1788.

The Ninth Pennsylvania attracted a great deal of attention yesterday afternoon as they marched up Broadway to the Twelfth Regiment Armory. There were about 250 in line, and they were accompanied by a drum corps. They arrived over the Pennsylvania Railroad, landing at the foot of West Twenty-third Street.

Three hundred and sixty sturdy and bronzed men from Florida are at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. They are an imperturbable lot, and are unmoved by the sights of New York, although almost all of them are on Manhattan Island for the first time.

"Say, old man," said a lounger at the armory, "what do you think of a good big city, anyway?"

"Oh, I low it'll do," responded the Floridian languidly, as he gazed vacantly at a passing automobile.

The sole Lone Star military organization present, the Garrity Rifles of Corsicans, arrived yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and after leaving their blankets at the West Side Lyceum, at Fifty-second Street and Broadway, proceeded to see the sights and to fraternize with the Raleigh Light Infantry of North Carolina. The Garrity Rifles is one of Texas's crack regiments, and came to New York at the expense of its founder, W. D. Garrity, who is a partner of Roger Q. Mills.

The Indianapolis Light Battery, with four guns and sixty-five men, under Capt. J. P. Curtis, arrived at the Bay Street Ferry yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City yesterday morning. Their train of four cars was sidetracked south of the freight house, and will be the headquarters of the battery during its stay. The battery saw service in the Puerto Rican campaign.

Battery B of the Ohio National Guard, which arrived in the Jersey Central yards at Jersey City Wednesday evening remains in the Baltimore and Ohio train which brought it. The battery has four Gatling guns, Lieut. Patton is in command.

The Fifth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard, better known as the "Dandy Fifth," will arrive at the Twenty-third Street Ferry at 5 o'clock this morning, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Baltimore. The Fifth will march to the Lenox Lyceum, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, where it will quarter until Sunday. The Fifth is the crack regiment of its State, and travels at its own expense. It participated in the Grant Tomb ceremonies.

Several Pennsylvania regiments are also expected to-day as well as troops from the District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Connecticut, and Maine.

CITY FATHERS IN DESPAIR.

Nearly 1,500 Tickets to Their Stand Stolen, and Seven Lawmakers May Suffer on Election Day.

Several members of the Council and Board of Aldermen who have been promising for weeks "to take care of" their constituents by giving them tickets for the public stands for to-morrow's parade, found themselves yesterday deprived of all power to redeem their promises, and a consequent falling off in their votes will surely be noticed at the coming election unless by some means they are able to "square" themselves. The reason for this condition is that somebody stole from the Governor's Room in the City Hall on Wednesday night nearly 1,500 tickets for seats in the Municipal Assembly stand at Fifty-ninth Street and Central Park west. In the lot were the tickets allotted to Councilmen Hart and Hyland and Aldermen Gass, Schmidt, Kelley, Velton, and McAnenny.

When the tickets for this stand, some 9,500 in number, reached the City Hall on Wednesday afternoon, they were turned over to a committee, which divided them into 89 lots of 90 each. These were to be given to members of the Assembly. The balance were left to the Sergeants at Arms and other attendants for distribution. Most of the members of both boards were in the City Hall at the time, and they received their packages then. Others sent messengers, and the remaining parcels were left in the charge of the committee. The tickets were forgotten or mislaid, and some one "found" a part of them and took good care that no one else would.

Those who had not received their tickets called yesterday. That they were not all disappointed is due to the fortuitous circumstance that the "finder" had overlooked a few packages. One of the first callers was Alderman Sherman, who was met with this demand: "Why, you've had yours. Some one signed for you yesterday."

"Let me see the signature," exclaimed Mr. Sherman.

The receipt book was handed to the Alderman, who promptly repudiated the signature, and declared he did not send anyone for any tickets. Without another word Mr. Sherman seized the two packages at hand and walked out. Aldermen Ward and of Brooklyn had a similar experience, and he, too, grabbed a parcel and left the building.

ENTIRE SUPPLY GONE.

When the others reached the City Hall they found that the entire supply was gone, and their groans were almost pitiful. They swore that they would be discredited with their constituents, and that their prospects for election would be greatly damaged unless some provision was made for them. After a meeting in the corridor the aggrieved men went to the Mayor, who assured them that he was sorry but could not help them. One by one other members of the Assembly came along and sympathized with the sad seven, and finally the entire aggregation of lawmakers held a meeting, at which the theft was denounced in vigorous but unprintable terms, and the blame was finally laid on the committee to whom had been left the distribution of tickets. Few of the members of the committee were present, and these had no apologies to make.

Then those who had tickets began to remonstrate against the lack of ushers at the Assembly's stand. It was found that the Committee on Stands had neglected to get ushers, because the Sergeants at Arms had volunteered to look after this part of the programme. The wrath of the lawmakers then turned on the Committee on Stands, and it was agreed that if there is any deficiency in that committee's accounts, it would have to be met by the members of the committee, or else repudiated entirely.

As a makeshift, the Aldermen and Councilmen ordered the Sergeant at Arms of the Council, Col. Michael C. Padden, to engage a hundred messenger boys to direct the 9,500 persons who will be sent to the stand to their seats.

SAFETY OF THE PARADE STANDS

Building Department Looks For No Breakdowns — New Lumber Generally Used.

Many persons are doubtless anxious to know whether or not all of the reviewing stands which have so suddenly sprung up along the line of the Dewey parade are perfectly safe. A careful examination was made of all the large ones yesterday, and the Inspectors of the Building Department, who have been supervising their construction, were questioned.

Those along the lower part of the line of march have been built of heavier timbers than those above Fifty-ninth Street. The two very large stands near the arch seem to be particularly substantial. The upright supports are of double or triple spruce rafters nailed together. The Building Inspectors say that they are firmer than solid pieces of timber, because if there is an overstrain the rafters twist together and support each other.

The Building Department seems to have relied to a large extent upon its Inspectors' judgment in individual cases. Carpenters of experience have been stationed constantly on all of the large stands during their erection, and their orders have been carried out. They have relied on their own judgment and experience as to the size of timbers and the spacing between uprights. All of the Inspectors in Manhattan have been used, and a large force was called over from Brooklyn to assist.

"I have noticed," said the Permit Clerk at the Building Department yesterday, "that the men who are building the stands this year are very anxious to use good timber and to make everything safe. They have in nearly every case spoken to me about the number, or rather the size, I know there has been no renting of timber. It was purchased, and will be resold after the parade is over.

LOOKS FOR NO BREAKDOWNS.

"The price of labor is cheap, on account of the carpenters' strike, and while lumber has been rather high, the stand builders are getting a good price for their seats, and they can afford, with the aid of cheap labor, to buy good strong spruce timbers for the upright and cross pieces. Some of the flooring is pine, but that is of little consequence.

"We have not insisted on bolts, as the cross pieces come, wherever possible, on top of the uprights, and this makes a solid stand. Many builders, however, have preferred to use bolts instead of nails, and, of course, their stands are doubly safe. I am confident, though, that the public need not fear any breakdowns."

Special attention has been paid by the Inspectors to the number of aisles on the large stands. They are eleven feet apart, running across, and ten rows of seats apart, running the length of the stands.

The number of stands erected for the occasion exceeds all estimates of the Building Department. The supply of lumber has been almost exhausted, and many of the stands will not be entirely completed until to-morrow morning. An effort has been made to keep them all in line, so that one will not stick out too far and spoil the view of people on adjoining stands.

The Inspectors are keeping a sharp eye on two structures which run right out to the edge of the pavement. They are both near the arch. They were built quite recently for the supposed purpose of protecting the pedestrians along Fifth Avenue while the buildings from which they project are being torn down. They are of very heavy timber, and not only spoil the appearance of the avenue, but obstruct the view from neighboring stands, which do not come to the edge of the pavement. If they are used for reviewing stands the Inspectors will probably take some action against the men who built them.

VISITORS ON NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Gov. Roosevelt, Accompanied by Some Friends, Calls on Commander J. W. Miller.

Gov. Roosevelt paid an official call on Commander J. W. Miller of the New York Naval Militia on board the United States training ship New Hampshire yesterday afternoon. When the Executive party drew alongside the ancient double-decker in the Admiral's launch from the Olympia the drums were ruffled, the sides manned, and Lieut. W. J. Henderson, one of the officers of the deck, drew up his men to receive the Governor with true naval ceremony and formality.

The Governor was accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Gen. F. V. Greene, Capt. Asa Walker of the Concord, Capt. E. B. Wood of the Petrel, Capt J. B. Coghian of the Raleigh, Capt. Frank Wildes of the Boston, Capt. N. M. Dyer of the Baltimore. Lieut. Commander and Mrs. J. C. Fremont, Mrs. Leonard W. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. West Roosevelt, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. Among those on board the New Hampshire were Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Sloane and the Misses Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. B. Sturgis, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Adams.

The Governor was received at the head of the gangway by Commander Miller, who presented Capt. William Butler Duncan, Jr. The Captain introduced to the Governor the officers of the First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia, who were drawn up in line in front of the men. Gov. Roosevelt shook each of the officers by the hand and expressed his pleasure at the meeting.

The introductions through with, Gov. Roosevelt, with a quick movement, turned and faced the men of the battalion, and began speaking. The band stationed aft struck up a medley of National airs just then, and the strains of "Yankee Doodle" drowned the Governor's voice.

"I wish to speak," shouted the Governor to Commander Miller. "Stop that band for a few minutes, if you please."

The band was shut off in short order, and the Governor made a fresh start.

COMPLIMENTS THE MEN.

"Commander Miller, the appearance of the men and of the ship does you a great deal of credit," said he. "I want the members of the Naval Militia to understand that I appreciate fully what they did; to thank them for their military efficiency and to express my satisfaction that this organization has not been in the least disturbed by the events of or since the war.

"I was very much disturbed by the gross impropriety of some one in the Navy Department who gave out a report reflecting on the Naval Militia. I made it a personal matter and wrote to Secretary Long, who replied in a letter expressing his profound regret because of the occurrence.

"Admiral Dewey assured me only a few minutes ago of his great desire to visit you and begged me to tell you of his kindly interest. It was, however, a physical impossibility for him to come and see you, much as he wished to do so. Again I thank you for your faithfulness and efficiency."

There was a blare of trumpets, followed by cheers for the Governor, who bowed his thanks. The Governor and all of his companions save one then went over the boat on a tour of inspection with Commander Miller and Capt. Duncan. Capt. Dyer, who fought the Baltimore in the Philippines, wandered off by himself, returning some time after the other members of the Executive party had gained the main deck.

"This is a trifle old," said Capt. Dyer to the Governor, referring to the New Hampshire, "but they've got her as clean as a whistle, Sir; yes, Sir, clean as a whistle. I've just been poking around below and found everything ship-shape."

"I'm afraid the old lady wouldn't last long in a modern engagement," said Capt. Coghlan. "Just one well properly placed would play everlasting smash with her."

"But she was a good ship in her time," ventured the Governor.

"Oh, yes; sufficient to the day, you know," replied Capt. Coghlan, with a laugh.

The Governor and the naval Captains chatted pleasantly for a few minutes with the guests on board, when the Governor was made captive by Capt. Forshew of the Second Naval Battalion, who begged him to pay a short visit to the members of his command on the yacht Aileen, lying close by. The Governor consented, and he and his party left for the yacht, where he shook hands with the officers and made a few complimentary remarks to the men. He then returned to the city.

TROUBLE OVER DEWEYS' SEATS

Visitors Will Now View the Parade from the Waldorf-Astoria—Visit to the Olympia.

The visiting relatives of Admiral Dewey had a busy day yesterday, and at least one of them suffered much annoyance, which was partly shared by the others. The principal sufferer was E. Wilkins Dewey, who devoted more than the entire forenoon in a vain attempt to secure the stand tickets which it was supposed had been set aside by the city, as the Deweys are guests of the municipality. Tickets finally reached the Waldorf-Astoria late in the afternoon.

The tickets will not be used by the Deweys, however. Instead the visitors will view the land parade from the state apartments at the Waldorf as the guests of George C. Boldt. "I regret the difficulty about the tickets," said Lieut. William T. Dewey. "We did not ask for them. The Deweys are independent from the word go. They have no odds from any one save God. They have always paid their way, and can continue to do so.

"But for the delay in attending to the ticket matter, we had a very pleasant day. My father, mother, sisters, myself, and others had a nice drive through the parks, along Riverside Drive, and many other places of interest, stopping at Claremont for refreshments. We were greatly pleased with the many evidences of the hearty welcome accorded the Admiral by New Yorkers. It was most gratifying.

"Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Martin of Brattleborough, Fred E. Howland of Montpelier, and George P. Dewey of Portland, Me., did not reach the city until early this morning, and in the forenoon they went down to the Olympia in Rear Admiral Sampson's launch to see the Admiral. They were accompanied by my little niece, Miss Martin."

Miss Martin was about the happiest mortal at the hotel last evening, and she was showing, with a great deal of pride, some of the many mementos showered upon her by the officers and sailors of the Olympia. The party reached the flagship just as the officers of the fleet were paying their respects to Admiral Dewey.

Miss Martin looked on a while, and then remarking, "Well, this conversation don't interest me," went on a tour of inspection of the vessel. She did not lack for guides, and returned loaded down with presents. "I have seen everything," she said, "even to the Filipino pig."

Lieut. W. T. Dewey was asked whether the party brought the Admiral any maple sugar from Vermont. "No," he replied, with a smile, "but he will get his fill of that next month."

MAJOR SMITH CANNOT PARADE.

Justice Truax Denies Request of 71st Officer for a Madamus.

Major Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment will not be permitted to parade with his regiment to-morrow. Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday refused to take immediate action in the case. He said that Major Smith has had plenty of time to bring proceedings, and now that he has delayed until the last minute, he cannot expect a Judge, who has not had time to consider the case, to give a snap judgment.

Col. Alexander S. Bacon appeared for Major Smith, and Judge Advocate General William W. Ladd appeared for Gen. Roe. Gov. Roosevelt was represented by Deputy State Attorney Coyne. Col. Bacon asked for a mandamus compelling Gen. Roe to restore Major Smith to his command immediately. He compared his client to Dreyfus, and said if Major Smith were made acquainted with the charges against him, he could disprove every one of them and establish himself as one of the best officers in the National Guard.

PARADE HASTENS MOVING.

The Dewey Visitor Sees a City Changing Its Domicile.

Out-of-town visitors who have strolled about the streets on the west side, north of Fourteenth Street, or on the east side in the streets adjacent to the line of to-morrow's big parade have probably been astonished at the numbers of moving vans that were busy. It must have looked to them as if the residents of New York were an ever-moving lot of people, or else that some folk are getting their household effects into place to make themselves comfortable while they camped out on the line of march.

The usual Fall moving days in New York are Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, but as Oct. 1 will fall on Sunday, moving day this Fall would be to-morrow, and as the big parade would interfere with moving, yesterday and to-day were the only days available for the purpose.

Vans were rushing here and there all day yesterday, sometimes as many as half a dozen being crowded into one street. The big storage warehouses up-town, where families that have been in the country all Summer have had their furniture stored, were scenes of activity, for men were carting chairs and beds and tables out as fast as they could cr

The Wanamaker Store.

To-day and To-morrow

THE store is open all day to-day. It will be closed all day to-morrow. This will be the day of final preparation for Saturday.

These preparations will probably take the form, in chief, of things to wear, to wave and to make a noise with. We don't sell fireworks, but we can help on the rest.

Do you remember the Grant Day Parade? If so, you can appreciate the force of our hint of overcoats for men, and jackets and golf capes for women. We can be of *great* help in those lines.

There's another thing; —souvenirs. Not the trumpery things, but articles of some practical value or undeniable beauty. There's a whole storeful here, and delightful choosing it will be. Among other things, we have a really fine photograph of our honored Admiral, one of the very latest taken, and decidedly the best we have seen. Twenty-five cents, unframed, fifty cents with frame. A photograph,—not a print,

A good many thousand people who would like to see the naval parade to-day will find it impossible to do so. These, and thousands of others, will find undiminished attraction in our pictures, decorations and store-features.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE CITY A MASS OF COLOR

Work of the Mural Painters and Private Decorators Finished.

SCENES IN FOREIGN QUARTERS

The Italians and Chinese Anxious to Display Their Admiration for the American Naval Hero.

Had the old Florentine painter, Piero di Cosimo, set out to view the decorations of New York at the present time for hints on color, as he used to look at a festa in his own city, it is to be feared that he would have wanted to close his eyes, as it was his habit to stuff his ears. New York is not "as brilliant as a Titian," as some of the newspapers say. Neither is it "as variegated in color as a tulip bed," as others put it. Indeed, it is a little hard to find an accurate simile for the multitudinous decorations, the miles of bunting, the hundreds of thousands of electric lights, and the ubiquitous counterfeit—in more senses than one—presentments of the hero of the occasion.

There is just one section of the city which would have delighted the painter of "Cephalus and Procris." That is the stretch of Fifth Avenue from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Streets. He would have opened his eyes with wonder at the Dewey Arch and colonnade, and he would have pronounced many bravas over the decorations designed by members of the National Society of Mural painters. Every one supposed a day or two ago that these decorations had been completed, but yesterday festoons of greenery were found hung from one pole to another, while some of the poles had been nearly covered with the same materials.

The festoons give a finish to the scheme of adornment and increase the effectiveness of the National colors, which are displayed so brilliantly on the stores and residences on the avenue. Indeed, they are displayed in far too great abundance to satisfy the mural painters, who are disgusted to find that after all their efforts to secure uniform decorations, almost every shopkeeper and householder has followed his own sweet will. But the result is not displeasing. The artists have arranged such a strong foreground, to use artistic terms, that it can carry a loud background without inharmonious effect.

THE DECORATIONS UNIVERSAL.

The work of decorating such buildings as were not already dressed for the celebration was going on all day yesterday, and now the city is one continuous display of the National colors. Decorations were placed on many of the large stores in Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday, some of them being of original character. Up town, also, many pretty displays are to be seen in addition to those already mentioned in THE NEW YORK TIMES. One of the most artistic decorations is that of the Freundschaft Club building, at Seventy-second Street and Park Avenue. Large flags and streamers reach from the centre of the roof almost to the ground, while flags surrounding shields are placed on all the windows.

Among decorations recently put up in the neighborhood of the Dewey Arch those on the Metropolitan Life Building are noticeable for elaborateness and picturesque effect. All round the arch there is a blaze of color, and the trees and turf of Madison Square prevent it from appearing crude. Fourth Avenue is decorated along its whole length, and the Ashland House is conspicuous on account of the clever way in which the colors have been massed.

The decorations of the Holland House were completed yesterday, and make a rather striking addition to those on Fifth Avenue. Bunting is stretched across the face of the hotel, and large American flags are massed beneath some of the windows. The balcony is draped in blue and white, with a broad vertical band of yellow through the middle of the draping, and the supporting pillars are done entirely in blue. The stands erected on either side of the main entrance are being decorated in blue and white. The finishing of the Holland's decorations will see the last important building in the neighborhood of the arch in its gala attire.

FEW CHANGES DOWN TOWN.

The lower part of the city underwent little change yesterday. Indeed, it may be said that there is room for but little in lower Broadway, so profusely have the owners and managers and tenants of buildings expressed the sentiments of the occasion in flags and bunting. A few stragglers in this as in other sections of the town were beginning to blossom out on the very eve of the naval parade, but in the vast majority of cases people who had elaborate decorations to put up wanted them to be in place in season.

One structure on which the decorations were being brought to completion yesterday is the big red brick office building, 140 to 148 Broadway, at the northeast corner of Liberty Street. To the big flagpole projecting out over the street from the roof of this building two long strings with flags of all nations attached to them are fastened. These strings connect at the lower ends with the decorations at the second floor, which is marked by a strip of red, white, and blue bunting some five feet broad, running across the face of the building. From the windows of the different stories flagpoles project in parallel rows with big United States flags floating from them.

The completed decorations on Trinity Church are comparatively sparse. The draping of flags over the tomb of Capt. James Lawrence, commander of the frigate Chesapeake, who was killed in the War of 1812, helps to make the vicinity of the edifice attractive, however. So does the adornment of the big monument at the northern end of the churchyard, the brownstone eagle on whose pointed top is nearly as high as the roof of the Trinity Building. This monument, which keeps green the memory of the men who died in captivity in the old "Sugar House," being "imprisoned in this city for devotion to the cause of American independence," is marked by a large American flag at each of its four corners. Its base is almost entirely surrounded by a broad band of blue and white navy bunting.

The entire lower section of the city now presents an appearance which will be memorable for years. Citizens who cannot afford to decorate buildings are doing their best to provide traveling decorations as their share in the public adornment. Many of them fasten small flags in their buttonholes, and others compel their horses to wear small flags and look patriotic while pulling trucks or beer wagons through the streets.

PATRIOTISM NOT ALL NATIVE.

Numerous talks yesterday with representative residents of foreign birth about their decorations for the Dewey reception, and the motives that prompted them in thus publicly manifesting their admiration of the victorious Admiral, showed that they had a sincere appreciation of his courage and of the services that he has rendered to his country; and there was also traceable an underlying current of antipathy for the Spaniards, and a general feeling of satisfaction that they were thoroughly worsted.

Felice Tocci, an Italian banker at 87 Park Street, which overlooks Mulberry Bend Park, and who had the entire front of his building covered with bunting, said: "We Italians of New York are just as much Americans in heart and feeling as you are who have been born here. We came to this country not only to make money, but also to live and to become part of the community, and under these circumstances it is only natural and human that we should rejoice at the good fortune of the country.

"For Admiral Dewey personally we have the highest esteem and admiration, for he is a man of rare courage, and a first-class commander, and a man of such calibre will always call forth the admiration of the Italian people. He decided to go and seek out the Spanish fleet, and he went in the face of great dangers and demolished it. He accomplished an achievement which astonished the world, which did not seem to understand the material of which American sailors are made."

Stephen Cava, an Italian grocer at 42 Mulberry Street, said: "We want to honor Dewey because he stopped at Naples on his way home, and went ashore and called on the home Government. The Torquato Tasso Society, to which I belong, will have a picnic in honor of Dewey to-morrow at Brommers Park. All the members of this society are citizens of Sala Consolina, in the Province of Salerno. Most of the Italian sailors come from Salerno, and as Dewey is a sailor, we have the same fellow-feeling.

"Another reason why we are honoring Dewey is because we do not like the Spanish-speaking people. They have not treated well the Italian business men who went to South America, and the Spaniards of Spain crowned King Amadeus, who was an Italian Prince, in the meanest manner. We are glad that the Spaniards have been whipped."

CHINATOWN HONORS DEWEY.

In Chinatown, when the warden of the Joss House, at 16 Mott Street, was asked why the place had been decorated, he replied that Dewey was a great man, and he hoped many Americans would call on the Joss and offer incense so that they would all have luck.

Li G. Chung, a Chinese merchant, whose store at 36 Pell Street was profusely decorated, when asked the reason, said: "It does not matter whether Admiral Dewey comes to Chinatown or not. He is back after his victories, and we are all glad of it. We feel proud because several Chinese were on board his ship when he whipped the Spaniards. They were serving there, and did not have to fight, but went up on deck and helped the sailors to handle the guns and the shells, and fought just like the Americans. We are really proud of them and have sent them an invitation to dine with us. We are only waiting for an answer from them, and if they accept we'll give them a first-class dinner at the restaurant at 24 Pell Street.

"Say, Mr. Reporter, there is another reason why we are celebrating. We Chinese who are here in New York do not intend to return to China, and don't want to have anything more to do with the old country. They treat us here better than the Spanish treated the Chinese in the Philippines, and we are glad they got licked. We intend to remain in the United States and to die here, and we want to become American citizens, and to call the Stars and Stripes our flag, too."

Lee Kung See, a merchant of 22 Pell Street, spoke to the same effect, and dwelt with emphasis on the wish of the New York Chinamen to become naturalized.

The Brooklyn Borough Hall has been decorated under the direction of the Plan and Scope Committee. On the front of the building are shields, banners, and festoons of blue and white. On the roof are letters formed of electric lights, spelling the words, "Welcome, Dewey." From the tops of several flagpoles to the corners of the building are strings of flags, and from one of the main poles flies an Admiral's flag. The National, State, and municipal colors are also displayed.

CELEBRATION AT BAY RIDGE.

The Olympia Salutes a Flag Raised There by School Children.

The citizens of Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton were the first to extend a public welcome to Admiral Dewey yesterday. The exercises consisted of a flag raising, band music, and the burning of red fire and explosion of fireworks.

The citizens of the localities mentioned raised $1,100 to defray the expenses. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon 500 school children raised a flag 60 feet long upon a pole 150 feet tall. The flag was whipped out at right angles to the pole by a strong sea breeze to the music of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the Fifth Artillery Band of Fort Hamilton. The flag was saluted by two guns from the Olympia, which lay nearly opposite across the bay.

In the evening the shores of Bay Ridge for several hundred yards were lit by red fire and $500 worth of fireworks were set off in honor of the home-coming of the naval hero.

Aerial Exhibition at Madison Square.

L. L. Clercy, who calls himself an artistic sky decorator, will give a public exhibition of his work to-morrow evening from the roof of the Bartholdi Hotel. He will first send a welcome sign up 500 feet, which will be followed by a navy pennant, unfolding after it reaches a great height and hanging down 106 feet. An exhibition of war signals will be given, followed by a model of the monitor Puritan, with a propeller in motion and the fore and aft turrets discharging four-ball Roman candles.

BIG DEWEY ARCH READY TO-DAY

Structure Appears at First Sight Perfect and Little Remains to be Done —Fund for Its Perpetuation.

The Dewey triumphal arch will be finished some time to-day. Neither the sculptors nor Carl Biel, who is directing the modelers, can tell at what hour it will be possible to tear down the remainder of the scaffolding, but they hope that all but a few finishing touches will be done early in the afternoon. These finishing touches can be put on by the sculptors who designed the figures and groups, and it is probable that the corps of modelers, eighty in number, with the plasterers and carpenters, will have completed their tasks before nightfall.

The cleaning up of the mass of débris around the arch and colonnade will not take long. The Street Cleaning Department will attend to this, and Commissioner McCartney said yesterday that the work will be done in time, if he has to put the whole force at the department's disposal on the job. The plaster of which the "staff" is partly composed is ground into the asphalt, the whole length of the colonnade, and great piles of broken up models, "excelsior," and the other materials used upon the arch alternate with miniature lakes where the plaster has been mixed. All this will have to be removed, and the roadway restored to its usual condition early to-morrow morning.

More of the scaffolding was taken down yesterday, and now, instead of the arch appearing to the uninitiated less finished than it really is, the reverse is the case. The whole structure appears at first sight perfect, and only close examination shows that Mr. Martiny's group, "Call to Arms," fronting the northeast pier, still lacks portions of several figures, while small spaces of woodwork in various parts of the structure are still uncovered by the "staff." The most noticeable of these is at the base of Mr. Ward's group crowning the arch, just above the top cornice. It was left until the end because it is possible to reach this part of the structure without using the scaffolding.

COST OF A PERMANENT ARCH.

The question of whether there will be enough public-spirited citizens in New York to subscribe funds to make the arch permanent was discussed by Charles R. Lamb, Karl Bitter, F. W. Ruckstuhl, and other artists engaged on the work yesterday. None of them had heard anything definite about the rumor that one New Yorker had offered to head a subscription for the purpose with $500,000, but they all expressed the hope and expectation that the work of the sculptors would not be allowed to be only temporary.

"Of course," said Mr. Ruckstuhl, "a permanent arch would be very different from this one. This is only, as it were, an immense sketch. The sculptors who modeled the groups for stone structure would take two years apiece to do it in, and would produce results that would satisfy themselves as well as the public. The effect of the whole is fine, as it is, but the sculptors of America certainly wouldn't like it to go on record as an example of what they can do.

"The cost of a permanent arch would be about $1,500,000. It is true that the Washington Arch cost only $250,000, but you have got to remember that the cost of these structures is increased according to cubic rule in ratio to the size. An arch double the size of that in Washington Square would cost about nine times as much."

"The sculptors would want to be paid for their services if they worked on a permanent arch?" was asked.

"Why, of course," replied Mr. Ruckstuhl. "You would not expect them to give a couple of years' work each for nothing. I and some of the others engaged on this

THE BRIDGE ILLUMINATED

Scene Like a Fairy Picture Delights Tens of Thousands.

150,000 CROSS THE STRUCTURE

In the Wonderful Glow of the "Welcome Dewey" They Look Out Upon the Brilliant Harbor.

More than 150,000 persons crossed over Brooklyn Bridge on foot between the hours of 7 and 10:30 last night. This is the police estimate. The bridge had been unusually crowded all day. Toward 7 o'clock, however, the cross streams on the promenade began to grow thicker and flow more slowly. The thousands of little lamps forming the great thirty-six-foot letters of the device "Welcome, Dewey" were being tested by the electricians, letter by letter, and the crowds wanted to stop and watch them. A strong force of police, under command of Capt. J. W. Eason of the Fourth Precinct Station, who was assisted by Sergeants Phillips and Murphy, kept them moving.

Capt. Eason had expected that he would have a big crowd to handle, but the size of it somewhat astonished him. At 7 o'clock the big letters blazed forth in all their glory. From a distance it looked as though they had been traced upon the sky. They attracted enormous throngs from both the east and west sides of the East River, and from then on the promenade was densely packed from end to end and from railing to railing by the slowly moving people. At the same time the trains and trolley cars were crowded to their utmost capacity. Capt. Eason called out every available policeman.

The men who had been on duty all day had been instructed to report again after an interval for dinner, and these as they arrived were promptly put to work. Soon 80 policemen in uniform and 100 plain clothes men and detectives from various precincts and Police Headquarters were looking after the safety and interests of the public. So well did they do it that not a single accident had been reported up to midnight, and it had not been found necessary to make any arrests.

The crowd was heaviest between 9 and 10 o'clock, and the bulk of it trended toward Brooklyn. The steps at each end and by the towers threatened to cause a congestion. The people became jammed and the police had to straighten out the tangle by pulling some of them back off the steps. The emergency was promptly and cleverly met as soon as Capt. Eason took in the situation. Vehicular traffic on the roadways beside the electric car tracks was stopped and the car conductors were instructed to proceed with caution. Then Sergt. Phillips and six policemen formed a line across the promenade in the middle of the bridge, faced toward Brooklyn, and walking on at the same leisurely gait as the crowd, turned back all those coming toward Manhattan.

The policemen stationed along the promenade seconded their efforts, and thereafter the crowd was kept moving in one direction. Arrived at the Brooklyn end of the bridge, those who desired to return were with those who were getting to Manhattan diverted from the promenade to the roads, and walked beside the car tracks. In this way the great flood of humanity rolled on easily and more swiftly, and soon thinned out so that no one experienced the slightest inconvenience.

The crowds on the bridge to-night are expected to be even greater than last night, and the same tactics in handling them will be adopted by the police. From 5 o'clock until midnight vehicular traffic will be stopped, and the people wishing to cross from Brooklyn on foot will be turned on to the north and south roads. The promenade will be reserved for persons crossing to Brooklyn, and nobody will be allowed to turn back. If necessary, this arrangement will be put into force earlier in the day.

The illuminations as seen from Brooklyn Bridge were beautiful and peculiar. The river to north and south was bordered on both sides with myriads of lights, and though the shores were powdered with luminous gems, rubies, sapphires, and topazes and big glittering diamonds.

Between the shores and up and down streaks of light glided through the darkness. Further away in Manhattan and Brooklyn domes, spires, and high tall buildings were outlined fantastically in yellow light beads. Powerful searchlights in the high towers of the bridge threw long white lanes across the sky—milky ways that paled the twinkling stars, crossed each other, shot east, west, north, and south, throwing into momentary view a vessel that had been invisible in the night, disclosing the hidden buildings, and flashing downward to blind the gaping crowds upon the bridge and along the shore.

In the middle of the bridge the mammoth letters blazing their greeting to Dewey down the bay made their immediate vicinity as bright as day and were reflected in a flood of dazzling gold in the dancing waters below.

BURNING THE RED FIRE.

Lack of Concentration of Material Mars the Effects, but 50,000 People Cheered on the Battery.

If all the red fire burned at countless points on the Long Island and New Jersey shores had been concentrated last night about the Statue of Liberty on Bedlow's Island or some other point equally exposed in the upper bay, there would have been a sight that would have been worthy the crowds that thronged the Battery. But the quantity of the red powder really burned about the bay was disappointingly small, and the most interesting feature of the affair was the crowd.

There was evidently no intention that last night's display should rob to-night's of any of its attractiveness or novelty, and the red fire did not cut an important figure in what the city had to offer in the way of celebration entertainment. The biggest flare of the night was on Governors Island, and while it lasted, its glare, reflected over the bay, presented a fine spectacle, enhanced when some white-painted steam craft came within its compass.

BURNING THE RED FIRE.

The red fire was burned first on the Battery, near Pier A, and attracted a crowd to that neighborhood. This was started at 8 o'clock and lasted ten minutes. Hardly had it burned away when more of the stuff lighted up the vicinity of the Aquarium; then, as though that was a signal, there was a flare-up of the Carmine fire at a point near Bayonne, on the New Jersey shore, and still another on Staten Island. Meantime, while the effects of the red fire were pretty enough, there would have been dissatisfaction but for other sights.

Up the North River shone brilliantly the electric welcome device on the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the ferry boats of the company looked like great mounds of brilliants, literally smothered as they were in electric bulbs. From the other end of the Battery could be seen a part of the welcome motto in great letters of electric lights on the Brooklyn Bridge. And from New Jersey on one hand, from the towers of the bridge, and from Montague Terrace on the other, searchlights were projecting their shafts far over the water. Sometimes the great bands of light met and formed big inverted V's, and at times it looked as though the operators were amusing themselves playing tag with the beams they wielded, or, again, with mighty arms engaged in a sparring match.

THE OLYMPIA'S SEARCHLIGHT.

While these lights were thus capering another long shaft of light came suddenly on the scene from the position of the fleet. It was the Olympia's searchlight. It met two others—one from across the East River, one from across the North River, and all three formed a point of meeting just off the Battery. They then looked like the tips of a vaulted arch which was set with stars. That was a fine sight. The Olympia's searchlight spanning five miles showed itself a strong one.

Suddenly there was a boom of guns down at the fleet. It was the salute fired by the Olympia to the Choral Society serenaders. The spitting fire of the saluting gun could be seen at the Battery, and then the crowd listened and tried to count the number of guns without being deceived by the echoes.

At this time the red fire was touched off south of old Castle Williams on Governors Island, and the big round fort stood out in bold relief, while the powder smoke rolled up in volumes about it as though it were on fire from a bombardment, the pounding of the saluting guns helping the imagination in this conceit. There was some more red blazes down the Brooklyn shore, but too far away to give much color to the general scene viewed from the Battery.

THE CROWD AT THE BATTERY.

Meantime, advised of the harbor illumination by the celebration programme, thousands were flocking to Battery Park. By a quarter past eight it was estimated that there were 50,000 persons along the seawall, filling the broad promenade from Pier A to the Barge Office and the other parts as well. The red fire display lasted not more than twenty minutes, so far as could be seen from the Battery, but long after that and long after the original crowd must have dispersed the thousands of persons who throughout the evening formed a stream down Broadway to view the illumination of big buildings and such other alterations as might present themselves, seemed to find their way into Battery Park, and only stopped their southward trend when they brought up at the end of Manhattan Island. Then they started back again, and were augmented by crowds from the Staten Island and other ferries.

It was evident that a very large proportion of the people were out-of-town folk, and before they reached their stopping places again it may safely be said there were many tired feet.

The Broadway cable was worked hard, but though the cars were packed inside and out, and humanity was spilling over the rear boards on to the bumpers, they seemed to make no more impression on the throng crowded into that small end of the island than a bucket of water taken from the North River would affect that stream's depth and flow.

"This town is delirious," said a New Yorker. "I have never seen such a turning out of people in advance of an actual celebration."

ILLUMINATION NEAR THE ARCH.

Brilliant Displays in Madison Square and Far Up Town.

All of the inhabitants of Greater New York, as well as her guests, were apparently on Manhattan Island last evening, and the electrical illuminations in honor of Admiral Dewey were the magnets that drew the people's fancy.

All sections of the borough were decorated, but the Madison Square and Broadway Theatre district was the common centre. Madison Square especially was the whirlpool of sightseeing humanity, although upper Broadway and Fifth Avenue were thronged until midnight. The Fifth Avenue clubhouses were a decorated contrast to the darkness of the large hotels. They were beautifully illuminated.

Up town the Savoy Hotel was noticeable for simple, but most effective illumination. The omnipresent incandescent lights were dispensed with, and instead a line of big red, white, and blue lights was displayed along the building above the portico. The Plaza Hotel showed a large portrait of Admiral Dewey framed in electric lights.

This part of the city was crowded, and preparations were going on till a late hour for the land parade. Almost every building in Fifty-ninth Street has a stand outside it, as have a large proportion of those on Fifth Avenue. Before the Plaza Bank, and in a few other places, large "double-decked" stands have been erected.

There were not many illuminated buildings massed together at any point above Fifty-ninth Street, though brilliant displays were seen at isolated points. The Virginia Hotel, in the Circle, was one of the most conspicuous structures in that neighborhood. Outside Henry Siegel's beautifully decorated house, at Seventy-second Street and West End Avenue, red fire was burned during the greater part of the evening.

Great Eastern in Distillers' Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Great Eastern Distillery, recently purchased by Jacob Woolner of Peoria, has passed into the hands of the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, the largest of the three whisky combinations. It is said that a fear that the Great Eastern would prove a formidable competitor prompted the purchase.

Indiana Coal Advances in Price.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 28.—Indiana coal was marked up to-day 25 cents a ton at the mines on what are called carload lots. The block coal operators say that this is due to the increased demand for coal, shortage of cars, and greater cost at the mines.

HONGKONG COTTON MILLS.

English Promoters of the New Enterprise Fear a Similar Industry Will Be Started in Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—In his latest report on conditions in the Far East Consul General Wildman, at Hongkong, says:

"The new mills of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving, and Dyeing Company, Limited, will be in operation within a few days. This is the first cotton mill erected in Hongkong.

"For the last two months, between 800 and 900 hands, mostly women and girls, have been learning the mysteries of spinning cotton. The mill is fitted up with the very latest machinery, made in Oldham, England. There will be about 50,000 spindles, of which 8,000 are already at work. It is understood here that they are preparing to erect a plant for a duplicate mill, and the representative of an American firm, who was here figuring upon the proposition, told me that he could outfit the new plant for $150,000 less than they paid for the old one.

"As I have said in previous reports, this new industry will create a big demand for American "upland" cotton. The only thing that the promoters of this English industry fear is that mills will be established in Manila, which would only be possible if Chinese labor were admitted freely."

Consul-General Wildman says that Americans are less daring and confident than Englishmen and Germans. Even our largest manufacturers, he says, seem to think they can commence in a small way and build up.

"The only way, he declares, for American manufacturers to win their way in Asia is to establish a house or agency large enough to command the respect of the great Chinese, English, and German firms.

He complains that American manfacturers ship goods in lengths and with trademarks suitable only to American markets. The Chinese merchant refuses to accept such parcels, as they would "cut to waste" in the manufacture of Chinese clothes. He thinks a big wholesale and retail emporium ought to be established in Hongkong.

The principal effect of Lord Charles Beresford's visit was commercial, not political, and, as Mr. Wildman says, "the energetic stirring he gave to the lethargic waters of British trade will have a lasting effect." Mr. Wildman seems to believe that the British are more keenly alive to the necessity of preparing for the coming contest for trade supremacy than are the Americans.

PREPARING CENSUS QUESTIONS.

Director Merriam Is Departing from Forms Formerly in Use.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Census Director Merriam is arranging the questions which shall be asked in the census of 1900. In many respects they differ from those asked in previous years. One of the most curious of the changes is a requirement that agents shall ask, not the age of the person examined, but his age on his last birthday.

The reason for this is that it has been found that in past censuses there was a disproportionately large number of persons whose ages were divisible by ten. For example, there ought to be about the same number of persons forty-one or thirty-nine years of age as there are persons forty years old. Census takers have reported a vastly larger number of people forty years old than persons thirty-nine or forty-one. There is the same disproportion in the cases of people of thirty, fifty, and sixty years.

The conclusion is that there is a disposition among certain classes to give their ages in round numbers.

Charles W. Schipper Dead.

Charles W. Schipper, who died at a private hospital at 455 Lexington Avenue yesterday, was for twenty years a resident of Plainfield, N. J. He was born in Germany sixty-two years ago. He came to this country when a young man, and was for a time engaged in the banking business. After the civil war he embarked in the sugar exporting and importing line, and later formed the firm of Smith & Schipper, at 91 and 93 Wall Street.

Last Fall he had an attack of appendicitis, and underwent an operation. He then went to Carlsbad with his sister, Miss Emily Schipper. They spent the Summer there drinking the waters, but a cancer of the stomach developed, and Mr. Schipper started home on the Lahn. On Sunday last he sank into a comatose condition, from which he never rallied. On the arrival of the Lahn he was taken to the private hospital, where he died. He leaves a brother and a sister. He was well known in Plainfield, and was prominent in charitable work.

Dr. Davenport Accepts Chicago Call.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept 28.—Dr. C. B. Davenport of Hartford has accepted a call to the Department of Zoology at the University of Chicago. His name has been under consideration by Dr. Harper since the resignation of William Morton Wheeler, Professor in Embryology, who has gone to the University of Texas. A favorable reply from Dr. Davenport was received to-day. The professors of the Chicago University expressed satisfaction that one so eminent has been secured. Dr. Davenport has also been Director of the Marine Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Brokaw Brothers

Invite attention to their superb stock of

Gentlemen's & Boys' Clothing.

The goods used in these garments manufactured expressly for us by the best foreign and domestic makers. Novel in design. Beautiful and artistic. Not equalled by any ready-made clothing shown in this country.

Special and exclusive patterns—sold only at our establishment.

Visitors and National Guard invited.

Open to-day; closed to-morrow.

Fourth Avenue, Astor Place. Lafayette Place. Opposite Cooper Union.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.

WIGS!

If you must wear a wig, why not get one of the kind we make. They are so perfect even the most critical observer cannot detect that you are wearing one. The workmanship and material cannot be excelled. We have them for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

A Simple Twist Transforms One of Our Marie Antoinette

Wavy Switches

into a beautiful and fashionable Coiffure. After one demonstration you can arrange it yourself. We are the originators of this highly artistic aid to the Ladies' Toilet.

BANGS! BANGS!

Fashion has once more decreed the BANG. Our new ones are light, dainty, and faultlessly made. Different styles to suit different tastes.

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☞ Out-of-town visitors are cordially invited to inspect our establishment.

54 WEST 14TH STREET, Next Door to Macy's, New York.

Mount Vernon Whiskey

(Pure Rye)

Known and the highest price Used by the best people

Best Value.

Buy the distillery bottling in square bottles

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12 CORTLANDT ST.

"The Homburg," $2.90. The newest soft hat.

Fall Derbys, new styles, 1.90, 2.35, 2.90.

Silk Hats, 4.80

Opera Crush Hats, 4.80

Soft Outing Hats, 85c. and $1.00.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it promotes a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

The Saturday Evening Post

Philadelphia, Pa.

All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

UPPER LEATHER TRUST GROWS.

Enters the Chicago Field by the Purchase of Three Factories.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 28.—By the taking over of three large manufacturing concerns in Chicago the "upper leather" trust recently perfected in the East has signalized its entrance into the local field.

The American Hide and Leather Company went on record to-day as purchaser of the tannery business of W. N. Eisendrath & Co., the Walker Oakley Company, and the Lambeau Leather Company at an outlay approximating $708,000

Axel F. Hatch, who only recently returned from New York, where he had gone as representative of the Chicago interests in the deal, said to-night that the transfer completed a combination which would control 75 per cent. of the "upper leather" tanneries of the United States. The establishments included in the trust number twenty-four, and, according to Mr. Hatch, all will be run full time.

The headquarters of the trust will be in New York, but branch headquarters will be maintained in this city. W. N. Eisendrath has been elected First Vice President, and will be the resident manager.

HAVE YOU A DISORDERED STOMACH?

POSSIBLY YOU ARE CONSTIPATED,

Caused by over-eating, change of water or climate.

HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN THAT

Hunyadi János

is the World's Best Natural Laxative Water?

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES. | GET THE GENUINE.

AVERAGE DOSE: A wine-glass full half hour before breakfast.

MACARTHUR TAKES PORAC

American Forces Enter the Town After Half an Hour's Fight.

LOSS IS FIVE WOUNDED

Wheeler and Bell Assist in Capture—Insurgents Have Seven Thousand New Japanese Rifles.

MANILA, Sept. 28.—Gen. MacArthur entered Porac after half an hour's fighting. The American loss was slight, and the insurgent loss is not known. The enemy fled northward. When the Americans entered the town they found it entirely deserted.

The attacking party moved on Porac in two columns. The Ninth Infantry, with two guns, from Santa Rita, was commanded by Gen. Wheeler, and the Thirty-sixth Infantry, under Col. Bell, with one gun, accompanied Gen. MacArthur from San Antonio.

Both columns struck the town at 9 o'clock and opened a brisk fire, which was replied to by the enemy for half an hour. Then the insurgents fled, and the Americans marched over their trenches and took possession of the place.

Just before the fight Smith's command, at Angeles, made a demonstration by firing artillery to the railroad track.

Lieut. Lecum reported one casualty and Bell reported four men of his regiment wounded. The artillery did not have any men injured.

To-day's movement was a strategical success and resulted, besides the possession of Porac, in the clearing of several miles of country thereabout.

The two columns from Santa Rita and San Antonio united before Porac, according to programme, stretching around the place for some miles.

The insurgents are estimated to have numbered 600 men. Ten dead Filipinos were found, and the Captain and Commissary of Mascarno's command were taken prisoners.

While the American loss is five wounded. There were many prostrations from the heat.

The movement against Porac began at daybreak this morning, and was conducted personally by Gen. MacArthur. Gen. Wheeler, with the Ninth Regiment and a battery, advanced by two roads, while Gen. Wheaton, commanding the Twelfth and Seventeen Regiments, moved to block the insurgents from retreating to the north. The Thirty-sixth Regiment accompanied Gen. MacArthur.

Two Filipino Majors came to the American lines last night with messages regarding the American prisoners, who were to arrive this morning. They also requested permission for Gen. Alejandrino, one Colonel, and two Lieutenant Colonels to visit Gen. Otis. They were refused entrance to the American lines until noon Friday on account of to-day's fight, and Gen. Alejandrino alone will be allowed to visit Gen. Otis.

The insurgents recently intrenched and garrisoned the town of Paeto, on Laguna de Bay, in the Province of Laguna. Subsequently Capt. Larsen, commanding the gunboat Napidan, landed for a conference with the citizens. As he was proceeding up the main street of the town with a squad he was received with a volley from a hidden trench. The party retreated to their boat under cover of the buildings and regained their vessel. The Napidan then bombarded the trench for an hour, completely destroying it.

Englishmen from the insurgent lines report that the Filipinos at Bamban have 7,000 new Japanese rifles.

CIVIL RULE FOR PHILIPPINES.

Text of Col. Kobbe's Order, Which Has Been Extended by Gen. Otis to All Eastern Possessions.

Special to The New York Times.

Orders. No. 2.

Headquarters United States Troops Guarding Railroad.

Malolos, P. I., July 31, 1899.

To the end that peace and tranquillity prevailing, that equality before the law be established, to impress proper respect for property of whatever kind by punishing unlawful interference with or unjust appropriation of the same; to permit all inhabitants to devote themselves to their accustomed civil pursuits and to reopen churches and schools; in fine, to render life, property, and individual liberty secure: It is ordered that provisional municipal governments be established in certain towns now garrisoned by troops of this command and others when so garrisoned, viz.: The towns of Malolos, Malabon, Polo, Obando, Meycauayan, Bulucan, Calumpit, and Apalit.

The commanding officer of troops in each town named will take measures at once to establish therein this directed government, exercising over its formation and proceedings immediate supervision and control. It will be organized and administered in accordance with the following general provisions:

1. In each town there will be a Municipal Council, composed of a President and as many representatives or headmen as there may be wards or barrios in the town, which shall be charged with the maintenance of public order and the regulation of municipal affairs in particulars hereinafter named. It will formulate rules to govern its sessions and order of business connected therewith, and by majority vote (to be determined by the President in case of a tie) will, through the adoption of ordinances or decrees, to be executed by the President, administer the municipal government; but no ordinance or decree shall be enforced until it receives the approval of the commanding officer of the troops there stationed.

2. The President shall be elected by a viva voce vote of residents of the town, approved by the commanding officer, and, together with the headmen or representatives of the council, shall hold office for one year. He shall be of native birth and parentage, and resident and property owner of that town. The headmen shall be elected by a viva voce vote of residents of their wards or barrios, and shall reside and own property therein.

3. The President shall be the executive of the Municipal Council to execute its decrees issued for the following purposes, viz.:

To establish a police force.

To collect taxes and license fees, to act as treasurer of public funds, and to make disbursements on warrants of the council.

To enforce regulations relating to traffic and the sale of spirits, to establish and regulate markets, to inspect live stock, and record transfers and brands of the same.

To perform the duties formerly belonging to the Lieutenant of paddy fields.

To enforce sanitary measures.

To establish schools.

To provide for lighting the town.

4. The senior headman, or one designated by the council, shall be Vice President of the same, assistant to the President, and shall be ex-officio Lieutenant of Police.

5. The headman of a ward is the delegate of the President for that ward; shall take measures to maintain order, and shall have power to appoint two assistants.

6. The council shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, but on the application of parties in interest and their agreement in writing to accept the award of the council, it shall hear and decide cases involving property not exceeding in value $500.

7. In criminal matters the President, representing the council, shall make the preliminary examination, and, according to the result, discharge the prisoner or transfer him immediately to the custody of the military authorities for trial by provost court.

8. The Lieutenant of Police may arrest or order the arrest of persons violating a city ordinance, disturbing the peace, or accused of crime; but no person shall be held in confinement longer than twenty-four hours without a preliminary examination, and no person shall be arrested for non-payment of taxes or for debt.

9. The President shall render the council during the first week of each month a certified account of collections under each tax, and of disbursements made during the preceding month. Said account having been approved by the council, shall be forwarded with vouchers to the commanding officer of the troops, who shall make and retain a certified copy thereof.

10. Special appropriations shall require a unanimous vote of the council; regular disbursements may be made by ordinary decree on a majority vote.

11. Whenever the commanding officer of troops shall notify in writing the council that in his judgment a decree issued under Subdivision 3 is inadequately executed, or shall make any other criticism or recommendation, the council will convene as soon thereafter as practicable to consider his communication, and shall make written reply thereto, which reply, if he deem it insufficient, he shall forward with his remarks through military channels to these headquarters.

12. The foregoing provisions, tentative in character, are subject to amendment by enlargement or curtailment as special conditions or development may make necessary.

By order of Col. Kobbe:

PERCY M. KESSLER,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Adjutant.

Official:

P. M. KESSLER,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Adjutant.

LAWTON ON THE FILIPINOS.

Writes an Address Which They Are Not Likely to Read—Pledges Speech to Democratic Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 28.—At the regular meeting of the Delaware County Veterans' Association to-day a letter from Gen. Lawton to John W. Little of Muncie, Ind., was read. It was dated at Manila, Aug. 12, and was as follows:

"Your letter of May 4 was duly received, and a perusal of it carries me back to the days when we were together in Texas. I thank you very heartily for all the pleasant things you say, and desire to assure you there is nothing I appreciate so much as to hear from my old comrades of the civil war, and to know that my work is receiving their approval and commendation.

"This is a beautiful country, and the people in my opinion are not half as bad as they are sometimes pictured. Centuries of bad government and bad treatment have made them suspicious, and it will be some time before we can persuade them that we are not here for the purpose of robbing them and making them slaves. As soon as they are assured of our good will and our good intentions, and we are enabled to show them by example that we mean only their good and their welfare, I think that we will find the Filipinos as good Americans as any of our foreign element."

GOES TO FIGHT FILIPINOS.

Chicago Epworth League President Enlists in the 49th Volunteers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Fred O. Brown, President of the Epworth League of the Chicago Northern District, enlisted to-day for service in the Philippines. He will leave his home, 833 Simpson Street, Evanston, to-morrow afternoon for Fort Meade, Penn., where he will join the Forty-seventh Regiment of Volunteers.

Brown has severed his connection with the Sunday School of the Central Street Methodist Church, where he has been Superintendent several years. Two years ago he was elected President of the Epworth League of the Evanston sub-district, and last year he was advanced to the Presidency of the Chicago Northern District League, which includes in its jurisdiction all the Chicago leagues north of Washington Street, and all the suburban leagues as far north as Waukegan. He is the son of the Rev. A. S. Brown of Evanston, and leaves a lucrative position.

CADET WOOD'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

MANILA, Sept. 29.—It is reported by a person who has just arrived from Turdac that Naval Cadet Welborn C. Wood, who was in command of the United States gunboat Urdaneta, recently captured and destroyed by the insurgents in the Orani River, on the northwest side of Manila Bay, where she was patrolling, and five of the nine enlisted men forming the crew were killed during the fighting previous to the destruction of the vessel.

The four other men and the captured cannon—a one-pounder, a rapid-fire gun, a Colt machine gun, and a Nordenfeldt twenty-five-millimeter gun—were conveyed to Malac.

SCHOOL OFFICIALS AT WAR.

Borough Superintendent Jasper Reported to Have Made a Sharp Retort to City Superintendent Maxwell.

Officials connected with the Board of Education are discussing the alleged strained relations existing between City Superintendent Maxwell and Borough Superintendent Jasper. Yesterday a report was current of a stormy interview they had shortly before the last meeting of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Neither Mr. Maxwell nor Mr. Jasper will talk about the matter for publication, but it undoubtedly has been the subject of private conversation, as Commissioners, Superintendents, Principals, and teachers are all more or less acquainted with what passed at the interview.

It appears that previous to the Borough Board's meeting Mr. Jasper had a hurried luncheon across the street from the Board of Education building. When he returned to his office, so the story goes, he received word that City Superintendent Maxwell wanted to see him at once. His hands were full of business, but he obeyed the summons promptly.

Mr. Jasper found the City Superintendent looking very stern in his glass-partitioned office. He had a paper in his hand which he handed to the surprised Borough Superintendent, saying, "Mr. Jasper, I have discovered a serious error in the reports I have received from Manhattan and the Bronx. There is a column which added correctly makes 1,020, but your figures make it 1,070. That is fifty more candidates for the offices named in the report than there ought to be. It is a most serious error, Mr. Jasper."

The Borough Superintendent knew well that the City Superintendent was precise in regard to statistics in public school reports, and although he himself is an earnest advocate of distinct autonomy, he smiled good-naturedly and said:

"Yes, it is an error and shouldn't have happened. It is not my fault that it did. I have repeatedly instructed my clerks to be most careful, but clerical errors are apt to occur, no matter how careful one is."

"They shouldn't occur, Mr. Jasper, in a well regulated office."

"I agree with you, they shouldn't, but they do."

"Well, Mr. Jasper, it must be stopped. If I detect further serious errors like that I shall have to make a report to the board."

"I've done my best to prevent it," replied Mr. Jasper, still keeping control of his temper, "but if you are determined to complain about the matter to the board, why do so. I am well able to defend myself or any department if either is attacked. But I wish to say to you that I have tried in vain to come to an amicable understanding with you."

"What do you mean?"

"Just what I say. I find as many errors in your reports as you do in mine."

"You forget I am the City Superintendent."

"And you forget I am the Borough Superintendent. You have no right to interfere with me or my department. You forget the courtesy due from one gentleman to another. Hereafter make your reports in writing to the Borough Superintendent. I wish to have no further oral communication with you. Good day, Sir."

And it is said that the two men have not spoken since.

BANK MANAGEMENT CHANGES.

William Harlow Kimball was yesterday elected President of the Seventh National Bank, of which he was Vice President, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Col. John McAnerney, who remains a Director of the bank, and Fletcher S. Heath was elected Vice President. The offices were filled in the line of the policy inclement to the change of control which came with the taking into the Directorate of Mr. Heath, his brother, Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General; Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston, and others.

President Kimball is widely and favorably known through his career as a banker and business man. He was born at Chicago, and was educated at Watertown and Aurora, N. Y. He was teller of the Jefferson County National Bank at Watertown for many years, and nineteen years ago established the St. Lawrence County Bank at Canton, N. Y. Prior to going to the Seventh National Bank as its Vice President, Mr. Kimball was a National Bank Examiner, an office to which he was appointed by President Harrison. In his career he was a member of the Legislature of this State for four terms, 1887 to 1890; ten years a member of the Board of Supervisors of St. Lawrence County, serving three years as its Chairman, and receiver in 1882 of the Mechanics' Bank of Watertown.

Vice President Heath was one of the organizers of the Continental Tobacco Company, and he has been identified with banking in Ohio. He is President of the First National Bank of Oxford, Ohio; and cashier of the Miami Valley National Bank at Hamilton, Ohio.

The Seventh National Bank dates from the old Seventh Ward Bank, which received its State charter in 1853, and its charter as a National bank in 1865. Its cashier is George W. Adams. The bank's last report of yesterday shows capital, $300,000; net profits, $176,800; loans, $3,294,000; specie and legal tenders, $980,000, and deposits, $4,518,000.

District Attorney's Appointments.

District Attorney Gardiner announced yesterday that he had appointed Michael J. Sullivan a Deputy Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Sullivan has been a special Deputy Assistant. The salary is $4,000 per year. The District Attorney has also appointed Cornelius F. Collins a Deputy Assistant District Attorney, at a salary of $4,000 per year. Mr. Collins served seven years in the Corporation Counsel's office.

SCHURMAN ON EXPANSION

Says Filipinos Must Learn to Govern Themselves.

UNDER AMERICAN TUTELAGE

Asserts They Are Receiving Important Lesson from Military Authorities—Head of a Good Civil Service.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the students and members of the Faculty when he appeared in University Armory to-day to deliver his annual address, which was devoted to the Philippines. An audience of 2,500 was present.

Prof Schurman referred to his address of last year, when he answered negatively the inquiry, "Shall we take the Philippine Islands from Spain?" His opinions, he said, brought upon him no little condemnation, but the rapid march of events rendered it unnecessary to consider whether these opinions were sound or not. The treaty-making power of the United States, backed, he admitted, by an overwhelming public opinion, irrespective of party, took the Philippine Islands from Spain. Some people were still discussing the theoretic expediency of expansion. This had not been an open question since last Winter. The only question to-day open was this "The United States, having taken the Philippine Islands from Spain, what shall be done with them?"

This grave issue must be decided by the President and Congress of the United States. With them, he thought, it could be left in the confident expectation that a wise solution will be reached. He invited attention to some observations on the general subject of National expansion.

In the case of the United States there was one important difference between the overflow of the population of our original thirteen States and that of the British Isles. Wherever the American went he set up a new State, which was a vital part of the Union. The Constitution, laws, and institutions of the United States were carried into the new domains out of which separate self-governing States were carved. Great Britain and her colonies each maintain their own inndividual identity, not being organized into a single whole.

METHODS OF EXPANSION.

There was another difference between the expansion of the United States and that of Great Britain which comes prominently into view when our new States were compared with dependencies like India. The population of the United States was homogeneous, that of India indescribably heterogeneous. The Americans ruled themselves, whether in New York or Oregon; the alien and multitudinous races of India could be held together only by a strong foreign hand. America had grown from within outward; England had enlarged herself by accretion. In the former case it was such growth as that of the boy into the man; in the latter case it was like setting up sons for themselves.

Our assumption of sovereignty over the Philippine Islands was altogether unlike the previous phases of our National expansion. He pointed out that whereas in the development of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific practically uninhabited territories were found, the Philippine Islands were already well peopled with Malayans, who had long made them their home, who resented the intrusion of other races, and to whom the physical environment was far better adapted than it is to white men.

The most obvious, but also the most fundamental lesson drawn from the colonial history of Europe was a warning: "Let no ruling race ever treat its colonies or dependencies as its possessions." In earlier and more barbarous ages subjects were regarded as the property of the conquerors. But this conception was an outrage upon that idea of humanity which had now happily become a part of the common consciousness of mankind. This theory cost England her first colonial empire in America; then she abandoned it, and now her colonies were her glory and her pride. Spain could not surrender the mediæval illusion, barbarous as it is, and her colonial empire perished of dry rot.

Yet there were those who speak of the Philippine Islands as our possessions, and calmly conclude we may do what we like with them. This was too barbarous to be taken seriously; it was not callousness of heart, it was only muddle-headedness. The terms "ownership" and "possession" are a barbarous survival when applied to any relation between one people and another.

The sovereign power owned nothing, but there was something it owed. It was charged with the responsibility of government. Our relations with the Philippines would be misrepresented so long as we retained the fatal confusion of government and property. Continuing, he said:

"We simply possess, in virtue of the treaty of Paris, the right to govern or aid in governing the people of the Philippine Islands. Unhappily, we have not yet got beyond the difficulty of government—the suppression of insurrection and the establishment of peace and order."

He drew from the history of colonization another lesson, the following:

NO COLONIES FOR PROFIT.

"The government of colonies and dependencies is not a moneymaking enterprise for the sovereign power or its citizens. In a commercial age it was easy to associate the extension of trade with the foundation of colonies. But there was no instance in history of the successful government of a colony where profit to the parent State or its citizens had been a leading consideration. On the other hand, there were many examples of disasters and rebellions from such unworthy greed and exploitation.

"Let a nation," he said, "seek to enrich itself or its citizens at the expense of its colonists and it impoverishes all. But let a nation in all its dealings with its colonies take as its sole criterion of judgment and standard of conduct the welfare of the colonists, and it will result, as history everywhere demonstrates, that the enriched dependencies become the most profitable traders with the ruling country."

He laid it down as a cardinal principle that the way to get profit from colonies was not to seek it at their expense. On the contrary, a colonization power should aim at nothing but the welfare of its colonies. And by far the largest element in their welfare was good government.

There was another principle of colonization, namely, "colonies and dependencies should be self-supporting." If the ruling power got nothing from them, neither should it be called upon to give anything to them. States, like individuals, must pay their own way. The financial genius of England, even in the fierce competition for colonies, had seldom risen to sight of the question: Does it pay? And she had made financial self-sufficiency and independence the cornerstone of her vast colonial fabric. Defense, for example, which was at best an expensive business, could be much more economically provided when native troops were employed.

A fourth principle of sound colonial policy was: "To authorities established in the colonies and dependencies the sovereign power should delegate all the functions of government." This rule held good whether the colonies were of the same race as the people of the sovereign nation or different. In the former case the colonists would be as apt in self-government as the people of the mother country, and they could certainly manage those same affairs for them.

GOOD CIVIL SERVICE NEEDED.

The fifth principle called for man to run the machinery of government. "To colonies and dependencies not capable of complete self-government, the sovereign power must send some of all of the higher officials, but the number of this ruling class should be small and the character, ability, and aptitude of each official not only above the average, but exceptionally high; and, in order to attract and retain such men, salaries should be high and positions permanent."

The initiative and the directing power belonged to the sovereign nation, and must be exercised by her representatives. A few will suffice. Of course, there must be one responsible head. But with an organizing genius at the helm, it was simply astonishing how much could be got out of the natives. Continuing, he said:

"I was often asked in the Philippines if our civil service was better than that of Spain? Here is a point where the Filipinos suspect and fear us. We must allay their anxiety and suspicion by a splendid Philippine civil service. I believe we shall. It is absolutely necessary. But there will be no harder task in connection with our government of the archipelago. I repeat, however, that the success of our administration in the Philippines will depend upon the zeal we may put to conduct it much more than upon lots of Cæsarian or Anglo-Saxon circumstances."

In conclusion Mr. Schurman said: "What is the meaning of our present War? Have we failed in our sovereignty over remote peninsulas and alien peoples? I answer that the only justifiable object of such expansion is the establishment of good government in the territory annexed, the elevation of its people in civilization, and the training of them in progressive self-government with a view to ultimate independence, whether in partnership in or separation from the sovereign State. As life and for the moral being is perfection, and the end for the economic society is wealth, so the end for the political community is independence. In the divine education of the race no people can be permanently kept in a state of subjection to, or even dependence upon, another people. Of all colonizing nations England is the only one which has realised this great principle, and it took a successful rebellion in her first empire to impress the truth even upon England.

"Her great self-governing colonies—Canada and Australia—are now ready for independence, and, if they are not to realize it by separation, an equal place must be found for them beside England, Scotland, and Ireland in some great plan of imperial federation. And if India, instead of being, as it is, the mere meeting place of innumerable races, were a single national organism, and began to breathe a national life, England should no longer desire to preserve her Indian empire. Indeed, she could not if she would, for her native army would desert, and the unified peoples, animated by the sentiment of nationality, would drive out the foreigners, with whom resistance could only mean financial ruin and ultimate surrender.

MISSION IS TO AID.

"In the Philippine Islands our own mission is to educate and elevate the Filipinos and to aid them in governing themselves. We shall not, although American sovereignty must be established by force, ever dream of the policy of extermination. Not oppression, nor yet abandonment and desertion; not these, but honest and fraternal co-operation with the Filipinos for the establishment of a just and stable government, in which the natives shall have ever-increasing participation, in proportion to the development of their political capacities, the growth of their political experience, the progress of the masses in education and civilization, and the evolution of the idea and sentiment of nationality—a sentiment and idea which will be nourished and developed by the habit of common action, the improvement of the means of communication, the freer intermingling of the tribes and races, and hearty native co-operation with the Americans, whose best political traditions are but the realization of the dearest ideals of the Filipino peoples."

Volunteer Army Needs Only 1,608 Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Orders have been issued to stop recruiting for the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, those regiments having secured an excess of recruits. The two colored regiments are making steady progress in recruiting. The total enlistment to date is 11,482, only 1,608 short of the total number required to complete the volunteer army up to its maximum under the President's last two calls.

The Boston's Colors Given to Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Douglass A. Hallgren, Second Grade Quartermaster of the cruiser Boston, now out of commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard, called upon Mayor Quincy to-day and presented the city of Boston the flag, pennant, and jack used on the cruiser on her homeward trip from Manila. These colors were purchased in Manila by the crew for the homeward voyage, and the men voted to present them to the city.

MOTHER KILLS TWO CHILDREN.

Tried to Kill a Third Child and Also Attempted Suicide—Act of a Detroit Woman, Probably Insane.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Clara Rheiner, aged thirty-four, of 109 Catherine Street, last night attempted to murder her three children and commit suicide. She gave the children morphine, slit her own wrists, and then turned on the gas in the room. When discovered two of the children, Harold, aged three, and the baby, fourteen months old, were dead.

By hard work the eldest child, Elier, who was seven years of age, and Mrs. Rheiner were resuscitated. Mrs. Rheiner failed to cut the arteries in her wrists, and the physicians at St. Mary's Hospital say she will recover. The crime was discovered by Mrs. Rheiner's two brothers, who had met her husband on the street, and from his peculiar action inferred that the couple had had some trouble. They went up to the house to investigate, and found the family all in one room, which was full of gas. Mrs. Rheiner made a statement to the police, in which she admitted killing the children, and said she wished she was with them. She confessed to having had domestic troubles, but said that they were not entirely responsible for her deed.

It is believed that Mrs. Rheiner is insane. Her husband had not been found since the crime was discovered, and she says that he has not been at home for three days.

FLOODS BREAK LOG BOOMS.

Ex-Secretary Alger's Company Loses 200,000 Saw Logs.

THREE RIVERS, Quebec, Sept. 28.—The recent heavy rains caused a rise of several feet in the St. Maurice River last night, with the result that much damage was done. The boom at the St. Maurice Lumber Company's mill broke, carrying away a floating sawmill and about 20,000 logs. At Grand Mere the flood broke the big boom of the Laurentide Pulp Company, an American concern, in which ex-Secretary of War Alger has a large interest, setting loose 200,000 saw logs, which were swept out into the St. Lawrence.

The Government boom at Three Rivers also broke, adding 50,000 logs belonging to different mills to the quota. The flood also did considerable damage to the contractor's plant at Shawenagan Falls, where large works are in course of construction for the water and power company.

ARMY NURSE ACCUSES MOTHER.

Miss McMahon Charges Larceny and Reception of Stolen Goods.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—In the First Precinct Police Court yesterday afternoon Miss Maria McMahon of 123 Cabinet Street charged her mother, Mrs. Maria McMahon, and Eugene Pierce of 22 Bergen Street with larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Miss McMahon was an army nurse during the Santiago campaign last year. She owns a lot at 10 Bergen Street, on which her father and brothers stored their trucks. The daughter objected to the use of her property by her relatives, and made complaint before Judge Schalk in the Fourth Precinct Police Court. The father and brothers were ordered to remove the trucks, and did so.

Miss McMahon has begun the building of a house on her lot in Bergen Street, and some new trouble arose between her on one side and her mother and Eugene Pierce on the other over the ownership of some lumber which the complainant claims to have purchased from Pierce. The latter and Mrs. McMahon were held in $200 bail for further examination.

CHICAGO'S SQUATTER INDICTED.

Held Island of Dumpings in the Lake, Which Is Now Worth $1,000,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Capt. Streeter, who for years has held out, on a plot of land formed by dumpings in the lake, against many legal attacks to dispossess him, was to-day, with a number of his followers, indicted by the Grand Jury, charged with conspiracy and conduct calculated to incite riot.

Many years ago he was wrecked on a little islet formed by the refuse dumped into the lake. He built a hut and became a squatter, claiming the land to be virgin territory. It was under the Federal control alone, the shipwrecked mariner declared, and he acknowledged no other legal authority. Various people owning land in the vicinity, valuable for factories, sought to dispossess him, but he fought with them in the courts and continued to extend his "squatter sovereignty" over the increased territory formed by continued deposits of refuse.

Last Spring the Captain was presiding over forty acres of valuable land, worth, it is calculated, over $1,000,000. He hoisted the Stars and Stripes and declared the territory to form the "District of Lake Michigan." A court and other instruments of government were formed. Half a hundred colonists cast their fortunes with the new Government and prominent business men purchased lots. But one day the police, declaring the Government to be a menace to public safety, descended on the colony and arrested its tenants. Since then the matter has been in the justice courts. Adjacent property owners claim the land and are at the bottom of the fight against the Captain.

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE

Fighting Stockholders Compromise by Electing Directors.

LEASE OPPONENTS GET THREE

Claim a Victory for Their Side—Counsel Hear Fears a "Legislative Raid" on the Road.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The fight between the present Board of Directors and the Protective Committee of the Boston and Albany Railroad, on postponing the election of Directors to Nov. 15, when the question of leasing the road to the New York Central is to be acted upon, was compromised to-day.

By the terms of the compromise, Albert Houghton is dropped from the old Board of Directors, and Augustus G. Bullock, Richard Olney, and Eben S. Draper of the Protective Committee become members. The new board with these changes made is as follows: A. G. Bullock, Zenas Crane, Edward L. Davis, Chauncey M. Depew, Eben S. Draper, Edward D. Hayden, Samuel Hoar, Richard Olney, Jacob C. Rogers, James A. Rumrill, Stephen Salisbury, and Charles Sargent.

The Protective Committee claims that this is a victory for their side, which opposes the New York Central lease.

When the adjourned meeting was called to order shortly after 12 o'clock to-day, Chairman C. H. Johnson of the teller's committee, appointed yesterday to count the ballots on the question of postponement, reported that the committee probably could not finish its work before to-morrow.

Mr. Hoar, counsel for the road, was then recognised. He announced that an agreement had been reached between the Board of Directors and the committee having in view the protection of the property, whereby a board of thirteen members, as heretofore, was to be chosen. He explained the details, and withdrew his motion of yesterday that the annual meeting be postponed until Nov. 15. The Directors were chosen by a yea and nay vote, the result being unanimous. The vote was followed by the cheers of the stockholders, and the meeting adjourned.

The result of the two-days' meeting of the Boston and Albany Railroad stockholders, which ended in Boston yesterday, was regarded by the New York Central people as favorable to the proposed lease of the Boston and Albany lines to the New York Central. Although the Stockholders' Protective Committee, which opposed the lease, held proxies for more than 100,000 shares of stock, its members receded from their avowed determination of overturning the present management and made a compromise which resulted in practically the re-election of the old Board of Directors.

The protective committee started in with the intention of dropping from the Board of Directors Secretary Edward D. Hayden, Chauncey M. Depew, Chief Counsel Samuel Hoar, Ex. L. Davis, and Stephen Salisbury. All of these men were re-elected.

One of the most significant remarks that Mr. Hoar made, from the point of view of the New York Central people, was this: "This protective committee will probably provoke a legislative raid on the road at the next session." Should this "legislative raid" appear imminent within the next few weeks, the value of the Boston and Albany lease to the New York Central will be greatly diminished, and there are men prominent in railroad and financial affairs who believe that under such circumstances W. K. Vanderbilt's lukewarmness toward this lease will develop into positive and repellant coldness.

CENTRAL WILL OFFER NO MORE.

Mr. Callaway Says Amount Bid in the Lease Will Not Be Increased.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—The following is an exact transcript of the letter from President Callaway of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to the President of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, defining the position of the Central Company in the matter of the Boston and Albany lease, which was read before the stockholders of the Boston and Albany Company at their meeting here yesterday:

New York, Sept. 21, 1899.

Mr. William Bliss, President Boston and Albany Railroad Company, Boston, Mass.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your letter, inquiring whether this company is willing to modify its offer touching the lease of the Boston and Albany, I think it proper to state the position of the New York Central Company in this matter. This company has recently consolidated its system, and now controls its connections West and South. The arrangement is working to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested. It was deemed advisable, in furtherance of this policy, to complete our system in the East by having our own line into New England, thereby securing to this railroad the advantages of the centralization of the management of its business.

As the New York Central and the Boston and Albany have been working together harmoniously, and to their mutual benefit, for many years, it seemed natural that we should seek a union with the Boston and Albany Railroad. The result of the negotiations has been the proposed lease, to which you now refer. It is our desire that the lease shall contain every reasonable and proper safeguard for the protection of the stockholders of the Boston and Albany, and for the preservation of its property. If, in its present form, the proposed lease is deficient in these particulars, we are willing that it should be so modified as to secure these objects.

Certain of your stockholders have insisted that the amount of rental is insufficient, and that, in fact, the property is capable of earning during the lease, a net revenue considerably in excess of the rental. In view of the constant demands for increased facilities, and the constantly increasing expense of the management of railroads, the New York Central Company considers the rental offered quite as large as is warranted, by any prudent view of the probable revenue of the property during the long term of the lease, in offering.

Our offer was based upon a most careful examination of the property; is the best that we would be justified in making, and cannot be increased, and while, as we have previously stated to you, we consider it advantageous to the New York Central system to have the Boston and Albany as a part, yet rather than assume any larger financial obligations we would prefer to withdraw from the negotiations. Yours very truly,

S. S. CALLAWAY, President.

A LYNCHING IN CUBA.

Senor Sanches, Formerly a Court Officer and Guerrilla, Shot to Death—Mob Chases an Editor.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—Señor Sanchez, who was Secretary of the Municipal Court in Union de Reyes, Province of Santa Clara, and formerly a guerrilla, was lynched yesterday. The perpetrators are not known to the authorities. Sanches, who was shot to death, had the reputation of having committed many crimes during the war.

Señor Caniso, the Spanish editor of El Eco Español, at Matanzas, was recently chased and beaten by a mob. The police rescued him and took him to the police station for safety. The people of Matanzas assert that many letters have been received from San Antonio denouncing Canizo as a Spanish "butcher."

THE CUBAN CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Col. Bliss Reports that Americans Do Not Monopolize the Places.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Col. Tasker H. Bliss of the Commissary Department, Collector of Customs at Havana, has made a report to Assistant Secretary Melklejohn concerning the employment of Americans in the Cuban customs service.

In this report he answers an allegation that Americans were monopolizing the places in the service. He shows that on July 1 last there were 595 persons employed in the service, of whom 545 were natives and 50 Americans.

At five of the sixteen ports there are no Americans employed except the army officer who is acting as Collector

Cuban Money Order Issue Restricted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Director of Posts Rathbone reports to the Postmaster General that he has published an order restricting the issuance of money orders in Cuba to five a day from one remitter to one payee.

The order was issued to correct what was considered an abuse of the money order privilege. The banks complained that the system was materially injuring them.

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NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Kings County Fire Insurance Company has been admitted to Massachusetts.

C. L. Seeley has been appointed Ohio special agent of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company of Rhode Island.

F. S. Moore has been appointed New England manager of the General Accident Assurance Corporation of Perth, Scotland.

The insurance schedule, covering the property of the International Pump Company in the United States, Honolulu, and Paris, has been offered in several local fire insurance offices.

Manager Hess, of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, has issued a bulletin by the order of the Arbitration and Grievance Committee, announcing the intention of the committee to impose a fine of $1 upon any member of the Exchange who violates the rules through an error, whether clerical or otherwise.

William Morgan has relinquished the metropolitan agencies of the Reading Fire Insurance Company and the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore, in accordance with the terms of an arrangement with the Atlanta Home Insurance Company of Georgia, whereby his general agency of the latter company becomes an independent branch office agency with exclusive representation.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has authorized a ruling to the effect that no one, other than a member of the Exchange, whether an agent, or broker, a resident within the territory covered by the Exchange or outside of it, may receive a commission or brokerage on risks under its jurisdiction, until he shall have obtained a license from the committee after signing the pledge required under the rules.

At the meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union yesterday, a resolution was adopted providing for the consideration of a graded commission rule at the next meeting. In the meantime, the members of the Southeastern Tariff Association, which is subject to the Eastern Union in the matter of commissions, will meet in Hot Springs, Va., and any action which they may take on that question will come up at the next meeting of the union, a 90 per cent. vote being required for the ratification of any essential change in the rules.

Forced Out by Standard Oil.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—It is said here that within a few days the United States Pipe Line will begin the removal of the pipes it placed in the ground in New Jersey two and three years ago in the course of laying its lines from the oil fields of Pennsylvania to tidewater near New York. The railroads, prompted, it is claimed, by the Standard Oil Company, have forced the United States to this step.

Old Church Used by Lafayette Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—St. Peter's Lutheran Evangelical Church at Barren Hill, Montgomery County,

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES

OUR NAVY.

In honoring Admiral DEWEY to-day with all forms of public appreciation and approval that have suggested themselves, the City and State of New York, discharging for the Nation a duty that is esteemed a great privilege and honor, does not forget that in acclaiming the famous Admiral it is testifying to its renewed admiration for and confidence in the navy.

There is pleasure and downright satisfaction in contemplating the record it has made since March, 1898. The pages of its history that relate the exploits of the Revolutionary commanders and sailors were fuller of sanguinary encounters; the story of the war of 1812, waged against an antagonist more than adequately prepared to contend with us, is more replete with instances of closely contested engagements; but no former emergency called for action to find us more alert, better prepared, more confident and willing to prove that the spirit that animated the navy is the same, that it is in our blood, that it can be relied upon to meet every future expectation.

Admiral DEWEY is a type of the American naval officer of our history. To him fell the grand opportunity of one brief conflict with an unequal foe, and he met it in a spirit so magnificent, so indifferent to the dangers then unknown but which would have been as boldly encountered if they had been greater, that an antagonist much better prepared would have found his attack irresistible. It was not the commander only who made this possible. It was the men behind the commander, on quarterdeck and forecastle, the equipment of ships and guns and projectiles, the alert, provident, forehanded Navy Department behind all, and the old naval spirit and ambition inspiring the establishment from top to bottom that contributed to the victory at Manila.

It all went to give DEWEY his victory over MONTOJO. We had grown to it slowly through years when public appreciation of the imperative necessity for a well-equipped navy had to be educated, and when, as Admiral DEWEY has recently said, the Congress somewhat reluctantly and parsimoniously granted requests for naval extension. We were all convinced in a moment—after many anxious days and hours concerning the destination of Spain's dreaded fleet of battleships and cruisers, and when we learned that MONTOJO's squadron was annihilated—that the navy that cost us so much would have been cheap if every vessel in it had cost its weight in gold. The startled New England bankers, who asked permission, at a moment when the coming of CERVERA's squadron was looked for with painful anxiety, to remove their securities from Boston to interior cities, should join in honoring DEWEY and the navy without any restraint upon their gratitude and enthusiasm.

We are all proud of the record. We do not care to conceal our own inclination to be enthusiastic about it, for it is a common feeling, in which every American may and should share. DEWEY and the navy have given us a place in history and among the powers of the world. The American who cannot feel it, and who, feeling it, is unwilling to admit it to-day, and to offer his homage and his praise to the service and its hero, ought to be sorry that he has so little red blood in his veins.

THE DECORATIONS.

Not since the naval parade of 1892 has New York made any such extensive attempt as that of which the results are to be seen to-day to put herself in gala dress. The celebrations are very different. That was an international occasion. This is the celebration of a strictly domestic and National victory, the dawning of a new National self-consciousness. Seven years ago the colors of Spain and Italy were almost equally in evidence throughout the streets with those of our own country. And in that respect the earlier pageant had an advantage, from the purely decorative point of view. No colors could be better adapted for public decoration than the Spanish red and yellow, which will harmonize with almost anything, and which are more effective in masses or lines than our own tricolor. Our beautiful and brilliant banner is seen at its best when "flouting the sky," not when spread out or festooned up against a wall. And, in spite of the good advice of the mural painters to stick to the white and blue of the navy, it was inevitable that the American flag should cut the chief figure in the celebration. And, indeed, the flag "goes" with almost anything except the one thing which is, unfortunately for decorative effect, the principal building material of New York. The flag against a background of red brick "hurts," and next the teeth of the sensitive person on edge, produces in fact upon the sensitive eye very much the same effect that is produced upon the sensitive ear by a blatant discord. A block-front of red brick houses, abundantly decorated with American flags, is, in sooth, from the pictorial point of view, a series of eyesores.

Luckily, it is only against such a background that the flag makes a jar. Against marble, against granite, against any of the sandstones or limestones that are in common use with us, it goes very well indeed. One of the most effectively decorated of the big buildings down town is that of the Equitable, of which the decoration virtually consists of American flags, variously festooned and draped. And the tricolor that is so becoming to the gray granite of the Equitable is equally becoming to the white marble of the Home Life or to the white granite of the American Surety Building. City Hall Park is a particularly effective patch of colored bunting by day and of colored fire by night. The old City Hall never looked better in its life. And among its neighbors, decidedly the first place must be given to the building of the Staats-Zeitung, which is effectively decorated by day, with wrinkling ribbons of flags against its granite, but at night is more effectively detached still, with its architectural features all outlined in red, white, and blue fire. If the dome of The World Building is not equally effective, it is only because we are used to seeing that outlined in fire. To be sure our guests are not, and will be surprised and edified accordingly.

As to the general show of decorations upon the fronts of private dwellings, the same remark falls to be made that was made upon the Washington celebration of 1889 or the Columbian celebration of 1892. It is the poor quarters and the foreign quarters that are most profusely decorated, even when the poverty of the decorations makes them pathetic. It is the quarters in which the well-to-do, or the more than well-to-do, reside in which the inhabitants show least outward signs of sympathizing with the rejoicings of the city and the Nation, and, unfortunately, it is these quarters through which lies for a great distance the route of the parade. That the owners of these mansions should show their consciousness that a great National celebration is going on, in so many cases, only by building fences to exclude the celebrants from their premises is unfortunate. But the heartiness and the unanimity of the welcome to our victorious Admiral will be such that those who do not choose to participate in it will not be missed.

PROF. CLARK ON THE CHICAGO TRUST CONFERENCE.

Among the delegates who met at Chicago to discuss the general problem of trusts none was more fitted for the work than Prof. JOHN BATES CLARK, the political economist of Columbia University. He writes for the current number of The Independent an "account of its results."

It is very interesting. As was to have been expected, Prof. CLARK is deliberate and cautious in his comments. He regards the work of the conference as valuable only in the degree that it was educational. It gave to the various members and through them to the public such arguments as are "current on the two sides of a great issue." It is on the basis of such arguments, he thinks, that "the problem of trusts must actually be settled by the American people." And he quotes as significant the remark of a "particularly able member of the conference who took no part in its discussions": "I have been soaking in public opinion."

The various opinions presented differed widely, but Prof. CLARK makes this remarkable summary of them: "In general the enemies of the trust are the small capitalists and the agriculturists, and the friends of it are the Socialists, the Anarchists, and a small and well-organized body of workmen, whose friendship is conditional." This, we take it, refers to the friendship or hostility toward the trust as the trust is generally understood at the present time. It is interesting to know that there are considerable bodies of the people of the United States who are ready to take the trusts in their most objectionable form if they can be made to advance the ends which these people have in view. That, however, as Prof. CLARK clearly points out, is not the form in which the problem of the treatment of the trust will really present itself. The real question with which we shall have to deal is that of "the relation of centralization to monopoly." "If," says Prof. CLARK, "of two countries, one tolerates centralization, and the other suppresses it, the former country will win in the competition for the command of the market of the world. If it can do this without permitting the principle of competition to be suppressed, and a true monopoly to be established, it will accomplish all that a country can accomplish for the material benefit of its citizens."

"We can crush trusts," says the professor, "if we really decide to do it; but we can do something that is better than that; for we can study the natural forces that are already working against true monopoly, and by removing the obstacles that are in their way, preserve, in spite of vast consolidations of capital, the principle of competition and freedom." One of the obstacles to competition and freedom, and a more important one than is generally supposed, is the tariff, by which the trusts of a certain kind are protected from the free competition of the outside world. Another is the ability of the trusts to obtain more favorable terms for transportation than their competitors. Still another is the secrecy in which they are permitted to use the corporate franchises with which they are intrusted under the law. These are some of the directions in which the powers of legislation can be exerted to open the way to the utmost possible freedom of competition, and unquestionably these powers should be thus employed. At the same time it is our opinion that in the long run the natural forces that make for freedom and against real monopoly will assert themselves, even if the powers of the Legislature are not used to aid them. It will be found that real monopoly is not practicable and that efforts to secure it will be unprofitable.

ARMY OFFICERS AS ADMINISTRATORS.

It was the opinion of FREDERICK the Great that men of military training made the best public servants in all civil capacities. That opinion has ever since continued to prevail in Prussia, and undoubtedly it is held with great firmness by the present King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany.

It must be owned that our own recent experience tends to confirm this view. The circumspect among us could not but shudder when we saw what an enormous increase of work was to be thrown upon our civil service, in considerable part reformed, though it is, by our new possessions. Military government offered the only means at our command for governing them at all, and very likely military government will have to be prolonged much longer than is politically desirable, simply because the trained officers of the army and navy are the only class of trained public servants we possess.

But upon the whole, how admirably they have been doing work which is by no means the specific work for which they were trained. It seems that thorough training in any direction is a better preparation for public service in the way of administration than the general American readiness and handiness, unaccompanied by such special training. We are all proud of what has been done in the way of pacification by Gen. HENRY in Puerto Rico, by Gen. WOOD in Santiago, by Gen. LUDLOW in Havana. And it seems that we are in the way to become as proud of some things that have been done by our officers to solve the far more difficult problem that confronts us in the Philippines.

There has just come into our hands the order issued by Col. KOBBE, which is printed in another column. As Major KOBBE of the Third Artillery, with a battalion acting as infantry, in the Philippines, the author of the order greatly distinguished himself, as everybody knows, and his command astonished the foreign observers of the campaign by its "fire discipline." His strictly military merits have been recognized by his appointment to the command of one of the new regiments. His merits as a civil administrator have been recognized by the adoption, on the part of Gen. OTIS, of the order in question, and the extension of it to all those parts of the Island of Luzon which have come into our possession.

It will be seen that the scheme of civil government outlined in Col. KOBBE's order fulfills the President's pledge of a government in which the natives shall participate under the Stars and Stripes. It is quite evident that native feeling has been carefully consulted in the preparation of the order. That, indeed, is made plain by the adoption and extension of it by the department commander. Upon the whole, it seems that the officers of the army and navy know not only their own business, but a good deal that is not strictly included in their own business. It is not likely that we shall do our National interests any harm by "leaving them to do" for a considerable while yet, and refraining from disturbing the provisional arrangements made by men who know the problem much better than it can be known by members of Congress.

THE DISAPPOINTED FEW.

To almost everybody the home-coming of Admiral DEWEY has given unalloyed satisfaction. The American people who had formed impressions of and opinions about him from official reports of his action, from newspaper accounts of what he had accomplished and said, from the impulsive enconiums of such foreign officers as Capt. CHICHESTER of the British cruiser Immortalité, and from many personal letters written by private citizens, found him on his return to be all that they had believed him to be, courteous, cordial, gentle, brave, discreet, fair and generous to friend and foe, a warm patriot wearing proudly yet modestly the splendid name won by himself and his squadron.

There ought to be no reserve of doubt anywhere as to whether DEWEY's estimation of the meaning, the conduct, the justification of the conflict in the Philippines was right when he was at Manila. He has been quoted, over and over again, for some months, by certain newspapers as favoring the immediate cessation of the attempt by the United States Government to compel respect for and acknowledgment of American sovereignty. Indeed, a scrap of something Admiral DEWEY is reported as having said in January, 1899, has been made to do daily service to convince its readers of his disapproval of "a war of criminal aggression." "Rather than make a war of conquest on these people," he is quoted as saying, "I would up anchor and sail out of the harbor." And another paragraph, employed with anxious reiteration, represented him as declaring in August last that he had "never been in favor of violence toward the Filipinos." "I should like," he appeared to have said, "to see violence put a stop to."

If we had been inclined to seek occasion for condemning the Administration for its course in the Philippines, disposed to conclude that DEWEY had a better opinion of the Filipinos than of the Administration, possibly we should have grasped eagerly at these alleged utterances of DEWEY to sustain our belief. Believing, however, as we did and as we do, that the Government could not decently, or with expectation of approval at home or abroad, choose the easy but shameful and possibly disastrous course of abandoning a burden imposed upon us by war, it seemed wise to wait a bit and to get Admiral DEWEY's opinions directly from him at home, where they could be promptly verified or denied.

Some things said by the Admiral since his arrival here have assured us, as they must have disappointed many of those earnest but mistaken apologists for AGUINALDO. Admiral DEWEY does not believe that the United States forced war upon the Filipinos. He does not consider the Filipino leader a man of massive powers. "AGUINALDO," he says, "was quite friendly with me at first, before the insurgents began fighting us." DEWEY knows something about the use of accurate language. If he knew that we had made war upon the Filipinos he would not have stated the fact in language to give a contrary impression. He evidently believes that they began the fighting.

It is the fault of those who have been disappointed, and not DEWEY's fault, that they have permitted themselves to hope that in the gallant Admiral they were to greet an anti-expansionist, a "flag-furler," an advocate of the surrender of the Philippines to the tender mercies of a group of able but ambitious men for whom AGUINALDO, according to Admiral DEWEY, was merely a "tool" and a "figurehead." We fancy that even the most zealous friend of AGUINALDO, as the exponent of the Filipino idea of independence and civilized rule, will drop some of his misdirected admiration and sympathy on reading DEWEY's assertion that "LUNA was killed by AGUINALDO's orders."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Something of a ripple has been created in the pool of Middle West journalism by the sudden appearance therein of a person who may, by a little stretching of words, be described as an ecclesiastical censor. It seems that The Milwaukee Germania, which is credited with being "a daily newspaper of extended influence and circulation," has secured, on terms not stated, the services of the Rev. Dr. DEIMLING, and announces that his task will be to exclude all objectionable matter from the local and telegraphic news matter published in The Germania's weekly edition. In the performance of this duty Dr. DEIMLING will, to an extent not quite definitely explained, represent the Lutheran synods of the West, and to that extent, whatever it may be, his position will be analogous to that of the press censor as he exists in certain belated lands where liberty of speech, opinion, and everything else is regarded with disfavor by the constituted authorities, both secular and clerical. It is not to be supposed, however, that the good doctor will exercise a power particularly tyrannical in an office to which he has been voluntarily invited by those who will pay him his salary, and, viewing the case in all its aspects, we are unable to see that he will be anything more than, or different from, the usual and unsurprising managing editor. Indeed, if his speech is to be heeded only when it is "Nay, nay!" and others are always to have the original "Yea, yea!" we should say that he is to perform only one, and not the most important, of the duties of the ordinary managing editor. So, after all, it's not much of an innovation that The Germania has instituted and our Western contemporaries are exclaiming over what is in fact only a clumsy division of authority that might better be kept together. The scheme will not work well or long, for either the proprietors of The Germania do not want to publish anything objectionable, in which case one has a sinecure, or else they have such a desire, and if that is so they never will allow one of their own employes to interfere with it.

—Among the suggestions which the managers of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo have been considering with favor was that of building a colossal structure in the shape of the animal after which the city was named. Within it were to be a restaurant, a theatre, and other attractions for visitors, and powerful searchlights were to shine from the monster's eyes and illumine the surrounding country. Made on a sufficiently large scale, such an edifice would have been an impressive spectacle for the average exposition attendant—not a person of the most cultivated taste—and it is little wonder that the Buffalonians thought well of the scheme. But while they were studying plans and specifications they received an unpleasant surprise in the shape of a warning that if they wanted to do anything of this kind they would have to treat with—and pay the price of—Mrs. MARY LAFFERTY of Anderson, Ind. Why? Because away back in 1879 letters patent were issued to the late—in this particular matter he was reasonably early—husband of Mrs. LAFFERTY, covering the construction of buildings in the form of animals! The lawyer of this inconvenient lady told the managers that, though the patent was on the verge of expiration, an application for its renewal was pending, and he intended to protect his client's rights by means of injunctions and the like devices, in case of necessity. JAMES V. LAFFERTY, who had the foresight to patent the giant animal idea, was connected with the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and in his confidential moments he always admitted his monopoly owed more to his memories of youthful pondering on the Trojan horse than to real inventive genius. He built the once familiar elephant at Coney Island, by the way, and his claims were recognized in several other parts of the country. The Buffalo Directors do not feel inclined to recognize those of Widow LAFFERTY, and, as they also have a dislike for lawsuits, the chances are that their show will have to depend on something else than a big bison to excite the desired amount of talk and wonder.

—Several difficult and delicate questions are raised by consideration of the tale from New Haven, published yesterday, about an agent of the Connecticut Humane Society who compelled a visiting New Yorker to substitute long stockings for short socks as covering for the legs of his eight-year-old daughter. It was the agent's belief, or opinion, that when autumnal breezes blow bare legs mean suffering from the cold, and that therefore the little girl in question was being cruelly treated by her parents. He had the power to enforce his views and did it, much to the indignation of the parents, who regarded themselves as competent to decide the matter for themselves. What the child thought about it nobody seems to have inquired, an unfortunate oversight, for if she was content with her

GENERAL NOTES.

Active "Lily White" Republicans (the white men's faction of the party) of Louisiana say that they will put a ticket for State officers in the field at the next election.

* * *

Dr. Rufus E. Prewitt, Populist candidate for Governor of Mississippi, is to make a vigorous and thorough canvass of the State. A joint debate with the Democratic nominee was declined by the supporters of the latter.

* * *

The Mississippi State Board of Health is pronounced in favor of the policy of isolation and disinfection of first cases of yellow fever, rejecting the old plan of local shotgun quarantine against infected towns as barbarous, inefficient, and destructive to the best interests of the State.

* * *

The Sharon Steel Company is to erect a big plant on 400 acres of land near Sharon, Penn., and promises in eighteen months to be in a condition to employ 2,000 men. Its capital is to be $3,000,000, and it will operate independent of the trusts. F. H. Buhl is to be President of the company.

* * *

The Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo has a bureau of conventions and industries whose efforts are directed to securing the holding of National and other conventions of various sorts in that city. The managers recently reported that they had secured nineteen and had expectations of obtaining several more during this and next year.

* * *

The Rev. Horatio Stebbins, D. D., has recently completed his thirty-fifth year as pastor of the First Unitarian Church in San Francisco, where he succeeded the late Thomas Starr King. His congregation presented to him a handsomely engrossed testimonial and a check for $2,000 on the anniversary. Dr. Stebbins is said to have fully recovered from his recent severe illness.

* * *

Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia has declined the offer of Louisiana Confederate veterans to aid in rebuilding his home, which was recently destroyed by fire. He says he is grateful to them, but cannot permit them or any other Confederate veterans to carry out this generous purpose. "With the land on which my home stood free from incumbrance," he adds, "and with my health somewhat improved, I hope to be able by my own efforts to rebuild my home before a great while."

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a favorite argument for high salaries for public officials that they bring into the public service men whose superior talents would be otherwise lost to the people. Probably that is the consideration that prompts the fixing of salaries of New York Judges. It is an object that is wholly negatived by the custom of levying assessments no nominees for Judgeships—just as much so as though the incumbency of the office were to be thrown open to competition in the regular commercial way, and offered to the man who would undertake the duties for the least salary. So far as the high salary is an inducement to men of first-class mind and attainments, the inducement is diminished by as much as the amount of the assessment, which the testimony of the Judges themselves shows to be a considerable proportion of the total compensation. Presumably the assessment operates, therefore, to bring down the grade of the candidates who are willing to undertake the judicial duties. The public should be able to obtain as good abilities in their Judges by the payment of lower salaries to the extent of present assessments on candidates.

The principle of the assessment is that a special opportunity or privilege is accorded the candidate of doing better than he could hope to do in the ordinary pursuit of his profession. The assessment is the premium he pays for his opportunity to the political organization which accords it. The assessment is adjusted probably pretty closely by the measure of the improvement which would be wrought in the candidate's prospects over his chances in regular competition in his profession. It follows, therefore, that the higher the assessment a candidate is willing to pay, and the more acceptable he is for that reason to the political organization, the less fitted is he by his ability and attainments to cope with the ordinary requirements of his profession.

That is an extraordinary plea advanced by one of the Judges on the stand that the payment of the assessment constitutes a settlement in full of all obligations by the candidate to the organization, and so makes for the independence of the judiciary. If this view of conditions were warranted it would afford abundant ground for deprecation over the condition of public morals and standards. But a flagrant instance is fresh in the public mind of what happens to a candidate for Judge who has settled assessments ungrudgingly, and who has yet refused the further demands of the organization to direct his conduct.

One must admit the high character and abilities of some of the men who have paid these political assessments, and found their way to the bench. It is clear that the one incentive in their cases was not the high salary, but the honor and distinction of the office. If these are sufficient inducements to high-minded and capable men to make them willing to forego a part of the legal salary in the form of assessments, a readjustment of salaries according to the grade of the customary assessments levied might be a feasible method of offsetting the abuse without danger of deterioration in the standard of the candidates who would offer themselves for the judiciary. G. S. C.

New York, Sept. 26, 1899.

SEVENTH AVENUE IN BAD SHAPE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to thank "Property Owner" for his letter of the 19th inst. on "Seventh Avenue" and THE TIMES for its publication. Doubtless it was received by your many readers along the avenue like some far-off dream. Certainly no one could realize the actuality of having any one take an interest in this avenue. Even property owners themselves heretofore have considered their holdings only as covers for crime and the scum of civilization out of which to squeeze larger rents than possible from more respectable tenants. Fortunately this class of landlordism is now confined to a few small owners, some of whom are churchgoing members. Therefore there are hopes of further regeneration. But the municipal authorities are responsible for certain locations through allowing owners to maintain rickety old wooden shanties that would disgrace the barnyard of a well-to-do farmer. Reputable tenants will not live in such quarters, therefore the owners depend on negroes or a low type of Italians for occupants and rents. All of these structures are violations of the law, and ought to be torn down. This would be no hardship, as it might be supposed, for the owners are well-to-do financially, and abundantly able to replace them with modern structures.

But the avenue is badly in need of better street service. An electrical line of cars over the route suggested by "Property Owner" is practicable, and would pay the company for the improvement, besides giving satisfaction to the public along the avenue. The old line through Thompson and Sullivan Streets has always been objectionable, particularly in hot weather. Furthermore, the route suggested by "Property Owner" would ease the traffic on Sixth and Eighth Avenues and Broadway as well.

Accompanying this improvement the avenue should be asphalted, if for no other reason than to divide the traffic on Eighth Avenue. Under the present conditions the asphalt on Eighth Avenue has to stand at least one-third more wear than it otherwise would if the pavement on Seventh Avenue were in like condition. Moreover, if Sixth Avenue were asphalted to Canal Street the up and down traffic would become equalized between the three avenues in accordance with natural laws.

At present between midnight and 6 o'clock there are at least 500 or 600 grocers', meat, and milk wagons grinding over the pavement of Eighth Avenue to the various down-town markets and returning. This added to the day traffic is enough to ruin any pavement, and no doubt accounts for the patching and repaving that are almost constantly being done. Thus it is plain to be seen that asphalt on Seventh Avenue would not only

Now, Mr. Editor, we are plain people on Seventh Avenue, and we do want no electric railroad, asphalt pavement, and the old wooden, disease-breeding shanties torn down. True, with the improvements under way and those shortly to take place, property on this avenue will show a transformation in value that will enable the city to get back expenditures for asphalt through an increased assessed value of property, and at the same time an electrical railroad will enable the Metropolitan Company to make up for its losses in trying to force the public to patronize the country, backwoods conveyances that now disgrace the avenue at the rate of about two miles an hour.

REAL ESTATE DEALER.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

EFFECT OF LIMITING DIVIDENDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A communication appears in your last Sunday's issue over the signature of A. C. Adams, headed "Would Limit Dividends," in which the writer suggests a remedy for one of the alleged evils of trusts. The evil referred to is in "restricting the number of employes, and invariably reducing the scale of wages, so that large dividends can be paid." The remedy proposed by Mr. Adams to "regulate the evil action of trusts, and thereby improve the condition of the laboring classes," is to provide by law that "all trusts, stock companies, and joint associations shall not pay dividends on their stock of a higher percentage than what is allowed by law to be charged for money borrowed."

He goes on to say that, if such a law were enacted, "one of the first effects would be that employes of such corporations would be fairly treated, because it would be of no advantage to such concerns to pay those they employ small wages, and constantly reminding them that they could get hundreds to fill their positions at one-half the salary paid." Now, as I look at the question, such a law would be manifestly inequitable, and therefore unjust to stockholders, unless it should also provide that the employes of all "trusts, stock companies, and joint associations" shall not be allowed to receive a "scale of wages" too high to prevent the payment of "dividends on their stock" at a lower percentage "than what is allowed by law to be charged for money borrowed."

It seems to me that with such an amendment to such a law, as Mr. Adams proposes, "one of the first (and one of the last) effects would be that employes of such corporations" would be compelled to recognize the right of the stockholders, as well as themselves, to be "fairly treated," because it would be of no advantage to them to have to submit to lower wages, whenever necessary, to enable "such concerns" to pay dividends that shall be equal to the percentage "allowed by law to be charged for money borrowed." I have no doubt many "such concerns" would be only too willing to have their dividends restricted as proposed by Mr. Adams, provided the employes would be equally willing to have their wages restricted on the same basis.

S. W. H.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

PLIGHT OF BAKER FAMILY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The net result of the various meetings and other methods of collection is $210, now on deposit in this city for Mrs. Baker's benefit. I hold, in addition, $88, the sum of donations sent to me. The disagreement of the parties assuming responsibility for bringing the family North, the consequent public distrust, and the final abandonment of the original purpose, have been made known through the columns of the daily press.

As the result of a consultation with Mrs. Baker and friends, it is proposed to raise a total sum of $1,200 to purchase a small house in the vicinity of Boston.

This extract is from William Lloyd Garrison's letter in THE TIMES Sept. 23. The Bakers referred to are members of the unfortunate family of colored people which was brutally assaulted at Lake City, S. C., several months ago. This assault, like nearly all others upon negroes in the South, was committed by a mob of cowardly wretches whom the negroes, with their strange aptness of expression, have from time immemorial described as "poor white trash." Its appropriateness, when applied to one of this class, is clearly understood, and is never questioned by the respectable, representative element in the South, and it usually sticks, with all its offensive odium, as long as the man lives. As the negro is a believer in the laws of heredity, the son, grandson, and great-grandson, in his eyes, are all "tarred with the same stick." The hatred between this class and the blacks, as your readers presumably know, has always existed since the first days of slavery, and it will exist, no doubt, as long as the two races dwell together.

In consequence, it would be marvelous, among so many millions, if outbreaks and conflicts did not occur. It must be borne in mind, likewise, that simply because a man's skin is black he is not essentially an angel; to the contrary, all statistics prove him to be, whether in the North or in the South, at times a very intractable fiend, and his suppression requires very heroic treatment. It is hardly fair to deride and abuse, without distinction, the whole people of the South because a small proportion of its inhabitants violate the law. If conditions were reversed and every negro in the South should suddenly make his home north of Mason and Dixon's line, knowing well as I do the feeling here, I can safely assert that it would not be long before a race war would ensue compared with which, for a time, Dante's conception of hell would be a gilded paradise.

But, coming back to the letter, I wish to say there is nothing remarkable about it except that it throws a flood of light upon the comic side of a very serious problem. It shows very clearly the Boston character where the Southern negro is concerned. I was in and near Boston the greater part of the Summer, and attended meetings which were frequently held in behalf of the Baker family, which, by the way, is deserving of all that can be done for it. Its troubles were discussed in the churches and public halls, and the newspapers referred to them daily, and hundreds of letters by all sorts of people were published; resolutions by the score were passed inveighing against the present Administration. The Southern people were anathematized and held up to public scorn by speakers, both male and female. Knowing something of their love for the negro, I was anxious to know how it touched their pocketbooks. This letter explains it; for here we have the unpleasant spectacle presented of William Lloyd Garrison appealing to New Yorkers for the pitiful sum of $1,200 with which to buy near Boston a home for Mrs. Baker. After several weeks of hysterical endeavor to do something for this miserable family, which has been brought North and is entirely destitute, only $298 in all has been collected. It is sincerely hoped the Southern residents of New York City will set Boston an example in this matter and raise funds sufficient to buy the Bakers a home and add at least $298 for something to put into it; the negro needs food and raiment as well as a home. I will be glad to contribute to such a fund. It is not a pleasant duty to criticise in this way, only to show that in Boston, as well as in the South, there are folks, composing, happily, but a small portion of the population, whose insufferable tongues, bad manners, and presumptuous conceit deserve for them the severest censure. Benevolence, when applied to the poor and needy, is one of the most sublime virtues, but cant and hypocrisy are equally despicable.

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Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1899.

CUBAN SITUATION COMPLICATED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When one reads in The Manchester Guardian that "the reported appearance of yellow fever at Key West has had a somewhat depressing effect on the market generally," it gives emphasis to what I wrote you lately on the money value to our Southern States that would be added by stamping out the fever in its garden and nursery—Cuba. Those who think that for sentimental reasons we should stand off and let the factions in Cuba fight ad libitum and make a political Santo Domingo in addition to cultivating the yellow fever germ have now another stern reality to face. In round figures, four hundred million dollars of Cuban-Spanish bonds—orphaned!

If the American sentimentalist and the Cuba Libre shouter think that the owners will cast these bonds into the waste basket with a sigh and therewith be content, they know little of human nature. Cuba Libre will find that two or three first class European powers, whose citizens own these bonds, can bring an uncomfortable pressure to bear on her, and unless the United States declare their intention to take a hand à l'outrance, the property owners in Cuba will. Either we are plain people on Seventh Avenue, and we do want no electric railroad, asphalt pavement, and the old wooden, disease-breeding shanties torn down. True, with the improvements under way and those shortly to take place, property on this avenue will show a transformation in value that will enable the city to get back expenditures for asphalt through an increased assessed value of property, and at the same time an electrical railroad will enable the Metropolitan Company to make up for its losses in trying to force the public to patronize the country, backwoods conveyances that now disgrace the avenue at the rate of about two miles an hour.

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EARTHQUAKE KILLED 1,000

Great Destruction of Life and Property Near Smyrna.

2,000 HOUSES DEMOLISHED

Greek Government Receives Information of the Great Disaster at Aidin, in Asia Minor—Many Injured.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Echo to-day says the Greek Government was informed yesterday that the severe shock of earthquake around Smyrna killed 1,000 persons, injured 600, and demolished 2,000 houses and two villages.

A dispatch from Smyrna Sept. 20 said that a disastrous earthquake had occurred that morning at Aidin, a town on the Meander, eighty-one miles southeast of Smyrna.

The chief cities of the Vilayet, or Province, of Aidin are Smyrna, its capital; Manesa and Aidin. The latter place is the residence of a Pasha and the focus of a flourishing trade in grain, carpets, figs, opium, and sponges.

The most destructive earthquake of which there is any knowledge was that of Lisbon. It began Nov. 1, 1775, and was felt all over that part of the earth's surface included between Iceland on the north, Mogador, in Morocco, on the south, Toplitz, in Bohemia, on the east, and the West India Islands. The destruction of life and property occasioned by its shock was very great. The disturbance continued, especially in the vicinity of the Mediterranean, with short intermissions, for several months.

On Nov. 16, 1775, the most violent shock occurred in New England which has been felt since its settlement by the whites. One of the most destructive earthquakes of recent occurrence was that which took place on the Island of Ischia, near Naples, July 28, 1883, by which over 2,000 persons perished. By the earthquake of Mendoza, South America, on March 20, 1861, over 12,000 persons lost their lives. A violent earthquake, most destructive in Charleston, S. C., and vicinity, occurred on the night of Aug. 31, 1886.

DEATH IN THE INDIAN FLOODS.

400 Persons Killed at Darjeeling—Many Drowned on the Plains—Great Havoc at Kurseong.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.—Lieut. Gov. Sir John Woodburn announced to the Council yesterday that 400 persons lost their lives through the floods at Darjeeling, capital of the district of that name, in addition to those drowned on the plains.

Great havoc has been caused at Kurseong. The Margaretchope estate lost 100 acres and the Mealand factory was destroyed. Some coolies were buried in the ruins of the manager's house, which was partly destroyed. The Avongrove estate lost thirty acres and 4,000 tea bushes. The coolie lines were swept away and many persons were killed, but the exact number is not known. A factory was also destroyed at this place.

A huge landslip below St. Mary's Seminary destroyed the railroad bridge and completely blocked the road. A breach thirty yards wide has been made and the rails are hanging in the air. It is thought the break cannot be repaired within thirty days. Telegraphic communication between Calcutta and Darjeeling has been re-established, but railroad traffic beyond Kurseong is not likely to be resumed for a long time. The road is impassable for horses and travelers are only able to journey on foot and with much difficulty.

METHODIST SCHOOLS DESTROYED.

Kneeling in Prayer the Children were Swept to Death.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.—The Methodists whose stations and schools have suffered from the earthquake are American missionaries.

Queen Victoria, on hearing of the disaster, telegraphed her profound sympathy to the bereaved families.

The story of the destruction of the Ida Villa branch of the Calcutta Girls' School is related by Miss Stahl, who saved many of the children. A landslide compelled the occupants to leave the building, and Miss Stahl, guiding the children, commenced a perilous climb, finally gaining the Mall Road. All the time rain was pouring down in torrents, the earth was shaking, and the children were terrified. The blackness of the night, falling boulders, the crashing of trees, and fears of the earthquake finally compelled the party to return to the Ida Villa. Even then Miss Stahl had a struggle with the children, who, fearing the collapse of the house, sought to fly into the night.

Misses Reid and Soundry finally made another attempt and escaped with the children. They were, however, overwhelmed by a landslide. The teachers escaped, but many of the children perished.

In the meanwhile Ida Villa had also been destroyed. Will Burlee, the sole survivor, says that when it was seen that escape was impossible, a Sister made them all kneel in prayer, and while kneeling the house was swept away.

It is estimated that the loss to the tea garden proprietors alone is about $5,000,000.

WELCOME TO GEOGRAPHERS.

Prince von Hohenlohe Gives Banquet to Delegates at Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The seventh International Geographical Congress opened in the Unterhaus here to-day. Prince Albrecht welcomed the delegates in the name of the Emperor, and Prince Hohenlohe delivered the inaugural address. He pointed out the German Empire's interest in geographical research, and alluded to the recent international co-operation in antarctic exploration, which, he said, promoted both science and peaceful intercourse.

Several of the foreign delegates also spoke. The Prince of Monaco described his expedition to East Greenland.

This evening Prince von Hohenlohe gave a banquet to the delegates. Gen. A. W. Greely, the Arctic explorer, was among those present.

The Imperial Chancellor toasted the congress, and Baron von Richthofen, the President, expressed the thanks of the delegates.

The Prince of Monaco, Honorary Vice President of the congress, proposed the health of Emperor William.

At the reception which followed, the Imperial Chancellor read a telegram from the Emperor replying to the message sent his Majesty in the morning. The Emperor wished the congress all success in its beneficent work, and expressed his satisfaction that an international work of peace had brought the congress together in Germany.

COURT-MARTIAL OF JAUDENES.

Put on Trial in Madrid on the Charge of Surrendering Manila.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—The trial by court-martial began to-day of Gen. Jaudenes, who succeeded Gov. Gen. Agustin as Spain's chief representative in the Philippines, after Agustin's precipitate departure, and who subsequently surrendered Manila to the combined forces of Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt.

The testimony of Gens. Noet and Tejeiro was taken.

A VOLUNTEER MAJOR ACCUSED.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Max Schiemaugk, a major of United States Volunteers in the war with Spain, who was arrested here some months ago for obtaining money under false pretenses, was to-day identified by Postal Inspector Wheeler of Washington, and formally charged by him with forging postal orders while residing in the United States.

Arrangements will be made for his extradition.

John Sleeper Clarke Buried.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The remains of John Sleeper Clarke, the American comedian, who died suddenly on Monday at his home, Westbourne House, Surbiton-on-Thames, were interred to-day at Teddington Cemetery. Among the mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Clement Scott, Charles Hawtrey, the staff of the Strand Theatre, and Mr. Clark's two daughters. Many beautiful wreaths were placed upon the coffin.

Three New Plague Cases at Oporto.

OPORTO, Sept. 28.—Three new cases of the bubonic plague and one death from the disease were officially reported to-day.

BRITISH CLAIMS IN SAMOA.

$50,000 Claimed for Property Injured from Rebels and Warships.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The British Commissioner to Samoa, Mr. Eliot, has received from Apia a full report on the claims made by British subjects for damages resulting from the bombardment and the native uprising. The claims aggregate something above $7,000. Of this amount about $6,000 grows out of the depredations of the Mataafa rebels in January and March last, while some £1,000 is for losses resulting from the bombardment of the British-American naval forces and the succeeding operations on land.

There are a large number of separate claims, showing the damage to have been widely distributed. A claim of £240 for the sacking of a residence near Apia and the destruction of a cocoa plantation, gives an idea of the wanton destruction following the native uprising.

The original amount of the claims was double that now submitted to the British Commissioner, as they were first subjected to rigid scrutiny by a British official at Apia.

Besides the schedule of claims, a considerable amount of general information as to the situation in Samoa was brought in the last official mail. There was no evidence of any disorder, however, and no apprehensions expressed as to another native uprising.

Mr. Eliot called at the White House today and had a talk with the President, in the course of which Mr. McKinley expressed his satisfaction with the work of the Samoan Commission. There appears to be no doubt that the American and British authorities are prepared to carry out the plan proposed by the committee for the future Government of Samoa, but it is not so certain that the German Government is prepared to accept the findings of the commission in toto.

Mrs. Langtry's Reminiscences.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Daily Mail says that Mrs. Langtry (Mrs. Hugo Gerald de Bathe) is still writing her reminiscences, which will be published about Christmas.

RULES FOR DISPENSARIES.

Demand for a Representation of Women on Boards and Clearing House for Suspicious Applications.

The Committee on Dispensaries of the State Board of Charities gave a public hearing yesterday in the library of the Charity Organization Society, at which a tentative set of rules for the government of dispensaries was discussed. The committee consists of Dr. Stephen Smith, of this city, Gen Simon W. Rosendale, of Albany, and Dr. Enoch Vine Stoddard, of Rochester, who, however, was absent. Nearly a score of prominent physicians and lay trustees connected with local dispensaries were present at the hearing, and many responded to the invitation to express their opinions upon the proposed rules.

At the last session of the Legislature the law relating to the regulation of dispensaries was amended with the object of correcting certain abuses. The amendment goes into effect Oct. 1, and obliges all dispensaries to take out licenses and be governed in the conduct of their affairs by the rules and regulations prescribed by the State Board of Charities.

The rough draft of rules presented for criticism at the hearing was based upon data obtained from many physicians and laymen, who are engaged in the administration or supervision of dispensaries, and the special committee wished to obtain further suggestions before submitting the rules to the State Board.

Those who took part in the discussion were Mr. Charles C. Savage, President of the Board of Managers of the We Milt Dispensary and Trustee of Roosevelt Hospital; Dr. Frank Van Vleet, Surgeon and Director of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and member of the State Medical Society; D'Alexander Hadden, trustee of the Northeastern Dispensary; Dr. Warren Schoonover, House Physician and Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Northeastern Dispensary; Dr. Frederick Holme Wiggin, President of the New York County Medical Association; Dr. Wickes Washburn, Chairman of the Committee on Charities, State Medical Association; Dr. M. J. O'Brien, Secretary of the State Medical Association; Mr. Edward T. Devine, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society; Dr. F. R. Sturgis, Chairman of the Committee on Charities of the New York Medical League; Dr. J. Hawley Burton Shaw, assistant editor of The Medical News, and Dr. S. F. Hallock.

The first rule provided for a minority representation of women on the managing boards of dispensaries incorporated independently of any other institution. The objection which this rule elicited was the contingency of conflicting with the provisions of some will or charter under which the dispensary might have been established. On the other hand, others argued that this requirement was entirely in accord with an increasingly prevalent sentiment, both here and abroad, that institutions treating women and children should have women members in the supervising body.

The rule which attracted the most attention was the sixth, which seeks to provide a means of sifting out of the vast number of applicants for gratuitous aid those who are able to pay for it. The rule requires that all applicants shall sign a sworn statement of their inability to pay, and that all suspicious cases shall be investigated. The consensus of opinion of those present was that in time there should be established a registration bureau, which should act as a sort of clearing house, wherein should be filed a list of all applications. Doubtful cases would be investigated and their final disposition left to the respective dispensaries which reported them. Two or three of the physicians present thought that the sworn statement would be of little value without the clearing house system, and the investigation of particular cases.

The draft of rules will probably be revised in accordance with the suggestions offered at the hearing, and then be submitted for final action at a meeting of the State Board of Charities, to be held Oct. 12 at Albany.

EARTHQUAKES IN PERU.

A League of Territory Is Sinking—Wide Cracks Appear.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 28.—The inhabitants of Canderave and Poollata, about 150 miles southeast of Arequipa, Peru, have been kept in almost constant alarm since Aug. 15 by seismic disturbances in that district.

In a territory about a league in circumference the crust of the earth is sinking. At many points there are wide cracks, and it is feared that the hill on the side of which Candarave is situated will collapse.

MR. BURNHAM CHARGES LIBEL.

Causes the Arrest of ex-Official of the Mutual Reserve.

The war between officials and ex-officials of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Association, accounts of which have for some days past been made public, culminated yesterday in the arrest of James D. Wells, ex-second vice president of the association. He was arrested in his office at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Frank J. Walgering. The arrest was made upon a warrant issued by Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court at noon yesterday, and the charge is criminal libel.

The complainant is President Burnham of the Mutual Reserve, and he asks $150,000 damages for the alleged libel. Mr. Wells criticised the management, making some charges.

President Burnham indignantly denied all the charges made, and asserted that the Mutual Reserve was never more prosperous than now, and that it is far more than solvent. Notwithstanding his protestations Mr. Wells did not cease his criticism.

Sheriff Dunn allowed Mr. Wells, in custody of two Deputy Sheriffs, to spend the afternoon and evening in search of two men to go on his bond for $7,000. One of the men, under the law, had to have twice that sum in New York State real estate, while the second bondsman had to be a business man. Under Sheriff Mulvaney said he would surely be locked up if he did not get bondsmen before midnight. In that event, he would have to stay in jail until Monday.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS FREE.

No Indictments Found Against Kinter and Saunders in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—The Federal Grand Jury reported to-day in the cases of George H. Kinter, the Christian Science healer, and James C. Saunders, who were charged with causing the death of Rolfe Saunders through failure to employ recognized physicians when the boy was ill of pneumonia.

Kinter and Saunders were held for the Grand Jury by Commissioner Robinson last Spring. The case was under Federal jurisdiction because the alleged neglect occurred on the United States reservation at Fort Porter. The jury failed to find indictments.

Health Notice! Use Platt's Chlorides to disinfect the house drains, water closets, sinks, &c.—Adv.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS

Differences Arise About Measures for National Defense.

MINISTERS TO RESIGN TO-DAY

Gen. Polavieja, Minister of War, Wanted Extraordinary Credit for Frontier Fortifications.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—The Spanish Cabinet will resign to-morrow as the result of irreconcilable differences between ministers regarding proposals for national defence.

This decision was taken at the Cabinet Council to-night. The chief subject under consideration was the scheme of the Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Camilo Polavieja, for an extraordinary credit to be used in increasing and strengthening frontier fortifications.

The Minister of Finance, Señor Villaverde, was unable to agree with the suggestions of Gen. Polavieja, and a Ministerial crisis followed.

The Premier, Señor Don Francisco Silvela, will therefore go to-morrow to San Sebastian to place the resignation of the entire Cabinet in the hands of the Queen Regent.

The Silvela Ministry, which was constituted on March 3, 1899, was made up as follows: President of the Council—Señor Don Francisco Silvela; Minister of Foreign Affairs—Marquis Tidal; Minister of Justice—Señor Duran; Minister of Finance—Señor Villaverde; Minister of Interior—Señor Dato; Minister of War—Gen. Polavieja; Minister of Marine—Admiral Gomes Imas; Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works—Señor Cardenas.

GOODWIN'S AMERICAN SEASON.

George J. Appleton Returns Here to Arrange the Tour—To Play "The Cowboy and the Lady."

George J. Appleton, who has the direction of N. C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott's tour in the United States, returned to New York yesterday, after an absence lasting all Summer. He comes here at this time to attend to the preliminary details in connection with Mr. Goodwin's and Miss Elliott's appearance next month. Mr. Appleton stated yesterday that the entire company, which has been filling one of the most successful engagements ever attempted by Mr. Goodwin in London, will return to this country, sailing from Southampton Oct. 14, and opening the season in Cincinnati Oct. 30 in Clyde Fitch's play, "The Cowboy and the Lady."

"Notwithstanding," said Mr. Appleton, "that this production was not as successful as anticipated with the English theatre-going public, Mr. Goodwin proposes to make it the leading play of his repertoire the entire American season. Mr. Goodwin believes that the play failed to prove popular in England because the public could not understand the Western humor in the piece and the small idea they possess of Western civilisation in this country." Mr. Goodwin's company will remain the same as appeared at the Knickerbocker Theatre last season in "Nathan Hale."

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

De Pachmann and Sembrich Well Received by a Large Audience.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 28.—There were immense audiences and all the expected enthusiasm at the Festival Concert to-day. De Pachmann was the central figure this afternoon. He played Chopin's F minor concerto in his former style, with that extraordinary delicacy and a deliberate lack of anything approaching force. Not once was there a chord or passage that could be regarded as fortissimo, and Mr. Kneisel, who conducted, subordinated the orchestra beautifully to the pianist's conception.

It is a strong tribute to De Pachmann's genius that his mannerisms, which are as pronounced as ever, do not militate against the profound impression made by his artistic playing. His reading of the concerto and of the encore pieces was exquisite and beautiful. De Pachmann's work stands out as the most perfect and lovely feature of the festival thus far.

The first movement from Frederick S. Converse's symphony in D, conducted by the composer, was so interesting as to cause regret that the rest of the work was not given.

Miss Evangeline Florence made her second appearance at the festival in two songs, one by Lehmann of Persian Garden fame, and another by Venzano. The first was fairly interesting. MacDowell's first suite closed the programme.

In the evening Sembrich won the traditional triumph. She revived old affections with "Casta Diva" from "Norma," and also sang selections from "Lohengrin."

Williams, Miles, Mrs. Bloodgood, and F. Fraucçon Davies also had numbers. They were all successful in arousing the audience, which is ever in impressionable mood on Thursday evening. The festival will close to-morrow with a symphony concert in the afternoon and "The Damnation of Faust" in the evening.

LILLIAN RUSSELL'S APPEAL.

Asks that Mr. Lederer's Suit Against Her Be Transferred.

Lillian Russell applied to Supreme Court Justice Garretson in Brooklyn yesterday in Manager George W. Lederer's action against her for $15,000 damages for alleged breach of contract to change the place of trial from Kings County to New York County. The defendant is sued as "Lillian Russell, also known as Mrs. Harry or Lillian Braham, also known as Mrs. John or Lillian Chatterton, also known as Signora Perugini, also known as Nellie Leonard."

Mr. Lederer says that Miss Russell is a veteran in the theatrical business, has remarkable abilities, and is a great artistic acquisition to any manager. He says that in February, 1899, he entered into a contract with her to appear under his management at various theatres between Feb. 1 and May 20, 1899. The defendant's answer is a general denial. Miss Russell said Manager Lederer lived in Manhattan, but the latter's lawyer denied it, saying Mr. Lederer lived with his wife at 110 Brooklyn Avenue, and had never lived in New York County. Decision was reserved.

SIDNEY DREW A BANKRUPT.

The Actor Owes $15,817, Chiefly to Hotel Managers and Actors.

Sidney Drew, who lives at 55 West Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $15,817 and no assets, except clothing, $300, which is exempt. Most of the liabilities were contracted from 1892 to 1894, when he had a company on the road. He owes $5,390 to twenty-two actors for services, $2,407 for board and lodging for himself and others to thirteen hotel keepers in this city, Boston, Washington, Atlanta, Nashville, Cincinnati, Denver, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco; $2,400 to five concerns for printing, $1,606 to seven persons for borrowed money, $1,353 for merchandise, $300 for royalties, $203 for storage, $200 for costumes, $402 for photographs, $250 for bicycles, $400 for clothing, $100 for flowers, and $500 premium for life insurance.

Mr. Drew is liable as an indorser on a draft of McKee Rankin for $200. Among the actors to whom he is indebted for services are Charles Erin Verner, $1,200; Eben Plympton, $250; Owen Fawcett, $150; Donald Harold, $300; Mary Harold, $300; Charles B. Hanford, $300; Henry Traitler, $300, and William Morris, $300. The largest creditor is the Chicago National Bank of Chicago—$1,500 on an assigned claim for printing done for Mr. Drew by the Empire Show Print Company of Chicago.

AMBERG'S GERMAN PLAYERS.

The Rosemann Company in a Historical Play by Wildenbruch.

The Holy Roman Emperor Heinrich IV. has always been a popular German hero because he fought for German rights against both feudal lords and the power of the Papacy. Ernst von Wildenbruch dramatized the principal incidents of his career in his "Koenig Heinrich," and this long play was chosen by Gustav Amberg to begin his new season at the Germania Theatre, on Eighth Street, last night. The actors were the members of the Rosemann

DAN DALY LEAVES THE CASINO.

Comedian Refuses to Appear on the Stage with Miss Kelly.

Dan Daly, who has been prominently identified with Casino productions for the past five years, has severed his connection with the company presenting "The Rounders" at this house, and his rôle of the Duke de Paty du Clam is now being played in a creditable manner by Harry Davenport, who was the Marquis de Baccarat. The latter rôle was taken by Edward Tyler, who sang and acted the character in a much improved way.

Manager George W. Lederer was very reticent regarding the difficulty with Mr. Daly. However, he consented to say that Miss Mabel Gilman, who plays the part of Stella Giltedge, sent word to him on Tuesday night that she was too ill to appear at the matinée, and asked that her understudy, Miss Eva Kelly, play the part. To this request Mr. Daly, for some unaccountable reason, took an exception, and at the last moment, or shortly before the performance was to begin, sent word that he absolutely refused to appear with the understudy and walked out of the theatre, saying his own understudy could do a little work.

"This objection on Mr. Daly's part was made during my absence from the theatre," said Mr. Lederer, "and upon hearing of his actions I immediately sent word that he could make his retirement permanent."

Mr. Lederer was most emphatic in saying yesterday that when the time arrived that the members of his company wished to conduct his affairs he would quit the business.

MISS LOFTUS CANCELS A CONTRACT.

Gives Up All Idea of Playing Roxane with the Mansfield Company.

A. M. Palmer, as the representative of Richard Mansfield, and Miss Cissie Loftus, met yesterday afternoon by appointment at the office of ex-Judge Dittenhoefer. The contract entered into by both parties on Sept. 15, calling for Miss Loftus's appearance in the rôle of Roxane in the forthcoming production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" next Monday night in Boston was cancelled, owing to the continued ill-health of Miss Loftus, which prevented her from rehearsing with the Mansfield company, and her utter inability to fill the rôle.

Mr. Palmer, anticipating Miss Loftus's failure to appear with the company, opened negotiations with Miss Katherine Grey, which resulted in Mr. Mansfield securing her to play the leading female rôle for the coming season, a part she is thoroughly familiar with, having assumed it the greater part of last season.

Miss Loftus's future plans are somewhat unsettled, and not until she has thoroughly recovered from her severe attack of grip, which has almost bereft her of her voice, will she make any effort to secure a contract calling for her appearance elsewhere.

ACCIDENTS TO STAGE FOLK.

Miss Fenton Broke an Arm; Louis Nethersole Fell from a Horse.

Yesterday was a day memorable for accidents to members of the theatrical profession. Mabel Fenton, the wife of Charles Ross, of the Weber & Fields stock company, and an ex-member of this organization, while superintending an excavation on the Ross-Fenton farm, at North Asbury Park, fell and broke her left arm. She was trying to get out of the way of a carriage. Miss Fenton was carried into her home and a physician called in.

Louis Nethersole, a brother of Olga Nethersole, who came to this country in advance of his sister to attend some of the details in connection with her coming tour, while riding a horse yesterday, fell from the animal and badly injured his left knee cap, which will probably compel him to remain in bed for some time.

VICTOR HERBERT'S NEW OPERA.

Now Putting the Finishing Touches on "The Viceroy."

Victor Herbert is engaged in putting the finishing touches to his new opera, which he is writing for the Bostonians, to be known as "The Viceroy," the book of which is being completed by Harry B. Smith.

The entire opera will be delivered to the Bostonians within the next week, when they will begin immediate rehearsals for its production, which will take place early in November while the company is on tour. The opera will subsequently be brought into New York in a most complete condition.

Performances to Start Earlier.

Owing to the length of "Die Meistersinger," the management of the Castle Square Opera Company has decided to begin the evening performances at the American Theatre at 7:45 sharp, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons the curtain will be raised at 1:45.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It is not often that New York society finds itself with a double holiday on its hands at this time of the year, and nearing the middle period of the Autumn or suburban season. The Dewey celebration and the cup races, which have brought every well-known man and woman who could possibly arrange it to town from Newport, Lenox, and other Autumn resorts, and which will deplete the country clubs from this morning until Saturday night, have disarranged many plans of hosts and hostesses, and have had a marked effect upon the Autumn season both at Lenox and Newport.

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All society interest centres now in the naval parade and illumination of to-day and to-night and the great land parade of to-morrow afternoon, and the talk at the clubs and in the fashionable restaurants and elsewhere where people meet is all of this or that party, in this or that stand, window, or house, and as to how they can best witness the celebration. The largest and gayest parties will be taken out to the naval parade on Col. Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal, Mr. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, Mr. Harry Walters's Narada, Mr. Frederick Benedict's Vergana, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's Valliant, Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin, Mr. John P. Duncan's Kanawha, Mr. Harrison B. Moore's Marietta, Mr. John Nicholas Brown's Ballymena, Mr. Widener's Josephine, and Mr. J. Lawson Johnson's Whyte Ladye. There will be numerous parties given also by people owning houses on Riverside Avenue, from which a view of the river can be obtained, while dainty luncheons will be spread, and even suppers in down-town offices, from which a view of the North River and the bay can be enjoyed. It would be a vain attempt to publish the names of those who will make up these many social parties to see to-day's great naval parade and illuminations afloat and on shore. The Social Register would have to be reprinted here if this attempt were made, with the omission only of the names of those men, women, and children abroad or in mourning, or who have died since the last number of The Register was published.

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For to-morrow's parade every available window in every house along the line of march will be filled with sightseers, while box parties on the numerous stands will be countless in number. The largest parties of to-morrow to view the land parade will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, who have taken the entire second floor of the little building at the junction of Fifth Avenue and Broadway, and by Mrs. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, whose large houses on lower Fifth Avenue and Washington Square will be filled with guests. The Fifth Avenue clubs, with the exception of the Democratic and Reform, will not permit any guests on their stands, so that women will be barred from seeing the parade to-morrow from these vantage points. The club stands are about the handsomest on the avenue, and the decorations of the Union League, New York, and Calumet clubs in particular are the most effective on the avenue.

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There will be a decided reaction after the close of Saturday afternoon's parade, but there will be no social exodus to the suburbs until Sunday morning, as those members of the gay world who come to town from Tuxedo, Hempstead, Cedarhurst, and the other suburbs fear the crowded trains and boats, and will stay in town Saturday night. With the excitement of the two Dewey days over, there will come after Sunday's rest a preliminary one over the gay races and then another week of lively rest and excitement.

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Among those booked to sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm for Gibraltar and Naples to-morrow are Prof. W. Humphries, James T. Dubois, United States Consul General at St. Gall; Mr. and Mrs. George P. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cheney, Jr., and Irving B. Walker. The Campania, due to-morrow from Liverpool, will bring among other passengers Lord Charles Beresford and Lady Beresford, Sir James Pender and Lady Pender, Gen. John Gill of Baltimore, J. Sergeant Cram and Mrs. Cram, and C. J. Garland; and the New York will bring Sir Horace Tozer and Mrs. Tozer, and Count and Countess Pourtales. The Teutonic, which arrived yesterday, had on her passenger list, among other names, those of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, and Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, G. G. Haven, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Newhouse, and Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart.

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The news of the death of Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., at Lenox, on Wednesday night, although not unexpected, for it was known that he was very ill, was received with great sorrow and regret in the clubs and in many a household. Col. Chauncey, who was a bachelor of forty-three, had been so well and widely known in New York club, militia, and social life for so many years that he was one of the most familiar figures in town. His tall, well-built frame, fine color, and open and sunny countenance, which gave him the sobriquet of "Handsome Harry Chauncey," were probably known to many New Yorkers who were not personally acquainted with him. He was educated abroad, but returned to New York in 1878, when only twenty-two years old, and had resided here ever since. His mother, who died last year, was Miss Howland, and he was connected through both his father and mother with several prominent families. Although in business in Wall Street for some years as a broker, he never succeeded well there, not caring for the life, and for the past nine years devoted himself to his work in the militia and to the Revolutionary societies, and particularly the Military Order of the War of 1812, of which he was Secretary. He was a member of the Union and Republicans' Clubs and the St. Nicholas Society. His excellent war record has already been published in THE TIMES. His illness and death were undoubtedly due to exposure at Chickamauga, where he was on duty with his regiment, the Eighth New York Volunteers, during the Summer of 1898, and until he was forced to leave on account of ill-health. The death of Col. Chauncey, who was one of those rarely kind and genial natures which are really missed in those walks of life in which he figured, strikes a sad note in the gay chorus of these holidays.

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Among returning New Yorkers due here to-morrow are Mr. and Mrs. William H. Taller, who went abroad in June last, on account of Mr. Taller's health, which is much improved, and Mrs. Wesley Watson, formerly Miss Eliza Watson, and sister of Mrs. Taller. Mrs. Watson will probably remain here until January, and will be joined by Mr. Watson on Nov. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Taller are also due to-morrow. They went abroad in July. Mr. and Mrs. Taller recently spent a week at Ostend, over which they are very enthusiastic. Among other Americans whom they met in Paris were Mr. and Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Ferderick Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Aymar, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. Henry D. Brookman, Mrs. Philip Bradford Niles, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Jules A. Montant, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget is having quite a gay time abroad, going from country house to country house in Scotland. This next month she will visit the Duke and Duchess of Fife at their place near Balmoral. She will be a member of a large party which will include a number of royalties. Mrs. Paget will return to London in November and give again her little series of dinners which have become part of the Autumn season in town. She has now a daughter who is nearly grown and about whom there is talk of a début next Spring. This Miss Paget is very tall and extremely English in appearance.

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Mrs. Ronalds was one of those who were mentioned as being present some three weeks ago at the Doncaster races. Mrs. Ronalds has since gone on her pilgrimage of country house visits. The famous Sunday afternoons will therefore not be begun until the middle of October. Mrs. Ritchie, her daughter, has also been in Scotland.

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Few persons know that Joseph Smith is dead. Smith was the famous doorkeeper of the United States Hotel at Saratoga. He was a character in his way and a man of vast information and anecdote. Some of his experiences he put in a book which was called "Across the Threshold," and which had some very original views of life as seen from the point of view of a head bell boy and porter. Smith was more than this. He was a species of old-time functionary, something akin to the "boots" in an English inn, and again to a master of ceremonies. His recollections, when published, embraced much matter concerning the Vanderbilts and Lorillards and other old frequenters of the United States. He was a colored man, but very literate, and had but few characteristics of his race.

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Bernardsville is having a series of polo games in which the Lakewood four and the Rockaway Club's team have been contesting. It has brought to this Autumn resort quite a number of fashionable people who are interested in the games. Among the riders have been Albert Francke, Rene La Montagne, George J. Gould, and E. J. Collier. To-morrow there will be meets of the hounds at both Meadowbrook and Southampton. The Mineola Fair is still quite the centre of attraction for many on Long Island in that vicinity.

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The season at many of the Long Island South Shore resorts has closed and the first very cool weather brought quite a rush to the city. From Easthampton there was such a rush of passengers to the express trains that two sections had to be made up and fifty-one families alone left Bay Shore. The artistic colony at Easthampton gathered at the funeral services of Mrs. Thomas Moran, the wife of the artist. The services were held at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, and among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Miss Julia Chadwick, Mrs. Harriman, and Mr. and Mrs. Warren G. Smith. Miss Ruth Moran, a daughter, has been seriously ill, but is now convalescent.

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The great American house party at the Bradley Martins has come to an end. Mr. and Mrs. Choate have returned to London and the William Waldorf Astors have gone to another Scotch castle, to wind up at the Duchess of Buccleugh's in October. Lord and Lady Craven remain, and have been among those interested in the pony races at Inverness, and are also going around to the various "meetings."

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 28.—Potter Palmer's illness which developed on Monday and prevented him from attending the wedding of his niece, Miss Julia Grant, was but slight, as was stated at the time, as he was able to go out again to-day and seemed quite well. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer expect to end their Newport season about Oct. 13. If the weather grows unexpectedly cool they will leave Newport before that date.

Henry Walters took a party to New York to-day on his yacht Narada for the Dewey naval parade. His guests are Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Miss Elsie French, and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield go to New York to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. H. L. Emmett, and Mr. and Mrs. William Gammell closed their cottages to-day.

Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell and Mrs. William Grosvenor entertained at dinner to-night.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Lily Oelrichs, have gone to New York to witness the Dewey celebration.

Next Sunday's Times

Get The New York Times next Sunday. Price Three Cents. Strictly a newspaper. Order in advance to be sure of getting it. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Richard Carroll.

Richard Carroll, formerly General Manager of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, was found dead in his room at the Munro Hotel, in Seventh Street, Cincinnati, yesterday morning by one of the attendants. Dr. Grimes was called in and made an examination, but found that Mr. Carroll had evidently been dead for some time. He had been apparently in good health, though he had been receiving medical treatment for some slight indisposition for the past week.

Mr. Carroll had been a well-known figure in railroad circles for a score of years. He was born in Ireland in 1847, but came to America at an early age. He commenced his railroad career as a freight brakeman on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad in August, 1865. He subsequently became a conductor on the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and Iron Mountain Railroads, and then went to Louisville, where he secured a position as conductor on the Louisville and Nashville.

He went to Cincinnati in December, 1881, and was appointed trainmaster of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. He was later made General Superintendent of the Queen and Crescent system, and then General Manager, which position he held until October, 1896. In February, 1897, he became Vice President and General Manager of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which he resigned about five months ago, since which time he had been living quietly in Cincinnati. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Dr. Francis A. Thomas.

Dr. Francis A. Thomas died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital from concussion of the brain. He was struck by a Lexington Avenue cable car while crossing the thoroughfare at Eighty-fifth Street last Tuesday. Dr. Thomas was seventy-three years old. He had been for over forty years a prominent physician in the Nineteenth Ward. He was appointed house physician and surgeon on Blackwell's Island in 1854, and served one year. In 1868 he was appointed Police Surgeon, holding the office for ten years. Dr. Thomas was born in Lewis County, N. Y. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in the class of '53. He was a prominent Republican, and was one of the founders of the Sons of Freedom, organised during the civil war, which afterward was merged into the Union League Club. He was a candidate for Congress in 1888 on the Republican ticket against Fernando Wood, and was defeated by a narrow margin. The contest excited considerable interest at the time on account of the evidence brought forward after the election that Mr. Wood had been illegally elected. It was shortly after this campaign that Dr. Thomas was made Police Surgeon. He also served as Councilman in 1866-7. Dr. Thomas is survived by his widow and a stepson. His residence was at 73 East Eighty-fifth Street.

John B. Harris.

John B. Harris died of pneumonia at Twilight Park, in the Catskill Mountains, on Tuesday last. He was born at Port de Grave, Newfoundland, on Nov. 28, 1817, and came to the United States about 1850. He was associated first with T. B. Coddington & Co., iron merchants in this city, and afterward with William H. Popham & Co., wholesale dealers in lard. Mr. Harris was prominent in Masonic circles, and was a member of high standing in Nassau and Joppa Lodges, Clinton Commandery, the Brooklyn Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, the Brooklyn Council, the Scottish Rite, and Kismet Temple, Mystic Shrine. In all except Kismet Temple he was the oldest living commanding officer. He was an earnest Methodist and a stanch Republican. He had voted for every Republican candidate for President from John C. Frémont to William McKinley. The funeral services will take place on Sunday from his residence, 90 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. He leaves one son and one daughter, both unmarried.

J. M. Ballentine.

J. M. Ballentine, a former State Senator of Idaho, and widely known throughout the West as a cattle raiser and miner, died last Friday at Stanley Basin, a mining camp in the Sawtooth Mountains, seventy-five miles from Boise, and not reached by railroad or telegraph. It is supposed

COLUMBIA IN DRY DOCK

First Vessel Not a Warship to Occupy the Navy Yard Berth.

FINE LINES CAUSE CONFIDENCE

Yachtsmen Think Her Build Warrants the Belief that Her Bulkier Rival Cannot Outsail Her.

The Cup defender Columbia was floated successfully into the big graving dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning, and it is of interest to note that it is the first time within the recollection of any of the officials at the yard that a craft other than a warship or Government vessel has been docked there. The Columbia was towed down by her tender St. Michaels, and at 8 o'clock the pontoon at the outer end of the dock was swung out, making way for the yacht.

At the time the yacht was floated over the keel blocks there was a depth of twenty-six feet, and as soon as she was warped in place, the pumps were started and the water began to lower. Before she struck the keel blocks, a diver was sent down to see that everything was right below the surface. The craft was lowered until she rested on the blocks, at 11:52, in nineteen feet ten inches of water.

The pumps were continued until 2 o'clock, at which hour the dock was empty, and the pride of the New York Yacht Club was viewed by scores of yachtsmen who had obtained passes into the yard. The bronze plates had corroded somewhat, and her under body was more foul than that of the Shamrock. The color of the plates of the fin appeared a bright green, which was at first supposed to be paint. The crew, however, soon removed the corrosion with wire brushes, and the natural color of the Tobin bronze showed through. It will require a hard burnishing, however, to erase all traces of corrosion.

CONTRAST BETWEEN THE BOATS.

The contrast between the lines of the Columbia and her formidable rival is marked, and the consensus of opinion was that the finer lines of the home craft would keep the cup safely against the more powerful but bulky challenger. A few, however, among them a prominent officer of the New York Yacht Club, said that the Shamrock appeared to be a dangerous customer, and one that was especially to be feared in reaching.

A comparison between the fins of the two boats show that the Columbia's thickest and deepest part is well forward and directly under the centre of effort, while on the Shamrock the bulk of the lead is amidships. The fin of the Columbia is cut away forward, and her lead is nearly seven feet shorter than that of the Irish boat.

Among the prominent yachtsmen who saw the Columbia during the day were John Hyslop, the official measurer of the club; William Gardiner, naval architect; Capt. Phil Elsworth, C. Oliver Iselin, Herbert C. Leeds, Capt. Woodbury Kane, and J. V. S. Oddie. The yacht will remain in dock until Monday morning, when she will be measured at 8 o'clock by Mr. Hyslop in the still waters inside the gate. Mr. Hyslop will then journey down to Erie Basin and put his tape on the Shamrock.

While the principal attraction from a yachtsman's point of view was the docking of the Columbia, several hundred persons went to Red Hook to get a glimpse of the Shamrock. A staging had been built around her, and the crew spent the day in burnishing the plating until it shone. Every particle of sea scum was removed with steel wool brushes, and a dark muddy substance which was afterward washed off with clean water. To-day an electric burnisher will be run over her sides, and another coat of green paint applied to her topsides.

Electric lights have been arranged so that the crew can work all the time, being divided into two watches. Designer Fife will have general charge of the work, but Capts. Hogarth and Wringe will attend to the details. Mr. Fife said yesterday that the yacht would race the first day under the same canvas she has worn during the past week. The steel mast and boom, aluminium gaff, and wooden bowsprit and topmast will also be used. After being measured the Shamrock will be towed to her old mooring inside Sandy Hook where she will remain each night until the series of races is completed.

VIEWS OF ENGLISHMEN.

J. Lawson Johnson, who arrived yesterday on the Teutonic, and who will be the guest of Sir Thomas Lipton during the cup races, when asked for his opinion as to the relative merits of the Columbia and Shamrock, said:

"Well, I believe you have a pretty good boat in Columbia, if all we have heard of her is true, but I feel confident that Shamrock is able to do a trifle more than hold her own.

"As a matter of fact, I have seen the place in the Royal Ulster Clubhouse where that cup is going to rest," he concluded, laughingly, as he stepped into his launch and was transferred to his steam yacht Whyte Ladye, which was lying in the stream near the White Star pier.

Charles Russell, who also arrived on the Teutonic, went with David Barrie at once to the Erin, anchored off Bay Ridge. He said:

"I want the Shamrock to win, but, apart from the Shamrock being my friend's boat, I believe it is best for the sport that the cup should go back. A dozen or more boats will be built for the purpose of trying to get it back, and thousands of Americans will cross the ocean to see the races for it. Then, when they see our beautiful country, who knows but they will want to stop there? I tell you Sir Thomas's appearance at this time has smoothed away many a cobweb, and to-day England and America are closer together than ever through his action. More than that, we intend to keep it so."

William Gibson, one of Sir Thomas's warmest friends, gave a dinner on Wednesday night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to a number of friends. Sir Thomas was ably represented by David Barrie, who responded happily to the toast, "Sir Thomas and his boat."

"This challenge," said Mr. Barrie, "is like the hands of two great nations stretching across the sea and drawing each closer to the other."

Among the guests present were Prince Leopold de Croy Soire, Prince Reginald de Croy Soire, and Messrs. R. J. Gibson, James Rowan, A. G. McVey, Edward Bokkus, Charles Hands, R. E. Yuille, J. Hedderwick, Dr. F. Reid Mackay, John Young, John Fearon, Thomas Ferguson J. L. Lyons, Capt. J. C. Summers, Stinson Jarvis, Charles A. Bray, W. W. Ross, and Joseph Lawrence.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME ISSUED.

At the New York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, issued the following official programme, with other important details of the races:

The start will be made from Sandy Hook Lightship at as near 11 A. M. as will be practicable, the preparatory signal being given fifteen minutes in advance.

But always with the understanding that should the direction of the wind prevent leaving the course from the lightship, the starting line will be shifted to the nearest available point, and that in this case the preparatory signal will be given about half an hour before the time set for starting from the lightship, with a warning signal five minutes before the starting signal.

COURSES.—No. 1, (Letter C)—From the starting line, to and around a mark fifteen miles to windward, or leeward, and return, leaving the mark on the starboard hand. No. 2, (Letter D)—From the starting line, ten miles to and around a second mark, and ten miles to the finish line, leaving the marks on the outside of the triangle, to port or starboard, according as the vessels are sent around.

Starting and finish lines will be between a point on the committee boat indicated by a white flag, and the mainmast of the lightship, or other stakeboat if the start is shifted from the lightship. These lines will be at right angles with the outward and home courses, respectively.

Compass Courses (magnetic) will be set before the preparatory signal is given.

Turning marks will be white floats carrying a red ball with horizontal white stripe. The position of each mark will be indicated by a two-masted tug lying about 100 yards beyond. The tugs will carry a red ball at each masthead, and will swing a red ball from the triatic stay. Should a mark be wrecked, its place will be taken by its marking tug, which will display a red flag with diagonal white stripe in addition to the other indications, and in turning the tug the directions for the mark will govern.

STARTING SIGNALS.—Preparatory—A gun will be fired, the "Blue Peter" set, and a red ball hoisted. Start—Fifteen minutes later, a gun will be fired, and the ball will drop. Handicap time—Two minutes later, a gun will be fired, and the "Blue Peter" hauled down.

Should a signal gun miss fire, a prolonged blast of the whistle will be given. At the finish, a short blast will be given as each vessel crosses the line.

SPECIAL SIGNALS.—C. Assent. D. Negative. P. Preparatory. *Recall. Display of private signal. G. Do you assent to postponing race until later in the day? H. Do you assent to calling race off for the day? J. Race postponed for the day. K. Race postponed until later in the day. N. Need assistance on account of fire. S. Ready to sail. S. The start will be shifted from the lightship. T. Accident. Should either vessel meet with serious accident prior to the preparatory signal, she will display Letter T, and shall have sufficient time to repair before being required to start, or should such accident occur during the race, she shall have time to repair before the next race is started.

Preliminary.—Should the start be materially postponed, (fifteen minutes or over,) a preliminary signal will be made by the discharge of a gun and the display of the yacht ensign fifteen minutes prior to the preparatory signal.

Night.—After dark, the marking tugs, and at the finish line the committee boat (and the stake-boat, if the start has been shifted from the L. S.,) will show four red lights, horizontally; the guide vessel will show four white lights in a similar manner—and the marks will hang two white lights, vertically. Fog.—At three-minute intervals, the marking tugs will give five short whistle-blasts, with 2-second intervals between the second and third, and the fourth and fifth; and, if the start has been shifted from the L. S., at the finish-line the committee boat will strike five strokes upon the bell.

The races shall be sailed on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, until completed, commencing on Tuesday, Oct. 3. The Racing Rules, time allowances, and system of measurement of the New York Yacht Club shall govern. Best three out of five races, each thirty nautical miles in length, over ocean courses outside of headlands, and with a time limit of 5½ hours; the first, third, and fifth races being fifteen miles to windward, or leeward, and return, and the second and fourth being around an equilateral triangle, ten miles to a leg. In every case the outward course shall be laid to windward, if possible, and from Sandy Hook Lightship. If a race has not been started by 1:30 P. M., the committee may postpone it for the day; and no race shall be started after 3 P. M. The committee may postpone the start in case of accident, or if the course cannot be laid from the lightship, as already stated; if in their opinion the space around the starting line is not sufficiently clear; in case of fog; and if both vessels assent to a postponement, in which case the time of starting will be fixed by the committee.—From the Mutual Agreement.

The committee boat will display the committee flag, and at the finish of each race she will also display a red ball. The courses will be laid by Lieut. Commander H. H. Hosley, United States Navy, (New York Yacht Club.) The guide vessel will be under command of Lieut. R. T. Mulligan, United States Navy, (New York Yacht Club.) On starting she will display two speed-cones, and when half-way down the course will mast-head a third. When stationary, the cones will be reversed. Should it be necessary to move the starting line from the lightship, the emergency tug will act as stake boat at the start and finish, and, like the committee boat, will display a red ball.

Instructions with regard to the maneuvering area and the methods adopted for preventing interference with the competing vessels, will be announced later.

S. NICHOLSON KANE,
CHESTER GRISWOLD,
IRVING GRINNELL,
Regatta Committee.

In addition to the above the following clause on the subject of crowding by steamers that may change the venue of the races to Newport, and a special agreement between Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Iselin, was given out during the evening.

On the subject of overcrowding by steamers, th joint committees agreed upon the following: In case either contestant shall complain to the Committee on Challenge that his vessel has been interfered with by excursion steamers or other vessels in any race, the committee will take the complaint into consideration, and if it finds it well founded, will seek a conference with the committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club with a view of arranging for the sailing of subsequent races.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN SIR THOMAS J. LIPTON AND MR. C. OLIVER ISELIN.
Sept. 27, 1899.

"Inasmuch as we are of the opinion that the America's Cup Races are no less a test of the strength of construction of the competing vessels than of their sailing qualities, and it is deemed advisable to avoid the embarrassment in which a vessel finds herself when called upon to decide whether to withdraw from a race upon the occurrence of an accident disabling her competitor, it is agreed that in the races between the Shamrock and the Columbia each yacht shall stand by the consequences of any accident happening to her, and that the uninjured vessel shall sail out the race."

YACHT RACE RULES FIXED.

Capt. Evans's Plan to Free the Course Is Officially Approved—Violators Lose Licenses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has approved the following rules and regulations for the government and orderly management of all water craft upon the occasion of the coming international yacht races. The rules were submitted by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, with the approval of Capt. R. D. Evans, United States Navy, the officer in charge of the patrol fleet:

"Rule 1. Observe carefully the movements of the patrol vessels, and carry out promptly and cheerfully the instructions received from them.

"Rule 2. A clear space of half a mile about the starting line will be maintained until the race has been started. To accomplish this the vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service will be formed in column extending from the vicinity of the starting line to the left in a direction four points from the wind. The torpedo boat flotilla will form a similar line, four points to the right of the direction of the wind. The two lines of patrol vessels will thus form a right angle. All vessels, except the judges' boats must be kept outside of the patrol lines. The space inclosed in the right angle thus formed will be reserved for the competing yachts.

"Rule 3. If, after crossing the line the competing yachts stand on the port tack the torpedo boats will form column and stand on a course parallel with them. All vessels outside of the torpedo boats will take the same course. The revenue cutters will form line and head the same course as the competing yachts. All passenger vessels outside of this line will head in the same direction, and be careful to keep astern of the line of patrol vessels. The entire fleet of vessels will thus be heading the same course with the yachts, and will be entirely clear of them. When the yachts tack all patrol vessels will at once change course, and steer the course taken by them. Passenger vessels will do the same. The torpedo boats will find themselves in line in this case and the revenue cutters in column.

CLEAR MILE ASTERN.

"Rule 4.—When the competing yachts turn the stakeboat for the run in all patrol vessels will head for the vicinity of the finishing point. The revenue cutters in column, inverted order, will head for a point half a mile to the right of the starting boat. The torpedo boats, in similar formation, will head for a point half a mile to the left of the starting point; thus a clear space one mile wide will be maintained astern of and to the windward of the competing yachts.

"Rule 5.—All passenger vessels will be careful not to cross astern of the competing yachts on the run in, but will remain on the outside of the line of patrol vessels and avoid crowding about the finish line.

"Rule 6.—If the race be to leeward and return, the patrol vessels will form two parallel lines, one mile apart. Torpedo boats to the right and revenue cutters to the left, and in this formation head the course followed by the competing yachts. Passenger vessels must keep outside of these lines and observe Rule 5. Until reaching the turn buoy Rule 4 will apply. When the yachts turn the mark and start on the beat back Rule 3 will be observed.

"Rule 7.—Should the wind shift during any of the races, patrol vessels will immediately indicate the line to be formed, as in the rules above laid down, and passenger vessels must keep outside of these lines with as little delay as may be consistent with safety.

SIGNAL TO THE SPECTATORS.

"All seafaring men will understand the difficulties in the way of keeping a triangular course clear, and it is hoped that the public will be patient with rules which must from the necessities of the case bar them from following the entire course. The fact that the competing yachts will be faster on the second leg of the course, with their sheets eased, than a majority of the vessels carrying passengers, renders it impossible to allow these vessels to follow the entire course. Therefore the following rule becomes imperative, and must be carefully observed:

"Rule 8.—When the competing yachts reach a point on the first leg of the course, to be determined by the officer in charge of the patrol fleet, the guard flags will be lowered to half mast and the steam whistles blown on all patrol boats. When this signal is made all vessels carrying passengers will run at full speed for a position to leeward of the last leg of the course and as near the second stakeboat as may be without approaching it nearer than half a mile.

"The patrol boats will in this case establish a single line, revenue cutters in the lead, to leeward of the line on which the competing yachts will run in, and all passenger vessels must find themselves to leeward of this patrol line before the yachts turn the second stakeboat. On the run in, all vessels must be careful not to cross the sailing line of the competing yachts, either ahead or astern of them, but to keep to leeward of the patrol line until the race is finished.

FINES FOR VIOLATIONS.

"Rule 9.—A blank cartridge fired from any one of the patrol boats will indicate that some vessel is persistently violating some rule. Prompt attention to the second gun signal will obviate the necessity of sending the offender back to New York in charge of an officer of the Revenue Cutter Service and the revocation of the license of the master.

"All patrol boats will display the guard flag—white, with red diagonal cross.

"All masters and owners of water craft of all descriptions are hereby warned that any violations of the foregoing will be under penalties for violation of the navigation laws of the United States, to wit: Fine and forfeiture of license."

In his instructions to Capt. Robley D. Evans, who will have direction of the revenue cutters and other vessels assigned to police duty in connection with the races, Assistant Secretary Spaulding says:

"You are advised that all arrests for violation of the navigation laws must be at once reported to the Collector of Customs at New York, in order that the penalty for such violation may at once be enforced. For example, a vessel violating the law on the first day of the race will be reported immediately, in order that action against the offending party may be taken before the second race shall be sailed."

YALE'S ENTERING CLASS LARGE.

Increase Specially Noticeable in Academic and Scientific Departments.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—Yale University began its one hundred and ninety-ninth academic year this morning. From present indications there will be an increase in the entering classes of both the academic and the scientific departments, as also in the law school. The other departments will apparently hold their own.

A leading professor said this morning that the slight decrease which has manifested itself for a few years has apparently ceased, and that the entering classes are growing in every department.

YALE REGATTA ON OCT. 14.

New Pair-Oar Boats Ordered for Crew's Light Practice.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—Capt. Allen of the university crew has appointed Saturday, Oct. 14, for the annual Fall regatta, and will call out all the class crews and the scrub crews which rowed last year, the 'Varsity eight, and two crews of freshmen.

The candidates for the freshmen squad will be ordered out next Saturday, and will be put in charge of the 'Varsity crew men.

Capt. Allen said to-day that he would not require the 'Varsity crew to work this Fall. He will, however, take the men out as individuals in pair-oar work. Several new pair-oar boats have been ordered for this light practice.

OTIS RODGERS YALE'S COACH.

He Will Take Full Control of the Football Eleven's Work.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—Manager Rockefeller, this morning, announced, officially that Yale's head football coach for this season will be ex-Capt. James Otis Rodgers, '98. He is now here and has been in full control of the work of the candidates for several days.

Mr. Rodgers, who is at present studying in the Harvard Law School, will be unable to spend all his time in New Haven. He will, however, be here as much of the time as possible. The plan is to have ex-Capt. Fred Murphy, '97, who is studying in Harvard Medical School, assist Mr. Rodgers, coming to New Haven when the head coach is compelled to be in Cambridge.

Walter Camp will also devote as much of his time as possible to the work of the football eleven. The final decision and the entire responsibility of the work will be with head coach Rodgers, however.

The appointment gives very general satisfaction at Yale, and Mr. Rodgers was heartily cheered this morning on the campus in recognition of his appointment.

HARVARD'S PRACTICE GOES ON.

Football Squad Is Getting Into Shape for the First Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 28.—By means of careful yet vigorous training, the Harvard football squad is at last getting into shape for the first game with Williams on Saturday. Not only was the practice today freer from fumbling than before, but also it was fierce and full of snap in the case of every man.

There is some doubt as to how the line will play Saturday. Burnett played centre on the squad to-day, and seems well able to take care of Sargent. The tackles on the first eleven, Swain and Eaton, both need strengthening, and have the fault of playing too high. Baldwin, a freshman, who comes from Exeter, was tried at quarter-back to-day, but as he was not used to the Harvard way of snapping the ball back, he was erratic in passing.

Parker, who distinguished himself in the Pennsylvania game two years ago, was tried at left half-back, Kendall going to right half and Warren playing with the substitutes. Kendall seemed to play a better game on the whole, while Parker made some brilliant runs, until he received a temporary injury and was replaced by Sawin, who played a strong game and seemed worthy of a place on the eleven.

Haughton Will Coach Cornell Kickers.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Capt. Starbuck of the Cornell football team announced this afternoon that Percy Haughton, Harvard, '98, would succeed W. H. Bannard as coach of the Cornell football team. He will be assisted at intervals by Coach Lewis of the Cambridge eleven, though the charge of the team will be in the hands of the Captain and a graduate committee of coaches.

PRINCETON'S TENNIS TOURNEY.

Little Defeats Alexander in the Championship Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 28.—To-day's playing completed the University tennis tournament, held to choose the men who will represent Princeton in the intercollegiates. Alexander, '02, by winning the regular college tournament yesterday, was entitled to play Little, '01, last year's champion. The result was a victory for Little, who is again entitled to the honor of college champion. However, both Little and Alexander will be sent to represent the University in the intercollegiate singles.

In the finals in doubles Little, '01, and Alexander, '02, won from Hill, '00, and Pitcairn, '01, after a close and interesting struggle, so that the same men will represent Princeton in the doubles as in singles. The scores:

Little beat Alexander, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.
Little and Alexander beat Hill and Pitcairn, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

HARVARD'S YEAR OPENS.

The Lower Class Rush Is Due to Occur Next Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The academic year at Harvard opened to-day with a freshman class of 486. The aggregate increase of first-year students, whether regulars or specials, in the college or in the Scientific School cannot be known at present; but the small increase of regular freshmen augurs one proportionately as large in the other departments of first-year undergraduate work.

One report had it that more than half of the last year's freshmen were "plucked." This must be greatly exaggerated, but there is authority for the statement that about one hundred sophomores were dropped on account of failures last June.

It seems that even the Faculty may have come to the conclusion that the rush on the first Monday night of the year serves a good purpose, for the general meeting of the freshman class, called in former years on the afternoon of the first Monday, at which some one of the professors usually advises the freshmen to "deport themselves with a quiet dignity," has been postponed to Tuesday.

The two lower classes will doubtless observe this, one of the last of the old traditions, in an impressive way next Monday evening.

Julia Morrison Indicted for Murder.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 28.—Miss Julia Morrison, the actress, was indicted to-day by the Grand Jury for the murder of Frank Leiden, or Leidenheimer, of the "Plaster of Paris" company, at the Opera House in this city, Sept. 22. The case was set for hearing Oct. 3.

A Snowstorm in Michigan.

BESSEMER, Mich., Sept. 28.—A terrible wind and snow storm is prevailing. Several inches of snow have already fallen.

Holobus Beats Satin Slipper in the Parkville Handicap.

A. N. B. FOUR LENGTHS BEHIND

The Other Winners Were Belle of Lexington, Bendoran, Jefferson, Pins, and Reynolds.

The Parkville Handicap for three-year-olds, at six furlongs, was the stake feature of a good card at Gravesend yesterday. It furnished an excellent race and a sensational finish. A. N. B. was made favorite, with Satin Slipper a strong second choice and Heliobas also was well played. The field was sent off in the first break to a good start, and Satin Slipper and Heliobas rushed out to make the running. They ran like a team to the head of the stretch, when Satin Slipper took the lead, and at the last sixteenth looked like a sure winner. Maher kept hard at work, however, on Heliobas, and the colt, responding to his vigorous ride, got up in time to win by a short head in 1:13 2-5, one of the fastest races of the meeting.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Belle of Lexington, 105 pounds, (Colina,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won by three lengths; Star Chime, 103, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second, by one length; Oneck Queen, 111, (Maher,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Laureates, Maidstone, Andrias, Lanza, Belle of Orleans, Beautiful, Lady Massey, and Marion Lynch also ran.

SECOND RACE.—About six furlongs. Bendoran, 140 pounds, (Sims,) 11 to 5 and even, won by two lengths; McKeekin, 102, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by one and a half lengths; Isidor, 103, (Taral,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:11. Lambent, Ben Hadad, Jinks, and Roysterer also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Jefferson, 98 pounds, (Brien,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by one and a half lengths; Our Nellie, 93, (R. Lewis,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head; Maximo Gomez, 106, (O'Leary,) 6 to 5 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Dan Rice, Hurricane, Merry Prince, Sweet Caporal, and Forget Not also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Parkville Handicap, six furlongs. Heliobas, 105 pounds, (Maher,) 10 to 5 and even, won by a head; Satin Slipper, 105, (Odom,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by four lengths; A. N. B., 110, (Bullman,) 8 to 5 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:13 2-5. Lady Lindsey and Hardy Pardee also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Pins, 113 pounds, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by three lengths; Desperado, 116, (Maher,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 10, second by half a length; Waterhouse, 113, (O'Leary,) 7 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:51 3-5. Dr. Fitzsimmons, Lady Harriett, and Keep Time also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—About six furlongs. Reynolds, 113 pounds, (Jenkins,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won by three lengths; His Excellency, 114, (O'Leary,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head; Allaire, 90, (Brien,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, third. Time—1:11 3-5. Kitchener, Vesuvian, Herbert, Wax Taper, and Ceylon also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Abuse	110	Ben Lodi	102
Ben Hadad	110	Miss Marion	102
Tinge	108	Tinkler	98
Mechanus	108	Bouchon	94
Tabouret	108	Dollie Weithoff	94
Rinaldo	108		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About six furlongs.

Judge Wardell	110	Rinaldo	97
Mechanus	108	Peace	97
The Pride	108	Tanis	97
Dave S.	108	Midlight	91
The Star of Bethlehem	108	Bouchon	90
Florence Clarke	106	Clarobe	87

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Peep o' Day	126	Colonel Roosevelt	97
Muskadine	109	Standing	93
Matanza	107	Federalist	85
Dutch Skater	103		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. About six furlongs.

Lieutenant Gibson	112	Yellow Tail	112
His Royal Highness	112	Kilmarnock	112
Reynolds	112	Prince of Melbourne	112
Pupil	112	Sadduces	109

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

St. Clair	112	Lindula	85
Belle of Troy	98	Federal	84
Dan Rice	92	Klondyke Queen	84
Sir Hubert	87		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Bold Knight	108	Prestidigitator	103
Mynheer	108	Erwin	95
Shoreham	108	Ross Clark	95
King Bramble	108	Jucoma	95
Kamara	105	Little Breeches	93
Precursor	103	Boundless	90

LOUISVILLE HARNESS RACES.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

Klatawa Stake, for three-year-olds, pacers; value, $1,000.
Riley B., blk. c., by Happy Riley, (Ervin)...1 1
Plumaline, b. f., (Chandler).....2 2
Vendeventer, blk. c., (Kirby).....2 3
Time—2:17½; 2:17¾.

2:14 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $1,000; first half. Improvidence, b. m., by Prodigal, (Titer).....1 1
Iris O., b. m., (Carvey).....4 2
Guy ch. s., (Curtis).....3 6
Dainty Daffo, blk. m., (Baldwin).....2 4
Herr Bell, b. m., (Rosmiro).....6 3
Pilot Evans, b. g., (Hart).....5 5
Time—2:12; 2:18.

2:14 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $1,000; second half. Edna Cook, b. m., by Alcantara, (Collins)....1 1
Glory, ch. g., (Catcomb).....2 2
Medium Wood, br. g., (Hudson).....3 5
Russellwood, b. s., (Garvey).....4 3
Carrie Shields, ch. m., (Deryder).....5 4
Fleetwood, ch. s., (Brownbridge).....7 6
Black Robert, blk. s., (Chandler).....6 dr
Time—2:12½; 2:12.

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Afamada, 104 pounds, (J. Walsh,) 7 to 10, won; Sorrow, 98, (McClusky,) 4 to 1, second; Brown Prince, 99, (Stuart,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Good Hope, Watossa, and San Augustin also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. I Don't Know, 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, won; Monrovia, 109, (Snider,) 4 to 1, second; Chihuahua, 109, (Buchanan,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01¼. Shellac, Major Cook, Billy A., and Clarando also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Futurity course; two-year-olds; selling. Princess Zelka, 103 pounds, (J. Ward,) 2 to 1, won; Ned Dennis, 107, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, second; Bamboulia, 108, (Mounce,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:12¼. Devereaux and Expedient also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Rosinante, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 5 won; Lost Girl, 107, (Ruiz,) 4 to 1, second; Morinel, 107, (Louiller,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Lode Star also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Recreation, 110 pounds, (Thorpe,) even, won; Opponent, 104, (W. Narvaez,) 3 to 2, second; Manzanilla, 104, (Mounce,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Negligence, Mike Rice, Yule, and Socialist also ran.

Sir Walter Back in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 28.—H. K. Knapp's great race horse Sir Walter arrived here to-day, and was taken to Beaumont Farm. Sir Walter was shipped in the Spring in the hope of racing during the Summer and Fall, but took sick and had to be retired. He will hardly attempt to race in the future. On the same car was the three-year-old filly Ornamental, owned by Arthur White of New York, four head for Hamburg Farm from the Madden string, and others.

Sloan Wins Twice for Lord Beresford.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—At the third day's racing of the Newmarket first October meeting to-day a selling plate of 200 sovereigns was won by Lord William Beresford's Violence, ridden by "Tod" Sloan. Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Hendersyde, with "Skeets" Martin up, was unplaced. Five horses ran the last mile and a half of the Cesarewitch course. The Double Trial Plate of 200 sovereigns for two-year-olds was won by Lord William Beresford's Pedometer, ridden by Sloan. Martin finished next on Vae Victis. Full of Luck was third.

Cyclists' Convention at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The first State convention in the interest of side paths ever held in this country was opened at the session rooms in the new Osborn House this morning. A two days' discussion will follow on questions interesting to cyclists. A committee was appointed to codify amendments to the side path laws, and it will report to-morrow.

Mrs. Bellows a Golf Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Sept. 28.—A women's handicap tournament was held on the links of the Oakland Golf Club to-day. The winner of the event was Mrs. E. W. Bellows, who won the silver cup presented by James A. MacDonald. Mrs. Bellows's net score was 45.

New Yorks Win in Philadelphia by Seymour's Effective Pitching.

BALTIMORE DEFEATS BROOKLYN

The Leaders Played an Indifferent Fielding Game, While the Baltimores Ran Bases Cleverly.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	92	41	.692
Philadelphia	86	53	.624
Boston	84	53	.613
Baltimore	80	56	.588
St. Louis	69	62	.527
Cincinnati	70	64	.543
Chicago	71	68	.511
Pittsburg	70	72	.493
Louisville	62	72	.463
New York	56	80	.412
Washington	43	89	.355
Cleveland	20	126	.137

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 3.
Baltimore, 7; Brooklyn, 5.
Pittsburg, 7; Cincinnati, 5.
St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 2.
Washington, 8; Boston, 8.

Games To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
Washington in Boston.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Louisville.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Seymour today gave ten bases on balls, and struck out eleven batters. He was unsteady at times, but when he did locate the plate the Philadelphias could not hit him. Prince Ranjitsinhji and several of his English cricketers witnessed the game. Darkness stopped the play at the end of the eighth inning. Attendance, 2,878. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, 1f.	1	1	1	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	0	3	0	0
O'Brien, 3b.	1	2	0	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	6	1	0	Delehanty, lf.	0	1	1	1	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0	Chiles, 1b.	0	0	4	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0	Lauder, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Warner, c.	1	0	11	0	0	Cross, ss.	0	1	1	3	0
Fleming, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	McFar'd, c.	1	0	4	6	2
Woodruff, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Dolan, 2b.	0	1	3	0	4
Seymour, p.	0	1	0	5	0	Platt, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						*Lajoie	0	1	0	0	0
Total	6	7	24	8	0	Total	3	4	24	10	6

*Batted for Platt in eighth inning.

New York	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6—9
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—3

Stolen bases—O'Brien, Davis, Doyle, Wilson, Delehanty, Lauder. Two-base hit—Doyle. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 10; off Platt, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Warner. Struck out—By Seymour, 11; by Platt, 3. Wild pitch—Seymour. Left on bases—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Snyder.

BROOKLYNS LOSE IN BALTIMORE.

The Home Team Won Through Clever Base Running.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—Baltimore won from Brooklyn to-day by daring base running. Neither Howell nor Dunn was batted hard. Attendance, 1,647. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	2	0	1	2	1	Kelley, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Holmes, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Demont, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	Jennin's, 1b.	0	1	10	1	1
Brodie, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Anders'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	1
Keister, ss.	2	1	3	2	1	Daley, 2b.	0	0	5	4	0
Sheck'rd, rf.	2	2	4	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	0	2	2	0
Lacha'e, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0	Casey, 3b.	1	0	0	1	2
Robinson, c.	0	0	6	0	1	Farrell, c.	0	1	2	2	0
Howell, p.	0	1	0	3	0	Dunn, p.	1	0	0	4	0
						*Jones	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	6	24	10	3	Total	5	6	24	14	4

*Batted for Dunn in the eighth.

Baltimore	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	—7
Brooklyn	0	0

TO AMEND THE TAX LAWS

Joint Committee of the Legislature Organizes Here.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IS LUKEWARM

Expects Reform to Come Through Tax Commission Rather Than from This Investigation.

The Joint Committee on Taxation created by the Legislature at its last session to search for and report upon needed amendments to the tax laws of the State met yesterday in this city and, after organizing, adjourned to meet again on Monday, Oct. 9, when the real work of the investigation will be begun.

There are seven members of the committee—Senators Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego, Frank Wayland Higgins of Cattaraugus, and Thomas Francis Grady of New York; Assemblymen Jotham P. Allds of Chenango, Edward L. Collier of Kings, Richard Murphy of Montgomery, and George M. Palmer of Schoharie. All these were present yesterday when the session began at noon in the rooms of the City Court, General Term. Senator Stranahan was promptly chosen Chairman, Harry Jaquillard of Brooklyn Sergeant at Arms, P. S. Murphy of Gloversville stenographer, and H. C. Lammert assistant stenographer. Mr. Jaquillard is the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, Mr. Murphy is stenographer to the Senate Committee on Taxation, and Mr. Lammert is the Assembly's official stenographer.

After some discussion it was decided to leave the selection of counsel to the Chairman. J. Newton Fiero, who is acting as counsel to the State Tax Board, was at the meeting, and it is possible that he may be selected to serve the committee in the same capacity.

In an informal talk as to the date of the next meeting, Senator Stranahan urged the necessity of the committee's getting down to work as soon as possible, calling attention to the fact that its report must be made to the Legislature not later than Jan. 15. Senator Stranahan said that, in his view, the work of the committee would consist more in consultation among themselves and the consideration of plans and suggestions than in the taking of voluminous testimony. There had been so much of this sort of testimony taken in the past, he said, that it would be hard to get anything new on the subject now. He did not think, therefore, that there would be need of many public hearings. There was no dissent from this view.

It finally was decided to take a recess until Oct. 9, with the understanding that a definite course of procedure will be adopted at that time. It was evident that the members of the committee were much at sea as to just how they are to conduct their investigation. Nothing was said during the meeting about the franchise tax, though it is understood that that subject will receive the committee's attention.

Gov. Roosevelt, it is understood, does not expect any very substantial results from the work of this committee. Before the Franchise Tax act was passed the Governor looked to a legislative committee as the best answer that could be given to the crying demand for tax reform. After the franchise tax scheme was made law, however, the Governor concluded that the State Tax Commission could be depended on to do better work in revising the tax laws than a committee of politicians without any expert knowledge of the subject. His idea now is to increase the powers, responsibilities, and emoluments of the State Tax Commissioners, and it is an open secret that he does not look with any special interest on the proceedings of the present joint committee.

MR. McKINLEY'S WESTERN TRIP

May Have Important Results on His Philippine Policy—Likely to Outline His Plans in Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—President McKinley's trip through several States, which is to begin next week, will have a considerable influence on politics, and perhaps on history. It is now just a year since the President last put himself in touch with the people in this way. A journey through several States is his favorite method of ascertaining public opinion for his own guidance, and his coming trip will undoubtedly be of considerable assistance to him in this way. Aside from that, however, it will do much toward arousing the enthusiasm of his supporters. Some of the members of his Cabinet will make speeches, and the President himself will have something to say.

It is certain that the Philippine war will figure prominently in these speeches, and it is not unlikely that the American policy may be outlined for popular approval, and in that way the trip become historic. There is a possibility that Admiral Dewey may be of the party. He has been invited by the Mayor and citizens of Chicago to attend the ceremonies there on Oct. 9. The President is going, and if Dewey accepts the invitation he may go with the President. An invitation from the President to the Admiral to form one of the party is seriously talked of here as a possibility.

HERKIMER ELECTS DELEGATES.

They Will Attend Fifth District Judicial Convention Oct. 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—Herkimer County today elected delegates to the Fifth District Judicial Convention, which assembles in Utica Oct. 3. The place to be filled is that of Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of fourteen years, beginning Jan. 1, 1900, Justice Hardin's term expiring with the calendar year. As Justice Hardin is from Herkimer County, it was conceded by most of the counties in the district that if Herkimer County went into the convention united her candidate would receive the nomination. Herkimer had several candidates, three of whom remained to the end—that is, until the caucuses on Tuesday had selected their delegates to to-day's convention.

At the outset of the contest two of the candidates sustained personal injuries while scouring for delegates. The result of the contests was: A. B. Steele of Herkimer, 37; A. M. Mills of Little Falls, 19; Mr. Sheldon of Little Falls, 7; Mr. Palmer of Winfield, 3. Besides the five delegates from Herkimer, the convention will be made up of Onondaga, 14; Jefferson, 8; Lewis, 4; Oneida, 11; Oswego, 6. It is understood that Oneida, Onondaga, and perhaps Oswego will present candidates.

NOMINATED TO SUCCEED REED.

Democrats and Republicans Name Men for the Vacant Seat.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 28.—Amos L. Allen was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Maine District, in convention here to-day. In his speech of acceptance he came out squarely in favor of supporting the President in the prosecution of the war in the Philippines. The nominee was formerly private secretary to Thomas B. Reed.

The Democrats nominated Luther F. McKinney of Bridgton to oppose Allen for the seat made vacant by the resignation of Thomas B. Reed.

NOMINATIONS FOR ALDERMEN.

Lively Contests Occur in the Brooklyn Republican Conventions.

Republican Aldermanic conventions were held last evening in the twenty-one districts of Brooklyn. The Eighth District convention was adjourned until Oct. 5, and the Fourteenth to Oct. 6. Nominations in the other districts were as follows: First, Robert F. Downing; Second, Thomas Le Strange; Third, C. H. Weller; Fourth, William R. C. Delano; Fifth, Peter Holler; Sixth, John Diemer; Seventh, Frederick Lundy; Ninth, Thomas F. McNamara; Tenth, John G. McMicken; Eleventh, Francis F. Williams; Twelfth, Ernest A. Seebeck, Jr.; Thirteenth, Hector McNeil; Fifteenth, Alfred J. Schoenberg; Sixteenth, William Wentz; Seventeenth, John Wirth; Eighteenth, James H. McInnes; Nineteenth, Charles Newlans; Twentieth, Alexander McKee, and Twenty-first, Charles Alt.

In nearly all the districts there were lively contests. In the First Col. John F. Burleigh failed to secure a renomination. In the Fourth District there were no less than five candidates, all from one ward, the Seventh. In the Fifth District there were six candidates. As the latter seven were pretty certain of the prize, but after a hot fight Peter Holler was nominated. In the Sixth District Alderman John Diemer was renominated. Alderman Hector McNeil in the Thirteenth District and Alderman William Wentz in the Sixteenth District were renominated. In the Seventeenth District John Wirth, Walter B. Atterbury's candidate, was nominated. In the Eighteenth District Alderman James H. McInnes was renominated.

BURNS LOSES IN PRIMARIES.

Result of the Election in Yonkers and Harrison.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Republican primaries here to-night put an end to the hopes of ex-State Senator James L. Burns to control the Republican organization in Westchester County. To control the County Committee and the County Convention Mr. Burns made the fight of his life. The anti-Burns men fought back with equal force, and with more effect, for in this city to-night the Burns men were swamped. Out of forty-one delegates to the County Convention thirty-two went to the anti-Burns men. There will be a contest in one ward, where an error of a hyphen is claimed by the Burns men to invalidate the ticket of their opponents. The town of Harrison held primaries to-night, and there also the Burns men were defeated.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CONTROL OF THE NEW HAVEN.

It Is Believed by Many that the Road Will Pass Into the Hands of the Vanderbilts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 28.—Stockholders of the New Haven Road in this city are discussing with great interest the rumor that has been in circulation here this week that a determined attempt was to be made at the next annual meeting of the stockholders, Oct. 12, to stampede the election of stockholders and elect a majority of the new board to favor the interests of the New York Central. This, it is said here, has been planned for some time, and the New York Central men have been quietly sounding Connecticut and Boston stockholders in order to bring it about.

Of the nineteen Directors of the road ten must be Connecticut men according to the law of the State, or a majority in any case, and it is being whispered here that the majority of the new board will be in favor of the New York road. If this is to be so the new Connecticut members will appear only as "dummies." With a favorable majority in the board it is said that the first step that would be taken by the New York men would be a proposition for the lease of the road and all its branches to the New York Central under some such agreement as is now being effected with the Boston and Albany.

The rumor to this effect has of late gained considerable credence in this city among even the best informed and among those heartily in sympathy with the present management and opposed to any outside interference. Some change in the relations of the New Haven Road and the New York Central has been prophesied for some time, but it has not been known just how far the plans of the New York men for the absorption had proceeded.

Those who do ntt believe that any sweeping change is likely say that John M. Hall, the present Vice President, is as good as elected already, and that if he succeeds Mr. Clark there need be no fear that any change in the situation is imminent. On the other hand, it is said that the chances of Judge Hall's taking the chair are in the balance, and that it will be a struggle between the two factions in the road to determine it.

Those who support the statement that the Vanderbilts will step into the breach in the road and elect their own man claim that the Vanderbilt family, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Rockefeller have lately bought into the New Haven, and now hold sufficient stock themselves and among their supporters to force the issue when they care to do so.

The trouble with the Boston and Albany lease seems to some in this city to point to the lease of the New Haven instead, and with New Haven, the Boston and Maine. Should this coalition take place it is claimed that Lucius Tuttle, of the Boston and Maine, would be the man for the place, at the head of the New England tributaries of the Central, until further absorption could be made. The interest taken here in the situation is intense, and it is safe to say that a great protest would be made should the Central people attempt to lease the road.

CHICAGO STREET CAR RUMOR.

Transfer of Yerkes Lines May End in an Appeal to Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 28.—Interest in street railway circles to-day centred about a report that the transfer of the Yerkes street car lines to the Chicago Union Traction Company might result in an appeal to the courts.

The report is that the traction company is considering a claim to several outlying surface lines, supposed to be the property of the Consolidated Traction Company, on the ground that they were bought and built with the earnings of the original lines, and as such belonged to them.

An official of the old West Side company, who has long been associated with Yerkes, scoffed at the proposition of the new traction company appealing to the courts for the possession of the lines that are still owned by the Yerkes interest. He asserted that to his knowledge not a dollar from the old West Side company was put into the construction or purchase of the Suburban feeders.

WESTERN ROADS AT WAR.

Rates from Chicago to Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—A battle royal is on among the roads west of Chicago over passenger business. A few days ago the Rock Island, Santa Fé, Burlington and Alton announced that they would cut the Chicago-Kansas City rate from $12.50 to $10 and the Omaha rate to the same figure. Then the Alton cut off $1.50, and this was met by all the other lines, and the rate to Omaha went down to $8.50.

To-day the Rock Island decided to invade the Northwest by announcing a cut of $4 in the fare from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, reducing this rate to $7.50. This was also promptly met by all competing lines.

Passenger agents who have been through many rate wars believe there will be a $4 rate from this city to principal Missouri River points and $4 to St. Paul and Minneapolis before peace is declared.

THE PITTSBURG AND GULF BOYCOTT.

Court Orders Roads to Return to South Atlantic Port Rate.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—At the conclusion of the argument before Judge Amos M. Thayer of the United States Circuit Court to-day in the injunction suit brought by the receivers of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad against the railroads entering Kansas City to enjoin the alleged boycott against the road named, Judge Thayer stated that in his opinion the receivers of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad should not have attempted to make differentials, and he would order them to go back to the South Atlantic port rate, provided that rate was not put above the scale in effect March 6, 1899.

The matter of making permanent the injunction against the Missouri Pacific and others was taken under advisement.

Frank Hagerman, attorney for the receivers, stated at the conclusion of the opinion that it was a victory for the competing lines, and that he now looked for the boycott to be raised. This would make the court's injunction unnecessary, and it may be dissolved with the consent of the plaintiff.

Negotiating for Marconi's System.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 28.—It is announced here that the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland are negotiating with Signor Marconi with a view to the establishment of wireless telegraphy stations on the Newfoundland Coast. The Canadian Government is also discussing with Marconi the possibility of establishing communication with Sable Island by means of wireless telegraphy. A sum of money was appropriated a year ago for a telegraph cable to that island, but that plan is deferred.

ELECTRIC HITS TROLLEY CAR

Collision at Parkville Kills Two and Injures Three Persons.

WARNING SIGNALS OF NO USE

Green Motorman Pays No Attention to Orders to Stop—Four Men Under Arrest.

A freight train of the Long Island Railroad ran down and wrecked Open Trolley Car 427 of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at Foster and Gravesend Avenues, Parkville, yesterday morning. There were twelve persons in the trolley car at the time of the collision. The motorman was John Tammany of 1,414 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, and the conductor was Thomas Burns of 96 Wyckoff Street. Two persons were killed and three were injured.

The trolley road is over the old Culver steam road line from Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, to Coney Island. There is a steep grade from Ninth Avenue nearly to Parkville. Just north of Parkville is the Long Island Railroad crossing. Since the trolley was introduced on this road there have been many narrow escapes from accidents.

Tammany was a green motorman. He seems to have been unaware of the Long Island Railroad crossing, and after the car had left Ninth Avenue for Coney Island he kept it going at a lively rate. The twelve passengers were men, women, and children. In the front part of the car sat William Clemens, thirty-eight years old, of 229 Sackett Street. Beside him sat a boy, about fourteen years of age, whose name or residence could not be ascertained.

The steam railroad has a flagman stationed at the crossing. There is also a signal tower, which was occupied at the time of the accident by William Burns. Motorman Tammany did not lessen the speed of his car as he neared the crossing, nor did he apparently notice the signal to stop, which the signal-tower man says he gave.

On the Long Island Road's track an engine was going at a good speed toward Bay Ridge. It was drawing ten freight cars. The engineer of the freight train was John Carroll of 132 East Fourth Street, Long Island City, and the conductor was Timothy Murphy. Engineer Carroll says that he gave the usual signal when his train was some distance from the crossing. The motorman did not hear it, or, if he did hear it, paid no heed. The engineer saw the signals changed, announcing that the crossing was clear for his train, and warning the trolley car to stop. He therefore put on a little extra steam and the freight train dashed on.

The trolley car kept on, too. The engine struck it in the forward part, smashed the front platform, and the first three seats, and wrecked the car completely. Some of the passengers saw in time that a collision was inevitable, and they escaped injury by jumping. Clemens, who was employed by Pinkertons' Detective Agency at the race tracks, had no chance to jump. The force of the collision threw him against a trolley pole and his head was crushed between the pole and the side of the trolley car. The unknown boy was killed instantly.

In answer to alarms ambulances arrived from the Norwegian and Seney Hospitals, and persons living in the neighborhood of the accident rendered what aid they could to the victims. The following was then found to be a list of the dead and injured:

DEAD.

CLEMENS, WILLIAM, thirty-eight years old, of 229 Sackett Street.

UNKNOWN BOY, fourteen years old.

INJURED.

BEDELL, CHARLES, fifty-three years old, of 80 Bond Street, Brooklyn; right leg fractured.

BRESHM, RICHARD, 736 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; contusion of the right leg and thigh.

TAMMANY, JOHN, forty-two years old, of 1,414 Bergen Street; fracture of the ribs and other internal injuries.

The dead were taken to an undertaker's. Motorman Tammany is in the Kings County Hospital and is under arrest. The police also arrested trolley Conductor Thomas Burns and Engineer Carroll and Conductor Timothy Murphy of the freight train. They will be arraigned on a charge of homicide in the Grand Street Police Court to-day.

Another boy passenger, whose name could not be ascertained, narrowly escaped death or serious injury. The force of the collision threw him right in front of the locomotive, but fortunately he landed on the cowcatcher, to which he managed to cling until the train was stopped. He suffered from shock, but was otherwise uninjured.

TWO HURT BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Charles Hoof and William Wunsck Hurled from a Wagon.

Charles Hoof, a peddler, living at 150 Conselyea Street, Brooklyn, and William Wunsck, fifteen years old, of 104 Graham Avenue, were seriously injured last evening when they were thrown from a wagon which was run down by a Crosstown trolley car. The accident happened at North Ninth Street and Driggs Avenue.

Hoof, who was driving, attempted to cross Driggs Avenue in front of the car. The wagon was wrecked and the horse was severely injured. Hoof, who was the most seriously injured, was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital.

Freight Train Kills Two in Vermont.

FAIRHAVEN, Vt., Sept. 28.—Charles Woodbury, seventeen years of age, and John McGinley, forty, were struck and killed by a fast west-bound freight on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, this afternoon. Both lived in Castleton, Vt., and were driving in a buggy over a grade crossing at the time. The horse was killed.

EGGS VERY DEAR IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The retail price of eggs has advanced to 20 cents a dozen. Indications are that prices will go still higher. Wholesale dealers are charging 16½ cents a dozen.

The small country receipts forced retailers to begin drawing on the cold storage supply about a month earlier than usual. There are now 700,000 cases of eggs stored in Chicago, more than ever before, and their owners will make handsome profits.

TO SUE NEW YORK BROKERS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 28.—The City Council this evening instructed City Solicitor Conrad to make a final effort to have C. H. White & Co., the brokers of New York to whom were awarded the $24,000 in city 4 per cent. bonds at a premium of nearly $20,000, take the bonds, and if they fail to do so, Mr. Conrad was directed to enter suit against them.

The Finance Committee reported that they had been unable to get the brokers to pay for the bonds. The committee learned that one objection was that the bonds were registered and not coupon bonds as the brokers supposed, and in another letter the brokers intimated that the bonds might not be legal. This was the opinion of their New York attorney, but Mr. Conrad says the New York lawyer had examined an old Delaware law and not the recent provisions. White & Co. several days ago informed the officials that one of their representatives might be here to fix the matter up, but he has failed to appear.

Fatal Gas Explosion in Indiana.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 28.—An explosion of gas occurred at the pumping station of the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company at Greentown to-day in which Ulysses Brannen and William Johnson were fatally injured, and John Petty, John Davis, and Ira Chism were seriously hurt. The explosion tore up the ground for rods, and houses in the vicinity were badly shaken.

Elevated Road Engineer Fatally Hurt.

Jordan Anderson, forty-one years old, of 243 Willis Avenue, an engineer employed on the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad, was struck by a locomotive near the Rector Street Station yesterday while he was getting a drink of water. His skull was fractured. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died last night without regaining consciousness.

Lake Steamer Runs Aground.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28.—The Lehigh Valley Transportation Company's liner E. P. Wilbur went aground late to-night on Bar Point. Nothing is known of the damage she has sustained. Wrecking tugs have gone to her assistance.

TEXAS KILL AND LOOT.

Cowboys Lose Their Lives in Defending Their Ranch Property.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Ortiz, State of Sonora, Mexico, says that a band of about 200 Yaqui Indians, which is making its rendezvous near the Tetacombate, attacked the Benuit ranch, near that place.

After a fight with a force of about fifty Mexican cowboys, in which several of the latter were killed, the Indians burned all of the ranch buildings and drove off several hundred head of cattle and horses into the mountains.

Benuit had been on friendly terms with the Yaquis for many years, but is alleged to have furnished Gen. Torres's Mexican troops with food supplies recently. His family was in Guaymas when the attack on the ranch was made.

THE FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

Plan of Enforcement Will Be Submitted to Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—The meeting of the State Tax Commissioners to-day to receive the plan prepared by its special counsel, Judge J. Newton Fiero, for the proper enforcement of the new franchise tax law, which takes effect Oct. 1, took the form of a conference, in which Attorney General Davis participated.

The blanks prepared for the transmission to the corporations were gone over for final revision. The plan as outlined and the blanks will not be made public until final conference with Gov. Roosevelt, to whom both plan and blanks will be submitted. The date when these matters will be made public is dependent upon the conference with the Governor, the time for which is not yet fixed, and which cannot be held until the close of the Dewey celebration.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Capt. Larsen, Copenhagen; Capt. J. M. W. Collins, United States Navy.

BUCKINGHAM—E. H. Lounsbury and staff, Connecticut, and ex-Senator George B. Sloan, Oswego.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. Henry May, Washington.

ENDICOTT—Michel de Corda, Jamaica, W. I.

FIFTH AVENUE—Henry C. Burdett, London; Charles Russell, London; Mrs. Robley D. Evans, Washington; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Gov. Elisha Dyer and staff, Rhode Island; Gen. E. A. Axline, Columbus, Ohio; Gov. A. S. Bushnell and staff, Ohio, and Francis H. Dewey, Worcester.

GRAND—Capt. Eldred Dudley Warfield, United States Army.

GILSEY—Mayor Carter Harrison and staff, Chicago; Gen. Lew Wallace, Indiana.

HOLLAND—F. M. Carnegie, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—James Black, Belfast.

MANHATTAN—Mayor Josiah Quincy, Boston; John Joy Edson, Washington, and David Belasco, New York.

MARLBOROUGH—Dean Stanley, Coshocton, Ohio.

MURRAY HILL—M. L. Girault, Paris.

NETHERLAND—Gov. William A. Stone and staff, Pennsylvania; Col. G. M. Halstead, Scranton; A. F. Xavier, Consul for the United States at Brazil; Col. E. Frank Eshleman, Lancaster, Penn.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.; Gen. W. S. Shallenberger, Washington.

RIVERS—Gen. R. De Benardes, Mexican Army.

SAVOY—W. E. Frick, Pittsburg.

STURTEVANT—Ex-State Treasurer L. J. Fitzgerald, Cortlandt, N. Y.

VENDOME—F. Jacobs, Honolulu.

WALDORF—Col. H. H. Prettyman of Gov. Bushnell's Staff, Ohio; Charles H. Cramp, Philadelphia; James Gallaher, Belfast; Senator O. W. Peck, Worcester, and Wyman Worthington, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Boston Dry Goods Co., Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Hutzler Bros., Baltimore, Md.; J. D. Hutzler, dress goods, silks and laces; 45 Mercer Street; Everett House.

Carman, Smith & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. L. Carman, furnishing goods; E. L. Smith, woolens; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Robbins, C. H. D., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. H. D. Robbins, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Buddeke, Bros., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Buddeke, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldberg Bros., Detroit, Mich.; L. Goldberg, cloaks and suits; J. E. Goldberg, dress goods; 60 Dispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. W. Neely, notions and fancy goods; 45 Leonard Street; Gerard House.

Rurode Dry Goods Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. W. Horeman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Watt, Retter & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; W. M. Retter, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Wren, E., Springfield, Ohio; G. Wren, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; 839 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Besten & Langen, Louisville, Ky.; H. Besten, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. C. Simmons, underwear; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Flannigan, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Stewart & Co., Rockford, Ill.; D. J. Stewart, Jr., laces and cloaks; C. F. Henry, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Possibly showers this afternoon or to-night, brisk south to west winds.

The storm in the north has turned sharply to the northeastward and was apparently central last night somewhere to the south of Hudson Bay. It caused light rains from the Ohio Valley northward, and some snow in the Lake Superior country. It is closely followed by a high area, accompanied by a decided fall in temperature, and this high area is in turn followed by a low area, central last night on the North Pacific coast. Under the influence of this low area temperatures have risen considerably in the extreme West and Northwest. In the Atlantic and Gulf States temperatures have also risen two degrees to twelve degrees. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather continues without decided changes in temperature.

Showers are indicated for to-day in the eastern lower lake region, and possibly in Eastern New York and New England this afternoon or to-night. Generally fair weather is indicated elsewhere for to-day and to-morrow. It will be cooler Friday in the northern portion of the Gulf States, in the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, and cooler to-morrow in the interior of the Atlantic States. Heavy frosts are probable to-night in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region. West of the Mississippi temperatures will rise generally after this morning. Brisk south to west winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and fresh east to south winds on the South Atlantic Coast. Storm signals are displayed on the northern upper lakes, on Lake Ontario and at Buffalo, New York City, and at Sandy Hook.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
8 A. M.	57	50	53
6 A. M.	54	56	54
9 A. M.	61	58	61
12 M.	72	64	66
4 P. M.	74	66	69
6 P. M.	71	64	66
9 P. M.	66	62	66
12 P. M.	62	61	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62½
Weather Bureau	58
Corresponding date 1898	64
Corresponding date for last twenty years	62

The maximum temperature yesterday was 66 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 49 degrees at 2:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 72 per cent.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:35	Sun sets...5:46	Moon rises...12:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:31	Gov. Isl'd...4:24	H. Gate...6:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:42	Gov. Isl'd...4:25	H. Gate...6:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jason, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

Algiers, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arcadian, Glasgow	.....	.....
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Ella, Nuevitas, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
La Navidad, Havana	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	1:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Margarita, Laguna	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Nassau	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saint Thomas	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 2.

Kyanthia, La Plata	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamships and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 5 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. Mails for Hawaii, via San San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 5 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 29 and up to Oct. 5 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12 for dispatch per steamer Amazon Maru.

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 29.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Sept. 21.
California, Gibraltar, Sept. 14.
Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 23.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Sept. 28.
Critic, Dundee, Sept. 15.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
Francisco, Hull, Sept. 17.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 16.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Sept. 17.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, Sept. 16.
Montezuma, Greenock, Sept. 15.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Sept. 12.
Plympton, Antwerp, Sept. 14.
Polarstjernen, Shields, Sept. 13.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Sept. 15.
Winifred, New Orleans, Sept. 22.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
New York, Southampton, Sept. 23.
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 24.

SUNDAY, OCT. 1.

Caracas, San Juan, Sept. 26.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
Ithaca, Havana, Sept. 26.
La Normandie, Havre, Sept. 23.
Masilla, Gibraltar, Sept. 17.
Messba, London, Sept. 21.
Montcalm, London, Sept. 20.

MONDAY, OCT. 2.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 23.
Coyle, Liverpool, Sept. 28.
El Mar, New Orleans, Sept. 27.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Sept. 18.

TUESDAY, OCT. 3.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Sept. 19.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 26.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Sept. 27.
Numidian, Glasgow, Sept. 21.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 23.
Werra, Bremen, Sept. 24.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.

Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Sept. 23.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Sept. 20.
Westernland, Antwerp, Sept. 24.

Arrived.

SS (probably) European, (Br.,) Bertie, London Sept. 17, with mdse. to Atlantic Transport Line. South of Fire Island at 11 P. M.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wadsworth, Glasgow. Anchored off the Bar at Sandy Hook at 1:55 A. M. 29th.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Richmond, Catharine, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Santiago de Cuba, Johnson, Santiago, &c., Sept. 16, with mdse. to James B. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Staples, Galveston Sept. 22, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Algiers, Maxson, New Orleans 6 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Van Sickle.

SS New York, Ingram, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 25, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS British Princess, (new, Br., 7,326 tons,) Freeth, Jarrow Sept. 16, in ballast and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Larsen, Gothenburg Sept. 8 and Shields 13th in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Ovadian, (Br.,) Outram, Glasgow Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to A. Baldwin & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 5:40 P. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS (probably) Mohawk, Parker, New Orleans Sept. 23, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle & Co. Anchored near lightship at 9:10 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 29, 9:30 P. M., south, moderate, clear.

Sailed.

SS California, (Br.,) for Mobile.
SS Europe, (Br.,) for London.
SS Camperdown, (Br.,) (from Perth Amboy,) for Baltimore.
SS St. Kilda, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Washington, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk, &c.
SS A. R. Thorpe, (Nor.,) for Curacao, &c.
SS Mae, for Ponce, &c.
SS Comal, for Galveston.
SS Excelsior, for New Orleans.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Santiago, for Cienfuegos, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 28, 7:05 P. M.—Lights in Gedney Channel not burning to-night.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 9:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Southampton at 10:56 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Christiania, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Macduff, (Br.,) Capt. Glegg, from New York for Leith, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Ghazee, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Perim yesterday.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Hadaway, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New York via Oran, &c., arr. at Venice yesterday.

SS Pioneer, (Br.,) Capt. Delano, from New York for Dunkirk, arr. at St. Michael's for coal to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York Sept. 23.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Allen, (from Rio Janeiro, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS James Turpie, (Br.,) Capt. Weston, sld. from Porto Empedocle Sept. 23.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.

STOCKS 10 SHARES and UPWARD, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16
WHEAT 1,000 bushels and upward, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16.
ACCOUNTS RECEIVED OF $100 & UPWARD.
Interest rates for carrying Stocks never to exceed 6 % in any money market.
Branch Offices, 1,300 BROADWAY, Cor. 34th St. 621 BROADWAY, Cor. Houston St.
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway,
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, 12d St & Columbus Ave.
Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN High-Grade Investment Securities. Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 252 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
66 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

56 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4214 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 3891 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 288 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
308 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES ASSURED SUCCESS.—No invention since the telephone has such marvelous success assured it as the horseless carriage, now having been tested and fully approved by the best experts; and no investment now being offered the public has same successful future assured for small investments made now to receive the largest returns, with absolute safety. W. MYRON REYNOLDS, Financial Agent, 35 Nassau Street.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

FINANCIAL.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this fifth day of September, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and thirteen (113) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz., numbers

133	481	985	1426	1965	2467	2784
135	507	1005	1429	2010	2490	2789
152	553	1096	1436	2029	2500	2806
164	577	1067	1635	2116	2505	2844
179	578	1088	1640	2118	2514	2876
188	579	1105	1656	2133	2548	2883
249	606	1165	1668	2135	2585	2894
322	611	1193	1746	2144	2637	2918
333	786	1191	1763	2185	2656	2919
334	802	1201	1780	2186	2697	2928
357	814	1295	1797	2263	2698	2952
361	815	1328	1835	2265	2705	
387	899	1338	1849	2272	2709	
411	927	1365	1868	2301	2712	
428	929	1375	1867	2303	2740	
432	939	1379	1953	2400	2767	
437	979	1417	1972	2405	2783	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
CHARLES E. MAHONY,
For WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of September, 1899.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, September 6, 1899.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Trustee.

OFFICE OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
No. 120 Broadway, New York.

To Holders of Collateral Trust Non-Cumulative Series A Income Bonds OF THE
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.

Union Pacific Railroad Company desiring to acquire a majority of the Collateral Trust Non-Cumulative Series A Five Per Cent. Income Bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, offers to holders of such bonds to exchange the same for its own First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, bond for bond, interest to be adjusted as accrued to September 1, 1899.

This is not to constitute a standing offer, but it is intended this offer shall cease without further notification as soon as sufficient bonds have been exchanged for the purposes of Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of the Oregon Short Line Five Per Cent. Income Bonds, Series A, desiring to avail of this offer will promptly tender their bonds for exchange, either to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, or Union Pacific Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

Dated September 1, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

September 28, 1899.
FURTHER NOTICE.
A majority of the Oregon Short Line Income A Bonds having been received under the above offer of exchange, said offer will terminate on October 16th, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Wisconsin Central System.

Notice is hereby given that, on and after October 4th, 1899, holders of Certificates representing Stocks and Securities of the Companies forming the Wisconsin Central System deposited under the Plan of Reorganization, dated April 10th, 1899, may receive the new Securities and cash to which they are entitled upon presentation of such Reorganization Certificates at the office of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, No. 45 Wall Street, New York.

Each holder must deliver to the Trust Company the Reorganization Certificates held by him properly scheduled, and give information for filling out the new Certificates. Not more than 100 schedules will be received on any day, and the new Securities and cash will be ready the following business day.

The new Bonds are for $1,000 each, and the new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Scrip will not be issued for fractional amounts, but holders entitled to fractions may, on terms to be arranged, either sell their rights thereto, or purchase such amounts as may be required to complete an entire Bond or Share.

Holders forwarding Reorganization Certificates must furnish names and addresses for registration of the Shares, and state whether they desire to buy or sell fractions. They should also state whether they desire the new Securities sent by express, at their expense, or by registered mail.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Reorganization Managers.
New York, September 27th, 1899.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 7% Land Grant Bonds.
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1899.
Philadelphia, September 15, 1899.

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.
GENERAL OFFICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT WITH THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO., THE ABOVE BONDS WILL AT MATURITY, OCTOBER 1, 1899, BE PURCHASED ON PRESENTATION AT THIS OFFICE.

COUPONS ON SAID BONDS WILL BE PAID, AS HERETOFORE, AT THE OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER AND CO., NEW YORK CITY.
ROBT. W. SMITH, TREASURER.

Office of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company,
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York, September 26, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, included in the organization of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, and in its by-laws, drawings of preferred stock of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company were duly had, at the office of the company, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, pursuant to resolutions of the Board of Directors, and that two thousand and forty-five (2,045) shares of the preferred stock were drawn for cancellation and thereby retired.

The shares drawn for retirement will be paid for at par at the company's office upon surrender of the certificates affected by the drawing, and new certificates for the remaining shares will be issued in exchange for the certificates so surrendered.

Particulars of the result of the drawing can be obtained on application.
F. S. ROLLINS, Assistant Secretary.

Kings County Electric Light and Power Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Colonial Trust Company of New York City has been substituted as Trustee under the mortgage given to secure $2,500,000 of the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of Kings County Electric Light and Power Company in the place and stead of Central Trust Company of New York resigned.

The interest on said bonds maturing on Oct. 1, 1899, and thereafter, will be paid at the office of said Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York City.
Dated September 26, 1899.
W. T. WILSON, Treasurer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

The Greenwich Savings Bank.
246-248 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St.
Extraordinary Holidays, 1899.
September 29th and 30th, 1899, being legal holidays, and October 1st being a Sunday, this Bank will allow, Monday next, October 2d, for deposits to bear interest as of October 1st.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING & TRUST COMPANY
149 Broadway, New York.
Capital, . . . $1,000,000
Surplus, . . . $500,000

Transacts a general banking business, accepting large and small commercial and personal accounts, subject to check payable in cash or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances.

Transacts a General Trust Business

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be prezented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTY, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 5, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 26, 1899.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 23, 1899.

The Pacific Coast Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 33 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors, to be elected for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, September 15, 1899, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 12, 1899.
September 1, 1899.
HAMILTON H. DURAND, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 3, due October 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, September 25th, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, September 23d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1899.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
New York, September 14, 1899.

A dividend of Two Dollars and a Quarter ($2.25) per share on the Common Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Fiscal Agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after October 2nd, 1899, to the holders of the Common Stock of record at the close of business September 20th, 1899. The Common stock transfer books will close for that purpose at the close of business on September 20th and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 3, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.

At a meeting of the Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable October 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record twelve o'clock noon, September 30th, 1899. The transfer books will close twelve o'clock noon September 30th, and open October 11th.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank.
23rd St. and Sixth Ave.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Gallatin National Bank of the City of New York.
The 134th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 27, 1899.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 2d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 23d, 1899.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 5, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 20th October, 1899. Transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will close September 30th and reopen on the 21st October.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 60 Broadway, New York, Sept. 23d, 1899.

The coupons due October 1st, 1899, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y.
J. BOWRON, Treas.

DIVIDENDS.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Pittsburgh, Penn., September 19, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) clear of taxes, upon the PREFERRED stock of this Company, out of the net earnings of the Company as found June 30th, 1899, payable in cash on and after Tuesday, October 10th, 1899, to the Preferred Stockholders, or their legal representatives, as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at 3 o'clock P. M. September 30th, 1899.

The transfer books will close September 30th, 1899, and open October 10th.

Checks for above dividend will be mailed upon October 10th to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
5% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.
23 Wall Street,
New York, September 23, 1899.

Three months' interest due October 1st, 1899, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after that date. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, September 14th, 1899.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., September 18, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 14, 1899, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon September 29, 1899.

For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon September 29, 1899, and reopened October 16, 1899.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Ry. Co.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF BOTH DIVISIONS.

Six months' interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be advanced to the holders of the above-named certificates on presentation of the same at the office of the Central Trust Co. on and after October 1st, 1899.
WALSTON H. BROWN, Chairman
First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee.
September 27th, 1899.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.
NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME B BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 3, DUE OCTOBER 1, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity, (at the rate of 4%,) upon presentation at the office of the STATE TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, NEW YORK, N. Y.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
45 Wall St., New York, Sept. 28.

Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY maturing Oct. 1, 1899, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after Oct. 2d, 1899.
C. G. HEDGE, V. Prest. and Treasurer.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 29th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage Bonds.
Coupons on the above maturing Oct. 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after Oct. 2nd at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
Financial Agents, 44 Pine St., New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,909 and 26,810, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $1,289,250. The banks now hold $1,724,450 in excess of legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of last Saturday:

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 26.	Decrease.
Loans	$721,925,400	$714,172,700	$7,752,700
Deposits	795,580,400	785,364,200	13,226,200
Circulation	14,911,600	15,216,800	*305,200
Legal tenders	47,857,100	47,329,100	528,000
Specie	154,754,200	150,736,400	4,017,800
Reserve	202,611,300	198,065,500	4,545,800
Res. req'd	199,647,600	198,341,050	3,306,550
Surplus	2,963,700	1,724,450	1,239,250

*Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$28,530,575	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,268,075	25,988,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,993,575	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,393,025	35,609,450	59,145,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,457,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,325	29,668,450	55,665,950
Feb. 25	32,234,825	28,459,325	57,630,975
March 4	24,378,125	20,823,500	50,550,525
March 11	23,206,000	22,721,425	52,868,550
March 18	19,075,175	28,060,100	49,109,975
March 25	18,637,425	33,251,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,900	47,908,575
April 8	15,016,825	35,720,900	47,666,575
April 15	19,477,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	45,916,475	44,035,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,987,225	44,460,500
May 20	34,431,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,983,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	46,320,525
June 10	39,333,100	53,541,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,008,200	59,272,300	48,320,950
June 24	25,697,600	62,209,250	49,238,150
July 1	14,274,850	62,013,550	41,334,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,993,750	49,365,325	46,036,900
July 22	12,065,900	43,612,000	47,351,575
July 29	10,611,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,893,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,395,375	33,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,833,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,543,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 9	2,458,925	7,076,775	26,988,525
Sept. 16	275,450	4,240,400	19,985,175
Sept. 23	2,963,700	8,252,875	15,997,500
Sept. 30	1,724,450	15,337,150	15,550,400

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$1,724,450	1894	$60,791,825
1898	15,337,150	1893	24,120,500
1897	15,550,400	1892	4,395,100
1896	16,526,025	1891	3,102,750
1895	16,471,525	1890	11,511,200

DECISION ON BANK STOCK.

The Assessed Value of First National Shares Remains at $393.

Supreme Court Justice Hirschberg, in Brooklyn, handed down yesterday a decision adverse to the stockholders of the First National Bank in their action against the Board of Assessors to reduce the estimate of their stock as fixed by the board for purposes of taxation.

The Assessors originally fixed the value at $393 a share, which amount they reached by taking the capital at $300,000, the surplus at $900,000, and the undivided profits at $30,306.54, making in all $1,230,306.54, and deducting from that $50,000 as the assessed value of the real estate owned by the bank. The remainder was then divided by the total number of shares, making $393 for each. The assessment was finally reduced to $268.06 by Referee Frederick Crane. Justice Hirschberg sustains the original assessment.

Express Charges on Currency.

United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts has issued an order notifying the financial institutions of this city that in future they will have to pay express charges to and from Washington if they want small bills in exchange for large ones. They will be allowed the special Government rate of expressage, which is much below the regular rate.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 28	235,626
To date this year	122,615,495
Corresponding date last year	78,226,962

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 28	$1,809,500
To date this year	$93,083,670
Corresponding date last year	$220,288,430

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. O. pf	2	Lake Shore	5
Am. Malt. pf	1	Manhattan Con	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	2
Am. S. & W. pf	1½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Mobile & Ohio	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	2	Nat. Lead	1½
Chi. G. W. deb	1¾	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	4¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Col. South. 1st pf	1	Pullman Car	5
Cont. Tob. pf	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1½
Erie 1st pf	½	St. L. S. Western	1½
Great. Nor. pf	2	St. L. S. W. pf	2½
Illinois Central	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3½
Int. Paper pf	¾		
K. C., P. & G	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref	½	Glucose Sugar	¾
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Met. Street Ry	¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf	¾	Nat. Steel	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf	2½
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1½	Pacific Coast	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Pacific Mail	½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Rep. Steel pf	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	2¼	Union Bag & Paper	1
Consol. Gas	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Int. & G. N. 1st	1	Ore. R. R. & N. 1st	2
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	2	Pacific Coast 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Laclede Gas 1st	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Stand. R. & T. ins	1½	deb. certifs	3½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Many things can happen over a holiday like that which stretches from yesterday afternoon till next Monday morning, and appreciation of this fact induced traders generally to put out few new contracts during yesterday's Stock Exchange session. Generally among conservative observers there seems to be developing the feeling that the aggressive bear campaign has about reached its limits and that after enthusiasm such as will be in evidence these days the American security market will be ready to reflect National confidence in National business conditions.

One suggestive fact shows in advices which the foremost firms of the Stock Exchange are giving to clients—almost uniformly counseling the taking on of lines of standard securities. There is, of course, nothing like suggestion that purchases be made in a rush or because of any belief that some sudden revolution in market values is to take place; but it is of record that four out of five regular commission houses on the Stock Exchange have become confident that better times are now at hand for Wall Street—such better times as will somewhat keep pace with those good times which have become seasoned throughout all the rest of the country.

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The "weekly" bank statement issued yesterday cut small figure as a market influence. Neither bull nor bear seemed to give much heed to it as signifying anything important. Deposits fell off largely, loans were further contracted, and surplus reserves fell off about a million. It is the almost uniform sentiment among bankers that Wall Street will soon be enjoying normal ease in funds. Though there are few prophecies of anything like an immediate return to a 3 and 4 per cent. call-loan rate, it is very generally the confident expectation of bankers that we have about reached the end of such conditions as have lately been rated on the Stock Exchange as stringent.

WHAT DEWEY'S VICTORY DID.

Many and diverse have been the effects of Dewey's victory in Manila Bay, but none has been more significant than the change that that victory brought about in the feeling of the residents of the lands across the sea toward the United States. This is well borne out in a statement made to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES by Mr. Digby Johnson, the general manager of the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, who is at present in this city. Mr. Johnson said:

"We all feel that the great success of the United States Navy has vastly widened the scope of the United States abroad. We think now not only that the United States is a great country—as, indeed, we have thought for many years—but also that she realizes her greater power and her wider mission, and will rise equal to the occasion.

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"We over in England look on the people of this country as brothers, and we are glad of the growing good feeling between the two lands.

***

"We recognize that you have a great boom on here. Your railroads are doing a fine business, and your manufacturers could not be more active.

"Your credit is good abroad, and English capital is ready to invest in every good enterprise you have—has plenty of money ready. As one prominent financier put it, 'I only wish I had more millions to put into American securities.' That sums the situation up to a nicety."

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The market yesterday, anticipating the two days' holiday, was quiet and heavy. The uncertain rumors respecting the Transvaal and speculation as to the nature of the bank statement were the factors that in the morning tended to check active speculation, while in the aftern

Sterling, cable, and...prices reacted, opening lower, discouraged by the critical condition of the Transvaal difficulty.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—Spanish 4s closed today at 23.12. Gold was quoted at 23.12.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday, the eve of the double holiday, was a very quiet day on the curb. Not a single stock showed activity, and the sum of the day's transactions was small even in comparison with the total of recent days. Such trading as there was developed a good deal of strength, and in very few issues did yesterday's closing bids show a falling off from the final figures of the previous day. Havana Commercial recovered easily from the sharp decline of Wednesday, and further evidence of the generally strong tone of the market was furnished by Amalgamated Copper and several other stocks that ended the day with substantial gains. Several stocks, notably in the electric group, were very weak, but the course of these stocks was due apparently to special causes in no way connected with the general situation.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 100 shares. This sale was made early in the day at 92⅝. One or two buying orders appeared in the market in the afternoon, and without a sale the bid was advanced to 93⅛. There was very little stock in the market, and this was held above the figure quoted. For two or three days past the trading in Amalgamated Copper has been very limited. The declaration of the first dividend on this stock, though followed by some unexpected fluctuations, is now serving to steady the market for the stock, and the recent liquidation in the stock seems to have come to an end.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL common, which at the close on Wednesday was offered at 22⅜ without a bid, closed yesterday at 22⅛ bid, with no stock offered within a point of that figure. The preferred stock, which had suffered less on the previous day, closed unchanged at 68⅜ bid. It was stated yesterday on what seemed good authority that the previous day's selling of Havana Commercial was by one of the insiders, who was led to dispose of his stock on account of some difference of opinion with other managers of the company's affairs. The selling of the stock on Wednesday thus appeared as the result to a large extent of personal dissatisfaction. Friends of the Havana Commercial Company say that there was no reason for the decline which followed the announcement of the failure of the plan of consolidation, for the reason that the company's position has in no way been changed or its earning power impaired.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common, on sales of 200 or 300 shares, sold down to 85, and at the close not better than 83 was bid for this issue. It was reported that the recent selling of Electric Vehicle has been by some of the persons who recently retired from the directory of the company, and who are now entirely severing their connection with the Electric Vehicle Company. The origin of some of the stock recently sold served to confirm this report.

NEW AMSTERDAM Gas common sold from 30¼ up to 30⅞, and back to 30⅝. It closed at 30⅝ bid, a net loss of one-eighth of 1 point.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL common closed at 37 bid, a net gain of 2 points. The preferred stock advanced 1 point, to 78.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1¾
New Amsterdam	30⅜	30⅝
New Amsterdam pf	54	56
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	99½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	37	38
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	78	79
American Wool Goods	27	27½
American Wool Goods pf	83¾	85¾
American Writing Paper 5s	91	93
Beet Sugar	28¾	30
Beet Sugar pf	80¼	82¼
Distilling Company of America	18½	19½
Distilling Company of America pf	58	59
Electric Axle Light & Power	5¾	5¼
Electric Boat	19½	21
Electric Boat pf	40	45
Havana Commercial	22¾	24
Havana Commercial pf	66¾	67½
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf	71¾	73
National Gramophone	78	81
National Salt	46¼	48
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	40	46½
National Tube pf., ex div	96¼	99
Otis Elevator	33	35
Otis Elevator pf	96	98
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div	99	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg	30	33
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	84	85
Sloss-Sheffield subs	130	140
Sloss-Sheffield	38	40
Sloss-Sheffield pf	79	80
Standard Oil Trust	462	465
Standard Oil of New Jersey	460	464
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	93½	93¾
American Air Power	40	45
American Cotton		50
Arizona Land	7¾	8¾
Asphalt Company of America	17½	18
British Columbia Copper	11¼	12
Chicago & Alton subs	109½	111
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	83	87
Electric Vehicle pf	100	115
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅝	1⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	31⅝	31⅞
General Carriage	80	
Illinois Transportation	4¼	
*Marleen Copper	10⅝	11¾
Mexican 6s	99½	100¼
New England Transportation	8⅞	9¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	18½	19½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	23¼
St. Louis subs		130
St. Louis common when issued		33
St. Louis preferred, when issued		94
St. Louis 4s, when issued		95¼
Tennessee Copper	16	16½
Trust Company of America	243	250
*Union Copper	80	
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke		30
Whitewater Copper	12½	13

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LIVELY ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue		235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 5s	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock		102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	112	
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	92	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	178	183
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	96
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	185	187
North Jersey Street Railway	36	36½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	220	221
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Tulsa Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102¾	103½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	81	82
Central Union 5s, guaranteed		106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	46½
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90½
Hudson & Bergen Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Lambertville & Wabash Valley Gas		45
Lambertville & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Metropolitan Gas of New York	260	265
Mutual (Wm.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	27	29
New England Gas & Coke bonds	80¼	80⅝
N. Y. & N. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	116
N. Y. & N. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North End L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana		45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	60¼
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	130	135
Standard Gas 5s	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	11¾	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	78	80
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	106	107¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	36	
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	96½	97½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	62
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	98	99
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	112	113
Union Ferry	42	43
Union Ferry 5s	104	104

Industrials.

American Ginning		19¼
American Typefounders	54	57
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	13
Barney & Smith	12	17
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf		53
Cramps' Shipyard	50	77
General Chemical	80	
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	114¼	116½
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	9
Trenton Potteries pf	84	85
Union Typewriter	80	90
Union Typewriter 1st pf	113	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	66	68

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Added evidence of the fact that sentiment regarding the local copper shares is changing for the better was given to-day in the increased demand and resultant sharp advance for several of the specialties. The start off this morning was uneventful, but before the first hour was ended Lawson brokers were bidding prices above the then market quotations for Arcadian, Isle Royale, and Utah. All three of these, however, soon responded, the former moving up sharply on a good demand to 53, Isle Royale going to 43, and Utah gaining 1¼ to 42. At the same time Butte, on the authoritative report that the company actually had a comfortable surplus on hand, and that an early dividend was more than possible, jumped 9 points to 73, while Montana lifted to 825. Tamarack was up 3 to 225, United States Mining crossed 33, Centennial touched 34¼, and Old Dominion went to 34⅞. Altogether it was a great day for the coppers. The belief that the insiders have at last taken the coppers in hand for a fresh movement is now stronger than ever.

In the outside market an advance of 9½ points in Boston and Albany, the result of the compromise effected at the stockholders' meeting, and a sharp advance for United States Oil to 47, were the chief features of interest. The closing came fairly active and strong.

The monetary situation is still showing a deal of firmness. At the Clearing House this morning 4½ per cent. was again the ruling rate between the banks, and New York funds were heavy at from 15 to 20 cents discount. On call money ranged from 4½ to 6 per cent, with new money largely at 5 to 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7	7¼	Old Colony	9	9½
Allouez	5	6	Old Dominion	34½	35
Arcadian	52¼	52½	Osceola	86¾	87
Arnold	12	12	Parrot	49¼	49¾
Ash Bed		2	Pioneer	2¾	3
Atlantic	33½	33⅞	Quincy	155	160
Baltic	24¾	25½	Rhode Island	6¾	7
B. & C. C.	.25	.30	Santa Fé	12¾	12¾
Bost. & Mon.	350	355	Santa Ysabel	12½	15
Butte & Bos.	78	80	Shoe	35	36
Cal. & Hec.	790	795	Tamarack	224	225
Centennial	34¼	34½	Utah Cons.	41	41½
Franklin	18	19	Washington	2¼	2⅜
Humboldt	1⅝	2¼	White Knob	12	
Isle Royale	44½	45½	Winona	9	9½
Mohawk	21	23	Wolverine	42	43

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	259½	Cent. M. pf.	90
Bost. & Low.	240	Fitchburg pf.	122
Bost. & Me.	200	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. & Pr.	304	E. 6s	112¾
Bost. Elev.	107½	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. Gas 5s	86	E. 7s	116½
Cent. Mass.	14½	West End	93¾

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	358	N. Eng. Tel.	155
Chi. S. Y.	143	U. S. Oil	47
Dom. Coal	50	Westinghouse Electric	47¼
Dom. C. pf.	116		
Erie Tel.	112½	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	67
Mex. Tel.	5¾		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—After opening at 129, Match advanced half a point and then closed at 128. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold from 68¼ to 68⅞, opening at 68⅝ and closing at 68¼; the trust certificates at 72½. Steel preferred closed at 97, with a point gained. Everything else firm with a narrow range.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	77
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	128
National Biscuit Co.	45½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97¾
Chicago Brew. & Malt.	2
Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Co.	3¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Co. pf.	18
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	12
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	90
North Chicago St. R. R.	238½
West Chicago St. R. R.	119½
South Side El.	98
Lake St. Elevated	18
Lake St. El. 6 cts.	152
Street's W. S. C. Line	30

REGULAR STOCKS.

Am. Linseed	9¼
Am. Linseed pf.	49½
Am. Tin Plate	37⅛
Am. Tin Plate pf.	86
National Biscuit Co.	45⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97¾
National Carbon	30
National Carbon pf.	83½
National Steel	51
National Steel pf.	95½
Diamond Match	128
West Chicago St. R. R.	119
Chicago Union Traction	32
Chicago Union Traction pf.	82

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Inactivity in the market to-day was its chief feature. For long periods the ticker remained silent, and when the silence was broken it was only to record small transactions. Prices hardly moved; only a few stocks showed fractional gains, and a few others fractional losses. A dividend of $1 per share was announced by Cambria Steel Directors, but as it was accompanied by call of $1.50, the stock promptly declined. Union Traction continued weak between 39½ and 38⅛. The stock is still under the influence of strike talk, although this long-predicted trouble appears no nearer of development than when it first was rumored.

The market closed dull and steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	24½	24⅝	Penn. Mfg.	28¼	28½
Choctaw	42¾	43	Phila. Trac.	96	96⅛
Elec. Stor. B.	125	130	Union Trac.	38¾	39
El. S. B. pf.	128	135	Un. Gas Imp.	162	163
El. Co. of A.	17¾	18	Welsbach Lt.	51	51½
Lehigh Val.	26	26½	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	13½	14	Penn.	6¼	6½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in September showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$27,529
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	8,512
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	11,488
Norfolk & Western	35,790
Ohio River	7,093
Pittsburg & Western	3,491
Total increase six roads	$93,912
Increase previously reported	648,084
Total increase forty-six roads	$741,996

The following showed decreases:

Chicago & West Michigan	$3,670
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western	4,428
Decrease two roads	$8,098
Decrease previously reported	20,662
Total decrease four roads	$28,760
Net increase	$713,236

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	109
Binghamton Gas 5s	98
Fern. Coal Co.	16.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25.00
Marshall Mill	50
New York Biscuit bonds	111
Retsof bonds	82½
Retsof stock	15

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	
2s, r., 1918	108¼	108¾
2s, c., 1918	108¼	108¾
2s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	111¼	111½
4s, c., 1907	113	114
5s, r., 1908	129½	130¼
4s, r., 1925	128	130½
4s, c., 1925	130	130½
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¼
5s, c., 1904	111¾	112¼
D. C. 3-65s	117	
Adams Exp.	114	118
Alb. & Susq.	195	
Am. Coal	140	175
Am. Ice pf.	82	85
Am. Dr. Tel.	80	85
Am. Linseed	9¼	9¾
Am. Lin. pf.	49	49½
A. Mait. Co.	15½	16
Am. Sp. Mfg.	5½	6¾
A. S. M. pf.		30½
A. S. R. pf.	117	120
Am. T. & C.	97	100
A. T. P. pf.	86¾	87
Am. Tob. pf.	145	147
Ann Arbor	17	19
B. & O. S. W. pf.	8½	9¼
Bost. A. L. pf.	106½	
B. Un. Gas	137	142
Bruns. City	14	15½
B., R. & P.	33¼	44
B., R. & P. pf.	80	87
B., C. R. & N.	105	
Can. South.	52½	53½
Cap. Tract.		94¾
Chi. & Alton.	110	112
Chi. Cons. Tr.		45½
C. & S. Ill.		
pf.	125	130
C. I. & L. pf.	43½	44
C. M. & St. Paul pf.		178
C. & N. W.	208	210
C. T. & T. pf.	43½	45
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	125	130
C., L. & W.	10	10½
C., L. & W. pf.	40	45
Cleve. & P.	189	
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2	4½
Col. Mid.	7	8
Com. Cable.	179	
Consol. Coal.	80	86
Consol. Ice	36	42
Con. Ice pf.		90
D. M. & Ft. D.	18½	20
D. M. & F. D. pf.	109	125
D., S. S. & A.	4½	5½
D. S. S. & A. pf.	13¾	15
Duluth Av.	60	70
Erie 2d pf.	17½	18
Ev. & T. H.	112	118
Ev. & T. H. pf.	42½	45
Ev. & T. H. pf., ex div.	90	94
F. W. & R. G.	22	23½
Gen. Electric, ex div.	120	120½
H. B. Claflin.	111	114½
Hock. Val.	81	82
Homestake	70	75
Ill. C.	1.102	
Joliet & Chi.	175	
Kan. & M.	11	12½
K. & D. M. pf.	3¼	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	19	21
Knick. Ice	41	45
Knick. Ice pf.	67	74
Lacledo G.	65½	68
Lac. G. pf.	97	99
L. E. & W.	19	19½
L. E. & W. pf.	77	79
Long Island	55	65
Mah. C. R.	150	
M. C. R. pf.	105	
Man. Beach	10	30
M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	67½	
Mex. N. cfs.	5	5¼
Mich. Cent.	108	111
M. St. P. & S. M.	24	25½
M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	65	67
Mo., K. & T.	12¾	13⅝
Mor. & Es.	182½	188
Nat. B. pf.	96½	98½
Nat. L. pf.	110¾	113¾
Nat. Starch	7	8
Nat. Starch 1st pf.	58	65
Nat. Starch 2d pf.	15	23
N. Cent. C.	35	40
N. Y. C. & St. L.		
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	78
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	35
Nort. South.	75	
Ont. Mining.	7¾	9
P. C. 1st pf.	82	88
P. C. 2d pf.	63	66
Penn. Coal.	370	
P. D. & E.	2¼	2½
Peo. & East.	4	6
Pressed S. C.	55½	56
P. S. C. pf.	88	89
Pr., C. & A.		
St. L. pf.	93¼	97½
ex div.		
P., Ft. W. & C.	180	
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	183	
P., C., St. L.	10	13
P., C., St. L. pf.	10	20
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksil'r pf.		10
Rens. & Sar.	160	
R., W. & O.	30	
R. G. W. pf.	80½	81½
ex div.		
St. J. & G. I.	4½	5½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	52
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	16
St. P. & D.	61	66
St. P. & D. pf.	100	
St. P. & O.	124	126
St. P. & O. pf.	170	185
Sil. bull. cfs.	59	60
Sixth Av.	300	
T. F. & P.	12¾	14
T. & O. C.	19	20
T. & O. C. pf.	35	40
T. C. R. T.	63	65½
T. C. R. T. pf.	126	129
Un. B. & P. pf.	81	82
U. S. Exp.	50	55
U. S. R.	25	29
U. S. R. pf.	114	117
U. & B. R.	170	
Wag. P. Car.	190	200

Sales. 285,626

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,007,136, against $2,079,522 last week and $1,696,128 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,118,299, against $2,056,180 last week and $1,786,899 in the same period last year.

IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $11,469,862. The imports of specie were $61,533, and the exports $817,183.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@60. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58⅛c. Mexican dollars at 47¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .11, 300 Best & Belcher at .43, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 100 Horn Silver at 1.25, 500 Isabella at .05, 200 Ophir at 1.00, 1,000 Pharmacist at .07, and 100 Sierra Nevada at .72.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Potosi	.51
Adams Consol	.10	Quicksilver	2.00
Belcher	.22	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Best & Belcher	.34	Savage	.25
Breece	1.60	Sierra Nevada	.66
Brunswick Cons	.27	Standard	3.10
Caledonia B. H.	.80	Small Hopes	1.20
Chollar	.37	Union Consol	.35
Crown Point	.17	Utah	.10
Chrysolite	.07	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Yellow Jacket	.25
Con. Imperial	.01	Argentum Juanita	.39
Con. Virginia	.04	Alamo	.09
Con. Tr. Co. scrip	.05	Anaconda	.44
Crescent	.15	Cripple Creek Cons.	.10
Catalpa	.20	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.10
Dunkin	.10	Cresus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.70	Golden Fleece	.25
Eureka Consol	.20	Isabella	.05
Father De Smet	.10	Mollie Gibson	.26
Gould & Curry	.20	Mount Rosa	.30
Hale & Norcross	.25	Pharmacist	.09
Homestake	65.00	Portland	2.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Specimen	.10
Iron Silver	.53	Union	.21
Julia Consol	.03	Work	.30
Kingston & Pemb.	.18	Deseret	.01
La Cross	.03	Elkton	1.15
Leadville Con	.09	Findlay	.16
Little Chief	.19	Garfield	.15
Mexican	.30	Jackpot	.66
Moulton	.35	Pinnacle	.36
Ontario	6.75	Tornado	.45
Ophir	.95	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.18
Occidental	.18	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.16½
Plymouth	.03	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Phœnix G. M. Co.	.09	Grey Forge	.15

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Aris. Cop. S. Co.	10.50	High Five	.50
Alamo	.10½	Isabella	.05
Anaconda	.40	Jefferson	.08½
Anchoria	.70	Justine	.01
Clifton Cop. M. Co.	3.00	Moranci Cop. pf.	1.70
Cr. Ck. Con.	.17	Mollie Gibson	.27½
Elkton	1.17	Mount Rosa	.30
Gold Chin Cr. Ck.	2.15	Portland	2.25
Gold Magnet	.01	Union Gold	.34
Gar. Con.	.16	Work	.33½
Golden Fleece	.26	Rosario Honduras	8.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
40	Am. Steel & W.	49⅞	50½	49⅝	50
20	Am. Cotton Oil	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝
9,130	Am. Sug. Ref.	144¼	144¾	142¾	143½
1,400	Am. Tobacco	119	120¾	118	120
400	Asphalt of Am.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
30	Anaconda Copper	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
20	A., T. & S. F.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
780	A., T. & S. F. pf.	62⅝	63	62⅜	63
33,090	Brooklyn R. T.	91½	92	89¾	90⅝
1,200	C., Bur. & Q.	132⅝	130	129	129½
1,970	C., M. & St. P.	126⅞	127	126¼	126½
390	C., R. I. & P.	111⅝	112¾	111⅝	112⅝
90	Cont. Tobacco	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
470	Federal Steel	53¾	53¾	52⅞	53¼
230	Louis. & Nash.	78	78	77¼	77¼
1,100	Manhattan	108⅝	109⅜	107¾	108⅞
70	Mo. Pacific	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼
90	N. Y., O. & W.	25	25⅛	25	25⅛
440	People's Gas	110¾	110¾	109¾	110
80	Reading 1st pf.	83	83	82⅝	82⅝
280	Southern Pacific	37⅝	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛
230	Tenn. C. & I.	113⅞	116¼	113	116¼
370	Union Pacific	44	44¾	43¾	44⅜
10	Union Pacific pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
430	U. S. Leather	14¾	14¾	14	14¼
140	U. S. Leath. pf.	79¾	80	79¾	80

$7,590

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$6,000	Am. Gas 6s	99	99	99	99

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentages of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Surplus.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits	Reserve p. c.
$2,000,000	$1,981,900	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$14,202,000	$2,482,000	$1,040,000	$13,998,000	26.3
2,000,000	2,260,000	Bk. Manhattan Co.	18,919,000	2,961,600	1,705,000	20,490,000	23.1
6,000,000	1,067,700	Merchants' National	13,536,500	2,941,200	1,352,100	16,227,900	24.1
3,000,000	3,123,800	Mechanics' National	19,911,000	4,775,000	735,000	21,051,000	26.2
2,550,000	2,722,500	Bank of America	14,287,300	4,345,900	1,407,700	23,986,600	23.0
1,000,000	448,100	Phenix National	4,699,000	588,000	377,000	4,543,000	25.1
1,000,000	4,815,500	National City	80,216,000	28,728,600	2,663,700	105,942,700	30.0
300,000	4,596,000	Chemical National	24,309,200	4,317,000	2,002,200	23,297,000	27.6
600,000	157,300	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,533,500	1,003,700	379,000	5,216,100	26.9
1,000,000	1,750,500	Gallatin National	7,829,800	973,600	953,400	8,455,200	24.4
300,000	57,200	Nat. B. & Drovers'	1,185,200	316,300	65,000	1,420,800	26.8
400,000	114,100	Mech. & Traders'	1,805,000	348,000	132,000	1,909,000	30.0
200,000	169,500	Greenwich	1,043,200	102,300	102,400	960,500	27.9
600,000	488,600	Leath. Mfrs. Nat.	4,764,500	1,211,400	224,200	3,982,100	34.8
200,000	176,800	Seventh National	1,294,900	323,300	236,400	4,518,600	21.2
1,200,000	514,500	Bk. State of N. Y.	4,155,200	965,300	321,800	3,886,800	30.3
5,000,000	2,696,900	American Ex. Nat.	27,722,000	3,969,000	2,611,000	32,068,000	27.1
5,000,000	3,635,200	Nat. Bk. Commerce	25,526,400	1,351,700	2,994,500	32,252,100	22.3
1,000,000	1,631,900	National Broadway

LUTHERAN COUNCIL MEETS.

President Moldehnke's Address Deplores the Laxity of the Divorce Laws in This Country.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The first formal session of the Twenty-seventh Biennial Conference of the Lutheran General Council was held here to-day, 195 delegates, representing 400,000 communicants in every part of the continent, being present.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. George Haas, President of the New York Ministerium, and by Dr. A. L. Yount, President of the Pittsburg Synod.

The afternoon session was devoted principally to the business of organising the convention, listening to reports, and electing officers for the General Council. A paper by the Rev. E. F. Moldehnke of New York, President of the council, was read, in the course of which he said:

"There is much in the development of the Church that may distress us, but there is also enough to cheer and encourage us. The Lutheran Church must not seek temporal power or aggrandisement for external splendor, for, even though we yearn for the unity and co-operation of all the branches of our Church in this country, yet we know that her glory is within, and that her treasure is the pure Gospel truth.

"Harassed by the despotic oppression which the Lutheran Church in Russia has suffered for many years, and which at last has reached the law-abiding and submissive, prosperous, and enlightened population of Lutheran Finland, many thousands of Finns are leaving their down-trodden country for our hospitable shores. While this immigration is of great value to our Church and a benefit to our country, it shows on the other hand the brutal intolerance of Russia, which casts off her best children, thereby following the bad example formerly set by France and Austria.

"It is a strange but nevertheless true fact that the various sects find their best missionary fields among those Lutherans who do not value the treasure they possess in their own Church, but are allured to various denominations by social considerations or gifted preachers, or are drawn away because of their neglected condition. Not a few Lutherans, and especially the wealthy, send their children to sectarian Sunday schools and institutions of learning. The public school being without religious instruction, more work in this respect devolves on the household and the congregation as in ancient times, when schools were heathenish.

"It cannot be denied that the English language is constantly taking a firmer hold of our people, especially of the rising generation, and this is a matter for congratulation that the English-speaking portion of the General Council is actively engaged in building new churches, carrying on successfully the work in the Sunday school, supporting our English Church paper, earnestly endeavoring to raise the oppressive debts of the Home Mission Board, caring for sound English literature, and thus paving the way for the transition from the German, Scandinavian, and other languages to the English language, while at the same time carefully guarding the sound Lutheran doctrine.

"It is a great dishonor to our country that matters belonging to the sacred institution of marriage, and especially divorces and remarriages, are publicly treated in a frivolous manner. That the various States have enacted contradictory laws in this respect is a source of bitter complaint. It is a deplorable state of affairs when the daily papers refer jokingly to the marriages between men and their mothers-in-law, or their stepmothers. We should send a petition to Congress asking for uniform laws concerning marriages and divorces for the whole country.

"Brethren, we live in a time when many turn from the truth to fables and ever-growing superstitions. Spiritualists, 'Christian' healers and scientists, Mormons, new heavenly prophets, Buddhistic Theosophists, and others organize societies and disseminate their pernicious tenets, and on the other hand atheists, materialists, agnostics, Socialists, and Anarchists manifest their hatred of Church and State and the conservative principles of the same, while within the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Episcopalian denominations the exponents of the so-called higher criticism undermine the very foundations of Christian truth by attacking the Holy Scriptures, thus working in the interests, not only of the infidels, but also of the Romish anti-Christ, and unconsciously furthering Romish errors and pretensions.

"In the midst of all these bitter contentions and parties that fight with a determination and decision unheard of in former times, we Lutherans, not relying on Princes or political influence, not on wealth, or powerful friends, but solely on the protection of our Lord, must well remember St. Paul's admonition, 'Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.'"

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fine Residences on the West Side Sold —Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall to Elijah D. Murphy for about $85,000 the five-story American basement dwelling, 151 Riverside Drive, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, 25 by 70 by 100.

The same firm has also sold for James Carlew the five-story American basement dwelling, with extension, 20 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 70 by 102.2; also, to Frederick Seggerman the five-story American basement dwelling 302 West Eighty-first Street, 24 by 102.2.

Sonn Brothers have bought 385 and 387 Washington Street. A six or seven story warehouse will be erected on the site in the near future.

John Finck and M. Baer have sold 329 and 331 East Twenty-third Street, 33.4 by 98, to a builder, who will erect thereon a six-story tenement.

C. R. Gregor's Sons have sold for W. T. Lahey the four-story flat 239 East Thirty-fourth Street 16.8 by 98.9; also, for C. H. Batterman the five-story brick double flat 211 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

There are no auction sales scheduled until next Tuesday.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace transferred yesterday for a nominal consideration to C. Amory Stevens the property 52 and 53 West Street, running through to Washington Street, together with wharfage and other rights, subject to a three-year mortgage of $150,000, made in favor of the Home Life Insurance Company.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

807 West Twenty-second Street, 14.8 by 98.9, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Caroline M. Conner.....$2,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

506 to 514 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 125 by 99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, to the plaintiff, Mollie Lowenthal.....$40,842

235 Rivington Street, 37.5 by 75, six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Daniel Brennan.....33,500

1,600 Fifty-first Street, 18.9 by 100, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Caroline E. Perkins.....8,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 228 West Fourth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 26.6 by 90.4; P. J. Herter, of 1052 Lexington Avenue, owner; P. Herter & Son, architects; cost, $35,000.

No. 224 East Seventy-fourth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 88.9; P. J. Herter, owner; P. Herter & Son, architects; cost, $28,000.

No. 146 Monroe Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 23.6 by 95; Leader & Bloom, of 142 Monroe Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $20,000.

Wendover Avenue, south-east corner of Brook Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 104.9; Anderson & Forstrick, of 1370 Fifth Avenue, owners, architects and builders; cost, $30,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 50 feet west of Park Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.5; T. M. Bernstein, of 54 Maiden Lane, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $72,000.

Alterations.

No. 987 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; William Allan, of 184 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; M. Turnbull, Jr., architect; cost, $350.

Forty-third Street, north-east corner of Fifth Avenue, to a one-story and basement brick and stone synagogue; Congregation Temple Emanu-El, premises, owner; Buchman & Diesler, architects; cost $1,000.

No. 606 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Jonathan Thorn of 606 Madison Avenue, owner; Adams & Warren, architects; cost, $12,000.

No. 787 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Edward Sturgis, owner; E. Wems, architect; cost, $50.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 25 feet west of Melrose Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, to two two-and-a-half and two-story frame dwellings; Rebecca Sanger of 562 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; M. Wiss, architect; cost, $4,000.

Penfold Avenue, east side, 220 feet south of Seaview Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charles Wehrig of 317 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; E. Wems, architect; cost, $600.

No. 1,407 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Ernest Wilk of 1,407 Second Avenue, owner; E. Wems, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,974 Bathgate Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; Thomas Dunne of 2,781 Webster Avenue, owner; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $800.

No. 581 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick flat and store; Thomas Byrne of 15 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Morgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $25,000.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 121 feet north of Tremont Avenue, to a two-story frame shop; Catherine Rox, owner; John E. Kirby, architect; cost, $200.

Thirty-fifth Street, southwest corner of Tenth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. W. Reckhart, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 428 East Eighty-first Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Thomas McGrath, owner; C. H. Dalhauser, architect; cost, $600.

No. 360 Canal Street, to a three-story brick factory; H. C. Pell, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $360.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 26.

ALLEN ST, 167, w s, 26.6x88.3x irregular; Louise J. Tilby and another to William I. Craven.....$1

ALLEN ST, 167, 26.6x irregular; John W. Tilby to Louise J. Tilby, correction deed.....Gift

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, w s, at s s of Lot 580, map of Striker's Bay Farm, runs n 25.6x e— to centre road x s 25.6x w—; Antoinette E. Wood to Robert W. Thompson.....1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 97th St, 100.11 x165x irregular; John W. Stevens and wife to Jefferson M. Levy.....1

CANAL ST, 174 and 176; William P. Giles to Samuel Seguine.....Nom.

CHERRY ST, 362, n s, 26.10x4.9x26.4x96; Jonas Weil and another to Bernhard Scheinkman.....1

FRENCH BOULEVARD, w s, 46 ft n of centre of 156th St, 49.6x49.3x40.11x76.3; Emma Fish to Morell B. Beals.....1

FULTON ST, 102, 25x81.1x25.2x80.4; Fulton St, 104, 24.8x80.1x25x79.7, leasehold; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Isaac J. Greenwood, executor, &c.....75,000

HAMILTON ST, s s, 133.5 ft e of Catharine St, 25.1x104.1x25x103.11; Rebecca Meryash to Marcus Hoffberg.....1

LOT 538, map of Van Nest Park; R. B. Levy to John J. Tregnett and another.....100

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 102d St, 101.2x100x irregular; William Rankin to Robert Rankin.....Gift

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 101st St, 100.7x99.11; William Rankin to John K. McAfee.....Gift

MONROE ST, 161 to 167, 98.5x100; Marcus Hoffberg to Rebecca Meryash.....1

MOUNT MORRIS AV, s w corner of 121st St, 20.11x100.11; Michael J. Kelly, referee, to Julia E. Cameron.....40,000

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Freeman St, 51.6x92.10 to Lyman Place, proposed, x86 x62.4; George Stark to Joseph C. Cooper.....100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 112.8 ft s of 180th St, 25x irregular; William Robitsek, to Sarah J. Dickson and others.....9,000

ST. JOHN'S AV, e s, 100 ft n of 188th St, 16.8x87.6; Charles Bjorkegren to John E. and Hilma J. Norelius.....1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 100 ft s of Bainbridge Av, 25.2x104x25x101; Mary E. Moulton to Joseph A. Carter.....1

STANTON ST, s s, 80 ft e of Ridge St, 20x67; the Nuns of the Order of St. Dominick to Caroline Becker, executrix.....6,825

STANTON ST, s s, 80 ft e of Ridge St, 20x67; Caroline Becker, executrix, to Emil Neufeld.....12,000

STANTON ST, s s, 80 ft e of Ridge St, 20x67; Caroline Becker, executrix, to Emil Neufeld.....1

TRAFALGAR PLACE, w s, 100 ft s of Woodruff Av, new line, 25x65; John D. Foley to Kate Foley.....4,000

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 81 ft s e corner of 158th St, 50x100; William B. Smith to Leopold Serenbets.....3,500

WEST ST, e s, 81 ft s of Rector St, 40.6x 179.10 to Washington St x40.6x180 with wharfage; William R. Grace to C. Amory Stevens.....150,000

2D AV, n w corner of 106th St, 25x100; Harris Mandlebaum and another to Joseph Labriola and others.....1

4TH ST, 380 East, 18.8x96; Maurice Myers to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....1

7TH ST, s s, Lot 145, map of Unionport, 100x108; Horace W. Price to Mary M. Bickford.....1

19TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 50x92; Charles L. Ritzmann to Henry E. Stevens, Jr.....1

32TH ST, 313 East, 18.9x98.9; Rosa Cohn to Elise Cohn.....1

46TH ST, 117 and 119 West, 50x100.5; Wilber McBride, referee, to Richard F. Carman.....70,000

69TH ST, 204 West, 18x100.5; Ulysses L. Boyer to Lila P. Jackson and another.....1

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x 102.2; Louis Lese to Dora Scheer.....1

75TH ST, n s, 88.4 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 102.2; Henry B. Stacey to Collins Building and Construction Company.....37,500

77TH ST, 41 East, 18.9x102.2; Robert A. Welcke to Nelson Gaskner.....1

85TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 50.6x100; Charles Meier and wife to Elias Kempner.....1

86TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Avenue B, 25x 139.8x25x140.1; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., to Charles L. Ritzmann.....Exchange

94TH ST, 338 East, 25x100.9; Sophie Kaufmann to Catharine Gempler.....1

97TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Broadway, 124.7 x50.11x132.3x50.5; William B. Kane and wife to Jefferson M. Levy.....1

97TH ST, w s, 25 ft e of Broadway, 124.7x 50.11x132.3x50.5; Robert W. Thompson and wife to William B. Kane.....50,000

98TH ST, 10 West, 25x100.11; Alex R. Davison to Charles L. Ritzmann.....1

112TH ST, 137 West, 20.3x100.11; Alexander Davidson to Earl G. Pier.....1

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 110x36.7x196.8; Justine Petrone to the New York Building Loan Banking Company.....36,100

121ST ST, s s, 304 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 100.11; Frederick G. Wetterau, referee, to Gustav E. Schwab, executor, &c.....10,000

126TH ST, n s, 351.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8 x99.11; Ray and Isaac Reinheimer to David A. Arrowsmith, Jr.....1

126TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., to Charles Ritzmann.....Exchange

139TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Walnut Av, 98x100; 140th St s s, 225 ft w of Walnut Av, 98x100; the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to Gottfried Oethinger.....13,500

140TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 138.6x88.8x182; the Mutual Life Insurance Company to Clarence L. Smith.....11,000

142D ST, 800 East, 25x100; Charles Lane to John H. Meyer and wife.....1

142D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; John Harney to Patrick J. Kane.....1

156TH ST, n s, 150.2 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 24.2x100.2x29.6x100.2; John Shea to Lewis H. Brown.....6,700

161ST ST, 563 West, 18x99.11; Mary Jager to Harry L. Rosenbaum.....16,000

168TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 120x 126.5; Charles H. Thornton and others to William Robitzek.....1

169TH ST, w corner of Stebbins Av, 19x 170; Ernest B. Wintersmith to Mary E. McElvaney.....8,250

Recorded Leases.

BUDDE, Frederick A., to Meyer Brothers; 134th St, 828 East, 4 8-12 years.....$660 to $720

ELLISON, Walter D., to Henry Zimmer; Lexington Av, 740, s w corner of 59th St, 10 years.....6,000

FRERCK, Marie, to George Gunther; Cauldwell Av, s e corner of 161st St, 5 years.....1,536

HOFNER, Ann, to Daniel J. Donovan; 125th St, 132 and 134 East, 10 years.....$5,000 to 5,500

ISAAC, Barney, to Meyer Himmel; Columbia St, 50 to 54, 3 7-12 years.....900

LOCHMULLER, Henry, to Antonio Fiorio; 104th St, 307 East, 5 years.....1,080

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Frans Kist; 24 Av, 1,752, 5 years.....540

SCHUMAN, Gustav, to Giuseppe Milano; 106th St, 311 East, 10 years.....1,080

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Franklin Savings Bank; 2,270 Broadway, 5 years.....$21,000

ADAMS, Albert J., to Franklin Savings Bank; 2,272 Broadway, 3 years.....21,000

BAILEY, Elizabeth M., to J. Blackburn Miller; 34th St, s w s, 477.4 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years.....1,400

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Frederick St, e s, 116.8 ft n of Bayard St, 3 years.....2,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Frederick St, e s, 183.4 ft n of Bayard St, 3 years.....2,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Frederick St, e s, 183.4 ft n of Bayard St, 3 years.....2,000

BOLTAN, Joseph, to Pinkus Turk; 147 and 149 Clinton St, 3 years.....2,000

BROWN, Lewis H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Melrose Av, n s, 150.2 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years.....2,900

BURGOYNE, John L., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 1432 St, s s, 575 ft e of Willis Av., installments.....2,750

BURNS, Peter J., and another to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,781 3d Av, saloon lease, demand.....2,500

CLEVERDON, Lillie B., to Joseph Pozzi; Hampden (or 184th) St, s s, 100 ft w of Andrews Av, gore, 1 year.....2,000

COCKER, Joseph C., to George Stark; Prospect Av, s e corner of Freeman St, ¼ year.....6,000

COCKER, Joseph C., to Lacy G. Barnard; Prospect Av, s e corner of Freeman St, ¼ year.....6,000

COCKER, Joseph C., to George Stark; Prospect Av, s e corner of Freeman St, ¼ year.....6,000

COHEN, David, to Charles H. Becker; 241 to 245 East 106th St, 1 month.....2,000

DICKSON, Sarah J., and others to William Robitzek; 1,521 Prospect Av, 3 years.....2,000

DIETZ, Isidor J., and William M. Jacobi to Edmund Coffin; 119th St, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, demand.....115,500

DONOVAN, Daniel J., to Bernhard Schmid; 122 and 124 East 125th St, saloon lease, demand.....5,000

DRAGNETT, John J., and Pietro Paladoli to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 393, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years.....210

FAULKNER, Nannie J., to Robert A. Welcke; 21 East 77th St, 1 year.....5,000

FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein to Mary E. Parsons; 355 and 357½ Bruckner St, 5 years.....55,000

WALSH, Emily L., to Frances Lois Isham, Alice Osborn, and Mortimer Av; 3d corner of 169th St, Mortimer Av, 3d corner of 169th St, ½ year.....25,000

GRIESHEIM, Samuel, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; Canal St, 176 and 178, and 79 Mott, 3 years.....2,000

GRUMPLER, Catharine and Herman C., to Emma Heaney; 333 East 94th St, 2 years.....2,200

GORDON, Jennie, to New York Security and Trust Company; 254 Madison St, 3 years.....

GREGORY, Eliza B., to Harriet N. Bird; Mason St, n w s, Lot 816, map of Washingtonville, 3 years.....300

GUNTHER, George, to Jacob Ruppert; Cauldwell Av, s e corner of 161st St, saloon lease, demand.....3,000

HANLON, Michael, to William M. Peters; 254 and 256 East 7th St, ½ year.....2,500

HEALY, Joseph S., to Chancey N. Brainerd; Bailey Av, e s, 74.10 ft s of Boston Av, 5 years.....4,500

HERRMAN, Morris S., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 8th Av, s w corner of 118th St, 2 years.....24,000

HOOKS, Katharine F., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 169th St, s w s, 45 ft s e of Fox St, ½ year.....600

JACOBS, Simon, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 535 to 539 5th St, demand.....3,000

JUTTNER, Rachel, to Cecilia H. Foble; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 146th St, 1 year.....9,825

KANE, William S., to Robert W. Thompson; 97th St, n s, 25 ft e of Broadway, 5 years.....45,000

KENNEDY, John, to the Tremont Building and Loan Association; Weeks St, w s, 150 ft n of 174th St, installments.....3,000

LIPPE, Nellie A., to Sigmund Zipser; 150 East 85th St, 1 year.....500

McCRACKEN, William, and others to William B. Rogers; 149th St, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, due, 1890.....5,806

McELVANEY, Mary F., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 169th St, w corner of Stebbins Av, installments.....3,800

MOUNT, Henry R., and others to Clara J. Farwell; all right, title, &c., to property in Section 1, Block 216; Section 3, Block 875; Section 2, Block 585; Section 5, Block 1,526, on land map of the City of New York, installments.....3,000

MOUNT, Henry R., and others to Elizabeth Jouy; all right, title, &c., to property in Section 3, Block 276; Section 3, Block 875; Section 2, Block 585, and Section 5, Block 1,526, on land map of the City of New York, installments.....3,000

NEUFELD, Emil, to Carolina Becker, executrix, &c.; Stanton St, s s, 100 ft e of Ridge St.....10,000

NEWMAN, Julia T. and William V., to Sarah C. Newman; 71st St, n s, 121 ft e of West End Av, 1 year.....8,223

NORELIUS, John E. and wife to Charles Bjorkegren; St. John's Av, e s, 100 ft n of 188th St, 3 years.....400

O'BRIEN, Michael and Mary, to John M. Phillips, executor, &c.; Mapes Av, e s, Lot 138 and part of Lot 135, map of Village of East Bronx, 3 years.....600

OETHINGER, Gottfried, to the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company; 139th St, n s, 225 ft w of Walnut Av, 1 year.....7,500

OETHINGER, Gottfried, to the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company; 139th St, n s, 225 ft w of Walnut Av, 1 year.....5,000

O'HARA, Kate B., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 134 West 86th St, 3 years.....4,000

O'REILLY, Thomas, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 109th St, s s, 102 ft w of Park Av, 1 year.....2,500

OSORIA, J. Newton, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 148 East 49th St, ½ year.....21,000

PIER, Esari and Alexander Davidson; 112th St, n s, 120 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.....1,000

PORTER, Charles F. to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1:1st St, n s, 282.6 ft e of Broadway, 3 years.....5,000

REITZMANN, Charles L., to Silas A. Allen; 99th St, n s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years.....3,000

SCHEINKMAN, Bernard, to Jonas Weil and Bernard Mayer; 362 Cherry St, instalments.....3,000

SCHMIDT, Frederick, to Rosa Brandt; 190 1st Av, 1 year.....1,000

SERENBETZ, Leopold, to Leonidas P. Williams, trustee, &c.; Vanderbilt Av, n e corner of 186th St, 2 years.....2,500

SMITH, Clarence L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 140th St, s s, 575 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year.....

STACEY, Henry B., to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; 75th St, n s, 39.4 ft w of Park Av, 5 years.....27,500

STEVENS, C. Amory, to Home Life Insurance Company; West St, e s, 81 ft s of Rector St, with wharfage, craneage, &c., 3 years.....150,000

THOMPSON, Walter E., to Franklin Savings Bank; 215 West End Av, 5 years.....21,000

WALTER, Emily and Max, to Julius Goldschmidt; 1,040 Trinity Av, 3 years.....5,000

WERTHEIM, Pepi, to William T. Hookey; 1st Av, w s, 50.3 ft s of 104th St, ½ year.....2,500

WILSON, Sarah L., to John A. Derailmes; 218 and 220 Washington St, 3 years.....5,000

WILSON, Sarah L., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 218 and 220 Washington St, 1 year.....25,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARD, Harriet E., to Benjamin De F. Curtiss.....$800

BITTINER, Edmund, to Charles H. Dugliss.....Nom.

COCKER, Joseph C., to George Stark.....700

FERRARA, Raffaele, to Philip S. Sacita, trustee.....Nom.

FRANK IBERT BREWING COMPANY to Jacob Hofmann Brewing Company.....750

HANNAH, Adam, to Morris Mayer.....100

LANGBEIN, J. C. Julius, to Lucy E. McCord.....Omitted

LEVENE, Theresa, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company.....4,000

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Elisabeth B. Vanderpoel.....8,000

MANNING, Frank O., executor, &c., to Charles N. Lee and others, trustees, &c.....11,188

MANNING, Frank O., executor, &c., to Charles N. Lee and others, trustees, &c.....10,121

McBRIDE, Jessie C., to John W. Stevens.....nom.

O'BRIEN, John J. to Peter J. Dowell.....1,400

PALMER, William H., to Louis Gordon and others.....2,000

PETERS, William M., to John A. Straley and others.....Consideration omitted

PRICE, Alfred, to Charles L. Ritzmann.....Nom.

SCUDDER, George A., executor, &c., to Henry W. Gaines, trustee.....Nom.

SMITH, Samuel W. B., to Walter S. Thornton.....Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Trustees of the Permanent Fund of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York.....20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.....30,000

TOWNSEND, J. Allen, to William P. Allen.....Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

CANNON ST, 86; T. J. Mooney & Co. against Max Krakower and Jacob and Hennie Goal, owners and contractors.....$100

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, 100x100; John C. Blake against Abelman & Rosenbaum, owners and contractors..34

EDGECOMBE AV, 254, n e corner of 145th St.; William J. Murphy against Seth M. Milliken, owner and contractor.....5,000

GERMAN PLACE, s e corner of 158th St, 50x86.2; Tredwell Ketcham against Joseph D. Jennings, owner and contractor.115

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Pauline Aronowitz, owner and contractor.....107

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x90; Gustav H. Hamann against George Blumenthal, owner; Albert B. Waythaler, contractor.....282

4TH ST, 124 East; Samuel Greenstein against August Ruff, owner; Tretler & Soltz, contractors.....175

7TH ST, 254 and 256 East; White Von Glahn & Co. against Michael O. Hanlan, owner; Michael Hanlan, contractor.....249

7TH ST, 272 to 278 East; White Von Glahn & Co. against Michael Hanlan, owner and contractor.....41

8TH AV, n e corner of 111th St, 100x200; William G. Leeson against James H. Cassidy, owner; Frederico Lamura, contractor.....50

96TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 100x100; Isaac Rothfeld against Louis Kelman and George Brown, owners and contractors..800

40TH ST, 445 West; Mills & Fox against G. Otto Etterich, owner and contractor.281

108TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; August Scarce against Arthur E. Moore, owner and contractor.....875

117TH ST, 46 to 52 West; Max Goldwasser against Jane Birrell, owner; William Jeffery, owner and contractor.....175

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

113TH ST, 78 and 82 East; D. Karp on Joseph Fox to Bell Brothers.....1,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, n w corner of North 3d Av, 49.8x 96.8x75.9x88.3; Arthur Lumdys against Edgar Kelsham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Sutherland.

CANAL ST, s e corner of Varick St, 74.8x24.10x 61x74.3, being known as 68, 70, and 72 Varick St; the Home Relief Fund Society against Norman G. Kellogg and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 66.2 ft s of 73d St, 17x 80; Justus A. Bulkley against Carolina G. M. Eccleshe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Thornton.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,900, w s, 24.4 ft n of 101st St, 16.7x75; John W. Sabine against Ellen Blocki, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Sabine.

WAVERLEY PLACE, e s, 38.11 ft s of Christopher St, 1.1x78; Edward Kirby against Henry E. Stevens, Jr., and others, (action to enforce specific performance, &c.;) attorney, C. L. Thiele.

WEST END AV, w s, 19.5 ft s of 71st St, 17x 82.10; Calvin A. Stevens and another, executors, &c., against Charles Beardsley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Wandell.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 81 ft w of Hegis Av, 27.6x32.11x35x—; also 150th St, s s, 25.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Patrick Donohue against Anna Donohue, (conveyance of property, &c.;) attorneys, Page & Eckley.

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, 468.9 ft n of 2d St, 50x187.9x50x183.8; Elizabeth O'Brien and James Mallon against Alice M. Mallon and others, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorney, A. H. Wadick.

3D AV, e s, 101.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Josephine Gallo and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

48TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Robert I. Murray and another, trustees, &c., against Charles Maier and others, (amended (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Murray.

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; J. Allen Townsend against William Jeffery and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Kimber.

12TH ST, n s, 200 ft s of Lenox Av, 100x98.11; William T. Hartley against William R. Kitchen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

BANK PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....77½
Corn, No. 2.....40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....30
Flour, Minnesota patents.....$4.75
Cotton, middling.....7⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....9⅝
Sugar, granulated.....3 13-16
Molasses, N. O., prime.....
Beef, family.....11.00
Beef hams.....24.50
Tallow, prime......05¾
Pork, mess.....9.50
Lard, dressed, 100 lb......06¾
Lard, prime.....5.35
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry.....22.00
Butter, Western creamery.....25

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Flour firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@71¾c; No. 2 red, 75¾@74½c; No. 2 corn, 35¾@36¾c; No. 2 yellow, 35¾@36¾c; No. 2 oats, 25¾@25¾c; No. 2 white, 29¾@29¾c; No. 3 white, 24½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 50¾c; No. 2 barley, 39@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12; Northwestern, $1.13; prime timothy seed, $2.25@2.30; mess pork, per barrel, $7.60@8.25; lard, per 100 lb, $5.25@5.50; short ribs sides (loose), $5.00@5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, @6¾c.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures was very erratic. Although the bull portion of the trade had the advantage all through the early session, shorts later held the better position. It was a day of great excitement to say the least. Orders were received in large numbers from every direction, and the local trade operated on a very heavy scale. A glance at the bulletin board revealed a sensational advance in the English market, prices there having jumped up 8 points, or more than three times as much as the local talent had expected in response to our firmness of yesterday. As soon as the market here opened, shorts made frantic efforts to reach cover, and the first sale of October represented the remarkable advance of 21 points. The close was steady, with prices 20@25 points net higher. The market having rallied on active covering. Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches as follows: Savannah, 6¾c, ⅛c higher; Charleston, 6¾c, ⅛c higher; Wilmington, 6¾c; Norfolk, 6¾c, 3-16c higher; Baltimore, 7¼c, ⅛c higher; New Orleans, 6¾c; Memphis, 6¾c, ⅛c higher; Augusta, 6¾c, ⅛c higher; St. Louis, 6¾c, ⅛c higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	6.80	6.60	6.48	6.63@6.65
November	6.84	6.84	6.67	6.69@6.71
December	6.92	6.92	6.75	6.78@6.79
January	6.93	6.95	6.75	6.84@6.85
February	6.92	6.95	6.83	6.87@6.89
March	6.95	6.98	6.85	6.91@6.92
April	6.99	6.99	6.90	6.94@6.96
May	7.02	7.03	6.92	6.98@
June	7.04	7.05	6.95	7.00@7.01
July	7.05	7.05	6.96	7.02@7.03
August	7.05	7.05	6.98	7.02@7.04

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Spot cotton strong; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, nil; middling upland, 3 15-16d; futures opened at 2@2 3-64d advance and closed barely 3½@4½-64d net advance. December-January, 3.47b; January-February, 3.47b; February-March, 3.47½@; March-April, 3.48s; April-May, 3.48½@; May-June, 3.49s; June-July, 3.49½@; July-August, 3.50s; September, 3.53s; September-October, 3.51s; October-November, 3.49½@; November-December, 3.48s. Manchester—Yarns quiet and firm. Cloths, full prices insisted upon, but business small.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	75½	75½	75¼	75¼
December	78¾	78	77¼	77¼
May	80 2-16	80¾	79 15-16	80¾
Corn—				
September	39½	39½	39¼	..
December	37	37	36 15-16	37
May	36¼	36¾	36¼	36½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	74⅞	74⅞	74 5-16	74⅜
December	73¾	74⅛	73 5-16	73⅞
May	75⅛	76⅜	75 9-16	76⅜
Corn—				
September	33	33	32½	32½
December	30	30½	29¾	30¼
May	30½	30 13-16	30¼	30¾
Oats—				
September	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22½
December	22⅞	22 15-16	22¾	22⅞
May	24	24⅛	23¾	24⅛

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—After opening at an advance of ⅛c on better cables than expected, and smaller Northwestern receipts than estimated, the local market for wheat eased off to about previous day's closing prices, and then became quite firm, advancing to a point ⅜c above the previous day's closing prices, and closing firm within ⅛c of the top prices of the day. The upward movement was due to covering, following predictions of subsidizing receipts and reports of a more war-like character regarding the South African situation. Covering was a feature. In fact, there was but little new outside speculative interest, the holidays in sight naturally checking business of this character.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept 28.—Close: Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, September, 68¾

EXCURSIONS.

NAVAL DEWEY CELEBRATION.

The following trips will be made by the LONG ISLAND SOUND STEEL STEAMERS

CITY OF LOWELL of the NORWICH LINE

from Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring Street.

PLYMOUTH of the FALL RIVER LINE

from Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street.

Limited number of tickets, good only on steamers which sail.

NAVAL PARADE AND NIGHT ILLUMINATION.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29th.

LEAVING at 8 A. M. TICKETS $8.00, including day and night trips. Both steamers will participate in the Naval Parade and Review, returning to piers about dark, to give those who desire an opportunity of disembarking, and will leave again as soon as possible for a River and Bay trip. The great promenade decks of these steamers afford unsurpassed opportunity to view the fireworks and illumination. Returning, due at piers about 9 o'clock.

WARSHIPS AND GRANT'S TOMB.

ESCORTING ADMIRAL DEWEY TO CLAREMONT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30th.

LEAVING at 9:30 A. M. TICKETS $1.00. Both steamers will escort Admiral Dewey up the river, passing the warships, rendezvousing opposite the starting point of the Land Parade, Grant's Tomb and Claremont. Returning, will proceed slowly down the river in full view of Riverside Drive, the route of the great land demonstration, arriving at piers about noon, in time for those on board to witness the Parade at downtown points.

WARSHIPS, WEST POINT AND THE HUDSON RIVER.

SUNDAY, OCT. 1st.

LEAVING at 11 A. M. TICKETS $1.00. Both steamers will make a trip up the Hudson as far as West Point, passing the warships at anchor, Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb, Claremont, the Palisades and other noted localities, returning to piers about 5 o'clock.

Strangers in the city should not miss this opportunity to see the RHINE OF AMERICA in all its COMMERCIAL GLORY.

MUSIC on the LOWELL by Lauria's celebrated band; on the PLYMOUTH by the First Naval Battalion Band. Catering by the Company at regular prices.

Tickets now on sale at Wharf Offices. Telephone, Pier 18, Cortlandt 4086; Pier 36, Spring 1061. Also at Cook's offices, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren St., and 1225 Broadway, near 30th St., the latter office open until 10:00 P. M.

THE FAMOUS STEAMERS

Republic and Columbia

FOR

Dewey Day and Yacht Races

Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Whitehall Street) at 11 A. M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, the steam heated and equipped with excellent restaurant service. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets $3.00 for Day Parade, $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.

FOR AMERICA'S CUP RACES the COLUMBIA

will leave Pier 10, E. R. on each day, following the yachts over the entire course. The boat needs no recommendation for seagoing work or speed. She is well known and popular, and provided with every comfort. Restaurant service will be complete. Tickets $2.00 each day, or $5.00 all days, whether three or more.

CAPACITY, 3,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 1,500.

Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circulars of yacht races sent on application to

W. P. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY. Phone, 311 Madison Sq., or Pier 10, E.R.

S. S. MIAMI

of the Flagler Florida East Coast system has been chartered by Raymond & Whitcomb for

DEWEY CELEBRATION

and the

International Yacht Races.

Most guaranteed 350 persons, capacity over 2,000. Superior arrangement for those wishing to avoid crowded conditions. The MIAMI is built of steel, twin screws, with a speed of 20 miles per hour, lighted by electricity, and carries powerful searchlight.

Price, Dewey DAY, $10.
Evening, $5.
Yacht Races, $10 each.

Ship will sail from Pier 31 (new) N. R., foot of Watts St., adjoining Desbrosses St. ferry.

Excursion tickets at principal hotels or

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB

26 Union Square, N. Y.
Telephone 3138 or 3139 18th Street.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

Steamer "Glen Island"

The Flag Ship of the Starin Fleet.
Mid Regt. Band. | Caterer—Anderson.

These large open decks and best steamer afloat for observation purposes. Dining room with 200 seating capacity. All saloons, staterooms, and dining room steam-heated. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. 9:30 A. M. each race day. Single trip tickets $2.00. Tickets for three trips, $5.00. Staterooms $5.00.

Steamer "Sam Sloan."

Speedy, spacious, safe, and room for everybody to see everything, with music and refreshments. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 10:00 A. M. each race day.

Single trip, $2; Tickets for 3 trips, $5.

Number of passengers on each steamer positively limited to one-half licensed capacity.

Starin's docks, with elevated passageway for passengers only, in use by these two steamers on race days exclusively.

Starin's dock, foot of Cortlandt St.; 49 Beaver St.; McBride's, 71 B'way; Rullman's, 111 B'way; Miller's, 120 B'way; 141 B'way; Principal Hotels and Childs' restaurants.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.'S PALATIAL STEAMER TAURUS

Accompanies the International Yacht Races. Capacity 2,000. Tickets positively limited to 1,000 each race. Steamer leaves Pier 6, foot Rector St., at 9:30 A. M.

Reserved tickets, $3; at all principal ticket offices and leading hotels in the city and at pier. Refreshments.

Music by 7th Regt. Band.

Write, or 'phone 6056 Cortlandt.)

Starin & Co., General Agents, 111 Broadway.

DEWEY NAVAL PARADE.

Steamer

DOLPHIN,

Popularly "The Foster," leaves East 31st St., 10 A. M.; South 5th St., Brklyn, 10:15; Battery, 11 A. M. Bogart's Midget Island. Complete restaurant and cafe service. Tickets, limited, $2 each. Grand fireworks display and illumination same evening, leaving East 31st St. 7 P. M. Tickets, $1.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

Speed of the Dolphin guarantees a full view of the races, from start to finish, leaving East 31st St. at 8:30; South 5th St., Brooklyn, 8:45; Battery, 9:00 sharp. Tickets limited, $3 each. All tickets for sale at Thos. Cook & Sons, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, and at office, 525 W. 41st St. Telephone 4130 38th.

DEWEY DAY.

Steamer Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Co.'s

Popular Sound Steamer GAY HEAD

Leaves Up-town West Side, foot 30th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Tickets sold at leading clubs, remainder at Wharf, beginning Thursday morning. Also mail or telephone "Lessee Gay Head," foot W. 30th St., care City Club.

Tickets, including Luncheon, $5.00.

Steamer is chartered by Atlantic Yacht Club for races.

Steamer Continental

will not attend the Naval Parade as advertised owing to slight accident to her machinery, which will prevent her sailing. All tickets purchased will be redeemed at office, Pier 25, East River, foot Vesey.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.

DEWEY'S WELCOME

To-day, September 28th.

The magnificent steamers of this company will take part in the celebration of Dewey Day—the water parade, the night illumination, and fireworks.

FARE—Day Demonstration, $2.00
Night " " 1.00

The Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., N. R., ONLY, at 11:00 A. M. for the NAVAL PARADE.

For the NIGHT DEMONSTRATION AND HARBOR AND FLEET ILLUMINATION the Iron Steamboats will leave foot 22d St., North River, 6:30 P. M., and foot of 31st St., East River, 6:30 P. M.

YACHT RACES.

COLUMBIA—SHAMROCK.

The Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the yachts all through the contests.

FARE EACH RACE, $2.00.

EACH STEAMBOAT WILL BE LIMITED

Tickets for either event can and should be secured at once. They can be had at the company's office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH,

of the Fall River Line. will attend the

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

A strictly limited number of tickets will be sold at $5.00 each; first three races, $12.00. Music by the First Naval Battalion Band. Catering by the Company at regular prices. The PLYMOUTH has three spacious decks, THE UPPER ONE AN OPEN PROMENADE, and in every detail of equipment and provision is

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR OUTSIDE YACHT RACE SERVICE.

Ticket and Stateroom at Office, Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren Street; telephone, Cortlandt 4066; also at Cook's Offices, 261 Broadway, corner Warren St., and 1,225 Broadway, near 30th St., the latter office open until 10 P. M.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE THREE-DECKED Ocean-going Excursion Steamers

GRAND REPUBLIC and GENL. SLOCUM

(Rockaway Line Steamers) will leave each race day for the races, from West 20th St. 8:30 and 9 A. M., Battery Landing, 9:10 and 9:30 A. M., and Bridge Dock, (Brooklyn,) 9:25 A. M., accompanying the yachts over the entire course. Tickets limited. Music. Refreshments.

Fare each race day $2.00, or Coupon Tickets, good for five races, $7.50.

SUNDAY, OCT. 1ST, GRAND REPUBLIC and GENL. SLOCUM will make hourly trips from West 20th St. and Battery Landing, beginning 9 A. M., around warships, fare 50c.

For tickets and further information apply to office of company, 71 BROADWAY, Manhattan, Room 512, or 195 MONTAGUE ST., Brooklyn.

JAMES K. ATKINSON, Genl. Pass. Agt.

DEWEY PARADE

ELEGANT NEW STEEL STEAMER

ONTEORA

OF THE

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

will take part in the naval parade, leaving foot of Christopher Street at 11:30 A. M. Boat's capacity, 1,500. Number of passengers strictly limited to 900. Tickets, $5.00, now on sale at the pier and Thos. Cook & Son's, 261 and 1,225 Broadway. Staterooms may be secured at the pier. Boat open for inspection at the foot of Christopher St. Monday and Wednesday. Telephone 1,839 Spring.

For the accommodation of their patrons we have placed on sale with

THOMAS COOK & SON

a limited number of tickets for the

Steamer ONTEORA

FOR THE YACHT RACES.

There is no more desirable boat for these trips. She is a new steel sidewheel steamer, perfectly safe, very FAST, and will go out as a PRESS BOAT, insuring best position. Capacity for 1,500, and positively limited to 500 passengers each trip.

Tickets for first 3 days, $10.00; single days, $5.00 each. Staterooms $2.00 per day. First class lunch on board at reasonable rates.

261 or 1,225 BROADWAY.

SEE YACHT RACES

$2.00 | IN COMFORT | $2.00

on the fast, safe, commodious steamer

MYNDERT STARIN.

SPACIOUS DECKS AND CABIN. CAPACITY, 1,100. POSITIVELY LIMITED TO 700.

Restaurant and Cafe.

TICKETS GOOD FOR FIRST THREE DAYS, $5. SINGLE TICKETS, $2.

Leaving Pier 41, N. R., below Christopher St. Ferry, at 9 A. M. sharp. Pier No. 6, N. R., below Rector St., at 9:30 A. M.

Tickets for sale at Cook's, 261 and 1,225 Broadway; McBride, 71 Broadway; Gaze, 113 Broadway; Tyson, at principal hotels; Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Sq.; Kinsman, 125th St. and 8th Ave., and Hendrickson, 359 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Take this trip Friday. Down Boat will pass War Fleet about 5 P. M.

TO VISIT THE Warships in the Harbor

THE NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMER

"NASSAU"

Will leave Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., at 11:00 A. M., 1:00 and 3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

NAVAL PARADE.

THE PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION

will be aboard the

Cygnus & Cepheus

TO-DAY.

TICKETS TO THE PUBLIC - - - $2.00

LEAVES Foot 91st St., E. R. ..... 10:00 A. M.
Foot 31st St., E. R. ..... 10:30 A. M.

FIREWORKS AT NIGHT - - - $1.00

Same Piers, 7 P. M.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT PIERS.

Music by Stowe's Military Band.

Refreshments on Board.

DEWEY DAY

The best place to view the parade coming up the bay with comfort, and avoiding all crowding on Dewey Day, is Liberty Island.

Fare 25c. Boat every hour from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. from Battery landing.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:30, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:30, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 6:50, 7:40, 8:40, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:50, P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

EXCURSIONS.

International Yacht Races.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO.'S STEAMER

"MONTAUK"

WILL LEAVE PIER 12, E. R., (NEAR WALL ST.,) ON DAYS OF THE RACES AT 11:00 A. M.

TICKETS FOR EACH RACE $3.00.

SALE LIMITED TO 600.

On sale at 129 B'way, 260 B'way, 1,213 B'way, Astor House Ticket Office, 42 West 125th St., Ticket office foot New Chambers St. and foot 129th St., E. R., Pier (No. 4), N. R., and Clarendon Av. Station, Bedford Station, (Franklin Av.); East New York, 1,323 Fulton St., and 118 B'way, Brooklyn.

AGENTS WANTED.

Why Not Make $50 Per Week?

Salesmen are making $50 to $75 a week with our beautiful new panoramic albums, "Fighting in the Philippines" and "Our Navy in Action." YOU can easily do as much. Each album contains 160 magnificent, large photographic reproductions of stirring, pathetic and humorous scenes of camp and battlefield, portraits of prominent war heroes, native pictures, noted points of interest, scenery, etc. Thomas M. Anderson, Brigadier General U. S. A., says: "The engravings are both faithful and picturesque. Heavy, ivory finish paper; handsome covers; exquisite works of art. One man sold 150 first day—EVERYBODY buys it; GENEROUS COMMISSION. One complete album, (paper cover,) 12 cents; both albums, 20 cents; cloth binding, 35 cents each; both, 60 cents. Order NOW; don't waste time in correspondence; money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory. Catalogue free. Manuscripts promptly examined.

F. TENNYSON NEELY, Publisher
114 Fifth Ave., New York

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FREDERIC K. HORLING, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frederic K. Horling, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Sept. 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PHILIP KRULSWITCH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Philip Krulewitch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 6th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Sept. 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, SAMUEL ROTHSCHILD, and EMANUEL ROTHSCHILD, doing business as ROTHSCHILD BROTHERS, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Rothschild, Samuel Rothschild, and Emanuel Rothschild, doing business as Rothschild Brothers, of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Rothschild, Samuel Rothschild, and Emanuel Rothschild were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 28, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUZE, MARGARET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Earleston Brown, Jr., Harry D. Brown, Walter J. Brown, Annie M. Brown, Daisy Brown, James H. Dees, Adele Fountaine, Fanny Deas, Alice English, Mary Portis, Daniel E. Huger, Isabella M. H. Warley, Emma M. H. Frost, Edmund D. Huger, Charles L. Huger, Ruth D. Huger, Serena D. Murphy, Meta D. Huger, Mary P. Brown, and William E. Huger, heirs and next of kin of MARGARET AUZE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Meta D. Huger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Auze, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au25-1awSW

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 26, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of September, 1899. OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

CRARY, CHARLES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thankful M. Jennings, Sandford A. Seamans, and Rial M. Denison, as executors of the last will and testament of Mary C. Seamans, deceased; Julia Beach and Arabella B. Parris, Helen B. Crary, as administratrix, &c., of Arabella Crary, deceased; Nellie C. Denison, Zada Crary, Emily C. Jamieson, Bessie Crary Myers, Charles Crary, Sarah C. Perrigo, (now Whitlock,) Minnie L. Sandford, Katherine Millington, Sarah J. Ogden, George W. Crary, William P. Crary, Lewis Ferguson, Gertrude W. Jennings, as executrix of the last will and testament of Charles B. Jennings, deceased; Jillian C. Barclay, Frederick Barkley, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Mary M. Crary, deceased; Florence M. McKie, (now Brush,) Catharine W. McKie, Helen P. C. Denison, Mabel McLaren, Edith L. Hall, Joanna Mathews, Gertrude Mathews, Sarah Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, Carrie Sargent, Charles Crary Corbett, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Mary E. Corbett, the mother of said minor Charles Crary Corbett, and the person with whom he resides; Charles Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Gertrude Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years, and Henry J. Hanson, the father of said minors Charles Hanson and Gertrude Hanson, and the person with whom they reside, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES CRARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elmer A. Darling and Isaac N. Mills, as testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

s22-1aw6wF&3

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM L. LAW, Executor. ARTHUR F. PITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. s5-1aw6wF

AGENTS WANTED.

Why Not Make $50 Per Week?

Salesmen are making $50 to $75 a week with our beautiful new panoramic albums, "Fighting in the Philippines" and "Our Navy in Action." YOU can easily do as much. Each album contains 160 magnificent, large photographic reproductions of stirring, pathetic and humorous scenes of camp and battlefield, portraits of prominent war heroes, native pictures, noted points of interest, scenery, etc. Thomas M. Anderson, Brigadier General U. S. A., says: "The engravings are both faithful and picturesque. Heavy, ivory finish paper; handsome covers; exquisite works of art. One man sold 150 first day—EVERYBODY buys it; GENEROUS COMMISSION. One complete album, (paper cover,) 12 cents; both albums, 20 cents; cloth binding, 35 cents each; both, 60 cents. Order NOW; don't waste time in correspondence; money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory. Catalogue free. Manuscripts promptly examined.

F. TENNYSON NEELY, Publisher
114 Fifth Ave., New York

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PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Sept. 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PHILIP KRULSWITCH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Philip Krulewitch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 6th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Sept. 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, SAMUEL ROTHSCHILD, and EMANUEL ROTHSCHILD, doing business as ROTHSCHILD BROTHERS, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Rothschild, Samuel Rothschild, and Emanuel Rothschild, doing business as Rothschild Brothers, of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Rothschild, Samuel Rothschild, and Emanuel Rothschild were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 28, 1899.

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Whereas, Meta D. Huger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Auze, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au25-1awSW

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 26, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of September, 1899. OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

CRARY, CHARLES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thankful M. Jennings, Sandford A. Seamans, and Rial M. Denison, as executors of the last will and testament of Mary C. Seamans, deceased; Julia Beach and Arabella B. Parris, Helen B. Crary, as administratrix, &c., of Arabella Crary, deceased; Nellie C. Denison, Zada Crary, Emily C. Jamieson, Bessie Crary Myers, Charles Crary, Sarah C. Perrigo, (now Whitlock,) Minnie L. Sandford, Katherine Millington, Sarah J. Ogden, George W. Crary, William P. Crary, Lewis Ferguson, Gertrude W. Jennings, as executrix of the last will and testament of Charles B. Jennings, deceased; Jillian C. Barclay, Frederick Barkley, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Mary M. Crary, deceased; Florence M. McKie, (now Brush,) Catharine W. McKie, Helen P. C. Denison, Mabel McLaren, Edith L. Hall, Joanna Mathews, Gertrude Mathews, Sarah Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, Carrie Sargent, Charles Crary Corbett, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Mary E. Corbett, the mother of said minor Charles Crary Corbett, and the person with whom he resides; Charles Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Gertrude Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years, and Henry J. Hanson, the father of said minors Charles Hanson and Gertrude Hanson, and the person with whom they reside, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES CRARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elmer A. Darling and Isaac N. Mills, as testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

s22-1aw6wF&3

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM L. LAW, Executor. ARTHUR F. PITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. s5-1aw6wF

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ANNA CLARK, Plaintiff, against CLARK CLARK, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the premises described in said judgment as follows: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on the westerly side of West Broadway, (formerly South Fifth Avenue and Laurens Street,) in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and being known as Block 519 in Section 2 on the land map of the said borough, and bounded, described and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West Broadway, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Prince Street with the westerly side of said West Broadway, and running thence westerly and parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet to said West Broadway; and thence southerly along said West Broadway twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances more or less. Also being the same premises now commonly known as Number four hundred and fifty-six (456) West Broadway.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, parcel or tract of situate, lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, being located in Block 504, Section 8, on the land map of the said borough, commencing at a point on the southerly line of Leroy Street, (formerly Burton Street,) distant two hundred and forty-three feet and five inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Leroy Street and Bleecker Street, and running thence southerly parallel with Bleecker Street eighty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Leroy Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly, again parallel with Bleecker Street, eighty feet to Leroy Street; and thence along Leroy Street in an easterly direction eighteen feet nine inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises now known as Number twenty-six (26) Leroy Street.—Dated New York, September 16, 1899.

FRANCIS C. CANTINE, Referee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.

A. L. HENTHORN, Attorney for Defendants Caroline Hadden et al., 36 Park Row, New York City.

H. MELVILLE WALKER, Attorney for Defendants Emma A. Reed et al., 220 Broadway, New York City.

SAYERS & GILLESPIE, Attorneys for Louie Belle Leaycraft et al., 56 Pine Street, New York City.

The following are the diagrams of the properties described in the foregoing notice:

FIRST PARCEL
Houston Street.

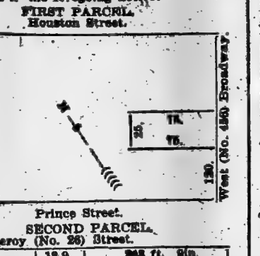

Prince Street.

SECOND PARCEL.
Leroy (No. 26) Street.

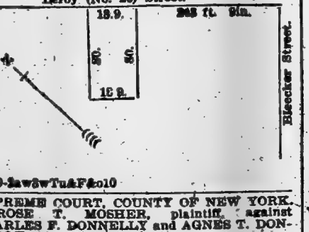

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,438.75, with interest thereon from the 15th day of September together with costs and allowances amounting to $175.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $56.30 and interest.—Dated New York, 15th day of September, 1899.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

s20-2aw3wW&F&o13

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

For the Catskills, Albany Day Boats, and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS.

TAKE this trip FRIDAY. DOWN BOAT will pass WAR FLEET about 5 P. M.

THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.

NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier 26, East River, for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.

For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.

Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., on Saturday, Sept. 30th, on account of land parade will leave Desbrosses St. 4:15 P. M., W. 22d St. 4:30 P. M., for CRANSTON'S, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 23 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for all points North, East, and West.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats

Leave foot of Christopher Street every week-day at 6 P.

UPHELD IN BRIGGS CASE

Bishop Potter's Position Approved in the Diocesan Convention.

SOCIETY BLAMED FOR DIVORCE

Declared to be Easily a Leader "in the Melancholy Work of Corruption" and Sunday Desecration.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention voted yesterday to sustain Bishop Potter for his action in the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs in re-electing by an overwhelming vote the Standing Committee of the Church which had recommended Dr. Briggs as a candidate for holy orders. The opposition, or High Church party, whose defeat had been certain despite the claims of several of its foremost advocates, accepted its reverse gracefully, said not a word in convention in reference to the controversy, but inwardly, it is said, determined to keep up the fight against the "heresies" alleged to be at work in the Church and bring the matter up again at the next convention. Some two or three of the High Churchmen outlined this policy for future action, but none went on record yesterday as giving public utterance to this idea.

The vote against the High Church people was as three to one, and after the final adjournment of the convention the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris, one of the committee elected, laughingly conceded that the opposition had polled more votes than his side had expected. Dr. Briggs was present, and appeared greatly pleased when the result was announced. He left the church soon afterward.

Another and important feature of the convention was the severe arraignment made by the Divorce and Marriage Committee of the people of wealth and position, whom the report designated as "easily leaders in the melancholy work of corruption." The report and an indorsement of Bishop Potter's address on divorce and modern tendencies toward immorality were unanimously adopted, and caused quite as strong an impression as the remarks of the Bishop made the day before.

The election was held under the Australian ballot system in the morning, and the result announced at the afternoon session. According to the Church's rules, it was necessary for the clericals and laymen to vote repeatedly.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

The following were the nominations, the first figures being the clerical vote, and the second the lay vote: Clericals—the Rev. Dr. Octavius Applegate, 132—81; the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, 77—18; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, 186—95; the Rev. George W. Ferguson, 57—13; the Rev. William Grosvenor, 6—3; the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris, 133—82; the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, 7—1; the Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey, 55—14; the Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, 118—74. Lay—William Bispham, 59—18; S. Nicholson Kane, 131—80; Capt. A. T. Mahan, 25—5; George Macculough Miller, 150—80; Henry Lewis Morris, 6—4; Justice Alton B. Parker, 52—15; Prof. J. Howard Van Amringe, 52—17; H. C. Von Post, 132—77; Andrew C. Zabriskie, 20—9; George Zabriskie, 126—70.

The clericals cast 195 votes, with two defective, and the lay members, 97 votes, 6 defective. Just before the voting a letter was read by Dr. Lewis Townsend, from Capt. Mahan, withdrawing his name. Mr. Miller was substituted. As will be seen, the ticket elected is as follows: Clericals—Dr. Dix, Dr. Applegate, Dr. Harris, Dr Shipman; Lay—Mr. Miller, Mr. Kane, Mr. Von Post, and Mr. George Zabriskie, four being chosen on each side.

The old Federate Counsel was re-elected.

The report and resolutions drawn up by Dr. Dix, the chairman of the committee, are as follows:

The committee are glad that the Bishop has now laid his hand upon two of the gravest evils of the hour. The desecration of the Lord's Day, carried to wider extremes of license, is threatening the integrity of this people as a God-fearing nation. The steady spread of loose views as to the stability of the marriage contract, and the reckless ease with which the relations of married people are dissolved by divorce, are similarly threatening the existence of the family and the home. We believe that there are no two points to which our chief pastor could more seasonably have pointed the finger of warning; we wish that his impressive words might be read and heard by every member of the church in this diocese and seriously laid to heart.

The Lord's Day was intended to be a time of refreshing for body and soul; a day of rest from toil; a day wherein to give God due honor in His Church; a day for seasonable recreation.

In all these relations its purpose has been forgotten and its blessing lost. There is a wide neglect of public worship; there is a growing tendency to turn this day into a time for mere secular amusement and dissipation. Our youth deny an obligation to go to church; they go if they please, but if not it makes no difference; a large number never appear there.

The day is devoted to bicycle riding, excursions, golf, tennis; in the evening the latest scandal is given by large dinners and social receptions, with music and other delights; all idea of religious duty or observance is lost; God listens for the voice of man in praise, prayer, and worship, but listens in vain. Judgment must follow an offense such as this; on the complete banishment of religious action from the once sacred day, and its prostitution to the purposes of diversion, amusement, and social dissipation.

CONDEMNATION OF SOCIETY.

No nation has ever stood secure which deliberately broke the Fourth Commandment and left God without one day in seven to call His own. And the class which has done the most to decrate the day by frivolousness and gay looseness of living is that one which, by conspicuous social position, wealth, and opportunity, might have thrown the heaviest weight into the scale on the side of orderly living and respect for the divine institution. The fashionable class, as they are called, are easily leaders in the melancholy work of corrupting the morals of the community and the manners of the age.

In the fatal drift on the way towards a general undoing of the marriage tie, we have reached a point at which men and women are looking about with amazement, and with the wish to know what can be done to avert a dire and wide calamity. Divorces multiply; the facilities for separation are liberally afforded; the circumstances under which the marriage bond is dissolved render the process more and more offensive; in many instances shame would seem to have died, and conscience and the sense of duty to have become extinct. Men and women outrage the divine law, and render themselves liable to prosecution and punishment under our human statutes; they easily obtain the dissolution of the tie by which they were bound by mutual promise and vow; they proceed with as little delay as possible to enter into new relations contrary to God's Word, and stigmatised as adulterous by our Lord Jesus Christ; and yet these offenders are still able to retain their place in the circles in which they move; their actions, though criminal in the eye of the law and the judgments of the courts, are condoned in society, and they are accepted as in good standing and beyond reproach.

Families are broken up, homes ruined under frivolous pretenses or at the dictate of lawless passion, yet it is assumed that these things should be left to the individual as his or her personal concern, and to concern of the social circle in which they move, and feeble, if any, opposition is made to the exoneration and full rehabilitation of offenders whose acts merit the reproof of just and honorable men.

These sins against human and divine law are not committee only by the low, degraded, and the ignorant; they are most conspicuously manifest in the case of what are known as the higher classes; persons arrogating to themselves the character of social leaders have been among the most reckless in contempt for obligation and duty, and most flagrant among the offenders against God and Christian institutions. While it is a deplorable fact that their associates and companions in the very class which might and ought to exert a salutary influence in frowning on transgression and trying to keep society pure appear to take their part, and even to justify and applaud their conduct. We are reaching a point at which alarm is daily growing greater, and disgrace and indignation are more widely felt; a point at which the opinion is gaining ground, to which the Bishop has referred, that legislation is advisable which shall prohibit the remarriage of divorced persons under any circumstances whatever.

GRATEFUL TO THE BISHOP.

We are, therefore, thankful that the Bishop of New York has called the attention of the clergy and laity of the diocese to our danger—a danger which increases. Legislation on this subject may be useful in this connection; but, if taken, it must be taken by the General Convention. A joint commission, composed of Bishops, clergy, and laity, has under consideration the canons relating to marriage and divorce; a committee of clerical and lay deputies is similarly engaged in an effort to devise means for the more effectual protection of our families and homes. The prayers of the people should daily ascend to God, that He will give wisdom and understanding to our church legislators, and light to see what they should do. But it must be felt, by all, that legislation will prove of little avail, unless the conscience and heart of the people can be touched; that the evil lies in the unruly wills and affections of sinful men and sinful women; there, after all, must the reform begin; and if it do not begin there and proceed thence, there is little hope in canons and laws.

Your committee, profoundly impressed by the danger signals of these times, and grateful to the Bishop for his strong words and valuable suggestions, offers for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of the clergy and laity of this diocese be given to their Bishop, for his utterances on the subject of the Lord's Day and the ordinance of holy matrimony.

Resolved, That it is the desire of the committee that the attention of all of our people should be called to the portion of the address which was referred to us.

Resolved, That we view with sorrow and fear the wide decay in the observance of the Lord's Day, and the sacred times and seasons of the Christian year.

Resolved, That we regard with similar dread and sadness of heart the decay of the idea of the sanctity of marriage and the ease with which the marriage tie is dissolved.

Resolved, That it be respectfully suggested to the clergy of this diocese that they call the attention of their congregations, at such time or times as may be suitable, to the recent counsels of the Bishop, in these parts of his address relating to the Lord's Day and holy matrimony, adding thereto their own counsel and advice on these unspeakably important subjects.

The report is signed by Dr. Morgan Dix, Dr. W. R. Huntington, Dr. J. L. Parks, Dr. D. H. Greer, Prescott Evarts, G. M. Miller, George Zabriskie, Francis L. Stetson, and Col. William Jay.

After the report was read, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey, although a leader of the High Church faction, made a brief address, in which he dpheld certain light forms of recreation for the Sabbath, counseling more liberality for the day than the report of the committee implied. Sunday, he held, was a day of rest and enjoyment in a godly way. He referred to some of the amusements cited in the report to be tabooed, and said that if a golf enthusiast must play golf on the Sabbath, it must be done solely with the idea of rest and recreation, but the caddy, the doctor said, earnestly, must be employed with the idea that he was in no wise employed in labor. Attendance at church he earnestly upheld. The Rev. Dr. Greer, a Broad Churchman, followed, and held that Sunday should be rigidly observed.

DR. HARRIS ON THE VOTE.

After the convention had adjourned, the Rev. Dr. Harris, in referring to the election of the Standing Committee, said:

"High Church and Broad Church principles have nothing to do with this election. The issue at hand is simply that of upholding the action of the committee in the Briggs affair. Many of the clergy who are opposed to the views of Dr. Briggs voted to re-elect the old committee and sustain it, holding that its independence should not be questioned. I must say, though, that the opposition polled more votes than we really expected."

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Snedeker, assistant at St. Bartholomew's, who was ordained with Dr. Briggs, said: "There is no bitterness in this contest, notwithstanding all that has been said. The discussion is only one as to the true faith."

It was said by several that Bishop Potter's views on Sunday observance and marriage and divorce had largely appeased many of those in opposition to him.

GROWTH OF PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Alliance Learns that the World's Congregations Now Aggregate Nearly 25,000,000 People.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Interest at the first session to-day of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance was centred in a statistical report presented by the Rev. Dr. G. D. Mathews, General Secretary, and in a paper on "The History of the Work of the Alliance for the First Quarter Century," prepared and read by Secretary Mathews.

The statistical report showed that the Alliance represents about 5,000,000 actual communicants throughout the world and attending congregations aggregating nearly 25,000,000 people. Dr. Mathews pointed out that, of the communicants, 1,000,000 speak the Continental languages of Europe, Asia, and Africa, while about 4,000,000 speak the English language. To this fact Dr. Mathews directed particular attention, as he felt it indicated that the Church was either bound up with the English language or the language with the Church, imposing, in either event, serious responsibility upon the Church.

In the course of his report Dr. Mathews said:

"The one point to be noticed is that, notwithstanding all adverse changes reported, the aggregates show increase all along the line. We have more ministers, more congregations, more elders, more church members, more children under Sabbath school instruction than ever before, with much larger sums of money contributed for home and foreign Christian work."

Samuel Smith of London, England, presented a paper on "The Gradual Growth of Sacerdotalism in Doctrine and in Teaching in England." Mr. Smith is a member of the British Parliament. His paper was accorded the closest attention by the conference, and at its conclusion he was warmly applauded. He proposed a resolution that the Alliance deplore the spread of sacerdotalism and sacramentalism in England, which was referred to the Business Committee.

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of "The Duties of the Office Bearers in the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches."

BENTLEY FAMILY DISPUTE.

Papers Filed in Chancery to Settle Claims to Mortgage Interest.

Papers were filed in Chancery at Jersey City yesterday in an interesting suit, in which several members of the Bentley family, prominent in social circles, are interested. Peter Bentley, the founder of the family, died thirty years ago. He left, among other securities, a mortgage of $100,000, the security being property owned by the United Railroads of New Jersey. In his will he directed that the income from this mortgage be paid to Mrs. Margaret Bentley, his widow, and at her death to his son Peter Bentley, and his daughter, Mrs. Thomas H. Tower. Young Bentley died seven years ago, leaving a widow. Owing to family dissentions his estate passed into the hands of a receiver. Mrs. Margaret Bentley died on July 28 last, and the October interest on the mortgage is now due. Mrs. Emma Bentley claims half the interest, but Mrs. Tower disputes her claim.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which assumed the mortgage when it leased the roads of the United Companies, declines to pay the interest until a legal decision can be had, so that all claims to the mortgage shall be finally determined. To this end a friendly suit has been instituted. The case will probably be heard next Monday.

The Continental Injured.

The New Haven Line steamboat Continental was towed into the iron works, at East Twenty-first Street, yesterday afternoon for repairs. She broke her walking beam off City Island two hours after she had left her pier Thursday night. The Captain, A. M. Hardy, put into City Island, and the eighty passengers of the Continental were put on board the C. H. Northam as she passed down yesterday morning for this city. The officials deny that there was any panic. It will take two weeks to put the Continental in repair. She was advertised for the Dewey parade. The persons who purchased tickets will have their money returned.

New Chaplain for the 47th Regiment.

The Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, at Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, has accepted the Chaplaincy of the Forty-seventh Regiment. Dr. Carson received the appointment on Monday night, which was made by Col. Eddy, the commander of the regiment. He succeeds the Rev. Dr. John C. Adams of the Rose Street Presbyterian Church, who resigned. Dr. Carson is thirty-nine years of age, and was born in Philadelphia.

Suspect Leaps from a Fast Train.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 28.—William Conapen, the alleged murderer of Horace Halpin of Barre, Orleans County, three weeks ago, was seen on a Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg train near Charlotte last night, and was pointed out to the conductor. The train was running at forty miles an hour at the time, but Conapen, whose suspicions had been aroused, rushed to the rear platform and deliberately leaped from the train and escaped.

Tried to Incinerate Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Peter J. Smith, aged twenty-nine years, went to Fairmount Park to-day, and after saturating his clothing with coal oil, applied a match to his apperel. He fought like a madman with two men who went to his assistance, but they finally extinguished the flames. Smith is in a hospital, and his recovery is doubtful. Religious mania is said to have prompted the deed.

Next Sunday's Times.

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STORES CLOSE AT NOON TO-DAY.

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HOUSES WRECKED BY GAS

Man Killed and a Dozen Dwellings Damaged in East 56th Street.

EXPLOSION SHOOK THE BLOCK

Great Excitement Followed the Tremendous Shock, and the Panic Continued for Hours.

A man was killed, three houses were wrecked, and nearly a dozen others were damaged by an explosion of gas in East Fifty-sixth Street a few minutes before 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Fire followed the explosion, and it was nearly noon before the residents of the disturbed block recovered from the state of panic into which they were thrown by fear of further disasters. But for the fact that the two houses most seriously affected were untenanted the explosion undoubtedly would have been attended by serious loss of life.

The house in which the explosion occurred was No. 121, on the north side of the street, about midway between Park and Lexington Avenues. It was a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, owned by Fred W. Frischen, a wholesale tobacconist of 138 Maiden Lane. Mr. Frischen, accompanied by his wife and two young sons, went to Germany in June, and they are now returning on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Groese, due here next Tuesday. In the absence of the family the house was closed, but for the last three or four weeks employes of the firm of Schuler & Wibel of 261 East Sixtieth Street had been engaged in painting and decorating the interior. The work was to have been completed yesterday.

ENTIRE NEIGHBORHOOD SHAKEN.

About ten minutes before 8 o'clock yesterday morning Charles Schalk, an employe of Schuler & Wibel, entered the house to begin his day's work. His arrival was noticed by several residents of houses on the opposite side of the street, and about five minutes later the entire neighborhood was shaken by a tremendous explosion; followed almost immediately by several others of less violence. Some of the startled people in the neighborhood at first attributed the successive shocks to some part of the Dewey celebration, but they rushed into the streets, and were in time to see the covers of the coalholes on the sidewalks blown several feet into the air and pillars of flame shoot up to a height of several feet. As they watched they saw the front of the Frischen house from the second story to the area topple and fall. A great sheet of flame came out of the area and the basement of the building, but was smothered by the débris of the wall and stoop. Flames burst out almost simultaneously in the two houses on each side of the wrecked building.

The force of the explosion also blew out all of the rear wall of the Frischen house below the second story, filling the yard with heaps of brick, woodwork, and plaster, and burst the party walls on both sides. The house at No. 119 was occupied by Mrs. Annette Weinhill, a widow, with her daughter, twenty-one years old; her son, Clifford, aged seven, and a domestic, Mary Wright. The members of the family were in the dining room, taking the serving of breakfast when the explosion occurred. A portion of the side wall fell into the dining room, but fortunately all of the occupants of the room escaped injury, as they were sitting near one of the front windows. If they had been at the breakfast table, undoubtedly all would have been killed or seriously injured. They rushed into the street, making refuge by the house on the other side, and were followed by the servant, who saw the flames breaking out in the dining room as she ran past the door. No. 123, which was even more seriously damaged than Mrs. Weinhill's house, is the residence of Mrs. Mary Reed, formerly Principal of a school for girls in Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Reed and her family are in the country. The interiors of all three houses were wrecked, and the destruction of the Frischen residence was practically complete.

MANY WINDOWS BROKEN.

All the windows of the houses on East Fifty-seventh Street, in the rear of the scene of the explosion, from No. 112 to No. 120, were broken. At 122, 124, and 126 East Fifty-sixth Street considerable damage was done. The windows were shattered, and pieces of the iron railings and window bars of No. 121 were flung into the areas of these dwellings. No. 122 is occupied by Mrs. Fannie Teepe, No. 124 by Mrs. Susan Davis, and No. 126 by Mrs. Harriet A. Lang. Mrs. Lang said that if she had remained in bed a little longer she would have been killed, as a big mass of rock and iron was blown through her second-story window, falling on the bed from which she had slept.

A well-dressed, middle-aged woman was passing on the south side of the street at the time of the explosion, and a piece of the gate of the Frischen premises, which was blown across the street, is said to have struck her in the side. She fell, and was helped by two citizens to the drug store at Park Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. An ambulance soon arrived from Flower Hospital, but the woman refused to allow the surgeon to attend her, and she was driven home in a cab. She refused to give her name.

Capt. Freil of Engine Company 8 was the first of the firemen to arrive. Policeman Forney had sent in an alarm. Hook and Ladder 3 arrived, and Freil sent some of the men into No. 119 to get down into No. 121 through the scuttle and look for the workman, Schalk. Others entered the house by climbing over the wrecked stoop to the front door. The débris was too hot, however, and the explosions of gas were too constant to permit the men to dig for the body, and they confined their efforts to fighting the fire.

SEARCH FOR THE BREAK.

Several employes of the Consolidated Gas Company arrived soon after the explosion and began tearing up the street at different points on the block in an effort to get at the big main, a break in which evidently caused the disaster, so that the gas could be shut off. The great accumulation of gas, with the constantly recurring explosions, made the police entertain the fear that another large explosion might occur, and they established fire lines at the corners of Park Avenue and Lexington Avenue, shutting off the entire block. Then they ordered all the inmates of the houses from No. 135 to No. 181 inclusive to leave the buildings. This precaution led to a good deal of excitement among the residents and the great crowd of spectators which had gathered. Later in the day the occupants of all the houses were permitted to return, with the exception of Mrs. Weinhill's family.

The gas company's men finally succeeded in closing the broken main, and for the remainder of the day they were occupied in laying a temporary one on the other side of the street to supply the houses on the block pending permanent repairs. As soon as the flow of gas was stopped the firemen had no difficulty in quenching the flames, and at noon the body of Schalk was found buried under a heap of stones and brick in the area. The man's whiskers and hair were burned off and there were several cuts and bruises on his head, but the body was not badly mutilated. It was dressed in working clothes, for which the man had changed his street attire after entering the house. A box of matches was found near the body, from which it was thought that Schalk had lighted a match after changing his clothes. This act undoubtedly caused the explosion.

MR. WIBEL'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The body of the victim was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, where it was identified by William Wibel, one of Schalk's employers. It was then removed to the Morgue, where it will be examined by Dr. Hamilton Williams of the Coroners' office. Coroner Zucca will conduct the inquest. Mr. Wibel said that he narrowly missed sharing Schalk's fate. He was personally in charge of the work in the Frischen house, and was last there Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when there was no trace of escaping gas. He had intended to go to the house with Schalk yesterday morning, but was detained for a few minutes at his place of business, and was on his way down Third Avenue when the explosion occurred. Mr. Wibel said that the gas had been turned off at the meter all the time the family had been away, and that the gas which exploded must have come from the main in the street.

Emanuel Ikelheimer of 117 East Fifty-sixth Street said that there had been complaints all Summer of escaping gas on the block. Mrs. Weinhill also said that she had noticed an odor of gas at various times, and that it was particularly strong yesterday morning before the explosion. The employes of the Consolidated Gas Company said that no complaints had been made at the office, and were inclined to believe that the break in the main was of recent date. They said that this block had been regarded as a danger point since the building of a new sewer last Winter, and that it had been under constant inspection. They thought that a sudden fall of earth, loosened in the construction of the sewer, snapped the main and led to the escape of a large quantity of gas.

It is thought that the Frischen house will have to be torn down. A representative of Mr. Frischen said yesterday that it was valued at $25,000, and that the furnishings were worth from $10,000 to $15,000. He considered the loss total, and said it was mostly covered by insurance. The damage to Mrs. Weinhill's house is estimated at $2,500, and that to Mrs. Reed's premises at $3,000. With the minor damage to other houses the total loss by the explosion and fire is estimated by Chief Croker at $50,000. The insurance on the residence of Mr. Frischen was distributed as follows: On building, Continental, $13,000; on furniture, Continental, $5,000; Phoenix of London, $5,000.

Charles Schalk, who lost his life by the explosion, was about fifty years old, and leaves a wife and nine children. He was for several years a foreman in the employ of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, and had worked for Schuler & Wibel only about three months. Schalk's home was at 245 Snedeker Avenue, Brooklyn.

ARRIVALS ON THE TEUTONIC.

The Kendals, P. D. Armour, Charles Russell, and Sir H. Burdette, K. C. B., Among the Passengers.

The White Star Line steamship Teutonic, which arrived at Quarantine Tuesday night, docked early yesterday morning. She met fine weather throughout the trip.

Perry Belmont was a passenger on the vessel. He boarded his yacht, the Santanella, and proceeded to Roslyn, L. I.

Philip D. Armour, another passenger, left the pier at once on the vessel's arrival and started for Chicago on the limited train. Mr. Armour went abroad in April, suffering from the effects of an attack of grip. He returned looking well, and he said that he had fully recovered his health. While abroad he staid in Manheim, Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal were met at the pier by Daniel Frohman. The other members of their company, which is constituted about as it was when last here, will arrive next week on the Germanic. The Kendals will open in Philadelphia Oct. 9, presenting "The Elder Miss Blossom," which has enjoyed a successful run in England. Then will follow an appearance in Boston, whence they will come to New York, opening at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Nov. 20 for a five weeks' run.

Mrs. Kendal said, laughingly, that when she looked at the illumination at Quarantine the preceding night and saw in great electric letters the words "Welcome home," she was delighted that her American friends had been so thoughtful, and felt quite cut up about it when she found that it was all for Dewey.

"We were so delighted to see the fleet and Olympia," she continued. "They present a magnificent spectacle. The people here are interested in other things now, and we shall come back after the excitement is over."

Charles Russell, son of England's Lord Chief Justice; Sir H. Burdette, K. C. B.; Halford Burdette, and Stephen E. Spring Rice, friends of Sir Thomas Lipton, arrived also on the Teutonic, as did J. Lawson Johnston and six members of his family, all friends, also, of Sir Thomas. Mr. Johnston's party later boarded his yacht White Ladye, which preceded him here.

Mr. Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's agent, met these two parties. Mr. Russell said that his father would hardly be able to come here, as he had expected. Regarding the yacht races he expressed the hope that the British yacht would win.

"We would like to get that cup," he said, "and we hope for the best."

Other passengers on the Teutonic were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Elliot Danforth, Joseph C. Hendrix, David B. Sickles, and the Rev. L. K. Storrs.

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No new shade or weave that's in good taste has been omitted.

Golf Jackets and Vests, $6 to $12.
Sweaters, $2 to $5.
Fowne's Gloves, $1.50; Dent's, $1.85.
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Novelties in Cravats, 50c. to $2.50.
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Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

LEGAL NOTES.

ASSIGNEE FOR CREDITORS.—Fifteen years ago William Hamilton was appointed assignee for the creditors of George R. Smith, and, having entered upon the performance of the trust, carried on a flouring mill at Honeoye Falls, in Monroe County, which was included in the assigned estate. On the sale, in 1887, of this property, upon the foreclosure of a mortgage of $15,000 upon it, it was purchased by him, in his individual capacity, for $8,000. The entire assigned estate then in his custody was only $545.06. Since that time he had remained in undisturbed possession of the purchased premises and expended over $28,000 in improvements. In an action brought by Emily C. Smith, suing on behalf of herself and other creditors of George R. Smith, to require the assignee to account for the assigned property, including that claimed to be purchased by him, an interlocutory judgment of the Supreme Court, in Monroe County, in favor of the defendant, has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. That tribunal holds, in an opinion by Justice Spring, that the sale to Hamilton, even if in hostility to his duties as assignee, was voidable only, not void, though fraud need not be shown in order to impeach it. The ten years' statute of limitations was held to be applicable to such an action, and where no actual fraud was shown, the court held that it began to run from the day of the sale. The plaintiffs, the Court said, "were parties defendant in the foreclosure suit; they lived near the mill property, and must have known of the purchase made by the defendant and of the extensive improvements he was making. They knew he was principally interested in the assigned estate, and yet it was not until unexpected value was imparted to the property by the acquisition by the City of Rochester of certain water rights that they made any claim that the defendant was holding as assignee. After this long acquiescence, and after this apparent assent to defendant's purchase, and after their failure to interfere until he had expended a large sum in improving the property, and when the wheel of fortune gave this new unforeseen value to it, they might well be said to have allowed their rights to become too dormant to be aroused."

***

MUTUAL BENEFIT CERTIFICATE.—Mary B. Kimball, the wife of Conda R. Kimball, who was a member of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, a mutual benefit association, assigned her interest in the insurance money to be paid to her under a benefit certificate issued on the life of her husband, in which she was named as the beneficiary, to Garra D. Lester to the extent of a judgment which was a subsisting obligation against her husband, upon the condition that Lester pay such judgment within the specified time. The husband, at the same time, executed an assignment of the certificate to the same person, in which he consented to the assignment by his wife and conceded his liability upon the judgment. On the trial of Mrs. Kimball's suit in the Supreme Court in Erie County against Lester, interpleaded with the lodge, she was awarded a judgment adjuding that she was entitled to recover $1,990, the avails of the certificate, which the lodge had paid into court. The Fourth Appellate Division has directed a reversal, holding, with Justice Spring, that the validity of such assignment could not be questioned by the parties to it, and the wife could not, upon the death of her husband, and after the judgment had been paid by the assignee, rescind the agreement without restoring the money which he, upon the faith of it, had actually paid for the benefit of the insured. A provision of the constitution of the association that no assignment of the certificate should be valid unless the certificate was surrendered for cancellation and a new one was issued in its stead, and restricting the beneficiaries to blood relatives or those dependent upon the insured, might, it was held, be waived by the association; and where it had elected to do so by obtaining an order interpleading the assignee, as defendant, in the wife's action to obtain the sum stipulated in the certificate, and by paying that sum into court, the wife could not avail herself of the failure to comply with such restrictions in order to deny the validity of the transfer.

Electric Cars in 125th Street.

The first electric crosstown car in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was run yesterday afternoon from First to Tenth Avenue, with a number of the officials of the Third Avenue road on board. The trip was successful, and six electric cars were operated on the line last night. To-day thirty-five will be put on.

O'Neill's.

A Superb Display of Fall Novelties

Every stranger in New York should see it before leaving the City.

Rich Imported Novelties in Millinery, New Silks, New Dress Goods, Delicate Laces, Rich Velvets, Beautiful Costumes and Wraps, Flowers, Feathers and Millinery, Trimmings of Every Description.

POPULAR PRICES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. THE WHITE SQUADRON
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30, AT 8:00 P. M.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE,
In Aid of the Dewey Home Fund.
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD,
Supported by an Excellent Company.
ADMIRAL GEO. DEWEY WILL BE PRESENT.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

Madison Sq. Garden Fri., Sat., & Sun. Last 3 Nights.
PROMENADE CONCERTS BY BANDA ROSSA,
THE GREAT OPERATIC CONCERT BAND.
Evenings, 8:30. Admission, with Seat, 50c.

THE NEW YORK | THE MAN in the MOON, including Marguerite CORNILLE
B'way, 44th & 45th Sts.
LAST WEEK OF ROOF. Immense programme. Monday Eve., Oct. 2d, first time 500 people in... THE MAN in the MOON, JR. SAM BERNARD Special (Dewey Day) Matinée Saturday.
TO-NIGHT PROMENADE DE LUXE. ORCHESTRA NAPOLITAN.

AMERICAN B'way & 39th St. To-night 25c. to $1.
WE-UNS OF TENNESSEE.
Castle Sq. Opera Co. Oct. 2, 1st time here in English 3d Opera Season. DIE MEISTERSINGER.

Special Dewey Attractions This Week.
WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.
Open this morning at 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

The Reservoir's Grand Stand, Fifth Av., 40th to 42d St. DEWEY PARADE. Reserved Seats, Five Dollars. Boxes holding 6, $30-$50. On sale at Tyson's, Fifth Av. Hotel, Gilsey, Waldorf-Astoria, Miller, 120 B'way; Ruhlman, 111 B'way.

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO
Harry Lacy, Ezra Kendall, Russell Bros
OPEN TO-DAY & TO-MORROW, 8:30 A. M.

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
NO SATURDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK.
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
"A Great Hit."—Herald. Chas. Frohman presents HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway. Last 2 Nights, at 8:10.
Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Zaza."
Oct. 2d—"My Innocent Boy," with Otis Harlan.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. No Sat. Mat. this week. Formerly Lyric.
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Matinée (To-day,) Friday, and Saturday. Evgs. 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. EVGS. 8:15. NO SAT. MAT. THIS WEEK.
JAMES K. HACKETT | (In Anthony Hope's Great Romance.) RUPERT OF HENTZAU.

5th Ave. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evs. at 8. NO MAT. SATURDAY
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
**Seats on sale four weeks in advance.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. No Matinees Sat.
FRANCIS WILSON In a New Opera Comique, CYRANO de BERGERAC.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Matinées SATURDAY. THE GHETTO

AMUSEMENTS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20
RICHARD MANSFIELD
in CYRANO de BERGERAC

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE
Walton's Simians, Erna's Dogs, 20 others. Big bill! Dewey Days Open 10:30 A. M. Come early!

PALACE 59th St. Della Rocco, and Howe & Edwards, & 3d Av., McCale & Daniels. 30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, After, 10c

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St. ... at 8:20
Daniel Frohman ... Manager
No Matinée Saturday.
Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th ... at 8 o'clock.
Daniel Frohman ... Manager
No Saturday Mat. this week.
E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in ... THE KING'S MUSKETEER ...

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. LAST 2 NIGHTS.
Mats Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
STUART ROBSON AS THE GADFLY.
Monday, Oct. 2d,
W. H. CRANE as PETER STUYVESANT
Sale of Seats now Progressing.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY, American Burlesquers. "THE BENJAMIN'S PICNIC."

Murray Hill THEA

DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; cooler; variable winds becoming fresh northerly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,515. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,
WITH
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Joubert, the Commandant General of the Transvaal, has gone to the front. A British Cabinet council was held, and it is reported that new demands were formulated, but action is delayed, it is said, on account of new complications which have arisen. In the meantime troops are being moved as rapidly as possible. The Transvaal's reply to the previous British note is said to reiterate its previous position. President Kruger, in an interview, said he saw no way in which war could be avoided unless the other side yields something. At the Geographical Congress in Berlin many papers by Americans were presented; arctic and antarctic expeditions were discussed by Nansen and others. A member of the Reichstag, who waived immunity from arrest, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for publishing a fairy tale reflecting on the Emperor. Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted the resignations of the Ministers and Count Clary is to form a new Cabinet. The plague has made its appearance at a village outside of the sanitary cordon about Oporto. A Paris newspaper published a letter alleged to have been written by the Marquis de Galliffet, Minister of War, to the Duc d'Orleans, promising loyalty. The rebels in Venezuela have set up a provisional Government in Valencia; both sides are claiming victories, numerous battles are reported.—Page 7.

Page 8.

At the Gravesend race track yesterday two horses owned by Frederick Foster and ridden by Jockey Jenkins fell and were shot on the track. The jockey was unhurt in each instance. The winners were Meehanus The Pride, Standing, Kilmarnock, Belle of Troy, and Boundlee.

Official advices received in Washington say that two natives have been appointed in Samoa to act as Judges in certain cases affecting the island population.

Page 9.

Further steps toward the formation of a knit goods trust will be taken to-day at a meeting of manufacturers at Amsterdam, N. Y.

Page 12.

There was a wild panic on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange yesterday, causing the suspension of the Exchange. It is alleged that false quotations were received from Liverpool.

President Harper of the Chicago University is one of the incorporators of a school that will open in Chicago for the study of stunted mental growth in children.

Col. Huidekoper, in an address to the army surgeons at Kansas City, yesterday, created excitement by attacking Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, while defending his own work in the Spanish-American war.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 8.
Amusements.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 7.

AUTOMOBILE GUN IS READY.

Makers Satisfied with the Tests—Will Exhibit It in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 29.—The automobile gun carriage on which is mounted one of the finest guns the Government possesses, will probably be shipped to-morrow to Major Davidson at Highland Park.

It is all in readiness, and the Duryea Manufacturing Company is satisfied with the tests it have made. The gun will reach Chicago in time for the exhibition of automobiles. It is not of the Gatling principle, but is loaded by the momentum of the recoil. The device that accomplishes this is of a very delicate nature, the gas generated by the partial explosion and the final recoil loading the gun.

It shoots 480 bullets of .38 calibre a minute, has a sight range of 2,000 yards, and a firing range of 4,000 when the gun is elevated. The speed of the carriage is a mile in 2:30.

PROF. MARSH'S ESTATE.

Inventory's Low Estimate of the Orchid Collection Surprises Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 29.—Leonard Daggett and Oliver S. White, appraisers of the estate of the late Prof. Marsh of Yale, filed a report of their inventory in the Probate Court to-day. The property amounts to $74,149.28 on paper, and there is a mortgage of $30,000.

Prof. Marsh was an enthusiastic collector of orchids.

His collection was inventoried at $1,337, which is considered a remarkably low figure, for it was known that he had paid as much as this sum for a single specimen. Prof. Marsh's rare collection of bric-a-brac and Oriental rugs was quoted at a little over $4,000, which is an insignificant amount compared with what they cost the owner.

The most valuable relics in the Appraisers' report were found in the library. A book of Chinese prints, a book entitled Picchum Vivae Icones, and 150 sketches in Italy, dated from 1704 to 1711, were marked as worth $5,000. There was general surprise over the result of the inventory, for it was supposed the orchids and relics would be appraised at a much higher figure.

A BOLD ADVERTISING SCHEME.

Offer Made to Big Railroad for Space on 150,000 Freight Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—One of the most novel propositions ever submitted to a railroad company has just been laid before the managers of one of the big lines running between Chicago and New York for the exclusive privilege of displaying signs and bills on all the freight cars of this system in advertising offers 150,000 per year. The plan of the bidder is to get control of the box cars and make contracts with manufacturing and mercantile companies to place their advertisements thereon.

Though the offer was prompting, it has been declined by the managers of the road for numerous reasons. In the first place, a railroad gets considerable advertising itself by having its name on its cars. Then, the managers believe the innovation would disfigure the cars and make it difficult for trainmen to read the numbers.

"This is the boldest scheme in its line I ever heard of," said an old railroad officer, "but it is not surprising in view of the many breath-taking advertising propositions that have been put to railway companies for similar privileges. When I was connected with an Eastern road a New York maker of soap offered our company $25,000 a year for the privilege of painting the words 'Use ——— Soap' underneath the oak windows of every engine on the road. But this box-car privilege is the most striking yet."

$55,000,000 in Kansas Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 29.—Reports to Bank Commissioner Briedenthal from the State and private banks show deposits of $28,000,000, an increase of $4,000,000 over last year and $12,000,000 over 1898. The deposits in National banks will swell the total of Kansas deposits to more than $55,000,000.

SENSOLIPTUS ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER removes all traces of tobacco. Cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath. At all druggists. —Adv.

THE DEWEY TRIUMPHAL ARCH. Handsome Art Souvenir of the Reception free with Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle. Price, 3 cents.—Adv.

THE WRECK OF THE SCOTSMAN

Fourteen Women and a Child Perish by Drowning.

CREW ROB THE PASSENGERS

Make no Attempt at Rescue, but Invade Cabins and Steal.

Tear Rings from Fingers of Dying Women—Starvation Threatened Survivors When Picked Up by the Montfort.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 29.—Two hundred and fifty scantily clad, baggage bereft men, women, and children were on board of an Intercolonial special which steamed into Bonaventure Station late to-night. They comprised the greater number of those who sailed from Liverpool on Sept. 14 on board the Dominion steamship Scotsman, bound for Montreal, who were wrecked on the shores of the Straits of Belle Isle at 2:30 o'clock on the morning of the 21st inst.

It was not only a tale of shipwreck they had to tell, but one of death, of suffering and pillage. For fifteen at least of the Scotsman's passengers perished; all suffered cruelly from cold and privation, and, almost the worst horror of all, the men who, in the hour of need, were supposed to succor and assist those committed to their care, turned on the helpless passengers, and with loaded guns and revolvers, compelled them to part with the few valuables saved.

Capt. Skrimshire and his officers were noble exceptions. The passengers ascribe to them the rôle of heroes. For the honor of the British merchant marine the crime may not be ascribed to the men engaged in it, but to a gang of wharf rats and hangers-on, picked up on the docks at Liverpool, to replace the usual crew of the Scotsman, which joined the seamen's strike on the other side.

WOMEN WHO PERISHED.

The list of those who perished is as follows:

First-class passengers:

CHILDS, Mrs., wife of the stage manager of the "Sign of the Cross" company.
DICKINSON, Mrs., wife of a former editor of The Toronto Globe.
ROBERTS, Mrs., and infant.
ROBINSON, Mrs., wife of the manager of the Sun Life Company of Toronto.
ROBINSON, Miss.
SCOTT, Mrs. M.
STREET, Miss, Montreal.

Second-class passengers:

SKELTON, Mrs.
TALBOT, Mrs.
TUTHILL, Mrs.
WATKINS, Mrs. ELIZA.
WATSON, Mrs.
WEAVERS, Miss B.

Two dead unidentified.

It will be observed that all who perished were women. This is accounted for by the fact that they were the occupants of the first boat which left the steamer after she struck, and which was swamped before it could get clear of the ship.

The Scotsman sailed from Liverpool on Sept. 14. The passage to the Straits of Belle Isle was a fair one, though the green crew in the stokehole lessened the speed of the ship, so that when she reached Belle Isle she was about a day's run behind her usual average. Entering the Straits of Belle Isle on Thursday night, a dense fog blanketed down on the vessel and made navigation a matter of great caution—a precarious undertaking in the Straits at all times. The speed of the ship was reduced and she felt her way in.

THE SHIP GROUNDS.

At 2 o'clock there was a shock underneath the keel of the vessel, followed by another and another. The passengers were asleep in their berths, and all were awakened by the shocks.

On deck the thick bank of fog shut out the sight of shore. Passengers ran hither and thither, but Capt. Skrimshire and his officers went among them, calming their fears. A superficial examination of the ship told the Captain that she would be a total wreck, and that she must be abandoned at once.

A port lifeboat was lowered, and in this many of the women and children were placed. Hardly was it clear of the ship when it capsized, throwing its occupants into the water. Those who perished were in this boat. Some were saved, for the ship had listed to port, and several women were washed back on to the deck. One woman clung to a rope for two hours before being rescued. The skin was torn from her hands.

STOKERS LOOT CABINS.

Meanwhile disgraceful scenes were being enacted on board. Hardly had the vessel struck before men from the stoke hole rushed to the cabins, and, slitting open valises and bags with their knives, took all the valuables they could lay their hands on. Several of them fired shotguns and tried to force men to leave their cabins.

It is said that some of the steerage passengers joined the firemen in looting the baggage of the first-cabin passengers. In more than one instance rings were turn from the fingers of fainting and dying women. Capt. Skrimshire and his officers, busy in caring for the safety of the passengers, had no time to interfere with the vandals.

When morning came it was found that the Scotsman lay close inshore alongside a cliff fully a thousand feet high. A second boatload of women and children which had been sent off was called back and the passengers transshipped to the rocks alongside the ship.

STARVATION THREATENS.

Until 6:30 o'clock the officers and some of the crew of the Scotsman worked unceasingly in getting the passengers ashore, and when darkness and a heavy fog set in all were safe on the rocks. But here the new danger of starvation faced them. The lower decks of the ship were entirely under water.

A quantity of biscuit was carried on shore, and on this, with a very little corned beef and wild berries, over 200 people existed for four days. Some natural springs were found, but despite this the bad conditions of food and water brought on much sickness. Many of the passengers suffered from the exposure. After much difficulty some overcoats and shawls were secured for the women, nearly every one of whom had left the ship in her night clothes.

The passengers were obliged to climb up a rocky cliff nearly 300 feet high before they could find a place large enough to rest. Here they staid on the rocks for four days and nights. The first night they had absolutely no shelter, but on Saturday the Captain sent up tarpaulins and blankets. They were very acceptable, as it had rained hard all night and was bitterly cold.

A number of passengers attempted to reach the lighthouse, which was about eight miles away as the crow flies. To do this it was necessary to climb about 1,200 feet higher before a practicable path could be reached, and there the difficulties had only begun. The path is rocky and uneven, and is crossed by huge clefts and gullies, which were very deep. Altogether the distance by land must have been over sixteen miles, and one man took eleven hours to reach it, and only rested half an hour on the way.

RESCUED BY THE MONTFORT.

It was not until the 26th inst. that the Montfort came along, and was signalled by the Belle Isle Lighthouse, where a number of the Scotsman's passengers had walked from the wreck. After bringing these people on board the ship, she proceeded to where the Scotsman lay. The weather was bright and clear. As soon as practicable the boats were launched and the work of transferring the passengers began.

The Montfort took two hundred and fifty of the passengers, and the steamship Grecian, which soon after came in sight, took the remainder excepting four, who decided to return to England on the steamship Monterey, the next vessel to appear. Forty-five of the crew also went on this boat.

SHAFTER ON HIS RETIREMENT.

Writes to a Friend that He Will Go Out Next Month Unless He Is Asked to Stay.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Sept. 29.—Jerome Chapin, a business man of this city, has received a letter from Gen. Shafter, in which the latter says: "I expect to go on the retired list next month, unless the President sees fit to retain me in the volunteer ranks, of which, I understand, there has been no talk.

"I haven't asked, however, and I am not going to, but will simply take it as it comes."

BANKRUPT GRAIN MEN'S OFFER.

Barrett, Farnum & Co. Agree to Make Cash Part Payment to Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Creditors of Barrett, Farnum & Co., the Board of Trade firm which recently failed, were offered a proposition to-day in settlement for their claims. The suspended firm agrees to pay twenty cents on the dollar cash, the balance of the assets to be turned over to a trustee for the benefit of the creditors. The assets, it is said, will realize about 10 per cent. more for creditors within the next sixty days.

The proposition further suggests that James Nicol be appointed receiver for such accounts.

On change it was the general opinion that the liabilities of Barrett, Farnum & Co. had proved to be much larger than first reckoned on.

SINKING CHICAGO'S TUNNELS.

City Engineer's Plan Puts the Cost of the Work at $3,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Lowering the three river tunnels to twenty-six feet below the water surface will cost about $3,500,000, in the opinion of City Engineer Ericson, who has just finished plans for the engineering feat to be furnished to Mayor Harrison's River Improvement Commission.

The average depth to which the three tunnels will have to be lowered is nine feet, and the grades will be considerably increased, as it will not be possible to increase the length.

The grade of the Van Buren Street tunnel will be 11.6 per cent. Corporation Counsel Walker's opinion as to whether the city or the street railway company should pay the cost of lowering the tunnels will soon be finished, and it will accompany the engineering report to the commission.

SHIPPING WOOL TO ENGLAND.

Boom in London Causes Re-export of Australian Product.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The boom in the London wool market has caused very large shipments of wools brought here from Australia in advance of the next sales, which are to take place in November. It was stated today that another purchase of a million pounds has been made during the present week for foreign shipment upon the strength of the London sales. Should this be verified the total quantity of fine wools re-exported will amount to 13,500,000 pounds, or about 10 per cent. of our importations of wool of all classes for 1898.

The growing tendency to raise flocks available for both mutton and wool has resulted in something like a famine in fine wools, not only in America, but in Australia and Argentina. The sheep owners, seeing a market for mutton, as well as for such wool as could be raised on sheep that gave a good carcass, have begun to cross their sheep with Southdown and other breeds with these ends in view rather than the production of the better qualities of wool, which is not consistent with a carcass that can be marketed to advantage.

Of late, however, there has been a demand for goods requiring yarn made of the finer wools, and the struggle to obtain them accounts for the competition that is now so much in evidence in the market and for the prices that have been obtained for the Merino and cross-breeds, both here and abroad.

Dealers here predict an advance of from 20 to 25 per cent. for fine and medium wools The dealings of late have been the largest in history.

One well-known New England manufacturing concern making worsted goods is reported especially as having bought very heavily at the London sale this week.

PUGET SOUND CITIES ROUSED.

Congressman's Account of the Alaska Boundary Situation Moves Them.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 29.—Puget Sound cities are greatly aroused over an interview which Congressman Cushman had two weeks ago at Washington with Assistant Secretary of State Adee, on the Alaskan boundary question. Adee said the United States was preparing to grant Great Britain warehouse privileges at Pyramid Harbor, together with a lease of right of way through American territory for a railroad to be built under British auspices.

Cushman told his friends he was astonished to find the Secretary's office so "weak-kneed," Adee stating, according to him, that since disputes had arisen it seemed necessary for this country to make concessions.

Cushman contended that this idea was preposterous and that the United States should hold every inch of the territory on Lynn Canal. To Adee's alleged statement that the settlement now proposed would be only temporary, Cushman replied that if once made it would merge into permanency.

It is thought in this region that if England gets Pyramid Harbor, Americans will be excluded from business in British Yukon territory. Tacoma and Seattle are protesting against the closing of negotiations before Congress meets.

Norwalk Hermit's Murderers at Large.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 29.—John Pattenden, the aged recluse who died as the result of an assault at his lonely home, was buried to-day. The police have no clue to the assailants, who ransacked the house after beating the old man. Two sisters will inherit the estate.

Permanent Dewey Souvenir.

A splendid souvenir of the great Dewey naval parade will be given with every copy of to-morrow's Sunday World in the form of a magnificent 21½x36½ panoramic drawing of the scene off the Battery set in a frame of color. This drawing, artistically reproduced, printed on heavy paper on one side of the sheet only, will perpetuate the memory of the most striking and memorable event of the end of the century.

Eight pages in half-tone and water color drawings of the yachts in next week's race, by L. F. Hurd, the eminent yachtsman-painter, and a full description and programme of the races. Five-page report of Dewey land parade. Order a copy from newsdealer to-day or send 5 cents by mail.—Adv.

Tickets and Information
At the up-town ticket office of the New York Central, No. 1,216 Broadway, corner 30th Street, which will be open to-day, September 30th, until 10:00 P. M., and to-morrow, Sunday, October 1st, until 2:00 P. M.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water known.—Adv.

BIG FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

Big Four Warehouse Burned and New Central Station is Ablaze—Entire Department Out.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30—1:30 A. M.—The Big Four Warehouse, occupying a square on Pearl Street between Central Avenue and Plum Street, has been destroyed by fire, including a lot of adjoining buildings and thirty cars.

This is the old Union Depot here and the fire at 1:36 o'clock this morning communicated to the new Union Central Depot.

The entire fire department of the city has been called out. The loss will reach into the millions.

COAL IS UP 25 CENTS A TON.

Large Demand for Anthracite Given as the Reason—Soft Coal to be Advanced 25 Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—It was learned to-day that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has made a general advance in the prices of anthracite coal, to take effect Oct. 1. The higher price is due to an almost unprecedented demand for anthracite. Tidewater rates have gone up twenty-five cents a ton, and the rates for line and city trade have increased ten cents a ton on broken coal and twenty-five cents on egg, stove and chestnut sizes. The prices of pea and buckwheat coal remain the same.

The agents of the bituminous coal mines have also notified Pennsylvania manufacturers that soft coal will be increased in price twenty-five cents a ton, beginning next week. The present price in this section is $1.90 a ton, and the delivery is so slow that many industries are being inconvenienced.

THE COAL FAMINE IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—A threatened coal famine in Chicago was the cause of a special meeting of the miners and Wholesalers' Association at the Great Northern Hotel. The situation, which may assume grave aspects if not relieved quickly, was discussed thoroughly, but no remedy was decided upon.

The coal dealers are far behind in their orders, and see no way to get coal into Chicago to supply the demand. There is probably not a coal dealer in Chicago who is not 200 to 300 cars behind on his contracts. The shortage in anthracite coal is over 500,000 tons compared with the same time last year.

The cause of all this shortage in Chicago is twofold—first the scarcity of cars of vessels in which to ship coal, and second, the strikes of miners in various coal districts of the country.

At the meeting there were half a dozen representatives of companies mining Hocking coal, each company having an output of about 250 cars a day. A coal dealer entered, the meeting and offered an advanced price for one carload of Hocking coal in Chicago, but not one of the dealers could furnish him with it.

An advance of 10 cents at once was made on bituminous coal to-day in Chicago, and it is said further advances may be made shortly.

$13,000,000 FOR CHICAGO ROAD

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—It can be announced on the highest authority that $13,000,000 in cash has been offered for the Northwestern Elevated Railroad.

The offer was made to a representative of Blair & Co., the New York financial house at the head of the syndicate which recently floated the Northwestern Elevated bond issue. It came from the Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate.

The fact of this offer will explain the recent activity and strength which has been manifested in the stock of the Columbia Construction Company, the corporation which was organized to build the Northwestern Elevated, but which last December voted to go into liquidation, turning its assets over to the Northwestern Company.

As the matter stands, the Northwestern Elevated securities cannot be distributed to the holders of Columbia Construction stock until after the loan of $4,500,000 shall have been paid off.

This loan represents the bond issue now outstanding, from the proceeds of which the Northwestern Elevated is being completed.

The New York syndicate, in making the offer, agreed to assume the bond issue and all the other liabilities, taking over, of course, all the assets. There are outstanding $4,500,000 5 per cent. bonds of the Northwestern Elevated.

The Northwestern Elevated will be completed by next June. The property is now practically controlled by Blair & Co. of New York. The bonds and stock, however, are held in escrow by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to guarantee the repayment of the loan. The loan runs for eighteen months from Jan. 1, 1899. It may, however, be taken up before the date of expiration. The stockholders of the company embrace the wealthiest business men of Chicago.

The offer to buy the Northwestern is thought to be a preliminary move in the syndicate's attempt to control all the elevated railways in the city.

DISFIGURED HERSELF IN SPITE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—A remarkable case was tried here to-day, when William Alexander, a former employe of the Agricultural Department, was arraigned on a charge of having beaten his sister, Mrs. Birdie Trunnell.

The young woman presented a pitiable appearance. Both her eyes were blackened and closed, and her face was bruised.

She told a moving story of how her brother had beaten her, but he proved that she had deliberately inflicted these injuries on herself in order to have him arrested.

It was shown by a host of witnesses that the young woman, who was a person of violent temper, had made life unpleasant for her brother for a long time, and had threatened to make trouble for him. This she finally succeeded in doing by deliberately dashing her head against a door until she produced the effect described. Then she had him arrested for assault. Alexander was discharged.

TO STOP CHICAGO NOISES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—An anti-noise crusade opened in earnest in Inglewood today when Capt. Haas detailed a half dozen detectives to search the district for two peddlers, who, it is alleged, have for months violated the law and caused no end of annoyance to residents in that part of the city.

The men who are said to be causing so much annoyance are fish peddlers and have gongs fastened to their wagons so that they clang constantly when the vehicles are in motion.

Residents in the vicinity of Fifty-ninth and Halstead Streets have complained to Capt. Haas about the schoolboys in that neighborhood, who engage in pitched battles in the street and break windows with stones used in the warfare.

Yesterday nearly 200 boys engaged in battle were dispersed by Policeman Dunegan. Capt. Haas says he will arrest the youthful warriors if they continue to annoy the residents.

The Great Long Island Sound Steamers, CITY OF LOWELL from Pier 36, N. R., and PLYMOUTH from Pier 18, N. R., will make trips today up the river, around War Ships, and opposite starting point of Land Demonstration on Riverside Drive, returning to Piers in time to witness Parade down town. TICKETS, $1.00. And will also make trip to-morrow up Hudson far as West Point, passing the War Ships, Grant's Tomb, Riverside Drive, Palisades, &c. Tickets, $1.00. See adv.—Adv.

Past the War Fleet and Grant's Tomb twice on the Hudson River Day Line Excursion. Good Music.—Adv.

IMPRESSIVE NAVAL PARADE FOR DEWEY

Olympia's Guns Thunder a Salute at Grant's Tomb.

HAS FREEDOM OF THE CITY

Admiral Formally Welcomed to New York by Mayor Van Wyck.

ALL AGLOW AT NIGHT

Brilliant Fireworks Displays on Land and Water—Crowds Throng Riverside Drive to Do Honor to the Hero of Manila.

A long lake similar to Lake Champlain, with precipices of trap rock to the westward and slopes less bold to the east—that is what the Hudson resembles along the upper half of Manhattan. The sides of this lake yesterday were the scene of a gathering on a grand scale such as can only take place when some idea stirs the people so deeply that every class and station, every age and occupation, feels the full power of its mastery. Under the clustering thousands and hundreds of thousands the shores of this lake took on another complexion. The Summer grass turned dark, and the lines of balustrade and terrace and natural rock suffered a change to some color that was not black and was not brown, but a curious tone of speckled white on dark—with blues just suggested through the dark—the tone of immense spaces covered with human beings!

At one end of the long lake swung at anchor the schoolship St. Mary's, a ship that typifies the change from old to new, from frigates to iron-clads, and was otherwise most suitable to the occasion, since it represents America's efforts to supply the navy with that constant stream of trained seamen without which there will be no more battles of Manila—or none that the United States warships may win. A little to the southward was the float bearing Neptune and Victory and Globe, and other figures done in "staff," all the allegories and symbols as white as the arch, but somewhat the worse for encounters with tugs.

LIKE A PASTRY COOK'S CREATION.

The float rested on the crinkled and sparkling surface of the Hudson as a clever creation of the pastry cook in pure white icing might rest on the bosom of a dark-hued cake. It made one hungry to look at it. Doubtless it had its general symbolism besides the special meaning of its separate parts. Yet the scale of objects hereabout was deceptive, for the float, with its appetizing, if somewhat wildly modeled figures, was seen to be an object of respectable size. This presently appeared when human beings moved about on board with the appearance of large black flies allured by the sweet promises of its candied surfaces. Like many other things on Dewey Day, it was "immense."

This was the scene, and these, together with row after row of anchored steam and sailing yachts, were its occupants, when the heads of columns of the water parade showed up to the southward and succeeded in overcoming for a time that look of a body of landlocked water so familiar to those who dwell on the North River. Seen down stream, the slowly moving lines were foreshortened and massed against the background of river craft and oceangoing steamers, excursion boats, and tugs, all flecked with blue and red and white, while dimly in the further distance stood the unmoving background of the Liberty Statue and of Staten Island.

APPROACH OF THE PARADE.

But if the advance guard of the parade was curious enough, far more so was the effect of its approach on the crowds that not only crammed the stands but lined the railway tracks and the string pieces of piers, spread themselves over every slope, covered the roofs of houses, and jammed the roadways of Riverside Drive. The Jersey shore looked like Salt Water Day on the Jersey seacoast.

Over these crowds with their fluttering veils and great masses of male hats, lightened by patches of female gowns and bonnets, the news of the coming of the fleet passed like the fingers of the breeze over the ivy on a wall; at the low murmur of myriad voices the crowd vibrated, and as it did so the banks of the Hudson seemed to shake themselves, and the murmurs swelled into an indistinct roar, not the roar of welcome, but the indescribable sound of a very vast multitude that springs to attention and awaits the event of the day.

And then the white prows and the tall topmasters grew in size down there, splendidly set against storm clouds that swept up the Narrows as if jealous of all this waiting and floating of flags and preparation of multitudes, clouds that gave up the pursuit, however, as if the lucky Admiral were beyond the malevolence of the elements. To the northward, also, up beyond the lovely sloping nose of Indian Head, stood another cloud, and seemed to block the way.

Then isolated shots were heard, impatient locomotives and tugs tooted, and the broad surfaces of humanity quivered and glittered here and there, and tossed with arms that swung little flags, or sticks, or parasols, and doubtless shouted aloud. Surely the low murmur would have swelled into a roar had not every sound been beaten down by the whistling of steamboats and locomotives on river and river banks, producing a concussion of noises that seemed to shake the earth.

LINES OF THE COLUMN BROKEN.

Then appeared the fashion in which the people had taken charge of Admiral Dewey. For the lawless tugs and yachts and excursion boats had already pressed forward, beaking the lines of the war vessels and intruding on the spaces set apart for them. That is why, notwithstanding the flood and the breeze the huge flotilla crept forward so slowly; for who could tell which vessel would be the first to ram another? And who might say what a Captain of a tug full of roysterers or of a steamboat full of a ward club might do in the way of making a nuisance of himself before Admirals and men?

Certain it is that, however popular and democratic this reception was, the pageantry of it suffered from the inevitable defects of such a system. With wind astern and a fierce flood tide, order cannot be obtained if the task of keeping place and moving many miles falls upon so great a concourse of vessels of all sizes and powers of propulsion. Far better hereafter to let the procession advance without the flagship and anchor in two long ranks from Grant's Tomb downward; then let the flagship slowly pass between the two ranks of stationary vessels, each squadron anchored by itself, the naval vessels aligned on their side, the yachts and excursion boats on theirs. Then all would see the Admiral and his ship close by; all would salute in turn; there would be no confusion.

The way it is done now is perhaps more picturesque. Anything more delightful in the way of a jumble of ocean-going leviathans, exquisite yachts, and ugly but racy little tugs cannot be imagined than that scene between the majestic banks of the Hudson. But all that might be had later when the saluting was over; beforehand there should be an orderly progress of the flagship alone between two masses of greeting craft.

The scale on which nature has molded this incomparable spot for a water pageant makes for such festivals, but forces certain precautions. Distances are so great that the clamor of thousands hardly carries to the object of their acclamations. Even a mighty fleet, one that will bombard a great city and sink an Admiral's flotilla, counts for little on such a wide expanse. Modern machines of destruction on the sea have no alignment of towering masts clad with white canvas. They are not beautiful with the beauty of the old frigates and three-deckers.

THE BEAUTY OF THE WARSHIP.

They have a given beauty of their own, it is true; the beauty of the gigantic locomotives that whisk many tons of merchandise and passengers along the rails with a speed beyond ordinary breezes. But of picturesqueness and loveliness of line and mass there is an abundant lack. Sometimes, as in the case of the Brooklyn, they are uncomfortably ill-shaped and lumbering. That makes it all the more necessary that the iron-clads should move in a squadron by themselves, as close together as safety allows, not surrounded by yachts and torpedo boats and steamboats.

Heretofore the navies of the world followed closely in hull and rig on the heels of the merchant marine. In time of war merchant vessels were turned into war vessels. And even when they built special war craft, the alterations were comparatively slight in order to obtain greater speed and the platforms for larger and larger guns. Now that all this is changed the naval vessel takes wonderful shapes, now with high, then with low, freeboard.

In this pageant the most curious and unlovely kind of war vessel in modern times, the monitor of the civil war type, was conspicuously absent. Nor was it missed. What can be more unattractive than a monitor? What craft of old or modern times was so repulsive to enthusiastic youth, burning for glory won upon the seas, and what was more disliked by the tarry veteran than those iron rafts with decks awash and their noisome cabins and forecastles?

All the same, it was a great welcome the Admiral got yesterday, a foretaste of what he must suffer at New York's hands to-day. No one better than he knows how difficult it is to marshal a great host on land or water; no one will make wiser allowance for the hardness of the tasks set the masters of ceremony afloat and ashore. These are matters of detail which are not easy for practiced seamer and soldiers, and almost impossible of performance by suddenly summoned levies. What is important is the profound heartiness of the people in their greeting of a representative American who had his work assigned him and performed it with the thoroughness of a trained seaman, the boldness and strategy of a born commander.

THE MIGHTY NAVAL PAGEANT.

Triumphal Progress of Dewey's Flagship to Grant's Tomb, Escorted By an Imposing Fleet.

Nearly a million pairs of eyes on shore and about one hundred thousand pairs of eyes afloat watched the triumphal progress of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, up the bay and through the North River to Grant's Tomb yesterday afternoon. The accompanying warships and the three hundred or more gayly trimmed steamboats and yachts made up the largest and most imposing fleet that ever moved in line of procession through these waters.

Enthusiasm, joyous and stentorian, hilarious and insistent, animated the densely packed and far-reaching multitudes. Each individual was intent on doing honor to the hero of Manila, and throats will ache to-day because of the lusty shouts and cheers that went up in a clamorous greeting as the majestic pageant swept slowly by.

For many days to come the din of whistles and sirens, of megaphones and foghorns, will ring in the ears of the men, women, and children who participated in yesterday's gala making, and years hence each person who helped by voice or gesture to swell the tumult of the welcome to the great Admiral will probably speak of this naval parade as the grandest one of their generation. A clear sky and a mellow atmosphere furnished a perfect day for the enjoyment of the brilliant panorama on the sunlit waters.

New Yorkers to the manor born, and strangers from homes scores, hundreds, and even thousands of miles away, stood or sat from early in the forenoon until dusk happy in the privilege of seeing Dewey's flagship and its mighty escort. Every available square foot of space within sight of the route of the procession was occupied. Human beings swarmed like ants on the hilltops, the housetops, and along the water's edge. Certain portions of the river banks presented the appearance of mottled, moss animated and glistening in the bright sunlight.

CROWDS GATHER EARLY.

The crowds began to gather early in the day. As many persons as could get on a boat or could find a convenient point of observation on the Staten Island and Brooklyn shores placed themselves in position as soon as the boats were seen moving toward their rendezvous. The great warships were lined up off Tompkinsville, and they formed the centre of eager and admiring attention.

Every eye sought out the imposing white vessel from whose masthead floated the blue pennant with the Admiral's four stars. Ere the day was over almost every spectator, young and old, was familiar with the graceful outlines and distinguishing characteristics of the Olympia.

Steamboats in radiant attire of bunting, more or less heavily laden with humanity, and emitting strains of martial music, started out soon after 10 o'clock and proceeded with holiday deliberateness down the bay. Steam yachts put out from a score of different places and glided gracefully here and there, in no haste to form in line. The police boats and other official tugs scurried from point to point, as busy as the Grand Marshal's aides in the formation of a land parade.

It was 10:30 o'clock when the steamer Sandy Hook, Mayor Van Wyck's flagship, left Pier A and made directly for the Olympia. This boat carried about 450 persons, including the Mayor, other officers of the City Government, members of the Dewey Reception Committee, Gen. Howard Carroll, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Parade, and male and female guests.

There were several Governors and ex-Governors of Southern and Western States aboard, and a few military men in gorgeous uniforms. Richard Croker was one of the conspicuous committeemen on this boat, and he studiously kept away from the Mayor during the day, bestowing his society impartially upon some of the less noted of his Tammany followers.

SANDY HOOK'S BIG ESCORT.

The Sandy Hook was escorted to Tompkinsville by a small fleet of parade boats, including the Patrol, which carried Chief of Police Devery. Fully a score of small craft clustered around the Mayor's boat all of the while. The numerous tugs which acted as police outriders, cleared a broad pathway to a point within hailing distance of the Olympia, and by the time the Mayor's boat reached that point the bosom of the bay was thickly dotted with moving vessels from the diminutive naphtha launches to large excursion steamers.

Everything afloat was filled with sightseers and merry sounds filled the air. Whenever any one of the pleasure boats passed near enough to the Olympia to make the excursionists heard by those on board, lusty cheers for Admiral Dewey and his men were sent up. In most instances the jolly tars on the Olympia returned the cheers with hearty good will.

While Mayor Van Wyck was paying his formal visit to Admiral Dewey on the Olympia and receiving the Admiral's return call on the Sandy Hook, a multitude of vessels closed in as near as they were permitted, around the warships and the Mayor's flagship. The official formalities consumed a little more than one hour, beginning at 11 o'clock, and the time fixed for the naval parade to start was 1 o'clock P. M. During the two hours from 11 o'clock to 1 o'clock the steamboats, yachts, and tugs that were to take part in the parade were moving into place. A dozen or more fleet messenger boats flitted hither and thither conveying instructions to the different boats.

ASSEMBLING OF THE BOATS.

The assembling of the boats made a strikingly gay and inspiring scene. There was a lavish display of color, a large proportion of the steamboats being decorated with flags of all nations as well as the patriotic red, white, and blue. Each one of the warships was trimmed fore and aft and aloft with flags and pennants of a great variety of hues, yellow, green, gold, and purple mingling with the American National colors.

In striking contrast to the gayly arrayed monster ships were the sombre hulls of the little torpedo boats, which floated lazily in the vicinity of the Olympia like huge black snakes. The trim and pert little white yacht Vamoose, used on this occasion as a police boat, darted swiftly in and out of the maze of craft, dodging the scores of restless tugs and slipping with seeming restlessness just across the bows of some of the big excursion steamers.

By 12:30 o'clock the bay was a dense mass of animated shipping. Stretched along the shore of Staten Island as far as the naked eye could see were boats, large and small, drifting or circling about, waiting for the signal to start. When Admiral Dewey returned to the Olympia from the Mayor's boat, persons on the boats nearest the respective flagships were buoyed with a feeling of expectancy, and each vessel turned its nose toward the city; but a half hour elapsed before the word was given that started the procession. This time was utilized on most of the boats for luncheon.

About 12:55 o'clock a man with a huge megaphone ascended to the upper deck of the police boat Patrol and roared the order for the Sandy Hook to start promptly at 1 o'clock, side by side with the Olympia. Men could be seen on the look-outs of the warships wigwagging to each other, and gradually the stately sea fighters, which had been lying abreast all of the forenoon, began to line out, Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, taking its place back of the Olympia, and the other warships designated to take part in the parade stretching out in a straight line a uniform distance apart.

START OF THE PARADE.

Promptly on the hour the parade began to move. Two fireboats went on ahead spouting huge streams of water to keep interlopers

North River front was festooned and fringed with gay-colored streamers. Flag salutes were frequent as the procession moved along, and the large flag aft on the Olympia was dipped scores of times during the day. Every pier from the Battery to the northern part of the city was packed with men and women, who frantically waved flags, handkerchiefs, hats, and parasols when the warships passed. The cruisers New York and Brooklyn were especial favorites with the enthusiastic multitudes.

RAINBOW ABOVE THE OLYMPIA.

The Olympia passed Twenty-third Street just as a shower broke, and before Dewey's ship had gone far the sun again appeared and a splendid rainbow was seen just above the Admiral's flagship. Its appearance was momentary only, but the sight evoked a spontaneous cheer from those ashore and afloat.

All the way up the river Admiral Dewey paced back and forth on the bridge of the Olympia in order that he might see the people and be seen by them. He frequently doffed his cap and bowed toward the shore when an unusually loud burst of applause was wafted over the water. To those on the Mayor's flagship the spectacle of Dewey doffing his cap was a particularly agreeable sight, for no man can surpass this great American Admiral in grace of movement or in the graciousness of his courtesy. When he doffs his cap the beholder is impressed with the fact that there is an honest and cordial spirit in the act.

Enthusiasm on the ships as well as on shore increased as the fleet approached Grant's Tomb. The crowds on shore, as viewed from the boats, were unprecedented in extent and density. The grassy slopes between Riverside Drive and the river were beaded with humanity all the way from Seventy-second Street to Grant's Tomb and above. This long stretch of river bank had the effect in the bright sunlight of glistening passementerie over a green background. As the Olympia came abreast of Grant's Tomb a salute was fired from the warship and her colors were dipped in honor of the dead hero. The cheering on shore was prolonged and vigorous.

OLYMPIA DROPS ANCHOR.

The two floats containing the groups representing Peace and Victory were passed just below Grant's Tomb, and after rounding the school ship St. Mary's, Admiral Dewey's flagship let go her anchor and came to a standstill a short distance below the Tomb. The Mayor's boat anchored just to the north of the Olympia, and while the numerous bands on shipboard set up a medley of musical sound the other warships gracefully rounded the two anchored vessels and took stationary places in their assigned order further down the stream. Each warship saluted the tomb of the dead General as it passed up.

After the warships had come to a standstill the vast fleet of following vessels passed oved the river in review, some going on one side of the anchored vessels and some on the other. The scene was one of extraordinary brilliancy and spirit. The passing vessels crowded as close to the warships as possible and vocal salutes greeted the famous Admiral from both sides of the river.

The people on the large boats were particularly vociferous in their greetings and many of the steam yachts, which took but a desultory part in the parade, fired salutes. The Corsair, Commodore J. P. Morgan's yacht, went down in the lead of the yachts, closely followed by Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin. Sir Thomas stood on the bridge of his yacht and an Admiral's salute was fired from that vessel. Unfortunately, just as the Erin came opposite the Olympia a large excursion steamer crowded in and shut off Sir Thomas's view of the Admiral's flagship. There was much enthusiasm when the steamboat Monmouth passed down. Gov. Roosevelt stood on the upper deck surrounded by his military staff and waved his hat continuously while passing the Olympia.

It took nearly two hours for all the steam-yachts, and tugs to pass the Olympia, and they moved two and three abreast on each side. The line had broken somewhat on the way up, and no attempt was made to preserve any order of alignment in going down stream. Each boat endeavored to give its passengers as good a view of Admiral Dewey as possible. It was about 6 o'clock when the Mayor's flagship hoisted her anchor and started down stream for Pier A.

The persons on the Mayor's boat were impressed with the admirable manner with which his Honor performed his delicate official duties. He acted with becoming dignity and a genial courtesy, the influence of which was felt by everybody on board.

MAYOR'S WELCOME TO DEWEY.

Freedom of the City at the Admiral's Disposal—Delighted with the Jeweled Badge.

Six bells, indicating the hour of 11 o'clock, rang on the Olympia just as Mayor Van Wyck and his party reached the foot of the gangway of that vessel. His Honor was taken off the Mayor's boat, Sandy Hook, by the police boat Patrol and transferred to the Olympia's launch, which was sent, with—Admiral Dewey's compliments, to fetch him.

Lieut. Caldwell, U. S. N., representing Admiral Dewey, was in command of the launch. The committee had arranged to take the Mayor direct to the Olympia on the Patrol, but Lieut. Caldwell explained that it would be impossible for any persons to board the warship from the low-decked Patrol.

Accompanying the Mayor were Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council; Thomas E. Woods, President of the Board of Aldermen; Alfred M. Downes, private secretary to the Mayor, and W. J. Harvey, stenographer to the Mayor. Mr. Downes was the only member of this party who had previously met Admiral Dewey. The Admiral and Captain Lamberton, the Commander of the Olympia, met the city's representatives on deck, and after the formal introductions all proceeded into the main cabin, where Admiral Dewey's son, George Goodwin Dewey, joined them. Admiral Dewey shook hands cordially with each member of the party.

THE MAYOR'S WELCOME.

Immediately after entering the cabin Mayor Van Wyck addressed the famous Admiral as follows:

"Admiral Dewey: With pleasure and by the direction of the City of New York, I meet you at her magnificent gateway to extend to you in her name and of her million visitors, leading citizens of forty-five States, representing almost every hamlet in the nation, a most cordial welcome, congratulating you upon being restored to family and home.

"A loving and grateful Nation is gladdened by your safe return from the most remarkable voyage of history, so far-reaching in its results that the clearest mind cannot yet penetrate the distance. It has already softened the voices of other nations in speaking of ours; changed permanently the map of the world; enlarged the field of American pride, and completed the circle of empire in its western course.

"Your courage, skill and wisdom exhibited in a single naval engagement of a few hours brought victory to your country's arms, and then you dealt with your country's new relations to the world with the full judgment of a trained diplomat. By common consent you have been declared warrior and statesman—one who wears the military uniform until the enemy surrenders, and then dons the habit of the diplomat.

"The greatest reception awaits you that was ever tendered military or civil hero. Such an outpouring of the people was never dreamed of before. Never has the heart of America turned with such perfect accord and trusting confidence to one of her sons as it does to you. I place at your disposal the freedom and unlimited hospitality of the City of New York."

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S REPLY.

In response to this address Admiral Dewey said:

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: Of course it would be needless for me to attempt to make a speech, but my heart appreciates all that you have said. How it is that you have overrated my work so much I cannot understand. It is beyond anything I can conceive of why there should be such an uprising of the country. I simply did what any naval Captain in the service would have done, I believe."

Here the Mayor remarked: "Admiral, no tongue can ever utter or pen write an overestimate of what you did for your country."

To this Admiral Dewey made no reply, and his Honor, producing a gold and diamond badge, continued: "The City of New York has had made to commemorate this reception to you, the hero of the Spanish-American war, a badge, a fac simile of which it desires I should present to you in commemoration of the event."

With unaffected glee the Admiral exclaimed: "How magnificent! How beautiful! How splendid! Oh! that is too beautiful!" and summoning his Chinese attendant, he commanded, "Now, pin that there, Sir, so it won't drop off."

Then, turning to the Mayor, he said: "I am very sorry Gen. Butterfield is not here."

Mayor Van Wyck replied: "He is here, but he could not come over; but if you will do us the honor to visit our steamer, the Sandy Hook, Gen. Butterfield will meet you at the gangway."

Admiral Dewey said that he would be pleased to accompany the Mayor, but first he desired the party to take a glass of wine with him. While the champagne was being opened and drank there was a little informal talk, in which Admiral Dewey took an animated part. "This is a pretty fine ship, eh?" he said, addressing the Mayor smilingly.

"Yes, indeed, and a pretty good fighter," responded Mayor Van Wyck.

"She is not only a good fighter, but she has a magnificent armament and crew," said the Admiral, earnestly.

PRAISE FOR AMERICAN GUNNERS.

Speaking to the Mayor's party generally, Admiral Dewey said that the principal reason why the Americans won at Manila and at Santiago was because the United States men o' warsmen were good marksmen. The fact that they were such good marksmen, he added, was largely due to Theodore Roosevelt's insistence on the Navy Department having plenty of money to practice gunnery. "The Spanish Government," said Admiral Dewey, "refused to give their navy money for target practice, and as a result when the Spanish warships got into action their gunners were not able to hit anything."

The ceremonies on the Olympia consumed about fifteen minutes of time. The Admiral then followed the city's representatives into the little launch and the whole party boarded the police boat Patrol, on which Chief Devery was in active command. A modest breakfast was spread in the Patrol's cabin. "I think that now is a good time to take a little solid refreshment, Admiral," said the Mayor interrogatively.

"That is a capital idea," responded Admiral Dewey, and the next twenty minutes was spent around the little breakfast table in the Patrol's cabin. While the others enjoyed the meal Chief Devery directed the movements of the waiters.

Admiral Dewey told the Mayor that he was much pleased with what he had observed of the police arrangements in the harbor. Furthermore he was delighted with his treatment by the people of New York officially and otherwise. He spoke appreciatively of the vocal serenade given him Thursday night by the 1,200 singers of the People's Choral Union, and said that the varied and elaborate preparations made for his entertainment here almost took his breath away. There was no word of politics in the breakfast table conversation.

VISIT TO THE SANDY HOOK.

As soon as the meal was finished, the Patrol steamed to the starboard side of the Sandy Hook, and the Mayor escorted the Admiral on board the official boat. Several members of the Reception Committee were assembled on the lower deck, ready to receive the distinguished visitor. Richard Croker took his stand directly in the gangway on the port side of the steamer, the original order having been given for the Patrol to approach the Sandy Hook on that side. By the sudden change of plan which caused Dewey to board the steamer on the starboard side, Mr. Croker was deprived of the expected pleasure of being the first to grasp the Admiral's hand.

St. Clair McKelway greeted Admiral Dewey the instant he stepped aboard the Sandy Hook and Chauncey M. Depew came next, just ahead of Mr. Croker. Next Gen. Butterfield was introduced, and the committeemen who shook hands with the Admiral were ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy W. G. McAdoo of New Jersey, John H. Starin, Howard Carroll, Warren W. Foster, and Warner Van Norden. A double line of policemen kept a passageway clear from the gangway to the stairway leading up into the ladies' cabin, which had been tastefully decorated with flowers, vines, and flags. Walking between Mayor Van Wyck and Gen. Butterfield, the Admiral proceeded up the stairs and took his stand at one end of the cabin. He bowed to the right and the left, and had a pleasant smile for each one. At the head of the stairway half a dozen women greeted the Admiral enthusiastically, and Mrs. W. J. K. Kenny was the first woman on the boat to shake the hero's hand. Other women, unable to reach his hand, patted him affectionately on the arm or the shoulder as he passed along. The Admiral's brother, Charles Dewey, joined him in the cabin.

FEW SHAKE DEWEY'S HAND.

There was an attempt on the part of the four or five hundred persons on the Mayor's boat to file in procession past the Admiral and shake hands with him. About forty succeeded in taking him by the hand, and then the Mayor, foreseeing that a continuation of the handshaking would take up more time than the committee had at its disposal, whispered to the Admiral, who thereupon clasped his hands behind him and responded to the salutations of the eager multitude by a cordial nodding of his head.

Less than one-half of the persons on board the steamer were permitted to pass in front of the Admiral, for want of time. The Mayor and the members of the committee retired to one of the staterooms with Admiral Dewey and toasted him informally in a bumper of champagne.

While standing in the cabin Admiral Dewey conversed for several minutes with Richard Croker. "I have heard much of you, Mr. Croker," said the Admiral. "You seem to be a man of importance and substance in New York."

"We New Yorkers are not in the mood to hear of anybody but you just now, Admirai," responded Mr. Croker. Then Admiral Dewey made a remark to the Tammany chieftain in a low tone, which caused the latter to shake his head and laugh heartily. Mr. Croker subsequently declined to tell what the remark was.

Chauncey M. Depew told Admiral Dewey that he had just missed seeing a most significant meeting of two famous persons on the upper deck of the Sandy Hook. "The Governor of North Carolina met the Governor of South Carolina," explained Mr. Depew.

Admiral Dewey smiled and nodded knowingly.

"But the Governor of North Carolina didn't say it this time," said Mr. Depew, "because he is a Prohibitionist." Then there was a round of hearty laughter.

Soon afterward the Admiral took his departure and returned to the Olympia. He was escorted to the deck of the Patrol by Mayor Van Wyck, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired by the lusty-throated little gun in the bow of that boat.

OFFICIAL BOATS AND GUESTS.

Many Go Hungry on the Monmouth, Although $4,000 Had Been Spent to Feed 1,500 Persons.

Seven official boats in the parade yesterday carried the distinguished guests of the city, and the representatives of the State and Municipal Governments and their friends. With Gov. Roosevelt and several hundred other representatives of the State Government aboard, the big steamboat Monmouth drew away from the pier at the foot of Rector Street, at 11:20 o'clock, and dropped down the bay to take her place at the head of the civilian division.

The Governor, wearing a long black coat and a high hat, and beaming with enthusiasm and good humor, was accompanied by almost his entire staff, in full uniform, including Major Gen. Roe, Adjt. Gen. Andrews, Col. Treadwell, Capt. Littauer, Capt. Goddard, Capt. Igelhart, Lieut. Col. W. H. Chapin, Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Capt. George A. Wingate, Capt. James N. Andrews, and Lieuts. Adrian Mather, Robert K. Prentice, and J. Ray Cleveland. The Naval Militia was represented by Capt. J. W. Miller, Lieut. Commander Fry, and Lieuts. Vanderbilt and Anderson.

Senator Proctor and ex-Lieut. Gov. Nelson W. Fiske of Vermont were present as guests of the Governor, and among the other prominent personages in the party were Congressmen Payne, Littauer, and O'Grady, Controller Morgan, ex-Controller Roberts, State Engineer and Surveyor Bond, Superintendent of Public Works Partridge, Judge W. J. Gaynor, Judge E. P. Covne, of Livingston, S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly, and Assemblymen Allds and Palmer, respectively, the Republican and Democratic leaders of that body. Pretty nearly all the Senators and Assemblymen were on hand, and there were many women.

Passing to her station, the Monmouth exchanged salutes with Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin. As she swung at anchor off Tompkinsville, waiting for the start, the tug Gov. Flower, bearing Mrs. Roosevelt and the Roosevelt children, Miss Alice and Masters Theodore and Kermet, came alongside. The Governor went to the rail and waved his hat at them, whereupon the two youngsters cheered and waved their caps as enthusiastically as if it were some other Governor, and not their own father they were applauding. During the rest of the day the Governor Flower hovered in the neighborhood of the Monmouth, and these exchanges of salutes between the Governor and his family were several times repeated. With Mrs. Roosevelt on the tug were Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Avery D. Andrews, and Mrs. Seward Wood.

WILD SCRAMBLE FOR LUNCH.

Just before the Monmouth moved into the parade line lunch was served in a private dining room to Gov. Roosevelt and a party, including Senator Proctor, Chief Justice Parker of the Court of Appeals, Adjt. Gen. Andrews, Senator Raines, Speaker Nixon, Assemblyman Allds, and Prof Nicholas Murray Butler.

At the same hour the general serving of refreshments was begun. Although fifty waiters were engaged at this, their efforts proved utterly inadequate and great confusion resulted. There was a rush on the refreshment room on the lower deck, which amounted at times almost to a riot. In the course of the afternoon a rush was made on the bar, in which bottles were smashed and considerable damage done to the stock of liquors stored there. So serious did this looting become that the members of the Legislative Committee on Arrangements had to interfere to protect the contractor, whose property was endangered.

Many people were unable to obtain food at all, in spite of the fact that the Legislative Committee had expended $4,000 in the purchase of refreshments, which it was thought would be ample for 1,500 people. There was much complaint in consequence, and many maledictions were heaped on the head of Senator John Raines, who, as Chairman of the committee, was generally held responsible.

His luncheon over, Gov. Roosevelt came on deck and began to devote himself to the task of drinking in the sights of the scene he found spread out before him. From that time on, the people aboard the Monmouth divided their time between looking at the parade and watching the Governor. He went from point to point, and everywhere the crowd closed in about him.

One moment he would be in a stateroom chatting with visitors who had sought to be presented to him. The next moment he would be upon deck, gazing with delight on the moving panorama. Again he would be in the pilot house, looking ahead at the Olympia with her four-starred emblem of glory. Much of the time the Governor talked of Dewey. He and Senator Proctor recalled the time when they were working together in Washington to have Dewey detailed to the Asiatic Station, and they agreed that whatever might be said of their relative share of responsibility for that, there was no uncertainty about Dewey's having gotten there.

"This is the greatest fête day New York has ever seen," exclaimed the Governor, as he leaned out of the window of the pilot-house and watched the people-lined shores and the crowded craft in the river. Then, as if an afterthought, he added, "and it is in honor of the greatest man she has ever seen."

THE ADMIRAL'S POLITICS.

"That reminds me," remarked the Governor, "that I forgot to ask the Admiral yesterday what his politics were."

Ex-Gov. Fiske of Vermont was standing near by. "How about that?" the Governor asked him.

"Well, his father was a Republican, all his brothers are Republicans, and he was born in Vermont. I think that ought to settle it."

"Anyway," smilingly replied the Governor, "I'll bet you a big apple he won't run for President on an anti-expansion platform."

This led the Governor to comment on the meaning of the demonstration. "This is the first time the people have had a chance to vote on expansion," he said. "I hope Mr. Edward Atkinson and his fellow-dispensers of treason will take note of it and observe that the American people still have the spirit of 'hit-back' in them."

As the Monmouth made a long sweep around the stakeboat and started back down the river the Governor and his staff climbed on top of the deckhouse. There he was quickly recognized by the big and little excursion boats that flocked about the Olympia and as often cheered. He acknowledged these greetings by lifting his hat. When the Monmouth came opposite the Mayor's boat the Governor was greeted with cheers and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which he acknowledged by standing with uncovered head. Those aboard the stakeboat observed that Richard Croker, who stood on the deck of the Sandy Hook, did not join in this demonstration.

Then the Olympia loomed up alongside. Admiral Dewey at the moment was on the side of the bridge furthest from the Monmouth, watching the transport Burnside go by. The crowd on the Monmouth hesitated a moment, not seeing the man they all were looking for.

A moment later the Admiral crossed the bridge and raised his hat to the Governor, standing on the deckhouse. Immediately, the pent-up enthusiasm of the Monmouth's party burst forth and cheer followed cheer, while hats and handkerchiefs waved and the big boat's whistles roared. The Governor led in this outbreak. "There he is, there he is!" he exclaimed enthusiastically, pointing to the Admiral. "There's your Jim Dandy, there's your game-cock!"

The rush to the starboard to see the Admiral gave the boat so heavy a list that the Captain appealed to the crowd to scatter, as the vessel was in danger in that position.

WARWICK AND MOUNT HOPE.

The steamers Warwick and Mount Hope, which were assigned to the heads of the municipal departments and Municipal Assembly, respectively, left the recreation pier at Twenty-fourth Street and East River at 11 o'clock, and during the last few minutes before they cast off their lines the pier was a scene of confusion. Men, women, and children were struggling to get foothold on the boats, and while in other ways they were orderly the police were unable to restrain them. Fortunately no one was hurt, but hundreds were left behind.

As early as 9 o'clock holders of tickets began going aboard the steamers. Nine out of ten of them were well behaved and well dressed. When the first signal was blown the entire given capacity of both vessels was taxed to the utmost, but in the quarter hour which elapsed between that time and the actual departure several hundred more persons crowded past the ticket takers, despite the efforts of the clubless police to prevent them. Those who could not squeeze their way along the gangplank clambered over the guard rail, and to all intents and purposes tickets were a drug on the market.

The crush of the last few minutes took the desire to make the voyage out of the more timid, and probably fifty men and women rushed off each boat in the last two minutes rather than remain on the congested decks. This was especially true of the Mount Hope, for which 1,700 tickets were said to have been issued, out of a total capacity of 1,900. From all reports, the Laura Schoellkopf had received, also, the committee had reckoned on having people crowded on every available square foot of deck space.

The efforts that were made to gain admittance to the two vessels, even at the time when the timid were trying to get off, were ridiculous in the extreme. Just as the Mount Hope moved from the pier a woman, whose husband had gone aboard safely, made an attempt to vault over the rail. The woman put only a half of the required strength into the effort, however, and she was left in an embarrassing and dangerous position, until she was finally rescued by a policeman detailed to the boat.

In the final rush to get on to the Warwick, an old man and his wife gave the crowd an example of their intrepidity by walking along the gangplank while a Police Sergeant and two patrolmen on the boat were lifting it up preparatory to shoving it back on the pier. Both the man and the woman were of large frame, and the strain on the policemen drew three heavy groans, before the Sergeant yelled, "Go back, there." The command, however, came too late, and the officers dropped the end of the gangplank with a thud, thereby depositing the man and woman on the deck with more suddenness than gentleness.

As the policemen raised the plank again, another old man rushed along it, and he, too, was dropped to the deck in a similar manner. In the meantime some men on the pier volunteered to act as deck hands, and they withdrew the plank from the boat, to the deep disgust of a hundred venturesome men and women who were willing to jump aboard, even if the entire trip had to be made standing up.

So far from giving their tickets to the rabble, the persons to whom these vessels were assigned appeared to have arranged family parties. The ward heelers and peanut politicians were conspicuously absent, and the persons on the two boats were as orderly as could have been expected, in view of the heterogeneous character of the assemblages, and the crowded condition of the vessels.

GENERAL SLOCUM AND GLEN ISLAND.

The steamers General Slocum and Glen Island, provided for the General Committee of Citizens, took on their passengers at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street. Those to whom tickets had been given began to arrive about 10 o'clock to make sure of procuring comfortable quarters on board, but there was no chance of overcrowding, as the capacity of the boats was much in excess of the number of tickets issued. The General Slocum, which can carry about 2,700 persons, had on board when the boat left the dock less than 1,500 persons, and the Glen Island less than 1,000 persons.

Efforts were made by some persons unprovided with tickets to get aboard one or the other of the boats, but the rule was strictly adhered to and those without tickets were not allowed to go aboard. It was learned, much to the disgust of those in charge of the arrangements, that some of those who had received tickets from the city had profited by the chance to make a little money out of the city and had sold their tickets. One person, who had tickets but wished a larger number, procured two tickets at the cost of $5 apiece, and others stated that some of the tickets had been offered for sale in one of the prominent hotels of the city.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the Glen Island moved out into the river, and in a few moments was followed by the General Slocum. As the latter vessel started off a large kite carrying a line of flags was sent up from the stern, and at the same moment the band began playing.

Among those on board the General Slocum and the Glen Island were W. R. Bennett, Horace Hart, Henry R. Page, D. Frankel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Daly, Charles H. Treat, John Keppel, S. Manowitch, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Crandal, Isaac Fromme, Thomas Sproules, the Misses Kenny, Henry W. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blumenthal, Miss Blumenthal, Mrs. Vincent J. Slattery, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ridgway, Mr. and Mrs. John H. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Thompson, George H. Thompson, Jr., Miss Thompson, George H. Beck, D. M. Thompson, Matthew F. Donohue, Major William H. Kipp, Col. Daniel Appleton, Gen. Allen Jumel, Joseph A. Breaux, Gen. J. B. Vinet, King Knox, Col. T. S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. McCue, the Misses McCue, August Moebus, E. J. Earle, I. S. Stieble, A. Zucca, Joseph Rotino, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Valentine, Patrick Keedy, Patrick Nolan, William W. Whitty, Calvin W. Whitty, Mr. and Mrs. James McCredie, Asa Bird Gardiner, John Von Glahn, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Keating, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, F. H. O'Neil, J. H. Breslin, Gen. William Henry, Col. Levy, Capt. Sheldon, Lieut. Virgil Jones, Lieut. J. H. Buschman, John F. Doyle, John J. Newbie, Frederick Weigel, John T. Nagel, William Dalton, James L. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rabinowits, Lewis J. Conlan, J. Rhinelander Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gordon, James O'Gorman, and William McDonough.

CROWD ON THE MATTEAWAN.

The steamer Matteawan, which was one of the City Committee's boats, carried about 1,500 passengers, guests of the city. According to the schedule, the Matteawan was to have been a "press boat," but the crowd that witnessed the water pageant from it was a heterogenous one, and was not confined to the members of the press. The boat was delayed at the start by the Police Captain in charge of the police boat, who rushed around wildly on the deck of his boat, as a naval officer might do when his vessel was in battle, and shouted right and left through a megaphone orders to the Captains of the various vessels to hold their boats where they were or to move back further in the line, regardless of the positions assigned to them on the programme. The Matteawan was held back for more than half an hour, and there was considerable grumbling among those on board on this account.

The rush for refreshments on board threatened, when the boat once got out into midstream from its dock at the foot of West Twentieth Street, to overturn the table, on which boxes of sandwiches and a big bowl of claret punch were arrayed. Men struggled to get into the first row in spite of the fact that there was more than enough on board to satisfy every one, and the men behind the counters had a busy quarter of an hour. When the first rush for refreshments subsided there was no further wild scrambling for them.

Robert Nelson, the former race-track caterer, had enough refreshments on hand to have supplied a crowd twice as large as that carried by the Matteawan, and the few who were bashful about helping themselves were cared for by Alderman Robert Muh, who was in charge of the boat for the City Committee. Only a select few were allowed on the top deck, and these had an excellent view of the parade in front of and behind the Matteawan.

They were also interested in the kite-flying from the upper deck, which was only partially successful. The operator succeeded in sending up several box kites and American flags when the boat was opposite One Hundred and Tenth Street, and then to the end of the string that guided the kites he added a long blue streamer that bore the legend, "Welcome to Dewey." It floated in the breeze for a few minutes and the crowds on the steamers near by applauded heartily.

Their enthusiasm, however, was only short lived, for the string that held the kites broke and they went sailing toward New Jersey and finally fell into the river. A passing tug rescued them and tried to fly them, but the kites were wet through and the attempt was unsuccessful.

THOSE ON THE SANDY HOOK.

On the steamer Sandy Hook were the following city officials and friends and the distinguished guests, with the personal escorts assigned by the Reception Committee:

Robert A. Van Wyck, Randolph Guggenheimer, John F. Carroll, J. B. Sexton, Peter F. Meyer, John H. Starin, Frank J. Goodwin, Councilman; Alderman Gaffney, Councilman Stewart M. Brice, President of Board of Aldermen Thomas Woods, Councilman Joseph J. Cassidy, Councilman Adolph C. Hottenroth, Chauncey M. Depew, Bernard J. York, Councilman Adam Leech, C. H. Knox, Vice President Council John T. Oakey, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Van Wyck, Homer Lee, T. F. Feitner, Tax Commissioner; H. H. Brockway, Richard Croker, Lewis Nixon, Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Seth Low, Mrs. Seth Low, Archbishop Corrigan, ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, John C. Calhoun, Robert B. Roosevelt, Adolph S. Ochs, Nathan Straus, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Father Conway, Col. U. X. Gunter, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Walter Damrosch, Justice Fitzgerald, Edward Lauterbach, Henry L. Watterson, Rear Admiral Miller, Amos Cummings, William Brookfield, Justice Charles F. MacLean, St. Clair McKelway, W. Van Orden, W. W. Foster, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy William G. McAdoo, Job E. Hedges, James Stillman, William Berri, Col. and Mrs. J. R. Willis of Mississippi, President Grout of Brooklyn, President Haffen of the Bronx, President Cromwell of Richmond, President Bowley of Queens, and Mathew J. Dobbins.

West Virginia—Gov. J. W. Atkinson. Escorts, C. L. Bonsiter and M. F. Holahan.

Utah—Gov. H. M Wells. Escorts, Bird S. Coler and Nicholas Muller.

North Carolina—Gov. D. L. Russell and Adjt. Gen. C. M. Cook. Escorts, Emanuel Blumenthal and W. W. Fuller.

Vermont—Gov. E. C. Smith and Adjt Gen. T. S. Peck. Escorts, William R. Hearst and Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff.

Ohio—Gov. A. S. Bushnell and Adjt. Gen. H. A. Axline. Escorts, Col. William L. Brown and William L. Strong.

Mississippi—Adjt. Gen. W. M. Henry. Escorts, Herman Ridder, Herbert F. Gunnison, and Silas B. Dutcher.

Wyoming—Gov. De Forest Richards. Escorts, Rufus B. Cowing and James Shevlin.

Pennsylvania—Gov. W. A. Stone and Adjt. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart. Escorts, N. O. Fanning and Theodore W. Myers.

South Carolina—Gov. B. McSweeny and Adjt. Gen. Floyd. Escorts, W. J. K. Kenny and A. M. Downes.

Delaware—Gov. E. W. Tunnell and Adjt. Gen. Garret S. Hart. Escorts, David A. Boody and Vernon M. Davis.

New Jersey—Gov. F. W. Voorhees and Adjt. Gen. John D. Spencer. Escorts, W. J. Sewell and Frank T. Fitzgerald.

Rhode Island—Gov. Elisha Dyer and Adjt. Gen. Frederic M. Sackett. Escorts, Hugh J. Grant and Gen. Howard Carroll.

Tennessee—Gov. Benton McMillin. Escorts, J. P. Kane and William C. Bryant.

Louisiana—Adjt. Gen. Allen Jumel. Escorts, W. C. Wallace, John W. Vrooman, and A. S. Ochs.

West Virginia—Gov. J. W. Atkinson. Escorts, Charles A. Schieren and Murat Halstead.

All of Admiral Dewey's relatives who are in New York, with the exception of his son George, were the city's guests on the steamer Sandy Hook. Following are their names: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Robert Dewey, Mrs. Kate Dewey Squire, Mr. and Mrs. McCuen, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Howland, Lieut. and Mrs. Theodore G. Dewey, George P. Dewey, William T. Dewey, James F. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, and Edward Wilkins Dewey. All except Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dewey are nephews and nieces of the Admiral. The following relatives by marriage were also on board: Mrs. Finlay and daughter and Mr. Walcott and daughter of Philadelphia.

FIVE MILES OF YACHTS.

Ovation for the Erin, Whose Owner Was Delighted with the Parade—Guests on Board Pleasure Craft.

The Dewey marine parade brought together such a fleet of steam yachts as has never been equalled in size and in the number of large yachts in this country. There have been large numbers of yachts at the rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club, but at its last meeting at New London, when the fleet brought together was the largest on record in the club's history, there were not so many steam yachts as took part in the Dewey parade. The number was not less than seventy-five. It was estimated that there were over 5,000 persons aboard them.

The yachts took their parties aboard at many points, distant as well as in this vicinity; but the greatest centre of yachting activity in preparation for the parade was at the yacht anchorage off the fort of East Twenty-sixth Street.

The scene there at 8 o'clock yestrday morning was a bustling one.

There was a stream of wagons with all manner of provisions and refreshments and flowers, and carriages rolled up with the yachtsmen and their friends. Five hundred carriages were counted. Launches were thick as flies between the shore and the fleet. The fleet at anchor was a large one until about 10 o'clock, when it gradually dwindled to nothing as the yachts made their way down the East River and the bay to the rendezvous for the parade.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in full uniform, attracted attention as he passed on to the pier to take a launch out to Colgate Hoyt's yacht Tide. Joseph Stickney expected Gen. Wesley Merritt to be among his guests on the Susquehanna, but Gen. Merritt failed to appear.

Among the yachtsmen noticed were J. Malcolm Forbes, A. J. Wise, Edward R. Ladew, Walter Ferguson, Miss Eloise L. Breese, who went aboard her yacht Elsa, and Frederick H. Benedict, whose yacht Vergana was among the attractively dressed craft. On Colgate Hoyt's Tide, besides Gen. and Mrs. Miles, were Miss Miles, Mrs. S. A. Raymond, Miss Raymond, Miss Julia Raymond, Commodore Henry C. Rouse of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club; James H. Hoyt of Cleveland, Ohio; John C. Hoyt of Utica, N. Y., and Mrs. W. B. Bayley of Washington, D. C.

GUESTS ON THE YACHTS.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. James entertained a party of friends on their yacht Aloha.

On Charles R. Flint's yacht Navarch were Baron Oppenheim of Paris, Harry Hatch, Miss Anderson of Washington, D. C.; Miss Gleason of Troy, N. Y., and Miss Simmons.

The guests of Harrison B. Moore on his yacht Marrietta included Commodore and Mrs. E. M. Brown, Col. and Mrs. R. H. Wilbur, Col. H. B. Moore, Jr., H. H. Kingston, Thomas M. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gifford, Judge Jesse Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Major Harry Smith, J. S. V. Oddie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Andrew Harris, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Caldwell, and Col. David E. Austen and daughter.

Edward Kelly's yacht Barracouta had on board Vicomte Della Gherardesca, Mr. and Mrs. Berthold, Percy Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Kohley, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Price, St. John Robinson, Baron Allecotti, William Eddy, B. B. Kirkland, Dr. W. Evelyn Porter, H Holt, Jr., and George S. Wright.

On the ocean-going steamship Ponce, which followed the yachts in the second division, were Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker of San Francisco, President and Mrs. Seth Low, Theodore H. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, A. M. Hance of Philadelphia, Albert J. Adams, Dr. E. M. Culver, H. J. Chisholm, J. B. McDonald, A. Monell Sayre, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Berwind, W. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Thurber, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Ffoulke of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bryan of Richmond, Va.; B. Aymar Sands, and Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Gause of Wilmington, Del.

J. P. Duncan had aboard the Kanawha Mrs. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Ormiston, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Dunscombe, Miss Ormiston, Miss Belle Ormiston, Miss McCormick, the Misses Duncan, William Boyd, of London, Stuart Duncan, and others.

J. H. Ladew had on the yacht Columbia Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Mrs. H. S. Ladew, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Ricketson, Miss Ricketson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Carnegie, of Ferndina, Florida, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Carnegie, Miss Nancy C. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, of Elizabethport, N. J., Miss Carnegie, Mrs. Charles Wall, Miss Clara Childs, Miss Bessie Howe, of Watch Hill, R. I., Miss Bertha Sheriock, of Cincinnati, Grisham F. Blaidy, E. H. Coe, Andrew Carnegie, Jr., Mr. Frank Carnegie, Mr. Coleman Carnegie, and Mr. William Patton and Mr. A. O. Byres, of Pittsburg.

SOME CLEVER MANOEUVRING.

When the naval vessels and transports had passed in double column up the bay, the yachts, under Commodore Morgan, made a record by the clever manner in which they extricated themselves from a tangle of craft that had formed about the naval anchorage in an effort to give their passengers a chance to see Admiral Dewey.

In manoeuvring for their positions they displayed a handling that would have been creditable to the navy, although from force of circumstances it became convenient for many to fall in positions not conformable to the programme.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, with his steamer Corsair, which was dressed rainbow fashion, with the signal code flags, and with big American flags at the truck of each of her two masts, while the American yacht ensign floated at the taffrail.

Next were Howard Gould's Niagara, looking like an ocean steamer with her bark rig, and Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin, which, next to the Olympia and the warships, received more attention than any craft in line.

The Erin had the rainbow arrangement of her bunting, an American flag at each truck and the flag of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club at the taffrail. Her distinctive decoration was the shamrock flag of her owner She flew three of these from peaks and signal halyards.

The square riggers like the Niagara, John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, and Archibald Watt's American were dressed the most gorgeously, their yards affording opportunity for something more than the conventional rainbow dress. Some of the schooner-rigged yachts, however, sought variety by using very large flags in dressing ship and by carrying strings of bunting on halyards, adown the back stays, and in some cases, instead of using the code flags, small striped flags of many hues were used.

The Nourmahal came astern of the Erin and P. A. B. Widener's Josephine astern of the Niagara. The Josephine has a single yard on her foremast, and color were strung out over the yardarms and back to the deck, diamond shape.

Prominent after these were the large yachts, such as the Columbia, Kanawha, American, Alexander Van Rensselaer's May, John R. Drexel's Sultana, Eugene Higgins's Varuna, L. Iselin Barbey's Sapphire, and Col. Oliver H. Payne's Aphrodite. The British yachts

to see everything conveniently. From the appearance of some of the boats, that were often careened far over on one side, the temptation to overcrowd, or fill up close to the limit, had been yielded to, convenience of passengers being sacrificed to extra profits for the managers. The Shinnecock was one of the well-crowded boats, and the members of the Arion Society of Brooklyn and the Elkenrans Society of New York occupied all the available space on one of the Iron Steamship Company's boats.

The boats had to go so slowly, and there were so many of them in a comparatively limited space opposite Grant's Tomb, that it is surprising a long series of petty accidents was not the result. The Republic did come at one time so near the large barge of the St. John's Hospital Guild as to cause temporary consternation to the small army of nurses and doctors on board, but the boats finally passed safely by with barely two feet of open water between them. A similar thing happened with the ferryboat Thomas Brennan, but these exciting moments were not threatening enough to cause much agitation on either boat.

The attempt to pass down in single file on one side of the flagship was abandoned on account of the crowd of boats at the reviewing point, and consequently, while Dewey was bowing and smiling to well-packed boatloads on the left of his ship, an equally enthusiastic number was giving vent to the pent-up eagerness of the day in frantic cheers and other vain efforts to bring the Admiral on their side of the review. So at least half of the excursionists went home disappointed in that great wish of catching at least a brief glimpse of the man whom they were glad to honor.

WANTED CAPTAIN TO GO NEARER.

Judging from some remarks it was evident that many of the excursionists believed they were going so close to the Olympia as almost to touch its steel-clad sides, and those who had prepared cleverly turned phrases for Dewey's ears were naturally dissatisfied.

"The stupid Captain, why doesn't he go over so we can see Dewey and his gilt-lace officers?" exclaimed a young woman to her escort, who had been awaiting anxiously the proper moment to wave a huge American flag attached to a parasol. "That was the chief thing I came out for, and now I shan't see him at all."

The City of Lawrence, with 250 Chicagoans and a like number of citizens from Hartford, Conn., left from Pier 24, East River, at 11:15 o'clock. The City of Lawrence came in from Hartford, Conn., at 9 o'clock, and aboard her was a large party from Hartford. All the rest of the space had been reserved for the Chicago party.

She was handsomely decorated with the National colors, and from her forward mast swung a huge peace flag, bearing the words, "Chicago Dewey Committee." From her rear mast fluttered the long Chicago "Y" flag.

Among the notables from Hartford, Conn., were the Foot Guards of Gov. Lounsbury, numbering sixty, and the entire personal staff of the Governor. The Foot Guards, attired in a natty uniform, created a favorable impression at once among the Chicago delegates, and were soon busy accepting hearty invitations to join in the dinner being prepared for the Western citizens. Two bands furnished music.

The Chicago crowd numbered the 150 members of the Dewey Committee and others who had come east to take part in the celebrations. About twenty members of the Chicago Board of Aldermen were present, nearly all the city and county officials, and the members of the Drainage Canal Committee.

Brooklyn clubdom was afloat in the parade on the steamers Grand Republic and City of Hudson. The two boats were chartered by the Union League, Montauk, Hanover, and Marine and Field Clubs of Brooklyn and the Aldine Club of Manhattan. About 2,000 clubmen were on the boats.

Fred B. Dalzell, commodore of the tugboat fleet, used the tugboat C. P. Raymond for his flagship. A large party, including many known in shipping circles, were aboard. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Scrymser, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Lohman, W. F. Dalzell, Edward T. Dalzell and the Misses Dalzell, Dr. and Mrs. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Withey, Elmer Dederick, Thomas Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Stadler, the Misses Cobble, George H. Cobble, Miss M. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Malby, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Vanderveer, C. B. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Scrymser, David Hennessy, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Cornish, Judge and Mrs. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. F. Norton, George Dalzell, Edward C. Wright, Miss Lowerre, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Jorgensen.

THE SAILORS DEEPLY IMPRESSED.

Made No Noise, But Appreciated Display—Busy Day on the New York.

The unnumbered thousands of civilians who took part in the great procession up the bay and North River were at no time more enthusiastic than the war veterans in blue who manned the decks of the giant fighting vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, but the two classes of patriots displayed their emotions in different ways. While the throngs of men and women on the great fleet of excursion boats gave full play to their emotions through wild shouts, the waving of hats and flags and handkerchiefs, the blowing of steam whistles, and the ringing of bells, the few thousand men who stood on the decks of the vessels immediately behind Dewey's flagship showed their appreciation of the real meaning of the function by maintaining an impressive silence.

These men who know so well how this thing called glory is earned, realized that the wild shouting of Dewey's name meant after all but a Nation's exultation over the success of its arms, and that the resounding chorus was but a paean of victory and an exaltation of the best in American manhood. The turbulent throngs that passed the first section of the parade might have thought the sailors who quietly went about their business on the decks of the white cruisers were apathetic, but on board it would be found a case of deeply smoldering fires. On each vessel during the trip up from Tompkinsville could be heard many times the remark: "Boys, I'm glad I'm in this business, for by the eternal you certainly get paid extra for good work."

The flagship New York of the North Atlantic Squadron, following directly in the wake of the famous Olympia and passing the orders of the leading vessel on down the line of fighting ships, was constantly within the maelstrom of popular enthusiasm, but always sufficiently clear of the vortex to obtain an ideal bird's-eye view of the great function. From the after flying bridge of this cruiser the parade was an immense marine picture, a water pageant with so little of incident compared with its great size that it appeared to the eye as a painting rather than a drama.

It was a long and wearisome procession for the officers and men, not alone of the Olympia, but of all the attendant cruisers and battleships. To the New York, as the commanding vessel of the line, fell the harder share of the day's work. Upon Rear Admiral Sampson and his men devolved the task of maintaining the discipline of the squadron, and consequently she was the busiest vessel of the fleet throughout the day.

Sir Thomas Lipton came on board the New York in the morning in a steam launch from the yacht Erin with Chevalier de Martino, the marine artist. The artist remained for the day, but Sir Thomas, after a hurried chat with Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick, ran down the ladder like a boy, and scurried off to the Erin.

HOW DEWEY CAME TO BEAT MANILA

The Part Played by Senator Proctor in His Assignment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The story of how Admiral Dewey came to be in Asia so opportunely on the famous 1st of May has never yet been fully told, and may not be for some time to come, but the controversy between the friends of Senator Proctor and Gov. Roosevelt as to which is entitled to the honor sheds some light upon a story often heard here.

The Senator is quoted as having said yesterday that he obtained the assignment of Dewey to the Asiatic Squadron, and as giving even the terms of the letter which President McKinley, at his request, commanded Secretary Long to send Dewey there.

It has been asserted that the naval ring sent Dewey to Asia against his will, but this is not true. Dewey wanted to go there, and the naval ring did not want him to go.

It is said that Secretary Long yielded to the wishes of influential naval officers, and that he was on the point of sending some other officer than Dewey to Asia. But for the interference of Senator Proctor, it is said, Dewey would never have had the opportunity to win the battle which has made him famous. For, learning that there was strong opposition to Dewey for the assignment, and that it was about to prove successful, Senator Proctor went to the President and succeeded in getting him to override the opposition and order that Dewey be sent to Asia.

Simply Say

Uneeda Biscuit

Any grocer will supply you. Five cents a package. The package is air proof. Avoid imitations.

LONDON TIMES PRAISES DEWEY.

Congratulates America on Her Gallant Seaman and Her Pride in Him.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Times, in an editorial on Admiral Dewey's career, says:

"Not the least remarkable part of the celebration is the fact that Admiral Dewey has manifestly satisfied all shades of opinion. There is no record of a single jarring note to mar the harmony of the occasion. We in England can have no more pleasant duty than to congratulate America upon the possession of her gallant seaman and her exhibition of legitimate pride in that possession.

"We feel sure nobody in America will question the propriety of the considerations which deterred Canada from allowing a detachment of the imperial forces to take official part in a celebration that must necessarily recall painful memories to another Nation with whom we maintain traditional relations of peace and friendship.

"The vast majority of Americans unquestionably appreciated England's friendly attitude during the war, but we doubt whether that could anywhere be so cordially appreciated as among the American sailors, who had special opportunities of putting it to the proof all the world over in their daily relations with the British navy. We do not believe that the seeds of friendship thus sown in the two countries are destined to remain sterile or to yield only an ephemeral harvest of empty professions of good will."

JERSEY'S WELCOME TO DEWEY.

The Palisades Black with Humanity and Enthusiasm Vociferous.

Jersey City gave Admiral Dewey an enthusiastic welcome yesterday. Business was entirely suspended, and by noon all available points on the river front were lined with people. Stands had been erected at the Central Railroad Station and on the Pennsylvania Railroad freight piers, Adams Express dock, and at the Wells-Fargo Express docks, at the Erie Railroad, and all these were crowded, as were also all the ferryboats. The various railroad stations and all the steamships and other vessels were decorated, so that the river front looked like a forest of flags.

Thousands of people left the city early and went to the Palisades at Union Hill, Weehawken, Hudson Heights, and even to Fort Lee, and from these historic heights they waved a welcome to the Admiral as the Olympia passed.

When she first reached Jersey City an Admiral's salute was fired at Bayside Park, Greenville, then at the foot of Communipaw Avenue, next from the foot of Morris, and finally from the foot of Morgan Street. At the same time, all the locomotives of the Central, Pennsylvania, and Erie Railroads screamed a welcome to the Admiral and his ships. The whistles of a hundred or more factories near the river added to the din, and though the people shouted their welcomes as loudly as they could, their voices were drowned by the screaming whistles, through which nothing could be heard but the booming of the guns. In Hoboken the same scenes were repeated, the whistles being furnished by the Lackawanna and West Shore Railroads, while the salute was fired from Hudson Square Park.

Stands were erected at various points by property owners, and all were crowded, especially those at the Pennsylvania Railroad repair shops. Housetops here as well as at Jersey City and all other vantage points were packed. The city officials, with Gov. Voorhees as their guest, viewed the parade from the sloop of war Portsmouth, which was anchored in the river.

In the evening Jersey City and Hoboken were illuminated, and exhibitions of fireworks were given at Bergen and Fairmount Avenues, Bayside Park, Ogden Avenue and Bowers Street, Jersey City, and Hudson Park and private houses, Hoboken.

The Stevens family entertained a large crowd on the grounds, and had a quiet house party at Stevens Castle. The building was decorated with flags, and at night the large American flag in electric lights was illuminated. The Hoboken river front was also lighted up.

Last night residents at Paterson and vicinity were agreeably surprised by an illumination on Garrett Mountain, back of the town. William Buschman, the owner of the mountain, collected a large quantity of the wood growing in the forests on the hills. With a considerable quantity of kerosene oil and red fire he succeded in producing an illumination that will long be remembered in Northern New Jersey.

The cannon race which was to have taken place between Jersey City and Hoboken yesterday with the Olympia in order to salute Admiral Dewey as his ship passed Hudson Park was not run. Mayor Fagan of Hoboken succeeded beforehand in securing a gun from Col. Laws of the Boys' Brigade, and the horses which were to have drawn the piece on a truck were saved a heart-breaking run. The salute took place. It was fired by Col. Laws in the park. This was Hoboken's only official note of welcome.

During the day crowds poured into Hoboken from all directions, and many sought vantage places on the heights north of the city, from which a fine view of the river is obtainable. Others lined up on the shore at an early hour and patiently waited for the coming of the parade. When it did appear the shouting, the tooting of horns and the blowing of steam whistles made a deafening noise. The new recreation pier was thrown open to the public by the city, and its three decks were soon filled.

EAST SIDE MIGRATION.

People from Many Lands Cross the Bowery to Honor Dewey.

The east side awoke early yesterday morning, and there was a holiday shine on its face. New flags and fresh bunting blossomed everywhere until the avenues were fluttering vistas of red, white, and blue. Each side street had its patches of bright decoration. Families vied with one another in the decoration of rusty balconies and opaque windows. On all sides there was a tingling atmosphere of festivity.

When the east side was assured that its last bit of bunting had been strung, and its last flag flung to the holiday breeze, it gazed with deep satisfaction on its unusual brilliant appearance. Then it bethought itself of the great event of the day, and a mighty migration began toward the west. From 9 o'clock until noon a tide of humanity poured toward the North River until the east side seemed in danger of depopulation. Westward on the cross-town streets, from Baxter Street north, east siders streamed toward some chosen point of vantage to view the parade. There were trudging family groups, hurrying young men and girls, and irrepressible small boys darting in and out and nearly upsetting their elders in their anxiety to get ahead. It was a westward tide of races also that jostled each other in their progress toward the North River. Hebrews of various nationalities, Italians, and even Chinese on a reluctant holiday, mingled in the divers throngs. The streets, empty of the usual rattle and bang of business, were filled with a babble of tongues.

Many visitors in the city seemed to prefer a tour of the east side yesterday to witnessing the parade. Visiting militiamen strolled up and down the Bowery, threaded the maze of Chinatown, and wandered down through the Italian quarter.

Toward the middle of the afternoon the east siders began to come home. The tide of the morning was reversed and the streets, already crowded with visitors, were rapidly congested.

WARSHIPS IN FAIRY SCENE

White Warriors a Centre of a Blaze of Electrical Beauty.

FIGHTING FLEET ILLUMINATED

Spectacle in the North River That Is Said to Have Eclipsed All Precedents in Grandeur.

The illumination of the fleet was admitted by all who saw it last night to be one of the most wonderful spectacles ever conceived or seen. So soon as the sun had sunk behind the Palisades in a glory of gold and crimson that fringed with halos of many colors a mass of heavy banks of purple clouds which rolled up from the east and night had thrown her sable mantle over the scene, the hull of the yacht Corsair, which was anchored to starboard and in the rear of the Olympia, was suddenly traced in the darkness with beads of red light.

At the same time a bow of white light shone out over her masts and from stem to stern. Simultaneously the great fleet of excursion boats and yachts began to glitter with promiscuous lights of red, white, and blue. Amid them all the great warships lay grim and dark.

All at once signals were flashed from the flagship and transmitted down the line from vessel to vessel, and at 7 o'clock the warships appeared outlined in fire. The illumination of the Olympia was not elaborate. The hull was outlined with white lights, and festoons of lights hung over her from stem to stern.

The name "Olympia" was also displayed in globules of light. The other vessels, with the exception of the Chicago, which, as Admiral Howison explained on Thursday, is not fitted with electric illumination apparatus, had vied with each other in making the display as elaborate as it could be. Hulls, funnels, turrets, fighting tops, and masts appeared in fiery beads, and most of the vessels also showed their names in light.

The New York had a shield of stars and stripes. The name of the Texas appeared in red and white letters suspended above her superstructure. The word "Massachusetts" shone out between the smokestacks of that battleship. The most elaborately illuminated ship of the fleet was the Brooklyn, which was one blaze of light. Spirals of little electric lamps wound around her funnels, and strings of light were suspended from her masts.

WIND TORE OFF LANTERNS.

The training ship Lancaster, not having any electric fittings for illumination, had outlined hull, mast, and yards with Chinese lanterns, which also swung in many rows from mast to mast. Unfortunately, however, the wind was high. It played havoc with the lanterns. It whisked them from the strings and sent them bowling in balls of fire through the air, to be snuffed out in the dark waters of the river.

The dispatch boat Dolphin showed her crest—a dolphin curved and transfixed through the tail and head by a trident, forming the letter D.

Each vessel had its searchlights in full operation. This remark applies equally to the revenue cutters, gunboats and transports trailing down the river. The lights were directed full upon the national flags flying from the sterns and masts of the vessels, and, in the case of the Olympia, upon the four-starred flag of Admiral Dewey. They striped the sky with bars of light and threw flashes of light upon the clouds. Searchlights from many points on both sides of the river also flashed their white streaks athwart the firmanent in every direction, and the combined effect was weird and striking in the extreme.

Flanking the warships at anchor were many yachts, decorated as elaborately as the warships. High up on the Palisades a huge warship with three smokestacks was outlined in light. The floats "Peace" and "Victory" were illumined.

No sooner had the display commenced than a further procession of excursion boats, tugs, and yachts came up the river, tooting and screeching with deafening noise. Many of them had bands on board, and as they arrived near the Olympia the musicians serenaded the hero of Manila. The screeching of whistles subsided, and out of the night from a dark little tug came the sweet, clear notes of a cornet playing "Home, Sweet Home."

As the last note died away, a responsive cheer was raised by the sailors on the Olympia. Then the cornet player gave them "Annie Laurie," and wound up with a lively polka, in which he was joined by a band on board. The bands on other vessels circling about the Olympia played the "Star Spangled Banner" and "A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night" with might and main, and altogether regardless of the cacophony they were creating.

STILL CHEERED FOR DEWEY.

All the moving vessels were loaded down with sightseers, who cheered for Dewey as they passed. Then the various craft themselves took a hand in the serenading, and tried to play tunes on their sirens and whistles. Meanwhile the bands on the warships were playing a lively selection of music.

At 7:30 o'clock a grand display of fireworks began on eight floats stationed in the middle of the river, opposite the Olympia. It started with a salute of fifteen-inch aerial maroons, and for an hour the river and shores for a long distance around were made bright by a continuous shower of colored stars and golden rain.

There were two elabdrate set pieces, one a portrait of Dewey, and another a picture of the Olympia 1,000 feet square. These were greeted with deafening salutes from the steam whistles, and cheers from the crews of the warships and the sightseers on the excursion boats. Cheers were also wafted over the water from what, to judge by the volume of sound, must have been enormous crowds on shore, but they were not distinguishable from the river. The device "Our Victorious Admiral," in red, white, and blue letters, also evoked prolonged applause.

At 8:30 o'clock, after a final discharge of rockets and bombs, five of the floats, towed by a couple of tugs, on board of one of which was Mr. Pain, who personally superintended the display, started down the river, accompanied by the excursion boats, and other craft. All the way to the Lower Bay the fireworks were continued, but without them the river would have been brilliant.

The shores were illuminated as they had never been before. "Welcome Dewey," "Gridley, Fire When You Are Ready!" "Welcome to Our Hero," and similar devices blazed on piers and buildings. Domes, roofs, and walls were traced in beads of colored light.

The offices and other rooms in many high buildings had been lighted to the topmost story, and the general effect was grandiose. Nothing more effective could well be imagined than these lights rising tier upon tier in the buildings of various heights. On each side of the river, too, the vessels at the piers and anchored in the stream had gone to great pains to rise to the occasion. All displayed illuminations of some kind.

THE ERIN'S DECORATIONS.

The most elaborately decorated yacht down the river was the Erin, which lay off the Jersey shore not far from the Battery. The whole vessel was outlined with electric lights, even to two flags, one at each masthead, and between the masts, standing out against the blackness of the night background, was the name "Erin" in large green letters. The Pennsylvania ferry boats, too, with their triple rows of lights, came in for their share of admiration.

But if the scene in the Hudson was grand in its beauty, that witnessed by the people on the vessels in the bay was indescribably grand. The whole of Manhattan Island, Jersey City, and Brooklyn was ablaze with light. The great city seemed to be burning in many places. The red fire utilized in innumerable places produced the illusion of a gigantic conflagration. In every direction searchlights were throwing their luminous streams up and down and in circles.

A FIERY WHIRLWIND.

Rockets were shooting skyward, north, east, and west, raining their showers of sparks and streams of fire upon the houses.

Governors Island was as light as day. Here several elaborate displays of fireworks took place. They included a picture of the Olympia, an aurora borealis, an electric circle, rightly described in the programme as "a marvel of shimmering brightness," a column of victory, a grove of jeweled palms, a colossal portrait of Dewey, a Dewey bouquet of five thousand large rockets, and other brilliant devices.

Meanwhile the floats that had been towed down the Hudson circled about the bay, and amid the immense fleet of excursion craft, discharging rockets, nests of fiery cobras, floating festoons of fire, showers of pearls, and changing stars, and releasing whirlwinds of fire. Similar displays were made from the other floats stationed about the bay, and the Statue of Liberty was illumined with colored fire. Each pyrotechnical masterpiece was duly saluted by the shrieking sirens and whistles.

The principal fireworks displays, as far as the water was concerned, were by the warships up the Hudson and in the bay. The East River had been practically deserted by yachts and other vessels. Those that remained were not sufficiently numerous to make a very brave display.

After the programme at Ward's Island had been carried out little of interest was to be seen apart from the illumination of the buildings ashore. An exhibition that had not been announced, however, occurred off the foot of Fifty-ninth Street, shortly before 9 o'clock, when the fireworks float Mars, loaded with pyrotechnics, and aglow with those let off, took fire.

A FLOAT TAKES FIRE.

The blaze was started by the sparks setting fire to a tarpaulin which was used to cover a lot of skyrockets, Roman candles, and the like, and these were sent flying in all directions. This float and another were in tow of the tug King. The Mars was in charge of Capt. Ole Davidson, and is owned by C. F. Harms of 140 Broad Street. W. A. Lewis of the Pain Fireworks Company was in charge of the display. He, with his assistants and the crew, ran to the stern of the float when the succession of explosions began. A hose was got aboard from the tug Patrick Cahill, on which was Police Inspector Brooks and a squad of men. Policeman Schirmer handled the hose and succeeded in extinguishing the blaze. In the meantime Mr. Lewis and his men had been taken off by the Cahill and the tug Andrew J. White.

What fireworks remained were ruined, and the float began to settle by the stern. The Cahill at once took her in tow and headed for the Battery. When rounding the Battery sea wall another accident occurred to the unlucky float. The steamer Pleasure Bay, loaded with excursionists, hove in sight, and, in swinging around the Mars, came into collision with her, carrying away the Pleasure Bay's port forward rail and nearly throwing into a panic the passengers, who caused the boat to careen to starboard by crowding to that side of it. The Mars was finally towed in to the slip at Pier A and made fast.

At 10 o'clock, while the fireworks in the bay were still in full swing, the rain, which had been holding off, came down sharply, and the subsequent proceedings had little interest for the thousands who were not under cover.

Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt, and the Governor's staff and party, witnessed the pyrotechnics in the harbor and on the summit of Pavilion Hill, Staten Island, from the steamer Governor Flower, on which they were the guests of Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, whom they visited at Quarantine.

In the Borough of Queens there was a display of fireworks in front of the Court House, and it was enjoyed by a crowd of fully five thousand persons.

SEEN FROM THE PALISADES.

The Palisades on the New Jersey shore were crowded last night. The effect of the illumination was very pretty, and one thing that was the best of all was unpremeditated. This was the throwing of Grant's Tomb into relief. This was something the persons on the New York side did not see. The fireworks at Mount Morris Park were behind the tomb, and as they lit up the sky and the city back of the tomb the building stood out clear and bold, a giant mass of black against the brilliant colors of the air caused by the fireworks. It was a pretty sight, and attracted almost as much attention as the illumination.

SEEN FROM LOFTY ROOFS AT NIGHT.

Blaze of Myriad Lights Made New York Like an Enchanted City.

Viewed from the roofs of any of the high buildings down town New York last night appeared an enchanted city—such a city as one pictures Haroun el Raschid's Baghdad to have been, or Kubla Khan's Xanadu, or the capital of Prester John.

The utilitarian, prosaic business blocks of every day, the staring sky scrapers, the ugly blank walls, all were transformed. Instead of harsh outlines appeared arcades and arches of fire; in place of sombre brick and stone were dazzling light and gorgeous color. On the rivers were fairy barks, in the sky flashing shafts of blue. The water seemed a ribbon of lambent flame; even the entrances to the piers might have been the portals of the Garden of the Hesperides.

A little hyperbole is surely justified in attempting to describe the scene of last night. It was something never before attempted on a similar scale in this country or elsewhere. Even London at the time of the Queen's Jubilee did not equal the display. At 8 o'clock, when this display was at its height, the spectators on the roof of THE NEW YORK TIMES Building were surrounded by an ever-changing, scintillating vista of color and light and fire. Great searchlights were playing from Brooklyn over the East River. Other searchlights threw their fans of azure over the Southern and Northern sky. The World Building was festooned with vari-colored incandescent lights, and at the base of the dome were shields of ruby and blue. The Edison chimney near Centre Street had three bands of colored lights, two blue and one red. The globe surmounting the New York Life Building was outlined in flame, and looked like an old astrolabe. On the Dun Building red fire threw a glow over many blocks, while the front of the Home Life structure was illuminated by lettering in incandescent lamps.

It is impossible to detail a tithe of the edifices down town which contributed to the general glorious effect. All that need be said is that the universality of the welcome home to Admiral Dewey was even better illustrated by the illuminations than by the decorations visible during the day.

CHINATOWN HONORS DEWEY.

Celestials Set Off Many Thousands of Crackers.

At Pell Street and the Bowery, where the Western world takes on a bit of the coloring of the Orient, the moon-eyed Celestials went Dewey crazy like their more impressionable neighbors, and burned red fire and set off innumerable firecrackers in honor of the hero.

A few steps from the Bowery an enterprising Chinaman, Yuen Ling, rigged a long slended pole from the second story of his residence until it projected half way across the street. From the end of the pole hung strings of small firecrackers; from 5,000 to 10,000 in a string. Yuen lighted the string from the bottom, and as the fire sizzled upward the crackers were exploded with a noise like the rattle of musketry. Other Chinamen in Pell and Mott Streets, and some Americans around the corner in the Bowery, followed Yuen's example.

More than 200,000 small firecrackers were exploded in Chinatown alone last night. One end of Pell Street in front of the Chinese-American restaurant was literally carpeted with discharged crackers. For a space of 200 feet the pavement was hidden under a three-inch layer of burnt red paper—all that remained after the noise and racket of the Chinese celebration of Dewey's victory.

Some half dozen of the "original Cohens" had their stores brilliantly lighted by electricity in colored globes, and the fronts of the buildings hung with bunting and flags. But they were not the only ones by any means. Every store on the Bowery was wide open last night, and all of them were profusely decorated.

The Thalia flung a silken banner to the breeze, flanked on either side by pictures of Dewey. Across the street a shooting gallery was crowded with visiting militiamen, who were trying their luck at a target of a fierce-looking, black-bearded pirate, labeled "Montojo." Next door a saloon displayed a four-foot daub intended to represent Admiral Dewey, and beneath it a printed card informing the passer-by that "Dewey cocktails" might be had inside at the ruinously low price of 8 cents.

A photograph gallery near Houston Street hung out a sign with the following inscription on it: "Get yourself photographed shaking hands with Dewey."

The photographer had a dummy rigged up to represent the Admiral, beside which it, "subject" stood while being photographed.

Up and down the Bowery the crowd surged until late into the night. Where the street was narrow it was blocked with people. The cable cars ran slowly, being obliged to stop several times in going a block because of the dense mass of sightseers. It was a good-natured crowd, every member of which had apparently taken his or her cue from the great Admiral, who allows nothing to ruffle his temper.

GREAT THRONGS IN THE STREETS.

Men, Women, and Boys Joined in Making a Terrific Racket.

It was a noisy, demonstrative crowd that jostled through the streets of the city last night. Dignity was thrown to the winds, and young and old seemed to think the occasion at last had arrived for them to give vent to their pent-up enthusiasm, and from the way they did this, it would seem as if they were fearful lest the night should go by without their doing full justice to the occasion.

Not content with shouting and cheering, all sorts of artificial means of making noise were resorted to. Tin jubilee horns were in great demand, and the street vendors reaped a harvest. The vendors of Dewey souvenir plates shouted their wares at the top of their lungs.

"Dewey plates! They're five cents. They won't break!" they called, and to prove their assertion they clashed them together, keeping up a deafening rattle.

But by far the most diabolical noises were made by the "crickets," which were on the streets in great quantities. Staid women were seen twirling the "crickets," and one woman paraded down Lower Broadway with a "cricket" in each hand, twirling them as if her life depended on it. The deafening noise it produced made this toy a great favorite with the boys, who marched around in bands, beating a sort of time with them.

Similar scenes were noticed at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, a centre of the fireworks display. At the Battery the crowds had to wait until late in the evening for the fireworks. A prolonged screaming of the steam whistles in the harbor finally announced the approach of the barges, and as they hove in sight, pandemonium reigned. One of the greatest crowds in the city was at this point, and the shouting and horn blowing were probably more prolonged and earsplitting than at any other point.

BATTERY PARK PACKED.

Thousands Viewed the Fireworks Until Rain Scattered Them.

The night display off the Battery was witnessed by thousands of people who were packed in the pathways of Battery Park so closely that it was almost impossible to move about. The sight presented to the spectators was well worth the discomfort endured. The distant shores were ablaze with red fire and twinkled with lights, while in the bay, darting hither and thither, was a vast fleet of boats of every conceivable description, nearly all of them brilliantly illuminated.

From distant points shot the rays of strong search lights that uncovered what little darkness there was. From 8 until 9 o'clock the boats floated aimlessly about, and to while away the time kept up a constant tooting of whistles. About 9 o'clock the display of fireworks began at different points, and it required active head bobbing to see it all. When the display was at its best and the enthusiasm was at fever heat, a heavy wind blew in from the ocean, and in a very short time a few drops of rain fell.

The rain was so gentle at first that it was unheeded by the multitude. The fireworks grew more magnificent, the crowning piece being a set piece of the Olympia. Just as this was being greeted with a cheer down pelted the rain hard, and then the fireworks were forgotten in the grand scramble for a haven of refuge.

Only one shelter was visible, and that was under the elevated tracks in the park, and to its protection the crowd hastened. Under no other conditions could so large a crowd of people have been dispersed in so short a time. The rain seemed literally to dissolve the crowd.

NIGHT REVIEW BY THE MAYOR.

Admiral Dewey Too Tired to Board the Sandy Hook.

The Sandy Hook, with the Mayor on board, made another trip at night up the river as far as Grant's Tomb, and again passed the fleet in review. It was expected that Admiral Dewey would come aboard and be the Mayor's guest for the evening, but he preferred remaining on the Olympia, as he was very much fatigued by the ceremonies of the day.

About 8 o'clock the Mayor, with a greatly reduced party of spectators, left Pier A on the Sandy Hook, which steamed slowly up the river. Most of those who had spent the day on the boat were too tired for the night trip, and as the invitations for the day and night trips had been sent to the same persons the boat was almost empty. The police escort probably outnumbered the sightseers. Among those present, besides the Mayor and his immediate party, were Edward Lauterbach, Henry L. Watterson of Kentucky, and William Brookfield.

The Sandy Hook went as far as the Peace and Victory floats, then turned and passed close in along the line of the warships, which were brilliantly illuminated, the Brooklyn easily eclipsing the others in beauty and effectiveness. As the Mayor's boat passed along the line the crews of the warships cheered, but beyond this, and some earsplitting shrieks of steam whistles, there was no recognition of this second review. Everybody in every boat on the river seemed worn out by the long day of waiting and elaborate ceremony, and there was no enthusiasm left.

It was raining when the rather sombre night review came to an end, at 10 o'clock. The conclusion was marked by a brilliant display of fireworks from Governors Island and from floats in the river, and gave a bright touch at the end.

When the Sandy Hook reached Pier A, the police escort formed in two lines reaching from the companionway to the gangplank, for the Mayor and his party to march between. It was then seen that the Mayor was almost the only one to enjoy this honor. Accompanied by two or three of his party, he walked hastily between the lines and disappeared in the rain.

FIREWORKS IN BROOKLYN.

The public celebration in Brooklyn was confined to fireworks displays, which were witnessed last night by great crowds. The Borough Hall was elaborately decorated with flags, bunting, and shields. Over the portico the legend "Welcome, Dewey" was worked out in letters formed of electric lights. The clock tower on the roof of the building was beautifully illuminated with electric lights of varied colors behind draperies of white gauze, the lights being shown in different combinations of colors.

The display of fireworks included set pieces representing Admiral Dewey and his flagship, the Olympia, which were received with patriotic outbursts from the crowd.

Thousands assembled along the water front last evening to watch the beautiful display in the river and harbor. The triumphal pillars on Montague Terrace and the two big searchlights in operation there attracted a big crowd to that locality.

NIGHT SCENE AT THE ARCH.

All roads did not lead to the fireworks last evening. There was a great multitude that preferred to visit and admire the Dewey arch at the junction of Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and Twenty-third Street. From 6 P. M. until 10 o'clock the streets and sidewalks in the vicinity of the arch were packed with enthusiastic sightseers. A large force of police kept the crowd moving. They had their hands full, although the people were good natured and orderly.

There were no accidents of any kind, despite the crush. The horse cars that run along Broadway from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, the Broadway cable cars, and the Twenty-third Street electric cars pushed their way slowly and carefully through the struggling, closely packed mass of men, women, and children.

While the crowd was thickest general amusement was created by two negroes in high hats who came along atop of a wagon with big signs advertising "coon" songs. One of the negroes wore a wide red ribbon as a hat band, the other a wide blue ribbon. The red ribboned chap had a strong voice with which he burst forth in one of the songs advertised, and got an encore.

The soldier boys were very much in evidence. A party of Georgia State Militia escorted pretty girls. The number of cabs, carriages, and other vehicles, all well filled, was large. The Fifth Avenue stages were crowded with passengers.

The crowd was very great when the rain came down. Then there was a great scattering.

Dewey Home Fund Now $48,103.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Among the contributions received to-day to the Dewey home fund are the following:

Washington Evening Star, $250; W. Bourke Cockran, New York, $500; Indianapolis Board of Trade, $100. Total received up to 10 o'clock to-day, $48,103.

INTENDS TO LICENSE CHURCHES.

Scheme of an Illinois Mayor to Increase His City's Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

WYOMING, Ill., Sept. 29.—The Mayor of this city was elected on a platform guaranteeing a full treasury when his term expired.

He now has decreed, in order to go out with flying colors, that he will tax the churches, classing them for revenue purposes with circus and street exhibitions and theatricals. He will make them pay licenses annually in to the City Treasury.

He says he sees no difference between public entertainments so far as the city revenue is concerned.

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That's the condition of many people. For those there is a remedy which will brace them up and make life worth living. It is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has cured indigestion, constipation, biliousness, fever and ague, and malaria for half a century past, and will continue to, so long as these evils exist. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

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On the morning of Manila a cup of poor coffee made Dewey sick.

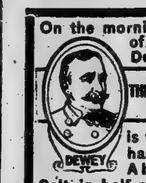

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MILLION WELCOMES HIM

The Shore Greeting in the Admiral's Triumphant Progress.

HISTORIC SCENE AT THE END

A Hush Spreads Through the Great Multitude as Dewey's Ship Appears Off Grant's Tomb.

There was more life and bustle at Riverside Park and the Claremont Heights at 7 o'clock yesterday morning than is usual at noon on an ordinary day. The placing of the stakeboat St. Mary's off One Hundred and Thirtieth Street made the neighborhood the most interesting of any point of the naval pageant, and, as was expected, the multitudes who turned out to welcome Admiral Dewey home gave it their choice. Some of those who, at 2:40 o'clock, saw the Olympia turn the stakeboat were in positions of advantage shortly after dawn. It was an ideal morning, a bit crisp in the early hours, with a smart breeze that whipped the Hudson into whitecaps, but which diminished in force long before the glorious procession of craft was in sight. Other early arrivals on the river bank between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets were the fakirs, and they were legion. They had everything to vend, from Dewey mementos and cigars to butter firkins in nests for seats, and soft drinks.

All those who tried their fortune in Riverside Park did well except the sandwich men. A majority of the spectators made a picnic of the jubilee and brought their lunches, and those who had not provided themselves with snacks preferred to fast rather than tackle the "all home made" food that was peddled. Many of the venders who had barrows or wagons secured positions in the streets east of the Riverside slope, but did a poor business, as those who came were in haste to secure positions, and when the crowd melted away on the anchoring of the warships none cared to tarry. A feature of this part of the incidents of the day was the number of women who sold trifles of all sorts. One well dressed and not uncomely dame attracted attention by the polite way in which she inquired, "May I ask if you care to buy a cigar, sir?" She was sold out before the water procession arrived.

Claremont was never more verdant or beautiful than yesterday. The hotel was decorated with taste and its grounds were attractive with flowers and foliage, and the best view of the turning point and the saluting off the Grant Monument was had from its lawns. The most comfortable point of view was, however, from the handsome recreation pier at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. It could have accommodated 1,000 spectators, but the general public was not informed of its advantages, and it was never uncomfortably crowded, although the St. Mary's, flying the flag of the New York Nautical School, was little more than a quarter of a mile away, and the warships after turning it were but a couple of cable lengths from the end of the pier. Points of vantage near by were the unfinished viaduct piers for the continuation of Riverside Drive and the Ottendorfer Heights, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. Near the recreation pier was the house of the Hudson River Boat Club, further south the Claremont Boat Clubhouse, and under Grant's Tomb "Uncle Billy's" fishing platform. Admission to them was had by ticket or payment, and every seat was taken by 1 o'clock. In the morning many handsome steam yachts were near the St. Mary's, among them W. K. Vanderbilt's Valiant, off One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; the Yedder brothers' Comet, off One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and Archibald Watts's American, further out in the river. The allegorical floats, "Peace" and "Victory," lay midstream off One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets. "Peace" was shockingly dilapidated by the treatment it received on Thursday, and it was suggested that a more appropriate name for it was "War." The appearance of "Victory," however, consoled the public for the mishap, as it was in spite of damage to the chief figure a very handsome float.

FULL TIDE OF HUMANITY.

A full tide of humanity set in for the Riverside Drive and Park and the Grant Monument long before noon. It comprised gentle and simple, doddering age and crowing infancy. Sharp observers said that out of three persons who came, at least one was a non-resident. There was a fair sprinkling of militia uniforms of other States. Family parties were the vogue, and included grandparents to children. Baskets were much in evidence, as well as rugs, horse blankets, and cushions, to temper hard seats or make sitting on the ground safe. The tide set in chiefly from Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where only a few of the promised new electric cars were in service, the majority of the patrons of this Third Avenue system "hanging on by the eyelids" in the old dilapidated vehicles which have been in service since the changes in the street were begun. The main arteries of travel to the river front here were One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, the other streets the stream of passengers was steady. The parapets of the Riverside Drive were soon pre-empted, because of doubt as to the action of the police in regard to invasion of the lawns below created by a rigid exclusion by them of all persons from the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad. It was soon discovered that the public was to be allowed full liberty of the Park, and it rapidly absorbed the thousands that arrived every minute from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. The vast extent of the Park, nearly two miles in length, and the facilities offered for views of the water parade, not surpassed at places where charges were made for seats, were to the disadvantage of those who expected to reap fortunes by erecting stands along the drive. Few seats were sold anywhere, even where the fringe of trees in the Park did not interfere with a view of the Hudson.

As the spectators arrived in the park they chose the points where they proposed to see the Olympia and her welcoming escorts pass and made themselves comfortable while waiting for the climax of the greeting to Admiral Dewey. The park suffered by the invasion: indeed, it will not be in its condition of Thursday for a year or more, but on a fair and conservative estimate it afforded more than a million people comfortable and free opportunity of seeing a great water pageant. The vast gathering was orderly and good natured, committing only what the late Col. Waring called "the paper nuisance." The wrappings of lunch paper left by the visitors hid the trampled grass in some places, and s. ould be a valuable perquisite, as there were tons of it. One of the incidents of the waiting for the parade was the devotion of a number of anglers, male and female, near the Bloomingdale Boat Club and Ring Rock, famous for its striped bass, to their favorite sport. They had in some way placated the police, and fished until the fleet from the Narrows was abreast of Woodcliff, and in some instances, with fair luck.

APPROACH OF THE PAGEANT.

At 2 o'clock the vast concourse of humanity in the Park had begun to show signs of weariness, and nearly all were seated or lying on the grass. Many were parched, as the sun when it appeared was scorching, and water would have sold at 5 cents a glass. Even those who had field and opera glasses had tired of leveling them. There was a dense black cloud down the river, and a prediction of rain was remembered. There was a booming of guns that way, and as the minutes wore on faint sounds of concerted steam whistling, sirens, and calliopes reached the Park. The public began to wake up. Then from its south end came an exclamation, "Here's Dewey!" and it was carried along to Manhattan as the spectators rose in mass and gazed earnestly down the river. Those who had glasses speedily verified the report, and there was a rush toward the railroad wall, and in a few minutes there was a line of men, women, and children looking with rapt attention for the man and the craft on whom all sentiments were focused.

The noises of the approaching squadron of war, pleasure and commercial craft grew in distinctness and volume. The flitting and encroaching boats that had been hanging around the New York and Jersey shores of the Hudson hurried to the middle of the stream and eventually created the nuisance and obstacle which turned the parade into confusion and rout, and presently there appeared distinctly the police boat Patrol and the fireboats New Yorker and Van Wyck, vainly endeavoring to clear a lane by throwing huge jets of water on the most daring of the craft that were in the way. Then came the Olympia, escorted by the Sandy Hook. The spectators appeared to be stricken dumb with excitement, or unwilling to mar their yearning to devour with their eyes the fighting craft which led the attack on Montojo's fleet by voicing their emotion, for there was no such cheering as that which greeted the Raleigh's return. Here and there were a few half-suppressed exclamations of admiration, and those who were using glasses on the noble craft were besieged with "Can you see Dewey?" "Is the Admiral on the bridge?" "Where is the Admiral?" and so on; but wild expressions of enthusiasm there was none.

CONFUSION AT THE END.

The Olympia passed the float Victory at 2:10 o'clock, and turned the St. Mary's in superb and dandy fashion at 2:20, before the hundreds of thousands who craned their necks after her evinced much interest in the other war vessels. There were many admirers of the New York and a little talk about Rear Admiral Sampson and the troubles that came of the fight off Santiago on July 3, 1898, and some comments on the saucy appearance of the old Lancaster, but real interest was centred on the return of the Olympia to anchor. This was slowly done, as, owing to the confusion created off One Hundred and Thirtieth Street by the excursion boats and the mosquito fleet of smaller vessels, the Lancaster was going up when the Olympia passed her going down at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street at 3:02 o'clock. Then Admiral Dewey's ship was blanketed by forty craft, large and small. The Mayor's boat was compelled to fall astern, and the Olympia, going at a snail's pace, dropped her starboard mud hook at One Hundred and Twelfth Street at 3:15 o'clock.

Then practically the water parade was over because of the chaos created at the stakeboat through the inefficiency of the police service and the audacity of the excursion fleet.

PAGEANT'S TURNING POINT.

Majestic Manoeuvring of the Warships Marred By the Reckless Daring of Small Excursion Craft.

A loud "Hurrah, they are coming!" from thousands of people congregated on and near Recreation Pier at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was the intimation to the thousands of others who were not blessed with lynx eyes that the Olympia had been sighted in the distance. The alarm was not a false one and very soon there appeared in plain view the Olympia, slowly gliding through the waters of the Hudson, leading her brave escort of war ships. Almost opposite Recreation Pier, floating in midstream at anchor, was the training school ship St. Mary's, which marked the upper terminus of the naval parade and around which the vessels were to turn and go down the river a short distance and pass the Olympia at anchor for review by the Admiral.

It was exactly 2:20 o'clock when the Olympia passed the schoolship amid a din of saluting whistles from hundreds of craft congregated in the vicinity which had been with difficulty driven out of the path of the majestic leader of the naval pageant. As the flagship of Admiral Dewey drew alongside the schoolship there climbed up in the rigging of each mast a swarm of apprentices, making a very pretty sight as they found resting places in, to the landlubber, inaccessible locations. When only a short distance astern of the St. Mary's, the Olympia began to swing for the roundabout, and in five minutes by clever manipulation the big warship was pointed down stream, and, under increased propeller power, started for her anchorage. As she passed the schoolship on the east side the flagship of Rear Admiral Sampson, the New York, next in the parade, passed on the west side, and the guns from the Olympia snapped out a salute of twenty-one guns, and then passed by Recreation Pier, and was at that moment joined by the steamer Sandy Hook, having on board Mayor Van Wyck and representatives of the City of New York. The Sandy Hook ran up along the port side of the Olympia and totally shut out the chief attraction of the parade from the view of the multitude on the east side of the river.

THE MULTITUDE SEES DEWEY.

Before the eclipse of the Olympia by the Sandy Hook the watchful ones had discovered Admiral Dewey standing in the conning tower observing the vast concourse of people lining both shores of the Hudson. A moment later the Olympia entered a lane of tugs, steamers, barges, &c., and was greeted with a wild delirium of tooting whistles that was echoed back and forth from the Palisades and the east shore, and it seemed certain that Bedlam was this time truly let loose. The New York passed further up the river than did the Olympia before attempting to turn, and followed the leader down the stream, giving a salute as she passed. Following the New York in Indian file, the order observed strictly by the warships throughout the parade, at this point ploughed the Indiana, the heavy battleship being swung around very quickly, in marked contrast to the New York, which had taken fully twelve minutes. The guns of the Indiana saluted as she passed on the return trip.

The turning of the big ships was a work of extreme skill on the part of the helmsmen, but delayed the line of parade considerably, as each ship made for a point further up the stream before the prows of the boats were started swinging round the circle. The Massachusetts, heavily armored as she was, swung as easily to the helmsman's guidance as did the lighter craft, and followed the Indiana without loss of interval. She also paid tribute to the memory of a hero with her guns, and following her came the armored cruiser Brooklyn. As she floated down the river just abreast of the stake boat, the Chicago, with Rear Admiral Howison's flag flying at the masthead, loomed up on the starboard side. There was a sharp report from a port gun on the Brooklyn, followed by other reports alternately from each side.

CHEERS FOR SCHLEY.

The long-continued bombardment from the Brooklyn drew the attention of the people to the cruiser, and as her identity was established an enthusiastic shout arose, heard above the roar of guns and the screaming of whistles, for the Brooklyn was popular with the assemblage, it being the general impression of the spectators that Rear Admiral Schley was aboard, and his name was echoed back and forth from shore to shore with acclaim. After making a turn that would have passed 100 per cent. in the most exacting naval manoeuvre, the bulldog-looking Texas passed idly by, also saluting.

With her prow sharply cutting the water and sending the spray dancing in the air, the little Marietta followed her big sister. Far astern of the little gunboat came a black vessel that broke the monotony of white defenders of the Nation that had glided so quietly by. It looked strange and antiquated, yet nevertheless was heartily received, for it was the Lancaster, the representative of the old type of warship in the pageant. Next in order brought to within a small circle came the saucy Scorpion, that had performed such valiant service in Cuban waters. Her small guns spoke right merrily as she fired a salute and passed down to join the fleet already lost to view in the ever-increasing fleet of boats of all kinds and descriptions that were endeavoring to get as near to the Olympia at anchorage as possible. The Chicago was the last of the war vessels to turn the stakeboat, and was much admired. Rear Admiral Howison received a tumultuous cheer from the banks of Riverside Park.

At Recreation Pier the spectators had just watched the Chicago steam past, when a tug drew alongside the pier, and in a second every one forgot all about the naval pageant as Senator Chauncey M. Depew stepped on the gangplank and to the pier. He was recognized instantly, and smiled a pleasant greeting to the sea of faces turned toward him with expectancy. He had taken but a few steps up the pier when a sweet-faced young woman "held him up." "Can I take your picture, Sir?" she said, as she aimed a kodak at him. "With pleasure, Madame," pleasantly answered the genial Senator, and then, to the delight of the crowd, he stopped and turned a laughing face to the amateur photographer, and stood fully two minutes, while she made the picture. "All over?" he queried, as he noticed the camera bulb being pressed.

BEGINNING OF THE TANGLE.

Attention was again turned to the passing fleet just as the revenue cutters were steaming by. At this point there was a decided break in the parade, owing to the carelessness of the Captains of the excursion boats and a fleet of the little police boats fluttered around almost uselessly, to try and straighten out the tangle. A loophole was forced, and the silent transports filed by, headed by the McPherson, and followed by the Sedgwick and the Burnside. Just as they were passing, there zoomed up on the opposite side of the river the first division, composed of private yachts, headed by Commodore Morgan's flagship, the Corsair, followed closely by Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, the Erin, which floated a number of shamrock flags to the breeze, while from a flagstaff astern waved a union jack.

Closely following the transports, the boats carrying the officials of the city, the Monmouth, Glen Island, Mount Hope, Matteawan, and General Slocum, had entered the whirlpool of vessels, just opposite Grant's Tomb, and the police boats were about reviving the waggonette, when there came another, the big excursion boats cut across from the west side, not waiting to turn the stakeboat, and joined in the fun below, making the all too narrow lane impassable. It was unfortunate that the action of the excursion boats should have occurred just at the time when Sir Thomas Lipton's boat was opposite the stakeboat, and the Erin, instead of being permitted to pass down the stream after she had made the turn, was held a half mile above the St. Mary's. The Corsair and the Erin finally got a chance to pass the reviewing ship, but the remainder of the fleet had to make the best of a bad bargain and take such position as the confusion permitted.

JOLLY CROWD AT CLAREMONT.

Incidents of the Watch for the Water Pageant.

The enormous crowd that packed itself on every available feet of space around Claremont saw Admiral Dewey; at least that part of it did that had field glasses, the other considerable part saw a moving speck on the Olympia's bridge and the sight was not satisfactory.

For hours before the parade was even expected every avenue that led to Claremont was packed with pilgrims, each with his face turned toward the west. Soon the beautifully kept lawns on the upper Riverside Drive were hidden under the closely packed masses of humanity that swarmed over them. As far as the eye could reach the crowd extended in every direction. Even as far over as the hills on the Boulevard above One Hundred and Fortieth Street the crowd swarmed, and seemed but as specks on the landscape. This part of the crowd was a mile further away from Dewey and the parade than the crowd on the Riverside slope, and its disappointment was measured in the ratio of its perspective.

It was a good-natured, jolly crowd as holiday crowds are likely to be, and the few policemen distributed around were rarely called on to exercise their functions, and then only in the case of a few fainting women or foolish boys. The early comers brought their luncheons, and some even their breakfasts, judging from the early hour at which some of the boxes were unpacked. It was also a thoroughly democratic crowd that ate when it was hungry, and so did not care if what was designed as luncheon was eaten at the usual breakfast hour. When they were not eating the sightseers were joking and amusing themselves in other ways.

"There goes Dewey!" shouted the ubiquitous funny man. "Hello, George!" shouted another, and then the crowd took it up and jostled an innocent, meditative man, who bore a resemblance to some of Dewey's photographs, and wrung his hand and begged him for interviews and for his autograph, and wanted to kiss them, that is, the feminine portion did, and acted in other ways pretty much as if the real Admiral was in their midst. By the time he had escaped from one portion of the crowd, another portion had heard the joke, and enlarged upon it, until the man was glad to seek the seclusion of the quarter deck, which in this instance was a neighboring hostelry.

A number of persons viewed the parade from the Hotel Claremont, whose tables had all been reserved far in advance, and to which admiss'on was had only by card. Among those was Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Congressman Odell and a large party of friends, Judge Blanchard and Mrs. Blanchard, Judge Newburger and Mrs. Newburger, Judge and Mrs. O'Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. David A. McClure and a party, ex-Dock Commissioner O'Brien, Nathan Straus and party, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Holly and a party, the Misses Croker, Samuel McMillan, Judge Tierney and Mrs. Tierney, Joseph Leiter, Controller Coler, Police Commissioner Kelly and party, David Johnson, Dr. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb, Ludwig Englander, John A. Davidson and a party from Chicago, ex-Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, Col. Roe of Amsterdam, and F. A. Conkling.

LOWER CITY'S GRAND STAND.

Battery, Water Front, Roofs, and Windows of Humble Homes Vantage Ground for the Million.

The pageant that swept majestically up the North River yesterday in honor of the victor of Manila Bay will be remembered by tens of thousands of people, who will never have the pleasure of taking the Admiral's hand, and could not even hope to claim acquaintance with an officer in the fleet. They were the humble people of the city, that great majority of the ill-clad, ill-educated, and now and then ill-fed, who do not patronize grand stands on public fête days, and who drink the health of their heroes in no better beverage than beer. When the warships went by yesterday, they looked on from the Battery or the river front, waiting, as a rule, for hours until the Olympia should greet their vision, and often content to take in what they could see between ends of two big piers, and around the corners of the shipping that lay inconveniently in the wharves. But they seemed to think they owned as big an interest in Dewey as does any part of the public. And perhaps they do.

The movement of these people to the section of the river front below Riverside Drive began at a fairly early hour of the morning. They came out of the east and west sides, out of East Broadway and Washington Street, and thousands upon thousands of tenements, lodging houses, shanties, and a small minority of them from more pretentious homes. With them mingled a few smartly dressed people who seemed to be temporarily out of their wrong niche, and whose presence provoked at times the curious and not particularly reverent looks which the untutored New Yorker sometimes turns on a luckier neighbor. The crowds along the river front were orderly, and gave the police but little trouble. They developed a fair share of accidents, but very little offensiveness, and they did not display the violent enthusiasm with which they usually greet a land parade. They had, as a rule, to watch the passing warships from too great a distance to desire much to cheer, and the tooting of unnumbered whistles would have come near to drowning their voices. But the people at the Battery who enjoyed a splendid view of the fleet en masse were stirred to an unusual degree.

SCENES AT THE BATTERY.

The Battery, the great grand stand of the people for all marine pageants, became dotted with spectators before New York had fairly opened its eyes. These anxious ones were from the country and had resolved to take time by the forelock and make sure of securing a place from which they could get a good view of the parade. Gradually their ranks were swelled, and when Capt. Westervelt of the Church Street Stations and 500 policemen arrived, at 8 o'clock, they found fully 1,000 persons had already assembled. Most of these had brought their breakfasts with them, and picnic parties were scattered over the grass plots and lined on the benches. Many had brought camp stools and empty boxes with them.

As the morning advanced the invasion assumed formidable proportions. Crowds arrived in continuous and ever-thickening streams from all the approaches to the place. Every surface car, every train, every ferryboat was filled to its utmost capacity. The people poured down the elevated stairways and from the ferry houses and joined the masses moving toward the water front.

Finding West Street unaccommodating in the matter of a free and uninterrupted view, the human tide turned and flowed back toward the Battery. By 11 o'clock the police estimated that over 12,000 persons had arrived. They stood many rows deep around the Battery wall. They occupied every bench. The grass plots were covered with tired sightseers, who sat or lay at full length upon the inviting green sward.

The fakirs and peddlers naturally were out in great force, and early upon the scene. There was a brisk and continuous trade in programmes, medals, and patriotic toys.

A negro fakir went about with a couple of dogs decked with green ribbon and labeled "Spanish Dogs for Sale." There was nothing to distinguish the animals from the common terrier mongrel of New York City streets, and the fact that they were supposed to be Spanish dogs did not increase their chances of being sold. The negro asserted that he had brought them from Cuba, and wanted $5 each for them.

POLICE THROW BOXES OVERBOARD.

Much more successful were the hawkers of camp stools and soap boxes. The stools, which in ordinary circumstances would have been dear at 10 cents being made of pieces of wood roughly nailed together with a piece of canvas stretched upon the supports, were eagerly bought by the tired people for 50 cents each, and the soap boxes for a quarter. The fact that comfortable seats on roofs and windows near by could be secured for half a dollar made no difference. The crowd was ignorant of this or had forgotten it.

This lucrative business, however, was ruthlessly put a stop to by the police. Inspector Harley, who was in charge of the shore arrangements on the North River from the Battery to Fourteenth Street, issued orders to seize every campstool, box, or other obstruction that could be found, and Sergeants Todd, Walsh, McDermott, and Tappen, who under Capt. Westervelt were in charge of the police around the Battery wall, set their men to work to enforce the order. This wholesale seizure was a wise precaution. Every moment the multitude was increasing in size, and it was feared that in the pushing that was likely to occur when the parade got under way accidents might be caused by these obstructions.

Otherwise the interests of the crowd were looked after by a large force of Central Office detectives, who mingled with the crowd and arrested all persons acting in a suspicious manner, or whom they recognized as professional crooks. Detectives Krauch and Urnhiser early arrested four "suspects," and several pickpockets were captured during the excitement caused by the passing of the parade.

There was only one topic of conversation, of course—Dewey and the parade.

"Wonder how it feels to be a popular idol, to have a city decorated like this, and a naval parade in your honor?" asked one man longingly to nobody in particular.

"Ah! I wonder" sighed a bystander.

"He deserves all that is coming to him."

WANTS TO KNOW DEWEY'S PAY.

"What's his pay?"

"All his troubles are over now, and he can toast his toes."

"He's got his Winter's coal laid in."

"He'll never want for a job."

"I tell yer, the Olympic's the greatest fighter in the navy."

"Yus, Dewey fit at New Orleans."

These and similar scraps of conversation could be heard everywhere.

It was a happy, orderly multitude. Its heart was set on seeing the parade and enjoying itself, and it cared not a fig for anything else. It was a picturesque multitude, too; everybody sported a medal or ribbon or colored cap, and the general effect was that of an immense parterre of tricolored blossoms. The police had no trouble whatever in handling the people. In addition to the usual chains, wires had been stretched on the stone posts around the Battery wall, which was also lined by policemen. They had nothing to do, except throw into the water the boxes that were passed to them by their comrades.

A stiff breeze was blowing and the sea was rough. It dashed against the Battery wall, throwing the spray for several feet beyond the barrier so that the people showed no inclination to crowd too near. A good view of the bay could be obtained from almost anywhere. The atmosphere was very clear, and the warships at anchor could be seen. All eyes were strained toward the great fleet along the Staten Island shore, otherwise the spectators' interest was maintained by the lively traffic in the bay. Excursion boats, tugs, yachts, and sailing boats passed to and fro in seemingly countless numbers. All were gayly decked, and the steam craft kept up a continuous chorus of tooting, shrieking, and snorting. Much speculation was indulged in as to who could be on board the official looking vessels that steamed rapidly at intervals off toward the fleet. At 11 o'clock excitement was caused by prolonged whistling and screeching of craft and factory whistles, and it was supposed that the parade had started an hour ahead of schedule time. There was a general forward movement, and the roofs and windows of nearby buildings were quickly occupied. It was a false alarm, however.

THE FIRST OF THE PARADE.

At length it was seen that the parade had started out in real earnest. An immense fleet of white vessels, surmounted by a forrest of flags, came sailing proudly up the bay. A great deep murmur of satisfaction passed along the crowd. At this moment the Battery and its neighborhood presented a very striking and imposing appearance. Seen from the extremity of Pier A, for example, as though the immense space were covered with people thickly packed to its furthest extremity. The roof of the Aquarium, of the Barge Office, the Produce Exchange, Bowling Green offices, and the other high buildings bordering the park were also black with humanity. The cynosure of all eyes was the Olympia of course, the instant that hundered from Castle Williams was the signal for the pent-up enthusiasm of the mighty throng to give itself free vent.

The different warships were easily recognized as they steamed majestically past. The spectators from Indiana cheered themselves hoarse for the great battleship bearing the name of their State. An equal meed of applause was reserved for the Massachusetts by the New Englanders. Texans yelled at the Texas with might and main, and the Chicago received the plaudits of numerous Westerners in the throng. Schley, and the part he took in the destruction of the Spanish fleet were not forgotten. There's Schley's ship, was the general exclamation as the Brooklyn went by. "What's the matter with Schley? 'Rah for Schley!" shouted a man on Pier A, waving his hat frantically. "'Rah for Schley!" yelled the crowd.

The splendid big fighting ships swept by at last, with the long succeeding procession of transports, tugs, steam yachts, and steamers given over to people who paid to go along to the tune of from $1 to $5, as a rule. The Olympia had gone by about 1:45 P. M., and some two hours later the last of the vessels which had a place in the parade, disappeared to the north. The immense crowds had begun to thin out considerably before that time, however.

ALONG THE RIVER FRONT.

From the Battery northward for long hours before the boat that carried the hero of Manila had begun her journey up the North River crowds of people who could not afford to pay for seats, or who preferred to save their money, had been gathering along the dingy river front, which bounds West Street on the west. In the down-town section of the river front, that lying below the Christopher Street Ferry, the piers that are used for the big ocean liners, the humbler ferryboats, and various coast and river steamships, jutting hundreds of feet out into the river, as they do, made sightseeing an arduous matter to the plain folk who congregated in this section of the city to watch the pageant.

In this section admission to the ends of the piers was a privilege restricted, as a rule, to persons holding passes from owners or agents. There were not too many of these to make things uncomfortable, and the possessors of these coveted passes had about as fine and close a view of the parade as they could have desired. In other cases a fee was charged for admission to the pier, and vested rights on both sets of piers were looked after most carefully by long cordons of stalwart and diligent police. One patrolman sagely observed, standing in the hot sun before a rope which kept back a scatteringn of people from a big pier: "The cops has to do what the monopolists wants." The small dusty crowd gazing wistfully on the rope decided that his sentiments deserved approval.

Those who could bring no power to bear on the flinty-hearted "monopolists" showed interest enough in the honors paid to the third Admiral to spread themselves in large numbers along the river front as early as 9 A. M. in the down-town section. Here they ranged close along the bulkheads between the piers, in rows often five deep, at those points where the wide outlets between the piersheds were not so choked up with steamboats, scows, or other heterogeneous craft as to render it impracticable to view the parade at all.

Wherever a few yards of clear water over which the magnificent fighting ships of the navy and the vessels that followed them were bound to pass appeared in the range of their vision from the bulkheads, they were to be seen in numbers, patient and perspiring, enduring the rising dust and growing heat and the haughty airs of young patrolmen in anticipation of happy moments when "Dewey an' de rest o' de push" would come along.

POLICE HAD LITTLE TROUBLE.

The people were quiet as a rule, and gave the police little chance to order them to "git back outer there if you're not lookin' for trouble." One patrolman at a ferry gate seemed to be so disgusted with the lack of occasion to display authority that he seized with avidity the chance to reprimand a small boy with a bicycle, who wanted to get somewhere, a manifestly improper desire. "Don't gimme no talk, now," he said severely. "I'll chase you out o' here entirely if you gimme any kind o' guff." The boy did not retort.

One of the most interesting parts of the lower river front was a place between the French Line pier, No. 42, and the Saugerties Line pier to the north, where a fairly

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PATRIOTIC WOMEN'S STAND.

Admirably Placed for Water Pageant—Daughters of the American Revolution May See Little To-day.

There were no women in the city yesterday who celebrated the first of the Dewey Days with more enthusiasm than the members of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There were two other women's organizations that had grand stands of their own, but there was none like that of the Daughters, who built their inclosure literally under their own vine and fig tree.

This, in this case, as it should be for a patriotic body, was the large and beautiful flag which the chapter presented to the Grant Tomb Committee at the dedication of the tomb. The flag is a block or so north of the tomb, and by special permission from the authorities the Daughters attached to the staff their grand stand, from which to witness the pageants by land and water on the two great days. They had the only spot in the city thus honored, and with their hearts beating high as they gazed at their own flag waving over them, they sat through the naval parade.

ONE OMINOUS CLOUD.

There was only one thing that marred the pleasure of the occasion. It was not apparent at first, nor would it perhaps have been brought up at all on the first glorious day to harass the Daughters had not some woman read a newspaper with more than ordinary care. It will appear later that this cloud has an important bearing on the happiness of the Daughters to-day.

The location was perfect for the water pageant, nothing being between the guests and the water except an occasional bonnet or hat. Of course, as every patriotic woman stands before the hero of Manila, this mattered little. They could not really know where the hero stood, to be sure, and the woman who saw him plainly in the bow of the Olympia din't have much of an opinion of the woman who saw him with equal distinctness at the other end of the great ship. The long-sighted woman who made out the insignia of an Admiral on the man who placed himself conspicuously in sight under the dear little blue flag way up at the truck looked disdainfully down upon both of them. It was then that they began to consider the delightful prospect of seeing Dewey face to face at the land parade.

The tickets for the stand are reasonable in price—$2 for the two days and evenings—and a large number of members and out-of-town people have taken advantage of the prices and the supposed fine location, to say nothing of the pleasure of sitting beneath a big and notable flag. In fact, some six hundred people bought tickets for the stand, which was built to accommodate only five hundred. An Inspector and a policeman both considered the matter, and the people standing in the passageway thought it was safe enough, but told the man taking tickets not to admit any more persons. He tried to obey, poor man, but it was hard to resist the emphatic appeals of people who had bought tickets and had them in their hands. He yielded every time. Then all talked about the parade.

"I am sure Dewey ought to stop in front of our stand, so we can all see him," said one.

"Or at least take off his hat to us," said another.

CANNOT SEE LAND PARADE.

"But I can't make out what it is the papers say about the procession going through One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and then turning down town," said a woman with many badges.

"Wouldn't it be dreadful," said another woman wearing a big silk flag, "if anything should happen that"—but she didn't finish the sentence.

But it does look as if something would happen, for the flag and staff and the grand stand attached to the latter are between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets, and the procession, after forming, goes through One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and then turns south. The Daughters have hitched their waggon to a star and it looks—well, the matter of looking will form conversation on the grand stand to-day.

The New York City chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is a most enterprising organization, and its much-loved Regent, Mrs Donald McLean, is fertile in devices for doing pleasant and patriotic things. To-day, with Mrs. Edward M. Knox and Mrs. Charles F. Naething, she will be instrumental in presenting flowers to the veterans in the parade in the name of the chapter. The presentation will take place from Mrs. Naething's house, 267 West Seventy-second Street. Mrs. Knox will make the presentation speeches. The flowers will be red, white, and blue. Wreaths will be presented to Gen. Howard and the other officers. The chapter sent a great cluster of American Beauty Roses to Admiral Dewey and received the following note in response, written on the Olympia paper, bearing the name of the ship and the Admiral's flag:

Tompkinsville, Sept. 28, 1899.

Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent New York Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution:

Dear Madam—The beautiful roses which your chapter was good enough to send us yesterday were received in perfect condition, and I can assure you that no greeting received has given me more genuine pleasure.

Asking you to accept for yourself and the members of your chapter my heartiest thanks, I am, yours sincerely,

GEORGE DEWEY.

THE GUESTS OF HONOR.

The guests of honor on the stand yesterday were Walter S. Logan, Vice President of the Sons of the American Revolution, and John Winfield Scott, who was a member of the Grant Tomb Committee when the chapter presented the flag. Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley was invited to be present.

Among the prominent women on the stand were Mrs. Roger Sherman of the Bronx Chapter, D. A. R.; Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Prescott, Boston Chapter, D. A. R.; Mrs. G. Estes Rathborn of Ohio and Havana, whose husband is Postmaster General of the latter place; Mrs. C. B. Stone, George Washington Chapter, D. A. R., Galveston, Texas; Mrs. M. O. Barnum and Mrs. Benjamin H. Williams, Miss Bertha L. Deane, Lydia Cobb Chapter, D. A. R., Taunton, Mass., and Miss Battin, Miss Fisher, and Mrs. R. Dutton, Mohegan Chapter, Sing Sing. The Daughters of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Texas were present with a representative gathering of members from New York.

Countess Mackin, a member of the chapter, who spends much of her time abroad, was also on the stand.

SIGHTSEERS ON THE ROOFS.

Every Building, Both Tall and Low, from Which a View of the Parade Could Be Had Was Crowded.

More than a few thousands of the vast throng that viewed the parade took in the pageant from the roofs of buildings. From the Battery to Grant's Tomb all along the west side and as far toward to the east side as the view of the river would allow, every building, both tall and low, had its quota of enthusiastic men, women, and children.

In the lower part of the city, where the height gave the most sweeping view of bay, harbor, and river, the spectacle in its long line of war vessels and craft of commerce and pleasure, with their myriad flags and streamers, was magnificent.

The outlook in these places, while at longer range, gave more satisfaction to the sightseers than the supposedly choicer places along Riverside Drive, pier ends, and miles of low shore front. In fact, the view from the cherished vantage ground of the Palisades to the interested onlookers was not more satisfactory.

Looking from the roof of the Times Building some of the roofs to the west and down toward the Battery were black with people. Even the edges of the four and five story structures on the east and west streets were lined along the south and north sides with those who were unable to gain a view otherwise, many of the more venturesome ones sitting on the cornices utterly regardless of the danger of instant annihilation below. And this was true, too, on many of the great "skyscrapers."

One of the best points of view was the American Tract Building. The upper-story windows here were filled with feminine apparel, some of whose fair wearers waved small American flags at the distant Dewey when the Olympia hove in sight just as heartily as if the Admiral had seen and waved in reply his thanks for the compliment.

The Post Office dome and cupola were well populated, and, too, were the Postal Telegraph, the Mutual Reserve, Home Life, Dun, the Bowling Green Buildings; and, in brief, every other building down town.

THRONG ON APPRAISERS' STORES.

The roof of the Appraisers' Stores contained the largest number of persons, fully 2,000, including many Washington officials, who came up for the celebration. When the Olympia hove in sight a number of kites were sent up with the idea of displaying a two-hundred-foot pennant over the ships from a high altitude.

The kite-flying attempt was not an unqualified success. Seven or eight kites had been sent aloft, and instead of acting in well-regulated holiday fashion, unfeelingly hastened over toward the Jersey shore, carrying the string and all.

One lone kite, however, after strenuous efforts, made by Gilbert T. Woglom, accommodatingly held a streamer just as the Olympia passed, and the kite-flying experts, of whom there were several, were happy. Some of those on the Appraisers' Stores roof were ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, ex-Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana, ex-Senator Pugh, and Col. Henry L. Swords.

Up town the roof cohorts were quite as many in number, even the Waldorf-Astoria, far back as it is from the North River, containing a plentiful sprinkling of its inmates. Where the crowds were thickest was on the lower buildings near the river's edge. From the Times Building some of these roofs were black with people. The New York Steam Company's roof offered a curious sight. In contrast to the immense chimneys and with the illusion of distance the people who walked about appeared like a small army of ants, so diminutive did they seem.

THE NUMBER AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

Estimated 1,100,000 Persons Viewed and Took Part in the Parade.

There never was a land or water parade in New York, or a combination of both that the statisticians did not figure on, but that of yesterday especially as to the number of people who watched the spectacle from shore was a puzzler to this class of uneasy citizens. The number of individuals who were in line behind the Olympia was a problem easier to solve, but yet with no degree of absolute accuracy.

Close observers of the marine pageant, knowing about how many men were included in the complement of the naval ships and estimating the aggregate on the official city boats and the great fleet of private yachts, steamboats, propellers, barges, and tugs, place the number at about 100,000. The official list gives about 310 boats in line, but in addition, taking all sorts of craft that bobbed up and were on the river unofficially, the total amounted to fully, it was said, 500.

The number of people who watched this pageant cannot, of course, be known with any degree of accuracy, from the Battery to Grant's Tomb, on both sides of the river, from the housetops and roofs of buildings and every point of vantage nearly 1,000,000 it is estimated, watched and waited to see Dewey and the parade go by.

Olympia's Men to Go to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Navy Department has arranged to have 250 of the Olympia's men take a special train for Washington on the Pennsylvania Road at Jersey City at 9:15 o'clock next Monday evening. They will come in tourist sleepers, which will be their headquarters while they are in Washington, and will leave the Tuesday following for New York. The President has ordered all executive departments, Government Printing Office, and the navy yard and station to be closed on Tuesday to enable employes to attend the Dewey reception.

CEREMONIES TO-DAY

Loving Cup to be Presented in Front of the City Hall.

THE BIG LAND PARADE NEXT

Olympia's Sailors and Men from North Atlantic Squadron to be Entertained in the Evening.

The programme arranged for to-day contemplates, in the morning, the reception of Admiral Dewey by Mayor Van Wyck at the City Hall, when the presentation of the gold loving cup will take place in the presence of the Municipal Committee and the distinguished guests of the city; the land parade, beginning at 11 o'clock, and the smoker for the sailors of the Olympia at the Waldorf-Astoria in the evening.

The ceremonies will begin at 7 o'clock, when the committee of seven to which has been delegated the personal care of the Admiral will meet at Fortieth Street and the North River, and proceed thence on the police boat Patrol to the Olympia's anchorage, where Admiral Dewey will be taken aboard and carried to the Battery. At this point another sub-committee of the Reception Committee will await the arrival of the Admiral, and will, with Squadron A, escort him and his staff to the City Hall in carriages. The City Hall will be reached about 8:30 o'clock, and the Admiral will be shown at once to the private office of the Mayor, where he will be entertained by the official head of the city until 9 o'clock, when the presentation of the gold loving cup, the gift of the city, will take place.

At the conclusion of the presentation ceremony, the Admiral and guests will be driven to the pier at Warren Street and North River, where they, with the members of the Municipal Assembly and the Dewey Executive Committee, will go aboard the steamer Sandy Hook for the trip to Claremont. During this trip a buffet luncheon will be served. When the steamboat reaches Claremont, which should be at 10:30 o'clock, Admiral Dewey and those of the passengers who are to take part in the parade will enter carriages and be taken to the rendezvous, immediately to the north of Grant's Tomb.

The head of the column will move promptly at 11 o'clock, Major General Charles F. Roe, as Chairman of the Committee on Land Parade, being in command, and following the police escort. After Gen. Roe's staff will come Sousa's Band of 135 pieces, leading the battalion of sailors from the Olympia, under command of Lieut. Commander George P. Colvocoresses.

CARRIAGES IN THE PARADE.

Admiral Dewey, riding in a carriage with Mayor Van Wyck, and, if his health permits, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who returned on Thursday from his Summer home in Cold Spring, where he has been for some time suffering from a severe illness, caused largely by his work in behalf of the celebration. Following the Admiral's carriage will come those of the naval and army officers and Governors of States in this order:

Second—Capt. Frank Wildes, United States Navy; Capt. J. B. Coghlan, United States Navy.

Third—Capt. N. E. Mayer, United States Navy; Capt. B. P. Lamberton, United States Navy.

Fourth—Capt. Asa Walker, United States Navy; Commander E. P. Wood, United States Navy.

Fifth—Lieut. T. H. Brumby, United States Navy; Lieut. W. H. Caldwell, United States Navy.

Sixth—Lieut. Commander A. C. Hodgson, United States Navy; Ensign W. P. Scott, United States Navy.

Seventh—Rear Admiral H. L. Howison, United States Navy; Randolph Guggenheimer, President of Council.

Eighth—Capt. P. H. Cooper, United States Navy; Lieut. H. C. Poundstone, United States Navy; Lieut. W. B. Whittlesey, United States Navy.

Ninth—Rear Admiral F. M. Sampson, United States Navy; Thomas F. Woods, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Tenth—Capt. T. F. Jewell, United States Navy; Capt. C. J. Train, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Southerland, United States Navy.

Eleventh—Capt. F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy; Capt. H. C. Taylor, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander C. McR. Winslow, United States Navy; Lieut. E. L. Bennett, United States Navy.

Twelfth—Rear Admiral J. W. Philip, United States Navy; St. Clair McKelway, Commander J. D. J. Kelley, United States Navy.

Thirteenth—Pay Inspector D. A. Smith, United States Navy; Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander F. H. Bailey, United States Navy.

Fourteenth—Pay Inspector J. Foster, United States Navy; Medical Inspector J. Fitzsimmons, United States Navy; Surgeon C. Biddle, United States Navy; Lieut. A. C. Almy, United States Navy.

Fifteenth—Pay Inspector I. G. Hobbs, United States Navy; Commander W. S. Bailey, United States Navy; Surgeon J. D. Capewood, United States Navy; Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, United States Navy.

Sixteenth—Paymaster L. G. Boggs, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander A. F. Dixon, United States Navy; Paymaster J. S. Carpenter, United States Navy; Capt. G. Barnett, United States Marine Corps.

Seventeenth—Surgeon G. E. H. Harman, United States Navy; Surgeon L. G. Heneberger, United States Navy; Lieut. M. Bristol, United States Navy; Paymaster F. P. Arms, United States Navy.

Eighteenth—Surgeon J. C. Byrnes, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander R. C. Denig, United States Navy; Lieut. W. H. Buck, United States Navy; Lieut. E. R. Pollock, United States Navy.

Nineteenth—Delaware, Gov. E. W. Tunnell, Adjutant General, and Vernon M. Davis, and David A. Boody.

Twentieth—Pennsylvania, Gov. W. A. Stone, Adjutant General, and N. O. Fanning, and Frank C. Loveland.

Twenty-first—New Jersey, Gov. F. M. Voorhees, Adjutant General, and William J. Sewell, and A. S. Ochs.

Twenty-second—South Carolina, Gov. B. McSweeney, Adjutant General, and A. M. Downes, and W. J. K. Kenny.

Twenty-third—North Carolina, Gov. D. L. Russell, Adjutant General, and Emanuel Blumenstell, and W. W. Fuller.

Twenty-fourth—Rhode Island, Gov. Elisha Dyer, Adjutant General, and Hugh J. Grant, and Howard Carroll.

Twenty-fifth—Vermont, Gov. E. C. Smith, Adjutant General, and William R. Hearst, and Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff.

Twenty-sixth—Tennessee, Gov. Benton McMillin, Adjutant General, and J. P. Kane, and William C. Bryant.

Twenty-seventh—Ohio, Gov. A. S. Bushnell, Adjutant General, and Col. William L. Brown, and ex-Mayor Strong.

Twenty-eighth—Louisiana, Adjutant General W. C. Wallace and John W. Vrooman, and F. F. Fitzgerald.

Twenty-ninth—Mississippi, Adjutant General W. N. Henry, and Silas B. Dutcher and H. F. Gunnison as escort.

Thirtieth—Oregon, Gov. T. T. Geer, Adjutant General, and escort.

Thirty-first—West Virginia, Gov. J. W. Atkinson, Adjutant General, and Charles A. Schieren and Murat Halstead.

Thirty-second—Wyoming, Gov. De Forrest Richards, Adjutant General, and Rufus E. Cowing and James Shevlin.

Thirty-third—Utah, Gov. H. M. Wells, Adjutant General, and Bird S. Coler and Nicholas Muller.

Thirty-fourth—Major General Nelson A. Miles and Aids, United States Army, with ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and Edward Lauterbach as escort.

Thirty-fifth—Major General Wesley Merritt, United States Army, and Aide, with W. W. Potter and John C. Calhoun.

Thirty-sixth—Rear Admiral Joseph M. Miller, United States Navy, and Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, with William Berri.

Thirty-seventh—Gen. W. S. Shallenberger, Charles H. Tramp, and Lewis Nixon.

Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth—Special Reception Committee, Chauncey M. Depew, Richard Croker, and William McAdoo.

Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth—Municipal Assembly Committee: John E. McCall, Elias Goodman, George A. Darrell, J. J. Smith, Jacob J. Velton, James H. Gaffney, Matthew E. Dooley, Benjamin Bodine, Adolph Hottenroth, Frank Goodwin, J. Cassidy, John T. Oakley, John J. McGarry, Adam Leich.

SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

After the carriages will come the Naval Brigade of the North Atlantic Squadron, a provisional brigade of the United States Army, headed by the corps of cadets from the Military Academy; the National Guard of New York, under command of Gov. Roosevelt, the National Guards of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, Maine, Florida, Texas, and the District of Columbia in the order named. The unarmed division, commanded by Major Gen. O. O. Howard, and comprising organizations of veterans of the civil war and veterans of the Spanish-American war, will bring up the rear.

In the evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, the smoker for the Olympia's bluejackets will take place in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. All the crew of the flagship will be spared from duty aboard ship and will be entertained, together with twenty-five men from each of the ships in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Howison, Sampson, Schley, and Philip, Major Gens. Miles and Merritt, and officers of the army and navy, with the city's guests and a part of the Executive Committee, will look on the affair from the boxes and from seats about the sides of the room. A bountiful supper will be served and a number of vaudeville performers have been engaged to furnish entertainment.

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S SHARE.

Pupils Will Occupy Three Stands and Sing for Admiral Dewey.

The programme for the school children's participation in to-day's celebration has been completed. Borough Superintendent Jasper has made the quota for the three stands. The one at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West will be the largest and will seat 2,200 children. The children will be arranged so as form the word "Dewey" in blue on a white field. A band of music has been provided. The children have been well drilled by Frank Damrosch, and will sing National airs from time to time.

Supervisor Haney has charge of the arrangement of the children on the stand. The rehearsals have been at the Normal College chapel, where 3,000 were drilled last Wednesday. At the Seventy-second Street stand there will be 1,200 children from Manhattan and the Bronx Boroughs, 800 from Brooklyn, and 100 each from Queens and Richmond.

Similar preparations have been made for the children's City Hall stand. There will be here 750 pupils from Manhattan, 500 from Brooklyn, and 100 each from Queens and Richmond.

The third stand for the children will be at Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West, where the children will be under the direction of their teachers. No special effort has been made to organize these pupils for singing. On this stand will be 800 from Manhattan and the Bronx, 500 from Brooklyn, 200 from Queens, and 100 from Richmond.

All the children selected are from the grammar and primary schools. Those who are to take part in the City Hall celebration have been notified by the Principals of the several schools to assemble at Public School No. 1, Oliver and Henry Streets, at 8 A. M. Each pupil will show his or her ticket on entering the school, but will retain it for entrance to the stand. The children will march from the school under the charge of teachers, and will be under their control during the exercises.

The children from Manhattan and the Bronx who are to be at the two up-town stands will assemble at Public School No. 87, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, at 9:30 A. M. Those from Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens Boroughs will meet at Public School No. 94, Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, at the same hour. All children are instructed to wear warm clothing, and to bring their luncheons. They will be conducted back at the close of the parade and dismissed to their homes.

THE GOLD LOVING CUP FOR DEWEY.

Taken to the City Hall Yesterday and Put Under Guard of Two Policemen.

The gold loving cup which will be presented to Admiral Dewey to-day arrived at the City Hall from the workrooms of Tiffany & Co. yesterday. It was in a handsomely polished mahogany case, the key of which is in the possession of Mayor Van Wyck. From the time of its arrival at the City Hall the cup was in the custody of two policemen from the City Hall Station, who will turn it over to the Mayor shortly before the presentation ceremonies.

The cup is Roman in form, and is made entirely of eighteen-carat gold. The handles are formed of three dolphins, wrought in green gold. Around the neck are forty-five stars, emblematic of the Union. The body of the cup is divided by the handles into three panels, which are employed for the principal decorations. On the front panel is a portrait in relief of Admiral Dewey, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves, the whole resting upon an eagle with outstretched wings. Underneath this panel upon the band around the foot of the cup are the letters "G. D., U. S. N."

The second panel has chased in half relief a picture of the Olympia, and beneath is a shield with the four stars betokening the recipient's grade. On the third panel is an escutcheon, upon which is engraved the inscription, with the names of the Mayor and members of the Municipal Assembly and of the Committee on Plan and Scope. The coat of arms of the City of New York appears below this inscription. About the foot are a series of anchors, a rope tied in three knots, dolphins, seaweed, and other nautical devices.

The cup stands 13 inches high, has a capacity of 4½ quarts, and cost $5,000.

MANY SOLDIERS ARRIVE.

Thirty Thousand Troops, Who Will Take Part in the Parade, Are Entertained in the City.

An army of more than thirty thousand men were entertained by the city yesterday. The troops represented every section of the country. From an early hour the soldiers marched through the city streets from the various railroad stations and piers to the armories, halls, or temporary homes where they had been billeted. Although the sailorman was the idol of the occasion, the military, from the highest commanding officer to the latest recruit, received the kindest attention. The arrangements made for the housing and comfort of visiting comrades by Gen. Roe and his staff were perfect. Shortly after the troops arrived at the armories they were dismissed.

Officers seemed to devote their time to the Broadway and Fifth Avenue section, where the clubs were open to them; others joined parties in the great stands to view the river parade. On every side, in every street, uniforms were in view. The rank and file fraternized—men from the West with those of the North and South; those from the plair and ranch with comrades of the cities. The Bowery had its quota of admirers, and all sorts of attractions were offered for the occasion. Patriotism, combined with business, ran riot on that thoroughfare. All the variety theatres were in gala attire, and every programme had its share of songs appealing to the American "Tommy Atkins." Many of the soldiers carried cameras, and thus secured souvenirs of their visit, and others patronized the stores and bought gifts for friends far away. Many of the soldiers visited Coney Island.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GOOD SHOWING.

Pennsylvania sent five regiments, averaging a strength of 700 men each, The First, Second, Third, Ninth, and Tenth. The Ninth Pennsylvania is at the Twelfth Armory, twelve full companies, under Col. C. Bow Dougherty. At the Eighth Armory Regiment Armory were the Corcoran Cadets and Company A of the Washington Light Infantry of the District of Columbia. Col. James H. Lloyd, with 1,000 men of the Second New York, arrived yesterday morning, and put up at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on the Boulevard. They will go home on Sunday morning. Until then they will have as fellow-boarders the five companies which will represent Florida in the parade.

For the second time in its history, the Seventy-first Regiment has as its guests the Sixty-fifth New York from Buffalo, 500 strong, under Col. Samuel L. Welch. At 68 East Fourth Street are the South Carolina troops, comprising the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, Capt. Cosswell; the German Fusileers of Charleston, Capt. Schroeder; the Sumter Guard of Charleston, Lieut. Miller; the Irish Fusileers of Charleston, Capt. McGuinness; the Timonsville Guards of Florence, Capt. Keith; the Sumter Light Infantry, Capt. Lee; the Greenville Light Infantry, Lieut. Davis; the Smith Rifles of Pelzer, Capt. West. Here are also the Richmond Volunteers, Capt. Kirtland.

MARYLAND MEN ENTERTAINED.

The Fourth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard 500 strong, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday morning, and were received by members of the Forty-seventh Regiment of that borough. The Maryland regiment will be the guests of the Forty-seventh Regiment during their stay here. Col. Howard and the other officers of the visiting regiment were entertained at breakfast at the Hanover Club by the officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment. Last evening the officers of both regiments were dined by the Brooklyn Union League Club.

It is expected that Connecticut will have 2,200 men in line behind her Governor and his staff in to-day's parade. The Second Regiment of Connecticut will leave New Haven for New York at 3 A. M. to-day. It will come by boat. In the general orders issued to the regiment appears the following

"Let every man remember that upon him rests the responsibility of maintaining the high reputation of the regiment, and the honor of the State we represent on this occasion. The misconduct of one may bring dishonor upon all. Therefore, let every man see to it that everything is done in a gentlemanly and soldierly manner so that this command may justify the trust placed in it and win new credit for itself."

Accidents to troops on their way to this city were few. Corp. Joseph F. Ross of Grosse Falls Company, Second Regiment, fell and broke his arm. His arm was broken. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

Edward Loftes, cook for the Fourth Ohio Regiment from Columbus, Ohio, was taken ill at the Lehigh Valley Station, in Jersey City, and was removed to St. Francis's Hospital.

THE DEWEY ARCH FINISHED.

In Its Completed State the Structure Delights Art Critics—Movement to Make It Permanent.

The Dewey Triumphal Arch was finished yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock, and then a small army of employes of the Department of Street Cleaning began to clear away the debris. They flooded the asphalt in order to remove the white plaster ground into the roadway. When they began work they formed part of a "symphony in white" which would have delighted the soul of James McNeil Whistler. In their white duck suits against the dazzlingly white arch they seemed part of a decorative scheme in which color or chiaroscuro had no part, an arrangement of the time of Louis Quatorze.

In regard to this waiting on the part of the street cleaners hangs a tale. The arch had been completed early in the morning with the exception of portions of Philip Martiny's group, the "Call to Arms," at the base of the northeast pier. Mr. Martiny, it will be remembered, was taken ill suddenly a short time after work on the arch was begun. He was unable to finish his sketch model for the group until long after the other sculptors had completed their portions of the task, and after his restoration to health Mr. Martiny arranged to have the enlargement made in his own studio. This work was only completed a few days ago. It was taken over from the studio to the arch, and was put in place as rapidly as possible. Yesterday afternoon, when everything else on the structure was finished, the hand of one of the figures of the group had not been affixed. The scaffolding had all been taken down except that on which the workmen engaged on Mr. Martiny's group were standing. But until this was also removed nothing could be done by the cleaners, and the modelers, naturally enough, became "rattled." Also Mr. Ruckstuhl became excited.

"Slap her on, anyhow," he shouted to the foreman. "They're all waiting for you. We can't help it if the position is a little wrong."

And so if any critics object that the hand of the left central figure of the group in question is not anatomically accurate they must remember that the surgical operation which provided it was of necessity a very hasty one.

A SPLENDID TRIUMPH OF ART.

But if there are a few technical inaccuracies in the sculptures on the arch they are noticeable to but a few artists, and to them only on close examination. The structure which Mr. Ruckstuhl calls a "gigantic sketch" is, in the opinion of all who saw it yesterday in its glittering whiteness, its nobility of line and beautiful proportions, the most splendid ornament to the City of New York yet produced. Much has been said about the happy position chosen for the arch at the junction of the two principal thoroughfares on Manhattan Island, but the site is an ideal one for another reason as well. It happens that the surrounding buildings are not obtrusively lofty, and that the sunlight glids the top of the arch during the greater portion of the day. There are few who look at the noble figure of Victory, with outstretched hand holding the wreath that symbolizes the hero's reward—the figure bathed in light while the rest of the arch is in half shadow—who do not feel that here, indeed, is something which adequately expresses what every American now is feeling. Art, as has been admitted ever since the first artist wrought in clay, can express certain things to which speech and writing are dumb, and there is a general feeling that Dewey will better realize what the people feel about him when he sees the arch than by all the plaudits shouted and all the encomiums written.

That the arch will be perpetuated in marble, or at least stone, now seems certain. Even while it was unfinished a number of wealthy citizens admired it so much that they have initiated a movement to secure a fund to build a permanent arch, either where the temporary structure stands or elsewhere. Levi P. Morton, Cornelius N. Bliss, Anson R. Flower, David A. Boody, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jefferson Seligman, John E. Browne, Charles H. Nicoll, and others came together, and, after discussing the matter, decided to send out petitions to be circulated among the members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Stock and Produce Exchanges, and other centres of business, with a view to receiving subscriptions. At the beginning of the circular is the following preamble:

APPEAL FOR A PERMANENT ARCH.

"Believing that the Dewey Arch erected in Madison Square should be made permanent to adorn the city and perpetuate to future generations the memory of the deeds of the American Navy, we, the undersigned, hereby signify our approval of the plan to create a fund for such a purpose, and will, if requested, act as members of a committee on plan and scope."

Charles H. Nicoll is acting as temporary Secretary. A formal meeting will be held in the office of the Colonial Trust Company, in the St. Paul Building, next week, when it is expected that a permanent organization will be formed. It is not at all unlikely that every dollar of the $1,500,000 necessary to build a permanent arch will be subscribed at the meeting in question. It is seldom that well-known citizens of New York have become more enthusiastic about any scheme for a public monument, and the names of those who head the movement, as already given out, are sufficient guarantee that the plan will be pushed to a successful issue.

There is, however, a good deal of difference of opinion as to where the permanent arch should be situated. Most of the artists who have taken a leading part in the work on the Dewey Arch seem to be of the opinion that there is no good reason why the permanent structure should not be in the same place. "What is the good of putting every beautiful piece of architecture or other artistic object where not one person in a hundred sees it?" asked one artist yesterday. "They don't do it in any other city in the world. It is all nonsense to say that the arch would obstruct traffic where the present structure is. If they built it there it would be used by every one, and would do more to beautify New York than a hundred arches up town."

Mr. Ruckstuhl seemed of the same opinion. "Instead of obstructing traffic at Fifth Avenue and Broadway," he said, "an arch would serve to keep it in order. It would divide it into streams, just as the 'shelters' all along the boulevards in Paris do. I think that will be plain when the present structure has been in place for a few days."

TYPICAL OF NAVAL HISTORY.

But whatever is decided about the location of the permanent arch will not serve to prevent the money being subscribed for it. There is much more unanimity as to the other suggestion, that the arch should be amplified to typify the achievements of the American Navy during its entire history up to the present time, instead of only the exploit at Manila, although of course the latter would appear prominently upon it.

The naval parade had no effect yesterday in lightening the crush of persons all day and nearly all night in the neighborhood of the arch. The crowds were larger than on any previous day, and blockades were continual. The police had the greatest difficulty in preventing incautious pedestrians from being run over by the cable cars. The arch seemed to have the effect of creating so much admiration in those who saw it that they forgot they were standing in a crowded thoroughfare, and remained looking at it regardless of life and limb. When the planks which formed an inclosure around the structure from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth Street were removed, there was a great improvement in the condition of traffic, but even then the crowd was so great that the policemen's work was not appreciably lighter. Few of the members of the "finest" who were assigned to this duty will forget their experiences during "Dewey Week."

Great Museum Open at Night.

Since the beginning of the Dewey celebration large crowds have visited the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West. The daily average has been 6,000 persons. To accommodate strangers the museum decided to remain open last night, and a great number took the opportunity to see the different collections. The museum will also remain open to-night.

TELLS OF HIS WORK.

Rev. Dr. Hillis Unfolds Dr. Abbott's Work in Plymouth Church.

PREACHING THAT IS ORTHODOX

The New Pastor's Sermons on St. Paul Intended to Emphasize Evangelical Teaching.

There is an interesting bit of theological history behind the series of sermons on St. Paul which the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis began in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last Sunday, and which he is to continue for some Sundays to come. It is nothing short of a theological right-about-face in the historic pulpit. For ten years the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, as pastor of Plymouth, made no uncertain progress toward liberality in religious views, until he came to be easily the foremost man in the liberal element among Congregationalists.

It will be recalled that the most famous of the Rev. Dr. Abbott's series of sermons was about St. Paul. While the views put forth by him were in no sense the cause of his resignation from the Plymouth pastorate, it is no secret that some of the members of Plymouth Church disapproved of his liberal views. The first indication of a change, following the retirement of Dr. Abbott, came when Dwight L. Moody was invited to preach in Plymouth pulpit. This was a radical departure. The second indication is Dr. Hillis's series of sermons on St. Paul. The first of this series, preached last Sunday, is as orthodox an utterance as Mr. Moody himself would have given, and is the very opposite of the ten years' teaching of the Rev. Dr. Abbott.

Officers of Plymouth Church make no secret of the fact that the orthodoxy of the Rev. Dr. Hillis was proved to their satisfaction before a call was extended to him. Neither do they make secret the fact that the St. Paul series of sermons, coming at this time, are given by design, and are intended to emphasize evangelical teaching as those, who hold to the "old Bible," desire it. Those who are leading in this change are the lay element. Their new stand leaves Congregationalists without a liberal church in Brooklyn, and the departure is regarded as most significant as part of the general trend which is affecting nearly all religious bodies.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Oct. 8.

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SUBJECT—Haman's plot against the Jews.—Esther, iii., 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—If God be for us, who can be against us?—Romans, viii., 31.

It is the privilege of every believer to enter into the joy possessed by the Psalmist, as described in our lesson of last week. But it is the experience of every believer that he far more frequently meets with the assaults of "Haman, the son of Hammedatha," as presented to us in this lesson. Both are necessary to his spiritual growth, and probably the latter is more necessary than the former. The one gives him courage, the other gives him strength, and courage without strength is very apt to end in defeat. So the assaults generally come soon after the exaltations. When St. Paul, like the Psalmist, was "caught up to third heaven," he says, "lest I should be exalted above measure, through the abundance of the revelations, there was given me a thorn in the flesh, the messenger of Satan, to buffet me, lest I should be exalted above measure." But with "the thorn" he had the assurance from God Himself, "My grace is sufficient for thee; for My strength is made perfect in weakness." (Second Corinthians, xii., 1-9.)

This buffeting of Satan, this pricking of the "thorn," is the great spiritual truth presented to us in this lesson. It is founded upon a historical fact of interest and importance, for the story of Esther is no mere romance of ancient times, written to depict certain phases of human character that men might learn to admire the one and abhor the other, but it is the record of an actual occurrence, and was "written for our learning." (Romans xv., 4.) The regular celebration every year of the "Feast of Purim," by the Jews in every part of the world, is as positive a proof of the occurrence as the celebration of the Fourth of July by American citizens is a proof that the War of the Revolution actually occurred, or as the celebration of the Lord's Supper by all Christians proves a finished redemption. For "The Feast of Purim" had its origin in this incident, just as the celebration of the Fourth of July had its origin in the Declaration of Independence and the Lord's Supper in the death of Jesus Christ.

"The Book of Esther" has some peculiarities worthy of attention. Its author is unknown, and the time when it was written is also veiled in obscurity. It has, however, always been received by the Jews in the canon of Scripture, and it has been a saying among them that in the coming of the Messiah the Prophetical books and the Hagiographa would pass away, while Esther and the Pentateuch would endure forever. (Smith's Dictionary.) It is full of wonderful coincidences of time and circumstances, but the incidents are the not uncommon incidents of an Oriental court of that age, and they are evidently ordered and controlled by an invisible Almighty hand making "all things work together for good" to His children. And yet the name of God is not once mentioned in the whole narrative. And although Mordecai and Esther were evidently devout Jews, "walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord, blameless," yet there is not the slightest allusion by either of them to any recognition of the claims of God's law upon them. But at the same time the tone of everything they do shows plainly that every act was influenced by a deep sense of their obligation to obey it and to trust Him.

TWO DISTINCT LAWS.

The one great purpose of the book seems to be to set forth and emphasize two distinct laws, neither of which could be violated with impunity nor set aside by authority. In the New Testament there are many references to these laws. But in the Old Testament—with the exception perhaps of a few exclamations in the Psalms—there is no clear allusion to them whatever outside of this book. Here, however, there is no mention made of Jerusalem or of the temple or of any feature of the Mosaic ritual, nor even of the name of God; probably that the attention may not in any way be diverted from them. Hence the immense importance of this book does not rest on its beautiful setting forth of the integrity and tenderness of Mordecai, or the virtue and courage of Esther, or the praying and fasting of the people, or in its revelation of the judgment sure to overtake pride, selfishness and cruelty, but on the enacting and enforcing of these two laws. The one is the law of death. The other is the law of life. The first demands our attention now. The second will come before us next week. Both are spiritual laws.

The incident occurred under the government of one of the most noted Eastern despots, Ahasuerus, (v. 1.) In secular history he is known as "Xerxes the Great," and is said to have been personally one of the weakest and wickedest Princes who ever disgraced a throne. (Prof. Green.) He was the son of Darius Hystaspes. The capital of the kingdom was now at "Shushen," and not at "Babylon."

To understand the unquestioned power which he exercised we must remember that the first idea which the people had of a ruler was derived from their ideas of God, and these were based on what they saw in nature. (Romans, i., 20.) There the laws of light and heat, of Winter and Summer, seed-time and harvest, and all the phenomena displayed in earth, and air, and sky, were uniform, irresistible and unchangeable. When they transferred these ideas to their earthly rulers, it is not strange that they clothed them with unlimited power and unquestioned liberty in action. Hence the decrees of Xerxes, or of any other Oriental King, were not, in their estimation, the laws of a tyrant, but of a god. This was emphatically the case with Ahasuerus. Armed men stood on either side of the entrance to his throne, ready to cut down without hesitation any who approached him unbidden, and any writing "written in the King's name, and sealed with the King's seal," (viii., 8,) no man could reverse any more than the laws of nature could be reversed.

By one of those incidents very likely to

CHURCH OF THE [illegible] 126th St., between Columbus and Manhattan Aves.—Dr. Crowe preaches 11 A. M. "The Love of God Manifested."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Avenue, above 45th Street, Rev. Dr. Morgan, D. D., Rector.—October 7th, 11 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning sermon by the Rector; 4 P. M., Evening sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Avenue, Corner 20th Street, Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector. Services, 7:30, 9:30, and 11 A. M.; None, 4 and 8 P. M. The Rev. J. R. McIlvaine, D. D., serves as the Sunday afternoon preacher.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., cor. Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, 57th St., west of 8th Av., north side. Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, pastor, preaches to-morrow at 11 and 7:45. Morning subject: "SIN AND ITS REMEDY." Deems Bible class meets in the church at 10 A. M. Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 29th St., between 5th and Madison Avs.—Dedication festival; communions at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock; choral celebration, 10:30, von Weber in G, orchestral setting; Muller's "Chorale," (offertorium;) sermon by Rev. James O. S. Huntington, O. H. C. Choral evensong at 4 o'clock; Gounod's "Magnificat;" Mendelssohn's "O Come Let us Worship," in orchestral setting, offertorium.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 57TH St., between 8th and 9th Avs.—Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. The rector, Rev. Dr. Littlebeck, will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. H. Cockcroft in the evening.

"DEWEY AND FUTURE OF AMERICA." HENRY FRANZ; Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West 44th St. Morning, 11, "Spiritual Millennium." Night, 8, "Dewey and America."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 323 WEST 56TH ST.—Rev. B. O. Denham, Pastor.—10:45 A. M., "Christ Our Message"; 8 P. M., "Weighed in the Balance." Christian Endeavor, 7 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 30 22e RUE Ouest.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½ et 8 du matin et a 8h du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, recteur.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St.—Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by the assistant minister, W. S. Richardson. No evening service.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, Oct. 1, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. Frank W. Sneed, D. D., St. Louis, Mo., is expected to officiate.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., between 6th and 7th Aves.—Christian Science service Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor-elect, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory service Wednesday evening next at 8.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 58d St., Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., and John E. Bushnell, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, at 11 A. M., communion service, service by Dr. Bushnell, and at 8 P. M. Dr. Johnston will preach on "Lessons from Manila."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Service at 11 A. M.; the pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach; communion service, 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 29th St. and 5th Ave. Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—Subject: "Back to Christ." Evening—Subject: "A Long, Worthless Life."

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Ave. Rev. Donald Sage MacKay, D. D., Minister. Morning worship at 11 o'c. Evening worship 8 o'c. Dr. MacKay will preach at both services.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach 10:45 and 7:30. George C. Stebbins will sing in the evening. Damrosch People's Singing Class Thursday nights.

N. Y. SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. The public is cordially invited to the reopening of these undenominational classes, where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught:

Broome Street Tabernacle, 395 Broome St., Monday, Oct. 2, 8 P. M. Rev. A. J. Kerr and J. H. Miles leaders.

1. In Collegiate Ref. Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Tuesday, Oct. 3, 8 P. M.

2. Olivet Memorial Church, 63 Second St., Thursday, Oct. 5, 8 P. M.

11. North Side Primary Union, in North N. Y. Congreg. Ch., 143d St., bet. 3d and Willis Avs., Friday, Oct. 6, 4 P. M. Mrs. H. B. Foster leader.

4. Primary Union in Chapel of Broadway Tabernacle, 34th St., Saturday, Oct. 7, 2:15 P. M. Mrs. W. Clark leader.

5. Broadway Tabernacle, 34th St., Saturday, Oct. 7, 3:30 P. M. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, leader.

PARK AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner 86th St.—The Rev. E. S. Osborn, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, NEAR BRIDGE ENTRANCE. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., preaches at 10:30 A. M. No evening service.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEX. AV. AND 30TH St.—The Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. Everbody cordially welcomed.

MR. JOHN WILLIS BAER

International Secretary, Y. P. S. C. E., will speak in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 91st St. and West End Av., 10:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D.D.

will speak Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, Fourth Presbyterian Church, 91st St. and West End Av., on

The Baptism of the Holy Ghost.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Broadway, corner 73d Street. Rev. SAMUEL McCOMB, M. A., (Oxon.,) Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the pastor; subject for evening service—"Providence in the Individual Life." Preparatory services Friday evening 8 o'clock.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Morning service, holy communion, at 11 A. M.; Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., will preach; afternoon service at 4 P. M.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EP

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NAVAL PARADE.

Whenever there is a naval pageant in New York Harbor we have fresh reason to congratulate ourselves upon the wisdom and providence of the men who originally devised and urged and finally pushed to execution the scheme of Riverside Park. It has not been by any means the easy and obvious task which it appears now that it is completed. It had to be fought for and worked for and lobbied for, through pretty well a quarter of a century, by the "worthies" who insisted upon endowing us with this great municipal possession, in spite, for most of the time, of the active opposition of politicians who felt that there was nothing in it for them, and in spite of the stolid apathy of the general public.

The general public needs to have a thing done before it appreciates its value. "The house that is building looks not as the house that is built." Correspondingly great are our obligations to such municipal worthies as FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED and ANDREW H. GREEN, who, in their respective ways, the one on the artistic side, the other on the practical side, saw beforehand what a municipal possession Riverside Park would be and devised and urged the acquisition of it. If it were not, week in and week out, a delightful and inspiring resort, it would still already have been amply vindicated, and not only as a municipal but as a National possession, by the naval pageants of which, to hundreds of thousands, it has commanded a view, by the Columbian naval review of 1892, by the welcome of the warships returning from Cuban waters and from the destruction of the Spanish squadron in 1898, by the reception of DEWEY and the Olympia in 1899. There is no such landlocked stretch of water for such purposes, bordering a large city, in the world. There is nothing approaching it except in the Riviera and in the Bay of Naples. But neither of these has another side, such as the Jersey shore, that might be made to accommodate as many more spectators of a naval pageant as saw yesterday's naval pageant from the shore of Manhattan. Neither can therefore command an aquatic course so securely landlocked, so fortified against winds and waves. And the riparian inhabitants of neither are likely to have any great deeds to celebrate in the future. Their day is done, and the sceptre has passed from them.

As a mere aquatic show and without reference to its significance, the Columbian parade of 1892 was doubtless more amusing than the reception of Admiral DEWEY. It was a competitive exposition of the warships of all the naval nations, in which each tried to make its own exhibit as impressive as possible. The untutored landsman could not help making comparisons which the skilled naval architect or naval officer carried much further. But this interest was doubtless equaled or exceeded by the gathering of warships at the opening of the Kiel Canal, and still more by the gathering at the Queen's diamond jubilee, although in this latter case the display of the host of the occasion simply overwhelmed, if it did not at every point outclass, all comers. The significance of the reception of the combined squadrons of SAMPSON and SCHLEY was "subjective" and intellectual rather than pictorial. It was the welcome of the chief port of the United States to the very ships, in their very "campaign uniforms," that had completed the annihilation of the Spanish Navy and brought Spain to sue for peace. It was still the American Navy "militant" that we were welcoming, and welcoming with the war feeling still in our hearts. Whereas yesterday it was the American Navy triumphant and at peace, and most of all it was an American naval hero that we were acclaiming. The superficial difference between the muddy gray war paint of last year's warships, fresh from battle, and the trim white coats of peace they wore yesterday, none of them trimmer or more speckless than the Olympia that had just finished a semi-circumnavigation of the globe, was an outward and visible sign of the essential difference between the two occasions. Over the reception of the Admiral, as was with nice tact recognized on the floats between which he steered off Claremont, presided the deities of Victory and Peace.

It is not often in the history of the world that a National hero, home arriving, has met with such a welcome, a welcome the universality and the cordiality of which he will have a still better opportunity of appreciating to-day. It is not often that a National hero has so well deserved such a welcome. It was given to Commodore DEWEY, as it might have been given to another experienced and skillful naval officer, to be the first to notify his countrymen and all mankind, in a feat of arms of worldwide impressiveness, that the United States Navy had lost nothing of its old skill and bravery and discipline in the three-quarters of a century that had elapsed since it had encountered a foreign foe. The commander who has made that showing deserves all that his grateful countrymen can do for him. But what must have impressed itself upon the attentive beholder of yesterday's reception was the fact that the countrymen of the hero were worthy to welcome him, that they had no more degenerated under the softening of "a calm world and a long peace" than the navy to which they did homage in the person of its Admiral.

Pictorially that was a memorable and amazing spectacle that was presented yesterday afternoon, from the heights on the western banks of the Hudson, the cumuli of gilded clouds overhanging the purple headlands of the opposite shore, and the broad reach of river so crowded with all craft that could make their way by steam that its surface was visible only in shreds and patches. But, as one has so often to say of great American crowds, the spectators were themselves the spectacle. The hundreds of thousands, seemingly it would be safe to say the million, that in scattered groups or in dense throngs lined the eight miles of shore between the Battery and Claremont, or clustered like bees upon every available roof or edge of vantage, were proud and patriotic Americans, but they were also self-governing and self-restraining human beings. Good sense and good nature actuated them all, and the function of the police, instead of maintaining order, was reduced to imparting information. The crowds took care of themselves, without disorder, without quarrels, without drunkenness. Of what great city in the world outside of the United States could so much be said on such an occasion. And of what other country could it be said that, upon such an occasion, not a man or a woman was to be met, whether of native or of foreign birth, whose face did not show pride and happiness in belonging to the Nation which was celebrating itself upon the river and the river shores in celebrating the return of a victorious hero.

THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.

The welcome to Admiral DEWEY of yesterday was appropriately a naval demonstration, the sailor welcome to a glorious Captain, a reception home altogether fitting the man and the calling in which he won his fame. In its composition and its magnificent extent it was calculated to quicken the pulse of every man who helped to make it creditable, to delight the heart of every hardy Jack on the Olympia, and to move the vast multitude that witnessed the impressive pageant to increased interest in our growing navy.

To-day the navy and the army co-operate on shore to honor further the object of America's affectionate pride and approval. Owing to the advantage of the navy in being able to seek and strike the enemy most promptly and decisively in the war with Spain, the army was deprived of the chance it would gladly have embraced to develop a match for the hero of Manila. But the army, accepting a difficult task under circumstances unfortunately nearly the reverse, as to preparedness, of those in the navy at the beginning of the war, has won a full share of the admiration of the Nation.

Remembering the reckless and irresistible courage and dash of our regulars and volunteers at Santiago, their manly encounter with an enemy protected by strong defenses, equipped with superior weapons and ammunition, and supported by climate and diseases more destructive and disheartening than the Spanish arms, no one has hesitated to accord to the army, regular and volunteer, the right, won by courage and patient endurance, to share in this welcome to DEWEY. The splendid, though almost bloodless, Puerto Rico campaign, under the direction of Gen. MILES, showed that our military commanders are not destitute of the foresight, sagacity, and humanity the possession of which contributed to make DEWEY suddenly famous. And the still fighting army in the Philippines, perhaps the finest body of soldiers ever employed by the United States, has developed heroes and a quality of heroism, under difficult circumstances, to justify us in believing that the army will yet develop many Deweys, that it has the dash, the tenacity, the intelligent soldier spirit to arouse for it the same sort of enthusiasm we feel for Admiral DEWEY.

It is altogether fitting and satisfactory that the two arms of the service, brothers in spirit and in purpose, should cooperate to-day, in a mission so agreeable, as they have on many other occasions moved together in enterprises of great hazard. While the demonstration is one of appreciation of a great naval commander, the pride in DEWEY is as great in the army as it is in the navy, and the country is proud of them all.

THE CHURCH AND DIVORCE.

The most interesting question raised by the report and resolutions of the Diocesan Convention on the subject of divorce is: What does the Church and what do the pastors mean to do about it?

The report of the Rev. Dr. DIX was eloquent, wise, well grounded as to facts, entirely in accordance with the teachings of the Church and practically inconclusive. The mischiefs deplored undoubtedly exist, and exist to a lamentable degree, among the people for the cure of whose souls the Church is, if we may say so, officially responsible. The doctrine of the Church on the subject is fairly well defined. It agrees substantially with the doctrine underlying the statutes of the State of New York. Both admit divorce for the offense of adultery and for wilful desertion, and contemplate as from both blame the remarriage of the innocent party to such a divorce. This is a much broader view of the obligation of marriage than is taken by the Roman Catholic Church, which regards marriage as a sacrament and forbids the unmarriage of either of the parties to it during the lifetime of the other as sacrilegious and in the last degree sinful. The ideal of marriage as taught by the Protestant Episcopal Church ought not to be a very hard one to live up to for those who are in full sympathy with the general ideal of life demanded of church members. Both as to the authority on which it rests and as to the notion of morality it involves, it would seem to be satisfying to the conscience of one that could honestly unite himself or herself with the Church and could meet the tests of fitness for membership imposed by the Church.

Yet society, according to the picture drawn of it by Dr. DIX, cannot be said to live up to this ideal with any degree of completeness. On the contrary, there is, according to this report, a strong and increasing tendency toward a much lower ideal, toward one that it is not unfair to call base. For instance, the reverend doctor says:

> Men and women outrage the divine law, and render themselves liable to prosecution and punishment under our human statutes; they easily obtain the dissolution of the ties by which they were bound by mutual promise and vow; they proceed with as little delay as possible to enter into new relations contrary to God's Word, and stigmatised as adulterous by our Lord Jesus Christ; and yet these offenders are permitted to retain their place in the circles in which they move; their actions, though original in the eyes of the law and the judgments of the courts, are condoned in society, and they are accepted as in good standing and beyond reproach.
>
> Families are broken up, homes ruined under frivolous pretenses or at the dictate of lawless passion, yet it is assumed that these things should be left to the individual as his or her personal concern, and not the concern of the social circle in which they move, and feeble, if any, opposition is made to the exoneration and full rehabilitation of offenders whose acts merit the reproof of just and honorable men.

Presumably this gloomy picture includes a certain number of persons connected with the Church. Indeed it is only too well known that some of the offenders in the most recent scandals to which in a general way the doctor alludes have been so connected, while it is well known which is the most fashionable church in the set that arrogates to itself the title of "society," and whose misconduct Dr. DIX so sternly and justly rebukes. What does the doctor, what does the Church, propose to do with those of its members who are fairly open to such scathing criticism? We do not ask the question in any unkind or carping spirit. We do not in the least wish to impugn the sincerity or earnestness of the clergy who adopted Dr. DIX's report and the resolutions in the same tone. We are quite aware that the problem presented is a delicate and thorny one. It is also one of tremendous importance, and all decent people can but feel the keenest and most sympathetic interest in the solution which the Church will discover for it.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

It is understood that Attorney General GRIGGS, in his annual report, after reviewing the operation of the Federal bankruptcy law, will not only give to it his cordial approval, but will warn the Fifty-sixth Congress to disregard any pressure that may be brought to bear to secure a repeal of the statute put upon the books after many years of painstaking effort by those who believe that the Constitutional instruction to Congress to provide uniform bankruptcy laws is mandatory and not merely permissive.

The report of the operation of the law will be brought up to Oct. 1. Some indication of what it will contain is given by the statement recently made by Mr. E. C. BRANDENBURG, in charge of the business in the Department of Justice, that the number of voluntary and involuntary petitions filed in the first six months after the law became effective was slightly in excess of 12,000, all of which except a few more than 1,000 were involuntary. Many of the cases, as might have been expected, are those of persons who had invoked State bankruptcy laws and who filed petitions to extend the jurisdiction of the discharges granted to them.

While it is found that the Federal law has relieved much distress, incidental to oppressive State laws regulating garnishment, and particularly in the cases of employés of some corporations prevented by law and corporation rules from gaining a footing by which they could earn money with which to recover from the misfortune of short employment, the Attorney General will propose some amendments as desirable. One proposition will be, it is stated, to change Section 17A so as to prevent the granting of a discharge as to debts created by defalcation while acting as an officer or in a fiduciary capacity. Another will provide that a second or subsequent discharge shall not be granted unless the bankrupt's estate shall pay a dividend of at least 20 per cent., unless upon special or extraordinary circumstances operating to the satisfaction of the court such discharge may be granted without the payment of a dividend.

Attention will also be directed to a common neglect, reported by many referees, of creditors to appear at advertised meetings, either in person or by counsel, to follow up the bankrupt. This negligence has permitted the skillful concealment of large assets, without technical fraud on the part of the bankrupt, while in other cases assets unexpectedly large have been distributed to a small proportion of creditors.

The opposition to the further continuance of the law is attributed by the Department of Justice to trust companies and large wholesale establishments that have maintained machinery of their own in many States to secure preferential payment of their claims. While it is not probable that the Congress will hastily, in the face when those of us who are now absent from or at some distance from school duties. In the past unprecedented heavy rains following a long drought caused great landslides all around the Notch, and much damage was done in Conway, Bartlett, Gilead, and the near-by towns. The Willey House, which even then was of considerable age, was not injured by the falling earth and rocks, but its occupants fled from it in terror and in seeking safety were overwhelmed and killed. Thus died SAMUEL WILLEY, his wife, their five children, and two hired men, and the bodies of three of the children were never recovered. When the would-be rescuers arrived they found the doors of the house open and an open Bible on a table in one of the rooms. The fatal landslide moved directly toward the house, but a great rock on the mountain side above parted the rushing mass and it passed to right and left, uniting again a short distance below. The circumstances of the disaster made a strong impression at the time, and besides their perpetuation in the "reading books" they have been told to innumerable tourists and Summer boarders in the neighboring mountain resorts.

—Partly by writing an adroitly florid proclamation, and partly by a prompt and vigorous exercise of military power, Gen. LUDLOW has put an end to the strike that threatened to develop into a sort of revolution, and now Havana can resume business—of which it has much to do before it can take its destined place among the moderately important cities of the Western World. Whether the strikers had real grievances or not is left a little uncertain, but, that aside, all seems to be well in the Cuban capital, and again the ability of our soldier administrators has been satisfactorily proved.

GENERAL NOTES.

One farmer in Rappahannock County, Va., has sold his apples on the trees for $5,000, and many other growers in the State are said to have equally profitable orchards.

* * *

The Daughters of the American Revolution are to erect in Tacoma, Washington, a bronze drinking fountain as a memorial of Narcissa Prentice Whitman, a pioneer teacher who was murdered by the Indians at Waiilatpu, Washington, Nov. 29, 1847.

* * *

The David Strite farm, near Hagerstown, Md., on which Levi Z. Leiter was born has been sold at auction for $11,630. The Leiter family graveyard is on the farm, but this portion was not sold. The right of access to it is held in perpetuity by the Leiter family.

* * *

The will of the late Congressman George W. Julian of Indiana gives to his daughter, Mrs. Grace Julian Clark, his library, paintings, and furniture, and $13,000 of the $15,000 he expected to be obtained by the sale of his house at Irvington, Ind. One thousand dollars is given to each of his two sons.

* * *

The crew of the United States cruiser Newark have presented to Mayor Phelan of San Francisco a model of the battleship Maine, made by Karl Kristensen, who was on the Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor. The gift was made in token of appreciation of the welcome extended to the Newark on her arrival at San Francisco.

* * *

The Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania is not very large, but it is large enough to split into two factions and to nominate two tickets for the general offices to be filled by the election this Fall. For the Judges one faction has nominated an upholsterer and a cigarmaker, and the other faction a machinist and a glass worker.

* * *

Dr. W. Seward Webb has told a Vermont newspaper man that he does not wish the United States Senatorship, and that the State should elect Charles A. Prouty of Newport, a young lawyer, who, he says, has few peers in New England, and whose work upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission has shown him to be a man of sound learning, with a broad, deep, and judicial mind, fearless in his allegiance to right and in his denunciation of wrong.

ST. AUGUSTINE QUOTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far is the statement of Mr. Raymond S. Perrin from the truth, (that St. Augustine asserted that the doctrine of eternal punishment could not be reconciled with reason,) that he devotes several chapters of his great work, "De Civitate Dei," to proving that it is consonant with the highest reason. For example, in the seventeenth chapter of the twenty-first book he says:

"Of some Christians that held that hell's pains should not be eternal.

"Now must I have a gentle disputation with certain tender hearts of our own religion, who think that God, who has justly doomed the condemned into hell fire, will after a certain space, which His goodness shall think fit for the merit of each man's guilt, deliver them from that torment. And of this opinion was Origen, in far more pitiful manner, for he held that the devils themselves, after a set time expired, should be loosed from their torments and become bright angels in heaven, as they were before. But this, and others of his opinions, chiefly that rotation and circumvolution of misery and bliss which he held that all mankind should run in, gave the Church cause to pronounce him anathema."

And in Chapter 23 of the same book St. Augustine says: "Wherefore seeing that the eternal life of the saints shall be without end, so therefore is it a consequent that the everlasting pain of the damned shall be as endless as the others' beatitude."

This for the instruction of your correspondent Walter Lamson, who writes for this information in to-day's issue of THE TIMES.

New York, Sept. 24, 1899. A. A. L.

CONCERNING EX-GOV. PATTISON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the 18th of August last, in an editorial in your paper eulogistic of Mr. William F. Harrity of Pennsylvania, who had just returned from what you assumed was a casual gathering or informal meeting of Democrats of National reputation at Saratoga, you commented on the position of the Democratic Party of the Union in relation to the questions then (and now) before the country as well as those likely to arise before the meeting of the National Convention in 1900. Going back to the Chicago Convention of 1896, and Mr. Harrity's part therein, you said, speaking of one of those Democrats who cannot be successfully assailed from any quarter, "Although greatly embarrassed by the amazing behavior of Robert E. Pattison, the candidate of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, to whom his delegation was pledged, who insisted that his name should be presented and voted on, even after the infamous platform had been adopted; Mr. Harrity, while unable to take the wise course taken by the New York delegation in declining to vote, continued the then hopeless struggle against the untried and unsafe men who had suddenly become the leaders of the Democratic Party."

Now the "amazing behavior" is that a newspaper of the reputation and standing of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with all of its facilities for ascertaining the truth, should fall into such gross error. The fact is, Gov. Pattison's conduct was wholly consistent from the beginning of the canvass until the end; he was not a candidate for the Presidency; the Allentown convention which selected the delegates to the National Convention. His name was presented and unanimously indorsed by that convention without any previous consultation with him. At the time, he was in the West and had no knowledge of the action of the convention. Subsequently, in the National Convention in Chicago, when his name was presented and balloted for, some friends in the delegation of Pennsylvania communicated with him as to his desire in the matter of the withdrawal of his name. He promptly replied that his name was presented by the Pennsylvania delegation; that if without [illegible] ...ment, if given, by its action; that the [illegible] ...presented his name, and he was [illegible] ...action any individual antipathy, even if for the purpose of [illegible] ...politics, he did not hesitate, however, to state at the time that the Pennsylvania delegation having participated in the nomination of the officers and in the preliminary organization of the convention, could not do otherwise than abide by the action of the majority and continue in the convention until the adjournment. Such action would be thoroughly Democratic and in accord with all the teachings of the Democracy as to government by the majority. This action on his part ought to have been known to an authority so well informed as your editorial writer.

I write this in vindication of what I know to be the truth. Any well informed Democrat of Pennsylvania will confirm my statement. The truth sometimes is a little slow in getting to the front, and, in this instance, it has taken some years to assert itself; yet I am, as a Tammany Democrat, with a knowledge of what I write, pleased with the opportunity to suggest this vindication of what I know was the action of Gov. Pattison. C.

New York, Sept. 26, 1899.

Sampson Greater Than Dewey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read from time to time the many letters to your paper and also the occasional comments by THE TIMES on the lack of attention shown to Admiral Schley, the letter by E. B. W. in yesterday's issue being a sample.

It seems to me that all this fuss over Schley is unreasonable; as well might one say that when the President presses a button that starts some vast industrial exposition that all the credit was due to him for the endless work undergone in the preparation to bring the exhibition to a proper condition for opening its doors. But the records do not even show that all the vessels waited for Schley's signal. The work had been mapped out so perfectly that every Captain knew just what was expected of him. It seems to me, also, that the absence of Sampson shows him to a greater advantage than if he had been present, as it is an unmistakable evidence of the perfection of his preparatory work.

Dewey's victory was one of unparalleled courage and brilliancy. Sampson's was the result of masterful knowledge of the science of modern warfare. To my mind, while Dewey's victory appeals the most to my impulses, and he has won the first place in my affections, I cannot suppress the feeling that the work performed by Sampson was the greater, and that he merits an equal share in our celebrations on this occasion. CONSTANT READER.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 28, 1899.

Golf Versus Gig.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last four months I have gone a good deal in the direction of the "old maid sitting on a hill living on Summer boarders," as envious neighbors call a delightful New England town, and going and coming, coming and going, through the heat and the darkness of the station and the tunnels, and the smoke and the dust of the road, I have seen and marveled at the innumerable army of carriers of single golf clubs and heavy caddie bags. Do they all love golf? Do they all play it? I have asked myself over and over again. There has always been such an air of men's and women's conscia recti about these people that I have been puzzled, and not until I recalled "he always kept a gig," in reply to a question as to a man's respectability, did the thing become clear—the carrying of going implements vouches for one's respectable position in society! "Gigmanity" has found its rival in "Golfmanity." Some one else may wish to discourse of the class "trousers-rolled-up," (very convenient when they are borrowed,) and the latest sub-species, gloves-turned-down, ("delightfully comfortable as I go gloved (!) through the Summer.") F. L. O. G.

New York, Sept. 27.

English "as She Is Spoke."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting on the fact that an ocean steamship line has dropped the letter I from its nomenclature, on account of its liability, in British mouths, to confusion with the letter A, you express your surprise that English is so spoke. Strictly, it is the A that is confused with I. This is the true Cockney dialect of the present day, however it might have been in Dickens's time one and two generations ago. A is I, I is oi, and oi is I. I find in one of the Lunnun pipers, a July number of Punch, this little sketch: "Did yer order any fle 'round the corner?" "What do you mean by ile? Do you mean oil?" "Naw, not ile, but Ile, wot yer drink."

I recall the following from The Herald, a Toronto weekly devoted to linguistics: A man went into a hardware store in London and asked for type. "Tipe?" said the clerk. "You can't get tipe at an ironmongery. We don't sell tipe and ribbons and such things. Ask at the haberdasher's across the wye." "O, no; it isn't tape I want, but type—what you print with—type." "O, you mean toipe. Well, sir, you'll have to go to a toipe foundry."

Though the interchange of i and oi may be limited, the change of the long a sound to the long i sound seems to be general and fixed. E.

New York, Sept 28, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Not Clear.

The Neighbor's Boy—Pa wants your auto. Great Man—Graph or 'mobile?—Judge.

Concernings Facts and Some People.

Facts are said to be stubborn things, but they do not seem to be very much in the way of some people.—Galveston News.

An Attraction for Less Money.

"How about that arrangement for securing Bryan for your county fair?"

"That's all off. We found we could get a parachute jumper for about half what he'd cost us."—Chicago Tribune.

Reads The Saturday Review.

"She is certainly bright. I don't see how she manages to know so much about the latest books."

"Well, for one thing, she has a remarkable memory. She never forgets a book review."—Brooklyn Life.

The Word Won Him.

Sprockett—Wheeler seems to be stuck on that new doctor of his.

Skorcha—Yes, he likes his up-to-dateness. When Wheeler was sick in bed the first thing the doctor said was: "O! we'll have you on your pedals again in a few days."—Catholic Standard and Times.

DEWEY.

What word to you can praise express
That was not spoken thrice before
In the fierce, world-awakening roar
That thunder'd at Manila's door?

What song can sing the midnight rush
By alien reefs, thro' tropic seas?
The typhoon, slumbering in the breese,
The air's, the ocean's mysteries?

And then, the arrow flight of ships
Along the vaguely startled dark:
The fortress, looming grim and stark—
The island watch-dog's sudden bark!

Then, like a Fate, your squadron swept
Within the close bay's guarded zone;
The trumpets of the guns were blown,
Speaking in deep-voiced battle tone.

A hell of fire—a hell of steel
Smote all the shuddering air amain—
Smote the doomed ships—and smote again—
And shook the frightened hills of Spain!

In one red ruin terrible;
As sinks a lava-stricken coast,
Down went a nation's pride and boast—
As fades a sun-surprised ghost.

And, as the smoke was roll'd away,
The scales were fallen from the eyes
That saw us vain, nor over-wise
In boasters' foolish quick replies.

They saw you turn your bursting shells
From off the helpless boat, adrift
On every billow's reach and lift,
That served Montojo's desperate shift.

They saw you spare the fallen town
That lay within your rifles' path:
They saw you curb the tribesmen's wrath—
Eager for conquest's aftermath;

And, as a rainbow in the sky
Wherein the good of heart may trust,
They saw you do the things you must,
And, doing, saw the things were just.

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

Many Papers by Americans Presented at the Berlin Meeting.

ARCTIC WORK DISCUSSED

Dr. Hansen Presided Over Section of Polar Exploration—Gen. Greely Elected a Vice President.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The International Geographical Congress to-day elected Gen. A. W. Greely, the American arctic explorer, and Mr. Bryant to be honorary Vice Presidents. Mr. Bryant moved to-day that the next congress be held in America. The motion was taken under advisement.

Mr. Bryant read a paper on "The Drift of Casks to Determine Arctic Currents," recommending their general adoption as Admiral Melville planned and as the Philadelphia Geographical Society carried out.

The American delegation took suitable action to-day on the death of Judge Daly of New York.

The Congress discussed the German and British expeditions to the south pole. Dr. Nansen, who was greeted with vociferous cheering, spoke of the utility of dogs and urged that the vessels should be made as strong as possible, saying it was better to have several small ships than one large one. He considered it to be of the greatest importance that Germany and Great Britain should act in unison.

Prince Hohenlohe yesterday evening told Gen. Greely that he was glad to say that the relations between Germany and the United States were now firmly re-established on the friendliest footing.

Prince Bismarck expressed high expectations of the Drigalsky antarctic expedition of 1901, and, incidentally, praised Germany, because, he pointed out, the expedition was purely scientific.

Gen. Greely, as the United States Government delegate, presented a number of papers, as follows: "Geographical Work of the American Commission on the Venezuelan Boundary," by Marcus Baker; "Oceanic and Geographical Work of the Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy," by Gustav Hill; "Late Researches by the United States Weather Bureau," by Dr. Frankenfeld; "Pan-American and International Railway Surveys," by Capt. Macomb, United States Army; "Boundaries of the United States," by John B. Moore; "Geographical Work of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey," by J. M. Hayward; "Geographical Work of the United States Agricultural Department," by John N. Hyde; "United States Geological Surveys and Geographical Work," by C. D. Walcott; "Geographical Researches of the United States Bureau of Ethnology," by W. J. McGee, and "Magnetic Work in North America by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey," by Prof. Labaner.

A. L. Roth of Boston speaks next Wednesday on "Ballooning"

Most of the above-mentioned papers were embodied in the records, but some of them were read.

The Congress is now divided into various committees, which are holding separate sittings. Dr. Nansen presided over the Committee on Polar Exploration. Prof. Mohn of Christiania spoke of the results of the Fram's journey, and Dr. Nielsen addressed the committee on the subject of the Borolgrevink expedition. Mr. Arctowski of London reviewed the Belgica expedition.

The second committee discussed the proposals for a uniform international unit of measurement, and the third committee devoted itself to instruction in geographical science.

Prince Hohenlohe, in his toast yesterday evening at the banquet which he gave to the delegates of the International Geographical Congress, said Germany would become an industrial country. This evening all the Agrarian newspapers indignantly deny the statement.

AUSTRIAN CABINET OUT.

Resignations Accepted and Count Clary to Form New Ministry.

VIENNA Sept. 29.—The Neue Freie Presse announces that Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet, tendered last Saturday by the Premier and Minister of the Interior, Count Thun Hohenstein.

His Majesty has intrusted Count Clary with the task of forming a Ministry.

IN JAIL FOR A FAIRY TALE.

Member of Reichstag Sentenced for Three Years for Lese Majeste.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—A Socialist member of the Reichstag, Herr Schmidt, has been sentenced by the Magdeburg Court to three years' imprisonment for lese majesté in publishing a fairy tale reflecting on the Emperor and the Princes.

He voluntarily relinquished his immunity from arrest as a member of the Reichstag, and stood his trial because Editor Mueller, of the Socialist Volkstimme, innocently connected with the same offense, is now undergoing a four years' sentence.

PLAGUE BREAKS THE CORDON.

Makes Its Appearance Outside the Oporto Sanitary Lines.

OPORTO, Sept. 29.—Confirmation has been obtained of the report that the bubonic plague has made its appearance at Baguia, a village outside the sanitary cordon. The disease was introduced there by two patients in the hospital.

Last evening a carriage in which foreign doctors were on their way to attend a post-mortem examination here was stoned by a numbers of persons. The police drove off the assailants and the doctors escaped unhurt.

ATTACK ON DE GALLIFFET.

Letter to the Duc d'Orleans Promising Loyalty Made Public.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Marquis de Galliffet, the Minister of War, having sent a letter to Figaro asserting that he had never written to the Duc d'Orléans since the end of 1898, when he declined the latter's invitation to shoot at Woodnorton, the Intransigeant this morning replies by publishing a letter which, the paper says, was seized among the papers of M. Andrée Buffet, one of the persons recently placed on trial before the Senate sitting as a high court of justice on the charge of having conspired against the State. In this letter the Marquis de Galliffet says:

"If the Republicans are so stupid as to confide the Ministry of War to me, you, Monseigneur, will not have occasion to be dissatisfied with me."

Food Scarce at Darjeeling.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.—The weather is fine at Darjeeling, the scene of the recent disasters caused by earthquakes, floods, and landslides. Everything is quiet, and all are doing their best to help the sufferers, but food is nearly at famine prices. Many houses and tea factories have been left perched in dangerous positions. The military is at work clearing away the landslides.

Armed Bhils Lose 200 Men in a Raid.

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.—It is reported that a body of armed Bhils have raided the country near Khergoum, and that the police and two companies of native infantry from Baroda overtook the Bhils, with whom they had a fierce encounter. The raiders are said to have lost 200 in killed and wounded.

Chinese Railway Loan Effected.

PEKING, Sept. 29.—Arrangements have been completed by the Russo-Chinese Bank for a loan of 1,200,000 taels for the construction of the Lung-Chau and Nan-ning-fu Railway. One-half the loan will be paid immediately and the remainder as it is required.

Berlin Pays Its Unconfirmed Mayor.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The Municipal Council has paid Herr Kirschmer 12,000 marks extra remuneration for his services as Chief Mayor, though the Emperor has not confirmed his appointment.

London Stock Jobber Fails.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Reginald Barker, a stock jobber of this city, failed to-day. He had a large account in Kaffirs, which he had been holding for a rise. It is reported that his liabilities are $250,000.

TRIPS TO SIGHTSEERS

Accidents Few Despite the Crowds and Excitement.

ONLY MINOR CASUALTIES

Police Arrangements So Perfect Danger Was Reduced to a Minimum—Ambulances Ready.

The police arrangements for the naval parade were successful. Chief of Police Devery was aboard the Patrol, and had under his command twenty-two tugs and steamboats manned by policemen. All the police boats were in charge of either a Captain or a Sergeant, while Acting Deputy Chief William McLaughlin commanded the steamer Julia Safford and Deputy Chief Cortright the tug C. D. Kuper, that were immediately behind the Patrol. A number of Roundsmen and patrolmen were detailed on every boat. Chief Devery had Deputy Chiefs MacKellar of Brooklyn and Clayton of Queens with him on the Patrol. The Police Commissioners had tendered the use of the Patrol to Mayor Van Wyck for the exclusive use of the police.

When the parade started at Staten Island the Patrol took up her position at the head of the procession. She was flanked on either side by the fireboats New Yorker and Mayor Van Wyck. The two fireboats played a steady stream of water from their fire monitors, and thus kept the smaller craft at a distance. This served to keep the course clear, and there was but little interference from outside boats while the parade was passing up the North River.

Chief Devery directed the movements of the police fleet by means of flag signals. Occasionally he used a large megaphone to warn some adventurous boat to keep its distance.

Capt. Herlihy was on board the Mayor's boat, the Sandy Hook, and Commissioners Hess and Abell were aboard the Julia Safford. Inspector Harley had charge of that part of the arrangements on the North River from the Battery to Fourteenth Street. Inspector John H. Grant was in charge from Fourteenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, and Inspector Kane had charge from Fifty-ninth Street to the end of the parade, and as it rounded the stake boat above Grant's Tomb. Inspector Harley had under his command six Captains, twenty-five Sergeants, forty Roundsmen, and 1,000 patrolmen. Inspector Grout had five Captains, twenty Sergeants, thirty Roundsmen, and 750 patrolmen to assist him in keeping order. Inspector Kane had under him seven Captains, thirty Sergeants, fifty Roundsmen, and twelve hundred and fifty patrolmen. But few accidents, all of which were slight, marred the great parade.

ON THE LOOKOUT FOR ACCIDENTS.

The police were forehanded as to possibility of accidents, and the plans of the ambulance service were admirable. In the neighborhood of Riverside Park ambulances were in waiting from 8 o'clock in the morning, and arrangements that could not have been improved upon were made for the transfer of injured or sick persons to the Roosevelt, St. Luke's, Mount Sinai, and Manhattan Hospitals. This police auxiliary service had little to do.

James O'Callahan, aged forty-seven, of 123 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, cut his nose badly while watching the parade. He fell from a shed on a pier at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Two unknown men had a narrow escape from drowning off the foot of West Ninetieth Street while attempting to board the sloop yacht Emma. They put out from shore in a small yacht tender just before the Olympia came up the river, and in their anxiety to see the vessel neglected their own boat, which was carried by the strong tide and wind against a large steam yacht and capsized. It was several minutes before the shouts of the two men struggling in the water were heard. They clung to the overturned boat and were picked up by a passing naphtha launch and put ashore.

Two naphtha launches belonging to the Hudson River Yacht Club came into collision while running for the club's ruding stage at the foot of Ninety-second Street. They came together with considerable force, both heeling over and one taking in considerable water. Both righted quickly.

WOMAN ROLLED DOWN HILL.

Just as the Olympia came into view at West Ninety-second Street, a woman, who had several children with her, was carried away with enthusiasm. She relaxed her grip on the youngsters, and one of them, a little fellow about five years old, lost his footing on the steep bank and began to roll down the hill. The mother started after him, but also fell, and the two landed in a heap on the path twenty-five feet below, after turning many somersaults. Neither was hurt beyond a few scratches. An ambulance was called, but the woman refused assistance.

Mrs. Bessie Watson, sixty years old, of 210 Eagle Street, Brooklyn, was taken to St. Luke's Hospital suffering from a severe scalp wound and contusions on the body. She was viewing the parade with her son, when the seat of the light trap they were occupying broke, throwing her to the ground. The horse started to run away, but was caught by a mounted policeman. Mrs. Watson was taken to the hospital in an ambulance.

Two persons—a man and a woman—were taken to St. Luke's Hospital during the afternoon. They were unknown. They had fainted in Riverside Park. They quickly recovered.

SPECTATOR BADLY HURT.

Edward Stanchfried of 518 West Twentieth Street was sitting on a fence waiting for the parade at the foot of West Fifteenth Street when he fell to the ground. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said that he had sustained a severe scalp wound, and that it was possible that his spine was fractured.

Thomas Kelly, thirty-five years old, of 148 Hudson Avenue, Albany, fell from the pier at the foot of West Twentieth Street. He was taken from the water insensible, but was revived at the New York Hospital. A woman, who refused to give her name, also fell from the same pier, and was taken to the New York Hospital. Her condition was not serious.

Another accident from the West Twentieth Street pier was the falling of James Haley, thirty-seven years old, of Cohoes, N. Y., into the water. He was picked up out of the river in an unconscious condition, and when taken to the hospital was found to have sustained a bad scalp wound. He was pushed into the water by the crowd, which pressed to the front when the Olympia came into view.

Michael Needham, aged thirty-five, was picked out of the North River at the foot of Twenty-first Street, and was taken to the hospital, where he was soon revived.

A pathetic case was that of Mrs. Fanny Pollock, a Russian, thirty-five years old. She lives at 79 Stanton Street, and tried to earn a little money by selling Dewey badges. She stood near the pier at the foot of West Twentieth Street all the morning, but few bought her badges. A policeman, just as the parade was passing, saw her fall to the ground. She was taken to the New York Hospital, and though she speaks little English it was found that she had had nothing to eat for two days. The doctors think she has a good chance to recover.

William Lee, aged six years, of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, received a bad shock yesterday afternoon as the result of a fall from the roof of a small shanty at the foot of West Thirty-sixth Street, from which he had been viewing the parade. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

During the rush or sightseers at the Battery last night, as it commenced to rain, Thomas Toolan, thirty-seven years old, of 1,000 West Thirty-third Street, fell backward and was injured. He was picked up insensible and was sent to Gouverneur Hospital in an ambulance. His skull is said to be fractured, and he may die.

SPECTATORS FALL INTO THE WATER

Railroad Colleagues at Forty-second Street Pier Cause Eleven Persons Get Wet.

Excitement was caused yesterday noon at the New York terminus of the Weehawken ferry by the sudden precipitation into the water of eleven persons through the collapse of an improvised viewing stand in front of a house at 669 West Forty-second Street. All the occupants of the stand received a thorough wetting; but only one, Mrs. Sidonia Klug, a widow, living at 338 West Forty-second Street, was injured. In the fall Mrs. Klug's left leg was broken at the ankle.

Just where the accident occurred is a matter [illegible] a few days ago [illegible] Pier A, at the foot of West Forty-second Street, was leased to the Erie Railroad Company. The Erie Railroad Company has not yet taken possession of the pier, but the Erie Railroad Company's employees have been using it as a coaling station for their ferryboats. Yesterday morning a number of the employees of the Erie Railroad Company, who had been working on the pier, decided to watch the parade from the pier. They had been there but a few minutes when the crowd began to push forward. The pier is a low, wooden structure, projecting over the water from the approach to the ferry, and supported by wooden piers. Mrs. Isabelle Harris, the owner of the house, charged fifty cents admission fee, and about a dozen persons were on the veranda, where she had built her stand. The brace of the veranda gave way and the occupants dropped into the water.

A high board fence separated the veranda from the street, which was filled with persons hurrying to board the ferryboat. Some one on the fence gave the alarm, and immediately great confusion arose. The crowd knew that an accident had happened just the other side of the fence, but it was without knowledge of its extent. The people on the fence, powerless to do aught else, gave advice to the men and women struggling in the water.

In the meantime somebody pushed over in a small boat from the next pier, and Policeman William J. McGowan of the Twenty-second Precinct who had been stationed on the property in the rear of the house, plunged into the water and began the work of rescue. He was assisted by William Roser of Paterson, one of the victims, and Herbert Kelley of 723 Eighth Avenue, a bystander.

The river bottom beneath the house sloped in such a way that, with the existing state of the tide, all but the outermost ones could wade into shore as soon as they were extricated from the débris of the veranda.

Mrs. Harris was in deep water, and would have drowned without the aid of Mr. Roser, who held her head up until the small boat came.

All but Mrs. Klug were able to take care of themselves. Dr. Crawford of the Roosevelt Hospital found the woman's limb fractured. She was taken to the hospital.

GREAT CROWD CARRIED SAFELY

Despite Enormous Traffic No Accident Occurred Either on Cars or Ferryboats.

All roads led to the North River yesterday, and it would have been fortunate if all transportation lines could have had the same terminus just for a few hours. As it was, the west side lines of the Manhattan and Metropolitan systems, and the crosstown lines of the latter, were put to a test such as they have not received since the naval parade of 1898. In spite of the vast number of people carried no unexpected difficulties arose, and schedules were followed almost without interruption. The Superintendent of Transportation at the South Ferry terminus of the elevated roads said that throughout the day only three trains had arrived there late, and that otherwise the system had worked without a hitch. Superintendent Smith of the Manhattan lines said that he estimated the number of people carried at 1,500,000. All of the road's rolling stock, he said, had been in use, and double the number of cars could have been used.

The elevated roads were the first to feel the pressure from the crowds coming to view the parade from vantage points in the lower part of the city, and until nearly noon there was more room in the up-town trains than in those running down town. Then the tide turned, and for two hours train after train, as close to one another as they could run with safety, moved up town packed to the gates.

Standing room on the Twenty-third Street cross-town line was at a premium early. Cabs and automobiles fairly swarmed around Madison Square, and the cabmen found little difficulty in getting passengers for trips to the river. Strangely enough, Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets seemed to offer few inducements to the sightseers, and the cars on those streets were not uncomfortably jammed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE THE MECCA.

Riverside Drive was evidently the spot to the majority's liking, and the Sixth and Amsterdam Avenue route was the chosen way to get there. Car after car of this line went by the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue a solid mass of humanity from the motorman to the rear dashboard, and with half a dozen men perched upon the fender, curled up against the back of the car, and holding on for dear life. A glance at the registers in these cars never showed a number less than eighty. Front-platform restrictions were thrown to the winds, and one motorman had his hands full to manage the brake and controller in the midst of a group of nine struggling women.

Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue was undoubtedly the most congested point on the surface lines, but with much yelling and waving of flags the cars were kept moving and at a fair rate of speed under the circumstances. The women who didn't know just where they wanted to go, and stood in the middle of the track to talk it over, caused a number of hairbreadth escapes, but a policeman or inspector always managed to interrupt the discussion in time.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line had its share of trouble. The underground trolley has just been put in operation on that route, but comparatively few cars have been remodeled for the new system of power, and these, with numerous dilapidated old horse cars sandwiched in between made a poor job of doing what was demanded of them.

As soon as the warships had passed in review the immense crowd that had gathered near Grant's Tomb began to swarm over the hill and down into One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The Metropolitan cars that came from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway moved away in quick succession, each one looking like an enlarged football scrimmage on wheels.

With all that the surface cars had taken it seemed that the crowd had not been diminished when it reached the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street elevated station, but there arrangements were so perfect that it took less than five minutes to get from the foot of the stairs into a downtown train. Tickets were sold from several temporary booths, and the trains followed each other as rapidly as the people could fill them. Four extra men had been put on at all the upper west side stations. Besides these, five policemen were detailed at the larger stations, and at the others two or three. So far as could be learned the day on the elevated roads passed without a single mishap.

AT THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Elaborate arrangements were made by the officials of the various railroad lines converging at the Grand Central Station for transporting yesterday morning a record-breaking crowd, but the traffic did not equal expectations. The visitors with which New York is now inundated had been arriving for the past week, and their coming was not like a mountainous tidal wave.

The New Haven Railroad officials had provided several special trains for the occasion, but only one or two were used. The 8,000 or 9,000 passengers who came in during the morning over this line were handled without the least inconvenience.

The New York Central likewise was prepared to run special trains, but only one—from Peekskill—was operated, and its passengers could as well have been accommodated on the regular trains.

The excursionists were slow in leaving the station, a fact which made the traffic appear to be much larger than it really was. At one time there was such a congestion in the station that the attendants were obliged to resort to football formations in order to clear the room.

At the close of the marine parade, contrary again to expectation, there was no unusual rush for outgoing trains.

BRIDGE AND FERRIES THRONGED.

Across the Brooklyn Bridge and by way of every East River Ferry from Hell Gate to the Battery Long Islanders poured into Manhattan yesterday. The influx began soon after dawn, and was at its height by 9 o'clock. From 8 o'clock until noon the flood was continuous. From that time there was a gradual diminution until 3 o'clock, when the reverse tide set in.

The heaviest travel was over the Brooklyn Bridge and by way of the South and Hamilton Ferries. The Fulton and Wall Street Ferries also landed thousands of people, and immense numbers were poured in over the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. At Catharine, Roosevelt, and Houston Streets traffic was heavier than usual. The Grand Street Ferry landed more people than the street cars could carry across town.

On the Brooklyn Bridge the rush began soon after 8 o'clock. The citizens of Brooklyn poured over the great structure by the tens of thousands. They came by trolleys and bridge cars, or afoot on the promenade. There were no delays and no accidents. This was undoubtedly due to the elaborate police arrangements, whereby the crowd on the bridge was kept constantly in motion. Capt. Eason of Brooklyn had in charge 673 men, stationed on the bridge and at the terminals. About 450 of these were detailed especially for the day. The men were stationed on both roadways and on the promenade at intervals of about fifty feet, with orders to keep pedestrians moving, and all cars on the roadways constantly running. Seemingly inevitable congestion was thereby averted. The bridge trains were run on a schedule of sixteen to the hour, this greater frequency being of great aid in preventing congestion at the Brooklyn side of the bridge.

It is estimated that 250,000 persons passed over the bridge. At the Hamilton and South Ferries the largest crowds were handled. It was generally estimated that each ferry landed 100,000 persons in the city during the

[illegible] Ferry was taxed to its capacity. The Fulton Ferry had [illegible] boat to meet the unusual traffic. The Thirty-fourth Street Ferry brought over from the Long Island Railway Station at Long Island City, immense numbers from various points on Long Island. The influx by way of the ferries began soon after the warships had passed the Battery. The general rush out of town, however, did not get under way until 4 o'clock.

TRAFFIC FROM NEW JERSEY.

The traffic on ferries leading from New Jersey was remarkably heavy all through the day. People came over in great numbers. In addition to the crowds coming in, there were great crowds crossing to the other side to occupy stands or other places of vantage there. The jammed condition of the waiting rooms and incoming boats made it difficult to expedite matters, and frequent delays were caused. But the companies did not have to cut out any trips because of the passage of the parade. The ferry boats found their way through somehow every time. Passengers who thought they could get a view of the parade from the ferryboats by crossing at the right time were many, and did something to swell the crowds.

Thousands on thousands of people went over to Weehawken to view the parade from the heights there.

The Weehawken Ferry at Forty-second Street began to be crowded three hours before the parade, and by noon the waiting vehicles extended back for half a block, while around the ferry entrance an excited and bustling crowd struggled and fought for admission. The West Shore agent said that it was the biggest crowd he had ever handled. Up to 1 o'clock over 20,000 tickets had been sold on the New York side.

The Christopher Street and Barclay Street ferries to Hoboken carried a great many people to and fro, as many came in from suburban towns. The Pennsylvania ferries carried 185,000 persons, it is estimated. The Erie Ferry at Chambers Street also did a rushing business.

BUSINESS WAS SUSPENDED.

Business was generally suspended. This was specially true of the wholesale houses, and only in isolated cases were any of the large retail stores open. But if the wholesale and retail stores were closed, the cafés, restaurants, and hotels had more than they could attend to, and in many cases those who started out with the idea of getting a meal which only an epicure could appreciate were content with Boston beans or a sandwich in a cheap restaurant. The storekeepers aided in every way in their power to show that Americans are full of patriotism.

Stores on the east side were generally open during the forenoon, but the people had all moved westward, and the tradespeople found little to do behind their counters.

STRICKEN WHILE RAISING A FLAG.

Fatal Ending to a Newark Hotel Keeper's Dewey Celebration.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—George W. Abercrombie, forty-six years old, proprietor of the Boulevard Hotel in this city, while raising a flag on the roof of the hotel this morning in honor of Admiral Dewey, was stricken with apoplexy. He fell to the roof and died shortly afterward.

Abercrombie had been making great preparations for the celebration during the week, and it is believed that these exertions brought on the stroke. He was well known in Newark.

Excitement Caused Death.

A man supposed to be A. Walsh dropped dead yesterday about noon in the waiting room of the West Shore Railroad at West Hoboken. He had just arrived to see the Dewey celebration and was walking across the floor talking to a chance acquaintance when he suddenly fell to the floor. He died almost immediately. A physician said heart disease was the cause of his death, which was hastened by excitement.

DEWEY DAY HONORED IN CUBA.

Americans Celebrate in Santiago, Though the Natives Hold Aloof, Being Piqued at the Admiral.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 29.—The Americans in Santiago de Cuba celebrated "Dewey Day" this afternoon. The Government buildings and the residences of Americans were gayly decorated.

There was a miniature naval parade of yachts and tugs, together with a general blowing of whistles and a discharge of cannon crackers. This evening an elaborate display of fireworks was carried out on lighters in the harbor. The arrival of numerous Americans since the raising of the quarantine made the celebration possible.

As the United States troops have not yet returned to the city, it was necessary to engage Cuban bands to furnish the music.

The Cubans did not, however, join in the celebration. They are inclined to resent Dewey's reported statement that the Filipinos are more capable of self-government than the Cubans.

FOUGHT OVER DEWEY'S POWERS

Indian and German Differed and a Fire Alarm Was Sounded.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—An Indian, Henry Little Bear; Henry Welch, an Irishman, and Oliver Schwarzmeister, a German, became acquainted Thursday last, and all three will have to appear in a police court Wednesday as the result.

The row began over a discussion about how long it would take Dewey to blow up the entire German fleet. Little Bear held it would require about an hour for the operation, while Welch declared that ten minutes would be ample time. Schwarzmeister thought Dewey couldn't do it in less than thirty years. The Indian and the Irishman began fighting, and the contest was so intense that the German turned in a fire alarm. The police arrested all three.

PRESIDENT'S COUSIN KILLED.

W. C. Lynn Was Thawing Giant Powder Beside a Stove.

DEADWOOD, S. Dak., Sept. 29.—W. C. Lynn, first cousin of President McKinley, was almost instantly killed to-day in his cabin in the Galena Mining District, nine miles southwest of here, by an explosion of giant powder, which he had placed beside the stove to thaw out.

Lynn came to the Black Hills in 1876, and was a messenger for a long time on the Northwestern stage coach between Pierre and the Black Hills. He was known as the tallest man in the hills, being 6 feet 4 inches in height. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

METHODISTS' RADICAL MOVE.

Wisconsin Conference Will Elect Bishops for Four to Eight Years.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 29.—The Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church took radical action to-day in the adoption of a series of resolutions declaring in favor of electing Bishops for a term of four to eight years, and assigning them to the same field of labor for a term of four years.

A plan was adopted providing for the election of Presiding Elders by the annual conference, removing the time limit of the pastorate, reducing the number of Church papers, and providing that the Stewards and Trustees be elected by the members of the church.

DR. WHITEMAN'S FEAT.

Reported that He Has Raised a Fertile Hybrid Pigeon.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Dr. C. O. Whiteman, head professor of the Department of Biology at the University of Chicago, returned to-day from Wood's Holl, Mass., where he succeeded in raising a fertile hybrid pigeon. This means the making of an entirely new species of pigeons, and is a scientific achievement which scientists have declared was impossible.

Early in the Summer Dr. Whiteman cooped 300 pigeons in wooden cages and shipped them to Massachusetts. He has pigeons from everywhere, wild pigeons and tame ones, and makes a constant study of their heredity, life, and habits.

The mother of the bird was a Japanese turtle dove and the father a common rough pigeon. This discovery opens the way to the forming of a new species by crossing these two species, which are of entirely different families.

WITH DEWEY ON HIS SHIP

Admiral Stood on the Olympia's Bridge Throughout the Parade.

FLEW FARRAGUT'S OLD FLAG

Vexatious Delay in Breaking Out Flags Caused Dewey to Reprimand One of His Officers.

The best place from which to view the great marine panorama yesterday was from the deck of the Olympia. A brother and the widow of Capt. Gridley, who fought the Olympia in Manila Bay, and Col. Franklin Bartlett, an intimate personal friend of Dewey, were guests of the Admiral on his flagship, as were several naval officers, one of whom was the engineer when the Olympia led the way past Corregidor Island.

Immediately after Admiral Dewey returned from the Sandy Hook, the wigwagger on the bridge signaled the fleet to prepare to get under way. The gangways were hauled up and the booms rigged in. An old Quartermaster hurried a small, dark roll of bunting to the main hand over fist. It hung there while the bugle sounded the call to quarters, and the marines were mustered aft.

Then just as the signal to weigh was given, a pull on the halyards opened the roll and spread the four-starred flag which Farragut flew as he ran the forts in New Orleans. It was the flag which was presented to Admiral Dewey on Thursday. As it broke, sailors at their stations and the marines on the quarter deck greeted it with a "Hip-hip-hoorah!" The flag floated proudly all through the parade, and when it is struck on Monday, it will probably be forever, as it is unlikely that Admiral Dewey will ever command another fleet.

Admiral Dewey went up on the afterbridge as soon as the start was made and remained there throughout the parade, a heroic figure outlined against the skies for the thousands afloat and ashore. With him on the bridge most of the time was Col. Bartlett, to whom he talked pleasantly when he was not acknowledging the salvos of salutes, or personally directing the movements of his immediate fleet, for the Admiral gave close attention throughout the journey to everything which transpired aboard the vessel.

By his direction the Ensign was courteously to vessels which saluted, and several times he ordered the crew to stand by to cheer in answer to some extraordinary demonstration.

The thousands who thronged the wharves and piers, who leaned from the windows and balconies, and looked down from the dizzy heights of skyscrapers, must have impressed the Admiral greatly, but his modesty would not permit him to view it all as a personal ovation. "Astonishing! Astonishing!" he repeated several times to Col. Bartlett, but he said nothing of himself.

Off Grant's Tomb the pleasure craft crowded so fiercely about the Olympia that she was manœuvred with great difficulty. The excursion boats, loaded to the guards with people, were almost criminally reckless as they passed along. Many of them listed so far that one wheel was buried deep, while the other scarcely tickled the water.

The Admiral was sometimes annoyed by the crowding of these craft, but he retained his equanimity through it all, bowing and removing his cap to the exulting and cheering crowds. It was not until all the warships had passed in review before the Olympia that the one incident of the day occurred which showed that with all his geniality the hero of Manila could also be a very stern sailor.

In less than a minute after the Chicago had passed the Olympia, by the Admiral's command a stream of signal flags ordered the vessels of the fleet to dress ship, and the crews of the men-of-war ran up rainbows of signal flags from stem to stern over their topmasts. The order was beautifully executed, except aboard the flagship, where the fouling of the line in the top of one of the stacks caused a vexatious delay.

Admiral Dewey instantly roared out a command for some one to ease the line. It fouled again, and a nimble sailor was sent aloft to clear it. It was perhaps two minutes before the flags were in their proper place. The Admiral was plainly displeased.

He sent for the officer under whose direction the order was executed and called him upon the bridge. "I am ashamed of this," he said in the tone of a sailor giving a command in a roaring gale, "and I am ashamed of you!"

Several times when the excursion boats cheered as they passed close to the Olympia the Admiral called upon the crew to stand by and cheer. Each time the sailors leaped upon the steel bulwarks, and, with swinging caps, responded to the Admiral's command with throat-splitting roars.

When the crowds of vessels about the flagship became so dense that the progress of the rest of the parade was impeded, the Admiral ordered the police patrol boats to clear the way of the ships that had left the line and had spread themselves about the Olympia like a flock of wild fowl. He did not leave the bridge until the approaching darkness turned the ships in the demoralized tail end of the procession back to their piers.

CHARLES DEWEY DELIGHTED.

Naval Pageant the Finest Thing the Admiral's Brother Ever Saw.

"Magnificent! The finest thing I ever saw in this country or in Europe. This century will never see the like of it." That was the comment on yesterday's events by Charles Dewey, brother of the hero of Manila, at the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

"Yes, I am tired," he continued, "and Mrs. Dewey and myself decided we would have a little rest to-night. We have been going at a right smart pace the past few days. It's all well enough for the young folks. They are on the Sandy Hook yet, and will see all there is to be seen. But Mrs. Dewey and I have had a very good view of the fireworks from the roof garden of the hotel to-night.

"We landed at Pier A and were driven up Broadway to Fifth Avenue, and had an excellent view of the handsome decorations. The arch at Madison Square is a remarkably handsome piece of work. I have been deeply moved by New York's many manifestations of good will. This city does things up to the handle and no mistake.

"What is our programme for to-morrow? Well, we will witness the parade from a balcony of the hotel. Of course we will enjoy it, and I sincerely hope we will have fine weather. We will also take in the smoker to be given the crew of the Olympia. Can't miss that, you know.

"My brother, the Admiral, will reach here in the evening, and will occupy Mr. Boldt's private apartments on the second floor in the Waldorf annex. Mrs. Boldt came to town specially to arrange them. We greatly appreciate Mr. Boldt's efforts to make us comfortable.

"On Sunday we will secure needed rest, and on Monday, at 12:30 o'clock, I shall accompany my brother and Gen. Miles to Washington. The other members of our party will return to their respective homes. I can't tell you how grateful we all are to New York people. They have done so much, and it has been done with such sincerity that we could not fail to appreciate it.

"New York is a great place. I must have seen 2,000 000 or 3,000,000 persons to-day."

BISHOP SESSUMS RECOVERING.

Louisiana Prelate Has Just Undergone a Severe Surgical Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—A Louisville, Ky., special says that Right Rev. David Sessums, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Louisiana, who has just undergone a severe but successful operation, is rapidly recovering.

The operation, which was rendered necessary by an obscure intestinal trouble, extended through several hours, and Bishop Sessums emerged from it very weak, and was in a critical condition for a while. He will not be able to return to New Orleans for a month or six weeks.

Prayers for the Bishop's early recovery were offered at Trinity Church, this city, last Sunday, and there have been daily prayers for his welfare at Trinity Chapel. Bishop Sessums's personal popularity, as well as his eminence in church circles, makes his condition a matter of public concern.

To-morrow's Times.

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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Tuesday will be a busy day with those who have not yet entertained the soldiers which leaves one with a sort of unsatisfied feeling. There was really nothing to do except to see the naval parade, and as this did not start until 1 o'clock and was virtually over by 4, those who were not fortunate enough to be on one of the numerous yachts, revenue cutters, or transports, on which guests were allowed, or to have offices or houses or friends who had offices or houses near and overlooking the Hudson River, had perforce to content themselves with either a place on a crowded excursion steamboat, from which they saw little, or to view the scene from a jammed pier end, or Riverside Drive, every inch of which was occupied.

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The scene in the lower bay when the parade moved was exceedingly effective, and was made more artistic as a spectacle by the dark clouds which rolled up from the west, through which the sun shone with uncertain glory and from which every now and then a shower of raindrops fell. The effect was Turneresque and one never to be forgotten.

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Some very elaborate and handsome luncheons were given on the better known steam yachts which took part in the parade. Mr. Pierpont Morgan entertained a large party on the Corsair, and Mr. Harry Walters, with Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, had a party on the Narada, among whose members were Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Miss Elsie French, and Miss Josephine Thompson. All these came from Newport on the Narada on Thursday night, and will return there with their hosts on Sunday. There were also large parties on the steam yachts, notably on Mr. Flagler's Alicia, Mr. George Gould's Atalanta, Mr. Duncan's Kanawha, Mr. W. L. Stow's Lorna, Mrs. Carnegie's Dungeness, Mr. Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, Mr. Frederic Benedict's Vergarna, Col. J. J. Astor's Nourmahal, Mr. John R. Drexel's Sultana, Mr. Joseph Stickney's Susquehanna, Mr. Eugene Higgins's Varuna, Mr. Howard Gould's Niagara, Mr. Harry Alexandre's Vision, Mr. E. C. Benedict's Oneida, and Mr. Harrison B. Moore's Marietta. All these yachts, together with many others, made up a beautiful fleet as they swept up the bay and river. After the parade was over some of the yachts landed their guests at near-by docks, but on others hosts and guests remained to enjoy elaborate dinners.

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Last evening was, of course, devoted to parties made up to see the illuminations, and again many yachts took out different parties from those of the afternoon to witness the display from the rivers. Mr. Henry Seligman, who had chartered a special boat for the day, took out over 100 friends, who witnessed the parade and the illumination, and who enjoyed luncheon and dinner on board. The afternoon tea hour was quite lively at the Waldorf, Sherry's, and Delmonico's, for many members of the yachting parties stopped at these fashionable meeting places on their way home from the parade to enjoy the soothing beverage and a chat.

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To-day will, of course, be an absolute holiday, and, with fine weather, Riverside Drive, Seventy-second Street, Fifty-ninth Street, and the avenue from Central Park to Washington Square will present a sight that has never before been witnessed there. All day yesterday and again last evening the sidewalks of the avenue were covered with a slowly moving mass of humanity, and progress up and down was only possible at any pace by the use of the street proper. The day promises to be a red-letter one and the city is alive with eager expectation of its sights and scenes. There is much curiosity felt and expressed in the clubs and in the hotels as to the reception the Seventh Regiment will meet in this afternoon's parade. It is barely four months since the regiment, when it marched on Decoration Day, was hissed and hooted, and it remains to be seen whether the general rejoicing which marks to-day's celebration and the lapse of a little more time will have served to alter the attitude of the public toward what was called until last year New York's crack regiment. It is understood that the regiment will receive a rousing reception from the club stands, for there is a general feeling among New York clubmen that the members of the regiment have been unjustly abused, and that, in any case, whether they were right or wrong, it is time that the incident was closed and the feelings it engendered forgotten.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne, contrary to published reports, have not definitely closed the purchase of a house in East Thirtieth Street, which they had thought of buying. If the purchase should be made, Mr. and Mrs. La Montagne will leave Cedarhurst early in November, and will pass the Winter in town.

***

The marriage of Mr. Henry Stuyvesant and Miss Kate Sproulls at Astoria, L. I., yesterday, followed so soon after the announcement of their engagement last week as to cause much surprise to their friends. Mr. Stuyvesant, who is a widower, is the son of the late Nicholas Stuyvesant, and Miss Sproulls is a sister of Mrs. Edward H. Bonner of New Brighton, S. I. The ceremony, which was a private one and only witnessed by the relatives and intimate friends of the couple, was performed by the Rev. Charles M. Belden.

***

This morning there will be no run of the hounds at Meadow Brook on account of the Dewey parade. The meet will take place next Tuesday and it will be a tri-weekly affair during the season. The various golf tournaments have been suspended, and the suburban amusements will be very few. The polo matches will be renewed at Staten Island, and from there the Lakewood team will go to St. Louis, which is to have a polo tournament. The annual game at Prospect Park, which was arranged to have taken place on Tuesday, is abandoned this year. There will be two matches more at Bernardsville, one to-morrow and one on Wednesday.

***

Lord and Lady Charles Beresford are due to-day on the Cunard ship. This will be the first visit of Lady Beresford to this country. Lord Charles was over here last Spring. Lord and Lady Beresford will be entertained by Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. Abram Hewitt, and Mr. and Mrs Jack Beresford at New Rochelle.

***

The Good Times, which will be put on as an excursion and public coach this week to run from the Waldorf, will not be the only one in the field. There is promise again of a coach to be run during the Autumn from Tuxedo to the Union Club. It will be tooled by Mr. T. Suffern Tailer. The arrangement, however, is yet unsettled.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 29.—Mrs. William Grosvenor gave a dinner at her cottage this evening. It was one of the closing social events of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield ended their Newport season to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., and Mrs. Joseph Harriman have gone to New York to witness the Dewey celebration.

Miss Maude Wetmore left to-day to visit Mrs. John Jacob Astor in New York and at Rhinebeck.

Miss Edith Wetmore is the guest of Mrs. Frederick H. Allen at Pelham Manor.

Harry Payne Whitney joined Mrs. Whitney at The Breakers to-night, after a trip to New York on business.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore are arranging to go to New York on Tuesday, to remain about three weeks.

A GIRL DISABLES A BURGLAR.

Fatally Injures Him by a Blow with a Silver-Backed Hair Brush.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 29.—Miss Goldie Cochran, aged fourteen years, struck a burglar in her room this morning with a silver-backed hair brush, and the unknown man will die as the result. The robber was detected by the girl carrying a valuable clock from the residence, when she commanded him to drop the timepiece. This he did, and, closing the door, turned upon her, when she threw the brush, striking him in the temple.

He fell to the floor, and has remained unconscious since. Physicians say that he cannot live.

Platt's Chlorides, the Best Disinfectant, chemically destroys disease-breeding matter.—Adv.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The North American Review

Edited by GEORGE B. M. HARVEY

OCTOBER—Out To-day

The Peace Conference and the Moral Aspect of War — Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., U. S. Delegate to the Hague Conference
In the Clutch of the Harpy Powers — R. M. Johnston
The Picture Gallery of the Hermitage—I. — Claude Phillips
A Transvaal View of the South African Question — Dr. F. V. Engelenburg, Editor of the Pretoria "Volksstem"
The Present Literary Situation in France — Henry James
The Alaskan Boundary — Prof. J. B. Moore, Formerly Assistant Secretary of State
Some Social Tendencies in America — The Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York
A Trained Colonial Civil Service — E. G. Bourne, Professor of History in Yale University
The French Press and the Dreyfus Case — M. de Blowitz, Paris Correspondent of the "London Times"

THE ANGLO-SAXON RIVALS:
Five Years of American Progress — M. G. Mulhall, F. S. S.
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Everybody Should Buy This Book.
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BOERS MAY PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW TO-DAY

Gen. Joubert, Commandant-General, Has Gone to the Front.

BRITISH CABINET COUNCIL

New Demands Formulated, but Action Is Deferred.

A Rumor of Unexpected Complications —Parliament Is to be Called in Three Weeks—The Transvaal's Reply Yields Nothing.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The correspondent of The Morning Post at Johannesburg sends the following: "A Government official who has just returned from Pretoria, where he saw President Krüger, assures me that martial law will be proclaimed to-morrow (Saturday) or Monday next."

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Charlestown, Natal:

"Commandant General Joubert and his staff have arrived at Wakkerstroom Nek, where 300 Boers are already assembled with artillery.

"A force of burghers was detained to-day about two miles from the Natal border."

It is reported that the Indian contingent has sealed orders to land at Delagoa Bay.

Rumors are current this morning in Johannesburg that the Boers will take the initiative Monday on the border east and west of Charlestown.

It is said that Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, who is a Major in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been ordered to South Africa on special service. He served in the Ashantee and Nile campaigns.

DUNDEE, Natal, Sept. 29.—It is asserted here that the Boers have mobilized at Utrecht and at the new railway bridge on the Transvaal side of Buffalo River. There are a thousand men at each place. The Boers have cut a route through the high bank and are ready to cross to Natal.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 29.—The Transvaal's reply to the last dispatches of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has been sent from Pretoria.

It is to the effect that the republic strictly adheres to the London convention, and asks nothing further.

The question of the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal is not touched upon in the dispatch.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 29.—The Johannesburg Leader says:

"We believe that the Transvaal Government is framing an answer to the charges contained in Mr. Chamberlain's second dispatch. A formal note will then be presented to Great Britain, stating that the Transvaal is willing to await imperial suggestion, but that a further landing of troops would be considered an intrusion, leaving the Transvaal free to take steps to defend its independence."

KRUEGER SAYS WAR MUST COME

"Unless the Other Side Will Do Something to Make Peace Possible," He Adds, in an Interview.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to The Times from Pretoria says: "It is generally expected that a state of war will be proclaimed at any moment.

"President Krüger granted me an interview to-day and declared he had done all possible for the sake of peace. He had accepted Mr. Chamberlain's own offer of a common inquiry, but Mr. Chamberlain deliberately broke the thread of the negotiations, troops were massed on all sides, and war was forced upon him.

"It was impossible to accede to the dispatch of the 12th. Such a course would have given the land and people into the hands of strangers. As it was, his seven years' proposal would, according to the Field Cornets' books, enfranchise 50,000 persons, which was more than the whole number of the old burghers, yet not one has come forward to take it.

"The Outlanders never really wanted the franchise. From the first they refused to go on the commandoes, and registered themselves as aliens. Afterward, Lord Loch secured exemption for them on the same terms as the Portuguese. He wished to indignantly deny Mr. Chamberlain's charge that he had broken his promise made during the discussion preceding the Pretoria convention of 1881, that he would treat new immigrants equally with the old burghers. He had always been ready to treat them so, and they had always refused.

"In conclusion, I asked if there was still a possibility of peace.

"'No,' he replied, (after a pause,) 'unless the other side will do something to make peace possible.'"

The correspondent adds that perhaps it is worth pointing out that the commando in question did not arise until 1894, after the franchise had been restricted by the law of 1891, "which makes it difficult to see why the former should account for the latter."

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A London friend of President Krüger has cabled advising him to accept the British proposals, as there is no desire on the part of England to take away Boer independence, and a failure to comply will mean war. To this President Krüger replied:

"It is impossible to act on the lines desired without losing independence."

PRESIDENT STEYN'S SUGGESTION.

A Solution of the Present Difficulty Through a Joint Commission.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at Bloemfontein says:

"I am desired by President Steyn and the leading members of the Orange Free State Executive to express to the British people their extreme regret at the present position which, they say, may be attributed to a misunderstanding of words and phrases.

"They appeal to England not to kindle strife and hostility between two naturally allied races, feeling certain that a solution might be reached through a joint commission, which the Transvaal is willing to accept, and they suggest that an impartial Englishman should be appointed to represent the real and final wishes of the Imperial Government."

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

Another Message to be Sent to the Transvaal with Great Britain's Terms—The New Demands.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The meeting of the British Cabinet, on whose deliberations practically hangs war or peace in South Africa, began at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Crowds began to gather in the vicinity of the Foreign Office as early as 11 o'clock. The Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, was the first to arrive. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, came down from Scotland, and Lord Salisbury came from Hatfield. They reached Downing Street soon after noon.

Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, drove to the Colonial Office at 12:15 P. M. As he passed through the crowd assembled in Whitehall he was greeted with cheers, which were renewed when he alighted.

A large force of police was stationed about Downing Street, but perfect order was maintained.

The Cabinet adjourned at 3:15 P. M. The Ministers were heartily cheered by the waiting crowds.

It is said from Boer sources that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals submitted to the Cabinet include an indemnity for the cost of sending out troops, the disarmament of the Transvaal forts, the suppression of Dr. Leyd's Legation, judicative and legislative independence for the Judges, the equality of the English and Dutch languages, and full and complete admission of the supremacy of British interests throughout South Africa.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it understands that Mr. Chamberlain formulated a dispatch to the Cabinet Council to-day containing the following demands on the Transvaal:

1. Five years' franchise qualification without hampering conditions.

2. Municipal self-government at Johannesburg on a freely elected basis.

3. The separation of the judicature from the Executive and its independence of the Volksraad.

4. The abolition of the dynamite monopoly.

5. The removal of the fort dominating Johannesburg, though the defenses at Pretoria may remain.

6. The teaching of the English language in the schools.

It was said this evening that the batch of South African cablegrams received at the Colonial Office this morning did not contain President Krüger's reply, as supposed, but referred to other matters. The Cabinet, therefore, was unable to discuss the reply.

Significance is attached to the fact that A. J. Balfour was in conference with Lord Rothschild at Downing Street at 11 o'clock.

An official of the Foreign Office this evening said that the Cabinet, in the absence of the Transvaal's reply, had agreed to draft a dispatch formulating its own proposals, which will be communicated to the Transvaal Government in a few days. Parliament will be called soon to consider the situation. The Government declines to furnish exact information at present regarding the military movements.

Owing to the reticence of Ministers, there are various stories current this evening. It is asserted, with some show of authority, that the dispatches received necessitate further communication with Sir Alfred Milner and the reassembling of the Cabinet next Tuesday before the new proposals of the British Government can be definitely settled.

Dispatch May Be Forwarded at Once.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Times says editorially: "The Cabinet has unanimously approved a dispatch which will be sent immediately." This is at variance with the statements of all the other papers, which agree that the dispatch will be forwarded a few days hence.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Boer Forces Rushed to the Front on Natal Border—British Colonists Raise Volunteer Corps.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Indications this evening lead to the belief that, in view of the Cabinet message, the Boers will probably commit an overt act which will bring on hostilities before the assembling of Parliament. All the latest dispatches from the Transvaal show the liveliest activity on the part of the burghers. Telegrams from Pretoria announce that artillery is being rapidly loaded at the station for the front and military trains have preference on all lines. The Cape mail is delayed in consequence of the large amount of rolling stock reserved for the forces.

A large body of burghers left yesterday for the Natal border, and another for Middleburg. Detachments of cyclists are being distributed among the different commandos. It is understood that the first contingent of the Pretoria force will leave for the eastern border to-morrow.

Commandant Gen. Joubert yesterday addressed a crowd of burghers at the Pretoria station. His remarks were loudly cheered. The officers of the German Corps left for the front to-day and the Hollander Corps paraded in the principal square of Pretoria and saluted President Krüger.

Dispatches from the Cape continue the story of military activity in the Transvaal, Natal, and Cape Colony. The Boers are concentrating in the country contiguous to Natal, where the first outbreak of hostilities is likely to occur. Large contingents of burghers are converging from various parts on this probable battlefield. The excitement continues at fever heat. The Commandant General has issued a notice ordering the commandos to assemble at a specified spot on the Natal border. The commando from Krügersdorf, whose burghers checkmated the Jameson raiders, embarks on trains for the frontier to-night.

There is great activity at the War Office at Pretoria. The Artillery Reserves have been called out, the arrangements to defend the frontier are now complete, and the work of equipment is proceeding rapidly. The burghers are congregating in the towns, ready to join their commandos, which, however, have strict orders not to approach too near the frontier and to avoid a collision with the British forces. The Boer forces are gathering at their bases of action, a short distance from the border, such as Harrismith, Volksrust, Vryheid, and Bremersdorp.

Telegraphic communication between Cape Town and Pretoria has become strangely delayed during the past two days.

A telegram received to-day says two batteries of field artillery and 500 burghers have started for Volksrust, and that another 500 men go there to-day.

The streets at Pretoria present a scene of great military animation. Armed burghers and artillerymen are riding about, the Field Cornets being engaged in warning the burghers to be in readiness at a moment's notice.

A quantity of ammunition for Maxim guns is reported to have arrived at Harrismith, and the burghers at Bremersdorp received rifles and ammunition yesterday. The men are practising with the Maxim guns.

A number of young Boers who have been studying at Cape Town have started for home.

From Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, it is reported on reliable authority that, at a secret session, the Raad has passed a stringent commando law. Burghers who have left the Orange Free State recently have been ordered to return, or to suffer a fine of £500, five years' imprisonment, and the confiscation of their property.

From the British side come a few further particulars of military movements of a minor character, but all pointing to preparations to safeguard the frontier line, in the event of war, until a sufficient force is assembled to take the offensive.

Officers at Woolwich this evening believe that an army corps will be started for South Africa about Oct. 7, with Gen. Sir Redvers Buller.

There appears to be unusual excitement in the Admiralty Departments. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, was busily engaged there for the greater part of the day.

It is rumored that unexpected complications have arisen and that extensive preparations are to be made to guard against contingencies.

The official statement that no information will be given respecting military movements is interpreted to mean important movements are intended.

The Government is actively chartering transport vessels in every direction. The exigencies of the transport service are likely to necessitate the continued piecemeal embarkation of the troop.

A squadron of British cruisers is gathering at Cape Town.

The British colonists in Rhodesia, who are organising a volunteer corps, have formed a cycle detachment, and have constructed an armored train, with an engine plated with steel rails.

Refugees from the Rand continue to arrive at Newcastle, Natal, where earthworks are being raised.

Light rains are reported in the north of Natal. Farmers within the probable fighting zone are sending their stock south.

In Aliwal, in the North District, a violent appeal from the well-known Boer Field Cornet Vilijoen has been distributed. He calls upon the Afrikanders to help their brethren, and accuses Great Britain of coveting the Transvaal.

A cablegram from Durban, Natal, contains the significant news that the Natal Field Artillery, Light Infantry, and Mounted Rifles have been ordered to proceed to the Ladysmith District forthwith.

The special correspondent of The Morning Post at Dundee, Natal, says: "The Boers are surprised at the rapid advance of the British troops over rocky ground. I have inspected the Biggarsberg Landman's Drift. They are quite dry, and the passage would be easy. I hear similar reports of two other drifts."

"The road to Utrecht is in excellent condition for marching. I imagine that, in the event of an advance into the Transvaal, a heavy column will take that route, because the road from Utrecht to Pretoria also is good."

Considerable satisfaction was expressed in official circles at the cablegram from Wellington, New Zealand, yesterday, announcing that the House of Representatives had resolved, enthusiastically, almost unanimously, to offer the imperial Government a fully equipped contingent of Mounted Rifles for service in South Africa, the colony to pay the cost of transport and all other expenses, which, on a six months' basis, will be about £20,000. Another proposal is being considered to pay the passage of trained volunteers, who are willing to enlist in the imperial forces.

It now appears that the orders received at Gibraltar, with reference to the Grenadier Guards, were misrepresented. The order was to detain them, not to send them to the Cape, and to-day they sailed for Southampton.

DURBAN, Natal, Sept. 29.—The summoning of the volunteers has caused widespread excitement. The men responded readily, and 800 troops, with numerous guns, will entrain to-morrow.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Glencoe, Natal, says: "Large quantities of ammunition, horses, and mules are arriving. The camp is free from cholera and fever cases are regular, especially at the direction of Dalgety's Drift, on the Buffalo River, where the Boers are reported to be assembled in great enthusiastic preparation.

"The second movement of troops from Ladysmith to Dundee was carefully concealed and expeditiously carried out. The townspeople only knew of the manoeuvre by the presence of the troops.

"It is stated that the burghers have requested permission to either return to their farms or raid Natal."

A telegram from Volksrust says it is reported that the Boers intend to take up a position at Schinon's Hoogte, falling back on Laing's Nek if forced to do so.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 29.—There is great excitement here in consequence of orders to the Commandoes to take the field. Part of the Johannesburg Corps will assemble to-day. Dispatch riders have gone to the frontier.

PARLIAMENT TO BE CALLED.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Press Association this evening said:

"Parliament, which will be summoned by royal proclamation, is expected to reassemble in about three weeks. The Government desires a clear expression of approval by the Legislature of the policy now being pursued in South Africa as well as the necessary financial legislation."

GEN. JOUBERT'S ORDER.

Told Cornets that British Subjects Were Not to be Commanderied.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The following circular has been transmitted to the department by the United States Consul at Pretoria, and is of interest at this time:

To Commandants, Field Cornets, and Assistant Field Cornets:

Pretoria, Aug. 24, 1899.

Sir: In consequence of certain complaints having come to the notice of the Government that British subjects or Englishmen have been commanderied by certain officers and officials, or notified to hold themselves in readiness with horse, saddle, and bridle, guns and ammunition, and that notice has been given to merchants and dealers by some officials that their shops and places must be closed, and also that British subjects have been forbidden by them to export, or sell for the purpose of exporting, horses, &c., I have hereby the honor to give you strict instructions, and to urgently forbid your doing any act which might compromise us and bring us into collision with any other power.

It must be understood that no single alien, no matter what is his nationality, who does not voluntarily offer, or has not offered his services, may be called upon or commanderied in the event of unexpected or undesirable disturbances of war.

Guard against everything that can do harm or provoke unrest, and take care that you do not act contrary to the terms of this circular, except on further special instructions from the Government. P. J. JOUBERT, Commander General.

RUSSIANS MAY AID THE BOERS.

Many Volunteers Likely to Go to the Transvaal from Europe.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—Discussing the attitude of Germany in regard to the Transvaal crisis, the Russia says:

"It is still an open question as to whether Russian diplomacy, on the basis of The Hague Conference, may not make the experiment of recommending that Great Britain and the Transvaal have recourse to a court of arbitration.

"In view of the hostile feeling against Great Britain, it is very possible that numerous volunteers from Europe will go to the aid of the Boers, as Russian volunteers aided Servia.

"If Great Britain attempts to prevent such a movement, Russia, perhaps, will speak a decisive word."

SYMPATHY OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

Great Britain Accused of Cutting Off Possibility of Peace.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The anti-British tendency of the German press is no way abated by the knowledge that the German Government not only does not share, but seeks, though in vain, to repress it. The Neueste Nachrichten says:

"It would be more correct to speak out frankly regarding the South African crisis, for the question at issue ceased long ago to be confined to the Transvaal. The responsibility of the British Government will, therefore, be all the greater if it should stir up war. By insisting that the Transvaal acknowledge British suzerainty Great Britain cuts off every possible road to a peaceful issue, inasmuch as the return of the Transvaal to the convention of 1881 would be the signal for an internal revolution."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "England knows only might, and particularly where smaller nations are concerned. She does not recoil from outraging the principles of a State whose population ranks among the most civilized peoples and which may be classed as of the same stock as her own."

WAR MEASURES ADOPTED.

Gold from Mines Must Be Deposited—Free Staters Confident of Victory.

PRETORIA, Sept. 29.—The Government has issued a notice of the measures to be observed in the event of war. The mines may continue working, reasonable protection being afforded. The liquor trade is prohibited, and special police will maintain order. The Rand gold produced during the war is to be deposited with the Government, who will permit therefrom sufficient to pay its working expenses. The rest will be returned after the war. Strict passport regulations have also been provided.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times cables that a Free State proclamation has been gazetted, prohibiting the export of live stock, grain, and provisions. Colberg and other places in Cape Colony near the Free State are known to be extremely disaffected. The English are daily threatening, and some of them are going coastward for safety. There is a bona-fide belief among the Dutch that the Boers can beat England. A prominent Free Stater says:

"We are sorry for your soldiers. Our burghers will walk over them like sheep over the veldt."

Another Free Stater said: "You may have an even chance with us if you send 100,000 men, not less."

A Dutch lady of the southwest portion of the colony writes to a friend:

"When Paul Krüger has beaten the English and taken the colony, I wonder will he conquer England too?"

It is the existence of this temper which makes those here knowing the conditions of life in the Transvaal and now, for the first time, in the Free State, believe that the time has passed when a nominal acceptance of the British terms would avail for the English people to live in peace in South Africa.

Australians Volunteer.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Sept. 29.—A conference of the military commandants of all the colonies except New Zealand is sitting here to discuss the equipment and dispatch of an Australian force to South Africa. Volunteers are coming forward largely from all the colonies. About 1,400 Victorians have already volunteered.

African Irishmen to Protest.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—It is announced from Kimberley that a former Mayor has called a meeting of Irishmen to protest against the action of their countrymen at home, who, he says, are under a complete misapprehension in supporting "the cause of tyranny in the Transvaal."

Natives Are Quiet, So Far.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Advices from the interior of South Africa indicate that, thus far, the natives are quiet and there is no sign of trouble. This is reassuring, as it was feared some of the tribes in Zululand and elsewhere were becoming restless.

Fewer Refugees at Durban.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The arrivals at Durban, Natal, from the Rand are diminishing. Tents have been pitched on the beach to accommodate the refugees.

THE RAILROADS OF AFRICA.

Vast Systems Under Construction and Projected Discussed in a United States Treasury Monograph.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Railroads in Africa are discussed at considerable length in the monograph entitled "Commercial Africa in 1899," prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

It shows that the railways now in operation or under actual construction are nearly 10,000 miles in extent, that about two-fifths of the distance from "Cape to Cairo" has already been spanned by railway lines, which with Cape Colony added, 4,500 miles, and with Cairo added, 2,851 miles, of the Cape to Cairo railroad completed, the intermediate distance lacks about 4,000 miles. Mr. Rhodes, whose recent visit to England and Germany in the interest of the proposed through line from the Cape to Cairo is a matter of record, and whose visit to Germany was made necessary by the fact that in order to pass from the southern chain of British territory to the northern chain he must cross German or Belgian territory, is reported as confident that the through line will be completed by the year 1910. It may reasonably be assumed that a continuous railway line from the southern to the northern end of Africa will be in operation in the early years of the twentieth century.

Toward this line, present and prospective, which is to stretch through the eastern part of the continent, lateral lines from each coast are beginning to make their way. A line has already been constructed from Natal on the southeast coast, another from Lourenco Marques in Portuguese territory, and the gold and diamond fields, another from Beira, also in Portuguese territory, but considerably further north, and destined to extend to Salisbury in Rhodesia, where it will form a junction with the Cape to Cairo road; still another is projected from Zanzibar to Lake Victoria Nyanza, to connect, probably, at Tabera with the transcontinental line; another line is under actual construction westward from Pangani just north of Zanzibar, both of these being in German East Africa; another line is being constructed northwestward from Mombasa, in British territory, toward Lake Victoria Nyanza, and is completed more than half the distance, while at the entrance to the Red Sea a road is projected westwardly into Abyssinia and is expected to pass further toward the west and connect with the main line.

At Suakim, fronting on the Red Sea, a road is projected to Berber, the present terminus of the line running southwardly from Cairo. On the west of Africa, lines have begun to penetrate inward, a short line in the French Soudan running from the head of navigation on the Niger, with the ultimate purpose of connecting navigation on these two streams. In the Congo Free State a railway connects the Upper Congo with the Lower Congo around Livingstone Falls; in Portuguese Angola, a road extends eastward from Loanda, the capital, a considerable distance, and others are projected from Benqueala and Mossamedos, with the ultimate purpose of connecting with the Cape to Cairo road and joining with the lines from Portuguese East Africa, which also touch that road, thus making a transcontinental line from east to west, with Portuguese territory at either terminus.

Further south on the western coast, the Germans have projected a road from Walfish Bay to Windhoek, the capital of German Southwest Africa, and this will probably be extended eastwardly until it connects with the great transcontinental line from Cape to Cairo, which is thus to form the great nerve centre of the system, to be supported by these branches connecting it with each coast. Another magnificent railway project, which was some years ago suggested by M. Leroy Bolleau, has been recently revived, being no less than an east and west transcontinental line through the Soudan region, connecting the Senegal and Niger countries on the west with the Nile Valley and Red Sea on the east and penetrating a densely populated and extremely productive region of which less is now known, perhaps, than of any other part of Africa.

At the north, numerous lines skirt the Mediterranean coast, especially in the French territory of Algeria and in Tunis, where the length of railway is, in round numbers, 2,250 miles, while the Egyptian railroads are, including those now under construction, about 1,500 miles in length. Those of Cape Colony and Natal are nearly 3,000 miles, and those of Portuguese East Africa and the South African Republic, another thousand. Taking into consideration all of the roads now constructed or under actual construction, their total length reaches nearly 10,000 miles, while there seems every reason to believe that the great through system connecting the rapidly developing mining regions of South Africa with the north of the continent and with Europe will soon be pushed to a consummation. A large proportion of the railways thus far constructed are owned by the several colonies or States which they traverse, about 2,000 miles of the Cape Colony system belonging to the Government, while nearly all that of Egypt is owned and operated by the State.

HOGARTH EXPECTS TO WIN.

With Capt. Wringe, He Inspects Columbia Critically—Yachts Scraped by Hand.

Capts. "Archie" Hogarth and "Bob" Wringe were among the most interested spectators who viewed the Columbia in dock at the navy yard yesterday. During the afternoon they examined the lines of the representative American yacht critically, accompanied by Capt. Charlie Barr. Capt. Hogarth said afterward that the Columbia was the most slippery-looking boat that he had ever seen, but still believed that the Shamrock was good enough to beat her.

"I know that Herreshoff has turned out the fastest boat that he can in the Columbia," he said, "and she certainly is a beauty. Whether or not she can defeat the Shamrock, I will not say as yet. You must remember that we have the fastest boat that has ever been sent over for the cup, and she has never yet been tested. Personally, I believe she will carry the cup back, although I can understand why you Americans place your money on the Columbia. She is a magnificent boat and it will require our best efforts to defeat her, a feat which we intend to perform."

The day was a particularly busy one for the crews of both the Columbia and the Shamrock. From early morning the men were busy scraping and polishing the underbodies of the two yachts with emery cloth and oil.

The electric burnishers were discarded on the Columbia after several trials, for the men found that they could do the work faster and better by hand than by running the edge of a small emery wheel over the plates. The burnisher did not leave the surface nearly so smooth as when the work was done by hand. The Shamrock's underbody is practically finished so far as polishing is concerned. The fact that the work on the challenger's hull is more advanced than on the Columbia, is due to the division of the crew into two watches, one working all night and the other working only during the day.

When the Shamrock was first exposed to view every one was of the opinion that her lead keel was not covered with metal, similar to the Columbia's, but when the underbody was polished off, it was seen that the lead was protected by sheet copper, over which a coating of red anti-corrosive paint had been spread. Yesterday the copper was polished up well and the bottom sheets received a coat of dark-red paint.

Both boats will be ready for Measurer John Hyslop to put his tape upon them by Monday morning.

The new bobstay for the Columbia arrived from the Herreshoff works Thursday night, and yesterday Rigger Billman and his men went at work putting it in place. The new piece of wire rope is about one and one-quarter inches in diameter, slightly larger than the one which broke last week, and as it received a two-hundred-ton test before it was sent here from Bristol, it should carry the boat through the races.

When the bobstay was secured at each end, the slack was taken up by straining the bowsprit outboard. There is still a chance to work the bowsprit out six or seven inches, and when the wire stay stretches more the slack will be taken up.

A coat of white paint was spread on the port top side of the Columbia during the afternoon and the starboard side will be painted to-day. The freeboard of the Shamrock also received a coat of light green during the afternoon, notwithstanding the theory that a painted body offers more resistance to the water than a polished one.

During the afternoon there were few visitors at the navy yard, but nearly 1,000 people visited Robbin's dock at the Erie Basin to view the lines of the Irish cup hunter. The opinions of the various sightseers showed that although they believed the Columbia to be the better craft and able to keep the cup on this side of the ocean for a year at least, Sir Thomas Lipton's flier was the best yacht from the point of view of a racing sailor that had ever crossed the Atlantic.

Schooner Wide Awake Burned.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 29.—The schooner Wide Awake, Capt. Maddocks, of Rockland, was burned to the water's edge just off the wharf of the West Indian Fibre Company to-day. She was bound from Rockland for New York with a cargo of 1,900 barrels of lime.

TROOPS BACK AT LOS ANGELES

Return from Porac to Await Orders for a General Advance.

PRISONERS EXPECTED TO-DAY

Unless the Defeat at Porac Has Caused Aguinaldo to Change His Mind—Losses in Last Battle.

MANILA, Sept. 29.—Gen. MacArthur's command has returned to Angeles, where Gens. MacArthur, Wheaton, and Wheeler have established their headquarters with 8,000 troops. It is expected they will remain there until a general advance is ordered. There are no troops at Porac.

Nine Americans were wounded yesterday, two, probably, fatally. It is estimated that fifty insurgents were killed or wounded.

The American prisoners are expected here to-morrow, unless yesterday's whipping changed Aguinaldo's mind. The American authorities, however, are arranging the details of the delivery of the prisoners at Angeles.

The Spanish Commissioners who recently spent a month at Tarlac arrived at Angeles to-day. They will proceed to the Filipinos' lines. They say they are confident they will arrange for the liberation of all the Spanish prisoners.

Lieut. Howland of Gen. Wheaton's staff has visited the inner line of Filipino outposts, presumably to notify them that the Spanish Commissioners were coming. He met with a friendly reception.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Gen. Otis today cabled the following report of the capture of Porac:

Lawton's troops at Calumpit and San Fernando, where concentration taking place, ordered to cover country Mexico, Guagua, Bacolor, and Santa Rita. MacArthur ordered to take his troops and clear country west and in vicinity of Porac, which he did yesterday, advancing on Porac at an early hour with Ninth Infantry and Thirty-sixth Volunteers, capturing Porac and driving enemy north. Wheaton at Angeles kept back enemy on his north and moved force westward to interrupt Porac insurgents, but they retreated by mountain roads, results clearing the country preparatory to future operation. Our casualties at Porac five wounded. Wheaton does not report any casualties. Captured one officer and several enlisted men; some twenty of the enemy killed; number wounded unknown.

FOUR AMERICANS WOUNDED.

MANILA, Sept. 30.—It is learned that two reconnoitring parties came into collision with the insurgents near Imus, and four Americans were wounded.

Gens. Otis and Schwan and possibly Gens. Lawton and Bate will proceed to Angeles to-day, where they may confer with Filipino Commissioners, as the result of an exchange of communications between Gen. MacArthur and the insurgents.

SAYS AGUINALDO IS SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Times publishes this morning long extracts from a private letter from Manila, dated Aug. 21, whose writer asserts that Aguinaldo is getting the best of it, that the Americans are making no practical progress, that Aguinaldo has regained his influence over the villages, and has lately obtained a lot of money, with which he is endeavoring to foment disturbances in Manila.

"Aguinaldo," says the writer, "offers double the amount of the rewards for American rifles and arms that Gen. Otis offers for Filipino weapons. The result is that the Americans get none of the latter, while their own are being constantly stolen."

After calling Gen. Otis "good intentioned, but sluggish and extremely parsimonious," the letter attributes the difficulties of the Americans "very largely to this false economy."

Manila is inadequately policed, but the officers know it would be useless to ask for more. The hospitals are inadequately staffed; but Gen. Otis declares, according to the writer, that half the men in the hospitals are not sick, and that to increase the hospitals would only result in an increase of pretended invalids.

Soldiers May Send Packages By Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Cabinet decided to-day to allow soldiers serving in the Philippines to transmit packages to members of their families through the mails the same as other mail matter, and without extra charges. The decision is intended to permit soldiers to send home small trophies of their campaign and small specimens of the arts and manufactures of the country without requiring them to pay exorbitant prices for the privilege.

STARVATION IN CUBA.

People Are Driven by Hunger to Eat Cats, Dogs, and Snakes.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—Owing to the failure of the crops in the Province of Santa Clara many families in the country districts around Trinidad, it is said, are starving. It is added that all the cats and dogs there, and even iguanas and snakes, have been eaten.

CARLOS GARCIA TO GEN. LUDLOW.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—The Lucha publishes to-day what purports to be the text of a cablegram sent to the Military Governor, Gen. Ludlow, by Carlos Garcia, now in Washington. It runs as follows:

"Dear General: I beg to remind you that you are not in Russia."

Commenting upon the dispatch, the Lucha says: "This is really very funny. Moreover, it is a great piece of presumption, considering that Carlos Garcia represents nobody but himself, and held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Cuban army solely because he is the son of Calixto Garcia. The proof of the wisdom of Gen. Ludlow's striking manifesto is seen not only in its results, but in the entire approval accorded the Military Governor's course by every paper in Havana, irrespective of politics."

Gen. Ludlow, who admits having received a message from Carlos Garcia, says he thinks the sender should promptly return to Cuba and get in touch with Cuban affairs.

Two Per Cent. of Panther's Cargo Lost.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Mayor of Philadelphia having asked Secretary Root to investigate the published report that 50 per cent. of the relief cargo of the Panther was lost overboard in the harbor at Puerto Rico while being unloaded, the Secretary cabled the Quartermaster at San Juan for a report on the matter. He has received a reply stating that the loss is not more than 2 per cent.

ORDERS TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—To-day's naval orders detach Admiral Howison from command of the South Atlantic station on Oct. 2, and send him home on waiting orders.

Admiral Farquhar is detached at once from command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and Admiral Sampson's detachment from command of the North Atlantic station is postponed from the 13th to the 14th of October.

The Navy Department has assigned three officers to duty to command three Spanish warships raised from the bottom of Manila Bay. The assignments are: Commander T. C. McLean, from the torpedo station, to command the Don Juan de Austria; Commander F. P. Gilmore, from the command of the Key West Naval Station, to command the Isla de Cuba, and Commander J. V. Bleecker, from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, to command the Isla de Luzon.

SAMOAN AUTONOMY MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Official advices from Samoa contain accounts of recent meetings of the provisional Government at Apia at which steps were taken to have native Judges try cases between natives, and further, to have native officials solemnize marriages and keep tax records of property owned by the Samoans.

Two Judges, Tagaoa and Toomata, were chosen, one being an adherent of the former King, Malietoa, and the other a Matafan.

The provisional authorities have settled the claim of the heirs of the late King Malietoa Leupeha, and rejected the claim of the Secretary of the late Samoan Government.

Capt. Preedy of the British ship Torch was given several warrants against natives for capital crimes, which will be turned over to Chief Laupii for execution.

The proceedings indicate an entirely pacific condition of affairs on the islands.

LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP

Charles Frohman Asks Oscar Wilde to Write a Play—American Plays and Players in Great Favor.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Evidently more than one theatrical manager believes the time has come to rehabilitate Oscar Wilde. He has been quietly waiting for this, and has enormous confidence in his own power.

When approached at the beginning of the week by an English manager, he said he had no objections to writing a play, the question being merely one of terms. Curiously enough, he received the next morning letters from both American and English managers, asking for plays. I am not allowed to give the name of the English manager, but the American is Charles Frohman, who offered Wilde a certain amount down, a further amount upon receipt of the manuscript, and offered to make any other terms which might be satisfactory. Wilde accepted neither offer. He says he is not in any hurry, as he has an income sufficient for his needs, and will write only when managers agree to his terms. He is perfectly aware of the dearth of good plays, and informed THE TIMES correspondent that he had several on the stocks, but would not put one on the market until his own terms were accepted.

"My Daughter-in-Law," at the Criterion, is doing well, but will hardly be booked for a long run. "The Belle of New York" is proving a marvel, even the matinees being crowded. "El Capitan" is also doing well. American plays and companies are in great favor.

WORCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 29.—The musical festival came to an end this evening with a performance of Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust." In the afternoon Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony was ostensibly the leading number, but Sembrich was the real attraction and she drew a big crowd. Her work was even more satisfactory than on yesterday evening. It was superlatively good, showing that the Sembrich of other days is still before the public. Theodore Van Yorx of New York was sandwiched between the prima donna's two numbers. The audience liked his work immensely, giving him recalls in a spontaneous fashion and making a plain demand for an encore, which he declined.

The "Faust" performance was generally considered poor. Miss Louise B. Voight was a more than creditable Margaretta, her singing marked by deep feeling and perfect security. Gwilym Miles was effective in the small part of Branda. Mr. Williams was not in his best voice, and Ffrangcon Davies, on the concert platform if nowhere else, is a better saint than demon. Much curiosity was aroused by the announcement that the singer of "Elijah" would essay Mephistopheles. This was said to be his first appearance in this part. The chorus, which had been apparently secure at rehearsals, fell off now and then, owing, partly at least, to irregularities elsewhere.

MAY BREAK A QUARANTINE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The Chalmett Packet Company of this city will test the right of river towns to refuse to let their boats land and deliver freight when the boats hold a clean bill of health from the Marine Hospital authorities.

The test will be made at Natchez, where the packet company has ordered its boats to land unless prevented by force. One of their boats will arrive there to-morrow, and if she is forcibly prevented from landing the matter will immediately be taken into the Federal courts.

If the case is won there, it will mean that the quarantine embargo against New Orleans freight will be modified sufficiently to permit New Orleans wholesalers to do business in their legitimate territory during quarantines, as interior towns in all States will be affected by the decision.

FEVER SITUATION IN JACKSON.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 29.—Secretary Hunter of the State Board of Health has issued a statement to-night to the effect that one new case of yellow fever had appeared in the city, the patient being Charles Elliott, a Western Union messenger boy. This is a new point of infection, the Elliott residence being in the heart of the business district. Local merchants now keep open only from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and to-morrow the street car company will reduce its employes by one-half.

54 New Fever Cases in Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 29.—The new cases of yellow fever number fifty-four, several of which developed three days ago, but were not reported until to-day. Only one death was reported.

Three New Cases in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 29.—The Board of Health reports three new cases of yellow fever. There has been no death, this week.

Say Train Hands Caused Man's Death.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—William Mathews, twenty-one years of age, of 60 State Street, Concord, N. H., died to-day in St. John's Hospital as the result of his legs being cut off, it is said, by being thrown from a freight train by the train hands while it was in motion and passing Glenwood. There are two more men in the hospital who are being held as witnesses pending an investigation. They tell the same story as did the man now dead. They are Edward Turner and James McGrath of Rochester. They say they were bound for New York to see the celebration there, and stole a ride on the train, and that they were beaten and then thrown from the car. They also say that after they were thrown off a shot was fired at them. Turner and McGrath were badly hurt, but not fatally.

Iowa Football Player Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Sept. 29.—William McGaughey, the eighteen-year-old son of the present Sheriff of Muscatine County, died here to-day of injuries received last Monday in a football game. Besides a broken leg his lung had been ruptured, resulting in hemorrhage, to which he soon succumbed.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; colder; variable winds becoming fresh, northerly.

The storm area has practically disappeared, only minor depression remaining on the Northern New Jersey Coast and Upper St. Lawrence Valley. In the last twenty-four hours there have been light rains from the Ohio Valley and lake region eastward, and also several inches of snow in the Lake Superior country; fair weather has prevailed elsewhere. Marked high pressure covers the interior of the country, and as a consequence low temperatures are general over that district, the line of freezing temperature yesterday morning extending into Northern Kansas and Central Illinois. Another low area of marked intensity is central in Alberta, and the temperatures are, therefore, rising in the extreme West and Northwest. In

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 223 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
50 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 SHARES and UPWARD, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16
1,000 bushels and upward, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16. WHEAT
ACCOUNTS RECEIVED OF $100 & UPWARD.
Interest rates for carrying Stocks never to exceed 6% in any money market.
Branch Offices, 1,300 BROADWAY, Cor. 84th St. 631 BROADWAY, Cor. Houston St.
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway,
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 891 Brooklyn.

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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
59 William St., New York. 266 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
32 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Wisconsin Central System.

Notice is hereby given that, on and after October 4th, 1899, holders of Certificates representing Stocks and Securities of the Companies forming the Wisconsin Central System deposited under the Plan of Reorganization, dated April 10th, 1899, may receive the new Securities and cash to which they are entitled upon presentation of such Reorganization Certificates at the office of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, No. 45 Wall Street, New York.

Each holder must deliver to the Trust Company the Reorganization Certificates held by him properly scheduled, and give information for filling out the new Certificates. Not more than 100 schedules will be received on any day, and the new Securities and cash will be ready the following business day.

The new Bonds are for $1,000 each, and the new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Scrip will not be issued for fractional amounts, but holders entitled to fractions may, on terms to be arranged, either sell their rights thereto, or purchase such amounts as may be required to complete an entire Bond or Share.

Holders forwarding Reorganization Certificates must furnish names and addresses for registration of the Shares, and state whether they desire to buy or sell fractions. They should also state whether they desire the new Securities sent by express, at their expense, or by registered mail.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Reorganization Managers.
New York, September 27th, 1899.

The Greenwich Savings Bank.
246-248 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St.
Extraordinary Holidays, 1899.
September 29th and 30th, 1899, being legal holidays, and October 1st being a Sunday, this Bank will allow Monday next, October 2d, for deposits to Bear Interest as of October 1st.
JOHN HARSEN REGADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES ASSURED SUCCESS.—No invention since the telephone has such marvelous success assured it as the horseless carriage, now having been tested and fully approved by the best experts; and no investment ever being offered the public has same successful future assured for small investments made now to reap the largest returns, with absolute safety. W. BYRON REYNOLDS, Financial Agent, 27 Pine Street.

MOORE BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 39 WALL ST.,
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.
Exchange of Shares.

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
120 Broadway, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred and common capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of shares of its increased preferred and common stock for shares of the preferred and common stock, respectively, of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.

The basis of exchange of the increased preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share, together with the payment to depositors of preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, at the time of the delivery of Union Pacific preferred stock in exchange therefor, of the sum of One Dollar per share in equalization and adjustment of dividends.

The basis of exchange of the increased common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for the common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share.

Holders of the preferred and common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company desiring to avail of this offer must, on or before October 7, 1899, deposit their shares duly endorsed for transfer and witnessed or proved, and stamped as required by the United States Internal Revenue law, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred or common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, as the case may be, on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited shares of stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company in the event that the issue of the new preferred and common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.

Dated September 15th, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4TH, 1899.
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
100 shs. Brooklyn Banks.
50 shs. Nati. Broadway Bank.
100 shs. 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co.
$2,000 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
700 shs. Sutro Tunnel Co.
100 shs. Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R. Co.
2,000 shs. Syncinal Mining Co.
$5,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. Genl. Const. 7 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Land Grant Bds., 1947.
$12,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & No. R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$20,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 3½ p. c. Gold Bds., Lake Shore Coll., 1998.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
45 shs. Trow Directory & Printing Co.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
7 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$10,000 Albany & Susqh. R. R. 1st Cons. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$1,000 Midland R. R. of New Jersey 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1910.
$8,000 Savannah & Florida & West. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1934.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
30 shs. Nat. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
20 shs. Mercantile Exchange.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR LEARY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John D. Crimmins, Wm. R. Grace, Wm. H. Geldersleeve, Frank H. Platt, James Roosevelt, Eugene Kelly, George R. Sheldon, Edw. D. Gibbs, Edwin Warfield, Edward Eyre, Henry O. Havemeyer, Elverton R. Chapman, Peter Doelger, Chas. W. Morse, Charles V. Fornes, Wm. Halls, jr., Bernard M. Shanley, Frank R. Lawrence, James D. Layng, Hosmer B. Parsons, James Ross Curran.

OFFICE OF
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.,
120 Broadway, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL TRUST NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME B BONDS OF OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of the income B bonds of this Company for preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company at the rate of ten shares ($1,000 par value) of such preferred stock for each $1,000 of Income B bonds.

Holders of Income B bonds of this Company desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to make the exchange must deposit their bonds, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before October 7, 1899.

The Income B bonds so deposited must bear all coupons subsequent to the coupon of October 1st, 1899, which coupon may be detached and retained by the holder for collection at maturity.

Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited bonds in the event that the issue of such preferred stock shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.

Dated September 15, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING & TRUST COMPANY
149 Broadway, New York.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus, ... $500,000
Transacts a general banking business, accepting large and small commercial and personal accounts, subject to check payable in cash or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances.
Transacts a General Trust Business

Office of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company,
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York,
September 28, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, included in the organization of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, and in its by-laws, drawings of preferred stock of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company were duly had, at the office of the company, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, pursuant to resolutions of the Board of Directors, and that two thousand and forty-five (2,045) shares of the preferred stock were drawn for cancellation and thereby retired.

The shares drawn for retirement will be paid for at par at the company's office upon surrender of the certificates affected by the drawing, and new certificates for the remaining shares will be issued in exchange for the certificates so surrendered.

Particulars of the result of the drawing can be obtained on application.
F. S. ROLLINS, Assistant Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Cuba.
Drafts and letters of credit issued and collections made on all Cuban points.
Agency Merchants' Bank of Halifax,
10 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Havana, Cuba, 25 Obrapia.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Face Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Face Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 5, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 26, 1899.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 23, 1899.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Transfer Books will close September 19th, 1899. Transfer Books for Common Stock will reopen on October 12th; for Preferred Stock October 16th, 1899. D. B. GAMBLE, Secy. Cincinnati, September 20th, 1899.

The Plaza Bank,
New York September 20th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 19, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 29th inst.

The closing of the transfer books for this and subsequent dividends that may be declared is dispensed with until further notice.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 23d, 1899.
Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14th, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of the UTICA & BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due Sept. 30th, 1899, will be paid at this office on and after that date.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 23d, 1899.
Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14th, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of the UTICA & BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due Sept. 30th, 1899, will be paid at this office on and after that date.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Ry. Co.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF BOTH DIVISIONS.
Six months' interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be advanced to the holders of the above-named certificates on presentation of the same at the office of the Central Trust Co. on and after October 1st, 1899.
WALSTON H. BROWN, Chairman
First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee.
September 27th, 1899.

Havana Commercial Company, Preferred Stock Dividend.
52 Broadway, New York, Sept. 26, 1899.
The Board of Directors at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 16th, to stockholders of record.
Transfer books will close Thursday, October 5th, and reopen Tuesday, October 17th.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1899.
Dividend No. 30.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Oct. 10, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of Oct. 2, 1899. Transfer books will be closed Oct. 2, 1899, and reopened Oct. 11, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY.
80 Broadway, New York, Sept. 22, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 8.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 2, 1899. The transfer books will close Monday, Oct. 2, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
September 13th, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½, ($1 per share,) payable October 14th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 134th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 27, 1899.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 2d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 22d, 1899.

The Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Company.
September 19th, 1899.
Coupon No. 2 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after October 2d, on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.
C. J. NOURSE, JR., Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 19th, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 16th. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 19th to October 14th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH P. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office,
New York, September 19th, 1899.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at the office of the company, on the 2d day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 23d day of September, 1899.

The closing of the transfer books for this and subsequent dividends that may be declared is dispensed with until further notice.

A further resolution was adopted at the same meeting of the Board providing for a distribution, on October 2d, 1899, of $2,500,000 of the Company's surplus, at the rate of $12.50 per share, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on the 23d day of September, 1899.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO
6% Consolidated External Gold Loan of 1899.
23 Wall Street,
New York, September 25, 1899.
Three months' interest due October 1st, 1899, on bonds of the above issue will be paid on and after that date. Holders of our temporary certificates representing said bonds may collect such interest upon presentation of the certificates at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Coupon No. 3, due October 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, September 25th, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer, of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, September 23d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1899.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
New York, September 14, 1899.
A dividend of Two Dollars and a Quarter ($2.25) per share on the Common Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Fiscal Agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after October 2nd, 1899, to the holders of the Common Stock of record at the close of business September 20th, 1899. The Common stock transfer books will close for that purpose at the close of business on September 20th and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 3, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.
C. F COX, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock was declared, payable October 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record twelve o'clock noon, September 30th, 1899. The transfer books will close twelve o'clock noon September 30th, and open October 11th.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
23rd St. and Sixth Ave.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
45 Wall St., New York, Sept. 28.
Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY maturing Oct. 1, 1899, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after Oct. 2d, 1899.
C. G. HEDGE, V. Prest. and Treasurer.

Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage Bonds.
Coupons on the above maturing Oct. 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after Oct. 2nd at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
Financial Agents, 44 Pine St., New York.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 25th, 1899.
Coupons maturing October 1, 1899, on the bonds of the Tredegar Company will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York.
ARCHER ANDERSON, President.

Texas Central Railroad Company.
First Mortgage Coupons, due 1st October, 1899, will be paid on and after 2d October, 1899, by MORAN BROTHERS, 54 William Street.

PROPOSALS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
TREASURY.
Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1899.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of Massachusetts registered gold bonds to the amount of one million four hundred fifty thousand dollars ($1,450,000.00) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, Oct. 9, 1899, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The loans offered are as follows:

$1,250,000.00 three per cent. (3%) gold, due May 1, 1929.

$200,000.00 three and one-half per cent. (3½%) gold, due Jan. 1, 1934.

The above loans will be issued in registered bonds of one thousand dollars, ($1,000.00,) and multiples thereof, and are authorized by acts of the Legislature and orders of the Governor and Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Principal and semi-annual interest will be paid in gold coin or its equivalent at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks for two per cent. (2%) of the amounts bid for.
E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver General.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, September 30th, 1899.
The firm of MORTON, BLISS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
LEVI P. MORTON.
GEORGE T. BLISS.
RICHARD J. CROSS.
WM. MORTON GRINNELL.
W. REDMOND CROSS.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

BIG CONSTRUCTION TRUST.

Railways and Light Company Formed with Capital of $25,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—The Railways and Light Company of America was incorporated here to-day with an authorized capital of $25,000,000, divided into shares of $50 each. The company is empowered to construct, equip, or acquire by lease or purchase, railroads operated by steam, electricity, compressed air, or other known power; also electric light, gas, heat, and ice plants.

The incorporators are Richard Darable, Clifford W. Perkins, and William H. Brearley, all of Jersey City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 29.—Certificates of incorporation were granted at Dover to-day as follows:

Santa Emira Copper Company, a syndicate of New York capitalists, who purpose to engage in mining operations in Mexico and South America; capital, $1,000,000.

Safety Brake and Coaster Company of New York, to manufacture bicycle supplies and safety brake patents; capital, $250,000.

American Electrolytic Company of Philadelphia, to investigate and develop electrolytic processes; capital, $100,000.

Eureka Match Company of Wilmington, Del.; capital, $100,000

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street has never had a holiday in which matters financial have been so generally lost sight of as that of yesterday. Ordinarily international banking houses keep open during hours up to the close of foreign markets; but yesterday Wall Street was wholly shut up.

At London some irregularity showed in prices under the influence of more or less sensational South African news. And American stocks having international quotation were sympathetically nervous. With Wall Street at business again there will be slight sympathy in any sentiment of anxiety over British-Boer complications, for aside from what might be unsettling effects from the first shock of actual war there would be quick realisation here that while such a conflict might impose embarrassments upon the rest of the world one of its surest and promptest sequels must be vastly increased demands for American agricultural products and manufactures.

***

Among Wall Street men of consequence there seems to be agreement that the current holidays are going to develop helpful influence upon security market sentiment. Universally visitors from other parts of the country bring effective assurances that the good times of our country are genuine, widespread, increasing.

And National enthusiasm never yet taught despondency.

TALK OF LARGE GOLD IMPORTS.

Those pessimists and bears who have been crying tight money and predicting a continuation of it for many days will not be agreeably pleased to read these words from the President of one of the leading National banks in the city:

"I think we have seen practically the last of high money for some time to come.

"My opinion is that by Oct. 10 or 15 the gold imports will have begun and we will have twelve or fifteen more millions to our credit. After that everything will be plain sailing and the imports will continue steadily."

ACTIVITY IN THE WEST.

Another proof of the generally prosperous condition of the country is furnished by Mr. H. H. Greene of the Railroad Supply Company of Chicago, who speaks most enthusiastically of the business situation. He says:

"Times could not be better. Everywhere there is increased activity—in manufacturing centres, in railroads, in agricultural districts, and in finance. In our line the volume of business we have done this year is about double that of last, which in its turn had been much greater than in preceding years.

"What is even more hopeful is the promise and outlook for the future. We expect a large trade and increasing business for 1900—in fact, advance orders already assure us of that. And what is true of our business is, I believe, true of all other businesses. The prospect is excellent.

"One of the pleasing facts in connection with the present good times is that they are not confined to any one section, but exist quite generally throughout the country."

IN ELECTRICAL FIELDS.

That there is marked current increase in the manufacture of all articles wherein electricity plays a part, is, of course, well known. The wonderful strides and advances which have been made in the electrical field in the past few years have been nothing short of phenomenal. It is thus interesting to hear these words in respect to this situation from Mr. J. J. Moore of Springfield, Mass., who says:

"Great as has been the advance in electrical science and wonderful the extension in electrical manufacturing lines in the past four or five years, the development within the last year has been even more remarkable. To say nothing of the many electric-lighting plants, private and otherwise, that have sprung up all over the country, the extension in the manufacture, for instance, of automobiles, electric cars, and the like, has been pronounced. Then, too, the application of electricity to power and heating is constantly growing in mercantile and manufacturing concerns. The perfection of the storage battery will bring electric light companies more nearly on a par with gas companies, inasmuch as it will allow the continuous running of plants, thereby securing the highest economy and also adding security and continuity of service.

"Another aid is, or will be, the automobile, as no other power will be able to compete with the electric motor, because it is the simplest of all applications of power to-day.

"With the increased prosperity the people are spending a great deal more money, and gladly pay the small extra cost which is now being charged for all electrical appliances, from machines down to carbon. I look for a great growth in the manufacture of automobiles. In a few years, in my opinion, you will scarcely find a horse stable in New York or any other large city. Then it will be only a question of being able to supply the demand.

"As for the general business situation, it is of the best. Collections are made easily and bills are paid promptly. The greatest drawback is the difficulty in securing supplies and new machinery of all kinds. Large manufacturers have orders ahead from one to two years, and building operations are quite generally suffering delay because of the great difficulty in procuring material such as iron, steel, and lumber.

"In my business, I may state it as my opinion that the great improvement in electrical machinery is fast bringing the generation and distribution of electricity to as simple and as easy a basis as the manufacture and distribution of gas."

INTEREST ON BANK BALANCES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—James B. Forgan, Vice President of the First National Bank, states that an agreement has just been reached by practically all the banks of Chicago, both National and State, to pay 2 per cent. on bank balances from Oct. 1 until further united action of the banks parties to the agreement.

"A year and a half ago," Mr. Forgan said, "nearly all the Chicago banks entered into an agreement to pay one-half of 1 per cent. on bank balances. Recently I sent out, through the Clearing House, a form of agreement to pay 2 per cent. after Oct. 1. To-day I received notice that this had been signed by practically all the banks in Chicago, to remain effective until otherwise decided by united action. This I regard as an excellent sign of prosperity."

E. R. Lacey, President of the Chicago Clearing House and of the Bankers' National Bank, said:

"The matter of raising the interest on balances has been discussed. This talk has developed from the fact that the interest paid for the use of money is now near 5 per cent., and some banks in other cities are paying high rates of interest, the rate in New York being as high as 2 per cent. The conditions in the money market may not, however, remain constant, and those who are aware of this fact are averse to any hasty action being taken. The proposed increase would have no effect upon city depositors."

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—American securities were dull and weaker in most cases owing to the lower overnight prices from New York. The final tone was steady.

Consols for money, 103 15-16; consols for the account, 104 1-16; Canadian, 92½; Erie, 13¼; Erie first preferred, 36½; Illinois Central, 115½; Louisville, 79⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; St. Paul, 127⅜ ex dividend; New York Central, 137½; Pennsylvania, 67¼; Reading, 10⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 20⅞; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 10⅛.

Money, 3@3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅛@4 per cent.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank of England on balance to-day, £696,000, including £280,000 for shipment to South America. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 136.70; Madrid, 23.12; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 7.27.

Bar silver steady at 27d. per ounce.

Spanish fours closed at 60⅝.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—On the Bourse to-day prices started weak on the belief that peace in the Transvaal would not be preserved. Subsequently international securities improved, but soon lost their advance, and the market closed with an all-around weakness. Rentes, after being flat, recovered somewhat at the end. Spanish fours declined, owing to the Spanish Cabinet crisis and closed at 61.50. Turks were maintained, but Kafirs relapsed sharply. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 60c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 26½c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Prices on the Boerse

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Two Horses Owned by Mr. Foster and Ridden by Jenkins Fell.

BOTH ANIMALS WERE SHOT

The Jockey Not Hurt—Mechanus, The Pride, Standing, Kilmarnock, Belle of Troy, and Boundless Won.

The racing at Gravesend yesterday was remarkable in that two horses, owned by the same man and ridden by the same jockey, fell and were shot on the track. Each horse had injured a leg. The jockey was unhurt in both accidents.

In the first race the favorite, Abuse, fell in the last furlong and threw Jockey Jenkins. The horse tumbled on the top of him, but the jockey was not seriously hurt. Abuse broke his leg and the animal was shot. Abuse was owned by Fred Foster. St. Clair was the other horse owned by Mr. Foster than came to grief. St. Clair was favorite in the fifth race. Foster bought this horse a few days ago for $3,850, and this was his first start in Foster's colors. St. Clair was running in second position on the turn into the back stretch, when his leg snapped, and for the second time Jenkins received a bad fall. He again escaped serious injury. There was no chance to save St. Clair, and, like his stable companion, Abuse, a bullet ended his misery.

After The Pride had won the second race, he was bid up $800 above his entered price by Ike Thompson, but was retained by his owner with an additional $5 bid. Maher's ride on Peep o' Day was not pleasing to the Stewards, who called him into the stand after the race and fined for the owner, J. A. McCormack, and the trainer Charles Oxx. Later they sent into the ring for the sheets and the race will be investigated. The racing, which was excellent, was witnessed by a good crowd.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five furlongs. Mechanus, 106 pounds, (Maher,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Ben Hadad, 110, (O'Leary,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by one length; Dollie Weithoff, 94, (Wilson,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Tabouret, Miss Marion, Tinge, Abuse, Souchon, and Tinkler also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About six furlongs. The Pride, 106, (Bullman,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; Peace, 97, (Moody,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths; Judge Wardell, 110, (Maher,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:20 4-5. Rinaldo, Dave S., Florence Clarke, The Star of Bethlehem, Midlight, and Claroba also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Standing, 123, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, won easily by a length; Muskadine, 100, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1 and even, second by one length; Peep o' Day, 126, (Maher,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Dutch Skater, Matanza, and Federalist also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Kilmarnock, 112 pounds, (Maher,) 7 to 2 and even, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; Pupil, 112, (Bullman,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second, by one length; Yellow Tail, 112, (Jenkins,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Prince of Melbourne, Sadducee, and Lieutenant Gibson also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Belle of Troy, 97 pounds, (Wilson,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won easily by one length and a half; Sir Hubert, 87, (Brien,) 16 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by eight lengths; Federal, 84, (Phelan,) 50 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Lindula, Klondyke Queen, and St. Clair also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs. Boundless, 92 pounds, (Phelan,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won in a drive by one length and a half; Shoreham, 108, (Maher,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a neck; Prestidigitator, 103, (Bullman,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Kamara, Mynheer, Erwin, Jucoma, Precursor, and Ross Clark also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Isidor	Oliver Mc	107
Belle of Memphis	Modrine	100
Miss Marion	Ben Lodi	92
Jinks		107

SECOND RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase. The full course.

Trillion	Young Exile	136
Van Ship	Naviculine	135
Baby Bill	Decameron	135
Tantris	Jecky Rolfe	135
Mars Chan		140

THIRD RACE.—The Holly Handicap, for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Waring	Hadford	107
McMeekin	Hammock	105
Montanic	Gold Or	103
Mr. Jersey	Mayor Gilroy	100
Elfin Conig	Orthia	100
Sarmatian		107

FOURTH RACE.—The Oriental Handicap of $2,500, for two-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Imp	Charentus	106
The Bachelor		112

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Five furlongs.

Wax Taper	Elnus	102
Peaceful	Vendig	102
Star Chime	Kitchener	102
Erwin	Manitoban	102
Kindred	Dunbane	102
Ellen Daly	Juggler	99
Precursor	Muldstone	94
Boundless	Jim Breeze	94
Hippocrene		102

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a furlong. The Roman, 100, Impartial, 99, Maximo Gomez, 105, Sensational, 98, Hardly, 103, Veracious, 94, Pins, 101, Our Nellie, 94.

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Oakland results; track fast.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Rio Chico, 111 pounds, (Ruiz,) 7 to 10, won; Stromo, 111, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, second; Somis, 116, (Buchanan,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Sun Augustine and Yaruba also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. Futurity course. Midler, 109 pounds, (Ruiz,) 1 to 3, won; Miss Madeline, 109, (Duffy,) 10 to 1, second; Champion Rose, 97, (Cody,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Red Cherry, Aileen B., Purmayah, Painpa, and Halifax also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. P. A. Finnegan, 104 pounds, (Mounce,) 8 to 5, won; Correct, 98, (J. Ward,) 4 to 1, second; Spry Lark, 108, (W. Narvaez,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Boardman, F. F., Grady, Semper Leon, and Black Orphan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse. One mile. Ding, 100 pounds, (Stuart,) 4 to 1, won; Meadowlark, 96, (Morse,) 3 to 1, second; Alicia, 98, (Devin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:12¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Orabee, 88 pounds, (Postel,) 8 to 1, won; Rapido, 102, (Ruiz,) 4 to 1, second; Snapes, 98, (Mounce,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Jennie Reid, New Moon, and Petat also ran.

HARNESS RACES AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—The races at Louisville resulted as follows:

Preparation Stake.—For two-year-old trotters. Value $1,000.

Endow, b. g., by Cecillian, (Marvin)	5	1	1
Fresno, br. f., (Benyon)	1	4	2
Joe N., blk. c., (Reu)	2	2	5
Frank Kenney, ch. h., (Lyons)	3	3	3
Major Delmar, b. c., (Baldwin)	3	5	4
Iva Dee, b. f., (West)	dis		
Mary Rachael, ch. f., (Stinson)	dis		
The Medium, b. c., (McCoy)	dis		

Time—2:20¾; 2:19½; 2:17¾.

The 2:11 Pace.—Purse $1,000.

Free Bond, b. g., by Simon, (McHenry)	1	1
Tuty Wilkes, b. m., (Turner)	2	2
Waggo, b. m., (McGowan)	5	3
Blaze Boy, ch. g., (Hudson)	3	6
Jennie Mac., b. m., (Durfee)	6	4
Hartford, Jr., gr. g., (West)	4	7
Byzantine, b. m., (Curt)	10	9
Maude Emperor, ch. m., (Curry)	7	8
Carley, b. g., (Gaithkill)	8	ds
Pat Hugo, ro. s., (Macy)	9	dr

Time—2:10¾; 2:11¾.

The Paul Jones Purse.—2:07 pacers; value $1,000.

Arlington, b. s., by Allie Wilkes, (Smith)	1	1
Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney)	2	2
Dariel, b. m., (Spear)	3	3
Hydrogen, b. s., (Snow)	4	4

Time—2:06¾; 2:08¾.

The 2:20 Trot.—Purse $800.

Lucille, b. m., by Brummell, (Rathbun)	1	1
May C., b. m., (Romburg)	2	2
Orphan Girl, ch. m., (McCruff)	3	3
Sadie M., b. m., (Duffy)	4	5
Lexie May, ro. m., (McKay)	5	4
Vyzoff, b. s., (Rossing)	6	6

Time—2:17, 2:11¾.

Sloan Rides Two Firsts and a Third.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—At the last day of the Newmarket First October Meeting, to-day, Tod Sloan rode Lord William Beresford's chestnut colt Democrat in the race for the Rous Memorial Stakes, five furlongs, and won in a field of four. Sloan again finished first, with Pod Snap, in a selling plate of 100 sovereigns, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns. The race for the Bretby Welter Handicap of 5 sovereigns each for starters, with 200 sovereigns added, was won by the Orontes colt, Canadense was second, and Tarolinta, (an American-bred horse,) ridden by Sloan, was third.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

Sun rises	5:59	Sun sets	5:55
Moon rises	3:55	Moon sets	4:55

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	3:21	Gov. Isl'd	3:41	3:43
B. Hook	4:21	Gov. Isl'd	5:10	6:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Arcadian, Glasgow		
British King, Antwerp		
Buffalo, Hull		
Ella, Nuevitas, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Patricia, Hamburg		2:30 P. M.
Rabat, Havana		6:30 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 2.

Hyanthes, La Plata	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 3 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. Mails for Hawaii via San San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 13 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 29, and up to Oct. 13 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, for dispatch per steamer Amerka Maru.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 30.

California, Gibraltar, Sept. 14.
Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 23.
Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
Critic, Dundee, Sept. 15.
Francisco, Hull, Sept. 17.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 16.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Montezuma, Greenock, Sept. 12.
New York, Southampton, Sept. 23.
Plympton, Antwerp, Sept. 14.
Polarstejernen, Shields, Sept. 13.
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 24.
Sorrento, Hamburg, Sept. 13.
Winifred, New Orleans, Sept. 22.

SUNDAY, OCT. 1.

Caracas, San Juan, Sept. 26.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
Ithaca, Havana, Sept. 26.
La Normandie, Havre, Sept. 23.
Massilia, Gibraltar, Sept. 17.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 21.
Montcalm, London, Sept. 20.

MONDAY, OCT. 2.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 23.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 23.
El Mar, New Orleans, Sept. 27.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Sept. 18.

TUESDAY, OCT. 3.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Sept. 19.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 26.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Sept. 27.
Numidian, Glasgow, Sept. 21.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 23.
Werra, Bremen, Sept. 24.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.

Finance, Colon, Sept. 27.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Sept. 28.
Piequa Gibraltar, Sept. 20.
Westerniand, Antwerp, Sept. 24.

Arrived.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg Sept. 21 and Southampton via Cherbourg 22d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:55 P. M.

SS Talisman, (Nor.,) Bahl, Guadeloupe Sept. 7 and Barbados 20th, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Boas, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg Sept. 17 and Boulogne 18th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Dean, (Br.,) Hamilton, Paramaribo, &c., Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS European, (Br.,) Bertle, London Sept. 15, with mdse. to Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore Sept. 27, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Creadian, (Br.,) Outram, Glasgow Sept. 14, with mdse. to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 28th.

SS Daggry, (Nor.,) Staube, Cape Haiti, &c., Sept. 14, with mdse. to the Cameron Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Cartwright, Catacolo, &c., Sept. 2, with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Jensen, Newport, &c., Sept. 13, in ballast and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 28th.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wadsworth, Glasgow Sept. 16 and Moville 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamships Co.

WIND—Quarantine, N. Y., Sept. 29, 9:30 P. M., N. W., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Lampasas, for Brunswick.
SS Agapanthus, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Origen, (Nor.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Asama, (Br.,) for Shanghai.
SS Massapequa, (Br.,) for Lisbon.
SS Maltby, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS Amazonenes, (Br.,) for Para, &c.
SS Nile, (Br.,) for Galveston.
SS Cufic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Cynthiana, (Br.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Buenaventura, for Newport News.
SS Cuyler, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Den of Ogil, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Annandale, (Br.,) for Tilt Cove, N. F.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Old Kensington, (Br.,) Tucker, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Aug. 26 in lat. 7, lon. 23.

Ship Kistna, (Br.,) Smith, from New York for Calcutta, was spoken Sept. 13 in lat. 45, lon. 30.

Notice to Mariners.

GEDNEY CHANNEL ELECTRIC BUOYS Extinguished.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the electric buoys in Gedney Channel, New York Lower Bay, are extinguished. The necessary repairs to the buoys will be made and the same relighted as soon as practicable.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York today.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Southampton for New York via Cherbourg at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 11:16 P. M. to-day.

SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) Capt. Greig, sld. from Patras for New York Sept. 23.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curet, sld. from Bordeaux for New York Sept. 26.

SS Canadia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, sld. from Stettin for New York Sept. 27.

SS Leitrim, (Br.,) Capt. Moglestue, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Melbourne, &c., yesterday.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Macduff, (Br.,) Capt. Giegg, from New York, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Hahn, from Hamburg for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Semplone, (Ital.,) Capt. Zinelli, from New York, arr. at Naples Sept. 28.

SS Knight Bachelor, (Br.,) Capt. Froggart, sld. from Barry for New York yesterday.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, sld. from London for New York yesterday.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Gardenia, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York via Fayal, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Tomoana, (Br.,) Capt. Pelgate, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Auckland yesterday.

SS Cornwall, (Br.,) Capt. Barter, from New York via Melbourne, arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York via Plymouth, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New York for Christiania, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York for Flushing, passed Prawle Point to-day.

Prince's Cricket Team Plays Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—In the international cricket match between Prince Rinjatinshji's English team and the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, which began to-day on the Merion Cricket Club's grounds at Haverford, the locals made a bad start, but managed to score a total of 156 runs for their first innings. When stumps were drawn the Englishmen had scored 70 runs for a loss of one wicket, with MacLaren and Townsend, two strong batters, at the wicksts.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Philadelphias Are Again Easily Outplayed by the New Yorks.

THE BROOKLYNS LOSE A GAME

A Timely Single by Sheckard Won the Game for the Baltimores—Bostons Win.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	93	42	.689
Philadelphia	88	54	.620
Boston	86	53	.619
Baltimore	81	56	.591
St. Louis	80	62	.563
Cincinnati	76	64	.543
Chicago	71	68	.511
Pittsburg	70	72	.493
Louisville	69	72	.489
New York	57	80	.416
Washington	49	91	.350
Cleveland	20	126	.137

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Baltimore, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 4; Washington, 2, (first game.)
Boston, 6; Washington, 2, (second game.)

Games To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
Washington in Boston.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
Louisville in Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Philadelphia was outplayed at every point by New York this afternoon. With the exception of Delehanty none of the locals could do anything with Gettig's pitching. They lost several chances to score by stupid base running. The fielding of Gleason was brilliant. Attendance, 2,052. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Flick, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Delnty, lf.	0	3	3	0	0
Childs, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1
Lauder, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Cross, ss.	1	0	3	3	0
Douglass, c.	0	2	5	2	0
Dolan, 2b.	0	1	1	4	2
Bernh'd, p.	0	1	0	1	1
Total	2	8	24	12	4

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, lf.	2	1	1	1	0
O'Brien, 3b.	2	1	1	2	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	3	2	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	3	12	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	5	0	
Warner, c.	1	1	2	1	0
Fleming, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Woodruf, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Gettig, p.	0	1	1	1	0
Total	7	9	24	13	1

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
New York	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	7

Stolen bases—Lauder and Warner. Two-base hits—Van Haltren and Delehanty. 2. Sacrifice hit—Gettig. First base on balls—Off Gettig, 5; off Bernhard, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Bernhard, 1. Struck out—By Gettig, 2; by Bernhard, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; New York, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Hannassau and Snyder.

BROOKLYNS LOSE AGAIN.

The Baltimores Defeat the Leaders in a Well-Played Game.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—A base on balls to Brodie, Keister's sacrifice, and Sheckard's single in the ninth inning won an exciting game for the Baltimores from the Brooklyns to-day. McGinnity was in fine form when men were on bases. Hughes pitched in masterly style, and both pitchers were almost perfectly supported. Baltimore did the better base running. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Jennings, lb.	0	2	13	0	0
And'son, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	1	4	1	0
W'kley, ss.	0	1	3	2	1
Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	8	0
McGuire, c.	0	1	0	3	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	9	25	14	1

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	1	1	0	5	0
Holmes, lf.	0	2	3	0	0
Demont, 2b.	1	0	2	3	0
Brodie, cf.	1	1	4	1	0
Keister, ss.	0	1	1	2	1
Sh'kard, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
LaCh'ce, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Smith, c.	0	0	4	3	0
McGinn'ty, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	3	7	27	13	1

One out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—3

Sacrifice hits—Jennings, Keister. Stolen bases—Demont, McGraw, Sheckard. Two-base hits—Wrigley. Double play—Wrigley, Daly and Jennings. First base on balls—By Hughes, 2; by McGinnity, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1; by McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 1; by Ginnity, 2. Passed ball—Smith. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; Brooklyn, 2. First base by errors—Wrigley, McGraw. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Bostons Score a Double Victory.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Boston won two games to-day, the first by opportune hitting in the eighth inning. The pitching of both Nichols and Evans was excellent. In the seventh inning of the second game, after two were out, Boston scored four runs on two bases on balls, a two-bagger and two singles. The game was called in the eighth inning on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Boston, 6; Washington, 7. Errors—Boston, 3; Washington, 3. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Sullivan; Washington, Evans and Kittridge.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	.	—6
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Boston, 9; Washington, 6. Errors—Boston, 4; Washington, 7. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Sullivan; Washington, McFarlan and Powers. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

PENNSYLVANIA MEN ON DIET.

Football Candidates Assigned to Tables for the Regular Training.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The following men were to-day ordered to report at the 'Varsity training table of the University of Pennsylvania football team: Hare, Snover, McCloskey, McCracken, McMahon, Gardiner, Outland, Stehle, Ruegenberg, Desliver, Hodge, Woodley, Wallace, and Kennedy.

The training table for the scrub eleven will open at the same time—noon to-morrow—with the following men: W. Gardiner, Barnard, Zimmerman, Shoch, Flavell, Breslin, Howell, Pursel, Merriam, Teas, Nealon, Whitmyre, Johnson, and Newton.

Ever since practice began, two weeks ago, thirty-five of the candidates have been eating together at what now becomes the training table, but strict diet was not observed, nor was there any distinction between 'Varsity and scrub.

Beginning Monday, training food only will be served, although owing to the stiff schedule of games, the diet will be made more varied than usual, to avoid the possibility of overtraining. There is but little danger of this, with a large number of candidates, for of those at the scrub table, Merriam, Newton, Shoch, Flavell, and Howell have already played on the 'Varsity, and are strong enough players to deserve places whenever there are vacancies.

The scrubs to-morrow begin their schedule with a game against the Conshohocken team. Later in the season games will be played with Orange Athletic Club, Ursinus, Baltimore Medical College, and Georgetown, the latter on Oct. 28, when the 'Varsity plays in Chicago.

The latter meets Lehigh to-morrow on Franklin Field.

O'BRIEN DEFEATED KEARNS.

He Won in the Thirteenth Round, Putting His Opponent Out.

"Jack" O'Brien of this city is now entitled to meet Frank Erne of Buffalo for the lightweight championship, as he whipped "Tim" Kearns of Boston into a state of insensibility last night at the New Broadway Athletic Club. The men met for a twenty-five round go at 133 pounds, but Kearns received his quietus in the thirteenth round, after having had the worst of the argument from the beginning.

O'Brien put it all over Kearns in the last six rounds, and punished him unmercifully. O'Brien frequently had his opponent in a dazed condition. He was on the verge of collapse half a dozen times. In the final round Kearns was so badly beaten that he dropped his guard, and O'Brien swung his right to the mark. Kearns dropped helplessly, and it was fully ten minutes before he regained consciousness.

A match will soon be arranged between O'Brien and Erne. It will probably take place at the Lenox Club. Last night "Tom" O'Rourke made a bet of $2,500 at even on O'Brien, and Erne's new manager, "Bobby" Smith, took up the Erne end of the bet. Each posted $500 in the hands of "Honest" John Kelly to bind the wager.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY GOLF.

Scores of the Contestants for Mrs. Norton's Ladies' Cup.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 29.—The ladies of the Fairfield County Golf Club played for a cup offered by Mrs. E. N. Norton yesterday and to-day, in medal playing. The scores yesterday were:

Names.	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Miss M. Potter	66	10	56
Miss L. Johnson	76	15	61
Miss Mason	77	10	67
Miss Hoyt	81	10	71
Miss M. Rowland	62	0	62
Mrs. Freeman	68	10	58
Mrs. Hillard	69	10	59
Mrs. Monteith		10	
Mrs. Palmer	81	15	66
Mrs. Lewis	Did not finish.		
Miss Carle	64	10	54
Miss Lee	71	10	61
Miss Rowland	68	8	60
Miss L. Willard	77	10	67

The eight last mentioned qualified for to-day's play. In the play-off Miss Potter beat Miss Rowland 5 up and 4 to go, Mrs. Freeman beat Miss Johnson 3 up and 2 to go, Miss K. Rowland beat Miss Lee 5 up and 4 to go, Mrs. Hillard beat Miss Carle 2 up on 18 holes. In the semi-finals Mrs. Freeman beat Miss Potter by 1 up on 20 holes, and Miss K. Rowland beat Mrs. Hillard 5 up and 4 to go. The finals resulted in a victory for Miss K. Rowland, she beating Mrs. Freeman 2 up and 1 to go.

Old Locomotive Still at Work.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post.

The old Baldwin passenger engine, No. 39, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which was built in 1871, is perhaps the oldest machine still in active use on any Pittsburg line. In its way it was considered a fine engine, and, although too light now for heavy trains, it is capable of doing good work. After twenty-eight years of service the old 39 is entitled to some respect, but no doubt it will go to the scrap pile before long.

Carried Free.

From The Chicago Post.

"What a fine looking little boy!" exclaimed the good-natured woman to her chance traveling companion. "How old is he?"

"You're not connected with the railroad, are you?" asked the suspicious mother.

"Certainly not."

"Not in any capacity whatever?"

"No."

"Well, just wait until the conductor gets out of hearing and I'll tell you."

Cruel Separation.

From Judge.

Tommy—I bet you wish papa was here now, don't you?

Mamma—I guess I do, Tommy.

Tommy—And he wishes you were in New York, doesn't he?

Mamma—I guess he does.

Tommy—But, mamma, this wishing is very silly, because if he were down here and we were in New York, wouldn't it be the same thing?

A Little Knowledge.

From The Washington Star.

"We are requested to forget the Dreyfus case," said one French army officer.

"Well," answered the other, "that will not be difficult. To tell the truth, I never understood much about it, except that the prisoner was guilty."

Why is Dewey like Abbey's Salt? Because he is the "Salt" of Salts.

SEA-GATE

Restricted Residential Park. New York Harbor.

Property of the **Norton Point Land Company**

Office 203 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York. Telephone 526 Main, and at Sea-Gate.

TRUSTEES.
Frank Jenks, President.
Cornelius Macardell, Vice President.
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David H. Valentine.
John Brooks Leavitt.
Alrick H. Man.
J. Lott Nostrand.
George T. Knight.
Edgar S. Hicks.

AUCTION SALE,

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1899,

On the Ground, 3:30 P. M.

The Norton Point Land Company will offer at auction 400 lots arranged in plots of the property at Sea-Gate as above stated. They will be sold only for residential purposes, under restrictions which will preserve the high character of the settlement for

COMMERCIAL TIMES.

The Local Markets Were Yesterday on Account of the Holiday.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Flour firm; No. 3 red, 69½@70c; No. 2 red, 74½c; No. 3 red, [illegible]; No. 2 yellow, 32½@33½c; No. 3 white, [illegible]; No. 2 white, 34½@35½c. No. 2 rye 38c; No. 2 barley, 58½@67c. Flaxseed, $2.15; Northwestern, $1.15; prime timothy seed, $2.20@2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.72½; lard, per 100 lb, $3.32½@3.50; short ribs sides (loose,) $3.60@3.85; dry salted shoulders, [illegible]; short clear sides, (boxed,) [illegible]; whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.25; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL.—LONDON, Sept. 29.—The offerings at the sale auction sales yesterday amounted to [illegible] bales. Trading was slightly less spirited, chiefly to the miscellaneous selections put [illegible]. Scoured merinos were in less demand for the trade. The Continent was a good buyer, while not up to the highest, did not show material falling off. Fine crossbreds and [illegible] greasy merinos maintained their firmness and [illegible] medium crossbreds, which were taken [illegible] rics. Faulty parcels and low grade slips largely withdrawn. Scoureds were taken freely by the German and French representatives, [illegible] and for the home trade and Germany at full prices. Greasy crossbreds sold readily to Yorkshire. American buyers paid [illegible] rates for medium greasy, and their purchases to date now amount to about 4,000 bales. Good Hope and Natals were decidedly [illegible] in buyers' favor. Following are to-day's sales: New South Wales, 4,200 bales; scoured, 5½d; greasy, 6¾@9¼d; 24 Queensland, 600 bales; scoured, 8½@9½d; greasy, 9d@1s; 1,900 bales; scoured, 8½@9½d; greasy, 6¾@1s 5½d. South Australia, 100 bales; [illegible] 7d. New Zealand, 5,500 bales; [illegible] in demand

COTTON MEN IN A PANIC

New Orleans Exchange Suspends on Receiving False Quotations.

WIRE TAPPING IS CHARGED.

Cables from Liverpool Announce Large Advances—All Contracts in Futures Are Annulled.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The wildest panic ever witnessed on the floor of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange occurred today shortly after business opened, and caused, in the midst of the intense excitement, the complete suspension of future business, pending the investigation of what at the moment was assumed to be a gigantic conspiracy to swindle the Cotton Exchanges of the country.

The panic was due to an apparent terrific jump in the price of cotton, based on alleged Liverpool advices, and it was roughly estimated that $170,000 had been lost on local transactions as a result. Later in the day the Exchange after receiving legal advice, declared null and void all future transactions of the day. This action, however, promises to be bitterly contested, and litigation is likely to be the final outcome. Future business here will not be resumed until Monday.

Cotton men say wires were tapped as a part of a deep-laid plot to ruin the bucket shops of the country, and this opinion seems to be well founded.

The two bucket shops in New Orleans claim to have been unhurt by the violent fluctuations, as they say they are operating under the rules of the Cotton Exchange. They also claim they had closed out no contracts when the fraud was discovered, but these statements are disproved by facts in at least two instances

The New York market, being closed in celebration of Dewey days, the Liverpool advices came direct to the New Orleans Exchange instead of by the way of New York, as is the custom. This gave the wire tappers their opportunity.

The market at Liverpool opened 3-32d lower on spots and 4-64d down on deliveries as compared with yesterday's values and continued without material change for some time. Then the wires became hot with tales of rapidly advancing prices. They started up one-half of a sixty-fourth at a time at first and then jumped 1-64, 1¼-64, 2-64, and 2½-64 in quick order, until the net advance up to 9:45 o'clock local time showed 41-64.

In the meantime New Orleans had opened under the influence of the Liverpool advance 21 to 24 points higher than last evening's closing, and quickly climbed 30 points additional. Then the explosion came.

With an unaccountable advance of 54 points facing them, operators began to receive cablegrams from Liverpool asking the reason for the heavy gain in prices in this market, and stating that values in the English market still stood above the opening figures. These cable advices, in the face of from 40,000 to 50,000 bales sold and purchased, threw the operators into a frenzy of excitement, and they surged, shouting, yelling, and gesticulating about the ring as President Parker rushed to his desk and summoned, without the usual formalities, a meeting of the Exchange. Amid tumultuous scenes a motion to suspend business was gasped out by a wildly excited broker, and with a tremendous shout it was unanimously carried.

The news of the excitement on the floor had in the meantime spread like wildfire through the business districts and Carondelet Street, in the vicinity of the Exchanges, and the bucket shops were soon thronged with excited men. Manager West of the Western Union Company, as soon as he got wind of the sensational advance, set his wires to work with messages of inquiry to New York. Replies came promptly, directing that all specials in reference to Liverpool fluctuations be suspended until they could be confirmed by the 4 o'clock P. M. report.

In the face of these reports, and the advices from Liverpool, President Parker convened the Directors early in the afternoon, and it was then concluded to close the future market until Monday, in order to permit the brokers to recover from their shock and enable an investigation to be concluded fixing the blame for the remarkable blundering, or the responsibility for the conspiracy. At the same meeting the board summoned its counsel, E. D. Saunders, and asked an opinion from him as to the legality of the contracts that had been made under the misapprehension of facts.

"Having been informed that all contracts made this day," said Mr. Saunders, "were based on false reports from Liverpool as to price, I advise you that the consent essential to a valid contract was wanting, and the contracts are therefore void."

Upon the basis of this opinion, the contracts were declared off. The curbstone brokers, or at least some of them, protested against the action of the board in declaring contracts void, and claimed they were not governed by the Exchange. Other brokers were likewise of the opinion that the Exchange had exceeded its authority, and threats were freely made during the afternoon of a resort to litigation to determine whether the contracts should stand or fall.

The following statement was given out at the Cotton Exchange this afternoon:

"In consequence of false cablegrams from Liverpool, giving enormous advances in that market, large transactions were made in New Orleans futures to-day with points all over the country at heavy improvements in prices. Discovery of the falsity of the cablegrams created inextricable confusion, necessitating a suspension of business temporarily in order to enable brokers and commission merchants to straighten their accounts with correspondents.

"Between the hours of 8:20 and 8:35 o'clock five cablegrams were received showing between 2:03 and 2:24 o'clock P. M., (Liverpool time,) continuous declines of five sixty-fourths, or, say in all to 21-2-64. The Liverpool market was then reported as advancing, and from 8:55 A. M. to 10:10 o'clock A. M. (New Orleans time,) dispatches were received showing an aggregate advance of 86-64, or a net advance between 8:20 and 10:10 o'clock A. M. of 83½-64, equal to about 2½ cents per pound."

Such an unheard-of advance created the wildest excitement, and before contradictory advices could be obtained large blocks of cotton exchanged hands. That the interests of all parties might be protected, the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, under the rules, ordered a suspension of business, and subsequently under proper legal advice declared all transactions in cotton, both spot and futures, based on the false quotations null and void. The justice of this position will be apparent.

All of the Liverpool dispatches quoted came through the regular channel, the Commercial News Bureau of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which has been the news conductor for the various Southern Exchanges for more than a quarter of a century past. The explanation of the company is that the changes reported were to be construed as against the closing price of yesterday, but as the invariable custom heretofore has been to give all changes in the Liverpool market compared with the dispatch immediately preceding, the explanation is not only unsatisfactory, but indicates negligence somewhere little short of criminal.

It will be readily understood, as before stated, the confusion created by such an unheard of condition of affairs was without precedent, and, in view of the uncertainties thereby, it was deemed by the Board of Directors as proper and just to declare a suspension of the future business in order to permit brokers to remain in their offices and attend without delay to adjusting matters with their correspondents.

This is the sole reason for the temporary suspension, which does not in the least involve the ability or capability of the members of this Exchange to care with ease and promptness for any and all business intrusted to them. JOHN M. PARKER, President.

HENRY G. HESTER, Secretary.

New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

To-day is the first time in its history of thirty years that the New Orleans Cotton Exchange has been compelled to suspend business. During the panic of 1893 a similar attempt to suspend was made, but failed. The Exchange took the ground then that suspension would injure it in the mercantile world. The Directors feel that temporary suspension was unavoidable and expedient.

The Western Union's Explanation.

The Commercial News Bureau of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday sent out the following explanation in connection with the suspension of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange:

"No special Liverpool fluctuations to-day; the movement should probably have been made against the closing prices of yesterday, [illegible] as the most conservative as [illegible] two."

understanding as to manner of using the movement.

"HARDNER IRVING, Commercial News Bureau."

COTTON BROKERS RUSH TO BUY.

News of Advances Affects Operators in Southern Cities.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 29.—The report that the cotton market had gone up 88 points in Liverpool created great excitement to-day on the Savannah Exchange. Nothing like it has ever been known here. The whole floor was filled with local operators and foreign exporters. A large amount of cotton was ordered by some operators on the strength of the report. Many farmers and merchants in the country were notified by wire to buy. The New York market being closed for the Dewey Day holiday complicated the situation.

Brokers rushed to the telegraph offices to send messages to interior representatives to buy everything in sight. It is feared this has been done, and E. A. Cutts, a prominent broker, announced that he alone had bought 5,000 bales at 8 cents or thereabouts.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 29.—When the reported rapid rise in the foreign cotton market became known here to-day the local brokers were flooded with orders to sell. One order was as high as four thousand bales. The excitement was intense, with no abatement until the advices from Liverpool denying the rumors of the rise were twice confirmed. The Atlanta buyers were very cautious. Representatives of the leading firms withdrew from the market, and their correspondents in all parts of the South were notified to do the same thing.

It is reported, howwever, that there were very large operations in this State and in Alabama in the staple. One cotton merchant is said to have bought 2,000 bales at 7½ cents on the strength of the false quotations.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 29.—Mobile Cotton Exchange men were staggered to-day by the Liverpool reports on cotton which began to run up at 9 o'clock A. M. and kept going until the close.

No buying orders from Liverpool followed, and experienced men concluded something was wrong. There was nothing done here, but the amount of sales in the interior, upon the false reports, is thought to be large.

REPORTED BOOM IN RAW COTTON

London Paper Says a New York Petroleum Merchant Is Behind It.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says:

"A speculative upward movement in raw cotton in the United States and Liverpool is in full swing. The Lancashire spinners are standing aside and are allowing the gamblers to have full away.

"It is reported in Liverpool that a well-known New York petroleum merchant is at the bottom of the present boom."

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 29.—Violent excitement was caused on the Cotton Exchange by the erroneous quotations regarding the Liverpool market that were received here. Many local importers who were long on cotton made frantic efforts to get rid of some of their holdings at the advanced figures, but were, of course, unsuccessful. New Orleans closing on quickly. It very soon dawned upon all parties, however, that either a joke or a fake game was being played.

ACCUSES SEABRIGHT'S MAYOR.

Shortage of Collector Desch, Who May Have Been Burned in the Windsor Hotel Fire, $1,675.13.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Richard F. Stevens, the expert accountant who was appointed some time ago by Justice Collins of the Supreme Court to investigate the alleged shortage in the accounts of Charles Desch, Collector of the Borough of Seabright, filed his report to-day. Accompanying the report is a mass of testimony taken by Mr. Stevens under authority of the court.

Collector Desch left Seabright March 17 last and has not since been heard from. A belief which finds supporters in Seabright is that he was burned to death in the Windsor Hotel fire in New York. In his report Mr Stevens finds that on the face of the figures and vouchers which he examined the Collector's shortage amounts to $1,675.13.

Mr. Stevens arraigns Mayor P. Hall Packer of Seabright, and expresses the opinion that the Mayor is guilty of embezzlement and that the testimony given by him at the investigation was of doubtful veracity. The report states that for three years Mayor Packer collected license fees which should have been paid to the Collector, and that this money was not turned over to Desch until, in some instances, fifteen months after its receipt.

WILD MAN WENT ON STRIKE.

Alleged Philippine Freak Got Angry When His Keeper Prodded Him.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 29.—The fourth day of the Fall Fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society was attended by a large crowd. About 15,000 persons were present. The showmen who have been doing a thriving business outside the grounds were thrown into a state of excitement this morning because the wild man from the Philippines went on a strike. The alleged wild man turned out to be Willie Green, a negro from Hempstead.

It was stated that the wild man would not stand being chained in a cage any longer, and having his keeper continually prodding him with a pitchfork for $5 per day. The cage that held the wild man from the Philippines was empty to-day.

A JEWELER FOUND MURDERED.

Baltimore Crime Evidently the Work of Safe Burglars.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—William H. Collins, thirty years of age, a jeweler at 2,404 Pennsylvania Avenue, this city, was found to-day dead in his sleeping rooms at the rear of his store. His skull was crushed and there was every evidence that he had been murdered. By his side lay a bloody iron coupling pin, with which the crime had apparently been committed.

The stock of jewelry, which is small, was seemingly intact, but there were indications that the cash drawer of the safe had been emptied by the murderer.

Collins, who was unmarried and lived alone in the rear of his store, had not been seen since Wednesday night. No arrests have yet been made, and the police profess to have no clue.

ARMED POSSE HUNTS TRAMPS.

Vagrants Shot a Policeman and Three Hundred Citizens Seek Vengeance.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Chief of Police Hoy of Prescott, with William Hiscox, a special officer, attempted to raid a band of tramps to-day and a desperate fight ensued.

For two years or more tramps have congregated in the pines on the outskirts of Prescott, where the tracks of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railroads cross. Recently the Canadian Government ordered their arrest and sentence to the penitentiary whenever found. To-day the officers found six tramps there cooking a meal, and Hoy took one who appeared to be a leader and started toward Prescott for help, leaving Hiscox to guard the others.

As soon as Hoy had gone, the tramps disarmed Hiscox, and with his own revolver shot him four times, piercing the breastbone near the heart and wounding him through the left arm, in the groin, and through the right hand. An alarm was sent to Prescott, whereupon the Mayor with a hundred armed men started in search of the tramps. Volunteers are being added, and though a heavy rain is falling, fully 300 armed men are scouring the country.

Hiscox has been taken to Montreal, where an X-ray machine can be used, as the bullets cannot be found by ordinary means. He is sinking rapidly, and will hardly stand the trip to the hospital.

Electric Cars on 125th Street.

Eighteen electric cars were operated yesterday on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on the cross-town line of the Third Avenue system. These cars, however, are not of the latest type. They are the regular vehicles fitted with the electrical appliances. The new cars, which will be used on the main line only, are equipped with a new air brake, and are larger than any in use for a surface road. They will have a seating capacity of forty-eight.

SOLE SURVIVOR OF WRECK.

Negro Boy, Nearly Dead, Taken from the Herald of the Morning in Midocean.

News of the wreck of the schooner Herald of the Morning, sailing from Hamilton, Bermuda, on Sept. 7, bound for Jacksonville, was brought by the brig Harry Merryday, which arrived in port Thursday night. The Harry Merryday had on board a negro boy named Horace Wellman, the sole survivor of the wreck. Capt. James of the Harry Merryday reported having left Jacksonville early on the morning of Sept. 21. He was about thirty miles northeast of St. John's Light and steering northeast by east half east, when he discerned a schooner floating masts only above water.

On approaching the vessel what proved to be a boy, but what at a short distance was an undistinguishable mass, was seen clinging to the mast. A boat was lowered from the brig, and, climbing the rigging, the sailors brought down the negro. Young Wellman was almost unconscious, and it seemed a wonder that he had not long before lost his grasp and fallen into the sea, for he told his rescuers that the vessel had been wrecked six days before.

When he had been taken aboard the Harry Merryday and cared for, the boy's memory of the wreck began to return, and he was able to tell something of his experiences, but his account was imperfect, and he could give no exact report of how the wreck had occurred. All the boy remembered was that in a storm the boat had capsized. He could not tell how he had managed to keep above the surface during those days. At first the schooner floated on its beam ends, and then gradually settled and righted itself till the deck was awash and the masts became the only place on the boat that afforded refuge. When the boat righted the boy must have climbed into the rigging, where he was found, but he remembered nothing of that.

The schooner was well under water when it was discerned by Capt. James, and the boy said that it had been sinking deeper each day, and the water came nearer and nearer to him as he clung despairingly to the mast and rigging. He did not remember how his shipmates had died nor how long it was till he alone was left on the sinking vessel. He had shipped on the Herald of the Morning at Hamilton, Bermuda, where his parents live, he said. He will be turned over to the British Consul.

The Herald of the Morning was an American schooner of 198 tons and was built in 1890 at Bath, Me.

REBELLION IN VENEZUELA.

Rebels Have Set Up a Provisional Government in Valencia—Both Sides Are Claiming Victories.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The State Department has received a dispatch from the United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, under date of the 13th inst., in which he gives a summary of the several encounters between the Government and rebel forces in that country.

The first encounter between the forces of the rebel General, Castro, and those of the Venezuelan Government occurred near the City of San Christobal, near the Colombian boundary line. The Government forces engaged consisted of between 400 and 500 men under the command of Gen. Lepoldo Sarria. The rebel force was considerably larger, but the actual number is not known. The rebels defeated the Government troops and captured their leader, Gen. Sarria.

The second battle was in San Christobal. The 1,000 troops of the Government, commanded by Gen. Penaloss, for eight or nine days engaged 2,000 rebel troops commanded by Gen. Castro, the battles resulting in Gen. Castro withdrawing his men, he having learned that Gen. Fernandez was on his way there with about 7,000 troops of the Government.

The third battle was before and in the town of El Cobre. Report has it that the rebels here defeated 1,500 Government troops under the command of Gen. Morales and that the General succeeded in escaping with but 72 men and the ammunition train.

The fourth encounter took place at Lumbador Mountain, where Gen. Weidmann, with 2,500 Government troops, tried to stop the march of the rebels, reported to be 3,000 strong. The fight is reported to have ended in a draw, both sides claiming a victory. At any rate, Gen. Castro continued his march.

At the town of Cordero Gen. Castro was attacked by nearly 5,000 Government troops under Gen. Fernandez. His force then consisted of about 3,000 men. A terrible battle was fought, reports placing the loss of the Government at nearly 1,500 killed and wounded; that of the rebels is unknown, but it is thought to be less, as their position during the battle was superior. Again both claimed a victory. After the battle the rebels marched to the town of Tover. In this place the rebels fought and dispersed, so it is said. 800 Government troops under Gen. Sulpicio Guiterrez and captured arms, ammunition, and supplies.

At Arenales were massed, according to report, nearly 3,800 Government troops, commanded by Gens. Torrez, Aular, Guevara, and Planes. Yet, if reports be true, the rebel chief defeated them and captured many rifles and much ammunition. In Barquisimeto Gen. Suares had about 1,000 Government troops intrenched behind strong fortifications, but the rebel forces did not attack.

At the time of writing, the Consul states that the rebel forces were at Bejuma; report saying that the rebel General, Castro, is resting his troops and animals before marching to Valencia.

The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Capt. Hemphill, commander of the United States steamship Detroit:

Puerto Cabella, Venezuela, 28.

Sailed for Curacao, West Indies. I have arranged to keep in communication with Consul. Can get back in ten hours after notice has been received. Rumors are current that Castro has established a provisional Government at Valencia and that the Venezuelan Government is treating with him. The Venezuelan troops at Puerto Cabello have been reinforced about 2,500 men. Affairs look more settled. Business being resumed. HEMPHILL.

COLOMBIAN DIPLOMAT DROWNS

Gen. Julio Rengifo, a Late Resident of Washington, Meets Death in South America.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Colombian Legation has received an official cablegram from Bogota announcing that Gen. Julio Rengifo, until recently the Colomian representative in Washington, and one of the best-known South American diplomats, has been drowned in the Magdalena River. It is believed that a number of others were drowned at the same time. The dispatch came to Sefior Cuervo Marques, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, who is acting in the absence of the Minister.

Gen Rengifo left Washington a few months ago to become Secretary of the Treasury in the Colombian Cabinet. While here he was prominent in official and social circles, and married an American girl, Miss Regina Barbour, daughter of the late James L. Barbour of this city. Mme. Rengifo is now in Washington, having expected to join her husband at Quito next month, and is prostrated by the sad intelligence.

The South American diplomatic circle was much affected by the news of the drowning, and a number of them called on Mme. Rengifo to leave their cards and present their condolences.

The officials here had known of the trip Gen. Rengifo was about to take on the Magdalena River. He left Bogota on the 10th inst., arriving at Barranquilla on the 20th. At that point a small river steamer proceeds toward Quito. It is thought that the drowning occurred while the General was on this steamer, and the attending circumstances lead the officials to believe that other passengers on the steamer suffered the same fate.

Gen. Rengifo was known both as a military and civil official. When the last revolution broke out in Colombia, he was called home and given command of the Southern division of the army, which did the hardest fighting and finally succeeded in putting down the revolution.

FALL FESTIVAL ASSURED.

Grievance of Organized Labor at Chicago Adjusted Finally.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—At midnight the differences between organized labor and the Festival and Federal Committees were amicably adjusted, and it was announced that the cornerstone of the new Post Office would be laid on Oct. 9, in accordance with the original programme.

Under the terms of agreement the cornerstone will be cut by union men from a block of Illinois limestone.

POLITICS SEETHING IN OHIO.

John W. Bookwalter Says the Democrats Have a Fighting Chance—McLean's Opportunity.

"The Democrats have more than a fighting chance in Ohio," said John W. Bookwalter, one of that State's most prominent citizens, last night. He is at the Holland House.

"It is strange," said Mr. Bookwalter, to a TIMES reporter, "but nearly every year Ohio is the storm centre in politics. While the State is nominally Republican my observations and advices induce the belief on my part that John R. McLean will be elected Governor. He is an aggressive man and is making a strong fight, and, although the campaign will not be formally opened before Monday, much work has already been done.

"The Democrats are practically united, while, no matter what the Republican leaders may say, there is much dissatisfaction in that party. The Germans are very numerous in Ohio, and the very large majority of them are Republicans. But, almost to a man, they are opposed to the McKinley policy of imperialism, and, unless I am very much mistaken, they will make that opposition manifest in the coming election.

"The result in Ohio will be awaited with much interest because it is McKinley's State, and a Republican defeat there will mean a great deal more than it looks on paper. I don't think Mr. McLean has any Presidential aspirations, or that his election as Governor would make him a Presidential candidate.

"But there are matters of graver import just now than the election in Ohio. That is the scarcity of gold. The precious metal is being shipped from here to Europe and from Europe here. It is a game of shuttlecock. Just as long as the people are satisfied with checks and other mediums of circulation all may be well, but if the holders of the paper demand gold we are going to have serious trouble.

"It is well to look the matter squarely in the face.

"There are strong possibilities that Great Britain is about to wage war on the Transvaal. England wants the mines there, and will get them eventually.

"But should a war break out there will be a decrease from Africa in gold shipments of at least $5,000,000 a month, while at least that amount, or even more, monthly, will have to be sent there for extraordinary purposes.

"That means, practically, a decrease of more than $10,000,000 in gold monthly for business purposes in Europe and America. And it does not take much of a financier to estimate what that means. There must be either a decrease of the volume of business or a decrease of values all along the line. Prosperity seems to reign almost everywhere, but it will not be surprising if we soon witness one of the worst panics in the history of the world."

NORWALK REPUBLICANS SPLIT.

Democrat Likely to be Elected in a Long Hostile District.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 29.—Town, city, and probate elections will be held here Monday. In the probate canvass the Republican Convention was dead-locked for several days over a candidate, the delegates from South Norwalk and New Canaan favoring Attorney Joseph Taylor and those from Wilton and Norwalk favoring John Belden Hurlbutt.

At last R. Marvin was chosen as a compromise candidate. In the meantime the Democrats had nominated Judge Gregory of the Town Court as their candidate. The Republican Party is split, and there is a very good chance of electing a Democrat in a district that has been Republican for twenty years.

LOST HIS LIFE AT A FIRE.

Joseph Smith Went to the Rescue of Occupants of a Brooklyn Apartment House.

One man lost his life and two other persons were injured in a fire which burned the four-story brick apartment house at 23 Poplar Street, Brooklyn, last night. The fire started on the first floor in the apartments of Charles Koch, and was caused by the explosion of a parlor lamp. It spread rapidly and the entire lower part of the house was soon ablaze.

At the time, most of the tenants, together with many of the neighbors, in all about 100 people, were on the roof of the building viewing the illumination of the bridge and the night scenes in the harbor. The fire had reached to the second story before the people on the roof were aware of their danger. Then the shouts of persons in the street acquainted them with their peril and they became panicstricken. Finding escape by way of the scuttle and stairs cut off they were obliged to jump to the roof of the house adjoining, which was fully fifteen feet below that of the burning building. The men aided the women and children, catching them in their arms as they jumped, and all succeeded in escaping to the street without injury excepting Mrs. Gabe A. Anderson, who lived on the third floor of the burned building. Mrs. Anderson's knee cap was fractured in jumping from one roof to the other.

When the fire started Mrs. Anderson's son John, fifteen years old, was in their apartments. He became confused in the smoke, and shouted for help. Joseph Smith, thirty-two years old, of 82 Fulton Street, and Frank Clement, who were in the street, rushed into the building to Anderson's rescue. Clement found the boy lying in the hallway on the second floor overcome by the smoke. He found a rope near at hand, and by means of it lowered the lad to the street.

Smith, in the meantime, finding that Anderson was being taken care of, groped about on the upper floors in the expectation of finding somebody there. He was overcome by the smoke and was found lying insensible on the third floor, by the firemen. He was carried out and an ambulance summoned from the City Hospital. The ambulance, however, got caught in the crowd gathered about the Borough Hall to witness the display of fireworks, and was delayed. When it finally reached the scene of the fire, Smith was dead.

William O'Connor of 2 McKinney Street, who had also gone into the burning building to aid in the work of rescue, was badly burned about the hands.

The building, which is owned by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was damaged to the extent of $3,000. The loss on the tenants' effects amounted to about $2,000.

DRESSMAKER SUES COLONEL.

Plaintiff's Biography of B. T. Clayton of the Fourteenth Regiment.

Col. Bertram T. Clayton of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, who commanded Troop C of the borough in the campaign in Puerto Rico, is being sued in the First District Municipal Court, Brooklyn, by his wife's dressmaker. The complainant, Anne Leary McBirnie, seeks to recover $329.51 for dressmaking which she claims to have done for Mrs. Clayton. The complaint gives quite a graceful biography of the Colonel, setting forth that he is a member of the Congress of the United States; that he commands a regiment of the National Guard, and led a troop of gallant cavalrymen against the Spaniards in Puerto Rico, to show that he is a person of note and standing in the community.

Col. Clayton, in his answer, denies the indebtedness, and demands that the complaint be dismissed. His full defense, however, is not made known in the answer.

FOUR HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

One Man Probably Fatally Hurt in West Hoboken.

A trolley car collision in which two men were seriously injured occurred in West Hoboken yesterday. Each car was packed with people on their way to Hudson Heights to see the naval parade. They were running through Palisade Avenue, both bound north on the same track, when the car in advance stopped suddenly, owing to the trolley slipping from the wire. The motorman of the car behind turned off the power and jumped. The next instant the two cars crashed. The platform of the second car was badly wrecked.

John Gant, thirty years old, of 157 New York Avenue, Jersey City, who was on the platform, was thrown under the car. He received internal injuries which will probably prove fatal. The passengers inside the cars were badly shaken up, but only one was injured seriously. He was Augustus Staehle, twenty-five years old, of 133 Weehawken Street, West Hoboken. His left arm was forced through a window and broken. He was taken home. Two others were cut by flying glass, but they refused to give their names.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a sovereign remedy for Coughs. It clears the Bronchial passages and heals the lungs.—Adv.

One part of the parade well worth your attention are the men that handle the reins and open the carriage-door for Admiral Dewey.

They wear our livery—nothing but the best would do.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ARMY SURGEONS ARE SHOCKED.

Col. Huidekoper's Criticism of Surgeon General Sternberg Before the Association Causes a Sensation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 29.—Col. R. S. Huidekoper, late Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Surgeon of the First Army Corps and of the United States troops in Puerto Rico, stirred up a lively discussion by a paper "On the Organization of Army Corps," read before the Association of Military Surgeons to-day.

Col. Huidekoper, who had been criticised because of his management of the army camps, took occasion to defend himself and the volunteer surgeons and to attack Surgeon General Sternberg and the regular army Surgeons for the management of the hospitals at Chickamauga. He told how privates were transferred to the hospital corps as nurses. "When these men reported," said he, "I found that certain officers had selected drunkards, epileptics, and other worthless men not wanted in the army to be sent to me."

He made complaints, but the complaints had, he declared, been pigeonholed. Col. Huidekoper criticised the camp work of the regular army Surgeons. "While they were mostly officers of ability and reputation, there were among them men who never, in last year's war, learned to appreciate that an army corps was larger than any one company post in which they had been stationed in the last decade or more, and who absolutely failed to realize the energy and attention required for the handling of new troops."

He spoke of the difficulty experienced in getting medical supplies, and declared "The complete outfit of a brigade hospital as a unit, and the supplies for three regiments multiplied a hundred times could have been supplied by any contractor inside of two weeks."

At the close of Col Huidekoper's paper, Col. Charles H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General, arose and said:

"There are many new things in Col. Huidekoper's paper that I never heard of before. I think he entirely misunderstands the Surgeon General. I think he misconstrues entirely the Surgeon General's position. That is all I have to say at present."

A lively discussion followed. It was decided to print it in the proceedings of the meeting after eliminating from it all personalities.

TO WORK ON STUNTED MINDS.

Chicago Physiological School Incorporated—Will Open with Fifteen Children of Arrested Development.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The Chicago Physiological School has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois by President Harper, Miss Mary R. Campbell, and George H. Mead, and will open with the full quarter of the University of Chicago next week.

"The school thus far is not affiliated with the University of Chicago," said President Harper. "It may in time become one of the affiliated institutions. Miss Campbell will have charge."

The school is to be an experimental one in training children, whose development is stunted. There will be three departments, physiological, psychological, and pedagogical. Those who are to be in charge o. the school will keep the pupils under constant surveillance. A close study is to be made of the peculiarities of each one, and records of every observation will be kept. It is thought by this method to get at some logical conclusions to determine what environment will do for the children who fail to develop normally. Owing to the closeness of the observations that are to be made, the school will accommodate only fifteen pupils to begin with. More than fifty applications have been received. The children will be boarded in the school.

A RACE-TRACK MURDER.

Texan Stabbed the Man Whose Horse Had Killed His Son.

COOPER, Texas, Sept. 29.—James Ryder, who owns a race horse, put a boy named Fulkerson on the horse to exercise it. The animal became unmanageable and threw the boy, breaking his neck.

The father of the boy was sent for. On seeing the lifeless body of his son, he attacked Ryder with a dirk and stabbed him to death. Fulkerson surrendered to the authorities.

THE ADULA'S LOSS A MYSTERY.

No One Can Tell How Water Entered the Atlas Steamer.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 29.—The official inquiry of the Marine Board into the foundering Sept. 25, off Port Morant, on the south coast of Jamaica, of the Atlas Steamship Company's steamer Adula, Capt. McAuley, from Kingston for Baltimore, develops a profund mystery.

According to the uniform testimony of the Captain and survivors, the Adula went right until the steam steering gear ceased to answer the wheel. The engineer could discover no trouble, but the machinery would not work.

Hand gear was rigged, but in the meantime the water flowed into the engine room and holds. No one can explain whence it came; but the orisis arose from the bursting of a water ballast tank. This occurred just as the Captain had signaled to go ahead, after fixing the gear. The ship listed to the starboard, whither she had inclined previously, and rapidly turned, sinking within twenty minutes.

The Marine Board calls upon the Governor to appoint a Judge and two nautical assessors, to hold a special investigation.

PLASTERER KILLS HIMSELF.

Found on the Grave of His Father in Queens County.

The body of Jacob Offenheimer, a plasterer of 338 First Avenue, recently employed on the Dewey arch, was found shortly before noon yesterday on a grave in the cemetery on Fresh Pond Road and Cypress Avenue, Queens County, with a bullet wound in the head. A revolver was found beside the grave.

Offenheimer was well dressed and wore a gold watch and chain, and a diamond ring. In his pockets were found $19.88 in money and a letter, giving his name and stating that enough money would be found in his clothes to defray the expenses of his burial. The letter also contained a request that his brother-in-law, H. Unger of 537 East Eighty-third Street, be notified of his death. The grave on which he was found was that of his father, who died about three years ago.

The body was taken to the Richmond Hill Morgue, where it was identified last night by the mother of the dead man.

Offenheimer was twenty-eight years of age and single. He lived with two unmarried sisters and his mother. The family could give no reason for Offenheimer's suicide.

The Nation's out for Dewey Day. Abbey's Salt is here to stay.

LAST OF THE NOTED KING CASE.

Mrs. Webster-Ross Restrained from Making Further Claims.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29.—The prayer of the complainants in the case of King against Ross, that Mrs. E. A. Webster-Ross be restrained from laying any claim to the estate of the late William Henry King, was granted to-day in a decree issued by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

It is believed that this is the last of the famous case which has been prosecuted in several courts and has consumed a number of years.

Mrs. Ross claimed to be the legal heir of King, who left a large fortune, and who before his death was confined in an institution for the insane. The case decided to-day was instituted by the nephews and other recognized heirs of King.

WOMEN AT WESLEYAN.

Opposition to Coeducation Reduces Number in Attendance.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETON, Conn., Sept. 29.—As a result of the opposition to coeducation made by the male students last year, only six women enter Wesleyan University this year, as compared with twenty-three who registered last year.

At a meeting of the student body last year, Arthur W. Goodrich, the delegate to the alumni meeting held at the Hotel Savoy, New York City, was instructed, by a rising vote, to express the attitude of the college body against coeducation. The increase in the number of women who applied for admission had been alarming, and caused much anxiety on the part of the alumni and male students of Wesleyan.

In a bulletin published by the faculty last November it was announced that the number of students in the last ten years had increased from 190 to 331, a gain of about 74 per cent. The increase of men had been 42 per cent., while that of the women had been 435 per cent. This, together with the fact that last year saw fifteen less men in the entering class than in the previous year, brought the matter to a head.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th Street, near B'way.
TO-DAY AT 3, AFTER PARADE.
OUR FIRST BARGAIN MATINEE.
50c. to All Parts of House.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
OUR GREAT VAUDEVILLE SHOW.
Ada Colley and Her High A
MOVING PICTURES OF DEWEY AND SAMPSON SQUADRONS. THE RIVER PARADE.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) NIGHT, READ THIS. A CORKER.
Ada Colley, Louise Beaudet, Bobby Gaylor, Patrice & Company, Alexandra Dagmar, Streator Zouaves, American Vitagraph, Dewey Pictures, Tony Fernandez, Charok Circus Quartet, Canfield & Carleton, Montague & West, Ardina O'Donnchaidh, Bob Vernon, Mlle Lenzi and other great Star Acts.

Madison Sq. Garden Saturday, Sunday. Last 2 Nights.
PROMENADE CONCERTS BY
BANDA ROSSA,
THE GREAT OPERATIC CONCERT BAND.
Evenings, 8:30. Admission with Seat, 50c.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE
Weston's Similans, Erna's Dogs, 20 others. Big bill! Dewey Day Open 10:30 A. M. Come early!

PALACE 58th St. Bella Rocca, and Howe & Edwards, & 3d Av. McCabe & Daniels. 30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, After 10c

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44th & 45th Sts. THE MAN in the MOON, including Marguerite CORNILLE
LAST WEEK OF ROOF. Immense programme. Monday Eve., Oct. 2d, first time here, people this, THE MAN in the MOON, JR. SAM BERNARD
SPECIAL (DEWEY DAY) MATINEE TO-DAY.
TO-NIGHT PROMENADE DE LUXE. ORCHESTRA NAPOLITAN.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. HARLEM CITY
HENRY E. DIXEY
TO-DAY. Dewey Matinee.
TO-MORROW, GRAND DEWEY PROGRAMME.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15 LAST TWO WEEKS.
STUART ROBSON AS THE DUFFY.
Monday, Oct. 2d.
W. H. CRANE as PETER STUYVESANT
Sale of Seats now Progressing.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St. 8:20
Daniel Frohman Manager
NO MATINEE TO-DAY.
Charles Frohman presents
ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. 8 sharp
Daniel Frohman Manager
NO MATINEE TO-DAY.
E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED
in THE KING'S MUSKETEER.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Ave. Matinee To-day at 2
WE-UNS OF TENNESSEE.
Castle Sq. Opera Co. Oct. 2, 1st time here, Sullivan & English 3d Opera Season. DIE MEISTERSINGER.

CASINO! Dewey NIGHT TO-NIGHT! Saturday Matinee
NO MATINEE TO-DAY. Nothing but Wonders! Next Sat.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA
THE ROGERS BROS. in

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA
THE WHITE SQUADRON
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30, 8:00 P. M.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE
In Aid of the Dewey Home
MR. ROBERT HILLIARD
Supported by an Excellent Company
ADMIRAL GEO DEWEY WILL BE PRESENT.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, RICHARD MANSFIELD in CYRANO de BERGERAC

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

SEPT 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

Books of the Season—Next Week's Lists.

Readers should bear in mind that next week will appear the special Autumn number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It will not disappoint them—at any rate, we have no intention of letting it. It will comprise thirty-two pages, or twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday books will be the most exhaustive anywhere printed, and that the introductory essay on the kinds of books one likes to read and ought to read in the longer evenings now at hand will be to their liking; while the interviews with publishers will be well worth their attention.

The mass of other material pertaining to books and art will be considerably greater than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. The edition will comprise not less than 100,000 copies, the largest ever issued by any publication devoted exclusively to books and art. On Oct. 7 THE SATURDAY REVIEW completes its third year.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. of London have announced the forthcoming publication of an édition de luxe of the "Life and Works of Charles Lamb," under the editorship of the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Master of the Temple. The edition, which will be composed of twelve volumes, will include the "life" by Canon Ainger which originally appeared in the English Men of Letters Series. It will be by far the most complete and valuable edition of Lamb yet issued. Besides the reproduction of all that has appeared in Canon Ainger's former editions of this author, there will be a number of new letters and various other interesting additions both to texts and notes, including twenty-one letters from Charles Lamb which first appeared last year in a volume called "Charles Lamb and the Lloyds," published by Smith, Elder & Co. of London. The edition will be strictly limited to 675 copies, of which 25 are to be reserved for presentation, and 150 have been subscribed for by A. C. Armstrong & Son of this city. The first two volumes will appear about Oct. 15, to be followed by the others at the rate of two volumes a month.

A week hence a noteworthy issue of Dr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne" will take place from the press of The Century Company. It was at first the intention of the publishers to limit the production to a few thousand copies, but the demand, even three weeks before the day of publication, was so great that the plates were sent to press for a second time, and almost double the number of copies originally decided upon will be forthcoming. The impression will be called the Continental Edition. Besides its elaborate letter-press and artistic binding, the distinctive feature of the edition will be the illustrations, which have been selected, made, and arranged under the personal direction of Mr. W. W. Elsworth. In fact, the illustrations are taken from those that are used by Mr. Elsworth in his lectures on the times of the Revolution. They consist of reproductions of a great number of rare old prints and manuscripts, views of present scenes from photographs, and photogravures of twelve original pictures by Howard Pyle. The gem of the manuscript reproductions is a fac simile of the identical letter that André addressed to Gen. Washington requesting that he might meet a soldier's death by being shot, and not that of a spy by the gallows. Although the text of this letter is well known, it has never before been produced in fac simile form.

The value of serial publication of a novel before its appearance in book form is perhaps emphasized in Paul Leicester Ford's "Janice Meredith," which comes from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. next Wednesday. Thirty thousand copies of this book have been sold before publication. But it follows as a matter of course that if broad distribution of certain stories before they appear as completed volumes gives a great impetus to general appreciation, the unworthy authors are rebuked thereby. Thus the method of first bringing out a book as a serial, which has now become quite the vogue, benefits the author quite as much as it does the publisher. Often it saves the former from humiliation and the latter from pecuniary loss. "Janice Meredith" has already begun to excite some talk in England, where its appearance in book form is eagerly awaited by those who were told of its character too late to peruse it as a serial. Says The Athenæum in its current issue: "This is by far the most important novel Mr. Ford has attempted, and deals with the period of the American Revolution, George Washington playing a considerable part in the story." The book will be published in London by Messrs. Constable & Co. Apropos of Mr. Ford, it may be remarked that of his "Honorable Peter Stirling," published by Henry Holt & Co., nearly 200,000 copies have been sold.

Among the important biographies announced for publication before the end of the year is that of William H. Seward, which will be brought out in December by Harper & Brothers. The author is Frederic Bancroft. The work, which will be in two volumes, will include two photogravure portraits. Much side light, it is said, is thrown on the working of the "War Cabinet," in which Mr. Seward was Secretary of State. Concerning many events, such as, for example, the Trent affair, Mr. Bancroft has drawn his data from hitherto unpublished resources. The author's style is said to be both vigorous and direct.

Quite a valuable contribution to Revolutionary Americana is the forthcoming presentation of a hitherto unpublished manuscript containing an account of the capture of the American ship Aurora as written by Philip Freneau, a poet of the Revolution. The account is taken from a logbook kept by Freneau while voyaging in the West Indies in 1776 in the Aurora, which he had fitted out as a privateer. Soon after leaving the Delaware this ship was fired upon and captured by a British frigate. The reproduction of Freneau's narrative, which will come from the press of M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels, will include portraits of Agnes Watson, the mother of Freneau, together with much other relative matter, which should be of interest to those who delight in Colonial patriotism.

JOHN FISKE'S NEW BOOK.

Dutch and Quaker Colonies of New York and Pennsylvania.*

The great activity of the various "Colonial" and "historical" societies of New York and Pennsylvania and the number and excellence of their publications have so prepared the popular apprehension that the two volumes of Mr. John Fiske's "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America" will find more well-informed readers awaiting them than any one of the five pairs which have preceded it during the last ten years. Like "The Beginnings of New England," it brings the Colonial story in detail down to the accession of William and Mary, although some threads of the narrative are traced into the next century, and it begins by explaining the European causes working to produce the men and the states of feeling destined to mold the Republic. One chapter is given to "The Mediæval Netherlands" and one to "Dutch Influence Upon England," and in opening the latter the author speaks of the recent reaction against that former narrowness which silently passed over all contributions to American civilization not English. He says:

> Such work deserves our warmest encouragement, and it would be highly unreasonable to complain because it sometimes shows an excess of enthusiasm. In reading the memoirs and proceedings of Huguenot societies, Holland societies, Jewish societies, Scotch-Irish societies, &c., one is sometimes inclined to ask whether the people about whom we are reading for the moment ever left anything for other people to do. Your Ulsterman is clear that the migrations of Englishmen to Virginia and New England were small affairs compared with the migration from Ulster to Pennsylvania; your Huguenot sees in men of his race and faith the chief builders of the United States, and statements are made about the Jew which seem quite incompatible with the size of the home market for pork. These patriotic writers are wont to act upon the maxim of the late Zachariah Chandler, and "claim everything," and amid so many claims that of England to further recognition as the mother country of the United States seems for the moment overriden. Added to these influences comes that of Anglophobia, which now and then bursts out with virulence when such topics are discussed.

He himself is disposed to exalt both the magnitude and quality of Dutch influence, without falling into the extravagance of those writers who court the favor of Anglophobiacs, but he protests against the recent transformation of Henry Hudson into a Dutchman, and the chapter on "Verrazano and Hudson" carefully explains who the discoverer was. Also, it accepts the solution of the Norumbega problem, placing the disputed territory at the mouth of the Hudson or Norumbega River, and presenting some interesting old maps to show its reasonableness. It suggests that the map name may be a low Latin corruption of Anormée Berge, which meant "Grand Scarp," a good name for the Palisades. In the chapter on "Privileges and Exemptions," the subject of French influence is introduced, French and English relations with the Iroquois and Algonquins are considered, and one is shown the beginnings of that struggle which, by breaking the power of the Lenni-Lenapes, left Pennsylvania in peace during the early years of her Colonial existence. In the course of this chapter Mr. Fiske cites a pleasant story of Van Twiller, best known for his tendency to hesitate and parley, but capable of swift action when necessary:

> In the Spring of 1637 a band of Pequots rushed into Wethersfield, killed nine men, and carried two young women into captivity. On hearing the news Van Twiller, without wasting a moment in doubting, sent a sloop to the Thames with orders "to redeem the two English maids by what means soever," even though it should involve war with the Pequots. The sloop was stopped by the English at Fort Saybrook, but was allowed to go on when her Captain made a written statement of his friendly purpose. On arriving in the Thames River a large ransom was offered and rejected. Then the Dutch skipper succeeded in capturing half a dozen Pequot warriors for hostages; with these he effected an exchange, and with the two girls safe in his cabin went on his way rejoicing and delivered them to their mourning friends.

The story of the Dutch Governors is concluded in the first volume, which ends with a hearty although brief eulogy of—

> Stuyvesant, the noble, honest, headstrong, opinionated, generous, kindly, conscientious, eager, lion-hearted old soldier, under whose rule the greatest of American Commonwealths first took on strength and assumed coherent shape. He is one of the most picturesque figures of a strenuous and stirring time, none the less lovable and admirable because he stood for principles of government that have become discredited. He was a sterling gentleman of the old stripe, of whom there have been many that have deserved well of mankind, loyal and sound to the core, but without a particle of respect for popular liberty or for what in these latter days are known as the "rights of man." From such a standpoint the principles of Thomas Jefferson would have seemed fraught with ruin to the human race. This arbitrary theory of government has never flourished on the soil of the New World, and its career on Manhattan Island was one of its first and most significant failures.

"The English Autocrats" is the rather formidable

*THE DUTCH AND QUAKER COLONIES IN AMERICA. By John Fiske. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Two volumes, 8vo.

SEPT

...ation-Stuyvesant Society. Among the original Wording of New York, and Colonel Lee hammered in vain at...

...ing of New York, and Colonel Lee hammered in vain at ...
...nuit-litter and garbage in tubs for the city carts to take away; he insisted that houses should be kept in repair.

He fostered trades and tradesmen with rules and regulations until it was a wonder that New York had any trade left. Even the quantity of brine in which the farmer might immerse his blocks of fat pork was minutely prescribed. As for prices, they were of course fixed by ordinance. The currency of the province was in that unfathomable chaos which has always had so many admirers in the New World—specie, beaver skins, white and black wampum, with relative values perpetually shifting—and in the attempt to introduce something like order and stability Andros struggled manfully but in vain. Another crying evil was intemperance. It was said, perhaps with some exaggeration, that one-quarter of all the houses in the city were places for retailing beer and spirits, and it could not be denied that the streets were too noisy with tipplers. The vehement mood in which Andros approached such matters is shown by his ordinance that if any man were to be seen drunk on the street, and the magistrates should be unable to discover where he had got his liquor, they were empowered forthwith to clap a fine upon every house in that street! How far this superlative edict was enforced we do not know.

Probably these propensities played no small part in producing the intense dislike with which he was regarded in New England, although the chief cause was his mastiff-like fidelity to his graceless master, James Stuart, and the zeal with which he insisted upon the acceptance of the boundary lines of New York as laid down in the original grant. Incidentally, it becomes necessary to tell the story of the planting of Connecticut, and of the strange position of a colony covered by three grants, without counting the claim of France or the still older Spanish claim to the entire hemisphere.

Penn is a hero after Mr. Fiske's own heart, a gentleman, and a consistently religious man, and he evidently takes genuine pleasure in describing his career, now in Newgate for conscience' sake, now talking with his royal master on almost equal terms, now discoursing of holy things to the Princess Palatine and her ladies and her servants, and discoursing, be it said in parenthesis, for nine hours, supper being only an interlude. Still, notwithstanding his partiality, he does not neglect to point out something often overlooked, that Penn was not the only settler to recompense the Indians for their land.

The Leisler episode is described at length, and its causes are considered very carefully and fairly. Dongan's manly cleverness, Cornbury's absurdities, the Zenger persecution and Hamilton's defense are a few of the topics in the section called "The Citadel of America," and some vivid passages are given to the pirates and the conditions arising from their labors:

> For a dozen years or more the streets of New York might have reminded one of Teheran or Bassora, with their shops displaying rugs of Anatolia or Daghestan, tables of carved teakwood, vases of hammered brass and silver, Bagdad portieres, fans of ivory or sandalwood, soft shawls of myriad gorgeous hues and white crape daintily embroidered, along with exquisite ornaments of ruby, pearl, and emerald. In the little town which had been wont to eke out its slender currency with wampum, strange pieces of gold and silver now passed freely from hand to hand: Greek bysants, Arabian dinars, and mohurs from Hindustan, along with Spanish doubloons and the louis d'or of France. A familiar sight in taverns was the swaggering blade attired in blue coat, trimmed with gold lace and pearl buttons, white knee breeches and embroidered hose, with jeweled dagger in his belt, paying scot for all who would listen to his outlandish yarns, and tipping everybody, from the potboy up, (as it was whispered,) even to the worshipful Governor.

In the last chapter, "The Migration of Sects," is much interesting matter in regard to the Jews, the Scotch-Irish, and the Huguenots. The first element has received but scant recognition at the hands of historians, although Congress borrowed $700,000 from Mr. Haym Solomon of Philadelphia during the War of Independence, and has not yet paid its debt. The Huguenot element has occasionally spoken of its services, but for obvious reasons the very existence of a large number of intelligent Huguenot immigrants and of any Scotch-Irish emigrants is zealously denied by Irish amateurs of history. Mr. Fiske speaks severely of the English policy which first planted Ulster with Scotch Presbyterians and then drove them to emigrate by "protecting" English industries at their expense, and he repeats that the Scotch-Irish population, distilled through the Pennsylvania alembic, has formed the main strength of American democracy.

This volume leaves the English colonies and their allies ranged for the contest with New France, which contest, with the preliminary history of the French settlements, will fill the author's next book. This present work puts the keystone in the arch against which France was to dash herself in vain, and one can better understand the proportions of the former books after reading this.

AN APPROVING VOICE.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your SATURDAY REVIEW is so interesting and wholesome. Its contents are made up of articles, not one of which I would miss if I could help it. The editor and his assistants are uplifting all book lovers by the love taught for and the great satisfaction gotten from those best friends of ours—good books. They are also inculcating these same impressions in the hearts and minds of the young and others, who are just starting out on the sea of literature. I cannot state in words how much pleasure I have derived, nor how much I have learned from this welcome weekly visitor. M. U.

New York, Sept. 10, 1890.

...Don Augusto Porto da Telmira, Marquez de Agua Branca, is a Brazilian nobleman who since his arrival in New York, where he has resided for some few years past, seems to have had a rather meteoric career. He was reputed to be a man of large fortune, and on his arrival here leased a large residence on Riverside Drive, which he filled with costly furniture, rugs, and art objects and a few pictures. He had some pretensions as an artist himself, brought with him from Brazil several landscapes, which he had painted there, together with two or three still lifes, and in the Spring of 1896 exhibited for charity at the Waldorf Hotel a large allegorical canvas, also by his brush, of the destruction of the Maine. Reverses of fortune, it is understood, compelled the Marquez to sacrifice his art belongings, and these were sold at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, while his pictures, together with a miscellaneous lot of other paintings, were disposed of at the same galleries on Wednesday evening. The pernicious custom of stuffing picture sales, so much in vogue in this city, made it impossible to know which of the pictures in this sale belonged to the Marquez, but it is to be assumed that they were those attributed to Murillo, Correggio, Carracci, Tintoretto, Ribera, and Domenichino. All these were fairly good copies of the originals. The landscapes by the Marquez himself were interesting in that they gave an idea of the inland scenery of Brazil. The sale was not a notable one in any way, and failed to draw the expected crowd of out-of-town visitors, as the outside attractions in the street decorations and scenes were too great.

The second art event of the week was the opening in the galleries of the old Academy of Design on Thursday of an exhibition of some eighty-nine oils, owned by Mr. George P. Folts of this city and Herkimer, N. Y. The exhibition, it is stated, is given for the benefit of the Folts Mission Institute at Herkimer, in which Mr. Folts seems to be very much interested, and of which he is the founder. The catalogue says that the present display will be followed by one of a much larger collection of paintings, and that the present exhibition has been made in order that the unusually large number of people now in the city may have an opportunity to view them.

It is always a delicate and difficult task to speak with entire frankness of any exhibition or entertainment held or given with an openly avowed educational or charitable purpose. The Folts Mission Institute appears to be an educational establishment where the Bible, the history of religion, and sociology, &c., are taught to those of the youth of Central New York who wish to pursue these lines of study. It had its origin in the kindly philanthropy of Mr. Folts, who, like many other American capitalists, has turned his attention in his idle hours to the collection of pictures. Unlike some other American capitalists and collectors, however, and to his honor and credit, Mr. Folts frankly admits in his catalogue that "the attributions given these pictures are those accorded to them at the time of their purchase, and in forming the collection more attention has been given to bringing together pictures of great art merit than the names of the artists to whom they are attributed." It is refreshing to find a collection not formed on names, but Mr. Folts has not been modest in selecting even attributed names, for those of Rubens, Giorgione, Van Dyke, Del Sarto, Carlo Dolce, Guido Reni, Tiepolo, Van der Velde, Ribera, Terburg, Cuyp, Van Osted, David Teniers, Tintoretto, Huysmans, Wouvermans, Jordaens, Titian, Holbein, Carracci, and Correggio figure in the catalogue. Of all these attributed canvases it may be said that they are for the most part better than the average copies, while in some instances—particularly the two portraits attributed to Holbein, the figure piece attributed to Watteau, the landscape under Sir Richard Wilson's name, the Bacchus under that of Rubens, the two examples, "St. Jerome Praying in the Cave" and "St. Jerome," credited, respectively, to Guido Reni and Zurbaran, and the pretty little landscape which is good enough to be a Cuyp, if it is not—they have enough merit to be worthy of the attention of art students, and will be found interesting by modern artists. The large canvas, "The Death of Dido," called an unfinished sketch, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is a startling work, and makes up in vigor of treatment what it lacks in art quality. The most ambitious canvas in the collection, and one which is accorded a long notice in the catalogue, is entitled "The Conquest of Mexico." This is claimed to be of the Spanish school of the last half of the sixteenth century, and "represents," says the catalogue, "by tableaus of events, the progressive conquest of Mexico by Hernando Cortes and his band from the landing near Vera Cruz in the year 1518 until the second surrender of the City of Mexico of Aug. 13, 1521, after the immortal siege of seventy-seven days. This picture is the expression of one of the largest ideals of genius that has ever been attempted in art." It is really a panorama crowded with confused groups, and it is unnecessary to say badly painted.

There are only a few modern pictures in the display. Among them a large and characteristic French military picture by Grolleron, "Cooking the Noonday Meal," and a large and good landscape by Hanoteau. The exhibition, it is said, may remain open until next ...

...year's record pass its last days as a depository of antiques.

The first exhibition of the season at the American Art Galleries will open early next month and will consist of the collection of orchids, art objects, Colonial furniture, rare rugs, curios, and a few pictures by American artists, owned by the late Prof. Marsh of Yale University, which are to be sold by the order of his executors. The orchids and art objects, furniture, &c., will probably be sold during October, but the pictures and art objects may not be disposed of until January next. The orchids are unusually rare and varied and comprise some 1,400 specimens and 270 varieties. Their sale will attract floriculturists not only in this country but from Europe. It is difficult, if not impossible, to adequately describe orchids, and any description must necessarily abound in so many technical terms as to make it unintelligible to the general reader. The display and sale belong more to the domain of the floriculturist than to that of the artist. Prof. Marsh's pictures are not especially important, but his rugs, furniture, antique Oriental porcelains, Kakemonos, ivories, sword guards, bronzes, &c., are interesting and valuable and have among them some fine specimens.

The Art Students' League begins its twenty-fifth year with an excellent programme. Robert Blum and Joseph De Camp will be in charge of new advanced classes whose members will be allowed to work freely by themselves, with the advantage of occasional criticism. Kenyon Cox and George B. Bridgman will have charge of the life classes, in which the students may work from the cast or life model, and Mr. De Camp and Mr. Twachtman will instruct the portrait and life antique classes, respectively. Walter Appleton Clark will be in charge of the afternoon illustration and sketch classes, and a composition class, to be taught by Arthur W. Dow, will begin in November. There will be a series of lectures on art subjects every month, and also a course of lectures in co-operation with the Board of Education.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has acquired from various sources and has just placed on permanent exhibition nine antique Greek and Roman marbles of importance, comprising one fragment of a full length and life size statue of Venus, one fragment of a heroic portrait statue of a Roman Emperor, and seven portrait heads and busts.

The finding of old masters continues to be a favorite industry in America. Major J. Ackerman of New Providence, N. J., now claims to be the possessor of an original painting by Morretto, or a replica of one by the same artist in the British Museum. Major Ackerman has had the painting in his possession for many years. A friend recently returned from London and brought a catalogue of the pictures in the British Museum. Under the description of the canvas by Morretto hung there is the statement that two of these paintings are in existence, with the further declaration that it is impossible to learn whether the one shown in the Museum or the missing canvas is the original. The half-tone reproduction of the Museum canvas in the catalogue would seem to show that Major Ackerman's picture is the missing one referred to. Morretto, who was born in 1498, was a pupil of Titian, and one of the most celebrated of early Italian portrait painters. It would be too bad if Major Ackerman's painting should turn out to be a copy and not the original or a replica by Morretto.

THE LAST WORD.

As 'neath the arc of triumph high
The conquering hero rides along,
O God of Battles, may we pause
To lift to Thee the grateful song.

For Freedom's torch within the bay
To Golden Gate by Western sea,
As rolls a paean o'er the land,
May we, O Lord, look up to Thee.

Oh, humble us before our task,
And keep us true in heart and brain,
That when fulfilled a Nation's pledge
Shall freckless be and without stain.

And guided by Love's holy voice
May we tread on where Freedom leads,
Giving to peoples wider life
And ministering to human needs.

Thus may our flag e'er onward fly,
In the forefront van of progress flash;
But not in hateful greed of gold,
Lest it go down in Ruin's crash.

Give to our people self-control,
And civic virtues strong and pure,
That in the sisterhood of States
The lamp of Freedom may endure.

O God of Nations, guide us right,
Though we are weak, yet Thou art strong;
Help us to look to Thee for light,
Lest we go wrong, lest we go wrong.

FRANCIS EDWARD MARSTEN.

New York, Sept. 28, 1890.

The William Black memorial beacon has already been described in these columns. Here is the text of an inscription that will appear upon it. The poet is Lord Archibald Campbell:

We fain would let thy memory dwell
Where rush the tidewaves of the sea,
Where storms will moan or calms will tell
To all the world our love for thee.
Whom all men loved in this old land,
And all men loved across the sea,
We well may clasp our brethren's hand,
And light the Beacon light for thee.

1898-1899

DEWEY.

New Books About Him and the Islands He Made Our Own.*

"Undaunted courage and compassion joined," as descriptive of the man of action, comes the nearest to our nineteenth century comprehension of the true hero. Bravery is more common to mankind than is usually assumed, yet compassion and generosity to a fallen foe are traits by no means universal. The fine quality of mercy shown by all our officers, military or naval, during our recent wars has been "compassion," and no one has displayed this more conspicuously than the Nation's guest, Admiral George Dewey. If it be an axiom of war "to inflict the greatest injury to an enemy," once punishment has been inflicted the higher instincts gain ascendency, and the officer or common soldier stops then and there and offers no further indignity to the fallen foe. This kindlier instinct is directed not toward the enemy alone, but to those who are the subordinates of the man in command. Take the incident after Admiral Montojo's absolute defeat at the battle of Manila, or during the action itself. Nothing could have been more courteous or more considerate than was Admiral Dewey's behavior to the unfortunate Spaniards.

After the opening of the contest in Manila Bay and the doom of the Spanish fleet had become certain, there came from the American flagship the order to rest the men and to have breakfast. This shows a positive belief in the superiority of the American fleet, and hence there was no reason for extra haste or excitement on the part of the Admiral. It was a stoker on the Olympia who said that below "the temperature is nearly up to 200 degrees, and so hot that our hair is singed." In their dens of iron and in their caves of coal the tired men were accorded a needed rest, and then they were fresher and more eager to continue the fight.

Between the several books before us the connection is close. When that Portuguese Fernao de Magalhaes (adopting the Spanish name of Magellan) first sighted Samar Island of the Philippines on March 16, 1521, could his faithful chronicler, Antonio Pigafetta, have ever imagined the coming of an American fleet to Manila, centuries after, and the wresting of these islands from Spain? Mediaeval atmosphere was all blown away when the first shell was fired from the Olympia, the Commodore's orders being, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley."

Capital are the stories of George Dewey's early days that Rossiter Johnson tells. Evidently he was a fighting boy, and not to be imposed upon. He had no liking for school bullies, and it was his mission to whip them, and he did whip them. In the school there was a master, and his name was Zenas K. Pangborn. He was a new man, and the lads were unruly. George Dewey, having committed a breach against good manners, was called to account by the pedagogue, and the master insisted upon an apology being made. This Dewey declined doing, and there was a regular fight, all the other lads trying to maul the new master. But with his rawhide Pangborn quelled the mutiny, the hero of Manila taking his punishment like a man. The day after the skirmish George Dewey came to the school and, extending his hand, said: "Father and I talked the matter all over. We both came to the conclusion that you did exactly right. I thank you for it." From that time Zenas K. Pangborn and George Dewey were fast friends.

We all feel indebted to this country schoolmaster for the lesson given, and it may be that this incident had something to do with shaping the Admiral's future career. At least the lad was taught obedience to a higher authority. Mr. Johnson presents the entire story of Admiral Dewey's course of education. When seventeen he received an appointment in the navy, and entered the academy at Annapolis on Sept. 23, 1854. He was graduated in 1858, standing fifth in a class of fourteen. His participation in the naval actions of the civil war is fully described, and his services on the Mississippi, under Farragut, were distinguished. The lessons in naval warfare he received then he never forgot. But the history of Dewey is so well known that we need not repeat it. There came long years of peace, and then George Dewey "gained many friends and admirers by his evident ability, his modest firmness of character, his kindly courtesy, and his wide range of interest." A brother officer says of him: "I have known him fairly well for twenty years, and I have never heard him swear or brag."

In 1897 Commodore Dewey applied for sea duty. In November of that year he was made commander of the Asiatic Squadron, and in December he hoisted his flag on the Olympia at Nagasaki, Japan, and then Dewey was sixty. Now came the man's opportunity—the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. Admiral Dewey is reported to have said: "The battle of Manila Bay was fought in Hongkong—that is, the hard work was done there; the execution here was not difficult," and he added: "The first lesson of the battle teaches the importance of American gunnery and good guns. Constant practice had made our gunnery destructive, and won the victory . . . not less than other [lessons] is the necessity for inspection. Everything to be used in a battle should have been thoroughly inspected by naval officers. If this is done, there will be no failure in the time of action. Look at the difference between our ships and the Spanish ships. Everything the Spaniards had was supplied by contract. Their shells, their powder, all their materials, were practically worthless, while ours were perfect."

Mr. James E. Homans's "Our Three Admirals" is a brief but authentic account of the lives and exploits of Farragut, Porter, and Dewey. This volume, so far as Admirals Farragut and Porter are concerned, has had the advantage of having been corrected by the sons of these most distinguished men. Admiral Dewey has examined the biographical sketch of himself, and writes that it is correct; and, even more than that, the Admiral has revised the full account of the battle of Manila Bay found in the volume.

A story of that "compassion" which Admiral Dewey showed during the battle of Manila is this: The order was to strip for action. Outside clothes were thrown off. If there was a man hit the surgeon's task would be less difficult when there are no fragments of wearing apparel carried into the wound. A powder boy, overenergetic, threw his coat overboard, and then went over the ship's side to rescue it. That being against orders, after the action he was very properly arrested, tried, and found guilty. The sentence was submitted to the Commodore. Dewey's ancestors having been English and not French, the "chose jugée" had but little weight in the Admiral's mind. Why should the boy risk his life for his coat? The question was, put him. The fact came out that in the pocket of the coat the lad had stored away his mother's picture. There were extenuating circumstances. The upshot of the Commodore's decision was that a boy who would risk his life for a picture of his mother "was not to be put in irons," and so the little criminal was forgiven.

Mr. John Barrett's volume has a graceful dedication addressed "to that delegation of brave and faithful newspaper correspondents." With its many illustrations the book contains data of the most interesting character. Mr. Barrett repeats what others have written as to work done at Hongkong. Here was the preparation made for the action which was to come. Captains and staff had absolute confidence in their commanding officer. They knew that he was master of the situation. As a gunner said, "We would have sailed straight into hell after him." Consider what were the risks Admiral Dewey ran. Suppose for a moment the action had not been decisive, where was Dewey to go to? "Neutrality laws were against him in all ports of Asia, and America was 8,000 miles away." It was to conquer or perish. In this volume may be found a clear and succinct account of the greatest of modern sea battles, and singularly clear and plain is it. When it was read later on to the Admiral all he said was, "It isn't a literary production, but I think it will pass for a naval report."

Why Dewey did not sail away from Manila is explained. In the first place, there was that little thing known as coal, which was not superabundant. If he had wanted to come home he could not have stopped anywhere. The laws of neutrality would have prevented his coaling. Then Spain still held Manila, though her fleet had been destroyed. Dewey might have bombarded the city. He refrained from this unnecessary cruelty. He awaited the armed forces of the United States to complete the task he had begun.

Mr. Barrett tells of the characteristics, habits, the environment, biography, genealogy, and family of George Dewey, and in the appendix is Admiral Montojo's report of the battle of Manila. The computations made by the Spanish Admiral are believed to be somewhat wanting in correctness. The volume has the immense advantage of having been written by a man who was an eye-witness of the wonderful incidents he describes.

*THE STORY OF MAGELLAN AND THE DISCOVERY OF THE PHILIPPINES. By Hezekiah Butterworth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Illustrated.

THE HERO OF MANILA. Dewey on the Mississippi and the Pacific. By Rossiter Johnson. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Illustrated.

OUR THREE ADMIRALS: Farragut, Porter, Dewey. By James L. Homans. New York: James T. White & Co. Illustrated, maps, &c.

ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY. A Sketch of the Man. By John Barrett, United States Minister to Siam, 1894-97; special war correspondent with Admiral Dewey at Manila, May, 1898, to March, 1899. New York: Harper & Brothers. Illustrated. $1.25.

Postage on Manuscript.

The Bulletin of the Society of American Authors for August and September makes a strong point in showing how unjust the United States Post Office is to authors who transmit their manuscripts through the mail. "Queen bees, socks, and other unmentionable things can be sent through the mails cheaper than authors' manuscripts." "A missionary can send a single gum boot to a Fiji Islander at the rate of one ounce for 1 cent. But a returned missionary cannot send his manuscripts to his publisher for less than 2 cents for one ounce, yet 'missionaries is powerful poor.'" And again: "A bundle of old letters, weighing ten ounces, can be sent from here to British Central Africa for 5 cents. But a manuscript weighing ten ounces would cost 20 cents from New York to Jersey City." Certainly there are many material resemblances between a gum boot and a rejected manuscript.

There is an amusing article relating to a poet who sent his verse to a magazine editor, offering to dispose of the same "at whatever price you shall consider it worth." In the modest estimate of the value the poet called attention to the "measure, trochaic tetrameter catalectic," as "well adapted to the theme and matter." The poet also prided himself on "the sensific, or sonant, effect of the words of the third stanza as suggestive of band music." Possibly if this third stanza had been read by some one at the head of the coming Dewey parade all trombones, cornets, and clarionets, with bass drums and cymbals, would have been unnecessary. Though the Bulletin does not say so, the editor of the magazine probably looked to see if there were postage stamps for the return of the "catalectic," "sensific" concern.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

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A Physical Puzzle.

Will some one kindly explain how those Fiji amble over red-hot stones and never burn or blister their feet? What kind of salamanders are these savages, and does asbestos enter into their make-up? In folklore there are stories of the same kind. The Japs seem to have similar performers, and Mr. Andrew Lang, who is wild on the subject, finds that the Bulgarians, some of the people in Southern India, and the folks in Mauritius carry on such fireproof cakewalks. There is the recent testimony of a Dr. Hocken, who goes to Mbenga, where a clan carried out the ceremony. The doctor finds a great hearth of stones, on which a fire has been built, which had been burning for thirty-six hours. The hearth covered an area of 15 feet in diameter. The doctor being a man of science had provided himself with a thermometer. He lowered his instrument among the stones, and only stopped experimenting when the solder of the thermometer melted. Then he had to stop. The register was 282° Fahrenheit. If there had been no accident likely to arise to the glass and mercury, the temperature would have marked 400° or may be more.

Then some seven or eight Fijians having no other protection than a flower garland around their necks and loins executed a kind of ballet dance on the red-hot stones. They didn't pose indefinitely, but the leader was the longest, for he walked over the hot stones for quite half a minute.

Mr. Andrew Lang, so as to show how far you can go walking leisurely in half a minute, says you can cover a cricket pitch in that time—22 yards.

Dr. Hocken made a critical examination of the legs and feet of the Fijians. The natives had applied nothing to their persons. "The footsoles were comparatively soft and flexible." The pulse was unaffected. Dr. Hocken concludes: "While thus unable to suggest any explanation or theory, I am absolutely certain as to the truth of the facts, and the bona fides of the actors."

There were no incantations or mumbo-jumbo business. Hypnotism may bring about insensibility to pain, but though a burn may not be felt for the moment, there is cautery. There must be physical reasons why these Fijians do not burn themselves, not particular to the inhabitants of that far distant isle Mbenga. It behooves then some of the gentlemen at Yale or Harvard to set to work and explain to Mr. Andrew Lang how the thing happens, and then folk-lorists, too, would be delighted.

The Cowper Centenary.

The proposal to commemorate on April 25 next the centenary of the death of the poet Cowper seems to have fallen rather flat. It was at first suggested that the house at Olney, Buckinghamshire, where the poet lived should be acquired by public subscription to prevent it falling into unappreciative hands, but as that scheme did not meet with success, it is now proposed that the poet's parlor and the gardens and the Summer house should be retained as memorials, the rest of the mansion being let in the ordinary way. But even this mutilated plan does not seem to have met with popular favor. Ten thousand Americans, says a London paper, are expected to visit Olney in Whitsun week next year in connection with the World's Convention of Christian Endeavor Societies in London.

[illegible] is not very clear in what way she resembles her prototype, unless it be in wearing costly Russian female spies. According to the novelists, there must be at least two millions of female Russian spies dispersed upon the surface of the earth, and, in view of that fact, it is extremely doubtful if the majority of them are really worth to the Government the enormous salaries which are paid to them. Miss Townsend-Smith denies the existence of these fascinating female spies, who spend their lives in deluding young Englishmen and old diplomats, and incessantly smoking cigarettes. She maintains that the Russian woman is as a rule an extremely simple-minded, honest, well-conducted person, who does not care a straw about politics, but is immersed, so to speak, in babies and housekeeping. This defense of Russian women is well meant and is undoubtedly true, but it will not in the least deter novelists from employing their favorite Russian spies. The exigencies of the machine-made novel demand the Russian female spy as inexorably as they demand the Russian male Nihilist, and the pair will continue to infest sensational fiction to the end of time.

The conventional foreigners of English and American novelists are a picturesque but impossible company. If an Anglo-Saxon novelist writes of an Italian he is always represented to be both impecunious and treacherous. If he marries an Anglo-Saxon girl he always neglects and maltreats her. He is ready to rob his best friend and then kill him in a duel. He will betray his own sister for a comparatively small sum. In fact, he has not a redeeming trait. Even as a liar he fails to excite the reader's admiration, for his lies are invariably too preposterous to be entitled to class as works of art.

Mr. Benjamin Swift's new novel, entitled "The Siren City," contains several Italians of this sort. It is by no means a bad novel, though its merits are rather those of promise than performance. But its Italians are of the conventional species, and resemble real Italians about as much as an officer of the French General Staff resembles an officer and a gentleman. I am not holding a brief for the Neapolitans, who are certainly very far from being the sort of people who would shine to advantage as teachers in a young ladies' school, but they would not recognize the Neapolitans drawn by Mr. Swift. Contrast them with the Neapolitans of one of Mathilde da Serao's novels, and you will see the difference between the real and the conventional.

Many years ago the typical Russian female spy and the typical Italian scoundrel were invented by novelists who preferred invention to truth, and these two types have been slavishly copied ever since. Some of these days there will be an Anglo-Saxon novelist who will conceive the possibility of the existence of an honest Russian women and a sincere manly Italian. Such a novelist, however, must be prepared to hear that his Russian and his Italian are not true to life, since the former is not a spy and the latter is not a coward and a swindler.

Mrs. Sarah Jeannette Duncan Cotes's new book, "The Path of a Star" is out, and is on the whole rather disappointing to those who know the capabilities of Mrs. Cotes. It is witty and readable, as it was sure to be, but it is not a decided advance upon her previous work. Mrs. Cotes has evidently put a great deal of hard work into the book, and perhaps for that very reason it seems to lack the charming spontaneity of her earlier books. But after all is said there are few women who could have written it, and if I seem to find fault with it the reason is that it leaves me still waiting for the book which will place Mrs. Cotes where she deserves to be—a book which she will certainly write sooner or later.

The Cornhill has, so it is rumored, struck against the high prices which contributors have latterly been receiving. Not very long ago The Cornhill changed hands, and it is now one of the best of our London magazines. With the single exception of the fact that it does not contain a "Roundabout Paper" every month, it is a better magazine than it was in the days of Thackeray. It may not be true, but it is said that the present editor has undertaken to revert to the former practice of paying all contributors a guinea a page and no more, no matter what may be the prices which such contributors receive from other magazines. It will be interesting to see what is the result of this experiment. Will men who receive twice or three times as much from other magazines consent to write for The Cornhill at the rate of a guinea for a page of, say, four hundred and fifty words? Probably they will not, and in that case will The Cornhill be able to maintain its present standard of excellence? Time alone will show, but I rather think that before very long The Cornhill will find it necessary to pay the market price if it wishes for contributions from really popular authors.

There is genuine humor in Mr. Archibald Marshall's "Peter Binney, the Undergraduate." It is not a particularly high type of humor, and not infrequently it degenerates into farce, but as a whole the book is decidedly amusing. It is the story of a middle-aged man who accompanied his son to Oxford and became an undergraduate. The idea is not by any means as preposterous as some of the reviewers seem to think. A [illegible] story writer recently wrote a story which both he and his friends believed to be entirely original. The other day he informed me that he had found in a collection of stories by another writer, published many years ago, a story, the main feature of which was precisely that of his own story. He had, so he thought, read the other man's story long ago and totally forgotten it. When the same idea occurred to him he thought that it was wholly his. At least this was my friend's explanation of the circumstances, though it is always possible that he had just read the other man's story, but had really hit upon the idea unaware to them both. Still, could the two stories be published side by side, my friend would unquestionably be accused of plagiarism, and the fact that he is an infinitely better story writer than was the man whose idea he would be accused of having stolen, would not be regarded as a defense.

Cases like this must be common, and for that reason no man should be accused of plagiarism without full and complete proof. Of course, when a man steals the language of another writer, there is no possibility of excuse for him, but when he repeats another man's idea, let us wait to hear his defense before condemning him. As for Mr. Hall Caine's theory—or, rather, the theory of the friend who recently defended him from the charge of plagiarism, by asserting that Mr. Cain felt at liberty to use other people's ideas without slavishly acknowledging the fact—it will not hold water. I don't believe that Mr. Cain ever authorised any one to make such a defense for him. He evidently considers the charge of willful plagiarism so preposterous that he will not reply to it. Perhaps he is right, but it is a pity that he cannot prevent well-meaning friends from defending him.

"The Maternity of Harriet Wicken," by Mrs. Henry Doudney, is certainly an unpleasant book, but it is a powerful one, and it is steadily making its way. I do not like it, and yet I am compelled to admire it. The author has aimed to be an artist rather than to write a story that will please the public. Curiously enough, she seems to have succeeded in both ways. Her book, which is certainly the work of an artist, has become popular, and she is to be congratulated upon her unusual good luck. Let us hope that the next time she writes a novel she will select a subject which does not leave a bad taste in the mouth. Pessimistic novel writing should be left to Mr. Hardy. He can do it so well that no one ought to enter into competition with him.

Harmsworth's Magazine is still to be found in the bookstalls, and it is thus apparent that the rumor which said that last month's issue would be the last was, as I fancied, untrustworthy. Still I doubt if there is room for two threepenny magazines, and at present The Royal seems to have rather the inside track of The Harmsworth. The Royal does not lose money for its publishers, and it is doubtful if the same can be said for the Harmsworths. By the bye, The Harmsworth was by no means the pioneer threepenny magazine. Ten years or so ago The Ludgate made its first appearance as a threepenny magazine. It was edited by Phil May, and it ought to have been a success, but it was not. Its price was speedily raised to sixpence, and the publishers who tried to sell it for threepence were entirely satisfied that a threepenny magazine was an impossibility.

Mr. Hall Caine recently made a speech at a meeting of the Institute of Journalists, in which he expressed the opinion that the best qualification for a novelist is a thorough training as a practical journalist. That is to say, that if a man wishes to be a novelist he should become first of all a reporter or a writer of leading articles. I do not know whether or not Mr. Caine has ever been a journalist, but I am inclined to think that his personal experience in journalism, if he ever had any, must have been extremely limited. Surely a very slight degree of training as a reporter would have taught Mr. Caine the importance of condensation, and the result would have been that his novels, instead of being the longest on record since the days of Richardson, would have been compressed within reasonable limits.

In what way journalism can teach a man to write novels I cannot imagine. A reporter is supposed to collect facts and present them in a readable form. Does Mr. Caine believe that novels should consist of facts presented in reportorial style? Can it be that Mr. Caine is bent upon becoming a realist and reporting only what he sees after the fashion of such bad men as Zola and George Moore? If not, why does he insist that a preliminary training as a reporter is the proper one for a novelist?

As for the leader writer, his daily task is to write an article of a given length, commenting upon some event of the day. Could anything be further from the path of a true novelist? If a novelist proposes to preach, it is possible that a previous experience as a leader writer might be of use to him, but the preaching novelist is decidedly out of date, and even Mr. Caine preaches in his novels by example rather than by precept.

I know a man who after having written leading ar- [illegible] in writing stories of forty 4000 words in length, it was, however, he could accustom himself to the new measure. He assured me that, except for a certain facility in writing against time, which he had acquired as a newspaper editor, his experience of journalism had been a hindrance rather than an aid to him in story writing. Testimony like this, agreeing as it does with my own experience, convinces me that Mr. Caine is wrong. Probably he forms his conception of journalism as he does that of an Anglican clergyman by consulting his inner consciousness. If he knew by experience what metropolitan journalism really is, he would never think of it as a training for a novelist.

Mr. Andrew Lang, who came up nobly to the help of Jane Austen against a bold, bad malignor, has challenged a cloud of enemies by speaking irreverently of Charlotte Brontë. He remarks that she "had neither wit nor humor. Passion in tatters; parts to tear a cat in, were in her line." Mr. Lang may not live to repent that he ever uttered such language, but the chances are that he will, for the admirers of Charlotte Brontë are as the sands of the sea, and they will probably overwhelm him with their indignation. Of course it would be difficult to prove that Mr. Lang is not right. Does any man believe that Miss Brontë did possess either wit or humor? Then let him produce some specimens of the same. Does any man deny that she loved to tear a passion in tatters? Let him cut out from "Jane Eyre" or from "Shirley" all that is not passion, and see how many pages are left. However, it is of no consequence whether Mr. Lang is right or wrong. The thick-and-thin admirers of Miss Brontë will deny all that he has said and call him unpleasant names. This is the inevitable fate of a critic who has opinions of his own.

Sir Walter Besant's new novel, "The Orange Girl," is a good average specimen of the author's work. There are those who find Besant tedious and refuse to rank him with such masters of the pen as Hall Caine and E. B. Benson. The public, however, clings to its Besant, and reads him with deliberation and enjoyment. I must confess that I share this enjoyment very frequently. Several of Sir Walter's novels have given me great delight. I remember how eagerly I watched for the successive installments of "The World Went Very Well Then" as it appeared in The Graphic, and how to this day I never walk down the Minories and pass America Square without thinking of that charming book, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." There are many things in Sir Walter's novels that I do not like, as, for example, his unreasoning prejudice against High Churchmen, and it is undeniable that at times he is just a little tedious, but his is a brave, honest, healthy spirit, and the more his books are read by the public the better the public will be.

Speaking of Mr. Benson, whose name first became known as the author of that intolerably vulgar and tiresome book, "Dodo," I ought to say that he has taken a new departure in writing his last novel, "Mammon & Co." He still writes of the "smart" society of London, but his men and women are vastly more human and more tolerable than they were in "Dodo." The book is by no means a bad one, and it is full of promise. If in his next novel Mr. Benson advances as much beyond "Mammon" as in the latter he has advanced beyond "Dodo," he will accomplish something of which he can be legitimately proud.

Mark Twain has arrived at the dignity of an edition de luxe. He certainly deserves it quite as much as several other authors who have previously achieved the same honor. I was reading the other night one of Mark Twain's earlier books. The distance between it and his later work is enormous. He has worked indefatigably in acquiring style and in sloughing off his earlier faults. The man who wrote the "Innocents Abroad" was a genuine humorist, but he knew very little of the trade of authorship. Contrast the book with the first half of "Huck Finn" or with "Joan of Arc." It is the difference between the work of an uneducated newspaper reporter and a man of letters. It is occasionally said that Mark Twain is not as funny as he was years ago. Possibly it is true. At all events I hope it is. His work is far stronger and more worthy of a great novelist than it was when he was known merely as a writer of jokes. They were good jokes—better than any other man has ever ventured to write—but they were not to be compared to the admirable work that he has done in the last ten years.

W. L. ALDEN.

An elaborate modern edition of a fine old famous book will shortly be issued by R. H. Russell. This is "The Life and Death of Mr. Badman," by John Bunyan. The work will include twelve full-page compositions by George Woolliscroft Rhead and Louis Rhead, "designed to portray the deadly sins of the ungodly Mr. Badman's journey from this world to hell." The letter press will be upon heavy hand-made paper and will be handsomely bound and decorated with illustrations in old woodcut style, very much after the fashion of the Brothers Rhead's edition of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

1899

ANSTEY HIS IDOL.

And He Would Throw to the Ground the Idols of Many Other People.

A touching appeal has been made to the editor of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW to print the letter that follows here. The author of it would right a great wrong. While this communication is rather prolix, (though not as prolix as when received,) it is conceived in terms so remarkable that it ought not to be withheld from publicity. Not only is Anstey proclaimed an idol, but the idols of many other persons are ruthlessly thrown to the ground—or, rather, an attempt is made to do that. Mr. Stockton is held up as "a purveyor of insanity," Barrie as "an insufferable bore," Mark Twain as "a carpenter," Thackeray as "long-winded," and Bangs as "without humor." This stentorian voice comes from Oakland.

The editor prints the letter not because he admires the sentiments contained in it; not because he thinks the writer will make even one convert to his views; but rather as an example of simple faith and courage. It is always refreshing to find a man with convictions and having the courage to proclaim them, be they never so unpopular. Not only does our correspondent assail some of the cherished beliefs of the whole literary world, but he comes out into the open field and signs his name—no mere pen name, as we are assured, but his real patronymic—and gives his home address. We beg to thank him and we wish him well through the ordeal he has voluntarily taken upon himself.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In The Illustrated London News, the late James Payn, not long before his death, took occasion to rebuke the English reading public for its stupid indifference to the surpassing excellence of Frederick Anstey's stories. Mr. Payn taxed the public with ingratitude in grumbling at Anstey for not having written anything equal to his first book, the incomparable "Vice Versa," and asked why any one should expect two such masterpieces from the same author.

Mr. Payn's remarks were timely and true so far as they went, but it seems to me they did not cover the ground. The public is not so much to blame as are the literary critics, among whom, with a few honorable exceptions, there would seem to be a conspiracy to ignore Anstey's claims to recognition. As a case in point, take Anstey's story, "The Statement of Stella Maberly." It will hardly be denied, I think, that Israel Zangwill is a competent critic—an authority, if you please. This is his opinion of the book in question:

> It is no new talent that masquerades as such in the anonymous "Statement of Stella Maberly," a little book quite over the heads of the public. The madman's story in "Pickwick" is not more powerful and certainly not so subtle.

One would naturally think that a book coming from the press with such an indorsement would receive at least perfunctory mention from the book reviewers, but as a matter of fact, not one American magazine has noticed the book at all, while the few newspapers that have grudgingly given it an inch or two of their valuable space have either damned it with faint praise or admonished Anstey, in patronizing fashion, to mend his ways and refrain from harrowing up the feelings of his readers with gruesome tales—a heinous offense of which one Poe was frequently guilty, I believe.

This is only one example of the treatment Anstey has always received from the critics. In one of her charming essays Agnes Repplier has noted the same injustice against which I protest. She says:

> Whatever may be the cause, it is undoubtedly true that we treat Mr. Stockton with greater deference than England treats Mr. Anstey. We have illustrated articles about him in our magazines, and instances of his early infancy are gravely narrated, as likely to interest the whole reading public. Now, Mr. Anstey might have passed his infancy in an egg for all the English magazines have to tell us on the subject. His books are bought, and read, and laughed over, and laid aside, and when there is a bitter cadence in his mirth, people are disappointed and displeased.

The book reviewers, both in this country and in England, have no time for Anstey. They are too busy praising the work of Frank Stockton, (purveyor of insanity to The Ladies' Home Journal,) whose humor, like skimmed milk, cheers but not inebriates, or pointing out the "homely charm" in the dreary stories of that insufferable bore J. M. Barrie, who scorns delights and lives days "botanizing on his mother's grave," as The New York Post happily puts it.

Here is a little expert testimony as to the character of Anstey's work in literature. Some years ago Robert Louis Stevenson told Brander Matthews that the two strongest chapters in the fiction of the past ten years were to be found, one in "The Giant's Robe" of F. Anstey and the other in the "Huckleberry Finn" of Mark Twain. Stanley Weyman has this to say of the quality of Anstey's work: "One day there came into my hands Anstey's tale, 'The Black Poodle,' about which everybody was talking. I said to myself, 'Let me see why everybody is talking about this story,' and I took it home and read and reread it till I came to the conclusion that its captivation lay in the extreme carefulness of its workmanship. I pulled it to pieces, sentence by sentence, and saw that each sentence had been polished and elaborated till no further elaboration was possible."

* * * * * * *

> It was Andrew Lang's enthusiastic praise of "Vice Versa" that made the success of Anstey's first book. Despite the praise of his fellow-writers, Anstey might have passed not merely his infancy but his whole life in a bat cave for all the newspapers and magazines have to tell us on the subject. I have been an ardent admirer of Anstey for thirteen years, and in all that time I have never seen a picture of him, though one can nearly spell up a history

of some upstart mediocrity or fourth-rate hack who is not worthy to lace Anstey's shoes.

Mr. Payn further said that in "Vice Versa" the boy is depicted as he has never been so well depicted before, and if any one having Mark Twain in mind should doubt the truth of Mr. Payn's assertion let him compare Dick Bultitude with the hero of Mark Twain's latest story, "Tom Sawyer, Detective," that unearthly youth who figures as a sort of Sherlock Holmes in knickerbockers and cross-examines witnesses with the skill of a veteran lawyer, an eminently boyish and amusing performance! Despite the one powerful chapter in "Huckleberry Finn," which Stevenson justly admired, to compare Mark Twain with Anstey is to compare a mechanic with a magician—to compare a carpenter, whose handiwork is disfigured by unsightly spikes and ragged splinters, with a worker in ivory and gold.

Nor is it merely as a delineator of boyish character that Anstey surpasses his contemporaries in English fiction. He is equally felicitous in his feminine creations. Margot Chevening, the heroine of "The Pariah," is a superb creature, fit to stand by Beatrix Esmond and give direction. The portrait of the brilliant, beautiful, high-spirited English girl—with the defects of her qualities, proud and fastidious, intolerant of stupidity to the point of cruelty, and bitterly punished for it—is a marvelous bit of character drawing. And if in all fiction there is a more charming child than Margot's adorable little sister Lettice, ingenuous, lovable, but intensely human, I know her not.

Such whimsical and fantastic tales as "Vice Versa," "The Tinted Venus," and "A Fallen Idol" were never written for the stupid, pragmatic soul whose "dull brain perplexes and retards." But those blessed with a keen and discriminating sense of humor and some imagination find Anstey's work—with its original plot, incisive and witty dialogue, fine satire and masterly character drawing—a perennial delight.

* * * * * * *

The same critics who ignore Anstey's existence never tire of ringing the changes on the "coruscating wit" of George Meredith. But take one of the best known of Meredith's characters, Diana of the Crossways, and compare her cheap cynicism and labored, involved, and pointless "epigrams" with the example of Anstey's wit just given and see who suffers in the comparison. As Ambrose Bierce would say, Meredith's wit is about as coruscating as a monologue muttered by a sleeping idiot.

Here is a characteristic bit of satire, taken from "The Pariah," attesting the sweetly solemn thought and true apostolic zeal of the Rev. Mr. Fanshawe, rector of the village of Gorscombe and type of a large class of feather-brained, tennis-playing clergy of the Church of England. He has been invited to a tennis party. Anstey goes on to say:

> Mr. Fanshawe arrived late and breathless, in hybrid costume of black upper garments and white flannel trousers. "So awfully sorry!" he exclaimed to Miss Eddlestone. "Had a funeral over at Langmere—you can fancy how ghastly it was for me, thinking all the time you'd be playing without me!" which caused Mr. Liversedge to utter the prediction that that young man would end his career as a Bishop.

Anstey never wrote a dull paragraph. He is easily the greatest humorist now writing the English language—equally master of sardonic or genial humor—and in his serious stories, "The Giant's Robe" and "The Pariah," are passages where "deep notes are sounded and radiant heights are touched," of such pure pathos and dramatic power as amply to justify the praise of the fastidious and great-souled Stevenson. Of Anstey's short stories, "The Curse of the Catafalques" is the finest piece of sardonic humor in the language; "The Return of Agamemnon" is distinctly superior to Thackeray's much-praised and long-winded burlesque of "Ivanhoe," while for exquisite humor and consummate finish "The Black Poodle" deserves to be bracketed with Irving's masterpiece, "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

One of the characters in Anstey's farce, "Lyre and Lancet," is a decadent poet, and here is a specimen of his work:

> With matted head a-dabble in the dust,
> And eyes tear-sealed in a saline crust,
> I lie all loathly in my rags and rust—
> Yet learn that strange delight may lurk in self-disgust.

Quite apart from the humor of the thing, note the scientific precision with which the subtle spiritual essence of degeneration is caught and focused. It is worth a volume of Nordau's ponderous elucidation.

From one of Anstey's unconsidered trifles, a fairy tale for children, I take this felicitous picture of a baby, drawn from an entirely new point of view—the point of view of the little sugar prince who has been carried home from a children's party by Mabel and left over night on the dining room table. The sugar prince is in love with Mabel, and is watching her while she eats her breakfast. We commiserate the fairy sugar prince in the clutches of such a preposterous ogre, but we love the baby none the less:

> By and by the nurse came in, carrying something which he had never seen anything like at all before, and which frightened him very much. It was called, as he soon found out, "Baby," and it sported round it with glassy, meaningless eyes, and clucked fearfully somewhere deep down in its throat while it stretched out fussy little wrinkled hands exactly like yellow starfish.
>
> "There, there, then!" said the nurse, (which seems to be the proper thing to say to a baby,) "See, Miss Mabel, he's taking the meat in play with."
>
> Now "that" happened to be the sugar prince.
>
> Mabel looked complacently at the power of her governess, for when she put down it gave a little shriek of [illegible]

Sah, only entreating that nurse would not allow it to put him in its mouth.

But the baby did not try to do this; its vacant countenance only creased into an idiotic grin, as it began to take a great deal of notice of him; and its way of taking notice was to shake the prince violently up and down, till he was quite giddy.

After doing this several times, it ducked him quite suddenly down headforemost into the nearest cup of tea.

The poor prince felt as if he were all softening and crumbling away into nothing, but it was only some of the paint coming off, and before he could be ducked a second time Mabel, with a cry of dismay, rescued him from the indignant baby, which howled in a dreadful manner.

She dried him tenderly on her handkerchief, and then, as she saw the result, suddenly began to weep, inconsolably, herself. "Oh, see what baby's done!" she gasped between her sobs; "all the lovely complexion ruined, spoiled. * * * I wish somebody would just spoil baby's face for him and see how he likes it. * * * If he isn't slapped at once—I'll never love him again!"

* * * * * * *

The shameful manner in which Anstey has been treated by the critics lends additional pungency, if any were needed, to the following excerpt from Ambrose Bierce's "Prattle":

> To speak well of a literary impostor or incapable is worse than to speak ill of a good writer; it is in a distinct and literal sense to deprive all good writers of means of subsistence. It is not only their reputation and renown—their income depends directly upon the public's understanding of the superiority of their work to that of the others. Every person who, from good nature, personal friendliness, or any of the reprehensible motives actuating the ordinary anthropoid, has knowingly commended, or on seasonable occasion failed to condemn, whatever false work in letters has any considerable vogue has had a hand in the dirty work of debasing the intellectual coin of his country and withholding its coin of another kind from those who are its glory and its hope.

Now a word concerning two writers whose false work in letters has an exasperating vogue. Heretical as it may sound, it is a fact, nevertheless, that Frank Stockton is utterly destitute of humor, at least as the word is understood by the judicious, and of wit he is equally innocent. There was once a man who could speak twenty-seven languages—and couldn't say anything in any of them. He merely succeeded in being twenty-seven kinds of a bore. So with Stockton. He is a most industrious, ingenious and painstaking craftsman. He has written twenty-seven books notable for fertility of invention—and not a good, hearty laugh in any of them. His "Negative Gravity" never disturbed the positive gravity of the discriminating reader. Fair humor smiled not on his humble birth, and melancholy marked him for her own.

A writer in the Chap-Book has cleverly classified Stockton's irritating characters as "the hen-minded woman who never has room for more than one idea at a time, the epicene youth with a fantastic hobby, and the mild old man who resembles nothing so much as a good grandmotherly cow."

Stockton's most famous story, "The Lady or the Tiger?" is merely a sort of literary fifteen-block puzzle. It set a lot of empty-headed persons (mostly women) gabbling and guessing, much as the fifteen-block puzzle swept across this country like an epidemic of la grippe some years ago. That puzzle sold by the million. On street cars and ferryboats, at meal time and when it should have been sound asleep, the mindless multitude concentrated its imperial intellect on solving the senseless thing. Yet who at this day even remembers the name of the miscreant that invented it? Nobody. "The Lady or the Tiger?" compares with "The Black Poodle" about as the fifteen-block puzzle compares with Titian's "Flora." One is the ephemeral invention of an ingenious mechanic, the other the imperishable work of a great artist. Weyman well says that each sentence of "The Black Poodle" is polished and elaborated till no further elaboration is possible, but he is wrong in thinking that its captivation lies entirely in the extreme carefulness of its workmanship. What set all England talking about that tale was the matchless humor that informs and translates Anstey's chiseled phrasing like the ruby's heart of fire glowing in crystal.

Humor, like electricity, is a subtle, elusive, indefinable thing—something to be felt, not analyzed. Stockton's stories may be fairly likened to electric batteries, widely and persistently advertised to stimulate and exhilarate, whereof the wires are neatly coiled and the nickel work nicely polished, but in which, by a slight oversight on the part of the electrician, the vital current has never been generated. In other words, as The Chicago Tribune once said of John Kendrick Bangs, the only thing Stockton's humorous writing lacks is humor.

Anstey could probably please the critics and swell his bank account by working the lead that Barrie has found so profitable—say by writing a story entitled "Blobbering Sammy"; Chapter I., "How My Mother Got Her Soft Corns." Anstey, however, happens to be a gentleman as well as a literary artist, and he doesn't find his account in exploiting the sacred filial sentiments for what money he could make by so doing.

> That love is merchandised whose rich esteeming
> The owner's tongue doth publish everywhere.

Of James Barrie—just now the most conspicuous of the ignoble crew of literary impostors who push and scramble at the sheaters' feast and shove away the worthy bidden guest—it is difficult to write without using unseemly language. I'd like to—

> Take his dreary body up,
> And cast it in a stream—
> A sluggish water, black as ink,
> The depth was so extreme!

I can express my scorn for him only by a quotation from that King of satirists Ambrose Bierce. I have substituted Barrie's name for the one originally appearing in the text, but as Bierce cordially detests Barrie and all his ilk I feel sure he will pardon the liberty I have taken.

[illegible]

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* * * * * * *
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Oakland, Cal., Sept. 15, 1899.

The Historical Story or Study.*

Mr. Frank Mathew, in his "Note," which answers for a preface to the "Defender of the Faith," explains whence the sources of his story have been derived. It has to do for the major part with "the history of Henry VIII., as seen by Henry Percy, sixth Earl of Northumberland, who was Wolsey's pupil, Anne Bullen's lover, and the King's friend." Much of the material, he tells us, is derived from Cavendish's "Life of Wolsey," and he has used State papers. Mr Frank Mathew, though he may invent some few personages, seems to consider that descriptive powers are not required in the historical novel. What a personage may say becomes, then, often in a measure meaningless for want of a proper mise en scène. A novel of the long past or of to-day, when there is nothing but dialogue in it, with "he said" and "she said" or "he muttered," becomes as a kind of hortus siccus fiction. There are several of Mr. Frank Mathew's works wherein he shows admirable descriptive powers.

The Fleming H. Revell Company announces for this week a new book by William L. Davidson of the University of Aberdeen, entitled "Christian Ethics"; "Woman's Possibilities and Limitations," by the Rev. Dr. Stephen W. Dana; "A Message to Young Women of To-day," showing their rare possibilities when their power is rightly utilized and directed; "Lost Folk Lore from Farther India," by Katherine Neville Fiennes, being tales of Northern Siam, which have been handed down from generation to generation among the natives, and "What the Wind Did," by Amy L. Fowler, the author of "Probable Sons," who has become well known as a writer of children's stories.

"DEFENDER OF THE FAITH." A Romance. By Frank Mathew. Author of "The Wind on the Heath," "Dan." [illegible]

Correspondence.

So many requests come to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for lists of books that a special book-list of them is made in this issue. THE SATURDAY REVIEW welcomes this opportunity to divert the thoughts of its readers once more to books other than those of the present season. Certainly there are others—and among them the best of all books ever have written. Next week will appear our Autumn lists devoted exclusively to books of to-day. In the present number (with what we beg to be permitted to call wise forethought) we call attention to some of those of yesterday, many of them books for all time—books that have given to their writers an immortality which most other kinds of successful activity have denied to men.

NOVELS TO READ WITH HISTORIES.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As one of the many appreciative readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, (fancy this ably edited sheet practically gratis!) I have lately been very much interested in reading the letters of different correspondents commenting on the editorial articles with such headings as "Read the Old Books" and "The Friendship of Books," and the perusing of these articles has decided me upon a course of reading for the Winter, which in the systematic manner that I hope to pursue will, I believe, be both highly instructive and novel—if it can be accomplished; but there's the rub.

Although an eager reader of English history, there are periods and characters in my mind that are more or less vague. It is my intention this Winter to read consecutively by periods and epochs the England of history and romance from, we will say, Harold the Saxon (if it be not possible to go further back) to the reign of Victoria. First, I shall read the history of the period, and then the historical novel of the times—if there be one that is considered sufficiently correct historically.

To be brief, Mr. Editor, can this be done? Are there fitting novels for each period? And could you or some of your many correspondents suggest the proper books? "Kenilworth," of course, fits the period of Elizabeth, "Harold" that of Edward the Confessor, "Ivanhoe" the times of Richard, while the "Last of the Barons" depicts so vividly that troubled epoch of Edward IV. But of the rest? Can I find a trustworthy work for each period?

I feel confident that I shall be able to get correct information through your valuable REVIEW, and shall esteem it a favor should you find space for this letter.

W. H. DANIELL.

New York, Sept. 10, 1899.

The study of English history leads far afield. It can no more be kept out of any branch of English literature than Charles I.'s head could be kept out of poor Mr. Dick's memorial. Whether the student follows it through its state papers,

> Where freedom broadens slowly down
> From precedent to precedent,

or in the delightsome paths of song and story, of biography and essay, he is sure of a rich feast and of garnered wealth. Our correspondent is to be congratulated and envied upon his programme for the Winter.

One must, of course, guard against taking the historical novel too literally. The author aims to make his historic characters true to the conception he has gained of them, but he takes liberties with facts. He illuminates the text, or, rather, he composes a fantasia upon an historic theme. His merit lies in making "the dry bones live." The historic value of his work is that it vitalizes for the reader those vague personages who exist in our minds as proper names with Roman numerals affixed, or who, if not royalties, have an even less distinct personality.

Of the great host of historic novels there are only a few which breathe the breath of life into the characters of other times than ours. To do this is the prerogative of genius. Shakespeare achieved it, and Scott. But is there a third? The list subjoined may seem rather too obvious for publication, but the chronological order may be helpful to the student. To the novels suggested have been added a few plays and poems illustrative of certain periods:

The late Saxon and early Norman period, 1042-1087—Bulwer's "Harold" and Tennyson's "Harold."

The Second Crusade and Henry II., 1147-1189—Crawford's "Via Crucis," Scott's "The Betrothed," and Tennyson's "Becket."

The Third Crusade, Richard I. and John, 1189-1216—Scott's "The Talisman" and "Ivanhoe" and Shakespeare's "King John."

Richard II. and Henry IV., V., and VI., 1377-1461—Shakespeare's plays with these titles. (Shakespeare's mistaken conception of Joan of Arc is to be guarded against. Read De Quincey's essay on this subject, and Mrs. Catherwood's "The Times of Jeanne d'Arc.")

The Wars of the Roses and Richard III., 1461-1485—Bulwer's "The Last of the Barons" and Shakespeare's "Richard III."

Henry VIII., 1509-1547—Scott's "Marmion" and Shakespeare's "Henry VIII."

Mary I., 1553-1558—Tennyson's "Queen Mary."

Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, 1553-1603—Scott's "Kenilworth" and "The Abbot."

James I., 1603-1625—Scott's "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Charles I., 1625-1649—George Macdonald's "St. George and St. Michael."

Cromwell, 1649-1660—Scott's "Woodstock."

Charles II., 1660-1685—"Pepys's Diary," Scott's "Peveril of the Peak" and "Old Mortality," and Anthony Hope's "Simon Dale."

Anne, 1702-1714—Thackeray's "Henry Esmond."

The Old and the Young Pretender, 1715, 1745-1753—"Henry Esmond," Scott's "Rob Roy," "Waverley," and "Redgauntlet."

Times of George II. and III., 1727-1820—Scott's "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," Thackeray's "The Virginians." Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," and Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

Read also Macaulay's and Carlyle's essays on historic characters, Thackeray's "Four Georges," Timbe's "Abbeys and Castles of England and Wales," Stanley's "Westminster Abbey" and "Canterbury Cathe-

We gave several months the name of Spring, and we have to resist the beginning hands that turn the students of English history into so many History Spellers. The temptation therefore to omit perfect words for twenty years ago, sometimes when the twentieth, and would offer fewer entries to the variety, and leave fewer unhinged epochs. We would suggest English history with biography as the recreation of yet another Winter.

GREAT MEMOIR WRITERS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I wish you would print a list of memoirs, using the word in a narrow sense, excluding mere biographies, general histories, and commonplace compilations, and confined to interesting and valuable narratives of episodes or periods in which the narrator took part.

HENRY W. HOLLAND.

Boston, Sept. 6, 1899.

Until one undertakes to prepare a list of memoirs in accordance with the somewhat restricted range imposed by the above letter, one scarcely realises how comparatively few celebrated books there are which are strictly "interesting and valuable narratives of episodes or periods in which the narrator took part." Innumerable literary biographies there are which give us interesting aspects of a more or less broad circle of friends and acquaintances, as well as the trials and triumphs of the individual man or woman whose life history is being presented. Many such books give a clear idea of the times and places pictured, while others, presenting a most fascinating picture of a human life, hardly touch at all upon outside events. The following list, then, is offered in the hope that our correspondent will find among those mentioned some interesting books that will satisfy his wishes:

Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini—Roscoe's translation in Bohn's Library. Covers the art and political history of the sixteenth century almost entirely.

Memoirs of Philip de Commines, 2 Vols.—Time of Louis XI. and Charles VIII. and of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.

Memoirs of Saint-Simon—Translated by Bayle St. John, relate to Louis XIV. and the Regency, and give "a perfect panoramic picture, highly finished in all its details." A recent translation is that of Miss Wormeley, in four volumes, published by Hardy, Pratt & Co., Boston.

Memoirs of Mme. de Remusat—Translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey and John Lillie. Lady in Waiting to Empress Josephine, 1802-1808. "A perfect picture of the First Empire—Napoleon and Josephine."

Private Memoirs of Napoleon I.—F. de Bourrienne, 4 Vols. Covers the Napoleonic period.

Memoirs of Count Philabert de Grammont, 1621-1707—"By far the most important general history of England (for the period) that has ever been written."

The Life of Clarendon: Edited by Himself—Relates to the Restoration.

Evelyn's Diary and Correspondence—Bohn Library 4 Vols. Pertains to Charles I., the Civil Wars and the Restoration.

Pepys's Diary and Correspondence.—Edited by Lord Braybrooke, 4 Vols., Bohn. Another edition more complete is that by Mynors Bright. One still more complete is the translation by Mr. Wheatley in Bohn's Library. "Throws a distinct and vivid light over the picture of England and its Government during the ten years succeeding the Restoration." "If quitting the broad page of history we seek for minute information concerning ancient manners and customs, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the various branches of antiquity, we have never seen a mine as rich as these volumes."

Boswell's Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson—Of which Carlyle wrote: "Scarcely since the days of Homer has the feat been equaled; indeed, in many senses, this also is a kind of heroic poem."

Diary and Letters of Frances Burney, (Mme. D'Arblay,) 1778-1840, 2 Vols.—Relates to George III. and Queen Charlotte and the Court and literary circles of their day.

Fanny Burney and Her Friends. By L. B. Seeley, 1 Vol., illustrated—Contains extracts from the above and other sources, giving interesting glimpses of the times.

Mrs. Delaney's Autobiography and Correspondence—Has interesting reminiscences of George III. and Queen Charlotte, by Mary Granville, (Mrs. Delaney.) Certainly among the most delightful volumes in the language. To the mere novel reader they are charming; to the student of history of English manners and society they are invaluable."

Memoirs and Letters of Horace Walpole—Edited by Warburton.

The Greville Memoirs—A Journal of the reigns of King George IV. and King William IV, 1 Vol. Edited by Richard Henry Stoddard.

Memoir of Charles Lamb. By Barry Cornwall—To whom Carlyle wrote: "I have found in your work something so touching, brave, serene, and pious, that I cannot but write you one brief word of recognition."

Coleridge's Biographia Literaria—"A world of details about the early portion of the present century."

Life, Letters, and Table Talk of B. R. Hayden—Edited by Richard Henry Stoddard.

Diary, Reminiscences, and Correspondence of Henry Crabbe Robinson, London, 1866, 3 Vols.—"Irresistible, to be attended to whether you will or no, and worth the attention, because brimful of anecdote, incident, learning, quaint talk, profound thought."

Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin.

Diary of John Quincy Adams, 12 Vols.

Recollections of Samuel Breck, 1750-1802—An old Philadelphia merchant who often wrote in the easy, confidential way of Pepys, and always most delightfully. A book not as well known as it should be.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG MEN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Kindly publish in your SATURDAY REVIEW a list of books suitable for a young man of twenty-five to read and study who is desirous of extending his literary knowledge.

M. A. F.

New York, Sept. 15, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you kindly inform me what book or books would be most appreciated by and useful to a young

With you kindly give me through your columns a list of books for a young man (twenty-four years of age) who is a stenographer and typewriter and have had a public school education (have been graduated) and several years of private high school. I have read [illegible] and intelligent to [illegible] and would you will [illegible] procedure.

Y. T. S.

New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

Answering the above letters, we must assume that the writers are already familiar with the best novels in the English language, including Richardson, Fielding, Jane Austen, Miss Ferrier, Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Marryat, Trollope, Cooper, Holmes, Hawthorne, and many others, and if they are not must advise them to become so. We give below a short list of good books, covering a wide variety of subjects—history, biography, poetry, and general literature:

"A Short History of the English People," by J. R. Green.

Irving's "Life of Washington," 5 Vols.

"American Orations," edited by Alexander Johnston, 3 Vols.

Ik Marvel's "English Lands, Letters, and Kings," 4 Vols.

Ik Marvel's "American Lands and Letters," 2 Vols.

Mrs. Oliphant's "Victorian Age of English Literature."

Henry Morley "On English Literature."

"Prose Masterpieces of Modern Essayists," 3 Vols., Putnam.

"Humorous Masterpieces," edited by Edward Mason, 3 Vols.

"Half Hours With the Best Foreign Authors," by Charles Morris, 4 Vols.

Beacon Biographies, 5 Vols., now ready.

"Yesterdays With Authors," by James T. Fields.

"Authors and Friends," by Annie Fields.

"Self-Culture," by James Freeman Clarke.

"The Intellectual Life," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

Stedman's "Victorian Anthology."

Stedman's "American Anthology."

Irving's "Sketch Book."

Holmes's "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

FOR GIRLS OF TEN YEARS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

You will greatly oblige a constant reader of your SATURDAY REVIEW by printing a list of books suitable for a little girl ten years of age—books instructive and entertaining. She is very fond of reading, and I am desirous of encouraging the good quality. If not possible to print such a list, kindly suggest where one can be found.

E. McILROY.

New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

Lest readers may think undue prominence has been given in the subjoined list to Mrs. Ewing's books, it may be well to state that there are probably few others of the class, except Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses," so simply yet charmingly written, in such good English, and yet with such a perfect style, for the occasion. The biography of Mrs. Ewing is quite as fascinating as her books. These books and Kipling's "Jungle Books" and stories of children ought not to be too old for very young readers. To appeal most strongly to children of any age, Mrs. Ewing's books should be procured in paper or boards in the English editions, each story appearing separately, and costing about 30 cents. These volumes, which can be found at any good bookstore, have charming illustrations by Caldecott, Gordon Browne, Mrs. Allingham, and other well-known artists, which add not a little to their charm. But to our list:

Grimm's "Household Stories."

Hans Christian Andersen's "Wonder Stories."

Hawthorne's "Tanglewood Tales" and "Wonder Book."

Charles Kingsley's "Water Babies."

Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass."

Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare."

White's "Plutarch for Boys and Girls."

Ik Marvel's "About Old Story Tellers."

"Robinson Crusoe."

"Tom Brown at Rugby."

Farrar's "Eric; or, Little by Little."

Daudet's "La Belle Nivernaise."

Louise Alcott's "Eight Cousins" and "Rose in Bloom."

Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Sarah Crewe."

Dickens's "A Child's History of England."

Kiplings' "Jungle Books," first and second series; "Wee Willie Winkie," "His Majesty the King," "Ba, Ba, Black Sheep."

Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses," with illustrations by Robinson.

Joel Chandler Harris's "Uncle Remus: His Songs and Sayings," "Nights With Uncle Remus," "Little Mr. Thimblefinger," and "Mr. Rabbit at Home."

Mrs. Ewing's "Jackanapes," "Story of a Short Life," "Mary's Meadow," "A Flat Iron for a Farthing," "Six to Sixteen," "Mrs. Overtheway's "Remembrances," "Jan of the Windmill," "A Great Emergency, and Other Tales," and "Dandelion Clocks."

A special illustrated edition of "The Golden Age," by Mr. Kenneth Grahame, Deputy Secretary of the Bank of England, is about to be presented by John Lane. This work was first published four years ago. Since then there has been a desire on the part of the reviewers to regard it more and more as a classic. The dress of the new edition will be set forth in old-faced type by the University Press, with eighteen drawings by Maxfield Parrish, the quality and character of whose work may be estimated from the cover of the October Scribner, which was designed by him. The distinctive feature of Mr. Parrish's pictures seems to be that, with a carefully drawn foreground, full of life and animation, he contrasts a background of landscapes of minute details. The former is suggestive of the best Italian illustrators, while the latter, in its depth and almost conventionalized completeness reminds one of the most pronounced school of modern Japanese decorative art.

AT THE MOGUL COURT.

A Contempory Account of a Visit Printed by the Hakluyt Society.*

For the purposes of study and of preserving the old chronicles of travel and adventure the modern Hakluyt Society was founded. The name of the society is commemorative of the Rev. Richard Hakluyt, who in 1582 published "Diuers Voyages Touching the Discouerie of America and Islands Adjacent Unto the Same," and later on "Future Voyages into Florida." Full worthy was the Prebend of Bristol of finding a resting place in Westminster Abbey, (1616.) It is, then, in the Hakluyt library that the modern searcher looks for the history of the world as far as modern discoveries go. From this library Mr. William Foster, the most competent Secretary of the Hakluyt Society, has compiled the volume "The Embassy of Sir Thomas Roe to the Court of the Great Mogul." When Sir Thomas sped across seas, there was no dream then that England would ever hold fast to India. The East India Company at its origin was but a small concern, with a factory.

An Essex man was Sir Thomas Roe, and born in 1580 or 1581. A grandsire of his had been Lord Mayor of London, a vastly important personage in those days. When Sir Thomas first saw the light Shakespeare was a lad of sixteen. The Queen of England was Elisabeth; and Sir Thomas entered her Court, but it was in the service of the Electress Palatine that the future Ambassador shone, for she liked him so well that she dubbed him "Honest Tom."

In 1614 the East India Company wanted to impress its importance on the rulers of India, and so Sir Thomas was chosen as Ambassador, because he was possessed of extraordinary "partes." King James gave his royal consent, and Sir Thomas went on his way to the Court of the Great Mogul, Jahanger. Studying over the old proceedings of the company, as presented by the "Court of Directors," or, as we would less grandiloquently call them to-day, the "committee," these gentlemen were rather afraid that the canny King would put on them some incompetent favorite of his, so they were mightily pleased when Roe had the appointment. The Ambassador's salary was to be £600, but in those days £600 had the purchasing power of £3,000. He had a Chaplain and a surgeon thrown in, with additional allowances for pomp, show, and living expenses. The durbar of some 200 years or more ago was then, as it is to-day, a very important function. King Jamie, as was his wont, gave nothing save his royal sanction and a grand Missive Royal addressed to the Great Mogul.

In 1615 Sir Thomas was on board his ship at Tilbury Hope, and on the 2d of February put out to sea. It was the finest fleet the company had ever sent out. The flagship was the Dragon, and the other vessels the Lion, the Expedition, and the Peppercorn. Sir Thomas Roe must have been a clever man, a good diplomatist, for there were several contending parties, greedy with earth hunger, notably the Dutch and the Portuguese. For conditions in the East in the seventeenth century the reader may find most interesting particulars in Sir W. W. Hunter's "A History of British India."

The Great Mogul, according to Sir Thomas, was a jolly personage. Jahangir had a fondness for drink, and was under the control of his wife, Nur Mahal. The Court was rather at zixes and sevens, due to the influence of favorites. The India Company, at least in its gifts to the Mogul, was quite thrown into the shade by the lavish presents of the Dutch and Portuguese. Sir Thomas was often forced to take a second place, and he complained to his patrons at home of their being too "meane."

Jahangir was somewhat of a judge of paintings. Among the gifts made by Sir Thomas was "a small limned picture of a woman," painted by Isaac Oliver, and the Mogul wanted it. When it was given to Jahangir, Sir Thomas writes:

> He tooke extreame Content, showeing it to euerie man neare him; at last sent for his Cheefe Paynter, demanding his opinion. The foole answered he could make as good. Wherat the king turned to mee, saying: my man saith he can do the like and as well as this: what say yow? I replyed: I knew the Contrarie. But if he doe, said he, what will you say? I answered: I would giue 10,000 rupies for such a copy of his hand, for I knowe non in Europe but the same master can performe it. Nay, said the king, I will call 7 Paynters, my Cheefe woorke men, and what will you guie me if they make one wo like, that you shall not knoore your owne? I replyed: I had nothing of valewe to giue his Maiestie, but at the arriuall of the shipes I would giue the best rarety I could precure. He answered: that was long; but what wager would I lay in the meanityme? I replyed: I knew not what to offer in wager to so great a Prince, nor became it me to name it; but if his Maiestie were pleased I would lay any in my Power to pay. Why, said hee, if you will not lay with mee, lay with the Paynter. I answered: no, Sir, as I am vnfitt with your Maiestie, so your Paynter is no equall match for mee: but I will wager with Asaph chan or Abdulasan or any of your lordes. So he Commanded Asaph chan, who offered 3,000 rupies. I replyed I was Content, but money was no honourable bett, especially among frendes: but I would lay a good horse. Soe the match was agreed on; but Asaph chan recanted in Priuat.

Then, as was his habit, the Mogul sent for wine, and there was a merry drinking bout. Finally the matter was settled about the picture in this way. Some three weeks afterward there was another carouse.

> Roe with many passages of Ieests, mirth and hearte concerning the arts of his Countrye, hee fell to aske mee questions: How often I dranck a day, and how much and what? What I slouped? What beere was? How made? and whether I could make it heere? In all which I satisfied his great demands of state. He concluded that I should come to the Guselchan, (Guzul-Khana, or privy chamber,) and then I should see the Picture. At night hee sent for mee, beeing hastie to triumph in his workman, and shewed me 6 Pictures, 5 made by his man, all pasted on one table, so like that I was by candle-light troubled to discerne which was which; I confesse beyond all expectations: yet I shewed myne owne and the differences, which were in are apparent, but not to be iudged by a Common eye. But for that at first sight I knew it not, hee was very merry and ioyfull and craked like a Northern man.

Sir Thomas Roe's sojourn in India, beginning December, 1615, concluded Feb. 17, 1619. If the Ambassador was unable to secure a treaty, at least he gave the company and England a status in India, and that just at the time when English commerce and enterprise had its true beginning. It may have been that Jahangir was more shrewd and clever than were his ways of talk. When Sir Thomas came home he was held in high honor and was admitted in audience by the King. Sir Thomas Roe died in 1644.

Mr. Peters's Book About the Jews.*

The Rev. Madison C. Peters's volume, "Justice to the Jews," by some might be called opportune. The opportuneness might be questioned. Ever since the times of Ferdinand and Isabella, and long before that, in England, France, and Germany, justice has not been meted out to the Jew, for he has been the scapegoat, the souffre douleur, of the world. It is not necessary to go back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries to show how little toleration there was in mediaeval times. Take Max Regis, with his coadjutors, MM. Drumont and Rochefort, who only yesterday, as it were, tried to excite the native Mohammedans to murder and rob the Jews in Algeria—and, strange to say, the followers of the prophet raised their hands in holy horror and declined to take part in such French outrages.

Mr. Peters's work is of decided interest, wherein he explains what were the early Jewish settlements in the New World. Dr. Kayserling has opened a curious chapter in relation to the Discovery. He discredits the story that the Queen pledged her jewels so as to defray Columbus's expenses. He tells us that Louis de Santangel and Gabriel Sanches advanced the money to fit out the caravels. More than that, he shows that the maps the Genoese used were drawn by a Jew, and the astronomical charts by another. One Sanches, a Jew, was supercargo, and there was a Jewish doctor and surgeon, and Rodrigo de Triana, another Jew, first sighted the land, and Louis de Torres, also a Jew, was the first who set foot in the unknown country. All this testimony avails but little, save to show the Jew's ubiquity.

The researches made by the American Jewish Historical Society tend to establish the fact that in the first half of the seventeenth century most of the Jews who came to the North American colonies were refugees from South America and the Antilles. When the Dutch evacuated Bahia and the north coast of Brazil the Jews there, certain of Spanish and Portuguese religious persecution, sought "the shelter of the Dutch colony" on the banks of the Hudson. Their first arrival in New Amsterdam was in July, 1654, and Peter Stuyvesant treated them as badly as he dared. It was only gradually that prejudices were overcome and the New York Jews gained the respect of their fellow-citizens. Mr. Peters cites the enterprise of Hayman Levy of New York. He began his career as an Indian trader. It is not to be questioned that John Jacob Astor acquired his first experience in the fur trade when in Hayman Levy's employ. Upon his books are to be found entries wherein it is recorded that John Jacob Astor received for beating furs $1 a day.

All are familiar with the history of Newport, and that its commercial importance in the past was due in large measure to the Jews. Newport and Rhode Island prospered because of the tolerance shown them and to the teachings of Roger Williams, the greatest advocate of religious liberty. Let this man's words be ever remembered and respected, for he wrote: "All these consciences, yea, the very consciences of the Papists, Jews, &c., as I have proved at large in my answers to Master Cotton's washings,) ought freely and impartially to be permitted their several respective worships and what manner of maintaining them they freely choose."

In Pennsylvania, Jews were settled twenty-five years prior to the landing of William Penn. There is the certainty that Jews came to Lancaster, York, and Easton as early as 1655, many of those having left South America to find a refuge in the middle colony. The want of tolerance of that day is found in an article of association drawn up by the Mennonnites in 1688: "To establish a harmonious society of persons of different religious sentiments it was determined to exclude from it all intractable people, such as those in communion with the Roman See, usurious Jews, stiff-necked English Quakers, Puritans, foolhardy believers in the millenarium, and obstinate modern pretenders to revelation."

It may be a matter to be disputed, but it seems that it is in England alone where there is the very least prejudice shown toward the man of Semitic origin, and that one trait accounts for England's highest moral supremacy. Considering the prejudice directed toward Jews in general, it arises in major part from business considerations, and on that account, the motive being a mercenary one, it is the more indefensible.

Any attempt toward the laudation of the Jew the Rev. Mr. Peters does not indulge in. With the careers open to the Jew he seems to have done fairly well, and to have occupied promising positions in science, medicine, art, law, politics, and as a soldier. Mr. Zangwill is inclined to give the Jew the pose of a dreamer. He undoubtedly was one in the dog-kennel Ghetto time. The forlorn shadow he cast then as he walked in the light of God's sun had much consolation for him, for it escaped the sore humiliation his actual body suffered from. There may be hallucinations even to-day, and so the Jew hopes that in some thousands of years to come barbarous and stupid prejudice regarding him will then have slowly died out. The Rev. Mr. Peters is to be thanked for the effort he has made so that justice shall not be doled out, but freely given to the Jew.

A Cyclopedia of Fraternities.*

A unique and instructive work must be credited to Albert C. Stevens, associate editor of the Standard Dictionary and former editor of Bradstreet's, in his recent publication, the Cyclopedia of Fraternities. Here is a careful compilation of existing authentic information, and the results of original investigation as to the origin, derivation, development, aims, emblems, and personnel of more than 600 secret societies in the United States. This publication, the author asserts, is the only one which discusses the genealogy of these fraternities and indicates the relationships one to the other. The subject matter is presented in a compact and systematic form, and there are several original and surprising features.

In introducing his volume to the public, Mr. Stevens says: "When it is known that more than 200,000 candidates for membership are initiated every year into American secret fraternities and sisterhoods, 30,000 alone into the Masonic fraternity, and as many more into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of whom, as a rule, 60 per cent. become more or less active members, the need for a comprehensive work, which will present the important facts concerning all secret societies from a universal point of view, becomes apparent." Mr. Stevens's researches in this field disclose that one in every three male adults in the United States is a member of one or more secret societies.

One of the most interesting chapters of this cyclopedia is that which deals with patriotic and political secret societies in the United States. Mr. Stevens shows that there is a chain or regular succession of such societies extending from the Sons of Liberty, 1765, down to the American Protective Association (A. P. A.) of to-day, important links of which are the Sons of Tamina, Tammany Society, Society of Red Men, the Orders of United American Mechanics, both senior and junior; the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Know-Nothing Party, and other organizations. A historical sketch of anti-Freemasonry is given and a chapter is devoted to the Roman Catholic secret or "private" fraternities which constitute a "little freemasonry" wholly within that Church.

The information collated regarding the American college secret societies is particularly complete and entertaining. These societies, better known as Greek letter fraternities, have an indirect connection with the high grades of Freemasonry which were elaborated in the eighteenth century and in some instances they are a direct inspiration from the parent secret society. They constitute a social and literary aristocracy. There are nearly thirty important ones and nearly twice as many more of consequence. Nearly all have Greek letter titles, usually the initials of a motto. Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest, was founded at the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, in 1776, whence it was taken to Yale and Harvard, and thence to other colleges.

Putnam's New Books

Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires.

Southern India, Burma, and Manila. By MICHAEL MYERS SHOEMAKER, author of "Islands of the Southern Seas," etc. With 47 illustrations. 8vo, $2.25.

Mr. Shoemaker's earlier volume, "Islands of the Southern Seas," has reached its third impression. In his new volume he takes his readers on a flying trip through Southern India and Burma—those relics of ancient empires which are fast changing under the swift progress of civilization. From Burma Mr. Shoemaker went to Manila, and was able to gather much interesting material concerning this section of the Philippines. No spot upon the globe is of more interest to Americans at the present day than Manila, and it is essential that the real condition of things should be clearly understood.

Roman Life under the Cæsars.

By EMILE THOMAS. Illust. 8vo, $1.75.

Mr. Thomas has endeavored to write a popular book giving a picture of Roman life under the Cæsars. Each of his chapters is devoted to some well-known subject which has been fully explored, or to some department of Roman life which has been made the subject of careful study and which may help the reader to form some idea of the remainder.

A Prisoner of the Khaleefa.

Twelve Years' Captivity at Omdurman. By CHARLES NEUFELD. Illustrated with 36 photographs taken by the author. 8vo. $4.00.

The Edinburgh Scotsman: "It will probably take immediate rank as the leading authority on its own subject; and it will amply repay the study of all sorts of readers of history."

This very important book gives Mr. Neufeld's own account of his experiences during his twelve years' captivity at Omdurman. He gives the most vivid account of life in the prison, of his fellow-prisoners, of the Khaleefa's government, and of his own attempts to escape. The book is illustrated by numerous photographs taken on the spot by the author, representing himself, his fellow-prisoners, typical groups of the Khaleefa's followers, and similar subjects.

Rupert, Prince Palatine.

By EVA SCOTT. With portrait. 8vo, $3.50.

It is curious that in these days of historical research so little has been written about Rupert of the Rhine, a man whose personality was striking, whose career was full of exciting adventure, and for whose biography an immense amount of material is available. The present work is an attempt to sketch the character and career of this remarkable man.

G. P. Putnam's Sons. 27 AND 29 WEST 23D STREET, NEW YORK. 24 BEDFORD ST., STRAND, LONDON.

De Lachrymosa Femina.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Let me have a word with the gentleman whose wife cries over "St. Elmo." Respected friend: Pardon the familiarity of this salutation, which only my deep sympathy for your unhappy case can justify. Your wife weeps when she reads "St. Elmo," and again weeps when you criticise that remarkable production of feminine erudition. You did very wrong, Sir; you should have allowed her to continue to read "St. Elmo"—indeed, have encouraged her and permitted her to weep and thus completely satisfy her emotional nature.

Any husband who, finding his wife weeping for any cause, or for no cause, would check the flow of her lachrymal glands, neither understands the nature of "God's last, best gift to man" nor has learned the most elementary lesson of married life.

It is the nature of your wife, as of other women, to seek not only refuge, but enjoyment, in tears, and the man who would restrain them of their birthright is not far removed from a monster masquerading in the deceptive form of a man. I could not have believed that a husband would do this, least of all a Philadelphia husband, but you have yourself admitted it.

In conclusion, let me advise you to procure for your wife without delay the remaining works of Miss Evans (there are others) and keep your wife well supplied with cambric handkerchiefs of good quality, (with her monogram nicely embroidered in the corner.) So shall sweet Peace, dove-like, descend on your hitherto unhappy household. So mote it be, and may your wife continue to be "like Niobe, all tears," is the fondest wish of CYNIC.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

Illustrations in Primary School Books.

Messrs. Schwartz, Kirwen & Fauss have just issued the Columbus Series of Reading Books, which both for matter and general make-up are especially attractive. The paper used is remarkably good, and the illustrations, both in black and white and in color, are not only attractive, but really artistic, and in many instances help materially to explain the text. For instance, in the Second Reader, the lessons on leaf forms are supplemented by pictures in colors of the leaves described.

These little books, both in interest and beauty, show a vast stride in the right direction. The volumes are so well bound, so attractively printed in clear, bold type the illustrations so thoroughly charming, that it would seem the fortunate children into whose hands they fall would take pride in their possession. The illustrations, which will be found much more interesting and artistic than those in the average story books for children, should be an inducement toward gaining a knowledge of the text.

The lessons are so worded as to attract and keep the interest of children, the compiler of the books fully realizing the important fact that reading soon becomes a task unless the child is interested and studiously introduced to good literature, no matter how simple in style. The readers being primarily intended for use in Catholic schools, many stories of the saints and others, incidental to Catholic doctrine, are introduced in the Third and Fourth Readers. Accompanying the Second and Third Readers are language books, both of which are complete in themselves.

THE SCEPTER BOSTON TO LONGER WIELD.

The publication this week of H. Marvel's "American Lands and Letters; Second Series," aside from the great interest of the book, which has already been touched upon in these columns, suggests how many changes Mr. Mitchell must have witnessed, not only in literary circles, but in the country at large, during his long life.

Ik Marvel—for in some way that name appeals more strongly to us, who learned to love him through his "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Dream Life," and "My Farm of Edgewood," than does the Donald G. Mitchell which appears on his present title-pages—has long been a name to conjure with, and the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons on the present volume recalls the fact that his books have all been issued by that firm since the appearance, in 1847, of his first volume, "Fresh Gleanings," a fact worthy of notice as indicating the amicable relations which must have existed between author and publisher during this long period.

Born in 1822, Mr. Mitchell must be, as Dr. Holmes would put it, nearly eighty years young; his youthfulness being made evident by the strong interest and virility of the present volume—an interest, too, which such a book could not have had if written by a younger man. For here we get a contemporary view—an estimate of the men and books of a past generation by one who knew their authors personally, and in most cases more or less intimately, and must of necessity remembered the first appearance and the effect produced by books which have long since become classics in our language, and so be able to make these older days really live for us.

It seems only yesterday that many of these men were still with us, but it is sad to reflect that with the passing of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stoddard a strong link with the great names of our American literature will be finally broken. Long may they be spared to us!

The present volume, too, calls fresh attention to the old importance of Boston and its suburbs as the literary centre of our country in past days—an importance rapidly passing away. In 1686 the City of Boston had four booksellers whom old records show to have been men of wealth and position, the most successful of them all, Mr. Usher, leaving at his death an estate of £20,000, which was great wealth for a man in America in Colonial days. On the other hand, New York had only one bookshop as late as 1719. The first printing press, too, as is well known, can also be claimed by Boston, it having been set up in Cambridge as early as 1640. Harvard College exerted great influence upon the country at large, as did Yale and Bowdoin during the present century. The first book-trade catalogue, "A Catalogue of All the Books Printed in the United States: With the Prices and Places Where Published," may also be credited to Boston, having been published there in January, 1804.

Now, if we glance over the index to the present series of "American Lands and Letters," it would be safe to say that three-quarters of the entire books are devoted to the New England school, if we may so call it; or, at least, to men who were educated at New England schools and colleges and whose literary life centred in and around Boston. Round Hill School, for instance, drew its pupils from all over the country, and the North and the South met on a common ground in the New England colleges. Of the great names contained in this volume the majority are of New England lineage or adoption—Alcott, Bancroft, Horace Bushnell, the Channings, Emerson, Margaret Fuller, James T. Fields, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Theodore Parker, Thoreau, Whittier, and a host of others. New York can, of course, claim Irving, Hoffman, Cooper, George P. Morris, and a few lesser lights, while the South could point with pride to Richard Henry Wilde, whose present reputation was foreshadowed in his own song, "My Life Is Like the Summer Rose"; Longstreet, Simms, Grimké, J. P. Kennedy, and, above all Prescott.

Boston's glory is fast departing, and such of its publishers as cling to the old traditions have long found it necessary to have offices in New York; which either has become, or is rapidly becoming, the literary centre of the United States. It is hard for us to realise that in the first year of this century the population of our entire country was only five and a half millions—New York City containing 65,000 people, Philadelphia 40,000, and Boston 25,000. At this time, too, the capital was removed to Washington, which only contained about 3,000 people. The chronological notes at the back of Mr. Mitchell's volume, with the mixture of political, sociological, and literary facts, are most interesting reading and bring with fresh force to our minds how many new blessings have come to us during the nineteenth century.

In 1801, too, there were published in the United States only 200 newspapers, 146 of which were issued weekly. New York, however, led in this matter, publishing more papers than any other State in the Union. The attitude taken toward book reviewing in the old days is shown by the following notice, which appeared in the leading literary journal of its day, The Philadelphia Portfolio, in 1803:

> Every bookseller who transmits a request to notice any book, pamphlet, or literary project of any description must send the amount of the subscription for this paper. As every article of this nature is essentially an advertisement, it is but equitable that our labor be requited and our expense reimbursed. It is notoriously a source of emolument to publishers to have books announced in The Portfolio, and it is a source of expense and inconvenience to the editor, which he is resolved to rescind, unless something like justice and generosity succeed to selfishness and illiberality.

The foregoing extract could not be resisted as an example of the great strides made by newspapers in general during the past century. We should like to make many extracts from Mr. Mitchell's reminiscences of past days, so charmingly does he set them down, but just one extract in closing may be given, which illustrates beautifully Ik Marvel's delicate touch, and makes us hungry for the third volume he half promises us in his preface:

> We could have lingered longer over the last years of Emerson; they were so full of serenities and of the memories of a life consecrated to high ways of thinking and to all honest ways. That square old house of his, with the pines sighing over it, is somehow much richer in suggestiveness even of country delights than the tangle of rustic decoration which once hooded the arbor of the Orphic philosopher from whose home at the "Hillside" will always come pleasant reminiscences of the daughter who charmed all boyhood and girlhood with her stories of "Little Women."
>
> The Brook Farm idyl, springing largely from the love and conscience of the Ripleys, drifts again before us with its glowing eventides of merriment, when fine young spirits loitered there and spun their fables of hope.
>
> Brownson, though not of right in our story, showed his tergiversations—not those of a clown or mountebank, but of a high, close thinker, made unsteady by the toppling weight he carried—Parker thundered and glittered from his theatre pulpit, bringing street folk to earnest thought about subjects which had been long masked in ecclesiastic formulas of speech.
>
> One had glimpses of that rare-talking, fine-armed, delicate-fingered Marchioness Ossoli, who left little behind her to live; not even the pretty Italian babe which sprung from the sole, dominating romance of her life—we followed her Dial record; we slipped into the wordy trail of the maker of Orphic sayings—all which brought us again to the home and the habits of that other serene philosopher, who wore his dignities untarnished by vices or by arrogance, and who slipped from life as easily and calmly as his own Concord River slips from under bordering vines and brake, to deeper and waiting waters beyond."

THAT POEM IN FAREWELL TO DEWEY.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Shortly before Admiral Dewey left Washington for the Asiatic Station, to which he had been appointed, it is stated that a farewell dinner was given to him at which an original poem was read prophesying a successful career.

This was published in some paper shortly after the battle of Manila, but I have not since seen it referred to, and I have no copy. If you could publish it in your SATURDAY REVIEW it would delight many readers at this time as it would me. Very truly, W. A.

Denver, Col., Sept. 20, 1899.

This poem has often been printed, but no excuse is needed for giving it again to-day. When George Dewey was assigned to the command of our fleet in the Far East, an officer who had served in the same ship with him proposed that a dinner should be given to Dewey in Washington at the Metropolitan Club, and the delightful relations existing between Tajoue & Fields and the New England group. Many of the points touched upon in this charming book are all the more interesting from the fact that "times have changed and the manners." Such simple lives as were led by many of our literary men and here pictured, which Col. Higginson has recently emphasized in his "Old Cambridge," are no longer possible

1899

NEW HARVARD WINDOW

In Memory of Felton and Designed by John La Farge.

The stained-glass window just completed by John La Farge for Sanders Theatre, in Harvard University, will be placed high up on the semicircle above the ranges of seats. Unless one ascends to the gallery back of the highest row, the window must be viewed from a distance. It is therefore important that the subject be simple in order that it may tell its story from afar.

The choice of Pallas Athene as an emblem to recall the old Professor of Greek at Harvard will seem appropriate enough to those who knew him or read or studied from his books. As early as 1843 he was translating useful matter from the German, like three discourses of Friedrich Jacobs on the plastic art of the Greeks, the superiority of Greek in its use of dialects, and the education of the moral sentiment among the ancient Greeks, discourses that sound a little stilted at the present day, but served their purpose at the time in calling attention to the greatness of the old Hellenes. Prof. Woolsey had published his edition of the Gorgias of Plato, and Felton joined with Barnas Sears of Newton and B. B. Edwards of Andover in translations from the works of German Hellenists. At that time his "Iliad" and his "Greek Reader" were already popular, and he had brought out his "Clouds of Aristophanes," besides translating Menzel's history of German literature. Thus he laid the foundations for the high reputation he gained as Professor of Greek and President of Harvard.

A type of the earnest striver after culture, and one of the men who impressed on Harvard the belief that letters and the arts should be part of every man's life, the memorial to Felton must necessarily occupy a prominent place. It is to be set in the middle window over against the stage, and by its simplicity and the strength of its lines and color-masses will command attention from all parts of the theatre. On the left of the window space rises a small column, fluted as to its upper section and covered with a Doric capital.

This represents the cippus or gravestone, but its shape refers to Greece rather than the funeral slab of the dead. The goddess is about to tie round it a fillet, which may stand for the symbolical garland of wool or of flowers, tied with a white or purple fillet, very commonly dedicated to the dead by their relatives and more often wound round the head or horns of the animal devoted to sacrifice or used as a decoration for an altar.

These allusions to Greek deities, Greek architecture, and religious customs emphasize the career of Felton. In 1853 he had the happiness to visit his beloved Greece, and some ten years later he published an account of the trip in "Familiar Letters from Europe." Without possessing the knowledge of modern Greek and of Greek dialects, which was the birthright of old Prof. Sophocles of Harvard, or quite the reputation as a Greek scholar won by Prof. Hadley of Yale, he was known to a wider circle of readers than either, and, of course, as President of the college became in a certain sense a public character. At his own university his memory is cherished as a man who did well for his day and generation, and deserves whatever honors so prominent a place in Sanders Theatre may represent. This theatre is part of Memorial Hall, the great dining palace of the collegians, whose windows are now entirely occupied with memorials in stained glass in honor of the graduates who took part in the civil war.

The figure of Minerva decorating a column with a memorial fillet of purple and white is framed in narrow upright borders of dark green glass. The platform on which Minerva stands is opalescent white, while the column has a golden tone shot with green. The gold in the column and the opal notes in the platform repeat a strong broad note of gold on the helmet of the goddess; the sandals are also golden, and so is all that can be seen of the aegis which she wears on her breast. Minerva's robe is of the color of wine lees with strong high-lights approaching white on the back and on certain main folds.

The background is a dark blue sky, with suggestions of cloud bands in purple. This combination of colors is handled very broadly, as befits a window which must be seen at the distance of fifty feet or more. Its size is seven feet seven inches in height by five in breadth, and on the front of the platform is a simple statement, "In Memory of C. C. Felton." The face and bare arms are well modeled. In fact, the window sustains La Farge's reputation as a master of color and a leader in the field of stained glass. Criticism might be made of the Doric column on the left, not as regards color but with respect to form or mass. It gives the impression of meagreness, perhaps owing entirely to the capital which lacks size. It is as if the surface of the window were not all on one plane, but the left-hand upper corner, curving off like the shoulder of a vase, had diminished unduly the size of the capital. This, however, is an individual impression; the artist probably feels the masses correct; possibly he wishes to avoid emphasizing the column and especially the "order" to which the column belongs as a matter which is very subordinate in importance.

La Farge's work always has something to say to artists and those who care for art. A passage in his "Letters from Japan" contains his creed, or at any rate his contention: That art is art, whatever the material may be, and that artists who regard "decoration" as an inferior kind of work useful to keep the pot boiling are doing their best to put an end to art. "The Japanese," he says, "would never have invented the idea of doing poorly the work one is forced to do to live, so as to reserve vast energy for more important or influential work that might draw attention to him. The greater part of our 'decoration' is carried out just the contrary way to his. Our artists accept as a momentary curse the fact that to live they may have to draw patterns or work in glass or paint or model subsidiary ornamentation. They look forward to the glorious time when they may wreak their lofty souls in the dignity of paint mixed with the sacred linseed oil, or in the statue done in bronze or carved in marble by other hands than theirs. And yet," he remarks with irony, "if their nature be not too far removed from ours, the habit of doing less than their best, the habit of doing poorly, the scorn of anything but the fine clothes of a fine material, will never be gotten over, and, throughout, this little cheapness of soul, this essential snobbishness, will be felt, to puzzle and disconcert those who wish to admire."

It is with this spirit that La Farge works in stained glass. May other artists follow his example in other lines of the despised "decorative" arts!

CHARLES DE KAY.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. Two volumes. By John Randolph Tucker. Edited by Henry St. George Tucker. 8vo, pp. about 5-1,015. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.

ROMAN LIFE UNDER THE CAESARS. By Emile Thomas. 12mo, pp. xxvii., 370. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

QUAINT CORNERS OF ANCIENT EMPIRES. Southern India, Burma, and Manila. By Michael Myers Shoemaker. Illustrated. 12mo, xix., 212. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25. (Two copies.)

THE DUTCH AND QUAKER COLONIES IN AMERICA. By John Fiske. In two volumes. 12mo, pp. about xvi., 294. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4 per set.

A YEAR BOOK OF COLONIAL TIMES. Compiled by the Rev. Frederick S. Hill. 16mo, pp. —. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY. Maryland National Guard, United States Volunteers. By George A. Meekins, Baltimore. Publisher. 8vo, pp. 404.

THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF VILLAGE COMMUNITIES IN INDIA. By B. H. Baden-Powell. 16mo, pp. vi., 155. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

CUBA AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: A Historical Study in American Diplomacy. By James Morton Callahan. 8vo, pp. 502. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

TUNISIA AND THE MODERN BARBARY PIRATES. By Herbert Vivian. Illustrated with photographs and a map. 8vo, pp. xvi., 341. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

WHITE AND BLACK UNDER THE OLD REGIME. By Victoria V. Clayton. With introduction by Frederick Cook Morehouse. 16mo, pp. 195. New York: The Young Churchman Company. $1.

BABYLONIANS AND ASSYRIANS. Life and Customs. The Semitic Series. By the Rev. A. H. Sayce. 12mo, pp. x., 266. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

RUPERT, PRINCE PALATINE. By Eva Scott. With 12 illustrations. 8vo, pp. viii., 381. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

LETTERS FROM RALPH WALDO EMERSON TO A FRIEND, 1838-53. Edited by Charles Eliot Norton. 16mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

FOUNDATIONS OF GENEALOGY, with Suggestions on the Art of Preparing Records of Ancestry. By William Stowell Mills. 12mo, pp. xii., 257. New York: Monograph Publishing Company.

A PRISONER OF THE KHALEEFA. Twelve Years' Captivity at Omdurman. By Charles Neufeld. With numerous portraits and plans. 8vo, pp. xiv., 395. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.

HORACE BUSHNELL, PREACHER AND THEOLOGIAN. By Theodore T. Munger. 12mo, pp. xiv., 425. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY. A Sketch of the Man. By John Barrett. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xii., 279. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

HISTORY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, Founder of the Congregation of the Mission and of the Sisters of Charity. By Monseigneur Bougaud. Translated by the Rev. Joseph Drady. With introduction by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. 2 vols., pp., about xxi., 336. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3 per set.

NICHOLAS POUSSIN. His Life and Work. By Elisabeth H. Denio. With eight photogravures. 8vo, pp. x., 229. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

LIFE OF THE REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Sometime Warden of Racine College. By William C. Pope. 16mo, pp. 102. New York: James Pott & Co.

IN THE POE CIRCLE. With Some Account of the Poe-Chivers Controversy, and Other Poe Memorabilia. By Joel Benton. 16mo, pp. 86. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

THE DOCTRINES OF ST. JOHN. An Essay in Biblical Theology. By Walter Lowrie. 12mo. Pp. xx.-216. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE GREAT APPEAL. By James G. K. McClure. 16mo. Pp. 121. New York: Fleming H. Revell. 75 cents.

GOD'S EDUCATION OF MAN. By William De Witt Hyde. 18mo. Pp. xii.-182. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE HOLY FAMILY. A Christmas Meditation. By Amory H. Bradford. 12mo. Pp. 96. New York: Pott, Howard & Hulbert.

THE TRUE ESTIMATE OF LIFE AND HOW TO LIVE. Addresses Delivered at Northfield. By Rev. G. Campbell Morgan. 16mo. Pp. 197. New York: Fleming H. Revell. 50 cents.

SENSE AND SATIRE. Based upon Nineteenth Century Philosophy. By William L. Brydges. Illustrated by John W. Bryntzeg. 16mo. Pp. xv.-207. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

FICTION.

ON TRAIL. By Ewart. 12mo. Pp. viii.-320. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

KING NOANETT. A Story of Old Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay. By F. V. Stimson. (J. S. of Dale.) 12mo. Pp. xiii.-327. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO. A Study of a Peculiar People. By I. Zangwill. 12mo. Pp. xix.-452. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A SPLENDID SIN. By Grant Allen. 12mo. Pp. vi.-312. New York: F. M. Buckles.

THE HOUSE IN THE HILLS. By Florence Warden. 12mo. Pp. 197. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.

LA STREGA, AND OTHER STORIES. By Count ——. With Introduction by J. H. Bates. 18mo. Pp. 267. Philadelphia: David Biddle.

KIT KENNEDY. By S. R. Crockett. With illustrations by A. I. Keller. 12mo. Pp. iv.-365. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

MR. SHIN AND THEY. Being a Faithful Record of the World Enjoyments and Joyful Woes of Shin and Them. By Alfred Lee. Illustrated by C. D. Weldon. 12mo. Pp. iv.-148. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

THE BARRYS. By Shan F. Bullock. 12mo. Pp. 422. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

HONOR OF THIEVES. A Novel. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne. 12mo. Pp. 303. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

HENRY WORTHINGTON, IDEALIST. By Margaret Sherwood. 12mo. Pp. 294. New York: Charles Scribners' Sons. $1.50.

IN MONTE CARLO. Translated by S. C. de Soissons from the original Polish of Henryk Sienkiewicz. 16mo. Pp. xi.-160. London: Greening & Co.

A MARRIED MAN. A Novel. By Francis Aymart Mathews. 12mo. Pp. 331. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

DIOMED, The Life, Travels, and Observations of a Dog. By John Sergeant Wise. Illustrated by J. Linton Chapman. 16mo. Pp. vi.-330. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

TEN TIMES ONE IS TEN, AND OTHER STORIES. By Edward Everett Hale. 12mo. Pp. xi.-432. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

POETRY.

TWO TRAGEDIES OF SENECA. Medea and the Daughters of Troy. Rendered into English Verse, with an Introduction by Zita Isabel Harris. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-96. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

THE VISION OF A MADONNA. By Grace L. Slocum. 12mo. Pp. 23. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

REFLECTED LIGHTS from "The Face of the Deep." By Christina Rossetti. Selected and arranged by W. M. L. Jay. 16mo. Pp. vii.-231. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

SHADOWS ON THE WALL. By Howard Weeden. 8vo. Huntsville, Ala.: Howard Weeden.

THE ACADEMIC HYMNAL. A Collection of Hymns and Chants, with Tunes Harmonized for Men's Voices and in Unison. Especially Designed for Use in College Chapels. 8vo. Pp. xx.-306. New York: G. Schirmer.

SCIENCE.

NATURE-STUDY READERS. By John W. Troeger. III. Harold's Quest. Pp. xvi.-202. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A PRIMER OF FORESTRY. United States Department of Agriculture. Part I. The Forest. By Gifford Pinchot. 16mo. Pp. 88. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN FAUNA. By R. F. Scharff. With illustrations. 16mo. Pp. vii.-304. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Imported. $1.50.

THE CHILD'S PRIMER OF NATURAL HISTORY. By Oliver Herford. With Pictures by the Author. Small-quarto. Pp. 93. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

DESCRIPTIVE MENTALITY. From the Head, Face, and Hand. By Holmes W. Merton. Illustrated with over 600 original drawings by the author. 8vo. Pp. vi.-224. Philadelphia: David McKay. $1.50.

LABORATORY EXERCISES. With Outlines for the Study of Chemistry. To accompany any elementary text. By E. H. Nicholson and Samuel Avery. 12mo. Pp. x.-134. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 60 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON HEROES AND HERO WORSHIP AND THE HEROIC IN HISTORY. By Thomas Carlyle. 24mo. Pp. 192. New York: Cassell & Co. Paper, 10 cents.

IN RE SHAKESPEARE'S LEGAL ACQUIREMENTS. Notes by an Unbeliever Therein. By William C. Devecmon. 12mo. Pp. iii.-51. New York: The Shakespeare Press.

A FURTHER STUDY OF OTHELLO. Have We Misunderstood Shakespeare's Moor? By Welker Given. 12mo. Pp. vii.-337. New York: The Shakespeare Press.

A STUDY IN THE WARWICKSHIRE DIALECT. With a Glossary and Notes. By Appleton Morgan. The Fourth Edition. 12mo. Pp. xv.-185. New York: The Shakespeare Press.

NUMA'S VISION. An Allegory. By Nicolai Mikalowitch. 12mo. Pp. 163. Chicago: Nicholas Michels. Paper, 50 cents.

JEWETT'S MANUAL FOR ELECTION OFFICERS AND VOTERS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Complete with Amendments to Date. By F. G. Jewett. 8vo. Paper. Pp. xii.-454. New York: Matthew Bender. $1.50.

THE NEGRO AND THE SUNNY SOUTH. A Lecture. By Samuel Creed Cross. 12mo. Pp. 135. Martinsburg, West Va.: S. C. Cross. Paper, 50 cents.

A LIBRARY PRIMER. By John Cotton Dana. 12mo. Pp. 180. Chicago: Library Bureau.

THE YELLOW DANGER; Or, What Might Happen If the Division of the Chinese Empire Should Estrange All European Countries. By M. P. Shiel. 12mo. Pp. 388. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.

THE WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. Collected and edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Volume X. 8vo. Pp. xx.-470. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

THOMAS CARLYLE. Critical and Miscellaneous Essays. In five volumes. Volume III. 12mo. Pp. 466. $1.25.

AN IDLER IN OLD FRANCE. By Tighe Hopkins. In one volume. 12mo. Pp. xii-330. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

JUVENILE.

WEE LUCY'S SECRET. By Sophie May. Little Prudy's Children. 16mo. Pp. vii.-192. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

UNDER OTIS IN THE PHILIPPINES; Or, a Young Officer in the Tropics. Old Glory Series. By Edward Stratemeyer. Illustrated by A. B. Shute. 12mo. Pp. vii.-332. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

WARD HILL AT COLLEGE. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 12mo. Pp. 253. Philadelphia: A. J. Rowland. $1.25.

UNDER THE CACTUS FLAG. A Story of Life in Mexico. By Norah Archibald Smith. 16mo. Pp. 281. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

FATHER GOOSE. His Book. By Frank L. Baum. Pictures by William W. Denslow. 8vo. Chicago: George M. Hill Company.

AMONG THE FARMYARD PEOPLE. By Clara Dillingham Pierson. Illustrated by F. C. Gordon. 12mo. Pp. ix.-245. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

WE WIN. The Life and Adventures of a Young Railroader. By Herbert E. Hamblen. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-370. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

FORWARD MARCH. A Tale of the Spanish-American War. By Kirk Munroe. 12mo. Pp. vi.-354. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

TWO CHUMS. The Story of a Boy and a Dog. By Minerva Thorpe. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 320. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.

A CYCLE OF STORIES. By Barbara Yechton. 12mo. Pp. 157. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

ON ACCOUNT OF SARAH. By Eyre Hussey. 12mo, pp. vii., 248. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

IN GUIANA WILDS. A Study of Two Women. By James Rodway. 12mo, pp. 270. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

BEARERS OF THE BURDEN. Being Stories of Land and Sea. By Major W. P. Drury. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

THE LIFE SAVERS. A Story of the United States Life Saving Service. By James Otis. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

OSCEOLA, CHIEF OF THE SEMINOLES. By Col. E. Z. C. Gordon. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Henry George in Chinese.

Henry George's famous book "Progress and Poverty" has been translated into Chinese—that is, into the Mandarin form thereof. An American missionary, the Rev. E. T. Williams, is the translator. The book will be printed at Shanghai, probably on the types and presses connected with the North China Herald's establishment. It would seem almost an intellectual superfluity to present that single land tax philosophy in the country whose stability of both economic and political life is built upon the largest and most continuous application of the George ideal that the world's history can exhibit. China, with its 400,000,000 inhabitants, rests mainly upon agricultural life. Two-thirds of its people work at and live on the tillage and from the products of the soil, all of which is, in tradition at least, the property of the Emperor. All of the remainder are dependent upon the tillers and renters from the State, for manufactures and mining in the modern sense are practically non-existent as yet, though coming fast. All land is held by the users, who pay a tax to the imperial authorities. The right of possession and use may be sold and ceded, but not the land itself. There has been no variation in the tax rate per acre (which is small) for 168 years, and practically very little for ten times that period. In all the concessions granted of late, the land required for railroads or mining is not alienated to the concessionaries, but is held by Chinese corporations under direct allegiance to Peking. Its use alone is granted. Henry George's panacea would therefore seem needless.

The significance of Mr. Williams's work as translator lies, however, in two other directions. One is the marked interest among a large and growing body in China, that of the party of "Young China," in modern problems, political, international, economic, ethical, and scholarly. This is rendered possible also by the other fact that the use of such translation and publication is possible only through the reproduction of practical Chinese typefounding by the application of electrotyping to the wooden blocks on which their 40,000 ideographic characters are cut.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

Copyright, 1899.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton have just issued the "Autobiography of Dr. Parker." In it the author says "an autobiography saves a man from a string of mistakes called 'Memoirs.'"

***

Mr. Thomas Burleigh has issued "The Gulistan of Saadi," by Sir Edwin Arnold, translated into prose and verse.

***

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. publish a volume of choral songs edited by Sir Walter Parratt, entitled "Honor the Queen's Jubilee." Among the writers and composers are the Marquis of Lorne, Alfred Austin, Edmund Gosse, the Earl of Crewe, Austin Dobson, John Davidson, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Sir Walter Parratt, Dr. Stanford, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir George Martin, and Sir John Stainer.

***

The biography of Archbishop Benson, by his son, Arthur, will soon be ready for publication by the Macmillans.

***

In a long introduction to a half-crown volume of "The Christian" Hall Caine introduces a letter of Gladstone to disprove the late Robert G. Ingersoll's charge that in writing the novel Mr. Caine had struck Christianity a stinging blow between the eyes.

***

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce a new "History of the English Church," under the editorship of the Dean of Winchester.

***

Messrs. Heinemann announce "A Little Bol," by "Gyp."

***

Mr. Arnold has in press a South African novel by Morley Roberts, entitled "The Colossus."

***

When the serial issue in The Century Magazine is finished Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish Marion Crawford's "Via Crucis."

***

Messrs. Chatto will publish next week "An Adventuress," by Mrs. Meade; also a new edition of Victor Hugo's "The Outlaw of Ireland."

***

Winston Churchill's "Richard Carvel" has reached its one hundred and thirtieth thousand here.

***

Messrs. Bell & Sons have published a volume on "The Art and Influence of Sir John Millais," by A. L. Baldry, and one on "Velasquez," by R. A. M. Stevenson, a cousin of Robert Louis Stevenson.

***

Greening & Co. will publish "The Gentleman Digger," which relates to the Transvaal, by the Countess De Bremont.

T. B. F.

READ
THE POEM OF THE TIMES
"THE BATTLE OF MANILLA."
By CASIMER TRENSKY.
Inquire G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 27 W. 23d St., and at Bowker Street Book Store.

absolutely ignored in the widely read memoir of his successful elder brother. That his name should not even be mentioned therein is the more strange, because the volumes were brought out in October, 1870, but a few months after Henry Kingsley's death, and because the dedication to "Ravenshoe" shows the latter to have been tenderly attached to the brother, eleven years his senior, whose life had been filled with all that was denied his own, "honor, obedience, troops of friends," from the peasants of Hversley to the royal family, and a fame which almost outran achievement itself.

To the younger Kingsley belongs the pathos of "the great army of the unsuccessful." Leaving Oxford without his degree and going to Australia in search of fortune, he spent five years in the wilds, in an environment so harsh and an experience so bitter that for the rest of his life he was reticent concerning these years, and their nature and associations can only be guessed from his Australian tales. Mortified by the ill-success of his adventure, he shrank from writing even to his parents, to whom he returned at last as one from the dead. Yet we cannot discern in him the usual characteristics of the prodigal; he was simply, at his worst, a Murad the Unlucky; erratic, vagarious, the sort of man, gifted and ill-advised, who is known as "his own worst enemy"—of a truth, the gentlest of black sheep.

That he should have turned from a life restless and essentially non-literary to the exacting and sedentary calling of a writer, indicates unusual self-control and persistency of purpose. As his biographer suggests, he may have been stimulated by finding Charles already embarked upon a successful literary career. But upon a feeble nature this success would have had quite another effect, for nothing so quells intellectual effort as the thought of living up to a brilliant kinsman. Nothing daunted, however, by the fear of becoming known as the brother of his brother, Henry Kingsley began to transmute into literature his wide observation of men and things. It is pleasant to record that the tales of Australia received instant recognition and sold by thousands in that country. It is, by the bye, not a little singular that a country physically so unique, so rich in unworn material of every kind, should not have been more exploited by writers of romance. The Australian episode in "The Caxtons" is of peculiar interest; Mr. Micawber and Mrs. Gummidge lose none of their charm in the Bush; Charles Reade gives glimpses of the fascinating vice-versaness of the antipodal continent, and Henry Kingsley's best work grew out of his life there. Still, despite "Geoffry Hamlyn," Australia awaits her Kipling. With more succinctness and verve, Kingsley might have been he, but without doubt the chief cause of the obscurity into which his books have fallen, is their lack of "the supreme quality of style." Even in the touching dedication of "Ravenshoe" there is the jarring note of a misplaced "only," and on the pages of all the stories are to be found similar careless slips into slovenness of expression. The novels lack, therefore, that peculiar quality of the books that come to stay; that prehensile grasp upon the mind of the reader, clinging, tenacious, permanent.

Mr. Shorter says: "There is one fortunate accident which makes these stories independent of style—the accident of environment." Nothing, not even a noble purpose, not even a divine message, can make a book wholly "independent of style." Nothing can take the place of "the golden word that leaps forth immortal," of that indescribable something, the result of the perfection of art, which gives positive physical prickles and thrills of joy to the readers of Stevenson, even those who care least for his blood-and-thunder stories.

Without charm or force of style, great must be the thought, rare the insight into truth, sufficient to rescue a book from that limp lifelessness which means a swift dropping into the grave of oblivion. In so far as Henry Kingsley's books lack verbal vitality, their hold upon the future is insecure. Originality of plot, firmness of treatment, picturesqueness of narrative, and even many passages of striking beauty and felicity, they undoubtedly possess. Whether these shining merits will outweigh their obvious defects remains to be seen.

The stories have been "dragged from their shy retreat" with such trumpetings as these:

"Many of us have wished that we had not read the Waverley novels, so that we might once more taste the delight of the first reading of Scott; and for those who have not read Henry Kingsley's works, such a supreme intellectual joy is in store. Charles Kingsley is great among English writers, but we believe Henry Kingsley is greater. In the work before us, we seem to be walking hand in hand with Thackeray and Dickens, and are continually surprized and delighted."

This tribute from The Liverpool Mercury, unwisely printed upon the covers of the edition before us, and wisely upon the paper covers only, is enough to cause

*THE WORKS OF HENRY KINGSLEY. New Library Edition, 12 volumes. Price of each volume $1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

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EXPERIENCE IN A LIBRARY.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 23 is, it seems to me, one of the best, if not the very best, that you have published. I have owned and conducted a circulating library for nearly twenty years. It is a most interesting experience, this face-to-face contact with people of such differing tastes and minds. The question how to induce persons, who do not know them, to read books that are worth reading, is one of paramount importance. And one learns a good deal in this regard as the years go by.

Because of this experience, two articles of yours in the present number are of special value. That on the reading for girls of eighteen and your response to "St. Elmo." Some of the truest truths appear in the last paragraph of the former article. One may have read the great classics of the world and yet have no real appreciation of great literature. Unless a book becomes a part of one's mental equipment, and unless it is made a molding force in his thought and life, it is only so much baggage for the memory; it is weight, not nourishment, unless, which is more probable, it is forgotten almost as soon as read.

On the other hand, how often the accidental reading of a good book has changed the current of a life. And, again, as you say, how many times a romance has served to interest the reader in a people and a period of history where attempts in the regular method of study had failed. I have known this to happen where the book was not great in a literary sense. And we all have found readers of systematic courses as dull to the scope of some great historic movement and as deaf to the inspiring words of the great thinkers as were the most unlettered upon whom these readers look down. This is no disparagement of system, or of the ambition to know only the best thought of the ages; but it is a caution against hard-and-fast judgments.

There is still an occasional call for "St. Elmo" and other books of the same author, but I do not think that circulating libraries would put new copies on their shelves. Once they must have had them. I know from experience of other librarians that the weaker crop of sensational fiction of later years is not circulated as it was ten years ago. One dare hardly say that readers of such books are taking real literature in their place, but I think it safe to say that some of them are, and that many are on the middle ground between the poor and the good books. I suppose that all librarians know this debatable ground, and are grateful for so much of gain, and that they hail it as a hint of better things to come.

H. E. LUNT.

Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 26, 1899.

CHICAGO MAKING CULTURE HUM AND AN EDITOR TIMID.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Reading the astonishing letter, purporting to be from a High School graduate of Evanston, Ill., it is puzzling to decide whether it is really the work of a sweet girl graduate of eighteen Summers or of some satirically inclined older person. If this is really the composition of an Illinois High School graduate, the rhetorical Boston infant of the funny columns may have hereafter to hide his diminished head. If in Western High Schools they give "four years of careful training in English language and literature," inferentially, also, the usual branches preparatory for college, and at the same time seriously impress their students with the idea that they have given "careful study" to Burke and Herbert Spencer, (why the association and selection?) we in the effete East would like to know how it is done. Also, does the Evanston High School grant a Ph. D. to those who thus distinguish themselves? And if not, why not? And, then, the temerity of the editor, who ventured to advise these young Hypatias to read Hamerton's "Intellectual Life" and selections from Kipling, Hawthorne, Kingsley, Church, and Lanier!

At the risk of causing further "surprise and chagrin" on the shores of Lake Michigan, the following quotation from "Sesame and Lilies," relative to reading for a young girl, may be ventured:

And if she can have access to a good library of old and classical books, there need be no choosing at all; * * * turn her loose into the old library every wet day and let her alone; she will find what is good for her; you cannot. * * * Let her loose in the library, I say, as you do a fawn in a field. It knows the bad weeds twenty times better than you, and will eat some bitter, prickly ones good for it, which you had not the slightest thought were good.

Or the following from Howells's "Indian Summer": "And, as for reading, why not read when you are hungry, just as you eat? Shouldn't you hate to take up a course of roast beef or a course in turkey?"

As your correspondent remarks: "How pitiable, in

[illegible], 27, 1899.

[illegible]SWIN AND MISS AUSTEN.

To the New York Times Saturday Review:

I am [illegible] obliged for a copy of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW containing some comment on my article in the July Cornhill. You ask for information as to my doings. The article in question gave rise to a good deal of controversy, as Mr. A. Lang and Mr. A. B. Walkley attacked me for my references to Miss Austen. I replied in the August Cornhill, and Mr. Lang continued the discussion in Longman's for September. Nevertheless, I adhere to my original sentiments, and propose to put this essay first in a volume of essays and sketches which Mr. Lane is publishing for me next month, I believe.

The essays will be mostly in the same half-serious tone, short studies of social subjects—e. g., "Bachelor Women," "Domesticity," and the like—treated from the point of view of a person living in London to-day. There will also be a certain number of definite sketches and impressions of London itself, but the bulk of the book will be "The Decay of Sensibility," showing my impenitence.

I write from Ireland, where I have been down in the west studying Connemara, with some thought of doing for it what I did for Donegal in my book called "Highways and Byways in Donegal and Antrim," which was published by the Macmillans last Spring. I am, dear Sir, with thanks for your courtesy, yours faithfully,

STEPHEN GWYNN.

30 Walpole Street, Chelsea, London, Sept. 10, 1899.

PERPETUAL COPYRIGHT.

A petition for perpetual copyright, to be submitted to the coming session of Congress, has been prepared by Miss Margaret Lee of Brooklyn.

The attention of Congress and of the United States is called "to the limitations of copyright now legally existing, and the petition urges that they be abolished. Miss Lee writes that it is the belief of authors, editors, publishers, and others "that property in brain work is as real as property in stocks, bonds, and real estate," and the claim is made "that mental labor is as honest and as individual as manual industry or any business activity." To become an author years of study and preparation are necessary, but under the present system "an author loses all right in his book when it has been published forty-two years." Take a case of this character: "A writer has a book published when he is twenty years of age. If he reaches the age of sixty-two he has no further claim to it." It is by no means impossible to imagine conditions of this kind; of a book selling by the thousands, its author needing bread, and precluded through the limitations of copyright from getting a penny for the book he has written.

Miss Lee writes: "To-day in the United States there are many writers whose early works are scattered broadcast by publishers, who, as a mere business matter bring out popular books that were copyrighted before 1857. The law gives them the right to reprint these volumes; the authors have no redress."

The author of the petition asks that the United States shall at once make copyright perpetual. We question very much whether any ruling body in the United States would ever grant "perpetual copyright." In asking for so much the object of the petition becomes antagonistic to American ideas. But a compromise is possible. Considering the German and French limitations, something between thirty years and fifty years is reasonable. The asking that a law shall be passed "to take immediate effect in the cause of justice and apply to all copyrights given during the year 1858 and since that day," being retroactive, never would have the chance of enactment.

It would seem that our friend The Bookman owes its readers some sort of explanation concerning the summary that is appended to its October data of the "Best Selling Books in America." Few readers may care to wade through figures upon which the summary is based. To say the least, the said summary conveys an impression not borne out by facts. Out of the twenty-nine towns from which the figures are obtained, twenty return as the most popular book Mr. Churchill's "Richard Carvel," whereas in the summary of the returns the first place is given to "David Harum," which stands first in only eight towns. People have followed these monthly reports in The Bookman with much interest. As a fairly accurate estimate the data have been considered trustworthy. Certainly something should be done to explain away the painful shock that one suffers by a computation of details

1899

WARS IMPOSSIBLE.

Technical and Economic Conditions That Are Making Them So.*

"A prefatory conversation" between the author and the ubiquitous Mr. W. T. Stead forms the true preface to Mr. I. S. Bloch's extended volume entitled "The Future of War." Mr. W. T. Stead is an interviewer of distinction, with infinite powers of suction, and so this "prefatory conversation" explains in a measure the author's drift, which is an endeavor to show how war is now impossible. As to the history of the book, the author, who is a banker of Warsaw, devoted eight years to the study of political economy and to the innumerable subjects having to do with military and naval matters, and this volume was published in Russia two years ago. Supposably, it influenced in a certain measure the Emperor of Russia, and so brought about the peace conference. It is not for us to dwell on what may be the possible results due to this conference.

The little wars of England or of our own country in Cuba and the Philippines Mr. Bloch hardly takes note of. They are nothing but frontier brawls, "punitive operations," such as England always has in hand, or we may have in the future. What the author writes about are campaigns like those of France and Prussia.

Mr. Bloch draws some distinctions as to the fighting capabilities of the smaller States in Europe. Certainly neither Denmark nor Belgium, nor, for that matter, the Scandinavian countries, could engage in war—that is, with the other European powers—because, to use a common or terse phrase, in case of battle they would be "wiped out." It is the exclusive privilege of the great States to annihilate one another.

Taking the last heavy action, that of Omdurman, the losses met with by the force of the Khalifa were stupendous, and it is highly probable that the dervishes, having suffered so terribly, "will never again face the fire of modern rifles." "And what was it that did the business?" asked Mr. Stead. "It was, among many other things," answered Mr. Bloch, "the magazine rifle," and, he added, smokeless powder, new explosives, and increase of range of small arms and artillery.

Perhaps the tendency of the reader will incline to make him pay more attention to the military or technical portion of the volume than to the social side of it. If the economic part of the volume relating to the waste of human life, the dissipation of a nation's wealth, the crippling of its resources, are the more positive, it yet remains to be seen whether in actual war the means of destruction are as dreadful as represented.

Owing to the improvements in arms, Mr. Bloch believes the following will be the consequences: "(1) The opening of battles from much greater distances than formerly; (2) the necessity of loose formation in attack; (3) the strengthening of the defense; (4) the increase in the area of the battlefield, and the increase in casualties." As to artillery:

> A comparison of the result of the firing of a thousand rifle bullets by soldiers attacking in loose formation with the action of shrapnel, shows that one round of shrapnel is effective over a space double the length of that covered by a thousand rifle bullets, and not less in width. Experiment has also shown that the fragments of shrapnel disperse themselves over a space 880 yards in length and 440 yards in breadth. Prince Hohenlohe, commander of the German artillery in the war of 1870, in the most emphatic manner declared that "a battery placed against a road fifteen paces in width might annihilate a whole mass of infantry on this road for a distance of 7,700 yards, so that no one would even think of standing there."
>
> By a comparison of the effect of artillery ammunition (of to-day) with the effect of that employed in 1870, it is shown that, on the average, shells burst into 240 pieces instead of 10-30, as was the case in 1870. The shrapnel employed in 1870 burst into 37 pieces, now it gives as many as 340. An iron bomb weighing eighty-two pounds, which, with the old powder, gave 42 fragments, filled with peroxylene gives 1,200 pieces. With the increase in the number of bullets and fragments, and in the forces which disperse them, increases also the area which they affect. Splinters and bullets bring death and destruction, not only, as in 1870, to those in the vicinity of the explosion, but at a distance of 220 yards away, and this though fired from a distance of 3,300 yards.

Studying that important branch of service, cavalry, Mr. Bloch writes:

> Military writers generally assume that the chief strength of cavalry must be sent forward for investigation and for the protection of the advanced guards of armies, as Germans expressed by the German saying, "Die Reiterei allseit voran!" (Horsemen always to the front.) In view of the power of modern arms and the resulting practice of disposing troops behind natural and artificial defenses, and in view of the great network of defensive points prepared in advance, an attacking army will more than ever find it necessary to feel its way and to reconnoitre the country into which it is advancing. Thus the capacity of cavalry as the "feelers" of an army has become especially important.
>
> As to the part cavalry should play in actual battle, military writers differ in a remarkable degree. Some, as the French Captain Nigot, believe that the desperate massed attacks of cavalry, which prove so effective in manœuvres, are impossible, as with the great increase in the power of fire, cavalry will not be able to strike at infantry even when weakness is observed. From his calculations it appears that a battalion of 800 rifles, with one volley fired at a range of 330 yards, would unhorse 424 troopers, and if a battalion were to open fire at 880 yards, and continue firing, at a distance of 110 yards 2,656 men would have been put out of action, that is, several battalions of cavalry, attacking one after another.
>
> How many men under arms or capable of fighting were there in 1896?
>
> The military strength of the powers are as follows:

Germany	2,550,000
Austria-Hungary	1,304,000
Italy	1,281,000
Total	5,135,000
France	2,554,000
Russia	2,800,000
Total	5,354,000

> To arrive at this result the Governments of these countries have lavished milliards. Yet it is a remarkable fact that the relative strength of armies has not changed, notwithstanding the efforts of every State to outdo its neighbors.
>
> Conscription, as at present systematized, has one good side—it bears in itself the embryo of the abolition of war. On the mobilization of the whole working population in the different countries difficulties may easily arise the consequences of which it would be difficult to foresee.
>
> Taking the expenses of keeping up armies and fleets, what have been the costs?
>
> A comparison of the growth of expenditure on armies and fleets is presented by the following table, (counting the ruble as equal to 3s.):

	Expenditure. On Armies. Millions of Rubles.		On Fleets. Millions of Rubles.	
1874	615.4	£92,325,000	158.2	£23,730,000
1884	688.1	103,215,000	218.6	32,790,000
1891	885.1	132,765,000	247.2	37,080,000
1896	893.6	134,040,000	293.6	44,940,000

> This table presents the yearly expenditures of the great powers Prussia, Austria, Italy, Russia, France, and England:

Year.	Maintenance of Armies and Navies.	Burden on Inhabitants.	"Increase" per 1,000 Per Cent.
1874	£116,040,000	£322 3s.	100
1884	126,000,000	353 11s.	117
1891	169,845,000	530 11s.	146
1896	178,995,000	586 4s.	154

*Taking 1874 as 100 per cent.

> One distressing topic, and truthfully shown, is the difficulty found in taking care of the wounded. Our own late experiences have been singularly depressing.
>
> The Bavarian Chief Military Physician Porth calls attention to yet another danger which may threaten the wounded. After the battle of Worth he set out with his assistants to aid the wounded, and came across a great number of Turcos who needed assistance. After this on entering a wood he came across great walls of corpses lying across the road. The lower parts of these walls of corpses were constructed regularly, while the upper parts were formed of corpses of soldiers struck by bullets after the wall had been built. Porth examined the corpses carefully in order to see if any living men were among them, but found that all were dead. "This will easily be understood," observes Dr. Porth, "as the weight of those on top and fresh bullets had finally killed off any who had been placed there alive." Porth supposes that such walls of corpses will also be raised in a future war.
>
> In his third chapter Mr. Bloch treats the economic difficulties arising from war. How is England to find food if she were at war with one of the great powers? One might ask the same question—what are the great powers to do if at war with England? Take France and its population. France is certainly rich in capital and is saving. In 1886 its census gave 38,200,000 population. The agriculturists are in the larger proportion, but 2,000,000 require in times of peace "either State or private assistance." France depends most on her manufactured products, which cater to luxury. She has no food to spare. If French radicals are to be believed, from one-fifth to one-sixth of the population are without employment. Then war would be singularly disastrous to France. But the one matter which is a salient one and positive is that France, with a constant death rate, has an insignificant growth of population. While the proportion of young children in Europe generally is from 24 to 26 per cent., in France it is only 17½ per cent. of the population. The death rate and the birth rate approximate. From statistics the conclusion is arrived at that France is becoming weaker "in comparison with other countries where the growth of the population is more normal." Let France engage, then, in a war with a first-class foreign power, and after it, whether she is the victor or the vanquished, her "food for powder" will be in a measure wanting.
>
> Mr. Bloch, as a Russian, draws a highly flattering picture of conditions in Russia. We know that her powers of resistance are incalculable, principally the geographical and climatic ones, but the agricultural possibilities of Russia we can hardly appreciate, otherwise there would not be in times of peace periodical famines.
>
> At the conclusion the author again returns to the general topic of human slaughter, taking for subject the increased effect of artillery as is in use to-day in the French service:
>
> On the basis of comparisons made by Langlois it appears that the French gun of 1891 is twenty times more effective than that of 1870. In the same period the number of guns has increased from 780 to 4,512. From which it appears that the French artillery of 1891 was 116 times more powerful than that of 1871. When the new quick-firing guns now being prepared—which in the opinion of specialists will be twice as effective as those of 1891—are completed, the French artillery will be approximately 232 times more effective than that employed against the Germans in 1870. It may be assumed that the losses will be correspondingly greater.
>
> The final chapter has for title "Militarism and Its Remedy," and Mr. Bloch, if he is to be read between the lines, is to be understood as believing that it is conscription which has made the people bitter in their denunciation of war. He has no respect for "the disciplinary influence of military service." Popular discontent with the present condition of affairs is becoming more and more keenly noticeable. People now understand that a war is dire misfortune. Even the privileged classes—those who from birth alone and not from merit were put in command—may have all the courage necessary, for to-day there is plenty of it wanted, but their heroism is no longer "scenic." "War has taken a character more mechanical than knightly." The Woolwich or the Springfield workman at his bench, turning out the tools, is in a measure master of the situation. It may be, too, that the chemist in his laboratory will discover to-morrow the coming explosive which is to render war even more devastating than it has been.
>
> One portion of Mr. Bloch's volume, relative to the navies of the world, is of secondary interest. The author takes particular pains to show that Russia really does not want a single armed vessel.
>
> Mr. Bloch neither cites the intemperate M. Urbain Gohier or the undisciplined Mr. Lionel Decle, though both might have served to exemplify his text. "The Future of War" is to be recommended as worthy, not alone of the attention of the military expert, but of all readers. Pray to God that The Hague Conference was not a failure. Maybe all it did was to plant that seed which in a thousand or more years from to-day may blossom and bear that blessed fruit which is peace.

*THE FUTURE OF WAR IN ITS TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RELATIONS. Is War Now Impossible? By I. S. Bloch. Translated by R. C. Long, and with a prefatory conversation with the Author by W. T. Stead. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

Plagiarism Impossible to Them.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

All who read or write cannot fail to be interested in your publication of Mr. W. L. Alden's able defense of Hall Caine's alleged plagiarism. Mr. Alden treats the subject so reasonably it ought to be published broadcast pro bono litarati.

That "there is nothing new under the sun" is, perhaps, more noticeably true of expressed thought than of all things else. But no good writer was ever knowingly guilty of "the inconceivable folly of plagiarism."

Dullards, whose dearth of originality is only excelled by their consuming mania to be thought literary, become omniverous readers and self-called critics. To advertise their own names they accuse such writers as Caine, Kipling, and even Shakespeare of plagiarism.

If "the immortal bard" be the poor man whom we believe, in those days when books were scarce and dear; if, with all his comprehensive writings, and other labors attributed to him, he yet found time to con the libraries of antiquated lore, then he must needs have been not only "the literary Hercules of the world," but the physical as well, whom we might expect to meet to-day walking the banks of the peaceful Avon. Myths, plots, traditions are open to us all, but to adapt them, to dramatise them—"aye! there's the rub."

In the daily affairs of life there is such a thing as the much scouted "unconscious similarity." Who but remembers the childhood practice of wishing with the little fingers interlocked when two or more persons simultaneously expressed identically the same words? In mechanics, &c., the Patent Office could furnish innumerable proofs not merely of similarity of design, but of simultaneous identical invention by two or more originators in various parts of the world. And there is a "sinking into the memory" as there is forgetfulness, which reminds us of the little girl's definition of memory—"the thing you forget with."

Who that writes for publication can recollect all that he has read?

An author, even a genius, is but a human being—albeit with wings. Shall we not, then, give to him as to other fellow-mortals, the benefit of a doubt? What writer who has labored diligently and conscientiously to think and to clothe his thoughts properly and becomingly, or when filled with his subject finds ideas and their conveyances driving thickly around him, does not feel grateful and happy when, his work being done, he reviews it for the first time? Ah! how fresh and fair it is. He reads it again; some way a sentence here and there sounds familiar. Can it be not his own? Again he reads it, and now it begins to sound positively stereotyped. It may be time is limited and no books of reference are at hand. "Be sure you're right, then go ahead!" is in such a case an impossibility. What shall he do? destroy all that hard labor? Ah! that recalls him; it is the sweat of his own brow; and yet in perplexity and doubt he hesitates. Were life as well as reputation at stake, he could no longer vouch that from the very germ and in the arrangement it is his own. Shall he, then, by those multum in parvo quotation marks deed to some imaginary being his very birthright or that which he has striven so hard to gain? Self-justice forbids. For careful, watchful, even severe, criticism he has a wholesome regard, knowing it is helpful to writer and reader; but for accidental resemblance, with possibly an improvement on the prototype, who wants to be branded as a thief? Must volumes of originality and acknowledged worth henceforth remain discolored with theft?

Writers of established fame are impervious to the shots of these picayunish quotation mark hunters; but this rash, careless arresting of suspected thieves who, however innocent, may not be able to prove it, is working infinite harm. It shackles the footsteps of the young and aspiring, and makes feeble and halting the bolder and more experienced. Let him who after careful thought believes he has something of original worth to say, say it. A good thing were better repeated than never heard at all. And "next to the originator of a good sentence is the first quoter of it."

AGNES R. LOCKWOOD PRATT.
Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 10, 1899.

Eaton's "The Government of Municipalities."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read with much interest the instructive review of Dorman B. Eaton's "The Government of Municipalities," from the pen of Charles Mulford Robinson, although I feel that both Mr. Eaton and Mr. Robinson have failed to grasp what the modern municipal home ruler is contending for in connection with the reform of our municipal government.

Mr. Eaton, on Page 31, says: "When several States made war on the Union in the name of false theories as to the right of home rule, a Mayor of New York, Fernando Wood, rightly interpreted their example, when he proclaimed the right of the City of New York to be a free city. Some of the champions of unrestrained home rule for cities seem to go quite as far as that notorious Mayor, when they declare that "our larger cities stand in the same relation to National Government that States do," and that it is necessary that our large cities should be free cities. We must think that the cause of municipal reform will be brought into peril if such views shall find large acceptance. The policy of making the City of New York a free city found support in several bills in the New York Legislature in 1897. Imagine the hopeless condition of the State of New York with thirty-six free cities or the National Government degraded to feebleness and contempt among the great powers of the world by the rival claims of hundreds of such cities!"

As I understand the doctrine of State rights as enunciated by its Southern advocates prior to the civil war, it was that each State had the right to determine what its relation to the federation should be, which of course involved the right of each State to withdraw when it saw fit to do so. The modern doctrine of municipal home rule, however, includes no such idea. On the contrary, it distinctly recognizes the supremacy of the State along certain lines, and recognises the further fact that for certain purposes, such, for instance, as health and education, the municipality is but the agent of the State. On the other hand, however, it maintains that for all matters of purely local concern the municipality should have full power to determine its own policy.

Dr. Oberholzer, from whom Mr. Eaton quotes, does not contend that any large number of the cities of the land should be free from State domination. His contention, as I understand it, is that certain cities, very few in number, such as New York and Chicago, are in a class all by themselves, separate and distinct from the rest of the State in which they happen to be, and that they should be given a still larger degree of freedom, a view which I am sure meets with a large measure of approval from a goodly number of men interested in the reformation of our cities.

To be sure, the State of New York would be in a helpless condition with thirty-six free cities, but would not New York State be better off if divorced from Greater New York? Would not both be better off divorced from each other and left free to work out their own problems, which are necessarily separate and distinct from each other?

While appreciating the value of Mr. Eaton's discussion of the problem of the government of our municipalities at this time, it seems to me to be unwise to permit this interpretation of his in regard to home rule to pass unchallenged.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.
Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1899.

A Robber Baron.*

When you find in a man's name consisting of eight letters not less than six consonants, if you are an expert in novel reading you have a right to expect a very wicked person. And such is the Count Cavargas of Castle Cavargas. "His face was bronzed like an ancient copper coin; a tangled mass of black hair covered his head and a coarse black beard his face up to his eyes." To these physical advantages he added "loose, wet lips" and "a row of small, stained, broken teeth and a line of bright red gum like an animal's. This German Baron's principal business was to rob, capture, imprison, and murder travelers, quite indifferent as to sex. And so he caught the two young Englishmen Daubeney and Francis Nutcomb, and also the fair Munich damsel Whilelmina Skoda. Now, Daubeney was the best wrestler and Francis the best swordsman in all England in the times of Charles II., and though the Count had them in his clutches, they turned the tables on him. There never was a harder man to kill than was the Count, especially for this reason, that when he was in for a fight he invariably foamed at the mouth.

Mr. Archibald Birt works hard at the dramatic effect, especially when one brother is pitted against the other for the amusement of the Count, as were Roman gladiators. The two Englishmen, in a wrestling bout, fall over the castle wall into the lake below, and, being fine swimmers, manage to escape. Castle Cavargas is a fiction of the hammer and anvil sort, resonant with blows.

*CASTLE CAVARGAS. A Romance. Edited by Archibald Birt. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

...Washington, D. C., Sept. ...

Where American Heraldry Is Weak.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was interested to see in "American Heraldry" various comments, perhaps unconsciously, American loyalty to its You might as well discourse of American hereditary nobility, or American Divine right of Kings, or any feudal or monarchical institution or custom which was abandoned and discontinued by us in 1776.

Certain Americans make use of devices which were used by English, German, or French ancestors, and your article assumes that because these devices are not used in accordance with the rules of heraldry that they are wrong and absurd. Not at all. If I choose to use as a book plate the device which my English great-grandfather or great-grandmother, under heraldic regulations, was entitled to as his or her arms, wherein is there anything either wrong or absurd? I use it as a book plate, and simply select it rather than any other sign or symbol because it may be pretty or quaint, is distinctive, and there is a little touch of sentiment in the fact that it was associated with those of my blood in the past.

I have a friend in one of the Southern States, whose ancestors in England bore a certain coat of arms. Upon his engaging in the business of canning tomatoes, he adopted the coat of arms as his trade mark, and each can of tomatoes bears the symbol his foreign ancestors bore in the Crusades. A very proper modern use of it, indicating an American of sense, sentiment, and sensibility.

So the use of such device on letter paper or carriage panel in America is simply a personal sign or emblem, a "social mark" analogous to the "trademark" my friend made of it.

The point I make is that, there being no American heraldry, there is no wrong or absurd use of heraldic devices possible. No one is led by a silver helmet on your note paper to think that you are or claim to be a Prince nor does the use of the mullet in your book plate indicate that you are the third son; it is more likely in this State to suggest that you are a Democrat.

In short, it is impossible to break laws which do not exist. JOSEPH FITCH.

New York, Sept. 23, 1899.

Almost Hated Henry James.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Are all of Henry James's books as hopelessly bad as "The Spoils of Poynton"? By bad, I mean unnatural, impossible, overdrawn as to the characters, and written in a style which is positively irritating. I was inspired with a desire to read some of this author's productions, after hearing and reading constantly for some months of his original and beautiful style of writing. The only one of his writings which I could lay my hands on at the library was "The Spoils of Poynton," and if this is a fair sample of his other books, I decline to waste valuable time upon them. My feeling, as I finished and laid down this book, was one of positive resentment, and I almost hated the author for thinking that any sensible person would believe that there were such people in the world as Mrs. Chereth and her son Owen.

I have come across men in society who were stupid and unintelligent, but I have never met one who was such a hopeless idiot as Owen Chereth, and it is hard for me to imagine a woman whose love of the beautiful and hatred of the unsightly is so grossly exaggerated, and who could value a house full of paltry "objets d'art" more highly than the love and confidence of her only son. Fleda was the only approach to naturalness in the book. As to the style, a remark in pencil which I found in the book exactly voices my sentiments: "The obscure style in which this book is written may be original, but it is very tiresome." One would have to shut himself up in some place without windows, far removed from noises or distractions of any kind, in order to concentrate his thoughts sufficiently on the story to understand it.

Your readers may think I am a perfect barbarian to express such opinions, but "every man unto himself"; and if there are any who enjoy and admire the style of Henry James, I have no objection to their doing so; but I also have an opinion of them which is not very flattering. Perhaps this book was one of his first efforts and not to be classed with his later works, and in that event I shall be glad to be set right and to make another experiment.

I cannot tell you how much I appreciate and enjoy THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It is even more welcome than the Saturday half-holiday, and I should miss it more.

E. I. FRASER.

New York, Sept. 23, 1899.

"Bar Sinister" and "Bend Sinister."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your able leading editorial article in to-day's issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, "Where American Heraldry Is Weak," I regret to see mention made of a "bar sinister," a term not infrequently used, as in the present instance, by those who should know that such a thing is a heraldric impossibility. The "bend," a band running diagonally downward from the (heraldic) right to the left of the shield, may be reversed, running downward from left to right, and thus become a "bend sinister," but the "bar," a narrow band running horizontally across the shield, can not be reversed, and is always a bar, and not a bend, sinister.

It is precisely the same as the bend, save that it is drawn from the sinister to the dexter base. It is, moreover, an honorable ordinary, and is not, as is very commonly imagined, a mark of dishonor. Its diminutive, the riband, is stopped at the extremities. This is sometimes employed to rebate the arms of natural issue.

I have also seen this in other heraldries, so hope you will pardon my calling your attention to the fact.

HELEN KEY STONE.

Jersey City Heights, Sept. 24, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

IN THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, to-day's issue, I am glad to read your well-pointed article, "Where American Heraldry is Weak." Something needs to be done to set the misinformed in the right path on the popular hunt in heraldry.

WILLIAM S. MILLS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1899.

Few That Are Funny Throughout.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In order to reply to "Malta's" question in the last SATURDAY REVIEW, "What books are really funny?" it would be necessary, as suggested, to widen it. If we exclude all short stories, horse play, satire, the "gently humorous" or "books that contain witty remarks that merely tickle the intellectual palate," I fear it will be difficult to make a list.

Numbers of books arise to the mind which are intensely funny in chapters, scenes, or sentences, but few, if any, that are funny throughout, excepting, perhaps, "The House Boat on the Styx," by John Kendrick Bangs, and might not that be called horse play?

It seems to me that it's all in the point of view. Man's attitude toward fun is very much the same as his attitude toward the building of a wood fire. He is certain that his way is the best. What strikes his sense of the ridiculous is funny, and the other man whose risibles are not excited in the same way is stupid. A woman whose laughter almost choked her utterance when she mentioned "Her Ladyship's Elephant," saw "nothing funny or particularly true to human nature" in "David Harum." The man whose laughter is excited by Kipling's writings is apt to think the fun of Mark Twain forced. Those who nearly split their sides over "Rudder Grange" and "Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine" will probably find "Chimmie Fadden" a bore.

But all this is overstepping the line drawn by "Malta." Query: If funny synonymous with humorous or with witty?

EDITH HARMAN BROWN.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

The Funniest Book He Ever Read.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I would suggest to your correspondent "Malta," who inquires, "What are the really funny books in English and American literature?" that her definition of "funny," that "will make a cultivated man with a good digestion laugh heartily and often," is more often met by books written in all seriousness, and never intended by their authors to be "funny."

Thus "St. Elmo," which made the wife of her husband weep so copiously, as described in to-day's REVIEW, would be regarded by a "cultivated man" as excruciatingly funny, and I have in my library a book on the "French Revolution," (assuredly not a "funny" subject,) written by a gentleman named Northrup, which seems to me the funniest book I ever read. This personage seems to have been an ardent Baptist, and not coupling his religious zeal with discretion, has devoted his "talents" to prove that all the horrors of the French Revolution would have been avoided if the French people had been baptized by total immersion. The contrast between the narrative of that bloody time and the author's religious bigotry furnishes just that element of incongruity which lies at the foundation of all "fun." CYNIC.

New York, Sept. 22, 1899.

Some Books Known to Be Funny.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been thought by some people to be wanting in a sense of humor, and it may interest your SATURDAY REVIEW correspondent "Malta" to know what such a person considers "funny." My standard of "funniness" in a book is the amusement it affords me when I read it alone. There are many books, among them "Pickwick," "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," "Through the Looking Glass," and "The Biglow Papers." (I ought not to have mentioned the latter, as they were written

Stevenson and Keats's "Lamia."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Recently in reading the letters of Robert Louis Stevenson, edited by Sidney Colvin, I chanced upon the one written to Will Low, acknowledging the receipt and dedication of the illustrated edition of Keats's "Lamia." It was the one upon the back of which Stevenson wrote the poem "Youth now flees on feathered feet."

The editor says that, as Stevenson suggested, the poem was published in The Century Magazine and afterward included in the volume of poems entitled "Underwoods." So it was and entitled "To Will Low," but the St. Gaudens medallion of Stevenson, quoting the same poem, bears the dedication, "To Sidney Colvin." Further, it is interesting to notice the various readings. The last two lines of St. Gaudens's run:

None can choose to stay at home,
All must follow, all must roam.

So they in "Underwoods," published by the Scribners in separate form (Author's Edition) but in "Poems and Ballads," green cloth, (uniform with Meredith and H. C. Bunner,) it reads:

Nor can choose to stay at home," &c.

I presume the "To Sidney Colvin" may be the dedication of the medallion, independent of the poem, but it would be interesting to know for sure.

LEVERETT H. BROWN.

69 Hancock Street, Boston, Sept. 25, 1899.

The Dictionary Still Wanted.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, "Robert A. Ferrare," asks advice as to a dictionary. I have no time to enter into the merits of the Standard and the Century Dictionaries, but would call attention to the following from the preface to the latest edition of that excellent work, Chambers's Etymological Dictionary. It says: "Among complete English dictionaries in America two hold the first place—the admirable Century Dictionary of Prof. Whitney (6 volumes, 1889-91,) and the only less excellent because less copious Standard Dictionary, published by Funk & Wagnalls (2 volumes, 1893-5.) These works are creditable in the highest degree to the scholarship of the Western World, and both have been consulted during the preparation of the present work."

Here no mention is made of Webster's Dictionary. In my humble estimation the Century and the Standard are worthy of all I have quoted regarding them. Of course they cannot be taken as an authority by a Britisher, as some of the spelling, pronunciation, &c., are different from usage in the old land.

Oh, for an international dictionary, not in name only, but in reality, one upon which both American and British will agree. Dr. Murray's famous New English Dictionary may come to be what is such a great desideratum. But we must wait some years for it. J. P. A.

Montreal, Canada, Sept. 25, 1899.

Two Dictionaries Compared.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As the owner of copies of the Standard and Webster Dictionaries, permit me to make comparisons of these works for the benefit of your correspondent, Robert A. Ferrare, who finds Greek printed in Greek characters so much easier to read than when printed in italic type.

The points I wish to bring out in comparison with the works in question are:

(1) The Standard Dictionary gives the most common meaning of the word first.

(2) Webster follows the etymological or historical order of definition.

The advantage of the Standard plan to the busy man, be he a student, scholar, or man in trade, is that he gets at what he wants at once.

(3) The vocabulary of the Standard greatly exceeds that of Webster.

(4) The Standard uses a system of phonetic spelling for pronunciation, which is based on the Continental alphabet, and thus, with the knowledge of the powers of the letters of this alphabet, any one can readily pronounce English words.

Webster uses an arbitrary system for pronunciation, and I have compared three editions of Webster's Dictionaries, published at three different dates, and find that a new system for pronunciation is followed by each.

In conclusion, may I point out that instead of being a progressive work, Webster is

(Continued on Page 653.)

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READERS HAVE THEIR SAY.

(Continued from Page 652.)

probably the most conservative ever published.

Dr. Webster himself gave us arbor, harbor, labor, &c., but from Dr. Porter down not one of the editors of Webster's Dictionary has dared to give us "glamor," although that form of "glamour" has been in use since 1789. BERTHA M. KREHBIEL.

New York, Sept. 23, 1899.

Lossing and Dutchess County.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In an article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 16 as to the correct way of spelling "Duchess" County, Joel Benton refers to Mr. Lossing's decision of dropping the "t" out of the name, and says: "It is true Mr. Lossing, who was a voluminous and industrious historian—but who would not have claimed to be a philologist or verbal critic—was led in a thoughtless moment to sanction the unfortunate neology which confuses a few strangers."

The phrase "thoughtless moment" is not at all applicable to that able historian, and to show that the question, on the contrary, had been well considered and discussed by Mr. Lossing, who always held to his method as the proper way of spelling the name of his native county, I quote from a letter received from him bearing date, July 27, 1890.

"At that time—1683—the name of the wife or widow of a Duke was spelled with a 't' in it, and so it remained until the appendix of Samuel Johnson's great dictionary in 1755. He reformed (?) the English language by introducing foreign words, and among other changes was that of the wife of a Duke. He introduced the French method of spelling it, 'Duchesse,' leaving out the final 'e.' Previous to that time the word 'Duchess' being spelled with a 't,' our county was so spelled and has continued to be so spelled through ignorance as to its origin, or to careless inadvertence until within a comparatively few years. About twenty years ago I raised the question in one of the Poughkeepsie papers, which took issue with me. But when the origin of the name was then made known intelligent people began to spell Duchess County without a 't,' and now it is so generally spelled by intelligent people. Two histories of our county, since published, spelled it without a 't,' and I procured that spelling in the United States census for 1880. So my decision is, the proper way to spell the name of our county is 'Duchess.'"

A. A. E.

New York, Sept. 23, 1899.

A Friendly Word with Elbert Hubbard.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Are you willing to afford an opportunity to Mr. Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora Borealis to "square" the following peculiar angles? In the October Philistine are these forceful, admirable comments by "The Pastor":

Some folks lift a thing and give the author credit; this is not so bad, for the author then has glory for legal tender. But to use the product of another's brains and suppress the luckless author shows too hot an ambition for success. Of course it is all a mere matter of private opinion, but stimulation along the line of larceny seems to me not especially good.

Now, in the July Philistine one may read, in the very opening lines of "Heart to Heart Talk," a little diatribe on the pronouncing of "itis," as in tonsilitis, &c. This is a verbatim reproduction of a very familiar opinion of Dr. William A. Dayton, garnished with his (Dr. D.'s) observations on the subject.

Is Mr. Hubbard's "spiritual rind" beginning to peel—or—what?

CHARLOTTE GABAY.

New York, Sept. 25, 1899.

Taste in Books a Matter of Sex.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Does not sex determine, to some extent, the taste for certain forms of literature? I told a lady that "Kidnapped" was not a novel to please a woman, but she enjoyed reading it, and would answer the above question negatively. However, it seems to me that sex must be considered in selecting matter to be read for pleasure, and that a considerable number of the books listed by you for a girl of eighteen are better adapted to the taste of a boy. I was surprised that the writer should take it for granted that most girls of eighteen have read Scott's novels. Are they especially popular with girls? I hope to get the opinions of some who have considered my question more fully than I have done.

E. H. PORTER.

Ramsey's, N. J., Sept. 25, 1899.

"Forest Lovers" Once More.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

With all respectful humility in regard to the contention raised by "E. I. F.," still we firmly adhere to the wisdom of the position taken in the edition of Sept. 9 respecting "Forest Lovers." The events of this novel are of a bygone age, when prodery and delicacy of thought were little known, and humanity was gloriously vested in its aboriginal purity and strength of conduct. The stress of action and the need for constant warfare seemingly keep the reader on the alert to dodge a chance spear thrust or sword blow, and ever aside gleams the companionable angel of Virtue as the inspiration, and above shines the spousal beauty of Mary as the patroness of this turmoil. Human beings then in their loves and hates were strong and articulate, and the word and deed to be uttered and done were not deliberated upon with the same fastidiousness that we may well boast of in our age. To love thus was to be given over body and soul to a rapture that to us is incommunicable, however long we may ponder upon its refreshing influences. It is easy to find flaws, not so easy to overlook technical defects or shortcomings. One might be tempted to dwell upon and reinvigorate the first impressions of Hewlet's book, but the fact that it has gone through so many editions is sufficient proof that its sterling merit overthrows any possible offensiveness.

New York, Sept. 23, 1899. J. F. F.

Goethe and Lessing.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with great interest the scholarly and interesting criticism of Goethe in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 2. The writer shows great good sense, because it is also my opinion in saying that Goethe's prose is not equal to Lessing's. In fact, Lessing has done a great many things far better than any German before or after him. His prose is matchless in simplicity of style and directness of purpose. One is not obliged to lasso his verbs back into position because they have strayed over into the next page.

But in one statement I cannot agree with your correspondent. He says that Christiane did not suffer social disadvantages from her relations with Goethe, and that he was faithful to her. I think she had no social position. Frau von Stein remonstrated with him, not on the ground of morality, but from jealousy and because he suffered socially. His answer was, "How can my relation with that poor creature harm you or any one?" That is hardly the language of a faithful husband.

I think Goethe's intellectual reawakening and activity at that period was due to the mental stimulus received through his intercourse with Schiller. And Schiller, notwithstanding his friendship for Goethe, would not allow his wife to visit at Goethe's house and in all his letters sends no message to Christiane, although Goethe's letters to Schiller ever contain allusions to Schiller's wife. In fact, Goethe's most impartial historians think that Christiane's drinking habits were caused by the effort to deaden the pain she felt at her questionable position.

Compare this picture with the one given by Mendelssohn and others of the married life of Lessing. "Do you know Lessing's wife? If there can be found more active benevolence, more sympathy, more winning charm of manner than in Lessing you will find it in Lessing's wife. Such another woman I never expect to see. She has raised infinitely my opinion of her sex."

CLARA H. RENNELSON.

New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

Smile and Smile and Smile Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It cannot be denied that one who causes a laugh which is free from cynicism and guile is a real benefactor to the world. Life is so full of sober realities and heartfelt responsibilities as to make a smile seem a luxury. The pathos of Barrie's youthful attempt to make Margaret Ogilvy smile through her tears is finding daily unconscious duplications. If every one could fully realize the world's great need of sunshine, and the inspiring influence of a sunny heart, there would certainly be an increase of optimistic faces. Hearty cordiality and winsome greetings should have a revival. They have been relegated to the past by those who prefer the conventionally icy exterior to the electric thrill from a soul-glimpsing smile. If one desires missionary work, it is not needful to journey to the wilds of Africa for a field on which to expend one's best altruistic efforts; simply smile, taking care that it issues from a sunny, sympathetic heart, then smile, and again I say unto you—smile!

LYDIA BUSHNELL SMITH.

Nyack-on-Hudson, Sept. 24, 1899.

How to Address James Jones.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

What is to be thought of our generally prevalent and more or less fashionable style of punctuation? Is this the proper thing?

I.

James Jones,
Passaic,
N. J.

Or is not this other the still more correct and elegant way of putting the case?

II.

James Jones
Passaic
New Jersey

JOHN BAXTER

Passaic New Jersey September 19, 1899

Notes About Kipling.*

This little volume is another specimen of the books called forth by the great popularity of the author described. The editor's name does not appear, but in his preface he calls attention to the fact that his matter has been collated from various sources; that an attempt has been made to eliminate fictitious and exaggerated newspaper paragraphs, and also reminds us that many of these stories would be lost but for their embodiment in this book.

The present volume, then, is a mass of biographical and bibliographical facts, with very little attempt at arrangement and none at original criticism. The book's illustrations are perhaps its most important feature, and yet the volume contains such varied information that its sub-title, "A Kipling Notebook," is the best way to describe it, and it will probably find its way to many a Kipling shelf—not through any literary merit, but for reference purposes only.

The illustrations consist of portraits of Kipling, including the familiar Collier picture; a second a seated figure at a littered writing table, evidently published after the appearance of a "Fleet in Being," because that spirited little book is suggested in the picture's background. There is also a portrait sketch by the Marchioness of Granby, and one taken from "Vanity Fair," with "Soldiers Three" pictured in miniature in the upper right-hand margin. Readers will also find a view of the "Ruddikipple," a strange little animal, so "very strong and vigorous it knows everything. * * * It stirs everybody up so it would make a pew opener want to die for his country." There is also a view of the "Elms, Rottingdean," and fac similies of the covers of the Indian Railway editions, which are such interesting features of those little books.

The letter press is all more or less familiar matter, including a brief biography, an account of the early books, quotations from Kipling and from his early prefaces, extracts from criticisms on his work, and the usual bibliography.

The book has less interest, apart from its illustrations, than has "A Ken of Kipling," the Monkshood "Life," and the recently issued Kipling Guide Book, and the ground having been so thoroughly covered the present volume has the less excuse for being. Here is a bit of criticism worth quoting, because so tersely put:

Kipling writes of soldiers as he writes of men and beasts and things inanimate. The soldier, sailor, engineer, sportsman, and civil servant all recognize the art of one who has lived among them. His power is no less remarkable than is his fidelity to the details of environment and scene. He has worked and played with them all, and his studies of dumb brutes mark the observation of more than a mere writer of stories. As a linguist and a student of Hindustani, his ability is the more notable. He knows intimately all the various castes and creeds throughout the East.

Shortly after the appearance of a "Fleet in Being," Clarke Russell wrote to the editor of the Morning Post, quoting a naval officer's opinion of that book, as follows: "If Rudyard Kipling had been born in a battleship, if all his life he had drilled with the marines, stoked with the stokers and hauled with the jackies at the falls, loaded and fired every gun aboard ship, conned the vessel on the bridge, grasped the spokes of the wheel, chaffed and argued in the gun room, and in the ward room listened with respectful countenance, he could not have known more about it." The present writer not only fully agrees with this verdict, but would like to add that Kipling not only knows about it himself, but contrives to make his readers feel that they, too, know something of the subject.

Mr. Stewart Bowles, a young English naval officer, wrote a poem, "The Navy, to Kipling," which shows the impression the little book had made, the last two verses being particularly good:

"He came to see us, (that is old!)
Ten thousand more have done the same,
And, drunk with power they couldn't hold,
Have gone as empty as they came.
He came to see us, (that was new!)
He saw the meaning through the task;
Instinctive took the larger view
And found the brain behind the mask."

An American paper, The Washington Post, is given as authority for the story that the Duke of Connaught, when military commander of the Northwestern District of India, occasionally visited the Kiplings, became interested in young Rudyard, and questioned him as to his future career, whereupon the boy answered he had ambitions beyond his work in a newspaper office, and would like to go to the frontier, live with the army for a time, and then write up Tommy Atkins. Whereupon the Duke gave him carte blanche to do whatever he liked, go to any military station in his command, and, if he wished, go to the frontier and live with the officers or men. If at any time he required an escort he could have one. Kipling is said to have fully availed himself of this privilege, with the result that "the English soldier, as drawn by Kipling, is a jolly good fellow, breaking the hearts of damsels in the barrack town, and then lying himself away to some other station, to begin his heart-breaking, ballad singing, tent pegging, and other little divertisements over again. Occasionally he pokes fun; occasionally he pokes a bayonet at a Hottentot or a Kafir, and then thinks it over and talks about it afterward. Kipling's soldier is certainly an attractive fellow of his class." One more extract, which seems of unusual interest, is about "The Dipsey Chantey," by many thought to be Kipling's finest poem:

When sailors are about to do any work needing concerted action on the part of those engaged therein, they sing or chant more or less melodiously, having usually a different chant for each kind of work. At certain words, and in the chorus, all join in together, the rhythm having up to that point been carried solely by some one individual. "The Dipsey Chantey" is that sung at the heaving of the lead. Navigators like to hear the men roaring their chanteys, it signifying content. * * * The chantey is even used when the wind is blowing so hard that the words are barely distinguishable. When reefing the sails of a square-rigger the men will sing "Whisky is the Life of Man," though the gale drown the words at their lips, but the rhythm being so well known and so inspiring and stimulating to their best efforts that they pull and haul with an indomitable will.

The little book contains 188 pages, and bears on its front cover an attractive little sketch showing the extent of the Queen's domains, "where the red-mapped lands extend."

*KIPLINGIANA. Biographical and Bibliographical. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. Decorative. $1.25. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels.

The Stevenson Memorial.

A memorial stone to mark the lodging in which Robert Louis Stevenson lived in 1868, while acting as an assistant engineer at Anstruther Harbor, has just been erected on the west front of Cunzie House. It is of sandstone, and bears the following inscription:

Robert Louis Stevenson lived in this house in the Summer of 1868—

Not one quick beat of your warm heart,
Nor thought that came to you apart,
Pleasure nor pity, love nor pain,
But sorrow has gone by in vain.

Year of the Publishing Year

Frank T. Bullen, whose "Cruise of the Cachalot" and "Idylls of the Sea," which have been so successfully handled through D. Appleton & Co. in this country, had collected his articles on the recent British naval manoeuvres and will bring them out in book form in London under the title "The Way They Have in the Navy: Being a Day to Day Record of the Recent Naval Manoeuvres."

The second volume of Lady Randolph Churchill's guinea magazine, The Anglo-Saxon, will be published before the end of October by John Lane of the Bodley Head. It will be bound after a design by Derome le Jeune, 1770-80.

Dr. McConnell's "History of the American Episcopal Church," of which seven editions have already been sold, will go to its eighth impression next week at Thomas Whittaker's with twenty-five illustrations.

The November Scribner will contain a poem by Richard Henry Stoddard after the Japanese, called "The Cricket Song." It will be illustrated in color by Harvey Ellis. For the same number President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, author of "Railroad Transportation" and "Economics," will present a paper on "Trusts." Mr. Sylvester Baxter will write on "The Great November Storm of 1898." It is not generally known that this storm caused the death of more persons than were destroyed on both sides during the recent war with Spain. Mr. William Allen White, the Kansas writer, will contribute a story entitled "The Man on Horseback." Benjamin Ellis Martin and Charlotte M. Martin will contribute a paper on "The Paris of Honoré de Balzac." The most prominent correspondent in the last instalment of the Stevenson letters will be the novelist J. M. Barrie.

Robert Chambers's "The Outsiders," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, has gone into its second edition. The author still insists that it is not a caricature of certain New York publishers.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation an important work concerning the Christian religion. It is to be entitled "Exploratio Evangelica," by Percy Gardner, and is an attempt to examine the rise of the Church from the point of view of a layman.

"Hawaiian-America," by Caspar Whitney, will be presented this month by Harper & Brothers, with fifty full-page illustrations. Together with a résumé of the past history of the new American possessions will be given material that will not only serve as an admirable guide book for visitors, but a review of the entire field of enterprise, and impressions of people and things are given in a way that will form more or less of a permanent record.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing a new book by L. I. Meade. It is called "The Odds and Evens," with ten full-page illustrations by Percy Tarrant, and "Peril and Prowess," being stories told by G. A. Henty, Manville Fenn, Conan Doyle, and others. The same firm announces for an early day two books for the young by Luther D. Bradley, called "Wonderful Willie; or What He and Tommy Did to Spain," and "Our Indians; a Midnight Visit to the Great Somewhere or Other." These two books will be illustrated in color.

"The Life of Sir Arthur Sullivan," by Mr. Arthur Lawrence, will be presented in a week or so from the press of Herbert S. Stone & Co. The work has been written under the constant supervision of Sir Arthur himself, and will include many personal letters of great interest to lovers of the comic opera. The reminiscences of famous men and women with whom Sir Arthur Sullivan has come in contact have a special charm, it is said, and the personality of the musician himself is one that will probably bear the most searching scrutiny.

Mr. I. Zangwill has written another Ghetto story for an early number of The Pall Mall Magazine. Early numbers will also contain some Turner prints, with an article by Mr. Frederick Wedmore, from material in the British Museum. Frederick Dolman has written an article on "Shipbuilding on the Clyde," with illustrations by W. L. Wyllie, A. R. A. Alfred Slade has written an article entitled "The Cafés of Paris," while J. Holt Schooling has prepared a paper on "Lotteries," both of which will be presented early in 1900.

"The Growth of the American Nation," by Prof. H. P. Judson, will shortly appear in a new and revised edition from the press of The Macmillan Company.

"Dionysius, the Weaver's Heart's Dearest," the posthumous novel by Blanche Willis Howard, which Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing on Oct. 7, will appear curiously enough on the anniversary of Mme. von Teufel's death in Munich last year. After her marriage to Dr. von Teufel, who was court physician to the King of Wurtemburg, Mme. von Teufel lived almost continuously in Germany, and that she became as proficient in the portrayal of her adopted people as she already was in that of her native New Englanders, is said to be again amply evidenced in this forthcoming book.

A second edition is announced of "The Funny Side of Politics," by George S. Hilton, published by G. W. Dillingham Company. The same house promises for quite early publication a new novel by an English writer, who has recently achieved a certain amount of fame over here through two books, "God's Prisoner" and "A Princess of Vascovy." This is Mr. John Oxenham. His new book will be called "Rising Fortunes: The Story of a Man's Beginnings."

The third volume of the collected works of Edward Everett Hale is announced by Little, Brown & Co. This volume includes "Ten Times One Is Ten," which gives the book its title, together with

"The Man Without a Country," "The Man Who Would Not Tell," "The Ingham Cousins," "The Skeleton in the Closet," and "The Queer Little People." The volume will be illustrated with drawings by Frank T. Merrill. Mr. Hale's new book will be published by Little, Brown & Co. in the autumn.

"Cromwell," a romance by the Protector, by Theodore Roosevelt, which will begin in the January Century, will consist of seven papers which will be given in as many numbers of the magazine. They are to be entitled, "The Man and the Times," "The Long Parliament and the Civil War," "The Civil War and the Execution of the King," "The Conquest of Ireland and Scotland," "The Commonwealth and the Protectorate," and "Personal Rule." An important feature of this work will be besides the individual work of many well-known artists, the reproduction of relics in Windsor Castle and in the most famous private collections abroad. To collect this material Mr. William B. Bolton was specially engaged.

"Historic Sidelights," by Howard Payson Arnold, illustrated with portraits, facsimiles, and characteristic pictures, is in press at Harper & Brothers. The nominal subject of the book is the selection of the great seal of the United States, but this is only a starting point, and there are many interesting and valuable digressions bringing to light many half-forgotten circumstances which have been the unsuspected cause of great historic events.

The "Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley" is being prepared for The Macmillan Company by the son of the great naturalist, Mr. Leonard Huxley. The book will be illustrated with plates and portraits, and, although its prime aim is to appeal to scientific readers, the variety of men and topics upon which it touches should make it of general interest.

A short time ago Longmans, Green & Co. instituted a series of books of English history, in which an attempt is being made to give the story of the Nation and Empire through stories selected from historical romances, plays, chronicles, and other similar material. The series was begun with "The King's Story Book," being selected stories from the historical romances from Harold to William IV., edited with an introduction by George Laurence Gomme, and illustrated by Harrison Miller. There is now nearly read "The Prince Story Book," which covers a later period of English history.

"Three Cities," by Childe Hassam, is announced by R. H. Russell. This is a collection of drawings made in New York, London, and Paris. The pages of the book are generous enough in size to allow an adequate reproduction of the originals.

Two books of South African stories are now exciting renewed interest owing to the Transvaal crisis. They are by William Charles Scully, and are entitled "Kaffir Stories," and "The White Hecatomb." Henry Holt & Co. are the publishers. The tales reveal a vivid picture of life in Cape Colony, in the Transvaal, and on the border. Most of them are studies of types in realistic scenes. Some time ago a reviewer in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW said of Mr. Scully's work: "He writes of South Africa with the sure knowledge, the sympathy, and almost with the vigor that Mr. Kipling bestows upon his Hindu stories."

Among the prominent authors whose work has been secured by Frederick A. Stokes Company for 1900 are S. R. Crockett, "The Silver Skull"; Alfred Henry Lewis, a new series of Wolfville stories; W. W. Jacobs, a long novel; Cutcliffe Hyne, "Rupert the Buccaneer"; Robert Barr, John Oliver Hobbes, Robert Chambers, "Cambric Mark"; Egerton Castle, "A Bath Comedy"; E. W. Mason, Stephen Crane, H. G. Wells, "Love and Mr. Lewisham Hope"; Sir Walter Besant, and Robert S. Hitchens, "The Cry of the Child."

The new "Life of Thackeray," which Herbert S. Stone & Co. are to publish in October, may be supposed to be the first complete biography of the novelist which has been published. Curiously enough no one has ventured to any extent into this field because of a disproval of biographies that Thackeray once expressed to his daughter. The forthcoming "Life," by Lewis Melville, will therefore practically have the field to itself. It is said to be carefully written, accurate and sympathetic. It contains extracts from Thackeray's early works, which are deemed to bear the mark of his peculiar individuality and genius. London book gossip shows that the volume is awaited over there with much curiosity not unmingled with distrust. Many inquiries are heard concerning the identity of Mr. Lewis Melville and his basis of presumption for writing the "first biography" of the great novelist.

Brentano's have just received from Paris the following books: Jose Rifal's "Au Pays des Moines." (This is a French translation of a Tagal romance written by the well-known Philippine poet who was shot some years since by the Spanish Government. The work has attracted considerable interest in Paris); François Coppée's "A Voix Haute": (This is the fourth volume of the author's complete works in the illustrated edition); Ludana's "Lettres Répondres"; (The work is dedicated to Marcel Prevost;) Imbert de Saint Amand's "L'Apogé de Napoleon III. (A new volume in the series "Les Femmes des Tuileries";) Du Maurier's "Trilby": (Newly issued in a French edition, profusely illustrated); Catulle Mendes's "Fariet"; Louis Couperus's "Paix Universelle"; Maurice Monteiut's "La Grange aux Belles"; Jeanne de Coulomb's "Le Mari de Madalette."

"A Child's Primer of Natural History," by Oliver Herford, with pictures by the author, has just made its appearance from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. As to the age of the "child" in question there is some doubt. Mr. Herford's verses are certainly philosophic, and while containing facts and a jingle of rhymes that should appeal to the infantile ear and imagination, older people may easily take unto themselves

[illegible] Kipling's "Captains Courageous," which [illegible] Century, [illegible] Mr. Kipling's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1899

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Fables," New York City: "Is there any recent edition of 'Aesop's Fables'?"

"A Hundred Fables of Aesop," illustrated. Lane, $1.50; "Aesop's Fables," Scribner's Sons, illustrated, $1.25.

Arthur L. Simon, Long Island City: "What is the 'Dictionary of American Authors'? I've heard of such a book."

"A Dictionary of American Authors," by Oscar Fay Adams, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York, 1898, $3.

"Industrial," San Francisco: "Where can I find a list of books relating to labor?"

See H. Marot's "A Handbook of Labor," "Free Library of Economics and Political Science." Philadelphia, 1898, $1. There is also a list in Anton Menger's "The Right to the Whole Produce of Labor," Macmillan & Co., New York, $2.50.

A. R. Merrill, Decatur, Ill.: "Who wrote 'John Jasper's Secret,' sequel to Charles Dickens's 'Mystery of Edwin Drood,' published in 1896 by Fenno & Co., and attributed to Charles Dickens, Jr., and Willie Collins? Is Mrs. M. M. Davis author of 'Unde the Man Fig,' the lady who wrote some years ago a volume of Southern poems? 'Lays from the Sunny Lands' was the title, I think."

"John Jasper's Secret" was written by Henry Morford, whose books had some popularity a quarter of a century ago. It was first published in Philadelphia in 1871. There are two Southern woman writers of the name of Davis. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Morgué Davis of Alabama published in 1864 "A British Partisan," and in 1888 "Lays from the Sunny Lands." Mary Evelyn Moore, born at Talladega, Ala., passed her childhood and girlhood in Texas and was married in 1874 to Thomas E. Davis, editor of The New Orleans Picayune. She has lived in New Orleans since 1879. She has written the following books: "Minding the Gap, and Other Poems," 1872; published under her maiden name; "In War Times," 1893; "Under the Man Fig," 1895; "Under Six Flags," 1897; "A Christmas Masque of St. Roch," 1897; "An Elephant Track, and Other Stories," 1897; "The Wire Cutters," 1899.

Oscar A. Simpson, Newburyport, Mass.: "The newspaper accounts of the life of the late W. M. Griswold, the bibliomaniac, were so inadequate that I write to you for a sketch of his career."

William McCrillis Griswold, the son of Dr. Rufus W. Griswold, the biographer of Poe and author and compiler of many useful works, was born in Bangor, Me., Oct. 9, 1853, and died in Seal Harbor, Me., Aug. 3, 1899. He was graduated in 1875 from Harvard, and for four years was an assistant in the copyright department of the Library of Congress. Among his bibliographical publications are the following: "A General Index to The Nation, 1865-90"; a political index to the same paper, entitled "A Record of Politics and Politicians in the United States," 1865-82; a series of "Quarterly Periodical Indexes" to The Atlantic Monthly, North American Review, International Review, Lippincott's Magazine, Eclectic Magazine, Littell's Living Age, the first twenty-two volumes of Scribner's Magazine, Deutsche Rundschau, Contemporary and Fortnightly Reviews, Nineteenth Century, Revue des Deux Mondes, and Nouvelle Revue; seven "Cumulative Indexes," including one to Harper's Weekly, 1857-87; "Descriptive Lists of Novels and Tales," treating of American country and city life, of ancient history, American history, life in France, Germany, Italy, Norway, and Russia; "Descriptive Lists of International Novels," "British Novels," and "Romantic Novels," "A Directory of Writers for the Literary Press in the United States," "A Directory of Authors, Including Writers for Literary Magazines," a number of annual indexes; a compilation of narratives called "Travel," including France, Germany, and Switzerland, and "Passages from the Correspondence and Other Papers of Rufus W. Griswold." All his bibliographical works were published at his own expense. Their value is great, as those who have used them know. His home was in Cambridge, Mass., where he leaves a wife and children.

Mrs. A. R., Baltimore: "Please tell me something about Miss Lizette Woodworth Reese, to whose poem, "Trust," THE SATURDAY REVIEW referred a few weeks ago."

According to Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s "Catalogue of Authors," Miss Reese was born in Waverly, Baltimore County, Md., and was educated in the public schools of Baltimore. Her first poem appeared in The Southern Magazine when she was seventeen. After that she wrote little until 1885. Save for a short residence in Pittsburg when a child, she has always lived in or near Baltimore, and her present home is in that city. She is a teacher by profession. In 1891 she published "A Handful of Lavender," poems, and in 1896 another volume of verse, "A Quiet Road." Both are published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., at $1 each. Miss Reese's poems have appeared in The Independent and other periodicals.

"A. R. S." Columbia University: "A friend informs me that Sir Walter Scott conveyed from a Latin poem of Hieronymus Vida the following lines in 'Marmion':

When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!'

Is that a fact?"

This was a joke on the part of the Rev. Henry I. T. Drury, 1778-1841, the classical scholar and master of the lower school at Harrow. He claimed to find the following lines among the poems of Vida:

"Cum dolor atque supercilio gravis immineat angor,
Fungeris angelico sole ministerio."

Scott was hoaxed in this manner several times. Another friend, Robert Surtees, wrote a border ballad called "The Raid of Featherstonehaugh," which he gave to Scott, who inserted it in "Marmion" as a genuine relic of antiquity, gravely commenting on it.

Mrs. H. M. Tyler, East Aurora, N. Y.: "Will THE SATURDAY REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES give a list of the ten best pictures of the world by the so-called 'old masters,' or more than ten if there is not a settled 'ten'?"

It is almost impossible to give a list of the ten or fifteen greatest pictures by the old masters which would be accepted absolutely by by modern critics or connoisseurs; nor is it, indeed, possible to give a list of the ten greatest painters called "old masters" which would be universally accepted. It is, however, not impossible that a number of persons, competent to judge, might agree on the following list as one of fifteen great pictures and painters:

1. "The Last Judgment," Sistine Chapel, Rome, by Michael Angelo.
2. "The Sistine Madonna," in the Dresden Gallery, by Raphael.
3. "The Last Supper," in the Convent of St. Maria, at Milan, by Leonardo da Vinci.
4. "The Crucifixion," in the School of San Roco, Venice, by Tintoretto.
5. "Aurora," in the Rospigliosi Palace, Rome, by Guido Reni.
6. "The Descent from the Cross," in the Antwerp Cathedral, by Peter Paul Rubens.
7. "Madonna and the Four Saints," in the Dresler Gallery, by Titian.
8. "Syndics of the Cloth Hall," in the Amsterdam Museum, by Rembrandt.
9. "Immaculate Conception," in the Louvre, Paris, by Murillo.
10. "The Virgin and Child Enthroned," in the Vienna Gallery, by Van Dyke.
11. Portrait in the Madrid Museum, by Velasques.
12. "The Setting Sun," in Palazzo Sciarra, Rome, by Claude Lorraine.
13. "Ecce Homo," National Gallery, London, by Correggio.
14. "Coronation of the Virgin," Uffizi Palace, Florence, by Fra Angelico.
15. Portraits of Anne of Cleves, in the Louvre, Paris, by Hans Holbein the younger.

A. Bishoff, N. Y.: "Will you be kind enough to advise me in THE SATURDAY REVIEW as to the best short history of the United States?"

Their name is legion, but the best of them all is John Fiske's.

Appeals to Readers.

Wilfrid Lay, 1,294 Lexington Avenue, New York City: "The following translation from Euripides appeared signed W. H. M. in a collection of poems, 'Sea and Shore.' Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1862. Where is the original Greek passage to be found and who is W. H. M.?"

Would God I were now by the sea!
By the winding, wet-worn caves,
By the ragged rents of the rocks!
And that there as a bird I might be
White-winged with the sea-skimming flocks;
Where the spray and the breeze blow free
O'er the ceaseless mirth of the waves,
And dishevel their loose gray locks.
I would spead my wings to the moist salt air,
And my wide white wings should carry me
Lifted up out over the sea
Carry I heed not where
Somewhither far away;
Somewhither far from my hateful home,
Where the breast of the breeze is sprinkled with spray,
Where the restless deep is maddened with glee;
Over the wild waves' wild ecstasy,
Through the wild blown foam!

"A. W.," Box 666, Cincinnati, Ohio: "Will you kindly give this a place in an early issue of your paper? I should be very grateful if readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, clergymen who strive to keep thoroughly informed, librarians of theological seminaries, and others as favorably situated would suggest desirable titles for a free theological library to which 500 new books can be added at once. The single stipulation is that they shall cover as nearly as possible the field of present theological thought.

"E. F. B.," Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.: "Can any one of your readers tell me the author of the verses entitled 'Kissing Thro' the Bars,' of which the first verse is:

"'Twas in a grove I met my love,
One soft and balmy night;
I owned my flame, she did the same,
And trembled with delight.
When at her gate we parted late
I blessed my lucky stars,
And stole a kiss to seal my bliss,
Between the wicket bars."

Wanted and to Exchange.

G. W. Harris, 54 West Tenth Street, New York City: "I want 'The Croaker Papers,' by Drake and Halleck, either the pirated edition of 1819 or the Bradford Club edition of 1860; also a copy of first edition of 'Earthwork Out of Tuscany,' by Maurice Hewlett, (London, 1895, Dent.)"

J. White, 963 Broadway, New York: "I have for sale the following books: Tennyson's "Timbuctoo," (Cambridge University prise poem) 1829; Longfellow's 'Miscellaneous Poems,' Boston, 1826; Waller's 'Maid's Tragedy Altered,' London, 1690."

George H. Hurst, 235 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, New York City: "I have a copy of the first edition of Irving's 'Life of Washington,' in four volumes, originally issued in parts, and replete with elegant steel engravings. All the volumes are in good condition. Would exchange for some standard encyclopedia, or for the works of Thackeray, Eliot, or Bulwer Lytton."

E. B. Hill, 432 Fourth Avenue, Detroit, Mich.: "Two lots in Ridgeland, Miss.—one business, one residence—which I wish to exchange for books; Americana, Roycroft, or Kelmscott preferred."

T. E. Snyder, 26 Greene Street, New York City: "I have a variety of stamps, including various Japan stamps of all denominations, which I would like to exchange with any person who wishes to make any such exchange."

George Milne, 894 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn: "I have for sale or exchange the colored supplements of The New York Sunday Herald and also of The World, from the beginning of the issue of such supplements to within a few weeks, or over five years, now. They have never been handled."

John Worthington, Cooperstown, N. Y.: "I desire to buy a copy of Cooper's 'Deerslayer,' illustrated by Darley and published in 1841 by W. A. Townsend & Co., New York. I have a set of Dickens's works, Household Edition, illustrated by F. O. C. Darley and Dan Huntington, published by Sheldon & Co., New York, 1861, which I would exchange for it. I will add."

MINERAL WEALTH.

An Inquiry Into Mining and Mining Industries in This Country.*

The first grand and massive fact Mr. Richard P. Rothwell, the editor of The Mineral Industry, shows is this, that "the total value of the mineral production of the United States in 1898 was $709,816,750, against $648,304,899 in 1897." Taking the values of these mineral products for the past six months of the present year, the great total of 1898 will be very much exceeded. The price of the principal metal, which is iron, has been advanced, and, the supply having tried to meet the demand, the output has been largely increased. Placing aside speculation as to the future, it is stated in the volume under notice that "of the production of 1898, $314,255,630 was the value of metals, against $272,178,392 in the previous year, and $433,650,141 ores and minerals, against $407,913,912 in 1897."

Let us try and grapple first with the American Iron Industry. The activity in the iron trade all over the world was intensified last year, and is at its climax to-day. To meet the heavy demand abroad there were large exports, and at the same time the domestic wants were on the increase. "The American production was the largest on record, and during the closing months of the year the capacity of furnaces and mills was taxed to the utmost." At home, though the railroad mileage was not much increased, the consumption of rail was unprecedented, arising from the laying of new tracks on old roads, and the use of very much heavier rail. Formerly a 56 pound rail was supposed sufficient, while now "90 to 85 pound rails are common, some roads using 100 pound rails, and 115 pound rails have been rolled."

Examining the matter of iron ore mined and consumed in 1898 in the United States, the total consumed was 21,772,759 tons. This was derived as follows: 14,029,683 tons from Lake Superior, 4,980,000 tons from the Southern States, and from other home sources 1,678,500 tons.

Why cavil at that expression "The pig soars"? In 1898 the production of pig iron was 11,778,934 long tons, and some idea of the finer quality of the crude metal may be learned by a consideration of the fuel used. With anthracite, in 1898, 1,203,273 tons were made, with charcoal 296,750, but with coke 10,273,911 long tons. Examining the varieties of iron, of these 11,773,934 tons foundry and pig iron was represented by 29.2 per cent., Bessemer pig 62.3 per cent., Basic pig 6.7 per cent., and Spiegeleisen and ferro manganese 1.8 per cent. Considering production of iron as to States, Pennsylvania comes first, with 5,537,832 tons; Ohio next, 1,998,358 tons; then Illinois, 1,305,898 tons; Alabama, 1,033,676 tons. The iron production of New York, being 100,681 tons, is far behind that of North Carolina, which produces about the double of this. But the great and important factor is the newer Alabama turnout. If the latest accounts are to be credited, (see NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 19,) for the first eight months of this year the shipments have been 1,026,796 tons of pig iron, and as there are four months more, for the year the totals of 1898 will be exceeded.

The production of steel in the United States, the ton being 2,240 pounds, was for 1898 8,932,887 tons, or 1,750,000 tons more than in 1897. The grand increase has been in Bessemer, and in this product Pennsylvania takes the lead with a percentage of 57.5, or make over a half of it.

Everybody has noted the shipment of an iron bridge, manufactured in the United States on an order from the English Government, but it is the exports of iron and steel, crude or manufactured, which are so remarkable. In 1897 the value of these exports represented the handsome sum of $92,737,250. Last year it was worth $82,774,-968. What are these exports? Pig iron was 253,057 tons, rails, 291,038 tons; steel ingots, billets, 28,600 tons; iron and steel plates and sheets, 27,075 tons. To these are to be added hoop and band iron, wire rods, wire and wire rope, nails and spikes, (29,449 tons,) and structural iron and steel, (34,038 tons,) and in this last item we are certain to and this year a large increase. We may disregard iron production in Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Italy, and Russia, and only look at the iron output of Great Britain. In the United Kingdom for 1898 it was 8,769,249 tons of pig iron, and 4,639,042 of steel, or, taking the percentage, the United States made 32.8 and Great Britain 24 per cent of the whole world production in iron. But in steel our turn out is larger still, being 37.6. Iron means power, and so it is curious to cite a phrase of a man who, although no metallurgist, said many clever things, and so Rousseau wrote of the New World, as Columbus discovered it: "I saw America * * *, this vast continent, which from want of iron, had to submit to Europeans."

And what must come next in the hierarchy of metals? It is copper, for the consumption of it has been enormously increased during the last forty years, by the demand for electrical requirements.

In 1898 "the production of copper in the United States reached the enormous total of 385,000,223 pounds, (239,241 tons,) exceeding the output of 1897 by 34,839,987 pounds." Montana, making last year 96,336 tons, takes the lead. Then comes Michigan, 69,561 tons, and Arizona, 49,475 tons, and there are other Western States which in the time to come will largely increase the yield of copper. Competitors being always useful, last year Spain and Portugal made 54,504 tons of copper, Japan 26,273, Chile and Germany about the same as Japan, and Austria-Hungary 18,288 tons. The metallurgy of copper has undergone the greatest changes. Its conductivity depending on its pureness, the metal has been subjected to careful refining processes.

Possibly lead, that dull, heavy, but plastic metal, occupies a third position. The production of pig lead in the United States shows a large increase. In 1898 we made 317,648 short tons, or an increase of 27,813 tons over that of the year before. The augmentation is due to the lead-producing districts of Colorado. As silver is often found combined with lead, the separation of the more valuable metal is constant.

Tin! Alas, nature has not been kindly to us in regard to that metal. "There was no production of tin from ore in the United States during 1898," for so it is printed in The Mineral Industry. We manage to get off the desirable metal from the old vegetable cans, but that is all we can do. When we want tin we get it where we can find it—in Australia, Austria, Banca, England, Germany. The Straits Settlements turn out the most, some 43,000 tons. The total production or visible supply was last year some 78,000 tons. There have been several traces of tin found in the United States, but not in sufficient quantity to be of any practical utility. The tin plate industry in the United States depends on the excellence of the iron, with its tin covering. A combination of the companies, and such advantages as protection gives, are all we can do, and our authority states that in 1898 7,633,-556 boxes of tin plate were put on the market. The average profit being 35 cents per box, the total gain was $2,671,754.

The entire world's production of zinc being last year 467,749 tons, the United States is to be credited for a turnout of 163,514 tons, and this year it will be larger. As a pigment its use will become more common, and zinc sulphate will certainly be in demand as a preservative for wood work, and the editor tells of 3,000 tons of zinc sulphate used by one railroad company for its sleepers.

Gold and silver! Here are over 100 pages of closely printed matter devoted to the precious metals alone. In 1898 our gold yield was worth $65,082,430. The Alaskan gold was worth $3,822,000. The largest value came from Colorado, $23,534,531. All the world, digging for the yellow metal, turned out $280,147,770. According to our authority, the silver of the world decreased for 1898, and simply because it was not wanted. The total of silver produced all over the world having a value of $112,478,-287, this country has to its credit $34,670,-254. Colorado's silver was worth $13,866,535. Returning to gold, as the Transvaal now occupies our attention, the output of the Witwatersrand for 1898 was 4,295,609 ounces, worth £15,141,376, and an additional million of pounds sterling coming from outside African districts.

But the useful or the precious metals are not alone to be considered among mineral products. Some day water power may become the substitute for coal power, but the sun's rays, concentrated in that black stone called coal, will exert potentiality for many a long year to come. The total coal output of the United States for 1898 was 218,106,519 short tons, and estimating its value, it was worth pretty nearly $210,000,000. The largest yield was from Pennsylvania—10,671,920 tons. The increase of coal over that of 1897 was about 4,000,000 tons. Our own consumption is represented by 191,504,592 tons. England is a close competitor in coal production, her turnout in 1898 having been 205,373,681 tons. When a recent tourist, intent on shooting antelope in Wyoming, says, "I had only to scrape the hillsides in any number of places to get a first-class coal," the store of fuel yet to be brought into future use in this country is incalculable. We can only mention by name the innumerable minerals all fully treated in this volume. There are aluminium, antimony, arsenic, asbestos, asphalt, barytes, borax, bromine, clay, gems, graphite, gypsum, manganese, mica, nickel, cobalt, petroleum, quicksilver, and many others. In The Mineral Industry these are all classified with the newest and best approved methods of treating each. Very particularly the cyanide processes, which have revolutionized gold production, are given in full detail. The quartz which once was thought was not pay dirt, is now, by means of the dissolving property of the cyanide, made a profitable commodity.

Fiction may give pleasure to some of the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, but no romance can be more entertaining than is this volume, devoted to the explanation of what is the true richness of the earth, or how mankind is ever toiling, under the tropics or in the arctic, to bring to the surface the hidden spoils.

*THE MINERAL INDUSTRY. ITS STATISTICS, TECHNOLOGY, AND TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES TO THE END OF 1898. Vol. VII. Edited by Richard P. Rothwell, E.M., assisted by L. S. Austin. New York and London: The Engineering and Mining Journal.

Fighting in the Philippines.

It is Ben Russell, who behaved so handsomely in the "Old Glory Series," when he fought in Cuba, who now enters service again and figures in the volume under notice in the war in the Philippines. He has a brother, Larry, who forms a part of the crew of the Olympia. The author describes the voyage across the ocean and the passage through the Sues Canal, and so young readers become acquainted with geography. There is plenty of fighting in the book, and an uncommon display of gallantry. On arrival at the Philippines, Ben distinguishes himself and assumes the double rôle of soldier and detective, for there is a rascally defaulting bank cashier who is to be arrested. It is Ben who is in the lead, and the wind-up of the story is the fall of Manila and the whipping of the Filipinos. "We are a family of fighters," cries Larry, and Ben, who is wounded, replies in the affirmative.

*"UNDER FIRE IN THE PHILIPPINES; OR, A YOUNG AMERICAN IN THE TROPICS. Being Volume Second of 'The Old Glory Series.' By Edward Stratemeyer. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

SEPT 1899

...there have been many royal marriages which, from the personality and writings of her gracious Queen, who, under her pen name of "Carmen Sylva," is known to readers of press and type the wide world over. The Queen of Roumania was the Princess Elizabeth of Wied, and although her marriage with the young King Charles had little all royal marriages, been arranged, and met with the approval not only of King William of Prussia, but of Napoleon III., the couple fell in love with each other when they first met, and their marriage was one of inclination. It took place on Nov. 15, 1869, and one of the most interesting chapters in Mr. Sidney Whitman's compilation of the reminiscences of the King of Roumania, lately published by Harper & Brothers, is that which deals with his marriage and home life. From the start Princess Elisabeth took an active share in her husband's labors, and a share which has continued until now.

The reminiscences of the King of Roumania, as Mr. Whitman says, "constitute an important page in the history of European progress; contain a study of self-revelation unique in its completeness," while the subject matter deals with a period of over twenty-five years in the life of a young European nation, in the course of which she gained her independence and strove successfully to retain it, while more than trebling her resources in peaceful work. "To-day," Mr. Whitman continues, "the man who thirty-three years ago came down the Danube as a perfect stranger—practically alone, without tried councilors or adherents—is, to all intents and purposes, the omnipotent ruler of a country which owes its independence and present position entirely to his statesmanship. Nor can there be much doubt but that for him Roumania and the Lower Danube might be now little more than a name to the rest of Europe—as, indeed, they were in the past."

As will be recalled, King Charles of Roumania is a member of the elder South German Roman Catholic branch of the House of Hohenzollern, of which the German Emperor is the chief, and is the second son of the late Prince Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who was a man of liberal thought and high character, and of his own free will gave up his sovereign prerogative for the sake of the cause of German unity. The King's mother was the Princess Josephine of Baden, a good wife, and an unselfish and devoted mother. With such parents King Charles, who was born on April 20, 1839, and who is therefore now over sixty years old, grew up a good youth and a good man. He was a delicate child, but outdoor life and sports strengthened him, and at the proper age he became an ensign in the Prussian Army. When his father was appointed by William, Prince of Prussia, in 1858, President of the Prussian Ministry, Prince Charles had the opportunity to acquire a fund of diplomatic knowledge and experience which greatly aided him in his future career. A term of service in the Second Dragoon Guards in Berlin was followed by field service in the Danish-Prussian War of 1863-4. He was not long allowed to remain in the monotonous garrison life of Berlin, but, thanks to the favor of King William and of Napoleon III., who liked the young man, he was soon called to the throne of the united principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, which are now known as the Kingdom of Roumania. While those who best know King Charles pay high tribute to his soldierly qualities, they also agree that, differing from most soldiers, he has the qualities of a politician. One of these eulogists says "that he possesses an inborn genius for the post of a ruler. By nature he is a practical realist with whom an insatiable appetite for facts crowds out most other interests. He listens to all—forms his own opinion in doing so—and invariably finishes by impressing and influencing others. His favorite maxim is not 'The King wills it,' but rather, 'I hold it to be the public interest that such a thing should be done.'"

The reader need not be told more of the details of King Charles's rule of Roumania. They are the history of a stormy life, but one which shows that he is a man who found his hour and the hour in him its man. In the Franco-German War, when the sympathies of the Roumanians were with the French to a man, his position was one of extreme difficulty, and a weaker man would have left his post, and again in the Turko-Russian War of 1877, when the very existence of Roumania was at stake, the nerve and political sagacity of King Charles not only saved the country's independence, but made her respected by Russia as well as Turkey. During the terrible months of July and August, 1877, in which the Russian soldiers died like flies, they saw the whole Roumanian Army standing ready mobilized but motionless, a few hours away to the north, on the Danube, immovable in the

*REMINISCENCES OF THE KING OF ROUMANIA. Edited from the original. By Sidney Whitman. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

A Fourteenth Century Romance.*

"The Knight of the King's Guard" is a romance of the middle of the fourteenth century, a period which has been admirably chronicled by Froissart. Many of the characters are historical, including King Edward III., Queen Philippa, the Black Prince, and Bertrand de Guesclin, and are all accurately portrayed, which gives added interest and vitality to the book. The story opens at a border castle between England and Scotland, whence it shifts into the city of London and even on to the Continent, returning to the Scottish border again for its close. A large space is devoted to a description of the movements of the English Army in France, with a minute account of the famous battles of Cressy and Poitiers.

The hero of the plot is Guy Engledew, a strong character. He was a yeoman by birth, but a nobleman by nature. Before he was eleven years of age he was entered as a scholar-novice in a monastery of the White Canons and was the especial charge of the old Prior Edmund. Guy studied faithfully for six years, when he became dissatisfied with that life and left the institution. After spending a short time at home he went to London. Soon after his arrival in the city he had the good fortune to rescue Queen Philippa and one of her maids from an attack made upon them by highway robbers, thus securing the Queen's valuable friendship for future days. Guy then espoused the King's cause and became closely attached to Lord de Mohun, with whom he sailed on the Appleblossom. Upon the third day after the landing of the English fleet in France, three great divisions were formed, led by the Prince, the King, and the Earls of Northampton and Arundel, respectively. "In this order we advanced slowly through Normandy. Our road to Barfleur and Saint Lo lay through the fairest land I had ever looked on, but each day's march of our army through it was like the passage of the destroying angel in the Holy Writings. From our camping ground each night we could see a thousand fires which marked the way we had come that day, and each morning we set forth we left a blackened desert behind and carried the same trail of fire and destruction with us as we resumed our march." In three weeks Caen was besieged and fell.

A pretty love story is woven through all the exciting scenes and incidents of war. Guy fell in love with the Queen's maid, whom he had saved from highwaymen, won her affection and the King's approval of their marriage and wed the young lady. The work has much in its style that recalls "Ivanhoe" and "The White Company," and will furnish pleasant reading to all who have found interest in that class of romance.

Very Happy Stories.*

It is partly in Northern New Hampshire, maybe in Maine, or in Canada, where Mr. Fred W. Shibley places his "A Bundle of Yarns." These are homely stories, with a certain New England smack, and naturally told. We become acquainted with "Ed an' Jane" and George and their merry young lives. A clever story is how Ed and George "got religion," due to "a protracted meetin'," and kept steadfast to their faith until they fell into a thicket of thistles, and when they found the thorns in their feet they backslided at once.

One sketch, "The Willipers at Newport," deserves the highest commendation. It is the history of a family of mill workers. Little deformed Jack, the only child of the Willipers, you cannot help but love. The poor boy is ever reading of Kings and Queens. He tells his father and mother of Richard Cure the Lion, and of his doughty deeds. When on a cheap excursion to Newport he is quite positive that he will meet some mighty potentate with his crown on, taking a bath in the pleasant breakers, or at least a Princess tripping over the beach in white kid slippers. Mamie Kelly, who is a factory girl, helps out Jack's delusions. "She must be a Princess of the blood, from the fact that she has red hair, and the skin of her arms is snow white." Mamie is a good, honest, sturdy, handsome girl, with a will of her own. Then there is trouble in the Williper family, for work ceases at the mill, and the wolf comes to the door. Mr. Shibley is at his best when describing an honest, hard-working father and mother struggling against the accidents of life. Mamie, who has been thrown out of work,

*THE KNIGHT OF KING'S GUARD. By Ewan Martin. 12mo. 306 pages. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

*A BUNDLE OF YARNS. By Fred W. Shibley. Providence: H. Gregory.

THE DEVIL OF CHAMPION RIDGE. PAUL GWYNN BOWEN
LEVERING IN THE LIGHT. JOHN A. HOCKEN
THE CONFESSION OF A MURDERESS. MARY TRACY EARLE
THE PEAK IN DARIEN. ... EDWARD HAYWARD HARRISON
THE PLAY IN OUR DEMOCRACY. J. R. LOWELL
THE LOUISIANA EXPOSITION IN ITS WORLD ASPECT. CHARLES H. HARVEY
THE APOTHEOSIS OF P'TIT JEAN. HELEN GHOATE PRINCE
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joins the family, and they all strive to do their best. It may be that it is Jack who keeps them in heart. Finally better days come, and Little Jack is happy again, reveling in Ivanhoe and Saladin and Richard Cure the Lion.

We know of no sketch dealing with the sturdy, hard-working class which is more likely to excite true interest and sympathy than Mr. Shibley's "The Willipers." We call particular attention to the neatness of form in the make-up of this volume, its good paper, excellent typography, and binding.

A Novel of Catastrophes.*

"A Man's Undoing" is a romance with many ins and outs in it, and innumerable catastrophes. Guy Ripley, a Captain in the Queen's service, was so badly hurt in action that he was shelved. He came to his old home in England to vegetate. One of his misfortunes was that he had a very kind and dull mother and two stupid sisters. How was Guy to pass his time? In the neighborhood lived Lucy Weaver, a pretty and silly girl. Guy flirted with her, but Lucy was cunning. She encouraged the young man, and Lucy's brother, a country doctor, plotted so as to catch Guy. Near Guy's home lived the lovely widow, Lady Clare Beecher. She gave Guy permission to hunt over her preserves, and she fell in love with Guy. Then Lucy Weaver worked her plot, and to save her character, Guy, who was chivalric, married her. Mrs. Lucy Ripley showed a fondness for brandy, and was often drunk. She was the mother of Guy's child, and in a fit of mania a potu threw the baby down stairs, breaking its back, and then very properly ended her days by cutting her throat. Then a Miss Drury intervenes. She, too, loves Guy, who is now the editor of a London paper. Miss Drury is lost in a storm at sea. Guy, after these many accidents, goes to India and returns a wiser man. He marries the beautiful Lady Clare Beecher, the mistress of Tarrant Abbas Hall.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish next week "Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires," by Michael Myers Shoemaker, author of "Islands of the Southern Seas"; Roman Life Under the Caesars," by Emile Thomas; "Rupert, Prince Palatine," by Eva Scott; and "A Prisoner of the Khaleefa," being the story of twelve years' captivity experienced by the author, Charles Neufeld.

*A MAN'S UNDOING. By Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.

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